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JAN 7 - 1928

The Bennington, Vt., Battle Monument—Beautiful in Form and Situation

—If a gentleman could swear!

Three days now, and the young chief still absent from his band out there in the lot. Three galling days of listening to his little sister who refers to him (not without scorn) as "mama's little martyr." Three days of wearing a towel about the neck destined for the collar of a conqueror . . . if only a gentleman could swear.

* * *

Never neglect a sore throat.

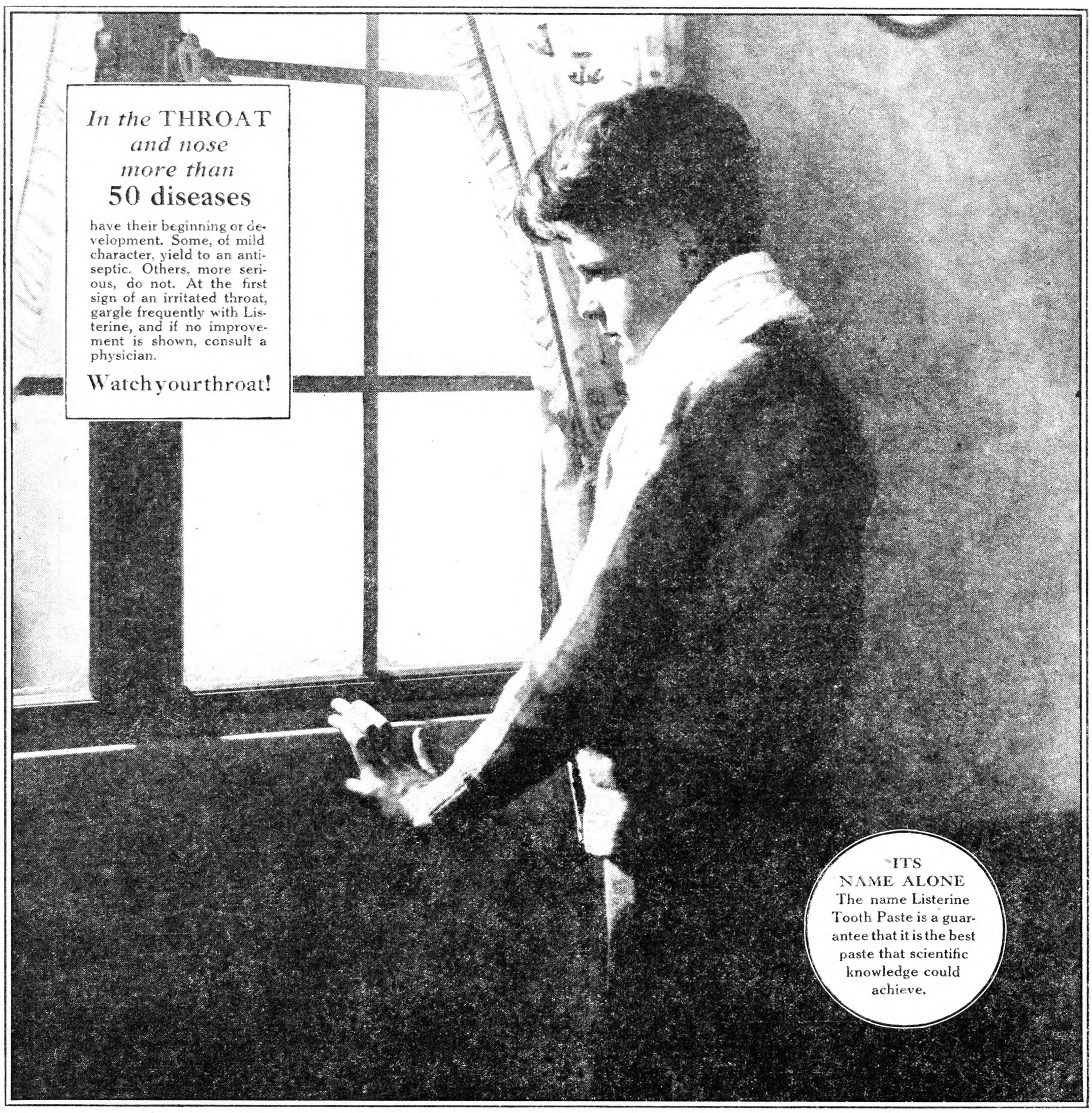
Look upon it as a warning of an oncoming cold, or worse, and take definite steps to check it.

At the first sign of throat irritation, rinse the mouth and gargle with Listerine full strength. Do it several times a day. Many's the cold and sore throat that this simple precaution has nipped in the bud.

Listerine is antiseptic, and the moment it enters the mouth attacks the countless disease-producing bacteria that lodge there waiting till resistence is low to strike.

Sharp changes of temperature weaken resistence, and crowds pass bacteria along to thrive in stuffy homes and offices. So, during the winter months use Listerine every day for your own protection. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Never neglect a sore throat



LISTERINE

-the safe antiseptic

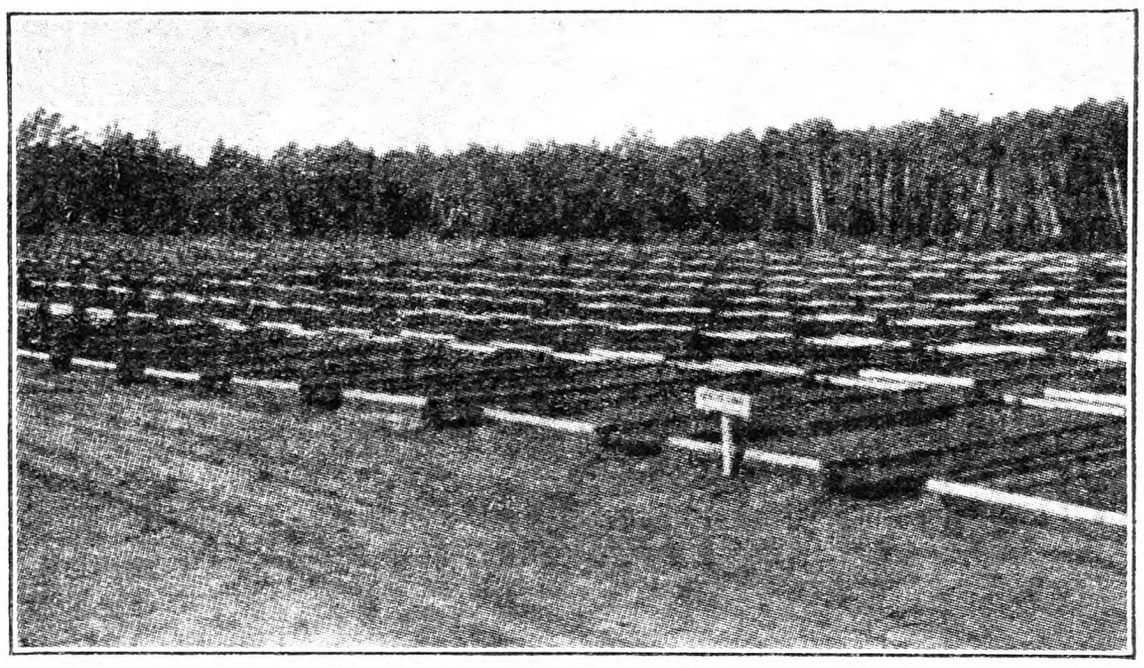
Starting A Thousand Forests

THOSE who drive into the city of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., over the main highway from the south, may see upon their left but a short distance outside the city limits the largest forest tree nursery in the world. The something like one hundred acres of land cleared of the woods and brush that cover the rest of the State Forest Reservation here attract attention because of the great expanse of seed beds covered by a green growth that requires closer inspection than can be had from the road to determine its nature. This nursery for infant trees is probably passed by hundreds of tourists each Summer who have little or no idea of what they are catching a fleeting glimpse of as their cars speed by, though its location was chosen partly because of the opportunity it affords for public inspection.

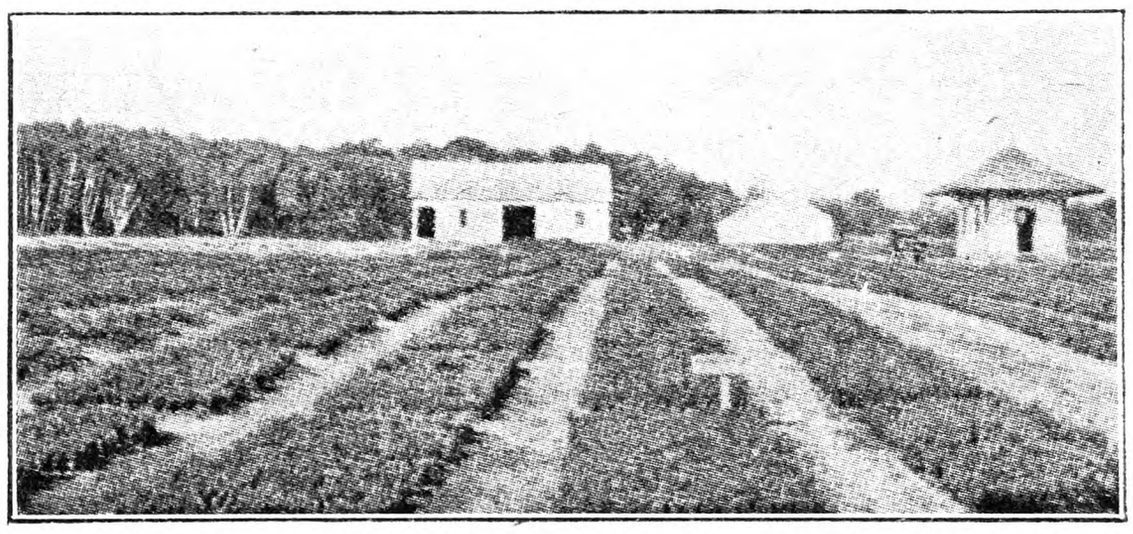
Within easy walking distance of this nursery are several of the mineral springs that first brought fame to this part of the country. These springs are not now allowed to trickle unrestrained over the virgin soil once trod by moccasined feet and dented by the red knees of the early inhabitants who knelt to drink the healing waters, but are curbed in concrete and piped to fountains where, on any Summer day, laughing and chattering groups may be seen swallowing, grimacing and sputtering as they sample the evil-tasting waters. Nature did a strange thing here when she placed under a few acres of soil minerals of such different characters as to make the waters flowing over and through them of different taste and properties when emerging from the surface. It is an acquired taste that makes them agreeable to the palate, and probably much in imagination that makes them more healing than the water from the home well, drank in equal quantities, would be, but money has been spent lavishly to make the surroundings beautiful and one can easily understand the reasons why a former generation made Saratoga Springs one of the most attractive and fashionable of America's watering places. It is yet well worth visiting, and the site for a State nursery was well chosen.

We were told that there are over 4,000 seed beds in the nursery and, at the present time, there are 11,773,700 transplants in those devoted to seedling trees that have been removed from their two-year stay in the beds in which they were planted. We did not take time to verify the count, but walked between the beds and looked at the different varieties of trees propagated here. First to be noted were the "seedlings." In these beds, under an overhead sprinkling system, the seeds are sown. Some of these seeds are imported from Denmark and other foreign countries, some are purchased from seedsmen in this country and some are gathered from the trees in our forest reservations. Then sandy beds in which they are sown are protected from the birds not only by a lattice work of wood, but by wire netting, for the trees, in pushing up through the soil, carry their opened seeds at their tips and birds in search of food are likely to pull the seedling from the ground in stripping it of the wanted morsel. It is a little hard to realize that a forest pine at one stage of its growth may be uprooted by a robin.

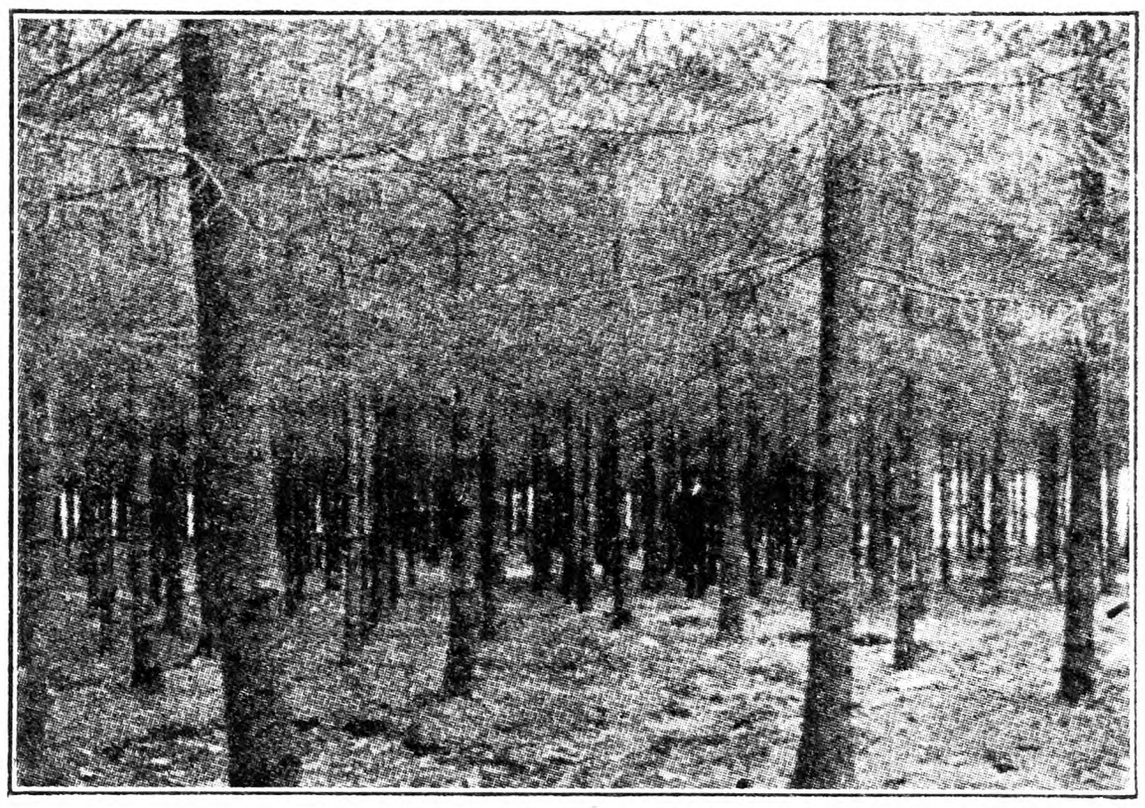
After remaining in the beds in which the seeds are sown for two years, the young trees become two-year seedlings and are then ready to be transplanted to other beds or sold to those who wish them for reforestation purposes. When sold to other than townships, school districts or other municipal authorities they are charged for at the estimated cost of production, or $2 per thousand in not less than 5,000 lots. An additional charge of $1 per thousand is made for a less number. Trees from the State nursery are not sold for ornamental purposes. Those not sold as two-year seedlings are removed to other beds and kept for a third year, when they become three-year transplants. They are then charged for at the rate of $4 per thousand. These larger trees are better adapted to locations where they must compete with rather heavy vegetation in getting a start, but in general, it is considered that the seedlings suffer less shock to their root systems when removed to new locations than the older trees and are to be preferred where conditions are suited to their planting. The hardwood trees are generally sold as one-year-old seedlings at $2 per thousand.



Seed Beds Containing 12,232,000 One-year-old White Pines, Saratoga Nursery. Fig. 1



Norway Spruce Two-year Seedlings, Saratoga Nursery. Fig. 2



Norway Spruce Plantation, 24 Years Old, Millbrook, N. Y. Fig. 3

The pines and other evergreens, to which much more attention is evidently paid than to the hardwoods, are about the height of a lead pencil when sold as two-year seedlings, with a trunk much less in thickness. A boy can carry a thousand or more, or enough to plant one acre, in a water pail. The transplants are not much higher but have a better root system and a wider spread of branch. An easily carried crate will contain an acre of forest in embryo. Two men, by the way, can plant an acre of these trees in a day; a gang of men and boys will cover an almost incredible amount of territory in a short time after they become accustomed to working together. A man ahead digs a small hole, about the size of a tomato can, or, in some cases, merely makes a wedge-shaped slit in the ground, and the one following places a seedling in the hole at exactly the same height that it grew in the nursery, replaces the dirt and treads on it to firm the earth about the roots. The trees are usually planted at about two paces each way.

The white pine is the queen of American forests and the tree whose passing the most of us most regret. It would naturally be thought that it could be easily reforested upon the hills that it once covered but, unfortunately, it now has two enemies to contend with that make a successful plantation a matter of some expense and care. The white pine weevil stings the tip while it is young and the death of this produces a deformed trunk unless the dead tip is promptly removed by hand picking. The white pine blister rust attacks the bark and, in time, kills the tree. This can be controlled by removing all currant and gooseberry bushes from an area about the planting. It is a peculiar thing that this blister rust cannot spread from tree to tree without making one of these, or some other host plant, a way station on its journey. The red, or Norway, pine is perhaps next in value on New York State soils to the white. It is more resistant to diseases that affect white pine and may be planted where the latter would not survive. A third pine, the Scotch, is also propagated in this nursery and, while much inferior as lumber, makes a good growth on the poorest soils.

There are two spruces grown here. The Norway spruce is an importation from Europe that has been found well adapted to New York soils and is preferred in many cases to the native or Adirondack spruce. It, too, is subject to attacks from the white-pine weevil that may kill the leader, or tip. An interesting fact with regard to the spruces was told us here. We have always wondered why the Colorado blue spruce, used as an ornamental tree, was so expensive at the nurseries, and on automobile trips through wooded countries have been on the lookout for one. We learned here that but a small proportion of blue spruces grown naturally or in seed beds are blue and that, as sold from nurseries, it is a "made tree," produced by grafting a scion from a blue tree upon another spruce, usually the Norway. There was a small bed of blue spruce seedlings shown us, only a few of which showed the desired blue color. Hereafter, we shall have a better opinion of nurserymen offering us blue spruces, even if we cannot afford to patronize them. Another spruce of value, particularly for the production of paper pulp, distributed from this nursery is the white or Adirondack and Canadian spruce. The balsam, European larch and white cedar are also included among the seedlings here, the former not recommended except for planting on low ground not suited to better trees and the latter two well spoken of for the production of poles, fence posts and ties.

Of the hardwoods sometimes desired for reforestation purposes the white ash, Carolina poplar and black locust may be obtained from this nursery. The white ash is a rapid grower upon fairly good soils and produce valuable lumber. The Carolina poplar is a fast growing tree, used for shade and for the production of pulpwood and box boards. It is propagated only from rooted cuttings, the rooting of which must be done by the purchaser after receiving the cuttings from the nursery. The black locust is of great value for the production of fence posts, which may be had in from 12 to 15 years after planting, provided that the wood borers that find this tree a particularly easy victim do not destroy the planting before it reaches that age. Its susceptibility to this pest makes attempts to grow it something of a gamble.

The Saratoga nursery finds a constantly and rapidly growing demand for its trees, as reforestation becomes more and more popular, and is obliged to

place orders upon file, to be filled in turn as far as their supply permits. They encourage widespread planting throughout the State, rather than excessively heavy planting in certain localities. A few of their single orders would, if fully filled, nearly swamp their facilities for production. While they wish to get the cost of production from private planters, they now find that the present prices are somewhat below that. Extension of their work is planned and there seems now every reason to believe that the day is not far distant when New York's bare and grim hills will again be covered by the only valuable growth to which their soil is adapted. M. B. D.

Well Pleased With the Farm

ABOUT nine months ago we came to this farm from the city. Country life was new to us, as we were brought up in the city. My husband got so sick of working in a factory 12 and 13 hours a day, and for a boss, that we decided to buy a farm. He was making from $50 to $60 a week. We owned our home with every convenience, but we sold it to come on a farm. Everyone told us we were crazy to leave our nice home for a farm. A doctor gave us six months to get tired of it, but we are still here.

The first thing we did was to wire the house for electric light; then we laid a floor in the front room over the old ugly boards. The kitchen was all open beams, so we lined and painted it. There is neither water nor heat in the house. We have a pipeless furnace but no cellar to put it in, but we intend to make an addition and have a cellar under it.

In a building next the house we started a road stand, built a place on the front, and it made a nice stand. We have lovely maple trees in front, so we put white-painted tables under them for basket parties, and put up a few signs. We also put in a gas tank, as most people who stop for gas, usually buy something at the road stand. One thing helps the other. I also had Summer boarders, not many, as it was our first year, but everyone who came liked the place so well that they are all telling their friends, and planning for a vacation next Summer. I run the road stand and cook for the boarders; they look after their rooms. I charge $12 a week.

After we got things going we pulled down the old horse barn, as it was an eyesore. We had bought two horses, so had to make a place for them at the end of the cow barn. We have two milk cows and I want to say right now that I never thought that I would get so near to a cow as to milk one, but learned that, too. I also learned how to churn and make butter, and I don't have to say it is good; others tell me it is. We are raising five calves; they are all pets. We raised four pigs from seven weeks old. We have a few ducks and over 200 chickens. Some are raised from baby chicks, so we have not done so badly for our first year.

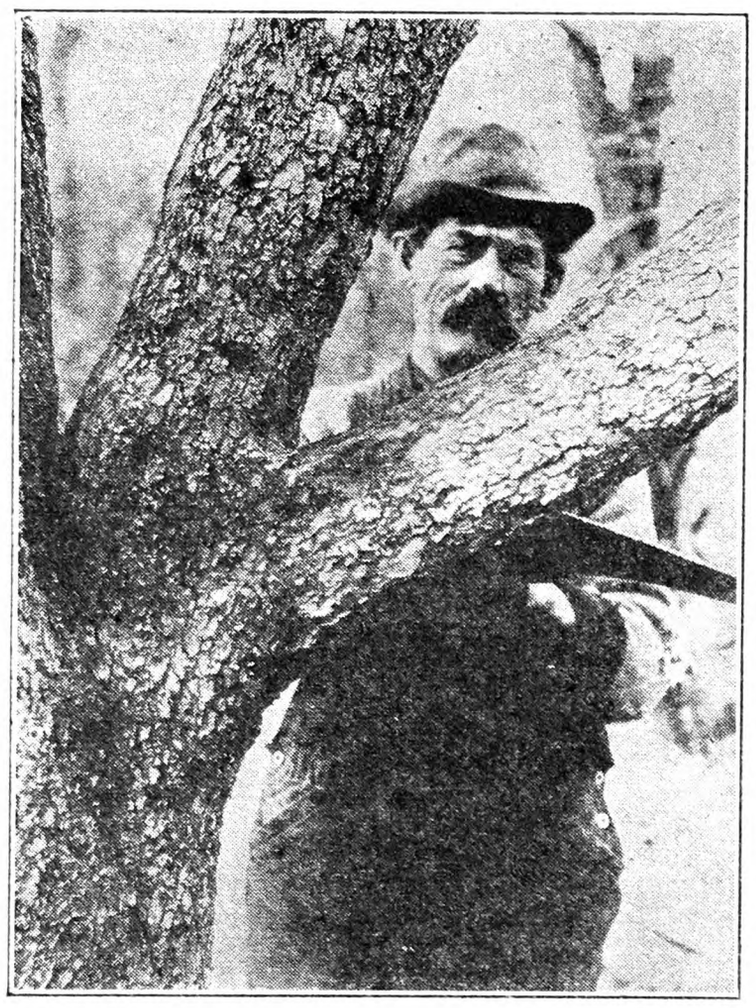
There is still a lot to be done, as this place has been sadly neglected. My husband learned to plow and harrow for the first time in his life. A friend of ours came and planted our vegetable garden, so I had home-grown vegetables to serve my boarders. The farm is situated on the State highway with a duck pond and trout stream running through it. It is a pretty place and lovely in the Summer.

I think when we who have a lot to learn about farming can make a living in the country surely there is more than a living to be made by those who understand farming. I have friends who bought a farm here six years ago. There are 150 acres for which they paid a deposit of $3,000, which left a balance of $8,000 to be paid off with interest. They paid the final installment this year. They started with five cows and a few boarders; now their business has grown to such an extent that they are letting out the farm on shares and have built a 29-room boarding-house. If they want to they can go away in the Winter. This is another instance where farming and Summer boarders have paid. I have three children who go to school here. My boy, who is 12, wouldn't go back to the city, and he is a big help on the farm. Living is cheaper in the country, and it is a healthy life, and health comes before everything. MARY ANDERSON.

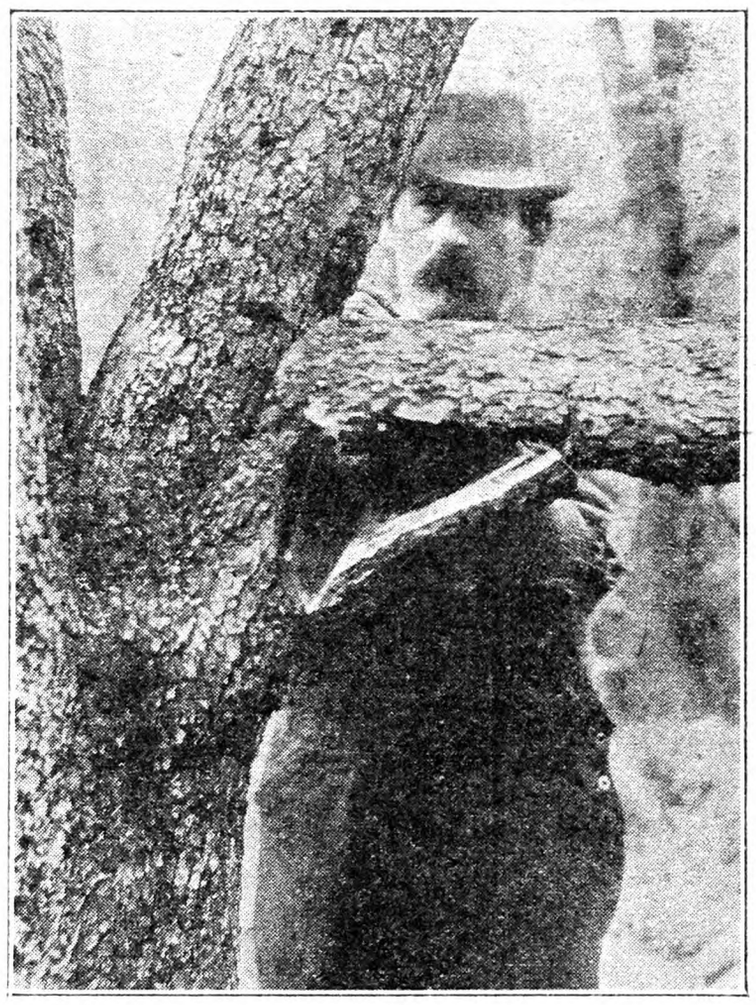
New Jersey.

How to Remove Large Limbs

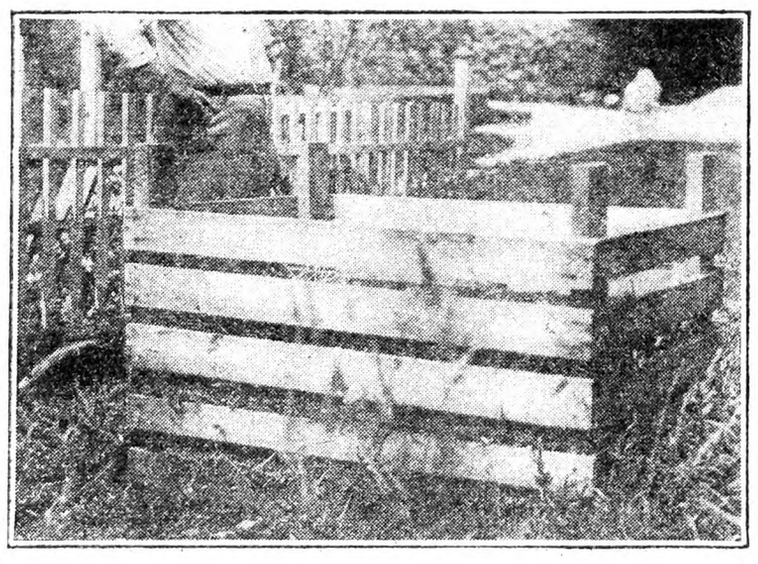
THE pruning season is at hand, and many amateurs are already at work on their trees. It would be well if these people would follow the present practices of commercial growers, who no longer do a great amount of heavy pruning on any tree in one year. A word might be said, perhaps, about the method of cutting off big limbs if they must be removed. Even farmers sometimes use a method which results in causing the limbs to rip off a large section of the bark below the point where the cut was made. The accompanying illustrations indicate the best method to follow. First an undercut is made at a distance of a foot or more from the trunk. This should be about half the thickness of the limb. Then another cut should be made from the top and close to the trunk. When this cut has been partly completed, the limb will break off at the spot where the first cut was started without any tearing of the bark. The stub can then be removed close to the trunk, leaving a clean, smooth wound which if properly painted will soon heal over. This is a simple plan which is, of course, perfectly familiar to all practical orchardists, but which is not understood by many men who are not familiar with trees. E. I. F.



First Step in Removing Large Limb. Fig. 4



Second Step, Leaving Smooth Cut. Fig. 5



Bin for Artificial Manure

Synthetic Manure

MANY questions are being asked about synthetic manures. A few years ago a material was introduced from Europe which was said to convert straw, weeds, grass clippings and other organic material into something almost exactly like animal manure in its character. The plan was looked upon as visionary at first, but its value has been demonstrated, and the Massachusetts Experiment Station has worked out an explanation of the whole matter. This fertilizing agent causes the organic material to ferment artificially, and the manure produced in this way has but very little odor. I know of one or two instances where amateurs have been well pleased. The best method to adopt seems to be to construct a small bin into which all of the refuse from the garden can be dumped, the fermenting material then being added. A fibrous organic matter like straw, hay and weeds, decays slowly if left to itself, the reason being that there is no available nitrogen to feed decay-producing bacteria. When the nitrogen is provided in the right form and in the right degree, fermentation immediately takes place. Sulphate of ammonia and lime used with wheat straw have been found to make synthetic manure. The process is a delicate one, however, and it is better to use a prepared reagent, in home gardens at least. The cost is somewhat more than was formerly paid for barnyard manure, but less than barnyard manure usually costs now. And of course there are many sections where barnyard manure cannot be obtained at any price. E. I. F.

Tax Reduction

THE proposals for Federal income tax reduction this year have varied in amounts from $225,000,000 which has been offered by the Administration, to $400,000,000 offered by the United States Chamber of Commerce. This tax reduction program is an important matter for farmers to consider.

Since the end of the World War, and especially since the great deflation of 1920, income taxes have been materially decreased. This decrease in income tax has affected many business men. Farmers, who have been carrying a heavy burden of taxes throughout this period, have seen their tax burden continually growing heavier. The increase in the farmer's taxes has come about largely from increased demand for good roads and the increase in the cost of maintaining schools. In many cases these taxes for roads and schools have been unjust, because both the building of good roads and the maintenance of schools is clearly a public function.

I believe every fair-minded person will admit that in most cases the farmer is entitled to some relief from the tax burden which he is carrying at the present time. It seems to me that in this connection the Federal government and the State government have a real opportunity to help the farmer. The proposed reduction of taxes, amounting to $225,000,000, would certainly go a long way in helping the rural districts in building and maintaining the public highways. Every proposal of this sort to reduce taxes should be met by a counter proposal from farm people to use the amount of the proposed reduction to assist rural districts by increased State and Federal aid.

In New York State and in other States where there has been a State income tax, the tendency during the past five years has been toward the reduction of income tax. Here in America the public schools have always been controlled by the State, although much of the money for maintaining these schools has been raised by local taxation. In many rural districts the burden of school taxes has become heavy. The State should assist farmers in maintaining these schools by more State aid to rural districts rather than reduce income taxes. L. H. WOODWARD.

Wyoming Co., N. Y. County Agricultural Agent.

Knob Celery

I would like to know how to grow celery root so as to have a large bulb on bottom of same, to be used for flavoring soup. U. S. C.

Ohio.

THIS plant known as celeriac in seed catalogs, belongs to the celery family, but naturally forms the large root, which is eaten instead of the top. For an early crop, seed is sown under glass. Later plantings may be made corresponding to other celery. The celeriac may be planted quite closely as no banking of the tops is needed. Late in the season a little earth is thrown over the exposed part of the root, which whitens it. Good ground and clean culture are needed to produce marketable roots.

They Did It Themselves

THIS is a story of how the farmers "did it themselves." Newburgh, N. Y. is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, on a steep hill which runs back from the river about half a mile, ending in a high, level plateau upon which the main portion of the city is built. Crossing this plateau north and south is the great State highway from New York City to the Catskill Mountains, Albany and the North. Intersecting this highway and running from the Hudson to the Delaware Valley, and then on out to Binghamton and the West is the great Cochecton Turnpike, built nearly one hundred years ago to open up the Summer resort region of Sullivan County and the Shawangunks. Beginning on the northern edge of Newburgh, and running north for many miles along the western banks of the river, is the great Hudson Valley fruit section. Lying about the western and southwestern boundaries of the city, and extending for three or four miles, is an extensive market garden and truck-growing region, and bordering on this comes the dairying section, with its thousands of cows, with the growing of special vegetable crops as a side-line cash crop.

Practically all of the vegetables and a fair portion of the fruits are marketed through the Newburgh market. Although Newburgh and its suburbs has a population in excess of 35,000, with an additional 20,000 directly across the Hudson in the city of Beacon and its environs, yet it is estimated by the growers that not 30 per cent of the produce grown about Newburgh is consumed by the local population.

The great market for the vegetables is in the outlying districts of the Catskill Mountains and the Sullivan County—Shawangunk region already mentioned, and the many small settlements in and along the Delaware Valley. To reach these outlying districts great fleets of produce trucks leave the city each morning, loaded down with the fruits and vegetables which have been purchased in the Newburgh Producers' and Peddlers' Market. This market is a peculiar institution which has grown up as a result of this outside demand for Newburgh-grown produce. Years ago, in the time of the horse-drawn vehicle, a few growers and hucksters met on one of the smaller streets of the city and transacted business. As traffic became congested with increased travel, the farmers were moved from this street to a wider one, and then from one vacant lot to another. In all, six moves were made in a few years, the final one being five or six years ago when the market was established on the side of a public park which had been given to the city for recreational purposes. This location seemed to meet the approval of everyone, the producer as well as the buyer. The market practically was just an open field or space into which the seller and purchaser drove and parked and did business from about four o'clock to seven in the morning, when everyone was sold out, and the buyers were loaded up ready for their start to the mountains of the west and northwest.

In the Fall of 1926, an expert from the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, visited Newburgh, saying that he had been sent out for the purpose of investigating marketing conditions and to report on the most logical point for the establishing of a terminal market which would best serve for the distribution of food products to mid-Hudson points. The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Newburgh at once begun to make efforts to have the terminal market established in Newburgh, and held several meetings to which the farmers were invited.

The growers were told by the State expert and by the members of the Chamber of Commerce that the terminal market would be of wonderful benefit to them, although some of the producers stoutly maintained that a terminal market meant a market for the distribution of outside shipped-in produce. Others were just as earnest in stating that although more outside produce would come to the market, yet this would bring more purchasers, so in the end good might result.

On the river front of the city the State of New York owns a section of land which some years ago was purchased when it was thought that the Hudson Valley cities might become Barge Canal terminals. Between this tract of land and the business part of the city are two railways, the West Shore, owned by the New York Central, and the Erie, both located practically on the river level. The State expert, the Chamber of Commerce and the city management decided that this State-owned property was just the place for the market, and arbitrarily designated this as the place where the farmers should at once go to transact the business which they were doing then at the recreation park.

The farmers protested, "Why send us there now?" The answer came, "That is the best place for a terminal market. The State owns it. If you farmers go there and use it awhile, then a committee can go to Albany and ask for the site on the ground that the farmers are using it for a market." The farmers returned with the rejoinder: "We are well satisfied with the present market, which is on the upper levels of the city. Our customers practically all come from the west and northwest, and they all use motor trucks to take away the goods. Why send us one mile farther east, which is away from our customers, and down all the hills of Newburgh and across two dangerous railroads?" At once came the reply, "You farmers will go into the place prepared for you or you will be allowed no place to do business."

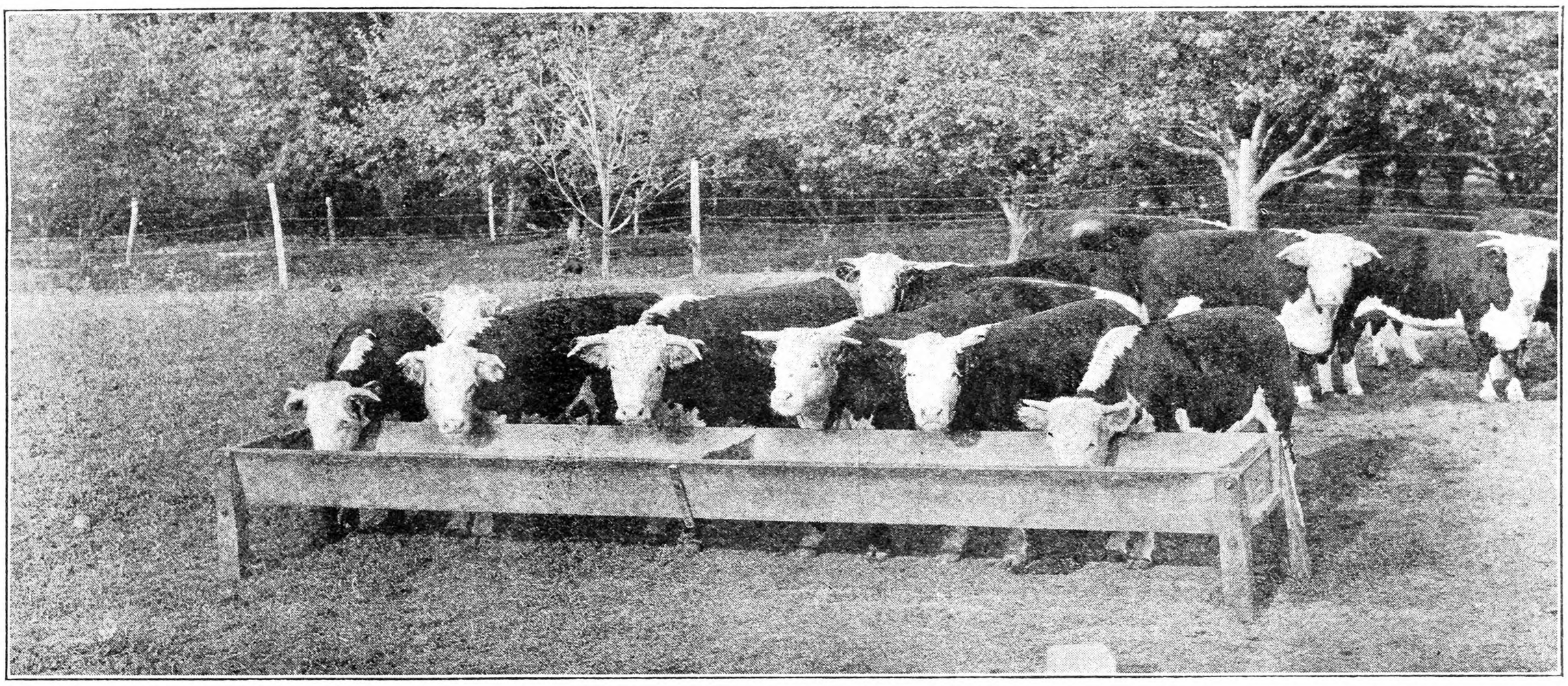
Although it was pointed out to the combined Chamber-city representatives that there was land available on the upper levels, and that a railroad also was on that level, yet they and the State man frowned on anything but the chosen place. The city having served on the growers this ultimatum of "take it or leave it," the farmers decided to "leave it." Fortunately a tract of seven acres on the upper levels was available, and this the farmers secured on a lease for the season, and started to do business on their own account. One of their members was appointed general manager, and a market manager, also a farmer, was secured. The market from the first was a success, and was exceedingly well patronized, as many as 268 rigs being counted parked at one time. At the close of the season in addition to paying all help, installing electric lights, and grading suitable entrances, a balance of more than $500 remains in the treasury. But the best and most profitable result of the season's operations is the fact that the farmers have found that they can "do it themselves." C. O. WARFORD.

New York.

Will Hubam Clover Become a Weed?

Seven or eight years ago THE R. N.-Y. contained some articles about the newly discovered annual Sweet clover called "Hubam," and as I have been unable to learn much about the plant from the Farm Bureau or from the College of Agriculture, I have wondered whether any of your readers have sent in information regarding its value as a crop. Soon after reading the first article about Hubam clover, I secured a few seeds from Prof. Hughes, and planted them in the flower garden, where a fine growth and a good crop of seed were secured. In spite of the fact that I spread cheesecloth under the plants so as to save all of the seed, enough got into the soil to furnish, not only a very thick stand of plants the following year, but a fair seeding for several more years. As no seed has been allowed to form on this plot since the first year, I would like to know if it has proved to be troublesome as a weed in fields where grain or row crops are grown.

The seed which I secured from my first plants was sown in oats, the following Spring, on the poorest land on the farm, a thin, wet clay. This year some of that seed which had not previously germinated, produced a light stand of plants which were less than 6 in. tall when the wheat was cut, but which grew to a height of 4 ft. by October 1, and ripened plenty of seed. If such a growth could be had by seeding this clover with our grain, an abundance of excellent Fall pasture could be provided, but if we once get the seed in the soil, how will it behave when the field is planted to corn, beans, cabbage or potatoes? Will it be a bad weed then, or would it be no worse than quack grass or ragweed? Who has given Hubam clover a thorough trial under such conditions? W. A. B.



A Good Bunch of Hereford Heifers. Fig. 7

THE inquiry by W. A. B. relative to Hubam clover has to do primarily with the possibility of the plants becoming troublesome when the seeds are allowed to fall on the ground, these seeds producing volunteer plants, and interfering with other crops to be planted later.

The possibility suggested arises with the ordinary biennial Sweet clover in exactly the same manner as with the Hubam clover. These clovers are provided with a hard seed coat, making it possible for the seed to carry over in the soil for a number of years. With rotations such as are followed in New York and throughout the corn belt generally, there seems to be no possible danger of any difficulty from volunteering Sweet clover. The only locality from which such difficulty has been reported is in the Red River Valley of North Dakota, where a great deal of Sweet clover has been grown for seed, with a great deal of seed necessarily shattering and falling on the ground. The difficulty arises there when small grain follows small grain without plowing, or when a small grain stubble is Fall-plowed to be seeded with small grain the following Spring, the Fall plowing often failing to kill the first year growth of Sweet clover.

But there is probably no plant easier to kill than clover seedlings. We have known of eight to ten bushels of Sweet clover seed per acre being allowed to shatter on the ground without the least particle of difficulty resulting. Cultivated crops following in the rotation have shown an abundance of Sweet clover seedlings early in the season, but the most ordinary kind of cultivation has entirely freed the soil of these plants. It is only when a crop is introduced in the rotation which is not cultivated, such as the oat crop and Winter wheat crop here in Iowa, that the seeds carried over in the soil have a chance to make plants. This is considered a great

blessing, and much to be preferred to such weeds as ragweed and the foxtail which would cover the ground before Fall except for the growth of Sweet clover.

Hubam clover seed, as well as the common Sweet clover, will, as I have stated, carry over for several years. It has been our regular practice on our fields here during the past seven years to allow the Hubam crop to mature as fully as possible following Winter wheat, plowing this crop down, seed and all, as late in the Fall as possible. We are probably plowing under from two to as much as five or six bushels of Hubam seed per acre each year. This is followed by corn two years, oats, Soy beans, Winter wheat, with the Hubam clover making its main growth following the Winter wheat harvest. A splendid stand of Hubam clover is secured regularly in the oats, but as it is necessary to plow the oat stubble as early in the season as possible to prepare the seed bed for Winter wheat the Hubam has no opportunity of making seed.

We consider the fact that Hubam seed as well as seed of the common Sweet clover will carry over several years in the soil, one of the desirable and valuable characteristics of these legumes.

Iowa State College. H. D. HUGHES.

Growing Soy Beans

Soy beans, unlike many other crops, are not limited to small sections because of soil or climate but are adaptable over a large range of territory. They are a relatively new crop, and as their value is being more and better known more are grown every year. Soy beans may be fed in various ways to practically all live stock, either as hay, whole beans or ground and fed as Soy bean meal.

The writer has grown Soy beans for quite a few years in different ways. We have grown Ito San almost exclusively. The stalks of this variety are quite erect and have considerable foliage, and bean pods bearing good-sized beans. In order to get silage containing more protein Soy beans may be added by either growing them in the corn or alone. By the former method they may be placed direct in the hopper with the corn, but when this is done the corn and beans should be stirred at intervals to prevent uneven planting—a streak of corn and a streak of beans alone.

Soy beans may also be sown after the corn is about 20 in. high by going astride the row. By waiting until the corn is this height the beans will be at about the right stage for the silo at the time the corn is cut. By planting the beans thus they can be cut with the corn binder and bound right in with the corn and are easily fed into the silage cutter. If the corn is hogged off it will also be found advantageous to have the beans right in the corn. Some have had difficulty getting hogs to eat the beans, when first given access to them and doubt the practicability of Soy beans in the corn. However, we have got the hogs to form an appetite for the beans by feeding a few green ones every day, and later as the beans matured crushing them and by feeding as a meal.

Soy beans make good hay if cut before the beans mature—a hay that is rich in protein and relished by all farm animals. This is particularly relished and valuable for dairy cattle and ewes with suckling lambs; since beans are rich in protein they furnish much milk. We never had ewes and lambs do better than when Soy bean hay along with mixed Timothy and clover hay were fed.

There is one condition that must be considered, however, when desiring to make Soy bean hay. It takes considerable time to dry them. But if the beans are planted early in the Spring they will mature early enough and can be cured before the late Fall rains set in.

If Soy beans are sown alone for hay they should be sown solidly with a wheat drill. We have sown beans with drill by closing up every other hole in the drill box and cultivating the beans, but this latter method was unsatisfactory when cultivating because the rows were too close together and made very difficult work. If sown solidly, the weeds do not bother and they are more easily harvested. Soy beans are also very valuable as a green manure crop to plow under when green to add humus to the soil.

We have hulled beans with the corn husker at different times very satisfactorily, the hulled beans running out at the shelled corn spout and the stalks and hulls going out at the blower. The rollers are set wide apart, and the husker run very slowly, and in this way few beans were cracked. However, many persons prefer to use the thrashing machine, and say this is a satisfactory way to hull the beans.

In conclusion I would suggest that at least a small area be set aside for Soy beans, and as their culture and behavior is learned, amount planted to Soy beans may be either expanded or diminished as conditions will suggest at that time.

IRA G. SHELLABARGER.

Miami Co., Ohio.

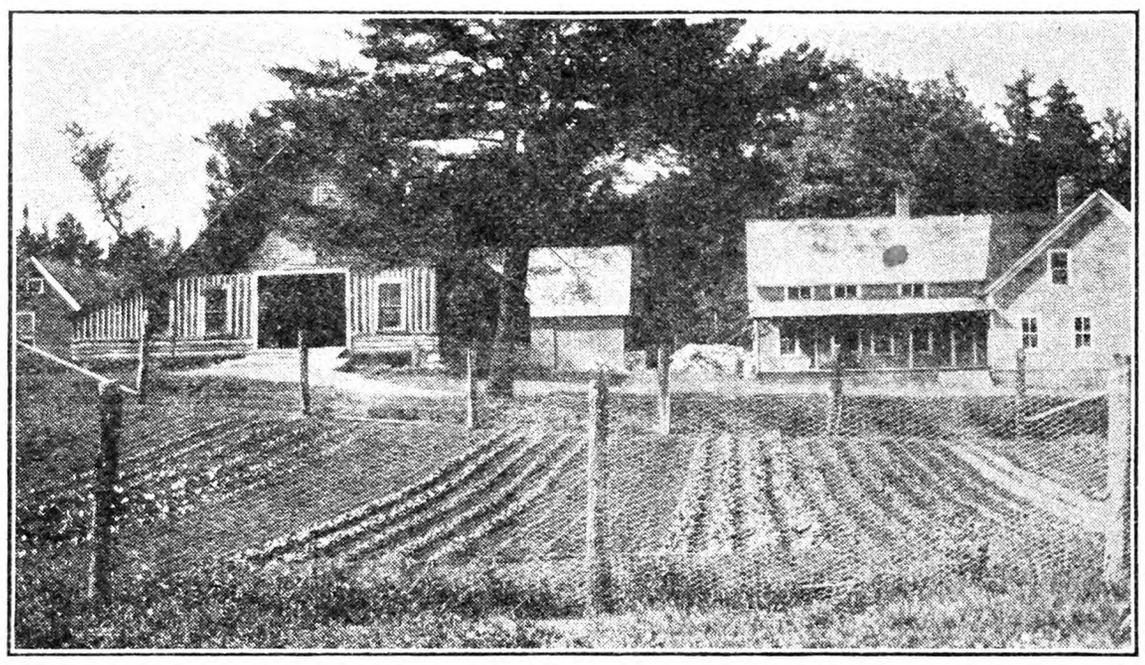
How We Poison Woodchucks

The woodchuck is one of the most destructive rodents in Oregon, and we found this so back in Ohio and Kentucky, where we were born and raised. This animal has coarse hair, a heavy body and bushy tail, and its general color is yellowish brown. Woodchucks have shown an alarming increase in certain districts here in the past three years. They are very sluggish animals and do not travel far from their burrows, but they do much damage where these burrows happen to be close to cultivated sections. They will eat and wallow down Alfalfa, and sometimes ruin tall crops such as corn, etc.

The busy farmer cannot find the time to trap them with the ordinary steel trap, nor can be hunt them successfully with a gun. We use the following method to rid the fields of the woodchuck when he becomes too destructive to our crops:

We dust green Alfalfa leaves with dry powdered strychnine alkaloid at the rate of 10 lbs. of Alfalfa leaves to one ounce of strychnine. The leaves should be strictly fresh and the strychnine dusted over with a pepper shaker, and thoroughly mixed, so that all the leaves are thoroughly coated with the strychnine. If they will not take the Alfalfa bait, try carrots or sweet potatoes treated with strychnine crystals. This will get them as sure as it is put near their dens. Of course care must be used not to place the bait where any of the stock will get it.

Oregon. WESLEY RAY.



Well-kept garden of Mr. Charles H. Brush, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Claims for damages to domestic animals by dogs are increasing, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture reports. Settlements last year totaled $198,190, compared to $182,977 for the previous year. Cost of appraisals is a problem. Owners of animals injured by dogs are required to notify one of the three assessors of a town. The assessor notifies the other two and they make appraisal, being paid 10 cents a mile expenses and $3 for each appraisal. One rooster killed by dogs was appraised at $5; the cost of appraisal was $20.

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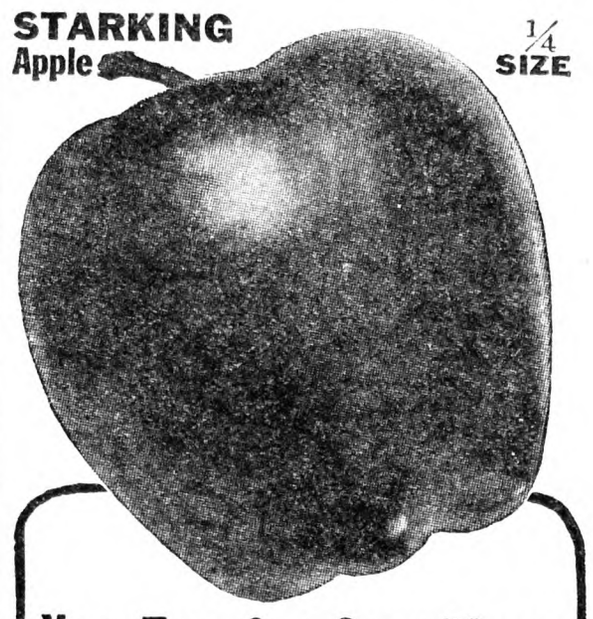
STARKING Apple 1/4 SIZE



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Garden Bulletin Board

January is not the time when those living in the North can do much outdoor gardening. Some of us, as we look at the places where the vegetables and flowers of last season grew, see a heavy blanket of snow, and feel rather comfortable about it. "Good for the ground," we say. Others of us see only the bare and brown soil, pinched and bitten by frost and hit hard by the west wind, or perhaps with a cover crop of rye trying to show a little green. The northern garden of bare ground in January looks discouraging until we remember that by and by the south wind will blow softly and Spring will be with us again.

But now is a good time to think about what we did in the garden last year, and what we hope to do in 1928. On page 1567, our friend J. L. Brush, who at 92 is an interested and active gardener, asks why his Lima beans failed to set last year. We have all had similar experiences with garden failures and successes, and under this Garden Bulletin Board heading is a good place to talk over these things and trade plans and experiences that will help make our coming gardens better than ever.

And some of our friends who live where frost and snow do not stop their work, or perhaps slow it down just a little, can tell what they are doing while we are planning.

The writer has always had a garden to work in, not merely to look at or "putter around" with. For a garden must have work and thought if it is to amount to anything, as is true with other worthwhile things of life. And where else is utility and beauty combined in such perfection? The prosaic string beans have foliage and flowers of beauty; the sweet corn is "handsome" from the first shoots to the steaming ears on the dinner table; the tomato plants, showing dark green centers when they have "taken hold," and are starting to grow, and their red balls of fruit later; the peas and beets and carrots and Swiss chard and radishes and kohl rabi, and the herbs—thyme and rosemary and lavender and savory and balm and sweet basil and rue and tarragon, and the Zinnias and marigolds and Delphiniums and nasturtiums—and the fruits—but the list of good things seem endless. W. W. H.

The South Haven Peach

Could you give me any information as to the adaptability of the South Haven peach to Western New York? On paper it sounds good, for our season is so late here that many times the consuming public is all "fed up" on peaches before our Elbertas are ready. We need a peach ripening about September 1 that will stand shipping well, as well as having quality and being a good bearer. I am wondering if any of your readers know whether the South Haven fills this need.

Niagara Co., N. Y. CARL M. COATES.

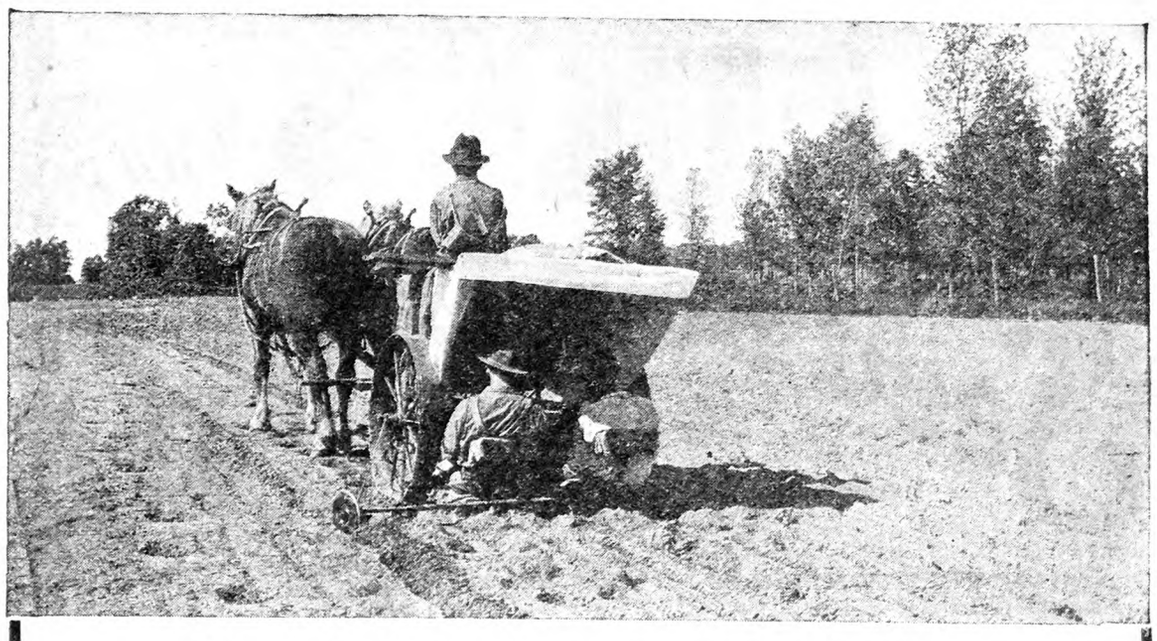
R. N.-Y.—Will readers who are growing this peach tell us their experience? There are many other growers who will be interested in knowing just how the South Haven is behaving.

Summer Lettuce

I note the inquiry on page 1338 in regard to spinach and lettuce for Summer use. I have nothing to say about spinach, but I plant lettuce for Summer use with results that are worth while to us. We use the variety Iceberg lettuce, sowing as often as necessary for succession from May 1 to July 29. These dates are simply the earliest and latest dates in my record book. My soil is heavy loam with hardpan subsoil. I do not choose this soil. It is the only soil I have. I plan always to have compost with humus to put in trench below the seed to help in retaining moisture in dry seasons, and help drainage in wet seasons, and to see there is surface drainage.

With me this lettuce does not make heads as solid as greenhouse lettuce, but I do get heads all through the Summer that are blanched in center, and the leaves are tender and never bitter until the heads begin to run up to seed. It does not seed as soon as the other kinds of lettuce I have tried. We have eaten as late as Nov. 12, lettuce direct from our garden in Connecticut. A. M. GORDON.

Connecticut.



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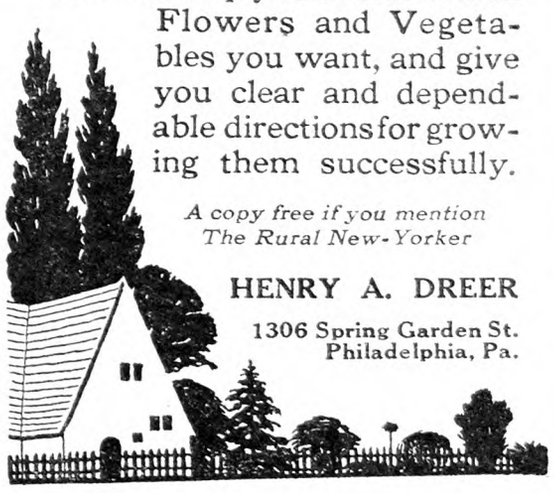

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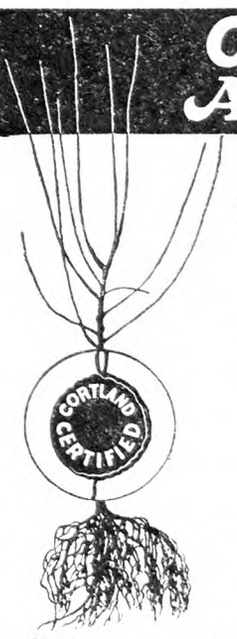

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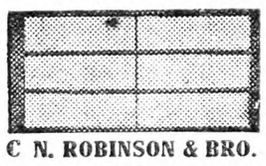

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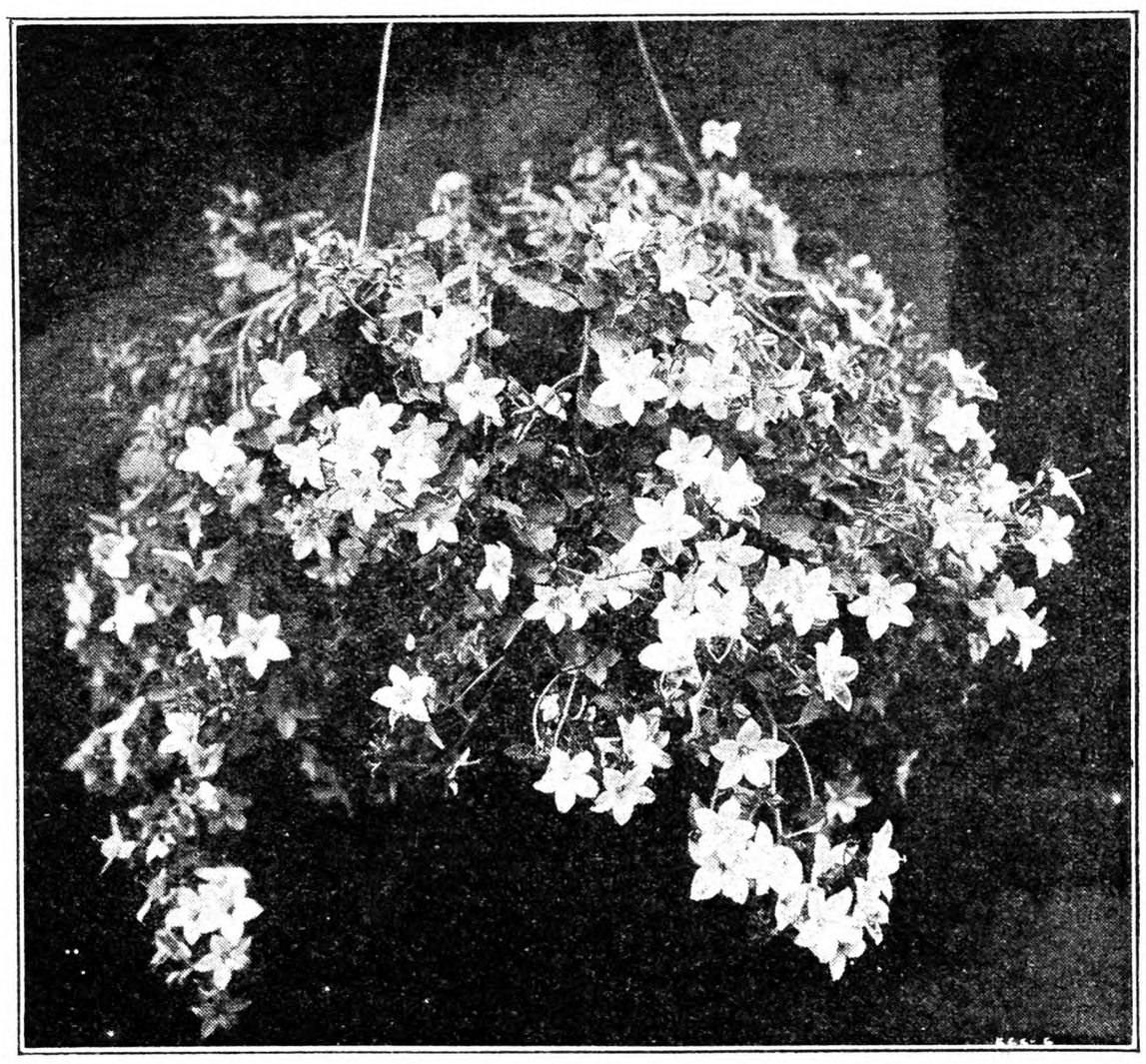
Horticultural Notes

House Plants in Winter

Many people who would like to keep a few plants in the house are often deterred from doing so because of the supposed time and trouble in caring for them properly. One of the greatest bugbears seems to be how and when to water them, and volumes have often been written on house plants without making this plain and clear to the plant lover. To begin with, the temperature of the rooms should be first considered. Do not attempt to grow tropical plants if your rooms are kept at a low temperature, and on the other hand, do not try to grow violets, roses, or moisture-loving plants in a hot dry atmosphere. With suitable plants, however, there are few places where some plants or flowers cannot be grown, and they always lend an atmosphere of refinement and elegance that cannot be supplied by any amount of money.



Campanula Isophylla

In watering plants it is always best to water thoroughly when you do it; give enough water to moisten the soil clear through, and do not water again until they really need it. One of the most common errors is to water the plants every day without regard to whether they need it or not. How would a person or animal feel who was not thirsty to have a lot of cold water poured down their throat? Plants are much like animals in many respects, and judgment and care are equally necessary in their management. The easiest way to find out whether a plant needs water is to run the forefinger over the surface of the soil. If it feels dry to the touch it is generally safe to water, and is best to give it plenty; look them over every day at all times, watering those which require it and omitting the rest to the following day or later. Some plants require much more water than others, but their requirements are soon learned in this way and the amateur will be well repaid by the increased growth and flowers over any that can be obtained by haphazard methods. Some plants require much more light and sun than others, therefore no ironclad rule can be laid down, but generally speaking from now on until about March 1 too much light or sun cannot be given. H. W. HALES.

Grafting Wax

Will you print a recipe for grafting wax? A. L. B.
Pennsylvania.

A standard rule for the plastic wax is: Four parts, by weight, rosin; two parts, beeswax, and one of tallow. This is melted, poured into cold water and pulled like molasses candy when cool enough to handle. It keeps indefinitely and is not soft enough to "run" in warm weather. If desired for use in late Winter, a little more tallow may be put in. In the old days when salves were thought a sovereign remedy for a cut or to "draw out" a splinter, this grafting wax was often used, and certainly had drawing properties. Some who believed in putting a "plaster" on a lame back or muscle spread this wax on cloth or old glove back, and the lameness disappeared —in time.

There are many kinds of liquid wax applied with a brush. One sometimes used is as follows: One pound rosin, melt and add one ounce beef tallow. Remove from stove and stir in until thoroughly mixed, one tablespoonful turpentine and five ounces alcohol. This must be kept in closed vessels.

Many people prefer waxed bandages for grafting. These are made by dipping strips of cloth into wax made by the first named formula, while it is melted. When cool, these strips are made into loose rolls, and pieces of the desired size are pinched on to the surface to be covered.

A Charming Window Plant

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.—In many farmhouse windows in the Autumn immense plants of what is commonly called the Star of Bethlehem, but is really Campanula isophylla, are to be found. Until recently these plants were seldom seen anywhere else, and city visitors have often stopped their cars to ask a farmer's wife about the huge plants grown by her. Now this Campanula is being grown in a large way by greenhouse men, and is to be found in many homes, although it is seldom that a very large plant is seen outside of a farmhouse. Although a Campanula, it is a tender plant and will not live through the Winter out of doors. It can, however, be grown in a rock garden in the Summer and taken up when Winter comes. Yet its best use comes when it is grown in a hanging pot or in a large pot on a stool so that the pendent branches can hang free in all directions. Then, when in full bloom, it is fairly smothered with flowers and makes a picture of wondrous beauty. The original form was blue, but the white form is the one most often seen, and probably the handsomer, although the blue variety is growing in popularity.

Picking Ducks Easily

Several weeks ago I saw an inquiry how to pick the feathers from ducks. Here is the way a neighbor does it: Dip the duck in boiling water, in which a tablespoon of baking soda is dissolved, then wrap the duck in a burlap bag and let it steam a few minutes, perhaps 15. The feathers should then all come off easily.
Connecticut. H. D. S.

JAN 7 - 1928

Green's Say "Now is the time to plant Cortland Apples"

Actual Photograph (Life Size) Cortland Apple

because while we are prepared to supply you with all other popular varieties, we KNOW that the CORTLAND will bring you a better profit and have a more active market demand than any other variety. Moreover, we tell you that NOW is the time to plant them because, due to more intensive propogation, we are able to announce—

Lowest Prices We've Ever Offered on Green-Grown CORTLAND Apple Trees

Orchardists who are wisely planning to plant new orchards with the superior CORTLAND will be glad to know that we have been able to reduce prices. You can now buy CORTLAND trees for as low a price as you can get any other standard apples. Send us your planting list and we will quote you new low prices that will pleasantly surprise you.

Cortland Apples Sold Last Year at $5 a Bushel-Box

There is big money in CORTLAND apples for you. Each year sees them more popular in the market, as more and more people become acquainted with their superior qualities. They are being called for in the market by name and we predict that before long they will be the most popular of all apples grown.

Get ready for the BIG DEMAND that is bound to come. Plant at least half of your new orchards in CORTLANDS and cash in on the growing popularity of this real apple.

New low prices on all the popular Varieties—Write for them.

9 Vital reasons why You should Plant Cortland Apple Trees

1. Cortland apples are of the highest quality in flavor, equal to McIntosh. Just what the apple-eating public demands.
2. Cortland bears quickly—the third and fourth year after planting—a money crop the sixth year. No long wait for returns on your investment.
3. Cortland apples hang to the tree unusually well—do not drop or blow off. No losses from unmarketable fruit. Has an exceedingly long picking season.
4. Cortland apples are very easy to handle and pack—do not bruise easily. Reach the consumer in perfect condition.
5. Cortland apples are large and uniform in size and shape. A large percentage will grade number one.
6. Cortland should be picked later and will keep longer than McIntosh.
7. Cortland is an annual bearer—sets an abundance of fruit buds. No off season.
8. Cortland apple trees are very thrifty and fast growers. The trees develop an abundant frame-work to carry big crops.
9. Cortland apples have the bright red color that appeals so strongly to the apple-eating public. Their beautiful and attractive appearance sells them on the open market.

NOTE:—Professor U. P. Hedrick, of the New York State Agriculture Station says: "The Cortland cannot be surpassed by apples grown anywhere in the world, and apple growers in New York and New England have opportunity to specialize in a distinctive fruit that will bring renown and profit to the industry of the region."

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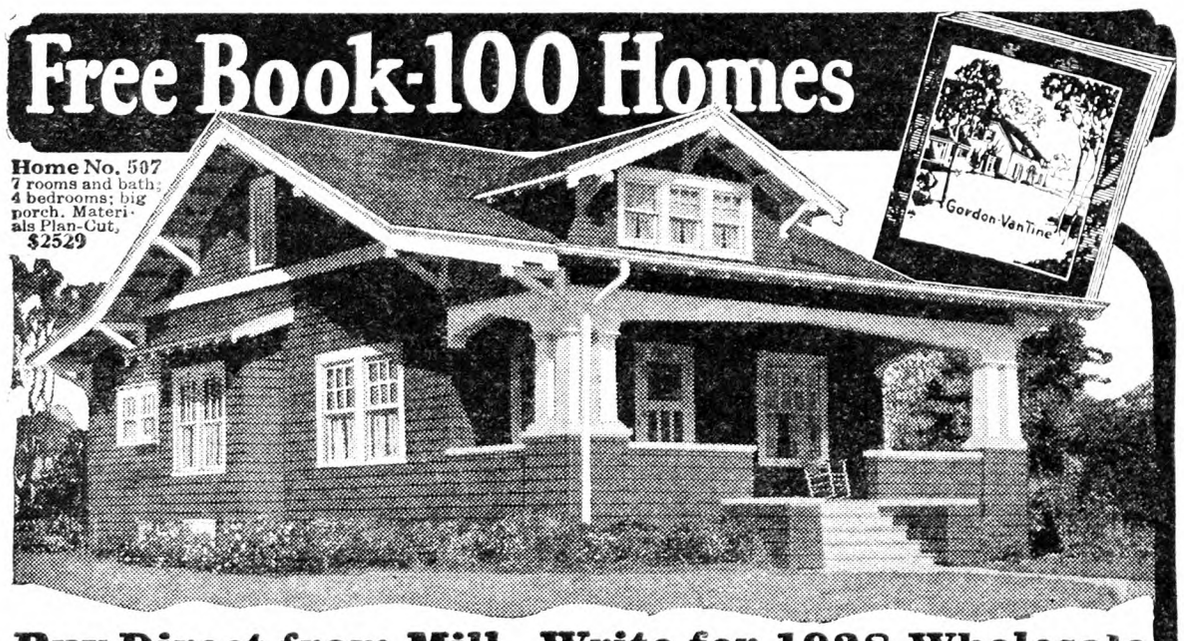

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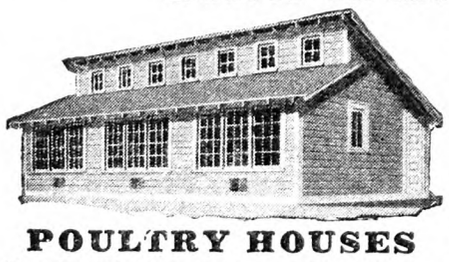

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Radio Notes

Crackling and Clicking

We have a five-tube set. Sometime ago we purchased new B batteries and tubes and had storage battery recharged. The first night the set was used with the new batteries and tubes, the reception was very loud, but had a steady crackling and clicking noise. When the set was tried again the reception was very faint, could only be heard by using the telephone head set when the plug was plugged into the second audio. Have only had the reception loud once since from the second audio jack. The reception when the plug is plugged into the first audio jack, is loud, but also has the crackling and clicking noise as the second audio. When the plug is plugged into the detector jack the reception is clear without the slightest noise. The set did not have this noise before the new tubes and batteries were used. A. E. R.

Pennsylvania.

In view of the fact that good clear reception is obtained from the detector output of your set it would be well to look for your trouble in the last two audio amplifier stages. Feel of the prongs on the tubes to see if they are all tight and rigid. A loose prong in a tube often causes such noises as you speak of. Look the tube sockets over to see that the socket contacts make good connection when the tube is placed into the tube socket. Inspect the wiring of the last two audio stages to make sure that all wired connections are perfectly tight. They do become loose sometimes.

H. K. B.

Squeals in Six-tube Set

In August I bought a six-tube radio, three stages of tuned radio frequency amplification, a non-regenerative detector, and two stages of audio frequency amplification; two dials, made for a loop, but loops won't work. I have an aero loop, also a radiola loop, both no good. The great trouble is that I can only use five tubes; when I turn on the sixth tube all I get is a squeal, a wonderful racket. What can be done to overcome this very fine squeal and whistle. Also, when I move the dials to find another station, I get a lovely squeal. Four times I have had the aerial changed; now, it is almost north and south, the best position so far, double wires about 65 ft. each, lead-in about 15 ft. C. S. B.

New York.

Your main difficulty is perhaps confined to the last stage of audio frequency. (The sixth tube you speak of.) If you use a loud speaker substitute a pair of head phones in place of the loud speaker when you plug in on the last stage. If the squeals stop with the phones plugged in its shows that an audio feed-back condition exists due to the speaker being too close to the receiver. You might try a different tube in the sixth tube socket. It would also be well to determine whether or not your B battery unit is delivering the proper B voltage to the last tube. You do not mention a C battery. If the set contains a C battery and it is run down it will cause a squeal. The loops should be tested to make sure there are no breaks in the windings on the loop frame. Also examine the connections from the loop itself right through to its tube connections. If after having carried out the above suggestions you are still in trouble we would advise that you have the set examined by a good service man.

H. K. B.

Charging Radio Battery

I have auto and radio batteries. I have a 1,500-watt generator and 52 storage batteries made of glass. I charge these batteries 30 hours every week, and can also run this machine direct if the batteries fail—that is direct current both ways. Can I hook my auto and radio batteries in line with these glass batteries and charge them? The machine charges from 10 to 13 amperes per hour. O. J.

New York.

Are you sure you connected your radio battery properly in the charging circuit? It should be possible to charge your radio battery and also your car battery with the charging system you have. The direct current is just the thing for charging batteries. Would suggest that you charge radio and car battery at different times; that is, one at a time. Connect the radio or car battery in series with the generator supply line and the other 52 batteries and be sure you get the polarity right. By that we mean the correct order of positive and negative in regard to the battery terminals. The positive and negative are usually marked on the battery or terminals so that you can identify them properly. It is best to use wire of good size to carry the charging current well. If no heavy wire is available twist three or four strands of your present wire together—this will help considerably. H. K. B.

Change to Wet Battery

I have a five-tube neutrodyne radio using UV199 dry battery tubes. Our radio dealer tells me that by using adapters and a resistance between the A battery and rheostat I can use wet battery and 201A tubes. Will you advise me if this would be practicable to do? I would change if it would work all right, as I believe I would get more volume, and tubes would stand up longer.

Pennsylvania. G. B. M.

We do not consider it advisable for you to change your five-tube neutrodyne which is now equipped with 199's to 201A operation. You will run into several operating difficulties which may cause considerable trouble. In the first place your present neutralization will be thrown out of balance, because the capacity of the 201A tubes are different than UV 199's. Your set would therefore require reneutralization.

Secondly your audio transformers may not hold up due to the additional current flowing through their primary windings because of the larger tubes.

Lastly you would have to change your filament rheostat to accommodate the 201A's. The additional resistance you mention will not be practical in this case. Better leave the set as is. Just as a suggestion: If you feel that you are not getting as good results as usual have your dealer check your tubes in a tube tester. One bad tube will reduce the volume considerably. H. K. B.

Radio Interference Manual

Every radio set owner should obtain a copy of Robert Casey's new radio interference manual, "Better Radio Reception." The manual covers the sources and remedies for interference produced by other causes than radio itself. The booklet contains over 50 pages of informative material on interference and is written in popular form. The Radio Manufacturers' Association has gathered this information together for the sole purpose of giving the radio listeners a means of obtaining better reception through the elimination of man-made interference. The price of the booklet is only 25 cents which just covers the expense of printing and distribution. The association does not intend to make a profit by its sale.

Valuable information on the following sources of interference and their cure are covered in the manual: Interference from motors, vacuum cleaners, sign flashers, electric flatirons, electric heating pads, violet ray machines, X-ray machines, storage battery chargers, ignition systems, electric light switches and sockets, interference from street car lines, telegraph and telephone lines, etc. This is just a partial list of the problems of interference that are taken up.

Copies of the Better Radio Reception and Interference Manual can be obtained by writing to the Radio Manufacturers' Association, Chicago. You'll enjoy reading it and at the same time profit by having obtained a better knowledge of interference as picked up by your receiver.

H. K. B.

Change in Equipment

I have a three-tube type "T" radio which I wish to change to use socket power. Can I use tubes with standard bases by means of adapters? The V. V. 199's which I use now require a C battery. What type of tube would be best for this set, and can I tap the AB unit for C power if necessary? L. S. B.

Massachusetts.

Yes, the radio socket adapter will allow the use of UX tubes in UV sockets. You can leave your C battery as it is. There is no great disadvantage in this as C batteries cost but little and last for a long time. As to tubes, would suggest that you continue using the 199 type for this particular set. H. K. B.

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Dreary kitchens are cheery kitchens now! Porcelain Enamel stoves and ranges are the style. Beautiful, brilliant, colorful, shimmering porcelain Enamel ranges in delft blue, ebony black and pearl gray brighten the kitchen, lighten the work. They're as easy to clean as a china dish—just a little going over with a damp cloth and they sparkle and shine like new. The enamel is baked on in our own enameling plant—no chipping, no flaking.

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A Farm Woman's Notes

The Rain and the Snow

It has been a long rain. Water in the air, under the foot, creeping into the cellar, running in drops down the window panes. Lawns greener than in October and ready for the lawn mower, framing strange pools, that lie mirror-like, in spots where never pool was before. In the barnyard, strawstacks stand like thatched huts looking down into water as dark as the Amazon. Daddy has attempted to answer this problem with the shovel, cutting a deep winding ditch which curved around the base of the stack where the basin of the pool lay. The water ran eagerly through the line of new tile and was carried on into the main ditch. That was yesterday. For those few hours it had stopped raining.

"Here in December!" said Daddy in stern disapproval of the water, and wiping his shovel with a bit of sacking preparatory to putting it away. A long melodious train whistle sounded in the distance sweetly and clearly, too clearly. It told us that more rain was coming, that this was a mere intermission, and so it proved. Later I caught a glint of water from the barnyard where the capacity of the new ditch was proving inadequate, and felt that the water situation was becoming serious. Seneca Lake has risen to the level of the highway, and is taking down a sea wall built 30 years ago. The line of stubborn old willows just behind the sea wall seems to be holding its own, and looks down upon man with his motor car stalled by the dashing spray, hundreds at one time. Once stalled, the automobile becomes a temporary refuge until the passengers have steeled themselves to face the icy ducking by the waves. The old Erie Canal filled to the banks with water runs parallel to the road, and he who shrinks from the breakers finds himself at the edge of the green water of the disused canal, which is an alternate chosen by none.

"Whoever heard of a wet Christmas?" asks eight-year-old Jane disdainfully, practising "Jingle Bells" on the piano for accompanying the singers at the school entertainment. I notice that the feeling is strong in all our children that somehow we are to have snow soon, not as a flood remedy but as a shift of Christmas scenery. There should be the smell of evergreen and open flames inside, and outside the smell of keen air and crisp snow. This has so long spelled Christmas for us that we feel reluctant to accept any other background. We who live in this north country of changing landscapes know that the border line between seasons may be taken in a night, and look for the change to appear at any hour of the day or night, forgetting that the spirit of Christmas reaches far down south into southern climes where snow is classed with the fables.

The Man from Florida has been too busy working in his orange grove to write letters, but news came from the station agent that a box of oranges had just arrived there, and we seem to find a message in this. The children have missed their friend, a courteous, rich-toned figure of the mannerly South, who carried the keys to all the children's hearts the world over. No one has ever been able to take his place, and when our children find the hand of fate falling too heavily upon their youthful shoulders they still comfort themselves by saying, "I am going to write and tell Perk all about this." Now comes a message for them, not in writing to be sure, but didn't he decorate the box up fine with kumquats, and put in grapefruit and tangerines, and all because he knows how childish hands will thrill to find them there? I wonder if he knows too that they got down on their knees and scanned his familiar high loping handwriting on the end of the box, as if somehow they expected to find a message hidden in it. Perhaps something was written there, for little Mark, who has not learned that all questions do not have answers, turned up a hopeful face to ask, "Will Perk come back next Spring?" and I saw that he expected me to answer, "Yes"—that my "I do not know," was very like a blow. However, the redhead has a letter under way which asks the same question in no uncertain terms, of the beloved black man. "Why don't you come back to us, Perk?" she writes. And with the abandon of despair, "Aren't you ever coming back?" That is very likely going to be a problem for someone to answer.

When we looked out next we saw that flakes of snow were beginning to fall among the raindrops, and soon all the drops became flakes. This has happened before, introducing a period of 10 above zero weather that hung icy draperies under the old line of willows and stopped the rising water, but there it ended, and the rain began again, tearing down telephone wires with icy weight and leaving a city in darkness. It was not until much later when the flakes grew much smaller and the wind howled at the corners of the house, driving the snow into little flurries, that we felt that Nature had made up her mind at last, and was sending us as a Christmas gift a spell of good old-fashioned weather.

On the window pane in the room where Elsie and Jane sleep appeared this morning a Santa Claus driving his reindeer. This is manifestly the work of our old enemy Jack Frost, but the children take it as a sign that it is high time to bring evergreens from the woods. So off we go with the sled, which has not put runners to the snow since last year, and Pete waving his big black tail like a banner, in front of the procession. There is a discussion on foot as to whether or not we shall cut a tree because it takes so long for every tiny tree to grow to Christmas size. Last year we carried home a two-foot pine, transplanting it into a wooden tub out in the woodlot where it stood. We watered it carefully, but it shed its lovely needles and died. I would like to find a smaller tree, take up its root entire, and keep it living in the tub as a "professional" Christmas tree. Perhaps the pine is not the right variety to select, as the tap root would no doubt object to confinement, but there are other varieties of small tree or shrub which has a more fibrous spreading root, and that is what this committee is looking for.

The woods are so like a cathedral, arched here and there, and with a calm that is allied to that of the "Holy Night." The children step softly so as to hear it, and point to the rugged massed shrubs of evergreen with inquiring faces. I nod, and the clipping begins. Mark and Pete are going over the ground very carefully, and beg me to follow them to a tiny tree, a child of the great pine whose wood is in our house rafters. Why not? But I point to a still tinier brushy little cedar shrub that has been growing no one knows how long, and Mark kneels down and puts his arms around it.

Later when we were on our way home we stopped to rest at the little clearing, for the tub of dirt was very heavy, there appeared to us a very suggestive little pile of brush. I saw a match peeping out between the fingers of a pair of mittens, and the thing was done. Why not have a little fire here in this great place with the people of the back ages looking on over our shoulders!

The pine needles crackled delightfully. We felt refreshed, heartened with new hope. What we had done was exactly the same as people of past ages have done to celebrate Christmas. Without knowing we had tapped the secret spring used by the ancients, and passed on in contentment. It is only a rite, but one that mankind has never chosen to cast aside. An old solid institution, Christmas. Part of ourselves.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Indian Doctor; Metal Henhouse

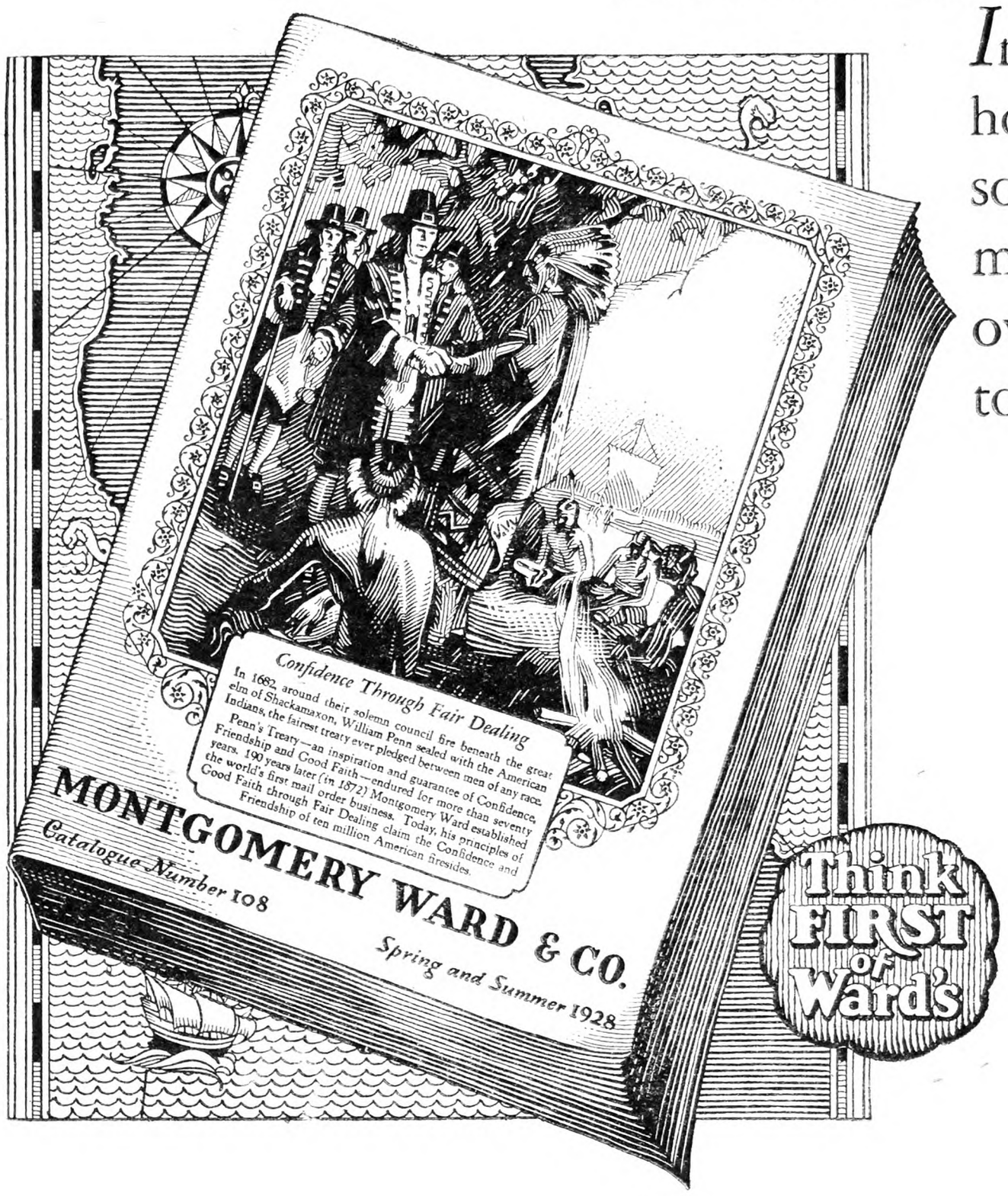
1. My sister has been going over to Waterbury, Conn., for a long time to an Indian doctor, Chief Two Moon. He told her that she has tuberculosis and he can cure her if she will only keep coming and believe in him. He does not ask you how you feel or anything. He puts patient on a very strict diet, no cake, sugar, ice cream, cheese nor fried things; sells an herb tonic and herbs to cook to make medicine. Then he looks patient over and tells if somthing forbidden has been eaten. In one case he said that my sister had eaten cheese not thinking that she had in a sandwich. She told him no, and he got real mad. If not a mind reader, what is he? 2. As I want to build a henhouse I would like to know if a sheet metal house is as good as wood, and if ventilators in the roof are better than so much open front? E. H. H.

New York.

1. It is, of course, utterly impossible for any doctor, Indian or other, to make a diagnosis of tuberculosis or any other disease by such methods as you describe. Any pretense to such ability is the grossest kind of fakery, practiced only by the lowest type of medical quacks. The day of such Indian doctors should have passed long ago. That they should still be permitted to swindle people in Connecticut is a disgrace to the authorities of that State. Since your sister didn't have it in mind that she had eaten any cheese when asked, it could hardly have been mind reading on the part of Chief Two Moon. Possibly it was stomach reading but our guess is that it was a shrewd guess that happened to hit the mark. Have you noted his other guesses that were wrong, but forgotten because they did not seem to have any miraculous element in them? Two moons, or, in the vernacular of the court room, 60 days for each victim swindled would, in our opinion, be a just penalty for this Indian quack.

2. Sheet metal for a poultry-house would have the disadvantage of being more difficult to keep dry in cold weather, because of the ready condensation of moisture (frosts) upon the walls. We should prefer wood, at least for an inner lining. Unless the house is built for that kind of ventilation, roof ventilators are not as satisfactory as open fronts for poultry quarters. M. B. D.

DOCTOR (dragged out of bed to answer telephone): "What! Can't sleep? Try counting sheep." Voice: "I have counted up to one six nine seven, and then I remembered it was your phone number, so I rang up."—London Opinion.



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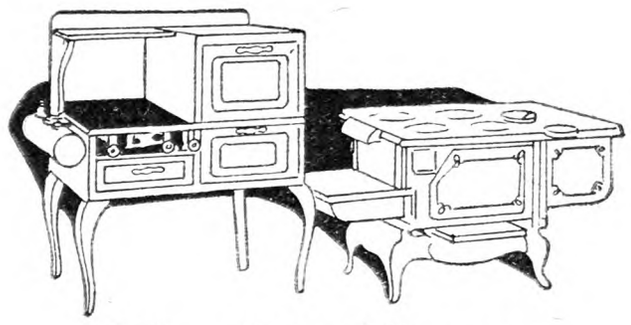

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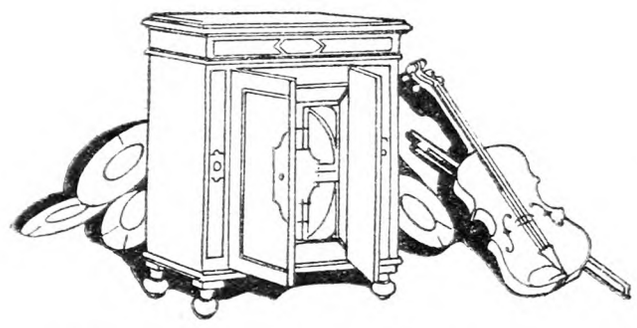

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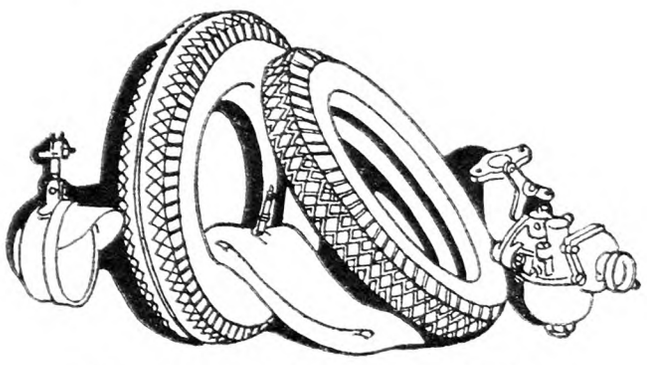

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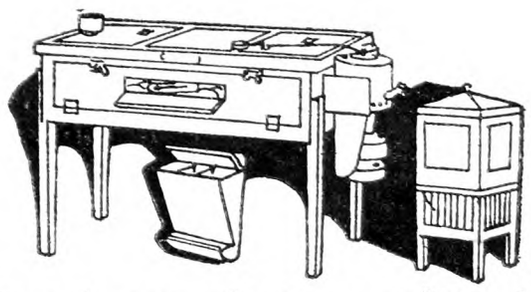

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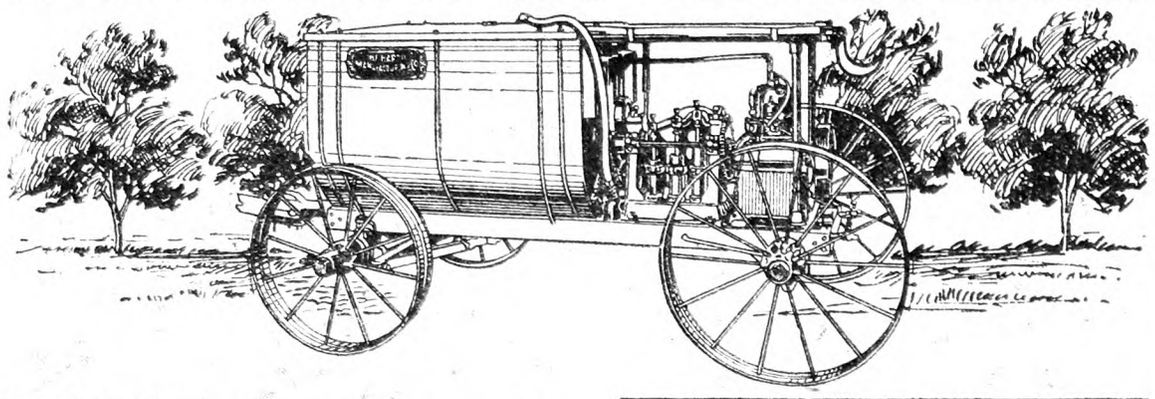
Spraying Equipment that Assures the Grower's Profit



THERE has never been a time when the valuable benefits of spraying have been so apparent as they are this year. The grower who sprays thoroughly gets the top price for his crop, whatever market conditions may be. Today he is getting more than ever. Mere spraying with inadequate or out-of-date equipment is not enough. A modern high pressure power sprayer is necessary if the full benefits are to be obtained.

For 27 years growers who shrewdly figure results and profits have been buying Hardie Sprayers because Hardie equipment enables them to do their spraying thoroughly, and at the lowest possible cost figure. They bring low cost crops into the highest price levels in the market. The fine quality of the produce has been achieved without excessive expense.

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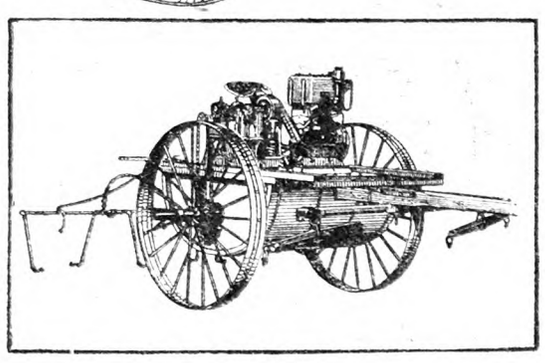

There are small hand-operated Hardies for even the man with a few trees for family needs only. There are small, inexpensive power Hardies which the small acreage grower can use profitably. And there are the great Hardie Moguls handling up to 35 gallons per minute at 650 lbs. pressure.

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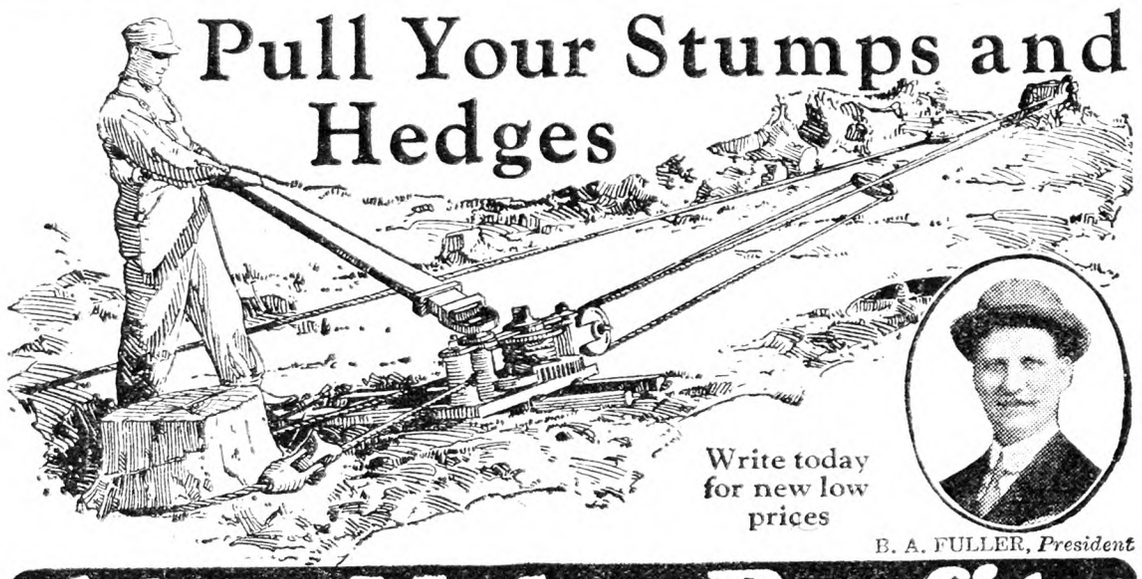

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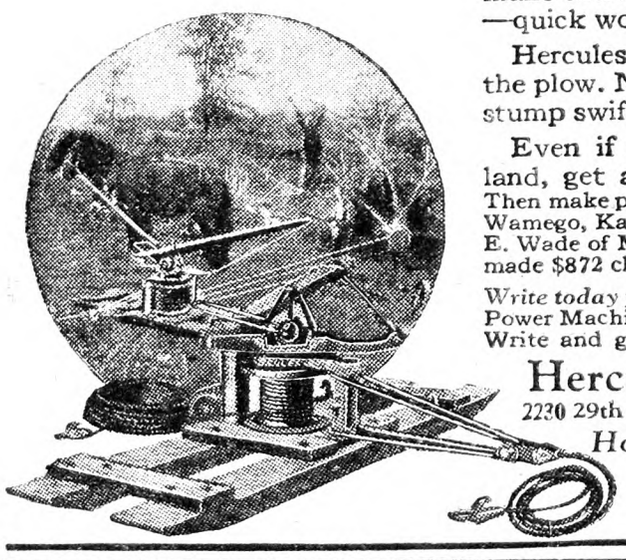

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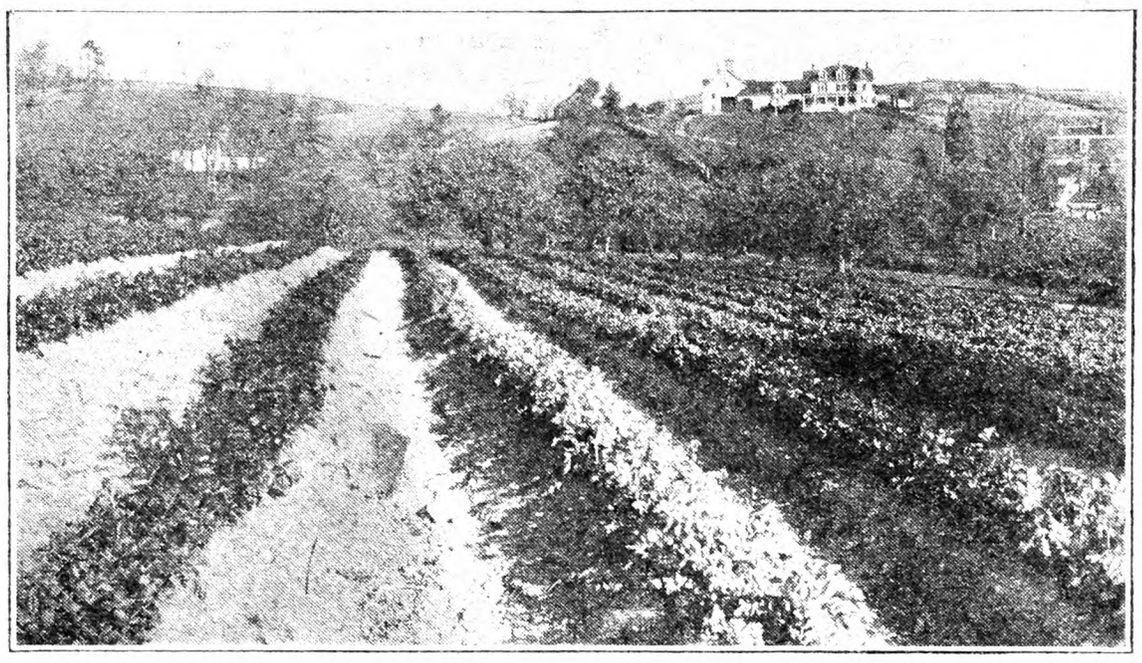
Garden Notes From New England

CELERY IN NEW ENGLAND. — Market gardeners in New England have suffered greatly from the competition of southern and western growers. A constantly increasing variety of vegetables from distant sources comes into the Boston market, oftentimes selling at ruinous prices. There are some crops, however, which the New England growers find very profitable, and which are being widely grown. Celery is among the most important. The growing of celery for the Winter market and storing it in pits is a unique industry and one in which the market gardeners of Greater Boston excel.

The most important development of recent years, apart from the introduction of disease-resistant varieties, has been the plan of wrapping celery instead of fastening the bunches with nails. This wrapped celery is now being found throughout the Boston district, and on the whole seems to mark a forward step. At the same time, the fact must be admitted that considerable complaint has been heard the past season from both purchasers and dealers. Some of the latter have said frankly that they would like to see the old plan of fastening the bunches with nails resumed. The cause for the complaint seems to lie in the fact that the use of wrappers often conceals many imperfect bunches. If the celery deteriorates while in the stores, that fact is not so readily perceived, and furthermore, growers who are not over-particular have an opportunity to market inferior stuff under the protection of an attractive label.

Nevertheless, there is evidence that the plan of wrapping celery is growing in favor, and doubtless all the best grade celery will eventually reach the market in this shape. Second grades or celery from small growers may be bunched by means of tape or a rubber band. Both plans are now used. The use of a wrapper, however, gives an excellent opportunity for growers who are proud of their product, and wish to establish it as a high-grade article, to use a slogan or a brand which will establish their individuality. It has been found that parchment is superior to ordinary paper for wrapping the celery. As now used, it is pure white and is easily managed, even though the hands are wet, as it is extremely tough. It is very cheap, adding only five cents per box to the total cost. It is fastened around the bunches with a No. 30 rubber band. The Market Garden Field Station at Waltham, which has consistently recommended the new way of marketing celery, advocates making a flat package, because such a package looks like more celery for the money than the round bunches. Then, too, the wide face of the bunch ensures that the entire label will be visible. The point of the whole matter seems to be that the status of the industry can be improved to a marked degree by using wrappers for the best celery, provided always that only perfect, well grown, unblighted celery be wrapped.

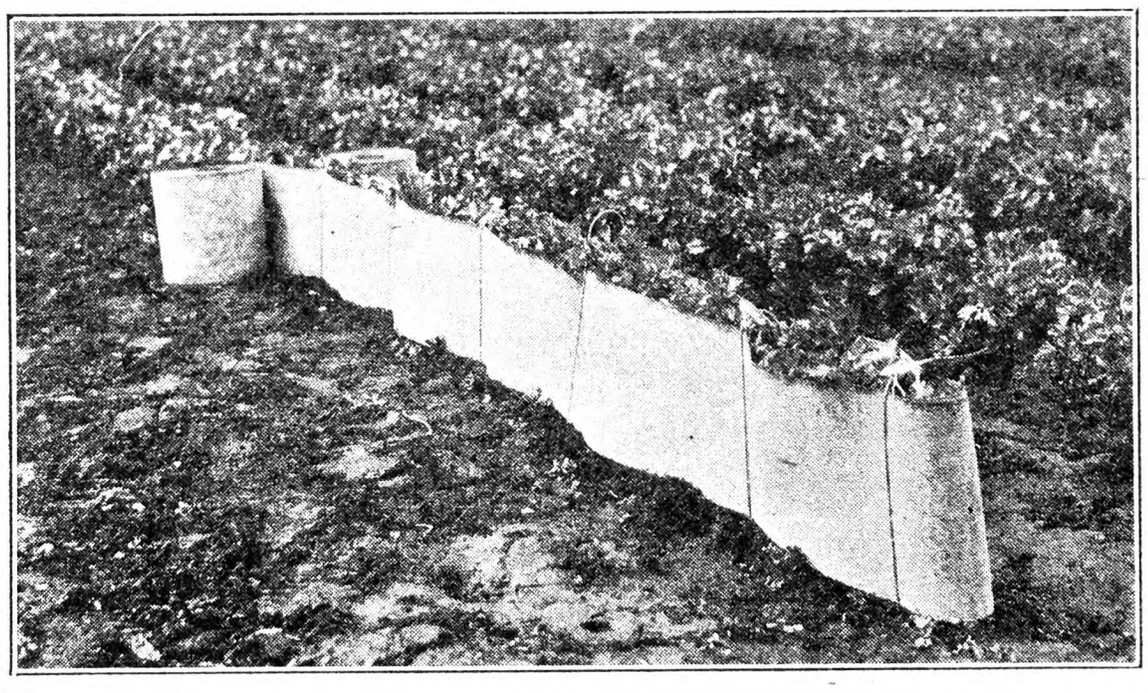
The growing of celery, its bunching and storing, have been worked out with almost scientific precision, and proper marketing methods will do much to keep the celery growing branch of the market garden business where it belongs.



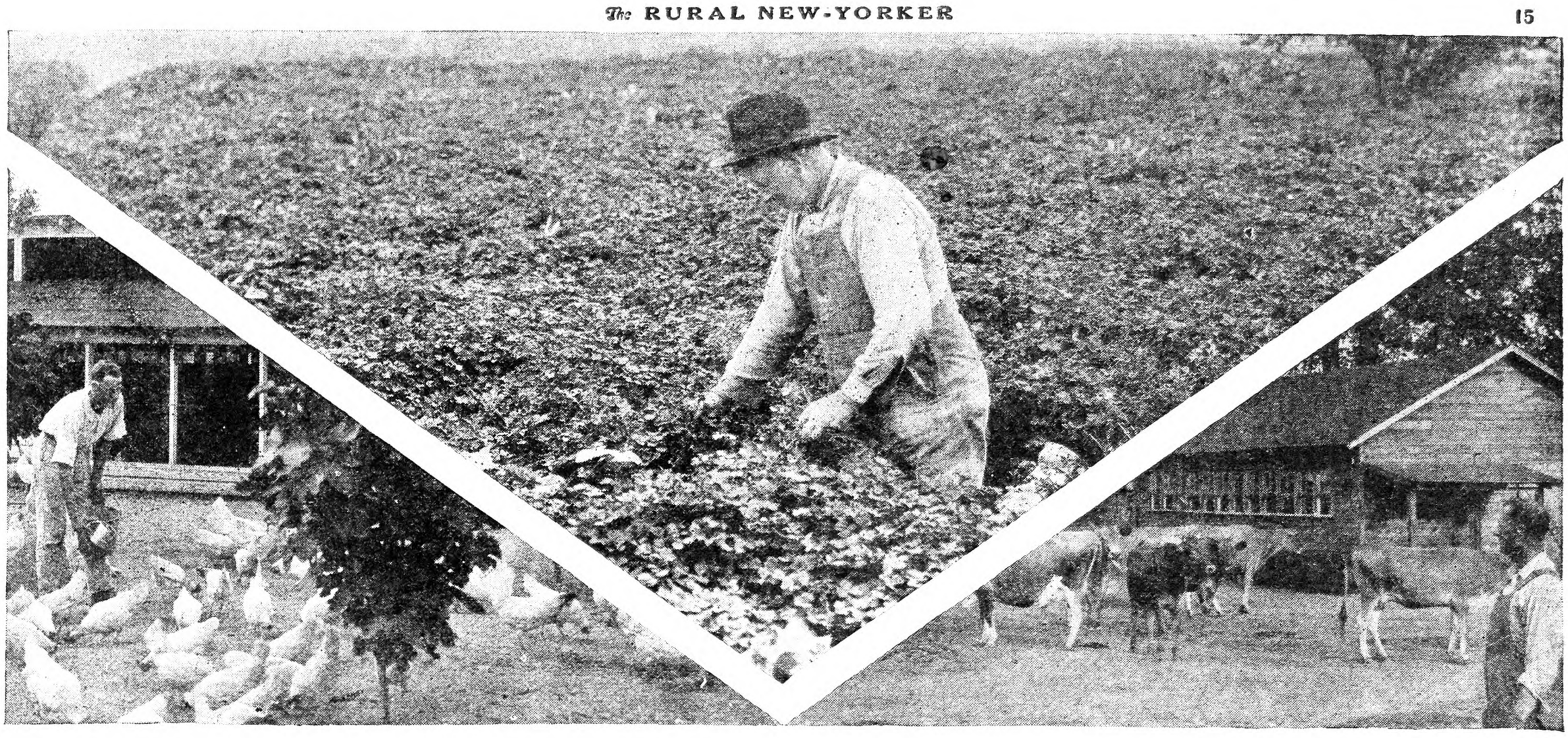
Celery Blanched With Earth

A STRAIGHT NECK SUMMER SQUASH. —Of the many new varieties of vegetables tested at the Market Garden Field Station the past season, the straight-neck Summer squash was one of the most interesting. As every market gardener knows, the ordinary crookneck squash is very difficult to pack. The straight-neck type is a great improvement in this respect, as the specimens may be neatly arranged in an ordinary bushel box. Of the new squashes grown the past Summer, about 50 per cent were straight. The remainder varied greatly in form, some being only slightly curved, while others had a marked crook. Selection will undoubtedly produce uniform specimens. It is stated that seed from three different sources was used for the test, but that there was no decided variation in any respect. It is very probable that this new type of Summer squash will be in demand by private growers as well as by market gardeners.

The Des Moines or Table Queen squash, which was mentioned in these paragraphs several years ago, when it first appeared in New England and was a great novelty, is now being grown by many market gardeners as well as by amateurs. It has been seen the past Autumn at many roadside stands, and has been exhibited at the fairs. It is very small and is attractive when served on the table in halves. E. I. FARRINGTON.



Blanching Celery With Paper



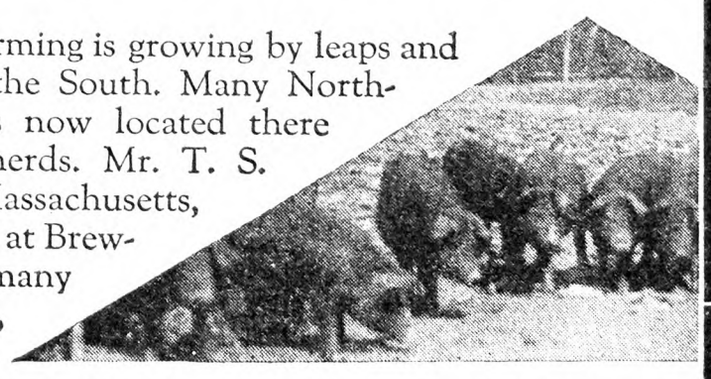
From all Parts of the North and East Farmers Have Moved South to Greater Prosperity and Happiness

THE GREAT Central South served by this Railroad beckons you to join the other successful farmers from the North and East who have abandoned the high-priced lands and congested conditions in their old neighborhood to move to a country where living conditions are ideal, where there are no housing problems, no congested schools, where labor is plentiful, roads are good and churches of every denomination abundant. Read on this page the actual experiences of men who have done the things possible for you to do.

Mr. E. A. Beeler, for twenty years stockman in Montana, located in Montgomery County, Alabama, and found the South most favorable for breeding and keeping of sheep for wool, and for the production of spring lambs. Mr. Beeler states that on May 15 he marketed 81-pound lambs. It is very common for lambs raised there to average 70 to 75 pounds. Mr. Beeler also said he had found native grasses, such as Bermuda paspalum and carpet grass, which were good for sheep growing.

Mr. J. H. Sellers, a former resident of Kansas, located in Central Alabama, and Mr. C. W. Rittenour, formerly of Ohio, also located in the same section, are breeders of beef cattle and have found the southern country especially favorable for producing beef at a low figure.

Dairy farming is growing by leaps and bounds in the South. Many Northern farmers now located there have fine herds. Mr. T. S. Smith, of Massachusetts, who located at Brewton, Ala., many years ago, starting on a small scale, today has a large, pure-bred Jersey herd which brings fine profits. The long pasturage season, the pure water, and the good demand for dairy products, are advantageous for Southern dairy farming.



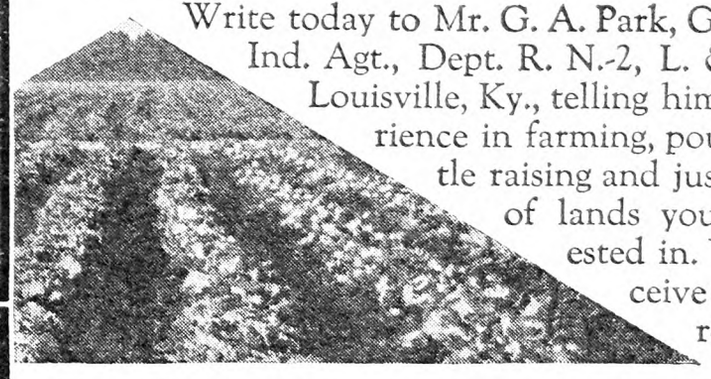
Soy beans is one of the many profitable legume crops of the South. Elmer Kuhn, R. V. Coesens, and other Northern farmers located in Baldwin County, Ala., make two tons of soy-bean hay to the acre. E. L. Curtis, Irvington, Ala., another Northern man, in 1927 made two tons of soy-bean hay and two and one-half tons of Mong-bean hay to the acre. A. J. Sermon, Baldwin County, Ala., made in 1927, 325 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre. In the Gulf Coast section sweet potatoes usually run 200 or more bushels to the acre, and is one of the many cash crops of the South.

Mr. C. E. Pleas, Chipley, Fla., formerly from the North, started on January 1, 1926 with 105 Barred Rock hens. His invoice at the end of the year showed he had made $913.70 from his flock; and then had 131 layers, 136 chicks, and other birds.

A new fruit for the Gulf Coast region is the blueberry. Probably 2,000 acres of blueberry orchards are now in bearing or growing. Older orchards have given owners profits as high as $600.00 an acre. Mr. Harry Kitt, a Northern man, is one of the successful blueberry growers in Northwest Florida. He is located at Crestview.

Read the above statements again. Are you prospering in the North as these folks have prospered and are prospering in the South?

Write today to Mr. G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., Dept. R. N.-2, L. & N. R. R., Louisville, Ky., telling him your experience in farming, poultry or cattle raising and just what sort of lands you are interested in. You will receive a prompt reply.



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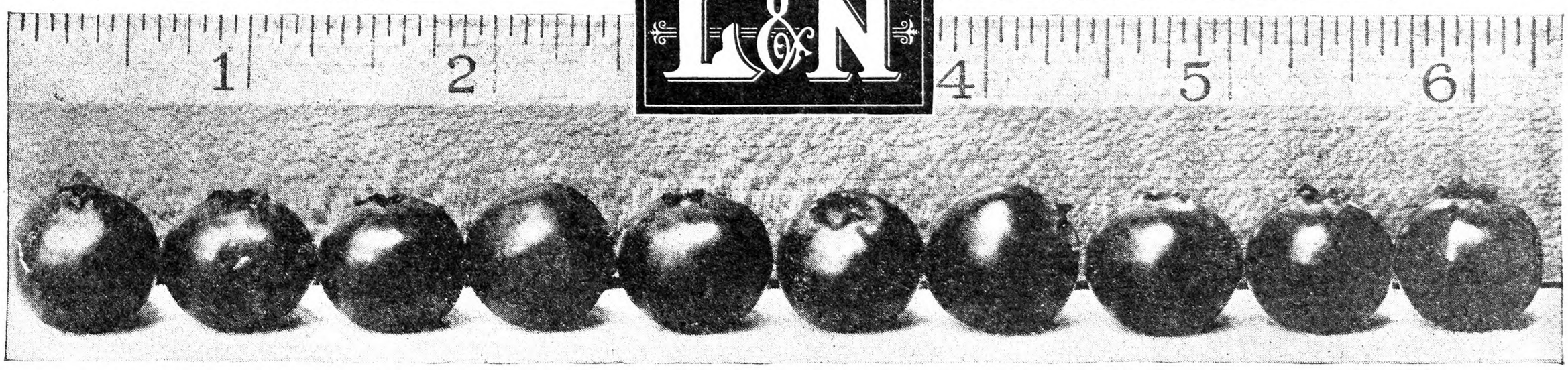

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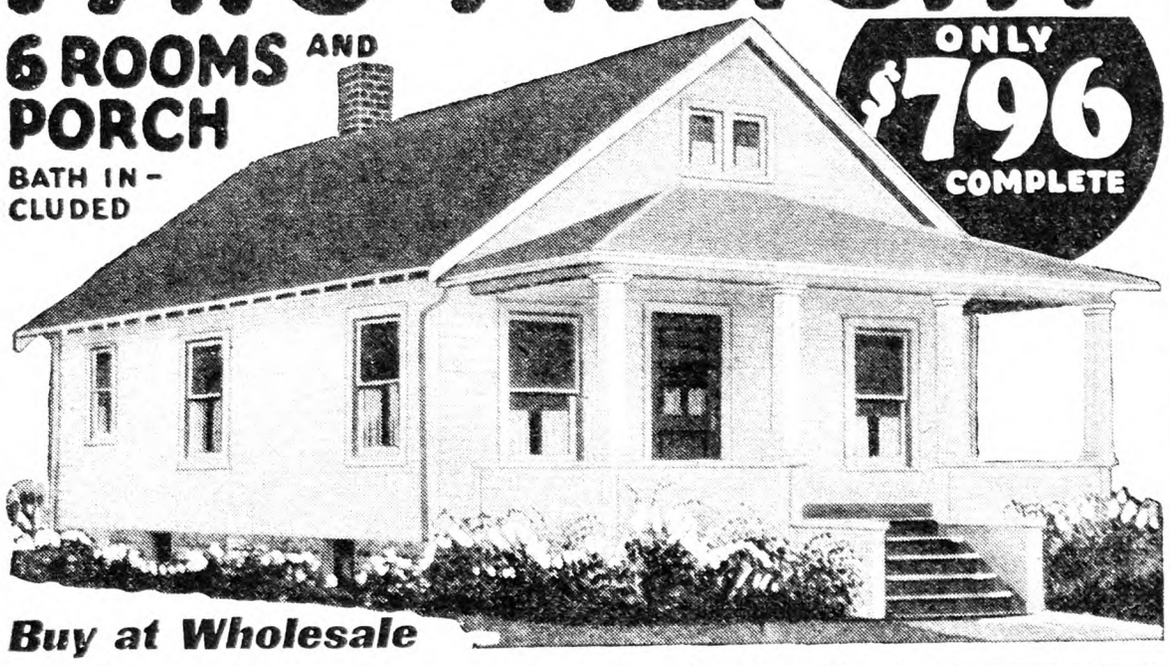

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Complete your pruning this month. Get all ready for your scale-control spraying before the buds are too far advanced—using **"Orchard Brand" Lime Sulphur Solution,** or **"Orchard Brand" Oil Emulsion,** for the real results you expect.

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Let our 1928 Annual "Cash Crops" help you to crop profits. Ask for a copy—a postcard will bring it.

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Around the Supper-Table

GRAY BIRCHES

"Come on, youngsters. Climb up in your high chairs, and get your bibs on. Mother, sit down now. There's enough on the table for a while anyway, and that stew will taste better if you're with us. It looks good to me after the day in the woods."

For about two weeks now Joe has been chopping, and I have helped at odd times. As closely as I can estimate it, on a four-foot cord basis, we must have 30 cords down; but it is hard to measure progress at this stage. Most of the wood is gray birch, which we are taking out to release the white pine underneath, and we are cutting it sled length. The piles are uneven and scraggly; and to make it worse there is some four-foot stuff—mostly red oak, which would be too thick to handle conveniently if it were longer.

I confess the look of the piles bothers me a little; for I was brought up to think of cordwood in neat shipshape stacks, four feet wide and as even as if the barber had cut it. While these piles are unkempt, however, they are efficient for our purposes. Nowadays in the village people want their wood fitted, and when they get it, it will have been sawed—most of it a 15-inch size. We shall haul it out to the shed as quickly as possible before the snow gets too deep in the woods, and let the buzz-saw put the finishing touches on it.

Of course this gray birch is rather light weight for fuel. I would not give much for it on a cold Winter night; but there are many people who like it, and some actually demand it. They have furnaces, and in Winter burn wood simply as an extra source of heat in the fireplace. When there is no need of a fire, the birch logs brighten the appearance of the hearth. Furthermore, the birch does make a good "Summer wood." If properly dried, it burns readily and takes the chill off a room without giving too intense a heat. We plan to store it under cover, splitting the larger sticks, so that it does not get "dozey;" for gray birch is one of the most perishable products of the forest. It seems to become dead ripe and decay more quickly than the other woods, just as the red raspberries that are growing underneath it will go in a day or two after they are picked, whereas those blueberries in the swamp over there are good for a week.

We have always thought of this gray birch as a weed tree; but perhaps we have done it something of an injustice. I would like to be able to find a good market for the weeds from our garden. I figure that we can cut it in this fashion for $2 a cord, and haul it and fit it for $3 more. It will probably bring, stove-length, from $9 to $10, which would mean a fair return for the stumpage. Our market may be a little better than ordinary here, however. I know of some farmers farther up-State who let people cut gray birch on their woodlots for only 50 cents a cord. I am not sure but that they would give away the stumpage to get rid of it.

Now perhaps you will say that I am tight-fisted in this matter like the coal-mine operators, who, having got hold of certain fortunate sections of the earth, are willing to exact high tribute of other mortals who want to keep warm. All I can say is that if you were to come here and compare appearances—the looks of house, car, clothing, this supper-table, for example—I think you would have to admit that I do not resemble a coal baron so much as do the people to whom I sell my wood.

On the other hand, I am ready to agree that in many places on the woodlot it would be better to cut out the gray birch for nothing than not to cut it at all. It certainly overtops the pine badly. You can see it in clumps shooting up above the evergreen, cheating the pine of sunlight and whipping the tops in a wind. It seems like a rank bully, determined to take possession of the ground and giving no quarter. It might have paid us to cut it all out before this, and undoubtedly would have if the fuel market had been poor. I notice in some places where we took out the birch last year, the pine has made as much growth as three feet. One shoot measured 44 inches.

This type of cutting seems, in fact, a much better forestry proposition than planting, if you are not in a position to get both. It would take several years to get as much growth from a pine seedling as has come on these trees now that they are free to grow. We have heard a great deal about the waste acres that ought to be planted for the sake of the coming generation, and there is no denying that need; but I could take you over roads where you could see hundreds of acres on which the gray birch is flourishing at the expense of good white pine underneath. Isn't it even more important to take care of this land that is already in pine than to start new plantations?

Another point about the birch is that it is easy chopping. Joe, in fact, is rather contemptuous of it. He seems to think it becomes too easy for him to fulfill his boast of two cords a day. When he spies an oak that should come down, he strikes into it with the air of a schoolboy who is eager to tell the answer to a question. And when he has taken down such an old wolf tree, he will remove one of his mittens and stroke his big black mustache fondly. Joe's mustache has a fierce appearance; it droops down from his mouth, and with his grizzled cheeks you might imagine he was a pirate if you did not know his heart.

"By gar," he will say, "I tink maybe she goin' to snow."

I suspect that this is not what he is thinking at all, but that something of greater importance to him than the weather has crossed his mind. Possibly—and I admit it may be all my imagination—he would like to have his wife Sarah see him just now; for a great deal of his existence is bound up in her. He met her when he was a lumberjack up in the Maine woods, and she was the cook for the gang. She has a soft, motherly way with her, and speaks better English than most of us in a low, gentle voice. I think the fact that she could care for Joe has always filled him with a kind of reverent awe. Her health has not been particularly good; and after they were married, they decided to try something a shade less rough than the life of a lumber camp. So they moved here, and have been living outside of town in a little one-room cabin.

Two years ago Sarah was taken ill, and the doctor was afraid she might not pull through. Joe took her at once to the hospital, and I shall never forget how gloomy he was. There wasn't much that anyone could do, but we sent her a little package of fruits and honey. Some way ever since there has been a bond between Joe and us. I saw him a few days later, and his face shone like a lantern with a clean chimney.

"Wall," he said, "the old woman, he's feelin' better."

Now, by dint of carefully saving the pennies, they are building a real house. Joe does not say much about it, but I can see that no landlord will ever have been more proud.

Joe goes back to the gray birch with a sigh, as if he had been dealing with loftier things; but as for me, I am perfectly content to chop on this plane, especially if I am to keep it up for a whole day. I am afraid I am not much of a woodsman—in the woods at least. Here at home, I see, I could easily pass off for a second Paul Bunyan. Now that supper is over, 3½ and 2 come up to me, adventuring.

"Tell me a big bear, papa," says black-haired 2, named Patricia.

"Take me piggyback up to the woods," demands golden-haired 3½, Peter.

Patricia climbs on my knee. There is a regular formula about the bear story to be gone through. I recite a few words and pause for the blank space to be filled in.

"Once upon a time there was a big black bear, and he was walking in the ——"

"Woods," shouts Patricia, only it sounds more like "voots."

"And he came to a hollow ——"

"Tree!"

"And he stuck in his ——"

"Paw!"

"And got a great gob of ——"

"Honey!"

"And all the bees rushed out and shouted ——"

"'That's our honey!'" (This with great emphasis and a flashing of coal-black eyes.)

"'We need it to feed our ——'"

"'Baby bees'" ——

"'In the winter time.' And so the bear ran off and rolled around in the leaves and in the ——"

"Water."

Peter looks upon this form of conversation with a half-amused, half-disdainful air. He does not really expect me to take him to the woods now; for he knows that it is dark and time to go to bed. But he works on the principle that if he asks for a whole loaf, he will at least be sure of a slice. When I have trotted and loped and gone single-foot for him, he is content to dismount. Only he wants to know when the horses are going up to haul the wood, and I can see that he is ready to enter the date in his mental engagement-book. He will sit on top of a load of those gray birches as proudly as if he himself had cut them.

And to tell the truth, as I sit here before the fire, now that Mother and the children have gone upstairs, I am not sure who is most responsible for our woodpile. Is it Joe with his strong right arm, or I for my willingness to pay Joe's wages, or Peter with his golden hair and Patricia with her dancing eyes that give me the courage and the ambition to plan and work ahead? And I mustn't forget Mother, either. Come to think of it, she is undoubtedly the prime mover. That stew certainly was good. HENRY HOPE.

THE MAILBAG

Remembers Donati's Comet

What was the name of the comet that we had in the northwestern sky in 1859? I was eight years of age and well remember it. I am now 76 years old.
Ohio. M. A. C.

This was Donati's comet, the most remarkable one of modern times.

The Sweet and Sour Apple

This old variety is characterized by its peculiar fruit, part of it sweet and part of it sour, or perhaps the fruit on one branch sweet and that on another sour. Mr. Clark Allis of Medina, N. Y., would like to secure scions. Is there anyone who has this odd sort from which he could spare scions? H. B. T.

Bonding Game Wardens

Could you tell me why, to be a game warden in New Jersey, an applicant has to have two bondsmen to the amount of $500 each? There is no salary attached to the office and no division of fines. The application states if the applicant fails to do his duty the bondsmen must pay in U. S. money cash. J. B.

Game wardens are constantly subject to bribery, as most offenders will pay liberally to get off. The warden must be vouched for by those who believe in his honesty and are willing to back up their faith with money.

Controlling Ants

Isn't it time you reprinted that recipe for ridding the house of ants that you printed 13 or 14 years ago?

It rescued me from threatened insanity (?) We were over-run with more kinds of ants than I ever knew existed, and I have passed it along to many other distracted housekeepers.

One level teaspoon of sugar and one of tartar emetic, with just enough water to dissolve; put in a saucer. Not cream of tartar, as one newly-wed got it.
MRS. A. C. W.
Belvidere, N. Y.

Trouble with Sties

I have sties come on my eyes quite often. They are very sore until they have drawn to a head and burst, and my eyes get all bloodshot at the time. Could you give me some remedy to keep them from forming, and what do you think is the cause of their forming so often?
Lawrenceville, N. J. MRS. J. I. C.

Frequently recurring sties are sometimes caused by eye strain from not wearing correctly fitted glasses, or no glasses at all when glasses are needed. If your physician finds no other probable cause for this trouble, you should consult a good oculist who can fit your eyes properly if glasses are needed. M. B. D.

Making Good Vinegar

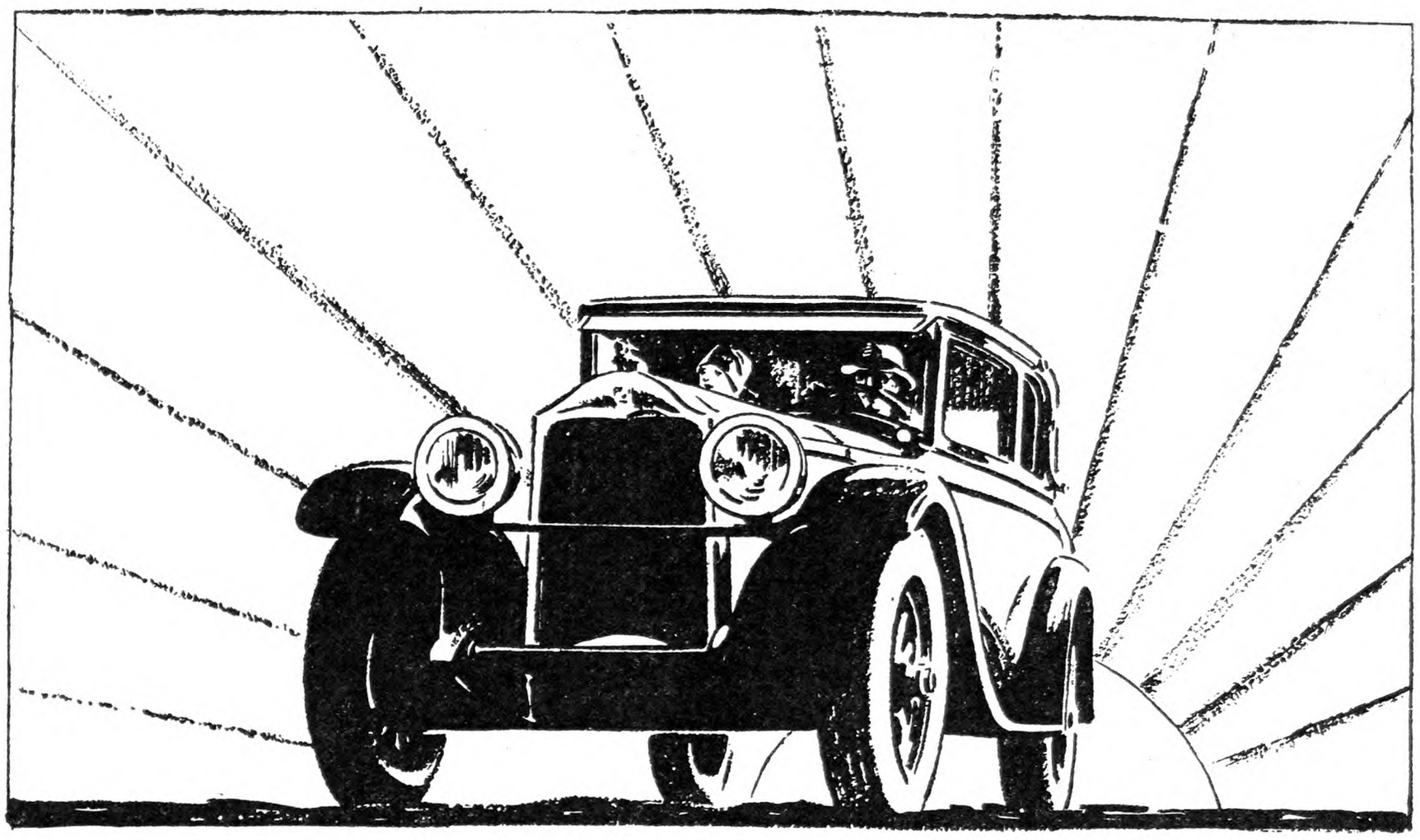
Some one wanted to know what the trouble was with his vinegar. He put sweet cider in his good vinegar, and that is just the trouble with it. Our people have made vinegar for many years, and always keep one barrel for vinegar, and when we made cider always let it work off in another barrel before putting it in the vinegar. Otherwise the good vinegar will spoil. We never cork our vinegar tight, just put an empty bottle in the bung, so flies and dirt cannot get in. J. R. should get a few gallons of good vinegar to put in his barrel after the spoiled cider is thrown out. Then always let the cider work off for a couple of months anyway, but we always leave it until the next Spring before putting it with the vinegar. Then keep adding year after year, but be sure it is worked off before adding, and you will never be out of vinegar. We generally have a small keg in a warm place until our barrel in the cellar gets a good start.
MRS. W. S.

Edible Acorns

Recently you had a query in regard to edible acorns in the Middle West. I can remember very well having gathered acorns in Burnett County, Wis., that were very sweet and palatable. Some trees, of the white oak variety I believe, bore them abundantly. Of course these trees were scattered in the woods with other oaks. Burnett County is in Northern Wisconsin on Minnesota line.
New York. SAXON BEDE.

Cotton Waste as Fertilizer

I am writing with regard to waste from cotton, that which is used in a mattress factory. I have heard that it is a good fertilizer. Can readers give me any idea in regard to this? W. T. B.
Pennsylvania.



The 2 Millionth Buick joins its brothers on the road

A few weeks ago, Buick manufactured the two millionth Buick and thereby established the most spectacular production record in fine car history.

Attainment of the two million mark is a noteworthy accomplishment in any motor car field; but it assumes epic proportions when considered in terms of a car of Buick caliber.

Give thought, for a moment, to the deeper, more significant phases of this Buick achievement:

The world's purchase of two million Buicks represents a world tribute to Buick quality of almost three billion dollars.

Motorists purchased the first million in twenty years, *and the second million in four years*—proof of Buick's steadily increasing popularity.

The two million Buicks have proved Buick dependability by traveling scores of billions of miles—four million times the distance around the world.

And, after twenty-four years, approximately 1,600,000 of the two million Buicks are still serving their owners!

These facts constitute a record of popularity, reliability and stamina not even remotely approached by any other car—a record that becomes still more impressive with each new Buick that goes forth upon the highways of the world.

Supreme value—overwhelming demand—then still greater value and still greater demand—have formed the wonder-working formula of Buick progress. And this progress still continues.

The year just closed has been Buick's biggest year. More people have bought Buicks during this period than during any other twelve months in Buick history.

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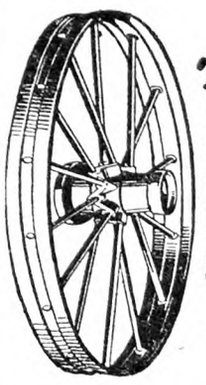

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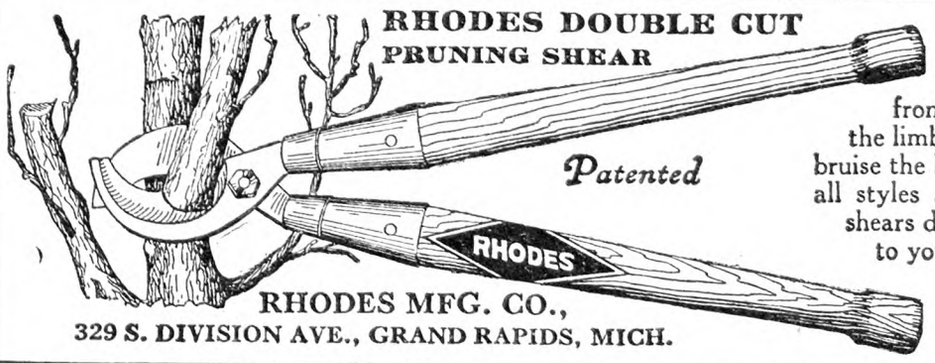

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Notes From the New Jersey State Horticultural Society Meeting

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, at Atlantic City, on December 14, 15 and 16, was the occasion for many discussions of vital interest to fruit and vegetable growers. A summary of some of the discussions follows:

MARGLOBE TOMATO.—The reports made at the State Horticultural Society meeting of experiences during 1927 with the Marglobe were very encouraging. It has been accepted as a market variety and a pulping tomato without question, but some of the packers of whole tomatoes feel that the fruits are too small although they state that it has been found very satisfactory in the can because it holds its shape very well. It was also pointed out that, unless full red ripe the inner color of the Marglobe is not so good as the exterior color would ordinarily indicate, and it does not ripen as rapidly after it is gathered as most varieties. While many varieties ripen from the center outward, the Marglobe is inclined to ripen from the outside. From the growers' standpoint best results are secured when this variety is planted early, May 20-25. When planted late, or after June 10, it appears to be as late or later than Greater Baltimore. Planted early it begins setting its crop in good season and continues over a very long period. Its picking season begins early, or a few days after Bonny Best, and it ripens over a period at least as long as that of Greater Baltimore.

ETHYLENE GAS.—Dr. W. R. Robbins of the New Jersey Experiment Station reported that the results of experiments with ethylene gas for artificial ripening of tomatoes and blanching of celery have not shown consistently good results, and that the conditions of humidity, temperature, ventilation and concentration and manner of application of the gas, as well as the maturity of the crop used, have not been sufficiently established to warrant the recommendation of the process for general use among growers.

FRUIT SPRAYING.—Dr. T. J. Headlee, Entomologist, and Dr. W. H. Martin, Plant Pathologist, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, together with Dr. Alvah Peterson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, led a round table discussion of fruit insect and disease problems. The importance of timely and thorough spraying for the first brood was emphasized by Dr. Headlee in connection with codling moth control. Failure to control the first brood makes satisfactory control of the second brood practically impossible in heavily infested orchards. Oil emulsion or miscible oil combined with 40 per cent free nicotine was recommended as a combined delayed dormant spray for scale, aphis and red mite on apple.

The great importance of timeliness in spraying for the control of apple scab was emphasized by Dr. Martin, the advantages of applying the proper spray before the first spore discharge being very apparent. Information relative to the proper time to spray is available through the spray service maintained by the Experiment Station through the various County Agent offices. Experiments conducted by Dr. Martin indicate that colloidal sulphur may come into general use in the near future as a Summer fungicide.

Dr. Peterson reported that no effective method of Oriental peach moth control had been developed, but that observations made during the past season indicate that natural parasites are now an important factor in keeping that troublesome insect under control.

A moving picture of spraying operations in New Jersey was a special feature at one of the evening sessions. The picture was taken by A. L. Pierstorff, Extension Specialist in Fruit Growing, and E. H. Waite, Ocean County Agricultural Agent. Good and bad methods of spraying were shown in a way that was both interesting and convincing.

MARKETING.—Robert P. Hunter, of the American Stores Company, gave an interesting talk on the requirements of the retail trade in connection with the buying and selling of perishable fruits and vegetables.

The development and present status of farmers' markets in New Jersey was discussed by E. A. Mercker, Chief of the State Bureau of Markets. There are now 23 farmers' markets located in 18 cities in New Jersey, handling a great variety of farm products. These markets offer great opportunities for both producers and consumers, and should be still further developed.

Allen G. Waller, Chief, Department of Agricultural Economics, at the Agricultural Experiment Station, gave a very instructive report on some studies of the apple marketing situation in New Jersey. The relation of estimated future production of apples to markets and methods of marketing was presented in a way that provided the fruit grower with plenty of food for thought. Some of the results of a survey of over 200 retail stores in Philadelphia, all of which handle perishable fruits and vegetables, were presented and furnished valuable information to the producer from the standpoint of quality, standardization, grading and methods of marketing.

The need of an effective fruit grading law in New Jersey was discussed by Mr. Mercker and Dr. Frank App. It was decided that more information regarding the fundamental facts affecting the production, distribution and marketing of New Jersey fruit is necessary before an effective grading law can hope to be successful. The matter was referred to the executive committee of the society for consideration.

Byron T. Roberts, chairman of the fruit committee, called attention to the fact that the crop and market reports as sent out by the State Department of Agriculture do not include truck shipments. Since a large percentage of the peaches produced in New Jersey are hauled direct to market in trucks the Horticultural Society, through a resolution, requested the State Department of Agriculture to devise ways and means of securing this information.

ORCHARD FERTILIZATION.—Dr. R. D. Anthony, experimental pomologist at Pennsylvania State College, in a talk on maintaining orchard fertility, stressed the importance of cover crops as a means of keeping the orchard soil supplied with organic matter. He also advised the use of fertilizers containing nitrogen and phosphoric acid, in order to maintain fertility in the orchard. The possibilities of Alfalfa sod in orchards were also pointed out by Dr. Anthony as a means of maintaining soil fertility as well as supplying organic matter.

Officers elected for 1928 were: Presiden, John H. Hankinson, Pennington; vice-president, E. A. Mechling, Moorestown; secretary-treasurer, Prof. A. J. Farley, New Brunswick.

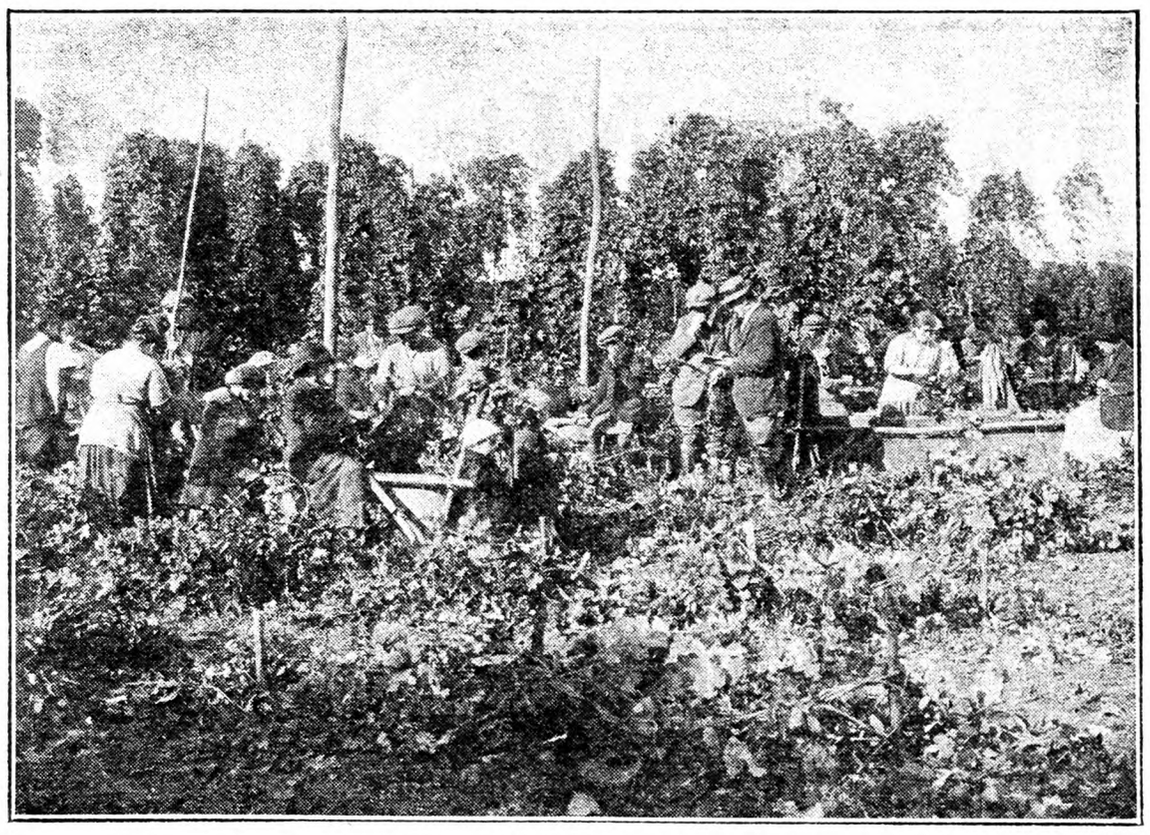
In Foreign Fields and Markets

THE LAND OF HOPS

County Kent, a few hours ride from London, is one of the best known farming sections and is sometimes termed the garden of England. First impressions are often wrong. When we arrived there seemed to be much low, almost marshy, land. Said one farmer: "It has always been raining this Summer or getting ready to rain." Cows were almost knee deep in the mud. Some girls were walking across on a raised earthen path. There were scattering trees. Fruit orchards, on the upland, had trunks five high, substantial fences of iron rods separated the fields from the railroad track. Hay had been left in the fields until the new growth was fairly high, very brown looking hay.

Now we were coming to the real farming lands, a beautiful rolling country, which really comprises most of the county. There are winding lanes, attractive groves, well kept farms and hop vines extending high in the air; a novel sight of late years, to American farmers.

Hundreds of hop pickers were seen in the fields or near their temporary camps or perhaps waiting at the railway station for their special cheap trains to the city. There were crowds of them about the cheap eating places and what correspond to American "hot-dog" stands. "It would make a good moving picture," said one observer. Here is a sample of the masses, not the chosen of the race, by any means as far as appearance goes. Most of them were muddy, rough and ragged, but with a fine face and figure seen here and there. They were working, eating, drinking, quarreling, loafing and joking. Swarms of young children were part of the crowd, dirty but happy. The people were buying candy, peanuts and drinks all at the highly popular price of a penny—two cents. Street photographers were doing a thriving business, also for a penny. Now the crowd packed into the excursion train for London.



Picking Hops in County Kent, England

Questions to a few of the workers showed earnings of 75c to $1.25. The highest wage reported was made by a woman over 70 years, a spry old girl, active and full of pep. Some of the best pickers, it is said, earn rather more and often the whole family working together carry back quite a respectable sum. Many of them have been out of work for some time, and need the money.

A Load of Hops

Hop growers do not seem enthusiastic. "Yes," said one, "Nine-tenths of the growers belong to the co-operative, but some large producers do not, and these can increase their plantings, and sell at any price they please. The brewers are trying to break up the association by offering favorable terms to these outsiders. If all the growers would join we would have a sure thing. We are protected by tariff against foreign-grown hops, although some hops from Germany come in after paying a heavy duty. We do not see how they can do it."

What could be more delightful than this trip along beautiful countryside with calls at charming country homes. Again the five o'clock teas which the Americans find a very pleasing feature. Such entertainment is no great tax to the host but gives opportunity for friendly chat, a little useful discussion and helps break the ice. G. B. F.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Dec. 23 the twin-motored amphibian "Dawn" left Roosevelt Field, Long Island, on its 1,200-mile flight to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, this being the first part of a projected flight across the Atlantic. It carried Mrs. Frances W. Grayson, Forest Hills real estate broker and writer, on her fourth attempt to be the first American woman to fly the Atlantic, and three men, pilots and mechanics. Vague wireless calls were received later, but up to Dec. 29 the plane had not reached Harbor Grace, and its fate was unknown, though search was made by airships and destroyers.

Three men were drowned and two others had narrow escapes from death Dec. 23 when a cofferdam for the proposed $60,000,000 Hudson River Bridge at Edgewater, N. J., sprung a leak, letting in mud and water, which filled the caisson in a few minutes. The accident occurred a few minutes after 18 other "sandhogs" had completed their eight-hour shift and had reached the surface of the cofferdam, 100 ft. above. It was the first serious accident in the construction of the bridge, which is to span the Hudson from Fort Lee, N. J., to Fort Washington Park, Manhattan.

Five bandits robbed the First National Bank at Cisco, Texas, Dec. 23, kidnapped two children whom they used as shields against the bullets of pursuers, killed the Chief of Police and wounded eight more persons in a running fight as they fled, leaving one of their number seriously wounded. The money which they had seized was left in one of the automobiles they abandoned when, hard pressed, they took to the brush.

A little orphan asylum in San Francisco, which 54 years ago opened its doors to a boy of 10 and cared for him during his youth, will be repaid more than a thousand-fold. The late Rube Robert Fogel, a dealer in imitation jewelery, who died here Nov. 30 after amassing more than $2,000,000, was the boy. His will gives the bulk of his fortune to the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society of San Francisco. The Pacific Hebrew institution, to which Mr. Fogel was admitted in 1873, gets $100,000, 49 per cent of the capital stock of his business, which is estimated to be worth $100,000, and the residuary estate.

Three girls bound for a Christmas entertainment rehearsal were killed and their five girl companions were injured when a Pennsylvania Railroad train crashed into their small sedan at the Pole Road crossing on the outskirt of Monroeville, N. J., Dec. 23.

Five persons lost their lives and several others were injured at Hopewell, Va., Dec. 25, in a fire which destroyed the Grand Central Hotel, a three-story brick building. Owners valued the hotel at $60,000. A furniture concern which occupied most of the first floor estimates its losses at $150,000.

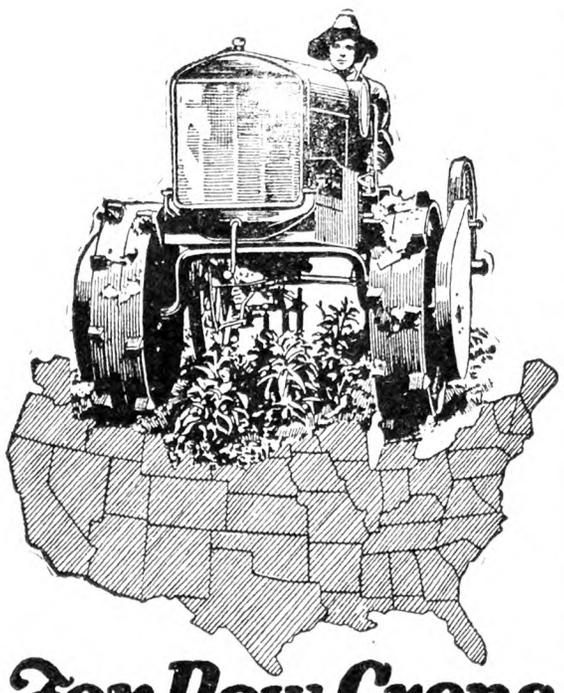
Thirty-eight families were forced to evacuate their homes Dec. 26 as a result of a break in a reconstructed Atchafalaya River levee at Cycremore, La., and many others may be forced to move unless flood waters subside. T. J. McCarty, a Red Cross reconstruction officer, estimated that 150 families would be homeless before the crest of the flood was reached. The homeless families are being cared for by the Red Cross. Principal damage was done to truck crops.

Three youths were killed Dec. 26, when their automobile was struck by a train at a crossing in East Riverton, N. J. The victims were Charles Robinson, 15; William Carter, 13, and Roland Hill, 18, all of East Riverton. Robinson was driving the car, which was first struck by a southbound express and hurled in the path of a northbound train, which tossed it into a field.

Peter Scarpelli, an insurance collector, and his household, consisting of his wife Jenny and three children, Rose, 21, Eleanor, 11, and Ralph, 8, were found dead in their gas-filled home, 13 Jersey St., Paterson, N. J., Dec. 26, by a nephew, Joseph Scarpelli, who had called to see the family's Christmas tree. It is believed someone accidentally opened a gas jet in the kitchen before the family retired.

During the holiday season 28 persons died in New York and Brooklyn as the result of poisonous liquor.

RESIDING Engineer W. G. Peters of the Bureau of Public Roads, in charge of construction of the Trussle mountain road in Glacier National Park, says that at Camp No. 6, Logan Pass, a tourist asked: "Cook, where did this big rock come from?" "It was brought down by a glacier," replied Chris, the cook. "Where is the glacier now?" "It has gone back after another rock."—New York World.



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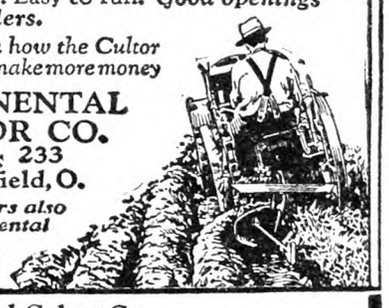

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The Cost Not Too Much

One thing is sure. Good farming does come high, but it costs more not to be a good farmer. Good farming costs the best possible stock. We have made wonderful progress in this direction since I was a boy. I was born on a farm. After having been switched off for several years I came back to my first love. That was in 1889. At that time there were very few good cows in the part of the country where we lived. The pastures and barns showed very few except what we now call scrubs. Here and there a man more progressive than the rest of us had a good bull, or perhaps a few choice cows. Today the man who has only scrubs is out of the race; he might better go to doing something else.

To go along with the better cows good farming requires, as I have found, better equipment than we formerly had. Here, too, the progress made since I came on the farm has been wonderful. On my father's farm we did the haying by hand—mowed the grass by hand, raked it by hand and pitched it by hand over the big beam. In 1889 to 1895 an old man of our neighborhood was still doing his haying in the same way, and he thought it would be death to cows to rake hay with anything but a hand rake on account of the dust that would be gathered up by the new-fangled rakes. On that same farm today you will find mowers, reapers, horse hay-forks and a gasoline thrashing outfit. It has cost a good deal to get these farm tools, but it was more expensive to get along the old way.

It is the same way in every department of farm life. In the house we now have the most highly perfected machinery for doing the work. Many farmhouses have electric lights. Not a few are equipped with water pressure systems for supplying house and barn. Henhouses are electrically lighted. Automobiles and auto trucks have taken the place of horses and wagons. It costs to do all this, but not so much as it did to do the same work by main strength.

In still another way good farming is costly. We have come to a time in the world's history when men must do more thinking than they used to. Now we have schools where our farmer folks may go and study the most up-to-date methods of doing farm work. Here the most competent instructors possible meet the people from the country, talk over with them their problems and consult with them as to the way to deal with them. These schools have to be supported at public expense. We pay hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to maintain these centers of agricultural information.

So we might go right on, until we had touched every phase of the farm life of our day and prove that it is expensive to be a good farmer. Any man who will take the time to set down a list of what improvements he has on his farm today and put opposite it the money it has cost to get them may have a bit of surprise coming to him.

But I will venture to say this: While good farming costs high, it costs more to do poor farming. That may sound like a commonplace. It is the most serious thing we can contemplate at the present time. In fact there is no place for a poor farmer today. Unless a man is ready and willing to take his surplus earnings and put them back into modern improvements such as better stock, improved machinery and better appliances of every kind, he will not and ought not to be counted among the number of successful farmers.

And let me say further that I believe the thinking and the planning and the thought force and energy a man puts into his farming is the most costly investment he makes. For back of the machine, back of the stock and back of the improved seed and barn and stable equipment must be a man of thought. A man whose thinker is out of commission can take the best farm in your township and run it into the ground in less than 10 years. But nothing can prevent a man of thought from using his modern equipment so that there will be a good living and something to spare in his farming.

New York. E. L. VINCENT.

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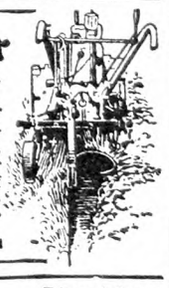

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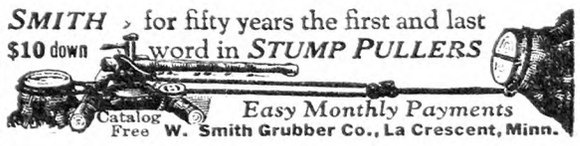

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The Rural New-Yorker

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Established 1850

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I am aware that your paper will not help me much in the painting trade, but I possess a little land also, and with a portion of my attention directed to watching and assisting the growth of trees, fruits and their kindred alliances I feel that it makes a pleasant antidote for the keeping down of lead colic and other infirmities to which human flesh is heir. C. G. C.
Pennsylvania.

YOU would be surprised to see how many letters of this sort we get. We are very willing to act as "a pleasant antidote"—or in any other way—if we can make folks happier or more efficient by doing so.

*

WE are indebted to the New England Fruit and Rural Development Company, of Lexington, Mass., for first-hand information of the progress being made by New England growers in the pack and marketing of apples. The apples come in a cardboard box, singly wrapped in tissue paper. A filler something like the filler of an egg crate, holds a dozen apples in a layer. There are four layers, or 48 apples in the box. The label reads: "A little box of bait. Nibble if you dare. If you nibble, you'll bite. If you bite, we'll land you." The quality justifies the inscription. The package may be shipped parcel post or express. New England growers are on the right line in perfecting their pack and selling quality.

*

THE meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association in Albany, N. Y., January 17, will receive a report from Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck, chairman of a committee organized by the association on the marketing of milk in the State and the recommendation of a type of producers' association through which existing organizations might function more effectively. Mr. Ten Eyck will present the findings of the committee. Dr. Paul B. Brooks, State Deputy Health Commissioner, will discuss the proposed changes in the new sanitary code. Dairymen will be given an opportunity to express their opinion on the provisions of the code before it goes into effect. The new code proposes to change the grades of milk, and to require that all milk sold in the State and heretofore graded as A or B, be either produced from cows that have been tuberculin tested or that it be pasteurized.

*

NEWSPAPERS throughout the country have received copies of an official communication from the Mayor of Portland, Ore., to the city council submitting reports of an official test made to determine the value of a treatment for tuberculosis discovered by a veterinarian, Dr. George Kirkpatrick. This treatment has aroused a great deal of attention locally, and has apparently been sufficiently successful to have won the confidence, not only of the Mayor of Portland, but of other influential people. A medical commission to test the remedy upon 10 tubercular cattle was appointed and it is the report of this commission that is spoken of in the Mayor's communication. Ten cows that had been pronounced tubercular were selected for a 130-day test of the remedy. Of the 10, but five completed the test and came to autopsy, the others dropping out for various reasons on the way. Three of the five cows remaining were found to be still tubercular at the close of the test period, while the other two were pronounced free from all indications of the disease. Though the Mayor's report of the test is an enthusiastic endorsement of the remedy it does not carry profound conviction of its value, while both the treatment and its originator are unqualifiedly pronounced wholly unworthy of credit by the Journal of the American Medical Association. According to this journal, Kirkpatrick's body-building fluid was analyzed in the association's laboratories over a year ago and found to be essentially a weak solution of potassium iodide combined with Fowler's solution of arsenic. A recent editorial states that the nostrum has not the slightest value as a cure for tuberculosis, and that the consumptive who relies upon it is virtually committing suicide.

*

WE have warned our readers more than once against giving rides to strangers, and a recent case in Texas offers another reason against mistaken kindness of this sort. A man driving his car alone was asked for a ride by a young woman at the roadside. He took her in, and shortly afterwards was overtaken by a man in another car, who accused the good Samaritan of running off with his wife. There were threats, tears from the woman, and a demand for $3,000. The first man did not have so much money, but finally he handed over his car and $500, and signed a note for another $500. Then the alleged husband and the woman went off together, and their victim realized he was the dupe of swindlers. He was more fortunate than most, for he succeeded in having the swindler arrested, and in recovering his property, while the swindler received a five-year sentence for "unlawful acquisition of property by threats to kill." Of course the woman was not the blackmailer's wife, but an accomplice. Once more—beware of strangers who ask a ride.

*

WE have all seen trees that were badly damaged by splitting down when large limbs were removed. The pictures on page 4 show how this can be avoided, even when large limbs have to be cut. A sharp saw, with sufficient set to avoid pinching, is necessary, and where much pruning, especially of large limbs, must be done, the saw will have to be put in order frequently. A sharp one-hand ax is useful in such pruning to notch down the top of a cut, so that the limb will drop without binding, and sometimes the ax will make the undercut more conveniently than the saw.

*

WE are glad to give all possible aid to our readers in any matters in which they are interested. Our facilities for obtaining information are, of course, greater than those of individuals, and it has always been our idea of real service to subscribers that these facilities should be used to the fullest extent for their benefit. There are some things, however, which no one at a distance can successfully do. One of these is to prescribe for the sick. The general laws relating to health may often be profitably discussed, that we all may become more intelligent in these matters, but the application of these laws to particular cases requires a personal knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the individual and an opportunity to look behind what may appear upon the surface. All the skill of the physician is often taxed to discover the source of our ailments, even though he is given all possible facilities for personal examination and study. This being the case, it is hardly to be expected that some one who can have only the very fragmentary knowledge that can be conveyed in a brief letter will be able to do more. The health columns of our daily papers where people are prescribed for should not be given too much confidence. In the nature of the case, the conductor of this column is compelled to prescribe for names and words which too often fail to convey correct ideas, frequently meaning different things to different people. We do not wish to attempt the obviously impossible and we must beg our readers not to ask us to prescribe for their illnesses, glad as we should be if we could give them aid in these matters which require the personal service of a physician.

*

THE first article in this issue will interest and encourage those who have thought sadly of the large amount of natural forest land in New York that has been denuded by thoughtless slashing and burning over. In earlier days the State was so thoroughly wooded that the first essential was to clear enough to produce the necessary grains and vegetables to live on, and our grandfathers followed the same policy, as wood and lumber were cheap, and there must be places cleared to grow grains and hay, and supply pasture for the cattle and sheep. But our fathers began to see things differently. The convenient "woodlot," which had furnished material for building houses and barns was gone; lumber brought from a distance was high, and there was no local crop coming on. Practical interest in forestry developed and farmers began to conserve their "young growth," instead of pasturing or burning it off. European "hired men" who had had experience in forestry there were listened to with respect. How to get some of our rough land back into forest, where it belonged, was a topic much discussed at home gatherings and neighbors and farmers' clubs, and many became convinced that more woodland would be a good thing, both as a lumber reserve and for flood control. From this sentiment has grown the State forest tree nursery business, and the methods of handling and distribution are creditable to the State. A late note from Conservation Commissioner Macdonald says that the past season was favorable for the growing of trees in the nursery, so that the stock for planting next Spring will be good.

*

THERE is an old novel by an English author describing the woes of a student who discovered the secret of creating life artificially. Under the title "Frankenstein," the story is told of the creation of a monster, at first tractable, then committing murder, repudiating the control of its maker and pursuing him from country to country, making life unbearable for him. The term Frankenstein monster has now come to stand for something originally intended to help that has got beyond the control of those creating it and is using its power to their detriment. The story holds a warning to members of organizations formed in the interests of agriculture. Unless constant vigilance is exercised by the rank and file of these organizations there is grave danger that control of them will be taken out of the hands of actual farmers and assumed by a few strong characters who find in them means of furthering their own interests and promoting their own selfish ends. What is true of farm organizations is equally true of governmental departments. With the heads of these departments intrenched in power through political and other alliances, it is easy for them to assume the position of master, and to seek to control rather than serve those over whom they are appointed. The Rural School Improvement Society had its origin in a needed protest against arbitrary methods and rulings of a department that had lost touch with the needs of rural people, and whose dictatorial bearing has long aroused resentment in the breasts of local public school officials. This society will continue to grow while the need for it remains, and the desire for self-government endures as a distinguishing feature of country life.

*

WE have several letters asking how appeals from what is considered to be unjust local taxation in country districts can be made. Procedure varies a little in different States as to methods of making appeals and the times for such hearings. The township clerk or any of the local officials should be able to give this information, but if not it may be had from the county board of taxation. The rule is that all of these appeals must be made in writing and full particulars given as to why the taxation in the particular case is considered wrong or unjust. The necessity for having a case that will stand close analysis is evident.

Brevities

WHAT do you ask of your radio—help and instruction or amusement only?

A CORRESPONDENCE course in business efficiency will be found in a weekly study of Publisher's Desk.

HOME pork making will not pay if the work is done wastefully or carelessly. The big packers make money because, as they say out at the yards, they utilize every part of the hog but his squeal.

DAMAGE to domestic animals by dogs is increasing in New York State, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Settlements last year totaled $198,190. "Man's best friend" comes high.

FRESH ripe cherries were noted in a New York fruiterer's window the week before Christmas. They came from Argentina, and looked very handsome—which they ought to when retailed at $3 a quart.

Do not hesitate to write to us for information because you feel that you are not a practical writer. Some of the most useful suggestions we have ever received have come from plain people with few educational advantages.

SAUERKRAUT juice is a comparatively new beverage served by hotels and restaurants. The name sounds forbidding but a trial shows it to be pleasant and wholesome—slightly acid. It is just what it says, merely the juice poured from a vessel of sauerkraut.

COMMENTING on new automobiles advertised to have a speed of 55 to 65 miles an hour, Dr. Nicoll, New York State Commissioner of Health, said that 1,666 persons, one-quarter of them children, were killed by automobiles in this State in the first nine months of this year, and that more than 61,000 others were injured in the same period. "The large number of deaths due to automobiles," Dr. Nicoll said, "exceeded the combined total of deaths in this State caused by typhoid fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, infantile paralysis, measles and diphtheria. What does it avail the State of New York to spend large sums of money to prevent disease, only to have the people killed by automobiles?"

More Money Produces More Milk

MR. J. S. BALLENGER, of the Peaks Products Company, in Western New York, made a November record which indicates the way to increase the production of milk without appeal to save the industry from western invasion. In the latter part of October he posted a card in his plant at Sherman saying that the November price at the plant would be $3.10 for 3.6 milk. This is equivalent to $3.06 in the 201-210-mile zone for 3 per cent milk. The increased production for the plant was 75 per cent. At his Kennedy plant a similar announcement was posted, and the increased production was 60 per cent. These plants are 400 miles nearer the western producing fields than New York City, but there was no flood of western milk to his plants or market because of the higher price.

John McCauley, of Model Dairy, made it known early in the season that he would pay substantially $3 for November. In consequence his average increased production per dairy was 653 lbs. of milk. The Little Falls, N. Y., Dairy Company, which has been working on a seasonal production plan paid $3 with 50c bonus or actually $3.50 and increased its average dairy production 1,276 lbs. for November. The Canajoharie Co-operative plant, which is also developing a production plan, paid $3.03 plus a 20c bonus, or $3.23, and registered an average increase per dairy of 577 lbs.—all estimates on 3 per cent milk. After six months steady appeal for a larger production at a lower price, the League-Borden alliance registered an increase for November of only 129 lbs. per dairy, or a little less than two quarts per dairy. Therefore it is fair to conclude (1) that a $3 price does not bring a flood of western milk; (2) the assurance in advance of a $3 price does increase production; (3) an appeal for increased production, at the lowest price, to combat a fictitious "western scare" does not materially increase production of milk in the New York milk shed.

A Voice From the North Country

IT is only a little more than a quarter of a century age that the initial milk shipping stations were established here in the North Country, and it was a one-sided proposition right at the very outset. Contracts were made with farmers twice a year on April 1 and October 1 to run for six months, at which time the price was specified for each month, but these could terminate at any time as the farmers were given no copy, and had absolutely nothing to say, as to fixing of prices.

Gradually the cheese factories were all purchased by these milk shipping concerns until in a very few years a goodly percentage of dairy farmers were at the mercy of the distributors. The development of the Dairymen's League a few years ago indicated that an idea had been conceived, and almost that the problem had been solved, but it was later proven out that even this was not such a huge success.

A goodly percentage of the farmers of this section of the Black River Valley are living largely out of the grocery store and bakery, and are paying the prices asked by dealers without any comeback, or argument, as to whether prices are satisfactory to all parties concerned. While the dairymen of this great North Country have become largely one-crop farmers, producing the one great staple article of food used in every home, they have scarcely any voice whatever, as to the naming of the price obtained for the same, or whether or not it is going to return them a fair and reasonable profit.

The rigid rules laid down by the board of health of New York have in many instances created a heavy expense to the dairy farmer, either in the building of new barns, or the remodeling of old ones, it sometimes being necessary for the placing of mortgage, to make improvements.

The Big Four, an organization of railroad trainmen, is a good example of what can and has been accomplished by the result of complete organization; their excellent working conditions and good wages are good proof of that fact. The selling end of the dairy business has been the one great weakness in the milk business, and until we have a remedy for this defect, the business cannot prosper. The modern dairy farmer has become a specialist in production. He is of a high order of intelligence, and with the right kind of an organization and proper procedure they should be able to negotiate a sale of their milk at a profitable price. When the making of the price is left to the buyer we cannot expect that it will be satisfactory to us.

While the present prices received for milk are in a measure quite satisfactory it is not up to what the supply and demand would justify, and there is no guarantee as to how long they will continue, and if the supply should increase, and the price drop, we are not equipped to meet the situation. C. L. S.

Lewis Co., N. Y.

Game Law Revision

THE sentiment exists in the country for a revision of the game laws to make it unlawful for any person to enter on the lands of a farmer to hunt or fish without his written consent, but the expression of this demand for it is not as general and spontaneous as one would expect. The expression is not as insistent as it must be to approach it with hope of success. It is not our purpose to work up any artificial protest against game laws as they are. If farmers pretty generally were satisfied with them that would be enough. We know they are not satisfied. We know they have good reason for complaint, but legislators do not know what farmers want until they are told, and if the farmers who want the laws changed so that their farms and the things that grow on it are recognized by the law as theirs to be protected and used for their benefit will write us, we will do our part. The Grange has always been most helpful in reforms of this kind. We suggest that the subject be brought up in the local Granges. The principle is sound and even where trespass is not troublesome, the law proposed may well be endorsed by all.

The following letters indicate the general sentiment so far expressed:

In reply to your editorial on page 1528 may I say that I am heartily in favor of a bill to require trespassers on any farmer's property to obtain the written consent of the owner in order to hunt or fish. Violation of said law to be effectively punishable by revoking of hunting license in addition to other penalties.

Tompkins Co., N. Y. LEON C. ROTHERMICH.

I note that you say you are ready to make a fight for the rights of farmers who are now unjustly compelled to post land to keep hunters out. This is a great expense and there can be no argument to justify it. I am heartily in favor of any law that will give farmers actual control of the land they own, and I can say you will find this sentiment unanimous among farmers in this section of Tompkins County. D. C. HINE.

Your editorial on page 1528 asks how many readers are sufficiently annoyed by lawless hunters to ask you to put up a fight for a law which will give farm owners real authority over their own land. I, for one, not only ask your assistance in this good work, but am willing to spend some personal time and money in assisting your efforts.

The stone road and the automobile have brought us hundreds of hunters from nearby cities. Regardless of signs announcing that "hunting, trespassing and fishing are prohibited," they swarm over our places, steal anything that is loose, shoot chickens and anything that flies, runs or crawls. They are so numerous a dozen men would be busy driving them off, and so truculent that your life is sometimes threatened when you tell them to get out. The hunters bring dogs and ferrets and even poor bunny, for all his prolific breeding, is almost extinct with us.

I have raised English pheasants from eggs supplied by the State, turned them looce and spread feed for them in Winter only to see them shot and carried off my place by hunters who live in tenements in the cities. I've had chairs stolen off my porch, had cars parked before daylight in my dooryard, been threatened with sudden death and with loss of my house or barn by fire! All at the hands of people who do not live within miles of me and whom I never saw before.

So go ahead, help all you can and keep after your readers until they voice their experiences to you and their various farm organizations. Nearly every one has had some unpleasant experiences if you can only get them told to you.

With all good wishes in your efforts. E. G. HINES.

New Jersey.

Notes on Tuberculin Test

Farmers in our vicinity of New Castle County have suffered severe losses through the tuberculin test and condemnation of cattle. In many instances practically entire herds have been condemned and slaughtered. Farmers could stand the loss of a cow or two, but the destruction of their entire herds not only deprived them of their property in the cows but cut off their income from milk. The government returns a part of the loss in the cows, but it is far below the cost of new cows to replace the herds. The price of tested cows has increased 50 per cent within recent months, and $150 is about the cheapest now to be had. Tenant farmers are especially discouraged, and unless some means is furnished them to finance the purchase of new herds many of them will have to give up the business ultimately.

Delaware. G. K. S.

* * * * *

Something must be done in the near future or there won't be a cow left to produce milk. I agree with Dr. A. V. Hall in regard to testing cows. I have about 40 cows of my own that have been tested for the last six years and a year ago a State man came and tested them. He found one four-year-old heifer that he pronounced a reactor. She was giving me 80 lbs. of milk at the time. She was a heifer that I raised. I offered to bet him $100 that she did not have lesions. He would not take me up. She went to the slaughter-house and I followed her. Dr. Beebe, our town veterinarian was there and he hunted for two hours and pronounced her as healthy a cow as he ever examined. I could have sold that cow for $350 and she was well worth it. I think it a shame and an imposition to the dairymen of New York State to do such work. I also think that if they keep it going they will soon have all the cows here. What I call good cows you cannot buy here for less than $250 or $300. D. R. P.

New York.

* * * * *

The Associated Press quotes Director of Agriculture Truax of Ohio as saying that the Legislature would be requested to pass a law to fix a maximum price to be paid for cows which react to the test. Mr. Truax is head of a department established for the benefit of farmers, but now that the courts decree the law requires that farmers be paid the full appraised value of the cows before they are slaughtered, this farm leader proposes to change the law to pay only a maximum price for condemned cattle. Farmers are demanding that the Governor of Ohio call for the resignation of the Agricultural Commissioner. They also make it plain that they desire the Farm Bureau to relieve from further duty those of its officers and agents who have been active in the enforcement of unjust rules against the best interest of farmers.

* * * * *

At the close of a Grange meeting recently held at Clifton Springs, Ontario Co., N. Y., a petition was presented embodying the resolution adopted in Oneida and Seneca counties to discover the attitude of dairy farmers toward the organization of New York State League for the Repeal of the Law Governing the Tuberculin Testing of Cattle. If the interest is sufficient to warrant, a county association will be formed.

* * * * *

I have read with interest the article recently published in the local press, contributed by the Farm Bureau, warning the dairymen of a threatened milk famine in the so-called "New York milk shed." Think of it. The State of New York—second only in the Union in dairy products, which besides furnishing her cities with fresh milk, had until recently contributed millions of pounds daily to the manufacturing of butter, cheese, condensed milk and cream and milk powder, being unable to supply enough liquid milk.

For years the Farm Bureau has preached the doctrine of T. B. and the result is that thousands of our perfectly good and heaviest producing dairy cows are now dead—sacrificed on the altar of T. B.

Nor is that all. What cows are left and have withstood the repeated injections of the tuberculin poison have come through sadly reduced in health and efficiency. Is it any wonder that there is a shortage of milk?

After all this experience it will not do now to attribute the shortage of milk to the high water in the Connecticut River. E. T. SHERMAN.

* * * * *

I hear farmers everywhere saying: "The test has ruined my business," or, "the State's test has been a direct loss to me of $1,500 or $3,000, as the case may be."

Personally, I would like to see the farmers' interests safeguarded. He works from 14 to 16 hours a day, seven days per week, 365 days in the year. It costs $3,000 to $4,000 to purchase or raise an ordinary herd of cows. To have a herd of 30 condemned for milk and 29 of the number resold for beef does not seem logical to me. The price of a beef animal is small in comparison with the cost of a well-bred and persistent milking dairy cow. O. S. PECK.

Connecticut.

* * * * *

Six years ago an agent of the Virginia State Veterinarian tested Senator Carter Glass's Jersey herd and reported two heifers infected with tuberculosis. They were condemned. Soon after another was condemned. The public health officer of Lynchburg, who knew the Glass herd well, heard of the condemnation and advised Senator Glass not to accept the test, and cited reasons for his advice based on other condemnations by the same agent.

Senator Glass asked the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington to send one or more of its representatives to make a re-test. The Bureau agreed to do so, providing the State veterinarian would consent. The latter refused a review of his agent's work and was sustained by his sanitary board. Senator Glass instituted proceedings in circuit court at Richmond, Va., to compel a re-test. The case was in court about six years. In the meantime one of the three heifers was kicked by a horse and died, and the two others grew to maturity.

Examination of the carcass of the dead heifer was made by three Federal and State representatives with three professional observers, and no infection was found. Laboratory tests at Washington and Kansas City sustained the report of no infection.

Recently the circuit court ordered a re-test on the two living specimens in question. It was made by a Federal inspector, the State veterinarian and one of his agents and the Lynchburg public health official. No trace or symptom of infection could be found in the cows, and the long-drawn quarantine was lifted. Senator Glass had vindicated his herd of the charge, but, he says, it cost him about $12,000 to fight the case.—Jersey Bulletin.

Egg Production in England

French and English poultrymen are watching the American poultry industy very closely. A good many of them should have THE R. N.-Y. which was a good paper many years ago when I was in New York State and has grown better and better all the time since.

The Harper Adams Agricultural College, England, reports the following record of its laying contest which began November 1, 1926, and ended October 2, 1927:

Starting with 1,715 pullets, of which 60 died from over work, and 59 from other causes, leaving an average of 1,666 for the year.

Production averaged 186.2 eggs per bird, valued at $6.48. Cost of feed was 19 cents per month per bird, or 12 months, $2.28. Gross profit per bird for the year, $4.20.

At the same time 185 ducks were tested and carried through the year without loss.

Production averaged 225.2 eggs per duck, valued at $8.88. Cost of feed, 29 cents per duck per month, or 12 months, $3.48. Gross profit per duck for the year, $5.40.

Some individual duck records are quite remarkable. One Khaki Campbell duck laid 331 eggs during 336 days of the test, and being retained to complete the year laid 357 eggs in 365 days. It is said, however, that trade in British eggs has been seriously injured through the unregulated import of foreign duck eggs to English markets. CHARLES FOWLER.

Villa St. Francis, France.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Will

You will be what you will to be;
Let failure find its false content
In that poor word, "environment,"
But spirit scorns it, and is free.

It masters time, it conquers space,
It cows that boastful trickster Chance,
And bids the tyrant Circumstance
Uncrown and fill a servant's place.

The human will, that force unseen,
The offspring of a deathless soul,
Can hew the way to any goal
Though walls of granite intervene.

Be not impatient in delay,
But wait as one who understands,
When spirit rises and commands
The gods are ready to obey.

The river seeking for the sea
Confronts the dam and precipice,
Yet knows it cannot fail or miss;
You will be what you will to be!
—From "Poems of Power," by
Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

*

IF you want to avoid a blaze in your automobile, refrain from placing an umbrella over the heater on the floor of your car, warns the National Safety Council. Many umbrellas have handles, tips or rings made of celluloid which may ignite as a result of carelessly putting them too close to heat. People shouldn't place umbrellas close to stoves in their homes or offices either, continues the bulletin issued by the accident prevention association, which has received reports of explosions following such habits.

*

A SOAP pincushion seems a quaint idea, but the Cleanliness Institute offers the suggestion. One cake of soap at a time is considered enough for a grown person's bath, but a baby should have two, according to the Maternity Center Association, New York. The additional cake serves as a pincushion, a suggestion which is worthy of adoption. Trays and cushions collect dust, explains a nurse at the field headquarters, but a cake of soap may be easily wiped off and keeps the points of the safety pins always lubricated. It has the added advantage of being economical.

*

THE extension department of the Ohio State University has been studying the present cost of stockings:

Farm women in Huron County, attending a meeting with Miss Edna Callahan, clothing specialist in the extension service of Ohio State University, agreed to begin keeping records of their hosiery expenditures and methods, to determine, if possible, how much stockings cost, how often they are worn, how long they last, and whether laundering after each wearing lengthens their lives. One member of the group knew instantly what her hosiery cost per year. She bought a $1 pair of stockings every Saturday night.

After only six months the results are inconclusive. But they show, among other things, that the average price paid is $1.26 per pair, that the average woman in the group owns 11 and a fraction pairs representing an investment of $16.39. During the six months the hose were worn a total of 1,814 days and laundered 1,026 times. Twenty-seven pairs, none bought during the six months, were discarded during that time.

It was found that 76 of the 124 pairs were silk, 16 cotton, 12 wool and silk, seven rayon and silk, six rayon and cotton, three wool, two mercerized, one rayon and one wool and rayon.

The chief thing that impresses us in reading the above is that the woman who bought a $1 pair of stockings, presumably silk, every week, was an injudicious shopper. One pair at $1.65 will outwear two pairs at $1, unless the cheaper stockings are "seconds" of a good quality, such as the big city stores and other dealers sell at special sales.

A Wholesome Breakfast Porridge

This dish must be prepared the preceding day. Wash one-fourth cup barley and set aside with four cups water for two hours. Cook for two hours over slow fire on asbestos, stir now and then. After two hours it must be like thick soup. When too dry pour on boiling water. Add 12 dried peaches, six dried apricots, 12 dried prunes and let slowly boil for another hour; better still put covered pan in medium oven for an hour. Then add half cup of raisins and one-fourth cup of currants. Add sugar to taste and let simmer for another half hour. Before serving stir in a lump of butter. Can be eaten hot or cold. This makes six plates.
W. J. SHEPP-CORNELISSEN.

Home-canned Soups

Excellent, quickly arranged meals can be made by using home-canned soup stock. Soups are especially popular in cold weather, and it always pays the good housewife to keep a variety of canned soup stock on hand in the Fall and Winter. Food specialists at South Dakota State College furnished the following information:

Chicken Soup Stock.—Place 30 lbs. of chicken in 10 gallons of cold water and simmer over a fire for five hours. Remove all of the bones and then strain. Add sufficient water to make 10 gallons of stock. Pour the hot stock into glass jars and sterilize in the hot water bath for 90 minutes, or in the pressure cooker 45 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure.

Soup Stock from Meat Scraps.—Gristle, bones and scraps of meat may be cooked in a large quantity of water and the liquid canned for soup. The product should be sterilized in the hot water bath for 90 minutes, or in the steam cooker for 30 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure.

Soup Stock in Quantity.—Strip off the fat and meat from 25 lbs. of beef hocks, joints and bones containing marrow. Crack up the bones with a hatchet or cleaver. Reserve the meat and fat for other uses. Now put the broken bones into a thin cloth sack and place in a large kettle containing five gallons of cold water. Simmer (do not boil) for six or seven hours. Do not salt the mixture while it is simmering. Skim off all the excess fat, and there should be enough of the product to make about five gallons of soup stock. Pack it into glass jars or bottles while it is hot, and partially seal the jars. Sterilize for 90 minutes if the hot water bath method is used, or for 45 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure in the steam-pressure cooker.

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890.—For the Busy Woman. Designed in sizes, small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

938.—Pretty for the Juvenile. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 32-in. contrasting.

931.—Tailored Style. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 54-in. light material and ⅜ yd. of 36-in. black material. Ten cents.

Large Fashion Catalog, 10 cents

Lost Your Mittens? You Naughty Kittens!

At our house we have two little ones who are sometimes, sad to say, naughty kittens. And, when the lost mittens happen to be those for which we just recently parted with a shining, new half-dollar, our grief and their lack of pie is real. Then, too, when sonny plays out all day in the healthful, cold air and the snowbanks, he needs several pairs of mittens that he may keep his hands as dry as possible. I have solved the problem by making the school and play mittens for my children, not by tedious hours of knitting or crocheting, but by a few minutes at the sewing machine. Any firmly knitted material with a woolen face will do: eiderdown, chinchilla, the good parts of old sweaters or caps, or even the tops of Daddy's soft, woolen socks. A few minutes of experimentation with a piece of old material and sonny's hand for a model will give one a good pattern (and be sure to make them long enough at the wrist), and it is but a moment's work to stitch them, once the pattern is made. I fold my material lengthwise and place the pattern on with the end of the thumb at the fold. Thus there will be no seam at the end of the thumb to make it bulky and it also allows greater flexibility to the thumb. The edge at the wrist may be finished in a number of ways, crocheted, bound or a simple hem fastened with loose "over-and-over" stitches and, in the case of old garments, one may sometimes cut them in such a way as to have the edge already finished. MARION EVANS DOUGHTY.

Cookies, Pudding and Popcorn

These molasses cookies are very good. Cream one scant cup lard and one cup brown sugar; add one cup molasses and one cup water. Sift together ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon ginger, two teaspoons soda and one of baking powder with flour enough to roll. Roll and cut as any molasses cookies.

We call this Taylor pudding. It is very nice and if any is left over it may be steamed and served the next day. It makes a nice dessert for an otherwise light meal. Mix one cup sweet milk and one cup molasses. Sift two cups flour with one teaspoon soda and ½ teaspoon salt. Beat well together and bake as you would cake in one medium-sized loaf tin for 30 to 40 minutes. Serve hot with the following sauce: Cream five tablespoons sugar with three tablespoons butter and add 10 tablespoons cold water. Beat well.

We like popcorn balls for Christmas. They are better for the children than so much candy. Both children and grown-ups enjoy them made this way. Pop enough corn to make six quarts of nice corn after the unpopped kernels are discarded. Boil together one cup molasses, and one cup white sugar until it is brittle when tried in cold water. Be very careful or it will scorch. Take from the stove and beat until it begins to thicken, then beat in ¼ teaspoon soda. When it is full of bubbles pour over the corn and stir in. As soon as it is cool enough mold into balls with buttered hands. If it gets too cool to stick together set the pan in a pan of hot water. These balls may be wrapped in waxed paper and kept for several days in a cool dry place.
MRS. S. B. SWAYZE.

Puff Balls; Raised Doughnuts

A few years ago I found in THE R. N.-Y. a recipe for raised doughnuts and one for puff balls, but in moving I lost both. Would you reprint them? I miss them very much, as everyone liked them.
MRS. C. M.

Puff Balls.—Three eggs, one cup sugar, two cups milk, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon mace, flour. Beat the eggs, add sugar and milk; put the baking powder, salt and mace into one cup of flour, add to the liquid ingredients, and then add more flour, until the spoon will stand upright in the dough. Beat all until very light. Drop by the dessert spoonful in very hot fat. Fry like doughnuts. When cooked drain and sprinkle with sugar.

Yeast Doughnuts. — One cake compressed yeast, 1½ cups milk scalded and cooled, one tablespoon sugar, three tablespoons shortening, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, 4½ cups flour, ½ cup sugar, one egg, ½ teaspoon salt. When the milk is lukewarm, dissolve in the yeast and one tablespoon sugar. Add a little flour, cover and set in a warm place for about an hour. Then add to this the sugar and shortening creamed, nutmeg, salt, egg, and the rest of the flour. The dough should be rather soft. Knead lightly, put in a greased pan, and set to rise until light (about an hour). Turn on a floured board, roll about one-third of an inch thick, cut out, then place on a floured board, cover with a cloth and let rise for 45 minutes. Then fry like any doughnuts, with the side uppermost that has been next to the board. The grease must be very hot, but not burning.

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Home Care of the Sick

The Cleanliness Journal for December, issued by Cleanliness Institute, New York, has an excellent article on home hygiene, which we copy as follows:

Time was when Grandmother or Aunt Jane was always on hand to take charge of illness. Today the home nurse must get along without their help, for Grandmother is meeting with the League of Women Voters, and Aunt Jane has her own business and her own apartment. But they had three trusty aids whom they left to carry on their work—soap, water, and sunlight. In these the physician and the trained nurse place their confidence. Now the home nurse, too, is learning how much the comfort of the patient and the safety of the rest of the household depend upon these simple standbys.

As Mary looks about her at the room which is her private ward for a week or more, she asks of it only a sense of quiet. But her nurse knows that it must be so arranged as to be kept clean easily. Unnecessary draperies and heavy curtains are put away. White washable covers appear on the dresser and table, and dust-catchers disappear. Even without the severe immaculacy of a hospital ward, the room becomes cooler, more spacious.

Fresh linen for body and bed is soothing to the patient, and if the disease is communicable frequent laundering of anything that comes in contact with her is important. This applies to the common cold as well as to the more generally recognized "catching" diseases. In this case a good way to handle the linen is to transfer it at once to a boiler half full of cold water, adding sufficient soap for thick suds, and boiling half an hour. It may then be sent to the regular laundry for the completion of the process. The combination of soap and heat is almost certain death to disease germs.

Personal cleanliness means much to Mary's comfort. Her face and hands should be washed with soap and water, and her teeth brushed, morning and evening, and her hands washed again before and after meals. Whether she can have a daily bath, and if so what kind, are questions that may need to be decided by the physician. As a means of opening the pores, removing waste matter, and eqaulizing and stimulating the circulation, some form of daily bathing is advocated in practically all cases of illness. "Bathing is necessary in sickness no less than in health," declares the Red Cross textbook on "Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick." When either a tub or sponge bath is given, be sure to have water and room warm enough and to guard the patient from a chill.

Bed sores may occur, especially over bony prominences, if the illness persists over a long period. They can be prevented by keeping the skin dry and clean, by relieving pressure with special devices, and by turning the patient frequently. The parts where pressure comes should be washed at least twice daily with soap and water, rubbed with a rubbing solution to improve the circulation, and powdered with a little good toilet powder. Pillows, pads and rings, and frequent turning of the patient, all help to avert this occasional but painful accompaniment of illness.

Mary's meals, of course, are served daintily. If she has a cold or other communicable disease her dishes are kept separate, and after each meal they are washed in hot soapy water and rinsed under clear boiling water.

The home nurse has a three-fold duty: to Mary, to herself, and to the other members of the family. She wears light washable clothes, and preferably, in the sick room, an apron that can be boiled. She is careful to wash her hands well as she enters or leaves the sick room. This means hot water, soap, and a brush, with an orange wood stick for cleaning around and under the nails. If further precautions are needed the physician in charge will tell her so.

What Grandmother did not know, in spite of her good housekeeping, was that the human hand is one of the greatest carriers of disease. Laundering of linens, the most approved washing of dishes, seeming cleanliness of all that surrounds the patients, will not save the family from the spread of communicable disease if the nurse, be she "home" or "trained," fails to cleanse her own hands after every contact with the patient or the materials surrounding her.

A day of cleansing as well as rejoicing marks the time of Mary's recovery. This does not call for a disinfectant unless the disease is communicable and the doctor orders it. Soap and water are indispensible as germ removers, because they remove the dirt in which bacteria flourish. Two kinds of disinfection are practiced in modern hygiene: concurrent, while the disease is in progress; and terminal, after it is past.

"In the care of a person sick with a communicable disease," says Jesse Feiring Williams, M.D., in "Hygiene and Sanitation," "one should continually practice disinfection by careful washing of hands after handling the patient, by disinfection of dishes, clothing, thermometers, and other articles used by the patient. While it is commonly believed that some chemical is essential for disinfection, modern sanitary science is emphasizing sunlight, air ventilation, and cleanliness by soap and water."

"If contemporary disinfection has been thoroughly done, the terminal disinfection is a relatively simple matter, and does not require any unusual equipment," declares Jean Broadhurst, Ph.D., in "Home and Community Hygiene." "All woodwork and floors should be washed with strong hot soapy water; follow by soapless water, if surfaces are affected by soap. All infected bedding, towels, handkerchiefs, should be boiled in strong soapy water, 20 minutes to one hour."

From the Lonesome Farmhouse

Times change! Ethan Allen is often quoted as saying that he was thankful there was one thing the Almighty could not do, and that was to make two ranges of mountains without a valley between, but this is one of the years to return thanks that He cannot make two valleys without a mountain range between.

I have always been glad that my life is among the mountains, and as I look out in every direction I can see hills and mountains and say "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem so is the Lord round His people."

How the people of Bible times loved their hills and mountains, and I cannot understand how anyone who has once lived about the mountains can be content without them, and some of them at least cannot understand how we can be content among them. Doubtless many have read much of the flood and as they read different experiences have wondered what was true and what was false. Although perhaps all meant to be equally correct, the truth is some places were hard hit, while some towns hardly realized the flood conditions. Reduced to figures the flood damage in New England is reckoned at about $40,000,000 and of this Vermont's damage is between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000—a larger loss per capita than Louisiana sustained. Many of the river farms are injured, where no report of it has been made I expect, so it would be hard to give very exact figures.

The Legislature was called in special session and voted $8,000,000 in bonds to help restore roads and bridges and $500,000 to restore State institutions. The Legislature met, transacted its business and adjourned all on November 30. I do not know whether it established a world's record or not.

One can scarce go anywhere without detours or almost impassable roads and the continual little rains and cloudy weather has made the hill roads that have now to be used inexpressibly muddy. But reconstruction must go on, clouds, storm or sun, Sundays and all, for every day counts at this time of the year in the Green Mountains.

One bridge, 214 ft. long across West River was lost in the flood. It was not an exact necessity, but a great convenience to the people of two towns, and this shows what community spirit will do. They decided to give time and timber and build that bridge. The first day about 50 men and some teams gathered, and they did not take long to select the stringers and used anything from elm to maple, length (part of them were 50 ft. long), and strength in the 25 stringers were the chief requirements, and the crooked were made straight with the old-fashioned broadax. Please bear in mind in this story that these workers were not engineers nor even carpenters. Next were the four piers built of logs like a log house, 8x16 ft., and then filled with stones. The first log for the pier was rolled into the river with a rope attached, and men with cant hooks jumped in after it and held it in place till more logs were put on. Plenty of hot coffee was kept ready for the chilled workmen, and the labor went on.

When the piers were built the stringers were drawn in place by man-power. The second and third days not as many men were there, but the third night found a bridge ready to use. Please take off your hats to the Green Mountain boys of today. And similar things are being done all over the State. A touch of nature has made the whole State kin.

Snow removal must be used in the West River Valley this Winter, as we have no railroad this Winter and all the grain and groceries must come on trucks. One result of the flood is the loss of many of the picturesque covered bridges, but as they are dangerous in present-day traffic we shall breathe a sigh of relief in many places.

Strength to "keep on keeping on" is what is most needed, and I think the descendants of Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys have it. MOTHER BEE.

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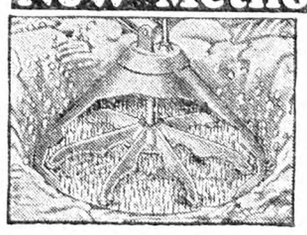

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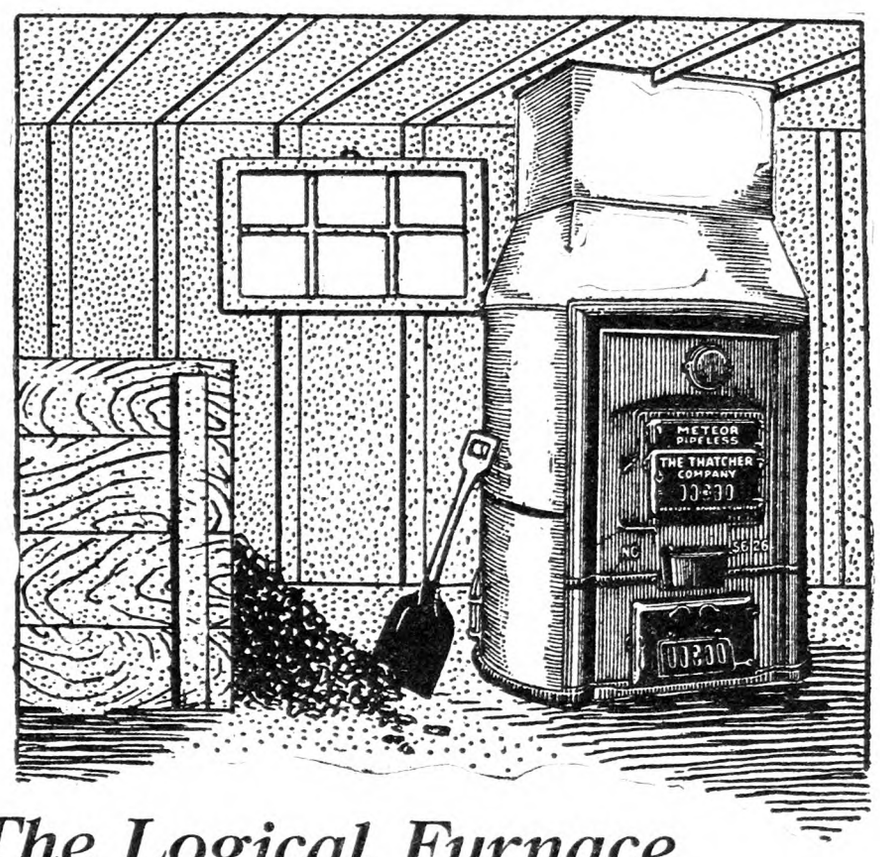

The Logical Furnace for the Rural Home

THE THATCHER PIPELESS FURNACE is the logical furnace for the rural farm. Its installation cost is surprisingly low—only requiring one register to be cut in the floor directly above it.

By making use of the law that warm air rises and cold air falls, an even temperature is maintained in every room—providing cheery warmth and comfort even on the coldest days at a low operating cost and with the minimum care and attention.

Your local dealer will gladly point out its many advantages and tell you the exact size you need.

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Since 1850
NEW YORK, 21 West 44th Street — NEWARK, N. J., 39-41 St. Francis Street — CHICAGO, 341 N. Clark Street

THATCHER
BOILERS-FURNACES-RANGES

Loosen Up Chest Colds

Just Rub Away Danger

When your lungs are congested and you have a hacking cough watch out! Rub Musterole on the sore spot. There's nothing better for quick, safe relief. Musterole penetrates the skin bringing a soothing, cooling sensation and welcome relief.

Recommended by doctors and nurses, Musterole relieves cold in chest, sore throat, bronchitis, aches and pains in the back and joints. Keep Musterole handy.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

Jars & Tubes

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

Knocks Corns INSTANTLY

Corns, Callouses, Bunions yield at once to the wonderful medication in this thin comfortable plaster. You walk, play, dance in comfort. No more nagging foot pains; no dangerous applications of acids and poisons.

Medicated COMFITAPE

Absorbs all hard growths without injury to healthy flesh. Antiseptic, healing. Big spool, 60 square inches, lasts most families year or more. **Send $1** and if not satisfied after trying, get full refund.

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Virgin Wool Yarn for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

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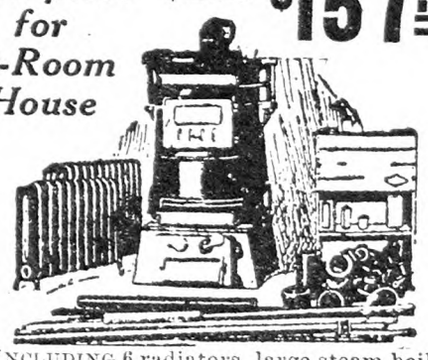
HEATING PLANT
Complete for 6-Room House
WAS $175 NOW $157.50



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Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin. Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials.... Was $57.50. Now $51.75

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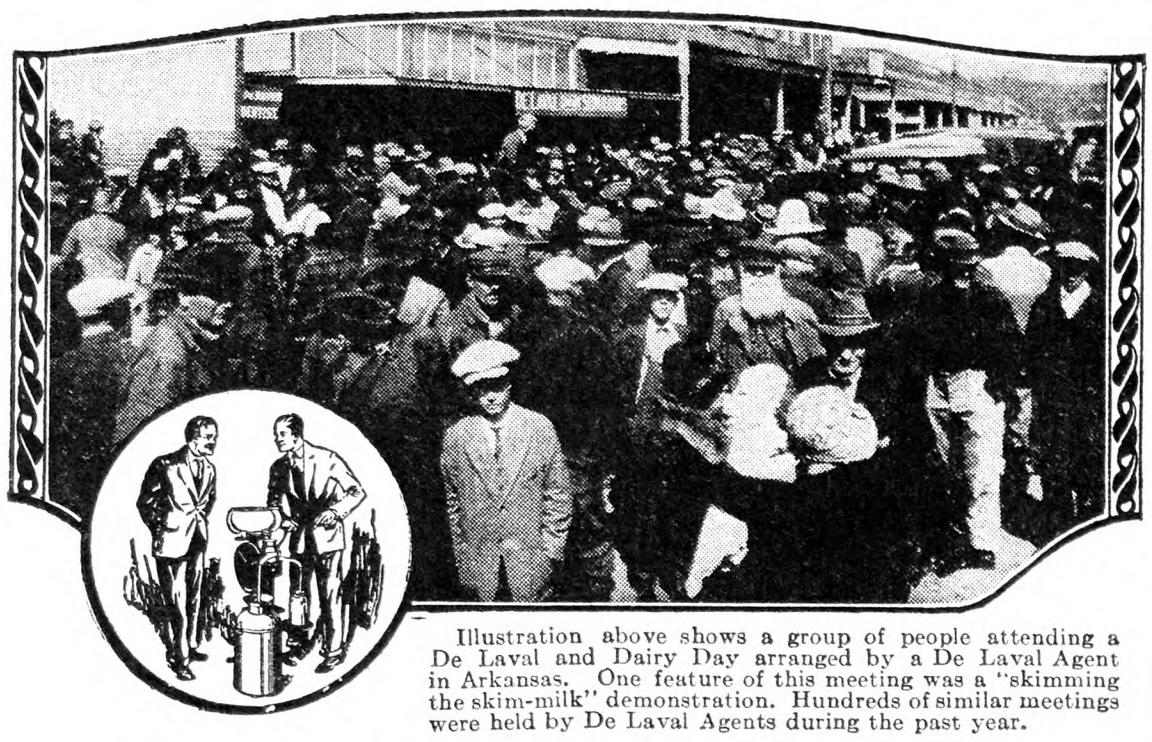

Illustration above shows a group of people attending a De Laval and Dairy Day arranged by a De Laval Agent in Arkansas. One feature of this meeting was a "skimming the skim-milk" demonstration. Hundreds of similar meetings were held by De Laval Agents during the past year.

Tests Prove Many Old Separators Are Losing Valuable Butter-Fat

IN ORDER to show exactly how much money is being lost by poor separators De Laval Agents in 17 states during the past year held hundreds of public tests, in which the skim-milk from some separator in each community was run through a new De Laval and separated again.

In all these tests De Laval Separators never failed to recover butter-fat from such skim-milk. The butter-fat recovered in this way was immediately weighed and tested at the local creamery or cream station, and varied in value from a few cents to over a dollar.

The average results from all the tests showed that the separators from which De Lavals skimmed the skim-milk were losing butter-fat at the rate of $78.00 a year.

More than 50,000 people attended these demonstrations and many of them were amazed at the separating losses revealed and asked for tests to be made on their own separators.

In view of the fact that no effort was made to secure skim-milk from the poorest separator in each community, and that the tests were conducted under the observation of disinterested people entirely in the open and above board, they reveal a general condition.

It has been conservatively estimated that 25% of all separators in use today are wasting large amounts of butter-fat—enough to pay for a new De Laval in a short time. Is your separator in this class? To make sure it isn't, try a new De Laval.

Trade In Your Old Separator on A New De Laval

The new De Lavals are the best separators ever made—they skim cleaner, run easier, are more convenient to operate and last longer than any others. They have many new features you will appreciate. Liberal trade allowances on old separators of any age or make made on new De Lavals, which are also sold on easy terms or installments. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.

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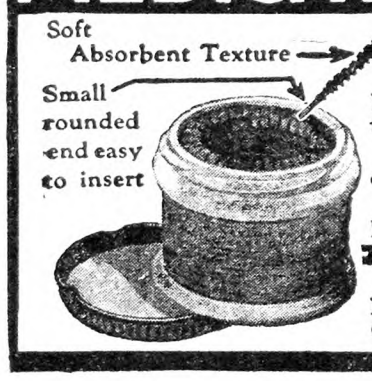
Please send me, without obligation, full information on { Separator ☐ Milker ☐ check which

Name .....
Town .....
State ..... R.F.D. ..... No. Cows .....

De Laval Cream Separators and Milkers

DR. NAYLOR MEDICATED-TEAT-DILATORS



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Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut & Bruised Teats
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Fence Less Than 2¢ per Running Foot

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Live Stock and Dairy

Cow With Diseased Udder

I have a cow whose udder is congested, and milk ropy or cheesy. She calved last December and there was no trouble until early in the Summer. The trouble started in one quarter and it has never cleared up entirely, and now it has spread so that all her udder is more or less affected. Lately the milk has been strong flavored and bitter. I had a veterinary about a month ago. He said he had never seen anything quite like it. He gave us some tablets to give her, and told us to massage it with lard, which we have been doing. The medicine seemed to help her for a while, but as soon as we had used the tablets the trouble grew worse. We had a little of this trouble three or four years ago, but it was soon over. Sometimes we have had some trouble when she calved, but none the last time. She is not due to calve until some time in March. She was on pasture and we now feed silage and dairy feed. The only thing she as eaten which I can imagine might affect her is ragweed, or black weed or bitter weed, as it is also known. F. H.

The type of disease described is not caused by weeds. Those mentioned are harmless, so far as causing congestion and mastitis of the udder is concerned. They may in some instances give the milk a strong taste or smell, but not make it dangerous for human use. All of the milk the cow is now yielding is unfit for human use, but it is possible that a calf may take it if allowed to nurse. That may be tried, but eventually the cow should be dried off and sold to the butcher.

As she is to calve in March a calf may be allowed to nurse until six or eight weeks before her own calf is expected and from that time on strip udder three times daily. Catch the milk, if normal, in a vessel containing a disinfecting solution and then throw it out in a place which cows are excluded. If you try to dry of the milk secretion while the milk is unsound the disease of the udder will be likely to spread and become so aggravated that the cow will not even be able to nurse her calf, when she calves in March. Hand milking always should be continued up to and after calving, when garget affects the udder during the drying off process.

The disease affecting the udder is mastitis, popularly called "garget," and it is caused by pus-producing germs invading the udder. The germs chiefly responsible for the disease are the streptococci, but staphylococci and Bacillus coli communis may also be present in some cases. The infection may be carried from cow to cow by the milker's hands or may be contracted by the teats coming in contact with a floor or ground on which milk from an affected quarter of the udder has been allowed to fall. A cow should instantly be isolated when her udder is attacked by mastitis and she should be kept separate until perfectly recovered.

Recovery rarely occurs, however, when the udder has become badly affected with mastitis. The disease may take a milk or catarrhal form at first, but repeated attacks usually occur and finally end in the incurable form of mastitis. We fear that the cow in question is already incurably affected, but that remains to be seen, when she calves. It is possible that the severe form of the disease may be warded off, if you can have a qualified veterinarian give the cow hypodermic treatment with anti-mastitis serum. If she has been associating with other dairy cows it would also be wise to give them protective treatment with a herd autogenous mastitis bacterin prepared from fluid taken from diseased quarters of the affected cow's udder.

After isolating the cow perfectly cleanse the stall she has occupied and then disinfect it with a mixture of one part of compound cresol solution and 30 parts of water or one part coal-tar disinfectant and 20 parts water. When that has been done, spray every part of the stall with freshly made limewash and finally flood stall floor and gutter with the limewash. Doing so possibly may prevent other cows from contracting the disease when placed in that stall.

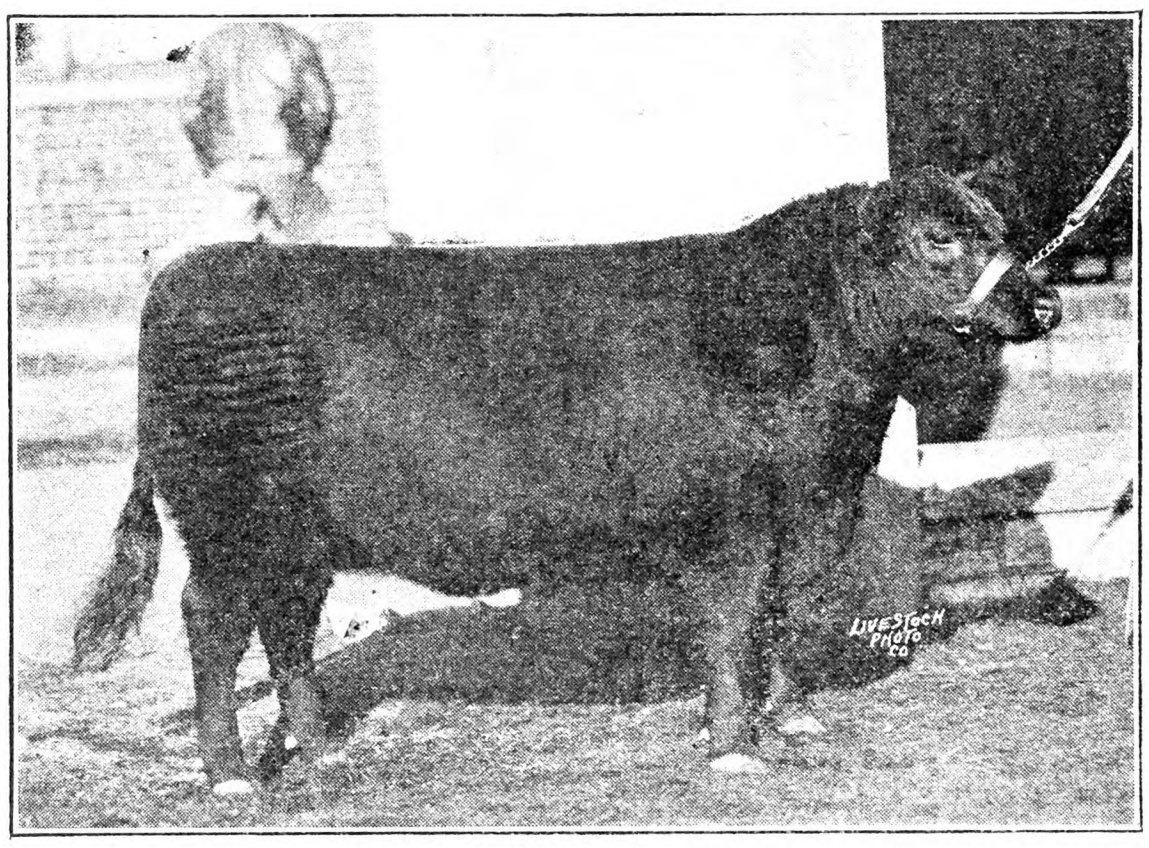
At times of an attack of simple or catarrhal mastitis strip the udder clean once an hour, day and night, until the milk becomes normal. Also massage the udder very thoroughly three or four times daily. Dispose of the affected milk in the way we have already suggested. If the udder is intensely swollen, red, hot and sore also persistently bathe it with hot water to which Epsom salt has been freely added, or apply hot poultices of antiphlogistine, held in place by means of a cloth having holes cut in its lowest part, to accommodate the teats, and with tapes sewed upon the upper part to tie together across the animal's back.

In severe cases sprinkle the surface of the poultice material with turpentine and spirits of camphor. If antiphlogistine is not readily available oatmeal porridge will suffice for the poultice, or cotton waste may be packed around the udder, in the suspensory bandage, and kept saturated with hot water.

In the mild cases rub into the udder each evening and morning a mixture of one part of turpentine and fluid extract of poke root and eight parts of lard or lanolin (sheeps'-wool fat). If there is much pain add one part of fluid extract of belladonna leaves.

In the very severe cases do not massage the udder but poultice it as advised. Also rub in once or twice daily a mixture of equal quantities of carbolized oil, camphorated oil and compound soap liniment. In the severe cases also give the cow two to four drams of formalin, in one quart of milk, twice daily for three or four days. Stop the medicine for a time if any derangement of the digestive organs results. Veterinarians give even larger doses, but the medicine is irritating and must be carefully or judiciously used. There is no specific remedy for confirmed, severe, streptococci mastitis.

A. S. A.



Glencarnock Jessie 9th, Grand Champion Aberdeen Angus Female at the 1927 Chicago International Live Stock Exposition, owned and exhibited by Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Dutchess Co., N. Y. This heifer is sired by Glencarnock Revolt, son of the International Grand Champion Blackcap Revolution.

Sheep Ailments

I have a letter from a Pennsylvanian asking how we keep our sheep from getting lame. We don't. Some would get lame and a few very lame, but we take time by the forelock. They are all ewes, and they must have no misery that will interfere with maximum happiness of the lamb, or growth of fleece. Earlier in life I bought all the foot-rotters I could at a price that could pay for the doctoring. Then I sat on a nail keg to clean them. Later easier methods presented. It took too much time at unpleasant work.

We now have a cement trough, level with the ground, reaching out from one side of the wide door. At the pasture place there is another along the fence. There are ship-lap panels, set to the inside edge, so there is no place for a foot to catch, and every one must tramp on the narrow bottom. A mild solution of blue vitriol, two to three inches deep, is there for a bath to dry sores. The trough, with the side panels, is a chute and when they get the end open, they take pleasure in walking out for the change.

When a few show lameness, all are treated, because there are more sore places than on the lame ones. This kind of arrangement might not pay unless a man has more than a few dozen, but something on that principle is needed. A walk in 12 ft. of solution, or better still, after it has dried, another walk, will almost or altogether clean the bunch.

I am talking about fine sheep, like the questioner has. Coarse ones are not so liable, because the skin is tougher and the toes spaced wider. When the feet of a coarse sheep take on a spongy sore, I want a whole Summer to cure it, and I remark that it has been too big a contract a few times.

A Virginian wants to know about feeding Soy bean hay. Any legume, like beans, peas, clovers and other plants whose seed is composed of two lobes, makes a hay or grain that sheep like.

There have been some very favorable remarks about Soy beans and, as we have grown them four years, beginners may want to know something. Considerable that we read is written to make money or to show superior knowledge. In regard to the first reason, we bought 24 bushels of Wilson from our grain man, a neighbor and a good fellow, at $3.25 per bushel. When traced back through Indiana to the grower in Delaware, he got less than $2, which is a hint to growers to get next buyers by advertising.

Then in regard to sowing the beans, we had 48 bushels drilled in 1926, and more than half the hay rotted between and during rains. This year about 30 tons had to be moved as soon as cut to save it. There is a mow full that broke a lot of joists, and our problem is ahead. Our seed cost $6.50 an acre, and the ground was left bare when it was harvested. Clover or Alfalfa seed costs less than a dollar an acre, and leaves something worth while after the pleasure of harvesting.

The old saying is, "The place to find a thing is where you lost it," but after the loss of a few hundred dollars we have quit hunting. Writers like to give something helpful, but failures are often more valuable than successes.

W. W. REYNOLDS.

Ohio.

Boston Wholesale Markets

[Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.]

There is the usual post-holiday inactivity in the Boston market on most produce. The past week witnessed a decisive failure on Christmas trees, many thousands of which remained unsold, and on turkeys, prices for which were generally unsatisfactory to the wholesale trade. Present light demand is chiefly on fancy, highly colored apples, good celery, onions, potatoes, spinach, and squash.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Baldwins Mass A gr. $1.50 to $2.10; fancy large sizes, $2.25 to $2.60; ungraded, 75c to $1.35 box; Me. A 2¼-2½ in., $4.50 $5.50 bbl.; McIntosh A gr., $2.75 to $3.35; fancy large sizes, $3.50 to $3.75; ungraded, $2 to $2.60 std. bu. box; Me. Wolf River A 2½ in. up, $3 to $3.50; A 2½ in. Spies, $4 to $5.00; poorer, $3.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best; native cut off, 85c to $1.35 std. bu. box; Cal., crates, few sales, $3.50 to $4.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand light; Danish native, 50 to 65c std. bu. box; N. Y., sacked locally, 65 to 75c cwt; native Savoys, $1 to $1.25 bbl.

Cauliflower.—Supplies limited, demand moderate; Cal., crates, best, $2.25 to $2.50.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best; native cut off washed ord., 50 to 85c; best, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box; N. Y cut off, washed, few sales, $1 bskt.; Cal., bchs., few best, $2.50 to $3 crate.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best; native washed and trimmed, 18 bchs., Pascal, $4 to $5.10; few fancy, higher, box; N. Y. in the rough, best, $1.50 to $1.75 2-3 crate; Cal., crts, $4 to $4.50, mostly $4.50.

Cranberries. — Supplies light, demand fair; best Cape Cod, $7.50 to $9.50 ½ bbl. crate; poorer low as $4.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand fair; native hothouse, 50-60 cukes, $10 to $15 std. bu. box; few fancy, higher; Cal., lugs, 24-30 cukes, $2 to $2.25.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand poor, market weak; native hothouse, 18 hds., ord., $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box; Cal. Iceberg, 4-5 doz., best, $2 to $2.25; poorer, 75c crate; Ariz., crates, best mostly $2.50 to $3.

Onions—Supplies moderate, market firm; 100 lbs. sacks; yellow U. S. No. 1, N. Y., Ind. and Mich., mostly $2.15 to $2.25; few natives, ord., 60c to $1 std. bu. box; Spanish Valentias, $2.90 to $3 ½ crates.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, light, demand limited; native cut off, washed, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand limited; Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., sacked locally, $1.85 to $2 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate; Va., bskts., $1.30 to $1.35; Tex., bskt., 50c to $1.50.

Squash.—Supplies liberal, demand firm; native blue Hubbard, mostly $50 ton; $1.50 to $2 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited; native hothouse, best, 25c to 30c; few 32c; Ohio hothouse, $2.50 to $2.75 10-lb. bskt.; Fla., 6 bskt., green, too few sales; Mex., lugs, green, $2.50 to $3.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand poor; native Ruta and Purple tops, 35c to 60c; few, 75c std. bu. box; Ont. and N. B. Ruta, $1 to $1.20 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand quiet; No. 1 Timothy, $22 to $23; Eastern, $13.50 to $14; clover mixed red, $16 to $18 ton.

Butter.—Market steady; creamery extras, 50c; first, 43 to 48c; seconds, 41 to 42½c lb.; storage extras, 48c; firsts, 42½ to 46½c; seconds, 41 to 42c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady, nearby henneries, brown, extras, 53c; mixed colors, 52c; white, extras, 50c doz.; pullets, 40 to 45c; fresh eastern extras, 52c; ungraded, 30 to 35c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady; twins extras fresh, 28 to 28½c; firsts fresh, 26½ to 27½c; extras held, 28 to 29c; first held, 26½ to 27½c lb.

Wool.—Market very firm; receipts of domestic for week ending Dec 24, 662,500 lbs. Grease Basis—Ohio fine, combing, 47c to 48c; clothing, 36c to 37c; ½ blood, combing, 47c to 48c; clothing, 39c to 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48c; clothing, 41 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 48c; clothing, 41 to 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 41 to 42c; scoured basis—Ohio fine, combing, $1.12 to $1.17; clothing, 95 to 98c; ½ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 87 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 86 to 91c; clothing, 78 to 81c; ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 83c; clothing, 70 to 74c low ¼ blood, combing, 70 to 75c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.10; few $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 86c; ¼ blood, combing, 84 to 87c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 78c.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.60@ .62
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75@ .80
Gathered	.45@ .60
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .50
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .48
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@ .30
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.06@ .10
Grapes, lb.	.15@ .20
Carrots, bch. of 4 to 6	.10@ .15
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .30
String beans, lb.	.20@ .25
Lima beans, lb.	.25@ .35
Peas, lb.	.25@ .35
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04
Cranberries, qt.	.20@ .25

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BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle and Poland China Hogs.
Breeding Stock—All Ages for Sale.
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY MORTONVILLE, PA.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

Jersey Bull Calf
Born Nov. 29th, 1927
SIRE—Fontaine's Osford Owl 234225, all of whose female ancestors back 4 generations, average better than 600 lbs. butter fat.
DAM—St. Avold's Jewel 387906 with a record at 3 years 3 months of 13,136 lbs. milk, 712 lbs. butter.
This calf cannot be equaled as a future herd sire for the price we have on him.
BRIGHTSIDE FARMS - Aurora, N. Y.

JERSEY BULL
FOR SALE
Beaver Kill Farms Duke. Dropped April, 1925. Registered May, 1926. Sire: Frederick's Duke. Dam: Nita of Woodburn Hall. Also good females.
OTTERKILL FARMS
Washingtonville Orange Co. New York

JERSEYS
Bulls, cows, heifers, calves that carry the blood of our Medal of Merit Gold and Silver Medal cows. Eighty head to select from. The results of thirty years of careful breeding. They inherit production, size and type. Real dairy cows, not toys. Accredited Herd.
A. F. PEIRCE Scotland Road WINCHESTER, N. H.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

BARGAIN BULLS *produce* **CLASS LEADERS**
BROOKMEAD'S WHITE FACE sired ALICE LEMAN OF THE RANCHO
Milk, 13,625.8—Fat 618.7. Farmer's Class AAA
White Face was sold sight unseen as a youngster
Write for Sales List
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

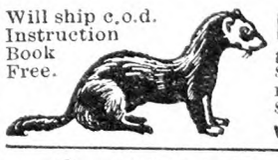
TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Bull calves and bulls of serviceable age. A. R. breeding. Prices very reasonable. Write for pedigrees.
SMITHVILLE FLATS Chenango Co. New York

FOR HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES—Write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—Practically pure, from rich milkers. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

∴ FERRETS ∴

Will ship c.o.d. Instruction Book Free.



Ferrets for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $5.00; Females, $5.50; Pair, $10; Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio.

FERRETS Either color or sex. Singles, pairs or dozen lots. Price list free. Booklet, 10 cents.
C. H. KEEFER & CO. Greenwich, Ohio

To New York State Dairymen:—

For the purpose of obtaining the general sentiment of dairymen on the compulsory tuberculosis test or non-test, we ask that each county have a representative communicate with The Non-testers' League of Oneida County, N. Y., and if found advisable later on to meet at some designated locality to discuss what action should be taken to protect the interests of dairy farmers.

Address all communications to George E. Dunham, President, or Godfrey Teuscher, Vice-president, Rome, N. Y., or Samuel Emhoff, Secretary, Marcy, N. Y., or Fred M. Jones, Advisory Member, Clinton, N. Y.

∴ SWINE ∴

300 SPRING PIGS
Ready for shipment. Have a few boars ready for service left. Booking orders for bred sows and gilts. Visit the farm and see a large prolific business herd.
EMMADINE FARM
Hopewell Junction (Dutchess Co.) New York
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Mgr.

Registered Berkshires
of the Real Type Strain Boars, ready for service, bred gilts and pigs for sale at
THE FARM OF THE TALL PINES, Elmwood, N. H.

Large BERKSHIRES at Highwood Service boars and young bred sows.
H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING Dundee, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE PIGS, Service Boars. Airedale Puppies. Will ship C. O. D. **SHADYSIDE FARM, Madison, New York**

REGISTERED DUROCS Cholera Immune Service Boars. Bred Sows. 50 select sow and boar pigs now ready.
LONG ACRES FARM - - DUNDEE, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

DUROC Bred Sows and Gilts, best champion blood. Big type service boars. Buy now. CHARLES J. STUCKEY, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

Chester Whites Service boars, Fall gilts, Spring pigs, National Cham. bloodlines. Shipped C.O.D. CLOUDLAND FARM Kennett Square, Pa

CHESTER WHITE PIGS 6-weeks, $3.75; 8-weeks, $4.50; 10-weeks, 5.00; Pure bred, $6.00. OAKS DAIRY FARM, Wyalusing, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Big type, registered. Pigs, $12.75 each. Unrelated pairs, $25.00. Quick growers from Big Litters. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Cheshires Registered. Exceptionally fine roasts, hams and bacon. MORNINGSIDE FARM - Sylvania, Pa.

QUALITY PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Berkshire Cross or Chester and Yorkshire Cross 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.25 each. Will ship any number C O. D. on approval. A few purebred Chester Whites, $6.00 each. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crates.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St.
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

FOR SALE PIGS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

PIGS—PIGS—PIGS
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed, Berkshire and Chester Crossed, Two months old, $4.00 each. A few selected Chester Whites, Sows and unrelated Boars, two months old, $6.00 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Examine pigs on arrival at your express office. If O. K. pay your expressman, if not, return at my expense. No charge for crating. Prompt shipments.
A SQUARE DEAL
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Berkshire or Chester and Yorkshire
all blocky pigs—large type stock
6 to 7 wks. old, $4.00 8 to 10 wks. old, $4.50
Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Stock for sale at all times. Crates supplied free.
MICHAEL LUX Box 149 WOBURN, MASS.

Pure Bred Poland-China Boars
Serviceable, 150 to 250 lbs., $35.00 to $45.00 C. O. D. Fall pigs. Bred Gilts. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

∴ DOGS ∴

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH AND WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS Buy now, they will bring your cows next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

Closing Out Sale Airedales, all ages. Registered A. K. C. Prices cheap. *Write* MRS. C. B. GLUNT, Saugerties, N. Y.

White Collie Pups Pedigreed stock—will make wonderful cow dogs or pets. Males, $15. Females, $10. BEESMER, R 2, Box 56, Kingston, N. Y.

Collie Puppies the better sort. Illustrated circular free. CLOVERNOOK KENNELS - Chambersburg, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—the intelligent kind. Male, $10. Spayed females, $12. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

LARGE BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED SPAYED FEMALE—Nicely marked, 10 mos., $20. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

∴ GOATS ∴

For Sale—Bred Toggs. and Nub. to kid Feb. and Mar., $20 and $35. ABRAM B. THOMAS, New Danville, Pa.

GOATS First-class milch goats must be sold. MRS. McKEAND, R 2, Silver Spring, Md.

Great Dane Pups For Sale Eight months. Registered MICHAEL LOUGHMAN, Butler, N. J.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

BELGIAN HARES, 9 mos., $3.50. Cornish Indian Game Cockerel, $4.00. M. DAWSON, Tuckerton, N. J.

Poultry and Livestock

Good Egg Record

The picture shows pen of 10 pullets from Five Point Leghorn Farm, New Jersey, that during the season 1926-27 at Farmingdale, L. I., contest, laid 2,078 eggs in 51 weeks. Thus these pullets averaged above 200 eggs each. Total weight of the eggs was 4,383 ozs., or well over the two-ounce average. Four of these pullets averaged better than 250 eggs each. In telling how the flock was built up, Manager Fred Warren says:

First, we got foundation stock whose records we were sure of by purchasing the pens that won Storrs egg-laying contest seasons of 1921-22 and 1922-23. These were birds entered by the Hollywood Farms of Washington. We then purchased the highest record pedigreed males Hollywood Farms would spare to mate to these contest winners. From these matings we succeeded in building up our flock.

Second, we selected all birds that laid 200 or more eggs, then without looking at their bands or egg records, we discarded all that weighed less than 4 lbs., all that showed any standard disqualifications. Once more we went over them and selected the ones that had made records of 250 or more eggs, mated these up to produce our breeding cockerels. Balance were for producing next season's layers.

Third, we made one more selection, and that was the eggs laid by these different matings. Only eggs that were of good shape, good shell, and color and ones that weighed more than 28 ounces to the dozen.

Sizable Rabbit Barn

Here's a farm building not often seen. It is a rabbit barn of substantial build. Inside are 60 head of rabbits of various colors and breeds. They are being propagated for their meat. The four boys, who live on a 49-acre farm in Cook Co., Ill., are trying to cultivate a taste for the meat of rabbit instead of chicken, and they already have achieved considerable success.

The barn is 75 ft. long and 10 ft. wide. Inside are two rows on bench-high cages with a narrow aisle between. Each cage is provided with a small door leading to a wired run outside. The runs extend along both sides of the building. The material used is lap siding, with a patent roof, and floor is of concrete.

Illinois. J. L. GRAFF.

The Dog and the Piano

As to that troublesome dog of F. M. B.'s on page 1533 I think if he will let the dog come to the piano and have his song out he will go and lie down contented. It is not because he dislikes the music; he loves it, and can not help singing his requiem. At first he may continue it into a sort of roundelay, but can soon be taught to make a short ditty of it.

I once had a dog that would sing in unison, harmonizing wonderfully with the violin or cornet. He did not seem to have any choice of instrument when I played either, he always came on a run to sing his song. He had his own chair to sing from, with his front paws on the top of the back of chair. I placed his sheet of music before him and as soon as the first note was struck the concert was on, and the harmony was surprising, when playing in the right key. When through I told him to lie down or let him go outdoors, and his musical talent was plentifully satisfied.

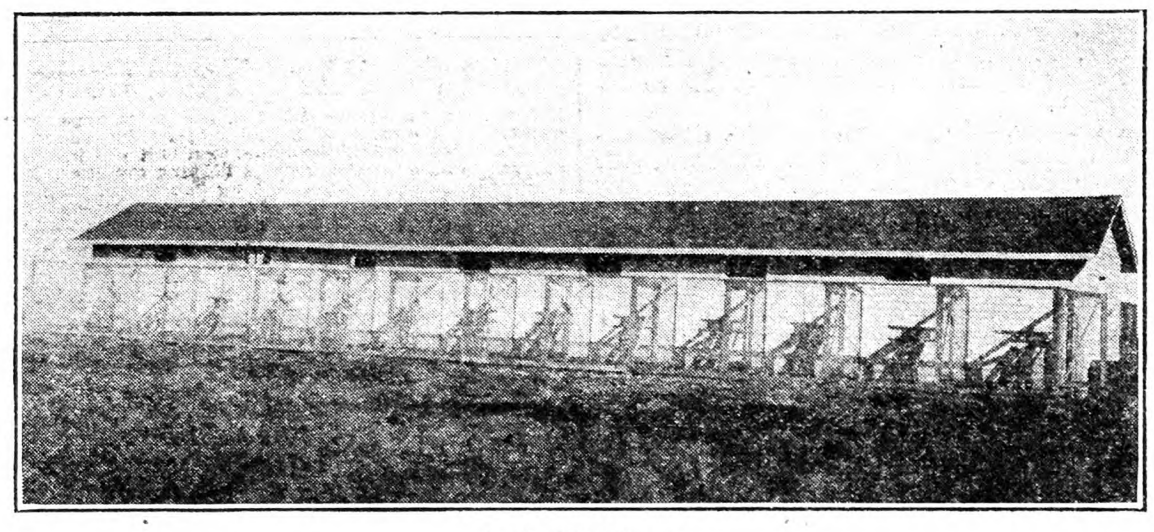
When he came in to sing I let him see the paper which he was to sing from, shut him out of the room, hide his music under rug or anywhere, let him come and tell him to find his music. No matter where it was, he got it and brought it to me to place on his music rack. His tones would run from a sort of a jazz to the long notes of a solemn dirge, and at this point his eyes were closed. Did he like it? He certainly did.

Let F. M. B. give his dog a few vocal instructions and if it does not work out to his own satisfaction, give him to some one. Don't kill the best friend man ever had; always your friend no matter what you do to him. Scold him and he drops his ears. "He knows." Punish him, and he will come and lie at your feet. This dog is not a criminal; he never killed any sheep. Have mercy, and let him lilt his song. M. C. B.

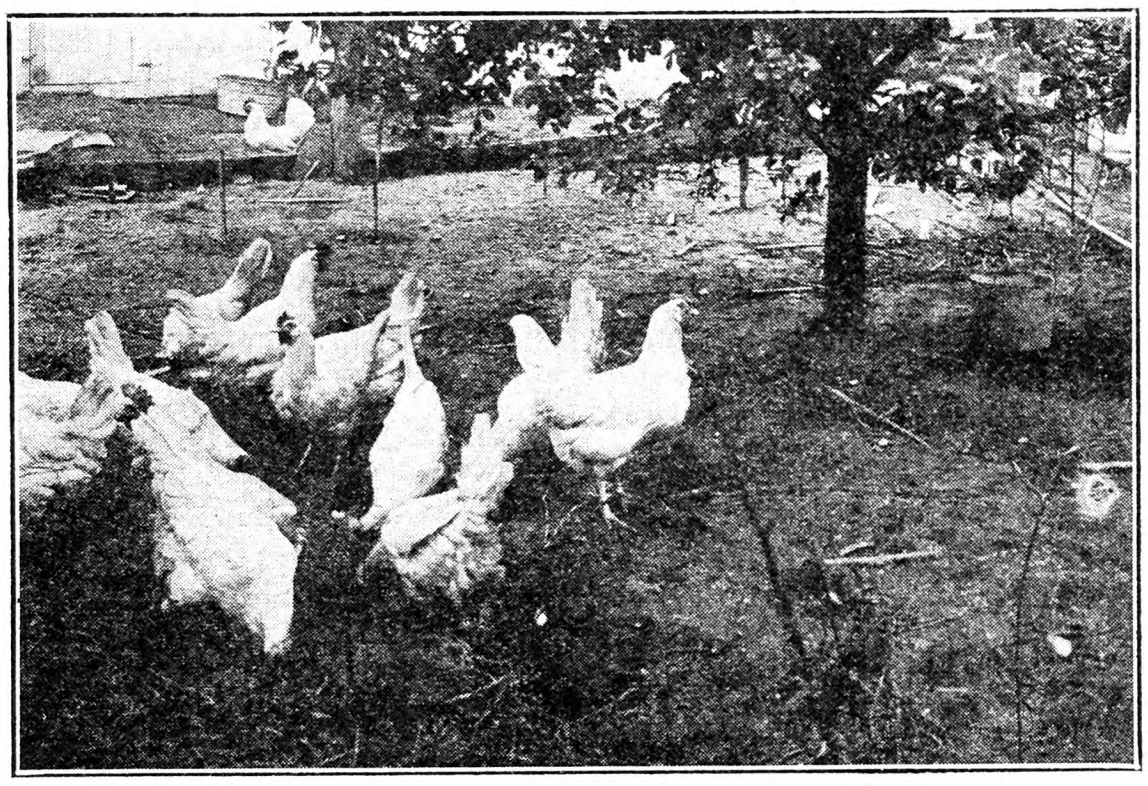
Bleeding Hens

I have 60 pullets that are laying, and are the picture of health. In the Fall I had one that seemed to bleed at the wattles. I could not see any thing, but blood would just run out of it; if it stood at one place a little while there would be a tablespoon of blood drip from this in a few minutes. This would bleed anywhere from two hours to a half day, not this fast all the time, but would be wet with blood. This happened once every two weeks or sometimes once a month. I finally killed this hen; then it was not long before I had another affected the same way, but was on the wing. Nothing seemed to stop the flow of blood, until it was ready on its own accord, but this one seemed to have a place where the skin would puff up like a large blister, blue-black in color, before it opened. Now I have three more, just a new one today again that act the same way only at different places. Some bleed at the craw, others on the breast, one on the back, this one that just broke out today. After they bleed this way a time or two, their combs turn yellowish, and finally pale, and shrinks. They will eat, seem to have a good appetite. I keep the house clean, clean the roosts every other day. They have body lice, that I did not know of until a week ago; am treating them with louse killer, gave them ground to dust in also. MRS. D. M.

The color and condition of the combs of these birds after bleeding is of course due to the loss of blood, but I am unable to assign a cause for this peculiar form of hemorrhage. Birds are often picked by their mates, and sometimes bleed profusely from such injuries, but your description seems to indicate, bleeding without external injuries, due to some peculiar condition of the blood, similar, perhaps, to that sometimes found in "bleeders," whose blood does not readily coagulate and who lose a considerable quantity from a small wound. You may be able to stop these outpourings of blood by applying ice or a liquid preparation of iron called Monsell's solution, to be found at drug stores. M. B. D.



A Rabbit Barn



The Pen That Made the Record

Fat Roosters

Is it right for five months old rooster to have layers of fat, the same as old fat hens? Do you think they are overfed? How much grain should Barred Rocks have with mash before them, also scraps and the run of about two acres? After breakfast they lie down to rest and I think they should be more active.

North Carolina. MRS. P. K.

If these large fowls are inactive and fat, with a mash always before them, they are being fed too much. As the amount of table scraps given is always an indefinite quantity, the quantity of other grain given will have to be varied with their appetites. It may be well to close their mash hopper in the morning. Feed them lightly in the morning, not more than they will very quickly clean up, and make their full meal of the day come just before dark. The heavier breeds of fowls are inclined to be inactive if full fed and more readily take on surplus fat. M. B. D.

Soy Beans for Sheep

In answering the inquiry of a Virginia reader on page 1508 relative to feeding Soy bean hay to sheep I think a pertinent fact is overlooked. Soy bean hay in Virginia and Soy bean hay up north may be quite two different feeds, dependent upon when harvested in Virginia. Soy beans are a profitable seed crop in North Carolina, and of course, Virginia, so to speak, is but a step away!

The Soy bean plant in these favorite light-soil regions runs up to a remarkable height, and pods most freely, yielding a lot of seed. I recall clearly the flock of sheep belonging to a friend of mine on Roanoke River, in North Carolina, that grazed Soy bean fields after harvesting, and seemed to have found enough beans to bring them to lambing in unsatisfactory condition.

The ewes began lambing in January soon after having come off the bean fields, several ewes having died in failure to lamb. The desirable relaxation of the organs of reproduction seemed not to have taken place in its normal way. This band of ewes continued to lamb over a period of three months or more, and the conditions observed at first disappeared, the latter two-thirds of the lamb drop having been quite normal. I have heard an occasional remark from other sources as well, tending to make a careful feeder wary of free use of mature beans for breeding ewes close up to lambing season.

The Soy bean is comparatively new as a feed in some of its forms, and from personal observation I should be inclined to suggest that Southern farmers be wary of permitting ewes in lamb to feed quite freely on mature Soy beans until time has been allowed to observe whether free access of ewes heavy in lamb to seed beans is quite the safe thing. G. P. W.

Ohio.

Poor Results with Goats

Last June I bought a goat which just had her first kids. She gave a quart of milk for about a month, then decreased to a pint. Then I bought one which gave a quart a day, and at last I bought one which was guaranteed to give 2½ to three quarts a day, but I only get a quart a day from it. I feed them everything I think is good. They are in good pasture all day, and when they come to the barn I give them a dairy ration with oats also. Salt and water are kept in the barn all the time, and I give them cornstalks and hay. They do not want to drink? I tried without success

New York. W. M. F.

Milk goats, like all other animals, must have the right kind of feed and care to be profitable; if they fail to respond to such care and treatment there is a cause and no one is better able to discover this than the caretaker. It is a guess with us at best to tell just why your goats do not give much milk, and why they continue to refuse feed of various kinds which you offer them.

When a goat is fresh she is at her best; that is provided she has reached sufficient age to give her maximum flow, which should be at the ages of from three to seven or eight years. A very young doe, say one with her first kids, and an old one past the prime of life cannot be expected to give as much milk as will a strong well-matured animal, and as you do not state the ages of your goats we have no way of knowing.

A good Winter ration for milk goats is plenty of clean dry Alfalfa hay supplimented with any of the modern dairy feeds, such as all dairy farmers use. Oats, cracked corn and wheat bran are excellent, and will give good results, provided the animals themselves are in a healthy condition.

I would suspect that your goats may be lousy, as these animals are prone to harbor these pests unless you keep after them and see that they do not suck the life blood from the goats, as they will surely do once they have gained a foothold. To get rid of lice on goats, use sulphur, insect powder, and sodium fluoride. This can be mixed equal parts, but we think best with persons not experienced, to use twice the amount of sulphur and less insect powder and fluoride. Sprinkle along the backbone once each week, brushing well into the hair and keep the goats out of rain for a few days after application.

Worms, too, may be present; this is often one of the causes of low vitality in goats. If the animals are very thin in flesh, and do not respond to feed as yours seem to be, we would dose them with the bluestone treatment, so often recommended for sheep; giving the same amount as is prescribed for the latter of the same ages.

If you have bought only common goats, that is animals of inferior breeding, you cannot expect them to give a large quantity of milk, although you may find someone who has them to sell who will tell you they give six or eight quarts. A good yield for a modern milk doe, of the grade class, that is a doe carrying 50 per cent or more of the blood of any of the three recognized breeds, is not far from three quarts daily for several months after freshening. At the later stages of lactation milk goats, like milk cows, will gradually fall off on their yield and go dry. This is as it should be since these animals must have opportunity to rest before becoming fresh again. A good milk doe will often milk close up to kidding time again, but this we have found not to be the best practice, and we always aim to give our does from six to eight weeks rest. Goats running on brush or green pasture often do not drink much water, and you need feel no alarm if yours refuse this; they will drink when they require it if available.

WILLET RANDALL.

Nubian Goats

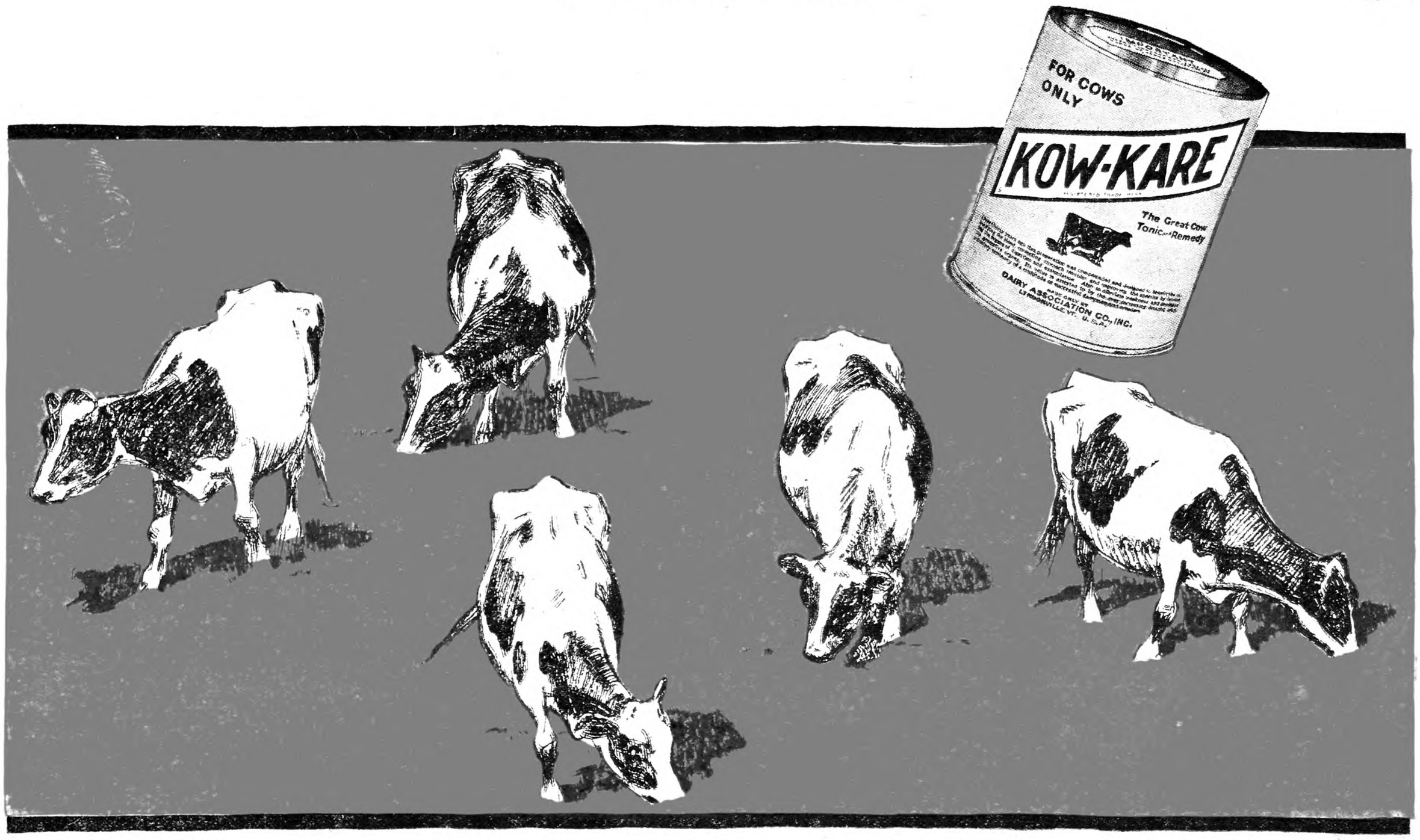
Are Nubian goats considered the best goats for all-around purposes? E. E. C.

Manlius, N. Y.

The best breed of goats, like the best breed of cows, is the one adapted to your conditions. To say that any one of the recognized breeds is "best" would not be the truth in all cases. Some cows and some goats are fitted for certain work and certain conditions, while others are used to fill an entirely different place. Swiss goats, like Holstein cattle, give larger quantities of milk than do the Nubian goats, and you should study your wants and decide upon the breed that would seem to fill your particular requirement.

The Nubian milk goats, native of Egypt, Abyssinia and Nubia, are the largest of the milking breeds, and they give the best milk; that is, the richest in fat; but in quantity they do not rate so high—in some cases especially—as the Swiss. Yet for general purposes, such as family use, we strongly recommend them, because we have found that they possess many good qualities lacking in some other breeds. For instance, they are the largest as has been said; therefore you get more for a fat wether goat when slaughtered. The does of this breed are very gentle and easy to handle, being extremely affectionate and docile, and will stay inside the ordinary woven wire fence commonly used for sheep. They are remarkable breeders, often producing three and sometimes four kids at a birth. Their lactation period is very long, and often some of our own does milk right up to kidding time, as it has been impossible, in some cases, to dry them off at all. It is, however, best that any goat (or cow, for that matter) go dry for five or six weeks before freshening; they need the rest in order to do their best.

WILLETT RANDALL.



Three out of Five Cows can give More Winter Milk

DAIRY authorities agree that the biggest thief of dairy profits is expensive winter feeding that fails to register in the milk pails. It is claimed that three out of five cows—in the average dairy—are capable of giving more milk for the feed they consume.

Where is the leak? What is the trouble? In most cases it is a failure to fit the feeding procedure to the changing conditions of the season. Very few cows have the natural vigor and bodily health to suddenly change from pasture to barn-feeding without a let-up in production. The milk-flow falls off just when feeding costs are highest.

Outside aid is needed—something besides good feed and good housing. **Assimilation** — the ability to turn good food into milk—is the key to money-making cows in winter. Kow-Kare supplies just what every cow needs during the winter months. It acts directly on the organs of digestion and assimilation—strengthens, regulates, rebuilds.

While aiding the cow in getting from her feed every possible ounce of milk, Kow-Kare at the same time builds into her the vigor to resist disease. Its use costs nothing; the added milk yield pays for it many times over. To avoid breakdowns, to insure full milkings, use Kow-Kare regularly. The investment is so slight—the results so sure. It requires only a tablespoonful of this highly concentrated regulator with the feed, one to two weeks each months, to keep each cow on the profit side of the ledger. A few cents per cow per month is a small price to pay for this profit-insurance.

Stamp Out Expensive Cow Disorders

Kow-Kare—through its direct invigorating action on the digestive and genital organs—has a 30-year record of money-saving service to cow owners. In the prevention and treatment of Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever and similar troubles Kow-Kare enjoys a well-earned reputation from coast to coast. Dairymen who know its benefits never fail to call upon this proven remedy in case of trouble.

Home-Mix Your Own Complete Mineral

With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value.

Simply mix 30 lbs. of salt, 30 lbs. finely-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under $6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.

Use Kow-Kare Before Calving—It Pays

The dual function of milk-production and raising a healthy calf each year involves a strain too severe to allow a valuable cow to undergo without positive outside aid. Elements that are lacking in the feed—no matter how efficient the ration—are needed to aid the cow in the teriffic strain of the freshening period.

Kow-Kare supplies the needed help for the genital organs. It builds up vitality to insure the cow against the serious disorders that so often follow calf birth. Feed a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the grain for two to three weeks before and after freshening. It will be the best investment you ever made. Feed dealers, general stores, and druggists supply Kow-Kare. Large size $1.25, six cans $6.25; small size 65c. If your dealer is not supplied, we will mail direct, postpaid.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

NOW READY—NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION

[*Write for our valuable free book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."*]

KOW-KARE *regulates and conditions*

Market News and Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The Christmas holidays interfered with trading, but price changes were not very pronounced in the semi-perishables. Potatoes continue dull. Offerings are quite liberal and the trade seems to take very little interest in them as there is evidently a feeling that there are plenty of potatoes to go around at existing prices, and a hand-to-mouth policy is being practiced by many buyers. Prices tend to ease off gradually, Maine potatoes dropping 10 to 15c a sack since the first of December. Sweet potatoes fluctuate from day to day, but fancy qualities have been selling fairly at $2.25 to $2.50 a bushel for New Jersey stock, but ordinary qualities are draggy. Virginia is about done, but Delaware and Maryland were shipping more freely. Cabbage is also very dull. Offerings of old stock were liberal and there was very little trading at $11 to $14 a ton. Celery shows very little change, but there has been a fair movement, good York celery bringing up to $2 to $2.25 per 2-3 crate, and the California product ranged $4.50 to $5.50 per full crate. Onions also moved fairly well. There has been an upward tendency for several weeks, with prices working up from $2.15 for best western yellows on the first of December to $2.25 to $2.50 for the same quality stock the latter part of the month. Cauliflower has shown very little change in price for some time, $2.25 to $2.75 a crate. Spinach fluctuates quite readily with supplies arriving from the Norfolk section of Virginia, from South Carolina, and from Texas. Price ranges are wide and vary considerably from day to day, recently Norfolk spinach selling around $1 a bushel, and Texas stock about 50c higher. Florida lettuce was firm and higher, but western lettuce held about steady. York State carrots have been moving fairly well, and the best of the California bunched stock moved well when fancy. Beets were easy. Cranberries were more quiet and eased off slightly after the holiday. Apples have not been moving as readily as they might, although the market continues firm on large fancy fruit. Reports indicate that retailers are experiencing some difficulty in getting back their money at the prices they are paying.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market continues to be very sensitive and the tendency has been toward lower prices. The first definite increase in production in the western, south central and central State was visible last week, and with more liberal supplies from the Pacific Coast States values have tended lower. The supply of nearby eggs has not increased greatly but they have been affected by the increased offerings from other sections and tone was weak. Storage stocks were moved quite freely. While some dealers were inclined to hold, others cut prices to move their holdings. For the last two weeks New York dealers have been moving about 15,000 cases a day against about 10,000 cases for the same period a year ago, and the output in other markets was also greater than a year ago at this time. On December 27 there were reported 205,530 cases of eggs on hand compared with 238,650 cases a year ago in New York, but the total for the four principal markets was 752,730 cases against 686,765 cases a year ago.

Receipts of live fowl were too heavy for satisfactory results. The market was unsettled. Attempts were made to advance the price early in the week and many succeeded in doing so, but it was only temporary due to the liberal arrivals, and a weakness soon developed, but which was soon checked. The average quality of the fowl arriving showed considerable improvement this week. Express chickens were scarce and much wanted unless very coarse and staggy. Offerings of express live broilers were somewhat larger but they sold quickly. There was an active market for ducks and geese at firm prices, but old roosters held about steady. The market of fresh-killed turkey was very unsatisfactory. Prices held up well until the middle of the week, when the accumulations and the unwillingness of many dealers to put their holdings into freezers caused prices to decline materially, in fact it was more of a "go as you please" market, all in the buyers favor. Fowl held about steady. Chickens were generally weak excepting on fancy large sizes. Ducks and geese were also weak after the holiday demand was over.

HAY AND STRAW

As usual toward the end of the year the hay market was dull. Fresh receipts were very light, but with a limited demand prices held no more than steady. Most offerings ranged from No. 2 Timothy downward to poor quality stock, consequently the light offerings on choice No. 1 Timothy caused the market to hold firm on this quality stock. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 54c; duck eggs, doz., 64c; minimum weight all eggs, per doz., 24 oz.; pullet eggs, doz., 44c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skimmed milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, pt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 3c; red, lb., 4c; carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 10c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, lb., 15c; lettuce, Ice, head, 10c; home grown, bch., 5c; onions, pk., 35c; green, bch., 5c; parsley, bch., 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home grown, bu., $1.40; pk., 40c; parsnips, bu., 85c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 7c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light, lb., 32c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 30c; light, lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 50c; fresh ham, home grown, lb., 25c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 22c; hamburg, lb., 20; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 28c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbits, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 25c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, per 100, 75c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 30c; dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 22 to 38c; dressed, lb., 35 to 40c; yearlings, live, lb., 22 to 38c; broilers, live, lb., 22 to 28c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 55c; turkeys, live, lb., 50 to 55c; butter, lb., 60 to 65c; eggs, crate, $15 to $19; retail, 50 to 55c; ducks eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 50c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; Savoy, 100 heads, $4 to $5; carrots, bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., 75 to 90c; potatoes, bu., 60c to $1.50; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; turnips, bu., 40 to 50c; endive, doz., 50 to 75c; lettuce, head, 5c; crate, 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 4 to 6c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, ton, $10 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 15 to 17c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 20c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Beets, bskt., 50 to 60c; bu., 80 to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 35 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt., 40 to 50c; bu., 75 to 85c; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 30c; onions, yellow, bu., 80c to $1; parsnips, bskt., 50 to 60c; parsley, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; pumpkins, doz., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; romaine, doz. bchs., 30 to 40c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 3 to 5c; tomatoes, h. h., lb., 25 to 30c; turnips, per bskt., 35 to 40c; turnips, bu., 60 to 75c.

Beans.—Annexed quotations are the ruing prices per 100 pounds paid to growers for hand-picked 1927 crop: white marrow $7; red kidney, $7; white kidney, $8; yellow eye, $6.50; pea beans, $5; medium beans, $5.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1 to $2; Fall Pippin, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $2; Hubbardston, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $2 to $2.50; Snow, bu., $2 to $2.50; Tallman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.25.

Live Poultry.—Springers, lb., 25 to 28c; fowls, heavy, lb., 28 to 30c; light, lb., 25 to 28c; roosters, old, lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 45 to 55c; small lots, 55 to 60c; pullets, doz., cases, 40 to 45c; doz., 50c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24 sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.35.

Nuts (Domestic).—Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Row Furs. — The following are ruling prices paid per pelt by dealers to trappers: Skunk, prime No. 1, $3 to $3.25; prime No. 2, $2 to $2.25; prime No. 3, $1.35 to $1.50; prime No. 4, 80c to $1; raccoon, large, No. 1, $7.50 to $9; medium No. 1, $5.50 to $6.50; small No. 1, $3.50 to $4.50; mink, dark, large No. 1, $12 to $13; dark, medium No. 1, $8 to $9; dark, small No. 1, $6 to $6.50; as to size, No. 2, $3 to $7; muskrat, Fall, large, $1.85; Fall, medium, $1.40; red fox, large No. 1, $16 to $18; medium No. 1, $12 to $13; small No. 1, $8 to $9; No. 2, $4 to $8; weasel, white, as to size, 25c to $2; brown, as to size, 10c to $1.50.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

The produce market shows a good supply of almost everything and price changes are few. Poultry demand is active.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 53 to 57c; tubs, 46 to 51c; dairy, 43 to 44c; storage, 42 to 47c. Cheese, firm; daisies, new flats, 28 to 29c; longhorn, 29 to 30c; limburger, 31 to 32c; brick, block Swiss, 32 to 33c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 49 to 50c; grade A, 40 to 47c; grade B, 35 to 38c; grade C, 30 to 34c; unclassified, 25 to 43c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 27 to 32c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 23 to 37c; ducks, 32 to 35c; geese, 27 to 31c; turkeys, 50 to 53c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 26c; springers, 24 to 27c; old roosters, 18 to 19c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 24 to 26c; turkeys, 36 to 49c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; Baldwin, $1.50 to $2; King, $1.50 to $2.25; Wealthy, $1.65 to $2; Northern Spy, $1.75 to $2.50; Greening, $2 to $2.40; McIntosh, Snow, $2.25 to $3; Spitzenberg, $2 to $3.75; Jonathan, western, box, $2.50 to $3; Rome Beauty, $2.75 to $3.25; Delicious, $3 to $4.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1.35; 150-lb. bag, $3.25 to $3.35; sweets, Va., bbl., $3 to $3.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $5 to $5.75; grapes, Cal. Emperor, lug, $2.50 to $3.50; Almerias, keg, $7.50 to $8; oranges, Cal., box, $4.50 to $7.50; Fla., $4 to $6.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, slow; pea, cwt., $6 to $7; medium, $7 to $7.50; marrow, $7.50 to $9; red or white kidney, $10 to $11. Onions, slow; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; 100-lb. sack, $1.60 to $1.75; Spanish, crate, $2.15 to $2.25.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hamper, $2 to $3.75; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 23c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, bu., 65c to $1.25; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.40; celery, doz., 60 to 80c; cucumbers, Fla., crate, $6 to $7; horseradish, bbl., $11 to $12; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt, $1.40 to $1.60; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, 75c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 40 to 65c; parsnips, doz. bchs, 50 to 65c; peppers, Fla., crate, $1.50 to $2; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, bu., 90c to $1.50; squash, bu., 90c to $1.25; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., $2.75 to $3.25; turnips, bu., 75c to $1; watercress, doz., 30 to 35c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 10 to 13c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2 to $2.25; common, $1.60 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover mixed, $11 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $37; standard middlings, $36.50; red-dog, $43; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent, protein, $45.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $47; hominy, $42; gluten feed, $41.10; oat feed, $18.75. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

MILK

December 29, 1927.

January League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.03½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.28½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per 1-10 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 3 the differential is 4 cents.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fancy	$0.52½	@	$0.53
Extra, 92 score			.52
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43	@	.51
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.40½	@	.42
Lower grades	.39½	@	.40
Ladles	.35½	@	.39
Packing stock	.33½	@	.35
Centralized	.40	@	.47½
Renovated	.40	@	.40½
Sweet, fancy	.54	@	.54½
Extra	.53	@	.53½
Firsts	.44½	@	.52
Seconds	.43	@	.44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29	@	$0.29½
Wisconsin, held	.28½	@	.29
Daisies, fresh			.28¾

EGGS

Market weaker all around. Receipts are not excessively large, but many buyers had stocked up heavily for the holidays and are not now in the market.

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.54	@	$0.55
Average extras	.51	@	.53
Extra firsts	.47	@	.50
Firsts	.43	@	.46
Pullets	.34	@	.45
Pacific Coast, whites	.46	@	.53
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.50	@	.51
Gathered, best	.47	@	.49
Common to good	.30	@	.45
Storage, extra fancy	.34½	@	.35½
Extra firsts	.33½	@	.34
Firsts	.31½	@	.32½
Seconds	.30	@	.31
Under grades	.28	@	.29½
Shell treated	.33	@	.43

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.18	@	$0.25
Chickens	.20	@	.30
Roosters			.14
Ducks	.24	@	.32
Geese	.25	@	.27
Tame rabbits	.30	@	.32

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.33	@	$0.35
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Roosters	.16	@	.22
Fowls	.20	@	.30
Ducks	.20	@	.29
Geese	.20	@	.30
Turkeys—Dry			
State-Pa., toms	.44	@	.46
Hens	.43	@	.45
Md., toms	.44	@	.46
Hens	.43	@	.45
Va., toms	.42	@	.44
Hens	.42	@	.43
Md.-Va., fair	.31	@	.41
Young, poor	.25	@	.30
Old toms	.29	@	.32
Old hens	.30	@	.36
No'wn, toms	.40	@	.42
Hens	.39	@	.40
Wn., toms	.39	@	.41
Hens	.38	@	.39
Fair to good	.31	@	.37
So'wn, toms	.38	@	.40
Hens	.37	@	.38
Texas, toms	.37	@	.39
Hens	.36	@	.37
Fair to good	.31	@	.35
Poor	.25	@	.30
Wn., old toms	.29	@	.32
Old hens	.30	@	.36
Squabs, white, lb.	.70	@	.85
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.50
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$14.00	@	16.25
Bulls	7.75	@	8.60
Cows	4.00	@	6.25
Calves, best	14.50	@	17.50
Culls	9.00	@	12.00
Sheep	5.50	@	6.50
Lambs	14.00	@	15.00
Hogs, 130 to 225 lbs.	9.75	@	10.00

COUNTRY-DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.20	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.15	@	.19
Culls	.10	@	.14
Roasting pigs, 18 to 10 lbs.	.20	@	.30
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@	12.00

DRESSED RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.30	@	$0.60
Jacks, pair	.50	@	.90
Tame, lb.	.20	@	.25

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.00	@	$3.50
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.60	@	3.10
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.25	@	3.65
Florida, bbl.	4.00	@	6.50
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00	@	13.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00	@	2.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, Texas, bu.	$1.25	@	$2.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.13	@	.25
Cabbage, bbl.	.60	@	1.00
Bulk, ton	13.00	@	14.00
Carrots, bu.	.75	@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00	@	3.00
Celery, rough, crate	.75	@	2.00
Dandelions, Texas, bu.	2.00	@	2.25
Eggplants, bu.	.75	@	3.25
Escarol, bu.	2.00	@	3.25
Garlic, 100 lbs.	6.00	@	9.50
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50	@	14.00
Kale, bbl.	1.00	@	1.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.50	@	4.50
Lima beans, bu.	2.00	@	3.25
Mushrooms, lb.	.20	@	.40
Onions, Eastern, 100 lbs.	1.25	@	2.00
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00	@	2.85
Parsley, bbl.	5.00	@	8.00
Parsnips, bbl.	1.00	@	1.25
Peas, bu.	4.50	@	5.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00	@	2.50
Romaine, bu.	2.25	@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	1.25
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	3.75	@	4.00
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	5.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.00	@	5.00
Turnips, rutabaga, bbl.	1.65	@	1.75
White, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@	3.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$3.50
Bbl.	3.00	@	11.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	4.50	@	11.50
Cherries, Argentine, 10-lb. bx.	3.00	@	4.00
Pears, bu. bskt.	.50	@	3.00
Crabapples, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	1.25	@	1.35
Kumquats, qt.	.12	@	.15
Oranges, Fla., box	3.60	@	8.20
Cal.	3.55	@	7.55

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$20.00	@	21.00
No. 2	17.00	@	19.00
No. 3	14.00	@	16.00
Clover mixed	16.00	@	20.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	23.00

Farm Mechanics

Conducted by Robert H. Smith, of the Canton Agricultural School Canton, New York

Construction of Dam

We have a stream running through our farm, about 400 ft. from buildings. We were thinking about using this stream to run an electric generator for lighting purposes. A breast could be made about 8 ft. high and about 60 ft. wide across creek, which would make a good-sized dam for this purpose. We have a plant at present but batteries are worn out, and engine also. Which would be the cheaper in the course of years? Batteries and engine could be bought for about $200. What would be approximate cost to construct a breast as mentioned above and how thick should it be? F. C. B.

Salisbury, Pa.

It is impossible to tell the probable water power that you might have from this stream, as nothing is said about the flow of water. The height of the proposed dam only is given. This probably represents the head. To secure the power that a stream is capable of developing both the head and the quantity of water flowing in a given unit of time must be known.

Neither can intelligent directions for the construction of a dam be given from a distance. Every dam of any size is a problem by itself, and should be designed by a competent resident engineer. The character of the stream bed and the rock or soil strata beneath it, and the character of stream flow, whether uniform or subject to extreme high water in the Spring, with ice running, are all factors to be considered.

Probably the cheapest dam that you can build will be an earth dam with a concrete core, provided conditions permit its use. With a dam of this kind a spillway sufficiently large to care for freshet water and prevent its flowing over the top must be provided, for it is obvious that a dam of this kind would be destroyed if water is allowed to discharge over the top. The cost of this type of dam is largely labor, and if done by one's own equipment the cost is comparatively light. However, there is an immense quantity of earth to move. This earth must be of a kind that will compact tightly, otherwise seepage will result and the dam may fail.

For the present the gasoline engine battery plant will cost you the least. Over a term of years, however, the water power plant is likely to furnish current at the least cost. Operating cost is almost nothing except for lubricant, and if the dam is well constructed in the first place there will be little upkeep on it. I would suggest that you write your Congressman at Washington and request Farmers' Bulletin on "Water Power from Small Streams." ROBERT H. SMITH.

Improving a Well; Septic Tank

I have a dug well about 18 to 20 ft. deep, built up with glazed tile 18 in. wide, the points cemented. The soil is a clayey loam. The water would not rise more than about 18 in. or 2 ft., and after a week's pumping would be dry. I have removed the pump and tried to drill deeper with an auger or post-hole digger on extended shaft, but there seems to be a rock or a large stone, because the drill does not bite, and by hitting the bottom of the well with an iron pipe I have seen sparks. What can I do to remove the rock? Dynamite would probably wreck the whole well; besides it is right up against the house. The dirt in the bottom of the well has a gray rather bluish color and seems sandy, but there is no stone in it? How deep should I go down? Will the water rise high enough so I shall be able to use an electric shallow well pump? If I cannot use the well already dug how can I find where to be sure to find water? I have heard about the trick with a willow or apple twig, but do not believe in it. What do you think of the turbine pump? How large shall I make the septic tank for a family of three? My wife wants rain water for clothes washing and other washing purposes, and I have already ordered gutters for the house. How shall I make the cistern and how can I clean the water before pumping it up? What shall I use for straining it? O. C.

Schenectady, N. Y.

In regard to the well your best means of improving it would be to secure a well-drilling outfit operated by an experienced driller, and sink the well down until permanent water is reached. It is very unlikely that when water is reached it will rise any higher than at present in the well. There is a possibility of striking an artesian flow when the layer of hard-pan in which your well now terminates is punctured. This possibility is very remote, however, and unless there are other flowing wells in the vicinity no hope should be placed in this possibility.

The chance of locating a well with a forked twig is in dispute. This method has its champions who swear by it, and as many more who ridicule the idea. The writer has seen a forked branch turn in the hands of others, but never succeeded in getting a branch to turn in his own. It seems probable that a person in whose hands the twig turns is peculiarly sensitive to the presence of underground water, and unconsciously makes some movement that causes the turning of the forked twig. The virtue is in the person rather than in the wood.

Pumps of the reciprocating type are a great deal more common than the type you refer to. Any pump will wear in time and require repairs and when repairs are needed they are wanted at once. This one point, the ease and certainty of getting repairs and service at once when needed, constitutes an important factor when making a selection. Farmers' Bulletin 1448, "Farmstead Water Supply," obtainable upon request from your Congressman at Washington, gives very complete directions for making a cistern and filter.

A septic tank for a small family should be about 2½x5x4 ft. deep inside measurements. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has an excellent bulletin on "Sewage Disposal" which they will gladly send upon request. This gives detailed directions for the installation of a septic tank and would be a great help to you. R. H. S.

Pulley Size for Saw

I have an electric motor, induction type, 60 cycle, 110 volts. The pulley is small, ¼-in. round belt. I wish to use this motor to run a 6-in. circular saw, 2-in. pulley. What size pulley do I want on the motor to run the saw at the required revolutions? J. A. D.

Vermont.

The standard rim speed of a circular saw is 10,000 ft. per minute. This speed is not always maintained, however, many saws running at a lower rate of speed. To attain this rim speed a 6-in. saw would have to run a little faster than 6,300 R.P.M.

It is doubtful if a motor as small as yours seems to be from the description could carry this saw at this speed, possibly it is too small to be used for this purpose at all. It should be at least ¼ H.P.

Neither is the speed of your motor known, but assuming a speed of 1,750 R.P.M. under load, a 6-in. pulley on the motor belted to the 2-in. saw pulley would give you a speed of 5,250 R.P.M. This three to one ratio seems to be about the way these little machines are belted. Generally, however, the pulley on the saw mandrel is smaller than the one mentioned. With a 1½-in. pulley on the saw mandrel, a 4½-in. pulley on the motor would give the same speed. R. H. S.

Construction of Jig-saw

In setting a jig saw, what is the correct position of the back bearings from the center line, so the saw will go the nearest to a straight line? The crank has a sweep of 3 in. F. H.

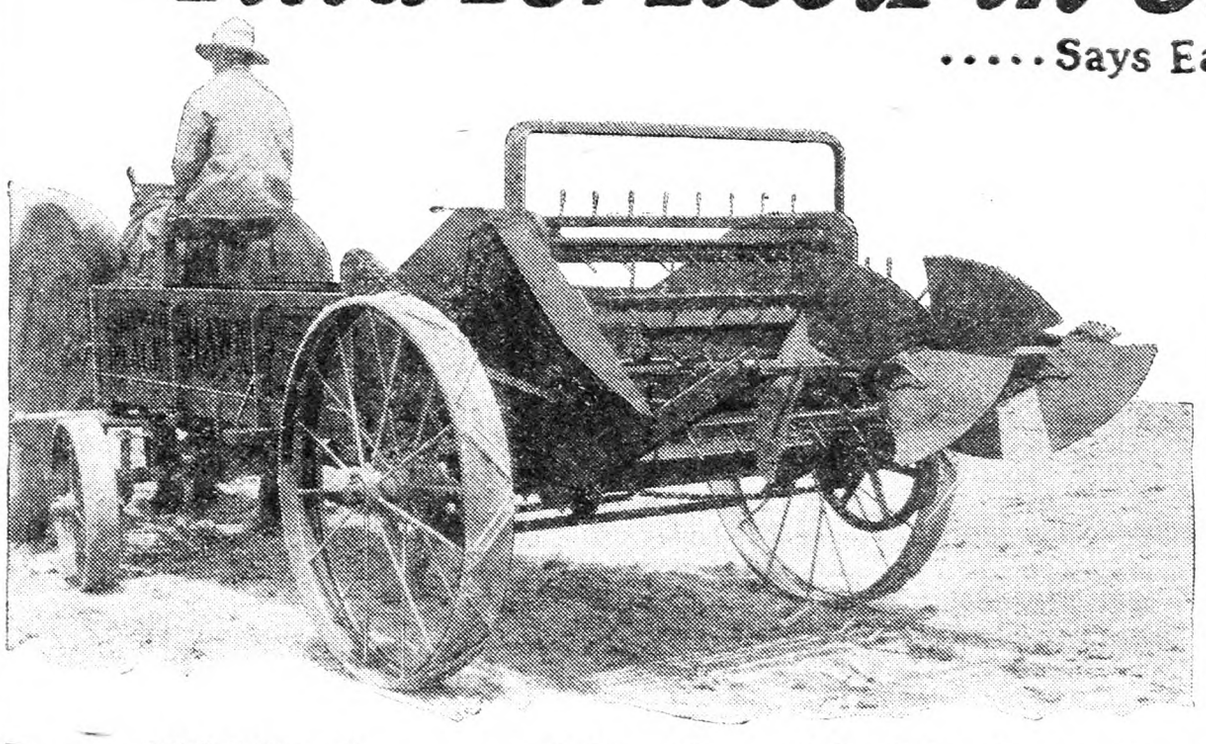
West Granby, Conn.

The best arrangement for a jig-saw is where the saw is attached to a guide that works in a slide supported by a post from the ceiling. The saw is pulled down by the connecting rod and pulled back by a spring. This causes the saw to work in a straight line and also permits the placing of any size material on the saw table. R. H. S.

Earlier Crops Bigger Crops Better Crops

"My SUPERIOR BLACK HAWK SPREADER Paid for Itself in One Year"

.....Says Earl Brown



SUPERIOR Drills, Cultivators, Planters, Etc.

SUPERIOR Grain Drills, SUPERIOR Corn Planters, SUPERIOR Buckeye Cultivators, SUPERIOR Lime and Fertilizer Broadcast Sowers—implements known the world over for their achievements in increasing crop yields and profits. All are illustrated and briefly described in "New Profits"—an additional reason why you want the free book shown below. Mail coupon for your copy now.

Boost YOUR Crops and Profits with this Amazing New Spreader. Saves Time, Work, Money. Mail Coupon for Valuable Book—NOW FREE.

THOUSANDS report amazing increases in crops and profits after a Superior Black Hawk Spreader gets on the job. Wherever you go—in every state—in every county where it is used—the Superior Black Hawk is helping produce bigger crops, better crops, earlier crops.

Now it's time for *you* to share in the extra profits the Superior Black Hawk brings. Time to abandon old, slow, costly, laborious methods. Time to discard spreaders that have seen their best days. *Time to own your own Superior Black Hawk. It means money in your pocket.*

Compare with Others

Talk to owners. Compare the Superior Black Hawk with other spreaders. Then Superior Black Hawk's new improvements and revolutionary features will be all the more apparent. Note the way it's built for *quick and easy loading*—how automobile type mounting gives *right angle turning*. And how it's the *easiest hauling* spreader ever built.

Users Say It's the Greatest Spreader on the Market

Raymond Kadel says, *"The Superior Black Hawk is the best spreader on the market for light draft. One horse can pull it and it's the most even spreader of them all!"* This bears out the verdicts of farmers everywhere. The Superior Black Hawk completely pulverizes every particle of the manure. It spreads it over the field in a broad, smooth layer. None is wasted. No part of the field gets too much. No part gets too little. The manure is spread as smooth and even as a carpet.

Get Your Money's Worth!

Finally, there's long life—something to think about if you want your money's worth. It seems as though there's no wearout to Superior Black Hawks. Here are some of the reasons. Alemite lubrication keeps all working parts in perfect condition. All working parts of the beater, wide spread device, and power transmission are mounted at the rear of the spreader in a unit frame, with self-aligning bearings. The exclusive Superior roller cam feed is the most powerful, positive and simplified feed mechanism. Few moving parts. All this means a spreader of the most advance design, the highest quality, and the most economical to own.

Carl W. Jenny sums up the whole proposition. After he tested his Superior Black Hawk in competition with three other well-known makes, he says: *"It took bigger loads than any of the rest and it's easy to load. It spreads more evenly and went farther on the least horse power. If anyone doubts your spreader, tell him to come to me. I'll prove it's the best spreader on the market."*

Don't Delay

See the Superior Black Hawk Spreader at your dealers. Compare it part by part and point by point with other spreaders. You'll see why this new Superior Black Hawk Spreader leads the field. Why it's first choice of farmers who are seeking ways to develop bigger crops and bigger profits.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
531 Monroe Street Springfield, Ohio

VALUABLE BOOK NOW FREE!

Mail Coupon!

Tells how to increase crop yields and profits. Contains valuable information on proper fertilization. Illustrated. A book that's well worth reading. And it's free. The coupon brings it. Sign and mail the coupon now.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO., Inc.
531 Monroe St., Springfield, Ohio.
Please send free copy of your book, "New Profits."
Name .....
Address ..... State .....
P. O. .....

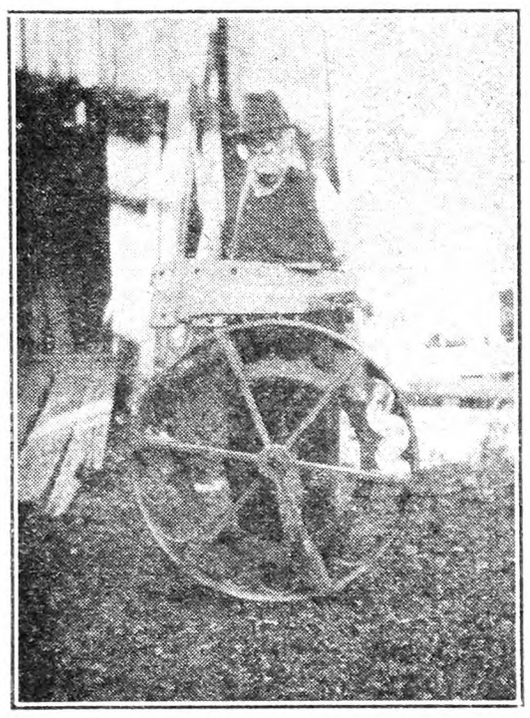
SUPERIOR BLACK HAWK SPREADER

Doubles the Crop-Producing Value of Manure

All Sorts

The Tinker Mowing Machine

More than three score years have passed since Julius Tinker worked from break of day well along in the night assembling the old Tinker mowing machine. As a boy he drove over the hills and down to the Conneaut, Ohio, harbor after iron which was drawn back to the old foundry, and cast into one of the earliest of the mowing machines. The patterns, the lathes, the old cupola furnace, are still preserved as they were in the late 60's when the manufacture of the mower ceased. The picture shows Julius Tinker,



Julius Tinker, Aged 78, and His Mowing-machine Pattern

aged 78 years, standing holding a wooden pattern on which was cast the date of the patent, Dec. 5, 1856. The pattern held was a part of the frame. The large wheel in front of Mr. Tinker is the drive-wheel pattern. This was a one-wheel machine, and the "S" shaped track provided the motion. A ball rolled between the outer and inner rim of the machine, and this imparted the motion to the section bar, through a vibrating arm. William and Sylvester Tinker, brothers, began the manufacture of these mowers, of drag saws, sawmills, thrashers of the old pepper-mill type, 71 years ago. Earlier they built the pepper-mill type thrasher, and one still standing in a corner of the foundry was built in 1835, and a straw carrier similar to one in use on the leg carrier machines was introduced, and is considered by the family to antedate any application of the idea. A reaping attachment was invented, but not sold because of conflicting patents.

Sylvester Tinker handled the sales, and during harvest would drive through the country, and whenever he came to a field where men were mowing by hand, would unload his machine from the platform wagon, hitch the team of wiry bay geldings to it, drive into the field without saying a word, cut once or twice around, start to load up. Then the farmer would in most instances ask the price of the machine which was $100. At a mowing demonstration at Andover, Ohio, in 1858, 100 of these mowers were said to have been ordered.

Every man employed by William and Sylvester Tinker could build a mower, starting with the making of the pattern, casting the iron and assembling the machine. Boys belonging to the families did the assembling. The machine when new handled well with a two-horse team, and was one of the earliest of the successful mowers. W. J.

Ohio.

Truck for Chopping Beets

This truck for chopping beets is just the thing for pushing into the root cellar, and filling there. It is convenient for chopping the beets into pieces small enough so that the cows will not choke. It can be pushed along the feeding alley, too. An ordinary feed truck or silage truck might make a satisfactory substitute, but this truck is so constructed that when chopping beets with a spade no metal is likely to touch and dull the sharp blade of the spade. The end gate can be removed by lifting and the cut beets shoveled out. The iron axle shafts are from an old baby buggy. The wheels are about eight inches in diameter.

Wisconsin. WARREN H. FROELICH.

Kudzu in West Virginia

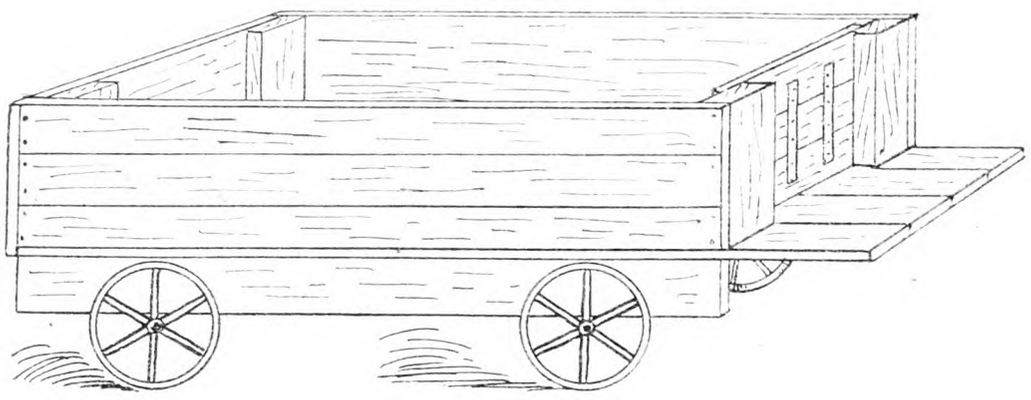
Many of us have heard for years that the kudzu vine was a very valuable forage plant as grown in Japan, also in the southern part of the United States.

Four years ago I purchased 100 plants and set out a trial plot in a young orchard where the land was fairly good. These kudzu plants received a little cultivation, about as much as field corn would have had during the first Summer. Also the plants had a very light application of stable manure; since that time no care whatever. Every season the crop has been more and more prodigious. Weeds and grass, even bushes and briars, have been completely smothered out and the whole area is now covered with kudzu vine, in many places waist high.

It makes excellent green food for horses, cattle or hogs, also hay of about the same quality as peavine or other similar types of hay. The picture gives some slight idea of the rankness of the growth. It is nothing unusual for one of the runners of the vine to grow from 40 to 60 feet in a season.

The roots of the vine need a little protection to carry them through the Winter. If the Fall growth of the vine is not cut off or cropped, it will of itself then provide all the Winter protection that is necessary. JOHN E. CANNADAY.

Kanawha Co., W. Va.



Handy Beet Cart

Uncollectible Auction Notes

The farmers stood crowded under umbrellas or in groups in the nearby sheds or in the open barn door. The languages spoken would have sounded entirely familiar to the linguist traveling in eastern Europe. There is something about farm sales that brings men together for the society, for a friendly rivalry in buying a needed tool, or a cow to stand at the end of the row in the barn, or another horse to make an extra team for the boy or the hired man to use on the harrow. Many of these farmers speaking strange tongues are unfamiliar with the moral obligations incurred at a sale. They have come to America reaching some large center of population. Work was easily secured, a brother, a cousin or friend knew just where they could get a job on their arrival. A little money was saved; a real estate man has sold these foreign farmers something many cannot pay for. A few rusty tools, a team of decrepit horses, a half dozen inferior cows may have been included in the farm inventory. "You can pick up what you want at an auction, and buy it at your own price," would be the realtor's advice that would stick. At this sale, and at many others I have seen these men grouped together, talking in a confusion of tongues. A wife would come with the Finnish husband to look over the dairy cattle, for the Finnish wives are real dairy women. In their native land they tend the cows; they groom them; they keep the stables spick and span. That is why butter from the Finnish cooperatives has commanded a high figure in European markets. The accompanying wife is an evidence of good credit. It is other credits of which I wish to speak.

The auctioneer in his long raincoat, standing on the platform of the heavy wagon, and surrounded by the usual small articles with which the sale is opened, made a unique and original announcement. A boy or young man here or there in the crowd spoke in a strange tongue to his father and a few words passed, regarding the announcement which was a decided step for a farm auctioneer to take. While the auctioneer was speaking I recalled the old farmer and his wife, whose son had died that Spring. The grief and the farm work had disheartened them. They held an auction. The notes were taken to the bank. This note was passed back as not worth the paper it was written on. Only one-third the amount of the sale could be raised on these notes, and a financial disappointment, in addition to other grief, bore down on the old couple.

To return to the opening words of the auctioneer: "The man who buys an article at this sale, and who cannot give proper security when settling with the clerk, will find henceforth at future auctions that I will refuse to accept any bid made by him. The total figures of today's sales may be several hundred dollars less than had I not made this announcement. Yet I intend that all paper will be collectible." The auctioneer further justified his attitude by referring to a sale in the community in which of the total amount of $1,800, nearly $1,000 worth of stock and equipment was bid off by a group from a distant township who came in a body, and felt that all that was necessary was to sign their names to a piece of paper, then "let the farmer holler." It was necessary to employ an officer to get back horses, cattle and other articles. One fellow represented that he owned a valuable 150-acre farm. He bought a car, tractor and other articles. Before the sale was over he loaded his minor purchases, including the tractor pulley, into the car and left the sale. On investigation the following day, it was learned that the mortgage against him was greater than he could be inventoried. With a shifting population, the clerk cannot keep accurate information as to the credits. This sale left the farmer in a peculiar predicament. He had to go more than a dozen miles and pay an officer to accompany him. The hay was sold to a neighbor; the oats in the bin were satisfactorily settled for. The cash receipts of this sale just about covered cost of advertising and expenses.

A farmer was telling me the results of his sale. He had planned that the notes would come due the latter part of December. The paper figured up over $1,200. The farmer anticipated that some of this would come in in order that he might pay his taxes in January. Less than $100 was paid at the time. He tells me the chances are that he will be forced to carry the paper for several years. He felt that he was much at fault in not insisting on chattel mortgages. I know of another sale which occurred at the height of inflation following the war. Machinery and stock went at startling figures. When the notes were due, deflation was well at its height. Each farmer saw how reckless he was in buying, and this may have heightened the indifference in paying up notes, for half are still unpaid.

The writer can positively point out one farmer who has been financially ruined by auctions. He bought wisely and cheaply at farm sales. He paid his notes. Each year he held a public sale. His notes came in slowly or not at all. This, coupled with sickness and death in the family, has driven him from the farm on which the original indebtedness was small.

The farmer should realize that he must be as insistent about the paper that he takes, as is a banker. The long years of work, the anxiety in paying for the binder or the tractor, the rearing of the team from the time they were colts, the careful selection of farm tools, gathered during a generation, all requires patience, time, and business acumen. The auctioneer who is out for his commission only can do the farmer more harm than good. It would be far better for the farmer to have a sale amounting to $1,000 and be disappointed over the totals, than to have a $2,000 auction and be disappointed over the collections.

The ideal arrangement, and I believe it is not duplicated anywhere in the country, is one in Ohio, in which two men, relatives, act as clerks at auctions for miles round about. They take only paper that they are willing to buy at the close of the sale at a 10 per cent reduction. These men, through long dealing, know the financial condition of farmers for miles round about. They claim and have the right to insist on proper paper. They are performing a distinct service to the widow who must sell to settle the estate, the farmer whom age is forcing out of active management of the farm, or the orphan who needs true financial guidance. I personally know that these men have done all these things, and they are worthy of their hire. There is no reason why an auctioneer should not know the financial standing of every buyer at his sales, and there is positively no reason why an auctioneer should not keep in touch with his clerks, and with farmers of the years past so as to check up on credit past due and worthless paper. There is no reason why the auctioneer should hang on and on for that dollar, and sell to an irresponsible buyer, when the young man at the other side of the crowd can give proper security and will pay. The best friend a buyer has is the man who insists on just and full payment. The best auctioneer and clerk the farmer can have are those who insist from relative, friend and neighbor adequate recompense for the years of labor the farmer has invested.

There have been too many dollars lost in bad paper, particularly in the last few years, for such conditions to pass by unnoticed. The farmer should make his terms clear in his advertising; he should insist that his auctioneer make the terms absolutely plain in his opening remarks, and he should make the clerk feel that it is not worthless paper that is being sought, but cash or its equivalent. W. J.

Ohio.

How Kudzu Acts in West Virginia

JUST that easy and safe is the patented Unadilla Ladder. The door fasteners form a wide, safe ladder, directly under the door opening.

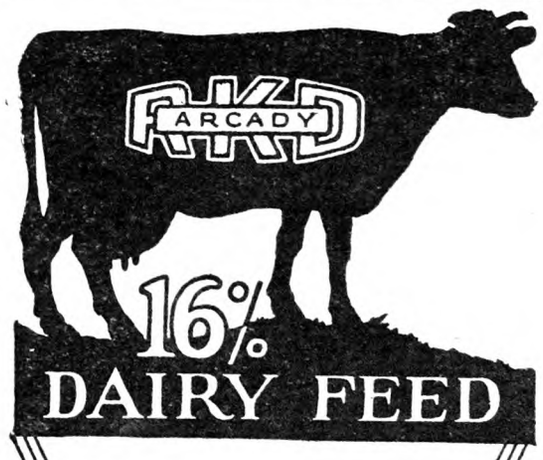
Doors open automatically when the fasteners are raised. They do not freeze in or stick and are air and water tight and frost repelling. Hoops are easily adjusted from the safety ladder.

For old reliable quality, real labor saving and safety features, you can't beat the Unadilla. Write Today for big illustrated catalog.

Cash Discount. Time payments if wanted. Ask for information on Unadilla Tubs, Tanks and Vats.

Unadilla Silo Company
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS



ARCADY "Sweet Sixteen" dairy feed has, for many years, been one of the most popular, moderate-priced dairy feeds and is used profitably in large quantities in the leading dairy sections of America. Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply you, write us today for *FREE* Arcady "Sweet Sixteen" Dairy Feed booklet, dealer's name, etc. No obligation. *Arcady Farms Milling Co., Dept. 60, Brooks Bldg., Chicago, Illinois*

FREE WRITE TODAY for FREE ARCADY DAIRY BOOKLET

ROUGH ON RATS TRADE MARK
THE OLD RELIABLE
DONT DIE IN THE HOUSE
Sold at all Drug Stores
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Used the world over for generations
E. S. WELLS, Chemist JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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Little Songs of Long Ago—Our Old Nursery Rhymes—Beautifully Bound, $3
FOR SALE by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Ration for Growing Pigs

What feed must I use to get a balanced ration for pigs eight weeks old? Corn is selling at $1.25 per bu., oats 70c, buckwheat shorts $2 per 100 lbs. This is supposed to contain 18 per cent protein. I can get a ready-mixed feed for hogs at $60 per ton, containing 14 per cent protein. I have my own chopper and power. Will have no milk for pigs. which do you think is the cheapest feed to use to get the best results in the shortest time? E. B.

A satisfactory ration for growing pigs would be 60 per cent corn, 30 per cent shorts and 10 per cent tankage plus a mineral mixture. Then as the pigs approach fattening time gradually increase the corn and decrease the shorts until at about the time they are to be killed they are getting about 90 per cent corn and 10 per cent tankage. J. W. B.

New Jersey Tuberculin Test Law

The following act, approved March 28, 1927, becomes effective January 1, 1928:

1. No person shall purchase, distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute, sell or give away, for human consumption, any milk or cream which has not been pasteurized excepting milk or cream which has been produced by cows which have successfully passed a tuberculin test within one year of sale of such milk or cream; provided, however, that is shall not be unlawful to sell or deliver milk or cream produced by cows which have not passed a tuberculin test to a person or firm licensed by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey to pasteurize milk or cream; and provided, that it shall not be unlawful to sell or deliver milk or cream produced by cows which have not passed a tuberculin test if an application for an initial test of such cows by the Department of Agriculture of the State of New Jersey under the laws of the State of New Jersey is on file with the Department of Agriculture.

2. In the case of milk or cream which is produced in States other than New Jersey, and which is shipped into this State for distribution and sale, all such milk or cream shall be pasteurized before being offered for sale, distributed or sold, or given away for human consumption, excepting that produced by cows which have successfuly passed a tuberculin test within one year, made by a licensed veterinarian of the State where the cows are maintained.

3. All containers in which pasteurized milk or cream is shipped, distributed, sold or given away for human consumption shall be plainly marked with the words "pasteurized milk" or "pasteurized cream," as the case may be, upon tags, caps or labels. All containers in which milk or cream from tuberculin tested cows, excepting certified milk, is shipped, distributed or sold shall be plainly marked with the words "raw milk produced by tuberculin tested cows," or "raw cream produced by tuberculin tested cows," as the case may be, upon the tags, caps or labels.

4. All tuberculin tests of cattle producing milk or cream which is sold as "raw milk produced by tuberculin tested cows," or "raw cream produced by tuberculin tested cows," shall be made by veterinarians employed by the Department of Agriculture of the State of New Jersey or by licensed veterinarians. A complete record of the last tuberculin test of each animal shall be kept on file on the premises where the cattle are maintained. Such records shall be open to inspection by State or local officials authorized to make dairy inspections.

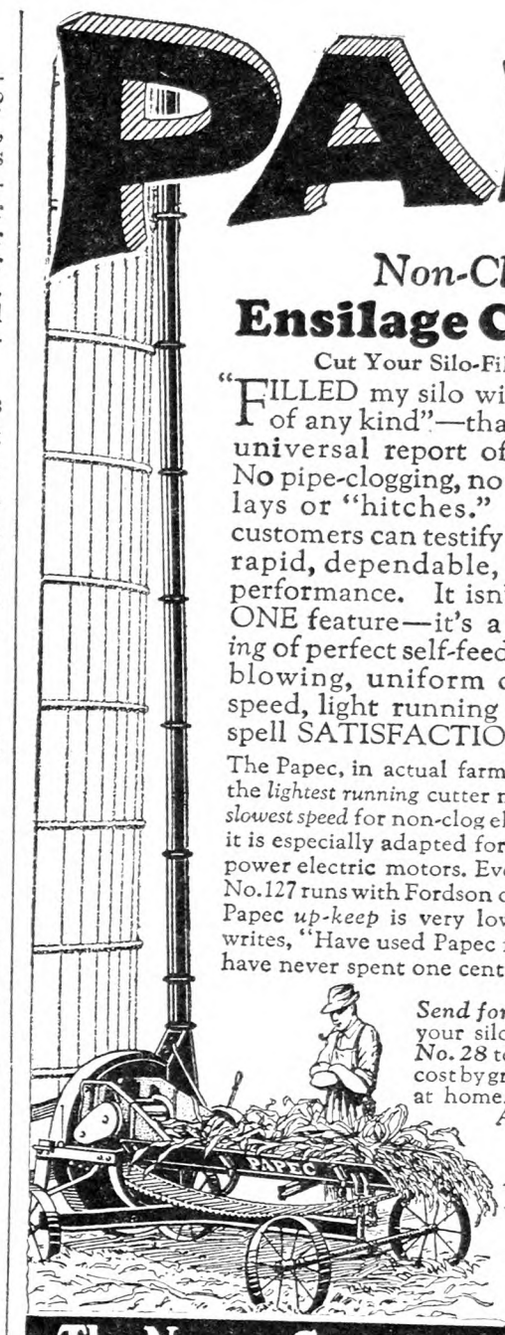
5. All cattle which have reacted to the tuberculin test as which are affected with any disease or condition which may render the milk injurious to health or abnormal in composition shall be separated from the dairy herd, and no milk from such cattle shall be sold, offered for sale or distributed or given away for human consumption.

6. No cow shall be admitted to a herd producing milk intended for sale or distribution as "raw milk" unless it has successfully passed a tuberculin test within a period of one year of the sale of the milk.

7. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of $25 for the first offense and to a penalty of $50 for the second and each subsequent offense. Payment of a penalty for any alleged violation of this act, either before or after the institution of proceedings for the collection thereof, shall, for the purpose of this act, be deemed equivalent to a conviction of the violation for which such penalty was claimed.

8. This act shall be enforced by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey and by the local board of health of any municipality in this State, in the same manner as the act to which this act is a supplement, and all penalties incurred under this act shall be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey, or by and in the name of any board of health of any municipality in this State, in accordance with the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement.

PAPEC



Non-Clog
Ensilage Cutters
Cut Your Silo-Filling Cost

"FILLED my silo without a hitch of any kind"—that is the almost universal report of Papec users. No pipe-clogging, no expensive delays or "hitches." Over 50,000 customers can testify to the Papec's rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. It isn't due to any ONE feature—it's a *27-year blending* of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality, slow speed, light running features that spell SATISFACTION.

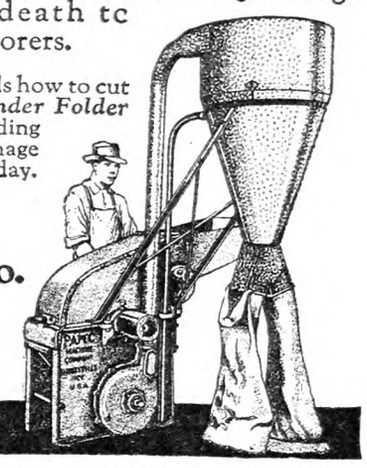
The Papec, in actual farm practice, is still the *lightest running* cutter made. It runs at *slowest speed* for non-clog elevation. Hence, it is especially adapted for use with small power electric motors. Even the powerful No. 127 runs with Fordson or similar power. Papec *up-keep* is very low. One farmer writes, "Have used Papec for 13 years and have never spent one cent for repairs."

Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders
Hammer Out More and Better Feed

KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER than you can get elsewhere.

"Rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors," writes one. Customers say its performance exceeds all claims. "Capacity away beyond expectations." "Handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover and alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, corn stalks, etc." "A great machine as to price, capacity, power and fine grinding." Sure death to corn borers.

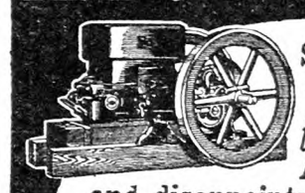
Send for 1928 Papec Catalog. Tells how to cut your silo filling cost. Ask for *Grinder Folder No. 28* telling how to reduce your feeding cost by grinding both grains and roughage at home. No obligation. Send today. A postal will do.



Papec Machine Co.
110 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

The Name Guarantees The Quality

ENGINES



Send for my new chart ...."*How to Select Your Engine.*" Avoid mistakes and disappointments by getting proper **SIZE** and **H-P.** for your work. My 58 years engine building experience is yours for the asking.

WITTE SUPER ENGINES

50 new features now place the WITTE Engine head and shoulders above all others. Alloy steel construction.... All fuel carburetor uses cheap fuels. All parts interchangeable. **Removable die-cast bearings.** Hot spot cylinder head. Center fire. **WICO Magneto.**

Send name at once. *ED. H. WITTE, Pres.*

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KEROSENE GASOLINE GAS OIL DISTILLATE OR GAS

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION

A New Book By John J. Dillon

This book is written in three parts.

PART ONE—The Development of the Agricultural Industry. In five chapters.

PART TWO—Fundamental Principles and Adaptable Forms of Co-operative Organization. In ten chapters.

PART THREE—Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subject. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
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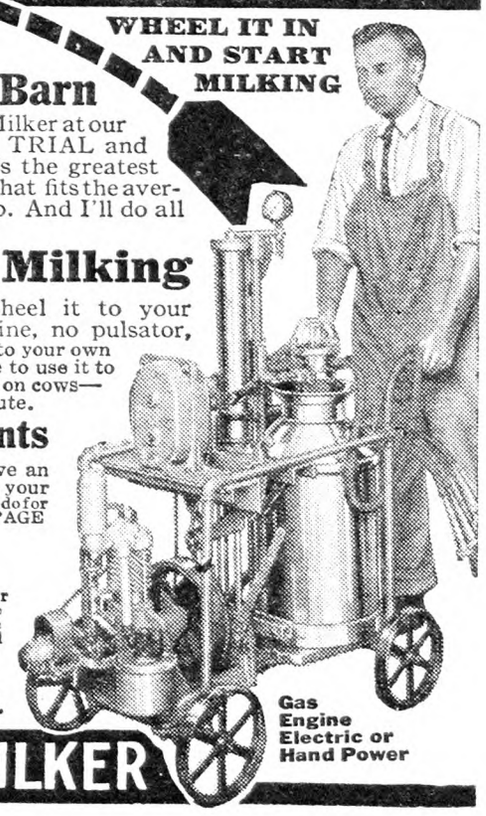
Try this amazing new PAGE Portable Milker at our risk. I'll put it in your barn on FREE TRIAL and prove to you on your own cows that it is the greatest milker ever brought out—the only milker that fits the average farmer's needs and fits his pocket book, too. And I'll do all this before you pay us a cent.

WHEEL IT IN AND START MILKING



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Banish the Drudgery of Milking

The new Page Milker is—**PORTABLE.** Just wheel it to your barn and start milking. No pipe lines, no gas engine, no pulsator, no vacuum tanks to install. Milks 2 or 3 cows at once right into your own shipping can. No extra pails to handle and to wash. You have to use it to see how much better it is—how perfectly it milks—how easy on cows—how simple to operate and how you can clean it in one minute.

No Money Down Easy Payments

This special FREE TRIAL offer is good only until we have an agent or salesman in your locality. So don't wait. This is your chance to save money and find out what a Milking Machine will do for you on FREE TRIAL. Then if you want to keep the PAGE MILKER, you can pay for it on easy monthly terms.

Write for FREE Book

Our FREE Milker Catalog tells all about it. Remember this special FREE TRIAL offer is good only where we have no agent or salesman. So act quick—before it's too late. Your name and address on a post card or letter will bring Catalog and complete information by return mail. No obligation.

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Gas Engine Electric or Hand Power

PAGE PORTABLE MILKER

"Checks Ravages of Worm Pest"

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THE HENYARD

Poor Laying

I have about 500 hens that should be laying. Out of all these hens I get 25 to 27 eggs a day. I would like to know why they do not lay. I feed corn and wheat in the morning, add carrots and cornmeal at noon, and have laying mash all the time. Fresh water every day. They get up at half-past four every morning and for scratching in the morning I give oats.

Connecticut. R. M.

There are so many possible causes for poor production in a flock that is is impossible to say definitely why you fail in this respect. Often several causes are at work and no one thing can be held responsible. Feeding is only one measure in the proper care of a flock. A flock that has a good laying mash always before it, one containing a suitable amount of meat scrap or dried milk, or both, should have a light feeding of whole grains, such as you are using, in the morning and, at night, before they go to roost, they should have all the corn that they will consume. Oats may be used in limited quantities in the scratch grain mixture, but should not make up the bulk of it. Corn is the most needed grain and may be fed alone or with wheat. The need for wheat has doubtless been exaggerated in the past but it is a valuable poultry food and may be used to the extent to which the pocketbook will permit. Fowls will do well without it, however. Possibly you are not feeding enough; perhaps your hens are old fowls that have not had time to fully recover from the molt and commence production, perhaps there are other conditions in their care that need correction. So far as the feeding is concerned, a suitable laying mash and the grains above mentioned contain all the needed foods aside from green or vegetable stuffs. The mash should, of course, contain meat scrap in sufficient amount, and it is possible that the one that you are using is deficient in this ingredient. M. B. D.

Pullets with Colds

About one month ago one of my pullets suddenly began to choke up, and I thought she would choke to death. She also made a rather queer noise every time she breathed. I have kept her alone and put roup cure in the water given her to drink. She is much better but not well as she sneezes every little while yet, but while she would not eat for a couple of weeks, she eats well now. Since then two more have come down in the same way, but not nearly as bad. They simply sneeze or cough once in a while. I have put the roup cure in the water as a preventive, but it does not seem to do much good. Would you call this simply a cold (they have never had any swelling around their head or any discharge at all) or is it a form of roup? Do you consider it catching? Would separating them in the same house be all right, or should I take them out of the building? F. A. S.

These pullets may be suffering from simple colds or this disorder may have gone on to a more severe inflammation of the membranes of the respiratory tract and become bronchitis. This latter disease in severe form, called infectious bronchitis, has become quite common and serious. Exposure to cold and dampness predisposes to it and insanitary conditions of housing and care give it opportunity to spread. Prevention by proper housing and removing early cases from the flock should be sought. Sick birds should be placed in warm, dry and well ventilated quarters until recovery. Perches should be so arranged that no direct drafts will fall upon them at night, though the houses should not be tighly closed in an effort to protect the fowls. Treatment is that of colds generally, and that consists mostly of giving good care and awaiting nature's efforts to throw off the infection. For severe cases, those in which the passages are blocked by the thick mucous and breathing difficult, the use of equal parts of ammonium chloride and ammonium carbonate, 30 grains given twice daily to each bird in two capsules, has been recommended. This treatment is based upon the use of these drugs in human medication to "loosen a cough" and probably is as likely to prove efficacious for good as any. M. B. D.

Death from Pin Worms

Are caca worms (pin worms) the primary cause of a fowl's death?

New Jersey. J. J. W.

Round worms, to which class pin worms belong, are said to sometimes be found in such masses as to stop the intestinal canal; in which case, they might be said to be a direct or primary cause of death. Ordinarily, they are not. Severe worm infestation leads to lack of thrift and consequent predisposition to disease but I know of no evidence that worms, in themselves, cause death and their influence in producing ill health is doubtless very often exaggerated. Slight worm infestation is pretty nearly universal among fowls. These parasites may become so numerous as to influence health, but I think that authorities are pretty generally agreed that their contribution to mortality in a flock is an indirect one. M. B. D.

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Health Notes

A Talk About Asthma

Is there a cure or help for asthma? Last Spring I visited England; while there I caught cold which developed bronchitis. One doctor advised my having a tooth extracted; he also added he did not like seeing a gold bridge in my mouth. He thought perhaps that tooth was causing septic poisoning which was cause of my not getting over cold. I have taken good care of my teeth but I have had that tooth with four others removed (dead teeth), but still have lower gold bridge. Last March I had an attack of bronchial asthma, found difficulty breathing one day. The tablets doctor left gave me very little relief; found relief by inhaling a proprietary remedy. The last few weeks I have inhaled the remedy before going to bed, and during the early morning hours. I catch cold very easily. For a number of years I have had head noises. Specialist said these were caused by dry catarrh. Is this now the cause of asthma? Do you think osteopath or chiropractic would help me? Both say they can help. Is Asthma worse during the hay fever season? W. J. L.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Before any treatment for asthma that is more than a cut and try method can be instituted, the cause of the difficulty in breathing must be found, for asthma is a symptom of some disorder elsewhere quite as often or more often than it is an affection of the respiratory organs themselves. Intelligent treatment of asthma requires, first, a thorough physical examination, with special attention to the heart and kidneys, to determine whether or not the asthma may not be secondary to some disorder of other organs. If no such disorder is found, the possibility of some hidden infection where pus is being formed to poison the system must be considered. The cause of many asthmas is some growth, malformation or disease of the structure connected with the nose and throat. If these are found, the attention of a surgeon may be needed. If no cause outside of the respiratory organs themselves can be indicated for the asthmatic attacks, the disease is termed essential asthma, which really means that, while other organs of the body may be suspected of causing the trouble none can be convicted.

You will see that real treatment of asthma, if anything more than giving some antispasmodic drug to quiet an attack is undertaken, is a business that will call into action all the knowledge and skill that any physician possesses, probably more than any one possesses, for the services of a nose and throat specialist, a surgeon or other investigators in special lines may be required. Even then, there is no certainty that the asthma can be cured; there are few disorders of the human body that are more puzzling and more indifferent to treatment than asthma may be. The sufferer whose affliction can be entirely cured is fortunate; it is one of the diseases that the medical profession is quite willing to admit that it yet knows too little about.

There are very many cases of asthma, however, that are amenable to treatment and it is well worth while to try to find their cause and remove it. A very common one is susceptibility to certain chemical constituents of plants and of animal tissues called proteins. The human body is peculiar in that it sometimes exhibits a marked repulsion for things that it should be hospitable toward. Some people cannot eat strawberries; showing how cruel nature can be at times. Others will have a fit of indigestion if they eat an egg. A small piece of ripe banana will promptly give the writer of this a stomachache, while he can eat an indigestible dill pickle with impunity, showing how unreasonable nature may be.

The proteins of both animal and vegetable tissues may be responsible for attacks of asthma in those who possess a peculiar susceptibility to their malign influence. Perhaps the best known vicious protein of the vegetable kingdom is that of rag weed pollen. It is responsible for the asthmatic attacks of thousands who are susceptible to it, while harmless to those who are not. It is the chief instigator of hay fever, though very many other flowering plants that distribute their pollen in their season produce like effects. "Rose colds" from flowers that bloom in early Summer affect some; the list of plants that may cause asthmatic attacks is a long one. All that is needed is that their pollen shall be inhaled by a susceptible individual. The proteins of animal tissues may likewise make life miserable for those who are poisoned by them. Horse hair and dandruff, cat hair, feathers and other animal tissues produce many cases of asthma in people who do not suspect the cause of their malady. People who cannot care for a horse without suffering from an attack of asthma are fairly numerous; some cannot even ride behind one. The house cat cannot be petted with impunity by everybody; the emanations from her hair and body may be worse than her claws. Feather pillows or cushions lull some people to sleep, only to wake them up later in a paroxysm of difficult breathing. Cases are not unknown where asthmatics have left home to find places where they might be free from their affliction and succeeded, giving the credit to a better air, only to discover afterward that it was not the air that they got into but the cat or pillow that they got away from that should have been held responsible.

Physicians are able to find the substances that cause asthmatic attacks in some people by what are called skin tests with various proteins. A preparation of the protein of a possible offending substance is scratched into the skin of the arm. If the person upon whom the test is being made is not susceptible to that protein, nothing happens. If he is, a red welt will appear later at the site of the vaccination. It may of course be a long search; sometimes several hundred such tests are made before the offending protein is discovered. Asthmatics with means and opportunity to submit themselves to such tests will not regret the time and effort if they can be relieved of their malady. Sometimes it is a particular food that has a baneful effect upon a susceptible individual eating it. In infants suffering from asthmatic attacks, milk is to be suspected. Shellfish "disagree" with some adults; eggs not infrequently do. The pint of milk recommended for daily consumption by every adult would cause real distress if all adults had to consume it. What is one man's meat is another's poison is an old saying of recognized truth.

It is difficult to see how any "adjustment" of the spine by a chiropractor or osteopath can help you, unless your asthma is of a nature dependent upon nervous origin and your confidence in the means used to help you is sufficient to overcome the disorder, in other words, unless your cure can be essentially a faith cure. It is true that the cause of some asthmatic attacks is emotional and a stabilizing of the nervous system is needed for a cure. You are fortunate in being in a city where thoroughly competent medical advice is easy to secure if one has the means to obtain it. Not all are so situated and must suffer without adequate efforts being made to relieve them. M. B. D.

"Speak for It"

Tularemia

With the decline in virulence of some of the old diseases, certain new ones are being brought to our attention. Tularemia is one of these that will interest farmers because of the fact that the rabbit of the fields is its chief carrier. The cotton tail and the jack rabbit both carry the germs of the disease and may infect those who dress them. The bites of flies and ticks may also carry the infection, these being found guilty chiefly in the States of the Northwest. The disease itself usually begins as an ulcer on the hand or elsewhere at the site of some injury sustained while dressing a diseased rabbit. The break in the skin may not be noticeable, however, and may be elsewhere than on the hand. The nearby glands which drain the ulcer become enlarged and may suppurate. Fever is present, lasting two or three weeks. This may suggest typhoid to one not on the lookout for tularemia. A rabbit that is diseased shows the infection by weakness and, upon opening, by a liver and spleen studded with small spots varying in size from that of a pin point to one sixteenth of an inch in diameter.

The disease is not very fatal, about four in 100 of those acquiring it dying, of one attack conferring immunity to it. The most important treatment is rest in bed. Suppuratng glands should be opened and drained. The infection has never been found in domestic rabbits raised in rabbitries but has become very common among the wild ones of our fields; so common that those who dress rabbits for food should be very cautious in handling the carcasses. Heat in cooking renders the flesh of a diseased rabbit harmless and freezing for 30 days destroys the infecting germ. A public health report from which these facts are taken warns against the wild rabbit killed by cat or dog or by the boy with a club. Such rabbits are apt to be sick rabbits. A rabbit shot on the run at 75 yards is presumably in full possession of its health until hit. M. B. D.

Pennsylvania State Grange

The fifty-fifth annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange held in Erie, Dec. 13-16 affirmed the policies of the Nationad Grange, in the matter of State projects opposed $50,000,000 bond issue for roads, and favored the $25,000,000 bond issue for reforestation, and the $8,000,000 bond issue for the State College. E. B. Dorsett of Tioga County was elected Master to succeed J. Audley Boak, of Lawrence County. Mr. Boak was filling out the unexpired term of P. H. Dewey, who resigned 10 months ago.

The State Grange stood for the highest morals. It vigorously opposed any letting down of marriage laws, or the countenancing of companionate marriage. It asked for vigorous enforcement of dry laws. It sought the abolition of the beauty contest—features of the daily newspapers. The Grange based its attitude on the facts that these contests were developing a perverted idea of beauty, they were immodest and immoral, and an honest, good-looking girl has no chance. It was the sentiment that the minimum salary for the minimum term should be paid to teachers from State funds entirely.

The State Grange seeks to recruit a greater membership among country people, and aims to be a contact in all rural communities. The church, the school and the Grange are the three community centers that are to be kept sacred, and on these depends the life and future of the rural communities. The aim of the State Grange is to so take its place in the community that it will supply the attractions that are drawing the young people away to city attractions and city life.

The health of the country people was considered, and the health and sanitation committee have in mind recommending more practical and less expensive medical courses for country doctors.

An interesting recommendation lost as resolution, was that the government should loan to farmers at 3 per cent interest with an added 1 per cent for doing business, this to be amortized in 34 years. That was offered as solution to the problem of indebtedness and hardship of many farmers.

The debenture plan interlocking with the McNary-Haugen plan of farm relief, was considered the solution of farm relief. Deputy State Secretary of Agriculture H. C. Bressler considered farm relief from a psychological point of view, and declared that any program must take into consideration limitation of production.

WALTER JACK.

Countrywide Produce Situation

MARKETS ON WINTER BASIS; POTATO YIELD AND PRICES; WORLD TRADE IN APPLES.

Changes in the farm markets around the first of the year are few and may be summed up quickly. It is the time of quiet after stocks of farm produce of all kinds have been distributed for the holiday trade. Most lines seem very steady and close to the Winter basis when prices are supposed to have fitted themselves to such facts as production, probable shipments, quality, storage, competition and demand.

Grain still feels the effect of news from South America where the crops promise well. There is more export grain to supply the world markets, but Europe is likely to need rather more than last season. Prices and yield are such that American grain producers as a class should be better off this season. Cattle, sheep and wool continue in fairly favorable position and wool has been going up here and at least holding its own in foreign markets. The cotton market is trying to adjust the price to the light crop, against reports of dull conditions in the cotton mill trade.

POULTRY WELL SOLD

Holiday poultry trade was satisfactory, especially in turkeys. Eggs have held their price better than expected, although signs of weakness appeared toward the end of the year with the heavy receipts continuing from the West. Butter holds up well. Cheese prices have not changed since the advance nearly a month ago.

Potatoes are being held back somewhat according to the shipping figures and the reports from producing sections. Potato prices look low compared with the two seasons previous, but not especially low considering the larger crop. Many western potatoes are poor this season and if these could be kept away the rest of the crop would probably sell higher, but there is no organization among growers and nothing to prevent a holder shipping anything that will sell for enough to pay more than freight and charges.

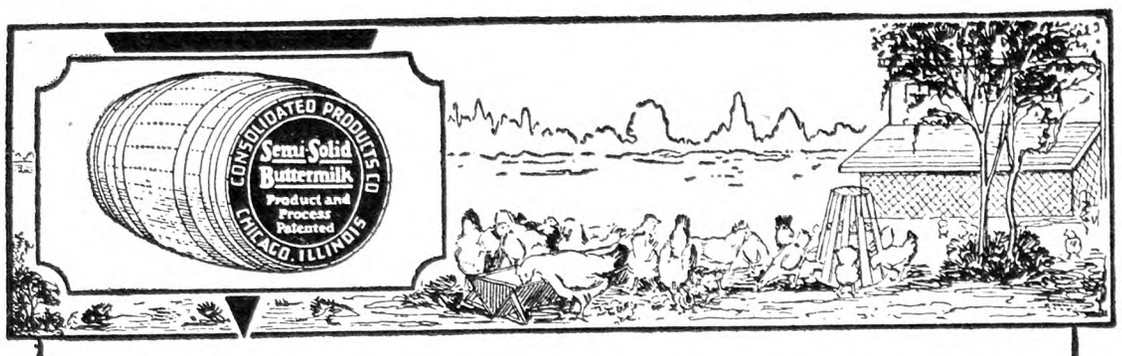
The increase of 48,000,000 bushels in this season's potato crop is chiefly the result of planting 400,000 more acres. The slightly better average yield would account for less than 10 per cent of the gain. It appears that better methods have permanently raised the average yield which has tended upward most of the time in late years. It is just as well to expect the average per acre next year will be about like that of the past two seasons, about 114 bushels. Present acreage and average yield of recent seasons would give a crop of about the same size as this season which is plainly as large as can be sold to command anything like a fair price. Potato growers have hit on about the right acreage. It should be held close to where it is now until population increases enough to use a few more potatoes.

RECORD POTATO YIELD

That home of great potato yields, the Delta District near Stockton, Cal., reports through the State Department of Agriculture a production of 1,078 bushels of the British Queen variety grown on one acre by F. H. Rindge. This goes 40 bushels ahead of the Zuckerman record last season in the same district. But with all this heavy yield in a few localities, the State average is only 153 bushels per acre and Maine still heads the list at 226 bushels.

Apple trade with Europe is limited chiefly by the price this Winter. There are cheap native apples and more Spanish oranges. Business depression is still severe enough to cut down spending of money for fruit. Prices are too high in the United States to permit any such export activity as took place last season. Still the figures show considerable trade. During the height of the season, the month of October we shipped nearly $5,000,000 worth of apples, pears and peaches to 52 countries and dependencies. England is still by far the leading buyer of American fruit, but there are newcomers. Argentina, formerly a small customer, took over half as many boxes of apples as were sent to England. The United Kingdom, Canada, and Latin America bought most of the three-quarters of a million dollars worth of pears shipped out. Canada was by far the leading buyer of peaches. The wide extent of the foreign trade in boxed apples is the striking feature. Such little considered markets as the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico bought nearly 100 carloads in October and many thousand boxes went to the East Indies. Boxed apples seem to have almost a monopoly of the extremely remote foreign fruit trade, especially in the tropics.

G. B. F.



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Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to Dec. 19, 1927, with remarks by the director:

After three weeks of declining production, the 1,400 pullets in the Storrs Laying Contest rallied during the seventh week of the competition and boosted their rate of lay by almost two points. The contest management hopes this upward trend will be marked to a greater degree in the coming weeks, and that the flock entered in the present trial continues to gain on the record set up during the 1926-27 contest. Although the present competition is only seven weeks old, a gain of 3,626 eggs over last year's trial for the same period of time has already been registered. During the seventh week, the contest birds shelled out 4,191 eggs for a lay of 42.8 per cent. This is 156 eggs more than the score for last week and 534 eggs more than the total for the corresponding week a year ago. Up to last Sunday night a grand total of 29,802 eggs had been produced. This gives an average of 212 eggs for each of the 140 competing pens or an individual average of slightly over 21 eggs per bird.

For the fourth consecutive week a pen of White Leghorns owned by Broadview Poultry Farm from Connecticut, headed the honor roll, this time with a production of the 62 eggs. This figure brings the total production of the Broadview birds for seven weeks to 428 eggs, the best record among the 140 pens in the contest. This gives the Connecticut entry a lead of 49 eggs over the second high pen, White Rocks owned by E. A. Hirt from Massachusetts, with a seven-week production of 379 eggs.

R. I. Reds owned by Charlescote Farm, of Massachusetts, placed second for the week with a lay of 58 eggs. Another pen of the same breed owned by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and an entry of White Leghorns owned by George Lowry from Connecticut, tied for third place with a score of 57 eggs each. Barred Rocks entered by R. W. Davis & Sons from Maine, placed fourth with a production of 56 eggs. This week's honor roll with an "All-New-England" proposition with Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine represented.

Three changes took place among the leading pens during the week. In the White Wyandotte division, the entry of Tom Barron from England moved into second position displacing the entry of Winlay White Wyandottes from Connecticut. This is the second pen of Tom Barron's to work up among the leaders, as his White Leghorn entry stands sixth in that division. In the R. I. Red class, the entry of Charlescote Farm moved into first position, displacing the pen owned by Homestead Farm from Connecticut. In the White Leghorn classification the entry of George Lowry from Connecticut, climbing into fifth position, displacing the entry of Henry Rapp Jr., from New Jersey.

After the leading pen of Broadview White Leghorns, four more entries, including White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns are bunched quite closely together with only eight eggs difference in their scores. E. A. Hirt's White Rocks have a score of 379 eggs, and then the Charlescote Farm Reds follow closely behind in thir place with a total of 377 eggs. In fourth place are George Lowry's White Leghorns with 374 eggs to their credit, and in fifth position is the Red entry owned by Homestead Farm with a 371 egg total. This is competition of the keenest sort, the kind that makes an egg-laying race interesting.

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Me., 345; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 304; Hawes Bros., Me., 258.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 379; Granite Spring Farm, N. Y., 318.

White Wyandottes.—Albert W. Buckbee, N. Y., 291; Tom Barron, England, 196.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 377; Homestead Farm, Conn., 371; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 341; Fred H. Sampson, Mass., 323.

White Leghorns. — Broadview Farm, Conn., 428; George Lowry, Conn., 374; Bournedale Farm, N. Y., 358; Alfred J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y., 343; George Lowry, Conn., 332; Tom Barron, England, 330.

Lamps for Violet Rays

Would you advise me as to the comparative value of mercury vapor quartz lights, and the arc lights in the production of violet rays? E. T. S.
Lakewood, N. J.

If you refer to the comparative efficiency of the two types of lamps in the production of ultra-violet rays, the carbon arc lamp delivers about 5 per cent of its energy in the zone of the ultra-violet rays, the quartz mercury lamp about 28 per cent. If you refer to their comparative value from a therapeutic or medicinal standpoint, it will be difficult to make a comparison. In England the carbon arc lamp is perhaps more extensively used than in this country, where the mercury vapor arc light is usually employed. Good results are obtained from both lamps, and the choice should probably depend upon the nature of the affection to be treated. M. B. D.

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The Henyard

Sulphur in Poultry Ration

I used flowers of sulphur in laying mash for poultry about 10 years ago, and was for some unknown reason weaned away from it. My recollection is, however, very favorable. It is being talked of quite frequently lately. What is your opinion as to the use of it, also as to quantity, period and frequency, if at intervals. E. T. S.

Lakewood, N. J.

I have never been able to find any good reason for using sulphur in the poultry ration. In domestic medication of the boy who needs "something," it has long enjoyed a reputation of being that something and, as the boy always survived, the evidence that sulphur must have done him good is quite conclusive. When taken internally, sulphur is decomposed and its products are irritant. This makes sulphur in sufficient dose a laxative. I know of no other effect that it has. Externally, sulphur is more useful. It will kill certain skin parasites, such as those that produce ringworm, if sufficiently thoroughly and persistently applied. Sulphur may be considered a "blood purifier," whatever that is, and I confess that I don't know. At least, it is so considered by many people who possibly do know what a blood purifier is. So far as my limited knowledge goes, the real blood purifiers are the kidneys, the lungs and the other organs whose function it is to remove from the blood stream the waste products of the body. If there are any chemicals or drugs that will "purify the blood" outside the patent medicine advertisements, I do not know what they are. Probably your hens will not object to your using some sulphur in their ration, if you do not make it too strong, and, if you use it, you may have that feeling of virtue and contentment that comes from having been of benefit to man or beast, even though the exact nature of that benefit isn't really known. M. B. D.

Hen with Retained Eggs

I sold a White Wyandotte hen, about two years old, weighing 8 lbs. The buyer took the bird home and prepared it for cooking. He came to me the next day and told me I sold him a sick bird, for when he opened it he found two eggs with the shell on, and two eggs not shelled, but which were decayed even before receiving their shell. I told him that I never heard of this before, and to be frank with you I could hardly believe this possible. I gave the man another hen in exchange for the one he called diseased. I would like to know whether or not this is possible, and if so how you can account for same; also if the flesh of this chicken was fit for eating. D. S.

New Jersey.

The condition you describe was quite possible, though I presume that it would have resulted in the death of the bird later. It is evident that something prevented the extrusion of the first formed egg; perhaps there was some inflammation of the oviduct and a stricture that partly closed it; perhaps for some other reason the egg could not be passed. Another egg formed behind the first and two others partly formed. They were all held within the oviduct until the temperature of the hen's body (105 degrees) acted deleteriously upon them; they must have been there for several days. If there was no other diseased condition than the possible local one of the ovidut, or if the retention of the eggs was purely from some mechanical cause, the flesh of the bird should have been wholesome. M. B. D.

Steam As a Disinfectant

I would like to get an outfit to make steam to use in steaming out henhouses. As we have no gas or electricity it would have to be coal or oil. Could you put me in touch with some one who is experienced in such things? G. M. L.

I have never known of the use of steam as a disinfectant for poultry-houses and do not see how it could well be applied. Live steam used for a sufficient length of time would, of course, be an effective disinfectant, but the practical application of it would prove difficult. The poultry-house would have to be tight, and steam in large quantity would have to be generated, an amount probably beyond the capacity of any steam boiler that it would be possible to use. You may have in mind using live steam from a hose directly upon perches, etc. Any coal-burning steam engine with boiler of sufficient capacity to furnish the required steam might be used; if there are any such made particularly for this use, I do not know of them. M. B. D.

Range Paralysis

I have about 200 S. C. White Leghorn pullets which were apparently all right when put into Winter quarters, and some about ready to lay judging from their appearance. They lay about a dozen eggs a day. Some are lame and a couple I noticed were blind. Some are droopy and mere skeletons, but they do not die. I have destroyed 20, but there are others droopy. I have heretofore been successful with my pullets, and this is a setback. Do you think this is worms? I am using tobacco dust, but I have been told that there is an iodine tablet that is a sure thing for worms. Will you let me know about this? C. B. R.

These pullets may be affected by what is sometimes called "range paralysis," a disease of mysterious origin about which little is known and for which no cure has been found. It is characterized chiefly by sudden paralysis of legs or wings or both in apparently healthy birds. It affects young stock particularly. Blindness may or may not accompany some cases. Your birds may, too, be suffering from chronic coccidiosis or other disorder. Examine the blind guts attached to the intestines for distension with cheesy matter, indicative of coccidiosis. Open the intestinal tract of several of the dead birds and look for worms before jumping to the conclusion that these parasites are the cause of the emaciation and deaths. Unless found in considerable numbers, there is no reason for suspecting them. The tobacco treatment for flocks is good. Iodine for the removal of intestinal worms is used in two forms, a suspension of the drug, called iodine suspensoid, a liquid and iodine vermocide, marketed in both liquid and capsule form. The dose of the iodine vermicide is one ounce per bird, introduced directly into the gizzard through a hard catheter by means of a small syringe. The suspensoid, diluted with water, is used to flood floors, perches, etc. after cleaning. I should not recommend their use until it had been definitely established that some form of intestinal worms was responsible for the trouble. M. B. D.

Various Poultry Problems

We lost quite a good many hens last Summer and now my young chickens are dying, not many at a time, but every little while one will die. The first I noticed anything wrong, in the morning they don't seem to care about eating, but through the day appear to get all right. Finally just seem to refuse to eat and at the last there seems to be quite a diarrhoea of a witish substance. I have been feeding wheat and cracked corn and now I give them cornmeal scalded. I think whatever it is has been contracted from the hens. In the Spring some spoiled meat was thrown out. Would that cause any disease that was contagious? Is there anything about rotten potatoes that are sorted out of the cellar in the Spring and left on top of the ground to decay that would cause any disease? I have small coops with runs attached that are moved about from place to place but not taken away from the same ground but the chicks are only in these a short time before they have run of the whole farm and no fowls are kept on there through the Winter. Is it all right to keep them there each Summer?

New York. MRS. B. I.

You do not mention the age of the chicks that are dying but, if they are a month or more of age, it is quite likely that coccidiosis is responsible for the deaths. In this case, there is likely to be more or less blood streaking of the discharge and, if you will open several of the dead birds, you will find the caeca or blind guts attached to the intestines distended with soft or cheesy matter. As a preventive, though not a cure for advanced cases, one ounce of blue vitriol may be dissolved in 10 gallons of the drinking water given the flock. This disease is due to an organism picked up from infected ground or contaminated food, not to decayed vegetables, which, however, are not suitable food for poultry.

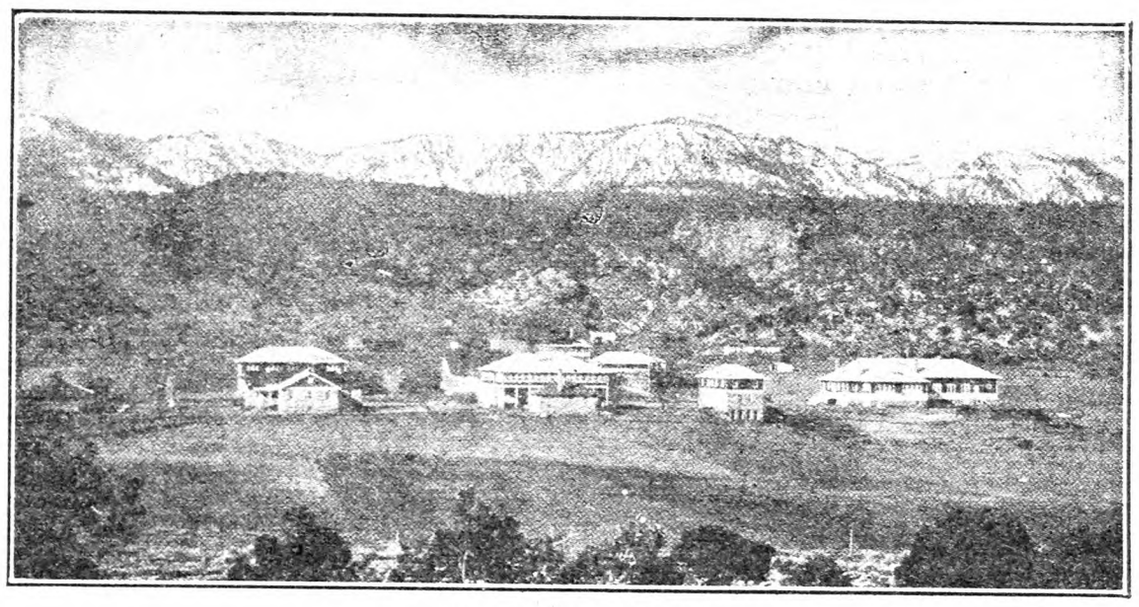
"Old ground" becomes infested by the organisms and keeps the disease going from year to year. The best way to purify soil that must be used more or less continuously is to plow and seed or cultivate it while it is kept out of use by alternating the runs from year to year. If your chicks are kept confined but a short time before being given the run of the farm and the brooders are frequently moved, it should be a long time before the ground would become unfit for use.

Eggs get foreign tastes from deterioration caused by bacteria entering through the shell and possibly from some foods. Molds from dirty surroundings and high temperatures cause much deterioration of farm produced eggs not frequently gathered. I do not know of any diseases that affect the taste of eggs.

Fowls that have had any serious disease should not be used in the breeding pen, even though they have recovered. Mild disorders would not affect them. Lack of vigor is one of the greatest handicaps in raising young chicks; they should not start off with impaired vitality because of lack of this in the mothers. M. B. D.

A Trip to Navajo Land

We arrived in Gallup, N. M., at 11 P. M., August 15, 1927, on our way to the Toadlena Indian School at Toadlena, N. M. The next morning an employe of the school met us with an automobile to take us to the school, which is about 80 miles from Gallup. We left Gallup at 9:30 A. M., traveling about 65 miles on the government highway which is under construction between Gallup and Shiprock, a distance of 104 miles. There had been very heavy rains within the past few days. In several depressions on the highway the water had not entirely drained away and the mud was nearly impossible for automobiles to pass through. At one place we were detained for more than an hour waiting for a dozen or more machines which were ahead of us to plow through the mud.



The Indian School

We left the highway at Nava, a post office, and one of the Indian trading posts located on the highway. From there we drove 14 miles across the reservation over a very rough dirt road, arriving at the school about two in the afternoon. The school has a capacity of 200 students and consists of the main school building, containing the auditorium, four class-rooms, and the principal's office. There are two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls, a dining-room with kitchen and bakery. In one two-story and basement building the two rooms on the first floor are used for class-room and sewing-room, the upper story is devoted to sleeping quarters for employes, while the basement is used for the blacksmith shop and storehouse.

In the boiler house which furnishes the heat and light for all the other buildings, is located the laundry. In a large one-story and basement frame building is the dining-hall and kitchen, and quarters for teachers and employes. Nearby is located the principal's dwelling, also the frame building, when completed, will be used for the hospital. The reservation physician has his dwelling and office a short distance from the other buildings. About one-half mile from the school is located the Toadlena post office and trading post.

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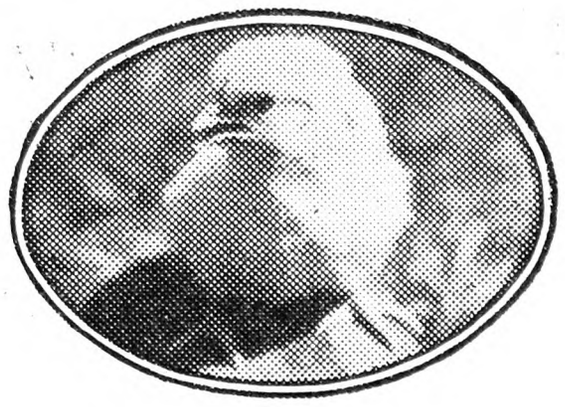

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The Henyard

Baby Chick Meeting

At Madison Square Garden Poultry Show in New York City, a midwinter meeting of the hatcherymen and I. B. C. A. members will be held Wednesday morning, January 18, at 10 o'clock in the convention hall room of the show. Secretary D. Lincoln Orr will issue admission tickets to all the hatcherymen who are in attendance at this show. The meeting will be open to hatcherymen who are not members as well as the members of the I. B. C. A.

Soft Shelled Eggs

On page 1512 H. D. H. complains of soft-shelled eggs from pullets. We had the same trouble until we had established feeding cod liver oil. To each 24 pullets, two quarts dry mash, two tablespoons cod liver oil mixed thoroughly. We feed in pan or trough in middle of morning. Our pens hold 24 pullets each, eight months old, average 12 to 15 eggs a day; White Rocks. B. L. T.

New York.

Poultry Feature at N. J. Agricultural Week

Among the events to take place during Agricultural Week in Trenton, January 10 to 13, is the one arranged by the poultrymen of New Jersey, covering a program of speeches on all matters affecting the State's $19,000,000 poultry industry from baby chick production to egg marketing, and including a competitive exhibit of 1,000 baby chicks, a certified egg show, demonstrations showing production by individual birds, the profit and loss obtained by egg sizes and standard packages and candling demonstrations on U. S. egg grades, weights, etc. The men invited to judge the baby chick exhibit are, Hon. A. Crozer Reeves, of Trenton; Reese V. Hicks, managing director of International Baby Chick Association, and Dr. Morley V. Jull, senior poultry husbandry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Worms in Gizzard

What is the trouble with my chickens, and what can I do for them? Some seem to be very healthy, laying some, but once in a while one or two will begin to act lazy and droop. Examining one that died I found four worms between the lining and outer gizzard. The gizzard was much enlarged and soft. MRS. A. J.

New York.

There is a kind of worm that burrows into the muscles of the gizzard and may be found attached at one end to the lining of that organ and floating within. When present in large numbers, it causes emaciation and death, but four such parasites would not be sufficient to account for the losses in your flock. There are probably other reasons for these deaths that you do not note the symptoms of and that cannot be assigned without further knowledge of the conditions present. One to two teaspoons of turpentine, diluted with a like amount of some bland oil, may be administered to the sick fowls to expel the free worms. M. B. D.

Use of Sulphate of Copper

I note in a former issue advice to put sulphate of copper in drinking water for 30 days. How much longer can it be continued with safety? Should it be discontinued for a spell? I don't think my birds have coccidiosis, but I have been using the copper as a preventive, as I have lost many from my flock. A. A. T.

It is recommended by stations using it that the copper sulphate solution, one ounce to ten gallons of water, be used as a drink for a month, beginning when the disease is suspected. The presence of coccidosis may be definitely determined if, upon opening a dead cock, the blind guts (caeca) are found to be distended by bloody or cheesy matter. I see no reason why the solution should not again be used after an interval if desired. There are probably no definite limits known as to possible use of this aid to health but not positive cure of disease. M. B. D.

Fowl Typhoid

A news bulletin from the New Hampshire Experiment Station, at Durham, says that three serious outbreaks of fowl typhoid, involving about 7,000 fowls, have occurred in New Hampshire within the past six months. In two of these outbreaks the disease killed nearly one-third of the flocks; in the other, the loss from decreased egg production was heavy. Fowl typhoid is similar in its symptoms to fowl cholera and a laboratory examination may be required to distinguish between them. The chief external symptoms of fowl typhoid are a pale or bluish comb, loss of appetite, dull, droopy appearance, increased thirst and greenish or yellowish diarrhoea. As weakness increases, the bird may sit with drooping head and wings or stand with eyes closed and with ruffled feathers.

Internally, the liver, spleen and kidneys become greatly enlarged and the liver has a mahogany or greenish appearance and a sprinkling of small white spots. As the disease is transmitted through the droppings, prevention is to be sought by avoidance of contact in any way with sick flocks and by thorough methods of sanitation; these including cleanliness of quarters and utensils and disinfection of the same when the disease has made its appearance. It is unnecessary to say that all sick birds should be promptly removed from the flock and their carcasses burned or deeply buried. As with all similar infections, prevention is more effective than attempts to cure and all those measures which go under the head of good sanitation are preventive measures. While fowl typhoid is similar in its manifestations to fowl cholera, it is a more slowly acting disease and may exist in a flock over a period of months, killing now and then but not in such great numbers within a short time. M. B. D.

Chicken Pox

Why does chicken pox affect poultry? I bought 1,000 one-day-old chicks, and I lost 162 during six weeks. All through the summer I did not lose one. After six months I close them in the houses. After three weeks trouble began. J. O.

One who can raise to maturity over 800 chicks out of 1,000 hatched hardly needs advice as to their care. As to the disease chicken pox, however, it is not a necessary accompaniment of chick life but an infection that must be carried to the flock in some manner. It frequently is an accompaniment of roup or bird diphtheria and is not, in itself, the fatal disease. Simple chicken pox in cool climates is not ordinarily a severe affection, being recovered from spontaneously if the fowls have good care. The infection from which your fowls are suffering must have been carried to them from some outside source, granting that it was not present in their own quarters, the survival of a previous infection there. Just how this is done may not be easy to ascertain. Other fowls brought into the flock, soiled crates or utensils, the dirt upon feet of caretakers or visitors who have recently been among sick birds, birds, rats and other vermin, all may undoubtedly be carriers of disease at times. The germs of such diseases as roup are tenacious of life, too, and often persist from one season to another in uncured birds. M. B. D.

Enlarged Liver

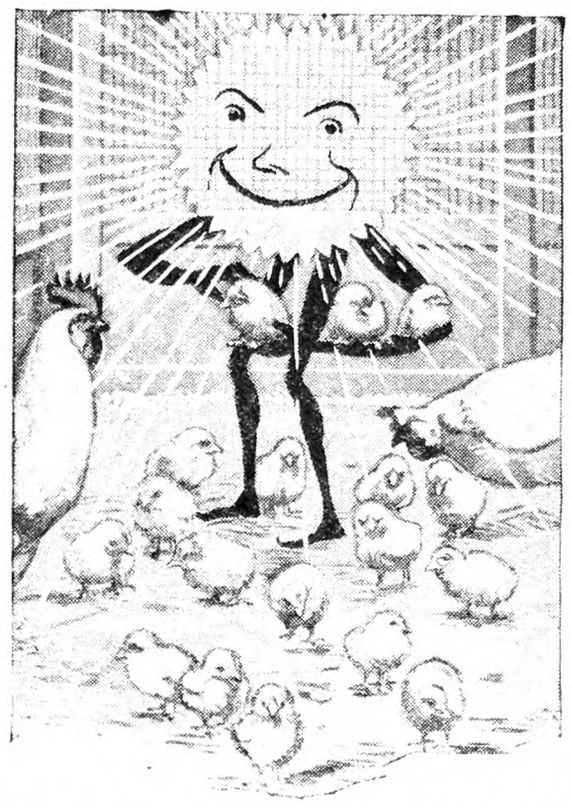
Can you tell me what causes the liver of my Barred Plymouth Rock pullets to grow and swell to immense proportions, and always bring about the death of the pullet concerned? I have had several cases of this lately. A. T. O.

The enlarged liver is not the cause of the death, but rather the cause of the death is also the cause of the enlarged liver. There are various diseases connected with the digestive organs that result in an enlarged liver. As they are not likely to be diagnosed before death and an examination of the internal organs, knowledge of their exact nature isn't very important. Overfeeding upon highly concentrated foods is probably responsible for many digestive disorders, but, in the effort to get the greatest production possible, this commonly occurs. Probably a "Back to nature" movement would benefit the health of our flocks, though it proved a detriment to our pocketbooks. M. B. D.

Possible Chicken Pox

I have 2,000 pullets nine months old, laying very well. I have found two hens which have one side of their head full of small pimples (blue in color) also one eye closed. A week later the pimples burst open and the head is covered with blood. Both hens sit in the same coop. Will you tell me the cause? Is this any symptom of some contagious sickness? Can I prevent this from spreading and how? C. S.

These fowls may have chicken pox, though the eruption of this disease upon the head and face is usually yellowish or brown, turning to black. This is a very contagious disease, though it may be mild and cause little harm to the flock. It will be best to remove any affected birds and keep them by themselves until they have recovered. After removing the scabs of the eruption, the places may be painted with tincture of iodine as a curative measure. M. B. D.



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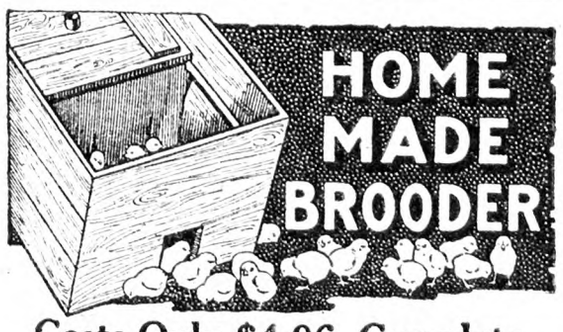

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THE HENYARD

Controlling Chickenpox and Roup

I have a new henhouse which has only been used for about a month. I have cleaned and sprayed it several times since, painted sores on birds heads with iodine, put potassium permanganate and roup powder in their drinking water to check the spreading of the disease, also have removed sick chickens from their quarters. Yet the disease is spreading more and more every day. Will you kindly tell me what to put in the chicken's drinking water or feed to check chickenpox and roup. P. F.
New Jersey.

There is no known substance that will cure chickenpox and roup if put into food and drinking water; if there was, these diseases would be of little consequence. Chickenpox and roup are often found associated but, if the former exists alone, it it not usually a serious matter. and the disease may be controlled by painting the sites of the eruption after removing the scabs with tincture of iodine or using some antiseptic ointment, like carbolized "Vaseline" upon them. Roup is a more serious affection for which no satisfactory cure has been found. It is to be treated by removing affected birds from the flock to check further spread, keeping the utensils used for food and drink clean, maintaining good sanitary conditions generally in the poultry quarters and, if one wishes to give the time and attention, frequently cleaning out the eyes and nostrils of the sick birds with a strong solution of boric acid in water and applying once daily after such cleansing a drop or two of a 15 per cent solution of argyrol to the membranes that are discharging. Individual treatment of roupy birds is tedious and wholly unsatisfactory however. If the disease is not sufficiently mild to permit of spontaneous recovery under good conditions of care, it is very doubtful if treatment is justified by the results. I know of none that is sufficiently practical and certain in results to warrant a description here. M. B. D.

Feed for Little Chicks

I am going to have 1,500 chickens Jan. 20, and I thought I would like to have different feed from what I have used before. I was thinking of mixing 200 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. oatmeal, 100 lbs. cornmeal, and 100 lbs. linseed meal, mix all together. Do you think that would be all right for baby chicks? Ought I to have meat scrap as well? How many pounds of salt would I need in the 600 lbs. feed, and how much meat scrap? F. S.
Massachusetts.

No one has tried out all possible combinations of feeds for little chicks and is in position to say positively that any particular mixture will or will not prove suitable. So long as there are well tried standard formulas of known value it is safest to use them, even though others might be quite as useful. The ingredients that you mention are all good, though the use of one-sixth part linseed meal might prove undesirable. In any event, there should be some milk or meat in a chick ration unless milk is given liberally in liquid form. January chicks, too, should have cod liver oil in their ration in the amount of at least one pint to the hundred pounds of mash: a quart would probably be better. Unless you have had sufficient experience in raising Winter chicks to feel competent to make up your own mashes you will be far safer in using a standard one that has been well tried out. It is not necessary to use a commercial brand, as all State experiment stations publish formulas for home mixtures that should be at least equally cheap and that you will be safe in using. I would suggest that you write your State experiment station at Amherst or the Connecticut Station at Storrs, Conn., or both, and ask for their bulletins upon chick feeding. You will thus be saved the risk of using an inferior mixture for a large number of chicks that may try all of your skill before the Winter is over. Do not keep changing from one formula to another. Select one of known value and stick to it. M. B. D.

All About Broilers

Raising broilers is a part of the work of every poultryman, whether undertaken as a necessary part of keeping up the supply of pullets or as a specialty. The N. Y. State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca, has issued a leaflet of interest in this connection with the title "Cost of Raising Broilers from 8 to 16 Weeks of Age and Their Market Value." Light and heavy breeds are both considered. Tables of weights, costs, market values and net returns at the various ages are given. One conclusion of the studies is that there is considerable doubt as to there being any profit in broiler raising as a separate enterprise and that, where broilers are to be sold as part of necessary methods of renewing the flock, they are most profitably disposed of at from 10 to 14 weeks of age, depending upon when they are hatched and how fast they grow.

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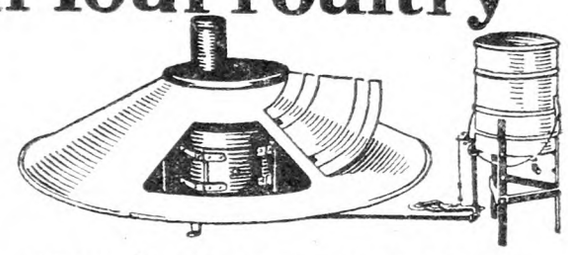

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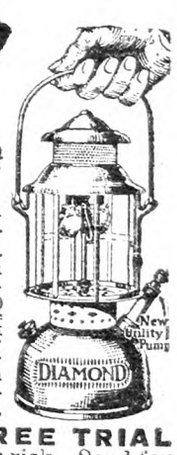

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All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

The old reliable commission house of Hance Bros. Co., 32 Bloomfield St., New York, were adjudged bankrupt and a receiver appointed on December 22 last. Hance Bros. had been in business for more than 40 years and enjoyed an enviable reputation with shippers. The firm was bonded with the State Department of Farms and Markets, which will probably cover indebtedness to shippers. No statement of assets and liabilities of the firm is available at this writing.

Some time ago my brother saw in one of your papers advertisement of dogs from A. C. Mullen, Franklin, Vt. He wrote to Mr. Mullen; he did not ask for a deposit on the $40 dog, but sent him $10 money order receipt enclosed. When the dog came C.O.D. he was marked $40, nothing said as to the $10 I had sent him. I suppose I should not have received the dog, but thought he was an honest man, or he would not be advertising in your paper, and he would make it right. I have written to him twice in regard to the matter, but he has not answered either letter. He has had his money nearly three weeks now. I kept the dog as he suits me, but I do not think I should have had to pay $50 for a dog that he priced at $40. I understand you are very strict about any advertisements that are put in your paper. Is there any way that you can help me to get my $10 back? If you can I will greatly appreciate it.

New Jersey. F. S.

The correspondence bears out the fact that A. C. Mullen, Franklin, Vt., quoted a price of $40 on the dog ordered. The subscriber paid $10 advance deposit and $40 C.O.D. charges. We have been unable to induce Mr. Mullen to return the $10 due the purchaser. But the purchaser shall not suffer. THE R. N.-Y. makes good its "square deal" guarantee by refunding $10 to the purchaser of the dog. Mr. Mullen will not be permitted to advertise in THE R. N.-Y. again

The Camden, N. J., *Courier* prints a thorough exposure of the methods and practices of H. & B. Wolf & Co. in promoting wildcat stocks. The blue sky laws of Pennsylvania make it inconvenient for the concern to operate in Philadelphia, so that Wolf & Co. has established on office across the Delaware River in Camden, N. J. Here are some of the specific charges of the Camden paper:

At the time that the firm was urging its clients, by mail and telegraph, to purchase Caracas Syndicate stock at $7 a share "before it goes higher," that unlisted security was being offered "over the counter" in New York at $1 asked, 25 cents bid.

American Portland Cement stock was offered to Wolf customers at $10 a share, when, according to reliable authority there was no market for the securities even on the so-called "unlisted securities market" in New York.

Just before the Wolf firm was urging the purchase of Manufacturers' Liability Insurance stock at $10 per share, the "over-the-counter" price in New York was $1 offered, 25 cents bid.

At about the time when the Wolf firm was counselling its clients to buy Blyn Shoe stock at $9.50 per share, the rate quoted on the unlisted securities market was $4.50.

The plan of Wolf & Co. is first to have the prospective victim to subscribe to Wolf's Market Forecast—60-day trial with reports and expert advice, etc.—all for $1. If the prospect succumbs to these allurements then the long distance telephone and telegraph appeals to buy one or more of Wolf's wildcat stocks follow in regular order. Wolf's Market Forecast is a "tipster sheet" designed to secure the confidence of the reader which confidence is capitalized by Wolf & Co. to sell the stocks. The record of the firm suggests caution on the part of buyers.

Numerous complaints have been brought to the Bureau regarding the methods used by aluminum cooking utensil salesmen.

Most of this merchandise is sold through home demonstrations, and several complaints have come to this office as a result of agents accepting the full amount of the purchase price before the merchandise is delivered. The order blank plainly states that the salesman shall not collect more than one-third of the full amount of the purchase price.

Investigation showed that in some instances merchandise was fully paid for and had not been received within a reasonable length of time. The salesman claimed to know very little about the location of the headquarters of the company, and seemed to know less about the organization which he represented.

Some misrepresentations have been made, regarding the aluminum content. Agents have stated that if housewives were not satisfied with the merchandise they could get their money back.

As long as the public is gullible enough to patronize strangers without a reputable local connection, they must expect to be disappointed when extravagant promises are made. If purchasers would investigate as to price and quality they would find that this merchandise being sold under high pressure methods by some agents could be purchased in local stores in any quantity required at a considerably less price and satisfaction could be secured if merchandise failed to measure up to representations.—Better Business Bureau, Rochester, N. Y.

The above evidently refers to the sales methods of Club Aluminum Co. of Chicago, New York and various other addresses. Our reports indicate that a demonstration luncheon is arranged to get the women in the community enthused over aluminum ware. Then it is an easy matter to secure orders when the agent calls later at the homes. There is nothing illegal about these methods, but the plan results in many women signing orders for goods on the partial payment plan which they cannot afford and sometimes upon reflection do not need.

On September 26 a resident of Orange County (formerly of New York City) communicated with the New York City Health Department concerning an alleged eye specialist who had operated on his wife for cataract four days previously. In his letter the writer stated that his wife had suffered for years with astigmatism and that no ophthalmologist had ever been able to fit her with proper lenses. About the first of September he was visited by a pedler of glasses from whom he purchased a pair for himself. The pedler, noticing that the man's wife was wearing glasses and being told of her experience said that in a short time he would bring with him a doctor who would operate.

The two returned three weeks later, the specialist was introduced as "Dr. Renner, chief surgeon from the St. Francis Hospital, New York City." According to the complaint "He looked my wife's eyes over with X-rays in a dark room and after five minutes examination he said, 'Your wife has a cataract in her left eye and I can remove that cataract in about 15 minutes, but if you have $1,450.'"

The man explained that he didn't have that amount and finally Dr. Renner, posing as a philanthropist who turned over all his fees to St. Francis Hospital, agreed to compromise for $1,150 which he explained was the cost of the 41 drops of radium to be used in the operation. The "operation" was performed and the husband of the victim accompanied the doctor to New York City where the $1,150 was withdrawn from the savings bank and according to his letter "I have just $2.50 left now."

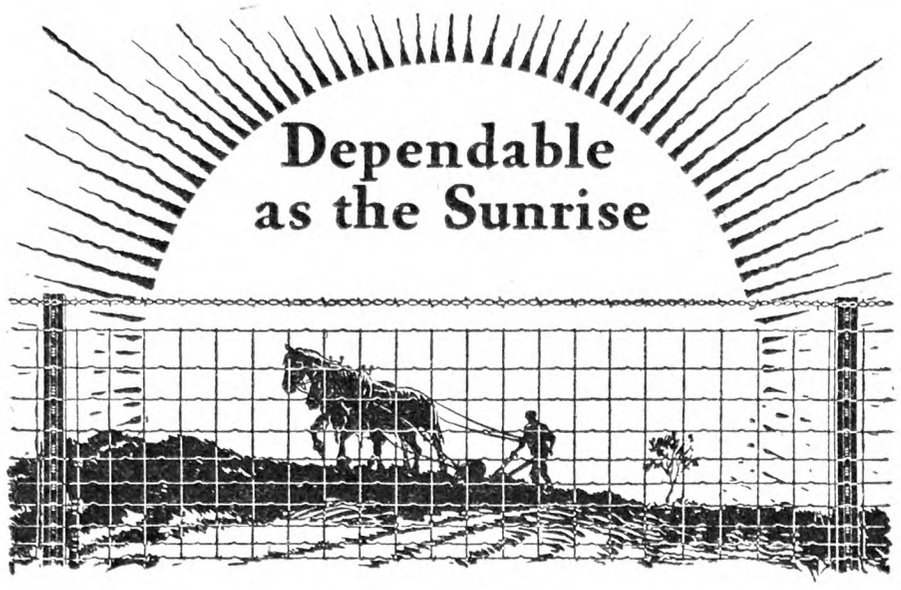
The New York City Health Department reported the facts to the State Health Department on October 8. The only tangible information was the license number on the car driven by the "doctor." The matter was promptly turned over to Major John A. Warner of the State Police and on November 2 one Simon Mohr alias "Doctor Renner" was arrested in New York City. He was arraigned before Justice Fred S. Newkirk, of Otisville, and held for the grand jury under $5,000 bail, in default of which he was committeed to the county jail at Goshen.—Health News.

THE R. N.-Y. has several times exposed the fake eye doctors who travel about the country taking advantage of the credulity of those who have eye troubles. Often these quacks frighten country people by making them believe they will go blind in a few days unless the treatment is accepted. This particular swindler is not likely to ply his trade for some time to come at least.

A drive to stamp out the sale of eyeglasses fitted by mail or selected over the counters of stores by the self-service plan has been inaugurated by the Eye Sight Conservation Council of America in conjunction with Better Business Clubs throughout the country. Guy A. Henry, general director of the council, said recently.

"It is absolutely impossible to fit the eyes by mail, telephone or in any way except by the direct service in person of one skilled to do the work," he said.—New York Tribune.

We regard this as sound and unselfish advice. Attempts to fit glasses by mail are taking a chance on causing further trouble to the delicate organ. Good eyesight is too important to trifle with.



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Lastly—our factory inspection is 10 times more thorough than the usual strict demands of engineers and testing laboratories.

The widest range of styles and designs — Pittsburgh Columbia Fence is of hinge-joint construction; Pittsburgh Perfect Fence is the electrically-welded, stiff-stay type. Both carry the same guarantee. The same high quality is found in Pittsburgh barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails.

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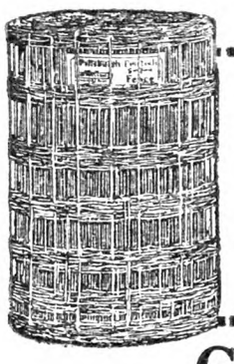
These remarkable Pittsburgh Fences are described in our new *Catalogue*—sent free on request. At the same time we will send you our useful book, *Farm Records*.



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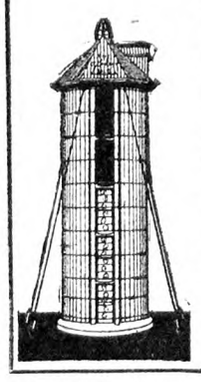

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American Fruits
by Samuel Fraser
Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

Legal Questions

Inheritance in Joint Deed

A husband died and left no will. There is property signed in both names, and not man and wife. There are six children, four married away from home, and two single and at home. Are they entitled to their share or does the widow claim all. We were told the widow claims all. Do not the children claim their father's share? P. F. G.
New York.

If the property stood in the joint name of the husband and wife at the time of the death of the husband the entire real estate went to the widow. N. T.

Evicting a Tenant

I am renting a house by the month, money to be paid monthly in advance. If tenants fail to pay, can they stay in the house 30 days after notification, and do I have to notify them by letter? What if they do not go? W. L. D.
New York.

You do not have to wait 30 days before you can evict a tenant who has failed to pay his rent. A three-day notice will be sufficient to give your justice jurisdiction to issue a warrant of eviction. Probably your justice of peace can provide you with a form for this notice. N. T.

A Girl's Legal Rights

1. What are the legal rights of girls between the ages of 18 and 21 years of age, in the State of New York? Are they their own "boss?" 2. Can they collect wages from parents if working at home? 3. Can the parents hire them out to work away from home without the girl's consent? 4. Who has the right to a girl's wages when a girl is working away from home? 5. Can a girl work away from home without the consent of her parents? 6. Has a girl a legal right to get married without the consent of her parents? 7. If parents prevent or try to prevent a girl from using her legal rights what can be done? C. P. S.
New York.

1. Most girls from 18 to 21 are as a matter of fact their own boss.
2. No.
3. No. The parents are obliged to support them.
4. If parents are contemptible enough to do it they have a right to a minor's wages. We can hardly imagine parents who would attempt to take the wages of a girl, who was between the ages of 18 and 21 years of age.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. A girl does not become of age until she is 21 the same as a boy, but why talk about her legal rights? Why not think more of her moral rights and what is the decent and fair thing as between parents and child. N. T.

Extending Electric Light Line

I live one-fifth mile from an electric light line. I have tried to get electric lights to my place, but the company wants $300 to set the poles and put on the wire for the one-fifth mile. That does not include putting the lights in the buildings. I consider their price too high. I have been told if I would set the poles myself within 100 ft. of their line they would have to hitch on free of charge. Have I been advised right or not in regard to setting the poles? C. S.
New York.

Usually an electric light company is anxious to sell their electricity, and if prospective customers furnish a safe and suitable line they are anxious to connect. They are not obliged to make a connection free of charge, however, and they have a right to pass on the construction of the connecting line. N. T.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 3-7, 1928.—Boston Poultry Show, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Jan. 3-Feb. 24.—Annual Winter poultry course, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Jan. 9-14.—Rochester, N. Y., Fanciers Poultry Show.

Jan. 10-13.—New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 11-13.—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 18.—N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 18-22.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, Madison Square Garden, New York. Secretary, D. Lincoln Orr, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

Jan. 30-Feb. 2.—Ohio State Horticultural Society, Columbus, Ohio.

Jan. 30-Feb. 3. — Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 13-17.—Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

"WHAT struck you on your first visit to Chicago?" "A blackjack."—Boston Transcript.

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER wanted; teacher's family. B. R. ANDREWS, Teachers' College, New York City.

WANTED—Refined, settled white woman for waitress; good wages. Apply MRS. W. M. DICKINSON, Roxmere Farm, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Married man to work on potato and truck farm; wife to help at times; children no objection if kept at home; tenant house, electric lights. BOX 366, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A farmer; farm located in Southeastern Pennsylvania; small herd of registered Jerseys; good salary, excellent living conditions, house and privileges. ADVERTISER 3242, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single poultryman, February 15, full qualifications first letter; must be neat, honest, sober and industrious; no booze. ADVERTISER 3246, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, Protestant, for general fruit farming; able to handle horses, one cow to milk; good room and board; only trustworthy, reliable man need apply; give particulars; first of March or April. PAUL BARRINGER, North Germantown, N. Y.

2 MILKERS, good, clean, wanted; married, with reference; modern house for each family. GOBEL FARMS, Annandale, N. J.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, commercial experience, desires change. ADVERTISER 3179, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER—Many years experience in glass and open ground culture, landscape special, wishes a position on a private estate; New York suburban; have good references. J. M. PEDERSEN, Luverne, N. D.

SITUATION wanted—Elderly man, American. Protestant; good plain cook; good reference; wishes position, cook for farm help or bachelor's housekeeper. ADVERTISER 3225, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, result getter; can take charge; private or commercial. ADVERTISER 3229, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN woman, middle-aged, desires situation as cook or housekeeper; experienced; no laundry; adults preferred; wages $60 per month. ADVERTISER 3237, care Rural New-Yorker.

A SINGLE gardener wants position on gentleman's estate in charge of small place or under superintendent; care of cows, chickens, furnace; best of references. Address T. DOHERTY, 9 Bank St., White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—Place to work on small farm, April 1. W. B. GROVER, Leon, N. Y.

POSITION by married American, no children, Protestant, as poultryman or orchardist; 12 years' experience; capable taking charge commercial plant or estate; references. ADVERTISER 3239, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Present employer moving permanently to the west coast; woman, excellent cook, houseworker, waitress, clean and neat, accustomed entire charge of house; man, good gardener, thorough and knows how, exceptionally handy at anything, no chauffeur; respectable, honest, with best of references; will consider place as caretaker, with or without wife's services; place must be in country and absolutely permanent year around; high wages are of less importance than a place that is homelike. ADVERTISER 3241, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED couple desires position on sheep or poultry farm, boarding-house, care of elderly couple. E. WALLACE, R. 1, Hingham, Mass.

WISHES position on farm or as foreman. Write S. M. JOHNSON, Southold, N. Y. for particulars.

POSITION as farm manager or herdsman; married, one child; life experienced in farming, and modern machinery and tractors; breeding and feeding purebred animals and poultry raising; best of references. GEORGE E. ATKINSON, 17 Mt. Airy Rd., Bernardsville, N. J.

POULTRYMAN—Experienced, sober, reliable, middle-aged man, wants position. A. W. BELL, Ellicott City, Md.

REFINED American woman, 50, wishes position as housekeeper. MRS. ANNA BROWNFIELD, Woburn, Mass.

POSITION wanted by nurse as matron, assistant, or private duty. ADVERTISER 3243, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY superintendent, 40, single, American, college trained, contest and pedigree experience; birds my selection leading Storrs and Bergen Co. Contests; second at Vineland; fifth at Farmingdale; experienced turkeys, ducks, pigeons. FRANK A. GOODE, Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.

POSITION wanted in modern dairy barn or poultry work, by experienced, clean, single man; good milker. ADVERTISER 3248, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, about 40 years, no children, want position on poultry farm; moderate pay. ADVERTISER 3249, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as working farm manager, herdsman or poultryman; married, two boys, age 15 and 17, as helpers; life experience, best reference, no tobacco or booze. STAR ROUTE, Box 4, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.

POSITION as farmhand, dairy farm; 10 years' experience; handles all kind of farm machinery. BOX 363, Harriman, N. Y.

TWO women would like farm jobs; one experienced in general farming and dairying; the other poultry, incubating, etc.; available February 1. ADVERTISER 3251, care Rural New-Yorker.

A COLORED man wishes a position as a working foreman; knows all lines of farming; a man who does not use liquor nor tobacco; married, with two children; wife will board men if needed; knows all lines of farming; an all-life experience; can go to work at any time. JOHN HENRY, 1546 S. Lambert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HERDSMAN, single, thoroughly qualified, producing results; anything considered. ADVERTISER 3256, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED couple want position as caretakers on gentleman's estate; experienced with lawn work, flower beds, cooking, etc.; no liquor or tobacco. ADVERTISER 3257, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, honest, reliable, farm-raised, caretaker or poultryman, stock or horses; must have furnished house; willing to board men; three very good references. JOHN STOCKING, care Mrs. McGloin, 370 East 69th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children; ten years' practical experience; competent brooder man. ADVERTISER 3259, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR or useful man; first-class references; January 15. BROOKS, 516 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

GAME-KEEPER, American, single, seven years' experience; four seasons largest game farm in East; only steady, permanent place wanted where results are desired and appreciated. ADVERTISER 3250, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wants position as general farmhand or poultry plant; handy with tools, good teamster, willing worker; good references; separate house desired; state wages. ALBERT NAEGELI, R. 3, Bridgeton, N. J.

POULTRY farm manager open for position, experienced, practical, commercial, egg farmer; plant of 2,000 birds or more; small salary, share basis; A-1 brooding chicks; married; wife trained all poultry work; only first-class plant considered; give fullest particulars. ADVERTISER 3254, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged, want position; man good at poultry, gardener and handyman; wife is a good cook or laundress; have no children; references; permanent only. ADVERTISER 3252, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20, poultry experience, some fruit also, agricultural school graduate; commercial or estate. HAUSNER, 95-14 41st Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large size dairy farm, live stocked, equipped, share or cash rental, by responsible, scientific, practical, successful party; unimpeachable references. ADVERTISER 3027, care Rural New-Yorker.

SPLENDID dairy farm in the Lebanon Valley, nine miles east of Harrisburg, Pa., near borough Hummelstown; brownstone house, all conveniences, exceptional water supply; big barn, abundant other buildings, six tenant houses, 160 acres most fertile, productive soil; personal property; 20 tuberculin-tested cows may be included; paying proposition for sale at bargain. Address W. W. WEIMAN, Box 727, Wilmington, Del.

ABOUT 30 acres creek flats; good buildings; good truck farm; near town, macadam road. H. L. SEWARD, Waverly, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S farm home, 123 acres, bordered by trout stream, wonderful scenery; garden-like soil, fine wood lot; Washington County, N. Y.; house suitable for tourists' accommodation and filling station; on main road. XYZ, 320 8th St., Troy, N. Y.

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house. Write N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

MILK business wanted, wholesale or retail, within 100 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 3220, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM with net income above $3,000 yearly, located on concrete road five miles from city of 30,000, 55 miles from New York City; 166 acres, 12-room house, all improvements, hardwood floors; wonderful views, fine shade; 6-room tenant house, Jamesway cow barn for 48 head; stock consists of 39 grade Guernsey cows, bull, 5 calves, 4 horses; tractor and all up-to-date farm machinery, silage, hay, grain, 300 fowls; milk sold at 9 cents per quart at farm, no hauling; making 280 quarts daily; milking done by machine; a money-making farm home with every nice feature; gross income above $10,000; price $40,000. BOX 65, Little Britain, N. Y.

11-ROOM boarding-house, accommodating 20 boarders; 50 acres of land with forest; running water in house; large barn, 3 cows, 1 horse, 200 chickens; wagon, sleigh and other farm implements; price $5,500. ADVERTISER 3216, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date 6-room house; best residential section of Bergenfield, N. J.; would consider exchange for New York State road farm; for particulars write; no agents. ADVERTISER 3228, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—360-acre fruit, stock and grain farm in Burlington Co., N. J., near excellent markets; 110 acres bearing fruit of best commercial varieties; 92 acres Summer, Fall and Winter apples; 10 acres cherries; 4 acres peaches; fertile soil; large mansion house on fine large lawn with old and rare shade trees; 8 tenant houses, large barns and packing-house; apple storage capacity 17,000 bu.; will divide land and buildings; full details and prices from HENRY H. ALBERTSON, Green Hill Farm, Burlington, N. J.

AN OPPORTUNITY for someone who would like to live in a nice clean town of 2,000 inhabitants, about 60 miles from New York City; I will sell my coal and ice business, doing a good coal business the year round and a large ice business from April to November. ADVERTISER 3236, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-acre truck farm on main concrete highway to Wilmington-Philadelphia; one mile from Salisbury; 6-room 2-story house, good condition, large barn and other out-buildings; a bargain; price $3,500, easy terms. LLOYD CHANDLER, Owner, Salisbury, Md.

WANTED to rent poultry farm in hauling distance of New York, Newark, Jersey City. A. HOFFBAUER, 580 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Village house and acre or two in southern tier New York State. ADVERTISER 3240, care Rural New-Yorker.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Staymans, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Reds, Jonathans; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; sacrifice price $14,000, half cash. FRANKLIN UPSHUR, Berlin, Md.

WANTED—Buy or rent, large-sized, well equipped dairy farm in Northern Jersey, preferable on good road. PETER VANDERMARK, Montville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Desirable 10-acre farm, half mile of Wyoming, Del.; all in fruit; if interested, write for particulars. W. M. HARRIS, Wyoming, Del.

FOR RENT on half share basis, 150-acre farm; Eastern Pennsylvania; stocked and equipped; perfect condition; tenant must give first-class references and have enough help. ADVERTISER 3238, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Maryland Eastern Shore, large poultry farm, absolutely uninfected range, equipped and stocked; heavy income producing; $7,000 down, long time and easy terms on balance. ADVERTISER 3244, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm in New York State on shares, with option to buy, by American farmer. BOX 81, Warehouse Point, Conn.

HOLLAND party of three men, experienced in farming and dairying, also with all kinds machinery, are looking for place, preferable on highway, to be rented for cash, shares or wages; house must have improvements; no children; reference. ADVERTISER 3245, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER would like to farm small place on shares; Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 3247, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, large dairy farm, with stock and tools; Pennsylvania or Southern New York State preferred. ADVERTISER 3253, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted—Will rent for about $25 month or operate on shares. ADVERTISER 3255, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm to rent with option to buy; must be on good road, electricity available, and good water; will pay 6 months advance; in Western New Jersey. Address H. B. B., 138 Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Large Massachusetts fruit farm of young bearing trees, 8 to 17 years old, located in excellent apple section near good markets; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 3260, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 250 acres, stock, crops, equipment; two houses, barns; on concrete road; 75 miles from New York, 2 miles from railroad station; possession any time. ADVERTISER 3261, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Save the commission and buy from the owner; 78-acre dairy farm, 9-room house, 2 barns, milk house, henhouse and a few other outbuildings; will keep 30 head of cows, 4 horses; fishing and bathing right on place; price $10,000, half cash. JOHN KUHN, Box 123, Pine Bush, Orange Co., N. Y.

OPPORTUNITIES on mountain farm; suit working couple with savings. ADVERTISER 3258, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR consumers only, in zones one, two and three, genuine home cured hams and bacons, 10 to 16 lbs. average each, corncob smoke; each 40c a lb.; clear pork sausage, 5-lb. bags, no cereal used; 35c lb. delivered; pay the parcel post man; any goods not satisfactory, parcel post them back and your money with postage added will be returned. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

SWEET clover honey, case, 2 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; special price 60-lb. cans buckwheat. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, clover, 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.70; here, 60-lb. can clover, $7; buckwheat, $5.50; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

CHOICE comb honey, 5-lb. pails, $1.35; ext. goldenrod, $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1 and $1.75, delivered third zone; try some. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Buckeye Mammoth No. 8; splendid condition. WM. STRINGER, Auburn, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S country-dried, tender sugar corn; one 12-oz. package (equal three cans corn), 30 cents; 4 packages, $1, postpaid third zone. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

HUNT old stamps; we buy; keep on envelopes. MAL GANSER, Stamp Collector, Norristown, Pa.

WANTED—Oats or wheat straw by carload. Address OTTERKILL FARMS, Orange County, Washingtonville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure homemade horseradish, grated day I receive your order, $1.25 quart, glass top jar; postpaid; try a quart. MRS. W. R. SCRIBNER, Cannondale, Conn.

HONEY—A 5-lb. pail of delicious clover sent postpaid for $1.10. NELSON WHEELER, Victor, N. Y.

NEWTOWN No. 12 incubator stove, just the thing for pipe brooder. COMMUNITY HATCHERY, Berlin, Md.

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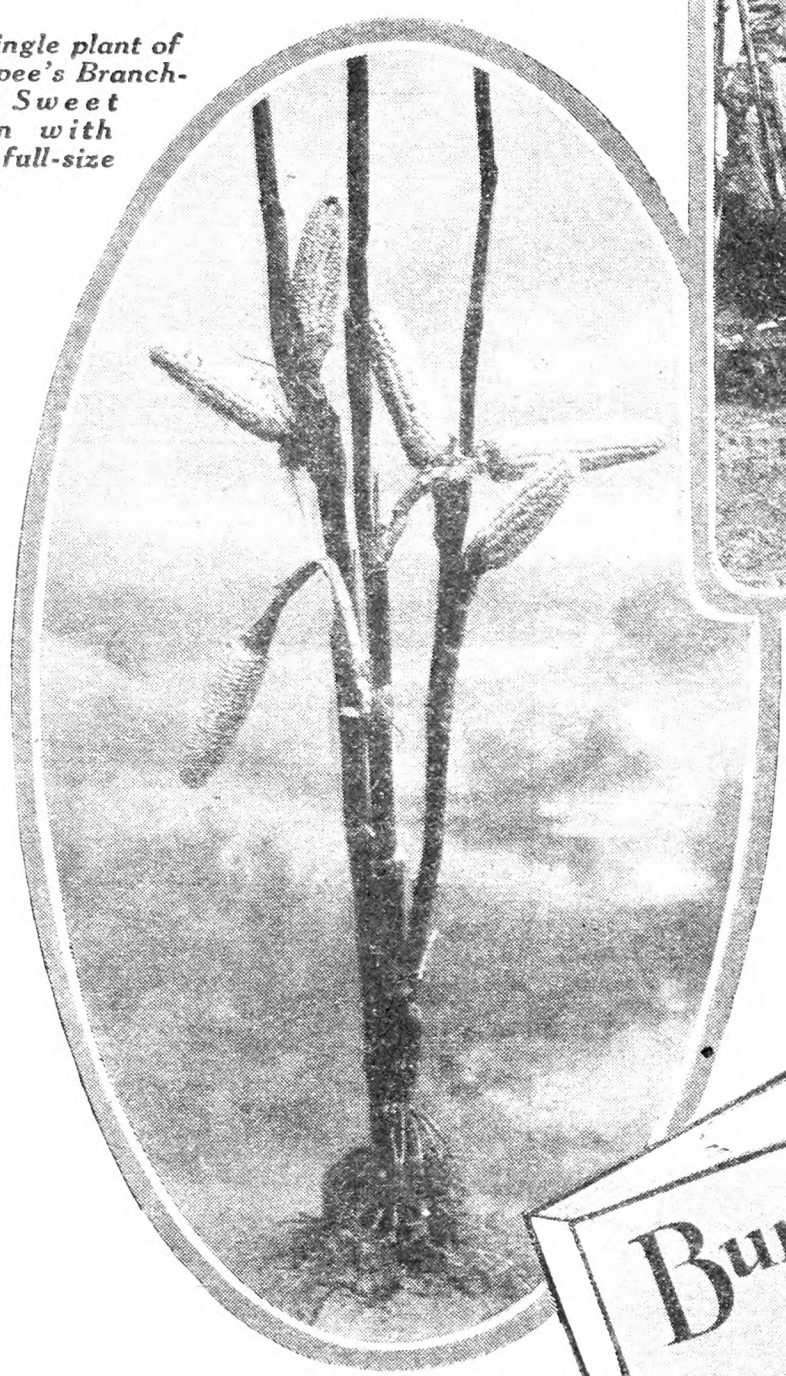
FOR SALE—Candee incubator, 11 sections, $300; or sections separate; 1 Mann bone cutter, No. 12, power only, $25; 1 No. 10 Dandy cutter, hand or power, $5; 1 No. 2 Kelly duplex feed grinder, with sacker, $50. W. R. MOYER, R. D. 3, Bellevue, Ohio.

HONEY — "Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15, third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

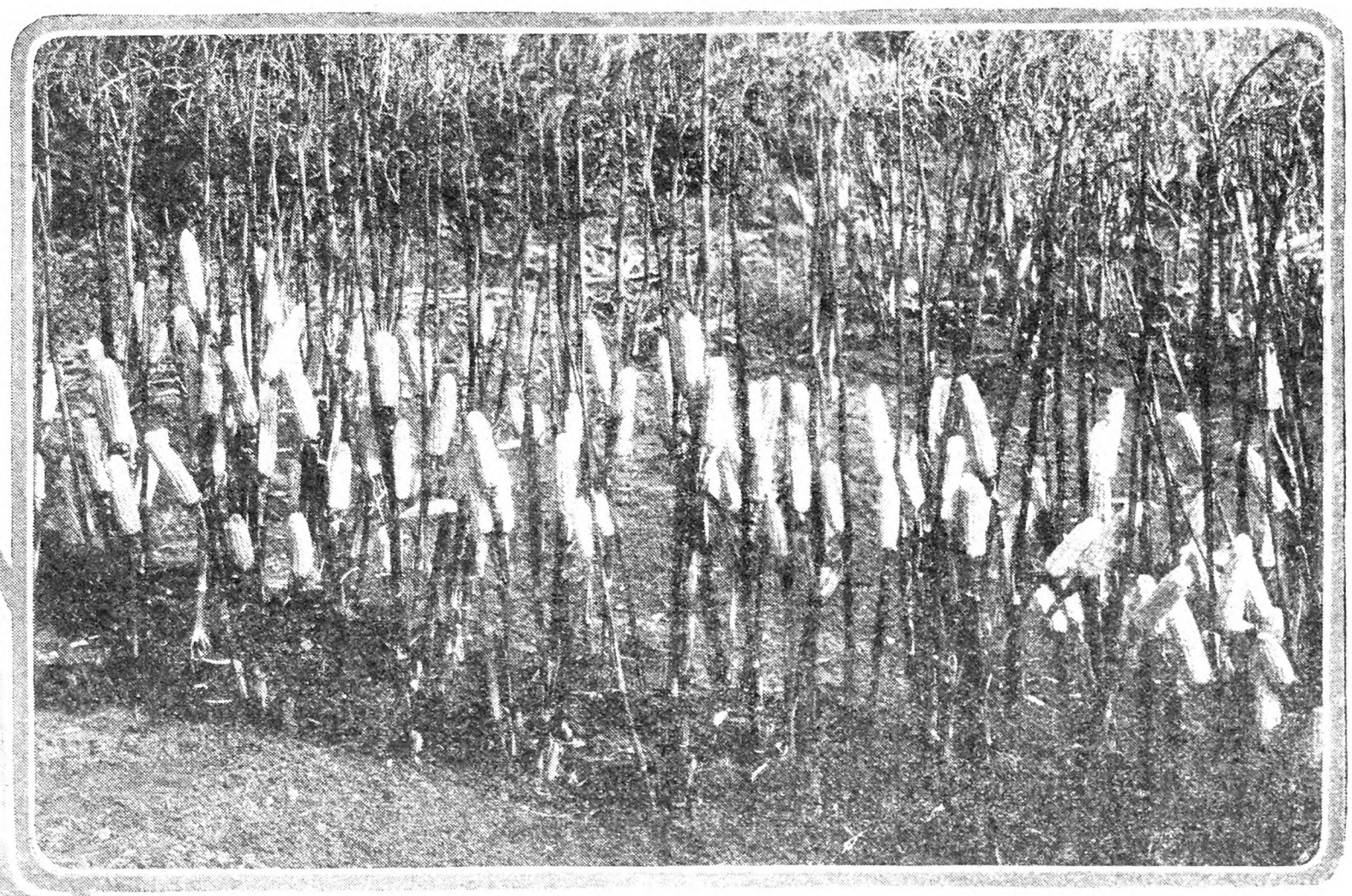
Burpee's Seeds Grow

Luther Burbank wrote:

"I have had the pleasure of sending many hundred customers to you for seeds during the past few years, as I always refer anyone asking for seeds to your firm, as personally I consider your house the most reliable retail house in the world, and I think that would be the verdict of the public at large."



A single plant of Burpee's Branching Sweet Corn with six full-size ears



Two rows of Burpee's Branching Sweet Corn stripped of husk and foliage to show the ears. Note the even height of the plants, 6½ feet tall, and their enormous yield.

New Vegetables and Flowers for 1928

YOU will be particularly interested in BURPEE'S BRANCHING SWEET CORN. It produces as many as six ears on a single plant. The ears are large, as luscious and sweet as only real good Sweet Corn can be.

The New Sweet Peas for 1928 are of unusual merit. The first Ruffled Sweet Pea in existence is offered in FLUFFY RUFFLES; large, double and frilled to such an extent that it is almost globular in shape. Three other new Sweet Peas of distinct new clear shades are also offered in Burpee's Annual.

You will be delighted with the 16 NEW GIANT GOLD MEDAL DAHLIAS. Flowers of enormous size in a wonderful range of colors—autumn tints of salmon and old gold, yellows as bright as golden sunshine, mellow tints of silvery lavender . . . to glorify your garden!

All these excellent novelties are now first offered in Burpee's Annual.

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Burpee's Annual offers the best in Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Roses. Just mail the coupon below and Burpee's Annual will come to you free.

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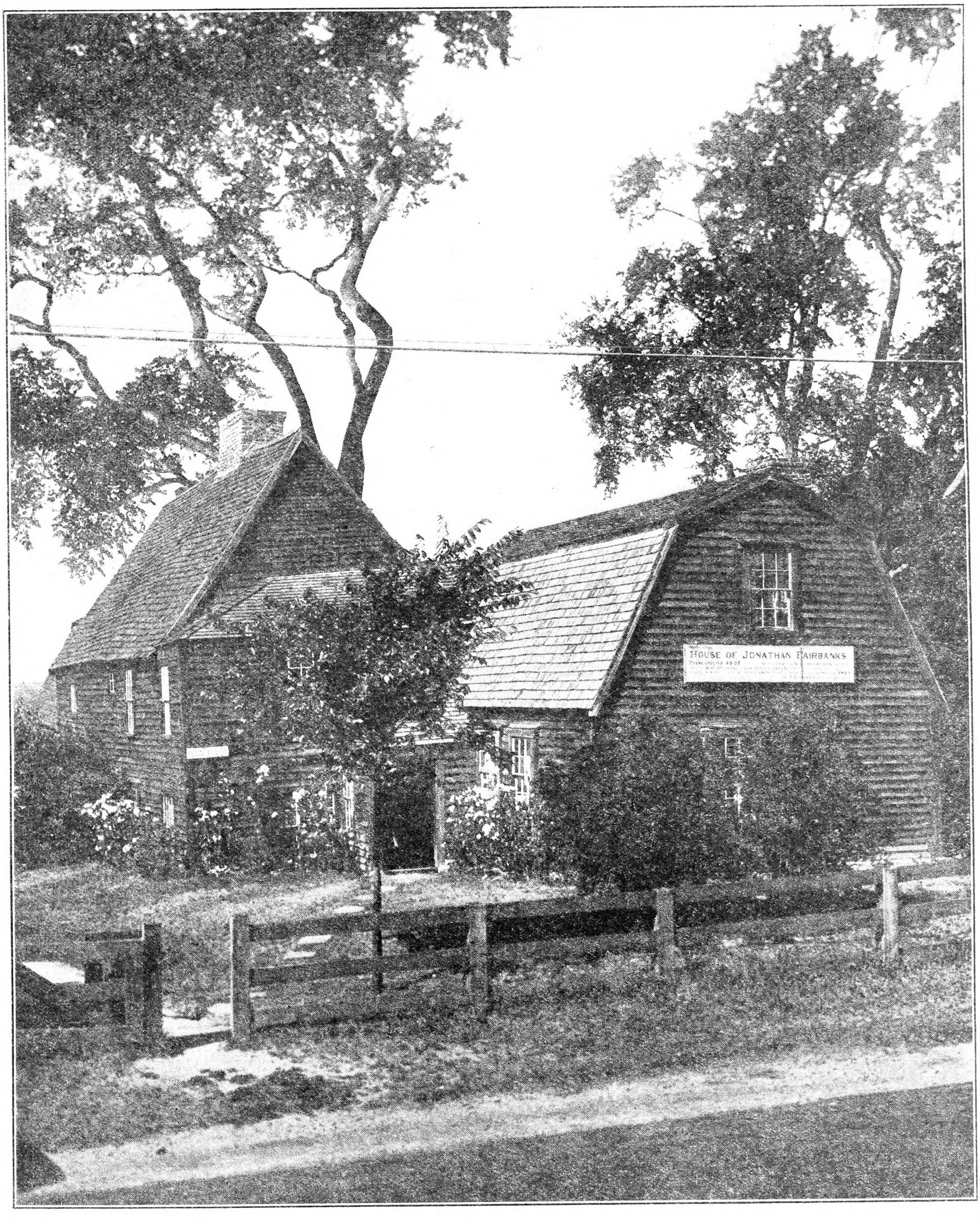
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURB. COUNTRY HOME

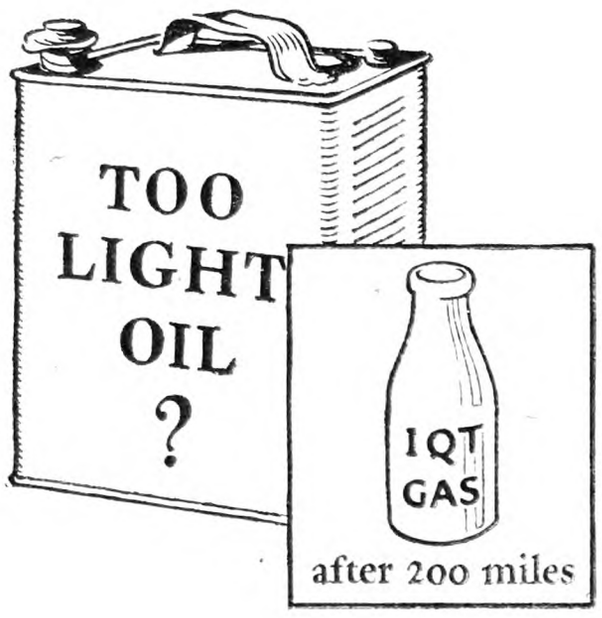
Vol. LXXXVII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. January 14, 1928 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 4986

Cornell University Lib'y Ap.29 12-17-27



The Fairbanks House, at Dedham, Mass., Built in 1636

Winter dangers lurk in "light" oil



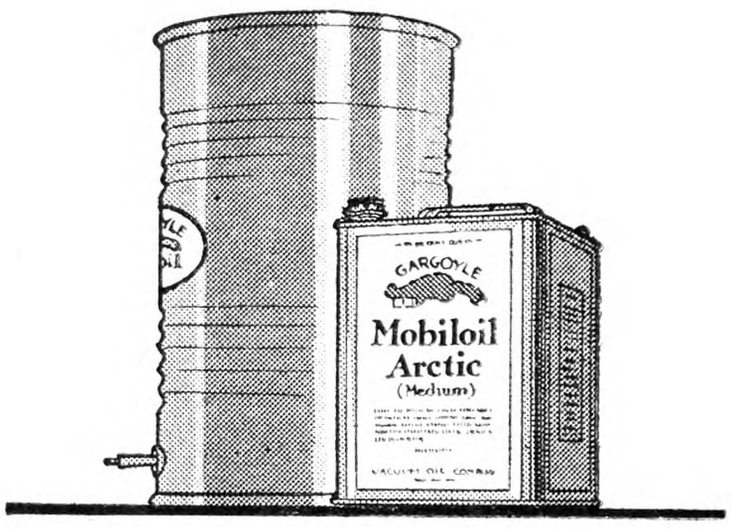
Would you deliberately increase your engine wear to permit easy starting? No. But you may if you carelessly accept any "light" oil offered you because it gives easier starting in cold weather.

Many such oils are offered you today. While they make starting easier they fall seriously short in providing the margin of safety necessary to prevent dangerous gasoline dilution of lubricating oil.

Too thin an oil fails to seal your piston rings adequately. In 200 miles of driving you may easily get a full quart of gasoline mixed with your lubricating oil.

Then comes extra wear—serious wear—costly wear.

How to meet this serious winter problem



Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic is especially manufactured to meet this problem of winter lubrication in most cars. Although fluid enough to provide easy starts on coldest days, it has an exceptional richness that gives unusual protection against dilution.

Mobiloil is made by the world's leading specialists in lubrication. The Mobiloil Chart is approved by 609 makers of automobiles, trucks, tractors and other automotive equipment.

A week's running in cold weather with the wrong oil may cost you as much as a whole year's supply of Mobiloil. It's a good idea to make sure *now* that you have the right oil in your crankcase.

If your car is listed in the Chart on this page, Mobiloil Arctic is the oil for your car. For other cars consult the complete Chart at all Mobiloil dealers'.

SPECIAL WINTER CHART

Mobiloil Arctic

should be used in Winter (below 32°F.) in all cars marked*.

PASSENGER CARS	1927	1926	1925	1924
Auburn *all except Models 4-44 & 6-60*	*	*	*	*
Buick	*	*	*	*
Cadillac	*	*	*	*
Chandler *except Special Six*	*	*	*	*
Chevrolet	*	*	*	*
Chrysler *4-cyl.*	*	*	*	
Dodge Brothers	*	*	*	*
Elcar *all except Models 6-65 & 4 cyls.*	*	*	*	*
Erskine	*			
Essex	*	*	*	*
Flint	*	*	*	*
Hudson	*	*	*	*
Hupmobile	*	*	*	*
Jordan	*	*	*	*
La Salle	*			
Locomobile	*	*	*	*
Marmon *8-cyl.*	*			
Moon	*	*	*	*
Nash	*	*	*	*
Oakland	*	*	*	*
Oldsmobile	*	*	*	*
Overland & Overland Whippet	*	*	*	*
Packard Six	*	*	*	
" Eight	*	*	*	*
Paige	*	*	*	*
Peerless *Models 60, 80 & Eight*	*	*	*	*
Pontiac	*	*		
Reo	*	*	*	*
Star	*	*	*	*
Studebaker	*	*	*	*
Velie	*	*	*	*
Willys-Knight	*	*	*	*

If your car is not listed above, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart at Mobiloil dealers' for your winter grade of Mobiloil.

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The Fruit Diet for Small Children

JIMMIE got into trouble with the authorities—that was how it began. Of course I don't mean the police authorities. I mean the scientific authorities. A six-year-old boy has small regard for authority, anyhow, whether parental or scientific, and anyone who undertakes to lay down the law to him has got to answer why. "Why" is that boy's middle name.

So when one of the great dietetic luminaries offered our family a guaranteed fruit dietary, "inspected and passed" and scientifically sanctified Jimmie paid no more attention to it than to his mother's injunctions to keep his face clean. In this he had the support of his father, for here is what the Big Gun (feminine gender) had prescribed:

Sunday.—*Prunes*, stewed peaches.
Monday—Orange juice, *prune* pudding, apple sauce.
Tuesday—Scraped apples, apricot tapioca, *prunes*.
Wednesday—Orange juice, baked apple.
Thursday—*Prunes*, apple tapioca.
Friday—Raw apple, *prunes*.
Saturday—Orange juice, apple sauce.

The general idea of a fruit diet appeals to me, and in fact to Jimmie, but in this case it looks like too much prunes and not the usual amount of raspberry jam, canned peaches, raw apples, grape jelly, apple butter, quince marmalade and all the other items with which Jimmie is so familiar at our house. Didn't the authority overlook something?

Everyone is familiar with the old saying, "Eat an apple a day and keep the doctor away." Just when this wise statement was made is unknown. That there is at least a grain of truth in it seems certain. We are told about such things that the acids of all fruits, and apples in particular, are a desirable part of a diet. The salts or mineral matter are needed also. The laxative properties of apples are well known, and last but by no means least is the recent discovery of vitamins which are found abundantly in fruits, and which are necessary—though nobody knows just what they are—to keep us alive. Incidentally also we have been reminded that fruits are a cheap source of energy. All writers on dietetics join in the one grand chorus of "Eat plenty of fresh fruit."

I have no desire to pick a quarrel with the learned and able writers on dietetics, but I should like to rise to a question of privilege and ask why is all the emphasis placed on fresh fruits. Why not urge, somewhat at least, the eating of fruit products? Everyone is agreed that fresh fruits are agreeable, pleasant to the taste, are at least healthful if not medicinal, and that judging by analyses of fruits they certainly do contain large amounts of food material in the form of sugars. But why stop at this? Are not fruit products concentrated foods in a manner at least analogous to butter?

During all the long years of peace and prosperity that have recently passed, our schools of home economics have had every opportunity to work out a lot of useful information for the fruit grower. Have they risen to their opportunity and obligation? Have they given him definite information how best to manufacture his abundant crops most economically? Have they disseminated knowledge of the values of fruit products, and urged that these have a proper place in the diet? They have said that we should eat fresh fruits in quantity, and they have not told us very much else.

The character of modern study and training in dietetics is well reflected in a weekly menu prescribed for children between the ages of two and eight and already quoted. Being a father of two children that fell within the age limits of the menu card, I proceeded to give it careful study in order to find out how far astray my children were from the proper road to health.

After careful study and some tabulation the disheartening fact was forced home to me that without question all my physical infirmities and no doubt my moral and mental degeneracy were due to the food I had eaten during that long ago time when I was passing through the tender period from two to eight years.

I do not attach any blame to my mother for my present state of health. She lived up to the enlightenment of her day and generation. She had not had the advantages of a modern education. Her school of home economics and dietetics had been her mother's kitchen. And so I repeat I do not hold her in any way responsible for my present infirmities, which are without doubt due to the fact that during my early childhood I was not fed on prunes five days each week for a period of six years. For that is what you will find in this diet recommended for children. Prunes five times each week and orange juice three times. I have great respect, not to say admiration, for the humble prune. I know it has its possibilities as a food, but I somehow feel that it also has its limitations. And these limitations have certainly been exceeded when we are told to feed prunes to our children five days out of every seven.

Gentle reader (if you have followed me this far) do you suppose that I would send my children out into the world handicapped for life with prunitis? No. Not as long as the New England soils and suns and showers give us our accustomed crops of the luscious strawberry, the melting aromatic raspberry and blackberry, the juicy, vinous grape, the downy, golden peach, the purple-hued and blushing plums, the mellow pear and the king of all fruits, the delicious, spicy apple, not to mention pumpkin pie and cranberries. All of these fruits may be dried, canned or manufactured into the most delicious products that ever tickled the palate of an epicure. And no dietitian can make me and my children forego all these delicious, nourishing products and substitute prunes and orange juice. No, sister, it can't be done. In those heatless, workless, meatless, wheatless days of war and food control everyone seemed to be making frantic efforts to tell the vox populi how to live cheaply, and that brings me to a new proverb, "Eat an apple and save a biscuit." And mind you, if your biscuit is not a large one, an apple may save more than one.

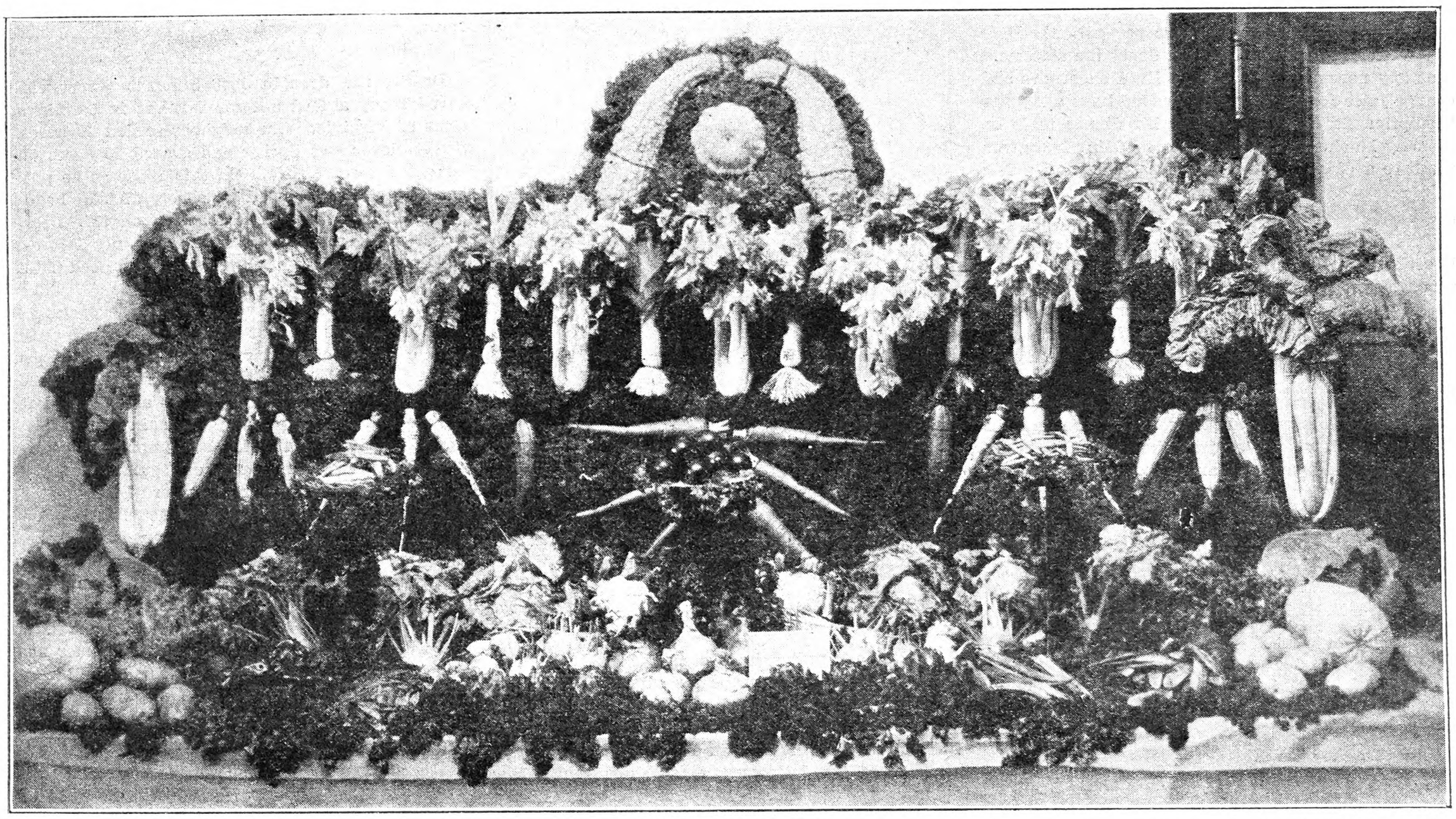
Apples, as everyone knows, contain considerable amount of sugars, and sugars are a source of much energy. Those of us who must work for a living need a great deal of energy. Even the wealthy who only sit around and look on must breathe, digest their meals, keep up blood circulation and certain glandular activities, so that they too need energy. Now if we can get a part of this energy from fruit and fruit products why would it not be the proper source? As already stated we get more value than just sugar, but for this discussion let us confine ourselves to the sugar values of a few of our fruits and fruit products.

Chemists and others who during their spare moments have analyzed fruits and a few fruit products tell us that well matured Baldwin apples will average about 14 per cent sugar. Therefore a medium-sized specimen weighing six ounces will contain .84 ounce of sugar. Hence the saying "Eat an apple and save a biscuit!"

How many fathers when they pass out the apples to the children imagine the child will get in food value of sugar alone the equivalent of three to five teaspoons of granulated sugar? Or that a bushel of apples contains the equivalent of seven pounds of sugar?

When well-ripened Baldwins are dried they contain around 60 per cent sugar. There are plenty of old folks who tell us that the only real apple pie is made from dried apples. Does anyone doubt the relative values of green apple and dried apple pie? The proportion is 14:60. How would it do to substitute dried apples occasionally for the festive prune?

Sweet cider contains about 1¼ pounds of sugars per gallon. Sweet cider is a delicious drink also,



Vegetable Exhibit at the Boston Show, Which Won the President's Cup. This Exhibit Was 20-Feet Long and a Fine Example of the Skill of Expert Gardeners on the Moses Taylor Estate, in Rhode Island

but rather uncertain in its keeping qualities. There are, however, many ways of concentrating this rather dilute food so that it may be kept indefinitely. When sweet cider is concentrated by boiling to the point of jellying we have cider jelly which is 52 per cent sugar. While rather acid in flavor it is eaten as a relish by many who know it and value it. An ordinary eight-ounce jelly glass of this cider jelly contains a little more than 4½ ounces of sugars.

Sweet cider may have its apple acids neutralized, and when concentrated by boiling will give a beautiful reddish brown syrup with a flavor not unlike the juice that exudes from the baked apple. When this syrup is concentrated to 11 lbs. per gallon it will analyze 60 per cent sugars. And you can take it from Jimmie that a few spoonfuls of this on the oatmeal occasionally has got the prunes quite pushed off the table. Furthermore this syrup offers the fruit grower an opportunity to manufacture a portion of his unmarketable fruit, the product to be used as a table syrup or in the manufacture of other delectables.

Apple butter is the most delicious, appetizing and nutritious of all apple products. When properly made from sound, ripe apples and clean sweet cider (add cider syrup if you want a real sweet product) it is a dish fit to set before any one. Every pint of such a butter contains the equivalent of nine ounces of sugar.

Why feed any child on prunes five days out of every seven when you can give him a product like this at a cost of 30 to 50 cents per gallon? Does any writer of diets for children doubt the statement that any normal child who had lived on prunes and orange juice for a few months would have a regular "coniption fit" if on coming to his dinner table on Monday he should find the prune pudding had given place to a dish of delicious apple butter and a few thin slices of some good whole-wheat bread? Do you?

This sugar question is more important to the housekeeper than to Jimmie. After all we went through ten years ago trying to smuggle home a pound at a time from the grocer, sugar takes on a new meaning to us. Yet instead of hiding a pound of sugar under my overcoat and sneaking darkly up the alley for home I might have taken half a peck of Baldwin apples and walked boldly past all my neighbors. Yet my pound of sugar would be there in the little sack of apples just the same. Or four pounds of good ripe Delaware grapes would smuggle home the same quantity of sugar. Just observe in the following table how little of the common fruits and fruit products is required to solve that modern problem of the pound of sugar.

One pound of sugar is secreted in each:

4½ quarts Baldwin apples.
1⅔ lbs. dried apples.
2½ lbs. apple butter.
2 lbs. cider jelly.
1⅔ lbs. cider syrup.
4 lbs. Delaware grapes.
6½ lbs. Concord grapes.
10 lbs. raspberries.
2 quarts canned raspberries.
2 lbs. raspberry jam.
1½ lbs. dried raspberries.
1½ lbs. plum butter.
4 quarts pears.
2 lbs. pear butter.
8 quarts peaches.
3 lbs. dried peaches.
2 quarts canned peaches.
2 lbs. peach butter.
1½ lbs. dried figs.
1⅔ lbs. prunes.

Apples are not the only fruits that offer rare possibilities for the home manufacture of prune substitutes and prune superiorities.

Peach, pear, plum and grape butters are among the aristocracies, while the jams and preserves of all small fruits are enough to bring tears of real joy to the eyes of a lusty boy of six. Have you, you who write the diets for children, ever sat across the table from a husky six-year-old boy and seen the expression of tense joy as he watched his mother spread a generous slice of bread with raspberry jam? And then have you heard that sigh of supreme satisfaction when the prize is well within his grasp and noted the ease and dexterity with which he proceeded to encompass the major part of it, not failing of course to smear a liberal portion over his cherubic face. And then the expression of contentment as he picks up the few stray crumbs and pushing back from the table proceeds, as is his custom, to the kitchen sink there to remove all traces of the encounter. No, you have never witnessed such a scene or you would have permitted raspberry jam to replace the prunes prescribed for his Friday's supper.

Nor must the housewife consider that all these delicious and nutritious fruit products are beyond her means. If she will forget the old and most of the new instructions that are to be found in our books on canning, preserving, etc., and will use her own good common sense she will be able to make most of these products at a cost, per calorie of energy, not to exceed, and in many cases less than the cost of the delectable prune. Break away from the old rule of Shylock of a "pound for a pound," and in making our preserves, our butters and our jellies reduce the amount of sugar we use to one-half or less than recommended in the older books.

We can go a step further. We can make many of our products by a still greater reduction of sugar, in many instances dispensing with it altogether if we but first pull the teeth of the acid. This reduction of sugar means that our fruit products will be 40 to 60 per cent sugar with a characteristic fruit flavor instead of the rich sugary pastes colored and very slightly flavored with fruit as always results from the application of the old "pound for pound" rule. I still claim Missouri as my native State when told that serious ills and disorders will result when such products are eaten in moderation by the average youngster of five to eight years of age.

When then are fruits in proper condition for use in home manufacturing? Mere man, who of course knows nothing about it, would answer, when ripe. Not so, always, says the wise distributor of knowledge relative to jellies, jams, etc. For making jellies, certain fruits like the grape for example, say these wise ones, should be used before fully ripe in order that the resulting jelly may be clear and of beautiful color. Nothing is said regarding the quality. Analyses of the Delaware grape show that when 60 per cent of the bunch is ripe they contain 15 per cent sugar and 3 per cent acids. When 100 per cent of the bunch is ripe the sugar is 25 per cent and the acids .3 per cent. The necessary interval of 10 days or more has added 10 per cent more sugar and has reduced the acid content to one-tenth what it was. It has done more than this, it has given the fruit what an unripe grape or unripe grape product never did nor never can possess—quality. Therefore if one desires highest quality in fruits or fruit products and if at the same time economy in their manufacture is desired, see to it that the fruits are ripe. Oh! but the wise ones say, you can't make jellies from ripe fruits. Try it and see. Your jellies from certain fruits may not be quite so clear nor so light in color but they will be wonderfully improved in quality. That is to say they will have real fruit flavor if you do not mask it with an excess of sugar.

Mrs. C. E. Ellers, of Warren Co., N. Y., sends us the above picture of a Canadian visitor at her home last season. The young lady is standing under a syringa bush by the house.

Now the upshot of the matter is, as in every well-regulated family, that Jimmie has his way. He continues to eat his six apples daily. He says there are six doctors in town and he wants to keep them all away. He also eats baked apples, raspberry jam and anything else he can get his hands on. The following dietary is only a sample, for it is impossible to run a healthy boy on any prescribed schedule. What real disaster would follow, indeed, if Jimmie were to get a slice of bread and peach butter on the day when the calendar says orange juice? However, this is more nearly the practice at our house. Neither the prune nor the orange juice has been discarded, but a wide variety of fruits and fruit products is substituted—so wide a variety in fact that they cannot all be enumerated in one week's schedule. Yet the following menu has the endorsement of Jimmie, and for practical effect that wins over all endorsements by all the medical faculties, dietary experts and scientific pure food authorities. Here is the sample card:

Sunday—Apple sauce, fruit jelly, raspberry jam (after fourth year).
Monday—Orange juice, apple butter.
Tuesday—Canned fruit juice, apple or peach pudding.
Wednesday—Prunes, fruit jelly, dried figs (after fourth year).
Thursday—Apricot tapioca, grape butter.
Friday—Stewed peaches, plum butter.
Saturday—Canned fruit, baked apple.

W. W. CHENOWETH.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

That Sweet Clover Question

ELEVEN years with Sweet clover enables me to answer part of J. R. Smith's questions on page 1543.

1. Sow in March on small grain eight quarts hulled or 12 quarts unhulled seed. Soil should be limed and seed inoculated.

2. A good stand will carry 8 to 10 hogs per acre to July 15.

3. Leave it alone—it will reseed itself.

4. Sow in March for two successive years. Top-dress in Spring after growth starts with 400 to 600 lbs. acid phosphate. Don't over-graze, and take stock off in July or August so that seed crop can form.

A. H. K.

Virginia.

During the drought last Summer Sweet clover saved many a feed bill for farmers in certain sections of Virginia. One neighbor seeded 20 acres to Sweet clover last Spring and grazed 15 acres quite heavily for some time. On this 15 acres he put 14 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, and 15 head of hogs. All of these animals were on this field of Sweet clover most of the time from July 1 to early Winter. This piece of clover furnished good pasture clear through the drought.

Sweet clover has proven excellent as pasture for dairy cows, and without any serious charge against it as cause of off-tasting milk or other dairy products. Cut for hay in September after being seeded in March or early April, it makes a very good feed for work team. However, the main use of Sweet clover is as a pasture and soil improving crop. I believe Sweet clover is a great legume for farmers of the Middle, Eastern and Southern States.

Poor land, land that is not expected to be plowed for a few years, can be made to furnish pasture or hay, simply by seeding to Sweet clover in early Spring on the land as it is. It also can be sown in early Spring in any grain crop for pasture, hay or soil improvement. I suggest that the farmer, who was worried during the drought last Summer about green pasturage, should lime or marl some land for Sweet clover this Spring. I am quite sure that Sweet clover has come to stay, not only as a soil builder, but also as a pasture or hay crop which will thrive even in a long dry spell.

Now for a few ways I have found Sweet clover to be valuable and certain rules we must follow in order to insure best results:

1. Sweet clover is now classed among the best soil improvers.

2. Sweet clover is a good hay for most any kind of live stock.

3. Sweet clover makes an excellent pasture.

4. Sweet clover can be thrashed for seed.

5. Sweet clover is a good crop for honey production.

6. Apply two tons or more of ground limestone or its equivalent per acre.

7. Sometimes it is necessary to inoculate.

8. Use good certified seed.

9. Use 200 or 250 lbs. of 16 per cent acid phosphate per acre.

10. Biennial white Sweet clover is used mostly seeded in the Spring at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre.

Virginia. W. H. H.

Sawdust for Orchard Mulch

I have about 20 loads of rotten sawdust which I would like to use for mulching some young fruit trees. Would this be all right? A. J. R.

Pennsylvania.

SAWDUST has often been used for this purpose. It is well to use lime in connection with it, as the sawdust may be very sour. This could be learned by making the usual test with blue litmus paper which may be had at drug stores.

Purling Brook Farm

A FARM reflects the personality of its owner. If the one who has owned and cared for the farm for a term of years has little resourcefulness, the farm will be likewise deficient. In other words it will be on the waning side. The soil cannot give back in kind what has not been handed to it. The farmer gains by the way things are multiplied that have been committed to nature's care.

In the 40 years that George W. Smith has owned and cared for this farm, now containing 132 acres, it has done well by its owner, as he has done well by it. It not only has great producing power, but is free (comparatively speaking) from noxious weeds and hedgerows, which make an excellent rendezvous for woodchucks and other predatory animals, besides plants that hinder the growth of useful farm crops. I called in the season of delicious ripe strawberries, which was also in the midst of haying. The first cutting of Alfalfa was already under cover, but the crop of mixed clover and Timothy hay was being gathered, and it was indeed a crop, with emphasis on the last word. The quantity and quality of these great fields of hay were a source of pride to the owner. Walking across one hayfield, Mr. Smith said he could pay a man money to point out a weed among the hay. In going once across I noticed but one, a plantain, and I thought that looked lonesome. A load of hay was standing on the barn floor, which, I was told, was loaded after dusk set in. Mr. Smith, though 72 years old, said that was his work, and he estimated the load to contain 1½ tons.

There were 40 acres of oats growing in one field on which he used about 1½ bushels of seed per acre. The crop, making a nice average per acre, perhaps 1,500 bushels on the piece, is one of the three main market products that go from the farm. The other two are potatoes and hay. In the barn cellar is stored the potato crop from 10 acres, 1,777 bushels, to be exact. (The number looks like an important date in U. S. history.) The crop this year was excellent in size and quality, but medium in quantity.

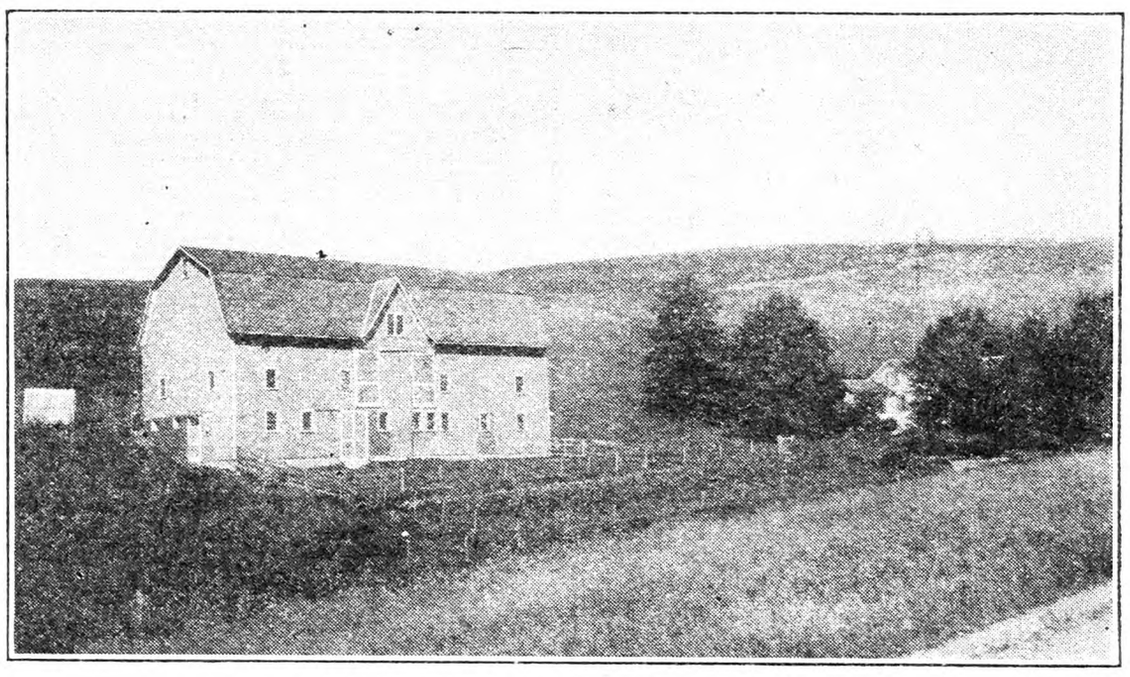
Some years ago Mr. Smith purchased 40 acres adjoining the home farm for $1,200. (I am stating the price, as it becomes a part of the narrative.) It was known as "the desert," maybe due to its unproductiveness, but more likely because it had in a sense been deserted or abandoned. This tract of land soon responded to intelligent care and when a golden year for potatoes came, 10 acres of this piece produced enough to repay the $1,200 three and one-half times. He still calls it "the desert," but not seriously as before.

The barn, as the picture shows, is a fine one externally, but even better internally, as the illustration cannot show the thorough construction. All seasons are much alike in the basement of this barn, for the live stock. In one corner is a potato cellar large enough for 3,000 bushels. The concrete floor of the entire basement added to the good light, make it ideal for any kind of live stock. The main floor above has room for all his farm tools, and a nice variety of wood-working tools in a room set apart for a farm shop. It is here that many useful tools are made on rainy days. There is a granary large enough for one year's crop, or two years if necessary. The mows are ample for the immense hay and grain crops. Things on this farm are protected from weather conditions, not only the farm tools but the firewood, of which he has on hand a three-year supply. Near the tenant house is a large shed containing the fuel protected from storm but open to the air.

I don't know when I have seen a more convenient or abundant supply of water, except when natural springs abound. It does not come from the brook which flows between the house and road, but from a 90-foot well. A wind wheel lends its power to put this water in an underground tank on the side hill above the house. It is sufficiently elevated to give gravity power at the house and barn so that the pressure is enough for extinguishing fire or spraying a garden. In case of a long lull in the wind, a gasoline engine is used for elevating the water.

Before another crop grows many less thrifty farmers will drive miles to get his hay and oats, leaving their money with him. I will not attempt to say how few times in 40 years Mr. Smith has had to purchase hay or grain. More than likely it could be expressed by the word "never." A time-worn maxim reads, "Never sell hay off the farm unless you want to sell your fertility." It is unture, as Mr. Smith has proved. Many tons leave this farm yearly, yet its power to produce is unimpaired. It all depends on the man at the helm. C. M. DRAKE.

New York.



Buildings and Grounds at Purling Brook Farm

A Letter From a Downeast Yankee

WINTER is with us again, not only by the calendar but also with plenty of snow. The crossroads are well blocked with drifts, but some of the main lines of road are being kept cleared with tractor and snow plow. After keeping a few sections scraped for several Winters the State highway department has reached the conclusion that, if there is good drainage provided, our roads come through the Winter better, and dry out earlier in the Spring if the snow is kept scraped off, than if it is allowed to accumulate all Winter. The tractor scrapers leave the roads so that autos can travel the road all Winter, and three or four inches of snow which is left enables sleds and sleighs to use the road advantageously until the first really warm days of Spring come, then we have about a month when the roads which have been scraped are entirely bare, and the roads which were not scraped have from six inches to four feet of snow and ice.

This causes some of us who live on the crossroads to grumble, but I believe we are able to accomplish fully as much as when snow was left to accumulate on all the roads. Of course the opening of the main lines of road to autos all the year makes it more pleasant for the people who live along those roads, and for the townsfolk who like to visit other towns. It also is a great help to business men in the towns; bakery and laundry trucks visit the smaller villages as in the Summer, and large trucks are bringing in raw material and carrying out manufactured goods from the mills.

Most of the farmers are doing some lumbering, cutting white birch, pulp wood or cordwood. The white birch goes to local mills to be made into toothpicks, spools, dowels or a variety of articles like turned wood boxes, tool handles, wood grips for pail handles, etc., which are classed together as "novelty stuff."

In this part of Maine, are three towns, each having a toothpick mill, making toothpicks from white birch, and only a few miles from us are the spool mills for thread companies. The white birch is cut into 4-ft. lengths, and the toothpick mills use only the best parts of the trees, the cuts from the butts of trees which are free from knots or knurls. Their lumber also has to be free from seams or checks and excessive red heart.

The lumber for spools and novelties is sawed into squares of varying size from ¾ in. for dowels and small spools to as much as 3 in. for some things. This allows these mills to use poorer lumber, as sections of squares containing knots can be cut out in the turning mill and go into the waste pile.

Farmers are cutting more white birch than usual this Winter, the mills already having a year's stock bought. Doubtless this is because forest owners are afraid of injury to their white birch by the leaf miner. Last August the foliage of the white birches began to turn brown, and before the end of the month the hillsides and mountain slopes which had stands of white birch were all brown, not a green leaf being left on this species of tree. The curious thing was that other kinds of trees were not touched, even yellow birches escaping without injury.

The entomologist of the forestry department tells us the insect doing the work is a leaf miner, the larva of a small fly, which lays its eggs under the surface of the leaf, and the larvæ feed between the upper and under surfaces of the leaves, soon causing the leaves to die and turn brown. We are told that they will probably be with us next Summer at least. The career of this insect may be about like that of some other forest insects, bad for two or three years, and then an increase of parasites or some disease will wipe them all out. Of course such defoliation will cause injury to the trees, but I doubt whether there will be serious damage unless it is in very unthrifty stands. It would be interesting to know whether this insect appeared in other States this season.

There are some forest trees being planted, mostly white pine, but some spruce and some red pine. I suppose it is the near proximity of old trees of valuable species which produce regular crops of seeds, but in this section if a field or pasture is neglected for four or five years, in most cases, there will be found a stand of seedlings of some of our valuable timber trees. At the present prices of lumber some of our rocky, hillside farms would pay more net profit in forest than they do in farm crops.

Orchards on the whole have been neglected for two or three years. A few have received proper care, but in most orchards pruning, spraying and fertilization have either been neglected entirely or done in a half-hearted way. Apple scab has been more prevalent and destructive for the last two years than ever before. Some orchardists have used dust instead of spray with fairly satisfactory results, but there has not been perfect control of insects or fungi. If is a serious question to apply sprays and dusts at the proper time, so as to get the greatest protection from them. Perhaps our experiment stations could arrange to check up on the maturity of spores of fungous diseases and the first appearance of the various insects, and notify growers in their respective States when sprays or dusts could probably be used most profitably.

A serious handicap to many of our farmers is the great number of varieties of apples in their orchards. It is nothing unusual to find 20 varieties in one orchard and the record is around 35. The extension service has been making a survey of varieties and age of trees in some of the orchard sections of the State and is urging the top-working of scattering and worthless varieties into one of seven varieties which they consider best adapted to our conditions. The varieties are McIntosh, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Delicious, Gravenstein, R. I. Greening and Wealthy. There were comparatively small planting made for the past three years, these being mostly McIntosh.

Speaking of varieties, our Cortland are getting in fine condition to eat. Our trees are not bearing much yet, but the trees are thrifty and hardy, the fruit is certainly of fine flavor, and keeps well in cellar storage. All of which indicates this may be one of the profitable varieties of the future.

There is not a very great interest in fruits other than the apple, a few pears and plums, but not enough to supply the local markets. There are a few strawberries, raspberries and blackberries but not nearly enough of any of these to supply the demand. I often wonder why more are not grown, but do not know any reason unless it is because the wild berries are fairly plentiful, so that most farm families secure about what they care for without the trouble of planting cultivated varieties, and so none have learned to grow them successfully.

Maine. H. L. S.

Barley on Sod

Can barley be satisfactorily be grown on old sod? I do not wish to plant corn as the crop is entirely too expensive to care for. If barley does not work out satisfactorily what other seed would be proper to sow?

Cayuga Co., N. Y. J. W. W.

BARLEY is not a very good crop to grow on old sod although this can be done if extra care is taken to harrow or disk the sod so as to get a deep seed bed. Rye is more suitable for sod. That does not do so well as on stubble ground, but we have grown rye successfully on a tough old sod turned over well and harrowed once more than would ordinarily be done in seeding grain. If rye is a practical crop for you to raise, our experience is that it would be better for your sod than the barley. Corn is the one plant that can use the sod to best advantage, but as you say, this makes considerable work.

Chautauqua County, N. Y., Employs First Forester

Interest is focused on Chautauqua Co., New York, as first county in the United States to employ a county forester, and is the first county to take up a program followed by the forestry council. The situation as outlined by James E. Davis, the county forester, is that of the 684,160 acres of land in the county 147,000 are now lying idle. Of this 30,000 acres are in abandoned farms, the remainder in farms, parts of which are now put to agricultural use. The abandoned farms are increasing, and the solution is reforestation, sheep raising and to some extent dairying.

Although the planting season was nearly over when the county forester commenced work, the total number of trees set for 1927 probably passed the 300,000 mark. Of the 120,000 acres of woodlots in the county, nearly 95,000 acres are receiving no care with a view to future production. This county is known to be one of the largest wood-using centers of the United States, and the industries are widely diversified. Many are already going to other sections where timber is available. Already the work of cataloging the available wood is being done. An endeavor is on foot to interest large paper manufacturing concerns to consider certain areas in the county for reforesting as a spruce-growing area.

The boys and girls will be further interested in forestry club work; each boy and girl will be allowed 1,000 trees, and the goal is 100,000 trees to be set by the 4-H boys and girls. A project is under way to secure the use of hunting and fishing license money for the establishment and administration of a State game refuge and public hunting ground.

The villages of Fredonia and Brocton, the Sinclairville and Watts Flats schools, the Jamestown school, the Jamestown and Mayville Boy Scouts, the National Bank of Westfield, City of Dunkirk, Holy Cross College, Lions' Club of Jamestown, and Northern Chautauqua Fish and Game Club have already started forest plantations.

W. J.

Shoemaker Rock

On the old Vinegar Hill Road, just over the line between Lynn and Saugus, is a rather curious and striking conglomerate rock, resting upon summit of a ledge. The picture here shown gives a relative idea of its size. As a matter of fact this rock is not now so large as it once was. Evidence of this is to be found in the huge fragments that have fallen off in slabs and now lie in a disorderly heap at the base. By close examination of what is left standing, it can be pretty exactly determined where the next piece will fall from, as the lines of separation are clearly visible. In fact, the disintegrating process is so apparent that one might almost predict the century when this rock will have been reduced to a mere heap of fragments.

In days of yore the chief occupation of Lynn inhabitants was shoemaking, and it is mainly upon this industry that its fame rests. Early in the last century a certain artisan of that ilk, whose mind and body were prone to wandering, strayed from his home and for a time was lost to mortal ken. A search party finally traced him to this rock, where he was found perched on its summit—kit and all—pegging away at a pair of brogans and singing a popular air of the day.

This happened less than a century ago, and at the present day it would be quite impossible to climb to the top of this rock without the aid of a ladder, owing to the precipitous face left behind by the fragments that have fallen since the old shoemaker chose it as a temporary throne and workshop.

V. H. M.

Lynn, Mass.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 3-Feb. 24.—Annual Winter poultry course, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Jan. 9-14.—Rochester, N. Y., Fanciers Poultry Show.

Jan. 10-13.—New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 11-13.—N. Y. State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 18.—N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y.

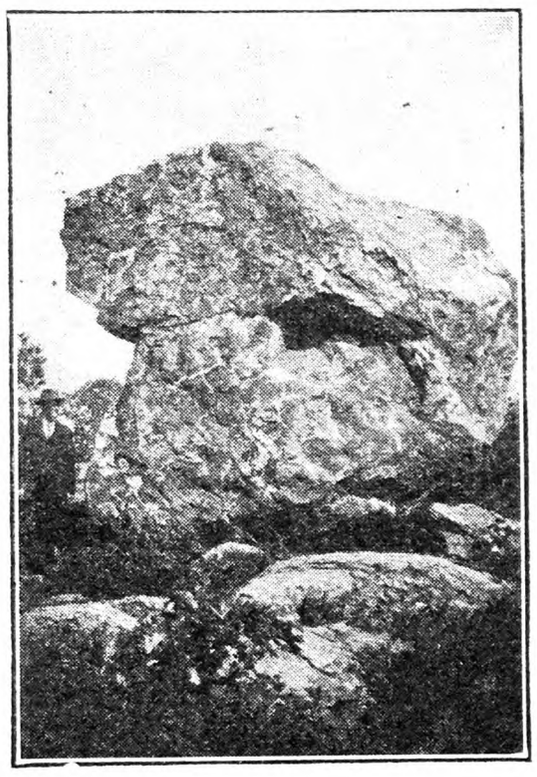
Jan. 18-22.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, Madison Square Garden, New York. Secretary, D. Lincoln Orr, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

Jan. 30-Feb. 2.—Ohio State Horticultural Society, Columbus, Ohio.

Jan. 30-Feb. 3. — Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 13-17.—Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARM AND GARDEN.—More than 1,000 butchers attended a mass meeting at Cooper Union, New York City, Jan. 2, to draft petitions to Gov. Smith and Mayor Walker protesting monopoly tactics by the "poultry trust." The meeting was in charge of Harry Hoffman, organizer of the New York Butchers' and Poultry Dealers' Association.



Shoemaker Rock

The importance of an early decision on the question whether baby chicks may be classed with cattle and other live stock has been recognized by the Supreme Court. That tribunal Jan. 3 advanced for hearing on April 9 next a case brought to test out the authority of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to prohibit the admission of California chicks unless accompanied by an official certificate that they are free from certain hereditary diseases. The court will decide whether, as in the case of cattle, the chicks come solely under the Federal law in interstate commerce. The case was brought by an incubator company.

Increased tariff protection on certain farm products will be sought in bills which were introduced in the House by Congressman Goodwin, of Minnesota, Jan. 4. One of Mr. Goodwin's bills would seek to increase the duty on potatoes from 50 to 80c per 100 lbs.; another would increase the duty on potato starch from 2.12c to 6c per lb., while a third would advance to 6c per lb., the tariff on sago and sago flour, tapioca and tapioca flour and cassava. These articles come in competition with potato starch for use in stiffening cotton textiles. Still another of Mr. Goodwin's bills seeks to increase the tariff on rutabagas, or turnips, from 12c per 100 lbs. to 50c. "Canada exports a large volume of turnips that comes in competition with the domestic crop," Mr. Goodwin said. "Our importations from that country the past year amounted to 4,200 tons, flooding our market and greatly depressing the price. Due to cheaper labor and greater fertility of soil the Canadian grower has a much lower cost of production than our farmers."

To Cook Onions

To cook onions quickly and to make them more tender, melt a piece of butter in the dish in which they are to be cooked and into the hot butter put the sliced onions. Cover and let cook as long as possible without browning, stirring occasionally. Then add just enough water to prevent scorching and cook until tender. They may then be creamed or served "as is." MARION EVANS DOUGHTY.

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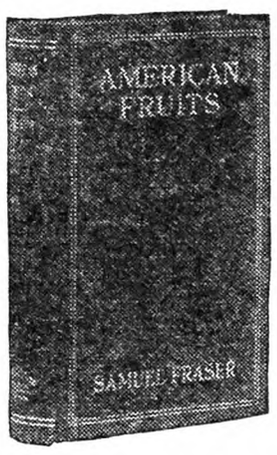

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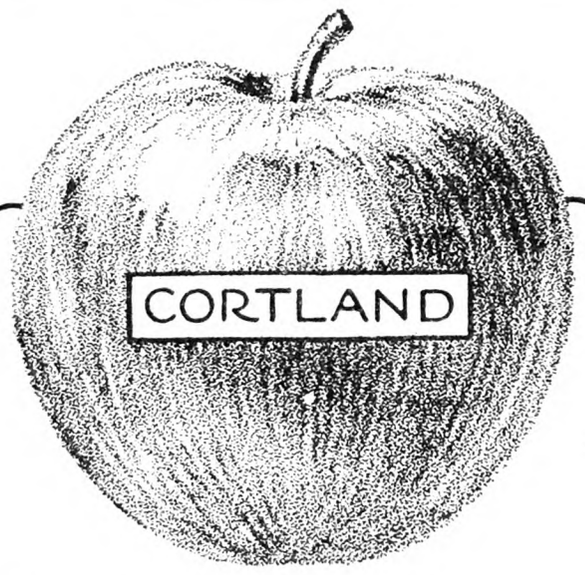

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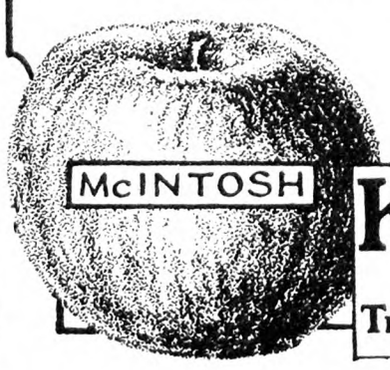

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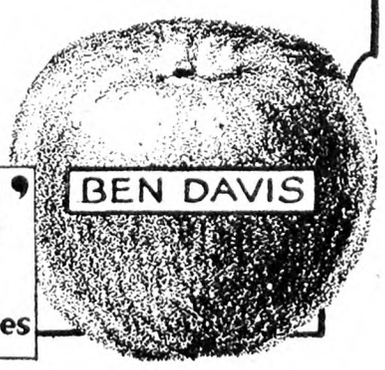

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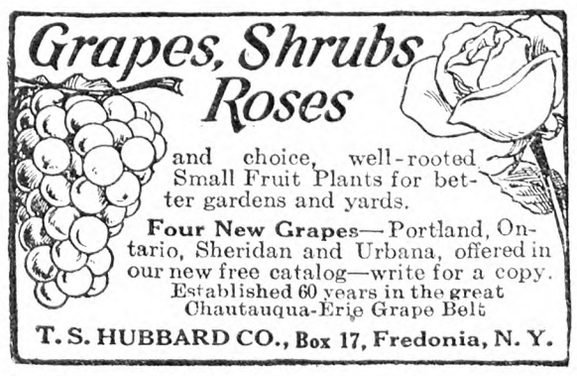

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Grapes in Tennessee

If planting an acre or more of land with vines I would advise having the rows 10 ft. apart and the vines 12 ft. apart in the rows. With the rows 10 ft. apart one could drive a two-horse wagon between the rows in hauling manure, fertilizer, and the wood after each pruning. If the land is nearly level I would have the rows run north and south, so that after the trellis is put up the east side of the vines will get the morning sun and the west side gets the benefit of the sun in the afternoon. With the vines 12 ft. apart in the rows the roots have more land to get plant food from, the vines have more room on the trellis and better ventilation. My little vineyard is north of my house and between house and barn, and the rows are 140 ft. long. The land is a little higher on the north side and there is slope enough to the east so that water does not stand long in the vineyard.

The way I plant is with well-rotted barnyard manure in the trench, putting a pole on the north side of the vine to tie the shoot to during the first year's growth, to make it grow nearly straight. The pinching back of the laterals at the first leaf of their growth, the Winter pruning and the way of trellising is very different from the other systems. I grow one shoot the first year, keeping it tied to the pole, which ought to be long enough to stick up above ground 5 or 6 ft. If in November the shoot is a brown cane and as big as a lead pencil 4 ft. above ground, I cut it off at 4 ft., and set posts for the trellis. I use posts 8 ft. long, setting posts 2 ft. in the ground, bracing the posts at each end of the row. I have used No. 12 galvanized wire in making the trellis, placing the first wire 4 ft. above the ground, the second wire is 5 ft., and the third is nearly 6 ft. up. I grow two shoots the second year, training one each way, keeping them tied to the first wire. In November I cut each one back to a three-bud spur. The third year each spur is allowed to grow two shoots. In November the cane next to the stem is cut back to a three-bud spur, while the other one is cut to bear some grapes and is 2, 3 or 4 ft. long, according to the size of the stem, and that cane is tied to the lower wire and ought to bear some grapes on the shoots it sends out. In November of the next year that cane is cut out and the cane from the end of the spur is bent down and takes its place. I renew the bearing arms each year and also the three-bud spurs.

Part of what I know about growing grapes I learned when I lived near Adrian, Mich. I moved to Knoxville in March, 1885, bought this farm in April, 1885, and moved on it. I began planting Concord vines (layers) in November, 1885, and cuttings of other kinds the next Spring, so I have Concords still living that are 41 years old and bearing every year. I knew about the "Fuller" permament arms and short spurs system, the renewal as practiced on the islands in Lake Erie, the Niagara, described by J. S. Woodward. The two-wire Kniffen system I tried after I came here and I quit that years ago. I lost too many shoots, sometimes the very ones I wanted for the bearing canes the next year, so I cut off the stem going to the upper wire and have the fruit growing on the 4-ft. wire, as it is easier to bag and to pick. The Webb system is liked by everyone who comes to see my grapes.

Tennessee. FREDERICK S. WEBB.

Moving Six-year-old Apple Trees

I planted a number of two-year-old apple trees four years ago. They are now between one and two inches thick at the trunk. The varieties are Baldwins, McIntosh, Delicious, Northern Spy, R. I. Greenings, York Imperial and Ben Davis. Can these trees be moved? E. J. G.

Apple trees of almost any reasonable size can be moved. But if they have been growing vigorously for four years, the root system will be found rather spreading, so that considerable mutilation of roots will be necessary, with proportionate cutting back of tops. There is strong probability that it will pay better on the whole to plant younger trees instead of moving the older ones. Much depends on how much time and labor can be put on the job in order to get the large trees moved with as little disturbance as possible.

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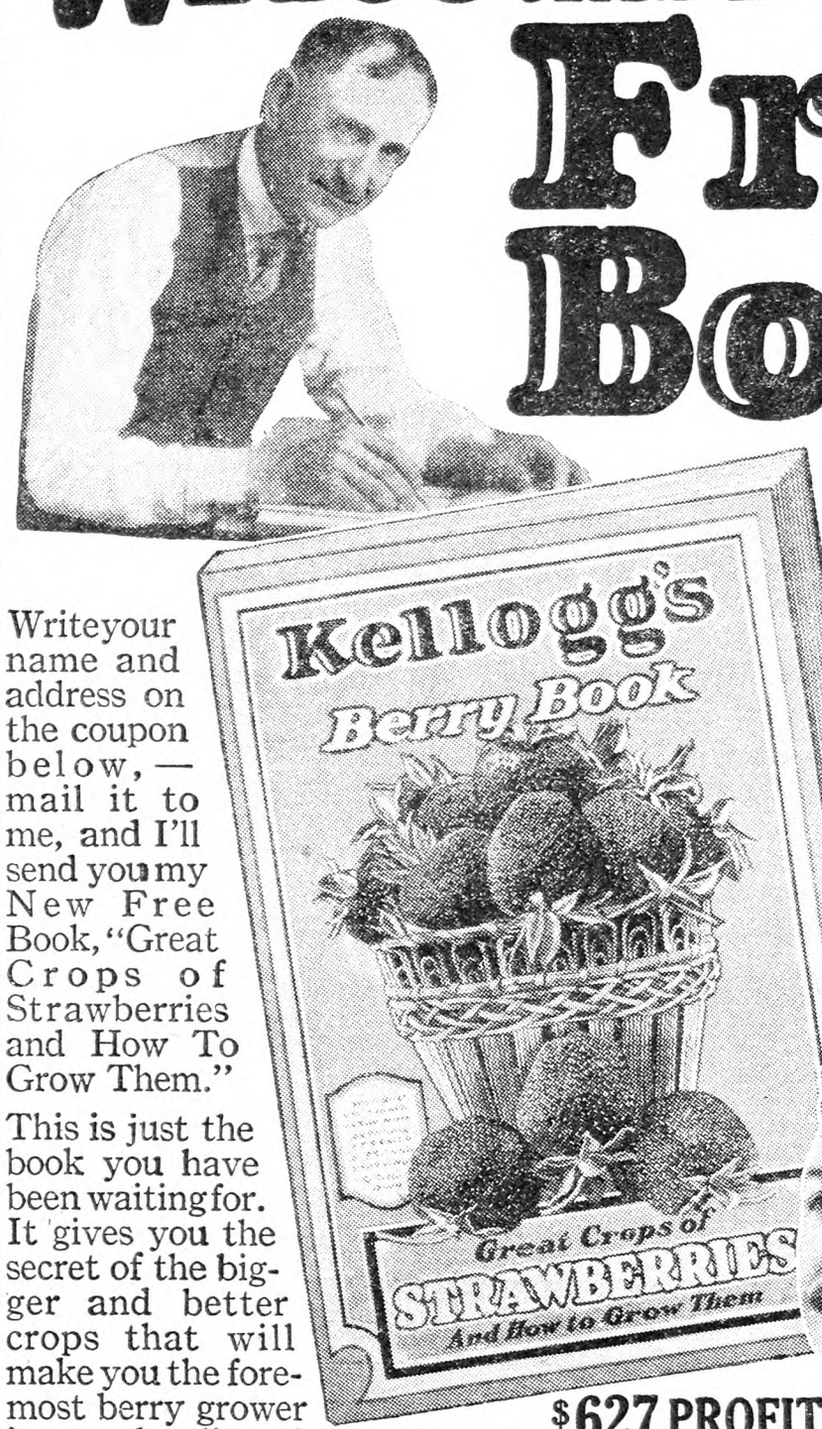

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Write your name and address on the coupon below,—mail it to me, and I'll send you my New Free Book, "Great Crops of Strawberries and How To Grow Them."

This is just the book you have been waiting for. It gives you the secret of the bigger and better crops that will make you the foremost berry grower in your locality. A special breed of Strawberry Plants, known as Kellogg's Thorobred Pedigree Plants are described in this book.

Just like Registered stock or Pure-bred poultry, these Thorobred Pedigree plants are plants that produce the biggest crops of fancy red berries and bring the highest prices. They are plants that are making $500 to $1200 per acre right along for hundreds and hundreds of growers. William Hileman, a Michigan farmer, built a $4000 barn with the profits from less than two acres. A. H. Reed, a successful poultryman of New York State, made $594 from only ¼ acre of them. He now says he is going to use chickens only as a side line to his Thorobred Pedigree Berries.

We show the picture here of a man who has made $627 clear profit from only ¼ acre of Thorobreds, and he had no experience to start with. What he learned about strawberries, he learned from my book.

$627 PROFIT From Only ¼ Acre

This is Hugo J. VonHagen, who made $627 profit from only ¼ acre of Kellogg Thorobred Pedigree Strawberry Plants. He says:

"The results from 2,000 plants were so wonderful, it surprised me. I had less than a quarter acre, and could have sold five times as many berries.

"We had marvelous berries, and the joke of it is, I did all the work myself, except picking. I had to retire from my profession on account of heart trouble, and here I am stronger and in better health than ever. You'd better advertise berry raising as a cure for nervous or broken-down people.

"My berries were sold at 10c to 15c MORE than competitors were charging. Our berries were so good looking and so much better in flavor and size, we could not fill the demand. Here is the result: sold 2863 quarts, total $777.03. On expenses, I had 3000 baskets @ 1c each—$30. Picking berries, $120.00. Total, $150.00. Net profit, $627.03."

Get Your Pencil

Get your pen or pencil now and fill in the coupon and mail it today. I'll send you my book at once. This book is instructive, helpful and inspiring. It tells how to grow the plants,—how to prepare soil,—how to set them and how to care for them. It will give you confidence in your own ability to make bigger profits from a small plot of ground than you ever made before. Fill in the coupon NOW. The book is FREE.

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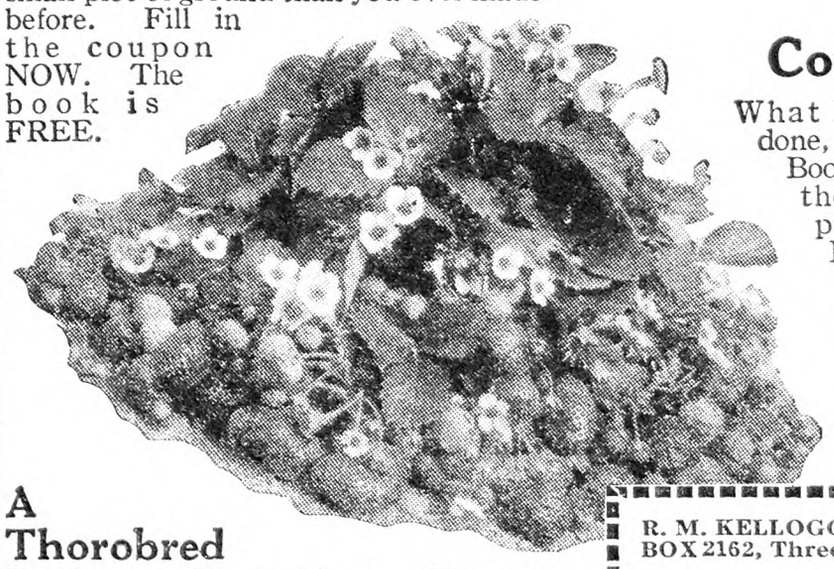
What Mr. VonHagen has done, you can do. Get this Book and learn all about these wonderful heavy producing Thorobred Pedigree Plants which have startled the strawberry world. Mail the coupon, or a post card will bring this book FREE and postpaid.



A Thorobred Pedigree Strawberry Plant

With plants like this one, is it any wonder Mr. VonHagen and others are making big profits? This is a Thorobred Pedigree Plant. The coupon will bring you my FREE Book which tells about these plants. Send for it now. (62)

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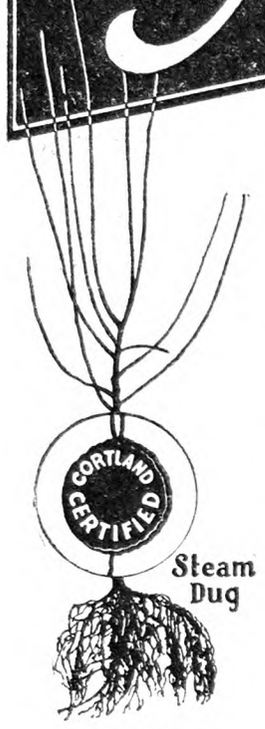

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Although we have the largest Nursery in the Eastern part of the United States our policy has never before included selling direct to the fruit grower, all our stock having been disposed of through other channels. This year we have made arrangements to take care of orders from individuals on a direct quotation basis.

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Points on Winter Pruning

The New Hampshire Station gives the following advice:

The swivel saw is becoming most popular for ordinary pruning work. Whatever implements are used, they should be kept sharp and make a clean cut, without leaving a stub.

In pruning old trees, care should be taken to thin out the small wood in the outside of the tree in order to admit more light. Thinning out the tree is a valuable help in scab control, and also keeps the tree more thrifty and productive. By pruning trees in Winter fruit growers can help avoid a rush in the Spring work, and December is ordinarily a time when the job can be done to advantage.

Sunflowers That Came up from Poultry Scratch Feed by a Barn in Maine. The Tallest Were 12 Feet High.

If any trees are affected by canker, all tools should be disinfected after cutting with a solution made of one 7.3 grain tablet of bichloride of mercury in a pint of water.

Ohio Corn Club Results

Eleven Ohio corn growers reported yields of 100 bushels per acre or over on each acre of 10-acre plots. The average for the 11 new corn club members was 118.85 bushels an acre.

Ira Marshall, Hardin County, this year holds for the third time, the world record in corn production, and leads the 100-bushel club with a yield of 157.77 bushels an acre. His son, Glenn, is second with 144.35 bushels. Third place went to Jay T. White, Montgomery County, with 133.43 bushels an acre. The other 1927 members of the club are: Omer Seibert, Fayette County, 127.69 bushels; J. H. Van Fossen, Licking County, 112 bushels; John Cannon, Fayette County, 110.29 bushels; Howard Eby, Montgomery County, 109.51 bushels; R. H. Hedges, Pickaway County, 107.54 bushels; Ernest E. Lynn, Muskingum County, 103.18 bushels; Mrs. F. E. Eichelberger, Fayette County, 101.60 bushels; John Clear, Butler County, 100.006 bushels. All records are based on 10-acre plots and moisture content of 20 per cent.

AMERICAN GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.—This is a practical little manual by Prof. Richard T. Muller of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It discusses materials and construction in accordance with modern practice, heating, ventilating, fuel and water supply. A really modern book on greenhouse construction is needed, and this book will be found very helpful. It is freely illustrated. Published by A. T. De La Mare Co., New York.

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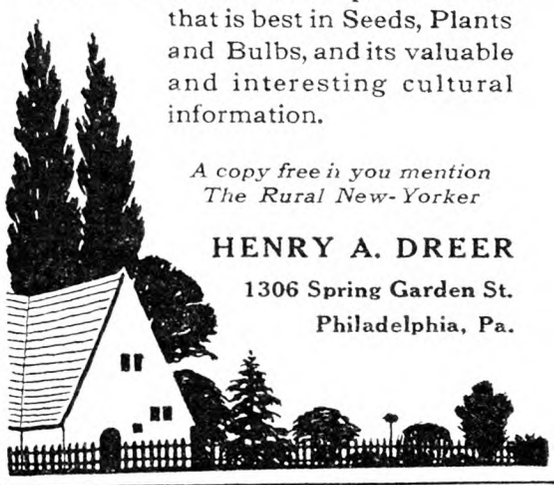

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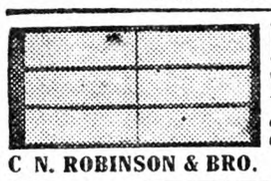

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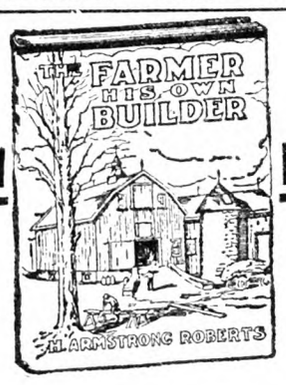

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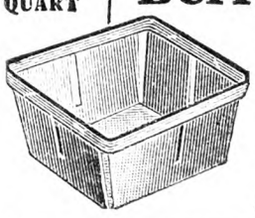

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Garden Bulletin Board

[Conducted by W. W. H. Experience and questions invited.]

Some Garden Expectations

I was going to say hopes, but why not make it stronger and *expect* that those Calochortus bulbs planted at the south end of the house are going to winter safely, and in Spring send up their slender stalks, crowned with flowers of exquisite beauty?

I learned of the Calochortus from my friend the late Dr. Van Fleet, who delighted to work with plants inclined to be capricious. He always had some bulbs or plants from the ends of the earth, supposed to be impossible of culture under our conditions, yet, handled with his skill, often yielding, possibly grudging results at times, but now and then magnificent full-measure bloom.

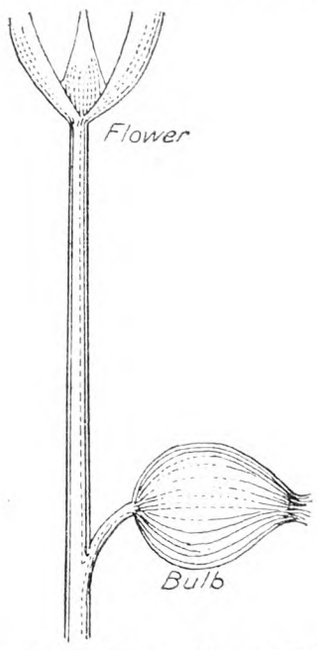
My Calochorti (called also Mariposa or Globe tulip) came from up in the foothills of Mendocino County, Cal., where that enthusiast in such plants, Carl Purdy, has a wonderful collection. My best bloom from them in Northern New Jersey has been where planted on the sunny side of an ash heap, which appeared to give them just the protection desired. They worked out when ready, so that one day when I happened along, there they were, waving bits of beauty that might have been left by the fairies.

Yes, they are well worth anticipation, as are also the pink Erythroniums, Camassias and Brodiaeas. It is not well, of course, to rely on rare bulbs for garden bloom. There must be the dependable Narcissus and Crocus and the early tulip and the Darwins, which linger with us so late.

The rose hips on Wichuraiana are now at their best—for the birds, and humans who know their delicious flavor. I go out before bedtime and eat a few—just two or three—not enough to rob the birds—and then I think of the large number of Dr. Van Fleet's hybrid roses having Wichuraiana parentage. Yes, perhaps he was more intimately acquainted with that wild rose than with any human being outside his own family.

But here is a contributor with a tulip curiosity.

Last Spring when going through our blossoming tulip garden I noticed a swelling on the stem of one of the tulips. After blooming season was over and the top died down, when digging up the bulbs I discovered that the swelling on that one tulip had developed into a "perfect" bulb over an inch in diameter and had formed on



The Bulb That Grew Above Ground

the flowering stem six or seven inches above the ground. Under ground were three new one-inch bulbs.

I planted them separately last Fall to see if the freak performance would repeat itself. The bulb that grew above ground I gave a special place.

Monroe Co., N. Y. AUGUST RHODE.

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Many other new and improved varieties are offered this season. All are carefully described in our catalog, which is sent free. Also **Farm Seeds** of the highest quality and **Certified Seed Potatoes.**

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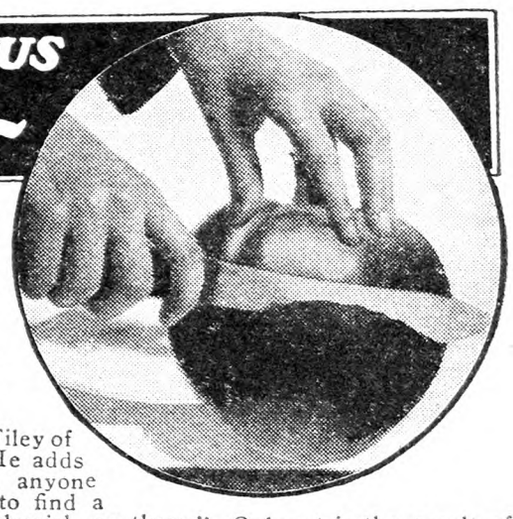

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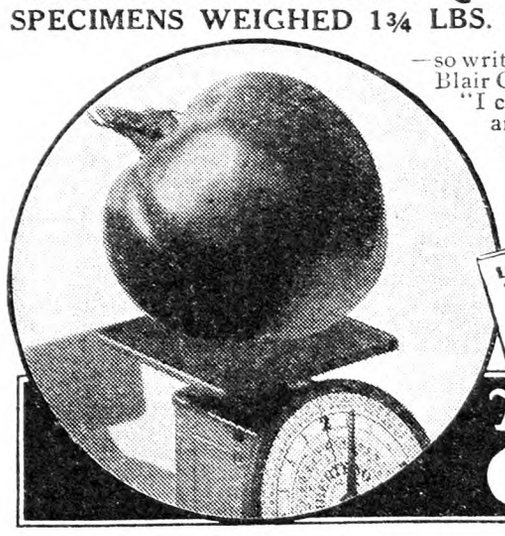

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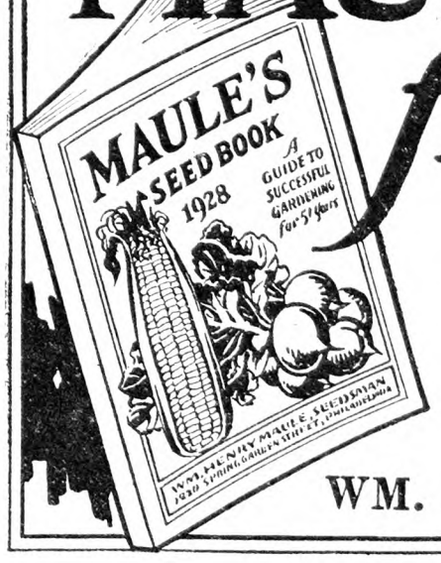

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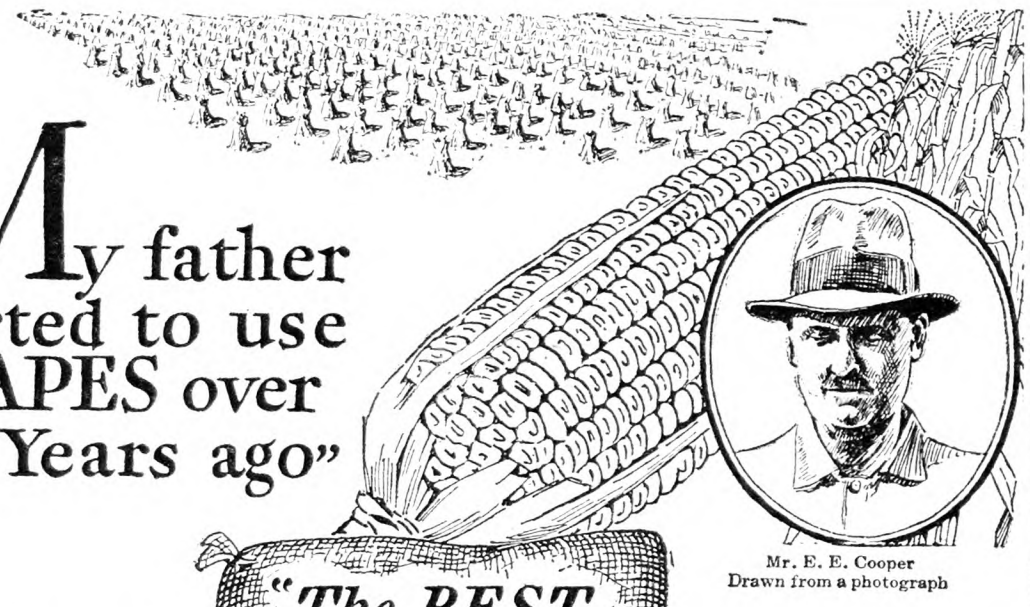

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Drawn from a photograph

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Horticultural Notes

Missouri Notes

I am just getting ready to sow flower seeds. A queer time, some may say, but experience has shown that the seeds of certain flowers produce earlier and stronger plants when sown just before Winter or in Winter. It is a common sight to find seedlings that have germinated from seeds dropped by a plant the year before and receiving only such covering as the elements gave them. Here is my list: Delphiniums, annual and perennial; candytuft, snapdragon, sweet peas, Verbena, Petunia, poppy, Cosmos, Phlox Drummondi, Gypsophila, Calendula, Calliopsis, Dianthus in variety, lupins, Centaurea and this by no means exhausts the total number. Varieties suitable for cut flowers are what I choose first. These seeds could have been sown earlier, but there is always a risk that some of them may germinate before Winter if an unusually warm spell comes, and that would be fatal to their lives. As the soil in December is usually too wet or is frozen, I simply sow the seed in drill rows on the top of a smooth bed and then sprinkle over them some well-rotted manure. Last year was my first trial of this system and it was quite successful. Seeds of the annual larkspur germinate early Fall and become plants several inches high by Winter, which they have always passed through here with perfect safety. What lower degree of cold they could endure I could not guess but 12 degrees below zero does not harm them here. I don't think it is generally known that the perennial form of the Delphinium belongs on the list of Fall-sown seeds. I did not know this till a friend in Northern Wisconsin told me that he regularly sowed it in October in drill rows ½ in. deep and applied no mulch. The seedlings appeared about the first of May. I guess that October there would approximate December here in Southeast Missouri.

Yesterday we began mulching and continued on today. The naked beds where tulips and Narcissus were planted this Fall were covered with a dressing of well-rotted manure. By the way, we discovered daffodils coming up this fifteenth of December, and tulips regularly appear in January or early February. How a new succulent growth like their tops can endure without injury zero and below zero temperature is one of nature's mysteries. The scientist may perhaps discover under his microscope minute points of difference in the character of leaf formation, but this leaves the riddle just as far from being solved. Plants from seed that was not able to germinate till late Summer omit their Spring growth and hasten to make seed when only a few inches high. I had often wondered how God spoke to these plants and warned them that their time for reproducing was short. Now come scientists and tell us that the shorter hours of sunlight are the warning that the plants understand and obey. But that leaves quite unanswered the question of how these plants were taught the significance of this warning. Another mystery I have noted is the regular germination of certain weeds in early Fall. How was it possible for these seeds to resist the usual agents of germination, heat and moisture? In what way did God speak to them and promise that as a reward they should live through the snow and ice of the Winter and in the Spring should grow into big lusty plants? There are many things that the microscope cannot reveal. A material thing, it reveals only the material.

Noticing that some waste motor oil spilled on the lawn, killed the grass and left the ground bare, we concluded to try it on a patch of Bermuda grass. A filling station that had recently drained a number of crank cases offered to give us a large quantity. I cannot until the growing season comes speak of results, but I have confidence in its success. It has been proven that motor oil is effective against wild garlic, a widespread pest in the Middle West, but where large fields are infested, the cost would be prohibitive. Now comes a new chemical recommended as highly effective against quack grass, of the same nature as Bermuda. It is sodium chlorate, "a non-poisonous compound used at the rate of 1 lb. per gallon of water and applied in quantity of 100 gallons per acre, costing only seven cents per pound." It is also deadly to the Canada thistle and wild morning-glory.

L. R. JOHNSON.

Measuring Hay in Mow

Can you tell me how much hay is in a hay bay that measures 6 ft. high, 12 ft. square? Also one that is 14 ft. high, 12 ft. square? The hay was put in when it was cut last June, just dropped in off the fork. G. H.

Hay runs into money so rapidly that it is much better to weigh than estimate, if there is a scale anywhere near. The common rule for such estimates is that from 480 to 520 cu. ft. of mow space makes a ton. Taking 500 as an average, the first would be about 1 3-5 tons, and the second, 4 3-5. If the first mow is the remnant of a deeper body of hay that last 6 ft. may be nearly as hard as though baled. Consideration must be given this matter of a partial mow where estimating. The average mentioned applies where the top of loose hay is intact.

A Farming Question

Could you tell me which States are the best for farming? I have a farm here in Massachusetts, but I can't make it pay. I now work in the shop, but it does not agree with me. I would like to go somewhere where I could make my living on the farm. I have five children. I would have a capital of $3,000 to start with. A. P.

Massachusetts has great opportunities, and so have all the New England States. Their farms have supported families and are still doing so, and in the past money has been saved and sent to other localities for investment—perhaps too much of this sort of thing has been done for the good of the farms.

However, one can make a failure as well as a success in any State. It is merely a matter of raising the wrong crops or going at the work in the wrong way. One who is not familiar with a locality should notice very carefully what others who are apparently successful are doing and use caution about trying new plans. One who can not do farming successfully on tillable land in Massachusetts is not likely to do any better in another State—until he learns what the trouble is.

Treatment of Algae

On page 1527 appears an article on "Destroying Algæ in Spring." I have had no experience in destroying, but have been quite successful in preventing its growth. We have several springs on our place; some years ago I built a concrete reservoir below one large one to insure larger head for quick and sure call. Before covering was completed the algæ formed and was present constantly until the cover was completed. Below another spring which has been covered for years is an open barrel where the algæ forms, but it never is present in the spring itself. I omitted saying that after the covering was put on the reservoir no algæ has ever appeared. I think that the algæ will not form in the dark.

Pennsylvania. F. L. ESTABROOK.

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Recollections and Observations

A Farm Home

I like to think of grandfather's farm, up in the hill country of eastern New York. There were 150 acres, more or less rolling, two fields being considerably in the line of more rather than less, where the old joke about needing a one-legged man for convenience in cradling the rye on the sidehills was quite fitting. Those steep hill fields were usually pastured, but, when the grass "ran out," they had to be put into rye and seeded again.

The other fields were more workable, some with sandy knolls made by the swish and whirl of melting glacial ice. Other fields were slaty, beautiful land to till, light and easily kept in "good

Geraldine Plumb, Aged Three, Helping Harvest Bananas in Palm Beach Co., Florida

heart," where the rotation of corn, oats, rye and clover worked to perfection. The ripening ears of yellow Dutton corn stuck out into the rows and toward harvest time bent over with their weight, so that they had to be pushed aside as one walked through the rows. Looking over the cornfield was favorite Sunday afternoon diversion at that time of year, often accompanied by visitors who happened along and stopped to see how the corn was "earing."

Then there was a long field on low ground where the brook ran through—natural meadow, "old bottom" that gave strong new-mown hay fragrance, when cut and ready to haul into the barn. The grass at the bottom usually harbored many nests of bumblebees, which made things lively when stirred up.

Farther up the stream was the "swamp lot," too wet and stony to plow, but excellent pasture, and that part of the brook full of holes, and under-rock places and ripply spots, where the speckled trout lay.

Across the brook and up the hill a little way was woodland, through parts of which ran a string of erratic rocks dropped by the glacier at some far-off period.

So much for the farm, where grandfather and grandmother spent 60 years of industrious and contented life. At first the household consisted of three —the husband and wife, and the wife's mother, my great-grandmother Scott, left a widow in early married life. Grandma Scott was skilled in spinning and weaving. Wool from the family flock was scoured and carded at the local mill, and the homespun and hand-woven cloth was turned into the family apparel, the "Sunday clothes" being made by a tailor who went around the neighborhood for that purpose. Enough flax for home use was grown on the farm. This when dressed, spun and woven, made the fine table linen for which Grandma Scott was famous, some plain and other figured with fancy designs. And then there was the sturdy unbleached linen, from which the "linen pants" and coats for Summer wear were made.

Three boys and a girl came to this busy and pleasant home. Some time later I may set down from memory some of the happenings of their childhood and growing up. K. R.

Thoughts About Farmers and Farming

In our advanced age and at the rapid pace we are moving, scientific and economic production is of utmost importance. But there is something higher connected with life upon the farm than crop production, something of greater importance than profit we can make by our farm operations. The men and women of the farm and the rural communities themselves; the boys and girls who go forth and bring fresh vigor and strong new blood into the towns and cities, are of greater importance to society at large and to the life of the nation than the crops they produce.

Let us realize that agriculture is more than a profession, more than the production of crops. It is a life, the most vital of all industries, a great and living world with special interests in the field of State and national legislation, and with special problems as broad and varied as human life itself.

It is important to keep in mind the farm people themselves rather than the crops they produce; to give the people something of an elevating nature, something that will fill the minds of the rising generation of farmers with new aspirations, higher ideals of life and living, and to inspire them with a realization that they are a vital part of the nation and entitled to all the rights and comforts of any other class.

Let us have a rural population, of whom Sir William Jones speaks in his poem, "What constitutes a State." Men, high-minded men—men who their duties know—know their rights, and we care not who rules the nation. The country will be safe and the question of farm relief will be solved.

JOHN SHOENER.

A Daughter of the Soil

Mrs. Polly White, of Kodak, Tenn., now in her 110th year, attributes her longevity and good health to having spent her life in the open next to nature. She has always lived in the country where

Mrs. Polly White of Tennessee, Aged 110

she gets plenty of good fresh air and lots of good fresh vegetables.

"If you live in a healthy place you're apt to be healthy," she declared.

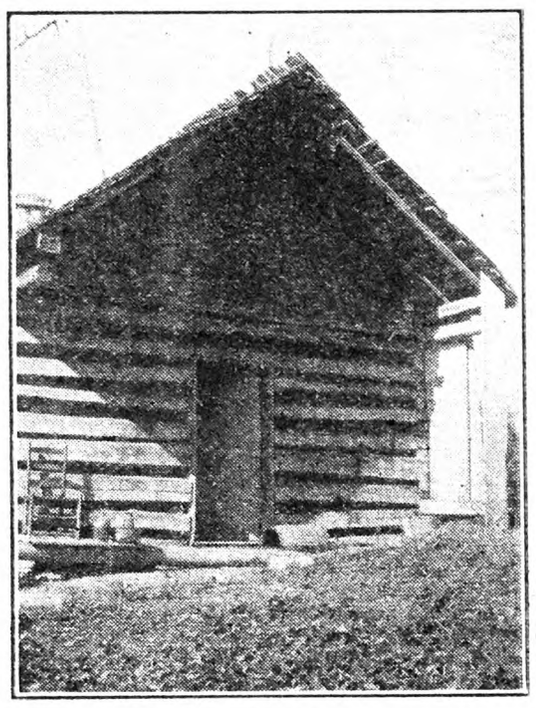
Her sight and hearing still good, mentally keenly alert, "Aunt Polly" is certainly a most convincing proof of what the simple life can do. JOSEPH SHELDON.

Tennessee.

Two Farm Boys Spend the Night with Wild Animals

When I was a young men I lived on a farm in Oxford Co., Maine. One year my father bought the standing grass on an abandoned farm way back in the woods under the mountain. The former owner had cleared up the nice little farm, set out a small orchard and put the land in shape to cut a few tons of good hay, but for some reason he had given up the idea of living there longer, and had moved to more civilized surroundings. As the road was so rough one could not haul hay out on the bare ground, but must get it on a sled in the Winter, and it was necessary for us to store it in a small barn the man had constructed. Dad had a boy about my age who worked for him, and one night we decided to stay up and sleep in the old barn, boy-like, for we were ready for anything new in the line of sport.

As it was quite a while before dark we decided to go to the brook and



Aunt Polly White's Home

catch some trout. The water from that brook ran down through the woods, and was joined by other brooks, finally making a large pond. A river flowed from this pond and tumbled along, finally joining the little Androscoggin on its way to the sea. I afterwards caught hundreds of trout in those prolific waters and enjoyed it very much. I am equally strong on hunting and have had great sport shooting over a good English pointer in New England and also on the prairies of the West. Of course we had brought our fish lines with us, for we never knew what might turn up and it would be awkward not to be prepared. We caught some grasshoppers, for trout are on the lookout for a bewildered grasshopper that drops into the water. We also took along a few angleworms. With the bait secured we next cut some poles and started for the brook.

We did not have a fancy rod and reel with us, but we most certainly had a full assortment of flies, mosquitoes and other winged performers in abundance. We also had the spirit of the game and got the trout. My sympathy goes out to the boy who has never had the thrills of pleasure one feels in following a brook down through the woods winding to the meadow below, covered with the beautiful flowers of every color, and caught the sweet fragrance in the pure air, heard the musical trill of the birds as they happily flit from bush to bush, and the saucy catbird and red squirrels scolding one for trespassing on their domain.

Since then it has been my happy lot to fish in many waters with the latest and best split bamboo rods, German silver reels, braided silk lines and all that goes with a first-class outfit, but we got the thrills and pleasure even though our fishing tackle was of the plebeian order.

We returned to the farm for the night anticipating a restful sleep in our luxurious quarters in the dilapidated old barn, a small open scaffold for our chamber, containing an abundance of fragrant clover hay. Our life-saving equipment consisted of one heavy six-cylinder Colt's revolver, the very serviceable arm of the Civil War.

I had been shooting woodpeckers and other live objects and felt quite brave, although the old barn offered but little safety, as the lower boards were missing in many places. However, after more or less jokes about the brave way we proposed to act if bruin was reckless enough to call on us, we hung the old lantern on a rafter nearby, not so much to help the bears find us, as to give us a light to see better just what we were in for. The men before leaving told us that the bears would be in the old barn during the night and had tried to frighten us. We did not think seriously of it when they went off but as it grew darker and more gloomy we thought some of what might occur. Finally we hit the hay, as old hunters say, with more or less misgivings as to what kind of an adventure we had committed ourselves.

Notwithstanding I had been somewhat carefully guided along the paths of rectitude I had hardly arrived to the point where I could leave all my cares and troubles to a kind and beneficent Providence. I did, however, calm down and was soundly sleeping and most surely a boy of my age can especially after the hard work and the fishing trip.

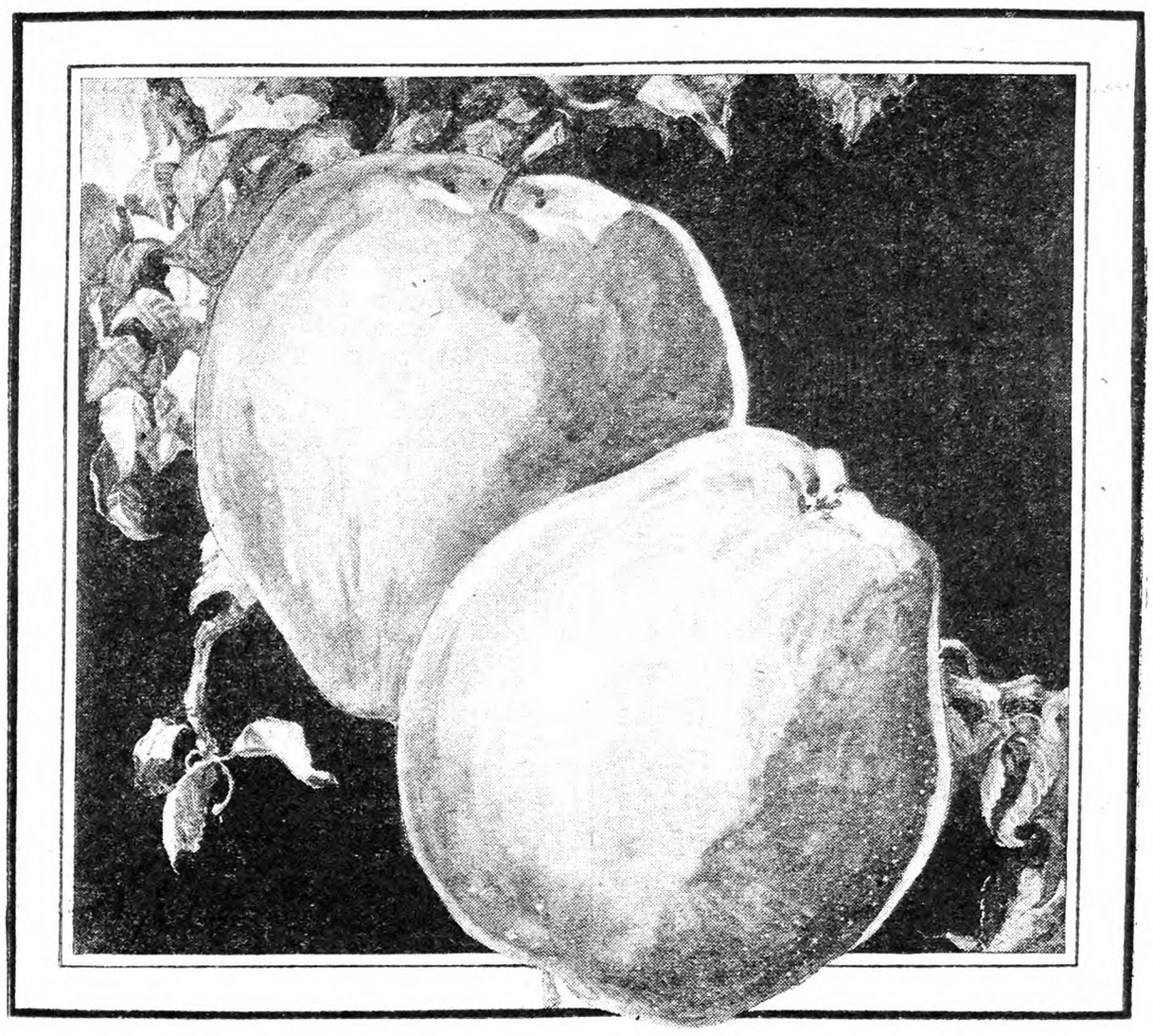
Some time later in the night I thought a cyclone had struck our shelter, and I opened by eyes and looked into the pale frightened face of my boy friend, who was shaking me and tremblingly trying to inform me the enemy had arrived. He was holding the deadly revolver in his shaking hand. I reached out and relieved him of that part of his trouble, fully resolved to sell our lives as dearly as possible. In the meantime whatever the animals were that had disturbed our quiet repose, they were certainly clawing, so it seemed to us, at the lower part of our temporary sleeping apartment. We could see nothing, for the little glimmer of the lantern made the rest of our quarters very dark. We held our position, waiting to see an expected head come in sight, but it did not come, and after numerous grunts and much sniffing around, the enemy sought safety in flight, leaving us in a little safer condition than it seemed to me we had been occupying. We calmed down, and I remember the men woke us up to eat the nice breakfast which they brought us and we filled up and took our place in the business of the day, not, however, until the men had shot off their joking spirit. I can see that little clearing plainly to this day, with the tall forest all around us, and can almost hear the birds singing and get the fragrance of the flowers and new mown hay. The distant mountains with the blue haze hanging around them had made a beautiful perspective that would have pleased anyone with good red corpuscles in his blood.

That little farm is all grown up to a forest, the little brook still runs along, but the beautiful speckled trout have about all disappeared. Now the original forests are covering that country, the bears are surely there. We had a great feast of fine trout for dinner, for we had put our string of trout in the cold spring.

I have never felt sure about the bears that night, although the men joked us and said they were hedgehogs, but there were signs of bears all around, and the apple trees were scratched and broken in a manner that bears only could have done. However, from what I have learned about bears since then I do not believe they would have bothered us, but we did not have that confidence on that occasion.

This little brook where my boy friend and I caught the handsome brook trout was the innocent cause of assisting in a very sad catastrophe. In the Spring of the year when the huge amount of snow commences to melt, assisted by the heavy Spring rains which are a regular annual occurrence, this little brook that mingles with the other waters forms a river that becomes a raging flood which the farmers have to cross to reach the village. About six miles from the deserted farm a stout wooden bridge stood, and a farmer returning from the village in the early evening did not perceive the condition the raging waters had caused, and drove his horses up on the bridge that had become so weakened it gave way and precipitated the horses, sled and himself into the torrent. Of course he was helpless, and when the flood subsided his body was found in the crotch of a tree some little distance away and the horses and sled were also found. It was a sad accident that the bread-winner of the family and the horses that were to do the approaching Spring work were gone, leaving the wife and two girls in a destitute condition, for he was a poor man who just managed to get along. Of course the neighbors assisted them what they could. J. R. M.

New York.



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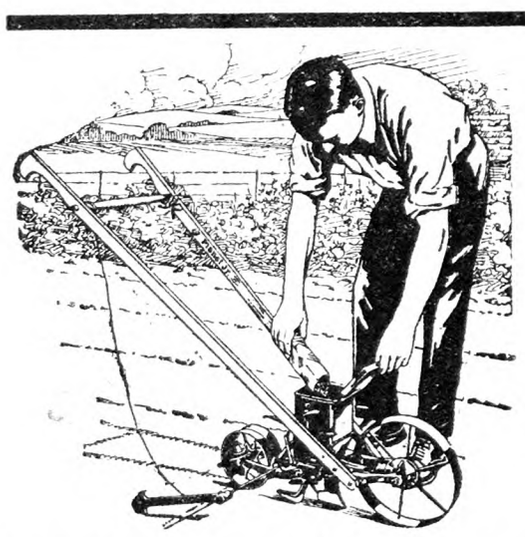

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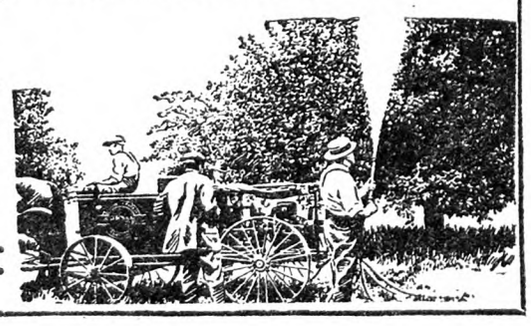

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In Foreign Fields and Markets

Of the two great markets for general produce in London, Covent Garden is the oldest and the best known, but the newer market at Spitalfields is somewhat more up to date and will be larger by far, with the addition of new buildings expected to be completed within the year. Then this market will have eight acres of floor space available under cover, and a larger area outside. The roadways extend right into the buildings, permitting trucks to bring the produce right up to the stands for the unloading.

In catering for country trade Spitalfields is now a rival of Covent Garden. With the aid of motor trucks, the area supplied has extended now far beyond the limits of greater London and buyers from small country towns are becoming more numerous. Supplies of homegrown fruit are drawn from all producing areas of England, particularly from the Eastern counties. Some foreign fruit is now sold by auction at this market. It is really more convenient and modern than Covent Garden and with the new additions it is quite likely to outgrow its older neighbor. The improvements will double its capacity and the new ways of approach are likely to reduce the traffic jam now prevailing.

At present the market handles 1,500 tons of produce daily, fruits and vegetables comprising the great bulk of the supply. The most striking difference as compared with American markets is the style of packages which except for imported goods are mostly of the returnable kind, including willowware, lugs, baskets and hampers. The streets about the markets are tremendously crowded, but everybody seems good-natured. The market helper, pushing along a cart or carrying packages on his back, is likely to say, "please," or something of the kind when he asks the crowd to make way. Pictures of the market at Spitalfields now would give little idea of its appearance a few months later, when pending changes have been finished.

Covent Garden market also is to be overhauled. It needs such action greatly, to afford more room. Immense quantities of American fruit are sold, but the facilities for the London apple auctions are behind the times. The London auctioneers do not hurry. They hang on to get the last penny out of bidders for American apples and pears. Sales are made by sample barrels or boxes of each lot, opened on the auction platform.

The auction sales of American apples are a big feature during Fall and Winter. A large proportion of the sales are reshipped to other markets, but of late years the tendency has been towards an increase of direct shipments to various ports, thus avoiding handling and freight charges from London. On the other hand motor trucks serve the area within 50 miles of London, thus increasing the range of territory quickly and easily supplied from Covent Garden. In the line of expensive, choice and out-of-season fruit, this market provides a part of the supply of the whole of the British island and even some foreign markets. Produce of this kind includes hothouse grapes, strawberries, figs, peaches, tomatoes, also consignments of the early high-priced outdoor berries and vegetables. No other market handles these expensive products in such quantities.

The tremendous business carried on gives the market a crowded, cluttered appearance. It seems that the diversion of some of the imported stuff to smaller markets ought to result in quicker service, less handling and considerable saving to shippers and consumers. Streets are narrow; the motor trucks have a hard time in getting through during the busy hours. Of course the bulk of the supplies are of homegrown produce for the requirements of London and the territory within trucking distance.

Public markets throughout England are controlled by special market committees, which are under the advice and supervision of the market superintendent. They are regulated in sanitary measures by the Minister of Health. Private markets are under direct personal ownership and the stalls rented at rates running from 18 to 75c per square yard per week, as reported in five of the principal cities. Much local produce is sold from carts or trucks, and this feature of the trade has been increasing in recent seasons. There are 1,345 agricultural markets of various kinds in England and Wales. About one-third of them are public markets, but one-half of the wholesale markets are under private ownership.

One-third of the fruits and vegetables in four midland counties are sold in local auctions. This section is a land of small growers and the produce is owned privately or by cooperative societies. They find the auction a convenient means of disposal. Produce is seldom sold in this way in the eastern counties and in Kent, where the larger growers of those sections sell directly to local dealers or make direct consignments to city markets. The auction sales are supported by tolls charged on each package sold, and the rent charged for wagon parking space.

Farmers of England and Wales sell about $1,000,000,000 worth of produce every year, according to information from English sources. About one-third of the value is in live stock, dairy produce comes next, with one-quarter of the total, followed by poultry, eggs, and wool. General farm crops amount to 10 per cent of the total and about the same percentage is fruit, vegetables and honey. It appears that the average farm production is about $40 per acre, from the tillage and mowing land. The acreage of farm land has remained about the same for the past 35 years. G. B. F.

License for Lunch-room

I own a building 42x26 ft. on a State road, which has been used for a restaurant for the past five years. Last year the township committee passed an ordinance requiring places where food was consumed on premises to take out a license, which fee is $50 per year. A few months ago I rented the restaurant to a man, but the township committee refused to give him a license, as they had passed a resolution not to issue any more licenses for the present year. Under the circumstances is it legal to refuse a license when there have been no convictions against the place? As there were only two committeemen present, the third having resigned, was this act legal? Would an ex-service man be compelled to pay this fee? Has the State Board of Health any supervision over these road stands? J. G. L.

New Jersey.

I would advise that you make formal application to the mayor and council for the license to run the restaurant. In the event they refuse to give you the license, it would be advisable for you to consult an attorney and secure a writ of mandamus compelling the township committee to issue this license.

There is a provision in the laws of the State of New Jersey as follows:

"Section 1. Every honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine of the military or naval service of the United States who is a resident of this State shall have the right to hawk, peddle and vend any goods, wares or merchandise or solicit trade within this State by procuring a license for that purpose to be issued as herein provided.

"Sec. 2. On the presentation to the clerk of any county in which any soldier, sailor or marine may reside, of a certificate of discharge from the army or navy of the United States, such county clerk shall issue without cost to such soldier, sailor or marine a license certifying him to be entitled to the benefits of this act."

Without having the borough ordinances before me, it is impossible for me to see if the wording of the act differs in any way from the provisions of the above law. I believe, however, in the usual case that a veteran would not be compelled to secure a license. H. R.

Division of Inheritance

To whom would the part of an estate left by a maiden sister to one brother and two sisters go if one of the heirs should die before the estate is settled? One sister has a husband and no children living or dead, the others have two children each living, also husband and wife. Could each make a will in regard to their inheritance before receiving it? A. W. R.

New York.

If the inheritance actually vested, any one of the parties could dispose of his interest before they received the actual inheritance. You will need a lawyer to prepare your will and you had better consult with him. N. T.

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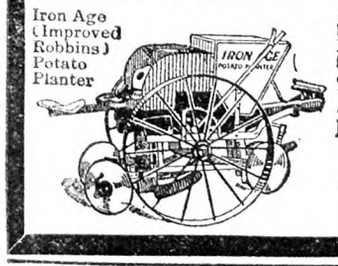

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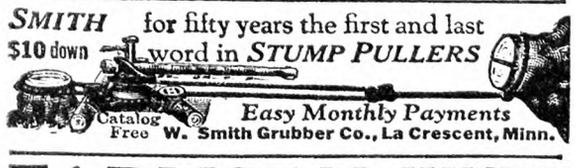

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Why Cultivate Corn, and How?

[It may seem out of season to talk about corn cultivation now, but here are some notes worth thinking about before the next cornfield is under way:]

A few decades ago it was the custom among farmers in many places to practice deep cultivation of corn and other crops grown in a similar way. Then the scientific men came along, discovered the value of a dust mulch in retaining moisture, and advocated frequent and shallow cultivation. The frequency was for maintaining a dust mulch and the shallowness was to avoid destroying the roots. Those farmers who through inertia or plain bullheadedness did not adopt the practice advocated were apt to be severely criticized.

But the scientific findings, while accurate as far as they went, really did not go far enough. The different methods of cultivation had not actually been tried out against each other in the field, with the ultimate yield of the crop as the measure of their value. And so, while advocating those practices which the best information of the time seemed to favor, the crop experts at a number of experiment stations set about it to discover just why cultivation increases yields and what methods of cultivation are most profitable. We are now hearing the results from a number of these experiments.

One of the latest reports on this subject is by Martin Nelson and C. K. McClelland, of the Arkansas Experiment Station. This report (Bulletin 219) deals with 19 years of experiments in corn cultivation. The authors do not claim that their results are applicable outside of Arkansas, but they agree in some essential features with similar work done elsewhere. For this reason they can at least be considered suggestive for farmers in other States. The importance of weed killing, the importance of frequent cultivation, shallow vs. deep cultivation and combinations of the two, time to begin cultivation, and time to lay by were all given attention.

IMPORTANCE OF WEED KILLING.—The importance of the weed-killing accomplished by cultivation was studied by leaving some plots entirely uncultivated, by scraping the weeds off others with a hoe, and by destroying the weeds on still others by the particular methods of cultivation under trial. The method which was taken as a standard for comparing the yields of all plots was that of "cultivation of medium depth, about 3 in., continued until the corn tasseled." As an average of 17 trials the plots on which no cultivation was practiced and the weeds consequently grew produced 31.3 bushels less per acre than the checks. On the other hand a loss of only 2.3 bushels per acre occurred as an average of 25 trials where the weeds were scraped off with a hoe but no other cultivation given. As it turned out that the check method of cultivation was one of the best used it is clear that except for weed control it would hardly pay to cultivate corn at all under the conditions in which the experiments were conducted. Evidently, therefore, weed destruction is the biggest thing which cultivation does for the corn crop. This conclusion is verified by work done in a number of other places also.

IMPORTANCE OF FREQUENT CULTIVATION.—The value of cultivating a good many times more than is usually done was studied during some of the seasons. No very significant differences in yield were secured. It would seem that nothing much in the way of increased yield can be expected by increasing the number of cultivations beyond that necessary for adequate weed control. When it is considered that each such cultivation adds to the cost of producing the crop the answer to the question as to whether or not it would pay is very clear.

SHALLOW VS. DEEP CULTIVATION.—Contrary to current opinion very shallow cultivation, about 1 in. deep, did not show itself superior either to moderately deep or to very deep cultivation. Very deep cultivation in this instance means 5 or 6 in. deep. In the words of the authors, "Very shallow cultivation, much recommended as a panacea in production practices, resulted in 15 tests in an average loss of two bushels per acre over the yield of checks. The average of results from very deep cultivation in 25 tests was 1.87 bushels per acre below checks. In other words, the 25 tests of deep cultivation resulted in a loss per acre not quite equal to the average loss from 15 tests, of very shallow cultivation. The method described as medium deep cultivation resulted in 15 tests in an increase of one bushel per acre. This method was only slightly different from the method used as check."

Elsewhere the authors point out, as a conclusion from these results, that if it should become necessary to cultivate deeply in order to improve the texture of the soil it can be done without hazard to the crop, and that root-pruning from very late or very deep cultivation does not seem to be as injurious as the usual amount of weeds.

Deep cultivation early changing to shallow later, and shallow cultivation early changing to deep later gave the same results—a small increase over the checks.

It is interesting to note that deep cultivation, which has generally been supposed not to be well adapted to conserv-

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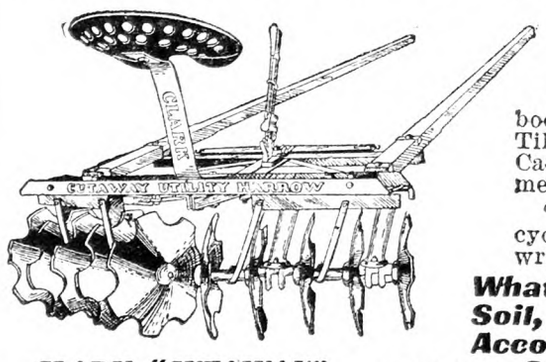

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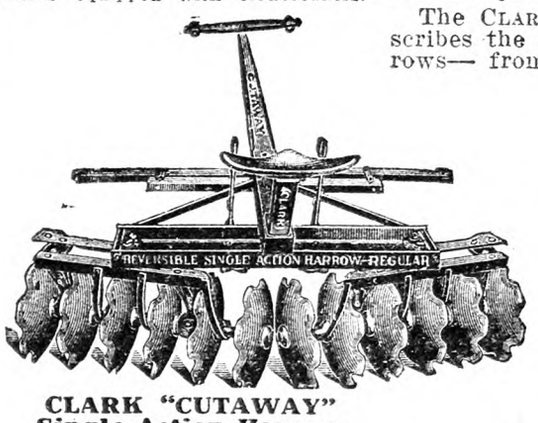

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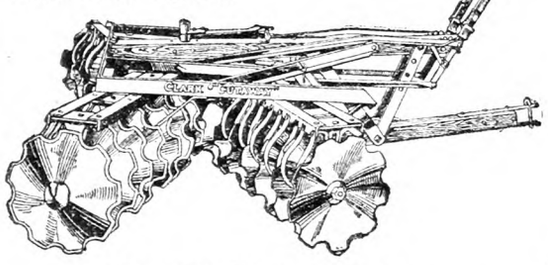

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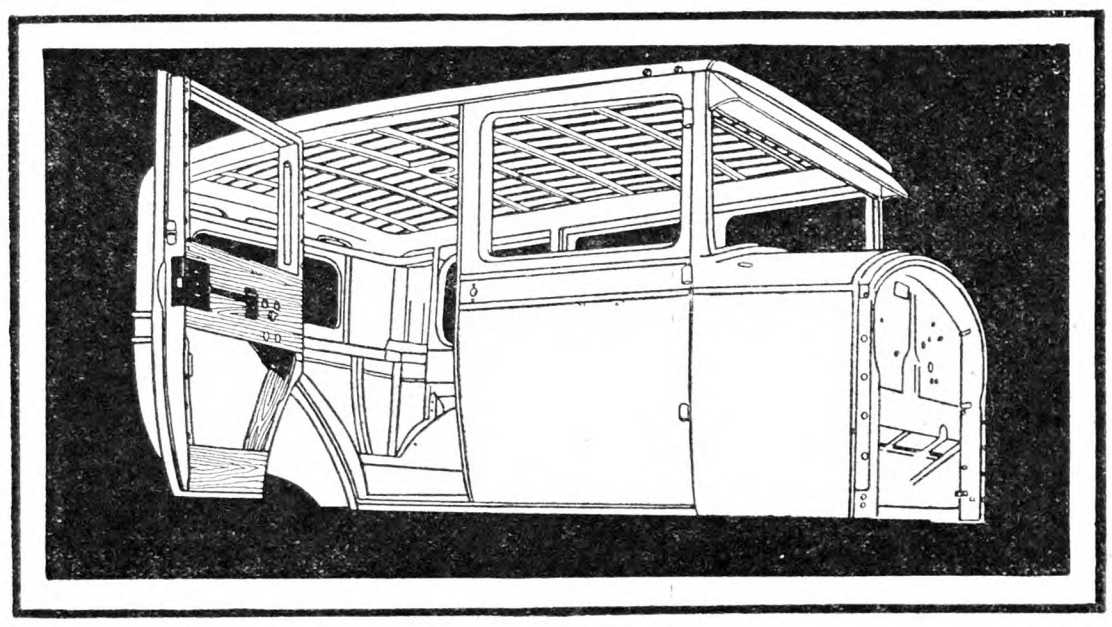

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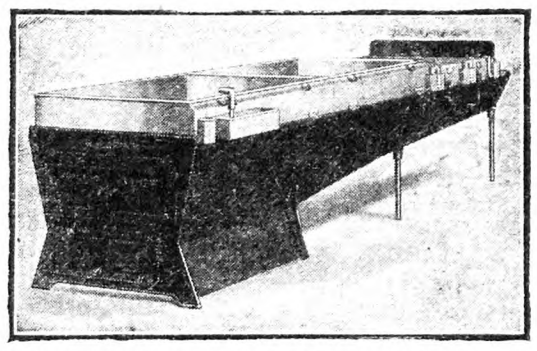

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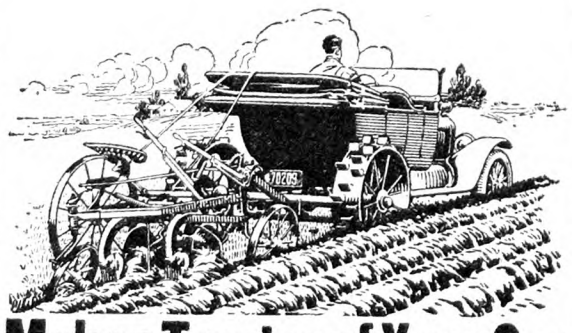

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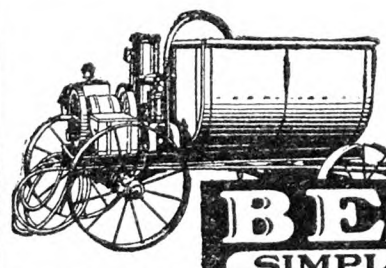

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ing the moisture, made some of its best comparative records in dry years. A partial explanation of this fact may lie in the fact that "By the time corn has tasseled, surplus soil moisture is consumed to the point where soil mulches have little to conserve".

TIME TO BEGIN CULTIVATION.—Methods of cultivating corn have been advocated in some places whereby the young plants are retarded in growth for a time and later stimulated with the idea of reducing vegetative growth and stimulating the production of ears. In order to determine the suitability of such methods for Arkansas, cultivation was delayed for varying periods on a number of plots during several seasons. The results indicate that cultivation may be delayed for as much as four weeks without affecting the yield much either way over a number of years. Longer periods of delay, however, almost invariable produced a decrease in yield. A delay of six weeks, in six trials, produced an average loss of 5.1 bushels; eight weeks, in 12 trials, a loss of 8.4 bushels; and 12 weeks, in five trials, a loss of 5 bushels. The addition of fertilizer after 12 weeks of neglect brought the yield almost back to normal (five trials).

These yields should not be compared too rigidly with each other, but the fact remains that any considerable early neglect will lead to appreciable loss. In the words of the authors, "It would seem that the fact is clearly indicated that *any neglect* of the corn plant after it has begun to grow can be attended only by reduced yields" and that "these results also indicate that there can be no retardation of growth of the corn crop under conditions prevailing in the State without material loss, bearing out the fact that the corn crop must be kept growing steadily from the beginning until maturity if the best development is to be realized".

WHEN AND HOW TO LAY BY.—A number of times and methods of laying by were tried. The results are best given in the words of the authors themselves:

"Laying by corn when it was 2 ft. high, after having received three or possibly four cultivations, resulted in a loss of about six bushels per acre as an average from 14 or more years' trial. Medium cultivation, laying by when the crop was about waist high, resulted in average results for 12 or more years of a little less than one bushel per acre loss for the period. Medium cultivation until roasting ear stage gave results with a final average from 16 trials slightly above the yield obtained from the checks. Average cultivation laying by deep when corn was waist high was attended by the surprising results of increases in most years, with an average of over two bushels per acre increase, from nine years' trial. It appeared that the deep cultivation as a final one did not prove serious in the matter of root pruning, but did help to provide conditions favorable for growth, and was effective in the destruction of weeds. Laying by deep when tasseled appeared to be a less desirable method than laying by deep waist high. Laying by deep at roasting ear stage gave fluctuating results, with an average for eight years of slightly less than the checks."

HOW CULTIVATE CORN.—In the light of these findings, what is the best schedule of cultivations which a corn grower can follow in producing his crop in order to make the most profit from it? In order to answer this question he will have to weigh the cost of each operation against the probable returns from it, and determine whether or not a profit is likely. No one else can do it for him without knowing in detail the conditions under which he works. There are a few general rules which stand out clearly, however, and are worth being heeded.

In the first place, the results indicate and the practical experience of farmers in general proves that at least some cultivation is absolutely necessary in order to get rid of the weeds. Otherwise the crop is a failure. In the second place, it seems that little increase in yield can be expected from cultivating much oftener or longer in the season than is necessary for weed control.

In the third place, early cultivations seem to be more important than late ones.

In the fourth place, the depth of cultivation seems to be of less importance than we have been inclined in the past to think. Probably the depth to adopt can best be determined by the convenience of the grower. My experience has been that it is perhaps more convenient to cultivate to a moderate depth than to a greater or less one. Under the conditions of the tests this was one of the best depths used.

In the fifth place, reasonably thorough cultivation by the methods already in use by progressive farmers is in all likelihood about as profitable as any schedule that we as yet know how to devise.

I think most corn raisers will agree that these five points will stand the test of sound judgment. It is likely, also that they will apply to many other cultivated crops as well. C. A. LUDWIG.

"THIS fluid," urged the girl at the glove counter, "is fine for cleaning kids." "I wash my baby," responded the woman customer, with some hauteur.—Kansas City Journal.

Young Men in Farming

"How many young men in your town are there under 40 years that are farming?" This question was put to the writer. Less than half a dozen young men could be named, and in my town there are 350 farms, and 240 operated. Of the men over 70 years of age, there were as many as under 40 years, struggling along with the old home farm. Our mathematical computations went further. The average age of the farmer carrying on is better than 55 years in the township. The young men of the farms are between 40 and 50 years, and 20 years hence, if present conditions obtain, will see less than 100 farmers in the township.

The cry for country doctors is heard throughout the nation; 10 years hence these men who have contributed to rural life and welfare will have been largely gone, and at first thought in a decade there may be many less farmers, with few recruits to replace them. The township to which the writers refers is one of level land, good roads, good market opportunities. There is good and constant demand for milk and live stock.

Another angle to the situation is the fact that the boy who aspires to a city job must be a trained specialist. Several of the large industrial enterprises of the nation have their apprentice schools. Even graduate engineers of the great technical schools enter at pay that compares with that of a good hired farm hand. There is a surplus of school teachers in sections of the country, and there are rurally minded young people who are turning their backs to rural teaching, and to other rural activities.

There is a good future for the young man or woman on the farm. It is far brighter today than the city. Opportunities are narrowing for the young man in city life. Of course, one will read here and there of some young man succeeding. The greatest, and best success is an honest life, a contented and happy family, a clean moral life. There must be a balance between rural and urban population, and to hold this balance and to hold the rights of the farmer politically and morally, there must be a large rural population. The boy who is raised on the farm, and is familiar with farm chores has a technical training comparable to that attained only after years of routine in a city business or industrial plant.

Ohio. W. J.

That Vinegar Trouble

I have just read about J. R.'s trouble with vinegar. This was caused by mixing sweet cider with the vinegar. One might just as well add rain water as to add sweet cider to either hard cider or vinegar. Wait till it has "worked off." Then it is better to add it to the vinegar a few gallons at a time two or three weeks apart. Extra strong vinegar will "go back" or eat itself up if new hard cider is not added to it occasionally.

OLIN G. MATHER.

Control of Snails

How to control snails? Trap and kill them. Lay pea vines, mowed grass, pieces of boards, etc., along the edge of the garden for them to gather under. Have a knife and a paddle. Turn over the stuff, pull the snails on the paddle and cut and slaughter. Then again the next day, and so on. Take an iron bar and punch a few holes in the ground on the lawn, anywhere it is moist, about 4 in. deep. In a few days the holes will be lined with snails if any snails are there. Have a crooked tool to pull them out and proceed to kill. I trapped 9,330 up to August 30 last, and the end is not. Go out some wet morning during the gardening season. I got rid of them all more than several times, only to begin the next time. Slugs, some kind of a snail, snail with a bone head, hard and flat, seem to come out of the ground and are never in a hurry. You may saw away all day on them and not exhaust their gregariousness, but don't let that discourage you. Lime, kerosene and the like are useless. You have got to do it.

Maine. J. B. BRYANT.

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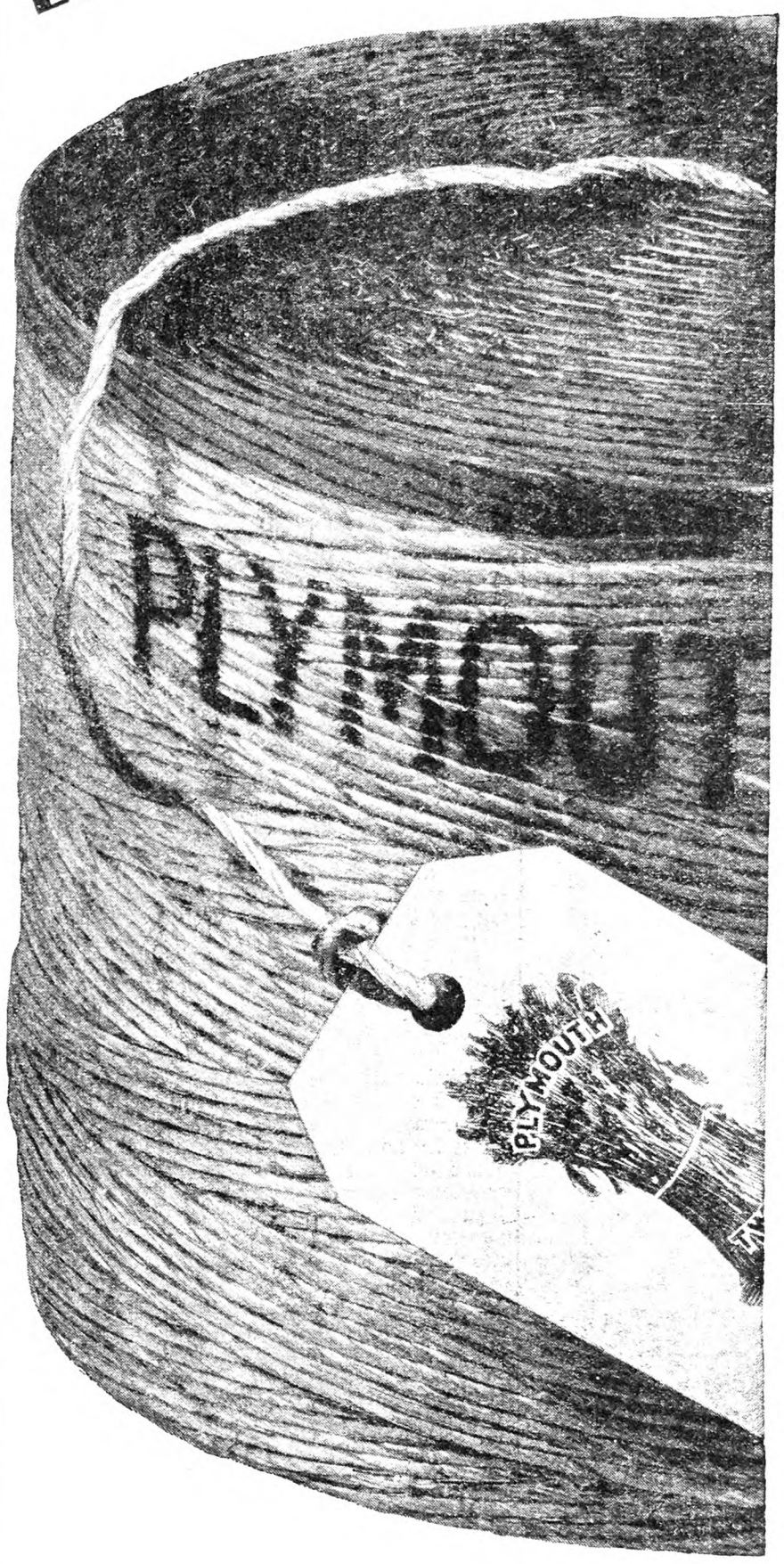

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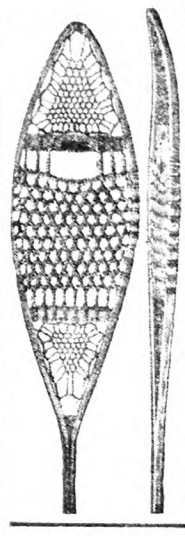

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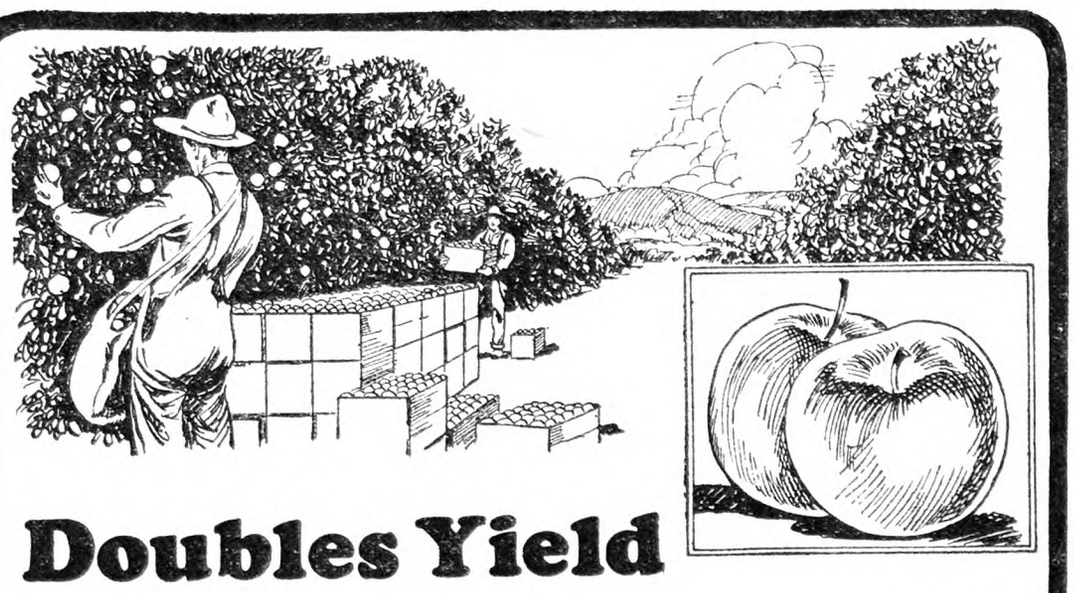

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Work of a Forest Ranger

I would like to know the duties and requirements of a forest ranger, also something about a forestry course at Cornell University for a boy finishing high school.
New York. S. R.

Forest rangers are employed most largely by the Federal government in helping to look after the forest properties which are under the supervision of the U. S. Forest Service. There are practically 160 million acres of land managed by the Forest Service, most of which is in the western part of the country. The Federal Indian Service also employs forest rangers, as do also a number of State forest lands, and some private corporations. The forest ranger usually receives from $1,000 to $1,500 per year with certain extras such as a ranger cabin, and perhaps some horse feed in case the work is such that he has to keep riding stock. The ranger's duties are so varied that it is difficult if not impossible to define them definitely. He works under the supervisor or chief forester. The instructions from the supervisor are more or less frequent, depending upon the degree to which communication and transportation has been developed upon the particular forest where he works.

Above all other duties, the forest ranger must look out for and prevent fire. When he is not actually putting out a fire he must use every opportunity to instruct the general public regarding the importance of fire prevention. It may be that the ranger will have under him a number of fire guards. In the course of fire prevention the ranger and the guards, if he has any, must maintain and develop the roads, trails, telephone lines, and all other means of communication upon his district. To the forest ranger these means of communication are the nerves through which he communicates to the supervisor or the outside world for help, and by means of which, help arrives at the point of danger as quickly as possible.

At the same time the ranger is the field administrator of all the forest and land in his entire district. The district may be comparatively small, scarcely more than 10 square miles, or as is the case in some of the larger and more inaccessible western forests, it may include several hundred square miles. Ordinarily a ranger cannot adequately take care of more than 100 square miles.

He usually has charge of all timber sales within the district. Many times it is his duty to mark the trees for cutting, having due regard to the future value of the particular timber land as subsequent crops of timber come on. The ranger sees that only those trees which he has designated are cut; he measures the logs so that the millman pays the owner for all material that is taken off. He sees that the brush is properly disposed of, that the trees are utilized to the smallest possible diameter, and in the case of the Forest Service, it is his duty to see that all stumps are cut as low as possible.

Very often the forest ranger must supervise the grazing of cattle, horses, sheep and even goats upon his district. It is his duty to see that all stock grazed in his district is paid for at so much per head, and that there is not more stock grazed than the land can adequately and permanently maintain.

Very often the ranger must be a surveyor. Not only is he required frequently to survey homesteads, but very often he must survey the boundaries of a pasture. On all national forests the really desirable agricultural lands can be taken up by homesteaders. Naturally such areas are becoming fewer and fewer at the present time. The homesteader, however, who has stock, will require more pasture land, and by special permit he can rent such land from the government. Careful reports, however, have to be made by the ranger, showing the exact location, the character of the land, and the necessity of the stockman. After the permit is granted by officers higher up in the service the stockman is given permission to erect the pasture fence, after which, the ranger must make a final inspection to see that the stockman has placed his fence on the boundaries originally agreed to.

Another duty which is becoming of increasing importance deals with the recreational value of the forest. The ranger must keep constantly in touch with campers and tourists as they pass through his district. Not only is he able to serve them as a source of general information, but also he must through courteous instruction gain their co-operation in the prevention of all forest fires. Very often rangers keep a register of all tourists. This serves the general public in many way. It may be used for publicity purposes to show the extent to which the forest is used for such purpose. On the other hand, the Forest Service is kept informed as to who is on the district, and very often fires and timber thefts can be satisfactorily traced through such a registry.

These are but a few of the important jobs of the forest ranger. He usually lives in a small village, or occasionally quite isolated from human habitation. The work is of such a nature that he seldom has an opportunity to be lonesome. It requires, however, the type of man who enjoys his own company.

The job is by no means a blind alley. It offers an opportunity for the development of every side and every phase of a man's character. To the man who serves as a forest ranger and makes good there are openings in the Forest Service or in forestry work of unlimited scope. It is true that these openings do not lead toward tremendous salaries, but they all mean a comfortable living and work which is usually enjoyable to the man who performs it, and gives him an added sense of satisfaction that he is doing a service of great public importance.

The forest ranger is not necessarily a man of technical education, but it is becoming increasingly important that he be such a man. Certainly the opportunities for a well educated man are much greater than for the man who barely scrapes through the Civil Service examination and secures an appointment as forest ranger. There are a number of forestry schools in the country where men may be adequately trained in the profession. At Cornell forestry is a department in the New York State College of Agriculture. The entrance requirements are identical to those of all students in the College of Agriculture, and during the first two years the work of the man who specializes in forestry is practically the same as that of the agricultural student. After the second year he has an opportunity to take more and more work in forestry. The department offers an unusual opportunity to all students who elect forestry, through the Forestry Club. This club has a large room on the top floor of Fernow Hall where meetings are held every two weeks, and sometimes more frequently. Here the students of all classes have an opportunity to meet informally with their professors and discuss general forestry subjects. It is here that very much of the professional spirit is developed; also through the informal contact between students and professors the student is able to bridge the academic gulf which so often exists in the modern college. At the end of four years the student graduates with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry. Positions are open to the graduates in the various fields, but a considerable number of the men prefer to return to the college or go to some other forestry school of equal grade and take a year of graduate work. This year is one of highly specialized study in forestry and is followed by the degree of Master of Forestry. The Master of Forestry has a distinct advantage over the graduate with a bachelor's degree. At first the difference is not always apparent, but in forestry as in any other profession, the man with a broad foundation of basic principles has the greatest opportunity for advancement.

Further details concerning the course in forestry at Cornell or any of the other institutions teaching this subject can be secured by writing to the college in question.

Winter in Oregon

We have lovely weather here on the Columbia River, 60 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the sunshine as bright and warm as any May day. Dec. 19 I cut a head of cabbage from the vegetable garden, and dug a pail of potatoes to cook for dinner Dec. 20. My son bought in a maple limb about two hours ago which was budding. The grass in the pastures is as green and thrifty as in midsummer. A neighbor just finished gathering her late pears Dec. 17. We had quite a few apples on the trees, but the chilly night winds caused them to drop. We went fishing Dec. 17 and succeeded in landing several nice, large bass and six salmon trout. We had an old-time southern fish feed; I pride myself upon cooking fish.

This is ideal weather for Winter plowing here and we are taking advantage of it. Don't misunderstand me about the weather; we sometimes have snow by this time of year. This Winter is rather the exception in this respect. MRS. J. W. R.
Rainier, Ore.

Good Vinegar Made From Low-grade Honey

The Oregon Agricultural College says that honey vinegar is a product that can be made from the poorer grades of honey that are not suitable for table use. As honey contains 60 per cent sugar the department of horticultural products at this college recommends diluting it with four times its volume of water, and adding enough fermenting cider to start the fermentation and furnish food for the yeast. The honey is put in a barrel or crock, covered with a cloth to allow ventilation and keep out insects.

When the alcoholic fermentation has stopped add unpasteurized cider vinegar at the rate of one part of vinegar to five of alcoholic solution. Acetic acid fermentation will proceed rapidly if the liquid is stored in a room at 65 to 70 degrees Fahr. After the fermentation is completed it can be clarified by allowing it to settle or by filtering.

MCPHERSON: "Gie me two pennyworth o' poison." Chemist: "We can't make up two pennyworth, sir. We can only make up six pennyworth." McPherson (after deep thought): "Aw well, I'll na commit suicide."—Table Talk.

Rural School Law and Rules

[Under this department questions regarding rural schools and their conduct will be discussed and answered by D. Boyd Devendorf, president of the New York Rural School Improvement Society. Amsterdam, N. Y. Many country people and district school officials do not understand many simple points of school law or school management. This department is started with the idea that such people may find here a place where their questions will be simply and accurately cared for.]

School Term and Holidays

In our district we are having quite a time. The trustee who was elected last Spring is one in name only. His wife runs the show, as it were. Do children have to go to school on Christmas Day? They are given only one day for Thanksgiving and are promised but one week for Christmas holidays. I wouldn't say anything but no time has been lost. Just how long do our children have to go to school? If by shortening vacations school closes earlier in the Spring, how about the pupils that have Regents examinations? Or will they be allowed to keep school opened until the middle of June as usual? F. S. B.

If your district elected a trustee who "is one in name only" it is most unfortunate. The election of a qualified trustee, who will act, is the most important business of your annual meeting. Of course, if the trustee is wilfully negligent to a serious degree the district probably could get rid of him if such charges were sustained before the Commissioner of Education, but it is usually more practical to help the trustee to run the school as efficiently as possible throughout the term.

The law requires that "school shall be taught for at least 180 days, inclusive of legal holidays that may have occurred during the term of said school and exclusive of Saturdays," and further that "no school shall be in session on a legal holiday, except general election day, Washington's birthday and Lincoln's birthday." Six days deficiency is allowed on account of teachers' attendance upon conferences called by district superintendents and upon meetings of the New York State Teachers' Association.

The trustee has authority to determine the length of the school term and he may allow but one week of vacation at Christmas. He determines the term of employment of the teacher, which may be for a greater period than 180 days of instruction. If the local school should be out early in June the pupils would not be hindered from taking Regents on that account.

D. B. D.

Uses for Schoolhouse

We have had entertainments and card parties and a dance, to help pay for a new schoolhouse floor, which was badly needed. I have been considering having another card or dance party. No other kind takes as well in the country, but have heard that someone in the district has threatened to start proceedings to have the public money withheld if I give consent to any more parties in the school. Please tell us if this can be done. Why cannot the taxpayers use their building as a community center for the good of the school? The majority of the taxpayers are in favor of anything I see fit to do, but I don't want to be the cause of any trouble. MRS. K. A.

New York.

The custody of all school district property is placed in the office of trustee. The schoolhouse may not be used for other than school purposes without his consent. Section 455 of the Education Law allows the schoolhouse to be used for the following purposes when approved by the trustee:

1. For special teaching or instruction in any branch of education, learning or the arts.

2. For public library purposes, subject to and in conformity with law.

3. "For holding social, civic and recreational meetings and entertainments and other uses pertaining to the welfare of the community, but such meetings, entertainments and uses shall be non-exclusive and shall be open to the general public."

4. For meetings where admission fees are charged, provided the proceeds are expended for an aducational or charitable purpose or for the use of a veteran's organization.

5. For a polling place, primaries and elections and for holding political meetings when authorized by a vote of the district.

6. For civic forums and community centers. The trustee is required to organize and conduct civic forums and community centers when petitioned by at least 25 citizens within the district.

Secret or exclusive organizations may or may not be permitted to use the schoolhouse. Such organizations are expressly prohibited from levying admission charges for their exclusive benefit when the use of schoolhouse is permitted.

The holding of card parties and dances in the school is not specifically mentioned in the law. The trustee has authority to proceed, but all his acts are subject to review upon appeal to the Commissioner of Education. The trend of opinion handed down in the numerous decisions on appeals that have been brought before the Commissioner of Education is to the effect that the trustee will not be supported in licensing a particular type of entertainment which meets with serious objection in the district. However, each case rests on its own merits and it would be unfair to predict what decision the Commissioner would render without having had opportunity to study your local situation. D. B. D.

A Cheerful Friend Who Remembers the 'Little Red Schoolhouse'

I was pleased to receive a postal size calendar for 1928 showing the "Little Red Schoolhouse." That is identical with the red brick schoolhouse that I attended in my boyhood days in New Hampshire. I love the old schoolhouse, also the town, and the old farm which I bought and now own and use as a Summer residence from June to October. When I was a young man I went to Boston and soon started in business. In time I decided that New York City would be better for my work, so in 1876 started in business there—remining until 1921, when I retired and now live a very quiet life.

I was born in Vermont in 1842; never was in Europe until February 2, 1926, when I decided to see foreign centers. February 2 I sailed from New York and spent seven months sightseeing, until September 8, 1926. I was not sick a day nor lost a feed, and am still well. H. S. T.

New York.

School Meeting at Norwich, N. Y.

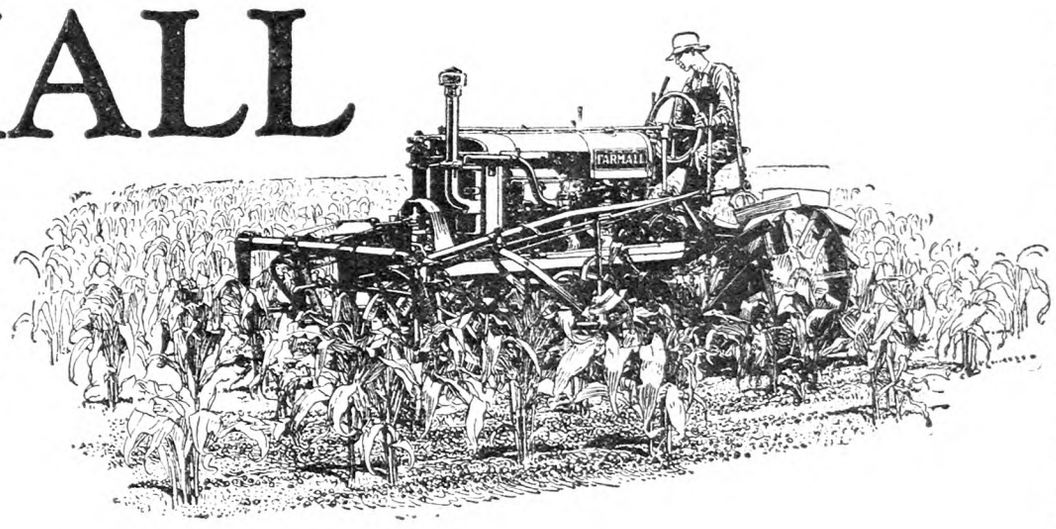
The Rural School Improvement Society will hold an afternoon meeting, Saturday, January 14, 1928, at one o'clock, at the Court House, Norwich, N. Y.

The meeting has been put on through the efforts of School Districts Nos. 5 and 18, town of Guilford, and is for those wishing to save and improve the rural schools of the State, for home rule, and a fair distribution of State aid; also, the repeal of that portion of the school law that allows forced consolidation as was carried out in the Madrid and Brockport cases. Good speakers will be present. This is a county-wide meeting.

MILES CHRISTIAN.

FARMALL

– the great Row-Crop Tractor AND *General-Purpose Tractor*



FARMALL was specially designed so that it could handle the planting and cultivating of corn and other row crops. Its fine work at this has made a great hit on corn-belt farms. *But that's only part of the story.*

Here is a letter plumbful of endorsement for the FARMALL, yet the most notable statement is this simple line—*"We have not yet used the cultivator."*

Mr. Hastings' enthusiasm is based entirely on the *general-purpose drawbar and belt performance* of the FARMALL. In the corn fields the FARMALL is famous as the one tractor that handles row-crop cultivation like a charm. And here is first-rate evidence that it leads in general farm power work also. Keep in mind that this owner has operated several tractors of other makes. He qualifies as a practical authority in power farming and his verdict is "I believe the FARMALL is as near an all-purpose tractor as can be built."

An Open Letter from—

H. G. HASTINGS COMPANY
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Following a demonstration of your machine which was placed at our disposal for testing in the autumn of 1925, we purchased a machine the following spring and believe me, it has been on the job WITHOUT FAIL ever since—I believe it is as near an all-purpose tractor as can be built.

We have used our FARMALL along with two McCormick-Deering 15-30 tractors and are doing the work formerly done by five to seven tractors of other makes.

The FARMALL is thoroughly competent to plow, harrow, culti-pack, drill grain, list corn or peas, plant, mow hay, operate grain binder and though we have not as yet used the cultivator, I know it will operate satisfactorily at that, as we used your outfit in testing your machine in 1925, and above all that we have used it on any number of belt jobs and find it the *most economical tractor we have yet used.*

Please do not thank me for this as it is too well deserved. Repectfully,

D. M. HASTINGS

Write for catalog and see the FARMALL *at the McCormick-Deering dealer's*

FARMALL in the Hay:

"We were told by the owner of a 2200-acre farm that he had 400 acres of hay that would be lost unless we found him a mower that would work. He had tried a number of horse-drawn mowers, but the crop was so heavy he had to give it up. We sent him out a FARMALL tractor with 7-foot mower attachment, and received a check for the outfit in full the next day. It worked to the owner's entire satisfaction, and he is an enthusiastic FARMALL booster."—*From our branch at Minneapolis, Minn.*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America (*Incorporated*)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

McCormick-Deering
FARMALL

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE STAFF

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THE picture on our cover this week shows one of New England's landmarks, which doubtless many of our readers have seen. This Jonathan Fairbanks house was erected in 1636 and there lived eight generations of the family. In 1903 the Fairbanks descendants acquired the property, and through an act of incorporation the historic spot will be preserved —a worthy pride in a family name.

*

WE stand ready to uphold the hands of any who are trying to promote increased use of apples. Perhaps we are a little selfish in this, for a better market for apples is one of the things that we need to bring about in the interests of our fruit growers. Possibly, too, the medical profession would prefer that we should not lay too much stress upon keeping the doctor away, but here is one doctor who comes out strong for the apple and we are glad to pass on his prescription. May he always have a bushel in his cellar.

"*The apple is rich in vitamins*, minerals and carbohydrates," says Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, head of the Health Department of Chicago. "The old saw 'An apple a day keeps the doctor away,' has more truth than poetry in it. The apple is the poor man's home doctor. Call him often. Here is the prescription for the pill you take when you eat an apple: 'Lime to nourish and feed the bones, phosphorus, the greatest of all nerve tonics; iron, magnesia and sulphur to purify the blood, stimulate the bowels, clear the skin and improve the complexion.' What more could you ask of the greatest doctor in the world if you wanted him to build you up?"

*

THE study of foods and their effects upon growing animals and those of mature age that are expected to yield salable products for their owners has made many changes in farm feeding in late years. The terms proteins, carbohydrates and vitamins have become familiar, if not always wholly understood, and the language of the laboratory has found its way to the barn. Where formerly the domestic animal was expected to balance its own ration as best it could with what it got, the feeder today scans a table of digestible nutrients and employs scales to assure himself that his charges will have little to do but promptly convert the food given into eggs, milk, wool or pork. Makers of commercial feeds have marked the bags to assure users that all proper ratios have been observed and that the contents balance to a nicety. All this has led to a complexity in feeding that has probably been carried too far and there are signs of a return to more simple methods in feeding, with all actual essentials provided but with many frills cut out. The findings of the laboratory are not always fully applicable to the flock or the herd that must live under the more natural conditions of the farm and they are finally to be verified or disproved by actual and continued trial. It cannot be safely assumed that a rat in a laboratory cage will display the same reactions to a feeding experiment that a pig in a clover pasture would; nevertheless, the principles learned by laboratory experimentation have been applied to farm animals with great gain to their owners and time will gradually disclose the fallacies that always accompany a new science as growing pains.

*

STRIPPED of diplomatic language William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, tells the leaders of industry that the problem of the new year is to bargain with labor on a co-operative basis, and pay wages that will make it possible for labor to buy the products of industry. A similar challenge might well be made to the owners of industry and the masters in trade by farm leaders for a fair deal for the farm. If industrial leaders could only be induced to see it there is nothing that would so stimulate industrial prosperity as an increase of the purchasing power of the American farms. On an average these farms could easily absorb $2,000 apiece in improvements and equipment and yet be far short of the saturation point. This alone would furnish industry a cash customer of $12,000,000,000. We would do industry and labor a favor if we could induce them to sit in with farmers and arrange an exchange or price on the basis of labor and caiptal employed in unit production. It would create a demand for labor and goods that would put industry on the high shelf of prosperity.

*

WE are told by New York State's Department of Health that each day in this State six people are killed and 225 maimed by motor cars; that one-fourth of the number of those killed are children. This record must, of course, be duplicated in other States that approach New York in population. No such massacre would be tolerated for a moment if it arose from other controllable causes, but we regard it as inevitable and give it scant attention because it involves the use of a vehicle in which we are all interested and over the free use of which we are impatient of any outside control. Unquestionably, excessive speed is responsible for the greater part of the accidents, not any definite number of miles per hour but speed in excess of safety under the particular conditions present at the time; speed which prevents quick and full control of the car in places where such control is necessary. Examination of applicants for license to drive has apparently done little to lessen the number of fatalities, and it cannot be expected to do more than sort out the most obviously unfit to sit behind the wheel of a ton weight, capable, if misdirected, of crushing out a life in a moment. There is a sense of exhilaration hard to resist when the power of a mighty engine responds to the lightest touch of the foot or the movement of a finger and there will always be many who lack the self control needed to make them safe neighbors on the highway. Further attention of automobile makers should now be devoted, not to making cars more powerful, more beautiful or more cheap, but to devising means of making them more safe in the hands of those who will purchase and drive them.

*

THE least amount of book-keeping that any farmer should do is to keep an accurate account of all cash income and outgo, and an annual inventory. Any bookstore can furnish a cheap cash book with date columns on the left margin of [redacted] pages, and dollars and cents columns on the right margin. On opposite pages all receipts of cash are itemized on the left page, beginning with the amount on hand and in bank. On the right hand page a record is made of the cash payments. Where no other books are kept the entries should show clearly what the receipts or payments are for. This record is helpful in current affairs, and it is of great interest in later years for comparisons. Some of these farm records from colonial days are most interesting and illuminating. Balances weekly or monthly at furthest are needed to check up cash on hand with the book record. The inventory may be made on the back pages of the cash book, or in a separate book. The first item should show the value of the farm, if clear, or value of equity if mortgaged, and following a list of all movable property on the farm or elsewhere with the cash value of each item. In our own case we like to make a list of the debts also, and subtract the amount from the total assets. Kept from year to year this gives a pretty accurate record of the gain or loss for any year. All this is of course elementary to many farmers, but the suggestion is opportune because so many neglect even so simple and helpful a business record.

*

ONE of our readers for 40 years, who has been part of the time a farmer and part in railroad shops, is now ready to drop the harder grind of shop and farm work and start what he calls "an old man's side line of flowers, bulbs and shrubs." His plan is to get a small farm suited to this sort of work, develop his small nursery and flower business and have a roadside stand where part, at least, of these things can be sold, though he will not be dependent on this income for his living. We think that most people who have any knowledge of horticulture, and love for it, will feel that this is a rather ideal way of "retiring" from active life—not so very retiring either—as at times there will be plenty of work, though it can be regulated so as not to be burdensome. In some cases when grandfather quits farming, moves into the village and merely sits around the house, he becomes rather a nuisance to himself and the rest of the family, gets dyspeptic and cranky from overeating and lack of exercise. But a garden is the sovereign preventive of such ills. We wish our friend many happy years in his horticultural work.

*

THOSE of our fortunate readers who, since Christmas, have joined the Eleven O'Clock Club with new radio sets will appreciate a prophecy of 50 years ago reprinted in a cartoon from the English journal "Punch" of 1877. A hostess is there shown standing by a great wall cabinet studded with dials and instructing a servant to turn on music from Covent Garden at nine, at ten to let in the Stringed Quartet from St. James Hall and, at 11, to turn the Last Quartet from Rigoletto full on. This cartoon was doubtless thought at the time to display a wild flight of imagination, yet, today, there are very likely some who smiled in amused indulgence at the cartoonist's fancy who sit quietly in their homes and, almost at will, turn on music, speeches, sermons and entertainment in a variety of forms. The 50 years since 1877 have taught us to accept almost any marvel and to soon look upon it as commonplace; we give hardly a thought to that achievement of the human mind, in which, after all, lies the real miracle. It is a splendid thing that even explorers in the Arctic regions can now keep in touch with those at home, that ships at sea can communicate with other ships and with the shore when in distress, but it is equally fine that the remotest farm home equipped with a good radio set may get music of the highest character, sermons from the greatest pulpits and may, in all but bodily presence, sit in at public meetings where addresses of interest and importance are given. While there is much that is worthless coming through the air, an increasing number of the fine things that people in the cities pay many dollars to hear are each year made more and more available to the distant millions who, nightly, listen in at the turn of a button.

*

THE county of Westchester, New York, with an assessed valuation of $1,500,000,000, has property exempt from taxation valued at $132,565,979. The Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies are to try to secure legislation to tax some of this exempt property in the county. This may or may not be justified in some of the cases cited, where a small charity is said to cover large business for profit, but the place to begin on tax exempt properties is with [redacted]illions of municipal bonds and corporate property that now escape all taxation. If we are ever to have an equitable system of taxation the first thing to do is to furnish full and reliable data. We have volumes of reports, State and national, but no data on which an equitable system of taxation can be based. This state of affairs can hardly exist from accident or ignorance. There is a strong suspicion of design in the failure to supply it.

*

ALL who are able to attend that meeting of the Rural School Improvement Society, at the Court House, Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., at one o'clock, Jan. 14, should be on hand. This is an opportunity to take a strong stand against forced consolidations and for fair distribution of State aid to rural schools. We must be wideawake and on the job about these school matters.

Brevities

ALL about the fruit diet for boys—and grownups—on page 43.

ARE chicken thieves troublesome in your locality? If so, what are you doing about it?

CONTRACTORS report building construction during 1927 at around $8,000,000,000.

THE corn pack of 1927 is given as 10,346,680 cases, or about half the previous year.

THE four great rice States, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and California, report a crop of 41,649,372 bushels.

IF trespassing hunters are a nuisance, start working on your legislators. Since when did a hunting license give any man a legal right to be a public nuisance?

A CARELESS camper in Washington knocked live ashes from his pipe and started a brush fire that destroyed several large trees. A justice who believes in making the punishment fit the crime sentenced him to plant 100 fir trees along the Pacific highway. We wish farmers could use the same plan with destructive trespassers—and not make the work too easy for them either!

The Rural New-Yorker Family

IT TOOK just 258,750 copies to go around THE RURAL NEW-YORKER family table, one at a plate, for the last week of the year 1927. It was the largest edition of the paper ever issued up to that date. It was a gain of 31,892 over the same issue last year. The official audit shows an average paid circulation for the last six months of the year of 255,675 copies weekly. This is a gain of 26,601 copies over the same period the year before. In New York State, with a total of about 190,000 farms, the circulation report shows 122,699 subscribers. The gain in the State was 12,619 over 1926. In New England 9,563 new farm families came into the circle; New Jersey which has nearly a subscriber for every farm, increased its quota by 2,006 for good measure, and Pennsylvania comes with 3,906 more families around THE R. N.-Y. table.

We estimate from the record that THE R. N.-Y. is read weekly by substantially one and a quarter million of people and largely by the farm fireside. To us they are all friends. They are the big factors in making and maintaining the paper and in shaping its policies and its services. The record that we have quoted above could be made only through their friendship and co-operation. We know they will be interested in it, and we thank one and all for their contribution to it, and ask a continuance of their kind indulgence for the future. For ourselves there is little new to promise. Our one ambition for nearly a half century has been to serve only the farm, publish only the truth, and to champion the just cause of agriculture. In these functions we shall continue to do our best.

Two Ice Cream Companies Go

MR. ARTHUR W. MILBOURNE, president of the Borden Company, announced during the last week of December that the Borden Company would take over the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company on January 1. It had been announced previously that the Borden Company had taken over the Reid Ice Cream Company. Both of these ice cream companies have been independent buyers of milk. Their producing patrons have for six years received an average of close to 50 cents per 100 lbs. more than the League-Borden alliance paid pool patrons. The Borden Company has recently, however, been paying the higher price direct to non-pooling patrons at some of its plants and subsidiary plants, but there is nothing in the reports to indicate whether the Reid and Horton plants will continue to pay the independent prices direct to patrons, or whether an attempt will be made to settle with the patrons through the pool at the lower prices. It is expected that the independent prices will be paid at least until the supply exceeds the demand for liquid milk. The experience is creating a peculiar situation. Pool patrons furnish the bulk of the Borden's supply, but for the extra needs Borden's goes right into the same territory and pay nearly 50 cents per 100 lbs. more direct to producers.

The pool patrons have endured much, but to expect them to cheerfully continue to supply the bulk of Borden's requirements at pool prices, while their neighbors receive more from the same company direct, is to assume to take the production of milk out of the realm of business and invest it with the halo of a sacrifice.

The merger with H. P. Hood & Sons of Boston, Eastern States Dairies of Springfield, Mass., and the General Ice Cream Company of Schenectady, N. Y., which was under discussion last week, does not seem to have matured as yet, but the negotiations yet attract attention and some publicity.

Game Law Revision

THE Grange in Niagara County has led off well on the game law revision. Its form is good for local and other Pomona Granges to adopt. Farmers are offering contributions but no funds are being raised. None is needed. What is needed is the means of showing a farm demand for the change in the law.

* * * * *

Early in December the Niagara County, N. Y., Pomona Grange, at its meeting at Ransomville, unanimously adopted a resolution for presentation at the February meeting of the New York State Grange, in which it was urged that

". . . an amendment be made to the Conservation Law making it mandatory that before a hunter may come upon private lands bearing arms for the purpose of hunting, that he be compelled to obtain permission in writing from the owner of said lands for such hunting; and further, that the inability of a hunter found trespassing on agricultural lands to produce such written permission from said owner shall be prima facie evidence that said hunter is on such lands unlawfully, and that such fact shall vest the owner with the right to arrest such hunter and take him before a justice of the peace and collect damages for such trespass."

This, I think, is along the lines of the Michigan game law which you mention in your editorial on page 1528. I think there is a real demand for such a law and if the matter was noised around a little I am sure that farmers generally would get behind it. At the time the above resolution was passed, it was said that Niagara County representatives in the Legislature were ready to support it if the farmers asked for it. I think that a law like the above would work no real hardship for any hunter who had just a little of the Golden Rule spirit about him. CARL M. COATES.

* * * * *

For one I want the game law revised along the lines of the Michigan law to make the written consent of the farmer necessary to the privilege of hunting or fishing on his lands. J. E. FAIRCHILD.

* * * * *

We in this neighborhood (Northeastern Wyoming County) have been troubled greatly by unscrupulous hunters and this last season particularly. Although 70 per cent or more of the farms in this locality were posted it made little or no difference in the number of trespassers. We certainly do need a more stringent game law. If the Michigan law is successful in keeping the undesirable class of alleged sportsmen off our lands, I am for a like statute in this State. Do, by all means, keep this fight up. It is ridiculous for one to have to post one's own land in just such and such a way to keep trespassers off. You have my support for an honest clear-cut game law with no compromise.

BENEDICT BROOKS.

* * * * *

In your issue of December 17 you speak of farmers' rights on his own grounds as against hunters and other trespassers. I have spoken to many of my neighbors about this subject. They are all in hearty accord with your sentiments that more stringent laws are necessary for the protection of the farmer. You could not do a better thing for farmers than to help them fight out their rights to their own property. Success to you!

B. WILLETT.

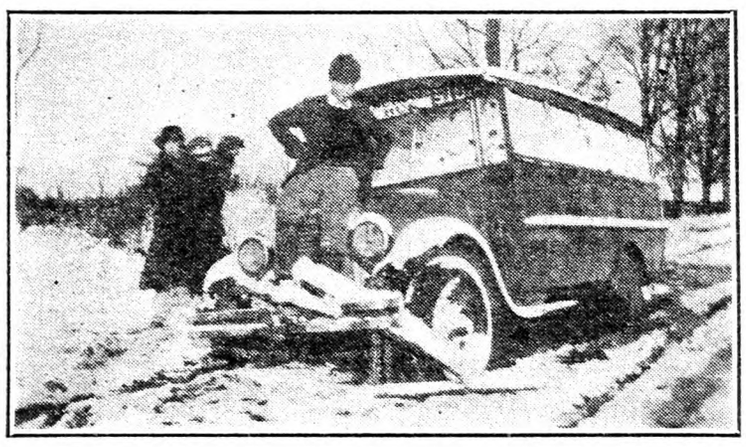
* * * * *

I feel the same as Mr. Kelly about the game law. I cannot see why the lawless hunters should run over a farmer's premises destroying crops, breaking down fences, and leaving gates open without the consent of the owner. LEON CURTIS.

They Crowed Too Soon

ON November 23 I received the enclosed circular from an anonymous elated contributor to the Madrid centralized school project:

School building overcrowded. Had to hire room outside and put in an extra teacher. Patrons much pleased with the busses. Please report this to your RURAL NEW-YORKER for publication. Busses so overloaded that one has to make double trip.



The Madrid School Bus Meets Winter Weather

Madrid, N. Y., one of the progressive communities of St. Lawrence County, has adopted the centralized school system and the pupils in that vicinity will be brought to school in three modern busses—equipped with heaters, hydraulic shock absorbers and many other conveniences for their comfort and safety.

Time sometimes indicates our position as to feasibility of transportation of children from country districts. This time it came sooner than we expected. The accompanying snapshot of the Madrid school bus speaks louder than volumes of words. Note the evidence of all night in the snow and mud, and this all happened in the first week of December. Winter and Spring mud will add pages of this kind of history. J. L. CRAIG.

Vice-president Rural School Improvement Society.

Cash Value of a Privilege

IN 1869 the value of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange was $7,500. In 1914 it was $55,000. In 1927 the final sale was for $310,000. This represents little or no tangible property. It is merely an association of individuals. It is not even incorporated. The value is in the privilege of buying and selling listed securities under the rules of the Exchange. The gain in the value of a membership in 1917 is 5½ times the value of 1914. The membership of the Exchange is limited to 1,100 seats and the present total value is $341,000,000. Of course the price is determined by its earning power. When we adopt a business system for the selling of farm products so that we can establish a fair basis for the exchange of them for the things we buy, farm values will also increase in proportion to their earning power.

Federal Income Tax

THERE were 223 persons in the United States in 1916 whose income exceeded $1,000,000, according to Federal reports recently issued. This was an increase of 21 over 1925. The number who had an income of $5,000,000 was 14, an increase of seven in this class. The total number of persons who filed report for 1916 incomes, up to August 31, 1927, was 4,075,542, and revealed a total net income of $21,565,176,326. The total tax paid on these personal incomes was $727,479,426.

The number of corporations reporting net income was 248,892, with the net income of $9,212,263,650, which paid a tax of $1,181,005,266. The following table shows the amount paid by personal incomes in classes:

Income Classes	Amount in Each Class	Pct. of Total
Under $1,000	$46,145	0.01
$1,000 to $2,000	1,707,408	0.23
$2,000 to $3,000	4,005,334	0.55
$3,000 to $5,000	7,204,653	0.99
$5,000 to $10,000	19,690,718	2.71
$10,000 to $25,000	71,770,124	9.87
$25,000 to $50,000	111,914,657	15.38
$50,000 to $100,000	140,001,795	19.24
$100,000 to $150,000	77,712,601	10.68
$150,000 to $300,000	103,787,308	14.27
$300,000 to $500,000	55,043,670	7.57
$500,000 to $1,000,000	53,349,779	7.33
$1,000,000 and over	81,245,234	11.17
Total	$727,479,426	100.00

Annual Values of Farm Products

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following figures to show the annual value of farm crops since 1914, estimate in each case as ending December 1.

1927	$8,428,626,000	1920	$9,075,388,000
1926	7,793,480,000	1919	13,689,597,000
1925	8,949,321,000	1918	12,600,526,000
1924	9,334,251,000	1917	13,479,000,000
1923	8,726,889,000	1916	9,054,000,000
1922	7,816,020,000	1915	6,907,000,000
1921	5,675,877,000	1914	6,112,000,000

This looks good on paper for 1927, but figured on the present estimated purchasing power of the dollar, the 1927 estimate shrinks to $5,057,175,600. In other words, the American farmer received in the value of the things he bought in 1914 $1,000,000,000 more than he got for his 1927 output. The real value of a product is what it will exchange for in the things we buy.

The Non-testers' Protest

Inclosed find a clipping from the Rome *Sentinal*, being a copy of a recent editorial in *American Agriculturist*, warning farmers to beware of the Non-testers' League. Whether through intent or ignorance, this is a specious article, and wholly incorrect and misleading. Starting to print about the proposed Non-testers' League, it launches off without any explanation into a description of a live stock dealers' association organized a year or more ago in a small way with a $10 fee, and leaves its readers to believe that it is identical with the Non-testers' League which is now being organized wholly by dairy farmers, and which has no connection whatever with the live stock dealers' association with which the editorial attempts to identify it. Judging by local conditions the facts are just the opposite to the representations in the editorial.

I know that in my own town (Annsville), the Non-testers' League was started by a dairyman who milks cows and sells his milk to a New York milk dealer. And a cattle dealer in the same town tried hard to get the dairymen of the town to sign up for the test, even spreading the report that certain dairymen with large herds, in my neighborhood, had signed for the test when they had not even thought of doing so.

While the quoted article attempts to carry water on both shoulders, its bias is clear enough. It concludes that its policy is to tell the truth and facts about the whole situation. A published statement that confuses local farm associations with a single general live stock dealers' association is to say the least not truth or fact. It would be just as logical to identify the *American Agriculturist* with the *Hobo Journal*, and condemn its editors for locking their chicken-house door against tramps. DAIRYMAN.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

* * * * *

I would also give $10 to aid in the repeal of the tuberculin test law. In this town it was almost unknown for a cow to die of tuberculosis, or a human either, and now the tester comes along and condemns one-third of our cattle. The local paper says two-thirds, but I think that is high. We dare not buy more cattle for fear of the next test and I do not know that we could find them anyway. Is there any way that we can legally stop the testing now and dispose of our products? The Farm Bureau says that 90 per cent signed up, but I dare say 90 per cent would sign against it now.

New York. LEON CURTIS.

* * * * *

More than 99 per cent of the dairy farmers of Camden, N. Y., signed the following petition:

To the Department of Agriculture and Markets: We, the undersigned residents of the town of Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., being the only town in this vicinity quarantined against bovine tuberculosis, and surrounded on all sides by non-tested towns, much to our disadvantage, making it very difficult to procure cattle at reasonable prices to replace those taken in the test, respectfully petition and ask that the quarantine in said town be raised and that future testing be optional with the farmers. G. H. S.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Snowshoe Trail

Away o'er the waste runs a snowshoe trail
In the bleak, stern frozen land,
Where the Northern Lights flare up and fail,
At the bid of a mystic hand.
And surely the woodsman who went that way
Felt the urge of a longing heart,
As he fared him forth at the close of day,
Toward his loved ones far apart.

The tracks take the course of the ice-bound stream,
Between echoing forest walls;
Adown the dark valley where eagles scream,
And the gaunt wolf grimly calls.
And whither away, round that pine-clad bend,
Leads the hastening snowshoe trail?
And what shall we find when we reach its end?
And whose the glad voice that shall hail?

It crosses a barren and wends its way
By a dim path that deer hoofs made.
Down long aisles of hemlock in proud array,
Through a silently sleeping glade.
Now it climbs the slope of a wind-swept knoll,
By a lonely lake's rocky shore,
Then follows a road through a clearing small
And ends at a welcoming door.

The door of a cabin where folks are glad
And it's warm and cosy within;
Where a Mother and children welcome Dad,
With kisses and clamorous din.
For Home we find at the end of the trail—
A home in the wilderness wide—
Where pioneers brave do not quit or quail,
But, with trust in their God, abide.

—DR. A. S. ALEXANDER.

*

WE have referred several times to the need of system in keeping household accounts, and developing a budget suitable to the family income. The Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has just issued a loose-leaf household account book devised by Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse, of the economic division. Each of the various groups of expenditures is kept on a separate page, with concise directions as to what kinds of items should be entered under each head. Other features of special interest are the forms for yearly estimates of income and expenditure, the summary of property owned, and the pages for recording insurance and investments. There are also special forms for the rural homemaker on which to record products furnished by the farm and supplies canned and preserved at home.

The "Record of Family Expenditures" is not available for free distribution, but may be purchased for fifty cents in cash from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

*

Do you wash the baby's playthings? Any toys for small children should be washable, and should be treated to frequent cleansing with soap and water. Rubber and celluloid will stand frequent scrubbing, and are thus suitable materials for babies' toys. We often see a baby sucking on one of those abominable mouth-distorting "comforters" that looks as though just fished out of an ash barrel.

*

WE met recently with a new use for the radio. A friend was visiting a family where they have a beautiful but badly spoiled baby. The baby has never been taught to go to sleep by himself; when laid in his crib some one must remain and talk to him, or he cries and refuses to sleep. On this occasion the baby's mother wished to remain with her guest at the dinner table, so she tucked the baby in his crib, laid the head pieces at the foot of the bed, and turned on the radio. A man's voice began, in soothing tones, to tell about the origin of Christmas customs. The baby listened, gurgled happily, and, soothed by the feeling that some one was talking to him made no protest against going to sleep. That seems to beat a bedtime story, and was certainly a case of a machine-made lullaby. But better than any lullaby is the practice of accustoming a baby, from the first, to the habit of going to sleep without fussing, as soon as composed for a nap. It is a good habit for adults, too.

Let the Children Help

Do your children like to help prepare the meals? "Mother, may I fix something for supper?" is a frequent question at our house. Once when the little girls were out of school for a few days we "took turns." D. helped Thursday, C. helped Friday, and L. helped Saturday.

D., being nine, was of course quite capable. She made cornstarch pudding for her stunt. C., who is seven, with directions from Mother, made a very presentable cake. L., five, made jello. All were very proud of their contributions, and received much praise from the other members of the household.

This arrangement gave me an idea and when the little girls clamored for a Hallowe'en celebration I put it to work. We asked all the school children to come for a jollification from four until seven. As there were 32 of them I asked the teacher to come and help me. Our little house was quite crowded, but we managed to get them all inside.

After playing numerous games I passed around slips of paper telling them they should do whatever it said on their slip. Some read, "Make cookies;" some, "Crack nuts," others, "Pare apples," etc. Unless you are used to children, can think in the midst of confusion, and answer six or seven people at once, I would not advise you to try this, but it did work.

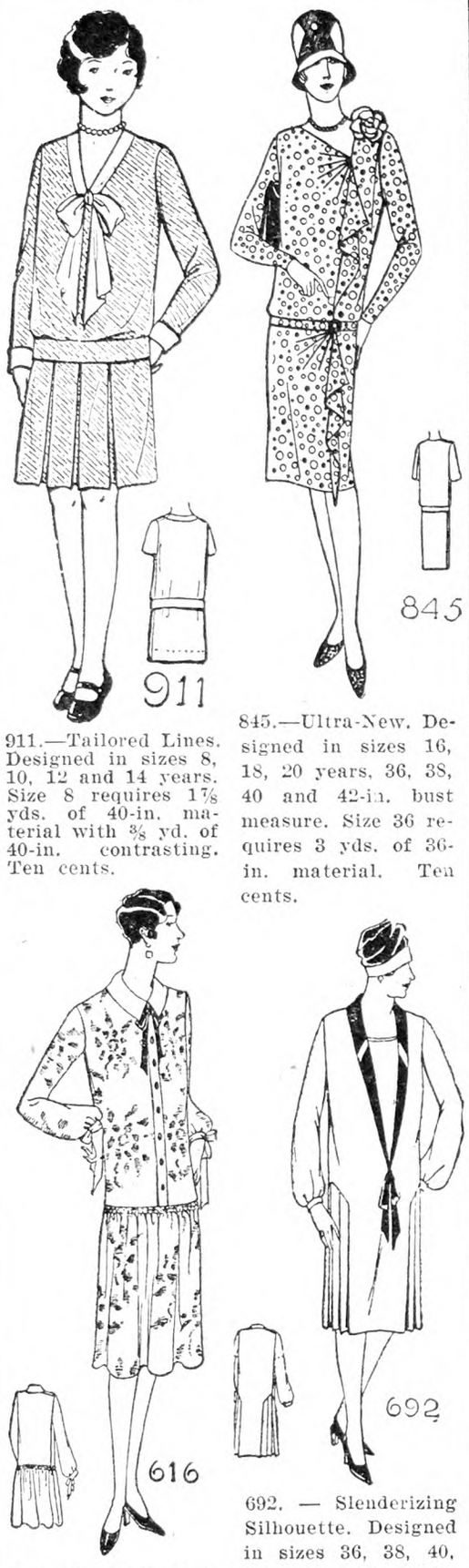
Of course I had things prepared before hand. The cookie dough mixed, ready to roll out and cut, apples and nuts ready with knives, hammers and nut picks close at hand. Such busy groups as these were for a while, what hammering, pounding and chattering. Of course the taffy pullers were envied by many, but as part of the taffy failed to behave properly it smoothed things out.

Of course the supper tasted much better than if served in the usual way, and all took much pride in explaining the virtues of his or her particular handiwork

G. M. M.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



911.—Tailored Lines. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

845.—Ultra-New. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

616.—Decidedly Chic. Designed in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

692. — Slenderizing Silhouette. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Fashion Catalog 10 cents

Apple Syrup Is Rival of Best Maple Spread

The Oregon Agricultural College says: Apple syrup is a product of Oregon apples resembling corn or maple syrup in appearance but greatly superior to them in flavor and palatability. It is made by neutralizing the acid in fresh cider with calcium carbonate (obtained at any drug store) at the rate of five ounces to 14 gallons of cider and then boiling, according to the department of horticultural products at the State college.

Action of the calcium carbonate causes a precipitate which is allowed to settle for six or eight hours before the liquid is poured into kettles. A teaspoonful of calcium carbonate again is added and the juice is boiled down to a seventh of its original volume, when it has the appearance of maple syrup. The suspended matter settles while the syrup cools. The product can be poured into either glass jars or tin cans. Before sealing the syrup is sterilized by boiling for 12 minutes.

An Inexpensive Gift for the Housewife

One gift which always proves useful is the kitchen holder, and when that holder is the queen of its kind it is sure to be appreciated. The most pliable, durable and easily laundered holder is that crocheted from carpet warp. It is nicer to make these holders in sets of two and they are pretty made of the natural colored warp with an edge and loop of color or of the black warp with red trimming. I prefer a bone hook for the work. Using plain double crochet, form a strip the desired width of the holder and twice as long. Then fold this together, making the holder double and with single crochet of a fast-color cotton catch the edges together all the way around and form a loop for hanging at one corner. The ones I possess were a gift to me and I know of no gift I have derived more satisfaction from.

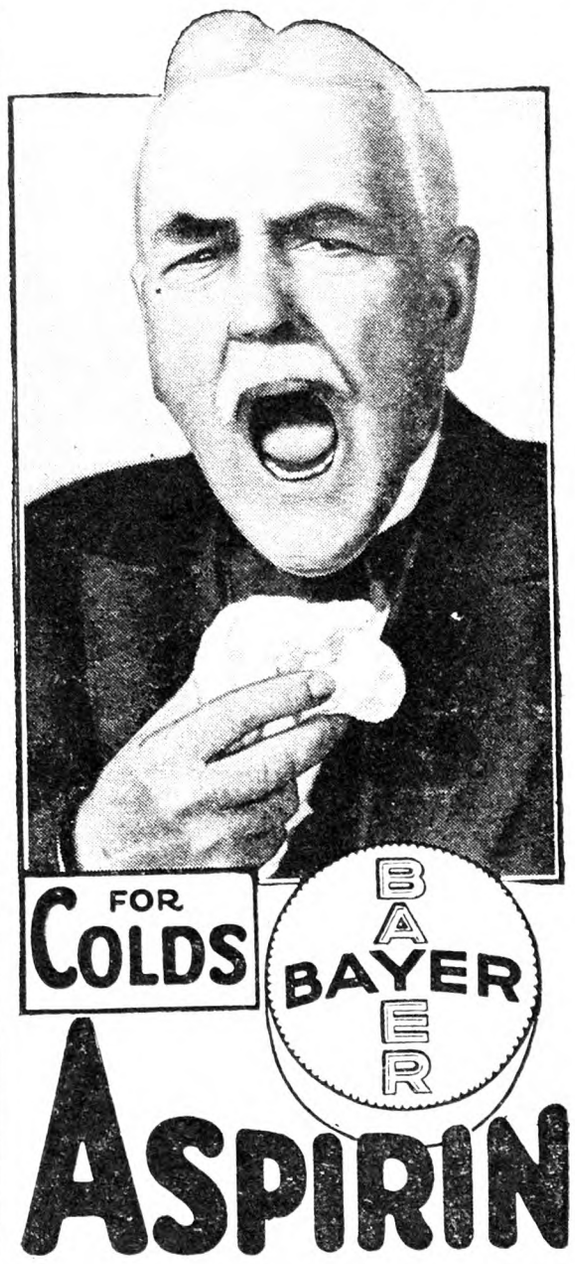
M. E. D.

Whole Wheat Bread

This calls for 3 lbs. potatoes, 2 lbs. bran, two cups brown sugar, two tablespoons shortening, two yeast cakes, 8½ lbs. flour (white). This makes 17 loaves of bread 1 lb. each at a cost of 74 cents. This bread will keep fresh for several days, will not crumb when cut, good for children's lunches, proclaimed by family and friends as excellent.

Proceed as follows: Peel potatoes until you have 3 lbs. Boil until done; mash, add three quarts of scalding water to potatoes, add bran (from the same bran that I give my stock), then the sugar, brown or white, (brown preferred), salt, lard or other shortening. Stir well. Allow to cool. When the temperature is about blood heat or what you would call warm, break up yeast cakes and stir them in the scalded bran. Allow to rest five or ten minutes, then put in bread mixer with flour. Stir until it is stiff enough. The flour not always being the same it might take a little more or less than the 8½ lbs. Allow to rise over night, knead, put in pans, allow to rise twice in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven for an hour or a few minutes less. This recipe will make fine white bread if you leave out the bran, add more white flour and use one-half less sugar.

JOHN H. NORTHRUP SR.



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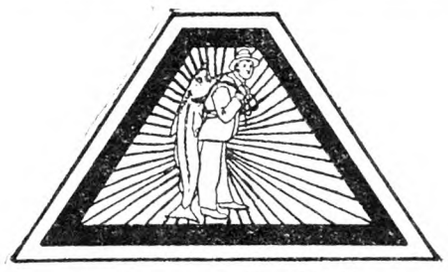

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How to Make Rugs

I expect the first rug was a bear or wolf skin, put down on the floor of a cave, in front of a fire for a cave baby to play on. Or maybe it was rushes from the river Nile, to make a soft couch for a desert baby. But whichever it was, women have gone on making rugs ever since, of whatever materials came to their hands.

Our Dutch grandmothers sprinkled fine sand on their parlor floor, and drew strange figures on them with their brooms, according to Washington Irving, and walked upon them only when very necessary. The pioneer women made their rugs of straw, husks, wool and rags. Rags seem to have held first place, probably because they were obtained without money and without price. The drawn-in or hooked rugs made of yarn and sometimes of soft rags are considered the finest. Materials and patterns for these and cross-stitch rugs can be found at any store that keeps a supply of things for fancy work.

But good old-fashioned rag rugs, made around the Winter fire, may be good and pretty and suitable. Here are a few that are most common. A chenille rug is one of the best of these. Cut soft woolen or silk rags one-half inch wide on the bias. With a needle and stout double thread, run them through the middle lengthwise. Draw up on the thread. A strip a yard long will make two or three inches. When you have enough of this strung, take it to the weaver of rag carpets and have it woven like any rags and you will have a fine velvety rug. If you have chosen your colors carefully, and use soft silk and wool rags, your rug will be soft and handsome and almost indestructible.

You may need to color some of the rags. Here is one color scheme. Make the ends 6 in. deep of soft brown; then one row of orange, two of very dark red, two of lighter red and four of rose color, two of light red, two of dark red, and one of orange. Make the center of hit or miss with every other rag of brown like the ends. You may leave out the orange if you like, but it gives it an oriental touch. A small rug may be 27 in. by 36 in., but a better size is 36 in. by 54 in.

Most of us like the common woven rag rug, for hard wear, and if you will take a little thought about making, it will be very desirable. Here is one I saw lately. The center was of an old taupe colored outing blanket. Then came a shaded green stripe, and 6-in. ends of golden brown. A 2-in. strip of the same golden brown was sewn between each two of the taupe center rags, giving an irregular flecked appearance to the center. It was well woven and pretty enough to put anywhere.

A bride I know had one given her that she used in her guest room. It was all pink and white. It had white ends 6 in. deep, then a 6-in. border of deep pink. The center was first a white rag then a pink one sewn alternately of about equal lengths, making a clouded fabric. It was two yards long and handsome enough for any pink and white guest room. Allow about 1½ lbs. for a yard. [Our weaver calls for 2 lbs. to the yard. —Eds.]

Another very satisfactory rag rug is the braided one. Cut strips from cloth 3 in. wide, if it is heavy cloth, and four if of medium weight. Sew together. Turn the edges toward each other. Turn the raw edge under and baste. Braid three strands of deep rose red for the center. Make it 8 to 12 in. in diameter, according to the size of the rug. Braid enough of light gray two threads and one of pink to go six times around, then three times around of deep red then five times around of dark gray. Sew the braids together with strong thread on the wrong side beginning in the middle and fitting each braid carefully, fulling it a little to make lie smooth. When done, dampen and press with a heavy hot iron. You may make any colors and any patterns of course, and size.

If you wish to crochet a rug you may scallop it on the ends as you would crochet a scallop in edging, and you may crochet a flower or leaf in the middle of your rug of some bright color after the same pattern you would use in making lace, only the crochet should all be very close and firm.

You may knit diamonds and crosses and almost any pattern in a knit rug. One woman uses yarn from old stocking legs, sweaters and scarfs, dyed to a proper color for this purpose.

Here is one more homemade rug, that made a pretty bedroom rug. I cut the worn center from a light gray all-wool coarse blanket. I laid the two ends together, turned in the edges and stitched both sides on the machine flat. The ends I raveled to the depth of 3 in. It made a good fringe. In the middle I stenciled a group of Autumn leaves, and a row of the leaves across each end, in shades of red and brown, with lights of green and yellow. I used oil paints, thinned until like thin cream, with turpentine. The result was quite satisfactory. MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

Curing Straw Flowers

When curing straw flowers for Winter use, I found they drooped their heads when put in a vase to dry. To avoid this I tied them in small bunches and hung from a rafter which keeps the stems straight. M. R. P.

Fruit Candies

I wonder how many of our farm wives make their own holiday candy, and how many utilize their store of canned fruit for this purpose? If you have never tried it I am sure you will find the task both interesting and absorbing as well as delicious in results.

I usually can my fruit with my Christmas candy in mind. There must be at least six extra quarts of cherries, two or three of pears and the same of peaches. If quinces are available they make a delightful confection, and lend rich color to the candy box.

As soon as the Thanksgiving rush is over I begin. Cherries are usually good to start on. I carefully drain off the juice from a can of cherries; to each cup of juice I add two cups of sugar. I boil this to make a thick syrup. The cherries are then carefully returned to the syrup and allowed to stand in it until the next day, when they are again drained, the syrup reheated, allowing it to boil down a little, as the cherries absorb some of the sugar. They are now put back into the syrup and allowed to stand in it another day. After the third day the syrup is cooked down to the taffy stage, or until it will harden when dropped into cold water. I then set the syrup in a pan of hot water and place it on the stove where it will keep warm without cooking. The cherries are put into this warm syrup and allowed to stand for several hours, after which they are gently skimmed out, placed on a platter and allowed to dry very slowly until they are no longer sticky. Other fruits are candied in much the same way. If the pears are soft I often just cook the syrup down hard the first day, let the slices of pears soak in it several hours, and then remove for drying. I have never been able to candy enough pears to satisfy my family and friends. A box of this fruit sent to a city friend or relative for Christmas is indeed a treat, and if you are doubtful of its value, price some in any confectionery store. Used as a garnish for jello and salads, also it adds not only to the flavor but to the appearance. The candied cherries make a delicious addition to a cake. If frosted with white frosting, and some cherries scattered about at random, it looks fit for a king.

What delights the children most is to have me recook the left-over syrup until it will crack, when a little is dropped into cold water. Pour out onto a buttered platter, let cool slightly, and then pull as ordinary taffy. I have never had much success with the cherry syrup, but pear and pineapple work beautifully and are delicious. Wrapped in waxed paper and used to fill out the corners in your box of candied fruit this taffy is useful and adds a variety of flavor new to many.

Apple paste is another confection that usually finds a place among my candies, and it is so simple to make and has so many possibilities. I usually use Greening apples and start out just as I would to make apple sauce, omitting the sugar and using very little water. After cooking the apples thoroughly, being very careful not to scorch them, I remove them from the fire and force them through a strainer or sieve. For every cup of strained pulp I use about three-fourths of a cup of sugar. The mixture is again returned to the fire, boiled down until it is as thick as possible, being extremely careful not to allow it to scorch. Then spread it out on a large platter or large enameled dripping pan and dry on top of the oven, over a radiator or wherever convenient. I sometimes dry it in the oven, although this is strongly advised against by many.

If you want variety a little vegetable coloring may be added before placing the paste in the pans. Sometimes I color one pan red, and one green and leave the rest natural which will be a rich amber when done. I dry the paste until all the liquid has disappeared, a film has appeared over the top, and it is no longer sticky. When the top has become glazed over the whole mass may be turned over by the use of a spatula or cake turner. In this way the paste will dry more thoroughly and in less time.

When this stage is reached the fun really begins; for, with a little imagination almost any thing can be made from apple paste. It can be cut into all kinds of shapes, as stars, flowers, crescents, etc. A piece can be rolled to resemble an apple or a pear, and with a stick of cinnamon for a stem and a clove for the blossom end will look quite natural. With a piece of nut for the seed, green paste can be made into charming plums. Teddy bears, cats, horses, little boys and girls, birds and any variety of things can be formed from it. Other fruit pastes can be made, but I have always had the best success with the apple.

One year I carefully pared some of the Seckel pears, leaving them whole and with the stems on. These I canned and used for candied pears. Of course they took longer to dry but were very satisfactory.

Try some candied fruit, fruit taffy and fruit paste when you have time, fruit and want "something different," and I am sure next season one of your questions of "What to give for Christmas" will be answered. G. M. M.

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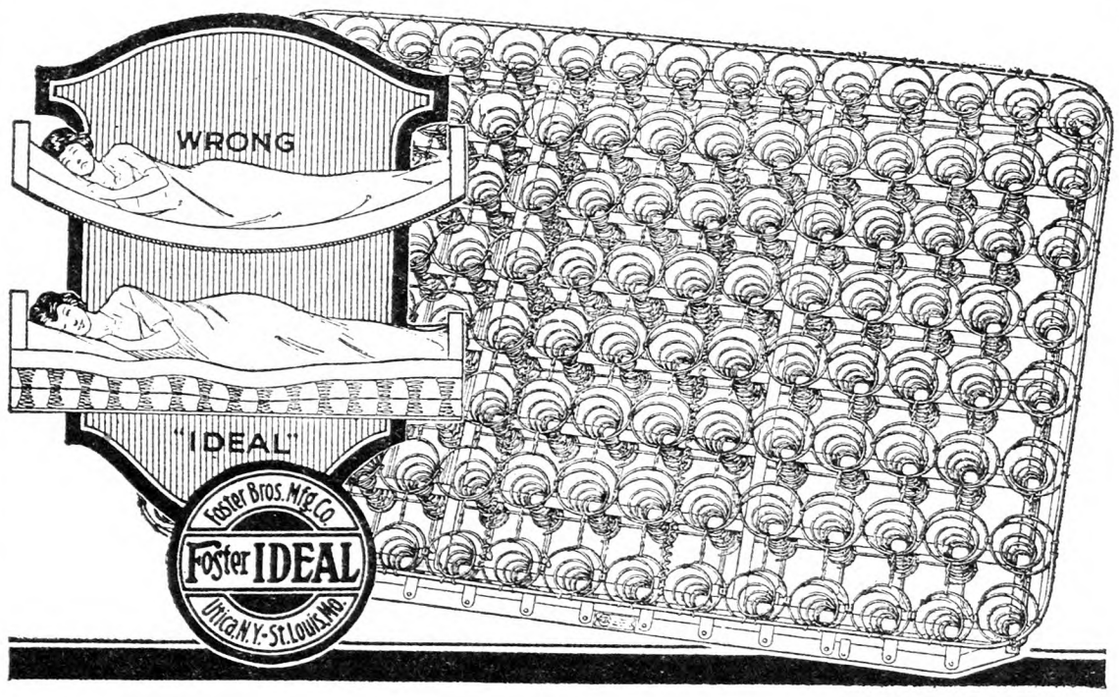

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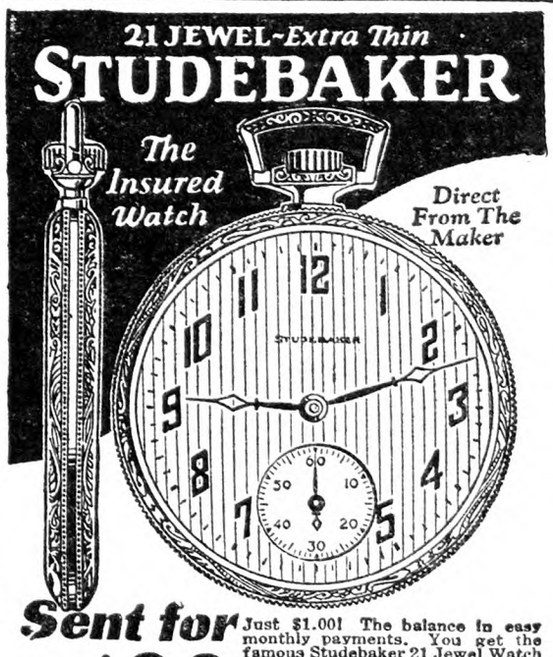

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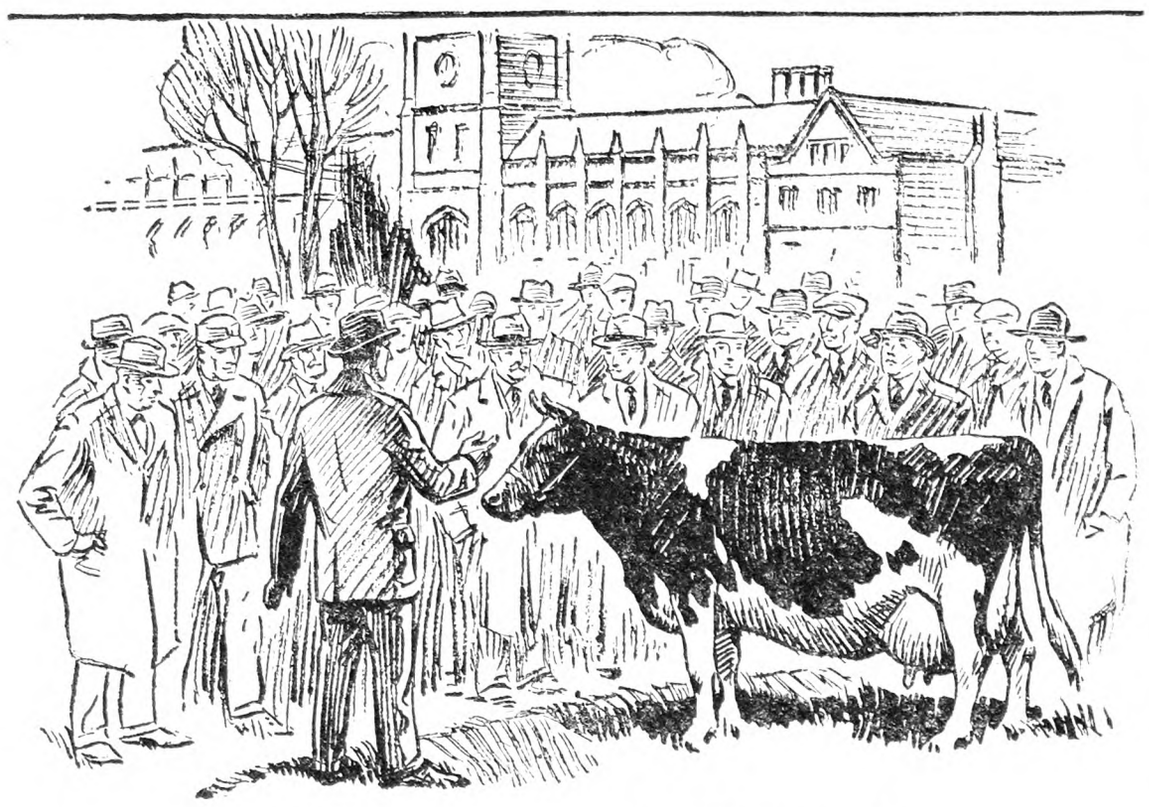

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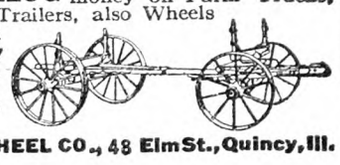

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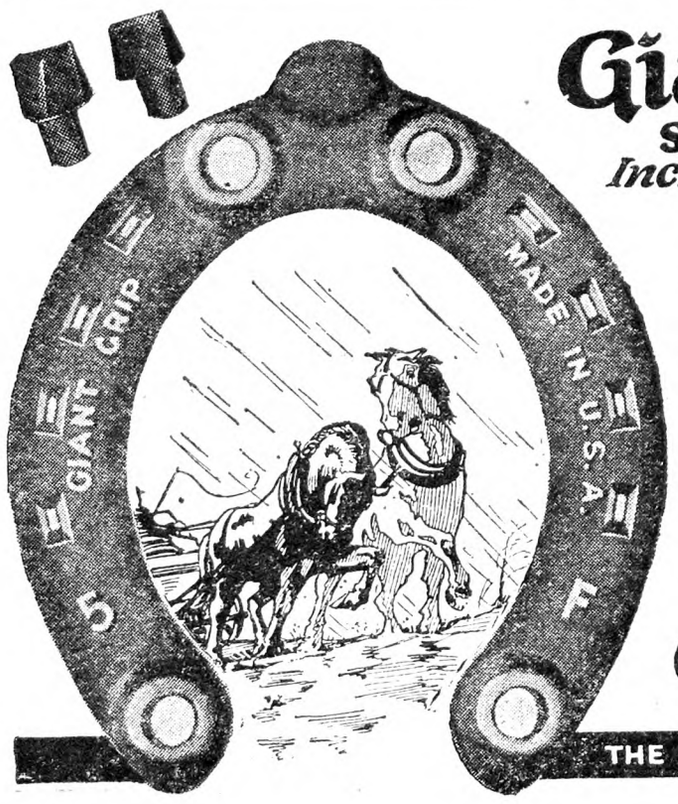


Giant Grip
Shoes and Calks
Increase Horse Power

WINTER holds no fear for you if your horses are shod sharp—if they have on Giant Grip shoes and calks. Safe footing and sure tractive power increase their capacity for work. Calks can be changed easily without removing the shoes. Calks are interchangeable in all Giant Grip shoes. Your horses can always be shod sharp. Giant Grip calks ***stay in—wear sharp*** and ***wear longest.*** They are your sure protection on icy hills, and your guarantee that your horses will not be working under strain.

Your blacksmith has Giant Grip shoes and calks. Have him put on a set ***now*** when sure footing is needed most.

Giant Grip Mfg. Co.
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.
THE CALK IN THE YELLOW BOX

Winter Dairy Work

January finds all our cows in Winter quarters and we dairymen as their caretakers settled down to a much more regular routine of feeding, care and milking than it is practical for most of us to maintain in the Spring and Summer. That is one reason why Fall freshening cows are more profitable—we give them better care and feed during the Winter. Statistics show that cows freshening in October are more profitable than any other month in the year. My own records show September cows give greatest returns to me, with October and November next. Plans to breed the heifers in December or January will start any dairyman on a Winter dairy.

January 1 is an excellent time to start weighing each cow's milk twice a day and jotting it down on daily record sheets. Nothing will add more interest to milking cows nor more money in the milk check than this one practice. I would not try to run a dairy without weighing and recording each cow's milk whenever she is milked. I know that most of my ability to keep my own farms from the sheriff comes indirectly from that one practice. Let the tester figure the cost and production and butterfat, but anyone will learn enough about feeding, and the varying capacities of cows and their milking peculiarities, to repay handsomely for keeping records every day in the month. R. C. FRAZEE.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Suffolk Sheep

Will you describe briefly the Suffolk breed of sheep? In what way do they differ from the Hampshire? Is there a Suffolk Association? B. J. D.

Verona, N. Y.

The Hampshire and Suffolk breeds are of the same general class, both bearing blood of the Southdown. Hampshires are a little larger and produce lambs which mature early and fatten easily. Suffolks often have twins or triplets. Both breeds are good grazers and mutton producers, but neither is a heavy shearer of wool. The Suffolks are not plentiful in this country, but we believe there is an American Suffolk Flock Registry Association at Des Moines, Iowa.

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

This will be held in Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 17-20. There will be 150 speakers, from Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and South Carolina, in addition to the District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania. The 30 State farm organizations are holding their annual meetings at that time.

What farmers and others who attend these meetings will hear discussed is indicated by the following list of subjects:

Dairy.—Securing maximum milk production at a minimum cost; use and abuse of protein in the rations of dairy cattle; economic aspects of T. B. testing; practical plan of ridding the herd of contagious abortion; should minerals be added to dairy rations? dairy herd improvement through the sire; essentials of good foundation females for the new breeder.

Sale and Manufacture of Dairy Products.—Keeping milk within legal limits; a general survey of Pennsylvania's bovine tuberculosis eradication work; the production of raw milk for sale direct to the consumer; medical examination for milk handlers; sanitary requirements in the production and manufacture of ice cream; how to replace raw milk with pasteurized milk; a service organization for dairymen; the milk control program of New York State; milk plant design and equipment.

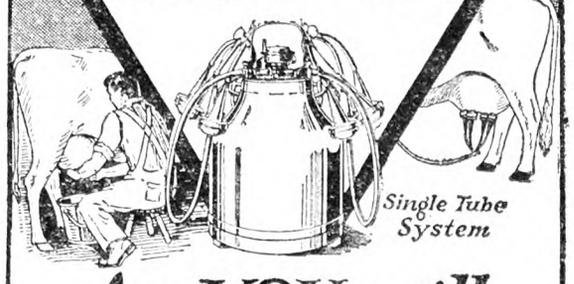
Swine.—Ton litter results for 1927; European methods in pork production.

Sheep.—Sheep husbandry in England and Scotland; hothouse lamb production.

Horticulture.—Economic management of a large apple orchard; developments in Oriental fruit moth control; Delaware's position in the apple industry; results obtained from the use of different oils in the control of European red mite and other insects.

Other subjects treated will be: Vegetable growing, insect control, potatoes, poultry, bees, market developments.

It Milks the Cows CLEAN



Are YOU still Milking by Hand?

IT seems only yesterday that dairymen were still dreaming of the time when hand milking would be a thing of the past. They hoped, yet they scarcely believed, that machine milking would become practical.

Today, count the number of milking machines in your community. From coast to coast, scores of thousands of farmers have now eliminated forever the drudgery and slavery of hand milking. The twice-a-day, seven-day-a-week grind at the milk pail is gone. Many millions of hours, each year, have been given to these farmers—for other productive work, for leisure, for pleasure.

Are you still milking by hand? Then, by all means, get acquainted now with the Burrell Milker. Find out for yourself how it will milk your herd so much easier, quicker, better and more safely than by hand milking. And remember, with the Burrell Milker, hand stripping is also eliminated—*It Milks the Cows Clean.* And that's why you'll finally come to a Burrell.

D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC.
20 Albany Street, Little Falls, N.Y.

You Need This Book

Every cow owner needs it—whether he is now milking by hand or machine. It's not a mere catalog, but a 32-page profusely illustrated book which is a guide in both selecting and using a milking machine—backed by 67 years' experiment and experience. You owe this book to yourself. It's *free.* Send for it now.

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BUY A **Gleckner "Thousan" Harness** and save time and repairs. 12 models. Fully guaranteed. The "Gleckner" Dealer will fit it to your team. Time payments if desired. Write for Booklet describing 12 wear-resisting improvements.

W. W. Gleckner & Sons Co., Canton, Pa.
N. B. "Ajax" Double Harness $54.95 and up

REDUCE PUFFED ANKLES

Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, pollevil, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free.

Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. "I will recommend Absorbine to my neighbors".

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
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Bone Spavin

No matter how old the case, or how lame the horse, it will pay you to try
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste $2 a bottle postpaid
Guaranteed—**your money back** if it doesn't make the horse go sound. One application usually enough. For Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone.
Fleming's Spavin Liquid $2 a bottle
For Bog Spavin, Splint, Curb, Soft Enlargements, etc.
Book on "Home Treatment Livestock Diseases" Free. Our veterinarians prescribe Free for all cases whether Fleming Remedies are indicated or not. Write for Book and FREE advice.
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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Death of Frederick L. Houghton

Frederick L. Houghton, for 33 years the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, died December 19, at Brattleboro, Vt. He was 68 years old. Although Mr. Houghton had not seemed in the best of health lately, he had shown no signs of any serious trouble. He had not been absent from work on account of illness for as much as a day in 25 years.

His father, Charles B. Houghton, was one of the pioneer breeders of purebred Holstein cattle in America and established a herd of imported Holsteins in Putney, Vt., in 1866, the second herd of the kind ever brought together in this country.

The prominence of both father and son in the breeding of the Holstein and the fact that in 1887 the younger Mr. Houghton had re-established the Holstein-Friesian Register as the principal publication of its kind naturally led to the election of Frederick Houghton in 1894 as secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association. When he became secretary of the association it had 422 members and at his death it is an organization of 28,000 members scattered all over the United States.

Rabies Vaccination

I have read with a great deal of interest the article, "Dog Vaccination in Vermont," on page 1299. I have followed rabies inoculation very closely and was responsible for the withdrawal of the bill in the New York Assembly which would have made inoculation for rabies compulsory in New York State. Both the United States Department of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain, have warned against the antriabic inoculation because of its tendency to spread the disease. If what the Deputy Agricultural Commissioner of Vermont says is true, that there were 22 positive cases of rabies found in the State before the enactment of their compulsory vaccination law, and only six cases since the law became effective, it is strong evidence that what was suspected in New Jersey is also true in Vermont—that in order to secure legislation rabies was being planted by unscrupulous persons. CHARLES P. STOUT.

New York.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Continued from Page 76)

$3.35 to $3.50. Ungraded, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Maine Wolf River, A2½-in. up, $3 to $3.50. A2½-in. Spies, $4 to $5; poorer, $3.50 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Cal. crates, few sales, $3.75.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand light. Danish native, 35 to 50c std. bu. box. New York sacked locally, 75 to 85c cwt. Native Savoys, $2 to $2.50 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off, washed ord, 50 to 85c; best, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. New York cut off, dirty, few sales, 75c 100 lbs. Cal., bchs, few best, $3.75 crate.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native washed and trimmed, 18 bchs, Pascal, $4 to $5.10; few fancy, higher, box. New York, in the rough, best, $2.25; few higher; 2-3 crate Cal., crates, $5.50 to $6.

Cranberries.—Supplies light, demand good. Best Cape Cod, $10 to $12 ½ bbl. crate; poorer lower.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native hothouse, 50 to 60 cukes, $10 to $15; few $18 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand poor, market weak. Native hothouse, 18 hds. ord., 50c to $1.25 std. bu. box; Ariz. Iceberg, 4 to 5 doz, $2.75 to $3.50; some Calif. holdovers, low as 50c crate.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, market firm. 100 lbs., sacks, Yellow U. S. No. 1 Conn. Valley, $2.50 to $2.75; few natives, ord., 85c to $1.10; few $1.25 std. bu. box; N. Y. State, $2.50 to $2.65 100 lbs.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited to best. Native cut off, washed, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand limited. Me., N. B., Gr. Mts., $1.90 to $2 100 lbs.

Squash.—Supplies liberal, demand firm. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly $60 ton; $1.50 to $2.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited. Market dull. Native hothouse, best, 20 to 30c; few 32c; Ohio hothouse, $2.50 to $2.75 10 lb. bskt.; Fla., 6 bskt., green, $1.25 to $2.25 crate.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 60 to 75c std. bu. box; Ont. and N. B. Ruta, $1.35 to $1.40 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies heavy, demand light, market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $22 to $23; Eastern, $13.50 to $14; clover, mixed red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 50c; figrst, 43 to 48c; seconds, 41½ to 42½c lb.; storage extras, 48c; firsts, 43 to 47c; seconds, 41½ to 42½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 50c; mixed colors, 49c; white extras, 48c doz.; pullets, 38 to 42c; fresh eastern extras, 48c; ungraded, 30 to 35c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, extras, fresh, 28 to 28½c; firsts, fresh, 26½ to 27½c; extras, held, 28 to 29c; firsts, held, 26½ to 27½c lb.

Wool.—Market very firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending Dec. 31, 1,929,-900 lbs. Grease Basis—Ohio fine, combing, 47 to 48c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ½ blood, combing, 47 to 48c; clothing, 39 to 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 48c; clothing, 41 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 48c; clothing, 41 to 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 41 to 42c. Scoured Basis—Ohio fine, combing, $1.12 to $1.17; clothing, 95 to 98c; ½ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 87 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 86 to 91c; clothing, 78 to 81c; ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 83c; clothing, 70 to 74c; low ¼ blood, combing, 70 to 75c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.10; few $1.15; clothing, 98 to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 86c; ¼ blood, combing, 84 to 87c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 78c.

1 year to pay — after 30-day trial

NEW American CREAM SEPARATOR

New models, vastly improved. Unexcelled for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl, Sanitary Marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. 7 sizes, 850 lbs. to 1-cow size. Prompt shipment from point near you. Prices same everywhere. Freight Prepaid — Factory Prices. Monthly payments low as $2.30

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Box 28-J 1929 W. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.

MORE MILK CLEAN MILK BETTER MILK CLIP DAIRY COWS

You will be repaid for the slight cost and effort many times a year in more milk. Clipped cows are more comfortable. Clean and free from lice and accumulated dirt. They feel better and produce more. Clean, contented cows are healthier and give more milk. Milk is cleaner and better flavored. The successful dairymen are CLIPPING because it increases milk profits.

Write for the booklet telling about MORE PROFITS from Clipped Cows. It's free. Write today.

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Jersey Bull Calf
Born Nov. 29th, 1927
SIRE—Fontaine's Osford Owl 234225, all of whose female ancestors back 4 generations, average better than 600 lbs. butter fat.
DAM—St. Avold's Jewel 387906 with a record at 3 years 3 months of 13,136 lbs. milk, 712 lbs. butter.
This calf cannot be equaled as a future herd sire for the price we have on him.
BRIGHTSIDE FARMS - Aurora, N. Y.

JERSEYS
Bulls, cows, heifers, calves that carry the blood of our Medal of Merit Gold and Silver Medal cows. Eighty head to select from. The results of thirty years of careful breeding. They inherit production, size and type. Real dairy cows, not toys. Accredited Herd.
A. F. PEIRCE Scotland Road WINCHESTER, N. H.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF, $35.00—Nicely marked. Owl Interest Strain. Four months old. DUROC JERSEY RED PIGS—big type, 8 weeks old, $8. MAPLE ORCHARD FARMS WESTON, VERMONT

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Will ship c.o.d. Instruction Book Free

Ferrets for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $5.00; Females, $5.50; Pair, $10; Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio.

FERRETS Either color or sex. Singles, pairs or dozen lots. Price list free. Booklet, 10 cents.
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300 SPRING PIGS
Ready for shipment. Have a few boars ready for service left. Booking orders for bred sows and gilts. Visit the farm and see a large prolific business herd.
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Hopewell Junction (Dutchess Co.) New York
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Big Type Berkshires
All ages. Special prices on Boars. Grand Champion Breeding. RICHARD E. WAIS, Lebanon, N. J.

Registered Berkshires
of the Real Type Strain Boars, ready for service, bred gilts and pigs for sale at
THE FARM OF THE TALL PINES, Elmwood, N. H.

PURE BRED REG. BERKSHIRE—Gilts bred and open at reasonable prices. Nice size and type. CHAS. A. SLATER, R. D. 3, NEWBURGH, N. Y. Forge Hill Farm

Large BERKSHIRES at Highwood Service boars and young bred sows.
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BERKSHIRE PIGS, Service Boars. Airedale Puppies. Will ship C. O. D. SHADYSIDE FARM, Madison, New York

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PURE BRED POLAND-CHINA HOGS
JANUARY 25, 1928
Sows and Gilts and a few Service Boars.
AT DOE RUN, PENNA.

REGISTERED DUROCS Cholera Immune Service Boars. Bred Sows. 50 select sow and boar pigs now ready.
LONG ACRES FARM - - DUNDEE, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
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DUROC Bred Sows and Gilts, best champion blood. Big type service boars. Buy now. CHARLES J. STUCKEY, Mechanicsburg, Ohio

Chester Whites Bred Sows, Fall Pigs. National Champion Blood Lines. CLOUDLAND FARM, Kenneth Square, Pa

Chester Whites Service boars, Fall gilts, Spring pigs, National Cham. bloodlines. Shipped C.O.D. CLOUDLAND FARM Kennett Square, Pa

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Big type, registered. Pigs, $12.75 each. Unrelated pairs, $25.00. Quick growers from Big Litters. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Pure Bred Poland-China Boars
Serviceable, 150 to 250 lbs., $35.00 to $45.00 C. O. D. Fall pigs. Bred Gilts. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

QUALITY PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Berkshire Cross or Chester and Yorkshire Cross 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.25 each. Will ship any number C O. D. on approval. A few purebred Chester Whites, $6.00 each. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crates.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St.
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

FOR SALE PIGS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

PIGS—PIGS—PIGS
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed, Berkshire and Chester Crossed, Two months old, $4.00 each. A few selected Chester Whites, Sows and unrelated Boars, two months old, $6.00 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Examine pigs on arrival at your express office. If O. K. pay your expressman, if not, return at my expense. No charge for crating. Prompt shipments.
A SQUARE DEAL
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For Sale--EXTRA FINE PURE BRED
ENGLISH BLOODHOUND PUPS
Eligible to registration. Best of all dogs for watchdogs, trailers, hunters, pets or companions. Cheap for quick sale. Address
E. N. McBETH & SON
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Actual Imported Police Pups INVEST your money in these fully guaranteed pups of world's finest breeding and quality, instead of throwing it away on cheap pups, $50 up. SCHNAUZER'S, the latest style in dogs—Bitches, $100 up. Puppies, $25 up. GLENROAD FARM. Bloomsbury, N. J.

Imported Highland Collie
Tib o' Lauderdale—the great Scotch Working Sheep Dog. They are undoubtedly the world's wisest sheep dogs. Kind, loyal, splendid watch dogs and handsome 3 months old puppies sired by Scottish, field trial winner. Male and Female, $25 to $40. JOHN M. BRUCE, Hopewell, N. J.

COLLIE PUPPIES
Sire International Champion. Shuniah Rex Recurrence. Well marked. Highly bred collies. Reasonably priced.
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COLLIE PUPS from farm-raised, Champion bred stock, 2 to 6 mos. old. Also, Wire-haired Fox Terrier pups.
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BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—the intelligent kind. Male, $10. Spayed females, $12. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES—Best Breeding Imported Sire. Wonderful, fine, large and healthy. Make best watchdog and companion. Prices reasonable. $15 and up. Write ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Ronks, Pa.

Brown Male SPANIEL 1 year old. House broke, clever, good hunter. First, $25. Brown female, 10 mos., a dandy dog, $16. OSCAR RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

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Great Dane Pups For Sale Eight months. Registered MICHAEL LOUGHMAN, Butler, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH AND WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS Buy now, they will bring your cows next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

LARGE BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED SPAYED FEMALE—Nicely marked, 10 mos., $20. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

To New York State Dairymen:—

For the purpose of obtaining the general sentiment of dairymen on the compulsory tuberculosis test or non-test, we ask that each county have a representative communicate with The Non-testers' League of Oneida County, N. Y., and if found advisable later on to meet at some designated locality to discuss what action should be taken to protect the interests of dairy farmers.

Address all communications to George E. Dunham, President, or Godfrey Teuscher, Vice-president, Rome, N. Y., or Samuel Emhoff, Secretary, Marcy, N. Y., or Fred M. Jones, Advisory Member, Clinton, N. Y.

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BUY WISCONSIN DAIRY COWS
Direct from our Tested County. Carload of choice young heavy producing HOLSTEINS, also car choice GUERNSEYS. Write or wire for prices.
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Milk Should Test 4 Percent
Milking Shorthorns produce 4 percent milk. They are gentle, hardy, produce as much milk and butterfat on good farm food and care as any cows, and the surplus stock feeds profitably for beef, requiring less farm labor than if the crops are fed for milk only. Learn more about dual purpose Milking Shorthorns, our forefathers' Durhams. 28 months' subscription to the MILKING SHORTHORN JOURNAL, $1.00. Trial subscription, 6 months, 25c. Milking Shorthorn Society, Box 423, Independence, Iowa.

Dairy Cows For Sale
One hundred to one hundred and fifty head of highest quality T. B. tested Wisconsin Cows always on hand to select from. All breeds. Carload lots a specialty.
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MILKING SHORTHORNS—Choice individuals, special prices. 3 heifers. 1 bull. E. LAFLER, Penn Yan, N. Y.

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OFFER ACCREDITED HERD GUERNSEYS
30 years constructive breeding. Excellent A. R. records and backing. Herd Sire by Langwater Africander.
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BARGAIN BULLS produce CLASS LEADERS
BROOKMEAD'S WHITE FACE sired ALICE LEMAN OF THE RANCHO
Milk, 13,625.8—Fat 618.7. Farmer's Class AAA
White Face was sold sight unseen as a youngster
Write for Sales List
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

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Nice Young Cow—Dropped January 7th, 1925.
CHEDCO DEBORAH
SIRE: Cramond Horatius 81664. Double Grandson Imp. King of the May.
DAM: Forestdale Deanie Girl, 7737.80 lbs. Milk. 457.61 lbs. Butter Fat Class G.
C. E. COTTING, 70 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Accredited Herd 100024.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice bull calves and bulls ready for service. A. R. breeding. Attractive prices. Delivered at your station.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

FOR HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES—Write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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Family Milk Goats
Good young grade Nubian and Saanen Does, due to freshen Feb. and March. Bred to pure bred, registered Nubian buck. Fine milk lines, $35 and up. MRS. C. C. LEWIS, Briggs, Va.

Weanlings Now Ready HARTZELL BROS., Sebring, Ohio SHETLAND PONIES
Oldest herd in biggest Shetland producing county in U. S.

TURKEY RAISING
By LAMON AND SLOCUM
There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.
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Here's the Feed That Builds Milk Profits!

Contains molasses in dried form—and just the right minerals. Send for your free copy of *The Dairy Herd.*

If you want to know how really profitable a ready-mixed grain ration can be, just make a fair test of Quaker Boss. This is a highly efficient 24% protein ration, scientifically mixed from fresh, select ingredients to give you in ready, economical form the things your cows require to do their very best. An ideal supplement for your own roughage, rich in the minerals necessary for steady production, and it's all feed—every ounce of it. Put away your scoop shovel; see the Quaker Dealer near you and learn how easily you can put your herd on a real money-making basis.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher—the ideal carbohydrate feed

Just the feed for combining with Quaker (16%), or Quaker Big Q (20%), or Quaker Boss (24%), or any high protein concentrate. Sugared Schumacher is a choice feed for young or dry stock; and a splendid fattening ration for steers, lambs and swine.

Made by

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of a complete line of live stock and poultry feeds—look for the striped sacks

Live Stock and Dairy

Cattle Feeding Industry

[Lancaster, Pa., is headquarters for cattle feeding in the East. The following statement is made by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, in co-operation with U. S. Department of Agriculture:]

Reports from all Western States indicate a material decrease in cattle feeding. Summarizing the present situation, indications are for a material decrease in the Corn Belt States east of the Mississippi; a considerable decrease in those States between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; possibly a small increase in the States west of the Missouri; some decrease in the Rocky Mountain States and Texas, and a material decrease in the States west of the Continental Divide.

The shipment of stocker and feeder cattle from the four markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul, were over 25 per cent less than last year; the proportion of heavy feeders 900 lbs. up was smaller than either last year or 1925, while the proportion of light steers under 700 lbs. and calves was larger, shipments of heavy feeders were only 60 per cent as large as last year; this condition indicates that the supply of heavy finished steers next Spring may be even less than it was last year.

It may be interesting to make a comparison of conditions existing in Lancaster County and the eastern feeding district with those just mentioned: First, instead of showing a shortage of animals on feed this year, both the county and district will show a material increase, approximately 15 to 20 per cent over 1926, also an increase in weight of approximately the same, with a decidedly noticeable improvement in quality. If the feeders in this district had to depend on the western markets for their supply, conditions would no doubt be different, and the quality of the animals on feed much inferior, due to the absorption of desirable animals before shipments would arrive at this market, but fortunately, due to location, Canada saw an opportunity and took advantage of it and started a steady stream of good quality stocker and feeder shipments here, with the result that our feeders found it easy to procure exceptionally good animals, both light and heavy-weights. Shipments from Canadian points to this district show approximately 1,000 cars of stocker and feeder cattle this year, compared with 350 cars last year and 265 in 1925, and with this there has been a tendency on the part of feeders in this section toward weighty animals and indications are that cattle on feed are 15 to 20 per cent heavier than last year. As to quality Lancaster and surrounding counties never have had any to equal them. Heretofore this market was a dumping ground for the throwouts from all the other markets, often the yards were congested with light and medium-weight animals that graded below medium, that were unsalable elsewhere and having no other market outlet from here, it was a case of dispose of them at any price, and eventually an owner was found, for it was a case of take these or nothing.

This shortage of stocker and feeder cattle on the western markets will prove a valuable thing for our feeders, as it is going to show them the advantage in feeding better quality cattle, and it is doubtful whether any of the ones who formerly were satisfied to buy and feed any old thing that would produce fertilizer, will want to harbor such animals after feeding the class he was obilged to buy this year. There has been some complaint regarding the high prices this year for feeding stock, a good many persons look at it as a gamble and predict that the market will go bad about the time our animals are finished, but there is nothing at present to warrant this feeling. It is a difficult matter to bring an animal above good quality according to the Chicago market standard and that applied by the packer. When cattle are sold on the Chicago market they have had a long haul, been on the cars for a day or more, consequently, have lost the shrink, while our local cattle are usually trucked in from the farm to the stockyards and after the sale are loaded and shipped to the eastern packing establishment with the result that the dressing out weight is from 3 to 4 per cent less than a load of the same quality bought on the Chicago market. Therefore a load grading practically the same from our feed lots will be sharply discriminated against by most buyers.

Another reason for dissatisfaction to the feeding industry in this section is that instead of marketing our local cattle through the stockyards, our feeders stay at home and wait for packer representatives or local commission firms to come and buy their stock on the farm. These high salaried representatives of the industry are riding around the country in high powered cars and stopping at the very best hotels. Is it plausible to think that they are paying as much for the cattle as they should and no doubt would if the feeder took advantage of the local market and sold them through a commission firm on a commission basis. In 1926 there were approximately 125,000 head on feed in this district and only 31,500 animals were trucked and driven into the stockyards, and only a small percentage of these were sold as the property of the feeders, as they were purchased on farms and resold by dealers. One representative of the eastern packing industry bought on farms and shipped direct more than 1,000 carloads of cattle, and of these few graded below medium. If our fat cattle were handled through the local market, cattle feeding would be much more profitable because of the fact that if the packers knew they could secure what they desired on the open market they would buy that way, and as there is a demand for local fed cattle there would be no lack of bidders. As to the demand, it requires more than 1,000,000 head of cattle annually to supply the eastern kosher trade, and our entire eastern feeding district comprising 16 counties in Pennsylvania, and two counties in Maryland only finish approximately 125,000 head. The Jewish law will not allow the consumption of western dressed beef, due to the length of time required to get it to the eastern markets, so practically all the beef used for this purpose is shipped there on the hoof, with the result that there is a constant scouting on the part of the packers, not only in this section but throughout the Southern States.

Baby Beef

[Turner Wright, of the South Dakota Station, makes the following statement about this matter, which will interest many readers:]

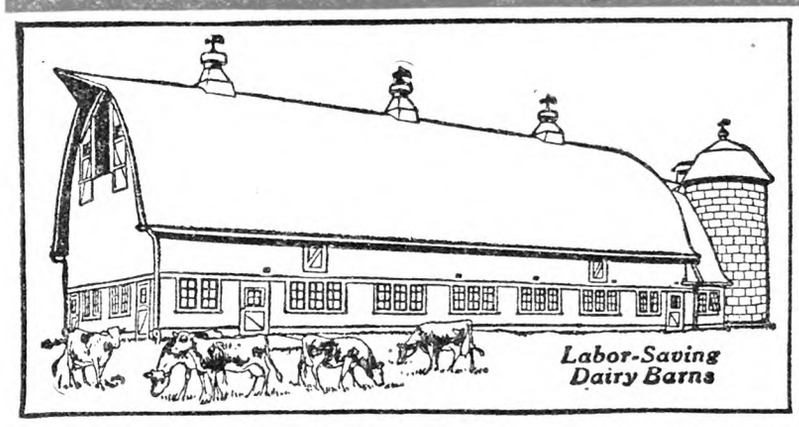
Feeding calves for baby beef is becoming a common practice on many South Dakota farms. This method of producing beef calls for careful feeding and management.

Equal parts of shelled corn and oats will make a good grain mixture to use in getting the calf started on feed. The amount of feed at the start will depend somewhat on the size of the calf. A good rule is to give the calf not more than ½ lb. of the grain mixture a day for each 100 lbs. it weighs for the first four or five days. This should be increased gradually until at the end of about the third week the amount fed will be about 1½ lbs. a day for each 100 lbs. the calf weighs, and from then on until the calf is getting all it will eat. If the calf has not been accustomed to eating Alfalfa or Sweet clover hay very small amounts of these feeds should be used at first.

There are two general classes of feeds. Corn, barley, wild hay and corn fodder are fattening and energy supplying feeds, and are classed as carbohydrate feeds. Oats, wheat bran, linseed oilmeal, Alfalfa hay and clover hay are growth producing and are classed as protein feeds.

The calf needs protein materials to make growth, but one should be careful in supplying these not to use feeds which are too bulky. If the calf has to eat a large amount of oats to get the growth material it needs then it will not be able to eat enough corn or barley to put on the fat or finish desired.

Calves fed at the South Dakota Experiment Station which received one-tenth oats in their ration did not make as rapid gains or develop as much "finish" as calves which got corn and linseed oilmeal without the oats. It will be a good practice gradually to take the oats out of the ration after the first two or three weeks and use a small amount of linseed oilmeal instead.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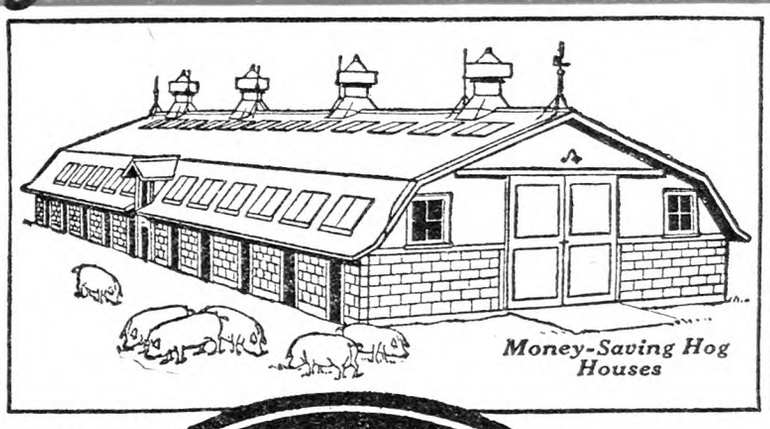
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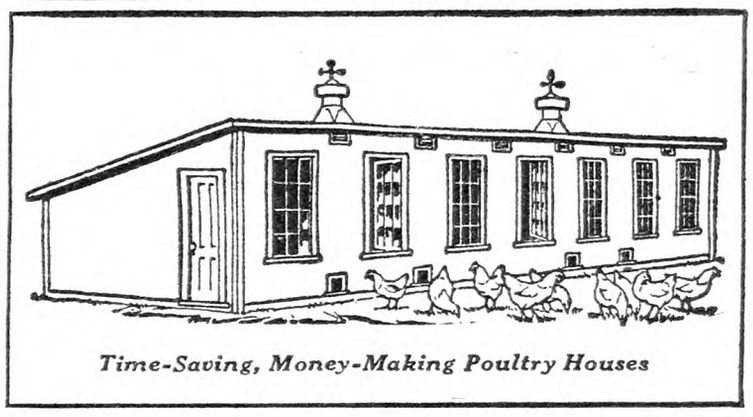
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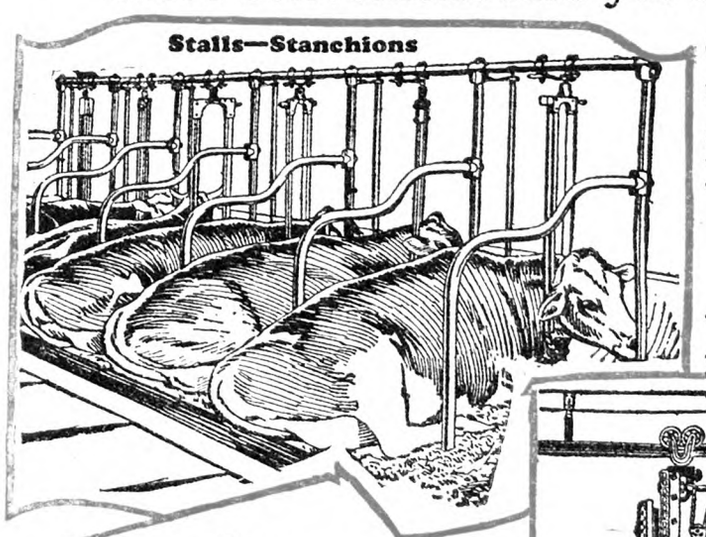

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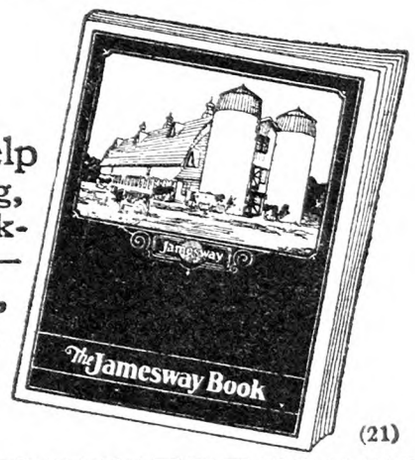

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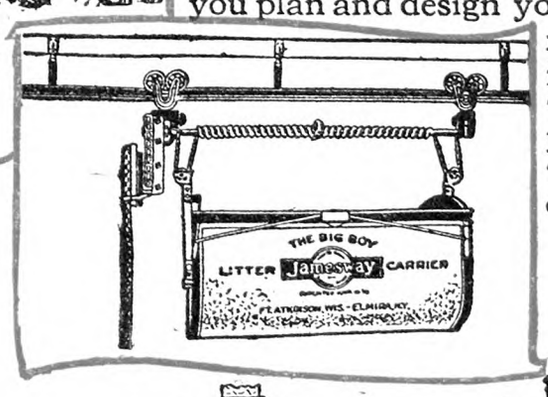

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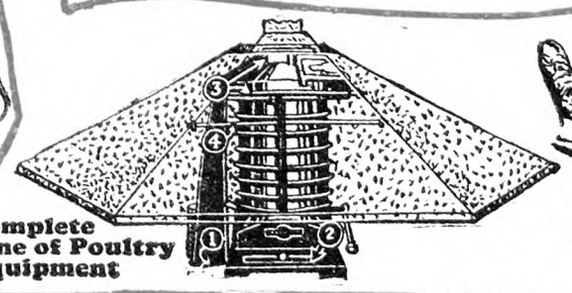
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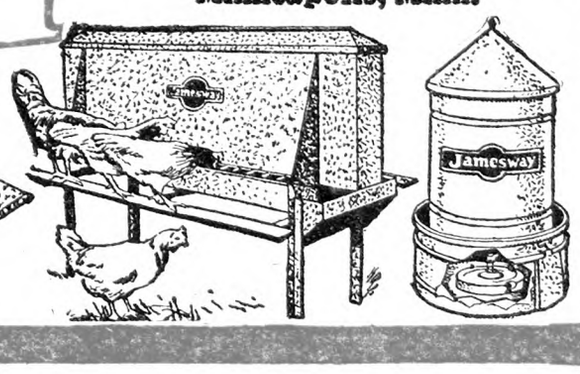

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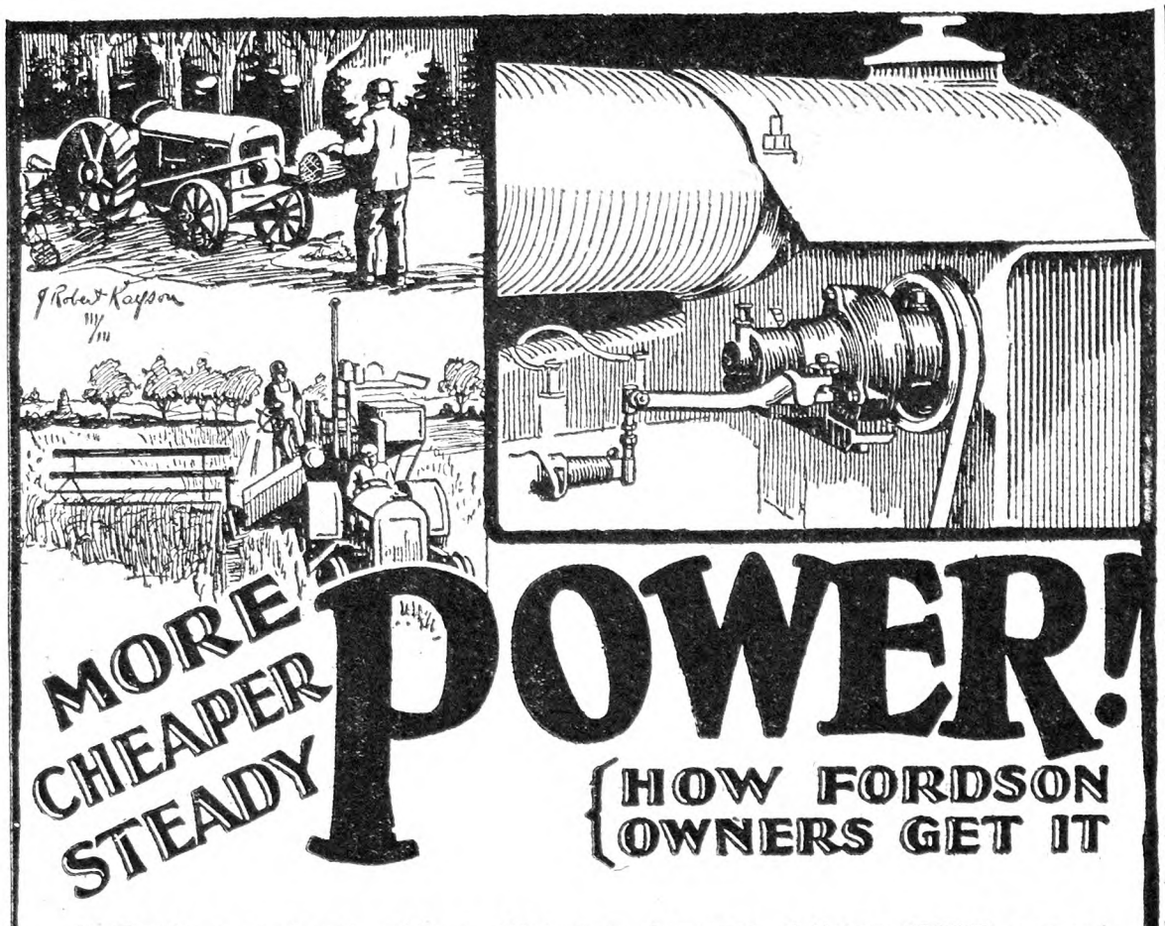

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—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Harmon, West Point, Ind.

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Domesticating Wild Fowl

Turkeys and mallard ducks are the easiest to domesticate of any of the wild birds or fowl that have come under my personal observation. About five years ago we saw turkey eggs advertised from turkey hens that were permitted to range at large and had mated with the wild turkey toms in the near-by woods, and as we were having more or less trouble raising our young turkeys we decided to send and procure a setting or two of eggs from this semi-wild stock.

The poults hatched around the last of May or the first of June. We raised to maturity, as I remember, nine toms and three hens, which we sold around Thanksgiving and Christmas, with the exception of one tom and one hen. We selected the largest and finest-looking of the toms and what we judged to be the best of the hens. This cross with wild toms which I mentioned before seemed to have made an excellent combination, as the eight young toms we sold averaged in weight when dressed 18 to 22 lbs. each. This was much better than anything we had raised in previous years. The half-wild tom and one hen we carried over and headed our flock of turkeys with this new young tom, having sold our old tom for a New Year's dinner.

By Summer of that year this young half-wild tom, being slightly over a year old, weighed around 30 lbs., and was as fine a gobbler as anyone could wish for. He had the most beautiful bronze plumage I have ever seen on any turkey. When he would strut in the sunshine the iridescent peacock coloring of his feathers was too gorgeous for words. The young half-wild hen stole her nest and brought off five young poults, of which only two survived. This half-wild young mother seemed entirely different from our other turkey hens. Instead of going down to the orchard, keeping as far away from the house and people as possible, as the others did, she brought her young brood right up to the house and practically lived around the back kitchen door. This seemed very strange, being half-wild,—always roosting in the highest trees and keeping as much away and out of sight as possible until she brought off her little brood. The next year she made her nest between a large maple tree and the front stone wall very near the house, and kept her young around the kitchen door as before, raising two toms and a hen, one tom much larger than the other which we had for our Thanksgiving dinner. The first of November this half-wild turkey made a new nest in the lilac bush at the front of our house and laid over 30 eggs. We have never had a turkey do this before, not even lay one egg so late in the Fall. It therefore seems that domesticated wild turkeys or at least a first cross makes them a better all-around bird than the common farm variety.

Some years ago while hunting black bear in Florida, I ran across a flock of wild turkeys headed by a magnificent tom. I came upon them as I walked through the tall palmetto in a little clearing under a pecan tree. The hens scattered and ran for cover and were out of sight in a flash, but the old gobbler flew upon a limb of a fallen tree and eyed me suspiciously. I could easily have shot him, but never having had much experience with turkeys up to that time, my only thought was, what a beautiful bird. It never entered my mind that he was anything else other than a tame turkey, belonging to some one in the neighborhood. After having satisfied himself that I wasn't any of his kind, only some harmless creature of the woods, he flew away among the scrub pine and palmetto and left me wondering. I met my friend, whom I was hunting with, soon after this, who was well acquainted in that section of the country. He stated they must have been a flock of wild turkeys, as there wasn't a house within five miles of where we were. We at once went back to look for the turkeys, but could not find anything of them, only see where they had been scratching under the pecan tree.

It has since been my belief that if this beautiful wild gobbler could have been caught it would have been a very easy matter to tame or domesticate him, and what a bird he would have been to head a flock! He didn't seem a bit timid or frightened. I do not suppose he had ever been shot at away down there in that Florida swamp.

The mallard duck seems to be at home in all parts of the United States. I have seen them nesting and with their young along the shores of the Great Lakes, I have seen them in their migratory flights by the thousands in Louisiana. I have seen them on the Chesapeake, at Barnegat, along the Little Miami in Southern Ohio, Kansas, Colorado and Dakota, as well as my own State, Connecticut. The mallard, to my mind, is the most beautiful wild duck known, with the possible exception of the wood duck—that doesn't really seem to be a duck at all as they live in trees a greater part of the time. The mallard that is larger than many of our wild ducks, is sought after by all wild game hunters, as his meat is surpassed by none, not even his first cousin, the famous canvasback. The mallard is one of the wildest, and in his migratory flights, will go from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes and many times much farther, yet is the easiest of all wild ducks to domesticate. A few years ago we sent down to Virginia and secured a setting of wild mallard duck eggs. The ducks

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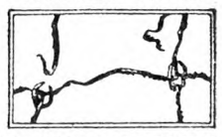

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from these eggs, when grown, would fly the same as any wild duck. They would fly very high up in the air, go over and light in Five Mile River, where there were often other wild ducks, and stay sometimes for half a day, but always returning at feeding time or before.

We ate several of these first hatched mallard ducks and all enjoyed so much that wonderful wild flavor, especially our friends when we would ask them in for a wild duck supper, so we decided to raise more of them the coming season. We kept over a trio of these ducks whose wings we clipped. They stayed right with the chickens all Winter, but preferred to sit on the crust of the snow rather than to be under shelter, though when the weather finally became too severe we shut them in, only letting them out on bright days. We kept a pan of our regular hen mash before them at all times together with a pail of water. These ducks started laying very early in the Spring, about the first of March, one duck laying a greenish tinted egg, the other a pinkish colored one. They kept this laying up until late in the Summer, neither offering to sit and the most wonderful part about it was they never missed a day, laid fully as many eggs as our Indian River ducks, though one of our neighbors who had mallard ducks, but who did not feed dry mash, stated his ducks only laid 15 or 16 eggs, then wanted to sit and did not lay any more that year.

We raised over 30 of these mallards next season. These ducks were purebred mallard without a cross. They seemed to have no desire to leave the place. During the Spring of the year they would rise and circle over the house and barns for a few minutes, then settle down again. As the Summer advanced they would scarcely ever fly, only perhaps down the hill from the barn, only rising a few feet off the ground. We thought they had got too heavy to fly, but in the Fall we butchered a pig. When the pig squealed these ducks arose, spiraled very high in the air and circled for 20 minutes before alighting again. I can assure you it was a beautiful sight to see these mallard ducks flying around and around in their great circle so high above our barns and white oak trees. After they came down they acted as if nothing had happened; did not seem to be at all frightened or nervous. These ducks seemed more domesticated than did our Indian Runners or White Pekins. B. D. U.

Connecticut.

Feeding Buckwheat

Will you tell me how to use buckwheat for live stock? W. R. T.

Pennsylvania.

I cannot give you any prescribed amounts of buckwheat for feeding different classes of live stock, since the various feeds need not and cannot well be fed by exact rule. It should be borne in mind that buckwheat is a fattening food, ranking with the carbohydrates or heat and energy forming foods rather than with those that produce bone, muscle and the animal products that are to be sold, such as milk, eggs, wool, etc. The heat and energy formers are as necessary as any food elements, however, and must be used.

In using buckwheat for poultry, particularly in the Winter, it may be added to the other scratch grains, such as corn, barley and wheat, but is somewhat less valuable than corn and wheat and probably will be best limited to less than half the whole amount of hard grain fed. Many farm flocks get little else in the Winter, however, and, if they do not produce as well upon it as they would upon a better balanced ration, they at least keep in good condition.

In the ration for dairy cows ground buckwheat would rank as a protein feed of about half the value of wheat middlings and with a flesh forming value a little in excess of that of the middlings. It is not in great favor as a dairy feed, though the middlings alone are one of the best of the high protein foods available in buckwheat grinding regions. If you can have your buckwheat ground into flour, retaining the middlings, the flour may be sold and the middlings fed to dairy cows as the best use that can be made of this grain.

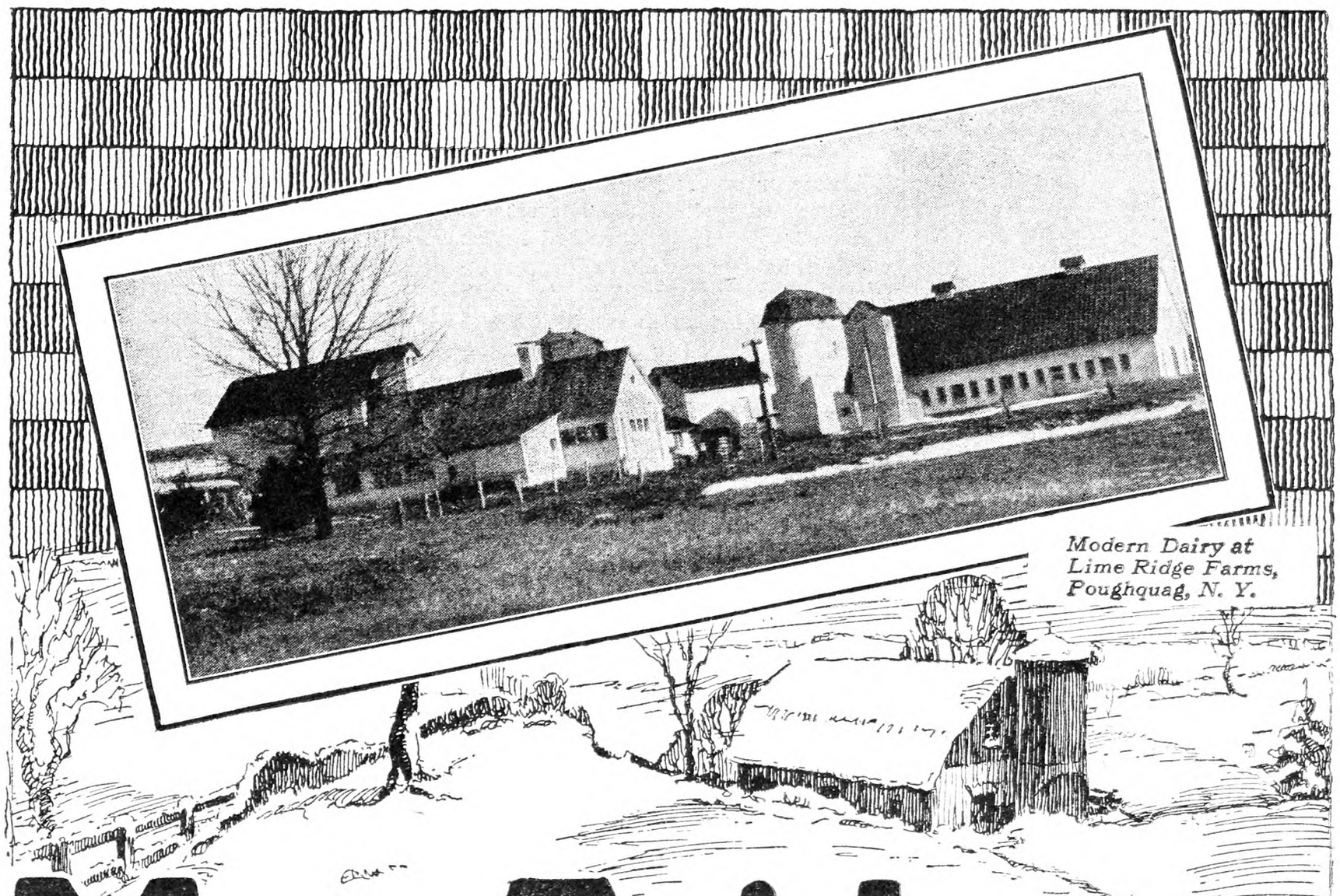
Ground buckwheat is not a food for producing bone and muscle in growing pigs, being, as has already been said, a fattening one. It is reported in some feeding experiments to have been a little less in value as a food for growing pigs than the same weight of wheat middlings when fed with skim-milk. M. B. D.

The Season's Deer Hunt

Readers may be interested in knowing the results of the deer hunting season in New York State just closed. Naturally the Adirondack counties supplied most, but there were many taken in other eastern counties:

Essex County, 562; Franklin, 693; Herkimer, 865; Hamilton, 1,307; Jefferson, 16; Oswego, 53; Saratoga, 95; St. Lawrence, 1,002; Warren, 293; Washington, 47; Fulton, 144; Clinton, 59; Lewis, 493; Oneida, 68; Ulster, 164; Sullivan, 350; Delaware, 72; Greene, 27; Orange, 71; Rensselaer, 21; Columbia, 46; Dutchess, 3; total, 6,401.

"WARDEN, do any of the inmates of your prison intend to reform?" "Well, that's a question. Half of 'em are studying law."—Louisville Courier-Journal.


Modern Dairy at Lime Ridge Farms, Poughquag, N. Y.

More Evidence

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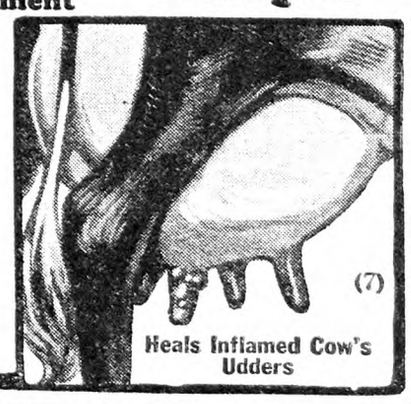

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Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Things To Think About

The Farmer's Table

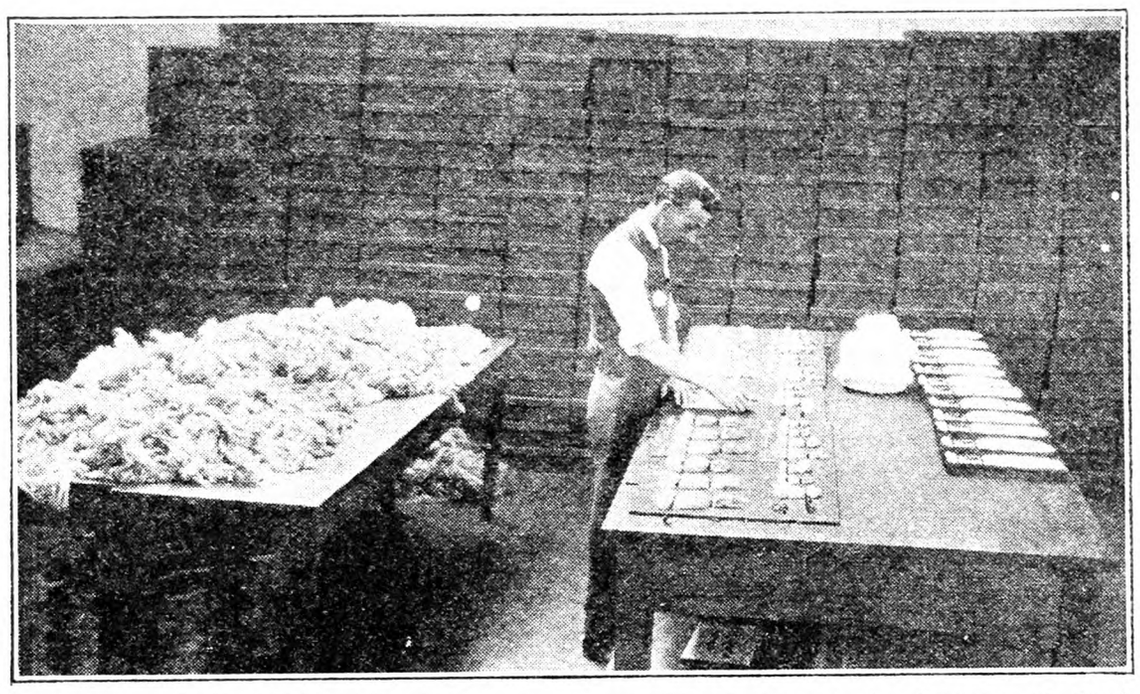
A number of the young men in my neighborhood took in the harvest excursion last Fall; then worked in the western harvest fields and have returned only recently. I talked with several of them as to conditions and usage. All seemed to praise the working conditions and, above all, the table board, otherwise the "grub." After all there is nothing so important to the hired man on the farm as the "grub." It often supersedes the wages. Good table board is the most satisfactory adjunct, we think, in keeping the farm hands happy. These returned harvesters said they got four meals a day, and good meals. Besides the regular breakfast, dinner and supper, they got a lunch, or tea at three o'clock every afternoon, composed of hot tea and sandwiches, etc. Dinner was invariably at 12 o'clock, and supper at six. They worked only 10 hours a day. Besides porridge—a small plate only—they always had meat, bacon, eggs, etc. This is, mind you, in the West. Here in the East farm hands don't get such good usage as that. The writer works a good deal among the farmers in the capacity of land surveyor and seldom or never gets four meals a day, nor the strong, hot supper, or frequently, not always any meat at all, fried or cold, at breakfast. Oatmeal porridge appears to be the chief dish on the breakfast menu, and may be only bread, butter and tea or coffee and jam, for the rest of the bill of fare. I don't call that a breakfast for the working man. A breakfast without meat or eggs is not good enough. The dinner, in my experience, is all right on the average farm table. There is usually meat and vegetable and a pudding or some sort of dessert, but I have often fault to find with the supper. Now to my mind the supper on the farm table should be a hot supper, that is, there should be at least one hot dish. Often there is not. With only three meals a day the supper at five or six o'clock should be as strong and nourishing as the dinner or midday meal. I have often come out of the woods, perhaps at sundown or dusk, to sit down to a supper of bread and tea and preserve or berry sauce of some kind. That kind of supper is a pretty poor affair unless there was a lunch before bedtime, which is only seldom. One gets pretty hungry on such a supper by 10 or 11 o'clock. One needs a good hot supper, including meats or even potatoes and meat, for the writer when at home, likes to have potatoes, made up in some shape.

But potatoes for supper is not of absolute importance if there is some good hot dish. In the old days they had what they called "tea" at between three and four o'clock (same as they apparently yet have in the West), but there was always a "supper" following at night. Maybe it would be only bread and milk, potatoes and fish, etc., but there were always, in the old days, four meals on the farm. The three-meal schedule comes from aping or following city schedules.

In working among farmers, while some feed good meals, equal to any hotel, the majority don't feed well enough, and at this time of year when supper is early about dark, five o'clock, there should be a light lunch at or before bedtime, unless perchance there is an afternoon tea, as in the West.

J. A. MC DONALD.

Prince Edward Island.



Preparing Official Wool Samples in the Laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Farm Relief Measures

A visualization of the McNary-Haugen plan for equality of agriculture with other industries on a similar price plane, and the avoidance of unnecessary variations of daily prices, seems a worth-while undertaking. Shorn of legal verbiage the Federal Board would be the supervising body as is Interstate Commerce Commission for railroads and the Federal Reserve Board for banking. It would be a commodity body or corporation for the respective lines to handle the products which accumulated or would accumulate above the price set by this corporation for the surplus. In all probability, except as to the products of large exports like wheat, cotton and pork products, the actual handling of other products would be at a minimum.

The mere fact of a corporation standing ready to buy at the corporation's price would be sufficient. The much-disputed question of price-fixing is here brought to a point all can see, viz., that the United States does not fix prices but a commodity corporation made up of the producers of that crop does. The action is similar to that of U. S. Steel in being the price-maker, not legally but by the mere fact of its power. This price-making power is made by the best talent of the producers, whose knowledge is of all the factors of markets and always with the idea of maintenance of comparative prices with other industries.

If some error is made and a surplus is unsold, this may be carried over for even several years. In the meantime producers can make adjustments of acreage or output with the knowledge of this surplus. The penalizing of overproduction can then be made on knowledge rather than on the results of the prodigality of nature for a single season, which may be reversed the year following. The world as a whole would then be made richer, but not, as at present, at the expense of the producer, when a large crop is less valuable to him than a small one.

In actual performance visualize the United States wheat corporation whose decision is that an equality price for wheat in the United States should be $1.75 per bu. F. O. B. Chicago for a certain grade. This becomes the basis all over the United States with freight and grade calculations to suit local conditions. Normally the total crop in the United States is 800,000,000 bushels, of which 75 per cent is used at home and 25 per cent exported. With lower wage levels in Europe and foreign grains produced at a lower cost than here the exported grain must sell at their prices. It is quite unfair for the high industrial price level of the United States to insist on this lower European plane as the price for wheat. Yet under existing conditions the export price of the 25 per cent determines the price of the 75 per cent consumed in the United States.

Other industries have found that discount selling on an exported surplus is like instalment buying, an economy by reason of volume production. The United States Wheat Corporation would export 200,000,000 bushels at a price, say 50 cents per bushel below the United States price of $1.75. The loss entailed is $100,000,000. The equalization fee to cover this loss is levied on the whole crop. To be exact on this hypothesis the levy would be 12½ cents per bushel. This would reduce the advance of 50 cents to 37½ cents per bushel. The equalization fee is not a tax on the farmer, but a positive increase of price after deduction. A tax is a deduction without any previous addition. The necessity of a single corporation to deal with this problem rather than "building up strong corporations to aid in marketing" is seen in the mathematics of wheat handling. If cooperative No. 1 exported 50 per cent of the total its loss would be $50,000,000. It must make up for that loss in some way. Cooperative No. 2 engaging wholly in domestic trade would suffer no losses. Since the ratio of domestic to foreign trade is 4 to 1 there must be a correlation of gains and losses and prevention of competition that cuts prices for the domestic grain. Otherwise corporation No. 1 must reduce its paying price to the grower to continue to export. To those who magnify the cooperative idea—one may well say here is complete and compulsory cooperation.

Our educational system under the rate bill was voluntarily cooperative. Now all must pay taxes for schools, which is compulsory cooperation. The difference is simply the occasion which does or does not call for compulsion, like all government affairs, the waiving of minor rights that we may enjoy major benefits.

A multiplicity of marketing bodies without correlation complicates the surplus problem. The plan of loaning money to cooperatives to handle surpluses has its greater adaptability to domestic used seasonable surpluses, but in no way reaches export surpluses or solves the problem of correlating collective price making, as does the commodity corporation in control under the McNary-Haugen idea.

Which is more scientific in price-making, measuring the price to supply and demand, the present one of European export demand interpreted by the boards of trade at terminal markets with all the elements of their gain predominating, or a corporation representative of the great body of producers armed with all available statistics of crops and demand?

Students of international trade know that practically all countries in the world embody in their revenue laws that any subsidy or export bounty shall be met by a countervailing duty of equal or greater amount. Any subsidy given exports is covered into the treasury of the consignee nation with small ceremony. The debenture plan is a subsidy under another name. David Lubin's export bounty plan of 40 years ago ran up against this stern cold fact of international trade law which no consignor nation could change.

The successful trade regulations regarding exports have been along the lines of Government control, viz., the Stevenson Rubber Act for the British colonies, the Coffee Valorization Law of Brazil, and not of trade subsidies for the reasons above noted. The Australian butter plan placed a 4 cent tax on all butter made in the Associated Creameries and paid losses of exported product to London and added ten million dollars to the price of butter that year in addition to returning one cent of the 4 cent levy made in the beginning. Collective bargaining has been the leverage that raised labor to its present rightful wage level. The same results have been accomplished by other industries in trust aggregation and a common understanding for mutual gain and against price cutting. The McNary-Haugen plan contemplates collective price-making by agriculture.

JAS. N. MC BRIDE.

Raises MORE chicks

TWIN-FLOAT SOL-HOT

The TWIN-FLOAT Sol-Hot Wickless Brooder will help you raise more chicks this season. Its Automatic Twin-Float Oil Level is the greatest invention ever developed for chick brooders. Thousands of users praise it.

Simple and easy to operate as a gas stove. No wicks—no valves — no smoke — no smothered chicks—no danger—no trouble Even heat all the time.

H. M. Sheer Co. Twin-Float Sol-Hot is a wonder. Hatched 116 chicks Feb. 26th and Sol-Hot raised every one. Hatched 270 later and only lost one. It keeps heat always the same day and night. Mrs. H. T. Becker, Hartsville, Ind.

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Biologically tested and certified for both vitamins A and D. Stearin-free——won't freeze. Compare these prices with other biologically tested brands; then order where your money goes farthest.

Low Prices on Tested Oil

30 Gallon Tin-Lined Barrels - $37.00
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Send for this 1928 Incubator and Brooder Book—see the dollars our New Cut Prices save you. Two big well-known firms—Wisconsin and Ironclad—have consolidated—to cut costs and sell at lower prices. Don't buy until you get this money saving book. 17 Incubators—14 Brooders to select from.

WRITE FOR CATALOG TODAY

Tells how to get eggs in winter; how to stop chick losses. 30 day trial offer.

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Mix 2 lbs. Dust to 100 lbs. Mash and feed regular. Dust drives out and prevents Worms in Fowls. Dust contains 1.25% Nicotine and is effective. *Free circular.*

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Special 10 lbs. Dust Postpaid, $1.00.

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We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo.
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Useful and Interesting

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York City

THE HENYARD

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23, Following is report for week ending Dec. 26, 1927, with comments of the director:

With the 1928 hatching season close at hand, the feeding of cod liver oil becomes of considerable importance. While there is little dispute over the value of cod liver oil in improving the growth of chicks, especially those raised in the early season under conditions which do not permit an adequate supply of direct sunlight, there are poultrymen who are not convinced of the worth of this vitamin supplement in the ration of laying hens.

In growing young chicks, oil is fed for its supply of vitamin D, which favors bone formation. With laying hens, and especially with breeding stock, the problem is one of produc- State Institute of Applied Agriculture, tion, hatchability of eggs and viability of chicks, all of which seem tied up with the supply of vitamin A. To some extent, this is furnished by yellow corn, but the addition of cod liver oil to the ration is advised. Recent tests show not only increased production, but also better hatches and more "livable" chicks as a result of feeding cod liver oil to breeding flocks.

Cod liver oil should be fed at the rate of 1 per cent of the dry mash (about one quart per 1,000 birds per day). It may be mixed with the dry mash with the hard grain, or fed, as at Farmingdale, mixed with the moist mash, which is trough fed daily. It is better to mix shortly before feeding, avoiding loss of vitamins through exposure to air.

Much is claimed for "tested" oils and much confusion exists regarding the use of the word "tested." From the poultryman's point of view, little or no value attaches to tests for chemical purity, clarity, freedom from stearin, etc. The essential test is the biological test to determine the vitamin potency of the oil. This test can be made only by feeding experiments and no premuim need be paid for a "tested" oil, unless such a test for actual feeding value is implied. A safe plan is to buy cod liver oil from a reliable source.—Lock James, Instructor Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the eighth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid 1,348 eggs, or at the rate of 19.2 per cent. This is an increase of 172 egg, 2.4 per cent over last week's production. Production in the Leghorn class has been held back by quite a few birds, which have followed the lead of about 90 per cent of their sisters going into a molt. The total production to date is 8,689 eggs.

High Pens for the Week. — R. I. Reds, Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 53; R. I. Reds, Charlescote Farm, Mass., 52; White Leghorns, Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 47; R. I. Reds, Mass. Agri. Exp. Station, 45; R. I. Reds, John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 38; R. I. Reds, Sunset Poultry Farm, Mass., 37.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—W. R. Dewsnap, N. Y., 215; Rose Hill Poultry Farm, N. Y., 214; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 195; Warrens Farm, Mo., 174; Ruehles Sunnyside Farm, N. Y., 173; Belcoe Poultry Farm, N. Y., 168; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 162.

R. I. Reds.—John Z. La Belle, Conn., 254; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 213; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 199; Mass. Agri. Exp. Station, Mass., 195.

White Wyandottes.—Byron Pepper, Del., 19; Happinest Farm, N. Y., 14.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 125; Schwengles Barred Rock Farm, Ill., 95; A. C. Jones, Del., 95.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 98; William R. Speck, N. Y., 75.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Dec. 20	50	30	Clear
Dec. 21	52	28	Partly cloudy
Dec. 22	45	20	Partly cloudy
Dec. 23	44	21	Clear
Dec. 24	32	28	Partly cloudy
Dec. 25	45	15	Clear
Dec. 26	42	14	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 58c; brown, 55c; medium, 49c; pullets, 45c.

"VITAMINS A AND D" mean Poultry Profits

And "Nopco Cod Liver Oil" means "Vitamins A and D"

HENS free from certain nutritional diseases . . . larger, thick-shelled eggs, and many more of them . . . increased hatchability . . . lowered chick mortality . . . baby chicks that grow rapidly to a healthy maturity . . . these are certainly profitable things—and Nopco Cod Liver Oil will give them to you at very slight cost.

Because every lot of Nopco Cod Liver Oil is laboratory tested three times—once chemically, once on baby chicks and once on rats—it is possible to *guarantee* its Vitamin A and D content. This is really important, because it amounts to a guarantee of profits for you!

Vitamins A and D are the chief reasons for feeding Nopco. They enable poultry, both on range and penned, to get the full benefit of their minerals and their feed. Sunlight and green food alone, even when they are available, will not do this as well as when Nopco is used to supplement their work. Results prove it. So Nopco should be given all year round for the utmost results.

Feeding Nopco is such an easy, simple thing to do, too. Just a little oil mixed in with the feed does the trick. And it really is not an expense—it is a safe investment in assured future profits that amount to many, many times the cost. Try it and see!

NOPCO Cod Liver Oil

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
Refiners of Cod Liver Oil for 25 Years
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

TO DEALERS! We can serve you promptly through your jobber, on our assured profits plan. Build with Nopco. Write us today for particulars.

Fill in the coupon for our illustrated book, "Cod Liver Oil—the Easy Way to Poultry Profits." In addition to the latest information regarding this advanced practice, it contains full instructions on simple methods of feeding. Valuable as a work of reference—and free.

Ask Your Dealer for the distinctive, rich, golden Nopco Cod Liver Oil in the container that keeps the oil fresh. Insist on the Nopco can because with it goes an iron-clad guarantee of the purity and potency of the oil.

If your dealer is out of stock, write us now, giving his name, and we will supply you with a gallon can for *trial* by parcel post collect. Price:—$2.50. Regular price $3.00. Also obtainable in larger containers. Write for details.

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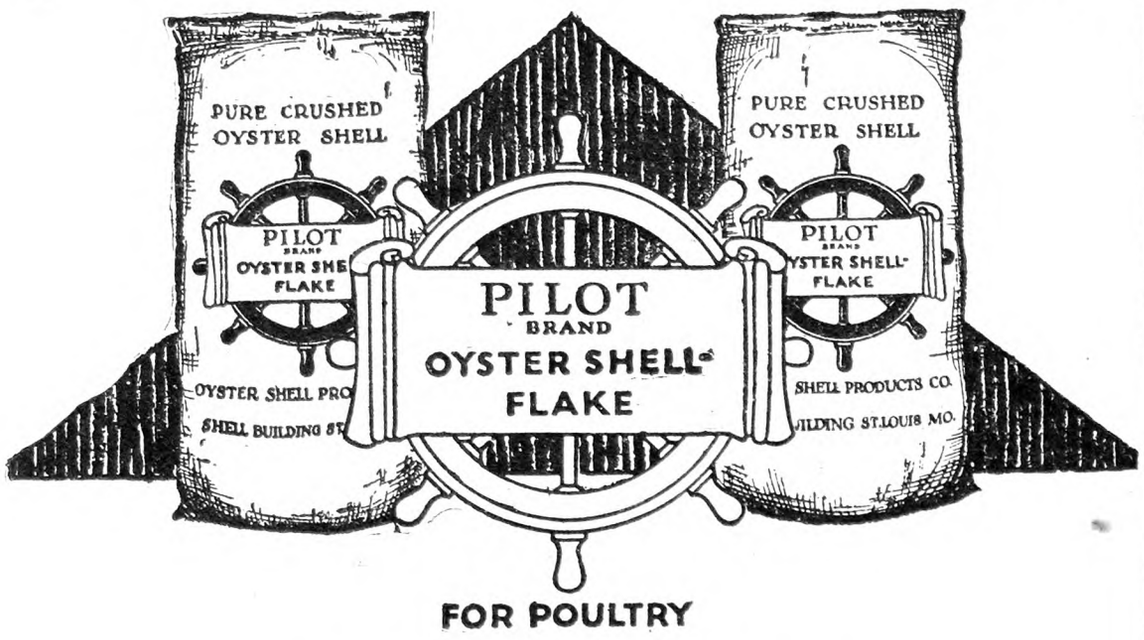

FOR POULTRY

EGGSHELL *in the rough!*

A bag of Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake is just so much eggshell. Of course, it's up to your hens to convert it, but they will surely do so if you'll keep it before them all the time.

Pilot Brand contains more than 98% pure Calcium Carbonate. There is no finer eggshell material obtainable, and no easier way to get it to your hens. With Pilot Brand to work with, your hens can make themselves really profitable to you.

Many a hen—and there are a lot of them—now costing you good money for feed without producing, can put herself on a paying basis with the help of Pilot Brand.

The way to get *all* Oyster Shell is to say "Pilot Brand." Without waste, foreign matter or impurities. Purified, triple-screened, and odorless.

Dealers Everywhere

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"Checks Ravages of Worm Pest"

"I use your Tobacco Powder," writes L. Dykers, Paterson, N. J., "for the elimination of round worms in my poultry flocks. This checks the ravages of the pest and does not in any way interfere with egg production or the appetites."

POULTOBAC Pulverized Tobacco Powder

Pulverized from selected tobacco. Guaranteed 1.50% nicotine analysis. Mix 2-lbs. of POULTOBAC in 100-lbs. of feed or mash. Also used as duster for lice. Ask your dealer for POULTOBAC. Or send **$1.00** for 10-lb. trial bag, postpaid. (**$1.50** West of the Mississippi), or **$5.00** for 100-lb. bag, freight prepaid. (**$6.00** West of the Mississippi.) Folder free.

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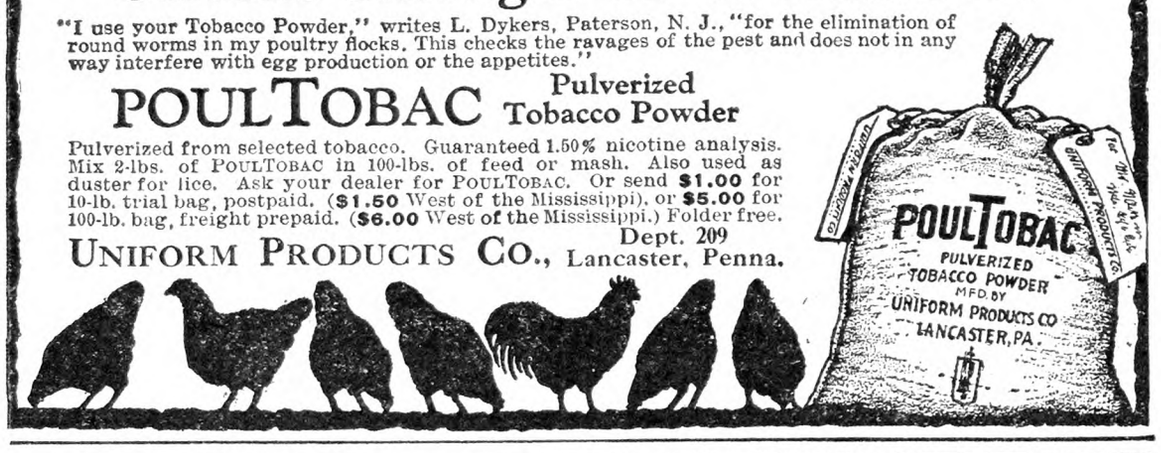
UNIFORM PRODUCTS CO., Lancaster, Penna.



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Our 19th Year For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past eighteen years. **Our Reliable Chicks possess high egg producing qualities.** Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Chicks Sent C. O. D. If You Wish. Get Our Plan

Get our special combined offer on chicks, brooder stoves, and brooder-houses. We hatch twelve varieties. **Fifty thousand chicks per week.** Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

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"OHIO'S BEST" CHICKS C.O.D.

Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best breeding flocks. Every breeder carefully culled and mated with sturdy, vigorous, highly bred males.

Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00	$118.00
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00

Asst. for broilers, $10 per 100. All heavies, $12. Order from this ad. We will ship C.O.D. on 10% deposit. Ref.: Van Wert National Bank. 100% live delivery prepaid. Get Gus's Aids on Poultry—sent free each month.

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TEN CHICKS EXTRA

On orders placed early we will allow 10 chicks extra with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request.

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Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

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WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C.O.D. SEND ONLY $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert Poultryman. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG

It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today. WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

THE HENYARD

Questions About Poultry

Is the Minnesota plan on raising turkeys good, and if so how can I get it? Is there any good market in following cities: Syracuse, Buffalo, New York City, where I could sell ducks, geese or poultry of any kind? How much grain should I give to about 100 pullets, half are Barred Rocks and other half are Wyandottes? How much corn in evenings? MRS. C. W. F.
New York.

I do not know of any specific method of rearing turkeys known as the "Minnesota plan" but a request directed to the Minnesota Agricultural College at St. Anthony Park, Minn., will doubtless bring you any information sponsored by this station.

Responsible commission merchants in any of these cities handle poultry and poultry products of all kinds and it is to such merchants that the greater part of these products are shipped. Those living near enough to the smaller cities to drive into the city public markets with their produce get better prices, but incur the added expense of marketing.

The only general rule as to amounts of grain that should be fed that can be given is "Give all that the birds want to eat." This, with fowls of the larger breeds in mid-winter having dry mash before them may run from 12 to 16 lbs. daily. A light feeding should be given in the morning, perhaps a third of the whole day's supply, and all that the flock will clean up at night. Some prefer to feed still more lightly in the morning and scatter a little of the whole grain in the litter at noon. A hen not under lights cannot eat too much corn at the last meal, her crop will be empty before morning if filled before dark. M. B. D.

Damp Henhouse

I built a poultry house 24x30 ft. some years ago. It was never satisftory due to wet litter. Every Fall I have made some change in it, but still wet litter. I have 190 Leghorn pullets in this now and as the season is so advanced and have no other building to put these pullets in, I cannot make much change in the outside but would like to know if you can suggest any change in inside that might help keep the floor dry. W. J. B.
New York.

The chief cause of undue dampness in a poultry house is lack of sufficient ventilation, the moisture-saturated air from the bodies of the fowls not being carried off with sufficient rapidity to prevent its condensing upon the interior of the building and upon the litter. It is possible that you close the ventilators with the coming of cold weather, though I should expect that some in the roof might well be closed, depending upon the open front for a sufficient exchange of air, or that you expect too much in the way of dry litter. With a sufficient number of fowls in the building, the litter will become damp in spite of any ventilation and bone dryness is not to be looked for. The litter should not be "wet," however. The fact that the roof and walls remain dry in this building leads me to suspect that the litter does not become more damp than it may be expected to become in any poultry house containing an equal number of fowls in proportion to the floor space. Certainly as to facilities for ventilation I can suggest nothing further. M. B. D.

Pullets with Sore Eyes

I have 190 pullets of mixed breeding, but mostly Barred Rocks. There are five different ages among them. I commenced to get eggs September 8 and am now getting an average of 24 eggs per day, but think I ought to get more. The whole flock appears healthy except for two or three runts. However, a month or so ago I had one good healthy looking pullet get sick. She seemed to have a cold, but the only signs of it were in her eyes. They ran and turned whitish and she went blind. Today I found another case of the same trouble. I would be pleased to know what ailed the two pullets.
New York. R. W. C.

Running at the eyes may be a symptom of a simple cold or of roup. The former disease should clear up if the fowls are kept in clean, well ventilated quarters where they will not be exposed to direct drafts while upon their perches. Blindness, as you describe it, is often of obscure origin, sometimes accompanying "range paralysis" sometimes found with roup. Birds showing these symptoms should be promptly removed from the flock and kept by themselves until fully recovered or until it becomes evident that they have some disease which may possibly be transmissible and make them a danger to the flock. It is not worth while to doctor a sick hen and return her to a healthy flock, possibly to spread disease and cause a far geater loss than her own value, unless it is evident after a few days that her ailment is of a trivial nature easily recovered from. You seem to be feeding your flock well; perhaps you are getting as many eggs as you should expect from the pullets old enough to lay. M. B. D.

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Fire which swept two blocks of the Hoboken, N. J., waterfront Dec. 30, caused damage to piers and shipping estimated at more than $1,250,000. The blaze virtually destroyed the Seneca, a 300-foot coastwise vessel, built at a cost of $2,000,000; four barges at the Fletcher Dry Dock and two piers, the Fletcher No. 1, 725 feet long, and the Lackawanna No. 12, 700 feet long. Four other barges tied alongside the Lackawanna pier were partially destroyed, and the bow of the Hendrik Hudson, a Hudson River Day Line boat, was damaged. The fire, which, according to one theory, was carried to the craft by an explosion in the plant of the Union Ship Scaling and Painting Company, scattering blazing oil upon the water, spread so rapidly that Capt. J. K. Chadwick and Watch Officer Smith of the Seneca barely had time to let themselves down by a rope before the ship was a roaring inferno. The estimated loss includes $200,000 which it is expected tugboat companies will claim for salvaging the slightly burned tankers, the Arrow and the Sataria. Other items include: Loss of the Seneca, $750,000; Lackawanna Pier, on which were stored 50 automobiles, 25,000 lbs. of wool, and miscellaneous merchandise, $150,000; Pier 1 of the Fletcher Company, $25,000; bow of the Hendrik Hudson, $1,000; four barges, $5,000, and the Union Scaling and Paint Company, $5,000. The Seneca, which is in the New York-Miami service, had 600 barrels of oil in her hold. These exploded when the fire reached them. The Seneca was built in 1894 as the Rawlins, the first electrically driven passenger vessel. Her name was changed successively to the Powhatan, the Cuba and the Seneca. During the war, while being used as a navy troop transport, she was sunk by a submarine and raised again.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh landed safely on Toncontin Field, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Jan. 3, in a steady rain, his fourth stop on his good will tour of Central America. His landing on the rain-soaked field under miserable weather conditions excited the greatest admiration after his 170-mile flight from San Salvador. The entire trip took but two hours and ten minutes. President Miquel Paz Barahona, the members of his Cabinet, American Minister Summerlin and the other members of the diplomatic corps, the entire foreign colony and a crowd of 7,000 Hondurans awaited Lindbergh's arrival. Lindbergh told correspondents he was disappointed in not seeing much of the beautiful mountain scenery on the way to San Salvador from Belize, British Honduras, because of a fog that blanketed it. Atmospheric conditions are favorable for a Central American aerial mail service, however, in his opinion. Col. Lindbergh has under consideration an extension of his Central American tour to include Colombia and Venezuela, but will not make a decision until he reaches Panama. The flyer told correspondents he had made no definite plans in this respect. He has already visited Guatemala, Honduras, Belize and San Salvador, and the next place on his itinerary is Managua, Nicaragua.

Three firemen were killed and Fire Chief Nixon was seriously injured in fighting a fire at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 1, which destroyed the Montgomery Carriage Works. The fire, originating across the street from the scene of a fire which caused a $3,000,000 loss last June, threatened the entire downtown district.

While the New Year's celebration at Peacock Inn, in Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y., was at its height early Jan. 1, three men, two of them masked, who had entered the place seeking a former boxer whose life they threatened, shot and killed the proprietor of the inn, wounded a girl patron, probably mortally, and shot three other celebrants. The man they were seeking was not in the place.

Celebrating New Year's, crowds at Scranton, Pa., were showered with broken glass and plaster a few minutes after midnight, when a powerful bomb was exploded in the rear of the Scranton *Sun*, apparently by gangsters from Pittston against whom the paper has been waging a campaign for months. Two dwellings in the rear of the newspaper plant were wrecked; the rear wall of the three-story *Sun* building was torn out; the plate glass windows of the business office were blown across the street; machinery and desks were covered with debris, and three persons in the vicinity were injured.

Three men reached the American shore of the Niagara a few miles above the falls Jan. 3 after a thrilling all-night battle with ice floes of the upper river. The men crossed from Navy Island, about three miles above the falls, in a rowboat, smashing their way through the ice with oars and a small sapling. Twice they were swept a mile and a half downstream but succeeded in working their way back.

Creditors who hold claims against the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial Exhibition Co., amounting to $5,000,000, were made glad Jan. 3 when the State Supreme Court upheld the appropriation of that amount by the Philadelphia City Council to liquidate the debts. The court not only decided the council had the right to appropriate the money but also had the power to make it available by transferring it from another appropriation.

Knight, Donnelly & Co. had a seat on the New York Stock Exchange June 17, 1905 and did what was supposed to be a thriving business in stocks and bonds. The next day the firm failed for more than $300,000. Reuben H. Donnelly was the Donnelly of the firm. His father was one of the wealthy printers of Chicago. He controlled the city directory and did a big book business. He let the law settle his son's affairs. The bankruptcy proceeding gave the creditors 27 cents on the dollar. They are now celebrating for Reuben H. Donnelly, who came into his father's business years ago. As the years passed he gathered his profits from the two big printing companies of the Reuben Donnelly Corporation and R. R. Donnelly & Sons until he had sufficient and more than sufficient to ease his conscience. New Year's Day he mailed checks to his old creditors or to the heirs to their estates totaling about $645,000. The interest he paid on the old debts of 1905 was greater than the original indebtedness. Three hundred checks were sent to the old accounts. Many of the creditors had been dead for years but Mr. Donnelly looked up the heirs. The bankruptcy court had wiped the slate clean, but not clean enough to suit Mr. Donnelly.

NICARAGUA.—Dec. 30 the American Marines were engaged in an action with bandits, Nicaraguan rebels, which was the most serious battle in American lives since the World War. Five Marines were killed and 23 wounded in a clash with rebels under Gen. Augustino Sandino, so well trained and equipped that Marine officers suspect they have obtained foreign aid. The dead are: First Sergt. John E. Hempill, Chicago; Corpl. Adolph Theilhart, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.; Private, first-class, George E. Goldsmith, Deer Park, Wis.; Private, first-class, Grady W. Watson, Point, La.; Private, first-class, Estler Grosson, Pleasant Plain, Ohio. Secretary of the Navy Wilbur Jan. 3 ordered 1,000 more Marines to Nicaragua. The government's explanation of the reinforcements to be sent against Gen. Sandino, the only Nicaraguan leader left in the field, is given in the following State Department statement:

"In connection with the announcement of the Navy Department that additional Marines are being sent to Nicaragua, it will be recalled that under the arrangement effected by Col. Stimson both sides to the internal conflict then going on agreed to lay down their arms, and that they did so with the exception of a comparatively small body of men under Sandino which has since been augmented by lawless elements who have continued to pillage a certain remote section of the country.

"These men are regarded as ordinary bandits not only by the government of Nicaragua but by both political parties in that country. The government of the United States fully intends to co-operate with the Constabulary of Nicaragua effectively to establish order throughout that country, and make possible the holding throughout the country of a free and fair election which we have undertaken to supervise."

WASHINGTON.—Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, announced Dec. 29 that a contract has been awarded to the Douglas Co., of Santa Monica, Cal., for 25 class VP airplanes, with spare parts and drawings, at a total cost of $1,553,505. The delivery of the first plane will take place in nine months, and subsequent deliveries will take place finally at the rate of two a month. The planes will be equipped with two air-cooled engines of 500-h.p. each. A contract has been entered into with the Hall Aluminum Aircraft Corporation, New York, for one type V airplane, with design information, miscellaneous data and drawings, at a total of $131,612.

The Supreme Court decided Jan. 3 that the United States District Court "had no power to grant probation" to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who is serving a prison sentence for using the mails to defraud.

In a survey of financial statistics of cities the Census Bureau found expenditures for police departments and criminal courts have increased from $3.09 per capita in 1916 to $5.70 in 1926. The summary includes police departments of 250 cities in 1926 and 213 in 1916, each having a population of more than 30,000, the total population of which constitute 35.7 per cent of the entire population of Continental United States. It is pointed out that the costs for maintaining and operating the police departments, criminal courts, and correctional institutions, as nearly as they could be identified, amounted to $238,684,864 for 250 cities in 1926, as compared with $99,595,230 for 213 cities in 1916. These costs do not include payments for outlays for improvements, nor the interest on bonds issued for construction and equipment of these departments.

A permanent memorial to Christopher Columbus in the form of the largest lighthouse in the world will guide pilots to Santo Domingo, under plans announced Jan. 1 by the governing board of the Pan-American Union. Every nationality will be invited to contribute to the erection of the memorial, and architects of all nations will compete for the honor of designing the proposed $4,000,000 structure. Secretary of State Kellogg, as chairman of the governing board, said that Albert Kelsey of Philadelphia, one of the architects of the Pan-American Building, had been authorized to select the site and plan the competition. The lighthouse will occupy a park near Santo Domingo

The "Spread" in Egg Prices

I am enclosing market report from a New York paper. We are selling large eggs, a day after collection, from Barred Rocks, in neat egg boxes of a dozen each. What is the way of figuring the retail price from the wholesale price quoted in the market report. What ought to be the price today? R. S. F.

Westchester Co., N. Y.

There is no fixed rule governing retail egg prices in New York. It is mainly a matter of location, rent, delivery, class of trade, and nearby competition. A range of 10 to 30 cents profit per dozen will cover most business. Chain stores usually sell on a small margin, and in localities where they are numerous the other grocery and dairy stores have to meet their figures. We have found dealers selling at five cents per dozen profit, and others charge "all that the traffic will bear." Under conditions such as are outlined in the question, where considerable work in preparation is indicated, we think 25 per cent over the wholesale price is fair.

Feeding Laying Hens

The New Hampshire Station gives the following feeding recommendations for laying hens, formulated at the 1927 conference of representatives of New England agricultural colleges:

Mash Formula: 200 lbs. coarse yellow cornmeal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. middlings, preferably white; 100 lbs. oat products (see paragraph 3); 25 lbs. meat scraps, not less than 50 per cent protein; 25 lbs. fish scraps, not less than 45 per cent protein; 25 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal; 25 lbs. steamed bonemeal; 25 lbs. dried milk; 5 lbs. common salt.

Grain Formula: 200 lbs. whole corn; 100 lbs. wheat; 100 lbs. oats.

1. That dry mash be kept before the birds constantly in hoppers or troughs that can be and are kept clean and free from litter, dirt and filth. That all hard grains be fed in similar hoppers or troughs. The amount will vary with the breed, the rate of production, the weather, and possibly other factors, but there is a growing tendency among poultrymen to feed grain more liberally.

2. Whole corn is recommended because there are certain vitamin losses in cracking, and furthermore the feeder is better able to check up on quality. This presupposes that chicks have been taught to eat whole corn on the range, or before being installed in the laying house.

3. Oats should be omitted from the scratch mixture when fed germinated. The term "oat products" in the mash formula includes oat flour, ground oatmeal, or ground 40-42 lb. oats. All are used pound for pound.

4. Cod liver oil is a valuable supplement that ought to be added to the ration during the Winter months at the rate of one pint per 100 lbs. of feed or nearly one quart per 100 hens per week or ¼ pint per 100 hens per day. It should be fed the year around to hens kept in confinement.

5. Suggestions for use of supplements including milk: Feed daily to each 100 hens 2 to 3 lbs. of dry oats that have been germinated; mix with the germinated oats 1 lb. of semi-solid buttermilk and ¼ pint of cod liver oil, or in lieu of semi-solid, substitute 4 lbs. of mash for mixing with the oats and oil.

6. Alfalfa leaf meal has been included in the ration for its mineral and vitamin value. Salt is recommended because investigations indicate that it aids digestion.

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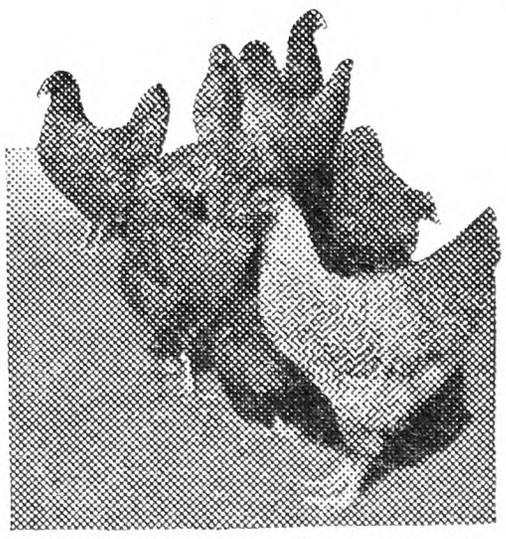

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THE HENYARD

Disinfecting a Henhouse

On page 1405 is an article headed, "Serious Diseases." The conditions that A. F. S. relates are very similar to the ones that bother me, with the exception of the breed; my birds are Barred Rocks. In your recommendations of treatment I noticed cleaning of quarters at frequent intervals and disinfection of both utensils and quarters. Would you tell me how to disinfect quarters and utensils in freezing weather? My coop is 24 ft. square, and I have 160 birds in it at present. All feed is hopper fed. I have two double-sided hoppers 6 ft. long, one containing scratch grain, the other mash. This disease seems to occur only in the Fall and Winter. C. M.

Massachusetts.

The disinfecting of poultry quarters in cold weather is so difficult a matter that it should not, if possible, be a matter left for that season of the year. Fortunately, it is seldom necessary if proper care has been given the poultry house before cold weather sets in. The use of liquid disinfectants upon floors, perches and walls when it is not possible to secure quick drying of these leads to an insanitary condition in itself, conducive to colds at least among the fowls that must occupy the quarters before they are in condition to use. Simple cleanliness is a disinfectant, however, and the hoe and the broom do not leave floors, walls or perches wet. To disinfect means to remove infective material and, if droppings or other dirt that may contain the germs of communicable disease is not permitted to remain where fowls must be constantly in contact with it, that much disinfection is accomplished. Liquids that may penetrate into cracks and hidden places are more vigorous disinfectants, but their use should be unnecessary in weather that does not permit the removal of the birds and the drying of the quarters before their return.

Utensils are more easily cared for. Drinking fountains may easily be scalded with boiling water at any season of the year. Troughs or other food containers are as easily kept clean, and cleanliness, rather than chemical disinfection, is the point to be aimed at. Where a serious and highly communicable disease, like roup, is present in the flock, the germs may be conveyed from bird to bird by direct contact. Attention to utensils then removes only a portion of the danger. Prompt isolation of ailing fowls is more urgently called for, though cleanliness of food and drink containers also removes a part of the danger. M. B. D.

Inbreeding

What is the rule for breeding of poultry, in regard to inbreeding? Can I use a male bird to mate with pullets from same parentage to improve and build up a better strain? If so how long can one continue with the same cock. K. C.

Ohio.

Yes, you may mate a cock to his descendents indefinitely but, in doing this you are using a measure which requires considerable skill and knowledge of breeding if you are not to do more harm than good. Close inbreeding is used by all breeders of live stock who wish to perpetuate and intensify the good qualities of an individual animal but, in doing this, they recognize that they are using a double-edged sword, a measure that will not only intensify desirable characteristics but also those that are not wanted. To overcome possible injury by this measure, it is necessary to select carefully in mating, refraining from using those animals that would probably pass on their unwanted defects. The whole matter of breeding for improvement is involved and it is not possible to give any "rule for breeding" that will cover all contingencies. M. B. D.

Poor Laying

Could you tell me what is wrong with my flock of poultry, about 250 yearlings and 250 March-hatched pullets? I can understand the yearlings not laying, but the pullets only lay one or two eggs per day. Have a commercial dry mash before the birds and feed about 2 qts. grain per 100 birds in the morning and 6 qts. per 100 one hour before dusk. They have grit and oyster shell and get green cabbage at noon. Would a wet mash or milk in some form help any.

New York. J. P. K.

The natural supposition in such a case as this is that these pulets were not fed in a way to bring them to laying maturity now, as March pullets should be laying in November. The condition of the birds would show whether or not this supposition is correct; whether their size, weight, comb development, etc., show maturity. If lacking in this respect, the addition of a moist mash once daily to that fed dry and perhaps a greater quantity of grain is needed. If the flock is in good health and from a good laying strain of birds, an insufficient amount of food now or previously seems the most likely cause of lack of production.

M. B. D.

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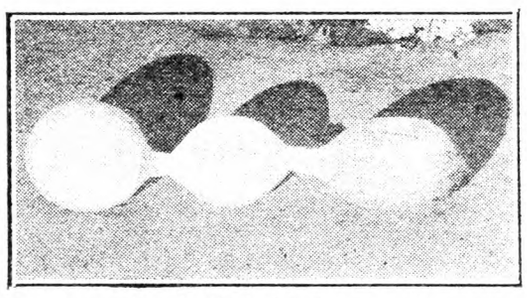
THE HENYARD

Freak Eggs

I enclose a picture of some strange eggs that I got from my seven-months-old pullets. C. M.
Maine.

During the course of the year, many odd appearing eggs are apt to be found in the nests of any flock. These, in a more superstitious age, were often considered omens of good or evil, but a better understanding of the mechanism of formation of an egg explains the occurrence of these eggs in an entirely rational manner. Double, or even triple, yolked eggs are formed when more than one yolk drops from the ovary in time to be enclosed in one shell as they pass down the oviduct



A Triple Egg

together. Sometimes, two yolks are too far separated to be enclosed together but are still near enough to have a connecting membrane.

Again, a shell membrane may connect two fully formed eggs, as in the accompanying picture. When intestinal parasites or other foreign bodies are found within eggs, it means that these obtained entrance to the oviduct in some way and were enclosed with the yolk and white of an egg in the process of formation. A fully formed egg may be found within another. In this case, it is evident that an egg was forced back after being formed by a reverse action of the muscles of the oviduct and it then acted as a yolk on its return, receiving the white and membranes that a yolk naturally receives. All these may be considered accidents to be accounted for in natural ways and curious only as showing that nature is likely to trip up in the course of some of her complicated ways and produce what we call freaks. M. B. D.

No Mercy for Chicken Thieves

On page 1207 you refer to case where chicken thieves were shot, and state circumstances. You ask what the readers would do under the conditions referred to. I am giving you my opinion. Under constitutional law this young boy is clearly within his personal rights. I am opposed to capital punishment, and the taking of human life in any form except in the personal act of self-defense. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. This is nature's born instinct, and it causes all human beings to protect themselves, and all who are near and dear to them. This young boy was clearly within his moral and legal rights. These thieves were law-breakers, and if the father suffered a fractured skull, and the son also, through the thieves, no matter what happened if they escaped being caught. No person should wait till his life is in jeopardy before he resorts to self-protection. The thief who was killed, I believe, got his just dues. The other one, if he lives, may realize that for once he was out of luck. This chicken stealing is getting too common in all thickly settled States, and it is a safe bet that from now till after the holidays 90 out of every 100 persons engaged in the poultry business goes to bed with a loaded gun handy in case of an alarm.

This young boy shot and killed one or more persons in the protection of his father's and himself, and both from the moral and legal point of view, was justified. I do not believe any coroner would prefer any charge against him. While the law might call it manslaughter, the verdict should be justifiable homicide. Should this case go to court and this boy's father is not able to bear the case, I am willing to contribute to a fund in their behalf. H. W. W.

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Market News and Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Business was generally quiet on the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market the week following Christmas. Mushrooms were an exception and showed some activity with prices fluctuating considerably from day to day. A sharp advance of $1 to $1.50 a basket was followed by a slump of 50c. Cabbage held about steady, most offerings moving out sacked at 75 to 85c cwt. for New York Danish. The recent cold weather retarded sales on bulk stock. Offerings of onions were rather light and a firm market prevailed with prices showing considerable improvement during the past two weeks, best New York yellows selling $2.25 to $2.50 a sack. The celery market continues firm, although only a moderate demand was reported, New York celery in 2-3 crates in the rough ranging $2 to $2.50, an advance of 50 to 75c during the month of December. California celery ranged $5 to $6 for full crates. Sweet potatoes were also reported selling on a firm market under light offerings, Maryland bushel hampers selling at $1.30, while New Jersey sweets ranged 75c to $1.15 per ⅝ bushel, according to quality and condition. About the first of the year potato markets at shipping points were steady to firm, and a firm market was reported in Philadelphia. There were no bulk sales for several days on account of low temperatures, but Maine Green Mountains in 150-lb. sacks were in moderate demand at $3.15 and Pennsylvania Round Whites in two-bushel sacks brought $2.50 to $2.65. A few hampers of Florida Cobblers were offered at $2.25 to $2.50 a bushel. California lettuce holds around $3.25 to $3.50 a crate for four to five dozen heads, and cauliflower ranged $2.40 to $2.75 a crate. Supplies of southern fresh vegetables were moderate to light. Texas beets advanced a little and carrots held about steady, bunched stock of both beets and carrots selling generally around $3 to $3.25 a crate. Norfolk spinach is working out at about $1 a bushel, but Texas stock brought $1.65 to $2. California peas were firm at around $8.25 a crate of 45 lbs. Parsley is bringing good prices, $10 to $11 a barrel. Good apples had fair movement. Virginia Staymans, U. S. No. 1s 2½-in. up brought $2.50 a bushel, and Delaware unclassified Romes and Staymans sold around $1.85 a bushel. New Hampshire Baldwins 2½-in. up were quoted at $7 barrel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market has been very unsettled. During the past two weeks prices have fluctuated considerably as more liberal offerings and weather conditions affected the markets. South central western and central western States began to ship more heavily and prices dropped in most terminal markets. In Philadelphia during the past two weeks prices dropped from 51 to 46c. Soon after New Years, however, a cold wave swept the West east of the Rocky Mountains, snow was also a factor, and movement of eggs was retarded. Prices on high-grade eggs advanced on this account, Philadelphia quoting on the fourth 49c a dozen on extra firsts, a jump of 3c a dozen. There was also some speculative interest and storage eggs also advanced slightly. Fresh firsts were quoted at 46c. Seconds continue to sell at comparatively low figures, 29c a dozen, while storage packed extra firsts brought 35c a dozen. Some very fancy closely selected eggs for the carton trade were selling as high as 58c a dozen. Cold storage holdings in Philadelphia were reduced to about 16,800 cases. The total holdings on Dec. 31, 1927, in 26 cities, were 772,779 cases against 833,629 cases a year ago.

The live poultry market was fairly active the last of the week, and with offerings rather limited the market advanced several cents a pound. Plymouth Rock fowl ranged 25 to 30c and mixed colors were quoted at 25 to 27c a lb. excepting on inferior grades which sold at lower prices. Leghorn fowl averaged about 21c. Spring chickens sold for about the same prices as fowl. Heavy capons ranged 35 to 38c and slips were quoted as low as 28c a lb. White Pekin ducks were offered at 26 to 27c and fancy geese at 24 to 25c a lb. The dressed poultry market was quiet with fresh-killed barreled-packed fowl selling 27 to 28c if heavy, medium-weights ranging 22 to 25c and small ranged downward to 18c. Heavy chickens from nearby were quoted at 34 to 36c and broiler size brought 2c a lb. more. Fancy ducks were quoted at 28 to 30c and old roosters 21 to 22c. Cold storage holdings of poultry continue to be somewhat lighter than last year at this time, government reports showing 90,854,000 lbs. on hand compared with 113,061,160 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Undergrade hay sold slowly on a dull market, but there was a fair demand for high-grade hay on which a firm market prevailed. Timothy hay was quoted at $18.50 to $19 a ton, the same as two weeks ago. Best Timothy light clover mixed and No. 2 Timothy were quoted at $17 to $17.50, and straight rye straw was firmly held at $20 to $21 a ton. Wheat straw averaged $14 to $14.50 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yark eggs, doz., 54c; duck eggs, doz., 64c; (minimum weight all eggs, per dozen, 24 oz.) pullet eggs, doz., 44c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skimmed milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, pt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 3c; red, lb., 4c; carrots, bunch, 10c; carrots, dry, lb., 4c; celery, bunch, 10c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, lb., 15c; lettuce, Ice., head, 10c; home-grown lettuce, bunch, 5c; onions, pk., 35c; onions, green, bunch, 5c; parsley, bunch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.40; pk., 40c; parsnips, bu., 85c; salsify, bunch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 7c; turnips, rutabaga, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light, lb., 32c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 30c; light, lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 50c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 25c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 22c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 25c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, per 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4; Hygeia ice, cwt., 40c.

All prices quoted for best grade only.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 22 to 30c; dressed, lb.. 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 22 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40c; yearlings, live, lb., 23 to 33c; broilers, live, lb., 22 to 30c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 55c; turkeys, live, lb., 60c; butter, lb., 70 to 75c; eggs, crate, $15 to $19; retail, 55 to 60c; ducks, eggs, dozen, 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 90c; beans, lb., 9 to 10c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; Savoy, 100 heads, $4 to $5; carrots, bu., 60 to 75c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $1; potatoes, bu., 60c to $1.40; turnips, bu., 50 to 60c; endive, doz., 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 5 to 6c; celery, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, ton, $10 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 15 to 17c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 20c.

ROCHESTER

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, bskt., 50 to 60c; bu., 80c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt., 40 to 50c; bu., 75 to 85c; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 70c; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 30c; onions, yellow, bu., 75c to $1; parsnips, bskt., 50 to 60c; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.10 to $1.20; pumpkins, doz., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; romaine, doz. bchs., 30 to 40c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 4 to 5c; tomatoes, h. h., lb., 25 to 30c; turnips, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1 to $2; Fall Pippin, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $2; Hubbardston, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $2 to $2.50; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $2 to $2.50; Tallman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.25.

Live Poultry.—Springers lb., 25 to 28c; fowls, heavy, lb., 28 to 30c; light, lb., 25 to 28c; roosters (old), lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 45 to 50c; doz., small lots, 50 to 55c; pullets, doz. cases, 40c; doz., 50c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24 sec. cases, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy do., $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.35.

Nuts (domestic).—Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Raw Furs.—The following are ruling prices paid per pelt, by dealers to trappers: Skunk, prime, No. 1, $3 to $3.25; prime No. 2, $2 to $2.25; prime No. 3, $1.35 to $1.50; prime No. 4, 80c to $1; raccoon, large No. 1, $7.50 to $9; medium No. 1, $5.50 to $6.50; small No. 1, $3.50 to $4.50; mink, dark, large No. 1, $12 to $13; medium No. 1, $8 to $9; small No. 1, $6 to $6.50; as to size No. 2, $3 to $7; muskrat, Fall, large, $1.85; medium, $1.40; red fox, large No. 1, $16 to $18; medium No. 1, $12 to $13; small No. 1, $8 to $9; No. 2, $4 to $8; weasel, white, as to size, 25c to $2; brown, as to size, 10c to $1.50.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

MILK

January 5, 1927.

January League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.03½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.28½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per 1-10 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 3 the differential is 4 cents.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fancy	$0.52½@$0.53
Extra, 92 score	.52
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43 @ .51
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.41 @ .42
Lower grades	.40 @ .40½
Ladles	.35½@ .39
Packing stock	.33½@ .35
Centralized	.41 @ .47½
Renovated	.40½@ .41
Sweet, fancy	.54 @ .54½
Extra	.53 @ .53½
Firsts	.44½@ .52
Seconds	.43 @ .44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29 @$0.29½
Wisconsin, held	@ .29
Daisies, fresh	.28¾

EGGS

Nearby, fancy white	$0.51 @$0.52
Average extras	.49 @ .50
Extra firsts	.46 @ .48
Firsts	.44 @ .46
Pullets	.34 @ .43
Pacific Coast, whites	.47 @ .51
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.50 @ .51
Gathered, best	.47 @ .49
Common to good	.30 @ .45
Storage, extra fancy	.34 @ .35
Firsts	.32½@ .33½
Seconds	.30½@ .32
Under grades	.28 @ .30
Shell treated	.33 @ .41

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@$0.28
Chickens	.20@ .32
Roosters	.14
Ducks	.24@ .32
Geese	.25@ .27
Tame rabbits	.35@ .40

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.33@$0.35
Fair to good	.22@ .30
Roosters	.16@ .22
Fowls	.20@ .30
Ducks	.20@ .28
Geese	.20@ .30
Turkeys—Dry	
State-Pa., toms	.45@ .50
Hens	.43@ .46
Md., toms	.45@ .50
Hens	.43@ .46
Va., toms	.44@ .48
Hens	.42@ .44
Md.-Va., fair	.32@ .42
Young, poor	.25@ .30
Old toms	.29@ .32
Old hens	.30@ .38
No'wn, toms	.43@ .46
Hens	.40@ .42
Wn., toms	.42@ .45
Hens	.39@ .41
Fair to good	.32@ .38
So'wn, toms	.41@ .44
Hens	.38@ .40
Tex., toms	.40@ .43
Hens	.37@ .39
Fair to good	.32@ .37
Poor	.25@ .30
Wn., old toms	.29@ .32
Old hens	.30@ .37
Squabs, white, lb.	.75@ .90
Dark, doz.	3.00@ 3.50
Culls	2.00@ 2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.50@15.00
Bulls	7.75@ 8.75
Cows	4.00@ 6.25
Calves, best	14.50@18.00
Sheep	9.00@12.00
Lambs	12.60@14.25
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50@ 9.75

COUNTRY-DRESSED MEAT

Calves, choice	$0.20@$0.21
Good to prime	.15@ .19
Culls	.10@ .14
Roasting pigs, 18 to 10 lbs.	.20@ .28
Lambs, h. h., head	6.00@12.00

DRESSED RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.30@$0.60
Jacks, pair	.50@ .90
Tame, lb.	.25@ .30

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.00@$3.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.60@ 3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.25@ 3.75
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00@13.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00@ 2.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, Texas, bu.	$1.25@$2.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15@ .18
Cabbage, bbl.	.60@ 1.00
Bulk, ton	13.00@15.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@ 1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00@ 3.00
Celery, rough, crate	1.50@ 3.00
Eggplants, bu.	.50@ 2.00
Escarol, bu.	2.00@ 2.25
Garlic, 100 lbs.	7.00@ 9.50
Horseradish, bbl.	6.50@14.00
Kale, bbl.	1.00@ 1.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.50@ 4.50
Lima beans, bu.	3.00@ 3.75
Mushrooms, lb.	.20@ .40
Onions, Eastern, 100 lbs.	1.25@ 2.00
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00@ 2.50
Parsley, bbl.	5.00@ 7.00
Parsnips, bbl.	1.00@ 3.00
Peas, bu.	4.50@ 5.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00@ 2.50
Romaine, bu.	1.50@ 3.25
Spinach, bu.	.75@ 1.25
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	3.75@ 4.50
String beans, bu.	1.00@ 6.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.00@ 5.50
Turnips, rutabaga, bbl.	1.65@ 1.75
White, bu.	.50@ 1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	5.00@ 7.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00@$3.50
Bbl.	3.00@11.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	4.50@12.00
Pears, bu. bskt.	.50@ 3.00
Crabapples, bu.	1.00@ 3.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.85@ 1.00
Kumquats, qt.	.12@ .15
Oranges, Fla., box	3.60@7.90
Cal.	3.55@ 7.35

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$20.00@21.00
No. 2	17.00@19.00
No. 3	14.00@16.00
Clover mixed	16.00@20.00
Straw, rye	22.00@23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2, red	$1.55
No. 1 dark, Spring	1.52
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.02⅜
Oats, No. 2, white	.66
Rye	1.20¼
Barley	1.06¼

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.60@ .62
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65@ .75
Gathered	.45@ .55
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .48
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .48
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@ .30
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.06@ .10
Grapes, lb.	.15@ .20
Carrots, bch. of 4 to 6	.10@ .15
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .30
String beans, lb.	.20@ .30
Lima beans, lb.	.25@ .35
Peas, lb.	.25@ .35
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04
Cranberries, qt.	.20@ .25

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The usual Mid-winter inactivity continues on the Boston market. Supplies are mostly comparatively light with buyers inactive. The moderately light demand for apples continued to incline more to good Baldwins than to McIntosh, of which there is a considerable supply still in storage, and slight price advances are noted on the one, while the other shows very evident weakness. Celery is silghtly firmer on best stock. Squash has sold well. Hay is in oversupply and price concessions are frequent to quantity purchasers. Eggs are lower with butter and cheese showing little change. Wool prices continue unchanged with the market apparently firm despite heavier receipts and somewhat lighter buying.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Baldwins Mass. A gr., $1.50 to $2.25; Fancy large sizes, $2.35 to $2.60; few, $2.75. Ungraded, 75c to $1.35 box. Maine, A2¼ to 2½-in., $4.50 to $5.50 bbl. McIntosh, A grade, $2.60 to $3.25. Fancy large sizes,

(Continued on Page 65)

JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

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THE HENYARD

Prevention of Coccidiosis

1. Is coccidiosis a ground disease? If so, how can it be disposed of and in what length of time? 2. What preventive can be used for baby chicks from the disease? 3. Is catechu binding or laxative? 4. Would you advise sending about a quart of fresh dug dirt to the New Jersey Agricultural Station, New Brunswick, to determine whether same is infested with the above disease? I have had considerable loss with baby chicks for years and have found the cause to be coccidiosis.
Waterford Works, N. J. C. E. L.

1. Coccidiosis is a disease caused by an organism of microscopical size that infests the intestinal tract of affected birds and other small animals. It is transferred to healthy chicks through the medium of food and drink that has been contaminated by the droppings of infected animals. The soil of an old poultry yard naturally becomes infested by this organism and it is difficult to keep chicks upon it without having them pick up the germ of the disease. The longer the soil remains in use, the greater the infestation.

2. Prevention is best secured by keeping chicks from "old" ground, or they may be kept upon floors or concrete platforms that can be covered with earth or sand and kept free from any considerable amount of infestation by the parasite by sufficiently frequent renewal. The use of blue vitriol in the drinking water of chicks exposed to infection, one ounce to 10 gallons of water, is recommended as a valuable means of protection, and the California Station has found that feeding dried milk in the amount of 40 per cent of the mash ration for two weeks at a time is also of value, the idea being that the constant passage of the sugar of milk in the dry product renders the intestinal tract of the chick uninhabitable for the parasite of coccidiosis. Such heavy feeding of milk cannot be indefinitely continued, however.

3. Catechu is constipating, being astringent.

4. It is hardly necessary to send dirt to a laboratory to determine the presence of the organism causing coccidiosis. They are present if the soil has been used for any length of time as a poultry yard. They are also present in the floor dirt of a poultry-house. The harm they do is regulated by the amount of the infestation and the resistance of the chicks. Comparatively small numbers of this parasite cannot infect chicks as an overwhelming mass of them can do. Probably no chicks remain entirely free from their presence, they are too widespread, but a few will be resisted where greater numbers would overcome the protective forces of the chick's body. If possible, move brooder-houses to new ground after a year or two of use and plow and plant the old quarters. There is no definite length of time that it takes to free the soil from infestation, but, where there is room for occasional removel of brooding quarters to unused ground and cleanliness of floors and utensils is looked after, it should not be difficult to keep this disease in check. M. B. D.

Remarks on Poultry Theft

Having quite a large flock of pullets (800) I have been folowing closely what has been written in regard to poultry thefts, insurance and the like. It would be dreadful to kill a man, to see him lying dead, even though he were a thief, and would shoot if he had not been shot first. So far I have not had any trouble that way, due, I believe to the fact that I carry very good insurance in four companies, namely, Alva Tenthilde Day & Night Co., Patsy Tree Range Co., Greenie Laying House & Barn Co., and Hero All Prudential; in other words, four good police, or German shepherd dogs. I never keep them tied. They are free all the time, but I have never know them to go off the place. They are not the ugly kind we hear so much about. I did not bring them up that way, but brought them up as "pal dogs," and they sure are.

Some time ago someone asked about the time to turn on the lights in the laying-houses. It may interest some one to know the way I do. I have two alarm clocks fixed so that one will turn them on, and the other turns them off again at whatever time I set them for. All I do is set and wind the clocks every day, until I reach the maximum length of time I want them on; then they just have to be wound.

I put the lights on in the early morning because it is usually coldest just before the dawn, the hens are rested, their crops emptied, and I find they respond to the artificial lighting more quickly than at night after they have had a busy day. I keep mash before them all the time, their water is heated, and there is always a little grain left over from the night before for them to start on.

I have a flock of pullets that started laying at 4 to 4½ months of age, and are still laying such small eggs. I wonder does any reader know what to do in order to get the large eggs? They are nearly seven months old now. MRS. B. F.
Rhinebeck, N. Y.

It's *Marvelous* how they Live and Grow on Larro Starter

Mr Ivey *Raised 416 Chicks out of 432*

REDUCED chick losses—faster growth—more health—better results in every way—that is what you hear when you talk with poultry raisers who use Larro Chick Starter.

Thousands of them have been absolutely amazed at the difference Larro makes. Take the case of Mr. William J. Ivey of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, for example. After losing over 50% of his first hatch on a different ration he decided to start his second on Larro. At four weeks he had only lost 16 out of 432 chicks. Five months later he reported:

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If you do not know where to buy Larro Chick Starter, write directly to The Larrowe Milling Company, Detroit, Mich., giving your name, address and the number of chicks you expect to raise this season.

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All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

My offer is to anyone in this city who does not take THE R. N.-Y., that if they subscribe to it, read it three months, and are not satisfied, I personally will refund their money, and continue the paper for a year. It is the best family paper, in my opinion, in the United States.
Virginia. D. S. JONES.

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The Junell Co. advertises as follows:

"LADIES—Earn $25-$35 weekly easy addressing envelopes at home. Everything furnished. Particulars free. Write at once. Junell Co., P. O., Box 231, Hammond, Ind."

The scheme develops into one of selling hats by sending out circulars, but the individual entering into the work is expected to send $5.49 for a hat. In short it is another deceptive home-work scheme such as THE R. N.-Y. has warned against so many times. Such advertisements are deceptions to lure money from women who can ill afford to lose it.

Is the Snow White Merchandise Corporation of 50 Beaver St., Albany, N. Y., a reliable firm? I answered an advertisement and sent for some Snow White Stain Remover, to sell within two weeks in order to test my ability in salesmanship, for a position as a demonstrator for their products. I sent them $9, part payment, and was to send the balance when I had sold the three dozen jars. If I failed to sell them my money was to be returned. I could not sell them, and I wrote to the company, asking them if I could return the jars. I have not heard from them, and have not received the refund. Can you help me get my $9? B. M. S.
New York.

This is evidently a clever scheme to get money. The concern cannot be located at 50 Beaver St., and it looks as if the advertisement was not an evidence of good faith or intention to appoint any salesmen. We are printing this record, for the benefit of other clients who may be inclined to go into a similar proposition.

Can you give me any information about the integrity of Glen Rock Nursery & Stock Farm, H. W. Cobb, Manager, Ridgewood, N. J., and its reputation for fair dealing? I have been thinking of sending them an order for stock, but thought it well to look them up through your paper first. E. M. T.
New Jersey.

It is the purpose of THE R. N.-Y. to safeguard all its readers as far as possible against sending money to unreliable people. Mr. H. W. Cobb advertises in a way to induce the public to believe that he is a large poultryman and conducts a hatchery. When he receives an order for stock, the order is sent to some distant point to be filled wherever Mr. Cobb can buy the chicks or poultry at the lowest price. He never sees the stock, and we have many complaints of delays in filling orders and stock of poor quality not as represented. The customer naturally expects shipment from Ridgewood, N. J., and is naturally disappointed to receive shipments from Ohio or some other distant point. We have no objection to those desiring to patronize this class of dealers doing so, but we do want our people to understand in advance what they are doing.

A new method of swindling by which millions are believed to have been taken from the investing public was revealed yesterday when H. J. Kenner, general manager of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, made public his report covering the activities of the bureau for the last four months.

Mr. Kenner said that the blue sky promoters are now centering their fraudulent practices on the sale of securities for which they establish inflated prices in the over-the-counter market.

"To build up interest in their highly speculative stocks," he said, "the operators pose as editors or use fanciful trade titles, issue tipster publications or fake stock market letters, and purport to provide advisory or research service giving impartial information about securities, markets. They put salesmen with cajoling voices and misrepresentative stories at work over the telephone to sell shares to credulous investors in many different sections of the United States.

"When the time is ripe the promoters quit trading and the fancy prices which have been maintained on the unlisted market by their own buying and selling and by the purchase of their victims sag to low levels."—New York Tribune.

The public cannot be too cautious in dealing with unknown brokers operating through these spurious financial publications. Much of the advice published is sound, and this serves the purpose of the operator to gain the confidence of the investor. This department has a recent report from a woman who was tricked in this way. She was advised to sell a speculative stock which she held and invest the proceeds in a good bank stock. This she did. In a short time, she was advised to sell the bank stock at a slight advance over the purchase price. The advice of the broker proved good in the first instance and she consented to sell the stock and still following the broker's suggestion invested the proceeds in a stock of no value. The profit in the bank stock was the "bait" to lure the woman to put her savings into a wildcat stock.

If you will just add a word in your columns about this "tree strawberry" that is being advertised in some papers, including the *Union Christian Herald*, I'll feel as though some one is saved a peck of trouble. I bought three, but only two grew, for which I am very thankful. As a pest I think they have Canada thistles beat a mile, and then some. I received and planted mine in May, 1926. Till Fall they made a nice bunch about as big as a dinner plate. This Spring I discovered them coming up so nice and thrifty as far as five feet away from parent hill. I promptly got busy with a four-pronged fork, worked about four hours and had a bushel basket full of roots and sprouts. Every week I could dig up a handful of sprouts that I had missed. The roots are brittle and an inch long piece left in the ground throws a sprout and keeps on with the good work. G. H. W.
Pennsylvania.

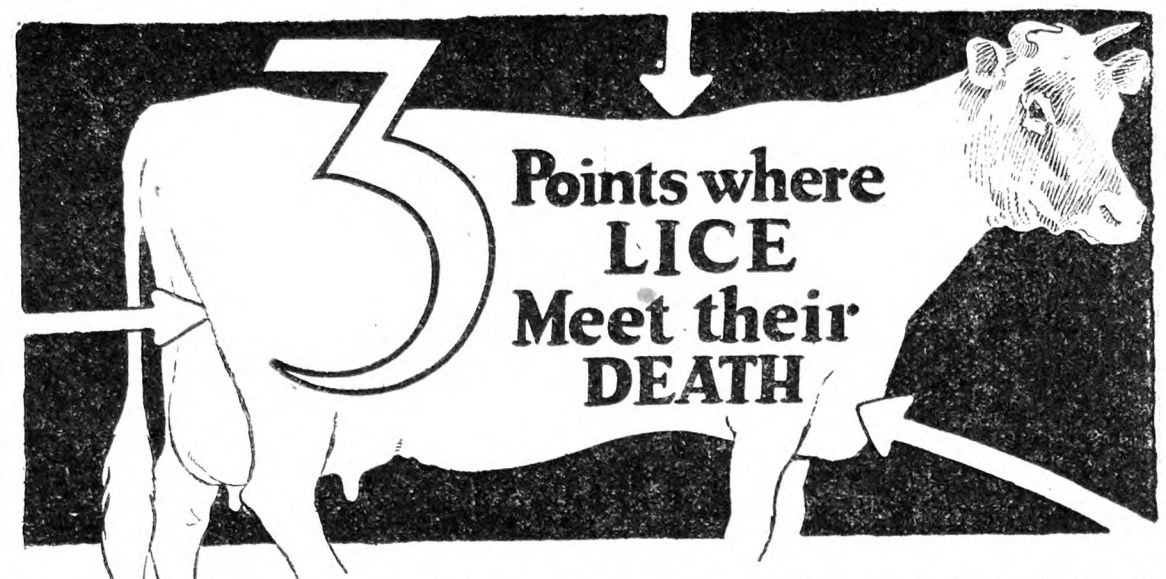
The above experience with the "tree strawberry" corresponds with our previous published advice regarding this plant. Authorities regard it as worthless, and standard houses do not catalog this class of so-called novelties. The main function of such novelties is to produce easy money for the promoter of them. The country people who buy such plants with the idea of producing valuable fruit or vegetables are doomed to disappointment. The garden huckleberry or "wonderberry" is another novelty in this class.

I have been a former subscriber of yours and know you make a practice of running down questionable schemers. I am sending you a letter from International Service Co., Dallas, Texas., supposed to be employment office, but it sounds rather fishy to me. Could you give me any information about this firm?
Pennsylvania. C. E. K.

This International Service Company proposes securing positions for applicants in Mexico and the South American countries. The advantages of those countries are portrayed in glowing terms in the circular letter. The company asks the applicant to send $2 with the application. Here is the old advance fee again. It is time enough to pay a fee when the position is secured. Furthermore we see no reason why anyone fortunate enough to be a resident of these United States should desire to seek positions or work in any of the Central or South American countries. Certainly there are better opportunities at home, and where their rights and property are protected. We should therefore advise against sending a fee in advance on such a prospect even though some adventurous individual might desire to seek his fortune in such faraway fields.

A man wants to sell me some stock he has in the National Life Preserver Co., 11 Broadway, New York City. Can you tell me anything about this company? Is it doing business at the above address and is it reliable? He claims he paid $10 per share and as he is in need of money has offered to sell at $6 a share. Would you advise it as a safe investment? M. D.
Long Island, New York.

We can find no record of this company to indicate that the stock in question has any market value. The holder may have paid $10 a share for it, but this is no indication of its worth. We could not advise purchase of the stock at any price.



Try Louse-Chase entirely at our risk. Use one can--according to directions--without risking a single penny. Our famous guarantee is your protection--

"Money Back plus 10%"

If you are not in every way pleased with the results. We dare make this binding guarantee because the use of Louse-Chase means louse-free cows.

YOU need no longer tolerate a single louse in the cow barn. Graylawn Farm Louse-Chase has made the job of killing the pests surprisingly sure, easy and economical. Louse-Chase is a high-powered louse killer—so certain in results that no general dusting of the hide is needed. Simply apply, from the handy sifter-top can, along the spine, about the brisket, and between the hind legs. Very little powder required per animal.

These simple easy treatments end the lice—ALL of them. The whole herd is quickly treated. More comfortable milkings, improved appearance, better milk-yield are certain results of the Louse-Chase treatment. Equally effective on other live-stock.

Louse-Chase is used and endorsed by scores of the finest dairies, Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Sold by feed dealers, druggists and general stores. If your dealer cannot supply you we will mail large farm-size can postpaid for $1.00.

Graylawn Farms, Inc., Dept. R Newport, Vt.

LOUSE-CHASE

American Steel & Wire Company

Banner Posts
The Post With a Backbone
Zinc Insulated Fences
American
Royal
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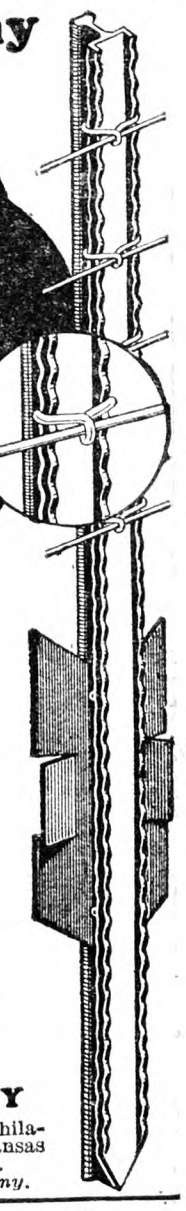

The money you put into good fences soon comes back in increased farm earnings through crops and live stock.

Ask our dealer in your community about the special features in Banner Steel Posts and extra heavy UNIFORM Zinc Insulation on American Steel & Wire Company Fences.

Send for our free booklet, "HOW FENCES INCREASE FARM EARNINGS."

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Sales Offices: Chicago, New York, Boston, Atlanta, Birmingham, Cleveland, Worcester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Dallas, Denver, Salt Lake City. *San Francisco, *Los Angeles, *Portland, *Seattle. **United States Steel Products Company.*

Adventures in Silence
By Herbert W. Collingwood

This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages.

Price $1.00, Postpaid

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street :-: New York City

For Sale—Two Cars SECOND CUTTING ALFALFA
B. R. Hall & Son R. 2 Camillus, N. Y.

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

COUPLE for large boarding house on estate. Man to be handy about place. Located in Westchester County. Good wages. Write for details. Give nationality, references and experience. ADVERTISER, 3293, care Rural New-Yorker.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

COUPLE or two women to do the work for three adults and two school children; all improvements; wages satisfactory; reference. P. O. BOX 426, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class, experienced farmer (married); one capable of running tractor and all kinds of farm machinery; wife to board two or three men; state experience, salary expected and full particulars in first letter; reference required. HELDERBERG STOCK FARMS, Voorheesville, Albany County, N. Y.

WANTED—Girl or woman, between ages 20 to 35, for general housework, and assist with tea room; state salary expected; reference required. STEPHEN O'HAGAN, Voorheesville, Albany County, N. Y.

WANTED—A reliable, capable farmer in Central New Jersey; must be able to run tractor; one who is willing to help with chickens when necessary; no drinking; state wages desired; give references. ADVERTISER 3264, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER for eight acres near Nyack; take care house; share basis. ADVERTISER 3268, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working foreman and wife on dairy and fruit farm near Hudson, N. Y.; wife to board help; salary $125 a month and bonus; only an experienced dairyman need apply; write or call, ROOM 544, 30 Church St., New York City.

INTELLIGENT single man wanted to assist owner on dairy farm; milk retailed; good opportunity for man looking to the future; must understand dairy farming, knowledge of feeding cows and milking machine; reference required; state age, nationality and wages wanted. Address P. O. BOX 82, Chester Heights, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced dairyman to produce A milk; must know business; married man preferred; good living conditions and pay. Address L. A. O., Box 412, Hatboro, Pa.

WOMAN, white, active, settled, Protestant, good cook, baker; private family; salary $65; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 3271, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Head farmer and wife, young boy not an objection, for boys' school; wife for housekeeper of department; only executive good workers wanted; no tobacco; good salary. W. GRANT FANCHER, Supt., Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Single man for barn work, three times a day milking, Holsteins; permanent job; also man for dairy, bottling, milking, etc.; state wages, send references in first letter. JOSEPH O. CANBY, Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa.

GOOD farm-hand, married, to look after crops on dairy farm; $90 month, living quarters and privileges. Apply CATSKILL VIEW FARM, Hollowville, N. Y., or at New York office, Room 544, 30 Church St.

YOUNG man wanted to work on poultry farm near New York in Northern New Jersey; $30 per month with board; opportunity to learn and advancement. ADVERTISER 3285, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Horticulturist, married, one capable of assuming full responsibility and taking complete charge of long and well established fruit farm, chiefly apples, on shares; located in Central Ohio; extra good market within trucking distance; unusual opportunity for right man; must furnish references. ADVERTISER 3287, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-RAISED young man wanted on commercial poultry farm; state age, height and weight; salary to start $50 per month and board. INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

WANTED—Couple as caretakers of country home; man must be good gardener and handy man about place; wife, good housekeeper and good cook; first-class references as to ability and honesty required. Address NANABIL FARM, Lebanon, N. J.

FARM-RAISED couple for poultry and truck farm; will furnish house, etc.; woman to assist in house; give references and wages. W. S. STILL, Selden, L. I., N. Y.

TEAMSTER, married, small family; must thoroughly understand all field work; all year position on farm, located Southwestern Massachusetts; required to board one or more men in Summer; personal reference required. ADVERTISER 3281, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A reliable, competent, single man for the care, feeding and breeding of pigs; good reference; state wages. BOX 4812, Station F, Philadelphia, Pa.

Situations Wanted

WISHES position on farm or as foreman. Write S. M. JOHNSON, Southold, N. Y. for particulars.

POSITION as working farm manager, herdsman or poultryman; married, two boys, age 15 and 17, as helpers; life experience, best reference, no tobacco or booze. STAR ROUTE, Box 4, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.

CARETAKER, general repairs, gardening, fruit, by single, middle-aged American, farm reared; prefer small estate. J. DEMARY, Rocky Point, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION wanted by nurse as matron, assistant, or private duty. ADVERTISER 3243, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR or useful man; first-class references; January 15. BROOKS, 516 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

POULTRY farm manager open for position, experienced, practical, commercial, egg farmer; plant of 2,000 birds or more; small salary, share basis; A-1 brooding chicks; married; wife trained all poultry work; only first-class plant considered; give fullest particulars. ADVERTISER 3254, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged, want position; man good at poultry, gardener and handyman; wife is a good cook or laundress; have no children; references; permanent only. ADVERTISER 3252, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted — Herdsman and dairyman, thorough, practical experience in all branches; single, middle-aged; satisfactory references. ADVERTISER 3214, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN and herdsman, 12 years' experience, good fitter for production, show or sale; Ayrshires preferred; good references. ADVERTISER 3217, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm foreman open for position of trust; Protestant, middle-aged, married, no children, temperate; capable of taking charge of any farm proposition; life experience; references. BOX 27, Alpine, N. J.

YOUNG man, age 26, of sterling character, no tobacco or liquor; 12 years' experience general farming, good painter, carpenter, and honest, industrious and reliable; will exchange references; desire courteous treatment, and give my employer same; now open for position, any State; describe place, position and inducements; will consider and answer all replies received. Address E. G., care Henry Fike, Farmington, Del.

YOUNG woman desires position on farm as mother's helper or as housekeeper. Address ADVERTISER 3263, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY German woman desires permanent position at housework; references; country preferred. ADVERTISER 3267, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD or estate manager desires position within 200 miles of Philadelphia; experienced, eastern and western orchard and vineyard methods; agricultural training, thorough, practical; references furnished. ADVERTISER 3273, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER farm and estate, thoroughly understands all branches of agriculture in all its modern features; supplemented by Cornell Agricultural College training; 16 years successfully and profitably managed farms and estates; first-class references as to honesty, sobriety and ability; only first-class position considered. ADVERTISER 3269, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENERGETIC, executive, enthusiastic, experienced and reliable man, 36, desires position of responsibility on farm or estate. ADVERTISER 3266, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD cowman, first-class buttermaker; sober, honest; wants position. ADVERTISER 3265, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wants position as general farm-hand or poultry plant; handy with tools, good teamster, willing worker; good references; separate house desired; state wages. ALBERT NAEGELI, R. 3, Bridgeton, N. J.

FARM manager, estate superintendent, desires position; American, married, thoroughly experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 3276,, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN desires position as manager or caretaker of country place, New Jersey; practical, experienced, business ability, industrious, A-1 recommendation; good wages and living conditions wanted. ADVERTISER 3279, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, open for position as poultryman, February 1; 5 years' experience; references. ADVERTISER 3280, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, fruit man, gardener, chauffeur; married, one helper; wants position; salary or shares; no capital. ADVERTISER 3282, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with son 15 wishes to run boarding-house, farm or estate; 6 to 15 workmen; good cook; references. EDNA EMERSON, Box 324, Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS German poultryman, long years practical experience, who understands every part of the business; handy with all kinds of tools; have automobile license; single, 50 years of age; state salary and details in first letter. ADVERTISER 3286, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as assistant gardener, in Eastern New York, on country place; experienced, references; can accept position by March 1 or earlier. ADVERTISER 3289, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on country place or poultry plant as handy man; can build your colony houses, feed hoppers, etc.; year around position wanted; experienced; references. ADVERTISER 3290, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, thoroughly qualified, producing results; anything considered. ADVERTISER 3291, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR job wanted by single young man, no bad habits and willing worker. HAROLD B. STEARNS, R. D. 1, Coudersport, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced, capable worker; will produce results, private or commercial. ADVERTISER 3284, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm superintendent open for position February 1; married, no children; 23 years' practical experience in every branch of poultry; commercial or private plant of large capacity preferred; thoroughly competent in handling farm help; strictly sober, can furnish excellent references as to honesty and ability; wife can board help. ADVERTISER 3292, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants work on poultry farm, experienced. ALLEN, 363 Edgecombe Ave., Apt. 33, New York.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large size dairy farm, live stocked, equipped, share or cash rental, by responsible, scientific, practical, successful party; unimpeachable references. ADVERTISER 3027, care Rural New-Yorker.

11-ROOM boarding-house, accommodating 20 boarders; 50 acres of land with forest; running water in house; large barn, 3 cows, 1 horse, 200 chickens; wagon, sleigh and other farm implements; price $5,500. ADVERTISER 3216, care Rural New-Yorker.

ABOUT 30 acres creek flats; good buildings; good truck farm; near town, macadam road. H. L. SEWARD, Waverly, N. Y.

MILK business wanted, wholesale or retail, within 100 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 3220, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM with net income above $3,000 yearly, located on concrete road five miles from city of 30,000, 55 miles from New York City; 166 acres, 12-room house, all improvements, hardwood floors; wonderful views, fine shade; 6-room tenant house, Jamesway cow barn for 48 head; stock consists of 39 grade Guernsey cows, bull, 5 calves, 4 horses; tractor and all up-to-date farm machinery, silage, hay, grain, 300 fowls; milk sold at 9 cents per quart at farm, no hauling; making 280 quarts daily; milking done by machine; a money-making farm home with every nice feature; gross income above $10,000; price $40,000. BOX 65, Little Britain, N. Y.

WANTED—Buy or rent, large-sized, well equipped dairy farm in Northern Jersey, preferable on good road. PETER VANDERMARK, Montville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Desirable 10-acre farm, half mile of Wyoming, Del.; all in fruit; if interested, write for particulars. W. M. HARRIS, Wyoming, Del.

FOR RENT on half share basis, 150-acre farm; Eastern Pennsylvania; stocked and equipped; perfect condition; tenant must give first-class references and have enough help. ADVERTISER 3238, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm in New York State on shares, with option to buy, by American farmer. BOX 81, Warehouse Point, Conn.

WANTED—Small farm to rent with option to buy; must be on good road, electricity available, and good water; will pay 6 months advance; in Western New Jersey. Address H. B. B., 138 Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Large Massachusetts fruit farm of young bearing trees, 8 to 17 years old, located in excellent apple section near good markets; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 3260, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 250 acres, stock, crops, equipment; two houses, barns; on concrete road; 75 miles from New York, 2 miles from railroad station; possession any time. ADVERTISER 3261, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Save the commission and buy from the owner; 78-acre dairy farm, 9-room house, 2 barns, milk house, henhouse and a few other outbuildings; will keep 30 head of cows, 4 horses; fishing and bathing right on place; price $10,000, half cash. JOHN KUHN, Box 123, Pine Bush, Orange Co., N. Y.

3-ACRE farm, 2-family house, all improvements, 2 chicken-houses, large barn (running water, electric lights), garage; near village; $4,500 cash. MRS. CHARLES EDIC, 34 Burton St., Walton, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm within 150 miles New York City; must be low priced. ADVERTISER 3262, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Fruit and poultry farm, 46 acres, all tillable; 12 acres young bearing orchard; poultry houses, 1,000 layer capacity, 2,700-egg incubator; large basement barn, 10-room house, 2-car garage; electricity available; near State road and good market; price right. FLOYD OGILSBIE, Jordan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 365 acres, fully equipped; 70 head of cattle; 24-room boarding-house and 10-room house; electric lights; in Delaware County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 3270, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent farm, option to buy; New York State, commuting distance New York City; poultry, general produce. R. SMITH, 108 W. 127th St., New York City.

SACRIFICE 123-acre dairy-general farm; cows, equipment; $14,000; large barn, tile silo; 10-room house; Baltimore market. WAUWATOSA FARM, Woodbine, Md.

WANTED—Large dairy farm with 50 to 100 cows; state price and terms, where located; State road preferred. ADVERTISER 3278, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE hay, grain and dairy farm near Syracuse, N. Y.; $21,000. ADVERTISER 3277, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RENT—Poultry plant including brooder-house, hennery, for capacity of 2,000 chickens; also living house, nine rooms and bath; rent $50 a month. ADVERTISER 3275, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for rent in Southern Dutchess County, equipped; farm tractor; 145 acres; 9 cows, 2 horses; asparagus, strawberries, apples; silo; electric lights, running water, telephone; three-year lease to responsible persons only; reference required. ADVERTISER 3272, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRUIT farm for sale; 132 acres, slightly rolling, also 10-acre woodlot; situated in Hudson Valley fruit belt, ¾ mile from Albany State road, between Hudson and Germantown; adjoins Bell estate at Livingston, bordered by Claverack Creek, never failing springs on property; 819 trees, apples in bearing, 661 trees apples 4 to 5 years old, 71 trees apples old, 322 trees peaches, 168 trees sour cherries, 58 trees sweet cherries, 1,431 trees pears, 3,000 vines grapes three years old, 20,000 strawberries one year old, 1½ acres red raspberries three years old; fruit in excellent condition; soil sandy loam; fully equipped with sprayer, duster, Cletrac, Dodge 1½-ton truck, Ford ½-ton truck, tractor plows, disc, harrow, etc.; stock, 4 horses, 2 cows, 6 Fall pigs and chickens; 12-room colonial house with modern improvements; bungalow tenant house; Fairbanks-Morse electric system, also ¼ mile from power line; everything in first-class condition; reason for selling, death of owner; price $50,000. Apply MRS. VERNON W. MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Hudson N. Y.

SUMMER boarding-house, 101 acres, $2,000; wood timber; 3½ miles railroad station; less than cost of barn; aged owner alone, in poor health. BOX 475, Roscoe, N. Y.

136-ACRE dairy farm, good buildings, 2½ miles from town; also 4 cows, 2 horses, 25 hens, hay, farming machinery; price complete $2,500. DAVID COON, South Otselic, N. Y.

FOR SALE—300-acre farm carrying 40 head cattle; extra large barn and house in No. 1 shape; running water in both; two silos; plenty hay; will sell with or without stock and tools; terms. Address ARTHUR E. DARLING, Hampton, Conn.

POULTRYMAN wants farm suitable raising chickens; state full particulars, enclose picture. ADVERTISER 3288, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm, 135 acres; three houses, water in house and barn; 35 stanchions for cows; annual milk sales $6,000; level, productive land; 65 miles from New York; easy terms. T. F. HOWELL, Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y.

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house. Write N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, in village, South Jersey; stock, tools, milk route, accredited herd. ADVERTISER 3283, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR consumers only, in zones one, two and three, genuine home cured hams and bacons, 10 to 16 lbs. average each, corncob smoke; each 40c a lb.; clear pork sausage, 5-lb. bags, no cereal used; 35c lb. delivered; pay the parcel post man; any goods not satisfactory, parcel post them back and your money with postage added will be returned. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, clover, 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.70; here, 60-lb. can clover, $7; buckwheat, $5.50; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

CHOICE comb honey, 5-lb. pails, $1.35; ext. goldenrod, $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1 and $1.75, delivered third zone; try some. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S country-dried, tender sugar corn; one 12-oz. package (equal three cans corn), 30 cents; 4 packages, $1, postpaid third zone. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

HONEY—A 5-lb. pail of delicious clover sent postpaid for $1.10. NELSON WHEELER, Victor, N. Y.

NEWTOWN No. 12 incubator stove, just the thing for pipe brooder. COMMUNITY HATCHERY, Berlin, Md.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.70, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY — "Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15, third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

OLD postage stamps wanted on envelopes used before 1880; highest prices paid. FRANK H. JONES, 151 Rowe St., Auburndale, Mass.

FOR SALE—Chestnut fence posts and lumber, any size. JOHN CIZEK, Germania, Pa.

WANTED—Wooden indian for cigar store sign; please send full particulars and lowest price to BOX 377, Providence, R. I.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 per gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

INCUBATORS—Cyphers, 244-egg, $27.50; 390, $35; crated, f.o.b. LAWRENCE W. MILLER, Argyle, N. Y.

WANTED—Self drop potato planter, fertilizer attachment. ADVERTISER 3274, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One Queen incubator, 1,100 capacity; good as new; reasonable. SAMUEL STOLMAN, Cranbury, N. J.

FOR SALE—Pure, extracted clover honey; half gallon, $1.50 delivered. H. J. BOREMAN, Box 508, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60-lb. can buckwheat here, $5.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

TO CLOSE OUT—Pure maple syrup and sugar, medium color, $2 per gallon, and 35c per pound; delivered my risk. D. F. ROBINSON, Pawlet, Vt.

FOR SALE—Carbide light plant, 40 lights; guaranteed safe by underwriters; good as new. B. SCHMIED, Rt. 11, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

FOR SALE—2 Buckeye No. 5 incubators, 600 eggs each, used two seasons; 2 Reliable, 450-egg incubators, in first-class condition. MERRILL E. SMITH, Middlesex, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, guaranteed, $2 gallon here. J. WILLIAM FARRAR, Rupert, Vt.

PURE honey, dark amber blend, 5-lb. pail, 95 cents; 4 pails, $3.60, postpaid into third zone. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange, 15-20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engines. MAX KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand, 52-inch, Magic brooder stoves. SHUSTIN, Westwood, N. J.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

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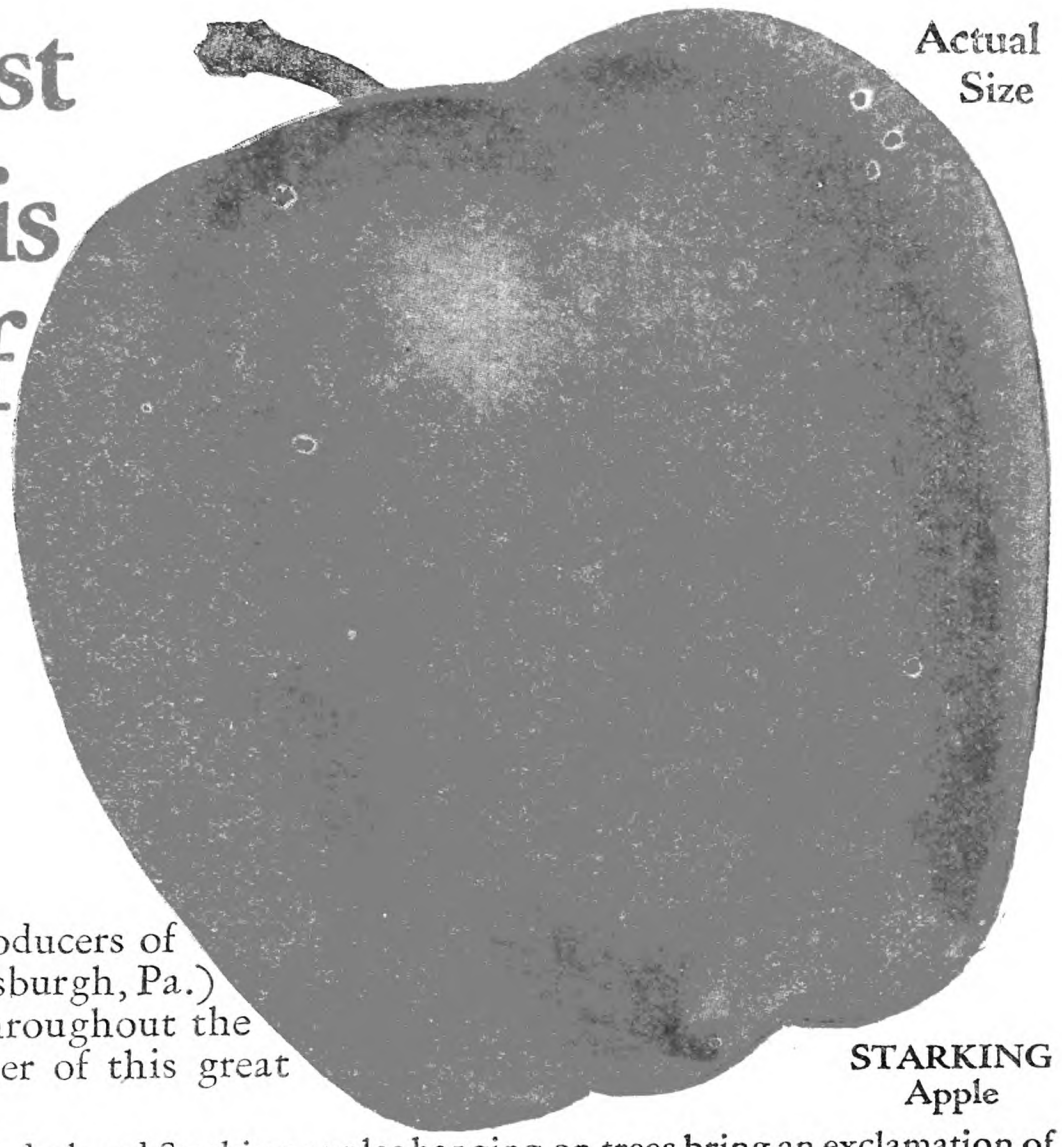

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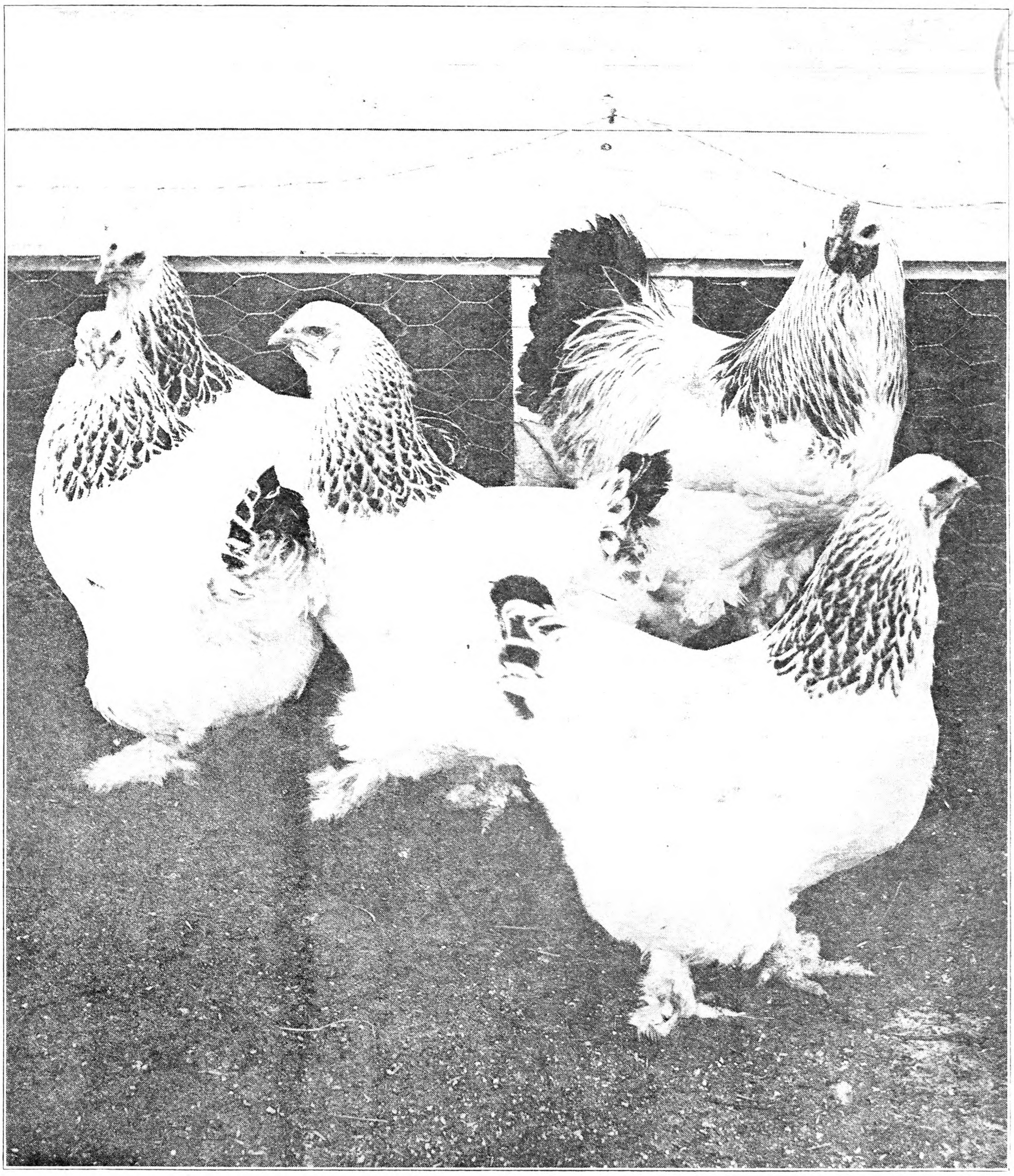

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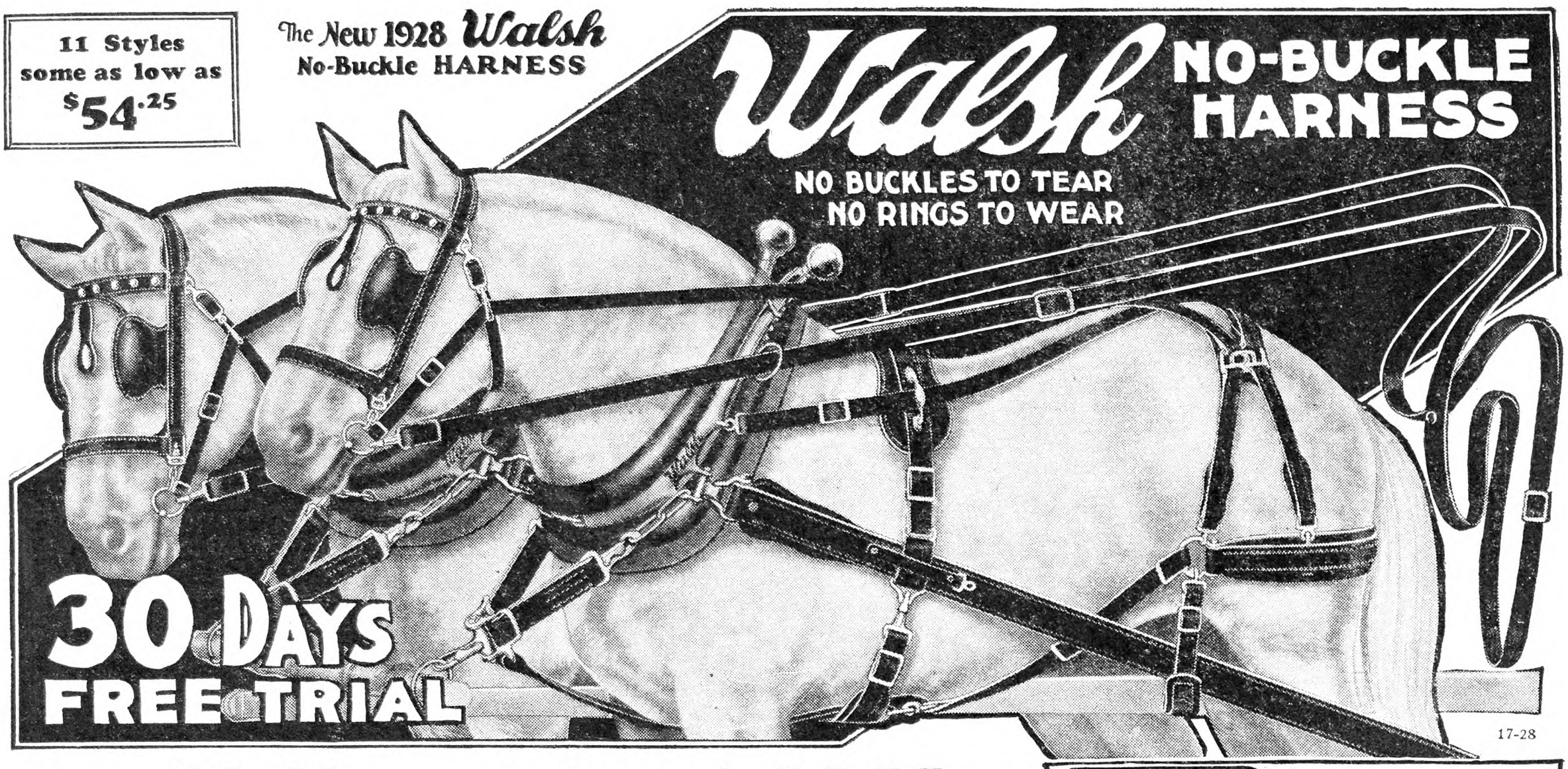

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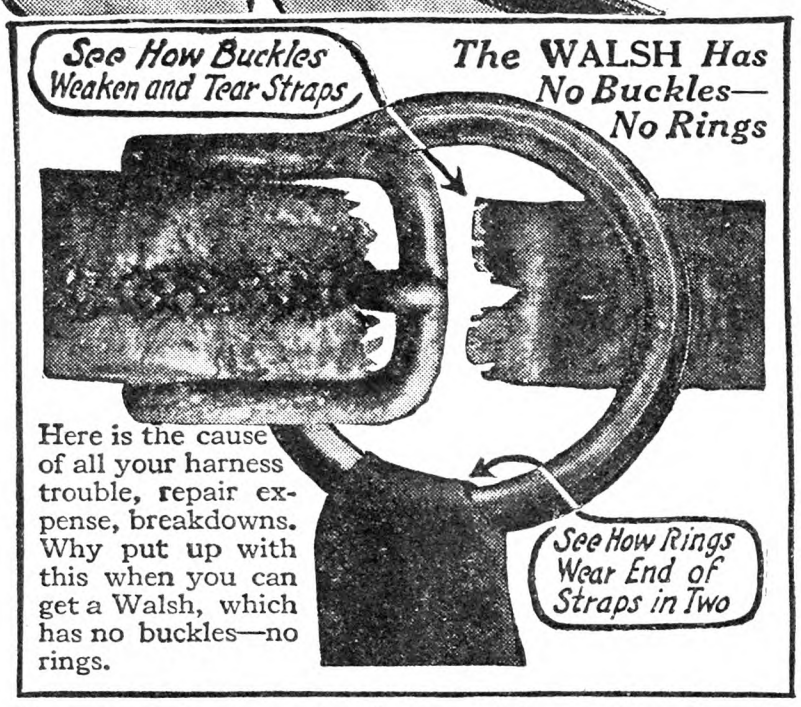

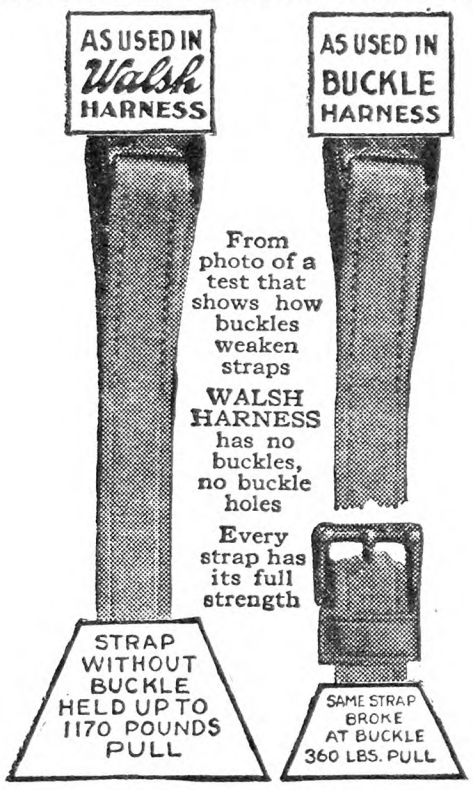

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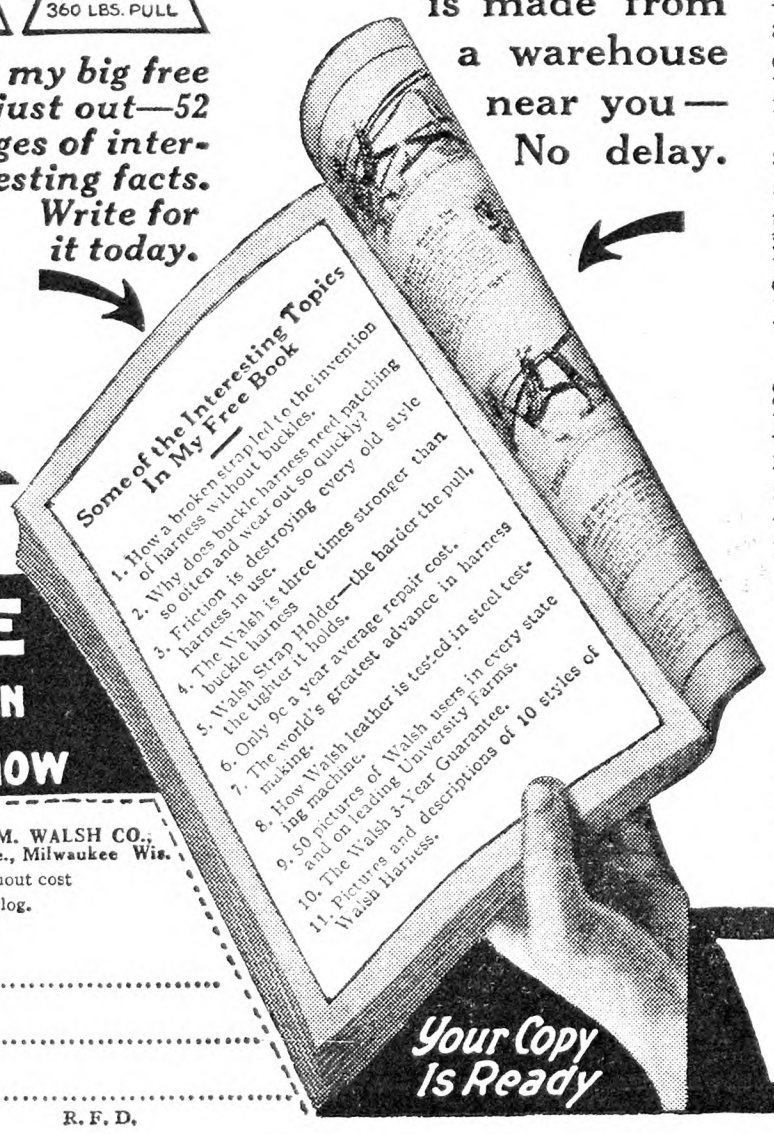

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Among English Poultry Keepers

Some Raise Stock and Some Fatten It

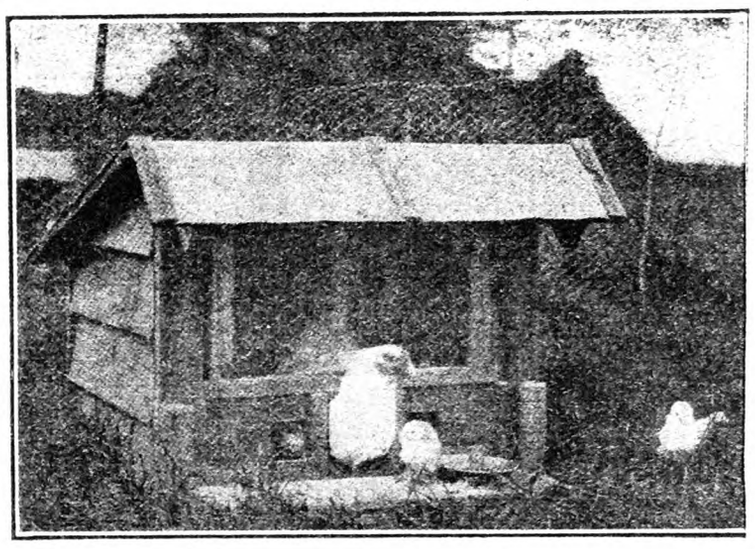
THE business of poultry keeping in England has at least two distinct branches. One of them devotes attention mainly to production of eggs and stock, the other specializes on finishing for market. The first class of poultry-keepers includes many farmers who keep very little stock except poultry, and who as a rule follow the modified colony system on a large scale, keeping from 1,000 to 10,000 birds. Of course there are multitudes of small poultry-keepers, but their methods probably would mean little to American poultrymen. Several of the large business poultry farms have a national reputation. They make good profits and their workings are well worth attention.

The second class of poultrymen is prominent in the Sussex section of England. They buy all kinds of poultry from the farmers, and finish them off by a special course of feeding, then dress, grade, and pack them for market. Their methods also are distinct and highly developed, including many points of interest to all poultrymen.

A LIFETIME WITH POULTRY.—At Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, is the farm of T. W. Toovey, who has had a lifetime of successful experience, has written several books on commercial poultry-keeping and is known by reputation to numbers of American poultry-keepers. The farm is one of those attractive English country places, and is located about a mile from a station beside a small river which has been dredged out like a canal. Boats are passing loaded with coal and grain, some of which is used at the country mill which is a part of Mr. Toovey's business. The visitor crosses one of the stiles with the plank step worn by passage of many people, perhaps for the last 50 years. At the entrance to a small farm there is a warning sign: "Please beware of the cows." A farm workman wheels by on a cycle, carrying a digging fork and a sack of potatoes. Then the farm of Mr. Toovey comes in sight with dozens of large poultry-houses scattered over the rolling fields along the river, while thousands of hens, mostly White Leghorn or mixtures of these, are seen roaming the spaces around the houses, the large flocks of 300 or so, being separated by 6-ft. wire netting. The farm comprises 35 acres, and has a capacity of 6,000 to 9,000 birds. Back of the farm, as it is now, is a story of 28 years of ups and downs. The business was nearly broken up some years ago by severe attack of diphtheritic roup, which carried off one-third of the flock. But the experience gained taught the value of careful sanitary measures and no doubt led to the fine health and producing capacity of the present flocks.

PAYS WELL.—The business has paid up to $7,000 a year net in good seasons, and no serious setbacks have occurred for the past five years. The system has developed into a separation into three divisions of about 2,000 laying hens in each. The divisions are placed in charge of a keeper with an assistant, and each keeper is almost an independent poultry farmer, being held accountable and paid more or less according to results obtained, although the owner keeps in close touch with every detail of the work. There is close competition between the keepers, and considerable difference in the output of the divisions. Each day's production is taken to the packing house and recorded, so that each man knows what the others are doing, and is keen to note the results and causes suggested by the figures. The men receive better than ordinary farm wages; much better if their work succeeds well, and besides 2½ per cent of the total profit is divided among them. They regard the work as a lifetime business. The personal interest taken in their welfare is suggested by the fact that one of the older men has been retired on a pension from the owner who has provided in his will that the farm shall be carried on with the same arrangements for dividing profits among the men. Naturally there is no trouble with the help. Every man is there to stay and make a success, and their evident interest in the work is a pleasure to note. Employers of this kind do much to solve the farm labor question through methods of encouragement and friendly interest which are none too common in business enterprise.

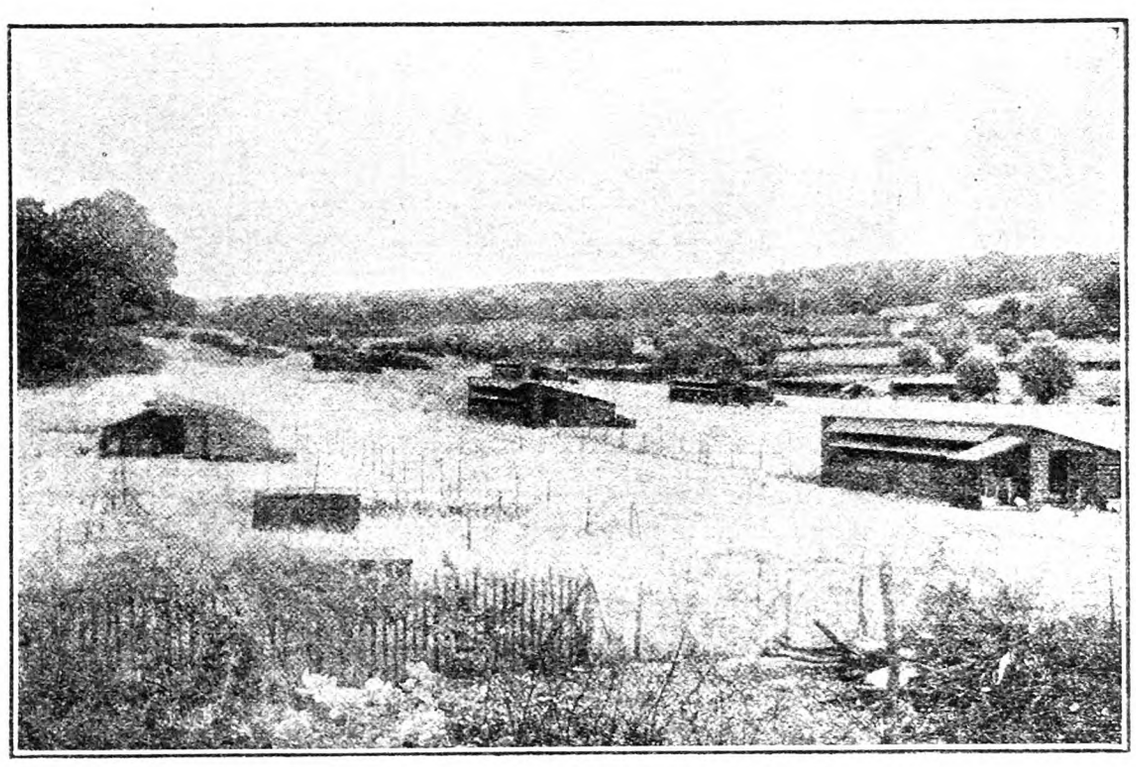
The flocks number about 200, sometimes more, to a house. The land will carry about 250 to the acre permanently, without destroying good pasturage, but



Coop for Hen and Chicks on Toovey Farm

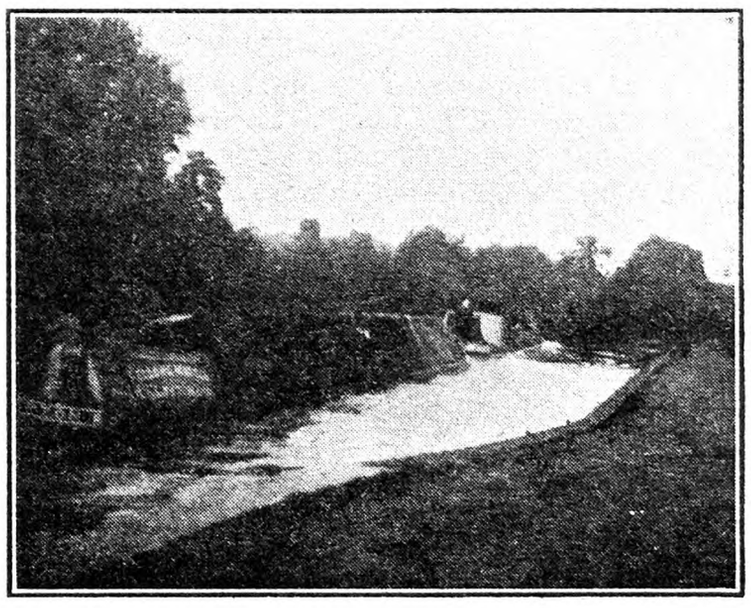
keeping the grass down to about the right length for poultry. Grass that becomes too long is found likely to produce "crop-bound." Each plot is given a rest of one season in three in order to restore the growth and purify the soil.

HENS AND CHICKS.—Chickens on this farm are all hatched under hens. Another farm, visited later,



Part of the Toovey Poultry Farm

succeeds with incubators, but Mr. Toovey, like some American poultry breeders, thinks that better stock is obtained by the natural methods. The work has a fixed routine from start to finish. The hens are set in little hatching coops, the nest in one end and the run in the other. They are tended daily, the



Canal Boats Bring Grain Right up to This English Poultry Farm

hen taken off and the eggs examined. There are 15 eggs to a hen, but some may be tested out, and the sittings combined if necessary. The hen is given three days' trial on nest eggs, and if she is doing well she starts in earnest the third day. At hatching time each hen is given 15 chickens. She is kept in a little coop with a wire run outside for the chickens. A feature of this run is the wire netting floor, which keeps the chickens off the ground but lets them feed on the grass growing up through. In this way they can be allowed to run at will without getting wet from the grass in early morning or on rainy days, in fact they need little care. The feed and water are given outside the coop in a covered box, fitting close to the coop, so that the hen can reach through and feed, but cannot step on the chickens outside. These coops seem to be a good success, and have been adopted at various farms and experiment stations. Chickens are fed on mixtures of cracked and ground grains, including, after the first few weeks, a great deal of fine cracked corn. Many of the cockerels are sold at a pound weight, when they bring about 50 cents each in London market. When the market is not right many are kept longer and fattened in large flocks. The pullets are sorted for vigor, general appearance and probable laying capacities. The best are kept for a second year, and some of the very best for a third year.

The stock is kept up by purchase of purebred cockerels of various breeds, including Leghorn, Wyandotte, Sussex and others, taking them from strains of known laying capacity. This breeding practice gives a flock mostly white in color, larger and less nervous than the White Leghorns, and laying tinted eggs, which meet better sale in English markets than the pure white. Naturally the egg tints vary much in a flock of this kind, but that appears to be no objection. The Leghorn cockerels have their combs clipped close, which gives an unusual gamey appearance, but is a protection against frosting in Winter. It appears that the general system has kept up the vigor of the flock.

FEEDING THE LAYERS. — The hens are fed in troughs, not in the yard, to prevent disease. All parts of the buildings are treated frequently with disinfectants and lice killers. The houses are raised on posts and the floors covered with chopped straw and sand, which remains dry in all weather; a necessary feature in a wet climate and rather moist soil. After the pullets have been sorted the first time, they are moved to the laying-houses, where they remain the rest of their lives, thus avoiding the setbacks of shifting from time to time. They are fed on mash of ground mixed grain in the morning, and mixed whole or cracked grain, in the afternoon, all they will eat. With so much of the active Leghorn blood in them the birds get plenty of exercise in the large runs, and do not become too fat. Mr. Toovey was somewhat surprised to find that the flocks laid fully as well on low moist land, the pasturage being better in Summer than on the hillsides.

Climate must be kept in mind in considering this system. There is no lasting snow and the birds go out all Winter, while the Summers are seldom dry enough to check the growth of grass. The pasturage in September appeared wonderfully thick and heavy. Probably in most parts of the States twice as much land per flock would be needed to give them the same quantity of grass, even in the growing season. On this farm the 35 acres support about 6,000 birds, besides chickens and young stock, but Mr. Toovey thinks he could do better with 10 or 15 acres more for the same number of hens. It will be seen that each division of 2,000 hens supports one man and his assistant, the men receiving from $12 to $15 per week beside a share of the profits, and there is the owner's good profit besides.

Mr. Toovey is familiar with the open range colony system, first originating in Southern Rhode Island, but believes his 6-ft. fences of heavy netting are worth while in preventing confusion and mixing of the flocks. But the cost of netting is a rather heavy item in climates where larger ranges are necessary. Conditions of egg farming seem rather favorable in England with costs less, and prices a little higher for both eggs and poultry as compared with the States. Some producers think the business is in danger of being overdone, but many beginners have been weeded out because of lack of fitness and experience. Mr. Toovey is one of the born poultry-keepers, fond of birds of all kinds, and taking that kind of interest in his flocks

which will not permit any discomfort or lack of favorable conditions.

THE YEAR'S WORK.—Perhaps a little summary of the year's program will bring out the general features better. At the beginning of the year, two sections out of the three in each of the main divisions of the farm is filled with layers, about 900 in each, distributed in several houses with a wire fence around the sub-section. Besides these it should be mentioned there will be flocks of about 200 breeding hens in each sub-section. No cockerels are kept with the laying flocks. The two men in charge of each main section of 2,000 birds are busy feeding and caring for the stock and also raising chickens enough to keep up the flocks in each section. This means hatching a great many chickens to allow for culling out, and the mild climate permits hatching all Winter. The chickens when first hatched are taken as fast as they come out and dried in brooders, but given to the hens as soon as all are hatched. After weaning at about six weeks they go to the chicken houses in large flocks from which they are culled out later for market or taken for the laying flocks. First hatched pullets are ready to take out in April, and are put in the vacant sub-section in each season. Hatching is done by August, the chicken coops cleaned out and disinfected and their grass runs re-seeded if necessary. The pullets begin to lay actively in July, doing well through the Summer and Fall months. The pullets are the main dependence when eggs are scarce in November and December.

GOOD LAYING.—The flocks have been averaging one egg to three birds, which is good for a large farm in the molting season. Eggs are put up in packing cases much like those used in the States, and sold wholesale according to orders. Any surplus in times of low prices is put into preserving tanks which have a capacity of 77,000 eggs. There is a good market for preserved eggs, and this feature is considered highly profitable.

In the line of health, the system of keeping each section unoccupied during every third season is considered important in allowing the yard to clean up and the pasturage to freshen. The space is not fully lost because it is vacant only from the time the old birds are sold out in the Fall to the time when new pullets are ready for the yard in late Summer. The houses in all sections are cleaned out and disinfected every six weeks. Any sick birds are quickly taken out and sent to the hospital building to be treated or killed. A handy device for culling or shifting birds or taking out certain ones is a 3x6-ft. catching coop of wire netting, which is placed against the poultry doors of the house and the birds driven into it from inside. It was stated that six men beside the owner took care of the flocks, but there is also an extra man who repairs and builds the coops during most of his time, also a clerk to take care of packing, marketing, preserving eggs, and keeping the books. The market poultry is dressed and picked by one of the men with a large family to assist, doing the work overtime at so much per bird.

Next to resting the grass runs at regular intervals and disinfecting the houses, Mr. Toovey considers trough feeding important as compared with feeding grain in the dirty litter of the houses. He does not consider the exercise obtained by scratch feeding as of any real importance. If the birds were of the heavy breeds he admits they would become too fat from liberal feeding and light exercise. Plenty of green stuff must be provided if the pastures are not sufficient at all times.

A TECHNICAL INDUSTRY.—The advice of Mr. Toovey on poultry-keeping as a business, applies anywhere: "If people will lightheartedly enter this highly technical industry without the necessary training and capital they will end by the loss of their money unless they have enough to buy their experience in the most expensive way of all. Like other business poultry-keeping pays more or less, according to the capacity of the management. Keeping large numbers of birds on a commercial basis is very different from poultry-keeping in a small way when undoubtedly large returns are often obtained. For a large farm it would be probably safer and nearer the facts if we reckon our egg yield from 110 to 120 per hen for each year of a three-year average life. Records under business conditions are not to be compared with those from selected birds in prize-laying competitions, nor even with small flocks carefully housed and expertly tended. The business hen may be expected to lay only 20 to 30 eggs above the cost of her keeping. It makes all the difference in the world what price these surplus eggs realize. Hence the importance of management tending to produce as large a part of the output as possible during the season of highest prices. The by-products are important. It makes a great deal of difference whether 25 cents profit is made on the cockerels rather than a loss of from 15 to 25 cents. Even so, I regard poultry-keeping as the most promising branch of farming at this time, although there is a falling tendency of prices as in other lines. A beginner should spend at least a year training with a successful poultry farmer. By that time he should have some idea of the business and of his own fitness for the work. To start a farm in this country he should have capital enough to buy or rent the farm and about $5,000 in cash. He should start slowly. Five hundred layers seems to be the smallest unit by which a workingman's living could be gained. He should increase according to his success and the business outlook." G. B. FISKE.

Heating System for Greenhouse

I have built a greenhouse, 65x22 ft. It is concrete from the ground up to gutter (about 3 ft. high and 6 in. thick). It has one-third pitch roof. One end about 5 ft. is built of lumber. That is where I intend to put the boiler. I believe there is about 1,800 ft. square of glass surface. I intend dividing the house into three beds, one 9 ft. wide in the middle and one on each side about 4 ft. wide. Will you tell me what size boiler it requires to heat it at 65 degrees when the outside temperature is 10 below zero? How many pipes do I need and how shall I arrange them? I intend using 1¼ in. pipes excepting feed pipe which should be larger.
Onondaga Co., N. Y. J. N.

YOU do not state whether you intend to use steam or hot water. If low-pressure steam we would advise a boiler with at least nine square feet of grate surface. The house would require 12 runs of 1¼-in. pipe besides the main riser.

If for hot water an expansion tank will be required at the highest end of the pipes, but if steam

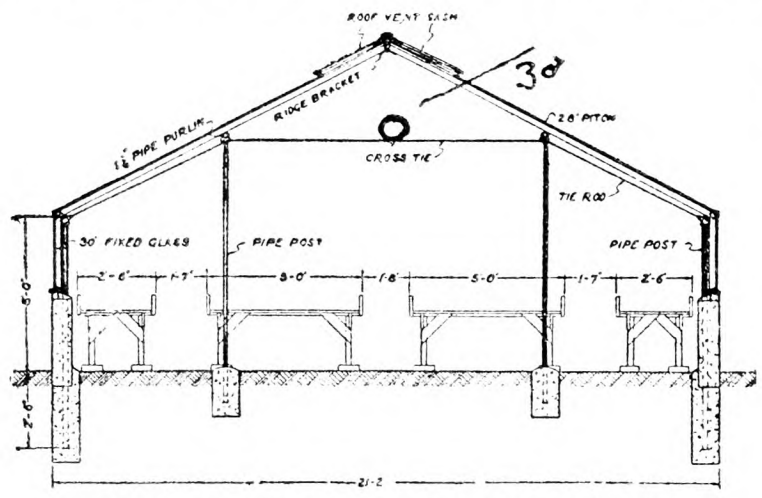


Diagram of Greenhouse Heating. Fig. 26

is used this is omitted. Be sure the pipes have a gradual grade with no chance for air pockets, as this retards circulation.

It is an advantage in the use of steam to have valves to each two or three runs of pipe, then more or less radiation can be used according to the weather, but this is not required for hot water.

By placing the main pipe or riser like the circle in sketch the pipes can be distributed at the far end of the house so as to return underneath the benches, and this is extremely desirable for forcing or tropical plants. H. W. HALES.

Live Sheep Notes

EACH day brings its pleasures to the farmer who magnifies his calling. This was written on the eve of my seventy-seventh birthday. I husked in the forenoon and the boy and I put five loads that will shell 150 bushels in a crib this afternoon, and I have the tire that feels good. The cause of the satisfaction is about 800 bushels of sound corn on 10 acres. With 700 bushels of oats we shall have enough grain for the sheep, and, as usual a bunch to sell in a year from now. This was a very unfavorable corn growing year, with few corn days or nights, and nature did far more for us than expected. There was something else also. The manure from last Winter's feeding all went on the field and 3,000 lbs. of fertilizer.

The stables are always well bedded. All the straw on the place is tramped into the manure, and we realize on it the next year. When we fed big steers they were loose in the stables same as sheep, and a load of that class is worth twice that hauled out fresh. Then a load of sheep manure is worth two of any cattle refuse. Our thought when haying, or baling straw, but especially when growing corn and oats, is that the ewes will be fat and give maximum returns of wool and lambs. Their last returns were above $5 in wool, and above $11 per lamb, and we must beat it, unless the price lowers. Those lambs also lived a happy life during less than three months.

About 12 years ago I had a letter from our lamented friend, Mr. Collingwood, who always had the welfare of the family at heart, saying, "I think our people should have more sheep. If you will help us revive the industry in the East, it will be greatly appreciated." At that time sheep were in one of their lowest depressions. Few would bring $3 if one could find a buyer. There were only some kept from habit. Then the war came, and the whole land was startled by the scarcity of wool, and the deplorable failure of one of our standard industries. It is not likely that any who happened to have sheep then, or who have invested since, are sorry. It is human to forget favors and many whom this good paper influenced to invest may think it just happened. Neither is it likely that the industry will ever go back.

That request of Mr. Collingwood has been the cause of much pleasure to the writer. Hundreds of letters have come from the family, which if of general interest went into the paper, but far the greatest number were answered direct. In a few months here will come letters about fatalities of ewes and lambs, so let us anticipate them. We expect very few, if any, in our flock of a few hundred, and a look at them may be useful to some who have not owned sheep for over 60 years. Almost every member is now fat enough for the block. Not a soft fat but a condition gained by breeding, feed and care. If any belonging to readers are not in that condition something should be begun at once to make up for past neglect. You must aim for a good clip, and for 100 per cent of lambs from fine ewes and higher from coarse ones.

Health and good returns with sheep come from good feed, air and exercise. Ours were in the pasture late, and although hearty, got a shock of corn, every evening, not from where we are husking, but from a far field put in by a cropper. Later they went into well-ventilated stables, with windows at the top, open to carry all breaths and odors through. Our fodder, and half of the cropper's shocks, is in barns or hauled up, and every morning whoever feeds will open the stable door, and gate out of the feed lot, and they will cross a field for fodder and shock corn. After they have taken the choice, they will lie down and ruminate. At about three o'clock they will go back and clean up, pick some grass, if they must paw for it and at twilight come back for corn and oats, and their night's hay.

There is no labor, except putting feed where they can get it, for the man who understands sheep nature—no driving, not even calling. They are as regular in their habits as if they carried an eight-day clock. Talking with Mr. Crittenden, an old-timer of Huron County, he said, "There is no animal shows good treatment better and bad treatment worse." Remember; feed, air and exercise. I have a picture of Mark J. Smith's fine sheep going for their feed across two fields, and the snow is nearly level with their backs. They enjoy clear, cold days if well fed, and as a natural consequence they and the coming lambs thrive. Later, the flow of milk is ample for the lambs, and its presence influences the mother heart, while a shortage causes many to disown their offspring. This same good treatment grows a few more pounds of better wool, and every sheepman should have better returns.
Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Unproductive Orchard

I have a peach and apple orchard eight years old that has not yet fruited. What fertilizer should I use in addition to chicken manure. J. F.
Vineland, N. J.

A PEACH orchard five years old in the Vineland district should have produced peaches at four years of age, and the trees should now have a spread of at least 12 to 14 ft. The apple trees could not be expected to have as much spread, however. If the trees are much smaller than the size indicated it might be due to the fact that the trees were either insufficiently tilled or had an insufficient supply of nitrogen.

The soils about Vineland vary from light sandy to gravelly loams, and an orchard of this age should have an application of about 400 lbs. of acid phosphate and 100 lbs. of high-grade muriate or sulphate of potash per acre, annually. Where no chicken manure is available the orchard should receive in addition to the elements mentioned about 150 lbs. per acre of either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. All of these fertilizers should be applied to the orchard in early Spring as soon as the land is fit to work. Where chicken manure is available it can be substituted for the commercial source of nitrogen, and should be used in sufficient quantities to promote an annual growth of 18 to 20 inches at the tips of the leading branches. M. A. BLAKE.
New Jersey Experiment Station.

What is the Future for the Canning Pea?

"JUST a temporary condition," was the comment of a Central New York community last Spring when the operators of a canning factory decided to remain closed for the season, and some residents of this rural community went so far as to hunt up the "temporary condition."

Farmers are beginning to wonder just how "temporary" this condition is, and if the dozens of canneries throughout New York State which did not contract for peas last season, will open their doors the coming season. Just what are the facts as to why the canneries closed during 1927 and just what are the chances of reopening during 1928? Growers are interested, for the canning crop of corn and peas fits nicely in many rotations, and the canning pea makes an excellent cash crop for the dairymen of Central New York.

There are several reasons for the slump in the canning pea market, which caused the shut-down of last season and the abandonment of planting in many sections of this State. Back in 1910 a little over 4,000,000 cases of peas were produced in this country. By 1920, the production had increased to 12,000,000 and by 1926 to 18,000,000. Thus in the 10-year period from 1910, production was trebled and in the next six years it had increased over four times.

Now what had the canners and producers been doing to sell this enormous supply? Did they advertise nationally telling of the quality, the food value, etc.? Not that we can find. A year ago after the market was glutted with canned peas until the price dropped to almost nothing, the Wisconsin canners came forward with a proposition to raise $300,000 for a national advertising campaign. This fund was to be used in newspaper advertising in 42 of the largest cities in the country. The funds were to be contributed *by the growers*, according to the plans of the canners, and perhaps this is why the plans never matured. Thus we had last Fall the interesting condition of warehouses packed to the roof with canned peas and no national effort made to sell them.

There is a farm crop that is competing with the canning crops that at the present time is making serious inroads into the canners' business, and this is the fresh vegetable. In the smallest hamlet it is now possible to secure lettuce, celery, spinach, tomatoes, etc., practically the year around. The increase in the consumption of fresh vegetables has been enormous within the past few years, in fact consumption has increased three to four times as fast as the population. Various clinics, State colleges, home economics departments, farm and home bureaus, have all been teaching that fresh vegetables are not luxuries but necessities. And the result has shown in the decrease in the use of canned vegetables and the increase in the consumption of fresh produce.

Carload lots of fresh vegetables to New York City increased from 350,000 in 1920 to almost 500,000 in 1924. Lettuce shows an increase in the same five-year period from 13,788 carloads to 41,960. The State of California alone shipped about twice as many cars in 1926 as were shipped in the entire country in 1920. Florida, Texas and other Southern States are also increasing the supplies they are sending to the eastern markets, and by "eastern" we mean the smallest village, for not one is overlooked in this great marketing program.

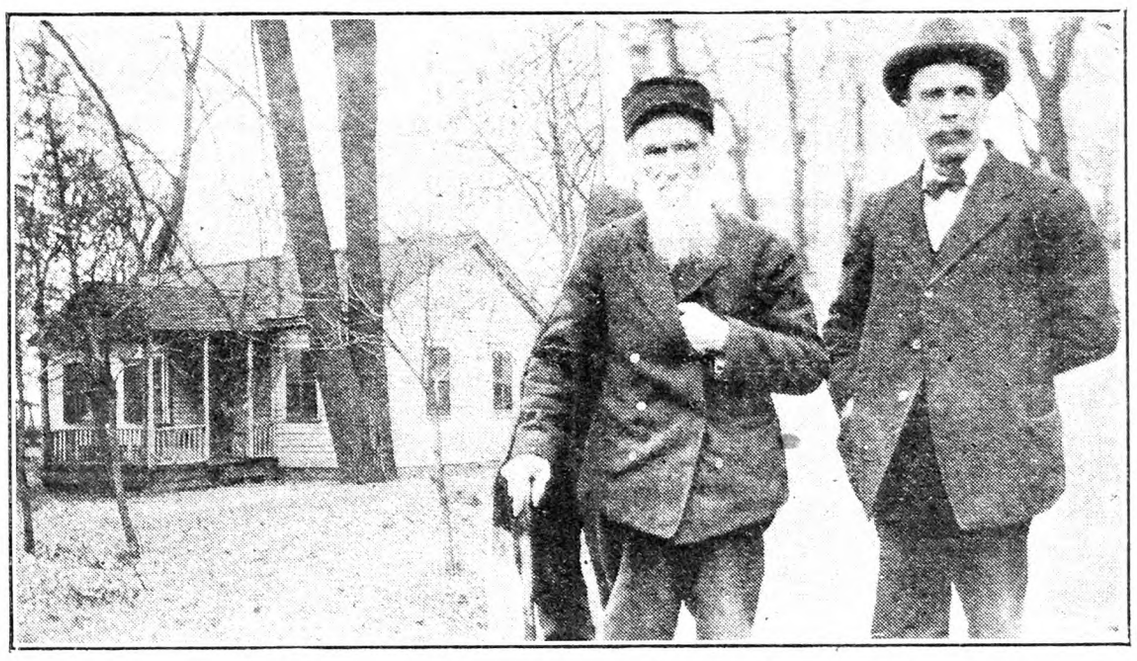
The receipts of tomatoes in New York City in 1916 were 2,900 carloads and in 10 years this had increased to 5,900 carloads. In this connection it is interesting to note that the shipment of tomatoes from Mexico, Cuba and the Bahama Islands totaled nearly 1,000 carloads in 1926, whereas there were no arrivals from these countries 10 years ago.

Where has the cannery market gone? A study of the figures given may give some small idea why there was a surplus last Fall.

What is the outlook for the coming year? Counting the carry-over from last year there are fewer peas on hand than at this time in 1927. Considering this fact, together with the fact of a smaller supply of canned corn, the consumer demand for peas may be increased. With the decreased acreage in New York State this year, we find the pack is just under 13,000,000, or a drop of almost 5,000,000 cases. This is the smallest pea pack since 1921. From these facts it would seem that many canneries will reopen for the year 1928, but unless some national policy is adopted to advertise the product, there will undoubtedly be other "off" years similar to 1927, when it will be necessary to curtail production by closing factories. This will always affect the New York State grower first and the Wisconsin grower last.

There is another great big factor which now influences the sale of canning peas, and that is the green pea. There was a time when a few green peas were grown in New Jersey and on Long Island for the early Spring market, and around the Fourth of July a crop would reach the city from Central New York. This industry has now developed until green peas are shipped to New York in carload lots during all but two months of the year. California and southern peas first invade the market, then the Virginia peas arrive and the New Jersey and Long Island plantings have been increased considerably.

Snow or Not, We Are Going to Coast. Fig. 28



A centenarian Illinois farmer and his 62-year-old son. The little farm home on the left stands on what was a quarter section taken from the government for $200. It is all now inside the city limits of Chicago and in all brought $400,000. This farm was the original dairy, apiary and truck farm of the West Side.—J. L. GRAFF.

A trucking section near Buffalo begins to ship in June, and the Central New York peas are now on the market until the frosts arrive. During the past season, 2,630 carloads were shipped to the New York market as compared to 2,335 a year ago and 1,683 carloads in 1925. Eighteen States contributed to the past season's supply, the greatest shipments coming in the months of May and July.

A study of the situation makes things look dark for the canner, and the growers are interested, for they have become accustomed to this "short time" crop which pays cash. Something the farmers may consider is a tax of "so much per ton" on the canning crops they raise to go towards a national fund to advertise the product they raise. And they can also consider the "trade at home" policy as it affects the canning crop. When the farm housewife goes to the village to trade and takes home a head of fresh lettuce from California, or a couple of pounds of fresh spinach from the South, instead of a can of peas, it makes just one more customer for fresh vegetables and one less for the canning crop.

For years the farmer was condemned for using oleo and selling milk, yet today we have exactly the same proposition in the canning industry. We are beginning to learn that a farm crop not only competes with the same crop grown in other sections, but it competes with other crops, and with manufactured articles. Where the eastern farmers try to sell small, scabby apples, the consumers turn to western apples and the oranges. Where an inferior white potato is furnished, the consumer immediately buys Maine or Wisconsin potatoes, and when the price goes just high enough, sweet potatoes are used more extensively.

Can the cannery come back? The answer is with the growers and canners. Neither can go it alone. They must co-operate, come to an understanding on common ground, advertise their product, use and boost it themselves. The growers and canners may well adopt THE R. N.-Y. slogan, "we must do it ourselves.

T. T. J.

A Discussion of Feeding Problems

1. We have five cows and plenty of roughage for Winter, such as Timothy hay, cornstalks and oat straw. We are feeding the following home-mixed ration, and would like to know what percentage of protein and fat it contains: 200 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. gluten feed, 200 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. meal or hominy, 100 lbs. old process oilmeal, 100 lbs. cottonseed meal. Can you suggest any improvement to this ration? We churn and market our butter. Don't sell much milk in Winter. What is your opinion regarding the feeding of beet pulp for milk, and how much to feed with other feeds, as applying to our case where we have plenty of roughage? 2. How about feeding growing pigs where we have skim-milk? We buy Fall pigs, about three or four, and keep over to butcher next Fall. We want some feed that makes them grow and not get too fat? We usually feed ground oats and hominy feed with skim-milk and scraps from potato peeling, etc.

We have a nice crop of turnips this season, probably 50 bushels, and not much market for them. We never dare feed to the cows, as it always makes the butter taste. I have always heard that turnips fed to cows at certain times do not affect the butter but it never works with us.

E. C. D.

Ulster Co., N. Y.

IN mixing a feed for a group of cows, the usual practice is first to consider the amount of nutrient available in the roughage, and second, the nutrients in cereals which may be home-grown and available on the farm. The type of ration which will be purchased will then be determined by the quality of the roughage and the cereals available. Quality in this case means the kind of nutrients which these home-grown and available on the farm. The cornstalks and oat straw are low in protein, the nutrient which is the greatest stimulant for milk production. Clover hay is a fine milk producer and where such a roughage is available, it is not necessary to use a high-protein grain ration. In your case, however, you probably will feed some Timothy and some clover, together with cornstalks and straw. Considering these roughages as a whole, they are what we might call medium to low in protein.

You have not stated whether you have ground oats and corn available on the farm, but from your letter it would seem that you must buy these feeds. It is recommended that your ration be changed so that the protein content will be about 24 per cent. As it now stands, it is slightly under 18 per cent in this nutrient. We do not know the value of fat in a cow's ration and it is doubtful if very much difference is made as to whether two, three, four or five per cent is available. What you are in need of for a stimulating feed is protein and it is suggested that you feed the same grains that you are using now with the exception of gluten feed, but change the amounts. Try mixing 200 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. cornmeal, 400 lbs. gluten meal, 100 lbs. linseed oilmeal, and 200 lbs. cottonseed meal.

This mixture will analyze about 25 per cent in protein, but in view of the fact that you have no silage, it is suggested that you feed beet pulp. The beet pulp should be fed wet, and you must expect to add about 5 lbs. of water to each pound of dry weight of the beet pulp used. A good plan is to allow each cow about 4 lbs. a day of the dry weight of the pulp, putting in your case 20 lbs. of the dry beet pulp into a tub or box and allowing it to soak for 12 hours before feeding. One-half of it can be fed at night and one-half of it in the morning. This may be put in the manger and the grain ration spread over it.

You have not stated how much milk your cows are giving, but if you are feeding two quarts twice a day, you may be feeding some of them too much and others not enough. A cow can use just so much feed economically and if she has more than she can use you are throwing away grain. On the other hand if she could be fed more to advantage, you are not getting maximum production. The general rule for feeding grain is to feed cows 1 lb. for every 3 lbs. of

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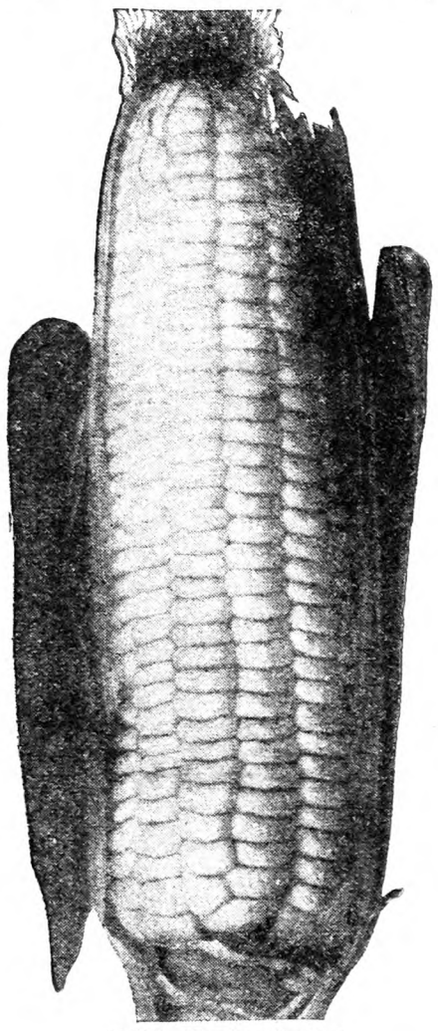

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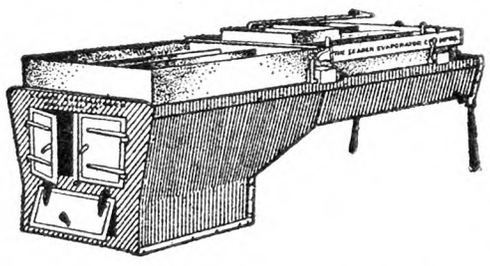

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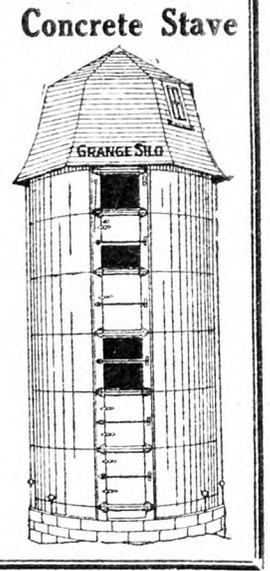

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milk that they give each day. In other words if you have a cow giving 24 lbs. of milk a day, you ought to feed her about 4 lbs. of grain in the morning and about 4 lbs. again at night.

It is doubtful whether you will get any richer milk by feeding beet pulp. You should, however, get more, but the chances are that the milk will not be any richer as the fat content of a cow's milk is an inherited factor and cannot be changed by feeding. One might expect, however, that where cows are fed a large amount of succulents they would be stimulated to high production at the expense of quality in their milk. Potatoes, for example, oftentimes stimulate cows to great milk-producing activity, but the milk is poor in quality. You will not find that the amount of beet pulp recommended here will decrease the fat in the milk of your cows, however.

It is believed that with care you can use the turnips which you have without serious difficulty. Try feeding them right after milking in the morning before you feed any hay. After the turnips have been eaten up, feed enough hay to keep your cows busy for an hour. They probably will eat from 10 to 12 lbs. of hay a day.

2. If you plan to keep your pigs over until another Fall, you probably want to keep them growing, but prefer not to have them get fat until butchering time another year. Where skim-milk is available, it is suggested that you feed a ration made up of ground oats, hominy, red-dog middlings, tankage and scraps from the house. Feed the grain ration in large enough quantity to keep the pigs growing until Spring when they should be turned out on some good Alfalfa clover or rape pasture.

J. W. B.

In the Dewberry Country

Seventy-five pickers were at work in this six-acre dewberry garden in southern North Carolina. These berry patches run into acreages up to ten times the size of this one. The yield runs around 100 crates (32-quart) per acre. These pickers were mostly colored and received 1½ cents a quart.

G. P. WILLIAMS.

Ohio.

Dewberry Picking in North Carolina

N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Meeting

Celery growers in attendance at the eighteenth annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, at Oswego, January 4 and 5, were very much exercised over their failure to compete successfully with western-grown celery. The producers are convinced that the quality of the Empire State product is excellent, but that the shortcomings lie in the grading and packing. The produce is not properly trimmed, crates are not satisfactorily marked, and no standard grades are in use. The growers are attempting to establish grades and to bring them into force themselves rather than through legislation, as it is not believed that such action can be of major service in this connection. The State Association is asking the College of Agriculture to make a thorough study of the grading and handling of this crop.

Other actions called for the support of the proposed 50 per cent increase on the onion tariff; the immediate construction of the horticultural building at Geneva and the plant industry building at Cornell, and for special investigations on muck crops.

The show which was held in the State Armory brought out an extensive trade exhibit, a fine display of the wide varieties of vegetables which are available in midwinter, and a splendid array of potatoes from the 4-H clubs of the State.

The association elected the following officers: President, E. L. Moxey, Syracuse; vice-president, P. D. Varcrouse, Oswego; secretary-treasurer, Howard Crandall, Ithaca; executive committee, T. Harvey Holmes, Albany, Clarence Steele, Elba; executive committee, continuing in office: Albert Schillroth, Orchard Park, Paul Work, Ithaca.

ONLY a few autos have rumble seats, but most every one has a grumble seat. —Buffalo Evening News.

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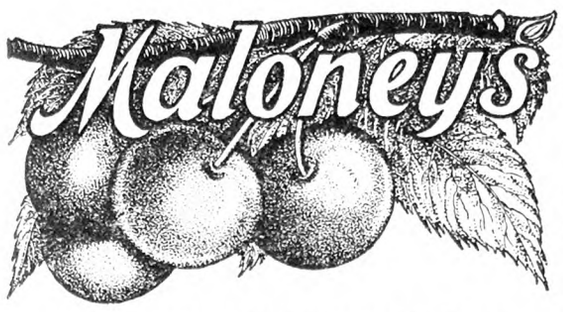

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To further convince you I quote here a few of the many Bargains found in this catalog. PEONIES, assorted, 3 for $1.00; ROSES, Rambler, assorted, 4 for $1.00; RASPBERRIES, red or black, 20 for $1.00; JAPANESE BARBERRY, 1 yr. old, 8 for $1.00; BRIDAL WREATH, 4 for $1.00; PHLOX, mixed, 8 for $1.00; IRIS, 15 for $1.00; JACK PINE Seedlings, 3 year, av. 6 to 8 in. high, 25 for $1.00. Any six for $5.00.

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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Notes from a Jersey Garden

Scarcely had I sent in the last "notes" than it seemed that old Boreas and Jack Frost had entered into a conspiracy to make this locality as uncomfortable as possible, the heavy winds and low temperature being enough to cool down enthusiasm of any kind, especially of out-door life. To the lover of nature, however, these are only minor setbacks and one must always look on the best side and plenty of good will be seen.

Now is the time when the leaves are off to observe the difference of habit or growth of the different varieties of trees and shrubs, and this calls to mind the easily distinguished differences in the lilac family. Thus the so-called Persian lilac is of fine delicate growth, sometimes almost pendulous in its grace and refinement. Then the well-known old-fashioned white, this is of so much more upright and straight growth that it is noticeable at once. The common lilac, so dear to the memories of many an old homestead, has always had a sturdy growth and constitution that has enabled it to hold its own through many a generation of landowners, and there always will be an affectionate regard for it among all refined people.

Mr. D. W. Sayer, of Orange Co., N. Y., who sent this picture, says the pup knows what you say or are thinking about.

Of the new double varieties that are very little known is an extremely fine white of comparatively dwarf habit and large leaves and one or two varieties with purple and bluish tinted flowers. These are also of a more stocky growth than the single varieties and have larger leaves and bloom or flower much younger. The flowers also keep longer when cut and are therefore a decided acquisition.

One of the hardiest and most satisfactory of roses here is the Rugosa Alba, nothing seems to disturb or injure it in any way and its freedom from insects at any and all times is something very much in its favor. The flower, as its name indicates, is white, single, about four inches in diameter and has the delicate odor or fragrance of the English sweet briar. The seed haws, or berries, which follow the flowers are bright and often remain to brighten up the plant in Winter.

Another small tree or shrub which attracts attention by its peculiar shape is the dwarf horse chestnut. While it does not make a large tree, it is very interesting on account of its good appearance on the lawn. The flowers in Summer are striking in appearance and these are followed by such large-sized nuts that it seems too bad to the hungry person that they are not edible.

During the early Fall when the rains were particularly heavy I noticed one evening just before dark that a large

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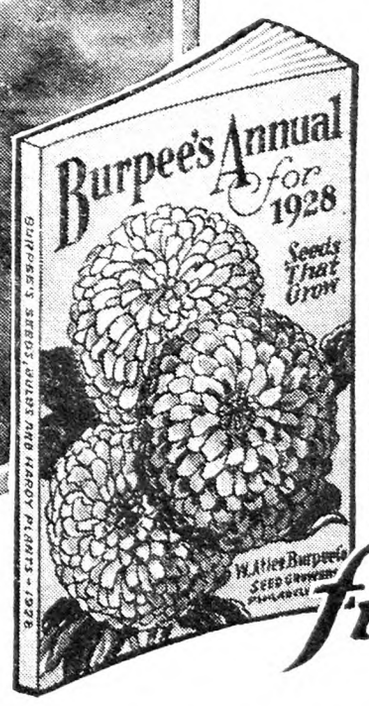

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CYRUS AND HIS SQUASHES

Said Cyrus to Mandy, "I reckon by gosh
I'll plow up that bad lot and plant it with Squash.
I dunno if the fault is the land or the seeds
But I never could raise nothin' thar but some weeds."

Now Mandy was just a dear old-fashioned wife,
Content with her home and conditions in life,
So she said with a smile, "Anyone can raise weeds."
But she added, "I think, dear, the fault is the seeds."

"You know that young farmer they call Peter Hill,
Who lives in the brown house this side of the mill,
His wife told me this, and she doesn't tell lies,
If you'll plant Burpee's Seeds, you'll get a surprise."

"See, she gave me a catalogue, here's the address."
"Well! The pictures look purty, I'm bound to confess."
"Yes! And the best of it is, for it sounds very fair,
They'll send a free sample to folks anywhere."

"If you fill out a card and send it today,
The sample returns by the mail right away.
So you see husband Cyrus, you've nothing to fear,
They don't ask you to judge till the harvest is here."

Now Cyrus had often been cheated on seeds
Much advertised, and productive of weeds.
Still, he filled out the card with his address and name
But when Mandy wasn't looking he laughed just the same.

In due time the sample arrived to his hand
And promptly was planted within the said land.
Amazing soon the shoots upward crept
And Cyrus, the skeptic, got all full of pep.

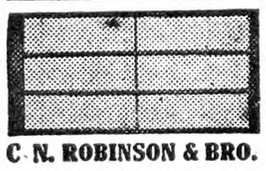
The squashes soon formed and rapidly grew
Bathed by the sunshine, the rain, and the dew
Till Syrus got anxious, and filled with alarm,
For they threatened to cover the half of his farm.

Then he made a decision, the truth to unmask,
Se he wrote in to Burpee's this question to ask:
"Why so many Squashes, oh, please let me know?"
And the answer he got was: "Burpee's Seeds Grow."

Then Cyrus became a firm booster right there
And proclaimed Burpee's Seeds to his friends everywhere,
'Till at last he remarked to Mandy one day,
"I believe that thar aint nothin' more I can say."

Now Cyrus and Mandy begin to prepare
To attend and exhibit at several State Fairs.
Their Squash took Blue Ribbons wherever they went,
And Cyrus and Mandy were proud and content.

John A. Levy,
Agawam, Mass.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White Pine. $1.60—Redwood, $1.40
Well made with cross-bar, tenons securely fastened. Circular.
GLASS - $2.50 Per Box
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gray squirrel seemed particularly busy, he carried maple leaves with short twigs attached and laid them carefully in a crotch in the tree until he had thoroughly roofed it over about a foot and a half in diameter. When he had finished he crawled in underneath. That night it rained very hard and Mr. Squirrel must have slept very sound, for early next morning he crawled out, whirled his tail about, washed his face with his paws and then went off as happy apparently as could be.

After the holidays it always seems that the time goes more quickly than before, and it is probably not too early to begin to plan a little for the future Spring season. Now is a good time to get any hot-bed or cold-frame sash repaired or painted. This is brought to mind by my having to use several sashes to cover up my goldfish pool. One part of this is about six feet deep and allows the fish to get below out of the ice that forms and by having glass over the shallow part the fish seem to thrive much better than if covered up daily.

The Lotus pond is now all covered with dry leaves, boards and boughs of Norway spruce. This usually keeps the plants over all right as while the lotus is a tropical plant, being a native of Africa and India, yet the plants seem to live if the roots are protected from frost. These plants are very striking in Summer and are well worth the little time and trouble they require. The recent cold snap brings to mind the advantage of a location facing the south, especially in Winter. I have often heard people remark on driving a car through the country that so many of the old farm homesteads are "endways to the road." This shows more than a little the good common sense of many farmers and settlers, for nothing can make up for our good friend "Old Sol," and if we only give him a chance our lives cannot help be the better for it in every way. What would we do without the sun to help us?

H. W. HALES.

Araucaria Excelsa

A small pine which I bought for Christmas had the enclosed label. It seems like a spruce, is about 4 ft. high. Can I plant this outdoors in a sunny yard sometime during the Winter, when I can dig the ground? It is potted now. Can you tell from enclosed label what this is? E. L. B.

Jamaica, N. Y.

The label sent read, "Arucaio Ex.," evidently being written by someone unfamiliar with botanical names. The little tree was of course Araucaria excelsa or Norfolk Island pine. This is probably the most prized of pot evergreens; it is beautiful in color and shape, and is excellent for culture in window or greenhouse. It cannot be planted out in our latitude, but grows in the open in Southern Florida and some parts of California. It is a native of Norfolk Island, which is in the Pacific, about 400 miles northwest of New Zealand. In its native home this Araucaria grows to a height of 200 ft.; it is very resinous, and produces a heavy timber. Another Araucaria grown in greenhouses here is A. imbricata, the monkey puzzle tree, with scale-like foliage and a very odd contorted growth. This is native to the Andean sections of Chili, and was introduced to England in 1794; one of the original trees was still living at Windsor Castle about 40 years ago. There are several other varieties in Australia, all interesting and of economic value, but not hardy here.

DARTMOUTH'S president says too many young people go to college, but how else can parents get rid of them during that period?—Publisher's Syndicate.

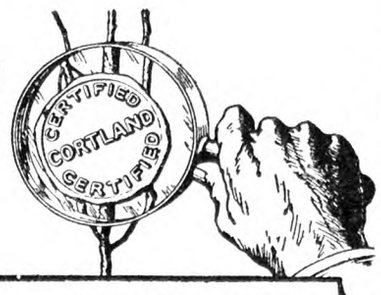
Insects in the Truck Garden

The loss each year to the grower of plants and fruit by different insects is enormous. It is estimated by the Bureau of Census that fully 10 per cent of the value of the crop is destroyed by different insects. Many kinds of insecticides have been manufactured to control the pests, but still their work of destruction goes on. As important as the various insecticides are in controlling or lessening the injury done by insects, I believe there is a far more important factor, and that is the bird life around us, that works without pay, excepting a small amount of fruit. They may not buzz as much as the proverbial bee, but they are mighty busy all the time. The robins, thrashers, blackbirds and sparrows gather the insects near the ground, while the flickers, woodpeckers, nuthatches, titmice, and chickadees search every limb and branch carefully, the vireos and warblers scan the leaves and probe the flowers, and the flycatchers and swallows sweep their prey from the air. These are only a few of the mighty host that are helping man subdue the hordes of insects that are causing us so much worry and loss. Every few minutes all day long the young birds have to be fed, and that it is well done their rapid growth testifies. Anyone who is skeptical of the power of good these birds do, should watch a bird's nest filled with the young birds, from a distance, and count how many times the father and mother birds bring insects to their children. He would soon be convinced of the valuable service they render all mankind.

To learn exactly how and to what extent birds are aids to agriculture, horticulture and forestry, the Biological Survey has been making a scientific study of their food habits ever since its establishment in 1885. Its investigations are carried on in field and laboratory. All that can be learned out-of-doors by direct observation and study of the available food supply is valuable, but there is a surer way of finding out what a bird eats, namely, to look in his stomach. The cuckoo is one of our most valuable birds as an insect destroyer; in the laboratory of the Biological Survey the stomach of one cuckoo was found to contain 250 tent caterpillars, and in another 220 Fall web-worms were found. In the stomach of a nighthawk were found over 50 different kinds of insects. So it is almost impossible to figure how many dollars the birds save the fruit and vegetable grower in a season.

There are many insects that the birds do not destroy that have to be killed by insecticides. To fight them intelligently we must understand how they feed. They generally secure their food in two ways; first, by biting and devouring portions of the plant, second, by piercing the tissues and sucking out the vital juices. The first can be killed by poisoning the plants they feed on; the second must be killed by contact insecticides which will act externally on their bodies, penetrating their breathing pores, or otherwise cause their destruction. This insecticide must come in contact with all the insects on the plants to be effective. Insects infesting plants under glass are generally suffocated by the use of hydrocyanic-acid gas, and tobacco smudges. In this short article I can mention only a few of the many destructive insects and the means used to destroy them. One of the smallest and most destructive is the melon and cabbage aphis. The melon aphis is a serious enemy of melons, squash, and cucumbers. These insects feed almost entirely on the under part of the leaves and a liquid spray will not reach them. I have

This Seal Stays on Tree



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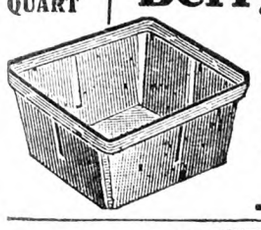
The BERLIN QUART

Berry Baskets



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found a dust spray more effective. A fine dust blown into and under the plant penetrates to all parts of the foliage, even into the curled leaves. Nicotine dust is the most effective in killing this pest. It can be purchased already prepared and should be kept tightly sealed, for if left exposed to the air it will soon lose its strength. It can be applied with a small blower gun, and when there is little air stirring. To be most effective the temperature should be at least 70 degrees F. The action of nicotine dust is very quick. The insects lose their power of locomotion almost immediately and seem to be paralyzed. As these insects reproduce very rapidly, it is necessary to make at least three applications. What is known as 2 per cent nicotine is strong enough for this insect on melons, cabbage, brussel sprouts, and lettuce.

The pea aphis is much larger and a 10 per cent dust should be used for them. When applying this dust to cabbage, a 10 per cent mixture of arsenate of lead may be added to kill the green worms when the cabbage begins to head. The onion thrips is another very destructive insect causing thousands of dollars' loss every year. Six per cent nicotine dust is used very effectively and is much easier to use than liquod spray.

The cabbage maggot is being controlled by the use of corrosive sublimate, crystals, not tablets. This is dissolved in water at the rate of one ounce to 10 gallons of water. It is applied with a knapsack sprayer, instead of a spray nozzle. Screw a piece of pipe to tank, or it can be applied by pouring about one-half cupful at the base of the plant. The same can be used for radishes and turnips. As this maggot is the larva of a small fly that deposits a very small white egg on the soil at the base of the plant about the first of May, this egg hatches in the course of 8 or 10 days into a maggot that feeds on the roots of the plants. This insect can be checked in its ravages by dusting the ground around the plant with nicotine dust just as the eggs are hatching.

About the only way to destroy the cutworm is to use poisoned bait. Bran mash is very effective. It is made by mixing one-half lb. of white arsenic, one peck dry bran, one pint molasses, and four quarts of water. Mix molasses and water together, then pour liquid on bran and mix into a stiff dough. Let stand for several hours, then scatter over surface of soil along the rows of plants after sundown.

WM. PERKINS.

Cold Storage Questions

1. Can you tell me anything in regard to cold storage of vegetables? How long will they keep in storage? Also, how about keeping oranges and grapefruit? 2. Do you know how much one of these outfits would cost? 3. Could I use sawdust for insulation provided I made the walls extra thick? Can get the sawdust for hauling. C. N. W.

Fort Myers, Fla.

1. The cold storage of the perishable vegetables is limited to transportation and local distribution. The products are too easily lost to permit any extensive operations, as for example with apples or with meat. Root crops, on the other hand, are stored satisfactorily in common storage. Oranges and grapefruit are more easily held. 2. An outfit will cost from $2 to $6 per barrel capacity, depending upon construction. 3. Sawdust and mill shavings are satisfactory for cheap storage, but are not the best for commercial storage operations. You will be lucky if you secure it for the hauling.

H. B. T.

MARY had a little lamb,
One day she clipped its tresses,
And found she had sufficient wool
For fifteen modern dresses.
—Detroit News.

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Cortland apples sold for five dollars per bushel. These 50 Cortland trees will come into bearing quickly and make you an average net profit of one thousand dollars per year.

This book, issued to celebrate our 50th Anniversary, contains more and bigger bargains than we have ever offered before. You simply can't afford to buy Nursery stock of any description until you see this big Golden Jubilee Bargain Book with its extremely low prices on fruit trees, bush fruits, shrubs, vines, roses, etc.

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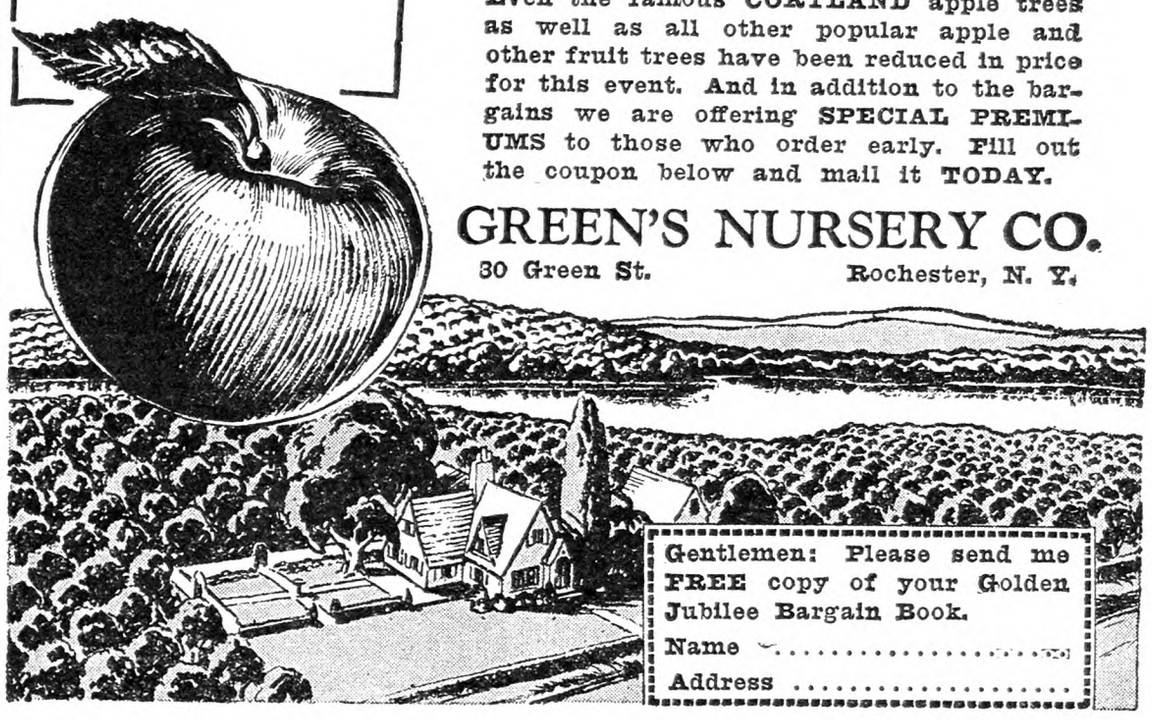

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Michigan-Grown

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The Universal Plant—Grows Anywhere

Builds up worn-out pastures and meadows. Adapted to any climate; resistant to weeds; will furnish five times more pasture than the ordinary mixed grasses; thrives well during the hot, dry summer months.

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Have satisfied thousands of growers. Fresh and reliable. No better seeds grown. Try our

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Extra early, bright red; large, smooth, fine flavored and a continuous bearer. As a **Special Introductory Offer**, we will send you a **liberal packet FREE**, with our new 1928 Seed Book, which lists all the standard varieties of vegetable, flower and field seeds. Write today.

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Gladiolus for the Road Side Garden Descriptive catalog of choice Gladiolus and seeds sent upon request. **FIRTHCLIFFE GARDENS, Box 538, Pearl River, N. Y.**

GLADIOLUS BULBS Thirty, no two alike, $1. Illustrated catalog free.

H. M. GILLET, Specialist, Box 253, New Lebanon, N. Y.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Miss Ruth Howland Nichols, Wellesley graduate, from Rye, N. Y., completed the first non-stop airplane flight from New York to Miami, Fla., Jan. 4. Her flying time was exactly 12 hours. The flight was made in a Wright motored Fairchild cabin monoplane owned by Harry Rogers, president of the Rogers Air Line of Miami. Miss Nichols, who is an experienced aviatrix, had two passengers in the plane with her.

Two men were found dead and a third unconscious from monoxide gas poisoning Jan. 4, in a refrigerating car of the Union Refrigerating Transportation Company, attached to a Baltimore & Ohio freight train which arrived at the terminal in St. George, S. I., from Waukesha, Wis. The unconscious man died later at the Staten Island Hospital. The car was loaded with mineral water, and in the center of the floor was a charcoal fire which was kept burning throughout the trip to prevent the water from freezing. Physicians said the monoxide gas formed from the fumes of the charcoal.

Stephen Rumsey, 105, for more than a century a resident of Tompkins Co., N. Y., died Jan. 4 at the home of his son, Almiron Rumsey, near Mecklenburg, in the town of Hector. Born at Fishkill, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1822, Rumsey started to work on his father's farm when he was 10. He never learned to read or write, but claimed an extensive knowledge of woodcraft. Until a few weeks ago he was able to get around with the aid of a cane. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Ann Drake, 102, at Fishkill, three daughters and two sons.

A fire on Jan. 5 destroyed the Weskora Hotel on the Albany Post Road, Ossining, gathering place of visitors to Sing Sing Prison, resulting in the deaths of two men and a woman and minor injuries to four persons. The fire was the fifth in the building in six months, and the cause has not been determined.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Fuchs of Elmhurst, L. I., obtained a verdict of $2,500 from a jury in the Queens Supreme Court Jan. 5, because a cremation company lost the urn containing the ashes of their three-year-old son Daniel. The boy's body was cremated in 1884 and in 1923 the urn was discovered to be missing.

The long fight of the Robert E. Edwards heirs to obtain the hundreds of millions of dollars worth of New York real estate between Trinity Church and the Hudson River got into court in a new way Jan. 6 when Joel S. Webb, attorney for the heirs, was indicted for using the mails to defraud at Birmingham, Ala. Webb, it is charged, organized the Edwards Estate Corporation, which several thousand persons believing themselves to be descendants of the original Edwards had joined, so he could obtain a $100,000 fee to fight their case. The indictment says Webb falsely wrote the "heirs" that administrators for the property had been appointed. It is charged that his scheme included the mailing of genealogy blanks. Each heir was to pay $5 toward his retainer and $5 for "a genealogy fee." Claimants to the Edwards estate have appeared from all over the country and even from abroad during the course of the litigation, which began in 1889.

Twenty-two million dollars in gold was shipped from New York Jan. 7, $15,000,000 going to South America on the Lamport & Holt steamer Vauban and $7,000,000 going to France on the French liner Suffren.

Harry F. Miller, 45 years old, and three of his children were burned to death early Jan. 7 when fire destroyed his farmhouse near Augusta, Me. Mrs. Miller was probably fatally burned. The children who lost their lives were Opal, 12; Raymond, 7, and Bernice, 5.

Twenty-one miners were killed outright in a gas explosion which wrecked a one-mile chamber in the Industrial Coal Company's Mine, No. 18, at West Frankfort, Ill., Jan. 9. Twenty-one bodies, burned and mutilated by the force of the blast, were found hours later and identified by the numbers on the safety lamps attached to their clothing.

Driving at full speed through an impenetrable fog which hid the earth beneath them, three aviators in a big cabin monoplane crashed to instant death in a farm meadow, near Rural Grove, seven miles southeast of Canajoharie, N. Y., Jan. 8. The fog that hung over the Mohawk Valley Sunday and Monday was so dense, that although the plane crashed within 100 yards of a farmhouse and less than 200 yards from a traveled highway, the accident did not become known until at least 40 hours after its occurrence. The dead are: Raymond Henries, of Buffalo, a pilot in the Air Mail Service; Capt. Edward M. Pauley, of Albany, a commercial aviator; George F. Benedict, of Peoria, Ill., a merchant who was interested in aviation.

Up to Jan. 10 the divers working at the sunken submarine S-4 off Provincetown, Mass., had brought up 17 bodies.

George W. Knowlton, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Knowlton of West Upton, Mass., was killed and Capt. Henry E. Stickney of Hartford, pilot of the New England Aircraft Corporation at the Worcester aviation field in North Grafton, was probably mortally injured Jan. 10 when an airplane in which Capt. Stickney was instructing Knowlton made a nose dive of several hundred feet into a stone wall. Capt. Stickney is in Worcester City Hospital with both arms and both legs broken.

WASHINGTON.—Without a word of dissent, the Senate adopted Jan. 5 the Norris (R., Neb.) resolution which will lift anew the lid of the Teapot Dome oil scandal. The specific purpose is to find out who besides Albert B. Fall shared in the $3,000,000 profits in Liberty bonds secretly accumulated by the Continental Trading Company of Canada.

December saw a new high record for traffic through the Panama Canal and tolls collected, according to a report by the Governor of the Canal to Secretary of War Davis. During the month 589 commercial vessels and 14 launches passed through. Tolls aggregated $2,398,569.75. The former high record was last October, when 567 vessels were passed through the waterway and tolls amounted to $2,380,115.97.

World War veterans would have preference in employment in all departments of the Government under a bill introduced Jan. 5 by Senator Dill (D., Wash.), by request.

The Administration's bill to codify and improve naturalization procedure was sent to Congress Jan. 10. The bill, introduced in each branch of Congress, would legalize the entry to this country of certain aliens not listed in Labor Department records, would give citizenship certificates automatically to minor children of naturalized parents, and would take citizenship from any citizen who marries an alien not eligible for naturalization, including chiefly Chinese and Japanese.

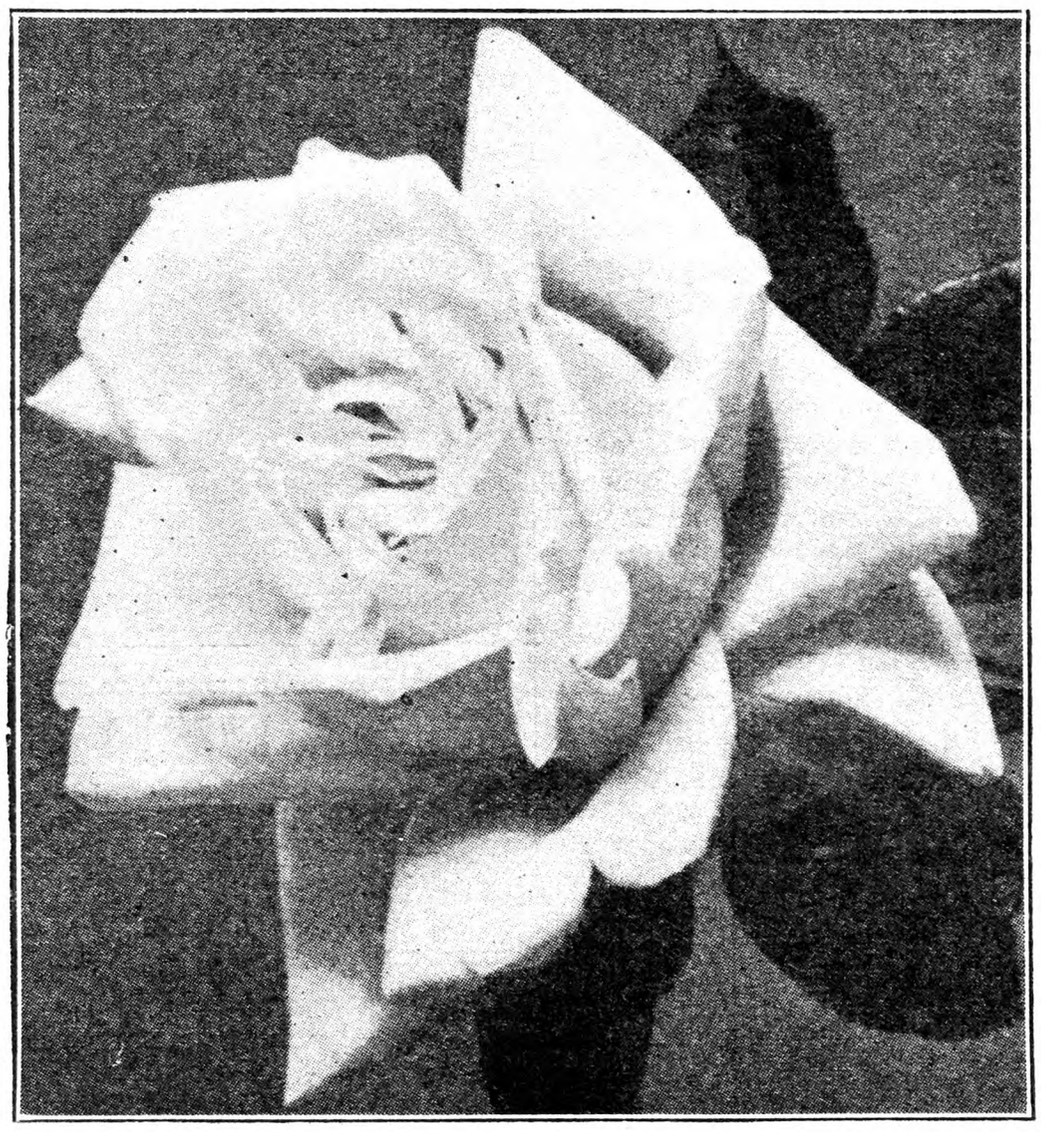
Making his first business connection since retiring from active army service, General John J. Pershing has become a member of the board of directors of the Riggs National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in the East. Heretofore the leader of the American armies in the World War had declined all business offers. Along with General Pershing, Edward B. Parker, chairman of the board of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was made a director.

LINDBERGH'S FLIGHT.—In holiday attire, the streets decorated with American and Nicaraguan flags and banners of welcome, with palms marking the route from the Managua airport to the Presidential Palace, Managua greeted Col. Charles A. Lindbergh Jan. 5. He left Tegucigalpa, Honduras, at 11:36 o'clock, and at 2:30 he was rolling across the field at Managua, while the huge crowd yelled madly. He had flown out of his direct route to go by way of Leon and avoid by 30 miles or so the scene of the fighting between Nicaraguans and United States Marines. This detour made the ambassador of good will's journey considerably longer. He flew over Leon without stopping Jan. 9. He finished the last lap of his Central American good will tour when he landed in Panama at Lindbergh Field, newly named in his honor, from San Jose, Costa Rica. He had covered the 330 miles in four hours and five minutes. From Panama, the eighth city he has visited on his tour, Col. Lindbergh will go on to Havana.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The European corn-borer made marked advances during the year in eight of the 13 States in which it is campaigning, with the result that 781 additional townships in Vermont, Western Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan were put under quarantine by the Secretary of Agriculture on Jan. 1. More than half of the State of Ohio is now infested, and in Indiana the infestation has practically trebled in the last year, although not advancing as rapidly, and practically all of New York is now under the quarantine.

Dr. N. L. Britton, director in chief of the New York Botanical Garden, announced Jan. 7 a nation-wide prize competition open to all owners of small gardens "to popularize possibilities in the treatment of small gardens with a maximum of taste and a minimum of expense." For the best three designs submitted for a "one-man or one-woman garden" cash prizes of $100, $75 and $25 will be awarded. The jury will consist of three garden experts, to be nominated by the Garden Club of America, the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State and the New York Botanical Garden. The contest will be open until March 1, and plans may be submitted for garden treatment of front or rear yards, as well as suburban gardens. After the winning designs have been selected the Botanical Garden will lay out and plant a garden along the lines of the plan awarded first prize. This planting will be made in the Spring or early Summer, and the garden will be maintained as a public exhibition for a year in a prominent spot on the grounds of the organization in Bronx Park. All gardeners are eligible to compete in this contest, whether professional or amateur. Only employes or members of the staff of the New York Botanical Garden are barred. In commenting on the competition, Dr. Marshall A. Howe, assistant director of the Botanical Garden, pointed out that there is a growing interest in gardens for ornamental purposes. The Federated Garden Clubs of New York State, he said, now has 67 member clubs, though it was organized only four years ago. Federations of garden clubs also have been formed in other States, he declared.

A police patrol in the southeastern residential district of Kansas City, Mo., killed a large timber wolf recently. Jan. 5 a wolf crossed a street in front of an automobile, carrying two officers. They killed it with riot guns. Other wolves have been reported on the outskirts of the city since the recent heavy snowfall. They apparently come from a wooded section nearby.



Hybrid Perpetual Rose Frau Karl Druschki

Some Notable Roses

No. 1

Frau Karl Druschki

Frau Karl Druschki is without question the best hardy white rose, and though it was introduced 27 years ago its supremacy is still undisputed. It was introduced by Lambert, the famous rosarian of Trier, Prussia, in 1900. It has a vigorous upright growth, with abundant light green foliage. The large shapely flowers, with firm satiny petals, are pure white, sometimes with a tinge of flesh at the center. It belongs to the Hybrid Perpetual class, but cannot be called a "June" rose, for it continues to bloom through the season. It is very hardy, but does well over a wide range. The flowers keep well on the plant, or when cut. This is our favorite white rose, and no garden lover should omit it.

The City Man's Condition

The discussion that has recently taken place regarding the economic situation among those engaged in farming, has been interesting indeed, and to a city man it is certainly surprising that the question should arise, "Are the farmers becoming economic slaves?" However, subsequent answers given by those best qualified to judge, proved that such is not quite the case, particularly among those residing in the Eastern States. But a comparison with city conditions undoubtedly would bring out a more balanced picture.

Probably few of the country folks are aware of the great changes that are taking place at the present time in the business, financial and economic situation, notwithstanding "rosy" reports to the contrary on the financial pages. The situation, however, from the eye of the trained observer, is far from rosy, and in some cases the dinner pail is beginning to rattle. In other words, the competition to make a living by everyone is becoming very sharp, and it is a battle of the survival of the fittest, whether the individual is located in the country or resides in the city.

As a commercial investigator it has been my privilege to note the gradual but absolutely certain drift back to the economic situation that was in evidence prior to the commencement of the Great War. To the average business man in the city it has become a sharp struggle to survive, the margin of profits has been cut down very heavily, expenses of operation have been high, while it has become the rule to spend 12 to 14 hours a day, six days a week, in an effort to make a living. Consulting the bankruptcy notices appearing in the daily papers during the past six months will show that more merchants are being pushed to the wall than for sometime past. It might surprise readers to learn that the small retailer of the city with an investment of his own of between $5,000 and $7,000 is extremely fortunate if he can draw $40 to $50 per week for himself. However, that is nothing compared with what is taking place among the great laboring class. Today, when a man applies for a position in the city, his qualifications are not considered so much as to what he is willing to work for. A man of the common laboring class is lucky if he can command $30 per week and if he gets out of work he is glad to take anything. Two weeks before Christmas a large factory manufacturing jute bags, rope, etc., handed its employes a 10 per cent reduction in salary, notwithstanding that the pay already was small. This is not a case picked out as a special illustration but represents the true drift in the wage situation for the average laboring man in the city.

There also enters into consideration in this discussion the age element, as when a man reaches 45 years old, his economic value to the business world is greatly lessened. Once getting to that point he is extremely thankful to hold onto his job without thinking of the possibilities of obtaining more money for his services. This is a situation that the farmer does not have to contend with. It is the city man who is the economic slave; he lives strictly from day to day, hoping constantly that he can hold on as long as possible, as in the city life is a cruel and very hard struggle.

During the past few years, the records show that some 2,000,000 country folks have drifted to the cities, and I have often wondered how many hundreds of thousands have found life in the city a great disappointment and a bitter regret? The folks in the city are constantly dressed up as if ready for a big parade, but it is entirely based on "front," and if you, Mr. Farmer, are making a living, even if a hard one, be content, for there are hundreds here in the city who are finding it hard to make both ends meet for every one of you. F. W. S.

New York.

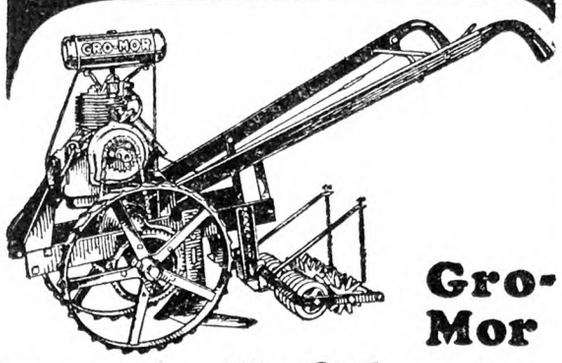
Damage from Landslide

The neighbors next to me built a gasoline station, and they cut three to four feet below the property line, doing damage to property on account of landslide. Have I the right to ask them to put up a retaining wall? P. J.

New Jersey.

Where an adjoining property owner excavates his land and causes his neighbor's land to cave in, the adjoining property owner is liable to his neighbor for the damages caused by the cave-in or landslide. You could bring action for damages against your neighbor in this case. H. R.

THE-MOR-LINE for Better and Earlier Crops



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GRO-MOR Cultivator was designed and built by a successful market gardener. Costs practically nothing to run and so simple that a boy can operate it. Made to use Planet, Jr. tools which can be changed in three minutes.

Reach the market earlier with better crops. *Make more money with GRO-MOR.*

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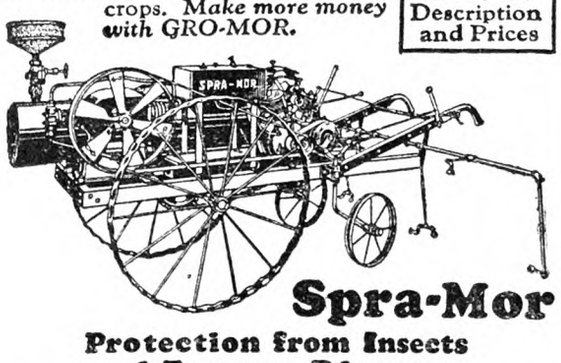

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Fog-like mist reaches top and sides of both rows, completely covering plants without waste of material. Saves its cost many times over for growers of cucumbers, onions, celery, melons, beans, tomatoes, potatoes and other crops. Built in three sizes.

Protect your crops — increase your harvest — with the SPRA-MOR.

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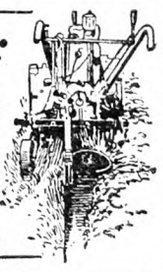

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You wouldn't ask him to drag 40 or 50 pounds of rocks around for hours just for the fun of seeing him work.

Then why ask him to pull a disk harrow that has a draft of 40 or 50 pounds more than necessary.

Treat him right! Get him a Clark "Cutaway" Single Action Harrow. It has the lightest draft of any harrow on the market, 40 to 50 pounds lighter. We say so and hundreds of farmers will back us up. We know that because they've told us so.

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Price $1.25

From The RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

Problems in House Heating

Could you give us a little advice about heating our home? We use stoves now, and can only heat part of the house. We would like to have more heat. The chimney, 8x8 in., would have to be taken down and a new one built. Which do you consider the better, steam heat or warm air furnace? Can a steam heater burn wood altogether? Is a steam heater much care, and could a woman tend one with the other household cares? Also about the cost of each and the cost of installing. C. C.

Kezar Falls, Me.

For a large rambling house I should consider steam the best source of heat, expense of installation considered. Some would prefer hot water, and this latter has its advantages, but when properly installed, steam heat is thoroughly satisfactory and the equipment is usually less expensive than that for hot water. The care of a heater for steam, hot water or hot air is practically the same; while coal is the usual fuel, wood or coke may also be used alone or in connection with coal. There is nothing as satisfactory as good hard or anthracite coal of suitable size for the grate and draft, unless it is the newer fuel oils used with special burners. These latter are expensive for first installation, however, and fuel costs are comparatively high, though they are coming into use in towns and villages where fuel oil can readily be supplied. The coal strike of last year had the good effect of teaching the use of substitutes for anthracite coal, a substitution which, it is to be hoped will continue. A hot air heater, with pipe to each room to be heated, comes next to steam in satisfaction, though it is frequently impossible to force warm air to distant rooms when a cold wind is blowing against them. A one-pipe or three pipe hot air furnace often gives excellent satisfaction and is the cheapest of the installations.

I should say that steam heat would give you the greatest satisfaction. I regret that I do not have it in my own house. When the present hot air furnace gives out, if the pocketbook does not give out at the same time, it will be replaced by steam. With a man to remove the ashes from the cellar and the fuel stored near the heater, the physical strength needed to care for a heater of any kind is not as great as that required when stoves are to be cared for. There are no buckets of coal to be lifted or wood to be brought in from a distant shed. There are wood burning heaters on the market, with grates adapted to the use of long sticks. These might be satisfactory in a region where the supply of wood is ample and the price comparatively cheap, but wood, of course, requires more attention than coal. I should advise getting prices upon steam and hot air installations from your local dealers and should expect that you would be better satisfied in the long run if you pay the difference that a steam installation will cost. As to the cost of fuel, given equally good equipment and installation for the different types of heaters, there will be little difference between steam, hot water or hot air.

M. B. D.

Issues Ten Timely Safety Tips for Automobile Drivers

Ten timely anti-accident suggestions are contained in a bulletin issued by the National Safety Council, which credits Charles A. Harnett, New York State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, with the following:

1. Look out for children. You can never tell what they'll do, and you're always in wrong if you hit one.
2. Don't pass a standing trolley car. Some day the jury may call it manslaughter.
3. Don't speed around corners for it's a straight route to the hospital.
4. Drive on the right side of the road; it's the only safe side.
5. The fact that you had the right of way won't bring anybody back to life—least of all yourself. Use discretion.
6. Do not stop short without giving warning. The other fellow is no mind reader.
7. Do not back up without looking to the rear.
8. Do not park or pass on curve or hill. There's plenty of straight road.
9. Slow down when approaching a crossroad; it is nearly as dangerous as a railroad crossing.
10. Be courteous to other drivers and traffic officers. Courtesy prevents accidents.

Rubber like this gives extra wear . . .

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots are made of high-quality rubber — flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—come in knee to hip lengths

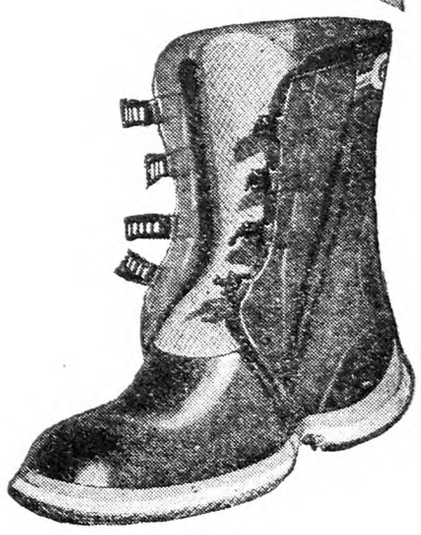
Trade Mark

YOU can stretch a strip cut from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper more than 5 times its own length! No finer, more durable rubber was ever put into a boot—and it means flexibility under the bends and strains—long wear when other boots split and crack.

The extra wear in a "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot is built in all through. Look at it! The sole is oversize—as tough as the tread of a tire. And at every vital point in the boot, from 4 to 11 separate layers of strong rubber and fabric reinforcements are anchored in—to give *extra* strength.

Seventy-five years of experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. They fit better, they look better, they wear better. Get a pair—and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company



The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black —4 or 5 buckles

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers

Things To Think About

Ideas on Farm Relief

When I go to the store to buy a plow I must take what the merchant offers me, and I must pay the price he asks, simply because I cannot do any better. When I want farm relief, must I also take what is offered me and pay the price asked simply because I cannot do any better? If so where does the relief come in? So far as I have been able to discover farmers have not been consulted as to their ideas for relief. Why is this? Is it because farmers as a class are incapable of expressing their wants in a manner that can be understood?

Farm leaders have been consulted, it is true, but the thought comes to me that some farm leaders are not qualified to speak for farmers as a body. They do not always understand conditions as they really exist. As a rule farm leaders have been successful. They have made money. That is why they have been chosen as leaders. Their success may be due to real ability, good management, and good judgment, or it may be due simply to favorable soil conditions or favorable markets. The farmer who makes money can devote part of his time to outside interests. He takes an interest in farm organization work. If some one comes into the community and inquires for the farm leaders this man is pointed out. Perhaps he takes great pride in his success. The community also boosts him. However, an analysis of the situation may show that his success is not due so much to ability or good management as to the fact that his farm is located in a certain geological formation whose top soil and underlying strata are both unusually favorable for plant growth. This man has never learned to live under hard conditions. Put him on an average soil and he would be considered to be only a mediocre farmer and would not be known outside of his own county. A relief plan which he indorses might not be of benefit even to his neighbors, who are living under less fortunate conditions.

The farmers of America are capable of formulating a successful plan for relieving the ills of agriculture, but as long as the job is left to politicians and to others who do not understand conditions we cannot hope for anything else than the old formula of "take what we give you and pay what we ask."

The authors of the various relief measures may be honest in their efforts to create a plan that will be satisfactory to the farmers of the nation, but perhaps they have not considered all of the facts bearing on the case or have misinterpreted the facts that have been considered. The measures have been drawn up to meet the needs of the farmers who have made complaints of hard conditions. The authors have apparently overlooked the fact that while they are benefiting one class they may be working a hardship on another.

High prices do not always mean profits, and low profits do not always mean loss. One year ago the majority of corn producers had corn above their requirements. There was a surplus, and corn was cheap. Farmers were said to be in a bad way because of the low value of corn, yet every corn producer brought his stock through the Winter in good condition. His cows were fat and his hogs had a perpetual feast. This year corn prices are high and reports are published that the agricultural situation is much improved. Yet the facts are that over a large territory in the Middle West there is but little corn to be found and an extremely large percentage of that is too soft to crib. Farmers complain that it contains little nourishment and even less fattening properties. The price of milk and butterfat will not justify those farmers in buying grain for their cows. The price of pork is so low that a fat hog will not bring enough to pay for the grain that fattened him. As a result some farmers are wintering their cows on a ration of cornstalks and Timothy hay, with an extra treat of a soft nubbin or two on holidays and Sundays. When these cows are turned on pasture in the Spring the neighbors will see a herd of walking hatracks, and the hogs will have the appearance of newly shorn sheep or hungry hound dogs. Yes, farmers are said to be better off financially, but many of them are experiencing the hardest times they have ever known. High prices can work only injury to the farmer when he has nothing to sell.

No man and no group of men can know all the facts as they affect all the people. Therefore no rigid piece of legislation can be passed that will benefit even a majority of the producers. What is needed is a plan that will give permanent relief. The most successful plan for permanent relief must be sufficiently rigid to meet the needs of the nation, and also flexible enough to be adapted to the needs of each community. Such a plan can be created, but it must be created by the farmers themselves. No one else is qualified to speak, because no one else knows conditions as they really exist.

A successful agriculture must be built upon a solid foundation. This foundation must consist of at least six stones. If any of them are left out the structure will be weakened just that much. These six stones are good, soil, good seed, good tools, good tillage, good methods of marketing and good management. Sooner or later the nation must adopt a policy that will place agriculture on a par with industry. That policy to be really successful must include the six items mentioned above.

No plan that has yet been advanced even attempts to consider more than one of these items. They are trying to build the entire structure on methods of marketing alone, and even the man with the most vivid imagination can hardly call these methods good.

Indiana. A. V. LOTT.

The Junk Pile That Scared the Banker

Sell Your Junk or Hide It

There is no more thrifty farmer in our township than John G., but his idea of thrift almost put him in wrong with his banker last Fall. It's like this: John always saves his old machinery, using parts from the old for repairs on new machinery. Instead of tearing the old machines to pieces and putting the usable parts away in order, as is his usual practice, he left a mower, corn cultivator and wagon out under a tree in the barnyard last Fall, along with some old dismantled machines. One day in corn-picking time the banker, who holds John's mortgage, drove by, and, seeing the junk pile, thought it was John's farm machinery out in the weather.

It was a natural mistake for the banker to make, almost serious, though, as John discovered. He got busy on that junk pile as soon as his corn was in the crib. The boys helped with the job and were given the proceeds from junk sold to use for Christmas spending money. John now has all the repair parts in order in his machine shed.

I suppose a lot of good farmers who are thrifty and orderly are criticized for leaving their machinery out of doors the year round, because they maintain a junk pile. Better clean up.

E. A. K.

"How was the scenery on your trip?" "It ran largely to tooth paste and smoking tobacco."—Louisville Courier.

PRICE REDUCED

on

"Black Leaf 40"

[In Tins]

With larger production and recent improvements in manufacturing processes we now find it possible to furnish "Black Leaf 40" in tins at decidedly lower prices. Commercial growers, who give us volume and make our business possible, should participate in these savings, and we have revised our prices on "Black Leaf 40", in tins, as follows, effective January 10th, 1928:

10-pound tins - $11.85 each
(Formerly $13.50)

2-pound tins - $3.25 each
(Formerly $3.50)

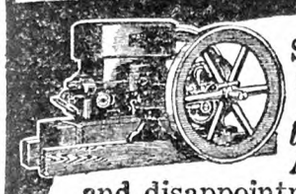
Growers have confidence in "Black Leaf 40", the "Old Reliable". It occupies a position of unrivaled leadership in the world's markets. Dealers all over the United States sell "Black Leaf 40" and have been given these new prices. Kindly order from your dealer.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation
Incorporated
Louisville, Kentucky

KILL APHIS "Black Leaf 40" SPRAY or DUST

"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine

ENGINES



Send for my new chart ....*"How to Select Your Engine."* Avoid mistakes and disappointments by getting proper **SIZE** and **H-P.** for your work. My 58 years engine building experience is yours for the asking.

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50 new features now place the WITTE Engine head and shoulders above all others. Alloy steel construction.... All fuel carburetor uses cheap fuels. All parts interchangeable. **Removable die-cast bearings.** Hot spot cylinder head. Center fire. **WICO Magneto.**

Send name at once. *ED. H. WITTE, Pres.*

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A Danish Farmer in America

I have been reading much in THE R. N.-Y. lately about my home country, Denmark, where I was born and raised, so will write regarding differences, as I see both sides of the stories.

First Danish farmers have often poorer land than we, but it is more carefully cultivated, as most have less land, but every inch has to produce. Even the ditches that divide the sandy land are pastured, a child leading two cows after school hours. During the day the cows are staked. The cows are no better than here, but produce more on account of the care they get. Their cows are bred more for milk and beef, not as many fancy breeds, and not every little farmer keeps a scrub bull, as I have found both in Canada and the United States. There are a few good bulls convenient at some country hotels, and this way they improve their stock in place of running it out.

As you say the schools teach to love their neighbors, also to honor their father

The Youngest Flower of the Family

and mother, and a farmer is king on his farm, where the city laborer is the slave of the contractor. Even when the farmer is laid up for a few days his crop will grow, but if the laborer is out his pay is also stopped but here the farmer is called the slave and the city laborer the free man because he has short hours. When he is getting old and often crippled, and he is looking for a job the thanks he often gets, as I have heard the big boss say: "I think you are getting too old," so I will stick to the farm and be my own boss with an attractive home for the children. C. J. J.

Worcester, Vt.

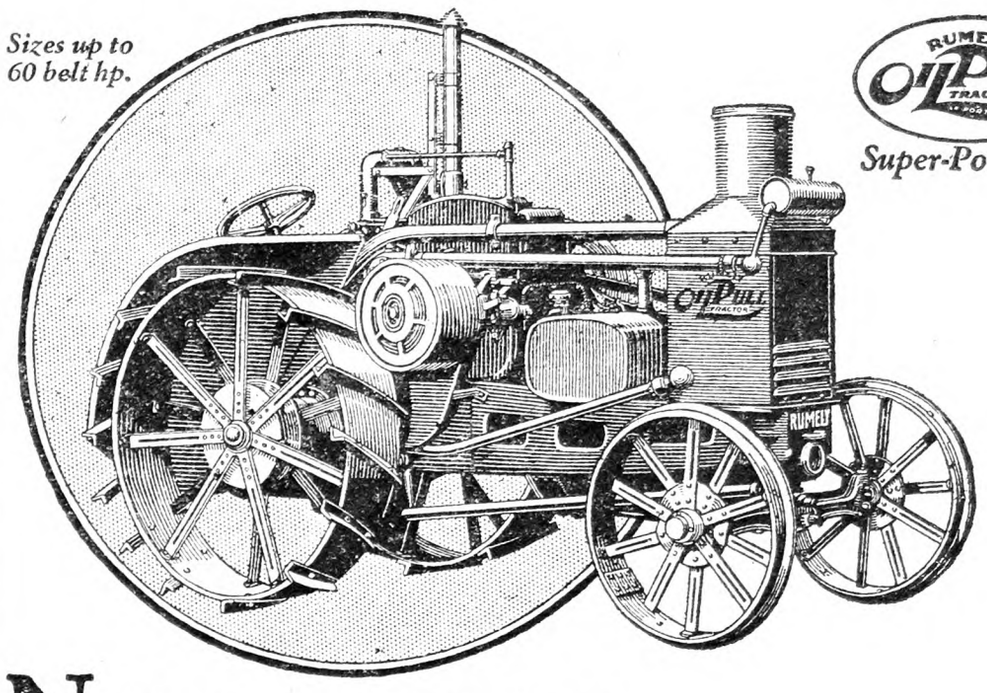
The Tomato-stalk Borer

Can tomatoes be grown on the same soil twice if it is manured? The first year our tomatoes were good, so we planted tomatoes on the same piece last year. They seem to grow fairly well. As soon as they began to bear we noticed the leaves start dying and finally the stem would dry up. We opened some of them and found a hole straight through the stem down to the roots and there would be sort of a catterpillar worm.

New York. C. F.

In regard to raising tomatoes several years in succession on the same ground. It is not a wise thing to do, if you find that any particular insect or any particular disease is quite bad on the tomatoes. The insect that you speak of is known as the stalk-borer. You give a good description of the way it works and there is no real way of fighting it successfully. No poison can reach it, since it works on the inside on the stalk. It is a curious thing that this insect is often found on small patches of land. I have known it to work on tomatoes and potatoes in patches over a field and it remained there for a good many years, if these crops are grown continuously. About the only way I know of to get rid of it is to pull up the plants when you find the borers at work and promptly burn them, then put some other crop besides tomatoes or potatoes on that piece of land for a year or two. H. W. C.

Sizes up to 60 belt hp.



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Super-Powered

Now comes a NEW OilPull!

WRITE at once for the greatest news in power farming history—the amazing facts about the new 1928 Super-Powered OilPull.

See this new OilPull and you will agree that Rumely engineers have built the crowning achievement of nineteen successful years of tractor development.

To famous Rumely features like Oil Cooling, Dual Lubrication and the remarkable Rumely economy system of fuel burning, OilPull for 1928 adds many amazing, new developments.

New and greater power. *New* and increased traction speeds. *New* ease of operation. *New* and perfected cooling. *New* vacuum ventilation of crankcase. Increased accessibility to crankcase.

And many other remarkable improvements that place OilPull for 1928 still farther in the lead.

Here unmistakably is the utmost in tractor power—the utmost in tractor economy—and by all standards of comparison, the utmost in dollar-for-dollar value.

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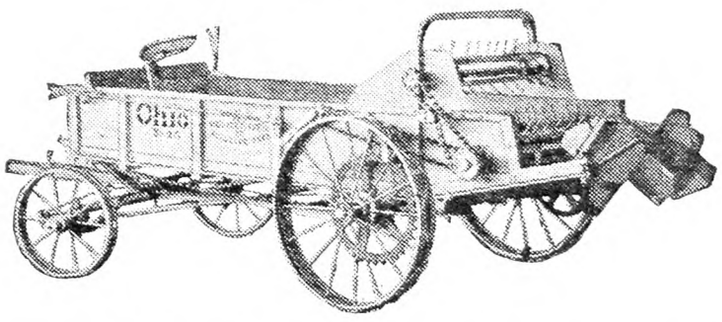
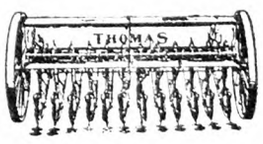


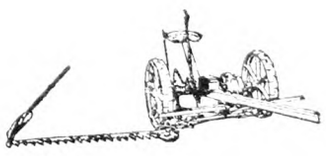
Seventy-five loads pay for this spreader

This Spreader will pay for itself before it hauls seventy-five loads. Load the manure direct from your stables into this machine, and spread it at once on the fields.

This plan will save most of the valuable elements which would leach away and burn up in your manure pile. It will save enough of them actually to pay for the spreader in an average season—and beside that, you will save about one-third of your spreading labor.



GRAIN DRILLS



HAY MACHINERY

PULVERIZERS

The Ohio Cultivator Company
Bellevue, Ohio

Market News and Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

During the holiday season the fruit and vegetable market was very quiet. Cold weather prevented free trading in many lines in city markets as it was unsafe to open bulk cars to unload or to transport perishables in the open unless protected. The cold weather also extended into southern producing areas and did considerable damage to tender vegetables in Florida, and cabbage, beets and carrots were badly damaged in Louisiana. The effects of the weather are now being reflected in consuming markets as for instance Florida string beans which jumped to $6.50 to $8 a ⅞-bushel basket. Florida peppers have been bringing about $3 a cate, and Florida lettuce sold up to $4 a hamper although both Arizona and Florida lettuce declined 50c or more a crate later in the week. Spinach took a sharp turn upward with Texas bringing $2 to $2.50 a bushel and $4 to $4.50 a barrel. Peas are bringing high prices, $11 per 40 to 45-lb. crate and $5.50 per ⅞-bushel basket. Bunched beets and carrots also worked upward and parsley has been firm. Artichokes were in light offering some arriving frozen and the active demand resulted in higher prices. Trading in onions was light due to cold weather but a firm market prevailed, prices on best western yellows reaching $2.65 a sack, about $1 higher than in the early Winter. At last there seems to be a little interest in white potatoes a better demand for both Maine and Long Island stock being reported. Prices advanced slightly in eastern markets but western markets barely steady. There is a report that Maine potatoes will soon appear on the market in cartons holding either a bushel or a peck equivalent to 70 large wrapped potatoes in the larger package and 25 to 30 medium-sized potatoes in the smaller package, the total venture being an experiment patterned after the success of the Idaho method of marketing fancy bakers. Sweet potatoes move slowly at about unchanged prices. Mushrooms fluctuate considerably from day to day but generally they move fairly well. The apple market continues to be rather quiet on ordinary to poor stock but trading was moderately active and the market held firm on good quality fruit, in fact green fruit closed slightly higher than earlier in the week.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market is showing renewed activity with the market clearing closely on fresh stock although there is a gradual increase in the supply of fresh eggs from various sections. The slightly higher prices resulting from the more active trading, however, has caused the interest to wane. The market on the Pacific Coast eggs seemed to be in good shape with fresh arrivals clearing readily and the market generally firm. There was not a great deal of interest in nearby eggs in as much as offereings are increasing and dealers prefer to keep stocks moving as fast as received. The cold weather the latter part of December caused speculative interests to become active and withdrawals from storage have been heavy as prices tended upward. During the first nine days in January withdrawals in New York equaled 92,300 cases, more than double last year's movement for the same period and total movement of the four principal markets, Boston, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia was likewise much larger, in fact nearly double that of last year for a similar period. Total holdings on January 7 for 26 markets were officially reported as 469,348 cases against 632,519 cases a year ago.

Receipts of live poultry were light and with slaughter houses clearing well the market was in a firm position. Live fowl received by express were disposed of about as soon as received with prices tending upward until the last of the week when a little weakness developed. The demand for freight fowl was also very good but chickens were not in as good favor, very few express chickens arriving. The few pullets received sold quickly. There was a surplus of broilers which were held over from day to day with values declining steadily. Fancy capons sold well and there was some demand for turkeys. Ducks and geese firm. Receipts of fresh-killed chickens were very heavy and values tended lower. Small size of fowl held firm but large stock was rather quiet. Ducks were plentiful and market weak. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in 26 cities were reported as 95,415,391 lbs. on Jan. 7 compared with 116,771,619 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts of hay were liberal but the demand was limited for under grade hay and prices on such dropped about a dollar a ton. There was, however, a very good demand for choice No. 1 hay. Rye straw continues dull. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 50c; duck eggs, doz., 58c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 45c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, pt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 2½c; cabbage, red, lb., 4c; carrots, bchs, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, bch, 10c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, lb., 15c; lettuce, head, 10c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.40; pk., 40c; parsnips, bu., 90c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 7c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 33c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry. — Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 30c; light fowls, lb., 27c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 50c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 25c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 22c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 25c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 30c; dressed, lb., 45c; fowls, live, lb., 35 to 40c; dressed, lb., 40c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; springers, live, lb., 22 to 32c; turkeys, live, lb., 55 to 60c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $15; retail, 50 to 55c; duck eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 90c; beans, lb., 9 to 10c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; carrots, bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 6 to 8c; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $1; potatoes, bu., 60c to $1.50; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; endive, doz., 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 5 to 6c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 15 to 16c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Beets, bskt, 50 to 60c; bu., 80c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt, 40 to 50c; bu., 75 to 85c; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 70c; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 30c; onions, yellow, bu., 75c to $1; parsnips, bskt, 50 to 60c; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.10 to $1.20; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; romaine, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 4 to 5c; tomatoes, h.h., lb., 35c; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1 to $2; Fall Pippin, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; Hubbardston, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $2 to $2.50; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $2 to $2.50; Tallman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.25.

Live Poultry.—Springers, lb., 25 to 28c; fowls, heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; light, lb., 28 to 30c; roosters, old, lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 45 to 50c; doz., small lots, 50 to 55c; pullets, doz., 45c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Both live and dressed poultry are stronger. Eggs show a firm tone and cheese is a little higher.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 53 to 5[illegible]; tubs, 46 to 51c; dairy, 43 to 44c; storage, 42 to 47c. Cheese, firm; daisies, new, 29 to 31c; flats, new, 29 to 30c; longhorns, limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 49 to 53c; grade A, 42 to 48c; grade B, 38 to 40c; grade C, 33 to 37c; unclassified, 28 to 48c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 28 to 33c; old roosters, 19 to 20c; chickens, 24 to 37c; ducks, 30 to 33c; geese, 26 to 30c; turkeys, 45 to 50c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 22 to 29c; springers, 27 to 29c; old roosters, 18 to 20c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 25 to 28c; turkeys, 38 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; King, $1.50 to $2.25; Northern Spy, $1.75 to $2.50; McIntosh, Baldwin, $2 to $2.50; Wealthy, $1.65 to $2; Snow, $2 to $2.75; Delicious, western, box, $3 to $4.75; Spitzenberg, $3.50 to $4. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1.40; 150-lb. bag, $2.75 to $3.25; sweets, Va., bbl., $3 to $3.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $6.25 to $7.50; grapes, Cal. Emperor, lug, $3 to $3.75; Alemeria, keg, $7 to $8.50; oranges, Cal., box, $4.50 to $7.50; Fla., $4 to $6.50; strawberries, qt., $1 to $1.30.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, cwt., $6 to $7; medium, $7 to $7.50; marrow, $8 to $9; red or white kidney, $10 to $11. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; 100-lb. sack, $1.85 to $2.25; Spanish, crate, $2.20 to $2.40.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hamper, $6.50 to $8; beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 18 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2.25 to $2.75; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; cucumbers, Fla., crate, $5.25 to $6; kale, Va., bbl., $1 to $1.40; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt, $1.40 to $1.60; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, $1 to $1.75; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 60 to 75c; parsley, doz., 80c to $1; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $2.25 to $3; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; spinach, bu., 90c to $2.75; squash, bu., $1.40 to $1.75; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt, $2 to $3; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz., 25 to 30c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 19 to 21c; dark, 10 to 12c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2 to $2.50; common, $1.60 to $1.75.

Feed.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $11 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $35.50; standard middlings, $35.50; red-dog, $41; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $48; hominy, $40.75; gluten, $41.60; oatfeed, $20.25. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

MILK

January 12, 1928.

January League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.03½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.28½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per 1-10 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 3 the differential is 4 cents.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fancy	$0.50½	@	$0.51
Extra, 92 score			.52
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43½	@	.49½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.41	@	.42½
Lower grades	.40	@	.40½
Ladles	.36	@	.39
Packing stock	.33½	@	.35
Centralized	.41	@	.47
Renovated	.40½	@	.41
Sweet, fancy	.52	@	.52½
Extra	.51	@	.51½
Firsts	.45	@	.50½
Seconds	.43	@	.44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29	@	$0.29½
Wisconsin, held			.29
Daisies, fresh			.28¾

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.54	@	$0.56
Average extras	.52	@	.53
Extra firsts	.51	@	.52
Firsts	.44	@	.46
Pullets	.37	@	.46
Pacific Coast, whites	.47	@	.55
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.54	@	.55
Gathered, best	.52	@	.53
Common to good	.35	@	.45
Storage, extra fancy	.39	@	.40
Firsts	.37½	@	.38
Seconds	.36	@	.37
Under grades	.34	@	.35
Shell treated	.40	@	.43

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.30	@	$0.35
Chickens	.25	@	.32
Roosters			.14
Ducks	.28	@	.33
Geese	.25	@	.31
Tame rabbits	.23	@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.33	@	$0.36
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Roosters	.16	@	.22
Fowls	.20	@	.30
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs.	.40	@	.46
8 lbs.	.38	@	.43
7 lbs.	.36	@	.41
6 lbs.	.34	@	.39
5 lbs.	.32	@	.37
Under 5 lbs.	.30	@	.35
Slips	.26	@	.33
Mixed weights	.30	@	.42
Capons, western, 9 lbs.	.40	@	.45
8 lbs.	.38	@	.42
7 lbs.	.36	@	.40
Ducks	.20	@	.27
Geese	.20	@	.29
Turkeys, dry, Md., toms	.45	@	.50
Hens	.43	@	.46
Va., toms	.44	@	.48
Hens	.42	@	.44
Md.-Va., fair	.32	@	.42
Young, poor	.25	@	.30
Old toms	.30	@	.33
Old hens	.30	@	.38
No'wn, toms	.44	@	.47
Hens	.40	@	.42
Wn., toms	.43	@	.46
Hens	.39	@	.41
Fair to good	.32	@	.38
So'wn, toms	.42	@	.45
Hens	.38	@	.40
Texas, toms	.41	@	.44
Hens	.37	@	.39
Fair to good	.32	@	.37
Poor	.25	@	.30
Wn., old toms	.30	@	.33
Old hens	.30	@	.37
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@	.90
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.50	@	15.50
Bulls	7.75	@	9.25
Cows	4.25	@	6.50
Calves, best	14.50	@	18.50
Sheep	9.00	@	12.50
Lambs	12.60	@	14.25
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50	@	10.00

COUNTRY-DRESSED MEAT

Calves, choice	$0.20	@	$0.21
Good to prime	.15	@	.19
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@	12.00

DRESSED RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.30	@	$0.60
Jacks, pair	.50	@	.90
Tame, lb.	.25	@	.30

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$3.00	@	$3.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.00	@	3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00	@	4.50
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00	@	12.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00	@	2.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, Texas, bu.	$2.50	@	$2.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@	.30
Cabbage, bbl.	.60	@	1.00
Bulk, ton	13.00	@	17.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@	2.75
Celery, rough, crate	1.50	@	3.00
Horseradish, bbl.	15.00	@	18.00
Kale, bbl.	.35	@	1.75
Lettuce, bu.	1.50	@	4.50
Lima beans, bu.	2.50	@	6.50
Onions, eastern, 100 lbs.	2.15	@	2.40
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00	@	2.65
Parsley, bbl.	10.00	@	11.00
Parsnips, bbl.	2.50	@	3.50
Peas, bu.	5.00	@	6.00
Romaine, bu.	1.75	@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	2.00	@	2.10
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	4.00	@	5.00
String beans, bu.	2.00	@	9.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.00	@	5.50
Turnips, rutabaga, bbl.	1.65	@	1.75
White, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	5.00	@	9.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$4.00
Bbl.	3.00	@	11.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	5.50	@	13.00
Pears, bu. bskt	1.00	@	3.50
Crabapples, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
Kumquats, qt.	.12	@	.15
Oranges, Fla., box	3.60	@	7.35
Cal.	3.55	@	6.75

HAY AND STRAW

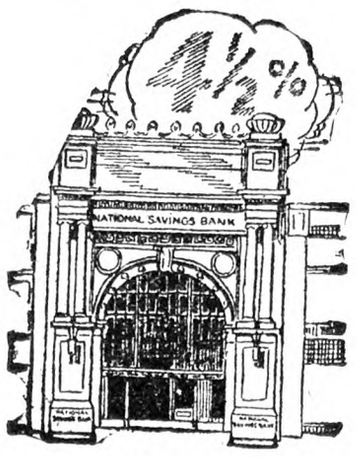
Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$20.00	@	21.00
No. 2	17.00	@	19.00
No. 3	14.00	@	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00	@	20.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2, red	$1.51⅜
No. 1 dark, Spring	1.51⅜
Corn, No. 2, yellow	1.05⅛
Oats, No. 2, white	.65½
Rye	1.18⅞
Barley	1.04

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16		
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10		
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12		
Certified, qt.	.28		
Certified, pt.	.17		
Cream, heavy, ½-pt.	.29		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.60	@	.61
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@	.75
Gathered	.45	@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.48
Capons, lb.	.55	@	.60
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44	@	.48
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03	@	.04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04	@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20	@	.30
Apples, table, doz.	.30	@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.06	@	.10
Celery, root	.10	@	.15
Cauliflower, head	.20	@	.30
String beans, lb.	.25	@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.40
Peas, lb.	.30	@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.04	@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04



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The Meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association

In the State of Massachusetts, much as in Pennsylvania, the plan is to have a union meeting of agricultural interests rather than each organization having its gathering without regard to other meetings. The meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association this year was therefore a part of the Tenth Anniversary Union Agricultural Meeting, held at Worcester, Jan. 4, 5 and 6. Twenty-four organizations cooperate on the program, and the subjects include fruit growing, dairying, gardening, sheep raising, poultry raising, forestry, and associated lines. In this way the agricultural interests of the State are tied together more firmly and any program agreed upon has force behind it.

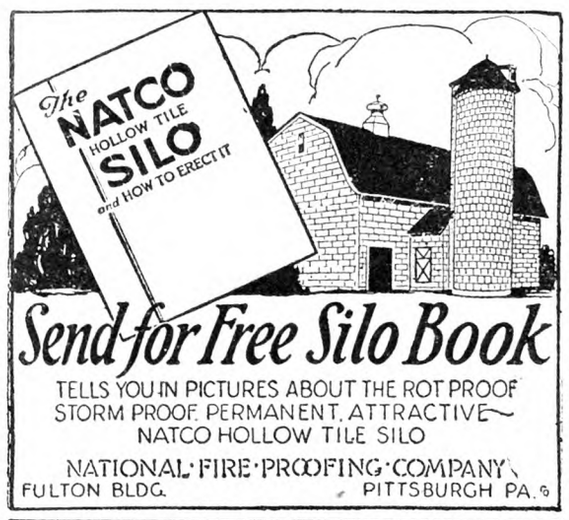
The society has already outgrown the large session room, and the exhibits of fruit and machinery filled the drill hall of the armory to capacity. For color and finish of fruit it is doubtful whether any section of the country can improve upon New England. From McIntosh to Baldwin the fruit was excellent.

The program opened with a lively discussion about deer injury. Why must a fruit grower protect his own land from an animal that is in turn protected by the State? Why must a farmer post his land when he already owns it and calls it his own? How can anyone kill deer at night or during a fog or mist? In short, the fruit growers are aroused against the excessive injury which deer have caused, resulting in the abandonment of 400 acres of orchard in one section. There is no question about the validity of the claims for damage, and one sportsman present stated that if deer was causing damage to orchards the sportsmen would be among the first to help secure just compensation for injury. Apparently the way out is to unite on some plan for protection or redress, and more can be done by gathering quietly around the table than by shouting individually. Now that the situation is understood, the matter should be followed through and settled promptly.

The fact that marketing did not play as large a part on the program as in other years or as in other States indicates the turn towards production problems. Different styles of pack and methods of pack were demonstrated, and the market demands were explained for cartons, boxes, bushels, and barrels. In the main the swing is still more decidedly towards the small package—the western apple box, the carton for McIntosh and Northern Spy, and the tub bushel for fruit formerly barrelled.

Baldwin was shown to be a poor pollenizer. The apple maggot, which has been causing trouble in eastern orchards, was thoroughly discussed. It is most severe in seasons following a wet season, for the reason that then it is easier for the maggots to work their way into the soil for wintering-over. When the soil is dry they seek bunches of grass in which to find protection but most of the pupae in such positions do not survive the Winter. Helpful measures consist in (1) clean cultivation, (2) destruction of hawthorn and stray apple trees, (3) removal of drops before the worms have had time to leave the fruit, and (4) spraying and dusting with arsenate of lead. Summer sprays of arsenate of lead applied about the first week in July gives good protection. In severe years a second spray may be necessary. Three dusts have been found the equivalent of two sprays.

The value of ringing for the filler tree or for the tree that is late in



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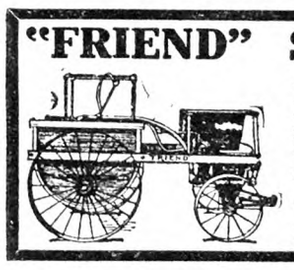
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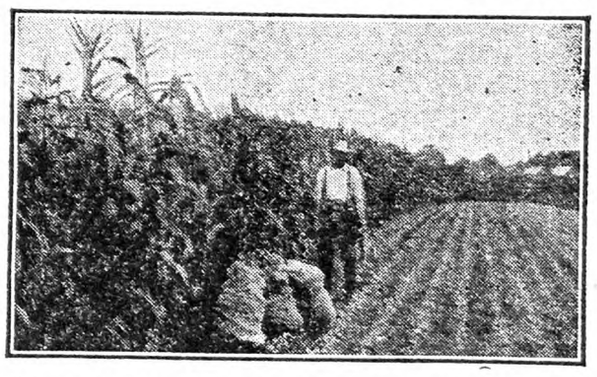
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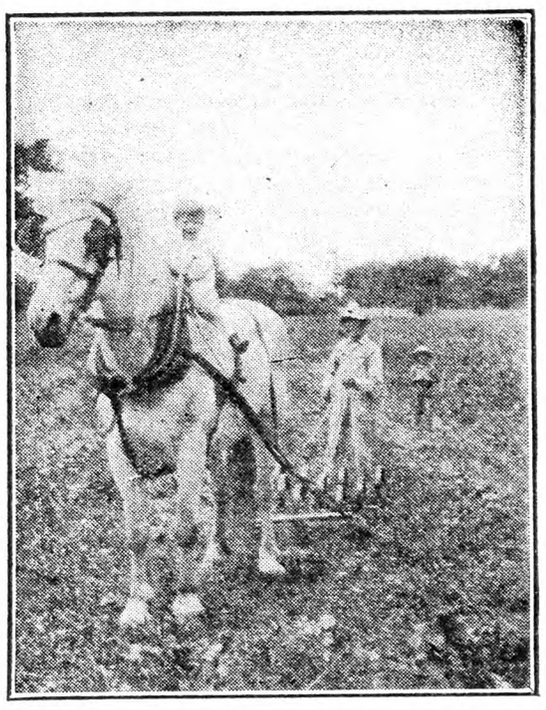
coming into bearing was shown by records from Pennsylvania. The ringing operation should be a mild operation consisting in the removal of less than a quarter of an inch of bark or even merely a deep cut with a knife, and it should be done the last week in May or the first week of June. It should never be practiced upon trees that are not vigorous and healthy.

The practice of disbudding, in which all buds are removed from yearling trees at planting excepting the buds



Mr. E. E. Musselman, of Lehigh County, Pa., sends us this picture of help on his truck farm. Two grandchildren are "on the job."

which are to develop into scaffold limbs, was favorably reported. In actual operation clothespins are slipped over the buds that are to remain so as to permit a better appreciation of the position that the potential branches are to assume. Trees are checked the first year but forge rapidly ahead after that for the reason that little pruning is needed in following years.

Cover crops, fertilizers for young trees, fertilizers for bearing trees, fertilizing for cherries, and the bearing habits of fruit trees, were other topics of discussion, with bud sports, hail insurance, apple storages, and apple growing competition in the Pacific Northwest taking up the remainder of the program.

The new officers are C. H. Gould, of Haydenville, President; S. W. Sabine, of Groton, Harold A. Priest, of Gleasondale, R. A. Van Meter, of Amherst, and John Chandler, of Sterling Junction, Vice-Presidents; and W. R. Cole, of Amherst, Secretary. H. B. T.

Controlling Potato Scab

For the last three years I have had a flock of approximately 125 chickens and have put the straw litter and droppings from this flock upon my garden. This has added greatly to the output of the garden but I found last year, although we have had an extremely dry Summer and Fall here, the late potatoes were badly infested with scab and am rather of the opinion that this heavy manuring has caused it. My practice during the Spring and Summer, has been to make a compost heap, which by the next Summer has been well rotted, but during the Winter have put the manure upon the garden plot as made. In order to balance the manure have added acid phosphate to it when taking out. Has this heavy manuring caused the infestation of scab? Would it help matters to stack all of this manure and let it become well rotted before placing on the garden? W. G. H.
Hamburg, N. Y.

Potato scab is caused by a fungus growth that lives not only upon the tubers but in ground where they have long been grown. Its spread is favored by an alkaline soil, for which reason lime or wood ashes are not applied to ground being prepared for this crop. Where any soil becomes badly infested by this fungus it will be difficult or impossible to raise smooth potatoes, and a new location is desirable. The preventives of value are the planting of clean seed, free from the spores of the fungus, and this may be furthered by soaking the seed potatoes for an hour and a half in a solution of corrosive sublimate, an ounce to eight gallons of water, and planting upon clean ground. This fungus may also live upon beets and probably carried by manure of animals fed upon uncooked scabby potatoes. M. B. D.

Around the Supper-Table

THE GRAFTED ORCHARD

It has been mild weather, and I have seized the opportunity to do some pruning in the six-year-old orchard. On colder days when the saw-work will help to keep me warm, I will tackle the trees that are nearer my own age. (Just how old this is I must leave you to guess; it is getting along fast according to my friend, the life-insurance agent.) But with these "heifer trees" I leave the saw in the tool-chest, and take only the pruning shears and jack-knife. A little clipping back of the leader here, the suppression of a too ambitious scaffold branch there, the removal of a crossing twig, or an attempt to head better into that northwest wind, and that is all. After the first years of training it does not pay to curb youth too much.

As for Peter and Patricia, they have not yet passed the age where training is necessary. They have come along to "help"—Peter with a toy saw and Patricia with a sled. The little tow-headed fellow in a red Teddy-Bear suit that is getting ragged at the knees understands that he is at present banned from operations on apple-wood. On those elm shoots that have suckered up where we cleared ground, however, he can saw as much as he likes. Patricia is for the moment content to watch.

Peter works for a few minutes with might and main, but it is not long before I see him casting eyes at Sister's sled. (This, you may say, is usually the way with help, but let us not be cynical.) Since a sled has been brought along, why should it not be put to use? He puts his saw down, and starts negotiations with Patricia.

"Sister, let's slide down hill!"

If I protest that sliding in an orchard is rank heresy—good neither for the children nor the trees—they will be broken-hearted. Yet there is a firm crust on this slope, and I can picture the sled going bump into one of those sturdy Baldwins. Isn't this a case for the firm upper lip? Well, I am not so sure.

"Suppose we go down to the last row, Peter, for the start. No trees to bother, and not such a fast slide."

As a matter of fact, it is only a little drop into the meadow from here. We set the trees down the hill as far as we seemed assured of air drainage and a fair chance of escaping frost. In a few years the children will not be content with such a meager slide, but we shall have to take care of that problem when it comes.

"On tight? There you go!"

Patricia is on front; her little gray fur cap is just visible beyond Peter's red sweater. The sled slows a little. Will they fall off? No, it rights itself. It comes to a stop slowly like a runaway horse who knows that he is in no danger of pursuit. And now they hop up. Peter adjusts his mittens and takes a firm hold of the rope. He recognizes it as the duty of the man in the family to pull the sled back up the hill.

Well, I, too, have some duties to perform. I must get back to my pruning. In this block we set out 100 Baldwins, 225 McIntosh and 75 Wealthies in 1922; at least we supposed at that time that this was the combination. We staked out the land in the Fall and ripped off the sod so as to be ready to dig the holes by April; on this rough slope we do not attempt to cultivate the trees but operate under the sod-mulch system with plenty of nitrate. Then we placed our order early with the nursery for Spring delivery.

So far so good. But the apple-planting fever that year was not confined to us. The country was just getting over the nightmare of the war, and everybody else was anxious to make up for lost time. The increased demand shot the price of nursery stock up during the Winter months. Whether the temptation to oversell proved too strong, whether the nursery bought in stock from a "jobber," or just what happened, I do not know. From other experience, however, I am inclined to think that since the heavy demand could have been foreseen, it would have been better judgment to have planted in the Fall. Now, of course, certified trees can be purchased, but at that time this form of insurance was only in its infancy.

For four years we pruned, sprayed, fertilized and mulched this orchard. Then I began to suspect trouble with the McIntosh. The new growth each year did not seem to have that clear-cut color which goes with the Mac's bark as well as the skin of its fruit. The trees seemed to have a peculiar, wavy shape. I called in an expert from the State College who had learned to tell the more common varieties by the leaf. He pronounced 150 of the trees definitely untrue to name. Most of these were in the lot supposed to be McIntosh; a few were Baldwins, and as you may have guessed, the Wealthies were all strictly legitimate. We learned from a few scattering apples that most of the false trees were of a handsome but inferior variety.

I hope you will not conclude from this that I have become soured on nurserymen as a class. I do not think they are any better or worse than other people, and I doubt very much if even this one intentionally did us a wrong. Somewhere along the line, however, somebody was either very crooked or very careless, and there has been too much of this sort of thing in the past for the good of the apple industry. Perhaps the development of certified trees will help to clear the situation up.

We grafted the trees over to true McIntosh last Spring, and most of them seem to have survived the process very well. Of course they will be considerably delayed in coming into bearing, but we have hopes that this block will eventually get back into shape, and do as well as the rest of the orchard. We do not intend to be discouraged by the experience.

HENRY HOPE.

A Good Farm Dog

Muggins is a bull terrier 10 years old and still going strong except for a dislocated hip acquired while trying to jump a picket fence. This, however, does not hinder him in rat hunting or a lively chase over the hill after a stray dog. We live on a place adjoining a small slaughter-house, and ours would be the highway for hungry dogs if it were not for Muggins. He will not leave his own place to chase a dog, but keeps everything off his own ground, and by the art of bluffing. He has seldom had a bite and only a few scratches despite his short hair. He will not engage in a real battle with other dogs unless driven to it, preferring to escort them off the place with growls and nudges and a great show of teeth and bristles. He is the great pet of all the neighborhood children, and with some he is the first dog they have ever learned really to love and trust. He is always kind, and will retire to his kennel when the play becomes too rough, rather than assert his rights.

He is always alert at night and persistently calls for help from the family if stray stock get into the yard or prowlers linger around the neighborhood. One year traps were set on a neighbor's land, against his wishes, and twice our dog located the trapped game before the poacher did, and brought home to us skunk, trap and all.

We think one reason for Muggin's many virtues and few faults is the fact that he was made a neuter as a puppy. He never leaves home, and has attained to twice the size of either of his parents, weighing over 80 lbs. I think such a dog far more useful as a watch dog and in every way more desirable as a pet for the children. Some claim it makes a dog lazy and too inclined to be friendly with strangers. We have not found it so with our dog. Bull terriers are not usually ratters, but Muggins is both a good rat-dog and a 'possum dog as well. He is friendly with all children and women and most men, but there are a few who have not been able to make friends with him even after repeated visits to our home. We never scold him for such lack of friendliness, but call him to us and pet him, at the same time giving him to understand the man's presence is all right.

But the very best watch dog can be spoiled by misunderstanding and wrong treatment. It is not so much the breed of dog as the training and treatment at all times. A female is a delightful pet for the children of the family, but when she has puppies she may be nervous and prove dangerous for visiting children if they do not understand how to approach her. A small dog, such as the black and tan terrier, is a fine watch dog for the house, and more dreaded by the burglar than a gun. The owner of the gun may be caught unawares and prevented from using his gun in self-defense, but the tiny

Muggins Stands by His Young Master

terrier has courage out of proportion to his size, and will continue to bark shrilly so long as he scents something unusual about the house. MRS. E. E. L.
Milford, Ohio.

Paint for Roof

We have galvanized shingles on our house roof, which is beginning to rust. What paint can I use on it? We have only a cistern on the place, and I do not want to spoil the water. We have to use the cistern water for drinking, cooking, etc., as there is no other water near by. And we have no well. We have had information from different places, but they all recommend a paint with tar in it, and that would surely spoil the water.
West Coxsackie, N. Y. H. C. W.

I would suggest one of the asphaltum paints rather than tar. Asphaltum dries more quickly than tar and dries harder. It is possible that there might be some taste from this paint when first applied, but if the first portion of water coming from the roof after application was allowed to escape and the surface of the roof flushed off, I do not believe the cistern would be affected to the point where the water would not be usable.

The safe way, however, would be to get a sample of the paint to be used, paint a piece of galvanized iron with it, and after letting it dry thoroughly place it in a dish of water and test for taste after it had soaked an hour or so. If the first water used tasted try again. Roof water is not in contact with the surface of the roof for a very long period and it seems probable that after a thorough flushing the trouble would be over.

Before applying paint to the roof it should be carefully cleaned of rust by means of wire brushes or scrapers.

R. H. S.

Ten Years of Tuberculin Testing

I have been operating under the Accredited Herd Plan for the eradication of tuberculosis from my herd for the last 10 years and have never before written or spoken publicly upon the subject of the tuberculin test.

For the last year we have been producers of high grade milk which sells at a premium in the city market. Testing is obligatory and business policy might prompt us to make capital out of the tuberculin test, since few herds in our locality are tested. Like the man unhappily married we might be expected to defend the institution, but we intend here to speak our minds with freedom.

The Accredited Herd Plan for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle was proposed and its adoption secured by members of the purebred cattle associations who desired to ship cattle interstate without making a test of each animal at the time of shipment. For the large breeder of registered cattle who makes frequent shipments beyond the borders of his own State, the Accredited Herd Plan is a convenience, but for the ordinary milk producer, the Accredited Herd Plan is a delusion and a snare. Our 10 years of testing under this plan have brought us no benefits whatever, but on the contrary have cost us thousands of dollars in animals condemned and resulting lack of production.

In 1917 we had a fine producing herd, partly registered cattle and judging from our acquaintance with the herd and its apparent perfect health, we did not expect a single animal to react to the tuberculin test. Contrary to our expectation over half of our herd was condemned upon the first test, a fourth of the reconstructed herd was condemned upon the second test, and from time to time reactors were found upon recurring tests, so that it was not until the end of four years when our herd was placed upon the Accredited list. For the last six years we have been off the list and on again, like Finnigan's trolley, and, out of a total of 10 years of testing, our herd has been listed as Accredited for only three years. Be it understood that our first replacement of animals was the only time we have taken outside animals into the herd and these were all tuberculin tested cows. All other replacements were made from the stock raised upon the farm and all possible precautions were taken to clean and disinfect the stable after reacting animals were discovered.

So much for the ease of eradicating tuberculosis from an apparently healthy herd. What about the seriousness of this so-called disease, "bovine tuberculosis"? The writer can recall the history of the herd on his home farm for the last 40 years and there has not been a single case of "evident" tuberculosis in the herd or even a suspicious case, during those years, yet when tested for the "disease" the larger part of the herd was held to be affected. Moreover, the writer has never heard of a case of bovine tuberculosis in his neighborhood which made itself manifest to the average herd owner.

All of the reacting animals from our herd for the last 10 years have been passed for food by the State veterinarian, and well they might have been from the slight evidence of the disease discovered upon post mortem examination. This evidence in practically all cases consisted of a sac of granular material ranging in size from that of a grain of wheat up to the size of an egg in the most pronounced cases and in no case was there any indication of pus or of active disintegration of the tissues.

The fact is, bovine tuberculosis as the term is used by the testing propagandist is not a disease at all as the term is ordinarily understood. If it is a disease, so are warts disease, and chilblains and ingrowing toenails. But, and here is the kernel, bovine tuberculosis in its technical meaning, is the foundation upon which rest the jobs of thousands of State and Government employees and others who profit by this movement for widespread tuberculin testing. Nor do these "servants of the people" hesitate to crack the heads of those who would treat their authority too lightly. Here is an instance:

We were recently obliged to increase our herd to meet the growing demand for our Grade A milk. After unsuccessful search in our own county and in several distant counties of the State for tuberculin tested cows, we bought 10 untested animals in a certain area where reactors had rarely been found. We at once wrote to our State Department of Farms and Markets informing the department what we had done, and asked for instructions as how to handle the animals with respect to our existing Accredited herd. No answer was received to our letter for seven days when we wrote again requesting directions. Three days more without reply and we telegraphed, requesting an answer to our letters. In the meantime the animals had to be moved and we brought them to the farm and placed them in a separate barn from that in which the Accredited herd was housed and pastured them in a field entirely alone.

The telegram brought a prompt reply from E. T. Faulder, director of the bureau of animal industry, informing us that we had transgressed the rules of the department in bringing untested animals to our farm and that henceforth the State would do no more testing of our herd. This in effect rules our herd off the Accredited list, a position which had been attained after 10 years of discouraging effort and at great monetary loss. This would have been a calamity had we not learned how valueless was this position on the Accredited list for any herd owner save the one making frequent interstate shipments. We have made no protest at this autocratic ruling of Director Faulder. We have had the whole herd tested on our own account, including the animals just purchased, and no reactors were found. It is not likely that this clean test would change Director Faulder's determination to discipline us for our action in moving the purchased animals without awaiting his convenience. Director Faulder has been connected with the Federal and State departments of agriculture for many years and his act well represents the attitude of mind of the old officeholder toward the citizen whom he is supposed to serve.

Millions of dollars of public money have been spent in this absurd testing movement and many more lost millions have been suffered by herd owners through the slaughter of productive animals and the dissipation of herds which have taken years to bring to high production. Oily tongued propagandists point out the large indemnity paid by State and Federal government for reacting animals, but they do not say that it is impossible to purchase good producing cows with any degree of certainty and that it is only by the slow process of elimination that a good producing herd, once dispersed, can be replaced.

The tuberculin test has been put through as propaganda by interested officeholders and the herd owner has been given only the arguments in favor of testing, while the difficulties and losses of the testing herd owner have been left for him to learn through experience. Reacting animals have been pictured to the herd owner as diseased animals, of low production, the elimination of which would bring larger profits. No statement could be more misleading. Again the reacting cow is pictured as a menace to the health of children, and while physicians are not agreed upon the question of whether or not bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to human beings, the practice of pasteurizing milk is now almost universal in the fluid trade and this is an effective safeguard, if the reacting cow is in reality a menace to the health of those who consume her milk.

By all means let us have tuberculin testing for the herd owner who desires it and who can secure a premium for the milk produced at such a tremendous cost. But let it be without coercion and only after the owner has been made acquainted with all sides of the question.

Now we are learning from disinterested veterinarians that contagious abortion is apt to follow continued application of the tuberculin test, and our acquaintance with several such instances confirms this statement. Here is a widespread disease among bovine animals, a disease that is definite and devastating in its character and one which any herd owner can recognize. Is it not an amazing situation? State agricultural departments, farm organizations and nearly all the farm papers are solidly behind tuberculin testing—testing for a disease which few dairymen have ever seen and which results in the loss of the most efficient members of the herd, while contagious abortion has brought forth no real effort for its elimination and no State or governmental aid to the suffering owner.

My criticism of the way in which the tuberculin test has been put over upon the herd owner involves a more fundamental question than merely shall a herd owner test or shall he not test. It raises the question as to whether or not the man who pays the bill is entitled to a free choice, to buy or not to buy, and is entitled to know the whole truth from his public officials and association officers. Whether it be tuberculin testing of his herd, the consolidation of his district school with the village school or his participation in a proposed co-operative marketing association, the individual is entitled to all the facts and a free choice and to freedom from coercion in every form. In the past the farmer has not had these elementary privileges. Will it require an organization to deliver us from our public servants and salaried farm leaders before these gentry will work for the interest of the man who pays the bill? I would recommend to such an organization the establishment of a rogue's gallery in which should be listed and fully pedigreed, every false propagandist, every official of bogus co-operative association organized for private gain and every public official who invents projects ostensibly in the farmer's interest but really in the interest of his own bureau or department or more particularly in the interest of the persons on the salary roll.

Lest these criticisms seem too rambling, let me condense them and make them more definite:

(1) The tuberculin test is a test for a disease which is practically non-existent, a disease which is no more prevalent in New York State, at least, than Anthrax or Hoof and Mouth Disease. I am of course speaking of the real disease, tuberculosis, and not of the kernel-of-wheat symptoms.

(2) The movement to induce herd owners to apply the tuberculin test has been conducted largely by persons who have a personal interest in the work created by the general adoption of the test.

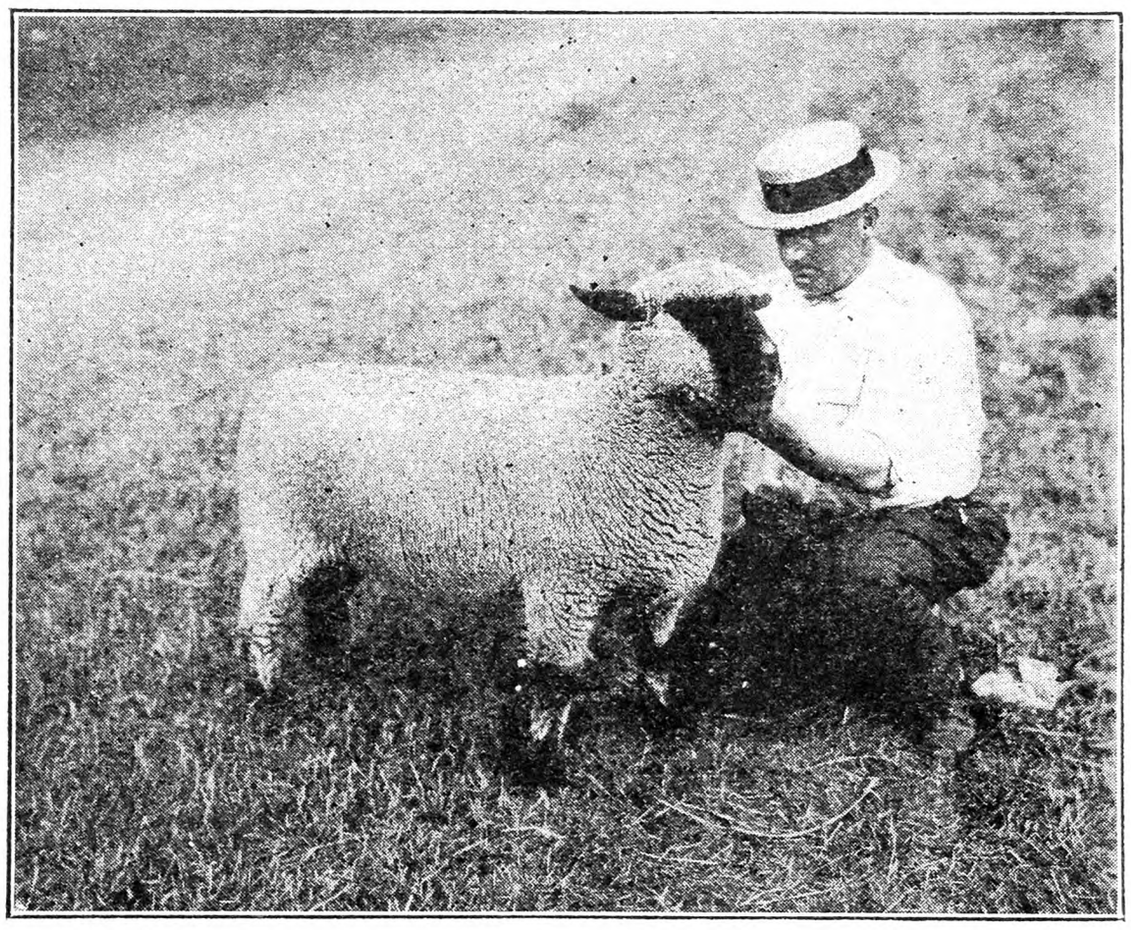
(3) In a great majority of cases the reacting cow is just as valuable in the herd as a non-reactor and in the better herds she is better than the cow which replaces her.

(4) If the disease bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to human beings, pasteurization furnishes an efficient means for protecting the public from the disease.

(5) Tuberculin testing will bring almost certain loss to the average milk producer and only the producer of high grade milk which sells at a premium can afford to undertake it.

(6) Let us have fairer treatment from our public servants and leaders of agricultural associations, to the end that we may have all the facts upon any proposed movement and that the man who pays the bill may have free choice and freedom from coercion in case his decision may not meet the approval of his leaders. H. B. SWEET.

Oneida County, N. Y.



A Champion Hampshire at New York State Fair

Necessity of Grain

For the average dairyman a good grain ration for his cows is an absolute necessity if he is to show the maximum profit. Occasionally a skillful feeder will make considerable money with a combination of mangels, Alfalfa or clover hay, and rich corn silage. Even under these conditions a concentrate would show increased net profits if fed over a considerable period.

An excellent illustration of the value of feeding grain is a registered Holstein I bought October 25, 1926. She gave 9 lbs. per day, freshening March 12, 1927. In October, 1927, bred to freshen in February (one month earlier) this same individual made the honor roll in our testing association with 41.7 lbs. butterfat, and on October 25 gave 26 lbs. of milk; an increase of 17 lbs. a day over last year. I consider this gain due wholly to her being fed 1 lb. of grain to every 3½ lbs. milk. At present we feed her 7 lbs. of grain. She returns 26 lbs. of milk or 17 lbs. more than a year ago. This makes a clear profit of 10 lbs. of milk per day (26-9-7) or at present milk prices at least 25 cents per day to say nothing of the manurial value of the extra feed.

One essential truth every dairyman should have constantly in mind is that no good cow can eat sufficient roughage, no matter what kind, to furnish the nutrients necessary to produce all the milk she is capable of giving.

Onondaga Co., N. Y. R. C. FRAZEE.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 3-Feb. 24.—Annual Winter poultry course, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Jan. 17-18.—Tennessee Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jan. 18.—N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y.

Jan. 18-22.—Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, Madison Square Garden, New York. Secretary, D. Lincoln Orr, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

Jan. 30-Feb. 2.—Ohio State Horticultural Society, Columbus, Ohio.

March 19-24. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Jan. 30-Feb. 3. — Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 13-17.—Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

DEALER (rushing into the newspaper office) "See here, you've published an announcement of my death by mistake. That's got to be fixed up somehow." Editor: "Well, we never contradict anything we have published, but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll put you in the births column tomorrow and give you a fresh start."—Good Hardware.

SCIENCE TEACHER: "Name some liquid that won't freeze." Bright Pupil: "Hot water."—London Answers.

The Rural New-Yorker

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THIS paper has no purpose to mix in the politics of the coming conventions for nominations for candidates, or in the national election to choose one of them for the next President, but we do not hesitate to say that if Herbert Hoover had the record in other industries that he has in agriculture no party or faction would dare press him for the nomination. Some reliance is no doubt put on the fact that few farmers know the record; that some who knew forgot, and that others would overlook the record if they can succeed in making him a candidate of their party. What chance would a man with a record unfavorable to bankers, manufacturers or labor have for nomination for President?

*

FIFTY-ONE Senators and 150 Members of Assembly, the elected representatives of the people, are convened at Albany for the purpose of enacting laws under which the people are to be governed. Over 2,000 changes in the laws are forecast. It is altogether proper and necessary that our representatives should labor with great diligence each year to give the people more beneficial and more just laws. But the quality of our laws does not depend alone on the understanding and political acumen of our representatives. "The voice of the people" is a more fundamental legislative power than the Legislature itself. An intelligent, studious, attentive and God-fearing electorate is the backbone of our democracy. Whenever public opinion is aroused so that it functions through all its attributes justice becomes most certain. But in proportion, as the electorate is inattentive, special interests, oftentimes, succeed in defeating the people's will.

*

FARM products are being shipped into the United States and sold in competition with the products of American farms to pay for manufactured goods exported out of the country and sold abroad. The rule is that a country can export only about the same value of commodities that it imports. Something must come in to pay for what goes out. When we have large balances due us for interest and repayment of loans, as we have now, these payments must also be made in commodities and the payments reduce our volume of exports. Now to pay our balances abroad including interest, principal and trade, the manufacturers naturally wish that the imports be made in farm products, but it will serve farmers best if the imports are made in manufactured goods. There is clearly a conflict of interest here between these two general classes, and, as we might expect, it is working out against the farmer. Statistics are not as full or clear as they should be, but they show that exports of agricultural products are decreasing while imports of agricultural products are increasing. Some 900 farm products are imported, and 300 of them are free of duty. Aside from free imports farm products coming in paid 49 per cent of all the import tax. The imports of free agricultural products have increased 78 per cent since 1922. On the other hand in five years total exports of all goods have increased 32 per cent, while exports of agricultural products have increased only 3 per cent. Of course this is regulated by the schedule of duties. Why do not some of the farm relief proponents begin right here, and fix these schedules to give agriculture, where it is easy, a fair share of the protection?

*

WE RAISE our voice in praise of skim-milk, a product of the dairy that has undeservedly suffered in reputation because so many have loosely assumed that the chief value of milk lies in the cream, and that when that is removed what is left is little more than a waste product. In popular imagination, to get the skim-milk was to be ill-fed, to be obliged to look enviously across the fence at the fat sleekness of those whose food had not passed through the skimmer. Now, those who have analyzed milk tell us that, in its proportion of the two great classes of food constituents, the proteins and the carbohydrates, skim-milk holds its own with the whole product, that it is not lacking in the salts and minerals which young and old need. Little but fat has been removed and today fat itself is suffering from one of those curious and unexplainable freaks of popular favor in which mankind shows the dominance of prejudice over reason. The food value of skim-milk is high, never properly appreciated by the human animal and, perhaps, never likely to be. On the farm, however, the loss of the skim-milk once used has been a calamity. A considerable part of the independence in living that once at least partly compensated for scantiness of income has disappeared with the practice of sending the milk to the shipping station in the morning and bringing back an empty can. Pig pens are disappearing and, with them, the well-filled pork barrel in the cellar. Heifers needed for replacements in the dairy herd are purchased instead of raised. The skim-milk that once made the growing of young animals upon the farm profitable goes to the city and brings back but part of its real value in the monthly milk check. To offset this, we credit a gain in lessened farm labor in the home where butter was once made, but, nevertheless, it is with regret that we have to see so valuable a by-product of the churn as skim-milk and buttermilk leave the farm.

*

I am inclosing a clipping from the *Burlington Free Press* that I am sure will be of interest to you. The schoolhouse in Bolton was destroyed in the Vermont flood of November 3, 4, 5. Three of the pupils lost their lives, not in the schoolhouse, but in their homes nearby. At once this editor of the *Free Press* got busy and suggested a Pinneo Flats Memorial school.

Vermont. S. O. BRUSH.

THIS was an admirable way to "get busy," and the results were highly creditable to the *Free Press* and its readers. The required amount for a new building was raised, and the fund has grown until there is assurance of an excellent modern plant, equipped in a manner befitting its construction. Book and school supply concerns have donated books, maps, globes, etc. Speaking of help from outside the State, School Superintendent Clark says:

An outstanding gift is a check of $160 from the supervisory school district of Fort Plain, N. Y., N. Burton Alter, superintendent of schools. His interest was aroused by the accounts of the conditions in the flooded area as told to him by Frank W. Bauder, of Fort Plain, who made a personal inspection of the Winooski Valley as far as Waterbury. Mr. Bauder is president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and interested in a farmers' co-operative milk producers' company. He is intensely interested in rural life and believes in "rural people, rural churches and rural schools." It was he who gave lumber from the two old buildings near the new school and a plot of land for a playground.

*

COMMISSIONER Charles A. Harnett's ten timely tips to automobile drivers printed on page 91, may well be studied, not only by auto drivers but by pedestrians or other drivers who may be the "party of the second part" in an accident. The time and expense involved in being careful is slight compared with the probable cost of carelessness. One error, usually classed as forgetfulness, rather than recklessness, is stopping suddenly without giving warning to the car behind. Examiners for license should emphasize this point even more than they do. Accidents from such bumps are usually trivial, but may be serious, and seem so needless that they always exasperate the man behind.

*

TO AMERICANS slavery ended with the Emancipation Act or at the close of the Civil War. We hardly realize that there are yet, according to estimates, about 5,000,000 human beings in slavery. Attention has recently been called to the subject through news of the release of 250,000 slaves by the Sierra Leone government in Africa, together with the reminder that some 60,000 other slaves in Africa and Asia have obtained their freedom since 1923. Abyssinia and China hold the bulk of the 5,000,000 human beings yet in bondage, but as an institution slavery is growing unpopular in the world. The League of Nations has given new impetus to the freedom of slaves, and to its credit, Great Britain has put itself in opposition to servitude in both Africa and Asia. It would be a comfort to some of us who yet remember our own fault, if in our time, we could know that not a single human being remained in bondage anywhere in the world.

MANY readers have asked whether the provisions of the New York egg grading law, now in effect, compel the producer to candle or grade his eggs before selling. The following extract from this law shows that he does not:

All eggs, except the vendor's own production, when sold to retailers, must be sold on the basis of New York grades.

We think, however, that it will pay many producers to grade in accordance with the law, so nearly as they are able. Some receivers, at least, will appreciate this, and their customers will get in the habit of buying by "the mark," as they do some fruits and vegetables. We have seen barrels of apples and crates of eggs, bearing certain brands, sold with practically no examination, just because the dependable skill and honesty of some farmer had been found tied fast to that brand. Expensive devices are not necessary for candling eggs. A dark corner and an electric bulb or common lamp, with metal jacket having a hole an inch in diameter will answer. The remainder of the job is care and experience. The light will show the contents of the egg as though it had no shell. But this is no job for carelessness, which will kill confidence in any grade or brand.

*

ACCORDING to national official reports during the past six years there have been 3,000 bank failures with more than $1,000,000,000 in liabilities, and more than 123,000 commercial failures with liabilities of more than $3,000,000,000. During the year 1927 there were 48,758 bankruptcies, with liabilities of $885,557,006, or $80,000,000 more liabilities than during 1926, and a half billion more than ten years ago, in 1917. Of the nearly 50,000 persons who entered bankruptcy last year, 6,000 were farmers, 18,000 were wage earners, 12,000 were merchants, 1,500 were manufacturers and 1,200 professional men.

*

REPLIES to questions we print asking for information are very gratifying, as they often contain just exactly the personal touch and experience which the inquirer needs. This is a form of cooperation that is good all around. So when you have something to ask about let us have it, and when you see a printed question that you can answer please do so.

*

OUR corn area in 1927 was about 98,914,000 acres. Silage took 4,347,000 acres; 11,044,000 acres were "hogged down," grazed or cut for forage, and 83,512,000 acres were harvested for grain, the approximate yield being 2,320,343,000 bushels. Iowa produced the greatest quantity, 331,456,000 bushels; Nebraska and Kansas came next. New York leads in amount of silage corn, 3,337,000 tons. Minnesota is next, and Iowa third. The estimated tonnage of silage for the entire country is 30,312,000 tons.

Brevities

THAT English chicken coop pictured on page 83—safe and efficient.

MR. PERKINS, on page 87, gives the birds due credit for their work with insects.

STRAWBERRIES in ice chests are arriving from Florida. They wholesale around 75 cents per quart.

THE American Railway Association reports that during 1927 total loadings of revenue freight were 51,714,302 cars.

IRON mining is a large industry in Newfoundland, there being 1,151,923 tons of iron ore taken out in 11 months of 1927.

GREEK divers off the Southern Florida coast make about $1,000,000 yearly in the sponge fisheries. It is a dangerous business, as the waters swarm with sharks.

A READER asks what it costs to get out limestone in a small way and crush it for soil use. We should like to hear from those who have tried it on a moderate scale.

APRICOTS are grown to a large extent in Syria, the 1927 crop being 55,450,000 lbs. Some are sold dried and others made into paste, of which 11,030,000 lbs. were sold.

CHICAGO women who belong to the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs are rounding up the illiterates and giving their names to the school board. A special teacher is furnished for each 15 illiterates.

ONE of the officials of a large bonding company remarks: "As we take stock of what has transpired in our business during 1927 we are forced to express some concern over the great number of dishonesty losses reported. Dishonesty losses have not only increased in number, but have materially increased in the aggregate. . . . There are many attempts to explain just why losses from dishonesty should be on the increase in a country where conditions are excellent, people generally are very prosperous, working conditions are of the best, the standard of living is very high and apparently everybody is working and is satisfied. Apparently the soundest and one of the oldest explanations is the much-repeated expression that "people will live beyond their incomes.'"

A Dirt Farmer on Co-operation

As it is a well-known fact that the vast majority of the centralized farm co-operative marketing associations throughout the country have been dismal failures, why do our leading politicians persist in saying it is the farmer's only salvation?

Coolidge, Lowden, Dawes and numerous bankers in speeches and magazine interviews advise the farmers to cling to co-operative marketing, although it has meant financial ruin in the past. This advice would be most welcome if a number of associations had been successful. If the politicians were really sincere in an effort to help the farmers and if they had closely observed the disastrous results co-operation brought, it is a mystery how they still indorse this futile plan.

Those of us who have joined co-operative marketing associations in good faith and paid the heavy penalty for our indiscretion cannot follow the reasoning powers of the politicians. Powerful banking interests who make loans and unscrupulous politicians in alliance with the bankers and middlemen, have controlled every farm centralized co-operative in America. History testifies to this.

We know regardless of high-sounding by-laws which say the farmers themselves shall direct and control their own affairs, the bankers who loan the vast sums necessary to finance the scheme, are the active, controlling parties. Control passes to the banks, the moment vast sums are loaned.

In nearly every instance, when a group of farmers have associated, signed an iron-clad long term contract, binding themselves to permit high-salaried politicians to market their products, it has spelled disaster. The salaried officials and bankers benefit, but not the poor farmer who invests his money in a crop, labors long hours, battles the elements and then is at the mercy of a few high-handed dictators who have a trustee banker's support.

A real, practical, beneficial plan for the farmer to market his crop has not yet been developed. The farmer is justly wary of all schemes, plans, theories and it now appears he will continue to go it on his own and somehow do it himself.

The beautiful, but impractical, theory of co-operative marketing has all but ruined the tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley. DIRT FARMER.

Connecticut.

THE centralized corporate associations are not and never were co-operative. They are the very opposite of co-operative. They have caused heavy losses to farmers everywhere, but the money loss is the least of the injury they have worked on the farmer. They have disguised themselves as co-operative and entrenched themselves in the laws of two-thirds of the States. They come pretending service and friendship for the farmer, but after winning his confidence by these pretenses, the lawyers and professional promoters in control of them make alliances with money lenders and middlemen to exploit farmers. The real loss to the farmer is in the lost faith in co-operation, because he does not realize that he was first tricked into the belief that centralized schemes controlled by professional promoters are the same as co-operation. The failure of centralized schemes only confirms the need of real farm co-operation.

Harlem Valley Milk

THE unrest of dairymen in the Harlem Valley which has been smouldering for a year or more broke out openly in a public meeting of pool patrons at Millerton on January 6. This valley includes Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam counties in New York, and adjacent territory in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Heretofore this has been a large milk producing territory, but of late years production has decreased. It is reported that big Borden plants have been closed and the open plants are handling less than one-half their former supply. The Sheffield plants, which pay more, have also lost volume, the difference not being enough to make production profitable. One of the young progressive pool producers of the territory recently said that he feared the territory had permanently lost its prestige as a milk producing section. With a record producing herd he was unable to pay his help and make wages for himself. Recently New England buyers have come into the territory and paid higher prices and have been getting considerable milk. This has stirred up the dealers on one side and the producers on the other, and has finally brought the subject of more money for milk in the open for pool patrons. These dairymen are year around producers. They make milk in the Fall and Winter months when feed comes high. They complain against the large reductions they are obliged to make for surpluses during a large part of the year. They are obliged to subsidize manufacturers in the western part of the State, and the result is these manufacturers are no longer regular competitors for milk in their local sections as they once were, though in some places they have paid more during the short period than the liquid shippers.

Following the Millerton meeting League officials gave out the news that Borden's would be forced to increase the price, especially in this competitive district, and to scrap its local plants and build a large plant at White Plains in Westchester County to which milk would be delivered in trucks, but this would take two years while the price raise might come in a shorter time. One suggestion is to give the producers in this territory a differential equal to two-thirds of the reductions due to surplus.

If the supply of hope that springs eternal in the human breast is not enough to go around, official League promises will supply the deficiency, if we are willing to wait. Westchester County is fast becoming an important milk market. Milk is shipped to it now from long distances. Borden's are delivering all over the territory. But the facilities for distribution are not good. With the increasing consumption they probably see that within two years a large distribution plant at White Plains will be a necessity, and if so, they will probably build it and ship milk to it from far or near as it would suit them. As to prices they are up against the loss of the high quality milk from this section or to pay more money for it. Low prices have driven dairy farmers in the section out of the business and eastern buyers are paying 50 cents per cwt. more for what is left. The situation is aggravated by the fact that Borden's have been paying higher prices for non-pool milk for several months while holding these old producers of high quality milk right at the door of the market to a lower price.

Privately Borden's have admitted that they must pay more money for milk in the Harlem Valley or else lose the supply. The scheme now is to find a way to hold the milk by paying a little more in cash and a lot more in promises, without increasing the price to producers in other parts of the milk shed. Consumers in New England pay less than consumers in New York, and the Borden Company should be compelled to pay what the New England buyers are offering without any classified nonsense about it.

No expediency now will permanently help producers in the Harlem Valley. It is the alliance with the pool management that gives the Borden Company power to make the price for the bulk of their supply. Competition will force them to increase the price when the supply is short, but it will always be a meager price so long as the alliance lasts. No expediences will serve dairymen. Any plan should comprehend the dairy industry as a whole, and work automatically. We believe the Harlem Valley dairymen will find the Unity plan suited to their needs. They will also help themselves by a reconsideration of some plan to unite the three producing groups. Anything short of unity is fatal to the industry.

December Milk Prices

MILK prices for December have been reported for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone as follows:

Sheffield's	$3.00
Meridale Farms	3.00
Model Dairy	2.84
Dairymen's League	2.69

Governor Smith on Country Schools

IN HIS recent annual message to the Legislature Governor Smith, says:

Notwithstanding wide differences of honest opinion regarding methods of procedure we were finally able to agree upon a constructive plan which resulted in the central rural school act of 1925. About 40 of these large central districts have already been formed. This plan also challenges the local initiative of the community as the program is entirely permissive in character.

I have repeatedly recommended measures for the improvement of rural education, emphasizing particularly the importance of a larger unit of taxation and administration than obtained under the old and antiquated system.

As a result of this far-reaching legislation (the Friedsam $30,000,000 law) which supplemented the laws of the previous year (the Cole $10,000,000 law) State aid for schools increased from over $43,000,000 in 1926 to approximately $70,000,000 in 1927, and $90,000,000 by 1930.

The one merit in the Governor's country school proclamation is that he seemingly believes it himself, and that he is frank and open in advocating consolidation of country schools, while other proponents of the system, including the Education Department working for the same thing, pretend that they are not trying to force consolidation on country schools. It is hard, however, to credit the Governor with sincerity when he says that "the program is entirely permissive in character." The central school act (Article 6-B) strips the individual country school district of all power to perpetuate its own existence. It permits any village with the consent of the Commissioner of Education to "hog-tie and drag into camp" any outlying country school district, to force the country children to travel to the village school, and to tax farmers to pay for the village school and its upkeep. Not only so but the Cole law, which the Governor advocated, discriminates so outrageously against the country school in the apportionment of the $10,000,000 State fund, that it works as a bribe to induce villages to vote forced consolidation on outlying country districts.

The Governor does not disclose that nearly all of these increased millions will go into an equalization fund which will be used exclusively for the benefit of city and village districts which employ five or more teachers, and centralized districts. He does not state the fact that the 8,000 one-teacher country districts are to receive an aggregate total sum of only $25,000, approximately, out of the $30,000,000 soon to be apportioned annually under the Friedsam law. Nor does he mention that a few millions of this money will be available when needed to buy village sentiment in favor of forcing consolidation on the outside territory.

Again Governor Smith is inconsistent in his democratic home rule principles. He has advocated and approved home rule laws for cities, but he denies this right to country school districts, which heretofore have been sovereign in their local affairs. Neither Governor Smith nor any of his educational associates have yet undertaken to reconcile their destruction of the sovereign rights of country school districts with the principles of American government and American institutions. This is the crux of the State school question, and no person can dodge it and yet claim good faith towards the boys and girls of the country schools.

No Chenango Money for Test

Recently the Norwich Chamber of Commerce, in a long series of "whereases" and resolutions, urged the Board of Supervisors to take steps to expedite the tuberculin test of cattle in Chenango County. In harmony with this initiative a request was made that the board appropriate $5,000 for the testing of cattle in the county, but the board refused to make the appropriation. In commenting on the subject a taxpayers' committee says substantially as follows: The action of the board is wise. The towns of Sherburne and Otselic have been once tested over. It brought hardship and bankruptcy to many farmers, and the great majority of farmers have refused to have anything further to do with it. Farmers all over the State are waking up to the meaning of it all for them and are organizing leagues and protesting against it. Farmers do not want the test. The only people who do want it are those who have some sort of an ax to grind. The towns of Oxford and Greene have refused to test. Other towns canvassed have refused. With the exception of a few farmers, the great majority do not want it They feel they may as well go out of the dairy business themselves as to be put out through the official test. The Board of Supervisors is commended for its refusal to vote the money. A DAIRYMAN.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

Justice in Exchange Markets

THE following extract is taken from a very comprehensive article on the subject of agricultural credits in a back number of *Printers Ink:*

At this point the temptation of quoting a paragraph from John J. Dillon's excellent book, "Organized Co-operation," is too strong to resist. He states:

"The theory once was that the want of modern conveniences and comforts in the country home was due to some fault in the cultural development of country people, and that the deficit could be supplied or overcome by social workers and uplift commissions. The scales have fallen from such eyes, too. We yet have scoffers, but sensible men begin to see that modern comforts multiply in the country just as fast as the means of people permit. When men and women on the farms go without comforts that city people enjoy it is because the product of an honest day's work on the farm does not exchange in the market for the product of equal time and equal skill in the factory or city shop. The reason is that the man who manages the factory or shop estimates the cost and sets his own price on the products. The farmer pays that price for his supplies. The farmer, however, does not set the price for his own products. The price on them is made by the dealer or speculator—by the middleman system of monopoly—and the price is not a fair or a just one."

Mr. Dillon sums up the situation excellently. Farmers are no different from other people. They have the same desires for the necessities and luxuries of life that city folks have and they indulge these desires to the limit of their means. That is why it is to the interest of manufacturers to promote methods of increasing the farmer's income. The greater the farmer's income the greater the farmer's buying power. This is so obvious that it is strange that there should be any argument about it at all.

Note.—We make the reprint not alone to advertise the book, but to bring to the attention of farmers the influence of the right kind of literature on the minds of urban people. When city men and city papers begin to recognize and admit the injustice of our present system of exchange we will have made the first step correcting it. When we can exchange the product of an hour's skilled work and management on the farm for the product of an hour's skilled work and management in the shop, the farm will be getting justice in the markets, and not before. The owners of industry must be taught to see that an increased farm income would multiply their farm trade and increase their prosperity.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Faith

With constant faith, surpassing doubt,
I stand and watch the tide run out,
That 'twill come back, I say to you,
I do not know—and yet I do.

At eventide I see the day
Put night on guard and go away;
Will morning come, the mists to woo?
I do not know—and yet I do.

I see the sere that Autumns bring,
Will verdure come with waking Spring?
My faith alone can answer true,
I do not know—and yet I do.

We see the loved ones droop and die,
Hath Heaven a brighter life on high?
Is death the vale that leads thereto?
I do not know—and yet I do.
—Author Unknown.

*

WE are asked to repeat the standard method of making head cheese. Trim all meat from the head and soak over night in water containing a little salt. Then cook with hearts, tails, tongues and feet, or any of the other trimmings for which you do not seem to have other use. Cook until meat can easily be separated from the bones. Dip off the liquid and chop meat fine. Return meat to kettle, season to taste with salt and pepper and cover with liquid and boil about 15 minutes longer. Pour the mixture into a shallow pan, cover with cheese-cloth, and weight down. When cool, slice and serve without further preparation.

*

WE recently received some orange flower honey from California, which was a delight to the eye as well as the palate. It was put up in a little globular jar of orange-colored pottery, with a slightly irregular surface and soft-finished glaze that looked like orange peel. The honey was no better than any other, but was of good quality, and that charming little orange jar sold it to any tourist who happened along. It is another example of the value of attractive packing.

More About Twine Rugs

That most interesting article about twine rugs written by Mrs. A. S. F. on page 1555, has prompted me to add my experience for the benefit of those sisters, who would love to crochet rugs, but who have perhaps neither the time nor the energy to dye the twine.

A neighbor a year ago introduced me to the joys of colored jute twine. This comes in many colors in large balls purchasable from a firm in Boston. She say that it is much used by the mountain women of the South, who make rugs to sell.

From the description given by Mrs. A. S. F. I judge these rugs are very similar to hers. The same large wooden hook is used, the same patterns are suitable. Here is a good one: Oval center 4 rows or more of the natural color twine, 1 row black, 3 bright blue, 1 black, 3 natural, 1 black, 5 bright blue, 1 black, 5 natural, 1 black, 7 bright blue, 1 black, 7 natural, 1 black, 8 bright blue, 8 black. Or, if a larger rug is desired, keep on adding bands of blue and natural each two a little wider, and always separated by a single row of black.

The only difficulty I find is the fastening of the twine at the end of a color so that it does not show.

Jute is fiber from a plant growing in the hot, damp climate of northern India. While we women are interested in using this jute twine made from a plant 10,000 miles away, our husbands may like to know how it is grown, and may have a fellow-feeling for these Indian farmers, who endure such arduous labor in raising their crops.

The land is prepared in February or March after the first shower of rain. It is plowed four or five times deeply as the jute has a root about a foot long. Then it is harrowed or laddered several times to make it very fine. The seed is sown broadcast, and is covered by laddering. The fields are thinned three times, the first time being when the little plants are 6 to 12 in. tall, and are weeded by hand. Cutting is begun in July. It extends to October. Hand sickles are used on the dry ground. Where it is wet the farmer wades in and pulls the plants up by the roots. The stalks tied in bundles are laid in pools or ditches of water from 10 to 20 days. This process of "retting" loosens the bark and fiber. The Indian farmer, unlike us, prays for rain during harvest time, that he may have sufficient water for this "retting" process. This is one good use of the monsoon period, perhaps the only one.

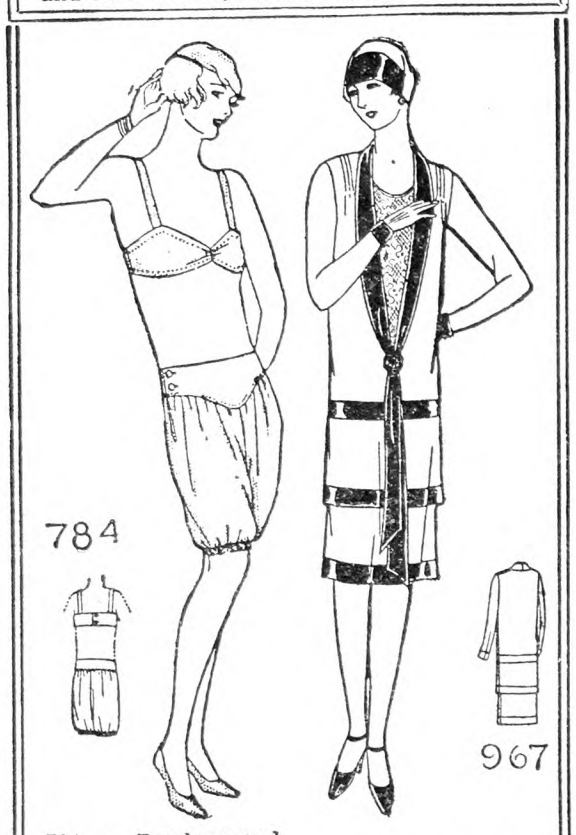
After thus soaking for many days, the jute fiber is washed, dried, and rolled into drums. In this shape it is brought to the jute bazaars and sold to the jute merchants. Only the finest, light-colored grade can be used in the manufacture of twines.

During the next three months, when Winter comes to Main Street and to the countryside as well, this rug-making is a grand occupation. One of our recent magazines suggests "giving the house a new room for a Christmas present." Here is a chance to plan and to make the floor coverings at small expense and a large satisfaction as well.

There may be old furniture, too, that can be refinished to go with the rugs. They seem to be especially suitable to use with the early American styles. A poster bed covered with a woven coverlet or an exquisitely patched quilt, a twine rug or two on a painted floor, plain cheese cloth curtains, and there you are, feeling like one of those bold, old nabobs, the sea-captains of Gloucester. F. C.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

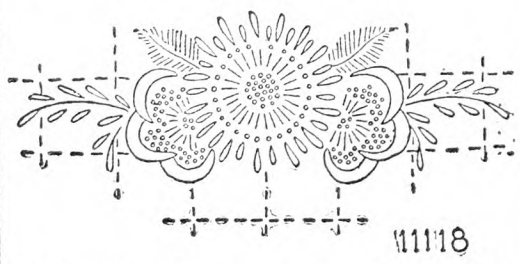


784. — Bandeau and Bloomers. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. material for bandeau. Ten cents.

967.—Graceful Dignity. Designed in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yds. of 40-in. material with 1⅛ yds. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

895 — Morning or House Dress. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with 1¼ yds. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

965.—It's Cute. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yds. of 32-in. material. Ten cents.



11118.—Transfer Design for Scarf. Pattern gives two motifs 15 by 7½ in., which may be applied to scarfs, curtains, etc. Ten cents.

New Spring Fashion Book, Ten Cents.

Thoughts of This and That

The days following the holidays always seem to me like rest days, a time of quiet waiting. All nature is fast locked in Winter's icy prison. Life is resting and gathering its forces for the growing time that will come a little later, and we humans, after the happy flurry of the Christmas season, and before the rush of the Spring work, can take this time for comparative rest and contemplation.

Christmas at our house was a most satisfactory season this year, owing to the fact that my sister and I had bought nearly all of our Christmas presents during August. We were away on a little trip at that time, and were in several cities along the way, so took advantage of the sales that always mark this season. We had the benefit then, too, of the 10-cent stores—they being something we do not have in our vicinity—and it is surprising what nice things you can get for kiddies, and even the grown-ups, in these stores. Prices are not strictly 10 cents in many of them, and you can buy articles for 25 and 50 cents, that are advertised in the catalogs of other stores at Christmas time for 75 cents and one dollar. I have found, too, that around Christmas time prices in the stores are from 10 to 25 per cent higher than at ordinary times. Then considering the fact that we bought our presents at sales where the goods were considerably reduced, we were able to save a tidy little sum, to be able to go to the closet and bring out your presents with nothing to do but wrap them up! I am sure we enjoyed Christmas a great deal more because of our early shopping. I read an article in a magazine the other day, in which the statement was made that if a family with a $2,000 a year income, was able to take advantage of reduction sales in the purchase of their necessities and luxuries during a year, the saving would be from $400 to $500 annually. The article was written from the point of view of one who was advocating a savings account for every family, and the advantage, for one thing, of having the ready money to buy when goods were reduced, rather than waiting till necessity compelled paying any price asked, because of the immediate need for the article in the home. We have never figured the saving in dollars and cents, but it has been one of our major economies for years, to buy when prices were reduced. Of course the buyer must have a level head, and not be lured by an article that is cheap regardless of whether or not it is needed, or will be needed in the near future. But for those who exercise discrimination and restraint in buying, to buy in this way is certainly a great economy. At a special sale my sister bought an undergarment for 95 cents, that she had priced a few days previously at another store where it was on sale at the regular price, and it was marked $2.75. When you can save $30 on a coat by buying it the first of January instead of the first of October, as a friend of mine did last year, it certainly pays to wait a few months. Usually the old one can be worn for the few extra months, even if it is a little out of date.

Speaking of coats, I transformed one of mine, that was too long, very wide, and with a belt, in entire opposition to present day styles. I removed the lining and washed and pressed it while still quite damp, for the lining had become soiled although it was not much worn. I then cut out a large piece under the arm, from both back and front of the coat, starting with a narrow strip under the arm, and widening out as I reached the hem. The coat was next cut off at the bottom to the proper length. The lining was cut smaller, just as the coat had been. After the seams of the coat were sewed, I pressed them well. As the material was a pile fabric, I pressed the seams on several folds of turkish towelling. When the lining was put in, the coat hemmed, and the belt removed, I scarcely knew my coat.

It seems that I rarely set out to write on any subject, but I find myself reverting sooner or later to some phase of economy. But after all, I believe it is a subject that interests a good many folks. We had a wonderful mother who gave us splendid training along this line, and I hold it as one of my greatest heritages. We all know people in every community who have a good income, spend it freely, but whose homes and clothing never show that they do, and whose savings are absolutely nil. On the other hand, there are the folks who have small incomes, spend very moderately, lay something aside for the future, and yet always look well dressed, and have pretty, comfortable homes. It seems to me it is all in the spending wisely, and in taking care of the purchases after they are made. As a teacher I have observed children from all kinds of homes, and how often I have seen some child from a home of poverty come to school with the long-coveted new coat or pair of shoes, only to see in a few days the coat thrown carelessly on the cloakroom floor, wrinkled and soiled after a little wearing; or the pretty, new shoes caked with mud and the leather practically ruined from muddy water. And if the child had been taught to care for its clothes properly the coat would have been carefully guarded from soil, and the shoes would have been saved from their muddy bath. Children from other homes would come over the same road as the muddy shod child, and they would have nice, clean shoes with no suspicion of mud. I always feel sorry for children who are brought up in a slipshod manner, and are not taught to take care of their clothes and playthings; for I know they are doomed to a life of miserable poverty where desire and fulfillment never really meet. I always do my best to show the child how much better it is to take care of its possessions, but without entering into the argument of just how much the school can do to offset the home influence, I have never been able to believe that in such a case my suggestions had much weight. No wonder that I feel grateful.

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then, that careful economy was taught and practiced in our home. Surely the Wise Man was right when he tells us that the woman who "looks well to the ways of her household" has a price "above rubies."

Just now, when a period of ill health has kept me much at home, I am, too, especially grateful for the training that taught me to love the quiet fireside and the good book, more than the exciting movie. Glad that the lure of our softly shaded lamp is greater than that of the brightly lighted street, store, or movie building. Happy that I can appreciate a good record on the victrola or a good selection over the radio, above the thump of the player piano, and the jazz selections that provide much of our public entertainment. The primrose blooming on the window, the look and feel of my own house furnishings, the creating of harmonies of color and arrangement in our home, the joy of seeing some long-coveted piece of mahogany or picture fit into the scheme of our home as we had fondly anticipated, makes up a joy to me far greater than I can find by dashing hither and thither in search of entertainment with the crowd. Of course, I believe that we all need to mingle with others, and occasionally a movie or public entertainment is very enjoyable. But to be dependent on them for pleasure, and to be unable to appreciate the quiet joys of home, is a very real misfortune, to my way of thinking. It seems to me that there is more sane living and enjoyment of home pleasures in country homes, than anywhere else in our land to-day. Another thing is very plain to anyone who reads much nowadays, that farm literature is the cleanest and most wholesome of any of the secular papers and magazines, with a very few exceptions. Even the household magazines that were once known for their high ideals, are showing the trend of the times, and printing stories with heroines held up for the admiration of all and sundry, who smoke cigarettes constantly and swear like pirates. In a magazine that used to be considered one of the finest types of home magazines I read, recently, a story whose chief woman character was described as "swearing softly under her breath" and as "cursing quietly." Maybe she did! But I would rather the writer did not have her do it for my benefit! In the interests of the public it might better be suppressed. It is certainly a great pleasure not to find these modern linguists among the fiction characters in farm papers, and it is something that they well may point to with pride. Each year I find myself more and more drawn to biography and books of history and travel, and even here you have to use discrimination, or you will find yourself reading the opinions of some modern iconoclast who delights to create a sensation by defaming the character of some good man or woman of the past, whose life and thought were at variance with prsent-day manners and morals.

ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Experience in Canning Meat

In your issue of November 5 an article on canning meat attracted my attention. There may be women, like myself, who do not own a pressure canner, who use glass jars, and have only home equipment. I have canned meat in various ways, but prefer to cook it in some way first. Therefore when we butcher, or maybe weeks later when I have the time or know what I wish to put up and how, I get busy and roast or fry steak, liver, sausage, whatever it is that is to be canned.

I have an aluminum roaster for seven jars or less, a U. S. Q. M. C. boiler for 11 or possibly 12, and my wash boiler for more than that number. Another thing, it need not take so much water in the canner. Two inches of water will process the contents as well as enough to cover the jars.

If only one jar is being done, use a 10-lb. lard pail, or something that will hold it easily, but be sure that it is tall enough to have the jar held off the bottom of the dish by pieces of shingle or whatever is to be used, and to be covered quite tightly. The same thing must be done, no matter what is used for a canner.

Roast Beef.—Salt and pepper roast as if it were for the table, and roast till done. Cut up cold or hot, as preferred, pack in jars in slices or chunks, fill in "pot liquor" until jar is nearly full—about ½ in. from the top. See that rubber ring fits, also glass cap, put wire up over cap, but do not clamp down other wire, and process about one hour. Three-fourths of an hour will do, if necessary, but begin to count when water in canner boils. When I roast meat of any kind in aluminum roaster I add no water, and the meat is very juicy, and so tender. When time is up take jars from canner, sealing each. When cool or cold, test by unclamping wires, and try glass top, to see if it can be removed. If it comes off, the cap or rubber is at fault, and must be changed, and the jar processed again, to be sure. If all right, then reclamp wires, wash jars in warm water, dry, label, if you wish, and put away.

Roast pork is done the same way.

Beefsteak is fried, salted and packed in the jars, water is swished around in the frying pan and poured into the jars, and then processed the same. Sausage I used to fry, then process, but now I fry, pack into pint jars, in which I have some fat, and when the jars are filled almost to the top, I pour hot fat in, to cover, if possible, and seal. It keeps till we use it.

Chicken I should cut up and cook till done, or nearly done, pack in jars, and process. Or roast the chicken, cut up, pack and process. The bones may be put in or not, as the individual prefers.

Then there is "souse." This is, with me, the cleaned skins of the pork, from which the fat has been taken for lard. With so much other meat on hand, these skins are not needed for immediate use, yet some like the dish. So I boil the skins in salted water, and pack in quart jars, and process. When I open a jar, I heat the souse, allowing the liquid to evaporate, or else pour it off, pour in vinegar, and when hot, serve with potato, as any meat.

Soups I make and can. Use the odds and ends, and left-over stock, and add such vegetables as are handy, and your family like, cook till done, and can.

Baked beans are good, too. Can the surplus or bake a panful to can. Fill jars almost to the top and pour in water, if dry, and proceed as usual. They help out wonderfully when the family come in from a long trip, cold and hungry, or when unexpected guests arrive.

Fish and shellfish may be canned to use up the surplus.

In following recipes, like soup or mustard pickle, one need not abandon a recipe because one hasn't every item mentioned. Use the ingredients on hand, and if it is a bit different from the original, what matter? Maybe you have a better dish.

I am reminded of Cousin Laura who made a mince pie by a recipe, only she had almost none of the things called for, so used substitutes, and had a good pie, though it was scarcely related to the recipe she used.

MAUD E. FITCH.

Some Helpful Economies

I have been practicing some economies this year which I think will be of benefit to the V. B. R. family. Now I have you gessing. V. B. R. stands for Very Best Rural. Who dares to say I am not right in my estimate of our big, friendly family?

A friend gave me a large bag of dry cake and cookies to use for bread pudding. There was so much of it that I could not use it all in that way. I put it in the hot closet of my range and dried it thoroughly. Then I ground it with the fine grinder. When I make cookies or gingerbread, if my recipe called for three cups of flour, I used 1½ cups flour and three cups cake crumbs. Use only one-third the amount of sugar called for in recipe. I use no flavoring either. There were molasses, sugar and oatmeal cookies in the bag, besides several different kinds of cake.

My children are fond of nuts in cake and cookies, but the English walnuts are too high in price to use freely, so I use chopped peanuts, also chopped hazelnuts, as we have the latter on the farm.

I wanted to do some coarse cross-stitch work on denim. It was going to take quite a bit of cross-stitch canvas, which is 60c a yard here. I usel some new white mosquito netting which cost 5c a yard. You need to baste the mosquito netting more firmly and carefully than regular cross-stitch canvas, but the difference in price is worth the trouble.

The rag man only gets the seams and buttonholes of our worn-out garments. First I wash and dry all cast-off clothes, then cut out seams and buttonholes. Pieces not good enough for patches or rugs are put in bag to be used for cleaning rags. Pieces to be used for rugs are cut in square or oblong pieces. The corners are then rounded and instead of cutting in strips I cut round and round to the center, giving me a long strip instead of a lot of short pieces. This saves sewing. My old stocking feet I use for stove rags and to wipe up grease or any dirty messes, and then burn them. This saves washing a lot of dirty rags. The stocking legs I split and cut the same as other rags. They do not stretch so much in using this way as they will if cut round and round the leg, as some people cut them.

Another experiment I have still to try. I canned my rhubarb without sugar. Vinegar does not agree with us, so when I made my sliced and chopped pickle this Fall I made use of rhubarb instead of vinegar. Pickles made this way should be harmless and more wholesome. Rhubarb is so easy to raise everyone with a patch of ground can have her own vinegar bed.

I nearly forgot one use I made of my old rags. I wanted some old cushions we could take on picnics to sit on ground or rocks. I took some much faded-out denim, still quite strong, and used it for the covers, made the inside cover of old cloth, and stuffed with clean rags cut in small pieces. One side of the outside cover is sewed by hand, so can be easily ripped off for washing. On one side of these cushions I sewed by hand a piece of table oilcloth so the cushions can be used when the porch floor or ground or rocks are damp. By making white cases out of cheap muslin these could be transformed into pillows for camping out.

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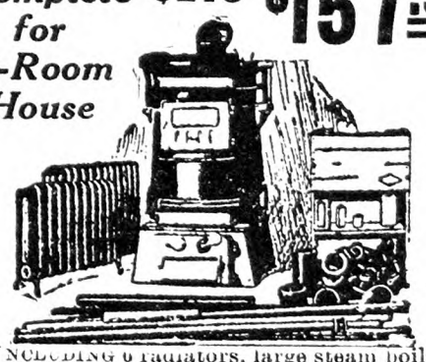

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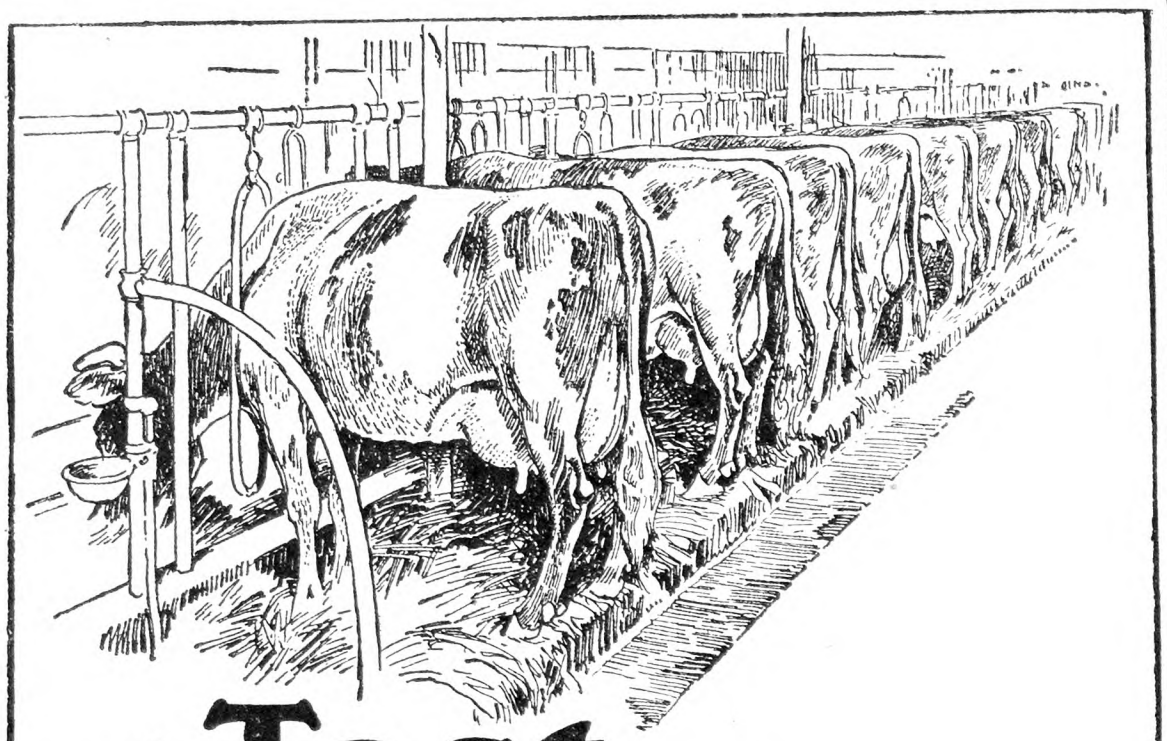

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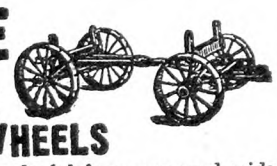

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Do Humans Get Tuberculosis from Cows?

Is there any case on record that proves that a human being has contracted tuberculosis through drinking milk from a tubercular cow? If tuberculosis is transmitted through milk why not test the milk? H. H.
Maryland.

No one contends nowadays that human adults contract tuberculosis from raw milk, and those who believe that young children do consider that the form of tuberculosis conveyed to them is that of bones or other organs in which it is seldom fatal. Even here the matter is debatable. The fact that germs resembling bovine germs are found in such tubercular lesions in children, sometimes alone, sometimes in company with those considered of the human type, has much less force than formerly, as it is now known that these germs undergo changes in type and form in different surroundings and under varying conditions. So-called transitional types are found, indicating changes from one form to another. Bacteriologists have even succeeded in changing the types of germs altogether, making them belong to different families in form and appearance.

Some recent experiments, too, have indicated that some disease germs may assume a size and form that permits of their passage through the filters used in straining them out of such suspensions as tuberculin. It is quite within the range of possibility that tuberculin itself will sometime be found to contain either living tubercle germs or their spores, capable under favorable conditions of reassuming their original form. All these things belong in the domain of the bacteriologist; it is beyond the ability of the layman to follow their studies and experiments intelligently, but the layman may ask the bacteriologist for reasonable proof of his assertions, suggesting to him that he has so often been mistaken in the past that it will become him to be modest in his claims of infallibility, and also reminding him of the fact that common observation sometimes negatives his assumed proofs.

It will not be out of the way to say in connection with this matter that young children have, for untold generations, been fed upon raw cows' milk, that, if the tuberculin test is to be depended upon, the greater part of these children must have been given milk from tubercular cows, that infection being so widespread. If the milk from cows reacting to tuberculin contains tubercle bacilli, and if these bacilli are capable of producing tuberculosis in young children, it would be inevitable that tuberculosis in children would be about the most common disease that we know of, instead of a relatively rare one. Of course, the bacteriologist will say, "What has that to do with the revelations of my microscope?" and the layman, having no microscope, will have to reply, "Nothing, but it has very much to do with my ability to credit some of the things that you say your microscope tells you."

Tuberculosis has never been transmitted to children experimentally in milk from tubercular cows; it has proven very difficult to transmit human tuberculosis to cattle. There is no direct proof of child infection from milk; the assumption is that, because germs of the "bovine type" are found in some tubercular lesions of children, they must have been acquired from milk. In view of the uncertainty as to these types and of the certainty that infection from human sources is the common and all-important source of the disease, this assumption lacks weight. In any event, it is only cows with tuberculosis of the udder, a rare and easily distinguishable form of the disease, that give off bovine bacilli in their milk in any numbers. Disease of any kind is not conveyed by simply taking into the body through some channel disease germs. If it were, the human race would long ago have become extinct. To produce disease, its germs must be taken into the body in sufficient numbers and with sufficient frequency to overcome the natural resistive forces opposed to them. They must also possess a virulence that they frequently lack. It is only when disease germs attack tissues below par in resistance and in numbers and force that they overcome those tisues and sickness follows.

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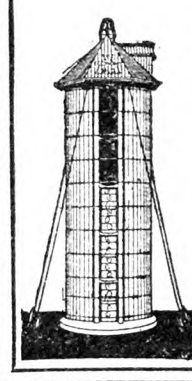

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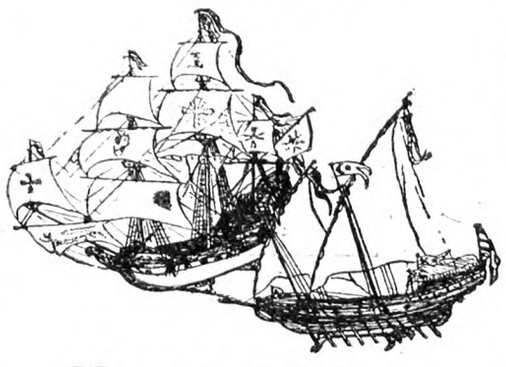

How to Make a Clipper Ship

VOLUME II

For sale by

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th Street, New York City

cows, should not be tested for the presence of disease germs. It is so tested when microscopical examinations of samples are made to determine the number of bacteria present. Here, however, it is the presence of any bacteria, not necessarily those capable of producing disease, that is looked for. To examine samples of all milk consumed for the germs of tuberculosis would be a Herculean task, hardly to be attempted until far greater evidence of the need of such examinations has been adduced than is now at hand. The possibility of finding tubercle germs in market milk need not unduly alarm those who know that these same germs of undoubted human type are so widespread in nature that we are all frequently inhaling them or taking them in with food and drink. It is germs from human sources that threaten us and that we need to guard against by the use of those simple precautions that may so easily be taken.

M. B. D.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

This week's market has continued mostly inactive with a sustained moderate demand on comparatively light offerings of good quality roots of all kinds, excepting turnips, which continue to sell poorly. Potatoes are slightly firmer. Spinach is in limited supply and good demand. The apple market is quiet with demand about equal to supply on good quality. Baldwins, while other varieties sell slowly. Wool is firmer with all price changes upward.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Baldwins, Mass., A grade, $1.60 to $2.35. Fancy, large sizes, $2.50 to $2.60; few $2.75. Ungraded, $1 to $1.50 box; Maine, A2¼ to 2½-in., $4.50 to $5.50 bbl. McIntosh, A grade, $2.60 to $3.25. Fancy, large sizes, $3.35 to $3.50. Ungraded, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River, A2½-in. up, $3 to $3.50. A2½-in. Spies, $4 to $5; poorer, $3.50 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. Cal. crates, few sales, $3.75. Texas crates, $3.75 to $4.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand light. Danish native, 40 to 60c std. bu. box. N. Y. sacked locally, $1.25; few $1.85 cwt. Native Savoys, $1.50 to $2.25 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed ord., 50 to 85c; best, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y. cut off dirty few sales, 75c 100 lbs., washed, $1.35 bskt. Cal. bchs, few best, $4 crate.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native washed and trimmed, 18c bch. Pascal, $4 to $5.60 std. bu. box. N. Y., in the rough, best, $2 to $2.75 2-3 crate. Cal., crate, $5.50 to $6.

Cranberries.—Supplies light, demand good. Best Cape Cod, $10 to $12 ½-bbl crate; poorer, lower.

Cucumbers. — Supplies light, demand fair. Native hothouse, 50 to 60 cukes, best, $10 to $15; few fancy, $18 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market draggy. Native hothouse, 18 hds. ord., 50c to $1 std. bu. box. Ariz. Iceberg, 4 to 5 doz., $2 to $3.50. Some Calif. Imp. Valley, $3.50 to $4.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, market firm; 100-lb. sacks, Yellow U. S. No. 1 Conn. Valley, $2.50 to $2.75. Few natives, ord., 85c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y. State, mostly, $2.50. Ohio and Ind., $2.75 100 lbs.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited to best. Native cut off washed, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand limited. Me., N. B., Gr. Mts., $2; few $2.05 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, bskts, best, mostly, $2 to $2.10.

Squash. — Supplies liberal, demand firm. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly, $60; few, $70 ton; $1.50 to $2.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited. Market dull. Native h.h., best, 25 to 35c. Ohio h.h., $2.50 to $2.75 10-lb. bskt. Fla., 6-bskt. green and turning, $2 to $2.50 crate.

Wool.—Market very firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending January 7, 894,700 lbs. Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 49c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ½ blood, combing, 48c; clothing, 39 to 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 49c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 44c. Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.15 to $1.20; clothing, 95 to 98c; ½ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 87 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 90 to 93c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ¼ blood, combing, 81 to 86c; clothing, 70 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 78c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.10, few $1.15; clothing 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 86c; ¼ blood, combing, 84 to 87c; combing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 78c.

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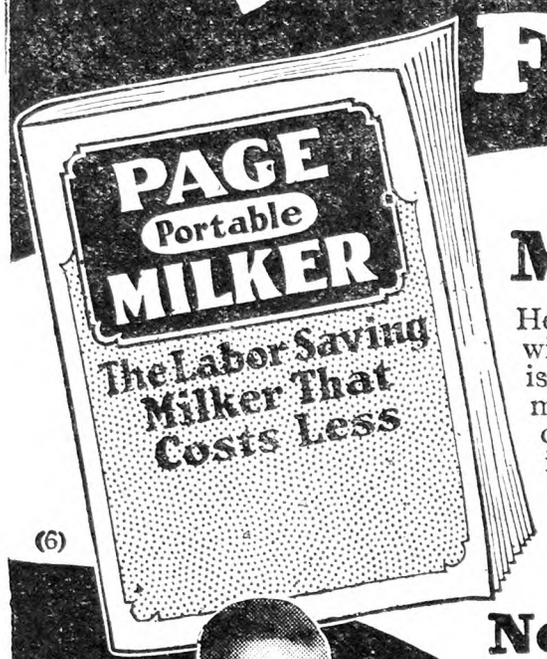

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Cow Ration

I wish to mix my own cow feed, as I have 500 lbs. of oats and barley mixed, 800 lbs. buckwheat, and plenty of yellow corn (Luces Favorite) to grind. The buckwheat is not very good, only weighing 40 lbs. per measured bushel. I presume this is owing to being frosted before fully matured. Will you tell me what to put with this, and what amount of each kind of grain to use to bring the feed up to 24 per cent protein? The following prices are what I will have to pay for the other grains, per 100 lbs.: Gluten, $2.50; bran, $1.95; cottonseed meal, 36 and 41 per cent, $2.65 and $2.80. C. H. W.
New York.

In your inquiry regarding a ration to be made up from the cereals which you have available, you have not stated whether you have silage available or whether your roughage consists of legumes or non-legumes. If you are fortunate enough to have Alfalfa or clover hay, it is rather doubtful if you need to make up a 24 per cent protein ration in order to get good results. However, with oats, barley, buckwheat and corn you have a very good foundation for a milk-producing feed and need not buy very large quantities of other concentrates. In view of the fact that you have not mentioned the type of roughage which you plan to feed this Winter, two rations will be suggested, one which analyzes about 24 per cent of protein and one which will carry approximately 20 per cent. A 20 per cent ration can be made by mixing: 250 lbs. oats and barley, 400 lbs. buckwheat, 200 lbs. corn and cobmeal, 200 lbs. bran, 300 lbs. cottonseed meal, 200 lbs. gluten meal, 200 lbs. gluten feed.

It is rather difficult to divide the oats and the buckwheat evenly between the two different rations and have more than a ton in the ration. Otherwise the ration will be thrown out of balance. However, it would seem advisable in the case of a 24 per cent ration to use one-half of the oats and barley and one-half of the buckwheat in 2,000 lbs. of feed mixture, and when you have used up this ingredient to purchase more concentrates and use your corn as a basis for a third ration in this case, namely the 24 per cent ration. It is suggested that you mix 250 lbs. of barley and oats, 400 lbs. of buckwheat, 150 lbs. of corn and cobmeal, 350 lbs. wheat bran, 400 lbs. cottonseed meal and 450 lbs. gluten meal. One should know that in the first ration suggested, both gluten meal and gluten feed have been advised. Gluten meal carries 41 per cent of protein to the 100 lbs., while gluten feed carries but 25 per cent. It is now suggested that you feed the 24 per cent ration only if you do not have Alfalfa or clover as a roughage. If you find it necessary to feed more than two tons of feed during the Winter, the following mixture is advised: 400 lbs. corn and cobmeal, 600 lbs. bran, 400 lbs. cottonseed oilmeal, 800 lbs. gluten meal. J. W. B.

Trespassing Bull

Is there any law in New York State in regard to age that an owner can range a bull on his own premises? Is owner holden for damages done by a bull to trespassers or trespassing stock? S. W. K.
New York.

Tht Farms and Market Law provides that it shall be unlawful for any person owning or in possession of any bull of the age of nine months to permit such animal to go or range or run at large on any land or premises without the consent of the person entitled to the possession of such lands. The owner of the bull is not liable for damage to one whose animals trespass on the property belonging to the owner of the bull. N. T.

Farm Mechanics

Conducted by Robert H. Smith, of the Canton Agricultural School
Canton, New York

A Pumping Outfit Problem

I wish to know as to the practicability of a pump and pressure tank to be attached to a well in the basement of a tenant house, to furnish pressure for hot water tank, bathroom and kitchen sink above, with a pipe leading 350 ft. to a milk house attached to the stable and to a watering tank in the stable for watering part of the stock. It is proposed to operate this with a one-fourth horse electric motor using a three-fourths inch galvanized pipe. If this was attached in the most economical method for piping there would be one right angle turn and one 45 degree angle which could be lessened by bending the pipe. The other or more expensive plan of laying the pipe would be to lay a new independent pipe direct from the well to the milk house and barn shown by the broken line in sketch. If we attach to the old line there would be a rise of 5 or 6 ft. more than would be necessary if we laid the pipe direct from the pump to the milk house. D. F. M.

New York.

An outfit of this kind must be selected to fit the conditions. If the low water level of the well is more than 22 ft. below the surface upon which the pump stands a deep well type should be chosen and this must be located over the well.

Judging from the brief description furnished, the system under consideration is one of the so-called automatic systems pumping about 180 gallons per hour. A water system of this kind is very desirable for supplying a household with water where electric current is available. It will pump through this length of ¾ in. discharge line at this rate (three gallons per minute) satisfactorily and the single elbow and 45-degree ell will offer but little obstruction.

If water is to be used in the milk room and stable in any very great quantity a larger outfit would give longer service. If water buckets are used I would suggest a gravity tank at the stable ceiling holding a day's supply for the dairy, from 10 to 12 gallons per cow. This can be filled by opening a valve in the line between the tank and the pump, and when full the valve can be closed. The water in the tank can then be used to supply the buckets. This arrangement does three things: It removes the necessity of the pump starting every time a cow drinks; it will supply water to the extent of the tank full faster than it can be furnished by a pump of this kind and it prevents the pump running all night and flooding the stable should a valve in a water bucket get stuck. R. H. S.

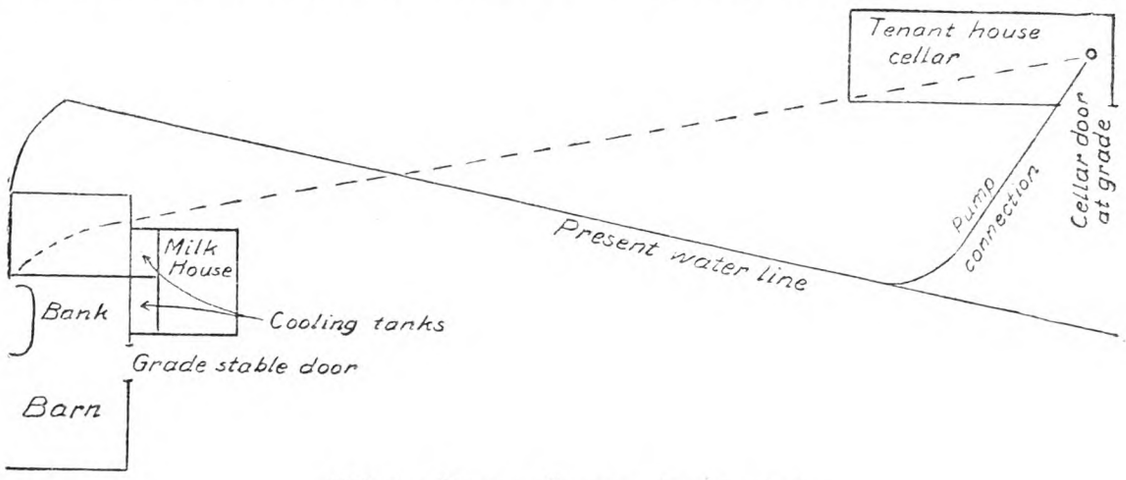
Dangerous Water Supply

Our water supply consists of a pond 50x150 ft., 6 ft. deep, located on the side of a hill. This reservoir is fed by a system of underdrains on a 70-acre flat above. The drains empty into this reservoir by means of one 6-in. tile outlet. Out of the lower corner of the reservoir is laid a 2-in. iron pipe which supplies hydrants from which we draw the water to use. As this pond is open to the air there is danger of foul matter entering the water from time to time. We wish to use the water for drinking purposes and believe a sand filter can be arranged at one of the hydrants mentioned. We must have provisions for filtering about 1,000 gallons per hour. Can you give us any information as to how to construct an arrangement cheaply that will filter this water between pond and hydrant and give the quantity required? H. B. K.

New York.

A source of water, such as you describe, cannot be recommended for household use. It is likely to be unsafe. Neither does it seem practical to construct a filter for farm purposes of the size that you suggest. To be effective a filter should operate slowly. Percolation through the filtering medium should not be faster than at the rate of two gallons per square foot per hour. This would means a surface of approximately 500 sq. ft.—20x35 ft. in size. Unless carefully attended a filter may become a breeding place for bacteria and a source of danger rather than a safeguard. With the rush of work, common to the farm, it is almost impossible to give it the necessary care and sickness may result. A filter can only remove sediment or matter held in suspension. Material that is dissolved and in solution passes through with the water. There may be therefore, much pollution in filtered water making it necessary to use a disinfectant.

My suggestion would be to take a sample of the water in a glass container which had been previously thoroughly washed and boiled and submit this sample to a competent chemist and bacteriologist with the request that it be examined as a source of drinking water. Your city board of health can direct you in this. A liberal sample of water should be taken. After examination he can give definite remommendations as to kind and amount of disinfectant if the water is found suitable for drinking. R. H. S.



Where Water System Is Wanted

Pumping from Well with Power from Spring

I have around 60 lbs. water pressure from a spring just piped to barn and milk and dwelling houses, 800 ft. of 1-in. pipe, remainder ¾-in. Plenty of water for our needs, only it is around 60 degrees Fahr. I have a well, water 20 ft. down, 80 ft. away from milkhouse, temperature 45 degrees Fahr., which I would like to use to cool milk. Could I get an injector, as on steam boilers, that would suck water from well into milkhouse, using my spring water for the purpose? It would not matter if the waters mixed some.

Lakewood, Pa. A. E. V.

It is doubtful if your water line has sufficient pressure to operate an ejector such as you suggest. While you may have 60 lbs. of pressure due to some 120 ft. fall while the faucet is closed and the water column standing still in the pipe, it is probable that when the faucet is opened and the water allowed to flow most of this pressure is used up in overcoming resistance to flow in the pipe. Even if it would work successfully there would be so much spring water mixed with the well water that the temperature would be too high.

Unless large quantities of water are used it is not very effective as a cooling agent. Immediately cans of warm mlik are placed in it the temperature begins to raise and this continues until milk and water are at the same temperature. Where ice is used the temperature remains stationary, near 32 degrees Fahr. until the ice is melted. Great quantities of heat are used up in melting ice.

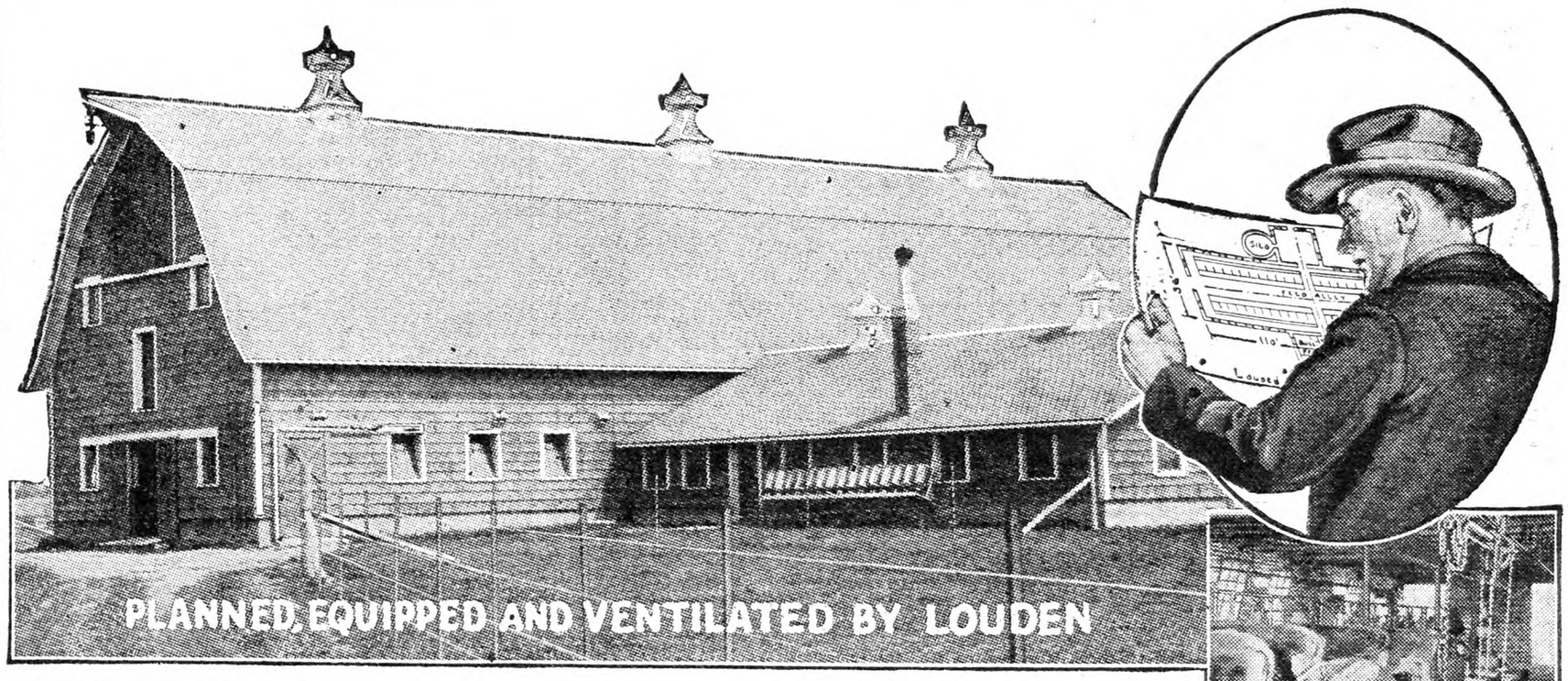
Is there no possibility of protecting the spring and pipe line so that the water will reach you at a lower temperature? R. H. S.

Protecting Against Lightning

We have electricity all over our buildings; house, wood shed, barn, poultryhouse and barnyard. The electrician tells us that we do not need to worry about lightning rods for lightning protection. What do you suggest to be safe? S. M.

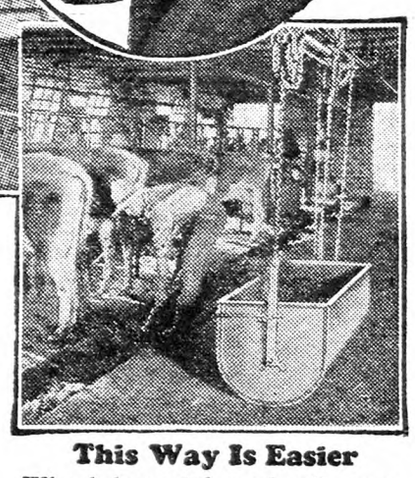
Webster, N. Y.

Lightning protection, to be effective must protect the high points of a building, such as the chimneys and roof ridge. Because of its position within the building your electric wiring cannot do this, and should not be relied on for protection. R. H. S.



Building? Remodeling?
Louden Will Plan You a Better Barn

SEND THE COUPON BELOW for the most money-saving and experienced barn plan help in America! Without any obligation LOUDEN specialists will send you, postpaid, blueprint suggestions for *your* barn. Let us help you avoid costly mistakes—save lumber waste and carpenter work—establish proper floor levels—build the strongest roof with extra mow capacity—put in the best ventilation—arrange your barn to save chore work, needless steps and drudgery—make your stock most comfortable. Remember, these blueprints cost you nothing. Get the benefit of LOUDEN EXPERIENCE from which thousands of barns have been built.



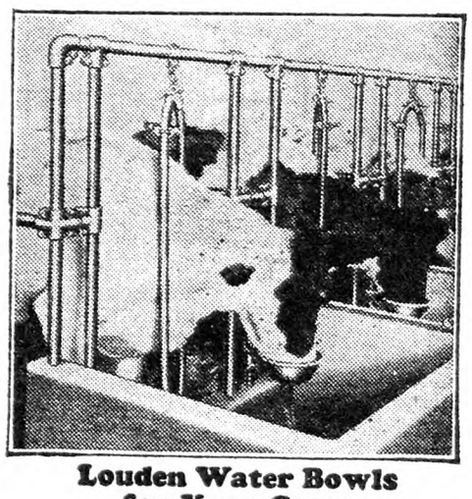
This Way Is Easier
Why labor with a wheelbarrow when it is so much quicker and easier to roll out *five* wheelbarrow loads at one trip with this big, smooth-running Louden Manure Carrier? Worm gear hoist, durable track, heavy spot-welded tub.

WM. LOUDEN
His invention of hay carrier in 1867 made modern barns possible. Holds first U. S. patent on Manure Carrier. Displayed first all-steel Stall and Stanchion.

LOUDEN
Labor-Saving Barn Equipment

Are you informed about the newest, latest improvements that you can so easily have in your new or remodeled barn—or in your present barn? The coupon will bring most interesting pictures and description of LOUDEN 1928 Stalls and Stanchions—famous for their pasture-comfort, which makes contented, higher producing cows.

MORE PROFIT TO YOU! LOUDEN Water Bowls banish forever the shivery job of turning cows out to icy tank water. Installed in old or new barns. Increase in milk production pays for them in few weeks! Louden Manure Carrier gets the manure out quicker, easier, takes the drudgery out of that job, too.



Louden Water Bowls for Your Cows
Water, when the cows need it, makes more milk. Reported gains from 10% to 40%. Lengthen lactation period. Prevent spread of disease through water.

Now! Automatic Ventilation
A Louden Development of Course!
It works while you sleep, regardless of changes in weather. Costs no more than hand-controlled systems. The greatest ventilation advance in years! Learn about the Louden Automatic before you ventilate your barn.
Check Coupon for Ventilation Book

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY
for full details on Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Water Bowls, Manure and Feed Carriers, Steel Pens, Manger Divisions, Bull Staffs, Cupolas, Ventilating Systems, Hog House Equipment, Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers. Mail it now!
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Send me, postpaid, and without charge—
☐ Barn plan blueprints and suggestions.
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I expect to ☐ build ☐ remodel a barn for ____ cows ____ bulls ____ young stock ____ horses.
Will begin about (date) _____
I am interested in (name equipment) _____
Name _____
Town _____
R. F. D. _____ State _____

Let us show you—

Include

Linseed MEAL

The Universal Protein Feed

In Your Winter Rations

for highest profits per cow

PRACTICAL RATIONS FOR BARN FEEDING

No. 1 — *with clover or alfalfa hay and corn silage.*

Ground Corn, or Hominy, or Barley	300 lbs.
Ground Oats	300 lbs.
Wheat Bran	300 lbs.
Linseed Meal	200 lbs.

No. 2 — *with timothy, bluegrass, or prairie hay and corn silage.*

Ground Corn, Hominy or Barley	200 lbs.
Ground Oats	200 lbs.
Wheat Bran	200 lbs.
Linseed Meal	400 lbs.

Feed 1 lb. per day to each 3 or 4 lbs. of milk.

Send for this big free book, containing latest feeding methods for high production in winter. Also rations for beef cattle, swine, sheep. *Mail the coupon.*

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
Fine Arts Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Send free booklet No. J-1, "How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal."

Name _____

Address _____

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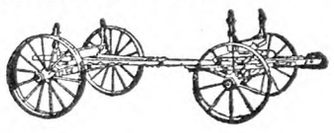
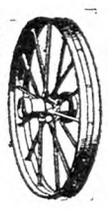
TRUCKS · WAGONS · WHEELS



Steel Wheels—to fit any running gear. Catalog tells how to save money on Steel or Wood Wheels, Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers. Send for catalog today.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 48 ELM STREET, QUINCY, ILLINOIS



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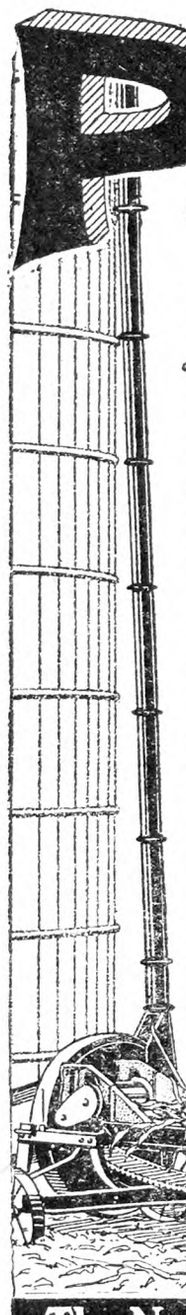


Non-Clog
Ensilage Cutters
Cut Your Silo-Filling Cost

"FILLED my silo without a hitch of any kind"—that is the almost universal report of Papec users. No pipe-clogging, no expensive delays or "hitches." Over 50,000 customers can testify to the Papec's rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. It isn't due to any ONE feature—it's a *27-year blending* of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality, slow speed, light running features that spell SATISFACTION.

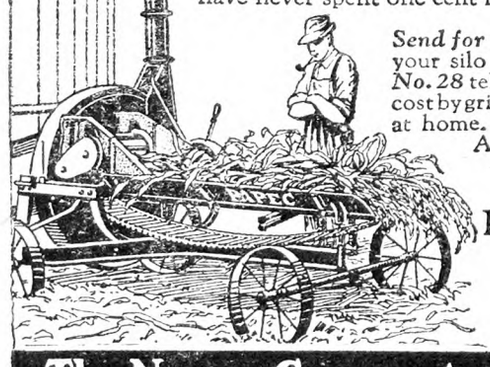
The Papec, in actual farm practice, is still the *lightest running* cutter made. It runs at *slowest speed* for non-clog elevation. Hence, it is especially adapted for use with small power electric motors. Even the powerful No. 127 runs with Fordson or similar power. Papec *up-keep* is very low. One farmer writes, "I have used Papec for 13 years and have never spent one cent for repairs."

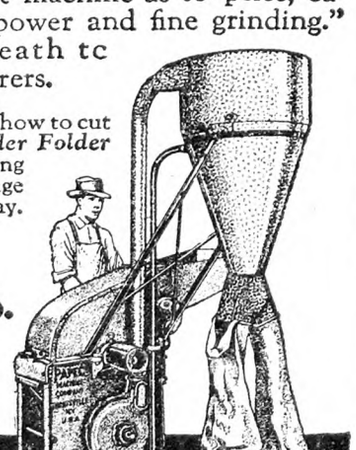
Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders
Hammer Out More and Better Feed

KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER than you can get elsewhere.

"Rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors," writes one. Customers say its performance exceeds all claims. "Capacity away beyond expectations." "Handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover and alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, corn stalks, etc." "A great machine as to price, capacity, power and fine grinding." Sure death to corn borers.

Send for 1928 Papec Catalog. Tells how to cut your silo filling cost. Ask for *Grinder Folder No. 28* telling how to reduce your feeding cost by grinding both grains and roughage at home. No obligation. Send today. A postal will do.





Papec Machine Co.
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Shortsville, N. Y.

The Name Guarantees The Quality

Live Stock and Dairy

"Ox Team Money"

[This from an old RURAL NEW-YORKER is reprinted by request of an admirer of oxen.]

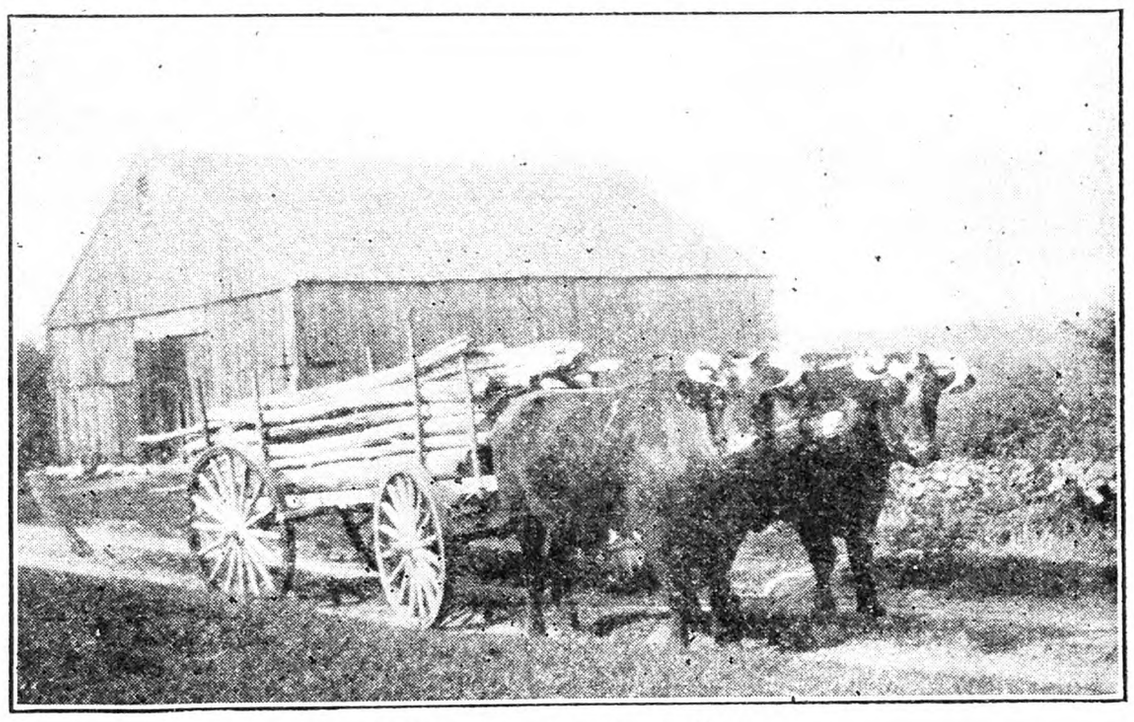
I was born and grew up on a large dairy, butter and later a milk producing farm, where a yoke of oxen was kept as an auxiliary and reliable team, to do all or a good part of the heavy farm team work. Well do I remember in my youth going out in the pasture and driving the oxen up to the bars that entered the pasture field. I would take the ox yoke that stood against the bar post, where it had been left when the oxen had been turned to pasture, and placing one end on my shoulder, pull out the key through the bow on top of the yoke, drawing the bow out of the yoke. I would then step over gently on the "off ox," place the yoke on top of his neck, pass the bow up around his neck into the yoke, shove in the key, step back, removing the other bow, holding up the end of the yoke with my left hand, and with the bow in my right hand, swing it out like a whip, and with a commanding voice say, "Haw, come under here," and the "near ox" would deliberately walk under the yoke as commanded and have the bow placed up around his neck, as was done to his mate.

Stepping back, picking up the ox gad (whip), letting down the bars at one end, stepping over them, and then saying, "Come on, boys," they obeyed every command, without reins, bit or bridle. Arriving at the barns, perhaps to be hitched to the heavy farm wagon or the ox cart, at another command the "off ox" would cricle around over the heavy tongue. Stepping in between them, I lifted the tongue up, placing the end of it through the ring on the under side of the center of the yoke, hooking the big heavy chain in the heavy staple of the ring; passed it back on the tongue, looping it around the hammer, as the pin that goes through the whiffletrees was called. This bolt had a hammer-head on it, a very handy tool in case of emergency out in the field. Or we would go to the field, where the plow stood in the furrow from the previous day's work, placing the "off ox" in the furrow; pick up the ox chain, which had been left fast to the plow, pass it through the ring in the yoke and double back to a length to adjust the depth to be plowed; then, taking hold of the plow handles, say "get up," or "go along." Buck and Bright, as they were often called, would wince a little as they first put their weight and shoulders to the yoke and bows, take a steady pull, the "off ox" walking in the furrow on past the corner, turning the last sod there, the driver saying "whoa, haw, come about," swinging around, one ox in the furrow, as before, thus keeping on until the field was plowed.

This ox team of our fathers was the real handy team, for all purposes, on the farm. Their yoke was strong and well-shaped, carved from a 6x8 elm, butternut or sometimes other wood, with heavy bent white hickory bows, and the heavy, large-linked wrought iron chain, and the lash whip, or "ox gad," as it was more often called, was all the equipment for the ox team in its various duties on the farm, excepting in the lumbering sections of the country, when a breeching harness was sometimes used to hold the load back going down grade. In these sections they were often shod with sharp-calked shoes to prevent slipping on ice. These latter appliances were usually uncalled for on the general or mixed farming land.

While the ox team has been used the world over, it was the real American ox team that has laid the foundation of American progress. The early settler with his ox team made his clearing, built his cabin of logs, broke the first ground for his corn, oats, wheat, etc. It was the ox team that led civilization across the continent, from ocean to ocean. As matters began to advance more rapidly the ox team was considered too slow. The ox had his day and became practically obsolete. It was his fattened carcass that set the pace on the butchers' block for the American steer beef. But don't let the ox team be forgotten. Let our government stamp them and their husky young American driver on some of our much-used coin; make them a national figure. The real ox team of our youth was a fine pair of red Devon oxen. With broad, regular, wide-spreading horns, yoked together, with their driver a typical young American with his happy, energetic face, dressed in his hand-made pants and galluses, cotton shirt, cowhide boots or shoes, topped with a chip (straw) hat of that period, standing at their side, with his homemade lash whip or ox gad, held up over his shoulder. We have on our coins the American eagle, we have the Indian head, the Lincoln penny, the buffalo nickel. Why not have the American ox team and driver two-cent piece, or on some other much-used coin.

EMMET VAN RENSSELAER GARDNER.



Tolland County, Conn., Oxen

A Pair of Prize Devons

The picture on this page shows a yoke of six-year-old Devon oxen, weighing 4,100, owned by F. J., of Tolland, Conn. Four blue ribbons were awarded them at the Stafford Springs Fair in October, 1925.

J. H. CLOUGH.

Large Use of Pork Products

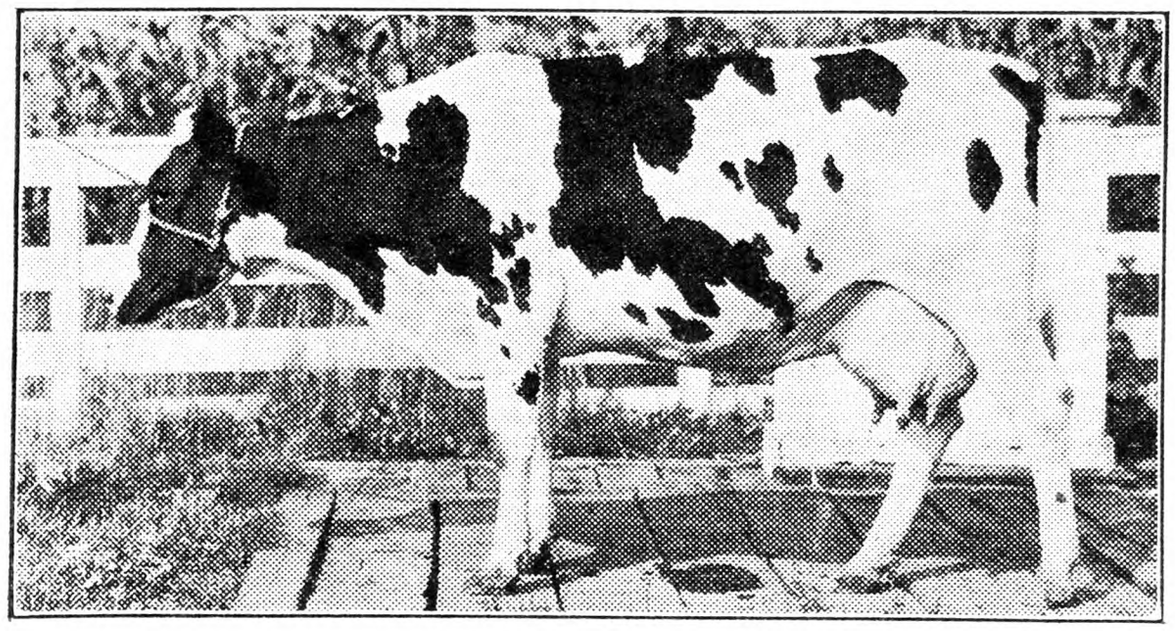
The Department of Agriculture gives the following figures about this country's consumption of pork. In 1926 there were slaughtered in the United States 42,500,000 swine, out of a total of 70,000,000 animals slaughtered for food. This was an increase of more than 2,000,000 over the previous year.

Pork protein is said to be unusually high in nutritive value and enhances the food value of cereals and vegetables consumed at the same time. A recent chemical examination of pure pork sausage showed that it contained more than 2,000 calories to the pound, approximately twice the number usually consumed at a meal. Pork products can be selected to furnish an abundant supply of fuel for hard manual labor, or a lesser quantity of energy and more protein, for the sedentary person. Pork is relatively rich in the antineuritic and growth-promoting vitamin B.

BULLETIN

Profits of Tonic and Non-Tonic Cows Compared

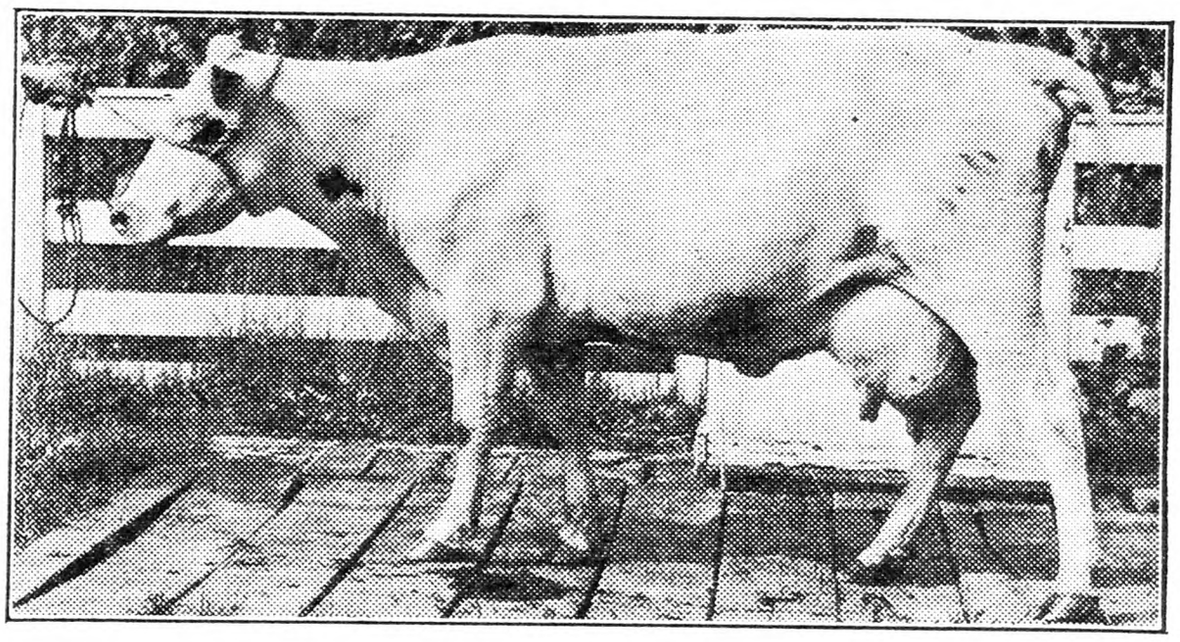
Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Here's an ordinary grade cow that freshened in August. She got just ordinary dairy feed—ground oats and corn, bran with oil meal added. She made, in September, a profit of $18.47. This being the first month after freshening, should be her peak month. By all rules she should fall off steadily each month thereafter. The average cow loses about 10% each month after freshening. But Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to her ration beginning October 1st. The effect appears in her record.

This cow also freshened in August. She is in the same condition and gets the same feed and care as the cow above. She's a little better milker though, for in September, the first month after freshening, she made a profit of $19.29, or 82 cents more than the other cow.

But note her profits the next month—and each month afterward. Her record is steadily downward. She did not receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic at any time.

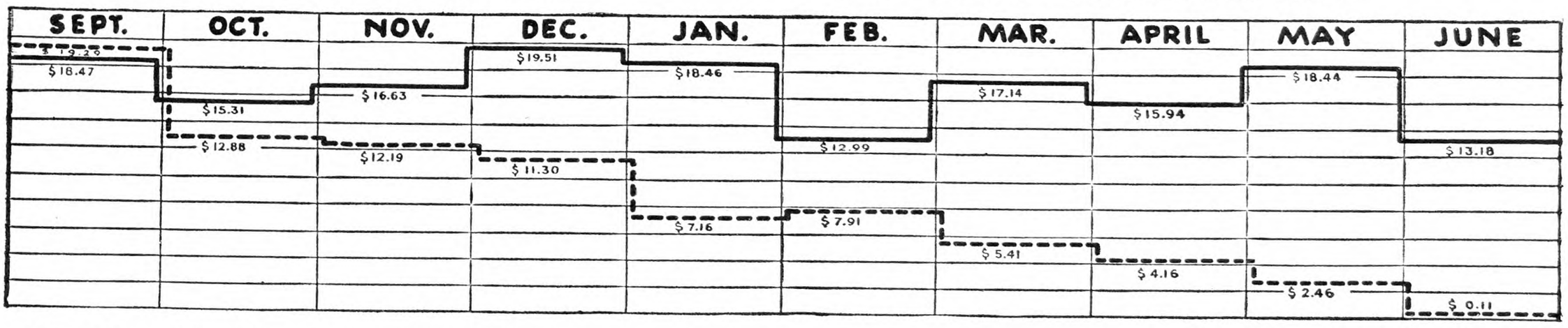


THESE two cows, equally good milkers and on equal conditions, were placed in a competitive profit test for ten months. Neither cow received Dr. Hess Stock Tonic during September, and for that month the lower cow gave a little more milk.

The use of Stock Tonic in the ration of the upper cow was begun October 1st and continued to the end of the test. Stock Tonic consumed cost only 50c per month.

The profit records of both cows are shown in the graph below:

TONIC COWS HEAVY LINE ——— NON-TONIC COWS DOTTED LINE - - - - -



The effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in the ration is almost startlingly apparent. There was no regular falling off in the Tonic cow, as is the usual course. Her record is one of sustained production. Compare with the non-Tonic cow month by month in the graph.

In the 4th, 5th and 9th months the Tonic cow's profits were the same or above the first or usual peak month after freshening.

The total profits of the Tonic cow over and above feed cost were $166.07—an average of $16.60 per month. Profits of non-Tonic cow, $82.87, or an average of $8.28 per month.

Total milk production for the Tonic cow was 11,695 pounds; average per month, 1170 pounds. Average butter fat test, 3.37%.

Total milk production for non-Tonic cow, 8607 pounds; average per month, 860 pounds. Average butter fat test, 2.95%.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE

All combined in one product

PRICES: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs. 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs. 9c per lb.; ton lots 8½c per lb.

(Except in the Far West and Canada)

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STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.
WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

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CHICKS from our own eggs. Real producers. Free from White Diarrhea.

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Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
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Special Prices on Barrels.
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For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844.
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American Poultry Journal
OLDEST, LARGEST AND BEST. EST. 1874
1 Yr. 25c Can. 50c 5 Yrs. $1 Canada $2.00
Averages over 100 pages per issue — tells how to feed, house and breed; how to secure high egg production; how to hatch and rear poultry successfully. 25c 1 yr. 5 yrs. $1.00
AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 16-536 S. Clark St. CHICAGO

CHICKS! Breeders on Our Farm. Wyckoff Leghorns. 5,000 Chicks Weekly.
First hatch February 27th. Prices furnished on request. A deposit of $5.00 per 100 chicks required with order. Refund if ordering dates are filled. State when ordering what advanced or later dates considered.
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Buy C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by imported Males; also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Big fluffy chicks that please. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices Low. Write for Free Catalogue.
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EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS

The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American Egg Contest! Greatest winners New York-Chicago. Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock Eggs, Chicks, etc., shipped safely. Catalog free.
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Hatches weekly. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Low price on 100 to 1,000. Fully Guaranteed. Write
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Big, vigorous March birds shipped C. O. D. $3, $5 and $10 each. Descriptive catalog. 25th year. PLANKS' MARSH CREEK POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.

CUT YOUR LOSSES Our chicks pay big profits. Production Bred Leghorns, $20-100, $185-1000. Adam Seabury, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

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VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Large frame, big bone. MRS. IDA CHUMBLEY, Draper, Va.

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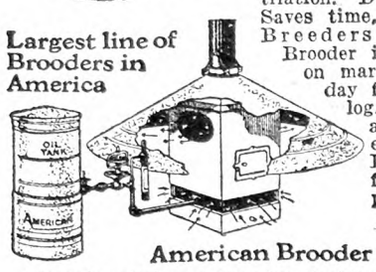
Largest line of Brooders in America



American Brooder Corporation
Alhambra, Cal., or 39 Barclay St., New York, Dept. 817

Send for Trial Gallon—only $2.35

SEND no money. Pay the postman on arrival. Find out what unbelievably wonderful results come from feeding Gorton's *Vitamin-Proved* Cod Liver Oil—so rich in *growth producing* Vitamin "A" and *anti-rachitic* Vitamin "D". Every drop *proved* full of vitamins before it can be sold. Because of its richness goes *twice as far* as ordinary oils. Use it as per directions. If you are not absolutely satisfied—in fact, *delighted*—with the results, we will refund your money. Try it for winter feeding. Folder free.

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Made by the biggest users of Cod Fish in the World

Gorton's Cod Liver Oil
VITAMIN PROVED

HY-VITA Norwegian COD LIVER OIL
Pure-Fresh-Certified
Biologically tested and certified for both vitamins A and D. Stearin-free—won't freeze. Compare these prices with other biologically tested brands; then order where your money goes farthest.
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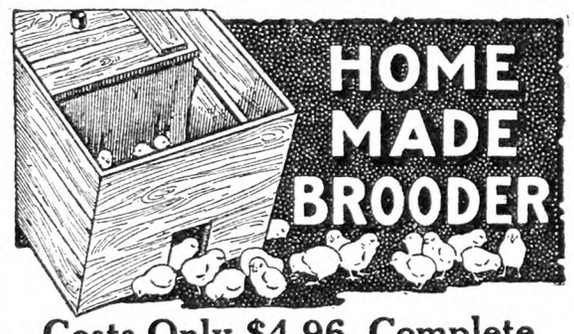


Costs Only $4.96, Complete
In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.
I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."
I. PUTNAM, Inc., Route 164-A Elmira, N. Y.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Baby Chicks and Breeding Males
All are from State tested stock. Trapnested and pedigreed. Selected range grown, production bred cockerels that are sure to breed up your production and priced moderately.
BABY CHICKS
You must have good chix to grow good pullets and get good returns on your investment. Our stock is tested and proven. 20 years of breeding behind them—you need the best for most profit. Our new catalog should interest you. Free on request.
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 30, Attleboro, Mass.

CHICKS
From the largest flock of certified hens in Maryland. Single comb white Leghorns—trap nested Wyckoff-Tancred strains. Record egg production, 250 to 300 eggs. Write for our *free* book, "*Profit-Making Poultry*," and place your order early.
FROM 250 to 300 egg Hens
HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM
P. O. Box 200
Mt. Airy, Md.

THE HENYARD

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This contest, Nov. 1, 1927 to Nov. 1, 1928, is carried on at Farmingdale, Long Island. There are 100 pens of 10 pullets and two reserves each. Following is report to Jan. 2, 1928:

A poultryman's future success will depend to a considerable degree upon his ability to formulate and carry out a constructive breeding program.

An expensive method is to buy high-priced stock every year from a successful breeder, while the most economical plan is to secure good foundation stock and build a flock up upon it by proper selection of breeders.

Many times a poultryman gets an idea that he can accomplish nothing unless he installs trapnests. In no way would we minimize the value of the trapnest as a pedigree tool, but it is well to point out that a great deal of real progress in breeding may be made by proper selection, on a basis of external characteristics.

The certification of poultry, in this State, over a period of years and various breed improvement projects in other States indicate clearly that a definite type of bird can be noted in checking results on the farms of people who have submitted their flocks to rigid selection. Another big factor, too, has been the uniformity of size and shape of bird as well as a definite type of head. Egg production has been gradually increased to 180 eggs as a flock average, in some cases. When this average is reached it is undoubtedly a good plan to begin to think about pedigree breeding. However, we do not advise the commercial poultryman to consider a pedigree breeding plan unless he is going to sell stock in competition with other breeders.

Several items to include in a sound breeding program are:

1. Large eggs, 24 ounces per dozen for pullets.
2. High flock average.
3. Good Fall and Winter production.
4. Early maturity.
5. Late molting.
6. Non-broodiness.

Real breeding is a long-time proposition.—D. H. Horton, Head Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the ninth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid 1,591 eggs, or 22.7 per cent. This is an increase of 243 eggs, 3.4 per cent over last week's production. The present contest is now on an equal footing with last year's contest. The production this week is 93 eggs more than the corresponding week a year ago.

High Pens for the Week.—R. I. Reds, Mass. Agr. Exp. Station, 55; R. I. Reds, Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 52; White Leghorns, Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 48; R. I. Reds, Charlescote Farm, Mass., 48; R. I. Reds, John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 40; R. I. Reds, Sunset Poultry Farm, Mass., 39.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — W. R. Dewsnap, N. Y., 240; Rose Hill Pltry Farm, N. Y., 233; Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 227; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 220; Warrens Farm, Mo., 212; Ruehles Sunnyside Farm, N. Y., 198; E. C. Forman, Mich., 194.

R. I. Reds.—John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 292; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 265; Mass. Agr. Exp. Station, Mass., 250; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 247.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 40; Happinest Farm, N. Y., 14.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 155; A. C. Jones, Del., 133; Schwengles Barred Rock Farm, Ill., 118.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 122; William R. Speck, N. Y., 93.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Dec. 27	50	14	Clear
Dec. 28	59	22	Clear
Dec. 29	49	39	Foggy
Dec. 30	52	41	Foggy
Dec. 31	51	42	Foggy, rain
Jan. 1	34	17	Clear
Jan. 2	32	14	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 52c; brown, 50c; medium, 47c; pullets, 43c.

Rats!

It may help those troubled with rats to know that old people used to say that rats never stayed in a building where a bass drum was played. To try it out, a rat family had moved into our cellar and I began pounding the drum a few minuates each day, and no more rats for a long time! Another rat has appeared, and I shall again play the drum.

Uncle used to say, "Write on a sheet of paper and ask the rats to move,, roll the paper and tie and insert these papers in the runways." The theory was that these rolls simulated a weasel, of which rats have a great fear.

When poisons are used most rats leave the house for the water, but some often die in the house and are a great nuisance. The faithful cat seems our best rat catcher, but wild animals or a trap has taken faithful Miss Tabitha, who we know caught at least 34 rats in our barn one Winter. MRS. W.

INDIAN HEAD CHICKS
DON'T buy baby chicks until you have learned all about Indian Head White Leghorns—the old reliable Strain.
Vigorous and dependable for sure profits. New low prices.
Send today for free catalog.
Indianhead Poultry Farm
220 N. Main St. Toms River, N. J.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

WEED'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Twenty-Second Year
Bred for vigor and productivity. Making good with hundreds of customers.
Twenty-six ounce hatching eggs. Ninety per cent fertility guaranteed. Big fluffy chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Send for Circular
John H. Weed, Glenwood Farms, Vineland, N. J.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS
Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

IN LOTS OF 25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes...$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds..... 4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns..... 3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
Heavy Mixed..... 3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed..... 3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

200 Garland Farms 200
EGGS "Certified White Leghorns" *EGGS*
All chicks for 1928 will by sired by pedigreed males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. Chicks, 16c and 20c. Send for circular at once.
Garland Farms Dept. 8 Garland, Penna.

CHICKS AND BREEDING COCKERELS
White Leghorns and R. I. Reds. N. Y. State Certified, Supervised and standard grades. Hatches every week after Feb. 1st. Discount on orders booked before Feb. 1st. Hatching eggs in large or small quanity. Circular free.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar R. D. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

EWING'S ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS
give satisfaction. Males from 250 to 314 egg hens have headed my best matings for 14 years. Bred for size and vigor too. Husky chicks, fertile eggs. Safe arrival guaranteed. *Write* R. T. EWING - Atlantic, Pa.

White Leghorn Chicks
—*STRAINS*—
Hollywood, Hanson, Barron, Prof. Dryden
W. E. ATKINSON WALLINGFORD, CONN.

HUBBARD FARMS
S. C. RED CHICKS
Have a reputation for livability, vigor, fast growth, egg production. Every one hatched from our own strain of Northern Grown Stock, State Certified for eight consecutive years to be absolutely free from White Diarrhoea. Catalog free. It will help and interest you.
Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

R. I. Red Chix Single comb. Blood tested for White Diarrhea. Tremendous laying strain. Chix, $25 per 100. Hatching eggs. 10% deposit. Place your order now.
Tel. 801-J. B. & C. POULTRY FARM, Amherst, Mass.

S. C. R. I. Reds
Pedigreed Cockerels, $6, $8 and $10. Eggs, $10 per 100. ANNA M. JONES, Hillsdale, N. Y.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Live Stock and Dairy

Warts on Horse Eye Tissue

Can you advise me how to remove wart on right eye of a horse and one inside of front leg above knee. Part of eye wart is soft and part hard. It seems to affect the eyes as water runs out of eyes.
Maryland. J. H. M.

We take it from your letter that there is a wart on the right eyelid and another on the inside of a front leg. The one on the eyelid should be removed by dissection. The horse will have to be restrained for that operation and a little of a solution of cocaine or eucaine injected into the tissues about the growth, so that struggling and pain will not be caused by the necessary cutting. After removal of the wart the veterinarian should apply tincture of iodine to the wound.

The larger wart on the leg will not be difficult to remove, as it has a slim or narrow neck. It may be removed by tying a fine cord very tightly around the base of the growth. Tie the cord in a bow knot so that it may be tightened daily until it has entirely shut off the circulation of blood and so caused death of the part which then will drop off. While waiting for that to occur wet the wart daily with strong vinegar or dilute acetic acid which will cause it to shrivel and dry.

The wart on the eyelid is not the probable cause of the watering of the eye and periodic blindness. Unfortunately, that is much more likely to be due to periodic or recurrent ophthalmia, popularly called "moon blindness." Attacks of the disease come on at intervals or about once a month, hence the popular name of the trouble, as people used to think the attacks associated with changes of the moon's phases. That is not the case. The disease is now considered due to germs and there is also some reason to believe that tendency to it is hereditary. Anyhow it seems best not to breed from an affected mare or stallion. The disease is incurable when established and eventually causes blindness of one or both eyes, from cataract.

An attack is indicated by swelling of the eyelids, reddening of the lining membranes, opacity of the cornea or anterior chamber of the eye, which fills with a flocculent and sometimes yellowish substance. The eyeball turns pearly-blue in color and when a cataract has formed that appears as a saw-edged (serrated) porcelain-colored spot or patch on the affected part. That affects the crystalline lens of the eye and causes permanent blindness, for an operation rarely is worth while in the horse. If taken at the outset of the first or second attack the disease sometimes is curable by injection of a solution of neoarsphenamine into the jugular vein. That treatment has to be applied by a qualified veterinarian.
A. S. A.

Growth in Teat

A young cow on freshening had a swelling in off hind teats, movable at first, feels like a bean, not painful. After a few milkings the teat became very much swollen, the opening is very unnatural. The milk sprays about instead of a stream. Can get the milk after awhile. The calf will not suck this teat. A neighbor had a case similar to this: They lanced it, and don't get any milk from the quarter.
Missouri. T. D.

It often happens that a warty or fibroid growth forms on the lining mucous membrane of a teat, projects into the duct and interferes with the flow of milk. Just what causes such growths is a problem, but irritation seems to be the probable cause and in some cases it may result from invasion of the mucous membranes by germs (streptococci). These germs produce pus and then the infection works its way upward into the secreting gland, destructive mastitis (garget) results and the quarter loses its function of normal milk secretion.

When the neighbor's cow became so infected, loss of milk secretion function had occurred before lancing was done. Whatever operation is done the greatest possible care must be taken to prevent germ infection. To that end the affected teat should be immersed for five minutes or more in hot water containing all the boric acid it will dissolve and, after drying the teat, tincture of iodine, diluted one-half with alcohol, should be applied. When the growth can be felt just inside the outer opening of the teat, by rolling the teat between the thumb and fingers, or when it can be seen as a whitish growth when the tip of the teat is squeezed, there are several different methods of operation, following the preliminary disinfection suggested.

When the growth cannot be seen, but is not far up in the duct, it may be removed by means of Hug's teat tumor dilator. That instrument consists of a tiny hollow, sharp-edged cone, attached to a little rod which is inserted in a tube similar to a milking tube, but having the blind end removed so as to leave a square shoulder. The cone referred to replaces the blind end of the milking tube and fits down snugly against the shoulder of the tube when the rod is pulled down. The instrument having been sterilized by boiling is inserted in the teat and the cone is pressed above or through the growth. The growth is then worked between the shoulder of the tube and the sharp base of the cone, by manipulating through the wall of the teat by means of the fingers, and the rod being then pulled downward, the growth is caught, cut off and removed by withdrawing the instrument, or by means of Lothe's alligator forceps.

If the growth can be seen, some veterinarians prefer to amputate a small portion of the tip of the teat, to expose the growth more fully, and then remove it by reaming out with a small, sharp scalpel. Afterward yellow oxid of mercury ointment is applied to the wound twice daily and a little milk stripped out now and then to prevent the duct from closing during the healing process.

If it is seen that the duct is becoming small another good plan is to leave a strip of sterilized gauze or a piece of thick carbolized catgut in the duct, between milkings, or to insert a sterilized dilator of the self-retaining pattern, or a medicated wax plug may be used for the purpose.

Still another plan, and one often adopted when the milk sprays, indicating that there is a growth or stricture of the orifice of the teat duct, is to split down through the obstruction in two or more different directions by means of a teat bistoury or slitter. That instrument consists of a tiny, hinged knife which projects from a slit in the side of the milking tube in which it is encased and introduced into the teat duct. The knife, or a little rod enclosed in the tube is passed in beyond the obstruction; then the rod is pressed upward, so that the knife projects to one side. The rod, knife and tube are then pulled out of the teat so that the obstruction is cut through and the cutting is repeated. Have a veterinarian operate in the manner he deems best.
A. S. A.

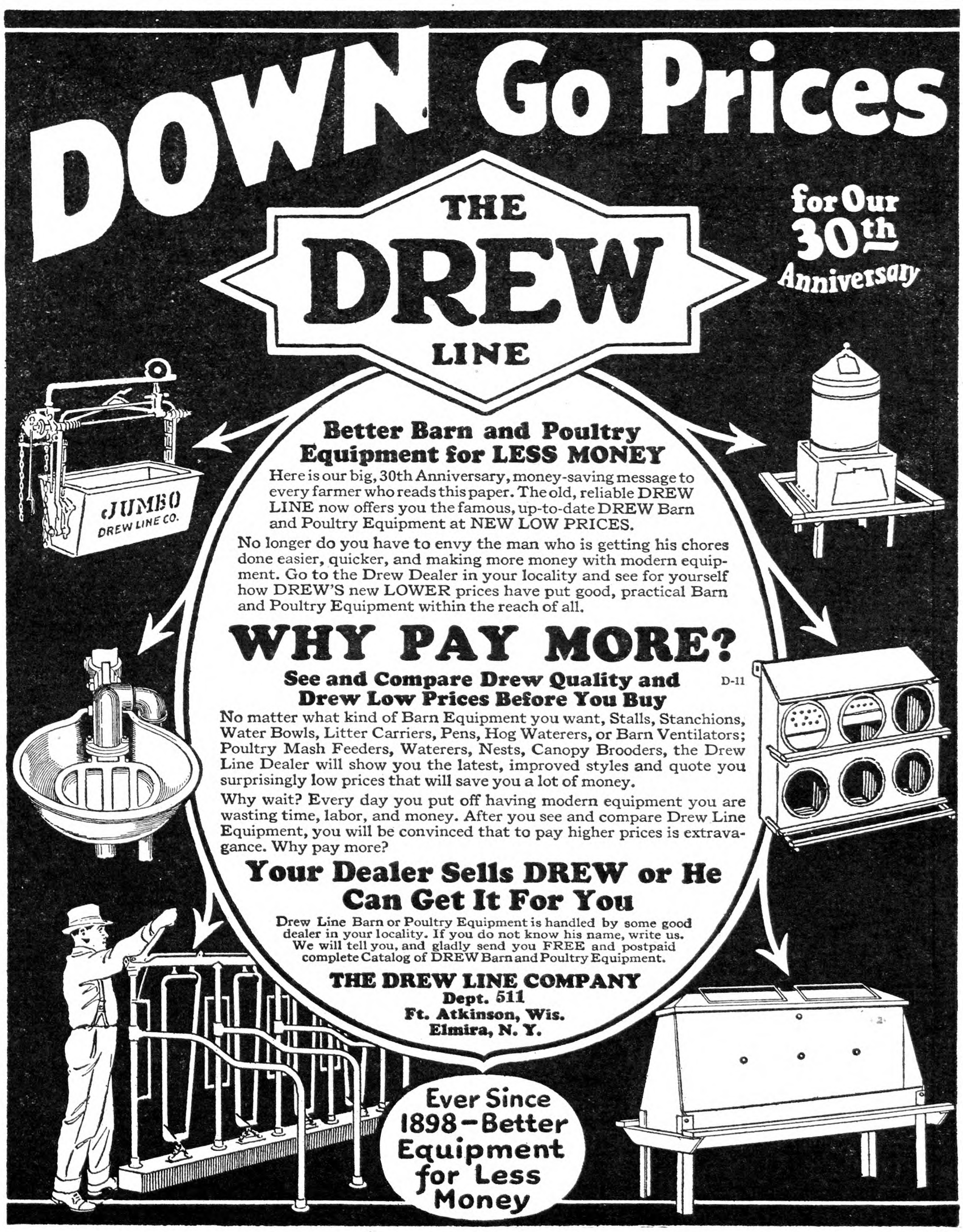
Goat in Poor Condition

We cannot get milk close by, or get it delivered, so we bought a milk goat. Will you tell me what to feed it and how to care for it to increase milk flow? The seller said she gives three quarts a day. Whether he meant at a milking or 1½ quarts at a milking I cannot find out. She is so poor she is just bones and skin.
C. C. F.

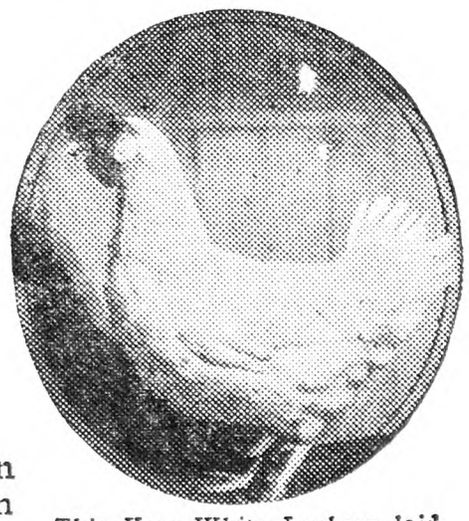
Evidently your goat is suffering from lice, which is usually the case where goats are in a thin and emaciated condition. Get some good insect powder at once, and sprinkle along the backbone, brushing well into the hair. Repeat this twice each week for about one month.

Feed all the clean sound oats and wheat bran she will clean up twice daily, but do not leave any in the box after about 15 minutes. Salt twice a week, and give all the green grass and sprouts from weeds and bushes that she will eat. If you can stake her in a brush pasture, or turn her loose it will be a great help in getting her back in condition.

A good milk goat when fresh should give at least two quarts per day, and usually three quarts is a good yield. You cannot expect a poor, sick and lousy animal to give very much milk, any more than a cow would in the same condition. No doubt, judging from your description, this goat is a grade Toggenberg, which means she is of Swiss ancestry. I would withhold breeding until late next Fall, and then breed to the best pure Nubian sire obtainable, from which mating you might be able to raise a doe kid that would excel its dam in milk yield.
WILLET RANDELL.



Baby Chicks *that are bred to lay*



This Kerr White Leghorn laid 294 eggs at the 1926-27 Maryland Egg Laying Contest.

KERR'S Baby Chicks have an exceptional inheritance from an officially tested, heavy laying ancestry. In the 1926-27 Storrs Egg Laying Contest our White Leghorn pen averaged 217 eggs for the year. The high bird laid 268 eggs. This pen stood First or Second for ten consecutive weeks in midwinter, when eggs were high in price. In the Maryland Contest, Kerr's White Leghorn pen averaged 223.3 eggs and the high bird laid 294 eggs.

The Kerr pens of Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds also made a great showing in the other leading eastern competitions, which proved them prepotent for persistent laying qualities.

All of these high record birds represent generations of Kerr's systematic selective breeding. For a number of years, male birds carrying these blood lines have headed many of the flocks supplying eggs for Kerr quality chicks. In addition, we are now taking up blood testing for Bacillary White Diarrhea. In 1927 about 35,000 breeding birds were tested.

Send for large illustrated Kerr chick book and price list.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

KERR CHICKERIES, INC.
Department 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.

WRITE for this Chick Catalog

Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dames records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, Dark Brown and Buff Leghorns. Roger Luxon of New London paid for a brooder and brooder house and showed a cash profit of $175 last year with 300 of our Rocks. Write for catalog which tells all about our stock. Last year was the 50th year our President, Chas. McClave, showed at Ohio Stock Fair. He is known the world over as a poultryman. *Prices are attractive. Write today.*

BIG FREE Catalog

NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY COMPANY Box N NEW LONDON, OHIO

NATIONAL CHICKS—500,000 CHICKS FOR 1928

America's leading breeds and strains insure profits with National Chicks guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns.....	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas.....	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas.....	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	53.00	100

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

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BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS

GOLD CROWN CHICKS Write for literature which tells about our pure bred Gold Crown Chicks guaranteed to be free from disease when shipped. 100% live delivery guaranteed. You are dealing with a firm that is building success fully upon a foundation of pleased buyers. Directions for care sent with each shipment. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Fischel strain; White Leghorns, Tancred strain; Rhode Island Reds, Owens strain; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, assorted chicks. Write today.

BUTLER CHICK HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM, Butler, Ind

SAVE MONEY ON BABY CHICKS ORDER NOW FOR SPRING DELIVERY CULLED FLOCKS

Linesville Hatchery
Linesville, Pa.

FREE RANGE, STURDY STOCK, HIGH PRODUCERS. *Liberal Discount for Early Orders* CATALOGUE FREE

WHARTON ACCREDITED CHICKS

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 11c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.

WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

50,000 Weekly for 1928. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid to Your Door.

Early Chicks Make Golden Dollars

We supply pure-bred chicks from culled flocks of the best strains: Barred, White, or Buff Rocks, White, Buff or Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Buff or Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, Black Giants, Heavy and Light Mixed, Pekin Ducks. *Write now for FREE catalog in colors.*

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY Box 32 BUCYRUS, OHIO

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up

Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, pure bred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. *Send for price list.* SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. *Phone 1604 or 337.*

JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

BABY CHICKS

That LIVE and GROW

From Delaware's choice flocks. All breeding flocks under personal supervision of FRANK VADAKIN, former Superintendent of Public Ledger-North American Egg Laying Contest for nine years.

SPECIAL PRICES
On Barred Rock Broiler Chicks
for January and February

LINCOLN HATCHERIES
Phone Milford 190-R-22
Lincoln City, Del. Milford, Del.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS

from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and may Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, *M. A. Campbell*, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

THE HENYARD

The All-mash Method of Poultry Feeding

Scientific study of animal nutrition leads to complexity in feeding. The simple life is not furthered by increased knowledge along any line; the more we know the greater detail we feel obliged to observe in order to make our practice correspond with our knowledge. Of all the animals upon the farm, the hen has probably enjoyed the greatest popularity in experiment station circles and her needs and fancies have been considered most sedulously by professor and student. Her popularity has probably been to a large extent due to the fact that everyone either keeps hens, has kept them or firmly intends to do so as soon as the poultry yard fence can be repaired and a batch of day-old chicks can be purchased and started on the way to become the delight of the children, and the pride of the master and the pest of the mistress of the flower beds. It would seem that about all that is to be learned about poultry feeding and care has already been put in print and that we need to go little farther, but every once in a while we are shocked by some new discovery or the overturning of some old and, we had supposed, well settled belief.

It is the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster that has now come into the limelight as the destroyer of old traditions and the leader in a new day of poultry practice. Let's see what this station has done. We have always firmly believed in exercise for growing chicks and old hens, though we have been properly conservative about applying the principle to ourselves. We reasoned that when fowls, naturally of a wild and roaming nature, were confined to limited quarters they must be made to use their muscles vigorously if they were to be kept in health. So we piled litter high on the poultryhouse floor and scattered small grains through it to insure that, by the time that the hen had satisfied her hunger, the blood would be coursing freely through her veins, the perspiration starting from her skin and all her digestive organs shaken into activity. Now, the Ohio Station assures us that, while exercise is good, on general principles, the hen will get enough of it visiting around among her neighbors and that we need not make her dig her living from beneath a pile of dirty, damp and musty straw. Incidentally, if she doesn't have to pick up her food from badly soiled floor coverings, she will not be made to swallow filth that must inevitably cling to it. If she may be served from a clean platter, a sanitary diet may add virtue to a balanced ration.

Skill in feeding has heretofore been considered one of the marks of the successful poultryman. Not only must the ration be adapted to the age of the bird, the season of the year, the stage of development and the particular function, whether of growth or production, that the food is expected to serve, but it must be fed at such times and in such ways as tempt the fowl's appetite and satisfy without cloying her. Of course attention to all these factors in good management added to the poultryman's labor and, it is to be feared, sometimes made him feel that a full college education was none too great preparation for a poultryman's calling. The Ohio Station now tells us that labor may be lessened and skill less severely taxed by their simplified plan, the cafeteria idea applied to the dining room of the flock. No one need to concern himself with proper proportions of mash and whole grain or the balance maintained in their consumption. If young or old ate at all, they would eat a balanced mixture.

No opportunity would be afforded for a finicky chick or an old matron bent on reducing to pick and choose, to nibble a bit of high protein here, fill up on carbohydrates somewhere else and then top off with a cabbage salad from a rack on the wall. This enforced balancing of the diet, too, would lead to better and more uniform developing in the young. The timid young pullets would not be crowded from the table by bold cockerels not yet old enough to understand that ladies are to be served first, for enough tables are to be provided to furnish seating capacity for all and each is to carry his own napkin, fork and spoon. Old fowls with still keen eyesight will not have opportunity to eat most of the whole grain in the litter while others

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B. Rocks or S. Reds, **$14.** Mixed, - - **$10**
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50 and 25, 1c and 2c more. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system that raises 90-95% to laying age, FREE.

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Every chick guaranteed hatched in our own incubators *Established 1911.* SLATY RIDGE FARM, Palmyra, Pa.

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PURE BRED **Barred Rock CHIX**

Bred from Bred to Lay stock, **$14** per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CHAS. F. EWING, R. 1, McClure, Pa.

Barred Rocks Official records Vineland contest 208 to 260. Cockerels and pullets. A. L. VREELAND, Nutley, N. J.

are wiping off their spectacles and adjusting them behind the ears.

All these advantages are to be gained by grinding up the whole grains coarsely with the mash and feeding the mixture from troughs sufficient in number to afford room for all in the flock without crowding and filled each day. The fattening grain and the developing and egg-producing mash are to be combined in a succotash that must be consumed as a whole. Each mouthful will contain protein, carbohydrates, minerals and salts, while vitamins and all the as yet undiscovered ingredients of a full ration will permeate the mixture. But few things are lacking, and these such as do not lend themselves to grinding with grain. They will still have to be fed separately. A complete ration, says the Ohio Station, must provide the following essentials: Grains and their by-products, such as corn, oats, wheat, barley, bran and middlings; a protein concentrate, as skim-milk, buttermilk, meat scrap and oilmeals; minerals, such as are found in milk, meat scraps, bonemeal, salt, oyster shell and ground limestone; the vitamins that reside in yellow corn, green feed and young clover or Alfalfa, properly cured, and, finally, the element in foods that promotes growth and prevents leg weakness, known as the rickets-preventing factor. This last is found in sunlight that does not come through glass, cod-liver oil and immature cut clover and Alfalfa. It is known as a vitamin.

As an example of a simplified, all-mash ration to be fed to young chicks and growing pullets and cockerels alike, the following is offered: Coarse ground yellow corn, 70 parts; Winter wheat middlings or coarse ground wheat, 20 parts; meat scraps (50 per cent protein), 5 parts; granulated poultry bone meal, 4 parts, and salt, 1 part. Skim-milk or buttermilk is to be fed in addition, or, lacking these, one of the dry milk products may be added to the mash in the amount of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the whole, or 10 to 15 pounds in the above 100-pound formula. A coarse ground, granular mash is to be preferred to a finely ground one and oyster shell should be available in separate hoppers. When chicks must be confined indoors and lack the direct sunlight and green food afforded by a good outdoor range, cod-liver oil or incubator eggs should be added to the ration, the former in the amount of from one to two pints to each 100 pounds of mash, or the latter hard boiled and ground before mixing with crumbly mash and fed in the quantity that will be consumed once daily in 20 minutes. A good clover, Blue grass or Alfalfa range, is really the best supplement to the grain mixture fed, but, of course, is often unavailable.

The all-mash ration for layers is not so widely used, but three years of experimentation have shown no advantage in feeding scratch grains in the litter, according to the Ohio investigators. Generally speaking, the all-mash mixture contains double the amount of grains that the mash alone ordinarily has, since the grain formerly fed whole is now added to the ground grain of the mash. This, of course, reduces the proportion of the protein concentrates, such as meat scrap, one-half in the whole mixture. The following mixture has been found desirable in the Ohio experiments: coarse ground corn, 40 parts; coarse ground wheat, 20 parts; finely ground oats, 20 parts; Winter wheat middlings (shorts), 10 parts; meat scrap (5 per cent), 10 parts; granulated bone meal, 2 parts, and salt, one-half part. Another formula omits the oats and combines coarse ground corn, 70 parts; Winter wheat middlings, 20 parts; medium protein meat scrap (50 per cent), 10 parts; granulated bone meal, 2 parts and salt, one-half part. It should be remembered that the above is the grain ration only and that laying hens need the green foods and other supplements usually fed. Grinding the grain and combining it with the mash is but a method of feeding; it does not replace necessary care in management otherwise or the use of such supplementary foods as fresh vegetables and green stuffs. It merely avoids the labor of feeding whole grain and mash separately, with the accompanying advantages of cleaner food, a more uniform balance between grains and protein concentrates and a more simple ration. The Wooster Station believes that these advantages have been fully demonstrated by trials, and that the all-mash system of feeding will become more and more popular among poultrymen.

M. B. D.

H. M. Sheer Co.: The new Twin-Float is wonderful; almost runs itself. Placed 200 chicks under canopy and raised 189 out of the 200. The Sol-Hot took care of itself. Best I ever used. Wm. F. Bay, Montville, N. J.

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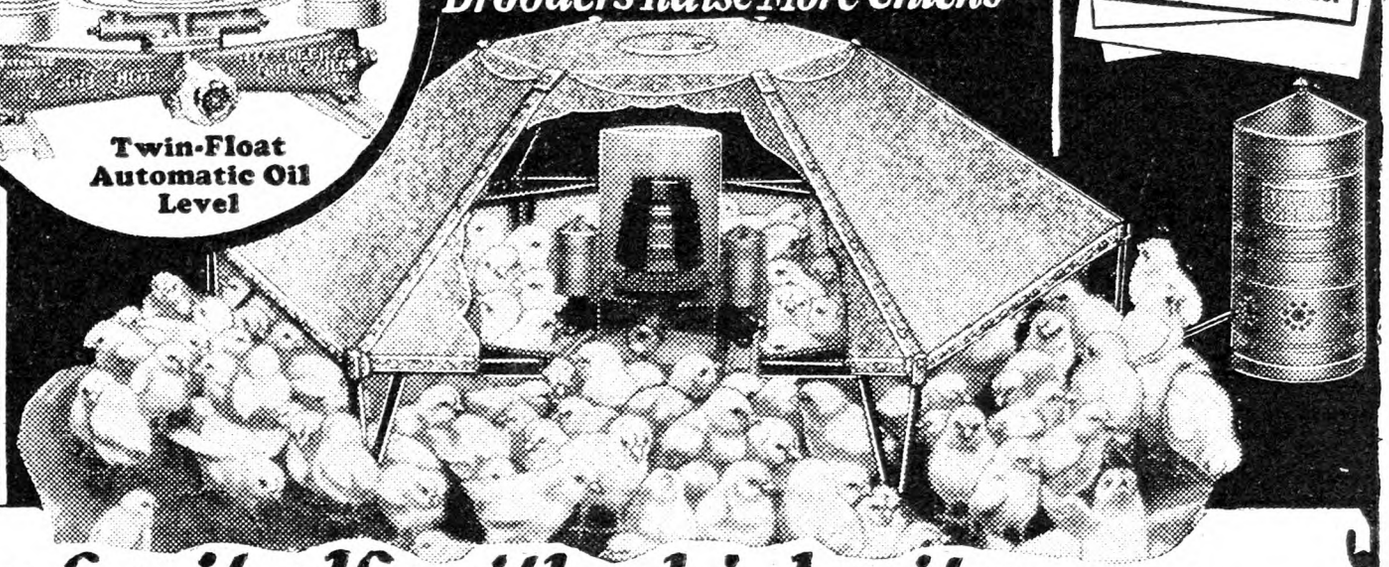

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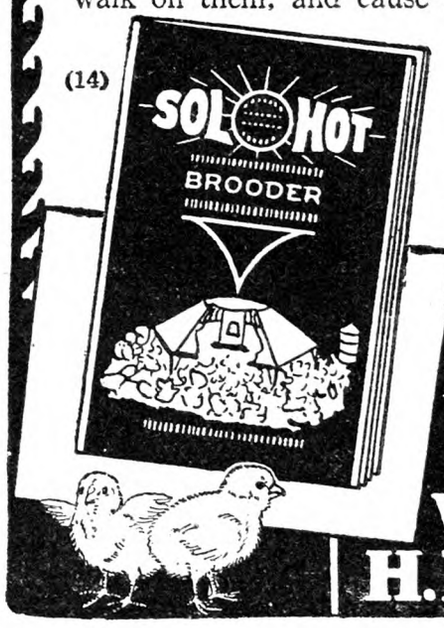

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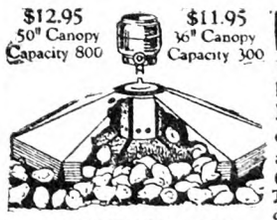

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more eggs; larger, more vigorous chicks; heavier fowls, by feeding cut bone.

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Wh. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00

Asst. for broilers, $10 per 100. All heavies, $12. Order from this ad. We will ship C.O.D. on 10% deposit. Ref.: Van Wert National Bank. 100% live delivery prepaid. Get Gus's Aids on Poultry—sent free each month.

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THE HENYARD

Bleeding Hens

I have some Houdans and lately have lost one from bleeding to death and have another now in the same condition. One the blood started to run from the toes between the scales. I have tried iodine and bandage; the blood stops while the bandage is on but the minute I took it off it started to bleed again. Those hens have not laid now for some time and are just about to lay now, and I would hate to lose any more. Can you give me any advice on how to stop the bleeding?

Long Island. G. T.

Bleeding from small wounds in cold weather may cause the death of fowls but can usually be checked, if discovered in time, by the application of cold water, ice or, if necessary, by a touch from a hot iron. A liquid preparation of iron, known as Monsell's solution, is a strong coagulant of blood and is used to stop hemorrhages that other measures sometimes fail to check. It leaves a large clot, however, and bleeding might commence again after the removal of this. When blood continues to flow from a small wound in spite of treatment, it indicates a condition of that fluid known in the human family as responsible for "bleeders," or persons whose blood does not clot readily upon exposure to air. M. B. D.

Too Heavy Forcing

What can be done for pullets that are egg-bound? We lose from one to two daily. We fed the Cornell mash ration with whole corn night, scratch grains morning, cabbage at 10 A. M., and the Cornell mash dampened at noon. They have oyster shells and charcoal by them at all times. J. B.

Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Pullets that are heavily fed and induced to lay well before they have reached the full maturity of hens are subject to disorders of the egg-producing organs that can hardly be avoided without permitting the birds to enjoy the more natural conditions that they have been deprived of in the effort to get all possible eggs. Less stimulating food, such as meat, plenty of green food, an occasional dose of Epsom salts, 1 lb. to each 100 birds, in their drinking water or a moist mash, and moderate use of artificial lighting should help avoid these troubles, but it comes down largely to a question of eggs or health, and there are many birds that cannot stand up under the forcing of modern poultrymen who wish eggs in the maximum numbers out of the natural egg-producing season. M. B. D.

Chickenpox

During the last few days I have noticed black scab-like formations developing on the combs of some of my chickens. This morning part of one of the roosters comb was bleeding. The droppings show slight diarrhoea and are partly brown in color. I thought it might be chickenpox but when I broke open one of the scabs the sore seemed perfectly clean. Will you tell me of some general treatment given in such cases when the disease is undeterminable? G. E. W.

You are probably right in thinking this chickenpox, the brown or black scabs having reached a stage where they may drop off and leave a healed surface. If the disease is severe enough to warrant treatment, the scabs may be softened and removed and their sites painted with tincture of iodine. It is a very contagious disorder and will spread to others in the flock if those having it are not removed. Unless accompanied by roup or more severe disease, however, it is not generally a serious matter. M. B. D.

BOBBY: "Daddy! A boy at school told me that I looked just like you!" The Dad: "That so?—and what did you say." Bobby: "Nothin'. He was bigger'n me."—Passing Show.

Something New!

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

WITH THE BROADEST GUARANTEE EVER BEFORE OFFERED

Lord Farms' Leghorn Chicks for 1928 will be sold with a guarantee that they surpass other stock in vitality, size of egg and birds, and egg production. Send for information about this guarantee, and our lower prices on chicks; also about our mammoth breeding farms.

Our *1928 Year Book* contains more practical information about making a profit with Leghorns than any price book sold, and it is free to those who are interested in White Leghorns.

LORD FARMS

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10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

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RED BANK NEW JERSEY

WENE CHICKS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS State-Certified Blood-Tested

WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK

EVERY BREEDER A MATURE HEN
WE DO NOT MATE PULLETS

We are now booking orders for Leghorn Chicks from State-Certified, Blood-Tested Matings for February and March delivery.

HEAVY BREEDS NOW READY

We can make immediate deliveries of chicks in these breeds: White Rock, Barred Rock, White Wyandottes, R. I. Red, also Cross-bred Matings for Broiler and Roaster production.

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Rogers Farms Chicks Make $

THE ROGERS FARMS CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

Write for our circular and price list.

White Leghorns and R. I. Red Chicks

from Rogers Farms Hi-production breeders give universal satisfaction. N. Y. State certified, supervised and standard grades.

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Bergen, N. Y.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from thoroughbred matings any week after February 14th, at $16 per 100; $77 per 500; $150 per 1000. 10 per cent books your order. Circular FREE.

Robert Clauser, Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

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"MARTIN'S STRAIN" White Wyandotte, Ulsh's Superior White and Barred Rock

Strong chicks from healthy stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.

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They pay better. Accredited from flocks supervised by expert trained at Ohio State University. Our catalog tells about our pedigreed males and other stock. ALSO BABY DUCKS. Write today.

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CHICKS and DUX C.O.D.

Fine pure-bred chicks and baby ducks at prices to fit your pocketbook. Pedigreed males and selected females make chicks of finest quality. Free poultry book and catalog. Get details of our liberal C. O. D. offer.

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FINE PURE-BRED CHICKS

Write for our catalog. It tells about our chicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the chick business for years and know how to produce the kind of chicks you want at prices which will make money for you. Write today. SENECA POULTRY FARM, Tiffin, O.

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See Your Chicks Before You Pay for Them.
Especially Selected, Accredited Stock
BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE

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County Line Chicks are this kind. You get the best when you get County Line Chicks. Five varieties. Bred for Health and Production. *CATALOG FREE*

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84 pages showing Largest Line of Poultry Supplies in the world. (Over 300 items.) Write today for your copy —FREE. BROWER MFG. CO., Dept. C-42, Quincy, Ill.

Rosemont Chicks

Quick Maturity-Heavy Production

Starting with some of the choicest flocks in Hunterdon County, we have selected and bred for 17 years to bring out quick maturity and heavy egg production. The ever-increasing demand for Rosemont Chicks shows how well we have succeeded.

FREE Catalog Pictures Plant and Chicks

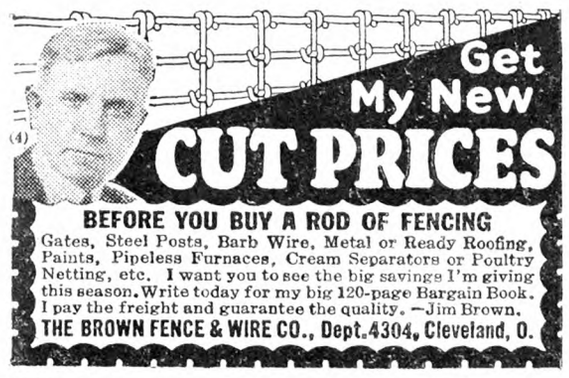
We have used the camera freely in preparing our big Catalog. It shows our three big hatcheries, many of our breeding flocks and Rosemont Distinctive Chicks. Be sure to get it before ordering chicks. Write today.

Now Booking Orders for February and March Delivery.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY

Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey

Look for the BEACON Trade Mark! It is your guarantee of better feed for Poultry and Livestock. Thousands of Poultrymen and Farmers endorse BEACON FEEDS by year after year patronage.



BEFORE YOU BUY A ROD OF FENCING

Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal or Ready Roofing, Paints, Pipeless Furnaces, Cream Separators or Poultry Netting, etc. I want you to see the big savings I'm giving this season. Write today for my big 120-page Bargain Book. I pay the freight and guarantee the quality. —Jim Brown.

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BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

These chicks are carefully selected from free range bred-to-lay stock. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced prices on large lots.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

CHIX

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Edmonds' Poultry Account Book

A COMPLETE RECORD. EASY TO KEEP. START ANY TIME; RESULTS SHOWN ANY TIME.

PRICE POSTPAID, $2.00

For Sale by

The RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th St. - New York

Death of E. B. Thompson

We regret to announce that Edward B. Thompson died at his home, Amenia, N. Y., January 7, aged 66. Mr. Thompson was the originator of the famous "Thompson Strain" of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and one of the most widely known poultrymen in the world.

What Does "Accredited" Poultry Signify?

There has been considerable confusion over the use of the word "accredited" flocks as applied to poultry and baby chicks. The term means one thing in some States and something quite different in others. It is important that baby chick buyers understand what is meant by the term as used by various poultrymen and hatcheries. In the Eastern States "accredited" is interpreted to mean the flocks that have been tested for bacillary white diarrhoea and the chicks hatched from the eggs from such flocks are "accredited" chicks.

This plan of testing birds to insure of their being free from the bacillary white diarrhoea menace and with due regard to the qualifications of the birds and sanitation as well, was developed by Dr. Jenkins and associates of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

The States subscribing to this interpretation are: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and, while New York State seems to have taken no official action, the poultrymen are considered sympathetic to this what is known as the "eastern plan."

In the poultry States of the Central West "accredited" simply means a breeding program, to cull hens rigorously for type, egg laying capacity, etc., with inspection of buildings to insure sanitary conditions. Wisconsin appears to be the pioneer State in establishing accredited flocks through the Wisconsin Experiment Station, on this basis. This station appears to have been the first to use the word as applied to poultry.

Each of the two plans have their own advocates and the Eastern and Central Western poultrymen will no doubt continue to use the same term to express quite different claims as above explained. There is no harm in this provided the public understand what each group intend to convey. An effort was made at the poultry conference in Chicago in November to reconcile the two groups of poultrymen and hatcherymen in the use of the term, but without result. Various plans suggested with view to adopting terms acceptable to both classes failed of result.

Form for Release and Refunding Bond

I was willed a watch by a friend who named a trust company as executor. The trust company requests that I pay $5 for a refunding bond and release, which I did not care to do because the watch is not worth enough to warrant the expense if I can avoid it. I prepared the usual form used which can be purchased printed in blank, which requires only an acknowledgment, and was advised that this form would be acceptable in the case of distributive shares but would not be acceptable in this case. It seems that two separate and distinct forms are required, one for the delivery of the watch, which must be signed and acknowledged, and one for the refunding bond which must also be signed and acknowledged. Will you furnish me with the forms, or advise me the lawbook reference containing the forms, that I may get the information without paying the $5? A. G. T.

New Jersey.

You may obtain the proper form for a release, and refunding bond from the surrogate's office in the county wherein the person leaving you the watch died. If you will tell them just the circumstances, they will give you the correct form to fill out. H. R.

DIAMOND PICK *An Honest Scrap*

Contains only good wholesome meat and bone. Its protein is all honest animal protein. Nothing has been added to give it a false high protein. Diamond Pick is not the cheapest in price but the best feed value per dollar. Results will prove this to your satisfaction, or your money back. If your dealer cannot supply you send us his name and we will be pleased to ship

100-lb. Trial Bag, DIAMOND PICK, Freight Paid $4.25

to points in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia only.

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It's Better Because It's Pure

SERVICE **PURE BRED BABY CHICKS** *QUALITY*

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year

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Your chance to get this strain right in the East at prices you can afford from New Jersey State Certified, blood-tested and trapnested breeders with high records. Large hatching eggs and chicks. Free catalog. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, N. J.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

From Trapnested and Pedigreed Stock
All Breeders Tested for B. W. D.

Only Pedigreed Males with dam records of over 250 eggs used in our breeding pens.

Price 18c each in Thousand Lots

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Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, northern grown, vigorous, healthy, heavy, laying, free range breeding flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Our prices will save you money.

LEGHORNS — REDS — ROCKS
WYANDOTTES — PEKIN DUX

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

For bigger Poultry Profits get our Catalog.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5
Established 1887 Ramsonville, N. Y.

SUPERIOR CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS, ROCKS AND REDS

If you want superior chicks write to us. Careful breeding and trapnesting behind our stock. Approved R. O. P. matings.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Over 300 pedigreed, trapnested, selected males all with dams records of 200-291 eggs. Grand dams 200-301. Over 1000 pullets under trapnest R. O. P. supervision.

ROCKS AND REDS—Our Barred Rock male heading R. O. P. mating is one of the finest to ever leave British Columbia. 50 Rock cockerels and 40 Red cockerels are importations from British Columbia. We have spared no expense to make our stock the best. Our flocks are every one demonstration flocks under supervision by the Ohio State University. Write for illustrated catalog.

PORTSMOUTH ACCREDITED HATCHERY, Box 15, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

TRAP TAGS with wire. Copper or aluminum. Name and address on each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1; 100 tags $2, postpaid. Prompt shipment. Write plainly. Order now. BIVINS, Printer, Summit, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Send order now for March and April Chicks.

$12.00 per 100 $57.50-500 $110-1000

Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

CHIX

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.

JOHN W. BOTTCHER • MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Barred Rock Chicks Send order now for March and April chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for prices

J. A. BAUMGARDNER - Beaver Springs, Pa.

MASS. CERTIFIED S. C. White Leghorns CHIX — EGGS — MALES

ACREBRIDGE FARM Box R MARLBORO, MASS.

HIGHEST BARRED ROCK PEN—25 leading contests 1927. HIGHEST ROCK PEN—all U. S. contests 1926. *Circular.* H. VAN WINKLE - Camden, N. Y.

Avoid Disappointment Order Tarbell Farms S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks early. Feb. to June delivery. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks (Mass. Agri. College Strain.) From 700 selected breeders. Diarrhea Free. Chicks, $25.00 per 100. Hatching Eggs, $10.00 per 100. FREDERICK S. BARNES, *"Colonial Farm,"* CLINTONVILLE, CONN.

Lewis Farms Chicks Quality chicks from our own breeders at moderate prices. The best that science and experience can produce. Blood tested—fully guaranteed. Write for 1928 catalogue. HARRY R. LEWIS, Box R, Davisville, R. I.

Barron's White Wyandottes Cockerels. Hatching Eggs from stock I imported. Records 262 to 313 eggs. E. E. LEWIS - Apalachin, N. Y.

Believe it or not

Our total output of chicks (S. C. White Leghorns) will be bred from two, three and four-year-old hens and pedigreed males. All chicks of one quality, the same as we will use in our own pens as replacements. Our quantity is limited, but not our quality. We wish to interest poultrymen who demand quality, at a fair price.

BAYVIEW POULTRY FARM, Tuckerton, N. J.

CHICKS S. C. Buff Leghorns W. Leghorns Barred Rocks White Rocks Reds and Mixed

9c each and up. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

JACOB NIEMOND - McAlisterville, Pa.

Organized Co-operation

A NEW BOOK -:- -:- -:- By JOHN J. DILLON

This book is written in three parts.

PART ONE. — The Development of the Agricultural Industry. In five chapters.

PART TWO. — Fundamental Principles and Adaptable Forms of Co-operative Organization. In ten chapters.

PART THREE. — Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subjects. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

Bound in Cloth Price $1.00

The Rural New-Yorker, 333 West 30th St., New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

For over 35 years I have been, about this time of year, sending my dues to the very best farmers' paper published. You know clean literature—you publish it. You know farmers' needs and wishes, and print such subject matter as is of real value. You know the truth and fearlessly tell it. May God's guidance and mercy be yours through the year before us, is the earnest wish of a number of your great reading family. W. M. PATTON.
Pennsylvania.

We confess to a pride in a letter like this. But it has a value beyond the stimulation of our latent vanity. It proves to us that while we may fail in certain particulars to accomplish all we wish, our farm friends are ready to make allowances and to credit us with the right purpose, even if we should fail in some accomplishments. It is an encouragement, a help and an inspiration. We grudge no labor for such friends.

Are the claims of William S, Rice, Inc., manufacturers of rupture and orthopedic appliances, Adams, N. Y., to be depended upon? L. G. W.
New York.

No doubt the appliances of this and other manufacturers are helpful in some cases, but we regard it as impractical for those suffering from rupture to purchase appliances by mail with view to overcoming the trouble. On this account THE R. N.-Y. does not accept any advertising in this line. We believe the only safe course for those having troubles of this kind is to consult a reliable physician and be guided by his advice. Then if an appliance is desirable the doctor will see that a proper one for the particular case will be selected.

I would like your advice about the National Automobile Service Corporation. Is there some way for us to get our money back? I gave them a check for $44.25. I had my car and truck both insured. The membership certificate is signed by B. M. Robinson, but the $5,000 bail bond is not signed. M. E. P.
New Jersey.

We are sorry to disappoint the victims of these service contract schemes, but we know of no way to recover the money for those who have signed orders or contracts and made settlement on these schemes. The only service we can perform in connection with such contracts is to warn the public against signing them. This we have done persistently since the service contract first made its appearance in country districts some three years ago. There is no power that can recover money paid to the promoters of such schemes.

Some months ago I was approached by a salesman representing the International Publishing Co., 4750 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill., who talked me into signing a contract for one set of 10 volumes of the "International Reference Work." He, of course, represented this as a comprehensive and up-to-date encyclopedia, and it was on this understanding that I bought it. At the time I paid $5 down and agreed to pay $5 per month until the balance was paid. It appears, however, that the International Publishing Co. had no books to deliver itself, but sold my contract to the Holst Publishing Co., of Boone, Iowa. These people sent me the volumes as called for in the contract, but the most cursory examination revealed the fact that they were not as represented. They are neither accurate nor up to date, and in fact are nothing that anyone would want. Accordingly I wrote both publishing houses to this effect, and informed them I would not consider my contract as binding. The replies I received informed me that I had signed a contract and that was all there was to it. What shall I do about it? I don't want to cheat anyone, but I certainly won't stand for being cheated myself.
Rhode Island. S. R. D.

The above story is typical of the subscription book agency plan of operation. A contract, the signature to which was secured by such deceptive methods, is a very sacred thing to this class of book concerns and concerns in other lines which have no disposition to render value received under their contracts. We confess that we cannot regard such contracts with any degree of respect, while we yield to no one in our loyalty to carry out all contracts entered into by fair and honest means. Our advice to this subscriber is to ship the set of books back from whence they came and challenge the book concern to bring legal action to collect under the order signed because of misrepresentations of the agent. The money paid cannot be recovered.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook will be obliged to serve out the term of 14 years and nine months at the Leavenworth Prison, to which he was sentenced in 1925 upon conviction for use of the mails to defraud, as a result of a decision today by the Supreme Court, handed down by Chief Justice Taft.

Dr. Cook was indicted in 1923 in the Texas District Court, and afterward convicted, for alleged unlawful use of the mails. The judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and in 1925 Dr. Cooke was sent to Leavenworth. In February, 1927, he applied to the Judge who sentenced him for an order placing him on probation for five years, in the custody of a special officer, as required by the Probation Act.

Dr. Cook's release under the conditions prescribed by the act was ordered. Objection was made by the government, which sued out a writ of error to the District Court from the Court of Appeals. The Appellate Court held that the Probation act did not empower the District Court to grant probation to the prisoner.

In addition to imprisonment for 14 years and nine months, Dr. Cook's sentence carried the penalty of a $12,000 fine.

Dr. Cook began serving his sentence at Leavenworth on April 26, 1925. He will become eligible for parole, March 5, 1930. —New York Times.

Dr. Cook's victims will no doubt approve the decision of the Supreme Court in the case. To release get-rich-quick artists after serving only a fraction of the sentence imposed would only serve to encourage other crooks to pursue the same process of fleecing the unsuspecting public by selling worthless stocks. There are a sufficient number of promoters of Dr. Cook's type still at large. More of them should be behind the bars with Dr. Cook instead of adding to the number by freeing old offenders. The lesson in the Dr. Cook episode for investors is to beware of stock promoters and carefully investigate any security offered before parting with any money for it.

I am sending you a letter from the Metro Scarf Co., in New York, which I send to for home-work. It sounds good, but I want to know if it's a fake company or not before I send the $1.50 for the outfit. Please advise me on this question. MRS. H. S.
New York.

Metro Scarf Co. proposition is another scheme to get $1.50 from those looking for home work. The plan of operation is always the same—send money first. To get money from prospective workers is the primary object of all these petty swindles. If the object was to secure workers there would be no sound reason to ask for money in advance. Don't send money to work-at-home fakers.

The reason I prefer THE R. N.-Y. to any other farm paper is that it just fills the bill for what a farm paper is intended. Some so-called farm papers seem to have many purposes. They are like a combination tool sold to do everything, but when you start to do a practical job you drop them for a tool that is intended for the purpose. The good old R. N.-Y. gives us full and accurate information which is a special purpose. It is not like the paper that gives us the price of one group, conveying the idea that it is the best of all. We all know what that price is when we get our checks, but most of us like also to know what the other groups pay, and we find it nowhere except in THE R. N.-Y. FRED LABAGE.
Pennsylvania.

Those of us who know the farm from personal experience, know pretty near what the farmer wants. Our business is not only to know, but to get it and give it.

I am a subscriber for several papers (weekly and daily), but THE R. N.-Y. gets more attention than any of the others. I am nearly 74 years old, and eyesight is failing quite rapidly, so I read THE R. N.-Y. first and then go as far as I can on the others. E. B.
New Jersey.

This is a compliment to fill any publisher with pride. We think these friends urge us on to do our best. We could not permit ourselves to disappoint them.

To every person comes his day,
So calmly wait your chance—
Pedestrians have the right of way
When in the ambulance.
—Boston Transcript.

Wonderful New Milking Method

Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

At last something really new in machine milking history! The wonderful new SURGE Milker!

A machine that is making records for Breeders who never dared use a machine before. A machine that produces low count, premium priced milk — and does it with no more work than you now give to washing milk pails. The Surge is sweeping everything before it!

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have *tried* to keep old fashioned milkers clean—*mark this!* Only 4 simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Easy to produce Grade "A" milk and get premium prices.

Which is easier to keep clean?

With The Surge Milker the milk travels ONLY 4 inches from Teat to Pail. With other milkers it travels through 4 feet of curling rubber tubes and twisted claws—where bacteria breeds and contaminate the milk. To produce CLEAN milk any milker must be thoroughly washed EVERY DAY. The Surge is so easy to clean that there is no temptation to slight the job.

Mail Coupon For FREE Demonstration Offer

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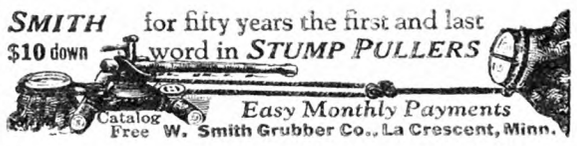
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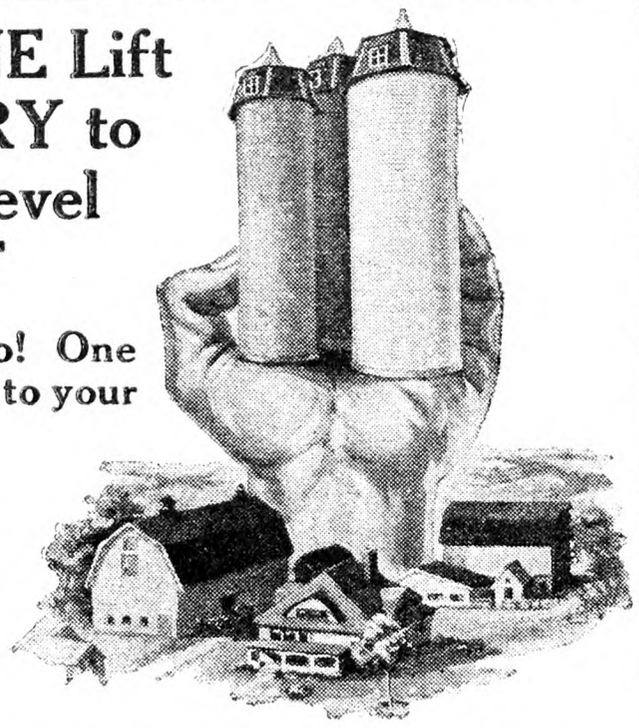

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Subscribers' Exchange

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced dairyman to produce A milk; must know business; married man preferred; good living conditions and pay. Address L. A. O., Box 412, Hatboro, Pa.

WOMAN, white, active, settled, Protestant, good cook, baker; private family; salary $65; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 3271, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEAMSTER, married, small family; must thoroughly understand all field work; all year position on farm, located Southwestern Massachusetts; required to board one or more men in Summer; personal reference required. ADVERTISER 3281, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A reliable, competent, single man for the care, feeding and breeding of pigs; good reference; state wages. BOX 4812, Station F, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Couple, gardener and cook, with references; good wages year around. ARTHUR POUND, Slingerlands, N. Y.

WANTED—Clean, sober, single man, to milk and care for cows and poultry on private estate; wages $75 per month, board and room; open February 15; state experience, reference, and nationality in first letter. L. J. MULLER, Box 719, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE man to work in dog kennel; some experience desired; salary $60, including room, heat, light and table board. BOX 113, Shrub Oak, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, no children, for March 1, as general utility farmer on private estate; one handy with tools preferred; 4 cows, 100 hens, 2 horses; must be good butter-maker; $100 month with house, fuel, lights; wife willing to board two men; reference required as to character, ability; state age, nationality, with copy of reference in first letter. BOX 25, Alpine, N. J.

WANTED—Neat, clean white girl for general housework by small family within 20 miles of New York; experience not essential; comfortable permanent home; reply giving age, religion, experience if any, and salary wanted to MRS. E. G. SMITH, 34 Reid Avenue, Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Two additional couples on a nice farm within 60 miles New York; dairy, fruit, poultry, bees; also three single men; suitable accommodations. ADVERTISER 3308, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man and woman to take charge of a small country place; no children; two cows, about 600 chickens, some fruit, about 6 acres; state age, reference, religion and salary, also any other information you may have regarding yourselves in first letter; place near Kingston, N. Y. ADVERTISER 3311, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted by Protestant couple with year and a half old daughter; permanent, comfortable home for competent woman; $70 monthly; write full details. MRS. ROY CANNIFF, 515 West End Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Single man on modern poultry farm who appreciates good home with owner; must be willing worker, not afraid of long hours; state qualifications, salary expected first letter. COX CRO POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

WANTED—Man able to do all kinds of general farm work; small dairy and sheep; 25 miles north of Albany. ADVERTISER 3315, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer, married, to take full charge of small dairy in Columbia County, N. Y., 3 miles from village; new barn, fully stocked; good references required; start April 1; half share and some wages. ADVERTISER 3316, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A market gardener; single; must have some push; state wages and full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 3318, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEMAID wanted—Girl for general housework, in small family; prefer girl with experience, and who understands cooking; attractive living accommodations provided; state age, experience and salary wanted. ADVERTISER 3321, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for work on modern commercial poultry farm near Philadelphia; must have at least one year's experience on a commercial plant and understand handling layers and brooding chicks; for the right man this position offers unusual opportunities; no floaters need apply; state age, nationality and salary expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 3322, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Chauffeur-gardener; white, married without children; to care for two cows, chickens, vegetable garden; good cottage, permanent position to high-class reliable man; write giving full references. F. H. BONTECOU, Millbrook, N. Y.

WANTED—A gardener to care for a 20-acre estate; must understand care of chickens, vegetables, flowers, trees and roads; applicants should give experience and reference. ADVERTISER 3331, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WISHES position on farm or as foreman. Write S. M. JOHNSON, Southold, N. Y. for particulars.

MANAGER farm and estate, thoroughly understands all branches of agriculture in all its modern features; supplemented by Cornell Agricultural College training; 16 years successfully and profitably managed farms and estates; first-class references as to honesty, sobriety and ability; only first-class position considered. ADVERTISER 3269, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENERGETIC, executive, enthusiastic, experienced and reliable man, 36, desires position of responsibility on farm or estate. ADVERTISER 3266, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG lady desires position on commercial poultry farm; some experience with own flock. ADVERTISER 3300, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD cowman, first-class buttermaker; sober, honest; wants position. ADVERTISER 3265, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced, capable worker; will produce results, private or commercial. ADVERTISER 3284, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, estate superintendent, desires position; American, married, thoroughly experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 3276,, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO MANAGE for non-resident owner small farm or estate by practical farmer, truck, fruit, flowers; married, two girls in high school, Protestant; references. P. O. BOX 374, Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y.

SITUATION wanted — Dairyman and farmer, life-time experience; single, sober and reliable. J. NOLAN, Box 372, Morristown, N. J.

MANAGER, farm, estate, open; exceptional knowledge, ability; life-time, practical, scientific experience all branches general farming, horticulture, breeding, showing, dairying, development; specialty Guernseys; exacting honesty, cleanliness, economy; managed largest estates East, West; not embryo theorist; not an experimenter at owner's expense. BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Position as manager of dairy farm or apple orchard; best references. ADVERTISER 3295, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, Dutch, single, very active, dependable worker, wants responsible position. HENRY BUHR, Morris Plains, N. J.

AMERICAN, 47, married, no children; good mechanic, experienced in poultry, fruit and general farming; desires position as working foreman where ability is appreciated; would consider up-to-date equipped farm on shares; best of references. ADVERTISER 3302, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY German woman desires permanent position at housework; references; country preferred. ADVERTISER 3267, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, 38, with grown son, desires steady position; poultry farm; 5 years' experience, energetic; no liquor; can build and repair; own tools. C. McDOUGALL, care Walker, 258 Wyman Ave., Huntington Sta., L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, efficiency farm or estate manager; all branches; excellent references; reliable. ADVERTISER 3303, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION, modern farm; age 22; can handle trucks and retail milk route. HERBERT PLUMMER, Hudson, Mass.

MARRIED man wishing position by March 1 as farm gardener; experienced, hard worker, honest, sober. ADVERTISER 3305, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager, American, practical farmer, executive ability, long experience, qualified every detail. R. 2, Box 30, Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as farm manager or farm foreman, thoroughly understand farming, dairying; would board help; no place too large; understand handling help; give full particulars, wages, privileges, etc. Address BOX 44, Spring Mount, Pa.

FIRST-CLASS herdsman and poultryman wants permanent position. ADVERTISER 3310, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20, single, life experience, desires work on farm; good reference. LAURENCE E. HANN, Dunwalke Farm, Torhill, N. J.

HERDSMAN, married; some experience with Guernseys; honest, reliable worker, good clean habits; reference. ROBERT P. WILLITS, Haddonfield, N. J.

EX-SERVICE man wishes position on dairy farm; conscientious. ALBERT ADAMS, 105 Third Ave., Newark, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, middle-aged, married, many years successful experience, desires position where thorough knowledge of poultry business, including incubation and brooding is desired. ADVERTISER 3312, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as foreman, manager or superintendent of estate or live stock farm by married man; practical and competent, and having excellent references; address all particulars, etc., to ADVERTISER 3313, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED gardener, married, wishes position taking care of place; experienced in all farm work. THURIE JOHNSON, Huntington Hospital, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, married, life experience, in all branches of poultry, open for position February 1, commercial or private estate; wife can board help; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 3323, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED German woman, 33, wishes job as housekeeper; for particulars write. GERTRUDE STUVE, R. F. D. 2, Waterville, N. Y.

MAN, 24, desires position on commercial poultry farm as assistant; some experience; desires more experience rather than high wages; New York or New Jersey; references. S. HERBERT, 170 Brighton Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

POULTRY farm—Middle-aged, married man, no children, wants steady position on poultry farm; careful worker, best recommendations; wife will assist. ADVERTISER 3326, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager wants immediate position on farm of 2,000 birds or more; experienced in incubation, brooding, eggs, production, etc.; married, no children; wife trained in poultry work; steady, sober, reliable; references; only first-class plant considered. ADVERTISER 3324, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, experienced in all branches of poultry, desires position February 1 on large or small plant; married, no children; will board help; only permanent position considered. ADVERTISER 3325, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dry-hand milker, middle-aged, also on test cows. ADVERTISER 3329, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, single, reliable, good references. ADVERTISER 3328, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman, specialist in egg-production and chick raising; 16 years' practical experience on large commercial plants; intelligent, reliable, 36, married, small family; best references; give particulars. ADVERTISER 3327, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMHAND, 29, single, handy, wants work. SCHAUB, 1591 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, single, thoroughly qualified, producing results; anything considered. ADVERTISER 3330, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as chauffeur, age 23, best references given. J. A. ALFORD, R. D. 1, Saegertown, Pa.

OPEN for position as farm manager; experienced in farming and purebred cattle; honest and reliable; seven years in present place. ADVERTISER 3319, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

11-ROOM boarding-house, accommodating 20 boarders; 50 acres of land with forest; running water in house; large barn, 3 cows, 1 horse, 200 chickens; wagon, sleigh and other farm implements; price $5,500. ADVERTISER 3216, care Rural New-Yorker.

MILK business wanted, wholesale or retail, within 100 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 3220, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Desirable 10-acre farm, half mile of Wyoming, Del.; all in fruit; if interested, write for particulars. W. M. HARRIS, Wyoming, Del.

FOR RENT on half share basis, 150-acre farm; Eastern Pennsylvania; stocked and equipped; perfect condition; tenant must give first-class references and have enough help. ADVERTISER 3238, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 250 acres, stock, crops, equipment; two houses, barns; on concrete road; 75 miles from New York, 2 miles from railroad station; possession any time. ADVERTISER 3261, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Save the commission and buy from the owner; 78-acre dairy farm, 9-room house, 2 barns, milk house, henhouse and a few other outbuildings; will keep 30 head of cows, 4 horses; fishing and bathing right on place; price $10,000, half cash. JOHN KUHN, Box 123, Pine Bush, Orange Co., N. Y.

TO RENT—Poultry plant including brooder-house, hennery, for capacity of 2,000 chickens; also living house, nine rooms and bath; rent $50 a month. ADVERTISER 3275, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRUIT farm for sale; 132 acres, slightly rolling, also 10-acre woodlot; situated in Hudson Valley fruit belt, ¾ mile from Albany State road, between Hudson and Germantown; adjoins Bell estate at Livingston, bordered by Claverack Creek, never failing springs on property; 819 trees, apples in bearing, 661 trees apples 4 to 5 years old, 71 trees apples old, 322 trees peaches, 168 trees sour cherries, 58 trees sweet cherries, 1,431 trees pears, 3,000 vines grapes three years old, 20,000 strawberries one year old, 1½ acres red raspberries three years old; fruit in excellent condition; soil sandy loam; fully equipped with sprayer, duster, Cletrac, Dodge 1½-ton truck, Ford ½-ton truck, tractor plows, disc, harrow, etc.; stock, 4 horses, 2 cows, 6 Fall pigs and chickens; 12-room colonial house with modern improvements; bungalow tenant house; Fairbanks-Morse electric system, also ¼ mile from power line; everything in first-class condition; reason for selling, death of owner; price $50,000. Apply MRS. VERNON W. MILLER, R. F. D. 2, Hudson N. Y.

SUMMER boarding-house, 101 acres, $2,000; wood timber; 3½ miles railroad station; less than cost of barn; aged owner alone, in poor health. BOX 475, Roscoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—360-acre fruit, stock and grain farm in Burlington Co., N. J., near excellent markets; 110 acres bearing fruit of best commercial varieties; 92 acres Summer, Fall and Winter apples; 10 acres cherries; 4 acres peaches; fertile soil; large mansion house on fine large lawn with old and rare shade trees; 8 tenant houses, large barns and packing-house; apple storage capacity 17,000 bu.; will divide land and buildings; full details and prices from HENRY H. ALBERTSON, Green Hill Farm, Burlington, N. J.

FARM for sale on Long Island, 6½ acres of land, 6-room house, barn, garage, chicken coops; 50 miles to New York, 1½ miles to Lake Ronkonkama; price $5,800. MICHAEL PETRI, Box 247, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

FLORIDA farm in the hills of Pasco County, for sale or trade for Eastern Shore, Maryland, farm; house, 6 rooms, 300 chickens; $4,000. H. J. ROBERTS, Dade City, Fla.

WANTED to rent poultry plant, about 500 capacity, near where work can be obtained; Western New York; experienced farmer; best of references. ADVERTISER 3296, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm to rent with option to buy; electricity, phone; good road; 50 miles New York City. ADVERTISER 3297, care Rural New-Yorker.

LAKE SHORE fruit farm, 62 acres, in Finger Lakes section, New York State; 10 acres grapes, peaches, apples, pears and berries; paying over $2,000 a year; best farmhouse in this section; other good buildings; insured for $5,000; stock, tools and all for $6,000 with $2,000 down, rest easy terms; an up-to-date fruit farm in a wonderful section; boating, bathing, fishing and wild fowl shooting; address owner. ADVERTISER 3298, care Rural New-Yorker.

170-ACRE dairy farm, 16 miles from Syracuse, N. Y.; $21,000. ADVERTISER 3299, care Rural New-Yorker.

IDEAL chicken farm, 75 acres, modern bungalow, hot-water heat, electric lights, running water; splendid all-year climate; between Norfolk and Richmond; good roads; ten trains daily; large chicken houses; $7,500, terms. C. W. WHEELER, Waverly, Va.

CHICKEN farm for sale, all improvements, 1,000 hens, running water, new outbuildings; main road; cheap for cash buyer. ADVERTISER 3301, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Choice village dairy farm with established boarding-house. GLENWOOD ESTATE, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

NINE-ACRE village farm, good buildings, berries, ice pond; macadam; $2,200, or exchange for larger farm. ADVERTISER 3294, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY hotel, 25 rooms, hot and cold water, acetylene lights, gas station, barn, garage, 16 acres land, macadam road; price less than half cost of building; $5,200. Address OWNER, Box 44, Breakabeen, N. Y.

WANTED to buy small farm on paved State highway, around Albany or Troy, N. Y.; state particulars and price. ADVERTISER 3304, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent poultry farm, capacity one to two thousand hens; give particulars of house, buildings, rent asked. ADVERTISER 3317, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 250 acres, 5 miles from Jamestown, N. Y.; paved road; good barn, cement floor, large house, silo, dairy house, running water; dairy and tools included if wanted. STRONG & COBB, Sinclairville, Chau. Co., N. Y.

FOR RENT—Dairy farm near Poughkeepsie; privilege of buying herd, 16 Holsteins, 2 horses and farm equipment; easy terms; top price for milk at farm; would consider letting on shares to right party. ADVERTISER 3306, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Two farms, ¼ mile from Delmar, Delaware, on concrete road; convenient to churches, school and railroad; one farm contains 76 acres and the other contains 122 acres; land suitable for truck or grain; 6-room houses and barns in good condition; possession given at once; for particulars write, C. L. HASTINGS, 507 E. Jewel St., Delmar, Del.

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house. Write N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR RENT—Half share basis, 175-acre dairy farm; improvements; near Middletown, N. Y. GEORGE OGDEN, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE — City home, poultry and dairy farm; 16½ acres rich loam, stoneless; macadam road; just outside Oneida city limits; modern house, all conveniences; barn, silo, poultry houses, running water, team, machinery, 550 hens; perfect condition; $12,500, terms. LEVI MARTIN, Prospect St., Onedia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm, all tillable land, near good market; good buildings; well watered; young orchard; for particulars, write RALPH WICKWIRE, Albion, Pa.

OWNER wishing to retire will sell 100-acre farm; good location, buildings and timber; for less than insurance. ADVERTISER 3307, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR exchange, 200 acres, two sets of buildings; running water in one, easily piped to other; bath and furnace; 120 acres plow land and meadow, balance timber and pasture; 14 good cows, teams, harness, wagon and bobs go with place; $13,000; want small place; also have 630-acre farm to exchange or rent. T. N. SEDGWICK, Cherry Creek, N. Y.

SALE in Sunny Delaware, 165 acres; 50 acres in finest variety apples, 12 woodland, balance mellow soil; meadow, springs, stream; two colonial stone houses, large barns; near Wilmington, and Delaware University; beautiful country, mild climate. M. MITCHELL, Owner, 220 Lincoln St., Kennett Square, Pa.

WONDERFULLY productive 500-acre dairy farm, located at village, near Albany; railroad and electricity at farm; stocked with Guernsey cattle; could feed and pasture 200 head; 300 acres tractor worked fields; 200 acres woodland and pasture; could develop lake mile long with immense water power; ideal location for State or private institution, farm or breeding establishment; owner will sell with all stock and power tools and equipment, and will operate farms this year if desired. ADVERTISER 3309, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY and truck farm, Delaware County; 22 fine Jersey milk cows, 6 head young cattle; milk sold last year nearly $3,000; all farm machinery included; must be sold immediately; $6,000 for everything; small payment down. ADVERTISER 3314, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted within 75 miles New York City, having poultry houses or large barn easily converted, on good road; 25 acres or more; moderate price; house and buildings in good repair; send details. WILLIAM ROHDE, 122 Ellery St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Tea room doing a good business; best location in Connecticut. ADVERTISER 3320, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, clover, 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.70; here, 60-lb. can clover, $7; buckwheat, $5.50; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S country-dried, tender sugar corn; one 12-oz. package (equal three cans corn), 30 cents; 4 packages, $1, postpaid third zone. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.70, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY — "Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15, third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

FOR SALE—One Queen incubator, 1,100 capacity; good as new; reasonable. SAMUEL STOLMAN, Cranbury, N. J.

FOR SALE—Pure, extracted clover honey; half gallon, $1.50 delivered. H. J. BOREMAN, Box 508, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60-lb. can buckwheat here, $5.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PURE honey, dark amber blend, 5-lb. pail, 95 cents; 4 pails, $3.60, postpaid into third zone. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange, 15-20-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engines. MAX KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand, 52-inch, Magic brooder stoves. SHUSTIN, Westwood, N. J.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S Honey"—Stores throughout Central New York retail thousands of our 11-oz. jars each year; same grade clover honey, 5 lbs., $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Maple syrup, $2 gallon; Grimm 4-bbl. gathering tank, $10; Lansing concrete mixer with 5 horsepower engine, $150. LOREN WESTCOTT, Erieville, N. Y.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C. O. D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey in 5 or 10-pound pails, 20c pound, paid to third zone. F. H. SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Home-made sausage, 3 lbs., $1; home-cured bacon, 40 cents lb. W. M. LAW, Sandusky, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One Lo-Glo electric incubator, used one season, perfect order; half price; two-bushel Drew and Jamesway mash feeders at one-fourth list price, perfect condition. L. E. COLLINS, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE — Four Buffalo, one Cyphers incubators. WERNER BROTHERS, Mt. Marion, N. Y.

HENDERSON'S
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Henderson's Invincible Asters

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MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the new Henderson 25-cent rebate slip, which will also entitle you, without charge, to the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds with your order.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's Seeds, are tested seeds.

For 81 years, HENDERSON'S TESTED SEEDS have been the standard. Year after year, our constantly improving methods have enabled us to maintain our supremacy among American seed houses. The initial cost of your seeds is the smallest item in your garden's expense, and it is of advantage to plant seeds of recognized quality from a house of reputation and standing.

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This is a book of 204 pages, with 12 beautiful color plates, 128 pages of rotogravure in various colors, and over a thousand illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Henderson's seeds.

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It is a complete garden book, and should be in the hands of every lover of the garden beautiful or bountiful—Clip the coupon now!

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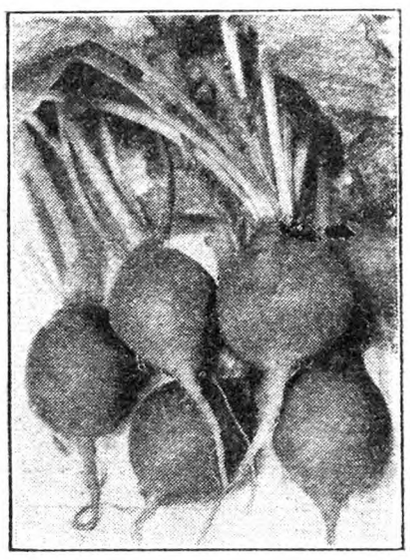
With every catalogue will be sent our Henderson Rebate Slip which, returned, to us, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order of two dollars or over.

In addition we will include with your order, without charge, the Henderson specialty collection of three packets of Vegetable and three packets of Flower seeds as described above.



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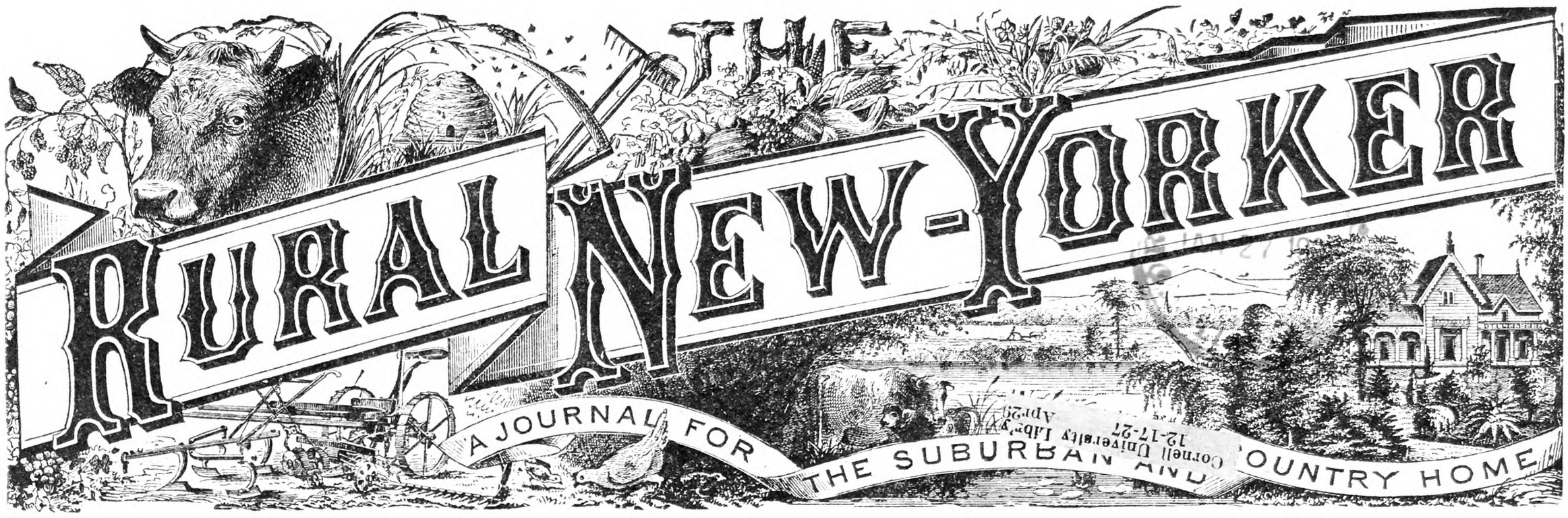

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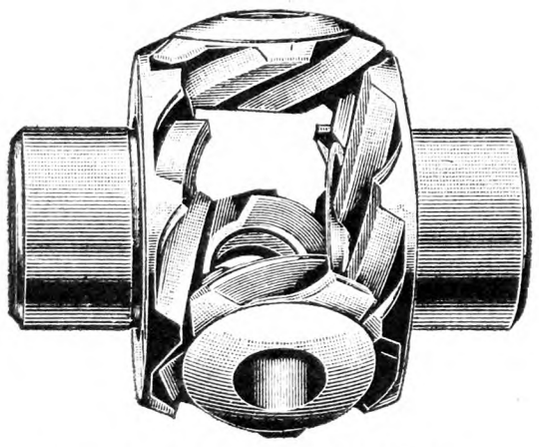

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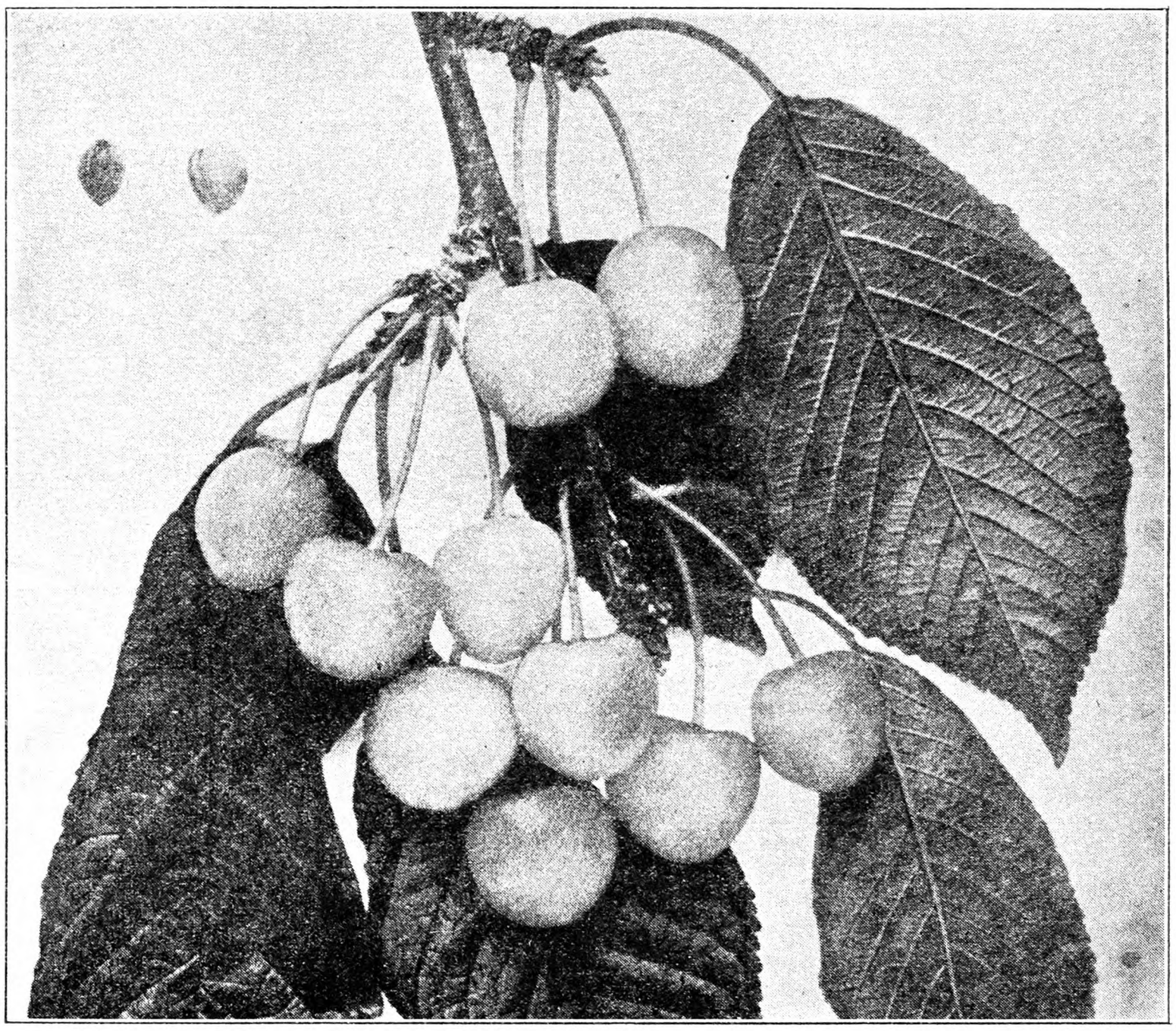
A Discussion About Sweet Cherries

FEW folks really know the sweet cherry at its best. To most people sweet cherries are a canned product—firm, attractive, sweet, with light-colored meat. And this, of course, means that they know the Royal Ann, or Napoleon, variety because not only is the Royal Ann the same thing as Napoleon, but also it is the variety commonly found in cans. The large acreages of Napoleon are in the West. There it seems especially at home, and with plenty of water, no brown rot, and lots of sunshine it produces unbelievable crops. Individual trees are said to have picked from 900 to 1,700 lbs. of fresh fruit.

The other varieties that are found in quantity on the market, this time to supply the fresh fruit trade, are the large, dark red or "black" sorts, so-called "ox-hearts," most often Bing or perhaps Lambert. These, too, come largely from the West. In the East, Bing does not size well, and Lambert cracks badly when a rainy spell creeps in at picking time. Lambert, at times, appears to be a most excellent variety for the East, and has been strongly recommended for planting, but its habit of cracking makes too large an acreage inadvisable.

But while these three varieties constitute the bulk of the crop in America, they are by no means the last word in sweet cherries. To be sure they are firm and they are big and they are attractive, but they are surpassed in flavor by many varieties now seldom spoken of. Where is Kirtland? Where is Ida? Where is Elton? Where are Lyons and Sparhawk and Downer and Governor Wood and Coe? Some of the names sound familiar, but they are not so common as they once were. The reason lies in the fact that they are for the most part soft-fleshed kinds, small or not overly productive, so that they cannot compete with the firm, large, high-yielding sorts that now command the market.



The Kirtland, a High Quality Sweet Cherry. Reproduced from "The Cherries of New York." Fig. 37

To start the season are Coe and Governor Wood, both soft, white varieties which are rich and juicy when allowed to ripen on the tree. Too often they are rushed to market with the first touch of color, so as to command early prices, but they are scarcely good at that time. Then there is Knights' Early Black, which is found in nearly every dooryard in the East, with soft, black, small fruit, but of fairly good quality and always dependable. Black Tartarian following is good for both home and orchard planting, and makes an excellent pollenizer for other varieties. Its soft, heart-shaped, black fruits in clusters on vase-shaped trees are well-known and well worth knowing. Black Eagle, which follows Black Tartarian, is of much the same type. It is a good variety for the home. All of these are early.

Among mid-season varieties is there any kind superior to Kirtland? The flesh is firm, the color light yellow with reddish cheek, and the flavor so exquisitely rich and tasty that it becomes punishment to describe without access to it. If there is room for only one variety and quality is desired rather than quantity, then try Kirtland. Almost as good is Elton with its peculiar oblong pointed fruits, white, soft flesh, and attractive reddish blush. Ida, too, calls for attention with its whitish, soft-fleshed cherries remarkable for their size.

Among the black sorts is the interesting Mezel with firm flesh, long stem, and peculiar rough surface. Lyons is not very productive, but its fruit is unusually large, and the quality is excellent, while Schmidt once more brings to mind a variety of commercial prominence in the East with its large, black fruits and its large spreading trees. It is slow to reach bearing age, but it is a profitable sort.

Yet no variety can compare with Windsor as a commercial kind. The fruit is of good size, black, firm, late, and of average quality. It stands supreme among eastern cherries for commercial planting, mostly because of its heavy fruiting year after year. The tree is hardy, and if any variety carries fruit in adverse years, Windsor is the one. Yellow Spanish is also a major kind, though its light color is against it, and has caused its decline. It is nevertheless one of the best of cherries—firm, large, crisp, and with a peculiarly characteristic "tang" that describes its flavor to all who know it.

Two delightfully refreshing kinds are Sparhawk Honey and Downer. Sparhawk is a white sort with small fruit and soft flesh, so that it is of no value commercially. But in the honeyed sweetness of its flavor it stands distinct among cherries, and is a valuable addition to the orchard of the cherry fancier. Downer is of similar type, especially notable for its lateness of season. After all other sorts are past, the sweet, soft, light-colored fruits of Downer make a most pleasing refreshment.

The sweet cherry is not difficult to grow. It will not stand wet feet, and it will neither thrive nor bear fruit in regions of severe Winters, but in most of the temperate regions of the East it grows satisfactorily.

Two pests attack it which are fortunately not difficult to control, namely brown rot and cherry maggot, though in some years leaf-spot and aphis may cause damage. Commercial orchardists secure complete protection by a combination of spraying and dusting, using a schedule as follows: (1) When bud scales separate and show green blossom buds, lime-sulphur 11 gallons, ¾ pint nicotine sulphate, water to make 100 gallons; (2) just before the blossoms open—lime-sulphur 2½ gallons, with water to make 100 gallons; (3) when the petals fall—lime-sulphur 2½ gallons, arsenate of lead 2½ lbs., water to make 100 gallons; (4) ten days later—the same material; (5) when Early Richmond cherries show red on one side—the same material, and (6) when Montmorency cherries show red on one side.

A schedule of this kind seems long and expensive viewed from the standpoint of the man with only a tree or two. Fortunately in most years he can take the risk of omitting several sprays, applying only the critical ones. If he loses most of the crop it is not quite the same as though he were depending upon it for his livelihood. Let him apply the first, third, and fifth sprays and he will have a good crop most years.

Furthermore dusting, though not quite so satisfactory as the spray, gives good control and is easy to handle and apply. One of the large type hand dusters now on the market will do a good job. A 90-10 sulphur-lead arsenate dust should be used for all dustings, although for the first application a 2 per cent nicotine content is necessarily added in order to combat aphis. A "90-10" dust is one that has 90 lbs. of sulphur to 10 of lead arsenate. It can be seen then that protection of the cherry from pests is much simpler than with many other orchard fruits.

As for pruning and fertilizing, the aim should be to keep the trees open and growing. The cherry tree will stand severe cutting to outside laterals and will be better off for it. Applications of nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate, or manure will be helpful in case the terminal growth is under six or seven inches. Keep the cherry trees low and keep them growing, and regular fruiting will result. H. B. TUKEY.

A Rural Tragedy

LAST week I attended what people in general called an auction. I and perhaps a few others called it a tragedy. There was an old man and his wife selling all their personal property, and preparing to move from the only home they had ever known together to the city. Why? Because their last child had left them, and they could carry on no longer, alone.

Such a dear old woman she is. She had come to that house as a bride, and for 50 years it had been her home. Her children were born there, the girls had been married there. All of her married life had been spent there. Day after day they had toiled or rested there together. All the pleasure as well as all of the sorrow they had known had been found there. It was a part of their very soul. Now they must leave it.

The old familiar chairs in which they had rested after many a hard day's work, were one by one "put up" and "bid in" by neighbors and strangers. I bought some of them, and as I drop down in them, they seem to tell me a story of the lives of those old farmers, which comforts me and makes me feel I have my old friends with me. When I sit in her chair with my feet on a rug that her hands have knitted it is next best to having her near me. In vain they strove to keep their children with them. They had installed a good radio, furnace, modern machinery of all sorts and fine motor cars. It seemed almost a crime to see the things that they had so recently purchased at high prices "knocked down" to others at such ridiculously low prices.

I am wondering tonight as I sit in her old chair, what she, as she sits in her new chair, perhaps more costly, maybe more comfortable, is thinking of. Can they ever become reconciled to pavements, walled-in streets and 2x4 gardens?

It seems to me that there is nothing big enough in the city to hold them; they who were born and bred of the great outdoors; whose lives have been spent amidst great things, great hills, great trees

and great tasks. Not many years remain for them on this earth. It would seem that one of those children could have remained with them until they had passed, that they could have been carried to their final resting place through the door they had entered when they started the journey together.

If great or noble work had called these children, I could look at it differently. But a truck driver or helper in a garage can never measure up to a farmer's job, in my mind. The pay per day may be more in actual cash, but the farm gives to its chosen ones that which money cannot buy or words express. Only real farmers know and feel it and I take it that none of these children were real farmers, else they would have felt it.

Now, I ask you, why were none of them real farmers? I will venture to say that there never lived better farmers than these old people were or farmers more contented with their work. Why did they raise no farmers? Is there something wrong in home or school training? Like begets like, ordinarily. Then why do farmers bear city parasites?

I wonder, if as they go along from day to day, they place too much stress on the hardships of farming, on the aches and pains that came to tired muscles from physical labor, and not enough on what may be seen from the top of the hill when you go for the cows, or from your favorite window as you rest after a day well spent. Perhaps the youngsters' attention was too often called to the fact that the pigs were not fed yet, instead of to the beauty of the setting sun.

Or did they, in the early years, while "getting a start" place too much value on the dollar, giving the child mind the impression that the dollar counted more than any other thing? If children could be taught to appreciate the beauties of nature, the glorious freedom of the open spaces and the majesty of the hills and trees, the "movies," cheap vaudeville shows, night clubs, and cabarets would never mean as much to them as the robin's first song, the new moon over the hill, the first violet or the beauty of sunshine on snow-clad hills and trees. Can they be taught these things? Must it be born in them? I am not sure. But of this I am sure. The best farmers are the ones who do appreciate these things, whether they admit it or not, and more often they are silent concerning their feelings; also that the future of nations depends upon the happiness and contentment of the farmers of all nations.

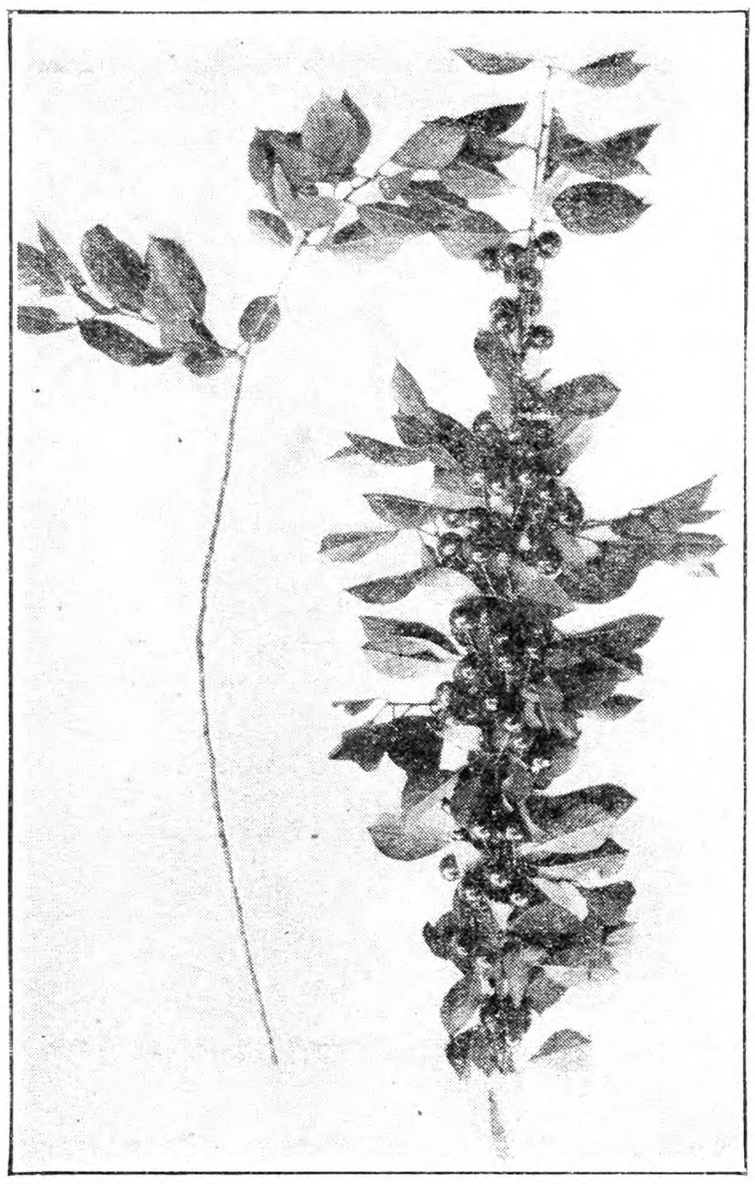
A FEMALE OF THE SPECIES.

Back to the Maples

THE sunny slope here by the sugar-house is well sheltered from the cold raw winds of March, partly by the maple trees of our sugar bush and partly by the surrounding hills. The musical song of the Spring brook seems to tell of its glad duty of spreading far and wide the news that sap is bubbling up from the big maples, and all nature is hastening the work of the new creation—and Spring is here at last. The birds are happily darting here and there about their early house-hunting; saucy red squirrels scold us lustily for intruding on their home grounds, where they have been undisturbed for so long, an occasional gray squirrel whisks into sight for a brief moment and then is gone so quickly that we wonder if we dreamed it, or if we really saw him at all. The crows are holding their annual convention just over the hill and the echoes of their discussions are very audible even from that distance, a pair of huge henhawks are circling the top of a tall stub of a tree which stands half way up the opposite hillside. If they nest there our chicken yard will be in too easy reach of them in a few weeks; they must be watched. And, would you believe it, there is old Mr. Woodchuck ambling sleepily down to the brook for a good fresh drink of water! But it is really too interesting here. I must not forget my real reason for being in this particular spot. I must see if the fire is low again. Of course it needs fuel; seems like it simply melts away in that great arch, and I always come from fixing the fire with my face streaked with soot—just a short time and a stranger would hardly know whether I was white or colored.

The back pan of the evaporator is nearly ready to syrup off, and the others are foaming from end to end. I keep the top skimmed clear, as every impurity is taken out then; after being strained so many times it doesn't seem that there could be such a dark colored froth, but there it is. The quicker the sap is boiled down to syrup the finer is its color and flavor, so it is very important to keep the fire going full tilt. The air is so heavy with steam that I have to get right down close to see to test the syrup in the back pan, and I am glad when I hear the rattle of the gathering rig as Dad drives the big team up to the storage tank. It is a lucky thing that this is the last tub for today, because the big tank is swimming full before the tub is empty, and a part of it must wait until some is boiled in. And the sap will run all night! That means that the outfit must be kept on duty 'way into the wee small hours of the morning if we get room for tomorrow's sap. That is the way with sugaring. It is rather too steady work for comfort when there is a big run, and it means work day and night; that is, if none is allowed to waste. It always seems a shame to waste it after the hard work of tapping the trees. Usually we get a chance to catch up the other work and rest up a bit when it freezes up between runs.

Just now Dad will help to syrup off the back pan before he takes the team to the barn, and I will keep the fire a-roaring while he is gone. It is about four o'clock, and we will try to syrup off another pan before milking, which may make it a little later than usual. Then after supper is over we can come back to the shanty and work as late, or as early, as



Cherry Vigor Means High Yield. Fig. 39

we think it is necessary in order to have room for the morning gathering. It is a busy life and very hard work, but there is something about it that we would miss if we did not tap the sugar bush. Being in the woods in the early Spring is getting closer to Nature than usual, and we certainly enjoy it. Sort o' takes the monotony of Winter out of our minds and gets our new Spring plans all "righted up" for us. Watching the fire at night we plan what work will come first and just how we intend to do it. It helps keep us awake.

Of course when it storms and the wind howls around the shanty and it is hard work to keep the feed pipe thawed out enough to keep the sap running into the heater, and the gathering must be done just the same, or when it rains like suds and the fire burns slow and the wind bends the big trees above the shanty until it seems as if they simply couldn't stand—well, it only shows that everything is evened up, that there are disagreeable features about every kind of work we do. But it is all the more reason why we should do our best to enjoy and appreciate the pleasant parts so we can keep our dispositions sweetened up through the hard tasks that are bound to come.

While driving the team through the woods gathering sap this morning, we stopped by a mound of earth and stones, and I asked Dad what it had been. He said it was the remains of an old sugar shanty where the old-fashioned kettle was used to boil down the sap. It must have been a rather tedious affair to make sugar in those days. Even with our evaporator sugaring is done nearly in the old original manner—the nearest to "primitive" of any work we do, I think. As I stood by that pile of stones, I tried to picture the sugar scene of other days—I wish I knew how my "mental picture" would compare with the real one!

The sun is sinking and the west is gorgeous with the sunset coloring—when this syrup is taken off, we must cross the chattering brook and go down across the pasture to the house, eat our supper and get the milking done and come back to the boiling sap again. What sugaring we get may be "short and sweet"—nearly everyone is predicting an early Spring. We have surely seen several late cold ones—I am heartily in favor of a change.

NEW YORK STATE FARMER'S WIFE.

Ringing Poplar Trees

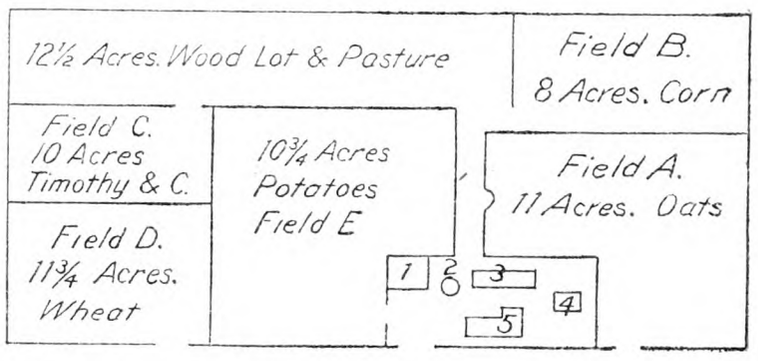
I RECENTLY noticed a short piece about ringing poplar trees to make them die. Years ago the writer ringed thousands of trees to kill them. Here in the South I have seen hundreds of acres of trees thus treated. This ringing, if done at the right time, will kill the trees root and branch and the stump will rot out sooner. We used to clear up fields this way. The trees would be ringed usually in August; the land would be cultivated among the trees for a year or two; then some dry time the old trees would be set afire and that would be the last of them. Sometimes if Dad did not come home promptly for dinner they would say, "Maybe a tree has fallen on him." And I have known just such things to happen. It is often very difficult, indeed, to kill out cottonwood trees. If they are cut down the roots will sprout for years. I find now the best way to get rid of a cottonwood is to ring it. I often ring bushes not over four feet high. J. E. FITZGERALD.

Texas.

Questions About Farm Partnership

[During the year we have many inquiries about such matters. The letter below outlines one of these interesting propositions, and we should like to have opinions of readers with regard to it:]

I OWN a 64-acre farm in Monroe County, N. Y., on the main highway. The place is set up for a dairy with good buildings, and soil that yields well. I have five equal fields of 52 acres tillable, and 12 acres of woodlot and permanent pasture. The five-year rotation of potatoes, corn, oats, wheat and grass has been followed for years. Diagram of field, with 1927 crops, and buildings is given below:



Building No. 1, five-stall horse barn; No. 2, silo; No. 3, basement barn, eight stanchions; No. 4, milk-house and well; No. 5, house.

Owner furnish land and all buildings except house, value $7,000; owner furnish tools, machinery and other equipment, $1,000; owner furnish half on horses, productive live stock, feed, fertilizer and all operating expenses except labor.

Partner furnish half on horses, productive live stock, feed, fertilizer and all operating expenses. Partner manage and work farm and furnish all labor.

I have had a good practical farmer on the place since I purchased it five years ago; realized a cash rental of 5½ per cent on $9,000 investment. Due to ill health my tenant will have to give up farming.

As a subscriber to your good paper I am asking a little advice relative to the drafting of partnership that will be equal and attractive to a good farmer.

My plan is to occupy the farm on April 1, and continue for a time at least my employment in the city. I have something in mind along the half-share half live stock lease that applies in some cases where the products of the farm are fed to stock. The owner furnishes the land and buildings, one-half of the productive live stock, and pays for half of the seed, feed, fertilizer, thrashing bill, silo filling and gets half of the receipts from all sources. The tenant furnishes the horses, tools and all the labor.

A partnership such as this to be economical requires a single man who will receive board, room and washing. Farm labor is worth $60 per month and board the very least. It is to be expected that one who furnishes the labor and takes an interest in the productive live stock, seed, etc., should be reimbursed accordingly.

Comment from readers on this matter will be greatly appreciated. E. B.

New York.

Snake Bites in the United States

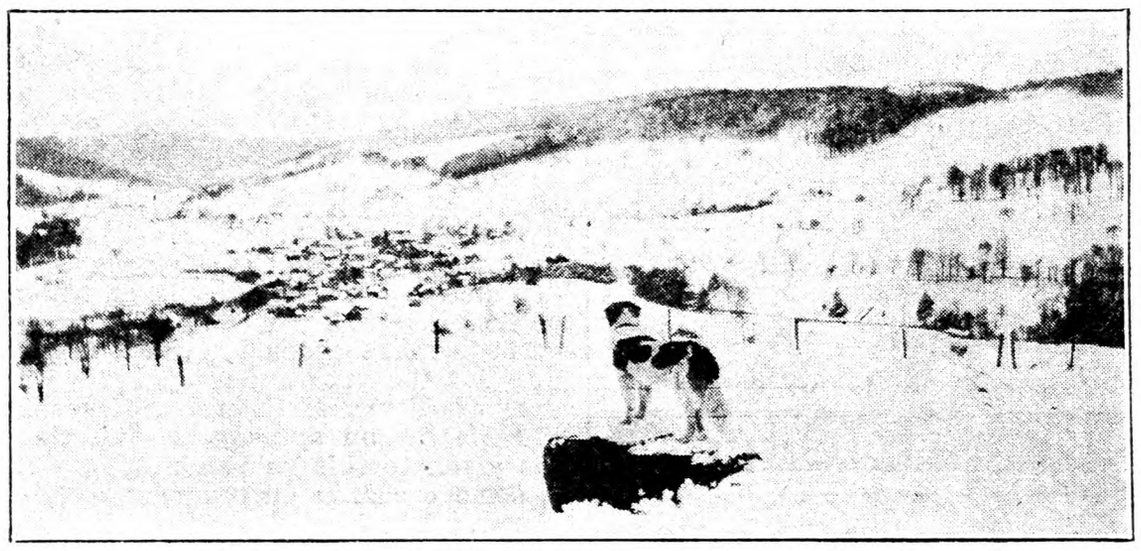
MOST of us have that ingrained aversion to snakes that makes even the mention of snake bites send a little shudder of horror through us. It would be interesting to trace the exact sources of this general repugnance to wild animals that have never harmed us and have even, though without our knowing it, been of some benefit through destroying mice and other vermin that cause us considerable loss. It cannot be the personal appearance of snakes that repels us, for all are graceful in form and movement and some are beautiful in coloring; there must be some association of ideas that makes the term "snake" one of scorn and contempt and it seems not unlikely that the story of the Tempter in the Garden of Eden in the form of a serpent is responsible for our first impressions of something necessarily evil in the animal that crawls upon its belly.

Those students of snake life and character who go under the name of herpetologists tell us that the vast majority of snakes are wholly harmless to man. It is only the few venomous species that we have any need to fear and they are so rare in the greater part of the United States that few of us will ever see one outside of a cage in a museum of rare animals. Still, there are venomous snakes in some localities in sufficient numbers to make them of more than passing interest, and in Central America, where many of our countrymen now live, these reptiles are numerous. There has been organized in this country the "Antivenin Institute of America," the purpose of which is to study venomous animals and devise means of preventing deaths from their bites. In a bulletin issued by this institute, Dr. do Amaral, the director, repeats some statements of general interest made in a report from him to the United Fruit Company, which company, as most of us know, plays a large part in supplying this country with tropical fruits from Central America.

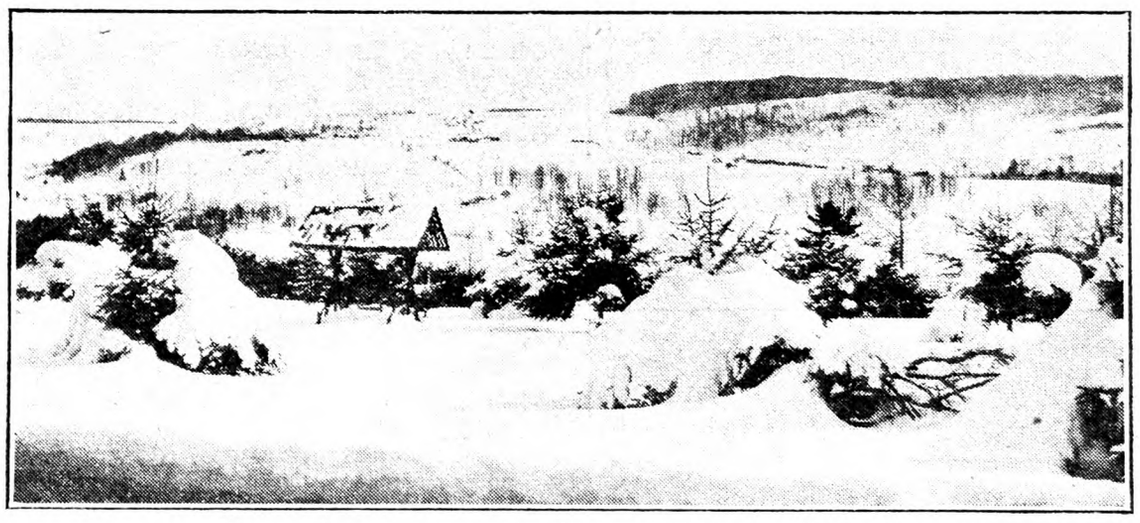
Dr. do Amaral says that, in the Summer of 1925, he made a motor trip through the United States, especially in the South and West, for the purpose of finding out how serious the snake bite problem is. While on this trip, he took the opportunity to show farmers, campers and others interested how to prevent snake bites and how to treat them. His chief recommendation in the way of prevention is the wearing of heavy shoes and leggings, a recommendation that would occur to most people about to enter a snake infested region. He advised those with whom he talked not to destroy indiscriminately all snakes encountered, but to spare the non-poisonous ones because of their value as destroyers of rats, mice, moles and other agricultural pests. He also asked that the venomous ones found be captured and sent to a laboratory where their venom could be utilized in preparing the substance called antivenin, a serum administered in the treatment of snake bites, but not heretofore generally available in this country, though made under government supervision in Brazil and other foreign States. Antivenin may now be obtained in the United States, however, facilities for its production and distribution having been provided. The newspapers reported, a few months ago, the rushing of some of this antivenin from New York to Cornell University in Ithaca, where a man who was handling some rattlesnakes there had been severely bitten.

As a result of his trip and other investigations, Dr. do Amaral concluded that there are more than 1,000 cases of bites by poisonous snakes in this country each year, the greater number being in the Southwest. Deaths from such bites, too, are of more frequent occurrence proportionately where the bites are most numerous, only 10 per cent of these wounds proving fatal in the Northern States as against 25 per cent in the Southeast and 35 in the Southwest. These figures show that the venomous snake is a pest of warm climates, rather than cold. Contrary to general opinion, the clearing of jungle growths brings about an increase in the number of snakes. This is explained by the increase of available food for rodents, particularly rats, when agriculture is established, with a corresponding increase in the number of those vipers that find rats one of their chief articles of diet. The increase in the number of field laborers when waste land is put under cultivation also increases the opportunities for biting human beings. Domestic animals also suffer from the presence of venomous snakes on their range. The loss of over $1,000,000 worth of cattle in Texas annually is spoken of as occurring from this cause.

Dr. do Amaral gives the following instructions for treatment of snake bites. Apply a tourniquet above the knee or elbow whenever the bite is below these levels, as it usually is, for more than 75 per cent of the bites occur on the feet, ankles, hands or wrists. For a tourniquet, almost anything like strings, strips of clothing or vines, etc., can be used. Make sufficient constriction to check the flow of blood through the veins but not enough to stop that through the deep arteries. In other words, tie the tourniquet tightly enough to make the limb blue, but not white or blanched. It must be released for a few seconds at intervals of 10 minutes in order that the stoppage of circulation may not cause death of the parts below the tourniquet. Some of the serious results of snake bites come from too vigorous treatment with the tourniquet instead of from the poison absorbed. This repeated releasing of the bandage at short intervals, not only permits a needed flow of blood through the parts but insures that the poison in the wound shall be admitted to the circulation in divided doses, thus preventing the whole amount from overwhelming the system at once.



The Call of the Wild. Fig. 40



A Winter Landscape in New England. Fig. 41

One kind of antivenin will not answer for all snake bites, each species of venomous snakes, or related species, must be used in preparing this serum if it is to prove efficacious in the treatment of their bites. In Central America, where the hospitals and doctors have greatest use for antivenin, it is necessary that they shall know what variety of snake bite the patient and those who accompany the victim to secure medical treatment for him are urged to bring along the snake. This is not wholly for the purpose of identification, however, for live vanomous snakes are wanted for use in the preparation of antivenin. One snake of this kind, Dr. do Amaral declares, will supply sufficient venom if properly handled for the preparation of antivenin to treat four or five snake-bitten people. The warning is repeated that alcohol is not a cure for snake bite. Any popularity which whiskey may enjoy in snake-infested regions cannot be reasonably based upon its usefulness as an antidote for snake venom. Any substance that "stingeth like an adder" is not to be depended upon to cure the adder's sting. M. B. D.

Feeding Calves

Will you please tell me how to feed dairy calves? Is blood meal good for them, and what amount daily?
New York. M. C. A.

VERY little is known regarding the feeding of blood meal to young calves, and its use should be governed entirely as to whether you want to use it as a substitute for milk or as an addition to milk in the daily food supply of the calf. Blood flour, when fed with milk, has a tendency to have more or less of a constipating effect. If it is used in this connection with the milk, about a tablespoonful of the flour to two quarts of milk would be enough.

If, however, you want to use it as a milk substitute, there are two rations or formulas which are suggested. One which is known as the Purdue, or Indiana, ration consists of equal parts by weight of hominy, linseed oilmeal, red-dog flour and dry blood meal. This may be fed to calves from the time they are two or three weeks of age either with milk or as a substitute for it. Usually, however, this ration is started while the calf is still getting some milk, and the amount of the meal is gradually increased, while that of the milk is decreased. One advantage of this ration is that it may be fed in a gruel form and does not need to be scalded. Eight ounces of the meal should be added to each gallon of liquid, and a good rule is to feed 10 per cent of the weight to the calf in gruel. However, with strong healthy calves the amount may be increased as the calves grow older.

Another use of blood meal for calves is in a ration known as the New Jersey calf ration. This ration is fed entirely dry and has met with very good results in the experimental work which has been carried on by the Department of Dairy Husbandry of the New Jersey State Experiment Station. In the use of this formula the calf is allowed to have whole milk for the first 30 to 50 days of age, and the ration is fed separately and always dry. The formula for the New Jersey ration is as follows: 100 lbs. cornmeal, 150 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. bran, 50 lbs. linseed oilmeal, 50 lbs. blood flour.

The calves are allowed all they want to eat of the mixture from the time they are old enough to begin eating grain, and some of them by the time they are two months old will eat between two and three pounds a day. The calves are normal in weight, but show a tendency to have long hair and appear not entirely too thrifty. They do reach normal in weight by the time they are six months old, and according to present price of feeds, the New Jersey Station is growing Holstein calves to six months of age at a feed cost of approximately $25. J. W. B.

Why McIntosh Apples Fail to Bear

OUR experience here in Wyoming Co., N. Y., with McIntosh apples that fail to bear is not quite the same as the experience of Mr. Potter, who discussed this question on page 1542 of THE R. N.-Y. We believe that lack of thorough and effective spraying just before the blossoming period is the most important factor to consider when McIntosh fails to bear. Four years ago one section of one of the McIntosh orchards in this county produced a very poor crop, while the rest of the same orchard produced a good crop. It happened that this was one of the years when apple scab was very serious in this section. The worst part of the apple scab infection came during the blossoming period when a number of days of warm rainy weather occured.

A careful study of the facts showed that the part of the orchard which failed to bear was not sprayed just before blossoming time. The farmer who owned the orchard expected to spray the whole block thoroughly, but the warm rain brought the blossoms out quickly and prevented him from spraying the last 20 rows in the block. Of course this warm rainy period made an ideal time for the apple scab fungus to spread.

All of the McIntosh in the orchard blossomed full. All other sprays were applied to all parts of the orchard. The crop on the 20 rows that were left unsprayed at blossoming time was light, and the fruit was scabby, while the rest of the orchard bore a fine crop of fruit. Any farmer who has had experience with McIntosh well knows that it is a variety that is very susceptible to scab.

We reason from the above experience that apple scab infection on the stems of the small apples causes them to drop off the trees soon after the trees are in blossom. Since this experience we have been able to produce good crops of McIntosh every year by making sure that thorough spraying was done

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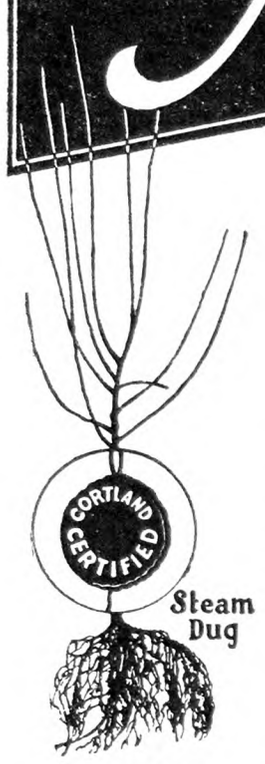

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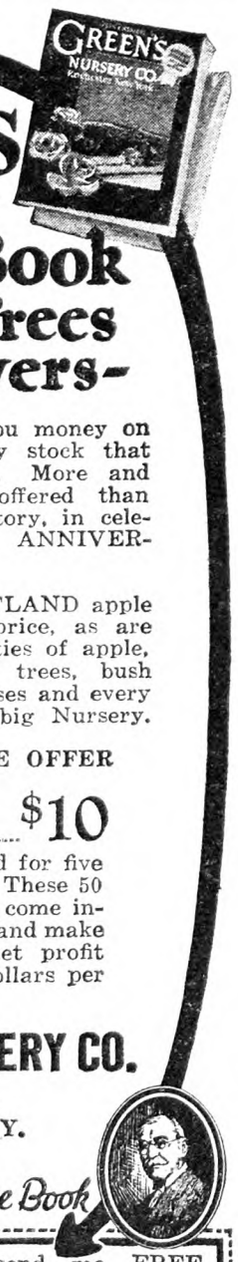

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Wyoming Co., N. Y.

The Rochester Meeting of N. Y. State Horticultural Society

A special car of growers from New England, more than enough from the Hudson River Valley to have filled another car, and visitors from Michigan, New Jersey, Washington, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Canada, Maryland, and other States helped to swell attendance at the seventy-third annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester, Jan. 11, 12, and 13. The fruit exhibit was much better than usual, the progress was comprehensive and interesting, and the great halls of machinery and growing appliances were more useful than ever as clearing-houses for the solution of practical problems in fruit growing. It has been said that when one has seen the New York State meeting he has seen all there is to be seen in that line. Whether this is true or not, the very fact that so many growers come from great distances indicated that there are some who do measure the importance of the gathering. This year the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Jardine, paid a signal honor to the society by his presence. An observation not without significance is the increasing importance of the eastern section of the State in the activities of the society. The attendance from the western part of the State has not been quite up to its former level, while the eastern part has been sending growers in increasing numbers each year.

As for the program it opened with spray problems, and since the season of 1927 was an aphis year, attention was given to this subject first of all. In some orchards 60 per cent of the crop was lost because of aphis injury. On the other hand good control was secured in commercial orchards which received the recommended sprays of lime-sulphur, arsenate of lead, and nicotine sulphate, applied when the early growth showed leaves ¼ to ½ in. long. Thorough application, spraying against the wind, and delaying one treatment until the new growth was sufficiently advanced were pointed out as important points in control. It is said that on windy days the young aphids congregate on the sheltered sides of the buds and twigs. Spraying with the wind therefore fails to give control.

Pear psylla, too, was reviewed. An oil spray was suggested for trial by those who could not secure control by the regular spray schedule. Application should be made when the buds are breaking to kill the adult psylla flies before they have begun egg-laying. Some growers were considering the advisability of including nicotine sulphate in the mixture in order to combat the thrips, which appears at about the time that this suggested application would be made. For late Summer control it was recommended that whale oil and nicotine be used in place of heavy lime sprays so as to avoid the problem of spray residues on the fruit.

Each noon informal gatherings were held at the booth of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station where such subjects were discussed as control of red spider, cherry maggot, codling-moth, apple spray schedules, psylla control, and the careful handling of apples. The encouragement of this phase of the sessions has added to the usefulness of the technical information available.

The afternoon saw discussions of fruit diseases, economic apple production, and problems of peach growing. The point was made that Western New York would never again command the place she once did in American peach production. Growers who had planted in unwise locations, who had planted poor varieties, and who were not equipped to handle peach problems were in unfavorable circumstances to meet the increasing competition from other sections. A variety of better quality than Elberta, ripening two weeks earlier, is desired by peach growers. There is no profit in raising peaches for less than a dollar a bushel.

The second day's program was confined for the most part to problems of economics and of marketing. One speaker said that with proper attention to details as many as 90 per cent of the culls could be eliminated. Citing actual experiences in support of this statement more thorough attention was advised towards complete scab control, codling moth control, avoidance of bruising, and so on. Another speaker told what had been learned from a city apple survey. The average consumer buys in quantities of 3 lbs. or 12 apples at one time. Only 5 per cent of the apples of the country reach the consumer in the package in which they are shipped, and those packages which do go through to the consumer are usually the outgrowths of personal contact with growers. The points behind the facts are obvious.

The Secretary of Agriculture stressed the importance of the fact that marketing methods had not changed materially in 50 years, whereas production methods had been greatly improved. Co-operation was encouraged, the argument being that individual selling by small producers is not keeping pace with the specialty selling methods of big business. That the principal points were well received was indicated by the favorable comment in hotel lobbies and other common meeting places.

The third and last day concerned itself with a report upon early horticulture in Western New York, growing cherries for the freezer, explanation of the Farm Bureau Vigilance Service, and packing and grading apples. The report upon the history of horticulture in Western New York is part of the general program of bringing together the history of the entire agricultural industry. So well was the first report enjoyed that the chairman of the meeting expressed the sense of the meeting in requesting that each year some phase of horticultural history be reviewed until all the material had been got together. Yield was shown to be the most important single factor in cherry production, and high yield was shown to accompany vigorous growth. By the applications of nitrogenous fertilizers yields have been materially increased in New York State. Tall cherry trees have been lowered and renewed in vigor by severe pruning to outside lateral branches, together with the application of nitrogen.

Specialists from the United States Department of Agriculture reviewed the new grading laws and expressed the opinion that New York State growers were making a mistake by not separating the fancy, highly-colored fruit from the No. 1 grade fruit and marketing it under its proper grade. A discussion of the new law adopted last year, in which the new U. S. grades were adopted for New York State, showed the essential difference between this law and the old law. It was shown that the old law of 1914 was an apple packing law, in contrast with the new law which may be considered a sales law. Any fruit offered for sale in New York State which is misbranded or which is over-faced violates the law.

Two evening meetings were held, the first evening's program being devoted to pruning. With the aid of lantern slides the necessity was shown for an understanding of the type of pruning demanded by different varieties and by trees of different ages. Little pruning until the tree reaches bearing age, moderate pruning when in bearing, and removal from the orchard when too old for economical production were some of the thoughts expressed. The second evening was given over to a banquet at which students from Cornell University spoke in competition.

As for the exhibits, they ranged from the first new Ford truck in Rochester down to apple vending machines. Spray apparatus was the most extensive feature, followed by other farm machinery, packages, nursery stock, spray materials, fertilizers, seeds, weighing machines, graders, silos, apple paring machines, and milking machines. The importance of the tub bushel and the western box was indicated by the space allotted to both these containers. Spray machinery is becoming each year more refined. Enclosed pumps, better engines, sturdier construction, and the semblance of a built machine rather than an assembled article express the changes.

The N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station had its usual attractive display of fruit, publications, and insects and diseases. Several bushels of Cortland aroused favorable comment.

The officers for the new year are: M. C. Burritt, Hilton, president; Paul Judson, Kinderhook, first vice-president; W. J. Hall, Lockport, second vice-president; Charles Kenyon, Morton, third vice-president; Walter Clark, Milton, fourth vice-president; and Roy McPherson, Le Roy, secretary and treasurer.

H. B. T.

A Farm Woman's Notes

The Greatest Common Multiple

Says the arithmetic, that the common multiple of two or more numbers is a number which is exactly divisible by each of those numbers. Then for the last two weeks I have been such a multiple, having been exactly divisible by each of two daughters, eight and fourteen, filled with the hopes, doubts, and fancies that precede examinations. The old brick school-house stands over there on the nearest rise with the same bland and cheerful expression, its arched windows twinkling, the fan-light over the door serving as a nose, and the door itself opened for the feet of little children who walk in over the platform of a chin. A mild, sociable, old dragon with a bell in his cap, at all other times except the last two weeks before "Regents."

Every one knows that "Regents" can exalt you to the highest notch of mental superiority, as well as lower you to the very depths. It doesn't matter to Regents what dress you have on, or whether or not you combed your hair that morning. It doesn't even matter whether you got all your lessons the week before. All that matters is whether you can answer eight or ten questions, without looking in any book for information, but relying absolutely on what you can remember of all the lessons that have gone past. They push a thin white paper at you on which these questions are printed. Your heart tumbles about roughly as you reach out for the sheet of destiny. The strange room in the village high school, the stern faces of the teachers, none of whom you ever saw before, melt into nothing while you scan each question, trembling down the whole list. Certain of these questions seem to look up at you with familiar faces. You have known them for a long time, back there in the country school-room. You set to work to make your fortune in the next three hours.

If you cannot answer at all you are done. The pent-up energy within you, having no outlet, turns cold and heavy, filling you with misery. No one will ever find out here on this paper how well you could have answered questions about machinery, or drawing, or music, or any of the things you really care about. All they want to know here is how well you can do this sum, and what time it would take A to go as far as B if he only walked one-third as fast. Things like that, which would get you put in a lunatic asylum if you started to put them into practice in real life, have never seemed worth while. You couldn't somehow get interested in them.

So, it is no wonder that during the last two weeks, every effort is being bent to make sure that the right things are stored away in the minds of boys and girls against the Regents. Teacher is always talking about being careless, for even if you know how to tell the answer to a question or add up a mountainous sum, if you make a mistake in one figure! Some boys and girls have such a habit of making mistakes that they never notice them, like people who set an alarm clock and sleep right through. Their consciences gets tired of saying "wake up," and after a while they never try to get things exactly right. This is true especially of arithmetic. It has been thought best by some people who write arithmetics to leave the answers out, thinking perhaps to impress upon the pupil a habit of going over work to be sure that it is exactly right. The effect of this has been to take all the fun out of the arithmetic, but Teacher tells me that it really helps in accuracy.

We can all remember what a joy it used to be to get the right answer, the first time. It was a test of skill, like shooting through the bull's eye. If we had a seat mate, there was always a race to see who could get it right, first. Now, with the answerless book, the child goes back over his example in a half-hearted way, unless his papers are marked and handed back next morning. I should not like to see one of these books in a school where papers are not looked over very carefully, and given back for correction by the pupil. We all know to our sorrow that there are hundreds of teachers in New York State who never look over a paper. Half of the joy in studying lies in the child knowing exactly how he stands, so that he can shove his record for accuracy up higher and higher.

Out under the breakfast-room light is Elsie struggling with a long sum in addition. So far, Elsie has had far too little patience for figures. They were to her as the underbrush in the woodland where she loves to walk. It has never been possible to make her go slow enough to get her examples exactly right. Tonight, with the Regents beginning next week, and disgrace hanging over every mistake, she is going very carefully. What a huge sum it is! I have been taking it down on another paper, thinking to run over the addition myself and so check up her mistakes, if any, and I found it took me half an hour to get it exactly right. The first time we compared answers she found a mistake in one of my columns. We had Daddy add it for us and discovered a mistake in one of his columns. Such an example has to be done over at least three times to make sure of perfection. On the third time over, one begins to feel a bit weak in the top, but this is only the first question, on the Regents paper upon which Elsie happens to be studying.

What about the children who say, with Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland:"

"You can think, and think, and think,
'Til your brains are numb;
I don't care what teacher says,
I can't do this sum!"

There are always a few of these little ones. Education is the greatest common multiple, and they seem to be a different factor that is not often used. I could point you out dozens of famous people who were this different kind of factor and who narrowly escaped not being used because father and mother never were keen enough to see that they were really as good as any of the others, only another kind.

The story of these children who excel in some different line of learning, though an absolute blank in ordinary subjects, is the most pathetic story in the history of public school system. They are detained in a school where every effort leads to discredit, and this during the most fruitful part of the day. The older they become the more they try to lift the shackles of the system and follow their own bent. But no. There is high school and college still to be done, more precious time lost there. In the end, instead of standing at the head of the class, the poor misfit is slated as an incompetent student. What he might have been no one will ever know.

It is for mothers and fathers to study their children and separate them according to the paths of their ability. It is for them to strive to put into these childish hands an opportunity to study the subject in which they excel. It may be found that like the one-armed man with all his strength in that arm, this child's mentality is centered in one subject. There is a name for this condition—genius. Watch for the factors of the greatest common multiple.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

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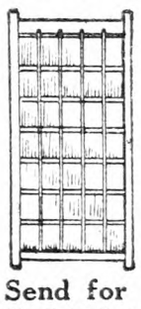

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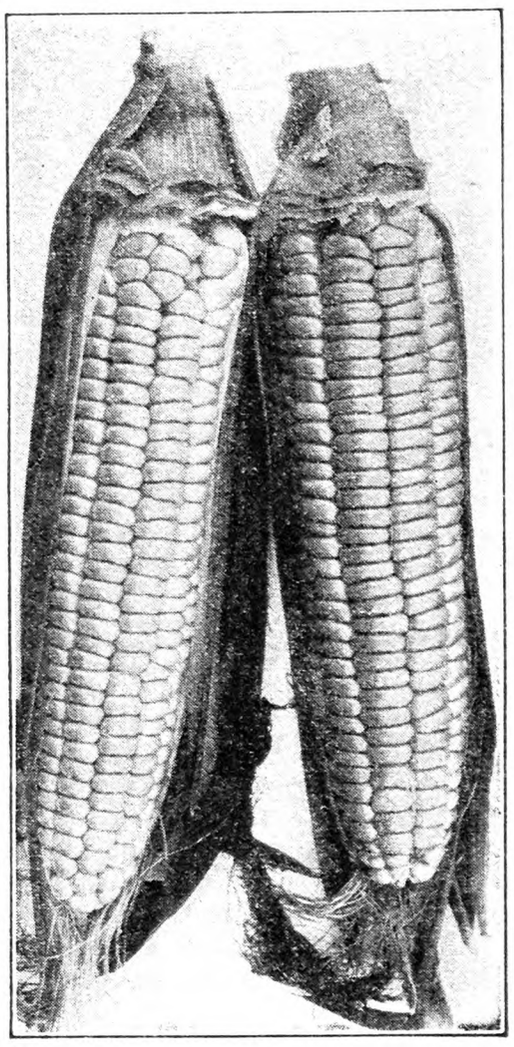

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A NEW BOOK -:- By JOHN J. DILLON

(1) How has the need of farm co-operation developed?

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News From Eastern Shore of Maryland

Not since the death of Prof. Massey have we had any articles in THE R. N.-Y. from this country, the Eastern Shore of Maryland, so I am venturing writing a few lines. Prof. Massey's "Notes from a Maryland Garden" were always entertaining and instructive. He did much for the farmer in advocating the upbuilding of our land by the use of leguminous plants especially the cow pea and the Winter covering of our soil with rye, vetch and especially Crimson clover. His contention that lands by the use of the above crops without manure could be gradually improved, and in a short time bring paying returns, was severely criticized, but finally he was found to be right. I know by actual experience that by proper rotation and the persistent use of cow peas and Crimson clover one can gradually improve and bring land of very moderate fertility up to a high condition.

This Eastern Shore is a great land of trucking interests, the most important being sweet potatoes, cantaloupes, cucumbers, and tomatoes. In some sections, strawberries, beans, asparagus and other garden truck is grown in great abundance. Our lands are level, free from stone and nearly all naturally well drained. It is mostly a very light sandy soil, easily worked, responding quickly to treatment.

Improvement in the marketing of our products is greatly needed. There is often overproduction, and great loss to the grower, for instance, 1926 was very profitable to the sweet potato growers, they realizing $1.50 to $2 per bushel. This last season, 1927, at digging time we could only get 50 cents per bushel.

No one can grow sweets at that price. Taking off 14 cents for the hamper, you have 34 cents left for fertilizer, cultivating, digging and other expenses. It can't be done. We were on my little trucking farm, and looking around to find some way to keep from losing money I determined to advertise in my farm paper, THE R. N.-Y. I sent in for two insertions a small advertisement of about five lines, saying we had fancy, fully guaranteed sweet potatoes at $1 per bushel, f.o.b. here. Much to our surprise and gratification we got promptly over a hundred orders, ranging from one to three bushels and they came from eight States. We soon sold out and had to turn down many orders. We were very careful in packing and sorting and did not have the first complaint. Many wrote, complimenting our sweets and saying they would order again another season. So we hope it will be the means of establishing and getting a good line of trade. One can make a profit to net $1 a bushel. Our best growers make from 300 to 400 bushels per acre—we have never reached that yet.

It is a crop more easily grown than most. There is no spraying or trying to control the various insects and blights that attack cantaloupes, cucumbers, tomatoes, and many follow sweets with sweets for five to seven years, sowing rye just after getting out sweets. It is turned under in Spring just as it begins to head, and 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. of fertilizer (3-8-10) to acre applied, depending upon fertility of the land. Persistent cultvation is given every week or ten days until the vines completely cover the ground. No more is done until digging. A great many store when prices are low, but unless one has a house of his own it is an expensive proposition. Shrinkage is 10 to 15 per cent—repacking, storage charges, and often there is great loss from rot. We have had as much as 50 per cent to rot and if one can net 60

Dreer's Garden Book

IT'S a pleasure for any flower lover or kitchen garden enthusiast to turn the pages of this 1928 edition. Hundreds of illustrations, including fine color plates, offer unlimited suggestions in Seeds, Plants and Blubs and articles by experts tell you just how to get the best results with them.

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The demand for health-giving vegetables is growing; wayside markets open new opportunities for quick, profitable sales. Use the **Isbell Seed Annual** for your guide. It tells you how and when to plant. It quotes you direct-from-growers prices on

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TRADE MARK

Northern-grown seeds are the best, hardiest, earliest maturing seeds—safe anywhere. 49 years growing seeds in Michigan—ceaseless experimenting, careful selection, and perfect cleaning have made more than 200,000 satisfied Isbell customers. You buy direct from the grower and save money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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America's Leading Strawberry plant guide. Written by a life long strawberry grower. Up-to-Date advice on varieties and cultural directions. Valuable to every strawberry grower, and it's Free for the asking. Fully describes and illustrates the leading standard varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Dahlia, Gladiola Bulbs, etc.

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1400 Acres fertile soil in the heart of Ohio. Small fruit plants and ornamentals our specialty. Hardy, vigorous stock.

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Other varieties listed in our new Catalog No. **S35** *Copy free on request.*

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The BERLIN QUART

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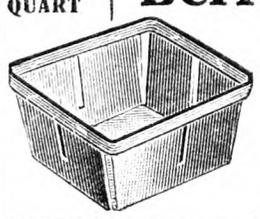

CATALOG READY! Write today—not next week, but NOW! Buy our Berry Baskets and Crates AT WINTER DISCOUNTS.

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Get the Big FREE DASS STRAWBERRY BOOK

Illustrates heavy yielding big-rooted healthy, northern grown Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants. **All** varieties. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines Other Small Fruits. **Bargain prices!**

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buys guaranteed, big-yield Strawberry Plants that thrive anywhere. Lowest prices. **Send at once** for our free catalog. Don't buy until you get it.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Millions of Them at $2.50 per 1000

H. F. Bicher, Pa., says, "I sold $600 worth of berries from 3500 of your plants." Catalog free.

C. S. PERDUE Box 20 SHOWELL, MD.

"Better plants for less money"

cents at harvest it is best to sell.

There is no country where the quality can excel ours. The yield is up to the grower. Having suitable land properly prepared and fertilized, and putting out in the field early are important. I have found that regardless of any crop the one who gets his truck out early and on the market before his competitors, will invariably get a good price and often a fancy one.

Prof. Massey often advocated hothouses here to grow our plants artificially, thereby getting crop planted early, even 10 days often will make the difference of success or failure. I don't know of any greenhouse here. If I were a young man I would have one, and verily believe it would pay.

The farmers here are good ones, and know how to grow the various truck crops to perfection. It comes down to the question of marketing. There has been no plan tried yet that has met with success. There have been several co-operative associations started, but in a year or so they fail. Why is it we farmers cannot co-operate and standardize our products? Is it because we have not the business ability, or are disloyal, or that certain groups will rule or ruin, or overhead expenses too great? Other industries have their protective and co-operative associations and succeed. Until we do find some way to get a fair profit for our goods, we will be often on an over-supplied market and consequently will not get a living price for our products.

I am just an ordinary dirt farmer, and have followed the ups and downs of farm life over 50 years. I have been a member of the Farmers' Alliance, the Grange, and many local farmers' associations. I still hope to see the day when the farmer—the backbone of our country—will come into his own, when we can demand a fair profit for our labor and investment. This is my first attempt to write anything for publication, and ask my fellow farmers not to criticize me too severely. With the approval of the Editor I will continue these notes now and then. There are several subjects I would like to bring up.

Maryland. AGRICOLA.

The Old Peach Blow Potato

Could you give me any information about the Peach Blow potato? My mother, 77 years old, remembers them. They were a white potato with pink eyes. Perhaps they are known by some other name. W. D. Q.

New York.

We have not seen any of this variety for several years, but a number of years ago bought a few from a grower in Maine, who appeared to have practically all of those old varieties. We think that one reason why people stopped growing them was that they spread all over the ground instead of growing in hills, like most of the present-day commercial varieties. This was, of course, a disadvantage in digging large fields, but for garden use did not make any material difference and the quality of the potatoes was certainly very fine.

Legal Residence in State

How long must a man moving from Massachusetts to New Hampshire live in this State before he would be a legal voter in New Hampshire, or to hold a post office? C. T. E.

New Hampshire.

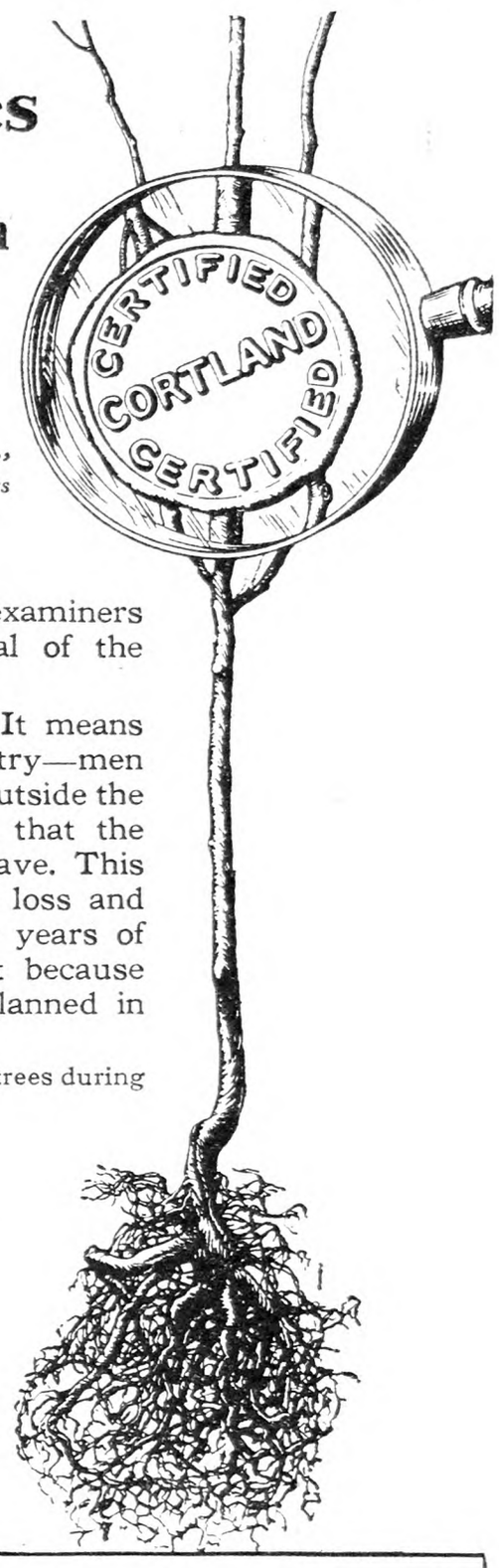
You have to be a year in the State before you can be a voter. If you mean by "holding a post office," being a postmaster, we will refer you to your Congressman for any information on that subject. It will depend to a considerable extent on your political belief and the number who have been promised ahead of you. N. T.

Over 90,000 Kellys' Fruit Trees

Certified by the

Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association

in 1927



This "True-to-Name" Lead Seal Stays on the Tree

TREES upon which Dr. Shaw and his staff of examiners have placed the "True-to-Name" Lead Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

What does this Certifying Seal mean to you? It means that some of the greatest tree experts of the country—men of unquestioned reputation and standing who are outside the Kelly organization—have inspected and certified that the Kelly trees you order will bear the fruit you must have. This Seal stays on the tree and protects you against loss and disappointment—you know in advance that your years of cultivation and care will be most profitably spent because Kellys' trees will produce the kind of fruit you planned in the beginning.

Many thousands of fruit growers have purchased Kellys' trees during the past 47 years. There are some in your neighborhood—talk to the owners. We will gladly send you their names and addresses, so that you can prove through your neighbors that you take absolutely no chances with Kellys' trees.

Ask About Kellys' Cortland Apple

Our free catalog contains hundreds of interesting pictures in color and black and white and gives complete information and prices on Kellys' trees, berry bushes, garden roots, evergreens and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. You will find the prices low and the information it gives valuable and helpful to you in your fruit growing.

To be fair, we must fill all orders in the rotation received. You should plan to order your selection of guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock early and let us hold it for you. So write today for your copy of our catalog. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

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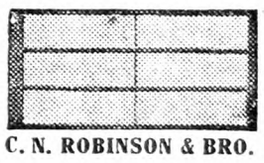
Sweet Clover, bu., $5.40—Seed Corn, bu., $3.50

Write for price list. FELTON SEED CO., Sioux City, Iowa



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GROWN FROM SELECTED STOCKS

New crop, tested seeds, sure to produce. Sold for 58 years to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable.

Extra packages free with every order. Free—Large catalog with 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your own and neighbors addresses today.

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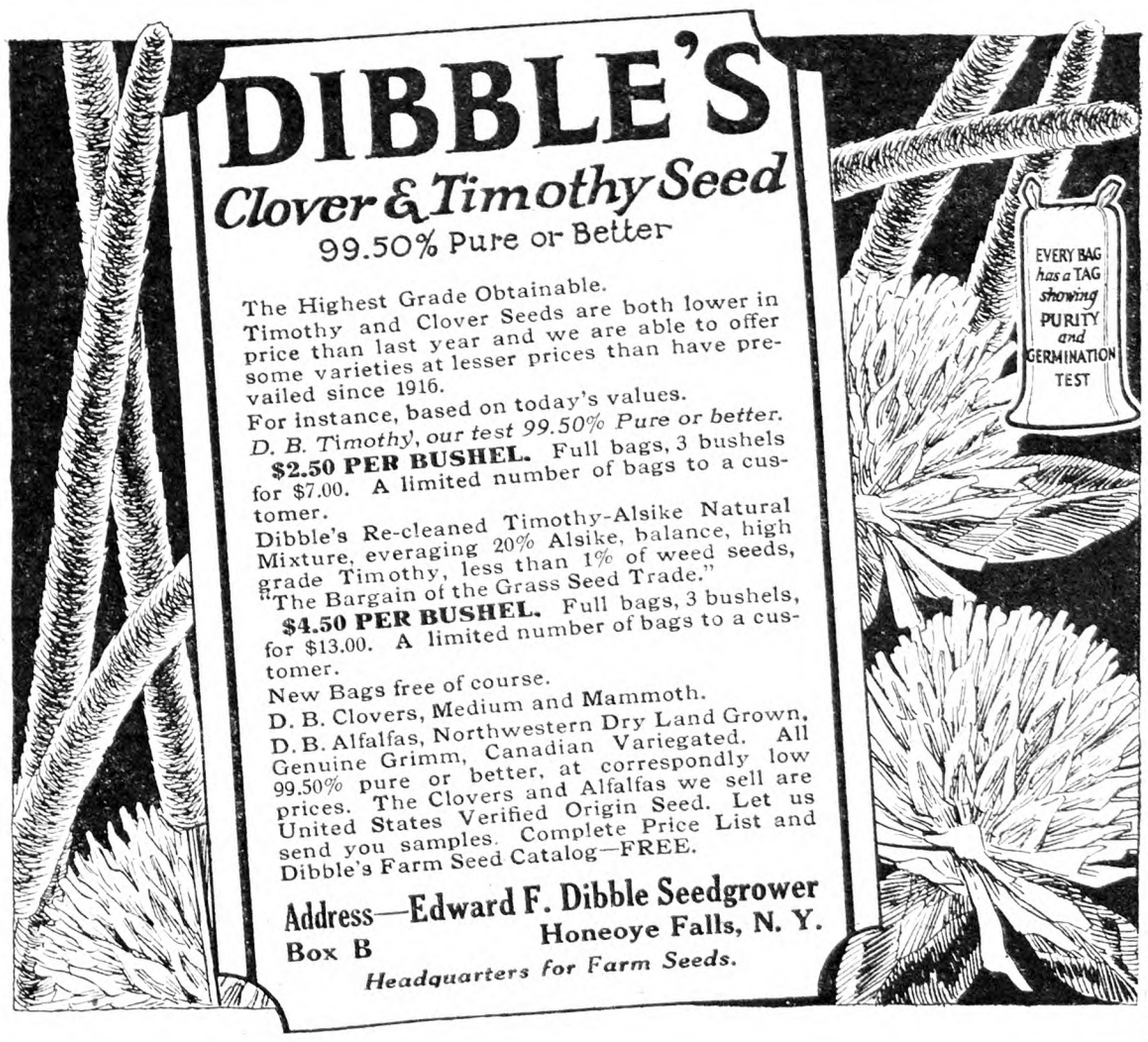
Clover & Timothy Seed

99.50% Pure or Better



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Timothy and Clover Seeds are both lower in price than last year and we are able to offer some varieties at lesser prices than have prevailed since 1916.

For instance, based on today's values.

D. B. Timothy, our test 99.50% Pure or better.

$2.50 PER BUSHEL. Full bags, 3 bushels for $7.00. A limited number of bags to a customer.

Dibble's Re-cleaned Timothy-Alsike Natural Mixture, averaging 20% Alsike, balance, high grade Timothy, less than 1% of weed seeds, "The Bargain of the Grass Seed Trade."

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New Bags free of course.

D. B. Clovers, Medium and Mammoth.

D. B. Alfalfas, Northwestern Dry Land Grown, Genuine Grimm, Canadian Variegated. All 99.50% pure or better, at correspondly low prices. The Clovers and Alfalfas we sell are United States Verified Origin Seed. Let us send you samples. Complete Price List and Dibble's Farm Seed Catalog—FREE.

Address—Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower

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Headquarters for Farm Seeds.

Tomatoes

Marvelosa. *The finest pink.* Pkt. 10c.
Burbank. *The earliest red.* Pkt. 10c.
Marglobe. *Best, large red.* Pkt. 10c.
1 Pkt. ea. 27c., ½ oz. ea. 90c., 1 oz. ea. $1.50. A profit making assortment.

Ford's Sound Seeds

Have stood the test for 47 years, pleasing our customers everywhere. We spare no effort to have them equal to the best in every respect and Guarantee Satisfaction.

FREE *coupon worth 25c with our new catalog, to all who write for it.*

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333 West 30th St. - New York

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If you were one day to visit the home offices of our company, you would see the many activities needed in the making of V-C Fertilizers.

In the laboratories you would note groups of chemists testing the availability of certain plant-foods—analyzing the ingredients to be used.

Out in the plant you would probably find engineers inspecting our special mixing machinery that does so much to keep V-C Fertilizers in fine mechanical condition.

At our bag factory you would notice that stouter bags are being made than are usually used for fertilizer. Fewer will be torn. Less fertilizer lost.

Here at headquarters the probable needs of every farming community are being estimated so that fertilizer will be ready for the farmers' call. Here, too, a great service department is constantly busy—answering questions from farmers in many states on the best way to grow and care for different crops.

And all the while, in the fields of many states agronomists are checking the results of one fertilizer against another—on this crop and on that.

These are but a few of our activities in bringing from the four corners of the world to your farm the best materials—mixed RIGHT. This is the unseen element that makes V-C Fertilizers worth insisting upon.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation
Richmond, Virginia

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 147.

DEPEW'S HONEY—Very fine quality clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, prepaid. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—500 used milk cans, and gas can sterilizer. ADVERTISER 3332, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Indian relics, stone and flint. IRVIN R. VAN DEVIER, Collector, Medina, Ohio.

HOME-MADE fudge, 80 cents per lb.; satisfaction guaranteed. M. E. CORBIN, Stamford, N. Y.

HOME-MADE pure pork sausage, 3½ lbs., $1 postpaid; satisfaction guaranteed. BURLEIGH JONES, Lakeport, N. H.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 per gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

AX HANDLES, hand shaved, white hickory, 60c; red hickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, single or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory, 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, R. 2, Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three 400 Reliables; 1 1,100 Queen incubator; practically new. CHRISSIE SMITH, Glen Gardner, N. J.

HONEY—A 5-lb. pail of delicious clover sent postpaid for $1.10. NELSON WHEELER, Victor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One No. 6 2,400-egg Buckeye, 32-volt electric incubator. J. W. BUTCHER, Clayton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Carload of Danish cabbage. WILLIAM ROGERS, R. D. 2, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover, $6.60 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

INCUBATOR wanted—Have $125 to invest in large machine; what do you offer? Prefer Blue Hen or Candee. ADVERTISER 3345, care Rural New-Yorker.

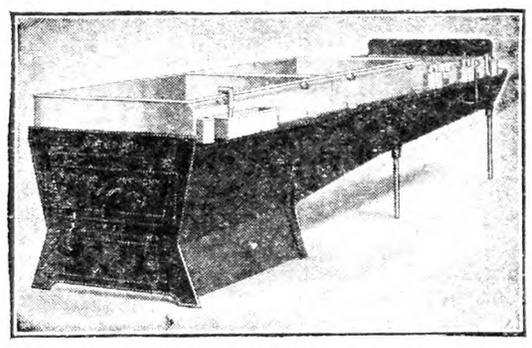
NACTO tile silo, 12x40, with 40-ft. chute, 5-in. tile, $500; 38 Jamesway stalls complete with end sections, also bull pen, $550; all above equipment is new and has never been used; priced way below cost, freight paid in New York State. CUMMING, New City, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Spinning wheel, over 100 years old, in good condition; price $20. REX V. BRIDGES, Auburn, Me.

CHOICE clover honey with comb, 5-lb. pail, $1.45; extracted, $1.15; two 5-lb. pails, $2.15, postpaid into third zone. W. H. DUNHAM, Bethel, Vt.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; fine amber, 95c, $1.80, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

THE GRIMM
MAPLE SUGAR MAKING UTENSILS



Your next cash crop is Maple Syrup and Sugar. May we have your order now for such utensils as you will need to get the most from your sugar orchard? Write for catalogue. Stating number of trees you tap. We can ship from stock.

G. H. GRIMM COMPANY - Rutland, Vermont

STORIES AND PICTURES OF THE VERMONT FLOOD
28th THOUSAND

THIS is a 32-page book with 55 excellent photographs taken all over the devastated area. The foreword is by Governor John E. Weeks. It contains several true human interest stories, mentioning many Vermont people by name, and shows where Lieutenant-Governor Jackson lost his life. It also gives State flood survey figures, showing number of cows, horses, etc. lost.

PRICE 50c (stamps not accepted)
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(Dealers prices quoted on request)

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"WE"
By COL. CHARLES LINDBERGH
His own story of his flight with his views on the future of aviation.
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CHARLES LINDBERGH
HIS LIFE
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The story of his life. **Price, $2.00**

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333 West 30th Street, New York

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Charged with violation of Section 950 of the Penal Code pertaining to fraudulent advertising, Prince Joveddah, 42, of 245 W. 41st St., and Mrs. Olive Fink, 45, of 55 W. 75th St., New York City, who say they are psychology teachers, and Max Frankel, 19, secretary to the Prince, were arrested Jan. 12. The prisoners are accused of inserting advertisements in a newspaper, offering salary and commissions to persons to sell psychology courses. Policewoman Mullin, who, with Policewoman O'Neil made the arrests, charges no salary is paid, and that she made her investigation after many complaints to the police by persons who answered the advertisements. Prince Joveddah says he was born in Tibet, India.

Herman W. Booth, former member of the New York Stock Exchange, charged with stealing nearly $4,000,000 from his former customers by stock misrepresentations, was sentenced by Judge Nott in General Sessions, New York, Jan. 13, to serve 10 to 20 years in Sing Sing. Booth pleaded guilty last month, but sentence was deferred in the hope that he would produce hidden assets. It was said 90 per cent of his customers were women. After sentence had been imposed, Edward Raldiris, chairman of the Creditors' Committee, whose wife lost $800,000 through Booth's thefts, said claims filed with the Federal receiver showed Booth had stolen $3,800,000. Raldiris said he was going before the United States Attorney to charge Booth with using the mails to defraud. Booth was expelled from the Exchange last September after being a member since 1913. Before that he was a practicing attorney.

With every drop of the 470 gallons of gasoline with which they took off on Jan. 12 drained from the tanks of the A. R. Martine Bellanca monoplane, Clarence D. Chamberlin and Roger Q. Williams landed at Mitchel Field, L. I., Jan. 14, 30 minutes and seven seconds short of equaling the world's endurance record for sustained flight. After 51 hours, 52 minutes and 24 seconds of continuous flying, the silver-gray plane floated slowly toward the earth, the propeller "dead," the gas tank empty.

Half a dozen fires of suspected incendiary origin, scattered throughout Washington early Jan. 17 called out all of the city's fire-fighting equipment and forced officials to appeal to nearby Virginia and Maryland points for help. Two of the three major conflagrations were in downtown Washington—in an F. W. Woolworth Company building in Pennsylvania Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Sts., and a cluster of produce stortes at 11th and Little B Sts., opposite the Smithsonian Institution. The third was a feed store at North Capitol and H Sts. Several false alarms just before the fires broke out scattered the fire fighting forces and seemed to make certain the fires were the result of an organized plot.

During the year 1927 property to the aggregate value of $320,596,600 was destroyed by fire in the United States, according to the records of the *Journal of Commerce*. During the year just closed there were no less than 3,764 outbreaks of fire, each of which resulted in property loss of $10,000 or over. While these figures are considerably better than the record of 1926, when the property destroyed reached a total of $393,020,600, they are in no wise excusable, as fully 70 per cent of these fires are from causes which are preventable. The biggest factor in this nation's fire waste is carelessness. It is true that "moral hazard" losses contribute considerably to the total in years of poor business conditions, but such losses, even in extreme years, do not equal the record of losses resulting from carelessness.

Provision for a 50-hour week in the so-called 48-hour law was considered by the State Industrial Commission Jan. 17 at Albany. Backed by many manufacturers and by some labor organizations a plan has been put forward for a change in the law to permit the employment of labor 10 hours a day for five days a week, with Saturdays off, in the place of the present restriction to six eight-hour days a week or five nine-hour days and a 4½-hour Saturday.

Strict investigation and limitation of all lump sum payments in workmen's compensation claims cases as a means of stopping alleged frauds was recommender Jan. 17 by Dr. Riley M. Little of the New York State Rehabilitation Bureau in testimony before the Legislative Industrial Survey Commission of which Senator James L. Truman is Chairman. The alleged frauds in connection with payments of awards to injured workers in New York City are likely to be a subject of a legislative investigation during the Summer.

WASHINGTON.—President and Mrs. Coolidge, members of his Cabinet, American delegates to the sixth Pan-American conference, secret service men and others of his large official party left Washington Jan. 13 for Key West en route to Havana. The President's message of good will and promise to Latin America, delivered at the opening session of the Pan-American Conference in the historic National Theater, built with pirate gold of the Spanish Main days, was virtually an appeal to southern neighbors of the United States to examine the motives and spirit governing the United States' actions rather than to judge them solely by the letter of international law. "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life," he quoted adding: "Oftentimes in our international relationship we shall have to look to the spirt rather than to the letter of the law." There was not one mention of the United States, its government, its Administration, its purpose. The word "we" was constantly used in Mr. Coolidge's address, but always it meant the republics of the Western Hemisphere. He spoke always as one of the 21 nations represented before him in discussing common aims, never as one telling the other 20 its attitude or belief. President Coolidge declared that the Pan-American Union "involves no antagonism toward any section of the world or any other organization," but he said the nations of the Western Hemisphere were dedicated to the principle that they were "better fitted to govern themselves than any one else to govern them." The Perident returned to the United States Jan. 17, the cruiser Memphis bringing the Presidential party to Key West, Fla.

By a vote of 54 to 34 the Senate Jan. 16 went on record in favor of immediate downward revision of "excessive" tariff rates. Without power to initiate tariff legislation, the Senate formally transmitted a record of its action to the House, which is somewhat perplexed on the question. Some farm Republicans there are prepared to ask for higher tariff rates on agricultural products, but Administration leaders apparently are heeding the opposition of President Coolidge to any tariff legislation at this session. The Senate acted on a resolution by Senator McMaster (Rep., S. D.), modified to provide for downward revision only of "excessive" rates, which were not specified. The resolution was supported by twelve Republicans, Shipstead (Farmer-Labor, Minn.), and forty-one Democrats.

By a vote of 61 to 20, the Senate Jan. 16 made the Jones (R., Wash.) bill revolutionizing the Government's shipping policy, the unfinished business. Jones, formerly chief advocate of private operation and a ship subsidy, has swung completely over to the Government ownership and operation viewpoint. His measure would end the sale of ships by the Shipping Board. Private offers are now pending before the board to take over remaining Government ships. The Jones aim is to cut that short. Instead his plan contemplates an expenditure estimated as high as a billion dollars—three billions have already been sunk in the Government shipping program since the beginning of the World War—to construct fast new four-day trans-Atlantic liners, as large as the Leviathan but faster, to compete with the best British and French ships, and to recondition and re-equip present ships. Section 1 of his bill commits Congress and the United States to maintain permanently a merchant marine "adequate for the proper growth of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States and for the national defense."

AVIATION.—Panama, which greeted Col. Charles A. Lindbergh so enthusiastically a few days before, Jan. 13 greeted Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebrix, French trans-Atlantic flyers, who arrived from Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,000 miles away. Three army bombing planes and five pursuit planes escorted the Frenchmen to Lindbergh Field. Lindbergh was in one of the escorting planes. From Panama, the French flyers went to Maracay, Venezuela. They made the 1,000-mile trip in a little less than 12 hours. After landing at the flying field each of the aviators was decorated with the Order of the Liberator by President Juan Vincente Gomez.

NICARAGUA. — Warfare continues with the Sandino forces, the airplane squadron of the Marines being active Jan. 14. A stronghold called El Chipote, 5,000 ft. above sea level, was attacked in force. Gen. Sandino used anti-aircraft guns, in repelling the attack.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Edgar Boerger, Jr., of Irwin, Ohio, agriculture student at Ohio State University, was killed accidentally Jan. 14 in the university cattle barns while operating an automatic clipper on a dairy cow. A short circuit, causing a heavy current to flow through the handle, is believed to have been the cause of death.

For shooting at a doe, though he did not bring it down, Ben Harrison, of Bosa Works, Pa., was sentenced to 100 days in the Fayette County Jail. Harrison admitted firing twice at the deer but said he "missed it by a mile." He was prosecuted only for one shot. Harrison, unable to pay the fine, went to jail for 100 days. This was the first prosecution under State laws for simply firing at a doe, though many have been instituted for killing them.

Airplanes are now used to herd vast numbers of reindeer in the big Arctic Stock Farms, Ralph Lomen, pioneer in the reindeer industry in Alaska, said Jan. 12 at Vancouver, B. C. His head herdsman, he said, recently accomplished in two hours as much work with a plane as would have required the services of seven herdsmen for a week. Urging development of the reindeer industry on a large scale in Canada, Lomen declared there is room for 12,000,000 deer on the Northern Tundra. Reindeer meat, he explained, is not sold in competition with beef, mutton and other standard meats, but as a supplement to the diet.

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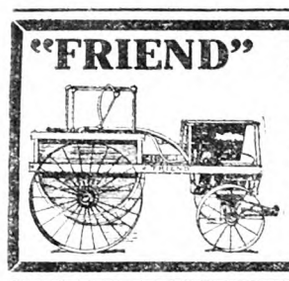

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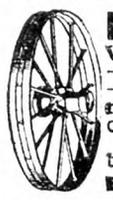

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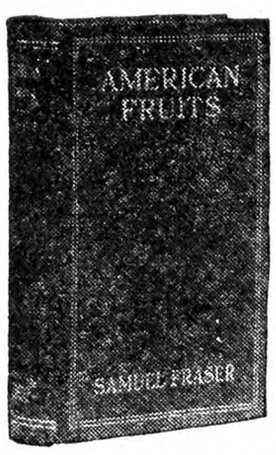

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Texas Fruit Notes

The last season, or the season of 1927, was the poorest fruit year we have had in many years. Plums were nearly a complete failure. And I have six acres of plums on my place or did have until about two months ago. Since then I have dug out all but about an acre. There are two reasons for this. One is that the trees from some peculiar cause bloomed last Fall and would not have much of any crop next or this year. Another reason is that lots of my plums were cooking plums and unless I had a mind to put in a preserving factory I could not use the plums, for many people have quit canning and preserving entirely at home.

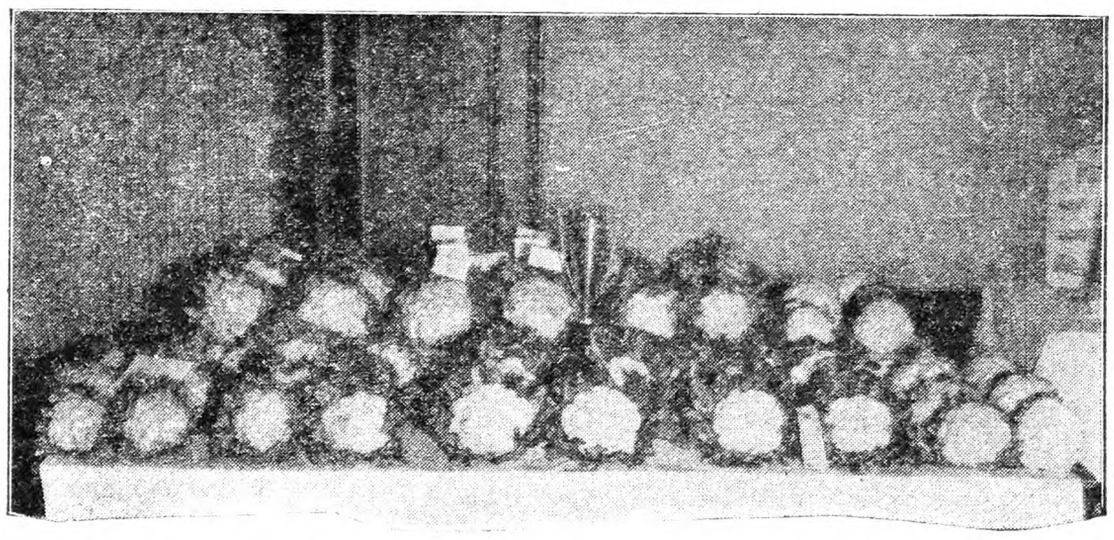
Where we used to sell a man five bushels of Elberta peaches we can now sell only a peck. People have got too busy riding around to take time to can fruit and make preserves. However, we find that they will still take time to make fig preserves and I think I will set more fig trees. The fig is easily raised and bears the first year after setting, thus making it a fine tree to tie to.

We are setting more persimmons as the years go by. The persimmon does not have to be cooked, they can eat them on the run and most all people are very fond of the Eureka variety of persimmon. The Eureka is a strain of the Japanese persimmon. I am finding also the improved wild persimmons very profitable. Some grow large and have few seeds and get ripe and lose the astringency. Other kinds are astringent until the very last and never can be eaten. But the bees gather the best honey of all from the persimmon trees. We are raising a lot of apples in Texas. J. E. FITZGERALD.

Landscape Gardening in Mohave Desert

We have had a big job on the landscaping at another Winter hotel on the Mohave Desert at Palm Springs, Cal., close to Death Valley. We sent eight or nine big truckloads of stuff to it, and our chief is making the finest desert garden he has ever made there in addition to the planting of the stuff he sent from here. Our big truck and trailer went down Christmas night with a load and then went over 500 miles farther on from Palm Springs into Southern Arizona where the landscape gardener was with a gang collecting. They had a small truck there to bring the stuff out to the road for the big truck, only the driver said if the wind blew you wanted a compass, for the sand filled the wheel tracks. He got loaded and started for California. He had a full load on truck and trailer, about six tons on truck and about five on trailer. At the last town on the road, 35 or 40 miles from where they collected, he had filled up with gas and water and also filled a half barrel with water and a 50-gallon drum with gas. Of course they took gas, water and grub in on the small truck for the two trucks and two touring cars for all hands. The crowd just rolled in blankets and slept on the sand, and as water was scarce the only man who could wash his hands was the cook. The chauffeur of the big truck has had lots of experience on mountains and deserts driving stages and trucks for the transportation companies, but this time with a truck and trailer in perfect condition, only run enough to break it in well, about 16,000 miles, he was 14 hours in that sand road going 32 miles, and on a road in the mountains he had to turn his truck around and fasten his trailer to the front of the truck and back up to get more traction. There he was 3½ hours doing two miles. He got through with the truck in perfect condition, but the trailer was held together with his spare ropes and chains, but he had never unloaded anything. You see in the deserts of Arizona the towns are about eight to ten houses and miles apart. You only see an occasional desert rat prospecting. J. S. T.

"DID that patent medicine you bought cure your aunt?" "Mercy, no! On reading the circular that was wrapped around the bottle she got two more diseases."—Watchman-Examiner.



Mr. de Jong's cauliflowers win first prize at Syracuse—

FROM way out in Red River Valley, six miles north of Winnipeg, came cauliflowers from Mr. Klaas de Jong, to win a first prize at the Convention of the Vegetable Growers' Assn. of America, held at Syracuse, N. Y.

The picture above shows the quality of the cauliflowers. Here's the story of how they were raised:

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Note: Photo above shows cauliflowers which won first prize in the Cauliflower Contest, Annual Convention of the Vegetable Growers' Assn. of America. Mr. Klaas de Jong, E. Kildonan, Manitoba, grower.

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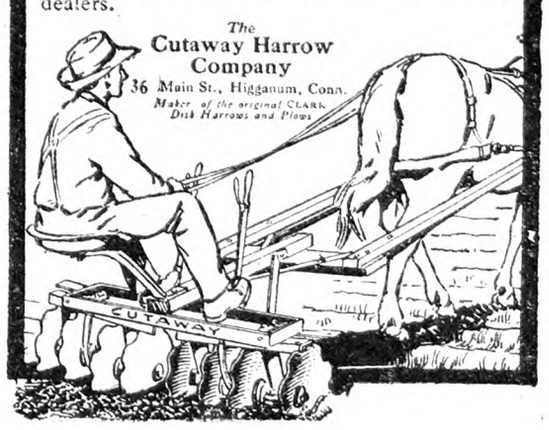

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

There has been no radical change in the prices being received for the semi-perishables during the past week. Since the holidays potatoes have been rather quiet although there was some attempt to force prices to a higher level which resulted in 5 to 10c per sack advance in eastern districts but at the same time the West barely held steady. The advance in the East was soon lost, however. In the Rochester, N. Y., district sales were up to $2.55 to $2.60 per 150-lb. sack on Jan. 10, but by the end of the second week in January they were being quoted $2.45 to $2.50 a sack and a weakness was reported in the various shipping districts in the West. Philadelphia has been liberally supplied and the market has been dull and weak for several days with Pennsylvania round whites and Maine Green Mountains in two-bushel sacks averaging about $2.45. A little new stock is arriving from Florida which brought $2 to $2.25 a bushel and fairly liberal receipts of redskins from nearby has tended to further depress the market. Tennessee Nancy Halls and Maryland sweet potatoes have sold slowly as well as ordinary to poor stock from nearby but there has been a fair demand for fancy house sweets which ranged 75c to $1.15 per ⅝-bushel basket and best Delaware and Maryland brought $1.35 to $1.50 a bushel. The offerings of mushrooms have been the heaviest of the season with 39,000 baskets being received in one day. Needless to say the market has been weak with $1 a basket about top price for the best stock. Beets, carrots and parsnips were in liberal supply and the demand was slow on ordinary to poor stock of which there was considerable supply and only a fair demand was reported for fancy stock. Nearby beets, parsnips and carrots ranged 40 to 65c per ⅝-bushel basket while Texas bushels bunched beets brought $3 and carrots bunched $2 to $2.25 a bushel. Celery sold well with York State in 2-3 crates ranging $1.25 to $2.50 as to quality and condition. California full crates ranged $5 to $7 and Florida 10-in. crates, $2.50 to $3 a crate. The onion market was firm with New York Yellows, U. S. No. 1's, selling for about $2 a sack for medium to small stock and larger stock brought $2.25 to $2.40, some fancy $2.60 per 100-lb. sack. The cold wave which extended into Florida and Texas caused a shortage of several fresh vegetables and high prices are being received for string beans which sold up to $8 a bushel, Lima beans $5.50 a bushel, spinach $2.50 to $2.60 a bushel, while Louisiana shallots were quoted $9 to $10 a barrel. Peas are scarce and Mexican crates of 40 to 45 lbs. brought $9 to $9.50 a crate. Apples are not moving quite as well in Philadelphia as they were a week ago, but prices hold steady. Pennsylvania Staymans, U. S. No. 1's, 2½-in. and up, were quoted at $7.25 barrel, while U. S., No. 1's, 2½-in., Black Twigs were quoted at $2 a bushel, Staymans, $2.25 to $2.60 and Grimes $2 to $2.50 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There has been a decided upward movement in the price of both fresh and storage eggs during the past two weeks. Receipts of high-grade fresh eggs were rather limited and prices of fresh extra firsts advanced from 49c, the price received soon after New Years to 53c two weeks later. Other quality eggs advanced in about the same proportion, fresh firsts advancing to 49c and seconds to 32 to 35c while very fancy selected fresh eggs in cartons ranged 59 to 62c, an advance of 4c a dozen during the two-week period. Storage eggs also advanced 4c during the same period closing steady at 40c for storage packed extra firsts, while storage packed seconds brought 33 to 34c. The cold storage holdings of case eggs for January 1 as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture showed 879,000 cases on hand in entire country compared with 1,096,000 cases a year ago and a five-year average of 1,413,000 cases. Holdings of frozen eggs have increased by about 13,400,000 lbs. during the past year making a total of over 47,000,000 lbs. on hand on January 1. The total receipts of fresh eggs since Jan. 1 in Philadelphia is somewhat lighter than last year at this time, amounting to 53,355 cases against 48,732 cases last year for the same period.

Prices on live poultry declined. Liberal offerings early in the week demoralized the market with prices dropping several cents a pound but the lighter offerings late in the week caused the market to close steady at the revised values. Fancy Plymouth Rock fowl were quoted at 26 to 27c and mixed colors ranged 22 to 26c as to quality. Leghorn fowl averaged 23c a lb. Spring chickens were valued at about the same as fowls. Heavy capons brought 38 to 42c and small sizes averaged 36c. Fancy geese and Muscovy ducks sold at 24c and White Pekins, fancy large sold as high as 28c. The market on fresh-killed fowl held steady to firm, heavy fowl in barrels averaging 28c, 4-lb. sizes 26c and smaller ranged downward to 18 to 19c a lb. Nearby chickens, barreled-packed, 5-lb or over, averaged 35c a lb., 4-lb. sizes moved at 32c and 2-lb. chickens or less ranged 36 to 38c a lb. Cold storage holdings are considerably smaller than last year, the official report as for Jan. 1 showing 117,678,000 lbs. on hand, compared with nearly 144,497,000 lbs. a year ago. The five-year average, 116,718,000, is slightly smaller than this year's holdings on Jan. 1.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay is holding about steady with ample offerings of undergrade stock. Best Timothy hay continues to sell $18.50 to $19 a ton and values of No. 2 Timothy and No. 1 light clover mixed remain the same, $17 to $17.50 a ton. Straight rye straw was firmly held at $20 to $21 a ton while wheat straw moved slowly at $14 to $14.50 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 51c; duck eggs, doz., 60c; minimum weight all eggs, per dozen, 24 oz.; pullet eggs, doz., 40c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; Cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skimmed milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, pt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, lb., 4c; carrots, bunch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, bunch, 10c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pint, 15c; lettuce, Ice., head, 10c; home grown lettuce, bunch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bunch, 5c; parsley, bunch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home grown, bu., $1.30; pk., 35c; parsnips, bu., 90c; salsify, bunch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 7c; turnips, Rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light, lb., 33c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry. — Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 30c; light, lb., 27c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Round steaks, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 50c; fresh ham, home grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 22c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, per 100, 75c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4; hygeia ice, cwt., 40c. All prices quoted for best grade only.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 30c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, live, lb., 22 to 32c; dressed, lb., 35 to 40c; yearlings, dressed, lb., 22 to 32c; springers, live, lb., 22 to 32c;; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; turkeys, live, lb., 55c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $15; retail, 50 to 55c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 90c to $1; beans, lb., 9 to 10c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; carrots, bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs., 60 to 75c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, bu., 60 to $1.40; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 5 to 6c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 14 to 15c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, bskt, 50 to 60c; bu., 80 to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt., 40 to 50c; bu., 75 to 85c; celery, doz. bchs., 65 to 90c; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 30c; onions, yellow, bu., $1 to $1.25; parsnips, bskt., 50 to 60c; parsley, doz bchs., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.10; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; romaine, doz. bchs., 30 to 40c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 4 to 5c; tomatoes, h. h., lb., 35c; turnips, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1 to $1.75; Fall Pippin, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $2; Hubbardston, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $2 to $2.50; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $2 to $2.50; Tallman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.25.

Live Poultry.—Springers, lb., 25 to 28c; fowls, heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; light, lb., 28 to 30c; roosters (old), lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 40 to 45c; small lots, 45 to 50c; pullets, doz., 38 to 40c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 45c; butter, unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jrs., 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat, 5-lb. pail, 75 to $1; comb, 24 sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, 24 sec. case, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Nuts (domestic).—Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Seeds.—The appended retail quotations are for American grown seed. Foreign stock is priced somewhat lower. Timothy, bu., $2.50 to $2.75; Alfalfa, $13 to $14; Alsike, $18 to $19; clover, mammoth, $22 to $23; medium, $21 to $22.

Beans.—Annexed quotations are the ruling prices per 100 lbs. paid to growers for hand-picked 1927 crop: White marrow, $7; red kidney, $6.50; white kidney, $8; yellow eye, $7.50; pea beans, $5.25; medium beans, $5.50.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

MILK

January 19, 1928.

January League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.03½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.28½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per 1-10 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 3 the differential is 4 cents.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Prices on the better grades are about 2c lower. A steamer with about 300 tons of New Zealand butter has arrived here, and is selling in range of 47 to 48 cents, duty paid.

Creamery, fancy	$0.48	@	.48½
Extra, 92 score	.47	@	.47½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43½	@	.46½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.41½	@	.42½
Lower grades	.40	@	.41
Ladles	.36	@	.39½
Packing stock	.33	@	.35
Centralized	.41	@	.46
Renovated	.40½	@	.41
Sweet, fancy	.49½	@	.50
Extra	.48½	@	.49
Firsts	.44½	@	.48
Seconds	.42	@	.43

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29	@	$0.29½
Wisconsin, held			.29
Daisies, fresh			.28¾

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.51½	@	$0.52½
Average extras	.50	@	.51
Extra firsts	.49	@	.50
Firsts	.47	@	.48
Pullets	.37	@	.46
Pacific Coast, whites	.47	@	.53
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.52	@	.53
Gathered, best	.49	@	.50
Common to good	.35	@	.45
Storage, firsts	.38½	@	.40
Seconds	.36	@	.38
Under grades	.34	@	.35
Shell treated	.39	@	.40

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.23	@	$0.25
Chickens	.25	@	.30
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.28	@	.33
Geese	.25	@	.31
Tame rabbits	.20	@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.33	@	$0.36
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Roosters	.16	@	.23
Fowls	.20	@	.31
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs.	.40	@	.46
8 lbs.	.38	@	.43
7 lbs.	.36	@	.41
6 lbs.	.34	@	.39
5 lbs.	.32	@	.37
Under 5 lbs.	.30	@	.35
Slips	.26	@	.33
Mixed weights	.30	@	.42
Capons, western, 9 lbs.	.40	@	.45
8 lbs.	.38	@	.42
7 lbs.	.36	@	.40
Ducks	.22	@	.26
Geese	.17	@	.27
Turkeys, dry No'wn toms	.45	@	.48
Hens	.42	@	.44
Wn., toms	.45	@	.47
Hens	.41	@	.43
Fair to good	.32	@	.42
So'wn, toms	.44	@	.46
Hens	.40	@	.42
Tex., toms	.43	@	.45
Hens	.40	@	.41
Fair to good	.32	@	.40
Poor	.25	@	.30
Wn., old toms	.30	@	.34
Old hens	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@	.85
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.50	@	14.00
Bulls	7.75	@	8.75
Cows	4.25	@	6.50
Calves, best	14.50	@	17.50
Sheep	9.00	@	10.00
Lambs	12.60	@	13.25
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50	@	

COUNTRY-DRESSED MEAT

Calves, choice	$0.22	@	$0.23
Good to prime	.15	@	.20
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@	12.00

DRESSED RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.10	@	$0.40
Jacks, pair	.60	@	.90
Tame, lb.	.25	@	.30

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.00	@	$3.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.85	@	3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00	@	4.25
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00	@	12.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00	@	2.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, Texas, bu.	$2.50	@	$3.00
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.08	@	.26
Cabbage, bbl.	.60	@	.90
Bulk, ton	13.00	@	17.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@	2.25
Celery, rough, crate	1.00	@	3.00
Horseradish, bbl.	15.00	@	18.00
Kale, bbl.	.40	@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.50	@	4.25
Lima beans, bu.	5.00	@	8.00
Onions, eastern, 100 lbs.	1.75	@	2.40
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00	@	2.65
Parsley, bbl.	4.50	@	5.00
Parsnips, bbl.	2.50	@	3.00
Peas, bu.	5.00	@	6.00
Romaine, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	2.00	@	2.50
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	4.00	@	5.00
String beans, bu.	2.50	@	9.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.00	@	5.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.65	@	1.75
White, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@	4.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$7.00
Bbl.	3.00	@	11.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	5.50	@	13.00
Pears, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	3.50
Crabapples, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.80	@	1.00
Kumquats, qt.	.12	@	.15
Oranges, Fla., box	3.60	@	7.15
Cal.	3.55	@	7.05

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$20.00	@	21.00
No. 2	17.00	@	19.00
No. 3	14.00	@	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00	@	21.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2, red	$1.53⅝
No. 1 dark, Spring	1.53⅝
Corn, No. 2, yellow	1.09⅛
Oats, No. 2, white	.66¾
Rye	1.20¼
Barley	1.07½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16		
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10		
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12		
Certified, qt.	.28		
Certified, pt.	.17		
Cream, heavy, ½-pt.	.29		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@	.70
Gathered	.45	@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.48
Capons, lb.	.55	@	.60
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44	@	.48
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03	@	.04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04	@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20	@	.35
Apples, table, doz.	.30	@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.06	@	.10
Celery, root	.10	@	.15
Cauliflower, head	.20	@	.30
String beans, lb.	.40	@	.50
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.40
Peas, lb.	.30	@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.04	@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There have been few changes on this week's market. Supplies have been reasonably moderate with buying mostly quiet and confined to immediate requirements. Apples are generally unchanged with continued light buying of MacIntosh. All roots are very inactive with cabbage lower. Squash is barely firm. The onion market has held steady despite moderately heavy receipts. Lettuce is weak and inactive. Spinach and tomatoes are firmer. Potatoes are slightly lower.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Baldwin, Mass. Agr., $1.60 to $2.35; fancy large sizes, $2.50 to $2.75; ungraded, $1 to $1.50 box; Me., A2¼ to 2½ in., $4.50 to $5.50 bbl. McIntosh Agri., $2.60 to $3.25; fancy large sizes, $3.35 to $3.50; ungraded, $2.00 to $2.50 std. bu. box; Me. Wolf River A2½ in. up, $3 to $3.50; A2½ in Spies, $4 to $5; poorer, $3.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.; Cal. crates, few sales, $3.75; Tex. crates, mostly $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand light. Danish natives, 40 to 65c std. bu. box; N. Y., sacked locally, 65 to 85c cwt.; Native Savoys, $1 to $1.75 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand

(Continued on Page 139)

Long Acre Farm Notes

It does beat all how laziness grows on a man. We had a long rainy spell which turned into a howling blizzard that lasted four days and piled the snow in huge drifts. Now it is warm again but the snow melts so fast the ground is one sea of mud and slush. Over two weeks of enforced idleness has brought on such a lazy spell that I find it hard to get up much ambition for work. Old Mother Nature has been trying to teach me a lesson for years, but I was too dumb to see it. The orchard next to the road was plowed and dragged every Spring and then clean culture kept up all Summer and plowed again in the Fall. Nature was trying her best to grow a cover crop of weeds, but I worked just as hard to prevent it just for appearance sake. Now I have learned my lesson and weeds are allowed to grow as rank as they wish, as they hold the snow and provide a fine mulch.

* * * * *

Farm folks sure have short memories. Every Spring we hold a town meeting at which funds are voted for the various township purposes. Almost any kind of a proposition will carry with a loud aye, accompanied with boisterous laughter and backslapping and vote trading. The next Fall the same voters growl and rave because the taxes are so high. An analysis of my own tax receipt shows that over three-fourths of my taxes are local, that is either township or county, and over 60 per cent is for roads.

* * * * *

I have learned one lesson and that is to grow the varieties of fruits and vegetables the market demands regardless of my own preference in the matter. For instance, there are scores of better quality peaches than the Elberta, yet the market will have none of them, so why grow them? The English Morello cherries likewise are of higher grade than native varieties, yet they are shy bearers, so why grow them? Theoretically cherry trees set 20 to 24 ft. apart each way make much larger trees, which bear larger crops; yet trees set 16 ft. apart both ways produce many more quarts of cherries to the acre, so that is the way mine are going in. Ability to see into the future is a prime requisite for the fruit grower. I thought I had it, but find that I have set very much of my orchard too close and the same is true of my currants and other bush fruits. The plants are so small at setting that they look too far apart, and then in a short time they are so close together that it is almost impossible to get between the rows with the spray cart and drag. One currant patch of 500 bushes set 6 ft. apart and 4 ft. in the row grew together so badly that I could not walk between the rows without brushing the branches aside, so I have to do a lot of cutting every year. Rows 8 ft. apart and bushes at least 6 ft. apart in the row would have been much better, yet set that way the plants would have looked as though I was wasting a lot of ground. Last Spring a neighbor was helping me spray a young apple orchard when he remarked that he could not sleep nights if those trees were his and he had not topped them back. I promptly told him I could not sleep nights if they were topped back. The older I get the less I use the pruning shears, while most of the time I do not even carry the saw when trimming. Cherry trees I leave severely alone when doing my Winter pruning, as hard experience has taught me to stay away from the cherry trees with my shears and saw. What the inspired writing says, "To him that hath shall be given," is truth. When spreading manure or mulching I find myself favoring those trees which yield the largest crops, when I know that the weaker trees should be favored.

* * * * *

I have begun to think that some nurserymen are charter members of the Ananias club. Seven years ago I bought apple trees, 25 of which were supposed to be so extra large and old that they would bear at once, and five dwarfs which should bear the next year. I have yet to pick one apple from any of those trees while regular size trees set the same date have outgrown them and bore a few apples. No more bearing age trees for me, and no dwarfs either.

* * * * *

Well there, I set out to write of general farm subjects and ran off on my hobby of trees just as usual. Four-year-old Calvin is bothering his daddy for help with his toys so I might as well sign off. As usual the baby is the most important member of the household.

L. B. R.

Michigan.

Harbingers of Spring

January is usually associated in our minds with snow, ice and zero or below zero weather, in this latitude, rather than robins and pussy willows.

It is hard to realize, this year, that January is here. The ground is bare of snow or ice, the streams and brooks, filled with fish, ripple along as they do in late March or April. Green, fresh grass grows by their banks and in the swamps. And the thermometer stands at 50 degrees in the middle of the day and has not been below 32 at any time for a week. This morning at six o'clock it was 40 and one day the first part of the week it reached 60 at midday. The children reported four robins on January 9, and woodchucks on the eleventh.

It would seem from present indications that it will not be a question on Candlemas, whether we are to have six weeks more of Winter, but whether we are to have any Winter, northern style, this year.

Yesterday, January 12, the children fetched in pussy willows with buds well out. Today they found witch-hazel buds green and well out.

The very last of October and first days in November, last Fall, they found dandelions in bloom, and the flowering quince and early red roses put forth a bloom or two. A little farther south an orchard was reported in bloom.

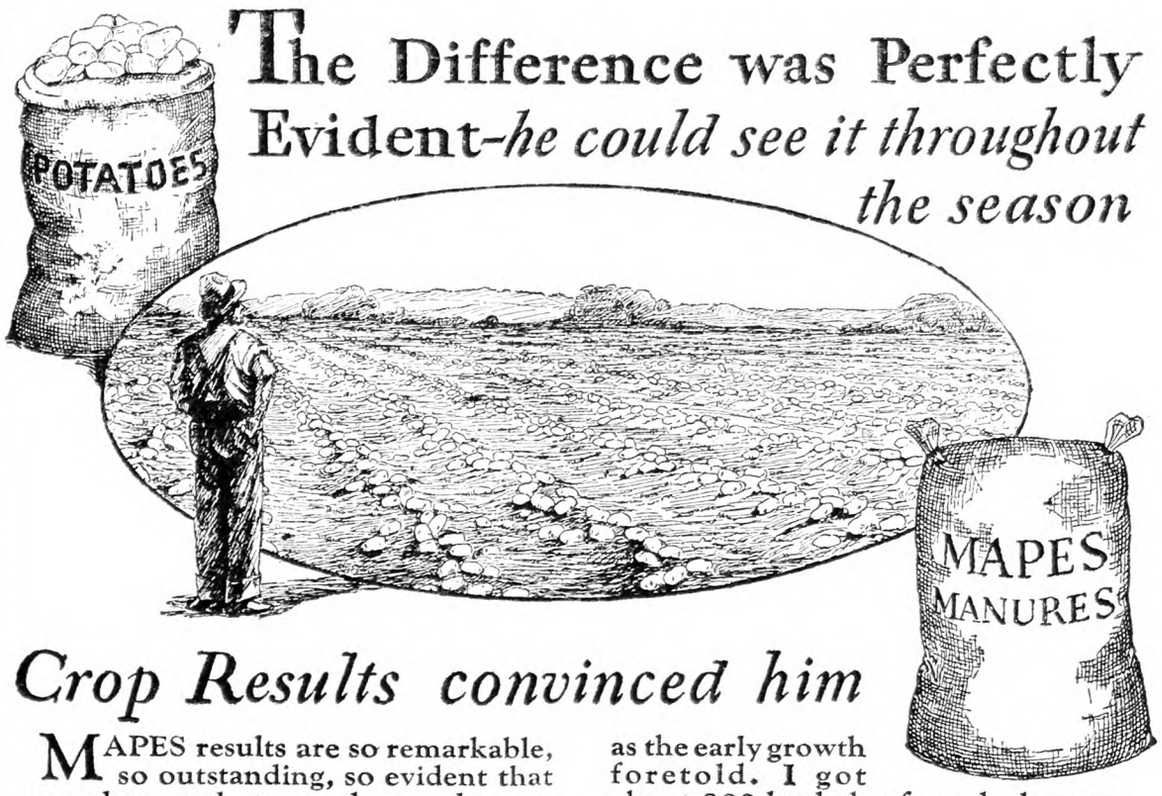
Will we pay for it all in February and March? Perhaps. But let us enjoy it while we have it and not climb hills until we come to them. We can console ourselves with the thought that every day of fine weather now is that much gain.

This evening we had a thunder shower with quite an electrical display. If the old saying concerning, "Thunder when trees are bare," is true, we may expect cold weather soon. The weather man promised us a week of this and it has almost expired.

I am sure that it is the earliest that we have had robins with us for many years, if not the very earliest we have had them. Nine years ago I remember children reporting them on January 17. Now that they have no snow to coast on or ice to skate on they must be busy at something. Therefore they search the air for birds and the trees for buds and blossoms—in January.

MAYME O. THOMSON.

Columbia Co., N. Y.



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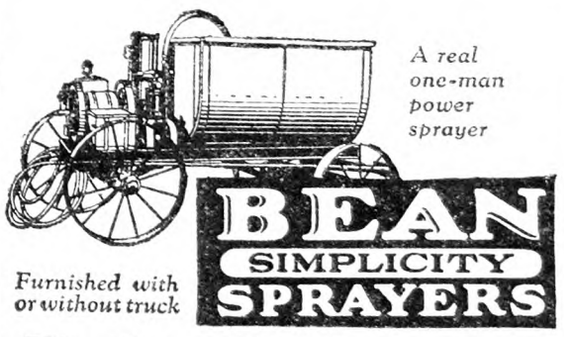

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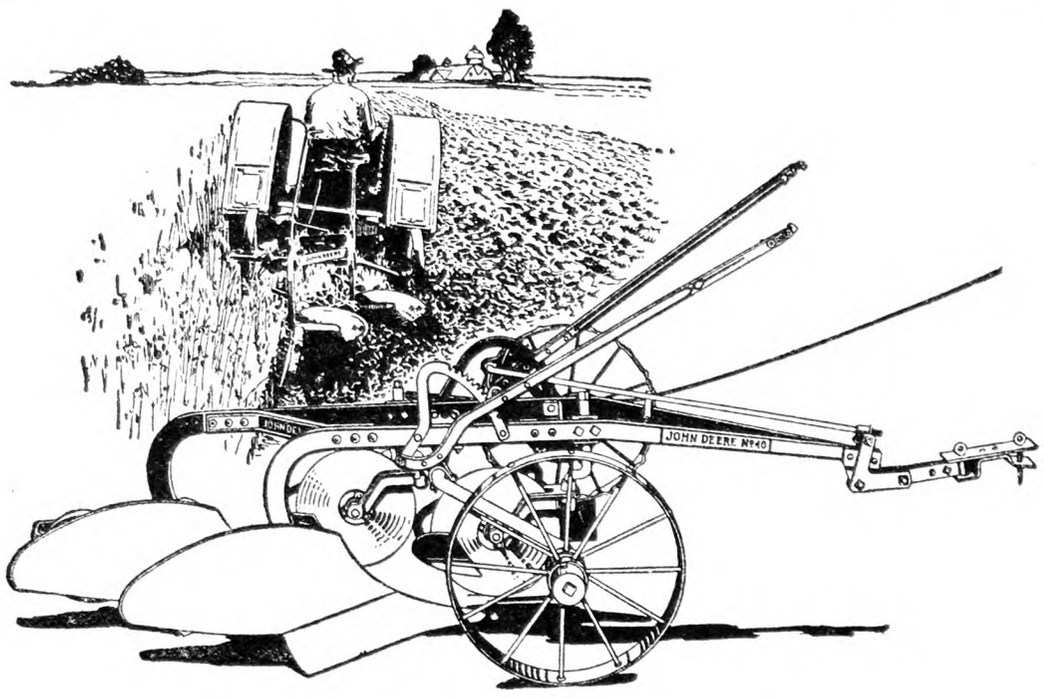

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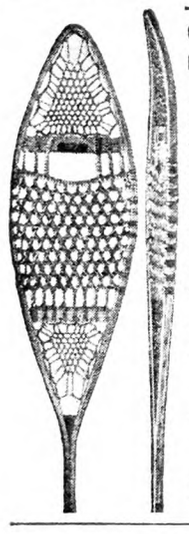

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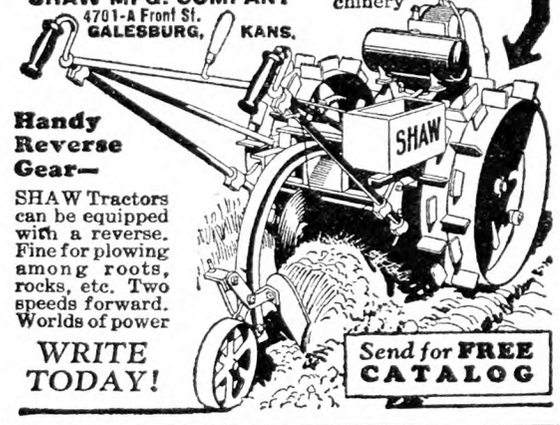

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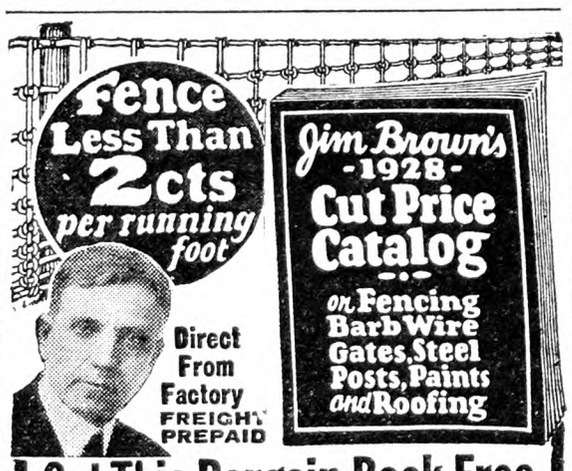

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Leaking Slate-surfaced Roof

I erected a two-story, 20x24 ft. building I am utilizing as a house for the time being. The roof, 736 sq. ft., has approximately a 110 degree slope covered with new 85-lb. slate surfaced felt. I laid this roofing with 2½-in. lap which was tarred before nailing two rows 2 in. apart. Apparently there is something wrong. After minute inspection all seams look to be down tight, yet when it rains the roof leaks in numerous places. I repainted all seams including over the nails, and still I get no improved results.

New Jersey. G. C. E. K.

Just what is meant by a 110 degree slope is not clearly understood, but it is evident that there is sufficient pitch to make the roof shed water well.

Assuming that the roof has been properly laid, that is, the paper overlapping like shingles in the direction in which water will flow over it, there are several things that might possibly cause the leaking. A slate roof is more difficult to cement at the seams than a plain surfaced roofing, and should be liberally coated with roofing cement at the joints when laying. Leakage may occur at the vertical seams where strips of roofing are spliced, and these should have careful attention. Also nails or other projections left on the roof may cause holes to break through the roofing while walking over it in laying.

In any case of leaking the point where the water comes through the roof seldom indicates the location of the hole in the roof covering. It is likely to follow along a board for a considerable distance before coming through. A representative of one of the large roofing companies recently recommended to me the 18-in. roofing where a slate surfaced felt was used. It can be handled more easily and it is nailed more closely. The same man suggested coating all seams with some of the plastic roof cements in cases of leaking, and where the appearance of seams so coated would not be an objection.

R. H. S.

Foundation for Bungalow

I am thinking of building a bungalow. I cannot get heavy posts for supports. Are concrete or cement blocks better for pillars, and should blocks be filled with cement to make more solid, say portion 3 ft. for post? Or should we make the pillars as we go along, make each corner form, then pour in cement or concrete? Frost will not lift cement or concrete pillars 3 ft. down. C. H.

Jersey City, N. J.

A building is much warmer if a wall is laid beneath it and the cost, compared with the benefits obtained, is not much greater. Where set on pillars, batter boards should first be set up three feet or more outside the proposed house corners. These batter boards should be made level and lines stretched up representing the plan of the house. Holes can now be dug for the pillars. These should extend below frost and down until a solid layer of soil is reached. Forms can now be made for the pillars and securely fastened in place with the tops lined up to the line previously stretched between the batter boards. Fill the forms with concrete mixed in the proportions of one sack of cement, two cu. ft. of clean, coarse sand, and 4 cu. ft. of crushed rock or screened gravel. A bolt should be imbedded in the top to fasten the sill down with.

If desired one form can be used for all of the pillars, moving it as fast as the pillars have set sufficiently to permit taking the form off. If well greased it can be more easily removed. R. H. S.

Pumping Water from Spring

I have a spring 300 ft. below my house with a 32-ft. fall. What is the best and cheapest way to get water to my house from this spring? The spring is 4 ft. square and about 4 ft. deep. I have a 4-h.p. gasoline engine near the house I could use for pumping. E. B. R.

Massachusetts.

With water 33 ft. lower than your house it will be impossible to lift it with a pump placed at the house. The pump and engine will have to be placed at the spring, or at least far enough down the slope to bring the pump within practical suction distance, 20 ft. above the low water level in the spring. If this plan is followed a house can be built at the spring or the point selected and the pump and engine installed in it. This should be built warm to prevent freezing, or the pump and engine both arranged to drain perfectly when pumping ceases.

The air-pressure systems have the advantages of permitting the location of the power plant where desired and of furnishing water directly from the well or spring as used. With this system the engine and air compressor could be located at the house where they would be convenient to operate, and the air piped to the spring where it would operate a submerged pump. The systems are high-priced, somewhat more expensive to operate than a gravity or straight pumping system, and use a rather complicated pump, which sometimes gives trouble. However, in a shallow well, as yours is, the pump can be easily reached for attention if needed, and the advantages secured may offset the extra expense and first cost. R. H. S.

Expansion of Water

Where does the expansion of water in a kitchen range boiler go? The water enters house through meter and check valve, to top of boiler, down through same to bottom, turns up, enters water back in range, leaves range and enters boiler about 2 ft. from bottom. When this was first installed the toilet flush tank filled to within one-half inch from top of overflow pipe in tank, and I had no trouble until the tank commenced to leak, and I had a new one installed, which does not fill so full, the water in same stopping about 3 in. from top of overflow. Shortly after this tank was installed, a very small leak developed at the water back, which I think must have been caused by expansion. When water is heated it expands. The check valve in the mail prevents the expansion going to the street. The ball-cock in toilet tank prevents it going there, and no faucet being open, where does the expansion go? I want to have leak in water back stopped, but am afraid it will burst out somewhere else. W. H. S.

New York.

From the temperature of greatest density, 39.1 degrees Fahr., water expands slowly as it is heated to the boiling point, a cubic foot of water at 39.1 degrees Fahr. becoming 1.04332 cu. ft. when the boiling point is reached. As water is practically incompressible this increased volume must either escape or burst the container when heated in a rigid, closed container.

In the ordinary range boiler the expansion is taken care of by some of the water being forced back into the main. Unless you are absolutely sure I would expect what you call the check valve to be a shut-off for stopping the flow of water to the house faucets when it is desired to make repairs. Every house service line has such a shut-off.

If this really is a check valve, expansion should be taken care of by mounting a relief valve, similar to a safety valve on a steam boiler, on the top of the range boiler. This can be piped to the sewer system to care for the overflow from the heated tank. If the line is fitted with a check valve it is unsafe to use it, as heat sufficient to cause steam might result in a serious explosion.

The level of the water in your flush tank can be changed by bending the lever upward that carries the float. This causes the float to ride higher and consequently the water level will be higher before the valve in the tank bottom is closed by the float. R. H. S.

Power from Spring

Water flow from spring has a 30-ft. fall in a length of 110 ft. About how much power would this stream develop with a turbine? Would it operate a small lighting plant? It fills a 3-in. pipe full the year around. Would it be practical to harness this stream? E. E.

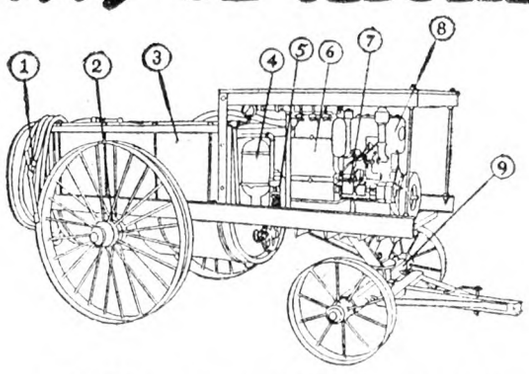
It is impossible for me to tell you, from the description furnished, exactly the amount of power that you have available from this stream. To determine the horse power that a stream is capable of developing both the quantity of water flowing and the fall must be known. It is not sufficient to say that the water will fill a 4-in. pipe, because the quantity of water discharged by the pipe is affected by the velocity of flow as well as by the diameter of the pipe.

Catch all of the water flowing for one minute. By measuring this water you can get the number of gallons flowing per minute. Each gallon will weigh 8 1-3 lbs., therefore multiplying by 8 1-3 will give the weight of water flowing per minute. Multiply this result by the fall in feet, in this case about 28, as some fall must be used to carry away the waste water. This will give the number of foot-pounds done per minute. Dividing the result so obtained by 33,000 will give the theoretical horse power available. About three-fourths of this result can be secured.

It is doubtful if the power would be worth developing. It would be light and probably useful only for pumping or possibly the operation of a small lighting plant. The water you already have without pumping. A difficulty in the way of development is the cost. The stream is too small for a turbine, and to use an overshot wheel would require such a large diameter that the cost would be high.

R. H. S.

you want *all* of them



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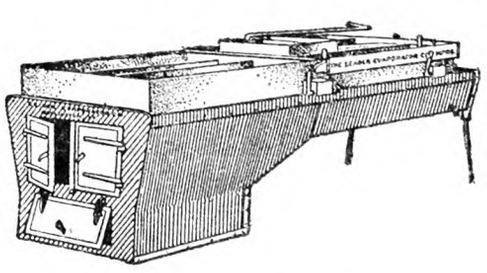

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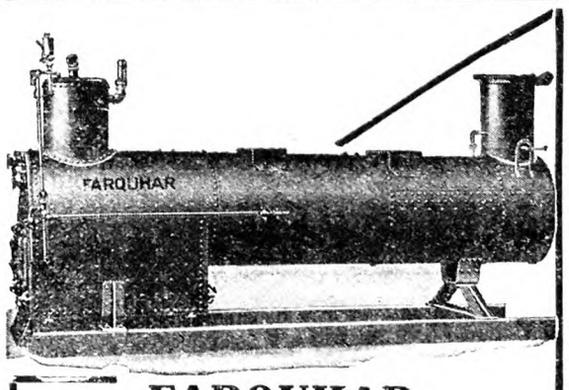

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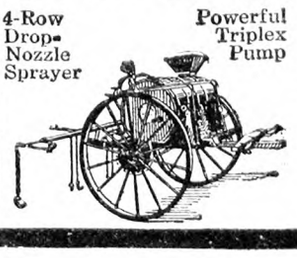

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Improving Poor Land

I bought a truck farm of 15 acres two years ago, but do not seem to get any profit from it. There does not seem to be any substance in the soil, which is sandy loam. How can I get this soil in a fertile condition? R. M.
Belmont, N. J.

You do not say just how you have attempted to farm that sandy loam, so it is hard to judge just what the trouble may be. It doubtless lacks vegetable matter, and for this, if you have no manure, it will be necessary to grow some sort of green crops to plow under. Rye sown in the Fall to plow under in the Spring when it gets 6 or 8 in. high will help. Oats sown early in Spring can be turned under in mid-Summer, and buckwheat sown in early July makes another bulky crop. If it is possible to get any of the clovers to grow, they will benefit the soil still more. Lime may be necessary.

Perhaps you did not use fertilizer, or not enough. Growing garden truck requires large quantities of fertilizer properly balanced for the purpose. Or the land may be lacking in phosphorus, so that super-phosphate or basic slag, which is an excellent source of phosphorus and lime, would help. The basic slag, which could not be had during the World War, is again attainable.

Swarm Control

Not far from my home is a beekeeper who has solved the swarming problem—and to hear him tell it, there is nothing difficult about the solution. His method is, in brief, to give the bees plenty of room, sort the combs, divide the colonies and requeen.

This plan calls for plenty of equipment—which my friend has. At the first signs of strength in a colony he provides more room by putting hive bodies with combs or foundation on the colony next to the brood nest. This serves two purposes: It gives the bees something to do, such as cleaning the combs or building new ones; and it provides ventilation. Other advantages can be mentioned—the bees keep the bee moth from the combs, and storage space is always available for any sudden honey flow.

As to sorting combs—this is done in two ways. As the bees are manipulated, any bad combs are worked into supers. After honey extraction, combs are examined and any that show an excess of drone comb, bad breaks or other damage, are thrown into the wax barrel. This constant sorting results in a small percentage of drone combs in the brood nest and cuts down the number of likely sites for queen cells. It has the added advantage of making it easier to handle the bees, and the cost of producing honey is thereby lowered.

When there is indication that a colony has made ready to swarm (and any good beekeeper soon learns to recognize swarm preparations) the bees are allowed to swarm. In fact, they are helped along. The queen is found and placed on a frame of bees and brood. The frame is placed on a hive in the old location and the rest of the brood is moved to a new location. The fielder bees return to the old location; the new colony raises a queen or is given one.

When queens are available, a colony about to swarm is sometimes requeened. This is effected by killing the old queen and introducing a new one. As many colonies as possible are requeened each year, and if the beekeeper can control swarming and get a new queen at the same time, he does so. E. K.

New Jersey.

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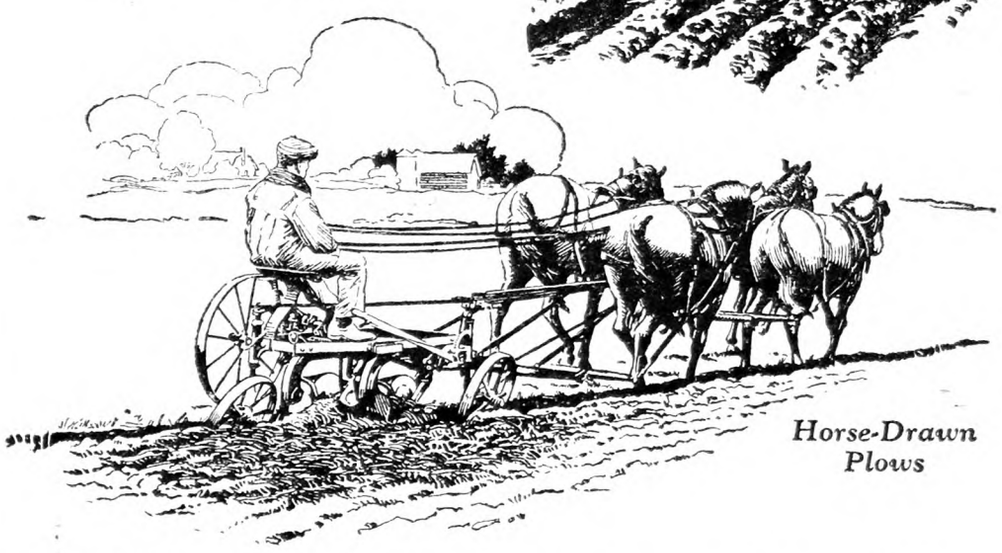

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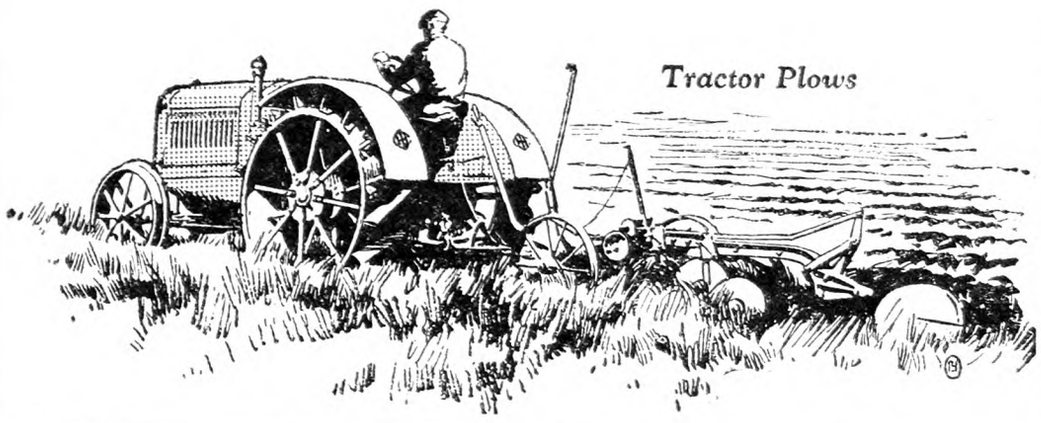

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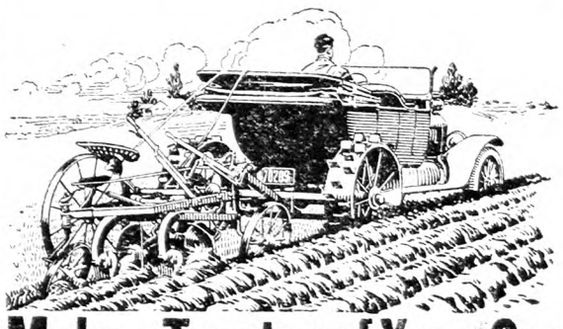

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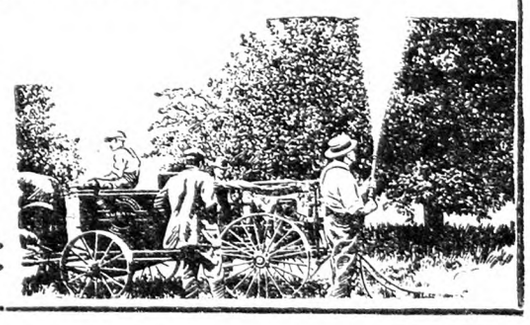

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Pennsylvania. E. H.

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*

THREE school bills are going to the New York Legislature this session. These include the Thayer-Gedney bills of last year, one of which repeals the sections of the school law which make it possible to force a country district into a consolidation with city or village districts against the wishes of the people of the country district, and the second of which provides a legal way by which the patrons of a country district may vote either for or against consolidation with other districts. The new bill provides for an equitable distribution of State money so that schools with less than five teachers may share in proportion to the actual number of teachers employed just as village schools with five or more teachers do. This is a mere act of justice to the country school, and cannot consistently be opposed by those who profess a desire to give the boys and girls of the country an equal chance with village and city children.

*

THE "Produce Agency Act" did not really take effect until the first of the year, when Congress gave the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics $10,000 to pay expenses for the coming six months. The law forbids dumping of perishable stuff without due cause and forbids false reports by dealers on the condition, sale, and price of such produce. It applies only to goods shipped from one State to another. The Bureau, it is announced, will investigate all cases where cause and evidence of fraud are brought forward by the shippers who complain. Reports of low returns are not enough, but the dealer must be shown to have been purposely at fault. The conditions make it hard for small shippers to do anything, but the dealers will need to be more careful, and that caution may prove to be the best part of the result. The pending bill to control commission dealers through a Federal license system goes farther because the license to carry on business could be taken from dealers guilty of actions considered unjust.

*

IS WESTERN New York going through a period of adjustment in fruit varieties? History shows a steady turn-over of varieties in the orcharding of the past. The Crawford peaches gave way to the more productive Elberta at a time when markets called for quantity regardless of quality. Now northern Elberta plantations find it increasingly difficult to compete with other peach producing sections, and orchardists are calling for a variety that ripens two or three weeks earlier than Elberta at a time when peach markets are more active. Berry pies have produced a ready demand for small fruits. Now the sour cherry puts in appearance as a competitor—not that the sour cherry has not always been here, but that the new freezing process has made it possible to supply an excellent article to the bakers at a reasonable price. And who does not like a fresh cherry pie? The Ben Davis apple held its supremacy not only because of its regular bearing but also because of its long-keeping fruit. Cold storage reduced the importance of one of these virtues and extended the season of such varieties as Delicious, McIntosh, Jonathan, and Grimes Golden. Orchards composed of poor quality, long-keeping varieties gave way before high-producing quality fruits. Baldwin, R. I. Greening, and possibly Northern Spy, possessed high quality and in consequence they remained where other varieties passed away. Now comes the demand for high color and a uniform fancy product. Red bud sports are receiving unusual attention, witness the Red Spy, Red Gravenstein, Richared, Starking, Red Rome, and Red Duchess. McIntosh has answered the demand in Eastern New York and in New England, but there is becoming less and less a place for green McIntosh fruits and for poorly colored Baldwins. A trade may yet open for poorly-colored, sound fruit. On the other hand the demand for highly-colored, fancy fruit is here. Is Western New York really looking for some new varieties that will meet her requirements of heavy soils and vigorous growing conditions and still produce fruit of good color?

*

IN the exchange of a friendly personal correspondence with Hon. Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets in New York State, on the subject of agricultural economics, the Commissioner made a contribution to the subject, which we have felt merits publicity, and we secured his consent to print it. It follows:

The phrase "agriculture is a basic industry" has been so conventionalized as to lose much of its significance. That is a principle that is widely accepted as a philosophy, but is very infrequently used as a guide in practical application. If, in every instance, when an important State or Federal policy is in the making, the men that are shaping that policy were thoroughly imbued with the idea that agriculture is basic, and that whatever is beneficial to agriculture will benefit all other industry, and the policy eventually was evolved with that philosophy as a guide, I think we might hope for better things. While all of us prefer to be optimistic, we cannot very well blind ourselves to the fact that no country yet has solved the problem of maintaining parity between agriculture and urban industry. Let us hope that this country will be the exception that will serve to strengthen the rule, but I must confess that up to the present moment, there isn't very much except optimism on which to found the hope.

It is perhaps too much to expect that people not of the farm will interest themselves to translate the basic industry philosophy into practical measures for the primary benefit of the farm with the confident hope that ultimately it would benefit them through other industries. But since the men shaping policies usually act on immediate expediencies, is it not the privilege of the people of the farm to keep constantly explaining and insisting on the broad principle of a solid foundation to protect the structures built upon it?

*

RESOLUTIONS presented recently in both houses of Congress providing for an issue of two-cent postage stamps to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the government of the State of New York reminds us all again of that historic event. The seat of the first State government was at Kingston in 1777. The Constitution was adopted there on April 30, 1777. George Clinton was the first Governor. He began his administration on July 30, 1777. The Constitution was a great instrument of democratic principles, adopted to provide the needs of government, and the first Governor an executive whose fame increases with time. Kingston has already celebrated the 150th anniversary of the event, and Ulster County may well feel a pride in its contribution to the people of the whole State. The design of the postage stamps will be provided by the Postmaster General.

*

READERS will notice that we are printing a series of pictures, with brief descriptions, of some notable roses, mainly those that have stood the test of many years dependable growth. Everyone who has a garden or dooryard can find a spot to fit in a few of these desirable ornamentals. Like most worth-while plants, roses must be looked after with care. Plenty of bonemeal cheers them, and with the pruner properly used, dry sulphur for mildew, tobacco for aphis and fly, and hand picking for some other pests, the labor is not too much for the results. We have found that some varieties supposed to be tender can be kept through Winter by banking with sod. Chunks, a spade's width and 15 inches long, are set up, three to a plant, tent fashion. Tough quack sod works well. In Spring the sod is broken up there, the earth scattered about, and living quack roots raked out to dry.

*

IF THE coal supply was only half gone by the middle of January it will carry through the Winter. Ground Hog Day is just around the corner. The sun is on its way back north, and the first thing we know it will be time for Spring work. Those who prophesied the worst Winter in a hundred years are wondering what has happened and are reading the weather forecasts for signs of a cold wave. In one community the "Coldest Winter Club" has already disbanded. Be that as it may, it is a bit early to begin telling what the Winter of 1927-1928 was like until the ground hog has come out from his warm hole to take a look around for his shadow. How he knows when the second day of February arrives has never been explained, nor for that matter why he does not make a mistake during leap year. Anyhow, Ground Hog Day is an established institution and like Santa Claus, we are not certain that we believe in his powers to foretell the weather, but somehow we do hope that the sun manages to hide behind a cloud about the time he steps forth.

*

A REPORT of the Federal Trade Commission upon the division of costs of a baker's loaf of bread will prove of greater interest to farmers now than formerly, for it is of quite recent development It is not at all an uncommon sight to see the refrom the kitchen oven but from the village grocery. It is not an at all uncommon sight to see the returning milk wagon in the morning carrying several loaves of bread. To some this will offer occasion for lamenting the lack of housewifely thrift on the farm but to those who know the multitude of tasks that daily confront the one who must prepare the family's meals it is welcome evidence that a part of the burden may at least be temporarily lightened by a convenience heretofore enjoyed only by those who live in town. It must be admitted that the baker's loaf is an inadequate substitute for the home-made one, lacking in both substance and taste, and it will doubtless be a long time before this entirely replaces the product of "mother's" skill, even though there be no protest from the family. According to this report, the average retail price of a pound loaf over a period of three years studied was a trifle over 8½ cents (8.55 cents). Of this amount, the farmer gets for his wheat 1.15 cents, the baker, for his addition to the loaf, 5.11 cents. The miller's share amounts to not quite a half cent (.41 cents), railroads and other handlers get a little more than a half cent (.6 cents) and the grocer a full cent and a quarter (1.28 cents). When a dollar's worth of bread is purchased, 13 cents reaches the farmer's pocket and 59 cents goes into the baker's till.

*

GREAT is the radio. A few days ago a radio broadcaster, who does various stunts with the harmonica, imitation of animal voices, etc., called and asked us to tell him about the rooster's crow, which he had to broadcast. The writer, who, like most farm-bred boys, early became sufficiently expert in crow imitation to get all the roosters in the neighborhood going, "demonstrated" it. And yesterday, while in a restaurant, who should come on over the radio but our caller of the week before, with his rooster's crow, which he had evidently practiced, as it was done very well. The incident seemed a bit uncanny, but we are becoming almost expectant of strange happenings nowadays.

Brevities

"MOTHER BEE" reports the first robin January 9. How is that for Vermont?

PRODUCTION of bituminous coal for a single week recently was 10,750,000 tons.

NEW ZEALAND butter is arriving at New York again—around 300 tons this week.

NO, DO not let baby chicks have litter or other material to pick at until they are fed; see page 140.

TWO trees you do not want in wind-breaks and shelter belts—wild cherry, the chosen home of the tent-caterpillar, and red cedar or juniper, host to the apple rust.

A NEW use for milk—in bottles—was found in New York recently, by a wagon driver who slammed a would-be hold-up man over the head with two quart bottles full of the fluid.

THE Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on "Public Speaking and Debate." Such information may not help to grow crops, but an intelligent readiness in debate may help a farm community to hold on to its rights.

THIS comment was made by a florist near Boston: "We had a fairly good Christmas business; not as good as we would like, however. One disturbing feature was the drop in the average amount of purchases. Social life, around this part of the country at any rate, is rapidly changing, Thanksgiving being a notable example of the falling off in the use of flowers for home decorations. In a general way the middle-class people seem to be short of spending money. This condition is generally accepted around Boston, and in my judgment is caused largely by the prevailing custom of purchasing on time payments which has put a blanket mortgage on practically every family in the State."

Governor Smith's Message on Agriculture

IF GOVERNOR Smith's chapter on agriculture in his recent message to the Legislature were to be taken literally there would be no need of farm relief, so far as New York State is concerned. According to the Governor that State has put the farm on the prosperity map. He tells us that the State has adopted a marketing system which has cheapened marketing costs and decreased marketing risks, and that this has lessened the effect of war depression which was felt by other States. He says the State has fostered and built up agriculture, that it has provided liberally for rural schools, that its marketing system has reduced the cost of food for the city and increased the outlet of the farms of the State, and that it has enacted model co-operative laws. He recites the large appropriations made for new buildings at Cornell, and on the State Fair Grounds, and appropriations for the support of both institutions. He says that during the past five years $20,000,000 has been spent in the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, and that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, 815,746 animals had been tested and 67,631 animals condemned and slaughtered.

Governor Smith is a popular leader in this State. He is serving his fourth term as Governor. His fame has gone over the nation. Like many other citizens we are susceptible to his personal charm, and acknowledge his ability in many fields and his general success, but our duty to the farm compels us to say that we have looked to him in vain for any helpful contribution to agriculture, and we fail to find the rosy picture in the ten-year record that he lauds so fluently in this message. It is true that the Department of Agriculture had broken down during the Whitman administration due to the surrender of it to base and shameless political intrigues, and Commissioner Pyrke, who was appointed by the State regency, restored the functions and the dignity of the department to normal conditions. It is also true that the Governor has no control over the Commissioner of Agriculture or the Commissioner of Education, but he has supported and urged in both of these departments legislation and procedures which a large majority of farmers oppose and which they believe infringe on their rights and welfare. We find no record of any definite measure of vital importance to farmers that he proposed or advocated in either of the departments. He may have wished to include agriculture in his scheme of State reorganization, but if so he stopped short of an appeal to the public for it. The record seems clearly to indicate that the Governor's concern has been in other industries, and that he used agriculture as an asset for trading purposes with opposing legislative leaders.

The message does admit a decrease of 141,000 farm population in the State in ten years, but the Governor sees nothing of the new burdens of pyramided farm taxation. He has no view of the abandoned farms, and no pity for the farm struggles and tragedies of the past ten years. He boasts of the appropriation bills which discriminate against the country school, and he is so far committed to the theory of consolidation that he forgets his democratic principles in authorizing the vote of a city population to destroy the sovereignty of neighboring school districts and to impose taxes on them and control over them against their will and protest.

A competent and earnest young man at the head of the Bureau of Markets is directing commendable and helpful service within the limits permitted by the system, but the State has not reduced the cost of distribution or lessened prices to consumers nor has it done anything to increase the outlet of the farms of the State. Prices to consumers were increased by the inflation in the dollar and then more by speculators. Considering the reduced purchasing power of the dollar prices to the farmer for ten years have been much below pre-war averages. The cost of distribution in ten years has greatly increased, in some instances doubled, and numerous influences are openly discriminating against the products of New York State farms in the metropolitan market in favor of products from foreign States. Another capable young man is trying to overcome the prejudices created by selfish promoters and is developing real co-operation in local associations. But the "model" co-operative laws were prepared by astute lawyers and professional promoters for their own comfort and benefit. The laws make it easy for the leaders to perpetuate themselves in power and to exploit producers. There is not a single provision in them to safeguard the farmer. Farmers generally had no chance to study these laws or to suggest changes for their own protection. They were jammed through over the protest of the few farmers who accidentally found opportunity to plead for reasonable protection for the membership. Under them centralized corporate State-wide associations have been formed and operated with profit to the promoters, but with disappointment and loss to farmers. They are not co-operative, but disguised under that name by State authority. They have created a prejudice against real co-operation amounting to a calamity to the farm industries of the State. Some of them operate in open alliance with middlemen, and by combining control of the instruments of distribution, compel farmers to accept starvation prices for their product or go out of business. These entrenched promoters are in the capacity of trustees for hundreds of millions of funds belonging to farmers, but these "model" laws of the State protect them in a refusal to make an account of it. It is probably the only law in the world that exempts trustees from an accounting of a trust fund.

The State can hardly be proud of the record. During recent years this country has experienced the greatest period of prosperity the world has ever known. The farmer has had no share in it. The general prosperity was largely at his expense. During the World War he responded to the national appeal for more food to win the war. He responded in face of the fact that the Hoover Food Commission arbitrarily fixed farm prices downward, while dealers had a free hand and manufacturers had cost plus liberal profits. Then when the war was over the government abandoned the farmer to the mercy of the middleman system which through government fostering had gained a complete monopoly of the markets. The truth is city, State and Federal governments are responsible for this system of distribution which is robbing the farmers of the State and nation. The system could not be built up or maintained without support of governments.

The Governor may plead with some show of reason that he is not responsible for all these conditions, but even so, he might have spared us the agony of his mental science operation for our economic farm ills.

Unity Dairymen Hold Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Unity Co-operative Dairymen's Association was held at the offices of the association, Utica, N. Y., on Friday, January 13. A canvass of the ballots by mail showed that all six proposed amendments to the by-laws had been approved. They apply in the main to administration conveniences. The report of the election committee also showed that the following members had been elected as territorial directors: R. C. Baldwin, H. L. Blanchard, Daniel Washburn, B. G. Van Alstyne, James Quinn, L. J. Buddenhagen and Frank Brill. The directors elected at large were: U. G. Stringer, Truman Cole, F. W. Bauder, F. W. Sessions and J. L. Craig; other directors carry over on unexpired terms.

Members reported freely from conditions in their local sections. The reports were both interesting to the management and helpful. They were consequently encouraged, and occupied the whole of the afternoon, so that the directors did not hold their meeting and the election of officers will take place at the February meeting.

President Cole reviewed the organization and purposes of the association, and the work for the first year. He also reviewed the activities of the northern counties dairymen and their recommendations for an Advisory Board to unify the milk producing industry of the New York milk shed. While this board is unable to function to the extent of its full possibilities with only two of the three organizations as members, Mr. Cole felt confident that it was helpful in influencing upwards the price of milk during the past several months. He expressed the hope that it would yet accomplish the purposes of a united industry as anticipated by the dairymen of the North Country as represented in the Ten Eyck Committee.

The secretary's report showed an organization of 135 local units organized. Twenty-five of the dealer-owned plants recognized the services of the association in its policies of democratic control, stabilization of the industry, and plan of production to produce the volume of milk when it is needed, with fairness and justice to all by formal endorsement of the principles and the plans and assurances of co-operation, and willingness to negotiate with other dealers and producers for a fair price to producers to keep up the volume of milk required for the demand.

The treasurer reported that the association started off a year ago with obligations of $4,983.25. This has been fully liquidated, with a net cash balance of $756 on hand.

The association is now in splendid shape for great service to the industry and to individual dairy farmers. It is true that complete service can come only when all the associations are working in harmony for the industry as a whole, but even with the present limitations there is much to be done in stabilizing the loose milk trade, and harmonizing the city and country end of the business. The Unity Association is already making notable progress along these lines. It invites and merits full co-operation and a larger membership from farmers who produce milk for the loose milk trade. It is their association and in it the smallest producer is on an equal footing with the largest because this policy best serves the interest of all.

What Did the Beakes Plant Cost Pool Patrons?

I am a member of the Dairymen's League, but being unable to get any information from my own organization I come to you for information. The milk plant here was run by the Beakes Dairy Co., and has been owned by the League about 30 days. Seven years ago, when the League began to function in its present form, the plant here was taking in 125 to 160 cans of milk daily. Now all but seven of the farm patrons have gone elsewhere, to Borden's at Hopewell Junction, or Sheffield's at Billings. Several quit entirely. Most however, went to Sheffield's, raising that plant's receipts from 19 cans in 1920 to 175 at the present time. Beakes bought both pool and non-pool milk, receiving about 20 cans, and employing one man. The League immediately increased the foreman's salary and hired a helper "to handle 30 cans of milk," not bottled. Yesterday Mr. Culver, one of the directors of the Dairymen's League called a meeting of the patrons and informed them, "This plant cannot be run at a profit, and we are going to close it. Take your choice, go to Poughkeepsie, 10 miles, or Hopewell Junction, six miles."

Why did the League buy the plant only to close it? What did the League pay for it? Mr. Culver was asked these questions, and replied: "I do not know." When pressed for an answer and asked, "What is a director for?" he said, "I do not know, and do not give a d—n."

This seems to be one time Mr. Culver told members the truth about League business. There is a good plant here, capable of handling 200 cans daily, and could easily get 100 cans daily if the owner would pay a decent price for milk. Several who go elsewhere would come back, and many who have sold their cows would restock under a fair play and decent price management. The plant is in good shape, the ice house is half full, there is a good pond right behind the building, located 75 miles from New York on the C. N. E. R. R., a branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. If the League intended to close the plant, why did they buy it? Are we so rich we don't "give a d—n?"

Dutchess Co., N. Y. LA GRANGEVILLE DAIRYMAN.

The Beakes concern was long at a low financial ebb. It was understood for a considerable time that it owed the League large sums of money, and that the League had a choice of taking them over at their price or seeing the concern go into bankruptcy.

Another reason for the purchase of the plants is that Borden's have been short of milk, and when they buy their extra requirements of other dealers or through subsidiaries in competition with other dealers they have to pay comparatively good stiff prices for it, and they are so buying all the time. It is therefore important to keep the supply of pool milk as large as possible. If the Beakes plants went on the market other dealers would probably get the milk because they pay more. Hence they would rather buy the plants and close them than allow the local farmers a home market at better prices from other dealers.

Medical Doctor on the Tuberculin Test

I have been much interested in your remarks and letters on tuberculin testing of cows. The new laws which come into force soon threaten to cause much economic loss, and I would not be surprised if a shortage of milk resulted. If the tests for bovine tuberculosis were infallible or accurate, all this legislation might be commended and accepted by the public, but in view of the fact that advanced lesions and latent tuberculosis cannot invariably be diagnosed, and the individual equation of the testing veterinarian makes the testing questionable, the whole procedure is subject to criticism. The medical profession two decades ago used tuberculin testing on human beings, and has practically discarded this procedure as inefficient. Nevertheless the State compels tuberculin testing in animals with the same objectionable result. In Europe tuberculin testing is on the wane; here we are enforcing it. The enforcement will drive many farmers into bankruptcy and out of business, and entail an economic loss of many millions. The veterinarian profession owe the public and the farmer a solemn duty to provide a more accurate test than the present one. Physical tests, loss of weight and flesh, loss of milk producing power, continued cough, inability to become in calf, should be of equal value and be considered as part of the diagnosis, with the faulty eye and tail tests. To see a heavy producer taken from a herd, in apparent perfect condition, and after autopsy have the State veterinarian sweat blood trying to discover a small calcified gland as the local lesion, makes one boil over with anger. I have tested my herds for over eight years, but am dissatisfied with obligatory or State testing. W. H. DIEFFENBACH, M. D.

New York City.

Drawn by Steve L. Bartok (16), Connecticut

"The Snow, Quite Like a Clean White Sheet, Invites Our Ink to Mark the Paths of Feet."

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (17), Pennsylvania

MEMORY VERSE

To the Editor

Dear sir, your letter come to han'
  Requestin' me to please be funny;
But I ain't made upon a plan
  That knows what's coming, gall or honey;
There's times the world does look so queer,
  Odd fancies come afore I call 'em;
An' then agin, for half a year,
  No preacher 'thout a call's more solemn.

You're wantin' somethin' light an' cute,
  Rattlin' an' shrewd an' kind o' jingleish,
An' wish, pervidin' it 'ould suit,
  I'd take an' citify my English.
I ken write long-tailed, ef I please.—
  But when I'm jokin', no, I thankee;
Then 'fore I know it, my idees
  Run helter-skelter into Yankee.

But when I can't, I can't, thet's all
  For Natur' won't put up with gullin';
Idees you have to shove and haul
  Like a dru'g pig ain't worth a mullein;
Live thoughts ain't sent for: thru all rifts
  O' sense they pour an' resh ye onwards,
Like rivers when south-lyin' drifts
  Feel the old airth's a-wheelin' sunwards.

—James Russell Lowell.

Drawn by Olive Munson (17), Connecticut

The answer to last month's What Am I puzzle was junco, often called snowbird, from which it differs strikingly, in being of dark slate color except the white belly, the slate color ending abruptly at the lower part of the breast. The puzzle for January relates to a little animal that we encounter most often in the Winter months. Perhaps it will not be hard to guess this puzzle, but there are some new things to be told about our little friend or enemy (?) that will be interesting to Our Page readers.

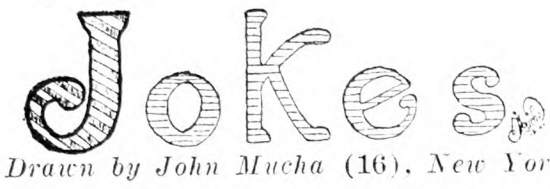
I am a very little animal, in color gray-brown. I belong to the rodent family which I daresay makes you wonder about my teeth. There are three grinders on each side of the jaw but my front teeth are very long and the upper ones wedge-shaped. There are four toes and a rudimentary thumb on my fore feet, but my hind feet are five-toed. My tail is long, nearly destitute of hair, and scaly.

My ancestors were from India, whence they followed man to all parts of the inhabited world. I make a nest like that of a bird, in the walls of houses, and there I rear my young. Much has been written about my singing powers. Some people say that I love music and can imitate the songs of birds, while on the other hand others say that my song is the result of throat disease. I am easily tamed, but whenever I appear it seems that human beings are either terrified by my appearance or wish to kill me on sight. When I am given a chance, I am familiar with people. My white relatives are half domesticated, and have given their lives in all kinds of medical investigations that humans may learn to avoid death. Since humans cannot bear the sight of me, I come out mostly in darkness to gratify my instinct for companionship. Many a boy and girl hears me playing about the floor in the night, and feels me running over the coverlet. Cats and dogs are permitted, but not me. However, I often peek at them from behind the doors. Did you hear me squeak? What am I?—Sent by Charlotte Dolly (13), New York.

Enigma

My first is in tin but not in lead,
My second in cot but not in bed,
My third is in ice but not in snow,
My fourth is in come but not in go,
My fifth is in lend, but not in borrow,
My sixth is in glee, and not in sorrow,
My seventh is in sand, but not in ground,
My whole is in winter, only, found.
—By Esther Wright (14), Maryland.

The answer to last month's enigma was "Coasting" and to the Riddles as follows: No. 1, egg; No. 2, hardships. Other answers to the latter which were received were "friendship" and "courtships."



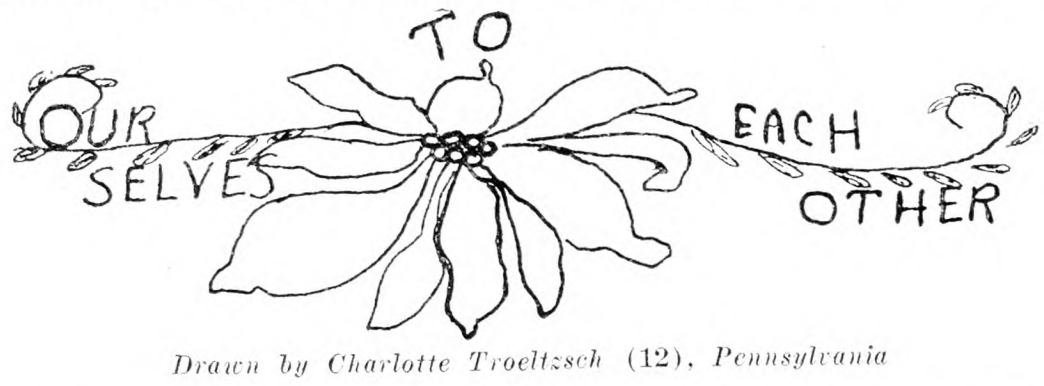
Drawn by John Mucha (16), New York

Rubber gloves were something new to Sam.

"What's them things for?" he asked.

"O," exclaimed Harry, "you can put them things on and wash your hands without gettin' your hands wet at all"—Sent by Marguerite Grau (16), New York.

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn,
  You're nearing the cross roads,
The brake lining's worn.
Little Boy Blue didn't make a peep,
Now he's under a tombstone fast asleep.
—Sent by Irene Wood (14), New York.



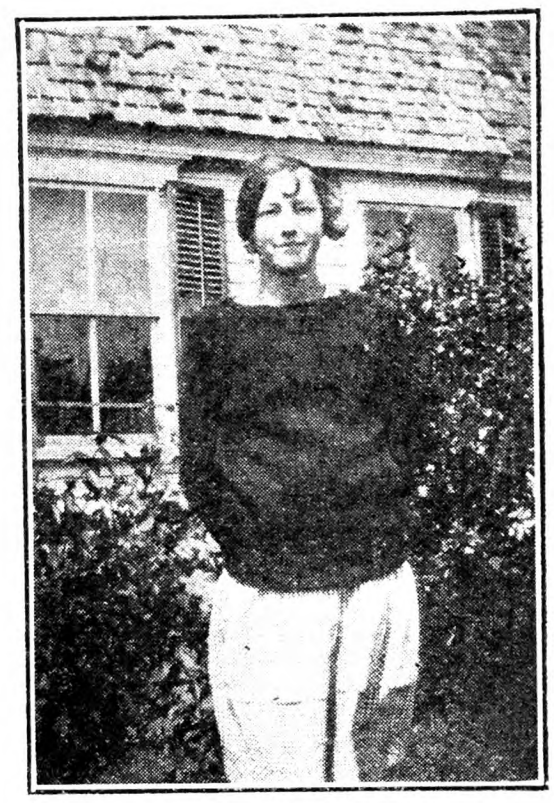
Drawn by Charlotte Troeltzsch (12), Pennsylvania

Feeding the Lambs

Dear Boys and Girls of Our Page: I am a reader of Our Page and enjoy reading it. I am sending a picture of my brother and myself feeding our pet lambs, Fannie and Betty. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to a nice country school, and like my teacher. You will hear from me again.—Hazel Habecker (10), New York.

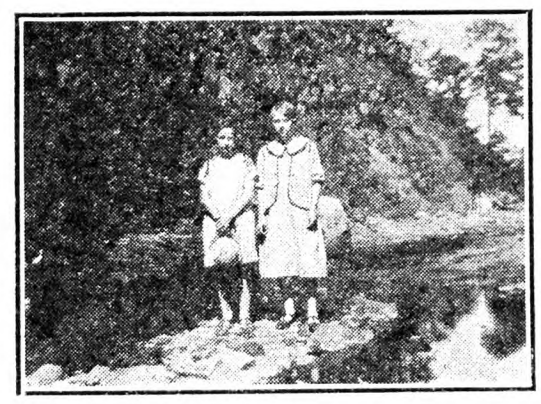
Herman and His Seld

Dear Editor: This is the picture of me and my sled. The color of my sled is blue. My great-grandfather had a carpenter make it for my grandfather. My grandfather had it when he was a little boy, my mother had it when she was a little girl, and now Sarah and I have it. Do you see its bell? It has not snowed enough this year for us to slide down hill. Yours truly, Herman Graham (9), Illinois.



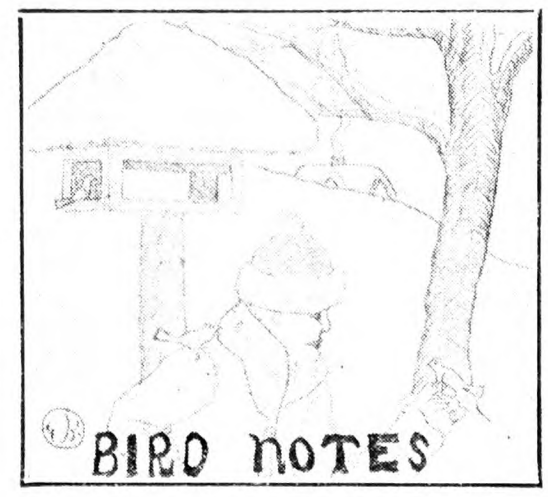
A New Contributor

Dear Boys and Girls: This is a snapshot of myself. I am a new contributor and think Our Page is very nice. I would like to have some one correspond with me.—Helen Newman (15), Rhode Island.



Two N. Y. State Friends

Dear Boys and Girls: This picture is taken in Wetstone Gulf, 1925. My friend is at the right. I am going to start a quilt, and wish to have blocks from boys as well as girls. The blocks are to be 5-in. square, and embroidered with name. I will send a block with my name on to whoever wants it.—Hilda Yancey (13), New York.



Drawn by Waddy Kie (15), New York

Dear Boys and Girls: I want to tell you about my interesting woodside feeding station for birds. As its name suggests it is on a border of a small woods behind our house. In fact it is only about 25 ft. away! The feeding station itself is on one of the many 100-year-old locust trees that stand around our home. A number of windows look directly on it. At almost any time of day I can look out and see the woodpeckers, chickadees, nuthatches, and rarely a pair of blue jays, eating the suet, meat rind, and grain.

As I just looked out I saw a downy woodpecker eating some meat rind. The woodpecker family does not eat any grain at my station.—Carl Ratsch (14), New York.

Friends of Our Page: Birds are more numerous here this year, which includes red cardinal, junco, blue jay, chickadee, woodpecker, quail, tree sparrow, snowbird, English sparrow, and other game birds. The seagull is found on the breakwater by the hundreds, feeding mostly on fish found on the lake shore. Their daily flight takes them several miles inland, while their Summer flight covers thousands of miles, as a flock of seagulls will follow a lake freighter by day, then roost on the mastheads for the night. They feed on things thrown overboard. One trip covers about 1,500 miles. The seagull's wings are adapted for endurance and speed—an advantage over many other birds.—Eli Hirsimaki (15), Ohio (Shore of Lake Erie).

Drawn by Louise Lynn (10), New York

There was a little green house,
And in the little green house
There was a little brown house,
And in the little brown house
There was a little yellow house,
And in the little yellow house
There was a little white house.

A Stunt: Not Wholly Unsuccessful

One day when I was about eight years old, I decided that to ride one of the heifers would be of great joy to me. Often in the Winter when the cows were stanchioned, I had played on their backs. I told my cousin, a boy of ten, what I intended to do. He agreed that it would be a good stunt.

We got some bag strings at the barn and made a halter, after a manner, but we were at a loss for anything to use for a saddle. Reg said that the stunt would be braver if done without a saddle. In some way he tipped off his brothers as to what I was going to do. We approached "Beauty," a gentle heifer, and tied the halter onto her head. Although somewhat astonished at the procedure, Beauty did not venture to hinder us. She allowed us to lead her to the side of a small rock. With some boosting from Reg I managed to get astride of Beauty's back, which in some ways resembled a ridgepole. Just as I was perched uncomfortably but very satisfactorily on Beauty's back, Frederick came out and began to drive the cows out of the barnyard. Being of a good nature and always wishing to obey orders Beauty started off with the rest of the cows.

Soon my seat became precarious, and sooner still I began to slip. As Beauty began to run I slipped even more, until I completely lost my hold and fell off her back. Needless to say the spot where I landed was not, by far, the cleanest in the barnyard. When I arose to glare at the boys, a plentiful amount of dirt was distributed over my face and clothing, certainly not barring my nose and ears. Thus ended a rather unsuccessful stunt for me. A very successful stunt for the boys.—Written by Elizabeth Baum (15), New York.

Drawn by Esther Wright (14), *New York*

Jan. 1.—It was very windy and cloudy and chilly this afternoon. The wind came from the west blowing great banks of dark clouds before it. Occasionally a few flakes of snow came floating down from them. They made me think of the poem I learned in the first grade at school—about the clouds that went out to play and bumped their heads and began to cry!

I went for a walk in the woods, climbing over and around the rocks, through patches of bayberries and briars, past scraggly brown cedars and lovely silver-white pines. The paths seemed to go higher and higher, and at last I came to a great ledge of rocks.

Looking back through a haze of leafless oaks, and maples, and dead chestnuts, I saw the sun setting in a sea of gold, for it had changed those dark storm clouds beautifully. Some chickadees were busily looking for their supper—too busy even to whistle. What a pretty picture they made winging among the bushes with great gray rocks below them and the tall trees and golden sky for a background.—Bee Bee Gee, Connecticut.

Dec. 28.—The day was fair. Mutt and Jeff walked down to the store where Jeff worked. Skating in afternoon until five. Went visiting until nine, then went skating until ten o'clock.

Dec. 29.—Day was foggy. Both were cleaning house at Mutt's today. We scrubbed the pantry and cleaned all the windows. Mutt stayed with Jeff tonight.

Dec. 30.—Both went with the milk this morning. First we cleaned Jeff's house, then Mutt's. Come back to Jeff's house and played pinochle all evening.—From Mutt (13), and Jeff (16), of Connecticut.

Dec. 31.—Cloudy again today. Did my usual work and drew a picture. Pasted some pictures and drawing into my scrap-book. Washed my hair in the afternoon and had it cut and curled. Listened to the radio and greatly enjoyed a program from Jacksonville. Today is the last day in the year. It gives one a queer feeling. Our future is drawing near. Lo, let us live a life and not merely feel that life will lead us.

Jan. 1.—Had company and a lot of bad luck. Much colder than it was yesterday.

Jan. 2.—Made ready a letter for Our Page and answered another letter. I have two pen friends, and I consider their correspondence a worthy pastime. Listened to a program from New York and it was very good. Our Page is improving wonderfully, and I wish to extend to each of our contributors my best wishes for a very prosperous New Year. —Buddie (17), New York.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), *New York*

My list of virtues contained at first but twelve: but a Quaker friend having kindly informed me that I was generally thought proud: that my pride showed itself frequently in conversation: that I was not content with being in the right when discussing any point, but was overbearing, and rather insolent, of which he convinced me by several instances: I determined endeavoring to cure myself, if I could, of this vice or folly among the rest, and I added Humility to my list, giving an extensive meaning to the word.

I cannot boast of much success in acquiring the reality of this virtue, but I had a good deal with regard to the appearance of it. I made it a rule to forbear all direct contradiction to the sentiments of others, and all positive assertion of my own. I even forbid myself the use of every expression in the language that imported a fixed opinion, such as "certainly," "undoubtedly," etc., and I adopted, instead of them, *I conceive, I apprehend*, or *I imagine* a thing to be so and so; or *so it appears to me at present*. When another asserted something that I thought an error, I denied myself the pleasure of contradicting abruptly, and of showing immediately some absurdity in his proposition: and in answering I began by observing that in certain cases of circumstances his opinion would be right, but in the present case there appeared or seemed to me some difference, etc. I soon found the advantage of this change in my manner: the conversations I engaged in went on more pleasantly. The modest way in which I proposed my opinions procured them a readier reception and less contradiction: I had less mortification when I was found to be in the wrong, and I more easily prevailed with others to give up their mistakes and join with me when I happened to be in the right.

And to this habit (after my character of integrity) I think it principally owing that I had early so much weight with my fellow citizens when I proposed new institutions, and so much influence in public councils when I became a member; for I was but a bad speaker, never eloquent, subject to much hesitation in the choice of words, hardly correct in language, and yet I generally carried my points.—Benjamin Franklin.

Our Art—By Helen Dadinoff (15), *New Jersey*

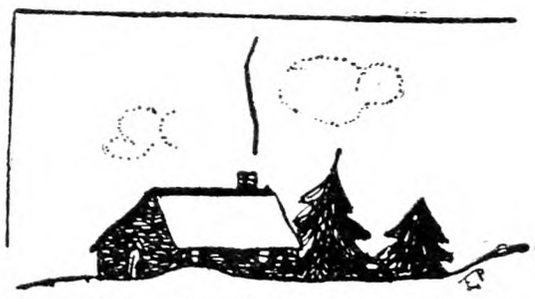
The Freshman's Conception of January—By Louise Wiederhold (17), *New York*

The Skating Pool—By Virginia Wood

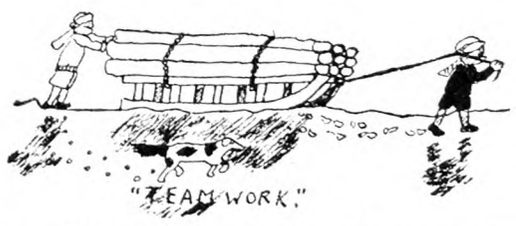
Portrait of the Artist—By Sarah Graham (13), *Illinois*

Home Again—By Aubrey Gregory (17), *New York*

My Idea of a Girl Skiing—By Stanley Brown (15), *New York*



Snowed-in—By Evelyn Paddock (7), *New York*



Team Work—By Stephen Chrappa (14), *New Jersey*

Mr. Fox—By Edwin Holl (10), *Pennsylvania*

On a Winter's Night—By Dorothy Mease (15), *Pennsylvania*

Drawn by Evelyn Hay (16), *Pennsylvania*

Drawn by Joy Johnson (15), *New York*

Cranberry Pie

Some call this mock cherry pie. More sugar can be used if liked. Cover the bottom of a pie pan with paste. Reserve enough for upper crust. For filling use one cup cranberries cut in halves, ½ cup chopped raisins, ¾ cup sugar, one tablespoon flour, one tablespoon butter. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.—Sent by Delia Piersig (13), Connecticut.

Original Poems

Drawn by Rena Cook (12), *Pennsylvania*

Frost

Like silv'ry cobwebs spun
By fairies in the night,
A frost-bound world
Is a wondrous sight.

A blanket spread upon the earth,
Like unto a fairy's gown,
Made of sheer gossamer,
And trimmed with swan's down.

There are castles on the window pane,
And crystals in the air,
But they will melt when Jack Frost goes,
Back to his frozen lair.
—By Mary Durley Bull (11), New York.

Snow

Snow—fluttering feathers;
Remnants from the clipped wings
Of celestial cherubs.

Snow—crystal stars
Loosed from the folds
Of Heaven's gown.

Or snow—white debris
Clogging the wheels
Of human industry.
—By Marian Blood, Vermont.

Wind

O, the wind is a mighty giant,
Who reaches out his hand
To crush some far-off distant thing,
And thereby stirs the land.

And when he captures something,
He pulls it back to him,
And thus with handsome flourish,
He stirs the land again.

Or the wind is a piece of boulder,
Which from a sling shot hurled,
Whizzes through the atmosphere,
And stirs the whole wide world.

And when it hits some object,
It bounces back once more,
And with another whizzing,
The world stirs as before.
—By Mary Blair (15), New York.

Old Year's Eve

Year that is almost gone,
Pause for a while tonight;
Swiftly you fade away
From before my eyes
Gone, ere the dawn of day,
Into midnight skies.

Now in the gathering gloom,
While the bright embers,
Flicker throughout the room,
My heart remembers
Into my waiting heart,
Steals a vague yearning,
Now that you must depart—
There's no returning.
—Lois Russell (17), New York.

Our Country

Eight score years almost ago
Our country first began its life,
The loyal few that loved it so,
Against Britannia roused a strife.

O, few were they that said, "We'll make
Great Britain give us our freedom dear,
Though it should our life-blood take
We'll stand our ground right here."

Since then our country brave has grown,
Into a nation great and free
We're pround to sing its great renown,
To foreign lands beyond the sea.
—By John Fredrickson (14), New York.

Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki (16), *Ohio*

Our Page This Month

January, Nineteen Twenty-eight. Resolutions are a fine thing for Our Page, for they bring back old friends and make new ones. They are a test of ability, too, and reveal as time goes on, just how much we love this work, drawing or writing. The time always comes when we have to decide what we will do for a life work.

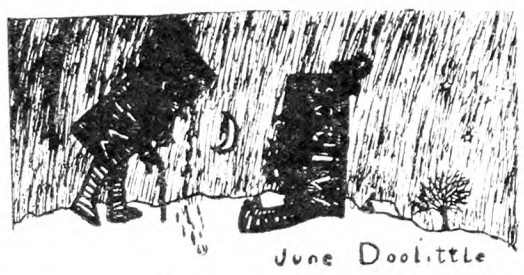
How can one really know unless he has tried everything, whether he is a round peg or a square one? If contributing to Our Page begins to seem a drudgery to any boy or girl, he or she understands the round peg is in the square hole. This is as it should be.

The new farm story is perhaps beginning on the notebooks of Our Page contributors. But we will not be impatient if it is slow in gathering form. First, there has to be a very strong desire to write a story. This desire is impressed upon the mind's servant, which is the brain, and he begins to look about upon the shelves for something suitable to use in a story, but there seems to be nothing. We go to bed, more than a little discouraged, and rather desperate, too. There are plenty of stories, and why can we not see them?

Given a strong desire to write something suitable, and a request for a story from some editor, it is not long before we begin to get ideas. The brain keeps bringing down something for approval, and we say sadly, No, that will not do. Perhaps we may be out in the kitchen ironing, or out in the woodshed chopping wood, when the really good idea comes to us, for eventually, if we want it badly, it does come. Then it is time to hurry for the pencil and paper—not before. As James Russell Lowell says in this month's memory verse, "Idees" that you have to shove and haul are not worth much. They are more than apt to be other people's thoughts that you are simply remembering. But when the big idea comes it must be written down at once. It is like rain—if you do not catch it at once it falls to the ground and goes back where it came from. It is stimulating to the mind to get the thing written down exactly as it came to you. However, if you neglect doing this very many times, the mind soon begins to say, "O, what's the use?" And then you will find it almost impossible to get back on the old footing. You will feel lazy every time you try to write.

Here is a hint for story writers. Your main character is about to agree to some suggestion. Perhaps you have a feeling that it is not a natural situation. The reader will, of course, get this feeling, too. To make the story more convincing, let there be hesitation on the part of your character, let him first revolt against the idea and frame the very word "No," with his lips. The reader, contrary as readers are, begins to actually want him to say "Yes." This is a great game, and one learns gradually to anticipate the reader's wishes by making him want the story to go on as it does. Look about you in other strong stories and note how strongly you are wishing for things before they happen. Do not let the reader be too sure. He doesn't want to be sure, for it takes all the interest out of the story.

Here I am at the end of the sheet, and must pull up my horses. Be sure to send all contributions by the fifth of the month to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York.



Drawn by June Doolittle, New Jersey

The License Plates' New Year

Old license plates of green and white,
Cry loudly to the still midnight,
"We're mud and rust, from toes to ears,
One second more, we'll be last year's.
We'll be no good to man or beast,
We'll not have any New Year's feast."

"We'll be discarded like old shoes—
The men will put us where they choose;
Aboard a wagon, to a dump,
Or near the farmer's family pump.
Invite us home? I should say not;
With all our mud, we'd make a spot."

"The children have their Christmas toys
And don't need us to add more joys.
We've labored hard all year, and wait!
The bells now ring for twenty-eight!
We've left our place to white and blue,
With shining tin, all bright and new.

—By June Doolittle, New Jersey.

Notes on the Vermont Flood

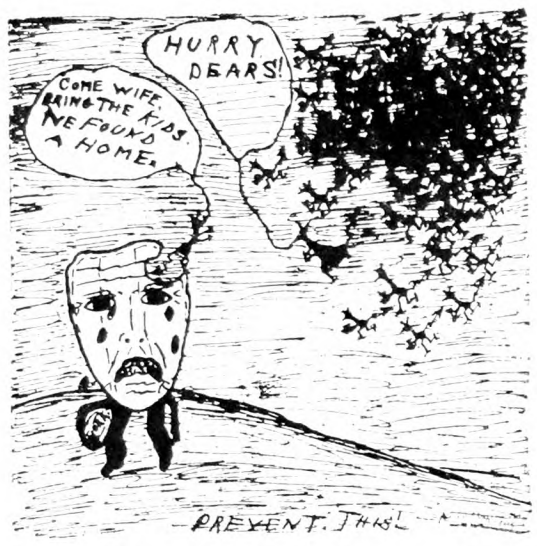
It had rained all Thursday afternoon, so that when I went to school there were branches and sticks coming down the stream. It kept raining until we got out of school at 4:30. The lights were out. This was caused by there being so much water around the power stations that they were flooded out. One small dam gave way and so let a force of water down. A bridge on the main road from Rutland to Chittenden was washed on one corner. One power station was flooded out and so left a large hole in front of it. The water was backed up to sewers, and so made impure that it wasn't good to drink, and we had to go where the water hadn't been touched to get some.

When the electric lights went back on they were put on by the use of boats. A street beside the river was washed out, and the firemen used boats to rescue the people. One large bus was left in the middle of the street, as no cars could pass on account of the high water. The flood started Thursday, and on Saturday it was rumored that a small and a large pond were about to give way. People again hurried out of their houses, but this was of no use as the ponds didn't give way. These ponds were low when the flood came and so held some of the water.

The river was very muddy and tore along at great speed, taking with it sticks and boards and branches. — By Amanda Churchill (12), Vermont.

Health Talk

Dear Boys and Girls: This picture represents a tooth which has a large cavity in it. The germ is seen calling his family. When they arrive they will live on the tooth until it is just a shell. This not only causes pain, but will often result in ill health. Such teeth should be tended to by a good dentist as soon as possible.



After Christmas and the holidays when candy and dainties are eaten, we sometimes become careless and do not clean our teeth regularly and the above will happen. Some of us do not brush our teeth long enough to really clean them. A person who really cleans his teeth once a week very thoroughly is doing more good to his teeth than he who brushes them three times a day carelessly.

I think it would be nice to have a place on Our Page for a cartoon of health and perhaps write to explain it. It could be made to go with the month. —Alice Chew (16), New Jersey.

Does Genius Eliminate Work?

(Continued from Last Month)

Often the most artistic students are not scientific enough to keep up with the rest of the class and so they give up art study when, if they had more courage, they might in time excel those who seem more talented at the start.

Such students should read the lives of noted men to discover how many famous artists manifested no ability as students. I have often seen students who were failures at the start excel their more talented comrades, and I am happy to believe that slow brains may be made quick and more efficient by patient effort.

When asked if a student should continue, or should give up art study, my reply is that no person can answer this question which is to be decided not by the failure of today, but by the effort of the future.

I have known students and even artists who have changed their work from bad to good almost in a day by exchanging the scientific vision we all are born with, for the painter's vision we all have to struggle for.

Though truthful drawing and painting does not insure good art, it goes a long way toward making the born artist a successful painter. Love and desire are proof of ability, and the art student is wise who believes in himself enough to refuse to accept repeated failures as final; who believes in his genius enough to waste no hour in which it may manifest itself and who continues his efforts with a seriousness that is really the effectual prayer that is bound to bring success in art as it does in other directions.—Anson K. Cross (Instructor of School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.) in *All Arts*.

The Home Dressmaker

SPRING IS COMING.—The first week in January we saw one lone woman wearing a straw hat upon the sidewalks of New York, which seems a sign of Spring. It was a very new hat of green crocheted straw; probably the wearer was preparing for the South. The shop windows are full of southern sports clothes, including large straw hats in pastel shades, but the pretty felt hats are still so popular for all seasons that women are not interested in straws just now. The pale shades in felt clean so readily and so well that they are the most economical hats that have ever been in fashion.

A JUVENILE JACKET SUIT.—The little suit shown at the left in the illustration is quite a new idea for the littlest girl, and is unusually pretty. The suit consisted of a plain little frock and coat, both made of white woolen material, a sort of homespun something like what was known a generation ago as hopsacking. The dress was plain with raglan sleeves, and it was trimmed with a banding of cross-stitch embroidery in wool. There was a band around the neck with a triangle in front, the point of the triangle being finished with a tassel of the colored wool. The sleeves had a band of embroidery at the wrist. The coat was entirely plain with a flaring collar that stood up, a band of embroidery going around the inside of the collar, and down one side of the front. Three loops and buttons fastened it near the top, and there were bands of embroidery at the wrist. The wool used for the embroidery was blue, rose and black. This was a sweet little suit, the model seen in four-year size being priced at $35, but it is quite within the ability of a home dressmaker. The hat could be made of the cloth also, with embroidery for trimming. We have seen some homespuns suitable for such suits at moderate prices, around $2 the yard.

Some Winter Models That Look Toward Spring

AN ATTRACTIVE CHALLIE.—The next dress pictured was Copenhagen blue challie, trimmed with black and white braid and faggoting. The dress was plain, with raglan sleeves that were quite full where gathered into the cuff. In front an inverted box pleat gave fullness. The trimming went around the collar, down the center front, and around the bottom. Belt and cuffs were also of this trimming, which was made by faggoting together with black silk two rows of the black and white braid. This makes a very pretty trimming; the rows of braid are sewn on, at the proper distance apart, and then the faggoting is worked between them. It is very effective, and goes very quickly. Such a trimming can be used in various ways, and forms an attractive finish.

A TWEED SUIT.—Tweed is one of the most fashionable woolens for dresses and suits, especially in tans, browns, grays, and pastel tones of blue and rose. The new dress tweeds are much lighter in weight than those used for men's suits, and the weave is soft and silky; the material is not difficult to sew in, or to fit, though it needs careful pressing. In a quality 54 in. wide, the price is around $4 a yard and up. The suit shown consisted of a skirt and three-quarter coat, the new coats being longer than they were last year. The skirt had pleats at each side, and was attached to a net bodice top. These separate skirts with an overblouse must always have a net or mull top, as of course a waistband cannot be used with present styles, and the top of the skirt should be a little below the natural waist line, so that it will not be bunchy. The coat was plainly tailored, with raglan sleeves; there was a flaring collar that stood up at the back, which we see on a good many new coats. The trimming on cuffs, collar and patch pockets was soutache braid the same color as the cloth, which was a warm shade of brownish tan. The blouse worn with this was figured silk, rose and tan, but we often see the blouse with such a suit of the sports type made of jersey cloth of the same color, trimmed with bands of the tweed. This is a particularly sensible dress for a girl at school or college, and very smart-looking. Sweaters are also worn with such skirts, the sweater having returned to popularity. Of course one need not have the coat to match unless desired, but one nice tweed skirt will make three separate costumes with a silk blouse, one of jersey cloth trimmed with tweed, and a sweater. Of course they should all harmonize. The close little hat worn by this figure is one of those felts in helmet shape, coming down over the ears, and finished at one side with a drooping feather. Such a hat looks piquant with a pretty young face, but is very unbecoming to an older woman.

A SIMPLE SILK.—The next model is a dark blue crepe, made in a style that will give a good line to a rather matronly figure. The plain waist with slightly rounded revers and collar fastened over at the side, was bound with the same material. A band of tan-colored moire, curving so as to be a little wider at the center, extended beyond the rever from the shoulder to the waist, this being trimmed where the revers crossed with three jeweled buttons. The plain skirt, slightly gathered to the waist, was bound around the bottom with the same material. Directly in front and extending towards the right side were two flying panels, rounded at the bottom, and just a fraction longer than the skirt. These panels were bound all around. These rounded panels were quite new, but we see all sorts of flying draperies used, most of them a little longer than the skirt. In afternoon and evening gowns the irregular hem line is very fashionable. Where the skirt is full, as in many of the reception and evening dresses, it is often much longer in the back than the front. Skirts are also just a little longer, covering the knee. This is a pleasant change, for many young women seemed to think that any dress too short to cover the knee must be stylish. The more expensive coats this Winter have been a little longer, too.

ANOTHER TWEED SUIT.—The model at the right shows a little sports suit in soft rose-colored tweed. The skirt differs from the usual style in having four inverted box pleats instead of only having two in front. The rather short coat was cut open in front to give a wide vestee effect, displaying a matching blouse of printed silk. The coat was cut in panels at the sides, and buttoned over in double-breasted fashion. This would be becoming to a thin person, and had a jaunty outline.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—We notice many square mufflers, which seem to be disputing favor with the longer scarfs. Many of the square mufflers are of vivid plaid silk, or a plain silk with a plaid border.

Among the new cotton fabrics are many lovely lawns and dimities, printed with floral and geometric designs. Printed pique is one of the newest cottons, and is to be very smart. Some are printed in quaint floral designs, others in dots and geometrical figures. Handkerchief linens now appear printed in gay futurist designs. The heavier linens are printed, hand-blocked and embroidered.

Printed silks are evidently to be as popular as last year; apparently the most fashionable is the dark background with a design in many bright colors. In silks of solid color we are told that the Chinese and Japanese weaves, pongee, rajah and shantung, threaten the supremacy of crepes. White Habutai silk, which washes so well, is seen in many sports and morning frocks.

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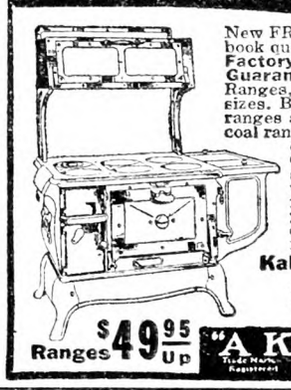

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Food Fashions in Europe

Everyone on a first trip abroad is interested in foods, and in tracing a correspondence between national traits and national dishes, and the American who can't collect a few useful ideas must be like the lady I met whose major premise was, "Of course there's nothing fit to eat over here." So begin with England. My first meal there was a mid-day repast in a pleasant inn in Salisbury. There was no menu-card, but the waitress would "see what we have today." And what we had proved to be as follows: Several slices of roast beef rare and admirably cooked, with plenty of gravy; three large boiled potatoes, and a generous portion of green string beans, all smoking hot and served on a large hot plate; no bread or butter, but salt, pepper and mustard, to be added at the consumer's pleasure! Did Madam care for a sweet? Madam did and again it was Hobson's choice: a large, smoking plate of rice pudding, evidently made after the good old rice-milk-and-sugar-and-bake-all-the-morning recipe. This was absolutely all, except a glass of water, by request; a good satisfying meal for a hungry woman on a raw, foggy day, but a meal simply unthinkable on the other side of the Channel.

Breakfasts in England are no "Continental" breakfasts! They give you tea, about the color of coffee, rich, mild and delicious; white bread or brown, in honest, wholesome slices, with butter and marmalade; and bacon, or fat, savory sausages, and broiled tomatoes, with your eggs. Perhaps the fondness for pork products is handed down from the days when wild boars ranged over England; anyway they are great standbys, and the bake-shops display innumerable little pork pies about as big as tea-cups, which look very appetizing; and certainly if complexions and children are any criterion, England is a well-fed nation.

My last English meal was eaten in a delightful room over a shop, panelled from floor to ceiling in black oak, with a beautifully carved, ancient chimney-breast above a glowing grate. A cold rain was falling outside, and the main dish, I remember, was a savory "weal and ham" pie, as jolly and Dickensy as its name. But the crust was no filagree French crust—it was meant for Englishmen!

In Paris, as in most other French cities, at any one of a hundred boulevard restaurants, they set before you, for from 40 to 60 cents, such a noon meal as the following:

Four "appetizers," in a little four-compartment platter. These include smoked fish, a potato salad, and shredded beets or the like, all approximately garnished. An egg "en cocotte," an omelette, or a little fish, cooked to perfection, invariably garnished, and sprinkled with green herbs. Steak or a chop, and two green vegetables, also cooked and garnished to perfection. A marvelous salad, lettuce, cress, endive, and you don't know what!

And for dessert, together with the crusty French bread, cheese and fruit, apples, pears, figs or peaches. To the Frenchman, a glass or two of wine is a matter of course, and I may add that I never saw bottles as plentiful or drunkenness as scarce as in France. In some restaurants sweet cakes or pastries are offered as a concession to foreign tastes, but bread, cheese, and fruit is the almost universal Continental dessert, for both luncheon and dinner.

The French breakfast is usually simply rolls with unsalted butter, and chocolate, or coffee, with a pitcher of hot milk. The French bread seems to me poor compared with ours—porous, and rather heavy in texture; but it is surely the staff of life to the French people. I have traveled first, second, and third class, to see all kinds, and as much eating and drinking (as well as sleeping) goes on in the sociable "voitures," I have had many an opportunity to note a soldier's or workman's luncheon, as well as that which came out of Madame's nicely-packed hamper. A typical workingman's lunch would be a half loaf of crusty bread (these loaves are often 2 or 2½ ft. long), wrapped in a piece of newspaper and cut in thick chunks with his pocket-knife; a large piece of good cheese similarly wrapped, or a little tin of creme de foie gras (cream of fat goose-liver), most appetizing in smell! Then a couple of rich mellow pears, or a bunch of long purple grapes, eaten skins and all, with more and yet more bread, all washed down with white wine or red, drank from the bottle! In Brittany cider instead of wine is the usual drink, and seeing the orchards bent under the crop of small, highly-colored apples, one can't wonder. To return to the subject of bread, the sight of the big loaves carried through the streets unwrapped, often hugged to the breast of a toddling child or ragamuffin boys certainly gives a tidy American a qualm! And that soldier pops his into his knapsack along with his sausages innocent of even a bit of newspaper. France is wonderfully free of dust and grime, else so much open-air eating would be impossible; perhaps she is also free from germs.

French cookery needs no commendation of mine, but I mustn't omit mention of the pain d'epice, or ginger-bread made with honey, which is sold in immense quantities, even from the railroad push-carts, mostly in small loaves wrapped in glazed paper. Different towns have their special variations—strips of citron or angelica on top, or a layer of fruit baked inside — but always it is delicious, never stale (being made with honey), not too sweet for breakfast, not too rich for the youngsters. If pain d'épice, made as French bakers made it, could be introduced at home, I venture to say it would soon be as popular there as here—to the great benefit of the bee-keeper.

I was rather curious about the cooking in Switzerland, and soon learned that that country, too, had its specialties. The coffee, rolls, butter, and I may add water, are the best I ever tasted, barring none; and with these they give you for breakfast either honey or a pot of delicious preserves, often both, and sometimes a slice of the relishing Swiss cheese to boot. (One wonders, in parenthesis, whether that same crystal water is responsible for the evidences of goiter which are painfully common.) Swiss hotel-keepers are evidently prepared for good appetites, and "restauration"—their cheering word for meals—is always in order; but except at breakfast, few sweets are served, and I should guess that the consumption of sugar in Europe was not much more than half per capita what it is in "the States." I think the excellence of Switzerland's dairy products is due in part to the fact that it is a wonderfully clean country (I noticed that even the pigsties were clean)—not only clean, but orderly, systematic, and well abreast of the times. One gathers that the national bent is toward science rather than art. Everywhere there are little kitchen-gardens, even in the large towns, and these gardens display a great variety of salad plants, as well as every member of the cabbage and onion tribes. Strawberries, cherries, currants and plums are used for preserves, and well up under the Jungfrau I found a wild berry much like our squaw-berry, but tart and juicy, which I was told made an excellent sweetmeat.

In the Bernese Alps, where I spent a month, and where German is spoken, the people and the cooking incline to the German type. There were nourishing, savory soups, often thickened with potato or oatmeal, sometimes with cornmeal; cauliflower and broccoli dressed with buttered crumbs and a brown butter sauce, and sliced meat (it may have been kid, possibly horse-flesh—anyway it was good!) in a gravy seasoned with cloves. Salads, which are served chopped—not a bad idea for those whose grinders are few—consist in part of blanched Swiss chard, which I had never tried raw before. Liver-sausage and blood-sausage are staples—not, of course, at the tourists' hotels, but among the people. Even enough of the language to read the street-signs helps one to get away from the purely tourist viewpoint. Here, too, there are honig-kuchen—honey cakes—of a sort of hard-gingerbread order, much in evidence in those tempting little shops that cater to hungry school-children. By the way, I visited a Swiss apiary, and while the hives and the methods were quite different from ours, they were not a whit behind them. Linden-trees are very abundant here (the wood is used for the "sculptures sur bois"), and I was told that these and dandelions afforded the best bee-pasturage.

Perhaps because I am partial to foreign cheeses, olives, and oil of Lucca, I greatly enjoyed the fare in Italy. Fish and birds are plentiful there; many are the condiments; infinite the variations played on macaroni, tomatoes and cheese. The markets are amusing: great golden peppers almost supersede all others; the long Italian squashes are used when no larger than a turkey's egg (fried in butter and served as an entrée); and finely-chopped carrot and turnip mixed with small shelled peas are sold all ready for cooking. Then there are mushrooms, fresh and dried, of every shape and color, some appetizing, some the contrary. Best of all is the fruit; citrus fruits of all kinds except grapefruit, bananas, grapes, peaches, figs, persimmons, and others whose names I only learned in Italian. Then there are chestnuts, fresh, roasted or boiled, at the crossing; 10 cents or so expended for roast chestnuts and fresh figs, provides you with a satisfying, well-balanced lunch! Or if you can't find figs, there are prickly pears, exquisitely pretty, sold at the street-corner, which, skilfully peeled and eaten fearlessly, seeds and all, are delicious.

Fish in Naples is the best ever—fishers are out in the bay before dawn and long after dusk, and the fish are dipped in a delicate batter, fried in olive oil, and served with a spicy mayonnaise mixed with green herbs. There is much fried food in Italy—but it is fried in olive oil, and balanced by unlimited fruit! The Italians pour olive oil over roast chicken, and everyone sprinkles cheese in his soup. The bread is light brown, fine and delicate, usually baked in small, biscuit-like loaves; and the pastry-cooks might be magicians, to judge by their elaborate handiwork. Most memorable of all, you seldom sit down to a meal in Italy without hearing from some quarter, perhaps from a donkey-driver, a great burst of grand-opera singing.

D. R. G.

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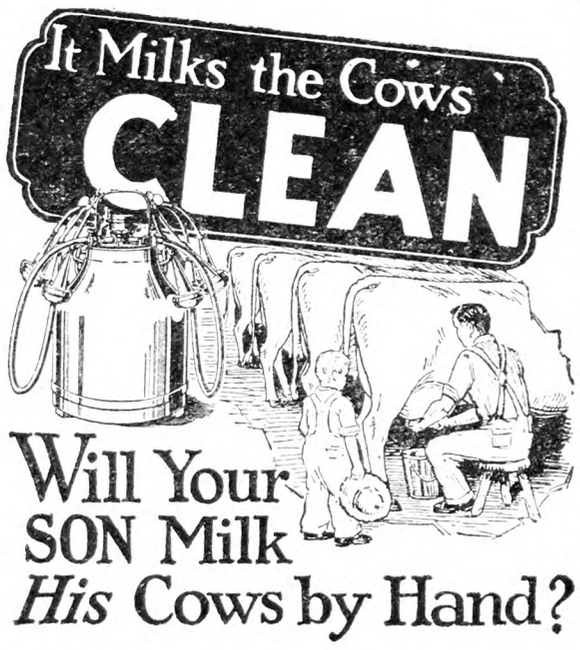

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Ration for Jersey Cows

I would like your help in figuring a balanced ration for my purebred Jersey cows. I have excellent Alfalfa, second and third cutting, also sweet cornstalks, cut green and shocked. Not all the crop was left on, but it contains a good lot of mature ears. I have my own grain, consisting of oats, barley, and Spring wheat, grown together, and about equal parts of each are in the mixture. What grain should I buy and in what proportions, to make a balanced ration? Cows are just freshening now. E. R.

New York.

You are indeed fortunate to have a second and third cutting of Alfalfa hay as a basis for your Winter feeding. Experience has shown that where good Alfalfa is available the grain ration seems to give much better results than when it is fed with other types of roughage. You will find also that cows will eat more Alfalfa of the second and third cutting than of the first, and it is believed that you will find your animals will do better this Winter than they have done Winters when your roughage was of a poorer quality. The sweet cornstalks, while not high in food value, will be relished, and probably most of them will be eaten up. If, as you say, your grain is made up about equally of oats, barley and Spring wheat they will probably give about 10 lbs. of protein to the hundredweight. In making up a balanced ration, we usually consider that the protein is the important nutriment of which to take account, and where good Alfalfa Hay is available a 20 per cent protein ration ought to give excellent results. It is suggested that you take 500 lbs. of oats, barley and wheat to the mill and have the following feeds mixed with them: 200 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. cotton seed meal, 200 lbs. gluten meal, 200 lbs. gluten feed.

This ration should be fed to Jerseys at the rate of 1 lb. of the mixture to each 3 lbs. of milk. Probably you could still improve on this ration by adding soaked beet pulp to your feeding schedule. Three pounds of the dry pulp a day to each cow would not be too much to use, and you should soak the pulp about 12 hours before feeding. It is a good plan to soak it in the morning for night and the following morning. A common practice is to feed the beet pulp first in the manger and then put the dry grain on top of it. When this is eaten up, it is well to feed the hay, and a good rule is to feed twice a day what your cows will clean up in an hour's time. If you let them pick over the stalks at noon during the Winter months, you will probably find that they will use up this roughage in this way about as well as any. The ration that has been suggested carries about 22 per cent of protein to the hundredweight, but there must be enough carbohydrate in the ears that are on the stover to balance the ration and bring it down to an actual 20 per cent protein ration. J. W. B.

Broom Corn Seed for Hogs

I have about 40 bushels broom corn seed. Would it be good for hogs to have chopped with corn on cob, oats and wheat? The mill beats it all fine as middlings. What do you think about the cob? A. B. C.

Littlestown, Pa.

The broom corn seed can be used in your hog ration by having it ground and mixing with your other feeds.

The use of corn and cob meal for swine is not to be recommended, because cob runs too high in fiber, and the digestive tract of a hog cannot stand a great amount of bulk to the ration. J. W. B.

Most politicians who pretend to cultivate the farmers really only harrow them. —Wall Street Journal.

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Live Stock and Dairy

Ohio Dairymen Win Fight in Court

Owners of dairy herds in northern Ohio who have been fighting the injustice of the tuberculin testing laws of that State have just won an important case in which C. B. Wade of Orangeville contested the action of the State Department of Agriculture in attempting to condemn and remove animals reacting to the tuberculin test in his herd without first paying in full the true value of these animals, as determined by appraisers appointed according to the provisions of the general laws under which the Department of Agriculture is supposed to act. The so-called Riggs law, passed by the Ohio Legislature and going into effect in July, 1925, provided that tested cattle should be appraised by a representative of the owner acting with one from the Department of Agriculture. In event of disagreement, these two should select a third at the expense of the owner. Details of administration of the law were left to the Department of Agriculture, and under that authority this Department ruled that the owner of condemned cattle should receive two-thirds of the difference between the appraised value of the animal and the amount of the gross salvage when it was slaughtered, the full amount, however, not to exceed $50 for a grade, $80 for a purebred.

Mr. Wade, the owner of a herd of purbred Dairy Shorthorn cattle, did not propose to suffer the loss of any of these animals for the "compensation" of $80 and, associating other dairymen with him, an injunction restraining Dr. Tarbill, field representative of the Agricultural Department, from condemning and removing any of his herd without payment of their actual value was secured. But one of the other dairymen remained with Mr. Wade to the end of the fight, but these two, represented by Attorney Warren Thomas, carried their case into court and secured from Presiding Judge Hay an order restraining Dr. Tarbill from "Condemning any of the plaintiff's cattle for slaughter until the value of such animals is paid plaintiff after such value has been determined by an appraisal made in accordance with the provisions of Section 1121-10 of the General Code." The method of making this appraisal has already been stated.

While this fight was made not to bring about the abandonment of tuberculin testing in the State but to secure for owners of condemned cattle their full value, the effect of the decision is very likely to be abandonment of compulsory testing in Ohio. The Department of Agriculture has announced its intention to carry the Wade case to the Supreme Court but, meanwhile, will continue testing only where owners are willing to accept compensation under the Department's old ruling. But one veterinarian is re-testing in Trumbull County, the county in which the fight has been made, and he is making no effort to test any herds whose owners insist upon full compensation for condemned animals. This county's share of the State appropriation for indemnities has been more than exhausted, and there is little chance that there will be any emergency appropriations of taxpayers' money to continue work in 1928. Unless the 1929 session of the Ohio Legislature makes appropriations sufficient to pay full value of condemned animals, or the Department of Agriculture secures a reversal of Judge Hay's decision, testing can continue only with the voluntary consent of the dairymen affected. It does not seem likely that the dairymen of Ohio will voluntarily accept the pittance offered them for reacting cattle, with grade animals needed for replacement selling at from $125 up and purebreds at correspondingly higher prices. M. B. D.

Damp-proofing Concrete Floors

Perhaps you are intending to build some farm building, and would like to put in a concrete floor, but the only thing that is holding you back is the fact that you know from experience, concrete floors are generally damp and consequently cold in the Winter time.

I was much troubled by dampness in concrete floors until I received a bulletion advocating the use of hydrated lime in cement mixes to make concrete floors damp-proof. Since then I have put up a hog-house and farm shop, using hydrated lime in the proportion given below, and have not been troubled by the moisture penetrating the floors.

Amount of hydrated lime to use per bag of cement for various mixes:

Parts Cement	Parts Sand	Parts Gravel	Lbs. Lime per Bag Cement
1	1½	3	7
1	2	4	10
1	2½	5	12

The 1-2-4 mix is probably the most common and for this mix 10 lbs. of hydrated lime should be added to every bag of cement used, and mixed thoroughly to incorporate it with the sand and gravel.

This is a cheap method and has been recognized by the University of Illinois as an effective means of damp-proofing ordinary cement floors. H. E. B.

Illinois.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 3-Feb. 24.—Annual Winter poultry course, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Jan. 30-Feb. 2.—Ohio State Horticultural Society, Columbus, Ohio.

March 19-24. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Jan. 30-Feb. 3. — Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 13-17.—Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Continued from Page 128)

fair for best. Native cut off, washed, ord., 50 to 85c; best $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box; N. Y. cut off, washed, $1.15 to $1.35 basket; Tex bchs., mostly $3 crate.

Celery. — Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native, washed and trimmed, 18 bchs. best Pascal, $4 to $5.60 std. bu. box; N. Y., in the rough, few sales best, $2.50 to $2.75 2-3 crate; Cal., crates, $5 to $5.50; Fla., 10 in. crates, $2.75 to $3.25.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market draggy. Native hothouse, 18 hds. ord., 35 to 75 std. bu. box; Ariz. Icebergs, 4 to 5 doz., $2.50 to $3.50; Calif. Imp. Valley, $3.50 to $4 crate.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair for best. Native cut off, washed, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand limited. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, $1.95 to $2 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Tex., bskts., best, $2.25 to $2.50.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand firm. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly $60; few fancy, $70 ton; $2 to $2.75 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited. Market dull. Native H. H., best, 30 to 40c lb.; Ohio, H. H., $3 to $4 10 lb. bskt.; Fla., 6 bskt., green and turning, $1.25 to $4 crate.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 60 to 75c std. bu. box; White Capes, $1.50 to $2.25 100 lbs.; Ont. and N. B. Ruta, $1.35 to $1.40 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand quiet. Market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22; Eastern, $13 to $14; clover, mixed red, $17 to $19 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 48c; firsts, 44 to 47c; seconds, 42 to 43c lb.; storage extras, 47c; firsts, 43 to 46½c; seconds, 41 to 42c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown, extras, 52c; mixed colors, 51c; white extras, 50c doz.; pullets, 40 to 43c; fresh eastern, extras, 50c; undergrades, 35 to 38c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras, fresh, 28 to 28½c; first fresh, 26½ to 27½c; extras, held, 28 to 29c; firsts, held, 26½ to 27½c lb.

Wool.—Market very firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending Jan 14, 4,936,800 lbs. Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ½ blood, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 39 to 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 44 to 45c.

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BUY BIG TYPE POLANDS

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Serviceable, 150 to 250 lbs., $35.00 to $45.00 C. O. D. Fall pigs. Bred Gilts. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

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Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed, Berkshire and Chester Crossed, 6-8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8-10 weeks old, $4.50 each. A few selected Chester White Sows and unrelated Boars, 2 months old, $6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Examine pigs on arrival at your express station. If O. K. pay your expressman, if not, return at my expense. No charge for crating. Prompt shipments.

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COLLIE PUPS from farm-raised, Champion bred stock, 2 to 6 mos. old. Also, Wire-haired Fox Terrier pups.
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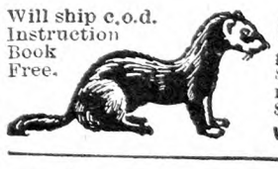

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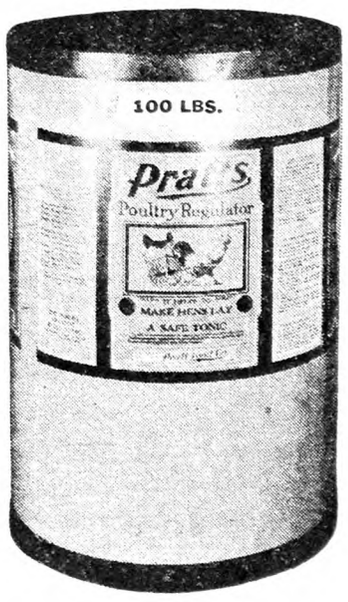

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Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

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S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
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Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best breeding flocks. Every breeder carefully culled and mated with sturdy, vigorous, highly bred males.

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Clip this ad. and mail for FREE CIRCULAR describing BELLWOOD CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS. 100% live delivery. Finest breeding. Send the ad. and get **BIG DISCOUNTS** if order is placed before February 1st. **WRITE NOW.**

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200,000 "CHICKS" 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY

The Best Popular Breeds on Free Range

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S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
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Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS

From healthy, high producing stock.

ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del. *Catalogue.*

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

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WHARTON ACCREDITED CHICKS

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 12c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.

WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

CHICKS S. C. Buff Leghorns W. Leghorns Barred Rocks White Rocks Reds and Mixed

9c each and up. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

JACOB NIEMOND - McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks and Peat Moss

One of our readers has written us that he lost 1,700 out of 3,200 baby chicks last Spring, due to using peat moss for litter in the brooding house. It is his contention that, during the first two or three days before the baby chicks are given regular food, they picked at the peat moss, getting quite a quantity of it in their crops, and it being indigestible, caused the death of the chicks. Would you be good enough to advise us if you have ever used peat moss with baby chicks, and if so, with what results.

We have used peat moss litter for our baby chicks with very good results, but we did not place the chicks under the hovers until they were old enough to feed, and consequently avoided the misfortune the subscriber in question experienced. In our opinion we feel the reader's contention is well justified, as baby chicks will fill up on most anything they can swallow when food is not available, and the peat moss being indigestible it might have caused the chicks death.

THE MARQUIS POULTRY FARM.
New Jersey.

The losses cannot be traced back to peat moss, as he would probably have lost as many if he had used shavings or sawdust on the floor as litter. I never put chicks under the brooder until they are ready to eat, but keep them in the incubator or in shipping boxes in the dark. If a chick is placed in the brooder less than 48 to 72 hours old, without food, it will pick up anything it can find—peat moss, shavings or anything else. When I put my chicks under the brooder 48 to 72 hours old I give them a chick starter, all they will eat, a semi-solid buttermilk, also water—lukewarm for the first week. G. A. TREIBER.
Connecticut.

I have seen many chickens die from overeating good clean sand when they were first put in the brooder-house, but personally I do not fear any kind of litter so long as there is no mold or fungus upon it. On the other hand I would be afraid to trust young chicks upon any kind of litter if they were to be kept half starved for the first few days as is so often recommended. This is the cause of loss in the case quoted in your letter. If chicks are not put into the brooder-house until 48 hours old or even better 60 hours, and plenty of feeders already there full of a good dry mash and the feeders never allowed to become empty the chicks will eat what mash they want and be happy and the litter will not be eaten enough to do any harm. My loss last season from over 4,000 chicks was a little under 3 per cent for the first six weeks, some on peat but the most on shavings from pine boards. A baby chick does not know what it wants to eat, but it is going to eat something because that is instinct. If you do not furnish the proper thing it will eat whatever it can find. EBEN WOOD.
Massachusetts.

It is by far a better practice to hold baby chicks in shipping boxes in the incubator cellar for two or three days before placing them in the brooder, and to have feed and water in the brooder-house before the chicks are placed on the floor. It is a fact that young chicks will eat any substance which is before them, and it is far better to have them eating feed at any age than filling up on litter. We are not aware that peat moss would cause any greater mortality than the eating of shavings, sand or other litter, which have many times caused serious losses when coupled with improper handling of chicks. A. B. HALL.
Connecticut.

Depluming Mite

Our chickens, mostly R. I. Reds, are losing their feathers. One has died and now another is losing its feathers. Their skins are dry and scaly. The one was almost bare before it died. They seem to be lively enough, but combs get pale. N. F. B.

Where feathers are lost over limited areas and the skin appears rough and scaly, the loss of the plumage is likely to be due to the depluming mite working in the superficial layers of the skin. This does not produce death or do much harm, but the mite may be killed by rubbing in some sulphur ointment over the bare spots, and spread of the trouble prevented.

Rogers Farms Chicks Make $

THE ROGERS FARMS CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

Write for our circular and price list.

White Leghorns and R. I. Red Chicks

from Rogers Farms Hi-production breeders give universal satisfaction. N. Y. State certified, supervised and standard grades.

THE ROGERS FARMS Bergen, N. Y.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

BABY CHICKS

That LIVE and GROW

From Delaware's choice flocks. All breeding flocks under personal supervision of FRANK VADAKIN, former Superintendent of Public Ledger-North American Egg Laying Contest for nine years.

SPECIAL PRICES
On Barred Rock Broiler Chicks
for January and February

LINCOLN HATCHERIES
Phone Milford 190-R-22
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STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 269 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. Thorobred chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, any week after Feb. 15th at **$16** per 100—**$77** per 500—**$150** per 1000. 10% books order. Also extra fine White Rocks, Reds, S. L. Wyandottes. Catalog free.

L. F. Strickler Box R Sheridan, Pa.

FREE POULTRY BOOK

Concretely written, attractively illustrated, and intensely interesting. Most valuable catalog that we have yet published. Virtually filled with cashable ideas on brooding, feeding and poultry management. Describes our chicks and a service to you built upon 14 years of aggressive effort. Your copy mailed **FREE** immediately upon request. Write for it.

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CHICKS FROM HEALTHY FREE RANGE STOCK.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$115
B. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	135
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	135
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.50	57.50	112
White Rocks	9.00	16 00	75.00	

Order at once to insure prompt delivery.

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Especially Selected Ohio Accredited Chicks. Our breeding birds are carefully selected by an expert trained and authorized by Ohio State University.

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We ship C. O. D. Anconas, White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, **$12.75** per 100. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, **$14.75.** Black Minorcas, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, S.C. and R.C.R.I. Reds, Buff and White Orpingtons, **$15.75.** Light Brahmas, **$19.75.** Circular free.

Bellefontaine Baby Chick Hatchery, Box 3, Bellefontaine, Ohio

TRUSLOW

FORTY-FIVE years' experience back of every Chick shipped from TRUSLOW Farms. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Selected for high egg production; wonderful meat producers.

Write TODAY stating breed and number wanted so we can quote special prices. Illustrated catalog FREE.

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Thorobred Chicks

Super-Quality Chicks

From INSPECTED Free Range Stock.

REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE, BARRED ROCKS, GIANTS, BLACK MINORCAS, ANCONAS, WHITE LEGHORNS. Prices right. Send for FREE 1928 Booklet and Prices.

BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Dept. E, Bucyrus Ohio

CHICKS *Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns*

Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains. Lowest possible prices for really good chicks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write today for catalog and prices.

Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

CHICKS Pure bred. Blood tested free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, **12c.** Rocks, Reds, **14c.** Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, **15c.** Black Giants, **20c.** 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.

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BABY CHICKS Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns, from State Supervised flocks. We guarantee satisfaction with 100% live delivery. Prices on request. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Delaware

50,000 Bred-to-Lay White Leghorn Chicks for 1928

Every chick guaranteed hatched in our own incubators *Established 1911.* SLATY RIDGE FARM, Palmyra, Pa.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 cost: Barred Rocks or S. Reds, $14; S. W. Leghorns, $13; Mixed, $10; Heavy Mixed, $12. 50 and 25, 1c and 2c more. Delivery guaranteed, Feeding system that raises 90-95% to laying age free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 73, McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks AFTER OCTOBER 10TH. Special Discount on orders placed well in advance.

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Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Baby Chicks and Breeding Males

All are from State tested stock. Trapnested and pedigreed. Selected range grown, production bred cockerels that are sure to breed up your production and priced moderately.

BABY CHICKS

You must have good chix to grow good pullets and get good returns on your investment. Our stock is tested and proven. 20 years of breeding behind them—you need the best for most profit. Our new catalog should interest you. Free on request.

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Box 30, Attleboro, Mass.

MEADOWEDGE FARM
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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Photo shows first Official Contest 300-egg Leghorn bred in N. E., 303 eggs at Maryland 1927.

CHICKS from our own eggs. Real producers. Free from White Diarrhea.

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From the largest flock of certified hens in Maryland. Single comb white Leghorns—trap nested Wyckoff-Tancred strains. Record egg production, 250 to 300 eggs.

Write for our FREE book, "PROFIT-MAKING POULTRY," and place your order early

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CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
EXCLUSIVELY
1911 – TRAPNESTED, PEDIGREED – 1928

COCKERELS from 200, 220 and 220-240-egg dams and 240-egg bred sires—5 lots or over, $7.50 each; from 240 to 260 eggs, both dams and sires—5 lots or over, $10 each. Wingbanded individual pedigreed males from above Super, 240 to 260-egg matings $15 to $20 each. These birds have large white eggs, winter laying, size and high vitality back of them for years. We specialize in the sale of Good Production Males and foundation stock. We have no dissatisfied customers. All trapnesting under N. Y. State College R.O.P. this year. Write us.

Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Proprietor
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Farm reared. 34 years production bred. 7 years trapnested. National Headquarters superior egg quality. High vitality, large size, high production and beauty combined. Let us prove it. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y

S. C. R. I. RED
BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs, try our chicks. Our 5000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

REDBIRD FARM WRENTHAM, MASS,

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S. C. RED CHICKS

Have a reputation for livability, vigor, fast growth, egg production. Every one hatched from our own strain of Northern Grown Stock, State Certified for eight consecutive years to be absolutely free from White Diarrhoea. Catalog free. It will help and interest you.

Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

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Pedigreed Cockerels, $6, $8 and $10. Eggs, $10 per 100. ANNA M. JONES, Hillsdale, N. Y.

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks (Mass. Agri. College Strain.) From 700 selected breeders. Diarrhea Free. Chicks, $25.00 per 100. Hatching Eggs, $10.00 per 100. FREDERICK S. BARNES, "*Colonial Farm,*" CLINTONVILLE, CONN.

THE HENYARD

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to Jan. 2, 1928, with remarks by the director:

The advent of the year 1928 was fittingly observed by the Storrs contest flock with another two-point boost in production, bringing the mark for the ninth week to exactly 46 per cent. The management is perfectly willing that the birds continue their celebration if further increases in production are to result!

In laying 4,506 eggs for the week, the 1,400 contest pullets increased their production over the previous seven-day period by 216 eggs. This is a gain of 379 eggs when compared with the lay for the corresponding week a year ago. Up to last Monday night, the contest flock had produced 38,598 eggs, or 4,417 eggs more than the total score for the same period of time in last year's competition. Each of the 140 competing pens has averaged to lay 275 eggs in nine weeks which gives an average individual score of 27 eggs in the same time.

It's becoming an old story to say that Leghorns, entered by Broadview Farm, Connecticut, have headed the honor roll again, but now for the sixth time in a row that statement must be made. This time the Broadview pullets laid 60 eggs, which was two better than the second-best score for the week. The seventeenth Storrs contest has been running nine weeks and in that time the Leghorns have headed the honor roll exactly seven times, and in the other two weeks they placed second! No wonder, then, that these birds are setting the pace for the other 139 pens in this competition, and their score of 547 eggs to the end of the ninth week is high enough to indicate that they will set the pace for some time to come. Their average weekly score has been better than 60 eggs, which at this time of year is likely to be championship performance in any league.

R. I. Reds entered by Massachusetts Agricultural College placed second for the week with a score of 58 eggs, and White Leghorns owned by George Lowry of Connecticut, were third with a lay of 53 eggs. Three pens were third with a lay of 53 eggs. Three pens were tied for fourth position, each with a score of 52 eggs. They include White Rocks entered by E. A. Hirt from Massachusetts, and two pens of White Leghorns owned by Redfield Farms from New York, and Bournedale Farms from New York.

Treatment for Bronchitis.—Bronchitis in hens is a respiratory disease, sometimes called flu and influenza and possibly other names. The disease is characterized chiefly by a collection of mucuos like material in the windpipe. Treatment is not always satisfactory; on the other hand the following seems at times to be helpful. Dip the bird's head into a solution that is one-half B. K. and one-half water, not too long of course, but enough to insure a little of the liquid getting into the throat and nostrils. From six to ten hours later, put one or two drops of Pineoleum into the windpipe, one drop in each nostril, and the same amount in the eyes if they are affected. Use B. K. in the drinking water at the rate of one ounce per gallon. In bad cases repeat the Pineoleum injection in another six to ten hours.

Various other treatments have been tried, including the use of black antimony capsules, subcutaneous injections of acriflavine, and smoking with Beachwood Creosote. None of them, however, nor the one suggested above are always sure cures by any means.

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Maine, 447; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 393; Hawes Bros., Maine, 343.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 477; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 407.

White Wyandottes.—Albert W. Buckbee, N. Y., 317; Tom Baron, Eng., 289.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 461; Homestead Farm, Conn., 460; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 425; Fred H. Simpson, Mass., 424.

White Leghorns. — Broadview Farm, Conn., 547; George Lowry, Conn., 471; Bournedale Farm, N. Y., 462; George Lowry, Conn., 439; Alfred J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y., 425; Amakassia Farm, N. Y., 423.

Grading and Packing Eggs

Unquestionably many dollars are lost to egg producers through failure to grade and pack their product properly for the markets to which they ship them. A repetition of the instructions frequently given will not be out of place, and we quote the following from the "Weekly Egg Review" published by the poultry marketing class at Cornell University:

"In order that the receiver of eggs in the city may bargain for top market quotations he must have quality to back up his claims. Eggs should be

An Oatmeal Feed!

Just what baby chicks should have

No wonder baby chicks thrive so heartily on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. The base of this remarkable feed is good pure *oatmeal*—just the thing for tiny, tender crops. Combined with the oatmeal are Cod Liver Oil and Cod Liver Meal, in just the right proportions, together with essential minerals and other valuable ingredients. All thoroughly and accurately mixed! All ready for feeding, just as it comes from the sack.

The Cod Liver Oil "works like sunshine"—helps to build strong bones and reduce mortality; practically eliminates ordinary chick ailments. The Cod Liver Meal enables the little chicks to get more nourishment from their feed.

They grow faster, stronger, and resist unfavorable weather when you give them this wholesome oatmeal-base ration. Less work for you—you can raise more chicks.

See the Quaker Dealer near you. Give your chicks the start that will bring you early market broilers and the finest flock of young pullets you've ever had.

Quaker FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

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Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds — *Quaker Dairy Rations 16% 20% 24%* — *Quaker Sugared Schumacher* — *Quaker Pig-N-Hog Meal* — *Quaker Green Cross Horse Feed*

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

In the last Storrs Contest we had pens of White Leghorns and of Reds. BOTH PENS averaged over 200 eggs per bird! No one ever before heard of a breeder getting over a 200-egg average on more than one breed. No wonder HALL'S CHICKS ARE BETTER.

HALL'S CHICKS

Leghorns—Reds—Rocks—Wyandottes

File your order early to ensure delivery at the time you want the chicks. Note these low prices for super quality chicks.

PRICES AND TERMS—SEASON 1928—100 OR MORE

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.

TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totalling less than $20, cash with order.

We are specializing in New England Accredited Stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. New England Accredited chicks are the very highest grade to be had.

In 1927 we shipped chicks to 15 different states. We are keeping 3,000 two and three-year-old Red hens for breeders. All of these hens are mated with males of the same stock as our last year's Contest pen at Storrs, which laid 2,062 eggs in 51 weeks, and we are offering chicks from these SPECIAL MATINGS as above.

We are not a commercial hatchery, merely buying eggs and selling chicks. This is a POULTRY FARM. We have over 100 acres here; last season we ourselves brooded more than 50,000 chicks right here on the place.

A large part of our chicks are sold near home to poultrymen who are pretty hard-boiled commercial producers, and our free catalogue has ample testimony from our neighbors and nearby customers, showing that HALL'S CHICKS ARE BETTER, in the profits they return their owners. Clever advertising may win customers away from home, but you've got to have the goods to sell your friends and neighbors year after year.

We use no forced draft or cabinet type incubators. All our chicks are hatched in the old reliable Hall Mammoth machines—which give the very finest chick that can be hatched.

We ship prepaid and guaranteed safe delivery

Mail your order now, direct from this ad. State number and breed of chicks wanted and approximate date of shipment. We will do the rest, will deliver to you youngsters which will satisfy you as long as you own them.

Special Prices on Quantity Orders for Shipment Before February 20.

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Box 60 **Wallingford, Conn.**

"Modern" Chicks from Accredited Flocks

MODERN CHICKS are essentially different from ordinary chicks. MODERN CHICKS begin laying in the Fall and lay WINTER EGGS when prices are high. All our ten years of selecting the BEST parent stock, CULLING out the unfit, BREEDING, FEEDING, HATCHING and ACCREDITING has been in order to produce the MODERN CHICK which will lay the most eggs when eggs are HIGHEST IN PRICE. Member International Baby Chick and Ohio Chick Hatcheries Associations. ACCREDITED for three years. 30% of our Chicks are sold at Our Own Door to SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. As Good Chicks for the Money as you can buy anywhere. You cannot expect ordinary chicks to produce eggs in January. MODERN CHICKS lay because they are "built that way." **OUR CATALOG IS FREE.** It explains the Rigid Ohio Accreditation Plan, Our Guarantee and Terms, Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks, and contains descriptions of breeds and actual photographs of our flocks.

Get our FREE CATALOG. Order MODERN CHICKS and make money.

Reference: Citizens Bank of Mount Blanchard.

MODERN HATCHERY Box B Mount Blanchard, Ohio

BUY CHICKS from Members of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.

and get the best in vitality and high egg production. Our standard is high, making quality the best.

BREEDING STOCK, HATCHING EGGS and CHICKS for sale from the following:

Supervised Flocks, which are carefully selected hens mated to certified males (no pullets.)
Certified Flocks, which are high producers only, mated to certified males (no pullets.)
Home Trapnested Birds with official egg records up to 330.

All breeding stock under the supervision and inspection of the New York State College of Agriculture, which will eliminate any possibility of doubt as to standard values.

WE KNOW WHAT WE HAVE—YOU KNOW WHAT YOU BUY

Think it over and send for free catalogue giving list of members and other valuable information.

M. M. GRIFFITHS, Secretary **NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.**

Every Breeder Blood-Tested—Certified—Trap-Nested Under State Supervision

For eight years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollars Strain.

S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks and Pullets

Backed by Definite Performance Records

EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for four consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry," by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy. It's free, but worth a lot.

VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH

Paul F. Smith, Prop. 8 Main Rd., Vineland, N. J.

The Golden Dollar Strain

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SERVICE **PURE BRED BABY CHICKS** *QUALITY*

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. **Send for Free Catalog and Price List**

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year

THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Your chance to get this strain right in the East at prices you can afford from New Jersey State Certified, blood-tested and trapnested breeders with high records. Large hatching eggs and chicks. Free catalog. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, N. J.

graded as to size, color and quality. A uniform pack of all white eggs has an attractive appearance and when displayed by the commission merchant or jobber will largely sell themselves. Receivers of eggs recommend that, small sized, irregular shaped, weak shelled and extreme large eggs be used at home and not packed in the case which is to be shipped, thereby lowering the quality of a pack. Tinted eggs should not be packed with all white eggs, for in New York City all white eggs command a premium and the addition of even a few tints to a case lowers its selling value when viewed at the wholesalers by a prospective buyer. The same is true of brown eggs; do not mix them in with white eggs, but by all means market them separately. New fillers and flats should also be used not only because they are stronger and insure better protection to the eggs but when displayed by the wholesale receiver they present a much more attractive appearance and appearance is an important factor in selling goods. The fillers should be of one color and white fillers give the eggs a more attractive appearance. The lining of cases with newspapers gives the case when opened an unsightly appearance and from the standpoint of protecting the eggs is totally unnecessary. In fact it is a detriment, for it removes the slight give and take that an egg filler should have, thereby absorbing jars and shocks without damage to the eggs. The use of papers can only be justified in extreme cold weather to protect the eggs from freezing.

"Many of the dealers visited advocated new cases even for State eggs, beause of their clean appearance and more rigid construction. However, second-hand cases are used to great extent and if carefully examined before shipping give very satisfactory service. The cases should be securely nailed at each end, but not in the center.

Pullets Quit Laying

What can I do to get my pullets back into production? They are March 3 chicks, and started laying the middle of July. They were laying fairly well until they got pox in October, and then they went down and out with the pox, which was very bad. A number of them died. Quite a few had one eye closed, looked like roup. After the pox quite a few went into moult. I am feeding the following mash: 200 lbs. cornmeal, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. red-dog, 50 lbs. ground oats, 50 lbs. ground oatmeal, 40 lbs. fish, 40 lbs. meat, 35 lbs. skimmilk, 25 lbs. Alfalfa meal, 10 lbs. tobacco dust, 6 lbs. salt, and 12 lbs. fine shell. Would tobacco dust in mash hold them back from laying, as I use tobacco steady? F. S.

New Jersey.

I know of no way of bringing pullets that have suffered from sickness or other conditions that have checked laying back into full production again except by good feeding and care and giving them time to recuperate. It is natural to wish to hurry the pullets as fast as possible, but there is no quick method of restoring health and vitality, and efforts to do this may easily do more harm than good. I should not use tobacco dust continuously in the mash, unless the pullets are known to be badly infested by intestinal worms. I should not feed it at all, but, if the tobacco treatment is needed, it may be administered for a period of a few weeks and then discontinued for at least an equal period. The feeding of tobacco is not conducive to laying and many flocks are treated without need. The addition of cod-liver oil is advisable and lights properly used are helpful. It is quite likely that your pullets had roup in perhaps a mild form with the chickenpox, as these diseases are often found together and are believed by some investigators to be due to the same infection. M. B. D.

INDIAN HEAD CHICKS

DON'T buy baby chicks until you have learned all about Indian Head White Leghorns—the old reliable Strain.

Vigorous and dependable for sure profits. New low prices.

Send today for free catalog.

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Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, northern grown, vigorous, healthy, heavy, laying, free range breeding flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Our prices will save you money.

LEGHORNS — REDS — ROCKS
WYANDOTTES — PEKIN DUX

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

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NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5
Established 1887 Ransomville, N. Y.

WENE CHICKS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
State-Certified Blood-Tested

WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

EVERY BREEDER A MATURE HEN
WE DO NOT MATE PULLETS

We are now booking orders for Leghorn Chicks from **State-Certified, Blood-Tested** Matings for February and March delivery.

HEAVY BREEDS NOW READY

We can make immediate deliveries of chicks in these breeds: White Rock, Barred Rock, White Wyandottes, R. I. Red, also Cross-bred Matings for Broiler and Roaster production.

Write for Catalog and Price List

WENE CHICK FARMS DEPT. A VINELAND, N. J.

10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 **Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.**
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

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From Large Type **BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS.** Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from thoroughbred matings any week after February 14th, at **$16** per 100; **$77** per 500; **$150** per 1000. 10 per cent books your order. Circular FREE. Robert Clauser, Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

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Especially Selected, Accredited Stock
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"MARTIN'S STRAIN"
White Wyandotte, Ulsh's Superior White and Barred Rock

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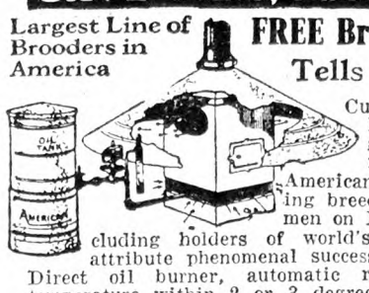

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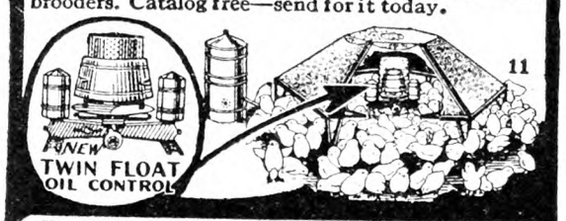

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WHEN buying **OIL**—get the best. The Gunning Label on Cod Liver Oil guarantees **PURITY, UNIFORMITY** and **POTENCY**; assures you of *better hatches, stronger chicks, healthier birds* and *more eggs*. Clear, golden-yellow color—highest **Vitamin A & D** test 1, 5, 10 Gal. Cans—30-Gal. Bbls. Lowest import prices.

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ROSS METAL GALVANIZED ROSS BROODER HOUSE PREVENTS LOSSES

Near round—no corners for crowding—rat and vermin proof. New exclusive idea in cross ventilation. Combination ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Diameter 12 feet. Capacity 500 chicks. Built sectional—easily enlarged.

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Write Today

ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO., 309 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Makers Ross Metal Silos, Cribs, Cutters, Bins, Hog Houses, Mills, Garages.

MAKE HENS LAY twice as many eggs by feeding green cut bone.

Mann's BONE CUTTER 10-Day Free Trial

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SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS

We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo.

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TRAP TAGS with wire. Copper or aluminum. Name and address on each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1; 100 tags $2, postpaid. Prompt shipment. Write plainly. Order now. **BIVINS, Printer, Summit, N. Y.**

WANTED TO BUY Old bags. We pay 5c each for 100-lb. bags. We pay the freight. We pay spot cash.

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All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket" Send 25 cents.

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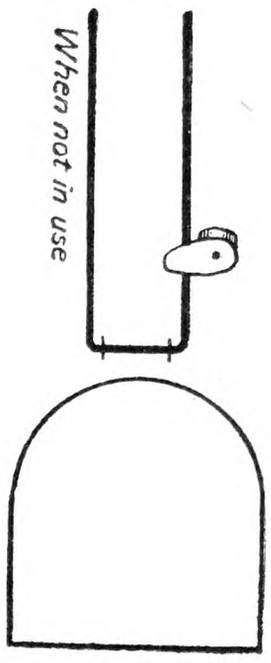
When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

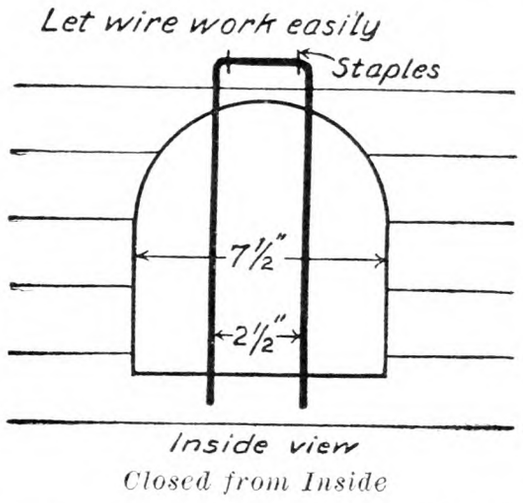
Henhouse Trap Door

I noticed that some time ago there was an inquiry for a henhouse trap door, and am sending description of



The Door Open

one that works well for me. This is the same thing used for trapping pigeons, only larger and heavier. A heavy wire or rod the size of a lead



Closed from Inside

pencil will do the work. It will let them in and not out when set. G. H. C.

Skaneateles, N. Y.

Alfalfa Meal for Poultry

Is it practical to use Alfalfa meal in mash for chickens for the whole of the green feed in Winter. I cannot get cabbage; am now using mangels with 25 lbs. of Alfalfa in 500 lbs. of mash. Is this enough? If not how fast can I add it? Have mash mixed in 500-lb. lots. Dried buttermilk costs $14 a hundred. I feed some in Fall—cannot afford it now when eggs are getting cheaper. Of how much value are mangels? M. C. Y.

Ohio.

Yes, Alfalfa meal, if of good quality and not made largely from stems, may be used as a substitute for green food in the Winter. There is considerable variation in the quality of the Alfalfa meals on the market. The best meals are made from leaves or leaves and blossoms, with little of the coarse stem included. It is in the leaves particularly that the value of Alfalfa lies. If one has good, well-cured clover, he may feed this in racks as hay, allowing the fowls to eat what they will and using the rest in litter. It is worth while on the farm where clover is raised to take pains to cure a supply of young clover green and keep it for the fowls. When a home-grown feed can be used, it is not economical to purchase an expensive substitute at the ordinary price of eggs.

Alfalfa meal may be mixed with the mash in the proportion of 10 lbs. to the hundred if desired. The dried milk products are pretty expensive when eggs are cheap. Meat scrap is a cheaper source of animal protein and skim-milk, where it can be procured, is cheapest yet. The now universal practice of selling whole milk from the farm deprives the owner of a pretty valuable food product in the shape of skim-milk. Mangels are valuable as succulent vegetable food, not a substitute for the leaves of hay but excellent in addition to them. Cabbage are likewise desirable. Feed any fresh vegetables that you have. M. B. D.

PURINA POULTRY CHOWS

EVERYBODY has his own opinion as to what feed will make baby chicks live and grow. *But who really knows?*

The people who have handled the greatest number of chicks—who have had experience with thousands of baby chicks and dozens of different rations—the people who are most vitally interested that their baby chicks shall live and grow—are the *hatcheries!* 1371 hatcheries say "Feed Purina Poultry Chows!"

Order them from the store with the checkerboard sign.

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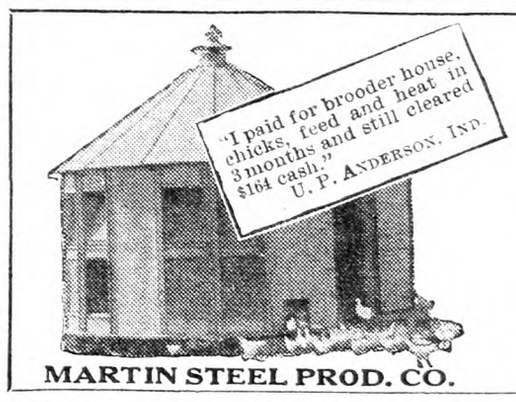
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

Write us for a 96-page Poultry Book—**free**



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Our 19th Year **For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.**

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past eighteen years. **Our Reliable Chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept.** Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Chicks Sent C. O. D. If You Wish. Get Our Plan

Get our special combined offer on chicks, brooder stoves, and brooder-houses. We hatch twelve varieties. **Fifty thousand chicks per week.** Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

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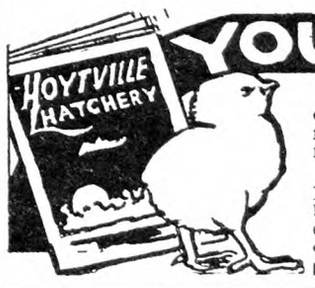

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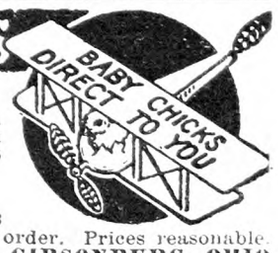
Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES 101 MAIN ST., HOYTVILLE, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C.O.D. SEND ONLY $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert Poultryman. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

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It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today. **WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, OHIO**

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America's leading breeds and strains insure profits with National Chicks guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends	3.25	6.00	11.00	53.00	100

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS Box 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

Important Rural School Meetings

People of the rural school districts of Cortland County, N. Y., are to hold two meetings on January 28. One meeting is to be held in the Auditorium of the Court House in Cortland, Saturday afternoon at 1:30, and then on the evening of the same day at the Alhambra Theater in Cincinnatus. Both meetings are to be addressed by President D. Boyd Devendorf, of the N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society, and Secretary A. D. Ostrander.

Vice-president Leslie L. Craig will also endeavor to be present. The question of legislation needed for the rural schools and the present compulsory consolidation laws and their working will be thoroughly discussed.

Rural people of that section should plan to attend both of these meetings if possible. The meetings were arranged with the co-operation of Cortland County members of the Rural School Improvement Society, who desire their neighbors to become acquainted with the truth regarding school affairs.

Interesting School Meeting

"One who was there," send the following notes about a recent school meeting held at Rockwells Mills, Chenango Co., N. Y., January 14:

"We wish to thank Mr. C. N. Smith for having this interesting meeting and such good speakers. We are all in hopes of meeting Mr. Ostrander and Mr. Devendorf again. We are all glad to know that they are working for the interests of the farmer and taxpayer."

Boys and Girls

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—*Mary Bull (11), Gladys Rogers (7), *Hazel Hebecker (10), Rose Lorenzen, Evelyn Kirchner (12), *Louise Wiederhood (17), *Aubrey Gregory (17), Wesley McClatchie (11), Julia McClatchie (14), Irene Berry (15), Edward Wilshire, John McLean (12), Barbara Smith (11), Natalie Curtis (13), Margaret Clark, *Pearl Lynn (17), Kathryn Marks (17), *Louise Lynn (10), *Evelyn Paddock (7), Betty Natvig, Grace Currier (12), Nick Komar, *Elizabeth Humphrey (13), Ruth Behrend (16), *John Fredrickson (14), Elvira Jones, *Hilda Yancey (13), Philip Kaufman, Gori Marra, Doris Hall (11), Rose Lewis (9), Grover Hyatt (13), Irene Wood, Harry Reichard, Marian Dow, *Marguerite Grau (16), *Stanley Brown (15), *Lois Russell (17), Eileen Campion (14), *John Mucha (16), *Elizabeth Baum (15), Catherine Downing (15), Lora Langhans (17), Edna Balliet (12), Doris Weaver (9), Homer Rubilee (14), Mildred Orsted (14).

Pennsylvania.—Grace Young (14), *Dorothy Mease (15), Amy Springer, *Charlotte Troelzsch (12), *Rena Cook (12), Elsie Springer (14), *Edwin Holl (10), Christiana Springer (17), Marian Welker (13), *Franklin Kohler (17), Thelma Miller (16), Malvern Miller (13), Ruth Welker (15), Donald Rentzel (15), Jean Barlow, Phyllis Benscote (11).

New Jersey.—Myrtle Forbell, Steve Chrappa (14), *Alice Chew (16), Anna Filak (16), Herbert Conover (13), *June Doolittle, Florence Tice (12), Bertha Closson (11).

Connecticut.—*Anna Sigal (12), Fannie Winnoker (12), Ethel Waterworth (14), *Berta Griffths (18), *Delia Piersig (13), *Edna Garlick (16).

Ohio.—Wayne Lehman, Charles Hirsimaki (16), Gertrude Diedrick (10), Jeanette Roberts.

Massachusetts.—John Krasnelsky (15), Otto Stevens (10), *Murielle Fuller (17), Ruth Eaton (13).

West Virginia.—Howard Jordan, *Virginia Wood (16).

Virginia.—Joyce Anderson (10).

Maine.—Fanny Wills.

Maryland.—*Esther Wright (14), William Cox (11), Lena Custer (16).

Delaware.—Laura Seeley, Pauline Wisseman (14).

New Hampshire.—Leland Butman (13).

Vermont.—*Amanda Churchill (12).

Illinois.—*Herman Graham (9), *Sarah Graham (13).

Kansas.—Gretchen Koch (12).

Letters Wanted

Those who wish to correspond with contributors are requested to send letters in a sealed, stamped envelope, so that the local address can be affixed and the letter posted, without delay from this office.

Laura Seeley, Delaware; Irene Berry (15), New York; Ruth Behrend, New York; Nellie Barnes, Ohio; Catherine Downing (15), New York; Mabel Goodenow (14), Long Island; Helen Newman (15), Rhode Island.

Lines From Our Letters

Drawn by Barbara Smith (11), New York

"Mumps all this vacation on both sides. Start back to school tomorrow. Today is my birthday. I am 13. My two brothers had a fine time celebrating this morning."—Sarah Graham (13), Illinois.

"I haven't sent anything to Our Page for a long time, but I made a New Year's resolution to contribute more this year."—Rena Cook (12), Pennsylvania.

"I have just been operated on for appendicitis and I am feeling pretty blue. We own a brook and every one is skating and sleigh riding while I can only watch."—Anna Sigal (12), Connecticut.

"The amount of practice needed to draw a well-proportioned figure is large and I have only a few hours to spare in trying to improve, so that it will take a while, but I suppose you have to wait and be patient if you expect any good returns. I live on a 255-acre farm and with Dad and me to keep our 40 live stock comfortable during the Winter it keeps us busy."—John Mucha (16), New York.

"Do the rest of you feel the same about coasting as I do? When you skim like lightning over the snow, doesn't it feel wonderful? I really can't describe it but I thought I'd like to tell Our Page what I thought about January, anyway."—Murielle Fuller (17), Massachusetts.

"Why don't we see contributions from more States than we do? Sometimes I feel like shouting 'Wake up Maryland! Wake up, girls and boys!' I have resolved to keep awake myself, after this month. Does anyone of the New York girls and boys know Alice Griffith of Oneida Co., N. Y.? If so please let me have her address."—Esther Wright (14), Maryland.

"I am very much interested in the story idea, as I love to write. If some one will start it, I'll try to help."—John Fredrickson (14), New York.

"Lately I have been rummaging in the attic for old copies of THE R. N.-Y. containing the Boys' and Girls' Page. I have discovered quite a few and have fastened them together. They date from 1922. Norman Hallock has contributed to Our Page since 1922 to my knowledge. Rebecca Spencer and Ruth Watts have also been contributors since 1922. Esther Herr has also. Let us all resolve for the New Year to try to make our work the best we can so that others may enjoy it."—Ethel Waterworth (14), Connecticut.

A DEALER received a crate containing some fowls. He wrote to the sender, informing him that the crate was so badly made that it had come to pieces when he was taking the hens home with him, and they had all escaped, and after much searching, he had only succeeded in finding 11 of them. In due course he received the following reply: "You were lucky to find 11 hens, because I sent you only six."—Wright Engine Builder.

S.C.W. Leghorn Chix From Justa Poultry Farm

Are Newtown Hatched from Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders, which have been bred 16 years, for Size, Vigor and Heavy Production—

$20 per 100; $95 per 500; $180 per 1000

Prepaid

A New Jersey customer writes: 'Pullets have been laying 60% since September. Am willing to order 4,000 chix for March delivery." He has since placed his order. Our stock will prove Profitable.

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Send order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50-500 $110-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM • RICHFIELD, PA.

Husky Baby Chicks Hatched from Healthy Laying Stock.
Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Write for prices.
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Day old chicks. Penna. supervised. Blood tested flocks. Bred for size, vigor and high egg production. Catalogue free. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Mifflintown, Penna.

Northrop's Famous Minorcas KNOWN IN EVERY STATE FOR THEIR QUALITY
Not a hatchery but an exclusive breeder of
S. C. BLACK MINORCA CHIX, HATCHING EGGS, PULLETS and BREEDING COCKS and COCKERELS.
We are now booking orders, ask for price list
Willis Northrop, *breeder* • Prattsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—**30 CERTIFIED S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS**
Sired by 1st Cock Madison Square Garden. Banded by Cornell expert. Won at New York State Production Show 1927. 6 Firsts, 5 Seconds in the S. C. White Leghorn Class. Price, $10.00 each.
J. C. KRAFT • • Jacksonville, N. Y.

Barred Rocks Official records Vineland contest 208 to 260. Cockerels and pullets. A. L. VREELAND, Nutley, N. J.

Black Langshans Have a few choice PULLETS AND COCKERELS for sale. First class stock. A. L. VREELAND, Nutley, N. J.

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The famous Long Island Pekin Ducklings for sale. Immediate shipments. Price, $30-100. Parcel post prepaid.
SCHLEIN'S BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM, Inc.
Center Moriches, N. Y.

Tom Turkeys for breeding. Very fine. $20 and $25.
S. Patrick 21 West 16th St. New York City

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Big frame, well marked, satisfaction guaranteed. ELIZABETH TATE, Draper, Va.

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A Guarantee as Broad as Our Business

SAFE arrival of full count? O yes! We have guaranteed *that* for years. But we don't stop there. We cannot rest content until we have an enthusiastic letter from you telling how pleased you are with Rosemont Chicks. Our files are full of such letters as this:

Raised 97 Out of 100

June 15, 1926

"The 100 White Wyandotte Chicks you sent me on the 15th of April are sure growing nicely, and I must say are the best I have had for some years, as I have only lost 3 out of the whole lot."—PAUL LANG, Rhode Island.

Our Camera Tells a Truthful Story

We have used the camera freely in preparing our picture-filled Catalog. It shows our three big hatcheries with their modern equipment, many of our selected breeding flocks, and thousands of our Distinctive Chicks. You'll enjoy looking through it. Write today for the Catalog and our All-Season Price List.

We will be shipping Chicks throughout February. Book your order at once.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY
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Chicks of Quality!
"None Better Quality" Chicks are famous for their size, vigor and strength. Officially culled for color and high egg production. *White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Black Giants.* 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid. Low prices. Write for circular at once.
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12,000 Hens Mated to Pedigreed Males
All males heading flocks are from dams with records of 200-273 eggs. Get our catalog which tells all about our especially bred White Leghorns. Two sons of Maizie, the world's record hen, are in one of our flocks. We are trapnesting on both of our farms and have some fine records. Write for details. Prices are right and our stock unusual.
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Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner
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Oldest Hatchery in the U. S.
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Certified Production White Wyandottes
CHAMPION HEN—Best Am. Pen N. Y. State Fair. Best Am. Pen Cornell. Official 200 egg, 2nd year hens. Low price stock. Eggs, Chicks. Males, $5 to $10, one said paid $25 for poorer. CHAS. T. MORSE, R. 1, Unadilla, N. Y.

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	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
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CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14
Mixed	3.00	5.00	9

100% live delivery postpaid. Special prices on larger lots. Circular free.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R.D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

Chix-BABY-Chix
BARRED ROCKS - - $14 per 100
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS - 12 per 100
MIXED OR BROILERS - - 10 per 100
I also have Barred Rocks that are blood tested. All flocks are on free range and from heavy laying strains. Special price on 1000 and 500 lots.
100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door.
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GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Mixed $9 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns 12 per 100
Barred Rocks 14 per 100
Reds 14 per 100
Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S CHICKS Super-Quality White Rocks Dual-Purpose Barred Rocks "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes from personally selected and inspected healthy, free range flocks. 100% live arrival. Write for delivery prices. F. C. ROMIG, *Veterinarian*, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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254-312 EGG RECORDS
CHICKS, $18, $21; EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.
Same lines as our Contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

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All from free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular free. H. S. HART McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS Hollywood Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Won the Farmingdale Contest. Breeders bloodtested. Circular free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, N. Y.

Any Baby Chick Man Wanting to Secure Hatching Eggs from 900 selected White Leghorn breeders can find some by addressing BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Nassau, N. Y.

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M. A. C. Strain. All chicks from our own State tested flocks—Electrically hatched. Place your order now.
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Rocks From healthy stock on farm range. Parks' blood. 90% hatched from old hen eggs.
COMMUNITY HATCHERY, Berlin, Md.

White Wyandottes Martin Dorcas, from the famous Martin Strain. Chicks and Eggs, also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. Reds. Prices reasonable.
ANDREW B. CARD, R.F.D.No.1, Boonton, N. J.

W. Wyandotte Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels. Catalog free. I won every 1st prize Ohio State Fair and Cleveland 1927. BOWDEN, Wyandotte Spec., Mansfield, Ohio

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching from selected flock. 100, $8; 300, $21.
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4500 laying birds 1500 trapnested under Ohio R.O.P. Supervision. 5 years consecutive blood testing: Male birds pedigrees up to 316 eggs. Official Contest Records. Ohio Accredited Chicks. What more can you ask for quality? Baby chicks and 10 week old stock for sale. Get a head start on profits this year. Send today for our large 48-page illustrated FREE catalog.
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Fairport *Quality* Chicks
are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*
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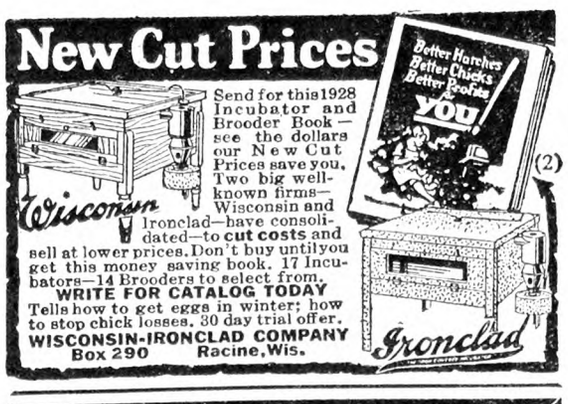

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Twenty-Second Year
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Twenty-six ounce hatching eggs. Ninety per cent fertility guaranteed. Big fluffy chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
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Our Flock is Certified
We offer pedigreed **WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels—baby chicks and hatching eggs at prices you can afford.
We Own a Son of the Champion of the World Hen
Write for circular describing matings and prices.
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100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

White Leghorn Chicks
—STRAINS—
Hollywood, Hanson, Barron, Prof. Dryden
W. E. ATKINSON WALLINGFORD, CONN.

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Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.
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Chicks from healthy vigorous birds, bred for quality and high egg production. Foundation stock from 260 to 290 egg strain. Write today for circular and prices.
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HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the **Black Leghorn** is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* **A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.**

Lewis Farms Chicks Quality chicks from our own breeders at moderate prices. The best that science and experience can produce. Blood tested—fully guaranteed. Write for 1928 catalogue. HARRY R. LEWIS, Box R, Davisville, R. I.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS
from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and may Chicks. Catalog. **Ridgeway Poultry Farm, *M. A. Campbell*, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.**

CUT YOUR LOSSES Our chicks pay big profits. Production Bred Leghorns, **$20**-100, **$186**-1000. Adam Seabury, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

S. C. White Leghorns Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels. Write for catalog.
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HIGH GRADE CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS
at low prices, also Pekin Ducklings. Write for circular and price list. **TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.**

BABY CHICKS—March $16, April $15
Leghorns. L. W. HAMBLIN - Wilson, N. Y.

Avoid Disappointment Order Tarbell Farms S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks early. Feb. to June delivery. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

MASS. CERTIFIED S. C. White Leghorns
CHIX — EGGS — MALES
ACREBRIDGE FARM Box R MARLBORO, MASS.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

PURE BRED *Barred Rock CHIX*
Bred from Bred to Lay stock, **$14** per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CHAS. F. EWING, R. 1, McClure, Pa.

HIGHEST BARRED ROCK PEN—25 leading contests 1927. **HIGHEST ROCK PEN**—all U. S. contests 1926. *Circular.* H. VAN WINKLE - Camden, N. Y.

Barred Rock Chicks Send order now for March and April chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for prices
J. A. BAUMGARDNER - Beaver Springs, Pa.

Damp Poultry House

I have a poultry house 65 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, with all windows in front facing the east, which I can open, and a ventilator 2 ft. wide running the entire length in the middle of ceiling, which I can close or open at any required width. I also have a cement floor, the filling underneath of stone averages 2 ft., then a good covering of gravel with 2 in. of concrete, but I have trouble with moisture. I use oat straw for litter and in less than a week after cleaning the straw is wet and packed down to the floor. I have tried shaking it up at night to dry out with no results. Is there anything I can do to get away from that moisture as I now have to clean the floor once a week?

Steuben Co., N. Y. G. E. P.

If you have two feet of stone and gravel filling beneath your concrete floor, it does not seem to me likely that the moisture in your building comes from beneath. If it does not, the insulating of the floor by roofing and boards would be of little avail. In most cases, the moisture of the poultry-house interior comes from the bodies of the fowls and accumulates because there is not a sufficiently rapid interchange between inside and outside air to get rid of it before it condenses upon walls, floors, etc. In other words, ventilation is imperfect. Some who have sufficient openings in front keep them entirely or partly closed in cold weather and so lose their value.

Where there is sufficient open front ventilation, additional openings in the roof may carry off the slightly warmed air too rapidly and be harmful rather than an advantage. Litter cannot be kept from becoming moist if there are enough fowls in the house to fill it to capacity and it may not need changing as often as you have been in the habit of doing it. It should not be positively wet, but it can hardly be expected to be entirely dry.

An ideal ventilating system would carry off all excess moisture from within and keep the interior of a poultry-house as dry as the air outside, but I know of no absolutely ideal system and we shall have to make the nearest approach to it possible. Under most conditions, what is known as the open front, modified according to local conditions, is as satisfactory as any.

M. B. D.

T. B. in Fowls Not a Menace to Humans

Under the above heading, Dr. B. F. Kaupp, a recognized authority in the investigation of poultry diseases, contributes the following note to the December issue of *Poultry Item.* This will interest those who, now having their dairy herds subjected to the tuberculin test, must contemplate the proposals of the Federal Department of Agriculture to follow up this campaign with another directed toward "cleaning up" the hens and hogs of the country:

"In the first place, when food is cooked there is no diseases that can be transmitted from poultry products, or from any other meat products, to a person. Tuberculosis is a disease caused by a germ discovered in 1882 by a German physician. There are three types of this germ; one called the human type, affecting persons, a bovine type affecting cattle and hogs, and the avian type affecting chickens.

"I recently asked the medical director of our State sanitorium for tubercular patients what type of germs affected them, and he said the human type. He said they did not get patients affected with the bovine type or with the avian type. This director should know, for he has spent his life in the study of tuberculosis and its cure with afflicted persons. They do not get it from eggs and poultry."

Generations of heavy-laying ancestors provide an exceptional inheritance for
Kerr's Baby Chicks

This Kerr Barred Rock laid 277 eggs at the 1925-26 Vineland Egg Laying Contest.

BREEDING for laying begins generations back of the hatch with Kerr's baby chicks. Kerr chicks carry the same blood lines as the birds making, year after year, the big official records in leading Egg Laying Contests.

In the 1926-27 Storrs Contest our White Leghorn pen laid an average of 217 eggs per bird. At New York, a Kerr Barred Rock hen was high bird, laying 269 eggs. At Maryland our White Leghorn pen laid an average of 223 eggs per bird. At Bergen County a Kerr R. I. Red hen laid 251 eggs in 357 days.

Many of the flocks supplying eggs to produce our special matings chicks are headed by male birds whose dams and sisters have official records up to 294 eggs per year. In addition to developing a rich inheritance for high egg yields we are now taking up blood testing for Bacillary White Diarrhea. In 1927 about 35,000 breeding birds were tested for this disease.

Send for illustrated Kerr chick book and get the whole story.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS THE KERR CHICKERIES INC.

KERR CHICKERIES, INC.
Department 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS
S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS
Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association

OSSEGE—BIG C.O.D. CHICK OFFER
Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. **Big Catalog Free.** Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C.O.D. plan of shipment. Write today. **We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.**
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 27, Ottawa, O.

BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS
GOLD CROWN CHICKS Write for literature which tells about our pure bred Gold Crown Chicks guaranteed to be free from disease when shipped. 100% live delivery guaranteed. You are dealing with a firm that is building successfully upon a foundation of pleased buyers. Directions for care sent with each shipment. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Fischel strain; White Leghorns, Tancred strain; Rhode Island Reds, Owens strain; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, assorted chicks. Write today.
BUTLER CHICK HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM, Butler, Ind

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

IN LOTS OF 25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes...$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

Hill's Baby Chicks Barred Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Write for prices for present and future deliveries. **HILL'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.**

Esbenshade's Giant Bronze Turkeys are making big money for hundreds of the most succesful turkey growers all over America. They will pay you too. Catalogue for stamp. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box R, RONKS, PA.

DUCKLINGS $33, Eggs $14-100 "Duck News" free. **PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.**

DUCKLINGS $30--EGGS $12 Per 100
Write L. W. HAMBLIN - WILSON, N. Y.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS Special Fall prices. List free. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, SELLERSVILLE, PA

Mammoth Bronze Breeding Turkeys No blackhead for 15 years.
MRS. ALFRED E. REID Star Route FREEHOLD, N. J.

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Large frame, big bone. MRS. IDA CHUMBLEY, Draper, Va.

Buy C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by imported Males; also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Big fluffy chicks that please. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices Low. Write for Free Catalogue.
C. M. LONGENECKER Box 50 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorn
HATCHING EGGS and COCKERELS
From 700 two and three year old selected and trapnested 4½-5 lb. healthy hens, mated with vigorous, pedigreed cockerels, with dams records 250 to 303. Hatching eggs, **$9** per 100, **$80** per 1000. Cockerels, **$5** to **$10** per bird.
NO LIGHTS USED.
George H. Wraight WEST WILLINGTON, CONN. Phone 1072-15

Miller's Baby Chix
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
Own eggs, from disease free State tested stock, trapnested and production bred. Quality and delivery guaranteed. Circular. FRED H. MILLER, Route 1, Rockville, Conn.

200* Garland Farms *200
EGGS **"Certified White Leghorns"** *EGGS*
All chicks for 1928 will by sired by pedigreed males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. Chicks, **16c** and **20c.** Send for circular at once.
Garland Farms Dept. 8 Garland, Penna.

CHICKS AND BREEDING COCKERELS
White Leghorns and R. I. Reds. N. Y. State Certified, Supervised and standard grades. Hatches every week after Feb. 1st. Discount on orders booked before Feb. 1st. Hatching eggs in large or small quanity. Circular free.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar R. D. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

These chicks are carefully selected from free range bred-to-lay stock. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced prices on large lots.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, pure bred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. *Send for price list.* **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.** *Phone 1604 or 337.*

HASTINGS CHICKS ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS
Free range. Est. 1908. Hatches every week. Price list.
HASTINGS POULTRY FARM Millsboro, Del.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Leghorn and Reds. Blood tested or under State Supervision. Write for catalogue. **BYRON PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.**

"NATIONAL" CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS. Stock from free range flocks. *Catalog free.* **NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, Mifflintown, Penna.**

QUALITY STOCK—Moscovy Ducks, African Geese, Pearl Guineas, Bronze Turkeys, Partridge and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, Jersey Giants, Buff Rocks, Golden Campines, Bantams. B. A. JONES, Lakeport, N. H.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

I do not know of any paper that gives so much for the money. E. C. W.
Rhode Island.

The best anyone can give is himself, and the lives of the men who produce THE R. N.-Y. are in it. It is more a matter of love and pride than of profit or business.

Inclosed you will find a letter from the L. L. Cooke School of Electricity asking for payment. I took this course up seven months ago, and paid $20 for lessons. Then I wrote and told them that I wished to discontinue it, as I could not understand it, and I had to pay express charges on outfits that were supposed to be free. There is still $60 to pay on it.
New York. J. G.

Here is the old familiar story of those who sign for correspondence courses. THE R. N.-Y. receives such reports nearly every day, and sometimes several in a single mail. L. L. Cooke threatens this young man with immediate suit unless he pays the balance of the contract. He has a legal right to do this. We doubt that he will carry out the threat. This might be said to be the standard practice of correspondence schools of all classes and kinds. We know of none that will release a student from the financial obligation regardless of how good a reason the student may have for dropping it. That this subscriber was unable to comprehend the lessons does not interest Mr. Cooke—he wants the $60. We only desire our readers to understand that they cannot enroll for correspondence courses and throw off the obligation like last year's coat when they find the courses are not what they expected or were led to believe them to be. While it is rarely that suit is brought in such cases the student must at least expect to be hounded by collection agencies and attorneys for a considerable period or until the full amount of the course is paid.

Had Mr. H. purchased from us through an advertisement appearing in your publication, there might be some excuse for your desiring to see that his interests were satisfied, but under the circumstances the entire transaction is none of your business. THE RADIO SHACK.

It is evidence from the above that the Radio Shack is not disposed to consider complaints presented by THE R. N.-Y., because the transaction was not a result of advertising in the publication. That is the firm's privilege of course. We desire our subscribers to understand that it will be useless to submit cases for adjustment in the future. Few business houses assume such an attitude.

About the first of October my husband bought a suit and an overcoat from a neighbor who was then working for the Chesterfield Co., 657 Broadway, New York City. He told us it was a reliable firm and that if we didn't like the clothes our money would be returned. We were to get the two for $29.50. We paid the agent $6 down and were to pay the mail man $23.50 when they arrived. We had to pay $24.50, as there was $1 postage, and then the suit did not fit and it was not all wool as they said and was a very cheap-looking affair. We sent it back, but kept the overcoat as it did not seem quite so bad as the suit. I wrote telling them just what we wanted which was our money back and nothing else, and they answered again just as unsatisfactory a reply as the first time. I wrote four letters and they always answered as though they had never got the suit and as though I did not tell them what I wanted. Then I had the package looked up, as I had it insured, and I got a reply from them real quick saying that if I would only write and state what I wanted done about that suit I had returned they would do everything they could to please me. I wrote right back and told them as before that I wanted the money, and said if I didn't get it in two weeks I would turn the whole affair over to some one who would get it. They then sent us another suit by express this time and it is still at the express station, as we will not accept it. There is 52 cents due on it this time, and I cannot see why we should pay 52 cents to look at another cheap suit. Is there any way we could get our money back, which amounts to $14.75, besides the $1.48 we paid out in postage? MRS. I. S. R.
Michigan.

This is not an unusual experience in ordering suits and coats from tailoring concerns through agents. The agent of course kept the $6 payment as his commission. The suit and overcoat must of necessity be very cheap material and workmanship. We have advised the subscriber to accept the suit at the express office and get what service is possible from the suit. The experience is costly, but the investment may pay dividends in the future in steering the individual clear of patronizing houses doing business in this way.

Atlantic City, Jan. 14.—The Federal government is waging "war to the death" against fake correspondence schools, universities and colleges, many of which carry on a traffic in diplomas and degrees, selling them to "anyone with the price" it was declared here today by W. E. Humphrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

Some of the fake schools, some operated by individuals "during their spare time" were named by Mr. Humphrey, who urged aid from the association to obtain State legislation controlling such enterprises and in uncovering them.

Some of the alleged universities, he declared, sold a master's degree for $5 and a doctor's degree for $8.50.

There are today in the United States 350 private correspondence schools, with 2,000,000 enrolled students paying more than $70,000,000 annually in tuition, said Mr. Humphrey.—New York Tribune.

These bogus degrees and diploma mills come up for exposure periodically, and seem to survive all the unfavorable publicity they receive. THE R. N.-Y. has sometimes been criticized on account of its attitude on correspondence courses. A large proportion of those advertised are merely easy-money schemes. It would be interesting to know how many of the 2,000,000 enrolled students complete the course, and what part of the $70,000,000 will turn out an entire loss to the students who signed the order or enrollment. THE R. N.-Y. cannot be charged with responsibility for any portion of the above investment, as no correspondence course advertising is accepted. It stands alone in this respect.

Can you tell me just how far I got "stung" by the Knight & Bostwick nursery firm, Newark, N. Y.? I have ordered two peach, two pear, three cherry trees, and 50 Mastodon strawberry plants. The whole came to $19. After I had signed on "the dotted line" I find said order in not subject to cancellation. One does more thinking afterward than before. But I have discovered instead of paying $5 for 50 Mastodon strawberry plants, the R. M. Kellogg Co., Michigan, would sell me 100 for that. These people claim to be the only nursery inspected by the State by Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Farms and Markets, and by Geo. G. Atwood, director of Bureau of Plant Industry. W. C.
New York.

One of the best nursery growers in the State lists in its catalog two-year-old trees, 5 to 6 ft., as follows:

2 peach trees	$1.80
2 pear trees	1.60
3 cherry trees	2.40
50 strawberry plants	2.50
Total	$8.30

We are taking the subscriber's quotation on the strawberry plants, which is a fair price. The subscriber is therefore "stung" to the tune of $10.50, provided first-class two-year-old stock is delivered. Of course all nurseries within the State are regularly inspected.

As we understand it Knight & Bostwick is only a sales agency and has no stock to inspect. No doubt the nursery from which trees are secured to fill orders is inspected.

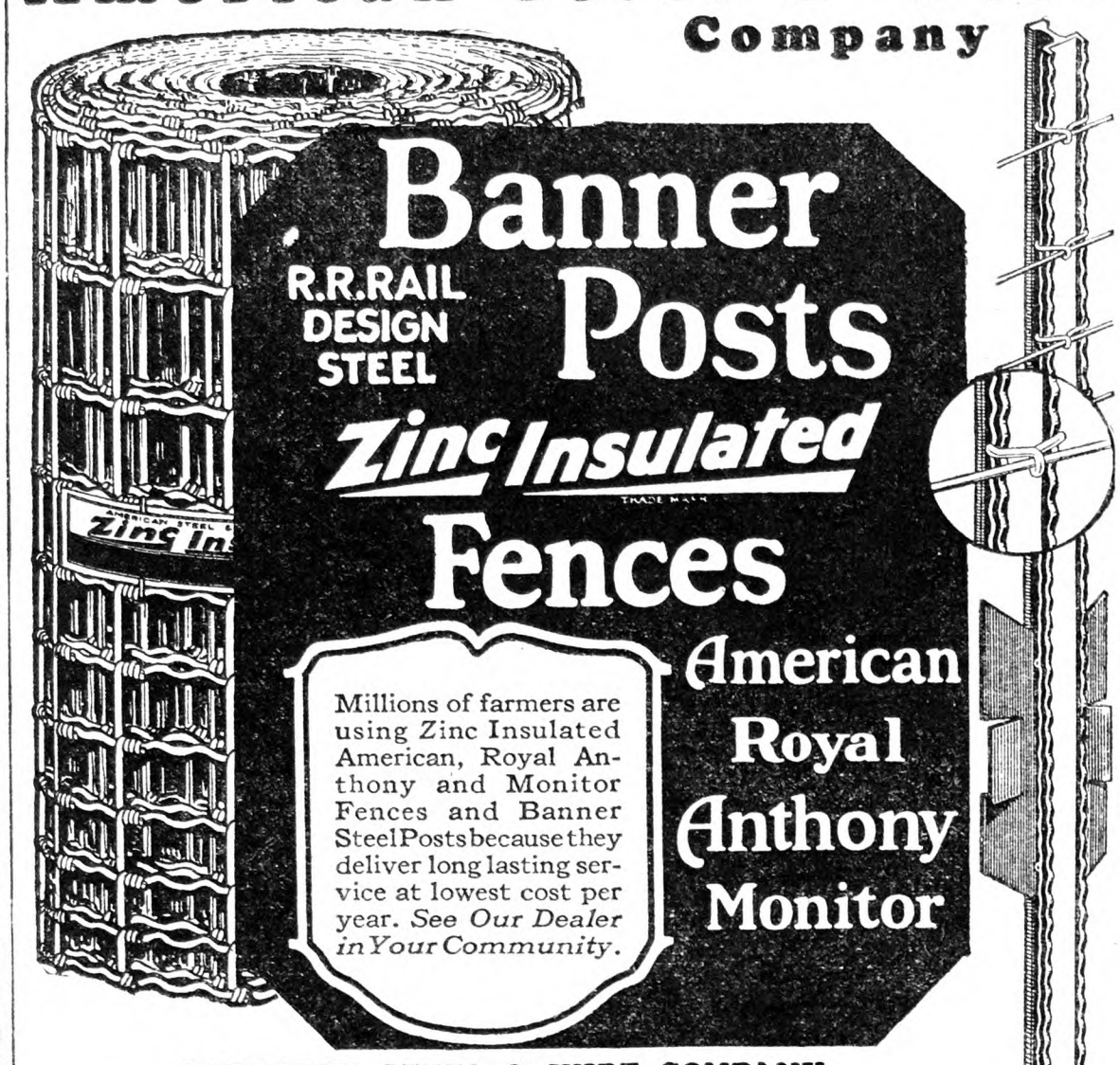
I will just take this opportunity to tell you that you saved me about $65 or $75 by telling me through Publisher's Desk to beware of knitting machines.
Virginia. P. R. C.

Assuring this subscriber the saving referred to will pay his subscription for the rest of his life and some to spare, THE R. N.-Y. can claim to be the only farm paper to refuse the advertising of this work-at-home scheme from its inception.

I have been furnished one of Dr. DePew's treatments, as referred to in the attached letter, but before taking same, would like to have some information as to the reliability of these people, and whether or not the treatment is all right.
Pennsylvania. MRS. P. R. S.

The circular letter enclosed by the subscriber bears all the earmarks of a quack doctor. Our advice regarding quack doctors and patent remedies has been stated so many times it seems unnecessary to repeat it.

American Steel & Wire Company



AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
Sales Offices: Chicago, New York, Boston, Atlanta, Birmingham, Cleveland, Worcester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Dallas, Denver, Salt Lake City. *San Francisco, *Los Angeles, *Portland, *Seattle. *United States Steel Products Company.

THE greatest time-saving convenience ever invented in barn equipment is the West Bend Automatic Stanchion with locking, releasing lever—**the original, lever-operated, swinging stanchion.** Costs no more than ordinary stanchions that must be closed and opened singly by hand. It also assures safety in locking up or releasing cows. One throw of the lever locks or releases the entire row of cows, controls from 2 to 50 stanchions. **Cow stops are operated at the same time,** guiding the cows into the stanchions. Enthusiastic owners everywhere. **Write today** for big free catalog showing complete line of West Bend Barn Equipment.

West Bend BARN EQUIPMENT

WEST BEND EQUIPMENT CORP.
West Bend, Wis. Syracuse, N. Y.
Write nearest office, Dept. E

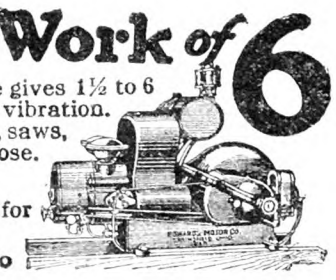
My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

Write now for facts about this wonder engine. Same engine gives 1½ to 6 H. P. Gasoline or kerosene. Portable, light, and free from vibration. Requires no anchorage. Easy starting—no cranking. Pumps, saws, grinds and does all chores. Plenty of power for every purpose.

Low Factory Price—Free Trial Offer

Tremendous value. Thousands of satisfied users. Write now for details and free trial offer on this amazing engine.

Edwards Motor Co., 212 Main St., Springfield, Ohio



SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK

or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or $2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

Surprised user writes: "Horse had largest shoe boil I ever saw. Now all gone. I would not have thought that Absorbine could take it away so completely."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Approximately 10,000 cases are successfully treated every year with **FLEMING'S FISTOFORM**
No experience necessary, easy and simple; just a little attention every fifth day, and your money refunded if it fails, no matter how old the case or how unsatisfactory other treatments may have been. $2.50 a bottle sent postpaid.
Our veterinarians prescribe free for all cases whether Fleming Remedies are indicated or not. Write for FREE Book and FREE advice.
FLEMING BROS., 100 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

DRY MILK FOR THE CALVES, ETC. Cows' sweet skimmed milk. (You add water). Made of milk from T. B. tested herds. Market your fluid milk and feed this.
W. A. RANDEL
R. 7 Seymour, Conn.

Wonder Healing Compound FOR MAN or BEAST
—It's CORONA FREE Sample

Soothing, Healing Ointment
that works like magic

Corona Wool Fat is made from the oil extracted from sheep's wool. It heals and soothes but will not blister the most sensitive wound. For sore teats on cows, caked udders, sore shoulders and necks on horses, collar boils, split hoofs, scratches, cuts, wounds, burns of any kind on man or beast it is unequalled.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE Corona is sold by nearly all druggists or direct from us on receipt of price—**8 oz. tins 65c, 20 oz. tins $1.25,** postpaid. If you will send your name and address, we'll mail you a liberal sample and our 32-page book of uses Free. We want you to see for yourself the wonderful healing properties of Corona.

CORONA MFG. CO. 67 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.

Heals Inflamed Cow's Udders

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A reliable, competent, single man for the care, feeding and breeding of pigs; good reference; state wages. BOX 4812, Station F, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Reasonable owner wants sensible, loyal working manager for well-equipped 200-acre farm; one mile from city of 75,000 inhabitants; shares preferred; registered Guernsey herd started. GEORGE W. BACON, Box 117, York, Pa.

GARDENER, single, wanted; a man who can grow vegetables in quantity, understands hotbed and cold-frames, and make himself useful during the Winter months; give age, experience and references, wage expected with room and board. ADVERTISER 3340, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted on farm; state age, wages, nationality in first letter. D. J. CRON, Flatbrookville, N. J.

WANTED—Good man on 50-acre orchard farm; Columbia County; one who has had some experience in orchard care. Address H. B VINCENT, 45 Barker Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—Poultryman of experience and ability to take full charge of commercial broiler and laying plan. WYE POULTRY FARM, Longwoods, Md.

PARTNER wanted; must be an experienced farmer. ADVERTISER 3343, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG white girl to help with the housework in family with three small children; $40 to start; references. ADVERTISER 3342, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to care for work; fit, show and breed; Percheron stallion and mares; also a teamster for general farm work; houses furnished. H. H. BELL & SON, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

HERDSMAN, married; some experience with Guernseys; honest, reliable worker, good clean habits; reference. ROBERT P. WILLITS, Haddonfield, N. J.

POULTRYMAN wanted on a modern farm to assist manager; modern home; one whose wife or grown son can assist preferred; must have good references. GRANITE SPRINGS FARMS, 22 W. First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN—Single, on large commercial poultry farm in Orange Co., N. Y.; write giving age, salary expected and references. ADVERTISER 3369, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married Protestant, useful chauffeur; wife to assist in house when necessary, and will be paid accordingly by the hour; cottage furnished and $100 a month; apply by letter only; state size of family, ages of all, nationality and experience of both. Address, F. L. C., 50 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, single; must be experienced in raising pheasants, ducks, turkeys, chickens, geese; dressing poultry for private use; must be neat and clean about work; private estate; no booze; references. ADVERTISER 3357, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married farmer, small family, on large dairy farm; wife to board 2-5 men; must understand farm machinery, field work and able to get results from men without side work; no booze or cigarettes; wages $80 to start, house, fuel, milk, etc.; good living conditions; references required. BOX 98, Lebanon, N. J.

FARMER—Married Protestant, honest, clean, with some experience in poultry preferred; willing to do work as instructed; care of one horse and one cow; steady job to right man; state wages and all particulars in first letter. M. FULLEBORN, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FARM manager, estate superintendent, desires position; American, married, thoroughly experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 3276,, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, farm, estate, open; exceptional knowledge, ability; life-time, practical, scientific experience all branches general farming, horticulture, breeding, showing, dairying, development; specialty Guernseys; exacting honesty, cleanliness, economy; managed largest estates East, West; not embryo theorist; not an experimenter at owner's expense. BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Position as manager of dairy farm or apple orchard; best references. ADVERTISER 3295, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager, American, practical farmer, executive ability, long experience, qualified every detail. R. 2, Box 30, Saugerties, N. Y.

YOUNG man, 20, single, life experience, desires work on farm; good reference. LAURENCE E. HANN, Dunwalke Farm, Torhill, N. J.

OPEN for position as farm manager; experienced in farming and purebred cattle; honest and reliable; seven years in present place. ADVERTISER 3319, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMHAND, 29, single, handy, wants work. SCHAUB, 1591 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLEASANT, refined, active, experienced American; no booze, tobacco, profanity; small farm or estate; have cared for my own property. CHAS. BARKER, R. D. 2, Homer, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, single, thoroughly qualified, producing results; anything considered. ADVERTISER 3372, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE married man, 32, intelligent, industrious, with some experience, wants year around job, with opportunity to learn farming thoroughly; preferably orcharding; can milk; children; references. ADVERTISER 3336, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as farm manager; lifetime experience, practical farming and dairying; can get results; good handler of men; married, two children; good references. ADVERTISER 3338, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, refined, capable American woman wishes position as working housekeeper; good cook, good references. ADVERTISER 3339, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes position dairy or poultry farm; some experience; good home appreciated. ADVERTISER 3341, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Swedish, middle-aged, wants situation on estate; wife board help; man all round; can do all repair work. BOX 622, Danbury, Conn.

FIRST-CLASS poultryman, single, desires to take charge of plant; available March 1; references. ADVERTISER 3347, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN with good experience and theoretical knowledge, wants steady position on commercial poultry farm; foreigner, 31, willing worker. ADVERTISER 3348, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDS—Dairyman, 31, wants steady position on dairy farm where milking machines are used or on private estate, with college training and experience in all branches of farming; best references. ADVERTISER 3349, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, dependable; 18 years' practical experience in Mammoth incubators, brooding on a large scale, egg production, etc.; considered to know his business; excellent references; permanent place desired. CHAS. RUSH, Newton Poultry Farm, Toms River, N. J.

SINGLE American, 31, wishes position on private estate or large farm; 19 years' experience general farming; can drive team but prefer truck, tractor and repairing farm machine; excellent recommendations. ADVERTISER 3351, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM work without milking wanted by single man, 40 years old. JOHN WEDGWOOD, care C. H. Edwards, Valley Falls, N. Y.

RELIABLE poultryman, married, no children; position as caretaker or general farm work; New York State. ADVERTISER 3352, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, thoroughly experienced, all branches, private or commercial. ADVERTISER 3346, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER wishes to be considered applicant for first-class opportunity, estate or commercial; 4 years present place, thorough knowledge all branches; references. ADVERTISER 3350, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS, married, experienced farmer, gardener, chauffeur, mechanic, wants position on farm or estate. M. WISEMAN, Westwood, N. J.

POULTRYMAN with 17 years' experience seeks position as working manager; American, married, no children. ADVERTISER 3364, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, life experience, married, no children; wife trained in poultry; wants immediate position; 8 years last place; references prove success; understand every phase of poultry industry; only high-grade positions considered. ADVERTISER 3365, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children, wants position; wife will board help; 18 years' experience, references. ADVERTISER 3366, care Rural New-Yorker.

WELL-EDUCATED farm-raised American, 26, wants position on farm or estate; licensed chauffeur; understands all farm machinery including milkers and tractors; good dry-hand milker and rough carpenter; 2 years' experience with poultry; A-1 recommendation. ADVERTISER 3367, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children; 10 years' practical experience; competent brooder man. ADVERTISER 3368, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—By single man, herdsman or barn work, commercial dairy. F. F., 1881 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

MARRIED man, with family, desires position as handyman or poultryman; can drive car, repair machinery, etc. ADVERTISER 3370, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, useful, experienced; reference. ADVERTISER 3371, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Single, caretaker, carpenter, general repairs; experienced gardener-poultryman. ADVERTISER 3353, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Herdsman-dairyman, buttermaker; good milker; single; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 3354, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman and incubator operator; 25 years' practical experience; salary or share; if large plant can bring experienced helper; prove ability by trial. ADVERTISER 3355, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE American, 35, practical and intelligent, experienced in poultry, pheasant, ducks; with excellent knowledge and ability for raising wild ducks and turkeys; desires a steady position. ADVERTISER 3359, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 24, desires position as assistant on commercial poultry farm; experienced. ADVERTISER 3360, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wants position in children's home as matron, or housekeeper in small country hotel; would take linen room work. J. McKENNA, 206 E. 38th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN wants position on either commercial or private; reference. WILLIAM MENARY, care Ed Campbell, 24 E. 99th St., New York City.

SINGLE, middle-aged Protestant gentleman on general farm; some experience in gardening; does not smoke or drink; reasonable wages. EDWARD MUNROE, 93 Allen Ave., Lynn, Mass.

MARRIED man now employed as manager of a large certified milk farm wishes to make a change; life experience and agricultural training; unquestionable references, both as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 3361, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, life experience in all branches of poultry, open for position February 1, commercial or private estate; wife can board help; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 3323, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as working housekeeper or companion. E. H., 23 Woodstock Ave., Rutland, Vt.

POULTRYMAN, German, single, one year's experience, wants position on poultry farm with hatchery; references; any State. ADVERTISER 3363, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

CHICKEN farm for sale, all improvements, 1,000 hens, running water, new outbuildings; main road; cheap for cash buyer. ADVERTISER 3301, care Rural New-Yorker.

NINE-ACRE village farm, good buildings, berries, ice pond; macadam; $2,200, or exchange for larger farm. ADVERTISER 3294, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent poultry farm, capacity one to two thousand hens; give particulars of house, buildings, rent asked. ADVERTISER 3317, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Dairy farm near Poughkeepsie; privilege of buying herd, 16 Holsteins, 2 horses and farm equipment; easy terms; top price for milk at farm; would consider letting on shares to right party. ADVERTISER 3306, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Two farms, ¼ mile from Delmar, Delaware, on concrete road; convenient to churches, school and railroad; one farm contains 76 acres and the other contains 122 acres; land suitable for truck or grain; 6-room houses and barns in good condition; possession given at once; for particulars write, C. L. HASTINGS, 507 E. Jewel St., Delmar, Del.

FOR RENT—Half share basis, 175-acre dairy farm; improvements; near Middletown, N. Y. GEORGE OGDEN, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE — City home, poultry and dairy farm; 16½ acres rich loam, stoneless; macadam road; just outside Oneida city limits; modern house, all conveniences; barn, silo, poultry houses, running water, team, machinery, 550 hens; perfect condition; $12,500, terms. LEVI MARTIN, Prospect St., Oneida, N. Y.

SALE in Sunny Delaware, 165 acres; 50 acres in finest variety apples, 12 woodland, balance mellow soil; meadow, springs, stream; two colonial stone houses, large barns; near Wilmington, and Delaware University; beautiful country, mild climate. M. MITCHELL, Owner, 220 Lincoln St., Kennett Square, Pa.

WONDERFULLY productive 500-acre dairy farm, located at village, near Albany; railroad and electricity at farm; stocked with Guernsey cattle; could feed and pasture 200 head; 300 acres tractor worked fields; 200 acres woodland and pasture; could develop lake mile long with immense water power; ideal location for State or private institution, farm or breeding establishment; owner will sell with all stock and power tools and equipment, and will operate farms this year if desired. ADVERTISER 3309, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Tea room doing a good business; best location in Connecticut. ADVERTISER 3320, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Five acres or more with or without small house, 50 to 75 miles from New York. A. BAUMEL, 1774 73d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR immediale sale—My 50-acre valley dairy and poultry farm; pleasantly located in small hamlet of 11 houses, church, school; good buildings, cement floor in stable and milk house; abundance best never-failing spring water piped to buildings; two miles milk station and improved road; four miles railroad; wood and timber for farm needs; land slopes to southeast; Fall plowing done; soil highly adapted raising berries; apple orchard; price $2,500, half down; also 12 cows, 2 horses, plenty hay, farm machinery and household furniture reasonable if desired; improved health warrants my return to ministry; Also I have desirable three-fourths acre poultry farm in small village two miles distant on improved road; good buildings, house, barn, poultry house; some apples, grapes, berries, currants; wonderful garden; creek runs along southern boundary making ideal water supply for poultry; price for quick sale, $1,000, half down, balance easy terms. CLINTON J. COON, DeRuyter, Madison County, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Farm 2.27 acres, near churches, school, post office, stores; good house, horse barn, cow barn, henhouses, brooder houses, sheds, grain house; two apple orchards. BOX 30, R. F. D. 1, Brooklyn, Conn.

$55 PER ACRE—146 acres, good soil, with abundant water; 14-room house, large barn, basement for stock, four other buildings; ten miles from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; near State and county highways. Write JAMES HEWETT, Carlisle, N. Y.

LARGE dairy farm near Syracuse, N. Y.; adjoins developing Summer colony; $21,000. ADVERTISER 3335, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—60 acres, unusually high, clear, level, fertile soil, with well-built 15-room, steam-heated house, with barns and chicken coops; fine stream running through property with dam already built to convert into eight-acre lake at small expense; ideal for nursery, irrigated truck farm, country club or sanitarium; 800-foot frontage on two roads; four miles from Paterson, 18 miles from New York; $60,000, terms to be arranged; would sell all or part; also a 22-acre farm without buildings, similarly located, $18,000. H. NADELL, 45 Church St., Paterson, N. J.

MILK business wanted, wholesale or retail, within 100 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 3333, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Maryland, Eastern Share, large poultry farm, absolutely uninfected range, equipped and stocked; heavy income producing; $7,000 down, long time and easy terms on balance; immediate possession. ADVERTISER 3334, care Rural New-Yorker

DAIRY farm for rent; 200 acres; Hackettstown, N. J.; first-class references required. BOX 86, Hackettstown, N. J.

BOARDING-HOUSE, 14 bedrooms, 2-room bungalow, 3-car garage, 4 acres land; near Highland Lake, Sullivan County; electricity; fully equipped; $8,000, terms. A. A. S., Bayville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two farms suitable for nursery, dairy or truck farming, on State highway; electric light and power, water, bath, telephone, etc.; buildings and outbuildings new; owner wants to retire. Apply J. A., Box 35, Mountain View, N. J.

FOR SALE—Eight acres, ideal for poultry, brook on either side; good six-room house, electricity and furnace; road-stand and filling station, all on State road; good location on Hudson River, 45 miles from New York; five minutes from station; reason for selling, old age. ADVERTISER 3337, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house. Write N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—Valuable young orchard of 70 acres in Cecil County, Md.; for information write HENRY L. CONSTABLE, Elkton, Md.

FOR SALE—One acre, new 5-room bungalow; privilege of buying up to 6½ acres; mild Winters; $1,650, half cash. GEO. HOPPES, R. 2, Salisbury, Md.

SALE or exchange, 100-acre farm, near Cato, N. Y. 9 BENTON ST., Auburn, N. Y.

FERTILE, modernized general farm; Doylestown, Pa.; tractor experience, practical shepherd; wife, cook for four, my family; furnished house, bathrooms, electricity; state age, compensation proposition, reference. GILBERT SMITH, 1003 69th Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL sacrifice profitable 35-head dairy farm of 400 acres in the town of Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., with all stock and equipment; two large barns, two-story farmhouse, outbuildings, etc.; an unusual opportunity. ADVERTISER 3344, care Rural New-Yorker.

DESIRABLE one-man general farm; pleasant view, rare location; 2 miles to trolley, 3 to industrial city of Cortland, with normal school, also 4 other market towns; 66 acres nice-laying, easily worked loam fields; wood, water, fruit, pasture, small sugar bush; 6 head young cattle, team, pen well-bred Leghorns, some tools; good 10-room house, 44x48 barn; only $4,500, $2,500 cash; worth the money. BOX 219, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—140-acre dairy farm, ¼ mile from macadam road in Central New York; good 11-room house, 2 large concreted barns; 60 acres, tractor plowed; some good timber; priced below cost of buildings to settle estate. MRS. HENRY HENDERSON, Parish, N. Y.

ONE ACRE less 1-20 in Port Norris, N. J.; chicken-house, 20x40; cabin, 10x14; small cellar, fruit; buildings as new; near railroad station and concrete road; price $600, $400 cash, balance two years. GEO. A. NICHOLSON, Port Norris, N. J.

VIRGINIA home on James River; 5¼ acres, good buildings; in village 600 population; for $1,500. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

POULTRY and fruit farm, retail trade; eight rooms and bath, electric light; until May, price $16,500. ROUTE 1, Box 254, Ridgewood, N. J.

53-ACRE farm for sale in Maryland, 50 miles from Philadelphia, equipped for poultry; price $2,500. AEGERTER, Box 326, Pautucket, R. I.

200-ACRE farm, good buildings, near city, equipped for sale or will rent with privilege of buying. E. McKINNEY, Binghamton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice 1,000-hen capacity chicken farm; no stock; 60 acres, 6-room house; near Kingston. Address, BOERKER, Box 345, Kingston, N. Y.

SACRIFICE 58-acre chicken and truck farm, on trolley and improved road; fine buildings; for price, terms and pictures. CHAS. CRAIGMILE, Port Byron, N. Y.

TO RENT with option of buying poultry farm on Long Island, Montauk Highway, close to village; large residence, all improvements; 800-bird capacity, partly equipped; 70 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 3356, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—On Long Island, 12 acres of clear, level land, with large frontage on lighted avenue; price $15,500. ADVERTISER 3358, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Up-to-date dairy farm within 100 miles of New York City, for share or cash rental, by a responsible, capable party. ADVERTISER 3362, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, clover, 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.70; here, 60-lb. can clover, $7; buckwheat, $5.50; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S country-dried, tender sugar corn; one 12-oz. package (equal three cans corn), 30 cents; 4 packages, $1, postpaid third zone. C. F. HOSTETTER, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.70, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY — "Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15, third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

FOR SALE—Pure, extracted clover honey; half gallon, $1.50 delivered. H. J. BOREMAN, Box 508, Katonah, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60-lb. can buckwheat here, $5.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand, 52-inch, Magic brooder stoves. SHUSTIN, Westwood, N. J.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C. O. D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey in 5 or 10-pound pails, 20c pound, paid to third zone. F. H. SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One Lo-Glo electric incubator, used one season, perfect order; half price; two-bushel Drew and Jamesway mash feeders at one-fourth list price, perfect condition. L. E. COLLINS, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE — Four Buffalo, one Cyphers incubators. WERNER BROTHERS, Mt. Marion, N. Y.

WANTED—Incubator in good condition, about 200-egg capacity. H. L. KEYSER, Greene, Me.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 126.

"A high regard for that trade-mark"

"I put my rubber footwear to unusually hard use because I wear them climbing around the apple trees," says Harold Baldwin, who owns one of the finest apple orchards in the nursery section of Wisconsin, adjoining Devil's Lake State Park. He goes on:

"The rubber soles and heels don't bruise or scar the trees as ordinary shoes would. My favorite pair is the Ball-Band four-buckle rubber arctic, but I wear the cloth arctic in winter—we often get snowed in here for weeks at a time—and I have short boots for rainy days and wet spring weather. The Red Ball trade-mark is on all of them. I have a high regard for any footwear that has that trade-mark."

Mr. Baldwin is one of Baraboo's best known and most interesting personalities. He is a frequent contributor of humorous articles and poems to state farm papers.

"No other footwear beats Ball-Band"

"No machinery has ever been invented yet that can take the place of feet for getting about in doing farm work," says V. A. Gerthoffer of East Syracuse, New York, who probably has more power machinery on his farm than any other man in the Onondaga Valley, and who runs two farms and does threshing and silo filling as specialties.

"And no other foot protection has ever been invented that beats Ball-Band boots and arctics for enabling one to come and go, no matter what it is like under foot.

"I've worn boots and rubbers with the Red Ball trade-mark now for more than ten years. Here in the Valley the ground is pretty low and we have lots of water and snow. I wear Ball-Band boots when filling silos and working around the threshing engine in the fall."

Whatever style or height of boot or arctic you prefer Ball-Band has it. There are styles and sizes for every member of the family.

"Far longer than any other rubbers last"

In addition to farming 229 acres, Mr. J. B. Cromack, Shelburn, Massachusetts, harvests a great deal of maple syrup from the many fine old maple trees on his property. This is work that makes good footwear a necessity, so he wears Ball-Band, and says:

"I am very partial to the Ball-Band White Sole Sanslip, because it never seems to wear out. It is strong, yet light, and is just right for most of my work.

"Come to think of it, though, I guess I wear the Duck Pac just as much, especially when it's real bad underfoot.

"That rubber is a glutton for punishment. I've never known it to spring a leak or the rubber to crack. The sole lasts as long as the upper, and that's far longer than any other rubbers will last under the same conditions."

Pruning trees . . . tapping maple trees and hauling out manure

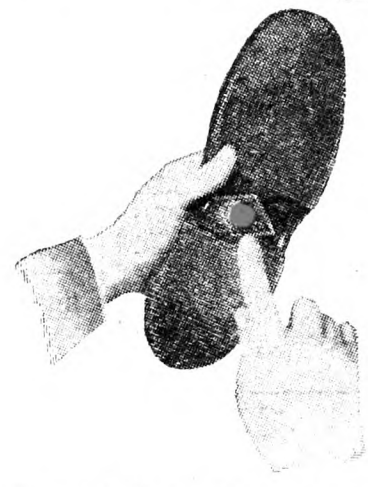
They save money on footwear and keep their FEET WARM *and* DRY

ARE you any harder on footwear than these busy farmers here? Have you any harder work to do than theirs? Is the weather any colder or wetter where you live than it is where they live?

These men tell you, in their own words, that nothing else they buy gives them more for their money than Ball-Band.

Yet that is no accident . . . for all Ball-Band footwear is made in one place—our own factory here in Mishawaka. Quality does not vary. Farmers in one part of the country can buy just as good rubbers, arctics and boots as those in any other. All they need do is ask the dealer for Ball-Band and look for the Red Ball trade-mark.

MISHAWAKA
RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
333 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.



Look for the Red Ball

BALL-BAND

BOOTS · LIGHT RUBBERS · HEAVY RUBBERS · ARCTICS · GALOSHES
SPORT AND WORK SHOES
WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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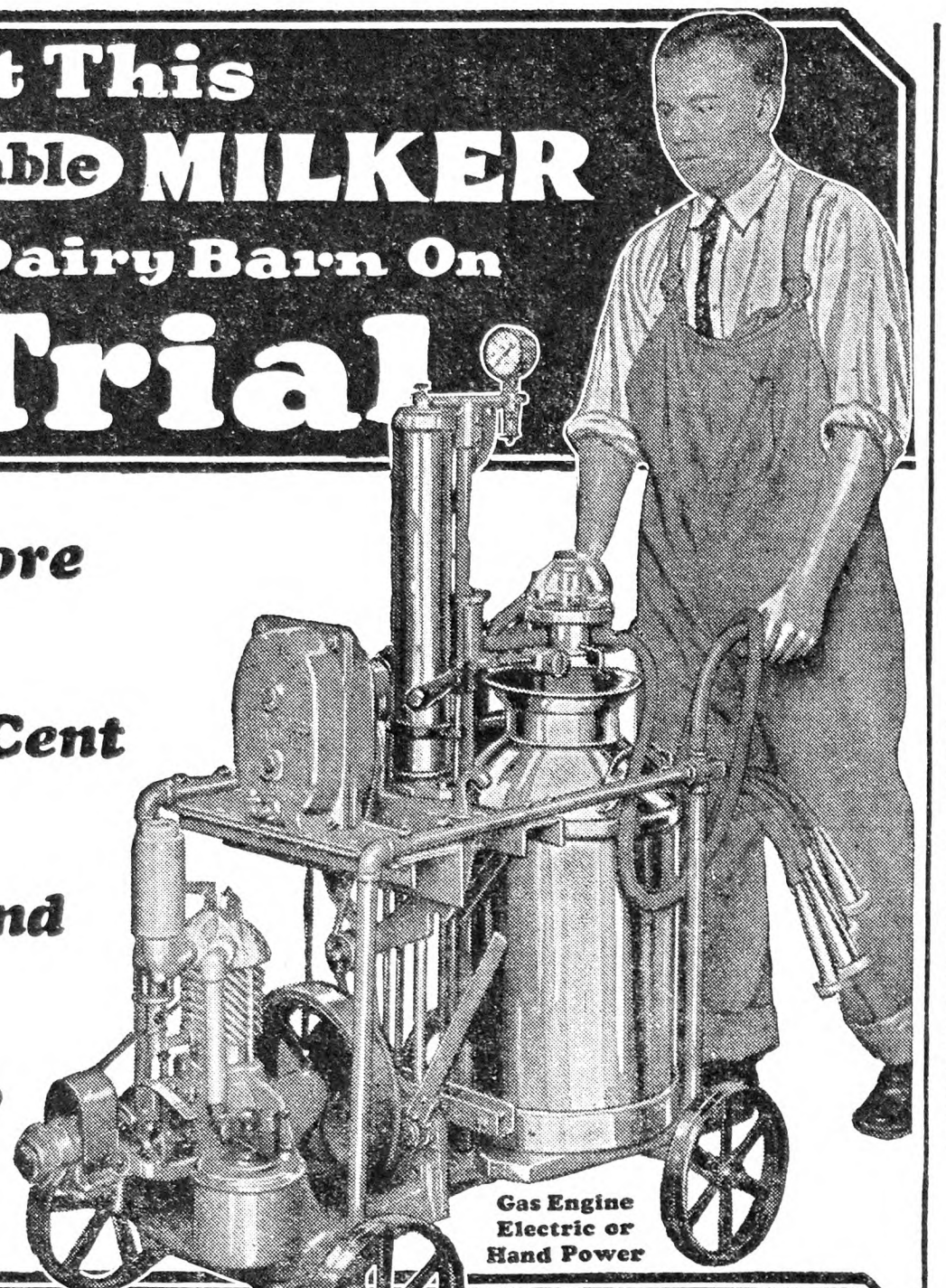
The Good Old Woodpile

I'll Put This PAGE Portable MILKER In Your Dairy Barn On Free Trial



You Can Try It Before You Buy It

It Won't Cost You a Cent To Install It

Just Wheel It In and Start Milking

You Don't Have To Keep It If You Don't Like It

This NEW FREE BOOK *Tells All About It*

You would put a Milking Machine in your barn tomorrow if you were absolutely sure that it would do the work quicker and better than hand milking—if you knew that it did not cost anything to install—if you were convinced that it would save enough time and money to pay for itself — wouldn't you? Well, we have a FREE TRIAL Offer on the Page Portable Milker whereby you can do just that. We will prove to you that here is a new Portable Milker, so much lower in cost and so much handier to use that any man who keeps 6 cows or more can afford to own one. We'll show you how you can wheel this complete power outfit into your barn and start milking without any bother or installation expense. That sounds interesting—doesn't it? We don't ask you to take our word for it. We'll prove all these claims to your own satisfaction before you pay.

Better write for your copy of our FREE Milker Book today and find out all about this easy way to try a Milker before you buy it. The book is FREE and will be sent postpaid for the asking.

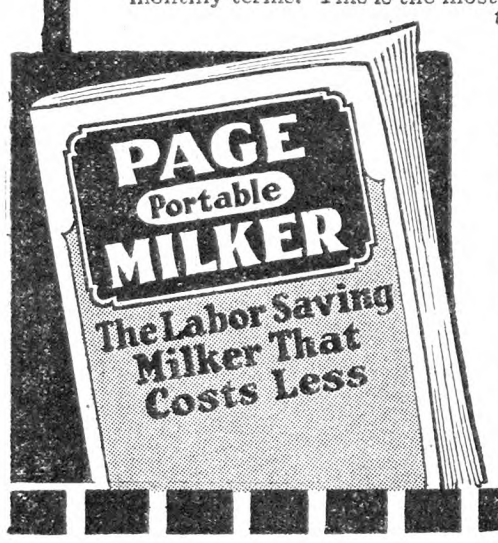
Thousands of Page Milkers In Use Today

Already thousands of farmers and dairymen in this country have accepted this FREE TRIAL Offer and found that the Page Portable Milker cuts an hour a day off chore time. It will do the same for you. The fact that Page Milkers are in daily use in every part of the country from New England to Texas proves that this FREE TRIAL Plan is the only safe and sure way to test a milking machine and that Page Milkers are "making good" wherever they go.

The new Page Milker is—**PORTABLE.** Comes complete, ready to use. Nothing to install. Just wheel it in and start milking. No pipe lines, no pulsators, no vacuum tanks to build into your barn. The Portable Page has made all this expensive, complicated mechanism needless. The power is built right into the outfit and you can have your choice of hand power, gas engine power or electric power. It milks 2 or 3 cows at a time—puts the milk right into your shipping cans. No extra pails to handle or to wash. You can clean it in one minute by just pumping a little water through it. You have to see it and use it to appreciate how much time, labor and money it will save you. That's why we make you this FREE TRIAL Offer and guarantee the PAGE Milker for 10 years.

No Money Down—FREE TRIAL—Easy Payments

We will put any Page Milker in your barn without any money down. We'll let you use it—test it—try it on your own cows entirely at our risk before you pay us a cent. Then if you don't find this Portable Power Milker the easiest to operate—the easiest on cows—the easiest to own—you can ship it back. No fuss—no argument—no obligation. If you decide to keep it, you can pay for it on easy monthly terms. This is the most liberal, straightforward, "try-before-you-buy" offer ever made on a power milker. You can't afford to pass it by. Send the coupon and find out all about it at once.



Read What These New York Farmers Say

"Received the milker O.K. The same night I got it I milked 10 cows. I believe the Page is one of the best and most complete milkers ever built. I fully believe my cows have increased their milk since they got used to it."
C. B. Roberts, Syracuse, N. Y.

"I like the Page Milker. I am milking 18 cows and I milk them in about 45 minutes with the machine. It is much easier than hand milking and does not hurt cows as much."
O. A. French, Norwich, N. Y.

"Your Page Milker is the only real milker on the market, not only because it milks better than others, but also because of its low upkeep cost it is easy to move anywhere at any time. It is installed as soon as you roll it into your barn."
A. E. Brown, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

"I received the Page Portable Milker and it is the best investment I ever made. It operates wonderfully. I regret not having discovered the Page Milker long ago."
John Eiser, Janesville, N. Y.

"The Page Milker does more than you advertised it to do. I am a man 65 years old and I milk 11 cows with the Page Milker easy."
H. Edmunds, East Otto, N. Y.

We have many other letters as interesting as those above from Page owners in this state and other states, but space does not permit printing them all. Send for our FREE Book and we will send you a hundred more letters showing just what Page Milkers are doing for others.

Send for This FREE Milker Book and New FREE Trial Offer—Today

This special Rock Bottom Factory Price and FREE TRIAL Offer is good only until we have an agent or salesman in your locality. So don't wait. Send the coupon at once for our FREE Milker Catalog and complete information on this special offer. This is your chance to save money and find out what a Milking Machine will do for you on FREE TRIAL. Fill out and mail the coupon now—before it is too late. (7)

BURTON PAGE COMPANY
Dept. 45 537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BURTON PAGE CO.,
Dept. 45 537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago
Please send me your FREE BOOK containing the facts on milking machines and full details of your free trial, easy payment offer on the Page Portable Milkers.

Name .....

Address .....

Do you want our cream separator offer? .....

Would you like to be a USER AGENT? .....

Now Every Farmer Can Afford to Own a Power Milker

Did you ever have to quit the field early just when you were busiest with plowing, haying or harvesting to get the milking done? Did you ever go to the stock show or county fair and have to milk for an hour or two after dark by lantern light? Do you ever feel that you are chained down to your farm and cannot ever get away to visit your relatives or friends for a few days vacation just because you haven't anybody you can leave who will do the milking right?

Banish the Drudgery of Hand Milking

A few years ago it was the generally accepted opinion that only the man who milked 40 to 50 cows and specialized in dairying could afford to own a power milker. The average farmer had the idea that a power milker was too expensive for him and too costly to install. That might have been true a few years ago, but times have changed, and today with the advent of the new portable type Milker, any farmer who has 6 or 8 cows to milk, or more, can afford to own a portable milker. It will not only banish the drudgery of hand milking and cut an hour a day off your chore time, but will pay for itself on your farm the first year in time and labor saved and you will find them so simple to operate that a 10 year old boy can do the milking just as well as a man.

You Spend More Than 30 Working Days a Year Just Milking

Nowadays, every farmer who milks cows should have a milking machine just as he has machines for other farm work.

You wouldn't seed your land by hand. You wouldn't harvest or thresh by hand. You wouldn't spread manure by hand these days. You, like most farmers, have special machines for each one of the jobs, yet if you stop and figure it out, you only use each of those machines about 40 or 50 hours altogether during the entire year. Then compare that with the amount of use you would have for a milking machine which you would use twice a day every day in the year and you will realize that you spend from 400 to 500 hours a year at this daily task. That is equal to 40 to 50 ten hour working days a year—almost 2 months.

New Type of Milker Fits the Average Farmer's Needs and His Pocketbook Too

Nowadays the new PORTABLE type of Power Milker has been perfected to such a point that almost any farmer can afford to own one. Their first cost is low—they cost nothing to install—they are simple and economical to operate and they do the work so much faster and quicker than you can do it by hand. These are the reasons why thousands of farmers and dairymen are buying portable milkers, and the one that most of them are buying is the PAGE PORTABLE Milker, because they can try it on their own cows before they buy it.

The Page Portable Milker has been sold and used successfully for years by farmers all over the country. The new 1928 models of this famous portable machine are a tremendous improvement in machine milking. It makes no difference who does the milking. You, the children, the hired man. You always get the same, uniform action, so easy, so pleasing to the cows.

Find Out Before You Buy

Find out all about this new PAGE improved portable milker at once. Find out what it is doing for other farmers and dairymen whose conditions are similar to your own. Find out about this FREE TRIAL Offer. Find out about the easy payment plan with no money down.

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We want a representative in every farming community. Good pay for spare time. No canvassing. Just demonstrate the Milker on your farm. See coupon.

Agricultural Education In Connecticut

PROBABLY one of the greatest steps ever taken in behalf of agricultural interests in this country, by the Federal government, was the passage by Congress of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917. This provides for the co-operative use of national and State funds for the promotion of vocational education in agriculture for students of less than college grade. This makes it possible to establish courses in agriculture in high schools attended by farm boys. It is a great stride forward, as much of the material derived from the former average high school course had so little in it of practical worth to the boy who intended to make farming a business, that he and his parents often felt he would not derive enough from the course to warrant his using time to take it. This is all changed now in towns where a high school agricultural course has been made available, and each year sees more and more students desiring to enroll in it.

In order to popularize this comparatively new idea, it is important to point out its outstanding merits. It becomes a community asset because the boys taking it are not only taught modern, approved farm practices, but are actually guided in the improvement of the farms on which they live. Co-operation between parents and teacher becomes a reality and the boy, with broadened vision and a keener conception of the possibilities of agricultural pursuits, sees the farm in a new light, and recognizes the fact that he and farming are important units in his own community organization. Even greater than its community worth is its personal value to the boy. Whatever the line of farming he wishes to follow he will be trained in the approved and modern methods for doing it. He becomes more efficient and self-confident, desiring to improve his surroundings.

In Connecticut there is no better example of excellent results being accomplished by any high school agricultural course than is to be found in Southington. This is a town of approximately 10,000 population, where manufacturing and agriculture are the chief industries. Lewis high school, located in Southington, is the only one within a radius of several miles. It is attended by students from the outlying districts of that town, but also serves the rural townships of Cheshire, Wolcott and sometimes, Prospect. Several years ago parents in this vicinity seriously felt the need of agricultural training opportunities in the local high school, but it was not until September, 1922, that their desires became a fact. This was due to the persistent efforts of former Superintendent of Public Schools, William L. Coggins, co-operating with the local school committee and Prof. C. B. Gentry, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture. The equipment was furnished by the town and the Federal-State fund arranged to pay the instructor's salary.

As the success of such a venture practically depended upon the kind of teacher secured, great care was taken in his selection. The man chosen was Carl Small of Massachusetts. From the beginning, he has shown rare ability, and has persevered in his efforts to make the agricultural course in Lewis high school the best in Connecticut. He was the son of a farmer, and his boyhood was spent among strictly rural surroundings under rural influence, where he lived the life of the average farm boy, doing his numerous chores and enjoying his privileges. Through his own experience he is familiar with the problems and requirements of the farm boy and his education fits him to counsel and guide them wisely.

When he first took up the work at Lewis high school there was a very small class and scant equipment. It has taken five years of industrious, persistent pushing to make the course what it is today. It has been up-hill work. Now there is an agricultural class there of 32 young men. They have a well-equipped recitation room, an adequate experimental laboratory, and a workshop with a complete assortment of necessary tools. The latter is a building constructed on the school grounds by Mr. Small and his boys, and is a creditable achievement, as the boys needed a place to have practice in farm carpentry and mechanics. In the laboratory the boys make such experiments as are of value to farmers, and the recitation room is used by Mr. Small for theoretical work in all branches of the course.

Instruction varies from year to year to meet local conditions. For example, if poultry raising is the chief industry on farms from which the majority of boys come, then that is the subject which will be given the place of first importance. The complete course requires four years. During this time the following subjects are covered as thoroughly as their importance requires, and will be taken up in the class room, laboratory or workshop, as the case demands, and are made of further value by the aid of field observation trips, project work and actual farm activities.

The animal division studies judging, selecting, care, management and marketing of live stock. This includes as majors poultry raising and dairying, while sheep, horse and swine raising are regarded as minor subjects.

The part of the course devoted to crops makes a thorough study of crops common to the section. Soil preparation, seed selection, planting, harvesting, storing and marketing are all given careful attention. The dairy crops include silage corn, mangels, hay, clover and Alfalfa. Cash crops, which are studied, are potatoes, sweet corn, celery, usual garden crops, orchard fruits and small fruits.

The field work and observation lessons are of inestimable value. The students, with Mr. Small, go out on farms where they actually test soil, prune fruit trees, fill silos, cull poultry and judge horses and other live stock. The judging team has done creditable work. The observation lessons are carried on at farms where actual and successful work is in progress along certain definite lines. The boys view exhibits at the best fairs, demonstrations of approved farm practices and, in a body, attend other meetings of agricultural importance.

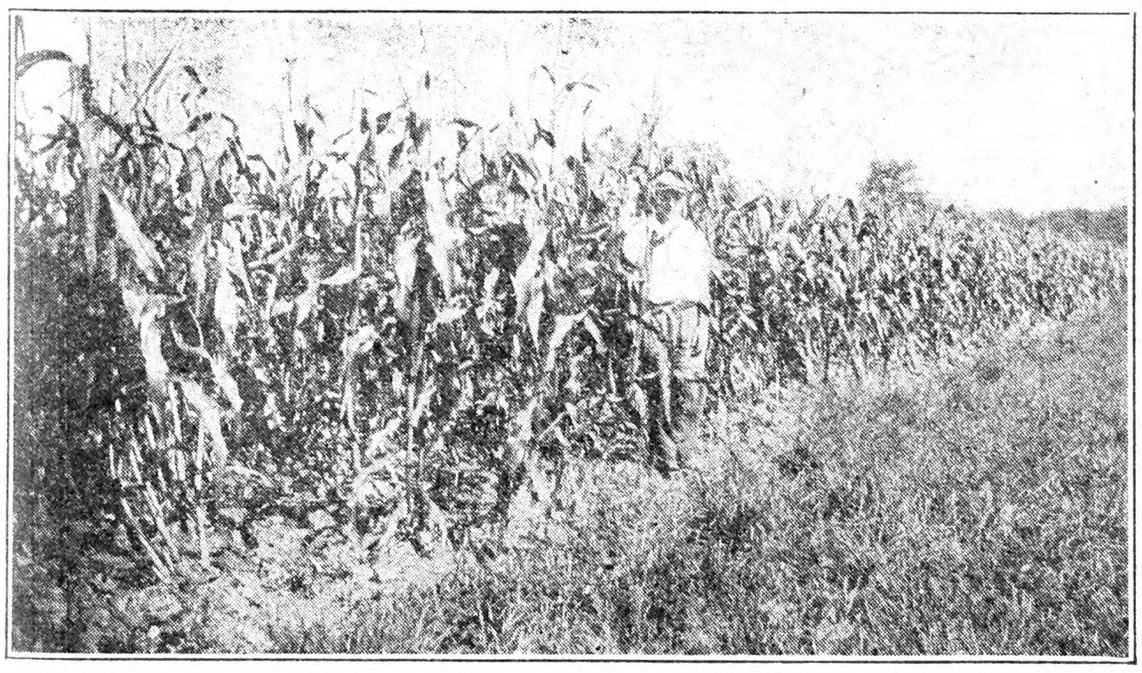
Time is carefully devoted to a thorough study of farm management. Rotation of crops, cost accounting, recording and marketing all receive consideration under this heading.

Problems in farm mechanics and farm carpentry are solved in the workshop. Here the boys study the various kinds of farm machines and their relative values, how to select, use, care for and repair them. They make numerous farm appliances and small buildings, taking time also to study plans and construction of the larger ones.

The home projects or supervised farm practices are an extremely important branch of the whole course. The student selects a project which he is to carry out at his own home. This is usually a single enterprise and may be either crop or animal, carried on without relation to any other enterprise on the same farm. It continues for a period covering the usual cycle of operations concerned with the enterprise. Some boys of exceptional ability are trusted to carry out two related projects. As a student becomes more experienced and more capable of effi-

Edward Gumprecht's Potatoes, July, 1926. Fig. 75

Harold Holmes and His Strawberries, June, 1927. Fig. 77



James Moore and His Corn, August, 1926. Fig. 76

Robert Huxley and His Tomatoes, July, 1926. Fig. 78

cient management, he gradually adds to his original project other major and minor related enterprises, until, at the end of his four-year course he has developed a well organized farm unit and is equipped to manage a farm with a fair degree of skill and business ability. He has learned that time spent in learning how to work correctly pays better than to undertake to work without knowing how. Particularly has he found this to be true of farming.

Laboratory experiments are made by the students themselves, under Mr. Small's watchful supervision. Reports are made in writing and discussed in class. They include soil testing for acidity, testing of whole milk, skim-milk and cream, and a study of spray materials, and various fertilizers. Farmers, whose sons have taken or are taking this course, whole heartedly advertise its success. They appreciate it because it brings practical results.

The high school agricultural course is not designed to take the place of a college course in agriculture, but either as a stepping stone to it or as an aid to the farmer of tomorrow to conduct his business with a greater degree of success. In any rural locality where there is a high school having no agricultural course, parents interested in obtaining one may secure instructions for the proper procedure from the secretary of the State Department of Education or from the State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture at any State capitol. H. N. UPSON.

Construction of Septic Tank

THE Ontario (Canada) Department of Agriculture issued last year an excellent bulletin entitled "The Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal." The following description of a septic tank and grease trap for kitchen waste water, and the illustrations, are taken from this bulletin:

Briefly stated, the septic tank is a two-chamber tank or receptacle for receiving the sewage and holding it until digested by sewage bacteria, and a system of field tile connected thereto, and laid under the ground for disposing of the liquid effluent discharged from the tank from time to time. For the most part the sewage is destroyed in the receiving chamber; however, there is some bacterial action in the other chamber, and in the soil as well. The chief products of the bacterial action in the tanks are gases and water. Disease germs may survive the action in the tank, but ultimately they succumb in the soil.

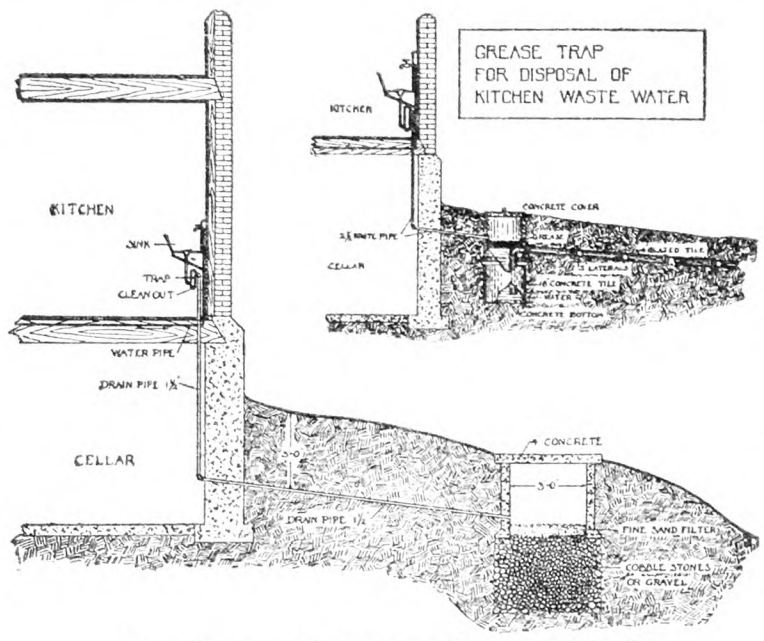
As a rule the tank is of concrete construction, a 1 to 6 mixture being used. The forms are simple and easy to build, and outer ones are not necessary except above the surface. The forms should be made true, and be well braced. The fittings should be placed in the forms at positions indicated in Fig. 81, and before the concrete is run into the forms. The U-part of the syphon should be placed vertical and near the outer end of the chamber, and with the bead on a level with the finished surface of the floor. The entrance to the vertical tube of the syphon should be plugged to keep objects from falling into it during the construction of the system. After the forms have been removed, the interior surfaces should be plastered with rich cement mixture (one to one) to make tank water-tight. After this the top or cover is constructed with accommodation for two manholes. In the top of the partition wall there should be two or three openings to permit of air passing from one chamber to the other unless standard fittings as shown in Fig. 81 are used, when openings may be omitted.

The tank fittings comprise the syphon, the inlet, the overflow in the partition wall, and the ventilation pipe. The syphon may be purchased from plumbers or hardware men. The other fittings may be assembled on the spot from pieces of 4-in. cast-iron pipes, or they may be purchased as standard tank fittings. It is very essential to have all fittings correctly installed. The syphon empties the second chamber automatically when liquid gets about 16 in. deep. It helps in keeping the tile system flushed out and ventilated and thereby making conditions in the soil more favorable for bacterial action. The U-part of the syphon should be filled with water, or primed, before the bell is set on.

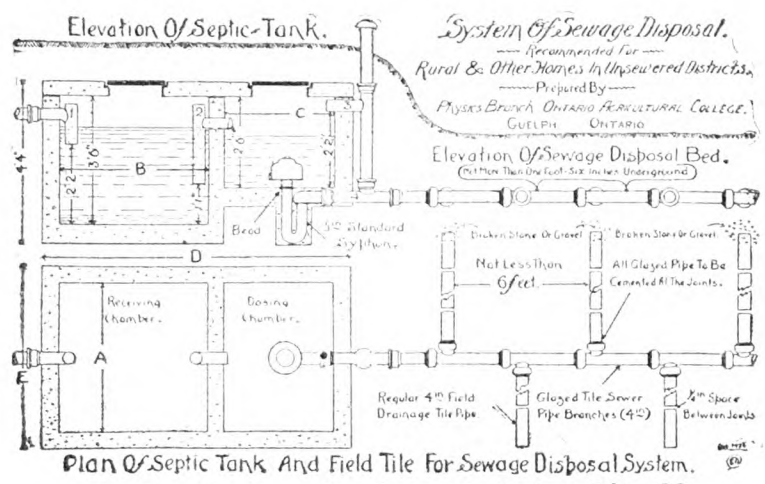
The tank should be placed near the house, and preferably on the south or warm side. If convenient, it may be placed tight to the foundation wall, either endwise or sidewise, as shown in illustration. If the system be properly installed there should be no odor from the tank. The tank should be easily accessible for the purpose of opening up or cleaning out when necessary. The top should be kept covered with about 6 in. of soil or turf.

The absorption bed may be laid under the flower or vegetable garden, the lawn or any convenient place near by. It should be kept away as far as possible from the water supply and roots of bushes and trees. It may be placed close to the tank or farther away, depending on conditions. In the colder sections, and particularly in those places where there is not much snow, it is advisable to cover the tank and the absorption bed during the Winter with a few inches of strawy horse manure or straw.

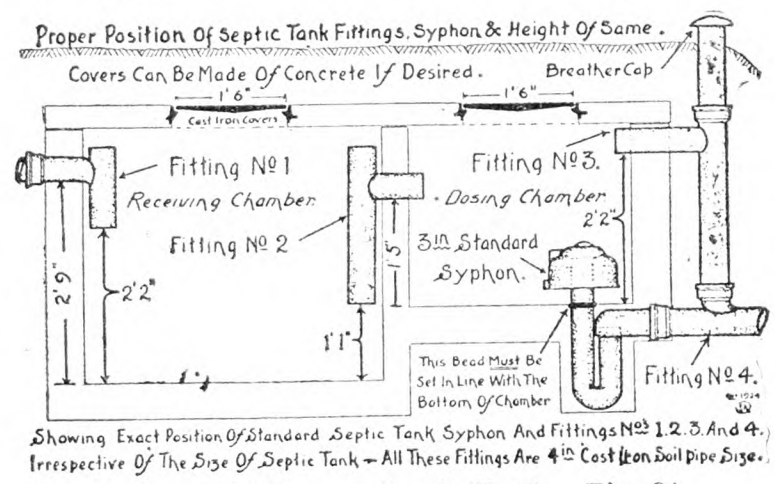
In farm kitchens there are large quantities of waste water to be disposed of daily in some way or another. In homes equipped with septic tank or cesspool these wastes may be discharged into them, although there is some objection to this practice, in



Two Types of Grease Trap. Fig. 79



Septic Tank and Disposal Bed. Fig. 80



Standard Type of Septic Tank. Fig. 81

the case of wash water for the reason that it contains much strong alkali material which is injurious to the sewage bacteria both in the tanks and in the soil. For homes without septic tanks these forms of wastes may be disposed of in a convenient and sanitary manner in the grease trap or miniature cesspool, two types of which are illustrated in Fig. 79. The upper type is best adapted to heavy soils, and it will be necessary in this case to install a small absorption bed of 30 or 40 3-in. or 4-in. drain tile on the same principle as for a septic tank.

Corn Harvester on Stony Ground

MUCH has been said and written about the extermination of the corn-borer. There is one point all agree on, that is to cut the corn as close to the ground as possible. To accomplish that it was necessary to devise a harvester where the knives could be run close to the ground, and this made necessary a plan to get rid of stones and other obstacles.

I planned the gathering device seen in Fig. 82 to let all such stuff out, by bending the angle iron as shown, leaving a clearance of 4 in. running back to within 5 or 6 in. of the knives, then down to a line with the nose backward attached to frame of the machine. Both sides are built on the same plan.

This arrangement is a great success. It lets the large stones out so they do not get into the cutting device. The harvester draws easier, as the angle iron does not rub on the ground where it is uneven, also lets the stones out without friction. To appreciate this invention, one needs to see it at work in the cornfield on a sidehill where it is very stony. The picture shows obstacles passing under the angle iron out.

This arrangement can be put on any make of corn harvester. After two years of severe tests it has proven its merits. E. B. HEWES.

New York.

The Farmer Who Moves to Town

SOME farmers should move to town and others should not. Generally they are the best judges of that. No doubt there are many mistakes, but that is true everywhere. If one can stay on the farm comfortably and is a real farmer he should probably do so as a rule. If he moves into a city away from acquaintances he is alone, as in a forest without the advantages of the forest. If he goes into a village of the usual sort he may locate with ex-farmers around him and find them neighborly. The merchants do not care for his company as they did when he was buying largely from them. If he wants the news about town he may get more of it by going back to the farming neighborhood. Some of his old neighbors may not care as much about him as they did because he now may want to buy cheap instead of having high prices for farm produce. If he has a chance for care when needed he will be fully as comfortable on the farm and more so if he can have a hand in the affairs of the farm.

Then it costs pretty well to live in town. His rent, or if he buys, his taxes, repairs and interest on

Letting the Stones Out. Fig. 82

his money, will amount to a considerable sum. Four hundred dollars may about cover it, but in some cases it may be more, and again if he scrimps enough that figure can be discounted. Fuel may be $150, although it may vary either way from that. Living and clothing one can estimate according to the way one lives and dresses. Church and benevolences should be taken care of, if possible, and will be a very tolerable sum. There is almost certainly to be doctors' bills and they may be heavy. There is the possibility of hospital costs also. It sometimes follows that help has to be hired, and it costs. If one has to live on interest money it cannot be done without quite a sum invested; it may take rather more than the average farmer in our hill farm region has to put out at interest.

For all that, I know of very few who have left the farm and gone into town for some years back who do not regard the change as being to their advantage. It most cases these farmers have found jobs in town and have been able to do them. The usual farmer thinks as he works and that is the kind usually in demand if he is willing to follow directions also. One ex-farmer told me recently that he found he could not do the farm work and he had to get away. In town he has steady work, but not so hard. His wife also found work, and they are living more comfortably and seem to enjoy it. He said that he had some days done more work in a day on the farm than he had been called upon to perform in a week on his town job. I don't think that many would find the same conditions that he has. I wouldn't leave the farm if I could help it and be comfortable, but if conditions demand it, then better look the situation over pretty carefully before making a change.

Remember that you can die off early for the want of a job, especially if you let the appetite help it along. If one cannot work much, he needs to figure well on the income that he will have, for if he lives much in advance of that he is likely to be uncomfortable. In some cases he may live in town and go back to the farm to help somewhat about the work, but if obliged to leave the farm because he cannot work it, his going back to work a few hours may be less comfortable than he may think, unless he has a wonderfully good-natured friend on the farm. Stay on the old home farm if you can, and study the situation very carefully if tempted to move to town. H. L.

Adapting Farm Methods to Conditions

IT IS said that there are six farms abandoned per day in Pennsylvania. The cry is that farming does not pay. There is too much truth in this. The trouble with so many farmers is that they farm the same old way that their fathers used to farm. They think that they have to plow every field and rotate crops regardless of whether it pays or not. I believe that 90 per cent of the farms have some fields which do not pay in the rotation of crops. My plan is to eliminate these unprofitable fields from the rotation; put them in permanent grass for either hay or pasture. In this way we have not much expense with them and usually have some income.

Two years ago I put 50 acres in permanent pasture on my 127-acre farm. Of course this cost me some money, as I did not want to take any chance in not having a good stand of grass. I limed it and used fertilizer with oats as a nurse crop. Some of the oats I used as hay, but most of it was cut and let lie to rot. I used a lot of different kinds of grass seeds—Kentucky Blue grass, Red-top, Timothy, White clover, Sweet clover, etc., and the result was a perfect success. Now I figure I have these 50 acres in a paying condition.

This Fall a year ago I went to the Lancaster stock market and bought 30 heifers for $37 per head. About half of them were bred and got calves which I let run all Summer with their mothers. The other heifers I sold to the butchers. Now this Winter these heifers come in with their second calves, and then I will sell them. I can get at least $100. Their first calves are worth from $50 to $60 a head.

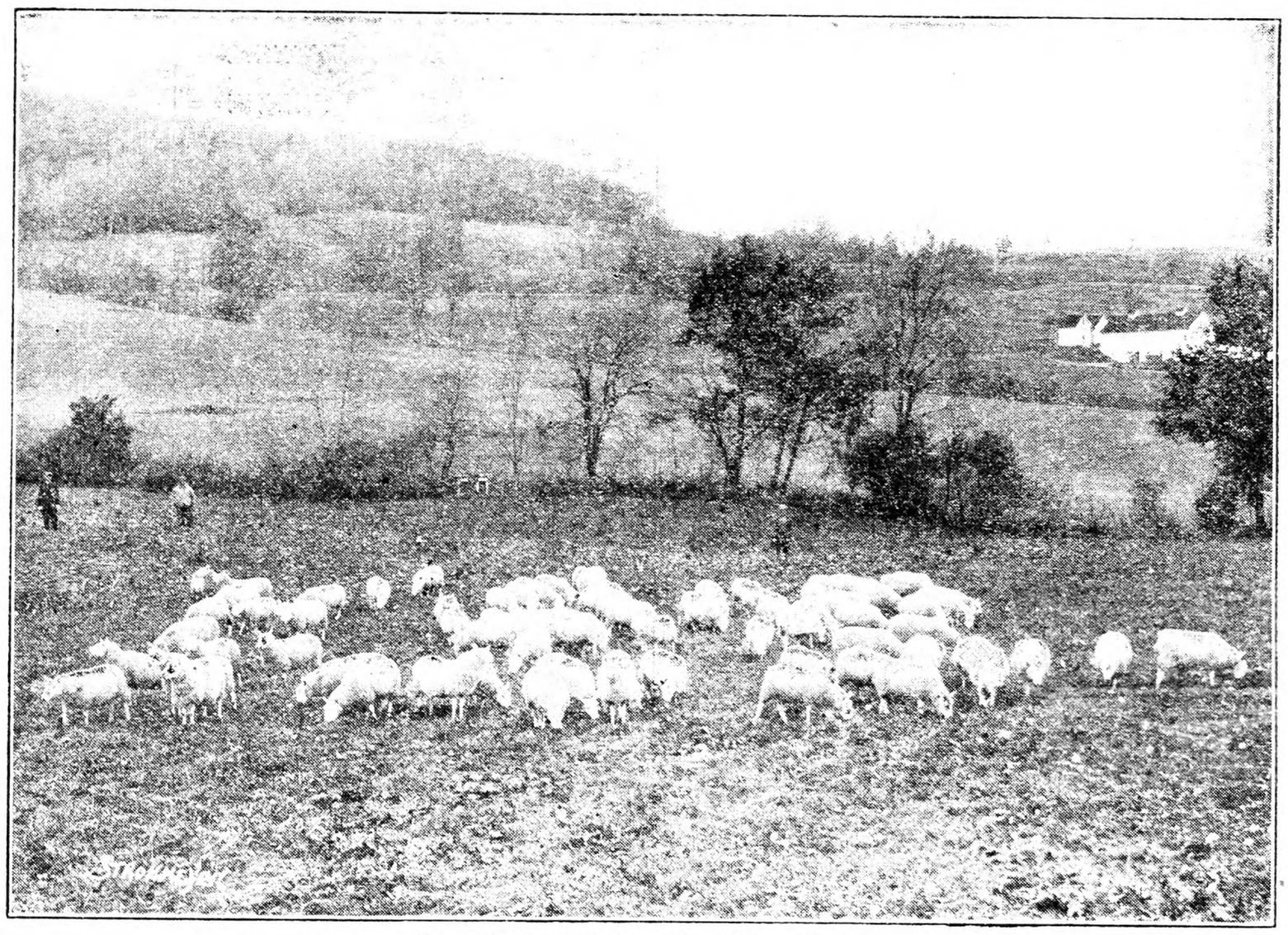
The rest of the farm is nothing but ideal potato soil, that is, all good, well-drained soil, and this I will run in a two-year rotation of potatoes and wheat with Sweet clover for humus. My plan is to eliminate labor. This way I think I have reduced the labor almost to the minimum with maximum results. I once made a statement that I can raise 50 acres of potatoes all alone up to digging time, and I got a letter from a man who had a tenant farmer to whom he read my statement, and this tenant got mad and said it could not be done. Now I am ready to say that I can do better, even raise 75 acres. Of course this is with the understanding that I do nothing else. As soon as I am done planting I am running my three-section, 18-ft. spike-harrow over continually till they are about all up. Then I use my 12-ft. weeder till they are nearly a foot high. By this time the weed seeds are all sprouted and eradicated.

It so happened last Summer that I had to buy a 335-acre farm from a man whom I helped and he went bad. Now I will run it with the minimum amount of labor. I have put a field in rye and will put about 30 acres in corn next Spring. I will have only about 60 acres under the plow with a rotation of corn, oats and Sweet clover. In raising corn I again take the easiest method. I husk from the stalk and plow the stalks down. This method I have practiced for a number of years, and I like it. Most farmers cut the corn and put it in shocks; later they pull down the shocks and husk the corn out, then tie the stalks together and set it up again, and later haul it home on a stack. Then they carry it in the barn and put it in the rack to let the cattle eat off the leaves; then they put them on the manure heap and later again load them on the wagon or manure spreader and put them where they grew. Now count the work that is connected with this old laborious method. You will find that it is about six times as much work with the cornstalks as I have with them.

The rest of this farm I shall fence in for pasture. I shall have a lot of fence to make, but with that the expense stops. I think I can pasture between 100 and 200 cattle. That alone is worth around $700.

If all the farmers would do as W. W. Reynolds suggests, the farmers would soon fare much better. His plan is to let down on production some. He says let more lie in grass, and let live stock do the harvesting. Great idea! Real good farm help that is reliable is scarce and high-priced. I think it is ridiculous to keep on producing an over-supply and sell at a loss, while it is much easier to raise less and get a fair price. The farmers are paying the most taxes, and why should they raise the food for the other people for less than cost? If the farmers would stick together as others do they could make the whole world dance. C. R. BASHORE.

Berks Co., Pa.



The Peace of the Quiet Hills. Fig. 83

A Year With Sheep

A NEIGHBOR had a flock to sell, 70 ewes and two rams. The flock as a whole was in very poor flesh. The lack of uniformity in size and fleece was very noticeable, even to one as inexperienced as the writer. The price seemed reasonable, and I bought the entire flock. We brought them home the day before Thanksgiving, and turned them in a meadow next to the barn. A few days made a very noticeable improvement in the appearance of the flock. There were about 20 that appeared more aged and inferior to the rest. These were separated from the others and fed again from early in December. As there was no separate lot fenced it was necessary to keep them inside most of the time. They did not gain as expected. I believe that close housing and lack of exercise were not good for them. The rest of the flock had free run of the farm all Winter. Much of the time they would eat no other roughage. A small amount of oats and cracked corn was fed from the middle of January till pasture time.

We expected no lambs till about May 1, and were somewhat surprised one morning early in March to hear one bleat in the barn after the flock had gone off. Investigation proved the barn empty except for one sheep and lamb. The sheep was taking very good care of the lamb, but seemed to have no milk; in fact she showed no evidence of springing. As this sheep gave birth to twins about two months later I concluded that she was not the mother of this lamb. We tried to raise the lamb by hand, but he died. The weather during May, while lambs were coming fast, could not have been worse, but the lambs seemed to withstand it remarkably well. Of a total of 69 born we raised 61. One ewe died when her lamb was about 10 days old, but we succeeded in raising the lamb by hand.

The shearing was done by the old-fashioned method, by hand with shears. It fell to my lot to do this job. As I had never sheared a sheep in my life, it seemed quite a task. It was not exactly fun, and consumed nearly a week's time along with other necessary work. On the final shearing day the ewe lambs were docked.

September 7 the lambs were separated from the flock and put in a meadow near the barn. October 4 the lamb crop was sold, retaining only six of the nicest ewes. The 55 sold averaged about 72 lbs. each.

Receipts from the flock for the year are as follows: Wool, $86.72; lambs, $437.36; damage from dogs, $28; total $552.08.

I believe that this figure is about half the amount claimed by good sheep men. However, we have culled the flock to as near uniformity as possible for the number retained, stressing medium-size, smooth sheep with dense fleece. We have left 41 ewes and six ewe lambs, headed by a purebred Shropshire ram, so our hopes are high that we may make a better showing in the future. EARL S. ABBEY.

New York.

Grafting in Winter

WHEN is the proper time to graft fruit trees? Can the work be done successfully during the Winter? Several years ago, in an endeavor to prove that apple tree grafting could not be done successfully in the Winter, I grafted a seedling apple tree on December 13, with scions taken from an adjacent Baldwin apple tree. Several limbs were grafted, varying in diameter from ¾ to 2 in., using cleft, crown and whip-grafting. They were carefully waxed with hard wax, but not too carefully, as I felt it might be effort wasted.

Additional scions were set the following May. Imagine my surprise during the Summer to see that most of them grew, and that the scions set in December outgrew those set in May. I have successfully grafted in December, March, April, May, June and July. While I have not used scion grafting during the Summer I believe the work can be done then. Dormant scions are much easier to handle than those with buds started, also the chances of growth are, in my opinion, greater with dormant buds.

Growers who have apple or pear trees to graft this coming season may work to advantage during the mild days of Winter. By using melted wax, applied with a brush, the fact that the temperature is around freezing need not stop the work. I would not advocate grafting when the tissue is frozen, as I have never had experience with frozen scions or stocks.

Scions which are set early have a longer growing season than do those set after growth of the tree has started. The prime requisites are, a sharp knife, having the cambium layers meet, and the exposed surfaces carefully waxed. S. P. HOLLISTER.

Connecticut.

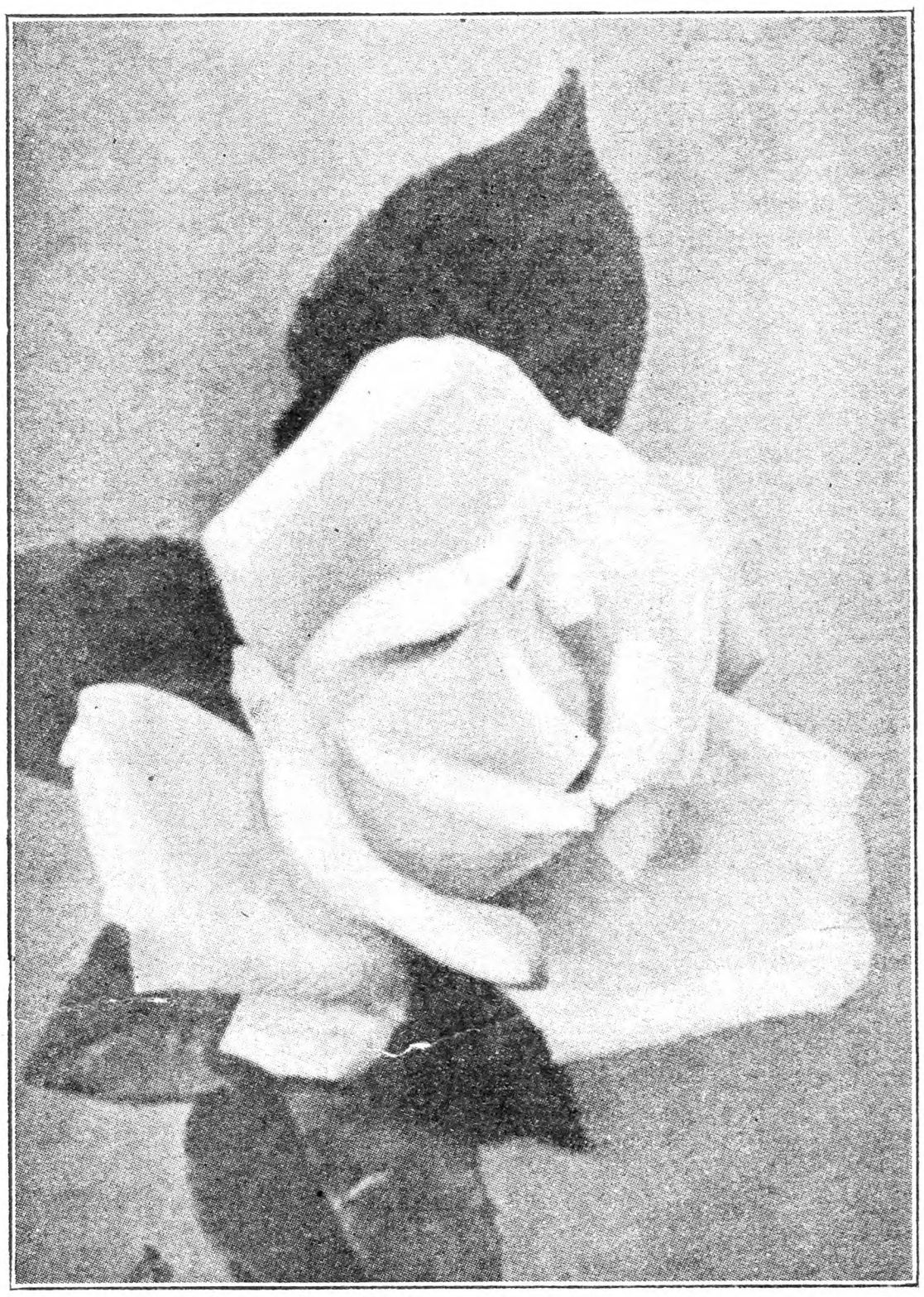
Cold Frame and Hotbeds

EVERY owner of a home in the country should have either a cold frame or hotbed if at all possible, as the comfort and convenience of having early vegetables and flowers are such that no one who is used to this luxury ever wants to do without it. Many people will say, however, that early vegetables or flowers (owing to the high cost of labor or help) will not pay from a pecuniary point of view. Granting such to be the case (which I do not agree with) the satisfaction of having the products right at hand when you want them, and the much better quality than anything you can buy, to my mind, very much more than make up for the slight cost and trouble. Two 3x6 ft. sashes make a good-sized frame for the ordinary family, and a constant supply of small vegetables such as radishes, lettuce, parsley, etc., can be easily had; early cabbage, cauliflower, tomato plants, pepper plants and later on egg plants when the weather gets warmer. The number and variety of vegetables and flowers is almost unlimited, and the quality and freshness of the products will soon appeal to the grower, and he will never willingly wish to relinquish them.

In making a cold frame choose a sheltered, sunny position if possible, and if the glass can slope to the south all the better. If not, however, an easterly exposure will do well and give good results. If new

sashes have to be purchased it is best to have those with three rows of 10x12-in. glass, as these let in more light than the old style sash with small panes. Any kind or size of glass or sash can be used in an emergency, and the intelligent farmer will soon know how to use what he has to the best advantage, and make his frame accordingly.

Hotbeds with a large quantity of horse manure for heating were much used, but the cost of labor and manure is now prohibitive in many localities, and in these a small cheaply constructed and heated greenhouse is often preferable. In making an ordinary cold frame it is desirable to have considerable slope or pitch to the glass, and for this reason the back or rear should be considerable higher than the front. Ordinary 1-in. boards will do, and if the front is 10 or 12 in. high the rear should be about 16 or 18 in., and if you have only a few sashes it is best to have cross-pieces so that the sashes can slide up and down for ventilation, and it may be as well to mention that in bright sunny weather it is best to open the sashes alternately, one at the top, the next at the bottom. This will give more air than either all at the top or all at bottom. It is astonishing to the lay mind how much can be grown in a small space when properly cared for, and many a home table can be supplied with fresh vegetables at very little trouble and expense. H. W. HALES.



Tea Rose White Maman Cochet

Some Notable Roses

No. 2

White Maman Cochet

The original Maman Cochet was a pink Tea rose introduced by Scipion Cochet of France in 1892, a beautiful carmine rose shading to cream and silvery fawn. It is very desirable where hardy, and gives splendid results on the Pacific Coast, but needs protection in the northeastern section of the country, as most Teas do. White Maman Cochet is a sport from this variety, the color a creamy flesh. Both the Cochets bloom freely, and the flowers are large and shapely. In localities where the Winters are mild they produce gorgeous results, their robust habit making them desirable for hedges, as well as planting in beds. Their beauty and fine qualities make them worth the extra trouble where special Winter protection is needed.

Sowing Seeds in Flats

Flats or shallow boxes are usually the best article to grow small seedlings in—especially early vegetables and flower seeds. They are more easily controlled by this method than by any other, as the flats can be moved about either indoors or out as required, and thus hardened off more easily and with less risk to the plants. As a rule I prefer to have the flats not more than two or three inches deep, as these usually hold enough soil for most seedlings, and it is always better to transplant them before they get too large; they then make much more stocky plants. Some growers run all the soil through a screen of ½-in. mesh, and in the case of extremely small or fine seeds it is an advantage.

The principal thing, however, is to have the soil very light, with plenty of leaf mold or other fibrous matter. Have the flats nearly full before sowing the seed, pressing the soil level and smooth with a block or piece of wood. When it is all smooth and level sow the seed carefully and as even as possible, and cover with fine loose soil not much deeper than the height or diameter of the seeds. Thus it will be seen that all seeds cannot be sown alike, but this is a good rule to follow. Sprinkle on water lightly after sowing, but not enough at any time to wash out the seeds. Shading or covering with common newspaper is often useful both in helping the seeds to germinate and to keep up a close or moist atmosphere, and can be kept dampened if so desired, and removed when seedlings have started to grow at any time.

H. W. HALES.

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The Outlook for Winter Injury to Fruit Trees

The fact that the Eastern States went into the Winter with the soil full of water is giving fruit men concern for their trees because of possible injury in case of a severe Winter. As a matter of fact, if the land is not flooded there will be less damage to trees in a year when there is plenty of moisture than in a dry year. Unfortunately there are low spots here and there in many orchards in which water stands. These places are not the best. In view of the situation it may not be out of place to recall some of the experiences of Utah fruit growers following the severe Winter of 1924-25. Orchards on good soil were less injured than those on poor soil. The trees in a peach orchard which had been made vigorous by applications of barnyard manure were in better condition than those which were unfertilized. Orchards that had received plenty of water during the growing season came through the Winter in good shape, while those which had received a shortage of water were severely injured. Orchards that were suffering for need of water were helped by vigorous, clean cultivation, and Winter injury was thereby reduced. In short, the vigorous, well-cared-for, growing orchards were better able to withstand the low Winter temperatures than their less fortunate neighbors.

Trees that were weakened for any reason, as for example borers, were subject to injury. As for altitude, trees in the high places were less injured than those in the low places. Some of these facts are more or less common knowledge, but it is good to have the common opinion checked against actual experience now and then to see how well it functions.

Among peach varieties the hardy sorts were Carman, Rochester, Alexander and Triumph. The more tender ones were Elberta, Early Elberta, Late Crawford, Hale's Early and J. H. Hale. Apricots proved hardier than peaches, Royal being hardier than Chinese and Moorepark. The Lambert cherry was hardier in tree than Bing, Napoleon and Windsor, and Jonathan apple trees were among the more tender apple varieties.

So much for the prevention of Winter injury. In case it does occur, what can be done to help the situation? First of all the remedy varies with the amount of injury. With bearing trees that are severely blackened the plan should be not to touch them until growth starts and the actual extent of injury can be determined. Immediately after all this the dead parts should be cut off and as many growing points left as possible. If severe pruning is done there may not be sufficient live buds left to keep the tree alive. Trees that are only slightly injured may receive more severe pruning without danger. In this way several crops of fruit will be saved for the not distant future, although the dead tissues inside the trees mean that those trees will never be as healthy as they were before the freeze.

As for severely injured young trees, they should be cut back to the snow line or to the lowest point of injury, because a year or two lost at the start will be more than made up by sound trees of bearing age. Some trees will be lost, but the majority will put out strong new growth that can be trained to a new head. Other growers prefer to replant entirely, and it is a question whether or not this is not the best procedure. At all events, the principle is to save the old trees by moderate pruning and to start the young trees over by cutting back or replanting.

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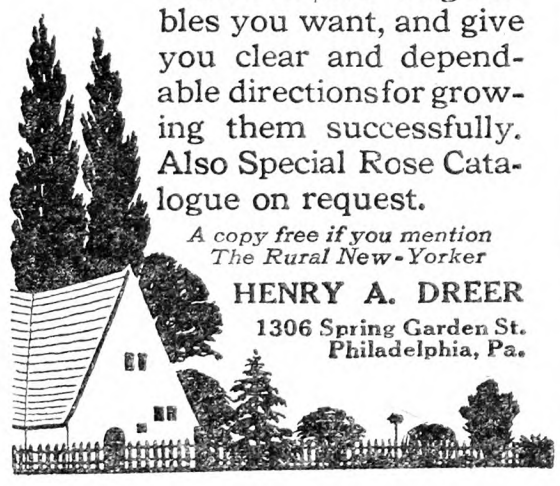

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More Sweet Clover Experience

I notice that J. Russell Smith asks for information about Sweet clover. I am not an authority on Sweet clover, but perhaps my experience with this plant may be of some benefit. Our conditions are probably somewhat different from those found in the East as to soil and climate, but the nature of the Sweet clover plant is about the same everywhere.

We sow the seed in the Spring with our oats or other Spring grain, disking the ground twice, as we usually do for a crop of oats, then broadcast the seed and harrow it in.

We then wait and harvest our crop as usual. The young Sweet clover springs up and grows a foot or two high after harvest. This growth we either pasture or cut for hay, and in a favorable year this first year Sweet clover makes fine hay for sheep feeding, or for any kind of young stock equal to Alfalfa. The following year it comes up coarse and stemmy. It is used sometimes for pasture, but most farmers here plow it under and plant the land to corn.

Last year we had a field that we had intended to keep for sheep pasture, and let it grow quite tall, from two to three feet tall. Then we decided the field was too far away and there might be danger from dogs, so we decided to plow it under. About May 28 we used a three-plow tractor and plowed it all in two days. We planted to corn and it made a fair crop, although it was so late. This year we again planted corn by a method we call listing in Nebraska and we almost doubled the yield obtained in any recent years.

In regard to using Sweet clover for hog pasture I have a pasture of seven or eight acres near my barn that was seeded about eight years ago for sheep pasture. I seeded this in our usual way with oats using about a bushel and a half of Blue grass seed, a bushel or so of Timothy, a few pounds of White Dutch clover on the lot. Then I sowed Sweet clover seed at the rate of about 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre. This pasture caught well and has been a great success. First the Sweet clover came up and was knee high and was pastured off in the Fall by cows. The next year the Timothy and Sweet clover came fine and for several years was used for sheep pasture. The sheep did not eat the Sweet clover so very much as there was an abundance of pasture for them. The Sweet clover went to seed and was left to re-seed. About the third year the Blue grass and Sweet clover crowded the Timothy out and ever since we have had a heavy Blue grass sod with plenty of Sweet clover which has reseeded over and over again. This year we decided to move our sheep to another much larger pasture and take the lot for hogs—we raised 105 pigs that ran on this same lot all Summer, and seemed to like Sweet clover. Of course they started early and the growth this year was mostly new crop clover but the pigs kept it down, while the sheep never did. I might say that our pigs had an extra patch of Sudan grass to work on late in the season. From what I have seen I do not think much of the stemmy second year clover for pasture. It is good mainly to re-seed the land. OTIS STRINGER.

Wayne Co., N. Y.

Red Raspberry Varieties

I wish to make a small planting of red raspberries this Spring, but I am uncertain as to the variety. A nursery company quotes all varieties at $9 per hundred for two-year-old transplanted bushes. This seems like a high price. Is it? Can you advise as to which variety will be best to try—Herbert, Latham or Syracuse? Do you consider it safe to plant on land that was plowed last Fall which had not been plowed in a number of years? White grubs were noticed. E. M.

Mayville, N. Y.

The raspberry plants that are usually bought and sold commercially are the sucker plants of one season's growth. They are worth from $3 to $6 a hundred. It may be that the transplanted plants are worth the difference in price. Certainly they should have better root systems, but whether or not they will reach commercial bearing any earlier is a question about which we are not any too certain. Perhaps growers who have tried the two will give the benefit of their experiences.

As for the variety to select, Latham is a good berry to rely upon for the main planting. Herbert is very productive, but the berries are dark and a trifle soft. For local market, however, they are quite satisfactory. Syracuse has not proven in a class with either of these varieties for general commercial planting in northern sections. If grubs are not extremely numerous it will be safe to plant in Fall-plowed land. Grubs do not trouble raspberries as much as they do strawberry or other slower growing and more tender plants. H. B. T.

Campanula Isophylla and Other House Plants

I was very much interested in the article in the "Horticultural Notes" on Campanula isophylla. I have spent my life at the horticultural profession and have lots to learn yet. That is one plant which I could not handle in this country. I have taken prizes with it in England for the best window plant, any variety, at the flower shows, when I was a boy learning the business. I have had plants of it with the vines two feet long all around the pot, and a mass of bloom the whole length. I have also trained them on wires to form a complete ball. I was in England and France in 1913, and brought some pieces back with me to propagate, both the blue and the white; the blue is not so free blooming as the white, but a stronger grower, but both are very fine house plants where they will thrive. I worked up quite a stock of them and gave several other gardeners plants of it and they were of the same opinion as myself; it would not thrive in this country.

It is easily propagated from cuttings in Spring; that is the only way as they do not seed. I would like to give it one more trial if I could buy a few cuttings from some place, but it is not in commerce.

Some of the best house plants I know of that will stand neglect and rough treatment and still give beautiful flowers and decorate the home are the Epiphyllums, the grafted ones for the finest show of flowers, and Clivia or Imantophyllum. Their rich green leaves are a decoration when not in bloom and in the Spring their beautiful blooms are fine. They require very little water in the Winter, and if given a little care and liquid manure in Spring the flowers will be much finer, the leaves as well. The Agapanthus or African blue lily will do well under the same treatment, and bloom every year and stay in bloom for nearly a month in fine condition.

A few of the Begonias make very good house plants if a little care is used in watering. B. ricinifolia thrives the best of all with the least care, and has the prettiest foliage. Geraniums will bloom in the Winter months in the house if given all the fresh air possible for a living-room or sun parlor, and kept on the dry side at all times. Too much water makes soft growth and no flowers. For Winter flowering they should be rooted in March, potted in small pots, and repotted as they fill the pots with roots. They should be in 6-in. pots by June, the points pinched out to form good plants, and all flowers removed up to September when taken into the house. R. P.

Niles, Ohio.

"How did you get your head cut up that way? Railway accident?" "No, a fellow threw some tomatoes at me." "But surely tomatoes wouldn't crack your head?" "No, but the man forgot to take the can off them."—Progressive Grocer.

"We Give You the Tools But You Must Use Them"

The Thayer-Gedney "Home Rule" school bills are again before the Legislature. They provide:

1. For the repeal of Section 128 of the Education Law which now gives the district superintendent and the trustee joint authority secretly to force consolidation.

2. For the repeal of Section 129 of the Education Law which gives the district superintendent absolute authority secretly to force consolidation against the unanimous protest of every parent, citizen and taxpayer.

3. For the amendment of Article 6-B of the Education Law to provide that each existing district proposed for consolidation by the Commissioner of Education shall have absolute authority to decide any question of consolidation or centralization for itself by majority vote. Under the present law all districts are compelled to assemble in one big school meeting and vote as a unit. Under this article the Commissioner employs the village vote to force consolidation on the outlying country districts.

4. For the amendment of the State aid law so that country districts will receive a proportionate share of the ever-increasing equalization quota which soon will exceed $50,000,000 annually. Under the present law these millions go exclusively to city and village districts which employ five or more teachers and to centralized districts.

Your district is doomed for consolidation, sooner or later, unless the principles of the Thayer-Gedney bills are enacted into law. The same forces which are defending forced consolidation are also responsible for allowing country districts only one-third as much public money per teacher as will be allowed in cities, villages, and centralized districts. Their ultimatum is: "Surrender control of your local schools or suffer the penalty of losing public money."

Is anyone discouraged over this opposition? If so, let him review the following facts:

1. Voluntary contributions toward the support of our forces have increased forty times over what they were three years ago.

2. Where we had personal contact in perhaps 100 districts we now have personal contact in nearly 2,000 districts and the society's influence has reached into nearly every school district in the State.

Instead of being held back, the Rural School Improvement Society has actually held back and defeated the formation of hundreds of centralized districts which officers of the Department had plotted to establish through force. The time has come for prompt and determined action. If you believe in the Thayer-Gedney "Home Rule" bills and desire to have them enacted into law, you must act at once. Keep this list before you throughout the remaining weeks of the legislative session, and serve it faithfully with your pen:

1. Direct your Senator and Member of Assembly to support the Thayer-Gedney bills.

2. Urge the following legislative leaders to pass these bills. There is little doubt about their passing if these leaders will consent: Hon. John Knight, Senate Chamber; Hon. Charles J. Hewitt, Senate Chamber; Hon. Joseph A. McGinnies, Assembly Chamber.

3. Write courteous but determined letters to the following committee members:

Assembly Committee on Education (Address Assembly Chamber):

Hon. Irving F. Rice, Cortland County.

Hon. Frank S. Hall, Niagara County.

Hon. Joseph R. Hanley, Wyoming County.

Hon. Henry W. Hutt, Erie County.

Hon. Harry A. Tellier, Wayne County.

Hon. W. Ray Austin, Monroe County.

Hon. Dewitt C. Dominick, Orange County.

Hon. Forman Whitcomb, Broome County.

Hon. Wilson Messer, Steuben County.

Hon. Guernsey T. Cross, Sullivan County.

Hon. C. H. Muncil, Franklin County.

Hon. Vincent H. Auleta, New York.

Senate Education Committee (Address, Senate Chamber):

Hon. Homer E. A. Dick, Monroe County.

Hon. John Knight, Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston, Allegany counties.

Hon. Walter W. Westall, Westchester County.

Hon. Charles J. Hewitt, Wayne, Seneca, Cayuga counties.

Hon. B. Roger Wales, Cortland, Broome, Chenango counties.

Hon. Caleb H. Baumes, Orange, Sullivan counties.

Hon. James S. Truman, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung, Tioga counties.

Hon. Arthur H. Wicks, Greene, Ulster, Delaware counties.

The Legislature is responsible to the people and the Legislature will respond when "The Voice of the People" is heard.

Choice of Apple Varieties for New England

I am setting out 325 apple trees next Spring in three blocks, one block of McIntosh and Baldwin, one block of McIntosh and Cortland, and one block of McIntosh and some other variety about which I am undecided. I am thinking of Cortland, Delicious and Golden Delicious. My method of planting is McIntosh 40 ft. apart each way with the other variety planted in the center of each square. Do you think my blocks of McIntosh and Baldwin, and McIntosh and Cortland need any other varieties to aid pollination? My farm is located in Southern New Hampshire. J. E. H.

The seven varieties of apples chosen by fruit growers and apple experts in New England and known as the "New England Seven" are McIntosh, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Wealthy, Gravenstein, Delicious and Northern Spy. Unless you have some unusual conditions it would be wise to consider these varieties before thinking of any others. Golden Delicious is questionable. It has not proven overly promising in northern sections. Cortland is still on the trial list, but its performance has been such that one is justified in planting it in limited number in those sections where McIntosh does well.

One criticism with your planting scheme is that eventually you will have one solid block of McIntosh. It would be better to plant, say, four rows of McIntosh and one or two of Cortland adjacent, then four rows of McIntosh and a row of Delicious, Wealthy, Gravenstein or some other variety, and so on. Baldwin may well be planted, but is not to be depended upon solely for pollination purposes.

Another suggestion is that you seriously consider Wealthy both as a pollenizer and as a profitable commercial variety. Highly colored Wealthy from New England always bring a premium upon eastern markets. Wealthy has been overplanted, it is true, but many older plantings of the variety are disappearing, while the majority of the fruit which reaches market is not highly colored. Wealthy is one of the good apples. We brought a bushel of Wealthy out of storage on January 17 and have been enjoying them as much as any apple of the season.

Delicious is criticized by some because as the trees become older they are shy bearers and carry undersized fruit. Nevertheless Delicious is a hardy variety, the fruit brings a good price, and plantings fit well into most eastern harvest programs. It is worthy of consideration. H. B. TUKEY.

Celery Growers Meet

The Williamson Co-operative Vegetable Association, Inc., Jacob De Hand, manager, recently held a meeting at Newark, N. Y., in the interest of an improved pack of celery the coming season. President Clyde E. Mason said:

"It seems to me that we make a mistake as growers after selecting the best kind of seed, spending big money for fertilizer, preparing our land well, and then spoil it all by neglecting our pack. I appreciate the fact that we try to get ahead of the frost, but it seems that we will have to do something in the line of more help to take care of this condition if we are going to compete with California and Florida. We also need to improve our bleach on celery and try to get better hearts. We need to pay considerable attention to our packages. Buy good crates, keep them as clean as possible, and nail them up square so they look neat and attractive. We need to guard against too many early varieties. Pick out one good early variety and stick to it. The same applies to late celery.

"About three years ago we started in this county to adopt the two-thirds celery crate. We were not only successful in doing it voluntarily, but it is now used for the entire State and is the standard celery container by law. Is there any reason why we cannot adopt the Federal grades, put them across voluntarily by co-operation and accomplish the same results? The State meeting in Oswego passed a resolution adopting a Federal grade and also placing the grower's name on the package.

"It might be suggested by some present that those who wish these grades adopt them and pack accordingly. That would do some good, without any question. But what we need is a large volume of well-packed celery to compete with Florida and California, inasmuch as this is the way they work, as well as the Long Island growers, the American Growers' Association and other large organizations.

Following is the Federal grading law for celery, as referred to by President Mason:

U. S. GRADES FOR ROUGH CELERY, 1925

U. S. NO. 1

U. S. No. 1 shall consist of well-trimmed stalks of celery of similar varietal characteristics which have fairly good heart formation and which are fairly well blanched, not pitchy or wilted, and which are free from damage caused by seed stems, freezing, disease, insects, or mechanical or other means. See Size for specifications on stalk lengths.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 10 per cent, by count, of the stalks in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade, but not to exceed one-fifth of this tolerance, or 2 per cent, shall be allowed for decay.

U. S. NO. 2

U. S. No. 2 shall consist of stalks of celery which do not meet the requirements of U. S. No. 1.

SIZE

Where celery is sized uniformly and packed in standard containers, the number of stalks may be stated in terms of dozens and half dozens.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper packing, the number of stalks in any container shall not vary more than 5 per cent from the number indicated.

STALK LENGTH

Stalk length may be stated in terms of the nearest even inch, as 18-inch, 20-inch, 24-inch, etc., in accordance with the facts, but unless otherwise specified the minimum stalk length of U. S. No. 1 celery shall be 18 inches.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper packing, not more than 5 per cent of the stalks may be shorter than the specified minimum stalk length.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

As used in these grades:

"Well trimmed" means that the outside coarse and damaged branches have been removed and the portion of the root remaining is not more than three inches in length.

"Stalk" means an individual plant.

"Similar varietal characteristics" means that the stalks in any container have the same color and character of growth. For example, celery of Giant Pascal and Golden self-blanching types must not be mixed.

"Fairly good heart formation" means that the inner heart branches shall be of reasonable number, length and stockiness.

"Fairly well blanched" means that the stalks are of a light greenish to white color. Green spots are not fairly well blanched.

"Pithy" means that the branches have an open texture, with air spaces in the central portion.

"Free from damage" means that the celery shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon examination.

"Seed stems" means those stalks which have seed stems showing, or in which the formation of seed stems has plainly begun.

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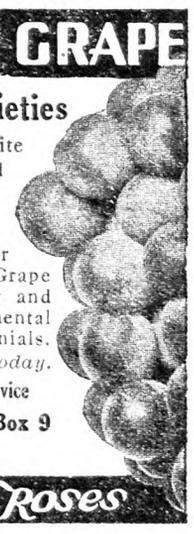

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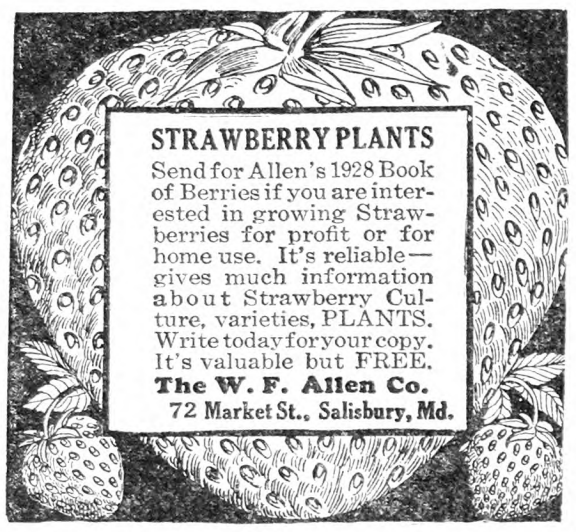

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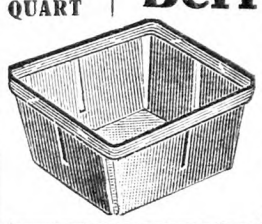

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North Country Farm Notes

Trying to eke out an existence on some of the old barren timber lands on the eastern border of Black River Valley, a light sandy soil and very rocky, has been responsible for many farm failures, as it is necessary for the dairyman either to own a few acres of rich bottom lands on the westerly side of the river, where hay of a rather poor quality grows in abundance, or purchase quantities of this by the ton, and the high-priced mill feeds used to offset this practice, melt away most of the cash returns.

In a few instances some have resorted to the old methods in vogue, a quarter of a century ago, viz., mixed farming, keeping a few hogs, others a small flock of turkeys, raising small fruits and vegetables, with perhaps a roadside stand, where these can, if fresh and neatly displayed, be readily marketed, to the city or village consumer.

I was told recently by a ginseng farmer, who made an initial investment of $5 in three turkeys, the past Spring, that the increase of the flock, was disposed of on the Thanksgiving market for $11, also two were killed by automobilists and three died of disease, and though excepting small amount of buckwheat, the feed was purchased at market prices, they returned a fair profit.

Another farmer butchered two hogs about 15 months old, just prior to the Christmas holidays; the combined weight being 625 lbs. These were sold in the carcass at $14 per cwt., or $87.50. These two sows farrowed 14 pigs last Spring, the same selling for $70. The feed consumed was all purchased at current prices, excepting a few bushels of corn, used the last few weeks for the finishing off process; the sale of pigs, almost defraying the feed bill, leaving a fair profit.

This man had a small field of everbearing strawberries, selling about 700 quarts, about 400 of which were harvested from plants set in Spring of 1927; these were in bearing from early August, until October 20, and sold on the premises for 25 to 30 cents per quart. At a small roadside stand were sold such products as maple syrup, green peas, early potatoes, Golden Bantam corn, early cabbage, etc. This feat was accomplished on what used to be a hop and small dairy farm, but no cows have been kept for about one dozen years, but being light sandy soil, several loads of manure are purchased during the Spring season.

While some well-informed persons declare the time is coming to take up diversified farming quite extensively, I believe it is already here and while no doubt it does require more skill and more irksome labor and, of course, does not bring in a sizable check each month, it eliminates almost entirely, that ever present 40 per cent feed bill, which is usually a direct charge against the dairy. But the farmer's eggs are not all in one basket, as is the case when engaged solely in the production of milk for the city market.

I can easily recall 25 years ago, five large dairy farms in succession, in the fertile Black River Valley, which at that time boasted a good orchard of Petoskey, Duchess, Tolman Sweets, etc., giving a fair variety of fruit from mid-August to late October, also some Winter varieties, these have long ago disappeared and on one of these farms in recent years, not enough potatoes were raised to carry through the Winter.

These at one time had sugar bushes of 250 to 700 trees on two of these farms that have been abandoned, and on a third the orchard is only worked intermittently; this one was the home of the writer for nearly 30 years, and with syrup at 75 cents per gallon and sugar at 10 cents per pound, we often received a gross return of around $150; this would mean a trifle over $300 at present day prices.

In those years we had the limb wood from the hemlock timber that was being removed, supplemented by the top wood from hardwood timber cut for Winter fuel; while at the present time some have to resort to the purchase of soft coal, which of course is an added expense.

With the present stagnant condition of the hay market, some are stocking up quite heavily with young cattle; one dairyman having 38 head of Spring calves and yearlings, also an equal number of milk cows. These no doubt can be sold for a fair price, when arriving at the milking age, also the extra amount of manure going back to the soil will tend to keep the farm up to a high grade of fertility.

Of course in localities where farms are largely occupied by the method of leasing on the half share basis it is essential for the occupants to get their money in a lump sum, but where conducted by the owner, believe this plan could be followed successfully.

With sheep raising there is the ever present dog menace, which in St. Lawrence County alone incurred an expense of over $5,000 during the past year, but this could be overcome by legislation, to do away with this nuisance. C. L. S.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

To Kill Meadow Mice

Take a bottle of strychnine that holds one-sixteenth of an ounce. Dissolve it in a quart of water in a four-quart pail, put in two quarts of ripe sweet corn and stir with a tablespoon. Put it in the oven to steep, but not to get very hot. Leave it there until the corn is dry—no moisture in it—so that it will not mold. It will then be ready to use.

Take two pieces of board and nail them together V shape with a piece across one end. Get some clean tin cans, put a little corn in the can and put it in the field near some rubbish or where the snow drifts, with the open end the lowest, and then put the little house over it with the open end the lowest. Cover it up with rubbish and the mice will help themselves any time of the year. ELIAS GATES.

Caring for Combine-thrashed Grain

In a recent issue you told of a combine used to harvest wheat in New Jersey, but failed to tell how they care for the grain to prevent heating.

New York. E. A. B.

This is one of the serious problems, of course, and the grain must be handled in such a way that it will not spoil. Just the procedure would depend upon the condition of the grain. The ideal way of using these machines is to wait until the grain is as nearly ripe as possible and then it will be in such condition that the danger of heating is comparatively slight. In sections where dry kilns are available, the grain can be put in just as soon as thrashed and practically all of the moisture removed. In other instances it would have to be spread out on a barn floor and shoveled over if necessary. It is always possible to tell by feeling of the heap of grain whether it is spoiling or becoming unduly warm.

LITTLE Arthur was getting ready to go to the zoo. "I want some sugar," he said. "I can have lots of fun with a bag of lump sugar and the elephants." "When I was your age," remarked his father, "I could have a heap of fun with a bag of lump sugar without any elephants." —Boston Transcript.

GOLD *From Early Garden Truck*

Read how these Northern Farmers are Prospering in the SOUTH

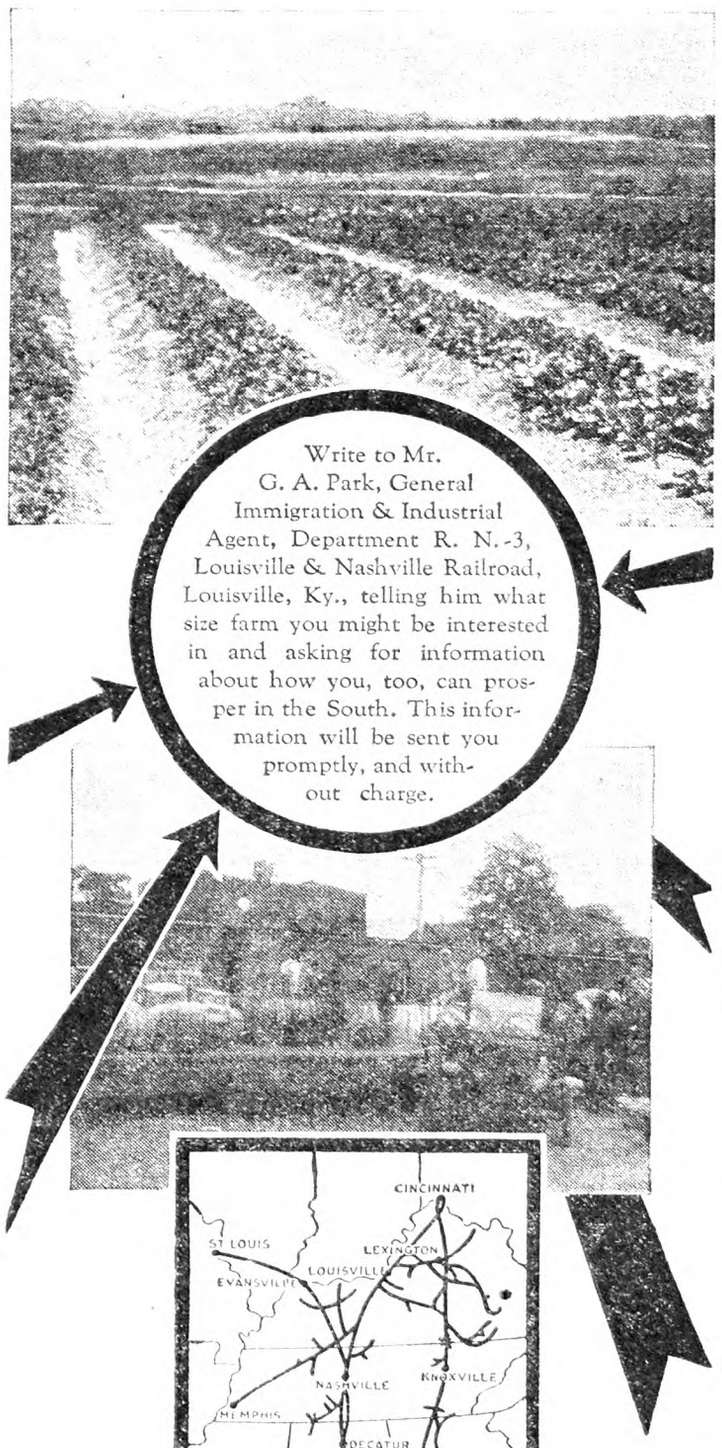
LOCATED along the lines of the L. & N. Railroad, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land, which can produce garden truck of some kind practically every month in the year. Early crops are quickly and economically transported to Northern markets, commanding fancy prices; and production costs are so low that the farmer reaps a most satisfactory profit and keeps busy all year 'round.

Cabbage, early radishes, celery, potatoes, eggplants, lettuce, corn, beans and tomatoes all grow and ripen early in some sections of the South.

This Railroad will tell you without charge just how you can make more money by locating in the South. It will help you to find out what you want.

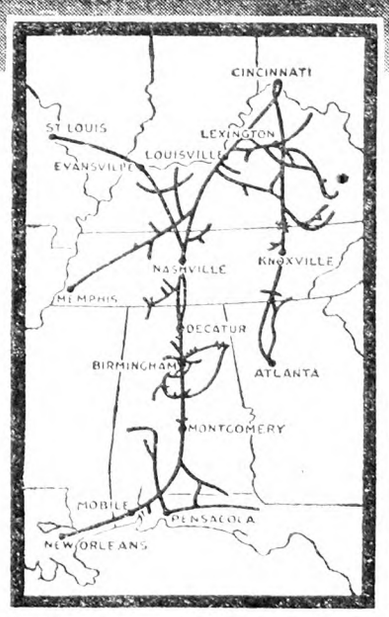
Hundreds of Northern farmers have taken advantage of this offer and are now reaping satisfactory financial rewards in a country in which labor conditions, living conditions, weather conditions, schools, churches, amusements, etc. are everything that could be desired.

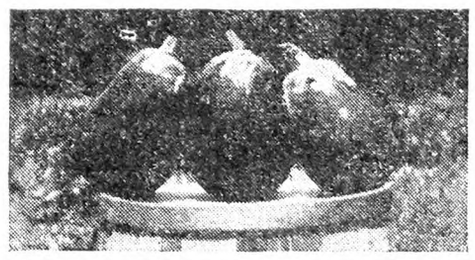
Ruben Ard, a farmer at Foley, Alabama, has made a series of successful crops. This year, potatoes and melons were his principal crops. Mr. Ard shipped a dozen carloads of potatoes for which he received a high price, his yield being 120 bushels to the acre. Mr. Ard's yield from 40 acres of watermelons was marketed at a profit in nearby markets of Mobile and New Orleans. In addition to these crops, Mr. Ard raises corn, feeds cattle, and raises and ships Duroc hogs.



Mr. W. M. Lewis, another transplanted Northern farmer who lives Northwest of Foley, Alabama, has specialized in cucumbers. This year he shipped, from three-fourths of an acre, 475 hampers which netted him $545.

Mr. Benjamin Deckle, a Mobile County farmer, raises about 60 acres of cabbage a year; and in addition, large crops of cucumbers, potatoes, beans, watermelons, and corn as a second crop on much of the land. The photograph below shows eggplants grown on the farm of Mrs. Peters, at Biloxi, Mississippi; while photograph in the center above circle is of early radishes taken near Greenville, Alabama. What these farmers have done in the Southland, you can do. Write for further information now.





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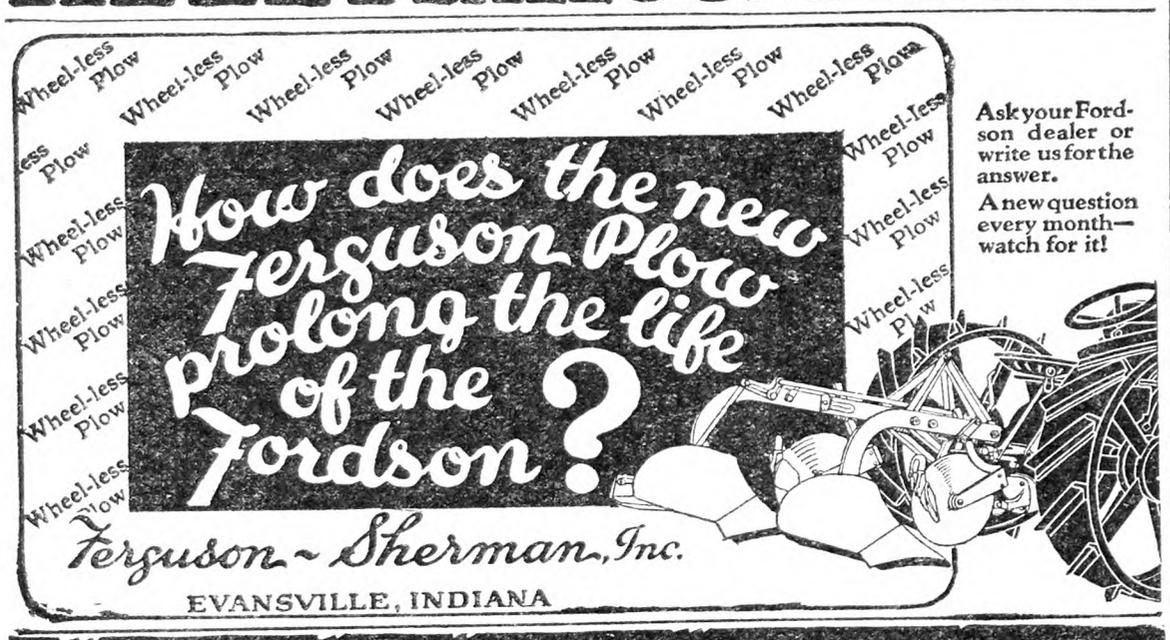

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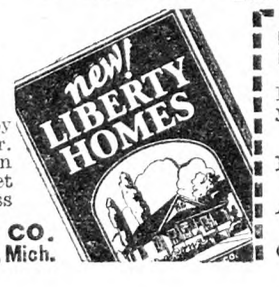

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Radio Notes

Charging Batteries Too Fast

I have a storage B battery on my radio, and charge from my 32-volt plant. I plug in light socket and connect 25-watt light in positive wire and hook onto battery, positive to positive, negative to negative. I have cut the battery in two, making 24 volts to charge; after they are charged connect them together again, making 48 volts. Is this the right way to charge them, or is there a better way? They charge up in about three hours, but don't stand up long. I have a homemade set; it works just as well without a ground as it does with one. Is this any fault in the set? I am getting fairly good results now, but thought I might improve it. J. W.

Catskill, N Y.

The reason that your B batteries fail to hold their charge is no doubt due to the fact that you are charging them too fast, or in other words using too high a charging rate. With your present system of charging a resistance of from 260 to 275 ohms is required in place of the 25-watt lamp. The 25-watt lamp does not cut your charging current down to a small enough value. These small-celled wet B batteries should be charged at a rate of about 60 mil amperes. It appears that at present you are charging at a rate of about 700 mil amperes. This is too great, and will shorten the life of the cells considerably. Get a vitrohm resistor, resistance 275 ohms, carrying capacity 120 mils. Use this 275-ohm resister in place of the 25-watt lamp. The price of the resistor is about 85 cents. It will require from eight to ten hours to charge them with this arrangement, but will be much easier on your battery. This resistor has been chosen for your specific case.

In regard to your set working just as well with a ground as without would advise that the trouble lies not in the set, but in the type of ground you are now using. A good ground should improve the volume quite a good deal. You do not state what you use for a ground at present. Try as many different schemes of grounding as you may have access to, such as to a water pump pipe or other underground metal piping. If you still have trouble write us again for further suggestions.

H. K. B.

Change from Dry Cells to Storage Battery

I have a Radiola type III operating from dry cells, using 4½-volt tubes, but built for 1½-volt tubes. Could I use 6-volt tubes and a storage battery and expect more volume from storage battery than from dry cells?

The dry A batteries do not last more than two or three weeks, using the set in the evenings only, as it would not give volume enough in the day to operate a loud speaker. Some radio dealers tell me the transformers would not stand an A storage battery. H. B.

Westfield, N. Y.

I doubt very much that you would gain enough in volume to merit the use of 6-volt tubes in your Radiola III. The addition of a one-stage external audio amplifier unit would be the better way to gain in volume. You can use a storage battery to light your tube as the set is now arranged if you care to, by inserting a variable resistance in one of the leads from the storage battery to cut down the voltage to the normal operating voltage of the tubes you are using. There will be no increase in volume—just the convenience of a storage battery instead of dry cells. Be sure to check the voltage with a volt meter and adjust the variable resistance for the output voltage you wish to use, with the tubes lighted. H. K. B.

Six or Seven Tubes; Shielded Receiver

1. I expect to buy a radio, and do not know whether to get a six or seven-tube set. One dealer says seven tubes by all means, for its means more volume and much greater distance, while another dealer tells me six tubes will give as good results. 2. Are shielded sets superior to the unshielded? R. F.

1. It is rather difficult to advise you whether to buy the six or seven-tube set you mention, because both sets are no doubt efficient and the amount of superiority would have to be determined under actual operating conditions in a given locality. If possible why not arrange to have both sets placed in your home and decide for yourself from actual performance. You might also listen to them at the dealer's if you do not wish to have them taken to your home. The purchaser should judge a set for comparative fidelity of reproduction, selectivity and sensitiveness. These three things are of vital importance and can be quite readily determined by a little close observation. The number of tubes a set contains doesn't always determine its superiority. A great deal depends upon how the circuits are arranged.

2. Shielded receivers are so designed as to minimize interaction between the various stages of amplification, and to keep the possible pickup from external sources to a minimum. Extreme selectivity without distortion from regeneration is also attainable through shielding. Shielded receivers have an advantage over unshielded receivers in some ways, but there are also many receivers on the market that function excellently without total shielding.

H. K. B.

Radio Does Not Work

I have a three-tube radio set with regenerative circuit. I use two 45-volt B batteries, one 4½-volt C and a 4½-volt A dry cell for power. Lately I have been unable to get any thing over it. When turned on it sounds as though it were working but the stations are not there. I can find no loose connections in the aerial or ground circuit and the batteries test at the proper voltage. H. F.

If you are sure that the antenna, ground and A and B batteries are in good order then I would advise that you test out the detector, first audio and second audio stages in succession.

To do this, connect your telephones across the output of the detector to ascertain whether or not the detector circuit is working properly. The signals you hear may be weak, but if this part of the circuit is all right signals will be heard. Now listen in with your telephones on the output of the first audio tubes and finally the last audio tube. By following this procedure you will be able to confine the trouble to whichever of the three circuits that fail to function.

H. K. B.

Ground Connection

Would it be safe to connect ground wire from set to the same ground as the lightning arrester? I can use pipe on cistern pump 25 ft. away or above mentioned ground which is ½-in. pipe driven 10 ft. in the earth, and very close to set. I have tried both ways with same results, but wondered if there was any danger to house by lightning by attaching ground to this pipe below lightning arrester. G. C.

It is all right to use the same ground for your receiving set as you do for your lightning arrester connection. Make your connection directly to the pipe; scrape the pipe clean where the connection is made and either use a ground clamp or solder the wire on. In view of the fact that the ground connection is always exposed to the weather it is well to do a good job of it, because as time goes on rust or corrosion may form around your conection and will then result in poor reception. H. K. B.

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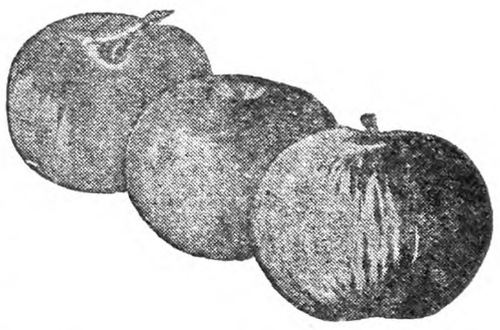

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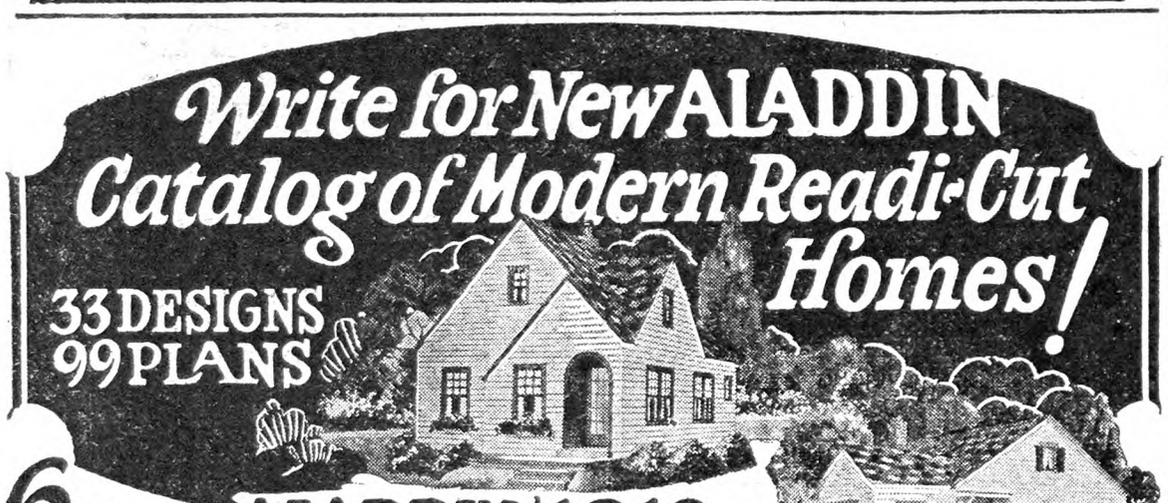

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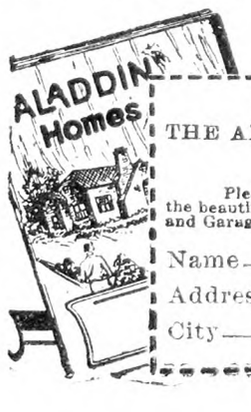

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Looking at Life

What We Are Here For

One Fall a number of years ago I had enough rowen cut for a good load. A neighbor came with his team to draw it in. It was a hot afternoon and it looked like quite a job.

As we drove into the lot a colored man came down the road with his coat under his arm. I spoke to him and he answered pleasantly, saying he was going to Batavia. I told him if he would help us get that load of hay in the barn I would pay his fare on the cars. He said all right and went to work. We soon had the hay in the barn.

My wife gave him a bite to eat and a cup of tea. I paid him 75 cents and thanked him for helping. His reply was, "That is what we are here for; to help each other."

I went with him down to the creek and showed him the path to the depot.

I never saw him again, but I sometimes think of what he said.

"That is what we are here for; to help one another."

W. D. GOODRICH.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

The Grange and Farm Relief

The Grange is now on solid ground in recognizing that all farmers, east and west, are in the same box. If there is farm depression in the West, in the end it is sure to reach the East. If the western farmers can no longer prosper in grain raising they turn to other things, such as dairying and poultry. Yet no man of the prairies prefers to "milk cows" or "keep chickens" rather than till the soil; he simply is forced to it. Every eastern member of the Grange, every eastern farmer, may well, for his own sake, note this brotherhood in distress.

The Grange is coming now to have a real hand in economic questions, and is making a great contribution to the fight of the farmer for equality under the tariff, through its espousal last year and this of the export debentures plan. I am not attempting here to find where merit lies between the various plans of farm relief, but should like to call attention of all to the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum when it comes to apportioning tariff benefits. Here the Grange is again too modest by half. Instead of asking that the rates already granted to the farmers as justly due them on export farm crops be now given effect, the Grange says: "Give us half." Why? Doubtless because the intrenched interests will not allow more. The Grange must take this position on the theory that half a loaf is better than no bread.

The tariff on wheat was originally fixed at 30c per bushel. Later, the Tariff Commission, after months of investigation, decided that a tariff of 42c would be required to adjust the price to the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, and it was fixed at 42c. If the rate were fixed at $42 a bushel it would cost the country no more; if at 32 mills it would give the farmer no less. But when the farmer asks to have his share of the benefit made good, it is found that the Tariff Commission and the President and all were 'way off in finding that 42c per bushel was needed to square the farmer in the protection game; that "half" is plenty for the farmer!

Very well, "half" is an easy figure to deal with, and the farmer may be well content with it if the same rule be applied on all things else that he has to buy. Beyond a doubt the farmer gives up more than he can possibly get back by any plan of farm relief that can be secured under the present system, but since the system is with us he had better lend a hand to the Grange and see to it that he has his just share of the tariff benefits, and remember that only by seeing to it himself will get it—that is, some of it.

North Dakota. DATUS C. SMITH

Farmer and Mechanic

I read with interest the article by W. W. Reynolds in the December 24 issue on "A Prolonged Thanksgiving." Upon first reading it makes one feel good, but upon meditation and closer analysis it is but a parallel to a lower degree with the city worker.

A good mechanic in the city is always in demand and need seldom worry about a job. And when he does worry about the blue envelope or a decrease in wages, the farmer can worry about increased taxes, the market, usually falling, sickness or death to his animals, loss of property through the elements, beside the mere question of labor.

An established farmer is really a small capitalist and it is easy to sit back complacently and offer words of wisdom and good cheer. However, the fellow who is working his farm up and must dig out what he puts in to improve it is up against it. In a case of this kind I believe a man is better off working at a trade. He has no responsibility beyond his daily work and is at least sure of a weekly wage on Saturday night.

True, a farmer is usually sure of his home and living. This much hoped about independence is a farce, as he is a slave to his animals. Of course, the comeback to this will be that, if a man loves his animals, he does not consider it slavery. The views Mr. Reynolds holds for the future are fine, but the present is what we live in and must consider. I myself think that better days are coming but not until farmers are forced by worse conditions to cooperate. Not in isolated cases but in every branch and every one. This country is a melting pot of representatives from every nation. There are so many different viewpoints and lines of thought that it is impossible under present conditions, to make them think alike along some lines, of their own accord.

Were they all born and bred one nationality for hundreds of years it would be logical that they think along the same channels. I do not see how this country can develop a unity of ideas as long as we have the influx of conflicting methods and solutions and individualism. CHRISTIAN F. MOLLER.

Making a Will

A single man with five married brothers (his nearest living relations), wishes to write a will. Can he leave two of his brothers completely out of his will, or does he have to leave them a certain amount by law? 2. Can he write out three separate wills (provided they are all worded the same) one for each brother, to be opened on his death? 3. Can he leave any of his nephews whatever he may wish? 4. Is it necessary for a notary public to read a will before he can administer oath on it? 5. How many witnesses are required in New York State?

New York. A. M.

1. You can omit any of the brothers you desire to from the will.
2. No.
3. Yes.
4. The will does not have to be executed before a notary public but in the presence of two witnesses.
5. Answered in four.

Our advice is that you employ an attorney to prepare your will. You will probably save much trouble and expense for your beneficiaries if you have a will properly drawn. N. T.

WIFE (at breakfast): "Our new girl is a cooking-school graduate." Hub: "She must have flunked badly in biscuits." —Boston Transcript.

"Smarty, Smarty, Smarty!"

For two weeks, the "gang" has seen him not. After the ninth reading. "The Black Pirate" does not seem so black. As if sore throat were not enough, and just to prove that justice is seldom tempered with mercy, little sister is on the job from 9 to 5 emitting words of scorn and derision. Was ever a gentleman so galled? Will he ever neglect a sore throat again?

Healthy youngsters may throw off sore throat or a cold in a hurry, but adults are not usually so fortunate. Lacking the stamina of youth, they are easier prey to disease germs.

Watch your throat these days, and at the first sign of irritation, gargle with Listerine full strength. Rinse the mouth with it also.

Throat irritations are usually the sign of on-coming colds—or worse—and Listerine, used early, has nipped many a sore throat and cold in the bud. Honestly now, don't you think this simple precaution is worth taking? It may spare you a trying siege of illness. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

Never neglect a sore throat

LISTERINE

-the safe antiseptic

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. Allen

The recent session of the National Grange, held at Cleveland, Ohio, was given more publicity by the newspaper press than any previous gathering of farm folk. Why? Because it has become generally recognized that the Grange as a nation-wide organization, has become the official mouthpiece of agriculture. Its more than 800,000 members are spread over 28 States.

During the 60 years the Grange has been developing its present strong position it has seen many rival organizations spring up, all designed to improve the farmer's condition. But none of them has had the remarkable growth of the Grange.

THE GRANGE AT WASHINGTON

National Master Louis J. Taber is often called into consultation by President Coolidge when our Chief Magistrate wishes to obtain the attitude of agriculture on some important phase of legislation. A former Master of the National Grange now sits on the Federal Tariff Board, named thereon by President Coolidge. Commissioner Sherman J. Lowell, in addition to having been honored by the National Grange, also served as master of New York State Grange, the largest State Grange in the country. He is a member of Fredonia Grange No. 1, the first regularly organized subordinate Grange in the world.

A POWER IN LEGISLATURE

Not only at Washington has the Grange become a power in legislation, but the Legislatures of the various States have, almost without exception, learned to seek the wishes of the Grange when matters affecting agriculture come up for decision in legislative halls.

SOME DISTINGUISHED GRANGERS

At the Cleveland session of the National Grange two distinguished members of the United States Senate, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, were among those receiving the sixth degree. Governor Robert P. Robinson of Delaware is the treasurer of the National Grange. Secretary Jardine of President Coolidge's official family is a prominent member of the Grange fraternity and many other distinguished public men of today might be mentioned who are affiliated with the Grange.

UNSELFISH ATTITUDE

In the mass of legislation which the Grange has been instrumental in placing upon the statute books for the benefit of the farm people, farmers outside the Grange gates have benefited equally with those who are members of this order. It is characteristic of the Grange that it has not sought to tear down in its efforts to build up agriculture. It has built on broad, unselfish lines. Perhaps the organization's present strength is largely due to its unselfish standards.

A $50,000 EDUCATION FUND

Massachusetts is a notable example of the strong place which education holds in the Grange organization. Many years ago the State Grange of that State established an educational fund to help the boys and girls of the farm to obtain a higher education. Massachusetts was the pioneer in this plan of building up an educational fund. State Master Howard, of Massachusetts, reports that nearly 450 Grange boys and girls have been aided by this fund in their efforts to secure a college education since its beginning. At the present time the fund has reached nearly $50,000.

As a striking illustration of the enthusiasm which pervades Massachusetts Grangers towards this educational fund it developed at the recent session of the Massachusetts State Grange that there were more applicants for aid for the fund than could be taken care of. When the matter was laid before the delegates in session and an appeal made for additional funds to meet the emergency, over $7,000 was pledged among the delegates in less than three minutes time. In addition a temporary loan of $2,500 was advanced by the Massachusetts State Grange and the day was saved. The increased revenue was sufficient to provide for all applicants.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA HAS DONE

Pennsylvania Grangers have also given a shining example of their devotion to the cause of education. Several years ago the Pennsylvania State Grange sponsored a movement to raise a fund of $100,000 towards erecting a girls' dormitory at the State University, as a memorial to the Granges of the Keystone State. It was an ambitious dream, but it was a case of where dreams come true. It is now announced that actual construction is to be started on this dormitory the present year, as the $100,000 fund which the Granges have been building is in sight.

OTHER STATES GETTING IN LINE

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have furnished inspiring examples of the immeasurable good which can be brought about by co-operative effort for a common cause. Other State Granges have also undertaken similar co-operative movements. New York has begun the establishment of a revolving scholarship fund, similar to that of Massachusetts. The fund of the State Grange of the Empire State has now reached about $5,000 and will soon be put in operation. New Hampshire has also launched a like educational movement, which is making rapid growth.

The active co-operation between the Granges of the various States and their agricultural colleges is another illustration of how deeply the Grange appreciates the importance of education in building up the proper form of leadership for agriculture. It is a realization that self-help is the most efficient help.

Returns from Boxwood

Selling boxwood evergreens is a new sideline in this section of the Old Dominion. I have often heard that boxwood evergreens command a high price in northern markets about Thanksgiving and the Christmas holidays for decorating purposes, though never experienced the fact until recently. A man called who was travelling through the country taking orders for all the boxwood evergreens he could find (which are very scarce) for northern firms. I had a nice lot of large boxwood bushes in my front yard which took his eye at first sight, and made me an offer of 6c per lb. for all he could prune out, declaring it would not injure the bushes at all, but instead would be a great benefit, as they needed thinning badly. So I decided to let him have the evergreens at his price, 6c per lb., and to my surprice he pruned or cut out 11 peanut sacks packed full, weighing 50 lbs. each, and informed me that in three years he could get as many more pounds. I am expecting him around again in three years, November, 1930. The thinning certainly did do the bushes good and they also look 10 times better. One standing off 20 or 30 yards would never notice any of the evergreens had been pruned out, as they were cut off in very small pieces.

So the 11 bags were 550 lbs., which at 6c per lb., was $33. This was clear profit, as he did all of the pruning, bagging, and paid all shipping expenses. The space the evergreens were cut from was only 18 yards. This extra change (from so small a space) was surely an agreeable surprise.

I think cultivating boxwood simply for the evergreens would be a paying "side line," and I am thinking very seriously of trying one acre next Spring as an experiment. I shall have the rows 5 ft apart and plants 4½ ft. apart in the row. It is a rather slow-growing bush when not cultivated, though proper fertilization and cultivation like other row crops, would encourage more rapid growth and, possibly, a good cut of evergreen could be secured the third or fourth year, which would be just as soon as an orchard bears fruit of a great amount.

Boxwood is not so particular as to nature of soil, as most any soil which is fairly fertile and will produce corn, hay or tobacco, will grow boxwood.

W. H. HARRISON.

Virginia.

Chrysler PRICES

Effective Jan. 10, 1928

New Chrysler "52"

Two-door Sedan	$670
Coupe	670
Roadster (with rumble seat)	670
Touring	695
Four-door Sedan	720
DeLuxe Coupe (with rumble seat)	720
DeLuxe Sedan	790

Great New Chrysler "62"

Business Coupe	$1065
Roadster	1075
Touring	1095
Two-door Sedan	1095
Coupe (with rumble seat)	1145
Four-door Sedan	1175
Landau Sedan	1235

Illustrious New Chrysler "72"

Two-Pass. Coupe (with rumble seat)	$1545
Royal Sedan	1595
Sport Roadster (with rumble seat)	1595
Four-Pass. Coupe	1595
Town Sedan	1695
Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat)	1745
Crown Sedan	1795

New 112 h.p. Imperial "80"

Roadster (with rumble seat)	$2795
Five-Pass. Sedan	2945
Town Sedan	2995
Seven-Pass. Sedan	3075
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ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION

Countrywide Situation

MARKET PROSPECTS FAIR FOR 1928. SEVERE FREEZE IN THE SOUTH. PRODUCE MARKETS FIRM. GOOD DEMAND FOR BUTTER.

So far as general business prospects are concerned the forecasters seems to expect fairly clear sailing in 1928. Business is admitted to be a little dull now in some lines, but is expected to pick up before the end of the year.

It is plain the feeling is more cheerful in many parts of the farming regions. Perhaps too much so. A number of letters at hand from different parts of the country mention that farmers in that section intend to increase acreage next year. The New England States and New York are about the only sections where this tendency is not reported. Farmers in nearly every southern State, in Illinois, Indiana and Kansas and in the Rocky Mountain region seem highly enthusiastic in this dangerous way. The far West seems inclined to raise more cattle and sheep and California plans more of various truck crops, cotton and fruits. More sugar beets are talked of in Colorado, also more attention in that region to honey, dairying, poultry and livestock. Ten or 11 States, mostly eastern and midwestern, talk as if farming operations would go on about the same as last season. Three States, Maine, Massachusetts and New York, mention probable decrease of acreage devoted to farm crops. Of course such reports as these do not amount to much in a definite way. Farmers often change their minds between the market season and planting time.

One reason New England farmers do not increase acreage when they feel cheerful is that about all the good land is in use. Perhaps the flood damage led to a more cautious state of mind. The figures show damage of nearly $2,000 each for 700 farms, including 2,000 head of cattle drowned, besides other live stock, and 7,00 acres washed out or covered with sand and gravel. Besides all this, the season and market were only so so in the Northeastern States, and the farmers do not feel they have much to cheer about.

If the West and South should really go ahead and increase everything on the farm as so many of them talk now, the situation might be quite different next Fall. The only reason farmers in some sections are fairly prosperous is that production was kept down last year. It is natural for a farmer to talk of raising more of whatever sold at a fair price the past season, but if they all do it, it is plain the farmer's position will be set back where it was before.

Severe freezing in the South early in January is of some concern to growers of hothouse stuff, but not so important to those who have potatoes, onions and cabbage in storage, because these three crops do not appear to have been injured much. Not many potatoes have been planted except in the very earliest sections and those that were up seemed to have been mostly below the frost line.

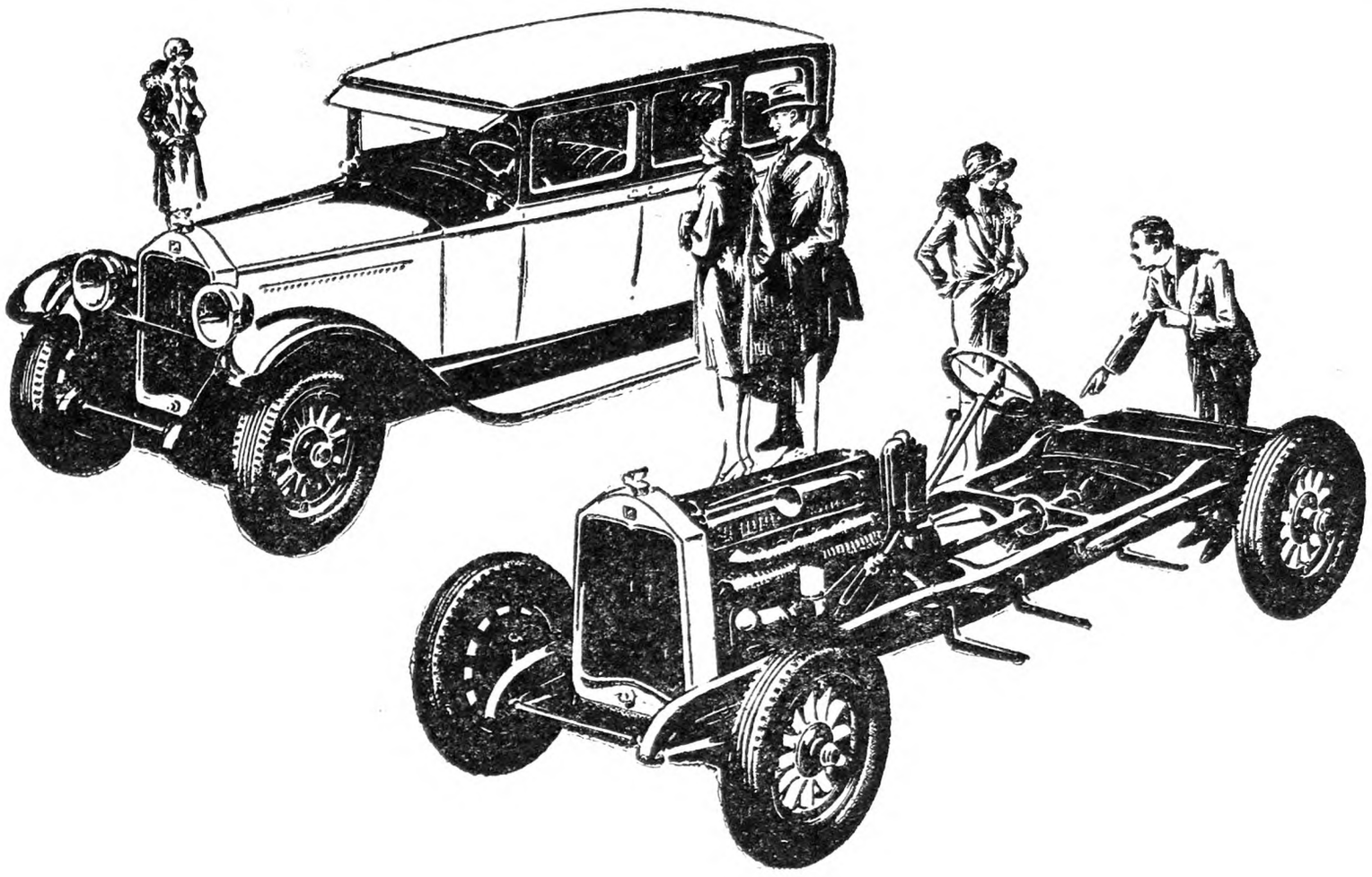
Texas onions which supply most of the Spring competition with northern onions were not injured, neither was cabbage harmed much in Florida and Texas, but Louisiana cabbage was badly frozen, likewise other crops in that region. Tender vegetables, except in southern Florida and southern Texas were nearly all destroyed in many districts.

Onion markets seem to be picking up a little following decreased shipments and reports that stock is not keeping very well in storage. Some advances of about 25 cents per 100 pounds occurred early in January in many of the markets. Cabbage also gained $1 to $3 per ton in a number of city markets. Potato prices showed little change.

Prices of eggs showed some weakness in New York early in January owing to the usual January increase in supply, but severe weather in many producing sections has checked production considerably. Butter is coming out of cold storage rapidly and nothing but the arrival of imported butter seemed to keep the market down. Production is already beginning to increase a little in the West.

The apple market has been holding firm with eastern Baldwins selling at $6 to $7 per barrel in eastern cities. The price of $2.10 per bushel basket in Western New York compared with $2.50 for Winesaps at northwestern shipping points. Considering cost of packing and marketing the eastern grower seems to have the best of it this season.

G. B. F.



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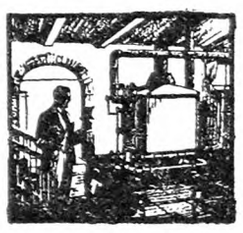

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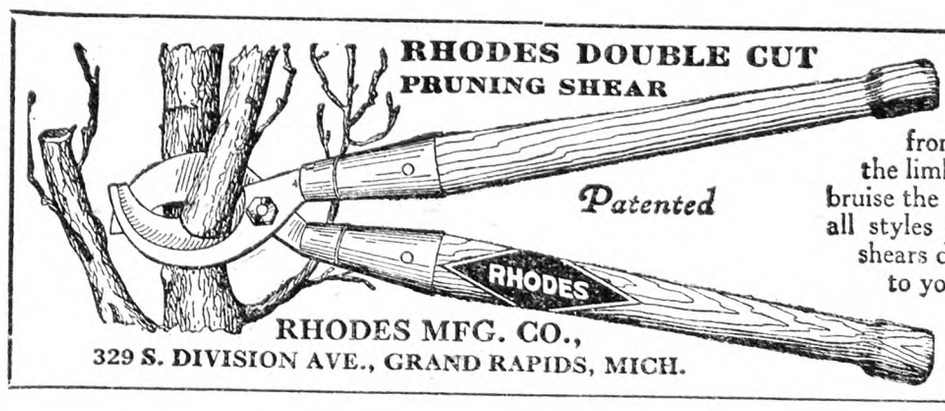

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Things To Think About

Kindness Penalized

"Is it right to penalize a man for being kind enough to give a ride to a friend or to someone whom he picks up on the road?"

I am moved to ask this question because of two recent occurrences which have taken place where neighbors of mine who are auto owners were involved. In one case, the neighbor, who has, or rather, had a luxurious sedan, with his wife, started on a short ride to a nearby village.

They invited the wife of a neighbor friend to accompany them. The invitation was accepted and the party started out. While only a few miles from home the car was run into by another auto with the result that the car was demolished and the owner, his wife and the friend severely injured. Fortunately the owner carried insurance which covered the damage to the friend who was injured and the insurance company paid the claim, but the question arises in my mind, "Suppose the owner had not been insured?"

In the more recent case, the neighbor was driving along when he overtook a boy, who each day, has been compelled to walk five miles in order to attend high school. The neighbor asked the boy if he would have a ride. The boy answered, "Yes," and entered the car. In entering the car the boy closed the door lightly so that only the first latch caught. The owner, in order to close the door tightly, reached over past the boy to the handle of the door and in so doing in some manner threw his steering wheel too far over so that the car swerved and the boy was thrown out. When the owner picked up the boy he found that a leg was broken. He at once took the boy to the nearest hospital and was told that the break was such that 10 or more weeks would be required for treatment. He, of course, will have to settle with the hospital with the possibility of defending a suit for damages as well. So, I am asking, "Is it fair to penalize a man for being kind and generous?" "If I accept a free ride should I, in addition to the free ride, compel the auto owner to take out and pay premiums on a policy covering me against damages?"

It would seem as though common fairness should amend the law so that it should cover only those cases where the passenger is carried for hire, and the dead-head passenger should take all the risks of a free ride except in cases where he can prove that the driver was deliberately and intentionally careless.

If auto owners are going to be penalized by the law for being kind and generous and charitable, no one will dare ask his neighbor or friend or a lone pedestrian to ride, and in a short time we will breed a race of inhuman, unkind, ungenerous, non-benevolently disposed drivers who will be self-centered, uncharitable and selfish, each one driving solitary and alone because of the fact that he does not dare take the responsibilities that are thrust upon him should he be kind enough to offer a fellow being a lift. C. O. WARFORD.

Helping (?) the Farmers

The agricultural situation has come to be an ever present and popular topic for writing and discussion by one and all, from the President and Congress to the gathering around the chunk stove in the country grocery store. In the writings of many runs an undercurrent of surprise that farmers as a class are so hard hit economically, especially in view of the fact that we have received the benefits for many years of information gained by the research of many of the most faithful scientific workers of the nation. "Farmers as a class certainly ought to be well off," we hear, "because see what the government is doing for them."

Let us assume a case. Suppose that the people of this nation, through their properly constituted representatives, should decide that because transportation is a fundamental necessity of the nation, because motor travel promotes the physical welfare of the people of the country by getting them out into the air and the intellectual welfare of the people by the broadening influence of travel, and because in the event of war an ample supply of motor vehicles would be an almost vital necessity, suppose that for all these reasons it should become the national policy to foster and encourage in every way the manufacture of motor vehicles. A Federal department of automotive construction would be formed. Colleges would be established in every State providing free tuition to all properly qualified young men to make them expert automobile manufacturers. In each State an experimental factory would be maintained where trained research engineers could determine just what stresses and strains had to be provided for and what alloys would provide the best construction.

In each country where automobiles are made, a graduate of the college would be provided whose business it would be to keep the manufacturers informed as to the most efficient methods of manufacture, the latest advances in research and to make himself generally useful in aiding in the solution of problems met. Instruction in the various phases of car making would be offered in high schools in order that graduates could more intelligently and skillfully enter the field of automobile building.

At about this stage it commences to be apparent that autos are being made about as fast as the rest of the public is wearing them out and business difficulties set in. Wages decline and some seek employment in other fields. Immediately from press and pulpit, from many outside the industry and from some automobile manufacturers the clamor rises, "Keep the boys making cars, the country needs autos." This, in spite of the fact that on account of advances and improvements in making, five workers could build as many cars a year as eight could a few years previous. But the manufacturers are still hard hit, they can't make money making cars, so the Government assists them to borrow on easy credit so that they can make more cars

Then, too, it becomes the public policy in prisons and State hospitals to erect factories where the inmates can be kept employed building motor vehicles for use in and about the institution. Many who have succeeded in accumulating money in other lines retire from business, build a factory and make cars because it is an agreeable, healthful business and there is a certain satisfying feeling of pride in turning out a really fine car, even though its equal could be readily purchased on the open market for less than it cost the retired business-man to build *his* car.

War comes, cars are needed badly to transport troops in addition to the normal number used at home. Automobiles are purchased as fast as they are made and the manufacturers prosper. All are anxious to secure as much profit as possible, so they borrow money to enlarge their factories and expand their

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FULL FACTORY EQUIPMENT

DODGE BROTHERS FOUR
ALSO TWO LINES OF SIXES—THE VICTORY AND THE SENIOR

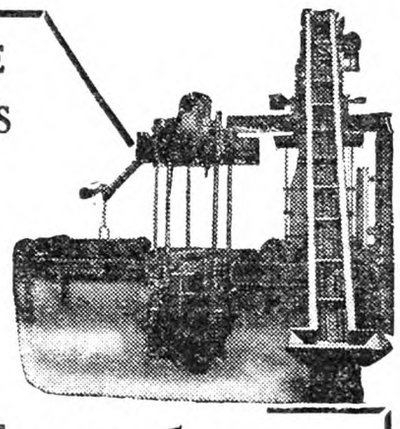
The night I stepped on a rake . . .

I WON'T forget it soon. I had a bump on my head the size of an egg, to remind me. Then I bought a flashlight. It has been worth its weight in Liberty Bonds.

I keep it loaded with genuine Eveready Batteries. I find they give a brighter light for a longer time. Those little cells are just *alive* with what it takes to make light. The Eveready Radio Battery people make them. You *know* they're good.

My advice to every farmer and farm-woman is to get the flashlight habit . . . and get it quick!

SQUEEZE DOLLARS FROM APPLES WITH A



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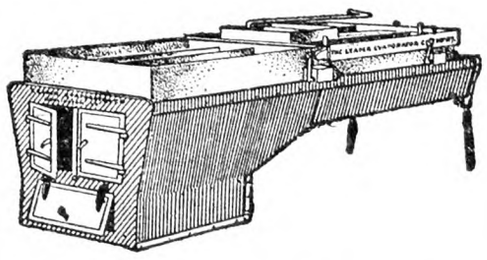

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Some Federal Land Banks require terracing before making farm loans

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business. Then the war ends. Now the government does not need many cars and people at home are not able to buy so many of the better class, for wages in other lines are dropping. The motor car makers do not curtail their production but crash head-on into the greatest era of deflation in history.

There is a grand smash-up. Some perish in the wreck. Many are temporarily or permanently crippled. Sympathy pours in from all sides and the deplorable state of the industry is viewed with alarm by writers and speakers throughout the length and breadth of the land. It seems as though every one who has never tried to make automobiles has a recipe for success. Congress, with heart filled with sympathy, and incidentally with weather eye out for votes, proposes to lease a huge water power project, begun during the war, to some individual or concern with the stipulation that raw materials shall be produced and sold at a low price to the car makers. Certain members of Congress, urged by some of the manufacturers of autos, propose that the government purchase certain types of cars at a price which will permit the manufacturers to obtain a percentage of profiit comparable with that obtained by manufacturers of chewing gum, clothing and radio apparatus. The cars purchased would be marketed in foreign lands and the loss, if any, would be paid out of the United States Treasury—i. e., out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the nation. The car manufacturers occupy prominent seats among the taxpayers. They have a great deal of money invested, much of it in real estate. Many of them pay to the tax collector their net earnings for the year. They, themselves, live on the interest on their invested capital. A great number are aided in building cars by their wives and children, hoping thereby to reduce the cost of production. The consuming public secures very good automobiles at a very reasonable price.

Possibly the foregoing comparison is not strictly apropos in all respects. This article is in no sense a tirade directed against our public policy of promoting agricultural investigation and education. Our agricultural work does cost money. It is money well invested. Nowhere will there be found a more earnest body of men and women filled with the spirit of service in their chosen field than is to be found in the personnel of the United States Department of Agriculture and in the various educational institutions and experiment stations throughout the country.

But to presume that, because the work is labeled agricultural, the benefits of the work accrue solely to farmers is a fallacy. Every great and useful discovery or invention in any line is a distinct asset to society. It is a step in the advance of civilization. But no one receives the patent right to the exclusive privilege of using a great discovery in the field of agriculture. The discovery belongs to the public. The public reaps the benefit, not the individual farmer. In fact, the effort to assist may react to the detriment of an industry, even though the people as a whole might profit. The proper fertilizer will cause a plant to grow more thriftily, but an overdose of the same plant food is likely to prove toxic.

When an individual succumbs to the drug habit, he finds the first effects highly agreeable. But when the stimulation wears off, he suffers. He comes back for another and somewhat larger dose of the dope. Unless it is forthcoming, the result is highly painful. Just so when an unnatural stimulation is applied to a great industry. Legislation designed to aid farmers or any other class is unsound, because while the first effects of the drug may be very pleasant and apparently beneficial, as soon as the strength of the dope wears off the industry will be back for another dose.

ORRIN M. SMITH.

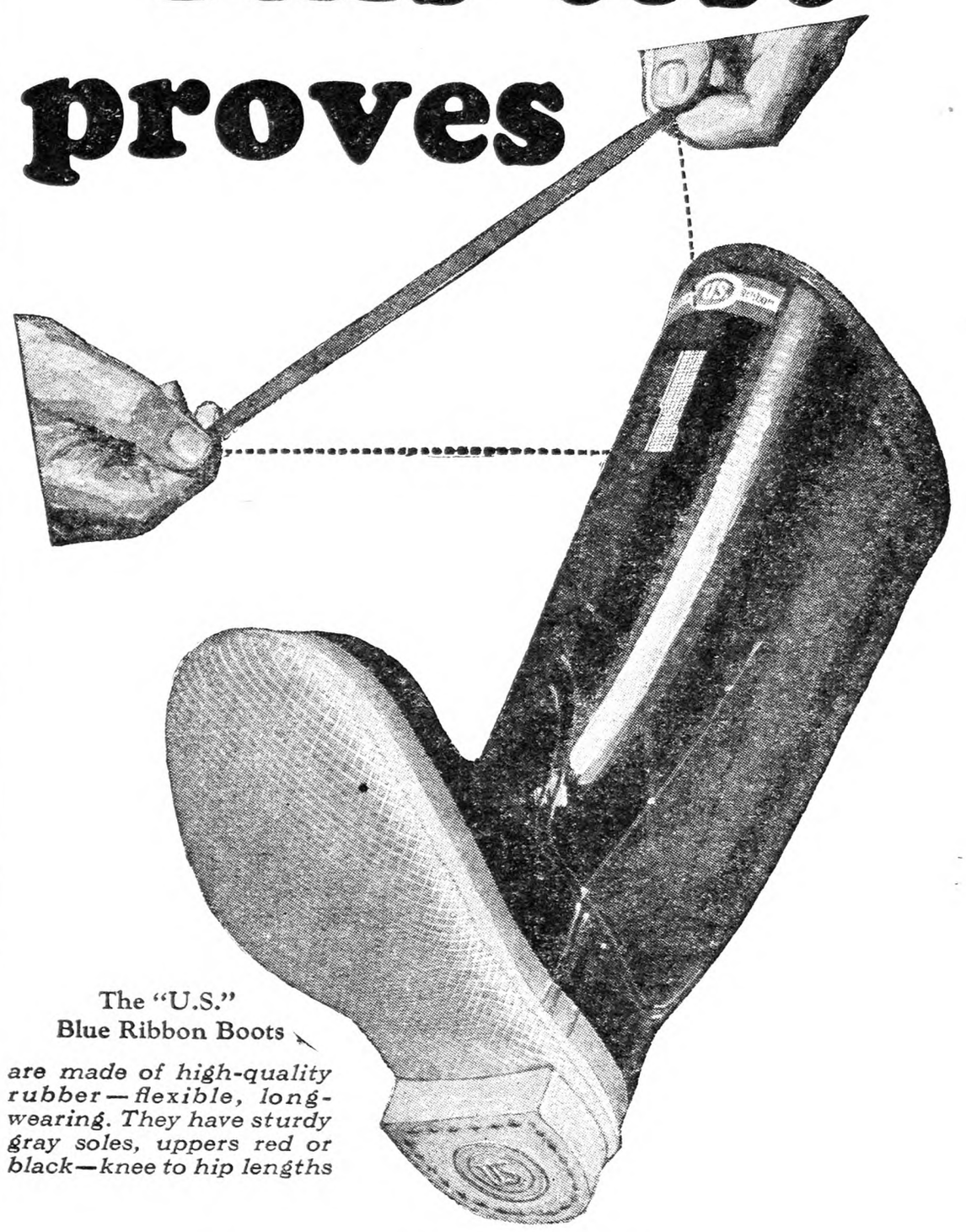
Inheritance Questions

If a man dies and does not leave a will, how is the estate divided if he has one son, and three grandchildren, according the the laws of the State of New York? G. W. H.

New York.

Assuming that there was no widow and that the three grandchildren are children of a deceased son or daughter, the one son would take one-half of the property and the three grandchildren would take the other one-half. Your question is not complete enough to answer accurately. N. T.

This test proves



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are made of high-quality rubber—flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—knee to hip lengths

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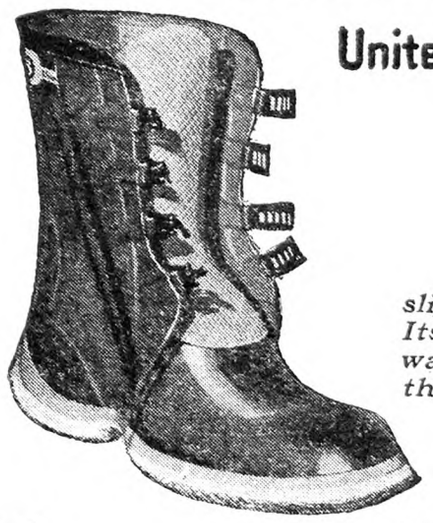

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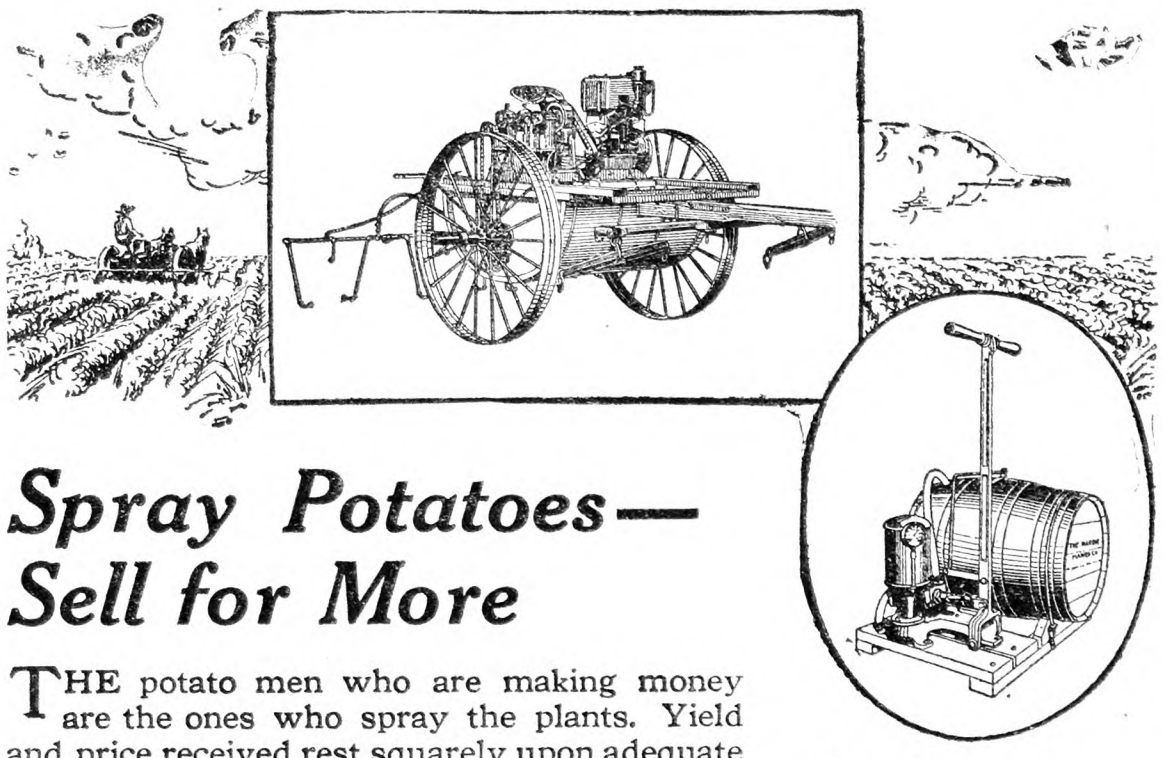

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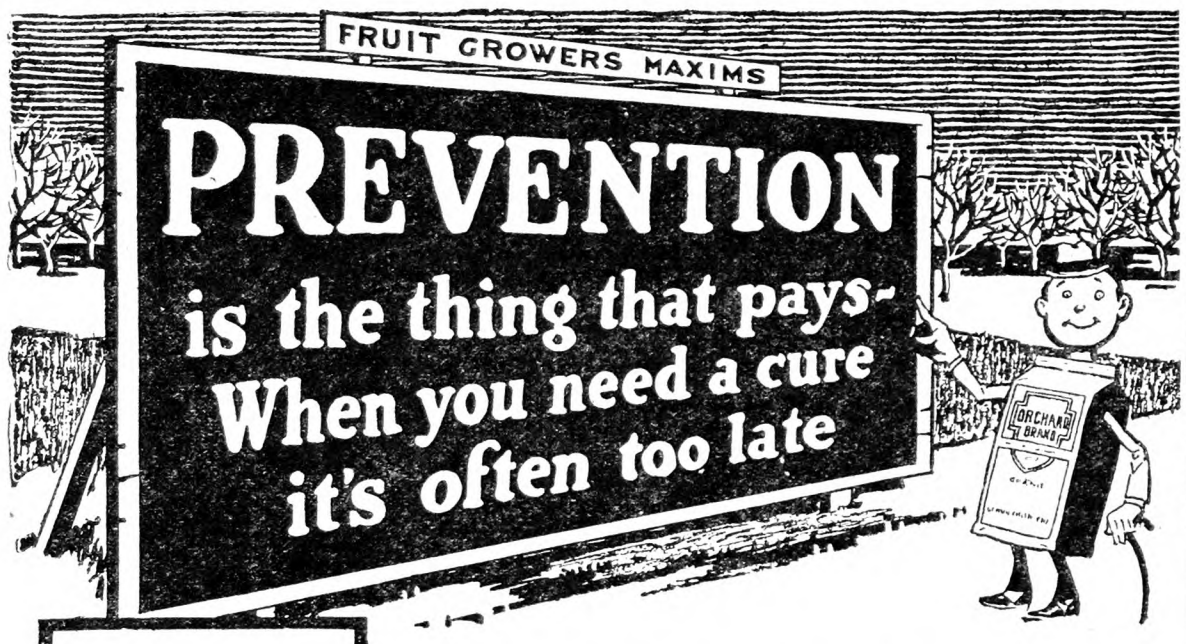

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Rural School Law and Rules

[Under this department questions regarding rural schools and their conduct will be discussed and answered by D. Boyd Devendorf, president of the New York Rural School Improvement Society. Amsterdam, N. Y. Many country people and district school officials do not understand many simple points of school law or school management. This department is started with the idea that such people may find here a place where their questions will be simply and accurately cared for.]

School Meetings at Norwich and Rockwells Mills

The school meetings at Norwich and Rockwells Mills Jan 14th were not only enthusiastic, but spirited and determined. About 50 trustees and country school patrons, representing a wide circle of rural districts throughout Chenango County, assembled at the Court House meeting and registered a determination to oust the autocratic compulsory consolidation laws under which the Commissioner of Education is proceeding in his campaign to abolish country control over country schools.

The president and secretary of the Rural School Improvement Society were on hand to counsel with the people. A number who were present were amazed to know that the department had absolute authority to compel consolidation. In order to quell opposition to these laws farmers sometimes are told that the compulsory laws already are repealed.

It is entirely evident that interest in these meetings reached as far as Albany. A careful estimate showed that eight superintendents and three members of the Mt. Upton Board of Education were present. Not one of these officials had a good word for "Home Rule for Consolidation," or spoke in favor of allowing country districts to share in the equalization quota which soon will exceed $50,000,000 annually. One superintendent interposed a farmer's objection on the ground that he was a dairyman. Later, after much hesitation, he admitted that he was a superintendent.

Rockwells Mills is purely country territory. The schoolhouse was filled. No one thought of leaving until nearly midnight. If the attitude of the people present at these meetings is any criterion it is apparent that the country people of Chenango County stand 90 per cent in favor of the Thayer-Gedney "Home Rule" and "Square Deal" school bills which are again before the Legislature. D. B. D.

Trustee's Purchasing Power

Some time in 1927 one of the trustees (there are three) let a company put two heaters in the school at around $800. There was a protest when the people found out what had been done, and the trustees called a special meeting. It was voted not to accept the heaters. The heaters are still in the school (but are not used) and the trustee who ordered them is trying to work them over on the district. What can be done in a case like this? Was the special meeting legal? A voter in said district did not know anything about the meeting until it was all over, although they tell me there were notices of the meeting. A. H.

New York.

One of the three trustees which comprise a board of education does not have authority to transact the district's business independently of the other members of the board. The law requires that matters of school business shall be considered at board meetings. And the power to determine procedure rests with a majority of the board. Controversial questions should be settled at a special meeting of the district. Unless an annual meeting of your district has prescribed some other mode of calling a special school meeting, the law provides that the district clerk or some other taxable inhabitant designated by the trustees shall serve notice of the time, place and object of special meetings on each qualified voter at least six days before the day of the meeting. If the special meeting held in your district was legal and the vote was in favor of retaining the heaters, then the result should be considered final and conclusive. However, if two of the trustees and a majority of the district were opposed at the time of the special meeting and continue to be opposed, the majority of the board of trustees can order the heater company to remove its property. If the decision of the district is in doubt another special meeting should be called. D. B. D.

School Transportation in Bad Weather

Our school district has contracted with another district in which an academy and union school is located. There is but one child in our district who attends school. Her father is hired to transport her to school, which is about seven miles distant. I attend high school so I ride with them. As the weather is extremely changeable, her father would like to have her stay in town during the Winter. Our district superintendent told her father that he must drive every day when the weather permits. It is difficult to find a boarding place where they would take us for short intervals. F. W.

New York.

If a man has contracted to transport the children of your district he must abide by the terms of the contract. If it is desirable to make a change, the proper way to proceed would be to take up the matter with the trustee of your district who has authority to act. In cases where there are only one or two children of school age to be transported long distances it certainly appears reasonable, with the consent of the parents, that such contracting district should vote compensation toward the board of such children during Winter months in lieu of paying for transportation. The trustee has authority on six days' notice to bring this matter before a special meeting of the district. D. B. D.

Transportation in Unlicensed Car

Our school district is paying for the transportation of two children and their father is carrying them. His car is not licensed; all he has is an operator's license. In case there was an accident would the school district be liable to a damage suit?

New York. D. C. B.

In case of an accident your school district may be held liable whether the car is licensed or not. And the type of vehicle employed is immaterial.

D. B. D.

Collector's Bond

I am a trustee of a rural school; have tried to obtain a book on school law from Albany, also from school superintendent, but failed. Is it necessary for the tax collector to have a bond if not demanded by the taxpayers? The person who collected taxes last year still holds $60 and refuses to turn the money over to the new collector because she has no bond.

New York. P. M'C.

The law requiring the collector to take out a bond is very definite. In the eye of the law the office is deemed vacant until the collector gives bond satisfactory to the trustees. D. B. D.

Removing Trees from School Property

Has school trustee the right to cut shade trees on school property and sell or give away without the consent of taxpayers? G. N. S.

New York.

The trustee may not properly cut shade trees on the district property unless authorized by a vote of the district meeting to do so, or unless the district property would be injured due to the presence of such tree or trees.

D. B. D.

THE prisoner was asked why he beat the victim. "Well, judge, he called me a rhinoceros." "Umph! Rhinoceros, eh? When did this happen?" "Jes about three years ago, jedge." "Three years ago! Why did you wait until today to get even then?" "Well, judge, de facts am dat I never seed no rhinoceros until dis mawnin'."—Wright Engine Builder.

The Everlasting Hills

Apropos of the slogan "See America First" I would say "See Your Neighborhood First." If you happen to be fortunate enough to live in the region known as the "Highlands of the Hudson," you can see more from your window or your favorite hilltop, than less fortunate people may see in a day's ride, or more.

I know of nothing in the eastern part of the United States to be compared with them, unless it is the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and the beautiful Shenandoah Valley. Things that we live amidst year after year are apt to be considered commonplace. We take them as a matter of course, and leave it to strangers to show their appreciation in words. But they do show on the lives of natives, I am sure. You find a different type of character in hill countries from elsewhere. The ruggedness, persistence and grandeur of them are in some way reflected in the character of their inhabitants. They have a greater ability to accept things "as they are," perhaps without the ability or desire to fight to overcome them, but with a staunch courage just to stand impenetrable as the hills and bear them, than people of the level spaces.

I was born amid the hills of the South, but grew up on the prairies. There you find an entirely different type of people. They are more progressive, or nervous, active type, as different from the hill people as a Kentucky Thoroughbred is from a Clydesdale. Those prairies always gave me such a flat feeling. You could see for the full limit of distance to the horizon, and never a hill to break the sameness. I can remember wondering, as a small child in school, just what a mountain looked like, and rather doubting heights given as I compared them with distances between places. I even imagined that they must rise perfectly perpendicular, as everything was on straight lines in that part of the world. The roads lay in almost straight lines. They crossed each other at right angles, making a "four corners." Such a thing as a "three corners" or "five corners" was something to call your attention to. Townships, farms and fields were laid out in squares or rectangles as nearly as possible. Fences ran in straight lines. Farms contained 640, 320, 160 or 80 acres or as they said, a section, half or quarter section, and the people on the average were as straight as their lines.

It is a wonderful farming section but I never had the contented feeling there that I have among the hills. There was such a restlessness about it all; a looking for something you could not see. Among the hills you feel so protected from all the harsh winds of the ouside world; a feeling of comfort and wellbeing permeates your soul and you cry out with David:

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my strength."

* * *

"As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even forever." MAYME O. THOMSON.

New York.

Floor Paint

I once read a recipe to make floor paint from yellow ochre. Would you tell me how to do this? E. M. M.

Pennsylvania.

In earlier days floors were often painted with boiled oil and ochre or any other pigment, depending on color desired. If very quick drying is necessary a little patent drier may be added. The special floor paints mixed and sold by dealers are as a rule better than those prepared at home, but usually cost a little more.

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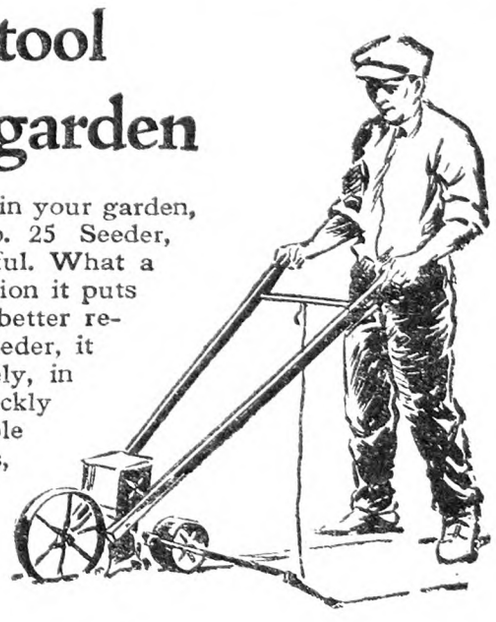

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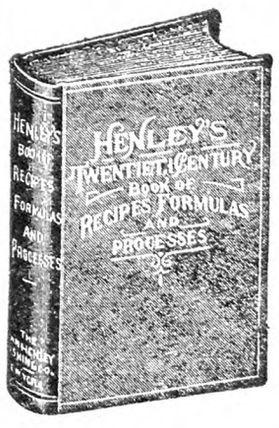

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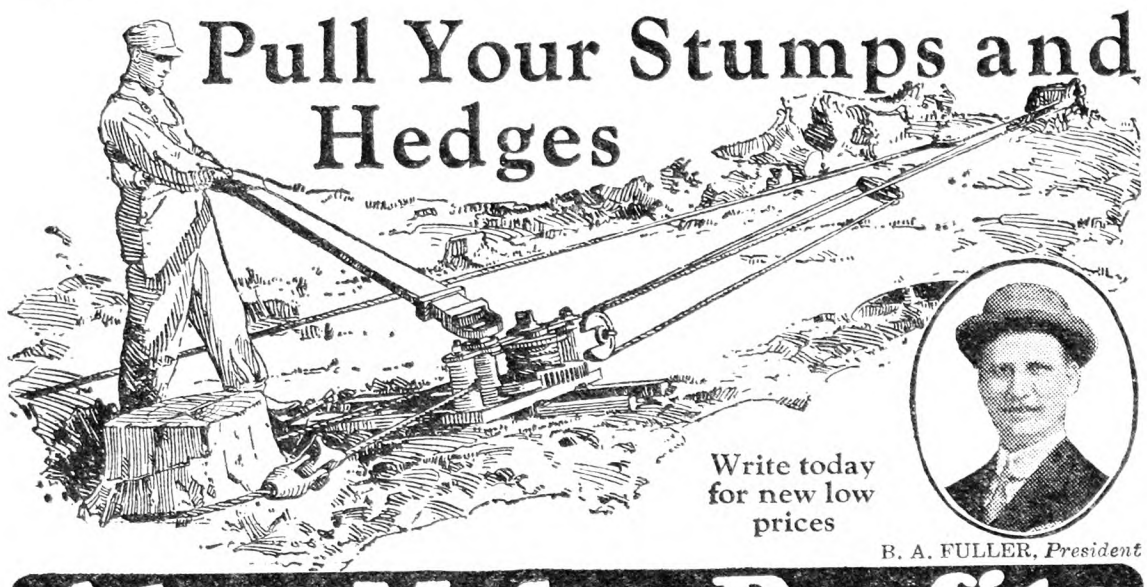

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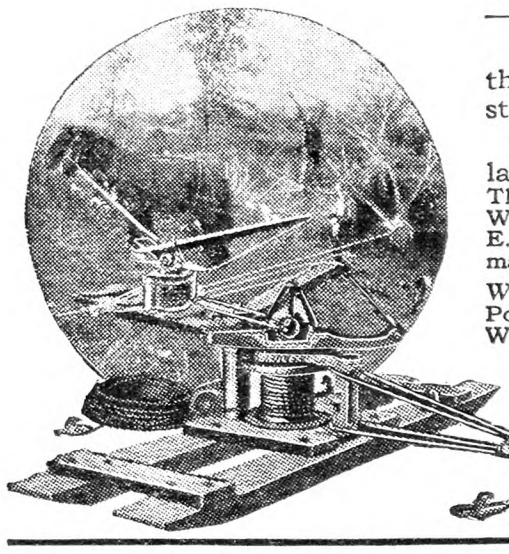

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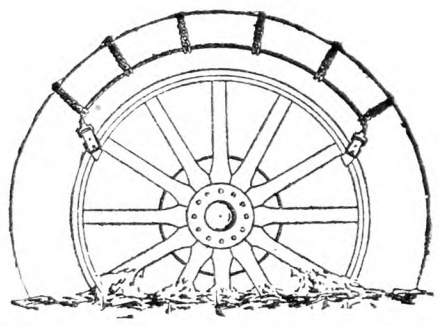

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PORT WASHINGTON, WIS.

Value of Poultry Manure

Many poultrymen do not properly consider the poultry manure as a valuable by-product of the business, and do not take the proper care of this valuable fertilizer. In some localities where there are many small farms, the manure brings in considerable revenue, as it is sold to neighboring farmers. Recently I visited the farm of a man who hatches 3,000 chicks each year. He keeps half that number of laying hens the year around. This business is carried on in connection with a large farm and he has built up the soil with the aid of the poultry manure until he is growing unusually large crops of hay, clover and Alfalfa. The hay is sold as a cash crop. Poultry manure is being hauled to the fields almost the year around and used as a top-dressing. As he expressed it, "poultry manure is a quick fertilizer." It quickly becomes assimilated with the soil and the greater part of its value become available the first year, hence it is necessary to be careful in using it. It is an easy matter to put on more than is good for tender growing crops. However, there is little danger in using it upon clover and grass land. A small herd of dairy cattle is kept on this place. Practically all of the manure is hauled directly from the houses and sheds to the fields and spread on as a top-dressing. This is done both Winter and Summer.

Winter is a good time to haul the manure to the fields. It may be done with a manure spreader and spread evenly. Of course this is the proper way to do it, but poultry manure is much easier to spread than stable manure, owing to the finer state, and it may be done by hand readily. One poultryman sets the spreader in a shed at the end of the long poultry-house. A carrier runs the length of this house and dumps in the spreader. Whenever a load is ready it is drawn directly to the field and spread. The matter of spreading the manure on the grass land needs consideration. On Alfalfa fields it should not be spread until the last cutting is made. From that time on through the Winter the manure may be spread up to the time the new growth starts in the Spring. During the Spring months the manure is spread upon the land that is sown to grain and soiling crops. The litter cleaned from the houses in the Spring is usually plowed under, as it contains quantities of wood shavings and is not as suitable for the top dressing.

I know of several farms where this practice has been the rule and a few years have seen a remarkable improvement in the amount of hay cut. Poultry manure does not last long, but the practice of turning under a soiling crop every two or three years keeps up the supply of humus and the land will continue to produce heavy crops.

There are various ways of using poultry manure in growing cultivated crops. For corn, mangel beets and other crops that need a considerable amount of fertility, a coat of manure may be spread upon the sod before plowing. The land should then be turned over late in the Fall and another coat of manure spread on the furrows. Properly reduced to a state of tilth, such land should be in a condition to grow almost anything. I have seen cornstalks almost ten feet tall grown upon land treated to this sort of fertilizing.

Poultry manure is not a good fertilizer for potatoes unless a considerable amount of potash is used in the shape of a chemical fertilizer. Poultry manure contains a considerable amount of nitrogen, hence it is a fertilizer that gives best results with crops that grow largely above ground. Many kinds of

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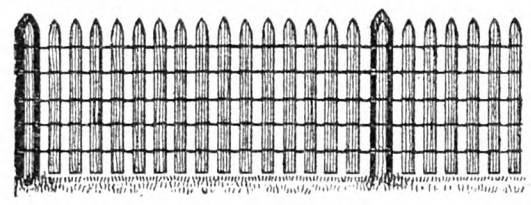

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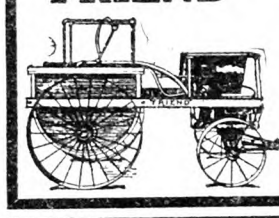

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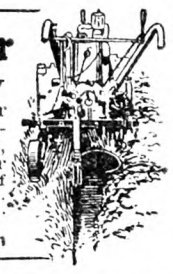

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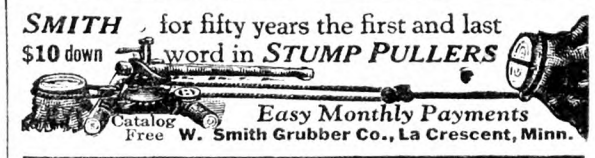

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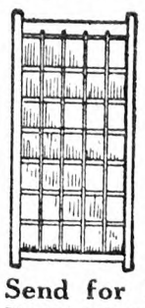

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garden crops respond quickly to it. Pole beans, tomatoes, and other crops with large tops, find it particularly nourishing. In your garden, the manure should be plowed under some time before the crop is grown, at least several months. Fresh poultry manure should never come in contact with seeds or tender plants. It will cause burning of the seedlings, or kill them outright.

For the home or farm garden, it is advisable to spread two or three inches of poultry manure over the surface in the late Fall or during the Winter. Some practice the plan of spreading one coat as soon as the crops are removed in the Fall. A month later this is turned under and another coat of manure spread upon the furrows. Both applications have time to become incorporated with the soil before seeds are planted the following Spring. For the growing of beets, carrots and other root crops in the garden, it is advisable to add at least a small quantity of chemical fertilizer having a 10 per cent potash content.

Poultry manure may be used as a hill and drill fertilizer if it is mixed with an equal quantity of rich earth. A plan which we have practiced with very good results is the making of a sort of compost composed of equal quantities of leaf mold and hen manure. Early in the Spring, the materials are placed in a heap in alternate layers. In about 10 days it should be worked over and is later worked over the second time when it is ready for use. Poultry manure treated in this way produces a clean crumbly material that may be handled readily and may be used in hill and drill without detriment to the seed.

Poultry manure, when it is not spread directly upon the land, should be kept dry. Acid phosphate may be spread over the manure daily, as it is taken from the droppings boards. This is a good plan even if the manure goes directly to the fields, as the phosphate adds a valuable element to the fertilizer. C. H. CHESLEY.

New Hampshire.

Killing Thistle

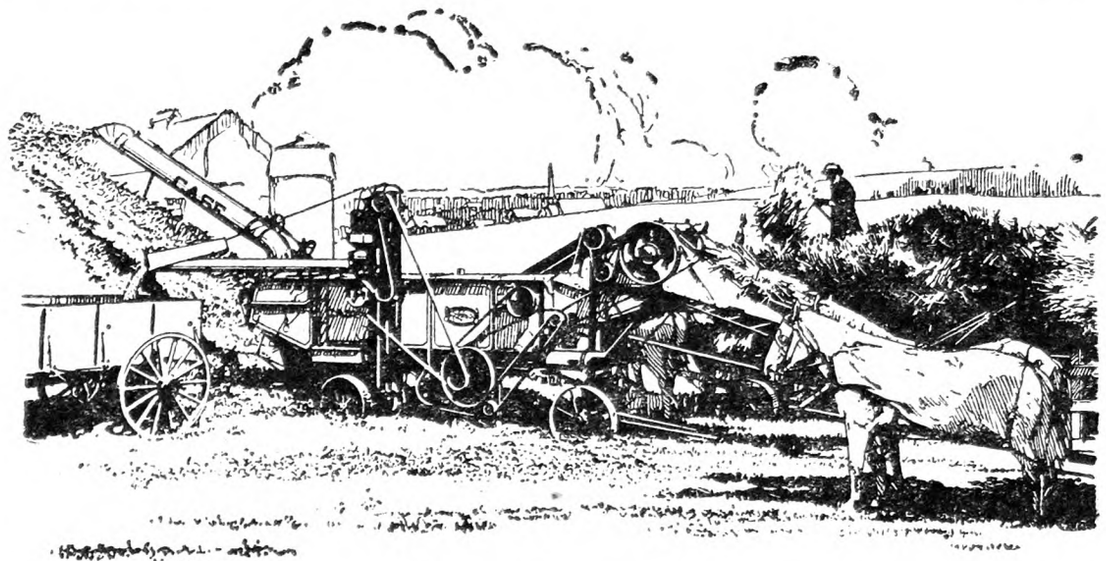
Would you please tell me a good way of getting rid of Canada thistles? I have just moved on the farm and have about four acres in one field where the thistles are very thick. It is the field where oats or tobacco will be planted this Spring. Do you think Alfalfa would choke them out in several years if I could get a good stand? It is limestone soil. If Alfalfa will choke them out, how many years would it require?

S. H. K.

Canada thistles are best killed by some smother crop, and the more thoroughly the smothering is done, of course the more effective the killing will be. Where a good stand of Alfalfa can be had, that will usually wear out the thistles. Thorough cultivation of a crop like tobacco should do serious damage to the thistles. The essential thing is to keep the tops from growing, and after a time with this treatment the roots will be starved out and die.

If you sow oats on this field this Spring the thistles are likely to overgrow the oats, so that the crop will be pretty near worthless. If tobacco will work well in the farm rotation, that would be a much better crop, because it would be cultivated, and hence the thistles would be kept cut off. In the oats or other similar grain, they will grow right up with the grain and no progress whatever will be made with getting rid of them.

FIRST LOAFER: "I hear all the men have gone on a strike." Second Loafer: "What have they struck for?" "Shorter hours." "Luck to 'em. I allus did say that 60 minutes was too long for an hour."—Watchman-Examiner.



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Established 1850

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FRIENDS of the country schools are attaching special importance to the convention of the State Grange at Poughkeepsie on February 7-10, because of the fact that Commissioner Graves of the Education Department is to be one of the speakers at the convention. No one is on the program for the country side of the school problem. The State Grange has consistently opposed forced consolidation of country schools. Last year at Jamestown a delegation of superintendents succeeded in gaining control of the committee on education and secured an approval by the committee of their resolution reversing the previous position of the Grange by opposing the repeal of the compulsory consolidation law. On the floor of the convention, however, after open debate, the resolution was defeated and the Grangers renewed their declarations for justice to the country schools. Notwithstanding the position of this great body of country people the Education Department has gone right on in its mad course to destroy the country schools. To mention no others the record of the Department at Madrid, Brockport and Marion testifies to the determination of the Education Department to force consolidation on country schools against the will of country people, and to compel them to pay bonded debts and running expenses of village schools against their wills. The American system of government is founded on the sovereign rights of each civil division in its own local affairs, and on equal rights and justice to all. Our State school system is expected to teach these principles. Commissioner Graves is at the head of the educational system. He has given villages the power to destroy the sovereign rights of country school districts, and while claiming interest in country children he has sanctioned laws which deprive country districts of share in the State equalization quota which will soon exceed $50,000,000 annually. If Commissioner Graves speaks at the convention it will be interesting to see whether or not he faces these fundamental questions squarely in the presence of the Grange.

*

THE most hopeful long range feature in the farming outlook is the fact that population has been fast catching up with production the past ten years. Taking production of the ten leading crops as 100 per capita in 1917 it was 92 per capita in 1927, having tended lower right along except in that big crop year of 1927 when the tremendous output of farm products fairly broke the market's back. Production is growing but population is growing faster, and besides a larger proportion of the people are living away from the farm and must buy all they eat. According to the figures, a young farmer starting now may fairly count on more or less steady improvement in average home demand for farm products.

*

CITY schools are increasingly making use of a Summer session to supplement that of Winter and give opportunity for children who have not completed the prescribed year's work to catch up with their more fortunate fellows. It is argued, too, that the Summer sessions keep many of the children busy in the Summer in better surroundings than the home and street can give them. The proposition that country schools be continued during the Summer is also being made, the arguments for this being that the young children who attend these schools are not needed for work at home, and that their time should be used to the fullest possible extent in school work during the few years of life that are available to them for that purpose. The greater ease of getting to and from the school during the warm months is also spoken of. The present system was evidently inaugurated when a few weeks schooling during the coldest months of the year was all that most country children could hope for and the question is whether changed conditions have made a change in the length of the school year or a rearrangement of its periods advisable. Perhaps shorter hours and more days in the school terms would be more satisfactory to both children and parents. There is much in this proposition that is worthy of serious thought, but no such revolutionary change should be made without careful consideration of all that it involves. If made in country schools, it should be made by the country people themselves.

*

TWENTY-ONE States, including the United States, are represented at Havana, Cuba, in the sixth Congress of the Pan-American Union, composed of these 21 States of North, Central and South America. While we have many friends among these States, some of them have been critical of our policies, and it has been intimated that the discussions at Havana would bring the complaints against the government at Washington in the open. The present situation with our Marines in Nicaragua, and none too cordial relations with Mexican officials, seem to promise a basis for the feeling that may break out into a more or less fiery discussion. In view of this suppressed criticism our representatives seem to have approached the Congress with commendable patience, fairness and skill. President Coolidge made a trip to Cuba to open the Congress. The important note in his speech was that the nations met in a spirit of absolute equality, the smallest and weakest being on an equality in the Congress with the largest and strongest. He made no reservation and in fact no mention of the United States government. His plea was for the welfare of all the States as a whole. After the President's departure and the work of organization began, Charles Evans Hughes, who heads our delegation, consistently declined to put the United States government in a position either to lead or dominate the Congress. He declined the chairmanship of two important committees, and seconded a motion to avoid secret meeting in favor of open committee meetings. In a speech at a dinner tendered to his delegation Mr. Hughes acquitted himself with credit. He spoke frankly, assuringly, and openly, and assured the Congress that we have no purpose of aggression or imperialism, and will get out of Nicaragua and Haiti as soon as we can, just as we have done with Cuba and Santo Domingo. It has all been done pleasantly, graciously and skillfully to give the representatives of other nations an opportunity to make suggestions, to adopt policies, and to speak their minds on any subject. The effect seems to have been to allay suspicion and to create a more friendly atmosphere. So far the equality of the States has been maintained, and the present indications are that the prospect is good for increasing a helpful sentiment of co-operation between the United States and the Latin Republics south of us.

*

DAIRYMEN on farms adjacent to Hartford, Conn., are developing an example in good business that may well occupy the attention of milk producers near local consumption centers everywhere. This is nothing more than the organization of an association to furnish clean, pure, fresh milk for the people of Hartford, to be delivered the day it is produced. They call it the Natural Milk Association. Some of the producers deliver the milk to consumers' homes themselves. Others deliver through local dealers. Cities located in some good producing territories receive their milk from distant points by rail. It goes through the pasteurization process which destroys a part of its nutritive properties and its most valuable vitamins. Nobody knows how old it is. The near-by farmers may ship to other markets or go out of the business. They lose the asset in a local market. They are expected to trade in the local city or village and support home industries, but not to share the benefits of that principle. The consumer is helpless. She pays the price, takes her information from the dealer who supplies her, and in many cases thinks she is getting the best milk. The dealer finds it more profitable to go into distant zones for his supply. The milk producing territory that could send milk to the city fresh the day it is produced is not producing one quarter of the capacity of its farms. Production there has been systematically discouraged. When producers in this territory organize a corporate association of producers who produce a high quality of milk, bring it to the city daily, and produce fresh, clean milk, they will have solved their own dairy problems, and restored the value of their farms, and put the production of milk from them on a paying business basis.

The Hartford dairymen have made a good start, but we hope to see their organization more compact, so that the association can stand back of every quart of milk its members produce. Then with a small fund they can advertise their "Natural Milk," and increase its volume beyond their present dreams. Every quart of it would be an advertisement in itself. We think this will come, and many markets in the New York milk shed besides New York are capable of similar development.

*

SPINACH, because of its iron, and supposed vitamin content, is in large demand, and becoming increasingly important as a truck crop. Many farmers who have noted its sale write with regard to its culture, and evidently intend to take it up in connection with such staples as potatoes and cabbage. Caution is needed in this matter, because spinach requires special conditions and some experience to be commercially successful. It will grow, in a way, almost anywhere, but unless the ground is rich and moisture abundant, the leaves will be small and tough, not worth the labor of cutting and scarcely salable when harvested. If you have soil that seems suitable give it a trial in a small way, with plenty of nitrogenous fertilizer. This test will show whether the business may safely be increased.

*

SELF-RELIANCE and resourcefulness are two qualities which the farm boy carries with him through life. Not that the city-reared boy may not develop the same characters, but he does not have quite the same opportunity. It is one thing to turn the faucet and draw a cup of pure drinking water without thought as to its source or its purity. It is another thing to build your own water supply and be alert to the possibility of contamination. As for fire protection, the terrible consequences of fire out of control are ever before those whose safety and whose property is dependent upon prevention. How different when compared with modern motorized fire-fighting apparatus, water towers, and powerful pumps. The force of wind, the power of water, and the blockades of snow, are learned in the school of experience. When the window blows in, when the rising stream carries away the bridge that connects the farm road with the doctor or with friends, when snow-blown roads make it impossible to travel for even so short a period as 24 hours—then the gravity of the situation is driven home and responsibility and self-reliance develop naturally. There are many advantages to living in the city, but how many farm-reared boys, now grown to manhood and living in cities, do not thank fortune that they were permitted to live their boyhood in the open with Nature?

*

MR. BASHORE'S article on page 153 shows what may be done by one who is wide awake to the need of adapting farm methods to new conditions. Instead of following an old rotation that is no longer profitable because of the changed labor situation and crop demand, he makes part of the farm work itself as pasturage, and puts most of his time on a special crop—potatoes. His plan of caring for 50 acres of potatoes, all alone, up to digging time, looks feasible when we note how he takes hold of the job and keep it going. Yes, we are ready to believe he can handle the 75 acres on the same basis. Many will think that the plan of working the cornstalks under in the field where they grew is wasteful, and it might be under some conditions. But with his situation it is economy.

Brevities

THIS country exported 481,787,455 lbs. of dried fruits during 1927.

AGRICULTURAL education that does not educate away from the farm—on our first page this week.

AN OHIO correspondent speaks of using "feterita" in his scratch grain. This is a variety of sorghum.

THAT new loud speaker that throws the nearest whisper a mile might come in handy for calling home the cows.

WHAT do you do with an infestation of poison ivy? Anything better than constant cutting of the tops, and grubbing the roots?

WE are asked whether hens will damage the tender shoots of asparagus if allowed to range through the bed. Who has had experience about this?

"WITH sheep raising there is the ever-present dog menace," says a correspondent on page 158. Perhaps that is why one of the big knitting companies emphasize the fact, in their advertisements, that they use Australian wool.

Another Milk Merger

THE Borden Company has taken over the Merrell-Soule Company of Syracuse, N. Y. It recently took over the Reid's Ice Cream Company, and the Horton Ice Cream Company. There were reports of negotiations to acquire ownership of the Hood's Distribution Company of Boston, but this does not seem to have matured. The Merrell-Soule Company was best known for its manufacture of skim-milk powder, but has also dealt in cream and in special seasons sold liquid milk. It also handled other dairy products and a brand of mincemeat.

Before some of the present producers of milk were born, the Borden Company had developed an ambition for a monopoly of the dairy industry in this territory. They made persistent attempts to realize their ambition through legislation and otherwise. They were, however, held in check by considerations of public interests and opposition of farmers, and competition of other dealers. At the time of the founding of the Dairymen's League in 1916, it was felt that the interest of dairymen had triumphed and that the Borden's coveted monopoly could not materialize. But when the League management later formed an alliance with the Borden's, they openly proclaimed a policy of encouraging a larger control of the city end of the business by the Borden Company, and bought out several of the competing dealers and turned the business over to Borden's. A policy which was held to be dangerous to dairy farmers when pursued directly by Borden's themselves seemed to some to be all right, when advocated by officials of the League in alliance with the Borden Company. The first effect was to restore Borden's power to again fix the price of milk for all farmers in the territory, and next to fix it so low that some producers quit, others reduced production, and many were driven off the farms. Then came a shortage and the present developments.

There is nothing to indicate that League officials have suffered from the new policy. They look well kept and prosperous. The Borden Company seems to have prospered under it. Their old stock has since been exchanged two shares for one, and the new stock is selling for nearly 1½ times the former price for the shares of double the face value, or just above 300 per cent increase. Dairy farmers know themselves how it has affected the values of their farms, and the profits on their business. And yet dairy farmers in the New York milk shed have the best agricultural proposition for a profitable business in the world, if they would break up this unholy alliance before it destroys them, and control their business themselves for themselves.

December Milk Prices

THE following net cash prices have been announced for 3 per cent milk for December, 1927; Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, net $2.69, deductions were 6c for expenses and 10c for certificates of indebtedness, making the gross price $2.85. Sheffield Farms, $3; Model Dairy Co., $2.84; Meridale Dairies, $3; Eagle Dairy Co., $3; Little Falls Dairy Co., $3; Canajoharie Milk Co., $3.13. The pool figures are as follows:

Class 1	1,146,771.25	× $3.22	= $3,692,603.42
Class 2A	335,574.74	× 2.16	= 724,840.43
Class 2B	41,265.96	× 2.41	= 99,450.96
Class 3	75,957.32	× 2.25	= 170,903.97
Class 4A	7,132.92	× 1.78	= 12,696.59
Class 4B	1,357.12	× 2.025	= 2,748.16
	1,608,059.31		$4,703,243.53
	1,608,059.31	× $2.85	= 4,582,969.03
Unaccounted for			$ 120,274.50

The item unaccounted for amounts to 6.9c per 100 lbs., and added to the expense of 6c and certificates of indebtedness 10c, makes a total expense of 22.9c per 100 lbs. The unaccounted-for items for the months of December for six years are as follows:

1923	$529,195.72	1926	$113,552.10
1924	331,320.18	1927	121,274.50
1925	174,440.06		

Considering the purchasing price of the dollar, $3 per cwt. for December, 1927, is exactly equivalent to the December price for 1914 and 1915. That is, a dairy farmer could buy as much for the $1.80 received for milk the two pre-war years as he could buy now for $3. The 1914-1915 price was 19 cents better than the League cash returns for December, 1927. The December, 1916, price following the strike was 54 cents better than the 1927 returns. While the price paid by other dealers was equal to the 1914-15 records for December, it is 35 cents less than the December, 1916, price. Hence the agency that expresses satisfaction with present prices, actually condemns the producers' revolt in 1916.

A study of December production indicates that neither the appeal to save the market from western invasion, nor the increased price, had much effect. Reports from 15 of the largest dealers show an increase of only 7 lbs. per day per dairy. The League, which made the strongest report, had an increase of 8 lbs. per dairy, or 1 lb. per day above the average. The Unity farm-owned plants reported the highest increases in production for December, 1927, over the same month last year. The bulk of the increased production came from working into new territory. The high cost of production compared with the price, and the uncertainty of the price for future months seem to be responsible for the failure to speed up production. If early in the season $3 had been announced for six months December would no doubt have shown a larger increase in production.

Frank P. Holland

FRANK P. HOLLAND, the owner, publisher and editor of *Farm and Ranch*, the leading farm paper of the State of Texas, died at his home in Dallas, Texas, on January 18, on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday. On September 22, 1927, his friends tendered him a reception, and agricultural publishers and editors from all parts of the country sent letters of congratulations, appreciation and friendship, in recognition of his service to agriculture, and to farm publicity, as well as to his good fellowship in the industry. The passing of Frank P. Holland is another loss to agriculture.

Two Vital Factors

ONE of our highly respected friends in Chenango County, N. Y., has sent us a clipping of an article written by K. D. Scott and published in a local paper, with request to reprint it. It would take three columns of THE R. N.-Y., but the essential parts of it may be briefly stated. The purpose of it was to refute a statement printed in the local paper, signed "A Taxpayers Committee," and referred to by a correspondent in THE R. N.-Y., commending the board of supervisors of the county for refusal to vote $5,000 to carry on the tuberculin test of cattle.

(1) Mr. Scott says there is no "Taxpayers Committee," and that there are a dozen or more other untrue statements in the article so signed; that the purebred men are willing to continue testing at their own expense, but desire to have the cattle of the whole county tested, and that the test would benefit the county one and one-half million dollars or $500 per dairyman, all of which will be lost unless the county helps.

(2) It is not true, he says, that the test almost bankrupted dairymen in Sherburne and Otselic, that the infection has been reduced in both places, that tested cows give better returns, and that refusal to furnish the money to make testing possible will be a calamity from which the county cannot recover in 20 years. "The health of Chenango County's own children," he says, "is the chief reason and justification of the test being carried out."

(3) He says that supervisors of the State have appropriated $792,108, and 100,000 owners signed for the test, and only 59,000 herds remain to be tested; that Chenango County children must continue to drink milk from cows 40 to 50 per cent infected. It says further that 40 dairymen in Oxford tested in 1927, and 68.2 per cent of the 735 head reacted, only 4.1 per cent reacted on the retest.

(4) Mr. Scott says that the opinions of a majority of the Chenango County dairymen will carry no weight when the New York City Board of Health considers it can get its supply from tested cows, intimating that the test will be required.

The remainder of the article is devoted to refutation of local arguments and conclusions of the author. With the exception of two items we can find nothing in this article either for or against the test except whatever weight the author's opinion may have.

The pith of the article is in the assertion that dairy farmers would be benefited $500 each, and that the health of children is in danger through failure to test. Both of these assertions appeal to us. Laymen assume little responsibility in making such claims, but when men who represent Federal and State governments make definite statements of this kind they have more weight because we all expect that they have definite proof to support them. We have explored all available information on the subject, and we are frank to say we have not been able to find proof of these assertions. The doctors disagree, and the scientists are at odds, with a preponderance of the most distinguished of them without faith in the test. But if Mr. Scott will reveal proof of his assertions, he will throw the burden of evidence well to the side of the test. For us we would like to see that $500 benefit per dairyman materialize, and no other consideration could weigh with us against the health of children. Mr. Scott must have information of the most vital importance. Will he furnish proof that the tuberculin test in any county or State or nation benefited producers to the extent of $500 per dairyman? Also, will Mr. Scott submit proof that a single child in Chenango County or anywhere else even contracted tuberculosis from milk? If he cannot furnish these proofs he should correct the statements; if he does produce the proofs, he has won us.

Land Bank Owners Must Pay

Washington, D. C.—An assessment of $1,200,000, amounting to 100 per cent of the stock of the Bankers' Joint Stock Land Bank of Milwaukee, which went into receivership last June, was levied Jan. 11 by the Federal Farm Loan Board upon the bank's shareholders.

Howard Greene, receiver of the bank, recommended the action which the board took. Its stockholders will be required to pay 25 per cent of the assessment before March 1, but will be given permission to make up the balance in three monthly payments of the same percentage, running to June 1.

After valuing the assets of the bank Mr. Greene announced that a deficit of $1,809,661 existed. He said that many loans made by the bank were based upon inflated land values and consequently the amount loaned proved imprudent or excessive.

In addition, among its assets, were included a considerable number of loans made "upon lands that have no real agricultural value," he added. Approximately 416 loans out of a total of 2,059 made by the institution are now in default.

The receiver estimated that the book valuation of the institution's loans was $13,587,324, and that their liquidation value would not be more than $12,010,549. The bank failed to meet interest due on some of its bonds July 1, 1927, and the receivership became effective that date.—Dispatch.

WHEN we began in 1925 to call attention to the methods pursued in the management of some of these Joint Stock Land Banks every member of the staff received legal notice of a suit for libel if the articles appeared in print. Some of our good friends advised us to save ourselves trouble and expense, but they did not realize our obligation to the public in general and to farmers in particular. The information was published. It was the first intimation the public had of the trouble. Since five of them have gone into receivers' hands. Time has never failed to justify THE R. N.-Y. in criticism of a public abuse. The government was clearly negligent for a time and shut its eyes to transactions, which should not have been permitted, but it has now convicted some of the worst offenders, and it has commended itself both to investors and to farmers in holding owners of the banks responsible for the losses, though some of them are no doubt victims of over-confidence in professional promoters.

Canadian Imports of Milk

REPRESENTATIVES of the Canadian Department of Agriculture were in Washington last week conferring with representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the administration of the new law affecting the importation of milk from Canada to this country. The Canadian Commissioner assured the American officials that Canada is ready to make sanitary inspections of farms and physical examination of herds from which milk is to be shipped to the States. The report from Washington contains the following statement:

At the close of the conference it had been agreed that the Canadian Department of Agriculture would order a tuberculin test to be made each year. A complete system of inspection was formulated, and about 235 veterinarians and 50 Canadian inspectors will enforce it.

The shipments of great quantities of milk into this country, particularly to New York, began in May, 1927, when such shipping was authorized by legislative act. Over 3,800 temporary permits, authorizing shippers to obtain and distribute milk from a number of dairy farms, have been issued since passage of the act.

The chief point of inspection for milk shipped to New York will be at Rouses Point, N. Y. H. B. Switzer, bacteriologist of the Chicago station, will be put in charge there.

The present indications are that this law will increase rather than decrease the shipment of milk from Canada to the United States, but we cannot know for sure until the record is made. So far there seems to be provided one veterinarian and inspector for every 14 producers on the Canadian side, and we may be trusted to increase the uneven proportions.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Immortality

There is no death. The winds of yesterday
Have fled to stir the grasses otherwhere.
Nothing shall die. The rose that bloomed last May
Will wake next Spring as sweet, as subtly fair.

The ripened seed that left its withered pod
But fell to earth to sleep beneath the snows;
It was not dead; nay, in the plan of God
It will revive again when Summer glows.

Nothing shall die. What though the darkness falls
Across dim eyes that gaze their last on light!
Look up, oh Heart, to where the splendid halls
Of God's great palace shine beyond the night.

There is no death. The flower may droop and fade,
The ripe seed fall, the wind be hushed to sleep;
The night will pass, and, gloriously arrayed,
The Day Star burn above the eastern steep.
—William Spencer McGann, in The Churchman.

*

THE old days when women wore underwear made of "fruit of the loom" muslin are past, but in spite of the universal demand for silk and rayon cotton fabrics still make serviceable and attractive garments. Lingette, which may be described as a light-weight sateen with a very silky finish, is excellent for bloomers and step-ins; it costs from 50 to 60 cents a yard, white and pastel colors. This material also makes very serviceable slips. Batiste and nainsook, at 30 to 50 cents a yard, are excellent for nightgowns, combinations, chemises and children's clothes.

*

WHO can give us a tested recipe for pumpernickel? We have asked for this before but so far none of our housekeepers has supplied it.

*

LOOKING for stockings in the color we used to call gunmetal gray, we found that this season this color is called twilight, which seems quite appropriate.

*

WE ARE asked again for method of corning beef. The following is a standard formula: Cut the meat in 5 or 6-lb. chunks. Rub with salt, and pack in a clean crock or keg. Prepare a brine in the proportion of 1½ lb. salt, one ounce saltpeter, ¼ lb. sugar or syrup, one gallon of water. Make enough brine to cover the meat. Pour over meat, and hold it down under the brine with a weighted lid. It will be sufficiently cured for use in two weeks. Some prefer the meat when it is given a light smoke after corning. If it is to be kept more than a month the meat should be taken out of the pickle and parboiled, then repacked with fresh brine.

Tennessee Notes

Yesterday was New Year's and today is my birthday—and a regular holiday. Some one spoke of no mail coming today, and as to why it was a national holiday, and of course in the way of a joke, "It was all on account of my birthday." Christmas passed off with a rush, warm and dry. The little folks went through their exercise without any failures. Several little ones made their first speech in public and of course won great applause even though the baby lips could not very well articulate the words. Then Santa came in with a flourish and began to cut presents from the nicely adorned and well-laden tree; dolls, toys, mittens, candy, games; not one child forgotten, and I could only clasp my hands, and pray for blessings on the dear friends who helped. Once more Christmas is gone; let us hope the memory will live long in the hearts of the children and the lessons learned may never be forgotten. I wish to thank the good friends who have sent a bit of joy to many hearts.

And now for just a bit of looking forward—or is it best to look backward? No, we cannot recall the past, and yet one loves to close one's eyes and gather the children around us; the flock of seven who have never all been under the home roof together for almost 16 years. One must not dwell on those by-gone days too long, for though widely scattered our Heavenly Father has been very kind in that as yet not one link has been removed so far they cannot be united, and let us hope that it may ever be so; that even if separated which we all must be sometime, the separation will not be final.

A letter from Paul, the son who decided for married life last Christmas, that Santa Claus brought them a boy for a Christmas present. How they rejoice with the hopefulness of youth, and well it is for life that hope paints the pictures and mercy draws the curtains of the future. As a Sunday school teacher of the intermediate class for past five years, no less than 12 of my class have married and set up homes of their own, and I often wonder if they have put in practice any of the lessons of life I have tried to teach them. Some step out and others take their places; some are earnest, others indifferent, but not one of the regular scholars has ever been in any serious trouble, nor one been removed by death. One who was with us a short time went out unprepared so far as we know, and that was a great shock to us all.

Fifty-three years old today! And yet I don't feel so old; just a little less inclined to move about, just a little slower about work, just a little less anxious about temporal things, and a little more hopeful of spiritual things. Just a little more earnest to do my Father's will and trust Him to keep me still; thus hour by hour and day by day we steadily press onward.

Let's be grateful for another chance and a new beginning and strive to make of 1928 a year we need not be ashamed to face. MRS. D. B. D.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

874.—Perfect Lines. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material with 1¼ yds. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

958.—Smart Junior Frock. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

963.—Simple and Chic. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 40-in. contrasting and 2¼ yds. of edging. Ten cents.

890.—For the Busy Mother. Designed in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

11115.—Luncheon Set Pattern contains 4 lanterns, 7x10 ins., 6 flower sprays 2x3 ins., and 8 applique designs, 4 motifs 3x2¾ ins., and 4 motifs 2x3 ins. 10 cents.

New Spring Fashion Catalog, 10 cents.

What Women Have Done—Women Can Do

Every year after the holidays comes the perennial woman's question, "What can I do to make money at home?" I firmly believe that most of us have at least one talent, even if it has been kept in a napkin.

So the first answer is the question, what can you do extra well? The roadside stand and tea-room seems to be the first thing thought about in these days. Last Summer I talked with many; some have made a name and have good patronage, but several will discontinue and the experience seemed to be much like this:

A few years ago many patronized the stands, but now as one lady told me, "The rich never patronize us, but go to hotels. The others find they can pack their own lunch cheaper even if they buy bakery goods. Of course we have to ask more as we have to keep a variety of food ready and some is bound to grow stale and we have to put in our time."

I recall one tea-room established in seemingly an ideal location, no other near and exquisite surroundings. The owner found it didn't pay, but here is the bright spot. She brought numerous plants from her old garden and sold over 1,000 stalks of Gladiolus blooms the first season. That gave her an idea and the second year, July 1, she had sold a thousand perennial plants at prices from 25 to 50 cents, had been asked to help plan other gardens, sold Iris blooms, the Gladiolus season was ahead, and also the sale of plants for Autumn planting.

Another friend said her hotbed yielded her $100 in a season. She sold tomato and pepper plants especially, and some others, and then sold early ripe tomatoes.

Perhaps your market is over supplied with some fruits but lacks others you could supply. What is lacking?

Another friend who had to be home with elderly parents found incubator chicks her way to make money. Seven hundred chicks are not very many, but at 25 cents each they help out.

Others are buying day-old chicks and find they help line the pocketbook. In hatching chicks, of course, one must find out the most popular breeds in her locality and hatch accordingly.

Still others raise dogs! Why not? A farmer very often keeps a dog. Why not make it a source of income? I saw one litter of puppies valued at $500, but, of course, we can't all do that. But get good stock! Mongrels can scarce be given away.

There is money in Angora kittens and canaries, but these are both rather tender and require some skill.

If there are gift shops that you can visit, get acquainted with the proprietor and find out what sells well that you can furnish.

Can you piece some dainty quilts or the applique ones and then quilt them as well as your grandmother did? Or maybe your fortune lies in rugs.

Then, too, if you are an experienced nurse you can fill a real need in your locality. Your family physician can vouch for your ability and also help you to get patients to care for. I know several who take maternity cases to care for at home, or elderly people . In some places one can care for children while the mother takes a much needed vacation or is called away for a time.

I do not mention sewing, remodeling dresses, or the various forms of fancy work. There is usually some one physically laid aside who needs the money earned from the needle. But if one can make seasonable hats, using the material many women have on hand, there is a place for such a one in many country towns.

If you just love to launder and repair dainty things perhaps your pot of gold lies there. In Summer the city people often want such fine work done.

Still others are making good with a loom, weaving carpets, rugs, couch covers and couch pillow covers. Some are cotton, some are wool, and some are silk, but all are attractive.

If there are more ways to spend money than there were years ago there are also more ways of earning it. MOTHER BEE.

Securing the Baby's High Chair

Recently a baby in our vicinity was badly hurt by the tipping over of its high chair, and a young mother hit upon this plan which has proved so successful that I am passing it on. A screen door hook was screwed on the back of the high chair, and a screw eye was screwed into the woodwork in each room, and one on the sun porch, so now the baby has a non-tipper chair, and the mother is saved many an anxious moment, and the baby many a fall. B. S. V.

Heavenly Hash Candy

This heavenly hash will take the place of other candies for the little ones: One cup walnut meats, chopped; one cup seeded raisins, chopped; one cup dates, chopped; one cup puffed rice. Mix thoroughly, then press firmly into a tin box that has been lined with waxed paper, put a weight on it and let it stand for 12 hours. Cut in inch squares and if to be kept long wrap in oiled paper.

M. E. DE KALB.

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AGENTS

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A Paper Bag Party

Paper bag parties are quite the thing in Colorado at present, and they are a wonderful help to mothers of boys especially, for what boy wants a frilly party? The thing that appeals to boys, girls and mothers alike is that there is not a big stack of dishes to do afterwards.

Here are the invitations to be printed on paper bags and sent in the mail:

"Please come to my party
Next Wednesday at eight,
I am anxious to see you—
Scarcely can wait.
A paper bag party,
It's really bran' new;
I hope you will like it,
And all my friends, too!"

On arriving each guest was given a paper bag bearing either the first or second initial of the hostess' name. All the J's went into one room, all the K's into another. Each side in their turn was to portray a scene from some well-known book or play, their costumes were to be found inside their bags. Such an array! Overshoes, ear-muffs, fascinators, (ask some grandma what they are), mittens, anything to represent cold weather was found in our bags, so what better play could we give than, "If Winter Comes."

Then the K's had their turn, while the J's cooled off and turned audience. There is something in every person that loves to dress up and act, or pretend. And such a good way to get acquainted, too.

Do not act all the evening though, for there are other things to do with paper bags. We were given nine bags apiece, flatly folded, and told to open as quickly as possible. If you have not watched a busy grocer do it, you may not get the prize, a paper bag of candy!

A large bag was suspended between two rooms, and soft rubber balls were passed. These were to be tossed into the open bag, each person getting six shots. The best thrower was given a ball of twine.

Then we had a candy hunt. Tiny red candies had been hidden all over the room and we used paper bags to put the candies in. (Tiny heart-shaped candy might be used around Valentine time.)

The boys and men were given a bag with paper trimmings inside, either crepe or tinsel, scraps of ribbon, flowers, etc., and asked to make a pretty cap, with the paper bag for a foundation, for the lady whose name was found inside, the lady making suggestions, but not touching the work. The best cap-maker received a large shopping bag.

The refreshments were most refreshing. Each person was asked to help themselves to a bag of "eats" which were to be found in the dining-room, and we all sat around on the floor, "picnic fashion" and opened our bags, finding the most delicious-looking sandwiches wrapped in paraffin paper, olives, nuts, in tiny paper bags, and a paper napkin, also a paper plate. The hostess served cocoa from a big kettle wrapped in paper bags, from the dining-room table.

Not much expense or work to this party, but a lot of whole-hearted fun, and a genuine good time, as every one had, and such delightful memories to carry away.

B. S. V.

Echoes from Mapledale

There were so many things to write about in the Fall, and yet the time slipped by and I wrote not. Surely, as my grandmother used to say, "There'll have to be a day added on," if I get in all the pleasant things I desire to. Don't you think it would be nice to have the proposed year of 13 months? You see then we would have a whole month to catch up in!

There is one event of the Fall which I want to mention because it was a big event to us. The four rural clubs united for a gentlemen's night, and over one hundred farm folks sat down together to a fine oyster supper. A program followed, each club contributing a part. One interesting feature of this gentlemen's night was the exhibition of its own work which each club had. The lamp shades in themselves, were worth going far to see. There were also felt hats, enamel work, trays and baskets of reed, rush and cane work, various dyed articles, dresses made from permanent patterns and my own club had a loaf of delicious bread!

And then the flood came! We were in the stricken area though no lives were lost, and there was comparatively little property damage. Three of our four covered bridges sailed away (how we hate to see them go!) We ourselves live "high and dry" upon a hill, so were left almost intact. As it happened, I went down to a club meeting on the day of the flood, and was stranded for three days at my sister's and then had to walk home (four miles). Not that I minded either one. The flood was a terrible catastrophe, but there is one nice thing about it, we are finding out how good people really are. Sometimes we need a jolt to bring out our own good. Every organization, I guess, has done something for the Red Cross. My club has made two quilts. We put a white block in the corner of each and printed the name of our club and address. Seems as if that adds a little friendliness; makes the gift more personal.

We were fortunate in getting our potatoes shipped before the flood—they were detained en route by it, but reached their destination safely. Many farmers were not so fortunate, and are faced with a problem of transportation, for our railroad is gone. Even if they get them marketed in the Spring, they needed the money last Fall.

Christmas doings began Dec. 15, when the Community Club had a Christmas party at which we all appeared in children's apparel. It was such fun just to let go and be natural awhile. Each one brought a useless gift wrapped and with a descriptive rhyme attached. These were taken from the tree and sold at auction. Currency was a bag of 50 beans.

Then there was the school tree and the church tree on Christmas Eve. On Christmas Day we had a family gathering of 12. I like the idea of the little program we had after dinner. The children spoke their pieces, grandpa read the Christmas story from the Bible, and each one read a Christmas poem or something seasonable. Oh, yes, and we sang "Joy to the World." The year has added an alto voice (we are happy over it), but we lack a tenor to make the quartet complete. Our little tree held many gifts, and Christmas, 1927, is a happy memory to us all.

If you were to give two framed artotypes for a wedding gift, which of the many beautiful ones would you choose? I finally decided upon Lerolle's "Shepherdess and Sheep," and Adams "Close of Day." There is nothing I like to give so much as pictures, unless I except books, and I think I won't even do that.

I am making for myself a wine-colored worsted dress. I am using a 45-cent pattern, but I do not find these high-priced patterns any more satisfactory than the 10-cent ones our farm papers advertise. They say the cheap ones don't show the normal waist line. But I can find my waistline for less than 35 cents! You remember the taffeta dress? I have worn it a good deal but I feel like a peanut shaking around in its shell when I have it on, it is so light and stiff. So, "if you ask me," don't buy taffeta. After the new dress is finished my annual vacation begins. Relaxation and recreation is the program. One bright Winter day I went neighboring on snowshoes, and I am longing for snow so that I can go some more. The children would like snow to use their new skis on, too.

S. M. B.

Inexpensive Meat Dishes for the Cold Winter Days

One of the shortest cuts to economy is through the meats ordered, that is if the larder is not already supplied with home butchered meats. The meat dishes will be more or less necessary to the daily menu during the cold days of Winter. I have carefully tested out the following meat recipies and can recommend them:

Neck Slices With Apples.—Brown each slice in hot bacon fat, flouring each piece. Place the slices in greased casserole or baking dish, cover with sliced tart apples and bake about one hour.

Ragout of Lamb.—Two pounds of shoulder lamb, two teaspoons salt, two minced onions, one large can tomatoes, one cup water, one-half can peas, flour, bacon fat. Lamb should be cut in small pieces. Add tomatoes and bring to the boil, then add onions and brown. Add water, put all into a casserole or stewing dish and cook slowly for two hours, replenishing with water as it boils away.

Lamb Shortcake.—Dice some left-over lamb, combine it with a rich white sauce, add one hard-boiled egg, cut fine and serve it on a freshly baked baking powder biscuit split open and buttered.

Lamb Stew.—Two pounds breast of lamb cut in small pieces, two onions sliced, seven medium-sized potatoes cubed or quartered, one cup canned tomatoes, one tablespoon salt, water enough to cover meat. Put lamb on in stew kettle with the water, salt and onions, cook slowly one hour, add the potatoes and tomatoes and cook one hour more. Thicken the liquid with flour in the proportion of one tablespoon flour to one cup liquid. If served with the dumplings cook in the liquid before thickening it Cook 12 minutes without removing the lid and be sure that the liquid is boiling before putting in.

If we economize in the meat bill we must study the different cuts of meats. We should visit the butcher shops, ask our butcher to show us the different cuts, observe the grain, the bone and fatty portions. If he is an honest butcher he will tell us that many of the cheaper cuts are richer in real food materials than the higher priced ones, and that they, also, offer the best flavored morsels.

MRS. J. W. RAY.

My Winter Pickle

Onions, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, green peppers, cut up and mixed together, make a fine pickle very quickly. Wash and prepare the vegetables, putting them in sterilized jars. Pour over them this mixture: One cup of boiling hot vinegar, one tablespoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon ground mustard. Mix the dry ingredients together, make into a paste with a little of the vinegar, stir into the hot vinegar. This is a recipe for a small amount of pickle. Cover tight and set away for 10 days.

MRS. A. P. TARVER.

They drove the Fake Salesman *from the County*

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

THE wife of a farmer near Cincinnatus, New York, bought some silverware from a salesman who represented it as made by a well-known manufacturer. After he left she discovered that the spoons were of the sort that can be bought for 5 or 10 cents. Her husband immediately went to his telephone and warned all of his neighbors. Then he telephoned the sheriff at Norwich, N. Y., and the fraudulent salesman was driven from the county.

The telephone is the farm guardian in every sudden need. It calls the implement repair man. The doctor. The veterinarian. It finds out where and when to sell for the best price. Runs errands. Pays for itself many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.

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Thousands of mothers tell us they would not be without *Children's Musterole*, the milder form of Musterole especially prepared for babies and children.

At night, when awakened by the warning, croupy cough, rub the clean, white ointment gently over the child's throat and chest.

Children's Musterole, like regular Musterole, penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes to the seat of the trouble.

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Made from oil of mustard, it takes the kink out of stiff necks, relieves colds, sore throats and croupy coughs. All Druggists.

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Live Stock and Dairy

Tiddledywink Quality Girl

Mrs. F. Galer Neal, of near Oregon City, Oregon, has brought another world's record to Oregon with her senior four-year-old Tiddledywink's Quality Girl, who recently finished a production of 834 pounds of butterfat in a 304-day test. This cow's milk made an average butterfat test of 6.5 during the 304 days' test. It is no small undertaking to qualify for a world's record. Such records are obtained only by very careful judgment in breeding and handling. The story of how the world's record Tiddledywink's Quality Girl was produced was told to the writer yesterday by Mrs. Neal, proprietor of the Tiddlewink Jersey farm:

"I have always been very fond of nature and animals, but until I was married I lived in the city and knew nothing of farm life. My first experience in country life was with fancy poultry. Husband and I were fairly successful with this venture. We exhibited poultry at the various fairs in New England, and it was at some of those fairs that I first fell in love with the beautiful Jersey cattle. I became immensely interested in them, and in the year 1910 husband gave me a purebred Jersey cow for a birthday present. She was a very fine type Jersey, and with my limited knowledge of dairy cattle I thought that she should be fat, and consequently we made every effort possible to fatten her; this we found to be impossible, because the more we fed her the more milk she gave, and she made no gain in flesh.

"It has been a long journey from our first Jersey cow which we tried to fatten up, to Tiddledywink's Quality Girl, who is now a world champion. We moved from Connecticut to Oregon in the year 1920. We were on a farm just out from Turner, Ore., for the first five years and have been located upon this present farm (three miles southwest of Oregon City) for the past two years. We had built up a herd of 42 purebred Jerseys before leaving Connecticut for the Northwest, and we brought six of the very best cows with us, among them the Tiddledywinks. The Tiddledywink family is comparatively new in name, yet in reality it is an old family, because it is a branch of the renowned Oxford strain. Gamboger's Tiddledywink was the starting point of this family in America, and she was a half sister to Imported Oxford You'll Do, gold medal sire. She traced back in two blood lines to that great cow, Oxford Lass and Golden Ladd in six generations. She was sired by Gamboge Knight, who sold at auction sale for $6,700 in 1912. She was grand champion cow at the National Dairy Show. This prize was not won by accident, but because there was great foundation blood lines in her ancestry.

"A demonstration of how blood will tell is shown by the fact that her fifth son, Tiddledywink's Oxford, sired the great cow, Tiddledywink's Gold. He has the distinction of having two first prize daughters in the 1926 National Dairy Show, and now another one of her sons, Tiddledywink's Noble, whom we owned while in New England, has shown the worth of Tiddledywink's blood by siring our cow, Tiddledywink's Noble Pride, who is the mother of the new world's champion, Tiddledywink's Quality Girl. We have some very fine cows, but I have always thought that Tiddledywink's Noble Pride was our best cow. She is a gold and silver medal cow, the dam of the grand champion bull at the Pacific International at Portland, Ore., in 1926. She was grand champion Jersey cow at the Oregon State Fair this year also. We began official testing in 1921, and as a result of the first year's testing Tiddledywink's Noble was qualified as a gold and silver medal sire. In 1921 his daughter, Lady Tiddledywinks (then five years old), won grand champion at the Oregon State Fair."

Mrs. Neal has made a very thorough study of different feeds for dairy cattle, and her comments upon this subject should be valuable to dairymen. She continues: "A salesman may tell you a whole lot about the merits of his feeds, but we find that our cows are the ones who do the real telling, and they make no mistakes either! There are people who try to get by in using screenings and fillers, but they always lose out in the long run. The assurance of a uniform feed day after day throughout the year has meant much to us. Our bread and butter and expense and upkeep of our farm and the dairy herd must come entirely from our cows.

"Yes, we feel rather proud to know that we have the combination of production in addition to type. Tiddledywink's Girl Betty, who won her blue at the Pacific International this year and is a daughter of our world record cow, Tiddledywink's Quality Girl, is due to calve before long, and we are anxiously awaiting the arrival of this calf, which will be the fifth generation of our breeding. I feel that the average breeder to get anywhere must pick out a good family and then stay with it. Our formula has been to retain our best individuals and always breed for better. Now we are beginning to feel that it is getting us somewhere."

Oregon. WESLEY RAY.

The Hunting Situation in Virginia

The hunting situation in your State is vastly different from that here. I am half way between Richmond and Newport News on a State highway, but I have to beg people to come here and kill rabbits, not that I have so many, but what I have are an all-year pest. Just now they are barking my fruit trees. In the Summer and Spring they work on sweet potatoes, cantaloupe plants, garden beans and Soy beans, especially when the latter are slanted thin in rows for seed. With me rabbits rank with field mice. This State recently had a great campaign to clean up hawks, owls and crows, and pay a bounty on them still. There probably is more game as a result, but I know the ground and field mice are bad as a further result. I have farmed here five years, and to my knowledge have lost only one chicken by hawks.

Do you think we are headed towards an over-production of sheep? A few flocks are being started here, and if they prove profitable the idea will spread rapidly. In this locality, where corn is relatively expensive to make, I think sheep are to be preferred to hogs, and are certainly easier to handle. Our truckers plow under great quantities of cover crops, both Winter and Summer grown. I think wherever possible these should be grazed down in part or whole. Here again the sheep is better than the hog. I hope you will keep Mr. Reynolds writing for you. I enjoy his articles. W. G. RANKIN.

Virginia.

We note what you say about the hunters and can well understand why you welcomed them where there are so may rabbits as well as so many other vermin. The situation in New York and some other states is quite different, as the farms are overrun with swarms of irresponsible people who come with automobiles, think nothing of shooting poultry if found a little distance from the buildings, and in some cases have even been known to shoot and seriously wound the cows, apparently from pure meanness. In cases where there is no husky man around the place they terrorize women and children with threats of personal violence.

The writer was brought up in Eastern New York. In his boyhood hunters were welcome on his father's farm and those of his neighbors, and likely to be treated with milk, sandwiches, apples, cake or anything else that was on hand, but those hunters respected property and always put up fences or shut gates when they went through.

We do not see at present any signs of overproduction in sheep or wool products, and think that in localities where the situation with regard to dogs is reasonably safe, moderate extension into the sheep business may well be desirable for those who feel interested in that sort of stock.

Thin, Aged Horse

I have a horse that is quite old, and her teeth are so poor she cannot eat hay. All Winter she has been getting corn and oats; three quarts, three times a day, and has got along alright but is very poor. Is this a good way of feeding her or do you know of something that would keep her up better? E. P.

New York.

The ration mentioned is not sufficient to maintain the old horse in good condition, strength and health. Roughage is necessary to round out the ration or make it complete. The grain furnishes only some of the needed nutrients and lacks the bulk necessary for proper digestion. It may be, we think, that a qualified veterinarian may be able to put the molar or grinding teeth into such condition, by judicious use of dentistry instruments, that the horse will be enabled to masticate hay, straw and corn-stover.

We say that for the reason that in many cases such as you describe and where the horse could not perfectly masticate roughage, it has done so with gusto and pleasure immediately after we have attended to the teeth. The dentistry work usually needed in such a case is the cutting off and filing smooth of the long, sharp edges of the molar teeth, next to the cheeks above and next to the tongue below.

In some instances, a very long projecting point may have to be cut off, or a split or diseased molar tooth may have to be removed. If not possible to extract the tooth, through the mouth, by use of forceps, the veterinarian trephines the skull, to expose the roots of the tooth which is then punched down through the mouth. The wound in the skull has then to be irrigated with a mild antiseptic solution daily and kept plugged with oakum between treatments, so that it does not close before the tooth socket and lining membranes of the sinus, etc., have been got into healthy condition. The adjustment of the teeth may, however, prove a simple matter and it would be advisable to take the old horse to the nearest graduate veterinarian for such treatment as he finds necessary.

Even where the teeth cannot be got into such condition that roughage will fairly well be masticated there is no need of withholding feed of that kind; for ground and mollassed Alfalfa is available, on the market, or hay may be cut fine with a suitable cutter and then be mixed with grain, which cen be crushed and mixed with one-ninth part of wheat bran. A good plan of feeding, when a horse is old, has poor teeth and is emaciated or harness-galled, or thin and weak from work, is to feed blackstrap cane sugar molasses with the other feed. Here is a suitable mixture: Stir one quart of such molasses with three quarts of hot water. Then mix the molasses water with five pounds of cut hay (preferably clover or Alfalfa hay); four quarts of cornmeal and two pints of coarse wheat bran. Feed that amount night and morning, to a working draft horse. It may, at first, be necessary to starve the horse to take the molassed feed; but soon he will take it with relish, and it is wonderful how quickly the animal plumps up when given such food and also fed whole or crushed oats at noon and long hay at night.

A horse that has poor teeth may not be able to eat dry cut hay, but it may manage to do so if the hay is wetted, or made into a mash before feeding. The molasses in the feed does not cause colic or scouring. It soon gets the skin into fine condition and is therefore good for a horse that has many harness galls. If the teeth cannot be got into such condition as to make mastication of roughage, cut or long, possible, the horse may be given hay tea to drink and some skim-milk may also be allowed. That helps to put on condition. Carrots are also beneficial and should be fed, if relished by the horse. If carrots are not available the next best root is the parsnip. Rutabagas are also suitable, but they should be roughly sliced. Raw potatoes, judiciously fed, may also be relished and they help to rid a horse of worms. A. S. A.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston fruit and vegetable markets have been quiet during the past. Supplies have been moderately light, but amply sufficient for the comparatively small amount of buying activity which exists. Apples are generally unchanged in price, but move much les freely than during the corresponding period last year. All roots are dull and inactive with turnips especially so. Supplies of lettuce are not heavy, but trading is quiet. Onions are somewhat less active. New York Danish cabbage is perhaps the most inactive of the vegetables and is difficult of disposal even at existing low prices. Potatoes have taken a firmer tone due to heavy snowfall in Maine. The wool market continues very firm.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Baldwins Mass. A gr. $1.60 to $2.35. Fancy, large sizes, $2.50 to $2.75. Ungraded, $1 to $1.50 box. Maine A2¼ to 2½-in., $4.50 to $5.50 bbl. McIntosh, A grade, $2.60 to $3.25. Fancy, large sizes, $3.35 to $3.50. Ungraded, $2 to $2.50. Spies, $2 to $2.75 standard bu. box. Maine, Wolf River, A2½-in. up, $3 to $3.50. A2¼-in. Spies, $4 to $5, poorer, $3.50. New Hampshire, Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $5.50 to $6.50 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate; demand fair for best. Native cut off, 60c to $1.10 standard bu. box. California crates, few sales, $3.75. Texas crates, mostly $4.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Danish native, 40 to 60c standard bu. box. New York, sacked locally, 45 to 60c cwt. Native Savoys, $1 to $1.75 bbl.

Carrots—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed ord., 50 to 85c; best, $1 to $1.25 std, bu. box. New York cut off washed, $1 bskt. Texas bunches, mostly $2 to $3 crate.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native washed and trimmed 18 bchs. Best Pascal, $4 to $5.60 standard bu. box. California crates, $4 to $5. Florida, 10-in. crates, $2 to $3.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse 18 hds. ord., 35 to 75c std. bu. box. Arizona Iceberg, 4 to 5 doz., $2.25 to $3. California Imperial Valley, $3 to $4 crate.

Onions.—Supplies liberal, market dull. 100-lb. sacks. Yellow, medium to small, best, Conn. Valley, $1.75 to $2. Few natives ord., 85c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box. Best New York State, mostly $2.50 to $2.75. Michigan, $2.50 to $2.65 100 lbs.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed, 75c to $1.10; few $1.25 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand limited. Maine and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, $2.05 to $2.10 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas bskts, best, $1.75 to $2.25; poorer, lower.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited. Market dull. Native hothouse, best, 35 to 50c lb. Ohio, hothouse, $3 to $3.50 10-lb. bskts. Florida, 6 bskts, green and turning, $1.25 to $3 crate.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 60 to 75c std. bu. box. White Capes, $1.50 to $2.25 100 lbs. Ont. and N. B. Ruta, $1 to $1.35 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $13 to $14. Clover mixed, red, $17 to $19 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 47½c; firsts, 44 to 47c; seconds, 42 to 43c lb. Storage extras, 47c; firsts, 43½c to 46½c; seconds, 41 to 43c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 51c; mixed colors, 50c. White extras, 50c doz. Pullets, 40 to 43c. Fresh eastern extras, 50c. Undergrades, 38 to 42c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 28 to 28½c; first, fresh, 26½ to 27½c; extras held, 28 to 29c; first held, 26½ to 27½c lb.

Wool.—Market very firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending Jan. 21, 791,300 lbs. Grease Basis, Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, 50 to 51c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, 44 to 45c. Scoured Basis: Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ¼ blood, combing, 85 to 89c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 78c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.07 to $1.12; clothing, 95 to 98c; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 85c to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 92c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 3.-Feb. 24.—Annual Winter poultry course, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Jan. 30-Feb. 2.—Ohio State Horticultural Society, Columbus, Ohio.

Feb. 7-10.—N. Y. State Grange, Poughkeepsie.

Feb. 8.—Courses in agriculture, Columbia University, New York City.

March 19-24. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Jan. 30-Feb. 3. — Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 13-17.—Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 195.

CHOICE clover honey with comb, 5-lb. pail, $1.45; extracted, $1.15; two 5-lb. pails, $2.15, postpaid into third zone. W. H. DUNHAM, Bethel, Vt.

WANTED—Second-hand milking machine; state condition. H. L. ORR, Rock Stream, N. Y.

CHOICE maple syrup, $2 gallon, here. HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, Lowville, N. Y.

PURE honey, carefully inspected and packed: 5 lbs. clover, $1; 5 lbs. buckwheat, 85c, postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

INCUBATORS—Prairie State, 390-egg size, $35; crated, f.o.b. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

WANTED—Tractor, caterpiller type. ADVERTISER 3413, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A few cars oat or wheat straw; quote lowest spot cash price. WALGROVE FARMS, Washingtonville, N. Y.

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I Will Ship You a new 1928 model Walsh No-Buckle harness on 30 days free trial. Use it. Prove to yourself that it is stronger, easier to handle. Outwears buckle harness because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear them, no buckle holes to weaken them. Eleven years success—thousands in use.

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Bulls from dams up to 28,000 lbs. milk and over 1,200 butter in a year, must be seen to be appreciated.

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Ferrets for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $5.00; Females, $5.50; Pair, $10; Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio.

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C. H. KEEFER & CO. Greenwich, Ohio

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All ages. Special prices on Boars. Grand Champion Breeding. RICHARD E. WAIS, Lebanon, N. J.

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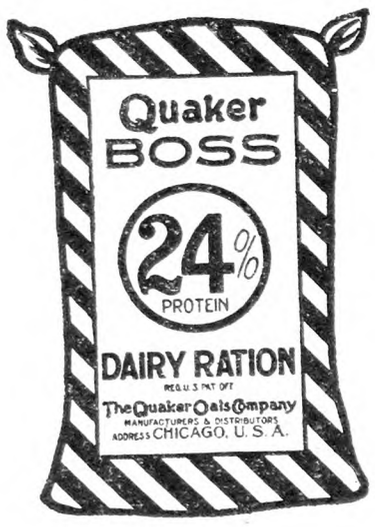

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Chronic Dysentery in Cow

Three years ago I purchased a registered Guernsey heifer 20 months old, bred to freshen at two years of age; she was very thin in flesh as was all of the vendor's herd, due to lack of feed and poor attention, I suppose. This heifer had a looseness of the bowels and was crusted with manure. This trouble developed into a bad diarrhoea by times, for a day or two. She came fresh and has made an excellent cow, but her bowels do not keep normal. I have two more cows in my herd this Winter that are afflicted in the same way, discharge a good deal of mucus with the manure. I gave two of these animals salol and bismuth, also salol and chalk, they responded immediately to this treatment, but were not permanently relieved. Fearing it might be Johne's disease I had my resident veterinarian send rectal scrapings of the original heifer to a laboratory in Philadelphia, Pa., and they reported negative to the Johne's disease. I. P. B.

Pennsylvania.

Johne's disease certainly may be suspected as the cause of the persistent scouring of all the cattle mentioned and the fact that scrapings of mucous membrane from the rectum were apparently found free of the germs of the disease does not conclusively prove, in our opinion, that the disease is not present. At the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station, at Madison, the bacteriological and veterinary departments have, for some years, been investigating Johne's disease, also called paratuberculosis, and have developed a biologic called "johnin" by means of which cattle may be tested to determine whether they are infected with the disease.

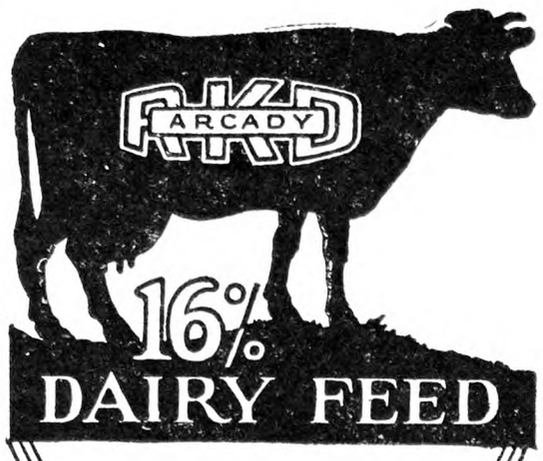
The test with johnin is similar to that with tuberculosis. The biologic mentioned is much more successful than avian tuberculin for testing purposes. A large percentage of affected cattle will respond to an injection of johnin by a rise in temperature, muscular trembling or scouring. The difference between the johnin test and the tuberculin test is that johnin is best injected into the blood stream, to get reliable results.

For the average cow the dose of johnin is 10 cubic centimeters, while cows showing suspicious symptoms, suggestive of the disease, are given 15 to 20 cc. The first temperature reading should be taken within 30 minutes after the injection of johnin. Temperatures should then be taken every two hours, up to and including the twelfth hour. The extent of the rise in temperature, indicative of Johne's disease, is much the same as in the tuberculin reaction. The first rise in temperature may come at any time between 30 minutes and 10 hours after injection. The third to the seventh hours are the usual time for the temperature to start rising, if a reaction is going to take place.

A herd may be freed of the disease in time, by repeated testing and removal of reacting animals. There is no medicinal cure. Instantly isolate all scouring cattle, including animals that have scoured and temporarily have apparently recovered. Test these cattle first and the remainder, if some of the suspected animals react. Cleanse, disinfect and whitewash the stable, including the floors and gutters, whether the cattle react or not.

For disinfecting purposes use a mixture of one part compound cresol solution and 30 parts of water. Also mix 1 lb. of fresh chlorid of lime with each three gallons of freshly made limewash. The germs of the disease are voided in the feces of scouring cattle, hence the necessity of cleansing and disinfecting the floors. Flood them with the limewash mixture after it has been sprayed upon all other parts of the stall.

If Johne's disease does not prove to be present the disease may be caused by coccidia. That form of dysentery (coccidian) has also been investigated by the veterinary experts of the Wisconsin station. Until the test has been applied, try the effect of a mixture of 20 drops of beechwood creosote, one-half an ounce of oil of eucalyptus, and three ounces of cottonseed oil, given two or three times daily, according to the severity of attack. Dilute acetic acid may also prove beneficial. We also believe in letting scouring cows drink all the boiled milk they care to take. It sometimes seems more effective than medicinal treatment. Omit silage from the ration, also bran and oilmeal. A. S. A.



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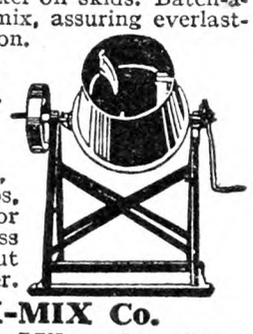

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Hints on Live Stock Feeding

By Dr. A. S. Alexander

THE DAIRY COW

When in a state of nature the cow kept her great paunch well filled with herbage, ate comparatively little grain and produced but sufficient milk to maintain her calf for 6 months or less. Today, the ultra-domesticated, pampered cow is heavily fed with concentrates, meaning ground grains and by-products such as bran, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, cakes, gluten meal, molassed feeds, etc., together with full supplies of "tame" hay, silage or roots, corn stover or fodder, various sorghums and several varieties of roots, in addition to grazing lush pastures of different legumes and grasses. The modern dairy cow is a highly developed feed consumer and digester and has been bred up until she produces inordinate quantities of rich milk and persists in milk-production, profitably, for 10 months or more each year. Unless she produces 300 pounds or more of butter-fat a year from the feed she consumes and to pay for the work her keeping and milking entails, there is little profit in her maintenance; it is therefore highly important that she be intelligently, completely and economically fed.

It may be advised that it should be the object of the feeder to keep the cow's bowels active at all times, as they are when she is on pasture. To that end, from 30 to 35 pounds of sound corn silage or roots should be fed, per cow, daily, throughout the season when green grass is not available. Many dairyman are also supplying corn silage from a small, extra silo, during the period of dry, short pastures, in late Summer before Autumn rains start a new growth of grass. That is a good plan. The silo may be considered an absolute necessity on every modern dairy farm. He who has not yet built one should go about it immediately. It is not true that silage injures or loosens cows' incisor teeth. It is an excellent, nourishing feed, when properly made from corn that is past the milk stage and well dented, so that the silage will not be too acid. When silage is not available, beet pulp, soaked, may be added to the ration with advantage, as it is laxative and therefore tends to regulate the bowels.

The next matter of importance is the quality of roughage provided for the dairy cow. Legume hays are best. Alfalfa stands at the head of the list, being rich in protein, rich in lime and possessed of a vitamin that stimulates assimilation of lime. The clovers come next. One can no more succeed in dairying without legume hays than he can with scrub cows that are not bred in the "milky way," for performance at the pail. In addition to building of silo, provision of legume hays is imperative. Arrange to grow Alfalfa, from standard seed that has been inoculated so that it will thrive. Also lime the land and have it rich, well-drained and clean for Alfalfa growing. By all means continue to grow Medium, Red and Crimson clovers where they do well. Other clovers are valuable, in the districts where they thrive. By providing Alfalfa and clovers, or other legumes, including peas and Soy beans, the bill for protein-rich bought concentrates will be greatly reduced. Banish Timothy hay, as a chief "filler" for dairy cows, and with it say goodby to some other grasses that are poor in protein and lime, including marsh hay which, in many instances, is fit only for the packing of crockery or iron castings. Keep the pastures fertilized, sweet and occasionally scarified and reseeded. The bare-bitten, dry, brown, shadeless, worn out permanent weedy pasture is a penitentiary place for cows in Summer, and especially so when flies abound. At all times supply dairy cows with all the pure drinking water they care to drink. Take the chill off in cold weather. Supply salt and add necessary minerals, according to rules prescribed in bulletins of the experiment stations, which should be obtained and studied. Three or four pounds of steamed bonemeal, per 100 lbs. of concentrate fed daily, will serve the purpose, in many instances. Minerals are less necessary when legumes are fed.

It is a safe rule to feed the dairy cow 1 lb. of a well-balanced concentrate ration for each 3 or 4 lbs. of milk she produces daily. Without such feed she can no more make the 300 or 400 lbs. or more of butterfat per year, already mentioned, than can an engine develop its stated horsepower without good and sufficient fuel being burned in the boiler. The cow must have enough of such feed to maintain her own body, keep herself warm, develop a fetus in her womb and have plenty to spare, along with her roughage ration, to produce a profitable yield of milk. It does not pay to stint feed for the dairy cow; nor does it pay to fully feed a cow that is a "star boarder," not bred to produce great quantities of milk. If the cows are scrubs, sell them to the butcher; if they are grades, use the best purebred bull, of bred-for-performance ancestry, available, and properly raise the heifer calves. If they are purebred cows, test them right along and get rid of the poor producers. Pedigree is no apology for poor performance. It would be well did every dairyman join a cow-testing association and also have his children join a calf club. Also study bulletins on cow care and feeding.

Here are sample cow concentrate rations, for comparison with the one being fed on the farm of each reader: For high-producing cows, on test, with legume hay and silage or roots: Ground corn, ground oats, wheat bran, of each 300 lbs.; linseed meal, 100 lbs.; cottonseed meal, 200 lbs.; salt, 12 lbs.

To feed with mixed hay (half clover and half Timothy), along with silage or roots: Ground corn, 250 lbs.; ground oats and wheat bran, of each, 200 lbs.; linseed meal, 350 lbs.

To feed with pure clover hay: Ground corn, 600 lbs.; ground oats, 400 lbs.; or ground corn, 600 lbs.; wheat bran, 300 lbs.; linseed meal, 100 lbs.

To feed when only Timothy hay, corn stover or similar low-grade roughages are available, at the rate of 1 lb. to each 2 or 3 lbs. of milk: Ground corn, 400 lbs.; ground oats, 200 lbs.; wheat bran and linseed meal, of each, 300 lbs., or ground oats, wheat bran and linseed meal, of each, 250 lbs.; gluten feed, 350 lbs.

Many other excellent combinations will be found prescribed in the experiment station bulletins. A. S. A.

The Bloodhound as a Watch Dog

The answers under heading, "The Proper Watchdog," on page 1319, have overlooked the very best watch dog the world has ever yet known, and that is the real purebred English bloodhound. They will take first premium over all others as watchdogs or for almost anything else that is of real value, as trailing, hunting, loyalty, gentleness to children or the helpless; can easily be taught anything, to drive stock or to guard property. Besides, no other dog has such a keen nose. They can scent anything so much further, and follow a trail many days old. I defy a Great Dane, mastiff, police dog or any bull dog or terrier in any way to come up with them.

Just the name of having one on your place is a greater protection against thieves or tramps of any kind than many such dogs, for the real true purebred English bloodhound will scent a rascal a half mile away, and they always know one by instinct. They will send out a warning in a voice that can be heard for miles and will make your blood curdle to hear. Ours seldom barks unless he knows we need to be told; then he will be ready to receive the intruder while all other dogs are still asleep, and I defy any other dog to stand firmer or know how to use his teeth to any better advantage. The thieves all know that should they be so lucky as to slip up when the dog is fastened up or the owner have the dog on an auto ride, just as soon as anything is found amiss the master will at once trail the fellow up and make him pay for his folly.

Ohio. S. T. G.

Dishorning in Europe

Some time ago you asked whether dishorning cattle is practiced over in Europe. I lived in Switzerland for 30 years and traveled over my country as much as "Mrs. Spider" around her web. But the only dishorned cattle are those cows that lost their horns during fights for the leadership of the herd. These fights are not restricted to five or ten rounds but are fought to a finish; that quite often results in dishorning, either completely or only on one side. No farmer would think of taking the pruning saw to cut the other horn off, too. M. WISEMAN.

New Jersey.

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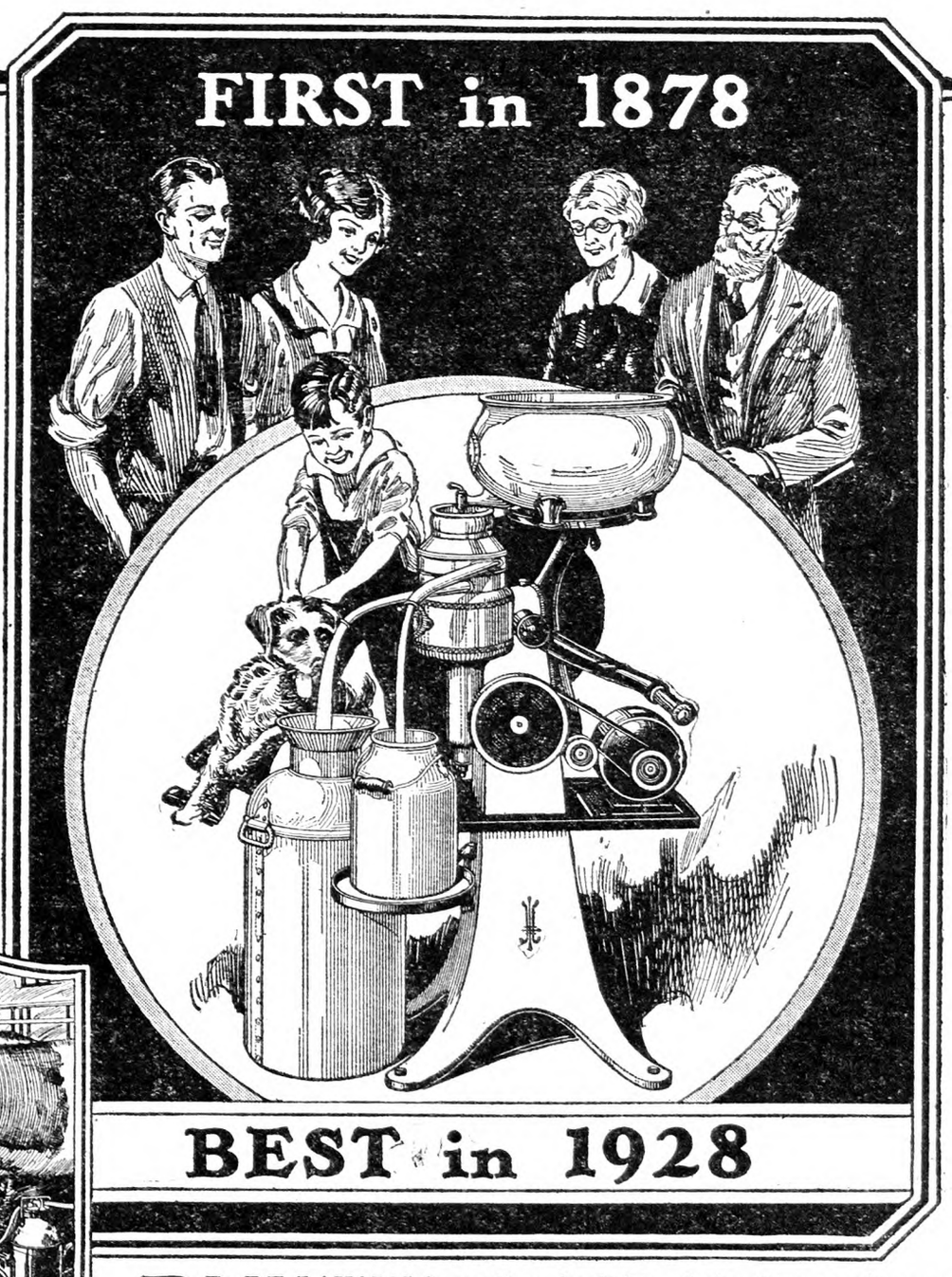

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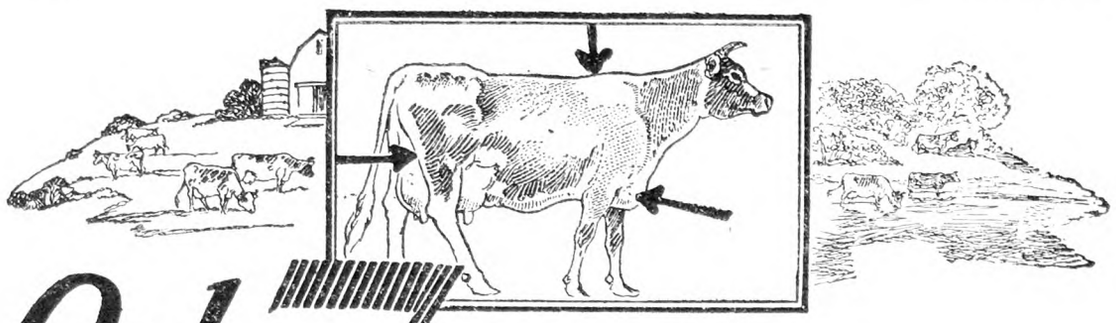

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Live Stock and Dairy

How to Keep Cows Healthy

If the man who is responsible for the care and management of a herd of dairy cattle in particular, but other types of livestock as well, will provide the things mentioned below he may feel certain that he is doing everything within his power to maintain conditions most conducive to animal health:

FRESH AIR.—Air is required to sustain life. During the season of the year when it is necessary to stable animals special means of bringing it into the barn and conducting the foul air out must be provided. About 500 cubic feet of space should be allowed for each cow. By providing ventilator inlets and outlets to admit and carry away at least 3,600 cubic feet of air per hour for each full grown animal, and by constructing windows that open and close easily and that have an area of at least four square feet of glass available for each cow stanchion, ideal air conditions may be maintained.

GOOD FEED.—A sufficient quantity of palatable and nutritious feed to provide the nourishment needed to make milk and maintain the condition should be supplied. Too much feed, even of excellent quality, may be as injurious as too little. Unless suitable feed is provided, attention to other matters will be of little or no avail. Furthermore, it is poor economy to feed good feed to poor cows. Stock-poisoning plants such as larkspur and snakeroot should be guarded against.

DIRECT SUNLIGHT.—This is Nature's means of controlling diseases. The sun's rays have powerful germ-killing ability. Nearly all disease-producing germs are quickly killed by sunlight. This is one reason why all barns should be built with plenty of windows to admit an abundance of sunshine. Another reason is that sunlight carries the ultra-violet rays which are essential to animal growth. To be effective the sunlight must be direct. Experiments have shown that the passing of the light through window glass filters out the growth giving qualities.

CLEAN MANGERS AND TROUGHS.—Successful dairymen have learned from costly experience that it pays to remove waste from mangers. The mangers and feeding places should be kept clean and sweet by frequent removal of waste and by occasional washing with a liquid disinfectant solution prepared and applied in stricter accordance with the directions of the manufacturer, as printed on the package. The stanchions should be adjusted so as to make the cows stand where their manure will drop in the gutter.

ABSORBENT BEDDING. — This helps in keeping animals healthy and comfortable. The bedding should be clean, dry and odorless with good absorbent quality. Animals plastered with manure and filth are telltales of poor care and a lack of a dry place in which to lie. A dirty coat of hair provides a favorable breeding place for microbes and animal parasites. It is impossible to produce clean milk unless the cows are kept clean and free from disease. Manure should be removed from the gutters daily and drawn to the field or stored at some distance from the stable.

DRY FLOORS.—Although a number of different materials are used for stable flooring, concerning the relative value of which there is wide variance in opinion, it is conceded that the floor should be water-tight and non-absorbent. Every one agrees that frequent application of air slacked lime to the previously scraped floor is a very effective way of keeping the stable sweet and clean. For outside use concrete in the form of a platform or areaway is ideal.

PROPER DRAINAGE. — Barnyard, paddocks, and open pens must be well drained to be kept sanitary. When animals are allowed to wade through or in mud they are much more liable to disease and injury. By concreting low places in the barnyard the nuisance of the mudhole may be overcome. These enclosures should be sheltered from the wind.

PURE WATER—Drinking water should be supplied plentifully. For the dairy barn individual drinking cups are highly recommended. It is reported that they increase production 10 per cent. Care should be taken to guard the water from filth of all kinds, as polluted water is as bad for animals as for man. The yellow-green scum that appears in troughs during the Summer is not, in itself, harmful, but it may catch and hold dangerous microbes. By emptying the water and thoroughly scrubbing the trough with a 5 per cent solution of blue vitriol this vegetable growth may be killed. The drinking cups should also be cleaned out quite frequently, as they accumulate refuse that decomposes readily and gives the water a bad taste and odor.

ADEQUATE PASTURAGES.—The pasture is an ideal place for animals. It should have a shaded place where they can find shelter from the hot sun. Cows cannot produce their maximum milk flow unless they are comfortable. It is usually best to leave the cows at pasture until milking time, and to turn them out as soon afterward as possible, for they will graze to better advantage then. When the pasture is poor, supplementary feed should be provided. Good corn silage is most economical for this purpose, as it is nourishing, succulent, and is relished by cattle.

AMPLE EXERCISE—Exercise stimulates the body organs by providing a constant supply of blood and removing the products of metabolism. Accordingly, livestock should be given an opportunity for daily exercise in the open air. This may be enforced by feeding them at some distance from their shelter or by other convenient means.

F. B. HADLEY.

University of Wisconsin.

Linseed Oil for Lice on Cattle

During the years I have been on the old farm I probably have had my share of trouble from cattle lice, and like many others have always been on the lookout for a simple or easy way to get rid of them. Two years ago I learned that these pests were helpless if oil were applied. I had one yearling that was badly covered with lice. She was of a nervous disposition, and was trying to tear the barn down with her rubbing. I put about a tablespoon of linseed oil on her, commencing at the horns and running along the ridge of the back to the trail. In about 48 hours I noticed she had quit tearing around and would stand quietly in her stall.

In a few days I went over the whole herd, including a second dose on this yearling. Some of my neighbors laughed at me, claiming the oil would so mat the hair that the lice would have perfect harbor next to the skin and that I would be unable to get at them. In about two or three weeks this yearling was as clean as any one could desire, all scurf was removed,

and in a few days my whole herd had cleaned up and I did not find a single louse that Winter. And the hair on the whole herd shone all Winter as though it had been polished.

Next Winter I bought one quart of linseed oil and filled a common squirt can (a machine oil can) and went over the whole herd of 14 animals. I repeated this in a week or so, with the same satisfactory results as of the previous Winter.

Yesterday I went over my herd for the first time this Winter, using the last of the quart I had bought a year ago. I wish I could have done this about six weeks ago, but I was confined to the house due to an accident.

From the good results I have had and the ease that it is done, I feel like passing it on, as I feel confident that anyone using this method will find their troubles from cattle lice have been overcome. E. W. ENSIGN.

Ohio.

Cow Getting Thin

My Guernsey cow did well all Summer until the pasture begun to go down; then I kept her up on green feed and as the green feed disappeared I went into a mixed ration. She picked up on milk slightly but I soon discovered that my cow had run down hill and then she fairly collapsed on milk. H. T. B.

New York.

As you mention the fact that cow did well all Summer, it would seem that the cow probably started milking in the late Spring. It is often the case where cows freshen in the late Spring and go to pasture immediately that they lose considerable flesh due to the fact that pasture grasses are very succulent and have plenty of protein which stimulates milk production. You evidently have a cow which is a large producer and has a natural tendency to turn her feed into milk rather than to store it on her body as flesh. In other words, your cow has excellent dairy temperament. The feed which you were using was also one which contained a high amount of protein and also tended to stimulate production at the expense of body weight. Another reason why you must expect a cow to drop in production is that she has been milking now at least one-half of a normal lactation period, and it is only natural that she must have exhausted some of her reserve. No doubt your animal could stand more flesh. In order to stimulate production during the Winter you must imitate Summer conditions as nearly as possible, and if corn silage is not available, you must supply some suculent feed to keep up a good production. The best substitute for pasture is corn silage but in the event that you have no silo it is suggested that you use soaked beet pulp and if possible some molasses which will tend to tone the cow's appetite, stimulate production and at the same time put on flesh. The beet pulp can be soaked once each day for morning and evening feedings and about 3 lbs. of the dry pulp at a feeding is recommended. This would mean that you would soak once each day 6 lbs. of dry beet pulp, which will probably absorb 15 to 20 quarts of water. It is a good plan to mix about a pint of blackstrap molasses with the beet pulp at the time it is soaked. Your cow would relish her ration if you first put the beet pulp in the manger and then placed her grain ration on top of it, and then fed the hay immediately after the grain ration was consumed. If you wish to mix your own ration, it is suggested that you use a formula such as two parts cornmeal, two parts ground oats, two parts wheat bran, two parts linseed oilmeal (old process), two parts cottonseed meal, one part gluten feed and one part gluten meal. Gluten feed contains around 25 per cent protein, while gluten meal contains approximately 40 lbs. of protein to the hundredweight. You will have to judge for yourself as to the amount of this mixture you will feed daily, but the general rule is to allow 1 lb. of grain to each 3 lbs. of milk produced daily with the Channel Islands breeds.

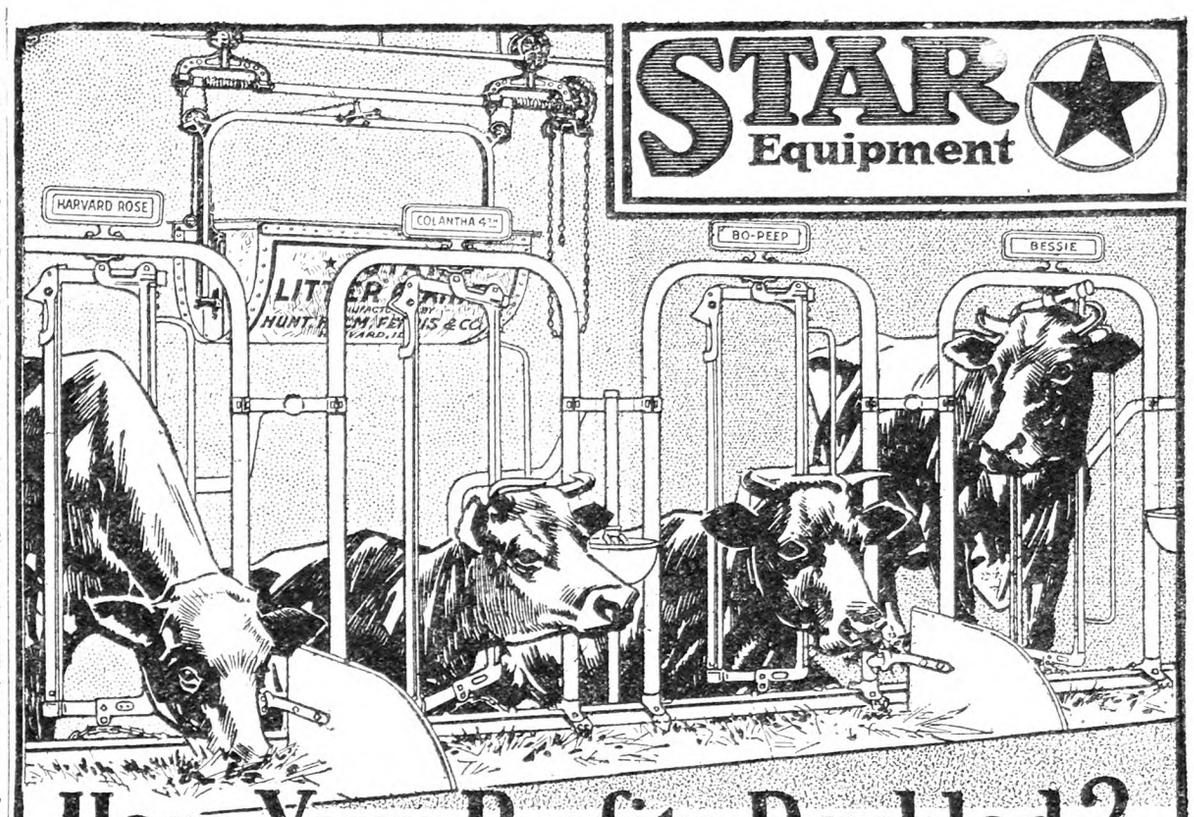
About two months before you expect your cow to freshen again you should dry her off in order that she may have a good rest before her next lactation period. As soon as she has dried off it is recommended that you feed a fitting ration to prepare her for her next milking. Such a ration usually does not contain over 12 per cent of protein which has a tendency to lay on fat and does not stimulate production. A home-mixed feed of this nature can be made by mixing equal parts of cornmeal, ground oats, linseed oilmeal and wheat bran. Here again you must use judgment in feeding. Enough of the ration should be fed daily together with some beet pulp to keep the cow rapidly gaining in flesh. It may be necessary to feed as much as 10 lbs. of this grain daily during this period. You should, however, cut down on the amount of grain fed at least two weeks previous to the freshening date, and feed only wheat bran and a little oilmeal. J. W. B.

Builder's Liens

My son gave contract to build a house. He gave the contract to B. He built it and took up the money from time to time. When the contractor B had it almost completed he left and went to Florida, and did not finsh. A waited some time and then went to work and finished it. B took the contract to build for $4,700 and took up about $3,500. A hired C to finish, and paid for the labor and lumber that he needed to finish, and paid it out of the money that was due to B. C worked for B and did not get his pay, so C puts a lien on the house. The plumber D also puts a lien on the house, and the lumber dealer E, who sold the lumber to B, also puts a lien on the house. The liens amount to about $2,000, and there is only about $800 left of the contract price. Will A have to pay the balance of the $2,000, or will they have to lose it? E has the last lien. How long is a lien good? Does it have to be renewed every six months? Will A have to pay interest on the liens? Is there any way to bring a settlement so owner can sell the place? J. G. L.

New York.

A contractor, sub-contractor, laborer or person who performs labor or furnishes material for improvement of real property with the consent of or at the request of the owner, his agent, contractor or sub-contractor, shall have a lien for principal and interest of the value of the labor or material so put upon the property. If labor is performed or material furnished to a contractor or sub-contractor for improvement, the lien shall not be for a greater sum than the sum earned and unpaid on the contract at the time of filing the notice of lien and any sums subsequently earned thereon. In no case shall the owner be liable to pay a greater sum or value higher than the price of labor and material remaining unpaid at the time of filing the notices of liens. A lien must be filed at time during the process of work or within four months after completion of the contract. No lien shall be a lien for a longer period than one year after the notice of lien has been filed, unless within that time an action was commenced to foreclose the lien and the notice filed in the county clerk's office, unless an order be granted by the court continuing the lien You will need an attorney in this matter, and we advise that you consult with one in your locality. N. T.



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be sure to feed a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare in the feedings for two or three weeks before and after. You will call it the best health insurance you ever paid for. A better calf, a cow free from disorders so often arising at calving is worth spending many times what Kow-Kare will cost you.

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Diarrhoea in Fowls

I have 300 April Leghorn pullets and about one-third of them have been laying since October. They all look healthy and happy. Last week I had to take three away, as they had a gray discharge from the vent and their feathers were very dirty from it. Last year many of my old chickens were the same way. We fed them with cornmeal, bran, oatmeal, Alfalfa meal, salt, charcoal, mixed as a mash. In the morning we feed them with warmed oats, at noon with about 10 ears of corn and four good-sized cow beets; in the evening one bucket of coarse scratch feed. We make sure they always have plenty of fresh water. I would also like to know what can be done to prevent chickens from picking each other to death. They seem to pick some vital place and bleed to death. A. S.

Bucks Co., Pa.

There are many causes of diarrhoeal discharges that soil the fluff, spoiled food of some kind, too much meat in the ration, too much green stuff to which the flock is not accustomed, indigestion and actual disease. What is known as vent gleet is not uncommon. This produces an irritating discharge that may cause sores and may be transmitted from fowl to fowl. If this disease is suspected, ailing birds should be removed from the flock. Treatment is not very satisfactory, hardly worth the time and effort required to bring about a cure except in the case of some particularly valuable bird.

Fowls will acquire such vices as picking each other if closely confined or kept in overcrowded quarters. Greater freedom, outdoors if possible, more room and, perhaps, slightly darkening a portion of the house to permit of a retreat from vicious birds may help. Overcrowding and idleness are probably the greatest sources of this trouble. M. B. D.

Culling Flock

I have 75 pullets that were hatched April 1, and as yet I haven't got over 20 eggs in one day. These are White Leghorns. I am feeding Cornell mash formula and mixed grain; 600 lbs. cracked corn, 400 lbs. wheat, 300 lbs. buckwheat and 200 lbs. barley. Some of these pullets have the pelvic bones less than two fingers spread. Can I depend upon this sign to cull my flock by. Does this pelvic bone spread as the hen starts laying or does it remain the same after the pullets becomes six months of age? I have 40 yearling hens that stopped laying about November 15. About when should they begin to increase again? I get from one to five eggs a day now. F. E. M.

New York.

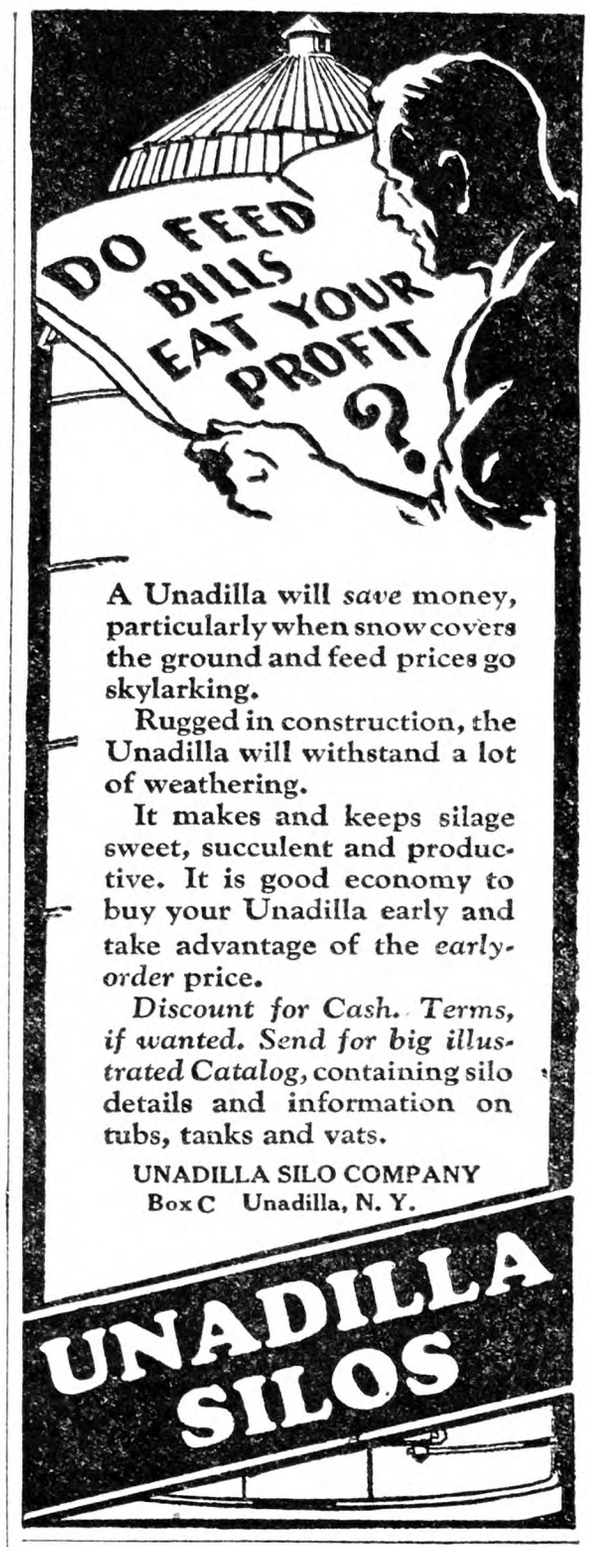
No, you cannot cull a flock properly by observing only the distance between the bones of the pelvic arch. This distance is one indication of present laying, but not of past or future production. When a fowl is laying, these bones become soft, flexible and widespread, so that they are usually two or three finger breadths apart. When laying ceases, they become rigid and close together, to remain until production again starts. Taken with the condition of the vent, small and dry when the bird is out of production, open and moist when laying, they afford a valuable and ready means of determining whether or not a fowl is laying at the time of the examination, but that is all. Yearlings that laid up to the middle of November did well and are entitled to two months rest. If fed and cared for, they will probably begin production again in late Winter. M. B. D.

A Lantern Problem

Here is something worth remembering when the lantern gets a cranky spell:

"Do you have trouble lifting the top of your lantern after the parts become rusty? Apply graphite or graphite grease on the parts that rub together. It goes up like new." J. H. C.

New Jersey.



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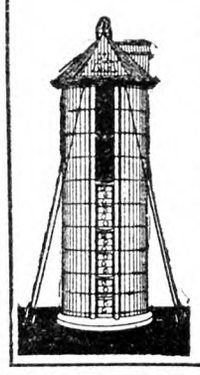

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Ayrshire Cattle Outlook

Secretary C. T. Conklin, of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt., says that there was an increase of 10% in the number of Ayrshires registered and 15% in the number transferred as compared with 1926. For every eight animals registered during the year seven have been transferred, which is indicative of the active demand for purebred cattle.

During the year a record for the establishment of new herds was made, while 181 breeders were admitted to membership in the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Vermont were the leading states in volume of Ayrshire business.

An increasing export trade is being developed by American breeders, especially with the countries of Central and South America. During the year shipments were made to Mexico, Porto Rico, Republic of Colombia, Brazil, Salvador, Honduras Bermuda, Hawaii and Turkey.

Sheep Shearing on Table

Do you know if there is a way of shearing sheep standing on their feet? I understand there is a way and it is used in the Southern and Western States. They are fastened in some form by their feet and sheared standing. This would be much easier than setting them up and holding them. It is hard work for one man to shear a large flock alone. A. R. H.

Ontario County, N. Y.

The sheep do not stand on their feet. It is the man who stands with a straight back, with no weight of the sheep on him. It would take a genius to fasten four feet of a standing sheep to prevent a continuous twisting and wiggling. Also it would be impossible to do a neat job on the under side and the inside of the legs. There is a small amount of shearing done on tables by men who do not like to stoop and support the weight of the sheep. It takes longer time, but is easier on the man with sore muscles.

The table or bench must be long enough to hold the fleece spread. The sheep is laid on its side and the foot on the under hind leg fastened close to the board. Then a loop goes around the neck to hold the head down. When one side is clipped the half fleece is spread and the sheep rolled on and fastened again. One man knows as much as another about how to tie the leg and neck with a small rope or strap, but the neck loop must be loosened twice and the head held to get the neck wool.

This recalls what I saw in Alabama. A colored brother was at each end of one lying on a chip pile, while a third was snigging off locks wherever they looked handiest. These he threw in a cotton basket. I set the sheep on end and mowed off some of that "piney-woods" critter's wool and told the boy to adopt my way and become a champion sheep-shearer. I set the sheep against him when I left. The three stood idle until I got away, but evidently thought their way was the best. When I looked back the second time they were all on their knees.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Wholesale Rat Slaughter

About killing rats I will tell you how it is done. Take a large copper kettle, fill it a little over half with water. Cut hay fine, put over water; sprinkle a little meal, bran and middlings over it. Lay a board from floor to top of kettle, sprinkle with meal. When one rat gets in all in manger will jump in. When a boy, a neighbor caught 18 one night; a few nights later another neighbor set his kettle and caught 27. We never caught over 12 at a time, generally six to eight or ten. W. F. S.

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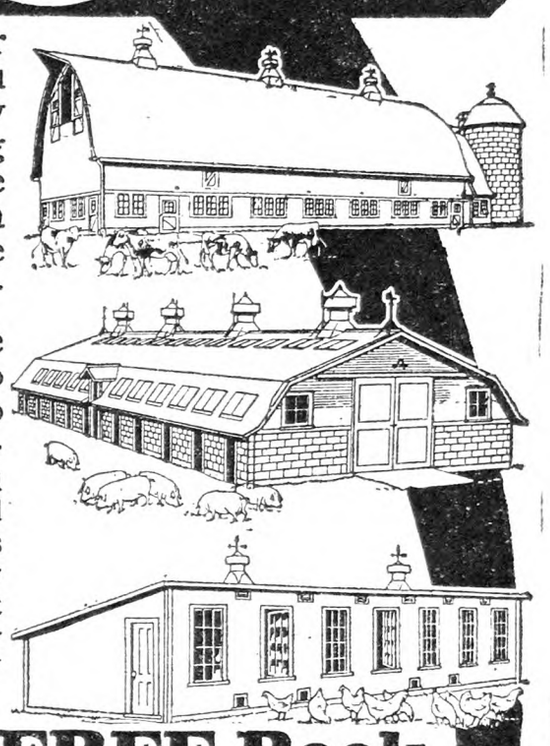

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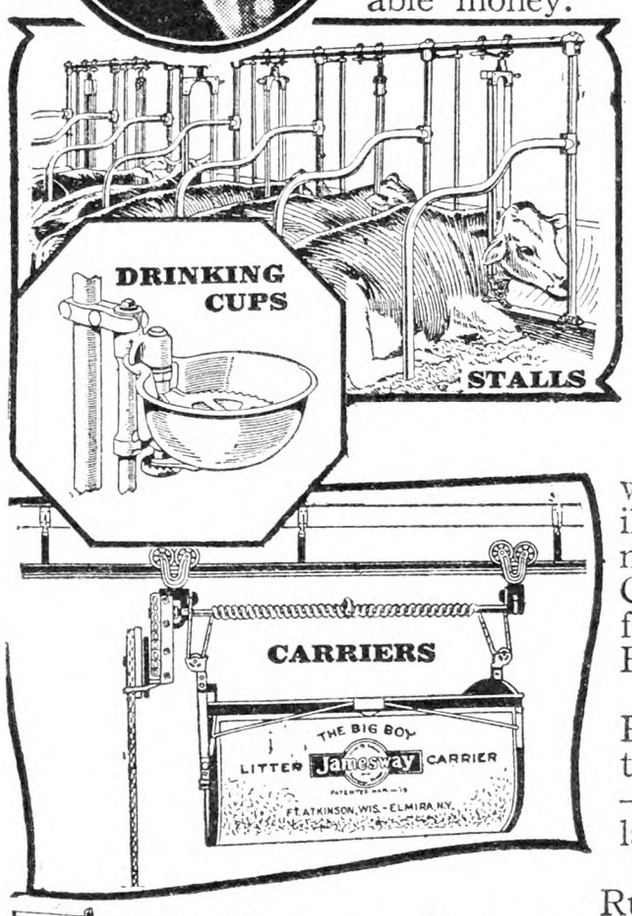

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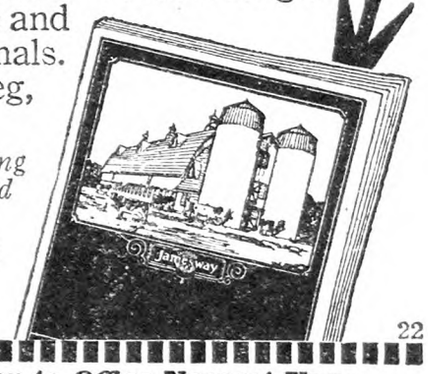

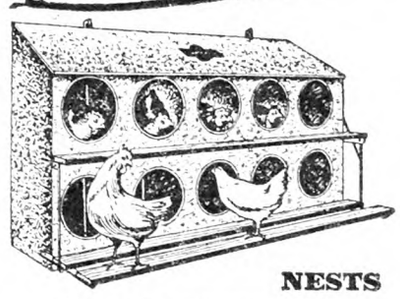

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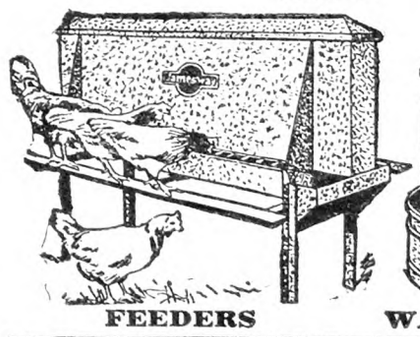

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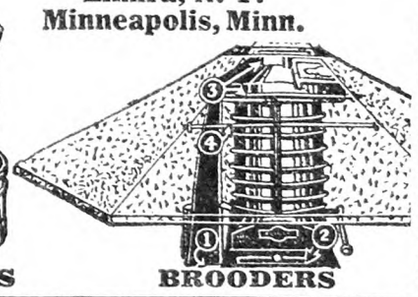

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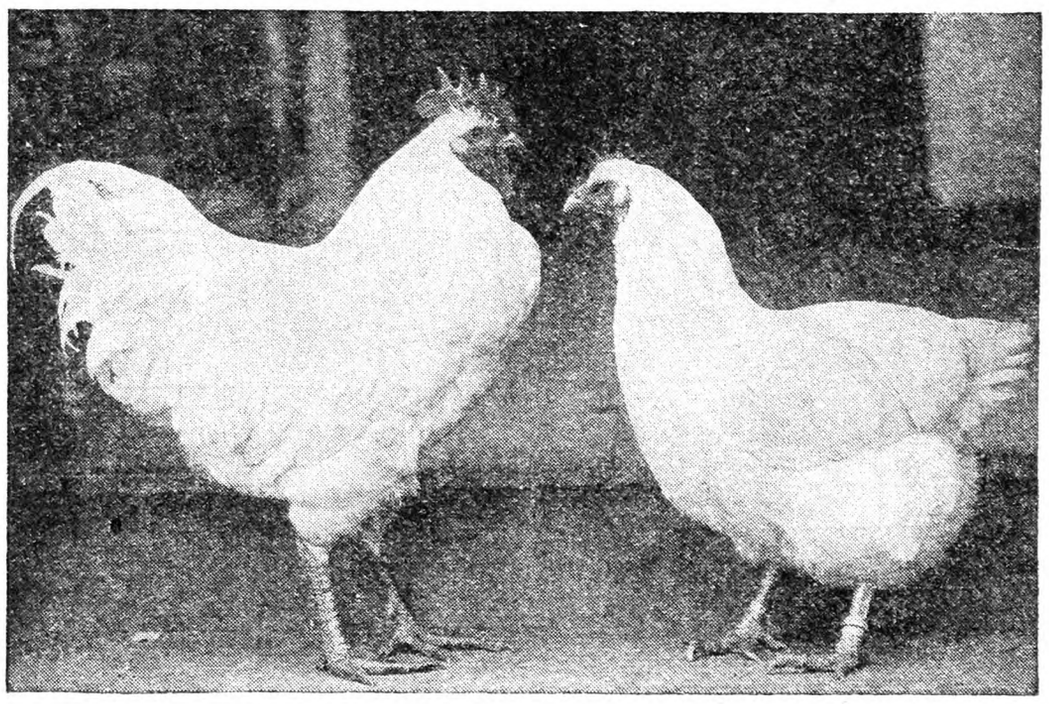

Mr. and Mrs.

discuss the cost of egg production

Mr.—Well, it'll be a sad time for us roosters.

Mrs.—So? And how is that?

Mr.—Increasing scarcity of hens. Too many of 'em going to the block because they can't produce enough eggs to pay their keep.

Mrs.—It's not always because they can't produce *enough* eggs. Sometimes they produce a great many eggs but it costs too much to produce 'em. No fault of the hens, but of the farmers.

Mr.—How are you going to remedy that?

Mrs.—My boss knows. He cuts down the feed bill by substituting DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL for part of the meat scraps. DIAMOND carries 40% minimum protein and is highly productive of eggs. Also, it is lower in fibre than meat. And it costs only two-thirds as much as meat scraps, mind you.

Mr.—H-m-m. Our boss has a head on him, eh?

Mrs.—Well I guess. He knows that some animal protein is necessary, but that a little goes a long way. Therefore he puts in 200 lbs. of DIAMOND for 200 lbs. of meat scraps, in a ton of mash. Saves $2.50 on every ton—$1.25 saved for every 100 lbs. of DIAMOND used to replace 100 lbs. of meat. And just as many eggs or more.

Mr.—Then *you're* not headed for the block for awhile, eh?

Mrs.—Not me. *I'll* be in your old harem for a long, long time.

Try DIAMOND as suggested. Poultry feeders and poultry feed manufacturers elsewhere are finding that it pays. Write us for circular containing a good egg mash formula.

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Keeping Poultry in Confinement

The vast majority of poultry farms in Schenectady and Saratoga Counties are operating their layers on the confinement basis, that is, after their pullets are about 5 or 6 months old they are housed and are never let out afterward. Do you consider this is proven to be a satisfactory method, assuming, of course, that the breeders are given range. By having a two or three-story laying house and buying all day-old chicks, why would it not be possible (under the right conditions) to keep 1,000 hens on two acres and do no breeding, but raise the chicks, assuming proper care is taken in plowing frequently and using covered crops? Can you tell me where I can get good plans for a two-story laying house for about 500 hens? Do you consider ultra violet rays of decided importance to poultry, and do most of the glass substitutes admit them? What books do you recommend on intensified poultry raising and plant construction?

New York. C. M. J.

It would be quite possible, I think, to keep 1,000 hens upon two acres of ground, confining the mature birds to their houses as you suggest. If kept under sanitary and healthful conditions, hens do well in confinement and the egg production is likely to exceed that of birds given range. Such a practice necessitates great care in sanitation, as disease more easily obtains a foothold in crowded quarters and is controlled with greater difficulty. A present day plan, where chicks must be raised in limited quarters, is to provide a concrete platform or yard outside their brooder houses and allow them the use of that. Such a platform is easily cleaned and disinfected and may be kept covered with clean sand or loam, renewed at intervals. With the use of cod-liver oil and green stuff in their ration, chicks may be reared in close quarters if the sanitary measures above suggested are observed.

The ultra violet rays of sunshine are of vast importance to all growing animals, but they are free and require no special apparatus for their production except under laboratory conditions where they are being experimented with. Unfortunately, ordinary window glass shuts out a very considerable part of these rays, admitting light rays but excluding those that are termed "ultra violet" because of their position upon the chart or spectrum used in separating a ray of sunlight into its component parts. There is nothing new in ultra violet rays; they have existed as long as sunlight has reached the earth, but we have just found out what an important part they play in animal nutrition and how they may unintentionally be excluded from buildings provided with glass windows. There are various glass substitutes on the market that transmit more of these rays than ordinary window glass does and are suitable for poultry houses. Manufacturers are also now making a kind of glass that is transparent to the ultra violet rays and may be substituted for ordinary window glass. As yet, this special glass is most too expensive for poultry houses, being sold, I believe, at about 50 cents per square foot.

I do not know of any published plans for two-story poultry houses, though I presume that they may be found in books upon poultry culture. A two-story poultry building is but a building two stories in height, arranged for light, ventilation and convenience as a one-story building would be. There is nothing necessarily peculiar about it and many ordinary barns have been transformed into two-story poultry houses by providing the upper floor with light and ventilation. Intensive poultry keeping means keeping poultry in limited quarters and necessarily observing the precautions to maintain health and vigor that have already

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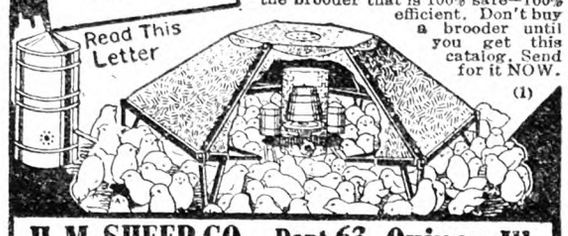

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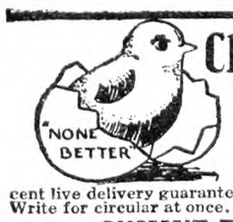

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been spoken of. It is practicable, but, in the past, has been made a fad carried to ridiculous extremes, as in a now defunct "system" once widely advertised where the back yard was to be filled with small coops arranged in rows and containing about five fowls each. M. B. D.

Balancing a Poultry Feed

I have been advised by a friend in the business that the following mash mixture is a good one for laying hens: 200 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. middlings, 200 lbs. cornmeal, 200 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. beef scrap, 100 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal, 100 lbs. gluten meal, 50 lbs. oilmeal, 15 lbs. cottonseed meal, 8 lbs. salt, 50 lbs. bonemeal, 50 lbs. ground charcoal. Does this constitute a balanced ration and what would you say is the ratio? How is the ratio figured?
New Jersey. A. E.

A "balanced ration" is one in which there is a proper proportion between the heat and energy producing foods, like corn, and the elements that contribute more directly to production, like meat scrap or milk. No mash constitutes a balanced ration, because it is only one part of the whole ration consumed and is the part that is highest in protein, the egg production stimulating part of the food given. All these are only general terms; there are no hard and fast distinctions between growth producing and production stimulating foods. One may serve the purpose of the other to some extent, but the ration as a whole should have an approximate ratio of one part protein to from four to five parts of carbohydrates.

This ration is figured from tables giving the composition of the ordinarily used feeding stuffs and the use of formulas applicable to the purpose. To figure the balance of a ration, however, all foods used must be considered and the amounts fed must be taken into consideration. It is a complicated matter which few poultrymen attempt and is hardly necessary. The use of the grains and milling by-products suited to fowls in proper proportion of grain to such concentrates as dry milk or meat scrap has pretty well settled the question of "balance" without accurate figures for each ingredient. The mash formula that you submit is probably a good one but unnecessarily complicated, an example of carrying formulas to an extreme. M. B. D.

The Guinea Pig Question

Could you please recommend to me an experimental station where I could secure guinea pigs for raising? Also could you send me information needed in raising of guinea pigs? W. H. B.
New York.

I do not know of any experiment station that can supply guinea pigs to those wishing to breed them, and am quite sure that you will not find one. They are sold by private breeders, too often with promises as to re-purchasing the increase that are not kept. These guinea pigs are purchased by large laboratories where they are used for experimental purposes but the market is limited by the fact that many of these laboratories raise their own stock and do not depend upon private breeders. The frequent representations that there are great profits to be secured by those in position to raise guinea pigs need to be taken with more than a grain of salt. The fact that thousands of these little animals are used annually does not mean that there is a practically unlimited market at remunerative prices for all who wish to produce them. If you can make arrangements with some large laboratory for their sale at a fair price, you may be able to make a profit out of the business, but do not go into it with the idea that there is big money in guinea pigs. M. B. D.

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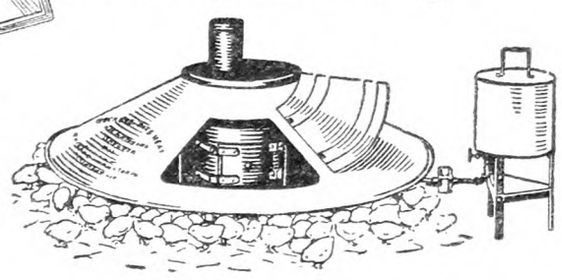

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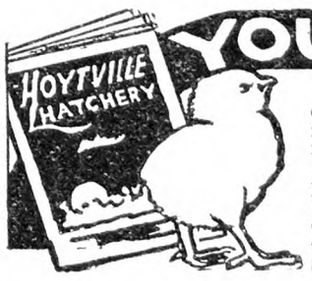

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Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Recent reports of storage holdings of Danish cabbage show the amount in both common and cold storage to be about double that of last year, the total amounting to about 16,000 carloads. With such holdings a smaller percentage of cabbage crop than usual will probably be marketed as there seems to be a limited demand for cabbage and seldom more than 4,000 to 5,000 carloads are marketed after the first of the year. During the past week the New York market has been very dull and prices showed very little change. Receipts were about evenly divided between old crop cabbage from New York State and new cabbage from the various shipping districts of the South, Florida and Texas supplying the bulk of the stock. There was a limited demand for white potatoes but with slightly smaller receipts prices advanced about 15 cents a sack, Maine Green Mountains selling around $3.30 per 150-lb. sack. Apple receipts amounted to about 250 cars about the same as for the week previous, and the few price changes were due more to quality than to any decided trend in the market. Fancy red varieties move fairly well and there was some call for Greenings but ordinary and poor fruit of all kinds was difficult to move at satisfactory prices. Sweet potatoes held about steady. Maryland and New Jersey shipped about 30 carloads each during the week to the New York market, and Delaware about 20 carloads, the total receipts averaging about 15 carloads a week less than for a similar period a month ago. Maryland and Delaware have been selling mostly at from $1 to $1.25 a bushel, and New Jersey sweets averaged about $2 a bushel on good stock. Celery was plentiful and the market weakened slightly. Offerings of lettuce during the week amounted to about 180 carloads, about two-thirds of which was from the Pacific Coast States and the rest was from Florida. Florida lettuce in 1½ bushel hampers, Big Boston type sold up to $2, and the best western ranged $4 to $4.50 a crate of four to five dozen heads. Old crop carrots continue to sell at around $1 a bushel with current receipts averaging about 50 carloads a week from New York State. New carrots dull, also with Texas bushels bunched selling $1.25 to $1.50. Mushrooms have been fluctuating within fairly narrow limits under liberal supplies. Receipts ordinarily run about 15,000 baskets daily although it is not very uncommon for 20,000 or more to be received in one day. Prices for fancy whites recently have seldom exceeded $1.15 to $1.25 per 3-lb. basket.

EGGS AND POULTRY

With the market depending largely on current arrivals, as the refrigerator stock is becoming exhausted, the market is very sensitive. The arrivals of fresh white eggs were heavy and prices dropped sharply. The decrease in prices on nearby eggs was aided by heavy arrivals of refrigerator stock from Chicago as well as increased offerings of Pacific Coast whites. The lower prices, however, had the effect of stimulating trading and there was a better tone for a day or two, but this soon gave way to further reductions, prices during the week dropping 4 or 5c on fancy nearby whites. Some increase in collections of middle western or south central districts was reported the last of the week which was one of the causes of the downward trend. A report recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that over 7,048,000 cases of eggs were received in New York during the year 1927 compared with about 6,800,000 cases for 1926 and for 1925, while 6,542,000 cases were received in 1924. The peak month last year was April with receipts amounting to 1,093,568 cases and it was also the heaviest period in 1925 and 1924. In 1926 receipts were more evenly divided between April, May and June, receipts during each of these months ranging from 860,000 to 870,000 cases. Usually the period when receipts are lowest is during November, but in 1927 it was in December when 314,600 cases were received in New York City.

Receipts of live poultry were heavy by freight, but the low prices prevailing, about 25c a lb. on fowl, caused many to hold their cars over from day to day and the demand about equaled actual offerings and prices fluctuated within narrow limits. Fowl received by express cleaned up fairly well and the live broilers were in light offering and market held firm. Very few chickens are arriving by express and the freight stock received was generally coarse and undesirable. Receipts of fresh-killed fowl were light and an advance of about 1c a lb. was made, but prices barely held at the higher figure. Many of the fresh arrivals of chickens were undesirable for the better class of trade and values were irregular. Good to fancy capons were in demand as there has been some buying for a future market. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry are somewhat lighter than a year ago when New York storage stocks were reported as 36,566,160 lbs. against 31,613,275 lbs. on January 23 this year.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts were liberal but there was a fairly active demand for high grade hay. Medium and lower grades were difficult to move. Most offerings were No. 2 Timothy and grass mixed, and prices declined about $1 a ton. Rye straw was dull. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 51c; duck eggs, doz., 60c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 46c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, pt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, lb., 4c; carrots, bch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, bch, 10c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pint, 15c; lettuce, head, 10c; home-grown, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.30; pk., 35c; parsnips, bu., 90c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 7c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 33c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 30c; light fowls, lb., 27c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 50c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 22c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 28c; dressed, lb., 45c; fowls, live, lb., 22 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40c; springers, live, lb., 22 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; turkeys, live, lb., 30 to 35c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $14 to $15; retail, 50c; duck eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; beans, lb., 9 to 10c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; carrots, bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs, 55 to 75c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, large, bu., $1.15 to $1.30; small, bu., 60c; medium, bu., 90c to $1; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 5 to 6c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 12 to 14c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Beets, bskt, 50 to 60c; beets, bu., 80c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt, 40 to 50c; bu., 75 to 85c; celery, doz. bchs, 65 to 90c; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds, 25 to 30c; onions, yellow, bu., $1 to $1.25; parsnips, bskt, 50 to 60c; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.10; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; romaine, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 4 to 5c; tomatoes, h.h., lb., 35c; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1 to $1.75; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $2; Hubbardston, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $2 to $2.50; Tallman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.25.

Live Poultry. — Springers, lb., 25 to 28c; fowls, heavy, lb. 30 to 32c; light, lb., 28 to 30c; roosters, old, lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 40 to 45c; doz., small lots, 45 to 50c; pullets, doz., 38 to 40c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pails, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Nuts (Domestic).—Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Poultry prices have declined in the past week and both butter and eggs are a little lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; tubs, 47 to 51c; dairy, 44 to 48c; storage, 40 to 45. Cheese, firm; daisies, new flats, 29 to 31c; longhorn, limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 47 to 49c; grade A, 42 to 46c; grade B, 38 to 40c; grade C, 32 to 33c; unclassified, 28 to 40c.

Poultry. — Dressed, lower; fowls, 26 to 31c; old roosters, 17 to 18c; chickens, 32 to 37; ducks, 30 to 33c; geese, 26 to 30; turkeys, 45 to 50c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 21 to 27c; springers, 25 to 28c; old roosters, 17 to 18c; ducks, 27 to 30c; geese, 25 to 28c; turkeys, 38 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu. $1.25 to $1.65; Wealthy, $1.65 to $2; Spy, Baldwin, Snow, $1.75 to $2.50; Jonathan, King, $2 to $2.75; Greening, $2.25 to $2.50; Spitzenberg, $2.50 to $3.75; Jonathan, western, box, $2 to $2.75; Rome Beauty, $3 to $3.50; Delicious, $3 to $4.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1.25; 150-lb. bag, $3 to $3.25; Bermuda, bbl., $15; sweets, Del., hamper, $1.40 to $1.75.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $6.25 to $7.50; grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug, $3.50 to $3.75; oranges, Fla., box, $4.25 to $6; Cal., $3.50 to $6.25; strawberries, Fla., qt., 85c to $1.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; pea, cwt., $6.50 to $7; medium, $7 to $8; marrow, $8 to $9; red kidney, $8 to $8.50; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; 100-lb. sack, $2.25 to $2.50.

Vegetables. — Beans, Fla., hamper, $5.75 to $7.75; beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 30 to 50c; carrots, bu., 75 to $1.25; cauliflower, crate, $1.80 to $2.50; celery, doz., 75 to 85c; cucumbers, Fla., crate, $5.25 to $6.75; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $4; endive, La., bbl., $4 to $4.50; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1.40 to $1.60; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 65 to 75c; parsley, doz., 90c to $1.10; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $4.25 to $5; radishes, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c; spinach, bu., 90c to $2.75; squash, bu., $1.40 to $1.75; tomatoes, Fla., 10-lb. bskt., $1.75 to $3; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz., 25 to 30c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 19 to 21c; dark, 11 to 12c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2 to $2.25; common, $1.60 to $1.75.

Feed. — Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $11 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $35; standard middlings, $35; red dog, $41; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $48; hominy, $40; gluten, $41.60 oatfeed, $20.25. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

MILK

January 26, 1928.

January League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.03½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.28½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½ per 1-10 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 3 the differential is 4 cents.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fancy	$0.47½	@	.48
Extra, 92 score	.47	@	
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43	@	.46½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.41½	@	.42½
Lower grades	.40	@	.41
Ladles	.36	@	.40
Packing stock	.33	@	.35
Centralized	.41	@	.45½
Renovated	.40½	@	.41
Sweet, fancy	.49	@	.49½
Extra	.48	@	.48½
Firsts	.43½	@	.47
Seconds	.42	@	.43

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29	@	$0.29½
Wisconsin, held			.29
Daisies, fresh			.28½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.48	@	$0.49
Average extras			.47
Firsts			.46
Extra firsts			.46½
Pullets	.37	@	.44
Pacific Coast, white	46	@	.49
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.50	@	.51
Gathered, best	.46	@	.48
Common to good	.35	@	.45
Storage, firsts	38½	@	.40
Seconds	.36	@	.38
Under grades	.34	@	.35

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.23	@	$0.26
Chickens	.25	@	.30
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.28	@	.33
Geese	.25	@	.28
Tame rabbits	.25	@	.26

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.33	@	$0.34
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Roosters	.18	@	.24
Fowls	.20	@	.31
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs.	.40	@	.46
8 lbs.	.38	@	.43
7 lbs.	.36	@	.41
6 lbs.	.34	@	.39
5 lbs.	.32	@	.37
Under 5 lbs.	.30	@	.35
Slips	.26	@	.33
Mixed weights	.30	@	.42
Capons, western, 9 lbs.	.40	@	.45
8 lbs.	.38	@	.42
7 lbs.	.36	@	.40
Ducks	.18	@	.22
Geese	.20	@	.27
Turkeys, dry No'wn toms	.45	@	.48
Hens	.42	@	.44
So'wn, toms	.44	@	.46
Hens	.40	@	.42
Wn., old toms	.30	@	.34
Old hens	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@	.85
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.50	@	15.25
Bulls	7.75	@	9.75
Cows	4.25	@	6.50
Calves, best	14.50	@	17.50
Sheep	6.00	@	8.00
Lambs	13.25	@	14.50
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50	@	10.00

COUNTRY-DRESSED MEAT

Calves, choice	$0.20	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.15	@	.19
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@	12.00

DRESSED RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.10	@	$0.40
Jacks, pair	.60	@	.85
Tame, lb.	.25	@	.30

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.00	@	$3.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.00	@	3.35
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00	@	4.25
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00	@	11.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75	@	2.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, Texas, bu.	$2.50	@	$3.25
Brussels sprouts, lb.	.10	@	.28
Cabbage, bbl.	.60	@	.85
Bulk, ton	13.00	@	16.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@	1.75
Celery, rough, crate	.50	@	1.50
Horseradish, bbl.	15.00	@	18.00
Kale, bbl.	.75	@	1.75
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	4.25
Lima beans, bu.	3.50	@	7.50
Onions, eastern, 100 lbs.	1.75	@	2.40
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00	@	2.65
Parsley, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00	@	3.00
Peas, bu.	5.00	@	6.00
Romaine, bu.	1.00	@	2.25
Spinach, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	5.00	@	5.50
String beans, bu.	2.00	@	8.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.00	@	5.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.65	@	1.75
White, bu.	.25	@	1.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	5.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$3.75
Bbl.	4.00	@	12.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	5.50	@	13.50
Pears, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	3.50
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.60	@	.75
Kumquats, qt.	.17	@	.20
Oranges, Fla., box	3.60	@	7.80
Cal.	3.55	@	7.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$20.00	@	21.00
No. 2	17.00	@	19.00
No. 3	14.00	@	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00	@	21.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2, red	$1.56⅞
No. 1 dark, Spring	1.55⅞
Corn, No. 2, yellow	1.08
Oats, No. 2 white	.66½
Rye	1.20⅛
Barley	1.05½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Grade B, bottled, qt.			.16
Grade B, bottled, pt.			.10
Grade, B, loose, qt.			.12
Certified, qt.			.28
Certified, pt.			.17
Cream, heavy, ½-pt.			.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@	.65
Gathered	.45	@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.48
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44	@	.48
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03	@	.04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04	@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20	@	.35
Apples, table, doz.	.30	@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.06	@	.10
Celery, root	.10	@	.15
Cauliflower, head	.20	@	.30
String beans, lb.	.40	@	.50
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.40
Peas, lb.	.30	@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.04	@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	03.	@	.04

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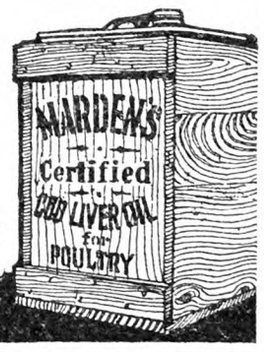

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THE HENYARD

Marking the Legs of Poultry

My chicken house was raided again last night for the second time this season. In all I have lost about 70 February hatched Rocks—never again that breed. They don't begin to lay with my Leghorns and are too popular with thieves. What kind of dye can I dip a fowl's legs in so that the color will last a year or more. A White Leghorn with black legs would be quite conspicuous on the live or dressed markets so that I believe my losses would stop. W. R.
Virginia.

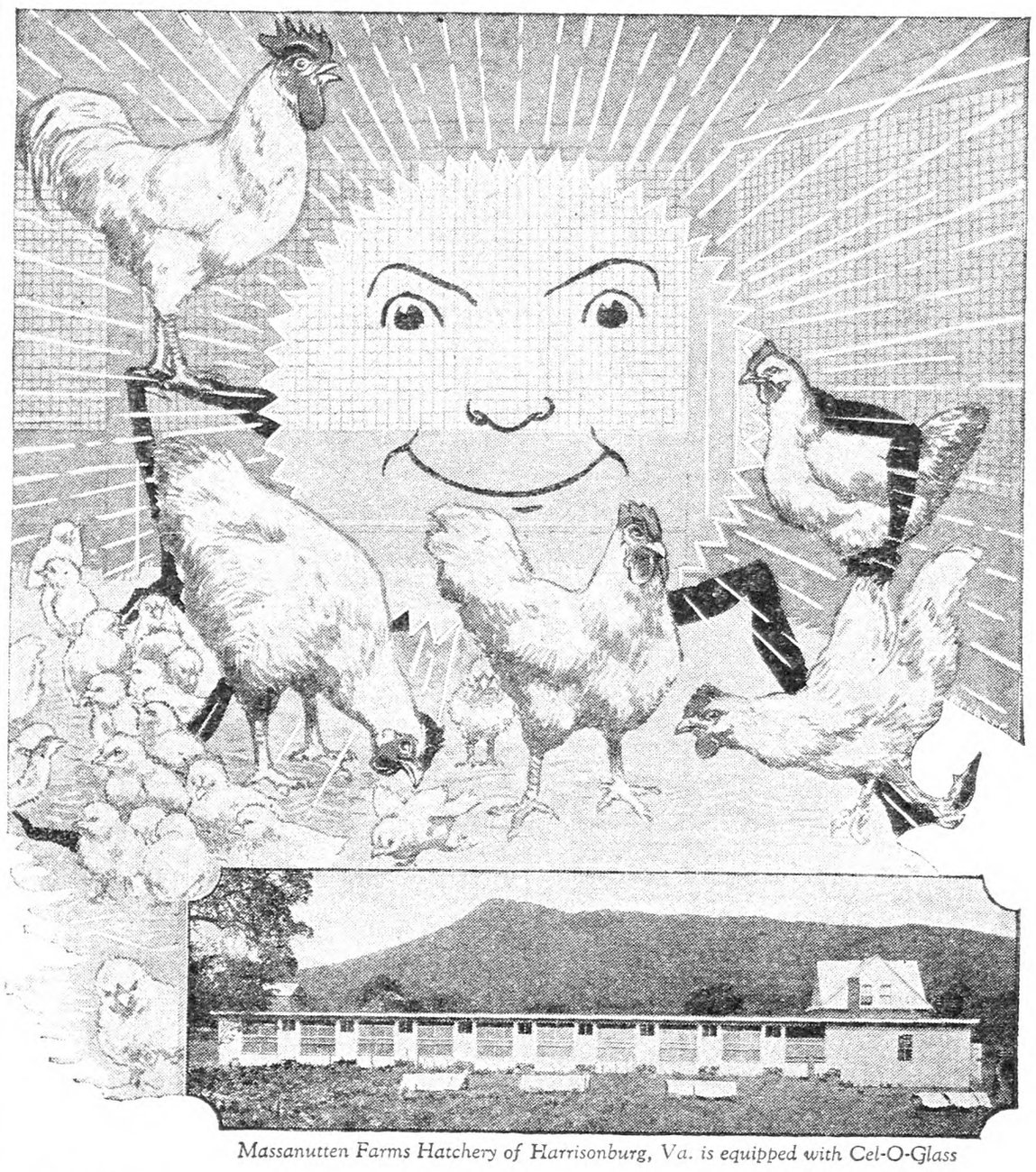
A permanent dye that would color the legs of fowls would be an excellent thing at times but I do not know of any chemical that has been successfully used for this purpose. I have seen the dyes used in the household for coloring garments used with rather startling effect upon such white birds as white pigeons, giving their plumage a variegated hue that would immediately attract attention, but this, of course, would not be permanent. A weak solution of silver nitrate, obtainable at any drug store, will color the skin black and the stain is not easily removed. I would suggest that you try this on some of your fowls and note the result. It is not necessary to use a solution strong enough to be caustic, as the discoloration is easily produced. One leg black and the other yellow would be more a mark of identification as some fowls have naturally a slate colored skin upon the shanks. A peculiar system of toe marking with a punch, one not likely to be commonly used, would serve to mark dressed birds and help in their identification. As no two people would be at all likely to use the same system, the mark would have some value as evidence of ownership. M. B. D.

Lazy Hens

I have 55 White Leghorn pullets. I get 15 to 18 eggs a day. I have been feeding mixed grains and mash, also mangels. How much grain should I feed this amount of hens, morning and night? They seem lazy and do not want to work. Do you think they are too fat? Give me correct formula for feeding my hens. I have been giving them the best mixed scratch grains and mash I can buy. Is whole wheat fattening to them? I give them one-half pint every noon to keep them busy.
New York. J. J. F.

I should keep a dry mash before these pullets and feed, in addition, just a little less grain than they will quickly clean up in the morning and all that they can eat before they go to roost at night. It is not necessary to feed additional grain at mid-day, that being a good time to give the mangels or other green stuff. Some like to give a little grain then to induce activity but it is an open question whether activity so induced is of any particular benefit to the fowls. Corn is the best scratch grain, with wheat a close second. Other grains are also good. If you are limited to corn, however, you need not feel that you are depriving the fowls of any needed grain. Both corn and wheat are fattening but fowls need fattening food; they cannot be expected to do well upon a ration that lacks the elements found in these grains. Leghorns are not at all likely to get "too fat to lay." If they do not lay when other conditions are right, they are probably not fat enough to lay. If you are feeding mixed scratch grains and a good commercial laying mash, as you say, your feeding practice is all right, and you do not need to change it.
M. B. D.

CLERK: "Did you get rid of any moths with those moth-balls you bought?" Mrs. Dun: "No, I tried for five hours, but I couldn't hit a one."—Open Road.



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give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years, males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. **HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS.** Fully guaranteed. Discount on early orders. Catalog free.
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White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
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These chicks are carefully selected from free range bred-to-lay stock. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced prices on large lots.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, pure bred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. *Send for price list.* **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.** *Phone 1604 or 337.*

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See Your Chicks Before You Pay for Them.
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Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today. Our chicks are highest quality.
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Every chick guaranteed hatched in our own incubators *Established 1911.* **SLATY RIDGE FARM, Palmyra, Pa.**

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White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$6 50	$12.00	$46.00
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We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. **GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.**

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	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4 00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	4.00	7 50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

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100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
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R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

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Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains. Lowest possible prices for really good chicks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write today for catalog and prices.
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Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by imported Males; also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Big fluffy chicks that please. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices Low. Write for Free Catalogue.
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Write for our catalog. It tells about our chicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the chick business for years and know how to produce the kind of chicks you want at prices which will make money for you. Write today. **SENECA POULTRY FARM, Tiffin, O.**

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Fine pure-bred chicks and baby ducks at prices to fit your pocketbook. Pedigreed males and selected females make chicks of finest quality. Free poultry book and catalog. Get details of our liberal C. O. D. offer.
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Our Chicks Cost No More
They pay better. Accredited from flocks supervised by expert trained at Ohio State University. Our catalog tells about our pedigreed males and other stock. **ALSO BABY DUCKS.** Write today.
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GOOD CHICKS Pay Big Profits
County Line Chicks are this kind. You get the best when you get County Line Chicks. Five varieties. Bred for Health and Production. *CATALOG FREE.*
COUNTY LINE POULTRY YARDS and HATCHERY Box 11, Telford, Pa.

OUR 1928 CATALOG JUST FROM PRESS.
84 pages showing Largest Line of Poultry Supplies in the world. (Over 300 items.) Write today for your copy —FREE. **BROWER MFG. CO., Dept. C-42, Quincy, Ill.**

The Henyard

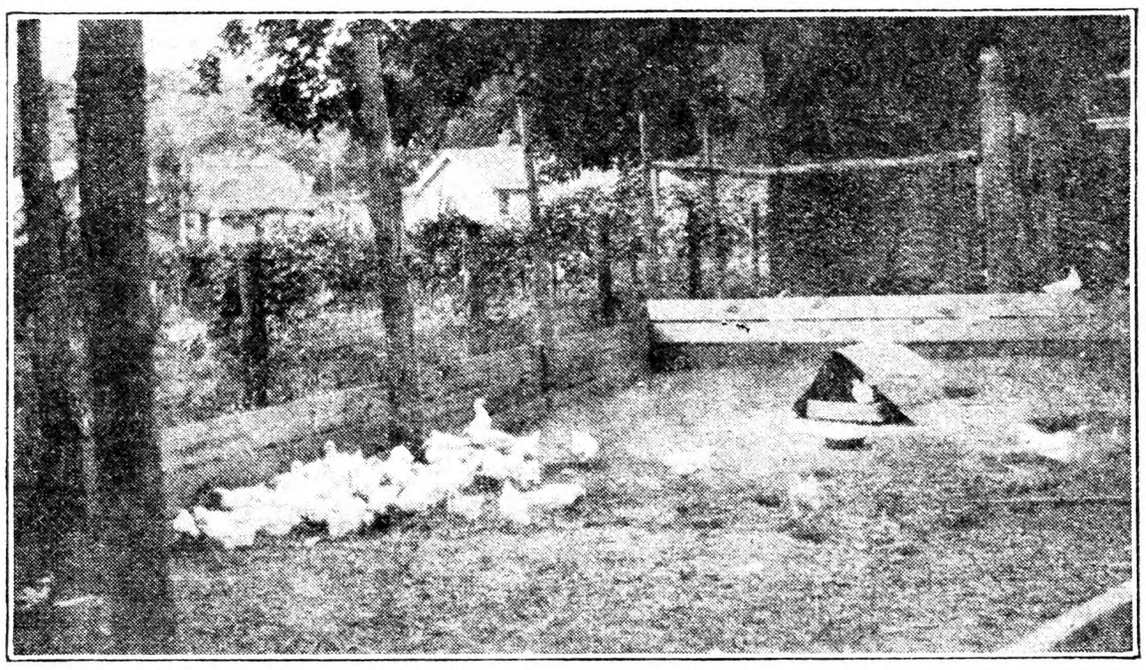
Possible Fowl Typhoid

Can you advise me what to do for my fowls? I have about 200 divided in two different houses. I feed cracked corn in the morning, dry mash all the time, steamed oats at noon, water daily and cabbage daily. I have lost perhaps 25 fowls. About half my hens are pullets. The first symptom, bowls are loose, head droops, general weakened condition. After a few days they are dead, one or two sick at a time.

New York. M. J. P.

A diagnosis of the trouble in your flock cannot be made from the symptoms that you describe, which, however, suggest fowl typhoid, a disease that shows itself by looseness of the bowels, droopiness and general weakness deepening into coma and death. Such deaths are apt to follow each other at irregular intervals and to extend over a period of months, rather than to take off a large number of the fowls at once. There is no cure for this disease, which is to be controlled by prompt removal of all sick fowls and a thorough cleaning up and disinfecting of quarters and utensils. Avoidance of re-infection must be secured by making it impossible that the infection from the droppings of sick birds shall be carried back on shoes, clothing or utensils to those in clean quarters. Whether or not you have as serious a disease as typhoid or cholera of a mild type in the flock, the above measures are to be recommended, since they need to be observed in any case of serious illness that may be of a contagious nature. Medical treatment is of far less value than the employment of sanitary measures in such diarrhoeal diseases and prevention through removal of sick birds and cleanliness in the poultry house is best of all.

M. B. D.



Flock of Poultry Managed by Peter Aduskervicz. *See page* 151

Frosty Henhouse

I have a number of White Leghorn yearling hens. Some of them seem to lose the use of their legs. They are in a house which is white with frost. It is 12 ft. wide. I am thinking of building 12 ft. in front of it. Will that make it any better by leaving the front open all the time. I keep it closed at night now, only a small place. I feed one-third wheat, two-thirds corn scratch, and mash. J. R.

New Jersey.

Walls of a poultry house covered with frost in cold weather mean insufficient ventilation, and that usually means a poultry house too tightly closed. Where no other means of ventilation than windows are provided, these should be left sufficiently open to keep the air within as dry as that without; otherwise, there will be damp interiors and fowls with colds and sickness. Twelve feet is too shallow a depth for a henhouse. The addition of 12 ft. more and an open front will improve the building. A shallow building makes it impossible to place perches far back from opened windows and avoid direct drafts upon them, while a wider one may be ventilated through openings in front, guarded by sliding cloth curtains outside to keep out driving storms. M. B. D.

Improving Production

Mr. Bernard Struthoff, of New Jersey, makes the following interesting comments upon a reply to an inquirer with regard to poor laying:

"On one place, we had trouble, only the birds were pullets instead of hens. We used unthrashed oats for litter and, after changing this to thrashed wheat straw, our pullets immediately commenced laying."

It would seem that filling up on oats might here have been at least one cause of poor laying. Mr. Struthoff further says:

"I have never found morning lights as good as evening lights. We have our lights on now from sundown to eight o'clock. This being a warmer time of the day, the birds are more active than in the colder hours of the morning. We feed our grain at a quarter to seven. In this way we have been getting from our pullets, since November, a 55 per cent production every week." M. B. D.

Canary with Cramp

How can I help my canary bird? He is constantly drawing up one leg after the other, resting alternately on one foot. He appears to have corns or scaly leg, but being so frail I don't know what treatment to apply to him. He is 2½ years old. MRS. E. H.

The canary is possibly suffering from foot cramp as well as scaly leg. Foot cramp is caused by using too small perches in the cage. Perches should be at least ½ in. in diameter or larger. If smaller perches are being used they should be changed for larger ones.

For scaly leg rub the legs and feet thoroughly with carbolized "Vaseline." Do not leave chunks of the grease for the bird to pick at, but see it is rubbed in well, especially behind the scaly or roughest places. Let remain for 24 hours, then wash carefully with warm water and soap, using an old toothbrush. Brush carefully but thoroughly and much of the scaly formation will be loosened and come off when brushed. Do not force it off too harshly or it may bleed and be sore. Then dry well. If much crust remains grease again and repeat operation until the legs are clean and smooth. Then rub with olive oil. Keep the perches clean and free from filth by frequent washings and scalding. Also give the bird his bath regularly and one is not apt to be bothered by a recurrence of the trouble. B. M. V.

The annual meeting of The Rural Savings and Loan Association will be held January 24, at 12:45, in the office of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.—M. G. Keyes, Secretary.

The Henyard

Starting with Ducks

I desire to start raising ducks and would like to have you furnish the following information. I intend to buy baby ducklings (Pekins). When would be the best time to start? At what age does the average duck start laying, and about how many eggs? Are they good Winter layers? Are ducks raised to any extent in the Fall and Winter months, that is from ducklings? Should ducks be marketed at eight or ten weeks of age and be replaced by ducklings? W. J. S.

New York.

You will probably find it best to start with ducklings in the Spring, when conditions for rearing them are natural and special skill is not required. A young duck may start laying at about five months of age and the number of eggs that may be expected in a season is stated by some to be from 20 to 60, by others up to 140. There is, of course, as much variation in the laying ability of ducks as in that of hens.

Indian Runner ducks are the preferred variety when eggs are the object in view. Pekins are in the meat class. Ducks are marketed at from 10 to 12 weeks of age as "green ducks," being raised for this purpose.

Your plans as to hatching, brooding and selling will depend upon your markets and purposes in the business. I should advise visiting a good duck plant and learning from someone in the business where you expect to locate what may be expected to be most profitable in it.

It is not advisable to become too much enthused over the prospects in any poultry line by optimistic literature, the purpose of which is to make an interesting story. As in all other lines of work, money may be made or lost in duck raising and one would not be justified in starting in it on an extensive scale without the knowledge and experience acquired only through actual work with the birds and acquaintance with the demands of the markets. M. B. D.

Various Poultry Questions

What is the difference between pulverized oats and ground oats? Which is better to use? What is the proper amount of condensed buttermilk to feed per 100 laying pullets? What is the best method to feed this milk to chicks? Where morning lights are used only, what amount of grain should be waiting for birds? (Leghorns). W. H. H.

New York.

I understand pulverized oats to mean crushed or broken kernels, while ground oats is ordinarily taken to mean the whole grain, hulls and all, ground together. As there is no nutrition in oat hulls worth mentioning, pulverized meats would be superior as a feed except in such cases as needed the ground oat hulls to lighten the mixture. Some heavy feeds, like cornmeal or oilmeal, need some dilutent to lighten them and make them more easily digested.

The amount of condensed buttermilk needed depends upon what other high protein food, like beef scrap, is used. If the buttermilk alone is fed as a source of animal protein, it may be diluted to the consistency of liquid buttermilk and fed in all the amount that the hens will consume, or an equivalent amount of the original product may be fed on boards. If meat scrap is used in the mash, any part of it may be replaced by the condensed buttermilk. The condensed milks are fed both as semi-solids and diluted to the consistency of liquid milk. Whichever form the chicks prefer should have the preference.

The whole amount of the morning feeding of whole grain may be waiting for the birds, though this method of feeding gives the early risers a chance to fill up at the expense of their dilatory sisters; not a good thing for either one of them. M. B. D.

A Venture in Canary Breeding

I am wondering if my experiences in raising canary birds would afford pleasure to some one who has time for such a side line in the home. I do not wish to appear as an authority—far from it. I went into this as a pastime and have had worlds of pleasant surprises from these little feathered pets.

Last Spring I had in my possession two mother birds and one splendid male—a beautiful singer. All of these birds were a pure deep yellow. Having secured a breeding cage, I selected one of the females and placed her, together with the male, in this cage. I had placed a small cardboard box (the bottom of a match-box, cut until nearly square), and she soon became interested in this, as well as in the bits of cotton and cut twine which I had placed in the bottom of her cage. Working busily, she had soon built a beautiful nest. The box was first lined with tiny scraps of paper which she tore from the paper in the bottom of her cage. The nest itself was of cotton and twine interwoven until it looked like the top of an old-fashioned fringed mitten. We must admit that the little canary has the same nest-building instincts common to her wild cousins. The male bird was allowed to help select and place tiny pieces in the nest, but I noticed that without fail the mother bird removed those pieces at her first opportunity and replaced them to suit herself.

Within a short time after the nest was finished, a tiny egg appeared; then one each morning until there were five, when the mother bird began to hover the eggs all the time, except for the few times during the day when she left the nest for exercise. Then the male bird kept the eggs from being chilled. She no longer gets her own food but depends on the male to feed her. This he does faithfully; in fact, if she considers him neglectful she loses no time in telling him so, and he goes at once for something to quiet her scolding.

This went on for about a week, everything going beautifully, when through an accident the cage door was opened and the male flew out and to the top of the cage, where the other female sat admiring his pretty song as he sang his sweetest for her. At once trouble started in the breeding cage. The mother bird left her nest and fairly begged to get out. Finally, when I saw that she had no intention of going back to her nest, I let her out, and she flew at the male bird like a whirlwind and punished him so severely that he was only too happy to go back in his cage. She followed him in and the door was closed, but, sad to tell, she refused to go on the nest. In spite of all his coaxing and evident promises of future good behaviour she paid no attention whatever to the eggs. In a few days I removed the nest and its contents.

Still experimenting, I next placed two nests in the cage, in opposite corners, and placed the other female also in the cage. I gave them plenty of material and both began building nests. Occasionally they fought, but never seriously, and he fed them both, never taking either side in their quarrels. In time each had five eggs, out of which were hatched nine of the tiniest, homeliest, naked little birds you could imagine. The father bird did all the feeding of the babies in addition to feeding both females. It is a curious thing to watch him put the food into his own crop and raise it again as he places it in each little bill. He never makes the mistake of feeding the same bird twice in succession to the neglect of another. He is truly a wise father. From the time they leave the shell until they are fully feathered they are fed well blended hard-boiled eggs mixed with cracker crumbs and seasoned with red pepper.

From these two females and one male I raised nearly 40 birds last year. Their value in dollars and cents might mean considerable to some homemaker, but who can count the value of the happy hours they have given me?

New York. RUTH MONTROSS.

WENE CHICKS
State Certified Blood-Tested
Every Chick from a Mature Hen, 4 lbs. or over
THE American Standard says that a Leghorn hen shall weigh 4 lbs., but mighty few do. At Wene Chick Farms the standard weight for Leghorns is strictly enforced. Only hen breeders are used and these are mated to cockerels from trapnested dams. Only chalk-white eggs of good size are used for incubation. Chicks from such eggs will earn *extra* profits.
We can also supply standard-bred, blood-tested Chicks in the heavier breeds.
A postal request brings you our Mating and Price Lists
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS
FOUR REASONS FOR BUYING SUNBEAM HIGH-GRADE CHICKS
1.—Absolute Reliability. Eleventh Year. One of the Oldest Ohio Hatcheries. Member I. N. C. A. Reference, Buckeye Commercial Bank. 2.—Finest Quality. From purebred, heavy laying winter-egg flocks, selected and inspected for years by experts. Healthy, hardy, vigorous. 3.—Ohio State Accredited. All breeders chosen and legbanded by Experts from Ohio State University. 4.—Very Low Prices. Compare these prices with chicks of equal quality anywhere. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 2% discount on all orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door. 1928 Prices—

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks	$4.00	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00	$135.00
R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
S. C. White Orpingtons, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	16.00	46.50	75.00	145.00
White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes	4.25	8.50	16.00	46.50	75.00	145.00
White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00	115.00

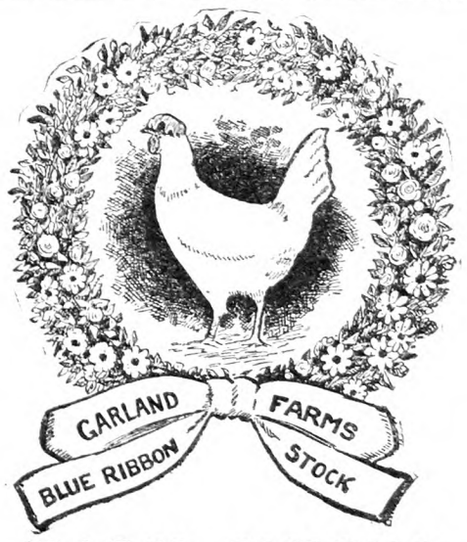
Careful personal attention to all orders. Order from this ad. or write for our Beautiful 1928 Catalog. Our chicks went into 29 States and 2 Canadian Provinces last year. Our shipping losses were less than 1%, less than one chick in each 100. SUNBEAM HATCHERY BOX 58 FINDLAY, OHIO

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·
Send $1 for 100 with order; balance when delivered. Let us supply you with big, strong Peerless Chicks from carefully bred and culled flocks that contain the blood of leading strains: Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, Etc. Price, Postpaid, 100% live arrival—

	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy assorted, $10 per 100. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO

M. A. C. P. B., Inc.
Bonded Chicks
Not only has every breeding bird been blood-tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, but this year every chick hatched from this clean breeding stock will go out backed by a $500.00 BOND as additional guarantee of health and livability.
The parents are CERTIFIED, the chicks are BONDED, free from B. W. D.
Never before was such protection offered the purchaser of baby chicks.
5 BREEDS
S. C. REDS S. C. W. LEGHORNS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
BARRED and WHITE ROCKS
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.
94% of M. A. C. P. B. chicks sold in 1927 were RAISED—losses were 6% only. That's the kind of chicks that are profitable! Write for list of members in good standing for 1928.
Mass. Assn. of Certified Poultry Breeders, Inc.
Amherst, Mass.
Mention this Advertisement



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CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS
All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.
GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

Jasper's Single Comb White Leghorns
Order Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs Now to be sure of getting the dates you want for February and March. Our breeders are carefully selected and are free from any disease. All males used in our breeding pens from dams with records of 200 to 296 eggs. All eggs used in our incubators are good sized, white eggs, weighing 24 ounces or more to the dozen and produce large, fluffy chicks that will be sure to please you.
Our new catalog is both helpful and interesting. Sent free upon request.
JASPER POULTRY FARMS
HUDSON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Portland Baby Chicks

Our Big, Strong, Healthy Baby Chicks
Cost no more. Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, hatched from free range stock, culled for type and egg production. Trap nested White Leghorns. Modern hatchery successfully operated for 13 years. Write today for FREE catalog and instructions in Poultry Raising.
PORTLAND HATCHERY
535 Walnut Street Portland, Indiana

USHER'S REDS WISE Poultrymen buy Profitable Chicks
Usher's Single Comb Reds are noted for early maturity and profitable production. They've been bred for those things. In buying Usher's Red chicks, you may expect to raise a maximum of all chicks put under the hover. You may expect them to grow into vigorous, quick-growing cockerels, and into early maturing pullets that will lay a lot of large eggs. They've been bred for those things. 80% of last two years' business was from old customers. They come back for more Usher's Reds. Free Booklet.
E. P. USHER, JR. Box R Grafton, Mass.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Black Minorcas	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. White Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.
EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

White Leghorn Chicks
—STRAINS—
Hollywood, Hanson, Barron, Prof. Dryden
W. E. ATKINSON WALLINGFORD, CONN.

CHICKS OF QUALITY
PRICES FOR MARCH AND APRIL

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$14.00	$7.50	$4.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	12.00	6.50	3.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

TRAP TAGS with wire. Copper or aluminum. Name and address on each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1; 100 tags $2, postpaid. Prompt shipment. Write plainly. Order now. BIVINS, Printer, Summit, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
CHIX
Send order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50-500 $110-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

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Send for Gus's Aids on poultry raising. Mailed to you each month *absolutely free*. Gives valuable, timely advice on poultry management. Let our experience help you make money. No obligation at all.
GUS'S AIDS FOR POULTRY
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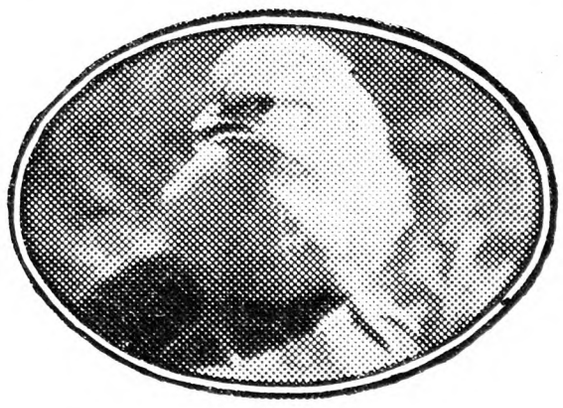
TANCRED LEGHORN CHICKS from Pennsylvania—State Certified. Bacillary White Diarrhea "FREE" flocks. Only 207-262 Egg Pedigreed Males used. Hatching Eggs. Choice Breeding Cockerels. Free booklet. NORTH POULTRY FARM, Box K, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio



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YEAR after year the Kerr Chickeries enter pullets of their own breeding in the leading eastern egg-laying contests. Their large breeding flocks have been built up from birds that have made exceptional records in these competitions. Records up to 294 eggs for White Leghorn and 277 and 251 for Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds respectively.

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Our 19th Year For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past eighteen years. **Our Reliable Chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept.** Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

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Get our special combined offer on chicks, brooder stoves, and brooder-houses. We hatch twelve varieties. **Fifty thousand chicks per week.** Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

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90% Livability Guaranteed

Gasson's astounding unique guarantee protects you from chick losses. We replace them. Brookfield quality built the biggest and best equipped poultry plant in the Middle West. 54 buildings, 55-acre farm, $100,000 investment.

Gasson's Strain of S.C.W. Leghorns

4500 laying birds 1500 trapnested under Ohio R.O.P. Supervision. 5 years consecutive blood testing: Male birds pedigrees up to 316 eggs. Official Contest Records. Ohio Accredited Chicks. What more can you ask for quality? Baby chicks and 10 week old stock for sale. Get a head start on profits this year. Send today for our large 48-page illustrated FREE catalog.

BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARMS *John P. Gasson, Prop.* **Box D Versailles, O.**

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

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WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C.O.D. SEND ONLY $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert Poultryman. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG

It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

NATIONAL CHICKS—500,000 CHICKS FOR 1928

America's leading breeds and strains insure profits with National Chicks guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns.....	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas.....	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas.....	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS Box 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 207 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending Jan. 9, 1928, with comments of the director:

Trapnesting and pedigree hatching as practiced on modern breeding establishments cannot be recommended as profitable for the market egg producer.

If the ordinary poultryman is to receive any advertising value from the use of trapnests, he must determine whether or not he is in a position to dispose of breeding stock on the open market in competition with these specialty breeders. Outside of the advertising value, which is often the only value that the public is acquainted with, comes the realization that you are beginning to know certain individuals within the flock.

This desire to become personally acquainted with the birds grows on a true poultryman who has a real love for his work and a desire to improve his flock. During the natural course of events such a desire expands and one has the inclination to discover what offspring will do. Now the decision must be reached whether or not it will pay to trapnest for one's own purposes. It will not be an economical use of labor, unless one man can spend a major portion of his time feeding, caring and trapping birds.

The gradual improvement from year to year will pay for trapnesting providing one does not attempt too much of it. The number to trap depends upon the program in mind. Good rules to follow are:

If all chicks are to be pedigreed, trap one-half of the laying stock.

If all breeding stock is to be pedigreed, trap one-fourth of the laying stock.

If only male birds are to be pedigreed, trap one-twelfth of the laying stock.—C. D. Anderson, Contest Manager.

* * * * *

During the tenth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest, the 1,000 birds laid 1,685 eggs, or 24 per cent. This is an increase of 94 eggs, 1.3 per cent over last week's production. The production this week is 67 eggs more than the corresponding week a year ago.

High Pens for the Week.—R. I. Reds, Charlescote Farm, Mass., 55; R. I. Reds, Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 53; R. I. Reds, Mass. Agr. Exp. Station, Mass., 49; White Leghorns, Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 41; Barred Rocks, A. C. Jones, Del., 40; White Leghorns, Warren's Farm, Mo., 39; White Leghorns, Clark Hewlett, N. Y., 38.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 268; W. R. Dewsnap, N. Y., 257; Warren's Farm, Mo., 251; Rose Hill Poultry Farm, N. Y., 250; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 242; Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, N. Y., 222; E. C. Forman, Mich., 220; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 207.

R. I. Reds.—John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 328; Joseph P. Monynahan, Mass., 318; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 302; Mass. Agr. Station, Mass., 299.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 48; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 30.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 182; A. C. Jones, Del., 173; Schwengles Barred Rock Farm, Ill., 142.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 154; William R. Speck, N. Y., 109.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Jan. 3	26	8	Clear
Jan. 4	34	10	Clear
Jan. 5	38	19	Partly cloudy
Jan. 6	52	24	Clear
Jan. 7	62	34	Partly cloudy
Jan. 8	54	32	Clear
Jan. 9	45	32	Foggy

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 54c; brown 54c; medium, 48c; pullets, 44c.

Denatured Food

I understand that the paralysis in poultry is caused by feeding denatured foods or the lack of mineral salts which are taken from the foods.

New York. E. M. F.

It is true that certain defects in nutrition showing themselves by disease may be caused by feeding exclusively upon foods that have had certain essential parts removed, so-called denatured foods. When the outside covering of the grains is taken away, salts and minerals that are needed are removed from the finished product and must be supplied in other foods if malnutrition is not to result. This is not the cause of the paralysis to which you refer, however, as that occurs in flocks given all needed foods and raised under the most healthful conditions. Just what the cause of this "range paralysis" is has not been discovered. There are various theories advanced but, as yet, no one has demonstrated that he has the right one. M. B. D.

S.C.W. Leghorn Chix From Justa Poultry Farm

Are Newtown Hatched from Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders, which have been bred 16 years, for Size, Vigor and Heavy Production—

$20 per 100; $95 per 500; $180 per 1000
Prepaid

A New Jersey customer writes: 'Pullets have been laying 60% since September. Am willing to order 4,000 chix for March delivery." He has since placed his order. Our stock will prove Profitable.

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds Baby Chicks and Breeding Males

All are from State tested stock. Trapnested and pedigreed. Selected range grown, production bred cockerels that are sure to breed up your production and priced moderately.

BABY CHICKS

You must have good chix to grow good pullets and get good returns on your investment. Our stock is tested and proven. 20 years of breeding behind them—you need the best for most profit. Our new catalog should interest you. Free on request.

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 30, Attleboro, Mass.

MEADOWEDGE FARM

STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

LEGHORN CHICKS

Contest Records to be proud of.

We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

Rogers Farms Chicks Make $

THE ROGERS FARMS CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

Write for our circular and price list.

White Leghorns and R. I. Red Chicks

from Rogers Farms Hi-production breeders give universal satisfaction. N. Y. State certified, supervised and standard grades.

THE ROGERS FARMS
Bergen, N. Y.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS

BABY CHICKS

Free from white diarrhea-State tested-75,000 chicks for 1928

PRICES—100 Chicks or More

GRADE A.	SPECIAL MATING	*1,000 or More*
$25.00	$28.00	*Write for Prices.*

TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment—5% cash discount on orders filed before February 1st.

Keith Scott, Box R, Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs, try our chicks. Our 5000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

REDBIRD FARM WRENTHAM, MASS.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS

Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association

S.C.R.I. Red Baby Chicks (Mass. Agri. College Strain.) From 700 selected breeders. Diarrhea Free. Chicks, **$25.00** per 100. Hatching Eggs, **$10.00** per 100. FREDERICK S. BARNES, *"Colonial Farm,"* CLINTONVILLE, CONN.

R. I. RED CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

M. A. C. Strain. All chicks from our own State tested flocks—Electrically hatched. Place your order now.

Tel. 801-J. B. & C. POULTRY FARM, Amherst, Mass.

ROSE COMB **Rhode Island Whites** White Runner Ducks, Eggs, Chicks. Prices reasonable. **ALICE TRAMMELL, Princess Anne, Md.**

TWO Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 27 years.

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS!

Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux, White Kings a specialty. *All other breeds. Send stamps for catalog and price list.*

Allston Squab Co. 83 N. Beacon St. ALLSTON, MASS.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Profiting from a lesson in experience when robbers three weeks ago looted the Mount Scott State Bank at Portland, Ore., A. J. Demorest, cashier, went to work with a rifle Jan. 19. The robbers came back and two are dead and another is wounded. A band of six walked into the institution ordering the cashier and two other men into the vault. As the men prepared to gather their loot, Mrs. Demorest, also employed in the bank, threw an ink well through a window to give an alarm and Demorest emerged from the vault with his rifle. One robber, John R. Benton, 22, fired and missed, and an instant later fell dead from a rifle bullet. Fred Williams, 32, another robber, was brought down by the cashier's fire as he fled at the door.

Charles A. Hartnett, 41, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, for this State, was seriously injured Jan. 19 when a taxicab in which he was riding to his home in this city, was struck by a sedan. Commissioner Hartnett suffered a deep wound extending straight down about three inches from his left eye and then horizontally across his nose. Mr. Hartnett has been in charge of the Motor Vehicle Bureau in this State more than half a dozen years, and was responsible for improvements in the service for motorists.

Senator Abram Greenberg, Democrat, of New York City, introduced in the Legislature Jan. 19 a bill to curb sensational publications reflecting on famous people who die. Under its provisions the executors or administrators of a deceased person would be given the right to bring action for libel just the same as though the person libeled were living. Another provision would permit an action for libel against the heirs or executors of any person who published such sensational accounts if the author or publisher should die.

Announcing plans for dedication of a new $300,000 community house for Negroes in Chicago, Jesse Binga, banker, speaking of the advancement made by the race, said: "Chicago's colored population pays taxes on $400,000,000 worth of property. Its bank deposits last year were close to $40,000,000. It has two banks managed and manned entirely by colored people. Chicago has seven big insurance companies owned and managed by colored people for colored policyholders. Last year's premium totaled $1,000,000. Colored business enterprises here represent invested capital totaling $4,000,000."

Canada is annexing a piece of the United States. There is no friction or dispute about the territory the Dominion is taking over. Uncle Sam is giving the land to his neighbor of the north as the best way out of a boundary snarl. The piece of United States territory is 2½ acres in extent. It is situated in an angle of the Lake of the Woods where the two nations' surveying parties bungled their job a hundred years or so ago. Ottawa and Washington have agreed. Now the Manitoba Legislature will pass a bill annexing from the States this patch of territory.

The success of the Holland tunnels has led the Fifth Avenue Association to ask the New York Port Authority, construction of two additional tunnels, one from Thirty-eighth Street, and one from Fifty-seventh Street, both joining Manhattan with the Jersey shore at Weehawken. A letter setting forth reasons for this request estimates that in a few years New York will have 1,000,000 automobiles operating on its streets at any given time and that congestion will be paralyzed without further outlets to accommodate the flow of traffic.

The father, mother and five children of a family were drowned when their closed car plunged through the iron railing of the Preston Bridge at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 23, and trapped them 35 ft. below in the icy Shetucket River. The dead consisted of Herbert Whitaker, a truck farm foreman, his wife, and five children, ranging in age from 10 years to six months. The Whitakers never had a chance. A motorcycle swung on the bridge from East Main Street, crashed head-on into the automobile, and less than a second later the family of seven was hurled through the iron railing and held captive under 15 ft. of water behind the closed doors of their car. Several hours later a city derrick slowly hauled the wrecked machine above the water, and the bodies of father, mother and three daughters were recovered. On the motorcycle was Harris Preston, 17 years old, of Hamilton Avenue, Norwich, with George Jennings, 18, of the same address, in a sidecar. Preston was severely injured and was not questioned at first at Baptist Hospital. His companion, who escaped without a scratch, could not explain the accident.

Three young men who posed as Federal revenue agents and produced badges to support their claims Jan. 23 entered the home of Mrs. Einar A. Petterson, Passaic, N. J., on the pretext of searching for "stolen radium." Although she was somewhat bewildered by their request to search the house, Mrs. Petterson, wife of the President of the Passaic-Bergen Lumber Company, invited the three into the house. Then, she told police later, they bound and gagged her and robbed her of $5,000 worth of jewelry.

World War veterans who hold seats in the 1928 Legislature organized Jan. 24 at Albany in preparation for supporting the American Legion legislative program. The representation of veterans is seven Senators and 43 Assemblymen, the largest that ever sat in a New York State Legislature, or in any State Legislature, officials said. Chief provisions of the veterans' program include: Prohibit any but a citizen from taking Civil Service examinations for public posts. Permit time in the military service of the United States to be applied on retirement applications. Authorize retirement of veterans from Civil Service on half pay at the end of 30 years' service, in which military service is included. Give veterans absolute preference in appointments to public posts. Declare Armistice Day a legal holiday.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate Jan. 19 by a vote of 61 to 23 declared that "Frank L. Smith is not entitled to membership in the Senate of the United States, and that a vacancy exists in the representation of the State of Illinois in the United States Senate." Just before this action was taken the Senate had refused by a vote of 56 to 27 to adopt a substitute resolution to permit Smith to take the oath and refer the charges against him to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolution adopted recites briefly the history of the Senate fight against Mr. Smith. It tells of the appointment of the special committee of which Senator Reed of Missouri is Chairman. This committee reported: "That the evidence without substantial dispute shows that there was expended directly or indirectly for and on behalf of the candidacy of the said Frank L. Smith for the United States Senate the sum of $458,782; that all of the above sum except $171,500 was contributed directly to and received by the personal agent and representative of the said Frank L. Smith, with his full knowledge and consent; and that of the total sum aforesaid there was contributed by officers of large public service institutions doing business in the State of Illinois or by said institutions the sum of $203,000, a substantial part of which sum was contributed by men who were non-residents of Illinois, but who were officers of Illinois public service corporations."

An investigation by the Federal Trade Commission into an alleged trust in the fertilizer industry was demanded Jan. 20 in a resolution by Representative Larsen (D., Ga.).

In the Teapot Dome oil inquiry Jan. 24 Milton T. Everhart, a rancher, told the full story of his father-in-law, Albert B. Fall, which he had heretofore kept secret. He testified that Harry F. Sinclair turned over a total of $269,000 in Liberty bonds and cash to Fall, following the lease of the rich Teapot Dome Naval Reserve, April 7, 1922. In addition to this are the $25,000, with $10,000 expenses, paid for Fall's trip to Russia, and the $105,000 from Doheny, which have been brought out in previous hearings.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Beginning February 8, or shortly thereafter, several short as well as regular courses in agriculture will be offered at Columbia University in University Extension. The subjects of these courses are: Field Crops, Soils and Fertilizers, Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, Marketing Farm Produce in New York City, Poultry Farming, Gardening, Bee Keeping, Landscaping Home Grounds. Announcements of these courses may be had by addressing inquiries to Secretary, Columbia University, New York City.

The Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, meeting in London in December, conferred the Veitch Memorial Medal on Dr. L. H. Bailey, for his scientific work on behalf of horticulture. This is the highest honor they can confer on a foreign horticulturist.

OBITUARY.—W. N. Scarff, nationally known nurseryman and founder and senior member of the firm of W. N. Scarff & Sons of New Carlisle, Ohio, died at his home, 1,400-acre White Oaks Farm, Jan. 11, following an illness of a year or more that succeeded two operations undergone in 1926. He was buried in the country cemetery just north of his nursery on Jan. 14, nearly 500 people from many walks of life, including practically the entire body of nurserymen from the Miami Valley district and from other parts of the State attended. Mr. Scarff was 64 years of age and widely known as a nurseryman, seedsman and Master Farmer not only throughout Ohio, but among members of the nursery and seed trade over the entire country. His spacious colonial home with its fine farm land, orchards, small fruit plantation, dairy farms, seed establishments and nurseries, comprises one of the show places of the county. He was a member of the American, Ohio and Lake County Nurserymen's Associations, having served as president of the State organization. He was also active in many lines of community work, having founded the Clark County Horticultural Society and served as president of the County Farm Bureau from its organization until 1926. He was also prominent in the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, served for years as president of the local school board, acted as member of the Ohio Food Commission during the World War and occupied other offices in civic and church activities. He was a member of the Springfield Rotary and indeed the only farmer in that club and in the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. Last Fall, he was awarded a medal as one of Ohio's "Master Farmers." In 1890, he married Miss Ella Miller, who survives him, together with their three children: Howard N. Scarff, who manages the nursery and the orchard; Maxwell N. Scarff, who looks after the farms and seed business, and Miss Lucille Scarff. Five grandchildren and two brothers also survive him.

Cod Liver Oil for Poultry

Will you tell me the value of cod liver oil in the poultry mash? My birds (750) Leghorns have been confined in a clean airy poultry house since last October. From November 1 until December 15 they averaged 380 eggs daily, since then they dropped to 280. I am told if they were fed cod liver oil they not only would lay better but also gain weight. Does the use of cod liver oil affect the taste of the meat or egg? Is a cod liver meal mash superior to one where cod liver oil is added? What is the difference? F. V. R.

New York.

Cod liver oil is fed for two purposes, the nutriment that it contains and its special ability to supply needed vitamins that have a special function in promoting health and growth. The latter is the most important purpose of the feeding, nutriment can be supplied in cheaper form. This oil is of greater value in feeding chickens than in promoting the welfare of mature stock, and is particularly needed when outdoor sunshine and the green feeds of range cannot be supplied. It is thus used extensively in rearing early hatched chicks.

Poultrymen have found, however, that the oil is a help in maintaining health and vigor in mature fowls in the laying pen and it is often fed to such birds as part of the daily ration in the amount of 1 per cent, or one pint to each 100 lbs. of laying mash. The influence of this feeding upon hatchability of eggs and vitality of the chicks is good and the use of the oil in the ration of the breeding pen is to be commended. The use of the oil in these amounts does not affect taste of eggs or meat. Cod liver meal is ground cod livers containing a certain amount of the unextracted oil. It is of value but not equal to the extracted oil in vitamin content. To say cod liver meal mash, or buttermilk mash, means nothing unless the proportions of these ingredients are stated. There is nothing in a name unless we know exactly what the name signifies. M. B. D.

Hens and Asparagus

I wish to learn what the experience of others has been regarding having hens around an asparagus bed. Will they damage the young shoots?

New York. ELIAS GATES.

The "E-Z" SHOCK ABSORBING SEAT SPRING
will make the farm machines, TRACTORS, etc., ride EASY. It absorbs the SIDE-shocks that are so injurious to the Spine and nervous system. Fits any machine. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from pleased users. Delivered by parcel post. Send for circular.

Agents wanted. GEO. J. KRUM, Old Chatham, N. Y.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks
$14.00—100. C. O. D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PENNA.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS from Garden winners. $5, $7.50, $10 and up.
H. N. CONNER . . STOCKTON, N. J.

S. C. R. I. Reds
Pedigreed Cockerels, $6, $8 and $10. Eggs, $10 per 100. ANNA M. JONES, Hillsdale, N. Y.

JERSEY GIANT PULLETS ELSIE HALLOCK Washington, Ct.

Mammoth Bronze Breeding Turkeys No blackhead for 15 years.
MRS. ALFRED E. REID Star Route FREEHOLD, N. J.

SELLING OUT ENTIRE STOCK—Good, healthy, pure bred Mam. Bronze Turkeys. LARRY CULLEN, New Albany, Pa.

FOR SALE—Toulouse Geese, either sex, $5.00. Most profitable poultry. FRED TUTTLE, Manlius, N. Y.

OHIO RIVER HIGH QUALITY CHICKS **VALUE plus PROFIT**
WINTER EGG LAYERS
OUR "SPECIAL MATINGS" of Big Tom Barron and Tancred 213-286 Egg Strain White Leghorns and Similar Best Quality in five other popular varieties mean heavy Winter Egg Production when prices are highest. The difference between Profit and Loss is the difference between Winter and Summer production. Only such quality as Ohio River Chickeries produce will lay HIGH PRICED EGGS. Only eggs 24 oz. to the dozen or over are used in our incubators. Our unusually rigid attention to every detail means Profit for you. VALUABLE CATALOG FREE. Before ordering get our New 1928 Catalog, beautifully illustrated from our own flocks. Write today before earliest and best chicks are sold.
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Costs Only $4.96, Complete
In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.
I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."
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MacKellar's Charcoal
For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely.
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

PINE TREE CHICKS
A life-time of selective breeding and hatching experience is back of every shipment of Pine Tree Chicks. Our 36th annual Catalog tells why they will increase your poultry profits. *Write for your copy today.*
Pine Tree Hatchery, Box R, Stockton, N. J.
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner
Since 1892
Oldest Hatchery in the U. S.
PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

Pure Bred Chicks

White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds.
Write NOW for our illustrated catalog and low prices on these breeds.
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HUBBARD'S S. C. RED CHICKS Have a reputation for livability, vigor, fast growth, egg production. Every one hatched from our own strain of Northern Grown Stock, State Certified for eight consecutive years to be absolutely free from White Diarrhoea. Catalog free. It will help and interest you.
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BABY CHICKS
Properly Hatched Safe Delivery
Barred Rocks..... 14c
White Leghorns..... 12c
MIFFLIN HATCHERY MIFFLIN, PA.

CHICKS FROM TRAPNESTED HENS
with records of 160 to 280 eggs. Hollywood-Tancreds best blood. Pedigreed males. America's finest blood. Free range, especially fed. Only 1,000 weekly. Order now to get choice delivery date. 25% books order. 100-$18, 500-$85. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

CHICKS $9.00 Per Hundred Up. Good Free Range Stock.
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Mixed. Circular and Price List. Delivery guaranteed.
Long's Reliable Hatchery, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. S. C. White Leghorns 100% Barron strain. Barred P. Rocks (Van Winkles.) Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. THE CYCLONE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Penna.

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BABY CHICKS Black Giants, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, White Leghorns. 1928 cirular and price list on request.
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Avoid Disappointment Order Tarbell Farms S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks early. Feb. to June delivery. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

HILL'S BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. From special selected, free range breeders. Write for prices. HILL'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

PRODUCTION BRED CHICKS $20—100. $185—1000. S. C. White Leghorns. Large type. ADAM SEABURY, Evergreen Poultry Farm, Sayville, L. I

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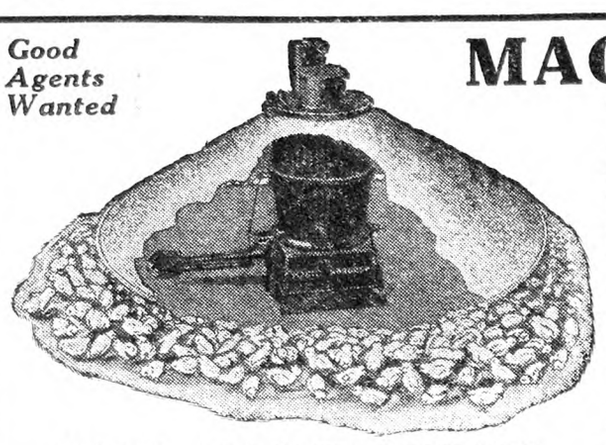
That live, $15 hun. Reds, $18. From our own flock only. Circular. WARNKEN POULTRY FARM, Salt Point, N. Y.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS
Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College and of prize winners at the Holland Poultry Show, having the best display on Barred Rocks in the production class. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Send at once for free catalogue, full particulars and detailed prices. HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. Boven, Prop., R-8, Box N, Holland, Mich.

Good Agents Wanted



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THE ONLY BROODER WITH A GAS CHAMBER

All fumes drawn up smoke pipe Double heat control and coal magazine—other important features.

Note the shape of the stove—large in the center; best shape for non-clogging of ashes. Deflector is made of heavy steel, strong and rigid, which spreads the heat evenly.

Made in three sizes. The new Giant size beats the world for raising broilers.

Every Brooder Guaranteed. Write for free catalogue which describes the Magic in detail, also our Improved Roof Pipe which catches condensation above roof. Made to take either a 3-in. or 4-in. pipe from the brooder.

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Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from Pure Bred Accredited Flocks. Order Now for Early and Future Delivery.

VARIETIES	PRICES ON 25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	67.00	130.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, S.C.&R.C. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	46.50	77.00	150.00
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Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light 10c, Heavy 12c. TERMS CASH. Future Orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% Live Delivery. Big Catalogue Free. Order from this Advertisement. Bank References.

THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY DEPT. 15 UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, U. S. A.

TRUSLOW Thorobred Chicks

You can meet the growing demand for quality eggs and poultry. Prices are high, profit never better. Every chick buyer should know about TRUSLOW THOROBREDS. Our 45 years in the poultry business has developed remarkable egg and meat producing strains.

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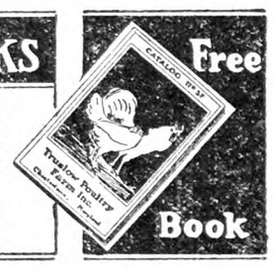

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Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dames records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, Dark Brown and Buff Leghorns. Roger Luxon of New London paid for a brooder and brooder house and showed a cash profit of $175 last year with 300 of our Rocks.

Write for catalog which tells all about our stock. Last year was the 50th year our President, Chas. McClave, showed at Ohio Stock Fair. He is known the world over as a poultryman.

Prices are attractive. Write today.

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Your chance to get this strain right in the East at prices you can afford from New Jersey State Certified, blood-tested and trapnested breeders with high records. Large hatching eggs and chicks. Free catalog. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, N. J.

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The Best Popular Breeds on Free Range

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	.....
Broilers, Assorted	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

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Especially Selected Ohio Accredited Chicks. Our breeding birds are carefully selected by an expert trained and authorized by Ohio State University.

ORDER FROM THIS AD— Send Only $1.00

We ship C. O. D. Anconas, White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, **$12.75** per 100. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, **$14.75.** Black Minorcas, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff and White Orpingtons, **$15.75.** Light Brahmas, **$19.75.** Circular free.

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FREE POULTRY BOOK

Concretely written, attractively illustrated, and intensely interesting. Most valuable catalog that we have yet published. Virtually filled with cashable ideas on brooding, feeding and poultry management. Describes our chicks and a service to you built upon 14 years of aggressive effort. Your copy mailed **FREE** immediately upon request. Write for it.

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Good as Gold

C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 13c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 15c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 15c; Wh. Wyan., 15c; Buff Orps. 16c; Heavy asst., 12c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.

Write for free literature

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Baby Chicks

for March and April Delivery 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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CHICKS OF QUALITY

IN LOTS OF 25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes...$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.

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BIG DISCOUNT ON BELLWOOD CHICKS

Clip this ad. and mail for FREE CIRCULAR describing BELLWOOD CHICKS. LEADING BREEDS. 100% live delivery. Finest breeding. Send the ad. and get **BIG DISCOUNTS** if your order placed before March 10th.

WRITE NOW.

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BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 269 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. Thorobred chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, any week after Feb. 15th at **$16** per 100—**$77** per 500—**$150** per 1000. 10% books order. Also extra fine White Rocks, Reds, S. L. Wyandottes. Catalog free.

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WHARTON ACCREDITED CHICKS

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 12c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.

WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS FROM HEALTHY FREE RANGE STOCK.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$115
B. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	135
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	135
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.50	57.50	112
White Rocks	9.00	16.00	75.00	

Order at once to insure prompt delivery.

MONROE HATCHERY RICHFIELD, PA.

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Westwood, N. J. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending. Jan. 16, 1928:

During the eleventh week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 2,712 eggs was made, or an average of 38.85 per cent. The production to date is 24,914 eggs.

Pen 19, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the week with 59 eggs. Pen 62, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kwality Farm, New Jersey, is second with 53 eggs, and pen 30, a White Leghorn pen owned by Butler Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is third with 50 eggs.

Pen 19, owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 575 eggs. Pen 83, a White Leghorn pen owned by S. P. Wiersma, Michigan, is second with 477 eggs, and pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is third with 461 eggs.

Already there are numerous applications on file in the office of the supervisor of contests for entries in the 1928-29 New Jersey Egg-laying Contest. It is the proper time of the year to begin to think about entries in egg-laying contests for next year. One lesson which has been clearly demonstrated and proven each season at the New Jersey contests is that it is profitable to hatch at the right time. It is a questionable policy to try and send pullets to contests which have been hatched so early as to bring them into laying maturity several weeks before the contests open, then having to hold them back from normal functioning by withholding meat scrap, etc. That system is not right and cannot, we believe, result in securing best possible egg production records at the contests. The best contest pullet should be just ready to begin laying at about Nov. 1. We suggest planning the hatching so as to bring enough pullets at least up to laying maturity at that desired time. For New Jersey conditions generally, it is probable that hatching the heavy breeds during the last two weeks in March or very early April will bring pullets near laying at about the time of the opening of the contests. Hatching the Leghorns about April 21 is suggested. It is important that the date of hatching be kept on all chick flocks, and the chicks in any lot should be toe-punched or otherwise marked so as to be able to identify them when nearing maturity. In any given lot of pullets of the same age, those reaching egg-laying maturity first are, other things being equal, the best layers in the following season. This has been demonstrated again and again. Buster, of the California Station, in a report in *Poultry Science*, gives proof of the increased value of the "early maturing pullets."

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Jarvis Poultry Farms, Md., 289; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 246; Marcus A. McKnight, Pa., 228.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 395; John G. Hall, N. J., 223.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 575; P. T. Kistler, Pa., 235; Sunny Vale Poultry Farm, Pa., 227.

S. C. White Leghorns.—S. P. Wiersma, Mich., 477; White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 461; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 435.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Exp. Station, not competing, White Wyandottes, 329; Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 239; A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. Black Leghorns, 148.

Trouble with Turkeys

What is the cause of my turkeys dying off when they weigh from 3 to 4 lbs.? They just droop and in two days they are dead. I feed them a mash made of ground oats, cornmeal, bran and laying mash, but they eat very little of that and have had all the sour milk they can eat since they were hatched. They have plenty of grass in their run, and we keep their house clean. They do not have lice and we spray every week. We have never let them get wet. We do not turn them out in the morning until the grass is dry. They are from good strong stock. It does not appear to be blackhead for their heads do not turn black.

Florida. MRS. T. H.

Blackhead is not a good name for the disease of turkeys commonly so designated, for the dark discoloration of the head that is responsible for that name does not always occur. A better name is entero-hepatitis, for that describes the disease, but such a name as this is not likely to become popular outside of books upon poultry diseases. If you will open one of the dead turkeys, you may determine whether "blackhead" is responsible for the deaths. Entero-hepatitis means inflammation of the intestines and liver and this, if present, will be shown by distended blind guts, or caeca, one or both of these containing cheesy matter, and by yellowish or greenish spots upon the liver. If you find these spots upon the liver, you may be sure of the diagnosis without looking further. There are, of course, other reasons for deaths among flocks of turkeys, but this, being the most common one, is to be looked for. Unfortunately, no cure has been discovered and the satisfaction of knowing the cause of death is about all that can be expected from an autopsy. M. B. D.

SEAVER FARM

SMITHTOWN BRANCH, L. I., N. Y.

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From Trapnested and Pedigreed Stock
All Breeders Tested for B. W. D.

Only Pedigreed Males with dam records of over 250 eggs used in our breeding pens.

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White Leghorns Exclusively

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Our Flock is Certified

We offer pedigreed **WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels—baby chicks and hatching eggs at prices you can afford.

We Own a Son of the Champion of the World Hen

Write for circular describing matings and prices.

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BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS

are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B. W. D. tested. Circular on request.

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From 700 two and three year old selected and trapnested 4½-5 lb. healthy hens, mated with vigorous, pedigreed cockerels, with dams records 250 to 303. Hatching eggs, $9 per 100, $80 per 1000. Cockerels, $5 to $10 per bird.

NO LIGHTS USED.

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EGGS "Certified White Leghorns" *EGGS*

All chicks for 1928 will by sired by pedigreed males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. Chicks, **16c** and **20c.** Send for circular at once.

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Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.

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Own eggs, from disease free State tested stock, trapnested and production bred. Quality and delivery guaranteed. Circular. FRED H. MILLER, Route 1, Rockville, Conn.

CHICKS! Breeders on Our Farm. Wyckoff Leghorns. 5,000 Chicks Weekly.

First hatch February 27th. Prices furnished on request. A deposit of $5.00 per 100 chicks required with order. Refund if ordering dates are filled. State when ordering what advanced or later dates considered.

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CHICKS, $18, $21; EGGS, $10, $12 per 100. Same lines as our Contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa

Any Baby Chick Man Wanting to Secure Hatching Eggs from 900 selected White Leghorn breeders can find same by addressing BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Nassau, N. Y.

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ACREBRIDGE FARM Box R MARLBORO, MASS.

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Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS

From healthy, high producing stock.

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Free range. Est. 1908. Hatches every week. Price list.

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BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Leghorn and Reds. Blood tested or under State Supervision. Write for catalogue. BYRON PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.

W. Wyandotte Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels. Catalog free. I won every 1st prize Ohio State Fair and Cleveland 1927. BOWDEN, Wyandotte Spec., Mansfield, Ohio

Husky Baby Chicks Hatched from Healthy Laying Stock.

Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Write for prices.

SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Delaware

White Wyandottes Martin Dorcas, from the famous Martin Strain. Chicks and Eggs, also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. Reds. Prices reasonable.

ANDREW B. CARD, R.F.D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

A CHRISTMAS PARTY.—We certainly did have a real Christmas party last night down in a village where we have a church. The church seems to have grown so that if nearly all the parents and children came for the annual Christmas party and supper they could not begin to get into the parish house, which is very small, and built for looks and not for use. So what did we do but go and get the town hall, which is wonderfully fixed up and adapted for just such a party. We telephoned a good many, and sent out Christmas cards to about 40 families besides. We did not try to have a regular supper, as it made too much after-work, and we wanted everybody to come up and enjoy the program. For there is an eating place downstairs and the hall upstairs.

MOVIES.—We found that the Salvation Army over in the city put on moving pictures every Thursday evening, and so we bargained with the captain to bring down his machine and his films, and put them on for us in the evening of Friday. We wrote it up well in the paper, and offered to have places to put the babies while sleeping and a rocking chair to rock them in—a real whole family night. And did they come? You would have thought so. There were more than 150 there. We put two settees together, and put in a couple of old church cushions, and it made just the place for babies and small children. The Parson noticed three sleeping in one of these places at one time. At such a gathering there should always be a place where children could sleep.

THE TRIMMINGS.—It only took a few minutes to trim the place up in great shape. The Parson noticed quite a lot of pretty balsam trees outside of a dealer's yard after Christmas trade was over. "What are you going to do with those trees?" asked the Parson. "Throw them down the dump," was the answer. So the Parson tucked a lot of them in the Ford car and we tied them up by the corner of the stage and tacked them along the window casing, and then we put the candy in Christmas napkins and tied these on the trees; they looked just like blossoms. The Parson informed the crowd with much jesting that they were a peculiar kind of tree that grew over in "Chatfield Hollow," and blossomed in December! With the people still coming we got under way about quarter to eight with a reel of nature pictures, which was very fine. Then we pulled on two reels of funnies. How they did please everybody. How do they ever get up such funny things? Then we had a big seven-reel feature, and it was really a fine picture. By this time it was 10 o'clock, but what of that? No school the next day, and country folks when they do get dressed up and get out and the children sleeping quietly are in no hurry to go home.

FULL EVENING.—Then Santa Claus arrived and helped give out the napkin-bags of candy and then the young people put on a play representing the school board's visit to an old "deestrict" school, and by the time this was over it was 11 o'clock. But why go home? Then we all went downstairs and had refreshments of cocoa, cake, and sandwiches in great abundance, and after that we started in on games and dancing. Old-fashioned dancing predominated with two Paul Jones fox trots, and it was one o'clock before we knew it. It was so foggy we could hardly crawl home, but we turned in at a little after two that morning, and you felt you had really been to a Christmas party.

THE RADIO.—Yes, there is a radio going away at a great shape in the other room. We have never owned one yet, though so many have them. We had sort of a family confab and agreed to save all Christmas money and put it into a radio with the exception of getting a few things for "Ta." Talking about this, however, in the hearing of one of our parishioners, he came to us Christmas morning and told us of a radio he had that he was not using and he would have it put in order and give to us. It was a five-tube set and if he didn't arrive with it the other evening! He had "Aunt Annie's" wire to put up outside and brought his own loud speaker to try it out with. In almost no time, if we weren't getting almost all sorts of stations. The next day we got a loud speaker and a battery and a trickle charger with the money we had saved and now we have a wonderful apparatus. We get the devotional service every morning (except this morning, when the Parson admits, we weren't up in time), and what a nice helpful service this is. "I couldn't get through the day without that service," said a hard-working farm woman to the Parson the other day. They have a great deal of talk about the loss of the family altar—perhaps this is going to do much to bring it back. Men folks, who never see the inside of a church, now linger a while to hear this service. One especially good thing about it is that they sing the good old hymns that some of us used to try to sing when we took our best girls to singing school. Then comes "Cheerio," and while the Parson doesn't take particularly to his kinder simpering tone of voice (which would appear to be put on for the occasion) yet really the idea and what he says is very good. It is wonderful to have such things brought into the home.

ADVERTISING.—It has been somewhat of a surprise to the Parson to find so much advertising stuff over the radio. But of course people do not need to listen to it if they don't want to. Sometimes you wish you could shut off the long-winded preachers as easily and quickly as you can a radio. What we all need in these days is plenty of sales resistence. Highly trained salesmen are sent out under terrific pressure from the head offices to sell, sell—sell anyway. Make them sign on the "dotted line." Bring in the contracts. "Prospects" are carefully ferreted out, and woe to the salesman that misses landing one. One of the leading magazines told recently of a supper a big concern made for its salesmen. Those who had made the most sales sat at the head table with turkey and ice cream and celery and everything else you could think off, and each table down the room had less on it till the last table where the men sat who had not been quite so successful in getting people to buy things on the installment plan that they probably neither wanted or needed—this table had only bread and milk. It would drive the Parson wild to have an army of collectors coming round all the time after money whether he happened to have it or not. Did you hear about the two little girls that were going to play house. "I'll be mamma and you be the little girl," said one. "No I'll be mamma," said the other. "But why should you be mamma," said the first. "Because I'm so nervous," came the answer.

SMALLPOX.—As the Parson writes this, Mrs. Parson and one of the women neighbors are having a great confab over smallpox. There is a real scare in the town here, with some 30 cases—all mild so far. They have quite a time in the schools, and the city school board has made a ruling that none can come to school after next Monday that have not been vaccinated. In the town we have ruled that they cannot come to school until such time as the board says so. In this State we tell a child that it cannot come to school and then remind him of a law compelling him to come to school. Quite a number of parents with big families positively refuse to have it done, and it will be interesting to see how it comes out. The doctors are asking two dollars apiece—it takes about three minutes—and the school clinics are asking 50 cents apiece, and in three towns around about the public nurses are doing it for nothing. So there you are and a lot of "feeling" it makes. Our children went up the other day and had it done, and some more of us are going up today. We were going to have movies down in one of our parishes tonight but that is called off, and we have no services Sunday either. It will give the Parson a little let-up which will not kill him. He was supposed to speak at four banquets and suppers next week, but one of these has been called off and this will help both his disposition and digestion. More than a thousand persons were vaccinated in the town hall yesterday—then they had to lock the doors. The epidemic is thought to be well under control, however.

A BIG FAMILY.—Another one of the Parson's fine big families may be pictured with this letter. These are Jewish people, and there are 10 children—one standing right in front of its mother. They never come to the Parson's church, but they come to our social gatherings and the Parson never fails to send free passes to all the children to all our entertainments, parties, etc. Probably the best thing the Parson did in connection with Christmas was to go and get this mother and four of the children and carry them some seven miles each way to a fine big Christmas party. On the day he took this picture, he left a graphophone in the house with some records and told them to keep it cranked up and work it for all it was worth. These children always get their Christmas things just as much and as good as any of the Parson families. In the dark of the evening, with a lantern, on her knees, the Parson has found this woman troweling the concrete for their new stable, while her husband was mixing it out in front.

A Big Family of Working Farmers

NO ICE.—Are we going to have any Winter in New England? Tonight's paper speaks of three places in Connecticut reporting robins. We had one fairly snappy week, and there was fine skating with ice about 4 in. thick, but the ice is about gone now and the mud is as bad as in Spring. We certainly would miss the ice terribly next Summer. Twice during the 30 years the Parson has lived in Connecticut there has been no ice crop harvested to speak of. It may be that this will mark the third season. It is good for the coal bin and eggs have dropped to 50 cents. The sheep—we have 10 now—often sleep out of doors rather than go under cover. We have let the hens run out for several days—it was so warm and pleasant. Probably stories about dandelion blossoms will be next in order. Lightest snowfall record for 57 years.

PLENTY OF MILK.—How we do miss an abundance of milk. We have been buying two quarts a day for about a month, but beginning tomorrow morning the old-time flow from the barn will start again. There will be cream and butter and a big pitcher on the table. Tommy-boy, the big barn cat, nearly fainted away with surprise when the Parson poured him out a big saucerful of milk this morning. This cat looks as slick as an otter and what he lives on no one knows unless it is rats and mice. He sits far up on a beam and talks and scolds to the Parson as he does the chores. He has never stepped inside of the house. Speaking of mice, one of the women looks after a mouse-trap down at the church—kept right back of the organ—and never has she missed finding a mouse in that trap. Mice are the ruination of more organs than any other thing in the world. This is a good idea for any community church.

SISTER IN SCHOOL.—Yes, Sister is in school now, started in after New Years. How wonderful it seems that she is able to go again. Mrs. Parson says she seems better than she had been for years, has better color and eats better. She tires very quickly, and we try to keep her out of doors all we can out of school hours. Those low shoes that they all wear (but the Parson) make it hard to skate, and she has sent off for some combination skates and shoes. She will try to finish up the eighth grade this year. She will be 16 on Washington's Birthday. She can run the Ford well, and may get out a license this Spring, then she and her mother can go as they please. Only the other day, a woman was here who was telling how her daughter missed (by one point) graduating from the high school. "How old is she?" asked Mrs. Parson. "She is 16 now," came the answer. Just think of that, going to high school when only 12. No wonder the poor dear missed the point.

GROWING BOTH WAYS.—Closson has been growing so—you would never know him. The Parson was six feet in his day, but Closson has gone right by him. And as he went up in height, his marks in high school seem to have gone down. He took French of his own accord this year and unless one is really gifted that way and intends to teach it some time, the Parson considers the study of French one of the best ways to waste time he knows of. He wasted much time at it and that is why he is so distressed in seeing others do the same. The Parson knows better than to worry about a boy's marks when he is growing at such a pace. He has planned that Closson take five years for high school anyway, and was glad to have him drop his French—never to look at it again. He has a nice quiet place to study upstairs with a stove in his room. Of course he tends his own fire. Most weekday nights the radio has to be shut off on account of study, but this is Friday night, and they are all having a great time with it. One of the worst drawbacks is that the later it is the better it comes in. In this section we get news reports, weather and time at half past eleven—but that is too late for people to stay up who have to start fairly early in the morning on school days.

Sale of Stock to Employee

B is a contractor for whom A has been working as foreman for one year. B has always been thoroughly reliable and A felt no hesitation when asked by B to join him in the business. B stated that he had incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, he, his wife and sister forming the corporation, the value of stock being $100 each share, secured mainly by building lots and business equipment. A was given to understand that his investment would make him a partner having some authority in the management of the business. A gave B a check for $1,400 in May, B giving no paper of any kind in return, but stating that his lawyer would show up the necessary papers and make out the stock certificates. Since that time nothing has been done as far as A knows. A has remained as foreman but has no more authority or control of the business than before. B does not deny receiving the money, and states from time to time that the stock will soon be ready, but A is desirous of knowing whether under the laws of New Jersey or the laws governing corporations there is anything that he can do, also, should there be this delay? A knows that B is not able to return the money and the stock when received may be worth nothing. Can B discharge A at will, regardless of the amount invested and the promises made, or is there any legal way by which A can work with B in managing the business so that it will not be run at a loss, as is the case at present? W. B. G.

New Jersey.

A may bring an action against B to recover the amount of money advanced by him to B, and interest thereon (i.e. $1,400 and interest).

A may also have another form of action; that is, to go into Chancery, and compel B to give him 14 shares of stock at $100 a share in the corporation which B formed.

Even though A did obtain the shares of stock in the corporation formed by B, he would have very little to say unless he was a majority stockholder. In the event a question arises as to the conduct of the business, A would be overruled by B and his wife, while they held a controlling interest.

Unless A has a written contract with B for a definite term of employment B can discharge him when he sees fit.

H. B.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

Each year I send you a new name with my own, feeling by doing so I am doing a neighbor a good turn. If your paper was $5 instead of $1 I should still want it. I am long since convinced that it is worth more than all the other farm papers combined, inasmuch as it seems the only one that really fights the farmers' battles, and in doing that very thing is probably doing more for the good of the country and its people than even its owners imagine. At times it seems one of the very few hopes for the farmers, and through him the nation. May your skill, your brains, and your courage continue to grow for this almost supreme cause, and if every farmer in the whole country invested a dollar in you, it would be the best dollar they spent in the year, and there would then be no question but that the farmer would come to his own. CHARLES ELVIN.
Maine.

Some one may think us vain in printing this letter. Others may think it exaggerated. We confess to a sense of pride in it, and we think all will concede that it is a clear and sincere expression from a farmer of exceptional ability and skill. We may fall short of his estimate of us, but he at least expresses what it is our ambition to be and to do.

Characterizing the sales promotion work of the United States Muskrat Company, Inc., as "questionable" police have ordered its representatives to leave the city.

The company, whose main offices are in Minneapolis, opened sales rooms at 188 East Avenue. In the show windows are live muskrats, silver fox and mink. The salesmen offered a unit of muskrats for $100, a unit of mink for $300 and a pair of silver fox for $1,500. Also, they offered a boarding agreement for those not wishing to breed the animals at home.

The men told officials they bought the muskrats for $28 and sold them for $100. They pointed out that persons purchasing them for breeding purposes made a profit of $2,700 on muskrats in three years. On mink the profits on a $300 investment reached $6,000 annually in five years, they claimed.—Rochester Times Union.

"Questionable" is a very mild term to apply to a scheme of this kind. We should say it was a fraud on the face of it. The vigilance of the police in driving the promoters out of town was a worthy deed, no doubt saving citizens of Rochester from financial disaster.

What have you to say about the Graham Scientific Breeding School which is about to come to Philadelphia for a five-day course at a cost of $50 per pupil. Purports to show farmer how to prevent sterility in cattle and cure of abortion, etc. W. W. J.
Pennsylvania.

We think five days is not sufficient to impart any thorough knowledge of the above subjects. "A little knowledge" on such subjects may prove "a dangerous thing" to farmers.

The stock machinations of George Graham Rice, almost as familiar a figure in the State and Federal Courts as he is in Wall Street, ricocheted again Jan. 18, carrying with it not only the indictment of Rice and another individual, but also one of the foremost geologists in the country.

He is Walter Harvey Weed of Scarsdale, N. Y., at one time connected with the United States Geological Survey, who is charged with Rice and Walter K. Yorston, former President of the Idaho Copper Corporation, of having used the mails to defraud by "ballooning" the value of Idaho Copper stock through a publicity campaign carried on in Rice's publication, the *Wall Street Iconoclast*.

Weed's alleged part in the ballooning business consisted in writing favorable articles in the *Iconoclast*. He is further charged with receiving a yearly salary of $100,000 from the Idaho corporation.

Rice was scheduled to appear for trial next month in the Federal Court here for another ballooning venture, that of the Fortuna Consolidated Mining Company, in connection with which alleged stock selling fraud he was indicted in January, 1926. The new case will take precedence over the old one, however.

Rice's real name is Jacob Simon Herzig. He has served terms in the Elmira Reformatory, Sing Sing Prison and the penitentiary on Welfare Island for swindling operations.

Weed, who is a mining engineer, author, a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the New York Academy of Sciences, has never before been involved in Rice's nearly perennial court adventures, although the story of the Idaho Corporation figured in print last year when Attorney General Ottinger tried to restrain Rice from "fraudulently" selling its stock. The case was dismissed by the Supreme Court only to be reopened by the Appellate Division, which held it to be "clearly established Rice was engaged in fraud under the guise of apparently lawful transactions."—New York World.

The important feature of this case is that a promoter of the character and unsavory reputation of George Graham Rice can secure the services of men standing high in engineering and other professions and lend their names to stock swindling schemes. The *Iconoclast* is, or was a "tipster sheet," published by George Graham Rice, to boost his worthless stocks, and passing for a legitimate financial publication, with inexperienced investors. This class of literature is increasing rapidly and we have cautioned the public against them a number of times. This class of financial sheets are the feeders for wildcat promotions.

Is the American Seed Co., Lancaster, Pa., reliable? I am enclosing their advertisement in *Pathfinder*. Looks like giving a good deal for a little bit.
Maryland. G. B. S.

The American Seed Company advertisement offers a radio for selling 30 packets of seeds. Then it states "remit per plan in catalog," which suggests there is some catch in the offer. We advise readers against buying seeds by any such premium scheme or allowing their children to take part in such plans. No one can afford to take chances on planting seeds secured by such a method.

Here is some more of Reefer's rubbish. There was also a bunch of Reefer's postcards. I promptly put them in the stove. He had me some years ago for $5 on his tablets, but no more. W. B.
New York.

This refers to the E. J. Reefer of Philadelphia. Our latest reports on him was that his company was in bankruptcy. The business is now conducted over the name Poultry Vitamins Co., M. Sullivan, Prop. But the literature bears Reefer's earmarks. The subscriber considers that once is enough to get bitten on Reefer's easy money scheme, but the wise ones will even avoid the first bite.

In 1926 we deposited $90 on $500 worth of furniture for the Kane Furniture Co., of Boston, Mass., to hold for us. A good position took us to New York. They would not let us take furniture from the State or refund our money. What can be done about this? Is it fair? L. I. T.
New York.

There seems to be no dispute about the facts in this case. The Kane Furniture Co. flatly refuses to refund the deposit. In order to secure the furniture this family will be obliged to move back to Massachusetts. Perhaps this is a good business policy for the house but not one THE R. N.-Y. would endorse.

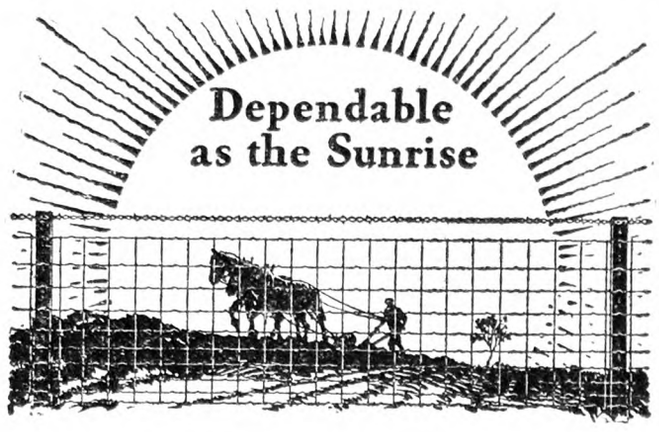
I would like to know if the Laboratory Supply Co., 2841-B Ridge Ave., Pa., is a reliable company? W. H. M.
West Virginia.

The Laboratory Supply Co. employs the "buy back" scheme to sell guinea pigs which has so often been discussed in this department. The plan has been employed principally in the sale of rabbits at high prices on the strength of the promise to buy back the progeny at still higher prices. No matter by whom the "buy back" plan is employed or in the sale of what animals the result is invariably disappointment and loss to the buyer. Those who desire to take up the breeding of pet animals should secure their foundation stock from some breeder and they will need to look for an independent market for the stock raised.

Can you tell me whether the Real Estate Salesman Co., of Brownell Block, Lincoln, Neb., are worth giving $10 to sell your place or farm? That is what they ask to advertise same, and when they get a buyer they want 2 per cent more on the sale of said farm. J. H. S.
New York.

Don't pay money to anyone for the sale of a farm or any other property until it is sold!

THE telephone rang. Little Harry James went to answer. A man at the other end wanted Father. Upon being told he was not in, he asked whom he was speaking to. Harry James replied: "This is the son of my father speaking."—Chicago Tribune.



Long life to fences!

Amazing steel in Pittsburgh Fences, stiff-stay or hinge-joint

When you put your money and labor into fence you want that fence to last. You don't want fence made of second- and third-rate material. You want new steel of the highest grade. That's what you always get in Pittsburgh Fences.

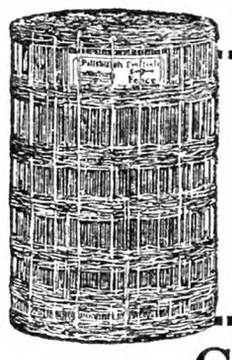
And more! For the price of ordinary fence, you get the longest life that can be put into fence—backed by a guarantee of satisfaction. We control every step—only one manufacturing profit from mining the ore to the finished product. We use a special formula which gives steel unusual strength and remarkable affinity for zinc galvanizing. Every wire strand has a long-life Super-Zinced coating so closely bonded to the steel that it will not peel or crack. Our factory inspection is 10 times more rigid than the usual strict requirements of engineers and testing laboratories.

The widest range of styles and designs: Pittsburgh Columbia Fence is of hinge-joint construction: Pittsburgh Perfect Fence is the electrically-welded, stiff-stay type. Both carry the same guarantee. Pittsburgh barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails have the same high quality. Insist upon the Pittsburgh brand.

Pittsburgh Fences

FREE: Valuable books

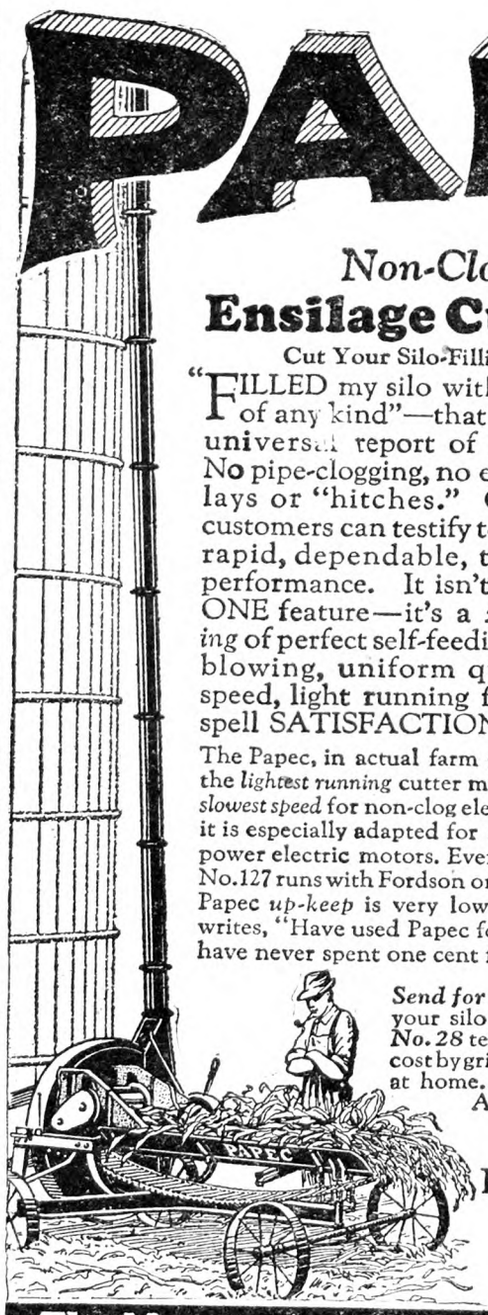
Send us the coupon. These remarkable Pittsburgh Fences are described in our new catalogue—sent free on request, together with the name of the nearest dealer. We also will send you our useful book, "Farm Records."



Pittsburgh Steel Co.
704 Union Trust Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Please send us FREE your Catalogue and Farm Record book, and name of nearest dealer.
Name_____
Address_____

Good fences make better farms

PAPEC



Non-Clog
Ensilage Cutters
Cut Your Silo-Filling Cost

"FILLED my silo without a hitch of any kind"—that is the almost universal report of Papec users. No pipe-clogging, no expensive delays or "hitches." Over 50,000 customers can testify to the Papec's rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. It isn't due to any ONE feature—it's a *27-year blending* of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality, slow speed, light running features that spell SATISFACTION.

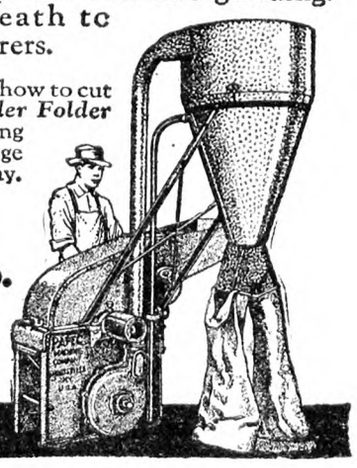
The Papec, in actual farm practice, is still the *lightest running* cutter made. It runs at *slowest speed* for non-clog elevation. Hence, it is especially adapted for use with small power electric motors. Even the powerful No.127 runs with Fordson or similar power. Papec *up-keep* is very low. One farmer writes, "Have used Papec for 13 years and have never spent one cent for repairs."

Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders
Hammer Out More and Better Feed

KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER than you can get elsewhere.

"Rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors," writes one. Customers say its performance exceeds all claims. "Capacity away beyond expectations." "Handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover and alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, corn stalks, etc." "A great machine as to price, capacity, power and fine grinding." Sure death to corn borers.

Send for 1928 Papec Catalog. Tells how to cut your silo filling cost. Ask for *Grinder Folder No. 28* telling how to reduce your feeding cost by grinding both grains and roughage at home. No obligation. Send today. A postal will do.



Papec Machine Co.
110 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

The Name Guarantees The Quality

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

PARTNER wanted; must be an experienced farmer. ADVERTISER 3343, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG white girl to help with the housework in family with three small children; $40 to start; references. ADVERTISER 3342, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, industrious and of good habits, with good knowledge of shrubs, flowers, fruits and vegetables; married preferred; ability to use and care for power implements; no animals; living apartment unfurnished, four rooms with bath and conveniences; might use helper; answer giving references, religion, qualifications, age and salary expected. ADVERTISER 3386, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by April 1, teamster and general farm-hand on large Hudson River fruit farm; wages $68; permanent position; wood, garden, comfortable house, place for car; no running water; real country; high school with bus; woman to do laundry for lady and child for extra pay; references required. ADVERTISER 3388, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER and useful man for gentleman's country place on Long Island; care cow, chickens, lawn, garden, all-year position; only white, married, Protestant, small family, steady, need apply; small unfurnished house, light, heat, usual perquisites given; wages $100; give experience and references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3389, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A handyman to manage a first-class roadside market selling vegetables, flowers, plants and evergreens; must be sober, honest and reliable; drive car; can furnish rooms to married man. HILLSIDE FARM, R. F. D. 3, Englishtown, N. J.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, married, dry-hand milker, familiar with handling product in all forms, butters, etc.; full details in first letter. ADVERTISER 3377, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Assistant gamekeeper not over 18 years of age, lad who is willing to learn and not afraid of work; good wages and comfortable situation to suitable lad; apply giving reference, to ADVERTISER 3379, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Immediately herdsman with knowledge of production and handling certified milk; house, milk and good wages to the right party. ADVERTISER 3387, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Protestant young woman assist general housework; drive Ford car; $10 weekly; considerate party. 129 REBECCA AVE., Pleasantville, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable experienced man for general farm work; good milker; $60 per month; good house, milk, large garden; also single man; no tobacco; send references. E. C. FISHER, R. 4, Geneva, N. Y.

FROM March 1, ambitious young farm-bred, married man, skilled orchardist, to operate apple and dairy farm in middle Connecticut; agriculture college graduate preferred; congenial surroundings, fine opportunity; salary and bonus; give full details, personal history, salary expected and preferably enclose photograph. ADVERTISER 3391, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable man for general and fruit farming. ROY'S FRUIT FARM, Newton, N. J.

MARRIED man, reliable and willing worker, for responsible position; feeding, breeding, fitting and showing Percheron horses; must like and understand them; eight-room house. H. H. BELL & SON, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, farmer, married; 700 layers, 6 acres, cottage, bath, electric lights, fuel, garden, permanent; state wages, references. ADVERTISER 3403, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—First-class cook-housekeeper for gentleman's country place, Orange County, N. Y.; respectable and desirable all-year position for single person, or mother and daughter, or two sisters, content with country life; agreeable disposition, honesty and tidiness essential; leisure time in Winter as owner comes mostly week-ends; additional help kept Summer season; manager's house close by; give full particulars, age, experience, references, wages expected. ADVERTISER 3405, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working farmer, married, for school near Philadelphia; 100 acres, accredited herd 20 cows; good salary, house, usual privileges; write fully education and experience, and give references; a chance for real advancement for the right man. ADVERTISER 3408, care Rural New-Yorker.

OPPORTUNITY for market gardener on vacant estate; comfortable house, very fertile land, fine market; rent free to reliable party, to guard the premises. ADVERTISER 3409, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farmer, half share basis and 10 per cent of net proceeds, half increase in herd; 134 acres, level, smooth, first-class state cultivation; 24 acres Alfalfa, 50 acres creek bottom land; truck gardening, dairying, general farming; stocked, equipped with machinery; half mile good school and creamery; good house, pleasant place; your age, children, habits, reference; exceptional opportunity for the right man. ADVERTISER 3407, care Rural New-Yorker.

PERMANENT position will soon be open on large modern dairy farm for single man as overseer of cows and milkers; chance for advancement; give experience and salary. ADVERTISER 3404, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man with thorough knowledge of fruit trees and vegetable garden; must be willing to work; all year-round position; salary $55 month with room and board in modern house; on State road Westchester County; state experience and references. ADVERTISER 3412, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, with not less than 15 years' experience, as the sole operator of my 1,200-bird commercial S. C. W. L. plant; to a man of proven qualifications who is not a drifter and realizes that a poultryman's life is not one of short hours, I will give 70 per cent of the net yearly profits, board and a drawing account of $65 monthly; further I will enlarge plant as may be warranted; market for eggs is at present and has been always 3 cents over top New York with no commissions to pay; when answering state all places you have worked during last ten years, length of time at each, what you did, size of plant, commercial or private, and reason for leaving; location, 6 miles from Red Bank, and within half hour drive of a dozen Summer resorts. JOS. H. EUSTACE, Everett, N. J.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as manager of dairy farm or apple orchard; best references. ADVERTISER 3295, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, thoroughly experienced, all branches, private or commercial. ADVERTISER 3346, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER wishes to be considered applicant for first-class opportunity, estate or commercial; 4 years present place, thorough knowledge all branches; references. ADVERTISER 3350, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants work on private estate; New York or New Jersey. ADVERTISER 3383, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, 35, desires position on pigeon farm. ADVERTISER 3385, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, capable, responsible; middle-aged, single, best references; moderate wages. H. MORAN, Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as farm foreman by experienced Cornellian, with good references. JAMES J. O'NEIL, Wyndecrest Farm, Winsted, Conn.

POSITION by temperate, single man, on up-to-date piggery, or as teamster; steady; reference good. BOX 5, Alstead, N. H.

WANTED by reliable married couple, a job on farm; man to work outside; woman in house; state wages with board; references. ADVERTISER 3373, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged, wants position; good at poultry, gardener and handyman; wife good cook; elderly people preferred. IRVINS L. DeCAMP, R. D. 1, Cape May, N. J.

NOTICE—Farm superintendent and landscape gardener will be open for position April 1; wide and practical experiences in all branches farming, live stock, landscaping, rockeries, road building, etc.; wage $225 per month, usual perquisites; American, married, 25 years of first-class references from employers in the suburbs of New York. ADVERTISER 3374, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED couple want position as caretakers on small farm. ADVERTISER 3375, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager, American, practical farmer, executive ability, long experience, qualified every detail. R. 2, Box 30, Saugerties, N. Y.

MARRIED couple, American, steady and reliable, age 50-30; good cook and houseman; desire position as caretakers; private home, boarding-house, wayside inn, care of elderly couple or assist poultryman; references. E. WALLACE, R. 1, Hingham, Mass.

A COLORED married man wishes a job as a working foreman on farm; a man who looks out for the owner's interests; one who knows all lines of handling tractor and fixing tools, and handling team; wife will board men if needed; for particulars, write J. H., 79 N. Bank St., New London, Conn.

POULTRYMAN wants proposition which can be developed profitably for owner and himself; many years' experience operating poultry projects; responsible American, capable of getting results; married, one child; references; what have you? ADVERTISER 3392, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes to work a small stocked dairy or poultry farm on half share basis. ADVERTISER 3393, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Young man, 26 years old, single, healthy, strong, good character, responsible, marked ability, Protestant; farm-raised, general and apple, good education, 2 years' Cornell short course on pomology and general agriculture; would like nursery or other work where he can learn culture of berries, grapes, peaches and other small fruits; all inquiries answered and references to be exchanged. ADVERTISER 3395, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, working manager, commercial or estate, thorough, practical, qualified. ADVERTISER 3396, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD and farm manager; East, West experience; efficient, practical, scientific knowledge; full particulars. B. SCHWARTZ, Leesport, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, real one, desires position as working manager on real plant; married, no children; no booze; references prove success; your chance for real poultryman if you want that kind; cheap employers seeking an efficient man on an inefficient salary save your stamps, for I save an employer money. ADVERTISER 3397, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, single, reliable, good milker; good references. ADVERTISER 3410, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, farm, estate; American, married; 10 years' experience, practical, scientific; wants position March 1; references. BOX 342, Bernardsville, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, 15 years' practical experience; would change to private or commercial plant; good on brooder and egg production; American, married, no children; good living quarters. ADVERTISER 3399, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Assistant herdsman's job; graduate of Norfolk Agricultural School; best of references. ELMER HASSLER, P. O. Box 144, Northboro, Mass.

SITUATION wanted—Housekeeping on farm, good cook, clean and careful; best references. MRS. ELEANOR JOHNSTON, 46 Fairmont St., Malden, Mass.

ALL-AROUND American farmer wishes steady position; life experience, general farming; handle team, tractor, all farm machinery; not afraid hard work, long hours; married (with family), age 33; wages $75 month, house, garden, milk, potatoes and fuel, with $25 bonus payable every six months; will go anywhere anytime after March 15. ADVERTISER 3400, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Responsible, permanent position as manager of combined private estate and dairy farm; preferably Guernseys; 14 years' experience as farm manager, eight years in present employment; life experience in dairying, A. R. work, showing, developing herd, high-class dairy products, poultry, fruit, farm crops and modern farm machinery; American, age 34, married with small family; best of reference; only high-class proposition with salary of $3,000 per year considered, usual perquisites; prefer East; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3411, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN manager will organize, develop or manage your plant. ADVERTISER 3401, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker or farmer, lifetime practical experiences in gardening, dairy, vegetables, lawns, handy with tools; middle-aged, small family. ADVERTISER 3402, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted for Protestant man 34 years old on farm; good home preferred to high wages; does not smoke or drink. PERRY YOUNG, 1311 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUPLE wish position as caretakers big estate, farm boarding-house, country club; wife excellent cook, food manager, baker; man, carpenter, farm mechanic, build any house after blue print; does concrete work; experience in poultry raising; two children, good references. F. W., P. O. BOX 575, Brewster, N. Y.

EFFICIENT couple wish position; man, gardener and handyman; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; country preferred; now employed. ADVERTISER 3406, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20, single, life experience, desires work on farm; good reference. LAURENCE E. HANN, Dunwalke Farm, Far Hills, N. J.

WORKING farm foreman, small family; efficient in all branches; can operate any kind of farm machinery; thorough, practical knowledge of crops and crop rotation; also care and feeding of cattle for production; available March 15. ADVERTISER 3398, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, married, desires position; 23 years' practical experience in all branches of poultry; private or commercial; wife willing to board help; finest references. Address H. SHEPPARD, Mgr., Saddle River Poultry Farm, Allendale, N. J.

MARRIED couple wish position as caretakers on private estate; experienced with farming stock and poultry. ADVERTISER 3394, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR RENT—Half share basis, 175-acre dairy farm; improvements; near Middletown, N. Y. GEORGE OGDEN, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE — City home, poultry and dairy farm; 16½ acres rich loam, stoneless; macadam road; just outside Oneida city limits; modern house, all conveniences; barn, silo, poultry houses, running water, team, machinery, 550 hens; perfect condition; $12,500, terms. LEVI MARTIN, Prospect St., Oneida, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Tea room doing a good business; best location in Connecticut. ADVERTISER 3320, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Farm 2.27 acres, near churches, school, post office, stores; good house, horse barn, cow barn, henhouses, brooder houses, sheds, grain house; two apple orchards. BOX 30, R. F. D. 1, Brooklyn, Conn.

MILK business wanted, wholesale or retail, within 100 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 3333, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Maryland, Eastern Shore, large poultry farm, absolutely uninfected range, equipped and stocked; heavy income producing; $7,000 down, long time and easy terms on balance; immediate possession. ADVERTISER 3334, care Rural New-Yorker

FOR SALE—Eight acres, ideal for poultry, brook on either side; good six-room house, electricity and furnace; road-stand and filling station, all on State road; good location on Hudson River, 45 miles from New York; five minutes from station; reason for selling, old age. ADVERTISER 3337, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house. Write N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—Valuable young orchard of 70 acres in Cecil County, Md.: for information write HENRY L. CONSTABLE, Elkton, Md.

WILL sacrifice profitable 35-head dairy farm of 400 acres in the town of Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y., with all stock and equipment; two large barns, two-story farmhouse, outbuildings, etc.; an unusual opportunity. ADVERTISER 3344, care Rural New-Yorker.

VIRGINIA home on James River; 5¼ acres, good buildings; in village 600 population; for $1,500. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FARM in Wayne County of 60 acres to exchange for larger farm, Hudson Valley dairy or orchard or Summer boarders. ADVERTISER 3382, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer wants to rent farm with good outbuildings for general farming and poultry raising. ADVERTISER 3384, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm on Albany-Buffalo transcontinental highway; 7 miles Auburn, 18 Syracuse; Alfalfa soil, excellent house, fair barns; only $6,000, $1,000 cash required. CHAS. OWEN, Elbridge, N. Y.

APPLE orchard—165 acres; 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Staymans, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Red, Jonathans; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; sacrifice price $14,000, half cash. SALE A. PICKENS, 501 Mulberry St., San Antonio, Texas.

WANTED—Ten-acre commuting farm with or without house with good brook; near school. J. SCHILLER, 1645 79th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LARGE dairy farm, excellent buildings; concrete highway; near Syracuse, N. Y. ADVERTISER 3381, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date 8-room house, furnace, electric lights; State road; 775 hens, horse; 2,400 incubator; all buildings A-1 condition; death causes sale; bargain; full details, write MRS. H. BENTON, R. 1, Truxton, N. Y.

WANTED to rent farm of 20-30 acres suitable for fruit. ADVERTISER 3376, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm suitable for chickens, fruit; near town, up-to-date. HARRY KRETSCHMAR, 272 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—22 acres lumber and fuel wood; Montgomery County. ADVERTISER 3378, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—131 acres of dark rich loam, gently rolling, all tillable; well adapted for Alfalfa, wheat, beans, cabbage and dairying; there is a 10-room house, gambrel roof basement barn 34x70, and other buildings, all good repair; on macadam county road, three miles from Canandaigua, N. Y.; telephone and mail route pass farm; excellent school and church advantages; excellent opportunity for responsible farmer to start right in to make money without much outlay of money; priced exceptionally low, easy terms, 5 per cent interest, long term mortgage. Write, FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

OPPORTUNITY for man with experience to rent or buy, on very favorable terms, 30-acre young bearing orchard; best varieties; good roads, near town. HERBERT MARSH, Seven Valleys, Pa.

FOR SALE—261-acre farm in high state of cultivation; will keep 100 cows; 2 houses, 9 barns; running water; ideal location. E. A. HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

WANTED to rent, work on shares, buy on easy terms, good-sized dairy farm, stock and equipped, by two able, ambitious Germans; anywhere; state full particulars. HENRY BUHR, Morris Plains, N. J.

DELIGHTFUL country home, chicken and garden farm; 20 acres, mostly tillable; good soil, fruit and flowers; fine view; 12 miles from Danbury, 2 from Newtown; near State road; house, 7 rooms, bath, toilet and sleeping porch; all rooms heated; barn, garage and chicken equipment; $9,500, half cash. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE or rent—Truck farm of 115 acres; has about 10 acres of asparagus; one-half mile from station; telephone, electric lights and running water. MRS. NELLIE W. HALLOCK, R. F. D. 2, Bound Brook, N. J.

WANTED—Buy, rent, low price home; village, town or store, living rooms suitable home industry shop; 50 miles New York City. E. HARLEY, 181 Seventh Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—One acre on hilltop overlooking lake near Scarsdale, Westchester County; big trees, brook, city water, electricity, rural gas, paved streets; ideal for two homes; $7,500, on terms. LEWIS E. COLLINGS, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—100-150 acres, rough, partly cleared or cheap farm with private pond, lake or stream; part marshy; suitable for wild fowl; prefer Connecticut, Southeastern New York or Jersey. BOX 219, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE or cash rent, 25-acre fruit and poultry farm; East Pennsylvania, 34 miles from Philadelphia; half mile to railroad, churches, schools, stores and State highway. BOX 44, Spring Mount, Pa.

WANTED—Farm, cash rent, 20 to 100 acres, some stock and equipment; purchase if suited, and lease. S. E., 281 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

GENERAL store property and stock, established 65 years; cash required, $3,500. WENNERHOHN, Highland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—107-acre dairy farm, house, 7 outer buildings, lake, State road, stock, machinery, tools, crops; near Kingston, N. Y. station; $9,950, terms. DeMARTE, 515 West 157th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—City located modern dairy farm, built to produce certified milk; stanchions for 61 cows; located near Buffalo on State road. ADVERTISER 3380, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, clover, 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.70; here, 60-lb. can clover, $7; buckwheat, $5.50; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60-lb. can buckwheat here, $5.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand, 52-inch, Magic brooder stoves. SHUSTIN, Westwood, N. J.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C. O. D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey in 5 or 10-pound pails, 20c pound, paid to third zone. F. H. SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

DEPEW'S HONEY—Very fine quality clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, prepaid. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—500 used milk cans, and gas can sterilizer. ADVERTISER 3332, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Indian relics, stone and flint. IRVIN R. VAN DEVIER, Collector, Medina, Ohio.

FOR SALE — Four Buffalo, one Cyphers incubators. WERNER BROTHERS, Mt. Marion, N. Y.

HONEY—A 5-lb. pail of delicious clover sent postpaid for $1.10. NELSON WHEELER, Victor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One No. 6 2,400-egg Buckeye, 32-volt electric incubator. J. W. BUTCHER, Clayton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Carload of Danish cabbage. WILLIAM ROGERS, R. D. 2, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10, buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover, $6.60 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

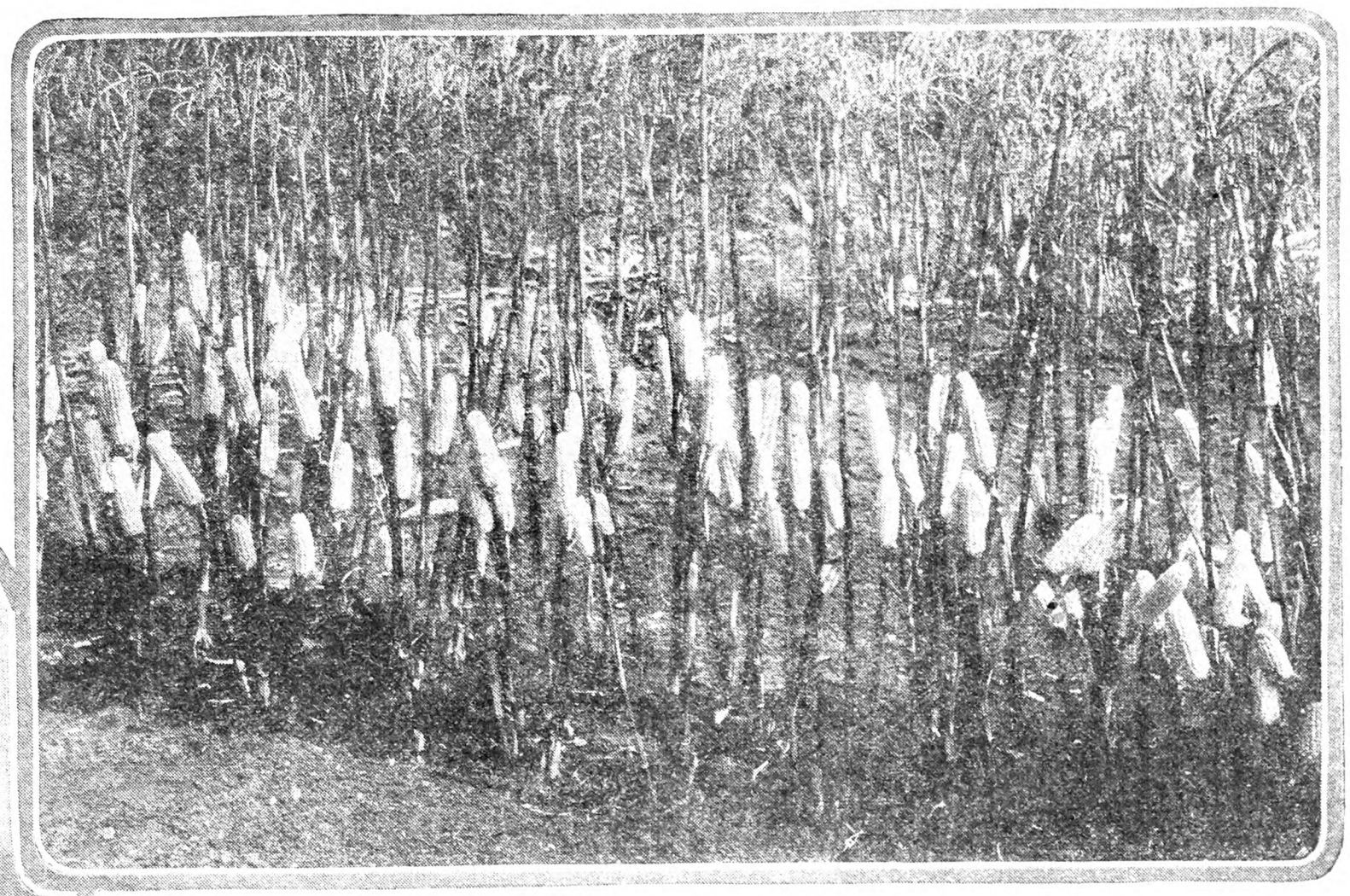
PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; fine amber, 95c, $1.80, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

"SHURE" pop rice corn, 5 lbs., 75c, delivered third zone. GEO. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

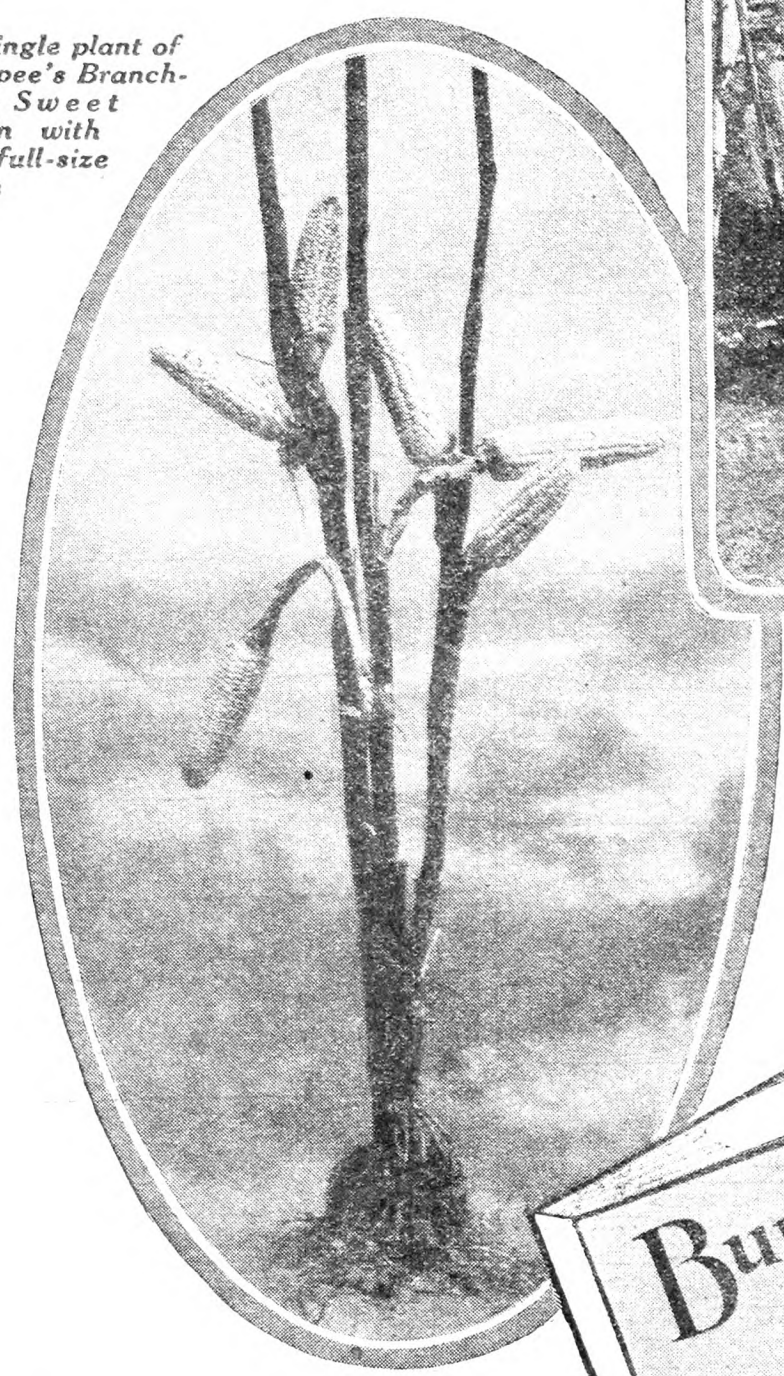
Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 177.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Luther Burbank wrote:
"I consider your house the most reliable retail house in the world."



Two rows of Burpee's Branching Sweet Corn stripped of husk and foliage to show the ears. Note the even height of the plants, 6½ feet tall, and their enormous yield.



A single plant of Burpee's Branching Sweet Corn with six full-size ears

New Vegetables and Flowers for 1928

YOU will be particularly interested in BURPEE'S BRANCHING SWEET CORN. It produces as many as six ears on a single plant. The ears are large, as luscious and sweet as only real good Sweet Corn can be.

The New Sweet Peas for 1928 are of unusual merit. The first Ruffled Sweet Pea in existence is offered in FLUFFY RUFFLES; large, double and frilled to such an extent that it is almost globular in shape. Three other new Sweet Peas of distinct new clear shades are also offered in Burpee's Annual.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. February 11, 1928 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 4990

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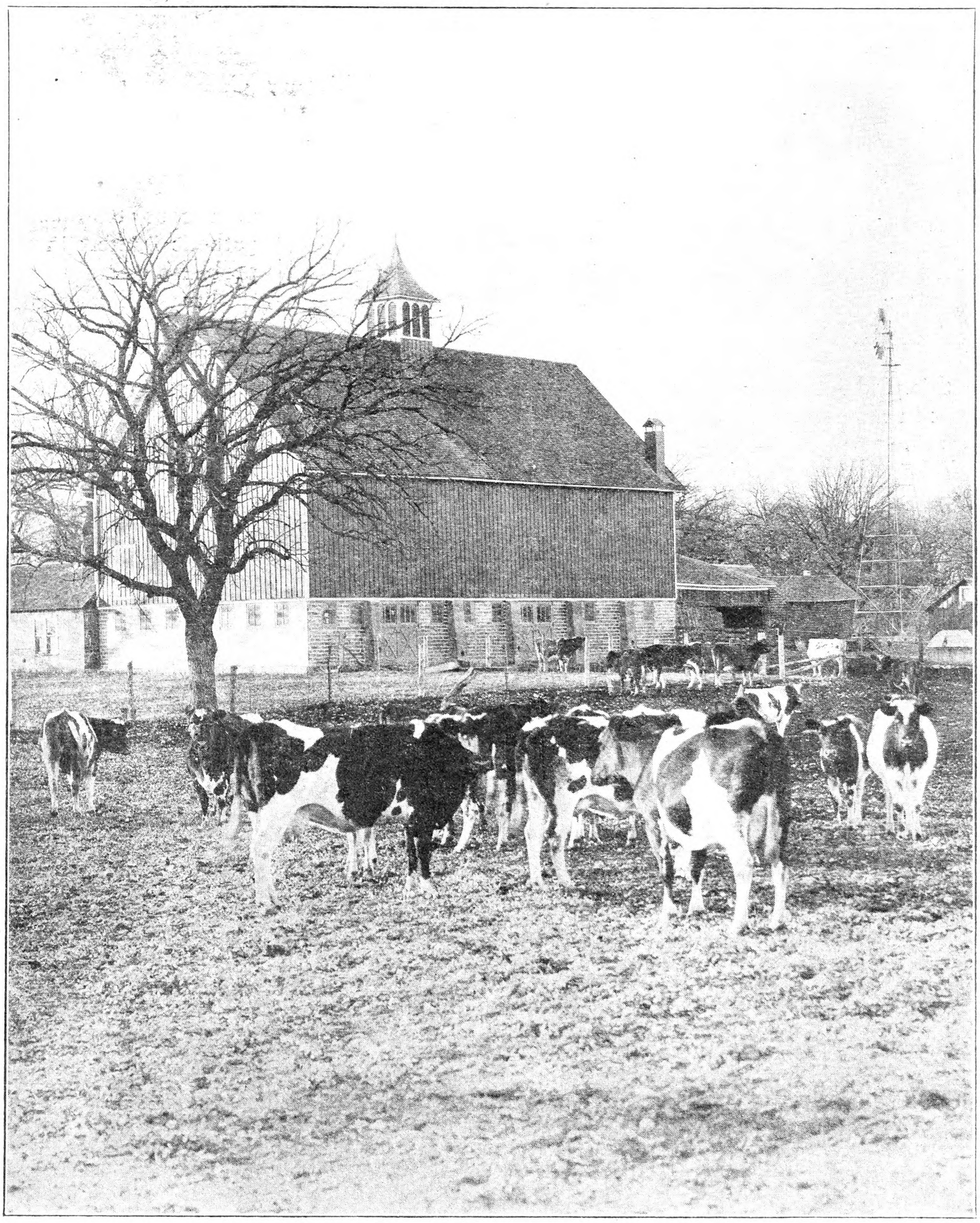
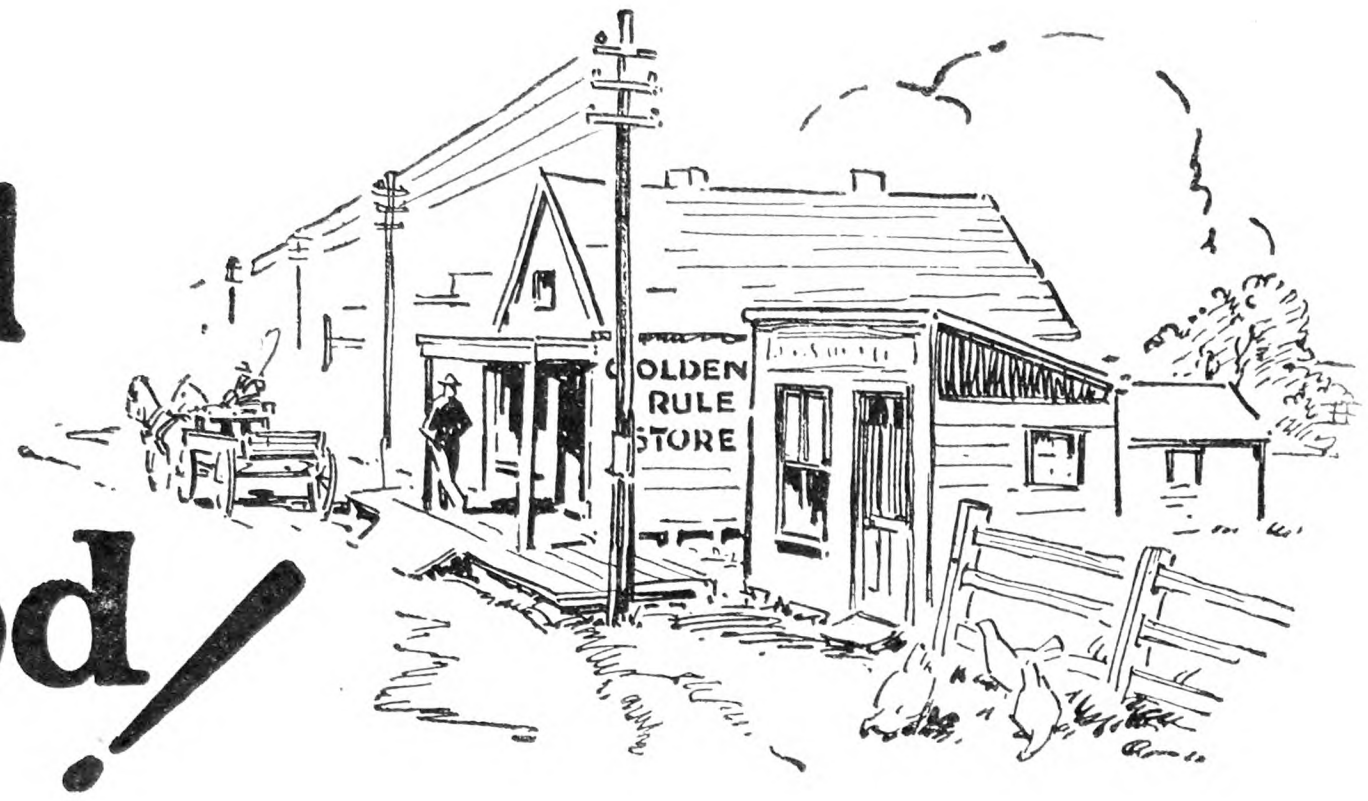


A Well-kept Farmstead

a retail store ideal *that* made good!



BACK of every great industry are the ideals of some pioneer, some leader, some master-mind —that hew close to the line of some great principle. To operate in strict conformity with the principles of the Golden Rule was the ideal of Mr. J. C. Penney when he founded the family of J. C. Penney Company Department Stores in 1902.

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The J. C. Penney Company today has 954 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States, which serve with the same faithfulness, millions of men women and children.

The Famous Nation-Wide Values to Be Had at Our Stores in

New Spring Coats and Dresses

For Women, Misses and Juniors

—in the latest styles, colors and materials — invite your immediate attention

The work-dresses of the house—**Our House Frocks at 79 cents**—are preferred by thousands because of their superiority and style.

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Courteous treatment, a sympathetic interest in the buying problems of customers, built-in quality that lasts and a fair price —from these people have learned to have confidence in the Company and its operations. Large buying resources are made to function to the economical advantage of the public.

The J. C. Penney Company Store nearest you, cordially invites you to call, to judge for yourself its values and its preparedness *to serve you well and save you more.*

Our Spring Store News Catalog will tell you of many economies. If your address is not on the mailing list of our Store nearest you, please send it. The Catalog will be ready soon after March first.

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The Pruning of Neglected Apple Trees

THE pruning of fruit trees to improve the shape of the tree and increase the size and quality of the fruit, is one of the newest of sciences, yet is one of the oldest of arts, for it has occupied the attention of mankind as far back in history as we have any record.

Our knowledge of this process has not increased as rapidly as might be supposed, principally because the effects of pruning are not noticeable immediately. A branch removed from a tree now may influence the growth and productivity of the tree for its entire lifetime. In order to prune intelligently it is necessary to be familiar with the growth habits of the tree in question and with the process of manufacturing and utilization of food material going on within the tree. Much experimental work has been done in recent years to determine the effects of pruning upon these processes, and as a result of these experiments we can now prune our trees so as to take advantage of this newly acquired knowledge.

There are throughout the country many old apple orchards which, because of neglect, are producing small crops of cull apples. Pruning is one of the most essential factors in restoring these orchards to a profitable condition.

I wish that it were possible to conduct my readers through one of these orchards and to give a demonstration of the improvements accomplished by pruning. As this is impossible, let us go on an imaginary trip. I have in mind a typical orchard which is well suited to our purpose. We will take with us the necessary pruning equipment. There should be two types of pruning saws, one with a swivel blade for cutting small branches in awkward places, and a straight-blade saw for heavier branches. For the twigs and smaller branches a small pair of pruning shears is necessary. A pole clipper, which is a pole about eight or ten feet long having at the end a clipping device operated from the lower end of the pole by means of a rope or rod, is very desirable for branches which cannot be conveniently reached. A sharp pocket knife is indispensable for trimming rough edges of the cuts. To disinfect the wounds we will use a solution of bichloride of mercury made by dissolving one bichloride of mercury tablet in one pint of water. This bichloride of mercury can be obtained at any drug store. Bichloride of mercury is a poison which should be kept away from children and all other persons not familiar with its properties. The solution should be made up in an enamel pail, because it will corrode a tin pail. A sponge on the end of a pole is a convenient means of applying it.

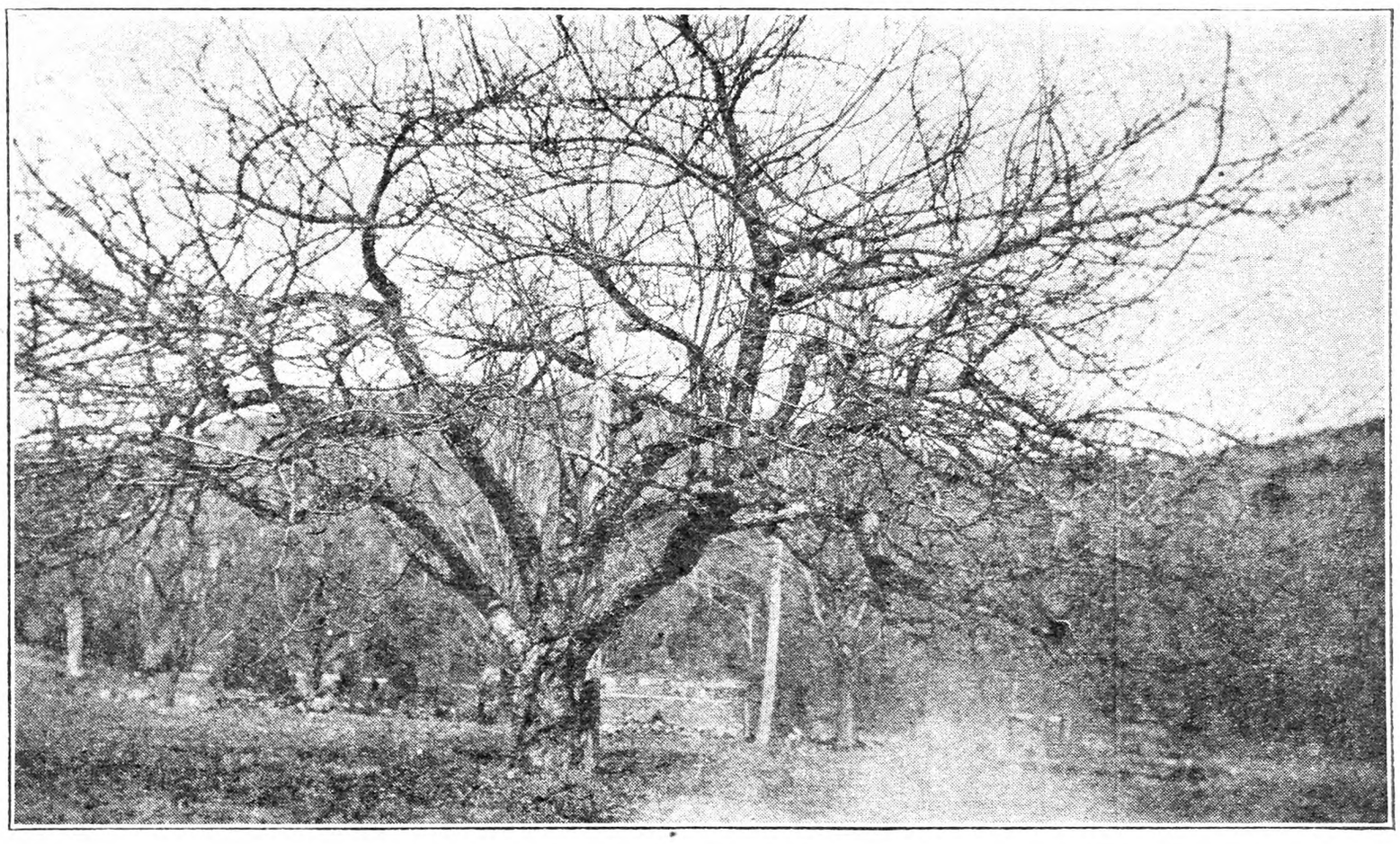
Upon reaching the orchard we will pay special attention to one of the trees which represents a condition typical of many trees in the country. We notice the thickness of the head of the tree and the number of dead branches, especially in the lower part of the tree where they have been too shaded. It is first necessary to cut off the dead branches, making all of the cuts close to the limb, because any stubs left sticking out will not heal over but will decay. We will remove next all of the branches that cross and will injure each other by rubbing. By this time the head of the tree is fairly well thinned out, and all that it will be advisable to do now is to cut back a few of the branches that are reaching out too far. All wounds over one or two inches in diameter should be saturated with the disinfecting solution which we have previously made. This aids in preventing disease organisms from getting a start in the wound. After this is done we will pass on to the next tree.

This impresses one as being so high up in the air as to make it almost impossible to care for the tree or harvest the fruit without the aid of a balloon. Because there are no good branches very low down on the tree, the process of lowering the top to a convenient height should be a gradual one. For the present we will lower the top about five feet with the expectation of taking off another five feet next year, after the lower branches have had a chance to develop a little. It is better to do a little pruning each year than to do too much in any one year.

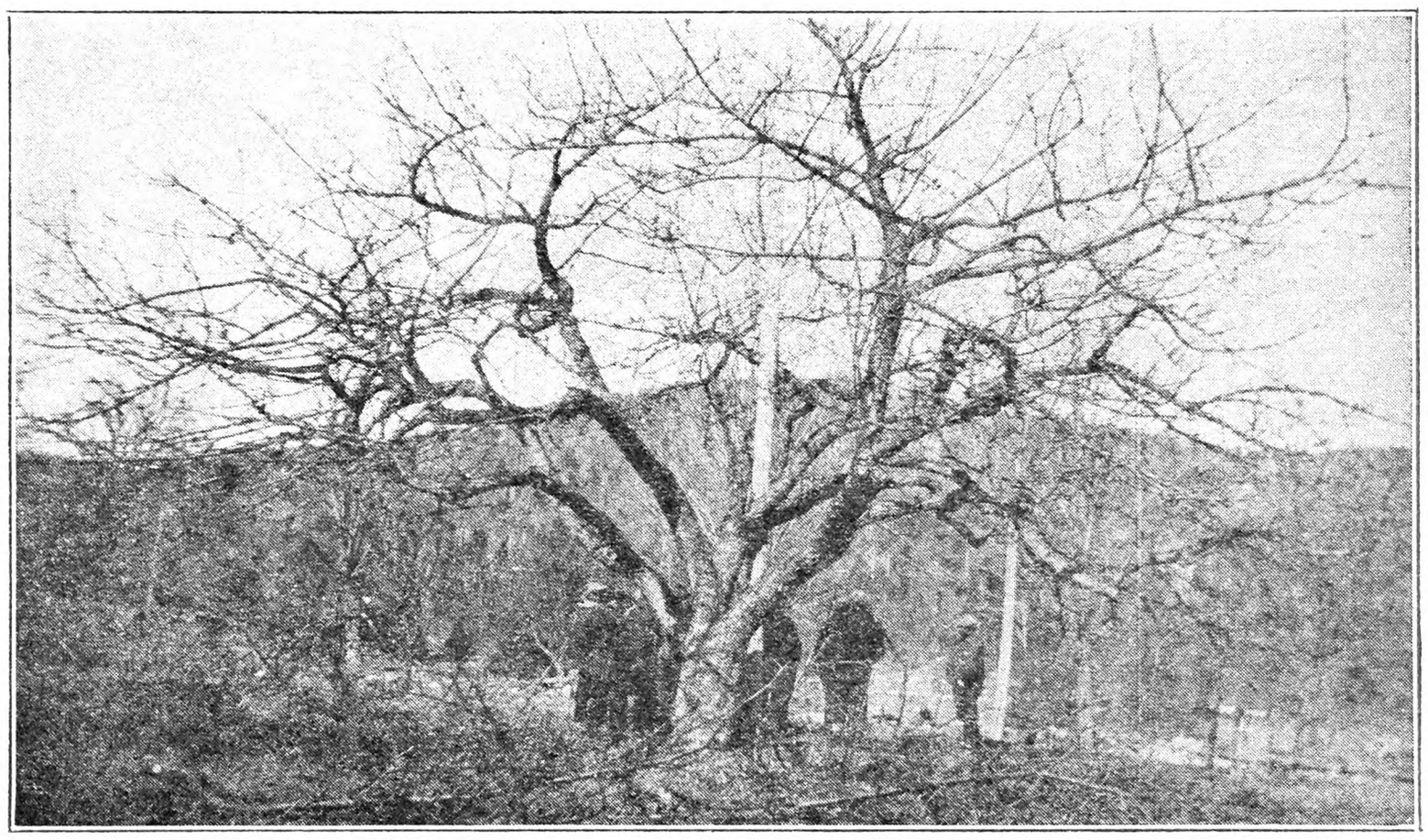
All of the trees in the orchard should be gone over in about the same manner as these two particular trees, cutting off all dead branches, taking out branches which rub together now or will in the future, and thinning out the tops when necessary. Many trees have numerous water sprouts which must be removed. Wounds over two or three inches in diameter should be painted with a preservative. A good lead paint is satisfactory. If the paint is an umber brown in color it will be less conspicuous. Any left-over paints may be mixed together and enough lamp black added to produce a color similar to that of the bark of the tree. The wound must be painted to keep moisture out and prevent the wood from rotting. Some of the trees in the orchard are so badly decayed and so weak that the best thing to do is to prune them with a cross-cut saw close to the ground.

Pruning is usually done during the dormant season, from the time the leaves drop in the Fall to the time the buds start in the Spring, although light pruning can be done at any time. Some fruit growers take advantage of the warmer days in Winter to do most of the pruning. Of course, pruning is only the first step in renovating apple trees. It needs to be followed by spraying, fertilizing, and where it is practical, cultivation.

ERWIN W. JENKINS.
Vermont.



A Veteran Tree in Need of Pruning. Fig. 87



The Old Tree Improved by the Orchard Surgeon. Fig. 88

Can the Chestuut Come Back?

I NOTED not long ago in THE R. N.-Y. a statement to the effect that a few chestnut trees are still alive in the area devastated by the blight, and somewhat later an additional note to the effect that sprouts growing around a dead chestnut stump had last year (1927) produced nuts. Many of the readers of this paper are doubtless much interested in the possibility suggested by these occurrences that the chestnut may yet come back. And well may they be interested. The blight will very soon have practically exterminated a tree which once flourished in great abundance over a very large area and was justly prized for its nuts, its timber, and its tannin. The loss of such an asset would be a great blow to any region. If there is promise of its restoration he would be an indifferent individual, indeed, if he were not interested.

THE RESISTANCE OF SPROUT TREES. — But the fact that sprouts from around the base of a dead tree have grown large enough to produce nuts is not as hopeful a sign as at first blush it might appear to be. The chestnut tree sprouts vigorously at the base when the top is killed, unless the roots are also killed. Moreover, for some reason not definitely known, the roots are more resistant to the blight than the tops are. Usually the progress of the fungus is checked at the ground line, and the roots survive. They then send up new shoots. The shoots become infected and are killed in a few years. The roots send up more shoots, and thus the cycle is repeated until the roots are exhausted and also die. Occasionally the shoots attain enough size and live long enough to produce nuts. But this does not necessarily mean that they have acquired resistance such as the original tree did not have. It means rather that thus far they have escaped serious infection. Usually after most of the trees in a chestnut stand are dead or nearly dead from the disease there are a few trees still standing. These are often supposed to be resistant, but with very few exceptions they prove to be susceptible and eventually are

killed. They merely escape infection for a time. If occasional mature trees can escape serious infection for a few years during the height of the epidemic, it is easily understandable how occasional sprouts can also escape, even till old enough to produce nuts, after the more severe part of the epidemic is past.

If by any chance it should prove that some such sprouts had acquired a resistance not possessed by the original tree, the discovery would be the first of its kind on record. Acquired resistance to disease is as rare among plants as it is common among animals. The chances are overwhelmingly great that no chestnut tree ever acquired a resistance to the blight that was not inherent in it from the start.

THE CHESTNUT NOT APT TO BE EXTERMINATED.—On the other hand it is not likely that the blight would ever in a state of nature actually exterminate the chestnut. That is not the course that the history of host and parasite usually takes. Usually when a parasite has killed off its host till only a few individuals are left the parasite also becomes reduced in numbers for the very good reason of lack of food. The reduction in numbers of the parasite then allows the host to increase, and the cycle begins over again. The production of nuts on the sprout trees mentioned above indicates that the second phase of the cycle is now beginning to set in with the chestnut, following the first very destructive outbreak of the blight.

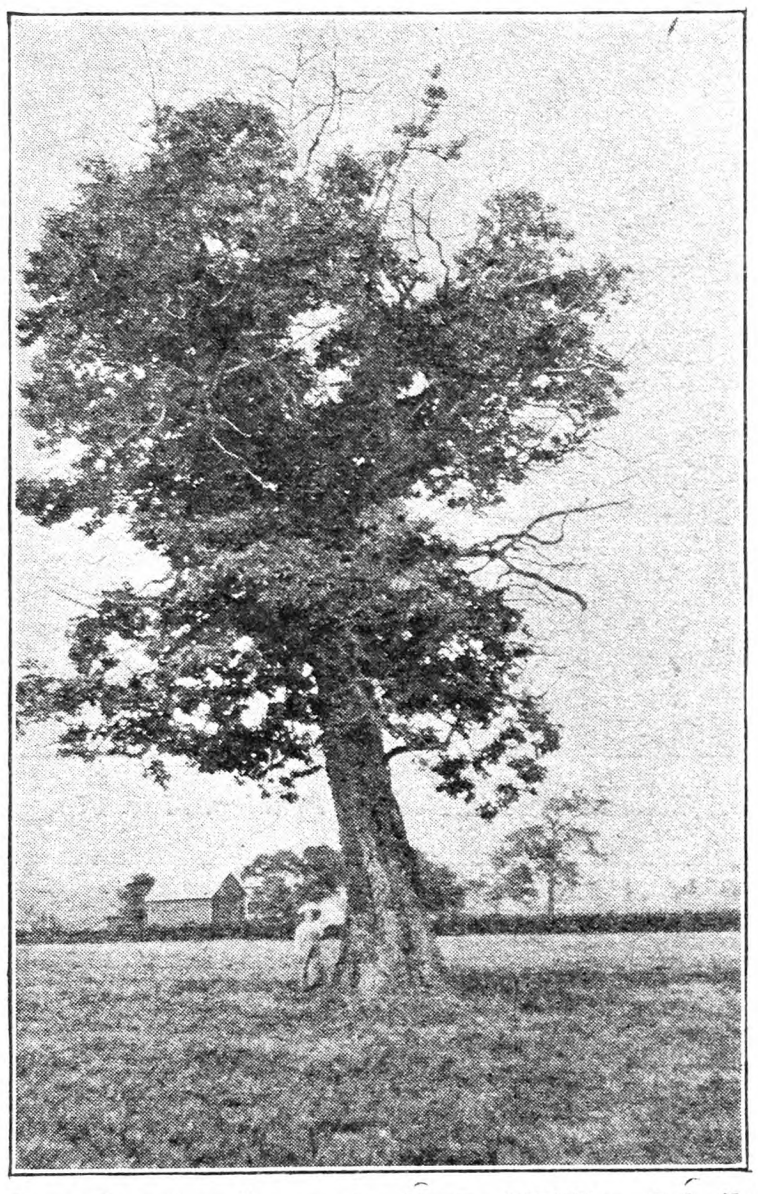
INHERENTLY RESISTANT TREES NEEDED.—But if we could find somewhere some immune or highly resistant trees, capable of transmitting their resistance through the seed, the situation would be very hopeful. In fact, one or two such trees would theoretically be enough. It is surprising in how short a time it would be possible to forest the whole continent from the descendants of a single tree under only moderately favorable circumstances as to the growth and reproduction of the plants. But, however possible it might be, no one would expect a quick reforestation if it depended on artificial planting, as of course it would in this case. In fact, it is likely that the newly produced chestnut forests would never equal the old. However, there is no doubt that if a desirable resistant strain could be found or developed there would be enough of it planted to pay many times over for the trouble of securing it. And the situation is not at all hopeless. There are variations in resistance, and a few trees are known which have withstood the attacks of the fungus well enough to be still standing and alive after several years. It is probable that more such trees exist. The Office of Forest Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has recently issued a call (U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular 370) for information concerning any such. "It has been found that the numerous living trees which occur on tracts recently blight-killed are generally disease-escaping rather than disease-resistant; for this reason search for resistant specimens is profitable only on areas where all but very exceptional chestnut trees have been dead from the disease for a number of years. Reports of such resistant trees are desired. The Office of Forest Pathology records all such trees reported and inspects them as field work permits."

Anyone who knows of chestnut trees which are still standing and vigorous after several years' exposure to the infection should communicate the fact to the Office of Forest Pathology. Any such tree may turn out to be genuinely resistant and of untold value as a mother tree.

INTRODUCING FOREIGN CHESTNUTS.—Another reason for hope lies in the fact that a number of foreign species of chestnut have been introduced into this country in the last few years. Some, but not all of these, are highly resistant. None is immune. Most of them are of more value as orchard trees than as timber trees. Some are of practically no value from a commercial standpoint. However, a resistant kind, even if of little value otherwise, may turn out to be exceedingly valuable for crossing. It might be possible, in its offspring, to combine the resistance of one parent with the desirable characteristics of the other parent. Similar things have been done. But time only can tell how valuable these importations are going to be. In the meantime the best we can do is to make as many likely crosses as possible in the hope that some original strain or some cross will prove to be the one needed.

CAUSE OF THE GREATER ROOT RESISTANCE.—An interesting question connected with the greater resistance of the underground parts of the American chestnut has to do with the cause of this resistance. Chemical analysis has shown that there is more tannin in these parts than in the above ground parts, and it has been suggested on the basis of such analyses that the presence of this material is the cause of the greater resistance. Tannin is harmful to some fungi. Cook and Wilson, then of the New Jersey Experiment Station, showed several years ago, however, that the chestnut blight fungus, growing in pure culture, can assimilate and use pure tannin as a food. It is unlikely, therefore, that the greater amount of tannin in the roots is what gives them their greater resistance. But they also reported that there are certain other materials which by the usual methods of analysis are classed as tannin which are harmful to the blight fungus. It is possible that these are also present in greater amounts in the roots. If so they could easily account for the resistance. It is very desirable that the factors determining resistance be very fully and exactly determined for the sake of the help such knowledge would give in selecting resistant breeding stock.

THE PRIMEVAL CHESTNUT FOREST GONE.—It was suggested above that it would take a long time to re-establish the chestnut forests, if indeed it could ever come about, if it had to be done artificially by planting. This is on the assumption that a suitable resistant variety could be found and that



Large Sassafras Tree on the Farm of William Rolands, Delaware County, Ohio

the old chestnut forest areas would remain in suitable shape for planting. But the old areas do not so remain. As soon as the chestnut stand dies off numberless seedlings of other trees spring up and occupy the place. In a few years the space is so completely occupied with vigorous young saplings of these other kinds, many of which are themselves valuable, that replanting would require very extensive and expensive clearing operations. Most owners would probably think it unlikely that the result would pay for the bother and cost. The chance of ever re-establishing the great chestnut forest of the East in its pristine glory seems therefore very remote. In short we might as well resign ourselves to the fact that except for a fast disappearing remnant the grand old chestnut forest of the Appalachian region is gone. As soon as the blight has completed its invasion that remnant will also be gone and thenceforth the great forest will be only a memory. Chestnut trees we will still have with us; in time we may even have extensive chestnut forests; but in comparison with the grand scale of the orginal stand they will seem pitifully small.

THE LESSON CONCERNING QUARANTINES.—And the pity of it is doubly great, for the damage could have been prevented. The parasite was originally unknown to our shores. But we had no plant immigration laws and no plant immigration officials to keep it out, and it came in as many other undesirable plant and animal immigrants have done. Now we have the laws and the officials and we should take great care not to tie their hands in their efforts to protect us. We can never know from what they save us except by considering some of the things from which they were unable to save us. The chestnut blight fungus is one of these. C. A. LUDWIG.

More About the Game Laws

THE essence of the Michigan game law is contained in the following sentences:

"No person shall hunt with firearms or dogs or any other manner on any farm lands or farm woodlots connected therewith or within the enclosed land of any hunting club or game preserve without the consent of the owner or lessee of such lands or lots.

"Prosecutions are brought in the name of the people of the State before a Justice of the Peace or magistrate or court within the county in which the offense was committeed any time within one year. It is made the duty of the prosecuting county attorney to enforce the law and to prosecute persons charged with violation of the law, but the prosecutions may be made before a justice of the peace on complaint of an owner or lessee or agent independent of the prosecuting attorney. Upon conviction for the first offense the penalty shall be not less than $10 and not more than $50 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days. On second conviction the fine must not exceed $100 and in addition imprisonment in the county jail of not more than 30 days. It is unlawful for any person to resist or obstruct an officer or attorney in power to make arrests under the statute."

With the additional provision that a license be cancelled on conviction this law seems to come pretty near covering what New York State farmers want. It does not differ substantially from the original bill introduced at Albany before it was amended for the sign posting nonsense.

Add me to the list of those who would like some legislation to curb the wholesale practice of hunters overrunning one's property to hunt. Signs posting property mean nothing to many of these. Here's hoping.
F. E. NICHOLS.

* * * * *

I am glad you are taking a stand against the hunters and trappers. They have become a public nuisance. They drive their cars into the meadows, hunt and shoot where they please, and make themselves at home generally. Some time back three hunters fired over our heads at a pheasant which flew towards the house, and the shot rained on our heads through a tree. They even shoot pigeons on the barn. MRS. R. E. GREEN.

* * * * *

Your game law revision is the best thing in that line I have yet read. It will work no hardship on a law-abiding hunter. I have had chickens and geese shot several times. By all means let us have this amendment to the law for the protection of the farm.
W. A. DURYEA.

* * * * *

I have arranged to have the following petition presented to farmers in the neighborhood of my farm with request to sign name and address, and a copy sent to Senators and Assemblymen:

"We the undersigned, request a bill to require trespassers on any farmer's property to obtain the written consent of the owner or one in charge in order to hunt or fish. Violation of said law to be effectively punishable by revoking of hunting license in addition to other penalties and also giving the game warden and State police the power to enforce said law."
DR. W. D. WILLIAM.

* * * * *

I would like to see the game laws amended so that it would be unlawful for hunters to operate on farms which are occupied without first obtaining written permission from party occupying the premises. Many farmers, I hope, may express a desire for you to use your influence with the Legislature to have hunting laws modified in line with your view on page 21.
JOSEPH H. WICKHAM.

* * * * *

I am very much in favor of a revision of game laws such as you suggest, and I am willing to do all I can to help the project. I have had a horse and sheep injured by stray shots, had cattle strayed by bars being left down by hunters, and wire fences cut. Posting had not helped. FRANK HOCHSTRASSER.

* * * * *

I am most heartily in favor of a bill to require trespassers on any farmer's property to obtain the written consent of the owner in order to hunt, fish or trap. Violation of such law punishable by revoking hunter's license, in addition to other penalties. We feel we are in great need of some such law, as we are worried and vexed with these men and boys pulling down fences, tramping down grain, etc. GEORGE E. MILROY.

* * * * *

A revision of the game laws as you suggest would be a godsend to some of us farmers here in a wild county. We are prey to the hunters. I, too, have had chickens shot, and a horse crippled. They come night or day, park cars on the place, and frighten my wife. I am a young man back to the farm, and am very glad you are trying to revise the laws to protect us.
JOS. WHINOKOE.

* * * * *

Your correspondents are right on game laws. I saw a bunch of idiots from the city, five of them, cross a neighbor's wheatfield last Fall after a heavy rain, they sank half way to their knees at every step, when, 50 yards away they could have walked on sod and done no damage. The small boy and his airgun is the angel brother of the song birds compared to these semi-humans. The unnaturalized resident has no business with a license, he does not know enough to use it, nor a gun either, in decent manner. I do not care how much such a license costs, they will pay it if it took their last dollar. If a man wants to come here and have the privileges of this country let him learn its language at least before giving him all the rights of American born. It's merely a case of politics, anyone who has the money can do as he pleases. So let's tighten up on this business and give the American sportsman a fair show. He'll never get it while those gun-crazy fools are allowed the rights of an honest American.
LEON J. WIEDRICH.

FEBUARY 22 is the one hundred and ninety-sixth birthday of George Washington.

NEWSPAPER items recently called attention to cases of trichinosis caused by eating pork. This always means that the meat was eaten without being thoroughly cooked. The trichina parasite, if present, is destroyed by thorough cooking.

English Poultry Fattening

BUSINESS SPECIALISTS.—One of the most widely known of the Sussex poultry fattening establishments is that of H. Bean & Sons, at Heathfield. This farm is constantly fattening about 6,000 birds, and was killing about 500 a day at the time of the visit early in October. The two brothers now handling the business have found that the market end of the industry is quite enough for a specialty, and they let other people do the growing of the poultry.

"The point is to start them right when you fatten poultry, and keep them right," said P. F. Bean. "The same is true when raising the stock. Some of our growers will make a bird weigh 4 lbs. as quickly as others make them weigh 3 lbs. Once a bird becomes stunted he never quite gets back, no matter how well you try to feed him afterwards. They must be kept growing fast right from the beginning to obtain best results.

KEEP 'EM EATING.—"After we get them, the same idea applies. We give them all they can eat clean, of finely ground wet grain, meat and milk mash. If any birds do not do well they are taken out and killed at once. After two weeks of heavy feeding in troughs attached to the front of the small fattening coops they all begin to lose appetite a little and are ready to shift to the feeding machine for two weeks more of fattening. We watch the coops carefully and know when a coop is ready for the machine, if we see the birds are leaving a little of the food in the troughs. They are fed twice a day, whether by troughs or by the machine. The machine-fed birds should continue to improve in plumpness and softness of flesh for at least two weeks. Some of the most vigorous will do well a little longer. Some show they are not doing well and these are taken out earlier and marketed. In fact some birds that we buy, especially the Leghorns and the old hens and cocks, are not worth special fattening, and we sell them as soon as we can. We are compelled to take the whole supply of the farm in order to get the ones we want. We like the Sussex breed best; they finish off white and plump with quality most desired by the best English hotels, restaurants and private buyers. Those which do not finish quite so well or have little deformities and defects are put in second or third grade, and stock with yellow skin and legs also sells about four cents a pound lower than the best, in English markets, and we pay farmers less for them. The fattened birds gain weight under the heavy feeding and improve in market quality so that their value increases about 50 per cent over the price we pay."

MACHINE WORK. — The machine feeding is quickly done, about three birds a minute, it appears, in the hands of a skilled operator. He takes a bird under his arm, opens its beak by squeezing it slightly at the sides, inserts the tube and pushes down on a foot treadle, filling the bird's crop moderately full of soft feed. It does not take him long to go down the whole row of perhaps 500 birds in the cages on each side. Both cockerels and pullets are fattened, many pullets having been culled, from purebred flocks. Milk is an important item in the feed. It is given very freely in the mixture used for a machine. Sometimes it may be bought from the creameries, but except in Spring the main dependence is on canned milk, the rejected cans being obtained at low prices from the factories of Holland or England. This is milk that has been overheated or otherwise damaged for domestic use. Sometimes cheap grades of dry milk powder are used also. The milk is considered absolutely necessary to give the fine finish needed for the choice product.

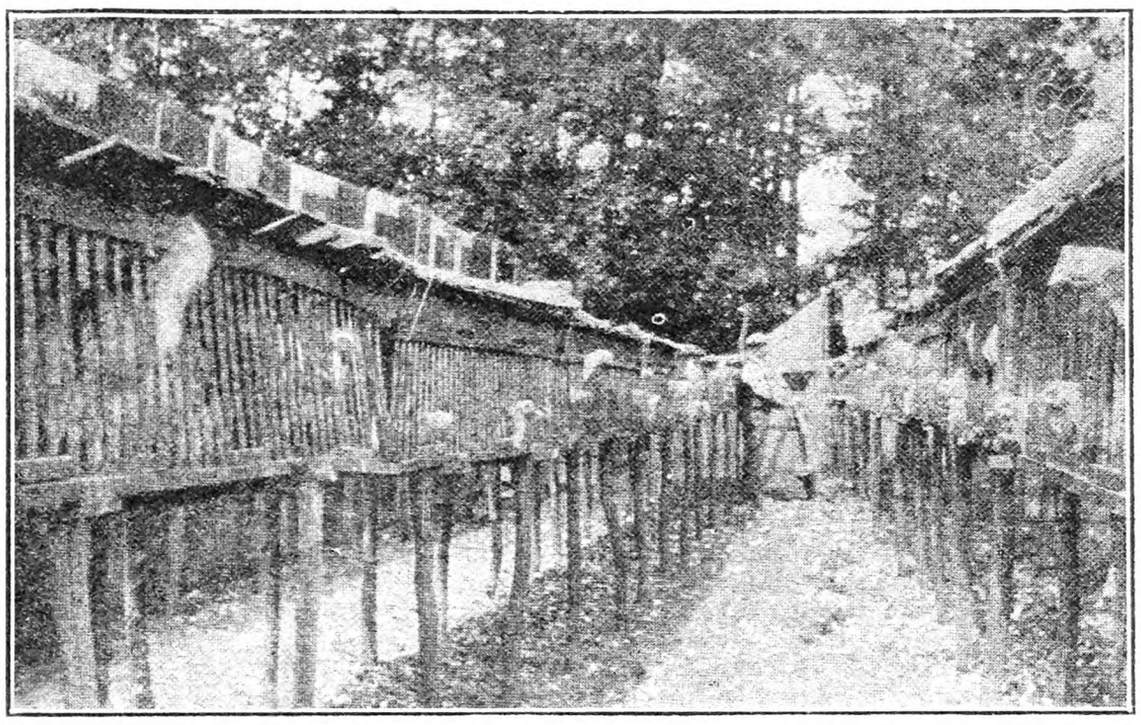
LIGHT SHRINKAGE.—The birds are killed by breaking their necks. They are plucked of course, but not bled nor drawn unless intended for cold storage, which is necessary and profitable in reserving a supply for the Spring markets. The shrinkage in weight of the freshly killed stock is slight, only three or four ounces of feathers. Sometimes there is more shrinkage in hot weather, especially if birds have been fed too soon before killing. The plan is to omit the morning feed and that of the night before. Considerable depends upon skillful and careful handling to give smooth and bright appearance with no bruises or discoloration, since the birds are not bled. Green help is of little use in this work, but skilled employes are receiving considerably more pay than the ordinary farm help. There is a difference of about eight cents per pound between the best and poorest grades of the packed poultry and a poor workman can do very serious damage by lack of skill in handling.

SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS.—Thousands of tons of fattened poultry are marketed from the district of Heathfield and Uckfield in Sussex, hundreds of farmers and fatteners being engaged in the business. The output represents about one million birds yearly. Practical points in the business have been handed down through several generations of families who are still carrying on the business. Producers and fatteners have become accustomed to conditions and work together smoothly.

A few more details may be added. The birds are fasted the first day in the crates, after which they are given as much food as they will clear up. This food is usually ground oats mixed with sour skimmilk to a fairly thick paste, although condensed milk seems to answer as well. From 5 to 10 per cent of beef or mutton fat is melted down and added to the mixture. They are not given any additional water. The slatted bottom of the feeding crate allows manure to fall to the ground below. In order to allow the droppings to fall through the space is wider at the bottom, the slats being V-shaped. The crates they usually arrange in rows facing each other and placed in a sheltered yard with passage between the rows. The crates are raised about three feet from the ground. The feeding troughs are V-shaped and hung at the bottom of the front slats.

Killing the birds by dislocating their necks must be skillfully done so that the blood will run freely into the space around the neck thus taking the place of outside bleeding and consequent loss of weight. Lack of care in killing by this method is a fairly common fault of the ordinary run of English market poultry. The birds are picked immediately after killing when the feathers come off more easily and there is less danger of tearing the skin. By the English method a few feathers are left at the top of the neck to cover the place where the blood has collected inside. The feathers also serve a purpose to identify the breed which is desirable in the case of the Sussex, the highest priced market variety.

For shaping the fowls in Sussex, a trough is used, formed by small boards at slightly less than a right angle. The birds are placed breast downward and close together with the feet and legs pressed in at each side of the breast. A board is placed across their backs and suitably weighted. The legs of the birds are usually loosely tied at the backs. G. B. F.



Using the Machine Feeder in Crate Fattening. Fig. 90

The Cultivation of Corn

YOUR article, page 55, on corn cultivation is very interesting and instructive. Am glad such extensive and careful experiments have been made to determine the effect of different methods on the actual yield. The results seem to indicate that deep and frequent cultivation is not as essential as we have been led to suppose, and that the primary object should be the control of weeds at lowest labor cost.

As I look back it almost seems to me that I was brought up on a hoe handle, and later walked behind and rode cultivators for most of the Summers. I read about the value of deep cultivation and practiced it, but after seeing the corn leaves wilt where I had cultivated deeply on a bright day, began to do some thinking on my own hook. Our soil, while productive, was shallow, with a hard cold subsoil. About this time, a heavy rainstorm gullied out between some of the rows, exposing a network of rootlets, and I saw how completely the soil was filled with them, and I had been tearing them up at intervals with a cultivator, thus damaging the corn.

Then I realized that most of the writers who were preaching deep cultivation lived in western States, where the depth of fertile soil was much greater, and that the roots in their soil grew downward, so that but few of them were reached by the cultivator teeth. I detested weeds, so it was up to me to find a method that would control them without tearing up the corn roots. Now, the time to kill weeds is before they come up, not after. A thorough stirring of the soil after a weed seed germinates, and before it shows above the surface, will kill it. But before the corn rows would show enough to cultivate well, the weeds would have a good start. I tried weeders faithfully, but their work never satisfied me.

I finally developed a plan that gave a fine crop of corn without weeds, even in the rows. In the first place, ground should be well plowed, all sod being turned completely under. If recently plowed, it should be well rolled before harrowing. Then it should be thoroughly harrowed, left fine and smooth, without clods or lumps. Use a two-horse, two-row planter and make the rows straight; that is important. In our soil, shallow planting proves best. I like to have not to exceed three-fourths of an inch of soil over the kernel, but the planter wheels will leave the row depressed, and very plainly visible. Don't use a weeder, but just as the corn sprouts begin to prick the surface, out with a good two-horse riding cultivator, and following the planter wheel marks, cultivate close and deep, throwing about an inch of fine loose soil over the row. You will probably have to set the fenders part way up, to allow the proper amount of dirt to cover the row, but not too much. If this is done right, the weeds that have started in the row will be smothered, yet the sharp corn shoots will come through quickly.

As soon as the rows show plain enough, cultivate again, this time with the fenders clear down, to prevent throwing dirt over the young plants. This cultivation can be deep and close also, as the roots have not yet spread. In a few days you can cultivate again, this time not so deep and close, and you can probably raise the fenders slightly, to throw a little more dirt onto the row without covering the corn leaves. Succeeding cultivations should be shallower, as the roots fill the soil, the last one merely breaking the surface.

This method gave pleasing results with me, but might not do as well with different kinds, depths and conditions of soil. Each farmer should study his own conditions, and vary his methods as his common sense dictates. Very few farmers give enough thought to adjusting their cultivators to meet the conditions on that particular day. I have spent an hour or more in changing the spread, angle and depth of the teeth and fenders, before I got them working to suit me, but then what fine work I could do and how rapidly.

To revert to straight rows. No man can afford to have crooked ones. I have known people to laugh at, and call me fussy, because I took so much pains to have straight rows. But I know that for every hour spent in getting rows straight, I have saved ten before the season was over. About the slowest and most tiresome work a man can do, is riding a cultivator on crooked rows. He must drive slowly, keep his eyes down, and be constantly on his guard to prevent tearing out or covering plants. Neck, eyes and legs become so tired that he must stop frequently to rest.

But given straight even rows, a good cultivator, rightly adjusted, a smart team, walking right up on the bit, life seems worth living. He can then look ahead, not down, and with practice, even enjoy the scenery, while the straight rows fairly glide beneath him. At quitting time, he is not weary, but looks with pride at the large area of clean straight rows he has covered since morning. This enjoyment lasts all Summer, as people notice and compliment him on the pleasing appearance of his field. There is an inner satisfaction and pleasure in all this, that cannot be measured in dollars.

I have found in planting that but few horses like to walk on a mark. This makes it difficult to get straight, even rows. So I discard the planter marker entirely, but mark off the field in advance with whatever old style marker I like best, getting the marks as straight as possible. Then, instead of trying to walk the horses on the marks, when planting, drive astride each alternate mark. This brings the mark directly in your line of view, and under the planter

tongue, and you can easily straighten any small crook you may have made with the marker. Your rows will be between the marks—not on them. It is surprising how quickly the horses will catch onto the idea of walking equidistant between the marks, and how easily and rapid you can drive the planter.

Then, too, the extra time taken to mark the field is partly offset by the fact that when planting you have no row tracer to swing over and place every time you turn around. Believe me, it pays in more ways than one, no matter what the crop may be, to have your rows straight.

CHARLES H. BRUSH.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Winter Birds at Hilldale Farm

It was a cold raw day in early December. The sky was overcast and a few snowflakes floated lazily down. We had not seen a bird for weeks when all at once we heard the cheerful note of a chickadee outside. The little fellows had found the suet put out for them and were saying "Thank you." That was the Winter of 1924-1925—December 10 to be exact. It was some time later before we saw Friend Downy, and February 9 before a pair of white-breasted nuthatches put in an appearance. Toward Spring we saw some of the smaller red-breasted nuthatches at the feeding station. At first the suet was tied to an elm a short distance from the house, but later was changed to the stump of a pear tree near by that had blown down, and a discarded Christmas tree was set up alongside of it to make it more attractive. The farm cat got the habit of making daily rounds to pull the suet down, therefore a piece of poultry netting was cut off and fastened over it.

The chickadees were rather wild that Winter, and did not stay around as they sometimes do. They were very regular in their habits, however, coming regularly three times a day to feed. They came early in the morning, almost before it was light, again about 11 o'clock, and for a last meal late in the afternoon.

A female downy came sometime but at first the male was very ungallant, not permitting her to eat until he had finished. Later, in the Spring, they ate happily together, the male often glancing in her direction as though to assure himself that she was making a good meal.

Toward Spring juncos and sparrows came to the feeding place. I had put up a shelf near by scattering crumbs and scraps on it, and Mesdames Robin, Bluebird and Oriole later were reported as having dined at "Pear Tree Inn." A flock of purple finches were feeding about that Spring, but were not seen at either eating place.

The next Winter, 1925-1926, the birds were on hand much earlier, the first downy woodpecker being seen November 15, and the first nuthatch December 11. The chickadees came even earlier.

One morning I observed a mouse dodge out from under a stone near the foot of the maple at the rear of the house where the bone was fastened. It dodged back again, but finally got up sufficient courage to venture forth. Later on examining the spot I found the wee beastie had a trail through the snow from the stone to the foot of the tree where it picked up the crumbs that fell from the birds' table.

At one time during a spell of warm weather the bone had become as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard, and I had not seen a bird for several days. Going out one day I heard chickadees calling in the orchard and hurried back for a bone which I fastened up, calling "chickadee—dee—dee" a few times, when a pair came flying over the house hardly waiting for me to leave the tree before one alighted and began to make up for lost time. I tried to coax them to eat crumbs from my hand, but though I could get within a foot or so of them when I persisted too long they flew to a nearby tree, to fly back again the minute I left. After Christmas one of the little boys set the Christmas tree up beside an apple tree near the porches, another found a bone to put on it, and within 15 minutes the chickadees and Friend Downy were investigating the chances for refreshments. After that we fastened the suet or a nice meaty bone to the Christmas tree and scattered crumbs on the window sill near by. The chickadees soon became tame enough to come to the sill for crumbs, and what was my delight one morning when one condescended to come to my hand. It took a few pecks at my fingers, not appearing to care for the bread crumbs I had for it. The next time I made an offering of cake crumbs which were more to his liking.

One cold morning we were delighted to find a pair of hairy woodpeckers at the feeding station. They were very wild at first, flying up at the least noise, but they soon became somewhat tamer. Our list had now grown somewhat; besides the newcomers there were a pair of nuthatches, a pair of downies and five or six chickadees. To these was later added a bluejay. They afforded us much pleasure and entertainment.

It was surprising the amount of expression the chickadees could put into one little "chickadee-dee-dee." One could soon learn whether they were alarmed or merely scolding. Sometimes they would fly down to eat with a little call like saying grace before meal. If a woodpecker or red squirrel happened to be at the suet they

One of the Winter Visitors

would fly about and crying "chickadee-dee-dee" in no uncertain terms but never going very near. One day an owl was killed in the barn, and I brought it to the house to show the children, leaving it on a window sill outside. Presently I heard a great commotion among the chickadees, and going out found them all in the syringa bush, flying about and uttering their alarm notes. At first I could not discover the cause of their alarm, but then my eye fell on the owl on the sill. It was put out of sight and their alarm subsided.

It was unusual to see more than one bird at the suet or bone at one time, but one day the bone I put out was thick at one end with a long bone attached. Soon after a hairy woodpecker was eating at the upper end when a nuthatch went around the apple tree and reached over and ate at the other end, apparently out of sight of the woodpecker. No doubt he thought he was very cute, as indeed he was. Later a chickadee ate on top and a downy at the lower end, while still another time a nuthatch ate on top and a chickadee at the other end.

The chickadees were never slow to discover a chance for something to eat. One day a bucket of bones and meat scraps was left outside to be carried to the hens. It was only a short time before the little fellows had discovered it and all were on hand taking turns at it. A downy later found it out and also a hairy woodpecker. After a time the bucket was emptied and left there.

So the Winters pass with our little friends brightening the days that might otherwise be somewhat dull. The Summer and Autumn have flown, again snowflakes are flying and we wonder what kind of bird adventures the season will bring forth, for much as we enjoy the Summer birds it is when the cold breath of Jack Frost is painting pictures on the windowpanes and the snowflakes are whirling, that we think of our little friends, and wonder where they are sheltered from the cold and storm.

EDNA M. NORTHROP.

Delaware Co., N. Y.

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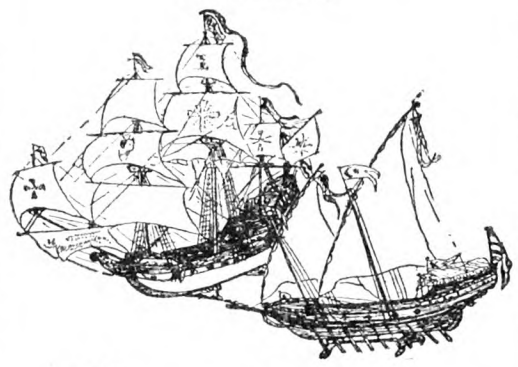

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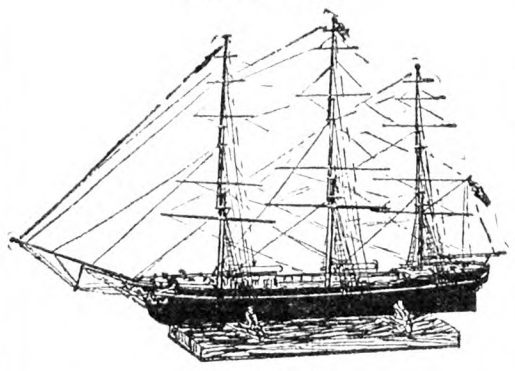

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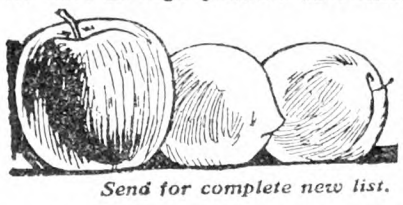

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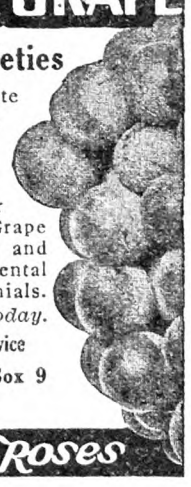

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY to buy unusually thrifty 3 ft. peach trees at this bargain price. Guaranteed stock. Wide selection of varieties. Our **Free 1928 Catalog** lists many unusual bargains on Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Seeds.

Allens' Nursery & Seed House
Box 11 Geneva, Ohio

How We Secure Early Melons and Tomatoes

Where one desires a few early melons and tomatoes for only home use, the following method can be used with good results: Get any kind of small cardboard cartons or boxes and fill with equal parts of good garden soil and finely prepared well-rotted manure well mixed. Plant from three to four seeds in each box and keep in a warm, sunny place with moist soil, sprinkling lightly once a day. When plants have several leaves, thin to two of the best looking plants. Break up the soil occasionally with a knife, but not deep, and every warm, clear day place the boxes outdoors on south side of a building where the sun is warm and no wind.

When all danger of frost is past, make deep holes in the garden where you wish the plants to grow and put in the holes a good supply of rich, finely prepared manunre and mix thoroughly with the soil. By the time the plants are ready to transplant in the open border the cardboard will be nearly rotten and will be thoroughly rotten in a week or so after transplanting, so as to do no injury whatever to the plants. Be sure to place box and all in the hole and cover with earth, so as not to see anything but the plant. In this way the roots of the plants are not disturbed at all, and if the weather is favorable will contiue to grow without even a setback. In this way melons and tomatoes can often be had two and three weeks earlier than when planted in open border when waiting for the weather to get suitable. W. H. H.

Grow Only the Best Varieties

It has been entirely too common an idea that almost any old thing will do for the farm, and so many worthless seeds have been palmed off to farmers that it is certainly about time to bring this practice to an end. Last season I was called in by a neighbor to look over his garden to see if I could find out why it had been so unsatisfactory. A careful survey soon revealed the fact that nearly all the vegetables had been grown from mixed or crossed seeds. Thus the Golden Bantam corn was golden only in name, but was mixed with several other varieties. The tomatoes also were mongrels in the true sense of the word, hardly two plants bearing the same fruit, and so on down almost the whole scale. Now the American farmer is entitled to and should have the very best for his own use, and no culls or leavings of any kind should be used or sold by him. By taking a little time ahead, looking over the catalogs carefully, and picking out only the finest varieties, much better results can be had than by careless methods, and the grower will be more than paid by the satisfaction obtained, as well as the dollars and cents side of the case. H. W. HALES.

White Strawberry Wanted

We print this note from Mr. Farmer in the hope that this white strawberry may be brought to light again. We remember its sweetness and fine quality.

"A few years ago, Mr. A. B. Katkamier listed and sold a strawberry which was white or nearly so. It was of especially fine flavor, sweet and delicious, almost melting in your mouth. I wish to procure a few of these plants for an experiment. I wonder if any of your readers can supply me? Mr. Katkamier has entirely lost sight of it. L. I. FARMER.

AN excellent time to win freedom by means of good behavior is before you go to jail.—Publishers Syndicate.

Doubly Certified Kellys' Trees—
Assure Your Getting Fruit You Order

You are doubly protected against disappointment and loss by the True-to-Name Lead Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association and our own Guarantee.

The Association is, of course, outside our organization and disinterested. Its corps of examiners under the direction of their agent, Dr. Shaw—an eminent authority on fruit growing—have inspected and certified over 90,000 Kellys trees to be "True-to-Name" for the 1927 season. Their Lead Seal stays on the tree until it bears fruit true to name.

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Our many years' experience and the fact that all Kellys' trees are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings—not on piece roots—planted on upland ground where there is good air drainage, account for the success of our customers.

And you save the middleman's profit on the highest quality trees when you order Kellys'. Our 1928 Catalog is our only salesman—you buy from us direct and we are directly responsible to you for your results.

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Established in 1880

KELLYS'
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NEW HOPE FARM PEACH
Originated with H. W. Collingwood, late Editor of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER Farm Paper *and*
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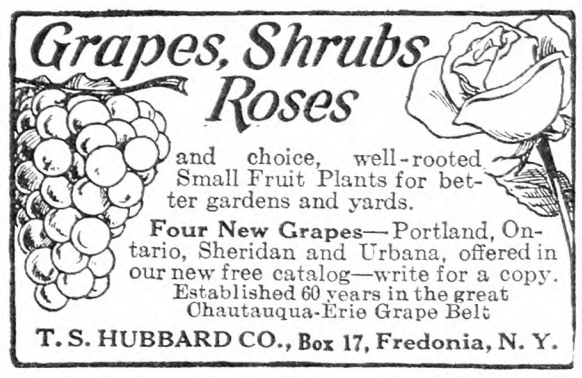
Two new fruits whose season and quality mean larger profits to everyone who plants them. Send for full descriptions and special trial orchard offers—TODAY. Complete line of nursery stock.
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Box D, Princess Anne, Md.

Grapes, Shrubs Roses



and choice, well-rooted Small Fruit Plants for better gardens and yards.
Four New Grapes—Portland, Ontario, Sheridan and Urbana, offered in our new free catalog—write for a copy.
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For 51 years Maule's Seeds have been the choice of thousands of Farmers and Gardeners, and *Maule's Seed Book* has been their Guide to Success. All Maule Seeds are TESTED for Vigorous, Abundant Life; always they are BONDED with a Money-Back Offer. Write for Maule's Seed Book Today. It's Free.
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153 Maule Building Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Vegetables or Flowers you would like to see growing in your garden or on your farm, read all about them in **Burpee's Annual**—The Leading American Seed Catalog. A new Branching Sweet Corn, with as many as six ears to a plant, new Dahlias, and four new Sweet Peas are described in Burpee's Annual.
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Seed Growers Philadelphia

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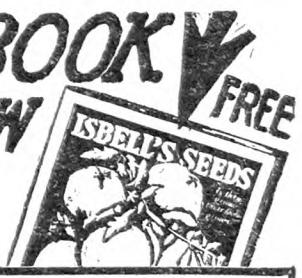

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A complete assortment—hardy and northern-grown
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Alsike
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SEEDS—why they are so much cleaner and more plump—why the germination tests are uniformly higher—and why the crops they bring are more vigorous and profitable.

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Write today, telling us what crops you raise, and we will send samples and the book FREE.

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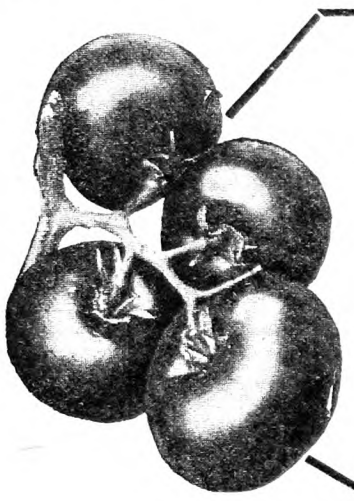

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The Best Tomato for Canning

Has been raised by us here in the north for many years and selected for earliness, so that now we have a strain which ripens almost as early as John Baer and Bonny Best as well as retaining all the fine qualities of the Stone Tomato.

We are the largest growers of vegetable and flower seeds in New York State and for many years have been breeding by careful and thorough methods our special varieties of seeds. **Buy direct from the farm.** The cost of Harris Seeds is surprisingly low for seeds of such high quality.

Many new and improved varieties of vegetable and flower seeds, plants and bulbs as well as **Farm Seeds of high yielding strains,** and **Certified Seed Potatoes** are described in our catalogue.

Send for the Harris Catalogue today. It is free and gives lowest wholesale prices.

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SAVE BIG MONEY
BY USING
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Lump Lime, Pebble Lime or Lime Tailings. A grade for every use. Five Plants located in three States. Good Freight Rates; Excellet Prices; Prompt deliveries. Agents wanted in unoccupied Territories.

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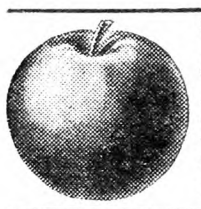

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Our stock is carefully grown, selected and delivered makes rapid growth. Prices moderate. Send for free catalog.
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SEED CORN Early Clarage and White Cap. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed as low as $2.75 bu. Also barley, grass seed, soy beans, etc. Write for circular and samples.

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Contains valuable information on all the Clovers, Soy Beans, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Pasture Mixtures, Corn, etc. Its the best Seed Book we have ever offered Tells how to **Avoid Weeds.** Directs you in the way of better crops and greater profits. Tells you how to **Know Good Seed.** Plainly written so any one can understand it. Every farmer should have a copy of this book.

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The Grandest of all Ensilage Varieties. It fills when others fail with rich tender silage. It packs down solid and comes out of the silo bright and free from mould. Cattle eat it ravenously. It produces lots of milk and meat. It is the most economical feed a dairyman can raise.

Catalog of this corn and all kinds of seeds free, ask for it.

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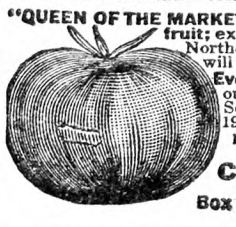
"QUEEN OF THE MARKET." Big Money-Maker. Large, solid fruit; excellent canner. To introduce to you our Northern Grown Live Seeds and Plants, we will mail you 125 seeds of Condon's Giant Everbearing Tomato and our Big 1928 Catalog of Seeds, Plants, Shrubs. 192-Page Book, tells how, and what to plant. Write today, a postal will do. **FREE**



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Things To Think About

How to Find the Farm Problem

If one wants to get a "close-up" on the existing farm problems, get some "back-to-the-lander" set out to improve a farm and produce a living from the soil. He will very quickly find some of the "farm problems." In the matter of fencing material to keep the live stock from the growing crops barb wire at $6 per roll that formerly retailed at $1.50, nails at 6½c that retailed at 3½c, a cross-cut saw to cut his firewood at $13 that used to sell for $6, axes at $3 that were sold for $1.25—in fact anything with iron in it has doubled and trebled in price. Farm machinery and repairs are no exception.

One of the greatest sources of dissatisfaction with the farmer is the scarcity and inefficiency of farm help, domestic help on the farm in particular. How is a man with 20 cows to milk to compete with the big corporations, railway companies, etc., with the wages paid common labor? Section hands receive $3.20 for eight hours work, "daylight saving" hours, are home and at leisure at four in the afternoon. Your hay can burn in the windrow, your potatoes can freeze in the ground, waiting for a suitable farmhand to be found, while the long freight trains go rolling by with dozens of men in sight beating their way across the country. Now when Winter months are here the huskies come rapping at your back door, asking for a hand-out from your hard-earned store.

And then when sickness comes to the family and the mother is no longer able to go about her household duties, no competent domestic help to be had at any price. When the mother faces illness how are you going to manage when a practical nurse demands $5.50 per day and no cooking?

After a lifetime of effort to clear up and make a farm in the cut-over land of North Idaho, we believe there are real farm problems.

AN IDAHO FARMER.

Some Prosperous Farmers

Presuming that many farmers throughout the country have prospered about the same as they have in Monroe County, Wis., where I reside, I wish to give you a sort of inventory on farmers here for the last 15 years.

In the year of 1913 I with my family moved here, where we still live on an "eighty" of government land, a real homestead. I was at that time 50 years of age. I was called "that old man that moved his family up in the brush." Being exceedingly short of change the next Winter, I engaged with a company that manufactured incandescent lights to solicit orders for lamps. There were at that time no white lights to be seen here, and one had only to light the lamp, place it beside a common red light and everyone wanted it, of course. But the price—it was simply prohibitive, for the lamp complete cost $5. Well, I did sell some, possibly a lamp to 25 calls.

Fifteen years have elapsed, and here is an honest statement of some expenditures of the turnover here since 1913. First came phonographs and records—most every neighbor farmer bought one. Then the World War. They dug up bonds and learned to spend money. Then electric lighting was agitated here, and they are now electric lighted. Telephones are in most homes. Not content with one car, many own and operate two and three. A radio set is in one out of three houses. Most dairy barns here are now equipped with all modern conveniences — water, milking machines, operate by electricity, etc.

The old man on the homestead is still there, but has lost out on that former distinctive title of "that old man that moved his family up in the brush." But in the face of all this, the slogan with many is legislation for the farmer.

Monroe County, Wis. J. H. T.

Farmers and the Tariff

Agriculture stands in great need of real leaders who will practice what they preach, but from personal observation I note that usually the chosen leaders have an ax of their own to grind and before long are working in complete harmony with those who have lived off agriculture in the past, but not by toiling with agricultural tools. As a general thing, agriculture has suffered by the betrayal of its false leaders and its more or less martyrdom of the true leaders.

If farm products had protection proportionate to other things, there would not be any necessity for asking Congress for any special legislation, and the matter would be settled. Give us a prohibitive tariff on poultry products, dairy products, green goods and canned goods, home fruits, and this would brighten the prospect for the rest of agriculture. This Eastern Shore is really a fine farming country, but today a great share of the farms are operated by tenants, and 90 per cent operated by owners is for sale for less than they paid for it, and at reasonable prices and no buyers. Too bad to see the independence of the rural districts being lost. History shows when once lost, it is very seldom recovered. W. H.

Maryland.

Tractors on the Highway

[We would like to have the ideas and experiences of readers with regard to the matter discussed in the following letter.]

There have been several cases of farmers crossing the highway to their property, or going along highway with manure-spreaders, tractors, etc., being stopped by highway employes and told that such implements were not allowed on highway because of damage they do. I have heard of a farmer who fought such a case and lost. We have one in town who has been stopped, but has just sent in word that he is continuing to draw manure on a certain date. I do not know particulars of either case. Husband was speaking with a man recently who told of his daughter being arrested for driving tractor on highway. He went directly to head of Motor Vehicle Department and claims he got satisfaction. We would like to know the views of R. N.-Y. readers on the question (THE R. N.-Y. views), and what farmers can do to insure themselves protection of their own interests. As our very best land is 500 yards up the highway and across it, we feel considerably interested in this question.

Connecticut. L. R. L.

Inheritance of Joint Estate

If husband and wife own a piece of property jointly, and either dies without will, can the relatives of deceased claim her on his share, or does survivor take all? There are no children.

New York. H. P. D.

The survivor takes all the property without regard to who the other relatives are. N. T.

CONSIDERING the bills Congress passes, those never reported out of committee must be awful.—Fond du Lac Commonwealth.

That Boston Prize Vegetable Exhibit

The picture on page 43 showed the work of Wm. MacBean, gardener to Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Oakland Farm, Rhode Island, who won the Dowse Cup for the finest and most artistic exhibit at the Boston show, August, 1927. We regret that the proper credit did not appear under the picture.

Failure of Asparagus

I have an asparagus planting of about one-quarter acre three years old. My land is light, loamy sand, sloping low in center. The highest portion has a wonderful growth, the lower end is fairly good, but the middle or hollow is poor; in fact, I can hardly get the "grass" started. I have planted twice in much of the hollow and the shoots push through, if at all, very spindly. I have about reached the conclusion the trouble must be in the ground. It is all very deep and perfectly drained, this hollow being a trifle heavier and richer, as shown by pea or melon crops which I grow next the asparagus.

Ohio. H. R. L.

It is often the case where a low place in the field will receive the drainage from the higher points, an alkali deposit is formed which is detrimental to most kinds of plant growth. I am quite sure this is the trouble with this asparagus. If H. R. L. will test his soil by using some test paper (red litmus being changed to blue), it will prove whether this is the case. If so, the soil is sour and will need at least two tons per acre of acid phosphate. The average acid phosphate runs about 16 per cent phosphoric acid. This should be sown broadcast in early Spring and worked in the soil with a disk harrow. WM. PERKINS.

Control of Squash Borer

Is there a preventive or remedy for the squash vine borer? Said pest attacks the vine just above the ground and produces a large white grub or maggot which kills the vine, and although one may anchor the vine beyond where it is affected the vine is generally again attacked by the pest and killed. J. F.

Red Hook, N. Y.

The insect that lays the eggs producing the squash vine borer cannot be controlled by any sort of spray. It comes around at the proper time and lays eggs in the vine near the ground. When the egg hatches, the borer works into the vine and does the familiar work that we find. The only effective treatment we have ever known is to watch the vines carefully, occasionally pinching them near the ground; as soon as any softness of the vine is noted or a lighter color seen there, to take a sharp knife, split that portion of the vine lengthwise, pry it open a little and remove the borer if you find it, then throw a spade of earth on that portion of the vine, and there is a fair chance that it will come through all right. This treatment, however, is effective only when discovered quite quickly and will not amount to much after the vine is so badly eaten that the leaves begin to wilt.

Another treatment quite useful in squash is to throw some earth on the vine at every joint where they will naturally root, and in this way the vine will perhaps form enough roots so that it may live and mature squash even though the parent stock is killed by the borer. Sometimes people plant trap crops to catch the larger number of these borers, then destroy the trap crop and plant the regular crop later. This sometimes is fairly successful.

DON'T worry about the next generation being soft. Look at the bond issues it will have to pay off.—Waco News-Tribune.

TOWNSEND'S STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Big Illustrated Catalog Free

Send 10 names of Strawberry Growers with your order. And select $1.00 worth of Plants for the favor.

$2,560 From One Acre TOWNSEND'S PREMIER

Mr. John P. Walker, Unionville, W. Va.

Mr. Walker writes us Dec. 31st, 1927: From the 7,000 Premier plants from you in April, 1925, I sold 400 32-quart crates for $2,560, and besides this sold enough at the patch to pay the picking bill. 1927 I sold 275 crates more from the same plants. I did not have time to give the plants proper attention or could have done better the second year.

More than Fifty Millions of these fine plants, just as good as those pictured above, now awaiting your orders.

THEY ARE GROWN RIGHT—PRICED RIGHT. 100% PURE ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

TOWNSEND'S PRICES

10% Cash Discount on ALL Orders Before March 1st.

STRAWBERRIES

Regular Shipping Season, Oct. 15th to May 1st

TOWNSEND'S SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO GROWERS

More than a quarter century direct selling

One Price to all - A square deal to every one

Extra Early Varieties

Excelsior (per)	$5.00
Gov. Ritchie (per)	5.00
Klondyke (per)	4.00
Lord Salisbury	8.00
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DR. BURRILL (per)	5.00
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Parsons Beauty (per)	5.00
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Sample (imp.)	6.00
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CHESAPEAKE (per)	5.00
Crawford 25 (imp.)	10.00
FORD (per)	5.00
Gold Mine (per)	5.00
Gandy (per)	5.00
LUPTON (per)	5.00
MASCOT (per)	8.00
McAlpine (per)	5.00
PEARL (per)	8.00
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Townsend's BIG LATE (imp.)	6.00
WM. BELT (per)	5.00
World's Wonder (per)	8.00

Ever-bearing

Lucky-Strike (per)	20.00
MASTODON (per)	20.00
Progressive (per)	10.00
World's Champion (per)	10.00

If less than 500 plants are ordered, prices must be carried out according to the following table. Each variety must be added separate. If correct amount is not sent we send only the amount of plants which you have paid for. Prices do not include transportation.

If priced at	$4.00 per 1000	$5.00 per 1000	$6.00 per 1000	$8.00 per 1000	$10.00 per 1000	$15.00 per 1000	$20.00 per 1000
25 plants will cost	$.25	$.30	$.40	$.50	$.70	$1.00	$1.40
50 plants will cost	.40	.50	.60	.80	1.00	1.50	2.10
75 plants will cost	.60	.70	.80	1.00	1.25	2.00	2.80
100 plants will cost	.70	.90	1.00	1.40	1.75	2.50	3.40
150 plants will cost	.90	1.15	1.30	1.60	2.20	3.25	4.40
200 plants will cost	1.10	1.40	1.60	2.00	2.50	4.75	5.40
250 plants will cost	1.25	1.60	1.90	2.35	3.00	5.50	6.40
300 plants will cost	1.40	1.80	2.15	2.70	3.40	6.00	7.40
350 plants will cost	1.55	2.00	2.30	3.05	3.80	6.50	8.20
400 plants will cost	1.70	2.20	2.60	3.40	4.20	7.00	9.00
450 plants will cost	1.85	2.35	2.80	3.70	4.60	7.25	9.50
500 plants will cost	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.50	10.00
1000 plants will cost	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00

Why Take a Chance of Crop Failure

For a quarter of a century Townsend's plants have been grown in every northern state with very best results, as the following list of testimonials will show, which we are taking the liberty to reproduce:

From Victor P. Kennard of Greenland, N. H.—This is a real strawberry section and I want to say that your plants are the only real plants that have given us satisfaction.

From B. H. Kimbell, Maine.—Mammoth plants just received, fine plants, fine packing.

From Frank Wolfley, Orchard Park, N. Y.—Your plants best I ever bought. Picked 1,000 quarts from plot 50x60 feet.

From Arthur Desaultal, Attleboro, Mass.—From the 8,000 plants bought of you I have grown the finest crop of berries ever seen in this part of the country. No plants have ever grown so well as yours.

From Wm. Shafer, Bellaire, O.—You have sent me the finest plants I have ever seen besides so many extras.

W. B. Heckler, Penn.—From 4,000 Townsend's plants picked 7,227 quarts.

From W. H. Hoskins, Chester Depot, Vt.—Three years ago I purchased Michigan plants, also some from you. Yours practically all lived and Michigan plants nearly all died.

From John P. Walker, Union, W. Va.—From one acre your Premier plants I picked and sold 400 32-quart crates. I will have nothing but Townsend's plants.

From E. C. Wickert & Co., Mich.—Plants you have been furnishing us are the finest plants we have ever grown or seen grown.

From H. E. Heinze, Erie County, N. Y.—From 50 plants I picked over 200 quarts of the finest berries the variety was FORD. You ought to named it the Packard.

From E. L. Perry, Wis.—From one-quarter acre your Fords and Premier I picked 3,500 quarts, and sold for $710 at the rate of $2,840 per acre. We find your stock very hardy for our very cold climate.

Geo. Goffery, Maine.—From 4,000 Townsend's plants picked 8,100 quarts. Varieties Big Joe and Premier.

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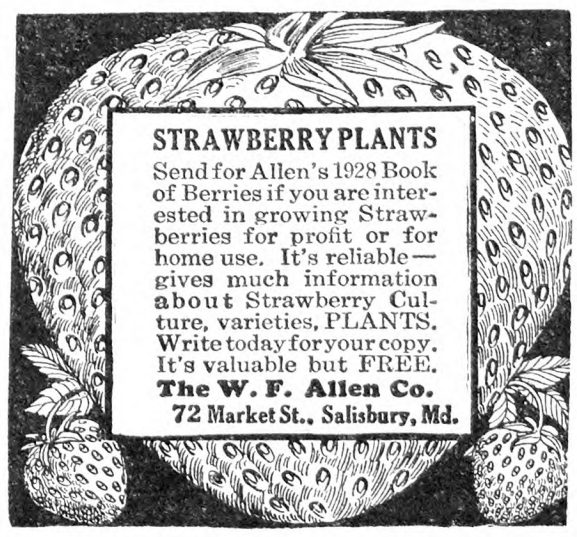

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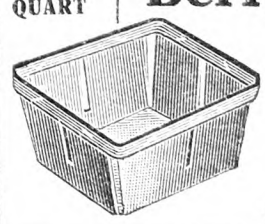

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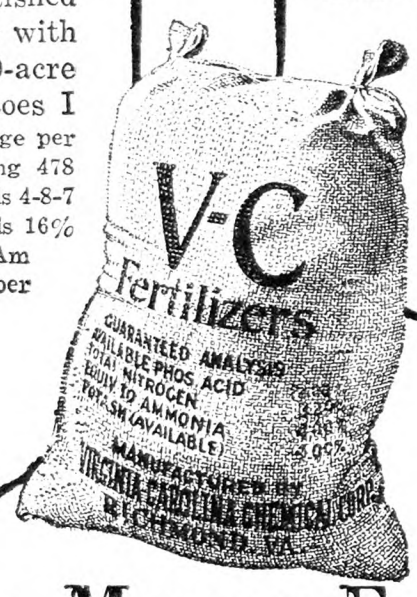

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Farm and Garden

Reforestation Again

With great interest I have been reading the articles in THE R. N.-Y. on reforestation of neglected lands in the State of New York. There is a knoll on my fruit farm in Niagara County, N. Y., which is too stony for trees and crops which need cultivation. Would Norway spruce and red pine prove injurious to the apple trees near this knoll if it were covered with them?

Ohio. O. E. W.

Usually we consider land in Niagara County of too much value for fruit or crops to be used for reforestation. If the knoll mentioned is too steep or too stony for cultivation, it might be used for Alfalfa. When once established, Alfalfa makes a good crop for knolls and stony land, and can be left for many years without much attention except harvesting. It is a good cash crop, and of course is one of the best feed crops that can be grown.

I hesitate somewhat before suggesting reforestation for Niagara County, but if the land seems only adapted to reforestation one need have little fear of injury to the orchards because of red pine or spruce set out nearby. It is true that there might be some increase in the injury done by apple redbug, apple leaf hopper and apple scab in a few rows nearest the forest trees, but this injury will be more than offset by the protection which the forest trees will give as a windbreak. In any event, these insects and diseases are quite easily controlled in a good spraying program.

These spruce and pine trees will grow on very rocky, stony or steep knolls and will be a real asset to the farm. There are many farms where a few trees set out in these unsightly places will within a few years add beauty and at the same time make the farm more valuable.

Either red pine or spruce ought to do well under the conditions which the inquirer mentions. Norway spruce is the spruce now commonly used in New York State. It has a flat root system, and therefore ought to be well adapted to use on shallow soils. Red pine is a native in Western New York and grows commonly in the high rocky places where the soil is thin. L. H. W.

Troublesome Aphids; Benoni Apple

In a recent nursery catalogue I have received it says use for aphids two pounds tobacco stems to one gallon water. Will this control aphids? Last season I had severe trouble with green lice, and I had sprayed with nicotine sulphate, Black Leaf 40. Do you know an apple by the name of Benoni? It is a very fine fruit, resembling McIntosh. Several years ago a nursery agent came through our section and sold me one he called Benoni. It is an elegant apple.

E. E. B.

1. The tobacco stem steeped in water will be effective if you can get the solution strong enough, but the difficulty is that it is hard to tell just how much nicotine the water will get from soaking the stems in this way. Some standard preparations of nicotine sulphate can be gauged in a batter way and are most effective for aphis. Fine tobacco dust of a strong nicotine content is also very good if you find it more convenient to use powder gun than liquid spray. However, any season when aphids are very bad, it seems impossible to control them, as, under proper conditions, they multiply with great rapidity. Last year, in the writer's garden in New Jersey, the aphids were determined to destroy the tomatoes, and daily application of tobacco in both the form of liquid and dust spray, depending on the time of day when applied, was necessary to save the plants. Those that were hit by the tobacco were killed, but there appeared to be enough more somewhere on the plant that escaped to make the infestation nearly as bad the next day.

2. The Benoni is an old variety not now often seen. It originated in Massachusetts nearly a hundred years ago and was listed regularly by nurserymen for a long time, but gradually went out of commerce because of its rather small size. As you say, it is of very high quality.

Strawberries Bloom Late

I have a strawberry bed with 400 Howard 17 that was planted the last of August. These plants have blossomed; I kept the blossoms picked off until I mulched them in December. I have looked at them several times since they were mulched and find that some are still blossoming under the mulch. I would like to know why this is. We are having a very mild Winter in Rhode Island and wonder if this is part of the reason. Will this prevent them from blossoming in the Spring?

Rhode Island. E. C. A.

Regarding your report as to the precocious action of the Howard 17, it is a heavy bearer, and no doubt the mild weather has deceived it into thinking that Spring is on hand. It is evident that the plants you set were well grown, with plenty of large fruiting crowns, otherwise they would not have acted so. From fresh-dug plants of this variety set in early Spring, the writer has picked a two-thirds crop the same season. This practice is not ordinarily recommended, but will work well sometimes.

A Good Garden Is Half the Living for Any Family

I have one-half acre fenced in for the garden. The soil is fertile and of a medium light nature. I plow it deeply in mid-Autumn and broadcast finely prepared manure. Cabbage plants are set in November for early Spring crop. I also set out onions in November, and sow lettuce seed. Irish potatoes are planted in February, just as soon as the soil is in fit condition to handle.

As the Spring months arrive I plant all vegetables that constitute the home garden. From May up to August I plant successive crops of different vegetables every 12 or 15 days. By this method I always have plenty of vegetables for home use, to eat fresh, to can, and a good many to sell up to frost. From this one-half acre I usually sell from $75 to $100 worth of Spring cabbage alone, as well as other vegetables.

I realize enough extra cash from this source to pay the family wash and grocery bills for a family of four (flour not included), as I raise wheat and have my own homemade flour. I use frequent and shallow cultivation, especially in dry weather. In this way I often have plenty of vegetables in droughty seasons, when my neighbors have a total failure. W. H. H.

Virginia.

Black Knot on Plums

I have two plum trees that are troubled with black knot on the limbs and branches. I have tried cutting the knots out, but it does not help any.

Andover, N. J. W. H. Z.

Black knot in plums is a serious trouble, and there is no remedy except to cut out all the knots. A tree that is very badly affected might better be cut down and burned, because there is serious danger of the infection being carried to other trees.

GIRL (reading newspaper): "Oh, Grandpapa, isn't this murder case thrilling?" Grandpa: "Ah, my dear, murders are not what they used to be in my young days."—Punch.

Rural School Law and Rules

[Under this department questions regarding rural schools and their conduct will be discussed and answered by D. Boyd Devendorf, president of the New York Rural School Improvement Society, Amsterdam, N. Y. Many country people and district school officials do not understand many simple points of school law or school management. This department is started with the idea that such people may find here a place where their questions will be simply and accurately cared for.]

Live Rural School Meetings

The Rural School Improvement Society has recently held very successful school meetings at Owego, Campbell, Cortland, Cincinnatus and Trumansburg. Each meeting was attended by a determined company of patriots who are out to get "home rule" for country school districts on the question of consolidation. The attendance was especially gratifying at Owego, Cortland and at Covert Grange at the outskirts of Trumansburg. In some cases farmers motored nearly 30 miles to attend these meetings. The Grange hall at Covert was packed. The finest fruitage of each occasion was the demonstrated determination of nearly every farm man and woman to take the field at once in support of the Thayer-Gedney "home rule" school bills which are now before the Legislature.

As in the Norwich meeting practically the only opposition to this "home rule" program was undertaken by school superintendents. At the Owego meeting one nervous superintendent was supported in his immaterial and unrelated arguments by the teacher of the local training class. Both these officials are enjoying increased salaries due to the success of the Department's legislative program. Many members of the training class also were present apparently for the good purpose of study.

At Cortland it was apparent that considerable effort had been employed to muster Department opposition. One superintendent boldly argued that the State cannot afford to give the same State aid to country districts that already is paid to school districts which employ five or more teachers. The whole tone of the opposition clearly shows that the Department is pressing all its resources into action to save the compulsory consolidation laws. Legislation, sponsored by the Department that was enacted last year, grants $600 increased salary to the superintendents. That fact may explain why many of the superintendents have taken up the fight against the Thayer-Gedney bills.

Our message to country people is that they rise up like free men and women and demand justice for the country school. Don't fail to keep before you the list of legislators reprinted on this page. Write as many letters as you can and put your heart in them. The Assembly Committee headed by Hon. Irving F. Rice voted against these bills last year while the Senate committee took no action. We don't know the attitude of committee members on these bills this year, but we do know that the Thayer-Gedney bills have become decidedly popular. These bills will pass as soon as farmer support outweighs the bureaucratic influence exerted by the Department.

D. B. D.

Ask Them to Support the School Bills

1. Direct your Senator and Member of Assembly to support the Thayer-Gedney bills.

2. Urge the following legislative leaders to pass these bills. There is little doubt about their passing if these leaders will consent: Hon. John Knight, Senate Chamber; Hon. Charles J. Hewitt, Senate Chamber; Hon. Joseph A. McGinnies, Assembly Chamber.

3. Write courteous but determined letters to the following committee members:

Assembly Committee on Education (Address Assembly Chamber):

Hon. Irving F. Rice, Cortland County.

Hon. Frank S. Hall, Niagara County.

Hon. Joseph R. Hanley, Wyoming County.

Hon. Henry W. Hutt, Erie County.

Hon. Harry A. Tellier, Wayne County.

Hon. W. Ray Austin, Monroe County.

Hon. Dewitt C. Dominick, Orange County.

Hon. Forman Whitcomb, Broome County.

Hon. Wilson Messer, Steuben County.

Hon. Guernsey T. Cross, Sullivan County.

Hon. C. H. Muncil, Franklin County.

Hon. Vincent H. Auleta, New York.

Senate Education Committee (Address, Senate Chamber):

Hon. Homer E. A. Dick, Monroe County.

Hon. John Knight, Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston, Allegany counties.

Hon. Walter W. Westall, Westchester County.

Hon. Charles J. Hewitt, Wayne, Seneca, Cayuga counties.

Hon. B. Roger Wales, Cortland, Broome, Chenango counties.

Hon. Caleb H. Baumes, Orange, Sullivan counties.

Hon. James S. Truman, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung, Tioga counties.

Hon. Arthur H. Wicks, Greene, Ulster, Delaware counties.

The Legislature is responsible to the people and the Legislature will respond when "The Voice of the People" is heard.

Forced Trustee; Alien's Rights

A farmer landowner (citizen) present at local school meeting declines to act as trustee when elected; claims that having no children he can't be expected to show same interest in hiring teacher, etc., which a parent would have, and most of residents of this district have families. He has no objection to acting as collector or clerk, and has acted as such. 1. Can he be forced to act as trustee? 2. Can he refuse if he is not present at the meeting and is informed next day after his appointment has been entered on clerk's book? 3. In a case where an alien taxpayer, who claims to be a citizen but knows he is not, has for years been voting at a school meeting and acting in various capacities, despite the fact that he can produce no evidence of citizenship, 4. Would he be liable under any law and what steps would the school superintendent take in such a case if the matter came to his notice? Could he withhold public money from this district? 5. Can an alien give clear title to property in the United States, although he has children born here?

New York. O. B.

1. No person can be forced to act as trustee.

2. A person elected to a school district office but who declines to serve may resign to a district meeting, or the district superintendent may accept his written resignation.

3. A person not qualified to vote but who makes a false declaration in order to vote and an unqualified person who casts his vote may be held liable under the following section of the education law, section 205: "A person who shall wilfully make a false declaration of his right to vote at a school meeting, after his right to vote thereat has been challenged, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. And a person not qualified to vote at such meeting, who shall vote thereat, shall thereby forfeit ten dollars, to be sued for by the supervisor for the benefit of the common schools of the town."

4. The school superintendent has no jurisdiction over the voting at a district meeting, nor does he have any authority to withhold money. I do not believe it is at all likely that the commissioner of education would withhold the district's money in this case.

5. While an alien is not qualified to vote at a school district meeting, he is allowed the same property rights guaranteed to any citizen. D. B. D.

Charge for Tuition

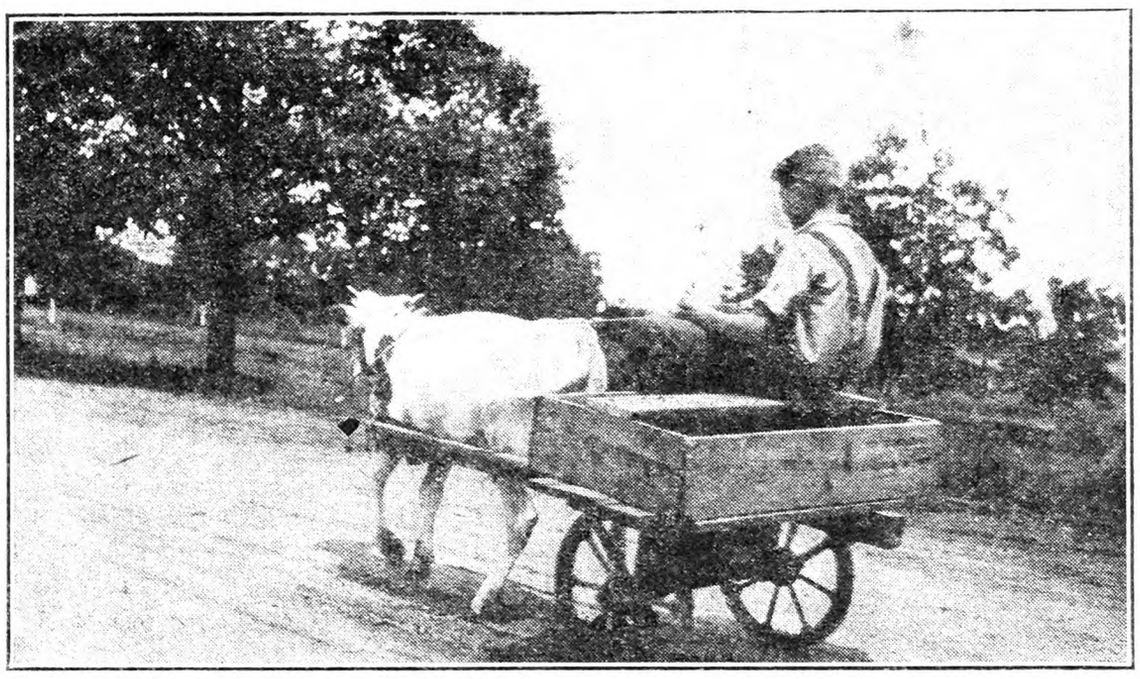
I live in a rural community, and our high school students have to attend school in the larger adjoining towns. One of these schools charged our district tuition last year, but none of the others did. This particular town has the largest valuation of any town in the section, has what is called a centralized school, and a fine new school building. Why should they charge us tuition when none of the other towns do? Can they compel us to pay it? Do all the high schools receive State aid? A. F. C.

New York.

Whether a particular high school district makes a charge for excess tuition should depend on the per pupil cost of instruction. The range of this cost is very wide and it is especially high in central rural districts where the expensive item of transportation is a factor. Were it not for the fact that the apportionments of State aid per teacher are much the highest in centralized districts than in any other type of district, local taxes would mount far greater than they do. It is probable that the State will pay the maximum academic tuition to nearly all centralized districts. That amount this year will be slightly in excess of $127 for each non-resident academic pupil.

Nearly all high school districts are receiving from two to three times as much State aid as was allowed two years ago. The new equalization quota, which soon will exceed $50,000,000 a year, is apportioned entirely to districts which employ five or more teachers and centralized districts. By 1930 many of these districts will be receiving as much as $1,900 for each high school teacher and $1,500 for each grade teacher. State aid to be apportioned this year will amount to approximately $1,000 as an average for each teacher in the State. Country districts receive a little of the skim-milk out of these millions while the cream goes to the districts having the higher assessed valuations per teacher.

The question of paying excess tuition is a matter of contract between your district and the central district. I know of one centralized district that decided not to charge tuition when country districts threatened to send pupils elsewhere. D. B. D.



This is Archie Carter driving a registered bull calf at the North Carolina Experiment Station

More Ways Than One to Get Them

Last Fall Sunday hunting in the town of Newburgh, N. Y., became such a nuisance that the town board, in extra session, called upon all constables of the town to enforce the provisions of the Sunday law as contained in Section 2145 of the Penal Law of the State. The publication in the newspapers of this action created a great discussion among the sportsmen in the nearby cities, and the prediction was freely made that the law could not be enforced.

On Sunday, November 13, three hunters entered the premises of a resident who owns three acres of land attached to his country residence, and in a small berry patch which he keeps for home use proceeded to start up and shoot at a rabbit, with the result that many of the berry canes were cut off by the shot. The owner, hearing the shooting, looked from his window and, seeing the trespassers, went out and mildly remonstrated with them and asked them to remove from the premises. At once came back the reply: "We will move when we get ready. You cannot put us off, as you have not posted against hunters."

Said the resident: "I own this property and I wish you at once to get out." "You go to h——," returned the trespassers. "It will take more than three of you to put us out." "All right," smiled the owner. "If I cannot get you in one way I will in another." So he returned to the house and called the nearest constable, who at once responded.

As soon as the trespassers saw the constable, who was in uniform, they rushed to a waiting auto and started off. "Jump in my auto," yelled the constable to the resident, who without hesitation obeyed, and the race was on. Two miles were covered before the constable and the resident could get alongside the car of the hunters. At a curve in the road the constable ran his car on the inside of the fugitives, crowding them into the ditch, so that they were compelled to stop. Drawing his revolver, for the men were carrying shotguns and were in a threatening mood, the constable jumped upon the running board of their car and placed them all under arrest and at once took them before the nearest justice of the peace, who happened to be at church, but who came out and held court at the roadside. The prisoners were arraigned on a charge of violation of the Sunday law and the case adjourned until the next evening in order to allow the men to secure lawyers to defend them.

In ultimate court proceedings all the men finally pleaded guilty and the leader was fined $10 and sentenced to 10 days in jail, this being the limit of punishment fixed for the first violation of this law. The other two were fined $10 each. In addition to this fine, one of the men forfeited a penalty of $17.50 for hunting without a license; so that the total costs to the trio of trespassers was $47.50 — rather expensive Sunday sport. Had these men quietly left the premises when asked by the owner, no Sunday charge would have been placed against them, but when he found he was helpless to oust them on the trespass charge he availed himself of the next best way to get them.

Since this occurrence the town of Newburgh on Sunday has been comparatively quiet and none of the residents have been annoyed by Sunday trespassers. Section 2145 applies to the entire State of New York and can be enforced wherever citizens are earnest enough to demand that their peace officers do their duty.

C. O. WARFORD.

Motor Car Bodies . . .

Covered with Celluloid

Today, paint is not used in finishing motor car bodies. Instead, they are "Ducoed" or lacquered.—When a car body is lacquered, it is actually covered with coatings of colored celluloid, sprayed on.—The use of lacquer has resulted in a far greater variety of colors and color combinations in finishing motor car bodies. It has another great advantage, that of retaining its luster much longer than paint.—Although lacquer has greatly simplified body painting, as many as 15 major operations are required before the lacquering of a Fisher Body is completed.

Method of Finishing a Fisher Body

After a Fisher Body receives *four* coats of "rough stuff" it is ready for a Japan ground color. It then receives *four* to *six* coats of lacquer. Then there are, of course, *five* drying periods, one between each coat of lacquer. It is then carefully rubbed, once after the "rough stuff" has been applied and again—this time with oil and fine sandpaper—after the lacquer has been applied. Finally, it is polished; and then, if the paint design calls for striping, it is striped by highly skilled men who work free-hand and who *specialize* in this delicate art.

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Garden Bulletin Board

[Conducted by W. W. H. Experience and questions invited.]

Early Things

Snowdrops and squills are the familiar "early birds" of the garden, and then the Crocuses, which come in many varieties and make one smile as they are seen standing up straight, with petals frozen solid on those Spring mornings when Winter has come back for a call during the night. The snowdrops and Scilla are of many kinds also, though most catalogs name only one or two. The list of a specialist before me gives 10 varieties of snowdrops and 32 Scilla.

By far the most showy of the second early things are Trillium grandiflorum and Mertensia Virginica, the Virginia bluebell. I have a clump of around 150 Trilliums in my wild garden, which is merely a spot in partial shade where the wild plants "have their own way." Happening around there some day, a lot of brownish green shoots will be seen coming up through the decaying leaves, the promise of what will be glorious lily bloom for six weeks, pure white, finally changing to pink, and producing a multitude of seeds. If one cares to use the seeds for planting elsewhere, they must be watched carefully and picked at just the right time, otherwise Nature will scatter them about, developing in time into new bulbs.

The Mertensia is not so prodigal in growth and does not spread like the Trillium, but with its clusters of graceful sky-blue bells makes a fine showing, either planted alone or in company with other plants. Mine are in shade near the Trillium clump and are in bloom a full month. After flowering, Mertensia dies down and entirely disappears during Summer. Labels should be kept standing where it is; otherwise one may forget and start planting something else in the vacant spot in Summer. W. W. H.

What Chance for Woman Gardeners?

I would very much appreciate information concerning opportunities in this part of the country for a competent woman gardener. I am writing in behalf of my sister, who is arriving from Germany in a short time. She studied at an agricultural school for two years and has done practical work as a private gardener and during the last few years, has been with a very large nursery. She has been specializing in the propagation of hothouse plants, as well as other phases of agriculture.

Can you suggest the wisest procedure in the matter of getting her placed? Above all tell me how good or bad the chances for woman gardeners in general are. J. M.

New York.

Hardiness of Tender Bulbs

What is the comparative hardiness of Crinum Kirkii, Ismene calathina, and Montbretia? Will the bulbs endure as much cold as the tubers of the Dahlia? In this section of Virginia the Gladiolus is entirely hardy, and will remain in the ground over Winter without any protection. Cannas and Dahlias will remain in the ground over Winter with light mulching.

Williamsburg, Va. D. S. H.

An Old Asparagus Bed

We have often heard the statement that a well-kept asparagus bed will "last a lifetime." Mr. Charles B. Howe, of Worcester County, Mass., sends us a record of an asparagus bed made by Dr. Bridges, of Petershram, Mass., in 1780, which in 1880 was still doing well, after a lifetime and a third.

MONTMORENCY
The Best Sour Cherry

AS long as pies are popular, there will be a demand for this heavy-yielding sour cherry. The Trees are strong, clean growers, little affected by wet weather. The fruit ships well, looks well and sells well—a sure-fire money-maker. We have fine one and two-year-old Trees, guaranteed true to name.

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Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens

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It shows Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Cherries, Berries, Grapes and Ornamentals in *natural* colors. It lists a full line of choice material for home and orchard planting, all grown in our own 400-acre Nurseries. Write for your copy today. Special discounts allowed on early orders.

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IT describes and pictures in their natural colors reliable Flowers and Vegetables that have proved best in many home gardens similar to your own. Also many new kinds, tested and found very superior.

New Golden Sunshine SWEET CORN

Very early yellow Sweet Corn. 10 days before Bantam. 12 rows of tender, sweet kernels on ears 7 inches long.

ONWARD PEA

A splendid new home garden and market pea. Early, low growing, large podded, sweet, tender and delicious.

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Beautiful sky-blue. Prolific bloomer. Awarded Royal Horticultural Society Certificate. New Mammoth Flowered Zinnias; New Chrysanthemum-like Asters; New Gladiolus; Dahlias, Shrubs, Roses, etc. Best of everything for lawn and garden.

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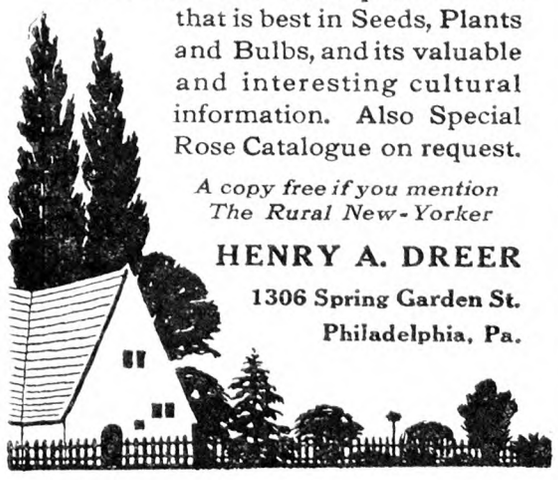
FOR years the guide book of amateur and professional gardeners in the successful growing of Vegetables and Flowers. The new edition is the best yet, with its hundreds of illustrations and color plates of all that is best in Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, and its valuable and interesting cultural information. Also Special Rose Catalogue on request.



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CLOVER SEED Medium Red, Northern grown. Alsike, Mam. Red. Write for special prices.
HOLMES SEED CO. 224 Cleveland Ave. Canton, O.

Notes from a Jersey Garden

We have had quite a change in the weather here, and it has been a welcome respite from the last cold wave. Some folks are predicting a very mild Winter, but the probabilities are that we all know very little about what is yet to come. The mild weather has, however, given us a chance to look around outdoors, and there is always something to interest the careful observer at almost any time of the year. The storms lately have broken several limbs off the sugar maples, and I noticed that the sap had already began to run in some of them. This reminds me that it is a mistake to cut or prune maple trees—especially sugar maples—when the sap is running if the highest possible vitality is wanted, as in street trees, etc.

Our cold Winter winds here are somewhat broken in force by the large Norway spruce on the north side, and as time goes on the good these trees do is more and more appreciated. Being absolutely hardy almost everywhere they have been largely planted, and the strong vigorous growth and dark green foliage are very frequent figures in the American landscape. It has been quite the fashion the last few years, however, to plant these trees quite close to the dwelling-house, and without any regard to the ultimate size of the tree. This is a great mistake in many cases, as the trees soon become too large, and are apt to become scraggy if crowded or lacking room. We have so many handsome dwarf-growing evergreens that there is no lack of material for small grounds, and as I write, a look out of the window shows a fine little grove of cypress of different kinds. Also varieties of arbor vitæ, both green and variegated, and as these are somewhat protected by the larger trees they seldom winter-kill or fail to grow. Looking outdoors this morning and into the goldfish pool (which is covered with hotbed sash) I find that the mild weather has tempted the fish up to the top to get the light and air. One peculiarity about goldfish is that while they are sluggish and go to deep water and stay almost dormant they are all alive the first few warm days and there are no doubt some humans are just like them. It is wonderful what a change in the weather produces sometimes both in our health and temper.

In light sandy ground, especially during a hot dry Summer, a small amount of salt carefully used will be found an excellent fertilizer, and for destroying the common cutworms

On the grounds here there is a Baldwin apple tree that not only bears fruit almost every year, but the fruit has always had a peculiar sprightly flavor, so much so that everyone remarks it at once when tasting it. Out of dozens of samples of this variety it has stood supreme, and whether it is because of its location or surroundings I confess I do not know. It is growing on a southwest slope, and is sheltered by a house comparatively near by on the west side; has never had special care and not even sprayed, but the quality and size of the fruit has always been noticed. Last Fall the European starlings had evidently discovered this tree, and as they descended in big flocks and pecked holes in the fruit we were obliged to go after them with a shotgun, and right here I may say that a 22 calibre shotgun loaded with fine salt is a handy article to have around the garden. You can pick off the marauders without scaring the whole neighborhood, and there is not the danger that there is using a rifle with bullets. The latter should never be used in thickly settled country districts.

H. W. HALES.

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Big Golden Jubilee
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in Fruit Trees, Bush Fruits Etc. Is Now Ready—Send for Free Copy

Compiled especially to celebrate our 50th Anniversary, this Big Golden Jubilee Book contains more and bigger bargains than we have ever offered before. All kinds of fruit trees including the famous CORTLAND and other apple trees, bush fruits, shrubs, vines, roses and every other product of this big Nursery is listed at prices that will amaze you.

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50 New Cortland Apple Trees, 3 to 4 ft. Cortland apples sold for five dollars per bushel. These 50 Cortland trees will come into bearing quickly and make you an average net profit of $1,000 per year. **$10**

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Gentlemen: Please send me FREE, your Big Golden Jubilee Book of Bargains.

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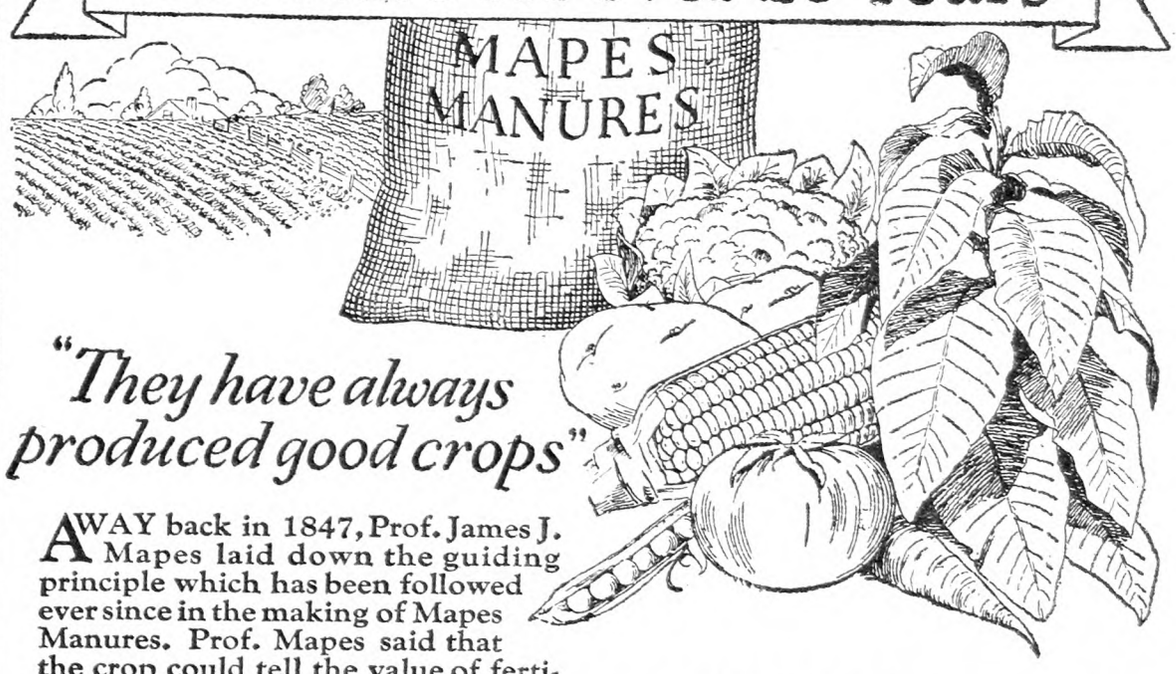
"We have been using MAPES MANURES for over 20 Years"



"They have always produced good crops"

AWAY back in 1847, Prof. James J. Mapes laid down the guiding principle which has been followed ever since in the making of Mapes Manures. Prof. Mapes said that the crop could tell the value of fertilizing materials better than the chemical laboratory. Although he was an expert chemist, he put crop results far ahead of laboratory analysis. And, because Mapes Manures have always been formulated on this basis, thousands of good farmers have obtained such remarkable and outstanding results that they have been willing and glad to pay more for Mapes Manures.

Say Boyden Brothers of Conway, Mass., "We have been using Mapes Manures for over twenty years and have always gotten better crops and better prices. We recommend Mapes Manures for all crops."

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Mapes Manures have always produced outstanding results because they have always been formulated on the basis of crop yield and quality. Two fertilizers of the same analysis may give widely different results because of the difference in plant food materials from which they are compounded. Mapes Manures are first made right, then priced as low as possible. The little additional cost is returned to you many times in bigger crops and better quality.

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Try Mapes this year. Compare the crop **yield**, the crop **quality** and the crop **profits** with the results from any other fertilizer you can buy. Write today for a list of crop brands and prices of Mapes Manures. And remember, Mapes "cost little more --- worth much more."

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., Dept. 13
270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.

I use .....tons of fertilizer on the following crops: .....
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When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Ospraymo Power Sprayer reaches the topmost boughs.

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High pressure . . . Low upkeep . . . Slow depreciation

EVERY Ospraymo Power Sprayer and Traction Machine is strong—built to last and for hard usage, easy to keep in order. Equipped with the reliable Ospraymo automatic system of agitation, throttle valve, a pressure regulator and gauge.

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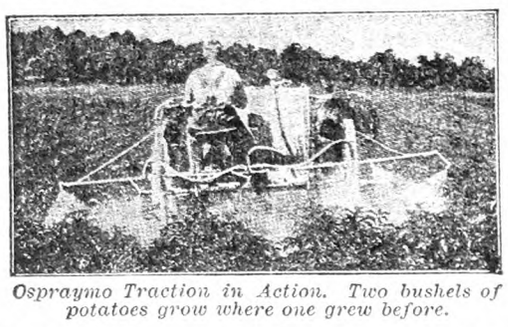
Insist on an Ospraymo when you buy, and put an end to your spraying problems. Send for our illustrated catalog. We help you select a sprayer suited to your needs. Find out about the best. Address


Ospraymo Traction in Action. Two bushels of potatoes grow where one grew before.

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World leaders for 46 years
THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

Ammonia
—*a quick source of* Nitrogen

OF all plant foods *Nitrogen* is most important. Recognition of this fact has led to a continual increase in its use.

Sulphate of Ammonia leads all other sources of inorganic nitrogen in quantity supplied to agriculture. It is endorsed by leading agricultural authorities and used by fertilizer manufacturers all over the world.

Ammonia fertilizers have come to be preferred for many fruits, grains, field and truck crops.

Why?

Because the ammonia is a quick source of nitrogen—immediately available as a plant food, quick in its action, and not readily leached from the soil.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia, because it's all soluble and available, is a quick source of nitrogen, especially for top-dressing fruits and vegetables where shipping quality and uniformity count for so much. It's fine and dry—easy to spread—and high in test (25¼% ammonia guaranteed).

Results PROVE
the availability of the nitrogen in

ARCADIAN
Sulphate of Ammonia

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Try before you buy! We'll send you — FREE — enough Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia to fertilize 25 sq. ft. of soil. We will also send you free bulletins telling how best to use Arcadian. Just fill in the coupon and mail it — today!

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Please send me sample package of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. I am especially interested in .....
(*Write names of crops on line above*)
and wish you to send me bulletins on these subjects.
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This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages. *$1.00, postpaid.*
The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

Some Notable Roses

No. 3

Ulrich Brunner

This Hybrid Perpetual rose was sent out by the French grower Antoine Levet of Lyons in 1882. After nearly half a century this is still a popular rose, valued for many good qualities. Levet sent out his first rose in 1866, and he originated a number of varieties of permanent merit. Ulrich Brunner is a very reliable sort with bright cherry red flowers very shapely in bud, though loosely formed when fully open. It is very fragrant, and reliably hardy in the North. It is a "June rose" here in the East with one blooming season, but on the Pacific Coast it blooms continuously over a long season. It is a popular sort for forcing in pots for Easter trade, giving a shapely bush with a good display of bloom.

Hybrid Perpetual Rose Ulrich Brunner

Ulrich Brunner is a bud sport of Anna de Diesbach, a variety sent out by Lacharme in 1858, which has large double fragrant flowers of rich carmine. This blooms freely in Autumn, as well as June, and both these sorts can be confidently recommended for the home rose garden.

Cabbage and Quack Grass

On page 1554 I noticed an article entitled "Quack Grass and Cabbage." The writer states that by Summer fallowing until June and then setting the piece to cabbage, quack grass can be killed. I wish to disagree with this as it was tried out over 20 years ago on our place as well as other farms in our neighborhood. This man is right as far as he has gone, but there is some little work necessary before the early Spring plowing unless this land was in some cultivated crop the year before. If so, the early plowing and constant deep dragging until some time in June will finish the quack grass.

In many sections cabbage is grown on sod land, and where this is the case it is necessary to plow early enough the Fall before so the sod will rot and the ground must have several good deep draggings with a spring-tooth harrow. Now let this ground lie over Winter and very early next Spring start the plowing. Keep the land dragged over as suggested in the article until cabbage setting time. The principle is that quack grass cannot be killed by working only one side of the furrows. There will be enough left down below the harrow and in the cabbage hills to infest the land in a few years again. I have had experience for many years along this line, not only on my own farm of 200 acres, but have helped many others. This same principle of working both sides of the furrows may be worked around to fit many conditions and quite a wide range of crops, but it is necessary to be very thorough.

The tractor and a good sharp harrow greatly aid in a thorough job. If the harrow points are worn and dull it will pay greatly to purchase a set of reversible steel points which fasten on the old teeth with a set screw. These are far cheaper than new teeth and can be turned over when worn, giving a second new point.

On my farm many fields were so badly infested that the quack had to be raked and either drawn off or let dry and burned up before harrowing could be continued. At one time I thought many of the fields were worthless, as the quack would get the start of almost anything planted. Not until the double plowing or successive cropping and Summer fallowing the second season was used did I conquer the quack. Once the key was found I have used my worst fields for cabbage and have grown from 20 to 30 tons per acre for 20 successive years.

New York. E. N. REED.

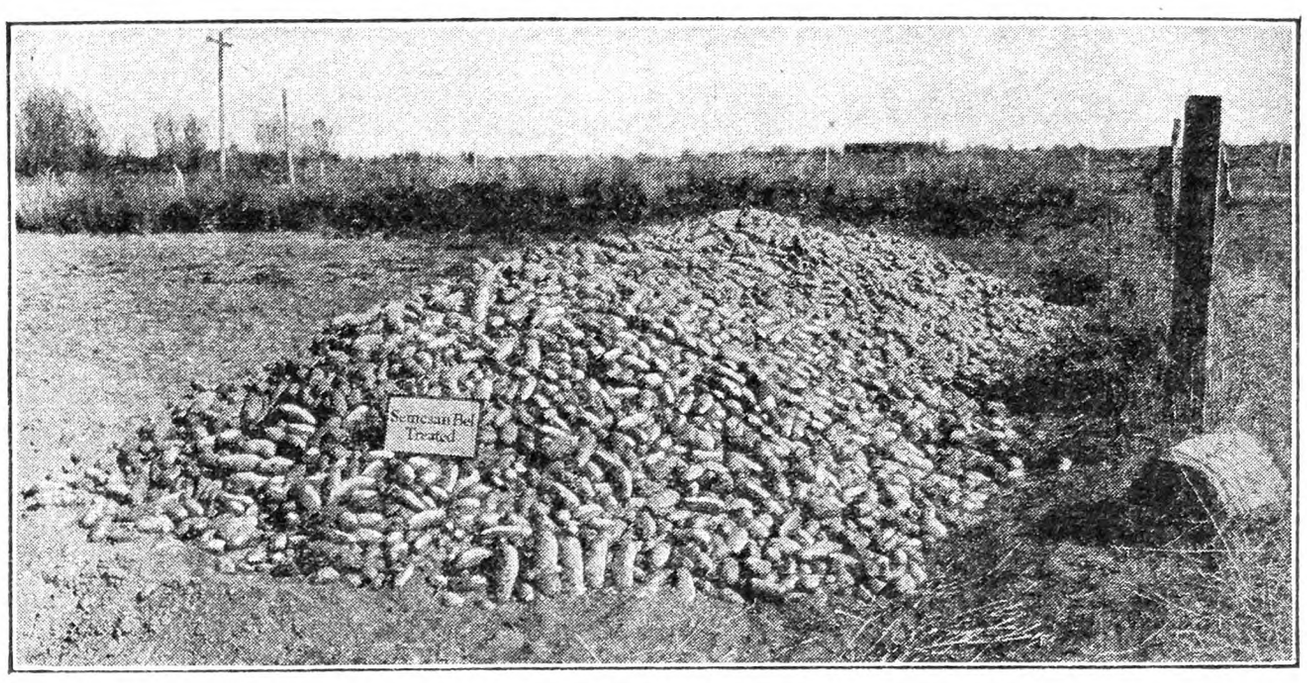
Damming Surface Water

I have a ditch running through two lots above me. The water runs over my lot, just spoiling it, also water during the heavy rains comes from above my place. Can I build a retaining wall on my property so as to keep this water off, building the retaining wall all around my property on my land? R. B. M.

New York.

You cannot dam up surface water and throw it back on your neighbor. We believe that many of the drainage questions could be settled easily if the adjoining owners would get together and talk the matter over pleasantly. There is usually some way of perfecting drainage without damage to anyone. N. T.

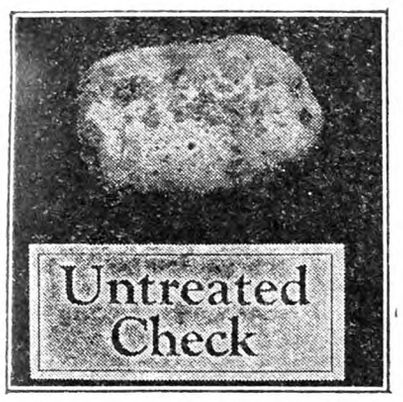
FARMER: "If I were as lazy as you, I'd go and hang myself in my barn." Hobo: "No, you wouldn't. If you were as lazy as me you wouldn't have any barn."—Boston Transcript.



This pile of Netted Gems (above) is the yield from just one acre of Semesan Bel treated seed potatoes—421 bushels. (Below) These potatoes, the one at the left, heavily scabbed, the one at the right, clean, were grown from the same seed, in the same soil, with the same fertilizer and under the same conditions. The grower, M. A. Roakes of Lewiston, Maine, says: "I am entirely convinced that the difference between these two samples was caused by disinfecting with Semesan Bel."

Science finds new economical way to improve your crop yields

Assure your harvest with SEMESAN before you plant



MANY times greater than the crop losses caused by the Mississippi Flood; almost as great as this year's interest on the national debt; more than $700,000,000, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the farmer's loss on his major crops due to seed and plant diseases. And every year the loss grows.

Every season, for the past few years, the Government has devoted a substantial portion of its annual appropriation for agricultural improvement to the study of methods for eliminating this enormous farm waste—fast becoming an economic crime. At last a way has been found to prevent these staggering crop losses—to replace them with yield increases that cut the cost of production and enlarge the margin of profit on every bushel.

At last du Pont scientists, working with America's foremost farm authorities, developed the precise formula. On thousands of acres of different crops they tested it. And then, the value of their research proved, they gave it to the world. The scientists knew the new product as a complex organic mercurial. The simple trade name is SEMESAN.

Not only is SEMESAN more effective against disease and safer to use than any of the older disinfectants; it is immeasurably more convenient. No more deadly fumes, no more complicated treating vats. No time-wasting soaking and fumigation. Semesan is easily applied either as a *dust or liquid.* More important even than these advantages is the fact that Semesan dust continues its protection of the seed right into the soil, generally preventing reinfection by soil-borne diseases.

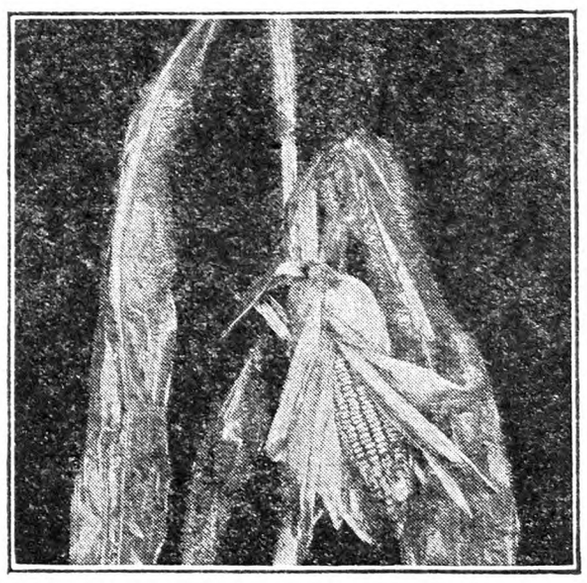
From the parent disinfectant, SEMESAN, which is designed for general use on practically all types of crops, there were developed other equally efficient disinfectants for the specific treatment of two of America's largest crops, corn and potatoes.

More than $200,000,000 annually are lost by cultivators of corn in the United States due entirely to diseases now proved controllable at a cost as low as 2½c an acre.

Co-operating with the Government, du Pont research chemists have produced a distinctly superior Seed Corn Disinfectant, trade named:

THE IMPROVED SEMESAN JR.
The Seed Corn Disinfectant

Under its experimental name, "Du Pont Dust No. 35-C," *Improved* Semesan Jr. was given the most comprehensive Government field tests ever made. The exceptional results attained wide publicity. Of the large number of disinfectants openly competing in these experiments, the *Improved* Semesan Jr. outstripped all others and proved by exhaustive tests the most uniformly satisfactory treatment. Virtually the *only treatment* that did NOT depress but did consistently increase yields from the finest quality disease-free seeds.



Stalk and ear rots caused this worthless nubbin.

During these experiments, this *Improved* Semesan Jr. made an average yield increase of a few bushels per acre with good seed to as high as 40% to 50% with diseased seed. The cost of producing these phenomenal increases was just 2½c per acre.

New Seed Potato Disinfectant

Each year, of America's potato crop, representing a greater value than that of all other vegetables combined, a fifth is destroyed by disease. Approximately seventy-five million bushels of potatoes were lost annually because there was no satisfactory seed potato disinfectant. Chemists and plant disease experts combined their studies and developed another form of Semesan—Improved Semesan Bel. It controlled the worst of these diseases and increased yields enormously. The Florida Experiment Station, in its annual report for 1926, summarized its search for a really efficient potato disinfectant by saying: "Very little benefit was noted from any of the treatments EXCEPT SEMESAN, *which gave material increases in yield.*"

Applied as an INSTANTANEOUS DIP—the easiest, quickest, most effective method ever devised. No more costly, uncertain soaking. The Improved Semesan Bel will treat from 16 bushels of small or cut seed to as much as or more than 20 bushels of large or whole seed pieces. Generally results in quicker sprouting, improved stands, better vine growth, earlier maturity, better quality, and much heavier yields. All this at a cost of only 7c to 10c per bushel of treated seed. Labor saving considered, it is the cheapest potato treatment available.

You Ought to Know the Whole Story About Semesan Seed Disinfectants

Get down to earth with your own particular problems. Tell on the coupon below the crops on which you want information about disease control. Crop handbooks, fully illustrated, giving complete, specific directions, will be mailed to you. Nothing needs prompter action than this matter of cutting down crop losses. Nothing should come before sending this coupon. Don't let the matter slip your mind. MAIL THE COUPON RIGHT NOW!!

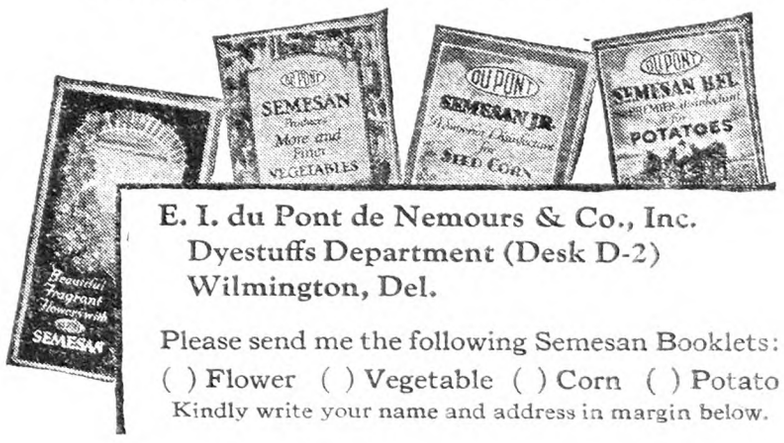
DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SEMESAN

SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN *for Seed Diseases* — SEMESAN JR. *for Seed Corn* — SEMESAN BEL *for Seed Potatoes*

Send for these Free Semesan Booklets!



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Dyestuffs Department (Desk D-2)
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Please send me the following Semesan Booklets:
( ) Flower ( ) Vegetable ( ) Corn ( ) Potato
Kindly write your name and address in margin below.

Nitrate of Soda WINS on CORN

Above—Ira C. Marshall and a view of his crop. Below—A close-up of the 3-time Corn King.

Meet the 3-time Corn King of the World—Ira C. Marshall, Ada, O. Certified Average yield on 10 acres . . . .

157.77 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

HATS off to Ira C. Marshall of Ada, O. For the third year in succession he is Corn King of the World. In the face of a late spring and little rain he averaged 157.77 bushels of corn on 10 acres . . . . almost equal to his world's record yield of 168 bushels the previous year under favorable conditions. Ohio State University officials certified the yield.

Marshall's Fertilizer

To grow this remarkable crop Mr. Marshall used 350 lbs. of 20% acid phosphate, 150 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda and 50 lbs. of potash per acre. And this is what he says:

"I don't want to take the full credit for making this outstanding crop, or pose as being a super-farmer of any kind, but I do want to give a good share of credit where credit is due. Nitrate of Soda is in a very large way responsible for this remarkable yield." *Ira C. Marshall, Ada, Ohio.*

Mr. Marshall's record yields date from the time he began using Nitrate of Soda. In 1925 he used Nitrate of Soda for the first time—50 lbs. per acre—and *his yield averaged 160 bushels.* In '26 he used 200 lbs. of 20% acid phosphate, 150 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda, and 50 lbs. of potash per acre. He averaged 168 bushels per acre, believed to be a world's record.

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The Country-wide Situation

MARKET WEAKENS AND WHY—PRODUCTION INCREASING—SPECIALTIES IN BETTER POSITION

Some kinds of farm stuff have been working a little lower in January. Partly it is the time of year when supplies of butter, eggs and southern truck begin to increase. The dullness of some lines of business may have something to do with it. Certainly the slackness of the cotton milling industry limits the demand for cotton. Milder weather and plenty of hay in the barns may tend to check the demand for feeds, which were selling well the first of the month; and there is less demand for meats and general produce than during cold weather.

BUTTER LOWER

The price of butter went off just about enough to check imports. One large lot from New Zealand reached New York the middle of the month, but met prices too low to show much chance of profit over the tariff charge. The reports from creameries show that the make is increasing, although it is not up to the figures a year ago. A good production is likely from now on. There is plenty of hay to permit keeping up dairy herds to full number, and the price of butter is still high enough to encourage fairly liberal feeding of grain.

Eggs seem to have been going lower in some markets, mainly because of a state of mind among the dealers. Actual increases in supply have not been particularly great, but dealers know very well that fresh shipments are sure to increase steadily, and there is still a considerable stock in cold storage, although the quantity is not so large as that of last season. Poultry markets have been doing somewhat better because of moderate receipts. There is more or less talk to the effect that light shipments indicate lighter production on the farms.

ONIONS UNSETTLED

After some weeks of rising prices, the onion markets have hesitated since the middle of the month. Shipments have been getting rather heavy and some markets lost a little of the recent gains, while others recorded further gains of about 10 cents per 100 pounds, reaching $2.50 in various cities. Considerable interest is shown in the tariff hearing to be held in February, when the producing interests will have a chance to argue about the need of increasing the custom duty from the present rate of one cent per pound. The Tariff Commission has got together a lot of figures obtained by its agents traveling among the growers, and according to the showing made, onions have sold below reasonable costs many seasons—that is, below costs which include labor, material, interest on investment, and all items such as would be included in the bookkeeping of a business concern. Yet a fairly good market season is usually followed the next year by some increase of acreage. Since the "cost" is reckoned not far below $2 per 100 lbs., the price could not be called high this year, but Southern growers are reported intending to increase acreage 10 to 12 per cent, which would give much the largest Southern onion acreage in recent years. Likely enough, Northern and Western growers will do the same, especially those in the Rocky Mountain region, where yields are usually heavy and costs rather less than in the East. The acreage of northern, or main crop, onions in 1927 increased 4 per cent, a production of 11 per cent over that of the year before. It is the same old question, how to keep growers from swamping the market with anything that paid expenses the year before. Production of main crop onions has increased 1,000 to 3,000 acres in each of the past five years and has gained about one-third since 1923.

Another specialty of the Connecticut Valley makes a fairly good general market showing this year. Gains in the position of many types of tobacco are fully appreciated in the Southern Burley and dark fire-cured districts, where returns have been discouragingly low the past two or three years. Prices of such lines are higher by from one-fourth to nearly double compared with last season, and the yield is not greatly different. Moderate price improvement is shown by Pennsylvania seed-leaf and by Connecticut shade-grown wrapper stock, but unfortunately the leading specialties of the Connecticut Valley, broad leaf and Havana seed, were in general not quite up to last season's yield, quality or price.

TOO MUCH CABBAGE

The January rise in cabbage was largely lost again by the middle of the month owing to heavy supplies. The weak feature, apart from increasing Southern shipments, is the heavy storage of hard cabbage in western New York. The brightest ray of hope for cabbage holdings is seen in the possibly light supply of Southern cabbage about March or April, when the full effect of the Southern freeze will be shown in destruction of many plants intended for setting in the second early Southern areas or intended for shipment to States a little farther north. A last-moment advance in old cabbage would not help growers much. The plain fact is that too much cabbage of the storage type was planted last season, and it was a very good growing season for cabbage. Southern growers seem inclined to increase acreage this season, but it is rather expected the Northern producers will plant less than in 1927 because of the poor prices obtained.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY LOWER

Prices showed a few declines the middle of the month in several leading potato markets, particularly those overstocked with Western shipments. There is nothing in the situation to indicate much change. Potato shipments from Canada have reached only one-third the quantity sent last season to date, but they have been increasing the past few weeks. Growers in New Brunswick are reported getting 60 to 75 cents per 100 lbs. Most of the New Brunswick seed stock, which brings growers $1.50 per bushel, is reported disposed of. Southern potato planters, except in Texas, talked of increased acreage for the coming season. G. B. F.

Damage Through Highway Construction

The State highway authorities are going to build a concrete road. About a mile of it is a new route they have surveyed. It goes across two of my best Alfalfa fields on my farm and leaves them in a V-shape. As I am in the dairy business it will damage me to a great extent, and all they want to allow me is $200 per acre for the 66 ft. width which they take through the fields. They have torn my hedgefence out and cut through my wire fences. They said they would put up a four-strand wire fence. Have I any say as to what kind of posts they should use and wire fence also? They also said they were going to condemn one corner of the field besides their road. Have they a right to do that? There are no signs on it, it is a clear piece of ground. Their excuse is that sometimes signs may be placed there and found an obstruction. If there were I should think then would be the time to condemn it. I have heard the State has bought before, this way, and later sold it. Is that fair? One of these fields I would like to pasture soon and there is no fence since they have torn down the fence and the road divides it. Must I wait until they see fit to put it up. L. A. B.

New Jersey.

A State has a right to condemn property for a public purpose. In this instance the State could condemn your property for a roadway. In the condemnation proceedings, however, the State must compensate you for the value of your land, buildings or other property taken by the condemnation proceedings. If the road so cuts your farm so that it makes it unfit for dairying and lessens the remaining value of your property, the State would have to compensate you for the same.

I would advise that you secure a lawyer in this proceedings to handle the same for you, in as much as there are several legal questions involved. You would have the following facts to consider: 1. The amount of land being taken by the State; 2, the benefit of the road to your land after the same was constructed through your property; 3, the destruction to your entire farm for dairying purposes; 4, the destruction of your fences and buildings in running the roadway through your farm. You also might have the question involved whether your property will be lessened in value due to a change of grade by constructing a new road.

When a State takes land for a public purpose, that purpose must be stated in the condemnation proceedings and a State cannot take lands for one purpose and use the lands for another. It is a question whether a State can condemn your lands for the sole purpose of preventing you from putting signs upon the same, as they have a remedy by injunction to keep you from erecting these signs.

There are so many legal and technical questions involved in a proceeding of this type that it would be inadvisable for you to contest the same without a legal representative. H. R.

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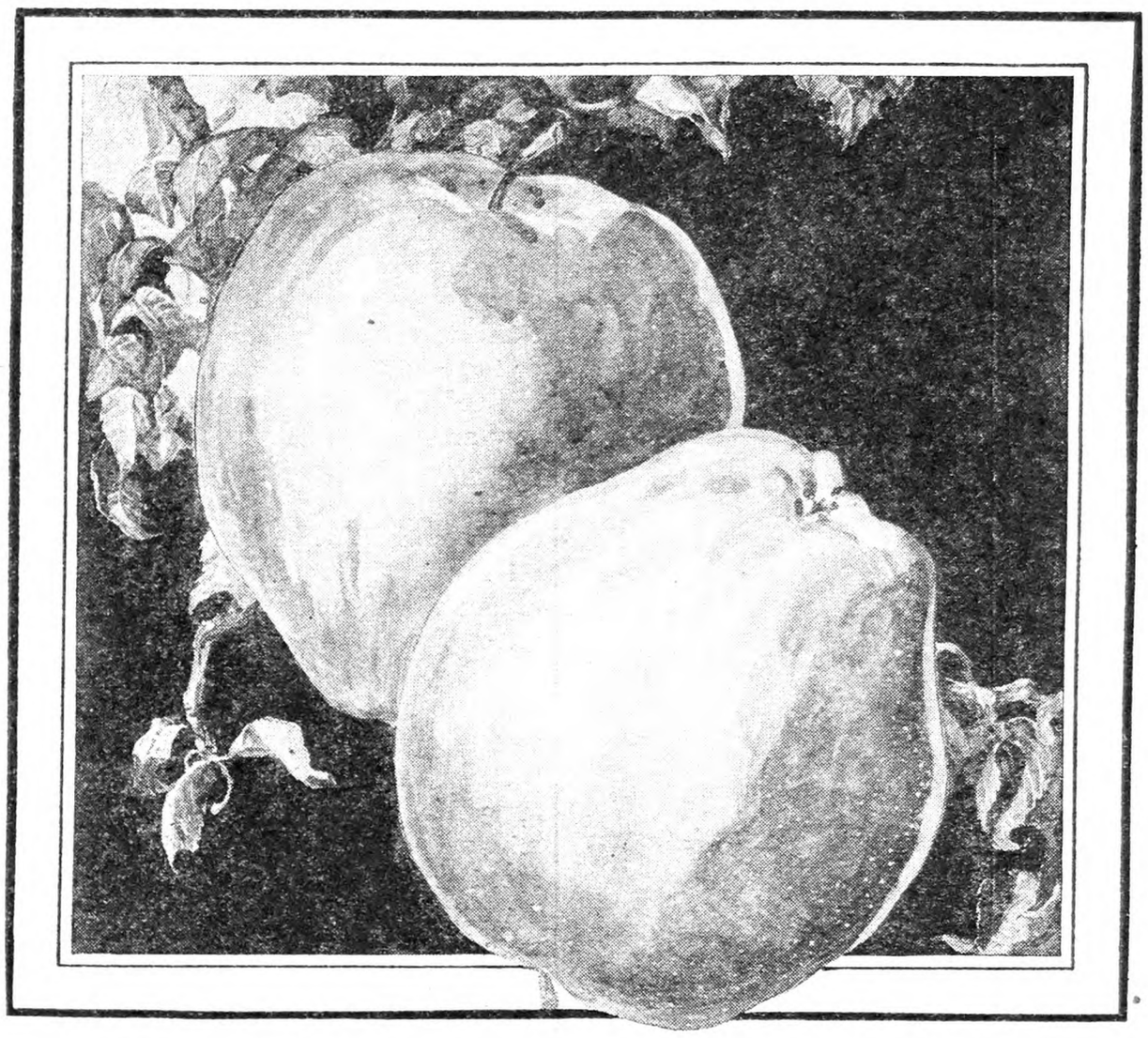

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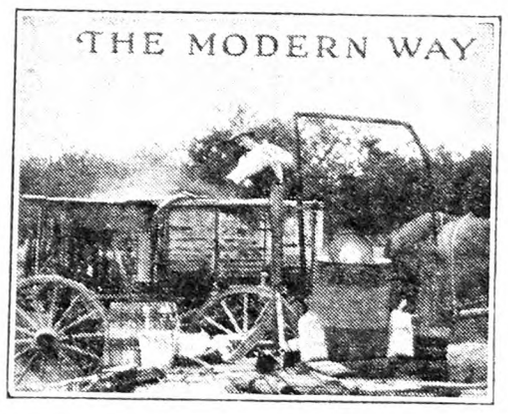

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Farm Mechanics

Conducted by Robert H. Smith, of the Canton Agricultural School
Canton, New York

Power for Saw

As I have a log saw with 4-h.p. engine and would like to know how large a buzz saw blade I could run with it. I have a 14-in. pulley on engine; engine is four-cycle motor, valve in head, four-ring piston, speed up to 700 r.p.m. What length belt is best to use? What size saw could I run and what size pulley would I need on buzz saw?

New York. L. B. W.

The power required to operate a saw depends upon so many factors other than the size that it is difficult or impossible to say that a certain size engine could operate a certain sized saw and that size only. The material to be cut, the condition of the saw, the thickness of the saw and the skill of the operator and the rate of feed are all factors that should be taken into account. Generally speaking, however, an engine of this size should operate a 28 to 30-in. saw and unless the material to be cut is small would not advise the purchase of a smaller saw.

The rim speed of a circular saw is supposed to be about 10,000 ft. per minute for best results. A steady speed is desirable and for this engine I would suggest running at 500 r.p.m. with a 6 or 7-in. pulley on the saw mandrel. This will give a rim speed of from 7,500 to 8,745 with a 30-in. saw, depending upon which size pulley is used. With a 28-in. saw the speed would be slightly less. With this arrangement the speed adjustment of your engine will permit you to get a higher speed if desired. A belt which will permit placing the engine some 15 ft. away from the saw will give satisfactory results. Use a belt width but slightly less than the face of the engine pulley to permit the use of a reasonably slack belt without slipping. A narrow belt has to be pulled too taut and causes hard running. R. H. S.

Trouble with Automobile Motor

I am having a little engine trouble with my car. The other day I backed the car out of the garage and filled the radiator with well water, as I have been in the habit of doing in cold weather. The engine stopped as soon as the water circulated, and I lifted up the hood to see what was wrong, and all the spark plugs had water around them, so I took them all out and wiped the points off and started the motor again. The engine started, but stopped as soon as the water reached the spark plugs again. The day before that I had the car out and as I was coming home the car heated up so I had to stop. I do not know whether it is due to using well water which would coat the tubes of the radiator like the inside of a teakettle and stop free circulation, or whether it might be caused by using too high a mixture of alcohol in the radiator a month or so ago. The mixture I had was 5 qts. alcohol and 3 qts. water.

New York. E. W.

The indications point to a cracked or warped cylinder head. This might be caused by the overheating of the previous day. Where a car is badly overheated the head may be cracked by putting in cold water while in this condition. The cracks may permit the escape of water, short-circuiting the plugs as described.

It is possible to spoil a radiator by the use of hard water coating the inside as suggested. Unless the radiator is covered, however, there is not much chance of this causing overheating in the Winter. Overheating is more likely to occur because of the radiator freezing at the bottom and stopping the circulation. When this happens the engine will heat badly and boil the water out of the upper part of the radiator without melting the ice in the lower part. In cold weather the lower half of the radiator should be kept well covered. It is also possible that the radiator passages are clogged through the use of radiator repair materials. A dilute solution of hydrochloric acid about three parts water to one part acid is used to clear lime from an engine jacket. Also sal soda is used as a radiator cleaner.

The use of alcohol in the past would have nothing to do with overheating in the present. Too strong a solution of alcohol may evaporate out and cause the engine to overheat while the solution is being used, R. H. S.

Storing Ice

We have a small ice-house here on the farm in which we put about 15 tons of ice each winter. I believe we never take out more than half of this amount each Summer and Fall, for it seems to melt away very fast. We pack our ice away the same as other farmers do around us, but get poor results. Can you tell us how best to pack away ice in a small ice-house? Also, how and where should an ice-house be built? Our ice-house is a small building adjoining the north side of our barn. It is about 8 ft. wide and 12 ft. long, 14 ft. to the peak of the roof. The ground forms the floor. The walls are double, with sawdust between. When we put our ice in we leave a space of one foot all around the sides which we pack with sawdust. We also cover the top of the ice with 18 in. of sawdust. In packing the ice we break the joints, as in laying brick, but do not fill the cracks with snow or ice chips.

R. A. W.

Ice can be stored almost anywhere, provided the pile is kept dry and well insulated against the heat. To secure these conditions the ice pile should be placed in a well-drained location, shielded from too much direct sunlight. Drainage is essential, both air and water drainage, for unless the sawdust used as insulating material about the pile is kept dry it has little heat resisting value. The value of sawdust and most other insulators as well lies in the dead air entrapped in the little openings within it. If the sawdust becomes wet it packs more closely and heat passes through it more easily.

In the case mentioned, I would suggest looking to the drainage. After making sure that this is all right, clean out the old, decayed sawdust and place a layer of fresh sawdust a foot or more in depth on the floor. Level this off and pack the ice closely upon it, leaving a space of at least a foot between the ice pile and the wall to be filled with sawdust. Pack the ice closely and level off the top of the first layer evenly, so that the second will pack closely upon it. It is undoubtedly good practice to fill such chinks as exist with ice chips or snow, making each layer a solid block. This tends to prevent circulation of air through the pile, and circulation means melting. After packing cover the pile to a depth of at least a foot on all sides with clean, dry sawdust.

If possible, leave the gables of the ice-house open to permit the heat caused by the sun upon the roof to escape easily. The heating mentioned is doubtless one of the causes of rapid melting. It is likely caused by the old, decaying sawdust, and it is thought that fresh sawdust, particularly if from pine, spruce and hemlock, will lessen or stop this.

A high percentage of loss must be expected when ice is stored in small quantities. It is common practice to store about 50 per cent in excess of the actual needs to cover this loss by melting. ROBERT H. SMITH.

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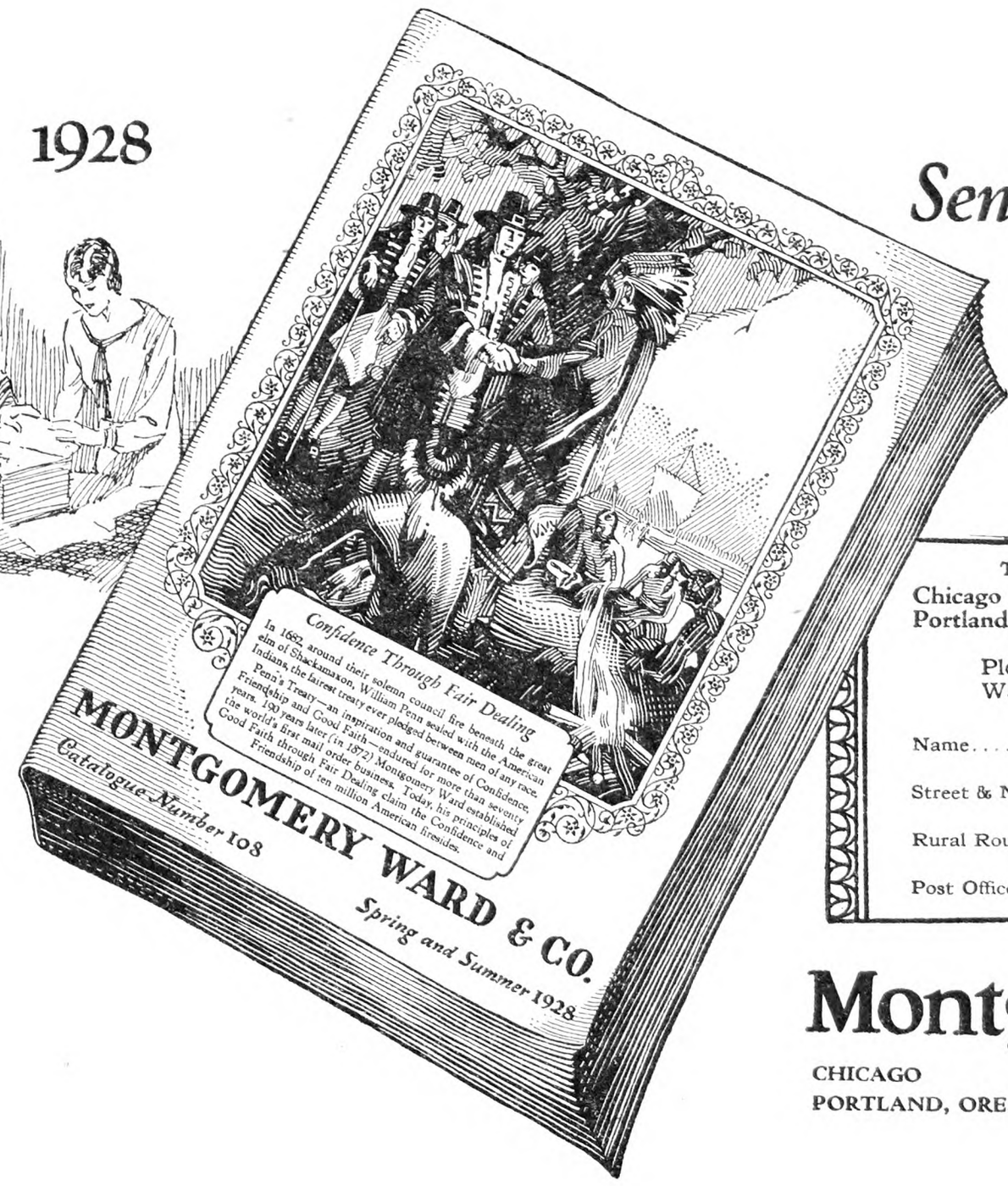

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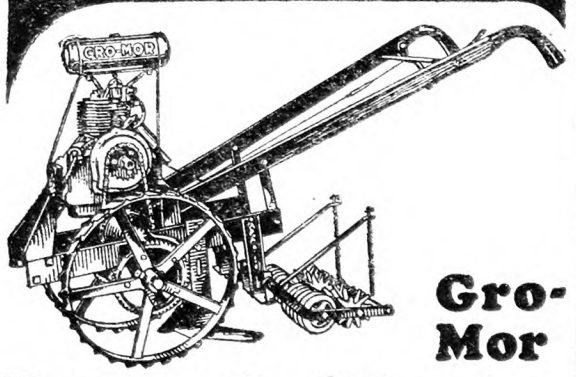

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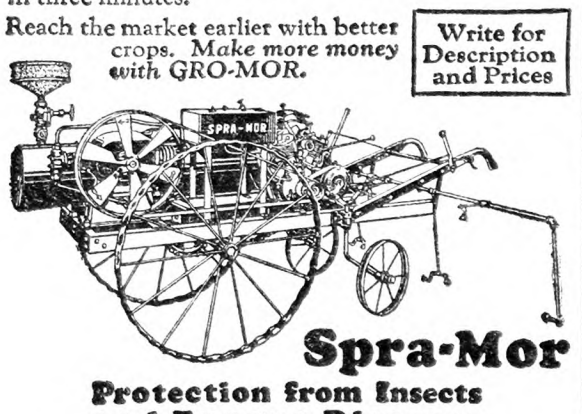

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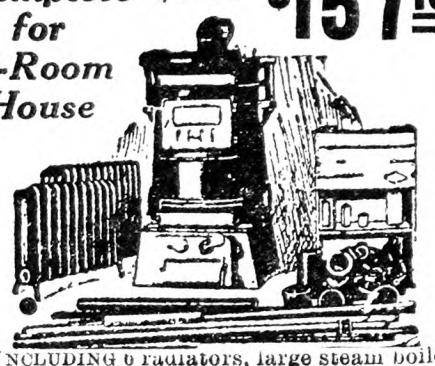

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Fertilizer for Vegetable Farm

Our money crops this year, besides apples, will be strawberry, one acre; green string beans, half acre; potatoes, two acres, and peas, two acres. Soil is gravel. String bean and potato-ground will receive about 10 to 12 loads of manure to the acre. How should we fertilize? We hire no help, so have no expense in that way. Our help is father, mother, one girl, ten; one boy, eight, and one girl, six years old. Two horses and one Fordson tractor do our work. P. H.

Wayne Co., N. Y.

On that land where you want to grow fruit and vegetables this year, you will probably need a fairly good dressing of acid phosphate in addition to the manure, which furnishes comparatively little plant food, and for the potatoes you will need also potash. Probably the best treatment for the potato ground will be a regular potato fertilizer which has the desired analysis of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Stable manure is not specially desirable for potato ground, as its alkaline quality is likely to encourage the growth of scab germ, but the amount that you mention of 10 or 12 loads to the acre will not be sufficient to damage the potatoes in this line, and no doubt all of the land will need the humus that comes from the rotting manure.

Acid phosphate is cheap enough, so that it may be broadcast over the trucking ground at the rate of say 300 lbs. per acre and worked in with the harrow or cultivator, but the complete fertilizer is more expensive, and in order to use that to the very best advantage for the crop of the season, perhaps it may be best to put some in the potato hills and scatter some near the hills to be worked on land cultivating. This makes more work than broadcasting it, but of course takes less of the fertilizer and gets it where that special crop can use it during the season. One quite successful method is to plant the potato, throw a little earth over it and then scatter a small handful of the fertilizer on top; not in a bunch but spread a little, after which the remainder of the earth is put on the hill.

You appear to be well situated for help, which is certainly a great advantage in running a farm like yours.

Growing Cabbage

I wish some reader who has had experience in growing cabbage on a moderate scale would tell us about it, from preparation of the soil to killing of the last worm. C. B.

R. N.-Y.—Who will respond to this request? There are many who have grown cabbage successfully on small areas, though perhaps no one will furnish any guarantee about "killing the last worm."

Who Knows This Alfalfa Valley?

Some years ago I heard that there was a valley 40 miles wide, 80 miles long, where they raised nothing but Alfalfa. I do not remember whether it was in Louisiana, New Mexico or Arizono. I would like to know where that valley is. C. B.

Florida.

R. N.-Y.—Perhaps some reader knows about this or some place resembling the description.

Another Chilblain Remedy

The following is a simple and inexpensive remedy for those suffering with chilblains: Make a strong tea from the twigs of the swamp alder and bathe or soak the parts affected in this as warm as possible. The swamp alder is a shrub that grows in wet places and puts a bloom in early Spring resembling a worm. G. W. M.

Guinea, Va.

Heading in and Grafting Old Trees

I would like to head in some high apple trees. Some of these limbs are 1 ft. in diameter. Would it be best to paint over these limbs? Which is best to use, paint or wax? Can a live root of a tree that has collar rot be grafted to make a new tree? I would only use this on trees that have gone too far to be bridge-grafted. I have some old large trees that I would like to change to another variety. The small limbs of grafting size are all too high to graft. How can large limbs near the crotch be grafted? W. H. P.

Schuylerville, N. Y.

It is possible to cut these trees back very severely, even taking off branches as large as you say, and inserting grafts, but this method is not nearly so good as grafting on some of the smaller limbs, if possible. That is, the limbs not more than 3 or 4 in. in diameter. If a tree is cut back very severely, it is likely to throw out a large number of shoots or water sprouts, that take away the strength and are a nuisance, as they have to be cut off frequently. This can be done, however, if necessary, and most trees will live through the severe process of such pruning and top-working.

On large limbs the best plan of inserting scions is to saw on two or four sides a notch big enough to insert the scion when trimmed properly in the same way as though the stock was split. Of course, the notch and scion must be made and fitted so that the inner bark of both coincide in at least one place. Scions put in in this way are usually tacked with a brad to hold them in place and then waxed the same as in any other case. There is no doubt that wax is better than paint for the purpose of covering wounds. In these large branches, it is customary to put four scions, and when the new heads form those that are not wanted, or are undesirable from being weak, are cut out.

The Bookshelf

THE PEAR AND ITS CULTURE, by H. B. Tukey. This is a compact handbook of 125 pages, with attractive illustrations. It covers planting, pruning, cultivation, varieties, diseases and insects, and gives concise information on the general management of the pear orchard. It gives the latest information on this subject, and presents its information clearly and attractively. Published by Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York; price $1.25.

MUSKMELON PRODUCTION, by J. W. Lloyd. Another useful book in the Farm and Garden Library series. Its discussion of type and quality in melons, and the production of good seed, are especially valuable, while the cultural instructions, soil preparation and planting, treatment for diseases, and control of insect enemies, have unusual value. Attractively bound, well illustrated, 125 pages; published by Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York; price $1.25.

HARDY SHRUBS, by F. A. Waugh. Here is another volume in a very useful series that will be equally helpful to amateur and professional gardeners. Every country place needs shrubs, and a handbook of this class is a great help in selecting them. The suggestions as to hedges, screens and foundation planting will be found especially useful. Prof. Waugh is able to speak with authority, and also possesses the feeling for beauty that is not always found allied with such knowledge. Published by Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York; price $1.25.

TRUCK CROP PLANTS, by Henry Albert Jones and Joseph Tooker Rosa, both of the University of California. This is essentially a textbook, dealing little with cultural details, but discussing the plants themselves from a scientific standpoint. Insects and diseases receive more attention, and suggestions for control are valuable. The book is freely illustrated, and will be found valuable for reference. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York; 538 pages; price $5.

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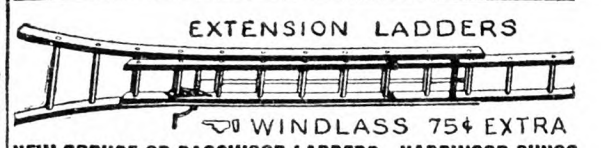

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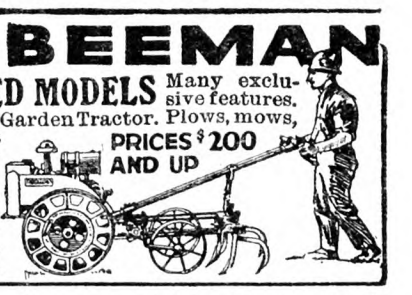

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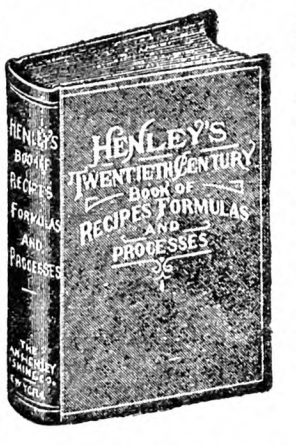

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Long Acres Farm Notes

We have had the richest weather so far this Winter that I ever enjoyed. It may seem odd to call weather rich, but I mean just that. You see, we seem to have a regular cycle of weather; first a week or so of weather so warm and sunny that the snow all melts and the fields are a sea of mud, then a gentle rain which turns into a real, howling blizzard, which again piles up huge drifts of snow. When the weather is warm it is too muddy to get out and work. Old Mother Nature taught me long ago that she did not want me around when her face was wet, so I have learned to stay off from muddy ground. Then when the storm howls it is too cold to work, so many days are spent with just the chores to do and the rest of the time enjoying living. That is why the weather has been rich —rich in the opportunity to enjoy the home and really live with the baby. He is four now, but he is the baby, and we do have the best of times these days. It is odd that a man has to live a long while until he learns to enjoy living, but there is a real joy in doing the best you can with what you've got, and have a real good time just living. The early morning is a time of noise and bustle getting the older children off to school, but after that wife, Calvin and yours truly settle down to some real living. We get out the old postcard albums, the kodak albums, the family photographs taken so long ago, some of them anyway, when balloon sleeves and bustles were in vogue. How odd they look, those old-timers, with their huge watch-chains, their luxuriant whiskers and drooping or pointed mustaches, bustles, wasp waists, hair piled high, with big rats underneath. Wonder whether we will look as odd to our grandsons? We live over again the old days when we foolishly thought happiness consisted of rushing madly to and fro, hither and yon, from pillar to post and back again. But Calvin is demanding that I play him a game of checkers; he knows nothing of the rules, but calmly moves over four squares at once and jumps three of my men in a row, and somehow he always wins.

PEARS AND THINGS

The Kieffer pear is coming into its own again after being the pariah of the orchards for the last few years. It always was a goood pear within its limitations, but we made the mistake of treating it like a Bartlett or Bosc, and trying to make a table pear of it. As a pear to eat out of hand it just isn't, unless thoroughly ripened on the tree, and even then it is mostly water and hard spots, but as a canning pear it is the last word in excellence. As long as we tried to market it in bushel baskets for home use it grew worse and worse as a paying crop, until in late years I have seen thousands of bushels rotting on the ground because it did not pay to pick them. A few years ago a local canner tried the experiment of canning a few bushels, and discovered that, as a canning pear, the Kieffer was of excellent quality and the canned pears sold readily with repeat orders. Gradually he has extended his operations, until last year he bought and canned over 80,000 bushels and built a huge storage house, so that he could continue canning until late in the Winter. However, this has brought a change in our trimming, as the canners will not buy pears under 2¼ in. in diameter, and that means we must try to grow large pears. Now we trim (prune) heavily, cutting back new growth entirely after the tree has reached a moderate height and cutting out the centers, so that the resulting crop will be about all large pears, but not so many as were borne before. A Keiffer pear has an ingrowing ambition to touch the sky, and will shoot straight up unless retarded by severe cutting back. We have found that picking pears with an extension ladder was not a paying proposition. But I hear a merry cackle, and I must run quick and see whether the old blue hen has laid an egg; she has been promising to lay for a long time. Yes, sure enough, a big, brown egg which Calvin will probably claim for his supper. The youngest always gets the best of it, but why shouldn't they? We get the most enjoyment out of them because we have learned to enjoy the simple things.

L. B. R.

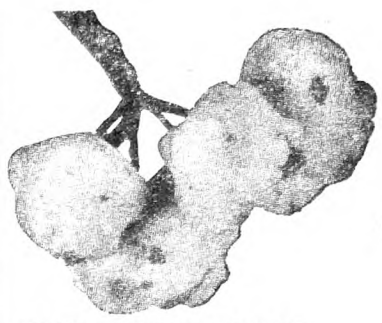
Pollenizers for Apples

Will Cortland and other seedlings of McIntosh cross-pollinate with McIntosh satisfactorily? Does the Delicious bloom with the McIntosh or the Northern Spy? H. M.

Scio, N. Y.

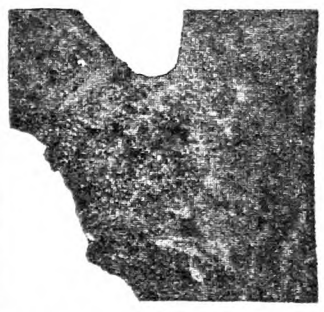
Cortland and McIntosh will fertilize each other. Whether other new seedlings of McIntosh will also cross-fertilize each other cannot be said until experimental proof determines the point. Barring one or two exceptions it is safe to assume that one variety of apple will fertilize another. The notable exception in northern apple growing sections is the Baldwin apple, which is a poor pollenizer for anything. Red Astrachan, Oldenburg, Grimes and Delicious, on the other hand, are among the best for this purpose. Delicious blooms more nearly with McIntosh than with Northern Spy. H. B. T.

STATISTICS show that there are 1,200,000 Smiths in the United States alone, and yet the comet that is now in the public eye had to be named after one Mr. Skjellerup.—New York Evening Post.



"ROSY APHIS" APPLES
No market for these

The Rosy Apple Aphis may become destructive any season without warning.
SUNOCO controls it if applied (1 to 25) just when the buds are open and the young leaflets are ½ inch to 1 inch long.
This will avoid the more expensive nicotine sprayings later in the season.



EUROPEAN RED MITE
(Enlarged 3 times)

A comparatively new and serious pest because its life cycle in summer is completed in three weeks. A number of generations will therefore occur in the growing season.
One thorough spraying on undersides of twigs will effectually prevent hatching.

Control
APHIS, RED MITE & SCALE —by just *one* spraying *late* with SUNOCO

FULLY half the apples which were "set" in Western New York were ruined last year by Rosy Apple Aphis.

A big loss; and a foolish loss, because there's one spray which, with one *late* application, *will* allow a full, beautiful crop.

Lime sulphur has failed too often to be depended upon. SUNOCO Spray is better and safer. SUNOCO costs much less than lime sulphur and nicotine.

Just one spraying, when the leaves are out fully half an inch, will kill more Scale Aphis, Red Mite and Apple Red Bug than any other spray combination.

SUNOCO will not freeze or deteriorate. Once mixed, SUNOCO stays mixed even in hard or cold water.

The advice of our own entomologists is sound and has been followed successfully by leading orchardists everywhere.

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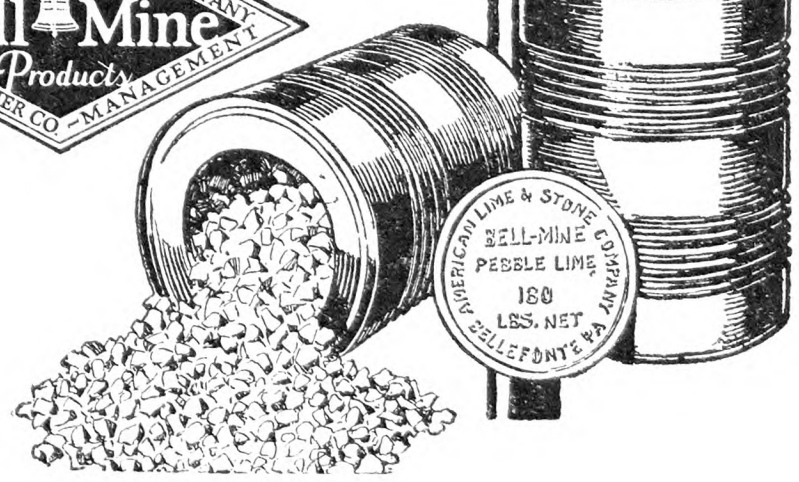

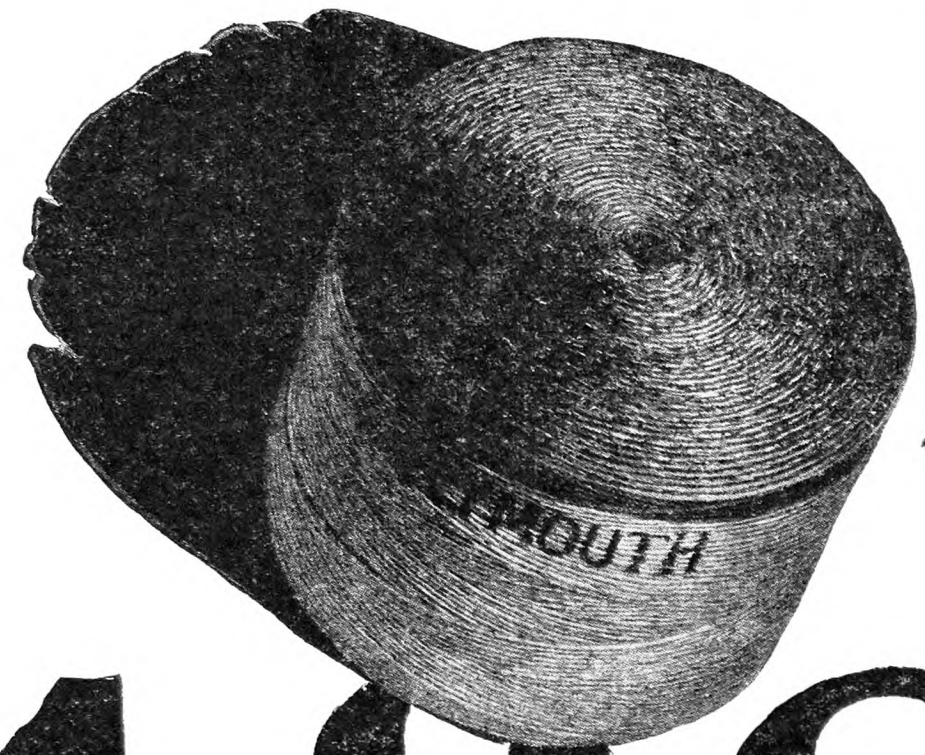

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Look For the Red Topped Ball

"RED TOP" gives nearly a mile *more* twine than you get in any bale of Standard twine, enough *extra* to bind four acres more of grain! That's why "Red Top" is the most economical twine you can buy.

It is the only twine which is *guaranteed* 28,800 ft. per bale.

A finer grade of fibre makes "Red Top" stronger and evener than any "Standard" twine.

It leads in every one of the six points which make all Plymouth twines better.

Ask your dealer for full information, and insist on seeing "Red Top" yourself. **The top of every ball is dyed bright red.**

Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 (Red Top) and 650 ft. to the pound. Each and every grade is guaranteed to be 6 point binder twine.

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1. **Length**—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
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Industrial Psychologists

Many corporations are employing specialists in what is called the psychology of industry. These experts study the conditions under which the employees work and the dangers to life and limb, and the conditions must be carefully watched. How can I fit myself for one of these positions?

Felton, Del. W. H.

Your question, which I suspect was suggested by some magazine article on factory management, has necessitated consultation with industrial concerns who have first-hand knowledge of the matters involved. Psychology is a word that is made much of nowadays, entering into everything from the diagnosis of human ailments to those personal considerations of her mental and physical welfare which prevent a cow from giving down her milk. It is a brave word, and we all like to use it to explain the unexplainable; in the words of the colored preacher, to onscrew the onscrutable.

One of the greatest manufacturing concerns in our country, to whom this question was referred, replies through an official: "To tell you quite frankly, I have not been very successful in learning much regarding the psychology of industry. As far as we are concerned, our efficiency men and safety engineers are all trained by the company and come from the various ranks of the industry. In other words, a man ultimately working upon safety devices, etc., may have started as an office boy, or, more likely, in the student course following a college education."

The director of the "American Management Association" of New York City says: "I should say that the only answer to the inquiry is that it would be necessary for him to have the equivalent of a doctor's degree in psychology in order to make any real progress in the field of psychology in industry. Another new development is the psychiatric point of view, in which a medical training is one of the pre-requisites."

As I get the drift of the above replies, it is that these specialized positions in industrial plants are likely to be held by men who have shown some special aptitude for the work involved while engaged in other positions. That is, they have worked up to the management of men and conditions under which these men labor through actual experience and special study in the plant where they are employed. These men who make of psychology, as it applies to any work, a scientific study need a basis of professional training, perhaps involving a knowledge of medicine. M. B. D.

Cotton Waste As Fertilizer

On page 17 is an inquiry asking readers for any information in regard to waste from cotton factories as fertilizer. We have used the dirt, as the mill calls it, for about 30 years with good results. At the plant where we get it, it is in an average bale of 500 lbs., so it is not so bulky as otherwise. We have not used it much alone on the fields, though some farmers just spread it on the ground.

We use it in bedding stock. It makes a most excellent absorbent, rots quickly and makes the manure much more easily handled than litter of other sorts. We put a bale on top of silage in 12-ft. silo with the addition of a barrel of water, and had less spoilage than I have ever had by any other method.

We consider it a valuable waste for fertilizer, where the price is not too high. Here we have to pay $12 per ton for straw. We get this waste hauled 25 miles to us for $3.

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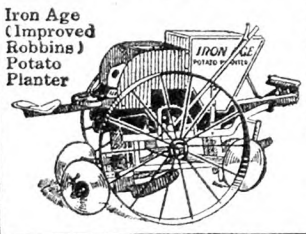

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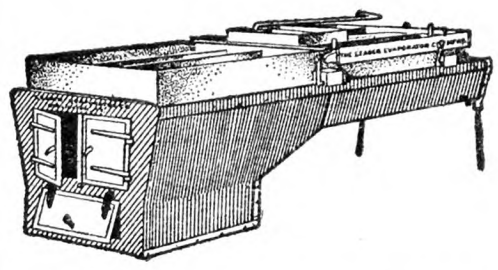

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Potato Profits

PLAN for this season's potato crop now. If you were satisfied with your last year's results, if you produced a profitable yield of high quality potatoes, plan to maintain this yield and quality. If you had a poor crop of low quality that suffered badly from disease or frost injury, plan now to make a better crop this season.

Successful growers who give their potatoes the best care and treatment have found that it pays to feed their crops liberal applications of a well-balanced fertilizer containing plenty of potash. They have found that potash increases the yield, strengthens the vines, and helps the plants to withstand frosts and fight disease.

They know that when potatoes are to be marketed they are healthier, of larger size, better appearance, and better quality when they have been fertilized with liberal quantities of a high-potash mixture.

Field demonstrations have shown that complete fertilizers containing 80 to 100 lbs. of actual potash per acre bring good returns.

On this basis at least 1000 lbs. per acre of a high analysis complete fertilizer containing 8 to 10% potash, or 2000 lbs. per acre if the potash content is 5%, are required for profitable returns. Where from 8 to 10 tons of manure are used per acre, the above rate of application can be reduced one-third.

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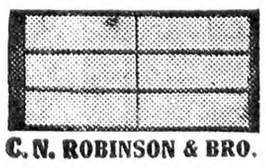

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GLASS - - $2.50 Per Box
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Grange Meeting During Cornell "Farmers Week"

A two-day conference for the Grange, Feb. 15 and 16, is included in Farm and Home Week, Feb. 13 to 18, at the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Among those who will have part in the program are Jennie Buell, editor of the lecturer's page of the National Grange Monthly, and a member of the extension division of Michigan State College of Agriculture; Mrs. Lucy C. Shumway of Wyalusing, Pa.; lecturer of Pomona Grange of Bradford Co., Pa.; F. L. Tolman of the library extension division of the New York State Board of Education, and Dr. Alfred Vivian, dean of the Ohio State College of Agriculture.

Various Farm Questions

1. In raising peas for local market it has several times occurred that I had nice, large pods but no peas in them. What can be the cause of it? 2. There are on my place several plum trees which blossom every year but have very few plums. They are rank growers on top and underground, I have checked them both ways, but without result. They are a reddish blue plum that clings to the stone, resembling the French prune, as I saw it in California, but not as sweet. What would be the best variety to plant to pollenize them? 3. Last Spring I bought two packages of Dahlia seed (cactus and double), but they all turned out to be single flowered. I have heard that they will be true to variety the second year. How much truth about it? M. H.
Pennsylvania.

1. There are several reasons why peas may act as you describe. Some very high-bred varieties will fill only under the top-notch of culture, such as can be given on estates or crops grown for prizes. If what you used were standard kinds, such as Gradus and Telephone, the trouble may have been too sour soil, lack of moisture or a very hot spell at the time they should fill. It is a safe plan to use a little more acid phosphate, as most of our soils are deficient, and phosphorus is an element specially needed in production of seed.

2. As you get some plums from those trees it is evident that they are not entirely self-sterile. Heavy rains often interfere with pollination. Some of the hybrid and Japanese plums are partially sterile. The Americana and Domestica groups are usually fertile. If you will write to some nurseryman reasonably near you, telling just when those trees bloom, he can doubtless send you some good pollenizer suited to their needs.

3. Dahlia seeds are quite uncertain in behavior. Sometimes they do come more double the second year, but there is no certainty of it.

The South Haven Peach

I noticed a call for experiences with the South Haven peach. I have fruited it two years and am well pleased with it. Shall put out more on my farm. It is a hardy, thrifty-growing tree, and a sure cropper. The fruit is yellow, globular and with a small blotch of red on the cheek. Its season is over just before the Elberta begins to ripen, a time when there is generally a good demand for peaches.

The fruit is yellow meated, sweet and juicy. Truckers say it does not stand up as well in handling as the Elberta. I believe that this is its only fault. It is not as good a shipper as the Elberta, but what peach is? There will be a large planting of this peach in this part of the Michigan fruit belt this year. I enjoy and look forward every week to THE R. N.-Y.; wish it were a little more of a fruit paper, but I realize that fruit growers form only a part of your readers. W. D.
Berrien Co., Mich.

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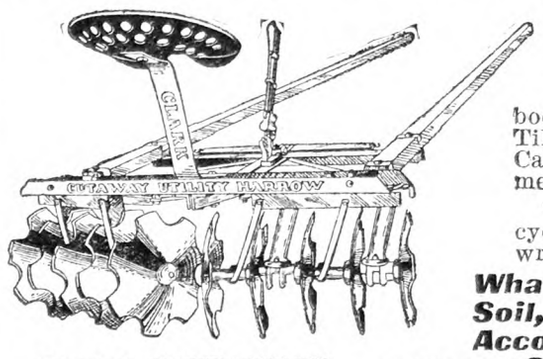

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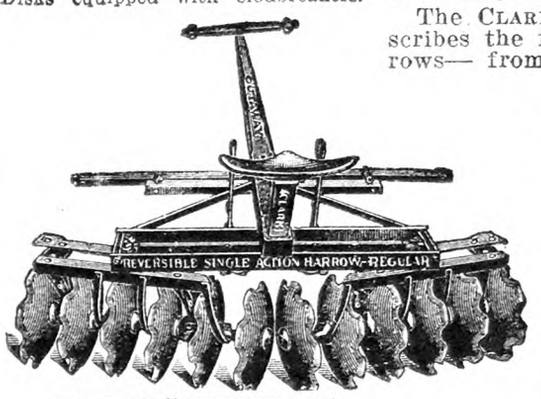

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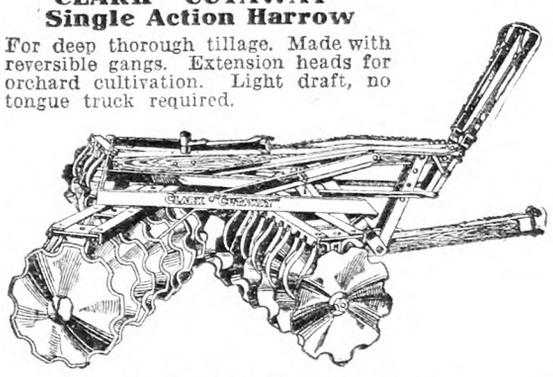

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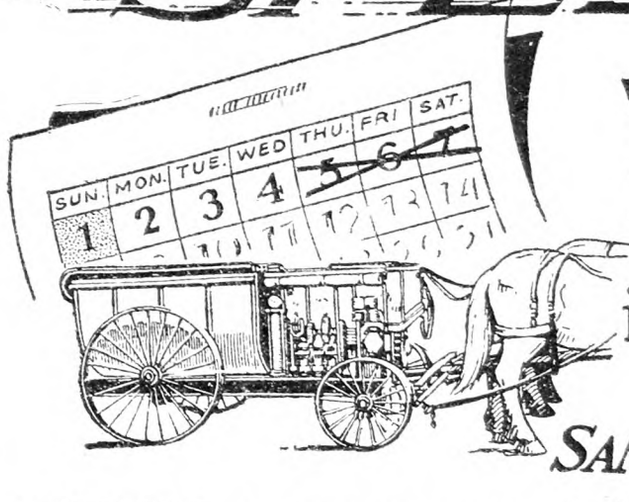

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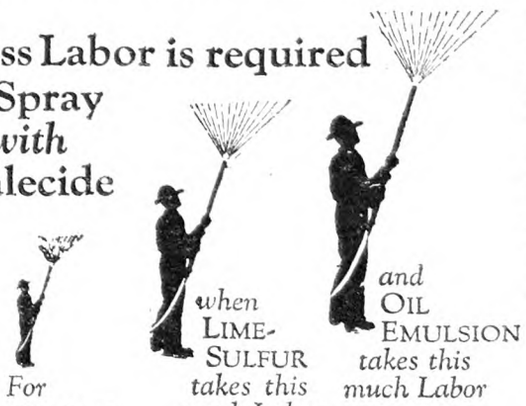

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I want to thank you for the information given me. I like the interest you show in subscribers' questions.
New York. C. H. S.

THAT is what we are here for, and we are glad to render any service possible in answering questions or other matters concerning the farm and home.

*

A MEXICAN delegate was responsible for the proposal at the Pan-American Conference at Havana, Cuba, that when revolutionists had seized a port of an established government, all other governments should boycott the seized port and refuse help or sympathy to the promoters of the rebellion. Only Nicaragua and Salvador voted with Mexico to put this astonishing provision in the code of international law. It is a matter of common observation that those who gain power by agitation or revolution, are prone to plead the cause of peace as a cloak for their own corruption or tyranny. Our debate on the subject might well be limited to a recital from the Declaration of Independence as follows:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

*

THE great plains of the West, where blizzards have full sweep, have not brought us a story this Winter as pitiful as one coming from a northern county of New York State. It is that of a mother living near Chateaugay who drove a sleigh to the district school a mile away for her four children. While returning, a storm increased to a blizzard. The team, bewildered, wandered from the road and refused to go further. The mother, with limbs benumbed, could not walk, even if she had known in what direction to go. Gathering the children to her in the one blanket that the sleigh afforded, she watched the two oldest, aged 11 and 14, slowly freeze to death. The older ones tried to protect the youngest with their bodies, but the sister of eight had both legs frozen to the knees and only the five-year-old baby escaped serious harm. When the waning storm and the morning light permitted a search by the husband and neighbors, the dead and dying group was found in a roadside field hardly a half mile from home. The mother and one child, both with legs frozen, were taken to a hospital, they having kept the youngest from death by the warmth of their bodies. Only the imagination can picture the heartbreaking tragedy of that night as the older children, realizing that they were dying, said good-by to the mother. It is hard to believe that it could occur in the most populous State of the Union during a Winter notable for its mildness, though those who have visited that northern country will understand what fury the elements can show when whipped into a storm. The thought that will come to many who are fighting for the right to keep their young children near home during their early school years will be, what, if instead of a single family, this had been a bus load of school children under the care of a young or incompetent driver?

*

THE first step in selling well is to have something good to sell. Before the big manufacturers, chain stores, and mail order houses pay out millions for advertising and for branch agencies they make sure that the article has merit and will hold the trade. The bigger the concern the more costly and valuable its reputation and the less it can afford to damage that reputation by selling poor goods. A co-operative must build on the same kind of foundation. When the western orange growers started their large and successful pioneer co-operative enterprise they began by improving the quality, grading, and pack. When they had the best oranges to sell it was possible to increase the sales and to keep prices somewhat under control. Demand for such goods increased faster than production. No amount of co-operation would have gone far without good fruit. Co-operation at the growing end is more important than at the selling end and comes first. Good stuff will find good buyers, but no amount of advertising and salesmanship will force a poor article into the market at a paying price for any considerable length of time. Any grower can work for himself along the line of better goods and better selling, but there is much gained in working with a group to build up the reputation of a district for producing the best stuff in dependable quantity.

*

AGRICULTURAL college men have heretofore called attention to large endowments of cultural colleges and other educational institutions, and lamented the lack of similar endowments to agricultural colleges. From now on the agricultural educators will have a donation of liberal proportions to recite for emulation. Mr. A. P. Giannini of California has just donated $1,500,000 to the University of California to be used to improve the economic condition of farmers, dairy and live stock men and fruit growers in California. The donor is 57 years old. He was born of poor Italian parents. He began work at 12 years in the commission business. At 19 he was a partner and at 31 he retired with a fortune. He then began to interest himself in finance, and founded the Bank of Italy and the Bancitaly Corporation which holds stock in many banks in the country. His donation is said to represent his income for the year 1927. Now that the ice has been broken, navigation has been opened for agricultural endowments of liberal proportions. The best appeal for them will be the good use made of this liberal donation.

*

OUR friend W. W. Reynolds, whose remarks on sheep are read with interest by our people, sends us the following as a sample program for a man who has retired (?) from active farm work:

I go out every good day a mile to the farms and chore. I am feeling good tonight after working to clean up the feed-house, and stuffing ears into the corn sheller at 40 bushels an hour, but last evening I was so tired I did nothing but sleep after supper. An old fellow must keep both mind and body busy to live.

It was fun to go over nearly 300 sheep, and over 100 lambs in the morning, and see how well the son has them, work a few hours, eat dinner with one of the best daughters-in-law, work a while longer and come back to the good wife.

Mr. Reynolds has had a very busy life, and deserves the reward that comes from well-directed industry and sane living. But he is wise in keeping in tune with the farm. Sheep and gardening are two features of country life in which we may well retain interest. Many years ago shepherds heard from on high a message of peace and good will, and one with a mind open to such things may hear, without fear, "the voice of the Lord walking in the garden in the cool of the day."

*

THE school consolidation experience of the village and township of Trumansburg, N. Y., may well be studied by other communities contemplating the uniting of outside districts with that of the central village. When Trumansburg lost its schoolhouse by fire the ambition of its citizens conceived a new and greater building worthy of a fine and prosperous community, and one to which all could point with pride. Such a structure would mean unbearable taxes, however, and, if built, necessitated a much greater extension of taxable territory. Under the present compulsory consolidation laws, this extension could easily be brought about. Two districts immediately adjoining the village district were united to it by mandate of the district superintendent. An election to determine whether still other districts should not be brought in was then called. Those in the forcibly consolidated districts were urged to vote their neighbors in and thus lessen their own tax rate. Whether or not this suggestion was heeded, other districts came in. Now, those outside the original village district find themselves with three-fifths of the taxes for school building and support to pay, and the estimated cost of a new building and its site has vastly increased over the one made when consolidation was proposed but not made effective. The community has found that estimates of building costs made "before and after taking" vary as widely as do the physical appearance of the happy people who testify to the merits of some patent medicine. A bitter fight over proposed school sites and prospective tax rates has developed; a citizens' committee is at loggerheads with the board of education, and charges of trickery and deceit are freely made. The cause of compulsory school consolidation has not received any impetus from the experience of this thriving Central New York community.

*

THE sudden passing of Mr. John F. Jones, of Lancaster, Pa., will come as a shock to his many friends in THE R. N.-Y. family. Born November 17, 1871, he died January 11, 1928, after a brief illness. He was one of those individuals who secured more satisfaction from watching plants grow and from trying to develop new kinds of plants and new methods of propagation than from any money he received from their sale. He was deeply interested in the originating of improved nut varieties, and in the production of a supply of American-grown nursery stocks. In his passing the horticultural world has lost one of its most valued individuals.

*

RECENTLY a jury in Kentucky sentenced a police dog to death for killing sheep. The case is being fought, and the dog is to appear in vaudeville to earn money to pay for legal expenses. Extensive propaganda has worked up sympathy for the dog, and the fact that he mangled and tortured a flock of 30 defenseless sheep is entirely forgotten. Nobody cares for the sheep or their agony. It is the same point of view which causes people to gush with maudlin sympathy over a human murderer. The wretched victim, mangled and tortured like the helpless sheep, is quickly forgotten, while a large proportion of the population endeavors to block justice, and save the murderer from the consequences of his crime.

*

THE two apple tree pictures on page 199 are worth studying. The old tree has been pruned ingeniously without butchering it. Some practical men would have cut out a little more. That is largely a matter of opinion, but personally we like the plan shown. It looks like helping the trees rather than punishing them for the neglect of previous owners.

*

ONE of the most useful things that can be done with a postage stamp just now is to put it on a strong and courteous letter to your State Senator and Assemblyman at Albany, N. Y., requesting their support of the Thayer-Gedney school bills now before the New York Legislature. The sentiment in favor of legislation that will give country people a reasonable amount of home rule in school matters is stronger than ever this year. For convenience, the list of members of the Legislature is reprinted on page 207. Write them, urging support of these bills.

Brevities

BEFORE the recent cold snap, tupils and daffodlis were above ground in Northern New Jersey.

WE HAVE many complaints about damp henhouses. Lack of ventilation is the cause in most cases. Plenty of openings on one side and all the other tight is the ideal condition.

TWO readers have written us about the old Peachblow potato, which many considered extinct. It was handsome and good, but "grew all over the ground," instead of in a hill.

"THE problem of maintaining parity between agriculture and urban industry." In using that phrase on page 132, Commissioner Pyrke touched on the greatest problem yet before this disillusioned world.

SMALL-POX was more prevalent in the United States last year than usual. There is no excuse now for the presence of smallpox in any civilized community, since we all know that immunity may be secured.

THE president of the American Tariff League complains that one of the greatest dangers to the present tariff is the woman's vote; he says two out of every three women have a grudge against the tariff.

ONE day's recent exports from New York: Wheat, 104,000 bushels; rye, 72,837; barley, 217,276; flour, 100,000 lbs.; bacon, 12,500 lbs.; lard, 1,475,250 lbs.; oil cake, 7,515,720 lbs.; grease, 806,000 lbs.; lubricating oil, 29,800 gallons.

THAT six-cent drop in egg prices hits producers hard. Receipts of nearly 700,000 dozen at New York in a single day gives dealers a strong "talking proposition" for downward prices. One peculiarity is that recently brown eggs have been selling up to white here.

READ Mr. Ludwig's article on the possible come-back of the chestnut, page 200. They seem to have a "fighting chance" in some cases. When anyone find a probable "immune" according to his standard, the Forestry Pathology Department at Washington should be notified.

State Dairymen to Meet

THE Milk Producers' Advisory Board at a meeting in New York City on January 26 issued a call for a general meeting of all interested dairymen to be held in Utica on February 22. The purpose stated is to discuss plans for more complete co-operation among dairymen of the New York milk shed, and the question of adequate indemnities for condemned cattle.

A report of a meeting of North Country dairymen held at Watertown on January 27, says that some of the old members of the Milk Producers' Program Committee decided they would not attend the Utica meeting because League members were opposed to the Advisory Board. None of the speakers was able to credit the Advisory Board with any accomplishments so far. The chairman said in closing that he did not expect farmers to be thoroughly organized for 10 years yet. Mr. Stack of the Northern Committee said the committee had reduced the difference in the prices paid by different dealers. Mr. E. B. Johnson said a crisis is facing the dairy situation. Other industries, he said, prosper, but the greatest industry is depressed. Young men are going to the city for better advantages and more money. Our chief trouble, he said, is with our marketing organizations. The problem is to merge the marketing organizations. If the Advisory Board can do this it will do well. We should know what it is doing and what it is able to do.

Mr. Louis Branche, Mr. M. H. Streeter and Mr. E. B. Johnson are quoted as unfriendly to Herbert Hoover because he made a low price for milk in 1918, while flour cost $11 a sack and sugar 32 cents a pound, and because he is not friendly to agriculture. They praised Frank O. Lowden as a candidate for President friendly to agriculture.

The members of the Northern Committee said at the beginning that they wanted to unify the dairy industry without disturbing or destroying any of the existing organizations. They were in control of all meetings which appointed the committees. They appointed the members of the Milk Program Committee without help or hindrance from anyone. That committee recommended an advisory board to consist of the executive committees of the three State incorporated associations. This is a three-legged stool. Two of the legs have been put in place. They have the other leg and refuse to put it where it belongs. Now they repudiate their own instrument and complain of it because it does not stand on two legs. There is no way to unify the industry without destroying one or more of the existing organizations, except by some sort of an affiliation of the three associations. This is self-evident. Two of the groups are ready to consider any suggestion for an affiliation that will not interfere with their local and internal affairs, but uniting on those matters which concern all alike. The Utica meeting will afford an opportunity to get together on this basis. We sincerely hope for the good of the industry that the leaders of the Northern Committee will attend the Utica meeting February 22 and plainly state to the people of the State the plain and exact terms on which they will unite with other dairymen without destroying the other existing dairy associations in the State. A united industry is important for all, and would serve all, but it is most important to pool patrons, and would increase their milk returns more than that of any other producers in the New York milk shed.

Putting on the Thinking Cap

In behalf of members of the Dairymen's League at this place I wish to express my thanks for the information you give in your current issue in regard to the closing of the Beakes plant at this place. Will you go a little further and tell us why the foreman and helper who were hired to take in 30 cans of milk are now employed in taking down piping and removing equipment? Wouldn't it be better to sell the plant for a decent price than to junk it? It will cost more to tear down than it will bring. There is no question that someone would want it as it is a mighty good building. The League will probably never use it again, for their prestige here is gone. At Hopewell Junction in 1920 Borden's shipped four cars of milk, often more, and employed an army of men. Now their receipts are barely enough to keep going. What does it all mean? I am sure dairymen all over the country will want to think these things over. To say the least it is food for thought. Believe me some of the farmers around here are thinking! LAGRANGEVILLE DAIRYMAN.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

THE answer is that Borden's would rather get 30 cans of milk for itself than that the plant should fall into the hands of another dealer who would encourage local production and get 300 cans, and the League officials, having allied themselves with Borden's, have no choice but to do the master's bidding.

The Lagrangeville experience must make it clear to dairymen why we insisted that the Dairymen's League should be organized on the local co-operative plan instead of on the centralized imperial plan. Under the co-operative plan the local association would be sovereign and wholly controlled by the local dairymen. The centralized officials could not close the local plant or control the local association. It would be the servant of the locals, and not their boss. Since the locals have to pay all the bills anyway they should have control of their own business. The successful farm co-operation of the world is organized on this plan. The Dairymen's League was promised this type of organization in 1916, when dairymen flocked to it and made it. When its members are able to depose its kings they will return to it, and the next time they will recognize the imperial and tyrannical hand of centralized authority, which during all time has deluged the world with blood and tears.

A Favorite Milk Man Gone

ISAAC A. VAN BOMEL, chairman of the board of Sheffield Farms Company, died at his home in New York City on January 25. He was known to many dairymen. In 1875 Mr. Van Bomel, and the late Loton Horton, left Orange County, N. Y., together to drive milk wagons in New York City. In 1902 they founded the Sheffield Farms Company which has become the second largest milk business in the State. Mr. Horton died in Europe last Summer. Mr. Van Bomel succeeded him as president of the company, and later became chairman of the board of directors, when his son, Leroy A. Van Bomel, became president. Ike Van Bomel, as he was familiarly called by his associates in the trade, was a general favorite in the distributing business.

Buffalo Milk Prices

The inclosed clipping published in local papers here says the Dairymen's League paid $2.99 per 100 lbs. for milk. I received $2.65. My milk tested 3.3 per cent. If they paid $2.99, how can I get the difference?

Erie Co., N. Y. J. H.

THE League bases its price on 3.5 fat test in the 201-210-mile zone. Take off 20 for .5 per cent fat, 16 cents for freight differential, and 10 cents for certificates, and you have left $2.53 for your 3 per cent milk. Your .3 per cent fat gives you 12 cents, and $2.65 minus 12 cents leaves $2.53, or the League's Buffalo price for 3 per cent milk.

Pooled 3 per cent milk is sold in Buffalo for $2.52 per 100 lbs. or one cent less than your cash return. In addition you will get a 10-cent certificate and there was six cents expense, so that in all the milk is sold for 17 cents per 100 lbs. less than it costs. Pool patrons in other sections must make up this 17 cents per 100 lbs. for the milk sold in Buffalo. There are no multiple prices or classes in Buffalo. The Unity price for December was $2.60, and would be $3 if the League had not persisted in a cut price for two years or more.

Besides, dairymen supplying Buffalo must pay the cost of delivery from their farms, and yet deduct a 16-cent freight differential as if the milk were all shipped to New York City. This is one of the results of an imperial centalized corporation. If the Buffalo pool patrons had a local association with sovereign powers in its local affairs, they would have received at least $3.16 for November and December milk. Why do they do it? Emerson said: "The imbecility of the masses invites the impudence of power."

Likes the Tuberculin Test

[The author of this letter seems to assume that because we have printed matter which he did not like we must be prejudiced, and he wonders if we would be fair enough to print his letter. We have repeatedly given the grounds on which the advocates of the test base their claims for it. This letter would be stronger if Mr. Kenyon had given a record of the reactors in his 10 years' experience. But we have no bias. We are trying to get the truth and the facts for dairy farmers who are vitally interested.]

I am surpised at the attitude you take as a progressive farm paper in the tuberculosis eradication work. I'm wondering if you will be so fair as to print these few lines in favor of the test.

I will confine my statements to facts, which some of your recent writers have not done, I think. I now own three herds of cattle, about half purebreds and the rest good bred grades. One herd is accredited and the other two are tested, and I hope will soon be accredited, about 70 head in all.

The accredited herd has been tested regularly for about 10 years, and the stock range all ages up to 10 years, and all are in fine condition and producing first-class milk, and plenty of it.

The statement you published recently about the cows being worthless or broken down in health after a few years' testing seems absurd. In one of my other herds I have a purebred Ayrshire cow, 14½ years old, that was out of an accredited herd this season. She has been tested regularly most of her life, and she is as strong and healthy as one could wish. Certainly the test has had no bad effect on her, nor on any cow I have ever seen tested unless she reacted.

I have heard that only children under 15 are in danger by using milk from tubercular cows, and that older people are immune to danger. It's been quite a while since I was 16, but I do not wish to drink milk from such cows. I do not believe the people who object to the test would care to do so either. They certainly wouldn't if they had helped me dress some reactors in a State-owned herd where I worked for several seasons. Several three and four-year-olds were so badly infected that the term rotten could hardly cover their condition. Upon opening one of these I found tubercular growths on the liver, some as large as teacups, and the lungs, when cut through with a knife, sounded as gritty as bread dough mixed with half coarse sand would sound when cut through. The whole interior of the ribs was covered with tubercular growths which looked much like yellow mushrooms, and they were all over the interior.

Now would fathers and mothers who object to the test, like milk from such a cow for their babies? The above mentioned cows were in good flesh and to all outward appearance were in perfect health. Perhaps the objectors to the test go on the theory that "What's in the milk, that they don't know about, won't hurt them."

I have known many herds in Southern Rhode Island that have been tested and I do not know of a single owner who is sorry he tested. GEORGE C. KENYON.

Rhode Island.

Consumer Opposes Test

The proponent of the tuberculin test admits that it is not infallible and says nothing is infallible.

Now, truth is infallible; therefore, if the tuberculin test is not infallible, it is not true. It would be as scientific and much fairer to make the test by the flip of a coin. This would give the farmer and the cow a 50-50 chance, which they do not get with the tuberculin test.

There are three kinds of farmers in Rhode Island: Tired farmers, retired farmers, and rubber-tired farmers seem to favor the test. The retired farmers are not much interested, and the tired farmers are against it.

I am against it as a consumer, as in the end it is the consumer that must pay for any wanton slaughter of cattle. LEWIS P. LINCOLN.

Providence, R. I.

Medical "End" Concerning Animals Injected With Tuberculin

Dr. Hall said he would give the medical side of the tuberculin test if you wanted it. We would like to see it.

When Dr. Eugene Underhill, who is a trustee of the Central City Hospital in Philadelphia and a former president of the International Medical Association, said in Lancaster that he regarded the use of milk from cows injected with tuberculin as a dangerous proceeding, he did not stray from scientific facts known and published for many years by experts with children both here and abroad.

Shortly after the discovery of tuberculin, some of the followers of Pasteur and his work with the virus of various diseases conceived the idea that tuberculin was a curative agent. At the cost of many lives they discovered that these injections often changed mild infections into virulent generalized cases. It acted like oil on a live coal. Medical literature was filled with articles against the treatment for this reason.

In injecting cows with tuberculin, exactly the same is true. Animals badly infected often fail to react clinically, but their entire system undergoes a rapid change as the disease that smouldered bursts into flame. To contend that these systemic poisons are eliminated to some extent in the milk is not far fetched. Nor is it far fetched to suppose that a cow free from the disease may undergo a violent reaction with undesirable changes in the milk.

After the Tuberculin Test

This is my bitter experience in tuberculin testing: March 2, 1925, my herd of purebred Holsteins were tested for the first time; 13 reacted that were giving six 40-quart cans of milk per day. One had a seven-day record of 96 lbs. of milk per day. Another milked 85 lbs. per day in my own stable, making 28 lbs. of butter in seven days. This cow showed the greatest reaction of any, but the postmortem sheet came back marked "no visible lesions." I had another cow that went through four tests clean; last April, 1927, she was taken sick and died. On being examined, she was found to be terribly diseased with tuberculosis. Does that eliminate the necessity of pasteurizing milk? This cow was a grade Guernsey and her milk was always kept for table use. When these 13 cows were taken away from me on March 16, 1925, my income stopped like snuffing out a candle. I figured my loss about $2,000. They ranged in weight from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs. They were shipped to New York City and were sold for the munificent sum of 3c per lb., every ounce being placed on the market for human consumption.

Then again in April, 1926, I had another test, one reactor, a purebred cow that I had owned about two months, she coming from an accredited herd. I paid $250 for her. The State allowed me $160, another slight loss. Then again in September, 1926, I was told by the County Veterinarian that I was due for another test. I told him he could not re-test my herd because the State had not paid me for the cow taken April 24, 1926. The veterinary notified the Department of Farms and Markets that I had refused a retest, and my herd was promptly quarantined and remained so until I submitted to a retest. The State took the cow April 24, 1926, and paid me October 7, a period of five months. The State does not realize what it means to be short of money, otherwise they do not care. I can name several farmers in this township of Clinton, County of Dutchess, who were almost financially ruined by the tuberculin test. At this writing I think there are less than 90 per cent of the cattle tested in this town. Every Summer I have untested stock get in with mine, and daily licking each other over the fence. After taking everything in consideration, then to have some one sitting at a desk in the city of Albany, 75 miles away, managing my private business does not taste good. I heartily agree with Dr. A. V. Hall in every one of his statements, and wish there were more veterinarians like him. LEONARD D. HAIGHT.

New York.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Lincoln

His spirit walks beside us, always reaching
Toward men—and hearts and souls—that are not free;
The silent voice of him is ever teaching
That love may live beyond death's mystery.
His wistful eyes are glancing from dim places;
His smile—a tender smile, and misty sweet—
Finds echo in the many kindly faces
That pass us by, like shadows, on the street.
His legacy to us? Not just the giving
Of Liberty to slaves who walked in fright;
Not just the fact that now our land is living
Like one great family, splendid in its might.
He gave his life—a martyr to his brothers,
A follower of Him, whose pierced hands bled
Against a Cross of pain . . . He died for others,
Yet, while his nation lives—*he is not dead!*

—Margaret Sangster in New York Sun.

*

THE New Jersey State College of Agriculture offers the following suggestions about canning meat:

Simply follow the same general methods used in canning fruits and vegetables, says the home economics expert. Although a steam pressure cooker is the best outfit for the purpose, a steam canner or ordinary wash boiler will give equal success. At this time of the year plenty of jars have been emptied and are available for the meat. Meat may be canned either uncooked or partially cooked, but for the best flavor it should be prepared as it would be for immediate serving. As the processing cooks the meat somewhat, it need not be quite "done" when packed in the jars. Raw meat can be canned with success, but the flavor will be of a boiled or steamed meat. Broiling, roasting, stewing or frying will give a better flavor. Uncooked meat—pork, beef, lamb, mutton, veal, poultry and game—must be processed for three hours in the wash boiler after the water begins to boil. The same is allowed for the steam canner method. In the pressure cooker, using from 5 to 10 lbs., the process is continued two hours; if 10 to 15 lbs. is used, one hour is sufficient. Cooked meats—baked, stewed, broiled, roasted and soup stock must be processed 1½ hours in the wash boiler; the same time in the steam cooker; one hour in the pressure cooker with 5 to 10 lbs. and three-quarters of an hour with 10 to 15 lbs.

*

WE all know honey is the most wholesome of sweets, and "Gleanings in Bee Culture" gives the following recipe for delicious honey cinnamon toast: Spread slices of fresh toast with butter, brush with honey (about one tablespoon honey for each slice), sprinkle with cinnamon, and oven-toast enough to blend cinnamon and honey.

*

JUST now the workers in THE R. N.-Y. offices look across the street to great chasms in the solid rock, where an army of men are excavating for the foundation of a large hospital. At irregular intervals we hear warning shouts, following by a heavy blast that sends dust and rock high in the air. For New York is indeed "a city builded upon a rock," and excavating for foundations is a very costly affair. There is also occasional difficulty from springs of water; in the new subway a block away much trouble was encountered from a flowing spring, and there are some places in the city where underground streams still exist, though now built over. In watching these construction men at work we are always impressed by their incessant activity. There is never a moment to look around or even speak to one another until the whistle blows. The farmer may straighten up for a moment and look at the surrounding prospect, but the construction worker must keep his eyes only on the job. It is rough, hard work, highly paid, but often dangerous. We think that the poorly paid farmer, in tune with the universe, has a better chance for mental and spiritual development.

More About Canning Meat

I have just read the recent article in regard to canning meats. It is not necessary to cook meats before canning them unless one wishes in that way to slightly change their flavor. I have canned meats for years, and cannot now recall that I have ever had a can of meat of any kind to spoil, but have never cooked it previously to putting it in the jar. Simply sterilize the jars first, and use water which has been boiled to fill the jars after cutting the meat up cold and packing it into the jar with a teaspoonful of salt. I now use a pressure cooker, but before getting it used a wash boiler; in the latter cooked the meat for three hours, in the former for one hour at 15 lbs. pressure, in the same way that one would cold pack anything else using these utensils.

We are a small family, and not great meat eaters, and it is difficult to get just enough for one meal unless one buys the more expensive cuts, but by buying in quantities and canning the surplus, we not only get the advantage of the lower cost, but can have greater variety without waste, as one jar will make us two meals, and then it is all used up. I can pork and mutton and beef (chuck roast after being processed is wonderfully tender and is fine for pot pies, stews and things of that kind); beef heart canned is fine sliced cold and served with a sour relish of some kind. When rabbits are plentiful in the Fall I can them, and we have rabbit pie, a favorite of ours, many times during the year. I am never without canned chicken in the house; I get these when the farmers are culling their flocks at a more reasonable price than at other times. In the Spring, when shad are at their lowest, I can about a dozen jars of these; also can shrimp and clams. These latter require about three times the length of time as do other forms of meat in order to keep well. In fact I would not be afraid to attempt to can anything in the meat line, though I think the above covers my attempts to date. But, as I said, I have never cooked the meat first (this would add quite a bit to the labor of canning), and my meats have kept perfectly.

E. E. B.

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11145—Designs for Towels, Scarfs, etc. Pattern contains three transfers of two designs. The top design measures 11-in. wide and 1⅞ in. high and the lower design measures 11¾ in. wide and about 3 in. high. Ten cents.

Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine, Ten cents.

What to Do Till the Doctor Arrives

With our old country doctor but a blessed memory to most of us, and medical attention increasingly hard to obtain—sometimes impossible—it seems important that children as well as parents should know the practical points of first aid. Most of us mothers have to leave our younger children in the care of an older child occasionally and I know from experience that we are bound to worry, no matter how capable the young caretaker may be. There are so many things that might happen! Yet if the children know just what to do for themselves and each other, there is far less danger of infection from the bruised knee and the cut finger.

For just such minor accidents I have provided the little folks with a medicine closet all their own, and have taught them how to use each simple remedy. This cabinet contains a kit of sterile bandages of different widths, boric acid solution, absorbent cotton, adhesive plaster, and a very simple book, printed in large type and plainly illustrated, concerning first aid. My own book happens to be homemade, the pictures taken from various magazines, but I think there is a book of that kind published. Sweet oil, "Vaseline" and a simple medicated ointment are also included. They have all been shown the proper way to cover wounds with sterile bandages and fasten securely with adhesive tape by attending to their playmates' scratches and bruises.

Every child should know the family doctor's ring and number, and that of another doctor in case of his absence. Even a little tot of two years can learn to call the doctor, and I know of one case where the mother's life was saved because she had taught the little one, in fun, to use the telephone. They should also know how to ring the fire alarm, call the police station and use the fire extinguishers. They should be told not to run if their clothing is on fire, but if possible, to extinguish the flames by smothering with a rug, blanket or heavy garment. They should learn how to kindle a fire without using explosives. Of course all real medicines are kept out of reach and the meaning of the poison label is carefully explained, for there is always the chance that they may encounter a bottle of poison away from home, and the bright red label would make it all the more attractive to the little tot if it were not thoroughly understood that it meant death.

There may be a few mothers left who teach their children to be brave by ignoring the tiny scratch or cut, but most of us realize that the smallest abrasion is a danger unless properly cared for, and that it is far braver to run to mother and have the scratch brushed with "smarty" iodine than to conceal it.

During the past 20 years there have been several occasions when it was impossible, on account of drifted roads, for a doctor to come to the house, and it has been necessary to rely on advice given over the telephone. When this happens I have found that it saves time and possible errors to have a pad and pencil ready to write down the instructions. The patient's temperature should also be taken before the call is made, as it is usually the first question asked.

FLORENCE HADLEY.

Shaving a Lamp Wick

I have three large lamps to clean, and while I found a match quite satisfactody to brush the burned crust off the wick, still there were often loose threads that did not brush off. It occurred to me to try a safety razor blade. It worked so perfectly that I tried it on my hand lamp and lantern. I find it much more satisfactory than anything I have ever tried. It removes the crust or cuts the wick perfectly.

MARY R. PLUMMER.

Schnickerdoodle

Here is a simple cake recipe which is both inexpensive and easily made. It is very good:

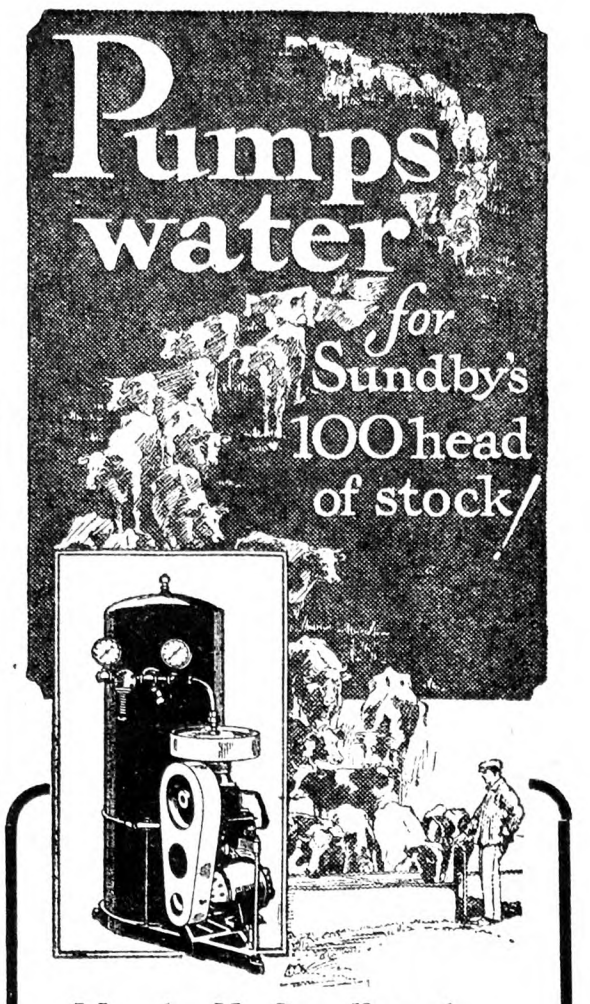
Cream ½ cup butter or substitute with one cup sugar. Beat and add one egg with pinch of salt, one cup milk mixed alternately with 2½ cups flour and two teaspoons baking powder. Lastly add ½ cup currants or raisins and put in two loaf tins. Sprinkle top with cinnamon and sugar and bake in medium oven 35 minutes.

H. H.

Apple Ginger Cake

This is quite delicious and entirely different from the plain ginger or spiced cake. Butter bottom of shallow cake pan, cover with brown sugar, then lay slices of apples about two or more inches thick over sugar. Then cover with your ginger cake batter. Bake in the usual way, and serve with cheese.

MRS. N. F. H.



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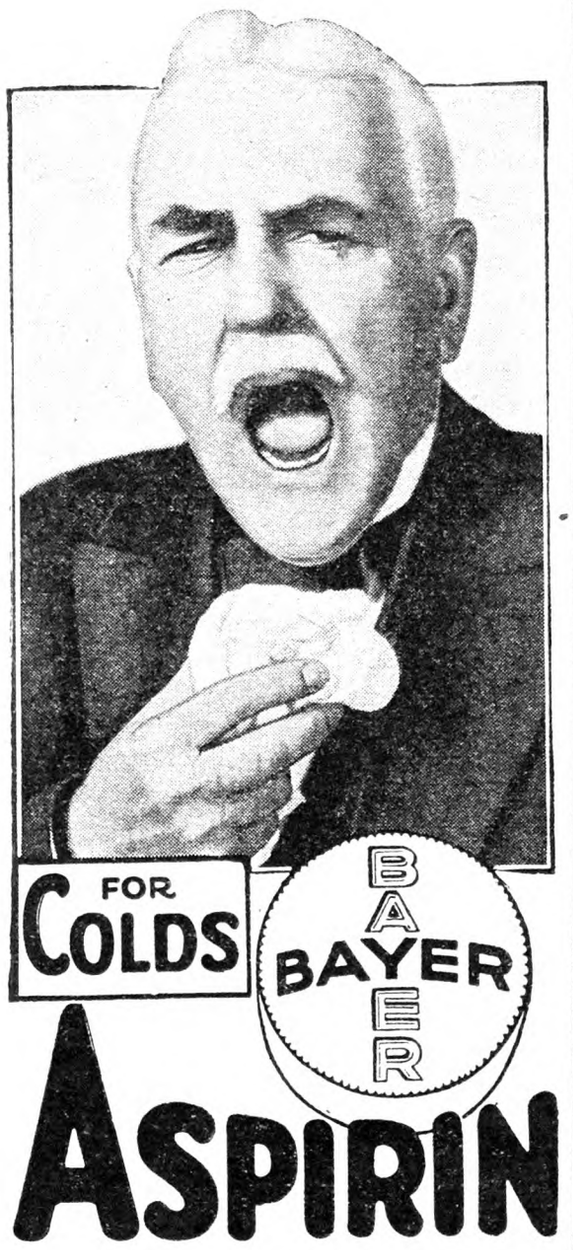

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Hot Cakes for Cold Days

Buckwheat Cakes With Yeast.—Two cups buckwheat flour, one cup wheat flour, enough warm water to make a thin batter. Soak one cake of yeast in warm water, add to batter and allow to rise over night. When it is ready to use add a little salt and one-half teaspoon of soda dissolved in warm water. Save a part of this batter for the next starter. The first starter will last all Winter if used often.

Griddle Cakes.—Mix one cup of buttermilk with one-half cup sweet milk, one well-beaten egg and one teaspoon soda, and one-half teaspoon salt. Add one tablespoon melted butter, two tablespoons cornmeal, sift in two cups of flour, beat thoroughly. Drop by spoonfuls on griddle which has been greased with a bit of bacon fat. When full of bubbles and cooked on edges, turn on the other side. This is delicious when served with butter and a good syrup.

Potato Pancake.—Two cups sweet milk, pinch salt, two cups mashed potatoes, two teaspoons baking powder sifted into one-half cup flour. Beat well each time before baking a fresh griddle full, as the potato will settle at the bottom of the dish.

Sweet Flapjacks.—One-half cup brown sugar, one egg, one cup milk, one cup flour, three teaspoons baking powder. Beat ingredients together thoroughly, spread rather thin on griddle and bake a delicate brown.

Rye Pop Cake.—Two cups sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one-half cup rye flour, one-half cup white flour, one tablespoon melted butter, pinch salt, one teaspoon baking powder. Mix the two kinds of flour together and sift with the baking powder. Add slowly to the milk, in which the soda has been dissolved, beating thoroughly.

All-bran Griddle Cakes.—One cup bran, one cup flour, one tablespoon sugar, two teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, one egg, one and one-half cups milk, one tablespoon melted shortening. Mix and sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt; add bran. Combine egg with milk and add to the dry ingredients. Add melted shortening. Beat thoroughly and bake on hot griddle.

Rolled Oat Griddle Cake.—Two cups rolled oats, uncooked; one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder, two and one-half cups sour milk or buttermilk, two eggs slightly beaten, two tablespoons melted butter, according to richness of milk. Soak rolled oats in milk over night. In the morning sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt together. Add this to the rolled oat mixture, then add melted butter and eggs. Beat well and cook as griddle cake. This is delicious. MRS. J. W. RAY.

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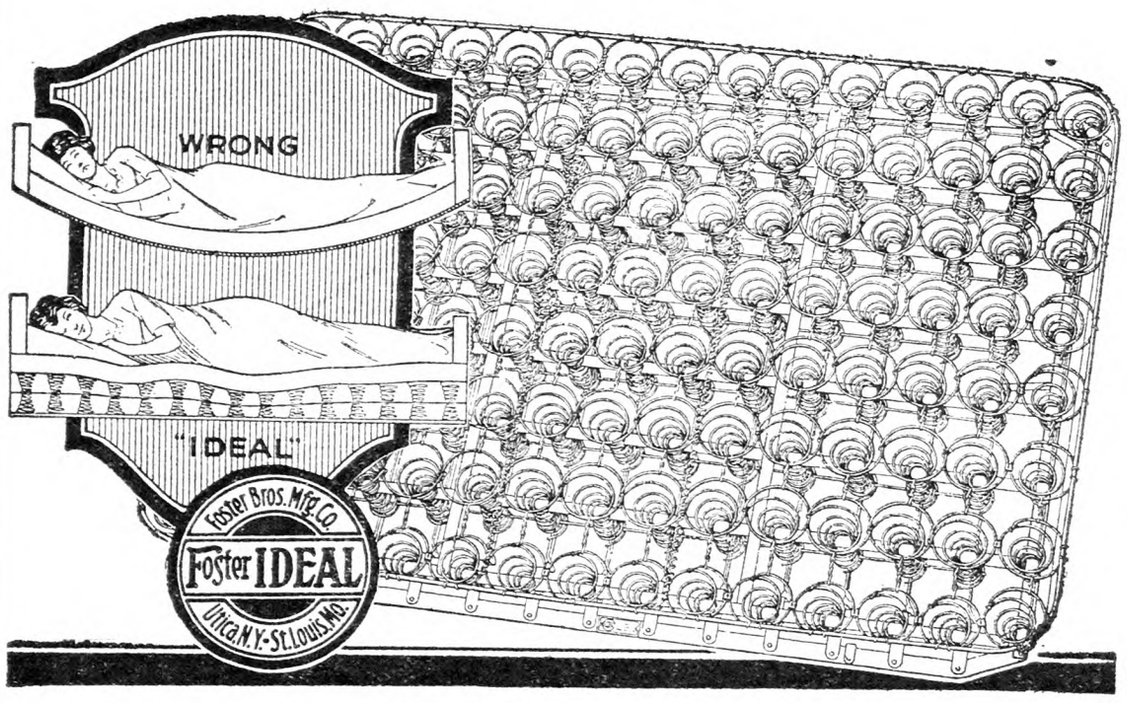


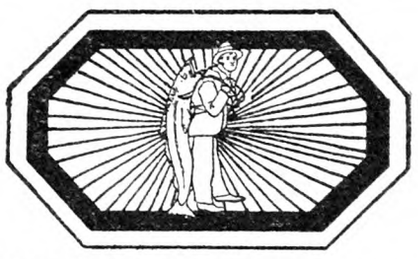
Making a Rope Mat

In reading about M. E. D.'s "Cornhusk Mat," it brought to mind a "rope mat" made from a bell-rope cable. The rope was untwisted and the strands were cut into 1½-in. lengths. When the mat was completed the illustrated cornhusk mat is a good duplicate of what the rope mat looked like. It was used for a door-mat. For the strands any medium-sized twine or cord could be used; something that is strong and can be folded over easily. Any half-worn rope can be used. The string used for tying shingle bundles would be fine for the 1½-in. rope pieces.

Have a nail, staple or hook in some convenient place where it will be firm and where you can be comfortable to work. Make two balls of the twine you are to work with, the twine joining the two balls to be connected. Throw the cord over the rail, or whatever you have to work it on. Now cross the two strands of twine, holding steady with one hand; with the other hand place the piece of rope between the crossed strands of twine; a little more than half the length of the piece of rope below the twine, cross the strands of twine tightly again, then bring the piece of rope firmly and evenly up between the crossed strand. Cross strands again and repeat. The rope on the upper side must be of the same length, also all the pieces of the rope must be of the same length, in order to keep the fringe side even. It will not be long before the work can be done quickly. The secret is in holding the work firm and in keeping it even. When the work is laid aside for a time fasten with a large needle as the strands must be kept firm while working them. Sew the same as any braided rug. They make a very serviceable rug, and well worth producing. JENNY LEIND.

A First Aid Kit

A handy helper is a box of supplies to overcome big cuts, little cuts, big aches, little aches, big burns and little burns. Keep in a box these supplies: A yard of aseptic gauze, a 2-in. roll of gauze bandage, a 6-in. roll of cotton bandage, a roll of 1-in. adhesive tape, a half ounce iodine (as this is volatile, buy it in small quantities). A tube of ointment for burns, a small bottle of spirits of ammonia for stimulant in an emergency, a tube of sterile "Vaseline." A roll of clean old muslin or linen, a clinical thermometer, a pair of scissors, a pair of tweezers, safety pins and strong thread. Pack up safely in your first aid kit; you can smile and smile. MRS. A. P. TARVER.



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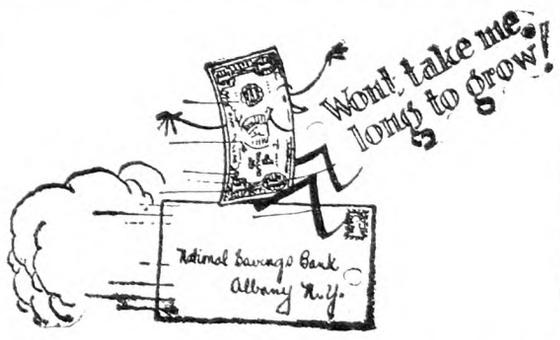

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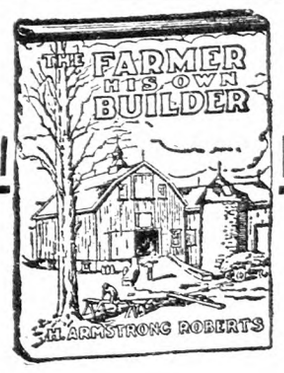

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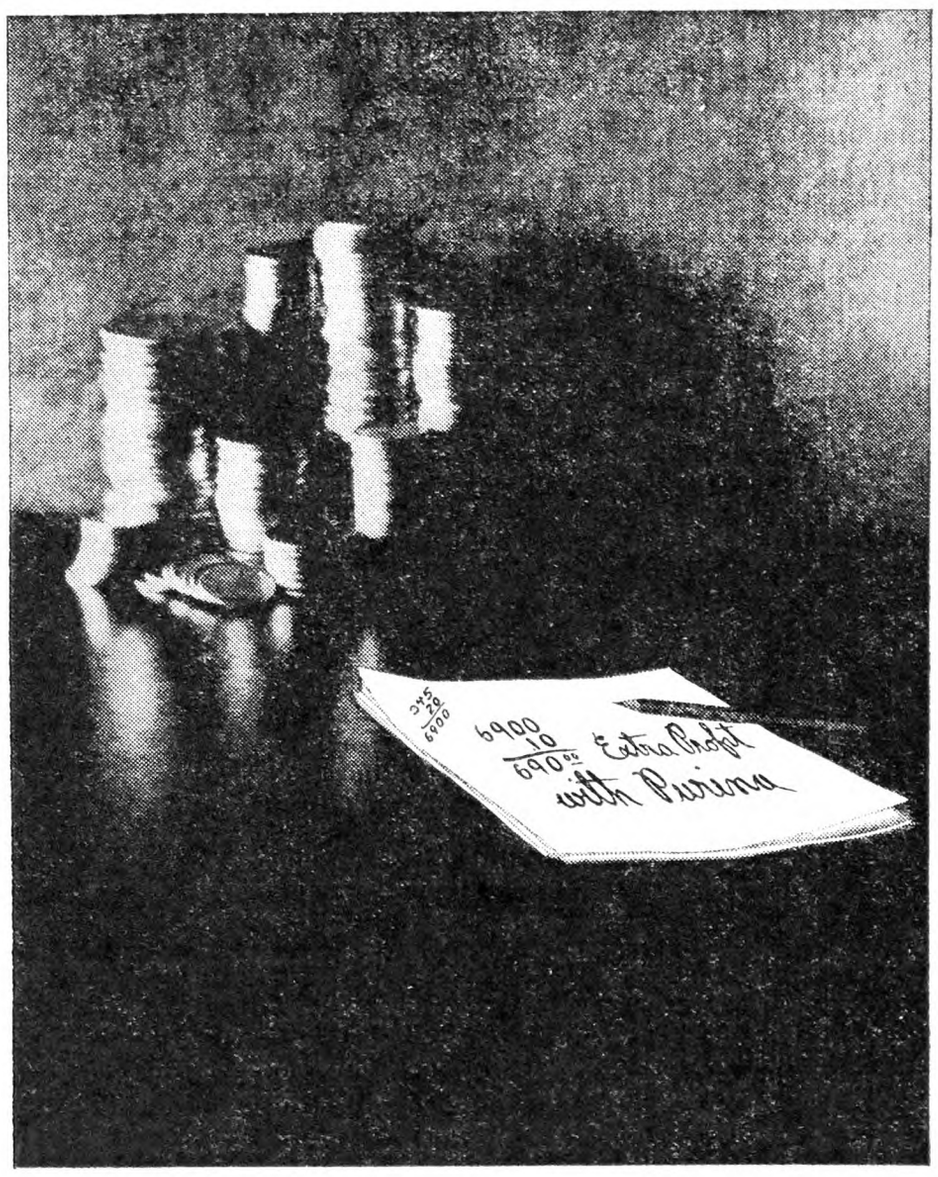

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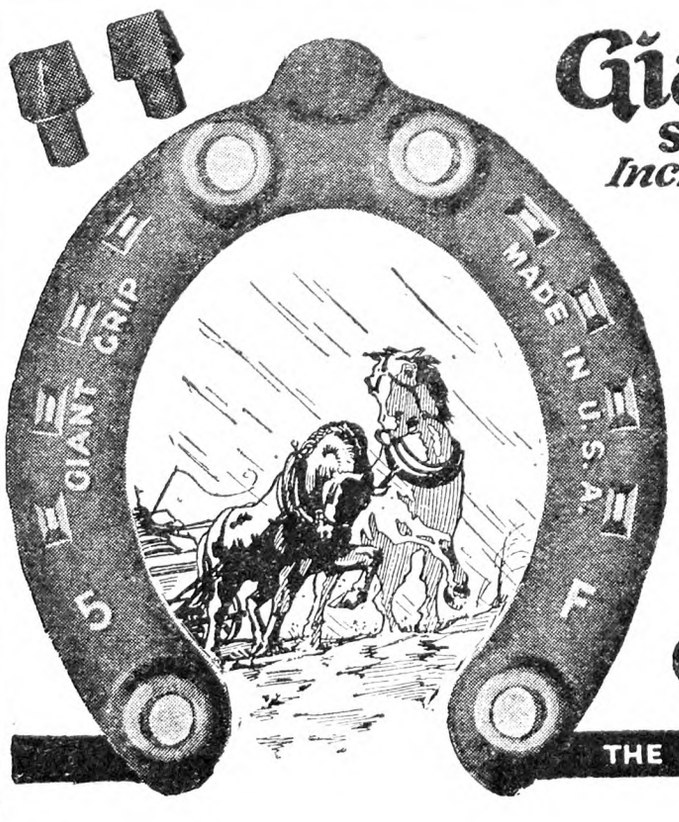

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OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.
THE CALK IN THE YELLOW BOX

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Keeping Sheep Clean

Much has been said and written about designing sheep feeding racks so that the animals will not get chaff and trash in the fleece about the neck and shoulders. However much this has been impressed upon the farmer, I don't think this is the way sheep get the most trash in their wool. There are two other practices that seem more generally blameworthy.

The first of these is throwing down hay from the mows and distributing it to the feed racks without shutting the sheep outside of the feeding area. I have seen sheep gather around the first forkful of hay thrown from the mow and before all the hay was down many sheep would be completely obscured in the hay. The feeder very often carries the hay to the racks over the backs of the sheep, which is sure to drop trash into the fleeces.

No doubt the worst "chaffed necks" found by the wool buyer and the wool graders and sorters are due to the sheep having burrowed into the base of a hay stack or strawstack. When the sheep are permitted to burrow far into a stack, the movements of their heads cause the fine chaff and sticks to drop out of the stack immediately into the fleece. G. P. WILLIAMS.

Ohio.

Goats on Swampy Land

I have about one acre; half is high and half low, a salt water marsh. I wish to put some goats in it. Water is only about 12 in. high at its height, it has two low tides a day. It is full of marsh grass or cattails. How many goats could I put in there? I would have a small yard and a shelter for them.

Newport News, Va. H. T. F.

Goats or sheep of any variety will not thrive upon low or wet land; neither will they live under such conditions more than a short period. It is true that goats are very hardy, and can withstand hardships which some other domestic animals cannot, but to think of placing them upon marsh grass, even though water was provided, would only spell failure.

Goats need high, dry ground, preferable rocky places, covered with brush or other low growing shrubs where an abundance of leaves and twigs are at their disposal, but they may be kept in almost any climate provided the right food is given to them, which consists of clean Alfalfa hay, oats, wheat bran and cracked corn.

Wet sour land is not conducive to their successful propagation, however, and we do not advise you to attempt it.

WILLET RANDALL.

Favors the Rabies Test

I am pained and surprised at the letter of Charles F. Stout on page 65 intimating that rabies may have been planted in Vermont. It seems quite probable it was brought here by dogs from the Province of Quebec, Canada, which, when afflicted with the disease, wandered across the border and attacked animals and distributed the disease in the border towns where the first outbreaks occurred.

I believe that the veterinary surgeons of Vermont as a whole are an honest, honorable, likeable, hard-working sort of people, and judging by the results they achieve in their practice they have a far greater knowledge of animal diseases, their cause, their effects and their treatments than their critics. I know of at least two veterinary surgeons here in Franklin County whom any locality might be proud to have either as citizens or veterinarians.

D. H.

R. N.-Y.—We do not see that Mr. Stout's article casts any reflection on the ability or honesty of Vermont veterinarians.

Live Stock and Dairy

The Suffolk Sheep

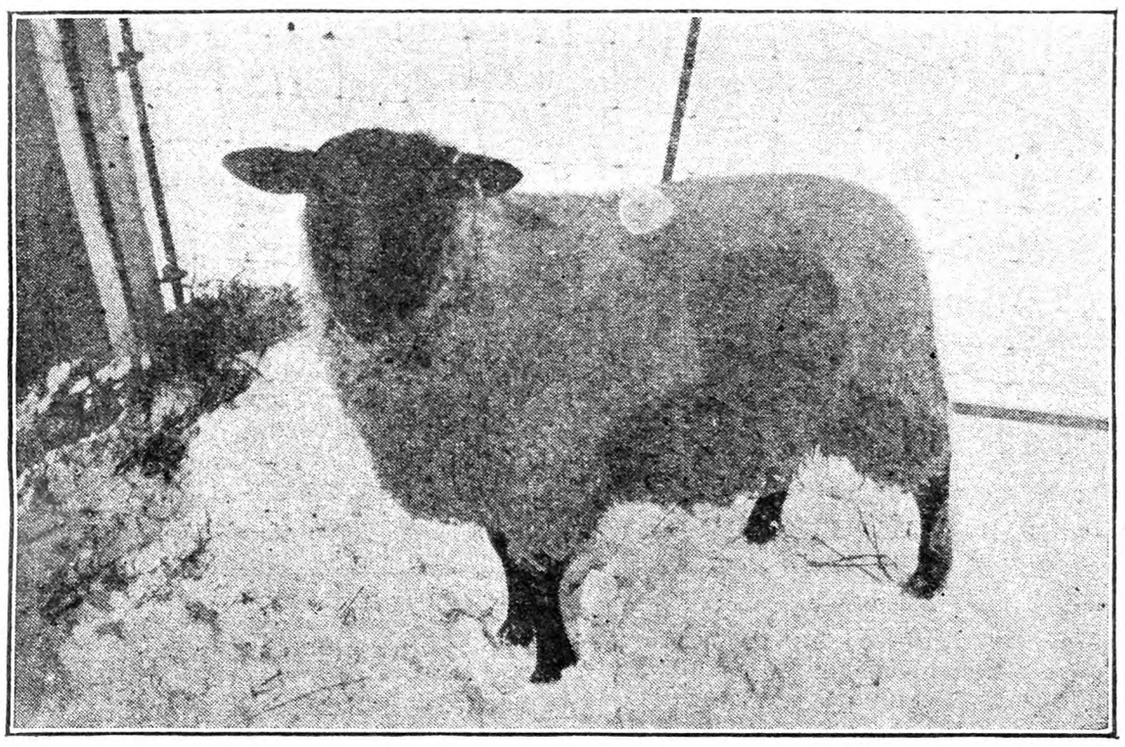
I notice on page 64 a request for a description of Suffolk sheep. I am a breeder of Suffolk sheep and will say that they do not resemble the Hampshire very closely. The Hampshire have more wool on their face and legs. The Suffolk wool should stop by their ears, and the face is covered with short jet black hair, also the lambs at birth are black, and remain that way until they begin to wool out.

The native home of the Suffolk sheep is in Southeastern England, in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex and Kent. The original stock of the Suffolk sheep was the old Norfolk and Suffolk heath sheep. These were crossed with Southdown and Hampshire rams, although English Suffolk breeders assume the breed to have been maintained fairly pure since 1810. The Southdown bred off the horns, improved the form, and gave a better carcass and earlier-maturing, easier fattened sheep than the Norfolk, while the Hampshire blood gave size and weight. The breed was first exhibited under this name in 1859 at the show of the Suffolk Agricultural Association, but was not recognized by the Royal Agricultural Society until 1886.

We register our sheep at the National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Canada.

I send a picture of one of our prize winning Suffolk rams. H. J. LUND.

New York.



Prize Winning Suffolk Ram

Jersey Breeders Have Good Year

The American Jersey Cattle Club reports 64,078 animals registered during 1927. This is an increase of 14.93 per cent over 1926, which was the best previous year in the history of this club. The number of transfers increased 11.14 per cent during 1927. The club records show that there are now 78,000 owners of Jersey cattle.

Register of merit testing made a substantial gain during the year, and at the close of 1927 there were 3,100 cows on test, compared to 2,400 a year ago. During 1927 there were 2,448 official records accepted by the club. Of these 52.4 per cent were 305-day tests.

Eight world records for production have been broken since January, 1926, and all are 305-day records. In addition, two records over 1,000 lbs of fat have been completed. Red Lady's record of 1,028 lbs. of fat is the highest record ever made in the South by a cow of any breed. Crystal's Bonnie Crystal, a 23-year-old cow, has just finished a record of 403 lbs. of fat and becomes the world's oldest cow to qualify for the register of merit.

Local Jersey clubs multiplied during the year, and there are now 1,180 such organizations. The total membership in Jersey calf clubs is now 4,023. Jersey membership in mixed calf clubs is 1,171. The American Jersey Cattle Club co-operated with Jersey breeders in maintaining exhibits at 54 state fairs and 719 county fairs.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

We have had a quiet produce market at Boston during the past week. Supplies have been seasonably moderate with buying generally inactive and confined to immediate needs. Weakness is noted on average quality roots, on cabbage, lettuce, and tomatoes. Apples continue moderately active on good quality stock of high color. Onions, potatoes, spinach and squash have ruled firm.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Baldwins Mass. A gr. $1.60 to $2.35. Fancy large, sizes, $2.50 to $2.85. Ungraded, $1 to $1.50 box. Me. A2¼-in. to 2½-in., $5.50 to $6 bbl. McIntosh A gr., $2.60 to $3.25. Fancy large sizes, $3.35 to $3.50. Ungraded, $2 to $2.50. Spies, $2 to $2.75 std. box. Me. Wolf River A2½-in. up, $3 to $3.50. A2¼-in. Spies, $4 to $5, poorer, $3.50. N. H. Baldwins A2¼-in. up, $5.50 to $6.50 bbl. Me. Spies, $4.50 to $5 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off, 60c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Cal. crts, few sales, $3.75. Tex. crts, mostly $3 to $3.75.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Danish native, 40 to 60c std bu. box. N. Y. sacked locally, 50 to 75c cwt. Native Savoys, $1.25 to $1.75 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed ord., 50c to $1; best, $1.10 to $1.25 std bu. box. N. Y. cut off washed, $1 to $1.15 bskt.; dirty, $1 100 lbs. Tex. bchs, mostly, $2.50 to $3 crt.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native washed and trimmed 18 bchs. Best Pascal, $4 to $5.60 std. bu. box. Cal. crts, $3.75 to $5. Fla., 10-in. crts, $1.75 to $2.75.

Cucumbers.—Supplies very light, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, best, $15 to $25 std. bu. box. Flat., .h.h, 12 cukes, $3.25 to $3.50.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native h.h., 18 rds., ord., 35 to 60c; few, 75c std. bu. box. Ariz. Iceberg, 4 to 5 doz., $2.25 to $3. Calif. Imp. Valley, $3 to $3.75; few fcy. higher crt.

Onions.—Supplies liberal, market dull. 100-lb. sacks, Yellow med. to small, best, Conn. Valley, $1.50 to $1.65. Few natives ord., 85c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box. Best N. Y. State, mostly $2.50 to $2.75. Mich., $2.50 to $2.65 100 lbs.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed, 75c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand limited. Me. & N. B. Gr. Mts., best, $2.05 to $2.10 100-lb.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Tex. bskts, best, $1.75 to $2; porer, lower.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, Blue Hubbard, mostly, $60; few $70 ton; $2.25 to $2.75 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited. Market dull. Native h.h., best, 35 to 50c lb. Ohio h.h., $3 to $3.50 10-lb. bskts. Fla., 6 bskts, green and turning, $2 to $3 crt.

Turninps.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 35 to 60c std. bu. box. White Capes, few sales; facy, $1.50 to $2.25 100 lbs. Ont. and N. B. Ruta, $1 to $1.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand poor on lower grades. Market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $12 to $12.50. Clover mixed, red, $17 to $19 ton.

Wool.—Market very firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending Jan. 28, 463,900 lbs. U. S. D. A. reports estimated number of sheep and lambs in the U. S. Jan. 1, 1928 at 44,545,000, 6.5 per cent larger than for previous year, and the largest in 16 years.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, 44 to 45c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 88c to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 93c to 96c; clothing, 80c to 83c; ¼ blood, combing, 85c to 89c; clothing, 73c to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 75c to 78c.

Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.07 to $1.12; clothing, 95c to 98c; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 85c to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 87c to 92c; clothing, 75c to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c.

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Bulls from dams up to 28,000 lbs. milk and over 1,200 butter in a year, must be seen to be appreciated.

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Chester and Berkshire Cross or Chester and Yorkshire Cross 6 to 8 weeks old, **$4.50** each; 8 to 10 weeks old, **$5.00** each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few purebred Chester Whites, **$6.00** each. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crates.

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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST

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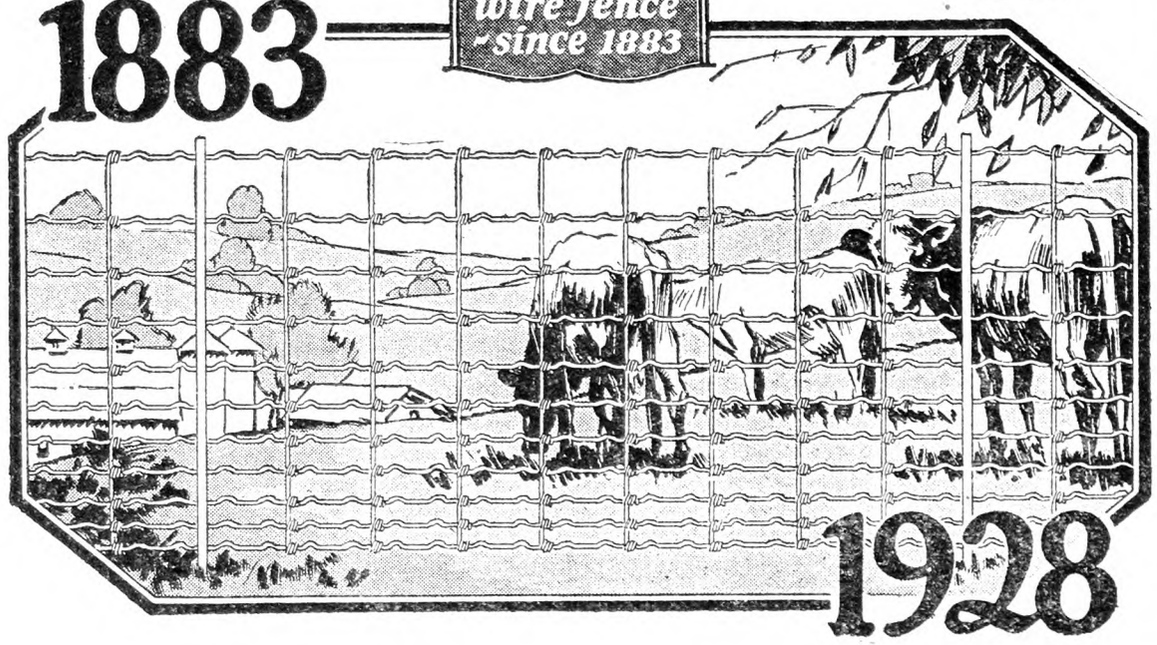

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(1)

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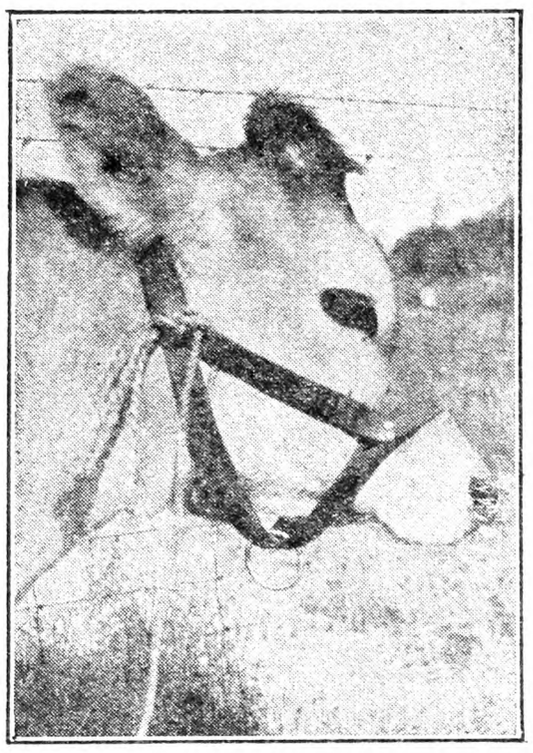
DR. CLARK'S Purity MILK STRAINER

Heifer 'Stirs Up' Porcupine

I send a photo of my heifer "Annie" showing her just after an encounter with a porcupine. After taking the picture I tied her up and pulled the quills out with a pair of pincers. M. V. W.
Oregon.

R. N.-Y.—The quills do not show clearly in the engraving, but we counted them with a glass in the photo and found 13, which was surely an unlucky number for "Annie." Her expression in the picture, and the slant of her ears indicate that she knows she has "put her foot in it" this time.



"Annie" After Nosing the Porcupine

Goats Have Overgrown Hoofs

We have a few Angora goats. Their hoofs were allowed to become overgrown. Instead of breaking off they bent over. We have had several male goats go down in front. They rest on their knees but seem unable to stand on their feet. Sometimes, however, they lie on their sides and thrash around unable to right themselves.
Ohio. H. N. T.

Your goats are suffering from neglect of the feet which causes them to go down. The remedy is simple. Take a sharp paring knife and trim the hoofs, cutting away all surplus nail, but do not pare them to the quick. You will easily notice where the dead tissue and the living meet. Lay the animal on its side, and have an attendant hold securely but gently. If the feet are filthy wash them thoroughly before trimming, with a weak solution of creso dip, and in case a little blood oozes through, paint the foot with iodine. If care is used not to cut too close you will experience no trouble.

Keep the goats in a dry place—never compel them to live in damp places or disastrous results will surely follow. Goats love the high dry places and when in pasture spend their leisure hours climbing upon the rocks, which keeps the feet in perfect condition through the Summer months, but when Winter comes and they can no longer roam the fields it is then that the feet will grow rapidly, and very soon produce the condition which you are asking about. Watch the feet; trim carefully whenever there is need of it, and you will note that the animals quickly respond to the treatment.
WILLETT RANDALL.

Corned Beef

Take a little more than half as much water as it will take to cover the beef. Heat it and stir until it has taken up all the salt it will take. Let it cool, and skim, and add as much fresh water, that is, diluting it half. Put it on the meat. If the brine gets cloudy later, boil it briskly and let the scum come to the surface and skim it off. It should be clear then. Put it back on the meat. The meat will not be too salty. ELIAS GATES.

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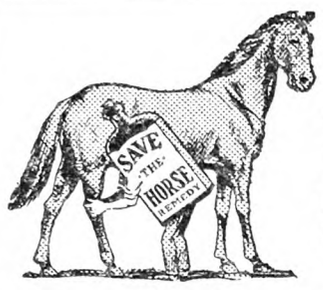

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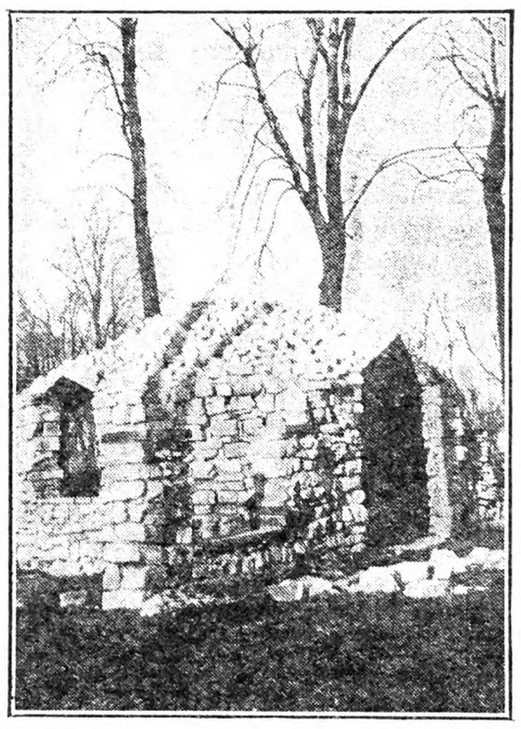
From The RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

Modern Spring Houses and Wells

Despite the fact that the large city water systems are supplying the rural regions with the water of Lake Michigan, and other bodies of fresh water, the old-time spring house, in many localities is still found in use, it being retained as a time-honored institution. They are yet to be found along the hard road systems leading out of Chicago.

Some farm owners have developed more modern and ornamental ideas concerning the spring, through which cold water flows in and out. The structure shown in the picture is built entirely of stones picked up in the same region. In this one cement has been made to form an important component part, for the walls and the entire roof are laid in cement. This one has two ornamental stone wings, there is a wide main entrance and a window

Old Style Well of Modern Construction



Modern Idea of a Stone Spring House

furnishing some light. Ultimately, however, the entire building, including the stone roof, will be covered with climbing vines, the plants of which already have been planted.

Not all of the stone spring houses have open spaces, most of them have stout wooden doors, locked at night. Some of them are supplied with pure cold water pumped with windmill or electric power from a deep well. Practically all of them have large concrete basins that hold the entire daily product of a good-sized dairy. J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

"HE was a man who had indeed suffered much," says a country paper, in a short obituary notice; "he had been a subscriber to this paper since its first number."—Christian Evangelist.

EVERY time we hear of another inquiry, probe, investigation, etc., we think, well, if half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, they can't say it doesn't try.—Detroit News.

Our 30th Anniversary Offer

New Low Prices

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Good management of dairy cows in an effort to get a liberal flow of milk into the udder is lost effort if some nagging discomfort causes the cow to hold back the flow at milking time. Milk thus held back is absorbed by the system—completely lost. Even worse, the cow is likely to form the habit of holding back the milk if the cause is not quickly removed.

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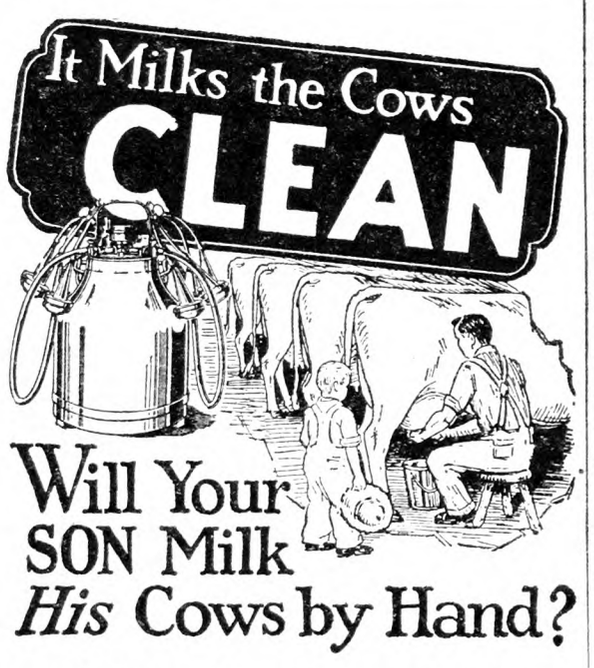

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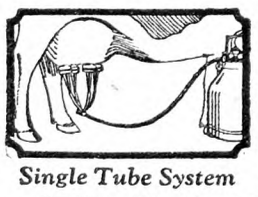
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Hints on Live Stock Feeding

By Dr. A. S. Alexander

SWINE

Three phases of hog feeding have to be considered, viz. (1) the brood sow; (2) the growing pig; (3) the fattening hog. Each must be provided with the complete ration it most requires and that will be both palatable and economical. Feed often is wasted, in amount, and by giving it when it is not required. There is no single feed that can perfectly supply all of the needs of the body. Corn, perhaps, comes nearest in that respect. It is the chief hog feed for the reasons that it is low in fiber content, much relished by swine and readily digested, but it is incomplete and must therefore be supplemented by a high protein content feed and with needed minerals, such as lime and phosphorus. Certain feeds contain needed vitamins, in addition to nutrients. White corn is lacking in one of the fat-soluble vitamins present in yellow corn. Of all the cereals corn is the richest in carbohydrates (starchy matters) and fat. Hogs have a greater capacity for starch digestion and assimilation than any other farm animal. Corn, usually is the cheapest source of carbohydrates for swine, is handy to use and need not, as a rule, be ground, soaked or cooked.

As regards the feeding of brood sows, corn should not form the entire ration. It should be supplemented with a protein-rich feed and Alfalfa is ideal for the purpose. Barley, where available, may also be substituted for corn, or made a part of the grain ration. A good Winter ration for the brood sow may be composed of corn or barley, 50 per cent; oats, 45 per cent; tankage, 5 per cent; fed daily at the rate of 1.2 to 1.5 lbs. per 100 lbs. of body weight of sow. There is less need of tankage when Alfalfa hay is fed. That roughage is relished by sows and highly suitable. A simple mineral mixture should be before the sow at all times. To regulate her bowels roots may be fed, raw, or a little oilmeal may be fed. One pound of oilmeal daily, for six sows, should suffice. Middlings is another good ingredient of the ration. Skim-milk makes an ideal drink and plenty of pure drinking water should also be supplied.

When it is thought best to feed slop to sows in Winter the following mixture, suggested by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, will be found useful: up to farrowing time; 23 lbs. each of cornmeal, ground (screened), oats, wheat middlings and wheat bran; oilmeal, 6 lbs.; salt, 1 lb. It is made into a thick slop with hot water. Where Alfalfa hay can be provided the following mixture, for slop, is recommended: 30 lbs. each of ground (screened) oats and wheat middlings; 15 lbs. each of cornmeal and cut Alfalfa; 8 lbs. of oilmeal and 2 lbs. of salt. To induce brood sows to take active exercise in Winter, which is necessary, it is a good plan to scatter shelled corn and whole oats on clean-swept ground or a big barn floor, cover it deeply with litter and let the sows root in that for the grain. Just after farrowing keep the sow quiet for 24 hours and during that time feed her a very light, thin slop and supply plenty of drinking water. While she is suckling pigs, feed liberally on skim-milk, middlings, crushed oats, wheat bran and cut roots, to keep up the milk supply, especially if it is seen to be failing, and at that time altogether withhold corn. Grazing of green legumes is advisable and beneficial as soon as such feed is available.

The legume pasture also helps the suckling pigs and, later, they will thrive by grazing freely. By the time the pigs are about five weeks old they should be fed grain. They may have a little shelled corn or whole wheat in a trough, away from the sow. The pigs may be weaned when eight to ten weeks old. For little pigs, under 50 lbs. in weight, a Wisconsin ration that has given good results is: 30 lbs. each of wheat middlings and ground oats (screened); 20 lbs. cornmeal, 9 lbs. oilmeal, 1 lb. salt. It is made into a thick slop with skim-milk or hot water. This ration is expensive and the following should be substituted for pigs of 50 lbs. weight and up; 30 lbs. each of cornmeal, wheat middlings and screened ground oats; 5 to 8 lbs. of oilmeal; 2 lbs. of salt. If it is desired to fatten the pigs quickly they may also be fed all the ear corn they care to eat in addition to the slop. There are many other fine combinations for pigs, prescribed in bulletins of the State experiment stations, which should be studied.

Hogs fattening for market, in dry lots, may be made to gain 1½ lbs. a day and sometimes 2 lbs. a day. Ground feeds, like middlings and shorts, are usually fed in a thick slop. Skim-milk may be used to make the slop or be given as a drink. Buttermilk and whey are also used. Ear corn is the ideal hog fattener, bu tit is well to allow, in addition, some meat meal or tankage. Yellow corn is preferable to white corn. Minerals should be available at all times. The self-feeder plan of feeding is much in vogue. In it various feeds are supplied from hoppers, through spouts, and the hog can take what it wants of each feed. It has been found that the hog so fed balances its ration efficiently, by instinct, and the waste is small. Hogs may also be fattened on pasture, Alfalfa, clover, Soy beans and other legumes being most suitable, and corn the chief adjunct feed, along with dairy by-products. Hogging down of corn has also become a common practice. It is not wasteful, as some may think. Henry and Morrison, in *Feeds and Feeding,* report an average of several trials in which 6 per cent less concentrates were required for a pound of grain where the corn was hogged down than where it was fed in a dry lot. Where hogging down of corn is to be practiced it is usual to furnish rape, Alfalfa, clover or Soy beans, peas, etc., to balance the ration.

We shall be glad to answer questions on hog-feeding, to the best of our ability, as many problems present themselves to farmers in various parts of the country.

These Chicken Thieves Were Caught

On Saturday morning, January 14, as a young lad not quite 14 years of age was returning home from a party about 2 o'clock, he noticed a light flashing in a henhouse belonging to a neighbor. As he passed along he found a car parked by the roadside near the same place. His curiosity was at once aroused, so he said, "Hello! What do you want?" Receiving no reply, he used his flashlight, got the number of the car and hurried on home. When the poultryman arose and went to his henhouse he found his flock was short about 12 hens. The number of the car was given to the State troopers, and now two men are in jail waiting a hearing. It is reported that they confessed of robbing 24 henhouses, and of all of this misdemeanor this young boy has the only information that has been received. The boy thought of going to the poultryman's house at first, and his second thought was that it was best not to go. He tried to wake them by telephoning as soon as he reached his home, but could not do so.

Chicken and turkey thieves are "thicker than spatter" in this section.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. M. L.

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

There has been no great excitement in the fruit and vegetable market during the past week. Apples are selling better than any other line of nearby produce. For fancy stock there has been a fairly good demand, Romes and Staymens ranging $1.75 to $2.50 a bushel. The market on barrelled fruit was firm on good stock, Virginia Yorks 2½-in. and up selling $6 to $6.25 a barrel and only of fair color. Commercial reports state that Virginia is about done shipping Yorks. Strawberries from Florida have declined from the extreme high prices of earlier in the season to 75 to 85c a quart. The potato market has strengthened somewhat on good to fancy stock although the demand has been rather limited. Some Michigan potatoes were received which may be the forerunner of considerably more middle western stock in our eastern markets. Pennsylvania round whites and Maine Green Mountains in 120-lb. sacks ranged $2.60 to $2.75 a sack. Nearby house sweet potatoes have been moving a little better the past few days as supplies, due to cold weather, prevented as free movement from the farms and distant storage houses as usual. Prices, however, have shown little change. Maryland and Delaware bushel hampers yellows ranged mostly $1.25 to $1.50 bushel for good quality stock. New Jersey yellows seldom exceeded $1 and reds $1.15 per ⅝-bushel basket. There was some accumulation of nearby beets and carrots and these have been moving very slowly unless fancy. The market on old cabbage was reported firm with only nine cars on track and cold weather preventing free movement from Northern States. New cabbage moved slowly at 75c to $1.50 per ½-barrel hamper. Old Danish ranged 75 to 85c sacked per cwt. The celery market was weak, Florida celery selling $1.75 to $2 per two-thirds crate. The onion market was on more or less of a quality basis. Good to fancy stock sold fairly well at $2.25 to $2.50, but there was very slow movement on poor soft stock at $1.50 to $2 per 100-lb. sack. The holdings of onions were officially estimated as for Jan. 1 at 9,785 cars compared with 8,615 cars a year ago or an increase of about 13 per cent. New York and Ohio are reported as having considerably more on hand than a year ago with about 1,800 carloads each on Jan. 1, but Massachusetts and Indiana had fewer. Michigan also did not have quite as many, but holdings in Colorado and California were far heavier according to government estimates.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The advance in fresh eggs which occurred about the middle of January was only temporary. Shipments of fresh eggs have been increasing from central western and south central western States but the storage movement has not been as active. Buyers have been afraid of the unsettled conditions and have been cautious in their operations. With more liberal arrival of fresh eggs prices during the past week have dropped in Philadelphia from 53c a dozen on extra firsts to 46c and other grades dropped in about the same proportion, firsts selling after the decline at 45c and fresh seconds at from 36 to 41c a dozen. Carefully selected and candled fresh eggs for carton trade declined to 55c. Cold storage holdings are down to a minimum. On Jan. 30 Philadelphia holdings had dropped to less than 700 cases against 12,000 a year ago, while New York had only 13,750 cases against 100,260 a year ago, and the total holdings for ten principal markets were only 30,150 cases against 195,750 cases same date last year.

Although there has not been any great activity in the live poultry market prices average a little higher than those reported a little while ago. The demand readily absorbed the desirable stock with colored fowl selling up to 28c a lb., Leghorns averaged about 26c and fancy smooth-legged chickens 29c a lb. Some fancy new broilers have been arriving and they ranged 40 to 42c the smaller sizes being preferred to the larger birds. Heavy capons have dropped from 2 to 4c a lb. the last two weeks averaging 37c with smaller sizes and slips ranging downward to 28c. There was only a moderate demand for fresh-killed poultry but the light offerings caused a firm market to prevail. Fresh-killed fowl in barrels weighing 4 lbs. or more averaged 28c with smaller stock ranging downward to 19c a lb. Nearby chickens in barrels averaged 35c for heavy stock while medium weight ranged 31 to 33c and 2½ to 3-lb. sizes 28 to 32c. Those under 2 lbs. brought as high as 38c. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in 26 cities the last of January were officially reported as 94,623,454 lbs., a reduction of nearly 2,000,000 lbs. during the week. A year ago the holdings were reported as 115,304,115 lbs. and the reductions for the same period previously mentioned was only about 1,300,000 lbs.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay holds about steady. The recent cold weather retarded movement for several days but there was no change reported in values, Timothy hay No. 1 continuing to be quoted at $18.50 to $19 a ton and No. 2, $17 to $17.50, the latter being the same price as quoted for best Timothy clover mixed. Straight rye straw held at $20 to $21 a ton and wheat straw at $14 to $14.50 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 48c; duck eggs, doz., 56c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 48c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, pt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, lb., 4c; carrots, bch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, bch, 10c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, head, 10c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.30; pk., 35c; parsnips, bu., $1.50; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 7c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 50c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 22c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 40c; dressed, lb., 45c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, live, lb., 26 to 34c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; turkeys, live, lb., 40c; geese, live, lb., 40c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 60c; eggs, crate, $14.50 to $15; retail, 50c; duck eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1; beans, lb., 9 to 10c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; carrots, bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs, 60 to 75c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2.75; onions, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; potatoes, large, bu., $1 to $1.20; small, bu., 60c; medium, bu., 80c; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 5 to 6c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 12 to 14c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Beets, bskt, 50 to 60c; beets, bu., 80c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt, 40 to 50c; bu., 75 to 85c; celery, doz. bchs, 65 to 90c; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 25 to 30c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.25 to $1.40; parsnips, bskt., 50 to 60c; bu., $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.15; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; Squash, Hubbard, lb., 4 to 5c; tomatoes, h.h., lb., 35c; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1 to $1.75; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $2; Hubbardston, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Russetts, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $2 to $2.50; Tallman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.25.

Live Poultry.—Springers, lb., 25 to 28c; fowls, heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; light, lb., 28 to 30c; roosters, old, lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 45 to 50c; doz., small lots, 50 to 55c; pullets, doz., 38 to 40c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pails, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pails, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Nuts (Domestic).—Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter shows a slightly easier tone, while eggs are steady. Live poultry is stronger.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, easy; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; tubs, 49 to 50c; dairy, 43 to 47c; storage, 40 to 44c. Cheese, firm; flats, new, 27 to 28c; daisies, new, 28 to 30c; limburger, longhorn, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 46 to 48c; grade A, 42 to 45c; grade B, 38 to 40c; grade C, 32 to 33c; unclassified, 28 to 40c.

Poultry.—Dressed, firm; fowls, 23 to 32c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 33 to 38c; ducks, 30 to 33c; geese, 26 to 29c; turkeys, 45 to 50c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 22 to 29c; springers, 26 to 30c; old roosters, 17 to 18c; ducks, 27 to 31c; geese, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 38 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Wealthy, $1.60 to $2; King, Greening, $2 to $2.50; Snow, Northern Spy, $1.75 to $2.50; Baldwin, $1.50 to $2.25; Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $3.75; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.50 to $3.50; Delicious, $2.50 to $4.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1.25; 150-lb. bag, $3 to $3.25; Bermuda, bbl., $14 to $15; sweets, Jersey, hamper, $2.25 to $2.35.

Fruits and Berries—Cranberries, 50-lb. box, $10 to $12; grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug, $3.50 to $3.75; oranges, Cal., box, $5 to $5.50; Fla., $4.25 to $6; strawberries, qt., 60 to 75c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, cwt., $7 to $7.25; medium, $7 to $7.50; red kidney, $8 to $8.50; marrow, $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; 100-lb. sack, $2 to $2.75; Spanish, crate, $2.25 to $2.50.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hamper, $5.50 to $6; beets, bu., 65c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 30 to 65c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2; celery, doz., 75 to 85c; cucumbers, Fla., crate, $5.25 to $6.75; eggplant, Fla., crate, $4 to $4.50; horseradish, bbl., $15 to $17; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1.40 to $1.60; iceberg, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 90c to $1.10; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; peas, Mex., crate, $8 to $8.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $4.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 40c; spinach, bu., $1.75 to $2; squash, bu., $1.40 to $1.75; tomatoes, 3-lb. bskt., $1.75 to $3.25; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz., 25 to 30c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 20 to 22c; dark, 11 to 12c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2 to $2.25; common, $1.50 to $1.65.

Feeds.—Hay, easy; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover, mixed, $11 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $35.50; standard middlings, $35; red-dog, $41; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $48.50; hominy, $40; gluten, $43.10; oatfeed, $21.25. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

MILK

February 2, 1928.

February League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.03½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.28½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per 1-10 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.48½	@	$0.49
Extra, 92 score			.48
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43	@	.47½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.41½	@	.42½
Lower grades	.40	@	.41
Storage, best	.46½	@	.47
Extra			.46
Firsts	.42½	@	.45
Seconds	.41	@	.42
Ladles	.36	@	.40
Packing stock	.33	@	.35
Centralized	.41	@	.45½
Renovated	.40½	@	.41
Sweet, fancy	.50	@	.50½
Extra	.49	@	.49½
Firsts	.43½	@	.48
Seconds	.42	@	.43

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29	@	$0.29½
Flats, fresh	.25	@	.26
Wisconsin, held			.29
Daisies, fresh			.28

EGGS

All fresh grades 6 to 7c lower.

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.42	@	$0.43
Average extras	.40	@	.41
Firsts			.46
Extra firsts	.39	@	.39½
Firsts			.38
Pacific Coast, whites	.41	@	.42½
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.41	@	.43
Gathered, best	.39	@	.40
Common to good	.35	@	.38
Storage, firsts	.34	@	.36
Seconds	.32	@	.33

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26	@	$0.30
Chickens	.25	@	.32
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.28	@	.33
Geese	.25	@	.33
Tame rabbits	.22	@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.36
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Roosters	.18	@	.25
Fowls	.20	@	.32
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs.	.42	@	.48
8 lbs.	.40	@	.46
7 lbs.	.36	@	.38
Mixed weights	.30	@	.40
Capons, western, 9 lbs.	.46	@	.47
8 lbs.	.38	@	.45
7 lbs.	.36	@	.40
Ducks	.18	@	.22
Geese	.20	@	.27
Turkeys, So'wn toms	.46	@	.48
Hens	.42	@	.44
Wn., old toms	.30	@	.35
Old hens	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.65	@	.85
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.50	@	14.50
Bulls	7.75	@	9.00
Cows	4.25	@	6.50
Calves, best	16.00	@	18.50
Sheep	6.00	@	8.00
Lambs	13.25	@	15.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.00	@	9.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.23	@	$0.24
Good to prime	.18	@	.22
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	17.00	@	25.00
Bulls	12.50	@	13.50
Cows	10.00	@	18.00

DRESSED RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.15	@	$0.45
Jacks, pair	.75	@	.85
Tame, lb.	.25	@	.30

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.00	@	$3.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.00	@	3.35
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.60	@	4.00
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00	@	10.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75	@	2.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, Texas, bu.	$2.00	@	$2.75
Old, 90-lb. bag	1.00	@	1.65
Brussels sprouts, lb.	.10	@	.28
Cabbage, bbl.			.50
Bulk, ton	12.00	@	15.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	2.00
Celery, rough, crate	.75	@	1.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	2.50
Onions, eastern, 100 lbs.	1.85	@	2.25
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00	@	3.00
Parsley, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00	@	3.00
Peas, bu.	1.50	@	7.50
Romaine, bu.	1.00	@	2.25
Spinach, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
String beans, bu.	2.50	@	9.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.00	@	5.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	.75	@	1.25
White, bu.	.50	@	1.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	5.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$3.75
Bbl.	4.00	@	12.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	6.00	@	14.00
Pears, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	3.50
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.85	@	.90
Kumquats, qt.	.15	@	.18
Oranges, Fla., box	3.60	@	9.00
Cal.	3.55	@	7.50

HAY AND STRAW

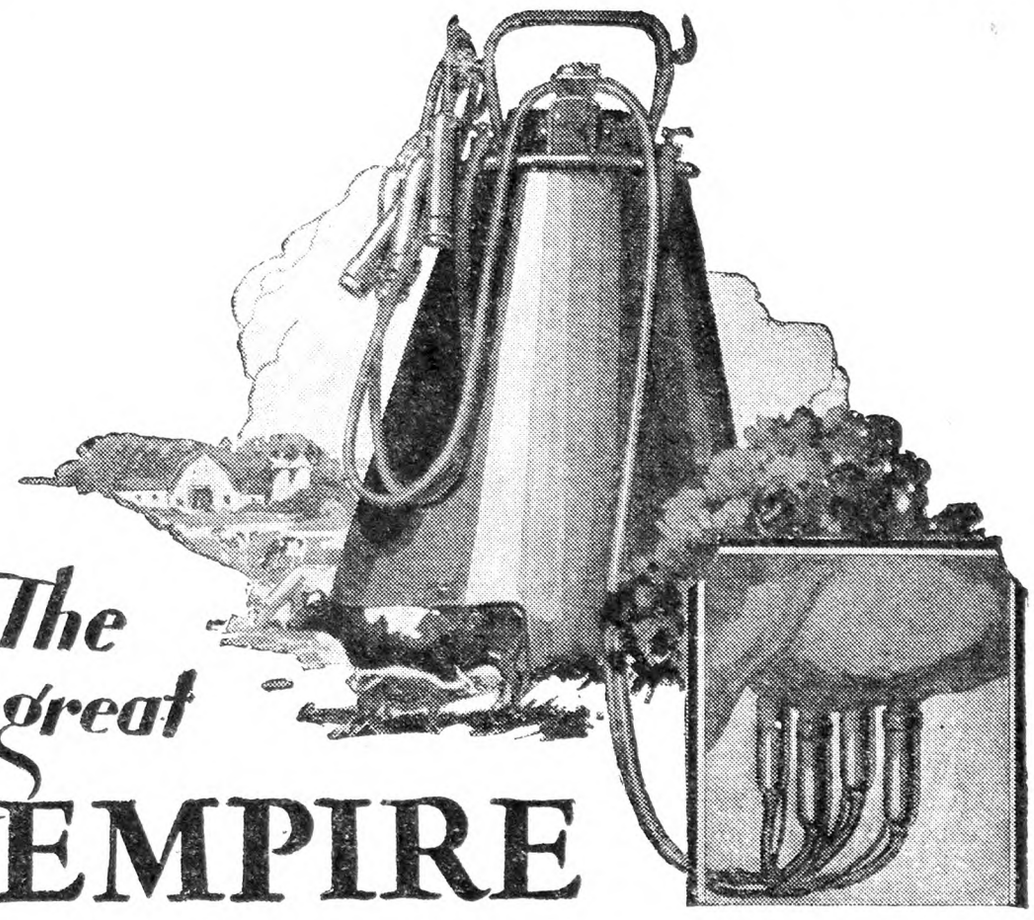
Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$21.00	@	22.00
No. 2	19.00	@	20.00
No. 3	15.00	@	18.00
Clover mixed	16.00	@	21.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.56¼
No. 1 dark Spring	1.55¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.07½
Oats, No. 2 white	.66½
Rye	1.20⅝
Barley	1.05

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16		
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10		
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12		
Certified, qt.	.28		
Certified, pt.	.17		
Cream, heavy, ½-pt.	.29		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55	@	.60
Gathered	.40	@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.48
Turkeys, lb.	[illegible]	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44	@	.48
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03	@	.04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04	@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20	@	.35
Apples, table, doz.	.30	@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.06	@	.10
Celery, root	.10	@	.15
Cauliflower, head	.20	@	.30
String beans, lb.	.40	@	.50
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.40
Peas, lb.	.30	@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.04	@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04



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The EMPIRE *Milks As It Should.* The Empire takes milk from all four quarters at once—just as the cow gives it down. This means quicker milking, with less strain on the cow; a longer lactation period and more milk. The Empire's three-sided tip-to-udder squeeze (a patented feature) exactly duplicates the massage of a calf's tongue.

The EMPIRE *Is Easy To Operate.* Cups can be quickly placed on teats. Held firmly by vacuum, they do not climb up or drop off. No harnessing to waste the operator's time.

The EMPIRE *Cleans With Ease.* Simply draw cold water, then hot, through the assembled units before the pump is stopped. Not necessary to remove inflations from cups after each milking.

The EMPIRE *Lasts Longer.* Some Empires are still in service after twenty-six years. Patented reinforced Empire inflations prevent stretching — a feature exclusive to Empire. That is why Empire inflations stand repeated handling and boiling and last five times as long as ordinary inserts.

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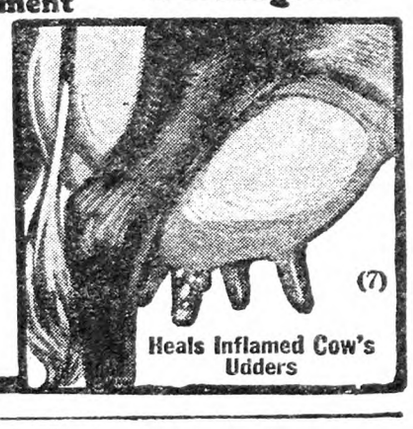

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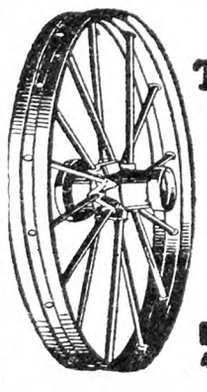

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Guernsey Breeders Meet

New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association, Inc., annual meeting was held January 20, 1928, in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

There were 150 present, including: Wm. H. Williams, owner of Camp Aiyukpa, Lyon Mountain, N. Y., and Manager K. C. Sly; W. B. Ward, owner Ward Acres, Inc., New Rochelle, and Manager W. deL. Burgess; Chas. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis., superintendent National Dairy Show; John S. Clark, manager Caumsett Farm, Huntington, L. I.; Jimmy Dodge, manager Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; C. L. A. Whitney, owner Wyebrook Farm, Loudonville, N. Y.; Geo. M. White, owner Gayhead Guernsey Farm, Coxsackie, N. Y.; Oscar F. Kinney, owner Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, and Manager Clifford E. Greene; Peter G. Ten Eyck, owner Indian Ladder Farm, Albany; Gage E. Tarbell, owner Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.; Thos. H. Munro, owner Munroholm, Camillus, N. Y.; Glen F. Briggs, owner Glendora Farm, Auburn, and L. S. Riford, owner Greystone Farm, Auburn, N. Y.

Speakers were: Harry Henry, Deputy Commissioner Farms and Markets Department, Albany; C. L. Hill, superintendent, National Dairy Show, and Director of American Guernsey Cattle Club; Wm. H. Williams, owner Camp Aiyukpa, Lyon Mountain, N. Y., and W. B. Ward, owner Ward Acres, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.

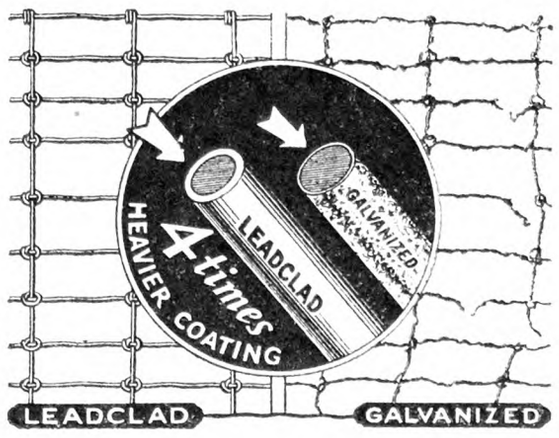
Directors elected were: Wm. B. Jones, manager Woodlands Farm, White Plains, to succeed himself; Peter G. Ten Eyck, Albany, owner Indian Ladder Farm, to succeed Dr. J. R. MacElroy, Jonesville; Dr. Wm. Warren Britt, Tonawanda, N. Y., to succeed Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center. In the directors organization meeting Gage E. Tarbell, owner Tarbell Farms, was re-elected president; Wm. B. Jones, re-elected first vice-president; L. S. Riford, elected second vice-president; Thos H. Munro, owner Munroholm, re-elected secretary and treasurer; B. J. H. Rikert, business manager, engaged for another year.

The treasurer's report gave surplus of $8,826.09, however, $5,883.78 shown as equity in State Fair Buildings. No donations received. Guernsey milk sold under trade mark of American Guernsey Cattle Club increased 55.77 per cent, December over January, 1927. 121 head of cattle sold for $36,580. Average $279.23. Increase sales over 1926, 113.97 per cent. The New York State Guernsey Breeders' News (association's monthly publication), gross profits, $384.22.

Upon motion of Jimmy Dodge, duly seconded and unanimously adopted, it was declared to be the sense of the meeting that "the best interests of Guernsey breeders through the country would be served by the re-election, at the coming annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, of our distinguished president, Robert Scoville, to succeed himself for another year."

A resolution was passed recommending to New York State Legislature that the indemnity on animals killed for tuberculosis be increased 50 per cent.

A NOTED radio authority says that we should make our loud-speaker more decorative. This remark will cause a lot of Congressmen to wonder if there's anything personal in it.—San Diego Union.



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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Bert Acosta, trans-Atlantic flying ace, was arrested at the Airdrome Inn, Bethany, Conn., Jan. 25, by Chief Aviation Inspector George Parnartis and Police Chief William T. Morris of Naugatuck, on a warrant charging violation of the Connecticut aircraft laws. The violation is low flying. Complaint was made after what witnesses said appeared to be an attempt by Acosta to manoeuvre his plane to go under the Maple Street Bridge. He flew so low over housetops as to endanger citizens and property. He received a sentence of five days in jail.

Jan. 27, 12 oil tanks at McCamey, Texas, were ignited by an explosion. Out of 100 men working on the property only one, Fred Hendricks, chemist, was known to have been killed, although property damage may reach $500,000.

College Hall, one of the largest buildings of Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., was destroyed and the monastery, adjoining, was damaged Jan. 29 by fire that for a time threatened the destruction of the entire group of college buildings. Father Daniel Driscoll, Procurator of the Order of St. Augustine, under the jurisdiction of which the college is conducted, estimated the loss at more than $2,000,000.

Threats to bomb Mayor Thompson and warnings to his neighbors to move before the bombs begin to explode have started the Chicago police on a round-up of bombers which Jan. 29 netted 40 suspects, including a woman, and a little bomb making equipment. For years the police have had a Bomb Squad, but bombings have increased in number and severity in both gambling and union wars and in private vendettas. Not long ago a bomb was exploded in the entrance to the detective bureau. The police affirm that Chicago, among its criminal industries, has a well organized syndicate that manufacturers and throws bombs for a sliding scale of payments. The syndicate, it is charged, furnishes the men to place or hurl the bombs.

Arthur Buckingham, who lost both legs 10 years ago in a railroad accident and got $30,000 damages, was fined $50, with an alternative sentence of 30 days in the Workhouse, by Magistrate Edward Weil in Essex Market Court, New York City, Jan. 30, when arraigned on a charge of soliciting alms. Buckingham admitted that he had money in the bank and that his father, whose name and address he refused to give, wanted to keep him at home and had often urged him to return. He told the magistrate that recently he had checked his artificial legs in Cincinnati and had made his way to New York. It didn't cost him a cent, for he got frequent "lifts" from automobilists. He was arrested here for begging in speakeasies, wearing an old army uniform and pushing himself around on a wheeled platform.

Five persons were killed Jan. 30 when an explosion, believed to have been of dynamite, demolished the grocery store and residence of Frank Gorgone, in West Newton, Mass. Gorgone and his infant son, Salvadore, were badly burned from the ruins and may die. The building was a two-story structure of wood and cement. The ground floor was used as a grocery store. The explosion laid the place flat with the ground. A still and two vats were found in the cellar.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. John Szymakowski were burned to death Jan. 30 in a fire which ruined their three-room dwelling at Gardner, Mass. The children had been left in the kitchen when the mother went to the barn in the rear. A kettle of fat boiled over on the stove, starting the fire.

Two boys were burned to death and their mother was injured seriously at Bradford, Pa., Jan. 30, when fire destroyed Harry Parkhurst's residence. An overheated flue caused woodwork to ignite. The same cause was responsible for the death of Amos White and his wife at Montreal, Canada, on the same day. White had used newspapers as fuel for the small stove in their flat and it became overheated, igniting the walls. The flames trapped the couple while they slept.

While being gauged after coming in several days ago as a small gas well, the Gulf Refining Company's No. 3 well, at McElroy, La., blew in from a depth of 1,450 ft. Jan. 31 and began flowing at a rate of 10,000 to 12,000 barrels daily. The well, in Ascension Parish, is the first gasser to come in east of the Mississippi River in Louisiana, and is believed by oil men to have opened up a new field. The nearest productive field is 100 miles from McElroy in Southwestern Louisiana.

WASHINGTON.—The intention of the Federal Radio Commission to clear the air of 150 broadcasting stations it believes are not operating in the public interest was expressed to the House Merchant Marine Committee Jan. 31 by O. H. Caldwell of the commission. "The commission intends to go ahead and straighten out the situation as best it can, regardless of the lawsuits it may incur," he said. He indicated the policy of the commission would be to assign more little stations to the same bands and clear channels for the larger ones.

Apprehension over the stupendous costs entailed by the Administration's navy building program was expressed in outright requests by the House Naval Affairs Committee Jan. 31 for estimates of the total financial burden to the country. Navy Department officials at hearings of the last two days have admitted they have not figured out the probable maintenance, personnel, shore facilities, and replacement costs that the proposed construction will add to the department's official $740,000,000 estimate, which covers only the actual laying down of vessels.

A cut of $1,078,000 by the Budget Bureau in the amount requested by the Army Air Corps for its activities during the fiscal year beginning next July 1 was disclosed Jan. 31 with the report to the House of the annual War Department Supply Bill. Assistant Secretary Davison, in charge of army aviation, under questioning by members of the House Appropriations Committee, which drafted the bill, said in his opinion the amount approved by the budget was inadequate to carry out the second increment of the five-year army aircraft building program. The measure, which was called up in the House for debate within a few minutes after it had been reported, asks a total appropriation of $399,099,000, of which $308,666,000 is for military and $80,433,000 for non-military activities of the War Department, and $10,000,000 for permanent annual expenditures by the department.

The Senate Jan. 31 passed the Jones Merchant Marine Bill by a vote of 53 to 31. Two provisions, one forbidding sale of ships without unanimous consent of the members of the Shipping Board, and the other, allowing for replacement of ships, are said to be objectionable to the President. The bill provides that "the board shall not sell any vessel or any line of vessels except when in its judgment the building up and maintenance of an adequate merchant marine can be best served thereby, and then only upon the affirmative unanimous vote of the members of the board duly recoreded." The other obnoxious section relates to the "necessity for the replacement of vessels owned by the United States and in the possession or under the control of the board." The board is authorized and directed to present to Congress from time to time recommendations setting forth what new vessels are required, with the estimated cost.

AVIATION.—After visiting Bogota, Colombia, Jan. 27, and Carcacas, Venezuela, Jan. 29, Col. Lindbergh arrived at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Jan. 31. His route was down the coast of Venezuela and around the inner circle of the Lesser Antilles, on the Caribbean Sea, a distance of about 1,000 miles, which he covered in 10 hours. He landed at St. Thomas on the golf course, where bunkers, sand traps and other hazards had been leveled to give a broad fairway for the landing. Even after the appearance of the Spirit of St. Louis there was a short period of suspense, as an aviator from Porto Rico made a test flight recently to try out the field and refused to risk landing. Lindbergh, however, who alighted on a small athletic field at Belize, British Honduras, made an excellent landing, and to the immediate cheers of the throng of 2,000 at the golf course was quickly added a Presidential salute of 21 guns from the town battery, the ringing of church bells and the raucous noise of steamer whistles in the harbor.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.—Honorio Pueyrredon, leader of the Argentine delegation Jan. 23 electrified the Pan-American Conference at Havana, by challenging the Fordney-McCumber tariff, and suggesting that the scheme of the Pan-American Union contemplated arranging tariffs for the mutual benefit of the member States and suggested reciprocity for the whole American continent—barring Canada and other European dominions and possessions. His specific proposals were three: First of all he wants all the American Governments to remove any tariff barriers that can be considered to hamper the complete freedom of trade between the independent nations of the continent. Then he wants all other governmental regulations that interfere with the free movement of farm products in international trade abolished except such as are necessary to the safety of the people. His third proposal is a pledge that the quarantine regulations for these farm products will not be interpreted arbitrarily to interfere with free trade.

FARM AND GARDEN.—A campaign has been started by the Washington State Society for the Conservation of Wild Flowers to make Washington the "Holly Tree State of the Nation." School children, florists and other organizations have joined forces toward this end. May 5 has been set aside for the planting of seeds for the establishment of holly trees as wildlings.

Increasing damage caused by the Asiatic beetle in Connecticut and Southern Long Island has led to a co-operative control project to be carried on by the Federal Department and the State of Connecticut, aimed especially at reducing infestation in the vicinity of New Haven where the insect was discovered several years ago. This insect is related to the Japanese beetle and its life history is somewhat similar. The larvae feed on the roots of grasses and other plants and cause the complete destruction of sod on lawns as well as injury to perennial ornamental plants. The control treatment used involves the application of emulsified carbon disulphide to the soil and in all, 366 properties, covering about 43 acres, have been treated, 38,000 lbs. of concentrated carbon-disulphide emulsion and over 800,000 gallons of water being used. This treatment has very effectively reduced the number of grubs throughout this area. Several parasites of the Japanese beetle imported from the Orient also attack the Asiatic beetle, and a number of them have been released in the heavily infested areas on Long Island.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 3-Feb. 24.—Annual Winter poultry course, State Institute of Applied Agriculture. Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

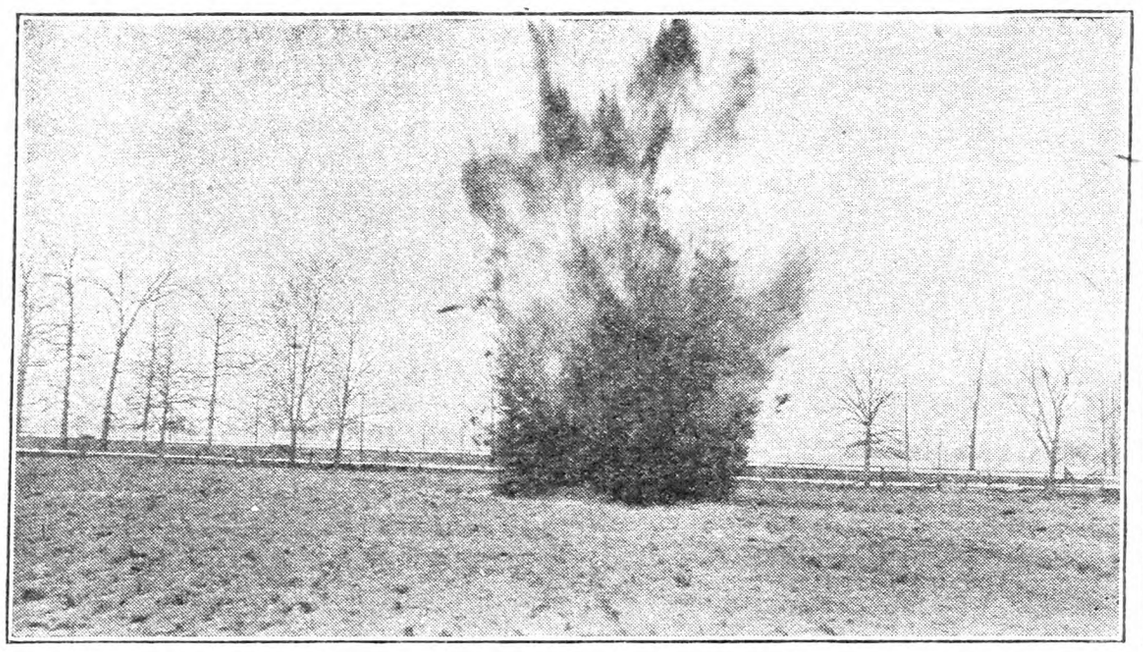
Feb. 7-10.—N. Y. State Grange Poughkeepsie.

Feb. 8.—Course in agriculture, Columbia University, New York City.

March 19-24. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Jan. 30-Feb. 3. — Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 13-17.—Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



How it looked when they dynamited an oak stump on the farm of D. D. Jones, Delaware County, Ohio

Edible Acorns

On page 17 is an article about edible acorns in Burnett County, Wis. I lived just south of this section from childhood to manhood and gathered these acorns and eaten them much as chestnuts used to be here in the East. These acorns grew in great abundance on the Bur oak and not on the White oak. As this was strictly an opening tree, it grew in a spreading top shape, intermingled with the white and black oak. It produced a very durable wood for posts, lasting well in the ground. I have seen the heart wood after it had been in the ground for 20 to 30 years still sound and so hard as to turn the edge of an ax.

As it is an easy tree to grow from nuts and grows very rapidly I am of the opinion that it would be wise for some of our foresters in New England to look into the production of this valuable tree. It grows rapidly on land that is well drained and reasonably fertile. It will attain a diameter of one to one and a half feet in about the same time it takes the ash and elm to attain an equal size. It stands transplanting well. The nuts make a very fattening pig feed, even better than corn. A. C. INNIS.

Connecticut.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 243.

WANTED to rent a farm or on shares, fully equipped with cows and tools. F. C. SCHAFFER, 5 Clinton St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—An established grocery business or general store, within a radius of 75 miles of Norwich, N. Y.; would like pictures if possible. ADVERTISER 3466, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO Central New Jersey farms for sale—Farm No. 1, 65 acres, all in wheat, dwelling and barns. Farm No. 2, 170 acres, 120 of it in wheat, dwelling and barns, also apple orchard. Both farms have been intensively cultivated and fertilized by us for many years and soil is in excellent condition. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, clover, 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.70; here, 60-lb. can clover, $7; buckwheat, $5.50; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60-lb. can buckwheat here, $5.50. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35 per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C. O. D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey in 5 or 10-pound pails, 20c pound, paid to third zone. F. H. SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

DEPEW'S HONEY—Very fine quality clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, prepaid. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—Indian relics, stone and flint. IRVIN R. VAN DEVIER, Collector, Medina, Ohio.

FOR SALE — Four Buffalo, one Cyphers incubators. WERNER BROTHERS, Mt. Marion, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Carload of Danish cabbage. WILLIAM ROGERS, R. D. 2, Skaneateles, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover, $6.60 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

PURE honey, carefully inspected and packed: 5 lbs. clover, $1; 5 lbs. buckwheat, 85c, postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

INCUBATORS—Prairie State, 390-egg size, $35; crated, f.o.b. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 per gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

MINERAL specimen wanted for collections; must be typical and of known origin; send a description of what you have. A. HENNIGER, Box 1256, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—Home-made sausage, 3 lbs. $1; home-cured bacon, 35 cts. W. M. LAW, Sandusky, N. Y.

HONEY—A 5-lb. pail of delicious clover sent postpaid for $1.10. NELSON WHEELER, Victor, N. Y.

WANTED—Walnut Ottoman and walnut parlor chairs with grape pattern. BOX 96, Wilmette, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Pure extracted clover honey, half gallon, $1.50 delivered. H. J. BOREMAN, Box 508, Katonah, N. Y.

WANTED—Standard make apple grader, cheap for cash. H. W. VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One-man folding sawing machine, complete set of tools; never used; $16, cost $29. GEO. D. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PURE honey, dark amber blend, 5-lb. pail, 95 cents postpaid into third zone; 60-lb. can, $5; 12 5-lb. pails $7 C. O. D. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

SPECIAL two Hom-Pak cans chicken, one chicken broth, $1.50 postpaid; regular price $2.05. JOHNSON'S HOME CANNING, Bethlehem, Conn.

PURE Vermont maple sugar, excellent quality; 5 lbs., $1.75; 10 lbs., $3; syrup, $2.50 gal., prepaid three zones. BENJ. HOXIE, Proctorsville, Vt.

WANTED—One De Laval milking unit; please give full particulars. ADVERTISER 3458, care Rural New-Yorker.

VIRGIN wool kneecaps for cold knees; made by MARY L. CHURCH, 63 Pringle St., Kingston, Pa.

WANTED—Large size Candee incubator heater, also complete Mammoth incubator. ALBERT STARLING, Knowlesville, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; fine amber, 95c, $1.80, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Four coal brooder stoves, never been uncrated. JOHN GRASS, High Bridge, N. J.

American Fruits

by Samuel Fraser

Invaluable for the farm library. **$4.75** postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

Looking At Life

Some Thoughts About Farming

When the business year of 1927 closed it had again been clearly demonstrated that there exists an unbalanced condition among the various industries of this country, and agriculture again lags behind.

Federal-State crop reports show the total value of all farm crops of Pennsylvania to be $249,085,000, about $11,000,000 less than for 1926. If we will divide this among the 200,000 farms of the State, we will have an average crop value per farm of $1,245. Out of this must come all overhead expenses, such as interest on the investment, taxes, fertilizers, upkeep of farm, buildings and equipment, hired help, etc., and the balance accredited to the farm as net income, if there be any.

So that we may understand this unbalanced condition, let us compare these figures with the Government report of 1926, which shows that for every person gainfully employed during the year in the whole country there was an income of slightly more than $2,000. This includes the farmers, who still number one-third of the entire number so gainfully employed. Deduct that number with their meagre income and it will greatly increase the average of those otherwise engaged.

Our great industries are so linked together, depending upon one another for their prosperity and existence, that not one of them can fall down without weakening the whole structure. Not only are we farmers realizing this condition, but it has engaged the attention and perplexed the minds of the leading men of the nation. There have been a number of farm-relief bills before Congress in the last five years and plans have been widely discussed, all having for their goal a better price for farm products. All of them deal with a troublesome surplus. Will not any relief bill that raises the prices of farm products increase this surplus to such an extent that such relief would be destined to certain failure in the end? Manufacturers as soon as production exceeds demand, or the business becomes unprofitable, curtails the production or close down. Farmers keep on producing, regardless of demand or profit. We have had a decline of flour consumption of 21 per cent in the last 19 years. This means we are consuming 120,600,000 bushels of wheat less per year, which would take 8,000,000 acres to produce the wheat, yet in the face of this the wheat acreage was increased 13 per cent.

We are told to imitate big business, but big business is big because they can control orderly production. Business is firmly organized and has only to do with a few concerns. Agriculture is not so firmly organized, and the various agricultural organizations have not yet been able to agree on a definite plan of procedure. Agriculture has to do with more than six million individuals scattered over a vast territory, every one of them manager of his own business and every one subject to conditions over which he has no control. Agriculture is so diversified and the field it covers so large that any legislation that might benefit one class of farmers or one section of the country might be detrimental to other farmers.

It is apparent, however, that conditions are slowly adjusting themselves. During the last five years 3,000,000 farmers have migrated to the cities to become consumers of farm products instead of producers. We have been lamenting the fact that from productive farms on which once lived useful citizens, who have now passed away, their children have gone to the cities, and the farms are now growing weeds. Yet it would be better if more of the unprofitable farms would be abandoned—better for the men who are trying to make a living on them and better for agriculture in general. If all of the unprofitable farms would be abandoned there would be no surplus and the farm problem solved. We need a lot of less land to produce all our present necessities. JOHN SHOENER.

Pennsylvania.

A Letter from My Island

[If you will look at the atlas, you will find a group of islands lying between the island of Vancouver and the State of Washington, with the Strait of Georgia at the north and the Strait of Juan de Fuca below. The following interesting letter comes from a reader who lives on one of these faraway islands.]

I have enjoyed the letters from various States so much. I thought perhaps they might care to hear from the San Juan Islands. Our island, Orcas, is the largest one of the group of 171 islands. It has some farming land but is noted chiefly as a Summer resort. On Dec. 24, in the sunshine, we drove down Christmas Tree Road, as I call it, to the beach to see a tiny boat stranded on Parker's Reef. The road runs straight a quarter of a mile from our house lined on either side with beautiful fir trees. We were too late to see the boat hauled off, as the salvage boat was towing her away. They had to get a boat from the Canadian side to get her off. Parker's Reef presented a ragged edge above the water, which was dark green with curling white caps tipping each wave, while white spray flew high up over the reef. Dangerous place! We wondered why it is not marked for mariners. Three years ago on Thanksgiving a revenue cutter, Arcona, stranded there and was hauled off at high tide by a Canadian salvage boat.

We felt like two runaway school boys, taking time off to see something that wasn't there, so I improved the stolen hour to gather long branches of the wonderful and evergreen salal. No other place can boast of such ideal Christmas greenery. I know I filled my big Chinese ginger jar—found by friend husband on the beach and kept down in the barn till I discovered it one day last year, and carried it gleefully to the house. I made two wreaths of cedar from the big trees at the end of the front porch, so we looked a little bit Christmassy, and as each day brought more lovely Christmas cards from dear friends I stuck them up all over my mantel in the "fireplace room" till it presented such a gay and festive appearance. I almost dreaded the day itself—just two people alone in a big house, after years of gay celebrations in a big family. Yet I love the island and after all the spirit of Christmas is there.

There is something about island life that I like. When I tell my city friends that I like the isolation of it they look at me in wonder. (I feel them mentally tapping their forehead.) Yet there is something detached and remote about it that rests me. Here we are floating in the midst of the sea—just a speck in the vastly deeps!

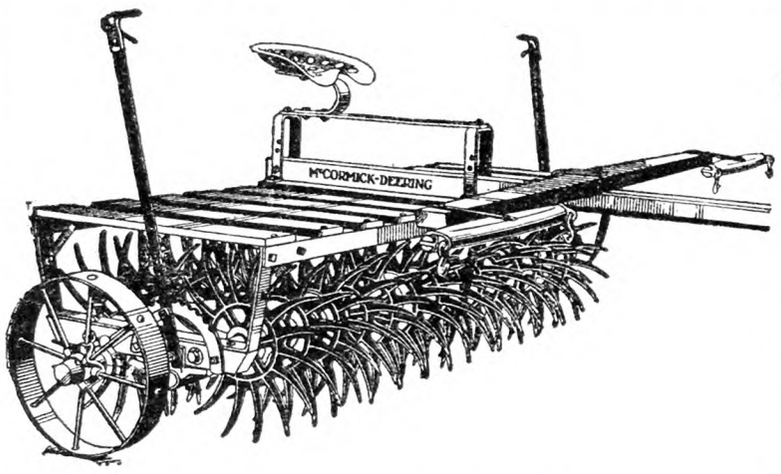
The radio brought us the Christmas music, the carols, and hilarity of children's happiness. The carols seem to grow sweeter each year and the beautiful old Christmas hymns seem lovelier for their familiarity, as old friends grow dearer with the year. So we sit and grow silent with the wonder of it. That the birth of a wee babe nearly 2,000 years ago, should become the signal for all the joyous celebrating all over the world and such universal opening of hearts and purses to aid the sick and poor is, indeed, marvelous.

After Christmas came one of the northeasters that change our lovely island into a bleak and forbidding Northland, temperature down to 20 and 18 degrees, snow that drifted several feet high in places, yet no snow down at the south end of the island. Seemed to drive in one path across the island. Hard on friend husband, who has 25 head of stock to care for besides horses, pigs and chickens. About a week of this, then came a thaw. In the night it turned colder and in the morning we had the beautiful sight a "silver thaw" presents. Water dripping from branches had become rows of pearly icicles. Pretty to look at, but hard to retain an equilibrium on the slippery ground.

Now we are back to our normal condition, nice moist rains, balmy breezes, temperature around 51 degrees. J. G. D.

"I've suddenly realized that I am getting old." "You don't look it." "I am. When I was young I longed for things to happen—now I hope that they don't!"—London Evening News.

Two Wonderful Tillage Tools
and What You Can Do With Each

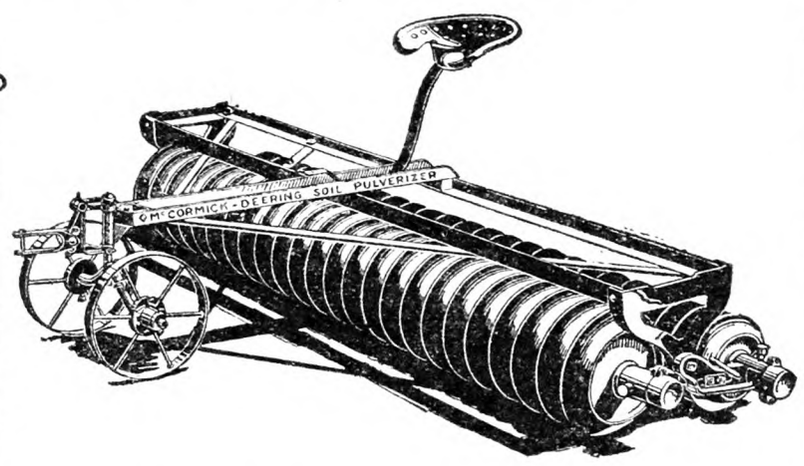


The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe

THE McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe does a perfect job cultivating young crops and breaking crusts. You can use it after the delicate plants are struggling through, and also after they are well up. It is the only tool that will cultivate right in around the young plants; the only tool to cultivate solid plantings of soybeans—without harm to the plants. It cannot be beat for winter wheat cultivation in the spring. Growers of mint, beets, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, garden truck, etc., find this a most effective mulcher, cultivator, and weed killer.

The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe can be driven either way of the rows and cultivates a strip 84 inches wide. A new hand with a green team and a Rotary Hoe will do the young crop more good than two old hands with single-row cultivators.

For a new and better tillage method ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the Rotary Hoe; tell him you're from Missouri and waiting to be shown.



The McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer

NOT only the *finest seedbed* but made in *fastest time*—that combination has created the great demand for the McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer. In many soils you can use it behind the tractor disk harrow and go *just once over the field* at the rate of *20 acres a day* and *your seedbed is ready.* Time, labor, and money saved in the rush of spring work.

But the biggest thing is the *perfect seedbed.* The Soil Pulverizer makes a finely mulched, deep, mellow seedbed, ideal for conservation of moisture and maximum germination of the seed. No other type of implement will produce so fine a condition from top to bottom, and none will do it so economically.

This is a big-enough job for any implement but the Soil Pulverizer has many other uses. In small corn, wheat, oats, cotton, potatoes, sugar-cane, etc., it pulverizes crusts and lumps with no damage to the plants. It keeps down weeds, conserves moisture, keeping little plants firmly set in finely mulched soil.

Drop us a line for folders describing, in full, McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizers and Rotary Hoes

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (*Incorporated*)
606 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Chicks *that* Pay

THE chicks that pay your profits are the ones that live and thrive.

In order to live and grow properly, the baby chick must have the proper food, especially during the danger period —the first eight weeks of its life.

Quisenberry Quality Starting Food with Buttermilk contains Cod Liver Meal, proper Minerals, Vitamines, Dried Buttermilk and other quality ingredients—in fact, all the ingredients necessary for health, vitality and rapid growth. It *saves loss.* It builds up power of disease resistance and *assures your success* in raising baby chicks.

QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY FEEDS — MORE EGGS — HUSKIER CHICKS — All Feed — No Filler

Free—Ask your dealer or write us for "Crows and Cackles," a magazine choke full of information of interest and value to every poultry raiser. It points the *Quisenberry Way to Bigger Poultry Profits.*

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Kansas City, Mo. Dept. R. N. Buffalo, New York

Especially Selected Ohio Accredited Chicks. Our breeding birds are carefully selected by an expert trained and authorized by Ohio State University.
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Send Only $1.00
We ship C. O. D. Anconas, White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, **$12.75** per 100. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, **$14.75.** Black Minorcas, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff and White Orpingtons, **$15.75.** Light Brahmas, **$19.75.** Circular free.
Bellefontaine Baby Chick Hatchery, Box 3, Bellefontaine, Ohio

WHARTON ACCREDITED CHICKS
Ohio Accredited Chicks
Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 12c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.
WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

ZELLER'S QUALITY CHICKS
Large Type Tancred—Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnested matings. Pepful and vigorous chicks at $16 per 100—$77 per 500—$150 per 1000. Also quality White Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. Circular. 10% books order.
EDGAR A. ZELLER, 2014 Manada St., HARRISBURG, PENN'A

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.
Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14 00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed, all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 113, BELLEFONTE, PA.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.25	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.25	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

Chix—*BABY*—Chix
BARRED ROCKS - - $14 per 100
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS 12 per 100
MIXED OR BROILERS - - 10 per 100
I also have Barred Rocks that are blood tested. All flocks are on free range and from heavy laying strains. Special price on 1000 and 500 lots.
100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door.
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We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. **GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.**

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Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8 50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

IN LOTS OF 25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes...$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.75	7 00	13.00	62.50	120
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
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BIG DISCOUNT ON BELLWOOD CHICKS
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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
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STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS
Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 269 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. Thorobred chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, any week after Feb. 15th at **$16** per 100—**$77** per 500—**$150** per 1000. 10% books order. Also extra fine White Rocks, Reds, S. L. Wyandottes. Catalog free.
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200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
The Best Popular Breeds on Free Range

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	.....
Broilers, Assorted	11.00	52 50	100 00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

THE HENYARD

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Westwood, N. J. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending Jan. 23, 1928:

During the twelfth week of the Bergan County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 2,998 eggs was made, or an average of 43.08 per cent. The production to date is 27,912 eggs.

Pen 19, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the week with 58 eggs. Pen 62, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kwality Farm, New Jersey, is second with 54 eggs. Pen 15, a pen of R. I. Reds owned by A. C. Gilbert, New Jersey, and pen 54, a White Leghorn pen owned by Julius Horner & Sons, New Jersey, are tied for third place with 53 eggs each.

Pen 19, owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 633 eggs. Pen 93, a White Leghorn pen owned by S. P. Wiersma, Michigan, is second with 520 eggs, and pen 89 a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is third with 506 eggs.

Perhaps many of the contestants in New Jersey Egg-laying Contests were able to visit the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show held during the week of January 16. If so, they were interested in the second prize White Orpington old pen, exhibited by Mr. J. I. Lyle, New Jersey. This pen included No 25-9, a hen which laid 301 eggs in the 1925-26 Vineland Egg-laying Contest. This hen was a remarkable layer, as her record proves, and she exhibited wonderful production type. At the Garden this year, she presented splendid dress-up Orpington type, really a bird worth seeing and studying, proof of the possibility of securing utlity and beauty in one and the same bird. But, she was not alone. In the same pen were Nos. 25-2 and 25-5, which laid 188 eggs and 209 eggs respectively at Vineland in the same contest. The fourth hen in the Garden pen was the mother of No. 25-9. The 25-9 hen was the mother of the cockerel in the First Prize White Orpington young pen at the same Garden Show, and he was a splendid specimen of modern fowl, true Orpington in type, strong and well developed, typical of the best sort of general purpose fowl. This mention is made specially in this report this week, because it is felt that as the contests proceed year after year, it is increasingly important that the standards toward which we select pullets for entering contests should be raised ever higher, to include not only those characteristics which are peculiarly correlated to egg production capacity, but also those features which are bound to increase the sales value of stock sold from any poultry breeding plant. People, in buying eggs, chicks, pullets or breeding stock in any breed these days want not only egg production capacity, but "good looks" in the stock as well, that is, some nearness to standard qualifications. The contest management felt very proud of these contest birds in their showing at the greatest exhibition held in this country.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Jarvis Poultry Farms, Md., 325; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 276; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 263.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 437; John G. Hall, N. J., 259.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 633; P. T. Kistler, Pa., 268; Sunny Vale Poultry Farm, Pa., 252.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—S. P. Wiersma, Mich., 520; White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 506; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 486.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Exp. Sta., not competing, White Wyandottes, 369; Skylands Farm, Mottled Houdans, N. Y., 271; A. E. Hampton, S. C. Black Leghorns, N. J., 176.

Molting Pullets

What is the trouble with my hens; they are molting and are only seven months old. They have been sick but are better. J. D.

New York.

If the pullets have been sick the molting may easily be accounted for. Partial molting, or neck molting, is a difficult thing to prevent when pullets are taken in from range in the Fall and placed in Winter quarters on laying rations. To keep pullets laying through the Winter and avoid any molt is apt to tax the skill of any one. Any disturbance of the birds' regular routine in feeding or care or any sickness is pretty sure to be followed by a molt of greater or less severity and a reduction in production. I know of nothing that you can do now other than to give the flock good care and await the natural resumption of health and production. M. B. D.

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
1911—TRAPNESTED, PEDIGREED—1928
COCKERELS from 200, 220 and 220-240-egg dams and 240-egg bred sires—5 lots or over, $7.50 each; from 240 to 260 eggs, both dams and sires—5 lots or over, $10 each, Wingbanded individual pedigreed males from above Super, 240 to 260-egg matings $15 to $20 each. These birds have large white eggs, winter laying, size and high vitality back of them for years. We specialize in the sale of Good Production Males and foundation stock. We have no dissatisfied customers. All trapnesting under N. Y. State College R.O.P. this year. Write us.
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R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

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White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years, males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. **HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS.** Fully guaranteed. Discount on early orders. Catalog free.
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BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS
are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B.W.D. tested. Circular on request.
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Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorn
HATCHING EGGS and COCKERELS
From 700 two and three year old selected and trapnested 4½-5 lb. healthy hens, mated with vigorous, pedigreed cockerels, with dams records 250 to 303. Hatching eggs, $9 per 100, $80 per 1000. Cockerels, $5 to $10 per bird.
NO LIGHTS USED.
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—STRAINS—
Hollywood, Hanson, Barron, Prof. Dryden
W. E. ATKINSON WALLINGFORD, CONN.

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Farm reared. 34 years production bred. 7 years trapnested. National Headquarters superior egg quality. High vitality, large size, high production and beauty combined. Let us prove it. **EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y**

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.
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Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* **A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.**

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
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Husky Baby Chicks Hatched from Healthy Laying Stock.
Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Write for prices.
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254-312 EGG RECORDS
CHICKS, $18, $21; EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.
Same lines as our Contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. **PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.**

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	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14
Mixed	3.00	5.00	9

100% live delivery postpaid. Special prices on larger lots. Circular free.
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JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
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"Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes from personally selected and inspected healthy, free range flocks. 100% live arrival. Write for delivery prices. F. C. ROMIG, *Veterinarian,* Beaver Springs, Pa.

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ACREBRIDGE FARM Box R MARLBORO, MASS.

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From healthy, high producing stock.
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Free range. Est. 1908. Hatches every week. Price list.
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BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Leghorn and Reds. Blood tested or under State Supervision. Write for catalogue. **BYRON PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.**

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching from selected flock. 100, $8; 300, $21.
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Barred Rock Chicks Send order now for March and April chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for prices
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White Wyandottes Martin Dorcas, from the famous Martin Strain. Chicks and Eggs, also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. Reds. Prices reasonable.
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"NATIONAL" CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS. Stock from free range flocks.
Catalog free. **NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, Mifflintown, Penna.**

The Henyard

Worms in Poultry

The part played by intestinal worms in producing ill-health in man and in the lower animals has long been a matter of general interest and of much misconception, as a rule having been overestimated in the minds of those having the care of children and of domestic animals. It has been easy to ascribe symptoms of nervous disturbances from various cause in children and lack of thrift in animals to "worms" without taking the trouble to find out whether or not worms were actually present, or if present in sufficient numbers, to produce noticeable effects. Any or all of the symptoms popularly credited to the presence of worms may be and very frequently are of entirely different origin. The only certain means of diagnosis therefore when worms are suspected is the actual finding of some of the worms or of their immature forms in the shape of larvae or eggs.

In the case of fowls supposed to be suffering from worm infestation, the diagnosis should be easy, for one or more autopsies may be held upon dead birds and the interior of their digestive tracts may be carefully examined. The finding of a few worms, however, should not be taken as evidence that these were responsible for any considerable degree of ill-health, since a few worms may exist without causing disturbance of any kind, and it would probably be difficult or impossible to find a flock that was entirely free from them. There is a limit, however, to the numbers of these parasites that may exist in animal bodies without doing harm, and premises upon which poultry has long been kept may become so saturated with worms, their embryos and eggs as to make chick-rearing or even the keeping of mature fowls upon them impracticable. Other parasites than worms, such as those that cause coccidiosis, also multiply upon "old ground" and sometimes put the poultry keeper in limited quarters out of business.

There has come about in very recent years a practice that seems likely to again make it possible for one with but little space for the purpose to keep poultry indefinitely upon it. He will be helped in this by recent discoveries in regard to nutrition, these discoveries enabling him to substitute certain foods for outdoor range and sunshine. There is ample room for questioning yet what the final result of the very intensive methods of poultry keeping now sometimes practiced will be, but for the time at least they are successful, and those who are willing to take the pains necessary may find that they can overturn some of the old ideas in poultry culture without disaster. Chickens are now being raised upon concrete floors, instead of clover sod, and outdoor sunshine is being fed to them in a mash instead of being poured down upon their backs from the sky. The necessity for unlimited exercise appears to have been overestimated in the case of both young and old stock. Where other conditions are right, chicks may grow to maturity and old fowls may live out their useful days in quarters once thought so small as to make healthful existence impossible. There is nothing new in the attempts to make backyard poultry keeping permanently profitable; all that is novel is the employment of means that were formerly unknown to poultry keepers and without which they were compelled to face ultimate failure.

F. R. Beaudette, investigator of poultry diseases in the New Jersey State Experiment Station has contributed an article to *New Jersey Agriculture* on practical worm control. In this article he says that the treatment of fowls for intestinal worms has been practiced for many years, but not always with satisfactory results, damage from heavy worm infestation sometimes remaining to injure the flock after the worms have been removed. Thus far no treatment has been found that will remove all the worms, and the remaining ones serve to renew the infestation. Free range or a clean soil is no insurance against the presence of worms, for house and stable flies may carry infection to fowls, and the pigeon also harbors a worm easily transmitted to a previously clean flock. Attempts to sterilize the soil by strong disinfectants have not proved successful, the eggs of round worms being too resistant to these measures.

The majority of poultry plants are probably infested by one or more varieties of worms, though these may not be present in sufficient numbers to do serious damage. As the numbers of these parasites increase, beginners who have been successful for a few years find their problems more difficult to contend with. The rearing of chicks upon clean ground away from mature birds helps materially in the control of round worms but may not prevent infestation by tape worms. It does, however, help to prevent early infestation when the bird is less resistant to these parasites than when it reaches maturity.

These conditions being present, Dr. Beaudette thinks it quite possible that future poultrymen will rear their stock in confinement, this confinement being during the bird's early life or extended to include its entire existence. Instead of allowing the chick to run upon the ground, a concrete slab will be provided in front of the building, and this slab will be enclosed by a screen that will shut out the flies that might bring tapeworm infestation. All openings to the house would necessarily have to be screened also, and a shallow pan of sawdust saturated with a disinfectant might be provided to permit the caretaker to rid his shoes of the eggs of round worms, as well as the infection of coccidiosis and blackhead before entering the building.

Chickens so confined would have to be provided with green food and cod liver oil or other vitamin-carrying food would need to be given to supplement the direct sunlight admitted through screened openings. Chicks so reared might be more resistant to roup and similar diseases, not having been weakened by the presence of internal parasites. The cost of all this would, of course, be greater than under present methods, but it has been demonstrated that healthy chicks can be raised under such conditions, and it seems possible to Dr. Beaudette that the same procedure could be carried out on a commercial scale. Some of these measures are already in use, chicks being raised upon concrete platforms adjoining their brooders, and these platforms being kept iu sanitary condition by renewable carpets of sand or loam. Mature fowls are confined to their houses without harm if these are kept clean. Much of the above that is quoted from Dr. Beaudette's article will sound more like laboratory measures than practical poultry keeping, but it will have to be remembered that poultrymen in some localities are carrying on their work under such intensive conditions as to already approach laboratory methods. Fortunate is the farm poultry keeper who has unlimited space at his disposal and who has not yet been obliged to face the difficulties that confront the professional poultryman with little space at his command. M. B. D.

Heating Greenhouse from Brooder

I have a brooder-house heated with hot-water system in cellar. About 40 ft. from the broder-house I have a small greenhouse 10x14 ft. I wish to heat this with pipes from the brooder-house boiler. I intend to run the pipes through the ground this 40 ft. Will it be necessary to put anything around the pipes? S. W.

Yes, you will have to insulate those pipes that run through the ground from the brooder-house to the greenhouse, otherwise you will lose a large amount of heat. Material for insulation may be bought at plumbers' supply stores, and the pipe may well be boxed also.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
Own eggs, from disease free State tested stock, trapnested and production bred. Quality and delivery guaranteed. Circular. FRED H. MILLER, Route 1, Rockville, Conn.

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County Line Chicks are this kind. You get the best when you get County Line Chicks. Five varieties. Bred for Health and Production. *CATALOG FREE.*
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Mixed ..... $ 9 per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns ..... 12 per 100
Barred Rocks ..... 14 per 100
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Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, pure bred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. *Send for price list.* SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. *Phone 1604 or 337.*

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DUCKLINGS $30--EGGS $12 Per 100
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SCIENTIFIC TEST PROVES FLEX-O-GLASS BEST FOR CHICKS

All of the above chicks were of equal health, weight and number when three days old. The group at the left was put under plain glass. The group at the right was under Flex-O-Glass, as you see above, and all were fed and cared for the same. These photos were taken when the chicks were eight weeks old, and all but three chicks had died under plain glass. It had actually **killed** them. The chicks under Flex-O-Glass were all strong, healthy, full of pep; free from rickets (weak legs), and past the critical stage as you can easily see. This proves the sun's Ultra-Violet (health-producing) rays which Flex-O-Glass admits make chicks grow amazingly fast and strong.

Actual Proof—Not Just Guesswork

Similar tests were conducted by the Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and Kansas State Experiment Stations, the American Medical Association (the world's greatest authorities); as well as thousands of users in every State, and the exceptional results they had with chicks raised under Flex-O-Glass has caused a Sensational National Recommendation of this wonderful product for all poultry house and brooder windows, in place of glass.—And FLEX-O-GLASS costs only one-eighth as much as glass, is cut with ordinary shears, nailed on, easily removed and re-installed. FLEX-O-GLASS pays for itself in a few days in extra chicks saved—but it lasts for years.

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Find enclosed $.....for which send me..... yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.
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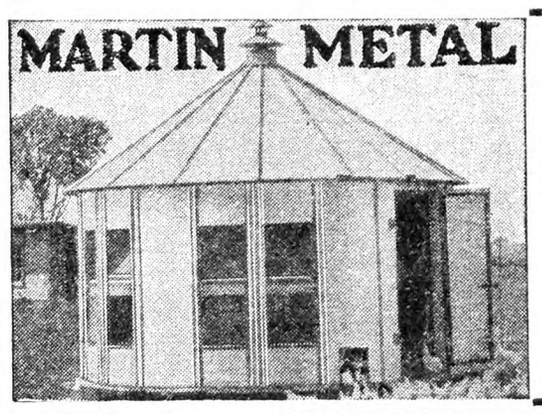
Will put an end to all your troubles in raising chicks. No more heartbreaking losses. Raise 90% to 97% of your chicks. Faster, sturdier growth means heavier laying pullets. Chas. Meyer reports raising over 900 out of 1,000 chicks in Martin House. Pullets started laying at 5 months. Monroeville Hatchery raised 97%. U. P. Anderson cleared over $300 from 500 early broilers. The Martin Brooder House will ensure your success with poultry. Sold on liberal terms. Write today and get all the amazing details without obligation.
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Stop Round Worm Losses in Poultry
simply mix **POULTOBAC** in the Feed

POULTOBAC is selected Pulverized Tobacco Powder containing 1.50% nicotine which is recommended by State Experiment Stations.
Mix 2 lbs. of POULTOBAC in every 100 lbs. of feed or mash and feed as usual. Dust it on the birds, also on roosts and nests to prevent vermin. Avoid harsh expellants and dissolvents.
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Biologically tested and certified for both vitamins A and D. Stearin-free—won't freeze. Compare these prices with other biologically tested brands; then order where your money goes farthest.

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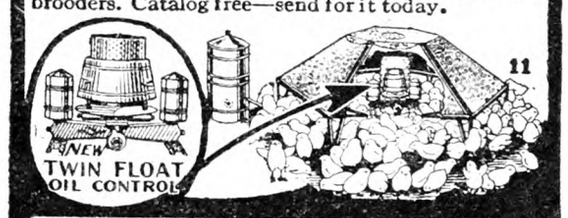
which tells all about the TWIN-FLOAT Sol-Hot—the wickless oil burning brooder that will help you raise more chicks this season. Its Automatic Twin-Float Oil Level is the greatest invention ever developed for chick brooders—easy to operate as a gas stove—no wicks—no fumes—no smoke—no smothered chicks. Costs less than old fashioned wick brooders. Catalog free—send for it today.



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Near round—no corners for crowding—rat and vermin proof. New exclusive idea in cross ventilation. Combination ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Diameter 12 feet. Capacity 500 chicks. Built sectional—easily enlarged.

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Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

CHICKS

From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

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S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	14.00
Light Mixed, $9; Heavy	11.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.

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Send for Gus's Aids on poultry raising. Mailed to you each month *absolutely free*. Gives valuable, timely advice on poultry management. Let our experience help you make money. No obligation at all.

GUS'AIDS FOR POULTRY

Van Wert Hatchery, Gus Ickes, Prop., R. Van Wert, Ohio

Sprouting Oats

Which is the best way to germinate oats for chickens—put hot water on them or cold water? How long will it take to germinate, and how many quarts of germinated oats should I feed per 100 chickens in the morning? I am feeding whole corn and buckwheat in the evening. E. D.

If you wish to sprout oats—that is, keep them until the sprouts are from 2 to 4 inches long—it will take from a week to 10 days in a well-lighted room where the temperature can be kept between 60 and 70 degrees. These form a mat when sprouted in a thin layer about 2 inches thick, and a chunk of two or three square inches may be given each hen daily. If you wish to feed them as soon as the oats are germinated—that is, started to grow—they may be fed after 24 hours' soaking in warm water in a warm room. Tepid or lukewarm water should be used for soaking the oats in either case, about as much water as oats in quantity. The only difference between germinated and sprouted oats is the change made by the length of time that the growing process has continued. There is no definite quantity that should be fed; the hens may be given what they will quickly pick up with evident appetite. All the grain, chiefly corn, should be fed at night that the birds will eat, whether a pint or a peck. M. B. D.

Drop in Laying

I had a flock of 40 two-year-old R. I. reds which laid well during June, July, August and September. November they came down to nothing and have stayed that way till last week, when I sold them all. This is the first time I could not get my hens to lay in Winter. They have free run in a couple of acres rye, had mush, grit, charcoal and shell before them, all the skim milk they could drink, and whole corn and soaked oats at night. They looked pretty, red combs, they sang like ready to lay, but no eggs. We killed two, and when dressing found little black eggs everywhere through the egg tract, and one had a big piece at the end, hard and brownish yellow, like dried up egg yolk. I have heard several people telling they find the same in their chickens, and everybody around here is selling their flocks because they won't lay. We gave them sawdust in their scratch shed. Can that have anything to do with it?

Roanoke, Va. MRS. W. J. C.

You were a little impatient with your flock that laid well up into November. They were entitled to a couple of months' vacation at their age and probably could profitably have been kept, though they should have been laying well before the month of June of last Summer. Sawdust need not be blamed for lack of production, and you seem to have fed well. Misshapen and dark or black yolks in the ovary are indications of infection with the germs of white diarhoea, and if this infection was present here the birds were unsuitable for use in a breeding pen, being capable of transmitting the disease to their offspring. M. B. D.

Various Poultry Rations

Which of the following laying mash mixtures is the best? 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. gluten feed, 100 lbs. hominy, 75 lbs. beef scrap; 100 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. gluten feed, 75 lbs. beef scraps; 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. cornmeal, 75 lbs. beef scrap; 100 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. hominy feed, 75 lbs. beef scrap.

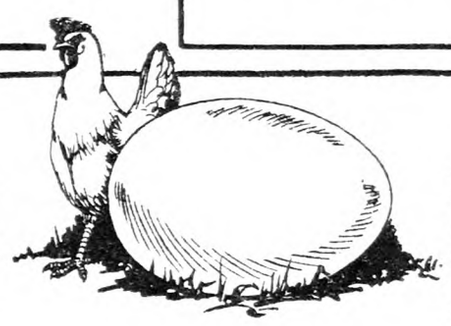
New York. S. T.

I should prefer the third formula, partly because I should not want as much gluten feed in the mixture as the first two contain, but I should consider the third formula improved by the addition of 100 lbs. of ground heavy oats. If no green food is used, 10 per cent of good Alfalfa leaf meal would improve it still further and the use of milk in some form is very desirable in addition. For Winter layers, the addition of a pint of cod liver oil to each 100 lbs. of mash has been found to improve health and vigor. M. B. D.

Only Cents in Cost, but— DOLLARS in PROFIT

And here's the proof of Nopco Cod Liver Oil profits!

CHART	
Cost per hen per year of feeding Nopco—	*Average profits per hen per year from feeding Nopco—*
½ lb. oil at 20 c	Increase in egg production and quality . 60c
	Decrease in mortality 12c
	Hatchability increase 29c
	Chick livability . . 25c
	$1.26



JUST multiply that by the number of hens in your flock! Then you'll have an almost perfect picture of what Nopco will do for you. Almost perfect, because the above table does not show the cash value of a better conditioned, strong, healthy flock.

And it's the rich Vitamin A and Vitamin D content of Nopco Cod Liver Oil that does it all. These are the vitamins that do the work of green food and sunshine when they can't be had, and make them do their work better when they are available.

Nopco is triple tested, once chemically, once on chicks and once on white rats, for its Vitamin content. These tests take many weeks to complete, but it's the only way to really know that the oil will give utmost results.

That's why we are able to guarantee the uniformity, purity and potency of Nopco Cod Liver Oil. It's a real guarantee, and assures easy, quick profits for you. Just feed Nopco all year round and you'll *know*. Feed it to animals too, and you'll just be amazed at the extra profits.

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For Poultry and Animal Feeding

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Refiners of Cod Liver Oil for 25 Years
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

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Fill in the coupon for our illustrated book, "Cod Liver Oil—the Easy Way to Poultry Profits." In addition to the latest information regarding this advanced practice, it contains full instructions on simple methods of feeding. Valuable as a work of reference—and free.

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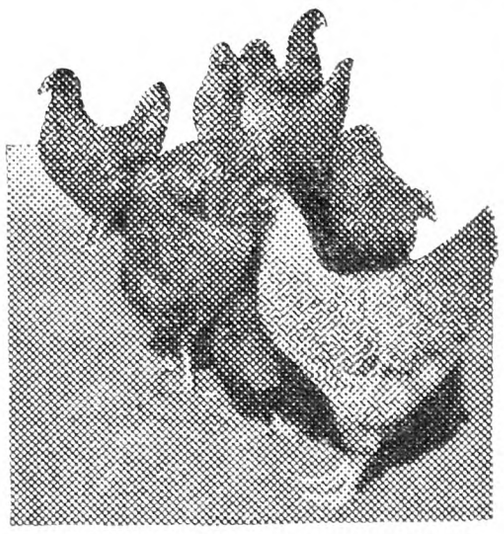
County.....*State*.....

I buy my poultry supplies from.....

Kerr's Baby Chicks *have a heavy laying ancestry*



A flock of Kerr's 200-egg Barred Rocks. Note the combination of high production and standard qualities.

IT'S the old story over again in 1926-27 contests. Kerr Chickeries hens lead or are right up in first rank.

At Storrs Contest, the Kerr White Leghorn pen laid an average of 217 eggs per bird—and was always either First or Second pen in 140 entries for ten consecutive weeks in winter when eggs bring highest prices.

At New York State Contest, a Kerr Barred Rock hen was high bird of her breed, laying 269 eggs.

At Maryland Contest, Kerr Barred Rock pen was Third for the breed. Individual hens stood First and Second, with 254 and 248 eggs per hen. The Kerr White Leghorn pen averaged 223.3 eggs per pullet.

At Bergen State Contest, N. J., **Kerr's Barred Rock and R. I. Reds were First and Second in their classes. Kerr's R. I. Red hen laid 251 eggs in 357 days.**

These records are possible only because of generations of breeding. Kerr's Quality Baby Chicks have the same bred-for-laying inheritance as the Kerr pullets in the famous public egg-laying contests.

Send for the Kerr chick book telling how we breed vigor and heavy production into Kerr's famous baby chicks.

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BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE—Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas..	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$118
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas..	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks..	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, White Minorcas.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	....

Assorted Light ... $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy.... $11.50 per 100 straight.

Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank reference. Member I. B. C. A. Order your ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you. **NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Dept. 42, Napoleon, Ohio**

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BUY $ $

Our 19th Year For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past eighteen years. **Our Reliable Chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept.** Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

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Get our special combined offer on chicks, brooder stoves, and brooder-houses. We hatch twelve varieties. **Fifty thousand chicks per week.** Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

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Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

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S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyandottes; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted, Mostly Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
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SERVICE **PURE BRED BABY CHICKS** *QUALITY*

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to Jan. 23, 1928, with remarks by the director:

The record breaking string of honor roll winnings by Broadview White Leghorns in the Storrs Laying Contest has been snapped at last. After eleven weeks, during which time these birds from Connecticut, headed the honor roll for the greater part of the time, they slackened their efforts in the twelfth week and seven other entries registered better scores for the week. So outstanding has been the performance of the Broadview birds since the present competition started, a brief summary of their record to date may be of interest. In 12 weeks these pullets have headed the honor roll eight times, tied for first once, placed second two times, and in the past week they finished fourth. Their production of practically 86 per cent since the first of last November has enabled them to lay 722 eggs in 12 weeks, a score that places them first among all competitors for total production. They have piled up a 70-egg lead over the second high pen in the contest, and a 74-egg gain over the leading pen in last year's competition for a similar period of time. Moreover, their present score is 138 eggs better than first 12 weeks' lay of the Hollywood Farm entry that last year set up a new Storrs record for pen production.

New Weekly Record.—Two pens of White Leghorns owned by George Lowry of Connecticut, and George B. Ferris of Michigan, each laid 64 eggs during the past week to tie for first place on the honor roll. This is the highest weekly score made to date in the present contest, and it is a lay of better than 91 per cent. These two entries, incidentally, will bear watching, in the future. The Lowry team, especially, for it is now the second high pen in the contest, and on the basis of present production may soon be crowding the Broadview birds for the pole. Mention should also be made of the Amakassin Farm entry of White Leghorns from New York, that placed third for the week with an output of 58 eggs. These birds stand fifth among the Leghorns and ninth among all competitors. Four entries tied for third place each with a score of 57 eggs. They include the Barred Rock pens owned by R. W. Davis & Sons from Maine, and R. Walter Bishop of Connecticut, R. I. Reds entered by F. S. Chapin of Massachusetts, and White Wyandottes entered by Fisher Farm of Ontario. The Broadview White Leghorns, as already mentioned, placed fourth for the week and with a score of 56 eggs.

In laying 5,390 eggs during the twelfth week the contest laid at a 55 per cent rate, another increase in production. This is a gain of 274 eggs over the lay for last week and 883 eggs more than the score for the corresponding week a year ago. Up to last Monday night the contest flock had produced 53,763 eggs. This is an average of 384 eggs for each of the 140 competing pens or 38 eggs per bird. In 12 weeks this contest has gained 6,486 eggs over the score made in last year's competition for the same period of time.

Two changes took place among the leaders during the past week. In the White Wyandotte division the entry of Fisher Poultry Farm from Ontario moved into second position, displacing the entry of Albert W. Buckbee of New York. In the White Leghorn classification, another Fisher Poultry Farm entry climbed into sixth position, displacing the pen owned by Alfred J. O'Donovan of New York. Additional changes may be expected in short order as there are now four pens among the leaders with scores ranging from 610 to 615 eggs. Competition at Storrs was never keener than it is at the present time.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Me., 610; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 541; Hawes Bros., Me., 476.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 612; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 556.

White Wyandottes.—Tom Barron, England, 433; Fisher Poultry Farm, Ontario, 363.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 610; Homstead Farm, Conn., 604; Fred H. Sampson, Mass., 576; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 563.

White Leghorns. — Broadview Farm, Conn. ,722; George Lowry, Conn., 652; Bournedale Farm, N. Y., 615; George Lowry, Conn., 596; Amakassin Farm, N. Y., 589; Fisher Poultry Farm, Ontario, 558.

Intestate Estate

A man dies leaving no will. He has property in Connecticut and New York. His Connecticut property goes to his widow. To whom would the property in New York go? His father and mother are dead also. E. B.

Connecticut.

You fail to state what other relatives the man has aside from the widow, and we cannot therefore tell you where the property in New York State would go. If the deceased left brothers and sisters they inherit subject to the right of the widow's dower. N. T.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Baby Chicks and Breeding Males

All are from State tested stock. Trapnested and pedigreed. Selected range grown, production bred cockerels that are sure to breed up your production and priced moderately.

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Write for our circular and price list.

White Leghorns and R. I. Red Chicks

from Rogers Farms Hi-production breeders give universal satisfaction. N. Y. State certified, supervised and standard grades.

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Pinecrest Orchards Strain
SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS

BABY CHICKS

Free from white diarrhea-State tested-75,000 chicks for 1928

PRICES—100 Chicks or More

GRADE A.	SPECIAL MATING	*1,000 or More*
$25.00	$28.00	*Write for Prices.*

TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment—5% cash discount on orders filed before February 1st.

Keith Scott, Box R, Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.

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BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs, try our chicks. Our 5000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED ROCKS R. I. REDS

Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association

Best Quality Chicks

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns..	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

These chicks are carefully selected from free range bred-to-lay stock. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced prices on large lots.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

R. I. RED CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

M. A. C. Strain. All chicks from our own State tested flocks—Electrically hatched. Place your order now.

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HUBBARD'S S. C. RED CHICKS Have a reputation for livability, vigor, fast growth, egg production. Every one hatched from our own strain of Northern Grown Stock, State Certified for eight consecutive years to be absolutely free from White Diarrhoea. Catalog free. It will help and interest you.

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Pedigreed Cockerels, **$6, $8** and **$10.** Eggs, **$10** per 100. ANNA M. JONES, Hillsdale, N. Y.

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. **ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.**

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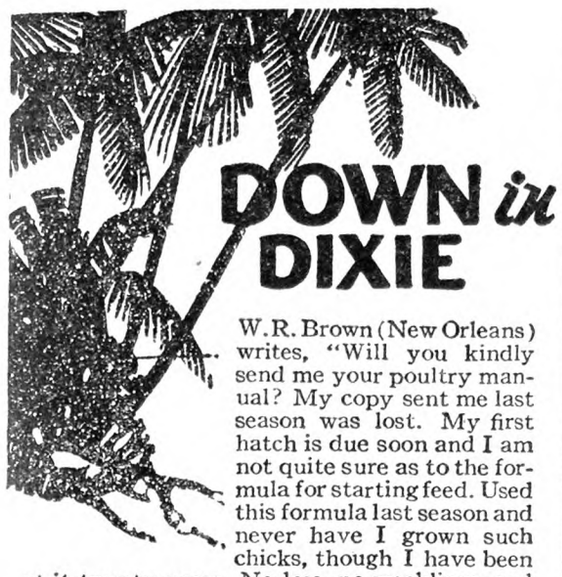
Mammoth Bronze Breeding Turkeys No blackhead for 15 years. **MRS. ALFRED E. REID Star Route FREEHOLD, N. J.**



DOWN in DIXIE

W. R. Brown (New Orleans) writes, "Will you kindly send me your poultry manual? My copy sent me last season was lost. My first hatch is due soon and I am not quite sure as to the formula for starting feed. Used this formula last season and never have I grown such chicks, though I have been at it twenty years. No loss, no weaklings, and amazing growth."

Put BUTTERMILK in your POULTRY FEED

Don't be fooled — make sure that there is enough buttermilk in your mixed feed.

Add at least 10% Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk; you will have healthier chicks, early laying pullets and fatter broilers.

FREE! If you have not received our booklet "Feed from Egg to Market"—send us your feed dealer's name—the book will be mailed to you free.

COLLIS PRODUCTS CO.
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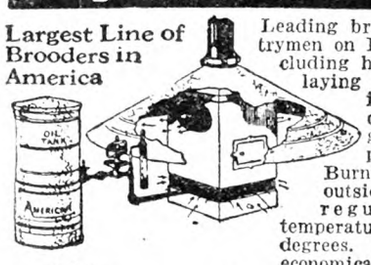
Stop Baby Chick Losses

Largest Line of Brooders in America



Leading breeders and poultrymen on Pacific Coast, including holders of world's laying records, say American Brooders cut chick losses and greatly increase profits. Direct Oil Burner. Vented to outside. Automatic regulator controls temperature within 2 or 3 degrees. Most efficient, economical brooder made.

This Brooder Book FREE

Tells how to raise more chicks. Gives you benefit of 20 years' experience in brooding. Write for it TODAY.

DEALERS—write for big Sales Opportunity. Oil, coal, gas, electric models $7.50 to $70.00.

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Double Duty WORM Exterminator Tablets

Rid your poultry flock of worms. It pays. One tablet per bird (two for turkeys) gets both tape and round worms in 3 to 4 hours and will produce no bad after effects.

READ WHAT USERS SAY: Curtis, Oklahoma. Received the package of DOUBLE DUTY WORM EXTERMINATORS. Would like your prices. If our drug store won't handle them, I'll see if I can get some orders. They boost for ————. I did not get any relief in my turkeys till I used DOUBLE DUTY.—Mrs. Albert Bouquot.

Made up as endorsed by Government and State authorities (Kamala, Santonin) to be the most efficient worm expeller.

Price for 100 DOUBLE DUTY TABLETS, $1.50 Postpaid

Fully guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement and send for free important circular on Worming Poultry. Questions on poultry diseases answered free.

THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY
541 Randolph Street Chicago

PURE COD LIVER OIL

WHEN buying **OIL**—get the best. The Gunning Label on Cod Liver Oil guarantees **PURITY, UNIFORMITY** and **POTENCY**; assures you of *better hatches, stronger chicks, healthier birds* and *more eggs*. Clear, golden-yellow color—highest **Vitamin A & D** test 1, 5, 10 Gal. Cans—30-Gal. Bbls. Lowest import prices. Trial 1-gal., $2.00. F. O. B. New York.

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KILLS MITES AND BLUE BUGS IN POULTRY HOUSES

Applied Once a Year — AVENARIUS TRADE MARK CARBOLINEUM

Will Do the Work or Money Refunded

The Standard Insecticide for 52 Years.
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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

THE HENYARD

Too Much Meat

We keep White Leghorns; hatch them, have brooder stoves, free range, etc., and always have had good luck until last year. We put our chicks in Winter quarters in November, and they did well at first, and then one after another of the biggest, nicest ones would sit around a couple of days and die, until we lost half of them. Last year we bought baby chicks, built a new coop and they are acting the same. No vitality, no ambition. Have given less feed, no difference. Feed a mash, dry, of 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. white middlings, 100 lbs. beef scrap, 100 lbs. cornmeal. Have added cornmeal lately. We also give waste meat. Do you think cod liver oil would help? How do you feed it? Their bowels are so loose now, yellow or dark brown droppings. They get light as a feather before they die. L. L. L.

Pennsylvania.

Your mash contains too large a proportion of meat scrap. One-fourth part by weight is too much, and, when you add cooked meat to this, you are increasing the disproportion. The tendency among poultrymen now is to cut down the old proportion (one-fifth part) of meat scrap and to use less of this form of animal protein. Milk or one of the milk products may well be substituted for part of the meat. Too much meat in the ration would produce looseness of the bowels but it cannot be positively said that this is the cause in your flock, for such diseases as fowl typhoid display the same symptoms and it is possible that you have this disease present. Fowl typhoid runs a less severe and more chronic course than fowl cholera but displays much the same symptoms. Affected birds are droopy and sluggish, the comb is apt to be blue in the early stages, pale later, droppings have a greenish or yellowish color and may be fetid in odor. They sit quietly with eyes closed before death and deaths may occur one or two at a time over a long period of time. The most characteristic change to be noted on autopsy is an enlarged bronze or mahogany colored liver. The management of fowl typhoid is purely one of sanitation, getting rid of all sick fowls and preventing further infection by cleanliness and disinfection of utensils and quarters. The disease is spread through the droppings. No one should conclude that, because he has noted one or two symptoms of a disease described, that disease is necessarily present in his flock, for there are many symptoms common to several disorders and the whole picture must be considered in making any diagnosis. M. B. D.

Scratch Grain

I have 200 White Leghorn hens. I would like to know what kind of scratch feed is the best to give them? What is good to kill rats in our chicken coop? N. D.

Yellow corn is the best grain to use as scratch feed, though this may be advantageously supplemented by wheat, barley, buckwheat, if the other grains are home raised or can be purchased more cheaply than the corn can. Corn, however, should make up half or more of the total amount. It is the best single grain and may be used alone if the wheat by-products and other high protein feeds are supplied in a mash.

Powdered barium carbonate is probably the most satisfactory rat poison. This may be mixed with four parts of any suitable bait, as meal, chopped meat, etc., and placed where rats may get it. It is not a virulent poison for larger animals but it poisonous, and care should be taken to keep it out of their reach. It should not, of course, be placed within the poultry house where the fowls might get it, unless in some place inaccessible to the flock.

M. B. D.

Their One Best Life Insurance - *Larro Starter*

Anyone who has ever used Larro Chick Starter will tell you how it preserves the lives of baby chicks. They'll tell you it cuts losses to the very minimum—that the chicks grow much faster and more uniformly—that the feathering is close and even—the bones and frame large and strong—the appetite vigorous—the general results better in every way than they ever were on other rations.

Mr. J. S. Thompson, Andover, Ohio, says, "The first of last March I purchased 800 White Leghorn chicks. I started them on Larro Chick Starter and grew them on Larro Growing Mash. I scarcely lost a bird from the entire flock." Albert S. Gernand, Thurmont, Md., used Larro Starter. "My baby chicks grew like weeds," he says. Thousands of poultry raisers talk just like this, because Larro Starter always gets better results.

Don't take chances with your chicks this year. Buy the cheapest chick life insurance there is—Larro Chick Starter. It's the simplest, surest, quickest way to develop just the kind of egg and profit producers that every poultryman is striving to raise.

POULTRY RAISERS ATTENTION

The results from Larro Chick Starter are so outstanding that it can be used profitably anywhere in the United States. If you do not know where to buy it, write The Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Mich.

(288)

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY

Chick Starter *Chick Grains*
Growing Mash *Growing Grains*
Egg Mash *Scratch Grains*

It is the Larro policy to make only rations of such quality as to yield the feeder the greatest possible profit. That is why we make only one feed for each purpose, as only one can be most profitable.

BUY CHICKS from Members of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.

and get the best in vitality and high egg production. Our standard is high, making quality the best.

BREEDING STOCK, HATCHING EGGS and CHICKS for sale from the following:

Supervised Flocks, which are carefully selected hens mated to certified males (no pullets.)
Certified Flocks, which are high producers only, mated to certified males (no pullets.)
Home Trapnested Birds with official egg records up to 330.

All breeding stock under the supervision and inspection of the New York State College of Agriculture, which will eliminate any possibility of doubt as to standard values.

WE KNOW WHAT WE HAVE—YOU KNOW WHAT YOU BUY

Think it over and send for free catalogue giving list of members and other valuable information.

M. M. GRIFFITHS, Secretary **NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.**

Every Breeder Blood-Tested—Certified—Trap-Nested Under State Supervision

For eight years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollars Strain.

S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks and Pullets
Backed by Definite Performance Records

EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for four consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry," by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy. It's free, but worth a lot.

VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
Paul F. Smith, Prop. **8 Main Rd., Vineland, N. J.**

America's Leading Strains **Glaser's Pure Breeds**

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD — EVERY CHICK A PURE-BRED

CAREFULLY BRED AND CULLED

Foundation Stock from Trapnested and Pedigreed TANCRED and WYCKOFF S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production. (You can't buy better); **SHEPPARD'S "FAMOUS" LAYING ANCONAS and TORMOHLEN'S LEGHORNS** at **$12.00** per 100, **$57.50** for 500 and **$110** for 1000. **THOMPSON'S "RINGLET" and HOLTERMAN'S "ARTISTOCRAT" Barred Rocks, PAPE'S BLACK MINORCAS (also White Rocks), $14.00** for 100, **$67.50** for 500, **$130** for 1000. **Finest Quality SILVER LACE and WHITE WYANDOTTES and BUFF ORPINGTONS, $15.00** for 100, **$72.50** for 500 and **$140** for 1000. **PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, $15.00** for 100, **$72.50** for 500, **$140** for 1000. **ASSORTED HEAVY BREEDS,** at **$12.00** a hundred. **ASSORTED LIGHT BREEDS,** at **$10.00** a hundred.

THESE CHICKS SHOULD WIN IN THE FALL AND WINTER SHOWS FOR YOU AND PROVE WONDERFUL LAYERS. Member of American Baby Chick Producers' Association. Reference: Peoples' Banking Co. Order direct from this ad or write for our Free Illustrated 4-color descriptive catalog. Our flocks have the blood, breeding, hatching and care to insure vim, vitality and record laying for you.

GLASER HATCHERIES, Geo. M. Glaser, Mgr. **Box 155-B, McCOMB, OHIO**

"Modern" Chicks from Accredited Flocks

MODERN CHICKS are essentially different from ordinary chicks. MODERN CHICKS begin laying in the Fall and lay WINTER EGGS when prices are high. All our ten years of selecting the BEST parent stock, CULLING out the unfit, BREEDING, FEEDING, HATCHING and ACCREDITING has been in order to produce the MODERN CHICK which will lay the most eggs when eggs are HIGHEST IN PRICE. Member International Baby Chick and Ohio Chick Hatcheries Associations. ACCREDITED for three years. 30% of our Chicks are sold at Our Own Door to SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. As Good Chicks for the Money as you can buy anywhere. You cannot expect ordinary chicks to produce eggs in January. MODERN CHICKS lay because they are "built that way." **OUR CATALOG IS FREE.** It explains the Rigid Ohio Accreditation Plan, Our Guarantee and Terms, Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks, and contains descriptions of breeds and actual photographs of our flocks.

Get our FREE CATALOG. Order MODERN CHICKS and make money.

Reference: Citizens Bank of Mount Blanchard.

MODERN HATCHERY Box B Mount Blanchard, Ohio

In the last Storrs Contest we had pens of White Leghorns and of Reds. BOTH PENS averaged over 200 eggs per bird! No one ever before heard of a breeder getting over a 200-egg average on more than one breed. No wonder

HALL'S CHICKS ARE BETTER

HALL'S CHICKS

From Real Quality Stock. Weekly Hatches. Big Illustrated Folder.

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

New England Accredited Stock—All breeders 100% White Diarrhea Free.

HALL BROS. POPLAR HILL FARM BOX 60 **Wallingford, Conn.**

NATIONAL CHICKS—500,000 CHICKS FOR 1928

America's leading breeds and strains insure profits with National Chicks guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS Box 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

TEN CHICKS EXTRA

On orders placed early we will allow 10 chicks extra with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES 101 MAIN ST., HOYTVILLE, OHIO

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

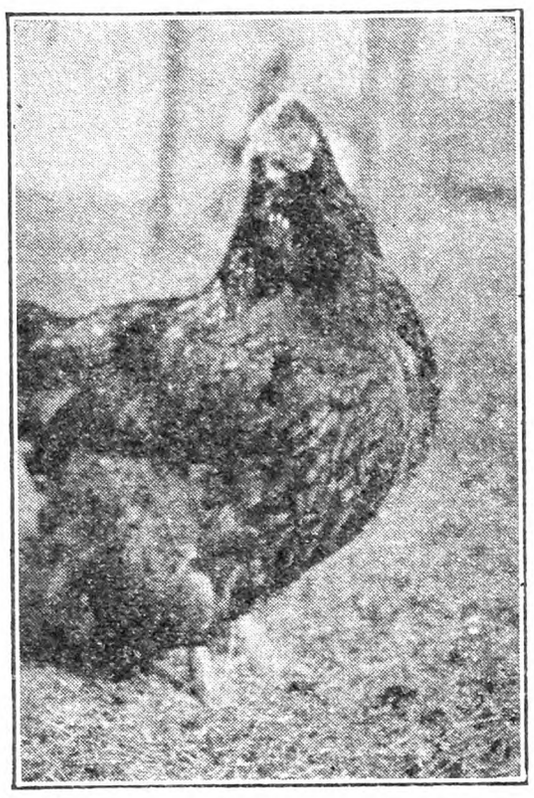
are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 40 Fairport, N. Y.

A Unique Hen Record

Annie Rooney, the R. I. Red hen shown in the accompanying picture, has made so much of a unique record during nearly 15 years of life, that her master has decided to present her body to the Academy of Science in Lincoln Park, Chicago, when she ultimately "flies the coop." Annie is to be dissected for irregularities and then stuffed to show her shape and general attractive qualities.

This hen during the year 1914 along with another hen of her tribe found her way to the cushioned seat of a buggy stored under shelter. Each was accustomed to occupy the opposite ends



Annie Rooney—Hatched Before the World War, and Yet Much Alive

of the cushion. Between Christmas and the middle of May the two laid 225 eggs. During 140 days they were allowed the use of the buggy the two produced a fraction over an egg and a half a day. The average of each hen was about 113 eggs in 140 days.

After Annie's companion had deserted this life, it remained for Annie herself to bring off a queer stunt. She quit laying and took to crowing and crowed so everybody heard her. Then her master relates she seemed to become ashamed of herself, and suddenly built a new nest and made industrious use of it. Thereafter she made no other noise than to cackle.

After the pair had finished their laying stunt in the buggy seat, each hen brought out a dozen chicks. During the hatching season, they were vigilantly guarded by a fine double comb R. I. Red. He perched himself on the lazy back of the buggy seat and he kept everybody at a distance until the chicks were running around the yard. During the recent cold weather, the old hen, who by this time is the sole survivor of a former flock, showed signs of distress, whereupon her master took her into the basement of his house and allowed her the privileges of the cellar. Most of the time she snuggles up close to the furnace. She is owned in the family of Colonel James McGawn, an old-time farmer of Cook County, Ill.

Illinois. J. L. GRAFF.

Dividing Henhouse

I am thinking of building a house for laying hens 20x60 ft. and would like your advice on how many rooms or pens you would put in a house of this size. Would it be wise to make 3.20x20?

Maryland. A. J. T.

That will depend entirely upon how many birds you wish to keep together in a flock. It is not necessary to divide this building at all if you wish to keep one large flock of from 300 to 400 fowls. If you wish to divide the space, however, three pens 20x20 ft. in size might well be made. There is, of course, no specified limit to the number of pens that the space would afford room for, but a pen 20x20 is a convenient size.

M. B. D.

INDIAN HEAD CHICKS

DON'T buy baby chicks until you have learned all about Indian Head White Leghorns—the old reliable Strain.

Vigorous and dependable for sure profits. New low prices.

Send today for free catalog.

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BRAMBLE'S HIGH-QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White Leghorns
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Mixed—

Immediate Delivery

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Hardy, northern grown, vigorous, healthy, heavy, laying, free range breeding flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Our prices will save you money.

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100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

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Established 1887 **Ransomville, N. Y.**

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1. **Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.**
2. We are financially responsible.
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4. Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5. Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6. The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7. Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8. We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9. Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10. Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

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RED BANK **NEW JERSEY**

CHICKS WORTH YOUR MONEY

From the largest flock of certified hens in Maryland. Single comb white Leghorns—trap nested Wyckoff-Tancred strains. Record egg production, 250 to 300 eggs.

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GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

BABY CHICKS
That LIVE and GROW

From Delaware's choice flocks. All breeding flocks under personal supervision of FRANK VADAKIN, former Superintendent of Public Ledger-North American Egg Laying Contest for nine years.

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Lincoln City, Del. **Milford, Del.**

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	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns....	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
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S. C. White Rocks....	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks...	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed or Broilers.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.
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Buying With Assurance S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 45 acres free farm range. 18 years successful Breeder. 10 consecutive years N. Y. State Certification. Every Breeder Blood-Tested of Bacillary White Diarrhea, under supervision N. Y. State Veterinary College. We never breed from pullets. Catalogue on request. HILL VIEW FARM, H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L.I., N.Y.

CHICKS FROM TRAPNESTED HENS with records of 160 to 280 eggs. Hollywood-Tancreds best blood. Pedigreed males. America's finest blood. Free range, especially fed. Only 1,000 weekly. Order now to get choice delivery date. 25% books order. 100-$18, 500-$85. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

TANCRED LEGHORN **CHICKS** from Pennsylvania—State Certified, Bacillary White Diarrhea "FREE" flocks. Only 207-262 Egg Pedigreed Males used. Hatching Eggs. Choice Breeding Cockerels. Free booklet. NORTH POULTRY FARM, Box K, McAlisterville, Pa.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and may Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, *M. A. Campbell*, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

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Pay for Chicks When You Receive Them.
Especially Selected, Accredited Stock
BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE
Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today.
Our chicks are highest quality.
SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 13, Kenton, O.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Day old chicks. Penna. supervised. Blood tested flocks. Bred for size, vigor and high egg production. Catalogue free. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Mifflintown, Penna.

CHICKS $9.00 Per Hundred Up. Good Free Range Stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Mixed. Circular and Price List. Delivery guaranteed. Long's Reliable Hatchery, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. S. C. White Leghorns 100% Barron strain. Barred P. Rocks (Van Winkles.) Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. THE CYCLONE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Penna.

50,000 Bred-to-Lay White Leghorn **Chicks for 1928** Every chick guaranteed hatched in our own incubators *Established 1911.* SLATY RIDGE FARM, Palmyra, Pa.

HIGH GRADE **CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS** at low prices, also Pekin Ducklings. Write for circular and price list. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns, from State Supervised flocks. We guarantee satisfaction with 100% live delivery. Prices on request. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Delaware

Baby Chicks AFTER OCTOBER 10TH. Special Discount on orders placed well in advance. QUALITY POULTRY FARM, Wm. D. Scott, Prop., HARRINGTON, DEL.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns only 12c Light Mixed - - 9c All from free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular free. H. S. HART McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS Hollywood Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Won the Farmingdale Contest. Breeders bloodtested. Circular free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, N. Y.

CHICKS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

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HILL'S BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. From special selected, free range breeders. Write for prices. HILL'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

White Wyandotte Chicks, $16 EGGS, $8.00. Won all first prizes Ohio State Fair, last 3 years. Real quality. Large catalog free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

WANTED Bantam Hens, common variety. Must be strong, healthy chicks, not too old and live delivery at Phoenixville guaranteed. Write stating price and number for sale. Montcalm Game Farm, R. F. D. No. 3, Phoenixville, Pa.

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HEALTHY QUALITY LEGHORN CHICKS That live, $15 hun. Reds, $18. From our own flock only. Circular. WARNKEN POULTRY FARM, Salt Point, N. Y.

BUY HOFF'S **"VITALITY"** DAY-OLD
CHICKS OF QUALITY
S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRED P. ROCKS, R. I. REDS
Bred for heavy egg production, strong stamina and vitality. My Leghorn breeding cockerels are direct from Tancred Farms, Kent, Wash. and are bred from trapnested birds with records of 251 to 290 eggs. My chicks are reasonable in price, satisfactory and profitable. Every breeder is Certified, banded and Blood Tested by N. J. Dept. of Agriculture. One of the pioneer baby chick producers with 40 years experience and my plant is not so large but what every order receives my personal attention. It's to your interest to send for my chick catalog before you order chicks for 1928.
D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box No. 115, Neshanic, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association

QUALITY BABY CHICKS
Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns.
Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
WM. D. SCOTT, Prop. HARRINGTON, DEL.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

Chicks Will Ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks...	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns..	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Barron Leghorn Chicks From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from thoroughbred matings any week after February 14th, at $18 per 100; $77 per 500; $150 per 1000. 10 per cent books your order. Circular FREE. Robert Clauser, Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

CHIX

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns - - -	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks -	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds - - - - -	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas - - - -	14	67.50	130
Mixed - - - - - - - -	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

ULSH'S CHICKS "MARTIN'S STRAIN" White Wyandotte, Ulsh's Superior White and Barred Rock. Strong chicks from healthy stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.
Member I. B. C. A. JAS. E. ULSH - Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS *Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns* Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains. Lowest possible prices for really good chicks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write today for catalog and prices. Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

Buy C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by imported Males; also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Big fluffy chicks that please. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices Low. Write for Free Catalogue.
C. M. LONGENECKER Box 50 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

CHICKS Pure bred. Blood tested free range breeders Leghorns, Anconas, 12c. Rocks, Reds, 14c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c. Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free. SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

FINE PURE-BRED CHICKS Write for our catalog. It tells about our chicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the chick business for years and know how to produce the kind of chicks you want at prices which will make money for you. Write today. SENECA POULTRY FARM, Tiffin, O.

CHICKS and DUX C. O. D. Fine pure-bred chicks and baby ducks at prices to fit your pocketbook. Pedigreed males and selected females make chicks of finest quality. Free poultry book and catalog. Get details of our liberal C. O. D. offer. COOPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO., Box 124, TIRO, O.

Our Chicks Cost No More They pay better. Accredited from flocks supervised by expert trained at Ohio State University. Our catalog tells about our pedigreed males and other stock. ALSO BABY DUCKS. Write today. SOUDERS' IDEAL HATCHERY, Box H, Bucyrus, Ohio

For Sale—Columbian Wyandotte Cockerels that I guarantee will please you. J. J. HARDING, Albion, Maine

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending Jan. 23, 1928, with comments of the director:

Now that the new year is well under way and new resolutions have been made, we wonder how many poultrymen are planning on at least one early hatch.

Much has been written about getting Winter eggs and feeding for Winter eggs. As we look over the latest issue of the Producers' Price Current we find the top quotation is 52c per dozen. Looking back over the prices of the last three years, we find the "top" price was reached in November, with October a close second. As the price of eggs is regulated by supply and demand it can be readily seen that there is a shortage of nearby fresh eggs during the Fall months. We have a check on this information, as it is the usual thing for a number of poultrymen in the locality to call during the Fall months and endeavor to purchase eggs to fill the demand for their regular trade, while their production is on the decline.

We believe one of the most profitable steps a poultryman can take is to hatch about one-third of his flock in February. If they are Leghorns they will begin laying in June or July and during August, September, October and November will be laying a goodly number of marketable eggs that will sell at peak prices. Following a rest period in December or January they will be in condition to produce hatchable eggs for use on the home farm or for sale to hatcheries or in the production of medium-grade chicks for sale from the farm.

The early hatched chick will be fairly well matured before "dog days" begin in July. It is the later hatches that suffer many of the troubles connected with rearing.

Furthermore, the early chick produces the early broiler which is worth more than the late hatched bird. We recommend that the remainder of the flock be hatched in March or April. We can see no advantage for the May hatched chick, and no excuse at all for hatching in June, when raising poultry on a commercial basis.—D. H. Horton, Head Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the twelfth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,415 eggs, or 34.5 per cent. This is an increase of 421, 6.1 per cent over last week's production. The production this week is 290 eggs higher than the corresponding week a year ago.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 49; R. I. Reds, Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 49; White Leghorns, Warren's Farm, Mo., 47; White Leghorns, Waverley Poultry Farm, N. J., 47; White Leghorns, Morgenthau's Farms, N. Y., 44; White Leghorns, Clark Hewlett, N. Y., 43; White Leghorns, Elmview, Pa., 43.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 357; Warren's Farm, Mo., 343; W. R. Dewsnap, N. Y., 317; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio,, 302; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 297; E. C. Forman, Mich., 292; Rose Hill Poultry Farm, N. Y., 285; The Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 279.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 416; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 390; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 374; Mass. Ag. Sta., Mass., 356.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 95; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 60.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. C. Jones, Del., 254; Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 251; Poultry Dept., O. A. C., Ontario, 210.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 206; William R. Speck, N. Y., 173.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Jan. 17	54	35	Clear
Jan. 18	48	33	Cloudy
Jan. 19	47	28	Rain
Jan. 20	44	19	Clear
Jan. 21	29	17	Partly cloudy
Jan. 22	41	17	Clear
Jan. 23	53	30	Clear

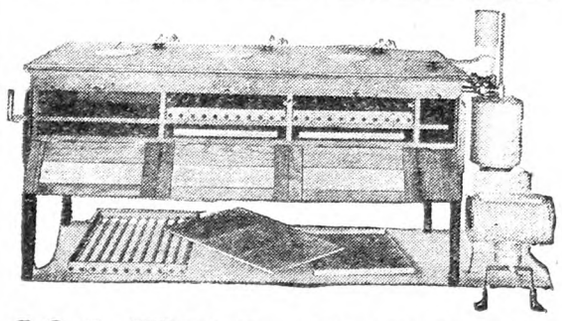
The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 52c; brown, 54c; medium, 50c; pullets, 47c.

Heir to Joint Account

If a husband and wife have joint deeds to real estate and a joint bank account, and there are children, in the case of the death of either husband or wife, does the whole property or bank account go to the survivor, in case there is no will? D. H. W.
New Jersey.

When a husband and wife hold their real estate jointly, known as tenants by the entirety, and their bank account in their joint names, in the event of the death of one, the property goes to the survivor. The same is true notwithstanding children are born of the marriage. H. R.

Now the New Wishbone Junior Mammoth
Mammoth Construction-Mammoth Advantages



400-EGG JUNIOR MAMMOTH $95
Automatic egg-turner
Automatic heat control

POULTRYMEN FARMERS! Now you can have a small incubator with every mammoth advantage—every mammoth convenience! Hatches same high percentage of heavier chicks as American and Wishbone mammoths! Same substantial construction and fine materials. Mammoth doors, mammoth brass screws. 133 egg compartments—may be set separately. Blue flame oil-burning—hot water heat. Grows with your needs—from 400 to 800—from 800 to 1,200 by merely adding a deck!

Get the details! Free catalogue on request

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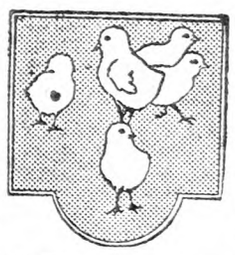
2126 Codwise Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

MacKellar's Charcoal For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely. R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

SUPERIOR CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS, ROCKS AND REDS

If you want superior chicks write to us. Careful breeding and trapnesting behind our stock. Approved R. O. P. matings.
WHITE LEGHORNS—Over 300 pedigreed, trapnested, selected males all with dams records of 200-291 eggs. Grand dams 200-301. Over 1000 pullets under trapnest R. O. P. supervision.
ROCKS AND REDS—Our Barred Rock male heading R. O. P. mating is one of the finest to ever leave British Columbia. 50 Rock cockerels and 40 Red cockerels are importations from British Columbia. We have spared no expense to make our stock the best. Our flocks are every one demonstration flocks under supervision by the Ohio State University. Write for illustrated catalog.
PORTSMOUTH ACCREDITED HATCHERY, Box 15, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO



Big Fluffy Chicks Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns and Anconas. Bred, hatched and shipped right. They grow, lay and pay. Save money, order from this Hatchery, Circular and price list FREE. Write today,
BRUSH VALLEY FARMS
Dept. R Centre Hall, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS
WILL SHIP C. O. D.

S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$12.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff.....	16.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds.....	14.00
S. C. R. I. Owen's Reds.....	18.00
Heavy Mixed.. 12.00 Light Mixed..	9.00

Less than 100 add 25c—500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery. Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds..	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. Leghorns....	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

Super-Quality Chicks *From INSPECTED Free Range Stock.* REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE, BARRED ROCKS, GIANTS, BLACK MINORCAS, ANCONAS, WHITE LEGHORNS. Prices right. Send for FREE 1928 Booklet and Prices.
BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Dept. E, Bucyrus Ohio

CHICKS OF QUALITY
PRICES FOR MARCH AND APRIL

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds..	$14.00	$7.50	$4.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed.	12.00	6.50	3.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

White Wyandottes Hatching eggs, day-old chicks and a few choice cockerels for sale. Breeder of White Wyandottes for 20 years. Leader Bergen Co. Egg Laying Contest, 1921. Registered by Am. Record of Performance Council. Send for circular. AUGUST WEISS - Upper Saddle River, N. J.

CHICKS 9c UP. S. C. White Leghorns, Large Barron and Barron-Tancred and Common Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Mixed. 100% Guarantee. "New" Circular Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c, from our free range flock. 100% guarantee. Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. Circular. MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM F. B. Frymoyer McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

ONE OF THE LARGEST CERTIFIED FLOCKS in New York State. S. C. W. Leghorns since 1911. Circular. RICH POULTRY FARM, Hobart, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS Big frame, well marked—satisfaction guaranteed. ELIZABETH TATE - DRAPER, VA.

MAMMOTH BRONZE YEARLING TOM, $20.00—Express prepaid. MRS. H. MEIER, Coxsackie, N. Y.

Commercial Poultry Raising *by Roberts.* An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

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State Certified Blood-Tested
WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK
Mature Hen Breeders Mated to Selected Sires

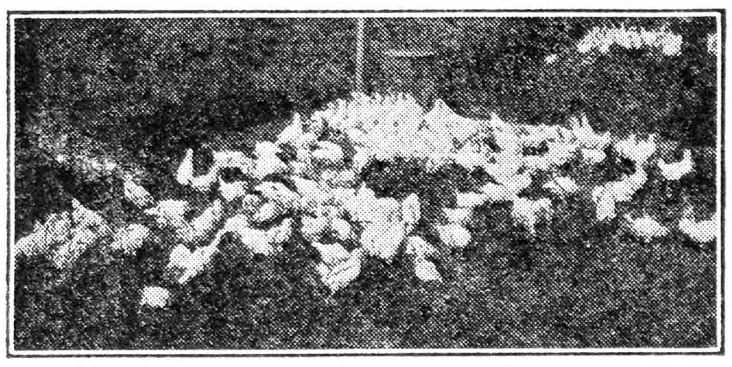
EVERY female in our breeding flocks is a mature hen, weighing at least 4 lbs. Every male is the son of a trap-nested dam with a satisfactory record. Every egg set is of good size, smooth in texture and chalk-white—the kind that grades "Extra Fancy." Chicks from such eggs are bound to pay better. Order your supply now.
We can also make immediate delivery of standard-bred, blood-tested Chicks in the heavier breeds.
A postal request brings you our Mating and Price Lists
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS Your chance to get this strain right in the East at prices you can afford from New Jersey State Certified, blood-tested and trapnested breeders with high records. Large hatching eggs and chicks. Free catalog. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, N. J.

WHO has the largest Certified flock in State. Won 4 first prizes at State Fair for best white eggs. Won cup for champion production Leghorn pen. Has best chicks hatched from large white eggs. ?
The Answer—FARLEY PORTER BOX W SODUS, N. Y.—*Free Circular*

Raising Chicks

with only one-quarter the usual losses



ONE thousand White Leghorn chicks were bought from a commercial hatchery and equally divided into four pens. All had the same housing and care and the same feed, except that two of the pens (500 chicks) received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and the other two pens (500 chicks) did not.

The test began when chicks were one week old and continued seven weeks. Death losses are shown below.

Death losses week by week

	Pan-a-ce-a Chicks	Non-Pan-a-ce-a Chicks
1st week	7 deaths	9 deaths
2nd week	1 death	5 deaths
3rd week	2 deaths	5 deaths
4th week	1 death	5 deaths
5th week	0 deaths	4 deaths
6th week	1 death	5 deaths
7th week	0 deaths	14 deaths
Totals	12 deaths	47 deaths

Pan-a-ce-a chick losses 2⅓%

Non-Pan-a-ce-a chick losses 9%

Note that seven Pan-a-ce-a chicks died the first week, before Pan-a-ce-a could be effective. During the last six weeks only five Pan-a-ce-a chicks died, while over seven times as many, or 38 non-Pan-a-ce-a chicks, died.

A 10% loss up to 8 weeks old is counted exceptionally good. In this test the Pan-a-ce-a chick losses were only 2⅓% for the seven weeks, and only 1% for the last six weeks, when Pan-a-ce-a had an opportunity to function.

PAN-A-CE-A

Reduces Chick Mortality

Costs little to use Pan-a-ce-a. One 2-lb. broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days

Research Farm, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

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and BREWERS' YEAST

THE selection of a brand of cod liver oil today presents a puzzling problem—American, Norwegian, red, yellow, etc.

Harris Laboratories make quality products for physicians, hospitals and veterinarians. They were *the first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen. This oil is carefully tested for potent vitamins A and D. *Play safe*—buy your oil from a house of established reputation.

Used by the U. S. Government, Experiment Stations and thousands of progressive farmers. Sold by your dealer or direct.

30 gal. freight collect, $37.50
5 gal. exp. collect, $9.00 1 gal. postpaid $2.50

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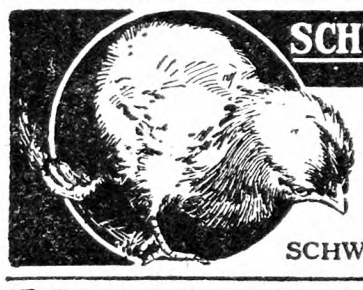
TUCKAHOE, N. Y.



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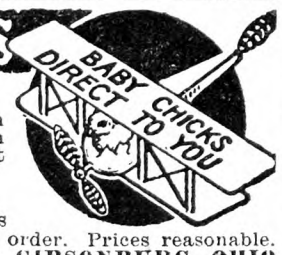
They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 207 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



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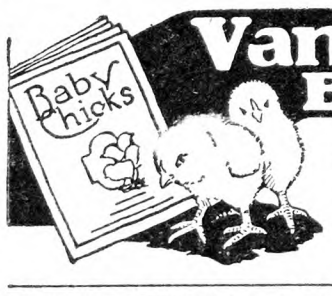
Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert Poultryman. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG

It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today. WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, OHIO



Van Duzer Baby Chicks
Bred to Lay—Bred to Pay

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched. *We guarantee satisfaction. Write today!*

THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Accredited—Big Layers

We have found 300-egg birds in this strain. They are from British Columbia breeding of same blood as the world's record hen Maizie that laid 351 eggs in a year. Our literature tells the whole story. Read about our stock.
BARRED ROCKS—British Columbia Breeding. High egg production. Some of our chicks have almost 100% B. C. Blood.
WYANDOTTES—Martin's Regal-Dorcas. Foundation flock averaged over 200 eggs.
S. C. R. I. REDS—B. C. and Rucker strains. Good color, type and high egg production. Prices reasonable. Write today.

F. G. Ketner ERLAY POULTRY FARMS, Box 4, Delaware, Ohio A. L. Everitt

That Damp Henhouse

On page 72 I note what W. J. B. has to say about his damp henhouse. Some years ago I had the same trouble. My poultry-house was tight-boarded walls, windows from the sill up 6½ ft. high, with small window at the top of hinges to swing inward by cords and weights, with baffle-boards on each side, so all air had to go over the top.

Floor was cemented, but was nearly on a level with the ground on the outside. I used about 8 in. of straw for them to scratch in when I threw them feed, a mixture of corn, wheat, feterita, buckwheat, millet and sunflower seed.

In the Winter I found I had about 2 in. on the floor I could not remove without a spade; it was damp. Some of the birds were sneezing and had watery eyes and I was afraid I would have a lot of sick ones.

Owing to the time of year I could make no changes. I tried to get tile to make a hollow floor, but could not unless I hired a team to go a long distance to factory. When the weather got warm in the Spring I went to the dumps near our city and got two wagon-loads of quart and pint bottles. I nested these over the floor as even and close as possible, put about three inches of coal cinders on top, had a man put on about two inches of cement, and my trouble was all gone. I cleaned up every Saturday, and all I needed was a fork to shake out the clean straw and a broom to sweep the floor.

A hollow cement floor is the only floor I would tolerate, and I have no use for an open-front cloth-covered henhouse two-thirds of the front, on south. I want glass with netting inside to protect the windows. I never had a sick fowl but once. I had canker and lost 17 out of 250. It was my own fault. I thought I had too many birds for the room, so I opened a wndow (a small one) on east and south side and the draft was too much.

Ohio. ISAIAH LOWER.

Coughing Hens

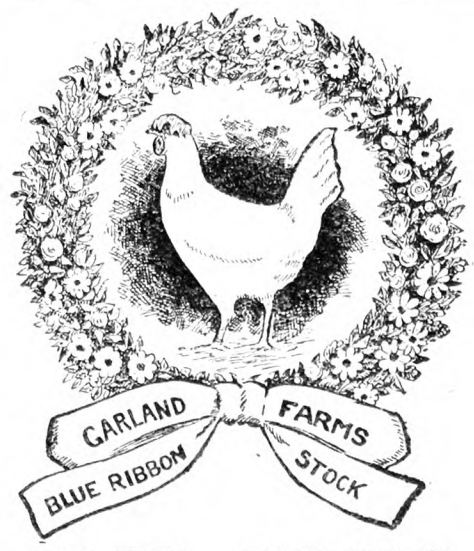
Our hens receive the best of care; have corn, oats, laying mash and a dry hen ration, plenty of water and outdoor exercise when weather permits. The hens are fat, eat well and their combs are red and to all outward appearances are in good shape. All at once they begin to make a sneezing or coughing-choking noise when they eat and within a few days drop dead. Last Fall and Summer we lost a lot of pullets with what appeared to be leg paralysis.

New York. W. H. A.

There are several common causes of choking in fowls. One is the occurrence of a soft growth, commonly called canker, on the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat. A mass of this growth may obstruct the windpipe at its entrance and cause actual choking to death. Any bird suddenly showing symptoms of difficult breathing should be examined for this condition. The mouth should be held open in a good light and the interior examined. If a soft, yellowish ring is seen at the entrance to the windpipe it should be removed with a swab. Like growths in the mouth should be painted with tincture of iodine. This is a fungus growth derived from moldy litter and usually prevalent in warm, damp weather.

Another cause of choking is bronchitis, occurring at times as an infectious disease of considerable severity. This is to be controlled by placing the birds in a warm, well-ventilated and dry place, where they will be free from drafts and have an opportunity to recover from what might be called a severe cold extending to the deeper air passages. The paralysis that you speak of may be what is called range paralysis, and, unfortunately, is not amenable to any known treatment.

M. B. D.



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CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

Chicks C.O.D. $1.00 DOWN

LET us ship you our chicks, $1.00 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival. Prices delivered:

	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White & Brown, Anconas	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, Partridge, B. Minorcas	7.50	14	67.50	130
S. C. & R. C. Reds, B. Orpingtons, S. L. & W. Wyandottes	7.50	14	67.50	130

Heavy Mixed, 10c; Light Brahmas, 18c; B. J. Giants, 25c.
Order direct or send for illustrated circular.

EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY
Box 10 Columbus Grove, Ohio

Pure Bred Chicks

White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds.

Write NOW for our illustrated catalog and low prices on these breeds.

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Port Trevorton, Penna.

Chicks of Quality!

"None Better Quality" Chicks are famous for their size, vigor and strength. Officially culled for color and high egg production. *White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Black Giants.* 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid. Low prices. Write for circular at once.

SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
Box 208 Ridgely, Maryland

12,000 Hens Mated to Pedigreed Males

MAIZIE, WORLD'S RECORD HEN

Males heading our flocks are from dams with records of 200-273 eggs. Get our catalog which tells all about our especially bred White Leghorns. Two sons of Maizie, the world's record hen, are in our flocks. Over 210 hens made over 200 eggs in trapnest under Ohio R. O. P. on our two breeding farms. All chicks Ohio accredited. Write for details. Prices are right and our stock unusual.

LAYON LEGHORN FARMS, R. 6, St. Clairsville, Ohio

OSSEGE—BIG C.O.D. CHICK OFFER

Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. **Big Catalog Free.** Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C.O.D. plan of shipment. Write today. **We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.**

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 27, Ottawa, O.

TRUSLOW

FORTY-FIVE years' experience back of every Chick shipped from TRUSLOW Farms. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Selected for high egg production; wonderful meat producers.

Write TODAY stating breed and number wanted so we can quote special prices. Illustrated catalog FREE.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Thorobred Chicks

BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS

C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 13c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 15c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 15c; Wh. Wyan., 15c; Buff Orps. 16c; Heavy asst., 12c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.

Write for free literature

Butler Chick Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box B, Butler, Ind.

BABY CHICKS

Properly Hatched	Safe Delivery
Barred Rocks	14c
White Leghorns	12c

MIFFLIN HATCHERY MIFFLIN, PA.

FREE POULTRY BOOK

Concretely written, attractively illustrated, and intensely interesting. Most valuable catalog that we have yet published. Virtually filled with cashable ideas on brooding, feeding and poultry management. Describes our chicks and a service to you built upon 14 years of aggressive effort. Your copy mailed **FREE** immediately upon request. Write for it.

Fairfield Hatchery, Lock Box 509, Lancaster, O.

They Did It Themselves

The town of Christiana, Pa., has taken up arms and won. The battle was caused by the milk trust of Philadelphia, which removed the creamery and compelled the Christiana shippers to pay a "back country haul" of 20 cents per 100 lbs. when at the same time they were hauling the milk from Gap and Paradise sectors through the town without cost to those shippers. The Inter-State offered as a reason that "competition made that necessary." In addition the milk trust in Philadelphia demanded that all herds be tested, but, viewing the results in Chester County, farmers rose as a united body and seceded from the trust. The task of organizing and financing a new plant fell on the Farmers' Protective Association, and the Chester County and Lancaster County Units of the State organization rendered yeoman service. Today marked the completion of a modern, up-to-date receiving plant with an opening capacity of 300 cans daily which will be extended to 500 almost immediately. This milk will go to New York City.

This was one of the places where much trust money opposed much farm independence. Christiana farmers said, "We know it will cost money but we have the money. Find us the market and we will be building the plant." They started, and the test of milk rose four points and later five points until butterfat test was higher in the Conestoga Valley than it had been for 10 years in many instances.

Philadelphia "field men" ran wild over the terrain. There were no more threats to refuse the milk. No more loud roars about piffling matters, bacteria seemed to be taking a vacation and surplus rose in price immediately to within eight cents of basic.

The estimated cost of this modern receiving and pasteurization plant was $40,000 by the milk trust, but as a matter of fact it will cost slightly under $20,000 when extended to its fullest capacity. The milk is contracted for by a New York firm which is bonded to pay 16 per cent on the investment as rent, 4 per cent for utensil depreciation and 6 per cent on the bonds. The bonds are non-assessable. Already the investors have half their money back from the increased checks from the milk trust who are vainly trying to hold the milk from the richest valley in the State.

The erection of this plant is only one step in the program of progress. At least three other plants are to be built under the auspices of the Farmers' Protective Association. We realize that one plant cannot afford to employ the men that we must have to make this chain of shipping plants a success. Four or five plants can afford to employ excellent men and will receive results that one plant could never attain.

Probably the demand of the dealers made to the West Chester sector, that all herds be signed for area testing before the first of February will determine the location of the second plant in the chain. Part of the reluctance of the farmers to test was caused by the alarming loss of animals in the Oxford sector where nearly 2,000 animals have been slaughtered and their places taken with a lot of Virginia and Tennessee jack rabbits, sold at high prices. This alone might not have united the farmers of the sector had not the dealers tested their own herd about this time and met with the staggering loss of 106 animals. Here is a prize herd, with a segregation barn, with every animal previously tested, with every effort at preventing a single reaction and a loss of over 100 animals, and there the demand on the same date that every farmer shipping them milk test his cows. But the farmers have solved the problem. The smoke is rolling out of Christiana plant and milk is on the way to New York. Christiana farmers have emerged from the conflict victorious, and proud of the spirit that still dwells in the fourth and fifth generations that live on "the old home place" in Lancaster County.

A. V. HALL.

Dishorning Young Goats

We have two female kids three weeks old and we want to raise them. Will you tell me what to put on their heads to keep their horns from growing? What kind of feed must I give them, as they are getting so thin? I give them all the milk from the doe morning and night.
New Jersey. MRS. F. E. A.

To properly dishorn a young kid take a stick of caustic potash, after clipping the hair from around the horn bud, rub the caustic until the hair slips, being extremely careful that the caustic does not run down on the side of the face or into the eyes which will surely be the case unless extreme caution is used. It is not hard to dishorn kids, but you must do the job before they are 10 days old—about three days from birth is the best time; then the horn bud is very small and is easily killed. A spot the size of a 10-cent piece is about right, and if properly applied no horns will ever appear. However, we do not like to advise inexperienced persons to attempt dishorning because the operation is painful enough to the tiny youngsters even when accomplished by a thoroughly experienced hand.

The proper way to do is place the kid in a bran sack and tie closely about the neck so that the animal cannot rub the horn with its hind feet, and by so doing get the caustic into the eyes. We always hold our kids in hand for about half an hour or until they have entirely forgotten about it, after which they are released and put back with the mother, or in their own pens if being raised by hand. Some would say dishorning kids is wicked. It is true that some pain must be felt, but not more so than when dishorning of adults is practiced, and this surely must be done in a herd of goats or you will always be in trouble. In a wild state goats may need horns as a means of protection, but like cattle, when domesticated, they have ceased to need them and we would not harbor a doe which carries these useless appendages, and they are always promptly removed.

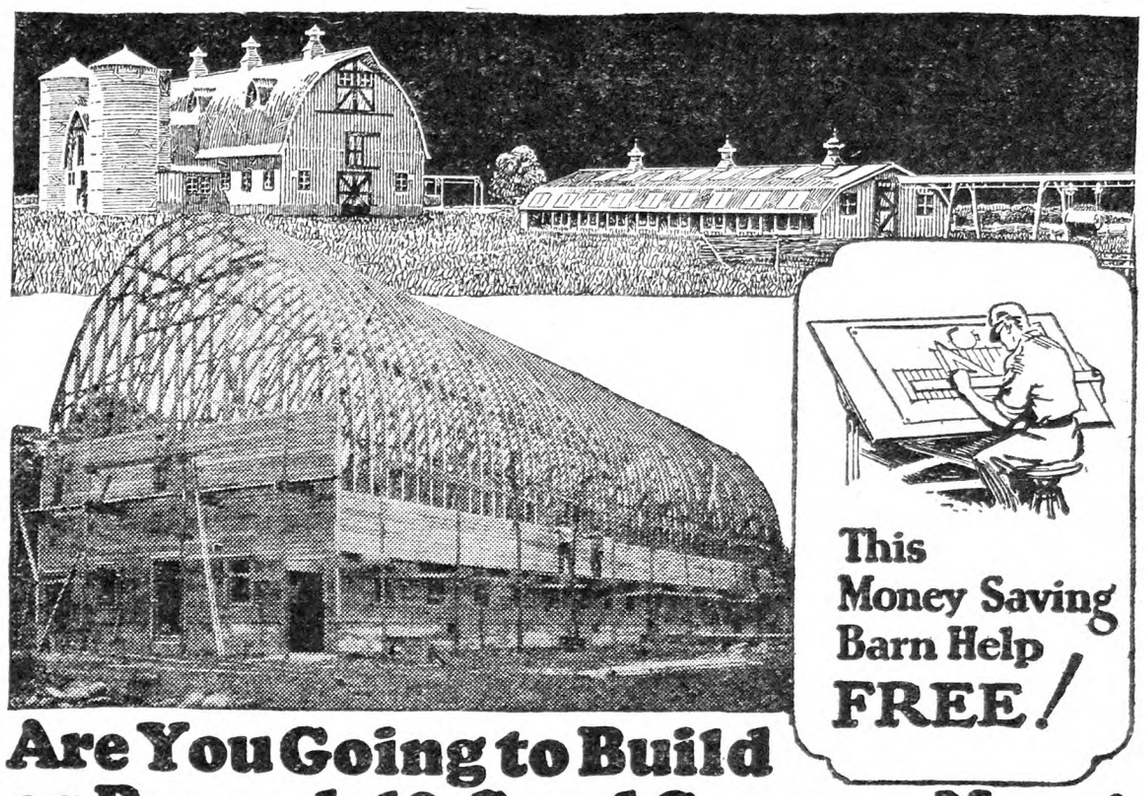
If your kids are thin and poor in flesh and do not make rapid gains something is wrong, and you should discover if possible what the trouble is. I think in the case mentioned that they are not getting enough milk. It takes three quarts each day to grow one kid, a quart at a feed, with three feedings per day. This is after they are two or three weeks old. They will not require quite that much the first week, but it is surprising how much milk these hungry babies call for, and demand, if you raise good ones.

Keep bran, oats and cracked corn where they can get at it at all times preferably in a closed hopper where they can put their heads through, but so arranged that the little feet cannot trample upon it. At one month of age they will eat considerable hay as well, and when grass comes, see that they have all the leaves, tree trimmings and grass that they can eat daily. Keep all young animals growing, don't be stingy with a little feed. It is really your best investment, and pays in the long run. Don't breed your does until they are at least 18 months old; then you have a large frame, capable of consuming a good quantity of feed, thereby producing the maximum quantity of the best milk in the world—goats milk—don't forget it. WILLET RANDALL.

Tax on Personal Property

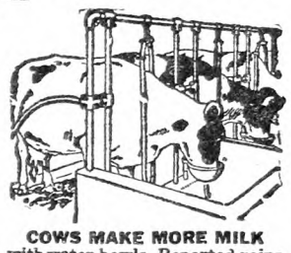
Have town assessors any right to assess cows and horses that you have on the farm as personal property? In my town they have been doing so for some years back, but I am told they have no right to do so, as the income tax takes care of all personal property. J. T.
New York.

All property, both real and personal, is subject to assessment for town, county and State taxes. N. T.



Are You Going to Build or Remodel? Send Coupon Now!

If you are thinking of building or remodeling a barn send the coupon below right away! Without any obligation whatever this coupon will bring you postpaid, suggestive blueprint plans—practical money saving help, We will show you how to avoid costly errors—save lumber waste—establish proper floor levels—build the strongest roof with large open mow space—how to have a modern work-saving barn that cuts out drudgery and needless steps. Get the benefit of LOUDEN experience in planning thousands of barns.



COWS MAKE MORE MILK with water bowls. Reported gains 10% to 25%. Lengthen lactation period. Prevent disease spread.

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His invention of hay carrier in 1867 made 2-story barns possible. Holds first U. S. patent on Manure Carrier. Displayed first All-Steel Stall and Stanchion.

Coupon will also bring you facts about superiorities of LOUDEN Steel Stalls and Stanchions which save time and labor and give stabled cows pasture comfort. LOUDEN Water Bowls save turning cows out to icy tank water—pay for themselves in a few weeks in extra milk. LOUDEN Manure Carrier makes barn cleaning quick work; takes the drudgery out of this daily job.

ONE TRIP—FIVE WHEEL-BARROW LOADS An easy push. Louden Manure Carrier ends drudgery. Makes quick work of barn cleaning. Send the coupon today.

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Let us also send you full details on such other modern equipment as: Feed Carriers, Steel Pens, Manger Divisions, Bull Staffs, Cupolas, Ventilating Systems, Hog House Equipment, Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, "Everything for the Barn." Mail the coupon now.

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2608 Court Street (*Est. 1867*) **Fairfield, Iowa**
Albany, N.Y.; Toledo, O.; St. Paul, Minn.; Los Angeles, Cal.

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I expect to ☐ build ☐ remodel a barn for.....
cows ..... bulls ..... young stock ..... horses.
Will begin about (date) .....
I am interested in (name equipment) .....
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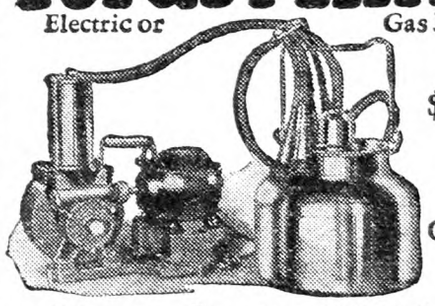
Fords Milker
Electric or Gas Engine



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You know what you'll pay when you decide on Fords Milker. Complete, ready for milking. Finest construction throughout. Guaranteed to milk as well as *any* power milker *regardless of price*. Thousands giving great satisfaction. Sales doubling every year. Cows like it. Delivers clean, premium-priced milk. Easy to operate and clean. Many styles and sizes.

Send for FREE booklet, No. 60 on Fords Milkers
Distributors Wanted—Fine opportunity for merchants and farmers.
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Complete Outfits—Log Saws, Portable Rigs—Buzz Saws, Saw Frames. Everything you need for working in timber. Send for my new chart, "*How to Select Your Engine*"—the result of 58 years Engine Building Experience. *ED. H. WITTE, Pres.*
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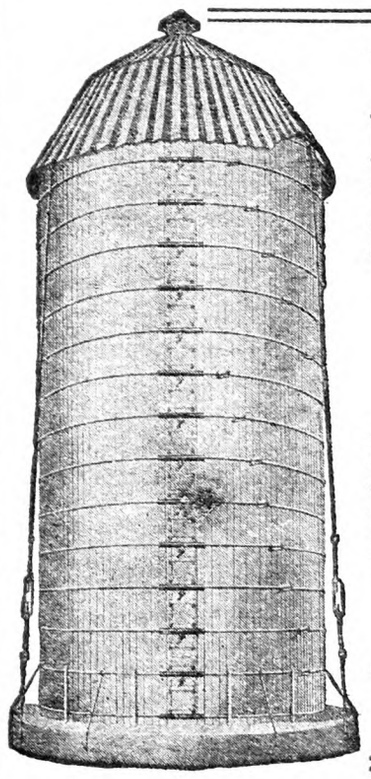
SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS
We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo.
J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N.Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :



Why Not Buy the BEST SILO Possible to Put on Your Farm?

We will sell you a TORNADO SILO made of BEST GRADE OF OREGON FIR LUMBER, absolutely clear of KNOTS with all latest equipment:
Our big Hip Steel Roof and Steel Chute —GALVANIZED
Our DOUBLE Anchor System
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A SILO that will KEEP your SILAGE always in PERFECT CONDITION the year round. Why buy a Silo made of ordinary lumber full of knots, when you can have this one for the SAME MONEY? You will appreciate the BIG SAVING of a SILO this YEAR. Write now for PRICES, etc.
GOOD LIVE FARMER AGENTS WANTED
Manufactured by
THE W. R. HARRISON COMPANY
MASSILLON, OHIO

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

Referring to a refund of the purchase price of some merchandise bought by mail from an advertiser in your paper, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of your aid in helping me secure this refund. One hardly realizes the good work you are doing until he has had some experience in this line. The promptness and clearness with which you took up the problem, is very gratifying and begets a confidence of your subscribers in your paper and advertisers that is a decidedly tangible asset. Since being a subscriber and reader of your paper, I take it as a standard by which to judge other papers, and it has a way of teaching one to judge a paper by the class of advertisers it carries. F. O. L.
Pennsylvania.

The above comments of the subscriber were brought out as a result of a very simple transaction. We have no higher ambition than to merit the sentiments so well expressed by the Pennsylvania admirer. It is no small responsibility in the fact that THE R. N.-Y. is accepted as a standard by which other publications are judged. We know the paper is so regarded by thousands of country people.

THE R. N.-Y. has in the past refused to endorse the Quisenberry Feed Company, Kansas City, Mo. and Buffalo, N. Y. The company has now passed into new ownership and management, Prof. Quisenberry having severed his connection with the enterprise.

Would you tell me if the Kerlin Poultry Farm at Center Hall, Pa., is reliable as to the high productive strain of Leghorns they advertise? W. V. C.
New York.

This poultry farm makes loud claims for the quality of its breeding stock, but we find the concern soliciting hatching eggs from poultrymen who make no pretense of having superior breeding stock. The conclusion from these facts is obvious. We have a number of complaints on file from baby chick buyers who claim to have been unfairly treated by the Kerlin Farm.

I would like any information you have regarding the Union Control Co., Lewistown, Pa., known in 1926 as, Union Chemical Co., of Lewistown, Pa. This concern's salesmen sold large quantities of spray material, which was not as represented. Bean beetle had become serious through here at that time, and these people put stuff here that was not successful, mostly for treatment of seeds. As they are suing I would like any information you may have. After the stuff was received and not what represented, about $400 worth, parties having same offered to pay freight back, but were refused. One person shipped his back; they would not accept and railroad returned same to him; which he later destroyed. B. T. M.
Ohio.

Here is our old friend Strickler once more. Tales of this sort come to us from various sections where Strickler or his agents secure the signatures of farmers to orders. The Ohio farmers should not become panic-stricken over Strickler's threat to bring suit under his orders. We have known of Strickler's operations for the past 10 or 12 years, and we have never known him to go into court, while farmers have openly repudiated orders to which their signatures were secured by alleged deceptive methods. Farmers should not be frightened by such methods. Instead they should join forces for mutual protection. Strickler and his kind do not relish the searchlight of the courts thrown upon their methods.

I am sending you a contract which I signed from Fulton Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio, which was for one barrel of Sealtop liquid asbestos roofing paint, which I was to have for four months' free trial. Six weeks after applying my roof leaked as badly as ever, so I wrote and told them it was no good. I have written them until I am tired. They are writing for their money. I offered to pay for the barrel of paint if they wanted to send me another barrel of paint free of cost to paint the roof all over again, and they only want to send a half barrel. Can they make me pay for it or not, they have put the claim in an attorney's hands now for collection? R. R. W.
Delaware.

This transaction is typical of the methods of the Fulton Paint Co. The Franklin Paint Co., of Cleveland, follows the same plan and appears to be under the same management. The guarantee of these concerns offers four months' trial and no pay if the paint does not give satisfaction. After signature to the order is secured the guarantee of satisfaction is ignored and the customer is bombarded with series of threatening letters through collection agencies, lawyers, etc. In cases where farmers stand on their rights we have yet to find, either Franklin Paint Co., or Fulton Paint Co., go into court to press their claim. It is easy to picture what would happen to such a case in court when the defendant presented the guarantee above quoted.

We wrote you about an "old coin buyer" at Fort Worth, Texas. You thought the real object was to sell a catalog for $1. We did not send the $1 which they said would be a good investment for us. Later, as a special favor, they offered the coin information for 50 cents. H. K.
Connecticut.

Possibly a further reduction will be offered and the lowest price will still be too high, for the best coin men state it is impossible to list coins as to value, as much depends on condition and markings.

About four months ago Geo. B. Hall, of Jersey City, N. J., called on one of my neighbors and told him he would install electric lights in his home for $146, $50 cash and balance when completed, work to be done within three weeks. To date nothing has been heard or seen of this Mr. Hall, and my neighbor is out $50. W. F. S.
New Jersey.

We learn that this Geo. B. Hall makes a business of soliciting orders for wiring houses, turning the contracts when secured over to various electrical contractors to be filled. Evidently this particular contract which seems to have been drawn in an irregular manner and without signature, has not been turned over to a contractor, or at any rate after six months have elapsed no attempt has been made to wire the house. We have a number of times warned property owners against signing orders for wiring with unknown individuals representing unknown contractors. It is much safer to engage a local contractor to do the work. The record may save other subscribers from meeting with a similar experience at the hands of Mr. Hall.

Any information you can give me in reference to enclosed letters and contract of Empire Brokers would be greatly appreciated. Your Publisher's Desk alone is worth a great many times the subscription price. F. S.
New York.

The blank contract of Empire Brokers provides for 1 per cent or ½ per cent of selling price cash fee in advance for appraising services and advertising purposes. We again advise against entering into any such agreement or contract. If the owner desires to advertise his property he can do it himself, and then he knows how his money is being spent. The only legitimate function of a broker is to sell property and when he does this he is entitled to a commission on the sale. Don't pay real estate agents money for any other purpose—and not till after the sale is completed.

Numerous inquiries have been received by the Bureau from housewives who ordered enlarged photographs from Mohawk Art Institute, said to be worth $25, for the sum of $3.98. Many of the victims were induced to sign orders for cheap-looking frames which cost considerable money. Much misrepresentation was used by salesmen to secure the orders.

The concern's headquarters were in Utica, so we referred complaints to the Utica Better Business Bureau. Recent letter states that the business has been discontinued and the partners in the Institute have dissolved partnership. —Rochester Better Business Bureau.

It is good news to have at least one of the picture enlarging nuisances removed from the scene. THE R. N.-Y. warned its readers a number of times against this Mohawk Art Institute as well as all others operating on similar lines. Rochester Business Bureau is doing particularly effective work in exposing schemes preying on the farming public.

AN OLD Chinaman who was working in the bush, was aghast to see a big brown bear sniffing at the tracks he had made in the newly fallen snow. "You likee my tlacks?" he gasped. "I makee some more."—Toronto Star.

An Account *with your soil bank*

YOU would not try to overdraw your bank account. You should be equally sure that you do not overdraw your soil fertility account. The point frequently is reached where the soil becomes so depleted that profitable crop production becomes impossible.

Farmers of foresight anticipate such conditions before they occur. They follow a carefully planned rotation involving the regular and plentiful use of commercial fertilizers for each crop grown.

Just as the New York Central Railroad must provide a reserve fund for future transportation needs, so must the thoughtful farmer make provision for a surplus of plant food in his soils to take care of future crop production.

Ordering your fertilizers early is a good business practice and protects you if the spring is early.

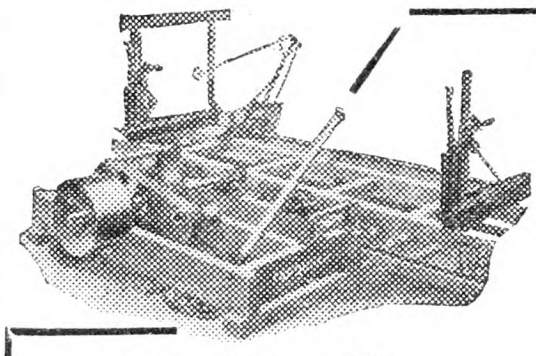
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

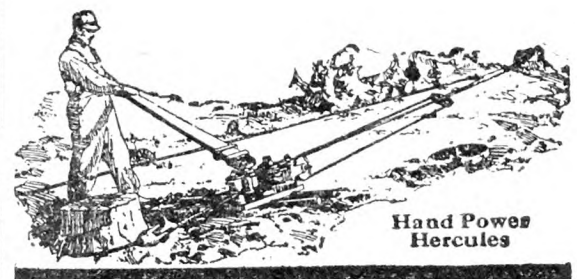
New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y. 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



Make More Money Sawing Accurate Lumber

New line designed for Tractor or Light Steam Power. For Sawing lumber, ties, etc. Very rapid and accurate. Larger mills for heavy logs. Head Block or Log Beam Carriage. Write today for Bulletin 626 describing these remarkable and money making sawmills. We also build Engines from 10 up to 80 H. P. and six types of Boilers—a type for every purpose.

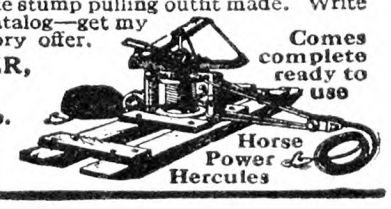
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 630, York, Pa., U. S. A.



Fastest, Cheapest Way to Clear Land

At a contest held recently in England, Hercules all-steel triple power stump puller pulled stumps faster than any other method. Quick work—low cost and one man does the job. **Hand power** in four speeds, single, double, triple and quadruple power. Easy to pull—quick winding cable, and other features. **Horse Power Hercules** is most complete, up-to-the-minute stump pulling outfit made. Write for prices and catalog—get my 1927 introductory offer.

$10.00 Down Easy Payments



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A Saw For $10
Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money

HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD **SAWS**

Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our **BIG CATALOG FREE.** Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.

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Box 3 Belleville, Pa.

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FACTORY TO YOU

FREE CATALOG FENCE, STEEL POSTS, GATES, BARB WIRE, PAINT, ROOFING

Prices Slashed to the Bone on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints and Roofing. Quality guaranteed. 12-to-24 hour service. All Kitselman Fence now **SUPER-Galvanized** with 99 94-100 per cent pure zinc, same quality as on TELEPHONE Wire. **Factory Prices** lowest in years. **WE PAY THE FREIGHT.** You save. Don't delay! Write today for FREE Catalog!
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 230 **MUNCIE, INDIANA**

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

FOR SALE First and Second CUTTING **ALFALFA HAY** Car lots. B. R. HALL & SON, R. 2 Camillus, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Immediately herdsman with knowledge of production and handling certified milk; house, milk and good wages to the right party. ADVERTISER 3387, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farmer, half share basis and 10 per cent of net proceeds, half increase in herd; 134 acres, level, smooth, first-class state cultivation; 24 acres Alfalfa, 50 acres creek bottom land; truck gardening, dairying, general farming; stocked, equipped with machinery; half mile good school and creamery; good house, pleasant place; your age, children, habits, reference; exceptional opportunity for the right man. ADVERTISER 3407, care Rural New-Yorker.

PERMANENT position will soon be open on large modern dairy farm for single man as overseer of cows and milkers; chance for advancement; give experience and salary. ADVERTISER 3404, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Settled woman to cook in small family in the country where housekeeper is kept; send particulars, copy of references, wages expected, religion, etc., in first letter; good home with all comforts and conveniences. ADVERTISER 3421, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Stenographer-bookkeeper, country bred, having 10 years' experience in fire insurance business, for position in lower Hudson Valley; opportunity for capable and diligent party. ADVERTISER 3432, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single poultryman for private place; must have hatching and brooding experience; gas, water and all conveniences in houses; salary $75 month with board and room; farm located near Pittsburgh, Pa.; address stating experience and particulars. ADVERTISER 3430, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, $66-$74 month and maintenance; good record and good health required; must be citizen, with some experience in handling employes. Write BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED couple; man to work around dairy barn and garden; wife to do housework; comfortable room and good board. Apply MISS M. ENGLAND, Earleville, Cecil County, Md.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—April 1, working manager, married; must understand practical farming in all its branches, dairying and poultry; references required as to character and ability; state age, nationality, experience and wages expected first letter. P. O. BOX 652, Waterbury, Conn.

WANTED—First-class vegetable gardener in a State institution; initial salary $900 with maintenance; in replying give age, experience and references. ADVERTISER 3448, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Protestant couple without children, who can give satisfactory references, to live with me in my furnished home, almost rent free; write for particulars. E. J. VERMILYEA, Gaines, Pa.

WANTED—Married man on fruit farm; good opportunity for wife and children to pick fruit. BOX 154, Germantown, N. Y.

WANTED—Expert gardener for a small estate, where very best results are expected and appreciated, only expert need apply; small estate, flowers, vegetables, fruits, lawns, shrubs, trees and driveway; 100 miles from New York City; large town, every convenience, charming cottage; reference required. ADVERTISER 3455, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer-caretaker for private estate, in northern part Westchester County, N. Y.; must be married; wife to board one helper; no children; man experienced in gardening, cows, chickens and general up-keep of estate; permanent position; cottage of 4 rooms, bath, heat, electricity, etc., and good wages; give full particulars of ability, age, nationality, etc., in first letter. ADVERTISER 3452, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married couple to run farm boarding-house of 12 men; man to team or work outside; state ages, size of family and experience. ADVERTISER 3450, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married working manager for dairy farm; experienced in feeding, calf raising and grade A milk production; modern barns with all conveniences; purebred Ayrshire herd; board help. ADVERTISER 3456, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single poultryman, who understands business, capable of helping to build business larger; loafers need not apply; references required. BOX 793, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Single man, experienced in poultry work; state age and experience in answering this advertisement. EIGENRAUCH FARMS, Red Bank, N. J.

WANTED—Married farmer for one-man farm; man to care for small herd of cows and do farm work; wife to make butter during part of year; good house, bathroom, electricity, usual privileges, steady; state age, experience, wages expected. HUDSON GUILD FARM, Andover, N. J.

WANTED—Farmer, experienced, for 50-acre fruit farm near Newburgh; knowledge trees, spray materials, also small fruits and gardening; proper care and feeding two horses; thoroughbred cows and chickens; want honest, sober man who wishes good home and not afraid of working to help make same; no shirkers need apply; give age, experience, references and wages desired. Address JOHN F. CHURLO, 132 Highlawn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm; good milker and teamster; state wages, etc. DAVID E. BRUNDAGE, Wallkill, N. Y.

WANTED—Handy man for general farm work, near Poughkeepsie, April 1; reference. Reply to MRS. H. K. MOUNT, 435 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FARM estate manager, American, practical farmer, executive ability, long experience, qualified every detail. R. 2, Box 30, Saugerties, N. Y.

EFFICIENT couple wish position; man, gardener and handyman; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; country preferred; now employed. ADVERTISER 3406, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20, single, life experience, desires work on farm; good reference. LAURENCE E. HANN, Dunwalke Farm, Far Hills, N. J.

WORKING farm foreman, small family; efficient in all branches; can operate any kind of farm machinery; thorough, practical knowledge of crops and crop rotation; also care and feeding of cattle for production; available March 15. ADVERTISER 3398, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, English, seeks employment; 13 years' experience inside and out; caretaker's job considered; single, age 31; please write H. ADAMS, 8 Ellis Street, Hyde Park, Mass.

POSITION as farm manager, lifetime experience, practical farming and dairying; can get results; good handler of men; married, one child; good references. ADVERTISER 3414, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker of estate by competent man; best of references; Morris County preferred. Apply L. BOX 3, Chester, N. J.

MARRIED man wants position as poultryman farmer; 20 years' practical experience in all branches; good mechanic, good habits; best reference; prefer New Jersey or Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 3416, care Rural New-Yorker.

GROOM or steward—Man 28, steady, wants position on gentleman's place or would take care of small estate; understand cattle, cultivating, etc. Write JOE FORD, 474 W. 146th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, specialist in egg production, reliable, 41, single, also expert orchardist and tree surgeon, desires steady position where ability is appreciated. ADVERTISER 3418, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 25, wishes position in dairy; 5 years' experience; good reference. KARL LUNDSTROM, 658 Seventh Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE, middle-aged Protestant gentleman on general farm; some experience in gardening; does not smoke or drink; reasonable wages. EDWARD MUNROE, 93 Allen Ave., Lynn, Mass.

HAVING sold my farm I wish to place my former employe who is a single young man, about 21 years of age, of Polish descent; he is a good teamster, very conscientious, an all around farm-hand and a very hard worker; salary about $50 per month. ADVERTISER 3419, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 15 years' experience and training, desires full control; salary and share basis, of herd now losing money; details. ADVERTISER 3422, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, experienced in all garden work, wishes position. H. WEBER, 433 Park St., Hackensack, N. J.

EXPERIENCED man wishes position on poultry or dairy farm; age 25, single; can drive auto. Care CHAS. SCHWARZ, Allendale, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, 39, American, married, cultured; Mammoth equipment, 12 years' practical experience, chauffeur; take position any locality; references A-1. BOGERT, 19-46 92d St., North Beach, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Orchard and marketing work by experienced man; 34 years old, married, one child; capable of handling men and managing; substantial compensation required; state terms, living conditions and nature of work in first letter. ADVERTISER 3425, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as farmer; have long experience in farming and good teamster, also in dairy; age 46; married, one son 14; reliable and steady. ADVERTISER 3426, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE Protestant girl wants position as nurse or companion. M. PEEBLES, Kinderhook, N. Y.

SINGLE man, 25, farm raised, desires work April 1; can handle responsible position. ADVERTISER 3433, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged, refined, Protestant, wishes position with private family or caretakers; at present employed; best of references. ADVERTISER 3449, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager or superintendent desires position; lifetime experience in all branches of farming; married, American, Protestant, one child, temperate, reliable, honest; capable of taking full charge; open for engagement. ADVERTISER 3434, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD manager open for position; years of experience, college training; thorough, practical; married; excellent references. ADVERTISER 3435, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS, sober, reliable, lifetime experience, desires work in certified bottling-room, also as foreman; good reference. ADVERTISER 3438, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 50, single, practical experience, raising, brooding, hatching for years; handy with tools; salary and details in first letter. ADVERTISER 3437, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, American, single, 24, wishes position on commercial plant; don't smoke or drink; experienced all branches. ADVERTISER 3441, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, German, wants position as housekeeper on farm. ADVERTISER 3443, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Working manager will make change soon, desires position; capable of handling any plant and do it successfully; married, no children; successful past record and references. ADVERTISER 3447, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, farm and estate; builder of one of the finest estates in the country, will be open for position March 1; practical experience in landscaping, gardens, orchards, live stock of all kinds, road building, etc.; not afraid of work and secure maximum amount of work from help; will go anywhere; married, references from every past employer; wages $200 per month and perquisites. ADVERTISER 3446, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as farm manager or orchardist by American, married, strictly temperate, honest; life experience; good references. ADVERTISER 3440, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN with 17 years' experience seeks position as working manager; American, married, no children. ADVERTISER 3364, care Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANT poultryman desires position on commercial plant or estate; capable, willing worker; American, single, age 25. ADVERTISER 3465, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 24, Hollander, life experience, all around farmer, desires job on farm. ADVERTISER 3459, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, wants position on poultry farm; two years' experience. EDWARD DECKER, Arden, N. Y.

POSITION wanted by single man as estate foreman or superintendent; good references; for particulars address ADVERTISER 3457, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, married, wants position; private place, experienced. ADVERTISER 3454, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wants poultry job, 10 years' experience, incubating, brooding, trap-nesting, caponizing, etc. ADVERTISER 3451, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dry-hand milker, single, also on test cows; state wages. JAMES ROSE, 161 W. 36th St., New York City.

WANTED—Position as working foreman; practical farmer and vegetable grower; experienced on clearing land, blasting; licensed chauffeur, tractors, stationary engines; can take charge of lighting plant; 3 years as herdsman with certified herd; open March 1; single. CLARENCE WALTER CROKER, care David E. Brundage, Wallkill, N. Y.

SINGLE man with wide experience and training in all branches would manage large dairy or estate; 50 or more cows; available March 15. ADVERTISER 3461, care Rural New-Yorker.

VEGETABLE gardener, large experience outdoor culture, hotbeds, cold-frames, greenhouses; age 44, married, 3 children; experienced in private and commercial productions; take full responsibility; want permanent position. H. B. SLADE, 126 Blanchard Rd., Belmont, Mass.

WANTED—Position, farm manager; college graduate; 10 years' experience on large dairy and general farm; married, three children; references. ADVERTISER 3463, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted, honest, trustworthy; American woman, age 37, wants position as housekeeper on farm; state full particulars in first letter. VIOLA HILL, 407 Madison Ave., New York.

EXPERIENCED, married herdsman-dairyman wants permanent position, vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 3464, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Maryland, Eastern Shore, large poultry farm, absolutely uninfected range, equipped and stocked; heavy income producing; $7,000 down, long time and easy terms on balance; immediate possession. ADVERTISER 3334, care Rural New-Yorker

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house. Write N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—Valuable young orchard of 70 acres in Cecil County, Md.; for information write HENRY L. CONSTABLE, Elkton, Md.

FOR SALE—131 acres of dark rich loam, gently rolling, all tillable; well adapted for Alfalfa, wheat, beans, cabbage and dairying; there is a 10-room house, gambrel roof basement barn 34x70, and other buildings, all good repair; on macadam county road, three miles from Canandaigua, N. Y.; telephone and mail route pass farm; excellent school and church advantages; excellent opportunity for responsible farmer to start right in to make money without much outlay of money; priced exceptionally low, easy terms, 5 per cent interest, long term mortgage. Write, FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

OPPORTUNITY for man with experience to rent or buy, on very favorable terms, 30-acre young bearing orchard; best varieties; good roads, near town. HERBERT MARSH, Seven Valleys, Pa.

FOR SALE—261-acre farm in high state of cultivation; will keep 100 cows; 2 houses, 9 barns; running water; ideal location. E. A. HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—50-acre dairy and poultry farm, excellently located, in Connecticut. BURTON FLINT, South Coventry, Conn.

FOR RENT—Choice village dairy farm with established boarding-house, by creamery, station, high school, State roads; electric light, gravity water; stable 40 cows, 6 horses. GLENWOOD ESTATE, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm to rent with option to buy, suitable for poultry; running water in house, some woodland near where day work can be obtained; experienced farmer. ADVERTISER 3417, care Rural New-Yorker.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Staymans, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Reds, Jonathans; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; sacrifice price, $14,000, half cash. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

WANTED—A small farm on a highway near New York. MR. M. S., 401 Hull St., Richmond, Va.

LARGE hay, grain and dairy farm near Syracuse, N. Y.; $21,000. ADVERTISER 3424, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm to rent with option to buy, on or near macadam, preferred. ADVERTISER 3415, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—150-acre dairy farm; oil on three sides; for particulars write AUGUST ANDERSON, Grand Valley, Pa.

WANTED—4-10 acres with buildings, Central Jersey, New York or Connecticut; not over 60 miles out; send price and particulars in first letter; no agents. ADVERTISER 3427, care Rural New-Yorker.

IN COUNTRY—For Sale—In New York State, Col. Co., beautiful Summer or year around home; price $50,000; no agents; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 3420, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm, 156 acres, also large building for light factory, boarding-house, bakery, laundry, etc.; details at once. ADVERTISER 3423, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A small bungalow in Connecticut commuting distance to New York; high elevation, reasonable rent. G. L., 91-41 110th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

TO RENT, privilege buying, small chicken farm, within 75 miles New York City; Connecticut or New York State; full particulars and price ADVERTISER 3429, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Seven-room bungalow in St. Petersburg, Fla., central location; or trade for village farm; Southern Connecticut or Southeastern New York. ADVERTISER 3431, care Rural New-Yorker.

HUDSON Valley, 200 acres, near Albany; buildings, fruit, timber; consider small property, clear or first mortgage as first payment. OWNER, Box No. 13, New Baltimore, N. Y.

FOR SALE on Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, three acres, ideal for poultry; five-room house, outbuildings, electricity, telephone; new general store and filling station doing good business, on State road, just outside corporate limits; $4,000, immediate possession. PUSEY & PUSEY, Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md.

FOR SALE—On Del-Mar-Va Shore, four 9-acre lots, each face stone road 329 ft.; one mile from Salisbury, Md. Write C. J. HEASTER, Salisbury, Md.

POULTRY farm for sale; 10-room house and small house; all kinds of farm tools; Witte engine; cows, horses and chickens; barns, chicken coops and other buildings; 1½ acres of strawberries; fishing and swimming on the place; farm located six miles from Norwich, Conn.; on a good road; write for prices and further description. ADVERTISER 3428, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One of the best 100-acre farms in Southwestern Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Pittsburgh; house of 10 rooms with bath; basement barn 90x70; all in good shape; priced to sell, $9,000. ADVERTISER 3436, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Good Pennsylvania dairy farm and retail milk route doing a good business. ADVERTISER 3439, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted, give details and location and price. ADVERTISER 3442, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—17 acres land, 6-room bungalow, necessary outbuildings; one acre in assorted bearing fruit trees; 2 acres Alfalfa; 12 acres open land, balance firewood; four springs, running stream; poultry houses and yards; all wire fences; on Quebec-Miami State highway; one mile from school, church, stores and bank; electric power line available; 45 miles south Washington, D. C.; price $5,000. FRANK P. MONCURE, Stafford, Va.

WANTED to buy a large, modern equipped poultry farm, within 50 miles of New York, to accommodate 2,000 to 3,000 layers; only up-to-date and money-making proposition considered. ADVERTISER 3444, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Fully equipped modern dairy and general farm, share basis, by reliable, capable, experienced party. ADVERTISER 3445, care Rural New-Yorker.

12-ACRE village farm, house, barn, two henhouses, good buildings; near State road; $2,000, terms. BOX 80, Smithboro, N. Y.

POULTRY farm for rent; 80 acres, new 5-room house, buildings for 1,900 hens; 3,000 chix; light and water. JONES, Thompson Ridge, N. Y.

STORE for sale—Good trade, butter, eggs, milk, cream, cheese, etc.; monthly sales $1,200; price about $980. DAIRY KITCHEN, 113 North St., Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Seven-acre chicken farm, fully equipped; 1,000 laying hens; six-room house; Long Island; 40 miles New York City; $13,000, terms arranged. ADVERTISER 3462, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairy ranch on shares or trade 100 acres in Michigan for stock and tools or farm Southeast New York. W. SEDORE, Wolcott, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND truck or poultry farm, 32 acres, 20 cultivated; level, good soil; fruit; nice seven-room house, other necessary buildings; half mile from State road, store and school; price $10,000; will take $1,000 cash, balance very easy, or would lease it. MITCHELL, Selden, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Within 70 miles of New York (Putnam County preferred), 10 to 100 acres with house; please send full description. ADVERTISER 3460, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, option to buy, boarding-house farm, good condition; give full particulars. JOHN JACKSON, 855 Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL country home, chicken and garden farm; 20 acres, mostly tillable; good soil, fruit and flowers; fine view; 12 miles from Danbury, 2 from Newtown; near State road; house, 7 rooms, bath, toilet and sleeping porch; all rooms heated; barn, garage and chicken equipment; $9,500, half cash. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Acreage and buildings suitable for all-year camp; (Adirondacks or Maine woods) in exchange for 150-acre farm, 50 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 3453, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—55-acre fruit and poultry farm, located one mile from Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y., on macadam road; 15 acres fruit; new poultry houses, 1,000-hen capacity; good house, new furnace; price $4,500, with easy terms. P. C. CASE, Georgetown, N. Y.

FLORIDA—Attractive furnished cottage, city improvements; also grocery store with furnished appartment; good income; exchange for small dairy and truck farm near a village. OWNER, Box 1162, Saint Cloud, Fla.

FOR SALE—One of the best store stands in Lancaster County, Pa., at Wakefield, on an 18-ft. concrete pike, direct from Lancaster to Baltimore; seven acres, three-story store building, glass front; two dwelling houses, barn and garage; never failing spring. NEAL HAMBLETON, Peach Bottom, Pa.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 231.

Join the Money-Makers NOW!

F. E. BEATTY, Pres.
R. M. Kellogg Co., Box 2157, Three Rivers, Mich.

Send me, FREE, that new 40-page Berry Book as advertised. I want to know more about making $500 to $1,200, or more, per acre.

Name .....

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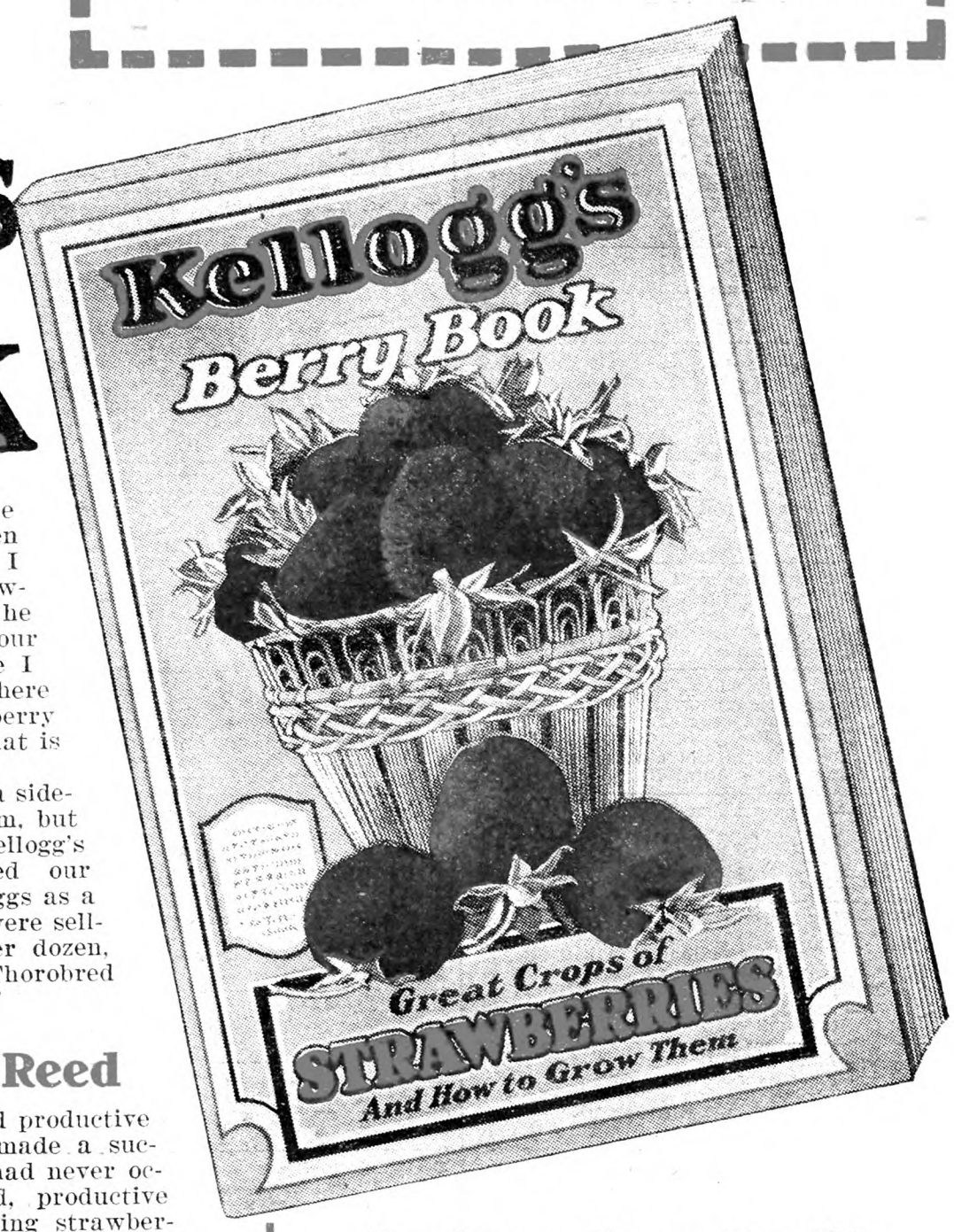
Write for this FREE Book



READ here the story of a man who learned how to make a big profit from a small fragment of land. Right now you probably have some piece of land that should be making bigger profits. Make it pay its way. Make it bring in that extra money that you need. Make it pay you $594 per quarter acre just as Mr. Reed did, or make it pay even $627 per quarter acre like H. J. Von Hagen did.

LAST year I told you Rural New-Yorker folks about myself—how years ago I tried to raise strawberries, how I had always had only ordinary luck, etc., until finally I became acquainted with R. M. Kellogg and his Thorobred Pedigree plants. Then I found that the whole secret of his great success was the plants that he used.

Now, this year, I am going to tell you about a man who had almost exactly the same experience that I had. Three years ago, A. H. Reed, of Kennedy, N. Y., was a chicken raiser who was trying to raise strawberries as a side-line with his chickens. He was having good enough luck with the chicks, but no luck with the strawberries—he was beginning to get discouraged, and was about ready to quit.

Then, one day, an uncle of his came to visit him. This uncle had been a successful fruit-grower, so Mr. Reed showed him his patch and asked him what was the trouble. The first question that his uncle asked him was, "Where do you get your plants?" Reed replied that he got them anywhere he could, and that was all the uncle needed to know. He advised his nephew to try Thorobred Pedigree plants, and told him where to get them, and now Mr. Reed finds that his uncle gave him good advice.

$594 From Only ¼ Acre

Mr. Reed got his first Thorobred Pedigree Strawberry plants in the spring of 1925, and in the Summer of 1926 he wrote me that he had made $594 from only ¼ acre of these plants. He had only 2,000 of them and they produced 2,700 quarts of fancy berries most of which sold at 30 to 35c per quart. Mr. Reed says:

"We had a wonderful crop of berries. We picked 2,700 quarts of the most beautiful berries I ever saw grow. Our berries sold in advance of the market all season, while other growers here were begging for buyers at any price."

"Speaking of the quality of your plants reminds me of how I happened to send for Kellogg plants. I had tried to get started with strawberries for several years but with very poor success. About when I was ready to give up an uncle of mine visited me. He had been a successful fruit grower and I called his attention to my strawberries. The first question he asked was, 'Where do you buy your plants?' I told him, 'Anywhere I could find them.' He replied, 'There is only one place to buy strawberry plants and that is Kelloggs.' That is how you got my first order."

"We took up strawberries as a side-line with our large poultry farm, but after growing a crop of Kellogg's Thorobreds, we have changed our plans. Strawberries first and eggs as a side-line. This year, when we were selling fancy table eggs at 33c per dozen, we were selling Kellogg's Thorobred Strawberries at 35c per quart."

Profit from Mr. Reed

He knew the value of high-bred productive chickens, and he always had made a success of chicken raising, but it had never occurred to him that high-bred, productive plants were necessary for raising strawberries. He went on year after year trying to make a success with ordinary plants, until his uncle—who knew—told him of the Thorobred Pedigree kind. Mr. Reed tried the Thorobred Pedigree kind and immediately he made a big profit.

Send for my new free book and it will tell you more about Thorobred Pedigree Strawberry Plants than Mr. Reed's uncle told him. You already know the value of high-bred chickens, milk cows, horses, pigs, etc. Now learn the value of high-bred productive strawberry plants, and you will make big money.

Make Bigger Profits

Mr. Von Hagen Made $627 From Only ¼ Acre

Mr. Reed is not the only one who made a big success with Thorobred Pedigree plants. H. J. Von Hagen made $627 from only one-quarter acre and won back lost health in the bargain. People by the hundreds are making money at the rate of $500 to $1,200 per acre right along. Send for my book and read about these others.

Everything is easy and simple. These big profits are just as much within your reach as they were within the reach of Mr. Reed and others. You can make big profits and I want to show you how.

Get Your Pencil

Get your pencil now and fill in the coupon at the top of this page, address it to my Company and mail it. I will send you my new free book at once.

You will profit by reading this book. It will give you confidence in your own ability to make money with Thorobred Pedigree plants. You will find there how to grow berries for your own use or for market. Tells everything from start to finish. Get the book and then use your own judgment.

F. E. BEATTY, President.

Prolong Your Profits

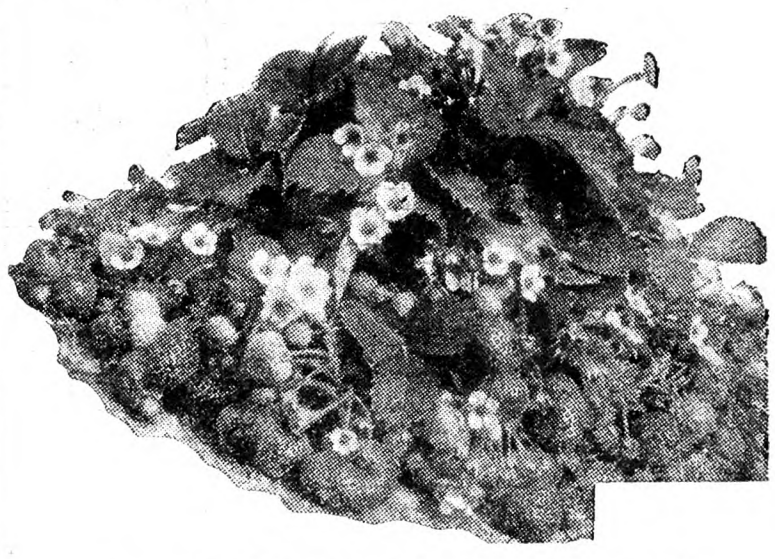
Write for our new Berry Book, and learn about our new line of raspberries, blackberries, asparagus, trees, and other nursery stock.

Our name, reputation, and guarantee are back of this stock. This is your definite assurance of success. It is the symbol of money-making quality. Send for our new free book, and learn about this stock.

Whenever Kellogg offers anything for sale, you can bet your last dollar it's good. You can bank on it to make you money. You can be sure that it will produce. You can make big profits. That's what has made us our reputation. Get our new free book and learn about the complete satisfaction our plants have given to others.

Now you can make money all season long and use the profitable Kellogg Thorobred plants throughout. You can start your income with asparagus early in the Spring, continue with strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and cherries, and finish in the fall with grapes and everbearing strawberries. With this complete line there'll be no gaps in your income. Mail the coupon.

Yes, this book is free. It's a valuable book. It costs us money to produce it for you. Still it will cost you nothing. All you need do is ask for it. Write your name and address on the coupon—or a postal—and mail it to us now.



A Kellogg Thorobred

This is a picture of a Kellogg Thorobred Pedigree strawberry plant fruiting in characteristic thorobred fashion. Note the piles of big berries with still more to come. Send for our new free book.

R. M. KELLOGG CO., Box 2157, Three Rivers, Mich.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN HOME

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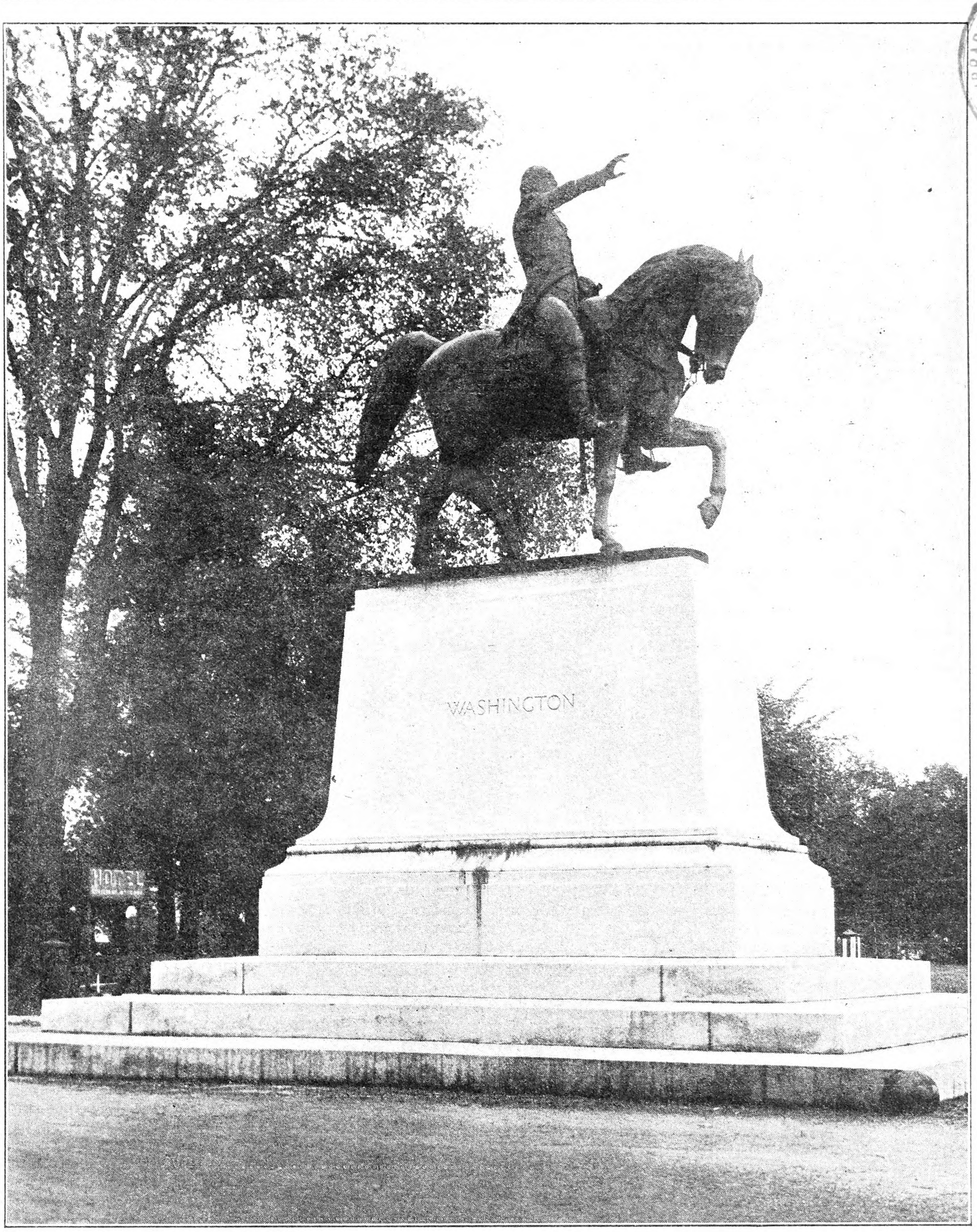


Statue of Washington at West Point, N. Y.

Feeding the Horse Properly

By Dr. A. S. Alexander

THE problem of feeding horses properly and economically is one of prime importance to every farmer, and might well form the subject matter of a book, but we may be able to give some hints that will be of value, in condensed form. The subject will be better understood if it is remembered that the horse's stomach is small, containing but two to four quarts. The paunch of the cow, on the contrary, is capacious, holding some 44 gallons. In the horse the large intestines (cecum and colon), at the end of the small intestine, which is some 72 feet long, serve practically the same purpose as the paunch of the cow. Most of the water taken in by the horse passes quickly to the cecum and there, and in the colon, the hay or other roughage is digested, chiefly by bacterial action.

Theoretically, the horse should first drink water, then eat roughage and then eat grain. It seems likely that a large quantity of water, drank by a thirsty horse directly after eating grain, must wash some of the grain out of the stomach and into the small intestine before it has been perfectly or sufficiently acted upon by the gastric juice and other digestive fluids in the stomach. When that occurs indigestion, slight or severe, results. The horse that has to hurry in masticating grain, and take its drinking water in great quantities as it goes from the stable to work, will not be so likely to thrive, remain healthy and work efficiently as the horse that is given plenty of time to masticate grain, after resting for a time and being "watered," and that does not gulp down gallons of water just before working. When water can be taken at any and all times the horse, by instinct, takes the necessary amounts, at the times it will do the most good, and water, so taken, causes no derangement. It is advisable to take the chill off drinking water when the horse drinks, when hot and tired, before being fed at noon. Tank water, at such times, may with impunity be taken in moderate amount. Many farmers now haul water to the field, in a barrel having a floating cover, and give the working horse, in hot weather, a drink as often as they take one themselves. That is an excellent plan. The horse needs water, at such times, more than does man, and when supplied with it will work more efficiently, and be unlikely to suffer from heat exhaustion or sunstroke.

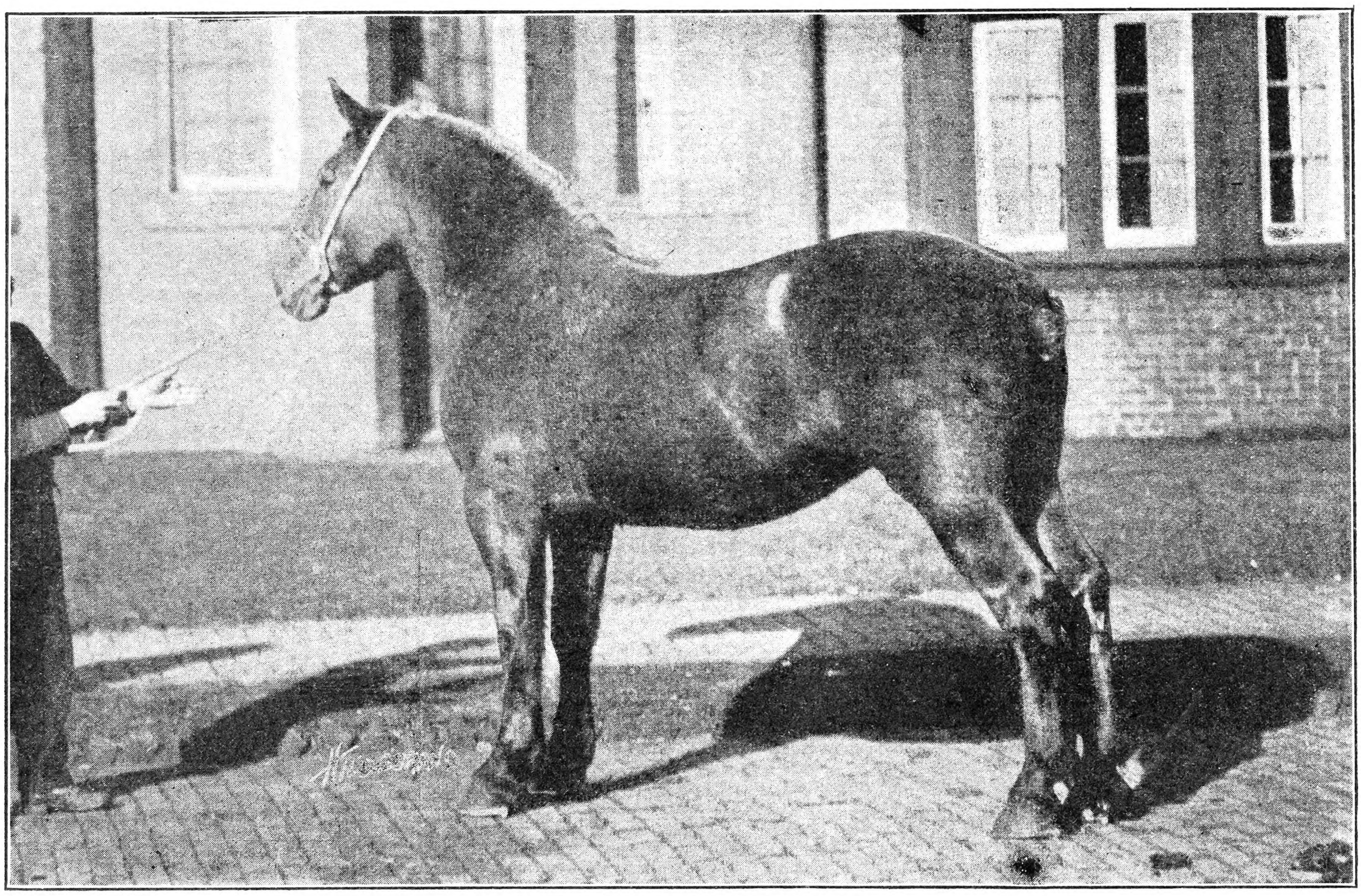
In very hot weather, when the work is hard, it is advisable to let the horse have a small drink of water (not intensely cold), then eat one or two pounds of hay, while cooling and resting, and then be given more water, just before eating grain. It is a mistake to let the horse take a large amount of hay, at noon, when the work is hard; also to give the horse too little time properly to masticate its feed. If possible, the harness should be removed at noon and the collar be wiped dry and then exposed to the sun. Leaving the collar on and letting sweat, hair and scales of skin dry on its bearing surface, tends to cause sore shoulders. Bathe the neck and shoulders with salty, cold water at noon.

There can be little doubt that oats are most relished by the horse and, all things considered, most suitable feed when plentiful and not too dear in price, but millions of farm horses are fed corn as the chief or sole item of their grain ration. Where both grains are available and cheap an excellent combination for the farm work horse consists of 10 parts of whole oats, 5 lbs. of shelled corn and three parts of wheat bran. Of the mixture, the allowance should be 1 lb. for each 100 lbs. of body weight, in three equal feeds, as a day's ration. When the work is extra hard the allowance may be slightly increased; when there is no work for the horse to do it may be greatly reduced or omitted. No horse ever should be allowed to stand for a single day without working or taking outdoor exercise. Were that made the invariable rule there would be no trouble from azoturia, lymphangitis ("Monday morning disease") and little from digestive derangements.

The allowance of hay is the same as for grain. However, most of the hay should be fed at night and most of the balance in the morning. Not more than 1 or 2 lbs. need be fed at noon. Mixed clover and Timothy hay are best for the horse, but some sound Alfalfa hay may be fed. Prolonged, excessive feeding of Alfalfa hay tends to relax the bowels and irritate the kidneys, especially if the hay be made from immature Alfalfa. Have the crop nearly ripe before making it into hay for the horse. For cows, first and second crop Alfalfa are suitable. When corn and Alfalfa are plentiful and cheap they make an excellent combination for the work horse. Allow 10 lbs. of Alfalfa hay, 8 lbs. of shelled corn and 2 lbs. of wheat bran, in three feeds, as a day's ration, for a horse of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. in weight. Ordinarily, ear corn is best for the horse, as it is more slowly eaten and therefore better masticated. Mixing some ears or old corn with the oats helps to prevent bolting of feed. All feed should be perfectly sound. Night pasturing and in idle periods is beneficial and advisable.

When the oat-corn-bran mixture is fed, the oats will be more relished, for the evening feed, when crushed, mixed with a few handfuls of cut hay and wetted and salted to make them palatable. We prefer to feed bran with the grain. Bran mashes are unnatural, unnecessary, as a rule, and likely to cause colic or other forms of indigestion. The bran mash is, however, an excellent preparation when a physic ball is to be administered. Always dampen bran for horses. Wheat usually is too expensive as a feed for horses. If used it should be rolled and made but a small part of the ration. That is likewise true of barley. On the Pacific slope, however, horses that from birth are accustomed to rolled barley and barley hay, suffer no ill-effect. Much barley, fed to a horse not accustomed to the grain, tends to cause an irritating eruption on the skin. Rye is poor feed for the horse, liable to cause indigestion. If used it should be rolled or ground and made but a small part of the grain ration. A handful of linseed meal, added to the grain once or twice daily is excellent when there is a tendency to constipation or a hidebound condition. Carrots are excellent horse feed; parsnips come next in value and rutabagas are also relished. The laxative effect is beneficial. Also supply salt daily.

Silage is unsuitable for the working horse. Straw and corn stover are useful for idle horses.



Prize Winning Percheron Mare. Fig. 101

A Newsy Florida Letter

I AM enclosing with this letter two pictures taken on New Year's Day, 1928. One is of a tomato vine that came up of itself some three months ago just back of our house and is now well covered with tomatoes. The other is of a field of grass on land owned by the White Belt Dairy which is located about a mile from here and eight miles from Miami. I used to think the name was given to distinguish it from the colored belt or population which has a village not far away, but find the name was derived from the Dutch Belted Holstein herd which numbers several hundred, although there is a sprinkling of Jerseys among them.

The young man in the picture is my son. He is over 6 ft. tall and has a reach of 8 ft., which will convey some idea of the height of the grass. I wonder what some of the hired men up North would say if they were handed a scythe and told to go out and tackle a field of this? I think this patch was left for seed, as it is usually cut when only 5 or 6 ft. high. Haying is done here the year round—January or July or any other month. I am told that the White Belt Dairy started with one cow. Now there are several hundred head as well as several hundred acres of land owned by the company.

I am not a farmer but my father was. We all like THE R. N.-Y., and have taken it for several years, and believe it has come to our family more than 50 years. I think Florida has a great future in agriculture; now that it has had such a setback by real estate sharks it can look forward to progress if they get the right kind of farmers here.

Florida. W. D. HUBBS.

Packages in the Boston Produce Market

THE most familiar of the various types of containers used in the marketing of fruits and produce in the Boston market is the "Standard Box for Farm Produce," authorized by Massachusetts law; its use is confined chiefly to native-grown fruit and vegetables. It is a flat-sided, wooden box, 17½x17½ x7 1/16 in. and contains 2,150.42 cu. in. This is the type of package most frequently seen on the Boston market during the active marketing season for native growers. It is used extensively for practically all native produce except berries, which are packed in quarts or pints in the standard berry crate of 32, 48 or 60 quarts. The standard apple barrel, while still in use among many growers, is gradually giving way to the standard box type of package, with the western type of apple box in some favor among a comparatively few individual producers and associations.

The cranberry barrel in use among Cape Cod cranberry growers contains 100 lbs. of berries, and is considerably smaller and of lighter material and construction than the apple barrel, but like it, is losing favor among shippers and is giving way to the half-barrel crate or box, holding 50 lbs. of berries. A newer package, the one-half crate or one-fourth barrel crate, is also used and is becoming popular with the trade, especially at the start of the season when demand is subnormal.

A great majority of the onions, potatoes and turnips marketed here are packed in 100-lb. bags. This is also the method used for distribution of the New York domestic and Danish cabbage and unwashed carrots, which arrive in quantities throughout the Winter season. The common slat barrel is most frequently used for native crops of white and Savoy cabbage, although small, evenly sized heads of both these and the red variety are extensively packed 12 to 18 in the standard bushel box.

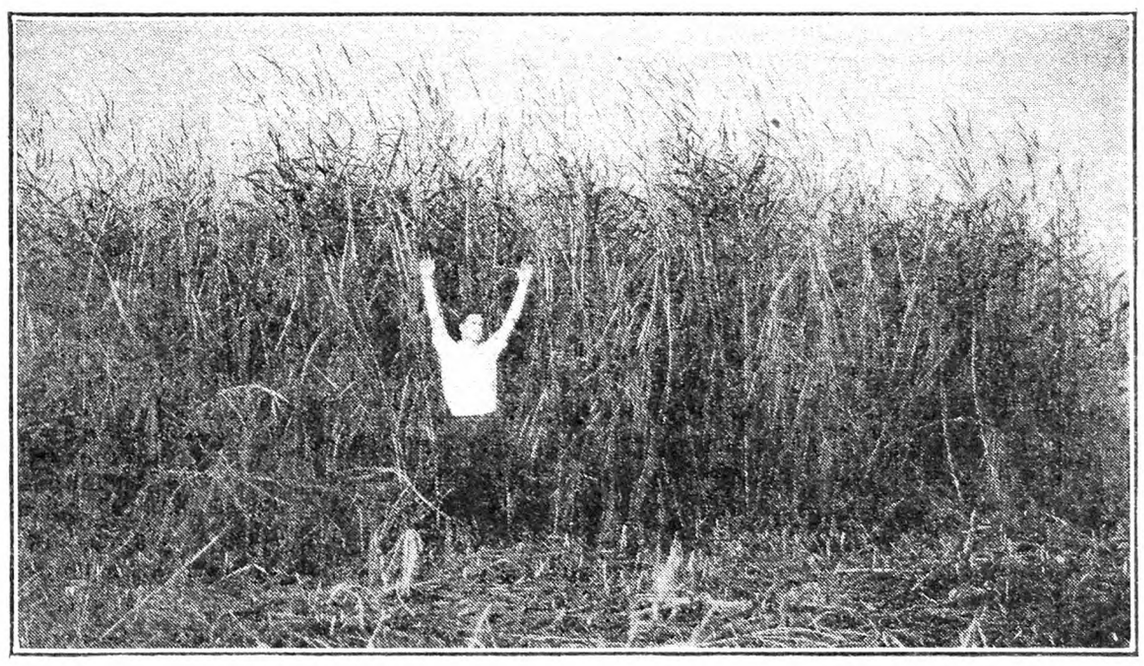
The fruits and vegetables originating outside New England and marketed in Boston comprise the bulk of supply and are packed in a varied assortment of packages too numerous to mention in this limited space. One of the most familiar is the bushel basket used for apples, bunched vegetables of all kinds, spinach, kale, lettuce, etc. The cabbage crate, varying in size with the point of origin, holds from 100 to 200 lbs. of cabbage.

California sends celery in crates of 20 and 22x24 in. and similar types of crates of somewhat different construction are used for their other major crops, such as cantaloupes, lettuce, peas, etc., while Florida uses the smaller crates for celery, 10x20x24, and other sizes to a lesser extent. The bushel and bushel-and-a-half hamper are also familiar types of packages in the marketing of most Florida and other southern produce. And, of course, the standard orange and lemon crates are the packages in which both California and Florida send us those fruits.

Peaches are most familiar in 14-quart baskets, six-basket crates, and bushel baskets, while many other sizes and types of baskets, hampers and carriers are used to a lesser extent. Tomatoes are packed in a varied assortment of boxes, crates, hampers and baskets, the native outdoor being of considerable importance, and appearing mostly in the standard bushel box and ½-bushel box. Greenhouse tomatoes, grown nearby, are packed eight 5-lb. cartons in the bushel box. The customs of the Boston market are reflected in other New England cities, which naturally follow the same systems of packing, especially of local grown produce.

Self-sown Tomato in Dade Co., Fla., on January 1

These cover in a general way the most familiar types of packages in use on the Boston produce market, and carrying produce originating in all parts of the country. There are many variations of these in an assortment of shapes and sizes more or less confusing both to salesman and buyer. Some effort toward a standardization which would limit the number and types to actual market requirements have been made by both State and Federal governments, but progress is slow. W. E. MALONEY.



The Way "Grass" Grows in Parts of Florida. Fig. 103

Electric Lights for Poultry

THIS Winter we have more eggs than we ever had before. We have about 375 hens, mostly pullets. During December and January we averaged about 185 eggs per day. We have the lights on till about nine in the evening and 5:30 in the morning.

We feed dry mash in self feeders which are always kept from being empty. We mix it at home and use the following formula: 100 lbs. oat chop, 100 lbs. corn chop, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 100 lbs. beef scrap, 15 lbs. powdered buttermilk, and 4 lbs. salt.

We keep the floor covered with wheat straw to about the depth of 6 in., and every time we come in the house we scatter about a quart of wheat in this straw to make them work. We keep a box of grit and one of oyster shells before them all the time.

For green feed we give about five heads of cabbage a day. This is the handiest green feed of all. Now all this feeding is very little work. Cutting out unnecessary labor is my hobby these days. Around 8 o'clock in the evening we scatter about six quarts of corn in the litter the last thing we do.

Berks Co., Pa. C. R. BASHORE.

That Farm Partnership Question

ON PAGE 120 you ask for suggestions for solution to the tenant problem on a 50-50 basis. Owner should furnish farm, half of producing stock, tenant house and pay all taxes. Tenant should furnish all tools and work stock, all labor including board of labor. Both should supply all producing stock, seed, fertilizer, binding twine, thrashing and baling, coal, etc., and work stock should be fed from undivided produce.

In case owner boards tenant and other labor he should receive ruling rate for the board but should allow tenant ruling rental for tenant house not furnished in that case. He should also allow tenant half of what is used on table coming from produce raised by tenant.

Forget that the tenant must make $60 a month. What he makes is measured by his ability. His position as tenant is better than it would be if he owned the land. NAT L. ROWE.

New York.

Radio Quality versus Distance

DISTANCE does not always lend enchantment as far as radio reception is concerned. So much has been stressed of late in regard to the attainment of better quality through the use of power tubes, better loud speakers and other radio refinements that many of us are perhaps disappointed when on certain off nights our loud speakers fail to give us the quality of reproduction we expect.

Many listeners are perhaps not fully acquainted with the vagaries of outer space which on many occasions play their part in undoing to a certain extent the best efforts of the broadcasting stations and the set owners. Even though our receivers may possess some minor limitations which may keep us from attaining the ultimate in quality reproduction, these little faults are not responsible for poor quality reception, which is brought about when the carrier waves and modulated signals get all twisted out of shape on their journey to our receiving antennas.

Those of us who are situated at a considerable distance from our favorite station or stations have experienced poor quality reception through the influence of hashing. At any rate the conditions of which I write are quite prevalent in Northern New York, and constitute a good example of poor quality from a source not confined to the actual limitations of the receiver. As I write I am listening to a chain program which on what might be termed "a good radio night" would reach me with excellent quality and volume from three different stations. Tonight, as on many other previous nights, two of these stations fail to reach me with enough volume to operate my loud speaker, even though I am using an eight-tube superhetrodyne plus an antenna coupler and a good antenna to boot. Fading is severe and frequent on the one remaining station upon which I pin my only hope of listening to the program I am so anxious to hear. Fortunately this station is nearer to me than the other two stations, and although the quality is hashed up during fading periods I have not lost hope entirely. It takes a considerable amount of fortitude to get an appreciable amount of enjoyment from the ever-changing medley of sounds coming to me through the speaker. Being a real dyed-in-the-wool listener I still hang on and hope things will clear up.

Have you ever noticed how, when the music fades out, it sometimes goes all to pieces as it goes through the process of swinging in and out? First it sounds nasal—entirely devoid of low notes—then it comes booming in with much increased volume but with a pronounced tubby, hollow sound, with practically all the high notes missing. Then the signal clears up and sounds quite normal for a time, only to repeat the performance all over again.

A comparison of results as taken over a long period of time shows quite conclusively that the receiver itself is quite faultless under such abnormal receiving conditions. Engineers who have made a study of fading problems have found that the waves

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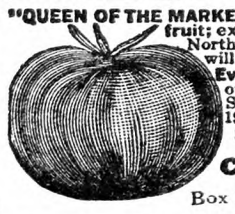
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of energy as sent out from broadcasting stations are affected considerably in several ways, especially over distances of one hundred miles or more. The music which rides along with the carrier wave comes in for its share of adversity. If we could only look up and see these waves as they come tumbling along, what a revelation it would be. It has been suggested that one of the ideal ways of creating better receiving conditions would be to cover the country with stations handling the same program close enough together so that the farthest listener would not be more than one hundred miles from the source of supply. This can hardly be hoped for as it would burden the broadcasters and program sponsors with too heavy an operating cost. Also, interference between carrier waves of the stations taking part would be increased through the greater number of stations, and would only be successful if the various chains could broadcast on the same wave length without variation.

The "DX" (distance) route is a rocky road at times, but when there is no other way out we must be patient and hope for relief through future developments. H. K. B.

Notes from a Jersey Garden

When the weather has been mild a few days we have had another chance to browse around, so to speak, and get some idea how the weather affects trees and plants. Our mild spell terminated yesterday in a howling gale which lasted all day. This wind played havoc with the smaller branches of the trees, and left the ground considerably littered up, but there is some consolation in the fact that we have some really good firewood, as the hard maples are well known for their excellent wood, both for burning and other uses. Variegated Yuccas with striped leaves present a peculiar appearance when the leaves are frozen, and have a certain translucent appearance which might lead the observer to suppose they were severely injured. It will be found, however, that their extreme hardiness has so much resistance to climatic influences that they seem to recover almost by magic. The green Yucca (Y. filamentosa) seems to retain its color almost all the time, and always gives a good account of itself.

One peculiarity of the Japanese honeysuckle (Halliana) that I have noticed for years is its almost evergreen character, the leaves retaining their bright green all Winter. Like many other plants it seldom flowers when left to run over the ground, but last Summer almost every one which was allowed to climb up a support or stake flowered freely all season. The English ivy is also similar in this respect, and seldom flowers or bears berries except at the top of some old castle or building and this has often led to the belief that it does not flower at all. The large number of different varieties of the European ivy are likely to surprise the novice who makes a study of them, as there are all sizes and shapes of leaves from the large heart-shaped Hedera coriacea to the delicate little gracilis. Of the variegated varieties there is a large number, some of them being most beautifully striped and blotched with white and yellow, while others have a definite margin all round the leaves. As these varieties, however, are only half hardy, they are seldom seen here.

One of the little plants which seems to be in good condition for Spring flowers is the double dark blue English violet. It seems to stand the Winters here with little or no protection, and the fragrance of its flowers in early Spring is delightful.

Quite a large number of the old-fashioned grape hyacinths (Muscari) have been allowed to grow in the lawn for some years, and their pretty little blue flowers coming through the green grass in Spring are generally a welcome harbinger of other good things to come.

A few branches of the well-known strawberry shrub, Calycanthus floridus, broken off and brought into the house, give out some of its sweet odor notwithstanding the cold blizzard-like wind of yesterday, which might be supposed to carry away all its perfume. Some plants of the so-called creeping myrtle, Vinca minor, are doing finely in a sheltered spot, and their dark green leaves covering the ground have indeed a pleasant appearance. One or two plants of the ground pine (Lycopodium) seem to struggle almost for an existence, as they are exposed entirely too much to the north and west winds. H. W. HALES.

Should the Young Orchard Be Cropped?

I have an apple orchard set out two years ago. The land is very good red shale, not rough but quite stony. The last crop grown in the orchard was barley and oats. What would you advise to put in this year? I do not like to put in row crops, as the ground becomes very weedy.
Jermyn, Pa. J. O.

If you are to succeed in the orchard business you must think more about the orchard and less about the crops that you can grow in the orchard. Experience shows that the most successful orchards are those which received the best attention while they were young. The young orchard should be looked uopn as a growing child being prepared for his life work. If the trees are not kept free from insect and disease attacks, are not kept vigorously growing, and are not carefully trained, the mature orchard into which they are intended to develop will never prove overly profitable. Furthermore, endeavor to build up the soil, fill it with humus, and get it ready for those years when heavy cropping and dense shade prevent much soil improvement.

Economic considerations, however, often make the ideal plan impracticable. If you must crop the land, then try some cultivated crop. Strawberries, peas, beans and even sweet corn have been used successfully. Grain crops are not to be recommended. Sooner or later they will dwarf the trees. If the land is too rough for cultivation, try some legume sod, or if legumes do not succeed you must resort to a sod-mulch system in which you mow the grass and place it around the trees. It is likely that under such a system some form of nitrogen will be needed in addition in order to keep the young trees growing well. In any event, try to think more of the future of the orchard and less of the immediate crops that might be secured from the land. H. B. T.

Mildew on Lima Beans

My Lima beans have been affected for two years with white mildew on blossoms and started beans, and killing them. Is there any spray that you can suggest to prevent that? A. B.
Manasquan, N. J.

Dusting with dry sulphur is the standard remedy for mildew on plants. It is best put on morning or evening when the plants are wet with dew. Be careful about getting it in the eyes. Wash them out with cold water if any does reach them.

This may not be the sole trouble with your Lima beans, however. Sometimes the blossoms do not set well in wet weather, and occasionally there is an infestation of tiny worms that eat the flowers. They are hard to find, as they drop to the ground when disturbed.

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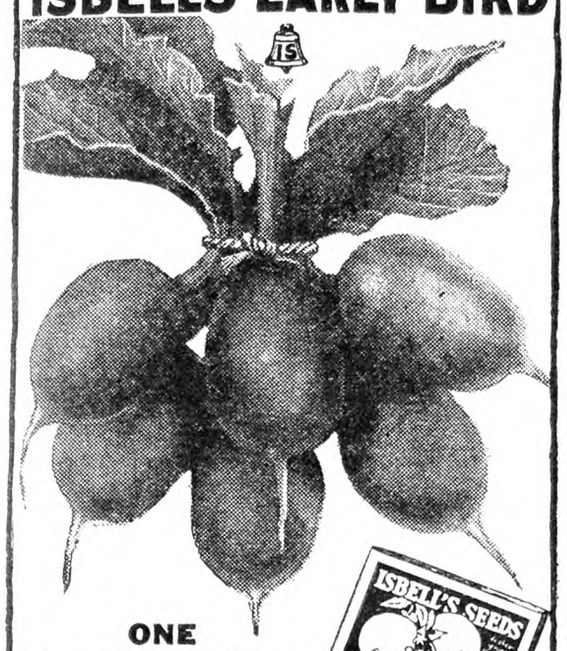

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Farm Gardens

The time is fast approaching to begin preparing a farm garden. I have for many years been very much interested and take great pride in my kitchen garden. I do not think there is a more profitable proposition, not only in money, but the pleasure of having a full line of vegetables and small fruits all through the season—plenty for your own family and enough for preserving and canning for Winter, and to give your neighbors a bunch of asparagus or a mess of berries.

This branch of farming is greatly neglected, and in going about this country you seldom see an enclosed garden; usually you will find a few rows of butter beans and corn and cabbage, with now and then a reminder of the smaller vegetables, few asparagus beds and small fruits or celery. What represents the garden is usually found away from the dwelling 100 or more yards, and the housewife has to go and gather every day. That ought not to be. The men should prepare a convenient place and take as much burden off the housewife's shoulders as possible.

You often hear the excuse that there is no time to spare to plant and work a garden, but what is better or more profitable than to have an abundance of vegetables and fruit? It does take a good deal of time to care for a garden properly, but it can be done, and the time spent will scarcely be missed. My plan is to work in the garden an hour or more before breakfast and an hour or more about sunset, and I usually get over the entire garden in 10 days or two weeks. My garden is less than a half acre; a heavy sandy loam, easily tilled and responds quickly to fertilization and cultivation. Commencing on the west side are two rows of asparagus, then eight rows sugar corn and black-eye peas alternating, three rows butter beans, two rows early cabbage, one row English peas, onions, kale, one row late English peas, snap beans, beets, carrots, radishes, lettuce, six rows strawberries, one row raspberries, six rows Winter cabbage, three rows tomatoes, two rows celery, and on the east side next to fence are dewberries and blackberries.

I use very little manure, only on asparagus and celery. I use some commercial fertilizer. The fertility of the land is kept up by sowing Crimson clover at the last working of all vegetables. By November I have a nice turf. It grows nearly all Winter and furnishes a generous supply of nitrogen and humus for the following year. For those who are out of the belt where Crimson clover can be grown, I suggest sowing rye and vetch, with a very small addition of turnips.

Now, farmers, get busy and give your good lady a worthwhile garden; get an asparagus bed going and it will last indefinitely with care and heavy feeding. It is about the first green stuff you can get in the Spring. It makes a very delicate and nourishing dish, to say nothing of that canned for Winter. Put out a strawberry bed—300 plants will supply an average family. Add raspberries and dewberries, and have a hundred plants of celery. Be sure to enclose your garden; it is very annoying to have chickens and other stock get in and scratch and trample. I hope these notes will help induce others to have a real garden. Some time I want to write about Crimson clover, the greatest plant I know—with proper rotation—to build up wornout land, for it surely will improve and get the soil to a high state of production.

AGRICOLA.

ROBINSON: "I met my wife in a very funny way—I ran over her in my car and later married her." Brown: "If everybody had to do that there wouldn't be so much reckless driving."—Tit-Bits.

A timely message about fertilizers to the progressive farmers of America

Too much "filler" is used in making fertilizer. This is only another way of saying that the farmer is using a large tonnage of *needlessly* low-analysis goods. For example, 2000 pounds of 4-16-4 contains as much plant food as 4000 pounds of 2-8-2 and it doesn't cost twice as much. 2000 pounds of 2-16-8 contains as much plant food as 4000 pounds of 1-8-4. 2000 pounds of 7-11-10 contains as much plant food as 2800 pounds of 5-8-7, a deservedly popular truck grower.

The extensive use of filler or of low-grade, low-analysis fertilizer materials used in the place of filler *increases the cost of plant food on the farm.*

The farmer pays for excess filler in higher crop-growing cost. He pays for the filler, for the labor of handling it, for the sacks it is shipped in, for freight on non-plant-food material, for unnecessary hauling and distributing. *Good plant food should replace filler in fertilizer. Filler grows no crop. Available plant food grows the crop.*

For some time the Armour Fertilizer Works has been making certain high-analysis goods based on late developments in fertilizer and soil science. We have retained the bulk of the naturally contained lime sulphate found in superphosphate (acid phosphate), as lime and sulphur are necessary elements in plant life.

These high-analysis fertilizers grow larger, better and cheaper crops than the older types. They have, one might say, more horse-power—more pep. They get the crop away quicker; they arrive sooner, and mature a big crop earlier. Early markets are generally good markets.

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Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Rural School Law and Rules

[Under this department questions regarding rural schools and their conduct will be discussed and answered by D. Boyd Devendorf, president of the New York Rural School Improvement Society. Amsterdam, N. Y. Many country people and district school officials do not understand many simple points of school law or school management. This department is started with the idea that such people may find here a place where their questions will be simply and accurately cared for.]

Avoiding Forced Consolidation

Is there any way under present laws that a rural school district, with majority of voters against being consolidated, can avoid it? We have a good two-room building, good repair, large playground, only employed one teacher at $32 per week, as there were only about 20 scholars the past year. A nearby town has a good school, but they want to get in the race, build a better one and take in rural district to help pay for it. R. E. G.

New York.

You ask whether under present laws your district can avoid being forced into consolidation if a majority of the voters are against it. The present laws are against you because they have been planned by officials in the Department of Education itself. The district superintendent has power to cancel your district at any time without referring the matter to you for consideration. But it is not likely that the department will choose to assume the absolute responsibility when they can accomplish the same result by acting under cover or underhandedly, if you choose to employ that term. If the commissioner decides to act no doubt he will employ his pet method, which operates as follows:

1. The commissioner lays out a proposed consolidated district.

2. As soon as possible 15 taxable inhabitants of the village may cause notice to be given and *compel* the holding of a joint school meeting of all the districts *named by the commissioner* for the purpose of voting on the question of consolidation.

3. At such *forced* joint school meeting the village voters constitute a decisive majority and easily vote *forced* consolidation on the outlying country districts.

From the standpoint of the compulsory consolidation laws no common school district could expect to retain long any measure of the home rule it now enjoys. But country people have resorted to public opinion, which is a power more fundamental than law itself. Because common school districts are becoming organized sufficiently to insure thorough publicity whenever consolidation is forced against the will of the people, the department has not dared to pursue its schemes whenever and wherever it had planned. Many communities have escaped the throes of forced consolidation by organizing solidly against it. In nearly every case where farmers stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for a common interest, they win. If you wish to avoid forced consolidation your most powerful move will be to organize your district and adjoining districts into units of the rural school improvement society. Every man and woman who is opposed to compulsory consolidation should sign up against it. As soon as you are assured that people will turn out to a big mass meeting, call on officers of the school society, and we shall plan our very best to attend. D. B. D.

Arrangement of Schoolhouse

I am living in a rural school district. When building a new schoolhouse, is the district compelled by law to allow as much floor space in the auditorium as is allowed for the class rooms combining the full class room space, or can this be decided by a vote of the taxpayers of the district, according to their requirements? It makes taxation very high and not much class room space under the above conditions. K. A. L.

New York.

In the final analysis your question must be answered by the Commissioner of Education. Section 451 of the Education Law grants absolute power to the Commissioner to determine all the plans and specifications of schoolhouse construction. It is unlawful to repair or erect a schoolhouse at a cost in excess of $500 without the approval of the Department. Subdivision 2 of the above-named section provides:

"(a) At least fifteen square feet of floor space and 200 cubic feet of air space" must be provided "for each pupil to be accommodated in each study or recitation room therein."

If the auditorium is to be used as a study room the above section will require that you allow at least 15 square feet of floor space. The taxpayers have no voice in the matter except to accept or reject the proposal of the Department. D. B. D.

Ask Them to Support the School Bills

1. Direct your Senator and Member of Assembly to support the Thayer-Gedney bills.

2. Urge the following legislative leaders to pass these bills. There is little doubt about their passing if these leaders will consent: Hon. John Knight, Senate Chamber; Hon. Charles J. Hewitt, Senate Chamber; Hon. Joseph A. McGinnies, Assembly Chamber.

3. Write courteous but determined letters to the following committee members:

Assembly Committee on Education (Address Assembly Chamber):

Hon. Irving F. Rice, Cortland County.

Hon. Frank S. Hall, Niagara County.

Hon. Joseph R. Hanley, Wyoming County.

Hon. Henry W. Hutt, Erie County.

Hon. Harry A. Tellier, Wayne County.

Hon. W. Ray Austin, Monroe County.

Hon. Dewitt C. Dominick, Orange County.

Hon. Forman Whitcomb, Broome County.

Hon. Wilson Messer, Steuben County.

Hon. Guernsey T. Cross, Sullivan County.

Hon. C. H. Muncil, Franklin County.

Hon. Vincent H. Auleta, New York.

Senate Education Committee (Address, Senate Chamber):

Hon. Homer E. A. Dick, Monroe County.

Hon. John Knight, Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston, Allegany counties.

Hon. Walter W. Westall, Westchester County.

Hon. Charles J. Hewitt, Wayne, Seneca, Cayuga counties.

Hon. B. Roger Wales, Cortland, Broome, Chenango counties.

Hon. Caleb H. Baumes, Orange, Sullivan counties.

Hon. James S. Truman, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung, Tioga counties.

Hon. Arthur H. Wicks, Greene, Ulster, Delaware counties.

The Legislature is responsible to the people and the Legislature will respond when "The Voice of the People" is heard.

Non-resident Superintendent; Relationship to Officials

1. Ours is a combined grade and high school, in a village of around 750 population. Our district superintendent is not a resident of this county, and is not a resident of the district he administers. Is this the correct thing? 2. One of the grade teachers here is a half-sister of a member of the school board; she has been teaching for the last two years, and her brother has been a member of the board all of this time. She is a good teacher, but we feel the matter should be done according to law, and the board seem to think there is nothing about it to be changed. 3. The board is now building a new school at an estimated cost of $150,000, and a brother of this same board member has been retained as school attorney, with a fee of $1,200. Is this correct? C. A. H.

New York.

1. The district superintendent need not reside in the supervisory district over which he has jurisdiction but he must be a resident of the county.

2. A board of education may employ a teacher who is related by blood or marriage to one of its members provided such employment is approved by a two-thirds vote of the board.

3. The teacher relationship law considered here under question 2 does not extend to or cover other parties who contract with the district. A brother of a member of the board of education may legally be employed to represent the district, provided no member of said board is interested, directly or indirectly, in the contract. D. B. D.

Lawful School Age

Will you inform me if the trustees of our school have authority to make a law not allowing any child to enter school until six years of age. My oldest girl entered school at five, and now they refuse to take my youngest who is five years old. C. T.

New York.

I do not believe the local school authorities can lawfully exclude your daughter from school on the ground that she has not yet become six years of age. If you consider that your daughter should be in school I advise that you exhibit Section 567 of the Education Law which reads as follows:

"1. A person over five and under 21 years of age is entitled to attend the public schools maintained in the district or city in which such person resides without the payment of tuition."

D. B. D.

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Home Grounds Beautified Easily and Economically!

Here's NEW help for those **earnestly** planning to beautify their home grounds. The most elaborate, authentic guide to proper selection of Shrubs, Ornamental Shade Trees, Hedges, Vines and Roses ever published. But—to secure one you **must** tell us something of your plans **on the coupon**—or in a letter. See illustration of this Big "Beautifying" Book below—and write us at once.

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The Apple Box in West Virginia

Excellent apples are grown in part of West Virginia, equal in appearance and quality to any of the Pacific Coast fruit. Producers have been figuring on packs that might improve on barrel prices, and the following report is printed by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture.

Much attention is being given by West Virginia apple growers to the problem of marketing their product to best advantage. The barrel pack has been successfully put out by West Virginia for years and still finds an eager market the world over. But for several years West Virginia growers have been considering some method of successfully competing with the fancy box apples of the Pacific Coast, which have had a strong hold on the retail markets of the East. As a start toward seeing what could be done with box apples in West Virginia, no fewer than 10,000 boxes of choice mountain State fruit were put up this year.

There was a box apple pack school held at Inwood, in charge of the manager of a western orchard, who arranged and operated the demonstration packing house at Inwood as much like western box-packing houses as possible. A considerable number of fruit growers attended this school in person or had representatives there. The results of this school and of the experience of all persons familiar with West Virginia fruit is to emphasize certain facts.

It is clear that to grow fancy apples worthy of a fine box pack, West Virginia must devote attention to better spraying, pruning, thinning, and everything that comes under the head of orchard care and management. The West concentrates on box apples, and fruit that does not go into box pack is consigned to the cider mill.

If the East takes the choice apples for box packages, and then uses the remaining apples for basket and barrel pack, it is quite clear that these two packs, which have been popularized in the East, must suffer because the choice fruit is no longer used in them. This does not mean that West Virginia and neighboring fruit growing sections cannot produce box apples, but it emphasizes the fact that more time, study and new equipment in many instances, as well as the production of fancy fruit, are essentials to success.

Tests have been made of a large number of varieties of pack, particularly paper cartons and flat-bottomed "tubs" or baskets with a specified number of apples in each basket. One of the reasons for the box pack popularity with certain types of retailers is that the knowledge of the exact number of apples makes easy properly pricing the individual apples for sale as eating apples. West Virginia is trying out packages of apples having as few as a half dozen apples, and eventually will learn just what it must do to meet the western apples on the local retail markets, and just what size package is best adapted to this purpose.

A Veteran Strawberry Grower

I have been growing strawberries for 49 consecutive years. How many persons can you name who have grown them this length of time without a miss? Of course there are a good many who have grown them longer than this, but I suspect those who have grown them this length of time consecutively, are almost as scarce as hens' teeth.

Asheville, N. C. J. J. P.

"WHAT could be more sad," said a schoolmistress, "than a man without a country?" "A country without a man," answered a pretty school girl.—Eastern Morning News.

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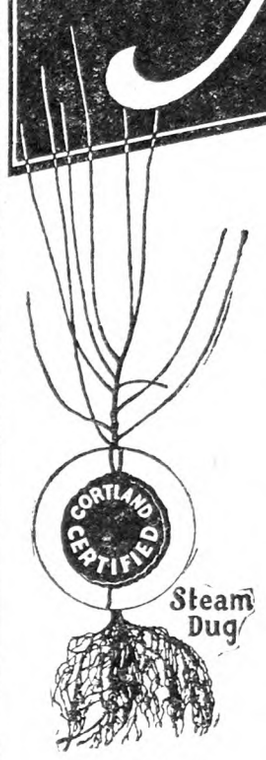

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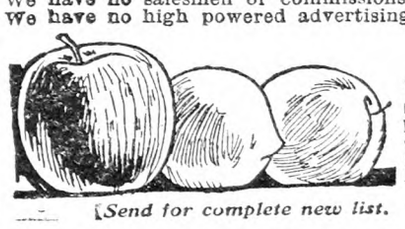

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We do have as good trees and plants as money can buy and at sensationally low prices.

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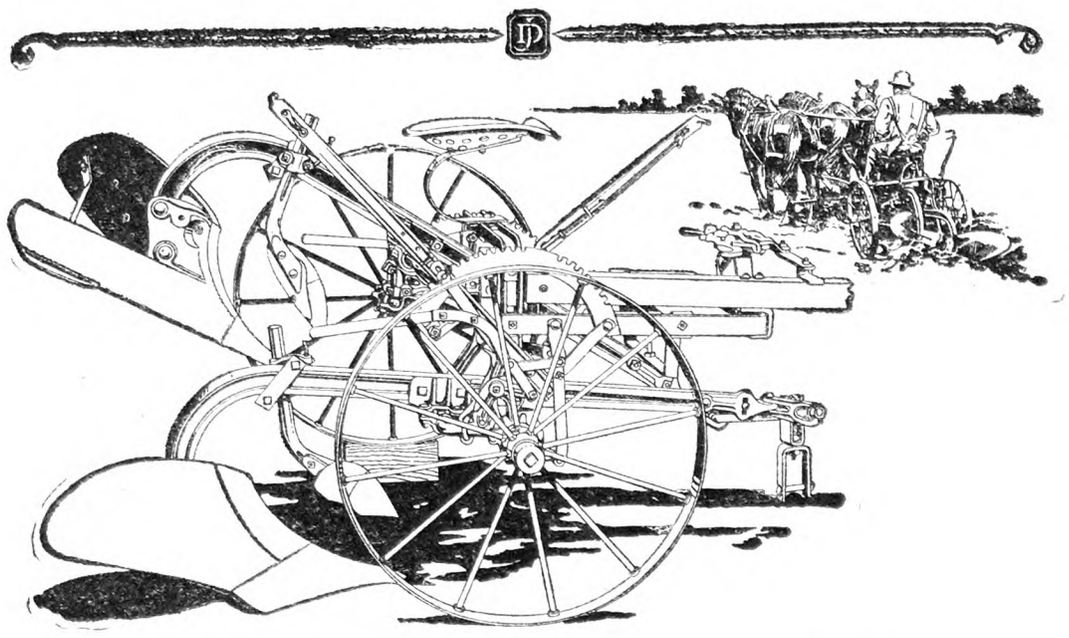

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IN hilly or irregular fields where a two-way plow has a big advantage over the ordinary plow, farmers find all the features they want in the

Improved John Deere-Syracuse No. 4 Two-Way Plow

A combination of good features makes the No. 4 an all-around plow you'll like.

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Shifting clevis always shifts to point in line with beam of working plow. Simple, strong power lift is operated either with hand or foot. The horses do the lifting when the plow is working.

The John Deere - Syracuse No. 4 is sturdily built. It will serve you well for many years.

See this improved plow at your John Deere dealer's store. Write for free folder describing it more fully. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Folder TA-737.

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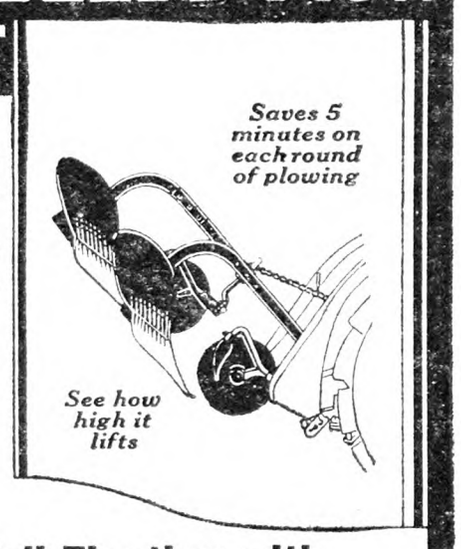
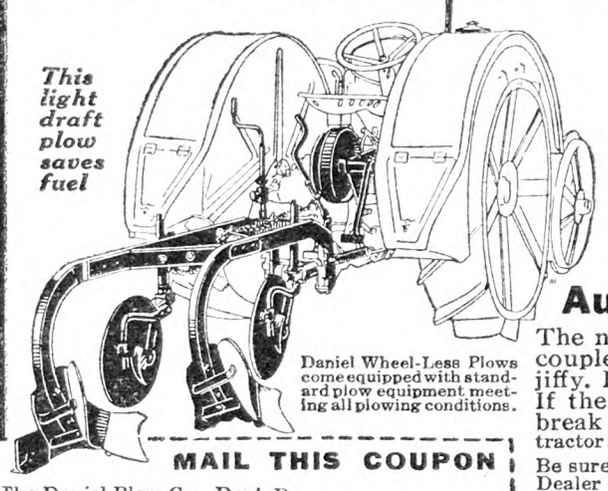
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

The ONLY WHEEL-LESS Plow With a POWER LIFT

Pull one lever on the new Daniel Wheel-Less Plow and the power of the tractor lifts the plow out of the ground immediately. Think how much easier this makes the job of plowing. The Daniel is the only wheel-less plow with such simplified easy operation.





Daniel Wheel-Less Plows come equipped with standard plow equipment meeting all plowing conditions.

Full Floating with Automatic Clutch Release

The new Daniel Model 'E' Wheel-Less Plow couples on the regular Fordson draw bar in a jiffy. It is absolutely flexible and full floating. If the plow strikes an obstruction, the pin break and automatic clutch release stops the tractor at once. This protects both your plow and tractor.

Be sure to send for our new literature. See your Ford Dealer about this Fordson plow which is sold on an absolute money back guarantee.

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Send full information on the Daniel Wheel-Less Plow. This request does not obligate me in any way.

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AGENTS

HERE is a new Household Device that beats a vacuum cleaner and all attachments. It not only sweeps thoroughly and cleans walls and ceilings but also washes and dries windows and scrubs and mops floors. Requires no electricity. Every home a prospect. Only $2.95. Over half profit. Write your name and address at the edge of this ad and mail to us today for complete selling terms

Harper Mfg. Co. 545 6th Street Fairfield, Iowa

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—More than 250 persons were injured, most of them only slightly, in the fire which, Feb. 2-3, destroyed 12 city blocks in the heart of Fall River, Mass. For eight hours the flames ravaged some of the strongest buildings in the city. Estimates of the damage range from $5,000,000 to $30,000,000. Six banks, two hotels, 65 stores, three big manufacturing plants, two newspapers, a church and two theatres were destroyed or so badly damaged that it is doubtful whether repairs can be made. Thousands were out of work as a result of the fire.

Automobile fatalities in the United States last year increased more than 1,500 over 1926, the National Safety Council estimates from partial reports of cities and States. Deaths charged to automobiles in 1926 aggregated 23,500. Massachusetts reports a reduction over 1926. All cities in that State over 100,000 population, with the exception of Cambridge, show decreases. Kansas City, Minneapolis and Rochester, N. Y., indicated fewer motor deaths, and Louisville, Newark and New Orleans had increases. Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island and Texas show death increases. In New York the death list jumped from 2,155 in 1926 to 2,422 last year.

The Federal Government has decided to find out something about the use of violence as a means of persuading Chicago merchants and manufacturers to join trade organizations. George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney, returned from Washington, Feb. 3, with authority from the Attorney General to investigate intimidation methods so far as they affect concerns and individuals in interstate commerce. The determination of the Federal authorities to pry into this Chicago "racket" followed the recent indictment of 50 members of the Chicago Association of Candy Jobbers on charges of conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The candy jobbers' investigation showed that firms which refused to affiliate with the association had changed their minds after bombs had been tossed into their places of business. Scores of "racketeers"—liquor runners, bombers, gunmen and "muscle men"—have taken up the "business organization racket," the Federal attorney has been informed. He took the problem to the Attorney General after business interests had sought aid. Johnson said he promised assistance, pointing out, however, that his prosecution could only be had in instances of violations of the anti-trust law, which is limited to businesses in interstate commerce.

Leon Wiley and four of his children were burned to death Feb. 3, and his wife and their fifth child narrowly escaped cremation when fire destroyed their cottage at Lake Minnetonka, Minn. The children's ages ranged from six to 12. Severely burned herself, Mrs. Wiley with the baby in her arms leaped from a window.

Feb. 5 an explosion followed by fire destroyed a tenement house at Waterbury, Conn. Two boys and one man were killed and three other persons injured. The property damage was estimated at $45,000. The owner of the building, Louis Leopold, is being held without bail by the police, who are investigating the case.

Replacement of lamp-posts, hit and demolished by careless or exuberant automobile drivers in New York City, costs $17,769 annually. The costs in these cases are generally collected from the offender, or, if he happens to have hit the post too hard, they may be collected from his estate. The police say that about 60 per cent of these lamp-post casualties may be attributed to over-indulgence in alcohol.

Col. Thomas W. Miller, former Alien Property Custodian, found guilty last March of conspiracy to defraud the Government, will serve the 18 months' imprisonment imposed by Federal Judge Knox unless he is successful in carrying his case to the United States Supreme Court. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, to which Col. Miller looked for a reversal of the jury's verdict, upheld his conviction in a unanimous decision handed down Feb. 6. The Court made little of Col. Miller's contention that he should not have been found guilty because Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, who was tried with him on the same charge, had not been found guilty. The two officials were tried in connection with the payment of a $7,000,000 claim to Richard Merton, German capitalist. This claim, based on the sale by the Government of the German-owned American Metals Company, was allowed by Miller in return for a bribe of $400,000, the Government charged.

Feb. 7 L. H. Rappaport, a furrier, was held up by two thugs in his office on West 27th St., New York, and robbed of $29,000.

After incendiary fires had been discovered in two more churches in South Boston, Feb. 7, police announced that they had arrested two boys who had confessed to setting two of the eight fires that have damaged religious institutions in that district during the last two weeks. One of the boys, only seven years old, was said by the police to have admitted that he set the fire that destroyed the South Baptist Church. The police reported that this boy got into the church through a rear window and touched a match to a pile of hymnals after he had searched in vain for money. The fire was the worst of the series, and four alarms were sounded before the flames were brought under control after the edifice had been ruined. The other boy, who is 14, confessed, the police announced, to setting the fire that drove 850 pupils from St. Peter's and St. Paul's parochial school. The flames were confined to the top floor and nuns led the pupils from the building without disorder. The other two fires, Feb. 7, were at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary and at St. Peter's Lithuanian Church.

WASHINGTON.—With an unusual proviso that it shall not be reported formally to the House before March 15, the Swing-Johnson bill for construction of a huge government dam in Boulder Canyon on the Colorado River was approved, Feb. 3, by the House Irrigation Committee. The vote was 12 to 4. The measure is similar in its main features to the one passed last year by the House, only to meet death in a bitter filibuster in the Senate. Formal report of the bill is delayed to permit the seven basin States affected to adjust their differences. Any agreement reached would be reported to the committee, and if a compact has not been effected by March 15 a report will be made of the differences. An amendment accepted by the committee by Representative Davenport (R., N. Y.) would make it necessary for the Secretary of the Interior to be governed by the Federal Power Commission in dealing with the power phases of the project.

The United States is ready at any time to sign a treaty with all the powers of the world prohibiting the construction and use of the submarine as an agency of warfare, according to a letter written by Secretary of State Kellogg endorsing a resolution presented by Representative Louis A. Frothingham (R., Mass.), proposing a step by the United States toward outlawing the submarine as an engine of war.

A bill has been introduced in the House for the presentation of gold Congressional medals to the members of the 1908-1909 Peary Arctic expedition, with silver medals for the crew. In contrast with the recognition given such expeditions by foreign governments, the government of the United States has shown little appreciation of these heroic explorers. Matthew Henson, the Negro who was with Peary when the pole was actually reached, is now an employe in a Federal building in New York City.

The new Franco-American arbitration treaty was signed at the State Department, Feb. 6, by Ambassador Claudel and Under-Secretary of State Olds. It will replace the Root-Jusserand treaty, which expires Feb. 27, but becomes effective only when ratified by the two governments. President Coolidge sent the treaty to the Senate soon after it was signed. Prompt action is looked for. The two governments bind themselves to arbitrate any dispute not arising from purely domestic questions in either country, not affecting the interests of a third nation, and not involving the Monroe Doctrine. This provision is regarded as a marked change from the Root treaty, which reserved in general terms matters affecting the vital interests and national honor of each country. To this extent the new pact is regarded in Washington and Paris as strengthening substantially the peace-preserving machinery between the two governments.

The Department of Commerce, announcing the result of a survey, declared Feb. 5 that the per capita payments for school operation and maintenance, including interest on debt incurred for school purposes, in 250 cities having a population of over 30,000, rose from $6.30 in 1916 to $15.57 in 1926. For the 250 cities the funded or fixed debt incurred for general purposes amounted to $3,371,956,520, and that for schools amounted to $982,362,688, or a per capita of $23.48, the school debt representing 29.1 per cent of the total debt.

The Senate approved the House bill, Feb. 6, authorizing New York and Vermont to construct a bridge across Lake Champlain between Crown Point and Chimney Point.

Mail subventions totaling $9,800,000 are to be paid during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next to American flag ships and the operators of new seaplane services under the terms of the appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives, Feb. 7. This measure provides the funds for the support of the Treasury and Post Office departments. The subventions fund now to be appropriated is $1,100,000 larger than that made available for the current fiscal year. The need for this increase is explained by the Committee on Appropriations as growing out of the readjustment to the extent of $46,596 in one of the six ocean subsidy contracts, $100,000 for additional service to and from the West Indies and Porto Rico, $150,000 for further extension of the seaplane service to the West Indies and improvement of that service from Key West to Cuba, $10,000 for expenses of the Universal Postal Congress to be held in London next year, $450,000 for normal increase in transportation of foreign mail by steamship on the non-contract or poundage basis, and $350,000 on account of estimated increase in parcel post sent to foreign countries as the result of raises in the weight limits of packages from 11 to 20 pounds in the case of 37 countries.

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GIANT WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

1 to 2 inches in diameter—four stalks to a pound, such as command top prices. Plants 8 to 10 feet high—beautifully ornamental. Our Giant Roots are easy to grow, rust-resistant. Plant this year—cut for 20 years.

50 Giant Roots, $5
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EVERY ROOT GUARANTEED

Send for illustrated booklet, 30 new recipes and simplified cultural directions.

Commercial Growers: Big money-maker—sure profit crop. Ask for Special Price List and attractive proposition.

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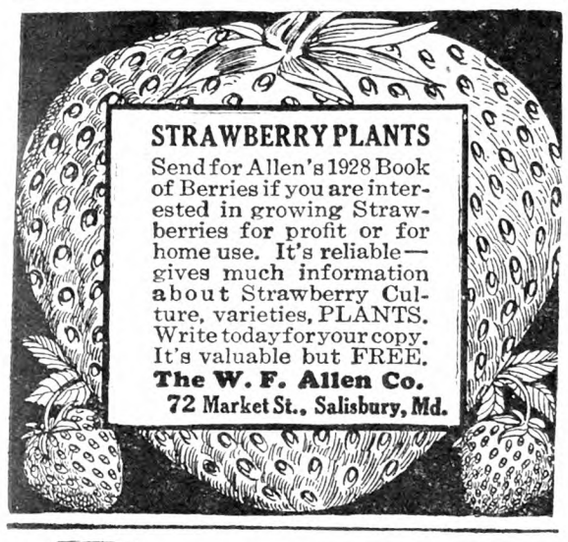

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Send for Allen's 1928 Book of Berries if you are interested in growing Strawberries for profit or for home use. It's reliable—gives much information about Strawberry Culture, varieties, PLANTS. Write today for your copy. It's valuable but FREE.

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SCARFF'S Berry Plants
36 Years in the Nursery Business

1400 Acres fertile soil in the heart of Ohio. Small fruit plants and ornamentals our specialty. Hardy, vigorous stock.
New Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry.
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Other varieties listed in our new Catalog No. **S35** *Copy free on request.*
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Get the Big FREE DASS STRAWBERRY BOOK

Illustrates heavy yielding big-rooted healthy, northern grown Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants. All varieties. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines Other Small Fruits. Bargain prices!

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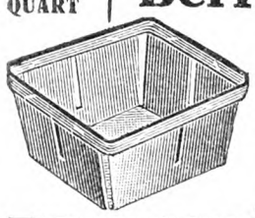
The BERLIN QUART

Berry Baskets



CATALOG READY! Write today—not next week, but NOW! Buy our Berry Baskets and Crates AT WINTER DISCOUNTS.

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Berlin Heights, Ohio

BIG JUMBO STRAWBERRY

Biggest and best of late Strawberries. Has sold at $1 a quart. Heavy yielder; good shipper. A big moneymaker. Write for FREE Catalog of Berry Plants, also Trees, Shrubs, etc.

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Millions of Them at $2.50 per 1000

H. F. Bicher, Pa., says, "I sold $600 worth of berries from 3500 of your plants." Catalog free.

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"Better plants for less money"

STRAWBERRY PLANTS MISSIONARY, BIG JOE, $3 50—1000. Robt. Smith, Nassawadox, Va.

Sweet Clover Seed White Blossom, Northern grown. Write for special prices. HOLMES SEED CO. 224 Cleveland Ave. CANTON, OHIO

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
KELLOG'S PREMIER

the best commercial variety in our 60 years experience growing Strawberries—**$5.00** per m, 5,000 for **$20.00.**
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OATS

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

SEED CORN Early Clarage and White Cap. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed as low as $2.75 bu. Also barley, grass seed, soy beans, etc. Write for circular and samples.

Theo. Burt & Sons Box 15 Melrose, O.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Early Tomatoes

As it will soon be time in some sections to start seed for an early crop of tomatoes, a few notes from experience in that line may not be amiss. In our hot and dry soil I have found that only early tomatoes are the ones that really pay. If you grow a good early crop you are nearly always sure to have a good one almost all the season, and if you grow for market the difference in prices obtained for the early fruit is often the difference between a paying and non-paying investment. A few years ago I tested this out thoroughly by growing some extra large plants in the greenhouse in 5-in. pots. They were well hardened off in a deep cold-frame before planting out in the open ground, and when they were a sunny sloping hillside was chosen and the soil was not naturally rich.

A hole was dug for each plant a little larger than a water pail and was filled with well decayed horse manure. It was well mixed with a digging fork and a plant was set in each about 3 ft. apart. An upright growing variety was chosen and as soon as the fruit had set the tip was cut out with a sharp knife so as to throw all the strength of the plants into the fruit. The result was very striking, as the tops of the plants were literally covered with fruit and presented a peculiar appearance, and paid well for the extra time and labor. Four times the price was obtained that tomatoes sold for two weeks later. In carrying out this plan however it is absolutely necessary to keep the fruit at the top and away from the ground and therefore an upright variety is a necessity for success. H. W. HALES.

Shrubs Along Driveway

I want to plant a border or kind of hedge along a driveway. We would prefer evergreens or a mixture of them and some other shrub. They will not get morning sun, but from near noon they will have sunshine the remainder of the day; will also have the full sweep of our prevailing west and northwest winds the year round. What would be best to plant in such a situation? MRS. H. A. B.

Pennsylvania.

Among the many evergreens suitable for screens and hedges, American arbor vitæ in its many varieties will be found excellent, and reliably hardy. The hemlock spruce is often used for this purpose, and may be kept compact by shearing. Various native and Asiatic junipers are also desirable. The location described, which is not exposed to full sun, would be congenial to Rhododendrons, including the native varieties commonly classed as Azaleas, and these might be set in front of the evergreens. Other attractive broad-leaved evergreens are Mahonia aquifolium or Oregon grape, and various varieties of Andromeda. The Japanese barberry is also an excellent subject for such planting, in front of taller shrubs. Many of the common flowering shrubs would be desirable.

When planting a hedge or shelter belt of evergreen a good Winter effect is obtained by such shrubs as red-barked dogwood and golden-barked willow, judiciously used. Such a shrubbery is a desirable location for the Rugosa roses, always handsome, and very showy when bearing their brilliant fruit. It will also give a sheltered place for an edging of early Spring bulbs.

Dwarf junipers, Mugho pine and dwarf arbor vitæs are desirable for foundation planting, around the house, and we often see the Japanese barberry used in such a situation.

"I HAVE no more confidence in women," "Why not?" "I put a matrimonial advertisement in the paper and one of the replies was from my fiancee."—De Goetz Vienna.

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Heavyweight Oats

IN OUR opinion the heaviest and most productive American Oat. Average weight of thin hulled grain, 40-45 lbs. per measured bushel. Average yields reported to us by our customers, 117 bushels in New England, around 100 bushels in New Jersey, and on large areas in New York, 80, 82, 87, 89 and 92, where the average yield of ordinary kinds is 30 bushels, and an Ohio Farmer reports "just twice" the crop of common Oats. The yield of the entire acreage producing our Stock Seed was over 100 bushels per acre.

The price as long as our present stock lasts is

$1.00 per bushel
Sacks free, of course

We also have full stocks of other Oats, Barley, Corn, Spring Wheat, Alfalfa, Clover, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes, etc., and at lower prices than the same high quality can be bought for elsewhere.

DIBBLE'S FARM SEED CATALOG, Complete Price List and Samples, too, if you ask for them, FREE.

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EVERY market grower, every farmer, everyone who plants a garden should have a copy of our new, special vegetable seed catalog of Sutton's famous Pedigree Vegetable Seeds. They are the kind that have won many awards of merit for quality, size and big crops.

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This seal on every packet of Sutton's Seeds is a guarantee of pedigree quality.

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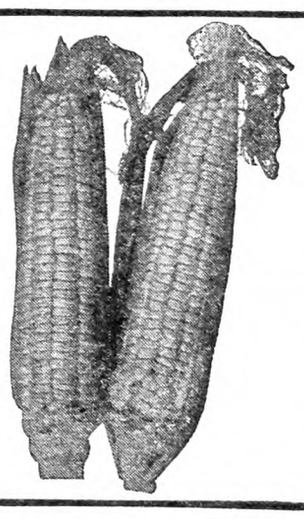
Sutton's Pedigree Vegetable Seeds



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So whether you conduct a market garden, a roadside stand, a farm or raise vegetables and flowers for home use only, you should have the **"Harris Catalog."** It gives lowest wholesale prices, and is sent FREE on request.

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New GREGORY Tomato

Earliest Ever Introduced
Ripe Fruit in 100 Days
15 Days earlier than Burbank
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"A tremendous cropper . . outyielded any variety we ever planted," report Porter Bros., Danvers, Mass., who grew the New Gregory under glass. "Ripens all over, does not show green at the stem end. Fruit very solid. . . Grows in clusters of 5—7." Planted one month later than Bonny Best, it matured 14 days earlier. This is your chance to gain a month on the early market. And you can pick fruit until frost kills the vines.

Packet, 25c; ¼-oz., $1.75; ½-oz., $3.00; oz., $5.00, Postpaid
Order today; start plants by February 15th
FREE Catalog of Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

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15 ELM STREET MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

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Grange News and Doings

New York State Grange Meets

By L. L. Allen

At the opening of the 55th annual session of the New York State Grange, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at Poughkeepsie, State Master S. L. Strivings of Castile, Wyoming County, announced that he was terminating his service as presiding officer, which he has held for the past four years. For several months Master Strivings has been seriously ill and, though somewhat improved, his physical condition will not permit of further service.

The opening day's business was largely taken up with the reports of officers, Master Strivings' annual address coming first. This was followed by the annual reports of the executive committee, Secretary Frank J. Riley and Treasurer John W. Kleis.

A considerable part of State Master Strivings' address was given to the subject of co-operation. He outlined the great progress in the work of farm co-operatives in this State, which, he said, contrary to general opinion, was one of the leading States in agricultural co-operation. Since 1918 he said that the number of such co-operatives had increased from 17 to 1,104 in New York State. Of the 1,432 co-operatives formed during the decade, 77 per cent are still actively engaged in the business they started out to do. Master Strivings said that although there had been some failures among the farm co-operatives, the mortality was less than that among the ordinary stock companies for the same period. No State, declared Master Strivings, has enacted so many helpful co-operative laws as has New York.

The present membership of the State Grange is 129,025, according to State Secretary Frank J. Riley, re-elected at this session for his fifth term of two years each. There are 879 subordinate Granges in the State, not one of which is dormant. Although the membership of the State shows a net loss of 980 for the year, the general condition of the order is very satisfactory, states Secretary Riley. For the second time every subordinate Grange has reported in full to the State secretary for the year.

The leading Grange counties are: Chautauqua, 8,122 members; Jefferson, 7,528; Oswego, 6,341; Monroe, 6,199; St. Lawrence, 6,032; Steuben, 5,571; Wayne, 4,925; Ontario, 4,082; Dutchess, 3,867; Onondaga, 3,836; Lewis, 3,544; Genesee, 3,127; Tompkins, 3,075.

During the year new Granges have been organized in four counties, one Grange each in Columbia, Yates, Franklin and Greene. The total voting strength of the delegation this year is 754, a gain of two over last year.

The Knapp silk flag, won by Lisbon Grange of St. Lawrence in 1925 for the largest increase in membership during the year, and by Hemlock Grange of Livingston last year, this year goes to Erieville Grange of Madison County, which shows an increase of 255 per cent. This Grange is one of the baby Granges of the State, having been organized in 1925.

Last year at Jamestown Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, State Grange Flora, presented to the State Grange a beautiful traveling gavel, made from 50 native varieties of wood from New York State. During the past year this gavel has been making its travels through the western part of the State, visiting the counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Livingston, Monroe and Ontario. The county deputies report that these visits of the traveling gavel have aroused wonderful interest and enthusiasm, as on each occasion when the gavel is transferred from one Grange to another it is accompanied by a large delegation of visitors, and this interchange of visitors has been fruitful of much good.

Secretary Riley announces the following itinerary for the gavel for the coming year: February, Yates County; March, Steuben; April, Chemung; May, Schuyler; June, Seneca; July, Wayne; August, Cayuga; September, Tompkins; October, Tioga; November, Broome; December, Cortland; January, Onondaga. The Onondaga County deputy will deliver the gavel to the 1929 session of the State Grange, when the itinerary will be announced.

At the Buffalo session in 1924 a revolving scholarship fund was started, its object being to provide a fund from which to make loans to young people of the Granges to assist them to obtain a college education. This fund was similar to one founded by the Massachusetts State Grange many years ago, and which has now reached nearly $50,000. State Treasurer John W. Kleis announces that the New York State Grange fund has now reached $5,337.20, and it is probable that plans will be made at this State Grange to begin making loans from the fund.

The treasurer's report shows that the State Grange had the snug balance in its treasury, January 1, 1928, of $46,349.63.

N. Y. State Grange Master Elect

Fred J. Freestone, elevated to the mastership of the New York State Grange at Poughkeepsie, has served five years as an officer of that organization. He was chosen State Lecturer in 1923 to succeed the late Mrs. Blanche Alexander of Oswego County and a year later was promoted to State Overseer at Buffalo. He

State Grange Master Fred J. Freestone

is now elevated to the mastership of the largest State Grange in the country. His five years' service in the State Grange should give him an ideal preparation for the strenuous work of the mastership.

Master Freestone is a native of Seneca County. He became a master of Lodi Grange in that county 30 years ago. Later he transferred his membership to Interlaken Grange in the same county. He has served both as overseer and master of Interlaken Grange.

Mr. Freestone is very popular throughout the State, as he has addressed hundreds of Grange gatherings in various parts of the State during the past five years.

Seneca is one of the smaller Grange counties, but has always had a vigorous Grange membership. Mr. Freestone is the second State Grange master Seneca has furnished. William G. Wayne, the second State master, served the State Grange as presiding officer from 1878 to 1880. Seneca County has 13 Granges, with 2,884 members.

Mother: "You are at the foot of the spelling class again, are you?" Boy: "Yes'um." Mother: "How did it happen?" Boy: "Got too many z's in scissors."—Christian Advocate.

Things To Think About

"Only a Farmer"

Though you call me "*only* a farmer,"
I'm "monarch of all I survey,"
As I live out here in the country,
In a pleasant and peaceful way.
My dear ones and I are contented
To dwell 'mong the bountiful fields,
Where the sunlight gilds the rip'ning grain
That our rich soil lavishly yields.

We rejoice in the scenic beauty
Of the forest-clad glade and glen,
Away from the city's smoke and noise
And the haunts of hurrying men.
We do not yearn for fame or great wealth,
As we work through the Summer day,
Where the clouds make pictures in the sky,
And sweet songbirds warble their lay.

Oh, ye scoff at the farming class,
And belittle calm rural life;
Take note of the strength and rugged health
Of the son of toil and his wife.
Their children also are well and thrive
On good, wholesome and varied fare,
For the farm supplies their daily bread,
With enough for all, and to spare.

We ask no pity from city folk,
And we envy them not their lot;
Our lives are honest and useful, too,
In God's country, our chosen spot.
Our joys are many, our wants are few;
We're blest with contentment and peace;
Our work is the Nation's very life,
And it never shall fail or cease.

"*Only* a farmer," but proud of that!
And of life where the Sabbath bells
Ring out their call to the faithful souls
In the homes of the fields and dells.
We worship God in the old, true way,
In the little church in the vale,
Where our forebears sleep and we shall rest
When there comes the Good Shepherd's hail.

A. S. ALEXANDER.

Letting the Consumer Judge

My mind was somewhat disturbed by an article in a recent issue of The R. N.-Y. under the caption, "The Consumer the Best Judge." In this it was suggested that instead of having fruit and vegetable shows prepared and judged by standards set up by "professional college and Farm Bureau experts," that we reverse the order and ask the visiting public—the consumers—to do the judging, thereby enabling growers an opportunity to learn what the consumers really desire.

In my opinion such a plan would be disastrous to the life of such shows. Where is the grower who would be willing to display his products in competition with others if the judging were to be done by the average consumer who knows little or nothing about types and standards?

A consumer can tell you general facts about his desires. For example he may prefer round turnips to flat ones and Northern Spy apples to Baldwins, but one would hardly expect him to be able to select the best specimen out of a large number of specimens of any one variety. To do that requires expert knowledge—a knowledge of type forms and varietal characteristics.

If we are to have shows that stimulate interest and enthusiasm among growers for growing better produce and which will at the same time educate the consumer as to what constitutes good fruit and vegetables then the exhibits must necessarily be selected and judged according to well defined uniform rules and standards.

In the development of new varieties our experiment stations are guided almost wholly by a desire to produce fruits that are attractive and of good shape, size and quality. For after all, are we not all consumers?

I am quite positive that instead of trying to cater to individual notions and fancies of the consumer we need to grow the varieties and types we would have, so free from scab and other imperfections that the only act of judging left to the consumer will be to select the variety that best suits his taste.

We know that just as New York City demands white eggs, and city of Boston brown eggs, communities and cities do have, more or less, preferences for certain varieties of fruits and vegetables, and to know such facts might be advantageous to grower. Such information might be obtained in some manner at our shows, but such a procedure should not be confused with the judging of classified exhibits.

North East, Pa. J. E. V.

A Unique Character

In early boyhood, a not infrequent visitor at our home was an old man who may have been an Egyptian (as gypsies are sometimes called), judging by his wandering habit, but probably not, as he did not associate with others of like wandering habits. He was apparently penniless, except for a hand-out now and then, and wholly dependent upon friends for food and clothing. Relatives, he apparently had none, except brethren and sisters in the church. In faith he was identified with the Old School, or Primitive Baptists.

This old man, said to have been in the neighborhood of 80 years old, had a somewhat regular circuit which he traveled on foot, walking slowly and with a staggering gait. To cover this circuit required perhaps a month's travel at each end of which as well as midway was a church of his choice. Families living along these routes, regardless of religion, came to know him and were willing to bestow such little necessities as he seemed to need.

Among the hand-outs to him was a high gray hat, commonly distinguished by the term stovepipe. On retiring at night he would lay it off, and we boys improved the chance to look it over. One thing noticeable was a small tin wind-wheel in the ventilator, or safety appliance, at the top, and when this lid was pushed down over the old man's head the outgoing air would cause the appliance to move with great speed. It apparently moved with very little friction.

One Spring the old man made reckoning on a crop of tobacco, as he was an inveterate user of the weed, and my mother derived no little comfort from smoking it in a clay pipe. So the old man set about preparing the ground for the tobacco seed, which is among the smallest of all seed, requiring a fine, mellow, rich soil. Considerable potash was also needed, and he would burn a brush heap for both its heat and the ashes it would leave. When the tiny (almost microscopic) plants were ready to transplant he would remove them with trembling fingers (he was extremely shaky) and set them in garden soil and seldom lose a set. The plants made a thrifty growth, and when gathered and hung over a pole in the woodshed all was very nice except the huge worms. Our tub of soft soap was located beneath this line of tobacco, and not infrequently a giant worm would be found in the soap, much to the consternation of my older sister and mother at wash-day. C. M. DRAKE.

New York.

Farm Mechanics

Conducted by Robert H. Smith, of the Canton Agricultural School
Canton, New York

Ford Engine As Air Compressor

Ford half-ton truck is to be used as air compressor. We shall take out a sparkplug and put in a hose connected with a 35-gallon tank, minimum pressure 60 lbs. Would this plan be satisfactory? J. H.

Canadensis, Pa.

Devices of this sort have been used to screw into a sparkplug opening to pump up a tire. As used for this purpose, however, there is usually a smaller plunger which is operated by the pressure from the engine cylinder. Placing a piston in this way between the air compressed in the engine cylinder and the air forced to the tire prevented to a large extent the forcing of oil and gasoline vapors into the tire.

The arrangement suggested would not operate at all without a check valve between the tank and the engine. In any case the engine would run badly on three cylinders, and 60 lbs. would be about the maximum pressure that could be reached, due to the fact that the piston does not travel clear to the head, but leaves a combustion space of about one-fifth of the contents of the cylinder. R. H. S.

Undershot or Breast Wheel

Will an undershot water wheel, 12 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. wide, furnish 20 H. P. under a 6-ft. head? How many cubic feet of water would be required? Will a breast wheel of the same size furnish any more power than an undershot would when working under the same conditions? The object is to run a sawmill that we are now runinng with steam power. G. W. P.

Lords Valley, Pa.

The undershot wheel is the most inefficient type of water wheel. It uses simply the velocity of the stream impinging against the buckets on the lower side of the wheel. Although the quantity of water flowing is not given, it is safe to say that an undershot wheel of this size would not furnish 20 H. P.

A breast wheel is somewhat more efficient, as it takes the water nearly axle high and to a certain extent utilizes the weight of the water, together with its velocity, to secure turning effort.

As a guide to the quantity of water required to furnish 20 H. P., where the head is but 6 ft., the following is taken from the tables of a reputable turbine manufacturer:

"Head, 6 ft.; diameter of turbine, 48 in.; 2,128 cubic feet of water required per minute; horsepower secured, 20.1."

If the water could be carried downstream and a higher head secured, an overshot wheel might be used to advantage. R. H. S.

Cooling Auto Radiator

Will you tell me at what temperature 3 lbs. of corn syrup in 13 quarts of water used as non-freezing solution will freeze? Will alcohol cut the non-freezing quality of the syrup if mixed? Can you tell me how much the front wheels should toe in to give even wear on the tires on a Ford. L. E. W.

A solution of Karo syrup and water, in the proportions suggested 3 lbs. of syrup to 13 quarts of water has a freezing point of approximately 30 degrees Fahr., only a very little lower than the freezing point of clear water. Even when mixed approximately half and half by volume the freezing point is still nearly 14 degrees above zero. The addition of alcohol to this solution would lower the freezing point, the amount depending upon the quantity of alcohol added.

The front wheels of a Ford should be adjusted to "toe in" about ¼ in.; that is the distance between the center lines of the tires in front should be about ¼ in. less than the corresponding distance at the rear of the wheels. This is done to make the car run steadier and as an aid in steering. The wheels are also adjusted so that they are about 1 9-16 in. nearer together at the bottom than they are at the top. This brings the point upon which the wheel turns when making a corner more nearly in line with the spindle bolts and makes steering easier. R. H. S.

Trouble with Bored Well

I started to bore my well with a large post hole digger and made about 35 ft. without very much trouble. Then the hole started caving at the bottom and it would fill in nearly as fast as could be taken out, so I sunk the 5-in. pipe casing as far as the hole went, and took a 4-in. digger and bored inside this casing. This worked well and the casing slowly sank as the inside dirt was removed. Then I struck a stone. I have 45 feet and water should be found after about 55 ft. By putting a light down the shaft the stone looks about the size of a large potato. It is near the edge of the casing and I cannot shift its position which makes me think there is as much on the outside as there is showing through the inside. Can you suggest any way of removing this or getting past it? I have tried driving casing down hard in effort to shove it away but did not work. M. S. H.

New York.

Wells of the type described are limited in use to loose, open materials as sands and gravels. Boulders, hardpan and rock formations when occurring to any extent present great difficulties or prevent the use of the earth auger entirely.

In the case described it is impossible to judge the size of the stone encountered. It may be as large as a man's head or weigh many tons. If of small size it may be possible to arrange a tool on several lengths of pipe which can be used to work the earth from beneath the stone allowing it to be pushed downward and to one side by the pipe. If this fails because of large size I would suggest attempting to lift the lower casing by means of grapples on the end of pipe and a jack. If the pipe can be lifted a few feet it may be possible to work off the opposite side of the hole enough to permit the pipe to pass the obstruction. R. H. S.

Removing Magnets from Ford Engine

I have a Ford engine that I am going to overhaul and put in my car. Why could I not remove the magnets and field coils and shorten the magnet screw to put back the magnet supports or spacers to kick up the oil? Would this decrease the power, or would it throw the motor out of balance?

New York. W. F. C.

I would suggest that the magnets be left on the flywheel. Leaving them on or removing them will affect the power very little, and it is possible that their removal might throw the engine out of balance, causing excessive vibration. Also, it is likely that better oiling will be secured if the magnets are left to act as oil splashers. The weight of the magnets added to the balance wheel at the rim will also make for slightly steadier running. R. H. S.

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Year by year—since the beginning of the automotive industry—Firestone has been laying the foundation in resources, facilities, methods and man-power which today is saving motorists millions of dollars annually.

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In the Far East, where Firestone maintains ten buying offices for securing crude rubber from the native planter on the most economical basis, facilities have been greatly increased. The development of the vast million acre Firestone plantations in Liberia, Africa, is being greatly speeded up toward the goal of complete independence from foreign rubber monopoly. Firestone has recently added to its great manufacturing plants the largest cord fabric plant in the world where cotton—also purchased in the primary markets—is made into the highest quality cords for tires.

Early next year the wonderful new Firestone tire and tube factory at Los Angeles will be in full operation to give better, quicker service to the growing army of Firestone tire buyers in the West.

Firestone standards of quality and volume production, with distribution direct through 149 factory branches and warehouses, place Firestone Service Dealers in a position to give car owners fresh, clean tires at prices to meet every purse and requirement. The Firestone Dealer's expert advice, together with the special conservation and repairing methods he has learned in Firestone Training Schools and Educational Meetings, are great aids to longer wear from your tires and lower upkeep for your car.

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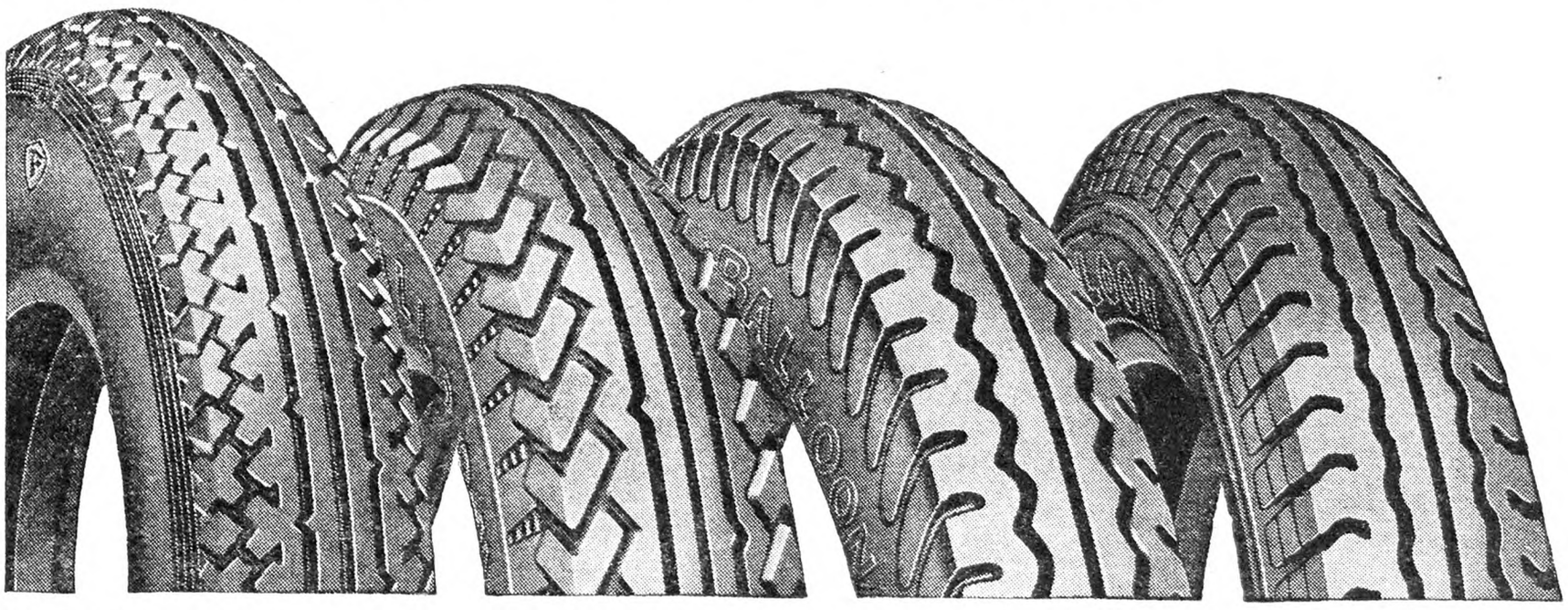

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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER Harvey S. Firestone

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

While there doubtless has been some disappointment at the slow advance in apple prices since early Winter yet there has been an upward tendency which when viewed over a considerable period makes for encouragement. Receipts last week were moderate and the good quality barreled and basket stock was in fair demand. Western boxes moved rather slowly. About 250 carloads a week were the extent of fresh receipts for the New York market. Cranberries continue firm but demand is limited at the high prices ruling. The equivalent of three carloads of strawberries was received from Florida during the week but market was firm closing around 90c a quart. Sweet potatoes showed firmness although price advances were small. A much better market is anticipated by growers and shippers in general with smaller supplies in storage this season. It is likely that more than 50 per cent of the stored sweets have been moved and some damage was experienced in Southern States from cold weather freezing some of the "banks." Cabbage continues to be very dull and with heavy holdings very little real improvement in market conditions and prices is anticipated. Receipts of domestic onions amounted to about 130 carloads for the week and the market was inactive at $2.85 a sack for best western yellows. Eastern stock offered was mostly very ordinary and seldom exceeded $2 a sack. Recent reports of the plantings of southern onions indicate an increase of about 18 per cent over last season's acreage and if crop yields are good some difficulty may be experienced in marketing the Texas and Louisiana crop. Potatoes seem to be a little more active and prices are a little better and Long Islands in 150-lb. sacks were quoted up to $4.25 on the seventh. Maines shared in the advance. Another recent freeze in Florida damaged the tomato and the tender vegetables in the lower part of the State and a reaction will doubtless be felt in consuming markets when the time for harvesting these vegetables comes. Peppers are already selling at around $5 a crate and green beans hold up to $8 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The market on fresh eggs continues to be very sensitive, fluctuations were frequent and the general trend was downward. Storage holdings are at a minimum, New York warehouses reporting 2,785 cases on hand on Feb. 4, against over 90,000 cases a year ago and the total of the four principal markets equaled only 4,869 cases with less than 350 cases each in Philadelphia and in Chicago. With so few eggs in reserve the market reacts very quickly to anything which might disturb the normal supply from reaching the market. Cold weather affecting production in middle western and other States, heavy snows tying up rail traffic, or any other possible cause for delay is watched for consistently as fluctuations may be and often are wide and very sharp. The market on mixed colors of western eggs broke 5 or 6c during the week but nearby eggs while weak did not decline as much. Chain stores have been free users of medium-sized eggs.

When the heavy carry over of live poultry was added to the fresh receipts, although they were fairly light, the needs of the trade were more than adequately met. This naturally resulted in slightly lower prices in some lines. Express leghorn fowls were in demand at all times but the colored stock was a little difficult to sell by the end of the week and concessions had to be made to move the offerings. Express broilers were irregular but generally firm. Freight chickens sold well as supplies are decreasing with the advancing season. Capons were in very good demand and ducks were active. Nearby farm fattened geese tended upward. Receipts of fresh-killed poultry were somewhat lighter this week but the market was quiet and price changes small. Large-sized fowl were in liberal supply; the market was unable to absorb the offerings and considerable quantities were carried over from day to day. Small-sized fowl were in good demand and market firm. Receipts of barreled-packed fowl were light. Capons tended upward. Chickens are about done for the season and those arriving are generally poor. Receipts of dressed poultry since Jan. 1 in New York were about 1,285,000 lbs. heavier to Feb. 3 than a year ago while cold storage holdings of 28,782,000 lbs. are over 6,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

The receipts of hay were just about equal to requirements with the majority of the offerings medium and clover mixed, a good deal of which was of poor quality. Fine Timothy hay was very scarce and in demand. Rye straw was dull but prices held steady. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—All hen's eggs must weigh 24 oz. to the doz.; yard eggs, doz., 45c; pullet's eggs, doz., 40c; fresh duck, doz., 52c.

Cheese.—Whole milk, lb., 32c; Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim milk, qt., 5c; cream, pt., 45c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.30; cabbage, each, 5c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; celery, per bunch, 10c; Hubbard squash, lb., 7c; onions, pk., 30c; carrots, lb., 5c; parsnips, bu., $1.50.

Fruit.—Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; all bunch goods, 5c per bunch.

Dressed Poultry. — Ducks, lb., 35c; heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; Porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 50c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulders roast pork, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 28c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; pork loins, lb., 22c; bacon, sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; strawberry plants, per 100, 75c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4; hygeia ice, cwt., 40c; sweet cider, per gal., 40c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 30c; dressed, lb., 45c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 34c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, live, lb., 25 to 34c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; turkeys, live, lb., 40c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $13 to $13.50; retail, 45 to 50c; ducks, eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 90c to $1.25; beans, lb., 9 to 10c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 50c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; carrots, bu., 50 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs., 65 to 90c; honey, qt., 75c; cap., 25c; lettuce, head, 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.75; onions, bu., 75c to $1.75; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, large, bu., $1.10 to $1.25; small, bu., 60c; medium, bu., 80c; turnips, bu., 50 to 65c; squash, lb., 5 to 6c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 12 to 15c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Beets, bskt., 50 to 60c; bu., 80c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 75c; carrots, bskt., 40 to 50c; bu., 70 to 80c; celery, doz. bchs., 65 to 90c; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds., 25 to 30c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.25 to $1.40; parsnips, bskt., 50 to 60c; bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.10; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; tomatoes, h.h., lb., 35c; turnips, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c.

Apples — Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $2; Hubbardston, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $2 to $2.50; Tolman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.25.

Live Poultry. — Springers, lb., 25 to 28c; fowls, heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; light, lb., 28 to 30c; roosters (old), lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 42 to 45c; doz., small lots, 45 to 50c; pullets, doz., 32 to 35c; butter, country, crock, 35 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24 sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Nuts (Domestic). — Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The generally lower temperatures experienced at Boston during the past week served to stimulate local demand on much of the produce available, but shipping hazards restricted demand on perishables intended for towns more distant. Taken as a whole, supplies were about equal to demand and price changes were few and mostly of a minor nature. Considerable firmness has developed on good quality apples, especially Baldwins. The wool market continues very firm with few price changes noted.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good, market firm. Baldwins Mass. A. gr., $2 to $2.60. Fancy, large sizes, $2.75 to $3. Ungraded, $1 to $1.85 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $5.50 to $6.50 bbl. McIntosh, A grade, $2.60 to $3.25. Fancy, large sizes, $3.35 to $3.50. Ungraded, $2 to $2.50. Spies, $2 to $2.75 std. bu. box. Me. Wolf River, A2½-in. up, $3 to $3.50. A2¼-in. Spies, $4 to $5; poorer, $3.50. N. H. Baldwins, A2¼-in. up, $7 to $7.50 bbl. Me. Spies, $4.50 to $5 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off, 75c to $1.10; few $1.25 std. bu. box. Cal., crts, few sales, $3.75. Tex., crts, mostly $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market draggy. Danish, N. Y., sacked locally, mostly 75c cwt. Native Savoys, $1.50 to $2.50 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed ord., 75c to $1.10; best, mostly, $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y. cut off, washed, $1.10 to $1.25 bskt.; dirty, $1.50 100 lbs. Tex. bchs, mostly $2.25 to $2.75 crt.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native washed and trimmed 18 bchs. Best Pascal, $5.50 to $5.60 std. bu. box. Cal. crts., $4 to $4.50. Fla., 10-in. crates, $1.75 to $2.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies very light, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes. Best $10 to $18 std. bu. box. Fla., h.h., 12 cukes, $3 to $4.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native h.h., 18 hds., ord., 35 to 60c; few, 75c std. bu. box. Iceberg, Cal., Imp. Valley, $2 to $2.75 crt.

Onions. — Supplies liberal, market quiet. 100-lb. sacks, Yellow, med. to small, best, Conn. Valley ord., $1.50 to $1.65. Few natives, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Best N. Y. State, mostly $2.65 to $2.75. Mich., $2.60 to $2.65 100 lbs.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed, $1 to $1.25; few, $1.35 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, mostly $2.15 to $2.20 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Tex. bskts, $1.65 to $1.90.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand firm. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly $70; few $60 ton; $2.50 to $3 bbl.; Ohio, $70 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Market dull. Native h.h., best, 35 to 50c lb. Fla., 6 bskts, fair quality, $1.50 to $2.25 crt.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Capes, few sales, fancy, $1.50 to $2.25 100 lbs. P. E. I. and N. B. Ruta, $1 to $1.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand poor on lower grades, which predominate. Market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $12.50 to $13. Clover mixed red, $17 to $19 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 47c; firsts, 44 to 46½c; seconds, 42 to 43½c lb. Storage extras, 46½c; firsts, 43½ to 46c; seconds, 41 to 42½c.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 42c; mixed colors, 41c. White extras, 40c doz. Pullets, 35 to 37c. Fresh eastern extras, 40c. Undergrades, 30 to 32c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 28 to 28½c. Firsts fresh, 26½ to 27½c. Extras held, 28 to 29c. Firsts held, 26½ to 27½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $7.75 to $8. Cal., small white, $7.75 to $8.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red Kidney, $8.50 to $9. Limas, $7.50 to $8 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market very firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending Feb. 4, 1,583,200 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 51c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 51c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 44 to 45c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ¼ blood, combing, 85 to 89c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 78c.

Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.02 to $1.07; ½ blood, combing, $1.10 to $1.12; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, 97 to $1; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 92c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

MILK

February 9, 1928.

February League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.83½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.08½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47½@	$0.48
Extra, 92 score		.47
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43 @	.46½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.41½@	42½
Lower grades	.40 @	.41
Storage, best	46½@	
Extra		.46
Firsts	42½@	.45
Seconds	.41 @	.42
Ladles	36½@	.40
Packing stock	.33 @	.35
Centralized	.41 @	.45½
Renovated	40½@	.41
Sweet, fancy	49 @	.49½
Extra	.48 @	.48½
Firsts	.43½@	.47½
Seconds	.42 @	.43

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29 @	$0.29½
Flats, fresh	.24½@	.25
Wisconsin, held	.29 @	.29½
Daisies, fresh	.27 @	.28

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.42 @	$0.43
Average extras	.40 @	.41
Firsts		.46
Extra firsts	.39 @	.39½
Firsts	.38 @	.38½
Pacific Coast, whites	.38 @	.42
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.38 @	.42
Gathered, best	.37 @	.38
Common to good	.34½@	.36
Storage, firsts	.33 @	.34
Seconds	.31 @	.32

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26@	$0.29
Chickens	.25@	.35
Roosters		.18
Ducks	.28@	.33
Geese	.25@	.32
Tame rabbits	.22@	.25
Geese	.25@	.32
Tame rabbits	.22@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.37
Faid to good	.22@	.30
Roosters	.18@	.25
Fowls	.20@	.32
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs	.44@	.50
8 lbs	.42	.48
7 lbs	.40@	.46
Mixed weights	.30@	.40
Ducks	.18@	.22
Geese	.20@	.27
Turkeys, So'wn toms	.45@	.47
Hens	.42@	.44
Wn., old toms	.30@	.35
Old hens	.32@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.65@	.90
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.75@	2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.50@	14.00
Bulls	7.75@	9.00
Cows	4.25@	6.50
Calves, best	16.00@	18.50
Sheep	6.00@	8.00
Lambs	13.25@	14.50
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.00@	9.30

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.23@	$0.24
Good to prime	.18@	.22
Culls	.10@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00@	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	17.50@	24.00
Bulls	12.50@	13.00
Cows	15.00@	19.00

DRESSED RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.15@	$0.50
Jacks, pair	.75@	.90
Tame, lb.	.25@	.30

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.25@	$4.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.10@	3.50
Bulk, 180 lbs	3.85@	4.10
Bermuda, bbl	4.00@	10.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75@	2.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, Texas, bu	$1.75@	$3.00
Old, 90-lb. bag	1.00@	1.65
Brussels sprouts, lb	.10@	.30
Cabbage, bulk, ton	11.00@	14.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@	1.40
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@	2.00
Celery, rough, crate	.75@	1.50
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.25@	1.50
Lettuce, bu	1.00@	2.50
Onions, eastern, 100 lbs	1.75@	2.25
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00@	2.90
Parsley, bu.	2.00@	2.25
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00@	3.00
Peas, bu.	3.00@	7.00
Romaine, bu.	2.25@	2.50
Spinach, bu.	1.25@	1.75
String beans, bu.	2.50@	8.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.00@	5.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl	1.65@	1.75
White, bu.	.50@	1.25
Watercress, 100 bchs	3.00@	5.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.10@	$3.75
Bbl.	4.00@	11.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	6.00@	14.00
Grapes, Argentine, 20-lb. box	4.50@	6.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.85@	1.00
Kumquats, lb.	.12@	.15
Oranges, Fla., box	2.70@	7.60
Cal.	3.55@	6.30

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$20..00@	21.00
No. 2	18.00@	19.00
No. 3	14.00@	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00@	20.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.61
No. 1 dark Spring	1.54
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.08⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.66¼
Rye	1.18½
Barley	1.04⅜

Retail Prices at New York and Buffalo Wholesale Markets will be found on page 269.

A PROFESSOR claims to have found 200,000 useless words in the dictionary. He could have counted ten times that number in the Congressional Record.—Milwaukee Journal.

The Woodchuck and Rabbit Question

Residents of several Western New York communities are now involved in a wordy battle over the use of cyanide poison, and to a s bordinate degree the habits of woodchucks and rabbits. The discussion has centered principally among the sportsmen and farmers, although others have had their say through the newspaper columns.

The disturbing element is the use of cyanide poison by farmers for checking the depredations of the woodchuck on the bean crop. Sportsmen and hunters claim that the use of this poison has resulted in the useless slaughter of a large number of rabbits; the farmers retaliate with a sweeping denial. In an endeavor to settle the discussion the living habits of both animals have been dragged in. The sportsmen state that the rabbit and woodchuck live together in perfect amity. This is characterized as "bunk" by the farmers. Both sides have not been backward in advancing their opinions, which are given below.

First, we have the case as stated by the sportsmen and hunters. Rabbits are not equipped by nature for digging their own burrows, and it is only occasionally that a rabbit burrow is found, and then in only soft ground. Because of this oversight on the part of nature, the bunnies do the next best thing—take up their abode in woodchuck burrows. Then the use of cyanide poison for the extermination of the woodchucks also deals death to the rabbits living in the same holes. The use of the rifle for killing woodchucks is advocated as the only solution, thus saving the rabbits from the deadly fumes of the poison.

The use of cyanide poison is branded as unsportsmanlike, and a few hunters have gone so far as to declare that it should be stopped, unless sportsmen are willing to resort to artificial restocking of rabbits.

In stating their side of the argument, the farmers have, in the mind of the writer, successfully refuted the claims of the sportsmen. Personally, the writer strongly believes in the farmers' case, branding the statements of the other side as arbitrary and leaning toward the mythical. In fact, it would appear that the sportsmen in question are an egotistical group, with the idea in mind that the farmer and agriculture should be placed in subordination to their own interests.

First of all, the farmers declare that the number of rabbits killed by cyanide poison is a negligible quantity. They base their statement on the fact that rabbits will not live with woodchucks when the latter are running. The idea of the two animals living together in perfect friendship is characterized as a good example of a fairy tale. The farmers admit that rabbits will live in woodchuck holes in the Winter, when brush heaps and briar patches afford poor shelter. But as cyanide poison is restricted to warm-weather use, no harm comes to the rabbits from this source.

As for the rifle being the ideal method of solving the woodchuck problem, the farmers demand a feasible plan whereby they can let their work go to wander about the fields with the rifle in search of unwary woodchucks. Even taking it for granted that the farmers have plenty of leisure time, how long would it take the average farmer to rid his farm of woodchucks by the rifle method? The rifle would not get them all in two or three days, or even a week. And in the meantime the woodchucks would continue merrily with the destruction of the bean crop. Also, it takes a good many young bean plants

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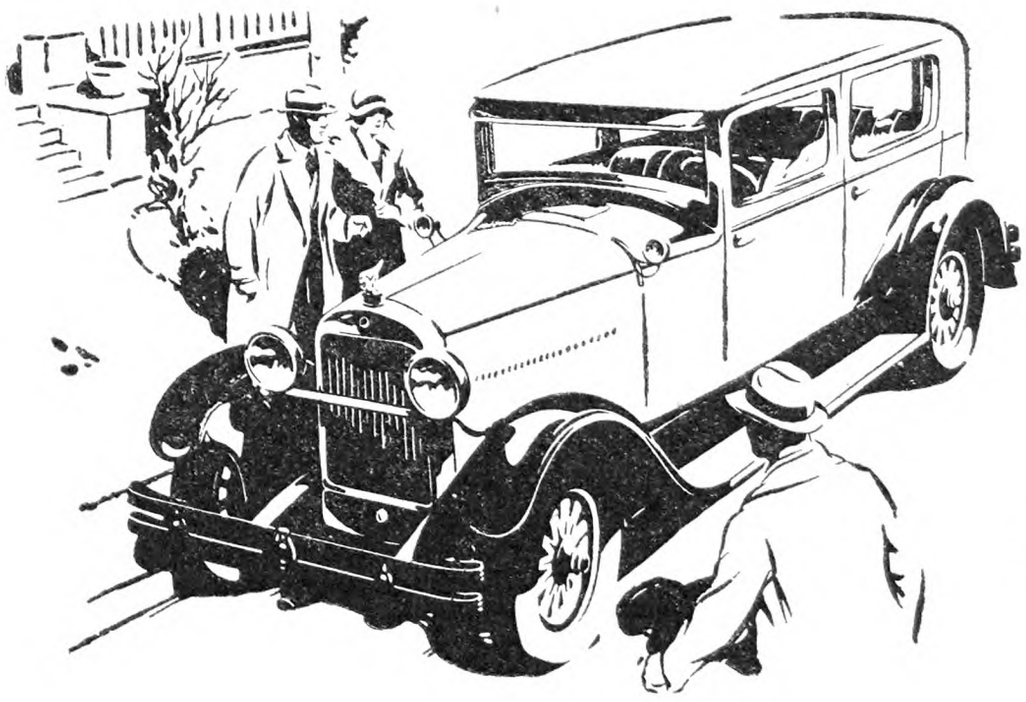

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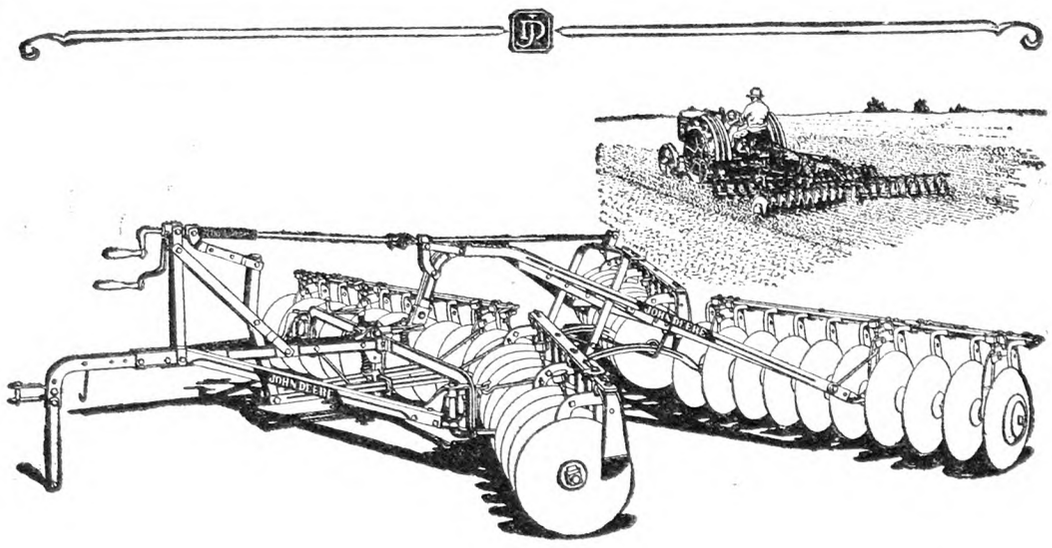

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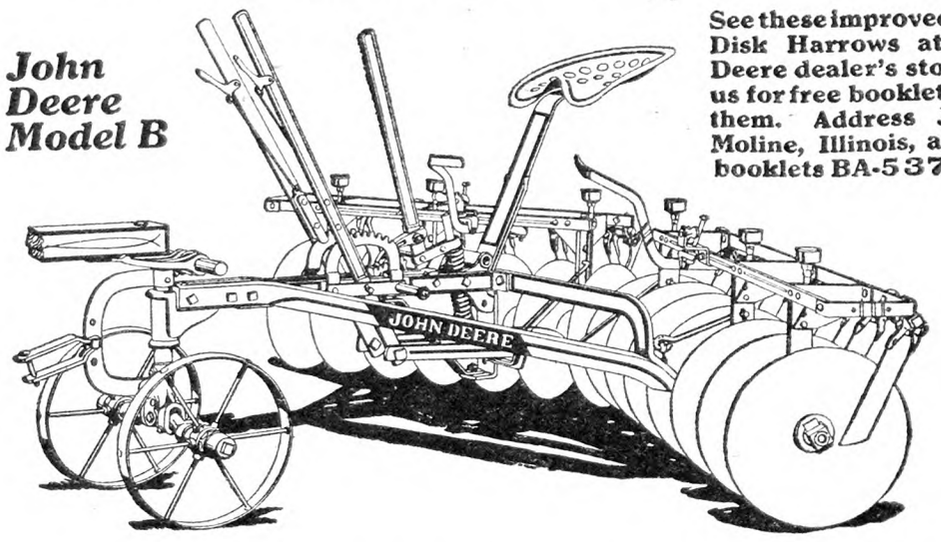

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to provide a substantial meal for a robust woodchuck.

The farmers contend that a quick, sure method is needed to exterminate the woodchucks, when every day of liberty for the voracious animals means a heavy damage to the bean crop. The rifle method is not satisfactory, as it is too slow.

Regarding the hint of artificial restocking of rabbits, it is perhaps needless to say that the farmers are bitterly opposed to it. At best, the rabbit is a destructive animal. Many dollars' worth of damage is done yearly by them to garden truck and young trees. It might be mentioned here that the tender bark of young trees provides an appetizing meal for rabbits in the Winter. Is it any wonder a farmer bitterly condemns the rabbit as a destructive pest when he finds the bark gnawed from his treasured young fruit trees?

The farmers demand to know if agriculture is to take a back seat for the pursuit of hunting, and if such sport is considered more beneficial to the country than the important work of raising crops economically. Again, have the sportsmen the idea in mind of using the farmer's land as a game preserve for a large number of destructive rabbits, the farmer's crops to provide the materials for an orgy of feasting ?

The farmers and hunters have never agreed and never will, unless hunters and trappers show the proper consideration for the farmer and his important work of feeding the world. The average farmer now finds it a hard, hilly road to make both ends meet, and the indiscriminate placing of obstacles in his path by a small group of big-opinioned hunters and sportsmen is only adding another straw to the camel's back. H. B. P.

New York.

Substitute for Grafting Wax; Tent Caterpillar Eggs

Is there any substitute for grafting wax? Will paraffin do, or will it work in place of beeswax in connection with resin and tallow? Where can I get beeswax, or is there any place where they sell readymade grafting wax? Is it possible in any way to have the wax in such shape that it can be applied with a brush?

In pruning young apple trees I find many egg clusters of tent caterpillar eggs. I twist these off and throw them on the ground. Is there any danger of their hatching just the same or should I put them in my pocket and burn them to be sure? J. H. P.

Valatie, N. Y.

Melted paraffin is sometimes used and applied with a brush, but of course must be kept hot, which is troublesome. Grafting wax of good quality is sold at all seed stores, and is easier bought than made unless you are to use large quantities. Wax is quoted by seedsmen at 25 cents for a small stick, or 60 cents per pound.

Our old rule for making grafting wax is four parts resin, two of beeswax and one of tallow. This is melted, poured into cold water, worked with greased hands under water for a short time, and then pulled like molasses candy to get even texture. No doubt you can get beeswax at stores dealing in general farm supplies, and sometimes stores selling honey.

The eggs of the tent caterpillar will probably not amount to much if broken from the tree and thrown on the ground, but it is not impossible that some of the twigs might lie under conditions that might favor the life of the eggs, so it is better to destroy them in some way. This can be done by putting them in the pocket and burning them later or throwing them on the ground and treading them under foot.

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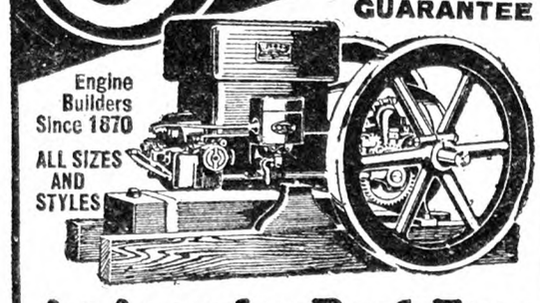

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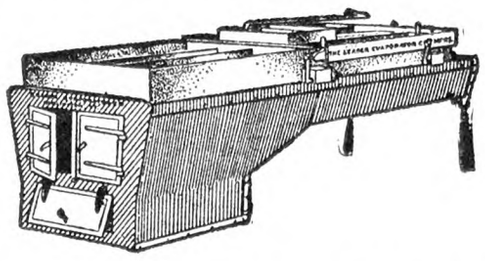

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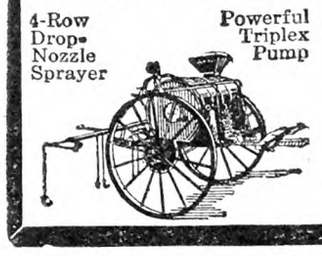

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Those Farm Imports

If the writer of the paragraph, page 98, discussing farm products and the tariff, could have had a little more space we doubt he would have gone on to say that the effect of tariff changes upon the farm market would be limited by the fact that most of our imports of agricultural products are from the tropics. The six items running into hundreds of millions of dollars each are coffee, sugar, oil seeds, silk, rubber and forest products, together making up about two-thirds of the whole. Fruit is a fairly large item, but chiefly bananas. Some items of considerable importance look more promising as possible competition, such as dairy products, hides, meats, wool, vegetables, nuts, eggs and tobacco, but these together amount to only about one-eighth of the whole, and to less than the importation of rubber alone. Many items listed under these heads are mainly of special grades and types not produced in this country, and some of them not likely to be.

On the other hand, some of these products probably might be raised here. Growers of onions and tomatoes are asking for higher tariff rates. There is some talk in Washington about changing the schedule on flax, sugar, livestock and dairy products. It may be that these and some other lines could be adjusted to the advantage of American producers, but even with all competitive products kept out — that is, those that really compete closely with our own agriculture—the total difference would be of such comparatively small value that any possible change could hardly be looked upon as anything like a complete remedy for farm depression.

The decrease in farm exports, as recorded in the paragraph, has its good side. It shows that the home demand is catching up with production. Before very many years there will be little to spare to other countries out of our production of staple crops, except probably cotton. The home market is better anyhow for the producers, because they do not need to compete without favor in these markets with foreign supplies produced at low cost of labor.

G. B. F.

Propagation of Willows

When should willow sticks be planted, while dormant or after the sap is up? Is it possible to set willow posts that will live and grow in trees? What is the best method of planting and propagating willows? Is there any other tree of as rapid growth and as suitable for moist locations as willows?

Douglassville, Pa. H. K.

We have had good success with this matter by cutting willows practically any time during the growing season and setting in crowbar holes, making sure that the earth is pushed firmly against the sticks. Treated in this way, we have found most of them ready to grow. Several times we have used them for bean holes, cutting from the main trees at the time these poles were wanted, and as a rule the bean poles take root and make a foot or two of growth during the season. The kind we have used chiefly is the laurel-leafed willow, a variety with shiny leaves often used as an ornamental. We know of no other tree that grows quite so readily in this way.

Building a Swiss Chalet

I am anxious to obtain information as to plans and building instructions for the type of house known as Swiss chalet, or cottage. Perhaps some of your readers could give this information.

J. M. R.

Pennsylvania.

SCIENTISTS claim that man's cycle of life will soon be increased to 100 years, which will be a great boon to the instalment business.—Columbus Dispatch.

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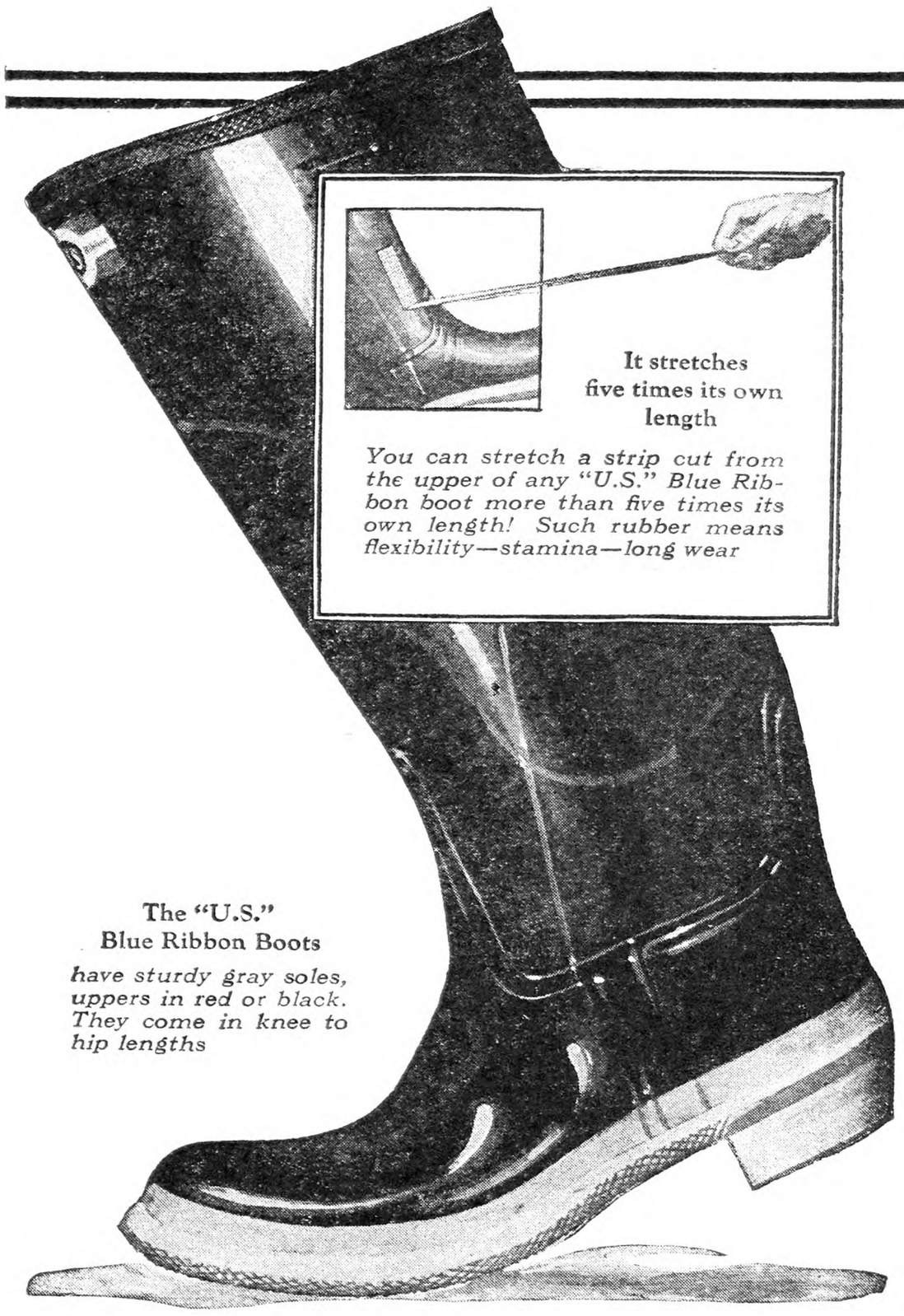

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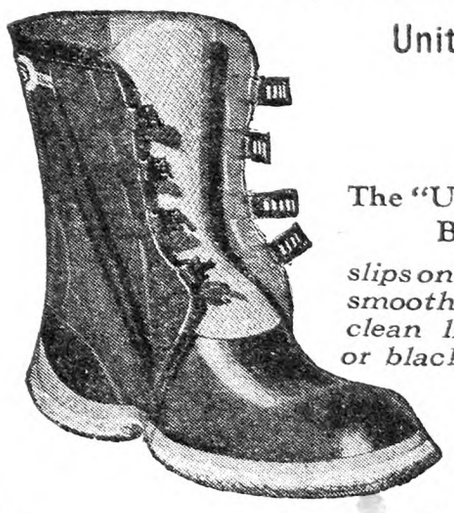

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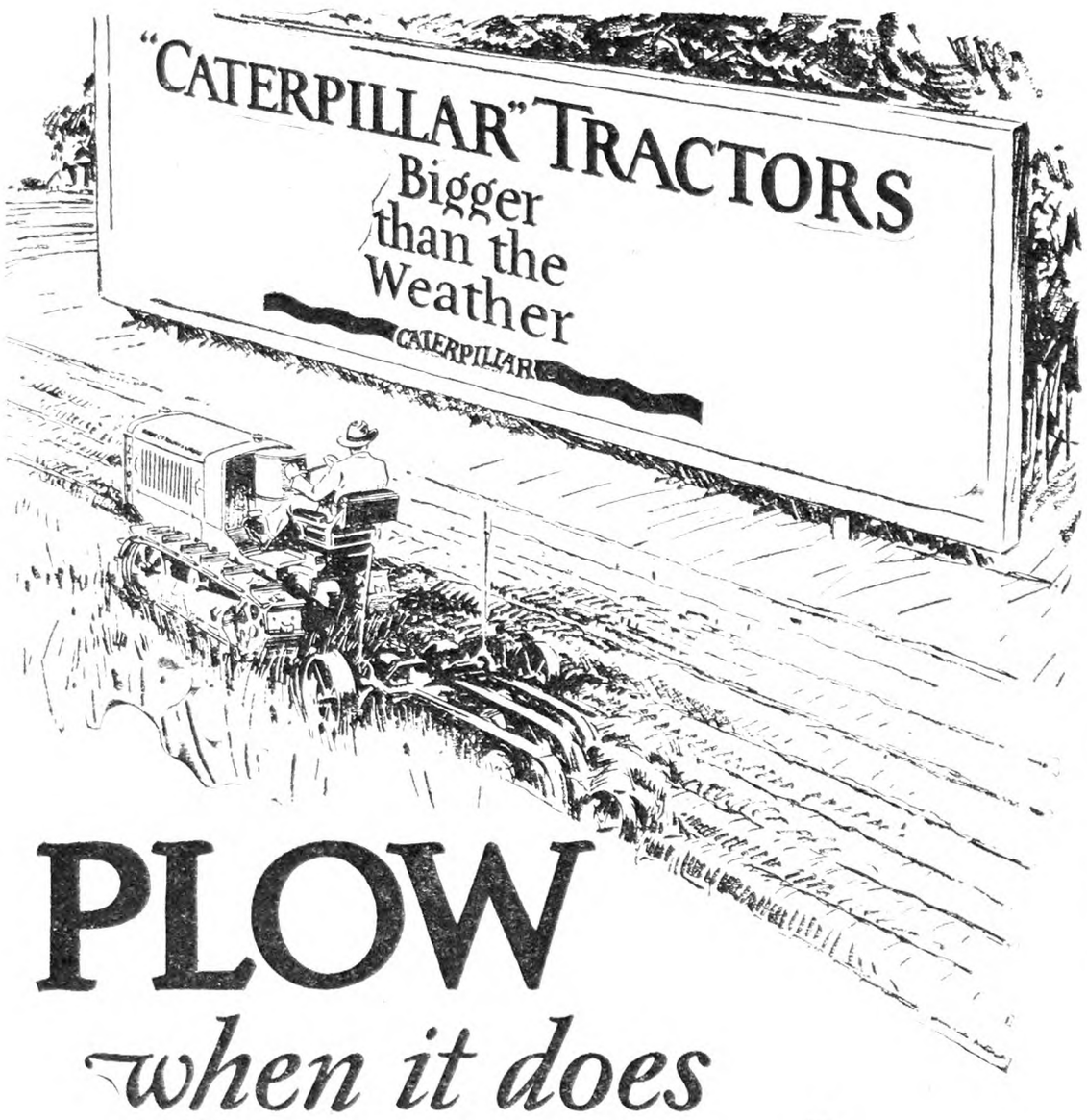

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Horticultural Notes

Some Notable Roses

No. 4

Austrian Copper

The Austrian brier, Rosa lutea, is a family of very hardy European roses, bearing single flowers in varying shades of yellow. They have seven to nine leaflets, the young shoots are reddish or chocolate color, and the branches are well armed with spines. Austrian Copper and Austrian Yellow are subspecies of Rosa lutea which appear to have been in cultivation for over three centuries, for Gerarde the herbalist described them in 1596. It is probable that early colonists brought these roses from England, for they were found in old country gardens, and one still meets with large old specimens in some farm dooryards. There is only one period of bloom, which is very early. Austrian Copper shades from glowing flame color to yellow, and it is truly magnificent when in full bloom. Like other brier roses, it is not really suitable for the regular rose bed, but may be used to advantage in a shrubbery border. This class of roses must never be severely pruned, or there will be no blooms; they merely require the removal of dead shoots, and occasional pinching out at the tips.

Rose Austrian Copper

The color of these brier roses has been very interesting to hybridizers, but much difficulty has been encountered in the work. The late Elbert S. Carman, former editor of THE R. N.-Y., made many attempts to cross them with the hardy Rugosa, using the variety Harison's Yellow, but his only success was in producing the very hardy crimson Rugosa hybrid Agnes Emily Carman. Dr. W. Van Fleet made many experiments in this direction also. In 1900 the great French rosarian, Pernet-Ducher, crossed one of these briers, Austrian Yellow, with the Hybrid Perpetual Antoine Ducher, producing the magnificent gold and vermilion rose named Soleil d'Or, gorgeous in bloom but undesirable in many ways. This was the forerunner of the class known as Pernetiana roses. Hybridizers in Europe and the United States have worked with these and the Hybrid Teas, carrying the yellow of the old briers through many changes of color and character. The Austrian briers still maintain the characteristics of centuries ago.

A City Subscriber's Comment

As a city subscriber to your fair-minded paper, I do not agree with an article signed by "Female of the Species" on page 120, in which she labels those who have been born on farms and moved to the city as "parasites." These city dwellers are a part of our social and economic structure just as much as a farmer, are they not?

I was born on a farm, stayed there till I reached my majority, but, having a flair for steam engineering, why should I wrestle with a dairy in which I have no interest, when I can live in the city and follow a vocation which is of great interest to me?

When a garage driver or a garage assistant is through labor for the day, if he owns a car, and he probably does, he can take his family and go to the country, where the setting sun can be gloried in.

Sons of great preachers, poets, inventors, statesmen, have turned aside from their father's footsteps and have come to be just ordinary citizens, and have not become the target of any particular people. Then why the boy born on the farm, and who desires to work at something which appeals to him, should be called a parasite is beyond my reasoning power.

We are all dependent upon others. If the farmer had to run his own railroads, manufacture all his clothes and machinery and consume all his farm products, it would soon be a sorry condition, and we probably would not care to live in it.

It is just possible that this lady intended to use a word of a different meaning, but that term rather offends our taste who try to be good citizens, and who have lived on a farm, and who have all the possible respect for farmers and farm life.

My father will soon be 76 years old, still lives on the farm, and is a subscriber to your good paper. R. D. M.

Ohio.

Mildew on Roses

I have in my greenhouse a number of Baby Rambler roses which are affected with mildew. What is the cause of this disease? Is there any cure? These roses are affected with the disease and the other varieties are not.

Barrie, Ontario. W. A.

Some varieties of roses are more susceptible to mildew than others. The usual cause is a close stagnant atmosphere, or a chill. Cold drafts will almost always produce an attack of mildew, which if unchecked will ruin the plants. Sulphur applied to the steam or hotwater pipes is the best method of control. Special preparations for this purpose are sold by dealers in florists' requisites.

PEGGY: "Daddy, what did the Dead Sea die of?" Daddy: "Oh, I don't know, child." Peggy: "Daddy, where do dreams go when you wake up?" Daddy: "I don't know." Peggy: "Daddy, why did God put so many bones in the fishes?" Daddy: "I don't know that either." Peggy: "Goodness, daddy, who made you an editor?"—Watchman-Examiner.

Horticultural Gossip

Experiments have been conducted in various parts of the country to find a strain of tobacco which is sufficiently high in nicotine to be used in ground form for insecticidal purposes without the expense involved in extracting the nicotine from waste tobacco products in the form of nicotine sulphate. Now comes word from New Mexico that in that section of long growing seasons and strong sunlight it has been possible to produce a strain of tobacco meeting these requirements. Nicotine is the standard material for control of plant lice and other sucking insects, and a competitive source of nicotine will be warmly received by fruit growers. It is said that the ground plants are sufficiently high in nicotine content to be used as a dust.

* * * * *

Southern Ohio offers some interesting spraying results. In that section it is beginning to appear that hydrated lime has considerable fungicidal value, and that the lime present in Bordeaux mixture has been doing some of the work for which the copper sulphate in the mixture has been receiving credit. Dry lime-sulphur, too, has given very good results as a Summer spray without producing the burning so often found in warmer sections. A combination spray of 3 lbs. of dry lime-sulphur and 10 lbs. of high-grade hydrated lime to each 50 gallons of water has been used with excellent results. As the evidence accumulates it points towards the fact that thoroughness and timeliness are the two important points in securing control of insects and diseases, and that the substitution of more concentrated sprays does not work out to advantage in practice.

* * * * *

New England has agreed upon seven varieties of apples as the ones upon which to concentrate for commercial production. They are called the New England Seven, namely, Delicious, McIntosh, Baldwin, Wealthy, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening and Gravenstein.

* * * * *

Next season should be a year to watch for apple maggot in eastern sections. New England and the Hudson River Valley experienced wet seasons. Under such conditions it is not difficult for the maggots to enter the soil for Winter protection and consequently a large percentage survive to appear as adults the next season and lay eggs in the new apple crop. In dry years the pests seek protection on bunches of grass, but most of them do not survive the Winter in such exposed positions. Sprays of arsenate of lead the last week of June or the first week of July will keep all but unusually severe infestation in check. Clean cultivation will help, and the removal of thorn apple and wayward apple trees will do still more.

* * * * *

From time to time eastern orchardists question the need for cross pollination in fruit production. This is for the most part because eastern orchards generally contain more than one variety, and the blocks are not large. California orchards, on the other hand, are more often extensive and contain one or two varieties in preponderance. How California growers feel about pollination and about the use of bees in the orchard is shown by their willingness to pay money for the rental of hives during the blossoming season. As much as $2 to $3 a colony has at times been paid for this pollinization work.

* * * * *

The Sheridan grape, a new black variety that is offering competition to Concord for commercial planting was awarded a Wilder silver medal at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Louisville, in December. The Sheridan grape is sweeter and richer than the Concord, ripens a week later, does not shell readily, and the berries do not crack easily. The cluster is firm and compact, and vines have outyielded Concord in Western New York. Whether Sheridan will be as cosmopolitan as Concord is yet to be shown, but its performance thus far proves it worthy of trial. Reports from Michigan carry favorable experiences with the Ontario and Portland grapes—both early white varieties. The vines are said to be vigorous and productive and the quality of fruit good. Both varieties have ripened from four to six weeks ahead of Concord. Portland produces the better clusters, comparing favorably with Niagara in this respect; while Ontario is the higher quality grape.

* * * * *

Fruit growers are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the constant and repeated explanations from plant disease and insect men as to why they did not secure the control of this or of that pest. They are anxious to know in advance what to expect. For example, if it is to be an aphis year they would like to know about it so as to prepare for it. If the apple maggot is to be severe, then they would like to be told about it. So far very little has been done in this direction, yet it is not so much a joke as it sounds. It is true that climatic conditions during the season very largely determine the importance of an insect or a plant disease, and little has yet been done to foretell the weather with any degree of accuracy for any length of time. Yet a little closer attention to this point might bring some interesting results. For example, one entomologist has been able to prophesy whether the apple maggot is likely to become a serious pest or not, merely by observing that the insect is most severe in seasons following one of much moisture. Might it not pay to look more particularly for things of this kind? Certain it is that growers are becoming tired of being told repeatedly why it was that they fell down.

* * * * *

A report of high yielding apple trees comes from the Pacific Northwest, where two Rome Beauty apple trees are said to have averaged 54 boxes to the tree. A box contains approximately 50 lbs. of fruit so that the trees averaged around 2,700 lbs. Orchards in the Northwest have packed out as high as 1,750 packed boxes to the acre, but 54 boxes to the tree is a good record to shoot at.

* * * * *

By common consent in the western fruit States, enforced by Federal and State authorities, apples and pears for export must either have been washed or must carry an arsenical residue not to exceed .01 of a grain of arsenic trioxide. For domestic trade for this season only a tolerance is allowed of .025 of a grain, but for the 1928 crop the export standard of .01 of a grain applies to all fruit from the West.

* * * * *

In the Puyallup Valley in Washington, famous for its small fruit production, the quantity of berries frozen in barrels increased from 16,000 barrels in 1919 to 80,000 barrels in 1926, while canned berries jumped from 851,187 cases in 1919 to 2,000,000 cases in 1926.

* * * * *

When people wonder what has happened to some other fruits they should remember that the supply of oranges and grapefruit in the United States has increased five times faster than the population in the last 15 years.

H. B. TUKEY.

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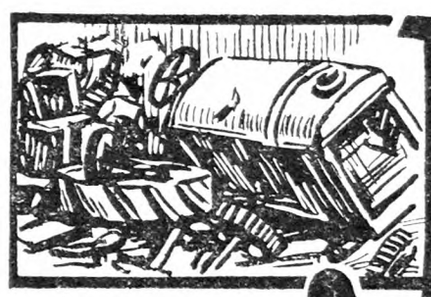

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A Suggestion for Raising the Standard Pack of New York Apples

Some 30 years ago, while living in Ireland and engaged in the butter business, I was impressed by the effects secured from the plans of Sir Horace Plunkett to raise the standards of butter. He organized a chain of co-operative creameries and attached them to the Irish Agricultural Organization, which operated as a central or clearing house. From time to time, without notice to the manager of the creamery, a sample of the butter made was drawn and judged on a scale of points already established, and the score secured was printed in the paper of the organization and in the Irish agricultural press as a matter of news. This did three things: it raised the standard of the butter of Ireland; it kept every creamery manager alive and attending to business; it secured publicity which brought sales without much effort. There was a general demand for the output of all creameries having a score of 92 or over, and if a creamery did not score 92 or over the local committee had the facts and could go after their local manager to solve the problem of why.

Two years ago when Secretary Roy P. McPherson, of the New York State Horticultural Society, asked me what could be done to aid the pack of New York apples I suggested that we first show the growers of New York what their pack was like. There was little need to show it to anyone else, for the markets of the United States, the handlers of New York Baldwins in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, as well as of Great Britain, knew what it was like and were saying, "Send us no more of these on our orders;" if they come, they come on consignment. The only man who did not seem to know what they looked like when the consumer gets them was the grower, the man vitally interested; and both in 1927 and this season at both the Rochester and Poughkeepsie meetings, packs of apples, representative of what New York has to sell, have been on display and scored. At Rochester this year's pack was much better than last year in the matter of handling. The apples were not so badly bruised. It is true they lacked color, but would have passed in the main as "Gray Baldwin," but lacked color as "Baldwin," which is a red apple. In spite of a poor season, a gain has been made and the good work should continue.

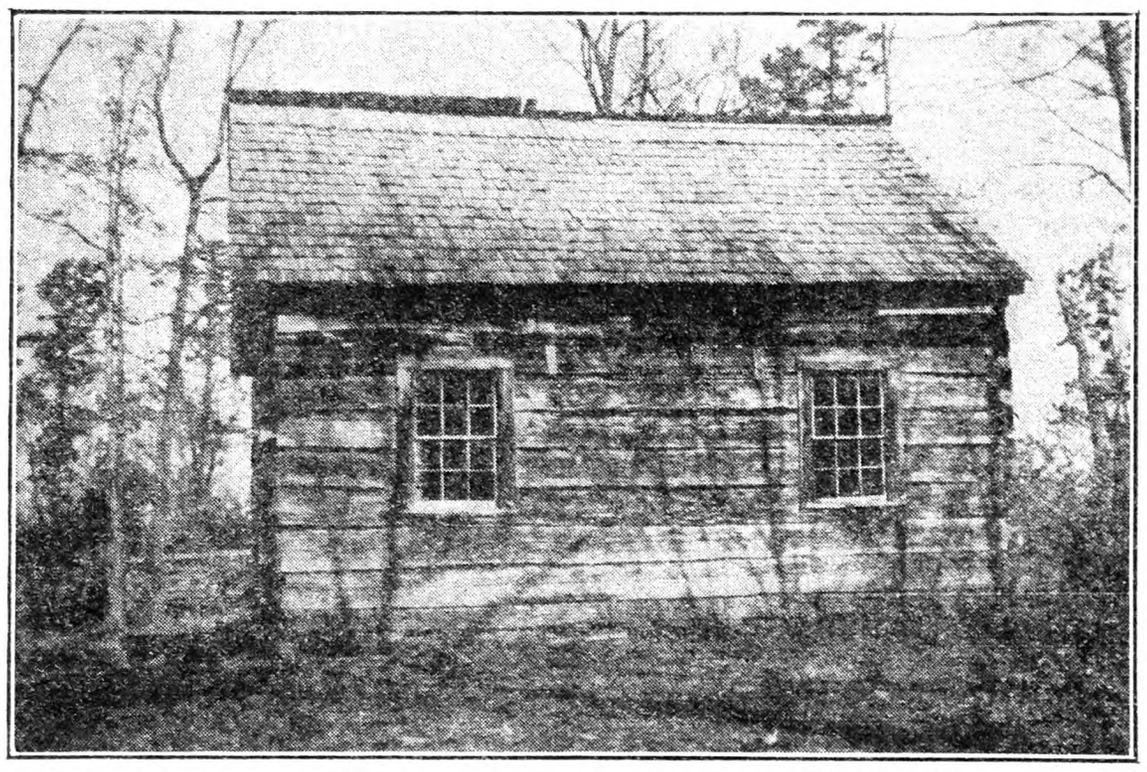
What is the next move? I saw Hon. Berne A. Pyrke, New York Commissioner of Farms and Markets, before making the suggestion, and he is agreeable to use his force for the improvement of the industry, and the request is this: that instead of using the police power of the State to catch the negligent and those worse than negligent, it should also devote some of its energies to aiding those who are maintaining the law. In other words, reward the good scholars as well as punishing the bad, and see how much more may be accomplished; also inform the public of the good growers and aid in displaying and advertising them.

Over 4,000 lots of apples were inspected between August and December by the force of inspectors in New York. The suggestions for next year are that the inspectors examine as many lots of apples in storage as they can—all if possible—and place on exhibit those who pack up to standard; also publish the names of those whose apples are of a certain standard of excellence; in other words, the State will aid the men who are trying to do well. This policy to continue for three or five years to give all a chance to become familiar with its workings; after that date all scores to be published, and the man packing indifferently will find himself listed in that class.

All apples west of Utica, N. Y., are to be shown at Rochester; those east thereof at Poughkeepsie. All names can be printed by December. I think there are many growers who would be glad to pay $4, the inspection fee, in order to get on a list of those having State certified apples for sale. The highest scoring barrels, baskets and cartons at both Rochester and Poughkeepsie are to be awarded prizes, thus making the whole display a truly commercial contest, in which the whole crop of a grower is in competition, rather than a few selected specimens.

SAMUEL FRASER.

Livingston Co., N. Y.



This is a picture of the Mt. Pleasant log schoolhouse, near Allardt, Tenn. By close examination it will be seen that the logs are dove-tailed together at the corners.

A Chimney Question

I have a quantity of 9-in. galvanized furnace pipe which I propose to use for the inside form of the chimney, building around it a square outside form of 14 in., inside measure, and putting a ⅜ or ½ in. iron reinforcing rod in each corner the entire height of the chimney. The inside form of galvanized iron to be left in place after the chimney is completed until it corrodes away. This is to be an inside chimney with but one flue opening of 6 in. on the first floor of the house. Below this opening the chimney will be solid concrete to about a foot below the cellar floor, the mixture to be 1-2-4. Would this make a safe, practical and durable chimney; if more reinforcing would be necessary, and if the minimum thickness of the wall at the side, i.e., 4½ in. is sufficient? Would it be advisable to use tile flue lining instead of the round galvanized pipe for the interior form, even at an increased cost of $15? The chimney is to be used entirely for wood fire. W. F. O.

East Meredith, N. Y.

I would suggest the use of a tile lining for the chimney even at the increased cost mentioned. Tile is a standard material for this purpose, and provides a factor of safety against porous concrete which might be caused by poor mixing or placing, dirty materials, etc. As suggested the metal lining will soon rust out, and in doing so may clog the chimney. The tile lining is best.

A size of 14 in. square is not sufficient for the chimney. A wall thickness of at least 5 in. is suggested, and if an 8-in. flue lining is used the chimney will have to be at least 19-in. square to secure this thickness.

The mixture suggested is satisfactory. In so thin a wall do not use gravel more than an inch in diameter. See that the gravel and sand are clean and well graded, and that the concrete is mixed thoroughly, with as little water as can be used and still get a workable consistency. Place the concrete quickly after mixing, and spade it well down into the forms. At the top protect the joint between the tile and the concrete to prevent water from getting in. R. H. S.

The South Haven Peach

On page 7, you ask about experiences with South Haven peach. A few years ago my father, who then lived in Southern Michigan, planted several of these peach trees among a new apple orchard he set out. His children and grandchildren enjoyed the fruits of his labor last year for the first time. The fruits were large and handsome, and of superior flavor. The home folks sold them on the market at 25 cents a quart. It was Fair time. MRS. E. E. S.

Vermilion, Ohio.

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Send for a folder which is really descriptive of the best plant foods that can be made—the

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The Wilcox Fertilizer Company
Mystic, Connecticut

Fair Hope Farm Notes

Hope Farm Notes were always read with the feeling that they were personal letters from my old friend, Herbert W. Collingwood. Every bit of life in the home that it was evident he loved so well, even to the apple forelog burning in the open fire, in some magic way became a part of our own lives, and I know we all felt inspired to make our own home lives better and stronger because of the simplicity in which he wrote of it. In spirit I have sat with him before that open fire and listened to the stories he told the children and enjoyed the things he enjoyed.

I believe the reason for our great interest in the things he wrote was because he wrote of those simple things, yet the greatest things in life, love, friendship and youth, the farm and school and our common country; the things that are a part of the daily lives of each one of us, or should be, and he wrote of them in a language that all could understand.

Here at Fair Hope Farm the conditions are very different from those at Hope Farm. That Hope Farm peach would have a sorry time trying to fulfill its mission in life up here. We have to be content to grow only the ironclad varieties of apples and a few of the hardiest of the plums. By persistent effort and constant planting, a few cherries are grown.

Winter really begins most years by Thanksgiving time and remains with us until well into April. At times the thermometer registers as low as 20 or 30 degrees below zero, and in certain localities along rivers and streams goes lower. Official thermometers have registered as low as 50 below. This makes you shiver and you wonder how we survive such weather, but we do and maintain comfortable, happy homes. If you could take a drive by auto during the Summer months through this wonderful farming country, and from the top of some elevation look off over the rolling fields of potatoes, grain and grass, the beautiful forest, lakes, rivers and streams, you could easily understand that you were in the "Garden of New England," even if not a truck garden. You would partly understand why we who live here find it so hard to stay away from it all, even though we journey to such balmy climes as those of California or Florida.

We are far from the large centres of trade and pleasure-seeking life that mean so much to so many, but here life is real and not artificial. We have many things to enjoy. Pure air, pure drinking water and sunshine, the great outdoors. If industrious, one need not go hungry. We may go to bed at night with doors unlocked, with little fear that we shall be molested while we sleep. We do not have to keep guard to keep trespassers off our premises. These and other things help to make life worth while.

The pleasure of a drive behind a good horse, with bells jingling on the still frosty air, when well clothed and wrapped in furs, has a trolley or bus ride outdistanced. Skates, skis, snowshoes and the toboggan all help to keep the young folks busy and happy. With evening there are the indoor sports; games, music and the radio for those who live in the country, and the Grange meetings have their place.

Those who live in a land where there is no Winter can never know the joys of Springtime. After a long Winter we welcome Spring and the return of the Summer birds with a happiness that is real.

A journey to the sugar woods and a day spent in gathering the maple sap and boiling it to syrup and sugar are events in the life of the boy or girl who has had the opportunity that are never forgotten. No candy from the shop in town, no matter how expensive it can be, quite equals the delicious maple poured out on the clean white snow, with only the fire or the moon to give light to the happy faces gathered round.

We have problems up here to solve that are the common problems of all us farm folks. We have some, that those of you who live within the reach of those who buy the products of your labors will not have to solve, but we can all work together to solve the problems that mean so much to some of us, and thus we become stronger and better for the working together.

THE R. N.-Y. is one of the few real farm papers left that has its roots deep down in the soil of the farms, and its branches reach out to the farms and homes of many suburban dwellers throughout our land. Some of you who read it, I am sure, do not realize what a power it is, what a power for our good it may become, if we will but do our part.

Some of us know what it is to "have a friend at court." We must all add to the best of our abilities to make our own country first and the world "safe for democracy." If this is to remain a government of the people, for the people, by the people, we must fit ourselves to be rulers indeed. The fight is on, even here in America. To retain our inalienable rights to govern in the life and conduct of the rural schools, which are ours, whose children are ours, the support of which we bear, is one of the most important before us. Let us not shirk the responsibilities which are ours. Let us labor together for those blessings with which God through natural things has so richly endowed us. Let us not permit greed, graft or political intrigue to take them from us. They are the common heritage of all of us, whether we live in town or country, and we are not going to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Regal Lilies from Seed

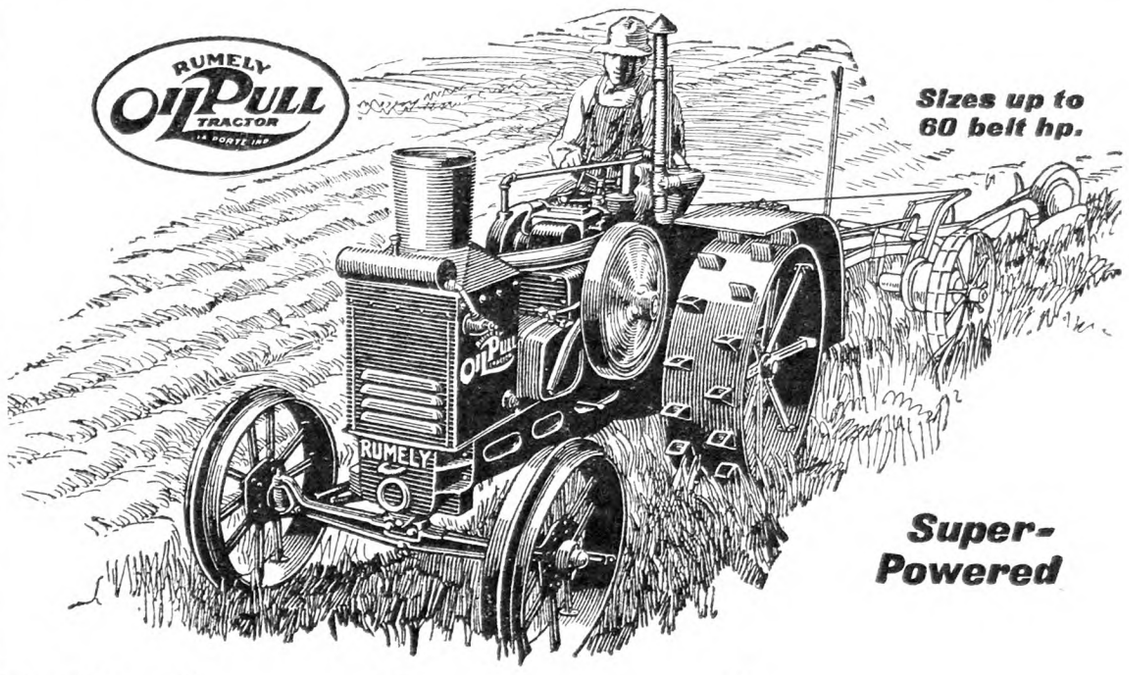
I would like some information on field culture of Regal lily bulbs. How is the seed sown, in beds or in rows, and what time should the seed be sown and how? Should the small bulbs be taken up in the Fall and lined out in the field and fertilized? My soil is sandy and high. W. H. G.

Selbyville, Del.

In our own experience in New Jersey we have sown Regal lilies as soon as the seed was ripe, and had a good stand. In the State of Washington, where this lily is being largely grown, seed is sown as soon after March 1 as the season permits. Seed is sown an inch deep, in rows 18 in. apart, with from 20 to 30 seeds to the foot of row. It takes about 10 lbs. of seed to the acre, the seed being very light. Clean cultivation is given. The seedlings are transplanted either the first or second year, any time after the tops die down. The seedlings are set 4 in. to 6 in. apart, and 4 in. to 6 in. deep.

High sandy soil should be favorable, if deep and well drained. The lilies profit by liberal fertility, but no raw manures must come in contact with the bulbs.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is greatly interested in the promotion of bulb culture in the United States. The lily specialists of the Bureau would be likely to give help and encouragement, if you would write to them.



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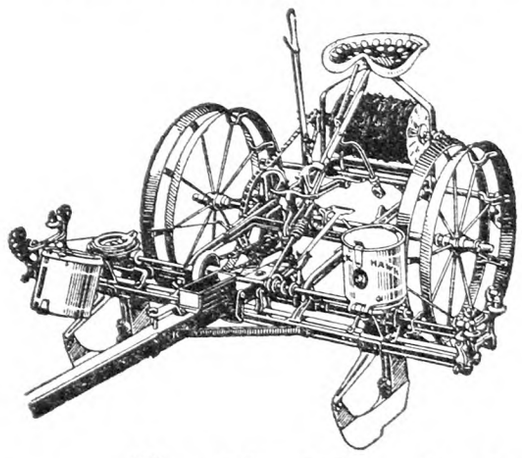
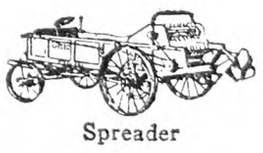


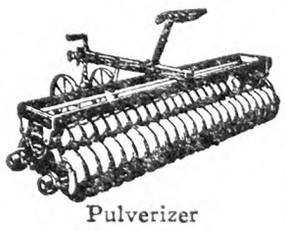
How Much for a Perfect Stand?

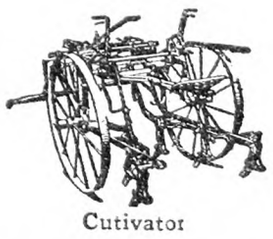
Perhaps you have never figured just how much a perfect stand of corn is worth in dollars and cents. But we know that men who grow a hundred bushels to the acre use tested seed and a planter that doesn't miss a hill.

That's how the Black Hawk made its reputation. It was the first planter with positive action—the first that planted exactly the right number of kernels and never missed a hill.

Today the Black Hawk has all its original good qualities—with improved features that keep it just as far ahead as it was when first offered to the corn grower. Use a Black Hawk to grow more corn per acre.


Spreader


Pulverizer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The Ohio Cultivator Co.
Bellevue, Ohio

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

Hearing on School Bills

DEFINITE arrangements have been made for a joint Legislature hearing before the Senate and Assembly Education Committees, in the Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, February 28. There should be as large attendance as possible. Meantime, if you have not already done so, write to the committee members from your district, firmly and courteously requesting them to support the Thayer-Gedney school bills, providing a reasonable amount of home rule for rural schools. For your convenience, the list of committee members is reprinted on page 250.

*

OUR correspondence plainly indicates that farmers are beginning clearly to understand that a tariff which is low enough to let foreign farm products into the country and create a surplus in their markets is no protection to them whatever. The tax, true enough, goes to the government, but the competition ruins the home market. No matter how high the percentage of tax is on foreign imports, if the products come in and flood the market the competition is ruinous to the local producer. This is true whether the competition is of the direct kind of products like corn from Argentina, tomatoes from Italy, onions from Bermuda, eggs from China, butter from Denmark and milk from Canada, or whether the competition comes indirectly from substitutes such as cocoanut oils, cottonseed oil, peanut oil and similar tropical products. When the old rate let in pig iron, the iron interests had the rate increased high enough to keep pig iron out. This stopped the revenue to the government, but it stopped competition with American iron in the markets. The farm income is only about one-eighth of the national income, but more than one-half the imports are farm products, and the volume is increasing. Increase the tariff on farm products enough to reduce imports to a parity with manufactured products and with no extra expense we will have one very effective measure of farm relief.

*

THAT the famed California climate cannot save the farmers of that State from problems of crop production and sale may be seen in protests against Federal legislation that, through operation of immigration quota laws, would deprive these farmers of the Mexican labor that flows over the southern border early in the season and returns to its Mexican home when California crops have been harvested. Western white farm labor does not take kindly to what are called "stoop crops," such as the low-growing vegetables, and a temperature of 110 degrees in the field is not well withstood save by those southern races that have become inured to it. California has vigorously protested against immigration from the Orient, not desiring citizens so widely differing in character and customs from the descendents of pioneers from the East, and those who have followed them, but she must look with favor upon a temporary influx from the South that makes possible economical production of some of her highly specialized crops. Eastern farmers who are lured by stories of perpetual sunshine and water always ready to follow in the track of the irrigation hoe need have little envy of those in the West whose problems, while different, are no less serious than their own, and many of whom doubtless often look back with longing eyes to that green country whose color is painted by nature unaided by man's toil.

*

HOG-CALLING is not in a class with six-day bicycle races or international ice hockey matches, but it is at least a product of the wide open country, useful in certain places, and not without interest. A recent contest in Illinois proved one of the most popular events ever staged in the community. Each contestant gave three of his most persuasive calls, the judges being posted at a sufficiently distant spot so as to receive all the benefits of the alluring and compelling sounds intended for the elusive porker. Each man called in a fashion all his own, but all efforts were alike in one respect, sincerity and seriousness of purpose. All but six of the contestants were eliminated after a second trial all around. Then the real work began to pick a winner from the remaining six. It is said that the urge of the voices that wafted out over the balmy air was so earnest and entreating that even the judges could hardly stay in their positions. But among the voices there was one that for musical quality, soft appealing tone, and power to affect the imagination of even a porker, could not be resisted, and the owner was presented with a silver cup in recognition of his qualifications as champion hog-caller. This may sound silly, but would it not be better for the agriculture of the country and for the home farm life if more of these good old-fashioned, out-of-door, good-natured contests could be held? We have vied with each other to reflect the latest song hit from the city or the newest wisecrack from Broadway's most popular stage production. What has it benefited the life of the rural communities? A few more plowing contests, mowing contests, sawing contests, and even hog, cow or chicken calling contests would do more good. They provide good wholesome fun for a large number of people, and they are in keeping with the general tone of the time in placing the occupation of farming upon its own feet as an honored and individual profession.

*

FIFTY years ago we learned from our scientific text books that an atom was the smallest form of matter and indivisible. Two or more of these atoms combined to form a molecule, the unit of all material things. It was only 10 or 12 years ago that this bit of orthodox science was discarded for the new scientific discovery that the atom could not only be divided but that it was a collection of minute bodies which were called electrons, and that these bodies formed a sort of planetary system like our sun and earth and stars revolving in orbits. Those of us who had prided ourselves on mastering the atomic theory gave it up with reluctance, but there was nothing left to do but accept the new dictum of science. Now comes another scientist who discards the solar system theory of the electrons. He found that they are not material bodies at all which would rebound if driven against a hard substance, but mere ether waves which flatten out, splash and scatter when projected against crystals of nickel. It may be too soon to accept this new discovery. We must wait until it has the sanction of scientific authority, whatever the term might imply. No one will deny the service of science to industry in particular or to mankind in general. The real scientist pursues his studies and research for the love of truth, and the world owes him a debt of gratitude which can never be paid in dollars and cents. The record, however, serves to remind us that everything that is hurled at us in the name of science cannot safely be accepted as final.

*

NEW YORK newspapers have been reporting an increase in unemployment in the metropolitan area and February 7 Gov. Smith instructed Commissioner Hamilton of the State Department of Labor to make a survey of the situation. If conditions warrant it, the State's public works program is to be speeded up, to relieve this unemployment. The various agencies, philanthropic and otherwise, which are in close touch with the situation, agree that the number of jobless is increasing, and that a serious condition already exists. In the metropolitan area, the condition is aggravated by the influx of workers from other sections, especially coal and manufacturing districts where strikes and other labor troubles exist. We have had years of unexampled prosperity, and it is to be feared that many families have learned to spend rather than to save during these good times. Installment buying of luxuries has had a tendency to mortgage the future income, and shrinkage of employment will be serious to many who are not really in the jobless class. In the long run it is the hard-working taxpayers who pay the bills.

*

THE old advice to a farmer was, "Get a farm as close as you can to a big market." One agricultural professor, to make his point stronger, used to say, "Give away your back-land farm and buy good land near the city." That depends on the farmer. The point is that high production and the speed and low cost of nearby marketing may easily make up for higher charges for interest and taxes on costly farm land. The account of 32 egg farms on Long Island shows what can be done with land that is almost like house lots, and worth an average of $1,500 per acre. These farms show higher returns per man than any other important line of eastern farming. The receipts in 1926 ran an average of $10,000 per farm of 13 acres, mostly from eggs, and the profit paid expenses, a good rate of interest on the property, and nearly $2,500 for the owner's time. These farmers know their business. Average production of 140 eggs per hen shows that they kept good stock and handled it well. The usual high price of strictly fresh-laid eggs in the markets of a great city goes far to explain why this little group of farmers make four to five times the average labor income of farms in other parts of the State. The average difference of five cents in price of eggs as compared with up-State eggs, means $1,500 on a flock of 200 layers.

*

STRANGELY enough modern research often gives scientific sanction to popular habit and custom, especially as regards our dietary. Babies used to cry for oranges because they liked them; modern science insists that orange juice is a source of vitamins that the growing child needs. Stranger still is the place now given to liver as a food. It used to be one of the cheap meats, and though no longer cheap it remains popular because of its digestibility and savory quality. Some time ago medical research proved that liver has extraordinary curative properties in cases of anemia, and it now has a leading place in the food prescribed for anemia patients. More interesting still is the following report from London:

A discovery which is said to make available a new food factor was announced February 6. Results of the study of vitamin D and vitamin A were made public in the annual report of the British Medical Research Council.

Vitamin A, which was formerly confused with vitamin D, is said to be quite distinct from it. Cod liver oil up to now had been regarded as the substance richest in this vitamin, but research has shown, the report says, that liver fats of cattle and sheep yield ten times as much of vitamin A as cod liver oil. It is contended that the discovery of this makes available a new food factor of immense value and also that these fats are entirely free from the unpleasant flavor of fish oils.

Vitamin D, a mysterious and vital factor essential to health and until lately obtained only as a product of living substance, is now said to be producible by the action of ultra-violet rays upon a chemical substance called sterol. It is asserted that this vitamin is obtainable cheaply and in a form called ergosterol can be added to foods, greatly improving their nutritive qualities.

Brevities

MR. BASHORE'S electric lighted birds, page 247, appear to be real "business hens."

READ Mr. Fraser's suggestion for improving the pack of New York State fruit, on page 262.

FLORIDA oranges under refrigeration are being shipped successfully from Jacksonville to English markets.

THE snowfall in North Jersey this Winter has been only eight inches thus far, but temperature has run close to zero at times.

THE January freeze in Florida killed a large amount of tender green stuff, so that the heavy part of the shipping season will come in April—a month later than usual.

CANADIAN wheat to the amount of 640,000 bushels came into this country during the week ending February 4. This is purely a milling proposition, as the wheat went into bonded mills to be floured for export.

NEW YORK CITY has 20,880 electric signs and 1,309,918 electric lights extending from the Battery to 135th Street. As far as lighting goes, it is the world's brightest place at night.

SOME of our modern philosophers are insisting on "the right to be happy," which, in their view, consists in obeying every personal impulse, without regard to law or custom. A good many people seem to be doing this already.

CLINTON Co., Ohio, had a rat extermination campaign during December, in which at least 50,000 of the pests were destroyed. As it is estimated that each rat will do $2 worth of damage in a year, this means a saving of $100,000. Calcium cyanide gas was used in the extermination.

ON PAGE 261, Mr. Tukey says that one entomologist has been able to prophesy whether or not the apple maggot is likely to become a serious pest, by observing that the insect is most severe in seasons following one of much moisture. That is not very cheering when we remember the wet Summer of 1927.

WE HAVE discussed uses for apple pomace, but have not alluded to its value as fuel. Thomas Hardy's novel "The Woodlanders," which is the story of workers in orchard and wood lot, tells how "Cakes of pomace lay against the walls in the yellow sun, where they were drying to be used as fuel."

Milk Meeting at Utica

THE meeting of dairymen at the Hotel Martin, Utica, on Wednesday, February 22, promises to be one of the largest dairy meetings of the season. It was called by the Milk Producers' Advisory Board for the purpose of discussing a more complete co-operation between dairymen of the State, and also to give dairymen an opportunity to express their views on the need of an increased indemnity for cows that are slaughtered under the work of eradication of bovine tuberculosis in the State.

The meeting will afford farmers an opportunity to express themselves on these two questions which are receiving attention all over the New York milk shed at this time, and what dairymen say in this meeting will go direct to the press, and to authorities of the State in both the executive and the administrative departments. If the meeting should be small or if dairy farmers fail to frankly and fully express themselves on these subjects, the authorities will be justified in assuming that dairymen are either not interested or approve conditions as they are, and as they are likely to develop. No one can speak at secondhand for the farmer as positively and as effectively as the farmer can speak for himself. This meeting furnishes the opportunity, and we sincerely hope that the weight of the discussion at this meeting will fairly and fully express the sentiment of dairy farmers on the subjects under discussion.

Milk Receipts for New York City and Metropolitan Area for January, 1928

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed* (*Fresh*) 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,226,496	84,729	18,183
New Jersey	160,024	3,147	...
Pennsylvania	358,538	14,200	3,283
Vermont	72,251	5,901	...
Connecticut	8,786	200	...
Massachusetts	7,397	457	...
Maryland	7,081	30	115
Delaware	...	...	...
Indiana	...	600	...
Michigan	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	400	...
Minnesota	...	1,400	...
Ohio	...	700	...
Tennessee	...	207	...
Canada	...	290	...
Total	2,840,573	112,261	21,581

New York furnished 78 per cent of the milk and 75.4 per cent of the cream coming into the city for the month of January, 1928.

Misleading Index Numbers

IN A RECENT speech in the House of Representatives, Hon. Charles Brand of Ohio showed the fallacy of the index number method of indicating the purchasing power of agriculture. The speech was in answer to the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture that the index number indicating the purchasing power of agriculture was 92 on September 15 last, with 100 representing the five-year average before the war. This, he says, makes only eight points below other industries, and if true agriculture has little cause of complaint. The statement probably led the President to say that the purchasing power of the farmer is approaching normal and the optimistic words go out through the press all over the country, and misrepresent actual farm conditions.

Mr. Brand showed that a single staple crop like cotton or corn in the case of a short or long crop may throw the index number all out of proportion in the comparison of agriculture with other industries. To prove the absurdities of the index number, he points to a government bulletin of 1924 which gave the number 83 to show the comparison of agriculture with other industries. A similar bulletin in 1926 showed the figure 85, a gain of two points, and therefore according to the Department proving that the farmer was more prosperous than two years previous. But another 1924 bulletin stated that the net income of capital invested in land was 3.2 per cent. A similar bulletin in 1926 gave the net income of capital invested in land for that year as 2.7 per cent. Hence one set of their own bulletins made the index number go up, and the net returns of the farmers of the country went down—probably $1,000,000,000.

He said further:

This index figure is not a true index of agricultural conditions.

Prices of industrial articles are different. When there is a big demand for pig iron, more is produced and prices are advanced. When the farmer raises more pigs he oversupplies the market and the price goes down. You cannot compare the prices of agricultural products with the prices of industrial products and fail to reach wrong conclusions.

Agriculture is receiving about $12,000,000,000 a year now as its total revenue. The total national income is about $90,000,000,000 per annum. The people engaged in agriculture are about one-third of our population and they are receiving about one-eighth of the national income. This is the fact that the Agriculture Department should hurl to the world if it wants the people to understand why 1,020,000 people left the farms last year, and why it must report a decrease in farm values last year all over the United States.

I think the Agricultural Department should continue to show the comparative conditions of agriculture with others, but I feel that they should use the figures in their department that give the actual comparative condition and not adopt figures that are manifestly misleading.

If we are to continue to compare price levels, I would like to make a price level comparison—that of the actual results of my farming experience in Ohio.

I sell corn, oats, hay, milk, hogs and wheat.

My expenditures are taxes, lumber, paint, fence, tile and labor.

In selling corn this year I find the price in November is 73 cents; and the price in the five years preceding the war was 64 cents, which is an increase of 14 per cent.

Now, I sell corn and pay taxes and I find taxes according to the Department of Agriculture have increased 253 per cent. Hence I have in paying taxes by selling corn a 45-cent dollar as compared with the situation before the war.

Oats are now selling at 45 cents and did sell at 39 cents for the five-year average before the war, so we are receiving 112 for oats as compared with the prices before the war.

When I sell these oats, I buy lumber and I find the lumber price was $30 before the war, and is now about $60, so lumber stands at 200. You have a 56-cent dollar when the farmer buys lumber with oats.

Again, I sell hay. That hay is $10 per ton in 1927 and $11 per ton in the five years before the war, so the price of hay is lower now than it was before the war and the farmer has a 90-cent dollar when he sells hay. He buys fencing. We find fencing has gone up from about 38 cents per rod to 62 cents, so that fence is 63 per cent higher than it was before the war. With his 90-cent hay dollar, the farmer buys fencing and when he figures it out he finds he is paying with a 55-cent dollar.

Then I want to paint the buildings and I sell wheat. The price of wheat is $1.11 and it was 88 cents before the war, so I have a $1.26 dollar as compared with conditions before the war. I buy oil, and white lead. I find they are higher by 100 per cent than they were before the war, so the farmer has a 63-cent dollar when he exchanges wheat for paint.

Milk per hundred pounds before the was was $1.80 for 4 per cent and last month was $2.55, and we have in milk a $1.39-cent dollar. We buy tile with the dollar and we find 4-in. tile before the war cost 25 cents per rod and now 45 cents, or it takes a $1.80 dollar to buy it. Therefore when you trade milk for the tile you have a 77-cent dollar.

Again, we have hogs to sell. The price before the war was $7.23, and the price at home today is $8.50, and the hog dollar is therefore a $1.18 dollar.

We have labor to buy, and the Agriculture Department says that it takes a dollar worth $1.63 to buy labor.

When you use the hog dollar to buy labor you therefore have a 70-cent dollar. I could go on trading agricultural products for other things the farmers buy—farm machinery, clothing, groceries, and so forth, but I have compared the principal exchanges, and the value of the dollar used by the farmer is as follows:

The corn dollar exchanged for tax	$0.45
The oats dollar exchanged for lumber	.56
The hay dollar exchanged for fencing	.55
The wheat dollar exchanged for paint	.63
The milk dollar exchanged for tile	.77
The hog dollar exchanged for labor	.70
	6)3.66
Average dollar worth	.61

What becomes of this 92-cent dollar of the Department of Agriculture? My own experience indicates that the northern farmer has a 61-cent dollar.

This rough calculation worked out by Representative Brand corresponds pretty accurately with the 60-cent estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board, and many other economists.

A Maine Farmer on Farm Relief

I am a farmer. From my earliest recollection I have been interested in tilling the soil and the welfare of all those who did. I believed that the farm home with its children is one of the strongest bulwarks our nation can have. A prosperous agriculture means to me a strong nation. I have spent much time and effort to further anything that I thought would work towards this end.

Yet I am opposed to the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill or any that have as yet come before Congress. I believe the western farmer should have relief, but we who farm here in the East need relief fully as much as does the grain grower of the West.

I know the conditions here in Maine. Here we have thousands of acres of good land going back to brush. We have thousands of abandoned farms, many with good buildings well painted, which will not bring a third of what it would cost to build them with the land thrown in. Hundreds of these are being bought for Summer homes by city people, but as farms they are a thing of the past. A Summer home is not a farm, neither does it bring forth and support a family of children. Neither is it any asset to our country in time of war.

New England's farm-raised boys and girls have been a powerful factor for good in our national life but their numbers in the future as compared with the past will be few and steadily grow less unless there is a return of prosperity to the farms of the East. What Maine and New England need in common with the West is a return of conditions that will cause more money to flow out upon our farms and bring the comforts and conveniences thereupon that city life enjoys. Any method of farm relief that does not admit the above fact is a delusion. More credit extended to a losing business is another delusion. Co-operation is a sop, thrown out to the farmers of the country by city people and politicians. It never has been and never will be effective except in spots and is no remedy for the great mass of farmers. Farm relief must come from the building up of our home markets for ourselves and diverting as many as possible into the raising of food products that are now imported. Furthermore it must not be sectional and help the farmers in one section at the expense of those in another.

The McNary-Haugen bill, had it become a law, would have had to raise the price to the western farmers for their wheat and grain or it would not in any way have been of help to them. This would have meant that every dairyman, poultryman or in fact practically every farmer here in the East would have had to pay more for wheat and grain products without a single compensating feature. The eastern farmer who has been as hard hit as has his brother in the West could not stand this extra burden and thus we see nearly every Senator and Congressman from the East voting against it. It is not that the farmers here in the East do not have sympathy for the western farmer, for we do, but any bill to help them must be framed so that in helping them it will not put any part of the burden on to the farmers of any other section, unless there are compensating features.

The potato growers here in New England beginning with 1921 had four years in succession of serious losses. At the end of 1924 it was claimed that the potato growers of Aroostook County alone owed around $20,000,000, mostly for fertilizer, and the total amount of money in all the banks in the county was only about $8,000,000. Hundreds lost their farms and all the savings of a lifetime. Some whose property was valued at $75,000 to $100,000 in the beginning of 1921 faced the opening of the planting season of 1925 with hardly a dollar to their names. Yet if it had not been for the lamentation of their creditors from outside the State it is doubtful if even 50 per cent of the people of Maine outside of Aroostook County itself would even have been aware of the terrible losses of Aroostook farmers. Would the western farmers, who had suffered equally great losses, been in favor of a bill that would in effect tax them to help the Aroostook potato growers, especially when the bill did not contain any compensating features whatever for them?

In 1925 the potato growers all over North America cut their acreage greatly and the result was one of the most profitable years they had ever known, not by their producing more but by producing less. Again in 1926 the acreage in the United States was kept down but New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island increased theirs. Nearly one-third of the number of cars going into, or through the Boston market were from these two provinces of Canada. A 10 per cent shortage over actual requirements will frequently double the price of any farm crop. A very slight surplus dumped on the market may cut the price in half. The amount of potatoes shipped into Boston from the above mentioned provinces of Canada during the Winter of 1926 and 1927 cut the price to the Aroostook growers at least $1 per barrel. This was a direct loss to the farmers of that county alone of $10,000,000.

Aroostook has paid the western farmers millions of dollars for horses and the West has a direct interest in Aroostook's prosperity. Many an Aroostook farmer has paid $800 to $1,000 for a pair of Iowa horses. No one knows how many millions of dollars the corn growers have lost on this season's crop by the comparatively small amount of corn imported in the last few months from Argentina. It can easily have made the difference between a profit or loss to many of them.

All through nature, food is the first necessity, clothing, housing and many other things are vital, but food is pre-eminent. Therefore no trade or profession has any moral right to a greater degree of income than has the farmer who produces food. Neither should they be favored by schedules in our protective tariff that in any way gives them an advantage over the food producers of our country.

The United States has by its protective tariff built up the highest price markets in the world both for labor and manufactured goods. The farmers to a large degree have their prices made for them by the poorly paid laborer of other countries. Western farmers need a higher-priced market for their surplus than is to be had anywhere in the world today if they are to become prosperous. That market, if it is ever to be had, must be created within our own borders among our own people and by the same means that labor and manufacturers have created theirs. Give the farmers as high tariff protection as almost every line of manufacturing and we all will have a market for our products at prices no other country can give us. We never will get prosperity by selling our surplus outside our borders at a price below the cost of production even if we could make the city dweller pay the difference.

The dairymen are suffering because of unfair competition of the cheap labor of the South Sea Islander in the production of cocoanut oil which along with the cheap fats of the South American pampas, another cheap labor product brought into this country and made into butter substitute, govern the price of dairy butter. It also reduces the price the dairyman can pay for western feeds. Could this one item of butter substitutes be stricken from the trade there would be thousands more dairy cows on the farms of the East, all calling for more dairy feeds and at a price no other market in the world could pay.

Prohibit the importation of the millions of dozens of eggs that come into this country from China and other cheap labor countries and we have further built up a high-priced market for the products of the western farmer. This protection carried all down the line will do more for farm relief than all the McNary-Haugen bills ever introduced into Congress. Further it will not force the farmers here in the East who are in sore straits themselves to contribute help to the western and southern farmers.

Here is common ground on which we can go before Congress as a unit and all sections get relief which none of us will get while we, here in the East, are bitterly opposed to the measures of the western and southern farmers are taking. Furthermore we will be only extending our settled tariff policy to cover and protect agriculture to the same degree that labor and manufacturing have and we will not be asking our government to step outside into new, untried and dangerous paths.

Could a goodly portion of the millions of dollars that go out of our country every year for food stuffs, fruit, vegetables and the sugars be diverted into the pockets of our farmers they would all be prosperous. The eastern farmers, poultrymen and dairymen have a keen sympathy for the western and southern farmer, but for our own protection we are forced to fight any bill for farm relief that is sectional in its effects.

Maine. E. A. ROGERS.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Under the Snow

Beautiful things lie hidden,
Under the snow;
Tulips and daffodils sleeping;
Myrtles with broad leaves are creeping,
And blue-eyed forget-me-nots peeping,
Under the snow.

Beautiful things lie hidden,
Under the snow;
The Crocus and dear little daisies,
And arbutus, in wonderful mazes,
Its sweet scented flowrets upraises,
Under the snow.

Beautiful things lie hidden,
Under the snow;
But they will awake in the morning,
When Spring with warm sunshine is dawning,
They will peep out from under their awning,

Our dear ones in death's cold embrace lie,
Under the snow.

* * * * * *

The Angels their kind watch are keeping,
Over our beautiful treasures safe sleeping,
Under the snow.

Yes, this lov'd form must lie sleeping
Under the snow;
But she will awake in the morning,
The bright resurrection day dawning,
No more to lie down midst our mourning,
Under the snow.

—Author Unknown.

*

THE American Child Health Association gives the following as "the child's bill of rights," formulated by Herbert Hoover:

The ideal to which we should strive is that there shall be no child in America:

That has not been born under proper conditions.

That does not live in hygienic surroundings.

That ever suffers from undernourishment.

That does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection.

That does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health.

That has not the complete birthright of a sound mind in a sound body.

That has not the encouragement to express in fullest measure the spirit within which is the final endowment of every human being.

*

SEVERAL inquirers have asked us to repeat recipes for hop yeast. The following is a standard recipe: Pare and boil four good-sized potatoes; when done, mash them fine. Put half a cup of dried hops into one quart of water, and boil 15 minutes. Put one pint of flour into a bowl, strain over it the boiling hop water, add the mashed potatoes, and beat until smooth, then add half a cup of sugar and two heaping tablespoons of salt. Turn into a stone jar or bowl, and let it stand until lukewarm, cover and ferment three or four hours, stir it down every time it comes to the top of the vessel, then put it into a jar or large bottle, or something you can cover tightly, and stand in a place where it will keep very cold, but not freeze. It will keep two weeks. Save one cup of this yeast to start with next time.

Another recipe from Virginia is for dry hop yeast: Take as many hops as you can grasp in your hand out of a sack (or a few more won't hurt), put in a porcelain or granite pan, then add two quarts cold water; boil briskly for one-half hour; have boiling water ready to fill up pan as full as before boiling. Then have ready a gallon jar with 1½ cups wheat flour, one large spoon of sugar, one teaspoon of salt; mix all together and strain the hop tea in jar. Stir all lumps out, set away to cool. When lukewarm add a good yeast cake or any good raising to start it. Then let it stand one day and night, stir down once or twice during this standing; then pour in pan, take one part wheat flour, two parts cornmeal, make as stiff as dough for light wheat bread. Make in small cakes like those you buy; put on floured cloth on a board and dry, turning till real dry. Put in paper sack, keep tied tight. Keep where it will not freeze. This will last a family of seven or eight for five months.

We are not sure that home yeast making is necessary now, for commercial yeast is excellent and cheap, yet many rural housekeepers like to know how to make it.

Tennessee Notes

Just another blue skiff of snow and a bit of zero weather; the hills stripped of their protecting trees, the valleys laid bare to the winds, and the wild storms have completely changed the seasons. Yet people go on their benighted course selling and destroying their best friends. No shelter for the birds, little wonder that the war between man and insect is a losing battle for man, because he so little heeds the helpful birds. The steep hillside farms that have been denuded of their timber some few years ago, are today practically worthless; even a mole run soon starts a gulley that if left alone will in a few years bury a horse. A wagon rut, a calf path, all soon start a gulley. Grass is very hard to hold with thaws and sudden freezes. One finds many things to battle against in the effort to eke a scant living out of soil so long robbed. I sometimes wonder how the next generation will manage. True there are yet many acres of virgin soil that can be brought into production, but with the increasing population, the increasing manufacturing plants that pay such fascinating prices calling from the farms the best and brightest, leaving ofttimes only the old, the maimed, the blind and the halt, and yet no one has ever discovered the process by which the main essentials of life can be produced any way or anywhere except from the soil. Would not all the world better sit up and take notice of what lies ahead if this precious heritage is wasted? It is a birthright that can be easily sold for a mess of pottage.

The new year so far has surely brought us its portion of heartaches and anxiety. An operation for one of the boys; surely one can sympathize with those who follow a loved one to the operating room, and then stand by until he comes back to the conscious world again. Mildred, the last granddaughter, has been very ill, and was far from well when she left with her mother to join Cecil in Detroit.

Next a smallpox scare in school, which was finally pronounced chicken-pox, altogether along with not the best of health, have I think, brought on many gray hairs and extra wrinkles, but through it all one is ever conscious of that never failing Friend to Whom one can go with even the least of troubles and find peace and strength to carry on.

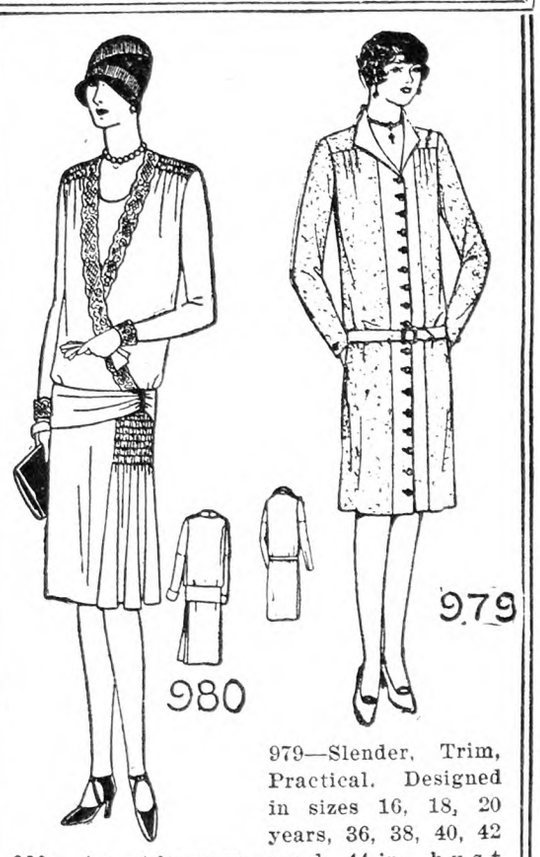
Again I look around me and find none with whom I would willingly exchange places, two good friends threatened with cancers on the face, another with a cancer on her eye, another with a dangerous goiter, another whose home is broken up by sin's dark shadow—another with two lads sentenced to the pen—another home where death has entered, and so on and on. No home but somewhere is a heartache, a trouble or a burden to bear. So I take heart of grace and think my Father has been wonderfully good to me; so many things to be glad for as well as some few make me sad.

One has so many good friends—even sickness has its recompense in proving those good true friends—and no actual necessity but what in some way it has been supplied. So many have written to know why I do not write oftener to THE R. N.-Y. Perhaps you will gather from these scattered remarks the reason why. And now God's best blessings on you all.

MRS. D. B. P.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



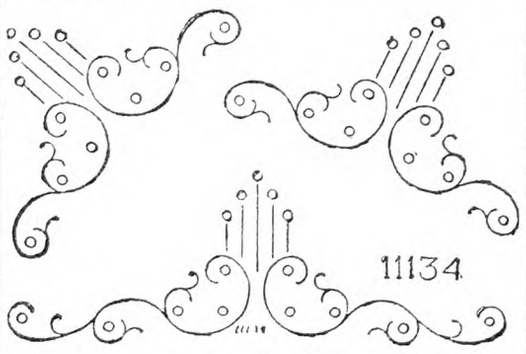
980.—An Afternoon Model. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with 2½ yds. of 2-in. lace. Ten cents.

979—Slender, Trim, Practical. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 54-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

279 — Save Your Frocks. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yds. of 40-in. material with 2½ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

835. — Simple but Smart. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 18-in. contrasting and 3 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

11134—Designs for Curtains, Scarfs or



Cushions. Pattern provides three attractive motifs. The lower motif measures about 20¾ in. wide by 7¼ in. high and two remaining motifs measure each 13½ in. wide by 7¼ in. high. Ten cents.

Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Household Notes from Pennsylvania

This week has seemed like real Winter. The thermometer has been as low as zero this morning and the snow has blown until we could hardly see the barn. I do not mind the Winter, however, if I have plenty to eat and am warm and busy inside, and just at present I am all three.

Husband has just killed a beef and I am taking care of the meat. A part of it is sold. We have kept some of it frozen for use in the near future, and the rest I have canned for the warmer days. I have very good luck with my meat canning, and it is so easy. I simply cut the meat from the bones and gristle. Then I pack the cans with as large pieces as I can put in easily, add one teaspoon of salt, fit the rubber in place, and put on the cover, and put the first wire in place or, if it is a Mason can, screw the cover on just enough to hold. Do not put water in the can. Place in water and cook three hours and then seal the cans. Husband helped me cut up the meat this year, so we did it all one afternoon and placed the cans in a cool room (not freezing), and I cooked them as soon as my cooker and time would allow.

The bones I boiled until the meat came off, and filled cans with the meat and broth, adding a teaspoon of salt, and cooked the same as the other meat, but only allowed it to boil an hour, as the meat was already tender and needed only to be sealed. For a cooker I use my wash boiler with a rack inside. A rack may be bought or easily made.

The heart, tongue and suet I shall care for next week.

We have quite a lot of apples this year, but as some are windfalls they are not keeping very well, so I have filled about 20 cans with apple sauce. I cook it as for the table and fill hot cans with the hot sauce, and seal. We like apple sauce very well, and I do not think anything is quite as good with it as molasses cake or cookies.

This is the way I make my cookies: One-half cup sugar, one cup melted lard, 1½ cups molasses, one tablespoon ginger, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon salt, half cup hot water, one teaspoon soda, five cups flour and two teaspoons baking powder. Mix in the order given and let stand until cold. This is important, as cookies are more easily handled, and the secret of good cookies is to roll them soft unless you want hard cookies.

I made some of these cookies today, but as I was in a hurry I added one-quarter cup more water, a cup of raisins and dropped them from a teaspoon on the greased pan. The drop cookies proved very good, according to the male judges, and much easier according to the female mind. Some I dropped in patty tins and made uniform in shape.

When I started to make them I was horrified to find I had no light molasses, and I detest cookies made from dark molasses, and I thought, "What will I do?" for you know it is disturbing to make your plans and then in the midst of a busy rush to find yourself unable to carry them out. I thought a minute and said, "I'll try it," and so I did. I took a cup of sugar, added enough water to make a syrup when cooked. When it boiled I added half a cup of the dark molasses,

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and behold, I had a golden brown molasses. It tasted good, too.

Here is my favorite molasses cake. It is not only good but economical for this time of year, when eggs are high: One cup sugar, half cup shortening, one cup raisins, one cup liquid, one teaspoon soda, half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, half teaspoon cloves, two tablespoons molasses, one teaspoon baking powder, flour to make usual batter. Boil the raisins in water five minutes and use the liquid, which should make a cupful, for the wetting. AUNT HELEN.

Making Hooked and Knitted Rugs

In the long Winter days I spend some of my spare time making hooked and knit rugs. Hooked rugs require a frame.

First, for the frame I use narrow strips of hemlock or pine 2½ in. wide, ⅓ or ½ in. thick. There are two strips 40 in. long, the side pieces 50 in. long. When rug is ready for frame, fasten corners with small nails and use small clamps to hold firmly.

I use a good, firm piece of burlap, getting this at my grocery store; oatmeal or bean sacks. The loosely woven burlap does not hold the rags firmly and they soon work out. One can buy good burlap in the city stores, also the burlap rug patterns stamped in colors. There is a firm in Massachusetts that sells good patterns, but I usually make my own. First hem the burlap on machine, make large or small as preferred; 32x42 if you get the large sack. Mark the sack with thread basting exactly in the center, so to get your pattern even. I then make roses, leaves, etc., on cardboard, cut them out, put on rug and draw around with heavy crayon, using the table or board to lay rug on. I have catalog of hooked rugs that I take patterns from. When all marked, I tack on frame with carpet tacks, putting a little square of pasteboard or leather under each tack; draw very firm and solid. Do not nail frame until you get your rug hemmed and then nail to fit rug. I have several frames, large and small.

For material, I use wool underwear cut round and round, never lengthwise; any soft woolen flannel or outing blankets. Old faded gray looks like velvet when hooked in. The woolen rug is much more durable than the silk rug and almost as pretty. Stockings, jersey and thread silk underwear hook in nicely. Some time ago I made a small one with tan centre and maple leaf wreath with dark brown border, and now I have an all-silk one nearly finished. The centre background, a pinkish tan (I dyed light brown very weak dye with just a wee bit of cardinal red); wreath in centre, four small yellow flowers, black centres, dark lavender roses, green leaves, corners pale pink roses, sides star flower in blue, yellow centre, with peacock and navy-blue scroll border, black at the edge.

I have such a hook as was used 40 years ago; really is a curved crochet-hook with handle, but can use a steel or bone hook No. 5, or have a small wooden hook made, very pointed. The rags are cut 1½ in. wide and not sewed. Holding a length of rag in your left hand, place it underneath the foundation, and with the hook in the right hand draw it through, making loops about one-half inch high. They should all be of the same height. It is best to follow the outlines of the pattern first, then fill in the solid parts. The loops should be drawn in as closely as possible to cover all the burlap. Some cut the loops, but I do not clip, as they are so much more durable uncut. It is difficult to hook through the hem on burlap, so I hook to the hem and then fasten burlap over on back of rug.

To make the knit rugs, I knit in strips of six or eight stitches; first knit one long strip 15 to 20 inches long, then sew strips around it, making rugs oval in shape in sizes anywhere from a yard in length to three yards, and from 20 in. in width to 54 in. Use dark woolen goods for centre strip, crochet one row around that of rose, orange or green, next row sew in a short piece of rose, orange or green (whichever you are using) every four inches, so the color comes every four inches after knitting. Sometimes I use for whole rug just shades of blue and a bit of yellow or orange; or another pretty rug is made with shades of brown with a bit of rose and green; never any gaudy colors that clash. The knitting is handy to have to pick up in the spare minutes. I sew rags on machine, using three-cord thread, 40 or 50; it only costs half what the six-cord does. I especially enjoy dyeing the material and mixing the colors to get the exact shade I wish to use.

A. M. P.

While the Winter Winds Howl

Each of us likes to feel that we have taken at least one step upward each year, and the Winter time has fewer outside distractions, so that would seem to be the logical time for self-improvement. Last year we had the sewing director of the Extension Service to teach us new tricks, and we all learned several, from running a tuck across our stocking-heels to hide the darned places to threading a sewing-machine needle without looking at the eye. But this year we have no such source of inspiration, so I was wondering what I could do for excitement to make the Winter pass more quickly.

There is a story around to the effect that if you wish the Winter to pass speedily, just sign a three-months' note for any bank on December first, and the very first thing you know the robins will be singing to announce the first of March. But I wanted some other way than this. You know women are notoriously hard to suit.

While I was mixing up bread one evening I had an idea. Bread-mixing, by the way, is a great indoor sport, and she who has kneaded a batch of bread faithfully for the required 10 minutes by the clock has no need of "Indian clubs" for exercise. Well, I was wondering how many kinds of bread most of us were in the habit of making. I think about four would be the limit for the average, and yet there must be more than 25 kinds that are ever so good, if you judge from the yeast advertisements that are running in the papers lately. Don't the pictures make you hungry? Frosted raisin-bread, graham-nut bread, apple cake, raised doughnuts rolled in sugar, pecan rolls with caramel frosting, cinnamon buns, braided currant tea rings with frosting, and Swedish squares fried in your kettle of doughnut fat, to eat warm with coffee. It seems to me that it would be just every bit as worthwhile to be clever at making fancy breads as to be very good at bridge. At any rate, it's to be my new dissipation for this Winter.

When you speak of studying anything new, there are always three standard excuses why some cannot join the rest. The favorite one is, "I just don't have time! It keeps me on the go all the time to cook for my family. Why, you ought to see the way they eat." Well, you'd still be cooking for them, wouldn't you? The next excuse is, "With such bad weather, small children, and poor traveling I can't leave the house to go to meetings." Just so. You don't need to. Your experiments are all necessarily done in your own kitchen. The third excuse is, "I can't afford it." But you can find nothing cheaper to eat than bread flour and yeast cakes, and if we can't afford pecan rolls this week we can buy a bag of peanuts and call them peanut rolls. Really, you can't get the best of the farmers' wives on a little matter like that. So the only reason for not trying this scheme would be because we didn't want to, or our kitchen stove was out of commission.

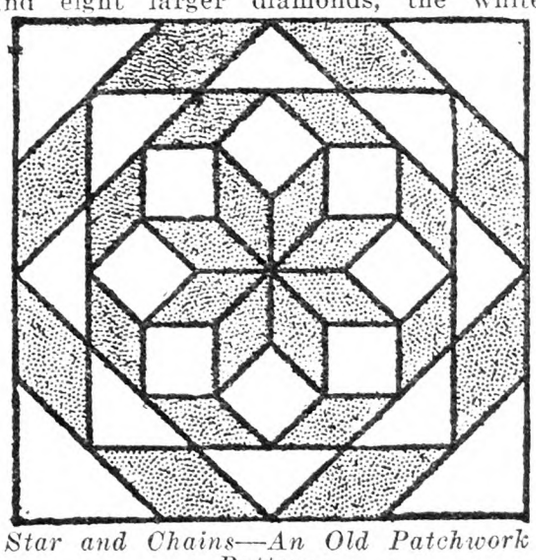
Once, while in a demonstrating tent at the Eastern States Exposition, I heard a woman say, "O, Miss Blank? She knows all there is to know about fancy breads!" Why can't you or your club be the ones in your town to be an authority on fancy breads? Probably your husbands won't care how many kinds you try.

The big yeast companies put out some very good booklets on this subject, booklets which may be had for the asking, and when you have a new idea on your mind you are always picking up new ideas here, there and everywhere.

HAZEL M. ANDREWS.

Old Patchwork Design

The pattern illustrated is the old "star and chains." The finished block is 18 inches. The block contains 44 pieces, the colored pieces being 16 small diamonds, and eight larger diamonds, the white



Star and Chains—An Old Patchwork Pattern

eight small squares, eight small triangles, and four larger triangles for the corners.

First eight diamonds are set together to form the star, then eight white squares fill out the points of the star. Next come eight diamonds of color, and four white triangles fill out the center square. Then piece the white triangle and colored diamonds to make a band for each side of the square, and add the white triangles at the corners to finish out the square. It is not hard to piece when you get the knack. We like to make pasteboard patterns for patchwork blocks, as they are easy to cut from, and there is less risk of irregularity in size.

A Social Occasion

Can we have good social evenings in our rural districts without driving into town to a movie or dance? Yes, indeed, we can. I remember some years ago we used to meet around at the neighbors' homes every two weeks during the Winter months; everybody played games, and a few who seemed to have special talent for music or reciting always added their part to our entertainment. Only simple refreshments were served. The gatherings were well attended and gave much pleasure; but finally some one started serving more elaborate refreshments, and then another tried to outdo her, and so on, until these affairs become a thing of the past, as some could not afford to have them on this scale, and others could not spend so much time in their preparation.

Now, suppose you stop and think a minute and see if you wouldn't like to invite your neighbors in some evening soon for a get-together time. Perhaps you have a grown daughter or son who will be delighted with your plan and glad to help you. Hunt up plenty of games; those which call for thinking or skill, everybody likes them. You can always find new ones in the magazines, or, better yet, purchase a book of games; they aren't expensive and are so handy to have. I will suggest a few for a starter.

Take a quart milk bottle and 15 peanuts, stand erect, and each person takes a turn to see how many he can throw into the bottle.

Another game everybody likes is a homemade concern, and I have no name for it. It is played with jar rings. It consists of a board about 16x16 in. and has nine-penny nails spaced at equal distances apart, and large numbers cut from old calendars pasted under each nail. The centre nail has an O under it, as the rings seem to go on it more often than on the rest. We have two with 10, two with 15, two with 5, one with 25 and one with 50. Fifteen jar rubbers are used, and each person takes a turn at throwing them on the nails and trying to make the highest score. Players stand about eight feet from the board, which is hung on the wall.

For a good laugh, try the game of "Poor Pussy." Some one stands in the centre of the room, then kneels before some one and meows three times. The person he is kneeling before strokes his head each time and says "Poor pussy." If she laughs while saying it then she is "it." If he can't make her laugh, he then kneels before somebody else.

Usually, and I can almost safely say, always there is some one in a crowd who is clever at reading some short, humorous story or reciting some jolly recitation. Tell that person to come prepared to be called upon. By all means have everybody join in all the games; wallflowers never have a good time and sometimes spoil the evening for others by refusing to join in. Don't leave the good time just for the young folks; they like to have the older folks join them and will appreciate your presence with them much more if you become one of them. You will also keep yourself young, and who doesn't covet that treasure? It seems to me if mothers and daughters and fathers and sons were to spend more evenings together this way the home life would take on a more congenial atmosphere. MRS. F. E. D.

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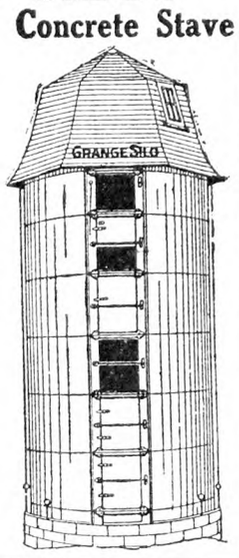

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Maine's Experience With Tuberculosis

In view of the disturbed condition of the cattle industry in your State I am wondering whether a review of our situation may not be of some interest to your readers. We of Maine had a long and bitter fight over the problem of control, reaching back nearly 50 years. The State was moving slowly towards the desired end when radical men attempted to secure legislation obliging a tuberculin test in every suspected case, and destruction of all reacting, the compensation for the destruction of those killed being but partial. For years this fight was on, the friends of tuberculin gaining slowly, but only in the face of violent opposition, repeated attempts being made to repeal all such legislation. Wisdom on the part of officials and a steady continuance of educational efforts gradually relieved the situation, and a Sanitary Commissioner was provided for and appointed. The chief bone of contention has been that of compensation, farmers believing they were entitled to full value.

Placing the duties in the hands of a trained and lifelong dairyman who realized the situation from the standpoint of both parties, has brought a different spirit, until today the test is eagerly sought after by the great majority, and there is no outward evidence of friction. So successful has been the work that at the present time 12 counties have been admitted into what is termed the "Accredited Area." When ready for the thorough test an embargo is placed on a county to check any sale or importation until the work is completed. In one county 16,429 animals were tested and only 40 reacted, while in another 8,133 were tested and one reacted. Only those counties where reaction is one-half of 1 per cent or less get into the accredited area. Thus in 12 counties 150,606 have been tested and 617 reacted. This work will be continued until the entire State is covered. Naturally this tells of confidence in the test, and it is this which insipres confidence in the product by the public. All this time compensation has not reached full value, though gradually improved Legislators are slow to realize the situation when appropriations are called for, and not until this is gained will full justice be done. At the same time the evidence of good feeling towards the test, and officials in charge, indicates that spirit of dependence on the test as superior to any other plan for maintaining the standard of a herd. It has been a long struggle to reach present conditions but there is certainty that we have been on the right road, for no one wants diseased animals in his herd, and physical examinations will not suffice. In the years there have been a per cent where the test failed and a healthy animal was lost, but the per cent has been so low, compared with any other known means of prevention, that we of Maine will cling to tuberculin, in the hands of trained officials, certain that it is the safest and best protection possible for the industry. As indicated it required years to educate to the realization of what was demanded; it also required time to find the men who were fitted to carry forward this work, as it will take more time to reach a point where compensation will be reasonably satisfactory, but towards that end we are moving, and the fact of hearty acquiescence on the part of the great majority of owners justifies the steps already taken and expectation of better days ahead.

Maine. G. M. TWITCHELL.

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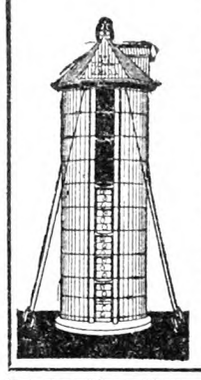

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An all-steel machine, unbreakable steel fly wheel, built for years of hard service. Requires no man at feed table. Faster work at less cost. All sizes, fly-wheel and cylinder types. **Dealers everywhere**—Write for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

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New Hampshire Poultry Post Mortem

Over 1,800 chickens were sent by New Hampshire poultrymen last year to the State Agricultural Experiment Station for post-mortem examination. Following is a summary of the diseases found as reported by Dr. E. M. Gildow, who is in charge of this branch of the work:

White diarrhoea, 515.
Coccidiosis, 364.
Pneumonia and Chilling, 342.
Feeding faults, 148.
Paralysis, 145.
Rickets, 67.

A program to meet the situation indicated by these figures has been developed by the Extension Service as follows:

1. Clean chicks. Stock free from white diarrhoea may be obtained by buying only from accredited flocks, a list of which will be sent on request.
2. Clean houses. Thoroughly disinfect all brooder and laying houses.
3. Clean land. Grow chickens on land not used for poultry for three years nor fertilized with poultry manure.
4. Clean litter. Change shavings every five days.
5. Clean feed. Use covered hoppers.
6. Clean management. Grow chicks away from adult stock.

That Sea-going Calf

Readers will remember that in the August 29, 1925 issue, we printed the story of a calf, Nauset Princess, that pulled away from its tether, headed off down the Cape Cod, Mass. coast, jumped off a bluff to the beach and struck out through the breakers into the ocean, as though on the way to Europe. After a time she turned and swam back again. The men walked her up the beach and rushed her home in a truck. An hour after she arrived home she kicked off the blankets and straw in which she had been wrapped, drank a bucketful of warm milk, and appeared as good as new.

We now have the following letter from Mr. Charles A. Gunn, manager of Nauset Moors Farm, showing that the Princess is not only alive but very much of a cow:

As to the sea-going adventures of one of our calves, Nauset Princess, I think you may be interested to know what results we had from her. She is a good-sized cow, dropped a heifer calf in July, 1927, and gives 18 quarts of milk. Considering her strenuous start in life we feel very proud of her.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Egg receipts are large and prices show a decline. Poultry continues steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 50 to 52c; tubs, 48 to 50c; dairy, 43 to 47c; storage, 39 to 43c. Cheese, firm; flats, new, 27 to 28c; daisies, new, 28 to 30c; limburger, longhorn, 29 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, weak; nearby, fancy, 41 to 43c; grade A, 39 to 40c; grade B, 36 to 37c; grade C, 30 to 35c; unclassified, 28 to 33c.

Poultry—Dressed, firm; fowls, 24 to 33c; old roosters, 21 to 23c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 26 to 29c; turkeys, 45 to 50c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 29c; springers, 27 to 30c; old roosters, 19 to 22c; capons, 30 to 35c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 35 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Wealthy, $1.50 to $2.25; Baldwin, Snow, $1.75 to $2.50; Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2.75; Jonathan, $2 to $2.75; King, Greening, $2 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.50 to $3.25; Delicious, $2.50 to $4.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 85c to $1.25; 150-lb. bag, $3 to $3.10; Bermuda, bbl., $14 to $15; sweets, Jersey, hamper, $2.25 to $2.35.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hamper, $6.25 to $8.25; beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 22 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 35c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; cucumbers, box, $6.25 to $7.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $4 to $4.25; horseradish, bbl., $15 to $17; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; iceberg, crate, $2.50 to $3.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 90c to $1.10; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Mex., crate, $6.75 to $7; peppers, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; spinach, Tex., bu., $1.65 to $1.75; squash, bu., $1.40 to $1.75; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.25 to $3.25; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz., 25 to 30c.

Sweets.—Honey, firmer; white comb, lb., 21 to 23c; dark, 12 to 13c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2 to $2.25; common, $1.50 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover, mixed, $11 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $36; standard middlings, $36; red-dog, $40.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $40; gluten, $43.10; oatfeed, $21.25. C. H. B.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½-pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@ .60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@ .60
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .48
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	44@ .48
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, bl.	.20@ .35
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.06@ .10
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .30
String beans, lb.	.40@ .50
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .40
Peas, lb.	.30@ .40
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 3-Feb 24.—Annual Winter poultry course, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 13-17.—Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Feb. 15-17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Annual Eastern Meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

March 19-24.—International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Coming Live Stock Sales

May 8-11—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Commercial Classic. Address inquiries to James R. Garver, Madison, Wis.

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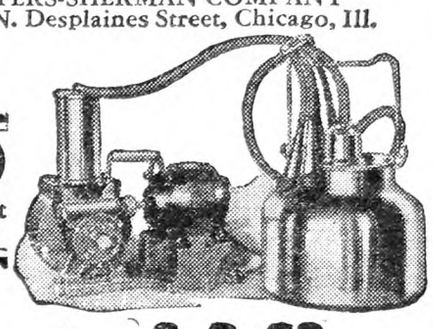

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Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed, Berkshire and Chester Crossed, 6-8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8-10 weeks old, $4.50 each. A few selected Chester White Sows and unrelated Boars, 2 months old, $6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Examine pigs on arrival at your express station. If O. K. pay your expressman, if not, return at my expense. No charge for crating. Prompt shipments.
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Crops and Farm News

Countrywide Situation

SOME MARKETS GAIN — CROP PLANNING UNDER WAY—ONION GROWERS AND THE TARIFF—ODD SOURCE OF WOOL.

Farm markets have been doing slightly better toward the end of January. Grain and potatoes gained a little in price and most products except cotton have been holding fairly well. Southern vegetables are moving fast and prices working lower. Seed catalogs are coming and northern farmers begin to talk things over.

TALKING CROPS OVER

Government "outlook" reports are sent out early in February. They may be relied upon to contain the usual hints to keep acreage and production down—advice that is easy to give but hard for farmers to take, although it is plain enough that nothing else would be needed to put the farming business in good position. Perhaps the worst case of over-production in a small way is that of growers of eastern hard cabbage, the result of large acreage and a good crop season. Strawberries, too, look as if they were coming to a spell of over-production, likewise western grapes and the orange and truck crop business in the South, unless a frost can be relied on right along to thin out such products. With most lines, the situation is not bad if producers would only stand pat. Sad to say, they are reported planning to raise more stuff, although there was plenty of everything but orchard fruit the past season.

HOW ONIONS COMPETE

Our onion growers have been worried more and more by competition of foreign onions and tomatoes. The tomato question is being looked into by the Tariff Commission, especially the comparative cost of growing the crop in Mexico, which shipped about 5,000 cars last season, taking the cream off the early market. As for onions, there will be a hearing before the commission in Washington, Feb. 9, when some of the growers will argue that the duty should be advanced perhaps half a cent above the present rate of one cent a pound.

Imports amount to about 15 per cent of the supply. Two-thirds of these imports come from Spain, the rest mostly from Egypt. The past year or two the imports from Egypt have been increasing because of better steamship arrangements, and last year there were actually more onions coming from Egypt than from Spain. These Egyptian onions arrive mostly in April, May and June. They are a bit strong and tough and not a very popular onion when our northern onions are at their best. In late Spring our onions are much the worse for long storage, and the Egyptians sell at good prices, being much like northern onions in appearance and fairly good for cooking. Southern growers are complaining, too, on the ground that these onions, while different from Bermudas, greatly affect the whole onion market during the Spring months when Texas onions are in full swing. Again, in June, the early onion growers of New Jersey and other mid-season sections feel the competition. Accordingly the whole brotherhood of onion-growers is more or less united in the complaint. Egyptian onions are raised very cheaply and sold from the farms at about 35 cents per 100 lbs.

Spanish onions are mild and used more for cutting up than for cooking, but they take the place of other onions to some extent, and they are in the market all through the main season. Western growers are planting more and more of this kind of onions and claim they can supply most of them in a few years. Tendency is to somewhat larger planting of all kinds of onions, especially in the West and South.

MARKET ACTIVE

So far as the onion stocks in storage are concerned, the market prospect seems fairly good for late Winter and the Spring months. The big crop has been going to market fast and there was much shrinkage. By January 1 holdings were reported only about 1,000 cars more than last season. Shipments have continued active, and probably the quantity left February 1 is not many hundred cars greater than last season. The Texan crop is looking well and likely to be ready early, thus helping the export supply from Egypt to cut down the demand for old onions at the end. But at the rate onions are being shipped not much old stock should remain by that time. Recent prices have not been far under those of last season.

MORE STRAWBERRIES TO COME

Strawberry acreage for market shows another year of increase, according to a report of January 20. But the rate of gain seems to be slowing down. It was 6 per cent this year, 23 per cent last year and 7 per cent the year before. These three years of increase followed several years of decrease. That is the way it goes with strawberries—about three years at a time. We are about due for a spell of decreasing acreage, beginning next year or year after, and probably caused by heavy production and low prices. Since most of the plants are set early before the crop of the same year has been marketed, the effect of low prices does not fully show for at least two years. Spring frosts might change the situation, but the acreage figures promise a sizable crop everywhere. Well above half the increase is in six States of the central South—Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky. Gains are light in most parts of the North and Middle West.

RABBIT WOOL

The rabbit business appears from a new angle, when the wool of angora rabbits sells in English markets at $7.50 per lb., with demand reported greater than the supply. This wool is used for making fine cloth for underwear. There is a co-operative company of rabbit breeders with over 2,000 members, besides many small rabbit farms, which together raise up to 5,000 rabbits yearly, mostly the breeds valued for producing valuable wool or fur. As usual with rabbit booms, the first comers are doing well for the present selling breeding stock to beginners.

Some of the English rabbit breeders keep foxes, too—an odd combination in farm livestock. At a recent sale in London over a thousand silver fox skins were sold, mostly for $35 to $250. The color varied from very dark, almost black to light gray. The half-silver skins brought top prices, one skin selling for $570.

After 50 years of the Colorado potato beetle from West to East throughout the United States, Colorado turns the tables by placing quarantine restrictions against the beetle in potatoes received from other sections. The insect was first noticed in the early days feeding on certain wild plants in the Rocky Mountain region. It appears that its original home is now about the only place where it cannot be found.

G. B. F.

Making hay with the tractor on the farm of S. W. Fernsler, Lebanon County, Pa.

Connecticut Corn Show Prizes

There is no doubt about Connecticut being in the "corn belt," as may be seen from the following list of prizes awarded at the tenth annual corn show held in connection with the Union Agricultural Meeting at the Hotel Barde, Hartford, January 25-27, 1928:

1. Offered by the State Department of Agriculture:

Class A, Division 1
(Ten ears Yellow Flint)

1st—E. W. Dyer & Son, Berlin, Conn. $5.00
2d—H. E. Splettstoeszer, East Berlin, Conn. 3.00
3d—John T. McKnight, Ellington, Conn. 2.00

Class A, Division 2
(Ten ears White Flint)

1st—Nicholas I. Schultz, Mystic, Conn. $5.00
2d—R. Raymond Little, North Stonington, Conn. 3.00
3d—Sterry H. Kinnie, Norwich, Conn. 2.00

Class B, Division 1
(Ten ears Yellow Dent)

1st—Horace S. McKnight, Ellington, Conn. $5.00
2d—Harry W. Case, Tariffville, Conn. 3.00
3d—Raymond J. Harris, Middletown, Conn. 2.00

Class B, Division 2
(Ten ears White Dent)

1st—James H. Cook, Wallingford, Conn. $5.00
2d—Wilbur I. Clark, Durham, Conn. 3.00
3d—Charles L. Chism, Stafford Springs, Conn. 2.00

Class C—Sweet Corn

1st—Raymond J. Harris, Middletown, Conn. $5.00
2d—Ashbel R. Wells, Wethersfield, Conn. 3.00
3d—Nicholas A. Schultz, Mystic, Conn. 2.00

2. Offered by the Association of Connecticut Fairs:

For Best 10-ear Exhibit Flint Corn

1st—E. W. Dyer & Son, Berlin, Conn. $25.00
2d—John T. McKnight, Ellington, Conn. 15.00
3d—George M. Sampson, Woodstock, Conn. 12.50
4th—M. E. Thompson, Ellington, Conn. 10.00

For Best 10-ear Exhibit Dent Corn

1st—H. S. McKnight, Ellington, Conn. $25.00
2d—Wilbur I. Clark, Durham, Conn. 15.00
3d—Harry W. Case, Tariffville, Conn. 12.50
4th—James H. Cook, Wallingford, Conn. 10.00

From Long Acres Farm

I take a number of farm papers, some stiff and pedantic, which read much like government bulletins. Two are of the uplift variety which specialize in stories of outstanding success and read about as follows:

"Three years ago John Smith bought a rundown eighty, paying a nickel down and the balance on the instalment plan. The soil was so poor that when a bean sprouted you could hear it groan a half-mile away; the house was tumbling down and the barn was so open that you could throw a cat through the walls anywhere. John moved on the place in the Fall. That Winter he hauled and spread 500 loads of manure, besides buying and spreading 10 carloads of lime and 16 carloads of acid phosphate. He also bought a herd of purebred Jerseys, headed by a $10,000 bull. The next Spring he sowed 50 bushels of Alfalfa seed and later cut so much hay he had to build a new barn 60 ft. wide and 200 ft. long. In the meanwhile his dairy herd increased to over a hundred milk cows and a carload of veal calves every month. Now John has the place paid for, has built a modern house, has a Packard sedan, a set of twins and a half-interest in the national bank."

For some strange reason those men are always in some other State, and I notice that in my own community we are plugging along as usual. I do get to day-dreaming though about how I will go and do likewise, but just about then the children demand new shoes all around, my wife reminds me that she has worn the same coat for six Winters and the mail man brings a polite note from my banker telling me that my note will soon be due. Then I grab my latest copy of our paper—THE R. N.-Y.—and take great comfort in reading about the problems of our folks, as they seem to be one big family of people in somewhat the same financial condition as myself.

* * * * *

I see now why our Presidents and Senators are all mature men averaging past 50 years. A man has to be about that age before he really gets the right slant on things. A few years ago I was all het up arguing for consolidated schools, but I am thankful that our community escaped the craze. The folks who have them are in the condition of the man who grabbed the bear by the tail; they dare not let go but are mighty sorry they grabbed. It looks like easy money to carry a bond issue, but those bonds have a habit of coming due. I wonder whether folks ever stop to consider that 5 per cent interest on 20-year bonds means that you are actually pledging to raise twice the face value of the bonds. That is, a $50,000 bond issue actually means that you must tax yourselves for a hundred thousand dollars before you get them paid. Then, too, proved results show that the rural school is as good as, if not better, than the consolidated.

* * * * *

Just now there is little doing on the farm. We are having a cold, drizzly, foggy rain, so Calvin and I are enjoying each other's company in the front room, while wife is ironing in the kitchen. I wonder why contented women always sing while doing their work. My mother did and now my wife does likewise, and it is a mighty homey, comforting sound. I have heard coloratura sopranos screech like a screech owl, while bassos roared like fog horns, but give me the real music of a housewife singing at her work in the farm kitchen.

Do you remember 'way back when mother did her baking in the elevated oven? Those stoves looked like a grasshopper, but it is pleasant to think of the dripping pan full of baked beans, cornmeal pudding steaming hot, a slice of real bread a foot long with real butter a half-inch thick! L. B. R.

Michigan.

The First Forester

On page 46 is an article stating that Chautauqua County, N. Y., is the first in the United States to employ a county forester. About 1910 Los Angeles County, Cal., employed Stuart J. Flintham as county forester, and he held the position until his death a few years ago. I am not certain of the dates and possibly he was paid not by the county but by local organizations.

I don't want to in any way detract from honors due to Chautauqua County and Mr. Davis, but I am certain that Los Angeles County and Flintham are really entitled to any honors that may be due as first county to employ a forester. M. SMITH.

Maine.

Willed Farm to Wife

A man in Pennsylvania willed a life use of his farm to his wife. It was then to be divided equally between his two daughters. Can the mother mortgage or sell this farm? O. J. H.

The mother could only mortgage and sell her interest in the property.

TEACHER: "Tommy, what is one-half of one-tenth?" Small Boy: "I don't know exactly, teacher, but it can't be very much."—Progressive Grocer.

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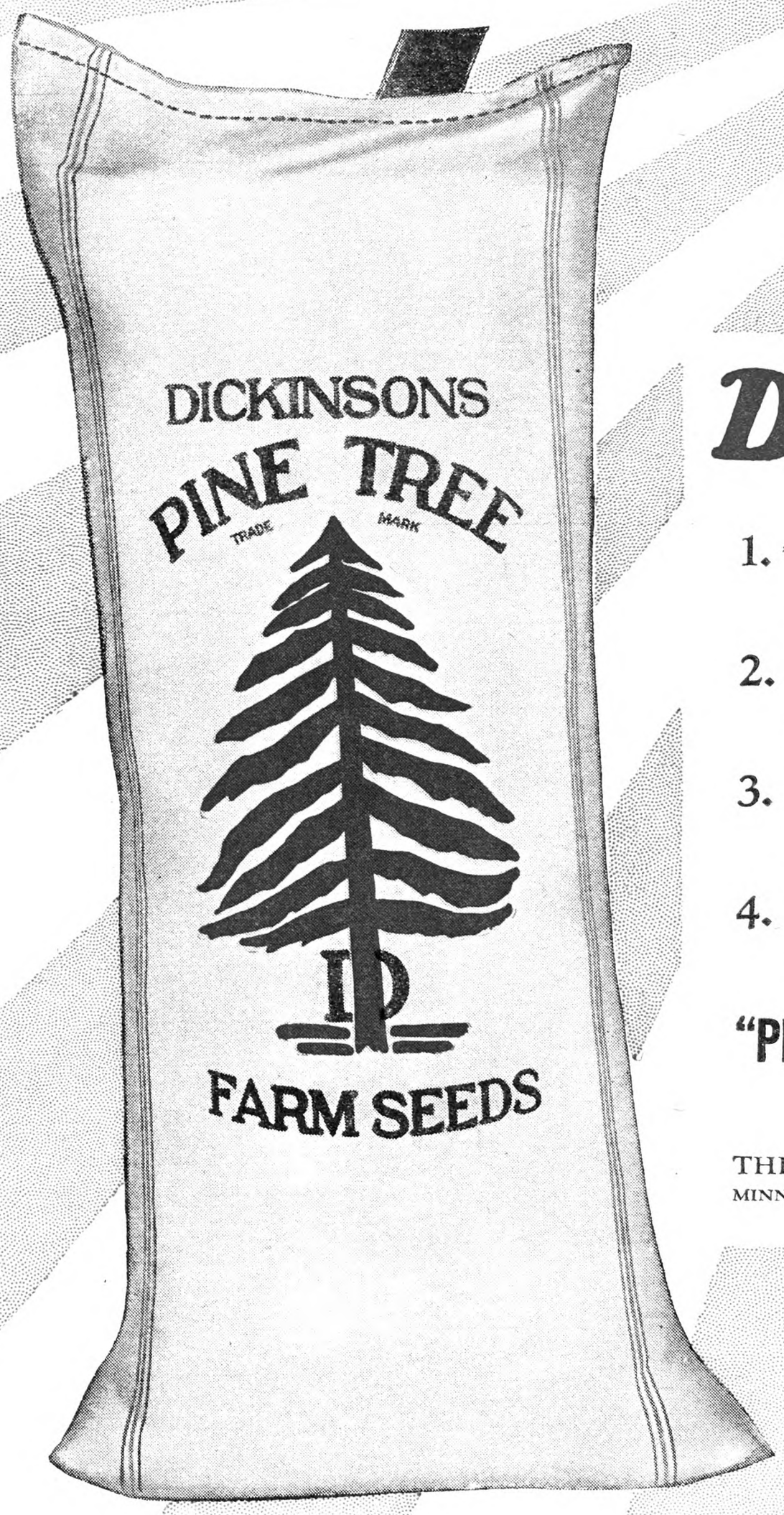

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"PINE TREE" FARM SEEDS

Radio Notes

Trouble With Battery

I have a three-tube radio which I made three years ago. It was designed for storage battery tubes, but I used 199 dry cell tubes with adapters. It worked well the first year, but has not worked well since. When I connect the B battery to the set I hear a scratching sound. A few days ago I changed the tubes around, thinking it would improve reception, but was unable to get anything at all, even after changing back, although they seemed to be sensitive to light knocks against the set. Now, when I touch the connecting wire to the 45-volt tap, there is a small spark seen in the dark. Are the elements in the tubes touching each other? If I get new storage battery tubes will that stop the trouble? R. M.

We could come much closer toward locating your trouble if we had a circuit diagram of your set. However, there are several possible causes as we see it. First of all, take particular notice to see if the spark you mention takes place only when you make the B battery connection and not when you break it. If so, it shows that some condenser in your circuit takes on a momentary charge. This is not of a serious nature and can be overlooked. If, however, you get a spark when you not only make the connection to the B battery but also when you break it, that is something else again. You should then make a thorough inspection for a short circuit of some kind. There is a possibility that the elements in one of your tubes touch each other. If you could borrow another complete set of tubes it would help you to determine this. These faults can often be solved by a process of elimination. In view of the fact that you are all hooked up for 199's we would not advise you to go to the additional expense of changing over to storage battery tubes. Make sure your B battery is well up in voltage, too. Scratchy noises can often be traced to bad connections inside the B battery itself. H. K. B.

Poor Reception

I have an eight-tube set, A and B-C eliminators. I get Miami, 240 miles, and Atlantic City, 900 miles, very loud, but nothing else at all well, just about enough to know what the station is. Those stations come in near 20 on the dial, but I get nothing 'till I turn to 80. The volume control must be turned on as far as it will go, and the control on the B-C unit also turned as far as it will. It seems odd that I get two stations so far apart and nothing else.

Eagle Lake, Fla. P. J. P.

There are apparently two possible reasons for the improper functioning of your set as we see it from this distance. Either the so-called "radio weather conditions" are extremely adverse, cutting down on distance reception, or else your receiver fails to tune to maximum over the intermediate section of the broadcast range. We would advise you not to make any changes in the set. It would be much better to advise the dealer of these limitations and have him supply a different receiver for comparison. This is really the most sensible way out of your difficulty. Comparing results with a new set of the exact same type should be done before you make a decision. H. K. B.

Poor Results; Power Tube

I am using five 301 tubes, two 45 B batteries, one 4½ C battery, one A battery. My aerial and ground are good, but I cannot get much in the daytime. It works fairly well at night. What socket must I use for a power tube, and how should I hook it up? How much B, and C battery power? F. B.

If you are not getting good daylight signal strength would suggest that you have your tubes tested by a radio service man or dealer. This is really important, as one bad tube will lower your loud speaker output considerably.

In view of the fact that your set utilizes 301A tubes the change over to a power tube in the last stage should be a very simple operation. I would suggest that you use a 112 tube for this purpose. If you decide to make this change you should obtain one of the new tube adapters that are equipped with separate B and C battery wires. Insert your power tube in the last audio socket—the one that feeds the signal to the loud speaker. Instructions for hooking up are usually furnished with all these extra devices. You should use 135 volts of B battery for this tube and about nine volts of C battery. Leave the other tube plate voltages as they are—the power tube is the only one that needs the higher B and C voltages. These voltages should be adhered to strictly for best results. The power tube will not necessarily give you the additional volume you are after; it will help you in a little different manner. Its main function is to pass a stronger signal to the speaker with less distortion than you are probably getting now. H. K. B.

Reactivating Tubes

I have a five-tube radio which I have had almost a year. The set works well. I have heard that the tubes ought to be reactivated once in a while. G. D. C.

The method of tube reactivation to which you refer is as follows: Disconnect your B battery from the receiver and then burn the tubes a little brighter than you ordinarily do by turning up the rheostats. Let the tubes stay at this brilliancy for the period of one minute. Now reduce the brightness of the filaments to their normal operating voltage as used during ordinary reception and leave them on for 20 minutes or a half hour. This method of course is a substitute method for a real rejuvenator and is not as effective as a specially built rejuvenator. The above system of reactivation should help considerably though not as thoroughly as the results obtained from regular reactivators now on the market.

While we are taking up the subject of tubes reactivation it may not be amiss to tell you something about one of these that can be purchased for about five dollars. Most of the tubes now in common use are of the thoriated filament type and it is quite possible to rejuvenate these tubes several times. The purpose of rejuvenation is to drive out more of the thorium to the surface of the filament and thereby improve the electron emission quality of the tubes. There is a radio tube charger which will reactivate any type of thoriated tube. The tubes may be left in their sockets and reactivated all at once or one at a time as may be desired. There is a double throw switch to throw high voltage on the tubes for 45 seconds and then to a lower voltage for ten minutes. The first procedure is called flashing and the second ageing. The reactivating process with a reactivator of this sort is very effective. The reactivator is operated from 110 volts A. C. (alternating current) and plugs directly into any A. C. electric light socket or wall outlet. H. K. BERGMAN.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 283.

LARGE level farm, good buildings, near Hornell; $7,000; write for particulars. L. Y. ROBINSON, Riverhead, N. Y.

170-ACRE dairy farm, 16 miles from Syracuse, N. Y.; $21,000. ADVERTISER 3474, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—55-acre Summer camp, four cottages furnished, dance hall, large garage, electric lights, pure water, beautiful location, with wonderful views; established business; in Greene County. ADVERTISER 3470, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE city place of 15 acres, tillage, hard wood and growing pine; city water, electric lights; good house, ell and barn connected; near everything; high location, best of schools; $5,000 cash. OWNER, Box 33, Main St. Sta., Franklin, N. H.

FINE stock farm with dairy barns, 150 tons hay, 1,000 bushels corn, 100 hogs, cattle, team, implements; 100 acres in Alfalfa; excellent buildings; fine climate; write owner. W. G. EPES, Blackstone, Va.

FOR SALE—Bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, 2 lots, water, gas, electric, heating; convenient to stores and trains; 45 minutes from New York; sacrifice, $4,500, half cash. TRYON, Wellington Ave., Closter, N. J.

FOR SALE—Near the Berkshires, 100-acre farm, 10-room house, buildings, good timber lot, equipment; finely located. ADVERTISER 3475, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, State road frontage if possible with or without stock; lights, good water; state particulars in first. P. O. BOX 179, Pleasantville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—166 acres with or without tools. C. E. PALMER, Ransonville, N. Y.

WANTED to buy a large, modern equipped poultry farm, within 50 miles of New York, to accommodate 2,000 to 3,000 layers; only up-to-date and money-making proposition considered. ADVERTISER 3444, care Rural New-Yorker.

16-ACRE farm with new six rooms and bath, semi-bungalow, all modern improvements; barn, corncrib, poultry-house and shed, and wagon-house; 15 hives of bees, 80 chickens, 110 pear trees of 7 varieties, other fruits, peaches, quinces, raspberries, blackberries, currants and vineyard of 210 young bearing plants. Five minutes from W. S. station and post office; ideal place for poultry farm or Summer residence, just four-hour auto ride from New York City, situated on concrete State highway between Saugerties and Catskill; only $10,000. BOX 8, West Camp, N. Y.

PRODUCTIVE 100-acre farm, improved road, near village, city; Western New York; $600 cash, easy terms. ADVERTISER 3483, care Rural New-Yorker.

IN ADIRONDACKS—Log cabins, hunting and fishing camps; deer, bear, fox, lynx, beaver, partridge, woodcock, trout, bass, muskies; one man got 40 fox this season. EARL WOODWARD, Hadley, N. Y.

75-ACRE chicken farm, cheap, easy terms; large chicken houses; modern heated bungalow, electricity; between Norfolk and Richmond. C. W. WHEELER, Waverly, Va.

WILL trade my 255-acre farm for small farm on account of poor health. E. HALLOCK, Delevan, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Six-room cottage, five acres, running water, telephone, electricity, use of chicken houses, barn, garage; suitable chicken or truck farming; $360 per year; four miles Morristown station; part-time employment on place if desired. A. J. HAMMERSLOUGH, Morristown, N. J., R. F. D. 1.

LONG ISLAND, 30-acre farm, for potatoes, cauliflower, vegetables and roadside stand; large frontages on State cement highway and hard dirt road, 70 miles from New York; good buildings; electricity and telephone; school, churches and depot nearby; $18,000, terms. ADVERTISER 3501, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO SETTLE an estate, an up-to-date poultry farm of about 8½ acres; good house and very fine property fronting on main (Montauk) highway; plant consists of 1,000 White Leghorn chickens of good stock. Address BOX 101, Center Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

VALUABLE stock farm for sale, 170 acres; buildings very good; newly-painted eight-room house, never rented; land productive and right; near school and creamery; agreeable terms. GEO. S. VAN ATTA, Newton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Sheep farm, stocked, 100 ewes; sugar and apple orchard. ORR, Vershire, Vt.

VIRGINIA home on James River; 5¼ acres, good buildings; in village 600 population; for $1,500. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

11-ACRE poultry farm, capacity 2,000 birds; 5-room house, garage; 8 miles from Lakewood; electric, phone; no stock. ADVERTISER 3518, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELAWARE County dairy farm, finest buildings, house all improvements; completely equipped, 28 head Jersey cattle, truck, horses and all machinery included at $10,000, $2,500 down. ADVERTISER 3513, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—23-acre farm, 9-room house, outbuildings, fruit; phone; corner of two roads. Write W. HIMES, R. 1, Millville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Splendid dairy farm, 108 acres, 60 river flats, balance level; all buildings in first-class condition; 11-room house, electricity, telephone, water, furnace; 9-room tenant house; 22-cow barn, 4-horse stalls, milk house, deep well, electric pump, implement shed, large new henhouse, brooder-house; 3 miles from 3 big towns on good river road; will sell farm with or without equipment; write for full particulars, photograph, etc. EDWARD HERRICK, R. D. 2, Sayre, Pa.

DELIGHTFUL country home, chicken and garden farm; 20 acres, mostly tillable; good soil, fruit and flowers; fine view; 12 miles from Danbury, 2 from Newtown; near State road; house, 7 rooms, bath, toilet and sleeping porch; all rooms heated; barn, garage and chicken equipment; $9,500, half cash. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—Country home in village of Dutchess County, 76 acres, limestone soil; near lake, creek through farm; hard road, bus service, electric lights, telephone, railroad service; fine old 12-room house in good repair; 2 barns, poultry-house; ideal for retired business man, farmer or Summer boarders; $8,000, very easy terms. ADVERTISER 3505, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—About 15 to 25 acres, 2 to 3 clear, the rest woodland with small house or bungalow; near a good town on bus line and railroad; in Delaware, Maryland or Virginia. HENRY COOK, Woodbury, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY home for sale; 180 acres in Dutchess County, four miles from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; one 13-room house and 6-room cottage with all modern improvements; 6-room farm house, large new barns, silo, stanchions for 17 cows, houses for 300 hens, 2-car garage; 2 acres in young orchard; property in fine condition; price $25,000. ADVERTISER 3504, care Rural New-Yorker.

RENT—Central New Jersey poultry plant, 700 head; 4-room house, bath, gas, electricity, 2 ranges; State road, city deliveries, bus, train; vacant April 1. R. BOX 258, Princeton, N. J.

WILL rent or sell my 59-acre poultry and dairy farm, stock and equipment, on easy terms; 12-room house, good location for boarders. ADVERTISER 3506, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRUIT and poultry farm for sale; excellent buildings, near town; small amount of cash required; produced $1,000 worth of fruit last year; must be sold before April 1. ADVERTISER 3526, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, clover, 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.70; here, 60-lb. can clover, $7; buckwheat, $5.50; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C. O. D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey in 5 or 10-pound pails, 20c pound, paid to third zone. F. H. SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

DEPEW'S HONEY—Very fine quality clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, prepaid. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—Indian relics, stone and flint. IRVIN R. VAN DEVIER, Collector, Medina, Ohio.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover, $6.60 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

INCUBATORS—Prairie State, 390-egg size, $35; crated, f.o.b. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

HONEY—A 5-lb. pail of delicious clover sent postpaid for $1.10. NELSON WHEELER, Victor, N. Y.

WANTED—Walnut Ottoman and walnut parlor chairs with grape pattern. BOX 96, Wilmette, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Pure extracted clover honey, half gallon, $1.50 delivered. H. J. BOREMAN, Box 508, Katonah, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One-man folding sawing machine, complete set of tools; never used; $16, cost $29. GEO. D. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

PURE honey, dark amber blend, 5-lb. pail, 95 cents postpaid into third zone; 60-lb. can, $5; 12 5-lb. pails $7 C. O. D. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; fine amber, 95c, $1.80, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Four coal brooder stoves, never been uncrated. JOHN GRASS, High Bridge, N. J.

CHOICE clover honey with comb, 5-lb. pail, $1.45; extracted, $1.15; two 5-lb. pails, $2.15, postpaid into third zone. W. H. DUNHAM, Bethel, Vt.

DELCO 32-volt generator and automatic shallow well pump; excellent condition; no batteries; very reasonable. H. L. SMITH, Box 26, Montgomery, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6-inch burr feed grinder, $30; carbide gas lighting plant, $50; practically good as new. D. R. HONE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

MINERAL specimen wanted for collections; must be typical and of known origin; send a description of what you have. A. HENNIGER, Box 1256, Paterson, N. J.

FINEST quality extracted clover or golden rod honey: 5 lbs., $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1-$1.75; clover with comb, 5 lbs., $1.40, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FOR SALE—48-in. Disston circular saw with inserted teeth, good as new, price $50. W. H. ANTHONY, Allentown, Pa.

I WOULD pay to learn basket making. ADVERTISER 3477, care Rural New-Yorker.

UPON receipt of $1 will send by parcel post 5-lb. pail of our finest clover honey. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

WANTED—Used cidermill equipment. C. MAEDER, 621 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand sawmill, state condition. S. W. JESSUP, R. F. D., Riverside, Conn.

DIRECT from producers two carloads feeding hay, $12 per ton, f.o.b. Kings Ferry, N. Y. C. L. MASON, Genoa, N. Y.

WANTED—Maytag washer with aluminum tub, with gasoline motor. ERNEST TANGE, R. F. D. 1, Northville, N. Y.

WANTED—Hay direct from farmer; give prices per ton, f.o.b. FRANK WEINELT, Cedarville, Md.

WANTED—Used garden tractor. ROBERT LENT, R. 1, Towanda, Pa.

FOR SALE—Surplus equipment; five 60-in. canopy James brooder stoves, new; 20 bungalow chick mash feeders, new, in original crates. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Tractor, caterpillar type. ADVERTISER 3413, care Rural New-Yorker.

PORTO Rico yam potatoes, sweet and juicy; 20 lbs., $1.10; 40 lbs., $2, delivered in third zone. BEECH GROVE FARM, Saint Brides, Va.

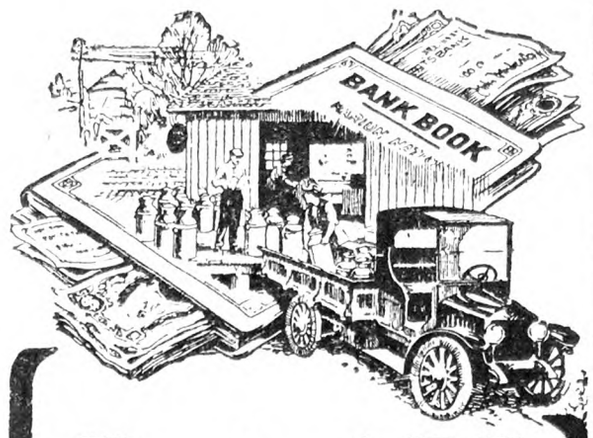
FOR SALE—One 20-can power churn suitable for culturing milk and manufacturing buttermilk or butter; price $150. AMITYVILLE CREAMERY, Inc., Amityville, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

DIRECT from farm, canned chicken, $1.30; cheaper than chain stores. JOHNSON'S HOME CANNING, Bethlehem, Conn.

FOR SALE—Complete Mount Gilead hydraulic cider press No. 10; used very little. MAX H. KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 60-lb. can, $7; two, $13; mixed, 60-lb. can, $5.50; two, $10 here; 5-lb. pails, $1; two, $1.90 postpaid. R. S. DAVEY APIARIES, Parish, N. Y.



Put ALL your cows on a profit basis

Kow-Kare safeguards the health of the whole herd—if fed regularly as a part of the winter-feeding program. Its highly-concentrated ingredients act directly on the organs of digestion, assimilation and reproduction. Cows in fair vigor are made more productive, more profitable. Animals of lowered vitality are built up to profitable productive yields.

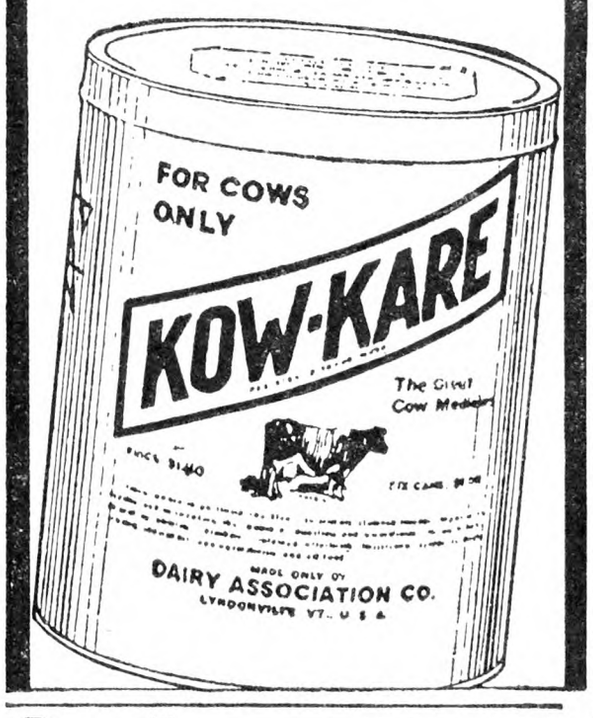
Try dairying this winter on this safe-and-sane conditioning plan. Feed each cow with her grain ration a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare for one to two weeks each month. Note the increase in the milk crop—and the freedom from profit-killing disorders. Kow-Kare rationing costs only a few cents a month per cow. The investment returns itself many fold.

Condition your freshening cows

Give every freshening cow the benefit of the Kow-Kare invigorating, regulating action. After once using this famous aid at Calving you will never again be without it. Use a tablespoonful in the feed two to three weeks before and after.

For cows troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever and similar troubles Kow-Kare is your reliable home-remedy. Full treatment directions on each can. Feed dealers, druggists and general stores have Kow-Kare. $1.25 for large size; $6.25 for six cans. Small can 65c. Send for free book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vermont



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Write today for my New 120-page Cut Price Catalog showing the biggest values we ever offered on over 150 Styles of Farm Fence—Poultry Fence, Poultry Netting, Barb Wire, Gates, Steel Posts, Metal and Ready Roofing, Cream Separators, Paints, Pipeless Furnaces, etc.

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is saving a lot of money for more than a million farmers. Guaranteed products sold Direct from Factory to Farm, all Freight Prepaid. Highest Quality. Send for catalog today—see the dollars you can save.
—JIM BROWN. [8]

The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 4308 Cleveland, Ohio

Shrink in Milk

We have a young cow about five years old. Last July she freshened for the third time. A few months later we noticed that one of the back quarters of her udder does not yield as much milk as the other back quarter, although the milk is good. It seems very puzzling as she was not like that when she freshened. There was no trouble with her bag at the time she freshened. Can you tell me if there is some remedy for this trouble? A. R.
New Jersey.

Secretion of milk is dependent upon a free flow of blood to the glands, and that is controlled by the nervous system. The secretion of milk is not under command of the will. Like the secretion of saliva by the salivary glands of the throat, and secretion of gastric juice by glands in the stomach, milk is produced by the mammary glands of the udder as an automatic process, controlled by the sympathetic nerve system. The nerves in the udder and around the walls of the teats, which act as sphincters to keep the milk from leaking out, are unstriped sympathetic nerves over which the cerebro-spinal nervous system has practically no control, although both systems are intimately connected. A cow, therefore, in our opinion cannot willfully "hold up" her milk, or "let it down." When it is, apparently, "held up" that is a reflex nervous act, induced by some cause of irritation such as fright, anger, pain, chill or disease. In the case in question it is probable that an unnoticed attack of mastitis (garget) induced the lessening of milk secretion in the affected quarter. It may be that the nerves and blood vessels of that quarter have been somewhat deranged in function so that the secretion of milk has been lessened. In some cases of that sort secretion of milk gradually lessens until, eventually, it entirely subsides and the quarter as gradually shrinks in size and becomes wasted away, or atrophied, as technically the condition is called. It will be fortunate if the milk from that quarter remains normal.

When the cow calves again she may either have an attack of garget in the affected quarter, or give no more milk than she was doing when she was dried off, but there is also a possibility that the quarter will resume normal functioning and secretion of milk as the result of increased circulation following birth of the calf. We have seen that happen, but in cases where it did the milk had never become abnormal and the quarter had not perceptibly lessened in size. What will occur in this case remains to be seen. All that can be done in the way of treatment will be to let a calf or two nurse the cow, as their sucking and bunting help to stimulate flow of milk. If you do not care to do that, the effect of nursing may be induced by stripping the quarter clean at least three times daily, and each time giving the quarter a very thorough hand rubbing.

A. S. A.

Right of Way

What is the law of New Jersey concerning a right of way? We have to cross three neighbors' lands to get to a woodlot we own. We have crossed for 40 years without anyone objecting, until recently a new neighbor has bought ground and put bars across, and a sign at the entrance: "Private road, no tresspassing." Has he a right to do this? How long does he have to keep the bars up to prevent us from using our right of way? A. E. A.

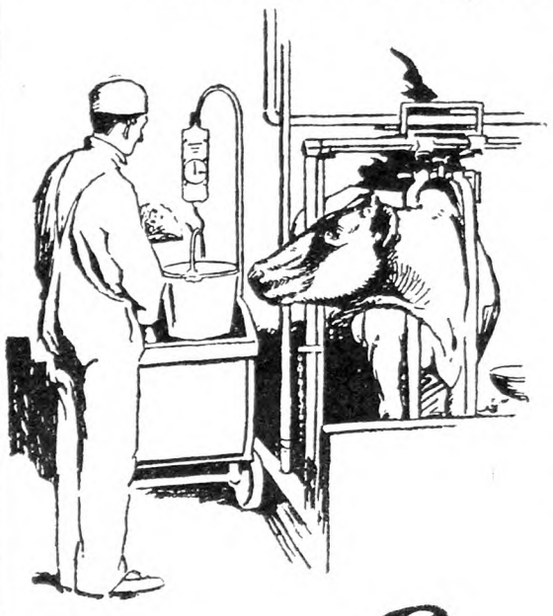
Your neighbor cannot stop you from crossing the lands which you have crossed for the last 40 years. If your neighbor has erected bars or a fence across the road which you have used, you may obtain an injunction against him compelling him to remove the obstructions.

He will have to keep the bar up for a period of 20 years in order to prevent you from using the same. H. E.

Does Your Winter Ration Meet these Three Needs?

1. *Plenty* of protein
2. *Quality* of protein
3. Conditioning value

Now, if ever, feed enough of your grain ration to insure highest profits *per cow*—the way to make most money with least work and investment. But also be sure your mixture meets these three big needs, by balancing it with the proper quantity of Linseed Meal. Get this free book of practical rations, used by thousands of successful dairymen. Mail the coupon for your copy.



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LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE,
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Please send free booklet No. J-2, "How to Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal."

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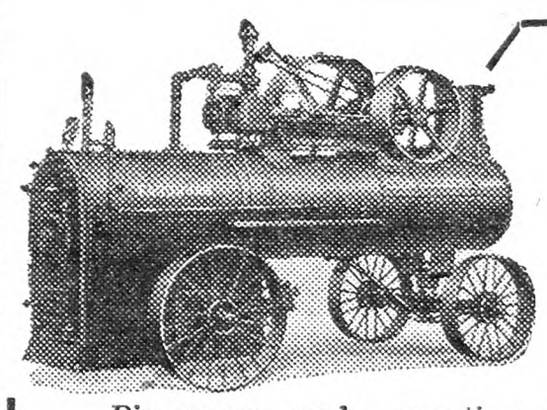

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"Deep Fire Box"

or

Locomotive Rigs

Big money made operating a Farquhar Sawmill Outfit. We can furnish a sawmill to be operated by tractor or by our "Deep Fire Box" or "Slab Burner" Rigs. Mill built in three sizes. Engine to suit size of Mill.

The "Deep Fire Box" Boiler has large capacity firebox for second growth pine and other offal found around the mill. Also burns coal. Has two fire doors. A quick steamer.

Farquhar "Slab Burner" burns long slabs direct from the mill—the only rig that steams on green slabs on a rainy day in Winter.

Write for full information—Bulletin 426

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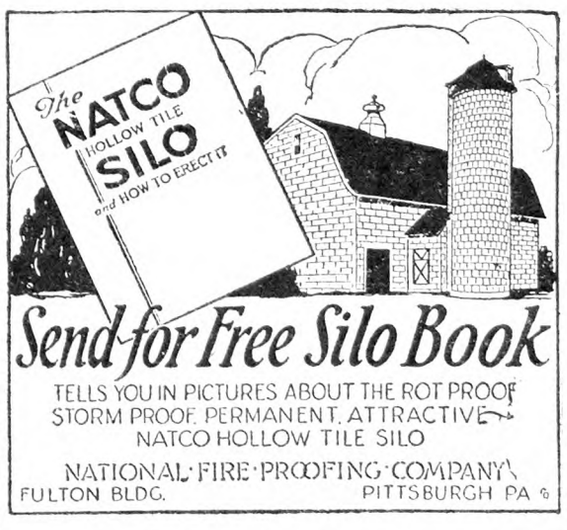
Threshers—Cider Presses—Hay Balers



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TELLS YOU IN PICTURES ABOUT THE ROT PROOF STORM PROOF PERMANENT, ATTRACTIVE NATCO HOLLOW TILE SILO

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BIG MONEY PULLING STUMPS

Send today for Big Free illustrated book and special cut price offer on Hercules Stump Pullers. Learn how you can clear your land quickly and cheaply, then make big money pulling stumps for neighbors. Ripfogle of Iowa made $10,000 in spare time. It's easy. Write quick

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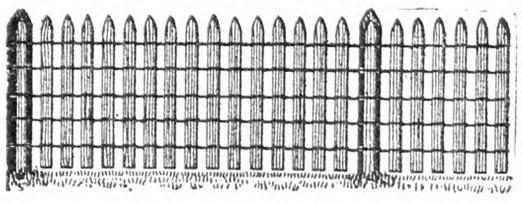
FENCING We manufacture a ready-made Cedar Picket and Galvanized Wire Fence—interwoven—Painted Green—Red—or Plain—made in 3 or 4-ft. heights. For chickens, farms, yards and lawns.



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STEEL POSTS · GATES · BARBED WIRE · PAINT · ROOFING

PRICES SLASHED on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints, Roofing. **Factory to You.** 12-to-24-hour service. **We Pay Freight.** Kitselman Fence now ***SUPER*-Galvanized** with 99 94-100 per cent pure zinc, same quality as on Telephone Wire. Write for FREE Catalog!

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 230 **Muncie, Ind.**

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NEWTON'S Compound

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

For horses, cattle, hogs

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

50,000 Weekly. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All flocks culled.

	50	100	400
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$6 50	$12.00	$46.00
Wh. and Barred Rocks, B. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	54.00
Buff Orpingtons and Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00
R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	8.00	15.00	58.00
Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00
Black Giants and Light Brahmas	12.50	24.00	94.00
Anconas	7.00	13.00	50.00

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100. Odds and Ends, $9 per 100
Pekin Ducks, $30 per 100. Catalog in Colors Free.
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ZELLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Large Type Tancred — Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnested matings. Pepful and vigorous chicks at $16 per 100—$77 per 500—$150 per 1000. Also quality White Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. Circular. 10% books order.
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Big Fluffy Chicks

Barred and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns and Anconas. Bred, hatched and shipped right. They grow, lay and pay. Save money, order from this Hatchery. Circular and price list FREE. Write today,
BRUSH VALLEY FARMS
Dept. R Centre Hall, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Black Minorcas	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. White Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.
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HIGH GRADE CHICKS Every Chick Produced From Pure-bred Heavy Laying Flocks. MARCH and APRIL DELIVERY

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	16.00	77.50	150
Wh. Wyandottes & Bk. Minorcas	17.00	82.50	160

Astd. Chicks—Light 10c, Heavy 12c, Pekin Ducklings 30c
Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. Order direct from Adv. or write for circular and prices. Also Special Mating and Two-Week Old Chicks or Hatching Eggs. Bank reference. Postage paid, 100% live delivery. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y.

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100% Live Delivery. Catalog Free

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Bd. Rocks and Reds	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6 50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

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Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14
Mixed	3.00	5.00	9

100% live delivery postpaid. Special prices on larger lots. Circular free.
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CHICKS from heavy laying flock. Barred Rocks, 14c; Reds, 14c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 12c; Light Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. B. W. AMEY • Cocolamus, Penna.

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White Leghorns 12c
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Day old chicks. Penna. supervised. Blood tested flocks. Bred for size, vigor and high egg production. Catalogue free. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Mifflintown, Penna.

CHICKS 9c UP. S. C. White Leghorns, Large Barron and Barron-Tancred and Common Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Mixed. 100% Guarantee. "New" Circular Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns only 12c
Light Mixed - - 9c
All from free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular free. H. S. HART McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS Hollywood Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Won the Farmingdale Contest. Breeders bloodtested. Circular free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, N. Y.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns from Certified and Grade "A" Matings. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. B. PEARSALL, Groton, N. Y. Member N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. INC.

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. EHRISMAN, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Healthy, free range, state accredited stock. Good type, large birds. Best for poultry and eggs. Hatching Eggs, Day-Old Chicks. Write for prices,
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Tells how to get eggs in winter; how to stop chick losses. 30 day trial offer.
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From the largest flock of certified hens in Maryland. Single comb white Leghorns—trap nested Wyckoff-Tancred strains. Record egg production, 250 to 300 eggs. Write for our *free book*, "*Profit-Making Poultry*," and place your order early.
FROM 250 to 300 egg Hens
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Our Big, Strong, Healthy Baby Chicks
Cost no more. Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, hatched from free range stock, culled for type and egg production. Trap nested White Leghorns. Modern hatchery successfully operated for 13 years. Write today for FREE catalog and instructions in Poultry Raising.
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Member International Baby Chick Association

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C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 13c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 15c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 15c; Wh. Wyan., 15c; Buff Orps. 16c; Heavy asst., 12c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.
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S. C. W. Leghorns	$12.00
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Less than 100 add 25c—500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
Own eggs, from disease free State tested stock, trapnested and production bred. Quality and delivery guaranteed. Circular. FRED H. MILLER, Route 1, Rockville, Conn.

The Henyard

Henhouse of Hollow Concrete Blocks

Would you advise me as to the advisability of building a concrete block poultry-house? I have been offered a building containing 2,000 blocks to wreck. This building is only 2½ miles from my farm and it can be purchased for $100. This includes the doors, windows and all roofing lumber. This would make the cost about 5c per block, exclusive of labor. Would a cement block poultry-house be damp and frosty, provided it was properly ventilated?

New York. R. S. W.

There are a great many poultry-houses built of concrete blocks in satisfactory use. They cannot be more damp than wood buildings, since the moisture within both comes from the same source: the bodies of the fowls. Stone or concrete appear colder, however, because they conduct heat more readily—that is, they take it away from any warmer substance in contact with them. If the hand is laid upon a stone, then upon a board, both of the same temperature, the stone will seem colder because it more quickly takes the heat from the hand. If concrete buildings are provided with sufficient ventilation to remove the moisture-laden air from the interior before it condenses upon the walls in the form of frost, they will be dry. This is not an easy matter sometimes in buildings not provided with artificial heat, whether they are of stone or wood, and I think that it is probably easier to prevent the formation of frost upon the interior of wood buildings than upon those of concrete. Hollow concrete blocks provide an insulating air space in their interiors that is of advantage, and such walls are often furred out on the inside and lined with plaster or wood to provide an insulating air space within them.

M. B. D.

Loss of Pullets

Last year we bought a little place in the country consisting of about one acre. We bought 55 Plymouth Rock chicks and raised 50 under an oil-burning brooder. We raised 50 of the chicks and sold 26 cockerels, which left us two cockerels and 22 pullets. Our pullets began laying at 4½ months, and it was about this time that our trouble started. Up to the present time we have lost 10, and two are now acting in the same fashion as the ones we lost. They begin to mope, sit with tail feathers down and heads drawn in, and in about a week they die. We find them rather fat and apparently in healthy condition. In a few we did find the liver enlarged but firm and not discolored. Neither did they have a sign of worms, and we are therefore puzzled as to what can be causing the deaths. We have given them what we consider more than ordinary care and clean and disinfect the henhouse regularly. We feed a generous amount of scratch grain morning and night, and laying mash is before them at all times. In addition, since the cold weather we feed a wet mash, mixed with poultry tonic. They have laid an average of 30 per cent since they started laying. Can you give us an idea of what might be wrong and how we can overcome it? Facing the chicken-house is a plot of land consisting of about one-half acre. This we understand has for years been used as a chicken run and garden. We had a garden there last year and had fair success, except that our potatoes were very scabby. For this reason we do not plan to use the land for a garden for several years and plan to seed something that would improve the land and at the same time allow us to use it for the chickens to run upon. We plan about 300 chicks this Spring. What can you suggest? We thought that the land might be contaminated from previous use by chickens, and perhaps we can do something in the way of disinfecting it. W. J. S.

Pennsylvania.

There are so many possible causes of such deaths as you describe that it is impossible to suggest the probable one. The fact that your Plymouth Rocks began laying at 4½ months, if this laying was general and continued, suggests over-feeding upon high protein rations during their growth. If laying had really commenced at six months of age it would have been better for the pullets and would have shown a better balanced growth. If the chicks were raised upon this old and probably infected ground they may have acquired some disease from it. It may be plowed and seeded to clover and Timothy, with oats in the Spring, but it is hard to really disinfect ground contaminated by long continued use as a poultry run, and many poultrymen compelled to use limited quarters are now resorting to the use of concrete platforms or runs of small size for raising chicks, these being easily kept clean and disinfected. If you can use "new" ground for your chicks this coming season you will avoid a great risk that you will incur if attempting to keep them in the old poultry run where various sorts of parasites that infest poultry have found lodgment. Coccidiosis is one of the most prevalent of the diseases acquired from infected ground, but this usually shows itself earlier than at four and a half or five months of age. Your potato ground has become infested by the germs of scab, and this, too, calls for a new location for the garden. M. B. D.

Incubating Duck and Hen's Eggs Together

Could duck and hen's eggs be set together in the same incubator? Do they require different temperature? How many days does it take for the different eggs to hatch? Do either duck or hen's eggs require sprinkling before hatching? If so, how many days before and which eggs require it? At what temperature should an incubator be kept from the time the eggs are put in? MRS. E. O. P.

New York.

It is not considered advisable to attempt to hatch duck and hen eggs together in an incubator. While temperatures suitable for both might be maintained, the time of hatching is not the same, being three weeks for hens, four for ducks, and there could not help but be trouble in keeping a suitable temperature for the duck eggs while the others were hatching. Duck eggs are more frequently sprinkled while hatching; if conditions are right, hen eggs need none. Upon the whole, I think that you will find an attempt to hatch both kinds of eggs very unsatisfactory.

M. B. D.

Whey for Poultry

I have about 1,000 chickens and 100 Pekin ducks and expect to do my own hatching. The only thing in the way of milk in liquid form which I can get around the neighborhood is from a cheese creamery. I would like to know whether it would be advisable to feed my chickens, chicks and ducklings the whey from this cheese creamery. I don't know just what he puts in the milk to curdle it, but he makes an Italian pot cheese through steaming and boiling the milk. L. B.

Whey from cheese factories is an inferior food when fresh and from clean containers; dangerous if allowed to stand in dirty vats until partly decomposed. It is fed to pigs and calves, being considered of about half the value of skim milk for the former when combined with other suitable foods. If it can be obtained in fresh condition, whey would have some value as a food for your poultry, but it will not replace skim milk or other milk products in the ration, and meat scrap should also be fed if whey is used. M. B. D.

Milk and Live Stock

Wants Information First

Our quarter of this town almost to a man is refusing to sign for the area test. Those in other parts of the town who have signed did so mainly because they were told that it is compulsory. We think that over 90 per cent of the cattle owners in our township are dissatisfied with the present test as being so inaccurate as to bring about a great State as well as a big individual loss. On the other hand, the majority of these cattle owners would welcome any test which would point out with reasonable accuracy cows actually diseased.

In your January 21 issue H. B. Sweet expressed our opinion of the test quite fully, and we want to commend you for your conservative attitude on this question. Other farm papers admit that T. B. in cattle has never caused human T. B., as far as they know, and that the present test is not accurate, but they insist that we ought to do something. They are like the fabled M. D. who removed a healthy lung just because he was ready to operate and could find no diseased part to cut out.

As is its custom, THE R. N.-Y. expresses our opinion when it suggests the wisdom of first knowing the facts before starting out on an expensive experiment which promises to ruin the greatest industry of the State.

As we look out across the frog pond to the clay knoll beyond we must admit that our horizon is limited. However, we cannot escape the conviction that if there were no jobs to be passed around in connection with this cattle-testing program perhaps our representatives would not be so passionately anxious about our health and the welfare of Old Bess and the brindle calf. B. W. T.

Wayne Co., N. Y.

One of the Tragedies of the Test

Our cows were tested and the most part taken away; our source of income is gone and our big taxes due in this month. Many of us will suffer; some of us will not be able to replace the cows and others will be in the road. We have to feed the condemned cattle free now until taken away. I have written to Albany, but can expect no help.

I am 80 years of age, father of 17 children. We all use that milk. If it is so dangerous to health, it is a wonder that any of us are alive. M. P.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Milk Logic From the Farm

The following advertisement is from a local paper:

Wanted—About 20 cans of grade A raw milk, Jersey and Guernsey; price 12 cents per qt. Rock Gate Farm, tel. 112, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Now, buyers are coming, looking for milk and willing to take three cans or 20 cans. This is the time to keep supply down to demand and make the fellows who have done up the farmer so long pay up now for a while to make up for lost time. We tried producing a surplus for 50 years and remained poor. It was not until many of us were forced to quit that the supply went short. Let us keep it at least short of a surplus and make a fair living. M. E. M.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

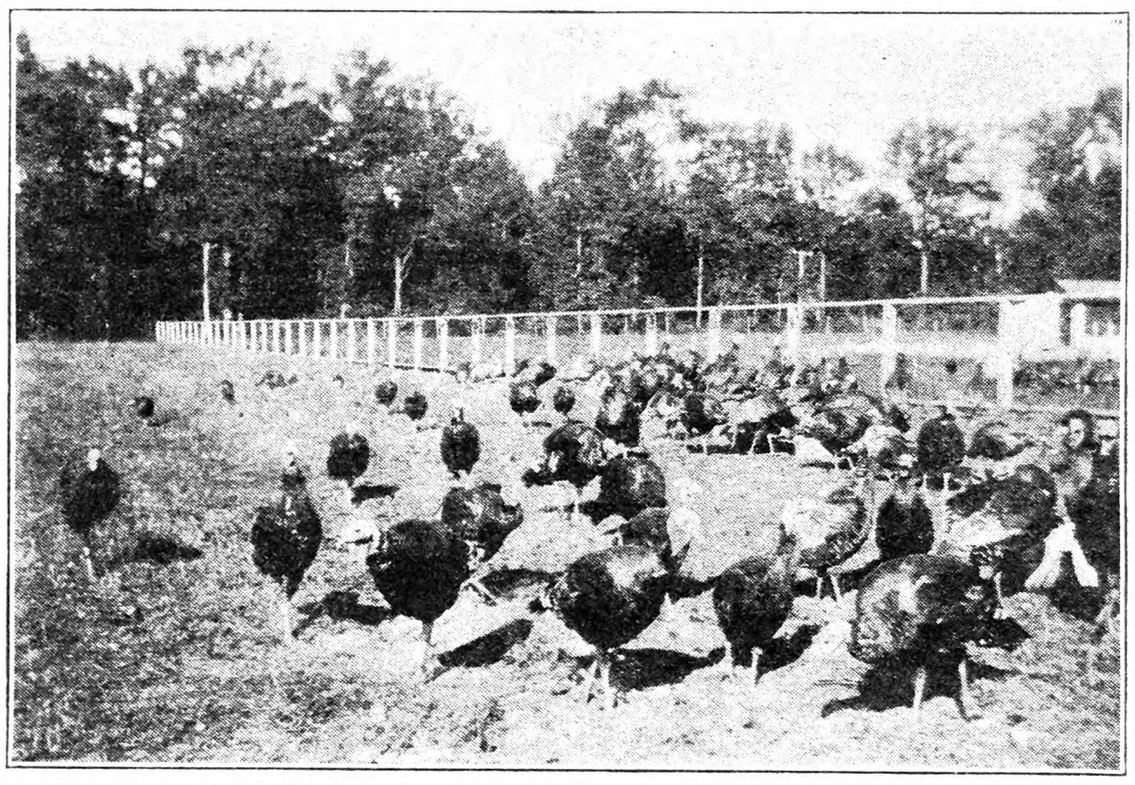
An Opinion of Cow Testing

Compelling a farmer to test his cows for tuberculosis is wrong. If a man wants his cows tested that is all right. He should have the test made at his own expense. That is his individual affair. If the buyer of his produce wants nothing but tested milk that is purely a matter resting between buyer and seller. If he has a sick cow that is part of the business. There is no more reason for the State to pay him for the cow than there is for him to ask the State to pay his doctor bill.

Now the State is being asked to pay the owner of the sick cow, (reactor) enough to buy him a healthy cow to take her place. The injustice is in asking him to dispose of the cow at all except as it is good business for him to dispose of her, but if the cow is sick, if she sells at all she should sell for what she is worth and not at an arbitrary price that will buy a sound animal.

We farmers must blame ourselves for the whole movement. It was the farm agitation that brought about the test in the first place. It was the farm agitation for good roads that brought on the excessive bond issue and resulted in roads so slippery he cannot use them, especially if at all cold, unless he uses a truck. Farmers agitation will correct these things if farmers do their part and work for correction. NAT L. ROWE.

New York.



A Few Turkeys at Maplehurst Farm, Monmouth County, N. J.

A Widow's Experience

I am a widow who has always been able to make a good living and pay the mortgage on my farm. Recently I was induced to consent to the tuberculosis test of my cows. They came and tested. We were tested every year and were clean, and so they tested twice every year till they tested six clean and took three of my cows. Last August they took five, and in three weeks tested again and took one more. I have never bought any cattle, nor have my cows ever been with other cows. They have paid for only two, and I think they will beat me out of the rest. The test took four cows, and very near put us to the bad. Those were all my best cows for milk and would have been fresh in October. It has ruined my dairy and also me. They sent us a letter stating three of the cows had not one sign of disease, and so you see they just robbed me of my cows and milk. I ask you to print this letter and show some of the white-collared men how I have been used. MRS. E. P.

Tioga Co., N. Y.

Inbreeding for Production

For the year of 1926 starting Nov. 1, 1926, I had 22 pullets and 14 yearling White Leghorns. Below is each month's egg production for the year for pullets: 1927—Nov., 207 eggs, 22 pullets; Dec., 332, 22; 1928—Jan., 238, 22; Feb., 405, 22; Mar., 528, 22; April, 511, 22; May, 483, 20; June, 423, 19; July, 359, 18; Aug., 333, 17; Sept., 264, 12; Oct., 119, 10.

Total for year, 4,202 eggs. How would you average this to get each bird's average? I had 14 yearlings which laid 2,628 eggs for the year from Nov. 1, 1926, to Oct. 31, 1927. The year of Nov. 1, 1925, to Oct. 31, 1926, I had 20 pullets which laid 4,350 eggs.

Are my birds doing all right as far as egg laying is concerned? I feed mash in hoppers, grain at 4 o'clock, noon sprouted oats with cod liver oil in Winter; use no lights. Each year I mate a cockerel to his mother, or in other words I picked a young cockerel out and mate him to my yearlings. Do you think this all right, doing this for the last four years? How can I build this strain up to increased egg production without losing size of birds? I always hatch in incubators. J. W.

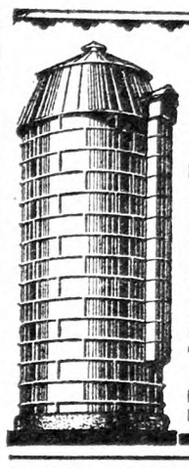
Long Island.

To get the average pullet production when the number of the birds is constantly varying I should divide the sum of the figures showing pullet population of the pen each month by the number of months in the year, this to give the average number of pullets concerned. Then, by dividing the total year's egg production by the average number of pullets I should expect to get the average production per bird. If this method is not correct, I turn the job over to some better mathematician. An average production from yearling hens of 187 eggs per bird and of pullets of 217½ eggs is certainly good; you have no need to complain of that record.

This inbreeding is all right if you select each year for size, vigor and productivity. You cannot build a strain up without considering all the factors involved when you select the breeders and you will not be apt to find all the characteristics that you wish combined in one bird. You will have to select for size and vigor and for productivity also, doing your best to get the size that you want without breeding from birds of inferior laying ability. By considering one factor alone in selection, your birds will deteriorate in other desirable ones.

You may find it difficult to keep up your good record year after year on a small plot of ground and be compelled to resort to the use of a concrete platform that can be kept clean and disinfected for raising young stock. Flocks often do exceptionally well for several years and then succumb to the evils of too long continued concentration in small quarters. M. B. D.

"THE time will come," shouted the speaker, "when women will get men's wages." "Yes," said a little man in the corner. "Next Saturday night."—Good Hardware.



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SHIP US YOUR OLD FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING BAGS
We pay 5c each and also pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference Community Bank of Buffalo.
J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Certified, B. W. D. Free
Eggs and chicks from large, big egg White Leghorns, trapnested 10 years. Write for circular, also story of 325-egg hen.
ACREBRIDGE FARM
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Half Price—Now $12.50 Per 100.
ALFRED R. SCOTT Box 405 TOMS RIVER, N. J.
S. C. W. Leghorns, over 20 years of culling. Egg laying contest record. Foundation stock. TOM BARRON improved each year. 1927 added breeders, cockerels and eggs from HOLLYWOOD and TANCRED FARMS, Washington.

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N. J. Certified and R. O. P. Chicks from range reared large, productive White Leghorns.
Write for descriptive pamphlet.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHIX 200-321 Egg Strain
These are no Hatchery Chix
We not only sell you chix, but we insure them for 30 days.
$15.00 PER 100
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CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS Hollywood-Wyckoff (Direct). Also Rocks and Reds. We guarantee to please. *Write* ELMER F. HASTINGS, Parsonsburg, Maryland.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $14, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $16. Heavy Mixed, $12. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, *Veterinarian*, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHY has the demand for our High-Grade Chicks doubled each season. Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns. 240-312 Egg Breeding. Circular Tells Why. H. C. ASHBERY & SON, Sodus, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES CHAMPION HEN—Best Am. Pen, Prod. class, N. Y. State Fair. Best Am. Pen, Cornell. Prof. J. W. Moore, Winston-Salem, N. C., writes: "Hatched 12 (1 sit) April 26. They are heartiest bunch one could want, (Aug. 5) outgrown those from higher price eggs." S. J. Evans, 350 W. 20th St., N. Y.—150 Chix May 1: "Finest flock I ever raised" Nov. 7. Low price stock, eggs, chicks. See ad. page 144, CHAS. MORSE, R. 1, Unadilla, N. Y.

White Wyandottes Martin Dorcas, from the famous Martin Strain. Chicks and Eggs, also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. Reds. Prices reasonable. ANDREW B. CARD, R.F.D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

White Wyandotte Chicks, $16 EGGS, $8.00. Won all first prizes Ohio State Fair, last 3 years. Real quality. Large catalog free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

Barron's White Wyandottes Cockerels, Hatching Eggs, from fowls I imported. Records 262 to 313 eggs. E. E. LEWIS, Apalachin, N. Y.

"NATIONAL" CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS. Stock from free range flocks. *Catalog free.* NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, Mifflintown, Penna.

WANTED Bantam Hens, common variety. Must be strong, healthy chicks, not too old and live delivery at Phoenixville guaranteed. Write stating price and number for sale. Montcalm Game Farm, R. F. D. No. 3, Phoenixville, Pa.

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Our Illustrated Booklet of Blood-Tested, Trapnested, Pedigreed R. I. Reds, Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Sent upon request. PINE HILL POULTRY FARM, Box 56-C, WEST MEDWAY, MASS.

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CHICKS Leghorns, 200 Egg Strain. L. W. HAMBLIN WILSON, N. Y.

Porter's Barred Rocks Official 250 egg two-year-old records. Males, eggs, chicks. Free circular. M. C. PORTER, R. D. 1, Adams, N. Y.

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Chicks as low as $30 a hundred. Mating List Free.
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White Chinese Geese either sex, $4.00 each. J. W. BURTON, Chepachet, Rhode Island

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Price, $2.00
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
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333 West 30th St., New York

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Tancred-Barron S. C White Leghorns—Finest Quality Baby Chicks—Postpaid: 25, $3.75; 50, $7.00; 100, $13.00; 500, $62.50; 1000, $120. From closely culled, well kept flocks, bred for egg production. An income of $5.00 to $6.00 per hen is made annually.
Sicilian Buttercups, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Strong, lively Baby Chicks—Postpaid: 25, $4.50; 50, $8.50; 100, $16.00; 500, $77.00.
If we cannot fill your order in due time, your remittance will be returned at once.
FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

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Hens minus Oyster Shell are hens minus eggs.

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To put the plus into poultry raising, keep Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake before your flock all the time. A more than 98% pure Calcium Carbonate content makes it rich in eggshell material. With more eggshell material your hens can produce more eggs, and make themselves meatier, stronger-boned fowl.

The majority of the successful poultry men in the country have realized the "plusage" of Pilot Brand for years. They always say "Pilot Brand," because it is a sure way to get purified, triple-screened, odorless, wasteless Oyster Shell *always*. One bag of Pilot Brand is just as good as another.

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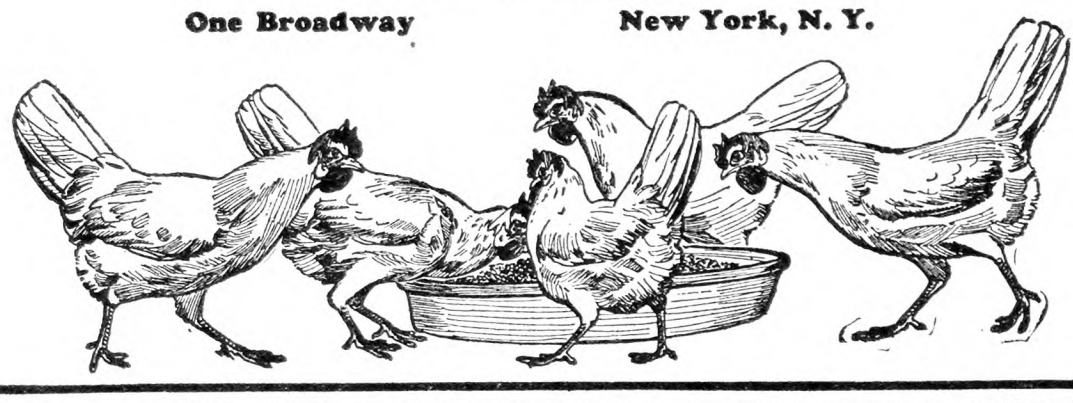

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Postpaid Prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Brown & Buff Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
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Ex. Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks & Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	.....
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Heavy Mixed: 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1,000, $120. Light Mixed for Broilers: 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1,000, $95. Wh. Pekin Ducklings: 25, $7.50; 50, $15; 100, $30; 500, $145. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.: Farmers' State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog. THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box D., New Washington, Ohio

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FOUR REASONS FOR BUYING SUNBEAM HIGH-GRADE CHICKS

1.—**Absolute Reliability. Eleventh Year.** One of the **Oldest** Ohio Hatcheries. Member I. B. C. A. Reference, Buckeye Commercial Bank. 2.—**Finest Quality.** From purebred, heavy laying winter-egg flocks, selected and inspected for years by experts. **Healthy, hardy, vigorous.** 3.—**Ohio Accredited.** All breeders chosen and leg-banded by Experts authorized by the Ohio State Poultry Improvement Assn. 4.—**Very Low Prices.** Compare these prices with chicks of equal quality anywhere. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 2% **discount** on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door—

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks	$4.00	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00	$135.00
R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
S. C. White Orpingtons, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	16.00	46.50	75.00	145.00
White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes	4.25	8.50	16.00	46.50	75.00	145.00
White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00	115.00

Careful personal attention to all orders. Order from this ad. or write for our Beautiful 1928 Catalog. Our chicks went into 29 States and 2 Canadian Provinces last year. Our shipping losses were less than 1%, less than one chick in each 100. SUNBEAM HATCHERY BOX 58 FINDLAY, OHIO

NATIONAL CHICKS—500,000 CHICKS FOR 1928

America's leading breeds and strains insure profits with National Chicks guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7 25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS Box 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C.O.D. SEND ONLY $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert Poultryman. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG

It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today. WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Accredited—Big Layers

We have found 300-egg birds in this strain. They are from British Columbia breeding of same blood as the world's record hen Maizie that laid 351 eggs in a year. Our literature tells the whole story. Read about our stock.
BARRED ROCKS—British Columbia Breeding. High egg production. Some of our chicks have almost 100% B. C. Blood.
WYANDOTTES—Martin's Regal-Dorcas. Foundation flock averaged over 200 eggs.
S. C. R. I. REDS—B. C. and Rucker strains. Good color, type and high egg production. Prices reasonable. Write today.

F. G. Ketner ERLAY POULTRY FARMS, Box 4, Delaware, Ohio A. L. Everitt

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Westwood, N. J. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending Jan. 30, 1928:

During the thirteenth week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 3,060 eggs was made, or an average of 44.06 per cent. The production to date is 30,984 eggs.

Pen 19, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the week with 54 eggs. Pen 44, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is second with 53 eggs. Pen 50, a White Leghorn pen owned by Dr. L. E. Heasley Farms, Michigan, is third with 51 eggs.

Pen 19, owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 687 eggs. Pen 93, a White Leghorn pen owned by S. P. Wiersma, Michigan, is second with 561 eggs, and pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is third with 554 eggs.

The rather sudden coming of the snowstorm to New Jersey within the past week has brought us to the conclusion that we are not after all to escape real Winter this year. It had begun to look like an open Winter with mild temperatures and no snow. When the snow falls, however, and the thermometer goes down to the neighborhood of zero, as it has done this week, the poultryman hurries at once to insure the comfort of his laying flocks in order that the egg production may not be affected materially. The laying houses at the New Jersey contests were prepared for the change. The fowls at both contests have been comfortable. There is no doubt but that it is wise to attempt to keep the Winter laying flocks under conditions which will not vary materially even though outside conditions may change suddenly. The contest houses were littered well at the beginning of the contest year. The supervisor inspected the litter condition last week. The peat moss litter used is still in excellent condition. It provides a warm insulation against the cold, hard floors during the Winter time, and for this reason especially is commendable. Every few days they have been swept down to remove peat moss dust, thus keeping them functioning as to admission of sunlight. The houses have been made tight against drafts, which is also a good Winter precaution. Keeping the hens under such uniform conditions day in and day out throughout the Winter tends to improve chances of inducing egg production. The hens must be comfortable, not chilled and forced to stand around huddled up and dumpish in attitude. At Vineland the daily feeding of moist mash has been divided into two sections, one fed before noon and one after, to induce further exercise and food consumption actively during the cold weather.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Jarvis Poultry Farms, Md., 353; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 310; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 305.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 475; John G. Hall, N. J., 297.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 687; P. T. Kistler, Pa., 305; Sunny Vale Poultry Farm, Pa., 287.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—S. P. Wiersma, Mich., 561; White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 554; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 530.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, (White Wyandottes), 408; Skylands Farm, N. Y., (Mottled Houdans), 310; A. E. Hampton, N. J., (S. C. Black Leghorns), 207; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 26.

Feeding Turkeys

I wish a good formula for a mash and one for a grain mixture for laying turkeys or breeders. MRS. H. P. M.
Pennsylvania.

There are no special formulas for turkeys differing from those that are used in raising other poultry, except that breeders may have formulas of their own that they consider superior. In general, turkeys need the same ration that hens do, and foods suitable for other fowls are suited to turkeys.

Corn, wheat and oats are the chief whole or cracked grain foods; mashes may be made up of cornmeal, wheat bran and middlings ground oats and high-grade meat scrap. The mash that you are using may be improved by the addition of more cornmeal and meat scrap.

Experiments with turkeys raised in close confinement at the Minnesota Experiment Station over a period of several years led the authorities there to recommend a mash composed of equal parts of yellow corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings and oat flour, to every 70 lbs. of which was added 30 lbs. of high-grade meat scrap. The oat flour in the mixture was changed to ground

The Profit Strain for Practical Poultrymen

THE REAM STRAIN again proved that it lays best when eggs pay best by giving the Moody Leghorn Farm, of Auburn, Ky., **an average of 27 eggs per layer in January.**

Send for the FREE "Story of the 300-Egg Hen" showing the profit experiences of poultrymen all over the world, the OFFICIAL RECORDS since laying contests began, and the 22 years of breeding of the Ream Strain of

S.C.W. Leghorns
S.C.R.I. Reds
Wh. Wyandottes
Barred Rocks

CHICKS
Eggs
Cockerels
Breeding Stock

Most Profitable Poultry Known

306 eggs per year Bred Over 20 years for more eggs

Orders for March and April now being booked —Write TODAY.

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
Box R, Lancaster, Pa.

INDIAN HEAD CHICKS

DON'T buy baby chicks until you have learned all about Indian Head White Leghorns—the old reliable Strain.

Vigorous and dependable for sure profits. New low prices.

Send today for free catalog.

Indianhead Poultry Farm
220 N. Main St. Toms River, N. J.

10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 **Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.**
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

BRAMBLE'S HIGH-QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White Leghorns
Brown Leghorns
Mixed—

Immediate Delivery

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, northern grown, vigorous, healthy, heavy laying, free range breeding flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Our prices will save you money.

LEGHORNS—REDS—ROCKS
WYANDOTTES—PEKIN DUX

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

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Niagara Poultry Farm
Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

CHICKS

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From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	14.00
Light Mixed, $9; Heavy	11.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa., R. F. D. No. 3

OHIO RIVER HIGH QUALITY CHICKS
VALUE plus PROFIT
WINTER EGG LAYERS

OUR "SPECIAL MATINGS" of Big Tom Barron and Tancred 213-286 Egg Strain White Leghorns and Similar Best Quality in five other popular varieties mean heavy Winter Egg Production when prices are highest. The difference between Profit and Loss is the difference between Winter and Summer production. Only such quality as Ohio River Chickeries produce will lay **HIGH PRICED EGGS.** Only eggs 24 oz. to the dozen or over are used in our incubators. Our unusually rigid attention to every detail means Profit for you. **VALUABLE CATALOG FREE.** Before ordering get our New 1928 Catalog, beautifully illustrated from our own flocks. Write today before earliest and best chicks are sold.

OHIO RIVER CHICKERIES
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M. A. C. P. B., Inc.
Bonded CHICKS

Not only has every breeding bird been blood-tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, but this year every chick hatched from this clean breeding stock will go out backed by a **$500.00 BOND** as additional guarantee of health and livability.

The parents are CERTIFIED, the chicks are BONDED, free from B. W. D.

Never before was such protection offered the purchaser of baby chicks.

4 BREEDS
S. C. REDS S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED and WHITE ROCKS

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

94% of M. A. C. P. B. chicks sold in 1927 were RAISED—losses were 6% only. That's the kind of chicks that are profitable! Write for list of members in good standing for 1928.

Mass. Assn. of Certified Poultry Breeders, Inc.
Amherst, Mass.
Mention this Advertisement

S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Baby Chicks and Breeding Males

All are from State tested stock. Trapnested and pedigreed. Selected range grown, production bred cockerels that are sure to breed up your production and priced moderately.

BABY CHICKS

You must have good chix to grow good pullets and get good returns on your investment. Our stock is tested and proven. 20 years of breeding behind them—you need the best for most profit. Our new catalog should interest you. Free on request.

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 30, Attleboro, Mass.

USHER'S REDS WISE Poultrymen buy Profitable Chicks

Usher's Single Comb Reds are famous for early maturity and profitable production of large eggs. That is what they are bred for. Usher's Red chicks live and thrive under average good care. Our own system of care **FREE** with every shipment. 80% of our customers return year after year for more Usher's Red chicks. Circular free.
E. P. USHER, Jr. Box R Grafton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs, try our chicks. Our 5000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.
REDBIRD FARM WRENTHAM, MASS,

HUBBARD'S S. C. RED CHICKS Have a reputation for livability, vigor, fast growth, egg production. Every one hatched from our own strain of Northern Grown Stock, State Certified for eight consecutive years to be absolutely free from White Diarrhoea. Catalog free. It will help and interest you.
Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

S. C. R. I. Reds
Pedigreed Cockerels, **$6, $8** and **$10.** Eggs, **$10** per 100. ANNA M. JONES, Hillsdale, N. Y.

R. I. RED CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS
M. A. C. Strain. All chicks from our own State tested flocks—Electrically hatched. Place your order now.
Tel. 801-J. B. & C. POULTRY FARM, Amherst, Mass.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

heavy oats after a few weeks. A half-pound of powdered charcoal was also added to the above. Cracked corn and wheat were fed as hard grains, both grain and mash being hopper fed.

This is a high percenttage of meat scrap (30 per cent), but was used with turkeys being raised in small pens. Twenty per cent of meat scrap is about as high as has been used in a laying mash for hens, and the tendency now is to reduce this amount, substituting milk or milk products for part of the meat. I should not consider a poultry regulator of any value in a mash. As mentioned above, the mash for the young poults differed from that of the older birds in having oat flour substituted for ground oats. The grain mixture is corn and wheat cracked to a suitable size for the small poults. For birds on good range, I should advise much less meat in the ration and milk in some form. M. B. D.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending Jan. 30, 1928, with comments of the director:

About the first of February most poultrymen are thinking seriously about starting incubators. Now, incubators and brooders are more or less of a fire hazard. Some men who have never experienced any close calls with this menace are apt to consider it very unimportant, but just let a fire insurance inspector discover an incubator in the cellar of a dwelling house and see what happens. The maximum policy which can be obtained on adult birds is 75c. Insurance companies consider adult birds, even away from any fire hazard, as a tremendous risk.

The common soda-water extingisher so important in the equipment of every fire company, might well be a permanent fixture in the incubator room. These tanks hold two and one-half gallons each and are operated by simply turning upside down. However, when once turned up, they must be recharged, regardless whether or not all of the contents have been emptied. The refills cost about 50c and may be put in once a year.

Of course, it would be out of the question to invest in an extinguisher for each and every brooder house. A pail of water hung on a rafter can easily serve for protection in the brooder house, when coal is used for fuel. In the case of an oil-burning brooder an additional pail containing sawdust with 3 lbs. of common soda added should be on hand to keep the oil from spreading.

If water for fire protection is subject to freezing add a salt to lower the freezing point. Calcium chloride will not act on metal pails as readily as sodium chloride. —C. D. Anderson, Contest Manager.

During the thirteenth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,557 eggs, or 36.8 per cent. This is an increase of 142, 2.0 per cent over last week's production. The production this week is 21 eggs higher than the corresponding week a year ago.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 50; White Leghorns, Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 49; White Leghorns, Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 48; R. I. Reds, Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 47; White Leghorns, George H. Wraight, Conn., 45; Barred Rocks, A. C. Jones, Del., 44; R. I. Reds, Ascutney Farms, Vt., 44; White Leghorns, Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 44.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 401; Warren's Farm, Mo., 380; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 347; W. R. Dewsnap, N. Y., 344; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 333; E. C. Forman, Mass., 331; The Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 322.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 463; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 418; Charlescotte Farm, Mass., 406; Mass. Agr. Station, Mass., 365.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 118; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 77.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. C. Jones, Del., 298; Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 279; Poultry Department O. A. C., Canada, 244.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 227; William R. Speck, N. Y., 207.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Jan. 24	56	20	Clear
Jan. 25	51	27	Partly cloudy
Jan. 26	50	22	Clear
Jan. 27	48	14	Clear
Jan. 28	26	17	Snow
Jan. 29	39	18	Clear
Jan. 30	48	22	Clear

The following top prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 46c; brown, 47c; medium, 42c; pullets, 43c.

LIVE-ABILITY!

IF chicks are healthy and sound at 3 weeks half the battle of bringing them up to lay is won. Isn't a food that raises every liveable chick nearly worth its weight in gold? And if half the chicks died on a food that somebody *gave away* you wouldn't think he was much of a friend.

Pratts is the starting food that posted poultrymen rely on. Everything is there—properly prepared and balanced. All the elements for muscle, bone, nerve, blood, feather.

Good dealers get Pratts for their customers. People who have good luck with chicks are better feed customers later. Write us if you don't know your Pratt dealer's name.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratts
Buttermilk
Baby Chick Food

55 years of success and fair dealing behind the Pratt guarantee. See your dealer for a money-back trial of any Pratt feed or remedy.

LAKEVIEW BABY CHICKS
Lighting the Way to Better Chicks
Bred for Profits
Quality-bred and quality-hatched Lakeview chicks grow rapidly into real money. World's best strains in our supply flocks, all Michigan accredited — that means business. Officially culled, state inspected. Official records up to 252 eggs at Michigan egg contest, 1925. Silver cup winners, Holland fair, 1927. 215 egg hen at Mountain Grove, Mo., 1927.
Get Big FREE Catalog
Gives descriptions of strong, vigorous Smith Hatched Chicks of famous Leghorn strains, also Barred and W. Rocks, Buff Orp., W. Wyan., and S. C. R. I. Reds—all money-making breeds. Make reservations early—1c per chick books your order.
Will ship C. O. D.
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM
M. J. Kole, Prop.
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Member International Baby Chick Association
A Solid Foundation for Success with Poultry

JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS
Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS
Your chance to get this strain right in the East at prices you can afford from New Jersey State Certified, blood-tested and trapnested breeders with high records. Large hatching eggs and chicks. Free catalog. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, N. J.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS
Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College and of prize winners at the Holland Poultry Show, having the best display on Barred Rocks in the production class. White and Brown Leghorns. Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I Reds. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Send at once for free catalogue, full particulars and detailed prices. **HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. Boven, Prop., R-8, Box N, Holland, Mich.**

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·
Send $1 for 100 with order; balance when delivered. Let us supply you with big, strong **Peerless Chicks** from carefully bred and culled flocks that contain the blood of leading strains: **Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, Etc.** Price, Postpaid, 100% live arrival—

	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy assorted, $10 per 100. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO

WRITE for this Chick Catalog
BIG FREE Catalog

Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dames records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, Dark Brown and Buff Leghorns. Roger Luxon of New London paid for a brooder and brooder house and showed a cash profit of $175 last year with 300 of our Rocks.

Write for catalog which tells all about our stock. Last year was the 50th year our President, Chas. McClave, showed at Ohio Stock Fair. He is known the world over as a poultryman.

Prices are attractive. Write today.

NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY COMPANY Box N NEW LONDON, OHIO

90% Livability Guaranteed!

Gasson's astounding unique guarantee protects you from chick losses. We replace them. Brookfield quality built the biggest and best equipped poultry plant in the Middle West. 54 buildings, 55-acre farm, $100,000 investment.

Gasson's Strain of S.C.W. Leghorns

4500 laying birds 1500 trapnested under Ohio R.O.P. Supervision, 5 years consecutive blood testing: Male birds pedigrees up to 316 eggs. Official Contest Records. Ohio Accredited Chicks. What more can you ask for quality? Baby chicks and 10 week old stock for sale. Get a head start on profits this year. Send today for our large 48-page illustrated FREE catalog.

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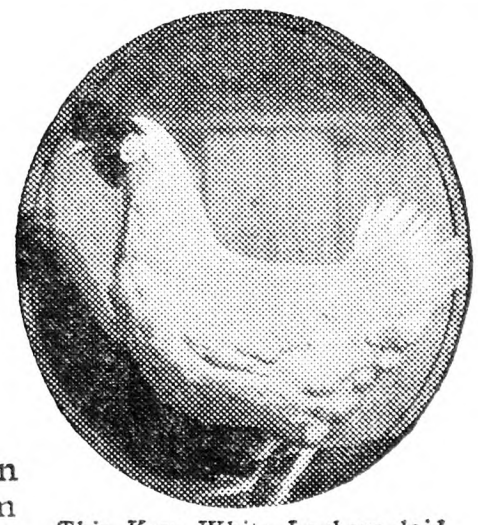
Baby Chicks *that are bred to lay*



This Kerr White Leghorn laid 294 eggs at the 1926-27 Maryland Egg Laying Contest.

KERR'S Baby Chicks have an exceptional inheritance from an officially tested, heavy laying ancestry. In the 1926-27 Storrs Egg Laying Contest our White Leghorn pen averaged 217 eggs for the year. The high bird laid 268 eggs. This pen stood First or Second for ten consecutive weeks in midwinter, when eggs were high in price. In the Maryland Contest, Kerr's White Leghorn pen averaged 223.3 eggs and the high bird laid 294 eggs.

The Kerr pens of Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds also made a great showing in the other leading eastern competitions, which proved them prepotent for persistent laying qualities.

All of these high record birds represent generations of Kerr's systematic selective breeding. For a number of years, male birds carrying these blood lines have headed many of the flocks supplying eggs for Kerr quality chicks. In addition, we are now taking up blood testing for Bacillary White Diarrhea. In 1927 about 35,000 breeding birds were tested.

Send for large illustrated Kerr chick book and price list.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS THE KERR CHICKERIES INC.

KERR CHICKERIES, INC.
Department 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
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Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*
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SERVICE **PURE BRED BABY CHICKS** *QUALITY*

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

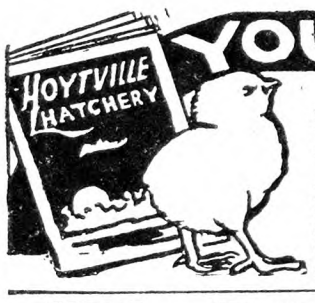
CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY—WE SHIP C. O. D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyandottes; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted, Mostly Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20		

THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank



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On orders placed early we will allow 10 chicks extra with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.
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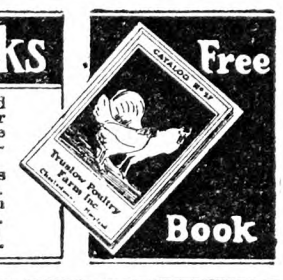
You can meet the growing demand for quality eggs and poultry. Prices are high, profit never better. Every chick buyer should know about TRUSLOW THOROBREDS. Our 45 years in the poultry business has developed remarkable egg and meat producing strains.

You can make money with Truslow's big, strong, vigorous Thorobred Chicks — Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes.

Write us today stating breed and number you need so we can quote prices. Get our FREE Book, Raising Poultry for Profit.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 Chestertown, Md.



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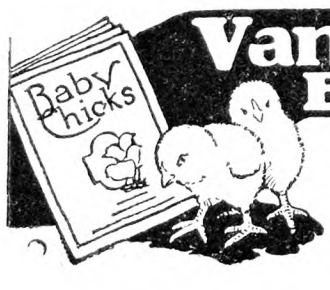


Van Duzer Baby Chicks
Bred to Lay—Bred to Pay

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched. *We guarantee satisfaction. Write today!*

THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

Probable Roup

Could you tell me what is the cause of my pullets eyes being nearly swollen shut? W. H. C.
New York.

This is very likely to be roup affecting the eyes. Any such bird should be removed from the flock, to prevent spreading of the contagion, and the eyes may be washed out several times daily with a solution of boric acid in water. A teaspoonful of the boric acid may be dissolved in a cup of warm water and, after cleansing, two or three drops of a 10 per cent solution of argyrol, to be prepared by your druggist, may be placed in the eyes daily. Treatment of roup is not very satisfactory, requiring more time and attention than the bird is likely to be worth. Prevention by cleanliness of quarters and utensils and the avoidance of contagion from outside sources is of greater importance than treatment. M. B. D.

Results of Changing Feed

Last year paralysis and blindness affected my pullets which our extension service pronounced coccidiosis. The result of it all was that I decided to change from the Cornell mash to the Ohio all-mash method of feeding. The effect on old stock could not be noticed and they laid well till Fall when I sold them. My baby chicks did fairly well, got 800 pullets out of 2,000 chicks. These were early April chicks and with direct sunlight and plenty of green feed I found it necessary to feed cod liver oil in cloudy weather. I bought 700 more pullets and threw them directly on their all-mash feed. By October 15 pullets were looking well, but I was not getting over 15 per cent production, so I added 5 per cent dried milk to their regular ration. This started them laying, also at this time I started lights gradually till I had them up at 4 A. M. Around the first of November flock was laying 50 per cent, but losing flesh. I started feeding wet mash at noon, but in two weeks production was down to 25 per cent and over half of flock has gone into a neck molt. Around November 15 I started feeding whole corn and decided to go back to the Cornell mash gradually. I have now got to the Farmingdale ration No. 2, and am feeding them all the corn they will eat from 4 A. M. till 8 A. M. I am now getting around 30 per cent production which is good, considering the number of molters in flock, but body weight is coming back so very slowly. Birds are healthy and my losses have been very low. I feed a wet mash at noon mixed of the regular dry mash. C. E. S.
Tennessee.

Perhaps your chief mistake was in the frequent changes in the method of feeding. There is great temptation when something seems to go wrong in the poultry yard to immediately try to rectify it by a radical change in feeding or care, forgetting the laying pullets are very sensitive to changes and that the animal body is not one that can be immediately made to change the direction in which the wheels revolve by simply throwing a lever. It must be remembered, too, that laying increases as the season advances and that a seeming improvement may be due, not to a change in feeding but to the natural increase of greater age. When body weight fails with laying the indication is that more corn is needed. Meal may be added to the mash or whole corn fed in greater abundance. A moist mash may also be fed in addition to the dry mash before the fowls. Such changes can be made with some caution and without a revolution in methods. You seem to have come out of your troubles very well. Some neck molting in pullets is a pretty hard thing to avoid and the only further suggestion that I have to make is that you do not make too strenuous efforts to hasten the conditioning of these birds; making haste slowly will be less likely to result in accidents. You cannot hurry nature too fast, even when eggs are going down. M. B. D.

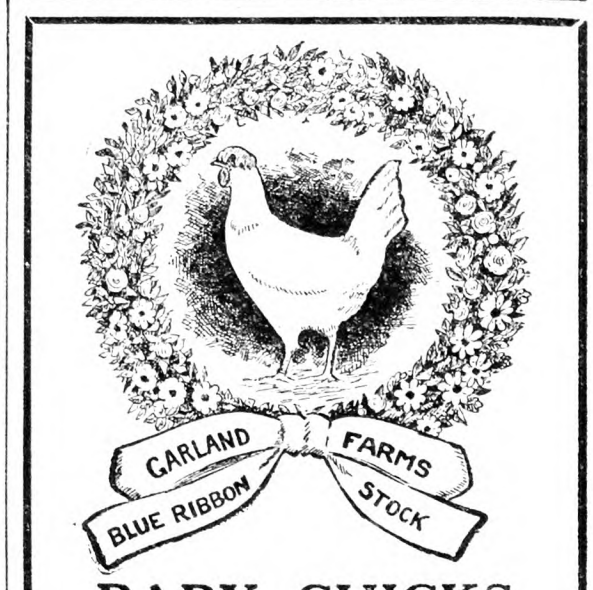
GUARANTEED
The Most Profitable Chicks You Can Buy

Our Chicks *must* pay you better than any other kind, or we'll refund the difference in price paid. Let us tell you more about this amazing Guarantee—the broadest ever given by any poultry breeder.

1928 Year Book FREE

Not a mere catalog, but a 78-page textbook, telling how to make more money from poultry. Based on common sense principles, learned through 33 years' constant study and observation. Write today.

LORD FARMS 67 FOREST STREET METHUEN, MASS.



BABY CHICKS
CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.
GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

MEADOWEDGE FARM
STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

LEGHORN CHICKS

Contest Records to be proud of.

We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

Jasper's Single Comb White Leghorns

Order Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs Now to be sure of getting the dates you want for February and March. Our breeders are carefully selected and are free from any disease. All males used in our breeding pens from dams with records of 200 to 296 eggs. All eggs used in our incubators are good sized, white eggs, weighing 24 ounces or more to the dozen and produce large, fluffy chicks that will be sure to please you.

Our new catalog is both helpful and interesting. Sent free upon request.

JASPER POULTRY FARMS
HUDSON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Pure Bred Chicks

White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds.

Write NOW for our illustrated catalog and low prices on these breeds.

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Port Trevorton, Penna.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

VAN WERT In the Heart of Chick Island

Send for Gus's Aids on poultry raising. Mailed to you each month *absolutely free.* Gives valuable, timely advice on poultry management. Let our experience help you make money. No obligation at all.

GUS'S AIDS FOR POULTRY

Van Wert Hatchery, Gus Ickes, Prop., R-4-A, Van Wert, O

BABY DUX BABY DUX

The famous Long Island Pekin Ducklings for sale. Immediate shipments. Price, $30-100. Parcel post prepaid.
SCHLEIN'S BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM, Inc.
Center Moriches, N. Y.

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKIN DUCKS **DUCKLINGS** Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS Special Fall prices. List free. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, SELLERSVILLE, PA

Mammoth Bronze Breeding Turkeys No blackhead for 15 years.
MRS. ALFRED E. REID Star Route FREEHOLD, N. J.

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Large frame, big bone. MRS. IDA CHUMBLEY, Draper, Va.

The Henyard

Farmingdale Contest Winners

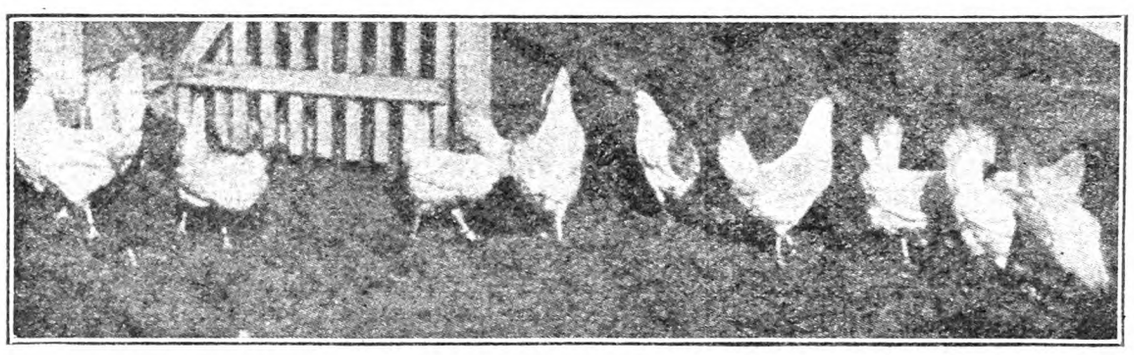
The picture shows 12 pullets from Sunnyside Poultry Farm. The birds were not from a special mating, but a careful selection from the whole flock of pullets.

Several years ago I purchased a pen of high producers with records of 260-270 eggs. This new blood I fused into the foundation stock of the same strain. The result in increased egg production from this new blood encouraged us to compete at Farmingdale.

This pen produced 2,401 eggs in one year (51 weeks) with individual records of 249, 206, 217, 275, 220, 245, 183, 261, 258, 254 eggs, and the two reserves, 257 and 253 eggs each.

This pen was awarded a certificate of egg production to highest pen for month of November, 1926, and March, July, August, September and October, 1927. CHARLES DYRING.

New York.



The Winning Pen

Heating a Henhouse

Some say to keep hens as warm in Winter as Summer, and some say they do not even need glass windows. My hens do not lay as I would like them to, so have had a fire in brooder for them. Do you think it necessary?

J. M.

It does not seem ever to have been profitable to heat laying houses artificially in cold weather. The idea appears attractive, since it would not be very expensive to supply enough heat to at least keep a well-built poultry house well above zero in severe weather and to materially aid in ventilation, but the fact that this practice is not followed is probably sufficient evidence that it has not been found practicable. If hens are kept in a building where the air is as dry as that outside—in itself a difficult matter in very cold weather—the degree of cold does not appear to matter so much. They will thrive and lay in a very cold atmosphere, appearing to mind it little. This is easily accounted for when we consider that the hen is provided with the best possible protection from cold in her coat of feathers and down and that her body temperature is above that of other animals. The mistake of closing all the windows of a poultry house in very cold weather is often made. This permits the moisture from the hens' bodies to accumulate and saturate the air: a condition provocative of colds and disease. Better a cold, dry building than a warm, moist one. If combs could be kept from freezing and the air dry, the degree of low temperature would probably matter little. Hens are birds, and birds are comfortable in temperatures that chill other animals not protected by nature from their effects. M. B. D.

Disinfecting Henhouse

Here is my method of disinfecting poultry houses in Winter: Mix one quart cresol solution with four gallons of kerosene in a five-gallon spray tank. Use the finest nozzle and maximum pressure. This amount is sufficient for about 2,000 square feet of floor space. Mixing cresol with kerosene instead of water in no way detracts from its effectiveness as a germicide. Cresol mixed with water will not kill mites or spiders. When kerosene is used all insects that the spray touches are destroyed. All poultry-houses that are as dry as they should be are dusty. The use of kerosene helps to prevent dust which is injurious to the birds and a carrier of germs. All poultry-houses should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a week, and sprayed once or preferably twice a month especially in the Winter when the birds are confined, usually in rather crowded quarters, and when we have so little sun which is the greatest disinfectant of all.

Spray everything: drinking fountains, perches, nests, floors, etc., and for those who still feed the grain in a lot of unsanitary litter spray this two or three times, but this will not prevent the birds from eating a lot of filth.

I feed all grain in clean metal troughs about an hour before dark each day, just a little more than they will clean up, so that the most active birds which are off the roosts first in the morning can start the day with a little corn, to keep up body weight. The rest of them can eat mash and drink buttermilk with 4 per cent of cod liver oil.

I said spray everything, but be careful not to spray the birds, as this kerosene-cresol mixture will give them sore eyes. Also do not smoke while spraying with it; first because you may set the coop on fire, and second because your tobacco will taste like something else.

When mixed with kerosene the odor of the cresol is apparent for several days. I do not know that this smell has any value other than that I like it as I go at least once every hour to take the birds out of the trap-nests.

I have a flock of about 1,000 White Wyandottes; never had a case of roup, diphtheria, pox, etc. I believe in sanitary quarters with maximum ventilation regardless of temperature. My records for last January show an average temperature of two degrees below for the month and a minimum temperature of 28 degrees Fahr. The egg yield for the month was 48.6 per cent. The annual average for the entire flock was 164.2 eggs per bird, which is not too bad for a large flock of any heavy breed! WARREN TUNNEY.

Dower Right in Tax Sale

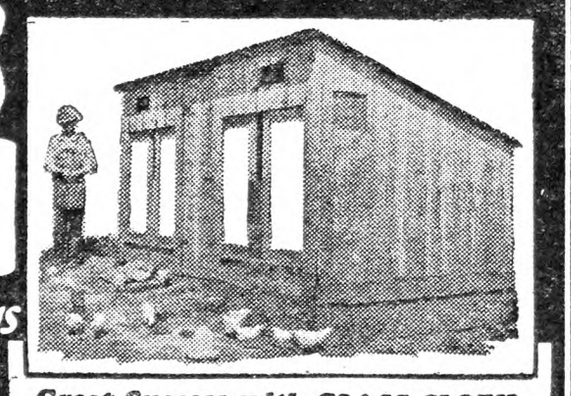
Does a tax or sheriff sale of property cancel dower right? In other words, if my husband lets our property be sold for the taxes, what can I do to stop it, or have I still a dower right in it after the sale, or can I have somebody buy it in at the sale? B. F.

New Jersey.

A foreclosure of tax sale or sheriff's sale does not cancel a wife's dower right unless the wife is made a party defendant to the proceeding. If your husband allows your property to go to tax sale, you may purchase the same at the date of sale from the borough and after two years may foreclose the tax sale certificate in the same manner as you would foreclose a mortgage. In this proceeding, however, you must make your husband a party defendant in order to cut off his interest.

Chicks THRIVE Under GLASS CLOTH

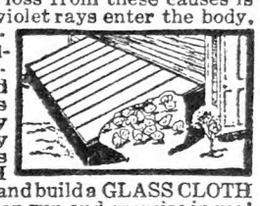
Admits Ultra-Violet Rays Prevents Rickets Leg Weakness and Death Loss



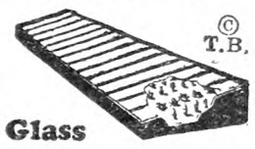
Great Success with GLASS CLOTH
Half a million poultry raisers use GLASS CLOTH. In our mail come hundreds of letters praising it. Above is Will Owen. He says: "We are certainly well pleased with Glass Cloth. We used it as a front for the brooder house this spring. The chicks were warmer than those brooded by hens. In severest weather they were cozy and fine. Lost only a very few out of 300 white rocks They have grown faster and are more vigorous than any we ever raised before." Glass Cloth pays big returns. If you want to cut down death losses, use it this spring.

Fred Turner
Originator of Glass Cloth

If you want unusual success with your chicks this year, raise them under GLASS CLOTH This wonder material admits the life giving ultra-violet energy rays of the sun (Plain glass stops them.) Science has discovered these rays prevent rickets, softness, leg weakness and many other chick troubles Death loss from these causes is stopped Ultra-violet rays enter the body, supplying Vitamine D and speeding up the building of bone and tissue Chicks thrive amazingly and grow very fast. If you want to raise every chick, if you want early broilers and layers, put GLASS CLOTH in your brooder house windows and build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed where the chicks can run and exercise in real sunlight It's nature's health remedy. All you need is a roll of GLASS CLOTH and a few scraps of lumber Millions of yards in use today Success everywhere. Experts recommend it. Repays its cost many times a season.



Ideal for HOT BEDS



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Much Cheaper Than Glass
GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs a fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life giving ultra violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Plants grow stronger and hardier and transplant better. GLASS CLOTH holds the heat of the sun and throws it to all parts of the frame Under glass, plants become weak and spindley for want of violet light.

Turner Bros.
Dept. 7815
Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio

Patented—Accept No Imitations
Genuine GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., by patented formula. New, super-strength material. No increase in price Big value Avoid imitations. Name marked on every yard Look for it. Flexible, transparent, waterproof, weatherproof. Originated in 1916. Proven by 12 years spectacular success.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

$5.00 buys a big roll of our super-strength material, 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide Only 3 2-3c per sq. ft. If, after ten days' use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Success with Baby Chicks" with each order. Samples and catalog illustrating uses free on request. This is a special price. Act now. If your dealer does not have GLASS CLOTH, order from us direct on coupon.

Mail the COUPON!

TURNER BROS., Dept. 7815
Bladen, Nebr., Wellington, Ohio

I enclose $..... for which send me postpaid..... rolls of GLASS CLOTH at the advertised trial offer price If not satisfied after 10 days use I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name .....
Address .....
Town ..... State .....

WENE CHICKS
State Certified Blood-Tested
WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK

Leghorns That Lay Lots of Large Eggs

NEW JERSEY has unusually stiff requirements for State Certification. For several years, we have used only Leghorn breeders, which have passed the blood and certification tests. We have gone even farther, selecting only full-weight, smooth textured, pure white eggs. As a result, WENE Chicks are equipped to earn those *extra* profits, which make poultry keeping really worth-while. *Order now for February and March delivery.*

We can also make immediate delivery of blood-tested Chicks in the heavier breeds.

A postal request will bring you our Mating and Price Lists

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

PINE TREE CHICKS

Backed by Breeding, Experience and Integrity

YOU can trust the pioneer Hatchery to give you the very best chick value. We made our first shipment in 1892, and every year since we have improved the quality.

All Flocks Inspected by a Licensed Veterinarian

This season, every Pine Tree flock was inspected by a licensed veterinarian. Every bird found below par in health and vigor was excluded. Pine Tree flocks are now at the highest standard of health we have seen in our 36 years' experience. With our personal care in hatching and shipping, you can be sure of receiving Chicks of rugged vigor. All leading breeds; popular prices.

We are now booking orders for March and April delivery. Better send yours.

Write for the new 1928 Catalog—Today

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box R, Stockton, New Jersey
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner Since 1892

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

THE OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain
SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS
BABY CHICKS
Free from white diarrhea-State tested-75,000 chicks for 1928
PRICES—100 Chicks or More

GRADE A.	SPECIAL MATING	1,000 or MORE
$25.00	$28.00	$230

TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment.
Keith Scott, Box R, Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.

QUALITY CHICKS
HIGH QUALITY CHICKS from pure bred, free range flock—Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns. No fancy prices. Chicks from flocks under State Supervision at slight advance in price. My interest in my customers does not end with the sale of chicks. I guarantee satisfaction also. 100% delivery. Write for circular.
SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, Millersburg, Pa.

Best Quality Chicks

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns..	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.75	5.00	9.00

These chicks are carefully selected from free range bred-to-lay stock. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced prices on large lots.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

LONG'S LARGE TYPE ENGLISH **LEGHORNS**
S. C. White Leghorns..... $12.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. 14.00 per 100
Write for free catalog and prices on 500 or 1000 lots. We guarantee. Postpaid. Live arrival and satisfaction. Bank reference.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. R. 3, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

CHICKS S. C. Buff Leghorns, W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and Mixed, 9c each and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

HEALTHY QUALITY LEGHORN CHICKS
That live, $15 hun. Reds, $18. From our own flock only. Circular. WARNKEN POULTRY FARM, Salt Point, N. Y.

CHICKS N. Y. Certified White Leghorns. Big birds, good layers, large white eggs. Trapnested and pedigreed hatched. Free catalog. SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM, Akron, N. Y.

Quality White Leghorn Chix $12 per 100. Special prices on large lots. Feeding system that raises 95% to laying age free. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, $11 per 100. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c, from our free range flock. 100% guarantee. Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. Circular. MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM F. B. Frymoyer McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Leghorn and Reds. Blood tested or under State Supervision. Write for catalogue. BYRON PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.

PRODUCTION BRED CHICKS $20—100. $185—1000. S. C. White Leghorns. Large type. ADAM SEABURY, Evergreen Poultry Farm, Sayville, L. I.

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

Chix—BABY—Chix

Barred Rocks	$14 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	12 per 100
Mixed or Broilers	10 per 100

I also have Barred Rocks that are blood tested. All flocks are on free range and from heavy laying strains. Special price on 1000 and 500 lots.
100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door.
FRANK NACE · · COCOLAMUS, PA.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS
Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
WM. D. SCOTT, Prop. HARRINGTON, DEL.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4 00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	4.00	7 50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER · McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Barron Leghorn Chicks
From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from thoroughbred matings any week after February 14th, at $16 per 100; $77 per 500; $150 per 1000. 10 per cent books your order. Circular FREE.
Robert Clauser, Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

CHIX	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57 50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

ULSH'S CHICKS "MARTIN'S STRAIN" White Wyandotte, Ulsh's Superior White and Barred Rock
Strong chicks from healthy stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.
Member I. B. C. A. JAS. E. ULSH - Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS *Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns*
Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains. Lowest possible prices for really good chicks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write today for catalog and prices.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

Buy C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by imported Males; also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Big fluffy chicks that please. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices Low. Write for Free Catalogue.
C. M. LONGENECKER Box 50 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
Send order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50-500 $110-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM · RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS OF QUALITY
PRICES FOR MARCH AND APRIL

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$14.00	$7.50	$4.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	12.00	6.50	3.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER · McAlisterville, Penna.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, pure bred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. *Send for price list.* SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 849 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. *Phone 1604 or 337.*

Our Chicks Cost No More
They pay better. Accredited from flocks supervised by expert trained at Ohio State University. Our catalog tells about our pedigreed males and other stock. ALSO BABY DUCKS. Write today.
SOUDERS' IDEAL HATCHERY, Box H, Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$ 9 per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns	12 per 100
Barred Rocks	14 per 100
Reds	14 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

FINE PURE-BRED CHICKS
Write for our catalog. It tells about our chicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the chick business for years and know how to produce the kind of chicks you want at prices which will make money for you. Write today. SENECA POULTRY FARM, Tiffin, O.

GOOD CHICKS Pay Big Profits
County Line Chicks are this kind. You get the best when you get County Line Chicks. Five varieties. Bred for Health and Production. *CATALOG FREE.*
COUNTY LINE POULTRY YARDS and HATCHERY Box 11, Telford, Pa.

CHICKS Pure bred. Blood tested free range breeders Leghorns, Anconas, 12c. Rocks, Reds, 14c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c. Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICKS and DUX C. O. D.
Fine pure-bred chicks and baby ducks at prices to fit your pocketbook. Pedigreed males and selected females make chicks of finest quality. Free poultry book and catalog. Get details of our liberal C. O. D. offer.
COOPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO., Box 124, TIRO, O.

CHICKS $9.00 Per Hundred Up. Good Free Range Stock.
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Mixed. Circular and Price List. Delivery guaranteed.
Long's Reliable Hatchery, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. S. C. White Leghorns 100% Barron strain. Barred P. Rocks (Van Winkles.) Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. THE CYCLONE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Penna.

50,000 Bred-to-Lay White Leghorn Chicks for 1928
Every chick guaranteed hatched in our own incubators *Established 1911.* SLATY RIDGE FARM, Palmyra, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns, from State Supervised flocks. We guarantee satisfaction with 100% live delivery. Prices on request. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Delaware

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

Especially Selected Ohio Accredited Chicks. Our breeding birds are carefully selected by an expert trained and authorized by Ohio State University.
ORDER FROM THIS AD—Send Only $1.00
We ship C. O. D. Anconas, White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, $12.75 per 100. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, $14.75. Black Minorcas, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff and White Orpingtons, $15.75. Light Brahmas, $19.75. Circular free.
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200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
The Best Popular Breeds on Free Range

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	.....
Broilers, Assorted	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.25	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.25	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM · · Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14 00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed, all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 113, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8 50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

IN LOTS OF 25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes $4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds 4 00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns 3.75	7 00	13.00	62.50	120
Heavy Mixed 3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed 3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6 00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 269 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. Thorobred chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, any week after Feb. 15th at $16 per 100—$77 per 500—$150 per 1000. 10% books order. Also extra fine White Rocks, Reds, S. L. Wyandottes. Catalog free.
L. F. Strickler Box R Sheridan, Pa.

Ohio Accredited Chicks
Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited Inspector. Leghorns, 12c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.
WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

Klines' Barred Rock Chicks
Hatches weekly. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Low price on 100 to 1,000. Fully Guaranteed. Write
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching from selected flock. 100, $8; 300, $21.
ARTHUR J. DAY R. D. 8 Auburn, N. Y.

Barred Rock Chicks Send order now for March and April chicks. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for prices
J. A. BAUMGARDNER - Beaver Springs, Pa.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks
$14.00—100. C. O. D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed, CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PENNA.

Soy Beans for Poultry

How are Soy beans as a green feed for chickens? I should also like to substitute ground Soy beans for part of the ingredients of my mash. How can I do this so that the proportions of carbohydrates, protein, etc., will not be changed. My basic formula for mash is: 75 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 20 lbs. wheat middlings, 8 lbs. powdered buttermilk, 5 lbs. bonemeal, 5 lbs. limestone grit, 3 lbs. old process linseed oilmeal, 8 lbs. beef scrap, 1 lb. common salt. This is a modified form of the Wisconsin formula. I feed scratch grain only at night, 6 qts. per 100 hens. During the past year my 80 chickens averaged 170 eggs apiece. They were not culled. Was this a fair record?

New Jersey. W. P. P.

Soy beans are not green food in the sense that that term is used in poultry feeding. Green foods are the green leafy plants, like clover, rape, cabbage, growing oats and rye, Alfalfa, etc. Substitutes for green foods may be found in clover hay, Alfalfa meal and sprouted oats, but, strictly speaking, green food is a leafy vegetable fed green. Soy beans and old process oilmeal have much the same analysis, both containing about 30 per cent crude protein, and the nutritive ratio, or ratio between protein and carbohydrates, is practically the same in both. Substitution of ground Soy beans for the oilmeal in your formula would not therefore alter its nutritive ratio materially. Exact nutritive ratios do not impress me as of great importance. If figured to a nicety, they could only be maintained in the diet by compelling the fowls to consume exact proportions of the various foods given, an obvious impossibility. The attempt to apply laboratory studies to the practical feeding of animals has led to rather ridiculous extremes in formulating feeding mixtures. Simple mixtures, keeping within reasonable bounds as to proportions of high and low protein ingredients, are the best, providing that they contain the recognized essentials of a good diet, protein, carbohydrates and minerals and supply or are supplemented by vitamin containing elements. All figures as to animal requirements are approximate only and all animals have the ability to adapt varying food elements to their needs. M. B. D.

Poor Laying

I have 80 yearling hens which look well. Last year they laid, now they are doing nothing—four eggs a day on an average. They don't seem to eat the laying mash. I give them wet mash at noon; they get four quarts a day of scratch. R. C.

Delaware.

Flocks that do not lay as well as they should, though being fed upon laying mash in addition to the whole grain, may be getting so much grain that they do not eat enough of the mash. It may be well to feed but little whole grain in the morning, possibly none at all, and then to give all that they will eat before they go to roost at night. This will induce a heavier consumption of the mash, which stimulates laying. It is assumed, of course, that the mash is a good one, containing the needed ingredients for egg production, and that other conditions surrounding the flock are what they should be. There are many reasons for poor production; feeding is not responsible for them all. M. B. D.

That Wet and Dry Moon

In regard to C. O. Warford, of New York, Mother Bee and the moon. I wonder if they have the same moon up North as we. We have had one little rain since the first of November. It has been what one would call dry since last August, except a shower now and then. J. J. HUSSON.

Georgia.

BEES PAY BIG—EASY TO KEEP We will tell you how. Write today for handsome free booklet. Tell us if you keep bees now. Here is a bargain: Gleanings in Bee Culture, monthly magazine, 2 years, $1.00. "Starting Right with Bees," a book with 128 pages, 124 illustrations, and Gleanings in Bee Culture, 2 years, both $1.50. These will absolutely teach you beekeeping.
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Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
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10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
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MacKellar's Charcoal
For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely.
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

BUY HOFF'S **"VITALITY"** DAY-OLD
CHICKS OF QUALITY
S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRED P. ROCKS, R. I. REDS
Bred for heavy egg production, strong stamina and vitality. My Leghorn breeding cockerels are direct from Tancred Farms, Kent, Wash. and are bred from trapnested birds with records of 251 to 290 eggs. My chicks are reasonable in price, satisfactory and profitable. Every breeder is Certified, banded and Blood Tested by N. J. Dept. of Agriculture. One of the pioneer baby chick producers with 40 years experience and my plant is not so large but what every order receives my personal attention. It's to your interest to send for my chick catalog before you order chicks for 1928.
D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box No. 115, Neshanic, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

CHICKS! Breeders on Our Farm. Wyckoff Leghorns. 5,000 Chicks Weekly.
First hatch February 27th. Prices furnished on request. A deposit of $5.00 per 100 chicks required with order. Refund if ordering dates are filled. State when ordering what advanced or later dates considered.
MAPLEWOOD POULTRY FARM Office 196 Lark St. ALBANY, N. Y.

BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS
are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B.W.D. tested. Circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE **LEGHORNS**
give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years, males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS. Fully guaranteed. Discount on early orders. Catalog free.
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Buying With Assurance S.C. White Leghorn Chicks, 45 acres free farm range. 18 years successful Breeder. 10 consecutive years N. Y. State Certification. Every Breeder Blood-Tested of Bacillary White Diarrhea, under supervision N. Y. State Veterinary College. We never breed from pullets. Catalogue on request.
HILL VIEW FARM, H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.
JOHN W. BOTTCHER -:- MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

EVERLAY *BROWN* LEGHORNS
The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American Egg Contest! Greatest winners New York-Chicago. Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock Eggs, Chicks, etc., shipped safely. Catalog free.
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Husky Baby Chicks Hatched from Healthy Laying Stock.
Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Write for prices.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Delaware

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS
254-312 EGG RECORDS
CHICKS, $18, $21; EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.
Same lines as our Contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

BEST WHITE EGGS
At State Fair—Four First Prizes. Cup for Champion Production Leghorn Pen. Largest Certified Flock in State. CHICKS—Marvelous Ones. Eggs, Males, Pullets. Circular. FARLEY PORTER, Box W, Sodus, N. Y.

CHICKS FROM TRAPNESTED HENS
with records of 160 to 280 eggs. Hollywood-Tancreds best blood. Pedigreed males. America's finest blood. Free range, especially fed. Only 1,000 weekly. Order now to get choice delivery date. 25% books order. 100-$18, 500-$85. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

ONE OF THE LARGEST CERTIFIED FLOCKS in New York State. S. C. W. Leghorns since 1911. Circular. RICH POULTRY FARM, Hobart, N. Y.

S. C. White Leghorns Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels. Write for catalog.
CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y RAHWAY, N. J.

Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS
From healthy, high producing stock.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del. *Catalogue.*

HASTINGS CHICKS ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS
Free range. Est. 1908. Hatches every week. Price list.
HASTINGS POULTRY FARM Milsboro, Del.

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Chick Mash

Safely raises largest percent of the hatch. Highest in quality – best in results —most economical. If your dealer cannot supply you, send $4.25 for 100-lb. trial bag f. o. b. factory,—or, if you prefer, send $1.00 for 10-lb. bag, postage paid by us anywhere within 1000 miles.

Special Trial Bag Offer!
100-lb. Bag
$4.25
f. o. b. factory
(offer good only if your dealer cannot supply you)

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Step 2. Growing Mash Lowest feed cost during period of non-production.
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Send for **free envelope sample** (specify which mash) and valuable poultry information—**free.**
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Norwegian COD LIVER OIL

Pure-Fresh-Certified

Biologically tested and certified for both vitamins A and D. Stearin-free——won't freeze. Compare these prices with other biologically tested brands; then order where your money goes farthest.

Low Prices on Tested Oil

30 Gallon Tin-Lined Barrels -	$37.00
10 Gallon Tins—Boxed - - -	14.00
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Express or freight collect.
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HY-VITA FEED COMPANY
Dept. 25, 236 Water St., New York City

Costs Only $4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."
I. PUTNAM, Inc., Route 264-B Elmira, N. Y.

Double Spring Profits

You can raise from 90 to 95 per cent of your young hatches perhaps 100 per cent on

Allen's Full-Nest Foods

Buttermilk Starting Mash.
Buttermilk Nutro Growing Mash
Buttermilk Mash for Layers
Nursery Chick Food.
Growing Chick Food.
Quality Scratch Food.

Write for prices of Allen's Guaranteed Foods and interesting literature.

ALLEN MILLING COMPANY
BOX 544
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

$12.95 50" Canopy Capacity 800 — $11.95 36" Canopy Capacity 300

NO-COLD BROODER

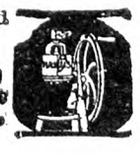
Wickless burner, starts on oil, burns oil with hot blue flame. No smoke. No soot. No coal or ashes to carry. You start it and then you forget about it. Gallon of oil lasts 48 hours. TERMS IF DESIRED. Write today for FREE catalog. AGENTS WANTED.

F. O B. TIPTON, IND.
INTER-STATE SALES CO. 340 ASH ST., TIPTON, INDIANA.

OUR 1928 CATALOG JUST FROM PRESS.

84 pages showing Largest Line of Poultry Supplies in the world. (Over 300 items.) Write today for your copy —FREE. **BROWER MFG. CO., Dept. C-42, Quincy, Ill.**

MAKE HENS LAY twice as many eggs by feeding green cut bone.
Mann's BONE CUTTER 10-Day Free Trial
No money in advance. Get free book. **F. W. MANN CO., Box 15 Milford, Mass.**



THE HENYARD

Heavy Fowls Laying White Eggs

Will you tell me of any heavy breeds of fowls laying eggs with white shells and light yolks? I want a contrast to those obtained from my Jersey Black Giants. D. M.

Midland Park, N. J.

Heavy fowls laying white eggs have long been sought, but as yet poultrymen have found them not. It is one of the characteristics of the heavy breeds that they lay eggs of color, some deeply brown, some of a lighter tint, but none that can be called white. Even among the lighter breeds that lay white eggs some tinting is likely to occur, and it is a matter of selection in breeding to produce a chalk white article. The color of the yolk is largely a matter of feeding. Heavy consumption of green feeds gives a dark color to yolks. As one contemplates the incessant and unreasonable catering to real or supposed consumers' tastes in such matters as color of shell and yolk, he is led to wonder whether the time will ever come when the producer will be permitted to exercise some choice in these things and say to the consumer, "Here are some fine products of the best quality possible to secure under natural and healthful conditions, take them or leave them." It would be a revolutionary procedure, of course, but if generally adopted by producers would it not do away with some of the strenuous efforts to meet unreasonable and usually temporary demands for something of no value to the consumer and only an annoyance and expense to those who provide the things that he needs? Brown eggs are equal in every way to white eggs, dark colored to light yolks: why consider the consumer's fancy law and gospel to the producer? M. B. D.

Leghorn Capons

I have been keeping R. I. Reds now three years. They are persistent setters. Has anyone succeeded successfully in caponizing Leghorn cockerels to bring them to 5-lb. weight by five months? While I have a brown egg market my customers would take white, provided they are equal size or weight as the brown. My market for roosters is July and August when I have always cleaned up my cockerels. Should I hope to do as well with Leghorns? Is their flesh (skin) yellow or white? I do not care for the killing end of the poultry business, but in order to make a profit I have to go out and find a market. E. W. B.

Cape Cod, Mass.

While it would be possible to caponize Leghorn cockerels as you suggest, I am very sure that you would not find it practicable or profitable. Leghorn cockerels are best disposed of as soon as they reach a weight of 1¼ lbs. up each as broilers. They make excellent small broilers, but are not suited to capon production. If they can be disposed of before July, they usually bring very good prices. After that time the flood of cockerels on the market depresses it. The cockerels have white skins with yellow legs.

M. B. D.

Leghorn With Lopped Comb

I have an S. C. White Leghorn cockerel which I have been keeping to breed from. He is a good-looking bird, except for his comb, which does not stand erect, being slightly bent to one side. Would this be of any harm in any way?

Stratford, Conn. R. C. W.

A lopped comb would keep this bird from winning any prize in a poultry show, and if it is desired to exhibit any of his progeny he should be disqualified as a breeder. Outside of these considerations, however, the inferior comb does not harm him. M. B. D.

TWIN FLOAT SOL-HOT TRADE REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE MARK
Raises More Chicks
ALL RECORDS BROKEN

Get the Proof By all means write today for our New, Big 1928 Catalog-Folder, and see for yourself the surprising results poultry raisers everywhere get with TWIN-FLOAT Sol-Hot Brooders. Here's a sample of the thousands of letters we receive:

"The Sol-Hot Twin-Float Brooder is the best I ever saw. I brooded over 4000 chicks this season and had splendid results. It has no equal."—T. R. Thomas, Bristol, Vermont.

Write for This Catalog Today!

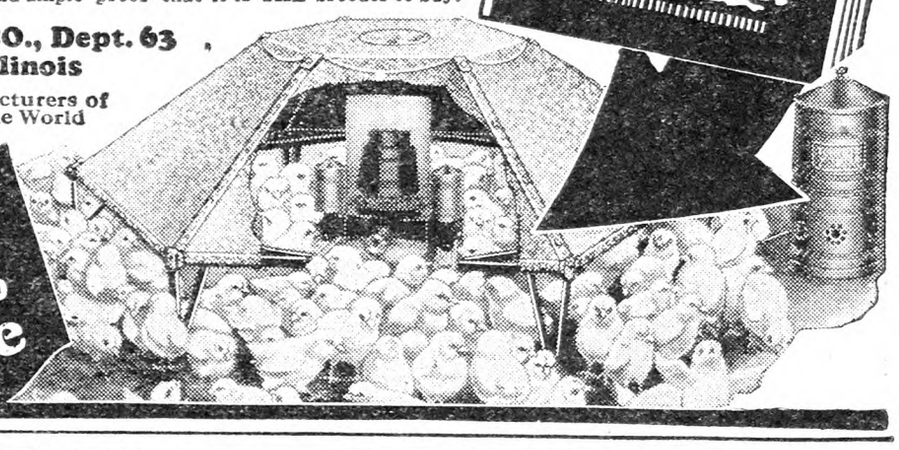
You will be interested in reading the successful experiences of others telling how they stopped heavy death losses; how Sol-Hot Brooders helped them to raise far MORE chicks and BETTER chicks. Mrs. Walter Latham, of Lodi, Wis., sums it all up in her letter, she says: "Never saw anything equal to a Twin-Float. Doesn't smoke—doesn't go out—never varies—easy to operate—100% perfect. It surely is a wonderful invention."

It's Wickless—Levels Itself

There are a dozen reasons why the Sol-Hot is by far the most popular—most satisfactory—most perfect Brooder—why more are sold every year than all others. Just send for this New Catalog-folder —it gives the answer and ample proof that it is THE brooder to buy.

H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 63
Quincy, Illinois
Largest Manufacturers of Brooders in the World

(8)



100% Safe 100% Sure

In the last Storrs Contest we had pens of White Leghorns and of Reds. BOTH PENS averaged over 200 eggs per bird! No one ever before heard of a breeder getting over a 200-egg average on more than one breed. No wonder

HALL'S CHICKS ARE BETTER

HALL'S CHICKS

From Real Quality Stock. Weekly Hatches. Big Illustrated Folder.

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

New England Accredited Stock—All breeders 100% White Diarrhea Free.

HALL BROS. POPLAR HILL FARM BOX 60 **Wallingford, Conn.**

Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Prices Below for All Chicks to be Shipped March 1st to May 7th, 1928
Every Eagle Nest Chick Ohio Accredited.

VARIETIES PRICES ON	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	$120
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	145

Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light, 9c; Heavy, 12c. **TERMS CASH.**
Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Order from this advertisement.
THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY Dept. 15 UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO. U. S. A.

America's Leading Strains **Glaser's Pure Breeds**

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD EVERY CHICK A PURE-BRED **CAREFULLY BRED AND CULLED**

Foundation Stock from Trapnested and Pedigreed TANCRED and WYCKOFF S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production. (You can't buy better); **SHEPPARD'S "FAMOUS" LAYING ANCONAS and TORMOHLEN'S LEGHORNS** at **$12.00** per 100, **$57.50** for 500 and **$110** for 1000. **THOMPSON'S "RINGLET" and HOLTERMAN'S "ARTISTOCRAT" Barred Rocks, PAPE'S BLACK MINORCAS (also White Rocks), $14.00** for 100, **$67.50** for 500, **$130** for 1000. **Finest Quality SILVER LACE and WHITE WYANDOTTES and BUFF ORPINGTONS, $15.00** for 100, **$72.50** for 500 and **$140** for 1000. **PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, $15.00** for 100, **$72.50** for 500, **$140** for 1000. **ASSORTED HEAVY BREEDS,** at **$12.00** a hundred. **ASSORTED LIGHT BREEDS,** at **$10.00** a hundred.

THESE CHICKS SHOULD WIN IN THE FALL AND WINTER SHOWS FOR YOU AND PROVE WONDERFUL LAYERS. Member of International Baby Chick Association. Reference: Peoples' Banking Co. Order direct from this ad or write for our Free Illustrated 4-color descriptive catalog. Our flocks have the blood, breeding, hatching and care to insure vim, vitality and record laying for you.

GLASER HATCHERIES, Geo. M. Glaser, Mgr. Box 155-B, McCOMB, OHIO

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 19th Year **For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.**

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past eighteen years. **Our Reliable Chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept.** Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Chicks Sent C. O. D. If You Wish. Get Our Plan

Get our special combined offer on chicks, brooder stoves, and brooder-houses. We hatch twelve varieties. **Fifty thousand chicks per week.** Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

I send this clipping to you to print and show people a little light on oil investment and not to part with their money on such gambles. A man came to me to invest in one, and I told him that I was too well posted on these games, and I would not give him five cents for all the shares I could carry. He picked up THE R. N.-Y. and said, "You take this dirty sheet—I would not have it in my house; it has done us fellows more harm than all the papers printed." It has done me more good. L. D. L.
Michigan.

We consider the epithets of the oil stock salesman about the highest compliment that can be paid THE R. N.-Y. That the paper has injured the game of the strong-arm peddler of questionable or worthless securities means that it has saved the farmers' hard-earned savings to an equal extent. It is gratifying to have the service acknowledged by both the beneficiary of it as well as by the individual who is thereby prevented from unloading wildcat stocks on the farming public.

The following from a bulletin of Better Business Bureau, Rochester, N. Y., confirms the advice oft printed in THE R. N.-Y. on "work-at-home" schemes:

Apparently the operation of home-work schemes constitutes a very lucrative occupation. Judging from the number of inquiries coming into the bureau office it would appear that almost every individual in the city not satisfied with his or her present income is endeavoring to make some extra money by gilding postal cards, making house dresses, or molding metal toys in their spare time.

Scores of these schemes have been investigated by the Better Business Bureau and none has been found that could be recommended to anyone wishing to make money.

One individual paid something like $40 to one of these home-work companies for an outfit with which to mold metal toys and for instructions as how to operate the machine. He purchased this upon the assurance of the company that there was a ready market for the product and upon the insinuation that they already had a market for more of the toys than they were able to get hold of. This man worked diligently until he had made one thousand toys of various types. At the last report he still had these toys on hand, having been informed when he shipped them to the company that they were unable at the present time to sell them for him. He tried to sell them to local dealers such as the 5 and 10-cent stores but found that the best price he could get from this source would not reimburse him for the cost of manufacture.

Similar circumstances have been noted in the manufacture of house dresses and aprons at home. It has been found that when the dresses have been completed that the cost of making them was in excess of the prices at which similar merchandise could be purchased at retail.

A great many of these investigations indicated that all the promoters of the scheme were interested in was the selling of outfits and instructions and after this was accomplished, all interest in the ambitious home worker ceased.

Daily and country weekly papers print a large number of fraudulent advertisements offering home work. The applicant is invaluably asked to send money on one pretext or another. That is the object of this class of advertising—to get money rather than to furnish an opportunity for anyone else to earn money.

Before Christmas my husband answered an advertisement in the *Paterson Press-Guardian*. The advertisement was for firemen and brakemen for near-by railroads. The answer he received was to take up a course in the study of either firemen or brakemen, which he did; then they sent examination papers which he filled out and sent back. They returned them corrected, he received 96 in all three examinations. Since then he has received one letter advising him not to be discouraged; that they would be sure to have a job for him within one month. If they did not have a job for him, he was to send in a complaint and if, at the end of two months, they still had not secured a job for him he was to receive one-half of his money back, also returning his diploma to them. He paid $23 cash for this course and he still has no job. Will you tell us whether my fears have justification, or are they just a woman's silliness? The name of the company is the Railway Educational Association, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
New Jersey. MRS. N. L. S.

Here is a record of deception from the start. Advertising for help when the purpose is to sell a correspondence course is one of the standard tricks of the trade, while some of the correspondence schools have reformed in this respect, due to pressure from the Federal Trade Commission.

The Railway Educational Association was under charges of fraudulent use of the mails some years ago, but we fail to recognize any material change in the methods of the concern in the meantime. Of course this class of advertising is never accepted by THE R. N.-Y.

Can you tell me anything about the Official Automobile Owners' Association, Inc., home office, 1440 Broadway, New York? Two of their agents came around where I was working and talked this automobile accident membership to me. This is a special membership campaign—$29.75 for two years. I have paid $15, balance is due when policy arrives.
Long Island. A. D.

Evidently the writer of the above letter thinks he has purchased an automobile insurance policy. In all probability he will be presented with a "service contract." Publisher's Desk has many times warned readers against investing in such schemes. Those who desire protection against automobile accidents should go to a standard insurance company. This individual is out $15, and he can save the $14.75 by refusing to pay the balance. The country is overrun with agents, selling "memberships" and "service contracts" for so-called "associations" and "clubs," none of which has any standing or responsibility. Those who subscribe to such schemes, thinking they are purchasing insurance, are badly deceived.

Take the enclosed and go out and get what you want right away. This is the most preposterous scheme yet. H. L.
Massachusetts.

This refers to a letter and circular of Robert Collier, 599 Fifth Ave., New York, promoting a book or two books, "The Magic Secret." Through it you are supposed to "get what you want"—riches, health and all the rest. What a wonderful thing if true! Or would it be an unmixed blessing if all of us could get exactly what we want? Many of the things we want are not good for us. Then we might want the particular thing belonging to some one else who also possesses this magic secret. What would happen in that event?

I received from Mifflinburg, Pa., the inclosed letter, on medicated salt, and after getting mixed up with Strickler, as you may recall, we thought you might know whether the Farmers' Medicated Stock Salt Co. is another of his companies.
New Jersey. K. B.

Farmers' Medicated Salt is another Strickler enterprise. "Dog It" is the name of the medicated salt. Mr. Strickler admits it is principally salt and sells for $2.50 per hundred pounds. The scheme is to secure agents and induce the agents to sign orders and notes for a large amount of the product. Many agents have been threatened with lawsuits to force them to live up to the contracts signed, but we have yet to learn of Strickler going to court in such cases. The other names employed by Strickler are:

Standard Stock Food Co.
Federal Stock Food Co.
Penn State Food Co.
Mutual Stock Food Co., all of Mifflinburg, Pa., and
Union Chemical Co., of Lewisburg, Pa.

What do you know of the value of the product "Succulenta" described on the enclosed folder of Succulenta Company, Scranton, Pa.? R. L. P.
New Jersey.

"Succulenta" is a product which is recommended to take the place of green food for poultry. It comes in tablet form which are to be dissolved in water. The product has been on the market for about 12 years, having been located originally in Newark, N. J. The advertising of the product was offered THE R. N.-Y. at that time and refused. We have yet to hear of a practical poultryman who will endorse the claim that these tablets will take the place of green food. There is no satisfactory substitute.

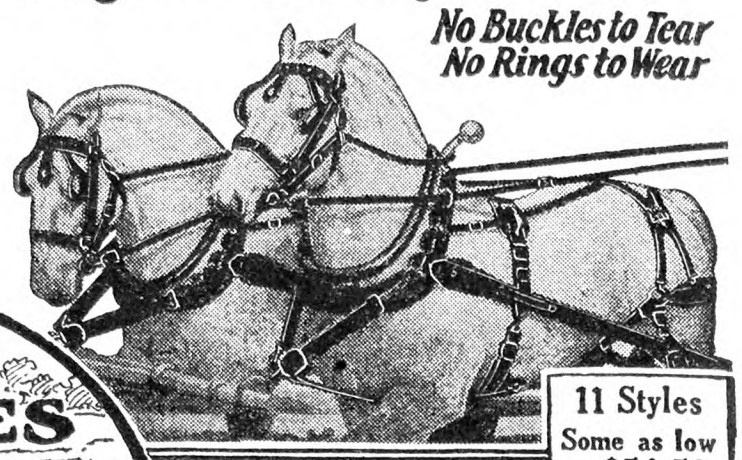
AN OBJECT lesson that should impress itself upon the minds of the boys of today is the thought that while many young men have been arrested for resembling the kidnaping slayer, Hickman, none has been arrested for looking like Lindbergh. —Newark (N. J.) News.

The New 1928 Walsh No-Buckle HARNESS

The World's Strongest, Handiest, Longest-Wearing Harness

No Buckles to Tear
No Rings to Wear

$7.50 a Month after 30 Days Free Trial



11 Styles
Some as low as $54.50

Big HITCHES and How to Make Them

The new ways of hitching from 4 to 6 horses, the manner of bucking back, the arrangement of 2-line drives, etc., are shown by very comprehensive charts and explanatory notes now being sent out free of charge by the James M. Walsh Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, makers of the famous No-Buckle Harness. It will pay any farmer who wishes to learn how to economize on horse and man power, to send to the above company for the instructions, which will be mailed without cost or obligation.

FREE

James M. Walsh, JAMES M. WALSH CO.
123 Wisconsin Ave. Dept. 534 Milwaukee, Wis.

A new kind of harness of amazing strength. Will outwear two sets of buckle harness. Made without buckles to tear straps or rings to wear straps, and with Walsh metal-protected bearings, giving triple strength and life-lasting wear at over 275 points where ordinary harness wears out. Improved hames; a harness easy to adjust; easy to put on or take off. Try 30 days at my risk. Ship back at my expense if not the best harness you ever saw at any price. Post yourself at my risk. I'll show you how to put an end to harness bills. Write for catalog. 18-28

James M. Walsh, JAMES M. WALSH CO.
123 Wisconsin Ave.
Dept. 534 Milwaukee, Wis.
Please send me at once without cost
☐ Walsh Harness Catalog.
☐ Big Team Hitch Booklet.
Name .....
City .....
State ..... R. F. D. .....

PAPEC

Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters

CUT your Silo Filling Costs. Rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. No pipe-clogging! No expensive delays! Over 50,000 users. A 27-year blending of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality that spells SATISFACTION.

Lightest running cutter made. Slow speed suitable for electric motors. A size for every power. Low repair upkeep. Attractive prices.

Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders

KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER.

Customers say it exceeds all claims, "Pays for itself with custom work". Marvelous grinder as to "Price, capacity, power and fine grinding."

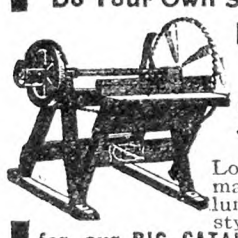
Send for 1928 Cutter Catalog, also, Grinder folder No. 28. No obligation. Write today.

Papec Machine Co.
110 Main Street
Shortsville, N. Y

The Name Guarantees The Quality

A Saw For $10

Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money

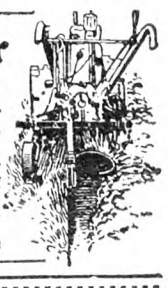


HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS

Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our BIG CATALOG FREE. Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.

HERTZLER AND ZOOK CO.
Box 3 Belleville, Pa.

Red E Power Cultivator
All-Purpose, Sturdy



Wormdrive insures full delivered power to traction wheels. Plows, Discs, Harrows, Digs Potatoes, landscape work, Heavy or Light cultivating—Fast or slow. 4 H.P. 4-Cycle Air Cooled, Dust Proof Operation easy and simple. Belt Pulley. Takes care of 1 to 10 acres. Dealers write.
PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO.
716 74th Avenue West Allis, Wisconsin

Books for Children

Attractive Cloth Binding, Beautiful Illustrations, Splendid Holiday Gifts, 75 cents
Little Beth Buttercup and Her Friends
Little Sally Sunflower and Her Friends
Little Topsy Thistle and Her Friends
Panoramas With Movable Pictures. A Wonderful and Attractive Novelty for Children, 75 cents each
Noah's Ark Panorama
Toy Town Panorama
Nursery Rhyme Panorama
Meadow Sweet Farm Panorama
Zoo Panorama
Alice in Wonderland Panorama
Days in Catland Panorama
Express Train Panorama
With Father Tuck in Fairyland Panorama
Little Songs of Long Ago—Our Old Nursery Rhymes—Beautifully Bound, $3
FOR SALE by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

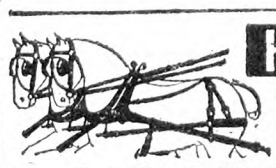
ROUGH ON RATS TRADE MARK
THE OLD RELIABLE
DONT DIE IN THE HOUSE
Sold at all Drug Stores
Refuse Substitutes
Used the world over for generations
E. S. WELLS, Chemist JERSEY CITY, N. J.

STANDARD GARDEN TRACTOR

Plows Seeds Cultivates Mows Hay and Lawns

A Powerful Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Nurseries, Fruit Growers and Poultrymen.
DOES 4 MEN'S WORK
Walking & Riding Equipment
Free Catalog Runs Belt Jobs
STANDARD ENGINE COMPANY
3260 Como Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.
Eastern Branch 156 Cedar St., New York

HARNESS AT WHOLESALE PRICES



Send for our direct-from-factory catalog showing 12 styles of harness from $49.25 to $64.75, and hundreds of harness parts and horse supplies at wholesale prices.
Write today for free catalog. JOHN A. WEIDER & SON, Rochester, N.Y., Dept. A

WEIDER'S FREE CATALOGUE

METAL ROOFING

WE PAY THE FREIGHT
LEADCLAD
LEADCLAD WIRE FENCE AND BARB WIRE
TONCAN-IRON -AND- APEX-GALVANIZED ROOFING

IF you are in the Market for Metal Roofing—Wire Fence—Barb Wire House and Roof Paint, at a Price you can afford to pay, Samples and Prices Free, Write
CONSUMERS' MFG. & SUPPLY CO.
Dept. R Moundsville, W. Va.

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

WANTED FARMER REPRESENTATIVES
to sell Manure Spreaders, Pulverizers and Wheat Drills. Write for particulars to Box 287, LIBERTY, INDIANA

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED — Stenographer-bookkeeper, country bred, having 10 years' experience in fire insurance business, for position in lower Hudson Valley; opportunity for capable and diligent party. ADVERTISER 3432, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single poultryman for private place; must have hatching and brooding experience; gas, water and all conveniences in houses; salary $75 month with board and room; farm located near Pittsburgh, Pa.; address stating experience and particulars. ADVERTISER 3430, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, $66-$74 month and maintenance; good record and good health required; must be citizen, with some experience in handling employes. Write BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class vegetable gardener in a State institution; initial salary $900 with maintenance; in replying give age, experience and references. ADVERTISER 3448, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married farmer for one-man farm; man to care for small herd of cows and do farm work; wife to make butter during part of year; good house, bathroom, electricity, usual privileges, steady; state age, experience, wages expected. HUDSON GUILD FARM, Andover, N. J.

WANTED—Handy man for general farm work, near Poughkeepsie, April 1; reference. Reply to MRS. H. K. MOUNT, 435 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man, good horseman and teamster on small farm, Northeastern New York; wages $40 per month. ADVERTISER 8471, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman on farm, one used to country life; two in family. ADVERTISER 3476, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married or single man for commercial truck farm; must have thorough knowledge of hotbeds and be able to manage planting about 20 acres and keep records; if married, wife to board help; state salary, age and references; will consider Japanese who can supply additional Japanese help; farm near New York City. ADVERTISER 3480, care Rural New-Yorker.

FERTILE, modernized general farm, Doylestown, Pa.; tractor experience, practical shepherd; wife, cook for four, my family; furnished house, bathrooms, electricity; state age, compensation proposition, reference. GILBERT S. SMITH, 1003 69th Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Single man, experienced for general farming; state wages. E. LIPSKY, Perrineville, N. J.

WANTED—Single young man, Protestant, to care for small dairy room and assist with general farm work; must be good dry-hand milker, neat and of good habits; state wages desired, experience, etc. BOX 152, Harrison, N. Y.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

SINGLE man to assist delivering milk and general farm work; state wages and give reference; good opportunity. BOX 82, Chester Heights, Pa.

WANTED—Route man, herdsman, farmer; married or single; exceptional opportunities. BROADHURST FARMS, R. D. 6, Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—Executive couple, 25 to 30, boys' farm school; man assist superintendent general work; woman housekeeper, dining-room; only good workers wanted; salary $115 month and maintenance; also single woman, dormitory. W. GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable single man for general and fruit farming; state wages. ROY'S FRUIT FARM, Newton, N. J.

WANTED—Young man on poultry farm; $40 per month to start; good hours, room and board. LUSTGARTEN, R. D. 3, Paterson, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED, reliable couple; man handy for general work on poultry farm; wife to care for backward child; good privileges; position permanent. ADVERTISER 3507, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman to cook simple food, institution; excellent environments; $60 per month and maintenance. 79 SOUTH BROADWAY, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

WANTED—Intelligent, reliable young woman as ladies companion and assistant in household and business interests and care of two-year-old child. GEORGE W. BACON, Box 117, York, Pa.

WANTED—Young married man thoroughly experienced, for entire charge small modern dairy (will have one helper); 16 cows average, use Surge milker; no farming; must drive car for milk delivery; fine house (unfurnished), electricity, water, milk supplied; salary $115 and $25 for helper's board; state age, experience, size of family and references. BONNY DELL FARM, Tenafly, N. J.

WANTED—Married man, no children, as general farmer on private place; good milker and handy with tools; $100 with cottage, fuel and light; references required. ADVERTISER 3508, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married couple, man who is not afraid of work and will work for employer's interest; must be familiar with general farm work and all farm machinery; can drive truck and handle tractor; understand growing and packing of fruit; wife to board one or two men when necessary; good living quarters, good salary; anyone who cannot fill these requirements need not apply; reference from last employer must be furnished. ADVERTISER 3510, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced, reliable farmer, truck gardening, fruit; half share basis; stocked, tools furnished; state particulars; reference. A. KINEKEL, R. F. D. 2, Chatham, N. J.

WANTED—Couple, man for general farm work; wife for housekeeper. ADVERTISER 3521, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wanted—The Pine Tree Hatchery and Poultry Farms are in need of a brooder man, single, thoroughly reliable and fully experienced in brooding chicks; good proposition to right party with full knowledge of this work; state age, experience, and other qaulifications in first letter. PINE TREE HATCHERY, Stockton, N. J.

WANTED—Married man on dairy farm; good opportunity. P. O. BOX 12, Middleville, N. J.

WANTED—Single man as poultryman to be on the plant Feb. 25 to March 1; send copies of references from last two employers, also state age; wages $100 per month, board and room. UPTON PYNE FARM, John Nelson, Supt., Bernardsville, N. J.

YOUNG woman, preferably German, of refinement, good disposition and sound health, interested in taking permanent, all-year-round position, with family living for eight months on country place 5 miles from Hudson, N. Y., and 4 Winter months in Florida; duties are to assist in care of two little boys, 6 years and 2 years, and do chamber work; wages $60; quick advancement to trustworthy person capable of becoming intelligent mother's helper; interest in children, neatness and reference essential. MRS. VAN NESS PHILIP, Mayport, Fla.

BIG opportunity for a poultryman to be his own boss; I have a place near Nyack with a capacity of raising 2,000 chickens which I will rent very reasonable, providing I find the right party; also will finance him if he has good recommendations. ADVERTISER 3509, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED man wishes position on poultry or dairy farm; age 25, single; can drive auto. Care CHAS. SCHWARZ, Allendale, N. J.

POSITION as farm manager or orchardist by American, married, strictly temperate, honest; life experience; good references. ADVERTISER 3440, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted, honest, trustworthy; American woman, age 37, wants position as housekeeper on farm; state full particulars in first letter. VIOLA HILL, 407 Madison Ave., New York.

EXPERIENCED, married herdsman-dairyman wants permanent position, vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 3464, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as executive manager, farm or estate; experienced. ADVERTISER 3468, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 31, single, of good breedings, with 10 years' experience on commercial plants; excellent chauffeur; desires position where results will be appreciated. ADVERTISER 3469, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married farmer-gardener, middle-aged, wants position; reliable, handy with tools; wife would consider some housework. ADVERTISER 3472, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL farmer and dairy man wants position; lifetime experience; married, middle-aged, one boy; give particulars with wages. ADVERTISER 3473, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm work without milking. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Valley Falls, N. Y.

ESTATE superintendent, 34, married, desires position; life experience in all branches; capable, trustworthy; especially interested in horticulture development; Westchester or lower Connecticut preferred; references. ADVERTISER 3478, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, years of practical experience in intensive poultry sections, coupled with two years' training at an agricultural college; capability assured by excellent references. ADVERTISER 3479, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN couple, middel-aged, no children; 1½ years in country, speak some English; wife experienced in simple and hotel cooking and housekeeping; man, gardener, farmer, handyman; both sober, honest, respectable; want steady position on country place; state wages. HEINRICH LANGEBACH, 209 Division Ave., Garfield, N. J.

FARM wanted to work on shares; everything furnished, stock, tools, etc.; best of references. ADVERTISER 3481, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants position as herdsman on modern up-to-date farm; have to make change by March 15 as people I am working for have closed out estate and owner having died; born and raised on a farm and have life experience with cattle; write for particulars. FLOYD SEVERSON, care Middle Brook Farm, R. R. 1, Asbury Park, N. J.

POULTRY manager of experience, married, no children, desires position; 16 years' practical experience on private and commercial plants. ADVERTISER 3482, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by married man, 45, as superintendent or manager of modern, up-to-date estate; lifetime experience of farming in all its branches; familiar with A. R. O. work and raising purebred, registered stock; initiative, well educated, practical and economical; conversant with all kinds construction work, road-making, landscaping, etc.; at present engaged; ready April 1; state particulars, wages, etc., in first letter. ADVERTISER 3484, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes position on private estate as tractor man, truck man or private chauffeur; four years on last position. ADVERTISER 3485, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as herdsman or farm manager; eight years' satisfaction at present location; experience in producing certified milk, show ring, and have made one world's record in production; consider only modern place willing to pay for results; East or South preferred. ADVERTISER 3486, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by American woman, age 40, as houseworker, plain cook or practical nurse; have daughter whom I wish to keep with me; must be near good high school; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 3488, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, experienced, wishes position as gardener; married, three children, religion Catholics; wages $150. Address JAMES MESOLI, care M. Savini, Box 262, Port Washington, N. Y.

YOUNG man, 29, steady, reliable, desires position on dairy or fruit and poultry farm; familiar all general farm work; life experience; references. ADVERTISER 3489, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN and dairyman wants position on private estate, who thoroughly understands the work; would like to furnish his own help; best of references. ADVERTISER 3491, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager, American, practical training, executive ability, long experience, qualified in every detail. ADVERTISER 3487, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes position on private estate or on small farm by the first of April; can give best of references. A. P. MORTINSEN, Newfoundland, N. J.

CLEAN, single American gardener; easy going and good habits; knowing all the big and little things that only years of high grade private gardening can teach; understanding the allied branches; possessing a perfect record and being entirely trustworthy; desires a permanent position on private place in New York or Philadelphia suburbs where men of this type are needed. ADVERTISER 3490, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged, no children, want position as superintendent or foreman; long experience with poultry and fruit; good habits and reference. ARTHUR BALDWIN, 9 Washington Place, Newburgh, N. Y.

FARM teamster, all around horseman, gardener or caretaker, by single Swedish man, age 38; prefer to board himself; best references. ADVERTISER 3492, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN woman desires position on chicken farm to board men; furnished apartment; best reference; particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 3493, care Rural New-Yorker.

USEFUL man, American, 24 years old, Protestant, would like all-year-round position, preferably on chicken farm or private estate; have had some experience in cement work and tree planting; wages to start $40 a month and board; references. FRANK DREIR, 2428 Frisby Avenue, Bronx, New York City.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, excellent stockman and butter-maker; American, 38, married, two children; no boarders; 9 years present position. ADVERTISER 3494, care Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANT to manager; American, 38, married; experienced in all branches of farm and estate work. ADVERTISER 3495, care Rural New-Yorker.

IS THERE a farm or estate owner who would like the services of a high-class capable manager, life experience in all branches of farming, fancy cattle, production of high-grade milk, etc.; will take full charge and get results; American, married; salary $3,000 with usual privileges; six years in present position as manager. ADVERTISER 3496, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE farmer, 36, experienced, handy; no tobacco or liquor; wants care of lawns, garden, private estate; March 1; chauffeur; $18 week and home; references. ADVERTISER 3497, care Rural New-Yorker.

A REFINED, capable woman desires position as housekeeper March 1 on private estate or small hotel; Westchester County preferred. ADVERTISER 3499, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 23, 8 years' experience on farm, also acquainted with dairy work, wishes steady position. PUTZ, 90 Nassau St., New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes position on private estate; fully understand all branches of farm and garden, trees, lawns, etc., cows, horses and all farm machinery; lifetime experience; married, no children; permanent; no booze; can handle help with results; reference exchanged. ADVERTISER 3500, care Rural New-Yorker.

LIFE experienced farmer in all lines, with chauffeur's license; own mechanic and rough carpenter work. BOX 55, Chatham, N. Y.

NOTICE—Farm superintendent and landscape gardener will be open for position April 1; wide and practical experience in all branches of farming, live stock, landscaping, grading, road building, etc.; born and raised in Lancaster County, nationally known for its fine farms and gardens; only a high-class proposition considered; American, Protestant, age, 38, first-class references; best offer considered. ADVERTISER 3502, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, American, Christian, 26 years of age, with some experience on commercial plant, and college course, desires to work with experienced poultryman on up-to-date commercial poultry plant; willing. worker and used to irregular hours; good home essential; wages secondary; will come for interview if proposition reads interestingly. ADVERTISER 3503, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, age 35, with nine years' experience in egg production, wishes position to take charge of poultry plant or helper, with board and room; sober, reliable. ADVERTISER 3498, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, wishes position or place fruit farm, estate; 5 years' experience poultry; good farmer; state wages. ADVERTISER 3527, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN experienced many years in all branches of the business, is seeking position private or commercial; American, 40, married, no children; good reference. ADVERTISER 3523, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Gardener, farmer, single, caretaker, working foreman; references. ADVERTISER 3522, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 12 years' experience, desires to manage commercial plant on shares; only conscientious and broad-minded persons need apply. ADVERTISER 3520, care Rural New-Yorker.

CLEAN cut single American, 35, regular fellow, has good car; sold my market and grocery business; have dairy and beef cattle experience; what can you offer? ADVERTISER 3516, care Rural New-Yorker.

SOMEWHERE there must be an opening for a man of 36 who has the necessary education, training and experience to take charge of large estate or farm; the best of credentials offered. ADVERTISER 3517, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, elderly, single, reliable, competent, experienced with chickens; references. ADVERTISER 3514, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURIST—Personal supervisor of gentleman's country farms and estates; active; what have you to offer? All will be answered. ADVERTISER 3512, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wishes position as gardener and chauffeur; seven years' experience. ADVERTISER 3511, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 37, German, wishes position as milker; 15 years' experience; good caretaker; salary and details in first letter. F. MEYER, 239 E 19th St., New York.

GARDENER and handyman, married, no family; drive car; wife good cook; good references. ALFRED AVONDET, 138 W. 15th Street, New York City.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, capable, middle-aged, single, wants position. A. W. BELL, Rt. 4, Ellicott City, Md.

POULTRYMAN, experienced in selecting breeders, their eggs, hatching, brooding, raising to maturity, production of eggs in Winter; unimpeachable character; results guaranteed; best references; married, one child; comfortable home essential; all particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3519, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, will make change soon, desires position; capable of handling any plant and do it successfully; married, no children; successful past record and references. ADVERTISER 3524, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, single, 23, wants job on chicken farm, with chance to learn poultry business; no experience, but willing to work. HERBERT LONGO, 537 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER wishes position on gentleman's place; understands gardening in all branches, care of machinery, upkeep of place. ADVERTISER, 3515, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by single farm superintendent, 40 years old, college trained, experienced in general farming, purebred dairy cattle, fruit, poultry, vegetables; can handle help; references of the best. ADVERTISER 3525, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Maryland, Eastern Shore, large poultry farm, absolutely uninfected range, equipped and stocked; heavy income producing; $7,000 down, long time and easy terms on balance; immediate possession. ADVERTISER 3334, care Rural New-Yorker

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house. Write N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—Valuable young orchard of 70 acres in Cecil County, Md.; for information write HENRY L. CONSTABLE, Elkton, Md.

WANTED—Small farm to rent with option to buy, on or near macadam, preferred. ADVERTISER 3415, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—150-acre dairy farm; oil on three sides; for particulars write AUGUST ANDERSON, Grand Valley, Pa.

FOR SALE on Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, three acres, ideal for poultry; five-room house, outbuildings, electricity, telephone; new general store and filling station doing good business, on State road, just outside corporate limits; $4,000, immediate possession. PUSEY & PUSEY, Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md.

FOR SALE—On Del-Mar-Va Shore, four 9-acre lots, each face stone road 329 ft.; one mile from Salisbury, Md. Write C. J. HEASTER, Salisbury, Md.

12-ACRE village farm, house, barn, two henhouses, good buildings; near State road; $2,000, terms. BOX 80, Smithboro, N. Y.

POULTRY farm for rent; 80 acres, new 5-room house, buildings for 1,900 hens; 3,000 chix; light and water. JONES, Thompson Ridge, N. Y.

STORE for sale—Good trade, butter, eggs, milk, cream, cheese, etc.; monthly sales $1,200; price about $980. DAIRY KITCHEN, 113 North St., Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the best store stands in Lancaster County, Pa., at Wakefield, on an 18-ft. concrete pike, direct from Lancaster to Baltimore; seven acres, three-story store building, glass front; two dwelling houses, barn and garage; never failing spring. NEAL HAMBLETON, Peach Bottom, Pa.

WANTED to rent a farm or on shares, fully equipped with cows and tools. F. C. SCHAFFER, 5 Clinton St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—An established grocery business or general store, within a radius of 75 miles of Norwich, N. Y.; would like pictures if possible. ADVERTISER 3466, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO Central New Jersey farms for sale—Farm No. 1, 65 acres, all in wheat, dwelling and barns. Farm No. 2, 170 acres, 120 of it in wheat, dwelling and barns, also apple orchard. Both farms have been intensively cultivated and fertilized by us for many years and soil is in excellent condition. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

RESTAURANT for sale; dissolving partnership; modern, doing good business; will trade for real estate. GIFFORD, 30 State St., Auburn, N. Y.

$100 RENTS 50 acres, superb location for poultry, vineyard, fruit; State road; warm southern slope; will deed free lot for bungalow. GLENWOOD ESTATE, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

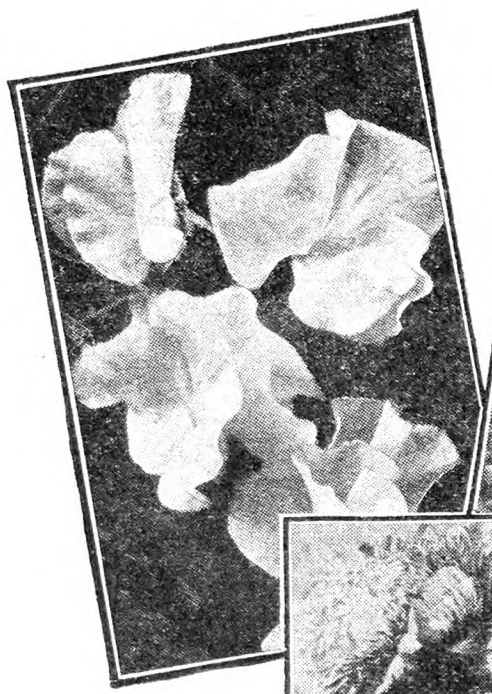
APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Staymans, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Reds, Jonathans; good building; on paved State highway and beautiful river; sacrifice price $14,000, half cash. SALE PICKENS, 501 W. Mulberry St., San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—Country estate, on main State highway, 45 miles north of New York; consists of new 14-room brick colonial house, asbestos roof, 3 baths, electric lights, every convenience; beautiful surroundings, shade trees, shrubbery; small private lake 50 feet from front door, swimming, fishing, trout stream, abundant with trout runs through property; (large golf course could be built at small expense); garage, large barn, tool house, poultry house, machine shed, granary, tenant house, 5 rooms; 120 acres, 100 in cultivation, 20 acres in timber; suitable for beautiful home, club lodge, sanitarium, private school or camp; for full particulars and pictures, address ADVERTISER 3467, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 272.

HENDERSON'S SPECIAL OFFER

1928 Seed Catalogue and 25-Cent Rebate Slip —*only 10c*



Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas

Henderson's Invincible Asters

Brilliant Mixture Poppies

MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the new Henderson 25-cent rebate slip, which will also entitle you, without charge, to the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds with your order.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's Seeds, are tested seeds.

For 81 years, HENDERSON'S TESTED SEEDS have been the standard. Year after year, our constantly improving methods have enabled us to maintain our supremacy among American seed houses. The initial cost of your seeds is the smallest item in your garden's expense, and it is of advantage to plant seeds of recognized quality from a house of reputation and standing.

Everything for the Garden

This is a book of 204 pages, with 12 beautiful color plates, 128 pages of rotogravure in various colors, and over a thousand illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Henderson's seeds.

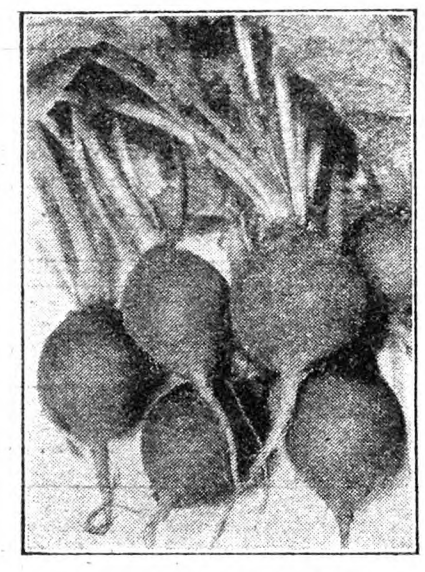
It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the Summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.

It is a complete garden book, and should be in the hands of every lover of the garden beautiful or bountiful—Clip the coupon now!

Every Rebate Slip Counts as Cash

With every catalogue will be sent our Henderson Rebate Slip which, returned, to us, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order of two dollars or over.

In addition we will include with your order, without charge, the Henderson specialty collection of three packets of Vegetable and three packets of Flower seeds as described above.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

Peter Henderson & Co.
35-37 Cortlandt Street
New York City

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35-37 Cortlandt Street, New York City

Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's 1928 advertising offer of Catalogue and 25c Rebate Slip.

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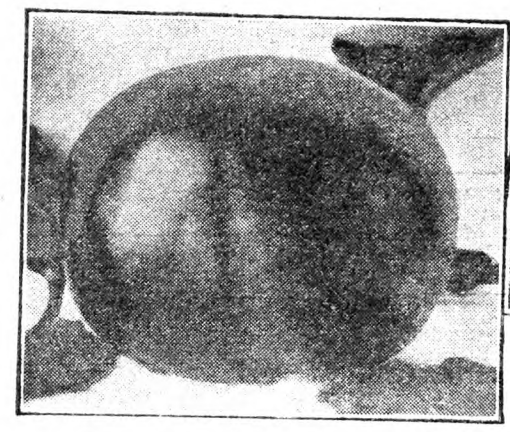

Ponderosa Tomato

Big Boston Lettuce

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. February 25, 1928 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 4992

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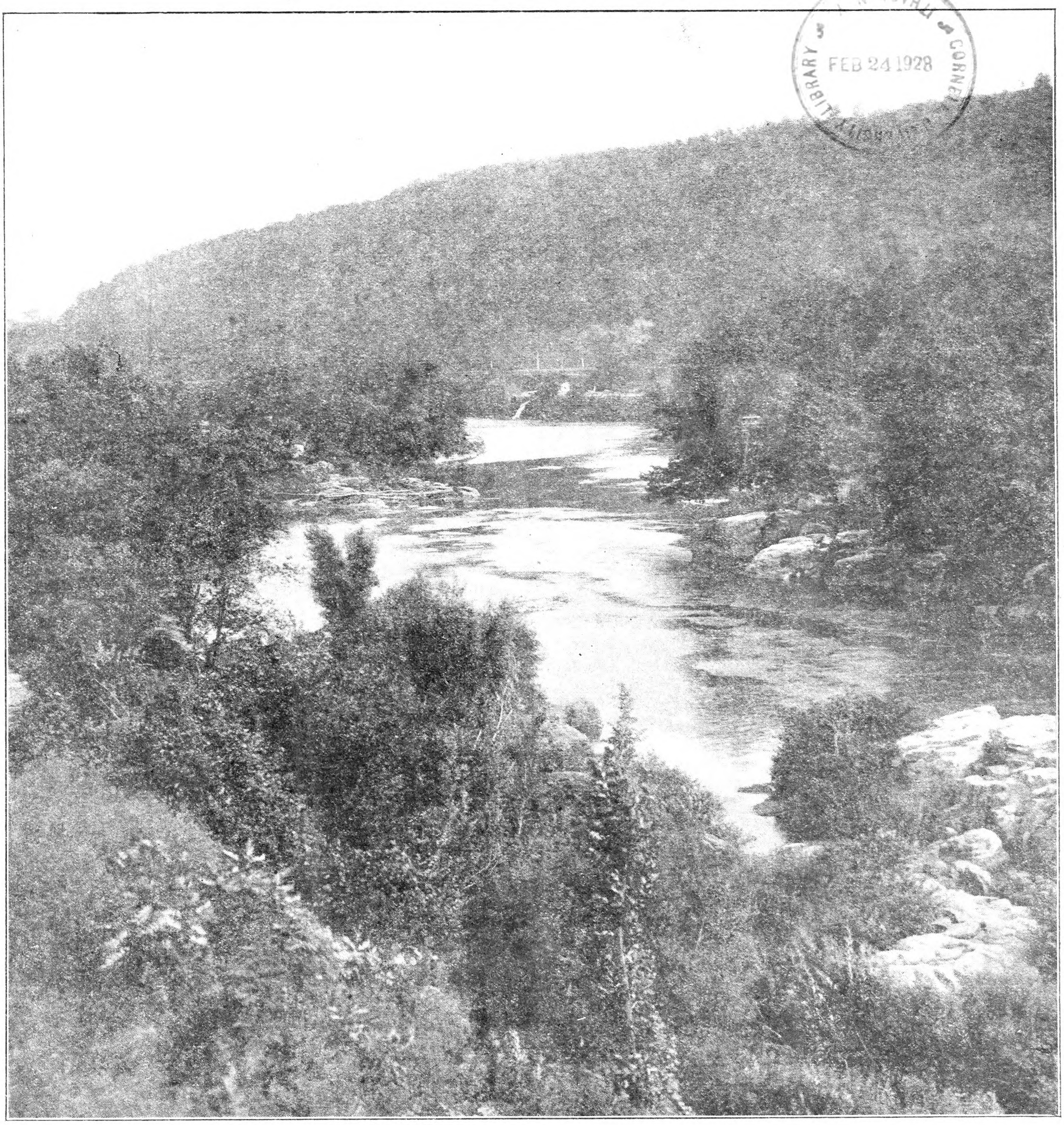
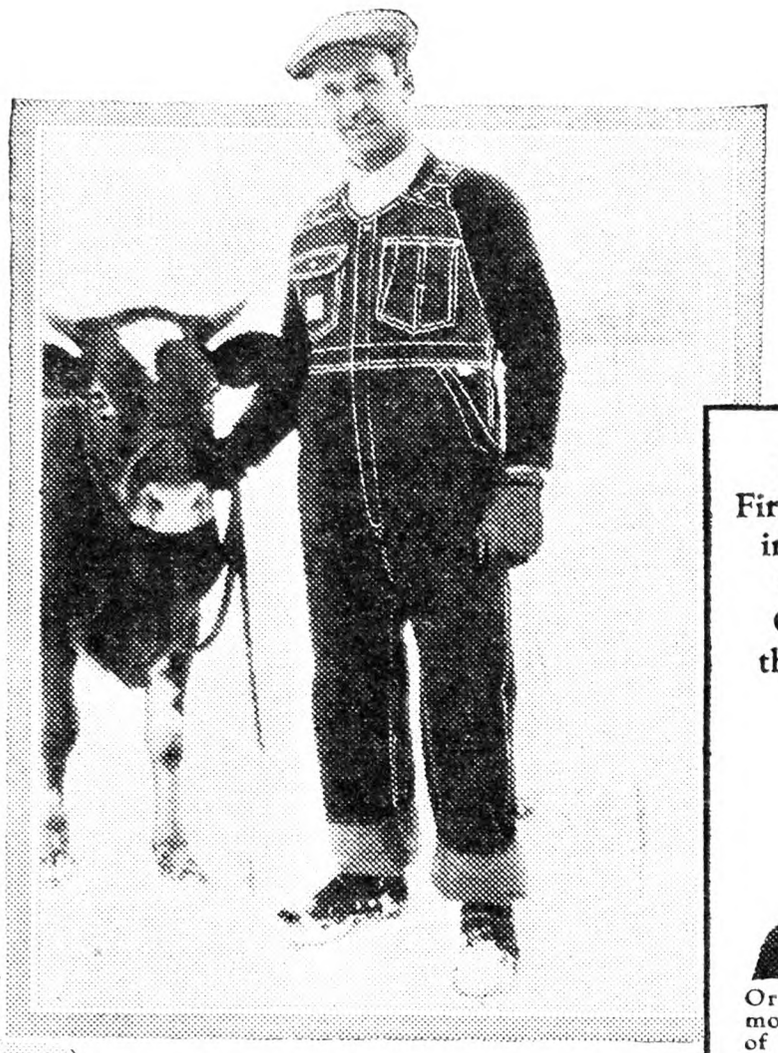


Great Gorge of the Mohawk River Below Little Falls, N. Y.

OUTSTANDING MEN
in Farm Life Everywhere Prefer the
LEE WHIZIT—

Why?



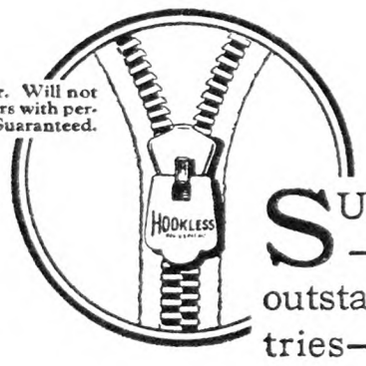
Stuart McLeod, Glenelg Farm, Goodridge, Minn. President, Red River Valley Dairymen's Association. Breeder of pure bred Guernseys.

Orrie Kirkpatrick of Kirkpatrick Bros., proprietors of Hillside Stock Farm, Reedsburg, Wis., pure bred Holsteins.

1 Whizit-Open! Whizit-Shut!
No Buttons to Bother

2 Famous Special Weave, Easy Washing, Lee Fabrics

Earl V. Bruington, Cameron, Ill., owner Brookside Ruth 7th (#1,307,370), 1st prize 3 year old Milking Shorthorn, American Royal Show in 1927. Also 1st prize 2 year old, 1926.



Genuine Hookless Fastener. Will not jam, rust or break. Launders with perfect safety. Absolutely Guaranteed.

SUCCESSFUL men everywhere—farmers, famous engineers and outstanding individuals in all industries—wear these handy buttonless work suits. For instance, seven of the ten winning national cornhuskers wear the famous Lee Whizit—*a nice majority.*

The Whizit means no buttons to bother—to come off—to sew on. Just slip it on—pull up the Whizit—and presto! you're ready for work!

The famous Lee fabrics, with their special weaves, are strong, durable and wash more easily, keeping color and shape through months of hard service. The Whizit is a real man's work suit, keen looking, roomy and comfortable.

Lee dealers, carrying both Whizit and button style garments are in every city and almost every town, village and hamlet in the United States. Slip on a Whizit at your dealer's—you'll like it.

Lee Union-Alls, Overalls, Play Suits Are Made in Clean, Light, Airy Factories by Hundreds of Union Employes

THE H. D. LEE MERCANTILE COMPANY
Kansas City, Mo. Trenton, N. J. South Bend, Ind.
Minneapolis, Minn. Salina, Kans. San Francisco, Calif.

THIS GUARANTEE WITH EVERY GARMENT
If you do not find this to be the most satisfactory and best value-giving work garment you have ever worn, you can get a new one free or your money back.

"Just Like Dad's"

Lee WHIZIT

UNION MADE *Union-Alls-Overalls-Play Suits*

Seven of the First Ten Winners in the National Cornhusking Contest Wear the Famous Lee Whizit

Orville Chase — Wetmore, Kans. – Champion of Kansas – 8th in national contest.

Valerius Altermatt—2nd in Minnesota – 7th in national contest.

George Dickinson—Steamboat Rock, Iowa—2nd in Iowa—5th in national contest.

Joe Korte—Petersburg, Neb.—2nd in Nebraska—6th in national contest.

Harold Holmes—Woodhull, Ill.—Champion of Illinois—4th in national contest.

Houston Franks — Erie, Illinois—2nd in Illinois—10th in national contest.

Charles Budd—Mishawaka, Ind.—Champion of Indiana—9th in national contest.

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Practical Reforestation—A Public Problem

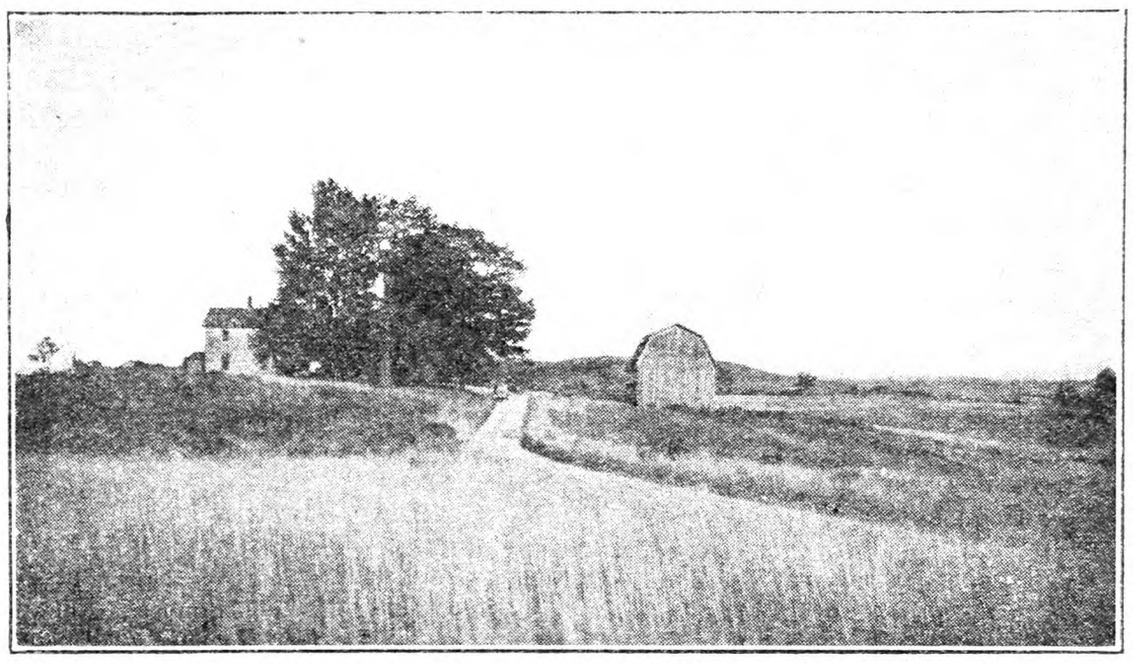
ABANDONED TOWNS.—In one of the isolated sections of Western Pennsylvania a village grew up about 1890 around a sawmill and a large tannery. In its prime it contained a hundred houses, with stores, and public buildings—a town hall, a church and a school. With the exhaustion of the surrounding timber the tannery moved out, and the sawmill was dismantled after a life of 30 years. The town site, with houses, stores and public buildings was sold for $5,000. It is today a deserted village with only the State forest ranger left. A township in Michigan had a population of 2,042 in 1900, supported by a hardwood chemical factory and a smelting plant for charcoal and iron. Both plants closed when the hardwood timber was exhausted, and in 1920 the population had dwindled to 780.

ABANDONED FARMS.—These are examples of what has happened at many points in Eastern United States, in the mountainous sections. In the hill sections the change has been less rapid. After the land has been cleared agriculture thrived for a time. When the price of farm products has fallen and after the land has been depleted of its natural fertility, then hard times have come. Farming has been found unprofitable and many farms have been partially or completely abandoned. Loss of industry, depopulation, and the tearing up of railroads have followed in the train of forest destruction and the idleness of land. Often indeed sawdust piles and clusters of rotting buildings are all that remain. Taxable values shrink enormously, and the heavy tax burdens imposed upon the property left are inadequate to support community needs. Often indeed large areas of over-taxed, logged-off land revert to the State. Isolation and impoverishment overtake the folk who remain, and social degeneracy is not far behind. In no place has this abandoned farm problem become more acute than in New England and New York State. The hill sections within a radius of a few hundred miles of New York City contain thousands of these abandoned farms. Much of this land should never have been cleared. It is forest land, and as such some steps should be taken to reforest it.

To many rural communities the idleness of this forest land means economic and social bankruptcy. In every region where the commercial cutting of timber for any class of products is still active, the acreage of cut-over forest land is gaining rapidly over the rate of clearing and settlement. In many regions the area of denuded and idle forest land is piling up each year by the hundreds of thousands of acres. Wholly aside from the loss of unreplaced forests, the aggregate of local depopulation and bankruptcy is a menace to national strength that can no longer be ignored.

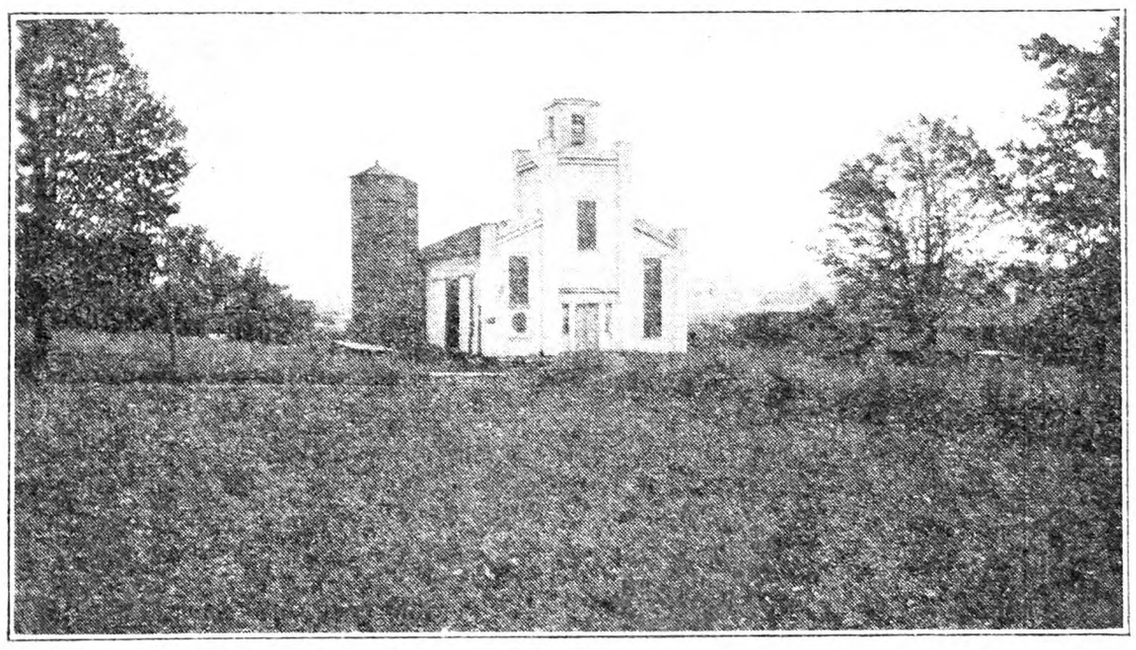
The writer was born and raised in a small farming town in Central New York State. This town used to support a butter factory, two stores, two churches, two blacksmith shops, a rake factory and a cooper shop. A few years ago this town was nearly deserted. The cooper shop and the rake factory were gone, the butter factory and the blacksmith shops were gone and the surrounding farms were abandoned. Now there seems to be a new lease of life in the village, for there has sprung up, within commuting distance, a factory employing thousands of people. However, this has not happened to save thousands of small towns that are slipping away into oblivion. The farms around many of these small towns are partially, and in some cases, nearly completely abandoned. Nothing is left to support the town morally, financially or spiritually.

ANOTHER PICTURE.—Forestdale, Vt., is an example of another sort of community. It has had a wood-turning factory for 75 years. Instead of moving out, this institution has increased in size and in the variety of its products and now employs 200 workers. Eight thousand acres of forest land, more and more carefully managed, insures a perpetual supply of raw material. Many of the employes own their own homes, and the labor turnover is less than 5 per cent a year. The continuous use of forest land insures a permanency of industry, of population, and of community life. It is essential, where the land is not better suited to other purposes, to the kind of rural community and the type of rural citizenship of which the United States stands in need.



A Typical Abandoned Farm in the Hills of Allegany Co., N. Y. Fig. 111

Red Pine Ten Years Old—One of the Best Conifers for Waste Land. Fig. 112



Not All Abandoned Rural Churches Can Be Made Into Dairy Barns Like This. Fig. 113

This is an example of what we need here in the East, but how can it be accomplished? All agencies must help. Already a start has been made. There are some forests owned by the States, by villages, by the counties and by other public agencies. These public forests serve as a fine example of what can be done. They should be increased. Provision should be made whereby public agencies can take over whole townships where the land can be bought for less than $10 per acre, and put this land back to growing lumber as soon as possible. This, too, has already been done by New York State in Pharsalia township in Chenango County. Many of these abandoned farms will be reforested in no other way. The land owners have neither the courage nor the capital to make such a long term investment as reforestation requires.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD HELP.—The public taxation policy needs to be changed if reforestation is to be encouraged. This problem of forest taxation keeps many farmers from planting forests on idle land. Taxing a forest crop annually is like taxing a crop of corn or wheat every three or four days. Annual taxation of growing timber compels the same crop to pay taxes many times. This taxation then must be changed to encourage the farmer, rather than to discourage him.

Another direct and practical way to get more timber grown is through public aid in tree planting. On enormous areas of burnt-out woodland and abandoned farms, new forests of real value can only be started by hand. It takes from 700 to 1,500 seedlings to plant an acre. If appreciable progress is to be made in restocking the denuded lands whose forests nature cannot restore, hundreds of millions of seedlings must be grown annually and made available to the landowners at low prices.

The States which have undertaken to supply this need from State forest nurseries are unable to meet the present demand for planting material, and must enlarge their facilities. Many counties should equip themselves to aid their landowners in this telling and common sense fashion. We need a chain of public-forest nurseries, extending into every region and furnishing, at cost, the kinds of young trees needed to plant such of its lands as will not reforest themselves. L. H. WOODWARD.

County Agricultural Agent, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

For the Elementary Sheep Class

HERE is a series of troubles by beginners with sheep. My last talk has brought me just 17 letters. Some years ago, Mr. Collingwood, with a look ahead for the well-being of the family, asked me to help him promote the languishing sheep industry in the East. There was nothing on the subject in the eastern papers at that time. There were some first-class breeders, but because their trade was so small at home, they turned to the West, and many faraways had the benefit of their work. Now there are hundreds who have invested in sheep from registered to nondescripts, and since THE R. N.-Y. increased this condition, and it is for the welfare of everyone, it is its duty to try to help these beginners toward success. Also, every flock of sheep needs feed, and that will help towards cutting down other produce which sometimes is sold below cost. It is fitting that something like the following should go to readers who say, "I am a beginner," and "I know very little about sheep."

"I have a flock of 20 Delaine ewes and a Shropshire ram lamb. My lambs do not grow well. Did I make a mistake?" Sure you did. The ram is half the flock. He should have stamina and virility, both absent or unknown quantities in a lamb. The get may not come or grow evenly. It never pays to be saving when purchasing a ram.

"I have Karakuls and Lincolns. I do not know much about sheep, and put a ram that was lame with them. After a while some began to get lame. I find the hoof is spongy, and some of the sheep walk on their knees. If you will tell me how to cure them, I will pay you."

Forget the pay. You are welcome to any help I can give, but it is not much. It is easy to cure fine sheep, because toes are principally bone, but coarse sheep have more of a pad and it is hard to get into the sponge. If they were mine, and fat, they would go for slaughter. I have cured hundreds of fine sheep, but had long care of a few dozen coarse, and then did not make a success with all. Dissolve two ounces of blue vitriol in half a gallon of rain water in an old crock. Make enough paste with red lead

for the first treatment. Wash the sponge clean with strong suds, trying to get down into the apertures. Then work this paste into them afterwards. Of course that would work off if walked on, so put a gob on a strong rag about six inches square and tie it above the foot. That would shortly wear off, so put on another or two and then rubber on top. In about a week do it again, and I hope you succeed. You will always know sheep feet, and will be free from future trouble.

"I have always kept open wools, but have got to the point where I want to change. I raise feed for 100 cattle and 100 to 150 sheep. Would it pay me to cut the cattle out and keep all sheep? Would you tell me what you will take for a car or two of two-year-old Delaines to lamb in April? I have a letter from a Utah man, but he sounds high to me."

You are in the swim there with the class of beef cattle grown. I would not ease off for a few years, at least. Personally I never let any commercialism enter into my farm paper work for two reasons. One is that there are a great variety of sheep, and the other is that I would sell nothing unless the buyer was on the ground. The most I do is to tell the nearest holder or breeder, and then let them fight it out. Here is a letter from Northern New York wanting help to get $30 back. Also, I remark here that there is a general carelessness about inclosing stamps. Well, we have 40 of the kind of ewes named, but money won't buy them. Others are like us now. It would be impossible to get them until after clipping and weaning. Traders gather ewes up then, and they can be bought more readily and cheaper than haggling about a lot of farms. Of course the Utah man is high. Everyone is, and it is a risk to life and limb to ship that far.

"In THE R. N.-Y. of April 7 you tell of advising an attorney to go to Northwest Ohio, where there is a lot of capital Dutch farmers with a lot of good boys, to get a renter that would make money for both of you. I have 900 apple trees and 25 acres fit for early and late vegetables. Tell me some of the towns."

This is not about sheep, but I put it in for a change because there are 1,000,000 men in need of good help. It is 30 years since I advised that attorney, and it worked. There is the same change in Ohio with all kinds of boys as elsewhere. Besides, those good Dutch boys know hogs, corn and cattle well, and nothing about fruits nor gardens. There is only one way left to get help, and some one to throw responsibility on. It is, if it can be done, to pick an unspoiled boy of good pedigree and tell him you need him for present and future help; that you will pay him now for all he does, and well when you can put the work on him. That you will help him make a man of himself. I wish some fellow had made me that offer.

"I have grade Shropshires and would like a young ram of the wool breed, a twin. What would be your price?"

Readers will mark it down that they can't buy anything from me. My advice on the above is to buy a registered Shropshire of two or more years and start along the way for a pure-blood flock. It is badly enough mixed now without any fine blood, and no one can foresee what the get would be. If wool is wanted, sell those grades and start on pure-blood Delaines. Then he can use a pure-blood coarse and sell every half-blood off the place, ewes and wethers, as soon as he can finish them. If they are for hothouse they must be fat, and full across the kidneys, or the price is no good.

"I have a flock of Shropshire ewes, due to lamb in March. I have to buy all grain used. What kind should I give before and after lambing? I feed the lambs in creeps. What kind for them? How much should the lambs weigh at three months?"

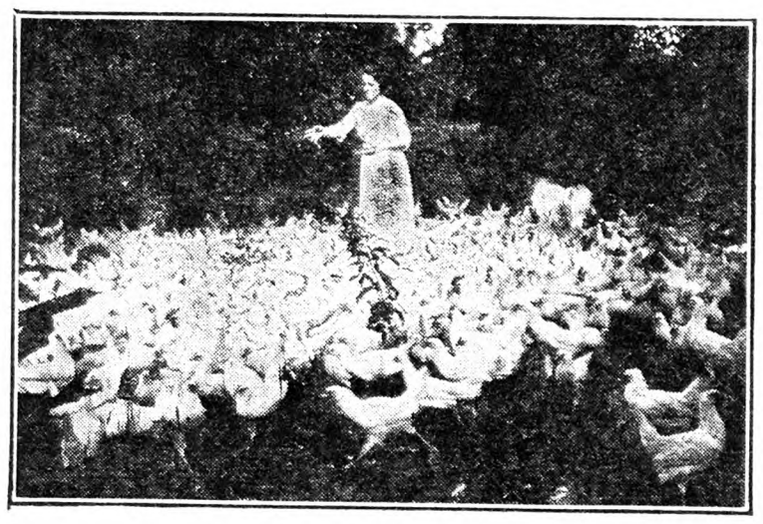
Shelled corn, oats and bran are good enough for any sheep or lambs, but the teeth of the latter may get sore cracking corn. If you could get it cracked, or the nearest commercial feed to it, you will do well. A little molasses feed is fine for them. In regard to weight, who knows? That depends on the breed, the mother's milk and the amount of feed it consumes. You expect to sell in the Boston market. I was there a month ago. You should make them 50 to 60 lbs., fat and full across the kidneys, or you will think they are stealing them. You can see a commission man and find what he wants. Also how they will bring the most, alive or dressed. Dressing is a particular job, and if not done right means a big cut. He can tell you how.

Let every man who has sheep stick to them while he has land, and breed them up for better frames and wool. It will always be a standard industry, and it will help reduce the surplus of other stuff. Use nothing but upstanding, registered rams, preferably of the breed you have. Fatten the lambs to give the ewes a good start and sell the wethers. Do not breed before one and a half years old. Look the sheep over often. If there are any that do not show joy in life, they are either suffering from short feed or internal worms. If the latter, drench with the following:

Dissolve an ounce of blue vitriol (copper sulphate) in two quarts of water in a crock over night. Get a four-ounce bottle and drench a grown sheep with three ounces of the solution, a yearling with it half full and a lamb about a quarter.

Do not hold the head too high while you straddle the sheep, or you may choke it. Do not let them have feed or water for 12 to 15 hours previous, nor for six hours afterwards. Bottle remainder of solution and repeat the dose in a couple of weeks. There is no danger unless you overdose. I wish beginners would save this, to save me writing it again in letters or in the paper.

There, I remark that I have covered considerable space on the first principles. Also for encouragement the future looks good. Stocks both foreign and domestic are low, and there was an exodus of buyers from Boston to the plains, beginning in November. They have bought millions of pounds at prices above those paid later last Spring. Further, the press states that the waste material men have been doing a great business on account of the short



Feeding the Farm Flock

stocks of wool here and abroad. There will be more shoddy than ever taking the place where our wool belongs, and sold for it. There is another "Truth in Fabrics" bill introduced. There are over 60 waste material firms in the Boston directory. Every fellow of them, and the mill men who use wool garbage, will work against it.

The Tri-State Wool Growers composed of 200 or 300 old-timers who fed lambs out of a bottle with a cotton rag in place of a nipple, as their fathers and grandfathers did, meet yearly. This year it is at Cadiz, Ohio, and they have asked me to handle the shoddy question. It will be a pleasure to meet these old boys, and I think I can handle the subject to their satisfaction. Every sheep owner, everyone who buys woolens, and all who are in favor of common honesty, should push on their Congressmen to pass this bill. Some of the eastern men are hopeless, but they should be pushed, and if they do not give way, should be pushed back into private life.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

More Sweet Clover Experience

I HAVE used Sweet clover for some years, primarily as a soil improver in young orchard with good results. My rotation is corn seeded to Crimson clover or rye and vetch at last working. I plow this under following May, and plant Soy beans, using 300 lbs. 20% phosphoric acid per acre. Cut beans for hay, harrow lightly, and seed heavily White Sweet clover in April. I cut it for hay in September making about 1½ tons per acre. Second year I let it seed and die, then plant corn next year, and so on.

Orchard and crops have done well at a minimum expense for fertilizer. The phosphoric acid used on Soy beans and two tons ground limestone per acre every five or six years are all I buy. I have had no bad result from feeding the Sweet clover hay.

Virginia. W. H. ADKINS.

Radio and Country Life

AS I WRITE this there is coming into the room from the Lake Avenue Baptist Church of Rochester, N. Y., about 90 miles away in an air line, a Sunday morning church service. Outside a thin white blanket covers the ground and the westerly winds are whisking a few flakes of snow through a haze that is slowly giving way to the sun. It is a crisp Winter morning in the country. The notes from a great organ peal through the house, voices of a choir fill the room and the words of the pastor come to us as distinctly as though we were sitting in the audience before him. The question comes to us, what will all this mean to the future of country life in America? Will the music and the sermons upon the air keep people away from their own small churches and out of that personal touch with their neighbors that is necessary to any worth-while community life? The country church has been an influence of untold value in past generations; we do not like to think that it must give way to those forces that are drawing people away from country homes into those centers where individuality is swallowed up in attempts to keep with the crowd. On the other hand, those marvelous waves of electric energy are carrying to people who must stay at home the finest things in music and addresses that the city offords. What it means to a shut-in can probably be appreciated only by one who is deprived of the privilege of mingling with his fellows in neighborly gatherings. There are those to whom inspiring music and words could not come at all if they did not come over the air. It is only necessary that they shall choose what is worth while from the great mass of what is offered to make of this new thing a help to the best in life. We cannot foresee the final effect of what we call the fast-coming marvels of this age; we can only make the best use of them possible to us, and trust to a higher power for their ultimate good. M. B. D

Getting Out Limestone

IN REPLY to the inquiry on page 98 as to the getting out of limestone and crushing it for farm use in a small way, my experience might help some one. I worked a crew of boys on the State industrial farm at this during part of two Winters and with this free labor we found that the lime cost us as much as it would have cost to buy and ship it in. Of course in our case we had the free labor and wanted to keep it busy, but in counting the cost we only figured for the paid man and the machinery.

We use a small lime pulverizer and a steam tractor for power both owned by the school and only charged the operating expenses against the lime. I do not remember the exact figures now but do know that we did not save anything.

I believe that where several farmers could go together and purchase a larger machine it would pay, provided the stone was not too hard to quarry, and the haul on commercial stone was long, but the individual farmer could not make it pay. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

Questions About Silos

How large a silo should be built to supply six cows, the silo being not over 16 ft. high? L. C.

Maryland.

UNLESS it is absolutely necessary it would not be advisable to construct a silo only 16 ft. in height for the reason that it is doubtful if silage would keep while in such a small storage. The secret of making good silage is to have good corn to start with and to have it well packed in the silo. When it is well packed all air is excluded and the silo becomes sealed like a jar of preserves. Therefore, the taller the silo and the smaller its diameter, the greater are the opportunities for packing the silage tightly and insuring the owner of the keeping qualities of the silage because of the fact that the height makes the silage pack very much tighter than where the corn is spread over a large surface but to no great depth.

We usually recommend that a silo be at least 24 ft. in height. One 24 ft. in height and 10 or 12 ft. in diameter ought to feed six cows throughout the Winter and during the drought months of the Summer, provided the silo was filled properly and then refilled after the first filling had been allowed to settle. A silo 24 ft. high and 10 ft. in diameter will hold between 40 and 50 tons of silage if full. Should you be unable to erect a tall silo, it is certainly to be recommended that you build one no greater than 10 to 12 ft. in diameter, as during the Winter months you should take off at least two inches of silage a day to keep it from spoiling, and during the warmer months at least four inches of silage should be removed every day, or mold will begin to grow over the moist succulent silage. If you are required to have a silo not over 16 ft. above the ground, it is suggested that you dig a pit of a few feet in order that you may be able to get the proper height in all. J. W. B.

A Farm Woman in a Basket Factory

SOME time ago I read in the paper part of a lecture by Mrs. Barbara Woolton, director of the course of higher education for women at the London University. It said:

"For most of those engaged in industrial labor today their main job should be their use of leisure. We must find our life's interest outside our work which is something we ought to get done as quickly as possible. Our main interest in life is not the thing by which we earn our daily bread, but how to get the earning over and done with quickly."

To tell the truth I felt shocked, bewildered. I am a trucker's wife, and though many a day, especially in Spring and Summer, finds me physically very tired in the evening, there is never a sigh of relief that work is done and over, but most times a feeling that I wished one could work 24 hours a day. I love my work; it is part of my life's interest, it is my joy. And to think that thousands and thousands would have to go through a long working life, 40, 50 years, every day again glad when the work was "done and over" as quickly as possible! I could not understand it, I could not believe it. But experience, that wonderful teacher, would soon teach me a lesson.

Our cantaloupe crop, about three acres, was a total failure last year, and so the month of September found me unusually idle. Summer crops were over, Fall crops had not come in yet, and our hired help could tackle all the outdoor work with my husband, marketing what little there was to bring. I wished I had some way to use my time profitably and make up a little bit for the lost cantaloupe money which we needed badly. So when one of my neighbors, who worked as night fireman in a basket factory in a nearby village, asked me if I knew a settled woman for the night to work on the bottom machine, I went after the job myself, and got it.

It was a factory where bushel baskets are made for shipping peaches and apples. One marvels at the human brains that invent machinery for every little job.

My machine was a "twin machine." On my side the bottoms were made and tacked, opposite me was the man who made and tacked the tops. There was a sliding frame in which five pieces of lath were laid, so they formed a kind of cross. Then the frame was pushed under the machine, a stepping down on a pedal let the current go through and four tacks kept the five laths nicely in place. These crosses were thrown on a table at the end of which was a boy who put a hoop around the cross frame with a machine, that tacked the hoop in a perfect circle around the cross.

These hoops were made in a machine behind this boy from oak split, that was soaking in a basin of steam-heated water. The steam of this oak water spread a sickening sour odor around, and the hot splintery oak split made the hands of the boys who worked them covered with scratches and splinters. The finished bottoms were piled up on a table where a girl stacked them in dozens and fastened them with binder twine. When 10 dozen were ready, a boy with a little truck took them away and gave a red mark on a list on the wall behind the word "bottoms."

All those who worked at the "bottom side" were paid by piecework, $1.50 for the first 110 dozen, and 15 cents for every 10 dozen more. The boys who worked the disagreeable job of making the hot hoops were paid $1.50 a 10-hour night, as only small boys were used for those machines. The tops were made in the same way, only it took seven laths to make the cross frame, and only 90 dozen were needed for the first $1.50 and 15 cents was paid for every 10 dozen more.

The body of the basket was made on a round turning table; six or eight girls working together. There were round frames, the size of the basket with little hooks that held the thin pieces of split that form a bushel basket body in place. The frames themselves turned while the table slowly turned around. When a frame was filled a boy put the first hoop on, fastened it with one tack, next boy put the second hoop on, the next one the last hoop, and then three boys ran the baskets through different machines, which fastened the hoops securely to the framework. Then two copper handles were forced on them by another machine. Then the last machine put four copper hooks on the bottom side on which the loose bottoms could rest by packing. A girl stacked the basket bodies one in another in dozens, tied the handles together with binder twine, and when 10 dozen were ready the boy with the little truck took them away, and "baskets" got a red mark on the list.

The basket makers were paid $1.50 for the first 140 dozen and 10 cents for every 10 dozen more.

As a whole everybody was cheerful, and as most of the work was piecework, worked as hard as they could. But where was the love for the work itself, where the interest in it? As soon as 12 o'clock struck, the whole bunch would crowd around the list to see, not how much work was done, but how much everybody had made in money. At one o'clock, after an hour's rest, there was the feeling of relief, "Well, anyhow, half of the time is over."

An old colored man brought the laths to me which he piled up at my right and left hand. From four o'clock on he would come to me every half hour and tell me, "Still two more hours, still one, now only half an hour more." That was the feeling with all of the workers, glad when it was over and done.

This factory has been here for years but only the foreman and one girl have worked here longer than a year. It works only from June till October or November, so never makes a permanent job.

Most of the girls are just coming and going. They work two, three weeks to make enough to buy a new silk dress, some extra silk stockings and high-heeled slippers, and then drop out. They live in the little village, their fathers working in factories in the nearby large city. The boys stay as long as they cannot find anything better.

All the work is rough on the hands, and the machines are dangerous. One night I counted only eight from the 25 workers who had no rag around fingers or hand, and the boy who put the hoops around my bottoms got his finger between his machine and mashed it badly. But they seemed used to things like that; a Red Cross kit, some turpentine and gauze—that was all. There was a bottle with turpentine on my table and every now and then somebody with a bandaged finger would come, pour some over the bandage and go on with his work.

After I had worked 10 days they ran out of short laths for the bottoms, and all on the bottom side were laid off for some days.

Those September nights were very cool. The last two nights material had to be brought in through a big sliding door right behind me, which left my back exposed for a couple of hours to a stream of ice cold night air, while I was hot trying to work as fast as I could. So when I had to quit a few days I had to doctor a "catch" in my back and some sore splintery finger tips. A check of $15.30 was the balm for it.

I did not go back at all. Lettuce frames for early Spring sale had to be fixed and sown, the first Fall mustard was coming in. But I was glad I had had my experience. I know now that there are thousands and thousands who put one-third of their lives in work that does not have their interest, their love, that only means so much a week, and the quicker it is over and done the better. It makes me feel sorry for them, and love my garden work still more. In factory work there is not the joy of making a finished product. I once heard of a man who for five years worked a little machine that put the screw thread on the screw tops of table lamps. After five years they had to take him to an asylum. That is the killing influence for some natures of factory work. But I never yet heard of a man who lost his mind plowing the fields, sowing and planting.

When I was sowing my lettuce beds, on my knees, my head bent over the frame, one of my neighbors came.

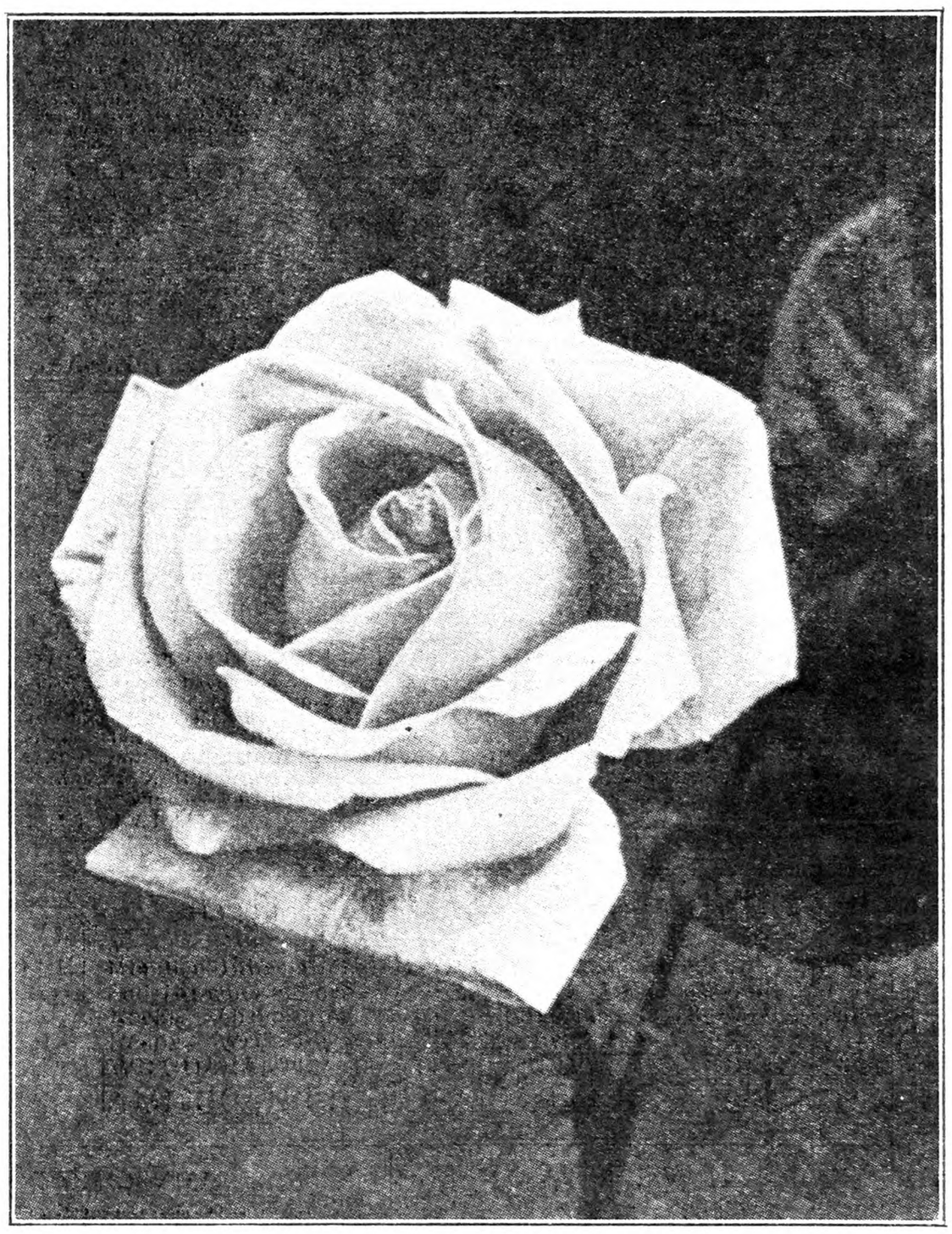
"I cannot see how you stand this work, Mrs. C," she said. "Always on your knees in the hot sun. And now you would better watch yourself and don't stay out in the rain or you'll have that same "catch" in your back again as you had this Spring, planting those seedlings that day. And how are those cuts on the sides of your nails you always get from working in the wet dirt? I know you will be glad when night comes and you can rest!"

I laughed at all her words and said, "Oh, that will be all right! You see, I love this work! Would you believe me, Mrs. B.? I wish this day could be 12 hours longer yet!"

After she was gone I wondered how I unconsciously had told her the secret. The same "catch" in my back, my sore fingers which I had begrudged when the factory work caused them, are nothing to me when my garden work brings them on me. Why? Because I love my mork. Because I love to see things grow by my care, to make by my work a "finished product," to be out in the open; because, to quote the little poem:

"Who digs a well or plants a seed
A sacred pact he keep with sun and sod,
With these he helps refresh and feed
The world, and enters partnership with God."

WILLY SCHEPP-CORNELISSEN.



Hybrid Rugosa Rose Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. *See Page* 290

Questions on the Sod Orchard

I should like to know whether there is any advantage in cultivating an orchard? This orchard stands on a side hill, with ground somewhat stony and springy. If it is cultivated what cover crop is advisable to use as fodder for cows in late Summer or early Fall? Is there any danger of winter-killing from Fall plowing in Broome County, south east section? The orchard has not been worked for about 15 years. We have just taken over the farm and should like to know if there is any danger in too heavy pruning to start with. J. E.

Gulf Summit, N. Y.

Where it can be used, the clean-cultivation cover-crop system of orchard management is to be preferred to the sod-mulch system. With the clean cultivated orchard the fertilizer bill is lower, the yield of fruit is greater, and insect and disease troubles are not so severe. On the other hand the sod orchard will produce more high-colored fruit; and where there is an abundance of moisture in the soil, even the yield will not be reduced. In your case of steep side hill, stony land, and springy condition it would seem that the sod system would force itself upon you.

If you use the sod system, however, do not make the mistake of neglecting the orchard. Cut the grass and spread it out under the trees. Furthermore if growth is not good, use a nitrogenous fertilizer. Do not think of your orchard in terms of feed for your stock. Think of it it in terms of a future vigorous, high-producing orchard.

Unless you are located at some of the higher altitudes in Broome County, Fall plowing should not cause injury. Let your pruning consist of opening the tops of the trees and cutting out dead or unproductive wood. The trees will stand quite severe

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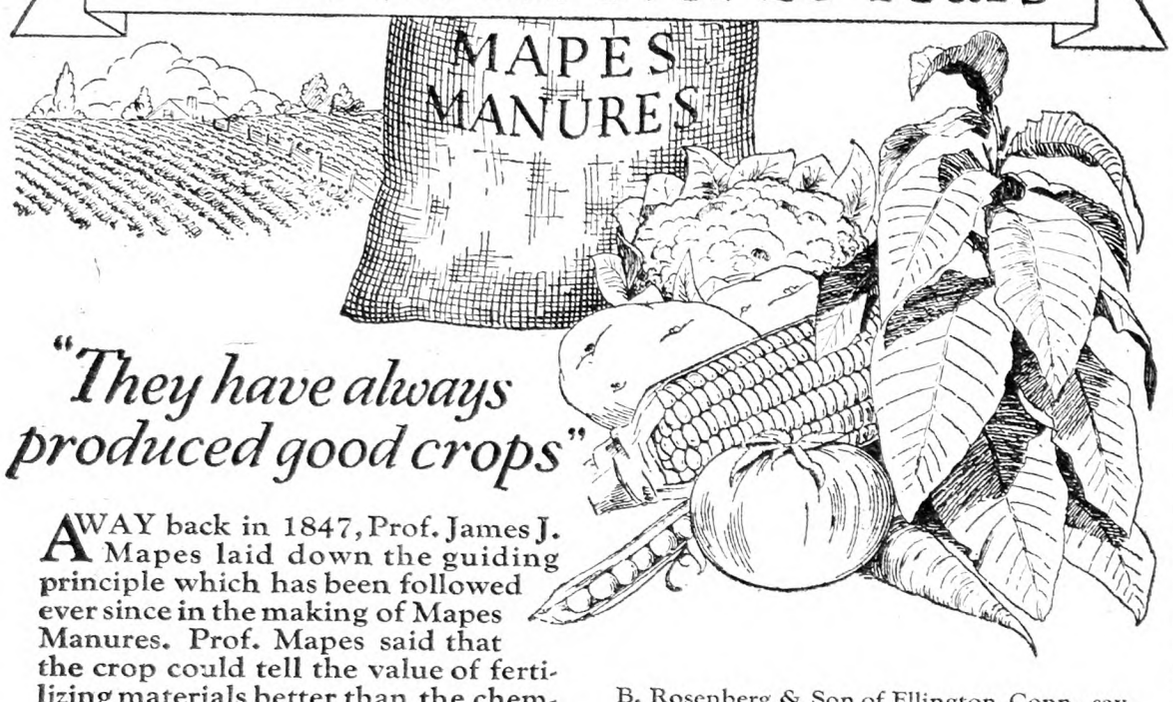

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IT'S a pleasure for any flower lover or kitchen garden enthusiast to turn the pages of this 1928 edition. Hundreds of illustrations, including fine color plates, offer unlimited suggestions in Seeds, Plants and Blubs and articles by experts tell you just how to get the best results with them.

A copy free if you mention The Rural New-Yorker.

HENRY A. DREER
1306 Spring Garden St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Some Notable Roses

No. 5

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer

This is another well-known rose, introduced in 1900. It is a Hybrid Rugosa, a class not very largely represented, and we think most rose lovers will agree with us in considering it the finest rose we have of this type. Its originator, Muller, was, we think, a Swiss rose-grower and it is named in honor of a Swiss author.

The parentage of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer is given as Gloire de Dijon crossed with Duc de Rohan, the progeny then crossed with Rosa rugosa. Gloire de Dijon is a climbing Tea, buff shading to orange at center, very double, but too tender for the North. Duc de Rohan is a vivid red Hybrid Remontant. It is strange that this ancestry combined with a Rugosa that bears a single flower of magenta pink, should give us the silvery pink Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. The flower is large and double, beautifully formed, the foliage handsome, and the whole plant very vigorous. The young shoots are quite red, and the stems are thickly armed with sharp spines. The main crop of bloom is quite early in the season, before other Hybrid Remontants, but there are a few flowers from time to time through the season. This rose is such a strong grower that it is suitable for a hedge, and we have also seen it trained to form an arch. It is very hardy. As it outgrows the ordinary Hybrid Remontants, we think it better grown as an individed specimen, at the edge of shrubbery, or in a separate border, rather than mingled with other sorts in a rose bed. It gives a fine effect at the back of a perennial border.

Profitable Pepper Crop

I noticed on page 1495, last year, J. L. Graff's talk in regard to growing peppers, and will give my experience. The soil these peppers were grown on was medium light and fairly fertile, though I gave it a heavy application of finely prepared barnyard manure in early Spring. I find that they require rich ground for best results.

The rows were 3½ ft. apart and plants set 18 in. apart in the row. Varieties were Pimento and Bull Nose (or Bell pepper) and plants set the latter part of May and first week in June. All the work given was three cultivations with a one-horse cultivator and two workings with a weeding hoe. Level cultivation was used, as this is customary and best for peppers.

From this one-third acre I got $90 in clear cash. I call this "clear cash" because two of us did the work, gathering and marketing, not being one cent out of pocket. A pepper or canning factory is in one-half mile of my farm.

The first lot I picked and sold the latter part of August, and picked every week afterwards up to the middle of October, securing from 300 to 800 lbs. every time. They were sold by the bushel, 50c for Pimento and 50c for Bull Nose, 50 lbs. constituting one bushel of Pimentos and 40 lbs. for Bull Nose.

I prefer growing Pimento, as the yield is heavier and also weight heavier. This variety is more solid, not being chalky or spongy inside like Bull Nose or Bell peppers.

W. H. HARRISON.

Virginia.

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Peach Trees 10 asst.—best kinds prepaid to 4th zone. $1.00
J. J. Barnes Nurseries, College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio
Catalog Free. Want Local Salesmen.

Trees for Windbreak

I am thinking seriously of setting out a windbreak along my west and north lines. What kind of trees would you advise setting, how far apart, and would a double hedge be advisable, setting trees of second row opposite vacant spaces in first row? If double row is used, how far apart should rows be set? W. M. B.

Watkins Glen, N. Y.

We infer that the windbreak is to be a shelter along a boundary, thus not very close to buildings. We think you could not do better than to plant hemlock, Tsuga Canadensis, which is hardy, handsome and grows well in your locality. It may be set in two rows, staggered, 8x4 ft.; that is to say, 8 ft. apart in the row, the staggered rows 4 ft. apart. The American arbor vitae, Thuya occidentalis, is also good, set in a single row 4 ft. apart; it is very compact in growth and attractive in appearance. The Norway spruce makes a handsome windbreak, set in two rows, staggered, 8x4 ft., or the red pine, set in the same way. White pine is set in the staggered double row, but farther apart, 10x6 ft. These are all reliably hardy and make a handsome appearance.

Control of Orchard Grass

How can I destroy Orchard grass? The large tufts are in the yard, so we cannot use a lawn mower or plant any flowers that this mean grass doesn't crowd out. I have grubbed up many plants, yet the next year they seem to be more plentiful.

Newport, N. J. MRS. F. G. S.

There is no way of getting rid of Orchard grass tufts in the lawn other than to grub them out and sow lawn grass seed in the places. A sharp hoe will do this, but if striking with it is too hard for you, a sharp kitchen knife may be used to cut the roots of the clump just under the ground. It is a good plan to have a package of lawn seed on hand and scatter it on these spots throughout the season. Dressing of bone meal or lawn fertilizer will help the desirable grasses.

Spring in Connecticut

In an old family day book (Southern Connecticut) I find this cheering weather note:

"April 27, 1790.—Begun to snow this morning at eight o'clock; snowed all day fast and all night; snowed all day the twenty-eighth till night; suppose there was snow enough fell to have made it three feet deep on a level if it had not a melted as it fell. When it cleared off it was about knee deep on a level in the woods."

Again, "April 13, A. D., 1797, we have the following entry:

"Wind northeast and began to rain about 10 o'clock and very cold about four o'clock in the afternoon it began to freeze as it fell, and the trees are much loaded with ice and continue so till the fourteenth. April 19, 1797. —Began to rain about one o'clock P. M.; rained hard till five o'clock, then began to snow and snow till 12 o'clock next day; suppose if it had not melted as it fell it must have been 10 or 12 inches on a level."

This may be "snow anuf" to please Mr. Brush, who writes of Winter in the North Country! D. R. G.

Crop Note

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Jan. 30.—Very little snow this Winter. This was the coldest morning this season, 10 degrees below zero. Hogs selling on foot at 9c. Milk bottled, grade A, 12 cents; certified, 14 cents. Eggs, 50c a dozen. Potatoes, $1.60 a bushel; butter, 60c.

E. G. W.

A WELL-KNOWN woman is a famous Mrs. Malaprop as regards her speech. "And what in France," asked a friend, "did you enjoy the most, Mrs. ——?" "Well, I think," said the lady, "it was the French pheasants singing the Mayonnaise."—Everybody's Magazine.

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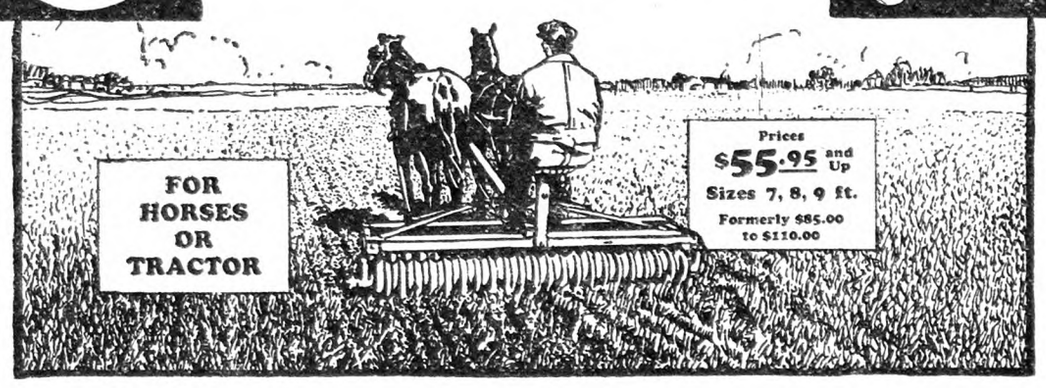

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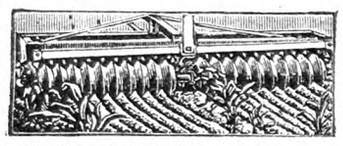

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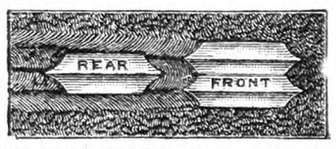

IT MULCHES. Rear wheels split ridges made by front wheels, plowing and replowing the field to form a loose mulch, saves moisture.

A Culti-Packer used in early Spring when soil conditions permit, prevents winter killing of winter wheat, alfalfa. meadows, etc. Roots, which have been heaved, are reset. Cracks, opened by frosts, are closed up. The top soil is made mellow. The whole field is restored to a good growing condition.

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Hens and Asparagus

While it would be advisable to have an asparagus bed fenced in or out of range of the fowls, I do not think that hens would do any material injury to the young asparagus shoot, as my experience is that fowls do not relish asparagus in any form. We often throw the cuttings when paring it for cooking out into the yard, and notice that the fowls never touch it, and it remains there until dried up.

Of course all gardens should be fenced in, and it would be decidedly the best and wisest plan for anyone to have his asparagus bed inside of the garden fence. W. H. H.

Virginia.

Care of Young Chestnut Trees

I have a few young chestnuts coming up in some fields I have cleared off, and I would like to know what to do with them to keep the grubs from taking them, too. Could they be transplanted? They must have been planted by squirrels, for I cannot find any old stubs around them.

Stone Ridge, N. Y. F. J. L.

Quite a good many of these young trees have come up since the blight has passed over, and they may live unless reinfected. There would be no special safeguard in transplanting them, as if the disease is around it is quite sure to get them anyway.

Lime for Heating Hotbed

Would some one describe a hotbed in which heat is obtained by alternate layers of quicklime and cornstalks? Has this plan proved desirable in the absence of fresh manure? J. P. P.

Springfield, Mass.

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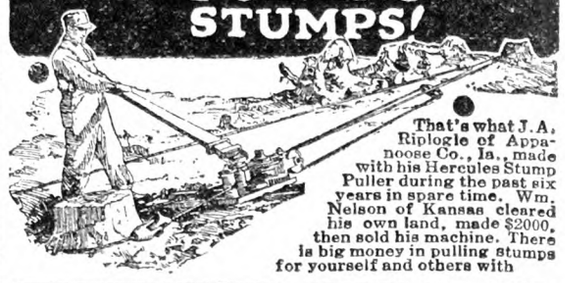

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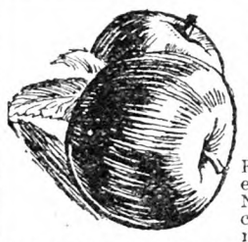

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Hen Manure for Vegetables

I have about 10 tons of chicken manure, slightly mixed with peat moss. Some of it is a year old and the remainder about six months old. Just what are the proper chemicals to mix with it for growing practically all garden products? Is it advisable to use lime when using chicken litter? Should the chemicals be mixed in at this time of the year, or is it better to wait until I want to use the manure? What are the proper quantities of chemicals to use? I am a market gardener and cultivate about 35 acres in garden products. I have been using between 200 and 300 tons of cow manure each year and grow two and three crops on the same ground; so I need plenty of manure, but find it harder each year to get enough. I can buy chicken litter from nearby poultry farms, and will do so if you advise me that it is as good as cow manure for garden products. E. S.

New Jersey.

If E. S. can secure hen manure at a reasonable price it is far superior to cow manure for growing vegetables of all kinds. Of course, it is not a complete manure of itself and will need chemicals mixed with it to make it such.

It is very difficult to say just the amount of phosphoric acid and sulphate of potash it would need, not knowing how much litter is mixed with the hen manure, but judging the manure was one-fourth litter I would suggest that 100 lbs. of sulphate or muriate of potash and 200 lbs. of acid phosphate be mixed with every ton of the hen manure.

Do not mix it until the time it is wanted for spreading. After ground is plowed, spread broadcast and harrow thoroughly until this manure is well mixed with the soil. I would not use lime with this, but if the soil needs lime spread one ton to acre after first crop is off and harrow in after plowing.

WM. PERKINS.

Pear Trees Fail to Fruit

I have one Flemish Beauty and two Bartlett pear trees. They were planted about eight years ago, but up to the present time they have not borne any fruit, although they have been full of blossom the last two years. They are planted about 50 feet apart. L. P. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Unless by chance you were sent three trees of one variety and there are no other varieties nearby to provide for pollination, there should be no trouble from faulty cross-pollination. You can determine this for yourself by comparing the leaves, blossoms, twigs, buds and general type of growth. If all the trees are alike this may be the source of trouble. It is more likely that frost or cool weather have injured the set. There are insect and disease troubles which might be responsible, but they are so marked in their symptoms that you would notice them and remark about them. Another possibility is that of poor vigor of tree and consequent dropping of newly-set fruit. If the terminal growth is not vigorous, try scattering a full handful of nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate over the surface of the ground out under the branches, making the application in early Spring just as the buds begin to swell. H. B. T.

A Wayne County, N. Y., Report

I had good crops of corn, beans and potatoes last year. My red kidney beans average 20 bu. to the acre; I had 10½ acres and thrashed 210 bu. I had 6½ acres of potatoes planted, 2½ ft. each way, and dug a little over 1,000 bu., but the price on potatoes is not very good. What do you think about holding them? G. R.

Macedon, N. Y.

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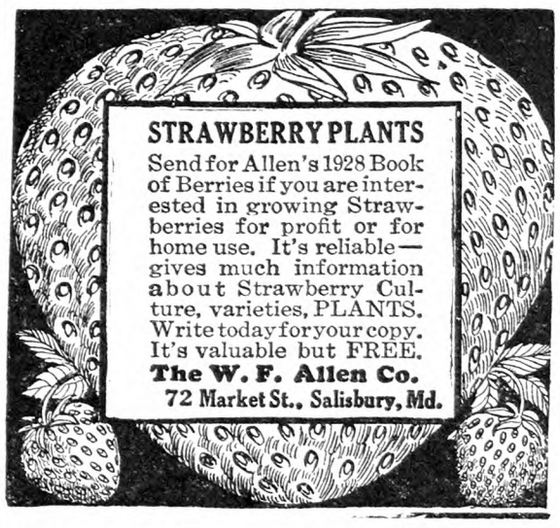

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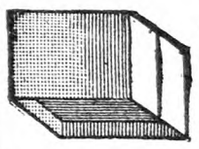

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A Farm Woman's Notes

Winter: Part II

Winter seems to be divided into two parts, the first and the last. This is the beginning of the last half of the year, and on Candlemas Day the ground hog weather prophet saw his shadow and predicted a late Spring. Winter has so far been undecided as to what to do about snow, and snatches off our white coverlid just as it is nicely settled. One thinks to himself, "We shall have some cold weather, now, with all this snow on the ground," and next day finds himself looking out upon bare brown fields. It has been so far, a Winter that fills cisterns, and lowers the price of potatoes. For notwithstanding the breaking up of road beds due to the struggle of the elements, potatoes roll merrily and unhampered to local markets. Perhaps, but who knows, there may not be too many left by Spring.

As men instinctively reach for the plow handles when the time is right, so this Winter have they turned to their axes. There has been an urge toward extensive wood cutting, not only back in the woods but along the road sides. I do not remember ever having known so many trees that I counted as friends to fall in such a short time. One of the two wine-glass elms has felt the teeth of the saw, trembled against the sky, and swept with faint thunder to the ground. She did not belong to us, but we found her a lovely companion at the breakfast table. She was very tall and slender with two great arms stretching up into the sky. When the wind came her struggles were akin to human, and tremendous to witness. The eye accepted her contour as a thing of beauty and searched her out at every opportunity. I am thankful that I am not to burn her in the kitchen stove. At the root of her stump there rises her child, the elm of the future, which is of the same outline and already some 15 ft. in height.

Every time I walk in the woods I feel that I ought to write the Bureau of Forestry in application for a few thousand baby trees. There are some restrictions—the woodlot must not be pastured, and if you wish white pine you must swear that you will remove every gooseberry and currant bush within 500 ft. of the planting, as certain fungi peculiar to these bushes unite with a fungus on the pine tree and produce "white pine blister." Some peeled ghostly, dead chestnuts back in the woods teach a lesson of what a fatal force a simple fungus may be. Black currant is said to be the worst offender in harboring the destroyer.

Elsie seems to remember this very clearly in connection with her nature study work in school, but she did not pass Regents in arithmetic. There were 25 examples to be done in one and one-half hours, and after that, five for the remaining period of equal length. Elsie says that the most trying thing about the whole examination was the procession of strange teachers that walked past and stared at her work. This had the effect of confusing her in her calculations. "I tried putting my arm over my paper, mother, when they came past," mourns Elsie, "but it was very politely moved aside. There were nine teachers in the room at once, and when the last had gone by me, it was time for the first to come back again. It was hard to think, and to keep from making mistakes. We had no time to look over our first paper before it was taken from us."

If nothing else has been accomplished in the examination, we have at least been given to understand what is expected of the aspiring pupil. Speed and accuracy are the basis of the first part of the test, and parents who are clever in arithmetic might well spend the last half of the Winter in drilling these qualities into boys and girls who must try Regents in June. Simple addition, subtraction and division, without "reasoning" are typical of the first 25. Each one must be exactly correct, the work of a perfect accountant whose self-possession does not flinch under the scrutiny of passing observers. The ideal class is one teacher and one pupil, but where do we ever come upon ideal conditions in real life? Out in the world where teachers are employers or competitors the child must learn to make his answers correctly in any situation, or lose his chance to advance; after all the Regents are for Elsie only a foretaste of what is to come later on. She must learn to "conquer" a hard position and glory in the struggle.

At Christmas time the business of accompanying the school chorus on the organ fell to eight-year-old Jane, the red-head, also the furnishing of musical background for the pantomine representing Holy Night. It seemed like a large responsibility for a small child barely four feet in height. Supposing something happened, a sickness for instance, which would make it impossible for her to perform, and should spoil the whole entertainment? Supposing she should play the wrong piece? She memorized the pieces as well as the program, in which teacher had managed to find pegs on which to hang memory. The organ was screened and the situation made as nearly ideal as possible. But at the last minute, after all the people were there, a hot lamp chimney tumbled off a lamp that was sitting perfectly still on a table, and it was the musician's hand that caught it. In a few minutes she was weeping with pain and the chances of her playing an organ seemed very slender, indeed. However, we sent for some camphor ointment and covered the hand with a thick coating, which stopped the steady pain. The people were waiting, not knowing what had happened, so the entertainment went on as if nothing had—Holy Night, O Little Town of Bethlehem, and O Come All Ye Faithful, and all the rest of it. But you should have seen the old organ keys next morning. That is what I mean by life not giving us the chance to work under ideal conditions always. We cannot plan definitely on having things just right, though the world will judge us regardless.

A little gray mother mouse who decided to build her nest under the piano keys has been giving us trouble lately. Elsie and Jane were certain that this was the very same mouse that often came out and sat with them while they undressed at night.

"You have no idea how cunning she is," they say, "for she holds up her little paws like a squirrel, and her whiskers twitch! O promise me, mother, that you will not kill her. There must be some way to get her to leave the piano, besides that!" After lying awake listening to the direful sound of gnawing, and finding that traps were not accepted by this particular mouse, I took the piano apart and removed a sizable nest, but no mouse. That same evening Daddy and I went away, and when we came back there was great news awaiting us. The mouse had been discovered in the bathroom and had run up the inside of Elsie's sweater while she was on her hands and knees looking for it. The children decided at once that it would be a good thing for this particular mouse to be rescued before their parents reached home. They had carried the little mother, still wrapped up in the sweater, out to the barn. Somehow, in the very moment of her release, the poor frightened thing set her teeth in Elsie's finger. But she scampered off in safety and the air is clear of impending disaster today. It is a very good thing for all of us, not to mention the piano, that she has gone, with a possible lunch for Jimmy, the barn cat, not unlikely.

Will the last end of Winter be fatal to the dogwood tree that we brought from a friend's woodlot last Spring, and watered faithfully all Summer? A gift tree has a value aside from the simple fact of its being. You look at it years afterward and feel that it has somehow taken on the feeling of the giver. And then, a tree always keeps on giving as long as it lives. The dogwood is planted in the lawn, between the dining-room windows and the lily pool. We watch it anxiously, for it shed its leaves rather too early last Fall, but when Elsie pressed the bark with her finger nail, fresh green showed underneath. That, I feel sure, is a sign of life.

Winter, Part Two, is a time of testing—for values. MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Ask Them to Support the School Bills

1. Direct your Senator and Member of Assembly to support the Thayer-Gedney bills.

2. Urge the following legislative leaders to pass these bills. There is little doubt about their passing if these leaders will consent: Hon. John Knight, Senate Chamber; Hon. Charles J. Hewitt, Senate Chamber; Hon. Joseph A. McGinnies, Assembly Chamber.

3. Write courteous but determined letters to the following committee members:

Assembly Committee on Education (Address Assembly Chamber):

Hon. Irving F. Rice, Cortland County.

Hon. Frank S. Hall, Niagara County.

Hon. Joseph R. Hanley, Wyoming County.

Hon. Henry W. Hutt, Erie County.

Hon. Harry A. Tellier, Wayne County.

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Hon. Wilson Messer, Steuben County.

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Hon. Vincent H. Auleta, New York.

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Hon. Arthur H. Wicks, Greene, Ulster, Delaware counties.

The Legislature is responsible to the people and the Legislature will respond when "The Voice of the People" is heard.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—On the ground that the law of the State bars the use of the Bible in public schools, Attorney General W. W. Potter, of Michigan, announced an opinion Feb. 9 which necessitates discontinuance of religious courses in the various normal schools and at Michigan State College. Potter explained that the Constitution clearly prevents use of any religious text book. Although the State College and the normal schools are not "public schools" under the law, authorities explained the constitutional provision affecting the lower institutions would have like effect upon them. The University of Michigan is not affected by the ruling. Religious training there is conducted in a separate building not maintained by the State. The normal schools and the State College, however, conduct courses designed to present general principles of Christianity. The fact that Bible study is optional does not evade the provisions of the Constitution, which holds that sectarian text books may not be used in the public schools, Potter ruled.

Over protests of the Board of Education Mayor Lodge of Detroit cut Feb. 9 $7,333,888 from the board's budget requests of $24,063,861 for the next fiscal year. No new schools are to be built unless the city finds a way to sell more bonds, the Mayor said. In his economy program the Mayor now has made cuts approximating $34,000,000 in departmental budgets.

With a concussion that rocked Everett, Mass., and was felt for many miles, a unit of ten large stills in the refining plant of the Beacon Oil Company exploded Feb. 10, killing 12 persons. At least 50 were injured, many seriously. The plant of the oil company occupies a tract of about 50 acres on the bank of the Mystic River in East Everett, opposite Charlestown. The stills affected form one unit in a total of 25 in the plant. President R. B. Kahle of the company said the explosion probably was caused by the failure of a low pressure still.

Fire in the Hollinger gold mine, at Timmins, Ont., Feb. 10, caused the death of 10 men, and trapped 30 others, who were rescued with difficulty.

The derailment of 17 freight cars which piled up against the Balloch station of the Boston and Maine Railroad near Claremont, N. H., Feb. 13, caused the death of four men who were trapped in the station. The stove in the little building was overturned, setting fire to the wreckage, and the men were burned to death. Two others were rescued and taken to the Claremont Hospital suffering from severe injuries but are expected to recover. None of the train crew was injured. The train of 33 cars had just passed a siding near Balloch station, five miles north of Claremont Junction, when a car some distance back of the locomotive left the rails, followed by 16 others. The six men in the station were unable to get out before the string of cars fell on the building, virtually demolishing it.

Percy Jay Fuller, erstwhile blue-sky promoter, who a few years ago from a sumptuous suite of offices in the Guaranty Trust Company's building, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, asserted he was ready to overthrow the "Sovietical" Government and place "Emperor" Cyril upon his "rightful" throne, it became known Feb. 14 must face charges of fraudulent use of the mails. Though Fuller was arrested last July and has been at liberty in bail of $25,000, he has since been the subject of a Nation-wide investigation just completed by Post Office inspectors, under direction of Charles H. Clarahan, inspector in charge of the New York division. Fuller, it is charged, took in by his latest alleged scheme nearly $1,000,000 from investors. As head and directing "genius" of a concern known as the United Power Syndicate, he is alleged to have claimed to have a process whereby he could make gasoline out of garbage. Literature sent through the mails and high-powered salesmanship tactics are alleged to have assured investors that gasoline through this process was being produced at 4 cents a gallon. The securities offered to an alleged carefully selected "sucker list" were in the form of 500,000 "units" at a par value of $10 each. Complaints first reached Attorney General Ottinger's office, who obtained an injunction from Supreme Court Justice Scudder prohibiting further sales.

Gov. Smith of New York, Feb. 14, signed the first of the Baumes Crime Commission bills to reach him, the measure which would permit judges to impose stiffer penalties for conviction of murder, second degree. Under the new law the minimum penalty is 20 years, instead of approximately 15, as now, while in cases where the courts think justice demands a much stiffer penalty they have the discretion to impose it.

Jim Thomas, who drove the "40-horse hitch" of the Barnum & Bailey circus bandwagon for years, died in the poorhouse at Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 11, and would have been buried in Potter's Field but for a telegram received from Sarasota, Fla., from Tom Lynch, boss hostler of the circus, guaranteeing funeral expenses. Thomas was born in Roxbury, Mass. He used to drive a Broadway stage in New York. Later he went to Boston and became a horse-car driver. As driver of the 40-horse hitch with the circus, he handled reins which weighed 90 pounds.

The vicinity of Camden, N. J., has recently been terrorized by a "sniper," who shoots through windows and automobiles. No one has been hurt, but there have been many narrow escapes. Feb. 14 an 11-year-old boy, Horace Van Sciver, imitated the "sniper" by shooting through the window of a school-room. Police satisfied themselves that he was not the real sniper, and confiscated the weapon after giving Horace a stiff talking.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The Reclamation Bureau is spending $56,000,000 to irrigate 500,000 acres of land, but 300,000 of the acres requires settlers, Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation, declared Feb. 14 in an address opening a two-day conference on irrigation and reclamation at the Interior Department. The great problem of reclamation is to make sure that when works are completed the land will be settled and the fields will be farmed, Dr. Mead said, adding that costly projects were worth nothing until the land was cultivated.

Enactment of a law which would make the possession or attempted sale of the fur of any animal killed by poison a crime subject to fine was advocated by William C. Adams, director of the First Division of Fisheries and Game, before the Legislative Committee on Conservation at Boston, Feb. 13. The present statute providing penalties for poisoning animals, he said, did not go far enough. Representatives of fish and game clubs approved the petition.

Contract to erect a 2,500,000-bushel elevator at Vancouver has been let to the Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart by the Alberta Wheat Pool. Foundations for the plant—a $2,400,000 project—have already been made.

At the invitation of the Bureau of Fisheries, Dr. Herbert Fox of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine has gone to Beaufort, N. C., to study a cancerous tail disease prevalent among young growing diamond-back terrapin propagated at that station.

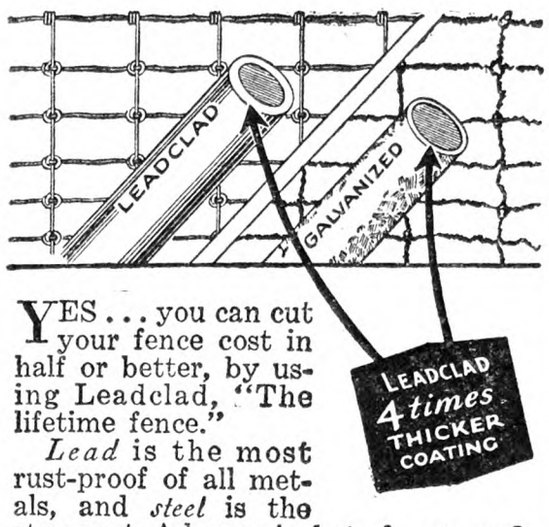
Flour millers are feeling the first effect of improving business. Sales since February opened have increased but are far from brisk. More interest shown by buyers gives the flour-makers hope that before Spring business will get into a better stride. Mills around Minneapolis are operating slightly above half of capacity, while sales vary from 30 to 100 per cent of capacity. Export business remains quiet.

About 30 American commodities exported to France are affected in the new tariff bill, which was distributed to members of the Tariff Committee in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, Feb. 14. The products hardest hit are canned fruits containing less than 50 per cent sugar, the tariff on which is increased two and one-half times. The tariff on prunes is tripled; on corn, pork and salted meats doubled; lard increased two and one-half times, and canned meat quadrupled. On the other hand, the duty on light tractors is considerably decreased, and on jellies diminished 50 per cent.

WASHINGTON.—The La Follette resolution declaring that for any President to remain in office after concluding his second term is "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions" passed the Senate, Feb. 10, by a vote of 56 to 26. An effort by Senator Fess, who made the fight against it, to have the resolution specify elective terms was voted down, 73 to 5. A proposal by Senator Bingham (R., Conn.) to insert a para-

(Continued on Page 302)

How You can cut fence cost in half



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Poisons are too dangerous

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Flemish Beauty Pears Crack

Can you give me any information in regard to a cure for the blight of the Flemish Beauty pear? I have a tree that bears every year, but the pears crack and are worthless. F. E. B.

Brimfield, Mass.

The cracking of the fruit is not due to pear blight. Pear scab is responsible, instead. Most varieties of pears are not seriously attacked by the scab fungus, but the Flemish Beauty is so characteristically affected that it becomes possible to identify fruits of the variety by the scab markings on them. Frequently the disease is so severe as to cause cracking of the fruit.

Control is not difficult. The material to be used is either lime-sulphur 1 to 50, dry-mix, or 3-3-50 Bordeaux. Lime-sulphur is the easiest material to procure and apply, but may give some burning if it is applied on too warm a day or if it is used in too concentrated a form. Dry-mix consists of 8 lbs. of hydrated lime, 16 lbs. of superfine sulphur, and 8 ounces of calcium caseinate, the total amount being used in 100 gallons of water. Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving copper sulphate in water, making a milk of lime solution from freshly slaked lime, diluting each, and pouring them slowly together.

Application should be made (1) a few days before the blossoms open, (2) just after the petals fall, and (3) about two weeks after the petals fall. H. B. T.

Apples Rot on the Tree

I have an apple tree which blossoms profusely, and which is usually loaded with fruit, but the fruit rots on the tree. The fruit stands in a chicken yard. Would you advise sowing some potash and phosphate around the tree? How and when should the tree be sprayed and with what materials? I was thinking that the chicken manure furnished too much ammonia.

Huntington, Ind. E. G. M.

The abundance of nitrogen from the chicken manure will not cause the fruit to rot. Rotting is due to some disease trouble, possibly supplemented by insect injury. The danger of using arsenical sprays in the chicken yard aggravates the situation. Lime-sulphur, however, will not harm the chickens and may solve your problem, since it is applied chiefly for disease control. Use it at the rate of one gallon to 40 of water, applying it (1) just before the blossoms open, (2) when the petals have fallen, and (3) about three weeks later. The schedule that has been given may not give complete control, but it will give the maximum of protection from a minimum of effort. H. T. B.

Crown-gall on Red Raspberries

I am troubled with canker-root in my red raspberry patch. Is there any way to stop it? What causes it? H. P.

Probably what H. P. refers to as "canker-root" is the common crown-gall, which produces rough galls and knots on the roots of many raspberry varieties. The disease is caused by an organism found in the soil almost everywhere in the country. In northern sections crown-gall is seldom a serious problem, but in southern sections it becomes severe. The writer has seen entire red raspberry plantations completely wiped out by a combination of crown-gall and Winter injury.

All that can be done is to plant clean stock in the first place and to keep rotating the patch to new land. There are differences in varietal susceptibility, but for the most part this factor gives way before market demand and yield considerations. H. B. T.

SHE: "If you tell a man anything, it goes in one ear and out of the other." He: "And if you tell a woman anything it goes in at both ears and out of her mouth."—Tatler.

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GOOD CABBAGE YIELD . . . Mr. Smith R. Wright, of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., says: "My cabbage crop averaged 24 tons to the acre of very choice stock, which is an increase in yield of 3 tons to the acre over other growers in this section using other brands of fertilizer. After using your brand for a number of years I find that 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers consistently give better results." October 8, 1927.

FINE YIELD AND FINE QUALITY . . . Mr. John Jankowski, Jr., of Roslyn, Nassau Co., New York, says: "Following the practice of my father, who used these goods for thirty years, I have continued to use 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers with excellent results. I prefer these goods to any other. My crops are very fine, cobblers yielding 450 bushels per acre." Sept. 19, 1927.

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Farm and Garden

Transplanting Vegetable Plants

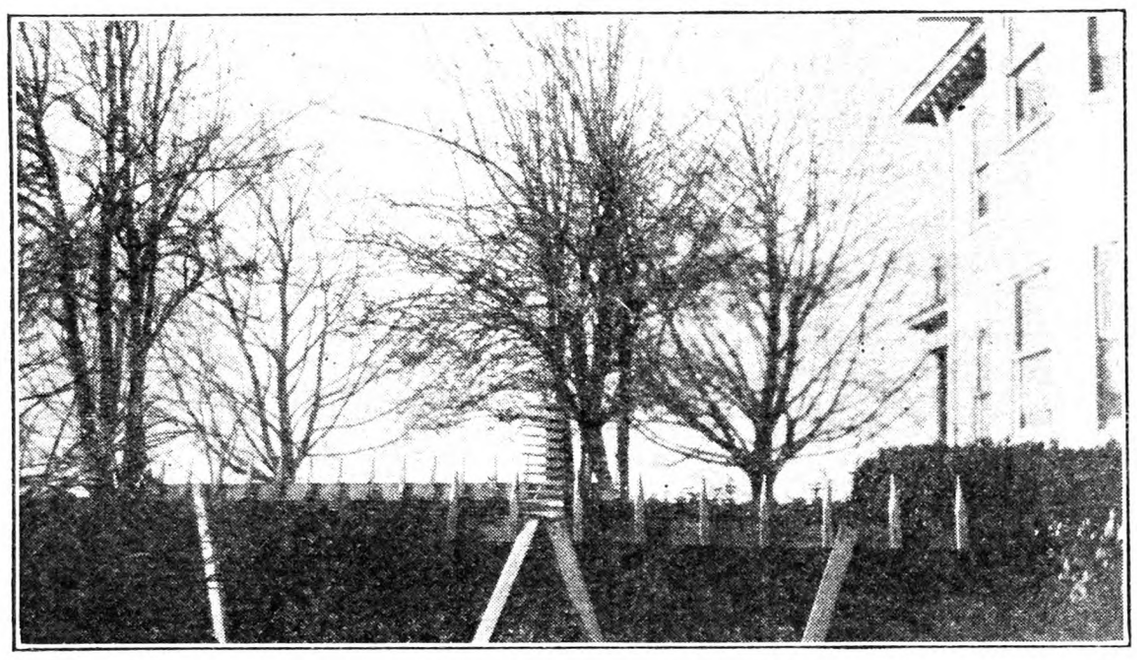
While this article will deal mostly with the best and easiest method of transplanting vegetable plants, it may not be amiss to say a word or two in regard to starting the same. The hot-bed system has been explained in THE R. N.-Y. many times, but as we have new members joining our family every day, it is for the benefit of those that a brief statement will be made.

The pit should be dug about 18 in. deep, 6 ft. wide and 15 ft. long for a five 3x6 sash bed. For top side of bed use a 1-ft. board, and in nailing it to the posts at corner of bed, let it project 8 in. above surface of ground. Use an 8-in. board for bottom side, and let it project 4 in. above surface of ground. Have bed sloping towards south.

Do not start plants too early, as they are very apt to get too tall and spindling before it is time to transplant in cold frames. The first week in March is early enough. It will take about one or two two-horse loads of fresh manure to fill the pit. This should be trampled down until it is solid, then throw three pails of water on manure to each sash. If the manure is very hot put on cold water; if not, put on hot water. Then put 6 in. of very fine rich soil on top. This soil is prepared the previous season by mixing some well-rotted manure with top soil 50-50 and storing under cover where it will not freeze, so as to be ready for use March 1. After raking soil level, use a straight edge to mark out rows, pressing the sharp edge into to soil about ⅝ in. deep, so the rows will be of uniform depth. Make eight rows under each sash.

I prefer sowing seed the same day the bed is made, so the vegetable seed will come up before the weed seed in the manure, which will save a lot of tedious work. If bed gets too hot, give plenty of air by pushing sash down from top. Lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower and early tomatoes should be sown first, then sow eggplant, pepper and main crop of tomato seed about March 20. Late tomato seed can be sown in same bed after early tomato plants are removed. After young plants are an inch high, put a board between cabbage and tomato plants, so as to give the cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower plants more air so as to make them more hardy to transplant, as they can be transplanted to open ground about April 20. The tomato plants should be large enough to transplant in cold-frame the first week in April, and the egg-plants and peppers transplanted in the hotbed, where the cabbage and tomato plants are pulled out. In transplanting plants in boxes for market, in cold-frame for hardening off, or in open ground, the work can be greatly facilitated by having some homemade dibbles.

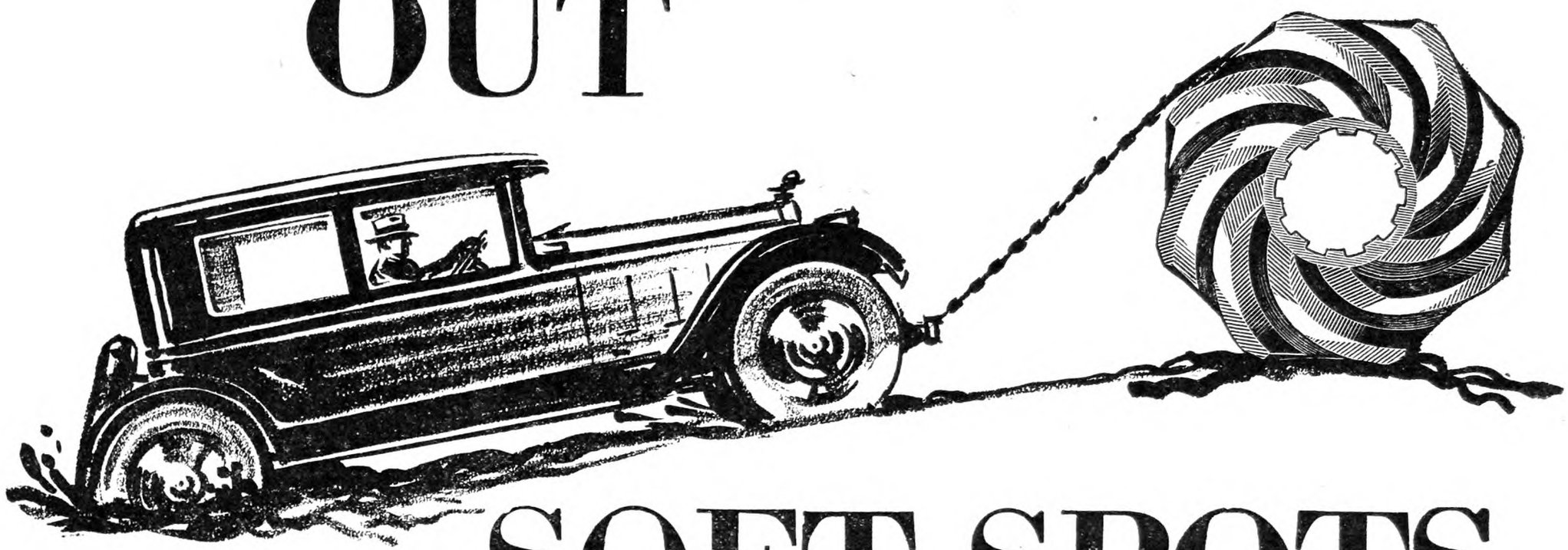
The accompanying picture shows how these dibbles are made. The small one having 12 dibbles is used when transplanting plants in boxes for the store trade. The boxes are 13 in. wide, 16 in. long and 4 in. deep. Very fine rich soil is put in the boxes, level with top of box, then press the dibbles in the soil making 12 holes at a time. Put about 2 in. of warm water in a pail, pull several handfuls of plants, and put the roots in the water. Put the box on a bench in a shed out of the sun, and slip a plant in each hole make by the dibble, then press the soil firmly at the base of each plant and continue until box is full. Remove box to cold-frame, cover with sash and straw mat for three or four days, until plants begin to send out new roots, then do not give them too much sun in middle of day or they will wilt badly. Keep soil moist but not soggy. As soon as plants are well rooted give plenty of air by stripping sash entirely off bed, when it is warm and wind not blowing. The next size dibble is 5½ ft. long and has 17 dibbles. This is used for transplanting plants in a 6-ft. wide cold-frame. It makes 17 holes by putting your foot on frame and holding handle, and pressing into soil. Eight rows of plants are planted under a 3x6 sash, making 136 plants under each sash, and giving each plant plenty of room to broaden out and make a very stalky plant. These plants remain in cold-frame until after May 10, when the tomato plants are removed to open ground, by cutting out a large block of earth with the plant. This should be done on a calm day along in the afternoon. The eggplants and peppers should not be set in open ground before May 20, or when the nights begin to get warm. Do not put any fertilizer around plant until it is well rooted, for if the roots come in contact with the fertilizer before the plant is well established it will retard the growth of the plant. The large dibble is used for setting celery plants 6 in. apart. After striking out as many rows 2½ ft. apart as you wish to set to celery, take the dibble and press it in the soil with the foot, the entire length of row. Then having your celery plants trimmed and ready, put 6 in. of water in pail, put the plants in the water, set pail at end of row, take as many plants out of pail as you can hold in one hand, slip a plant in each hole until the handful is in, then work back to pail by pressing the soil firmly around each plant. Pick up pail and commence placing plants in holes until end of row is reached. In this manner you do not pack the ground very much with any waste steps. In transplanting lettuce and celery plant be sure not to set plants too deeply, for if the soil covers the heart it will smother the plant. That



Types of Dibbles for Transplanting

(Continued on Page 301)

HAULS YOU OUT



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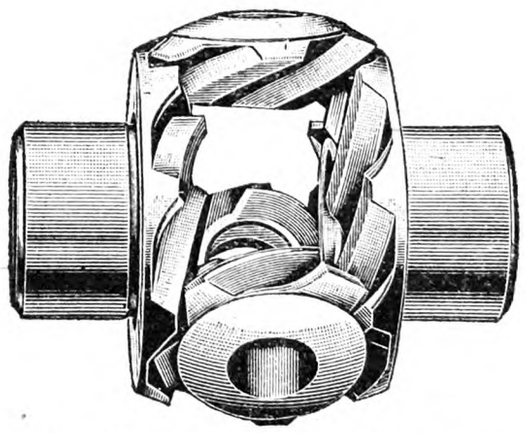

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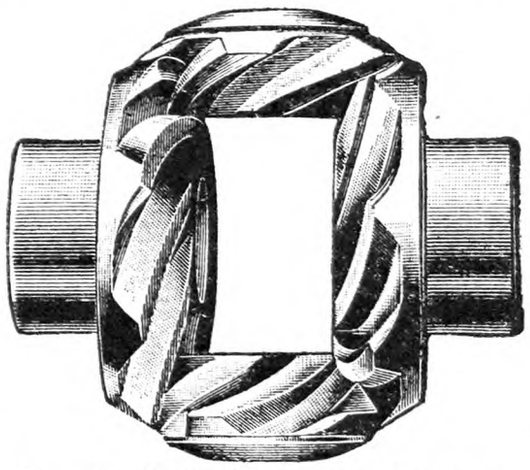

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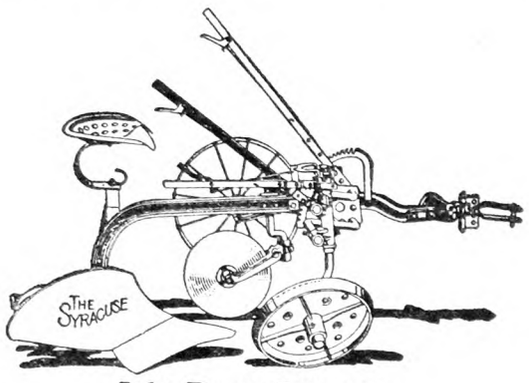

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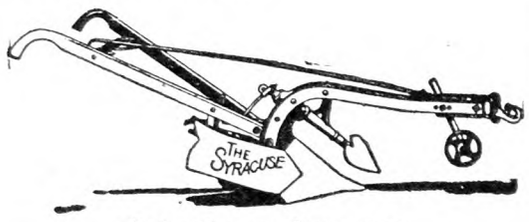
John Deere-Syracuse 1341-1441 Series



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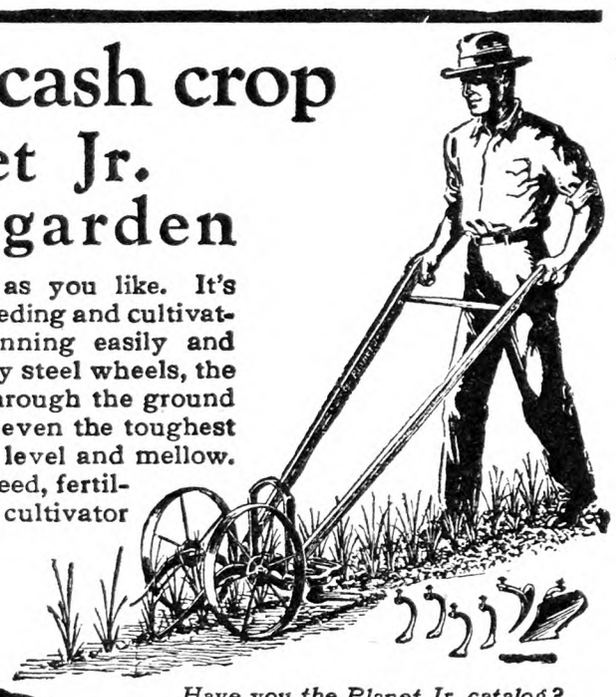

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AGENTS

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

FREE SAMPLE

"Meetin' Folks"

"Can you accept a check for a little gas?"

"Ain't you got any money?"

"We've got a little, but we're getting short."

"Well, anybody that gets gas here has got to lay down the jack. I ain't running any free dispensary for busted tourists. Drive up, please, and give this gentleman your place at the pump."

The scene was a wayside gasoline station. The time was late on a rainy Saturday afternoon in August. The travelers were two middle-aged men whom we will call George and Henry, accompanied by their wives.

The car moved forward a little and stopped while the travelers took council.

"I suppose we could sell our spare tire, but we might need it, and then we'd be in a fix," suggested one.

"George and I might find a job on a farm for a couple of days, but no one wants to hire extra help on a Saturday afternoon. Nor any other time when it's rainin' every day. Suppose I could sell my watch, but I'd hate to part with it." This from Henry.

At this juncture a man who had been standing in the shelter of a nearby shed drew near. He had heard the words of the impatient gasoline vendor, but the lower tones of the tourists had not reached his ears.

"Good-aft'noon folks," greeted the native who had borne the name of John for half a century. "Lost your way? Perhaps I can direct you." He suggested this petty problem of the road, not wishing the travelers to realize that he had overheard and sensed the cause of their trouble.

"Well, not exactly lost," replied Henry, who appeared to be the natural spokesman of the party, "a little worse if anything."

Then the whole short story followed as he realized that it fell on understanding ears. They were farm folks from New Hampshire, friends and neighbors. They had left home ten days before for their first trip of any distance, to Washington and Gettysburg. Expected to be home tonight. Started with $150 which they thought would be enough and to spare. As a last minute precaution Henry had slipped his check book into his pocket.

They had not made quite the time they expected, had been delayed by the rain. Everything seemed to cost more than they anticipated and their money dwindled rapidly. However, they felt no real concern until this morning when Henry offered a check for their accommodations and met with a curt refusal. To produce the amount in cash sadly depleted their reserves. Similar proffers along the way met with like results. They had eaten sparingly at noon, and broken their last bill at the ferry. "How much do you need?" enquired John, thrusting an impulsive hand into his pocket.

"Well," was the reply, "we are about 300 miles from home. If we drive all night to save lodging expense, and don't eat much except an occasional sandwich and a cup of coffee, we ought to be able to buy gas and squeeze home on $5."

"Thunderation!" ejaculated John. "You drive all night! A night like this! And not eat! You'd all be sick abed for a week." This burst of astonishment from John was reflected by wan smiles of assent on the faces of the others.

"Tell you what," he added quickly, "drive up to my place and we'll lay the case before Mother. She's a master hand at figurin' out things. First turn to the right. Second house," he added with a quick jerk of his thumb to indicate the direction, and jumping into his own car he was off up the road before his suggestion could be either accepted or declined.

Five minutes later the barn door at the "second house" stood invitingly open and Mr. and Mrs. John hailed the travelers to "drive right in," while Mrs. John carelessly tucked a stray lock of hair into its place, a prearranged signal that the party met with her instant and unqualified approval and she was willing to go the limit in hospitality.

"Now you all just get right out and come into the house," she commanded. "You'r just as tired and damp and hungry as you can be. We'll get you to feeling better in no time."

But not one of the party made a move to leave the car and it was not until John promised to let them pay and pay well that they were willing to accept the proffered hospitality.

The simple but abundant supper was soon over, baths taken, and four tired farm folks crawled between cool, clean sheets to sleep as they had not slept before since they left the quiet hills of old New Hampshire.

"Now you lie abed late in the morning," called John, with a sly wink at his wife as good-nights were being said. "We do on Sunday and we don't want anybody prowling 'round here waking us up."

Next morning dawned bright and fair, and the Johns were up early as was their custom. Milking was over and a sumptuous breakfast was in waiting when the guests appeared, full of apologies for seeming to be so lazy.

Henry's suggestion of an early start was nipped in the bud by John's hearty disapproval. "No such a thing," he protested. "You'r not going on until tomorrow. You just wire your folks not to worry, when we go down to church. Then this afternoon we'll take a run down over the new Storm King road and back around the 'Shokan reservoir," for this occurred in the lower Hudson Valley, not far from these two great triumphs of modern engineering.

No great urging was needed to carry his point as the lethargy of complete relaxation was upon his guests and the prospect of a quiet, carefree day after the weariness of unaccustomed travel was altogether to their liking.

"Make it for thirty," suggested John next morning as Henry fumbled enquiringly with his check book. "Here's a couple of tens which you may need on your way, and we'll take another for your accommodation, seeing we agreed to," he added, with a bit of hesitation in his voice.

October brought an invitation to the Johns to visit their new friends. The prospect of a drive across New England was appealing and an evening late in the month saw the New York car turning in at the New Hampshire farmstead.

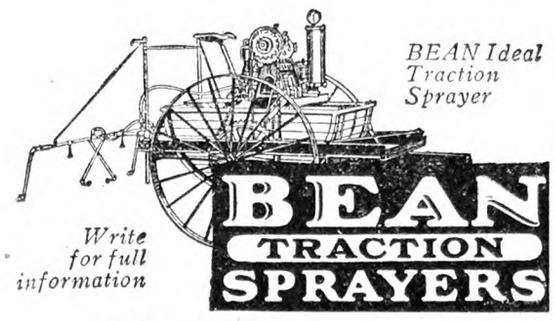
Potato digging was just over. The smooth, large tubers overflowed the capacity of the house cellar and a surplus for immediate sale was stored in the barn.

"Potatoes don't seem to do much with us any more," remarked John as he and Henry inspected the product of the season's toil. "Come up spindlin' or not at all, and seem to peter out all Summer."

"It's in the seed," assured Henry. "Disease and such like. Let us send you down some potatoes to plant next Spring and I'll guarantee a crop if you do your part."

"Wish we lived down on the State road an' kep' tourists," reflected John as they drove home. "You have such an awful lot o' fun out o' meetin' folks."

F. H. LACY.



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A Few Good House Plants

The lists and varieties of plants now sold by the florist for house plants are so large in number that perhaps a few lines on the best and most easily cared for may be of help. Almost everyone nowadays has one or more plants in the living-room and there is nothing that adds more charm at so little cost or that gives more satisfaction. For an ordinary room with plenty of windows or sunlight there is a large number that can be used, but not everyone is so favorably situated and many people therefore are puzzled to know what to grow. Geraniums as is well known do well almost anywhere, and wherever you go all around the world you will almost always find them. A very hardy plant for shady rooms is Aspidistra lurida. This plant has the peculiarity of flowering below or at the surface of the soil, and its palm-like leaves are extremely tough and strong. The variegated variety, striped with white, is more delicate in constitution, but is an extremely satisfactory plant, and very attractive. A very hardy and peculiar-looking plant is Sanseveiria or bowstring hemp, the variety Zeylanica being heavily barred crosswise of the upright leaves, thus giving a striking aspect. Among palms the Latania is probably the easiest grown and is well known as one of the best and hardiest. The different varieties of Boston fern are also easy to grow and care for.

H. W. HALES.

Piping for Greenhouse

Would you advise the size and amount of pipe to heat a greenhouse 15 feet wide, 10 feet high and 40 feet long? Boiler to sit on ground level, feed overhead and return under benches. House to raise geraniums, etc. A. J. P.

Syracuse, N. Y.

It is poor economy to use too small a boiler, as pushing the fire is always a waste of heat. I would advise a boiler with a grate surface of about 2x2 feet and a main riser in centre of house about 3 or 4 inches in diameter to far end. A gradual rise of this pipe is preferable, but if this cannot be done (on account of the grade of the ground) a gradual fall will work. Eight lines of 1¼-inch pipe will probably give sufficient heat for geraniums and ordinary plants, and these can be placed under the benches or against the side walls if so desired. H. W. H.

Cucumbers and Cucumber Pickles My Best Paying Side Line

Last year from 12 hills of cucumbers I picked over 10 bushels for selling in a green state for pickling purposes to neighbors and some few to market. My main market is right at home. They brought anywhere from 25 to 35 cents per peck, according to how early I had them in the Summer and how late in the Fall, as early and late vegetables always sell better than those in midsummer. I planted a few hills about July 1, to come in especially for early and late Fall pickling. We also find a ready sale for them after being pickled, when we have many to dispose of. These are sold for 75c per half gallon and $1.25 per gallon, as these are all seasoned and ready to eat.

I also put up some in brine in large kegs or half-barrels, which sell readily during the winter at 50c per peck for pickling. Always have the brine strong enough to float an egg, to keep well and be firm. I find cucumbers are easily grown, heavy yielders and are good sellers at any season in any shape or form. W. H. H.

Virginia.

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Frost has taken its toll in several southern producing sections normally free from low temperatures, consequently a few of the fresh vegetables are bringing unusually high prices, especially those only grown in Southern Florida at this time. String beans hold up to around $6 to $8 per bushel hamper in Philadelphia and peppers were firmly held at $5 to $5.50 a crate. Louisiana shallots ranged $9 to $10 a barrel, and Florida escarole sold around $3.25 per ½-barrel hamper. Mexican peas have also been bringing good prices, $6 a crate. Texas spinach which a few weeks ago was selling at $2.50 a bushel has reverted back to the more normal price of $1.35 to $1.40 a bushel, and plain parsley ranged $1.50 to $2 a bushel. Even broccoli and anise is being brought up from the South and sells around $2 a bushel. As to the more staple crops old potatoes have been selling on a firm market. Maine Green Mountains sold up to $3 per 120-lb. sack and the best of the Pennsylvania round whites averaged $2.70 a sack of two bushels. Some new Florida potatoes have been arriving with the market on Spaulding Rose holding about steady at $7.50 per double headed barrel. Sweet potatoes have shown very little change in prices for sometime. Most of the ordinary to poor quality sweets have been moved and good quality stock has been in fair demand at $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bushel basket. Maryland and Delaware bushel hampers ranged $1.50 to $1.75 a bushel as to quality. There was a moderate demand for old cabbage but the market closed firm at $12 to $15 per ton for York State Danish. New cabbage was also selling slowly at around $3 a bushel. A little weakness developed in the onion market with York State and mid-western yellows selling at from $2.40 to $2.65 a sack. Celery was dull with liberal offerings from Florida and moderate supplies from California, the latter selling up to $5 per full-sized crate. There has been a little better price received for nearby apples due partly to the better stock offered and also to the moderate offerings. Romes and Staymans ranged $2.50 to $2.75 a bushel, fancy $3, and York State R. I. Greenings, U. S. No. 1's also brought $3 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts in Philadelphia were about 22,750 cases for the week, a gain of 5,500 cases over the week previous. With no eggs going into storage as yet and with practically none of last season's eggs in storage the market is very sensitive to any changes in current receipts and prices naturally declined under the more liberal offerings. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 37c a dozen and firsts at 35 to 36c. There are always a comparatively few sales of carefully selected candled fresh eggs which bring a premium over the ordinary offerings, those in cases bringing last week, 40 to 42c a dozen and some selected especially for the carton trade brought 43 to 46c. On February 11 the cold storage holdings in Philadelphia were only 163 cases and the holdings for 10 principal markets were about 3,000 cases. This is much smaller than a year ago when storage stocks did not clean up as nicely as during the past profitable season. Prices last year were often too low to move them without loss and many were vainly held in the hopes of a better price before the flush season arrived.

Live poultry receipts although moderate were in excess of the demand and the market was inclined to weakness. Colored live fowl were quoted at 26 to 27c, the higher price holding only for fancy small-sized stock which was preferred by the buyers. Leghorns averaged about 1c a lb. under colored stock. New broilers topped the market at 41 to 43c for 1½ to 2-lb. sizes. Well dressed 8-lb. capons were quoted up to 38c with smaller stock and slips ranging downward to 28 to 30c. Staggy young roosters worked out at 23c and old roosters averaged 18c a lb. Fancy young Pekin ducks are holding up to 28 to 30c. There was very little activity in the dressed poultry market but there was a firm market on small-sized fowl. Fresh-killed, barreled-packed fowl 4 lbs. and over worked out slowly at 27 to 29c while medium-sized stock averaged about 25c a lb. Small sizes sold as low as 19c. Western boxed-packed fowl sold at from 1 to 2c a lb. above nearby barreled-packed fowl. Nearby chickens, barreled-packed were quoted 34 to 36c for heavy, the same as western boxed-packed, while 4 to 4½-lb. sizes ranged 31 to 34c and small 28 to 30c a lb. Ducks were quiet with fancy selling 23 to 28c.

HAY AND STRAW

Timothy had declined in nearly all large markets although in Philadelphia high-grade hay held about steady. The bulk of the hay however, was very ordinary and the market was weak. No. 1 Timothy ranged $18.50 to $19 a ton and No. 2 at from $17 to $17.50 a ton. Best Timothy clover mixed averaged $17.25 and straight rye straw held steady at $21 to $21.50 a ton. Wheat straw was quoted $14 to $14.50 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—All hen's eggs must weigh 24 oz. to the dozen; yard eggs, doz., 45c; pullet's eggs, doz., 40c; fresh duck, doz., 52c.

Cheese.—Whole milk, lb., 32c; pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim milk, qt., 5c; cream, pt., 45c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, home grown, bu., $1.30; cabbage, each, 5c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pint, 15c; celery, bch., 10c; hubbard squash, lb., 7c; onions, pk., 30c; carrots, lb., 5c; parsnips, bu., $1.50.

Fruit.—Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; all bunch goods 5c per bunch.

Dressed Poultry. — Ducks, lb., 35c; heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 50c; fresh ham, home grown, lb., 20c; shoulders roast pork, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 28c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; pork loin, lb., 22c; bacon, sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 45c; fowls, live, lb., 26 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40c; springers, live, lb., 26 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; turkeys, live, lb., 40c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75 to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $12 to $13; retail, 45c; duck eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1 to $1.50; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 50c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; carrots, bu., 50 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs., 65 to 90c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2.75; onions, bu., 75c to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; potatoes, large, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; small, bu., 60c; medium, bu., 80c; turnips, bu., 40 to 60c; squash, lb., 5 to 6c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 12 to 15c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, lb., 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables. — Beets, bskt., 50 to 60c; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 75c; carrots, bskt., 40 to 50c; bu., 70 to 80c; celery, doz. bchs., 65c to $1; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds., 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bskt., 50 to 60c; bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs., 35 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.15; radishes, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; turnips, bskt., 30 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Apples. — Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $2; Hubbardston, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $2 to $2.50; Tallman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.25.

Live Poultry—Springers, lb., 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 35 to 36c; light, lb., 30 to 32c; roosters, old, lb., 30c; ducks, 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 42 to 45c; small lots, doz., 45 to 50c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Nuts (Domestic).—Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

About the only notable occurrences on this week's market at Boston have been the firmness displayed on apples, potatoes and onions. Most other produce has experienced daily fluctuations in price, but mostly of a minor nature. Spinach and eggs are exceptions, having declined considerably in price. Wool has held firm, despite rather heavy receipts and quiet buying.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good; market firm. Baldwin Mass. A grade, $2.25 to $2.75; fancy, large sizes, $2.85 to $3.25; ungraded, $1.25 to $2 box. Maine A, 2¼ in. to 2½ in., $5.50 to $7 bbl.; McIntosh, A grade, $2.60 to $3.25; fancy, large sizes, $3.35 to $3.60; ungraded, $2 to $2.50; Spies, $2 to $2.75 std. bu. box; Maine Wolf River, A, 2½ in. up, $3 to $3.50; A, 2¼ up, $4 to $5; poorer, $3.50; N. H. Baldwins, A, 2¼ in. up, $7.25 to $8 bbl.; Maine Spies, $4.50 to $5.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies moderate; demand fair for best. Native cut-off, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box; Cal. crts., few sales, $3.75; Tex. crts., mostly $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate; demand slow; market draggy. Danish N. Y. sacked locally, mostly 75c; few, 90c cwt; native Savoys, $1.50 to $2 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate; demand fair for best. Native cut-off washed ord., 75c to $1.10; best, mostly $1.25 std. bu. box; N. Y. cut-off, washed, $1.10 to $1.25 bskt.; dirty, $1.50 to $1.65 100 lbs.; Tex., bchs., mostly $3 to $3.50 cr.

Celery. — Supplies moderately light; demand good for best. Native washed and trimmed, 18 bchs.; best Pascal, $7.50 to $8.10 std. bu. box; Cal. crts., $4 to $4.50; Fla., 10-in., crts, $2.25 to $2.75.

Cucumbers.—Supplies very light; demand light. Native h.h., too few sales; Ill. h.h., $2.50 to $3 doz.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate; demand fair. Native hothouse, 18 hds. ord., 35 to 60c; few, 75c std. bu. box; Iceberg, Cal., Imperial Valley, $2 to $3 cr.

Onions.—Supplies liberal; market quiet. 100-lb. sacks, yellow, medium to small, best Conn. Valley ord., $1.50 to $2.25; few natives, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box; best N. Y. State, mostly $2.75 to $2.85; Mich., $2.75 to $3 100 lbs.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate; demand good for best. Native cut-off, washed, $1 to $1.35; few, $1.50 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate; demand steady. Maine and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, mostly $2.35 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate; demand good. Tex., bskts., $1.25 to $1.35.

Squash.—Supplies moderate; demand firm. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly $60 to $70 ton; $2.50 to $3 bbl.; Ohio B. H., $70 ton.

Tomatoes—Supplies moderately light; demand light; market dull. Native h.h., best, 35 to 50c lb.; Fla., 6 bskts, best, $3 to $4 cr.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate; demand poor. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box; White Capes, few sales, fancy, $1.50 to $2.25 100 lbs.; Rutabagas and P. E. I., $1.50 to $1.65; Ont., $1 to $1.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate; demand poor on lower grades; market quiet. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22; Eastern, $12.50 to $13; clover mixed, red, $17 to $19 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 47c; firsts, 44 to 46½c; seconds, 42 to 43½c lb.; storage extras, 46½c; firsts, 43½ to 46c; seconds, 41½ to 42½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 40c; mixed colors, 40c; white extras, 39c doz.; pullets, 33 to 36c; fresh eastern extras, 39c; undergrades, 30 to 32c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twin extras, fresh, 28 to 28½c; firsts, fresh, 26½ to 27½c; extras, held 28 to 29c; firsts, held 26½ to 27½c lb.

Dried Beans—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $8 to $8.25; Cal., small white, $8.75 to $9; yellow eyes, $10.50 to $11; red kidney, $9 to $9.50; Limas, $7.50 to $7.75 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market very firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending Feb. 11, 4,305, 600 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio, fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 51 to 52c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 44 to 45c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio, fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 91; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 78c.

Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.02 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.10 to $1.12; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, clothing, 97 to $1.02; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

MILK

February 16, 1928.

February League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.83½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.08½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45½	@	$0.46
Extra, 92 score			.45
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42½	@	.44½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.41	@	.42
Lower grades	.40	@	.41
Storage, extra	.44½	@	.45
Firsts	.42	@	.44
Seconds	.41	@	.42
Ladles	.36½	@	.40
Packing stock	.33	@	.35
Centralized	.41	@	.44
Renovated	.36½	@	.40
Sweet, fancy	.47	@	.47½
Extra	.46	@	.46½
Firsts	.42½	@	.45½
Seconds	.41½	@	.42

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29	@	$0.29½
Flats, fresh	.24	@	.24½
Wisconsin, held	.29	@	.29½
Daisies, fresh	.27	@	.28

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.41	@	$0.42
Average extras			.38
Extra firsts	.38½	@	.39
Firsts			.38
Pacific Coast, whites	.37	@	.41
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.38	@	.41
Gathered, best	.36	@	.37
Common to good	.34½	@	.36
Storage, firsts	.32	@	.33
Seconds	.30	@	.31

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26	@	$0.29
Chickens	.25	@	.36
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.28	@	.33
Geese	.25	@	.30
Tame rabbits	.22	@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.37
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Roosters	.18	@	.25
Fowls	.20	@	.32
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs.	.44	@	.50
8 lbs.	.42	@	.48
7 lbs.	.40	@	.46
Mixed weights	.30	@	.40
Ducks	.18	@	.22
Geese	.20	@	.27
Turkeys, So'wn toms	.43	@	.45
Hens	.41	@	.42
Wn., old toms	.30	@	.35
Old hens	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.65	@	.85
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.75	@	2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00	@	13.25
Bulls	7.75	@	9.00
Cows	4.25	@	6.50
Calves, best	16.00	@	18.50
Sheep	6.00	@	8.00
Lambs	13.25	@	14.50
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.00	@	9.30

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.24	@	$0.25
Good to prime	.18	@	.22
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	17.50	@	24.00
Bulls	12.50	@	13.00
Cows	15.00	@	18.50

DRESSED RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.15	@	$0.50
Jacks, pair	.75	@	.80
Tame, lb.	.25	@	.30

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.25	@	$4.50
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.25	@	3.60
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.65	@	5.10
Bermuda, bbl.	3.00	@	9.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75	@	2.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, Texas, bu.	$1.00	@	$2.75
Old, 90-lb. bag	1.00	@	1.75
Brussels sprouts, lb.	.10	@	.25
Cabbage, bulk, ton	12.00	@	15.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	2.00
Celery, hearts, doz.	.75	@	1.50
Celery, bchs.	1.00	@	1.50
Celery knobs, bu.	1.00	@	1.75
Crosnes, imported, lb.	.35	@	.40
Collards, bbl.	1.50	@	1.75
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.50	@	1.75
Kale, bbl.	.75	@	2.25
Leeks, 100 bchs.	4.00	@	6.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Onions, eastern, 100 lbs.	1.00	@	2.35
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00	@	2.80
Parsley, bu.	2.25	@	3.00
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00	@	3.00
Peas, bu.	2.50	@	6.50
Peppers, bu.	3.00	@	5.00
Radishes, bu.	2.50	@	3.00
Romaine, bu.	3.00	@	3.25
Spinach, bu.	1.25	@	1.60
String beans, bu.	2.50	@	8.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	5.00	@	7.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.65	@	1.75
White, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	5.00

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$4.00
Bbl.	4.00	@	11.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	9.00	@	14.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.60	@	.80
Kumquats, qt.	.15	@	.18
Oranges, Fla., box	3.65	@	8.75
Cal.	3.60	@	7.15

HAY AND STRAW

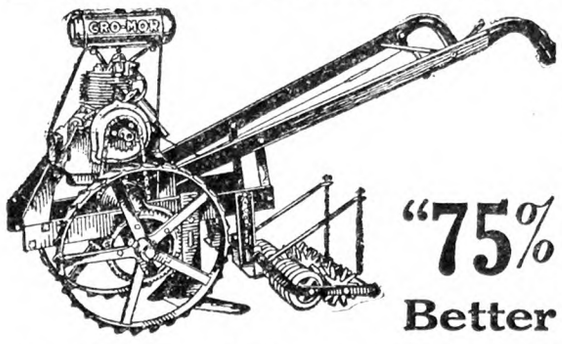
Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$20.00	@	21.00
No. 2	18.00	@	19.00
No. 3	14.00	@	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00	@	20.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.64½
No. 1 dark Spring	1.48½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.23¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.66¾
Rye	1.20
Barley	1.17⅜

Buffalo Wholesale Markets and Retail Prices at New York will be found on page 313.

GRO-MOR
Power Cultivator



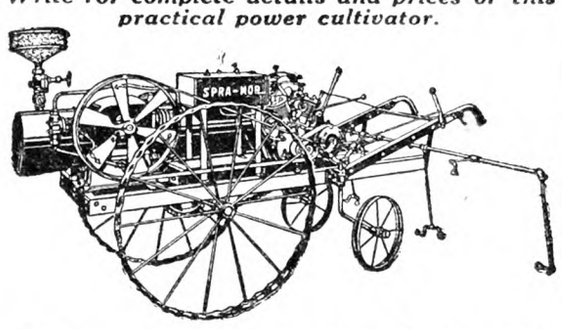
"75% Better and Five Times Faster"

That's the kind of reports that come in from market growers who are using the GRO-MOR Power Cultivator.

Seeding, discing, pulverizing and the first cultivation as well as the last can be done with this sturdy, compact and efficient machine—better and at less cost than hand labor.

Easy and economical to operate—the GRO-MOR Power Cultivator will help you to grow larger and better crops and to reach the market earlier—at a far less production cost.

Write for complete details and prices of this practical power cultivator.



SPRA-MOR Power Sprayer

Produce growers acknowledge the SPRA-MOR the most effective machine for the control of fungus diseases and insect pests. Foglike mist gives complete coverage of plants, top and bottom, which is necessary to control fungus diseases. Saves its cost by increasing yield from beans, onions, celery, tomatoes, potatoes and other crops.

WASH-MOR

No tiresome labor washing turnips, carrots, parsnips and other root crops if you use the WASH-MOR. Cleans 8 bushels in 4 minutes. For electric or gas engine power.

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468 Starr Avenue Columbus, Ohio

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468 Starr Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
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Name .....

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of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper, "The Earth," free for 6 months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent. Santa Fe Railway, 814 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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Write and get our Big Free Catalog which gives you full information about these sturdy, long life rigs.

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MUSKRATS
paying, **$1.90** to **$2.00** for fresh caught, good size skins from New York and New England States. Ship from this Advt. Check sent promptly.
JAMES P. ELLIS, 34-36 Mill Street, Middletown, N. Y.

Lime and Fertilizer Spreader
Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15.00.
J. S. Greenleaf Anson, Maine

Georgia Home 17 acres. Nice 7 room house. City conveniences. Fine Pecan grove, poultry, etc. Price, $20,000—Terms. W. L. ENGLISH, Americus, Ga.

Transplanting Vegetable Plants

(Continued from Page 296)

is one reason I have always advocated level culture for celery, for if it is set in a trench the first hard rain is very apt to wash a lot of soil over the heart of the plant and kill it.

Most plants strike root and start quickly after being removed from cold-frame to open ground if as much dirt is left on roots as possible when transplanted, but egg plants should be handled differently. The best method is to cut sod 4 in. square, invert them in the hotbed where other plants have been removed. After taking fine soil off the long manure in hotbed, place the sod close together, putting a 6-in. peg in center of sod, then fill in the fine rich earth that was taken out of bed, and cover sod about 4 in. deep. After firming the ground with hand remove the pegs and set a plant in each hole. When they are removed to open ground, wet thoroughly, cut earth in squares with knife, and they can be removed without disturbing the roots. This is a good method for starting early melons or Lima beans. Place a half dozen melon seeds or two Limas on each piece of sod after inverting it, cover with rich earth 2 in. deep. These plants should be thoroughly hardy before removing to open ground; and not until the night air begins to get warm.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

More About Snakes

I was much interested in the article on page 121, "Snake Bites in the United States," as we have many venomous snakes in this locality, both rattlers and copperheads. Mostly the latter in this neighborhood, but rattlers are sometimes found here, though the copperhead is dreaded more, if possible, as it gives no audible warning of its presence, while the rattler does.

Six copperheads were killed within a mile or less of our home in the highway and fields, within 200 or 300 ft. of same, last Summer; those killed in fields by mowing machines; those in roads with clubs. One copperhead, evidently 4 ft. long from the pieces we found, was killed by a mowing machine driven by my son one moonlight night while hurrying to finish his haying. The last piece, the tail end, we did not find, so estimated the length and were well satisfied with the job as it was. One reason for dreading a snake in my own experience is the fact that he is the original "snake-in-the-grass," an adept at concealing himself until one steps on him unintentionally, and I believe most of us have more respect for a visible enemy than for a sneak, although it is perfectly natural for a snake to be a sneak.

Even the garter snake, though non-venomous, is an enemy of all gardeners and farmers, as he is the arch enemy of the common toad, and my observation leads me to believe one of the latter is of more benefit to mankind than the whole garter snake population of any farm or garden. Then there is the milk snake, which catches small chickens and climbs trees and takes fledglings from their nests, which I have seen it do. The beautiful snake? "It is to laugh!" I noticed a report of Board of Supervisors of Warren Co., N. Y., saying the bounty on rattlers was to be raised from $1.50 to $3. Lake George, I believe, is the only locality in that county where they are found.

Orange Co., N. Y. CHAS. D. COMBS.

DISMAL PATIENT: "Yes, doctor, my head is like a lump of lead, my neck's as stiff as a drainpipe, my chest's like a furnace, and my muscles contract like bands of iron." Doctor: "I'm not sure you shouldn't have gone to a hardware dealer."—Good Hardware.

For Nine Successive Years the Championship Corn Grown with V-C Fertilizer

To win a championship at the International Grain and Hay Show is indeed an achievement. Yet, for nine years in succession corn grown with V-C Fertilizer won. Four times winner of the Grand Championship and five times winner of the Junior Championship.

The ten ears that won permanent possession of the cup in 1926 came from a field of 75 acres which yielded an average of 94 bushels per acre. Careful seed selection, good soil and cultivation were vital factors, but it is significant that nine times in succession the winning corn was grown with V-C Fertilizers.

With a staff of chemists and agronomists who have spent their lives studying the problems of fertility, it is not surprising that V-C should be the choice of the growers of championship ears.

Each 200-lb. bag of V-C High Analysis Fertilizer will, under good cultural conditions, produce an increase of 10 bu. of corn—enough to make 100 lbs. of pork.

Strong, new bags made in our own factory, fine mechanical condition, always dry and drillable are added reasons why it pays to use V-C Fertilizers. Ask your dealer for V-C.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation
Richmond, Virginia

SAVE BIG MONEY
BY USING
REICHARD'S LIME PRODUCTS
Hydrate—Ground Burnt—Marl
Lump Lime, Pebble Lime or Lime Tailings. A grade for every use. Five Plants located in three States. Good Freight Rates; Excellet Prices; Prompt deliveries. Agents wanted in unoccupied Territories.
ROBERT A. REICHARD, Inc. ALLENTOWN, PENNA.

Ospraymo Power Sprayer reaches the topmost boughs.

Double the dollars at harvest with OSPRAYMO SPRAYERS

High pressure . . . Low upkeep . . . Slow depreciation

EVERY Ospraymo Power Sprayer and Traction Machine is strong—built to last and for hard usage, easy to keep in order. Equipped with the reliable Ospraymo automatic system of agitation, throttle valve, a pressure regulator and gauge.

Stiff-brushes on the revolving paddles clean the suction strainer on every turn—prevents pipes and nozzles from clogging—insures your work against delay in orchard, grove or field.

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High pressure guaranteed

Insist on an Ospraymo when you buy, and put an end to your spraying problems. Send for our illustrated catalog. We help you select a sprayer suited to your needs. Find out about the best. Address

Ospraymo Traction in Action. Two bushels of potatoes grow where one grew before.

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Dept. 2 Elmira, N. Y.
World leaders for 46 years
THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

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Grange News and Doings

New York State Grange Meets

PART II

BY L. L. ALLEN

The members of the Rural School Education Committee were George H. Torrey, Genesee County; J. M. Kenney, Orange County, and Herbert E. Cook, Lewis County, former dean of the Agricultural School at Canton, St. Lawrence County. This committee was appointed by the executive committee of the State Grange and has held a series of hearings in various parts of the State, with the purpose of getting a cross section of the views of the patrons of the rural schools. Views were obtained from farmers, parents, trustees, teachers, Farm and Home Bureau leaders, district superintendents of schools, officers of the Rural School Improvement Society, and representatives of the Department of Education. The committee found that in some sections of the State there was much dissatisfaction caused by the methods used in putting the present school laws in effect. This matter was taken up by the committee with Commissioner Graves, who assured the committee that he would co-operate with the State Grange in every way possible that is consistent with the educational laws.

This year marks a change in administration of the State Grange. S. L. Strivings, who has served the Grange as Master for the past four years, retires, and Overseer Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, Seneca County, succeeds him. The other officers chosen are: Overseer, Raymond Cooper, Oswego; Lecturer, Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, Lewis; Steward, Olin B. Lawton, Oneida; Assistant Steward, Dana P. Waldron, Wayne; Chaplain, E. L. Tucker, Monroe; treasurer, John W. Kleis, Erie; secretary, Frank P. Riley, Cayuga; gatekeeper, George H. Ritter, Otsego; Flora, Mrs. Blanche Clemons, Livingston; Pomona, Mrs. F. G. Frost, Tioga; Ceres, Mrs. J. W. Jennings, Schuyler; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Mabel Cleveland, Delaware; Member of Executive Committee, Edson J. Walroth, Jefferson.

According to the annual report of Mrs. Emma Jerome, Syracuse, State Juvenile Deputy, there are now Juvenile Granges in 29 counties, with a total membership of 1,821 in the 62 Granges. St. Lawrence County leads, with six Juvenile Granges.

The revolving scholarship fund of the State Grange, established at the Buffalo session in 1924, has now reached the sum of $6,596.39, and steps will be taken to put the fund in operation and begin making loans to students. Onondaga County Granges lead in the amount of contributions to the fund since it was established, that county having subscribed $832.70. Two counties, Schuyler and Ontario, have a record of 100 per cent, every Grange in those counties having given to the fund. All but seven counties have made gifts to the fund.

Five invitations have been received for the 1929 session of the State Grange—Niagara Falls, Rochester, Oswego, Syracuse and New York City. The selection will be made by the executive committee during the month of May.

The Knapp flag, awarded last year to Hemlock Grange of Livingston County for making the largest gain in membership, was turned over to Erieville Grange, of Madison County, this year, the latter Grange having made a gain of 255 per cent in membership. The presentation was made by Past State and National Master S. J. Lowell, and Master Franklin F. Kellar, of Erieville Grange, received the flag.

Dutchess County now holds the proud position of having furnished next to the largest class of sixth degree candidates in State Grange history. A total of 954 received the degree at the Poughkeepsie session, Jefferson County still holding the lead with the class of 1,087 recorded at the Watertown session in 1926.

There was a total of 108 resolutions presented before the session. Action was taken as follows on some of the most important measures: Favoring the assessment of farm property on its earning capacity; opposing the exemption of property from taxation; favoring payment at full value of cattle slaughtered under the tuberculin test; opposing increasing membership quota for State Grange delegates from 400 to 500; allowing wives and husbands of State Grange officers to receive same compensation as delegates when attending State Grange sessions; favoring the enactment of a State enforcement act for carrying out the provisions of the eighteenth amendment; demanding a strict enforcement of the Volstead act; favoring a two-cent tax on gasoline, and applying 50 per cent of the revenue obtained to the construction of State-built highways outside the limits of incorporated cities and villages; opposing the holding of professional prizefights; favoring settlement of international disputes by arbitration; opposing the relaxing of present restrictions on immigration; favoring the deportation of all unnaturalized foreigners who have been convicted of crime; favoring the abolishment of the State census department; favoring establishment of additional training schools for rural teachers; favoring increased State aid for school districts with less than five teachers.

Collector Without Bond

I am trustee of a rural school and would like the following information: The collector of school taxes of last year has in her possession $70, money left over, and refuses to turn it over to the collector of this year's taxes because he has not been under bond. He has property and is a man of wealth. Is it necessary for him to be under bond? P. M.

New York.

The office of collector is held to be vacant until such officer has given a bond acceptable to the trustee. The law requires the trustee to pass on the collector's bond before issuing a levy for the collection of taxes.

Events of the Week

(Continued from Page 294)

graph which would make the resolution inapplicable to "great national emergencies" was cried down by viva voce vote.

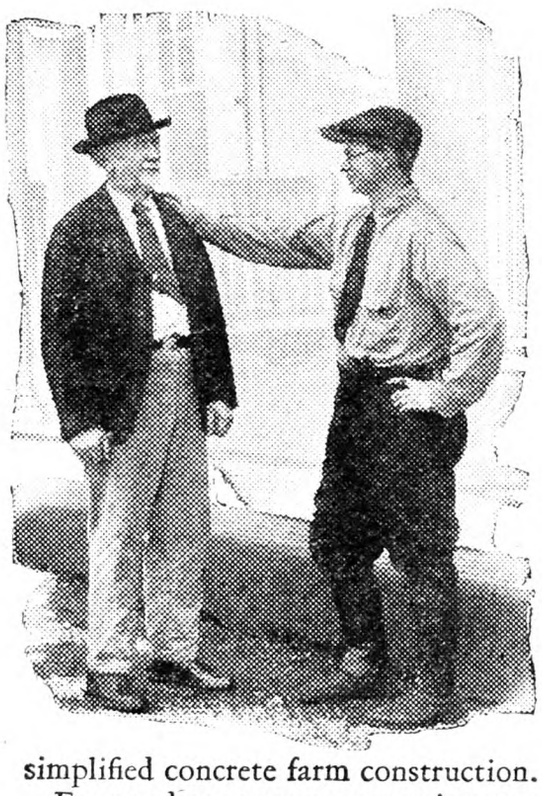
The prospect of the navy's 71-ship building program being materially reduced seemed sure, Feb. 14, as the flood of protests against the expenditure of great sums of money by Congress for the fleet continued to surge in on Chairman Butler and other members of the House Naval Affairs Committee. Members of the committee, although not yet certain on the precise cut to be made, made "a safe guess" that the program would be reduced to at least 35 ships. The paring process on the estimated cost made by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur of $800,000,000 was said to range anywhere from $350,000,000 to $400,000,000.

AVIATION.—Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebrix settled to earth in their Hispano-Suiza powered Breguet plane, Nungesser-Coli, on the army airdrome at Mitchell Field, L. I., Feb. 11, concluding one of the longest and most remarkable air trips in the history of aviation. The flyers, who had been burned to a glowing brown by tropical suns and by winds that blow over the ocean, the desert wastes of Africa and the peaks of the highest Andes, had come from Paris by a four-continent route which had consumed 217 hours and 7 minutes of flying time, and covered 23,088 miles..

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh landed at St. Louis, Feb. 13, after a 1,300-mile non-stop flight from Havana. He ended his history-making good-will tour of Central America and Caribbean countries on the first anniversary of his farewell flight on the St. Louis-Chicago air mail route. This time a year ago he was making preparations for his New York-to-Paris flight.

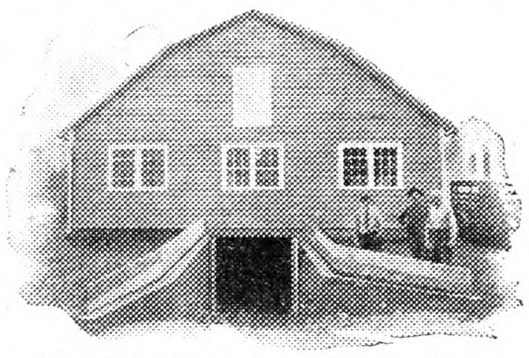
"We have learned the value of CONCRETE"

says Mr. Smedley, "three of us built our storage"



Samuel L. Smedley Jr., of Newton Square, Pa., has 147 acres—30 acres in fruit. During the past 3 years he has taken more prizes at State Shows than any other entered grower. "But", says Mr. Smedley, "prizes don't mean anything unless we have first-class fruit in first-class condition.

"Our concrete Storage takes care of that. Three of us—my father-in-law, a hired man and myself with a barrel mixer, 2 h-p. gasoline engine and 2 wheelbarrows, built our Storage. This building has two floors—lower for storage—upper, packing room. The lower floor we built of concrete. It is 40′ x 80′ and 12′ 4″ high—handles 9,000 bushels.

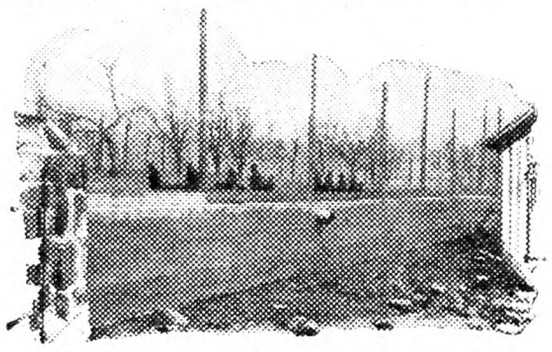


"Enables us to hold our fruit, not dump it on the market at low prices."

"These improvements have cost very little, but they've added immensely to our farm's value."

"When we found out how easy it was we put in a couple of retaining walls, a dam, floors in some of the buildings, made cold frames, and now we are going to start making fence posts. We have a 5,000-gallon concrete cistern, concrete foundations under the building, concrete stanchions and troughs in the barn and cement walks around the house. These improvements have cost very little; have added to our farm's value, and have made our work easier and more sanitary.

"An up-to-date farmer can't keep house without concrete—the beauty of it is that he can do the work himself and get a permanent job at very little cost."



"When we found how easy it was we put in a couple of retaining walls."

Jobs like that described by Mr. Smedley made easier to build through STRUCTOGRAPHS

More than 29,000 farmers have written us for a free copy of the Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs. It contains 280 progressive photographs taken on 18 actual jobs—pictures that make clear at a glance building operations it would take pages to describe. No other book ever published has so simplified concrete farm construction.

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Ohio State Horticultural Society Meeting

The sixty-first annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society was held in connection with Farmers' Week at Ohio State University, Jan. 30 to Feb. 3. Luther B. Yaple, attorney and extensive fruit grower, as president of the society presided over the sessions of the Horticultural Society. The following are some of the subjects which were discussed during the four-day session:

W. R. Shook, business man and orchardist, presented a detailed account of methods used in accounting costs of growing trees and production records on a young 125-acre orchard. Following this paper there was a discussion of taxation valuations on orchards. This discussion revealed a lack of uniformity in orchard valuation in different counties. Some counties had added nothing to the valuation of ordinary farming land, while in other counties the valuation of the land occupied by orchards had been multiplied by three or four times that of general farming land.

The address of Prof. V. R. Gardner of Michigan upon "Production Costs and Selling Prices" was one of the outstanding talks of the meeting. Prof. Gardner used a series of charts to present the subject. The data used had been collected from a large number of Michigan orchards, and impressed one as having been carefully taken and recorded. These charts showed that the production costs, including fixed charges—as for instance taxes, interest, repairs, supervision and depreciation—amounted on the average to $54.50 per acre for a large number of bearing orchards. Maintenance charges, including pruning, fertilizers, cultivation and spraying, cost an average of $40 per acre annually. Thus it cost $94.50 annually to care for an acre of bearing orchards. The orchards ranged in ages from 12 years to 65 years old. At the price received for apples over a six-year period it required an average annual production of 178 bushels per acre to meet the cost of operation. The figures given were the averages for a good number of varieties.

In his second address Prof. Gardner had for his subject "The Cull Problem." He presented charts showing influence of variety on number of culls, which illustrated importance of selecting good varieties. In analyzing the reasons for culls, over a million apples had been examined at various fruit-packing associations. The predominant cause for culls was found to be lack of size; other important causes were limb rub, insect injury and scab. Lack of color was of minor importance in these counts. Prof. Gardner stated the best way to dispose of the cull problem was to eliminate the culls by more careful pruning, spraying, fertilization and thinning.

Dr. H. C. Young, pathologist of the Ohio Experiment Station, made a short address on some new aspects of sulphur dusting and spraying, dwelling upon the relation of weather to scab development. He stressed the importance of spraying or dusting before rains.

The session most largely attended was the one addressed by F. H. Ballou, veteran member of the staff of the Horticultural Department of the Ohio Experiment Station. Mr. Ballou reported his 1926 and 1927 results with dusting experiments. The attendance at this session was probably the largest that has ever attended a single session of the Ohio Horticultural Society. Just as Mr. Ballou has pioneered in the development of spraying, he seems to be leading the way in dusting in Ohio. He secured satisfactory scab control by reducing very materially the amount of sulphur used in the dusting formula. In addition to cutting the cost, the finish of the fruit was excellent. Dusting gave practically the same results in disease and insect control as spraying. In a 23-acre orchard dusted six times in 1927, the cost per acre for dusting was practically the same as for spraying four times in 1926. The cost per bushel for spraying in 1926 was 9.9 cents, and for dusting in 1927 7.4 cents. In both cases the crop was practically the same, about 3,500 bushels. The trees in the orchard ranged from 12 to 25 years. Mr. Ballou emphasized the importance of dusting thoroughly from both sides of the tree. He presented figures taken from counts made of fruit from a tree dusted only from one side, showing 88 per cent of the fruit free of scab on the dusted side, while on the opposite side only 12 per cent of the fruit was free from scab. Scab infection on check or untreated trees ranged from 90 to 100 per cent, while dusting reduced the scab-infected fruit to less than 10 per cent. From a practical standpoint the results were even better, because in grading the least bit of scab placed an apple in the second grade. Just as he has for years emphasized the importance of thoroughness in spraying, Mr. Ballou stressed the importance of doing a thorough job of dusting. Ohio fruit growers are for the most part depending upon spraying, but the interest in dusting is increasing.

Another subject which attracted considerable attention was "A New Method of Pasteurizing and Concentrating Cider," which was discussed by Prof. Wendell Paddock of Ohio State University. Prof. Paddock stated that one of his students, L. Reiling, had worked out a process of concentrating and pasteurizing cider that was superior to methods now used. The advantage of this new process is that the cider may be highly concentrated and pasteurized and still retain the original cider flavor. A patent on the process has been applied for, and arrangements have been completed with a large milk concern to handle the process. This past season 10,000 gallons of the cider was manufactured very successfully. It is claimed that the process can be utilized in the preservation of all other fruit juices, as well as in canning vegetables. A refreshment stand nearby was selling a drink called frosted cider which had for its flavor concentrated cider syrup made by this process. This confection should make an appeal to the soda-fountain trade.

Other features of the meeting were discussion of the Oriental peach moth by Prof. L. A. Stearns; codling moth control by Prof. J. S. Houser, and aphis control by C. R. Cutright. W. F. Rofkar presented two papers dealing with economic distribution of fruit.

Hail insurance was discussed by H. C. Price. Following the discussion of this subject a plan was formulated to organize a mutual hail insurance association among the fruit growers of Ohio.

Fertilization, pruning and thinning received little attention, due perhaps to the emphasis that has been laid on these subjects in recent years. Absence of interest in varieties was noticeable, indicating that there is but little interest in increasing acreage.

The meetings were well attended and the growers for the most part were optimistic. Most of the orchards in Northern Ohio had produced good crops, the prices were high and the net receipts the largest in years. While Southern Ohio had a very light crop, due to Spring frost, growers from that section seemed more optimistic than a year ago with tremendous crops and low prices.

The allied industries were represented by displays of all sorts of machinery, nursery stock, spray materials and orchard equipment of all sorts. Representatives of these industries seemed to be more optimistic than a year ago. Surely hope springs eternal in the breast of a fruit grower.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.
Ohio Experiment Station.

The Castor Oil Bean

Where can I buy a castor oil bean plant as shown on page 1567? F. S.

The castor oil bean grows readily from seed. Those in the picture were planted at about corn planting time last season. At first they grow slowly, and act as though they do not mean to amount to anything, but when the warm weather comes they make very rapid progress.

All seedsmen keep the castor bean, or Ricinus. There are several kinds of both dwarf and tall varieties. In making a bed it is well to buy mixed seeds; then you will have both the tall and dwarf and the green and bronze foliage. For a small round bed, where not much height is desired, the dwarf kinds work very well and seldom get above 4 ft. tall. These plants can be started in houses in the same way as tomatoes, but there is very little gain in this, because they will not grow outside until the ground is thoroughly warm, and if house grown plants are set out before this they are simply stunted and do not come along so well as seeds planted in the open.

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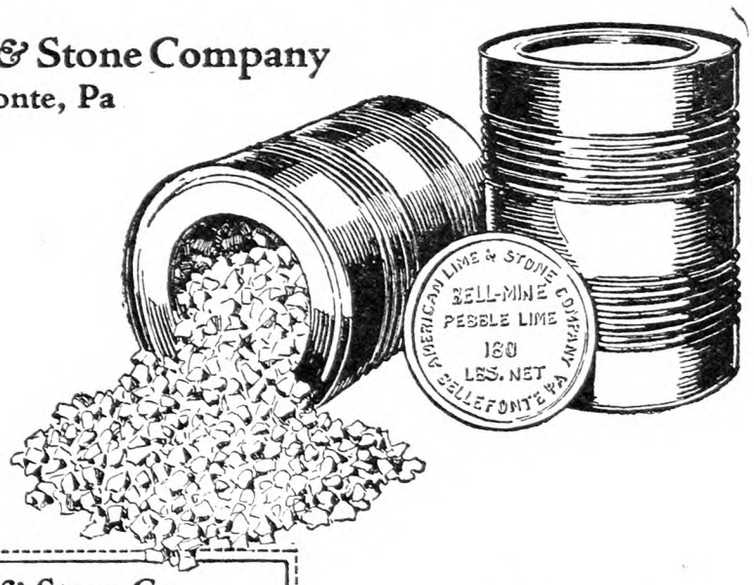

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A NEW BOOK -:- -:- -:- -:- By JOHN J. DILLON

This book is written in three parts.

PART ONE—The Development of the Agricultural industry. In five chapters.

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PART THREE—Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subject. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, West 30th Street, New York

Ohio Farmers' Week

More than 6,000 farm folks from the Buckeye State attended the sessions at Columbus, January 30 to February 4. The various branches of agriculture had their particular programs, and in a larger way the farmers of the State were united on certain basic needs. There were numerous important sessions held, among these the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the various associations devoted to specialized agriculture.

The future of the farm was viewed hopefully by some leaders, while others were at a loss to establish any basis upon which all might agree and act. Prof. William E. Dodd, noted sociologist of the University of Chicago, in addressing the annual meeting of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, expressed fears that the farmers are "on the road to peasantry." "However," he pointed out, "agriculture has several times passed through similar changes, and there is hope that such will recur." Prof. Dodd declared that since 1920 3,000,000 people have left the farms, and that in 1926 640,000 turned to other callings. The fact prevails that agriculture the world over has suffered.

Farmers today must become well versed on all basic problems not only of production but of marketing, purchasing, legislation and home and community development. They must work through organized channels on the problems presented. This was the opinion put forward by L. B. Palmer, president of the State Farm Bureau, whose outlook in contrast to that of the Chicago sociologist was less pessimistic.

Among the problems that face the American farmer was the fact that New York and Chicago capitalists, financing a Mexican tomato-producing industry, have forced 40 per cent of the Florida growers out of business. Less than a million bushels of corn from Argentina demoralized the industry of the corn-belt farmer at a time when the outlook was hopeful. Chester H. Gray, representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, addressed 600 farmers in University Hall. He declared that the urban population of the country is disposed to go abroad to secure foodstuffs at the lowest possible price, regardless of the effect of such action on the agriculture of the nation.

The Farm Bureau in resolution favored increased appropriations for the tuberculin test; tariff revision in protection of agriculture, with broader powers for the Tariff Commission; Congressional appropriation for corn-borer control; Congressional strengthening of the Federal co-operative marketing act, and manufacture and sale of sugar when so labeled. L. B. Palmer was re-elected president; D. D. Odaffer, vice-president; Perry Green, treasurer, and M. D. Lincoln, secretary.

Dr. David Friday, nationally known economist and former president of Michigan Agricultural College, foresaw keen competition from Germany. He said: "They are studying this country intently to learn our methods, and they soon may be our keenest industrial and agricultural competitors. Germany plans to feed herself in 10 years; Italy has an enormous program for rejuvenating its agriculture. France, Central Europe, Balkans and Russia are working on plans to increase their exports. He predicted a slight upward trend in agricultural prices and lower price levels for industrial products. He declared "profitless prosperity in manufacturing will continue for some years because of incisive competition."

A testimonial banquet was given the beloved Dr. Charles E. Thorne, of the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster. Dr. Thorne became director of Ohio's first experiment station, located at Columbus, 40 years ago. Since 1892 the station has been located at Wooster. Dr. Thorne, recognized and honored by being named president of American Society of Agronomy, president of Society to Promote Agricultural Science and president of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Dr. Thorne is now in his 82d year.

L. J. Taber, National Grange master, declared that Congressman J. C. Ketcham of Michigan will introduce the new Grange debenture plan of farm relief. Mr. Taber said: "There is relief to be had through legislation. The Esch-Cummins bill raised the value of railroad stock several billion dollars. Labor has materially benefited by restricted immigration. Farmers have long been fooled on a protective tariff. A 42-cent duty on wheat only raised the wheat price to our farmer a cent or two. So long as it is the trade policy of this country to protect industries, the Grange has determined the farmer will have his share of protection also. The debenture will check overproduction, and it is being arranged in the bill to decrease in case any crop increases over the five-year average. The average farm labor income has dropped from $1,500 in 1919 to $675 in 1926. Farm mortgage indebtedness has increased; still I cannot see peasantry ahead for the American farmer."

Farmers' Week closed February 4 with registration of 6,640, a vigorous growth from 140 who responded to Dean Vivian's invitation to the first Farmers' Week. WALTER JACK.

Ohio.

Gas in Stove

We have a heater which burns wood very well, but when we put on coal, in about 10 or 15 minutes afterward it gives one big blow and fills the room with dust and gas. Why does it do that? D. L.

New York.

Gas pressure does it. This usually happens when there is considerable fine stuff in the coal, which makes gas rapidly. The preventive is to open the damper in pipe when putting on coal and let the gas pass away, especially if the coal is dirty. Clean coal seldom causes this trouble.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 327.

FOR SALE—55-acre Summer camp, four cottages furnished, dance hall, large garage, electric lights, pure water, beautiful location, with wonderful views; established business; in Greene County. ADVERTISER 3470, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE city place of 15 acres, tillage, hard wood and growing pine; city water, electric lights; good house, ell and barn connected; near everything; high location, best of schools; $5,000 cash. OWNER, Box 33, Main St. Sta., Franklin, N. H.

FINE stock farm with dairy barns, 150 tons hay, 1,000 bushels corn, 100 hogs, cattle, team, implements; 100 acres in Alfalfa; excellent buildings; fine climate; write owner. W. G. EPES, Blackstone, Va.

VALUABLE stock farm for sale, 170 acres; buildings very good; newly-painted eight-room house, never rented; land productive and right; near school and creamery; agreeable terms. GEO. S. VAN ATTA, Newton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Sheep farm, stocked, 100 ewes; sugar and apple orchard. ORR, Vershire, Vt.

RENT—Central New Jersey poultry plant, 700 head; 4-room house, bath, gas, electricity, 2 ranges; State road, city deliveries, bus, train; vacant April 1. R. BOX 258, Princeton, N. J.

WILL rent or sell my 59-acre poultry and dairy farm, stock and equipment, on easy terms; 12-room house, good location for boarders. ADVERTISER 3506, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRUIT and poultry farm for sale; excellent buildings, near town; small amount of cash required; produced $1,000 worth of fruit last year; must be sold before April 1. ADVERTISER 3526, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Eight-room house on State road; ¼ acre land, furnace, gas; buildings in A-1 condition. G. M. FELTER, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's beautiful country estate on New York-Albany State road; fine buildings; price $15,000. FRANK D. HAM, Livingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—117-acre chicken farm and 12-room boarding house; improvements; furnished. MRS. L. OSTRANDER, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

GOOD Orange County farm for sale; 210 acres, most can be cultivated; barn to house 55 cows; plenty of water; electric line crosses the farm; chance to build two lakes; two houses and horse barn on farm. Address J. J. MILLER, Monroe, N. Y.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Staymans, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, William Early Reds, Jonathans; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; sacrifice price, $14,000, half cash. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FARM wanted to work on shares; everything furnished; stock, tools, etc.; best of references. ADVERTISER 3481, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL capital buys excellent 100-acre Western New York dairy or potato farm; improved road. 18 CHAPEL STREET, Cuba, N. Y.

LARGE dairy farm near Syracuse, N. Y.; adjoins developing Summer colony; $21,000. ADVERTISER 3538, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small Florida farm, no swamp, east coast. OWNER, Snowdale Farm, Brewster, N. Y.

ORCHARD farm, 115 acres, 75 in bearing apples and peaches, on railroad and State road, at village, near University of Virginia; three houses, electricity, water, cold storage. OWNER, 209 Albee Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Commercial poultry farm, new and modern laying houses for 2,200 hens; now carrying 1,400 fine hens; 4 excellent brooding houses, incubators and coal brooding stoves, all feeders; 70 acres fine rolling farm land; pair horses, 3 cows; all farm tools needed to farm; good barn, 7-room house; price $16,000, half cash; inspection invited if interested. JOHN AIKEN, Cottekill, Ulster Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—8-acre farm, new 7-room house, henhouses, garage, barn; fruit. GEO. BLOOM, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

LARGE valley farm near high school and creamery, village; less than value of buildings; small payment, easy terms; exchange for city property, business or smaller farm. C. BRIDGEMAN, Georgetown, N. Y.

35-ACRE modern poultry farm or part, on highway, Ocean County, N. J.; ideal location; capacity 7,000 hens, 15,000 chicks; fully equipped, well stocked; sacrifice; excellent opportunity; reasonable terms, no agents. ADVERTISER 3541, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Best stock, grain, dairy, tobacco farm in Buckingham County, Va., 615 acres. CROW & CROW, R. 2, Box 38, Dillwyn, Va.

WANTED by reliable farmer who has an experienced dairyman associated with him, large New York dairy farm on shares; fully equipped, stocked 30 head or more; accommodations for two families; make propositions; mean business; references. ADVERTISER 3543, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Cigar, candy and stationery store, with two rooms; good receipts, nice fixtures; next to church and school. Address CIGAR STORE, 1859 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 33 acres devoted to fruit and poultry; pleasantly, protectively located, on improved roads, near the Helderbergs; 12 miles of Albany; good condition, desirable. C. F. ROE, Voorheesville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100-acre dairy and truck farm near Boston, Mass.; one of best farms in this section of country; level, deep rich loam in high state of fertility; electricity, good roads and schools; modern dairy equipped to handle retail milk; good business proposition; will sell with or without equipment; must sell because of business interest elsewhere. ADVERTISER 3557, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 78 acres, equipped and stocked; rich level land; price $5,000, part cash, balance on easy terms; close to river and ocean. JAMES NOVOTNY, Milton, Del.

POULTRY farm, 7½ acres, modern equipment, tools, etc.; buildings all new; capacity 1,400 layers; bungalow seven rooms, two porches, screened, all city conveniences; garage. R. D. BOX 66A, Toms River, N. J.

FOR SALE—Three farms, greatest bargain in Central New York; one of 175 and 100 and 25 acres; all level dark loam soil; good drainage, spring water, all first-class buildings and painted; new house on 100-acre, most all buildings nearly new; telephone, electricity available on two small farms and is installed in large farm; State road to Syracuse, 20 miles; lightning rods, all up to date; taxes low; large farm full line equipment, four horses, no dairy; others have no equipment; free and clear, immediate possession; reasonable cash payment, long easy terms; price $3,000, $7,000 and $14,000; I am owner and operator; never rented; ill-health reason of sale; write for particulars. GEO. A. COURBAT, Central Square, N. Y.

40 ACRES, 8 miles from Ithaca, half mile from macadam; lots of fruit, good 9-room house, barn, henhouse, new brooder-house, running water, woodlot; price $1,800, terms; cows, team, machinery, reasonable if desired. BOX 279, Ithaca, N. Y.

OWNER, wishing to retire, will sell 100-acre farm; good location, buildings and timber for less than fine home in North. ADVERTISER 3560, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm within 100 miles New York City, boarding-house; truck gardening or poultry. ADVERTISER 3578, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORANGE County farm for sale; 12-room house, all improvements; 7 acres land, garage, fruit, shade trees, lawn; beautiful home; terms. ALBERT CARLSON, Central Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—107-acre dairy farm, house, 7 outer buildings, lake, State road, stock, machinery, tools, crops; near Kingston, N. Y. station; $9,950; cash $4,450, balance terms. DeMARTE, 515 West 157th St., New York City.

FARM wanted, moderately priced, within 100 miles New York; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3565, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELIGHTFUL country home, chicken and garden farm; 20 acres, mostly tillable; good soil, fruit and flowers; fine view; 12 miles from Danbury, 2 from Newtown; near State road; house, 7 rooms, bath, toilet and sleeping porch; all rooms heated; barn, garage and chicken equipment; $9,500, half cash. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—12-acre poultry and fruit farm, new house, bungalow, 6 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light, city water, poultry houses, part woodland; see or write owner. HANDYSIDE, Plantsville, Conn.

WANTED to buy small home farm, no objection against distance or out of way place; pay cash for cheap, suitable place; send full description. WALTER LUBENAU, 233 Smith St., Broklyn, N. Y.

OSWEGO County farm suitable for poultry, berries and general crops; 2 houses, good water, 3 young cows, 1 heifer, 2 horses, 500 hens, turkeys, incubators, brooders, tools; good roads, near town, village, railroad, churches, schools; price $3,000, $2,100 cash, rest on easy terms; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 3569, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Equipped poultry farm, 70 acres, 15 tillable; house 8 rooms, bath, toilet, hot and cold water, furnace heat, electricity; 750 laying hens, room for many more; some young chicks, 3,600-egg incubator, Ford truck; barn, 2-car garage; price $7,300, part cash. S. THOMSON, Honey Pot Road, Westfield, Mass.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C. O. D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey in 5 or 10-pound pails, 20c pound, paid to third zone. F. H. SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

INCUBATORS—Prairie State, 390-egg size, $35; crated, f.o.b. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

WANTED—Walnut Ottoman and walnut parlor chairs with grape pattern. BOX 96, Wilmette, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Pure extracted clover honey, half gallon, $1.50 delivered. H. J. BOREMAN, Box 508, Katonah, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; fine amber, 95c, $1.80, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Four coal brooder stoves, never been uncrated. JOHN GRASS, High Bridge, N. J.

FOR SALE—6-inch burr feed grinder, $30; carbide gas lighting plant, $50; practically good as new. D. R. HONE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

MINERAL specimen wanted for collections; must be typical and of known origin; send a description of what you have. A. HENNIGER, Box 1256, Paterson, N. J.

FINEST quality extracted clover or golden rod honey: 5 lbs., $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1-$1.75; clover with comb, 5 lbs., $1.40, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WANTED—Used cidermill equipment. C. MAEDER, 621 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Hay direct from farmer; give prices per ton, f.o.b. FRANK WEINELT, Cedarville, Md.

PORTO Rico yam potatoes, sweet and juicy; 20 lbs., $1.10; 40 lbs., $2, delivered in third zone. BEECH GROVE FARM, Saint Brides, Va.

FOR SALE—One 20-can power churn suitable for culturing milk and manufacturing buttermilk or butter; price $150. AMITYVILLE CREAMERY, Inc., Amityville, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 60-lb. can, $7; two, $13; mixed, 60-lb. can, $5.50; two, $10 here; 5-lb. pails, $1; two, $1.90 postpaid. R. S. DAVEY APIARIES, Parish, N. Y.

WANTED—Model K 1927 farmer-owned Cletrac for cash. Address FRED E. WRIGHT, Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 per gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

FOR SALE cheap, Heany-Bartley sawmill. ARTHUR JOHNSON, R. F. D. 98, Suffern, N. Y.

WANTED—Double-acting force pump about 2,500-gallon capacity. HARRY R. LLOYD, Geneva, Ohio.

FOR SALE—15,000 feet black walnut. MARCHISIO, Swartswood, N. J.

WANTED—10-20, slightly used, International Harvester tractor. W. A. VANDERVEER, Port Ewen, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

FRIENDS of the wild flowers that are fast disappearing who will agree to propagate and protect these flowers and exchange species, submit your name and address for this club. WILD FLOWER CLUB, 59 West 62d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Complete Mount Gilead hydraulic cider press No. 10; used very little. MAX H. KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Power wood splitting machine, extra strong, all built of iron. HOWARD LANNING, Brookside Farm, Washington, N. J.

PURE honey, postpaid third zone: Clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; here, 60-lb. can clover, $6.58; buckwheat, $5.38; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Very fine quality clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1 and $1.75, prepaid third zone. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

INCUBATORS — 250-egg Buckeye, practically new, one hatch, $40; Prairie State, 390 eggs, fair condition, $25, crated, f.o.b. RYECOT FARMS, Portsmouth, Va.

Long Acres Farm Notes

The snow is whirling across the fields, too cold to climb the stepladder and trim apple trees, so as usual I am putting in the time reading and thinking over past experiences. A few years ago I visited my brother in the West and while there went with him to a nearby nursery for some trees. That nurseryman had a new blackcap which he asserted was the best ever. This was in the Fall too late for plant setting so I ordered $15 worth of plants for Spring delivery. The next Spring the plants failed to come even after I had written several times. Finally I wrote that it was too late for blackcap setting but he should send me apple trees in place of the plants. He sent King David, a variety I knew nothing about. Those trees have grown amazingly and are ready to bear this year as they have a large number of fruit buds. I have learned since that the apple is a very good one and the trees sure are thrifty growers. I am practicing a Japanese trick of twisting twigs from opposite limbs together so that they will grow together and form one live brace limb. It works out fine as twigs twisted together five years ago have grown into a solid brace limb as large as my wrist. This beats the screw eye, middle ring, wires from screw eye in limbs all fastened to center ring idea all hollow, as my supports are natural growth which should last as long as the tree, and positively prevent side limbs from splitting at crotch when loaded with fruit. I twist the twigs while doing my Winter pruning and thus am able to save side branches which jut out at a sharp angle but are otherwise desirable.

An old apple orchard near me was going back every year, as it was in sod, and the owner cut and hauled off the hay every year and then wondered why the trees did not bear any more. It is a block of mixed Baldwins and Greenings and had been highly productive even though the trees were 50 years old at least. Finally the man sold the land; the new owner plowed and harrowed the orchard, hauled a big wagon load of manure to every tree, gave the trees a judicious pruning and that old orchard came back with a rush. Last year was a poor apple year here yet that orchard produced a large crop of nice Baldwins and Greenings, which sold at big prices.

Another neighbor has an old orchard just across the fence from my yard. He hired a man to butcher the trees by sawing off all the lower limbs. The man left split stubs for every limb and the owner then proceeded to plow the ground and raise oats. Ever since he has pastured the orchard until the ground is nearly bare and so packed that it bakes solid. From a large number of huge Baldwin trees he does not get enough apples to make one barrel of cider and complains that apple trees are no good. Nearly every tree is hollow now and it does seem that every tree harbors an owl, as they screech and whine at a great rate even during these Winter mornings before the sun rises.

The man who sets an apple orchard has a lot to learn. For one thing the age when a tree will bear and the age when a tree will bear profitable crops is something entirely different. My Wealthies bore at five years of age just as the nurseryman said they would but now they are 10 years old and have yet to bear a merchantable crop. My Delicious trees did the same thing but outside of a few apples for the house they have not borne a bushel to sell. Twenty years ago Duchess apples brought a big price, so nearly every fruit farmer here set out big orchards of Duchess. Now Duchess apples are unsalable, as even a cider mill will not buy them, so very many of them are coming out, while others are being topworked to other varieties.

I make my young orchards pay by setting plums or cherries for fillers and setting currants between the tree rows. My McIntosh trees fail to set their fruit although they blossom profusely. They are sandwiched between Wealthies and Spys so ought to fertilize well. Possibly it is because so few of us keep bees as we used to do. Anyway they look like a million dollars in blossom time and like the change from a nickel at picking time. I am thinking of investing in a hive or two of bees this Spring though I know nothing about their care.

Do you remember way back when we went to the cider mill every Fall and then Ma cooked apple butter in a big, open kettle hung on a pole out in the back yard? L. B. R.

Michigan.

Bean Blight Controlled

The farmers in the great cash crop region of Western New York have found it increasingly difficult during the last five years to produce red kidney beans because of a disease known as bacterial blight. So great have been the inroads of this disease that for two years practically no red kidney beans were grown. Spraying would not control the disease.

Bacterial blight is carried in the infected seed. Many of the seedlings die before blossoming time; those that survive are usually weak and produce few pods. The disease spreads so rapidly through the field by means of insects that roguing has been found of little value. The seasons of 1925 and 1926 were so favorable to the spread of the disease that the last of the disease free seed sources became affected.

The problem, however, seems now to have been definitely solved, and the method used in solving it is so unusual that an explanation seems worth while.

Red kidney beans grown in the irrigated section of the Western part of the United States were shipped in in small quantities two years ago. They grew well and were not attacked by blight until late in the season. The result was a good yield of beans from this western seed. Last year large quantities of this western seed were shipped in, and the result was equally satisfactory.

The problem seems to be a case of shipping in fresh seed every year. Beans grown here for only one year are so badly affected with the disease that their use for seed has not been satisfactory. Late in the season the disease seems to spread through the field, and although the yield is not affected, yet the disease so infects the beans that their use for seed the following year is inadvisable. However, by the use of this western grown seed New York farmers are again able to produce red kidney beans profitably.

L. H. WOODWARD.

Care of Hollyhocks

Will you tell me how to care for hollyhocks in the Fall and Spring? E. R. H.
Norwalk, Conn.

Hollyhocks should be mulched after the ground freezes, as the heaving induced by alternate freezing and thawing is likely to cause injury. Stable manure is good for mulching if you have it. If not any suitable litter may be put over the crowns. In Spring this is drawn away from the plant, and if manure is used the remnants may be raked into the surface. Seedlings are transplanted in early Spring, as they are likely to heave out more or less if this is done in the Fall. The long tap-root does not have a chance to settle firmly with Fall planting.

"I've found that fenced into small fields—my farm will make more money"

FOLLOWING the new, profitable system of farming means banking money which was formerly lost because it was a hidden waste.

Profitable farming is diversified farming—crop and stock rotation builds up soil fertility, cuts the fertilizer bill, requires less labor, produces bigger and better crops, makes more profit, and increases the sale value of the farm. Grain always wasted, due to the lack of fences, will pay for a good fence in a couple of years and add to the profits every year thereafter.

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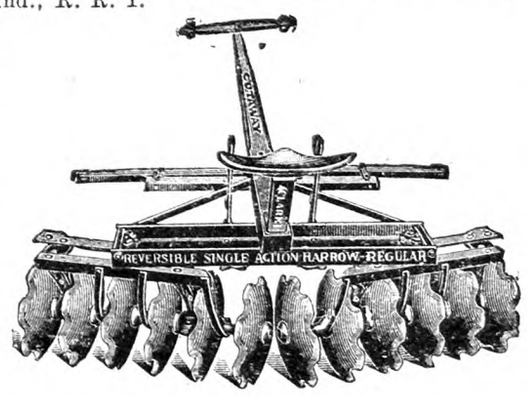
"So you see it is still good for several years' work yet."—Russell I. Suttles, Connersville, Ind., R. R. 1.



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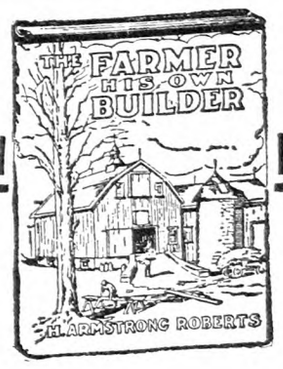

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Established 1850

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INTOXICATED with the thrill of their own success for a series of years, leaders of industry began to think and some of them to say that industry was not dependent on agriculture for its success. To them there was nothing in the claim that since agriculture is a basic industry, other industries could not be permanently prosperous unless agriculture was also prosperous. National industries, they said, could and would flourish on their own merits. As evidence of their conviction they pointed to the fact of several years of the greatest prosperity in industry that the world has ever known while agriculture has been depressed and its people flocking to the cities. In the pride of their opinions they looked neither to the past nor the future. They were content with the present. They could see no warning in the experiences of the past year. They probably see no menace in present conditions, which have caused the Governor of the State to ask for a report on the conditions of unemployment and to propose the necessity of public employment to help those who are now or will be later out of work. The truth is urban people have not themselves realized that they have been on a seven-year joy ride at the expense of the people of the farms. For a period before the World War agriculture was comparatively prosperous. The farms were well equipped, in a fair state of fertility, and conservatively financed. During the war while their prices were arbitrarily reduced below those of other industries, so that they could not compete for labor with them, they worked harder themselves and improved their financial condition. The war system tightened the middlemen's control of distribution, and clothed the buyer with power to make the price for farm products. As a result agriculture found itself with a deficit at the end of each succeeding year. The loss came out of the farmer's capital. It came out of the bank account, or the credit, or worn-out equipment, or neglected fences or buildings or out of soil fertility. Every dollar of these billions of lost farm capital went as a bonus to the city in the shape of food and raw material from the farm. It has been a clean steal and a national swindle. There is one big hope for the future. Many big men in industry realize the true situation, and if farmers take the initiative in a movement for their own right they will find strong support for a movement to put agriculture on an income parity with other industries.

*

A WORD that we run across frequently nowadays is psychology, a word not as hard to pronounce as it is to spell if we handle it as though it were spelled sigh-cology, with the accent upon the second syllable. Using the letters p-s-y to make a sound as simple as si is one of the peculiarities of our language that we all have to overcome as best we may. It is a little bit difficult to explain just what people mean when they talk about psychology, for those who call themselves psychologists differ among themselves as to just what they are driving at and how they expect to get there. About the only thing that they have in common is the certainty that each is on the right track and that his fellows have been misled by unjustifiable reasoning. We are handicapped in trying to understand them by the fact that they are talking about something that no one can see or feel; they discuss such intangible things as the mind, the consciousness and the soul. These discussions may be as simple as bread and milk to them, but, to the most of us, they are floundering about in water so deep that they are never certain themselves when they have touched bottom. Of course there must be a science of the mind, not very get-at-able but there, and, having put about everything else into its proper stall, man must figure out just how the mind acts under all circumstances, what its immediate effects are upon those things coming under its influence and how far those effects may be thrown into the future. Those who attempt this have their job cut out for them. While they are struggling with it, the rest of us can afford to appear profoundly impressed by the big words they use, the remarkable discoveries that they have made and the still more remarkable conclusions that they sometimes arrive at. While giving respectful attention in order that we may not appear too lacking in intelligence, we will do well to jog along in some of the accustomed and well-trodden paths that have heretofore led to desirable ends, and refuse to be disturbed or thrown off our balance by efforts to solve mysteries which we cannot yet penetrate. Universal experience through the ages has taught us some things that we do not need to probe to the bottom in order to be sure of their integrity.

*

ON PAGE 287, Mr. Woodward emphasizes a very important point in the matter of reforestation—the public side of it. In boyhood the writer lived in a hilly and well wooded section. The burning of charcoal for use in iron furnaces was an important industry in that locality. The hills were dotted with "coal pits," run mainly by French colliers, who sang the "Marseillaise" coming down the hills from their work at night, a weird and stirring sound to us children. But they were only the charcoal burners, the skilled men who knew how to build and fire and watch and finish a pit. The "wood jobs" were bought by speculators, who cut and slashed the hillsides, regardless of the young growth. What was not fit for the coal pits was left on the ground, and later forest fires swept over, killing to the ground any young growth left. One large landowner, when the suggestion was made that it might be wise to leave a little of young growth for a future crop, answered curtly that it was his land and he would do as he pleased with it. Had this good advice been taken the land would now have valuable stands of oak, pine and other timber, and, instead of denuded hillsides, the land would be an asset to the community. Yes, forestry concerns more than the owner of the land. It is a public problem.

*

A WELCOME sign of the better times yet to be is already afforded by the fewer lawsuits in rural courts presided over by local justices of the peace. It may be that the present generation is less contentious than previous ones or that something may be credited to the lessened importance in trade of the noble horse that innocently lent itself to ignoble practices and became the object of frequent disputes. Few, however, who have lived in communities where the open saloon and the hotel that was little more than saloon once existed, and from which they have now been banished, will question that the more easily obtained liquid spirits of former years were largely responsible for the evil spirit that led one-time friends into rough court rooms, there to become objects of the crude wit of local pettifoggers and sources of amusement for village idlers, and from which they emerged poorer in pocketbook and wrecked in the good will that alone can make a community a neighborhood. A sense of wrong, magnified and inflamed by liquor, has led to many feuds that have outlasted those directly participating, passions being aroused and judgment clouded, the final effects of which could not be foreseen. Fortunate are the communities where liquor is hard to get.

*

ECONOMISTS are now beginning to advise what organized labor has already adopted as a policy. With the increased power of production through the use of improved machinery they see possibilities of over-production, and to avoid an over-stocked market, they propose to reduce the days of operation in the week and the hours of labor for the day. Some lines are already on a five-day week. Others work a half day Saturday, and few if any. exceed the eight hours a day. Labor in these organized industries that received from $1.50 to $3 a day 15 years ago, now draw from $10 to $18 a day. These men know that unrestricted production would soon flood their markets and put them out of a job, and ultimately reduce their wages. Capitalists, too, realize the effect of an overstocked market and fall in with the policy of restricted production. A minimum production at a profit serves them better than mass production at a loss. There is a thought in this for agriculture. In the days when hand work was the rule on the farm long hours and hard work got to be the habit; so much so that on the farm we came almost to defy work. Those of us who got the habit in the old days find it hard to associate success now with short hours, and more holidays. And yet machinery has multiplied our power of production per man and our markets are always burdened with a surplus, according to the reports of those who buy the products. Invariably when by causes beyond our control we produce a short crop the total cash return for it is more than we receive for a bumper crop. All experience points to the wisdom of regulating production to the needs of our markets. When hungry people are looking for enough food to go around the city table, we can demand and get as much per day for the time put into a barrel of apples or a can of milk on the farm as the city man gets for the time he puts into a pair of shoes or a hat in the city shop. This equitable basis of exchange once existed, and if reduced production will return it, we would welcome a system of shorter hours on the farm.

*

A LITTLE pamphlet which we never tire of reading is George Herbert Palmer's "Self-cultivation in English." The title is a bit imposing and the author's name suggests a scholarly viewpoint, but, once inside, the reader finds so much that "just fits his own case" that he is entranced. The subject has to do with the enjoyment of good English through reading, writing and speaking, but especially through speech. The part that particularly impresses most of us who are inclined to get our grammar mixed and to bewail the fact that we lack a smooth flow of words, is the part that advises us to speak what we want to say, without hesitation for fear we may use the wrong word or become involved in grammatical usage. How many times have you wanted to get up in meeting and speak your mind but were prevented by fear of the way you might express yourself? It is not the elegance of expression that counts; it is the ring of sincerity, the feeling of confidence, and the conviction that comes from knowledge with a purpose. And so next time that there is a church gathering, a school meeting, or a conference on roads, and you have something to say, stand up and say what is in your heart. If more folks would do this there would not be so much sugar-coating of some of the important farm problems of the day by silver-tongued, salaried speakers.

*

THOSE who were fearing that fate was somehow going to get square with Lindbergh by bringing disaster on the last lap of his journey were agreeably disappointed, when he landed at St. Louis, a little behind his schedule because of fog, but safe and sound. Probably no other man in history has received the welcomes and plaudits of so many people, and apparently none of it "went to his head." Perhaps the greatest thrill to the people—of this good-will trip came to the waiting multitude in far—away Venezuela when they sighted him like a real "lone eagle" coming over the mountains. It is easy to applaud these spectacular flights, but we must not forget that the "air mail" is going regularly from New York to the Far West, and that letters mailed here daily are arriving at Chicago and Denver and the "Coast" on schedule time, carried by men who must possess to a considerable degree Lindberg's skill and courage.

*

That School Bill Hearing February 28

DO NOT forget the hearing on the Thayer-Gedney school bills before the Senate and Assembly Education Committees, in the Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y., Tuesday, February 28, at 2 P. M. Come if you can. And if you have not already done so write to the committee members from your district, (page 294) and ask them to support these bills for protection of the Rural School. Do not be deceived by the statement now going about that "country people need not be concerned about their schools because things are going to turn out all right for them." Remember what happened at Madrid and Brockport and other places.

Brevities

AUSTRALORPS? Is this an Australian strain of Orpingtons or a new breed and what are their virtues?

THE first robin you see is not always an early tourist. He may have been staying in a sheltered swamp all Winter.

EVEN "hit-and-miss" rag rugs are defined under the flexible provisions of the tariff act. The duty on them is 35 per cent ad valorem.

GRAIN exports from Argentina during January were: Wheat, 16,864,000 bushels; corn, 13,543,000; linseed, 6,220,000; oats, 5,718,000; barley, 1,286,000; flour, 157,000 bbls.

A New Hope for Dairy Unity

THE better judgment in the Northern Country Dairy Committee prevailed last week when it decided to send a delegation to the Utica dairy meeting on February 22. It was suggested at the northern meeting in Watertown that the northern committee attend the Utica meeting in a body. That would have been still better, but the present course should lead to definite results. The northern committee first proposed to unite dairymen in the New York milk shed without disturbing or destroying existing organizations. Later its representatives recommended the advisory board. The efficiency of the advisory board has not been tested and cannot be tested until all three of the existing organizations are working together in it. This was conceded at the start and is self-evident. The northern committee seems now to be opposed to the advisory board idea. There is nothing unusual about a change of mind in men and in groups of men, but having changed their minds, and yet desirous like all the rest of us for unity in the dairy industry, the delegation should come to the Utica meeting prepared to state plainly and definitely just what kind of a formula they are willing to adopt as a means of reuniting the dairymen of the New York territory. We are encouraged to hope that this will be done, and that it will lead to a permanent union of dairy farmers.

Helps for the Farmers

WHY should we not be protected from the thievish sneaks and game hogs? At present we are at their mercy and cannot drive them off if we try. Evil days have come upon us. The inspectors are going about telling the farmer which of his cows are sick. Others come to tell him what they are worth and when to deliver them up. My cow was condemned in October. Between 800 and 900 cows were found guilty in the town. When the farmers drove those cows away to the shambles, their corn and haystacks were standing in the fields. and their barns were stuffed with fodder. What will they do with their hay next year? They have not paid for the cows condemned last Fall but are back now after more. I think they are getting the cart before the horse.

How long can any business stand such treatment? The long-haired professors and the city politicians are concerned about the location of the country schoolhouses. They want the farmer's children like the farmer's cows driven away to some far city or village to learn how to be farmers out of a big book with a large cat's face on the front page, and learn to sing about the sidewalks of New York, or Harrigan, that's me. R. H.

Sullivan County, N. Y.

Farm and Village Assessments

SIXTY years ago as small school boys we were taught that taxes were levied on all property alike according to its value. It might have been true then, but not now. One mile west of Morrisville on the south side of the State road are 97 acres of land assessed at $950 or about $10 per acre. On the north side of the road land of the same quality is assessed at $25 per acre with $1,825 assessment on the buildings, or a total assessment of $3,175 or almost $60 per acre. At a levy of 30 mills the man with the 97 acres will pay a tax of $28.50, while the man with only 54 acres will pay $95.25. Is this equal? The appraisers here assess the land as much as the farm was assessed a few years ago, and then assess the buildings for cost of replacement. Some farms are assessed for $60 more than twice what they were assessed for a few years back. If the State will pay me the $7,350 my farm property is assessed for I will give possession in 30 days.

In the next school district are three vacant farms. The best set of buildings is assessed at $500, the next best at $1,000, and the third at $475. All the land is assessed alike. The farm with the $1,000 buildings was rented during the war and for some time after for $150 a year. A store building in the business center in the village of Morrisville, with living apartment for the owner, now rents for $300 a year, and is assessed at $700, while this farm 2½ miles back in the hills is assessed at $2,200, or more than three times as much as the store building, and this farm is nothing but expense to its owner. A comparatively new and one of the most attractive store buildings with upstairs apartment is assessed at only $1,500 while the more than 100-year-old buildings on a farm, two miles out, are assessed at $1,850.

Some of the largest business enterprises in the village are assessed at $4,000 and $5,000. Each one of them will return their owner more cash profit in six months than all the property in our school district will in six years, and we are assessed at $38,867. Why this discrimination between farm and business property? Why let stock of merchandise and other productive personal property go tax exempt and then saddle such an unreasonable burden onto the farmer? Our State tax department says the value of a property is the price paid in a private sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller. That policy might be fair one time and unfair after conditions change.

The value of stocks and bonds and other securities is based on the dividend they pay. Why should not all property be assessed at its net income basis?

What we really need is a complete reorganization of our tax system and a revision of the customs that make taxes necessary. Our town and county systems need reorganization. County governments alone cost $50,000,000 a year. At least one-half of it could be saved if we would cut out the needless offices and salaries and expense that exist now to give political patronage to political parties and that serve no useful purpose of the people. JOHN ANDERSON.

Madison Co., N. Y.

Village School Extravagance

THE village of Earlville, Madison County, N. Y., has a school which cost about $30,000, and charging off depreciation for 15 years leaves a present worth of $20,500. There are yet $10,000 worth of bonds on it unpaid. Encouraged by the school authorities at Albany, an attempt has recently been made to take in five country farm school districts, and create a centralized school at an additional cost of $100,000. The five country districts would represent about one-half the combined assessment and pay half the cost and expenses. The first meeting was called of a select few, and a second meeting was being arranged on a similar plan, but Mr. John R. Parsons, who has been a trustee of the school for 20 years, and who sees no need of a new school costing $100,000, invited the patrons of the five country districts. Three of them in this informal meeting were decidedly against the proposition, and the other two about evenly divided as represented at the meeting. One of the country districts now has a contract with the village school, but the other four districts maintain schools for pupils of sixth grade and under. There are in all 52 pupils from the country districts in the village school which contains a high school department. Mr. Parsons has shown that two of the best farms in the section recently sold, one for 50 per cent and the other for 70 per cent of the cost of replacement of buildings. There are 10 farms keeping no dairy, and 20 for sale with no buyers. He estimates that a bonded indebtedness for $100,000 which would affect the 90 farms in the districts would act as a blight from which they would not recover in 25 years.

Milk Prices for January

Prices reported for milk on the 3 per cent basis in the 201-210-mile zone for the month of January are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$2.85
Meridale Dairies	2.85
Model Dairy	2.80
Dairymen's League	2.60
Eagle Dairy Co.	2.85

Looking Both Ways at Eighty-three

[This is an interesting letter from a man of mature years and ripe experience.]

I am getting past the limit, 83, and still going, but find reading difficult on account of my eyes. Away back in the fifties my father took *Moore's Rural New-Yorker* when it was printed in Rochester, and Horace Greeley's *Semi-Weekly Tribune.*

The first vote I cast was for General Grant and I have never missed an election since. Never lived off our own premises. My people owned three farms, and the house and lot where I now live, Orleans County, N. Y. I had occasion to do some road work at various times, and I got a bird's-eye view of the country from 55 miles west of Chicago through Central Michigan, down the lake shore fruit belt in which I live to Odgensburg over the Vermont Central into Boston. My uncle and I arrived in Boston Thanksgiving eve with 21 carloads of apples (the year of the big fire). The apples were the property of my father, and other farmers in the vicinity of Carlton Center and Oak Orchard Harbor, on Lake Ontario, but that time Oak Orchard Harbor was our only outlet east, shipping out fruit and grain to Oswego and Ogdensburg by water, then by rail to Boston. By this route we avoided hauling our products four miles south all the way up grade to Albion rail station. The idea was to get a home market, and the next year Boston came to us. That is the only co-operation I ever had occasion to be mixed up in, and we called it a success. We not only established our market but made a shilling a barrel above the Albion price.

Those farmers were hard-working (not over-worked), Industrious, upright men owned or were paying for their farms, most of them with good-sized families with diplomas from the little red schoolhouse. They used their experience, observation and common sense and had no use for the larger colleges. Today our school district has an assessed valuation of $265,000 and over 60 non-resident taxpayers, one farm of over 500 acres owned by a resident of Buffalo. This farm has 100 acres of peaches, and more than that of apples; other owned by Rochester people with 30 acres of peach and over 100 of apples. Six occupied by tenants, and nine resident farmers living on the soil. A nice bunch to co-operate but they do. They have to change work to get thrashing done, their silos filled and various other jobs done, day helpers are out of the question, nearly every man is on the road jobs drawing $4 a day. The farmer co-operates in production and gets his work done. How about the disposing of the products? The rich man gluts the market, far and near. The man with the small orchard must sell his crop to the local dealer for what he can get or let it spoil. He needs the money and must harvest. It is one thing to know how to produce a thing. It is more difficult to dispose of it at the best advantage. In your comment on the dirt farmer (we have much of the same problem here), you refer to real co-operation. I take it you mean country-wide. If you can tell us just what real co-operation is we might profit by it.

When we sent our apples to Boston we had no competition. The four carloads of No. 2 sold on arrival and went right back up the road to the factory towns and hill country. When a barrel was opened the face of it showed the grade of the whole contents. Since those time our production has increased more than ten fold and the quality, if anything, has deteriorated. At that time the Hudson Valley and Eastern States had very little fruit compared with the present parts of Michigan that are covered with all kinds of fruit trees. West Virginia wasn't considered and very few Yankees had reached the Pacific Coast. I have a strong impression on my mind that the fruit business, like many other things is overdone. D. P. JOHNSON.

Orleans Co., N. Y.

A Voice from the North Country

Tonight when I read "Farm Talk from the Shoulder" the second time, I concluded that W. C. was preaching a sermon from my text. On another page "Wideawake Mother" repeated what we hear all around us from farmers who have been driven off their own farms by the tuberculin test as it is operated today. Without liking the law we could endure it if we knew the test to be sure and reliable, but hundreds of cows, young and healthy, go to the slaughterhouse showing no disease at all when killed. Out of 56 condemned at one of my neighbors' farms, only seven showed any infection upon being killed, but the farmer got only half what he paid for these cows and so could not go on farming any longer, but moved into the city and went to work in a railroad shop. He owned his farm, but did not have the capital to restock and go on. This is only one of many. We just bought a farm and are getting started. If they come and wipe out our herd we will simply have to let the farm go back and lose the amount we paid down, $1,500, to say nothing of the improvements we have put on the place. We are playing a losing game all along. There is no chance of getting ahead. If you get a start they come along and test out the very fattest and youngest cows in your barn, and pay you less than half you paid for them.

One side of us is a 300-acre farm. They lost their dairy and quit. On the other side is a road two miles long with farms on both sides, no one on them, six of them in all. Below us is a man with one cow for his own use; above us three more farms, abandoned, because all but three cows were taken in the test, and not enough paid for the cows for them to begin over, so all moved to the city. Do you wonder why the farmer needs help? He would help himself if given any kind of a show, but no sooner he gets his nose off the ground and gets on his feet and he is cleaned out all over again. We need help, but to help some of us it has to come very soon. I give a vote of thanks to THE R. N.-Y. for giving space to some of our hard problems as well as our victories, for we have both. Any help you give us to get relief from such a law will be appreciated by a multitude of farmers. O. M. G.

New York.

Lamb and Mutton for Meat

The steady decrease in beef cattle has made the lamb and mutton outlook more promising. The Bureau of Animal Industry reports that during 1927 the beef supply of this country declined 652,000,000 lbs. over 1926.

More lambs are now on feed in the great sheep-raising regions in the West, and it seems fitting that there should be a substantial increase in the present consumption of lamb and mutton in the United States.

Comparison with some other countries shows that in England there is a strong partiality for mutton, and an Englishman would very likely be astounded at the small use which is made of lamb and mutton in the American meat dietary. From records showing the proportions of beef, mutton and pork consumed in the principal countries of the world, one finds that, with lamb and mutton, Australia heads the list with 28 per cent, New Zealand has 20 per cent, United Kingdom 19 per cent, Argentina 9 per cent, France 7 per cent, and the United States only 4 per cent. Thus the English speaking people in Europe and Australia consume about five times as much lamb and mutton in proportion to other meats as we do in the United States.

Our per capita consumption of the various kinds of meat for the last three years is as follows:

Product	1925 Lbs.	1926 Lbs.	1927 Lbs.
Beef	62.1	63.4	58.0
Veal	8.7	8.2	7.4
Lamb and mutton	5.2	5.5	5.4
Pork (except lard)	67.6	65.7	68.5
Total meat	143.6	142.8	139.3
Lard	13.2	13.5	13.8

Boys & Girls Our Page

ARRANGED BY IVA UNGER

Drawn by Pearl Lynn (17), *New York*

When Winter's Wind Is Like a Scourge,
Just Think of Washington at Valley Forge.

Drawn by Aubrey Gregory (17), *New York*

MEMORY VERSE

Old Winter

Old Winter sad, in snow yclad,
Is making a doleful din;
But let him howl till he cracks his jowl,
We will not let him in.

Ay, let him lift from the billowy drift
His hoary, hagged form,
And scowling stand, with his wrinkled hand
Out stretching to the storm.

And let his weird and sleety beard
Stream loose upon the blast,
And, rustling, chime to the tinkling rime,
From his bald head falling fast.

Let him push at the door, in the chimney roar,
And rattle the window pane;
Let him in at us spy with his icicle eye,
But he shall not entrance gain.

Let him gnaw for sooth, with his freezing tooth,
On our roof-tiles, till he tire;
But we care not a whit as we jovial sit
Before our blazing fire.
—By Thomas Noel.

Drawn by Elsie Springer (14), *Pennsylvania*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was a "mouse." There were not as many answers as usual, perhaps due to the unusual characteristics given the supposedly well-known little creature that lives in our walls. No one who has ever been obliged to discourage mice from nesting in a piano, will doubt his music-loving temperament. The next puzzle is about a bird which has a character not less well known, but scarcely as creditable. We see him every day, but do you know his whole history?

I belong to a family of birds having a strong bill, compressed at the tip to a sharp point, and covered at the base with stiff bristly feathers, which in some species advance so far as to cover the nostrils. The plumage is dense, soft, and lustrous, generally dark, but sometimes of gay colors, particularly in the tropical species. The birds of my family are widely diffused over the world. They are generally birds of strong and rapid flight; some are solitary, some live in flocks; some reside in woods, some on seacoasts. They are remarkable for intelligence, prying curiosity, and a disposition to pilfer and secrete glittering articles. Among my relatives in other countries I can claim the jackdaw, rook, raven, magpie, jay, chough and nutcracker.

In North America I am called a great nuisance, for when I have a nest of babies to feed I grow very ravenous for food. As there is very little grain to be found after a long hard Winter I reach into the soil with my long sharp bill and bring up kernels of seed that man has planted. If there is nothing else I suck eggs, and carry off baby chicks, but it is only when I am very hungry that I do this. However, I am held in continual disgrace, and human beings would be very glad to shoot down all my kind if they could. But I am too clever for them. It is not often that a huntsman, hidden though he may be, gets within gunshot of me. Yet when my nests are robbed, which sometimes happens though I place them in the tallest trees, human beings make a pet of one of my kind, and teach him to talk their language. This is very strange.

After the breeding season I congregate in large flocks, and am partially migratory, great numbers from the more northerly parts moving to the South on the approach of Winter. In the jungle my hoarse call is a sure sign that a dangerous wild animal is near; in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica my voice is remarkable for its resemblance to human speech. In parts of Europe my hoarse croak, coming out of the sky above, is considered a sign of impending disaster. In faraway Ceylon my kind frequent the towns, boldly entering rooms through a window and seizing morsels from dinner tables. But in your land I am merely a cunning, distant, large black bird, preying on your fields and your flocks, but always just beyond gunshot. When you next go out of doors I will be first to greet you with my raucous voice. What Am I?—Sent by Charlotte Dolly (14), New York.

The answer to last month's Enigma was, "Icicle," and to the riddle was, "Walnut."

Enigma

My first is in one but not in three,
My second is in us but not in we,
My third is the plural of your and mine.

My first is in penny but not in dime,
My second in age but not in time,
My third is in gin but not in rum,
My fourth is in apple but not in plum,
My whole is found wherever you read,
Or is sometimes a boy a king may need.
Find both of these and you'll see how
My whole is something you're looking at now.—By Murielle Fuller (17), Massachusetts.

Riddle

We are airy little creatures,
All of different voice and features,
One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in jet;
T'other you may see in tin,
And the fourth a box within;
If the fifth you should pursue,
It can never fly from you.
—Jonathan Swift.

Drawn by E. Hirsimaki (16), *Ohio*

Dear Iva Unger: It really seems a little more like Winter now, with snow on the ground, more falling, and the thermometer below zero in the morning.

Hungry days for the squirrels!

There were almost no walnuts, and very few acorns, and they must have exhausted their old supplies by now. One comes to the cow barn for food, and my brother says it is getting awfully thin and has lost its tail. Poor thing!

I haven't seen many starlings here lately but they are very plentiful in the village. They eat the garbage people throw out, and some folks feed them. They must like them better than I do. But of course I can watch and feed chickadees, juncos, nuthatches, woodpeckers, and the village folk cannot.

I think the chickadee is the cheeriest and most interesting of our Winter birds to watch. I like to see them in the woods just before a storm when they are so busy hunting for something to fill their tummies. I must go out into the cold, cold snow to mail this letter. Good-by until next month.—Bertha Griffiths, Connecticut.

Dear Friends: Now since many of our Winter birds have left us because of the cold weather, only the English sparrow and a few others have remained. The cold January winds have covered the lake partially with a Winter coat of ice. The places uncovered are near the horizon. The shining of the sun on the ice is reflected and is one of the beauties of nature.—Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio (Lake Erie).

A common necessity and hardship hold the Winter birds together in closer bonds, so that they are impelled to consort in little roving bands—chickadees, creepers, kinglets and nuthatches, with often a single downy woodpecker accompanying them. If one chance to drop a morsel he will descend to the ground in search of it. He will not waste a spider's egg, so severe has been the lesson in economy. The board may fairly creak with its weight of partridge berries, beechnuts, and acorns, many of the latter crushed and available, and then in a night this plentiful feast has been put out of sight under a 6-inch layer of snow, to which the next day adds a glaze as if to seal irrevocable the doom of Winter birds. A fast has been declared, to be broken only with an occasional leaf bud or the poor seeds of the ragweed. But the good sun is a trusty friend, and snow is only so much water. Presently berries and acorns again come into view.—Stanton Davis Kirkham. Sent by Flora Haskins (14), New York.

Drawn by Rebecca Spencer (16), *Maine*

Teacher: "Who was it that laughed aloud?"

Pupil: "I did it, sir, but I didn't mean to do it."

Teacher: "You didn't mean to do it?"

Pupil: "No sir; I laughed in my sleeve, and I did not know there was a hole in my elbow."—Sent by Edith Hamerlin (13), Connecticut.

This happened in Caesar class:

Henry had a habit of sneezing rather boisterously in Caesar class. The teacher, who was also supervisor of study hall when Henry was there, asked one day, "Why, Henry, do you do all your sneezing in Caesar class?"

"Because," said Henry earnestly, "I have a Roman nose."—Written by Lois Russell (17), New York.

Rastus: "You say you sold your white hosses because they eat more'n black hosses?"

Sam: "Yeh, I done said dat."

Rastus: "What I don't see is how the white hosses eats more'n the black horses."

Sam: "Well, we had more of the white hosses."—Sent by Helen Newman (15), Rhode Island.

Drawn by Irene Berry (15)

The most prominent man in the history of our country, he was born on a Virginia plantation on February 22, 1732. At 16 he had acquired sufficient schooling to enable him to earn his living. When employed as a surveyor in unsettled parts of Virginia he learned the ways of the Indians, and this experience led to the part he later played in the French and Indian war. He became Commander-in-Chief of the American patriots during the Revolution, and was elected first President. He is considered one of the world's greatest men.—Marguerite Grau (16), New York.

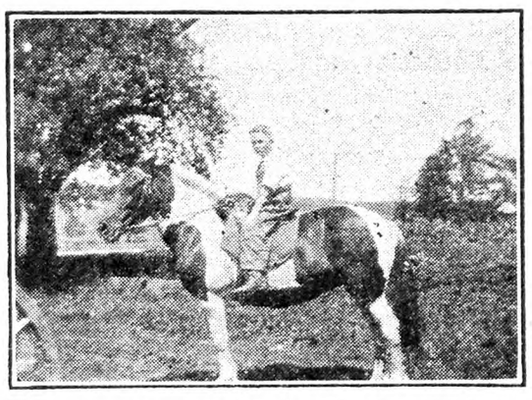
It was the night of December 25, 1776. The British soldiers having forced the Americans across the ice-covered Delaware to the Pennsylvania side, were encamped near Trenton. Thinking the Americans were dispersed they were amusing themselves by dancing and feasting. But on the American side a wholly different scene was taking place.

On this night a snowstorm raged so violently that every man and beast was forced to take shelter, that is all but Washington and his men. In the darkness of that wintry night Washington succeeded, before daylight the next morning in landing on the opposite shore 2,400 men and 20 cannons. This was done facing the storm and forcing small boats through the floating blocks of ice. The British, not dreaming of danger, were defeated after a short but bloody strife. Washington succeeded in capturing 1,000 prisoners, arms and ammunition, and not only these, but the confidence of the American people, which had sadly waned after many preceding defeats.—Edna Garlick (16), Connecticut.

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (17), *Pennsylvania*

A Kansas Reader

Dear Friends: We have been taking THE R. N.-Y. for a long time, but never have seen any pictures or letters from Kansas, so I am sending a picture of myself and pussy. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I like the page very much. I think I like THE R. N.-Y. cooks best of all. Yours truly, Gretchen Koch, Kansas.



All Ready for a Ride

Dear Friends: I am sending a picture of me and my pony Topsy. We received this pony for Christmas last year. We have great fun riding and driving her. I live on a farm and enjoy the Boys' and Girls' Page. Will you please give this picture a place on that page?—Homer Rublee (14), New York.

Pennsylvania Friends

Dear Friends: I am sending a picture of myself and my two sisters. I am on the right. I am making an autograph album and would like to have all the boys and girls send me a page. Make them 7 in. long and 4 in. wide.—Christiana Springer (17), Pennsylvania.

Charles and His Dogs

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little boy in the first grade. My dogs are nice playfellows. We run all round our 55-acre farm together. The big dog's name is Sport. The white one is Trixy. The other one is Sandy. I have three brothers and one sister. We always fuss to see which one gets the Boys' and Girls' Page first. Your friend, Charles Holl (7), Pennsylvania.

My Diary

Drawn by Pearl Lynn (17), New York

My Diary

Jan. 14.—What warm Winter weather we are having. It snowed a little tonight. Maybe "the Old King" will show himself soon. Put fresh litter in the henhouse. The hens delight in scratching it over when it is new. They don't lay very well of late. Perhaps they lack attention.

Jan. 17.—The snow didn't last, what little came. Drew out manure. It seemed odd to use a wagon this time of year. It's snowing again tonight, but I think it a false alarm.

Jan. 18.—Helped put louse powder on some hens tonight, about 120 in all. What a dust the powder makes in the hencoop. Above the smell of louse powder rose the scent of a skunk though. We looked for the skunk, but couldn't find it. One of the cats found it, however. Poor puss! I really pity him. I'll bet he has found that "experience is the best teacher." I'll bet the next skunk he meets he will give a wide road. Yours, "Sandy" (17), New York.

Jan. 31.—The sun shone beautifully all day. I received a very interesting letter from one of our contributors. Had dinner and after washing the dishes I drew a sketch for Our Page, but my efforts were quite unsuccessful, as I tipped the ink bottle over on it. How discouraging! "If at once you don't succeed, try again!"

Feb. 1.—Another month of our new year has passed into eternity and I'm going to try very hard to do my part in improving the scenery on Our Page. It is needless to say that I have found myself in fast society and I must improve or I will have to discontinue.

Feb. 2.—Somewhat warmer today. I have been collecting old R. N.-Y.'s and I am happy to say that our young artists are improving fast. After dinner I went for a walk in the woods and saw an airplane. It was right over my head. I will say "adieu" now as I must go to bed.—"Buddie" (17), New York.

Jan. 26.—Woke up early. Ate breakfast and waited for the school car. Got my Latin lesson. Helped one of the freshmen with her lesson. Had a hard lesson in algebra. At last drawing period has come. Well, here is an easier subject, especially because I have a good teacher. School is out now. I will get ready to take my 10-mile ride home. Maybe I will draw a picture tonight for the Page. S'long — see you later. — "Sleepy" (14), New York.

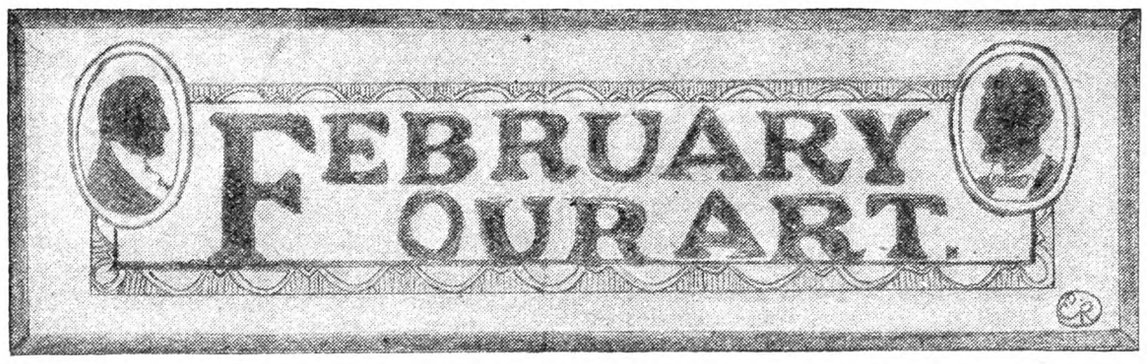
Jan. 26.—I was pleased to see my poem in print on Our Page today, but was a little disappointed to find it somewhat abbreviated. I suppose I am too long-winded for comfort.

I've got an idea. I'm not saying whether or not I consider it a brilliant one. I was thinking perhaps it would afford good practice for those who are working on their farm stories to write up character sketches of people and places. I know of some places that have almost as much character as people. They would of course, be people and places with whom the authors were well acquainted. The sketch need not be in the form of an essay always, but can be in the form of a soliloquy or dialogue. A dialogue might serve a double purpose.

I made up a poem in school the other day. It was slammed together in a hurry in the 45 minutes of physical geography class, in fact, when I ought to have been listening to the teacher, as I found out to my great discomfiture the next day. One of my schoolmates had come to me with the request that I compose a poem on the subject, "How I Earned My Dollar," which was to include: Baked two pans of beans for sister, 60c; sewed on buttons for dad, 20c; shaved kindling for E., 20c. I told her I couldn't make up a good poem on such short notice, but she said she didn't care how good it was, so I went to work. It is too slap-sticky for me to send to Our Page, but I will write the first verse so you can see how it goes.

"I needed a dollar badly,
(A dollar, who would spurn it?)
But I shook my beezer sadly,
For I had no way to earn it.
I couldn't find a gold mine,
No matter how I tried,
(Gold mines don't grow
On bushes, you know,
In every countryside.)"

P. S.—I wrote all this day before yesterday, before I received a letter from Our Page, explaining about the poem mentioned in the first line.—"Lyrica" (17), New York.



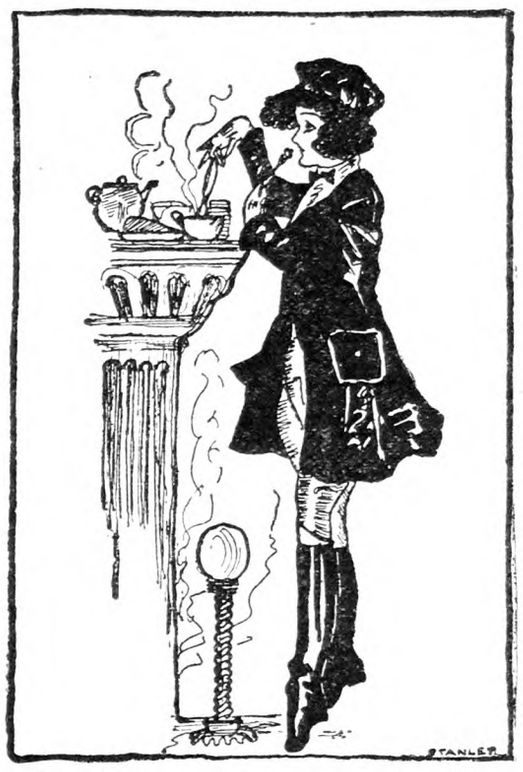
Drawn by Eva Robillard (17), New York

How Lake Erie Rolls—By Eli Hirsimaki

Cover!—By Joseph Bartok (17), Connecticut

Friendly Relations in Washington's Time
By Mary Bull (12), New York

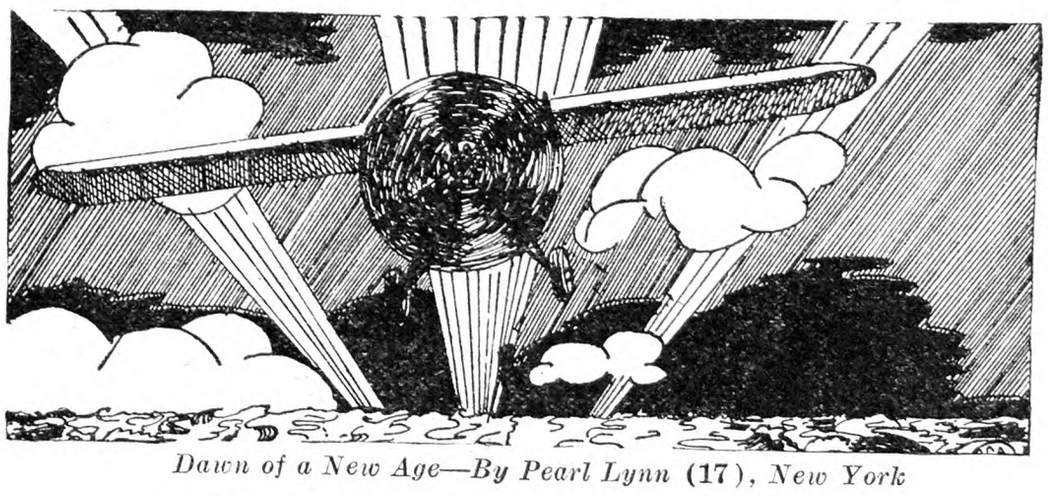
Portrait of a Friend—By Ann Brewer (16), Connecticut



The Hungry Girl—After the Ride
By Stanley Brown, New York

What Has Been Going on Here?—By Louise Lynn (10), New York

Jokes—By Olive Stanton (17), Maine



Dawn of a New Age—By Pearl Lynn (17), New York

Drawn by Rena F. Cook (12), Pennsylvania

Cheese Custard

This is a luncheon dish. Some would probably think it was a pudding, but it isn't. Beat two eggs, add two cups milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Butter two slices of bread and cut in squares. Put bread in a baking dish and pour custard over it. Grate one-eighth pound of cheese over the top. Bake until firm.—Sent by Helen Newman (15), Rhode Island.

ORIGINAL POEMS

Drawn by Virginia Wood (16), West Virginia

Valentine Song

The north wind will blow from the mountains,
Encumbered with snow it is true,
But he'll waft to your ears if you'll listen,
My Valentine greetings to you.

And this is the message he'll bear you,
From over the mountain and lea,
That oft in the drear Winter watches,
I'm thinking or dreaming of thee.

And when in the mild sunny Springtime,
The South wind slips over the lea,
I shall listen with quick-throbbing pulses,
To catch all your greetings for me.
—By Lois Russell (17), New York.

At That Time

When ice cream grows on macaroni trees,
When Sahara's sands are muddy,
When cats and dogs wear overshoes,
That's when I like to study.
—By Stephen Chrappa (15), New Jersey.

Solitude

The mountain's asleep in the moonlight,
And beauty reigns on the steep,
The pine trees are whispering stories,
To put Nature's children to sleep.

From my seat up here on the hilltop,
I can see the river below;
A chill evening breeze steals upward,
From the water so peaceful and slow.

The moonbeams are spanning the river,
With a bridge of diamonds so bright,
All nature is giving a welcome,
To me on this beautiful night.
—By Florence Swan (15) Colorado.

Jack Frost

Jack Frost is a roguish little fellow,
When the wintry winds begin to bellow,
He flies like a bird through the air,
And steals through the cracks everywhere.
He nips little children on the nose;
Pinches little children on the toes,
And draws from their eyes the big round tears.

He makes little girls cry, "Oh, oh, oh!"
He makes little boys cry, "Boo-hoo-hoo!"

But when we build up a good warm fire,
Then Jack Frost is compelled to retire,
So up the chimney skips the naughty little boy,
And all the children jump for joy.
—By William Cox (11), Maryland.

I Am Not Like Washington

Upon this very ground he trod,
Beneath this very roof,
Within the sight of man and God,
Washington was born.

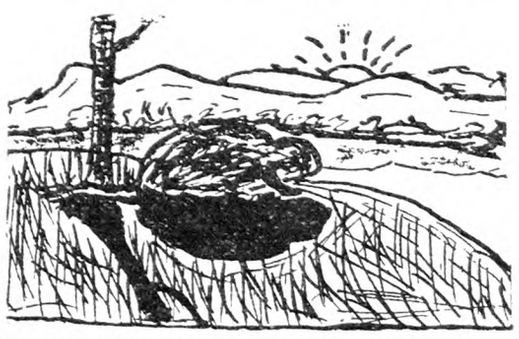
He did the very works I do,
He played the games I play,
Through smooth and rough to manhood here,
He plunged his fearless way.

It's true he trod upon this sod,
And slept beneath this roof,
But why is it I'm not like he—
As hard I try, still cannot be?
—Mary Kostowich (12), Connecticut.

Paddling

I'm standing in the dancing sea,
Not very far from land,
The little wavelets run to me,
And tumble on the sand.

And do you know what I should wish,
If someone said, "Suppose . . .?"
I'd love a tiny silver fish,
To swim between my toes!
—By Alma Daniels (10), New York.



Ground Hog Sees His Shadow—Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki, Ohio

Our Page This Month

Our Page must go to press early this time, as February is a short month. We hope that contributors will try not to be disappointed whose work failed to reach us in time. Such work will be held over.

What magic there can be in February

weather, I would not dare to say, but certainly we have never received a more generous contribution of good poetry than we have on hand this month. We have been lacking in diary work, which ought to come much easier than poems. Mr. Neil Graham, a visitor from Scotland, has sent us verses from his little daughter, and we think it safe to say that at least one copy of Our Page will find its way back to Scotland. We would like to have our Scotch friend write and tell us about the daisy with red-tipped petals. We hope that she can guess how glad we would be to have her send us the diary of her life in Scotland, and write fully about how she spends her time. That is what we wish for in diary work, but we are often disappointed in opening a letter with a far-traveled postmark to find that the writer has tried to sound like New York State, and alas, has succeeded!

There have been so many inquiries about what has to be done in order to become a contributor to Our Page that I must stop here to say that one needs only good jet black ink for sketching, and patience to secure perfection. We cannot use copies of newspaper comics, but are in need of pictures of farm life, landscapes, in fact anything that you happen to see in your daily walk. You will find in writing that your own life is quite easy to write about, but that everything "sticks" when you begin to live other people's lives on paper. We hope that you will try your own life and thoughts first, as it is in you that we are most interested. We might say, too, that a contributor does not have to be a subscriber. How could we interest new contributors if we were as particular as that! The quality of Our Page does not depend so much upon Iva Unger as it does on the quality of the boys and girls who send in the material. You cannot make a silk dress from cotton.

How are those farm stories coming? It is a good idea to take plenty of time in writing a story. What you wrote yesterday might look like poor stuff today, and so it is a good plan to write your story with a pencil at first, and let it lie awhile. When you come back to it again, the chances are you will say to yourself, "O, that's awful—where is my eraser!" After you change it, put it away again for another rest, and do this until you have made it seem as near right as you have the ability to make it. Mind, I do not insist that it seems perfect. If you are going to be a talented writer, nothing that you do will ever seem quite perfect. So revise until you are sure you have everything in its right place, and then quit. Some of our great novels were revised ten times. They are good, because all the dead wood has been cut out. You will find yourself becoming more and more skilled at clearing away the debris as you work.

I hope none of us have started a story about a country boy going to the city. Let us not try to compare the city with the country, but study the life about us on the farm, look keenly into every eye we meet and try to discover what is written there. Clarence Campbell has written a story (see page 324) about beans. We think this is well done. Of course, "John" having a dream is "old stuff," but the author has used the dream after all in showing up John as a martyr to beans. We congratulate Clarence on having kept his story on the farm and also on not bringing in people from town and making comparisons. Once upon a time all the population of America lived on farms.

The ground hog in New York State saw his shadow on the 2d of February. It will be hard to resist thinking of Spring next month when she is so near. However, we trust that contributors will not forget to watch the weather and substitute drifts for daffodils if we are having, as the Scotchman says, "Twa winters in the year." This month we will have to apologize to Abraham Lincoln for our neglect. Almost everything that came in was written about Washington. However, other years have favored Lincoln, and perhaps this only balanced up the score. Who, I wonder, was born in March?

When you send contributions, address Iva Unger, 333 West 30th street, New York, N. Y.

Drawn by Rena F. Cook (12), Pennsylvania

"Will be glad to write a short article each month on how I am getting on at art school. My line drawings are drawn with a line too much the same. They should have more accents. My shaded drawings have too many half-tones and not enough shadow. Construction is good, but must work more backgrounds in my fashion drawings."—Esther Herr, Pennsylvania.

"A few years ago I had the good fortune to have a picture which I drew, and a letter both printed, so I am trying again, this time with a poem. I am especially interested in the columns of poems and drawings that are in Our Page every month."—Florence Swan (15), Colorado.

"The pictures enclosed are large in number and some of them may be found more desirable in future Boys' and Girls' Pages. One of my drawings represents Lake Erie on a cloudy night and the beams of the lighthouse are shining."—Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio.

"The drawings and poems all show what we farm boys and girls can really do to make such a page a success. I wish I might contribute more frequently."—Olive Munson (17), Connecticut.

"I think Stanley Brown's idea of a girl skiing was about right as far as I'm concerned."—Edna Garlick (16), Connecticut.

"I think anyone must be confined to the indoor before he really appreciates how wonderful, how invigorating the outdoor country life is. Do you perchance see the snow so white and fluffy covering the ground as far as the eye can see?"—Franklin Kohler (16), Pennsylvania.

"I have tried my luck at writing a farm story and a poem. They're not so hot, but here goes."—Clarence Campbell (14), New Jersey.

"Why not make a diary quilt, making your squares larger, and one for every day in the year, writing on them the pleasant things that happen?"—Amy Springer, Pennsylvania.

"I am wondering if any of our readers could furnish me the Art Column which appeared on Our Page last June. I would be very grateful if someone would."—Pearl Lynn (17), New York.

"There is another verse to this poem, but as it is only superfluous, I shall omit it here. This poem is not a love song, much as it may sound like one. I don't believe in love songs. I think they are silly."—Lois Russell (17), Lake George District, New York.

"Enclosed you will find two poems for your Boys' and Girls' Page. This is my first contribution, though I always read them. I am 18 years old, and I hope to be able to publish a volume of poetry in the Spring, but I feel sure that I owe a few to Our Page."—Rouen Kresge, Connecticut.

Storm Cloud

A storm cloud is sailing the wild of the wood,
With a purple fringe and a dark brown bulk;
A ship that looms up through the last of the light,
That flounders her flank in the ocean-marl's might,
And convulsively cleaves to her briny hulk!
A sky that is tinted with gold and with gray,

That is rimmed with cloud masses low,
With regions of cloud that the wind cannot freeze,
With sky-breakers beached in the heights of the trees,
That pour out their milky-white masses in snow!

A mare-tailed cloud, and a cirrus-strewn sky,
And a silver-gray sun path that sinks in the sea;
A sea that rolls on in one billowy course,
That is senseless to sorrow, that knows no remorse,
That knows but the sky and infinity.
—By Rouen Kresge (18), Connecticut.

To a Daisy

Simple little daisy,
Growing all alone,
Looking so contented
On your grassy throne.

Pretty little flower
Looking towards the sky,
Always bright and sunny,
With your yellow eye.

In the sunny meadow,
When Spring has newly come,
Like a little diamond
Sparkling in the sun.

Pretty little daisy,
We will say good-night—
So close your red-tipped petals
To the evening light.
—Minnie Graham (12), Scotland.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

No Church.—Well, here it is Sunday forenoon and we are all at home. As the Parson used to say, a Winter blizzard is his salvation. It gives him a day off. He lies in bed in the morning and rejoices to see the snow whirling and swirling outside and thinks he cannot go anywhere if he wanted to. Then, too, how it reminds him of old Vermont. He thinks he is looking out of the window in the old dining-room on the farm, and he sees, as though it were yesterday, the snow blowing down through the valley between the house and the pasture hill. Mrs. Parson is in sitting on a piano stool in front of the radio trying to get a service. We have no Sunday paper out here, but we phoned to friends who have and it's so far quite impossible to get anything—at least worth hearing. They did get one man, but he was so mortal dry that the boys ordered it turned off. One solo came in from Springfield which seemed to be pretty good. This was followed by a prayer which was so slow and poky that the Parson went back to his typewriter. Why can't a minister talk right along and not hem and haw so about it? If they have to think it out as they go along they ought to have thought it out before.

Even Bishops.—Yes, even bishops need pepping up. Last Sunday the Parson hurried home to hear a famous bishop. There had been a great hullabaloo over this and it was linked up to cover about all this country and Canada. Honest to goodness the Parson went sound asleep after about five minutes. To be sure he was in an easy rocking chair, but some of the family were sitting on common straight back chairs, as uncomfortable as the ordinary church pew (and what more uncomfortable than that?), and they could not stand it either. After we tuned out we had a confab on why it was we couldn't stand it, and it seemed to be the general conclusion that it was so general in character, shouting out the same old verities that we had heard from our youth up, and with no especial application to the great problems of our time, and of course not a bit of humor. There was no point of contact to start with, which is so essential to all teaching. Interest must be aroused. To the Parson, one of the great tragedies of all time is the amount of time and labor the ministers spend in grinding out dry and uninteresting sermons.

Church Program.—The Parson has just finished a course of lectures to some students in a divinity school. For his final exam each one is to write on one of the following essentials to a town and rural church program. See where your own church stands. The town rural church must see:

1. That it will reach every member of the community, the aged and the young, the rich and the poor, the good and the bad (notice that last), church members and non-church members.

2. That it will reach each class of persons on the plane of its dominant and natural interests, that it will have something that every person, no matter what his or her moral code, will see fit to use. This means that it must reach the interests of farming, marketing, home affairs, community social life, recreation, education and music.

3. That it will do whatever needs to be done to uplift the community, but never attempt anything already being done efficiently.

4. That it will have a program, that if taken away would be vitally missed by the community. (Has your church such a program?)

5. That it will consistently compensate the community in known values for all contributions made to the church.

6. That it will consistently work to enlist and prepare all members of the community for Christian activity.—(Taken from "Rural Sociology," by Carl C. Taylor.)

Sheep Out. — "The sheep are all out!" so cries Mrs. Parson, and the Parson starts in shouting at the boys to go out the front door and "head them off." There was so much snow about the gate that the Parson must have left it open a crack when he went over to "fuss around" the barn a little. Until this fair-sized blizzard struck us, the sheep have been up in the meadow lot every day, grazing and lying around just as though they thought it was Summer. You will remember the Parson got them primarily to kill out the wild morning-glory. If the first spear that breaks through the sod this Spring doesn't find a pair of sheep's teeth waiting for it then the Parson loses his guess. They gnaw away at that frozen grass over there as though it were clover. They look full when they come up—though the Parson doubts if it does them much good. Everyone tells us they must go out for exercise and one thing certain they are out together. You know about the man that told his wife he wanted supper promptly at six, as he had an evening appointment at seven? Arriving home at half-past five he found the supper not quite ready, and was advised by his wife to dress for the evening and by that time the meal would probably be done. However when he came down, it wasn't done, as the gas range did not seem to work properly and the oven wouldn't bake, so he, in his evening dress, and his wife went out in the kitchen to try to hurry it along. They punched and poked a while and suddenly there was a terrific explosion and the stove, wife and man all landed out by the curb. As soon as the shock wore off a bit and Mrs. began to come to herself, she looked at hubby and calmly remarked: "Do you know, hubby dear, this is the first time you and I have been out together for five years?"

Finding Things.—How many things get lost on a farm? No one knows, and seldom are any of them found. Hammers seem to be things forever getting lost on this place. The boys went up town and brought home an extra good hammer about a year ago and we used it around. The Parson thought he had it last putting some new sections on the mowing machine. As he worked around the buildings he would be forever having an eye out for that hammer—it was such a good hammer and fitted just right to the hand. At last, however, a new hammer was procured, and this one mostly dropped from mind. Up overhead in the garage there was an old auto top that belonged to an old Chandler. Shelley climbed up there looking for something in the auto line and what do you suppose lay right on that canvas top? That hammer. Someone threw it up there with malice aforethought, but who? Isn't that the queerest thing? Of course if you have two hammers you will lose one forthwith. And since this one was found, the other one has been lost completely. While it cost just as much the Parson never took to it, and so mourns but little.

Another Find.—Now don't tell Mrs. Parson this, for it is a joke in the family how careless the Parson is with his money. He says he doesn't keep it by him long enough to learn how to take care of it. This very minute Clossie went up to the closet in the nursery bedroom to get some rags, and came back with a very bright-looking penny in his hand. It was a five-dollar gold piece! The Parson advised him to go right back to get another rag but he didn't find any more gold pieces. If Mrs. Parson had known that was there why it wouldn't have been there, that's all. It came in handy, for at the precise moment Clossie came down with the gold piece the oil man drove in with 55 gallons of kerosene. This came to $8.25—15 cents a gallon—better than buying it in gallon lots. Clossie handed the oil man the gold piece with the rest of the money and he was staring at the house till he rounded the curve—out of sight. He wondered if it was a branch bank of some sort.

Sister Sick Again.—Since writing the above we have had another great anxiety come upon us, for sister is again in the hospital. The Parson and Mrs. Parson went down county for a calling and schoolhouse trip. There are no phones down in that section and on the way back, just after dark, a car pulled up in the road and stopped us to tell that sister was stricken again and the boys had been trying every way to get hold of us. Poor Mrs. Parson was nearly beside herself and we hurried the car as fast as we dared. When we got home the doctor had been there, and everything was in readiness to take her to the hospital; the same

(Continued on Page 316)

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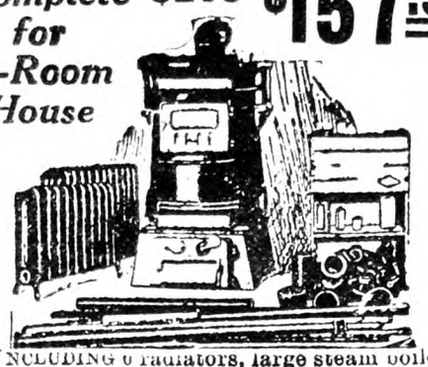

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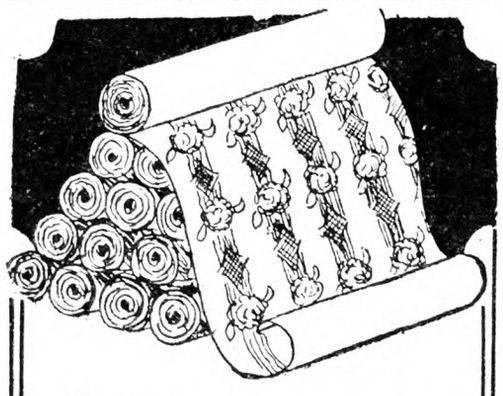

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The Home Dressmaker

THE COMING SEASON.—All the fashion forecasts assert that boyish styles are to lose their vogue and that the feminine is to be accentuated. The slim outline is to show some feminine curves, the waist is to be defined, and the skirt is to reach four inches below the knee. Irregular hem lines are still favored, and the loose draperies that give a fluttery effect. So far hats do not display more trimming, but keep to the close outline with little to break the line. It would be starvation time for the makers of artificial flowers if it were not for the invariable corsage or shoulder flower, but this fashion remains popular and the flowers are so pretty and becoming that their sale is enormous.

A GROUP OF JUVENILES.—In the picture the little girl at the left wears an unusually pretty dress of green silk embroidered with beige wool. It was cut with a deep yoke—really like a short waist, the skirt part being gathered or gauged on, with several rows of close gathering. Directly in front the gathering was omitted and the skirt set on plain, so as to give a panel effect. On the front of the yoke was a cluster of flowers embroidered in the beige wool, and other single flowers were embroidered in a zigzag pattern down the front panel. The round neck and little cuffs were finished in buttonhole stitch, worked closely in the wool. The combination of the leaf green silk and beige wool was very attractive, and the embroidery was so simple that it could be very easily done. We think this would be a pretty way to make white challie embroidered in blue or rose-colored wool; challie washes so well that such a dress would be practical as well as pretty.

OLD-FASHIONED GINGHAM.—Next is a little frock of green and white gingham; it has collar and cuffs of solid green percale. This, too, has a yoke, and a little band of green embroidery, like smocking, over the gathers at the bottom of the yoke. There was a little inset pocket in the skirt, with a flap of the green percale at the top. This dress shows some of the Spring tendencies; yokes appear in so many of the new dresses, both for young and old, and gingham seems to have returned to favor for children's frocks.

A TAILORED JERSEY CLOTH.—The girl in the center displays a plain tailored dress of jersey cloth. It was a one-piece dress fastened at the side in Russian style. The material was a medium shade of blue. It was trimmed, very sparingly, with sand-colored cloth. There was a binding around the round neck and two short bands of the sand color opposite the buttons. These bands did not extend all the way down, but merely finished the edge along the groups of butttons. The ball buttons were sand-colord also, and passed through loops of the same color. The cuffs were fastened with sand-colored loops and buttons also, and the narrow belt was of the sand color. At the front of the neck there were five little inverted tucks which made it fit in properly, and there was an inverted pleat under the closing which gave a little more fullness to the skirt. Belts are seen on many children's dresses. This plain little dress would be especially pretty and serviceable in dark blue jersey cloth with old rose trimming.

THE NEW YOKE.—Yokes appear in a great many new dresses, and the model at the right of center shows a very deep circular yoke with sleeves set into it—a return to an old style, only when such yokes were in before the accompanying skirt would have swept the floor. This dress was dark blue silk broadcloth, and was of the very plain sports type. The long sleeves, gathered at the wrist, were set into this yoke at the top; the waist was a separate overblouse with a narrow girdle. The oval neck was finished with a narrow banding—almost a cording—of the material, and a tie of the same material passed through two large buttonholes in front. The narrow cuffs tied in little bows with ends. The skirt was circular, the fullness giving the effect of godet pleats.

FIGURED CHIFFON.—Chiffon, both plain and figured, promises to be as fashionable this season as last. The newer printed chiffons, like the printed silks, show as a rule smaller patterns, but are often very bright in color, or show some vivid color mingled with the darker tints. The dress shown was a mingling of several colors, violet predominating, and the trimming was violet ribbon velvet. A kerchief of the material, bound with velvet, was caught around the neck and knotted on the left shoulder. The sleeves had a circular extension below the elbow, seamed on, and edged with the velvet, while the skirt had three gathered flounces, these edged with the velvet also. The flounces and the sleeves seem a return to old fashions, but they are very new this Spring, and show the feminine touch that is to be very much in vogue. Sleeves are to be much more elaborate, and flounces will be seen in the thin materials. Women are not to be boyish this year, and while skirts are slow in creeping down, the girl who shows her knees will no longer be entirely up to date. We also notice a good many new dresses with lace yokes, lace sometimes dyed the color of the dress.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Meadow prints are some especially pretty printed cottons now on display. They are supposed to represent the blossoms of a meadow, and show charming designs of flowers and foliage. They are just the thing for house dresses and children's clothes. These prints are 35 inches wide and cost 50 cents a yard.

A Group Suggesting Some Coming Styles

Now that the feminine figure shows a waist, there is a revived interest in belts. Leather belts show the metal-studded effects of dog collars, and there are some showy styles in chain and metal mesh.

A new evening handkerchief is nearly a yard square and is either thrown around the shoulders or tied around the wrist just for style. In georgette, chiffon or taffeta such a kerchief costs from around $3 to $6.

Embroidered peasant frocks were seen in white voile for $8.95, and in white and colored crepe de chine for $19.50. These are usually smocked at shoulders and waist, with cross-stitch embroidery on sleeves and sometimes skirt. These dresses are embroidered by the peasant women of Czechoslovakia in the colors and patterns that their people have used for many generations. They are pretty, youthful and becoming, and do not go out of fashion quickly.

Capes are appearing in silk, tweed, knitted fabrics and plain jersey. Present styles promise that capes of all styles will be in favor.

Most of the shops tell us that "high" colors—vivid shades of red, green and blue—are to take the place of the popular pastel tints, but the new dove gray, and the shades known as Parma and wood violet, are really newer and sure to have great popularity. Dove gray is a charming soft tint, shown in hats, dresses, coats and gloves, with shoes to match, or black patent leather, with gray stockings. Some of the square scarfs shade from deep gun metal to the dove gray. Wood violet varies from a reddish purple to the soft grayish tints.

The new sweaters include some very soft sheer ones of rabbit's hair. There are many knitted in shaded geometric patterns—what are called "modernistic." These handsome sweaters are worn with a printed silk skirt and a square scarf to match. At a recent trade exhibition of new styles here, the sweater blouse or jumper with a pleated skirt was much favored for junior girls, almost always with a triangular kerchief worn around the shoulders.

We are even threatened with a return of the bustle. Some of the new French evening dresses have a big puffy bow at the back, which gives the bustle outline, and the flounces of the new skirts seem to suggest it also.

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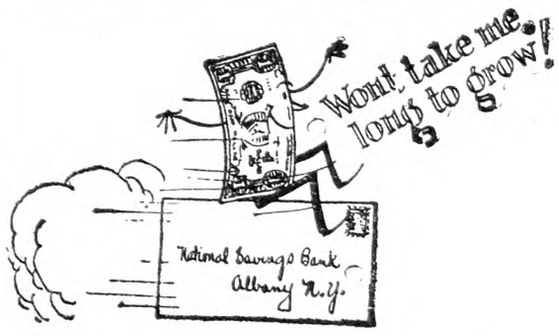

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Get Flu-Koff Emulsion and Vapo-Spray now. Give at the first signs of colds or the wheezing, coughing and gasping for breath from flu. Ask also for a copy of "The Lee Way" free book, which tells all about various diseases and their treatment. If no dealer in your town, write for book and agency terms.

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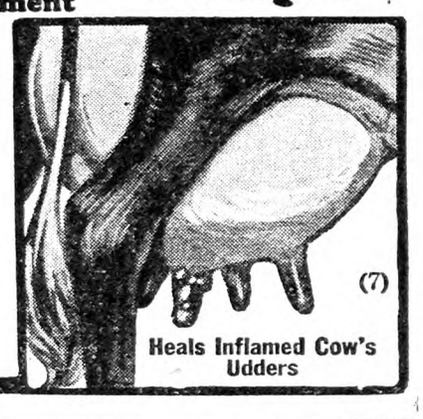
Corona Wool Fat is made from the oil extracted from sheep's wool. It heals and soothes but will not blister the most sensitive wound. For sore teats on cows, caked udders, sore shoulders and necks on horses, collar boils, split hoofs, scratches, cuts, wounds, burns of any kind on man or beast it is unequalled.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE Corona is sold by nearly all druggists or direct from us on receipt of price — **8 oz. tins 65c, 20 oz. tins $1.25,** postpaid. If you will send your name and address, we'll mail you a liberal sample and our 32-page book of uses Free. We want you to see for yourself the wonderful healing properties of Corona.

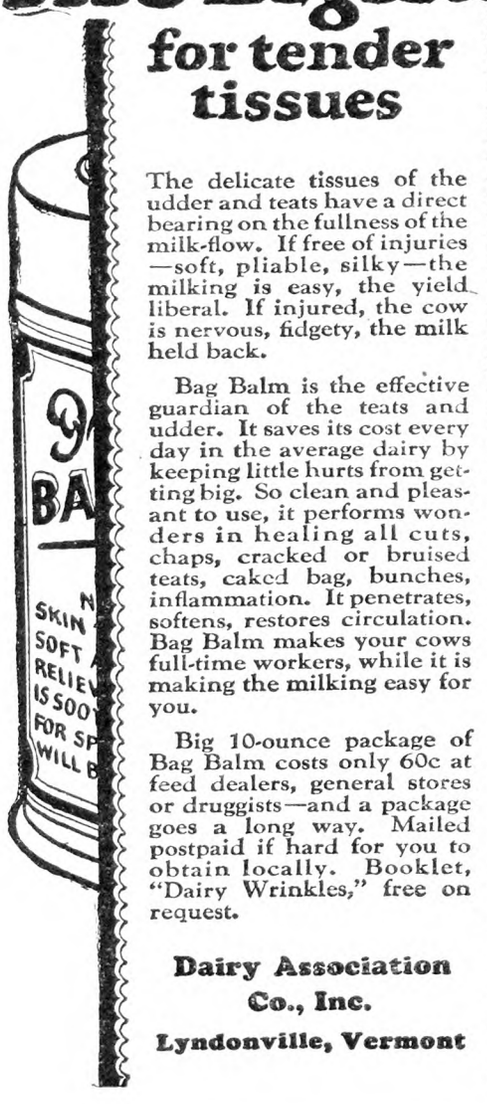
CORONA MFG. CO. 67 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.



(7) Heals Inflamed Cow's Udders

The Lightning Healer

for tender tissues

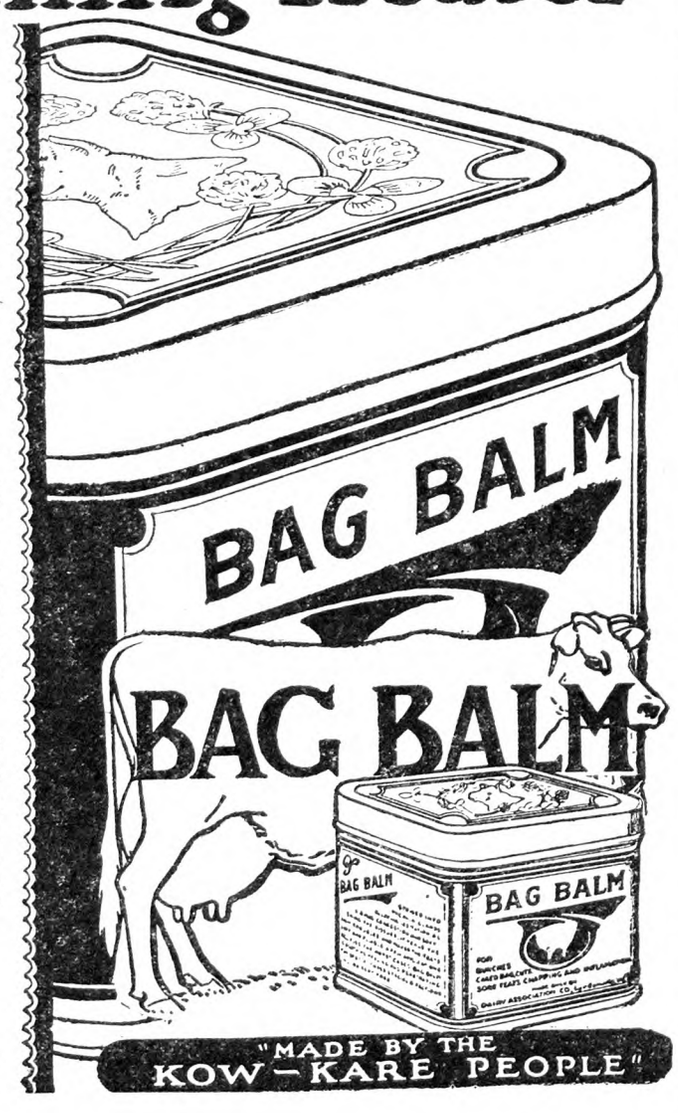


The delicate tissues of the udder and teats have a direct bearing on the fullness of the milk-flow. If free of injuries —soft, pliable, silky—the milking is easy, the yield liberal. If injured, the cow is nervous, fidgety, the milk held back.

Bag Balm is the effective guardian of the teats and udder. It saves its cost every day in the average dairy by keeping little hurts from getting big. So clean and pleasant to use, it performs wonders in healing all cuts, chaps, cracked or bruised teats, caked bag, bunches, inflammation. It penetrates, softens, restores circulation. Bag Balm makes your cows full-time workers, while it is making the milking easy for you.

Big 10-ounce package of Bag Balm costs only 60c at feed dealers, general stores or druggists—and a package goes a long way. Mailed postpaid if hard for you to obtain locally. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles," free on request.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont



LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Dairying in Holland

DUTCH CHEESE-MAKING — FANCY MILK-MAKING — VERY OLD-FASHIONED ISLAND FARMERS

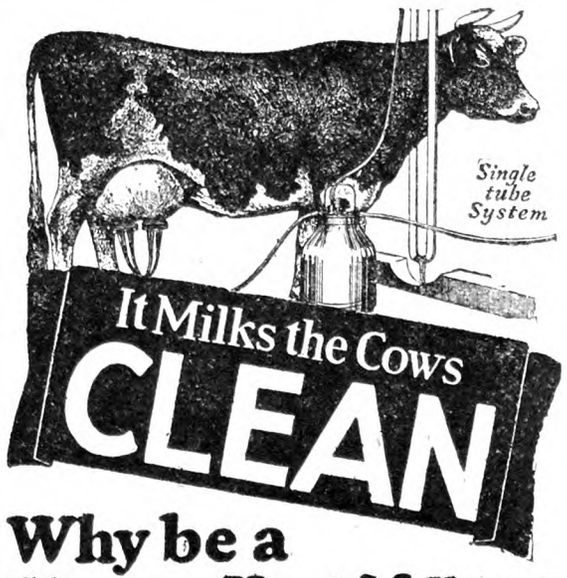
Dutch cows do not run especially high in per cent of butter-fat produced, but the milk is well adapted for cheese-making. The herd of J. Ruyter in the Beemster section ranged from 3.28 and 4.21 per cent. There was one cow which ran as low as 3 per cent, but she was the most productive in milk of them all, yielding about 10,000 quarts a year; the rest of the herd ran from 3,500 to 7,900 quarts. The average of the milk brought to one of the nearby cheese factories was 3.22 per cent. This factory handled the milk from 400 cows. The farmers do not ship all the cream, but separate enough of it to bring the average percentage down to about 2 per cent for the evening milk and 2.5 per cent for the morning milk. This is rich enough for cheese, and the farmers make butter from the cream they take away. The price paid for this partly skimmed milk seems to work out about two cents or a little more per quart, and the whey is given back to the farmers for feeding to their stock.

A dairy enterprise of a rather special description was visited not far from Amsterdam. This farm produces what would be called in America certified milk. The farm is kept under official supervision to see that clean, sanitary methods are pursued and that there is no tuberculosis either in the herd or the workmen. The cattle were the pure-bred black and whites, many of them heavy producers. They are pastured as usual, and the general system is not much different from other farms, except in the care and supervision mentioned. The price obtained for the milk seemed high. It was selling for about 30 American cents for bottles holding less than a quart, but at considerably lower prices in quantity. Hospitals seemed to be the principal customers. Common milk sells in the Dutch towns at 5 or 6 cents per quart, which is not far from the prevailing level of retail prices in most cities of northern continental Europe.

HAYING ON WET LANDS

On the island of Maarken I watched the farmers gather a late crop of hay. They cut it on the wet lands and bring it down the little branch canals, where it is stacked on platforms of poles. When the land is too wet to permit drying the hay where it grows, it is brought along partly green and spread out to dry along banks, beaches and dyke walls in the village. The people on this island are somewhat by themselves, and they retain many of the old-fashioned ways and the peculiar costumes worn by country people since long ago. In such places may be seen the real Dutch men and women which the artists like to picture; the baggy trousers, wooden shoes, shawls, lace-work, peculiar headdress and all. The people seem to realize the queer attractiveness of their costumes, and some of them make quite a business of lounging about waiting for tourists to come along with a camera and a coin or two for their trouble in posing for the picture. They do a thriving trade in souvenirs and knicknacks of various sorts, supposed to be associated with the habits of the people. Apart from the tourist trade they make their living at fishing and farming.

The little island is surrounded by the Zuider Zee. When the sea has been drained, as it will be within a few years, their occupation as fishermen will be gone. The government has arranged to pay them for their losses in this direction. It is reckoned the



Why be a Slave to *Hand Milking?*

HAND milking is a monotonous, twice-a-day, seven-day-a-week grind. It is drudgery —slavery. Why be a slave?

You don't have to be shackled to a milk stool. With a Burrell Milker you can do the milking yourself, or you can let some one else do it. In either case it is easy to give your cows a *perfect* milking *every milking. It Milks the Cows Clean* — and easier, quicker, safer and better than a hand milker.

D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC.
20 Albany Street, Little Falls, N. Y.

Send for This Free Book

Every cow owner needs it—whether he is now milking by hand or machine. It's not a mere catalog, but a 32-page profusely illustrated book which is a guide in both selecting and using a milking machine—backed by 67 years' experience and experience. You owe this book to yourself. It's *free*. Send for it now.

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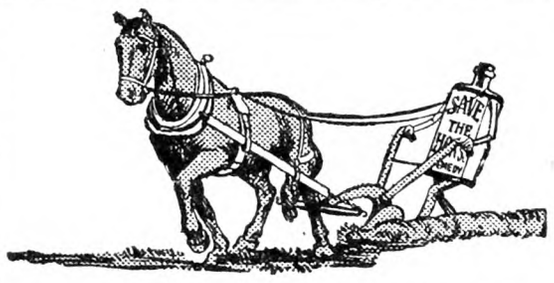
MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS



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Keep horses working — stop lamenesses *quickly*. Use the old reliable, guaranteed: **"Save-the-Horse"** Remedy. "Symptom Book" tells you how to diagnose and end SPAVIN, thoropin, curb, splint, strained tendon, hip, leg and shoulder lameness, etc. Write for this **FREE** book today!

TROY CHEMICAL CO.
324 State St. Binghamton, N. Y.

Druggists can supply **"Save-the-Horse"** *—or, we ship direct, postpaid. No substitute will do as much.*

Lump Jaw

The Farmers' old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in Cattle.

FLEMING'S ACTINOFORM

Sold under a positive guarantee since 1896. Your money refunded if it fails. Send $2.50 for a bottle postpaid.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL — 10,000 horses successfully treated each year with Fleming's **Fistoform.** $2.50 per bottle postpaid.

Book on "Home Treatment Livestock Diseases" Free. Our veterinarians prescribe free for ALL cases whether Fleming Remedies are indicated or not. Write for Book and FREE advice.

FLEMING BROS., 100 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

SOFT BUNCH OR BRUISE

on ankle, hock, stifle, knee, or throat is cleaned off promptly by Absorbine without laying up horse. No blister; no pain; no hair gone. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Valuable horse book 8-S free.

A satisfied user says: "Colt's knee swollen four to five times normal size. Broke and ran for two weeks. Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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BIG TYPE BERKSHIRE
All ages. Grand Champion Breeding. Low prices on February sales. Richard E. Wais, Lebanon, N. J.

Registered Berkshires
of the Real Type Strain Boars, ready for service, bred gilts and pigs for sale at
THE FARM OF THE TALL PINES, Elmwood, N. H.

Large BERKSHIRES at Highwood Service boars and young bred sows.
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PURE BRED REG. BERKSHIRE—Gilts bred and open at reasonable prices. Nice size and type.
CHAS. A. SLATER, R. D. 3, NEWBURGH, N. Y. Forge Hill Farm

DUROCS BRED SOWS—FALL PIGS New York's greatest herd.
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Chester Whites Bred Sows, Fall Pigs. National Champion Blood Lines. CLOUDLAND FARM, Kennett Square, Pa

Chester Whites Sows, Gilts, bred, open. Pigs all ages. Best blood lines. A. D. LAWRENCE - Quakertown, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Big type, registered. 60 lb. Boars or Sows, $15 each; 80 lbs., $18 each. Bred Sows, $50. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Pure Bred Poland-China Boars
Serviceable, 150 to 250 lbs., $35.00 to $45.00 C. O. D. Fall pigs. Bred Gilts. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

BUY BIG TYPE POLANDS (World's Greatest Breed of Hogs.) Pigs for sale. Write for prices. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA HOGS FOR SALE—Pairs and trios, no akin. Very reasonable prices. Write BROOKSIDE FARM, Middletown, Va.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. Registered BOARS and SOWS
all ages. Also bred Sows. DR. WALKER, Box 594, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES
all ages, including herd boar. PHILIP B. ADAMS, Monroe, N. Y.

SPRING PIGS
High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time.
Berkshire and Chester or Yorkshire and Chester, crossed
6 to 8 weeks old.. $4.00 8 to 10 weeks old.. $4.50
A few Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, $5.50
No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied, return at our expense—money cheerfully refunded.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS.

QUALITY PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Berkshire Cross or Chester and Yorkshire Cross 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.75 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. A few purebred Chester Whites, $6.00 each. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crates.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St.
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

PIGS—PIGS—PIGS
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester White and Yorkshire Crossed, Berkshire and Chester Crossed, 6-8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8-10 weeks old, $4.50 each. A few selected Chester White Sows and unrelated Boars, 2 months old, $6.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Examine pigs on arrival at your express station. If O. K. pay your expressman, if not, return at my expense. No charge for crating. Prompt shipments.
A SQUARE DEAL
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

FOR SALE PIGS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Why not have quality when starting to raise a Hog. These are all good Blocky Pigs, the kind that will make large Hogs. Yorkshire and Chester cross and Chester and Berkshire cross, 6 to 8 weeks old $4.50 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $5.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied you can return Pigs and your money will be returned. No charges for crating.
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GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES
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PEDIGREED GERMAN SHEPHERD (Police) PUPPIES
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SHEPHERD PUPS Healthy, well bred and right. Males, $10.00; females, $5.00. Make great farm dogs and pets. OSCAR RILEY, Franklin, Vermont

COLLIE PUPS from farm-raised, Champion bred stock, 2 to 6 mos. old. Also, Wire-haired Fox Terrier pups.
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Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

WANTED A SETTER PUP—must be eligible to registry. State price and age.
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BLACK COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Long ears, wavy coats. Males, $10; females, $5. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

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Smooth Fox Terrier Puppies WM. J. HELMKE, 1224 Brinckerhoff Ave., Utica, N. Y.

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FERRETS Either color or sex. Singles, pairs or dozen in lots. Price list free. Booklet, 10 cents.
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Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Eggs have shown a further price decline, but poultry remains steady. Apples hold firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady, creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 47 to 49c; dairy, 42 to 46c; storage, 39 to 42c. Cheese, firm; daisies, flats, new, 29 to 31c; longhorn, limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, lower; nearby fancy, 37 to 38c; grade A, 35 to 36c; grade B, 33 to 34c; grade C, 32 to 33c; unclassified, 27 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 24 to 32c; old roosters, 21 to 23c; chickens, 32 to 37c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 26 to 29c; turkeys, 45 to 50c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 29c; springers, 25 to 29c; old roosters, 18 to 21c; capons, 30 to 35c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 35 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, firm; Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Baldwin, Snow, $1.75 to $2.50; Jonathan, Northern Spy, $2 to $2.75; King, $2 to $2.50; Wealthy, $2 to $2.25; Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $3.75; Greening, $2.25 to $2.75; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.50 to $3.25; Delicious, $2.50 to $4.75; Winesap, $3.25 to $3.50. Potatoes, steady; home grown, bu., 85c to $1.30; 150-lb. bag, $3 to $3.25; Bermuda, bbl., $14 to $15; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.30 to $1.50.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug, $3.25 to $3.50; oranges, Cal., box, $5 to $5.50; Fla., $4.25 to $6; strawberries, qt., 90c to $1; tangerines, box, $4 to $5.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $7.50 to $8; red kidney, $8 to $8.50; marrow, $9.25 to $10; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; 100-lb. sack, $2 to $2.75; Spanish, crate, $2.25 to $2.75.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hamper, $6.25 to $8.25; beets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 30c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 65c; carrots, bu., 65c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.40 to $1.65; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; cucumbers, box, $4.25 to $6.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4; horseradish, bbl., $15 to $17; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; iceberg, crate, $2.50 to $3.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 90c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 90c to $1.10; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Mex., crate, $6 to $6.25; peppers, Fla., crate, $4.25 to $6.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; spinach, bu., $1.40 to $1.75; squash, bu., $1.40 to $1.75; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $3.25 to $3.75; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz., 25 to 30c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 21 to 22c; dark, 12 to 13c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2 to $2.25; common, $1.50 to $1.65.

Feeds. — Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover mixed, $11 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $36 standard middlings, $36.50; red dog, $40; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent, $46 oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51; hominy, $39.50; gluten, $46; oatfeed, $21.25.

C. H. B.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½-pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.56@ .58
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@ .60
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .48
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .45
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@ .35
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.06@ .10
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.30@ .50
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .40
Peas, lb.	.30@ .40
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04

Coming Farmers' Meetings

Jan. 3-Feb. 24.—Annual Winter poultry course, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

March 19-24. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Coming Live Stock Sales

May 8-11.—Fond du Lac, Wis., Clark's Commercial Classic. Address inquiries to James R. Garver, Madison, Wis.

HUSBAND (in car): Great heavens! The engine is terribly overheated. Wife (calmly): Then why don't you turn off the radiator?—Life.

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A machine that is making records for Breeders who never dared use a machine before. A machine that produces low count, premium priced milk — and does it with no more work than you now give to washing milk pails. The Surge is sweeping everything before it!

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have *tried* to keep old fashioned milkers clean—*mark this!* Only 4 simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Easy to produce Grade "A" milk and get premium prices.

Which is easier to keep clean?

With The Surge Milker the milk travels ONLY 4 inches from Teat to Pail. With other milkers it travels through 4 feet of curling rubber tubes and twisted claws—where bacteria breeds and contaminate the milk. To produce CLEAN milk any milker must be thoroughly washed EVERY DAY. The Surge is so easy to clean that there is no temptation to slight the job.

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Please send me without cost or obligation, Free Surge Catalog and tell me all about your special Free Demonstration Offer on the SURGE Milker.
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Address..... State.....
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AT FARMERS PRICES
Well grown and full quality, all registered. One 7 year old, one rising 3 years, one rising 2 years.
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PERCHERON HORSES Stallions and mares of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. WM. A. REID, Mount Holly, N. J.

2 Percheron Stallions 9 and 10 yrs., broke double and single. J. B. LUNS, Prattsburg, N. Y.

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A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice bull calves and bulls ready for service. A. R. breeding. Attractive prices. Delivered at your station.
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Try Louse-Chase entirely at our risk. Use one can--according to directions--without risking a single penny. Our famous guarantee is your protection--

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Louse-Chase is used and endorsed by leading Agricultural Colleges, experiment stations and large dairies. Sold by feed dealers, druggists and general stores. If your dealer cannot supply you we will mail large farm-size can postpaid for $1.00.

GRAYLAWN FARMS, Inc.
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Complete Outfits—Log Saws, Portable Rigs—Buzz Saws, Saw Frames. Everything you need for working in timber. Send for my new chart, *"How to Select Your Engine"*—the result of 58 years Engine Building Experience. *ED. H. WITTE, Pres.*

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drained territory will accommodate at least 300,000 people, which is some offset to the loss of fishing business and a number of harbors. Some provision for getting out to sea will be made by means of large canals running through the drained area. Another feature will be a supply of fresh water from a lake which will be left in the middle of the area. This water will be available for irrigation through canals in the event of the dry Summers which sometimes afflict even a moist, low-lying country like Holland.

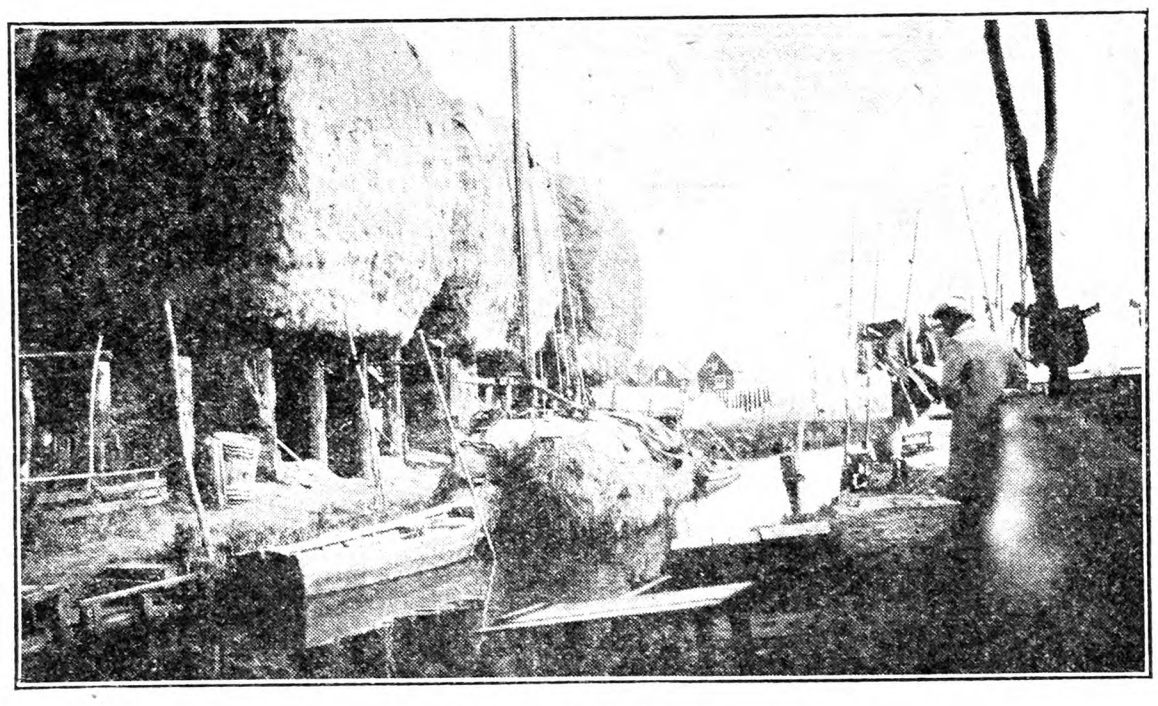
GETTING TOGETHER

Dutch farmers are organized. It appears that about three-fourths of Holland's output of dairy products and some other things is prepared in co-operative factories, and fully half the feeds and fertilizer is bought on co-operative basis. Half of all the horses are insured with co-operative societies. Three-fourths of the total of vegetables and fruit and one-fourth of the egg production are disposed of at co-operative auction sales. The co-operative credit system also has been greatly developed, with about 1,200 local banks combined into two central institutions. Other organizations include the Dutch Dairy Farmers' Union, to which nearly all the Dutch co-operative dairy farmers are attached. There are three national associations with branches which look after the general welfare of the farmers and seem to have considerable influence upon the policy pursued by the government in connection with agriculture.

But the farmers do not seem to have their own way to the same extent as in Denmark. Among their troubles is the scarcity of land, which makes rents high, and the tariff in other countries which tends to shut out Dutch produce. The land shortage will be somewhat relieved for awhile when the 500,000 acres or more in the Zuider Zee have been drained and made fit for farming. Much of this land will then be 15 ft. below sea level, but that means nothing to a Dutch farmer. They have been used to fighting the sea for their lands and for life itself through many centuries. Sometimes a storm breaks through the dykes and floods the land again, but the people never become discouraged. The windmills pump the water out again in time. These windmills, which have always been a feature of Dutch scenery, have been disappearing gradually for the past few years. Steam pumps are more reliable, and one pumping outfit takes the place of 10 average windmills. The cost of operation may be a little more, but the point is that the steam power is always available when most needed, while the wind sometimes fails when there is most water to be pumped out. The pumping plants are located along the outside dykes. They draw water from the small ditches inside and discharge it through big pipes into the high level canal outside, from which it flows into the river or sea.

Canals take the place of roads to some extent, although the roads are generally good. Canals, small or large, are convenient to most of the farms, often passing right in front of the yard. Women and children operate the boats sometimes. Boats may be driven by motor or horsepower, dog-power or man-power; they row the small ones and drag the larger ones with a rope. Bridges are frequent and built in an interesting variety of styles, some dating back many years, and operated by a curious system of levers, raising the bridge to allow large boats to pass.

G. B. L.



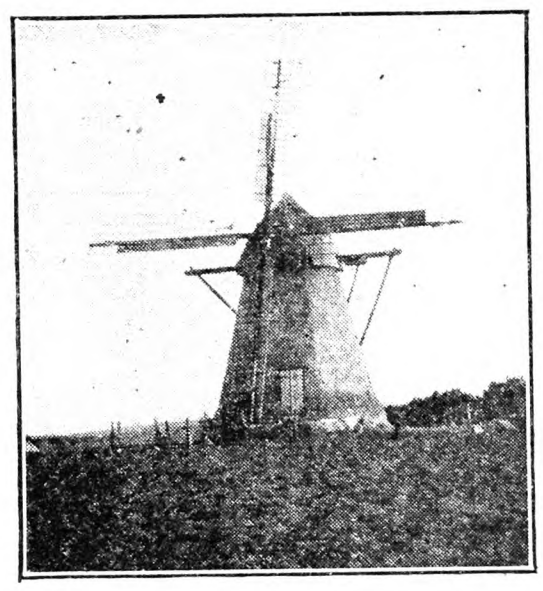
Hauling Hay With a Boat

Bread and Baked Cornmeal for Swine

Can you give me any information on the feeding of pigs, using stale bread from the bakeries as the main feed? I am soaking the bread and using tankage with it, but do not seem to get as quick a growth as I should. I can also get 150 lbs. a week of cornmeal that has been in the ovens, and comes out a dark brown, at no cost, only hauling. Has this much food value? T. P.

Pennsylvania.

Stale bread or bakery refuse makes an excellent feed for swine, but it must be remembered that the bread must be balanced so as to meet the requirement of the animals being fed. Also, that the gains per day will not be quite so great as with corn and a protein supplement.



Windmill Used for Pumping

Cornmeal that has been baked and that can be procured at a reasonable cost would make an excellent feed for swine. This mixed with stale bread and some protein supplement would make an excellent ration for growing and fattening swine. J. W. B.

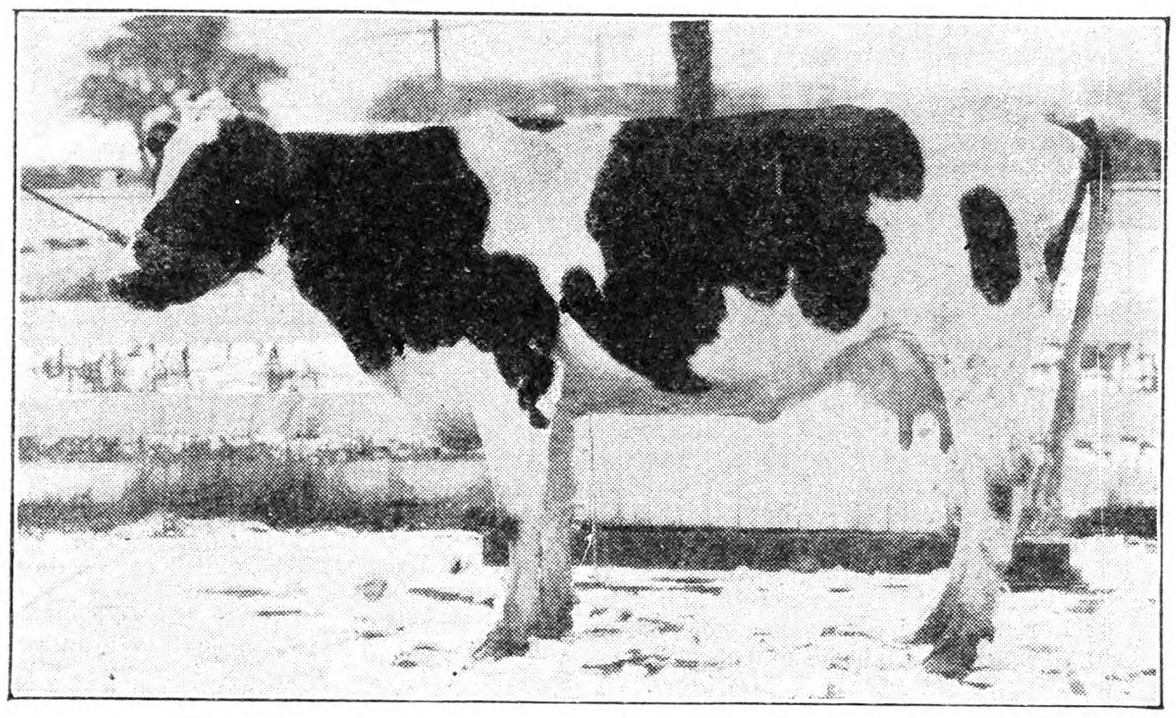
Damp Poultry House

In reply to inquiry, page 145, about damp poultry-house, if the inquirer will raise the house about two or three feet, board up north side, leaving the other three sides open, and put in a double board floor, with paper between, he will have a dry house. There should be four square feet of space for each of the heavy breeds and three square feet for the lighter ones. JESSE F. GIBBS.

BULLETIN—*A Competitive Test*

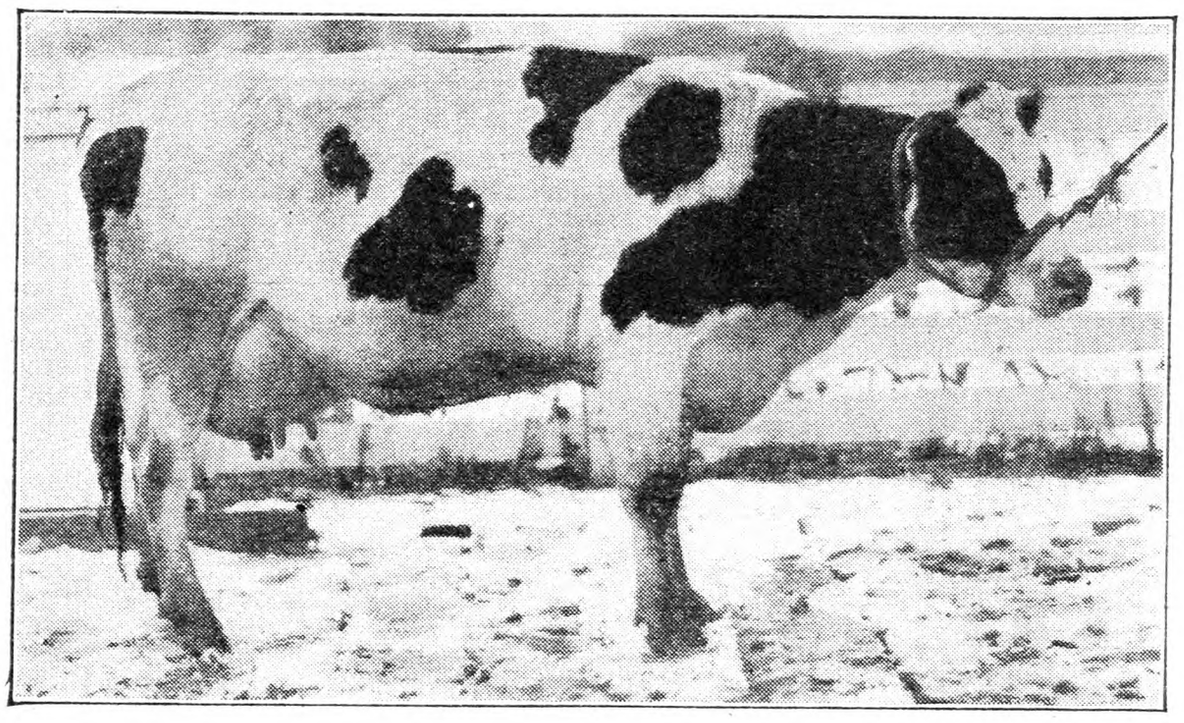
Tonic cow against non-Tonic cow for seven months

Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



This cow is a good milker. Just on ordinary feed—ground oats and corn, bran with oil meal added—and with ordinary care, she made a profit of $26.58 during December. Her butter-fat rating was 3.4%. This coming shortly after freshening, it would naturally be supposed that she was just about at the top of her production—with the chances all in favor of her dropping off about 10% each month afterwards. However, beginning with January, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to her feed, and this unquestionably made a difference in subsequent profits.

This cow is also a fine milker, practically as good as the cow above. With the same feed and care she made $24.51 profit during December. Butter-fat rating 3.7%. We should expect her also to be at her top production that month, and predict a falling-off for her—following the usual behavior of cows after freshening. And this is exactly what happened. She did not have Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to her feed. This told in the profits as early even as January.



THE test began January 1st and continued seven months, the upper cow receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic with her feed, the lower cow not receiving the Tonic at any time.

Profits for both cows given month by month below

January—Tonic cow profits	$28.81	April—Tonic cow profits	$24.08
January—Non-Tonic cow profits	21.64	April—Non-Tonic cow profits	10.18
February—Tonic cow profits	29.84	May—Tonic cow profits	29.61
February—Non-Tonic cow profits	14.26	May—Non-Tonic cow profits	10.67
March—Tonic cow profits	26.74	June—Tonic cow profits	25.01
March—Non-Tonic cow profits	13.61	June—Non-Tonic cow profits	5.84

July—Tonic cow profits	$17.62
July—Non-Tonic cow profits	3.58

At the end of the seven months the records show that the Tonic cow had made a total profit of $181.71, or an average profit of $25.96 per month.

The Tonic enabled this cow to remain in finest milking condition and to maintain her highest production almost to the end of the test. Her fine showing is due to sustained production.

The total profit of the non-Tonic cow for the seven months was $79.78, or an average of $11.40 per month.

The non-Tonic cow fell off regularly month by month from her peak production in December. Thus she came short by more than one hundred dollars of the Tonic cow's record of profit.

NOTE—It is worthy of note that the Tonic cow's milk averaged 3.59% and the non-Tonic cow's 2.97% butter-fat for the seven months. Compare with the December records in the descriptions of cows at beginning. This is mentioned as an interesting fact and not as conclusive proof that the Tonic will increase butter-fat content of milk.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

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Ton lots 8½c per lb.

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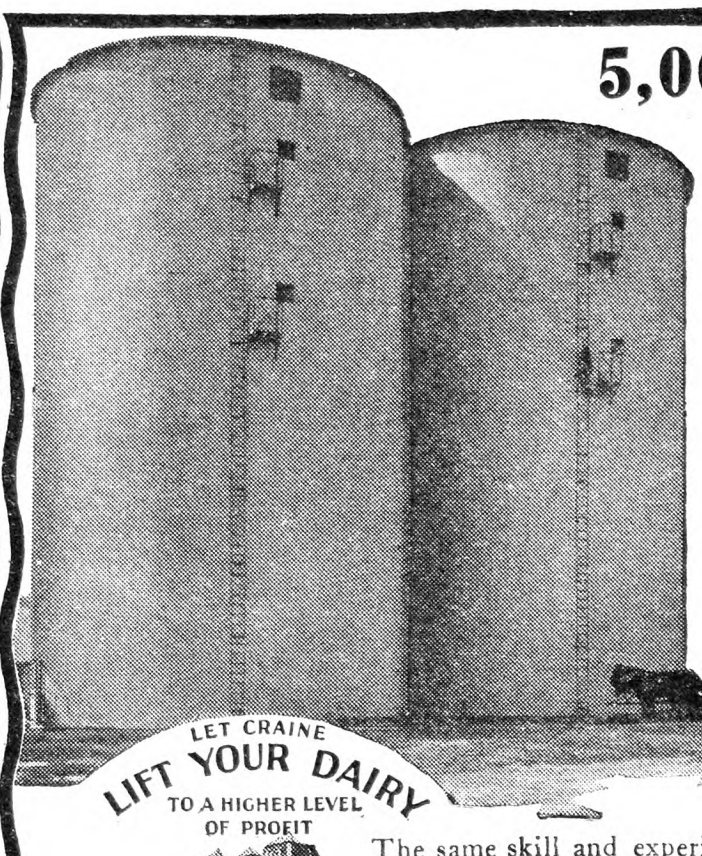

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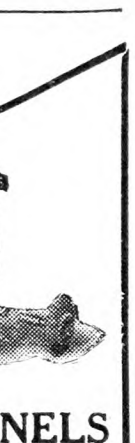

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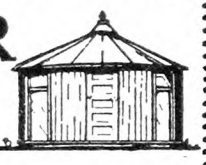

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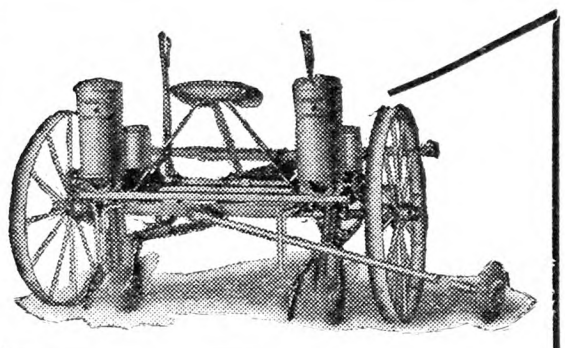

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

(Continued from Page 310)

old pain in the same old place. She has been in the hospital for over a week now with a special nurse and Mrs. Parson up there every day all day. She looked so well and seemed so well that it could not seem possible that she was down again.

THE CAUSE.—It seems that she had a very bad fall in school, but said nothing about it. Some boys were going through a door and she thought they were going to hold it for her, but they let it go and it knocked her clear down flat and must have torn the adhesions inside, and that caused an abscess to form, and of course when that got big enough the trouble was on. They have not operated on her yet, trying with hot packs to bring it to a head somewhere. Just as they thought they had it pretty well absorbed, the pains came on again yesterday and they feared another abscess might be forming. Let us hope not. The doctors say there is no cause for alarm, but, as Mrs. Parson says, she is so sick. We ought not to have let her go to school at all. She was doing the work at home and getting along very well. But she loved her school and her books, and her teacher, too. It will be her birthday on Washington's Birthday, and she will be 16, but who cares about her school or her age as long as she comes home to us again? And she may be home for her birthday at that. Who knows? Let us hope so!

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.—Yes, The Parson and Mrs. Parson have been married 25 years, on February 4. The Parson is getting along about midway between 50 and 60, and as for Mrs. Parson, she is younger, and he wouldn't venture to give away any woman's age without her positive orders. However old the Parson may be, he doesn't appear as old as he looks when he gets into a good "foursome" doing the "Girl I Left Behind Me" or "Pop Goes the Weasel." We had a wonderful party down where the Parson has one of his churches. First we had a supper and 104 sat down to the tables first pop. Then we had movies, and the people gave the bridal couple — Parson and Mrs. Parson — a box full of brand new silver dollars—the real old-fashioned cartwheels. What a wonderful time it would have been for us if sister had only been there, with all our five children and the boys furnishing the orchestra, but mother's heart was far away. Some may wonder why we let the celebration go on, but all preparations had been made by loving hands, and the doctors said, "By all means have it."

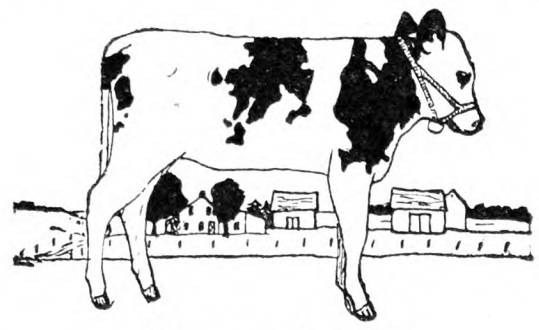
THAT PIG.—Speaking of suppers reminds the Parson of a farmer he was talking with as we sat at a church supper the other night. It was one of those cases of not knowing whether to be sad or glad. He sold four pigs to a fellow for $5 apiece. The pigs did fine all Summer and one of them was such a likely looking lady pig that he went in the Fall and bought it back for $15. Immediately he put it into the local fair and got $10 prize money in cash. He certainly felt pretty smiley like as he drove home from the fair with his pig and $15, and some one fed it all Summer. It was really a case of eating your cake and having it.

So he put it in an outdoor pen that night and went to bed happy. However, he had just bought a prize hen turkey for $8, and this new prize hen turkey decided it was only right that she rooost in the near vicinity of the new prize pig. So she roosted on the fence of the pen and the pig reached up in the night and pulled her off and ate her for breakfast. So when the farmer roared with grief at the loss of the prize hen turkey, the farmer's wife reminded him of the prize of $10, and when the wife would tell the neighbors of the $10, then the farmer would remind her of the pig's $8 breakfast. And there you were, and that's that. However, there is now a fine litter of eleven little piggies a week old, and both Mr. and Mrs. Farmer are really thinking off forgetting that little prize hen turkey breakfast even as hard as it is for farmers to talk about anything but droughts, floods and frosts to their wives.

How I Teach My Calf to Lead and Stand Correctly

There are many ways to teach a calf to lead, but perhaps the most common way is to wait until the calf becomes about two months of age, and is used to having its own way. Then the person who wishes to teach it puts a halter on it and takes it out, expecting it to lead. However, a calf is not so ready to give up its liberty so soon, and after a struggle it finally gives in. But I do not agree to this way of breaking a calf and I think my way is much easier on both the calf and the person who is breaking it.

When I wish to teach a calf anything I wait until it is about three days old, then I try to make friends with it, and have always succeeded, with a little patience. For a calf is probably the easiest animals there is, to know kindness from cruelty. In about an hour after you have tried to make it see that you mean it no harm, it will follow you about like a dog. Then place a soft rope collar on the calf and if it is not very cold, take it out of doors for a few minutes. Give



Teaching the Calf

it plenty of exercise every day, and gradually coax it with the rope to go where you wish it to. But if the calf does not act as you think it should, do not get discouraged, for all calves do not get discouraged, for all calves do not ununderstand as quickly as others. Sooner or later they will do whatever you wish them to.

When you have it well broken, a halter may be used instead of a rope. In teaching a calf to stand correctly, place its feet where you wish them to be, every time you go near it. Soon it will learn to move into the correct position when you touch its feet with your foot.—By Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks the names of those whose work has been selected to appear this month.

New York.—Mildred Sawyer, Marguerite Grau, Vincent Bovino, Rose Fox (11), Madeliene Fox (11), Nellie Cole, Almira Richardson (8), Alice Love, Mayme Spateza (17), Joseph Cernek (15), L. Grapel, Hazel Thompson, Leska Harrison (15), June Woolston (9), Muriel de Santo, Edith Wells (11), Roberta Habick (10), Helen Palmer (12), Homer McCoon (12), Frances Van Dyke, Clyde Day, Lotta Bilecki (14), Louise Dean, Helen Schwab (9), Margaret Eisenbach (9), Irene Berry (15), Elvyn Ossenfort (11), Hilda Yancey (13), *Mary Bull (12), John Riccobond (11), Kenneth Crawford (9), Morris Zweig, Lillian Atchison (12), Mary Ryan (8), *Pearl Lynn (17), Franklin Squires (14), *Lois Russell (17), Eben Wares (10), Elizabeth Mollay, Gwendolyn Worden (15), Pauline Burton (10), *Ethelyn Chamrelin (16), Florence Hiller (11), Gladys Ramsey (16), *Louise Lynn (10), Myrtle Fehler (14), Ethel Thompson (9), Carl Sims (13), Edward Wilshire, Donald Lynes (7), Blanche Smith, Ruth Hrehor, Joy Johnson (15), Frank Adams (13), Ella Wesner (13), *Stanley Brown (15), Harold Kibler (10), *Elizabeth Humphrey, Jessie Kenyon, Robert Westman, *Karl Ratsch (15).

Pennsylvania.—Russell Russell, *Esther Herr (18), Roberta Titter (10), Linneaus Longnecker (13), Elsie Emmet (14), *Charles Holl (7), *Christiana Springer (17), Ethel Turner, *Rena Cook (12), Olive Blake (12), Annabel Allen (12), Sylvia Hamilton (14), Dorothy Mease (15), Annette Johnson (13), Mildred Spangerberg (13), Edna Hower (16), John Warner.

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Massachusetts.—Vivian Taylor (14), Jennie Hinxman (14), Ruth Eaton (13).

New Hampshire.—Laurie Morse.

Maine.—*Olive Stanton (17).

Rhode Island.—*Helen Newman (15).

Maryland.—Florence Humphreys (7), Myra Wright (7), Oneeda Keefer (15), Alazania Woods.

Delaware.—Dorothy Anderson (12), Laura Seely (18).

Ohio.—Jennie Grucella (9), Verna Young (13), S. R. Johnson, *Eli Hirsimaki (16), Arthur Hirsimaki (13), Charles Hirsimaki (14).

Kansas.—*Gretchen Koch (12).

Georgia.—John Brannen (10).

Idaho.—Enid White (5).

Colorado.—*Florence Swan (15).

Oregon.—Orville Ray.

Virginia.—Ann Stout.

Scotland.—*Minnie Graham (12).

Letters Wanted.—Letters intended for our contributors should reach us already sealed, stamped and addressed, but enclosed in another envelope, which should be mailed to this office, where the local address will be supplied, and the letter sent to its destination.

Marion Chevalier (14), Connecticut.
Inez McCabe (14), New York.
Gwendolyn Worden (15), New York.
Hazel Roberts (18), Rhode Island.
Estelle Tallman (15), Rhode Island.
Harriet Barker (12), Rhode Island.
Dorothy Barker (14), Rhode Island.
Olive Blake (12), Pennsylvania.

My Puppy Dog

My puppy's name is Laddie,
He runs and jumps with glee;
He scares some children out their wits,
But never he scared me.

The cat don't like him very good,
The dog don't like her the same,
Although I can't just pick on one
'Cause they are both to blame.
—By Marian Hobbs (9), Pennsylvania.

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Too Much Protein

What ails my pullets or is there something lacking in their feed? I have 500 White Leghorn pullets, March hatched. Their feed consists of 48 qts. of scratch grain (per day). Mash as follows: 400 lbs. cornmeal, 400 lbs. ground oats, 400 lbs. wheat bran, 400 lbs. Alfalfa middlings, 400 lbs meat scraps, 10 lbs. salt, 25 lbs. charcoal, 400 lbs. bonemal. For each 100 lbs. of the mash mixture, 2 lbs. of poultry tonic is added. Fresh drinking water before them at all times. For green feed, four heads cabbage per day; also give them three pails of milk. Some of these pullets get a yellow circle around the eye and finally die. They eat up every loose feather and pick them out of each other's tails. These pullets average 230 to 250 eggs per day.
New York. K. R. G.

You are feeding your pullets a ration very high in animal protein, your mash being one-third meat scrap and bonemeal, to which you add a liberal supply of milk. This stimulates egg production but throws a burden upon the digestive and reproductive organs which will break down birds unable to work under such high pressure. I should cut out at least one-half of the meat scrap and continue the milk. I know of nothing to be gained by feeding poultry tonics with a suitable ration; they cannot overcome the effects of improper feeding and are not needed when animals are properly fed. Feather-pulling is a vice likely to be acquired when fowls are closely confined. The irritation from lice may possibly start it and the taste of the bloody quills continues it. More freedom is probably the best preventive. M. B. D

Minorca Fowls

Would you give me any information regarding Minorca hens? I have read that they lay such large eggs. I am raising Leghorns, and when pullets it is hard to sell such small eggs even at half-price. For about two or three months they were laying very small eggs. I would like to raise White Minorcas. Do they lay as much as Leghorns? I have a brooder-house 7x8 ft. How many baby chicks can I put in it? A. C.
Florida.

Minorcas are fine fowls that enjoy the distinction of laying about the largest and whitest eggs known to the poultry industry, but candor compels us to say that as a breed they are not the equals of the Leghorns in productivity. While eggs are sold by the dozen instead of by weight, the Minorcas will be handicapped in spite of their virtues. All pullets lay small eggs until they have acquired more maturity, but some strains lay smaller eggs than others, and you might be benefited by changing yours. A brooder house 7x8 ft. in size is pretty small for chicks; I should not care to keep more than from 150 to 200 in such a building. A small flock will do better than a larger one, anyway. M. B. D.

THE newly married, beautiful-but-dumb young thing dashed into the house in the greatest of anguish. "Oh, Hector," she wailed, "I've just been bitten by a dog!" "There, there, darling," soothed the brand-new husband, "don't you worry. Just you go and put some peroxide on it." "Bu-but I-I can't," she sobbed. "It-it's run away!" —Brooklyn Eagle.

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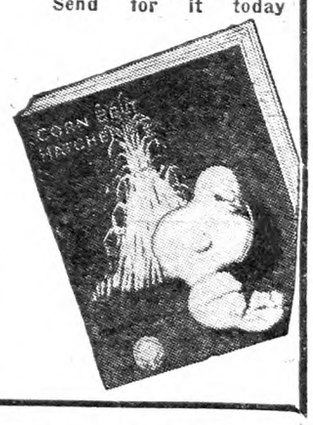

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Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
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Broilers, Assorted	11.00	52.50	100.00

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Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
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Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
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CHICKS

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Bd. Rocks and Reds	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

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HIGH GRADE CHICKS Every Chick Produced From Pure-bred Heavy Laying Flocks MARCH and APRIL DELIVERY

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White and Brown Leghorns	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	16.00	77.50	150
Wh. Wyandottes & Bk. Minorcas	17.00	82.50	160

Astd. Chicks—Light 10c, Heavy 12c, Pekin Ducklings 30c
Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. Order direct from Adv. or write for circular and prices. Also Special Mating and Two-Week Old Chicks or Hatching Eggs. Bank reference. Postage paid, 100% live delivery. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y.

Best Quality Chicks

	25	50	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

These chicks are carefully selected from free range bred-to-lay stock. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced prices on large lots.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Properly Hatched	Safe Delivery
Barred Rocks	14c
White Leghorns	12c

MIFFLIN HATCHERY MIFFLIN, PA.

The Henyard

Hebrew Holidays

For the convenience of shippers of live poultry catering to the Hebrew trade, the following dates for this year are given:

Purim, Tuesday, March 6, best market days, March 2-3; commodities in demand, live fowls and hen turkeys.

Passover, Thursday, April 5, best market days, April 2-3; commodities in demand, live turkeys, fat fowls, ducks and geese.

Last Passover, Wednesday, April 11, best market days, April 7-9; commodities in demand, prime quality of all kinds of live poultry.

Feast of Weeks, Friday, May 25, best market days, May 22-23; commodities in demand, very little extra for this holiday.

Jewish New Year (Rosh Hashonah), Saturday, September 15, best market days, September 10-12; commodities in demand, live fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), Monday, September 24, best market days, September 21-22; commodities in demand, all prime live poultry, especially White Leghorn chickens and roosters.

Feast of Tabernacles (Succoth), Saturday, September 29, best market days, September 25-27; commodities in demand, live ducks, fowls and fat geese.

Feast of Law, Saturday and Sunday, October 6-7, best market days, October 3-4; commodities in demand, prime quality of all kinds of live poultry.

Blood in Eggs

What causes the white of an egg to be nearly all blood? I have found this twice. My Rhode Island Red pullets are laying quite heavily. I have also found two or three pullets that are drooping and don't seem lively or eat very much. They show no other signs, except they are slightly pale. They have been laying about a month.

Bohemia, N. Y. G. N.

Blood may be included within the egg shell in a small blood vessel in the oviduct bursts and permits a slight hemorrhage as the egg is being formed. This is an accident that cannot be controlled, and such eggs must be detected by candling. There are many reasons for droopiness and pale combs in fowls. These are signs of disease common to many and are not characteristic of any particular one. M. B. D.

Whitewashing Pigeon Coops; Rabbit Breeding

1. How should I whitewash my pigeon coops, and when? They are small houses and birds are breeding all the time. 2. Where could I get the best information on real good rabbits? What is wanted for the market? Are they always wanted all the year round?

Stamford, Conn. P. K.

1. Whitewashing is best done in warm weather, when the walls can quickly dry. After the weather becomes settled in the Spring and before vermin have had time to multiply is a good time.

2. Farmers' Bulletin No. 496, published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., is devoted to raising and marketing Belgian hares and other rabbits. This is free upon application. This bulletin speaks of rabbit culture as a reasonably profitable venture where circumstances are favorable and one that may often be taken up in connection with other work. Raising rabbits for market and for sale as breeders has often been boomed beyond any reasonable limits, fanciful tales of the profits to be made being told by those who had stock to sell. I have known a great many to go into the business as a business, none to stay long. As pets, rabbits are charming; as meat, they are valuable, but as a permanent source of large income they should be looked upon with a wary eye by anyone casting about for an occupation.

M. B. D.

Blue Vitriol for Chicks

Would it be advisable to put blue vitriol in the drinking water for baby chicks as a preventive? If so, at what age would it be advisable to start this medicine? Would it have to be put in earthenware drinking fountains? Would the 40 per cent dried milk ration be better? Would it be advisable to give this ration, even if the chicks show no sign of coccidiosis? Is it dangerous to feed semi-solid buttermilk in galvanized drinking fountains? P. A. S.

If chicks must be raised upon ground long used by poultry, and thus probably badly infected by the germs of coccidiosis, it is recommended by good authorities to add blue vitriol to their drinking water at three weeks of age and continue it past the danger stage. One ounce of the blue vitriol is dissolved in 10 gallons of water, and this is given for their drink. I do not know that metal drinking vessels could not be used, but wooden or earthenware are best. I should not advise a 40 per cent dry ration where coccidiosis is not present. Such heavy feeding of animal protein over a long continued peirod has danger in itself. It is not necessary to feed dry milk in the mash in that proportion where chicks are not infected. Milk in any form is desirable as a preventive of some value if given in ample quantity. The idea of the 40 per cent milk mash is to keep a constant stream of milk sugar going through the digestive organs of the chicks, thus making a condition there inimical to the life of the germs of coccidiosis. Liquid milk has the same effect, though perhaps to a lesser degree. I should not feed sour milk in new galvanized vessels; after they have become darkened by use and exposure there is probably no danger. M. B. D.

Feather Eating; Worm Medicine; Australorps

1. I have Leghorns and they eat small feathers which they pick up. Why is that? 2. What is the best worm medicine for chickens, which is not so high-priced? 3. Are Australorps suited to the climate of Florida?

Florida. A. H. F.

1. Fowls sometimes eat feathers because of a depraved appetite that impels them to pick up and eat indigestible substances, sometimes because of the taste of blood upon freshly pulled quills. 2. The most commonly used worm remedy is tobacco dust of not less than 1½ per cent nicotine content. A pound of this is mixed with 50 lbs. of the mash fed and given over a period of several weeks, an occasional dose of Epsom salts, one pound to each 100 grown fowls in wet mash or drinking water, being also given. 3. Australorps are kept in warm climates as well as cold, though their original home is Australia. They appear to be increasing in popularity in this country, if the records of the laying contests can be taken as evidence. Last year there were 80 entered in 6 contests; this year 175 in 12 contests. While they are excellent layers, there is some complaint as to the size of their eggs. M. B. D.

AUTO TOURIST: "I clearly had the right of way when this man ran into me, and yet you say I was to blame." Local Cop: "You certainly was." Autoist: "Why?" Local Cop: "Because his father is mayor, his brother is chief of police, and I'm engaged to his sister."—Open Road.

Just the Things Baby Chicks Need

Oatmeal!
...Cod Liver Oil and Meal!
...Molasses!

QUAKER Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter "does the work" because it's just the right combination of the things baby chicks should have—*and nothing else!*

A base of pure, soft oatmeal . . . vitamin-laden cod liver oil . . . fresh cod liver meal . . . valuable minerals . . . and now, *molasses!* These are ingredients every poultry owner should know about.

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Think of this: *oatmeal is more digestible* (96% available) *than any other grain product.* It is soft and non-irritating. It just fits a baby chick's tender digestive tract.

The cod liver oil in Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is the finest oil to be had. It works like sunshine, helps prevent rickets, leg weakness, toe-picking, and kindred ailments. It helps to build large, strong bones.

Cod Liver Meal, in just the right proportion, adds to the efficiency of every other ingredient in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. It sends nourishment "right to the spot."

And now The Quaker Oats Company announces another important ingredient for this exceptionally good feed—*molasses!*

Tests over a period of years have proved the value of molasses in poultry feeding. It is rich in vitamin B. It contains potash. Being slightly laxative it relieves constipation. In Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, it is of exceptional value in preventing coccidiosis.

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Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter remains a dry mash, pleasant to handle and easy to feed. By an exclusive process the molasses is combined with the other ingredients so that the texture of the feed remains fine and dry.

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Use this good ration this year. You'll get early birds for market. The pullets you keep will be the finest you've ever had.

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of a complete line of live stock and poultry feeds—buy the feeds in striped sacks

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FUL-O-PEP
CHICK STARTER

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 12c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.

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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6 00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3 00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

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S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.

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From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from thoroughbred matings any week after February 14th, at $16 per 100; $77 per 500; $150 per 1000. 10 per cent books your order. Circular FREE.
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100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minercas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

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JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

ULSH'S CHICKS "MARTIN'S STRAIN" White Wyandotte, Ulsh's Superior White and Barred Rock

Strong chicks from healthy stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.

Member I. B. C. A. JAS. E. ULSH - Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS *Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns*

Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains. Lowest possible prices for really good chicks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write today for catalog and prices.

Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks, $14, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $16. Heavy Mixed, $12. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG. *Veterinarian*, Beaver Springs, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Send order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50-500 $110-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

PRICES FOR MARCH AND APRIL

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$14.00	$7.50	$4.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	12.00	6.50	3.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.

B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4 00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	4.00	7 50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

WHI Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6 50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

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C H I C K S

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
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½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1000 lots, full count, 100% live arrival guarantee. Parcel Post prepaid to your door. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. or write for free circular. FRANK NACE - COCOLAMUS, PA.

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CHICKS Eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. S. C. White Leghorns 100% Barron strain. Barred P. Rocks (Van Winkles.) Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. THE CYCLONE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Penna.

CHICKS Leghorns, 200 Egg Strain.
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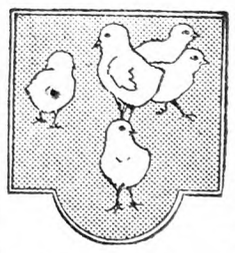
EXCLUSIVELY

Trapnested and pedigreed continuously for 17 years.

Our birds are all high producers of large white eggs, more than that they are beautiful stay white birds with low tail carriage. Nowhere can you see more vitality, beauty and handling qualities in breeding males. Our neighbors buy 75% of our output, there is a reason. Before you order your chicks, hatching eggs or cockerels visit our farm or let us send you our catalog. A postal will bring it.

Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.



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Especially Selected Ohio Accredited Chicks. Our breeding birds are carefully selected by an expert trained and authorized by Ohio State University.

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We ship C. O. D. Anconas, White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, $12.75 per 100. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, $14.75. Black Minorcas, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff and White Orpingtons, $15.75. Light Brahmas, $19.75. Circular free.
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HIGH QUALITY CHICKS from pure bred, free range flock—Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns. No fancy prices. Chicks from flocks under State Supervision at slight advance in price. My interest in my customers does not end with the sale of chicks. I guarantee satisfaction also. 100% delivery. Write for circular.
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Large Type Tancred—Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnested matings. Pepful and vigorous chicks at $16 per 100—$77 per 500—$150 per 1000. Also quality White Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. Circular. 10% books order.
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	25	50	100	500	1000
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S. C. Black Minorcas	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. White Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.

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100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

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Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8 50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed	3 00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

IN LOTS OF 25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes...$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4 00	7.50	14 00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.75	7 00	13.00	62.50	120
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
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GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

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STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 269 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. Thorobred chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, any week after Feb. 15th at $16 per 100—$77 per 500—$150 per 1000. 10% books order. Also extra fine White Rocks, Reds, S. L. Wyandottes. Catalog free.

L. F. Strickler Box R Sheridan, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.25	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.25	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

FINE PURE-BRED CHICKS

Write for our catalog. It tells about our chicks from pure-bred selected stock. We have been in the chick business for years and know how to produce the kind of chicks you want at prices which will make money for you. Write today. SENECA POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Tiffin, Ohio

WHY has the demand for our High-Grade Chicks doubled each season. Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns. 240-312 Egg Breeding. Circular Tells Why. H. C. ASHBERY & SON, Sodus, N. Y.

Range Paralysis

I called on a customer of ours recently who has about 700 pullets raised from chicks bought of us. They are now eight months old. Every few days a fine-looking pullet will go lame or droop a wing and in a week or ten days die. This has been going on since they were about five months old. He is feeding gluten and linseed oil meal in his mash, two things I don't like. Are they harmful? P. M.

New York.

This trouble is very probably what has been called range paralysis, though it is not confined to birds on range or to those of any particular age. Crowing cockerels and pullets are most often affected, however, and frequently before they are brought in from range in the Fall. No one has been able to find any definite cause or any cure. Of the various possible causes suggested, none has been proven to be responsible. The disease shows itself by sudden loss of the use of wing or leg, or still more extensive paralysis, while the bird is apparently in full health. Death usually follows after a few days. The disease is likely to linger on the premises for several years. No particular foods or methods of feeding can now be held responsible for this trouble, it frequently appearing in flocks having the best of food and care. Gluten feed is liked by some poultrymen, disliked by others, without, so far as I know, very much evidence to prove its suitability or lack of it. Oil meal should, of course, be used in limited amount, if at all.

M. B. D.

War on Worms and Poultry Disease

The New Jersey State Agricultural College suggests seven "words to the wise" in a campaign against poultry disease.

"Hatch or Buy Chicks Early" is the first. Figures from the farm egg-laying contests for five years show that chicks hatched before May 15 produced 75 eggs the first six months from November to May, and those hatched after May 15 produced 68 eggs for the same period.

"Keep Brooder House Clean." The steps suggested for cleaning a brooder house thoroughly are: First, scrape the floor, thus removing all accumulated droppings and litter; second, sweep the ceiling, wall and floor; third, scrub the floor, side walls, and window sills with hot lye solution; fourth, clean all brooding equipment; and fifth, after the house is dry spray with an approved disinfectant.

"Provide Clean Range or Close Confinement." By clean range is meant ground on which no chickens have been raised for at least a year and where no poultry manure has been scattered for at least two years. If room is so limited that clean range cannot be provided, close confinement is recommended.

"Keep Old and Young Stock Separate." Do not let the youngsters come in contact with the laying stock which may be carrying the germs of coccidiosis and roundworm while being apparently healthy.

"Build Screen Manure Pit." This will partially eliminate the common fly which is a fruitful source of worm infestation.

"Supply Wire Dropping Boards." As dropping boards furnish a good source of infection, these should be screened to prevent the birds from walking on the droppings. A 1½-in. mesh wire stretched tightly beneath the roost poles is recommended.

"Clean Dropping Boards Daily." From May to October, droppings should be cleaned from the boards and placed in the screen manure pit.

CHICKS WORTH YOUR MONEY

From the largest flock of certified hens in Maryland. Single comb white Leghorns—trap nested Wyckoff-Tancred strains. Record egg production, 250 to 300 eggs.
Write for our FREE book, "PROFIT-MAKING POULTRY," and place your order early

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BABY CHICKS
That LIVE and GROW

From Delaware's choice flocks. All breeding flocks under personal supervision of FRANK VADAKIN, former Superintendent of Public Ledger-North American Egg Laying Contest for nine years.

SPECIAL PRICES
On Barred Rock Broiler Chicks
for January and February

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Phone Milford 190-R-22
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SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B.W.D. tested. Circular on request.
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give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years, males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS. Fully guaranteed. Discount on early orders. Catalog free.
R. T. EWING - - ALTANTIC, PA.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.
JOHN W. BOTTCHER -:- MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

Husky Baby Chicks Hatched from Healthy Laying Stock.

Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Write for prices.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Delaware

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS
254-312 EGG RECORDS
CHICKS, $18, $21; EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.
Same lines as our Contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

Are You Receiving 5c above top N. Y. price for market eggs? We do, because of size of eggs and chalk-white color. We won four first prizes at State Fair for best white eggs. Largest Certified Flock in State. CHICKS—Circular. FARLEY PORTER, Box W, Sodus, N. Y.

ONE OF THE LARGEST CERTIFIED FLOCKS in New York State. S. C. W. Leghorns since 1911. Circular. RICH POULTRY FARM, Hobart, N. Y.

Buying With Assurance S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 45 acres free farm range. 18 years successful Breeder. 10 consecutive years N. Y. State Certification. Every Breeder Blood-Tested of Bacillary White Diarrhea, under supervision N. Y. State Veterinary College. We never breed from pullets. Catalogue on request.
HILL VIEW FARM, H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L.I., N.Y.

S. C. White Leghorns Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels. Write for catalog.
CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y RAHWAY, N. J.

Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS
From healthy, high producing stock.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del. *Catalogue.*

CHICKS FROM TRAPNESTED HENS

with records of 160 to 280 eggs. Hollywood-Tancreds best blood. Pedigreed males. America's finest blood. Free range, especially fed. Only 1,000 weekly. Order now to get choice delivery date. 25% books order. 100-$18, 500-$85. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

Miller's Baby Chix
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN AND R. I. RED
Own eggs, from disease free State tested stock, trapnested and production bred. Quality and delivery guaranteed. Circular. FRED H. MILLER, Route 1, Rockville, Conn.

PRODUCTION BRED CHICKS $20—100. $185—1000. S. C. White Leghorns. Large type. ADAM SEABURY, Evergreen Poultry Farm, Sayville, L. I

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks

are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks
$14.00—100. C. O. D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PENNA.

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching from selected flock. 100, $8; 300, $21.
ARTHUR J. DAY R. D. 8 Auburn, N. Y.

Porter's Barred Rocks Official 250 egg two-year-old records. Males, eggs, chicks. Free circular. M. C. PORTER, R. D. 1, Adams, N. Y.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to February 6, 1928, with remarks by the director:

Continued cold weather served to check production again in the Storrs Laying Contest flock, and during the fourteenth week there was another decline in lay. The score for the week was 5,146 eggs, or a lay of 52.5 per cent. This is a decrease of 184 eggs when compared with the previous week's output, but a gain of 516 eggs over the production for the corresponding week a year ago. Up to last Monday night the contest flock produced 64,239 eggs. This is an average of 460 eggs for each of the 140 competing pens, or 46 eggs per bird. In the first fourteen weeks of the present competition a gain of 7,821 eggs has been made over the score for a similar period of time in last year's laying trial.

For the second consecutive week a pen of Rhode Island Reds entered by Charlescote Farm from Massachusetts headed the honor roll, this time with a score of 61 eggs to their credit. These birds, incidentally, will bear watching. They not only lead the red class at the present time, but they also stand third among all competitors. For two weeks now they have set the pace for all other entries, and a continuation of the performance over a period of several weeks will enable them to improve their position.

White Wyandottes entered by Fisher farm of Ontario placed second for the week with a score of 57 eggs. The Amakassin Farm White Leghorns from New York were third with a production of 56 eggs. White Rocks owned by the Granite Springs Farm of New York, and White Leghorns owned by George Lowry of Connecticut were tied for fourth place for the week, each with a score of 55 eggs.

In the scramble for the leading position representatives of four of the five main variety classifications in the Storrs contest are to be found. White Leghorns hold first and second places. A pen of Reds is holding securely to the third-place berth, and a team of Barred Rocks are fourth. White Rocks rank fifth. White Wyandottes have not as yet shown speed enough to place a pen up among the headliners, but the first quarter of the race has only just been completed and their innings may come later. Such close competition between varieties as indicated above not only makes for a more interesting competition but only goes to bear out the oft-repeated statement that all the heavy layers are not confined to any one breed.

Among the leading pens there were few changes during the week. Broadview White Leghorns from Connecticut continue to lead the entire competition by virtue of their 823-egg score, and George Lowry's entry of the same breed is still in the runner-up position. Charlescote Farm Reds are in third place, as previously announced. Barred Rocks owned by R. W. Davis & Sons, from Maine, now hold fourth position, instead of being tied with the Bournedale Farm White Leghorns from New York, as was the case a week ago. The latter pen has fallen off considerably of late. E. A. Hirt's White Rocks from Massachusetts continue to rank fifth among all contestants. In the White Leghorn division the Amakassin Farm entry from New York climbed into third position, displacing the pen ownend by Bournedale Farm.

The use of only vigorous, healthy birds in the breeding pen is the first requisite of good fertility and hatchability. Eggs should be collected at least two or three times daily in cold weather, and prior to incubation held at a temperature of about 60 degrees. Better hatches will be obtained when eggs are not held over 10 days. Open up the house and allow the breeders the benefits to be obtained from direct sunlight. At the same time keep the house dry and litter clean. Feed the New England Conference or some other approved ration, and supply plenty of fresh water. Twice as much scratch grain as mash helps. Cabbage germinated oats or some other good succulent feed is desirable. Cod liver oil at the rate of one-quarter pint to each 100 birds daily is another aid to better fertility and hatchability. Best results are obtained when this oil feeding is started early in November.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties follow:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Maine, 707; R. Walter Bishop, Connecticut, 647; Hawes Bros., Maine, 562.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Massachusetts, 704; Granite Springs Farm, New York, 663.

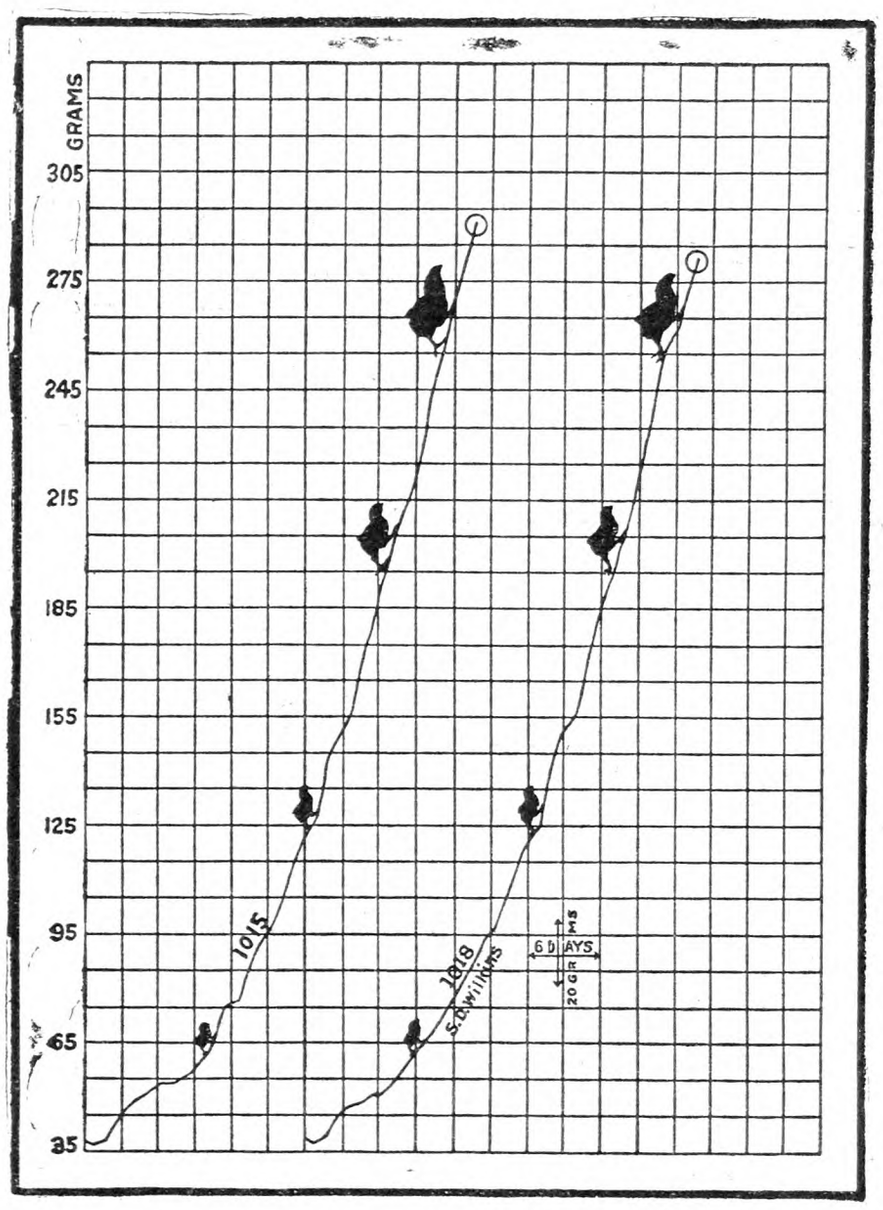
White Wyandottes.—Tom Barron, England, 528; Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., Can., 477.

Rhode Island Red.—Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, 733; Homestead Farm, Connecticut, 690; Fred H. Sampson, Massachusetts, 664; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 663.

White Leghorns. — Broadview Farm, Connecticut, 823; George Lowry, Connecticut, 764; Amakassia Farm, New York, 703; Bournedale Farm, New York, 701; George Lowry, Connecticut, 699; George B. Ferris, Michigan, 665.

The truth about cod-liver oil

This chart shows just one thing—that the cod-liver oil in Purina Poultry Chows positively retains its vitamin D strength and health-giving properties for baby chicks.



The two black lines with the chicks running up them represent the gain in weight of two lots of chicks. One lot was fed Purina Chick Startena which had had cod-liver oil in it for eight months. The feed for the other lot was just the same except that the cod-liver oil was added fresh.

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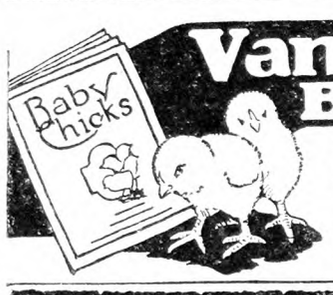

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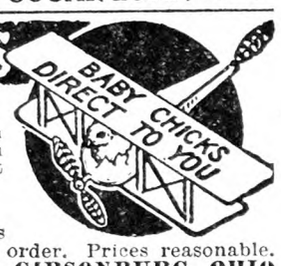

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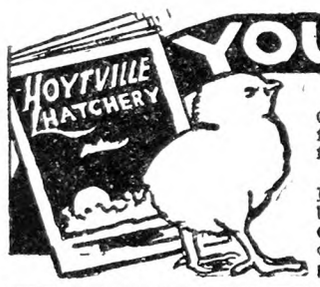

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Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Westwood, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending Feb. 6, 1928:

During the fourteenth week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 3,004 eggs was made, or an average of 43.26 per cent. The production to date is 33,947 eggs.

Pen 19, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass., is high for the week with 55 eggs. Pen 62, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kwality Farm, New Jersey, is second with 52 eggs, and pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is third with 51 eggs.

Pen 19, owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 742 eggs. Pen 89, owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 605 eggs, and pen 93, a White Leghorn pen owned by S. P. Wiersma, Michigan, is third with 591 eggs.

According to the rules under which all entries were made this year in the New Jersey egg-laying contests, after January 30 no eggs weighing less than at the rate of 20 ounces per dozen will be counted toward either individual or pen egg production records. Since all eggs in all pens have been weighed since the opening of the contests and will be weighed throughout the year, the determination of these small eggs will be easy and accurate. At first glance it may appear that the elimination of these less-than-20-oz. eggs from records would work a hardship against some hens and some pens. It is information, however, which every poultry breeder having birds entered in the contests should welcome. The individual records kept in the files of the Poultry Husbandman's office will show the information as to which hens have kept on laying small eggs after Jan. 30, and this record will be available to the owners as soon as the individual sheets ,or copies thereof, are returned to them. They can judge accordingly as to the breeding values of their hens. It is always just as helpful to be told which hens not to use in breeding pens as it is to be aided in selecting those to be used. No poultry breeder wants to sail under false colors. He does not want to appear to the public to have a large egg production record if that record is made up of eggs smaller than 20 oz. to the dozen. As a matter of fact, it is interesting and surprising to note that the number of eggs which are not 20 oz. or larger per dozen which have been laid since this rule went into effect is very small. It indicates that most of the hens at our contests have found their stride as to size of egg, and are producing eggs of a size indicative of their inherent tendencies along that line. To get at these facts is one justification to the contest management to have undertaken the laborious problem of weighing all eggs this year.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Jarvis Poultry Farms, Maryland, 378; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Delaware, 343; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jersey, 341.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Riverside Poultry Yards, New Jersey, 511; John G. Hall, New Jersey, 337.

Rhode Island Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, 742; P. T. Kistler, Pennsylvania, 329; Sunny Vale Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 318.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, 605; S. P. Wiersam, Michigan, 591; W. A. Eckard, Michigan, 579.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station, not competing (White Wyandottes), 435; Skylands Farm, New York (Mottled Houdans), 346; A. E. Hampton, New Jersey (S. C. Black Leghorns), 232; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, New Jersey, 51.

Plans for Henhouse; Onion Questions

Where can I get plans and bill of material on building a monitor-style henhouse, about 20 ft. long? What is your opinion of this style of henhouse in preference to the shed-style roof? 2. When growing onions from seed, has the temperature of the soil any influence on the germination of the seed when planted very early and the ground is cold? Last year I planted the seed early and it failed to sprout. What is the best way of applying nitrate of soda to the onion soil—before seed or after, or along the row after the young plants are up? F. G.

1. Write the N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., for their poultry building plans. A shed roof is less expensive than one of the monitor style, and equally good if the building is not too wide. It may be used on a building up to 25 ft. in depth by providing center supports for the rafters.

2. The temperature of the soil influences the germination of any seed, though onion seed may be sown earlier than that of most garden vegetables. If nitrate of soda is used alone as a fertilizer care should be taken not to

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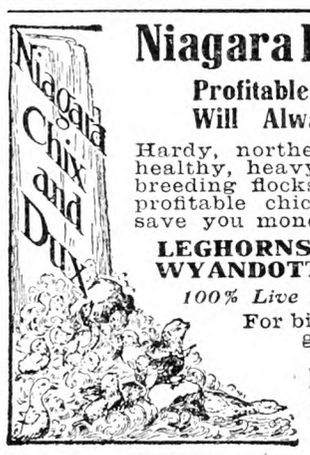

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use too much or to apply it directly to the plants or their roots. It may be used in solution or mixed with the soil within reach of the plant roots as they grow. M. B. D.

Ration for Pullets; Acid Phosphate; Cultivating Corn

1. Am I feeding my pullets too heavy and rich a mixture? I feed corn and wheat, skim milk all they consume, and Cornell mash. We killed one, and the whole oviduct and vent seemed to be diseased. I also feed mangels. 2. The best corn I ever raised was with acid phosphate. Since then I used 2-8-5, but this did not give the satisfaction expected. This year phosphate seems to be a little higher than last year, so I thought perhaps we could save a little by using acid. My soil is heavy clay. 3. What is the correct use of riding two-row cultivator? I seemed to have too much soft corn; perhaps I cultivate too deep or too close. C. G.

1. The ration you describe is not too rich for laying pullets, though the meat scrap in the mash may well be much reduced in amount or even removed if you are feeding all the buttermilk that the birds will consume.

2. Acid phosphate contains only one element of a complete fertilizer (phosphorus), but this is the one that is perhaps most useful on most New York soils, and this fertilizer is quite commonly used alone. Whether or not it would prove satisfactory on corn ground would depend entirely upon whether the other elements of plant food needed were already available in the soil. It would help but might not be sufficient. A 2-8-5 fertilizer is not a high-grade one, having too little of the first element, nitrogen; only half the amount of phosphoric acid (phosphorus) that acid phosphate alone contains, and a very moderate amount of the third element, potash. In the above figures the two means 2 per cent of nitrogen, the eight the 8 per cent of phosphoric acid, and the five, 5 per cent of potash. Using acid phosphate alone, you would get 16 per cent of phosphoric acid and probably more for your money than in the low-grade complete fertilizer.

3. Corn may be injured by deep cultivation close to the plants. This may cut off feeding roots if continued too long. The first cultivation may be deep and close; afterward it should be shallow, to keep down weeds and maintain a loose surface soil between the rows. M. B. D.

Feed for Ducks

I have a flock of about 30 White Pekin ducks. At the present time I am feeding them a mixture of 100 lbs. of cornmeal, 10 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. middlings. I find this is rather expensive. How would a feed of whole corn do?
Ridgewood, N. J. A. N.

Whole corn is a suitable food for mature ducks and may be used in place of at least a part of your mash. The addition of considerable green and vegetable food to your ration will both improve and cheapen it. Ducks do not need to be fed exclusively upon grain. M. B. D.

Construction of Henhouse

If I have a chicken-house, 20x40, which is the better plan to make it—one house or to cut it in half, 20x20? How many birds would be about right for this house, 20x20? J. L. C.

It all depends upon whether you wish to keep your flock together or divide it. A room 20x20 ft. in size should accommodate from 100 to 125 fowls. Double that number could, of course, be kept together in the full-sized house, and there is no necessity of dividing a flock of that size. Smaller pens give an opportunity to separate birds that it is desired to keep by themselves for breeding or other purposes, but add to labor in care. Where too many are not kept together, difference in production is slight. M. B. D.

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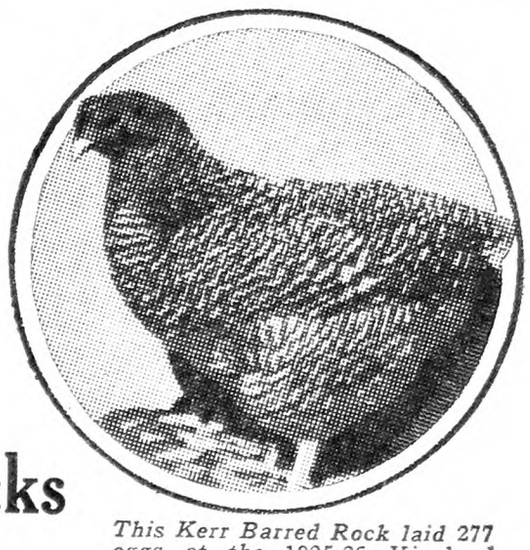
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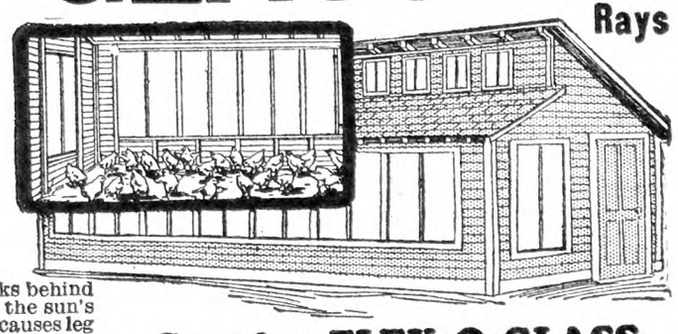

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The Henyard

Poor Laying

I have about 95 Brown and Buff Leghorn hens, mostly yearlings. They molted late and commenced laying again in the middle of December. I am feeding to these 3 lbs. scratch grain (in litter) at daylight in morning; evening give 6 lbs. with lights from 6 to 7 o'clock, also in litter. Scratch grain consists of equal parts corn, wheat, heavy oats, buckwheat. Feed 16 lbs. laying mash in hoppers, before them at all times; 2½ lbs. buttermilk and 2 lbs. cabbage. Fresh water oyster shells at all times. The coop is one roof, 14x30, four windows in front, one at side, 1½ covered with factory cloth, rest with glass; give more fresh air on warm days. Coop made of rough boards covered with roofing, single-boarded floor raised from ground but banked. When cold the straw (oat) is dry, but when it warms up it gets dirty; has to be changed every week. Hens are laying only 20 per cent. How can I increase their yield? I have lost two laying hens lately; all right in morning, at noon seemed loppy or paralyzed. I have had a few pullets act as if they had rheumatism or legs were paralyzed. All other hens look healthy now, but the droppings of some are brown and like sour middlings. What ails them and what can I do?

Are the Buff and Brown Leghorns as high producers as the White? I admire their looks very much, but can't keep them just for that. Are White Leghorns and R. I. Reds the only real moneymakers? C. S.

There are so many possible causes for poor laying that no one could say with any assurance what one or ones are operative in your case. There is nothing in the description of the appearance of the internal organs of the dead fowls to indicate any communicable disease that you need to guard against. It may be well to give your flock an occasional dose of Epsom salts in their drinking water or in a wet mash, using 1 lb. of salts to 100 fowls. This should not be given oftener than once a month. The paralysis may have been due to an unknown cause present in many flocks of young stock or to internal parasites. Both Buff and Brown Leghorns are good layers, though the productivity of any flock is not due solely to the variety kept. All breeds and all varieties within a breed differ n egg-laying ability according to strain, care, etc. Breeding for egg production has more to do with productivity than variety, though such breeds as the Leghorns have the advantage of having long been bred for this purpose chiefly, and have thus acquired a pre-eminence in that very desirable trait. The White Leghorns and the R. I. Reds are not the only moneymakers, and neither of these breeds will make money for their owners unless properly handled. No domestic animals are necessarily moneymakers. Profit in their ownership and care is dependent upon many factors with which the animals themselves have nothing to do. M. B. D.

Tripe for Poultry

What value is tripe for hens and how feed it, raw or cooked, and mixed with dry mash? How much to feed per 100 birds, and has it the same value as beef scraps? I can get all I want at the slaughter-house, washed and cleaned.

New Bedford, Mass. W. P.

Tripe is not a sufficiently common poultry food to have found a place in the list of feeds that are analyzed and given a place according to their value. It is the stomachs of lower animals, with the interior membraneous coating removed, and consequently must be considered as largely made up of muscular tissue. This makes it a nitrogenous or high protein food, and it should doubtless be fed as any other meat food would be. There would probably be nothing gained by cooking if the raw product can be chopped and fed as other raw meat is. I should expect 3 lbs. daily per 100 fowls to be enough to start in with, watching for looseness of the bowels to indicate overfeeding if the amount is increased.

M. B. D.

The Hen's Knowledge of Incubation

It is all very well to receive advice from some bright young professor about the proper way to set a hen—eggs must be only so many days old and every condition thus and so—but how about the wise old hen who steals her nest in some fence corner, or in a stone wall and hatches out 12 or 15 chickens, all healthy and free from disease? J. W.

R. N.-Y.—We had a hen hatch 18 from a stolen nest. Hens often know more about their affairs than we humans do.

John Henry and the Beans

John Henry Pringle never did like beans. No style, no color, no shape, would suit him, and tonight he had to eat them. His father who had been a farmer for 40 years, had been raised on beans, and then, in turn, had raised them, so that it might be said that he verily loved beans. Thus it was that his son's dislike for them filled his father with dismay, and was so odd and unacountable in his sight, that he actually doubted his offspring's distaste for these small round objects.

"But, father," remonstrated Henry, "I don't like beans."

"Ah, my boy," quoth his father, with worldly wisdom, "the world is not governed by its likes and dislikes but by its needs."

"But, father," groaned John, who saw his fate coming nearer, "you wouldn't eat what you didn't like, would you?"

"Stop this foolishness!" His father cut him short, seeing in advance as all fathers do, who was getting the best of the argument. "Get to work on those beans. If you don't, you don't get any pumpkin pie."

Now it might be said that the pumpkin pie was the dream of John's life, so he ate the beans.

"That's a good boy," said his father approvingly as his son bolted them down. "Those beans will make you big and strong."

Big and strong! The words rang in his ears. Big and strong! Humph! He went to bed early that night with the taste of beans still in his mouth, only partly wiped out by an ample piece of pie.

* * * * * * *

John Henry Pringle was in the most horrible predicament of his life. All about him, towering even with his shoulders were the biggest beans he had ever seen. They were fully as large as eggs, and though they did not look like beans, John Henry knew instinctively that they were. In all this mass of disagreeable taste, there was one large ray of hope. Seven feet before him lay a massive piece of pumpkin pie. With this view in his eye and the digesting view in his mouth, he started towards the pie. But even as he started, up between him and the pie there sprang a gigantic figure, and with great thunderous voice which wrought despair in the heart of John Pringle, he cried, "Eat the beans before you get the pie."

Slowly John acquiesced. No use arguing with such a giant! Slowly he ate towards the pie. At the end of a seemingly interminable time he had conquered the massive pile and was ready to devour the pie. What! What was this giant saying?

"You were too slow. You cannot have the pie." Rendered desperate he sprang upon the giant who thrust forth an immense hand to thrust him aside. How easily John repelled his attack! In three seconds the giant was lying on the ground.

How was this? John Pringle had overcome a great giant.

"John! John! Johnnie!" someone was calling him, but he paid no attention. A new thought had entered his mind. Those beans! They had made him big and strong!

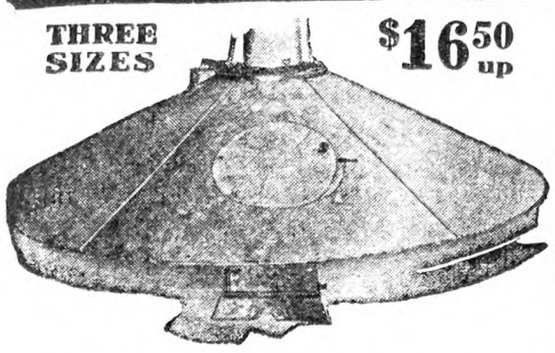
He reached forth to grasp the pie, but his hand dropped numbly by his side, when again he heard the words, and realization came to him. "John, what on earth is the matter? You have been talking something dreadful in your sleep."

"Aw gee!" grumbled John Henry. "It must have been the beans!"

How great the virtue and the art—
To live on beans with a cheerful heart.

—Written by Clarence Campbell (14), New Jersey.

AMERICAN and Wishbone
INCUBATORS and BROODERS
THREE SIZES $16.50 up



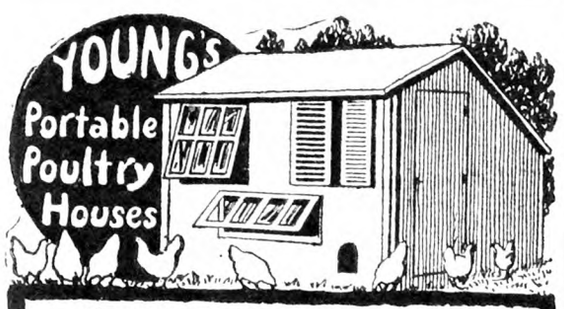
AMERICAN
COAL BROODERS
Dependable! Powerful! Economical!

YOUR flocks need this perfect brooder to keep them healthy! Automatic drafts give every chick the right amount of heat in every temperature! Self-ventilating canopy gives just the right amount of fresh air! Simple constructions that means perfect working always! Burns hard or soft coal, or gas. Greatest coal capacity—easy to fill. Needs very little attention—easy to clean! Big 5-in. stove pipe. 42-in. canopy, $16.50; 52-in. canopy, $21.50; 56-in. canopy, $26.50.

We also make Wishbone Oil Burning Brooders—$12.00 up.

American Incubators, Inc.
2226 Codwise Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

HY-VITA
Norwegian
COD LIVER OIL
Pure-Fresh-Certified
Biologically tested and certified for both vitamins A and D. Stearin-free—won't freeze. Compare these prices with other biologically tested brands; then order where your money goes farthest.
Low Prices on Tested Oil
30 Gallon Tin-Lined Barrels - $37.00
10 Gallon Tins—Boxed - - - 14.00
5 Gallon Tins—Boxed - - - 7.50
Express or freight collect.
Send check, postal or express money order today. Illustrated folder free on request.
HY-VITA FEED COMPANY
Dept. 25, 286 Water St., New York City



"YOUNG" Methods Beat Old Ways
THE efficient modern method is to order your Poultry Houses direct from Young. These Houses are better and cheaper than home-made. They are shipped in sections, ready to put together. Used by Prof. Harry R. Lewis and other noted poultrymen.
FREE CATALOG pictures, describes and prices Poultry Houses, Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels. Write for your copy.
E. C. YOUNG COMPANY
85 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

FREE Brooder Book

Tells how to raise more chicks and make more money. Gives full details of famous American Brooder to which leading breeders on Pacific Coast, including holders of world's laying records, attribute phenomenal success. Automatic heat regulation. Self ventilation. Direct oil burner. Saves time, money and fuel. Breeders say American Brooder is greatest value on market. Write today for FREE Catalog. Coal, gas, oil and electric models $7.50 to $70. Dealers — write for big Sales Opportunity.

Largest line of Brooders in America

American Brooder Corporation
Alhambra, Cal., or 39 Barclay St., New York, Dept. 817

PURE COD LIVER OIL

WHEN buying OIL—get the best. The Gunning Label on Cod Liver Oil guarantees PURITY, UNIFORMITY and POTENCY; assures you of *better hatches, stronger chicks, healthier birds* and *more eggs*. Clear, golden-yellow color—highest Vitamin A & D test. 1 Gal., $2.00; 5 Gal., $7.00; 10 Gal., $13.50; 30 Gal. Bbl., $36.00. F. O. B. New York.

Gunning & Gunning
Importers
97-R Reade St., N. Y.

Pop Corn for Poultry

What is your opinion of the value of parched pop corn as compared with ordinary whole corn? It has been quoted to me very reasonably, and unless inferior I should like to take advantage of the saving it would mean. K. R. F.
Mystic, Conn.

Pop corn has practically the same feeding value that flint corn possesses, though slightly higher in protein. If the "parched" corn is not corn that has been injured by moisture and parched to preserve it, I know of no reason why it cannot be used to good advantage in the poultry ration, though I do not think that it is sufficiently available in quantity to have been very generally employed. Some grains that are sold as "kiln-dried," parched by the burning of an elevator, etc., are liable to some suspicion that they are immature or injured products purposely heated to keep them from further deterioration.

M. B. D.

Disinfecting Henhouse

I am wondering whether the disease affecting my chickens is roup, chicken pox or colic. The symptoms appear to be very mild, but I have lost two hens. These died during the night and showed no symptoms of disease and no eye trouble. I am going to fumigate and whitewash the henhouse, lime the grounds and get rid of my stock. How soon do you think it would be advisable to place new stock on the grounds again? MRS W. A. A.
Washington, D. C.

A poultry building that is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by whitewashing or otherwise should be fit for occupancy as soon as dry and comfortable. The longer that disease germs of any kind are exposed to sunlight and air the greater the probability that they have succumbed to these natural disinfectants, but there is no definite time that can be set for their death. To disinfect the soil is quite another matter. Where a plot of ground has long been used as a poultry run and has become badly infested by the various poultry parasites, its actual disinfection is a very problematical matter. Where possible, it is better to discontinue its use for several years and move to cleaner ground. Where this is impossible, plowing and cropping will do something, and the longer these measures can be continued the better. The eggs of some of the poultry parasites are very resistant to destruction and will remain in the soil for a long time. Poultrymen in limited quarters are now resorting to the use of concrete platforms or runs for their fowls, particularly for growing stock, and keeping these clean by the use of removable carpets of sand or loam or by sweeping and flushing with liquid disinfectants. M. B. D.

Old Birds for Breeding

I have 75 S. C. White Leghorns; 50 of them are 22 months old, 25 11 months old. From the 1st of Dec., 1927, to the 31st, they laid 1,425 eggs; 22 days in January they laid 980 eggs. What is your opinion of breeding from them?
Little Silver, N. J. H. S.

Other things being equal, the oldest hens are the best to breed from, though a pen of better-bred pullets of full development and vigor would be superior to a pen of older fowls that were inferior. Old hens lay larger eggs, produce larger chicks and have demonstrated that they are able to live and do well over more than one laying period. Pullets are, from a comparative standpoint, untried. If your 50 old birds are equal in breeding and other qualities to the younger ones, I should hatch from them. M. B. D.

BEING too lazy to milk and my wife having refused to milk any more I will sell all my extra good milk cows and some other stock and implements at public auction.—Handbill printed in Lamar (Col.).

Your Profit
is in the Chicks that live

For every hundred of your baby chicks that die you lose at least $50 in profits.

Save that Extra $50!

Start your baby chicks right this year. Feed them *Quisenberry Quality Starting Food with Buttermilk* the first 8 weeks and save the ones you used to lose. You can't afford to take a chance with unbalanced home-made feed mixtures.

Quisenberry Quality Starting Food with Buttermilk contains Cod Liver Oil, Cod Liver Meal, Dried Buttermilk, proper Minerals, Vitamines, high grade Meat Meal, fine ground Oat Groats, and other quality ingredients necessary to bring the chicks safely through the first 8 weeks danger period. It is also a very valuable aid in combating Bowel Trouble, Leg Weakness, White Diarrhea, and other Baby Chick Diseases. IT MAKES CHICKS GROW RAPIDLY INTO PROFIT MAKERS FOR YOU!

FREE—
Ask your dealer or write us for "Crows and Cackles," a magazine choke full of information of interest and value to every poultry raiser. It points the *Quisenberry Way to Bigger Poultry Profits.*

QUISENBERRY QUALIT POULTRY FEEDS
MORE EGGS — All Feed — No Filler — HUSKIER CHICKS

QUISENBERRY FEED MFG. CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO. Dept. R. N. BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUY CHICKS from Members of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.
and get the best in vitality and high egg production. Our standard is high, making quality the best.
BREEDING STOCK, HATCHING EGGS and CHICKS for sale from the following:
Supervised Flocks, which are carefully selected hens mated to certified males (no pullets.)
Certified Flocks, which are high producers only, mated to certified males (no pullets.)
Home Trapnested Birds with official egg records up to 330.
All breeding stock under the supervision and inspection of the New York State College of Agriculture, which will eliminate any possibility of doubt as to standard values.
WE KNOW WHAT WE HAVE—YOU KNOW WHAT YOU BUY
Think it over and send for free catalogue giving list of members and other valuable information.
M. M. GRIFFITHS, Secretary NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.

Every Breeder Blood-Tested—Certified—Trap-Nested Under State Supervision
For eight years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollars Strain.
S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks and Pullets
Backed by Definite Performance Records

EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for four consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.
"Profits from Poultry," by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy. It's free, but worth a lot.
VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
Paul F. Smith, Prop. 8 Main Rd., Vineland, N. J.

America's Leading Strains
Glaser's Pure Breeds

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD EVERY CHICK A PURE-BRED
CAREFULLY BRED AND CULLED
Foundation Stock from Trapnested and Pedigreed TANCRED and WYCKOFF S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production. (You can't buy better); SHEPPARD'S "FAMOUS" LAYING ANCONAS and TORMOHLEN'S LEGHORNS at $12.00 per 100, $57.50 for 500 and $110 for 1000. THOMPSON'S "RINGLET" and HOLTERMAN'S "ARTISTOCRAT" Barred Rocks, PAPE'S BLACK MINORCAS (also White Rocks), $14.00 for 100, $67.50 for 500, $130 for 1000. Finest Quality SILVER LACE and WHITE WYANDOTTES and BUFF ORPINGTONS, $15.00 for 100, $72.50 for 500 and $140 for 1000. PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, $15.00 for 100, $72.50 for 500, $140 for 1000. ASSORTED HEAVY BREEDS, at $12.00 a hundred. ASSORTED LIGHT BREEDS, at $10.00 a hundred.
THESE CHICKS SHOULD WIN IN THE FALL AND WINTER SHOWS FOR YOU AND PROVE WONDERFUL LAYERS. Member of International Baby Chick Association, and Ohio Chick Hatcheries Ass'n. Reference: Peoples' Banking Co. Order direct from this ad or write for our Free Illustrated 4-color descriptive catalog. Our flocks have the blood, breeding, hatching and care to insure vim, vitality and record laying for you.
GLASER HATCHERIES, Geo. M. Glaser, Mgr. Box 155-B, McCOMB, OHIO

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS
LEADING BREEDS - - LOWEST PRICES!

BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE—Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas..	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$118
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas..	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks..	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, White Minorcas.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	....

Assorted Light ... $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy.... $11.50 per 100 straight.
Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank reference. Member I. B. C. A. Order your ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you. NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Dept. 42, Napoleon, Ohio

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

I think this the best farm paper I know of. I like to see the crooks exposed.
West Virginia. F. R. D.

The protection of country people makes it necessary to expose crooks, but it is always a painful necessity. Of a choice we would rather praise men than condemn them. But crooks invite their own fate. They usually get it in the end.

I read inquiry from G. B. S., Maryland, regarding American Seed Co., Lancaster, Pa. If they advertise a radio it will probably turn out as their full-sized accordion that they advertised about four years ago. It was to be a real accordion, not a toy, but when it was received it was very much a toy. I sold seeds, sent them the money and received a toy. I wrote them and did not even get an answer to my letters. I hope this may prevent others from disappointment. F. B.
New York.

The report speaks for itself. We are more concerned about those who purchased the seed than the agent who sold it. We should not expect very much from seeds sold by a concern which deceived the agent in the matter of the premium. Buy seeds from seed houses of known reputation!

Will you please look up the Belgian-Florida Rabbit Association, Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which sends out the enclosed letter? Do you know if they have the enormous trade that they claim? Have you any information on this large and mysterious breed of rabbits, the "Fermonde Blanc?" We are in the rabbit business now, and an all-year market would be a wonderful thing. Too good to be true I am afraid.

If this company is on the level I would like to raise rabbits for them, but I am afraid they want to sell common White Flemish Giants at $10 each, similar to other schemes exposed through your columns. L. A. H.
New York.

We fear so too, and can find nothing to confirm the claim of the alleged association. The association claims to be "sole eastern market for choice dressed rabbit meat and fur." This certainly is not true because there are other markets in New York and other cities. The sole purpose of the circular letter as we see it is to sell breeding stock at $8 to $10 each. There is no definite promise to buy the rabbits raised from the stock, as was the case with the old "buy-back" schemes so often exposed by THE R. N.-Y., but the same allurements in a less definite form are held out as an inducement to buy the breeding stock. Our advice to those who desire to take up the breeding of pet animals still stands—buy your breeding stock from the standard breeders.

Local business firms who have had unfortunate experiences with representatives of unknown brokerage organizations who have in some instances received advance payments for services which were not rendered, will be interested in knowing that the American Business Brokers of Columbus, Ohio, and Albany, N. Y., has gone into receivership. Carl D. Eldridge, who operated that company, states that he is purchasing some of the assets from the receiver and intends to operate a new company under the name of the Commercial Business Brokers, Inc.

The National Finance and Brokerage Co., of Columbus, operated by one Harold B. Newell, is also in serious difficulty. Newell recently pleaded guilty to an indictment and was sentenced to Atlanta, but the sentence was suspended on condition that he discontinue his brokerage business. He was placed on probation for three years. Anyone who is approached by strangers on propositions of this character, should communicate with this office at once.—Rochester Better Business Bureau.

These "Ostrander schemes" were both short lived. THE R. N.-Y. first learned of these "advance fee" propositions during the Summer of 1927, and promptly warned its readers against both of them. We call these "Ostrander schemes" because W. M. Ostrander inaugurated the easy-money idea of securing a fee in advance for the sale of property some 25 years ago, and alleged brokers have been imitating Ostrander and applied his idea in many ways even since. If any property owner anywhere at any time ever sold a piece of property as a result of an advance fee to a broker or agent, we invite him to come forward with the facts. An investigation of one of these real estate pirates by the license bureau of the State showed a record of 225 fees collected and not a single sale.

This advertisement appeared in the *Argosy All-story Weekly* for the week-end of Jan. 7, 1928:

"Foreign Work—With big pay, sunny South America, oil, fruit, packing companies; fare and expenses paid. South America Service Bureau, 14600 Alma Ave., Detroit, Mich."

I dropped them a card and received the following paper (inclosed). Personally the matter has gone far enough as I have been in every country down there and up and down the coast, and not deeming the case strong enough for the postal authorities. For although the original advertisement reads as if they were in need of men, their reply only promises information about the country for the sum of $3. I turn the matter over to you to do as you see fit. Perhaps the best that you may be able to do is to warn some other individual who is more trusting than I am. For no doubt those who are running the deal are just smart enough to keep inside of the law.
Louisiana. F. A. S.

There seems to be no transgression of the postal or other laws in the above scheme. The promoter only promises to send the information about the individual to 150 South American firms, and to furnish the applicant with certain information about South America, wages, etc. If anyone is foolish enough to pay $3 on such promises there is no law to prevent it. Why anyone who is fortunate enough to live in these United States should seek employment in South America is more than we can understand. The proposition has no allurements for the subscriber, who apparently is familiar with all the conditions in the countries to the south of us.

I have been thinking of sending an order for chicks to the Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio. They advertise extensively in poultry journals, but have not noticed their advertisement in THE R. N.-Y. What's the trouble? W. J. P.
New York.

Nabob Hatchery is a hatchery in name only. Laybarger, operating under this title, has a hatchery of small capacity at Gambier, Ohio, but not sufficient to supply chicks for more than a small fraction of his orders judging by the amount of his advertising appearing in the poultry and other publications. Nabob Hatchery is therefore essentially a dealer or jobber in baby chicks, a large portion of his orders being filled by other hatcheries. This explains why the advertising is not found in THE R. N.-Y.

E. G. Lewis, once reported to be a millionaire, promoter of the Atascadero project and other enterprises, yesterday appeared before United States District Judge McCormick on a charge of having used the mails to defraud, and announced that he is unable to afford counsel and will appear as his own attorney. A jury was obtained late in the day and the testimony will be presented today. Maj. Henry L. Kramer, also stated he will act as his own attorney.

John D. Hoblit, a co-defendant, was unable to appear for trial, affidavits of four physicians being presented to show this. Another defendant is William Aherns.

It is charged that in May, 1923, the defendants started a campaign to promote the drilling of oil wells in the Signal Hill district and that they made promises regarding the property which were not fulfilled.

Lewis has previously been convicted and sentenced to six years in prison for using the mails to defraud, and Kramer convicted and given a sentence of two years and a fine of $5,000. Lewis also was fined $15,000.—Los Angeles Times.

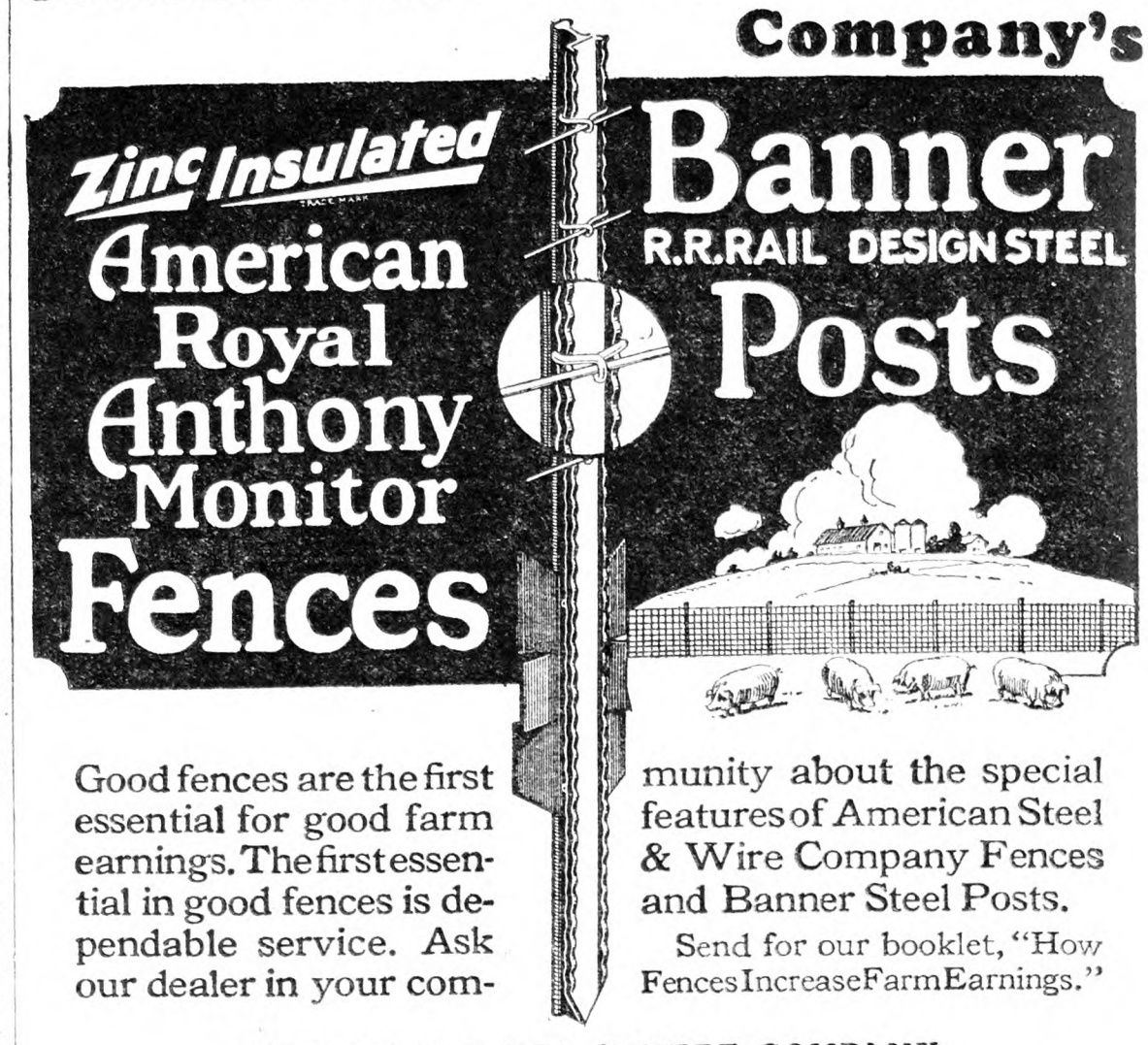
Lewis and Kramer may be only playing for sympathy, but they are deserving of no sympathy from the country people whom they induced by deception to part with their money—in many cases their all. Nothwithstanding the convictions Lewis and his partner manage to delay justice and keep out of jail.

Re your letter of the 24th.

Please be advised that this organization is quite capable of minding its own business, and would appreciate if you would do likewise. DU PREE FRERES, INC.
171-177 W. 26th St., New York City.

This is the response we receive in answer to our letters presenting complaints of two subscribers over raw fur shipments.

American Steel & Wire Company's



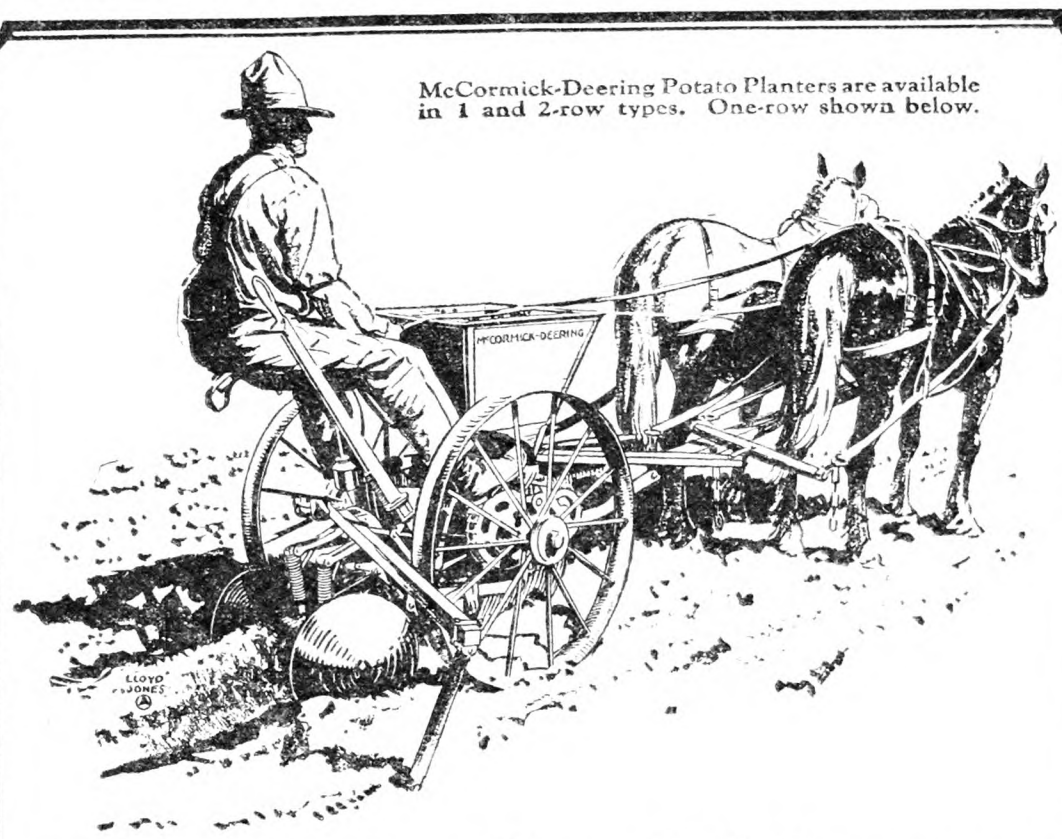
Good fences are the first essential for good farm earnings. The first essential in good fences is dependable service. Ask our dealer in your community about the special features of American Steel & Wire Company Fences and Banner Steel Posts.

Send for our booklet, "How Fences Increase Farm Earnings."

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Other Sales Offices: Chicago · New York · Boston · Atlanta · Birmingham · Cleveland · Worcester · Philadelphia · Pittsburgh · Buffalo · Detroit · Cincinnati · Baltimore · Wilkes-Barre · St. Louis · Kansas City · Minneapolis-St. Paul · Oklahoma City · Memphis · Dallas · Denver · Salt Lake City · *San Francisco · *Los Angeles · *Portland · *Seattle *United States Steel Products Company

McCormick-Deering Potato Planters are available in 1 and 2-row types. One-row shown below.



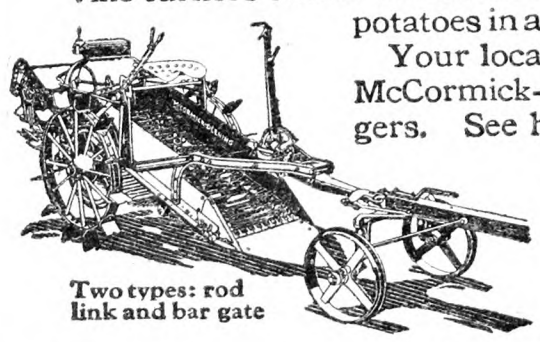
There Is Real Money in Potato Growing
—the McCormick-Deering Way!

THE McCormick-Deering potato planter handles cut seed and small whole seed with an accuracy as nearly one hundred per cent as it is possible to obtain with a mechanical planter. It possesses new and exclusive McCormick-Deering features, and employs the latest and approved principles of potato planter construction.

McCormick-Deering Potato Digger

The McCormick-Deering digger is made in a 6-ft. size for two horses and a 7-ft. size for four horses. The rear shaker thoroughly separates the potatoes from the dirt, and the vine turners throw vines and weeds to the side, leaving the potatoes in a clean row behind the digger.

Your local dealer can show you these McCormick-Deering planters and diggers. See him without delay.



Two types: rod link and bar gate

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

McCormick-Deering Potato Planters *and* Diggers

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, $66-$74 month and maintenance; good record and good health required; must be citizen, with some experience in handling employes. Write BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class vegetable gardener in a State institution; initial salary $900 with maintenance; in replying give age, experience and references. ADVERTISER 3448, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, good horseman and teamster on small farm, Northeastern New York; wages $40 per month. ADVERTISER 3471, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man as poultryman to be on the plant Feb. 25 to March 1; send copies of references from last two employers, also state age; wages $100 per month, board and room. UPTON PYNE FARM, John Nelson, Supt., Bernardsville, N. J.

YOUNG woman, preferably German, of refinement, good disposition and sound health, interested in taking permanent, all-year-round position, with family living for eight months on country place 5 miles from Hudson, N. Y., and 4 Winter months in Florida; duties are to assist in care of two little boys, 6 years and 2 years, and do chamber work; wages $60; quick advancement to trustworthy person capable of becoming intelligent mother's helper; interest in children, neatness and reference essential. MRS. VAN NESS PHILIP, Mayport, Fla.

BIG opportunity for a poultryman to be his own boss; I have a place near Nyack with a capacity of raising 2,000 chickens which I will rent very reasonable, providing I find the right party; also will finance him if he has good recommendations. ADVERTISER 3509, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

COUPLE, middle-aged, for all-year round; gardener and handy man; wife general housework; furnished cottage, fuel, light, food; small suburban place; two in family; wages, start, $50 month, $25 bonus every six months. ADVERTISER 3528, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, active, married, Protestant, for permanent position near Peekskill; small herd of cows, chickens, truck garden, orchard; must drive cars and take general care of place; modern cottage, privileges, etc.; must board one man part time; open March 15 to April 1; write stating nationality, experience, age, wages expected, number and ages of children; send copies of references or reference names. ADVERTISER 3530, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman to help with housework on farm; good home preferred to high wages. ADVERTISER 3531, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer with horses and implements to work hundred-acre farm; State road, mile from high school, an hour from Syracuse; salary or shares. C. E. JACKSON, 831 S. Clinton St., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—Two single gamekeepers; must be experienced, have good reference. Apply T. NASH, Wellington, Ohio.

WANTED—Man to work 150-acre farm on Hudson River near Albany; good house and buildings; attractive terms. JOHN P. NEWTON, Selkirk, N. Y.

ORCHARD foreman wanted, capable of taking charge of 527-acre farm, employing six men the year around; 225 acres in fruit, 150 acres of potatoes and farm crops; good wages and living conditions; must have experience; a real opportunity for the right man. Apply TREESDALE FARMS, F. G. Reiter, Supt., Mars, Pa.

MAN accustomed to handling wood and stone and not afraid of hard work; no stock; German or Danish preferred; year around opportunity; state age and wages expected in first letter. TARRYTOWN TREE NURSERIES, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HERDSMAN-MANAGER wanted at once; single man; purebred Jerseys, Berkshires and Angus beef cattle; 70 acres at present; can expand to 250 later with proper associate; prefer American, Protestant; no liquor; man must be worker, willing and have some tact and brains, for which competent salary will be paid. ADVERTISER 3536, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to do plain cooking and some housework for family of three on farm; give age and wages asked. ADVERTISER 3532, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A farmer to raise sweet corn, muskmelons, berries and broilers on farm; one handy with carpenter tools preferred. ADVERTISER 3539, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Neat, clean, young German farmer, experienced. Address R. HEZEL, Jr., R. D. 1, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Herdsman and working foreman on small dairy farm; honest, reliable fellow, who is willing and worthy to be a friend; state wages in a full personal, confidential letter. ADVERTISER 3548, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man wanted on farm; must be first class milker and good willing worker; no old man or boy wanted; $50 per month and board; after April 1 $65 and board. ADVERTISER 3558, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two teamsters on farm; wages $55 month, good board and lodging. WARD STARK, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man, fruit and dairy farm; use horses and tractor; year around job; give experience and salary. WALLACE TITSWORTH, Sussex, N. J.

WANTED—By April 1, married couple for private place near Pittsburgh, Pa.; man to work in dairy; must be clean, good milker and know how to handle cows; woman to board three to four men; running water, gas and electricity in house; state particulars with references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3540, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — July 1, first-class cook, two waitresses, kitchen girl; references. SMITH'S-IN-THE-ADIRONDACKS, Johnsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Christian young man desiring experience on commercial poultry plant; interest and willingness to work essential; $50, room and board to start; Westchester County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 3561, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man on general farm with dairy; write stating wages wanted, nationality, experience and reference. HARRY BOWMAN, East Bethany, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, no children, as general farmer on private place; good milker and handy with tools; $100 with cottage, fuel and light; references required. ADVERTISER 3508, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple for boys' school, about 40; man for repairs and farming, $75; wife good cook and disciplinarian, $80 month, maintenance; state ability and give references first letter. W. GRANT FANCHER, Supt., Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—April 1, single young man, handy with tools, for small inn, 100 miles New York; must be willing all around, gardening, chop wood, milk two cows, help in house; state experience, references. ADVERTISER 3567, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL consider responsible and successful farm couple on reasonable share basis; 110-acre farm, near New Milford, Conn.; stock, chickens and tools; 12-room modern house; Summer boarders. OWNER, 166 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man to work on general farm in Westchester County, N. Y.; man with son preferred, to drive team; give full particulars in first letter; only men wanting steady place need apply; house and usual privileges. ADVERTISER 3571, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD couple desired for small Vermont farm; woman must be good cook and neat; general houseworker; man to understand care of stock and garden; wages $140 to start; applicants must give references and full information about themselves in first letter. ADVERTISER 3573, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEAD nurse, registered, Protestant, small Bronx hospital; salary $125; communicate SUPERINTENDENT, 2751 Grand Concourse, New York.

WANTED—Single young man to care for poultry on small commercial farm; excellent chance to learn the business; give references and salary expected. J. W. SLOAN, Pittstown, N. J.

NEAT, clean white girl for general housework; small family, comfortable permanent home within 20 miles of New York; write stating age, religion, experience and salary wanted. MRS. J. AXTEN, 48 Reid Avenue, Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—April 1, general farmer and dairyman; Protestant, married, no family; handy with tools, thoroughly reliable; occupy part house near town, Orange County; $75 month, usual privileges; references required. ADVERTISER 3580, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Protestant woman or girl, experienced in general housework; beautiful home with all modern conveniences, electrical appliances; one mile from center of town; family, retired physician; housekeeper and utility man. N. W. VOORHEES, High Bridge, N. J.

COOK and waitress, Germans preferred, for family of 2 adults, 2 small children, living on country place 5 miles from Hudson, N. Y.; all modern conveniences; position suitable for experienced mother and young daughter, neat and willing to learn housework; wages $100 for the two; advance if satisfactory; write, sending reference to MRS. VAN NESS PHILIP, Mayport, Fla.

WANTED—Married man, experienced farmhand and teamster, capable and willing to help milk occasionally; references required. ADVERTISER 3566, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A young American with some experience with poultry; wages $60 per month and board; state experience, age and when available. ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man qualified to act as assistant herdsman for Holstein and Jersey herd in Western Pennsylvania; state wages wanted and give references; full maintenance. Write W. M. KNUTH, Box 43, Morganza, Pa.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED, married herdsman-dairyman wants permanent position, vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 3464, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN and dairyman wants position on private estate, who thoroughly understands the work; would like to furnish his own help; best of references. ADVERTISER 3491, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager, American, practical training, executive ability, long experience, qualified in every detail. ADVERTISER 3487, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes position on private estate or on small farm by the first of April; can give best of references. A. P. MORTINSEN, Newfoundland, N. J.

CLEAN, single American gardener; easy going and good habits; knowing all the big and little things that only years of high grade private gardening can teach; understanding the allied branches; possessing a perfect record and being entirely trustworthy; desires a permanent position on private place in New York or Philadelphia suburbs where men of this type are needed. ADVERTISER 3490, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, age 35, with nine years' experience in egg production, wishes position to take charge of poultry plant or helper, with board and room; sober, reliable. ADVERTISER 3498, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by single farm superintendent, 40 years old, college trained, experienced in general farming, purebred dairy cattle, fruit, poultry, vegetables; can handle help; references of the best. ADVERTISER 3525, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, single, 23, wants job on chicken farm, with chance to learn poultry business; no experience, but willing to work. HERBERT LONGO, 537 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER wishes position on gentleman's place; understands gardening in all branches, care of machinery, upkeep of place. ADVERTISER, 3515, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION by Holland couple, one child, on gentleman's estate or dairy farm; Diploma milkers; four years in America; experienced, reliable, best of references; state wages, all particulars. HERMAN BAKER, Caledonia, N. Y.

WANTED—Caretaking, watchman or handy man, by Scotchman, married; private estate. DAWSON, 148 New St., Newark, N. J.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged man as night watchman in sanitarium, home or orphan asylum; attend furnace; good reference. ADVERTISER 3533, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working manager, on a modern dairy farm; experienced in producing and marketing grade A milk; references furnished; married, one child. BOX 199, Chester, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, single man, 46, wishes permanent place on farm with good people. ADVERTISER 3534, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED, Protestant, herdsman, wishes situation in Southern Pennsylvania, in April; 20 years' experience with dairy cows; highest references; good house preferred to high wages. ADVERTISER 3535, care Rural New-Yorker.

A REFINED, capable woman, desires position as housekeeper, March 1, on private estate or small hotel; Westchester County preferred. ADVERTISER 3499, care Rural New-Yorker.

KENNEL manager, single, efficient all branches kenneling, exhibition or estate kennel, where expert knowledge is appreciated; best references. J. EDWARD SHANABERGER, Otseningo Kennels, Ravenna, Ohio.

MANAGER, fruit, general crops; 30, single, practical field experience, congenial handling help. ADVERTISER 3537, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by single, experienced farmer, position running tractor or general farm work. MR. HARRY VALMORE, R. D. 1, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm work without milking. J. WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG man wants steady work, poultry or general farm, teamster, chauffeur, milk few cows; willing, reasonable wages, references. WILSON, Gillcrest Farms, Davenport Ridge, Stamford, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, married, wants position, private or commercial chicken farm. JOHN ANDERSON, 98 Village Road, care Suydam, Gravesend, Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, single, clean living, desires situation where merits count; 10 years' experience, all branches, private and commercial; state best inducements. AL BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

VEGETABLE farmer, potato expert, (milk four), wants $65-$85 month. FARMHAND, 5A Chestnut, Norwalk, Conn.

POSITION—Butter-maker, general farmer, first prize Michigan State Dairy Con.; lifetime experience; age 59, weigh 140 lbs., good health, no tobacco or booze; single, references. J. L. DAVIS, 70 Cutler St., S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

POSITION as working foreman, fruit farm experienced orchard and marketing; married, age 32, good mechanic. ADVERTISER 3544, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, expert poultryman and wife wish positions private estate; anywhere. ADVERTISER 3545, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 26, desires work on small farm; honest, willing, farm-raised. BOX 127, Hobart, N. Y.

CAPABLE farm manager desires to make change; at present manager of large dairy farm producing grade A milk; would like position where honesty and efficiency are considered more important than hard labor; salary $2,100 per year; unquestionable references. ADVERTISER 3546, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager open for position March 1; Cornell graduate 1916; practical farmer and stockman; experienced poultryman and estate manager; best references. BOX 114, Eatontown, N. J.

POSITION wanted, capable, Protestant, English woman, aged 40, as working housekeeper on large farm or estate; good plain cook, thoroughly experienced with help, white or colored, excellent references; has three children (two of school age); apply with particulars. MRS. KOHR, Box 348, Mays Landing, N. J.

AMERICAN farmer wishes position; life experience general farming; can operate tractor and all farm machinery; sober, reliable worker; ready after March 15; married (with family); state wages with usual privileges. ADVERTISER 3549, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN couple wishes position; wife housekeeper; man handy with tools. JOHN RICHTSFELD, 4 West 101st St., Apt. 17, New York.

YOUNG man, 21, Jewish, wants work on poultry farm or general farm. ADVERTISER 3550, care Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE position wanted by American, married, small family; understands farming, gardening, growing crops, care of stock fruit trees, small fruits, upkeep of private places, handling help; good mechanic, temperate and reliable; first-class references. ADVERTISER 3551, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Swedish, no children, experienced workers, want position caretaker, on estate or institution; wife willing help in house, cook week-ends Winter, no washing. BOX 622, Danbury, Conn.

YOUNG man, 22, single, life experience, desires work on poultry or general farm; a willing worker, also drives car or truck. ADVERTISER 3553, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, wants position March 1, capable handling any plant successfully; married, no children; references from every past employer. ADVERTISER 3555, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children, want job on poultry farm immediately; references. ADVERTISER 3556, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGLISH shepherd seeks position; life experience. ADVERTISER 3559, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, estate superintendent, wishes position; American, married, thoroughly experienced all branches; capable, references. ADVERTISER 3554, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, married, 17 years' experience, desires position as manager of gentleman's estate. ADVERTISER 3552, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE manager, first-class mechanic, all repairs, carpenter, plumber, painter, gas engines, concrete; age 37, married, Protestant. ADVERTISER 3542, care Rural New-Yorker.

A MARRIED country estate managing chauffeur wishes position, taking the burden of supervising the farm estate off the gentleman's mind; experienced. ADVERTISER 3547, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS elderly, healthy vegetable and landscape gardener, also orchardist; very handy all around; wants steady position first of March as caretaker of gentleman's place; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 3577, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to work on shares, stocked, equipped farm; give particulars in first letter. FARMER, 1012 Uvilla St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WORKING orchard manager open for position; thorough, practical in all branches, Cornell training, 14 years' experience, best references; married. ADVERTISER 3562, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER or caretaker, experienced, flowers, vegetables, lawns, hotbeds, cold-frames, berries, fruit, dairy; single, American, reliable, temperate. ADVERTISER 3563, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEST, reliable and trustworthy couple with well-mannered boy old enough to be good help, wish position as estate superintendent or working manager of farm in either Westchester or Putnam County; can furnish best of references as to character, etc.; thoroughly capable gardener, poultryman and understands perfectly general care and up-keep of estate, stock, flowers, shrubs, etc. Answer, W. T. CRONE, 1008 E. Adams St., Syracuse, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, practical all around in raising pedigreed poultry, sheep, cattle, also expert orchardist, tractors, good mechanic; single, about 41 years of age, reliable and very conscientious, steady worker. C. HASELBARTH, Oak Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

DANE, single, 30 years, desires position as superintendent or manager of large farm; 3 years' experience in this country, theoretical and practical, learned in Denmark; last position, foreman on a 500-acre farm; at the present taking a course at a State institute of agriculture. ADVERTISER 3579, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, useful, middle-aged, care cows, chickens; good references. MICHAEL DALEY, 161 West 36th St., New York.

YOUNG American couple, with boy 2½ years old, would like position with American farmer, any line by March 1. 2056 FIFTH AVE., New York.

A COLORED married man wishes a job as foreman or job on farm; knows all lines of farming; use no liquor, no tobacco; one who takes interest in his work; for particulars write, L. H., 19 N. Bank St., New London, Conn.

GARDENER, Swiss, 57, single, reliable, competent; experienced with chickens. ADVERTISER 3568, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Carpenter, general repair work, long experience, gardening, poultry; single, 43, would consider partnership with other single person. ADVERTISER 3570, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as poultry manager or assistant; 8 years pedigree breeding experience; married, 32, excellent reference; 4½ years present place; moderate salary. GEORGE PILCHER, Algonac, Mich.

POULTRY manager, single, available at once; 18 years' experience in poultry; estate plant preferred. ADVERTISER 3572, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married man, one child, wants permanent position on Long Island estate; poultry or dairyman. ADVERTISER 3574, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE German farmer, 26, desires flowerman assistant job on private estate; no bad habits; good reference. ADVERTISER 3575, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, farm raised, experienced with all modern farm machinery, tractors and trucks; auto school graduate, also Cornell short course, desires good paying position April 1; capable of taking charge; slow milker. ADVERTISER 3576, care Rural NewYorker.

YOUNG man, 40, wishes position dairy or poultry farm; 9 years' experience; Slovakian. R. WERNER, Englishtown, N. J.

PRACTICAL farm manager open for position about May 1; life experience, age 35, married, one child; at present employed, having full charge of dairy farm and milk route; best of reasons for making change; first-class references as to character and ability; nothing under $2,500 per year considered. ADVERTISER 3564, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—150-acre dairy farm; oil on three sides; for particulars write AUGUST ANDERSON, Grand Valley, Pa.

TWO Central New Jersey farms for sale—Farm No. 1, 65 acres, all in wheat, dwelling and barns. Farm No. 2, 170 acres, 120 of it in wheat, dwelling and barns, also apple orchard. Both farms have been intensively cultivated and fertilized by us for many years and soil is in excellent condition. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Country estate, on main State highway, 45 miles north of New York; consists of new 14-room brick colonial house, asbestos roof, 3 baths, electric lights, every convenience; beautiful surroundings, shade trees, shrubbery; small private lake 50 feet from front door, swimming, fishing, trout stream, abundant with trout runs through property; (large golf course could be built at small expense); garage, large barn, tool house, poultry house, machine shed, granary, tenant house, 5 rooms; 120 acres, 100 in cultivation, 20 acres in timber; suitable for beautiful home, club lodge, sanitarium, private school or camp; for full particulars and pictures, address ADVERTISER 3467, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL trade my 255-acre farm for small farm on account of poor health. E. HALLOCK, Delevan, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 304.

KELLYS'
Certified
True-to-Name Fruit Trees

Produce the Most Profitable Orchards

JUST as all his Kelly trees have proved profitable to Mr. E. H. West—as stated in his letter—so have Kellys' paid big dividends in better fruit production for thousands of other growers in every part of the country.

Why are Kellys' trees most profitable? Because our 47 years' experience is put into them. They are propagated on whole root, imported seedlings, not by grafting on piece roots—Kelly roots are heavy, healthy and fibrous. Our seedlings are planted on upland ground where there is good air drainage—that makes hardier, healthier trees. Each of the five Kelly brothers is a specialist, head of a department and supervises the work of expert nurserymen.

Over 90,000 Kellys' trees have been certified to be "True-to-Name" by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association—work done by Dr. Shaw and his staff of competent men. Their Lead Seal remains on the tree until it bears. You are sure of the fruit you will get when you plant Kellys' trees.

Write for 1928 Catalog and Low Prices

And you save the middleman's profit—our catalog is our only salesman. We have no agents—you buy from us direct and we are directly responsible to you for your results.

Our Free Catalog—illustrated in color and black and white—gives much valuable information that will be a great help to you in your planting and cultivating. It lists Kellys' fruit trees, berry bushes, evergreens and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges.

To be fair, we must fill all orders in the rotation received. You should plan to order your selection of guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock early and let us hold it for you. So write today for your copy of our 1928 Catalog.

Over 90,000 of Kellys' 1927 Trees carry the Certifying "True-to-Name" Seal attached by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
Established in 1880
146 Cherry Street Dansville, N. Y.

WEST BROOK FARM
CORSET, VERMONT

Kelly Brothers Nurseries
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Gentlemen:
Please book my order for 1000 of your best two year old McIntosh
During the past fifteen years I have purchased many thousand trees from your firm and the fact that I am still sending you unsolicited orders is conclusive proof that the trees you have furnished me have always proved to be good stock and true to name.
Very truly
Everett H. West

The Rural New-Yorker

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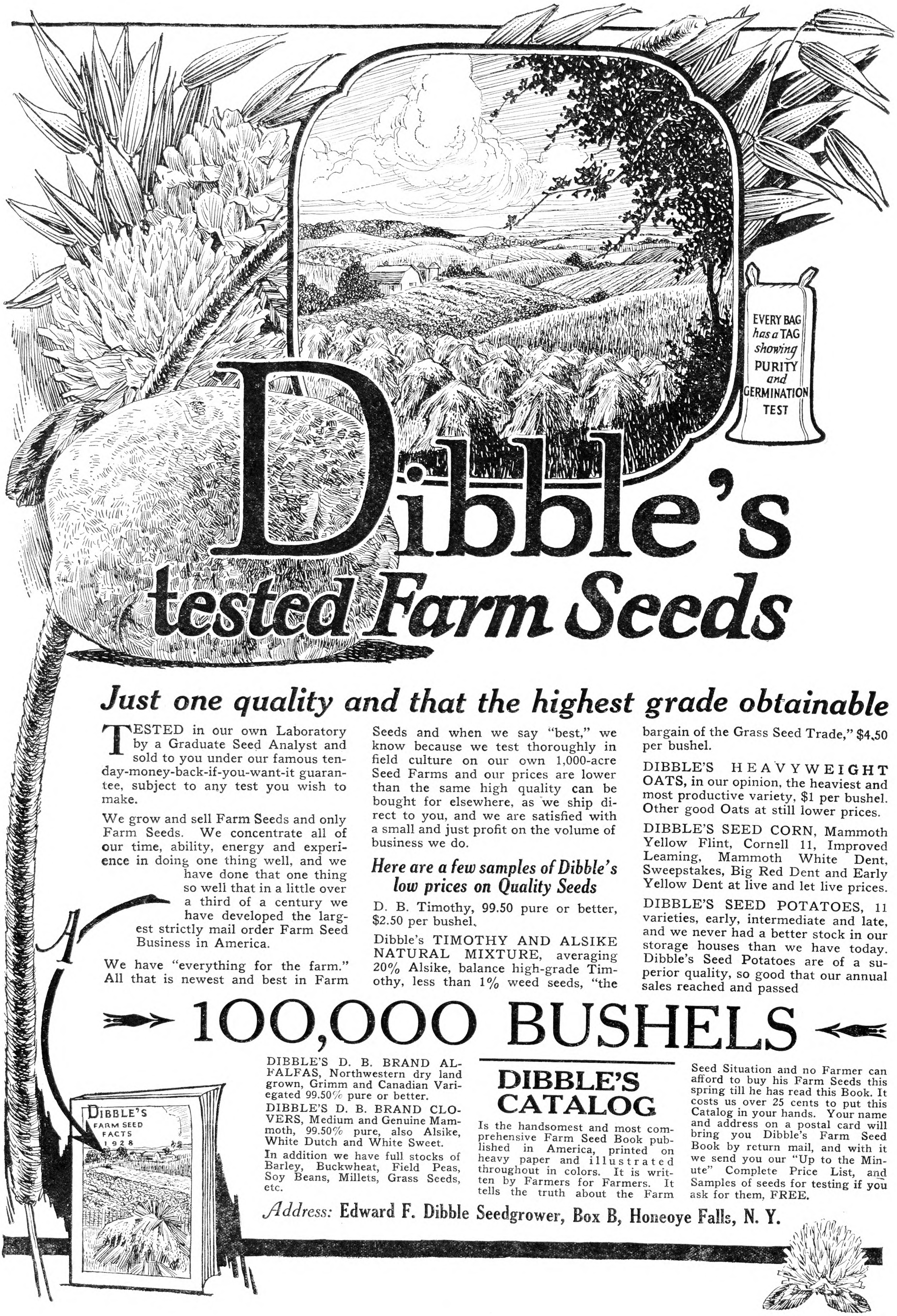
A Flowery Corner by the Rock Garden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tested Farm Seeds
Just one quality and that the highest grade obtainable
TESTED in our own Laboratory by a Graduate Seed Analyst and sold to you under our famous ten-day-money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee, subject to any test you wish to make.
We grow and sell Farm Seeds and only Farm Seeds. We concentrate all of our time, ability, energy and experience in doing one thing well, and we have done that one thing so well that in a little over a third of a century we have developed the largest strictly mail order Farm Seed Business in America.
We have "everything for the farm." All that is newest and best in Farm Seeds and when we say "best," we know because we test thoroughly in field culture on our own 1,000-acre Seed Farms and our prices are lower than the same high quality can be bought for elsewhere, as we ship direct to you, and we are satisfied with a small and just profit on the volume of business we do.
Here are a few samples of Dibble's low prices on Quality Seeds
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Dibble's TIMOTHY AND ALSIKE NATURAL MIXTURE, averaging 20% Alsike, balance high-grade Timothy, less than 1% weed seeds, "the bargain of the Grass Seed Trade," $4.50 per bushel.
DIBBLE'S HEAVYWEIGHT OATS, in our opinion, the heaviest and most productive variety, $1 per bushel. Other good Oats at still lower prices.
DIBBLE'S SEED CORN, Mammoth Yellow Flint, Cornell 11, Improved Leaming, Mammoth White Dent, Sweepstakes, Big Red Dent and Early Yellow Dent at live and let live prices.
DIBBLE'S SEED POTATOES, 11 varieties, early, intermediate and late, and we never had a better stock in our storage houses than we have today. Dibble's Seed Potatoes are of a superior quality, so good that our annual sales reached and passed
100,000 BUSHELS
DIBBLE'S D. B. BRAND ALFALFAS, Northwestern dry land grown, Grimm and Canadian Variegated 99.50% pure or better.
DIBBLE'S D. B. BRAND CLOVERS, Medium and Genuine Mammoth, 99.50% pure, also Alsike, White Dutch and White Sweet.
In addition we have full stocks of Barley, Buckwheat, Field Peas, Soy Beans, Millets, Grass Seeds, etc.
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Address: Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, Box B, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Breeding and Testing New Fruits

By U. P. Hedrick

ONE may learn much from old horticultural reports. P. Barry, writing a fruit list about 1860, recommends Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Twenty Ounce and Roxbury Russet as the best apples to plant. Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening are mentioned as good sorts to try. McIntosh and Delicious, present favorites, were not known. In Barry's list Bartlett was rated below several other pears; Black Tartarian was the leading sweet cherry, and Early Richmond the best sour. Not a peach nor a plum on Berry's list is now planted; the Concord grape was not known; and no variety of small fruit then planted is now grown.

So varieties have changed since fruit growing began, and so they will change as long as fruits are grown. The duration of varieties, however, becomes shorter and shorter as plant breeding progresses. One may safely say that 50 years from now not a single variety of any of our fruits in this Spring's catalogs will be planted as a major kind. How are fruit-growers to meet the circumstances of shifting forms? Certainly not by cutting down bearing orchards which still yield profit, but, rather, by planting new kinds in new plantations.

TESTING VARIETIES.—This is where experiment stations can help fruit growers to determine the value of new fruits. At the New York Station we try to grow every hardy fruit that can be obtained from any part of the world to ascertain whether each is distinct; what its time of blooming, leafing and ripening; how long it takes the variety to come into bearing; to what insects and fungi any sort is susceptible; whether a sort is self-fertile and in what degree; for what purposes the many varieties are adapted; to describe varieties so that they may be identified, and to ascertain as far as possible the range of sorts in adaptability to climate and soil. It is this information that the writer is trying from year to year to give readers of THE R. N.-Y. in his articles on new fruits.

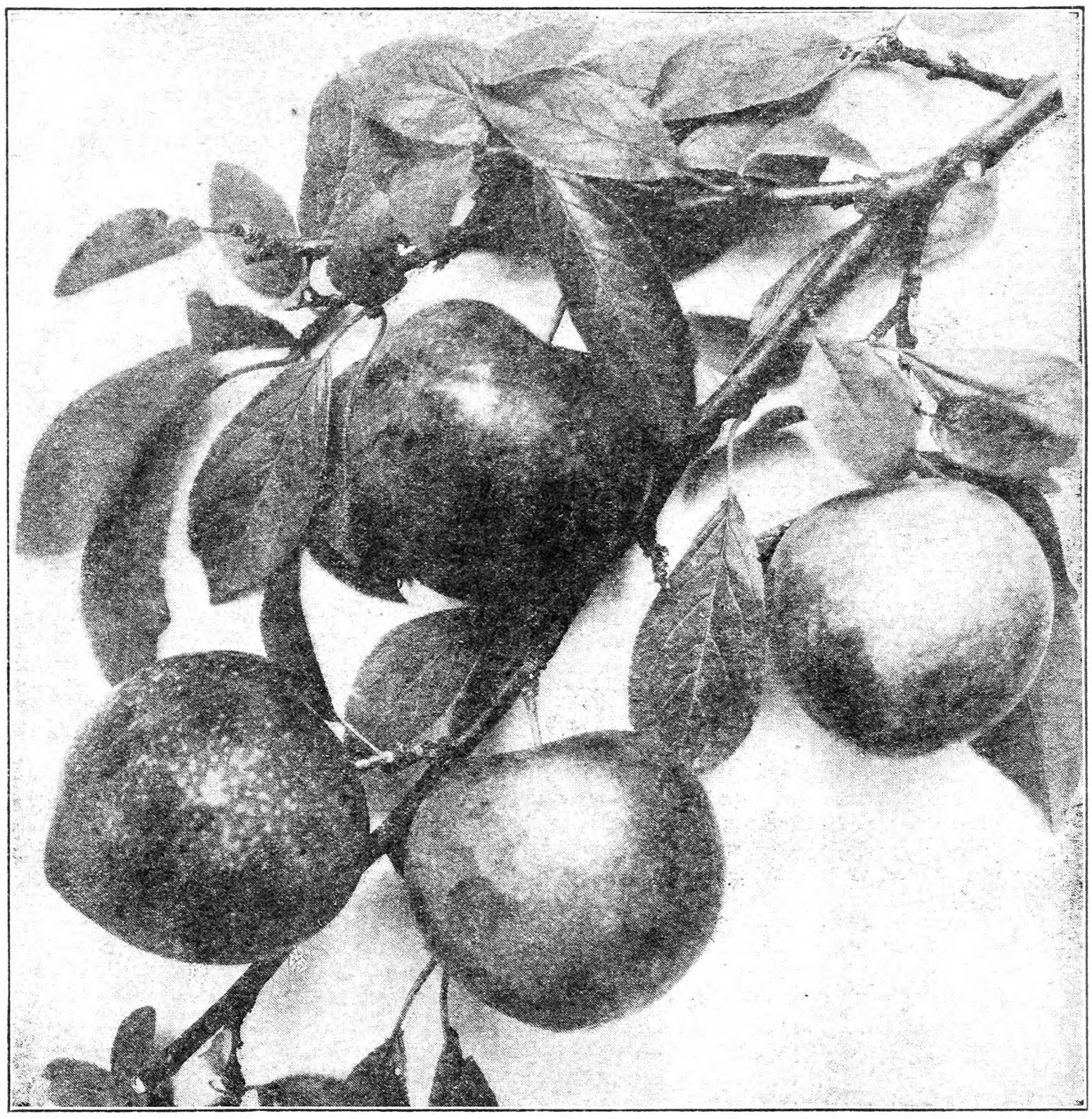
BREEDING NEW FRUITS.—Not less important than testing varieties is the work of breeding varieties on the grounds of several experiment stations. Given time to consider, every fruit-grower will agree that fruit-growing would quickly come to a standstill without new varieties. Breeding new fruits is work for State or philanthropic institutions rather than a business venture for an individual. The following figures make plain at once that no fruit-grower could well carry on this work. In the last 23 years the New York Agricultural Experiment Station has grown 80,000 seedlings, of which 41,469 have fruited. Out of this great number, obtained at great expense to the State of New York, there have been named but 90 sorts; or, for every 888 plants started, only one has proved worth naming.

With this brief introduction, let us consider the new fruits on the grounds of this station, which have not been named in these articles before.

NOTEWORTHY PEACHES.—Two peaches, though not new, seem now to be distinctly noteworthy and need to have their value emphasized.

Early Elberta.—As a peach to ripen a few days before Elberta Early Elberta is recommended. The fruits of the new variety are as large and attractive in size and appearance as those of Elberta. They are better in quality and have juicier, tenderer, less fibrous flesh. The trees are vigorous and healthy. Early Elberta is a seedling of Elberta which originated about twenty years ago in Utah. In *The Peaches of New York* the writer expressed the opinion that this sort was identical with Elberta, but it is now certain that the two are distinct and that Early Elberta is not only earlier but is better in quality.

Mikado.—Growers of peaches in the North and East are looking for a variety of the type of Elberta which ripens two or three weeks earlier than that sort. On the grounds of this station, Mikado fills this place better than any other variety. The fruits are large, handsomely blushed, uniform in size, and mature uniformly. The quality of the fruit is better than that of Elberta. Mikado originated in Texas some fifteen or more years ago. Fruit-testers agree that Mikado and June Elberta are identical, and since Mikado is the older name, it is the correct one.



Beauty, an Early Japanese Plum of Merit. Fig. 142

PLUMS.—With the introduction year by year of splendid new plums, it seems certain that the plum must regain the popularity it once had in New York, and that fruit-growers will again find their culture profitable.

Beauty.—Beauty is recommended as an early Japanese plum to precede Abundance. Its dark red fruits are handsomer than those of almost any other plum, and the flavor is as delectable as the fruits are beautiful. Beauty has the great merit of being one of a few Japanese plums that does not require another variety to cross-pollenize it. This sort ought to prove very valuable for home use and for the roadside market. The tree is low, spreading, open, and the fruit spurs are distributed evenly. Thinning is required to obtain large size fruits. Beauty was originated by Luther Burbank.

Formosa.—Formosa is another most promising Japanese plum and is recommended because of its productive tree and large, handsome, well-flavored fruits. In particular Formosa is a splendid sort for the roadside market and for trade that requires fancy fruit. The crop ripens early in August. The quality is a little better than that of Burbank. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and one of the largest of all plum trees. Formosa is partially self-sterile, and should be planted with Burbank or Abundance for cross-pollination. This is another of Luther Burbank's plums which originated about 25 years ago.

Stanley.—Stanley is a plum of the prune type which ripens a week or ten days earlier than Italian Prune, and is better than Italian in both tree and fruit characters. In particular the tree is vigorous, healthy, and annually productive, and the fruits are larger and handsomer in appearance. The skin is sufficiently tough so that the fruits do not crack, and the pleasantly flavored flesh makes the variety excellent for cooking or eating out of hand. Stanley originated on the grounds of this station and was introduced by the New York Fruit Testing Association in 1926.

ANOTHER NECTARINE.—The desirability of trying nectarines in localities where the peach thrives has been discussed in these articles before, and two or three sorts have been named as being among the best. Of the forty-odd kinds of nectarines in the station orchards Hunter and Sure Crop are the best in recent tests. Hunter was described in a former article.

Sure Crop.—The name for this variety is merited—Sure Crop is an annual and generous bearer. The fruits are as large as the average peach, very attractive in appearance, and of delectable flavor. Possibly Sure Crop is the most distinctive nectarine in our collection, because of its brilliant red color, large and uniform fruits, and distinctive flavor. The variety originated in New Zealand some years ago, and is newly introduced in the United States. In any soil or climate where peaches thrive, Sure Crop ought to be tried as a beautiful and distinctive fruit. In commercial orchards it can hardly fail to be a profitable sort in competition with peaches.

GRAPES.—For two generations grape growers have been breeding new sorts to increase the productiveness of the vine, to introduce European character into the American product, and as a minor consideration to secure a good early black grape. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station has introduced seventeen named kinds in years past with these characters in mind, and now adds two more to the list.

Fredonia.—This new sort is introduced with the hope that it will prove by far the best early black grape. It is one of the earliest of all grapes to ripen in Chautauqua County and at this station. Its season is with or just before that of Champion, 10 days ahead of Moore, and two weeks earlier than Worden. It is a black sort much like Champion in color, and far superior to that sort in quality. Although one of the earliest grapes to ripen, the clusters hang well to the vine almost until the close of the Concord harvesting season. In quality it is better than any other early black grape, being quite

as good in flavor and flesh characters as Concord. Fredonia originated at the Vineyard Laboratory of the station at Fredonia in 1915, and was introduced by the New York Fruit Testing Association in 1927.

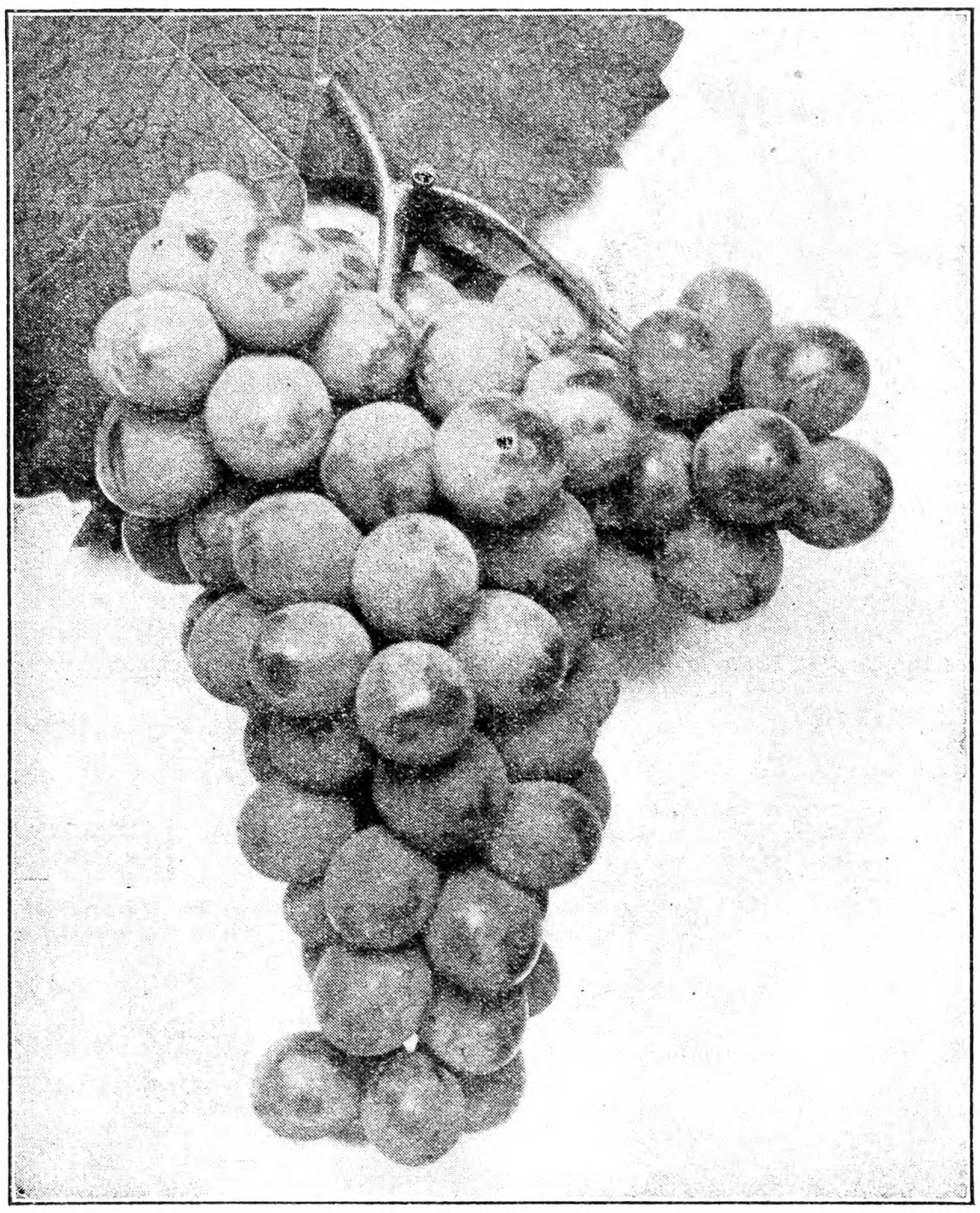
Golden Muscat. — Golden Muscat comes a little nearer being an European grape on an American vine than any other sort we have ever grown at this station. It is most noteworthy as a new grape by reason of its very large clusters and its large, oval, golden berries. The quality is of the highest, and the flavor suggests that of the well known Muscat Hamburg, which is one of its parents. It cannot help but be a splendid roadside sort, but its skin may be a little too tender for distant shipment. The vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive. It needs, however, a slightly longer season to mature its fruits than Concord. Golden Muscat originated on the grounds of this station in 1916, and was introduced by the New York Fruit Testing Association in 1927.

RASPBERRIES. — The characters most needed in new red raspberries are resistance to disease, greater productiveness, and better quality. Two sorts are named in this paper as kinds that every grower of red raspberries ought to try.

Latham.—Probably Latham is the most notable red raspberry now under general cultivation. The plants are conspicuous for hardiness and healthiness, and they do not contract the dreaded mosaic disease as readily as do most other red raspberries. The plants are also very vigorous and productive. The berries are large, bright red, glossy, and hold up in size well. Unfortunately they are a little inferior in flavor, crumble a little too much, and there are often too many double berries. This berry originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm in 1914. Latham received the Wilder Silver Medal of the American Pomological Society in 1927.

Lloyd George.—Lloyd George is the most promising new red raspberry, American or European, ever grown on the grounds of this station. The plants are hardy, unusually productive, and very healthy. Suckers are produced abundantly and the fruiting row is quickly established. The berries are very large, uniform in size and shape, and do not diminish in size as the season advances. The long, conic berries are medium red in color and firm enough for market to make a most attractive appearance in the basket. The season is three or four days later than that of June and is unusually long. The flavor is sprightly and pleasant and the quality in every respect is excellent. Lloyd George is an English sort, plants of which were introduced by this station in 1924. The variety will be offered by the New York Fruit Testing Association in the Fall of 1929.

(Continued on Page 336)



Golden Muscat, a Hardy Variety With the Flavor of a European Grape. Fig. 143

Apple Bud Sports

WHAT is a bud sport? It is not a freak, as it is often spoken of, but a variation that will propagate true by budding, grafting, cutting or by other asexual means. Sports are often confused with variations due to soil, location, disease, accidents and other nutritional factors. Frequently they cannot be distinguished from such environmental and fluctuating variations except by the propagation test.

Fruit sports, especially of plums and pears, were freely discussed and written about over one hundred years ago. Some of the French writers called them varieties that originated by accident. Similar forms are numerous among flowers and ornamental plants. Thus, bud sports or mutations are a general phenomenon among plants. Trees of at least a half dozen apple bud sports are now offered for sale by reputable nurserymen. And yet, a large number of the present-day fruit men are openly skeptical of this whole question. For years we have heard fruit-growers and speakers say that northern fruit sports were of very rare occurrence, and of little or no importance to either the nurserymen or the grower.

The writer hopes that his readers will be open minded on this question, as he is going to present only the actual facts as he has found them in visiting nearly a hundred orchards, and as they have been reported to him by other experiment station workers.

Russet and partly russet fruited limbs, as well as whole trees, are common in Baldwin apple orchards. A few cases were studied in other varieties, and in Bartlett pears. One of the russet Bartlett pear limbs had propagated true for the owner. Russet is probably an advantage in Bosc pears, and Roxbury apples, but it is very objectionable in most fruit varieties. Six cases of russet fruited Baldwins were studied in a single State, and only the more striking cases were considered. The question is, are russet fruited forms sufficiently numerous to merit steps to avoid them?

Large-fruited forms of Grimes, Sheriff and Fameuse are reported from Ohio, Iowa and Michigan. These forms are now being tested, and if found to be true bud sports, will at least make an interesting variation if they do not find a place in commercial fruit growing. The large Fameuse had been top-worked into a dozen or fifteen trees, and all were bearing nearly twice normal-sized fruit. One of the large-fruited Grimes limbs had been under observation by the orchard foreman for about six years.

High color forms have excited countrywide interest because of their commercial possibilities, and the high prices paid by certain nurserymen for propagation rights. High color fruited branches, thought to be true sports, have been reported for a dozen or fifteen of the more important apple varieties. A recent exhibit before the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association included four color forms of Northern Spy, three of Gravenstein, two of Stark, one of King, one of Baldwin, one of McIntosh and several of Rome. Several of these forms had high color, but they were dull and not attractive; others were mottled red and yellow, and still others were very attractive with high finish and high color. Many of these samples, as "Red" Stark and Cox's "Red" Rome, had propagated true, while others were under test.

The above is sufficient to bring out the situation among apple color sports. The owners almost always make three claims for their new fruit. First, it will color early or at least earlier than the parent variety. Second, it will produce a larger percentage of fancy colored fruit, and the fruit will sell better. Third, in most other respects, the sport is the same as the variety from which it mutated. So far as the writer knows, and he has studied many of these forms, such claims appear to be true.

Unfortunately many of the more promising of these apple sports are under commercial restrictions. It is to be hoped that where scion wood can be obtained, fruit growers will top-graft promising bud sports into bearing trees, and thus give them a prompt test. Such tests need not be as expensive as trying out a new variety, for Baldwin sports can be grafted into Baldwin trees or Grimes into Grimes trees, and this will not increase the number of varieties to be handled. BROOKS D. DRAIN.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

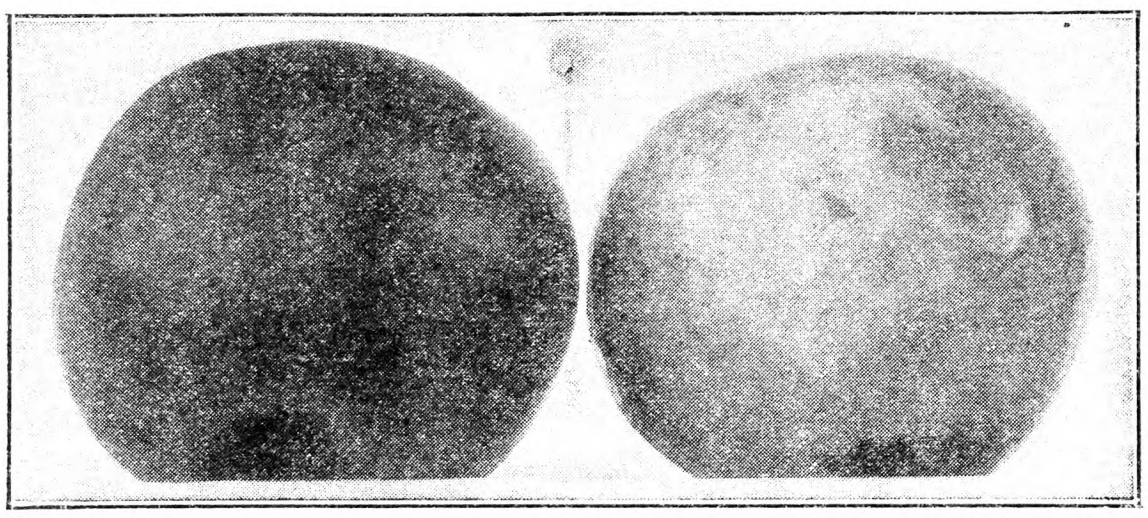
Fertilizing Large Elm Trees

I have a lot of large elm trees that are probably 40 years old. They were planted along driveways and fences, but have been neglected for a number of years. I have trimmed them and will spray them this Spring. I wish to fertilize them. Can you tell me what kind of fertilizer to buy and mix and the amount for each tree? I intend to make holes in the ground at the end of the branches with a bar, and put fertilizer into them.

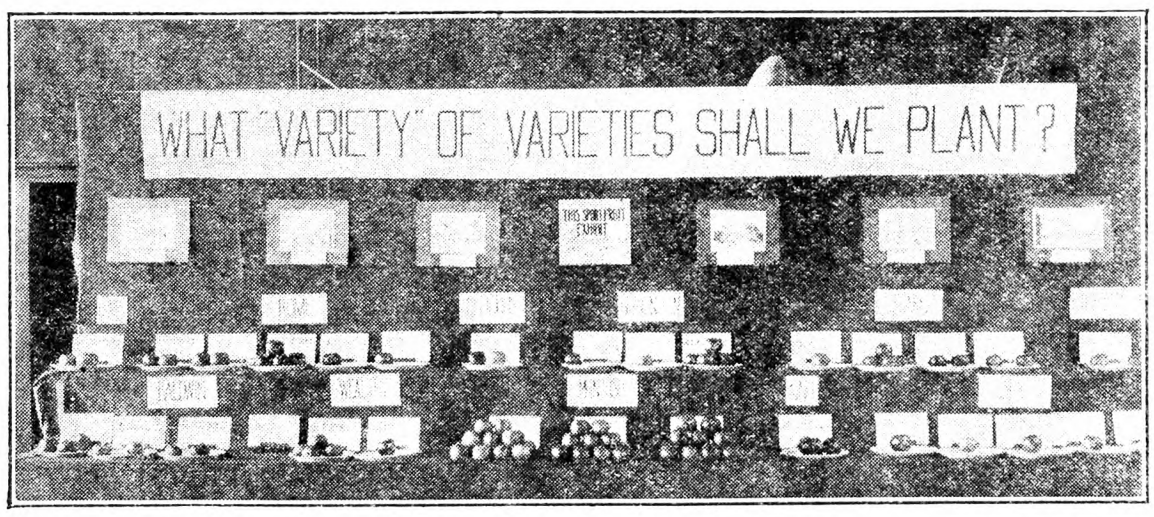
Saugatuck, Conn. A. T. L.

YOU have got hold of the latest and best method of fertilizing large ornamental trees. By using a crowbar and putting some force behind it you will be able to get your fertilizer down below the surface of the ground to where the feeding roots are. You should figure on applying 70 to 100 lbs. of a mixed fertilizer to each tree. You can buy prepared materials especially suited to shade trees, or you can mix your own fertilizer using ammonium sulphate, bonemeal, and a little acid phosphate and potash.

You should pepper the ground pretty thoroughly with crowbar holes out near the ends of the branches. Some folks get the idea that one ring of holes is sufficient. What you are really trying to do is to make a "surface application" of fertilizer to the soil 10 inches or a foot below the surface. The



A "Red" Gravenstein (left) which might be mistaken for a highly colored Baldwin. The specimen on the right is the usual Gravenstein. Such color forms have now been reported for many of the leading varieties of apples, and in some cases promise to replace the usual or standard form.



A deciduous fruit sport collection exhibited before the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, January 5, 1928. This collection included "solid color" McIntosh, which had propagated true for Derby Bros., of Leominster, Mass., as well as many other sports of our leading varieties.

more holes you make, therefore, the better distribution you will get and the better will be your results. H. B. T.

Overcrowding in the Orchard

WHY are all eyes focused on America? Why were the Anzac and American soldiers the wonder of many Europeans? How is it possible to grow the marvelous roses, Chrysanthemums, Dahlias and other flowers seen at the shows? The answer is the same in each case: Ample room for development, absence of overcrowding.

All growing things require a certain amount of space, air, sunlight, moisture and food to reach maximum size and greater production. In few cases is this more true than with the apple tree.

The history of many an orchard enterprise runs something like this. A young orchardist selects a favored site, plants and rears his beloved trees, and rejoices in the beauty, size and perfection of a few crops with which they reward him for giving them a place in the sun and amply feeding them and nursing them through infancy. They reach in every direction with root and twig for moisture, food, and sunlight. Each year they increase the amount of young twigs and roots more than the year before.

Proud of his work and satisfied in the enjoyment of his crops, the grower looks to the future as a series of happy seasons crowned with increasing yields of the superb fruit which he alone can produce and for the ownership of which monied merchants compete!

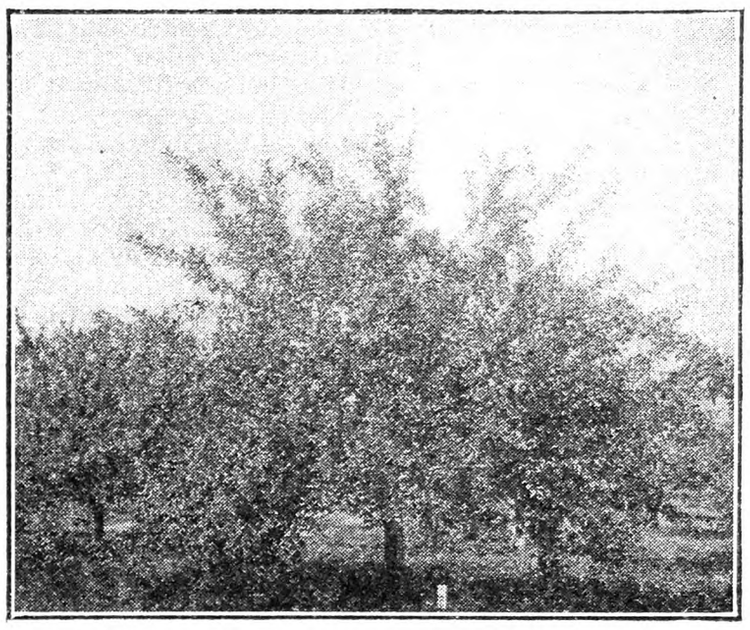
It is becoming more difficult to get through and under the trees when spraying, and some time in the future the fillers will have to be removed. But there is that big crop he has promised himself which he must secure before cutting out any trees and besides, they are too beautiful and precious to sacrifice. A little repressive pruning and increased fertilizing will hold them in check and maintain their vigor, he says to himself.

But season follows season. The superb fruit of the past is replaced by over-loads of ordinary fruit or partial crops of coarse, abnormal apples, frequently pitted of skin, aphis affected, prone to blight, stunted by moderate drouths and shunned by the once eager buyers.

Seemingly the weather, insects and diseases are conspiring against the hoped-for record crop. Practices which formerly secured desired results fail. Pruning becomes a costly yearly operation as suckers grow where trees are headed in. Tillage is difficult and cover crops languish in the shade. Where a gratifying profit appeared, the balance sheets are less favorable and even show occasional losses. Varieties recommended as the best to plant are salable only at low prices. And yet the locality, location and some of the varieties are seemingly ideal. This is the situation which is sure to confront the orchardist whose trees are closely planted unless he is fully forewarned and courageous in applying his knowledge. In life the successful are those who keep growing and reaching out for new opportunities. So it is with trees. When first planted the roots and twigs find unoccupied spaces in which to stretch out and grow to their heart's desire and from which to secure seemingly unlimited supplies of life-giving elements. The roots reach out beyond the branches rejoicing in the sun-warmed soil where nature's chemistry aided by bacterial activity is working most efficiently. The branches with their leaves free to absorb the sun's rays so necessary for the development of chlorophyl and the sap changes which take place in them, grow in untrammeled freedom striving for and attaining the maximum of spread and bearing surface in symmetrical beauty.

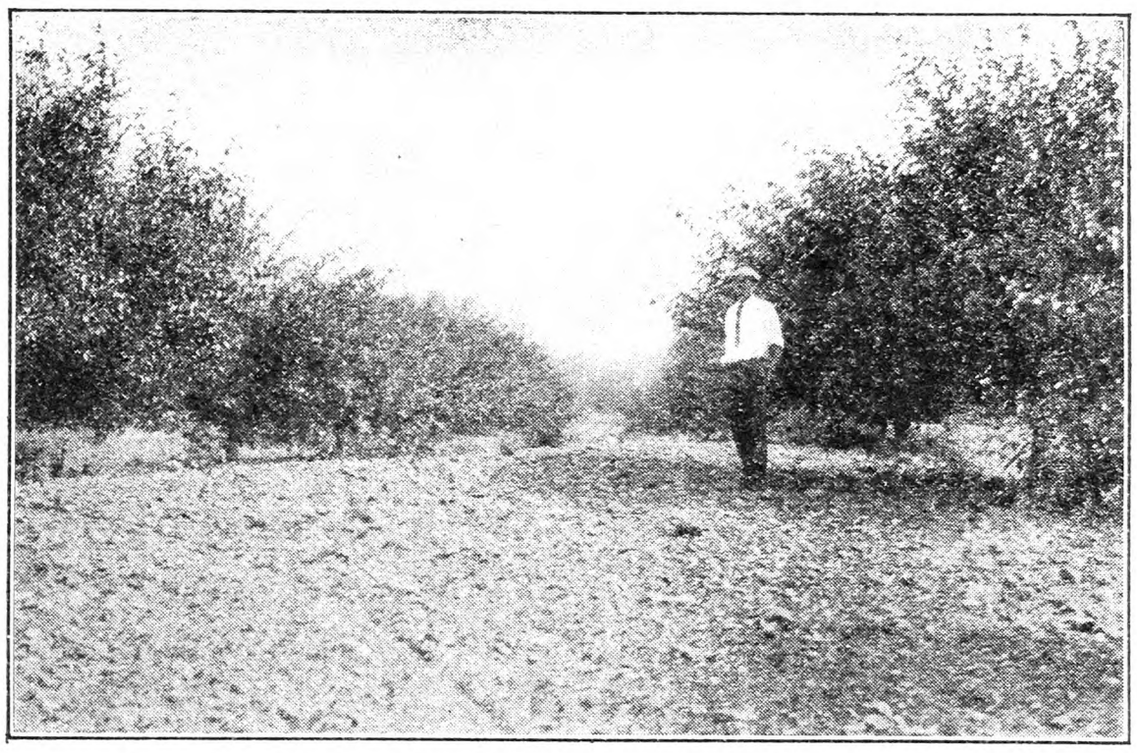
The time comes, especially if close planting has been practiced, when the advancing roots meet with drier, less attractive soil, and before long meet rival roots from the neighboring trees. After a frantic race for the few unoccupied spaces, the roots must needs relax into a sullen, discouraged, unsatisfied existence, the whole ground area being filled to the limit of possible development with feeding roots.

In the Spring the roots awaken from their Winter's rest thrilled into new hopes by the medicinal stimulant of nitrates made available by Winter's store of water. The roots provide a lavish supply of leaf, twig and fruit building sap with which the

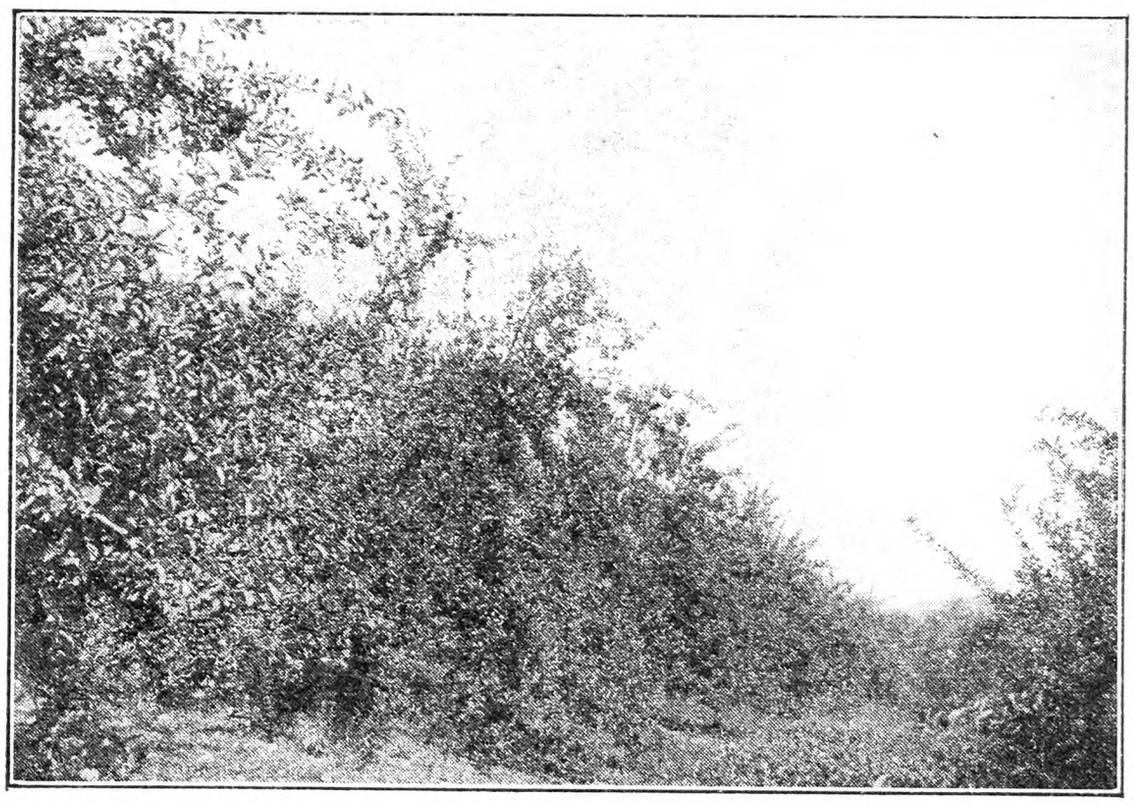


Normal Tree With Plenty of Room and Good Spread

tree quickly commences to develop fruit and wood growth on a generous scale, rapidly building tissue for apples of large size if the bloom was moderate or setting a full load if the bloom was full. The heavily pruned top providing insufficient growing space on the remaining twigs to use the rush of sap, sends out numerous rank suckers from the larger branches, striving to shield their nakedness from the sun and restore the balance between root and leaf.



Eleven-year-old McIntosh at 30 Feet. How Soon Will They Crowd?



Planted 30 Feet Apart These Trees Were Crowding Before They Reached Full Production. Heading in Only Resulted in Fruit of Poor Quality

The grower is again filled with pride and hope and estimates a large crop of average-sized fruit or a fair crop of large fruit, according to the set. Quickly, however, nature's reservoir is lowered by the breathing foliage, the sap supply grows less, the heat increases, and soon the tree must stop its fruit and wood building and use its scant supply of water to cool the fruit and leaves lest the sun's heat burn and destroy them. Occasional showers may permit short periods of growth but unless rains are frequent, fruit on the full trees remains small and many of the too numerous framework cells of the scattered apples fail to develop, causing defective tissue or Baldwin spot. Tillage or mulching may delay the drying-out process somewhat, but the checking dryness occurs while neighboring trees, well spaced, are still growing vigorously.

As picking time approaches with cooler weather and more available moisture, the trees strive to give the fruit its proper size, color and finish but the checks they have received have so dwarfed and delayed its maturity that there is little of sufficient size and color for the best grade. The fruit buds for the coming year are also undernourished and weak and will require most favorable weather in the Spring to enable them to bloom and set fruit.

The obvious remedy is to end overcrowding. If there are less desirable varieties interset as fillers, these should be completely removed by pulling or blasting according to size and circumstances. Even if the plantings are all of one variety it is a compromise of doubtful value to cut off large branches adjacent to permanent trees and leave doomed trees to extract from their maimed and gasping forms a final tribute. In frantically clinging to life their roots still fill the soil and the remnants of their branches endeavor to supply leaf surface to use the sap the roots offer, the amount of fruit resulting often being of less value for the moisture used than if the tree had been removed, so the adjoining trees could utilize not only this moisture but also its decaying rootlets.

After observing and considering the conditions and results related above, a few pertinent questions and conclusions appear. How much room beyond the branches does an apple tree require to permit its natural growth to continue? Since for ease and economy in spraying and picking, it is desirable to check its upward growth and restrict its height, is there a practical limit beyond which a tree should not be permitted to extend its side branches?

If there is such a limit and the needed root space beyond the branches could be known, it would be possible to determine the correct distance to separate permanent trees.

How large could fillers be allowed to grow before they would check the growth and yield of permanent trees to an unprofitable extent?

There is evidence in the weakened lower limbs next crowding trees, the upward urge of tops and branches and the smaller fruit, that many orchards are left too long before surplus trees are removed.

It is possible to remove a tree for less than the cost of pruning and spraying it for a year. When the time comes when a tree will permanently injure its neighbors and limit the quality of the crop, can a grower afford to leave it and spend money on it? E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

When to Graft

THE usual supposition is that grafting can only be successful in the Spring. Several years ago I grafted a large apple tree in early December. A few years later I also grafted a large apple tree on Christmas and have done grafting more or less all through February. I am perfectly satisfied from past experience that grafting can be done successfully any time during favorable weather through Winter. I have always practiced cleft-grafting and use well-made mixed wax. I think hot wax would be more liable to crack in very severe weather. It is best to put a little wax on the fresh cut ends of the scion to prevent drying out too much. From long experience I much prefer early grafting to that after growth starts in the Spring. All kinds of fruit trees, apple, pear, plum and cherry, can be grafted under the above conditions with success when properly done. CHARLES BLACK.

New Jersey.

R. N.-Y.—Several years ago we told of the Summer grafting method used by W. H. Hart, of Dutchess County, N. Y. He kept the scions in cold storage until ready for use, then took them out as wanted and did the work on pleasant days without the cold fingers and mean working wax when doing late Winter or Spring grafting. Mr. Hart had a helper going ahead to cut off and prepare the stocks and he came along finishing the job.

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The Home Garden

In planning a home garden it is very essential to plant the different vegetables and small fruits in the proper location. For instance, the fruits and vegetables that do not have to be planted every year should be located farthest from the house and in a group by themselves, so that in plowing the ground each Spring one will not disturb the roots of the asparagus or berries which should be placed at end of garden.

Another important thing is in planting the rows of vegetables across from the way the ground slopes. For instance, if the ground slopes to the south, which I would always have it do if possible, run the rows east and west, so that a hard rain will not wash deep gullies in the ground, which it is very likely to do if the rows run with the slope of the ground.

Do not plow or prepare the ground for planting until it is in proper condition. Much harm and hard work is caused by plowing or walking on the soil when it is wet. It will break up into large lumps, and if the lumps are exposed to sun and air they will bake so hard it will be impossible to get the ground in a friable condition for the entire season. To determine whether or not the soil is in a proper condition to work, take a digging fork and dig up soil at least six inches deep, take a handful of soil and press it firmly together. If it retains the shape it is pressed into without falling apart it is too wet to work, and should not be plowed until it will crumble apart when pressed together. But it should be plowed just as soon as it is in proper condition, as there are a number of crops that will not mature properly if not planted very early in the Spring. For instance, lettuce will not make solid heads in hot dry weather, so it is very essential to plant wintered-over plants so they will head before hot weather comes. Onions planted from seed also will not bottom up as well late in September as they will in August, and so the seed must be sown very early, so the onions will mature in August; for if they grow until September they are very apt to make a good many thick-necks.

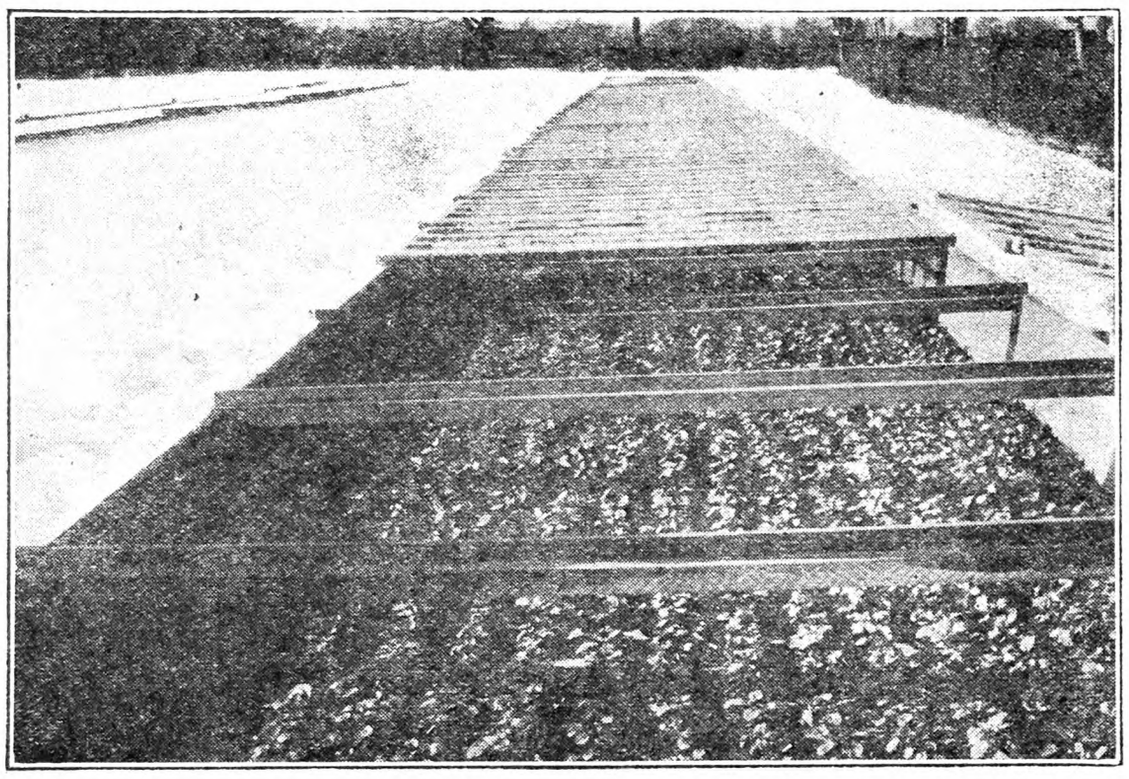
A person can save himself a good many hard hours work by having the ground in a proper condition before planting seed or plants. After plowing the ground, it it can remain in that condition for two or three hours before harrowing, so much the better; if not, after harrowing drag the portion of ground that you are going to plant immediately with two 8-ft. planks which are nailed together by lapping one edge on the other about 2 in. This drag is used until the ground is perfectly level, then before sowing seed go over surface with a garden rake, filling up any track of horses or depression in surface, and removing the small stones, for you will find a vast difference in using a drill or running a hand cultivator where the stones have been removed from where they have been permitted to remain.

In regard to food for the plants, it is applied in different ways and in different forms. I recommend a complete fertilizer. What I mean by a complete fertilizer is an even balanced one for the crop for which it is used; as one kind of food is not suitable for all people, so it is in the vegetable kingdom. As a general thing, vegetables growing beneath the surface of the ground need more potash than nitrogen, such as potatoes, onions, carrots, parsnips, etc. Vegetables growing above the soil, where the foliage is eaten, such as spinach, lettuce, etc., need more nitrogen. Then again, vegetables yielding their fruit above the soil, such as tomatoes, beans, peas, etc., need more phosphoric acid. As a rule I would prescribe for the first mentioned vegetables a fertilizer running 5-8-10 (5% nitrogen, 8% phosphoric acid and 10 % potash). For the second mentioned 7-8-6, and for the third 5-10-8. I said as a rule, but there are some times where this rule will not work to advantage. For instance, some soils contain more nitrogen than others, and if a phosphate running 7-8-6 is applied to lettuce it will not grow good solid heads but plenty of leaves and loose open heads. What's the answer? Use less nitrogen and more phosphoric acid and potash. More than half of the information you obtain in growing vegetables is acquired by experience, and not from listening to an address or reading a book on the subject.

I do not recommend stable manure for any crop which one has to work with his fingers and a hoe, for it is the seed bed of every weed that grows on the face of the earth. It is deposited there through the animal that eats it, and in spreading this manure on your garden you are going to reap much hard and tedious work, whereas a complete fertilizer will supply your ground all the elements found in manure except the humus. You ask me, then how is this humus going to be put in the soil if not supplied in the manure? By sowing Alsike clover on a part of your garden, about the middle of July, after the spinach, lettuce and peas are removed, and plowing this crop under the following Summer. In this manner one can increase the fertility of his soil and will not have to apply a fertilizer running so high in nitrogen, as the clover will supply a good portion of that. Where it is not possible to supply humus in this manner on account of the garden being small, and one finds it necessary to plant Fall crops, such as celery, cauliflower, cabbage, etc., on the ground where the spinach, lettuce and peas have matured, a good substitute can be applied, made out of cornstalks, bean and pea vines, tomato vines—in fact, anything of this sort put into a pile with about two bags of lime, scattered on about an inch deep to every foot of waste material; then throw the slops from the house on the pile, and by Spring you will have quite a lot of decayed matter to spread on the ground and plow under.

Let us suppose our garden is 100 ft. square. At the extreme rear we would plant one row of berry bushes, consisting of eight blackberry, eight raspberry and eight blackcaps. These should be set 4 ft. apart, and would make one row across the garden. They should be set 4 ft. from the line fence and have a space of 4 ft. between them and the next row planted.

I don't think any garden is complete without an asparagus bed. As this bed will not want renewing for 15 or 20 years, it should be situated next to the row of blackberries; 100 roots will be sufficient for a family of five persons. The roots should be set about 3 ft. apart and about 1 ft. deep. I know



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Elberta, Hale, Rochester, Yel St. John, 3 to 4 ft., 20c each; 2 to 3½ ft., 15c each; $10.00 per 100.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES
1 yr., 10c each, $5.00 per 100.
2 yrs., 15c each, $8.00 per 100.

HARDY HYDRANGEA BUSHES
2 to 3 feet..... 25c each.

Many other items at special prices. All stock offered strictly first-class, fresh dug and guaranteed absolutely true to name. Catalog free.

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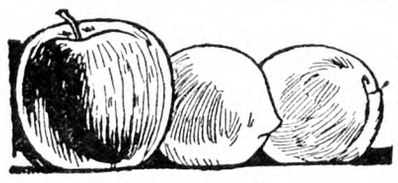
Nurserymen and Fruit Growers
"The Home of Good Nursery Stock"
Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y.

FRUIT TREES
Budded from bearing orchards and inspected for trueness to name by Dr. J. K. Shaw of Amherst, Mass.
We have no salesmen or commissions.



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We do have as good trees and plants as money can buy and at sensationally low prices.

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Not connected with any other "Barnes" company

FRUIT TREES
Seeds - Berry Plants - Ornamentals
3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3 ft. Peach, 15c each postpaid. Guaranteed stock. Farm, Flower and Garden Seeds. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shade Trees, etc.—in fact our free 1928 catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.

Allens' Nursery & Seed House
Box 11 Geneva, Ohio

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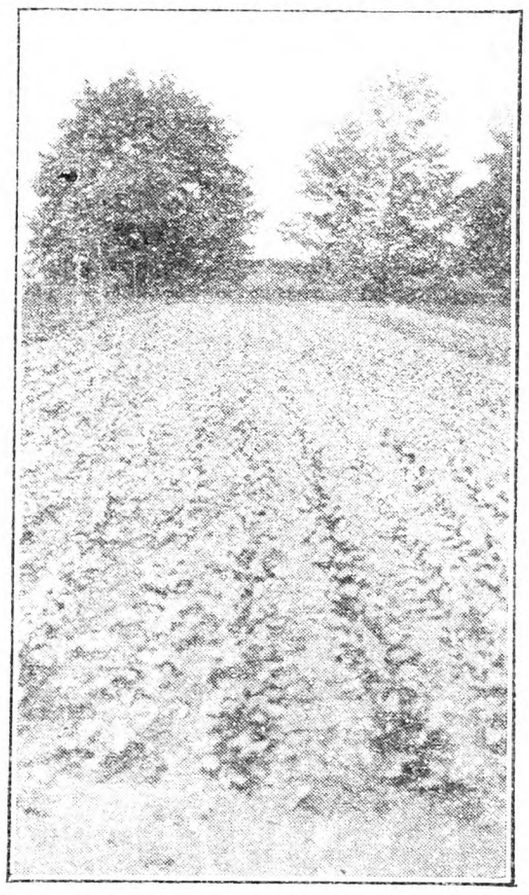
NOW is the time to order Nursery Stock
SELECTED TREES AND PLANTS
A complete assortment—hardy and northern-grown
Write for 1928 Catalog
"West has the Best" Lock Box 140
T. B. WEST & SONS
PERRY - LAKE COUNTY - OHIO

there are a number of persons who believe in digging a trench 2 ft. deep, but I believe one will not get as fine large shoots, and the life of the root will be very much shortened by planting so deep. Another drawback is that the fine fiber roots that supply food to the plant reach the subsoil and can find no source of food there, consequently the stalks are thin and not vigorous. To get the best results, after the trench is dug or plowed loosen up the bottom of the trench with a drag, set crown with roots spreading in all directions, pull enough soil into trench to cover crown and roots 1 in. deep. Then scatter a large handful of 7-8-6 on top, one handful to about 2½ ft. Then pull another inch of earth on top of the fertilizer. Let this remain until the weed seed begins to grow in the trench, again pull some earth into trench until weeds are covered, and continue this until the ground is level. Keep working the soil at least once a



Rows 6x90 ft. Yield $52 Worth of Lettuce

week, so the weeds do not get the best of you. As soon as the young shoots begin to appear give another application of fertilizer the same as before. This is all that is necessary for the first year. Do not cut tops off in the Fall; cut off close to the ground in the Spring, give another application of fertilizer, and cultivate the ground and keep soil nice and loose the entire season, giving another application of fertilizer about July 1. The following Spring one should cut some fine large asparagus. Do not cut later than June 20; that will give the crowns a chance to enlarge for next year's cutting. Each year immediately after the cutting season, apply fertilizer as before. I recommend the variety Martha Washington.

Four feet from the asparagus row set one row of strawberries. Set the plants 2 ft. apart in the row. It is better to set two varieties at least, so as to prolong the berry season as long as possible. I prefer Success for early and Chesapeake or Big Joe for late. The matted-row system is better than the hill. It will give more berries, and they are plenty large for home use.

Six feet from strawberries plant one row of musk and watermelons. Do not plant until the nights begin to get warm, as these plants are very tender, and if once stunted by cold weather will not do well. Make hill a week or two before planting seed, as seed will germinate more quickly than if planted in loose soil.

Plant one row of Lima beans 4 ft. from melons, as this vegetable takes the entire season to mature; 32 poles set 3 ft. apart are sufficient. Four feet from Limas plant one row of tomatoes, six Chalk's Early, six Bonnie Best, 12 Stone. Next plant one row composed of six eggplants, two dozen peppers. Next one row of bush Limas and string beans. Next one row Early Mayflower, one row Crosby Early, and one row Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn; this will give a succession of corn from July 20 to middle of August. Next one row of early cabbage. Next six rows of potatoes, two of Cobbler and four of Green Mountain. Next three rows reserved for peas; make first sowing soon as ground can be plowed, second planting as soon as first planting is an inch high, third two weeks after second planting. This will give a succession of peas from June 10 to July 10. Do not plant peas after the 10th of May, as the vines will mildew and will not yield enough to pay for the work and seed planted.

Next to peas, one row of cabbage and celery seed; this row will give you plenty of plants to set about July 1. Next one row of carrots, one row of onion seed, one row of beets, one row of radishes and turnips, one row of lettuce plants and one row of spinach.

This will take about 91 of our 100-ft. garden, leaving plenty of room for flowers, which are almost as important as the vegetables, for while they will not satisfy the stomach they satisfy the soul with their beauty and fragrance.

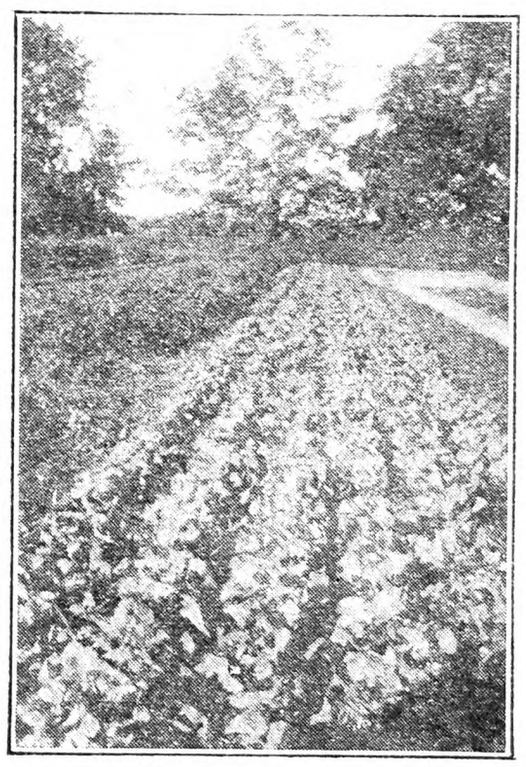
Now to continue our garden program. The spinach will be off first; plant a row of Evergreen sweet corn. The lettuce and radishes will be off next; plant another row of sweet corn. The peas will be off next; plant one row cauliflower, one row celery, one row late cabbage. The two rows of early potatoes will be off next; plant two rows of sweet corn. The first sweet corn will be off next; plant one row string beans, two rows lettuce, two rows spinach and two rows turnips.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

Cover Crops

Green crops for plowing under are commonly used in orchards and vineyards in Western New York. Many of the best fruit growers practice clean culture up until about the first of August and then sow a cover crop. Vineyardists who object to having a cover crop in the vineyard at picking time, on account of the discomfort caused to pickers by dew and wet weather, commonly sow cover crops in alternate rows.

The legumes, among which are clover, peas and vetch, make the best cover crops. Other crops are oats, rye, buckwheat, turnips and millet. The choice depends on the soil and the kind of fruit. A rotation may be practiced or a mixture of the above crops used. The cover crop should be sown in mid-Summer, at the time of the last cultivation, and be plowed under late in the Fall or very early in the next Spring. The grains—oats, rye or bar-



Fourth Cutting of Spinach on Same Plot

ley—should be sown at the rate of two bushels per acre; clover, 15 lbs. per acre; vetch, 20 to 40 lbs. per acre.

L. H. WOODWARD.

"Quick Lunch" Potato

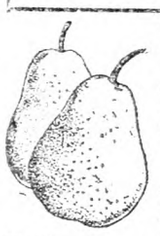
Can anyone tell me where I might obtain some seed of a potato known as the "Quick Lunch?" This potato is on display every year at the State Fair. I always look through every seed catalog that I come across, and have inquired of many people, but never have any luck in getting track of any. It is an early potato and resembles the Bliss Red Triumph in size and shape, but it is white. It does have, however, irregular pink patches here and there on the skin, also pink eyes. F. M. S.

Oswego Co., N. Y.

BARNES BROS. New England grown trees have been planted by leading fruit growers for 38 years. Their reputation for strong-rooted, sturdy, hardy, early-bearing nursery stock is unexcelled. New England's rugged climate and New England's thrifty soil produce ideal nursery trees of outstanding vigor and productiveness. Moreover, Barnes Bros. tremendous plantings enable you to buy direct-from-the-grower-to-you at remarkably low prices.

25 Big Bargains

Every homeowner should have our list of 25 money-saving, low-priced, get-acquainted assortments of trees, shrubs, vines, plants, bulbs. These big bargains will surprise you. Write us for this list today.



Money Saving Offer on Pears

While the supply lasts—two-year pear trees, 3 to 5 ft., ⅜ to ½ inch diameter. These trees are just as well rooted and only slightly smaller than those listed in our catalog. Regular price $30 per hundred. Special price to Rural New-Yorker readers $20 per hundred; $2.50 per 10—all of one variety, any standard variety except Bosc.

Get Our Special Quantity Prices

Our large stocks enable us to quote low quantity prices that will save you money. Write us your requirements.

Certified Apple Trees

If you want Certified Apple Trees buy Barnes Bros. hardy New England grown trees bearing the lead seal and variety certification of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. Our prices are very reasonable. Write today and let us quote you on the varieties and quantities you desire.

The New Cortland Apple

Every fruit grower should have a block of the wonderful new Cortland apple—the most promising new variety today. It is recommended by leading horticultural experts. Our stock is fine. Our prices are low. Write now for prices on your requirements.

New Varieties of Apples

Test out the excellent new apple varieties originated by the New York Experiment Station. Complete details are given in our new 1928 catalog. Write today for catalog and prices on these new varieties.

Save Money on These Apple Trees

We have a limited quantity of apple trees which are just as well rooted as those listed in our catalog, but slightly smaller. These trees are two years old, 3 to 5 ft., ⅜ to ½ inch diameter. Regular price $20 per hundred—special price to Rural New-Yorker readers $15 per hundred; $2 per 10—all of one variety, standard varieties only. Order from this advertisement.

5 Liberty Iris —Only 25c

No. 26—A special get-acquainted bargain offer. For only 25c, to cover postage and packing, we will send 5 beautiful Liberty Iris—assorted varieties. Send today before supply is exhausted.

New Varieties of Peaches

Write for details and prices of the new varieties of peaches—Cumberland, Eclipse, Radiance — originated by the New Jersey Experiment Station.

Write Today for Big New 1928 Catalog

Our new, big, illustrated 1928 catalog will give you complete descriptions and prices of new and old varieties of fruit and all kinds of evergreens, shade trees, shrubs, vines, plants, bulbs. This book is free while the supply lasts. Get your copy now.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co., Box 8, Yalesville, Conn.

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Established 1890

NEW HOPE FARM PEACH

Originated with H. W. Collingwood, late Editor of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, on Hope Farm in Bergen County, New Jersey. Hardy as an oak, very productive, and of finest quality—one of the good things that has come to stay. Every reader of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER should plant this best of all Peaches. See special trial orchard offers in our catalog.

NEW MONMOUTH BEAUTY APPLE

New Monmouth Beauty Apple—a companion of the Hope Farm Peach—originated in Monmouth County, New Jersey. America's most beautiful apple, hardy, productive, and sells for highest prices on the market. If you love apples don't miss this one. See catalog for special trial orchard offers.

SPECIAL COLLECTION NO. 1.—2 Hope Farm Peach, 5 to 6 ft.; 2 Monmouth Beauty Apple, 2-year-old, 5 to 6 ft.; 2 Elberta Peach, 4 to 5 ft.; 1 Gov. Wood Cherry, 5 to 6 ft.; 3 Concord Grape, 2-year, No. 1. **All for $5.** Mail your order direct from this ad.

SPECIAL COLLECTION NO. 2.—1 Bearing-Age Bradshaw Plum, 1 Bartlett Pear, 5 to 7 ft.; 3 Hope Farm Peach, 5 to 6 ft.; 3 Monmouth Beauty Apple, 2-year, 4 to 6 ft.; 2 Moore Early Grape and 2 Concord, 2-year-old, best; 1 Hydrangea P. G. shrub, 2 to 3 ft.; 1 Hills of Snow Shrub, 18 to 24 in. **All for $7.**

SPECIAL OFFER IN STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEACH TREES, 18 to 24 in., nice little trees, well rooted, **$7 per 100, 350 trees for $23.**

Fine 2 to 3-ft. trees, well rooted and in pink of condition, **$10 per 100, or 350 trees for $30.** Order from this ad.

For special prices on 4 to 5-ft., and 5 to 7-ft. trees, also fine 3 to 4-ft. trees, write us. Varieties, Elberta, J. H. Hale, Brackett, Hiley, Slappy, Belle Ga., Fitzgerald, Salway, Roberta, Carman, Rochester.

APPLE TREES—2-year-old, 5 to 7 ft., best, at attractive prices. Varieties, McIntosh, R. I. Greening, N. Spy, Paragon, M. B. Twig, Baldwin, Cortland, Smoke House, Delicious, Duchess, Twenty Ounce, English Codling, York Imperial. Also have same varieties in fine 2-year-old trees, 4 to 5 ft. See catalog.

ONE MILLION FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

A general line of nursery stock, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grape Vines, Raspberry Plants, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, Etc.

Send for our Free Catalog Today

before you order nursery stock anywhere. It will save you money.

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Giant Returns from Giant Asparagus

GIANT WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS SEED

Now is the time to order your asparagus seed for Spring planting. Save by growing your own Giant Roots from our Giant Seed.

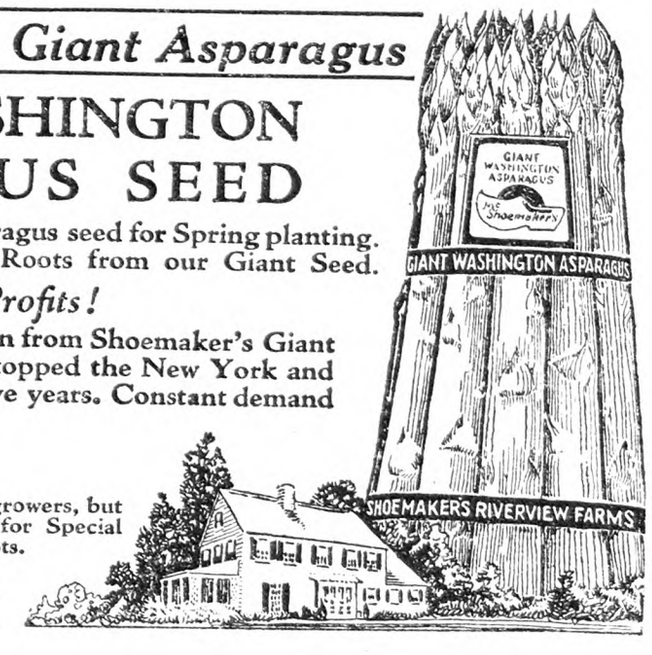
Bank Giant Profits!

Giant Washington Asparagus, grown from Shoemaker's Giant Washington Seed, has consistently topped the New York and Philadelphia markets for the past five years. Constant demand —best prices—a sure-profit crop!

Order Seed Now!

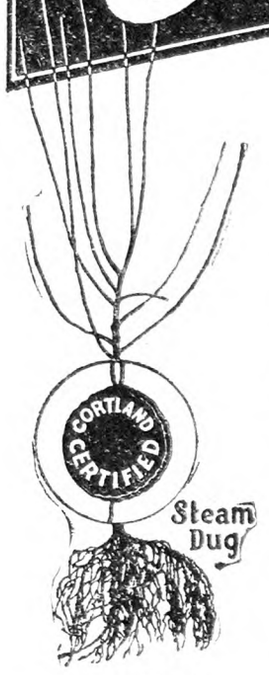
Special prices now in effect to commercial growers, but seed supply is limited. Write now—ask for Special Market Growers' Price-List for seed and roots.

SHOEMAKER'S RIVERVIEW FARMS
Originators of Giant Washington Asparagus
Box R. S., Bridgeton, N. J.



Growers for 44 years

Maloney's Certified Apple Trees



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We have thousands of apple trees certified true-to-name by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Inc., who fastened a seal to each tree bearing the name of the Association and the name of the variety. This seal will remain on the tree until it comes into fruiting. (See catalog).

"There are a few Nurserymen who are able to Guarantee Cortland. We would take no chances on cheap trees."
—The Rural New-Yorker Editorial

CORTLAND promises greater things to the orchardists than any other Apple introduced during the 20th Century. Plant a block of them this Spring. Safeguard your investment by ordering our Certified Cortland Trees. These Trees and many thousand others in more than forty varieties have been certified for us by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Inc.

Our Apple Trees, together with other stock, are grown on upland soil at an elevation of 1,500 feet. It is generally known that upland stock transplants most satisfactorily. And our customers know that Maloney's Trees are hardy, healthy, vigorous and equipped with beautiful fibrous root systems.

1928 Nursery Book FREE

This Book shows Cortland, Delicious and other Apples in *natural colors,* also Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Pears, Raspberries, Grapes and Ornamentals for beautifying the home grounds. Write for your copy today—it will please and profit you. **We Pay Transportation Charges. See Catalog.**

MALONEY BROS. NURSERY CO., INC.
67 Main Street Dansville, N. Y.

Budded on Whole-Root French Seedlings

Fruit Trees

We offer the following variety of fruit trees at a Special Bargain. These trees are budded from the bearing orchards and we are sure that they are true-to-name. We have no salesmen or commissions.

APPLE TREES—Baldwin, Cortland, Famous, R. I. Greening, Gravesteens, King Porter, Northern Spy. 2-year, 5 to 6 ft., at 35c each; $30.00 per 100.

PEAR TREES—Bartlett, Claps Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Kiefer. 3-yr., 5 to 6 ft., at 50c each; $40.00 per 100.

PLUM TREES—Burbank, Abundance, Satsumma, Lombard, Rain Cloud, Sipper's Pride, Gnii, Shropshire Damson, 3-year, 5 to 7 feet, 40c each; $35.00 per 100.

PEACH TREES—Elberta, Carman, Belle of Geo. J. H. Hale, Rochester. Mt, Rose, Crawford Late. 2-yr., 5 to 6 ft., at 35c each and $25.00 per 100. 4 to 5 ft., at 30c each; $20.00 per 100.

GRAPE VINES—Concord, Niagara, Catawba, Campbell Early, Hartfords, Worden. 2 and 3 year, at 20c each: $15.00 per 100: $135 per 1,000.

QUALITY STOCK—REASONABLE PRICES—SERVICE
Send for Free Catalogue
THE ROCKFALL NURSERY CO., Box 9000, Rockfall, Conn.

PEACH TREES, 20 2-ft., $1.40; 2½-ft., $1.80; any variety. Other sizes. Roots in the ground and under protection. Freshly dug 2-year grapevines size 2, each, Agawam 6c, Concord 3c, Niagara, Worden 5c. Mail your list; we are the guardians of your purse. If not tickled with your bargain money promptly refunded. Mr. Hobein, Geneva, O., planted our Elbertas; every tree true to name, and the vigor surprised him. Today's order gets a better selection.
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PLANT NOW SPECIAL OFFER TO GET ACQUAINTED. MAILING SIZE. POST PAID.
10 Peach, assorted kinds $1.00
4 Cherry 1.00
4 Apple, assorted kinds 1.00
50 Washington Asparagus 1.00
All 4 collections for $3.50
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Catalogue Free—Want Local Salesmen.

FRUIT TREES A SPECIALTY. Write now for prices on high grade Nursery Stock, sold direct, at lowest prices. Satisfactory quality and condition guaranteed. Write at once for Catalogue.
NEW HAVEN NURSERIES
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LAKES Shrubs Roses Fruit Trees
Our stock is carefully grown, selected and delivered makes rapid growth. Prices moderate. Send for free catalog.
Finger Lakes Nurseries, 509 Washington St., Geneva, N. Y.

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ASPARAGUS ROOTS—New Giant Wash., rust-proof, $1.25 hun. delivered. Special price largelots. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

RASPBERRY PLANTS

The safest and most profitable small fruit crop is the red raspberry. Our plants are twice inspected and certified, guaranteed true to name, graded to 3/16 inch and up diameter, and with T roots. We refer you to your State college as to quality of our plants.

Prices for Spring 1928 as follows:

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Golden Queen	1.00	1.75	6.00	.....
Herbert	.75	1.50	5.00	37.50
Idaho	.75	1.50	5.00	40.00
June	.75	1.50	5.00	37.50
Latham	1.00	1.75	5.50	45.00
King	.75	1.50	5.00	37.50
Marlboro	.75	1.25	4.00	30.00
St. Regis	.75	1.25	4.00	30.00
Plum Farmer, Bl., tip plants.	.75	1.25	4.00	30.00
Columbian, Pur., tip plants..	1.00	1.75	5.00	37.50

50 plants at 100 rate. 500 plants at 1,000 rate. 5% discount for March orders.

Our catalog offers you the best in fruit trees, small fruits, evergreens, shrubs, vines, roses and hardy plants. May we send you a copy?

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"Grown in Vermont, It's Hardy."

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Scions for Grafting ..... **10c** foot postpaid
3-5 ft. Trees ..... **35c** express not paid
2-3 ft. Trees ..... **25c** each postpaid
McIntosh, Greening, Baldwin, Wealthy at same prices.
No Orders for less than $1.00, please.
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Direct from nursery to planter at almost first cost of growing them. Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Grape, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Asparagus, English Walnut, Butternut, Norway Maple, American Elm, California Privet, Thunbergs Barberry, Catalpa Bungii (Umbrella tree). Write for free catalogue.
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Strong, healthy, well graded and tied 26 in a bundle, 40 bundles for a 1000; packed in burlap bags. Varieties: Mary Washington, Pedigreed Washington, Palmetto, Giant Argentine and Barr's Mammoth. All varieties 2 year No. 1, $8 per 1000; 1-year No. 1, $5 per 1000. RHUBARB ROOTS. $3 per 100; $25 per 1000. TOMATO MARGLOBE, ¼ lb. $1.50; lb., $5. New Stone and Greater Baltimore, $2 per lb.
H. AUSTIN • FELTON, DEL.

Increasing the Stock of a New Variety

I am cross-pollinating plums. I have good qualities in plant A, and other good qualities in plant B. I want to combine these good qualities in plant C. I resort to cross-polination and get a fruit such as I desire. For practical and commercial purposes, how am I to produce in quantity, this plant C? G. E. D.
West LaFayette, Ohio.

All the new plants must come from this new plant C. The usual method is to increase the stock by taking a scion or two, or a bud stick, from the young original plant and work into older trees, so as to get a supply of budding and grafting wood. It takes several years to increase the wood supply to what is wanted for large scale operations. The best method in the long run is to bud as many young seedlings as possible the first season, from which bud sticks can be cut in rather large number the second season for other budding. This plan is then followed indefinitely for future propagation, and incidentally explains much of the mixture that occasionally arises unintentionally in nursery trees. If a mixture once enters it is spread and perpetuated.
H. B. T.

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EVERBEARER

Buy Stahelin's guaranteed MASTODON plants—the largest, sturdiest MASTODON. Bred from original plants supplied us under exclusive contract with G. W. Voer, the originator. Heavy producer—June, Midseason and Late. Giant crop this season until Winter. Big, sure, steady money maker.

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Colorful—gorgeous for your garden. Easy to grow in any soil or climate. Inexpensive to raise for the market.
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Balanced assortment of tested varieties. Especially recommended to plantings for roadside sale of cut flowers, to hospitals, hotels and institutions, and for beautiful flowers in quantities at low cost. Large bulbs of blooming size 50cts. per doz. postpaid. $1.85 for 50, $3.50 for 100, $30 per 1000.
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25 large Bulbs—best named varieties $1.00
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22 Leading June and Everbearing Varieties
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Before ordering seeds elsewhere send for our free illustrated catalog. It is full of money-making information and valuable suggestions for both amateur and professional gardeners. It contains accurate and fair descriptions of both the new and old popular varieties. A postcard will bring it to you FREE.

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Saves All the Hard Labor Transplanting

Tobacco, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Pepper Plant, Egg Plant
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66 varieties. Grown in grape belt by experts. Also Fruits, Shrubs, etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine. Descriptive catalog free. West Hill Nurseries, Inc., Box 10, Fredonia, N. Y.

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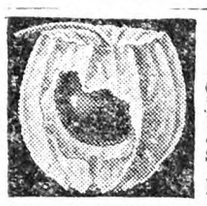
Strawberry Plants Best Varieties. Catalog Free. BASIL PERRY Georgetown, Delaware



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Frostproof Cabbage. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market and Golden Acre. **Tomato Plants:** Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Livingston Globe, John Baer and Earliana. Bermuda and Prize Taker Onion Plants. Ruby King and Bull Nose Pepper Plants. Postpaid, 250, **$1.00**; 500, **$1.50**; 1,000, **$2.50**. Express Collect **$1.50** per 1,000. Care used in packing. We guarantee to arrive in good condition.

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MY FROST PROOF Cabbage Plants

will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments. All leading varieties. Postpaid: 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.75. Express: $2.00 1000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and Pepper Plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. **P. D. FULWOOD, Tifton, Ga.**

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NEW SPRUCE OR BASSWOOD LADDERS—HARDWOOD RUNGS
Complete—ready to use—freight prepaid.
20 to 32 ft.....25c per ft. 34 to 40 ft.....27c per ft.
A. L. FERRIS Box 245 INTERLAKEN, N. Y.

Advance of Walnut Culture in the Temperate Regions

When many people think of starting a walnut grove they are very likely to figure on a large outlay of money. After they have figured on a 50 or 100-acre grove, which includes the cost of land, trees, planting, care and years to wait for a crop, they often get cold feet. Dr. J. Russell Smith, in his lecture before the Northern Nut Growers' Association at Easton, Md., last Fall, brought out very forcefully the foolishness of starting on such a scale if one has small working capital, or of letting it stop one from getting started in this new industry of the North.

He suggests that farmers plant a row or two across a field, 60 or 100 ft. apart. Plant a post to each tree to protect it, and keep on farming. Now, let us consider. Suppose a man has a 10, 20 or 30-acre field and he wished to try out the idea, but cannot afford to go in too heavily, or does not quite have enough confidence to make a big try. Put in a row along one side and keep on farming the same as ever. The annual crop production will not be curtailed any, and when the nuts come into bearing in 7 to 10 years that will be extra profit. If, as the trees grow and thrive, the reports of the successes of other plantings come to the ears of this planter, more rows can be added later. This not only spreads the cost over a number of years but gives one a chance to get acquainted with these new trees and learn their performance on a small scale.

Men with deep determination can make costly mistakes and still carry on, as one man did in Southeastern Pennsylvania who bought a 100-acre farm, planted over 700 trees and learned the farm was not suited for nut culture. He then bought another farm and dug his trees and planted them on this place. A lot of the trees were lost in the experiment, a whole year of time, but he had the determination to win. This man's beautiful two-year grove is quite thrilling to see.

We are too prone to take for granted the things that were here when we came and forget that all industries had a beginning and that some time in the cycle of events every crop made its entry into human society. Many indications point to the improved American black walnut being introduced in this decade to the public as a commercial product. The kernels have been used these many years in confections and baking. They are liked especially in this capacity because they do not lose their flavor in cooking and baking. Tons of hand-picked kernels are handled by city commission merchants for this purpose. But rapid strides cannot be made in using the common seedling. Since the Thomas, Stabler and Ohio varieties, with their easy cracking attributes, fine kernel and attractive flavor, are being grafted and made available for commercial planting, the black walnut will rapidly take its place with its cousins, the pecan and California walnut. The early bearing habit of these varieties is valuable, many bearing nicely in five years and some in three years, which makes it very attractive for the landowner to plant

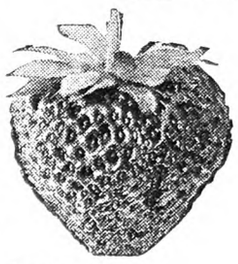
With the nature doctors substituting nuts for meat in diet tables and the domestic institutes and public schools teaching the younger generation the use and value of nuts in our daily diet, the demand for nuts and their price is mounting faster than the increase of production. This includes the California walnut, pecan, filbert and imported nuts.

Remember, in planting a grove or in starting in a small way, be sure to demand the grafted varieties.

Pennsylvania. JOHN W. HERSHEY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

The Kind That Pay Big Profits



JOHNSON'S PLANTS are backed by our 47 years' experience in the plant and berry business and a reputation for fair dealing with thousands of satisfied customers. If you want strong, vigorous, high-grade plants—the kind that pay big profits—order direct from this advertisement, or send for our free catalog which gives information and advice about all varieties.

	100	1000	5000
Aroma (Per)	$0.90	$5.00	$23.75
Armanda (Per)	.90	5.00	23.75
Bubach (Per)	1.00	6.00	28.75
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Big Late (Imp)	.90	5.00	23.75
Chesapeake	1.00	6.00	28.75
Cooper (Per)	.90	5.00	23.75
Dr. Burrell (Per)	.80	4.00	18.75
Eaton (Per)	.90	5.00	23.75
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Gibson (Per)	.90	5.00	23.75
Horsey (Per)	.90	5.00	23.75
Klondyke (Per)	$0.80	$4.00	$18.75
Lupton (Per)	.90	5.00	23.75
Missionary (Per)	.80	4.00	18.75
Nick Ohmer (Per)	.90	5.00	23.75
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FALL BEARING VARIETIES			
Progressive (Everbearing)	1.25	8.00	42.00
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Champion (Everbearing)	1.25	8.00	42.00
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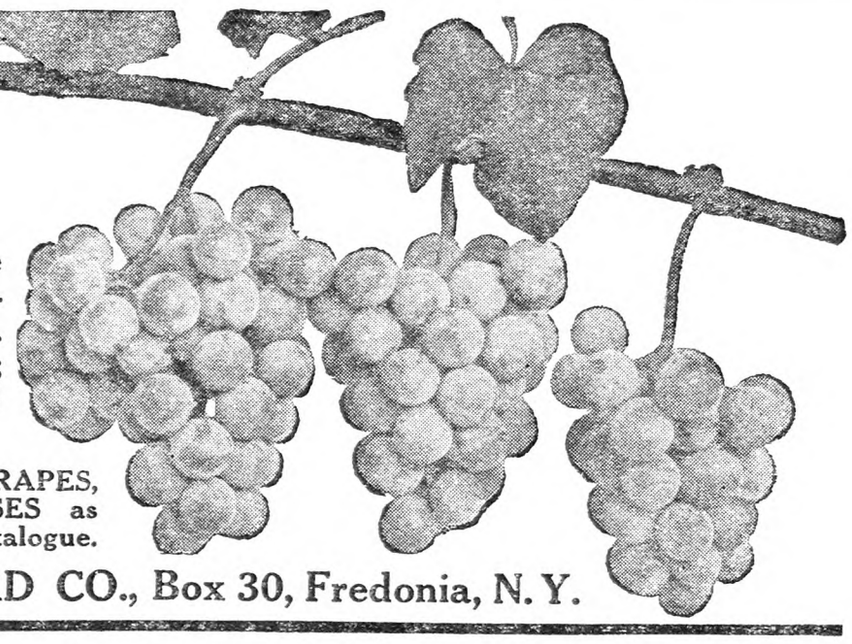
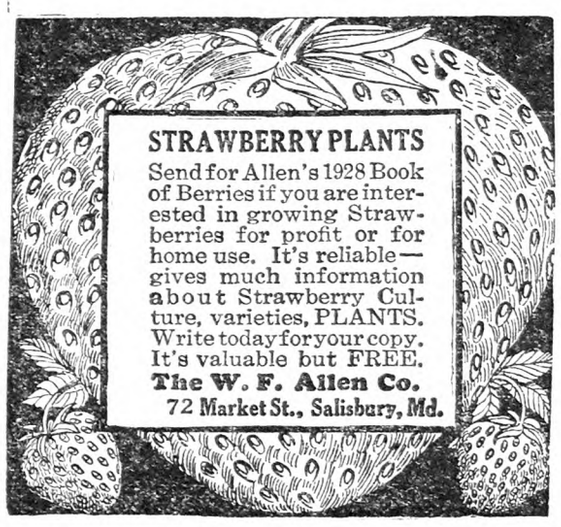
The new Early White Grapes PORTLAND & ONTARIO originated at the N. Y. State Experiment Station. Price, 75c each; $6.50 per 10 postpaid.



Also all other GRAPES, SHRUBS and ROSES as offered in our new Catalogue.

T. S. HUBBARD CO., Box 30, Fredonia, N. Y.



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Send for Allen's 1928 Book of Berries if you are interested in growing Strawberries for profit or for home use. It's reliable—gives much information about Strawberry Culture, varieties, PLANTS. Write today for your copy. It's valuable but FREE.
The W. F. Allen Co.
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS
10 Kinds—All Good
LATHAM RASPBERRY disease free.
BLOWER'S BLACKBERRY, JAPANESE BARBERRY and other stock.
FREE CIRCULAR
PLEASANT ACRES NURSERIES
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1400 Acres fertile soil in the heart of Ohio. Small fruit plants and ornamentals our specialty. Hardy, vigorous stock.
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Other varieties listed in our new Catalog No. **S35** *Copy free on request.*
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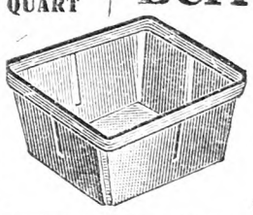
RASPBERRY SETS
Reds and Blacks
Disease Free. Ten Varieties
WHITE FARM CO., IONIA, N. Y.

THE WORLD'S 6 BEST ROSES for - $1.50
GOLDEN OPHELIA, bright yellow; LADY ALICE STANLEY, coral rose; LAURENT CARL, glowing red; SUNBURST, golden orange; WHITE M. COCHET, snow white; DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON, saffron yellow. **OUR FREE CATALOG** describes them fully and shows them in their natural colors, it also contains many other bargains in Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Berry Plants and Ornamental Trees. **F. W. Brow Nurseries, Box 10, Rose Hill, N. Y.**

The BERLIN QUART **Berry Baskets**



CATALOG READY! Write today—not next week, but NOW! Buy our Berry Baskets and Crates AT WINTER DISCOUNTS.
The Berlin Fruit Box Co.
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Get the Big FREE DASS STRAWBERRY BOOK

Illustrates heavy yielding big-rooted healthy, northern grown Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants. All varieties. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines Other Small Fruits. Bargain prices!
$3.00 PER THOUSAND
buys guaranteed, big-yield Strawberry Plants that thrive anywhere. Lowest prices. Send at once for our free catalog. Don't buy until you get it.
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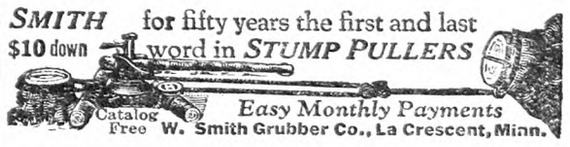
STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Millions of Them at $2.50 per 1000
H. F. Bicher, Pa., says, "I sold $600 worth of berries from 3500 of your plants." Catalog free.
C. S. PERDUE Box 20 SHOWELL, MD.
"Better plants for less money"

SMITH for fifty years the first and last word in *STUMP PULLERS*
$10 down



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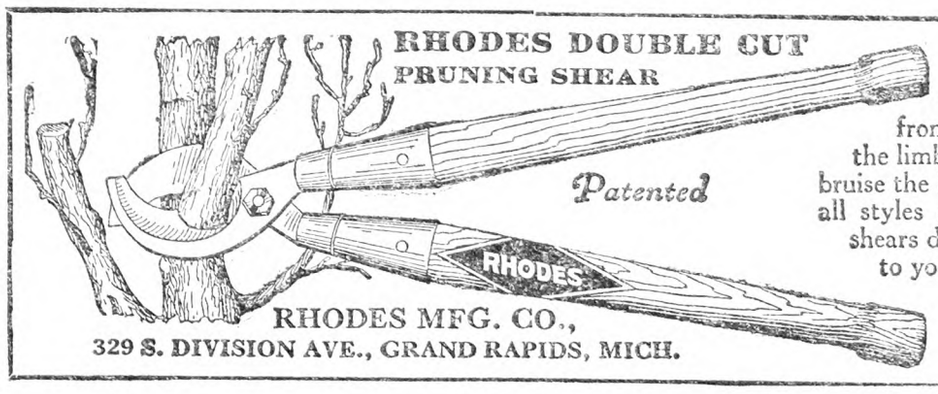
Iris German, Japanese, Siberian and Spanish. Send for catalogue.
LAKE IRIS BOTANICAL EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS - Ashtabula, Ohio

60 LARGE CHOICE GLADIOLUS, $1.25—None alike. 10 CHOICE DAHLIAS, $1.25. Cat. GLADAHLIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Trowbridge Grafting Wax

For Successful Grafting. Sold by leading Seed and Hardware Stores or buy direct, postpaid. **1 lb. package 60c, ½ lb. 35c, ¼ lb. 25c.**
WALTER E. CLARK & SON - - - - MILFORD, CONN.



THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. All shears delivered free to your door. Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.,
329 S. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Quick growth—Early maturity Quality crops . . . And How?

THE increase in immature corn the past few years is not so much due to the change of season or late, wet spring, but to the constant depletion of the original plant food minerals from the soil. Cornland soils are becoming more and more unbalanced as crop after crop is taken off, with a never-ending removal of the minerals necessary to plant life. As natural soil fertility decreases, soft corn increases and nubbins multiply.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station during 1926 and 1927, by using 300 to 400 pounds of a complete fertilizer together with manure, has decreased the time between corn planting and silking from 20 to 30 days, on one soil type, as compared with "no treatment" plots. Shortening the growing period may be of great importance in fighting the corn borer. The secret of maturing crops quickly is forcing the early growth of the plant. Little or nothing can be done to shorten the time between the flower and the ripe fruit, or between silking and mature corn. Much can be done to shorten the time between seeding and blooming or silking. The nitrogen in manure and other organic material in the soil must first be converted by soil bacteria into ammonia and then into nitrates, before it can be utilized by plants. The soil in these northern climates is cold and wet in the spring, and these bacterial processes are slow. This delays the formation of ammonia and nitrates from manures and soil organic matter, and *sufficient nitrate* is generally not available from soil sources soon enough to force as early, quick and heavy a root, stalk and leaf growth as the plant should have.

This immediately available nitrogen should be supplied, and with it an abundance of soluble phosphorus to develop rapid root growth and to force early, heavy fruiting, together with potash to insure good sap circulation, cell development, starch formation and plant health.

It is quite evident that a largely increased use of manufactured fertilizer is necessary to replace plant food lost or shipped off the farm, so that good quality crops can be grown quickly and matured early.

Armour's big crop high analysis fertilizers furnish these plant foods in available form, properly combined to insure quick heavy growth and maturity and maximum yields of first quality.

Charles H. MacDowell
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Funds Available for FARM LOANS

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Farm owners who are desirous of refinancing their present mortgage, improving their farm property, or expanding their business by buying more land, will be interested in the long-termed, easy payment mortgage contract which this institution is privileged to offer. We have funds available for such purposes to reliable and deserving farmers in the states of New York and New Jersey and are equipped to promptly consider their applications.

New Location

Our offices are located in the new Hiram Sibley Bldg. in Rochester, N. Y. We would welcome an interview or an inquiry by mail.

NEW YORK JOINT STOCK LAND BANK

The only Joint Stock Land Bank with its principal office in New York State and privileged to operate in New Jersey.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Breeding and Testing New Fruits

(Continued from Page 332)

GOOSEBERRY.—The gooseberry is the fruit of fruits in northern European countries, but in North America has never been popular because nurserymen for the most part offer to fruit growers only sorts derived from the American species, of which the wretchedly small Houghton and Downing are the best known kinds. This station has long been testing European kinds and trying to breed new sorts which have the character of the European varieties. This year Fredonia is recommended as a new gooseberry of the European type. The nurseryman who propagates and popularizes it deserves to make a fortune.

Fredonia.—The plants are vigorous, productive, quite resistant to the mildew and hold their foliage longer than any other European sort. The berries are large, attractive in appearance and of most excellent quality, suitable for culinary purposes from the time they are as large as a pea until they are ripe enough for a dessert fruit. The skin is thick and tough, and the fruit hangs and keeps well, so that the sort should be excellent for the general market and cannery, as well as for home use. The berries are most delectable when ripe and make a splendid dessert fruit for those who appreciate gooseberries to eat out of hand. Fredonia originated at this station in 1911 and was introduced in the Fall of 1927 by the New York Fruit Testing Association.

STRAWBERRY.—Small fruit catalogs contain several new strawberries, but the only one of these that this station feels it ought to recommend is one of the everbearing sorts.

Mastodon.—Of the several everbearing strawberries that have been tried at this station Mastodon is most deserving of culture for its Autumn crop. Its chief claims to attention are vigor and productivity of the plants, in which respect it is far superior to Progressive or Superb, the two sorts commonly grown for their Fall crop. Mastodon excels these varieties as a plant-maker. The fruit is large in size, although a little too variable in shape; is borne profusely and is of especially good quality. Unfortunately the berries grow somewhat unevenly. Mastodon originated in Peru, Ind., about 1917. It is now generally offered by small fruit growers.

THE NEW YORK FRUIT TESTING ASSOCIATION.—It only remains to be said that the fruits which originate at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station are distributed through the New York Fruit Testing Association, with headquarters at Geneva. This association is a non-dividend paying, co-operative organization, organized in 1918 by fruit growers in New York. It now has, and is willing to take, members from every part of the world. Several of the fruits described in this article may be purchased, so long as they are in stock, from this association.

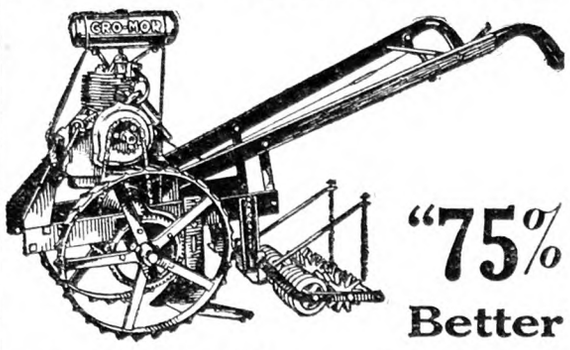
U. P. HEDRICK.
N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Pruning Quinces

Is it a good idea to trim quince trees? E. C. F.

Quince trees are headed very low, sometimes a bush form being induced, but a short trunk is generally preferred. The interior growth is thinned out in Winter or Spring, and if the growth is very heavy it may be headed back. Heading in thins the fruit, but cutting off all the tips is likely to remove too many fruit buds. The top should be moderately thin. It is believed that danger of fire-blight is increased by very strong growth.

GRO-MOR Power Cultivator



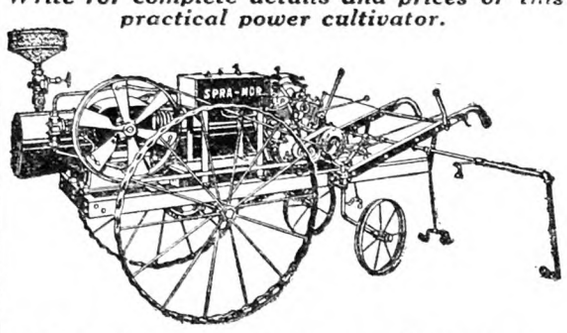
"75% Better and Five Times Faster"

That's the kind of reports that come in from market growers who are using the GRO-MOR Power Cultivator.

Seeding, discing, pulverizing and the first cultivation as well as the last can be done with this sturdy, compact and efficient machine—better and at less cost than hand labor.

Easy and economical to operate—the GRO-MOR Power Cultivator will help you to grow larger and better crops and to reach the market earlier—at a far less production cost.

Write for complete details and prices of this practical power cultivator.



SPRA-MOR Power Sprayer

Produce growers acknowledge the SPRA-MOR the most effective machine for the control of fungus diseases and insect pests. Foglike mist gives complete coverage of plants, top and bottom, which is necessary to control fungus diseases. Saves its cost by increasing yield from beans, onions, celery, tomatoes, potatoes and other crops.

WASH-MOR

No tiresome labor washing turnips, carrots, parsnips and other root crops if you use the WASH-MOR. Cleans 8 bushels in 4 minutes. For electric or gas engine power.

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Please send complete information of
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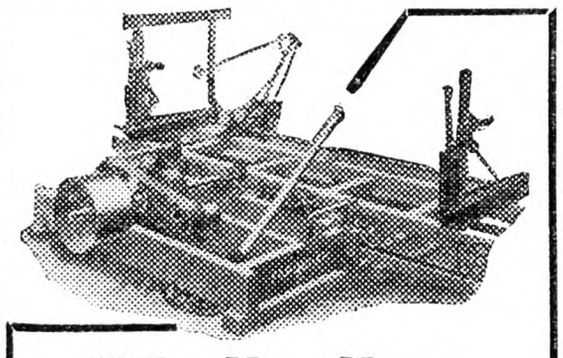

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Box 630, York, Pa., U. S. A.

American Fruits

by Samuel Fraser

Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

Propagating Home-grown Cherry Trees

Would it be possible and practical for me to get root stocks and grow my own Montmorency sour cherry trees? I want these trees to set out in the Spring of 1929. My idea of growing them myself is not so much to save the cost of the trees as that if I bud them from bearing trees myself I shall know what I am setting out. What are the best varieties of root stocks, where can I procure them, and what would be the probable cost per hundred in 500 lots? I have grown apple trees successfully, as well as thousands of grape and currant roots from cuttings, but I have never done any budding. G. B. T.

Irving, N. Y.

It is entirely feasible to propagate your own cherry trees, but they will not be ready for planting in 1929. Furthermore, you can now buy cherry trees about as cheap as they have been in a long time. When the hazards of production are considered, such as growing conditions, leaf-spot, poor set of buds, winter-killing, mouse and rabbit injury, and the dozen little things that make for success, it is a question whether one should try to compete with concerns who are in that particular business as specialists. Cherries have in the past caused a great deal of trouble, because it has been next to impossible to detect all the mixtures in rows of nursery trees. The last few years have seen a conscientious effort on the part of nursery companies to clean out the misnamed stock. They have gone a long way toward eliminating this difficulty, and they are trying to improve the situation at every turn. If, however, you desire to grow your own trees, it can be done.

You have your choice between two kinds of stock—Mazzard and Mahaleb. Mazzard stock will cost $16 to $20 a thousand, while Mahaleb stock will cost a couple of dollars less. On heavy soil in the more favored cherry sections Mazzard stock has been superior to Mahaleb. In exposed positions and on lighter soil the Mahaleb is said to be better suited than Mazzard. The stock is trimmed both top and bottom to a piece about a foot long, and planted 8 in. apart in rows which are 31 ft. apart. About the last of July, when the bark will slip well and when the buds to be used are mature, the stock is budded. Mahaleb stock can be budded through the month of August in normal seasons, but Mazzard stock is especially subject to leaf-spot and often tightens up early as a result of checked growth. It is for these reasons that trees on Mazzard roots cost more than those on Mahaleb.

The operation of budding is an art in itself. A T-shaped cut is made in the stock about 2 in. above the crown. Into this incision a mature bud from the desired variety is inserted, the bud being cut so as to include a small shield of bark and as small a piece of wood as possible. A short piece of the leaf stem remains by which to handle the bud. Raffia, rubber budding tape or string may be used for tying the bud in place, though raffia is preferred in eastern nursery sections. In about three weeks, depending upon the season, the string is cut so as not to strangle the bud.

The following Spring the tops of the stock are cut off to a point about half an inch above the buds. The buds then push out and develop strong growths, which make yearling trees. Suckers from the root stocks must be kept rubbed off, so that all the strength will go into the top. Stock planted in the Spring of 1928 will produce yearling trees for sale the Fall of 1929.

H. B. T.

"WHAT the dickens are you doing down there in the cellar?" demanded the rooster. "If it's any of your business," replied the hen frigidly, "I'm laying in a supply of coal."—Life.

METCALF'S

Seeds of Known Origin

WE WANT every reader of Rural New-Yorker to send for our 1928 Catalog and Special Price List. We positively can save you money no matter how small nor how large your needs may be. Write today.

For 18 years we have been offering farmers and gardeners "Seeds of Known Origin" at lowest cash prices. You not only know the origin of Metcalf's Seeds, you also know their purity and germination. These are printed plainly on the tag attached to every bag. You may return any seed found low in purity and germination, and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

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We guarantee every bag of our Medium and Mammoth Clover Seed to be genuine American-grown. This Domestic Clover Seed is hardier and far safer to sow than the European Seed now being widely offered.

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Metcalf's Recleaned Mammoth Domestic	22.25
Metcalf's Recleaned Alsike	18.75
Metcalf's Scarified White Blossom Sweet	7.60

Clean, strong cotton Bags included FREE.

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Metcalf's Recleaned Timothy tests 99.77% pure. After 18 years' experience, we can offer you nothing better. Many farmers like a Timothy-Alsike Mixture. We can offer you a special bargain in a pure recleaned Timothy, containing about 20% Alsike. The same grade of Seeds purchased separately would cost you considerably more.

	Per bu. 45 lbs.
Metcalf's Recleaned Timothy, 99.77% pure	$2.70
Metcalf's Timothy-Alsike, Mixed, 20%	4.80

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All our Alfalfa Seed is northern-grown. Our "Grimm" is really Grimm. Sealed and certified to be genuine by a State official.

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Metcalf's Recleaned Northwestern	$14.75
Grimm Certified in Sealed Bags	25.50
Canadian Variegated	22.25

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This Catalog describes Seed Corn, Peas, Beans, in fact every kind of Seed you will need to sow this Spring. Be sure to compare our values before ordering Seeds of any kind. Send us your name and address. We will mail you the Catalog at once, and the latest price information from time to time. Be sure to write today.

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Seed Headquarters Since 1910

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SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats.

SEED CORN Early Clarage and White Cap. Excellent yielders and never fail to ripen. Choice seed as low as $2.75 bu. Also barley, grass seed, soy beans, etc. Write for circular and samples.

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New crop, tested seeds, sure to produce. Sold for 58 years to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable.

Extra packages free with every order. Free—Large catalog with 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your own and neighbors addresses today.

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New York State

Certified Seed Potatoes

Irish Cobbler—early
Carman No. 3
—late or main crop

High yielding strain, free from blight or rot. Supply limited. Write today for prices.

Selected Gladioli Varieties

Prices very reasonable

N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—College inspected. Green Mountains, Smooth Rurals, Russet Rurals, Irish Cobblers, Spaulding Rose. Satisfaction guaranteed. NEW YORK CO-OPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASS'N., Inc., 212 Arcade Building, Utica, N. Y.

Quaker Hill Farm

PEDIGREED SEEDS

Potatoes - Oats - Barley - Peas - Corn - Cabbage - Etc

From HIGH YIELDING TESTED STRAINS.
Inspected for disease-freedom and purity.

Write for catalog and prices

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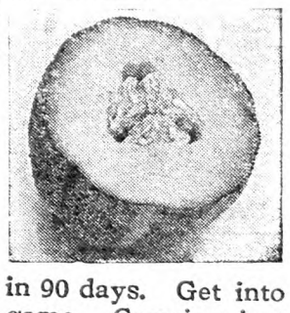

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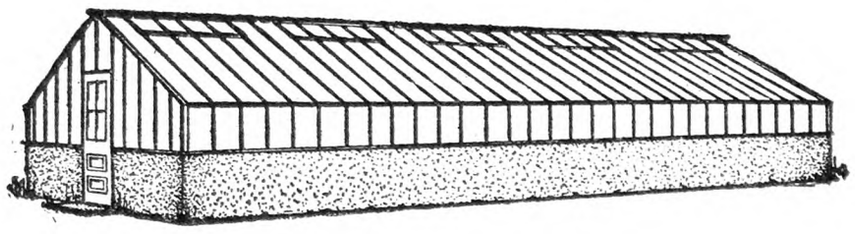

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HERE is a chance to start your produce ahead of the other fellow. An opportunity to get in on the high prices of the early markets.

The new 16'x42' "Junior" King Greenhouse is designed especially for the grower whose business does not yet require a larger greenhouse. It costs very little more than a makeshift structure. Yet it includes all of the construction features that have made King Semi-Iron Greenhouses the choice of the largest market growers.

Plan to get your "Junior" up in time for the Spring crops. Write for complete information today.

Big Reduction on KING Hot Bed Sash

Made of extra selected, clear, heart California Redwood. Size 3'-6' for 10"x12" glass. Prices reduced but quality remains the same.

Unglazed and Unpainted		Glazed and Painted	
1-25	$1.80	1-25	$5.50
25-100	$1.78	25-100	$5.40
Over 100	$1.75	Over 100	$5.35

F. O. B. North Tonawanda, N. Y.

KING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

General Offices: North Tonawanda, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY 45 West 34th Street — PHILADELPHIA, PA. 14 N. Sixtieth Street — BOSTON, MASS. 25 Huntington Ave. — SCRANTON, PA. 307 No. Irving Ave. — TOLEDO, OHIO 4111 No. Lockwood Ave.

New Jersey Gladiolus Society

The New Jersey Gladiolus Society, with international membership, has an enrollment from Canada, Illinois, Florida, Massachusetts, Georgia, California, Maryland, Oregon, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States, as well as from all over our New Jersey. The society was organized Nov. 16, 1927, with an initial enrollment of 89, and now has within fourteen of 200 members.

The first regular quarterly meeting was held Feb. 15 in the Camden Y. M. C. A., with 44 present. The main business considered was the extensive prize schedule and other details of arrangement for the annual exhibition to be held Aug. 21 and 22 at the Camden Y. M. C. A. C. T. Taylor of Merchantville is show committee chairman; H. M. Barrett of Hightstown is chairman of prize schedule committee, and W. Evans of Pitman is show manager.. A. J. Kemp of Little Silver, president of the N. J. G. S., gave an instructive paper on the origin of the present improved forms and varieties of Gladiolus.

The constitution and by-laws provide for staging of four Gladiolus shows each year. One is the annual exhibition staged in turn in one of the four different sections of the State; the remaining three sections stage sectional shows under the auspices of the N. J. G. S. Mrs. Grace Blaskett of Salem, sectional vice-president and show committee chairman for South Jersey, has appointed George S. Birch, Vineland, vice-president at large and chairman of the publicity committee, as show manager, to have charge and supervision of the show of South Jersey. This show will probably be staged some time during the first week of August, either in Atlantic City, Hammonton, Mays Landing, Bridgeton, Salem or Vineland.

GEO. S. BIRCH.

Death of J. F. Jones

Mr. Jones, who was one of the best known nut growers in this country, died at his home in Lancaster, Pa., January 11, 1928, aged 56. His extensive work in hybridizing and propagating various nuts has been referred to in former years in THE R. N.-Y. At the time of his death the outstanding features of his success were the introducing of several varieties of thin-shelled, improved black walnuts, Japanese heart-nuts, hardy English walnuts, hardy pecans, early bearing hickories, and fine varieties of filberts and hazels.

A Forestry Problem

I have a piece of hillside land in pretty fair condition, and I wish to discontinue farming it, yet I don't want to let it lie idle and go to weeds. I thought of planting it to timber, either walnut or white oak. Could I expect success by planting the nuts or acorns? If so, what distance ought I plant? Or have you a better plan? I could sow the Alfalfa or clovers, but can't do the labor of making hay myself, nor can one hire anybody to do the work unless paying prohibitive prices. C. P.

Cole Co., Mo.

Who Knows This Sweet Potato?

We have a sweet potato known as the Gold Skin which has run down to such an extent that I would very much like to secure some like the original. It is of a yellow flesh character. I wrote to one seedsman for information, and he said he thought Gold Skin was a local name; that they are identical to the New Jersey Nansemond. Is this potato yellow inside and out, and where can the true seed be obtained of either one? F. E. L.

Pine Tree Pete says—

"Better be safe than be sorry"

This Way You Play Safe

You take enough chances with weather, pests and soil conditions. But there's no need of taking a chance with *seeds*. When you sow PINE TREE farm seeds, you are protected by these—

Four Guarantees

1. Only the cream of the crop selected for PINE TREE brand.
2. Cleaned and *re*-cleaned to the famous PINE TREE standards.
3. Every bag SEALED so you get what you pay for.
4. KNOWN ORIGIN. Certificate with every bag.

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THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
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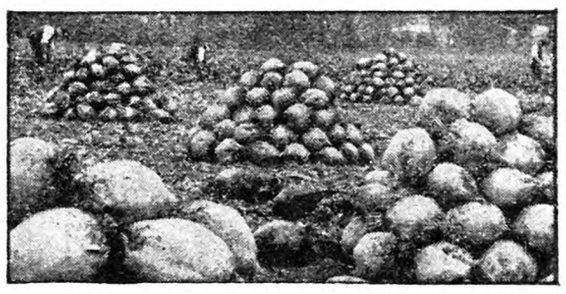

Cheap feed for dairy cattle

SUTTON'S Pedigreed Mangels are tremendous croppers. It is not uncommon to find them producing 50, 60 and even 75 tons to the acre. No other root crop equals such a tonnage. Besides, Mangels are one of the most economical and nutritious feeds that can be grown. Pound for pound, the feed value of the dry matter content in Mangels is equal to the feed value of the dry matter in grain—and the cost is far less. Dairymen find Sutton's Mangels are big milk-producers and help keep the cows in fit condition for heavy production. We have varieties of Sutton's Mangels to suit all types of soil. Write for illustrated catalog right now.

(*Seeds Stocked in New York*)

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Box 905, 64 Wall Street, New York City

Earliest Ever Introduced

Ripe Fruit in 100 Days

15 Days earlier than Burbank
45 Days earlier than Bonny Best

"A tremendous cropper . . outyielded any variety we ever planted," report Porter Bros., Danvers, Mass., who grew the New Gregory under glass. "Ripens all over, does not show green at the stem end. Fruit very solid. . . Grows in clusters of 5—7." Planted one month later than Bonny Best, it matured 14 days earlier. This is your chance to gain a month on the early market. And you can pick fruit until frost kills the vines.

Packet, 25c; ¼-oz., $1.75; ½-oz., $3.00; oz., $5.00, Postpaid

Order today; start plants by February 15th

FREE Catalog of Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Inc.
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FAMOUS DINGEE ROSES

SEND for hints on rose gardens, "78 Years Among the Roses." New manual for beginners and others. Our illustrated catalog, "New Guide to Rose Culture" Free. Offers 500 roses, plants, seeds and bulbs. Dingee roses favorites for 78 years. Grown on own roots. Safe delivery guaranteed. Send $1.00 for our trial offer of 8 bushes. Address

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Box 395, West Grove, Pa.

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Bargain Offer—5 Glorious Beauties for $1
PURITY, white; JUDGE DUNCAN, crimson; BONNIE BRAE, pink; BRIAN BREAU, purple; CALIF. ENCHANTRESS, lavender. These varieties regularly sell for 50c each.
80 Unnamed Tubers, mixed in handling, $2.25
Send for interesting free catalog.
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Dahlias

SPECIAL OFFER 25 Fine Bulbs, mixed in digging and handling. Postpaid, $2.50. Order now. Shipment any time. Every bulb warranted to sprout. Cash with order. Catalog free.
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Originator of 1000 Varieties of Mammoth Dahlias.

DAHLIAS, $2.50 Doz.

For autums blooms, grow Dahlias, 12 different kinds will be sent postpaid with Cultural Directions. REMIT MONEY ORDER.
SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, Lyons, New York

DAHLIAS 25, $2; 75, $5, not labeled. 20, $2; 60, $5, labeled. Perennial Phlox, mixed, 15, $1; 50, $2. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

$1.10 ONLY—10 IRISES—Beautiful mixed colors. Strong roots at planting time. Catalog.
Wm. P. Yeagle Dept. R. Bristol, Pa.

Dwarf Fruit Trees

Bear Second Year After Planting
Extremely desirable for small gardens. Produce larger and better fruit than standard trees. Read about them in our catalog of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc.
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PRICES REDUCED NURSERY STOCK

Everything for home, garden and fruit grower. Clean, healthy Trees and Plants. Specialties—Evergreens, California Privet, Barberry, Shrubbery, etc. None better, Save money and get what you want by writing now for new catalogue.
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NUT CROPS The North's future soil production. Progressive farmers are planting groves of improved grafted nut trees. Learn why. Read "Save America's Nut Heritage" and "The Nut Grower." JOHN W. HERSHEY, Nut Trees, Downingtown, Pa.

Nut Trees Grow While You Sleep

Grafted Illinois Pecans, Grafted Black Walnuts. Catalog. Sunny Ridge Nursery, Round Hill, Virginia

12 DELPHINIUMS $2.25

(*Hrady Larkspur*)
6 Light Blue 6 Dark Blue Postpaid
Strong Plants That Will Bloom This Summer.

Also Any of the Following at $2.25 per Dozen, Postpaid:

Double Hollyhock, Foxglove, Anchusa, Canterbury Bells, Gaillardia, Lupine, Oriental Poppy, Pyrethrum, Sweet William, Shasta Daisy, Wallflower, Myosotis.
Let me send you my free catalogue of 120 Hardy Perennials; Pansy, Aster, Snapdragon, Zinnia, Salvia, Petunia plants; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge plants; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry. Grape, Asparagus plants. Strong healthy plants and safe delivery guaranteed.
Harry L. Squires, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS BOOK FREE

Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. 36 pages, 46 illustrations. It's free!
The famous beautiful RAINBOW COLLECTION of thirty bulbs, all different named varieties, but not labeled, blooming size, $1 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.
HOWARD M. GILLET, Gladiolus Specialist
Box 253, New Lebanon, N. Y.

$1.00 for 24 GLADIOLUS BULBS

DIRECT FROM THE GROWER
Other combinations, $2, $3 and $5. Our selections will please you. 78 varieties of finest bulbs in years. Illustrated catalog free.
J. E. FARNSWORTH & CO., Inc. LANCASTER, MASS.

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Surplus bulb sale from our private collection of rare and beautiful varieties, many still unnamed. More than 150 kinds, including such beauties as Purple Glory, Majestic, Red Emperor, Marian, Cheyenne, Uhlan Chief, etc. Everyone a winner, assorted $3.00 per hundred. Send for named list. SUNNY SLOPE GARDENS, Winfield, Iowa

GLADIOLUS THAT BLOOM LABELED

Albania, Alice Tiplady, Kirtland, L. J. Shaylor, Souvenir, 1910 Rose, Kennermerland, Prince of Wales, Wilbrick, 4c. Golden Measure, Mrs. Peters, B. L. Smith, 10c. Maiden's Blush, Halley, La Marshal Foch, 2c.
ALBERT EASTON - Skaneateles, N. Y.

Gladiolus will greatly add to the beauty of your garden. Unnamed bulbs, $2.00 per 100. Send for list named varieties. E. N. TILTON, Ashtabula, Ohio

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I TELL YOU HOW
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Select New Glads Write for descriptive list. Prize winning varieties.
Geo. S. Birch, Vineland Glad Gardens, Vineland, N. J.

GLADIOLUS Best varieties grown. Descriptive booklet free. Special offer, 40 blooming bulbs, $1.00 FLORAL CROFT, A. W. Moyer, R. 3, Perkasie, Pa

AMERICAN NUT JOURNAL Official Journal. Copy 20c. $2 Year. Rochester, N. Y.

Early Vegetables

As people will now be looking over the seed catalogs in order to determine what to plant in this line, a few words on the best and easiest grown may not be amiss, and it may also help some member of THE R. N.-Y. to make a little spare money at odd times. The number of varieties is now so great that in looking over the list (each one of which is quoted as the best) one is fairly bewildered and often does not know which to choose. There is one test, however, which should always be applied, and that is quality, as it costs no more in time and labor to produce the best than it does the inferior, and the farmer and gardener is entitled to and should have all the good things possible. Without going through a long list I will endeavor to mention a few sorts that are thoroughly good and that are adaptable to our largely varying climate.

One of the easiest things to grow for home use is lettuce, and following closely are radishes, cauliflower, early cabbage, etc., and a good supply of parsley should always be on hand for garnishing when required.

Unless one is expert in the line, it is better not to attempt to grow the hard-headed lettuce, but grow a variety like the Simpson that is always tender and of good quality and one of the easiest to raise. Radishes can always be relied on, and two of the best, if not *the* best, are the Early Scarlet Turnip and the white Icicle. Of the early cauliflowers, the Snowball will probably be found to be the best, and of the cabbages nothing is better in quality than the old Jersey Wakefield and Winningstadt. Both of these are of the so-called sugar-loaf type and are much superior in quality to the flat or drumhead shaped. The Savoy cabbage is, however, highly esteemed by many and is superior in flavor to most of the drumhead type.

Carrots are easily raised if the soil is good, and by sowing early and growing quickly will usually do well. The Chantenay and French or Dutch forcing varieties are some of the best for home use, and they are of better quality without so much waste as the long-rooted varieties.

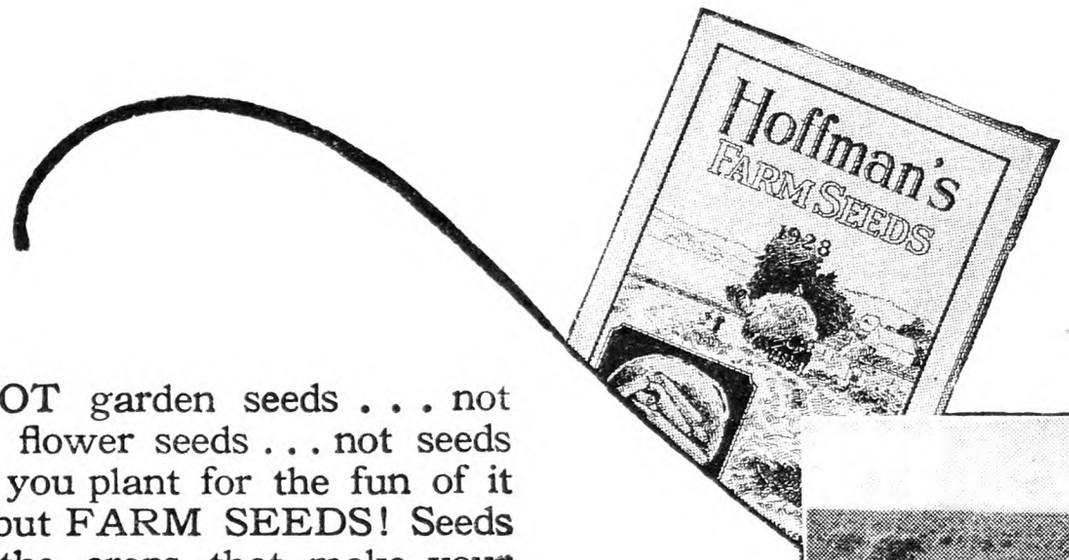
Of early peas the number is legion, and some do well in some sections and some in others, but Nott's Excelsior as a very dwarf early, followed by Thomas Laxton or Gradus for later crop, will be found good. Do not be afraid to plant these early, however, as it is too common practice to wait until the ground gets warm, and this often results in failure, as peas like to grow in cool weather. In planting also be sure to plant deep enough, not less than two inches, and if the dwarf varieties are planted or sown very thickly in the rows they will support each other instead of falling and trailing on the ground.

I have purposely omitted from this list the extremely large and strong-growing peas, as these must always be staked or "brushed," and this frequently takes more time than the average person can give to them. Some of them, however, particularly the wrinkled, marrow varieties, are of extremely fine quality and, where the soil is rich, will give fine crops. H. W. HALES.

The Bookshelf

THE HARVEST OF THE YEAR to the Tiller of the Soil, by L. H. Bailey.—A book discussing farm problems from the thoughtful standpoint of an observer with knowledge and understanding. It is one of the series entitled "Background Books," in which Dr. Bailey gives his philosophy of life especialy as it applies to country dwellers. Wise and farseeing, "The Harvest" will bear close reading and study. Published by the MacMillan Company, New York; price $1.50.

New Book of HOFFMAN'S FARM SEEDS



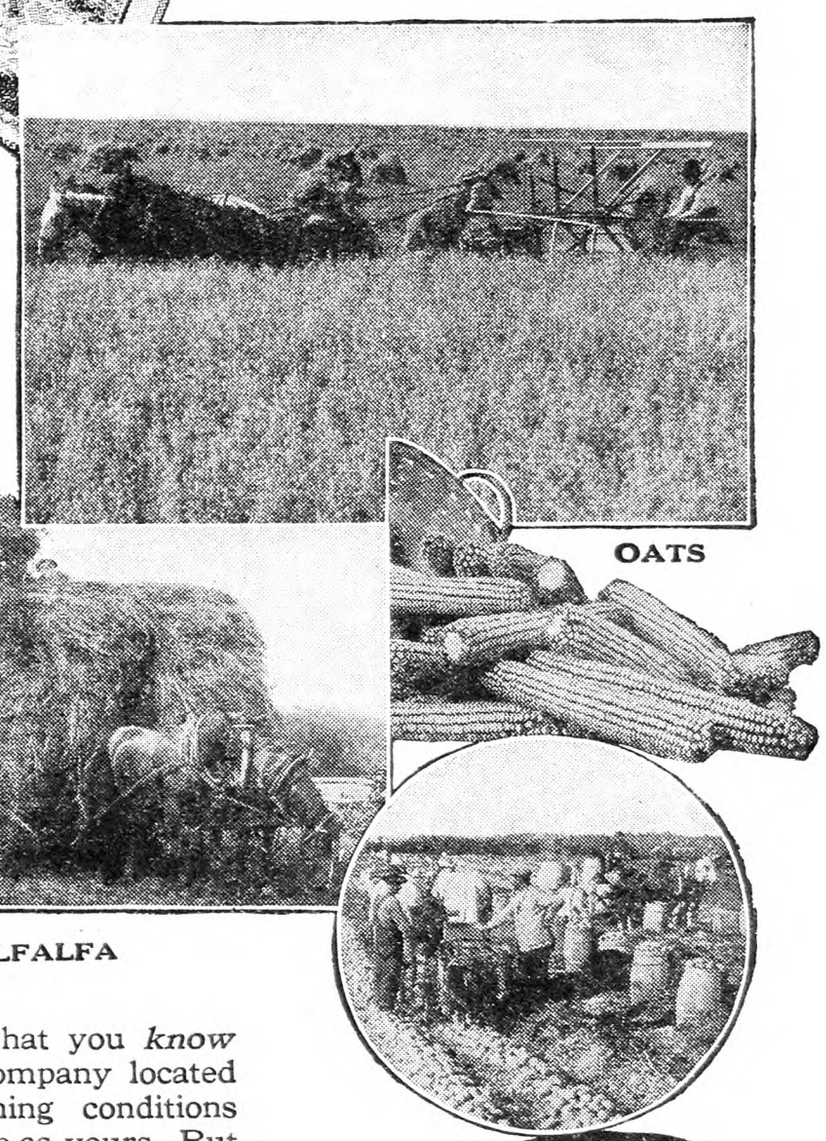
FREE!

NOT garden seeds . . . not flower seeds . . . not seeds that you plant for the fun of it . . . but FARM SEEDS! Seeds for the crops that make your living—that make the profits from your farm. This, indeed, is a seed book in which you should be *really* interested.

It tells you hundreds of facts, some that you may need to know. It gives pointers on the growing of your main crops—clover, alfalfa, corn, oats, soy beans, potatoes. It tells you what varieties have proven best for the climate and the soils of Pennsylvania and adjoining states.

This company is located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which stands among the highest agricultural sections in the whole United States. Our best customers are all around us, and a constantly growing business for 28 years shows what they think of us and our seeds. Many of our seeds are grown right here. Notably that celebrated Lancaster County "Sure Crop" Corn. For potatoes, we go to Aroostook County, Maine, and to Michigan; for alfalfa, to the far Northwest; for Clover Seed to only the northern sections that produce the hardiest strains;—and the varieties we offer are in every case the best for this part of the country.

It is our purpose to sell you the very highest quality seeds. We carry no other kind. It is utter foolishness to save a few pennies on an acre at the cost of DOLLARS in crop. You plow, harrow, fertilize, plant, cultivate and harvest—do just as much for a poor crop as for a good one—and seed that is full of weeds, that is unsuitable as to variety, that germinates poorly, causes even more labor than the *good* . . . . and gives you a non-profit crop.



Buy seeds that you *know*—from a company located where farming conditions are the same as yours. But in the meantime, fill out the coupon below and mail it in for your free copy of our new book. Seed samples also free. Tell us which ones to send.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
424 Main St., Landisville,
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Please send new book, also samples of these seeds:

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Gold Standard Seeds
Save from 10 to 50% on your seeds this year. Write for catalogue giving detailed information about our complete line of superior quality field, garden and flower seeds.
Agents wanted. Write for particulars.
THE FORREST SEED COMPANY, INC.
Dept. R CORTLAND, N. Y.

Fill Your Silo From Fewer Acres By Planting
Ford's Old Virginia Corn
The Grandest of all Ensilage Varieties. It fills when others fail with rich tender sllage. It packs down solid and comes out of the silo bright and free from mould. Cattle eat it ravenously. It produces lots of milk and meat. It is the most economical feed a dairyman can raise.
Catalog of this corn and all kinds of seeds free, ask for it.
FORD SEED COMPANY
Box 24 Ravenna, Ohio

CERTIFIED AND NEAR CERTIFIED SEEDS—Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain Potatoes—Wells' Red Kidney and Perry Marrow Beans—Alpha Barley. Write for samples and prices. E. F. HUMPHREY, Ira, New York.

DAKOTA 30 —ALFALFA—
Our 15 Years' tests have convinced us that it is equal to Grimm, and the price is much lower. Write for prices on this and other field, vegetable and flower seeds.
Chas. B. Wing Seed Co., Box 123 Mechanicsburg, Ohio

Eke's Blight Resistant Potatoes
Make production profitable in field and garden without spraying for blight. Field tests in Wisconsin and at West Virginia Experiment Station gave yields of 300 bushels of sound merchantable potatoes per acre. A round, white tuber of proven immunity to blight rot. Sample of 6 tubers, $1 POSTPAID. EKE BROTHERS, Morgantown, W. Va. Money back if not satisfied.

VICK'S Garden and Floral GUIDE
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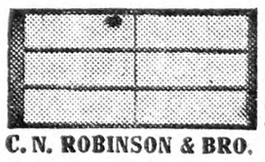

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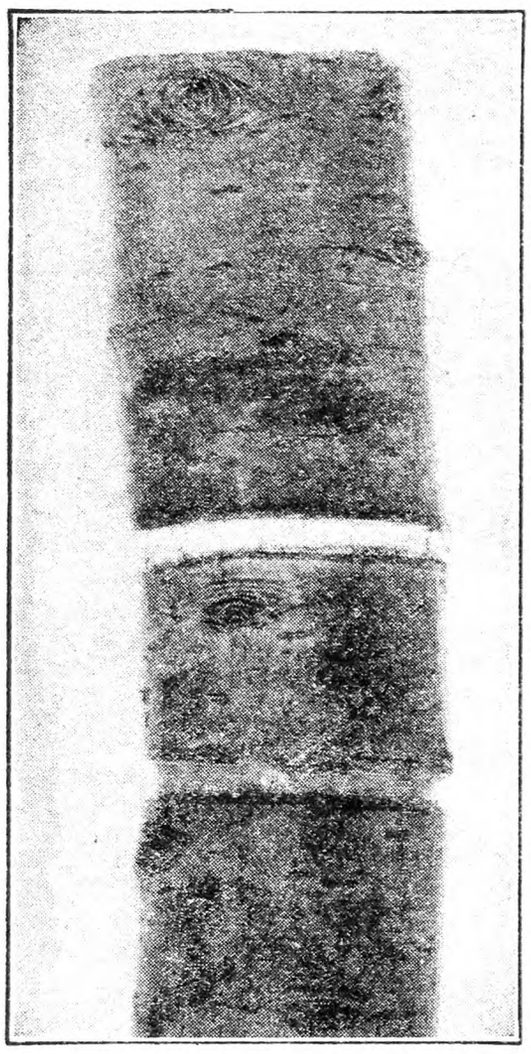
Ringing Apple Trees

Until recently the practice of ringing fruit trees has been frowned upon by practical orchard men. Now it bobs up for attention—not so much because it is anything new as because some new and fogotten principles have been worked out regarding an old art. Of course, the idea in ringing is to hasten bearing. Standard cultural practices, such as fertilizing, cultivating, pruning and spraying, should come first on the list, but if all of these possibilities have been exhausted, then ringing may rightfully be resorted to. The practice is especially suited to the filler tree to hasten its fruiting.

But the old methods of ringing in which a piece of bark from half an inch to three inches was removed from around the trunk is no longer considered good. The shock to the tree is often serious, and some trees have not recovered. The better way is to make a ring one-quarter of an inch wide, or even less. In fact, it has been found practical merely to score the trunk or limb by drawing the knife about it, but making sure to cut through to the wood.



Method of Ringing Apple Tree

Some advise covering the wound with strips of cotton cloth dipped in grafting wax, while others declare that healing is sufficiently rapid so that no protection is necessary. If wrapping is done, the material should not work into the wound or it will interfere with healing. When scoring is done instead of ringing, no protection is necessary.

The best time to ring is when the tree is still growing vigorously, and before the fruit buds have been formed for next year. This means the last week in May or the first week in June in average seasons in New York State. With filler trees the entire tree may be "rung" or "scored," but with permanent trees it is safer to treat one or two scaffold branches on a tree at one time rather than the entire tree. If the fruit sets heavily it should be thinned.

H. B. TUKEY.

Make Your Own Cold Frame

If all persons who have flower and vegetable gardens knew the joys and profit which can be had from the use of cold frames, they would provide themselves with them. In a cold frame plants can be started early in the Spring; in the Summer house plants can be grown in it to advantage; late Fall crops of vegetables can be grown in it; perennials can be wintered safely in it, and potted bulbs can be rooted and kept in it till desired for forcing in the early Spring.

The high cost of readymade frames and sash forces most people to do without them. It is very easy to make your own cold frames at reasonable cost.

A cold frame is generally 6 ft. wide and any multiple of 3 ft. in length. The quickest and easiest way to make the frame is to nail 1½-in. boards to stakes placed on the outside. Ordinarily 12-in. boards are high enough for the north side and 6-in. boards for the south side. 2x3-in. crossbars may, if desired, be dovetailed in the side boards, so that they will come where two sash are adjacent — namely, every 3 ft. They give support and also catch the drip. Paint the frame white, so that it will be neat in appearance.

The sash to cover the frame should be 3 ft. by 6 ft., and should have three or four rows of glass in it. If three rows, the glass to be used would be 10x12 in., and if four rows it would be 7x9 in. Unglazed sash can be bought from lumber dealers or from advertisers in garden magazines. The glass can be bought in boxes of 60 for the 10x12-in. size and 114 for the 7x9-in. size. The nearest paint store will supply you with putty. Van Reyper's glazing points can be procured from any seed firm.

Once you have the materials handy it is an easy task to glaze your own sash. Give the unglazed sash a priming coat of white paint. When dry fill the angles of the sash bars with putty, lay the glass in the putty, beginning at the bottom, lapping each one no more than ⅛-in. Place the points at the bottom of each glass, so as to hold them fast, and drive them in with a chisel. Now remove the surplus putty that has been squeezed out by the glass and give the final coat of paint.

A ready-made two-sash frame and sash will cost at least from $25 to $30. Make one yourself and save half the cost.

The cold frame can easily be converted into a hotbed by digging out the soil to a depth of 2½ or 3 ft. and filling it with from 24 to 30 in. of hot manure, upon which a 6-in. layer of soil is spread.

CHARLES ROSENGREN.

New York.

Tarragon or Strawberries

I have a piece of light sandy soil, well protected by woods. What would be a profitable crop to plant on it, something that would not require too much care? I had strawberries there once; they did fairly well. I saw a reference a short time ago to tarragon. Could you tell me about the culture of this plant, and is there a market for it? C. C. H.

Southampton, N. Y.

We should not advise going into the business of raising tarragon, as the sale is very limited. The plant is no more difficult to grow than sage or mint, but seldom produces viable seed, so that it must be propagated by cutting or division. If you have grown strawberries successfully on that soil we think they might be as profitable as anything.

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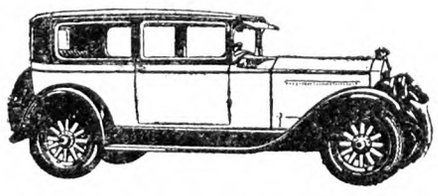

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Hardy Shrubs for Vermont

When one speaks of the shrubs hardy in our New England climate, the old purple lilac comes instantly to mind, for it is fairly symbolical of early New England life. Seldom does one find a farmstead or cellar-hole of a home of bygone days without its bush or hedge of the purple lilac. Close seconds in popularity were the white lilac and sweet syringa, Philadelphus coronarius. The first two are rapidly being supplanted by the newer hybrid lilacs. These latter have proved hardy, and the fact that they bloom within a year or two after being planted is one of their best recommendations. Whether they can compare in permanency with the older favorites remains to be seen.

The flowering almond, with its branches weighed down with pink and white rosettes in May, still holds its own, thriving under most adverse conditions as long as it isn't crowded out by bolder shrubbery.

Just why the old flowering currant, Ribes aureum, has lost its prestige is hard to say. The sweet spiciness of its clusters of yellow flowers in May is all-pervading, and the bush itself, with its graceful, drooping branches, is always ornamental. It is one shrub that we shall always wish to keep in the garden.

The old-fashioned Japanese quince, Cydonia japonica, one of our gayest and hardiest shrubs with a Springtime shower of gay scarlet bloom, is not as popular as it deserves to be.

The Japanese cherries and plums, together with the flowering crabs, are not shrubs, strictly speaking, but often take their places as such. Their exquisite beauty and hardiness are excuse enough for planting in almost any position.

Hills of Snow, Hydrangea arborescens sterilis, is rapidly taking the place of the old common sort, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. A very luxuriant planting of Hills of Snow and barberry outlines the veranda on the north side of a neighbor's house, sure proof of hardiness.

The Weigelas, red, white and pink, we have always with us, although an occasional inclement Winter takes heavy toll of their flowering branches. By their side in the garden is the Japanese snowball, Viburnum tomentosum or plicatum. The old-fashioned snowball grows there, too, but one must exercise eternal vigilance to keep aphis from ruining its foliage. The snowberry, Symphoricarpus racemosus, still finds an occasional modest corner, valuable chiefly for its white waxen fruit, which contrast well with more brilliant berries or leaves.

The Forsythia and Spiraea Van Houtteii, one sees here, there and everywhere, and the smoke bush, Rhus cotinus, with its smoky, purple aspect, is gaining in popular favor.

We have very many beautiful native shrubs which are quite evidently better appreciated elsewhere than at home. Kalmia latifolia, the beautiful mountain laurel, is reported to be hard to transplant. This is no doubt due to the fact that it requires a very acid soil. The soil from beneath pine trees, mixed with pine needles and bits of bark, will furnish the required acidity. The laurel seems to be fond of shade, but I have seen it blooming gorgeously on a steep, open hillside. Our pink Azalea or swamp pink, the native dogwood and elderberry, and the very lovely but much despised steeplebush, Spiraea tomentosa, the meadowsweet, Spiraea latifolia, all offer great possibilities.

The grayish-green foliage and soft yellow flowers of our shrubby cinquefoil, Potentilla fruticosa, are much in demand in other localities than its own.

Vermont. ETHEL H. LYONS.

Vineyard Management

It is now an established fact that many vineyards making an unsatisfactory growth can be greatly improved in vigor and production by annual applications of nitrate of soda. The sodium nitrate is applied at the rate of a third to a half-pound per vine, scattered broadcast in the rows shortly after growth starts in the Spring and before the bloom.

At planting time, and the year after, the young grapevines are commonly cut back to two buds and tied to stakes for support. The second Summer each vine should send out a cane long enough to tie to the top wire of a trellis. The Kniffin system of training is one of the best.

Vineyards trained to this system have outyielded those trained to other systems. This system requires less skilled labor in pruning, allows easy cultivation beneath the vines and does not require Summer tying. The trellis for this system consists of two wires, one at a height of about 3 ft. and the other directly above it about 5 ft. from the ground. Usually No. 9 or 10 wire is employed and is strung on posts which are set 25 ft. apart, or three vines between each two posts.

During the Summer following the third pruning, canes will develop from the one tall trunk left, and at the Winter pruning all of these lateral canes will be removed, except two, which originate at the top wire, and two which originate at the lower wire. These four canes are tied on the wires to right and left and cut back to about four buds each, depending on the vigor of the vine.

In its briefest terms the principle of grape-pruning is to leave a comparatively few (generally four) long, vigorous canes of the past Summer's growth and cut them back to 8 or 10 buds each. As a rule, a mature grape vine should not carry more than 30 or 40 buds. In the older vines spurring of canes near the trunk is practiced in order to avoid the development of long arms of old wood. These spurs are canes close in to the trunk which are cut back to two buds and provide fruiting canes for the next season. L. H. W.

TEACHER: "If I were to say to you, you was late at school yesterday, would it be right?" Pupil: "No, mum." Teacher: "And why not?" Pupil: "Cos I wasn't."—Northern Daily Telegraph.

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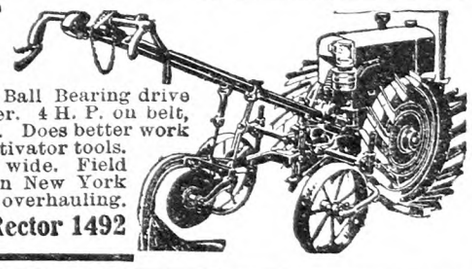

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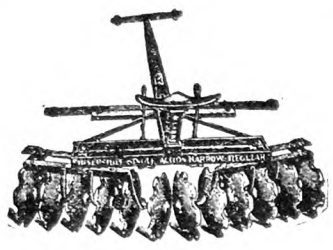

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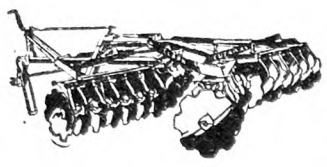

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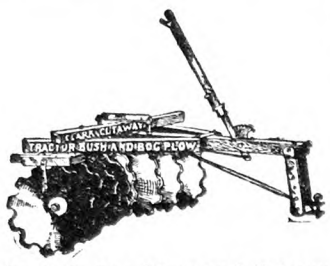

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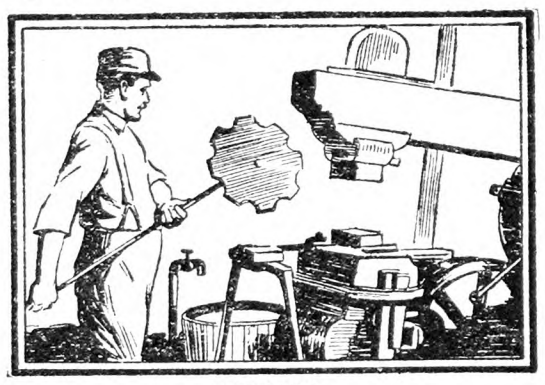

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Horticultural Notes

Spray Pointers for the Amateur Fruit Grower

Will you let me know how much lime-sulphur to use to the gallon of water—not the amount to be used in 50 gallons of water? Can I use lime-sulphur on Japanese plums? What can I spray with and when? Can I use lime-sulphur on the European plums and when? What spray for peaches and pears and when? T. A.

Baroda, Mich.

Commercial fruit growers are concerned with hundred-gallon lots of spray solutions. Too often the man is forgotten who has two or three or a half-dozen trees in his home garden which mean much to him so far as personal satisfaction is concerned. He can afford to pay a little more for prepared trade materials which will be easy for him to apply, whereas the commercial grower is principally concerned with cutting his costs as low as is consistent with protection from insect and disease troubles. It is for the amateur that these remarks are intended.

Prepared materials in small containers can be secured at most hardware stores or feed stores. Directions are given for their use, and for the most part the directions are correct. Dry lime-sulphur, dry-mix, arsenate of lead, nicotine sulphate and other materials both alone and in combination can be purchased in convenient form, often with less waste than were larger quantities of cheaper materials secured.

First of all there are three materials that will give protection against most pests — namely, lime-sulphur, nicotine sulphate and lead arsenate. Lead arsenate is a stomach poison that is used whenever the pest chews the plant or else laps moisture from it, so that the poison is taken internally, resulting in death. Nicotine sulphate is used for insects which suck the juices of the plant without chewing exterior tissues. Plant lice belong to this class. Lime-sulphur is used principally as a protection against fungous troubles, such as apple scab, brown rot of the peach, and pear scab. Lime-sulphur, however, does have some insecticidal value and is used in a concentrated form for the control of scale, application being made before the plants have leafed out in the Spring. But in the main, lime-sulphur is considered as a fungicide.

To get most economical control, care has been taken to combine certain of these sprays and to recommend their application at particular strategic times when the most major troubles can be hit to advantage. With the apple, for example, a combination spray of lime-sulphur, lead arsenate and nicotine sulphate, applied when the last of the petals are falling, will have considerable effect upon controlling apple scab, codling moth, green fruit worm, bud moth, curculio, lesser apple worm, and redbug. Furthermore, some pests are more common than others. Codling moth is present every year, while aphis injury is severe only about one year in three. The suggestion is made, therefore, that the amateur grower try to strike at the regular troubles and gamble with the less common ones. Of course, if he so desires he can apply the regular commercial sprays, but very often such a plan means that the amateur must become virtually a fruit grower.

Fair fruit can be secured by adopting the following programs:

APPLE.—(1) Delayed dormant spray, applied when the leaves of the blossom buds are out ¼ to ½ in., using one pint of lime-sulphur, one teaspoon of nicotine sulphate, and three teaspoons of arsenate of lead with water to make a total of one gallon of spray solution.

(2) Calyx spray, applied when the last of the petals are falling, using the same materials.

(3) Summer spray, applied the first of July, using ⅜ of a cup of lime-sulphur and three teaspoons of arsenate of lead with water to make a total of one gallon of spray solution.

SWEET CHERRY.—(1) Delayed dormant spray, applied when the bud scales separate and expose the green blossom buds, using one pint of lime-sulphur and one teaspoon of nicotine sulphate with water to make a total of one gallon of spray solution.

(2) Summer spray, applied when the petals fall, using ¼ cup of lime-sulphur and three teaspoons of lead arsenate to make one gallon of spray solution.

(3) Summer spray, applied when Early Richmond cherries show red on one side, using the same materials mentioned for the first Summer spray.

(4) Summer spray, applied when Montmorency cherries show red on one side, using the same materials mentioned for the preceding Summer sprays.

SOUR CHERRY.—(1) Summer spray, applied when the petals fall, using ⅜ cup of lime-sulphur and three teaspoons of lead arsenate in water to make one gallon of spray solution.

(2) Summer spray, applied when Early Richmond cherries show red on one side, using the materials just mentioned.

(3) Summer spray, applied when Montmorency cherries show red on one side, using the materials given for the first Summer spray.

EUROPEAN PLUM.—(1) Dormant spray, applied while the buds are dormant, using one pint of lime-sulphur with water to make one gallon of solution.

(2) Summer spray, applied when the shucks are off young fruits, using ¼ cup of lime-sulphur and three teaspoons of lead arsenate in water to make one gallon of solution.

(3) Summer spray, applied two to three weeks later before rainy periods, using ¼ cup of lime-sulphur with water to make one gallon. Repeat this spray every two or three weeks during the Summer, just before rainy periods if possible.

The peach and the Japanese plums require a little further discussion. They are injured quite easily by lime-sulphur when used in too concentrated a form. Accordingly a relatively new and safe material has been developed which is called dry-mix, consisting of superfine sulphur, hydrated lime and calcium caseinate. The proportions are 16 lbs. of superfine sulphur, 8 lbs. of hydrated lime and 8 oz. of calcium caseinate for 100 gals. of water. Figuring on the gallon basis, the proportions would be 2½ oz. of sulphur, 1¼ oz. of hydrated lime and 1/10 oz. of calcium caseinate. The spray schedules for these two fruits are:

JAPANESE PLUM.—(1) Dormant spray, applied while the buds are dormant, using one pint of lime-sulphur with water to make one gallon of spray solution.

(2 and 3) Summer sprays, applied as for the European plum, using the same materials given for that fruit.

PEACH.—(1) Dormant spray, applied either in late Fall or in early Spring before the buds swell, using lime-sulphur, one pint with water to make one gallon of spray solution.

(2) Shuck spray, applied when the shucks are falling, using the dry-mix material described in the paragraphs preceding, to which is added three scant teaspoons of lead arsenate to the gallon of spray solution.

(3) Summer spray, applied two or three weeks later, using dry-mix alone.

(4) Summer spray, applied two to four weeks before fruit ripens, using dry-mix alone.

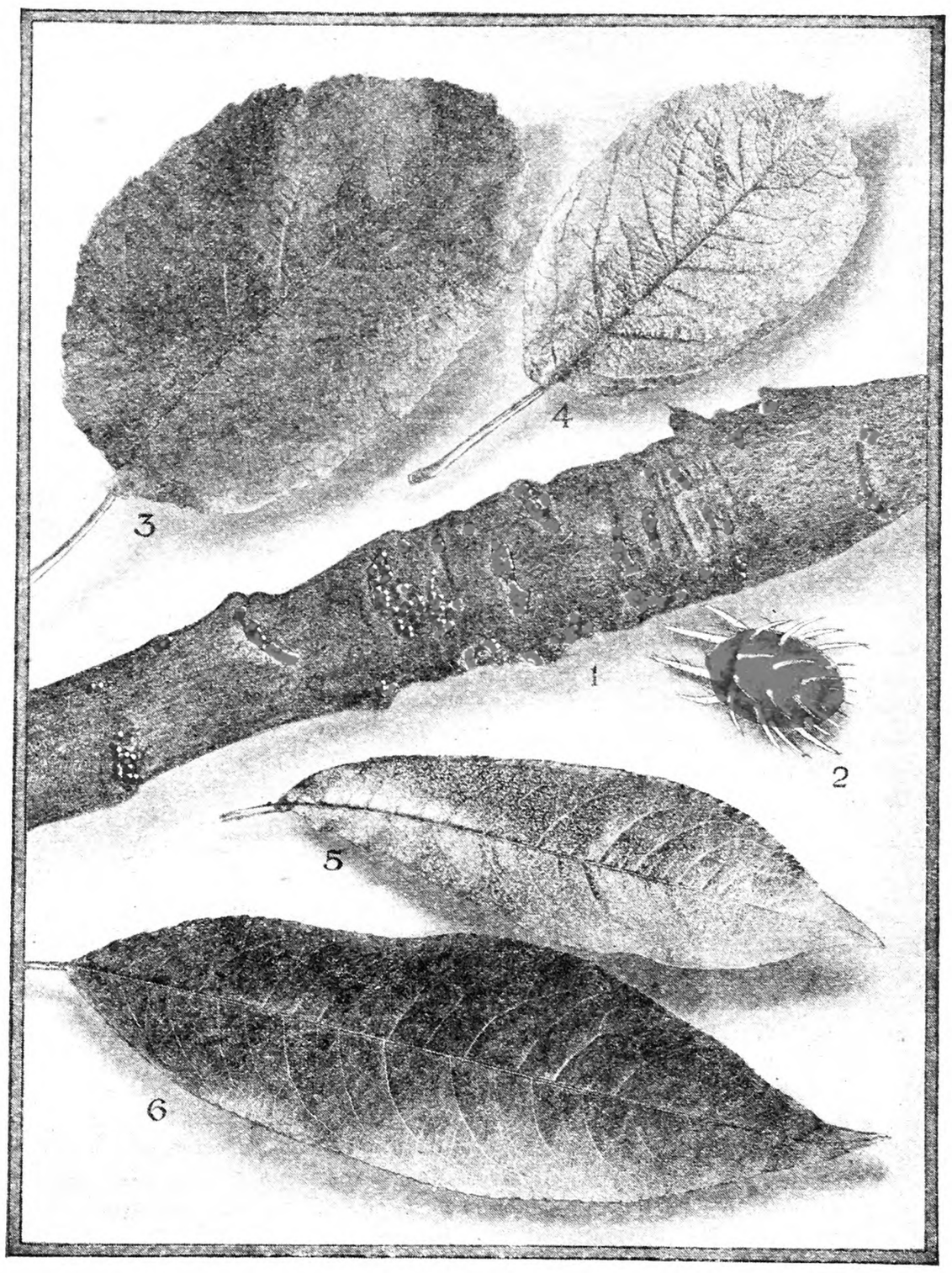
As for the pear, the pests involved are very difficult to control. A suggested schedule follows, however, for those who desire to try:

(1) Calyx spray, applied just after the petals fall, using 1/3 lb. hydrated lime, one teaspoon copper sulphate, three teaspoons arsenate of lead, one teaspoon nicotine sulphate with water

European RED MITE

. . . a new and dangerous orchard pest . . .

FREE *Bulletin with full-color illustration to help you know this pest*



1. Red Mite eggs on apple twig (enlarged 5 times). 2. Adult Red Mite (enlarged 50 times). 3. Healthy apple leaf. 4. Apple leaf bronzed with Red Mite. 5. Peach leaf injured by Red Mite attack. 6. Healthy peach leaf.

Control

RED MITE, APHIS & SCALE
. . by only *one* spraying with SUNOCO

JUST ONE SPRAYING done *later* than you have sprayed before (wait until the leaves are out fully half an inch, the "open bud" stage) will kill more Aphis, Red Mite and Apple Red Bug than any other spray combination.

Sunoco is economical, too, because it costs much less than lime sulphur and nicotine, and each gallon of it (1 part Sunoco to 24 parts water) will cover, *and cover well,* 20 per cent more tree surface.

This company maintains its own Entomological Department, headed by Entomologists of nation-wide reputation. Their advice is sound and has been followed successfully by leading orchardists everywhere.

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"CATERPILLAR" Tractors play with grades...side hill or straight up...*work close to trees without injury to limbs or fruit;* turn quickly...low and powerful, they stick to the slope with a grip in every inch of contact with the ground.

They whipped the hills in Oregon's giant wheat fields, the Black Hills and Ozarks, the Rockies and Alleghanies, ...growing wheat, fruit and grapes at low cost on steepest slopes...working where all other methods fail.

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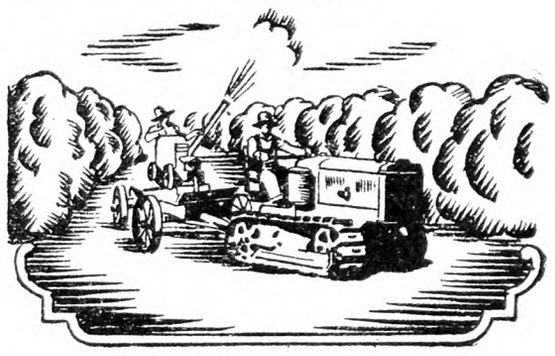

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Ag. 128

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to make one gallon of spray solution.

(2) Summer spray, applied whenever psylla becomes abundant, using the same materials given for the calyx spray but omitting lead arsenate.

Dust will not give complete protection, but it is nevertheless very useful and applied much more conveniently than the spray. Any of the hand dusters found on the market, usually costing $15 to $20, will prove satisfactory. The materials to be used and the time of application follow the suggestions already given for wet sprays, excepting that the sulphur dust is substituted for combinations calling for dry-mix or lime - sulphur; sulphur - lead - arsenate dusts are used where similar sprays are demanded, and sulphur-lead-arsenate-nicotine dusts are used where all three materials are called for. Sulphur-lead arsenate dusts are frequently called "90-10" dusts, which means that they contain 90 parts by weight of sulphur to 10 of lead arsenate. The sulphur-lead-arsenate-nicotine dust is often called a "3-in-1" dust.

And finally, it must be restated that the suggestions here given are to be considered merely as partial helps for the man who has a few trees, yet who does not have the apparatus or technical information of the commercial fruit grower. They will not give complete protection in all years, but they will give fair protection in all but abnormal seasons, and that is the best that the amateur fruit grower can do without delving too deeply into the intricacies of the problem. H. B. TUKEY.

Improvement of Tomato, Achievement of 75-year-old Grower

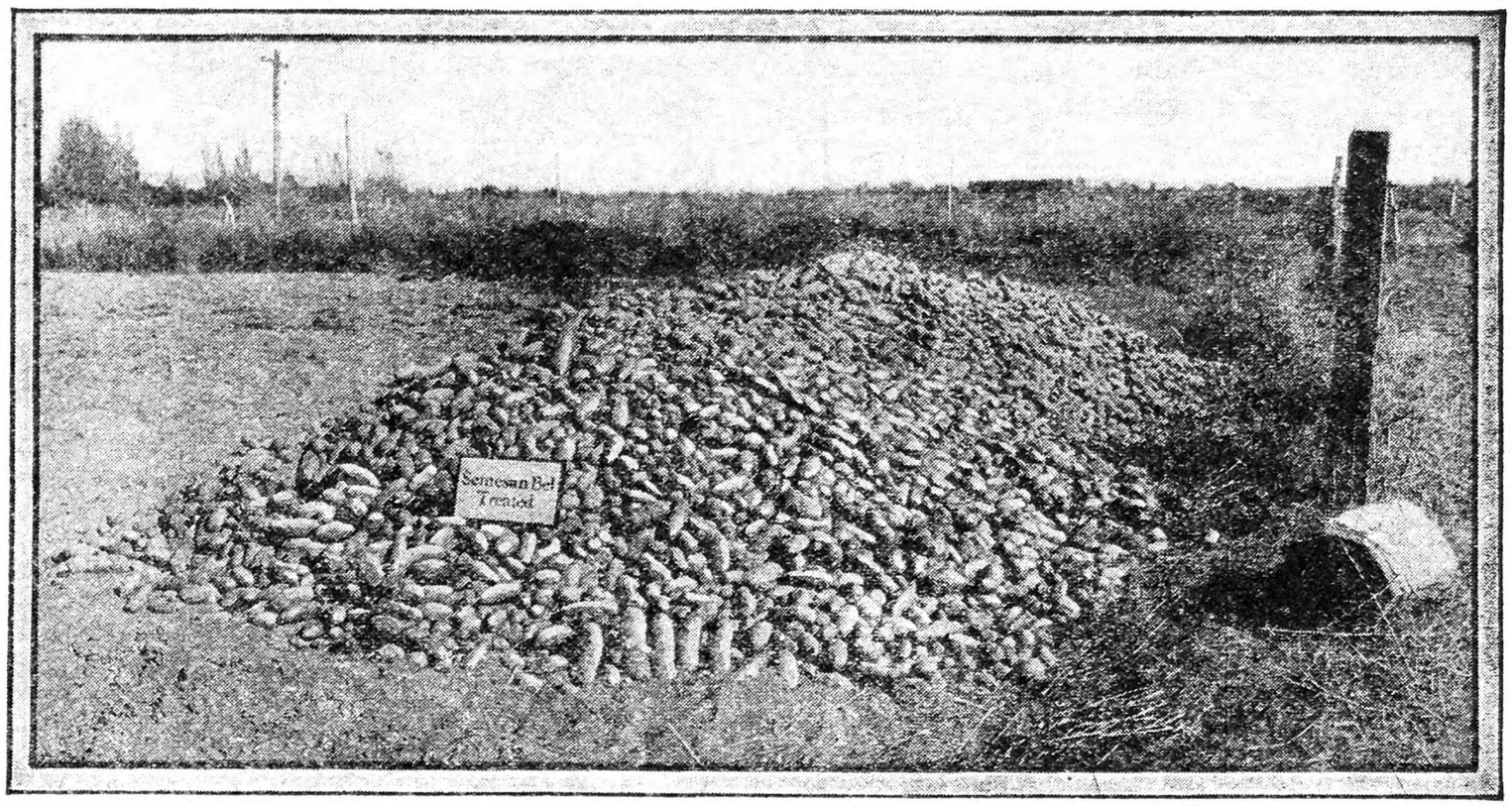
C. A. Eagley and son, W. C. Eagley, of Erie Co., Pa., have done much to improve one of the well-known varieties of tomatoes and to provide Erie County growers with an early high-producing variety. This is evidenced by the appreciation of farmers and growers in the county, and Mr. Eagley's work has been recognized and his tomatoes highly recommended by specialists. Mr. Eagley is nearing the three-quarter century mark, and he feels that his work of selecting and improving the tomato is only started. He makes no pretensious of being a plant wizard or of doing anything more than any other man, old or young, can do who has his soul in his work. Although the tomato is considered the best for Erie County conditions, and has been branded one of the best by State horticultural authorities, the interest lies more in the father and son who have co-operated to make this tomato possible.

Mr. Eagley had passed the threescore mark when, back in 1916, he and the son, W. C. Eagley, engaged in tomato production for a local canning factory. Two and three-quarter acres were planted, and 90 per cent of the plants were Chalk's Early Jewel. That Fall tomatoes were selected from the vines, and six ounces of seed were secured. This would require about 150 lbs. of tomatoes. Of the 28 tons of tomatoes produced, Mr. Eagley could not find one that conformed to his ideal as to type. This ideal was a round tomato, smooth, with solid flesh. The weight sought was from 8 to 10 ounces. The tomato must be free from wrinkles. After careful selection the individual tomatoes were weighed. The process of selection was continued with greatest care. In 1924 600 tomatoes were selected; these weighed 320 lbs. His purpose was to get away from the old irregular, wrinkled and deeply imbedded blossom type of tomato. These older varieties are familiar to all; poor yielders, poor in ripening, extremely poor canning, and crack while on the vine. These features have been eliminated by Mr. Eagley by selection, and the number of cans for the ton of tomatoes delivered ranges not far from 590 or more. To return to 1917. About six ounces of seed again was secured from carefully selected tomatoes, but the perfect tomato was not found, and Mr. Eagley did not find this until 1924.

An interesting incident occurred in 1919. A State College specialist and Mr. Eagley's son, W. C. Eagley, carefully went over the field, making selection. The father noticed the tomatoes selected, and he followed over the field selecting the type he had in mind. He also studied the plant, seeking a tomato from a vigorous and healthy vine. The selection of the State College man was good, yet in test plot the yield was 194 lbs. from 24 plants set; two of these were removed owing to disease. The seed from the selection of C. A. Eagley was 303 lbs. from 24 plants, all vigorous. He spent two and one-half hours. In other words, the first selection yielded at the rate of 11 tons per acre, and the selection of Mr. Eagley 17 tons. Mr. Eagley declares that if tomatoes are selected without consideration given to the vigor and freedom from disease of the plant, a source of disappointment and annoyance for the grower would exist. In 1924 Mr. Eagley found the proper type of tomato. It measured up to his ideals, weighed 14 ounces, but the yield of tomatoes from the seed of this tomato was so disappointing that it was discarded. Mr. Eagley says that he could have secured greater yields from other types, but he has been working toward a tomato that will have but little waste in canning—one that is round, fleshy and with small seed cavities. To this end he cuts open every tomato and studies the flesh and the seed cavities. He has reduced the quantity of seed secured from a bushel of tomatoes fully one-fourth.

For five years following 1920 Mr. Eagley and his son, William Eagley, conducted co-operative tests with the Pennsylvania State College. The college had its laboratory for study of tomato culture at Girard for three years. During this time many co-operative tests were conducted. Mr. Eagley conducted tests of other strains of Chalk's Early Jewel, and the selection of Mr. Eagley vindicated his ideas as to type. There proved to be very few culls in Mr. Eagley's selection. During the period of selecting tomatoes of the ideal type, the selection of a strain of disease-resistant plants has been carried on. Diseased and weak plants have been uprooted. I have from the hand of W. B. Nissley, of Pennsylvania State College, an early report on Eagley's strain, which excels in the following ways: "Most vigorous and most healthy plants. Heavy set of fruit, estimated 10 to 12 tons per acre, most of which will mature." Mr. Nissley further says: "We have taken Mr. Eagley's Chalk's Jewel to other canning sections for comparison. In every case Mr. Eagley's stood first in yield." He further says: "Mr. Eagley is an unusually careful tomato grower, and my recommendation would be to take a part of his field and have it rogued by competent persons, eliminating the unproductive and diseased plants, and then save all the crop from this area for seed. I am convinced from experience that this variety will outyield any other variety that might be introduced the first year."

W. S. Krout, Pennsylvania extension pathologist, has inspected once or twice each year and any suspicious plants have been removed. In this way they have been practically able to eliminate mosaic. A plant has not been pulled in two years from mosaic infection. There have been no plants removed for leaf roll, fusarium wilt, and Grand Rapids disease. Neighbors round about Mr. Eagley's home, patrons of canning fac-



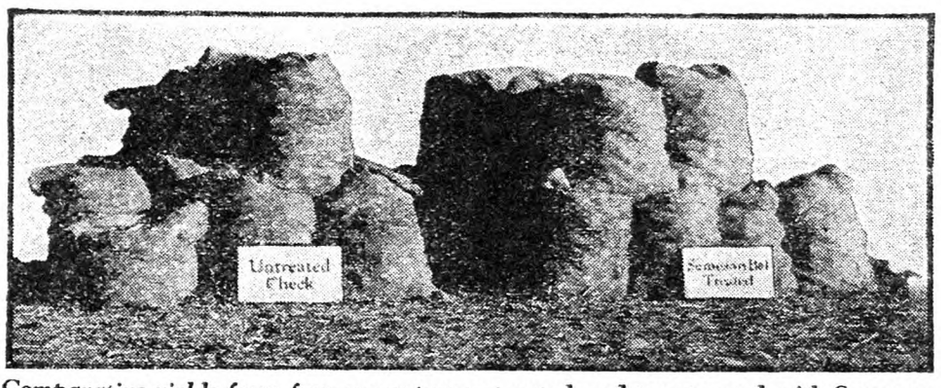
This pile of NETTED Gems is the yield from just one acre of Semesan Bel treated seed potatoes—421 bushels.

How much from your land
—*not how much land*

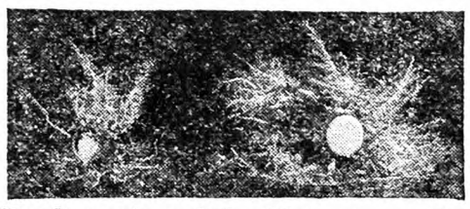
IS the American farmer facing land-bankruptcy? On one hand, the cost of owning farm lands has increased more than two and a half times since 1900, rising faster, in fact, than the price advance of the products raised on that land. On the other hand, the yield per acre for all but a very few crops has declined steadily since the war, inflating farm costs out of all proportion.

The only solution, says one national authority, is to *increase* yield per acre chiefly by *controlling* the devastating *plant diseases* that rob the farmer of anywhere from 10% to 60% of his crops. These diseases cost American farmers over $700,000,000 annually.

Now the tide has turned. After years of research in cooperation with experiment stations, agricultural colleges and prominent pathologists, the du Pont Laboratories perfected a series of seed disinfectants that proved efficient under the most exhaustive tests. Older disinfectants were merely crude chemicals adopted from other industries, often destroying more seed than they saved.



Comparative yields from four rows; two untreated and two treated with Semesan Bel, yielding respectively 13½ half sacks and 21 half sacks. Semesan Bel gave the grower, I. E. Crockett, Idaho Falls, Idaho, a 57.7% increase.



Rot-diseased and healthy corn stalks. Notice how the stalk at the left is wasted away by rot and the root system stunted.

Brussels sprouts are subject to rots that destroy the lateral roots and rot the stem.

Bacterial blight of peppers. See the contrast between the healthy pepper at the right and the diseased pepper at the left

New Semesan Seed Disinfectants Give You More Profits on Your Land and Labor

Relief at last from the BIG SQUEEZE—the squeeze between the high cost of owning farm-land and diminishing returns from low yields caused chiefly by plant diseases. Now these robber-diseases are easily stamped out while still in their dormant stage on the seed. The whole industry of agriculture is enormously advanced.

Semesan disinfectants are never recommended for the control or prevention of any disease until their effectiveness for that particular use has been thoroughly proved by some of the leading agricultural and pathological authorities of the country. Most of these uses have been practised by growers on a large scale for more than three years. When you use Semesan you are merely repeating a process successfully proved time and time again under every normal condition to which your seed is subjected.

The national potato crop, greater in value than that of all other vegetables combined, annually pays a 15% to 20% disease toll. Instead of losing 20% of your potato crop, how would you like to increase your yield of white potatoes 57%? How would you like a yield of 421 bushels of potatoes to the acre? A simple, instantaneous dip in Semesan Bel (the special treatment for potatoes and other tubers) made this difference for I. E. Crockett of Idaho Falls, Idaho. Such a crop-increasing, crop-saving treatment costs on the average only 7c to 8c per bushel of seed.

Corn, next in importance to the potato crop, suffers an annual loss of close to $200,000,000, because of diseases—80% of which can be attributed to "corn root rots." Recent experiments have at last developed and Government demonstrations on a practical scale have verified the most efficient control measure—given wide publicity as *Du Pont Dust No. 35-C.* This is now offered to you under the trade name, *Improved* Semesan Jr. During these experiments, this *Improved* Semesan Jr. made an average yield increase of a few bushels per acre with good seed to as high as 40% to 50% with diseased seed. The cost of producing these phenomenal increases was just 2½c per acre.

Semesan Bel, *for potatoes*, and Semesan Jr. *for corn*, are specialized forms of the parent product—Semesan—which itself has a remarkably wide range of usefulness. Scores of vegetable diseases for which there was thought to be no possible means of control are now destroyed right on the seed by Semesan disinfection before they have a chance to decrease yields.

According to the seed or disease, Semesan Seed Disinfectants are applied in *either dust or liquid form.* Neither operation requires special equipment or skill.

Semesan is sold by seed, hardware and drug stores. A fifty-cent can will enable you to prove Semesan to your own satisfaction. Aren't bigger yields worth this slight effort?

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Impossible to tell you here more than a fraction of the benefits Semesan brings to the grower. Semesan Crop Booklets give complete directions, fully illustrated, for all common vegetable, grain, and flower crops. Just note on the coupon below the booklets in which you are especially interested. This means bigger yields, more profits, and lowered costs for YOU! It's worth immediate action. Mail this coupon RIGHT NOW!!!!!

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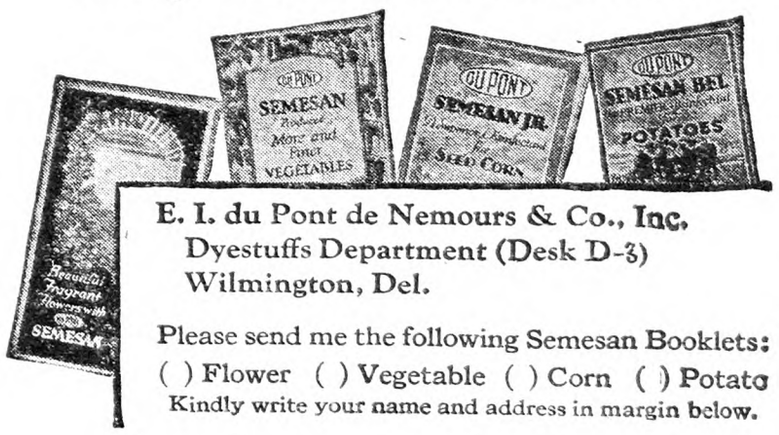

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SEMESAN *for Seed Diseases* — SEMESAN JR. *for Seed Corn* — SEMESAN BEL *for Seed Potatoes*

tory, and those who have learned of the early bearing and good production depend on his seed or plants. Mr. Eagley has carried on his selection for the love of the work, and believing it to be his duty and a labor of love.

Although I have been told by growers in his community of the good yields secured from the use of seed from his selection, however, Mr. Eagley considers he has made only the first steps in selection. I have at hand State College reports of late years, in which Mr. Eagley's selection generally leads the popular and well-known varieties of the State. One test in which Mr. Eagley co-operated with the State gives advantage to one or two other varieties. This reflects Mr. Eagley's honesty. He indicated a certain row in his field as the test row, and other rows at one side or another outyielded the one he selected, yet he was unwilling to change to another row. A State report from York County for 1925, where the following varieties were tested, and Mr. Eagley's tomatoes were only one-tenth of a ton behind the leader, producing 19.8 tons per acre. In this test were My Maryland, Hunt's Favorite, Monumental, Stone, Greater Baltimore, Bonny Best, Matchum and Eagley's Chalk's Jewel. The report is over the signature of W. B. Nissley, of Pennsylvania State College, dated Jan. 21, 1925.

The field where Mr. Eagley produced the crop for 1927 has not been seeded since 1914. In 1926 a crop of Soy beans was plowed under; the beans had made a good growth. Corn, potatoes and string beans have been grown. The plan the coming year is to plow down an Alfalfa sod for part of the acreage. In another part of the field rye, which was drilled in last Fall after a good growth of Soy beans, had been plowed under. This will provide a good humus content, with considerable nitrogen in the soil, and will indicate a good state of fertility. The soil is gravelly, well-drained naturally. One of these fields is receiving a light application of stable manure, about four loads to the acre. For fertilizer the Eagleys use a 5-8-8 fertilizer, about 500 lbs. to the acre. A higher phosphorus content is believed profitable. Setting commences early in June and picking commenced Sept. 1.

Careful account is kept of the returns of the five acres set last year, and these figures are interesting:

Land rental, five acres at $15 per acre	$75.00
Plowing, at $3.50 an acre	17.50
Disking 6 hours, 3 horses, 70c	4.20
Harrowing twice, 8½ hours, 70c hour, 3-horse team	5.95
1¼ tons 5-8-8 fertilizer, $34.75	43.43
½ ton 16 per cent acid phos	10.00
Drilling fertilizer, 10 hours	7.00
Marking 5x3 ft., 10 hrs., at 60c	6.00
Setting 14,256 plants, 69 hours, 25c per hour	17.25
Resetting 2,000 plants, 19 hrs	4.75
Cultivating, 2 horses, 34½ hrs	24.15
Cultivating 33 hrs., 1 horse	19.80
Picking 135,695 lbs., at $2.50 ton	170.00
Hauling, $1 per ton	68.00
Plants, 16,250, $10 per 1,000	162.50

68 tons at $15 per ton, $1,020. Cost of production, $645.53. Net return on five acres, $374.47; net return per acre, $74.78. Mr. Eagley produces his own plants, and cost of production is below the $10. However, the quality of plants is not procurable at $10 or any other price.

From 3 per cent of the acreage they have supplied 20 per cent of the tomatoes to the local factory.

The Eagleys have only about 28 acres of land for truck crops and Alfalfa, and it will be necessary to return to tomatoes every third year. They seek to rotate their land so tomatoes will not be grown on the same ground two years. This will aid in the prevention of disease. This is not the story of a large or widely heralded farm enterprise, but is an example of careful study, selection, and what can be attained as the result of love for work. Having done a thing well is the satisfaction that the Eagleys have earned from their effort, rather than any monetary returns. WALTER JACK.

The Grape Root-worm

In the great grape-belt region of Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania the grape root-worm is a destructive insect, especially in sod vineyards and in vineyards where little or no attention is given to cultural methods., This little insect also does great damage to grapevines in the garden, where grapes are produced only for home use.

In the latter part of June or early July small, grayish-brown beetles about ¼-in. long may be found eating chain-like holes or "tracings" on the leaves of the grapevine. These are the beetles that come from the destructive grape root-worm. While the damages that they do to the foliage is severe, it is not nearly so serious as the work of the worms on the roots. The worms will eat up all the smaller roots, and will often destroy most of the bark on the larger roots. There is no way to get at the grubs, but the beetles can be poisoned with an application of lead arsenate on the leaves. This application should be made about 10 days after the fruit is set.

To control grape root-worm use the following materials: 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture, 50 gal.; powdered lead arsenate, 1½ lbs., or paste lead arsenate, 3 lbs.

In very severe cases of root-worm the following material may be used to good advantage: Powdered lead arsenate, 3 lbs., or paste lead arsenate, 6 lbs.; cheap molasses, 2 gal.; water to make 100 gal.

Two weeks after the first application a second spray should be applied, using the following materials: 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture, 50 gal.; powdered lead arsenate, 1½ lbs., or paste lead arsenate, 3 lbs. L. H. W.

Danish People in Central New York

I have been very much interested in several articles concerning the Danish people. We live in a dairying section about 30 miles north of Binghamton. There are two families of Danes in the neighborhood, most excellent people. They seem to think they have at last struck the land of golden opportunity, a safe haven from the stress of city life, after living in New York City, Chicago, Binghamton, and in the States of Iowa and Wisconsin.

One family has seven children and they claim they can live better here with the abundance of fresh vegetables and milk, butter and eggs, at about half the cost of living in even a small city. The children are healthy and happy. M. C. T.

"WHAT became of that hired man you got from the city?" "Aw, he used to be a chauffeur, and one day he crawled under a mule to see why it wouldn't go."—Boys' Life.

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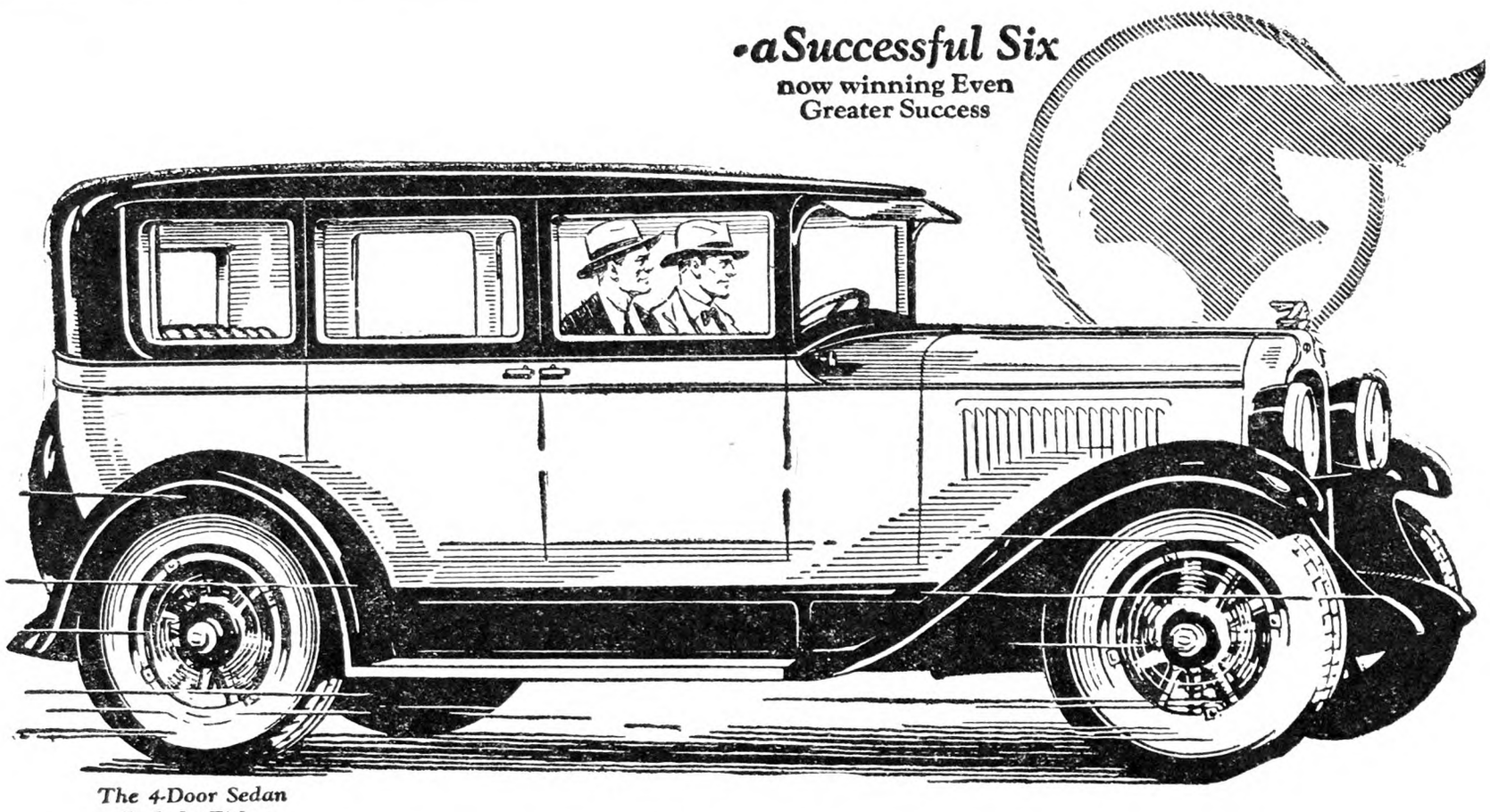

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Impressive Six-Cylinder Performance
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The power and high speed endurance of the largest engine used in any six of its price class.

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PONTIAC SIX
NEW SERIES

More Money from Muck!

IT PAYS to treat muck soils well. Good drainage, good cultivation, good fertilization are essential to profitable yields.

Take care in selecting your fertilizer . . . be sure that it contains plenty of potash.

Low lime peat soil, sometimes called "acid" or "sour," needs phosphoric acid, potash and lime. After long cropping it may also need nitrogen.

High lime peat soil, called "sweet" or "non-acid," generally needs potash alone . . . or after continuous cropping . . . both phosphoric acid and potash.

In any case make sure that your muck or peat fertilizer contains liberal quantities of potash. In addition to increasing yields and improving crop quality, potash lessens frost danger by lowering the freezing point of cell sap in plants. POTASH PAYS! Use it liberally.

We will be glad to send you free on request our booklet "Better Muck Crops". Write Dept. 214 of our nearest office.

Agricultural and Scientific Bureau

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We have prepared a little book regarding Basic Slag and its uses on different crops, and will send you a copy on request.

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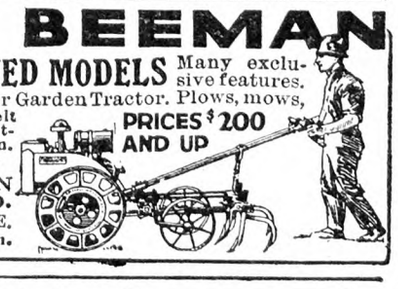

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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

A Woman's Kitchen Garden —Does It Pay?

Ours is not a "farm garden," of course, but perhaps other women situated as I am — no longer young and making a home for one or more children on a small place in a farming community—may be interested to hear whether or no a garden pays. Ours is about 25x75 ft., not counting the berry patch; the cost last year for a two-horse load of manure (supplemented by ashes, compost, and some left-over acid phosphate), plowing, harrowing and seeds and plants (I had some given me), was $6.64. All the work since the harrowing I did myself with old-fashioned hoes, rake and weeding-hook, and for that work I have been paid many times over in health of body and mind, to say nothing of proud satisfaction. After July 1 we had fresh vegetables every day—all we could possibly eat; salads and greens, turnips and beets, corn and peppers, squashes in variety, cucumbers and string beans, and Brussels sprouts. Before July we had asparagus (a separate bed), lettuce and radishes and a few peas (the woodchucks ate most of them). I canned over 75 qts., and with turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, Savoy cabbages, celery, Hubbards and dried beans for Winter, I rounded out the year without seeing a day when the garden does not help generously in furnishing the table.

It is not easy to place a money value on garden products, but if we call it only 20 cents a day it amounts to almost $75 a year—a good return on a small investment. Then, too, a little seven-year-old girl found her end of the garden a source of pleasure and profit that can't be computed; and I gave away certainly some bushels of squashes, corn, tomatoes, lettuce and cucumbers that we couldn't otherwise dispose of! The only serious difficulty was with woodchucks, who had encamped round my borders; but by a persistent use of Cyanogas I finally routed them and tamped down the mouths of the burrows with stones.

But, you ask, wasn't that garden a terrible time-consumer if you kept it clean? Well, it's a rough little garden, not for show in any sense, but I did keep it reasonably clean and very productive with a brisk succession of plantings; and the work was nearly all done before breakfast (I am an early riser and glory in a "camp costume") or after supper in the cool of the day—when there was any cool! R. F. D.

Stocks for Plums

We have some fine prune trees. There are numberless shoots from these trees. Can these be transplanted and bear like the parent tree, or would one have to graft shoots from parent tree to these? Would a wild plum be a better stock?

Vermilion, Ohio. E. E. S.

The plums are not on their own roots. The suckers will be most anything, probably some kind of a small cherry plum. There is no objection to using the suckers as stocks upon which to work new trees. In fact, if your trees are doing nicely it is an indication that the stock is a good one. Nurserymen use the Myrobalan stock, which not only makes a good nursery stock but a fine orchard plant as well. H. B. T.

The Red Russet Apple

Is there an apple known as a "Red Russet?" A is selling an apple and calling it a "Red Russet." B claims it is a Baldwin affected with cedar rust, and says there is no "Red Russet." F. R. P.

Short Beach, Conn.

There is a "Red Russet" apple, similar to Baldwin in almost all respects except for the russeting, and said to have originated as a sport on a Baldwin tree in Hampton Falls, N. H., about 1840. Baldwin is not especially susceptible to cedar rust, and cedar rust gives a blistered appearance which is quite characteristic and not at all to be confused with a general russeting of the fruit. H. B. T.

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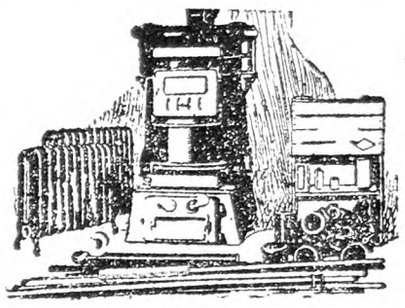

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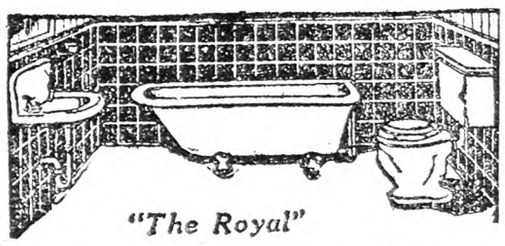

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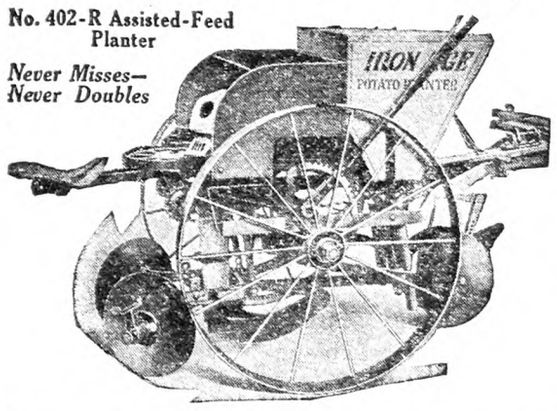
Planters, Transplanters, Sprayers

No. 402-R Assisted-Feed Planter
Never Misses—Never Doubles

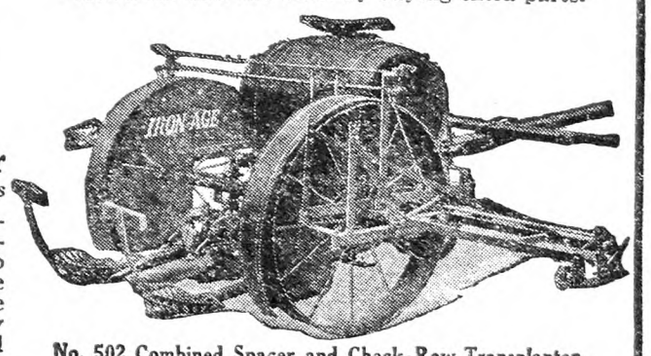


Potato Planters
Assisted-Feed and Automatic Types
Either Convertible into the Other

The IRON AGE is the only Planter which meets *all* the requirements of *every* grower. The grower can use our Assisted-Feed "Two-Man" Planter and do a 100% perfect job. Or he can convert the Planter into the automatic type and do a good job with less help. The two types of IRON AGE Planters are 75% interchangeable; either can be converted into the other by buying extra parts.

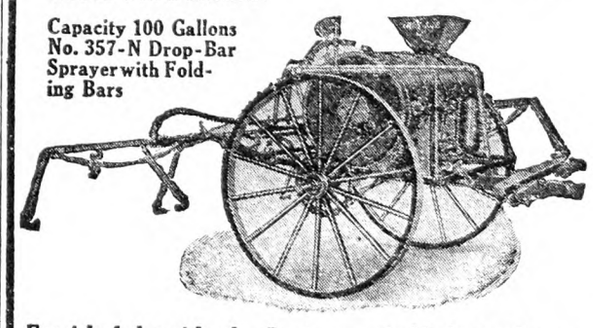
Check Row and Spacer Transplanter
Transplanted Crops Can Now Be Cultivated Both Ways

Wide-spaced crops, like Tomatoes, can be accurately and easily check-rowed. Positive plant-setting gauge guides the hands of operators so that plants are set exactly in the check. The Transplanter can be purchased without the Check-Row Attachment for use as one-way spacer. Every plant is set exactly in the watered spot. The Check-Row Attachment can be added when needed.



No. 502 Combined Spacer and Check-Row Transplanter

Capacity 100 Gallons
No. 357-N Drop-Bar Sprayer with Folding Bars



High-Pressure Traction Sprayer
Four-Row, Drop-Nozzle, Folding-Bar Type

Sprays *both* sides of the leaves, giving complete protection. Nozzle Bars can be raised to avoid catching vines when turning. Pressure Retainer and Pump Relief permit turning without loss of pressure. Improved Packing gives increased pressure while reducing draft. Vertical Strainer, supplied as an extra, reduces clogging almost to the vanishing point. We also make 2-wheel Power Sprayers for field and orchard use and 4-wheel orchard Power Sprayers.

Furnished also with other Bar types, suitable for truck crops

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IRON AGE Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes speed up gardening. IRON AGE Fertilizer Distributors and Combination Tools are indispensable to market gardeners. IRON AGE Cotton Planter enables one man to do the work of four. Write for Illustrated Catalog of IRON AGE Tools.

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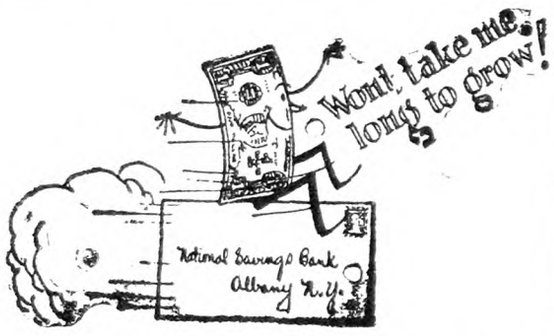

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Greatest crop maker. Drained and doubled crops with no more work! Stopped soil-washing and fertilizer loss! Worthless water-logged land brought to top-sale price! Actual MARTIN records! MARTIN cuts ditches for any purpose, open drain, tile or irrigation; cleans old ditches; terraces to stop soil washing; reclaims swampy land. DRAINS FLOODS; conserves moisture. Works anywhere. Horses or tractor. Does work of 100 men. **Fine catalog free. Write today for terms and 10-day trial.**
OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO. Box 34 Owensboro, Ky.

Some Federal Land Banks require terracing before making farm loans

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

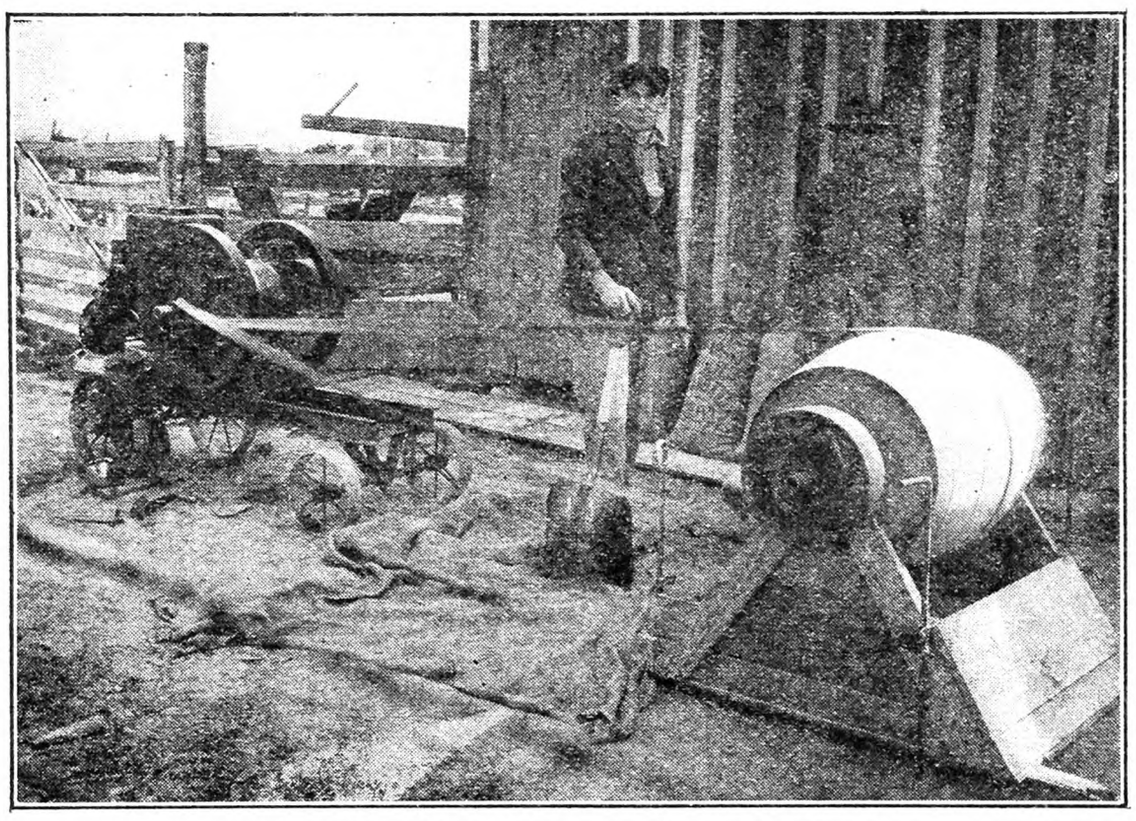
Thorough Work for Plant Disease

"I'm going to do a real job of sterilizing my soil this year," said an Indiana greenhouse gardener. "I have a thrashing engine that will carry 100 lbs. pressure all the time. I am following your directions this time."

This sounded good. We went into the greenhouse where the steam was being forced into the soil in one bed. But things did not look right. There was no steam arising from the soil although the treatment had been going on for about an hour. We looked at the engine and sure enough the pressure gauge registered 100 lbs. Then we saw the valve in the pipe carrying the steam to the soil. It was half open!

"Why don't you open that valve and let the steam into the soil?" we asked the engineer. "Couldn't keep up any pressure," he replied. His fire was going full blast and he couldn't hold the pressure if the steam escaped through an inch pipe.

Now what good is 100 lbs. pressure in the boiler if most of the steam is held there? The object of steam sterilization of the soil is to let the steam into the soil and cook it. It is the heat in the soil that is needed, at least 180 degrees for one hour in order to kill the disease germs.



Treating Seed Wheat in Concrete Mixer

In controlling plant diseases, thoroughness in every detail is needed. Contrast this case of soil sterilization with another where the gardener used two large boilers and carried 100 lbs. pressure in both. He steamed his soil from three to six hours and did not stop till he had a temperature of 180 degrees in all parts of the soil. He used a thermometer and knew what he was doing. This man can grow lettuce without the "drop" disease and tomatoes without wilt.

Last year a Benton County farmer took me to his wheat field and showed me 10 to 12 per cent of stinking smut. I agreed that it was a heavy infestation. Then he went on to say, "I don't think your copper carbonate treatment is worth much. I treated this seed last Fall and I have just as much smut as ever."

"You treated this wheat with copper carbonate?"

"I did and I followed the directions."

"How did you do the treating?"

"Well, I put the wheat in a pile and put on the dust and then shoveled it over till every grain was covered with the powder. It was well covered, too."

I couldn't blame this farmer for saying the treatment was no good. But, contrast this case with John McKee, of Tippecanoe County, Ind., or J. A. Stephenson, of Clinton County, Ind. Mr. McKee used a concrete mixing machine and tumbled the wheat with the copper carbonate dust for at least two minutes. You had to look hard and long to find a stinking smut head in his wheat last year. And last year in Indiana was a year of very heavy smut infestation, 25, 50 and even 75 per cent infestations were not uncommon in untreated wheat. The copper carbonate succeeded for John McKee.

J. A. Stephenson wrote, "My wheat was clean but some of my neighbors' wheat was heavily docked at the elevator for smut." He used a smut treating machine and did a thorough job.

The secret of this is simply thoroughness. Copper carbonate will control stinking smut but the seed must be thoroughly and closely covered with the dust. The wheat should have a grayish color and the dust should not be loosely attached to the grains. The Benton County farmer failed because his shoveling of the wheat did not coat the seed thoroughly. C. T. GREGORY.

Indiana Experiment Station.

Hens in the Asparagus Bed

As to the question about hens and asparagus, we have had hens running on an asparagus bed for two years past. They are a little rough on it sometimes, but the good they do in keeping down the beetles far outweighs the little damage they do. We have not sprayed or done anything else to control the beetles; expect to let hens run as long as I have an asparagus bed. HAMLIN WOOLMAN.

New Jersey.

From my own experience with hens and asparagus I can say they will damage the young shoots. As the young shoots breaks the ground the tip is round and white and looks something like a "white grub." The chicken being a "bird of curiosity" will pick at the tops of the young shoots, and still not eat them. My hens would not eat the asparagus. I even tried them with cooked asparagus, but they would damage the young shoots. R. E. ROBINSON.

Long Island.

Our kitchen garden is so arranged that we can turn our hens on to different parts of it during the season. As our asparagus was planted deep enough to prevent injury to the crowns by the hens we tried turning them on it. They cleared it of weeds, grass and bugs and kept it so, but the minute the tender stalks appeared they ate them. Consequently during the asparagus season they had to be kept off the bed. When the season was over we turned them in again, and they did good work, not touching the grown plants. MRS. B. L. YORKE.

FLAPPER: "I'd like to try on that rose dress in the window." Clerk: "Sorry, miss, but that's a lampshade."—Credit lost.

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Offering all the power, speed and stamina of an improved valve-in-head motor . . . constructed throughout of the finest quality materials available, with precision methods of manufacturing that are unsurpassed . . . and with its performance and dependability proved by millions of miles of testing on the great General Motors Proving Ground—

—the Bigger and Better Chevrolet is designed and built to deliver the strenuous performance a motor car must give when used on the farm.

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The nearest Chevrolet dealer has on display a complete showing of the new Chevrolet models. Go see them. You'll find beauty, performance and high quality construction that you never thought possible in an automobile—at such amazing low prices!

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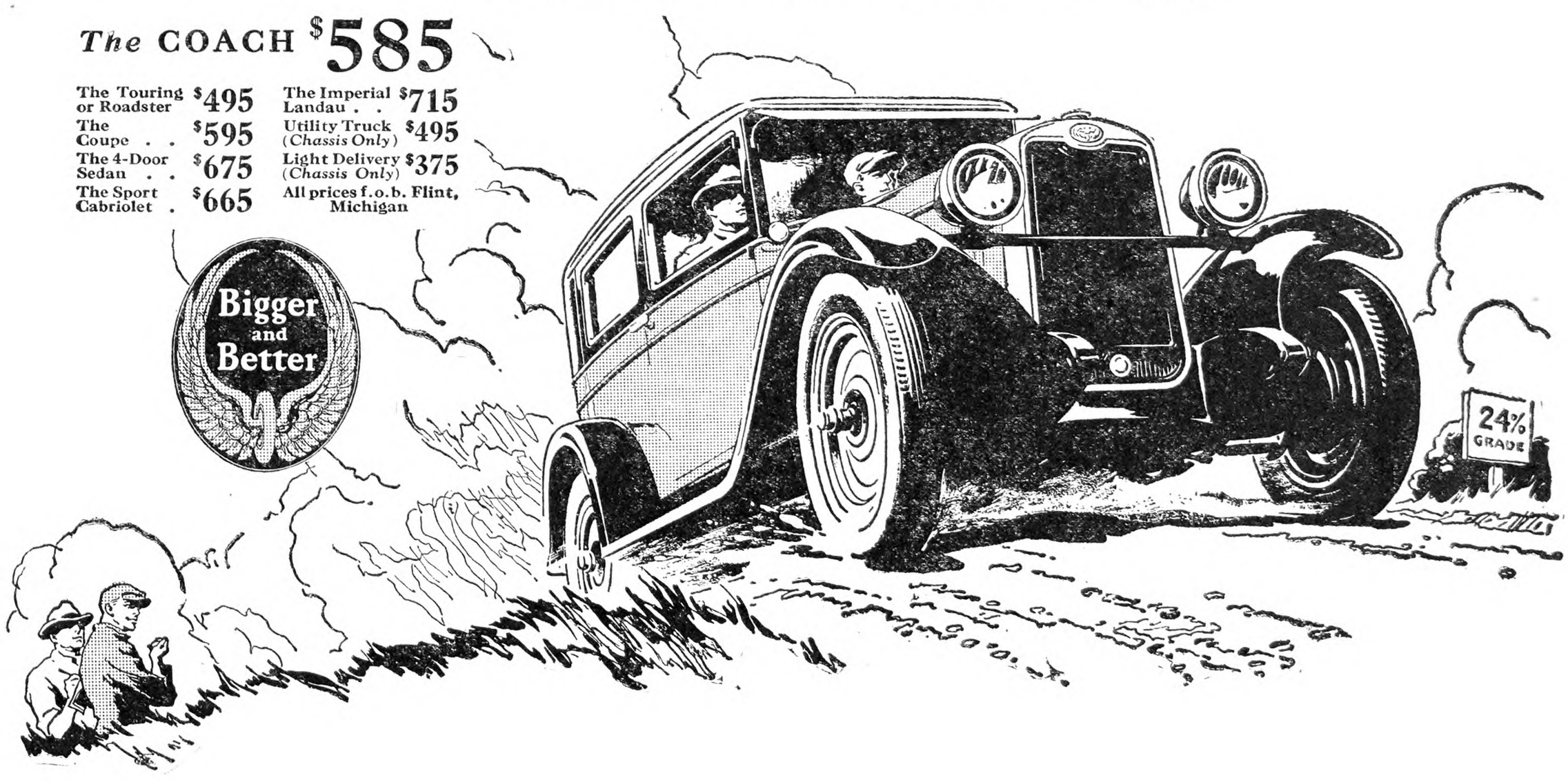

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Top dress small grain with 150 lbs. per acre after growth starts in the spring. Side dress corn when 8 to 10 inches high. You will see for yourself that it's Nitrate of Soda, not luck, that gives better grain and increased per acre yield.

Wheat fertilized with Nitrate of Soda makes 5 to 10 bushels more per acre. Oats increase 15 to 20 bushels. Corn from 15 to 30 bushels . . . and it is these extra bushels that make real profit for you. Nitrate of Soda is almost magic on every crop. You can use it to big advantage.

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Our new 44-page book, "How to Use Chilean Nitrate of Soda", will be sent to you free, on request. Tells how and when to fertilize all crops. Please ask for Booklet No. 1 or tear out this advertisement and send it with your name and address.

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EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

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Daniel Hughes (Ohio) Coins Time Into $1000 a Month Average Sales

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DANIEL HUGHES, Butler Co., OHIO, worked in a Bank until failing health forced him to seek outdoor work. He answered one of our ads like this and applied for a Stark Salesman appointment. That was about a year ago. Today, he is averaging over $1,000 (One Thousand, Dollars) a month sales of Stark Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Flowering, Shrubs, Rose Bushes, etc. In last 4 weeks he sold $1,049.66—**an average of $262.41 per week in sales!**

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An outfit that will interest everyone you call on. A Free Special Sales Plan that will show you just how to approach, interest and GET SALES from prospective customers. WRITE FOR DETAILS AND LIBERAL PLAN OF CASH COMMISSIONS PAID WEEKLY!

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I would like to become your local salesman and sell ☐ Fruit Trees ☐ Shrubs, etc. (check which you would prefer to sell). Send me details of your Stark Selling Proposition for Men and Women.

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A Study of the Apple Situation

The Marginal Apple Tree

According to the records from current government reports the 1927 apple crop was approximately one-half that of the 1926 crop, yet the growers will receive more net returns from the production of 1927. Present prices of apples compared to last season's discouraging returns point to the necessity of reducing the number of bushels of low-grade fruit marketed in heavy crop years if apple growing is to continue a profitable business. Without adequate profit we cannot keep the orchard plant up in repairs and new planting so that in the future we might cash in when prices received are in a better relation with our cost.

It would seem that now is the proper time to take action while the facts are fresh in the minds of the growers. Under low-grade fruit we can classify undesirable varieties, improperly packed packages, and fruit which should not be marketed as fresh fruit. Under these three classifications there is ample opportunity for improvement in the apple industry. It may take rather severe laws to make any decided changes, but I do not like the idea of making new laws. The conditions can and should be remedied in other ways. The cure should come from the growers voluntarily.

We cannot take a certain list of varieties and say they are worthless; cut them all out, or graft to more profitable varieties. For instance, in our orchards under our method of culture (sod mulch) and management the Grimes, Baldwin and Gravenstein are not profitable varieties, while doubtless they are quite profitable in other sections. In deciding which are the undesirable varieties for a certain section one should consider the size of the orchard, the type, whether commercial or home, the market demand for certain varieties, the soil, labor conditions, the adaptability to soil and seasonal conditions and numerous other factors which should be known. There are quite a sizable number of varieties grown in the nursery and advertised for sale which are not profitable to plant under present conditions. We might temper this statement a little by saying, not nearly as profitable as other varieties. It would seem that the growers should take some means to discourage the growing and selling of these varieties for nursery stock.

The purchaser of nursery stock, if not well posted, should consult his Farm Bureau manager or some competent orchardist, or better yet, three or four fruit men who are familiar with the location, before placing his order. It looks now as if the eastern grower will be forced to grow more of the high quality new varieties if he is to compete successfully with the western grower and obtain a profit necessary to maintain his orchard plant at its peak of productivity. The McIntosh and Delicious families seem to top the heap at present, although it seems to me there is a great opportunity for research in crossing and developing new types and varieties of the apple. We need a good late apple of better quality than Rome, and a high production early red apple to take the place of Wealthy. There is a real need for several new varieties. We are looking for greater results with Cortland and Starking as they become better known to the trade. Baldwin and Northern Spy are good when well grown, but the day of the gray Baldwins and piebaker Spy are about numbered as profitable shipping varieties. Hubbardston and Sutton are sick, while such varieties as Ben Davis, King, Snow, Wagener, Roxbury Russet and Grimes are fast losing ground in competition with the new faces. I think the better variety program advocated by the extension service of the New England States, especially the top-working of the old varieties to the New England seven, is a step in the right direction. The New England seven are as follows:: McIntosh, Baldwin, Delicious, Wealthy, Gravenstein, R. I. Greening, and Spy. For Central New York I would substitute Starking and Red Rome for Gravenstein and Baldwin.

Undesirable varieties under 15 years of age, if of proper stock, can be easily shifted to good varieties by top-working. Five years should bring grafts into commercial bearing if trees are thrifty and of good stock. Stock which blights easily or develops collar rot should be avoided. Duchess, Grimes and King are addicted to collar rot, while such varieties as Wealthy, Opalescent, Sutton or Alexander are quite liable to be attacked by blight if there are infections in the vicinity to such an extent that it will ruin the scions and sometimes cause serious damage to the stock. A list of varieties having a stock which is resistant to common diseases may be obtained from your Experiment Station if you are in doubt as to the desirability of top-working.

It is often the best procedure if grower has sufficient bearing surface to carry the plant, to cut the undesirable varieties and replant with the type wanted. Another method of making the change is to plant new stock beside the old and leave them for three or four years before cutting the bearing trees. This gives the young stock a chance to become established and shortens the time that the area would be barren of bearing surface. The young stock seems to grow nearly as well planted in this way as in the open field, provided it is given proper care and undue shading is avoided.

After inspecting old New York orchards and watching the results over a period of years in our own orchards, it would seem to the writer that the best practice for a commercial orchardist is to keep constantly planting new stock. This will enable the grower to keep up-to-date on proper variety, and it will mean that a larger proportion of bearing surface will be on young wood. The younger wood will produce better size and color and the smaller tree can be handled to better advantage throughout the season.

It would doubtless be very good practice to cut all apple trees at 30 to 40 years of age, depending on the variety, and depend on younger trees constantly to renew bearing surface. Some of the older fruit growers will probably say, too radical. I don't expect that growers who cultivate high-priced land will agree with me on this point, and I can imagine that it would work a distinct hardship in some cases, but who wants to trim, spray, thin or pick 50 to 60-year-old apple trees?

If all of the 40-year-old apple trees throughout the apple-producing sections could be cut in the next 10 years and new orchards of new varieties planted to take their place, the apple industry would certainly show a distinct improvement. Just think of the percentage of cull and second-grade apples it would eliminate. If we could take a 10-years stretch I do not think the growers would lose a cent, and I am inclined to believe it would double the net income of the entire group affected. It is this surplus of culls and seconds from old run-down orchards, undesirable varieties and mismanaged orchards due to growing fruit on cull trees and marginal land that keeps the

(Continued on Page 354)

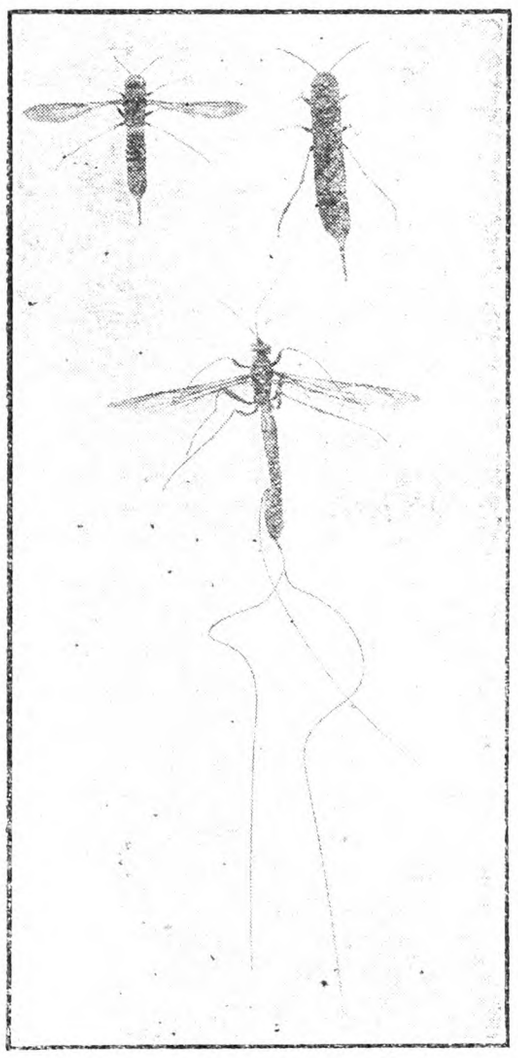
Borers in Maple Tree

I send an insect, a bug or beetle of some kind, I found on my cut-leaf maple. There were 10 of them just like this one, all dead, with their stings well in the tree. Is there any harm done by them? G. D.

Monroe, N. Y.

It is not often that retribution comes to wrongdoers in as wholesale a manner as in the case of these maple borers. The specimen that G. D. sent showed that these 10 dead culprits were the pigeon horntail borer, an insect that lays its eggs in maples, beeches, elms and sometimes in apple, pear and sycamore.

The pigeon horntail with its long egg depositor bores a hole in the bark of the tree, and when the hole is completed she lays an egg at the bottom. Here the egg hatches and the grub bores a tunnel through the wood of the tree, and when there are several of the grubs present the tree is undoubtedly injured. It is said, however, that the pigeon horntail does not usually attack



Pigeon Horntail Above; Ichneumon Fly Below

a tree unless it is weakened and already diseased. This does not seem to hold true in all cases, for occasionally the insect appears to lay its eggs in strong, healthy trees.

It is a fact that the female, when drilling a hole in a tree, will often get her ovipositor wedged in the bark so tightly that she cannot withdraw it and simply remains a prisoner until she dies. It is interesting that G. D. found 10 of the females which had met their Waterloo on the trunk of this one maple. Whether each one had succeeded in depositing an egg before she died could only be determined by digging into the tree to see whether there are 10 grubs burrowing in the wood.

We know of no way to control the attacks of the pigeon horntail. Fortunately the borer has an enemy in the form of a large ichneumon fly with a long, slender ovipositor, shown in the accompanying figure. This large parasite determines somehow where the pigeon horntail is working and with its long ovipositor bores into the wood and lays an egg in the burrow of the horntail grub. The egg of the ichneumon hatches and the tiny larva works along the burrow until it finds the grub of the horntail, when it attaches itself to the latter as a parasite and eventually kills its host.

If it were not for the great number of parasites that work upon and kill the pests that attack our crops and shade-trees we would suffer much more loss than we do. GLENN W. HERRICK.

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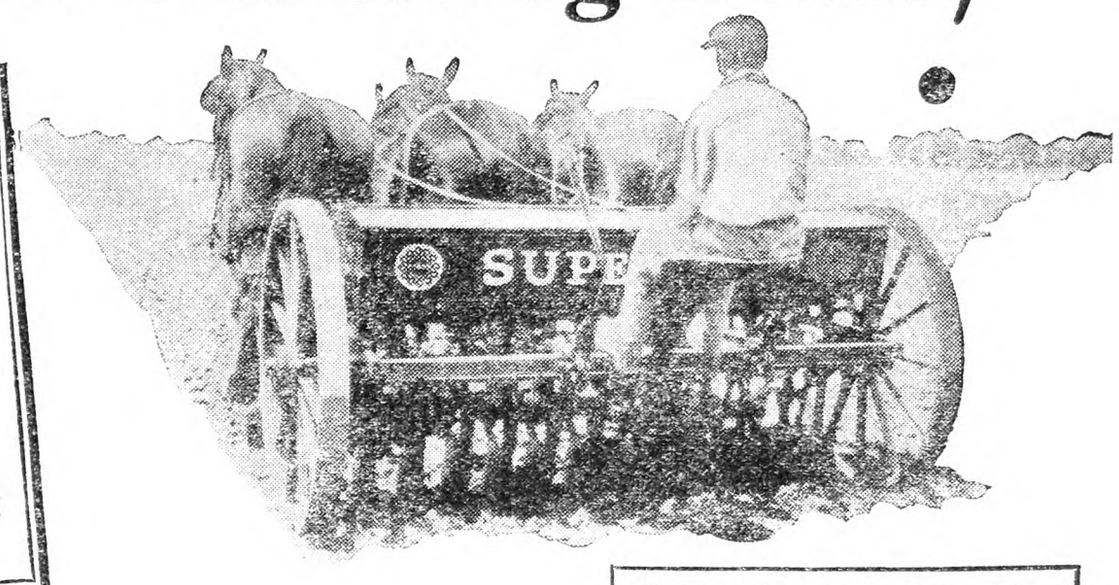

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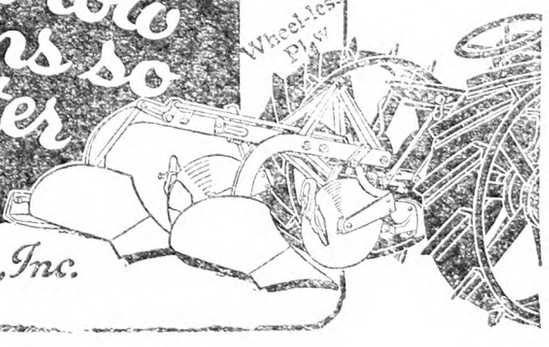

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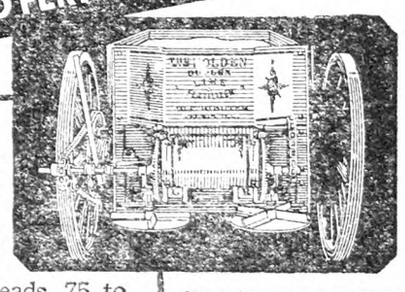

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The Marginal Apple Tree

(Continued from Page 352)

best commercial orchardist from placing a high percentage of fancy fruit in first-class packages on the market. Why? Because in good crop years the total crop is so large that the grower of ordinary fruit is forced to sell very low. The ordinary fruit is often sold in direct competition with the commercial grades, thus pulling their selling price down to a point that will not allow the grower to spend enough for the spray program, thinning, packing and other necessary expenses to place a high-grade pack on the market, or oftentimes as high a percentage of U. S. No. 1 or U. S. Fancy as should be expected and still keep out of the red. If the best commercial growers did not have this detrimental competition they could afford to spend more for packing and advertising, and with fewer varieties would be in a very much improved position to form co-operatives and to compete with other apple-producing sections.

It would seem to the writer that the whole problem of over-production centers on these marginal orchards. Lack of care is causing thousands of trees to drop out every year. Also insect pests and fungous diseases take their toll. The wise grower is not waiting for these agencies but is cutting the old marginal trees and replanting with new varieties which can be grown with profit. HAROLD R. HITCHINGS.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

The Van Fleet Raspberry

This raspberry resulted from a cross made by the late Dr. Van Fleet in 1911. It was a seedling of the Chinese Rubus innominatus, hybridized with Cuthbert. Tests of the variety were started at the Tennessee station in 1925, plants being received from the Department of Agriculture. Growth was healthy and vigorous, and the plants propagated freely from the tips, as well as forming suckers. The Van Fleet bloomed late in 1926, but this proved to be of advantage, inasmuch as the berries ripened after other varieties had nearly ceased bearing, and thus prolonged the red raspberry season.

Late blooming again proved of distinct advantage in 1927, this variety being the only one that escaped the severe frost of April 23, which killed many of the blossoms and young fruits of all other varieties at the Knoxville station. The Van Fleet began to bloom May 6, 1927; the first ripe fruits were picked June 7, and ripening continued until the middle of July, the berries being produced in abundance along the fruiting branches.

During this time 140 pints of berries were picked from the 10 original two-year-old plants and the 40 one-year-old plants set in the Spring of 1926. This yield does not take into account the large number of berries that fell to the ground during the several weeks of the ripening period. Two-year-old bushes have borne from 5 to 10 quarts each, showing that good yields may be expected from this variety.

To one accustomed to the fruits of standard varieties of red raspberries, the fruit of the Van Fleet is somewhat disappointing, being variable in color and more like the black raspberry in shape. It is softer than those of the common red varieties, and falls readily from the bushes when ripe. The ease with which the fruit separates from the plants might prove of advantage if the plants were pruned in such a way that sheets could be spread under them and the fruit removed by shaking instead of by the slow hand-picking of individual berries.

While the fruit of Van Fleet has undesirable characteristics in size, shape, color and texture, it is of sufficiently good quality to make the variety of value for home use. It retains its freshness remarkably well, and is much less susceptible to molding than are the fruits of many of the standard varieties.

Tests at the Tennessee station show that the Van Fleet is an especially vigorous variety, having remarkable resistance to the various leaf and cane diseases which seriously injure standard varieties of red raspberry in the Southern States. During the seasons of 1926 and 1927 observations were made on a number of standard and new varieties of red and black raspberry as to vigor of plant growth and freedom from disease, and the Van Fleet seemed to be superior to all the others in these respects.

Standard varieties of red and black raspberry are generally set from 3 to 4 ft. apart, in rows about 8 ft. apart. The large, vigorous growth of the Van Fleet, however, requires that the plants be given more space. As a result of observations at this station it is suggested that the plants be set 8 ft. apart, in rows at least 10 ft. apart. This will allow room for the vigorous shoots to bend down and root at the tips without completely closing the space between the rows. A planting 8x10 ft. would require about 545 plants to set one acre.

It is difficult to keep the rank-growing canes of the Van Fleet raspberry erect, especially when they are loaded with fruit. It is advised that a stake be driven in the ground near each plant, leaving about 5½ ft. extending above the ground. The canes are then tied to the stake and their tops cut off about 6 in. above the stake. At the end of the fruiting season the old canes are cut out and vigorous new ones tied to the stake.

The majority of red raspberries produce new plants by means of suckers from the roots, but the Van Fleet is similar to the black raspberries in that most of its new plants are produced by the long canes, which bend over and root where the tips come into contact with the soil. For rapid production of plants, therefore, canes should not be tied to stakes and held erect, but should be allowed to bend down so that the tips will touch the ground. Fastening the tips down with a peg and covering them with a little soil will hasten the production of new plants. Canes so treated in the late Summer produce well-rooted tips, suitable for setting in a permanent location the following Spring.

The great vigor of the Van Fleet raspberry, its freedom from disease, and its ability to withstand hot, dry weather commend this variety for the home garden in the South.

Grape Program Outlined

Erie County, Pennsylvania, grape growers are considering a grape cultural program, outlined by County Agent R. H. Engle. This program consists of the following principles:

Apply fertilizer; plow vineyard early, not later than May 15; maintain a dust mulch with at least six cultivations; apply at least two Bordeaux sprays; stop cultivation around Aug. 1 and sow a cover crop.

At the February meeting of the Erie County grape growers, held at North East, it was shown from cost accounting systems that the cost of an acre of grapes was a little over $106. It was shown that three tons of grapes per acre are necessary to insure profit, and that a better pack aiming for the table trade should be made. Further, it is contended that a grape program, with an effort to recapture table trade, will mean profit, while the many vineyards that should never have been set will be eliminated. H. J.

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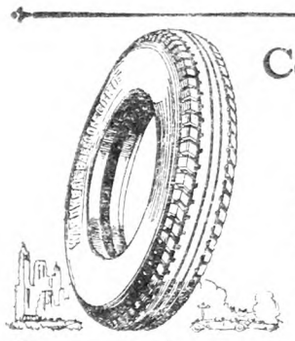

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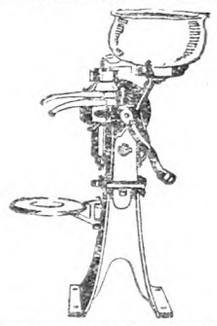

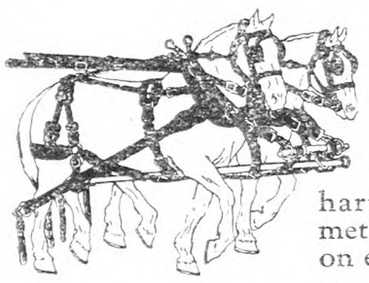

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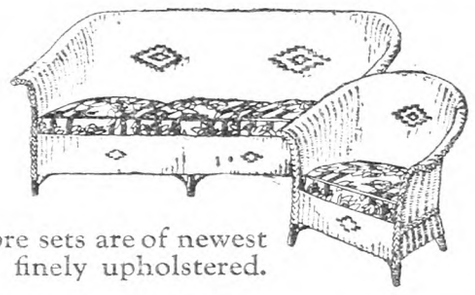

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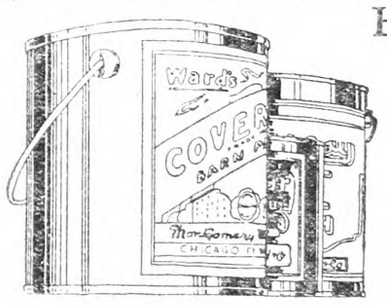

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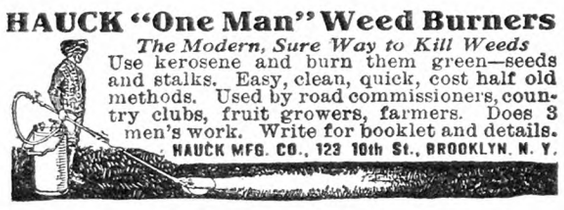

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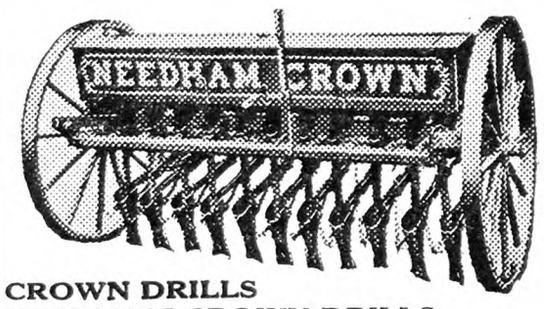

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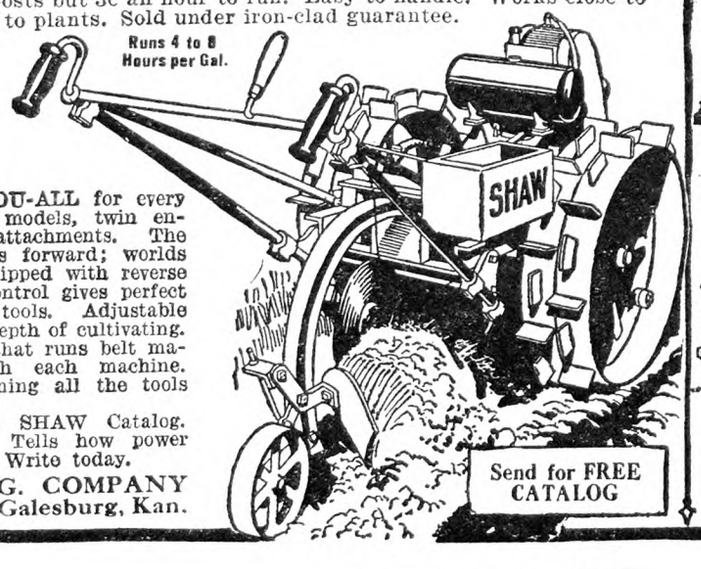

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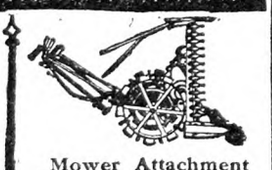

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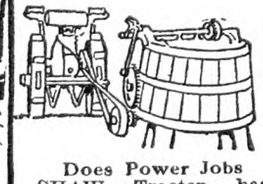

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Marketing the Eastern Grape Crop

PART I

BY F. E. GLADWIN

The commission appointed by the President a few years since to make a thorough study of the possible ways and means by which the American farmer might obtain relief from the depression into which his industry had fallen and to suggest means by which agriculture might again assume a position of equality at least with other industries, reported without dissent that the co-operative selling of farm products offered one of the surest and sanest means for relief. No doubt the committee, in order to make this recommendation, had investigated the workings of many co-operative agencies in their various phases over a wide range of the country. It is quite probable in the course of its inquiries that it found a considerable number of farmers' co-operatives which were not functioning as it was intended they should, either because more was expected of them than they could possibly deliver or they were not accomplishing their purposes for one or many other reasons. The committee probably learned of many which had started off with great promise, but which after a few years had lapsed in quietude or they had become non-existent.

The average fruit grower and farmer probably has been led to believe that once a group of growers is banded together to market a common product the problem is solved. Perhaps this assumption is unwarranted, but after listening to some organizers of co-operative farmers' bodies the writer has had a similar feeling. Anyone who has been in close contact with co-operative selling well realizes that the organization is but a beginning. In the banding together of various groups for their mutual interests it would seem that over-emphasis has been placed on the direct money likely to accrue from organization. The average city consumer believes that any grouping of farm-selling agencies has the ulterior motive of getting the most money for products of the farm, irrespective of demand and quality. Many farmer co-operators are of the opinion that his organization has accomplished its purpose for him if he receives returns above those his neighbors received who are outside the organization, and who at the same time marketed an inferior product. On the other hand, all organizations list among their membership many individuals who realize that the net return to them in any one season is not alone the most important service performed. Of what avail is it that a few dollars more is realized if in so doing the customers are alienated for succeeding years? Will a co-operative profit in the long run if it has only succeeded in selling an inferior product at more than the current market price? If one pays $40 for a $25 suit of clothes and he comes to a realization of that fact, it is quite unlikely that he will repeat his mistake. Yet many of you who read this article have heard men chortle over the fact that they have put this or that deal over on the other fellow. No; co-operation if it is to stand the test of time must be a mutual grouping, not alone in its membership, but it must deal fairly with the buyer of its products.

SOME FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVES AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING

The co-operative marketing of Chautauqua and Lake Erie grapes dates back to about 1885, when the section first began to grow grapes in large quantities and the fruit was ready to move out of the region in carlots. Previously large growers had combined with some of their neighbors and shipped their grapes to wholesale dealers in the city. Many grapes up till this time were shipped in less than carlots, but the freight and the losses from various causes were high. From 1885 on plantings greatly increased and soon the available markets were over-supplied. At this time the growers demanded some concerted action to avoid the difficulties already encountered and to escape others that were bound to come.

The pioneer organization, the Chautauqua Grape Growers' Association, was formed at Brocton in the Winter of 1885-1886.. From this time on co-operative marketing in the Chautauqua belt went through a varied history. Organizations were formed, disintegrated, and new ones took their places. Many attempts were made to get the grape growers into one large organization, but this has never been completely realized, and probably it is better that it could not be done. This phase will be discussed a bit later. At the present time there are at least four co-operative bodies shipping and selling for its members Chautauqua and Lake Erie grapes: the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Growers' Co-operative Association, with its selling office at Westfield, N. Y., and several local branches scattered throughout the area given to grape growing; the South Shore Growers and Shippers, with its principal office at Silver Creek, N. Y., but with local representation over the entire district; the Chautauqua Grape Company, with an office at Lamberton, N. Y., and the Keystone Grape Growers' Association, with headquarters at North East, Pa. The latter organization serves its members of all Northwest Pennsylvania. In 1926 the co-operatives returned to their growers, in a season of prevaling low prices for all fruits, a total of $1,603,255 out of a total of $2,544,332, estimated to be the total value of the grape crop to the vineyardists of "The Belt." These sales included not alone those grapes shipped out of the region but also grapes furnished the manufacturers within the section. At this writing the final figures are not available for the season of 1927, but in all probability the ratio will approximate that of 1926. Now, no one knows whether the tonnage marketed by the organizations in either season sold for prices as high as or higher than could have been obtained through private selling agencies were these agencies charged with the selling of the entire crop. It is quite probable that some individual buyers and shippers sold some cars at prices higher than the average of all the pools of the associations, but the shipping and marketing of 2,000 cars is far different from that of buying and selling 200 cars. The 200 cars might be loaded and sold within a very short period and at a time when the market was "bare," while the distribution of 2,000 carloads would quite likely extend into a glutted market. But perhaps the following season the dealer in 200 cars might of necessity be forced to ship into a "glutted" market with the attendant results. If the individual buyer and shipper deals with other fruits than the grape he might, perchance, be willing to take a loss on the latter in order to stimulate dealing with him. It is well recognized that some of our staples are handled by the retailer at but little or no profit, yet in order to hold his trade that yields him a profit he must handle the unprofitable lines. It is not a question of whether a growers' co-operative received or did not receive for its members more or less than the outsider dealing with an individual buyer, but rather what would have happened had the tonnage that normally is handled by organizations been poured upon the individual shipper for selling. Probably the first thing the shipper would do would be to select most rigidly those men and acreages that would furnish him with the best fruit. No one can deny that this would be good business. The remainder of the fruit would be divided for selling amongst several dealers. This fruit would be bought outright or sold on consignment, probably the latter method would prevail.

Aside from a stabilizing effect on selling prices, the grape co-operatives of Western New York and Pennsylvania are serving their members in numerous ways, equally as valuable as price stabilization. The grape co-operatives are serving their members in many ways in which they as individuals could accomplish little. These organizations have at all times been alert to the best interests of the individual member. When the local basket manufacturers were not keeping pace with the crop needs, or when the cost of packages became higher than the selling price of the crop warranted, supplies from distant points were bought and shipped in or the local bodies manufactured packages in their own plants. When both situations were relieved the trade was again with the local manufacturer. It is one of the functions of all the grape associations to assure their growers an adequate supply of packages. This may involve a transfer from one local to another, or from one organization to another. All of the organizations buy supplies and furnish them at near cost to the growers. These include fertilizers, seed, wire, posts, twine, etc. These may not always be sold at a lesser price than individual dealers sell for, but steady supplies of the brands and kinds of the various materials are assured. Price lists are got out annually for the various commodities handled.

(To Be Continued)

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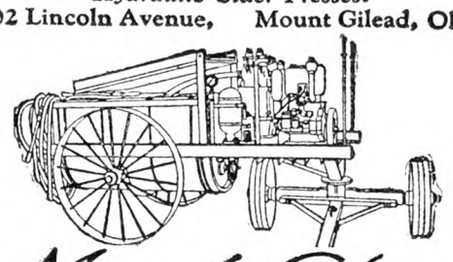

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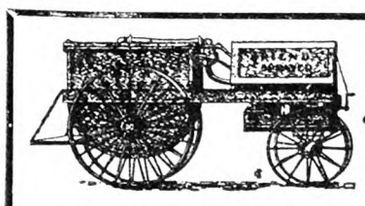

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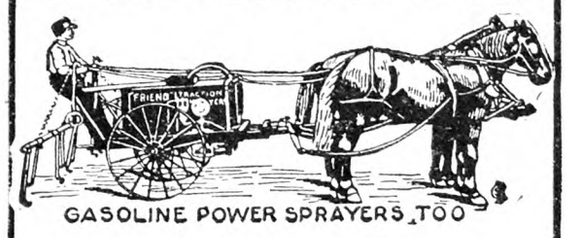

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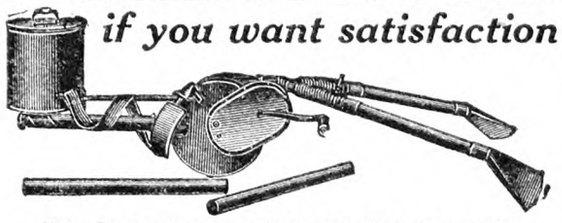

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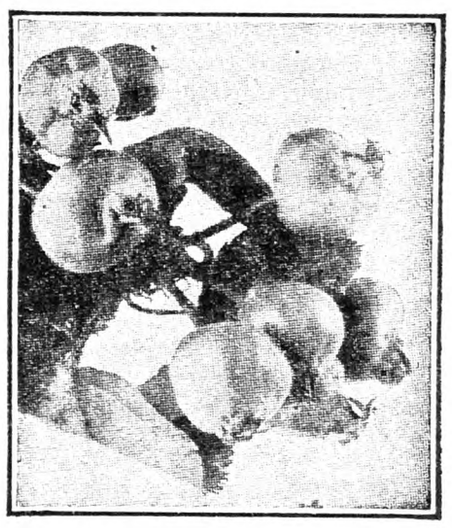
Some Lessons Learned from the Past Season's Observations on Orchard Insects

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the orchardist's troubles last Summer was the enormous numbers of aphids which infested apple trees all over the State of New York. Many orchards, especially those composed of younger trees, were so severely infested with the insects that the foliage turned black, the leaves became badly curled, the new growth was stunted and the apples were dwarfed and deformed. We do not recall a season when the injury from apple aphids was so severe and so universal as it was during the Summer of 1927. There were two species of aphids concerned in causing the trouble — namely, the rosy aphid and the green aphid.

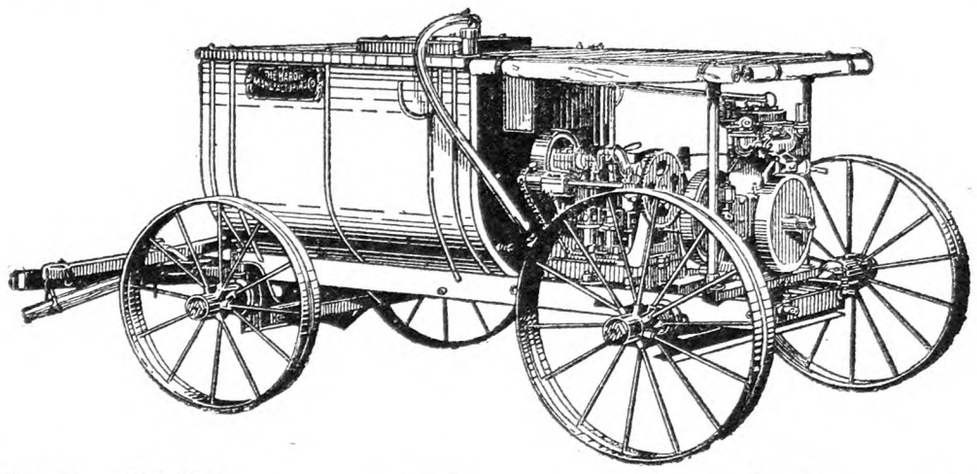
HABITS AND WORK OF THE APHIDS.—The rosy aphid confines its work largely to the leaves and young apples of the fruit clusters. It curls the leaves and causes the apples to remain small and to become knotty and gnarly like those shown below. There is a tendency for the dwarfed apples to hang



Young Apples Seriously Damaged by the Rosy Apple Aphis

on the tree in clusters, and a badly infested tree will often have hundreds of small, knotty apples hanging on in clusters of four or five. Usually the rosy aphid completes its work in late June or early July, and deserts the apple trees by going, preferably, to the narrow-leaved plantains, although the aphids may fly to the broad-leaved plantains. Here on these weeds the rosy aphids live during the Summer, returning to the apple in the Fall, upon the twigs of which they deposit their black, shining eggs, which rest until Spring and hatch as the buds are bursting. On the other hand, the green aphid remains on the apple trees all Summer, and although it helps to stunt and deform the apples, it does its worst injury by getting on the new succulent growth, where it curls the leaves, stunts the soft new growth and often kills the tender tips. In addition, the aphids excrete large quantities of honeydew, which covers the leaves with a sticky, glistening coat of the sweet material, in which a black mold grows in great profusion, so that the leaves soon become black and sooty in appearance. It was a common sight last Summer to see the trees in young orchards with the foliage badly curled, sticky with honeydew and sooty-black as a result of the presence of multitudes of the green aphids, which produced generation after generation late into the Summer. Many growers became greatly discouraged when they found that the aphids had got beyond control and that the crop of apples was severely injured. The question arising in the minds of many growers is, "How could the injury by the aphids have been controlled, and how may it be avoided in the future?"

HOW TO CONTROL APPLE APHIDS.—The two apple aphids, the rosy aphid and the green aphid, which were responsible for the trouble during the past season, pass the Winter in the form of tiny, black, shining eggs on the apple twigs (see over). The eggs hatch in the Spring as the buds break and the young aphids cluster on the opening buds (see over). By the time the leaves are from ¼ to ½-in. long, the eggs of both species are normally all hatched. For several days at this time opportunity is offered for hitting the young, tender aphids while they are exposed on the buds and literally "wiping them out," if the spraying is done thoroughly and efficiently. Experiments at the New York State Experiment Station, carried on over a series of years, have shown the effi-



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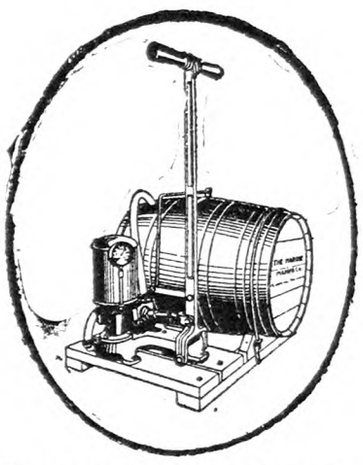

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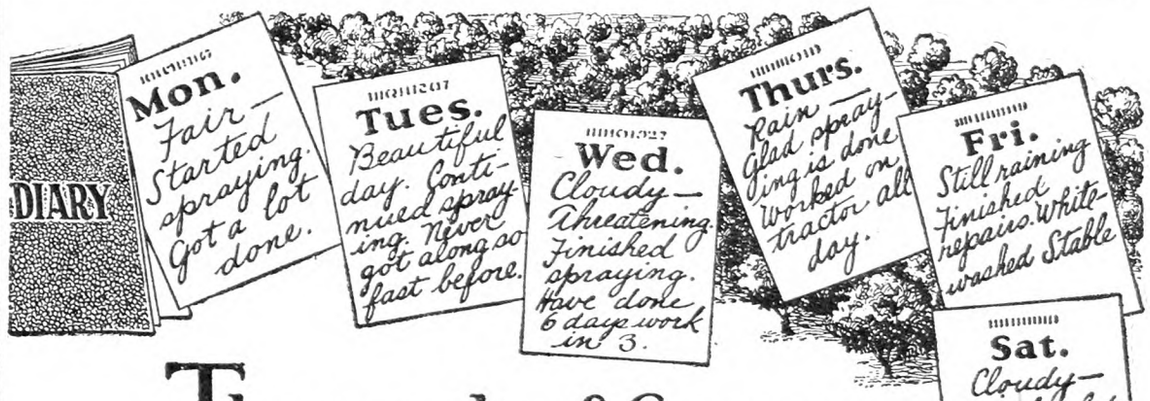

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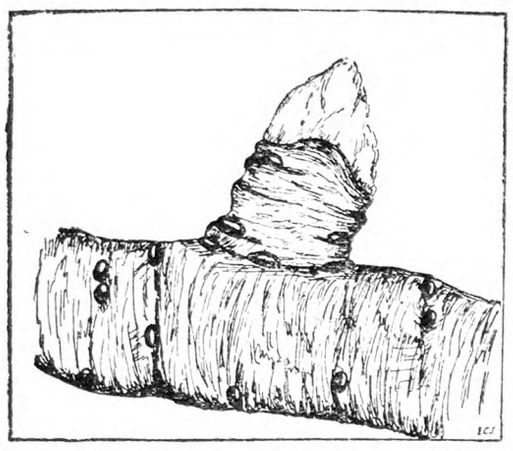
ciency of this treatment, while the work of the Farm Bureau agents throughout the State has demonstrated the success of spraying for aphids during the "delayed dormant stage" of the buds (3d col.). Finally, those growers who made applications of nicotine



Apple Aphid Eggs Remain on Branch Over Winter

last Spring while the aphids were clustered on the buds controlled the rosy aphid, checked the green one, and produced a paying crop of apples. With the foregoing facts in mind, the following general principles of spraying should be put into practice against these pests:

1. Spray the opening buds (delayed-dormant stage) with nicotine sulphate, ¾ of a pint (or one pint if expense is not an item) in 100 gallons of lime-sulphur solution (2½ gallons lime-sulphur plus 97½ gallons of water). If San Jose and oyster-shell scales are present the lime-sulphur should be increased in strength by using from 6¼ gallons to 11 gallons in a 100-gallon tank, depending on the severity of infestation.

2. Thoroughness of application is absolutely essential. The buds must be wet on all sides. Those growers who spray with the wind only will be apt to miss some of the young aphids, because they tend to cluster on the lee side of the bud, and when the wind changes tend to crawl back to the opposite side. Therefore, spray with and against the wind in order to hit the aphids on all sides of the bud.

3. The delayed-dormant spray, if well done, will control the rosy aphid and check the green aphid. If later the green aphid should seriously increase and gather on the fruit clusters, it will be necessary to spray with nicotine sulphate added to diluted lime-sulphur for scab. This application may become necessary during the latter part of June or first part of July. The lime-sulphur should be used at the rate of one gallon in 50 gallons of water in order to obviate burning.

4. The green apple aphid often lays its eggs in great numbers on suckers and water-sprouts, which therefore become sources of infestation. It is a good practice, therefore, to remove these twigs as completely as time and expense will allow.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—To control the apple aphids, one or another of the three following formulas should be applied to the trees at the "delayed-dormant stage" (Fig. 5). The one to be used will depend on the kinds of insects in addition to aphids which are present in the orchard.

1. For aphids alone: Lime-sulphur (for scab), 2½ gallons; nicotine sulphate, 40 per cent, ¾ pint or 1 pint; water to make 100 gallons.

2. For aphids plus San Jose and oyster-shell scales: Lime-sulphur, 11 gallons; nicotine sulphate, 40 per cent, ¾ pint or 1 pint; water to make 100 gallons.

3. For aphids plus scales and chewing insects: Lime-sulphur, 11 gallons; nicotine sulphate, 40 per cent, ¾ pint

Young Aphids Clustered on an Apple Bud in Spring

or 1 pint; arsenate of lead (powdered), 2½ lbs.; water to make 100 gallons.

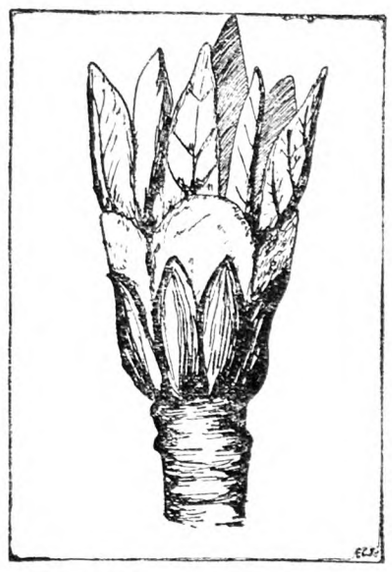
If the green aphid should increase seriously in late June or early July and gather on the fruit clusters, then spray with the following formula:

Lime-sulphur (for scab), 2 gallons; nicotine sulphate, 40 per cent, ¾ pint or 1 pint; water to make 100 gallons.

Note that nicotine is in each of these formulas, because it is this substance that kills the aphids.

Formula No. 3 is a standard mixture for general orchard spraying where aphids, scales, chewing insects and scab are to be controlled.

WHAT WILL THE APPLE APHIDS DO NEXT YEAR?—Probably every grower is



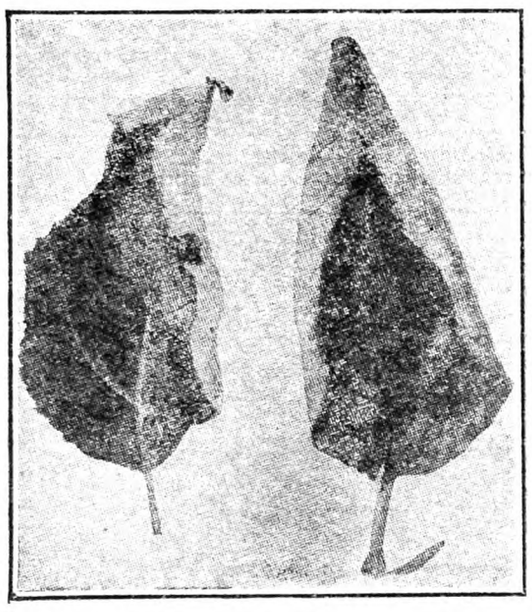
Bud in Delayed Dormant Stage—Leaves Out ¼ to ½ in.

asking, "What will these apple aphids do next year?" It is impossible for any person to say whether or not these tiny pests will be as numerous and destructive next year as they were during the past season. We early examined some young apple trees that were badly infested last Summer to see if the black, shining eggs of the aphids were present in any numbers on the branches. We confidently expected to find an abundance of eggs on these trees, especially on those branches which were still black with the sooty mold of last Summer; but after a careful examination of many branches we found but one egg tucked away behind a bud. A further examination of other trees in other localities has disclosed more eggs. Even so, we are unable to say whether or not the eggs will survive the Winter and hatch in the Spring.

It is true that we seldom have severe injury by the apple aphids over two successive seasons, but this means nothing, and no grower should allow himself to be lulled into the apathy of doing nothing simply because he thinks his orchard will not be struck twice in succession by the same insects. The wise grower, if he finds the opening buds of his apple trees covered with young aphids next Spring, *will spray with nicotine as a matter of insurance.*

THE APPLE AND THORN SKELETONIZER.—Many apple growers in Central and Southern New York were somewhat alarmed last Summer by an unfamiliar caterpillar which appeared in numbers in their orchards and severely injured the foliage in many instances. The writer received inquiries from several localities and found the caterpillars present in several orchards. The culprits proved to be the apple and thorn skeletonizer, an insect native to Europe which was first found in the Hudson River Valley in Westchester County in 1917. Since that time it has spread eastward into New England and westward into New York and Pennsylvania. During the past season it was conspicuous in Eastern, Southern, Central and even in Western New York and caused considerable concern among apple growers. The growers did not know what it was or how serious it might become, and therefore looked upon it and its work with some anxiety.

THE WORK OF THIS SKELETONIZER.—The small, yellowish, black-spotted caterpillars, which become about ½-in. long when grown, feed upon the upper surfaces of the apple leaves, eating only the green skin and tissue beneath, thus skeletonizing the leaves (below). The edges of infested leaves usually roll toward the center more or less, and the small caterpillars will often be found under the rolled edges beneath a thin web which they spin. When a tree is badly infested, with nearly all of the leaves skeletonized, the foliage will look as though it had been scorched by fire. By the latter part of August or first part of September severely eaten foliage begins to fall, and in a short



Leaves Rolled and Skeletonized by the Apple and Thorn Skeletonizer. (After Felt)

time a tree may be bare of leaves. Unsprayed orchards suffered severely last Summer.

Although the insect is known to feed upon several hosts in Europe, here in the United States it is confined apparently to the apple, pear and thorn. It

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R. N.-Y. 2-25-28

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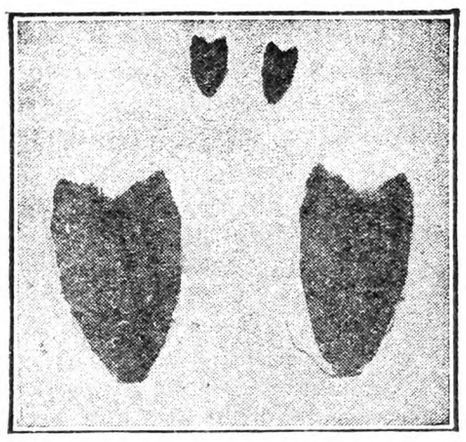
may come to attack other trees in time, especially the plum and cherry, but is not doing so at present.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE INSECT.—The moth is dark brown in color and about ¼-in. long when it alights and folds its wings. The moths have the habit in the Fall, in September and October, of alighting on the window panes or on the window screens of houses, where they look like V-shaped bits of soot (below). The tiny dark moths pass the Winter in nooks and crannies, wherever they can find a favorable hiding place, and in the Spring, in May probably, the moths that survive lay their small green eggs on the apple foliage. The eggs hatch in about 10 days at this time, and the caterpillars attain their growth in from three to four weeks, when they pupate in cocoons mostly on the leaves. In about 10 days in Summer the moths will appear and lay eggs for another generation. There are certainly three generations in New York State. Therefore, the caterpillars are present on the trees at various intervals of at least three different periods during the Summer.



Moth of Apple Thorn Skeletonizer—Natural Size Above

CONTROL.—This orchard insect is easily controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead at the proper time. Indeed, the ordinary spray practices recommended for the codling moth will keep the skeletonizer under control. The calyx spray, in which 2 to 2½ lbs. of powdered arsenate of lead is used in 100 gallons of water or of lime-sulphur, is one of the most important applications. For the second brood of caterpillars probably the second codling moth spray, usually applied about three weeks after the calyx spray, will ordinarily be sufficient. In case these two applications do not prove wholly efficient, an application of poison in August for the third brood, which often proves to be the worst one, will prove satisfactory.

GLENN W. HERRICK.

Sowing Seeds in Flats

May I add a few hints more to your article on page 154, which we found helpful in our 14-year experience?

We always mix one-third fine sand with the soil, and use sand for covering the seeds. After sowing we cover the dirt with a piece of burlap which has been soaked in water first. Then we sprinkle over this burlap till the earth is wet all through, and stack flats one on top of the other in convenient piles. This one sprinkling is, for most seeds, enough to come up; there is no danger of top-soil drying out, and the burlap prevents dirt from washing off.

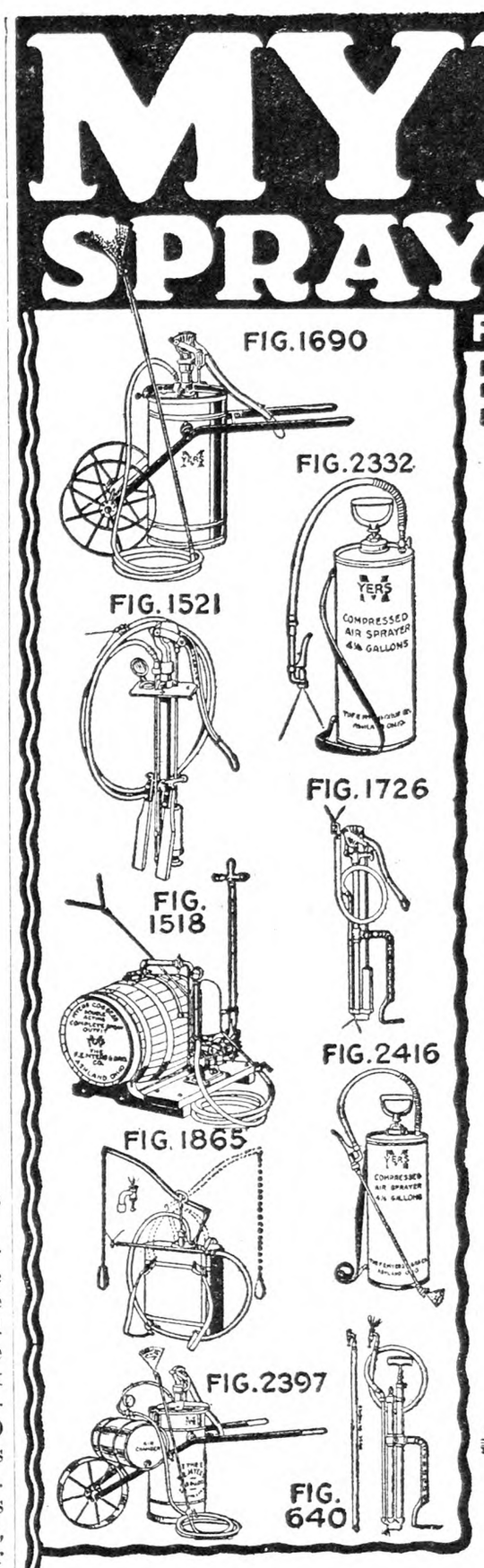
Slow germinating seeds, like celery and parsley, we tie in a muslin bag, soak for 12 hours and bury in can with moist dirt for six days. By that time the seeds have swollen but not started to germinate. Mixed with some dry sand they are sown and usually come up after 10 days.

WILLY SCHEPP CORNELISSEN.

Wind-break for Apiary

I want to plant a hedge to act as a windbreak for my bees during the Winter. Spruce costs too much to plant, and grows slowly. I need one that will grow fast, is hardy, grows thick or dense and 8 to 10 ft. high, also one that will not cost too much to start with; one that the roots will not bother a common tile drain, and one that does not grow too tall, and stays dense or thick clear to the ground or nearly so. Neither do I want to be obliged to do much trimming on it as I would on an Osage orange hedge which will grow into a regular tree if let alone. D. W.

MYERS SPRAY PUMPS



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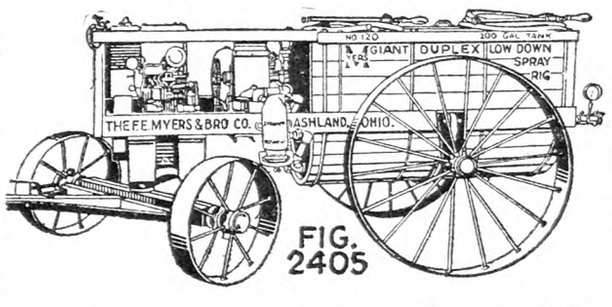

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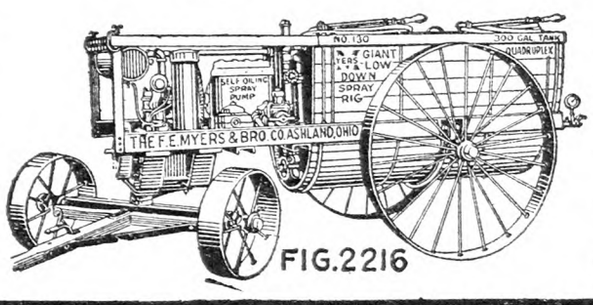

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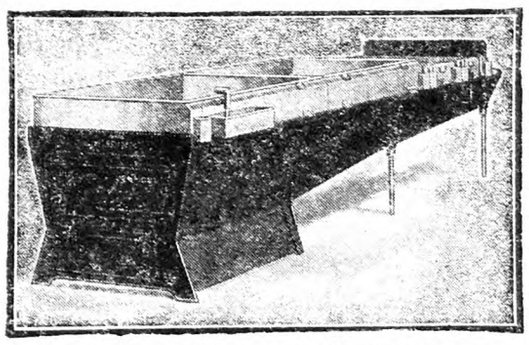

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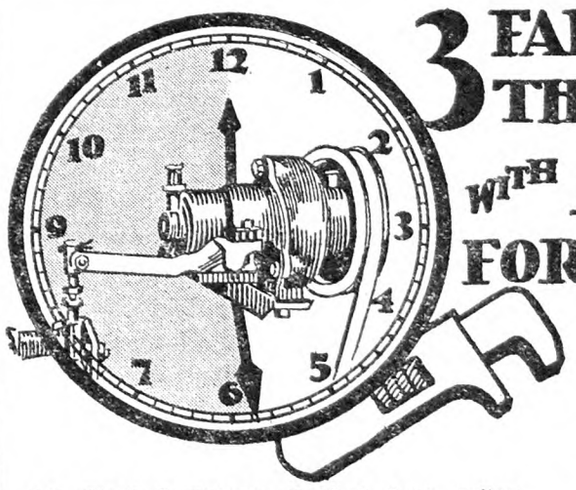
3 FARMERS TELL OF THEIR EXPERIENCES WITH PICKERING FORDSON GOVERNORS



Mr. Virgil G. Putnam, Bedford, Iowa, writes: "My Pickering Fordson Governor not only saves fuel, but it holds the motor at an even speed and prolongs its life."

Mr. Harry H. Bourn, Wauskesha, Wisconsin, says: "Had no trouble installing the Pickering on my Fordson. I had previously used two other makes but only the Pickering gave such an even flow of power."

Mr. Curtis Flinchum, May King, Kentucky, after equipping his Fordson with a Pickering, writes: "I cut 2,000 feet of hickory quicker than I formerly cut 1,500 feet of chestnut and poplar. I'm practically doubling my output with the Pickering."

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The Rural New-Yorker

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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IN 18 days from the date of this paper, Spring will be on hand officially, to some readers already a fact, with plowing and seeding and greening meadows and balmy air. In other localities Spring days will be mixed with some lingering wintry ones, but it will be near enough that we can all say with one of old, "For, lo, the Winter is past; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come." To most of us it is a time for hopeful work in the field and orchard and garden. All of our Springtime plans may not reach just the harvest desired, but often in some particulars they exceed our hopes—better crops than we expected, finer roses and Zinnias than last year.

*

WE ARE firmly committed to the principle that any national measure for farm relief must be broad enough in principle to contemplate all farmers. National farm unity is more important than any benefit regional farmers can hope to win through sectional advantages, and unity of purpose cannot be maintained under laws which penalize one class of farmers for the alleged benefit of another class or section. It is not necessary or even possible that all should benefit in the same degree by any general measure for farm relief. It is enough that equal benefits be available to all, and above everything else the system of relief must be wholly in the control of farmers themselves. The present crisis has come upon agriculture because the control of the system of distribution has been wholly in the hands of others. That system has depleted the farms of their capital and of their fertility, and now it is proposed to grant the middlemen a national subsidy of $300,000,000 that they may hold on to the system a little longer. The proponents of all the plans of farm relief readily agree with the principles of farm control and equal opportunity, but counter with the argument that "something must be done." That is a plea for votes, not for a measure of farm relief. Any such measure will result in new disappointments and losses to agriculture. What we need is someone with vision enough to build on sound economic principles, and then with courage enough to fight for them to the end.

*

ALL who have tried to spray those "old monarchs" of apple trees, with broad-spreading branches and tops reaching toward the clouds, will appreciate the viewpoint of Mr. Hitchings on page 352, even though they may not be ready to use the radical treatment suggested. But we believe that, with the need of increased spraying, and the demand for better commercial fruit, this constant orchard renewal plan, or some type of it, will be necessary. It may seem a little hard to make firewood of the big apple tree, but when there is a youngster coming on and about ready to turn out commercial crops, it is economy to make the old one into stove lengths. As Mr. Hitchings says, it is not the result of a single year, but the average of a 10-year period that must be considered. And the spraying and pruning of these big trees are not the only points—the harvesting is important. The writer knows from experience how difficult it is to handle a 40-foot ladder in a sidehill orchard, to say nothing of scrambling around on it with a picking bag of apples when the wind blows. A good way to get this renewal plan started will be to look over the orchards now, before planting time, and note the places where new trees can be fitted in. Next year, and for 10 years more, it will be increasingly easy and encouraging to do this.

NEW YORK farmers produce more milk for liquid consumption than any other State in America. It has come to regard the cow as the foster-mother of the child. Realizing the importance of milk to city children, dairy farmers long since met in conference, and established rules to safeguard the quality and purity of milk sold for urban consumption. From the very beginning down to the present time they have been particularly insistent that the milk must be delivered to their customers in the natural, whole, fresh, clean state with nothing added to it and nothing taken from it. These provisions were enacted into State law, and while sometimes violated, have generally been observed. But now without consultation or warning some invisible interest has caused a bill to be introduced in the Legislature to permit fat to be added to the milk or taken from it at will. This bill takes the disguise off the face of those who pretend an interest in city children, and yet demand this opportunity to cheat them in the milk bottle. They would deny the child natural whole milk as it comes from the cow. It would mean a bigger profit at the expense of the farmer and the child. They would have a wide choice between cheap foreign stale fat, and skim-milk. Avarice could go no further. Surely dairy farmers will be united against this bill.

*

THE Assistant Commissioner of Health for Chicago is quoted as saying that canned tomatoes and other canned fruits and vegetables need not be immediately turned from their tins when these are opened, there being no danger from the inside of a tin can that has necessarily been sterilized along with its contents in the preserving process. There is no scientific evidence that the tin lining of a can corrodes and produces poisons that affect the food within and it may easily happen that the can is more safe than the dish into which its contents are poured. The term food poisoning is replacing the once commonly used "ptomaine poisoning," though the latter expressed the scientific views of its day. It is now known that ptomaines are not responsible for the poisoning that sometimes follows the eating of spoiled foods, this poisoning being due to germ life of a nature inimical to the human body when taken into it by way of the mouth. "Food poisoning" has not quite the dignified and sonorous sound of "ptomaine poisoning" but it more accurately expresses the nature of the accident when this occurs, and the scientists who proposed the latter term are willing to give it up in the interests of scientific accuracy.

*

ITALIANS were extensive users of tomatoes long before the so-called vitamin idea was exploited. Twenty-five years ago it was common to see Italians doing excavation or similar hard physical work sit beside the road and eat a noon meal of dry bread and a tomato, or canned tomatoes, depending on the time of year. It looked inadequate for hard work, but they appeared to get the needed strength and satisfaction from it. Tomato growing is an immense industry in Italy, and that country in a single recent year exported 221,908,863 lbs. of tomato paste and canned tomatoes. Their heaviest customers were: United States, 104,576,082 lbs., and Great Britain, 58,972,609. Favorable climate for the crop and cheaper labor make these exports possible. Italian grocers here, selling spaghetti, give with it, or sell as an extra, a bottle of this concentrated paste considered necessary for the tomato sauce going with spaghetti.

*

SO FAR as published figures of deaths from various causes can indicate it, New York State enjoyed an exceptional era of health during the year 1927. With a constantly increasing population, there were 10,000 fewer deaths than in the previous year. Tuberculosis, pneumonia and diseases of the heart and kidneys made the best showing in lowered death rates. With the exception of diphtheria, the diseases of childhood displayed fewer fatalities and the percentage of deaths for the entire population, never lower, has been as small but once in 43 years. To this excellent showing, the fewer recorded deaths from tuberculosis has contributed most, for the first time in the history of the State the number falling below 10,000. In 1900, this disease caused 15,799 deaths, while 27 years later there were but 9,389. Within the last 10 years, the death rate from tuberculosis has been cut in half. Diseases of the heart, and cancer, now hold chief place as causes of death in New York's figures, the latter being second in importance. Twenty years ago it stood in the eighth place. Typhoid fever also declined to a new low death rate. The one increasing cause of deaths is that from automobile accidents. Residents of New York State may quote these figures, published by the State Department of Health, as evidence that no one need now go West in search of conditions conducive to greater longevity. There is being witnessed an evident decline in the malignancy of some of the common diseases that once ravaged communities, a decline that it is hard to explain. It is probable that bettered conditions of living and greater knowledge of sanitation have much to do with it but there seems also to be a decline in the virulence of disease germs that once found the human body comparatively easy prey.

*

THE behavior of fruit varieties in different localities is a matter of great importance to growers. In some situation this or that apple or peach or berry does well and in others it does not. The only way definite knowledge of this may be had is by reports of those who know by experience just how these varieties act. We welcome all such reports and will pass them on to other readers. Of course this information is of most importance with reference to long-lived fruits, like the apple and pear, and may save having to top-work an orchard after it has come into bearing. But it is also important with the small fruits. Anyone planting a half acre of strawberries or bramble fruits needs the kinds best suited to his conditions. Write us what you learn about these matters.

*

READ that article about "Getting the School Situation Straight," on next page. The many teachers employed in rural schools are vitally interested in the welfare of those schools, which means reasonable self-determination of their own affairs and a fair share of the public money, which the Cole bills, now in force and lauded by the alleged representatives of the teachers, do not give them. And not only are the rural districts deprived of their just amount of State money. The present situation stands over them as a combined bait and club, to entice or drive them into consolidation, as may seem most feasible to the consolidators. This is the joker in the "co-operation" which the school authorities talk about so sweetly—the co-operation of the cat that eats the mouse.

*

THE name of leprosy has been a word of horror for centuries, yet most of us may expect to pass our whole lives without more knowledge of it than the printed word. Still even here we hear of occasional cases of it, and the United States has to segregate some of its victims. Now it is announced in the annual report of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association that this disease may be brought under control, or even stamped out, within the next decade. The curative treatment is given with an oil extracted from the dried fruits of the Hydnocarpus tree. This belongs to a family of Asiatic trees which have been used medicinally for a long period; the seeds of some species being employed by Indian and Chinese doctors in the treatment of skin diseases. Like cancer, leprosy has called out many cures now discredited, but in this case medical science sees hope. It will be as great a blessing for tropical races as the present control of tuberculosis is for the northern nations.

Brevities

CALIFORNIA shipped 2,180 cars of carrots to eastern points last year.

OUR exports during January were valued at $411,000,000, and imports, $338,000,000.

NO EXCUSE for buying cheap garden seeds from firms of no business standing. The best is none too good.

IN ONE of the large New York department stores we saw choice Golden Delicious apples for $1.24 the box of twelve.

THE islands of Java and Sumatra last year exported 146,600,000 lbs. of tea. Some one has figured that this would make 6,000,000,000 cups of tea.

SOME of the chain stores are now including delivery. One in Chicago now advertises delivery to any part of the city for 12 cents additional.

"TALKING with the hens," page 381. Yes, there is something in it. Hen sense and horse sense are realities, though their psychology may differ a little from that of us humans.

DID you ever watch a structural iron worker high on the skeleton of a big building, tossing red-hot rivets from the forge to the riveter? It seems to us more of a sporting event than pitching a baseball.

WOOL growers ought to feel encouraged; fashion says women must wear their skirts four inches below the knee, and that means longer coats next Winter. When several million women add to the length of their garments a good many extra pounds of wool will be called for.

A NEW JERSEY man, driving out late from New York City, was accosted by a man dressed as a sailor, who asked for a lift. When they reached a lonely place the unknown passenger attacked the car owner, beat him severely, and drove off in the car. Another reason for refusing a ride to unknown "hitch hikers."

The New York Land Bank

THE Land Bank of the State of New York found 1927 the most successful year since its organization in 1915. The total bonds issued for the year were $4,410,000. The previous year of 1926 was the next best year with an issue of $2,705,000. The total issue is $14,145,000. The 1927 issue of bonds was sold to 19 banks throughout the State. The State itself bought $1,000,000 worth of the bonds for its sinking funds and the Controller has just placed a new order for another million. The bonds are a very sound and conservative investment. They are secured by mortgages on homes and some farms on a most conservative basis. We feel a special pride in the success of the Land Bank. It was the first bank of the kind in this country. Its early development was retarded by selfish interests and the tax exempt privileges of the Federal Land Banks which followed it made it hard to compete for the farm loan business, but it has gone on training frugal people to save and manage their own investments, and to own their own homes. The system is co-operation in its best form.

The New Milk Code

HERETOFORE we have understood that the new State Sanitary Code affecting the sale and distribution of milk within the State outside of the City of New York was tentative, and, while in any case not to go into effect before July 1, 1928, a formal notice would be issued before it became operative. This view was confirmed by announcements in January that the Deputy Commissioner of Health would discuss "proposed changes in the new code at the State dairyman's meeting in Albany on January 17," and that the discussion would be open to dairymen, leaving them to infer that their views would be considered when the "proposed changes" were finally made. Since the proposed changes in the code vitally affect dairy farmers in all parts of the State we readily accepted the view that the proposed changes in the code were not yet adopted, and that a formal notice would be sent to the press before the amendments were made final.

It seems that the first revision was made on May 6, and another on December 14, 1927, to be effective July 1, 1928. We are informed now definitely by the Health Department that the new code will go into effect on that date. This means that all milk sold in the State on and after July 1, 1928, must either be pasteurized or from cows that have been tuberculin tested or under application for test. The enforcement of the order will be in the hands of local health authorities.

Teapot Dome

SEVEN years ago Teapot Dome was a naval oil preserve. It had been reserved by the government to insure a supply of oil for the navy. At the joint request of Secretary Denby of the Navy and Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, President Harding transferred the oil field to the Interior Department, and Secretary Fall promptly transferred these oil fields from public control through a lease to the private control of Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny. In the meantime Mr. Doheny had loaned Secretary Fall $100,000 to develop his ranch known as Tres Rios. The money was carried to Fall by Doheny's son in a little black bag, and Sinclair had paid Fall $233,000 for a part interest in the ranch. This money was largely delivered through Fall's son-in-law, who received $198,000 of it from Sinclair in a private car in a railroad yard. This $198,000, and another installment of $35,000, was paid, according to testimony, in Liberty bonds. The nature of these transactions with Secretary Fall was not known at the time. These revelations and others have come out through six years of investigations and court proceedings.

When the lease of the oil fields was casually announced criticism followed. President Harding assumed responsibility, but the long letter of explanation from Secretary Fall did not satisfy Congress. On the motion of the late Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin the Senate ordered an investigation of the leases on the oil reserves. Shortly after Secretary Fall resigned. He went abroad for Mr. Sinclair, who gave him $10,000 for his expenses, but nothing for salary. The Senate investigations began in the Fall of 1923, and have continued since. They are conducted by Senator Walsh of Montana. The first sensation was the testimony of Archibald B. Roosevelt to the effect that he had just resigned as vice-president of one of Mr. Sinclair's oil companies at the suggestion of G. D. Wahlberg, private secretary to Mr. Sinclair, who hinted that "somebody might have lent Fall money," and that there was talk of a payment of $68,000 to the foreman of Fall's ranch. Fall at first denied receiving money from Sinclair or Doheny for any purpose. Later he explained that be borrowed $100,000 from Edward B. McLean, a Washington publisher. After much meaningless phraseology over the alleged McLean loan, Mr. Doheny announced that he had loaned the $100,000 without security to his friend Fall.

The oil scandals have also been in the Federal courts. The oil leases have been cancelled by the United States Supreme Court, as fraudulent, and the oil reserves have been returned to the Navy Department. Fall and Doheny were tried and acquitted of criminal conspiracy, though another Federal court cancelled the leases and characterized them as corrupt and fraudulent. They are yet, however, held on a bribery indictment, and Sinclair is under jail sentence for refusal to answer questions before the Senate committee. Between the courts and the Senate investigation a most significant incident of the oil scandals has been developed. As a part of the oil proceedings the Continental Trading Company, Limited, was incorporated in Canada. Harry F. Sinclair, of the Teapot Dome experiences, H. M. Blackmar, of the Midwest Oil Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, and James E. O'Neil, of the Prairie Oil Company, were connected with it, and with Robert Wright Stewart, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, guaranteed the responsibility of the company in the one business transaction it ever undertook. It was in 1921 that the Canadian Company bought 333,333,333 barrels of oil at $1.50 a barrel, and immediately sold it to companies in which the promoters were executives for $1.75 a barrel, making a profit of over $83,000,000. The books of a Canadian bank reveal a record covering $3,080,000 of this profit in Liberty bonds. Through the serial numbers of these bonds, the Senate committee has traced $800,000 worth of these bonds to the Prairie Oil Company; $233,000 of the bonds have been traced to Mr. Fall, and $24,000 to the payment of the Republican deficit from the 1920 national campaign. The Senate committee is trying to find what became of the remainder of the bonds. H. S. Oster, who was president of the Canadian company, now out of existence, Mr. O'Neil, and H. M. Blackmar, who probably know, are out of the country, and are expected to remain away. Sinclair is under indictment and cannot be forced to testify. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, refuses to answer questions by the Senate committee and is being prosecuted for contempt of the Senate, though John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a large stockholder in the Indiana company, has requested him to reveal all he knows about the whole matter. Sinclair is reported as contributing $75,000 to the Republican committee and Doheny $15,000 to the Democratic committee. Promoters find it convenient to have friends at court.

This in brief is the seven-year revelation to date. It is an unsavory mess. The most disheartening thing about it is that the wealthy barons of this opulent oil industry have for seven years defied the Federal courts and the United States government and succeeded in covering up the greater part of a record which has caused distrust of both industry and government. We have long fought for a more equitable share in the distribution of wealth for the farm, and expect to continue to do so, but if wealth and political power would break down the morals and ideals of agriculture as revealed in this case of oil, we would thank God for the economic injustice which has kept farmers poor but moral and honest.

Wants to Help Do It Himself

For some years we have waited for our dairy organizations to give us a profitable price for milk. Bordens, Sheffields, etc., all agree on a selling price. Why cannot poolers, Sheffields, members of Unity, et al, do likewise? THE R. N.-Y. tells us if we want something done we must do it ourselves. As a start let us decide on a price in definite dollars and cents that would be profitable, and then proceed with logical and reasonable means to get it.

I have spent some 40 of my 60 years upon a dairy farm and might be supposed to have definite knowledge of the price that would be profitable for my own production. A few days ago I dropped into the office of an elderly business man who has owned and operated dairy farms all his life. He has been the sheet anchor of many forlorn hopes, and if any could make them pay out he could. I asked him if he would give me the net income of his farm, and explained that I was trying to fix a price for milk that would pay 7 per cent on investment. He turned to his records and gave me the net income for each of three years, showing an improvement each year, but averaging a little over 3 per cent return on investment. In order to get a 7 per cent return he should receive from 30 to 35 cents per cwt. month by month over the 1927 price. When I explained my purpose he called my attention to the fact that very many farms were not operated on a strictly cash basis, or with close attention to all details which he gave this farm, and lastly he agreed that my predetermined minimum of 40 cents per cwt. over 1927 prices was about the right price to place the average dairy on a profitable basis. If we dairymen all agree to this price, or some other, and make up our minds to get it, I rather think we can. PLAIN FARMER.

Get the School Situation Straight

THE legislative committee of the New York State Teachers' Association has published the following statement concerning the part played by the association to influence the passage and extension of the Cole equalization State aid law:

"Things looked pretty dubious one time and we sent out a hurried call by telephone to every corner in New York State and the State just literally rose up. I am not exaggerating it when I say that fully a bushel basket full of telegrams in very few words came pouring into the Senate Chamber. When you show the interest and give the support to your committee, as you have in the past, we haven't very much fear in the results we are going to get over at Albany."

Unknown to most teachers and without their consent, high officials in the Teachers' Association have consistently opposed the Thayer-Gedney home rule bills. Thousands of rural school teachers in this State are in favor of increased State aid for their schools under the equalization quota. The extension of this aid would mean improved schoolhouses, better equipment and in many cases increased salaries. The rural teacher and the farmer have very much in common. A prosperous agriculture will reflect increased happiness to her, while continued impoverishment of the farmer must result in increased inconveniences for country teachers.

The passage of the Thayer-Gedney bills will provide greatly increased State aid for country schools and at the same time bring down the school tax in country districts to approximately $6 per thousand.

With country districts receiving nearly double the aid now apportioned, an era of unprecedented school improvement would result. Trustees and country school patrons, generally, should solicit the active support of the teacher at once. *At least ten thousand teachers are under moral obligation to support these bills.* Explain that the district is simply demanding home rule in the matter of determining consolidation and increased State aid under the equalization quota which, under the present compulsory consolidation laws, is allowed only to districts which employ *five or more* teachers and centralized districts.

If your teacher agrees to the proposition, strongly urge her to write the legislative leaders, members of the Education Committees and her own representatives, and be sure to sign her name *as teacher.*

The rural teacher is very close to the rural home. It is unbelievable that many rural teachers would knowingly work against the interests of the country district which gives her employment.

Against the Tuberculin Test

One hundred and sixty automobiles brought over 500 Erie County farmers together on February 8 to organize a Non-testing Farmers' Protective League. Dr. Hall, of Oxford, Pa., was the speaker, and gave us many facts regarding the tuberculin test from a medical standpoint. The audience needed but little information on the "workings" of the test, as the territory has all been tested over, some towns two or three times. A few towns lack a lot of the required 90 per cent to base a quarantine on, but it was a notable fact brought out that every time a town is tested over, the feeling gets more bitter and intense against it. Some farmers at initial test are very much in favor of the test, but later become very much opposed to it. All the farmers who spoke declared they had suffered loss, some to the extent of quitting, except one, and he is more a dealer than a farmer.

It was an earnest, enthusiastic meeting. Other meetings will be held soon in different parts of Erie County, and a plan of defense established; strange and paradoxical as it may seem, a defense against our official servants, but we are forced to it for self-preservation. The tuberculin test has brought to the dairy farmer of York State financial ruin, has driven many from their homes, now visible in every community and known as "abandoned farms," some became discouraged and died, a few have committeed suicide, all to get rid of the "bug," that pasteurizing effectually kills. Health Officer Fronczak, of Buffalo, lately stated in the press that 99½ per cent of Buffalo's milk is pasteurized, the balance certified. Then why murder the cows? W. C.

Erie Co., N. Y.

Clover Seed Outlook

R. L. GILLETT, New York State Agricultural Department, gives the following regarding the clover seed outlook:

The 1927 crop of Red clover seed was the largest since 1922, but followed four consecutive small crops, which in 1926 culminated in the smallest crop ever recorded, with the lowest available supply in 25 years. In the Spring of 1927, consumption was curtailed because of high prices which were next to the record peaks of 1919 and 1920. Owing to the lack of supplies from previous years, preference of farmers for domestic seed, the expected increase in consumption this year, and as protection against a recurrence of a shortage like that of a year ago, the production of Red clover seed should be maintained.

The situation for Alsike clover seed is not so favorable for the producer as for Red clover seed in view of ample domestic supplies, lack of a good demand in Europe, and a larger Canadian crop.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

March

Blossom on the plum,
Wild wind and merry,
Leaves upon the cherry,
And one swallow come.

Red windy dawn,
Swift rain and sunny;
Wild bees seeking honey,
Crocus on the lawn;
Blossom on the plum.

Grass begins to grow,
Dandelions come;
Snowdrops haste to go
After last month's snow;
Rough winds beat and blow,
Blossom on the plum.
—Nora Hopper (1871-1906).

*

How surgeons, nurses, pediatricians and social workers of the State Charities Aid Association and the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital gave their time and effort in a year's struggle to save a 5-lb. infant abandoned at the City Hospital by the mother was related recently by Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson at a meeting of the child placing committee of the Charities Aid Association, of which she is chairman.

After many diet revisions, a blood transfusion, ear drum injections and finally an exploratory operation, the baby girl improved and the child placing agency found a foster mother willing to give her the careful attention she may require for some years, Mrs. Gibson said. She read a letter from the foster mother saying that the child had gained a pound in the last week.

Who knows? That poor little waif may yet prove to be a life of incalculable value to the whole nation.

*

REMEMBER that rubbers and galoshes need to be kept clean, if they are not to look old before their time. Get an old nail brush to clean the cloth-surfaced galoshes. Make a lather of mild soap suds, using little water and thick suds, and apply to the overshoes, working with a rotary motion. When the dirt has been removed and the surface rinsed with a cloth wrung out of clear water, stand the shoes in a warm place, not too near the radiator or register, until thoroughly dry.

From the Lonesome Farmhouse

I doubt if many of us Vermonters realized when Christmas was drawing near. Reconstruction and learning of friends' situations filled our days; but friends outside our State tried to make Christmas for everyone. Perhaps here would be a good time and place to say everyone in the State, I think, would like to tell every one we appreciate the kindly deeds done, the sincere, heartfelt words of sympathy and praise that have been spoken, and even the unspoken thoughts and voiceless prayers have been felt more than you realize.

Praise to those who have suffered make the rest of us feel we could be brave if it was needed, and we just have to do our little best, as those outside our State expect us to. Construction work stopped at least for the most part Christmas Sunday for the first time since the flood. We were all together again at home this year. Fred started at 5 o'clock in the morning, regardless of the fact that it was nearly zero, and was shivering when he arrived in time for breakfast and complained of his throat feeling swollen before he went back that night. Well, perhaps he gave us more for Christmas than he thought, for the next day he had mumps. How difficult it is to quarantine and control. The trouble has been in the town where he works for about a year and had died out, and now he had it.

Charles and a neighbor's son are having another new experience. They are trying a lumberjack life three miles toward the mountain; have one room for living room and one for store room and do their own cooking. They won't get rich, but they will (like Mr. Cityman, his first year on the farm) get $1,000 worth of experience without any doubt.

When they were getting the camp ready they found several things could not be bought, as supplies were gone, but now the bridge across West River is completed and the heavy trucks will come with loads, but the roads were very icy. "Anchor ice is running in the brook"—that is, the river has much floating ice, and yesterday it was —4 degrees and today —3 degrees, but a "million little diamonds were sparkling on the trees," and every good New Englander knows that anchor ice and frosty surfaces are infallible signs of another thaw, and these rains hinder the work on the railroads north of us.

They are not trying to repair our railroad this Winter, but cars of grain can come to within 13 miles of us and then be trucked in, and a big snow-plow is to keep the roads open.

Some one interested in statistics ought to compute the miles of stone wall that are being removed for filling, ballasting, making breakwaters, etc. But an immense lot is being used. These self-same walls were picturesque, perhaps, but took up too much room; many of them were falling out, so they did not control stock, and they harbored weed and bush seeds, mice, squirrels, weasels and woodchucks.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

942 — Delightful Coat Model. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

750 — Morning or Sport Dress. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

991—It's Smart. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of ribbon. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11127 (blue) 10 cents extra.

993 — Indispensable Two-piece Dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yds. of 40-in. material with 1⅛ yds. of 36-in. material for separate camisole. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11103 (blue) 10 cents extra.

11104.—Design for Guest Towels. Pattern contains two each of three designs, one 11½ by 2½ in., one 11½ by 3 in., and one 9½ by 2¾ in. Ten cents.

Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine, Price 10 cents.

So "God out of evil some good can take," and already we read the phrase, "A bigger, better Vermont."

Perhaps it will even lead people to appreciate a home on a hill, even if they "can't drive every inch of the way in high gear and go the three miles to town in five minutes easy."

Then some one asked about plants to flower in Winter, and the Cyclamen was not included. Those of us who have tried it find it easy to grow and most beautiful. But we can't make our seedlings equal the specimens the florists produce.

The Abutilons are budding now and

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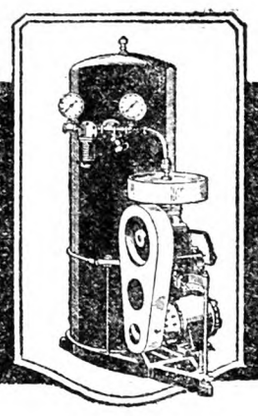

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I favor Eveready Batteries from experience. They're longer-lasting, brighter-burning. Those little Eveready cells produce more light and keep at it longer than you'd ever guess a battery could. They're filled to the skin with the stuff that makes light.

I've got the flashlight habit —and I tell you it's a good one for the farmer.

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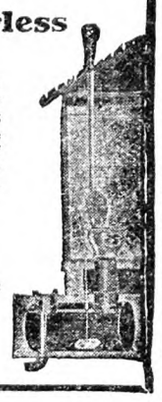

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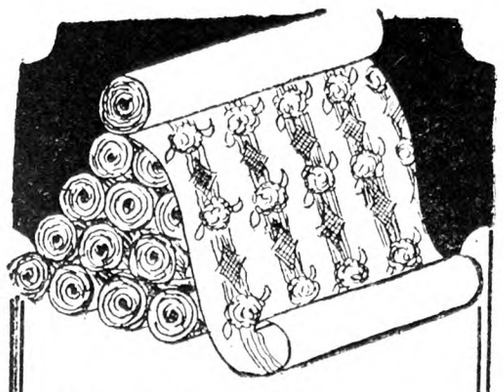

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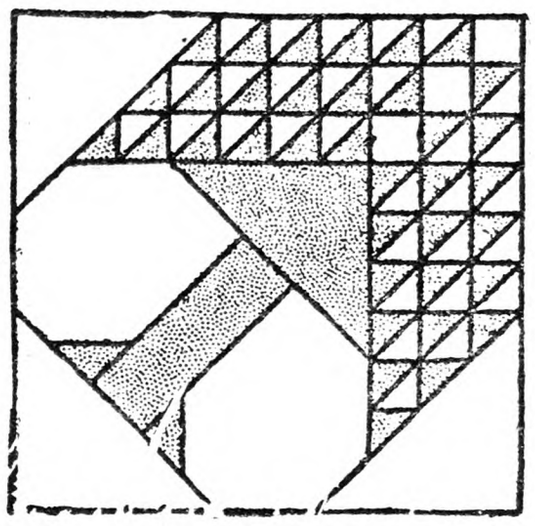
will bloom constantly the rest of the Winter. Then we enjoy foliage specimen plants. My favorite is the shrubby Evonymus Japonica variegata, glossy green leaves with creamy yellow centers. But another easy to grow is the variegated Aspidistra, with long, corn-like leaves striped with white.

After all, old friends are dearest, and the various varieties of Tradescantia can't be beaten for foliage, especially in hanging baskets. You may call it Jacob's ladder, joint plant, inch plant or Wandering Jew, and it will keep on growing green, green and white, or silver and maroon, and you always can find slips for your neighbor. MOTHER BEE.

Another Patchwork Pattern

The "Tree of Paradise" is another old pattern which is very handsome when finished. The completed block is 18 in. square. As will be seen, the small triangles alternately colored and white, are



Tree of Paradise

set together at the top with white squares the size of two triangles. Two large white triangles finish out two corners, one large colored triangle forms center of tree with straight band with two small triangles at bottom to form trunk. It is handsome in green and white.

How to Make Pumpernickel

Danish Method.—One yeast cake and one teaspoon salt dissolved in lukewarm water; two qts. warm water (use buttermilk if you have it); one tablespoon salt. Mix all together with rye meal to a heavy dough, to slip hands. Let stand over night in a warm place. Next day mix rye meal in and work well. Place it in a pan and let is rise. After it is raised take it out and work it again. Put it in forms and let it rise, then put in hot oven and bake one hour and a half. L. P.

A Pennsylvania Method.—This is my recipe; it turns out well if baked in medium oven thoroughly. It takes longer than white bread. Rye bread made this way is good also. Four lbs. pumpernickel flour (rye meal), 2 lbs. white flour, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 yeast cake dissolved, salt to taste, 1 qt. and pint warm water. Knead and let rise in warm place over night. I bake it in greased pans. Also make a pan of round buns, which I brush with water, sprinkle with salt and caraway seed before putting in oven; also brush bread same way. ANNA SCHRUTEK.

German Pumpernickel.—To 3 qts. of rye meal add 1 tablespoon of salt, 1 cup of lard. Dissolve one cake of yeast in a little warm water and add to it; then mix five pints of buttermilk or sour milk and work the whole to a stiff dough, using about 1 qt. or more of wheat flour to stiffen it and to finish off. Then let this rise over night on a warm place and bake about 1 hour and 20 minutes in a good oven. This will make four large loaves. I have done this for 20 years with good results. Use rye meal, not rye flour.
MRS. A. SENGSTACK.

Washing the Patchwork Quilts

Since the old-fashioned quilts of grandmother's day are again popular, we must care for them more painstakingly if we would keep them bright and fluffy and in their pristine glory!

If the quilts are soiled and need washing, select a bright, sunny day, have plenty of warm water ready, then make a very sudsy tub of this warm water with some reliable brand of chip soap. Examine the quilts for any very soiled places. Take a small handbrush, not too stiff, and with the brush well lathered rub the soiled spots and the edges of the quilt. Do not scrub hard enough to break the fabric.

Then dip and squeeze the quilt until thoroughly saturated. Never wring or twist, because this wads the cotton into thick and thin spots. Rinse the quilts through several waters until the water is clear; do not try to wring the water from the quilts, but take them to the line and hang them dripping. When the quilts are almost dry—this is my secret of fluffy, soft quilts—take a carpet-beater or a stout fly-swatter and beat the quilts thoroughly, but not too hard, as they hang on the line. You will be surprised how the cotton filler will fluff up, and your quilts will be as soft and sweet as when brand new! MRS. L. T. ROUNTREE.

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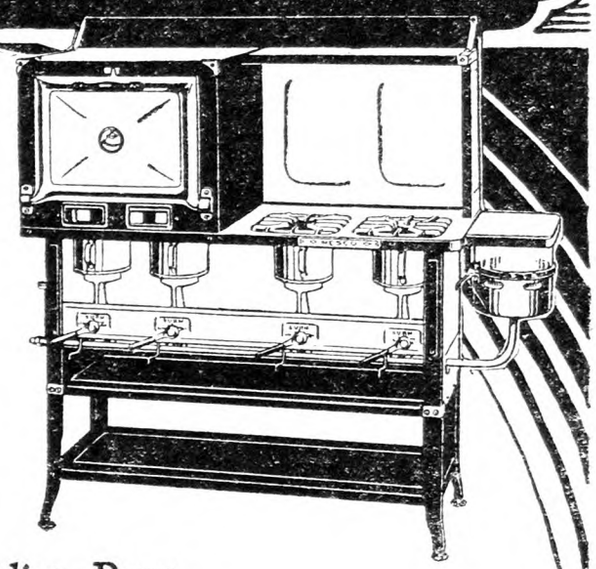


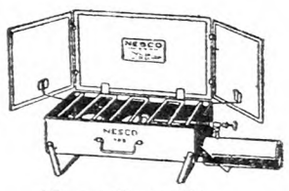
As you read this advertisement keep in mind the things which would add much to your greater enjoyment of your own cook stove.

For it is our one purpose to design and manufacture and place in your home only that merchandise which will provide a *greater service*—more conveniently, lastingly and economically.

The Nesco Kerosene Cook Stove is that kind of merchandise. Burning inexpensive kerosene as fuel it *cooks* with *gas*—an intensively hot blue gas flame directly in contact with cooking utensils. No smoke—no odor—no soot. A Nesco burner operates for 24 hours on only one gallon of kerosene—eight full cooking days.

If your cook stove does not quite satisfy you—remember this advertisement and go to your dealer and ask him to show you the Nesco.

Nesco Gasoline Cook Stove

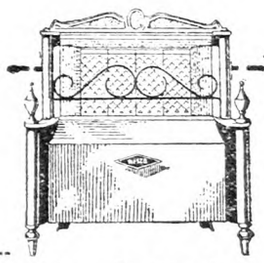


Nesco Camp Stove

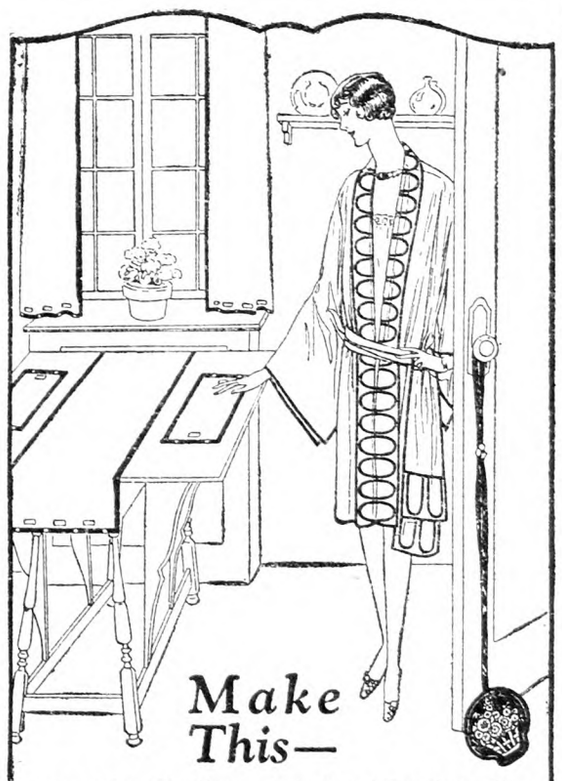
NATIONAL ENAMELING & STAMPING CO., INC.
425 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.
Branches at: Milwaukee, St. Louis, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, Granite City, Ill., Philadelphia, New Orleans.
Licensed Canadian Nesco Kerosene Cook Stove Manufacturers: Dominion Stove and Foundry Company, Penetanguishene, Ontario, Canada.

Mail this Coupon

NATIONAL ENAMELING & STAMPING CO., Inc.
425 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Please send me the free booklet which I have checked.
☐ Nesco Recipes and Menus. ☐ Nesco Kerosene Cook Stoves.
☐ Nesco Gasoline Cook Stoves. ☐ Nesco Camp Stove.
☐ Nesco Radiant Heater.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....



Nesco Radiant Heater
Dept. 33-C



Make This—

smart New Negligee—this Breakfast Set—Curtains—Door-stop—as shown on cover of our newest Sewing Book, No. 18. Full instructions. Also over 100 new, original ideas for dresses, lingerie, accessories (sleeves, hats, collars, bags), things for children, porch furnishings, novelties, etc.—all illustrated and all using

WRIGHT'S BIAS FOLD TAPE

This comes in three qualities of Silk, Lawn, Cambric, Percale, Gingham and Chambray. Also the new Mercerized Nainsook, "fast to every use," in six-yard lengths.

WRIGHT'S BIAS FOLD TAPE It turns itself

Send 10 cents in stamps for this book (out March 1) and a three-yard sample of tape in fast color Percale in any one of the following colors: Yellow, Lavender, Linen, Old Rose, Gray, Pink, Light Blue, Copen, Nile, Orange, Emerald, Reseda, Gold, Yale Blue, Tan, Peach, Red, Brown, Navy. Also Black and White.

WM. E. WRIGHT & SONS CO.
Manufacturers
Dept. 368 Orange, N. J.

PAPER YOUR HOME for 90¢ PER ROOM

You can paper the average room with high-grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents—by buying direct at lowest wholesale prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept. 121 Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW WAY TO IRON

Cuts Ironing Time In Half

New Invention makes ironing delightfully easy, cool and comfortable in every home. Ends hot stove drudgery forever. Use it anywhere, indoors or outdoors. Saves steps. Beats gas or electricity. Cheaper to operate. Costs only 1 cent for 3 hours' use. No attachments. No tubes, no wires nor cords to bother with. Quick, regulated heat. Always ready. Lasts a life time. **Guaranteed.**

Free Trial

See for yourself without risk how you can save hours of ironing time—save work—steps—and cut cost in two with this amazing new ironing invention. Try it 30 days and send it back if not satisfied. Just write today for this FREE Trial and Special Price Offer to quickly introduce this Iron in your locality. Be the first to send your name and address. Write now before you miss this opportunity. Descriptive circular—"A New Way To Iron"—FREE

THE AKRON LAMP CO.
173 Iron Street, Akron, O.

AGENTS WANTED!
"Cash-in" on big demand. New plan. Simply accept orders. No experience or captial required. Moyer, Pa., made $164 in one week. Exclusive territory. Write me personally, say:—"Send Agents Special Outfit Offer," J. C. Steese, Pres.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Milk and Live Stock

"Standardized" Milk

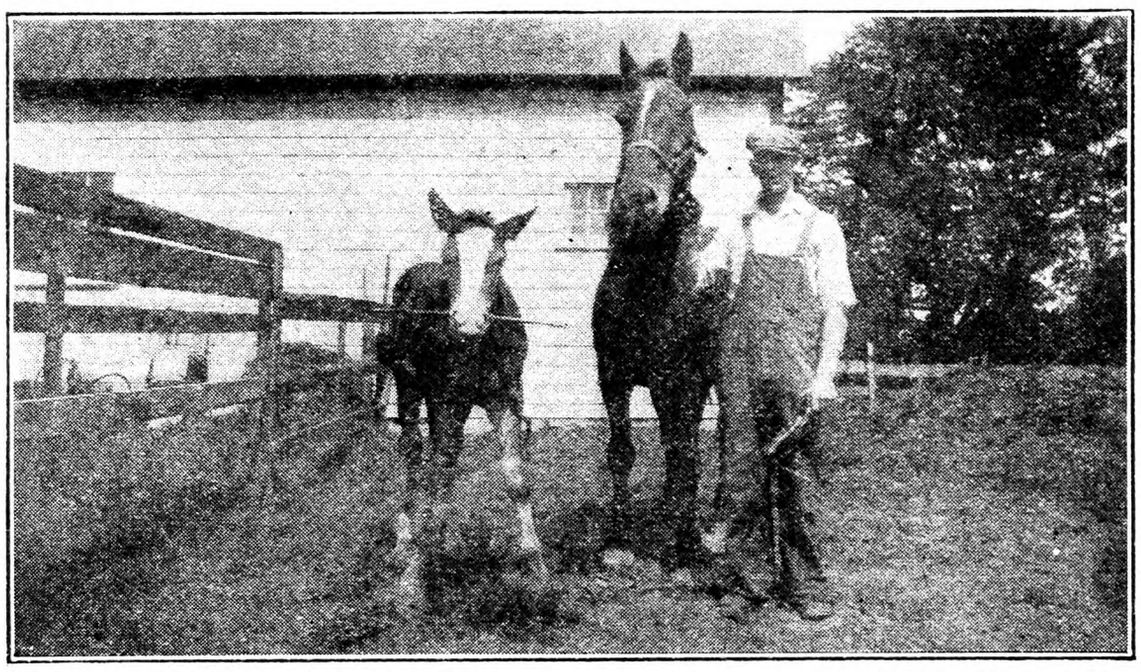
Dairying, so important to rural and urban people alike, is today threatened with the most sinister enemy that has ever appeared. Fluid milk is the fundamental in the economics of dairying. Whole, unchanged, natural milk as it comes from the cow is one of the most valuable food products available to the people. Upon the maintenance of the integrity of milk as it comes from the cow depends not only the success of dairying but, what is more important, the health and prosperity of countless children and adults. It would be a bold man indeed who would seek to legalize the adulteration of a product so healthful, so necessary, so long standing as the food of infants and growing children and adults alike, and so vitally bound up with the development and prosperity of the American people. But greedy men are bold. They are ruthless. What does it matter to them if pure, whole, natural milk is the greatest of foods under many circumstances? What does it matter if this natural blend of food elements is as God planned it? What does it matter to them if when a mother's milk fails for her infants, cow's milk, the only recognized substitute, is corrupted so that the babe is starved or weakened and develops into a distorted specimen of humanity? What does history and tradition and science, showing as they do that natural cow's milk will best supply the food elements needed to rear strong, robust children, mean to men who are seeking profit?

A bill was recently introduced in Congress to permit the standardization of milk. It was sent to a committee where, thank God, it will die. At this present moment in New York State there seems to be a well-organized and financed group who are working incessantly to break down the laws surrounding and protecting the integrity of milk as it comes from the cow. Like every previous group that has sought to break down the laws protecting natural food products, plausible words and seemingly harmless objects are first presented. Certain professors are quoted and their endorsement secured. Such men sitting in their laboratories, dealing with ideal conditions, are unable to see beyond the pure science of the matter. Then, too, there are so-called scientists who seem to like the publicity which comes to them from advocating radical things. Without full comprehension apparently, they are willing to lend themselves to undermining confidence in milk and destroying one of New York State's most important agricultural enterprises at the same time.

Slowly but surely, year by year, little by little, while the true friends of milk have been silent because they believed such a thing impossible, the propaganda to create a public demand for high fat content milk has been going on. This is the entering wedge to change the natural milk; beyond the first breaking down of legal protection is plainly seen the passing of natural milk, and with it the passing of the dairy industry in this State. Strange to say (or is it so strange when we consider that there has been no trouble taken to inform truly?), this insidious program to emphasize one constituent of milk to the detriment of milk itself has gained gound. Short-sighted members of associations of certain dairy breeds have been aiding, probably unintentionally, by calling attention to the fat in milk drawn from cows of their breed. They do not see that unless the integrity of milk is maintained—the integrity of all milk as it comes from healthy cows, well fed and cared for, of whatever breed—that soon there will be no such thing as milk; that it will be an emasculated thing, man-handled and man-changed in a hundred different ways by thousands of different human beings, each interested in competing to serve the spirit of greed, the spirit that would set up in place of true, whole milk this perverted thing with the misunderstood name—a standardized milk.

Under the present law efficient men are working day and night, in season and out, in the performance of their duties to see to it that there is no breaking down of the statute that describes milk as "the whole, fresh, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept." These men are connected with the Federal government, with the State government, and with countless municipalities, to whom this definition of milk is the only honest one and the only one that will preserve to the people a natural food product of inestimable value in its natural, unadulterated form. These men deserve the full support of all citizens, and particularly of the agricultural press.

The duty of every man and woman who is interested in maintaining the integrity of natural food products and in halting those who would make something "just as good" as God-made natural foods should hasten to inform their fellows as to the fact that milk as it comes from the cow is full of healthful constituents of which fat is only one. If economists find fat to be the constituent which forms the basis for money estimates, let the user of milk not forget that the infant in arms and the sturdy man find the proteins and the ash and the ideal balancing of the whole in milk in its natural form the basis for growth and energy and strength. Let all interested tell the truth about milk. The cow is helpless to defend her inimitable product; it is possible to deceive some of the people some of the time by clever propaganda, therefore the duty of those who have the truth in them is plain. Stop this poisoning of the public mind about milk. It is not more fat in milk that is needed by those in search of healthful food, it is more milk. Even skim-milk is an excellent food. Cream is always available to those who are rich enough to pay for a luxury, for cream is a luxury. Milk with a low or high fat content—that is, as it comes from the cow—is an ideal food. Like every other natural food product, it is best in its natural form. Let no one legalize the breaking down or changing of any natural product. The challenge to those who love to maintain the purity of all food, to mothers and fathers, to doctors, to teachers, to editors, is here, and now it is real. A SINCERE ADMIRER.



Mr. Harold Knapp, of Saratoga County, N. Y., who sends us this picture, says that the colt was three months old when photographed. He has a green cornstalk in his mouth.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Percy Jay Fuller, who for seven years has done business at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, was indicted by the Federal grand jury, Feb. 17, on a charge of using the mails to defraud. Assistant United States Attorney Peck, who presented the evidence, said Fuller had taken in more than $1,000,000 through fake stock-selling schemes. One of the companies in which he is alleged to have interested his victims was the United States Power Syndicate, which, according to Fuller, held patents on a process to make a gasoline substitute from garbage for 4 cents a gallon.

Gov. Smith of New York, Feb. 15, signed the Hickey Anti-Child Marriage Bill. Under provisions of the new law, marriage of youths under the age of 16 and girls under the age of 14 would be forbidden. City clerks who issue licenses to any under the legal age would be guilty of misdemeanor under another provision.

Major Frank B. McKenna, 57, retired army officer, and son of the late Justice Joseph McKenna of the United States Supreme Court, was killed by hydrocyanic gas used in the fumigation of the room beneath his in the Newberry Hotel, Chicago, Feb. 15. Mrs. Maude Logan, housekeeper at the hotel, testified that she had warned Major McKenna that the room under his was to be fumigated and cautioned him to keep out. She said he told her he was leaving at once, but was found an hour later in his room. Major McKenna then was lying on the bed in convulsions. A pulmotor squad was called, but failed to revive him.

The bodies of John P. Groves and Wallace McClure, deputy sheriffs of Tippecanoe County, Ind., who had been missing since Feb 7, when they left Lafayette with Samuel Baxter and John Burns, convicts, were found, Feb. 16, in a wood near Foster, Ind. The convicts were being taken to the Indiana Reformatory at Pendleton to serve sentences of five to twenty-one years for burglary. They were in the back seat of a curtained touring car with only a single handcuff shackling them. The deputies were seated in front. All the evidence points to the attack and death of the deputies less than 10 miles east of Lafayette. Tools for car-repairing were within reach of the prisoners. It is supposed McClure was struck down at the wheel and his revolver seized, Grove overpowered and shot. The two killers then took the front seat, placed the bodies in the rear, covered them with the automobile robe and escaped.

Loan sharks are cleaning up $25,000,000 a year in illicit profits in New York State, of which nearly $20,000,000 is taken out of the pockets of the poor people of New York City, according to information given to Assistant Attorney General George W. Davis, Feb. 16, at a public conference in the Capitol. Under instructions of Attorney General Ottinger and with the co-operation of the railroads, whose employes are involved by thousands, of the Russell Sage Foundation and other organizations interested in the relief of distress, Mr. Davis has set out to clean the situation up. It was brought out that both State and city employes are in the clutches of "520 per centers;" that the practice of salary-buying, conceived by a group of Atlanta concerns as a means of beating the usury laws, is on the increase, and that methods used in collection go beyond the point of intimidation, almost to blackmail.

Between 15 and 30 passengers were swept overboard from the ferryboat Peralta in San Francisco Bay, Feb. 17. Observers of the accident said the ferry seemed to dip as if unbalanced into a big wave or swell which swept over the forward lower deck where many persons were standing. There was a panic, as it was feared the boat was sinking, but this was only momentary and the crew at once began lowering boats to pick up those carried overboard. Another ferry and several other vessels nearby quickly picked up the persons who had been washed overboard. Two persons were drowned.

Alma Hope and Mildred Rogers, 17-year-old schoolgirls of Columbia, S. C., were burned to death, Feb. 18, when the airplane in which they were making their first flight burst into flames after crashing into a railroad floodlight tower at the edge of the city. Don Diegel, the pilot, escaped from the burning plane and was taken to a hospital, where it was said he was injured seriously, though not necessarily in danger of death. The two girls were said to have been advised by Diegel and also by Dr. C. A. Bunch of Cheraw, one of the owners of the plane, not to go up because of the unfavorable weather conditions. They had all motored to the State Fair grounds landing field, where the plane was kept, accompanied by the mother of Miss Rogers and several friends.

Theft of gems valued at $60,000, believed to have been accomplished by the switching of claim checks on a trunk, was reported to the police at Ft. Worth, Tex., Feb. 18, by Joe Optican, jewelry salesman for the Michael Levy Company of New York. Optican said he discovered the loss when a trunk which had been substituted for his own was opened at a hotel at Ft. Worth on his arrival from Wichita Falls, Tex., and was found to contain several sacks of flour and some bricks. The salesman's empty trunk was found later beside a road at Handley, Tex. Optican expressed the belief that the claim check on the trunk was switched at a railroad station in Wichita Falls.

Fire of undetermined origin, Feb. 19, wrecked a 93-family apartment house under construction at Jerome and Anderson avenues, the Bronx, New York City. The damage was estimated at $500,000. Fifteen families were driven from an apartment house on Anderson avenue, in the rear of the burning structure.

Rudolph Kremer, a builder, was locked in a blazing garage at the rear of his home, 1823 Clove avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., Feb. 21, by four gunmen, who robbed him of his automobile and $40. The robbers escaped. Mr. Kremer freed himself after struggling with his bonds nearly 10 minutes, broke a window and climbed through to safety. Mr. Kremer had put his car in the garage and was about to close the door when the robbers appeared. They tied his hands and feet, robbed him of his car and money and then ignited oil and gasoline they had poured on the sides of the building.

Fourteen men were entombed, Feb. 20, when an explosion wrecked the interior of the Kinlock mine of the Valley Camp Coal Company at New Kensington, Pa. The United States Bureau of Mines crew prepared to take charge of the rescue work. Officials said heavy smoke was pouring from the entrance, and all efforts to enter the levels proved futile. Fire-fighting apparatus and employes fought the blaze from the surface, aided by volunteer firemen from nearby towns.

WASHINGTON.—A means of coping with foreign governmental monopolies in rubber, sisal and potash is believed by the House Judiciary Committee to have been worked out in the Newton bill to permit the formation of American buying pools. The majority report of the committee, in reporting the bill to the House, Feb. 17, said that the bill is designed in its ultimate effect to benefit the American consumer. "At the present time," it said, "American importers of the products in question are at the mercy of these alien government monopolies which may maintain prices at arbitrarily high levels, and the American public must pay the increase which is passed on in the price of the finished article." Three members of the committee, La Guardia (R., New York), Domonick of South Carolina and Bowling of Alabama, Democrats, opposed the measure and submitted a minority report, contending the bill would create opportunity for an absolute monopoly and the control of any raw material purchased by the pools.

According to a poll by the National League of Women Voters, 126 women are in the legislative service of various States. One Negro woman, Mrs. E. Howard Harper of West Virginia, is a member of the House of Representatives of her State. She was appointed by the Governor to succeed her husband, who died. The few State elections in November, 1927, resulted in changes in women's legislative ranks in only four States: A new woman Senator in Maine, two new members in place of the former three women members in Mississippi; a decrease of women representatives in New Jersey from nine to seven, and two women re-elected and two new members in Virginia.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Another $10,000,000 appropriation for the fight against the Europeon corn borer is sought in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives, Feb. 1, by Congressman Purnell of Indiana, author of the $10,000,000 campaign bill which was adopted at the last session. The new appropriation would enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue the clean-up and eradication work undertaken with very good success under the original fund, and without which, it is believed, it would be impossible for the Department of Agriculture to make any great headway against the borer during the coming season. The measure provides for expenditure of the fund in co-operation with the various States concerned and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to withhold funds until States where the borer exists shall have provided necessary regulatory legislation and necessary sums for their co-operation. No part of the appropriation is to be used to pay the cost or value of corn or other farm crops or other property injured or destroyed in cleaning up any inspected areas; also the bill permits the assessments of expenses for clean-up work against the owner of premises who refuses or neglects to carry out State-control requirements.

Imports of lily bulbs from Bermuda last year for the first time exceeded 1,000,000, the total of 1,145,000 showing an increase of 63 per cent over the 702,000 imported in 1926, according to figures received at the Department of Commerce from the American Consul at Hamilton. The value of these shipments, however, was less than 90 per cent of the total in 1926, being $83,281, as against $94,668.

The Department of Agriculture, concurring in the action of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, has decided to discontinue the use of "acid phosphate" as the name of a familiar and useful fertilizer and restore the term "superphosphate" formerly employed in this connection. While this action will, of course, affect directly only the correspondence and publications of the department, it should go a long way toward making the change general in all texts discussing fertilizers and their use. While the term "acid phosphate" is in part justified by the fact that the material referred to is the result of treating phosphatic rock with sulphuric acid, the product is not in itself acid nor does it bring about an acid condition in the soil. Hence the term superphosphate (as suggesting an increased availability of the desired plant food element) is considered as more accurate and appropriate.

Establishing a Goat Dairy

I have a market for goat's milk; believe I can sell about 100 quarts of milk per day, but I cannot get much more than 25 to 30 cents at the outside per quart. I shall be compelled to buy all my feed, and for that reason would like to know if it would be profitable for me to go into the line under these circumstances. Do you think it would pay me? I am located on Long Island, have about two or three acres at my command, and would have to make delivery by auto to my customers each day. I have a large following among Italian people, and if I can produce milk at a price close to or near that quoted for the highest grade cow milk I feel positive I can put my idea on a substantial basis. F. W. S.

Long Island.

There is no doubt you can make a success with a modern goat dairy if run along proper lines. The main trouble seems to be in the initial start, since you will find it very hard to select good milking grade does at a low price, and this is what most people seem to think when they buy milk goats. A good grade, young and coming fresh, will cost $50 to $75 or more at this time, and there seem to be very few offered at that.

It would seem that your best plan would be to buy a number of grade or "native" goats from the South, and breed these to a purebred buck of the best milk lines you can get. In this way you can quickly grade up a herd which will surpass their dams in the first cross and increase rapidly in production with each successive cross. I would recommend either a Nubian or a Saanen buck for this purpose. The Nubian gives less milk, but it is far richer than any other milk breed, while the Saanen gives a large flow (usually) but of lower test. The cross between the two makes an ideal dairy goat and will give you better results than will the purebreds of either, unless you desire to sell breeding stock in connection with your milk end of it.

You can figure on keeping six to eight goats on the same feed required for one cow, and you should be able to milk an average of three quarts per day from each goat for a period of seven to ten months, depending of course upon the quality of the does used. Some goats will milk much longer than others and seldom go dry at all, spreading out their yield over long lactation periods. Such animals are greatly to be preferred if you can buy them.

Milk goats will do well in small quarters but must have a large run for exercise, while of course they do best if they can have a pasture on high, dry ground, which is their natural environment.

It is the foreign class of people who best appreciate goat's milk, and there is always a ready demand both for milk and for breeding goats among them. At 25 cents per quart you should be able to realize a very fair profit from your investment, and at 30 cents it looks like a very good proposition, but you must not lose sight of the fact that there are obstacles to overcome, the same as in any other line of business.

In your locality you should be able to purchase feed at a fair price, especially Alfalfa hay, which must form the staple article, supplemented with oats, corn and bran and a mixture of the milk rations commonly used in cow dairies. You will not require expensive quarters for the animals so long as they are dry and free from drafts. I would start with a few does and see how you balance after a year's trial. It will take some little time to work up the herd, but after you once have sufficient animals to supply your trade you will not need to be at the expense of raising so many young does after that; yet it would be best to save some of the choicest doe kids each year to replace any which you may wish to discard, and you will find you can raise better producers than it will be possible to purchase, especially if you have some heavy milkers as a foundation.

WILLET RANDALL.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter prices are little changed, though called weak. Eggs are in liberal receipt, but steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 47 to 49c; dairy, 42 to 46c; storage, 39 to 42c. Cheese, firm; daisies, flats, new, 27 to 29c; longhorn, 28 to 30c; limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 36 to 38c; grade A, 33 to 34c; grade B, 31 to 32c; grade C, 29 to 30c; unclassified, 27 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 24 to 32c; old roosters, 21 to 23c; chickens, 32 to 37c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 26 to 29c; turkeys, 45 to 50c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 28c; springers, 25 to 28c; old roosters, 18 to 21c; capons, 30 to 35c; ducks, 30 to 31c; geese, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 35 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Baldwin, Snow, $1.75 to $2.50; Wealthy, $2 to $2.25; King, $2 to $2.50; Spy, Jonathan, $2 to $2.75; Greening, $2.25 to $2.75; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.75 to $3.25; Winesap, $3.25 to $3.50; Delicious, $4 to $4.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1.35; 150-lb. sack, $3 to $3.25; Bermuda, bbl., $14 to $15; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.30 to $1.50.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug, $3.25 to $3.50; honey-dews, Arg., crate, $3.25 to $3.75; oranges, Fla., box, $4.25 to $6; Cal., $5 to $6; strawberries, qt., 75 to 85c.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $7.50 to $8; red kidney, $8 to $8.50; marrow, $9.25 to $10; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, slow; home-grown, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; 100-lb. sack, $2.25 to $2.75; Spanish, crate, $2.25 to $2.75.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hamper, $6.25 to $8.25; beets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Brussels sprouts, qt., 22 to 30c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 65c; carrots, bu., 65c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $1.75; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; cucumbers, box, $4.25 to $6.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4; horseradish, bbl., $15 to $17; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.15; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 90c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 90c to $1.10; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $6 to $6.75; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., $1.50 to $1.65; squash, bu., $1.40 to $1.75; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $3.25 to $3.75; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz., 25 to 30c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 21 to 23c; dark, 12 to 13c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2 to $2.25; common, $1.50 to $1.60.

Feeds. — Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover, mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $37; standard middlings, $37; red-dog, $40.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $40; gluten, $43.10; oat feed, $18.75. C. H. B.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54@ .56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@ .60
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .45
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@ .35
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.06@ .10
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.30@ .45
Lima, beans, lb.	.30@ .40
Peas, lb.	.30@ .45
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04

∴ HORSES ∴

3 Percheron Stallions
AT FARMERS PRICES
Well grown and full quality, all registered. One 7 year old, one rising 3 years, one rising 2 years.
FORSGATE FARMS JAMESBURG, N. J.

FOR SALE 2 VERY FINE BELGIAN STALLIONS
Two years old, also 1 stud colt and 3 fillies coming one year old. All sired by Echo Dale Farceur
ASH GROVE FARMS Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

2 Percheron Stallions 9 and 10 yrs., broke double and single. J. B. LEWIS, Prattsburg, N.Y

PERCHERONS For Sale Am moving to Oxford, Pennsylvania with my horses March 10th.
Wm. A. Reid Mt. Holly, N. J.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

DISPERSAL SALE
125 PURE BRED GUERNSEYS 125
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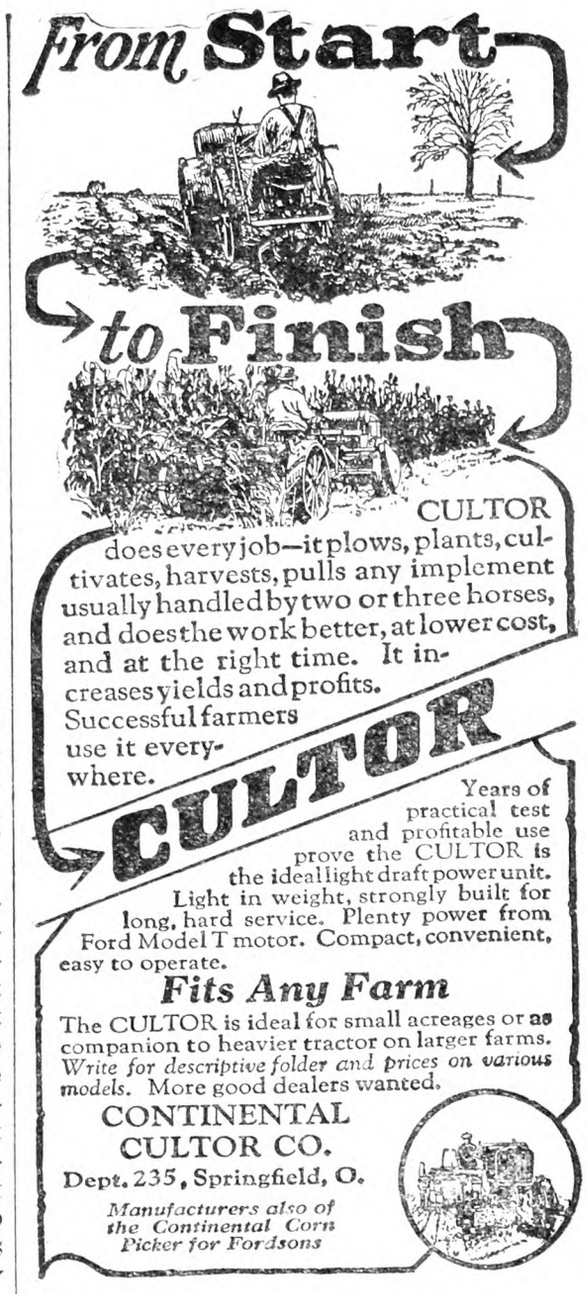
The Objections to the Tuberculin Test

What is the real objection to the tuberculin test, a measure backed by both State and Federal authorities and pushed by them through the agencies which they control throughout the country? Until within comparatively recent months there has been little open objection to testing; now, widespread and vigorous resistance has led to the formation of farmers' protective associations and even to court actions to safeguard the rights which dairymen believe that they hold in their cattle. The remarkable sight of farmers feeling obliged to organize to fight governmental departments supposedly existing to promote their interests is presented. There is the sorry spectacle of a State using its police powers and even armed forces to impose upon dairymen measures which self-preservation impels them to resist. This extraordinary situation calls for more than passing comment and for a clear statement of the reasons which justify opposition to enforced general tuberculin testing of dairy cattle.

Tuberculin testing has been advocated upon two grounds: to save dairymen from momentary losses due to tuberculosis in their herds and to protect the public from dangers alleged to exist in the milk of non-tested cows. The demand for it has not come from the dairymen, who if benefited might reasonably be expected to ask for it, but from those who have profited financially by it. This, in itself, is sufficient reason for subjecting the movement to careful scrutiny before accepting it as necessary. It will probably be readily granted that dairymen have no objection to being saved from losses from any source, and few will dare to accuse them of being willing to endanger the health of their own families, as well as that of the general public, by using and distributing a disease-producing food. This being the case, it is evident that dairymen are not convinced that tuberculin testing is profitable to them or that there is any adequate evidence that milk from untested cows is responsible for tuberculosis in the human family. The results of general tuberculin testing could not be foreseen before it had been applied to a considerable territory. They are now evident. The alarm they have caused has led to an inquiry into the value of the test and the methods employed that its promoters have been unable to disregard. Instead of helplessly accepting the situation, farmers are vigorously demanding some justification for it.

Dairymen who have kept herds over a period of years are themselves the best judges of the loss that any disease has caused them. They can readily assess the true value of those "estimates" that are gravely put forth by officials to show the immensity of the evils that they are bravely combatting. They have seen in more fields than one the extravagance and waste which inevitably accompany governmental attempts to check some real or supposed danger, and they realize that they are being taxed to pay for these. Many dairymen who, through years of effort, have built up profitable herds, hardly knowing that such a disease as bovine tuberculosis existed, now see a test applied that takes any part, up to the whole, of their dairies and sends them to a distant city to be slaughtered and reported upon by officials whose continued employment must depend upon finding the tuberculin test accurate. They learn that the carcasses of nearly all the cattle slaughtered go into the market as beef for human consumption. Occasionally one is able to follow his cattle and observe the autopsies. He will see the bodies of fine animals searched as with a microscope to find some small and insignificant gland that can be pronounced tubercular, and thus confirm the test. If he is well-informed upon the subject, he will know that it is one of the functions of such glands to arrest a beginning tubercular infection and render it harmless, and he will also know that the germs of tuberculosis are so widely distributed in nature that few animals susceptible to it escape some slight infection. He sees not only the original test applied, but the question of its accuracy and value determined by men whose continued employment depends upon a demonstration of its necessity. With all possible confidence in the honesty of his fellows, he knows that impartial and disinterested statements need not be expected when obtained in such ways.

Having lost a part or the whole of his herd, the dairyman is expected to



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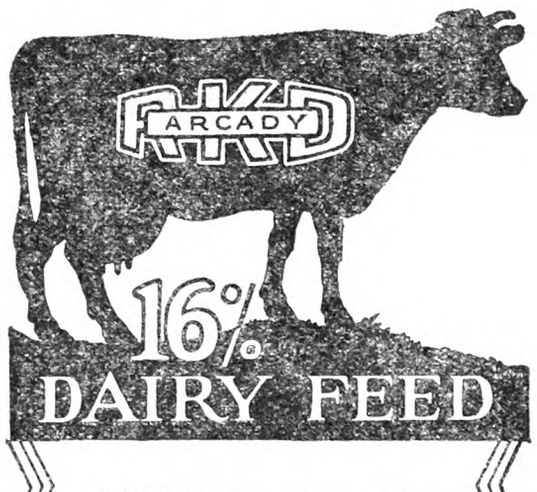

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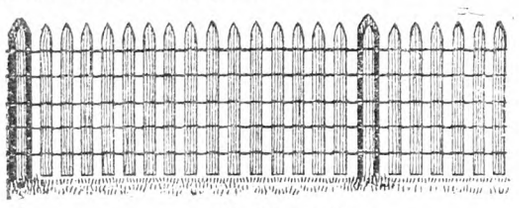

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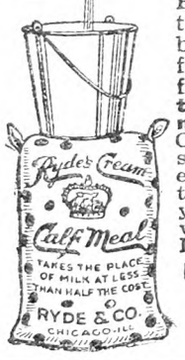

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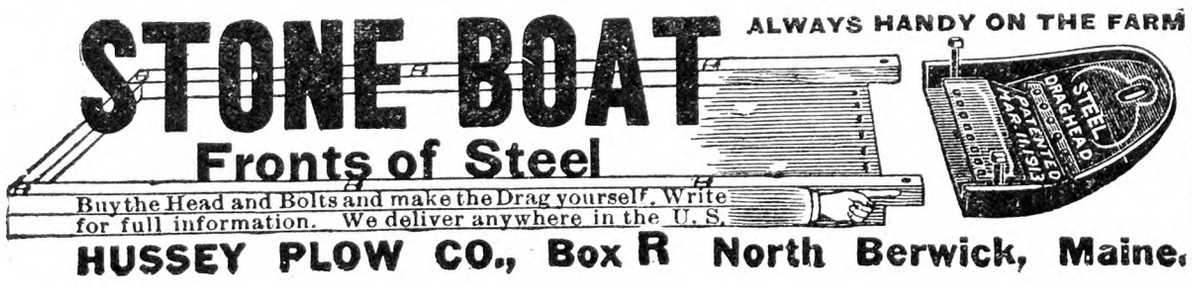

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Hi-power rifle	$10.45	Army socks pr.	.30
7 shot carbine	4.50	Machete bolo	1.50
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Rope lariat	1.00	New bugle	3.40

Illustrated 1927 catalog, 380 pages, for 50 cents. Shows saddles, uniforms, flags, medals, and Army & Navy goods. 1928 circular for 2c stamp. *Established 1865.*

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be solaced by a governmental indemnity, in part taken from him in taxes, and representing but a portion of the value of good animals killed. By adding more money to the indemnity he may be able to purchase other cows discarded from other herds, the value of which before purchase he can only guess at, and whose chief recommendation is likely to be that they can, for the time being, pass a tuberculin test. If he had high-grade cows he will probably find it difficult to replace them with their equals at any price, and he knows that the next test may take his replacements. Observation has now taught him that a so-called "clean" herd is clean only until some future test finds it infected and that the glibly-used terms, clean herds and clean areas, are more pleasant to the ear than existent in fact.

Much that has been said and written about the danger to the public of milk from untested cows can be classed only with "sob stuff," calculated to inflame the public mind and create a demand for testing from those who cannot know its value. Pictures upon the screen of children dying from tuberculosis because father would not have his cows tested are fair samples of this type of propaganda. Dairymen are innocently asked how they will be able to meet the demand for milk from tested cows by men who know that no such demand has ever existed unless inspired by those who are promoting the test. These promoters, who attempt to shift the responsibility for any such demand from their own shoulders to those of dairymen, will find the effort as ineffectual as it is transparent. Medical authorities as competent as any who speak upon the subject declare bovine tuberculosis of negligible importance in the transmission of human disease. No generally acceptable proof of the occurrence of such transmission has ever been offered. There is ample evidence that, even if possible, it does not occur and that only milk from the rare cases of cows suffering from actual tuberculosis of the udder can be expected to contain the germs of bovine tuberculosis in any considerable numbers. It is well known that human tuberculosis originates from human tuberculosis; that exposure to other cases is its source, and that even danger from this need not be incurred if a few simple precautions are observed.

The whole matter of transmission of tuberculosis from lower animals to man is involved in speculation, in which recent discoveries of the ability of disease germs to change their "type" under varying conditions play an important part. The undisputed fact remains that human tuberculosis is a rapidly waning disease; that, from causes unknown, this former scourge of the human race is apparently well on the way to ultimate extinction. The rapidity of the decline is one of the most remarkable occurrences of the past 20 years. It is, of course, also known that the use of raw milk from untested cows has increased in recent years, due to the popular teaching of the value of milk as food for both younng and old. Milk from tested cows and pasteurized milk makes up but a small part of the whole amount consumed. The burden of proof that milk from untested animals is dangerous to the human family rests entirely upon the shoulders of those who offer that contention, and as yet that proof is not forthcoming. Coupled with the certainty that the tuberculin test is not an accurate test for bovine tuberculosis and that, while it misses countless cases of infection, it condemns to useless slaughter far more cases of slight and wholly harmless infections, is the like certainty that it is proving one of the most deplorable of the hysterias that sometimes acquire a nation-wide sweep.

M. B. D.

Oil-meal for Horses

What benefit does a horse get by feeding oilmeal every day, and is it wise to do so? E. C. F.

Connecticut.

By the term "oilmeal" we take it you mean linseed meal or ground oilcake. We do not consider it necessary to give that feed to horses every day. Its special purpose is to regulate the bowels, and it is therefore best indicated for a horse that shows a tendency to constipation. It is rich in protein and is therefore a fine supplement in a ration that is poor in that element. It cannot be considered necessary, however, when a horse is being fully fed with oats, wheat bran, ear corn or shelled corn, carrots and mixed clover and Timothy hay. It should not be made a part of the ration when clear Alfalfa or clover hay is fed. We believe in the feeding of linseed meal to a horse that is run down in condition, and that has a coarse, rough coat of hair. Like carrots, it tends to put a good gloss on the coat. The allowance of linseed meal, when it is needed, should not exceed 1 to 1.5 lbs. per head, daily, as it is high in price and a more liberal allowance may cause too much loosening of the bowels. Linseed meal may also be given with good results to a horse that is tardy in shedding its coat in Spring.

At the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station excellent results were had by feeding to 1,170-lb. artillery horses a ration of 1 lb. of linseed meal, 4 lbs. of oats, 6 lbs. of corn and 12 lbs. of prairie hay. As less was needed to balance the ration, linseed meal, in that experiment, was found considerably more economical than wheat bran, as a supplement. It was especially valuable as a supplement to the prairie hay, which is not rich in protein. Henry and Morrison's book, "Feeds and Feeding," states that in a trial at the Iowa Station with three teams of farm horses, Kennedy, Robbins and Kildee found a mixture of one part oilmeal and 10 parts shelled corn, fed with Timothy hay, too laxative for horses at hard work in Summer. A mixture of one part oilmeal, four parts oats and 12 parts corn, proved as satisfactory as one of six parts oats and four parts corn. Substituting oilmeal for a large part of the oats saved 1.6 cents in daily cost of feed. In deciding whether or not oilmeal should be fed to horses it is therefore necessary to take into consideration the condition of the horse, the state of the bowels, the class of work to be done and the value of that feed, compared with that of oats, wheat bran and corn, and the character of the roughage available.

A. S. A.

Some Edible Acorns

Practically none of the acorns requiring two seasons to mature are considered edible, but the white oak, chestnut-leaved oak and scrub chestnut oak mature in one season and are sweet and edible. The range of the white oak is from Maine to Minnesota and Florida to Texas. The chestnut-leaved oak ranges from Maine to Ontario and Alabama to Tennessee. The scrub chestnut oak is found from Maine to North Carolina, and as far west as Kansas and Texas.

Acorns of several other varieties were used as a staple food by the western tribes of Indians, and after pounding them to meal it was then washed in water to remove the tannic acid that caused the bitterness, but little use of acorns has been made by white people on account of having better grades of food.

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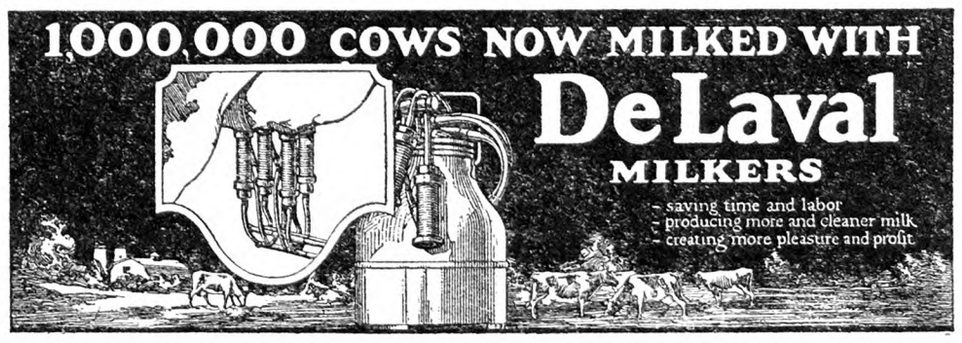

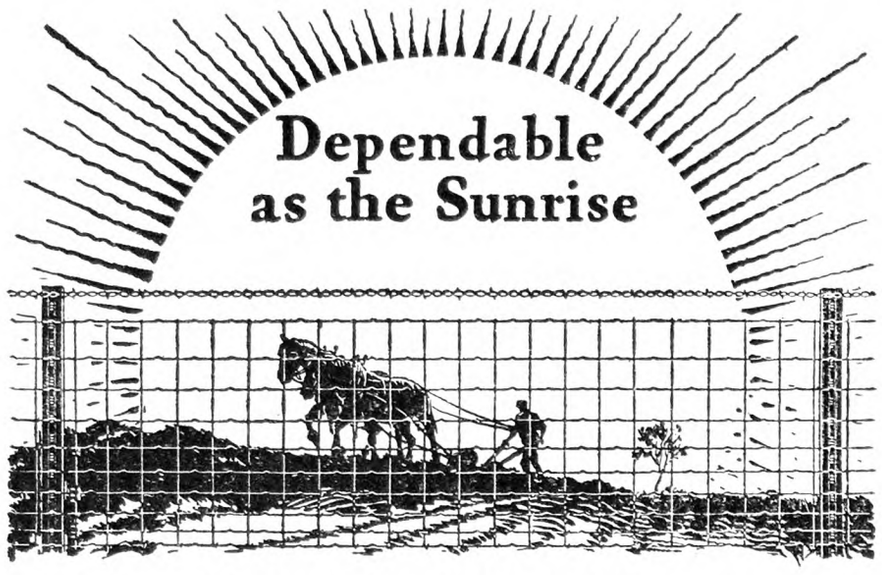

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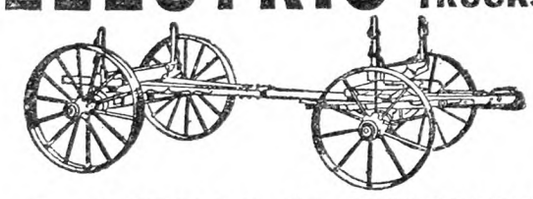

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Countrywide Situation

MANY CROPS LIKELY TO BE OVERDONE—DAIRY AND POULTRY OUTLOOK GOOD

Last season farmers planted a fairly well-balanced crop acreage and sold the product for more dollars per acre than the year before. For the coming year the danger is that this unusual occurrence of a fairly good market season may lead to overplanting. This idea seems to be the gist of the "outlook reports" issued from Washington this week. Farmers are handed the advice to cut down acreage in nearly every crop. Flax seems to be the only product in which it is believed acreage could be increased profitably. Cotton acreage was light last season, and it seems to be taken for granted that more will be produced this year. The warning is against the great danger of overproduction, especially if the freezing of many of the weevils this Winter should pave the way for a full yield of this crop. Corn is fairly safe, because most of the growers will feed their corn to livestock, and the livestock outlook seems to be good. Reduced acreage of 10 per cent is advised for cabbage and onions.

BUSINESS PRODUCTS FAVORED

On the whole, the outlook seems to be rather better for western products, including grain, livestock and wool. Cattle prices are expected to continue high. Hog markets may improve by next Fall. Prospect for lambs is not quite so good as in 1927 because of increasing numbers. Wool stocks are light and demand good.

With so many crops depended upon by eastern farmers for cash returns threatened with too heavy planting, it looks as if these farmers would have to lean a little more heavily upon livestock products. The outlook for dairying and poultry seems to be fully as good as last season, and perhaps a slight further increase would do less harm than if it occurred in the market crops. Mill feeds seem likely to continue in good supply, and there will be considerable hay carried over from the big crop of last season. This situation will favor keeping the dairy herd at full numbers and raising a few more heifers. The poultry season certainly starts well, with the cold-storage stocks nearly all sold and production as yet not very heavy. Storage buyers will be ready to take hold vigorously when the Spring production is in full swing.

MORE POTATOES?

The potato situation seems to be rather dangerous. According to reports from producing sections, the growers in the East and North intend to increase acreage about 14 per cent. Last year they carried out their early intentions to increase and may be expected to do the same again in spite of warnings. If they do, and the crop is about as large per acre as in recent years, there will be more potatoes than the market can handle to advantage. This year, with not much over an average crop, there were plenty of potatoes for sale and prices were too low in some parts of the country to show any profit. No doubt some potatoes will be fed to livestock, at least in the West. Yet the farmers who had a good yield and did not need to ship to distant markets seem to have done will enough to encourage them to plant more acres. It is plain that the grower who is not sure he can produce at low cost should be particularly careful in his plans.

Cabbage is another crop which might be overplanted, but it was so unprofitable last season that a reduction may occur anyhow. Sometimes it happens that crops which paid the least the season before turn out profitably the next season because everybody cuts down acreage sharply. G. B. S.

Hints on Dog Management

David Harum facetiously said that "a few fleas are good for a dog; they keep him scratching so that he does not worry about being a dog." But all vermin cause torment and should, so far as possible, be prevented from infesting dogs and destroyed when found present. The importance of this may be emphasized by stating that the vermin of dogs carry embryo forms of intestinal parasites to man, and children associating with vermin-infested dogs may therefore contract parasites that are harmful and somewhat difficult to get rid of. Dog fleas may also communicate sarcoptic mange to man, and their fleas may become annoyingly prevalent in the house unless proper care of the dog keeps them in abeyance. To that end quarters occupied by dogs must be kept clean. Flowers of sulphur sprinkled in the bed will help to control fleas. Napthalin powder may be freely applied when fleas are numerous, and swabbing of floors with kerosene may even be necessary. Freshly powdered pyrethrum is also effective for application to a flea or louse-infested dog, or for sprinkling in beds or on floors. Much pyrethrum, however, is inert from exposure, or weak on account of adulteration with powdered common ox-eye daisy heads. Sodium fluoride is effective for biting lice, but the treated dog must be kept from licking it off, as it is poisonous. It is allowed to remain on the dog for 10 days; then the animal may be washed.

Occasionally rubbing dogs in a warm bath of coal-tar dip, made according to directions given by the manufacturer, is necessary as a rule for control of vermin, and should be followed in 10 minutes by a thorough scrubbing with green soap and hot water, followed by a thorough drying. It is best not to tub puppies before they are six months old. They can be treated by dusting the skin with pyrethrum powder, allowing it to remain for 10 minutes and then giving the coat a thorough brushing while the puppy stands on a newspaper, which afterward should be burned. Brush and comb the coat of long-haired dog once a day, and groom the short-haired dog as often with a hound glove or rough towel.

Every puppy becomes more or less infested with worms at some stage of its life, but much can be done to prevent infestation, and prompt treatment should be given for expulsion of worms when they are known to be present. Worms will be far less likely to infest puppies if the mother is "wormed" before she is bred and then kept in sanitary quarters and fed and watered from cleansed and sterilized vessels. It is also important to wash the udder and teats before the puppies are allowed to nurse for the first time. Worms always are contracted from the eggs or embryos of previously existing worms, and never are caused by milk, water, meat or food of any kind unless the drink or food is contaminated by the feces of infested dogs. Scrupulous cleanliness is therefore imperative, especially where many dogs are kept in a house, yard or kennel. Frequent rotation of dog quarters is important, and a new dog must be "wormed" before it is allowed to associate with the home dogs. To rid a dog of tapeworms, the segments or joints of which may be seen in the feces, arecoline hydrobromid, in solution or tablet form, is now considered the most effective drug. The dosage is: Dog 5 to 10 lbs in weight, 1/16th of a grain; 10 to 20 lbs., ⅛th grain; 20 to 30 lbs., ¼ grain; over 30 lbs., ½ grain. Fast the dog for 24 hours before dosing. Burn the droppings. Santonin may be given to rid a dog of round worms (ascaris). The dosage is ⅛th grain for a puppy and ½ grain for an adult dog of a small toy breed, up to one grain for a puppy and four or five grains for an adult dog of a large breed, such as a mastiff. For a puppy of a medium-sized breed the dose is ¾ grain, and for an adult dog of that breed is three gains. The drug may be sprinkled on a bit of buttered bread and placed in the dog's mouth in the evening after feeding sloppy food in the morning and at noon. Twelve hours later give enough Epsom salt in tepid milk or water to act as a physic. Repeat the treatment when seen to be needed. To rid dogs of hookworms, carbon tetrachlorid is recommended, provided it can be bought perfectly pure. It is carefully given in gelatin capsules after withholding feed for 24 hours. The dose is one drop per pound of body weight for a puppy and two drops per pound for a grown dog. Follow with a purgative two to three hours later. The drug is dangerous when inhaled. Be careful not to break the capsules.

As regards feeding, it should be remembered that the dog is a carnivorous or flesh-eating animal; therefore meat should form a chief item of the diet. When scraps from the table do not supply sufficient food for the dog, add raw and lightly cooked lean mutton or beef, but withhold pork, and carefully remove bones from chicken meat and fish. Do not feed raw fish. Even puppies 10 weeks old may be given finely chopped or shredded raw lean meat two or three times a week. Feed cooked meat to a dog once a day, and for the other meals use the broth from the cooked meat, poured upon stale wheat bread. Thick vegetable soup is also suitable, used in that way. Give the adult dog a full meal at night and a light breakfast. Young puppies should have milk once a day. It may be poured upon stale wheat bread. Give a puppy of 10 months five meals a day, with milk as the first meal in the morning. Allow dogs a large, smooth beef knuckle bone several times a week. Gnawing it keeps the teeth in order and keeps the dog employed. Puppies may also be allowed to gnaw such a bone, with some meat upon it. At all times give free access to pure drinking water. Puppy and dog biscuit is also suitable. For puppies it may be broken up and softened with milk or soup. Do not feed potatoes, cornmeal, much cereal other than wheat products, haslet, liver, cooked eggs or sweets of any kind. According to Dr. Little, writing in the *National Humane Review*, the following foods for adult dogs are most suitable: Raw beef, cooked beef, cooked lamb, boiled fish, dog cakes, stale bread, toast, zweibach, wheat biscuits, shredded wheat, cream of wheat, boiled onions, carrots, beans, peas, spinach, asparagus, garlic, raw eggs, milk, malted milk, sour milk, buttermilk, pot cheese, meat soups, creamed soups of vegetables. It may be added that fresh horseflesh from a healthy horse is suitable for hounds and other fully exercised dogs in kennels.

Active outdoor exercise is imperative for every dog. Lack of it induces fat, sluggish condition and constipation. Overfeeding and indigestion, as well as worms, induce running and barking or excitement fits. Lack of grooming and washing invites skin diseases, such as mange. Such diseases, vermin and worms are most prevalent where many dogs are kept cooped up in restricted, dirty quarters. Cleanliness is imperative.

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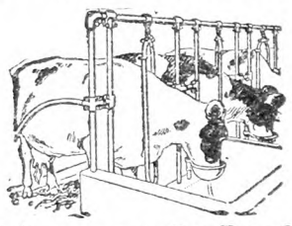

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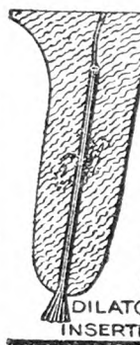

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Farm Cheese Making

Tell me anything about the making of cheese, any kinds except the usual pot or cottage cheese which I already know about? Does the government get out a pamphlet on cheese making, and if so to whom does one send for it? E. D. H.

Westport, Conn.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued some useful bulletins on cheese making. The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., will tell you what bulletins are available, and their price. The following instructions are reprinted in response to several inquiries:

In manufacturing cheese on the farm the process is simple. The time from starting until the cheese is put in the press is between four and five hours. The milk must be sweet and pure. If the fresh morning's milk is added to the milk of the previous evening it will contain about the right amount of acid for making cheese. A large tin or new tub, in fact any clean vessel which will hold the milk and not injure it, will answer as a cheese vat.

Heat the milk to 86 degrees Fahr. by setting it on the stove and stirring or by placing a clean can of hot water in it, and keep as nearly at that temperature as possible. Be careful to stir well. If the milk gets overheated it will be impossible to get good coagulation. If cheese is to be colored use one teaspoonful of cheese color to 100 lbs. of milk (10 gallons). Add color to a pint of milk and stir well into the milk in vat. For every 25 lbs. of milk use one teaspoon of rennet. Good rennet is very necessary. If possible get rennet from a cheese factory. Dilute the rennet in a cup of cold water, and pour in a stream up and down the milk, stirring well all the time; continue stirring two or three minutes. Cover the vat to keep the milk warm. Try the milk occasionally to see when it has sufficiently coagulated by inserting the index finger into the curd and with the thumb making a dent or slight cut in the curd just at the base of the finger, then slowly moving the finger forward; if the curd breaks clean like a firm but tender custard it is ready to cut. The time from setting or adding the rennet to cutting is usually about 20 minutes. The more acid there is in milk or the older it is the more quickly the rennet will act upon it. If milk is overripe the cheese will be dry and acidy.

If making much cheese get a set of curd knives. A long-bladed knife will do. First cut lengthwise into strips one-third of an inch wide, then crosswise the same, as well as one can horizontally. Begin stirring gently and continue cutting if the carving knife is used until the curd is uniform size. At the same time heat may be slowly applied by setting the vessel holding curd in warm water, or by standing a clean can of hot water into curd. The temperature should be slowly raised to 98 degrees. After it is the required temperature stir occasionally to prevent the curd from matting, and the temperature must be maintained. The curd is usually ready to dip 3½ hours from the time the rennet is added to the milk. If it is in the right condition the curd will feel firm, have a shiny appearance, and will fall apart when pressed in the hand. If it is in this condition it is ready to have the whey drawn off.

A homely test to tell if it is ready to have the whey drawn is to take a little of the curd, squeeze well and press against a hot iron (a stove poker will answer the purpose). When gently withdrawn it will leave fine hair-like threads one-quarter inch long on the iron. If the threads are long it is overripe. If short it is not time to draw off the whey. If the vat is without a tap, dip the curd and whey into a strainer dipper or colander, and put curd in a large cheese cloth on a lever butter worker, or on an inclined surface where it will drain. Stir curd well for 10 or 15 minutes to allow whey to escape; then salt at the rate of one ounce to every 25 lbs. milk. Sprinkle the salt over the curd; stir well and allow it to stand a little while before putting in the hoop. The hoop may be of wood or tin, but must be round, straight, strong and the ends clean cut without any rim to them. For using 100 lbs. of milk or less a nice size is 7 in. in diameter by 14 in. high. The circle or follower of wood placed in the hoop on top of the curd must fit well, or the cheese will have shoulders.

A bandage made of cheese cloth should be placed inside the hoop, and the curd put into it and a square of cotton wet in hot water, placed on the top before the wooden follower is put on. The temperature of the curd when put to press should be from 80 to 84 degrees Fahr. Many contrivances may be used to apply pressure—a fulcrum and lever press are easily constructed. Too much weight must not be put on at first, and the pressure should be increased gradually. The next morning the cheese should be taken from the hoops, dampened with hot water on the outside, the bandage straightened and trimmed and the cloth allowed to extend half an inch over the ends. Cut a circle of cheesecloth, the size of the top, place carefully on the cheese, cover with a square of wet cotton, place the hoop on top and force the cheese into it. Finish off the other end in the same way. Put again to press until the next day. Take from the hoop and place in a cool cellar, turning it upside down every day for a month and then occasionally. Do not worry if it molds. The mold will be on the outside and can be scrubbed off before cutting the cheese. At the end of two months it will be ready for eating, but is better if kept for five or six months. The cheese if pressed properly will not be open in texture. An open textured cheese is likely to mold readily. If the milk is sweet and clean and the necessary care taken in the manufacture, this method will produce a rich, meaty cheese.

Wart Cure

For warts of any kind on man or animal, this is a quick and sure cure. It leaves no scars; wart simply dries up and disappears:

Dissolve in bacon, pork gravy or lard all the fine salt it will carry, heating well over fire. The main thing is to use plenty of salt. When cold apply liberally three or four times in as many days. I have used this remedy for 20 years on all kinds of farm stock without a failure.

Many of the older readers of THE R. N.-Y. who went to school barefooted will remember some of the superstitions of the years gone by. One for removing warts was, "Steal a piece of pork from the family pork barrel, rub it over the wart thoroughly and hide the pork under a flat stone; in three days the wart will be gone." And the wart usually disappeared.

F. W. WRIGHT.

Missouri Notes

Fall merged into Winter, December came with its shortest day, and soon we had crossed the Great Divide and were spinning faster and faster down the long western slope toward Spring. January came in with some real Winter temperatures. Zero weather prevailed for several days, and a few degrees below, and we found that a period of this kind meant more cold than a one night's drop to 10 or 15 below. Many peach buds were killed, estimates varying from 50 to 80 per cent, but that means a good crop left, and the expense of thinning saved. But there is a long gauntlet yet for the buds to run before danger is past.

The mulched plants are supposed to be in good shape, but the green tops are gone, and what life there is must be in the crown of the roots. We must wait patiently for the full extent of the resurrection. There may be many blank places, but we are hopeful. Nature has a canny way of protecting her children.

We have not had an inch of snow all Winter, not enough to whiten the ground, and that means harder stress for the plants and the wheat and the rye. Snow is a great, warm blanket that the earth loves to nestle under with all its living children. Jack Frost tries in vain to penetrate it, and when at last it does pass away it leaves behind it a refreshing drink for the thirsty roots.

The root crops are keeping splendidly. Down in the lower cellar under the basement we piled down Cannas in heaps on the dirt floor and filled barrels with Dahlias. A spout blew down and a heavy rain seeped in until the dirt floor was covered with a foot of water. We discussed pumping it out, and then we found it slowly receding. In a few days it was gone. The Cannas will rot, we conjectured, and maybe the Dahlias, but, strange to say, we found no damage at all. The Cannas looked even brighter where the water had covered them. We took them up in their original clumps to the store-room and divided them, ready for sale and planting without finding the slightest evidence of damage. The Dahlias appear to be keeping perfectly, with no sign of shrivelling, and the Gladiolus are sound and bright. We certainly feel grateful for such good fortune. It is still a little too cool in the store-room to divide the Dahlia clumps, but this is a work that must soon be undertaken, for never did we have so many tubers stored away. We can easily install a stove and make the work comfortable.

It is most satisfactory to see the land all plowed and lying rough to the frost. Its colors show it has dried out, and a few warm days will see it ready to pulverize into dust at the first touch of the harrow. It will be ready for sowing or planting far in advance of unplowed land and much freer from cut worms and other injurious insects. Another good-sized plot of ground is in green rye, top-dressed with stable manure. We expect to turn this under when the rye is a foot or so high, and thus tone up the soil with green vegetable matter.

We have done pruning the peach and apple trees. The brush was dragged into convenient piles and burned at once. The greenest of brush can be burned if a fire is started with dry wood and the brush well cut up and piled on as the fire burns. As usual, we shall try out a few new Gladiolus and Dahlias. The output of Gladiolus seedlings is something great, and there is a threat of being lost in a flood of new varieties, each with its special claims to beauty. Nature is inexhaustible in producing new combinations of color. Ever seedling is a distinct entity, differing as does the individual human from all others. But after observing some of the much advertised new kinds I am far from convinced that we are setting a higher standard of pure beauty. We are annually producing a bewildering variety of colors, but in my judgment some of the old standard kinds still stand supreme above any of the new creations. Our restless modern life frowns on the old; we must have the new to stimulate jaded senses. We flit about like butterflies, always seeking and searching the unknown. Undoubtedly this connotes action and progress, which are healthful attributes of life. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Farm Insectaries

If you'll take the dictionary as authority, an insectary is a place where living insects are kept. You'll laugh when I say that most farms have an innsectary, too. But be sure the laugh isn't on you.

How about the fruit-packing shed? There are a thousand apple baskets stored there, and a half-dozen codling moth worms crawled between the staves of each basket. If each worm has five baby worms (this isn't the exact life cycle, of course), that means 30,000 worms to attack the crop. At any rate, it means 6,000 moths laying eggs when warm weather comes in Spring.

And the farm cellar is a nice place for codling moth to live over Winter in wormy apples. The moths emerge from the cellar a little later than those that pass the Winter out of doors, and so the regular spray application doesn't catch these cellar-insectary pests.

And the same goes for vegetables. The root pit, the vegetable cellar, the vegetables left over Winter under trash in the corner—all these are refuge for pests. Why not give a little more attention to getting rid of these insectaries? Less attention to spraying would then be necessary. E. A. K.

Government Potato Crop Report

Following are the final government figures compared with last year's final:

Principal States	Dec. 1, 1927 Bushels	Dec. 1, 1926 Bushels
Total U. S.	402,149,000	356,123,000
Maine	32,092,000	36,830,000
New York	28,620,000	29,016,000
Pennsylvania	26,400,000	22,176,000
Ohio	12,180,000	10,058,000
Indiana	5,035,000	3,840,000
Illinois	5,376,000	5,400,000
Michigan	23,120,000	29,880,000
Wisconsin	23,920,000	27,140,000
Minnesota	33,128,000	29,800,000
Missouri	7,055,000	6,480,000
North Dakota	11,526,000	7,520,000
South Dakota	7,590,000	3,300,000
Nebraska	8,904,000	5,329,000
Kansas	5,390,000	3,913,000
Montana	5,400,000	3,975,000
Idaho	24,380,000	16,198,000
Colorado	16,046,000	11,760,000
Utah	2,970,000	2,465,000
Washington	13,430,000	10,720,000
California	7,956,000	6,923,000

For Sale A NEW $90 ACOUSTICAN. The hard of hearing can hear perfectly—a bargain. Jesse L. Goldberg, Atty., 305 Broadway, New York

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 391.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Staymans, Yorks, Grimes Golds, William Early Reds, Jonathans; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; sacrifice price, $14,000, half cash. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—Small Florida farm, no swamp, east coast. OWNER, Snowdale Farm, Brewster, N. Y.

ORCHARD farm, 115 acres, 75 in bearing apples and peaches, on railroad and State road, at village, near University of Virginia; three houses, electricity, water, cold storage. OWNER, 209 Albee Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 78 acres, equipped and stocked; rich level land; price $5,000, part cash, balance on easy terms; close to river and ocean. JAMES NOVOTNY, Milton, Del.

POULTRY farm, 7½ acres, modern equipment, tools, etc.; buildings all new; capacity 1,400 layers; bungalow seven rooms, two porches, screened, all city conveniences; garage. R. D. BOX 66A, Toms River, N. J.

CHEAP farm; owner. JAMES GILLES, Showell, Md.

WANTED—Large farm to rent, good buildings; one with stock and tools preferred; will buy later. BOX 542, Carmel, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three farms, greatest bargain in Central New York; one of 175 and 100 and 25 acres; all level dark loam soil; good drainage, spring water, all first-class buildings and painted; new house on 100-acre, most all buildings nearly new; telephone, electricity available on two small farms and is installed in large farm; State road to Syracuse, 20 miles; lightning rods, all up to date; taxes low; large farm full line equipment, four horses, no dairy; others have no equipment; free and clear, immediate possession; reasonable cash payment, long easy terms; price $3,000, $7,000 and $14,000; I am owner and operator; never rented; ill-health reason of sale; write for particulars. GEO. A. COURBAT, Central Square, N. Y.

64-ACRE farm, 10-room house, barn for 20 cows, chicken coop, wagon shed and brooder; Kieser town road; near schoolhouse. GEORGE ARMBRUSTER, Montgomery, N. Y.

HAVE $500 as first payment on farm, New York or New England; can make substantial monthly payments; must have equipment; write fully. ADVERTISER 3582, care Rural New-Yorker.

IMPROVED Hudson Valley, Columbia County, 230-acre stock, grain, fruit farm; splendid buildings; electricity, furnace, bath; bargain. ADVERTISER 3583, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry and tobacco farm, 17 acres, 2 tobacco sheds, 8 acres Alfalfa, housing 1,100 hens; retail egg route; 10-room house, modern conveniences; half mile from village; priced right. ADVERTISER 3592, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Place 30 acres facing Great Western turnpike, near Albany, Schenectady; house, barn, stables, garage in barn room for two cars; bargain if taken at once. CHARLES H. SAFFORD, Carlisle, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small poultry farm; good 7-room bungalow, some improvements; good water; capacity 1,200 hens; 1,500 chicks; small fruit trees; 2 miles State road, 9 miles Bridgeport, Conn.; price $6,000, cash $3,500. ADVERTISER 3598, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Fully equipped, modern dairy and general farm, share basis, by reliable, capable, experienced party. ADVERTISER 3600, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE dairy farm, excellent buildings, concrete highway; near Syracuse, N. Y. ADVERTISER 3602, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE— 54 acres, one mile from railroad station, Smithtown, L. I.; price $300 per acre. ADVERTISER 3605, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—An abandoned water mill, stream, woods, some acres or shore frontage; surroundings must be desirable; full details. W. WRIGHT, Grand Central Post Office, Box 352, New York.

FARM wanted, 20 to 75 acres, with fair buildings; must be moderately priced for cash; owners only. ADVERTISER 3603, care Rural New-Yorker.

100 ACRES good soil, good buildings, small new house, modern plumbing; five miles Princeton University, one mile station; easy terms or trade for Connecticut property. ADVERTISER 3593, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, chance to buy, small poultry farm, $100 up to $500; near good school. ADVERTISER 3588, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Home, garage, Ford agency, on Dupont Boulevard; only 100% tractor dealers in State; did $100,000 business last year; possession May 1. ERNEST RAUGHLEY, Frederica, Del.

LAKE SITE in Dutchess County, 70 acres, 10-room house, barns. ADVERTISER 3594,, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—On Maryland Eastern Shore, 8-acre farm, 5 miles from Salisbury on State road; all improved land; fruit trees; 5-room house, barn, garage, large henhouse, stock and furniture; also 50 acres woodland; immediate possession; price $5,000, half cash. ELISHA B. STEERE, Parsonsburg, Md.

FOR SALE—Farm, 80 acres, good buildings; 5 cows, horse, 110 hens, milk route; all necessary tools; 1 mile to State road and village; $5,500; will sell with or without stock. EDWARD MAX, R. 2, Killingly, Conn.

WANTED to rent, farm within 60 miles, house with improvements; state particulars. ADVERTISER 3612, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent—New York City commuter's farm; send full particulars first letter. WALTER HOLBEIN, 438 West 125th St., New York City.

6½ ACRES, 6-room house, barn, garage, chicken houses; 1½ miles to Lake Ronkonkoma, 48 miles New York City; $6,800, easy terms. MORRIS HAWKINS, Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.

FOR SALE—120-acre farm, Otsego County, 1½ miles from State road and village, on mail route, soon paved; good land, timber, fruit; $1,000, $200 cash; good house, fair barn. SUSAN GREGORY, Mt. Vision, N. Y.

FOR RENT or sale, 9-room furnished house, all improvements; outskirts of village, stores, churches, doctor, State road; 1,300 altitude; two trout streams, large area land, two mails, trains daily. BOX 103, North Branch, Sullivan County, N. Y.

11¼-ACRE poultry farm for sale in the village of Greene; fully equipped, all modern improvements; phone Greene 90-Y-4. BOX 533, Greene, N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange, six-room house, five acres; close to hustling town; barn, fruit, poultry houses; about 500 layers, 600 chicks, equipment. ADVERTISER 3615, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, 11 acres, capacity 1,500 hens; buildings up to date; half mile large town; brick residence, 10 rooms, with all improvements; close to ocean; mild Winter; price $9,000, part cash. CHAS. STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

POULTRY farm equipped for thousand hens, eight-room dwelling, garage, electricity, water, heat, bath, etc.; near village, 35 miles from Grand Central; $12,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 3630, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELAWARE County, N. Y., dairy farm; 22 cows; near macadam road; good buildings, nearly new basement barn with silo; good line machinery; everything $6,000, $1,500 down. ADVERTISER 3633, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 120 acres, good 9-room house, 3 barns, granary, chicken house; 10 miles from city limits; on State road; $6,000; owner. H. R. JENNINGS, 304 Merriman Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—3 acres, 6-room house, 4 chicken houses, feed house, garage, brooder houses. MRS. DAISY WAGNER, Farmingdale, N. J.

FOR SALE—One of the largest poultry farms and hatchery in South Jersey; 25,000 square feet floor space, 32,000-egg incubator capacity, 12,000 brooding capacity, 30 acres of land; all in the limits of a city of 20,000 people; 4,000 hens will go with place if sold quick; good reasons for selling; can be bought for the value of land. ADVERTISER 3637, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, commuting distance of New York, Philadelphia or Atlantic City, on improved road; 5 to 30 acres of fertile land, good barns and not less than a six-room house with modern improvements; suitable for fruit, dairying, general farming; applying give full description and terms to ADVERTISER 3621, care Rural New-Yorker.

98-ACRE farm, good soil, all buildings in good condition; modern equipments; along State road; suitable for poultry and dairy and general farming. E. LOTYSH, R. D. 1, Box 49, Cranbury, N. J.

FOR SALE—86-acre farm with large Summer boarding-house, ready for business, furnished, improvements; cottage, barns, stock, equipment; wonderful Summer section, Lake Region, Orange County, N. Y.; good reason for selling. ADVERTISER 3643, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELIGHTFUL country home, chicken and garden farm; 20 acres, mostly tillable; good soil, fruit and flowers; fine view; 12 miles from Danbury, 2 from Newtown; near State road; house, 7 rooms, bath, toilet and sleeping porch; all rooms heated; barn, garage and chicken equipment; $9,500, half cash. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

GENERAL country store, property and stock; established 65 years; $3,500 required. WENNERHOLM, Highland, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C.O.D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey in 5 or 10-pound pails, 20c pound, paid to third zone. F. H. SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid: 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Walnut Ottoman and walnut parlor chairs with grape pattern. BOX 96, Wilmette, Illinois.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; fine amber, 95c, $1.80, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Four coal brooder stoves, never been uncrated. JOHN GRASS, High Bridge, N. J.

FINEST quality extracted clover or golden rod honey: 5 lbs., $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1-$1.75; clover with comb, 5 lbs., $1.40, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WANTED—Used cidermill equipment. C. MAEDER, 621 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One 20-can power churn suitable for culturing milk and manufacturing buttermilk or butter; price $150. AMITYVILLE CREAMERY, Inc., Amityville, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

WANTED—10-20, slightly used, International Harvester tractor. W. A. VANDERVEER, Port Ewen, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

PURE honey, postpaid third zone: Clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; here, 60-lb. can clover, $6.58; buckwheat, $5.38; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Very fine quality clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1 and $1.75, prepaid third zone. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Home-made sausage, 3 lbs., $1; home-cured bacon, 35 cts. W. M. LAW, Sandusky, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Auto camp, refreshment booth, 7-room house, gasoline, garage, henhouses; on Baltimore Pike. ROWLEY, R. 3, Oxford, Pa.

FINE quality extracted white clover honey, 60 lbs., $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FRIENDS of the wild flowers that are fast disappearing who will agree to propagate and protect these flowers and exchange species, submit your name and address for this club; send self-addressed, stamped envelope. WILD FLOWER CLUB, 59 W. 62d, New York City.

WANTED—A good country home for orphaned boy of 10; good school facilities; boy to be accepted as own child; no money available for board; home also needed for 12-year-old girl. Write to MRS. DAVID HOUSTON, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

HEELS, toes, soles for high-grade wool hose; moth holes filled; virgin wool kneecaps for cold knees; made by MARY L. CHURCH, 63 Pringle St., Kingston, Pa.

PORTO RICO yam potatoes, sweet and juicy: 10 lbs., 60c; 20 lbs., $1.10; 40 lbs., $2, delivered in third zone. BEECH GROVE FARM, Saint Brides, Va.

NIAGARA orchard dusting outfit for sale; like new. H. D. MICHAELS, Westwood, N. J.

WANTED—Pair chaps, medium size. C. M. CRANDALL, Andover, N. Y.

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"Not so bad, eh," says Edwin C. Oliphant, Carrington, S. D., regarding repairs for his Walsh No-Buckle harness. Why so low? Because Walsh harness has no buckles or rings to cut and tear straps, no holes in straps to weaken them. 12 years hard usage proves Walsh harness to outwear two sets of buckle harness.

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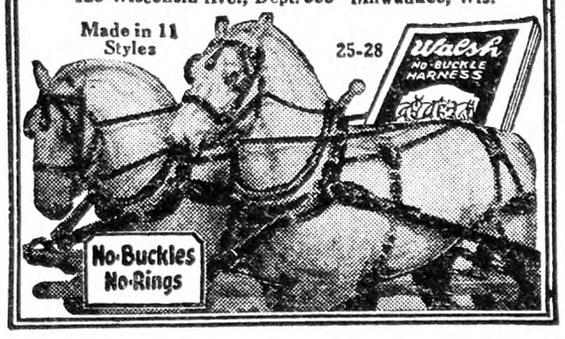

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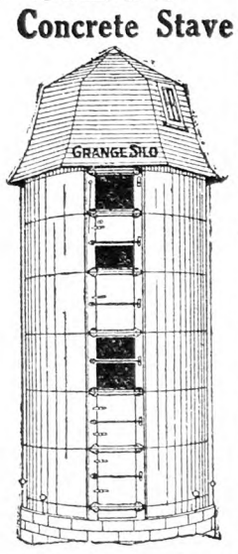

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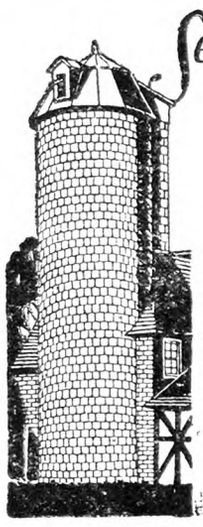

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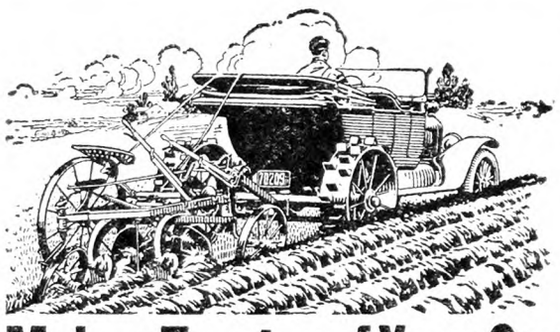

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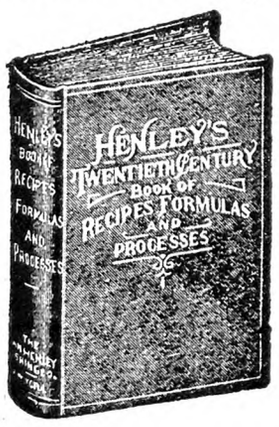

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333 WEST 30th STREET NEW YORK CITY

The Utica Dairy Conference

Mr. Truman Cole, president of the Advisory Board, called the dairy meeting to order at Utica, February 22. He said:

"I have a profound feeling of reverence in my mind over the dignity of the day, this being Washington's Birthday, and recognizing the sovereignty of Almighty God, we will ask His Divine presence to pervade this meeting in all its details, that whatsoever conclusion we may arrive at, or whatever resolutions we determine, will be in accordance with His Divine will."

F. W. Bauder was chosen chairman, and J. L. Craig, secretary. Clark Halliday gave an address on the Advisory Board, its inception and the accomplishments, which was well received by those present. He also reported on a letter from Mr. Slocum expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the meeting on account of an executive committee meeting of the Dairymen's League in New York the same day.

The resolution committee named was as follows: Sheffield group: Mr. Kinney, Hugh Adair and Homer Jones; Unity Association, Truman Cole, F. M. Brill, and F. W. Sessions; Dairymen's League, Earl Laidlaw, William Hogan and Ike Mitchell. Since there was no official representative of the Dairymen's League present, the members of the committee for the League group were chosen from the floor.

A letter from Hon. John D. Clark, Representative in Congress from Delaware County suggested the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the dairymen of the New York milk shed, assembled in mass meeting in Utica, N. Y., this twenty-second day of February, 1928, are heartily in favor of the efforts being made in Washington before the committee on February 23, increasing the tariff on dairy products coming from sources outside of the United States and that these sentiments be forwarded by wire to such committee assembled tomorrow in Washington.

There was considerable discussion during the day from the floor on the need of united dairymen, and also on the tuberculin test. Dr. Hill, a veterinarian employed by the Russian government in the shipping and transportation of sheep and cows, read a paper on the ill-effects of tuberculin testing, and answered questions from the floor. He was popular with the audience.

The chairman of the resolutions' committee reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, modern business methods demonstrate the practicability of the merging of competing interests and

Whereas, investigations have demonstrated that milk is a cheaper food than other food at cost of production, prices to both producer and distributor, and

Whereas, economy of production and distribution is an essential factor, and

Whereas, the future of the dairy business demands that there be a fair distribution of the consumers dollar between producer and distributor, and

Whereas, the actual dairymen of the New York milk shed are dissatisfied with the present costly competitive method existing between the already organized groups,

Therefore, be it resolved, that an Advisory Board having the support of all of the present organizations could function in a manner that would be mutual benefit to all dairymen and might bring about eventually the ideal of one united organization of dairymen, we

Therefore recommend that a similar program be held on Wednesday, April 4, at a mass meeting of dairymen representing all the different groups,,

We further recommend that an especial invitation be extended to the Dairymen's League producers to attend this meeting, the idea in mind being that the attainment of the desired end cannot be secured without their support and co-operation.

Whereas, there is at the present time a bill before the Legislature providing for the standardization of milk,

Therefore be it resolved, that this meeting of dairymen representing milk producers of New York milk shed go on record as being unalterably opposed to any movement making it possible to add or take from the fat content of milk, before being offered for sale.

Resolution by Mr. Hugh Adair, Delhi, N. Y.:

Resolved, that the dairymen of the New York milk shed assembled in mass meeting at Utica, N. Y. on this twenty-second day of February, 1928, hereby request the Legislature of the State of New York to so amend the Agriculture and Markets law as to provide for payment at market value for condemned cattle, and for obtaining a fair appraisal and prompt payment for the same. A fair appraisal to be arrived at by the owner and State, each appoint an appraiser, a third to be appointed by the two in the event of disagreement.

Motion made by Mr. Sessions to move the adoption of the resolutions. Seconded by Mr. Brill, carried ayes all.

A committee was appointed by the chair to arrange for the proposed meeting of April 4.

The Bennington Battle Monument

The cover illustration of THE R. N.-Y. for Jan. 7 appeals to me strongly. Your comment, "Beautiful in Form and Situation," is surely fitting, for no one who has ever seen the Bennington Monument in a favorable light can forget its simple and majestic beauty.

Standing alone on the brow of a beautifully rounded hill and towering 306 ft. above ground at its base, it is visible for miles around. I shall never forget how deeply it impressed me, when viewed from the low hills to the north, one bright June morning. Its graceful gray shaft, sharply outlined against a deep blue sky and moving, fleecy clouds, with just enough green of trees and mountains beyond, comprised a picture never to be forgotten.

Under the spell of this beautiful scene I dropped to the ground and with mingled emotions gave rein to my fancy. How typical it seemed, in its simple beauty, of the men whose valor it commemorates. No turned or fluted columns here, no scrolls or ornaments, but plain blocks of untrimmed solid limestone.

I pictured the men, our grandsires, untrained in the arts of war, poorly equipped, without uniforms, but grimly fighting in their every-day clothes for all that life held dear to them. I saw the women, not hysterically weeping at the prospective loss of husbands and homes, but busily working in their kitchens, preparing food for the fighters. I visioned the boys, too young to fight, but trudging eagerly through the woods, bearing food, drink and bullets to the fighting men.

I remembered what military tacticians aver, that the tactical skill, strategy and execution here shown by Stark and his plain fighters stands unsurpassed in history. I thought of the statements of historians that Bennington, though comparatively a small affair in numbers engaged, was one of the 17 decisive battles of the world. Its importance to America and Americans was well set forth by ex-Gov. John W. Stewart in his speech at the laying of the cornerstone of the monument. Let me quote from it:

"The Summer of 1777 was a season of gloom and depression in the American colonies. They were scattered, incoherent, without funds and appliances adequate to cope with the rich and powerful mother country. The Tories were exultant. The timid were halting between the two. The leaders were despondent.

"Burgoyne's formidable expedition, planned in London for the purpose of cutting off New England from the other colonies, was making its resistless way southward to its goal. At this critical moment, when Burgoyne's success seemed most assured, the Council of Safety, meeting in Bennington, appealed to Massachusetts and New Hampshire for aid in repelling the invasion of the western border thus left open and defenseless. Right nobly did these colonies respond to the call.

"John Stark, with the stalwart men from the granite hills, came marching across the mountains. Col. Simonds rallied the men of Berkshire; Warner, Herrick, Williams and Brush, the Vermonters. Never was there a more grand, spontaneous uprising of a brave, noble race of men in the defense of a holy cause—home, country, freedom, everything which makes life worth living.

"Stark was placed in supreme command and made his plans with rare skill. On Aug. 16 he attacked the entrenched and disciplined British troops on all sides. In the desperate fighting which followed the enemy were routed, leaving fully half their number killed and captured.

"We can hardly overestimate the effect of this victory upon the then desperate cause of the colonies. Such effective fighting by raw militia against entrenched veterans astounded and disheartened the enemy. The news of this brilliant victory flew over the land, thrilled all hearts with joy, aroused every section of the country to renewed effort and resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne and his whole army at Saratoga.

"To the Bennington battle, then, must be largely accorded the achievement of the independence of America."

No doubt my interest in Bennington is enhanced by the fact that my grandfather was born there and that several of my ancestral relatives bore an active and honored part in that memorable battle. Near me as I write hangs a long English musket, with its flint lock and hickory ramrod, taken from the British in that action and handed down through the generations from Capt. Nathaniel Brush. Deeply imbedded in the crown of its stock is an oval silver plate, beautifully engraved with the name, "Abner Howe, 1776." It was there when captured in 1777 and is supposed to be the name of the British soldier who carried it.

After some inquiry I have failed to hear of another similar musket, so it may be the only one in existence known to have been in that historic battle. If there are others I would like to hear of them.

How near it came to sharing the fate of others and having its flint lock replaced by a percussion lock when the latter was invented is an interesting and somewhat amusing story. If the old gun could talk, what a story it could tell, not only of war but of less strenuous times, and the help it gave to later generations in their struggles to establish their homes in the wilderness.

CHAS. H. BRUSH.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Transferring Mortgage

When a farm is foreclosed to be sold by fourth mortgagee and the first mortgage is held by Federal Land Bank, can first mortgage be transferable to one who forecloses and sells? J. M.

New Jersey.

As a general rule, when a fourth mortgagee forecloses a mortgage upon lands he must either pay off the three mortgages prior in lien to the one he is foreclosing or assume the mortgages upon buying at the sheriff's sale.

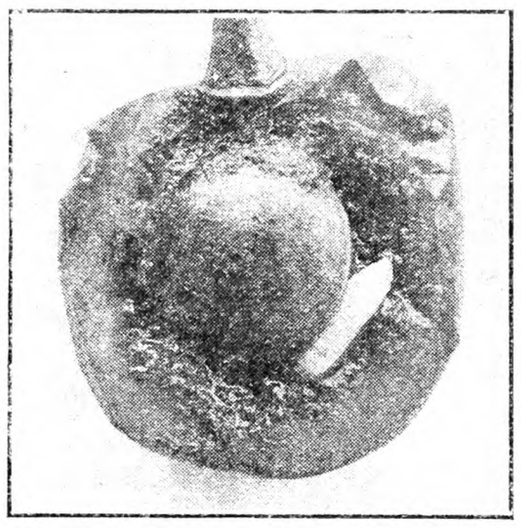
The same condition would exist as above in the case of the Federal Land Bank mortgage loan unless there is a provision in the mortgage that upon the default in the payment of any subsequent lien or payment upon the mortgage held by the Federal Land Bank the principal and interest shall become immediately due.

Under these circumstances the Federal Land Bank could foreclose, but in any event a purchaser paying off the loan and being the highest bidder would be able to take the property.

H. R.

Spraying Cherries

THE CHERRY FRUIT FLIES.—"Maggoty" cherries (below) are the bane of the cherry canner and the most serious plague of the cherry grower. When the good housewife opens a can of cherries and finds within it half a dozen white maggots, her disgust is followed with anger, and she rushes to the phone to tell her grocer what she thinks of him and his goods. Of course, she demands the credit due her on the worthless

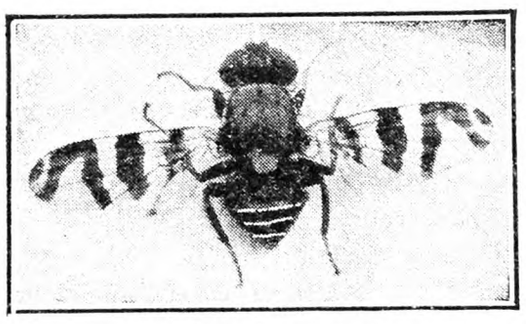


Maggot in Cherry

fruit. The grocer, in turn, complains to the wholesaler and the wholesaler goes back to the canner, and the canner refuses to take the cherries of the grower the following season for fear of maggots. Thus it is that the burden of the whole matter finally comes home to the grower.

THE CHERRY MAGGOT FLIES.—There are in New York State two flies similar in appearance which attack cherries wherever they are grown in the State and cause the fruit to become infested with small, white maggots. These flies are known, respectively, as the dark cherry-fruit fly and the banded cherry-fruit fly. The flies are about the size of small houseflies, but the wings of each are marked by dark transverse bars (below).

WHERE THE FLIES COME FROM.—The advent of these two small flies among the pests of the fruit grower is of considerable interest from the point of view of their origin, because they furnish a fine example of one way in which new insect pests keep on coming to our orchards. The dark cherry-fruit fly, for instance, lives naturally in the fruit of the wild red or pin cherry, which formerly grew so richly and abundantly on the better soils of our hills and valleys, but which has almost



The Cherry-fruit Fly

disappeared unde the ax of the lumberman. The insect, finding its natural food supply gone, soon discovered the more succulent juicy fruit of the cultivated cherry, and naturally came to live in the cherry orchards, which were so conveniently planted here and there throughout the State. It is equally certain that the banded species lived originally in the fruit of certain wild shrubs related to the cherry. Thus man, by destroying the wild food plants of these tiny creatures and thus disturbing the balance of nature, brings unwittingly upon himself his own troubles.

HABITS OF THE FLIES.—When the flies appear in the Spring, which they normally do during the first and second weeks of June, they feed for a week or more by sucking up minute particles from the surfaces of the leaves. They are active flies, and on bright days they may be seen on the sunny side of the trees lapping up bits of food they find here and there on the foliage. They may be approached rather closely if one is careful, for they are not particularly shy. This habit the flies have of feeding on the foliage has given an opportunity of poisoning them before they lay their tiny eggs in the fruit of the cherry. After the flies have fed for a week or 10 days they begin to thrust their tiny white eggs just beneath the skin of the cherries. Here the eggs hatch, and the white maggots burrow through the fruit, causing them eventually to decay. The maggots finally go into the soil, and the pupae rest here until the following Spring.

CONTROL OF THE FLIES.—In most seasons the flies will begin to appear during the first week in June, about the time Early Richmond cherries begin to blush red. Then is the time to make the first application of poison material. Since the flies keep on emerging from the soil during June, a second application is necessary to insure complete control. Experiments at the Cornell University Experiment Station demonstrated that by spraying Montmorencys on June 1 and again on June 24 almost complete control could be obtained even when infested unsprayed trees were near at hand. Later field experiments demonstrated the effectiveness of timely spraying, and within the last two years the work of Dr. Glasgow and the practice of cherry growers in many parts of the State have shown similar conclusive results.

SUMMARY OF CONTROL—

Time—Usually first week in June as Early Richmond begin to redden.

Materials (Wet)—Lime-sulphur, 2½ gals.; arsenate of lead, 2½ lbs.; water to make 100 gals.

to make 100 gals. Or—

Materials (Dry).—Dust; 90 lbs. sulphur, 10 lbs. arsenate of lead.

Time.—From 10 to 14 days later or about the time Montmorency begins to redden.

Material (Wet).—Lime sulphur, 2½ gals.; arsenate of lead, 2½ lbs.; water to make 100 gals. Or—

Material (Dry).—Dust; 90 lbs. sulphur and 10 lbs. of arsenate of lead.

If dusts are used for controlling the maggots, the period between the first and second application may well be shortened, especially if it rains soon after the first dusting. Morever, a third dusting is probably advisable in most orchards. GLENN W. HERRICK.

NOT long ago Deacon Miller bought a horse and buggy and took his wife out one Sunday for a drive. They came to our neighboring town of Osseo and saw a sign which read, "Speed limit, 15 miles per hour." "Here, ma," said the deacon excitedly, "you take the lines and drive, and I'll use the whip. Maybe we can make it."—Life.

Rural School Law and Rules

A Live Letter About the Rural School

We have the following letter from a community that is wide-awake to present needs in school matters:

"I suppose the time is near for a debate on the Thayer-Gedney bills. We have certainly made a good showing with the committee leaders. The people here have mailed in over 40 letters so far. Besides, two long petitions were sent to Hon. Irving F. Rice, and two others to Senator B. Roger Wales. More than 100 voters are mailing in their instructions from here. If other sections do as well they will be snowed in with appeals to pass the Thayer-Gedney bills and to pass a law to elect district superintendents of schools by vote of the people." C. N. S.

This community is doing its full duty. Over 100 citizens in one community have taken their government seriously. These good people have decided to carry out the principles of President Lincoln, to make it a government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

What is said here of this community may well be spoken of in numerous others scattered far and wide throughout New York State. One of the foundation objectives of the Rural School Improvement Society is to help a true citizenship to function and in this way to assist in the great work of reconstructing a government *by* the people. For many years bureaucracy has been grasping self-government until in some respects our people find that their much exalted democracy has become a shadow. The campaign against compulsory consolidation is the first determined reaction against further descent into serfdom, and we believe this movement will prove to be a very important stepping stone up toward a new lease of life under true democratic principles.

The Thayer-Gedney "home rule" bills are going to pass when whole communities take their government seriously. There is still time for every patriot to get in line. Write your Senator and Assemblyman and members of the committees. Do not be satisfied with one letter unless a pledge of *active* support is given. If your representative is sincere he will not hesitate to fight for your interests on the floor of the Senate and Assembly. Write letters to win!

Compulsory School Attendance

I have my preliminary certificate and 7½ counts in high school. I live three miles away from the high school and about a mile from the district school. I shall be 16 this month, so only have to go to school 19 more days. Can the principal of the school force me to go? Would the district have to furnish transportation back and forth to school? C. V.

New York.

You are required to attend school until 16 years of age, unless you obtain a working certificate. The district in which you reside may or may not provide transportation for the academic pupils.

Paying Tuition of Elementary Pupil

I have a boy of 15, passed all subjects but English and history. He went to high school carrying those two subjects, passed them the first term, but had to pay $20 tuition for first six months. Who is supposed to pay it—the district, or are we to pay it? A. B. C.

In this case the parents are required to pay if any extra tuition is charged. When all elementary subjects have been passed, excess tuition becomes a charge against the district from which the pupil attends. D. B. D.

SPRAYING *will increase your* Grade A Fruit

YOU cannot afford to put off spraying your trees if you want a big yield of Grade A fruit. You must *kill off* disease and insect pests by spraying or dusting. Authorities agree that the lime for spraying solutions must be *high calcium* lime—they endorse Bell-Mine Lime, in the pebble, pulverized or hydrated form. 90 to 98% Grade A fruit often results.

Here's a new book you will want! It tells you how and when to spray your trees with proper solutions containing clean, pure, high calcium Bell-Mine Chemical Lime in either pebble, pulverized or hydrated form. The helpful spraying time table—for various fruits, vegetables and farm products—will be particularly valuable to you.

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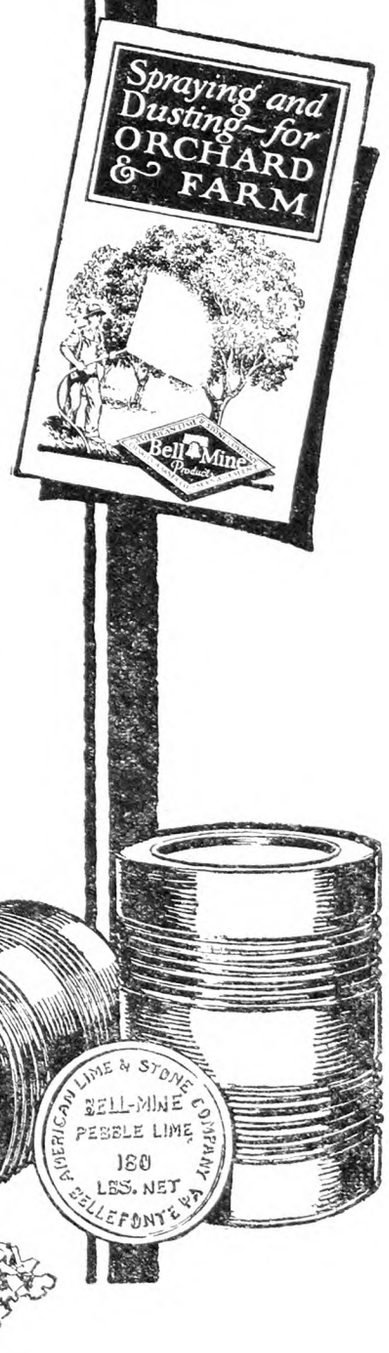

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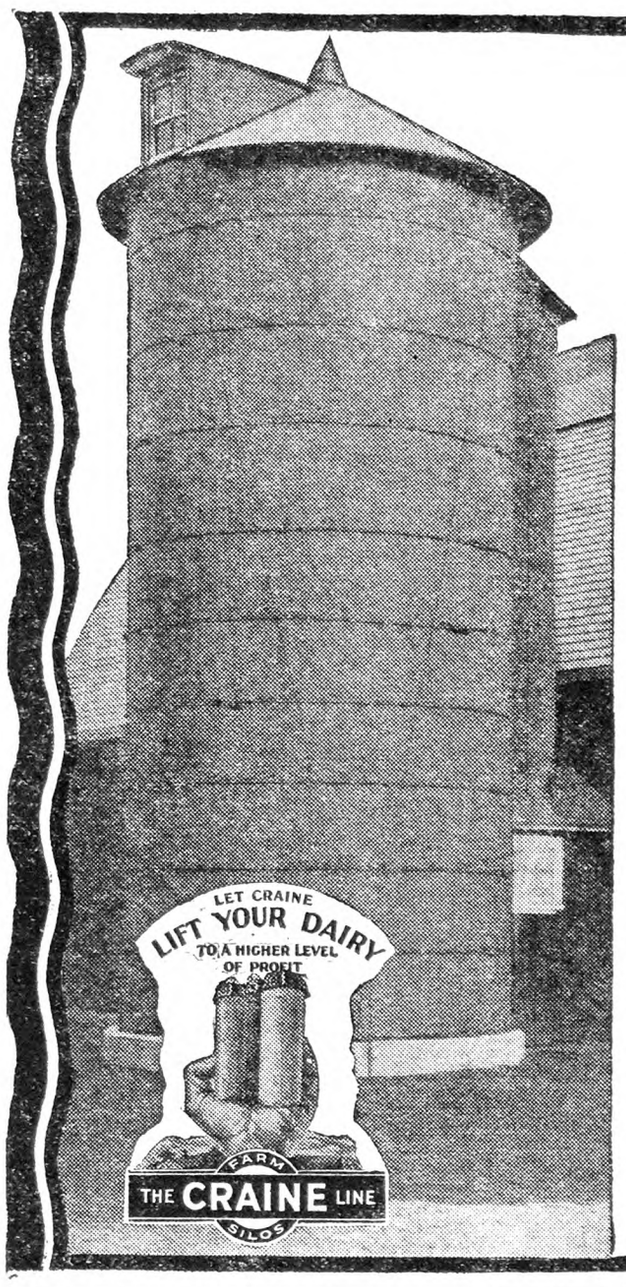

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Says
Mr. Sumner Tracy

Sumner Tracy of Sherburne, N. Y., calls his wood-stave, steel-rodded Silo selected from The Craine Line "the best investment on my farm." He has had it for four years—and knows. Instead of buying hay, Mr. Tracy was able to ***sell*** twenty tons the first year.

Hundreds of letters from owners relate similar experiences. You may prefer wood-stave like Mr. Tracy, or tile, triple wall, concrete stave or solid concrete—but whatever your choice you will get fullest satisfaction if you choose it from The Craine Line which contain them all.

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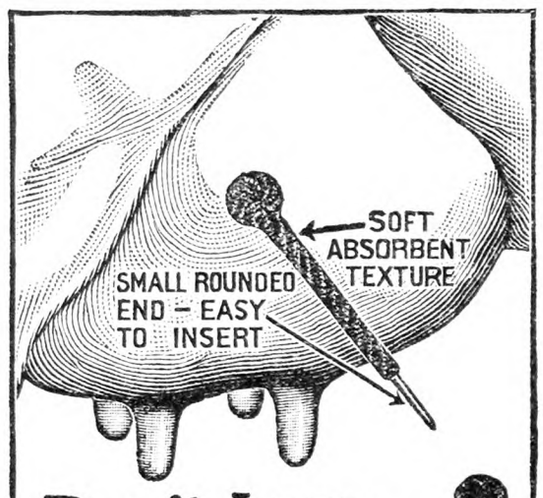

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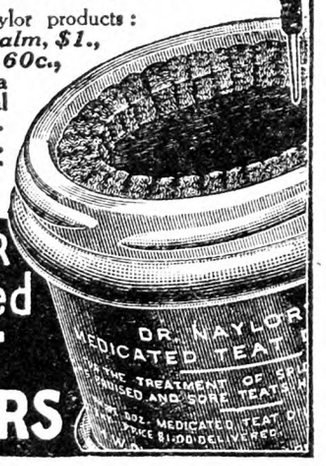

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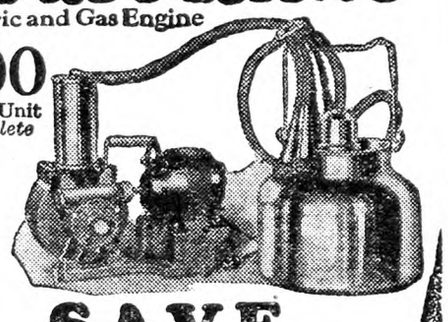

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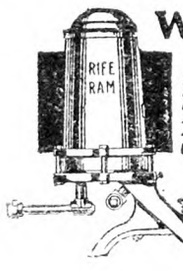
Water Pumps Water



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Wants Dairymen to Unite

It is easy for all dairymen to agree with those who say the hope of dairymen is in one united organization. We all realize that fact. It is also easy to agree with the North country men who say that a united dairy organization can come only from dairymen themselves after the officials are delegated to back seats. The one biggest obstruction to a united dairy organization just now is the false hope on the part of League officials and some League members that dairy unity could be and should be on a plan similar to the pool. The absurdity of this hope must be apparent when they consider the facts.

In the first place many thousands of dairymen scented the weakness of the pool at the start, and refused to join it even for a year.

Second many other thousands withdrew after a trial, and cannot be induced to renew a sad experience. I am one of them.

And, finally, we have thousands of dissatisfied poolers who are yet members, but would withdraw the moment another dealer paying a better price opens up for their milk. Is is not an absurdity in view of such facts to hope for unification of dairymen on a plan similar to the pool?

Some pool members have been led to believe that if all were in the pool prices would be better. There is nothing in the record of the management to nourish such a hope. If all were in the pool its price would be the only price. There would be no other price for comparison. The partnership with dealers would be the same as now or closer still. There would be no better accounting than now, and it would then be impossible to break the monopoly grip on producers. No, the one absolute necessity is that the rank and file of dairymen rise up, take matters in their own hands, over rule the obstructing officials, and build up a united dairy organization. C. L. POPE.

Working Grades to Hold Supply

If Borden's owned the Beakes plant at La Grangeville they might have given the local producers there more consideration. In Western Connecticut where they own the plant they varied their plans and paid grade A prices to compete with the Connecticut price for grade B, making their price nearly equal to the latter. But they did not pay grade A prices at the League plant here, and it is closed. At Brewster the League also owned the plant. No grade A price was paid there and the milk went to Connecticut buyers. At one time Borden's offered to pay the Connecticut price for Connecticut milk. That would have saved the League plants, but it was not permitted. Then Borden's adopted the grade A plan to hold the milk near their own plants. It was the only chance of keeping up their supply. They use the grade A device where there is competition, but otherwise the producer gets grade B prices. Does the grade A differential in such cases come out of the items unaccounted for? N. G.

Connecticut.

Model Dairy Co-operation

The Callicoon Co-operative Dairy Association, Inc., Callicoon Depot, N. Y., shows a successful year for 1927. With a very small decrease in production compared with 1926, it shows an increase of $22.389.62 in income. It paid patrons $2.90 per 100 lbs. of milk as delivered. The average fat content is not given. The actual cost of handling in the plant, pasteurizing and shipping, exclusive of overhead, was 22.5 cents per 100 lbs. of milk. The repairs and replacements for the year were unusual. This item alone reduced the returns 15 cents per 100 lbs. Without it the price would have gone above $3 for the whole year. Seven years ago these farmers were selling milk to a plant which was running behind, and which owed them money for milk with little prospect of getting it. At first they thought they could not run a plant "because they were just farmers." But they bought the plant, issued bonds, which they bought and paid for themselves, and used the proceeds to pay for the plant. They pay 6 per cent interest on the bonds and no one wants to sell them. Their annual statement accounts for every penny. We like to report such experiences because it is a model of real dairy co-operation.

A Woman's Logic

Why isn't this tuberculin testing fad put under a good strong magnifying glass just to see what we would find? And why has the farmer always got to be the goat anyway? I see they are now trying to put a bill through whereby the State will endeavor to cover the full value of the condemned cows; yes, and no doubt raise our taxes to meet the exigency. Besides, supposing a farmer loses a cow which he values at, say, $130, he probably would not be able to replace her for less than $150. After the last testing bee in this locality they were paying from $135 to $175 for cows which were shipped in from somewhere, and which did not turn out any better.

That bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to human beings is taught by no less an authority than the head physician of the Otsego County Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Mt. Vision, Dr. F. L. Windsor. Why would tuberculin testing be necessary when all the milk consumed in cities today is pasteurized? When I went to school, (not so long ago, either) I got the impression from my physiology book that pasteurization is absolutely guaranteed to safeguard us against everything from the mumps, pinkeye and a nervous chill to smallpox, hydrophobia and leprosy. The vast numbers of country people and their children, including the owners of condemned cattle have been using raw milk all these years with impunity.

When we bought this farm the herd on it was an accredited one of many years' standing, but that didn't mean much. Tuberculin testing has been compulsory in this township for some time, and our cows passed the last test clean, but shortly afterward, one of them sustained an accident which rendered her useless for dairy purposes, and as she wasn't actually sick, she was butchered for beef, when it was found that her liver was quite badly infected with tubercular "spots." They leave cows that have got it, and take some of those that haven't, as all farmers know. In one of his articles Dr. Windsor recommended a system employed in France, by which the young calves are vaccinated against tuberculosis permanently; wouldn't that method be worth trying out? When an animal is really sick, it usually looks sick and acts it, you don't have to put a pill in its eye or stick a pin in its tail to find out if something is the matter with it.

After cows are condemned their milk cannot be sold; yet until they are taken away to be disposed of, their milk can be made into butter and cheese and sold anywhere. If pigs are kept close to cows, no creamery will accept that farmer's milk, although he can make and peddle butter and cheese. Milk is pasteurized, butter is not. Sensible, isn't it? IRMA JAHN.

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Market

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Apples seem to be in a strong position and unless prices get so high that consumers turn to other fruits, a gradually strengthening market is anticipated. Eastern states have moved about 40,000 carloads so far this season against 70,000 cars a year ago for the same period, while the western states are only 7,000 carloads behind last year, with their 41,000 carloads to date. Between 6,000 and 7,000 carloads are estimated as being left in the Pacific Coast States. The total storage holdings on February 1 were estimated as about 20 per cent lighter than usual, and 28 per cent lighter than last year. Holdings of boxed apples (they had a good crop in the coast states last year) is 5 per cent greater than the five-year average. The tone of the New York apple market has been steady to firm, especially on the better quality fruit, and price trends were upward. U. S. No. 1's, Rhode Island Greenings have reached $10 a barrel, and Baldwins $8, with Virginia Yorks selling for about the same price as Baldwins. The few cranberries left were firmly held at around $14 per ½ barrel box. We are getting from Argentina a few peaches and plums, which worked out at from $2 to $3 a box, with white grapes in 20-pound lugs and honey dew melons were also received in limited quantities from South American countries. Potatoes held steady to firm, with a little activity the last of the week. Sweet potatoes also showed a little strength, prices averaging 15 to 25c a hamper higher. The cabbage market continues dull, and sells sacked at around three-fourth of a cent a pound. With reserve supplies heavy and liberal receipts of new cabbage, which exceed the current offerings of old stock, there seems little likelihood of prices on old stock showing much improvement. Most of the onions run poor to ordinary, and such moved slowly, but the few fancy arriving held firmly. The first of the Chilean onions were received last week. Old crop carrots held barely steady and continue to sell around $1 to $1.25 per 100 lbs. Texas is shipping quite a lot of spinach, which is selling up to $1.50 a bu., and small quantities are arriving from South Carolina. Lettuce is bringing fair prices, while Mexican peas and Florida peppers bring about $5 a crate. A wide variety of greens are arriving, even dandelions from Texas, and rape from California.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts jumped from 134,700 cases two weeks ago to 151,800 cases last week, and the price trend has been downward. The increase, however, has not been so great from nearby states as from the Pacific Coast, and midwestern territory, but the more liberal supplies in general forced down the price on nearby eggs. The demand at the lower prices has been fairly active, however, as retail prices have been dropped, especially by some chain stores, which has widened the outlet. There are very few eggs in storage, not enough to influence the market. On February 1 government estimates showed only 25,000 cases on hand in the storage houses of the country, compared with 253,000 a year ago and 325,000 cases, the five-year average. However, the amount of frozen eggs has increased from 31,207,000 lbs. on February 1, 1927 to 38,451,000 lbs. on February 1, 1928, or approximately 207,000 crates, making the total visible supply about the same as a year ago.

Receipts of live poultry run 85 to 90 per cent fowl, and the tendency of the trade is more and more toward the lighter-weight birds at the present time. Early in the week offerings were too liberal for ready movement of entire receipts from day to day, and prices eased off from one to two cents a pound, most fowl moving at 26 to 27c. However, the clearance was fairly satisfactory over the week end, and the market assumed a firmer tone. Chickens were scarce and wanted. A good demand for express broilers resulted in a firm market, with Plymouth Rocks selling up to 55c a lb. Good capons sold readily and Long Island ducks move very well in spite of increasing supplies. Offerings of fresh-killed fowl were liberal, and the market weakened, excepting on light weights, which were in light receipt, and prices on these held about steady. Hothouse broilers are increasing in supply, and prices declined to 55c for Plymouth Rocks. Some fowl were put in storage rather than sell at lower figures. However, cold storage holdings are considerably lighter than a year ago, New York storage houses reporting 27,188,720 lbs. on hand on the 20th compared with over 32,555,707 lbs. a year ago, and even a wider difference is shown for Chicago, 28,297,700 lbs., against 42,428,400 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay has been very slow. Although receipts were comparatively light, the liberal supplies at terminals were more than adequate for trade needs, and the market weakened. Most offerings were poor to ordinary quality hay, and such sold on a quality basis, some of it at very low prices. Rye straw about steady.

B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—All hen's eggs must weight 24 ounces to the dozen. Yard eggs, doz., 45c; pullet's eggs, doz., 40c; fresh duck, doz., 52c.

Cheese.—Whole milk, lb., 32c; pimento, ball, 10c; cottage, ball, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; quart, 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; cream, pt., 45c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, home grown, bu., $1.30; cabbage, each, 5c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pint, 15c; celery, per bunch, 10c; Hubbard squash, lb., 7c; onions, pk., 30c; carrots, lb., 5c; parsnips, bu., $1.50.

Fruit.—Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50. All bunch goods 5c per bunch.

Dressed Poultry.—Ducks, lb., 35c; heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 50c; fresh ham, home grown, lb., 20c; shoulders roast pork, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 28c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; pork loins, lb., 22c; bacon, sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dresed, lb., 40c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 26 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, live, lb., 26 to 34c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 40c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter lb., 55c; eggs, crate, $13; retail, 42 to 48c; ducks eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1 to $1.50; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; celery, doz. bchs., 60 to 85c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, hd., 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.75; onions, bu., 75c to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, large, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; small, bu., 60c; medium, bu., 80c; turnips, bu., 40 to 75c; squash, lb., 5 to 6c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 14c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, basket, 50 to 60c; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 50c; 100 heads, 2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 75c; carrots, basket, 40 to 50c; bu., 70 to 80c; celery, doz. bunches, 65c to $1; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds., 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, basket, 50 to 60c; bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.15; radishes, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; turnips, basket, 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $2; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; basket, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $1.50 to $2; Tallman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Live Poultry.—Springers, lb., 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 33 to 35c; light, lb., 30 to 32c; roosters, old, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 40 to 42c; small lots, 42 to 45c; butter, country crock, lb., 35 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Continued firmness on apples and slight improvement on potatoes, spinach and tomatoes are features of this week's rather drab produce market at Boston. N. Y. Danish cabbage continues in plentiful supply with prices showing considerable variation during the week. Iceberg lettuce and onions of good quality are firm. Eggs have sustained further price declines despite an apparent lack of excessive supplies. The wool market is rather spotty, but prices have continued firm.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good, market firm. Baldwins Mass. A grade $2.25 to $2.85; fancy large sizes, $3 to $3.25; ungraded, $1.25 to $2 box. Maine A, 2¼ in. to 2½ in., $5.50 to $7 bbl.; McIntosh A grade, $2.60 to $3.25; fancy, large sizes, $3.35 to $3.60; ungraded $2 to $2.50; Spies $2 to $2.75 std. bu. box; Maine Wolfe River A, 2½ in. up, $3 to $3.50; A, 2¼ in. up, $4 to $5; poorer, $3.50; N. H. Baldwins, A, 2½ in. up, $7.25 to $8 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.50; few fancy, $1.75 std. bu. box; Texas crates, mostly $2.50 to $3.25.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Danish N. Y. sacked locally, mostly 75c; few 85c cwt; native Savoys, $1 to $1.50 bbl..

Carrots.—Supplies moderate,, demand fair for best. Native cut off, washed, 60c to $1.00; best mostly, $1.10 to $1.25 std. bu. box; N. Y. cut off, washed, $1.15 to $1.25 bskt; dirty $1 to $1.50 100 lbs. Texas, bchs., mostly $3 to $3.25 crate.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native washed and trimmed, 18 bchs., best Pascal, $7.50 to $8.10 std. bu. box; Cal. crts, $4 to $6.50; Fla. 10-in. crts., $2.25 to $3.25; few $3.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand light. Native h. h., best, 50 to 75c; cukes, $8 to $12 std. bu. box. Ill. h. h., $2 to $2.50 doz. Fla. h. h., $1.50 to $2 doz.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse, 18 hds., ord., 35 to 60c; few 75c std. bu. box. Iceberg, Cal. Imp. Valley, $2.50 to $3.50 crts.

Onions.—Supplies moderate. market firm. 100-lb. sacks; yellow, med. to small, best Conn. Valley, ord., $1.50 to $2.25; few natives, $1.00 to $1.50 std. bu. box; best N. Y. State, mostly $2.50 to $2.75; Mich., $2.75 to $3 100 lbs. Spanish, ½ cs., $4.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed, $1 to $1.35 bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Maine and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, mostly $2.40 to $2.50 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Tex. bskts., best $1.10 to $1.25; poorer, lower.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand firm. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly $60 to $70 ton; $2.75 to $3 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand light; market dull. Native hothouse, best, 35 to 50c lb.; Fla. 6 bskts., best, $3.25 to $4 crate; Mexican lugs, mostly $2.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native Ruta and Purple Tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box; White Capes, few sales, fancy, $1.50 to $2 100 lbs.; Rutabagas P. E. I., $1.40 to $1.50; Ont., $1 to $1.25 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies exceeding any probable demand; market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22; Eastern $12.50 to $13; clover mixed, red, $17 to $19 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45c; firsts, 43 to 44½c; seconds, 41 to 42c lb; storage extras, 45c; firsts, 43 to 44½c; seconds, 41 to 42c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 38c; mixed colors, 38c; white extras, 36c doz; pullets, 32 to 33c; fresh eastern extras, 35c; undergrades, 30 to 32c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras, fresh, 28 to 28½c; firsts, fresh, 26½ to 27½c; extras, held, 28 to 29c; firsts, held, 26½ to 27½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $8.50 to $8.75; Cal., small white, $9 to $9.25; yellow eyes, $10.50 to $11; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75; Limas $8.25 to $8.50 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market very firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending Feb, 18, 346,800 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 80c.

Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.02 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, 97c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

MILK

February, 23, 1928.

February League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.83½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.08½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45½@	$0.46
Extra, 92 score		.45
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	42½@	.44½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	40½@	.41
Lower grades	39½@	.40
Storage, extra	.43 @	.43½
Firsts	.41½@	.42½
Seconds	.40 @	.41
Ladles	.36½@	.40
Packing stock	.33 @	.35
Centralized	.41 @	.44
Renovated	.40 @	.41
Sweet, fancy	.47 @	.47½
Extra	.46 @	.46½
Firsts	.42½@	.45½
Seconds	.41 @	.42

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29 @	$0.29½
Flats, fresh	.23½@	.24
Wisconsin, held	.29 @	.29½
Daisies, fresh	.26 @	.27

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.37 @	$0.38
Average extras	.35 @	.36
Extra firsts	.33½@	.34½
Firsts		.33
Pacific Coast, whites	.32 @	.37
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.35 @	.36
Gathered, best	.33 @	.34
Common to good	.30 @	.31

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26@	$0.27
Chickens	.25@	.31
Roosters		.18
Ducks	.28@	.33
Geese	.25@	.30
Tame rabbits	.28@	.30

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.40
Fair to good	.22@	.30
Roosters	.18@	.25
Fowls	.20@	.30
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs.	.44@	.50
8 lbs.	.42@	.48
7 lbs.	.40@	.46
Mixed weights	.30@	.40
Ducks	.18@	.30
Geese	.20@	.27
Turkeys, young	.32@	.40
Old	.32@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.70@	.80
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.75@	2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00@	15.25
Bulls	7.75@	9.00
Cows	4.25@	6.50
Calves, best	16.00@	18.50
Sheep	6.00@	8.00
Lambs	13.25@	15.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.00@	9.30

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.23@	$0.24
Good to prime	.18@	.22
Culls	.10@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00@	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	17.50@	24.00
Bulls	12.50@	13.00
Cows	15.00@	18.50

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.25@	$4.50
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.25@	3.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.10@	4.50
Bermuda, bbl.	3.00@	9.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75@	2.60

VEGETABLES

Beets, Texas, bu.	$2.00@	$2.50
Brussels sprouts, lb.	.10@	.28
Cabbage, bulk, ton	12.00@	15.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	.50@	1.50
Celery, hearts, doz.	.75@	1.50
Celery knobs, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Crosnes, imported, lb.	.35@	.40
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	2.00@	2.50
Kale, bbl.	1.50@	2.25
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.50@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.,	1.00@	2.00
Onions, eastern, 100 lbs.	1.00@	2.50
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00@	3.00
Parsley, bu.	2.00@	2.75
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00@	3.00
Pears, bu.	4.00@	5.00
Peppers, bu.	3.00@	5.00
Radishes, bu.	1.25@	2.25
Ramaine, bu.	1.00@	3.25
Spinach, bu.	1.25@	1.60
String beans, bu.	2.50@	8.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	5.00@	7.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.65@	1.75
White, bu.	.50@	1.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00@	4.00

DRIED BEANS

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$8.00@	$9.00
Pea	7.00@	8.25
Red Kidney	8.00@	8.75
White Kidney	10.00@	10.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00@	$4.00
Bbl.	4.00@	11.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	9.00@	14.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.20@	.50
Kumquats, qt.	.15@	.18
Oranges, Fla., box	3.65@	8.00
Cal.	3.60@	7.50

HAY AND STRAW

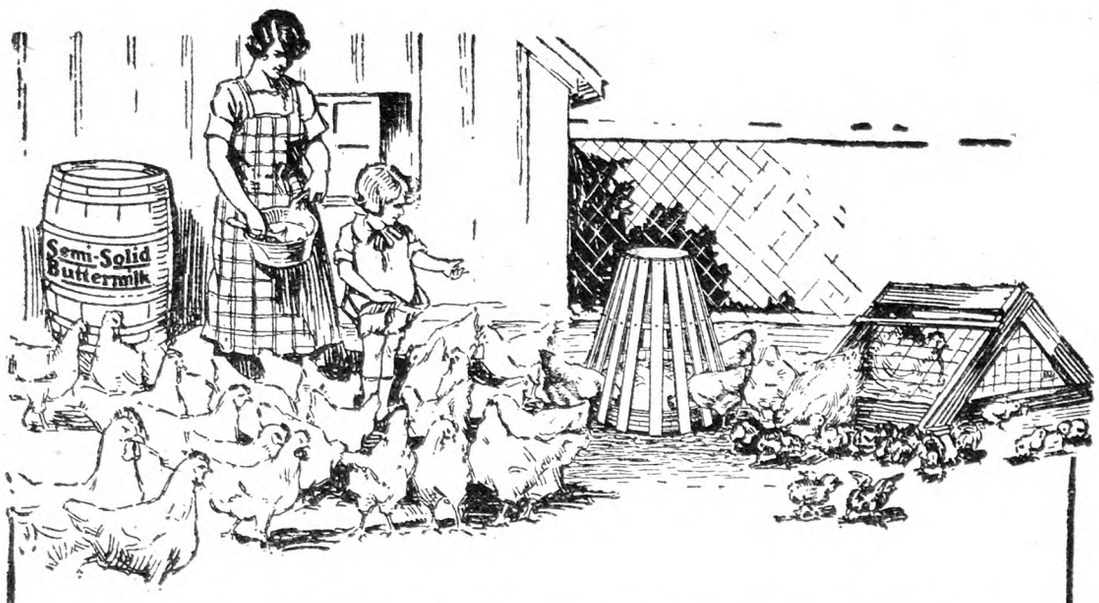
Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$20.00@	21.00
No. 2	18.00@	19.00
No. 3	14.00@	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00@	20.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.64½
No. 1 dark Spring	1.48½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.23¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.66¾
Rye	1.20
Barley	1.17⅜

Retail Prices at New York and Buffalo Wholesale Markets will be found on page 365.

THE local church was making a drive for funds, and two colored sisters were bearing down hard on Uncle Rastus. "I can't give nothin'," exclaimed the old Negro. "I owes nearly everybody in this here old town already." "But, said one of the collectors, "don't you think you owe the Lord something, too?" "I does, sister, indeed," said the old man, "but He ain't pushing me like my other creditors is."—Watchman-Examiner.



Start Your Chicks Right and Keep Them Healthy

Vitamin A which is essential to growth, and Vitamin D which is necessary in that it prevents leg weakness or rickets, are both found abundantly in butterfat and Cod Liver Oil.

These two all important vitamines are contained in—

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Plain or with 4% of Cod Liver Oil added.

Make it the first and only drink for your baby chicks.

ONLY SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK BEARS THIS LABEL

If your dealer happens not to have the particular size package of **Semi-Solid Buttermilk** you desire, he will be glad to order it for you, or you may write us for further information.

Consolidated Products Co.
4750 Sheridan Road
Chicago, Ill.

ONLY Semi-Solid Buttermilk WITH COD LIVER OIL ADDED BEARS THIS LABEL

Make Your Beef Scrap Dollars Buy More *Digestible Protein*

EVERY ounce of *Diamond Pick* Scrap is made from *clean, wholesome* meat and bone. This selected material is *roasted while still fresh,* dried and ground into a fine meal, easily mixed with the mash. PICK Scrap is rich in *animal protein* and *bone phosphate.* Contains no trace of garbage, fish, wood, iron, tankage or filler. Made in a strictly sanitary plant, independent of all trusts, monopolies or combinations.

DIAMOND PICK
Meat and Bone Scraps

Highly Digestible—Absolutely Pure

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will be pleased to ship
100-lb. Bag—Only $4.25—Freight Prepaid
to points in N. Y., N. J., Conn., Pa., Del., Md., Va. and W. Va. only

Order a trial bag today. Feed it and watch results. If you are not satisfied, we will promptly refund your money.

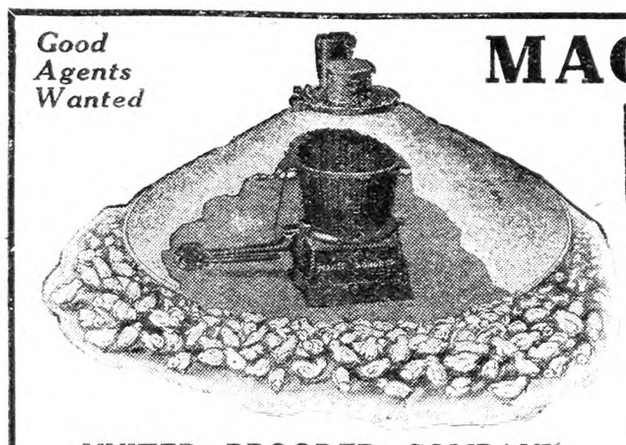
Send for Free Sample and Descriptive Folder

ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

It's Better Because It's Pure

Good Agents Wanted

MAGIC BROODER



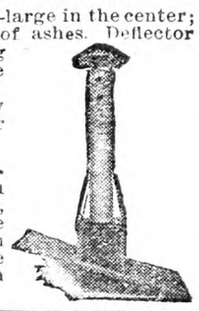
THE ONLY BROODER WITH A GAS CHAMBER

All fumes drawn up smoke pipe Double heat control and coal magazine—other important features.

Note the shape of the stove—large in the center; best shape for non-clogging of ashes. Deflector is made of heavy steel, strong and rigid, which spreads the heat evenly.

Made in three sizes. The new Giant size beats the world for raising broilers.

Every Brooder Guaranteed. Write for free catalogue which describes the Magic in detail, also our Improved Roof Pipe which catches condensation above roof. Made to take either a 3-in. or 4-in. pipe from the brooder.



UNITED BROODER COMPANY
301 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

Stop Round Worm Losses in Poultry simply mix **POULTOBAC** in the Feed

POULTOBAC is selected Pulverized Tobacco Powder containing 1.50% nicotine which is recommended by State Experiment Stations.

Mix 2 lbs. of POULTOBAC in every 100 lbs. of feed or mash and feed as usual. Dust it on the birds, also on roosts and nests to prevent vermin. Avoid harsh expellants and dissolvents.

Ask your dealer for POULTOBAC. If he cannot supply you, send us 50c (stamps or coins) and his name; we'll mail you a 2-lb. package, postpaid. Or send $5 for 100-lb. bag, freight paid east of the Mississippi. Leaflet free.

UNIFORM PRODUCTS CO. Dept. D-1 LANCASTER, PA.

THE HENYARD

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending Feb. 13, 1928:

During the fifteenth week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest a production of 3,230 eggs was made, or an average of 46.56 per cent. The production to date is 37,198 eggs.

Pen 19, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the week with 53 eggs. Pen 44, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is second with 52 eggs, and pen 57, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jersey, is third with 50 eggs.

Pen 19, owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 795 eggs. Pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 654 eggs, and pen 40, a White Leghorn pen owned by W. A. Eckard, Michigan, is third with 627 eggs.

The annual necessity of hatching out baby chick flocks for the purpose of renewing, replenishing or enlarging next year's laying flock is at hand. There is no more important work in the poultryman's calendar than this production of baby chicks. So much depends upon quality! Part of the strength and quality exhibited by baby chicks is inherent—that is, bred into them through the parentage back of them. But part of the quality of strength and liveability is undoubtedly due to the factors which are brought to bear during the incubation period. Poultrymen intending to send pullets to egg-laying contests may well consider their incubation problems with great care this Spring. Pullets, to be creditable layers next year, must, first of all, be well-hatched. The incubators should be overhauled and most rigidly inspected before starting them up this Spring. Be sure that all parts are present and properly adjusted. Tighten the machine up, so that it is in prime condition. Brush every compartment out very thoroughly, removing accumulated dirt or dust. Then spray, preferably with a force pump, the entire interior of the machine, directing it with a strong disinfectant solution, such as a 5 per cent solution of one of the recognized commercial disinfectants. Wash the trays thoroughly with this same solution. Then start the incubator up, running it for at least 48 hours before any eggs are put into it. It should run at desired temperature at least 12 hours before eggs are entrusted to it. Such a machine is then ready to be operated according to the directions of the manufacturer, and may receive valuable hatching eggs. Do not hold eggs for hatching for more than two weeks, preferably 10 days. Place only selected eggs in the trays, none weighing less than 24 ounces to the dozen. If these are from B. W. D. blood-tested hens, the chances for a high percentage hatch are again increased. The Department of Poultry Husbandry recently took off an 80.3 per cent hatch of R. I. Reds, eggs from tested stock, and machine prepared as suggested above.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Jarvis Poultry Farms, Maryland, 405; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Delaware, 385; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jercey, 383.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Riverside Poultry Yards, 540; John G. Hall, New Jersey, 382.

Rhode Island Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, 795; Sunny Vale Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 358; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jersey, 356.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, 654; W. A. Eckard, Michigan, 627; Kerr Cickeries, Inc., New Jersey, 619.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station, not competing (White Wyandottes), 470; Skylands Farms, New York (Mottled Houdans), 377; A. E. Hampton, New Jersey (S. C. Black Leghorns), 266; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, New Jersey, 86.

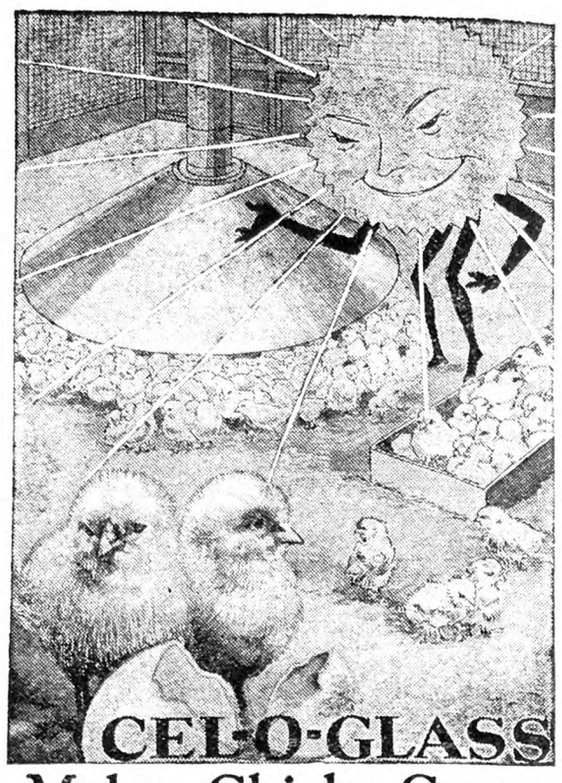
Cinders in Henhouse Floor

Can you give me any advice on putting cinders in my henhouse for a floor? I want to mix cinders, sand and cement, and am wondering if this would work out all right and take up the dampness. B. I.

Wilson, N. Y.

Replying to your inquiry, you can make a fairly good cement floor from cinders, sand and cement, as suggested. Putting the cement on hollow tile would be better, because of the air space. But the chief cause of damp poultry houses is lack of ventilation. The house should have ample opening in front and be closed on the other three sides. Then there will be ventilation without draft.

THE office cynic's wife has found a book on child psychology very helpful. She uses it as a paddle.—Portland Express.



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THE HENYARD

Incubating and Brooding Early Chicks

Not so long ago poultry-keepers were urged to get Winter eggs if they would secure high prices and materially add to their yearly profits. We were taught through our agricultural colleges how to feed dry mash, wet mash, green feed and grain in the correct proportion, so as to furnish all elements needed by a hen to produce eggs. We all learned our lessons too well. Today Winter eggs are so plentiful that the prices received for them are very low. At the present time we find the highest prices are paid for late Summer and Fall eggs. In December they begin to decline in price, and all through January and February there is a decided drop. This continues until August, when prices again begin to rise, and usually reaching the peak about the middle of November.

How, then, shall we obtain eggs these months of highest prices? By hatching our pullets early enough, that they will be fully matured and laying by August. A Leghorn should be five months old at least before being forced for laying, and Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and the heavier breeds should be six months. I have heard of Leghorns laying when less than four months, and I have had Reds and Orpingtons laying at the age of four months and ten days, but it does not pay to force your birds at this early age. The pullets themselves are small, not having had time to reach full size, and the eggs they lay are consequently small and continue to remain so for a longer time than when the pullet has had time to develop fully. Pullets that have been chilled as chicks, crowded, kept in filthy or lice-infested quarters will not develop or mature into laying birds as soon as those properly housed, kept free from lice and taught to roost at an early age.

Leghorns, then, should be hatched the first of March, and Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and the heavier breeds in January and early February. To hatch these early chicks exrta precaution must be taken in gathering the eggs so that they do not become chilled in the nests. Eggs to be incubated should not be kept longer than 10 days. The fresher they are the better the hatch, and if kept longer than five days before putting in the incubator they should be turned once a day. Every operator of an incubator should be thoroughly acquainted with his machine and follow directions that came with it carefully. No two machines are run just alike as to moisture and ventilation, but I guess they all agree that the correct temperature is 103. When buying a machine do not purchase one too small. Machines hatch better if not run to full capacity, and usually the cheap machine is the most costly in the end. Buy the best you can. If you wish to brood 300 chicks at a time you should have a 600-egg machine. And for best results, no more than 300 chicks should be kept under one brooder. Larger flocks are brooded together, I know, but they will not do as well as a fewer number kept together.

As a rule one can count on a 50 per cent hatch from eggs of the dual purpose breeds and 65 to 75 per cent from Leghorn eggs. This proportion is often exceeded, but I am quoting an average figure that any one should expect. Feed and care of the laying flock, with the correct number of males, have a lot to do with the hatchability of the eggs.

One week or five days before you wish to start the eggs, see that the incubator is properly set up and level; if new or if old see that the lamp is thoroughly cleaned and supplied with new wicks, thermometer tested, and if a hot-water machine, fill the tank with clean water. Then light your lamp and follow the directions that came with the machine. When you have it properly regulated and it holds the temperature at 103, run it for two or three days until you are thoroughly familiar with it. Then put in your eggs. The cold eggs will promptly lower the temperature, and it will be some time before it again registers 103. But leave it alone. In due time it will warm the eggs and be all right. Do not touch the regulator, for if properly regulated in the first place it will not need adjusting. After 24 hours you must take out the egg trays and turn the eggs. Turn twice a day, morning and evening, until the nineteenth day.

Some incubator manufacturers recommend cooling the eggs once a day and some do not. It is supposed to act

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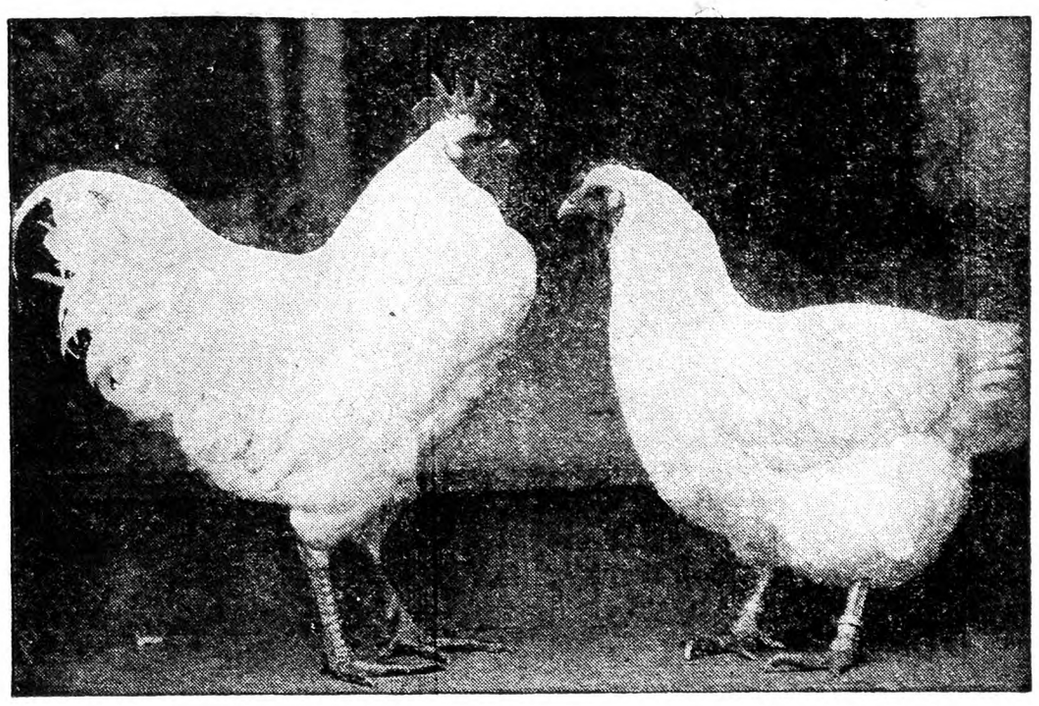

Mr. and Mrs.

discuss the cost of egg production

Mr.—Well, it'll be a sad time for us roosters.

Mrs.—So? And how is that?

Mr.—Increasing scarcity of hens. Too many of 'em going to the block because they can't produce enough eggs to pay their keep.

Mrs.—It's not always because they can't produce *enough* eggs. Sometimes they produce a great many eggs but it costs too much to produce 'em. No fault of the hens, but of the farmers.

Mr.—How are you going to remedy that?

Mrs.—My boss knows. He cuts down the feed bill by substituting DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL for part of the meat scraps. DIAMOND carries 40% minimum protein and is highly productive of eggs. Also, it is lower in fibre than meat. And it costs only two-thirds as much as meat scraps, mind you.

Mr.—H-m-m. Our boss has a head on him, eh?

Mrs.—Well I guess. He knows that some animal protein is necessary, but that a little goes a long way. Therefore he puts in 200 lbs. of DIAMOND for 200 lbs. of meat scraps, in a ton of mash. Saves $2.50 on every ton—$1.25 saved for every 100 lbs. of DIAMOND used to replace 100 lbs. of meat. And just as many eggs or more.

Mr.—Then *you're* not headed for the block for awhile, eh?

Mrs.—Not me. *I'll* be in your old harem for a long, long time.

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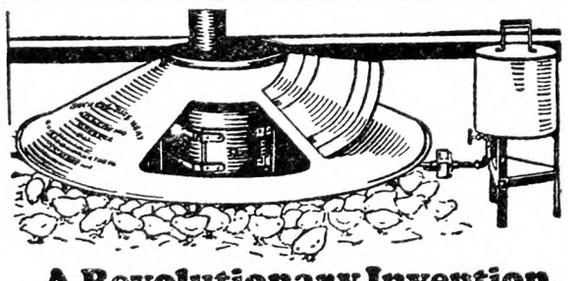

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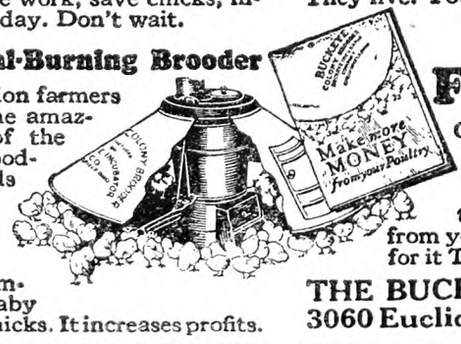

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the same as when the hen leaves the nest to exercise and eat, in the process of natural incubation. The first week I do not cool the eggs only as I take the trays out to turn the eggs. The second week I cool the eggs while I am cleaning and filling the lamp. The third week I cool a little longer. It is important that you turn or handle the eggs before filling the lamp. Never touch hatching eggs with kerosene on your hands.

At the end of the first week the eggs are tested. Testing is explained in the directions with all incubators. The clear or infertile eggs are removed and can be used as food or in baking, as they are perfectly wholesome. (Unless you have made a mistake in your test, and then it would not be an infertile egg.) There will also be some weak germs that have died since incubation started. These can be detected by blood rings. These eggs must be removed also and destroyed.

You test again on the 14th and 19th days. At the end of the test on the 19th day, the incubator is closed and not opened again until the hatch is over, usually the morning of the 22d day. The third week, and especiailly the last few days, the temperature in the incubator is inclined to go up, and the thermometer must be watched frequently. The chicks in the eggs are generating heat, and to avoid overheating the lamp will have to be turned down gradually the third week. It is not wise to alter the regulator, unless you have had much experience with that particular incubator.

After the chicks hatch and are well dried off, remove to a warm brooder, previously prepared for them. If the brooder was used last season it must be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and sprayed for lice. Run your brooder fire for at least a week during cold weather before placing chicks in brooder. You can then be sure you know how to control it, and the fire won't be going out some cold night.

The temperature under the hover, at the level of a chick's back, must be kept at 100 degrees the first week. Then gradually reduce a little each week. But watch the chicks. They will tell you if they are warm enough. If they huddle and have a plaintive cheep, they are cold and want more heat. If they refuse to remain under the hover at all, it is probably too warm there for them. Adjust your regulator. When the temperature is correct they will form a circle at the edge of the hover when settling down for the night. Too much heat is as bad as chilling. In either case you will have bowel trouble and lose many chicks.

The first day the chicks should have nothing but fresh water and chick-size grit. The grit is important. Chicks have no teeth, and when hatched have no gravel or grit in their gizzards to grind the grain they may eat. When 24 to 36 hours old, or as soon as they begin to cheep and act hungry and water and grit no longer satisfies them, I feed baby-chick grain. It is a mixture of cracked corn, cracked wheat, cut oats and some maize. After three days I begin feeding a dry chick mash. There are several well-known and reliable brands on the market. Then, as I have plenty of sour milk, I begin feeding sour milk at one week of age. If I have any bread crusts I soak them in it, and later as the chicks get bigger I buy stale bread of a bakery. How they do eat and grow.

At 10 days of age I begin feeding chopped cabbage. This I alternate with cut sprouted oats. I chop the cabbage rather fine, so they can eat readily. The oats I sprout in the brooder house in front of a window. As the oats grow up to three or four inches high, I cut them off with a pair of old shears. I then cut again, so they are about an inch in length. What a time they have flying around and chasing each other for those green morsels. The oats are left in the sprouter and soon grow up again long enough to cut. I keep cutting until they turn yellow and brown, then I throw them away and start a fresh pan. I have four square 14-in. pans, which I keep alternating.

As it is severe Winter weather most of the time and chicks cannot go outdoors, they would soon have leg weakness and become unable to walk if they were not fed cod-liver oil. I begin feeding the oil about the same time I start feedings of the green feed. I use one tablespoonful to a quart of the mash and mix it in well with my hands. The chicks eat readily of it. They also seem to relish coal ashes, and I keep a pan of coal ashes from the brooder stove in one corner, where they eat and wallow to their heart's content. (The coal ashes are always put outdoors to cool before putting in their pan.) Chicks can be grown just as successfully in January and February by following the above methods as they can in April or May. Of course, a fire has to be kept for them a little longer, but the cost of that is negligible. According to accurate figures kept by me, it costs me just 10 cents a day for coal for my 500 chick size brooder. Then there is another advantage. The broilers bring twice as much as those hatched later and disposed of when every one is trying to sell broilers.

Will they grow as fast, you may ask. Well, I weighed one today that was just five weeks old and he weighed one pound, a gain of ¼ lb. the past week. Can any of your Summer-hatched chicks equal that? My broilers, since hatching early, have averaged 2¼ to 2½ lbs. at two months old. Last year some January hatched chicks, which were held over for show purposes, weighed 5 lbs. in May. These were Rhode Island Reds. Still another advantage which means a lot to me and probably would to other farm women who enjoy the pleasures of gardening, is that when one wants to devote a lot of time to their garden the incubating and brooding of chicks is done, and one has lots more time to do the thousand and one things the garden is calling for.

MRS. C. D. VAN ALSTINE.

Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Fat Fowls

Can you tell me what to do to keep my pullets from getting too fat? They are hungry all the time, gooble every morsel of feed greedily as if they were starved; dig and scratch all day; eat nearly all the straw they get for scratch litter; also keep eating the straw which I put in the nests. I kiilled one February Barred Rock pullet for Christmas dinner, weighed 6 lbs.; almost a half inch of fat on the back, and inside the chunk of fat around the stomach when rendered filled a large cup. I am afraid that they are too fat to last. E. D.

Pike Co., Pa.

You need have little fear that your pullets will get too fat to lay if they are given room in which to exercise and have a ration well balanced between grain and mash, with green or vegetable foods in addition. The heavy breeds are more inclined to lay on inordinate amounts of fat if full fed, but, even these, should not get too fat to lay.

When laying, the production of eggs keeps down the amount of body fat stored and the problem is to keep the birds fat enough. When not laying the heavy breeds take on fat easily and it may be necessary to limit the amount of fattening food given. I should feed the flock all the grain that they will eat at night, regardless of the temperature. If lights are not used, they will have empty crops before morning and a long fast before breakfast. M. B. D.

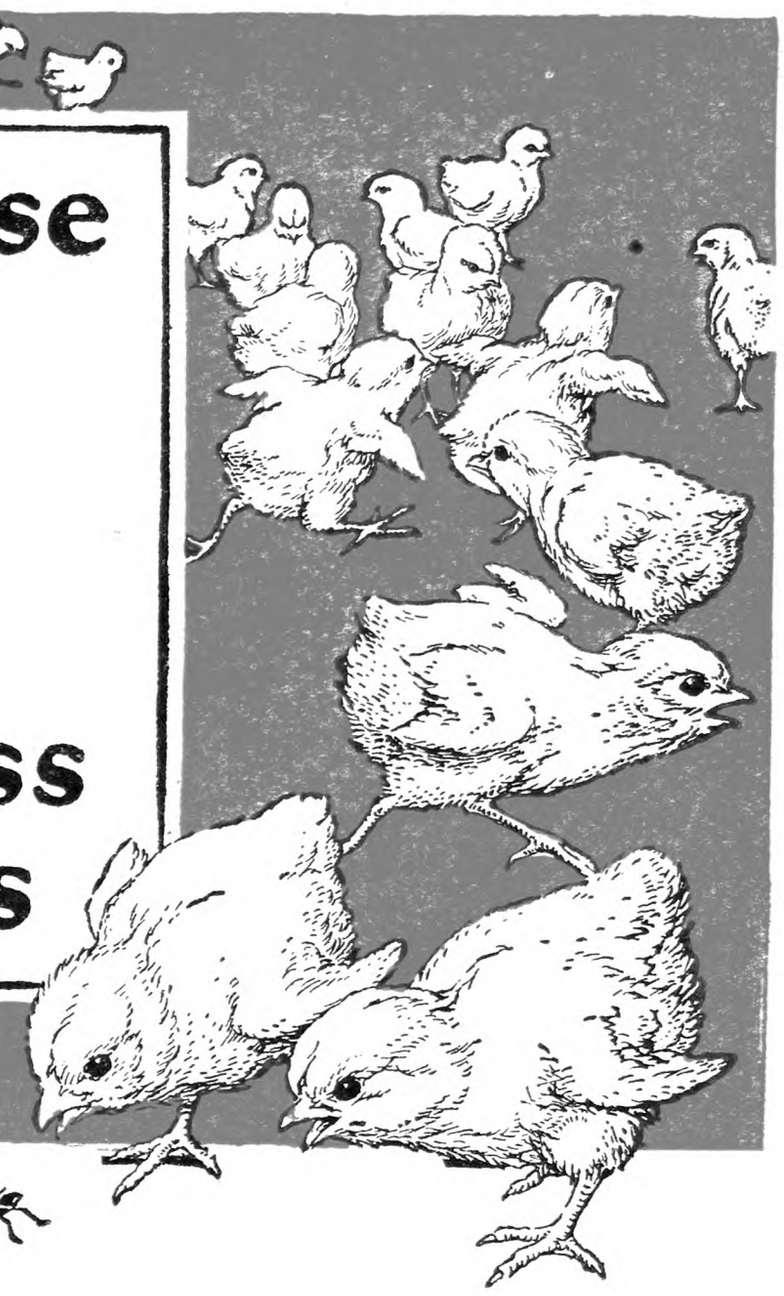
Brooding Baby Chicks

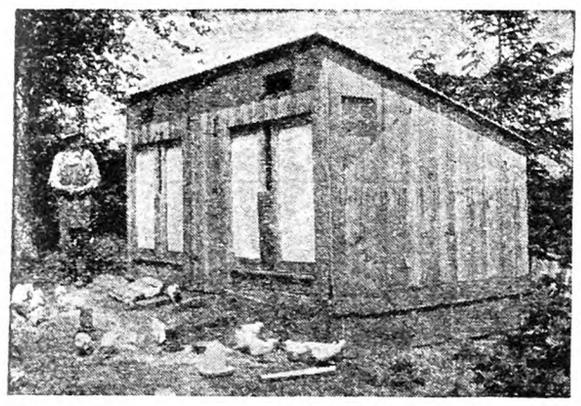
I have just read about the use of peat moss for baby chicks on page 140. I am a very small raiser of chicks compared with those who have 4,000, but I am offering a suggestion which I found invaluable up to the first feeding time. I put some clean old rags under the hovers and they found nothing to pick there, with a wire around to keep them from the peat moss.

Then I also got some old window shades, hung them the same as in my home, pulled them down and kept my brooder dark, to let them sleep those first few hours. Even after I begin to feed them I darkened my house twice a day. They are little and need lots of sleep. I applied the same method to them as my babies. From 100 chicks I had 48 pullets to put into the laying house. MRS. J. W. K.

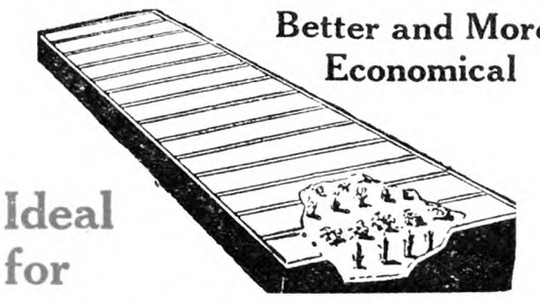
"And were you good children?" we asked them, for they had spent the holiday with their grandmother. "We were little angels," said Doris modestly. "Do you know what grandmother does? Every time a child calls her a dumbbell the child has to go to bed."—Chicago Evening Post.

How Poultry Raisers Use GLASS CLOTH to Prevent Death Loss Among Baby Chicks





Hundreds of thousands of poultry raisers now start their chicks in a new way. Death loss is cut to a minimum. Chicks grow stronger and faster. The cost is small. Results are amazing. Makes big profits. The new method is simply this: Science discovered that window glass prevented the sun's ultra-violet rays from passing through. Chicks cooped up behind glass were robbed of these rays and became sickly. They contracted rickets. Their bones were soft and spongy. Growth was very slow. Death loss was high. GLASS CLOTH admits these valuable rays. By using GLASS CLOTH windows it was found these troubles were avoided. Tests were made where 25% of the chicks under glass died, but not one died under GLASS CLOTH. Under this new material chicks developed better and faster and grew into more valuable layers. Put up GLASS CLOTH windows on the sunny side of your brooder house this spring. Give your chicks plenty of ultra-violet rays. End death losses. GLASS CLOTH is cheap and easy to put up. It repays its cost many times over. Take advantage of our Special Trial Offer and order a roll today.



Better and More Economical

Ideal for HOT BEDS

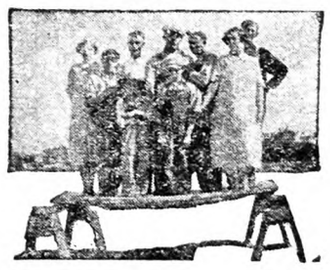
GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Costs a fraction as much as glass and gives far better results. Vegetables and flowers mature weeks earlier and produce bigger yields because GLASS CLOTH admits the life-giving ultra-violet rays of the sun. (Plain glass stops them.) Plants grow stronger and hardier and transplant better. Under glass, plants grow weak and spindley for want of ultra-violet light. Under GLASS CLOTH they are sturdy and well developed. GLASS CLOTH admits the sun's heat and insulates against cold. Scatters light to all parts of the frame. Try GLASS CLOTH on your hot beds this year. Take advantage of the special trial offer.

Glass Cloth Forcing Caps Pay Big Profits

GLASS CLOTH Forcing Caps put your truck crops on the market 3 to 6 weeks ahead of regular season. Placed over seed hills soon as planted they make little hot beds for each hill. Insures germination and perfect stand. Crop not delayed by unseasonable weather. Quick, healthy growth gives you benefit of early market high prices. For prices and sizes see catalog.

New Material Has Super-Strength

No Increase in Price



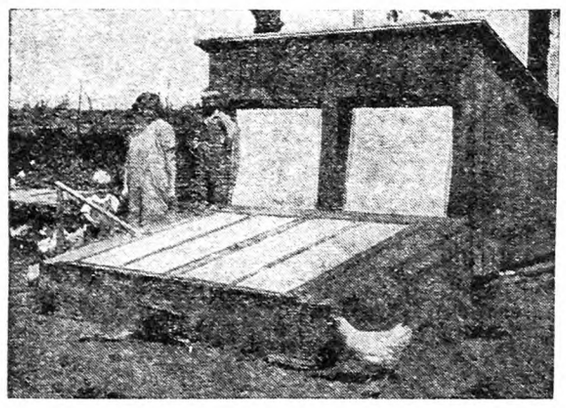
A new cloth of tremendous strength is being used in GLASS CLOTH this year. Photo shows nine people, total weight over half a ton, standing on a small frame of the new material. "Tough as boot leather." No ordinary accident can tear it. No increase in price. Biggest value ever offered in a glass substitute. You could compare samples in the dark and you would choose GLASS CLOTH every time.

Sold by Thousands of Dealers

Dealers all over the United States now sell GLASS CLOTH. If there is a GLASS CLOTH dealer near you we want you to buy from him. But if not, we will be glad to fill your order from our nearest factory. When buying from a dealer be sure to look for the name "GLASS CLOTH" printed on the margin. It is your way of telling that you are buying the new, super-strength material. It is your assurance of extra value and your protection against inferior quality.

Note to Dealers

We want a dealer in every community. Where we have none we are forced to fill orders direct. You might as well have this business. Over 100 jobbers now stock GLASS CLOTH. Order a dealer roll from your jobber today, or, if he does not have it, write us direct, giving his name.



Paid Mrs. Anderson

Mrs. Emil Anderson writes: "After losing money on our chicks last year we used GLASS CLOTH with remarkable success this year. We lost only 10 out of 400 chicks. That is wonderful. Not only did we raise almost every chick, but they have grown faster and are healthier than any we ever raised before. We are expecting they will lay in October if they keep on at this rate."

Gurney Has Wonderful Success

Mr. Gurney, of the great Gurney seed house at Yankton, S. D., has this to say: "We have used a great many thousand yards of Glass Cloth this Spring. We used it for growing baby chicks, hot beds, etc. We find it superior to glass, as it gives us healthier chicks, sturdier plants, and we find it very durable. We have sold a good many thousand yards to our customers and have never had a complaint from anyone.

"We have also had wonderful success with Glass Cloth where we have used it in the Winter time to make our hens lay. The increase in the production of eggs was wonderful. We find that our chickens are a great deal healthier under this material than they are under glass. We would not think of growing chicks without Glass Cloth."

P. S. Gurney.

In this letter you have the word of an authority. He used, not a few yards, but thousands. For baby chicks, for hot beds and for Winter eggs results were splendid. Such results are ready and waiting for you. All you have to do is put up the Glass Cloth. The sun does the rest. Order a Special Trial Offer roll today. It will pay you.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

This year GLASS CLOTH is using a new super-strength material that gives you double the value at no increase in price. It gives you more for your money than any material we have ever offered.

To introduce this new material the following special offer is being made by us and by all of our dealers: $5 buys a big roll 45 ft. long and one yard wide. 135 sq. ft. Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.

Order a roll today. Use it for your brooder house, hen house and hot beds. If after 10 days' use, you do not like it better than glass or any glass substitute you may return it and we will refund your money.

Samples and catalog, showing how it can be used FREE on request. Common sense instruction, "Success with Baby Chicks," given with each order.

GLASS CLOTH is sold by thousands of dealers. If your dealer does not have it, order from us direct.

Genuine GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros. Patented. No other material has the same weather resisting formula. To protect you against imitations we place the name "GLASS CLOTH" on every yard. Look for it when buying.

Do not let another year go by without getting the profits GLASS CLOTH will bring you. Place your order today.

Use This COUPON

TURNER BROS., DEPT. 7816,
BLADEN, NEBR. WELLINGTON, OHIO

Herewith is $.....for which I am to receive.....rolls of GLASS CLOTH at the advertised trial offer price. If not satisfied after 10 days' use I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

NOTE: Tear out this coupon now. It is good with us and with our dealers for a trial order of GLASS CLOTH (any amount) at the special prices noted above.

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TURNER BROS., Dept. 7816 *Write Nearest Office* BLADEN, NEBR. WELLINGTON, OHIO

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 12c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.

WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM
WM. D. SCOTT, Prop. HARRINGTON, DEL.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from thoroughbred matings any week after February 14th, at $18 per 100; $77 per 500; $150 per 1000. 10 per cent books your order. Circular FREE.
Robert Clauser, Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

ULSH'S CHICKS "MARTIN'S STRAIN" White Wyandotte, Ulsh's Superior White and Barred Rock
Strong chicks from healthy stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.
Member I. B. C. A. JAS. E. ULSH - Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS *Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns*
Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains. Lowest possible prices for really good chicks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write today for catalog and prices.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

Zeller's Extra Quality Chicks

Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Trapnested, production bred matings, $16 per 100, $77 per 500, $150 per 1000. Also quality White Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. Circular free. 10% books order. EDGAR A. ZELLER, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Pure bred. Blood tested free range breeders Leghorns, Anconas, 12c. Rocks, Reds, 14c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c. Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICKS and DUX C.O.D.

Fine pure-bred chicks and baby ducks at prices to fit your pocketbook. Pedigreed males and selected females make chicks of finest quality. Free poultry book and catalog. Get details of our liberal C. O. D. offer.
COOPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO., Box 124, TIRO, O.

Quality Leghorn Chicks Tancred Strain
S. C. White Leghorns at moderate prices. Every chick hatched from our own breeders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular. ADRIAN DeNEEF, Sodus, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**

April	$12.00 per 100	$110.00 per 1000
May	10.00 per 100	90.00 per 1000

Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS Eggs laid by breeders on our own farm. S. C. White Leghorns 100% Barron strain, Barred P. Rocks (Van Winkles.) Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. THE CYCLONE HATCHERY, Millerstown, Penna.

Chicks C.O.D. or Prepaid **$1 Down** Pure bred stock and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reds, Rocks, $13; all Leghorns, Anconas, $11; all Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, $14. Free circular explains. MAPLE GROVE CHICKERY, Leipsic, Ohio

Quality White Leghorn Chicks
$11.00 per 100. Special prices on lots of 500 and 1000.
THOMPSONTOWN HATCHERY Box 2 THOMPSONTOWN, PA.

CHICKS Leghorns, 200 Egg Strain
L. W. HAMBLIN WILSON, N. Y

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

Insure Your Profits
With Strong, Healthy, Vigorous
CHICKS

Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.

$12.00 Per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

BUY HOFF'S **"VITALITY"** DAY-OLD
CHICKS OF QUALITY
S. C. W. LEGHORNS, BARRED P. ROCKS, R. I. REDS

Bred for heavy egg production, strong stamina and vitality. My Leghorn breeding cockerels are direct from Tancred Farms, Kent, Wash. and are bred from trapnested birds with records of 251 to 290 eggs. My chicks are reasonable in price, satisfactory and profitable. Every breeder is Certified, banded and Blood Tested by N. J. Dept. of Agriculture. One of the pioneer baby chick producers with 40 years experience and my plant is not so large but what every order receives my personal attention. It's to your interest to send for my chick catalog before you order chicks for 1928.
D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box No. 115, Neshanic, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association

Especially Selected Ohio Accredited Chicks. Our breeding birds are carefully selected by an expert trained and authorized by Ohio State University.
ORDER FROM THIS AD—Send Only $1.00

We ship C. O. D. Anconas, White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns, $12.75 per 100. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, $14.75. Black Minorcas, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, Buff and White Orpingtons, $15.75. Light Brahmas, $19.75. Circular free.
Bellefontaine Baby Chick Hatchery, Box 3, Bellefontaine, Ohio

Baby Chicks

Our 17th year hatching from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $15 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated Catalog.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

HIGH QUALITY CHICKS from pure bred, free range flock—Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns. No fancy prices. Chicks from flocks under State Supervision at slight advance in price. My interest in my customers does not end with the sale of chicks. I guarantee satisfaction also. 100% delivery. Write for circular.
SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, Millersburg, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.25	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.25	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS
15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.
MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3311, Harrisonburg, Va.

STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 269 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. Thorobred chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, any week after Feb. 15th at $16 per 100—$77 per 500—$150 per 1000. 10% books order. Also extra fine White Rocks, Reds, S. L. Wyandottes. Catalog free.
L. F. Strickler Box R Sheridan, Pa.

CHICKS! Breeders on Our Farm. Wyckoff Leghorns. 5,000 Chicks Weekly.
First hatch February 27th. Prices furnished on request. A deposit of $5.00 per 100 chicks required with order. Refund if ordering dates are filled. State when ordering what advanced or later dates considered.
MAPLEWOOD POULTRY FARM Office 196 Lark St. ALBANY, N. Y.

TWO Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 27 years.

Pheasants and Crop Destruction

Shall the pheasant be exonerated or convicted of the alleged depredations on farmers' crops?

To decide the issue, analysis have been made of pheasants' crops by a Farm Bureau manager, a Cornell ornithological professor and an inspector of the State Conservation Department. Their reports differ widely, but the observations were made in different seasons. All Western New York is interested in the issue, and one side has proposed that laws to permit farmers to destroy crop-damaging pheasants be submitted to the Legislature.

From the various observations made by the experts, together with farmers' statements, the evidence seems to convict the pheasant as a harmful rather than a harmless bird.

The matter came abruptly to attention when Inspector Morris W. Brackett, of the Conservation Department, recently released a report of an analysis made by him last Fall on the crops of six pheasants. The pheasants were shot and examined as an answer to the receipt of a number of complaints regarding the destruction of crops. Two of the birds were shot in a cornfield, one in a tomato patch and three in a wheatfield. The crops of the six birds were carefully examined and found to contain principally weed seeds. Pigeon grass and ragweed seeds formed the bulk of the material, and others in lesser quantities were clover, dock and wild grape seeds. One pheasant's crop revealed a single kernel of corn, another a pea bean, and a third four choke cherry stones. Just the single kernel of corn and the lone pea bean were the only stolen sweets, and this convinced Inspector Brackett that the pheasant had been a much-maligned bird.

Immediately following the release of Inspector Brackett's report, Farm Manager Earl D. Merrill, of Monroe County, took issue with the inspector, attacking the pheasant as a wilful crop-destroyer. Mr. Merrill takes a decided stand against Inspector Brackett's report that there is little evidence of crop depredations on the part of the pheasant. Farm Bureau Manager Merrill says that Inspector Brackett's observations were made in the Fall, when all kinds of food are plentiful and there were no crops to feed on, with the exception of corn standing in the shock. It is in the Spring that the pheasants do the greatest damage, says Mr. Merrill. The gist of his findings is given below.

In company with Prof. Pirne, of the Cornell University Ornithological laboratory, Mr. Merrill collected data on pheasants in Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans and Erie counties. Monroe County was found to be in the center of the territory from which serious damage was reported, and it is estimated that each farm in Monroe County harbors on the average 30 pheasants.

The investigations were conducted during the months of May and June. Twenty birds were taken and their crops examined. Seed grain was found in 11, waste grain in 4, weed seeds in 4, harmless insects in 8, destructive in sects in 9, earthworms in 6, and leaves, clover and corn in 3. One voracious bird had made a meal of four click beetles and 50 kernels of corn.

According to Mr. Merrill, that formed conclusive proof that pheasants are destructive and should be dealt with accordingly. One Monroe County farmer reports that his annual loss from pheasants is about $360. Another states that over a five-year period his loss in sweet corn has averaged $75 a year.

A peculiar phase of the pheasant situation was brought to light by Mr. Merrill, in that many farmers have killed pheasants out of season in order to protect their crops, breaking the game laws with the idea in mind that they could better afford to pay their fines than stand the loss caused by pheasant destructiveness.

A large number of farmers are now insisting that laws be passed permitting them to kill pheasants, including hens, found destroying crops, as it is only by a material reduction in the pheasant population that the crop loss can be stopped. Another remedy is the increasing of the open season, and a third is to trap the birds and transport them to thinly populated sections. The latter method would do away with the cost of maintaining State pheasant-breeding farms at Norwich and other places, it is argued. These farms are maintained purposely for the raising of

(Continued on page 383)

10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Write for prices on 8 week old Pullets
EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, NEW JERSEY

BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS
are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B. W. D. tested. Circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

WHY has the demand for our High-Grade Chicks doubled each season. Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns. 240-312 Egg Breeding. Circular Tells Why. H. C. ASHBERY & SON, Sodus, N. Y.

CHICKS FROM TRAPNESTED HENS
with records of 160 to 280 eggs. Hollywood-Tancreds best blood. Pedigreed males. America's finest blood. Free range, especially fed. Only 1,000 weekly. Order now to get choice delivery date. 25% books order. 100-$18, 500-$85. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY
Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.
JOHN W. BOTTCHER -:- MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

George Phillips White Leghorn Chicks
hardy and prolific. Ten pullets, 2,137 eggs at last Vineland, N. J., contest. Chicks Tuesdays; March, $17, $16, April, $15, prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Send $2 now, balance C. O. D.
GEORGE PHILLIPS R. 25 North Haven, Conn.

Largest Certified Flock in State
PORTER'S CERTIFIED LEGHORNS
The largest chalk-white egg strain
Four 1st prizes at State Fair for best white eggs. Cup for champion production Leghorn pen. CHICKS—marvelous ones. Eggs, Males, Pullets. FARLEY PORTER, Box W, Sodus, N. Y.

Buying With Assurance S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 45 acres free farm range. 18 years successful Breeder. 10 consecutive years N. Y. State Certification. Every Breeder Blood-Tested of Bacillary White Diarrhea, under supervision N. Y. State Veterinary College. We never breed from pullets. Catalogue on request.
HILL VIEW FARM, H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS
254-312 EGG RECORDS
CHICKS, $18, $21; EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.
Same lines as our Contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS
From healthy, high producing stock.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del. *Catalogue.*

Vigorous, Sturdy, Quick-Growing **S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks** bred from flocks of large deep-bodied, late moulting hens. Prices: $16-100, $78-500, $150-1000. Postage paid. WERNER BROS., Mt. Marion, N. Y.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS
The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American Egg Contest! Greatest winners New York-Chicago. Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock Eggs, Chicks, etc., shipped safely. Catalog free.
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ONE OF THE LARGEST CERTIFIED FLOCKS in New York State. S. C. W. Leghorns since 1911. Circular. RICH POULTRY FARM, Hobart, N. Y.

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CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns from Certified and Grade "A" Matings. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. B. PEARSALL, Groton, N. Y. Member N. Y. S. C. P. C. A. Inc.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
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Hatches weekly. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Low price on 100 to 1,000. Fully Guaranteed. Write
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Barred Rock Chicks $13.00 per 100, Heavy Mixed. $9.00 per 100. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Barred Rock Chix State tested, bred for production and vigor. Now leading all Rocks at Maryland and Vineland contests. $30 and $40. ROBERT COBB, Old Pickard Farm, Concord Jct., Mass.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks
$14.00—100. C. O. D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PENNA.

BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching from selected flock. 100, $8; 300, $21.
ARTHUR J. DAY R. D. 8 Auburn, N. Y.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK
Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
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BABY CHICKS
That LIVE and GROW
From Delaware's choice flocks. All breeding flocks under personal supervision of FRANK VADAKIN, former Superintendent of Public Ledger-North American Egg Laying Contest for nine years.
Barred Rocks and White Leghorns
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Day Old Two Weeks Old
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Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.
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E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Association

Pure Bred Chicks
White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds.
Write NOW for our illustrated catalog and low prices on these breeds.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Five extra chicks included with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black..... **$14** per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... **16** per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. **18** per 100
March hatched, **$2** more; May, **$2** less; June, **$4** less.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, **10c** Light and Heavy, **12c** Heavy, **14c.**
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily, Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.**

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WILL SHIP C. O. D.
S. C. W. Leghorns..... $12.00
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff..... 16.00
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Heavy Mixed.. 12.00 Light Mixed.. 9.00
Less than 100 add 25c—500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
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BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery. Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds..	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. Leghorns....	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

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Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS Every Chick Produced From Pure-bred Heavy Laying Flocks. MARCH and APRIL DELIVERY

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns.....	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds...	16.00	77.50	150
Wh. Wyandottes & Bk. Minorcas	17.00	82.50	160

Astd. Chicks—Light **10c**, Heavy **12c**, Pekin Ducklings **30c**
Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. Order direct from Adv. or write for circular and prices. Also Special Mating and Two-Week Old Chicks or Hatching Eggs. Bank reference. Postage paid, 100% live delivery. **TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y.**

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50, 500 $110, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

March and April Prices	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$57.00	$110.00

Large WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Postpaid.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Mixed..... $ 9 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns.....12 per 100
Barred Rocks.....14 per 100
Reds.....14 per 100
Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, **$14**, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, **$16**. Heavy Mixed, **$12**. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. **F. C. ROMIG.** *Veterinarian,* **Beaver Springs, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS
Properly Hatched Safe Delivery
Barred Rocks..... 14c
White Leghorns..... 12c
MIFFLIN HATCHERY MIFFLIN, PA.

Southern Delaware Baby Chicks
Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds, from State Supervised breeders for your protection. Sunny moderate climate helps us to hatch strong chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices and guarantee delivery. **KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Del.**

CHICKS and EGGS MOYER'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS
27th year. Large, productive, free range, disease free stock. One breed, one quality and one price. Nearby trade particularly invited. **GRANT MOYER, Fort Plain, N. Y.**

CHICKS QUALITY CHICKS
Free range breeders.
Bred to lay
LEGHORNS ROCKS ANCONAS
BOXWOOD POULTRY FARM - Laurel, Del.

CHICKS S. C. Buff Leghorns, W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and Mixed, 9c each and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns only 12c Light Mixed - - 9c
All from free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular free. **H. S. HART McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS REDS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS
100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door. Catalog free. **"TRIPLE H" HATCHERY, Lacona, N. Y.**

Cotton White Orpingtons Trapnested-Pedigreed Show Winners
Chicks as low as **$30** a hundred. Mating List Free.
M. E. COTTON R. 5 West Haven, Conn.

Light Brahma Eggs $2.25 per 15. **Black Leghorn Eggs, $1.25** per 15 or **$14** per 30 dozen crate. **H. J. VAN DYKE, Gettysburg, Penna.**

Hen Hows

Old Timers will recall Nancy Luce, of wide reputation, who lived, many years ago, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, an island which all children of grammar school age know is near the Massachusetts coast, southerly from Cape Cod. Nancy was regarded as peculiar, to say the least. One of her peculiarities lay in the fact that she talked to her hens as though they were people. The poor old woman lived alone, in a little cottage apart from human habitation, and, aside from a brief yearly period during which she received many calls from curious Summer visitors, she had nobody to talk to. So it is no wonder she talked to her hens. She even went further and when one of her hens died Nancy buried her in a neat box and erected an appropriately marked headstone over the grave, giving the hen's name and pedigree.

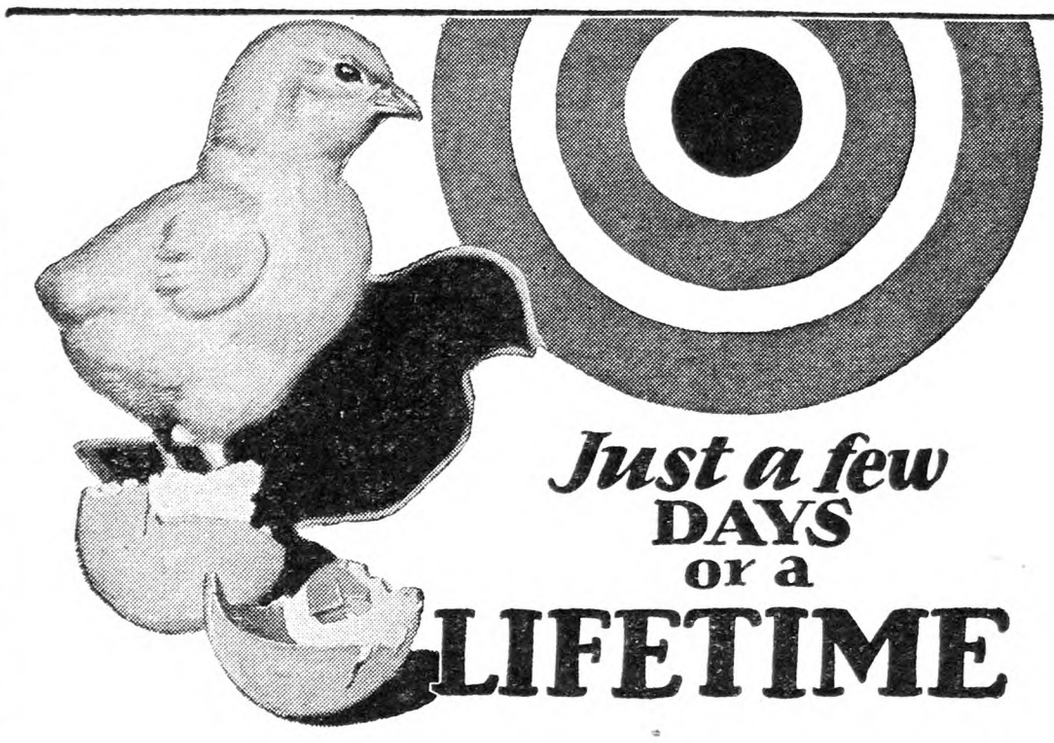
At the risk of being considered in Nancy's class I will venture to go her one better. Not only do I talk to my hens, but they talk to me. In their language they tell me what is going on in the hencoop. Let me take into their quarters something to which they are not accustomed. They set up a querulous note, a questioning as to what the object is. Let some disturbing animal—a cat, for instance, enter their quarters. A note of warning, unlike any other sound they utter, is immediately forthcoming. Let me approach a nest in which one of my hens is attempting to lay an egg. A scolding "Git! Go away!" as plain as day, is the consequence. Once in a while one of my hens attempts to tell me something which I do not understand. She uses a worried note, plaintive in its tone, and I have not yet been able to tell what it means.

Nancy Luce, the queer one, used to name her hens. Some of mine are named. (Taking another chance, you see!) One of them I called "Old Calamity," because she went about for days uttering her complaining story, evidently one full of woe. With mental reservation as to an ax I told her plainly, one day, that if she didn't watch out the hobgoblins would get her, and, sure enough, they did. One morning I found her stark and cold on the dropping board. She had worried herself to death.

From my experience with hens I should say they are very much like children of kindergarten age. Give them something to keep them busy and they are all right. If they are unoccupied then trouble begins; the least they will do is to tip over their water dishes. Last Summer I raised a patch of rye for my hens, having in mind various uses for it. In the first place the rye sprouts, in the early Spring are very welcome green food. Again, the straw makes an excellent litter for the Winter laying house. During the Winter, when the weather has not been suitable for the layers to go out of doors, I have seen to it that a small bundle of unthrashed rye straw has been placed before them. The minute the straw is thrown down every indication of restlessness ceases. Each hen busies herself with a beard of grain, if she can find it, and if she cannot, then she scratches for all she is worth for the kernels which may have fallen out from their sheaths. All the time she fills the air with her contented comment.

One of our late sitters, last Summer, was a hen which we had made somewhat of a pet of because she was so gentle and friendly. We called her "The White Hen" because of her color. When she brought her brood off on the first day of September we decided to let her run with her chickens instead of confining her, and in conse-

Which will it be?



***Just a few* DAYS or a LIFETIME**

What will become of those chicks of yours? Are they here for a few days only — or will they live and grow as you want them to do?

Your choice of a starting ration will largely decide the success you have with them. Better play safe and give them a ration you *know* is right.

There's no guesswork about results when you feed Larro Starter. Not a single pound of this wonderful ration was offered for sale until three years of testing at Larro Research Farm had proved beyond all question that it would return the feeder the biggest possible profit over the feed bill.

Thousands of poultry raisers since that time have found that Larro Starter is utterly different from any chick ration they have ever fed — that it reduces chick losses to a minimum — makes chicks grow faster and more evenly — builds health, vigor and resistance to disease—starts chicks *right* on the road to productive maturity.

Put a brood of chicks on Larro Starter now! Feed it together with Larro Chick Grains, following the directions printed on the sack. You'll be astonished at the results you get—and you'll prepare your chicks to pay you later the biggest possible profit over the feed bill.

All Larro mashes contain the correct amount of dried buttermilk — minerals — vitamins. Results prove they have everything necessary, in just the right proportions, to make an ideal feed. Only highest quality ingredients are used, the uniformity of which is constantly assured by exclusive standardizing processes used only at the Larro Mill.

Ask your Larro dealer about Larro Poultry, Hog and Dairy Rations. If you do not know who sells them, write The Larrowe Milling Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Larro

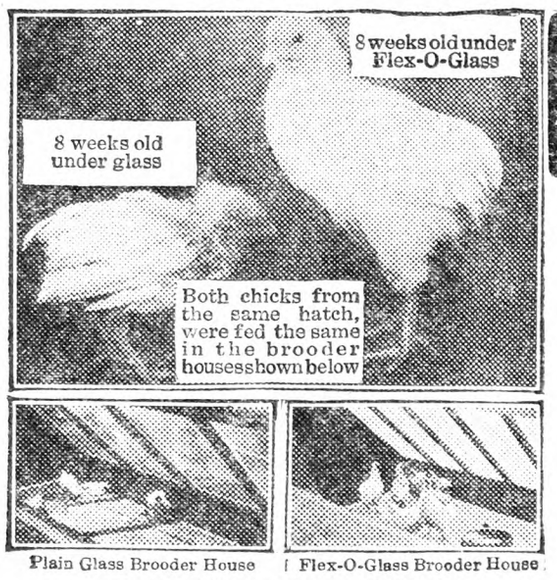
FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY

Chick Starter *Chick Grains*
Growing Mash *Growing Grains*
Egg Mash *Scratch Grains*

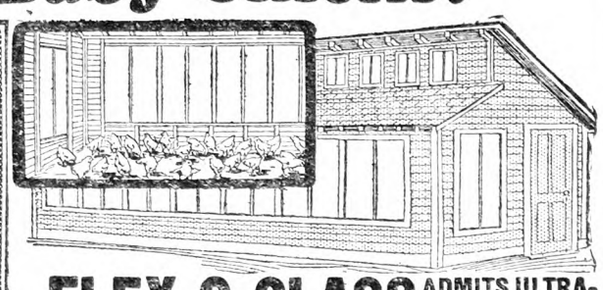
(295)

It is the Larro policy to make only rations of such quality as to yield the feeder the greatest possible profit. That is why we make only one feed for each purpose, as only one can be most profitable.

Scientists Discover Plain Glass Kills Your Baby Chicks!



Plain Glass Brooder House | Flex-O-Glass Brooder House



FLEX-O-GLASS ADMITS ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

One-Eighth Cost of Glass—Weather Proof—Unbreakable

Keeps Baby Chicks Healthy

It doesn't pay to turn your chicks out in the spring rains, slush and snow to catch cold and die. Science has proved you cannot raise them successfully under glass. Put them in a brooder house with large FLEX-O-GLASS windows that admit plenty of unskimmed sunlight. Every chick will stay healthy, free from rickets (weak legs) and other diseases. Their fast, strong growth will be **amazing.** Use 15 square yards of FLEX-O-GLASS—only $5.00 worth—for 300 chicks. Also keep your hens in this coop next winter and gather eggs while they are high. Raise your early pigs under FLEX-O-GLASS. Give them actual sunshine indoors. Sunshine is Nature's only health producer. Use it.

Glass Kills Your Chicks

IT sounds as ridiculous as Radio did to our grandfathers, but this test at the Nebraska Experiment Farm proved it true beyond any doubt.

All of the above chicks were of equal health, weight and number when three days old. The group at the left was put under plain glass. The group at the right was under Flex-O-Glass, as you see above, and all were fed and cared for the same. These photos were taken when the chicks were eight weeks old, and all but three chicks had died under plain glass. It had actually **killed** them. The chicks under Flex-O-Glass were all strong, healthy, full of pep, free from rickets (weak legs), and past the critical stage as you can easily see. This proves the sun's Ultra-Violet Health Rays which Flex-O-Glass admits make chicks grow amazingly fast and strong.

FLEX-O-GLASS Proved the Best

Similar tests were conducted by the Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and Kansas State Experiment Stations, the American Medical Association (the world's greatest authorities), as well as thousands of users in every State, and the exceptional results they had with chicks raised under Flex-O-Glass has caused a Sensational National Recommendation of this wonderful product for all poultry house and brooder windows, in place of glass.—And FLEX-O-GLASS costs only one-eighth as much as glass, is cut with ordinary shears, nailed on, easily removed and re-installed. FLEX-O-GLASS pays for itself in a few days in extra chicks saved—but it lasts for years.

FLEX-O-GLASS Hotbeds Are Better

Gardeners—Get stronger, bigger plants that will grow when transplanted. Because FLEX-O-GLASS admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays and Infra-Red (heat) rays, it makes plants grow much stronger and faster than when under plain glass. (Glass stops these rays.) Have plants earlier. Get more money for them. FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier, holds heat better and costs far less than glass. Scatters light just as needed. Frames are lighter and easier to handle. (PROGRESSIVE DEALERS WANTED)

PRICES—All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 36 inches wide: 1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. (at 40c) $2.00; 10 yds. (at 35c) $3.50; 25 yds. (at 32c) $8.00; 100 yds. or more (at 30c per yd.) $30.00.

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 18A Chicago, Ill.

Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS GUARANTEED Most DURABLE

FLEX-O-GLASS was the first material advertised for admitting Ultra-Violet Rays from the sun. It always has been and is today **made better than any other glass substitute.** It always looks new and bright, even after many seasons of exposure to wind, rain and snow. "Flex-O-Glass," marked on every yard, proves it is endorsed by all Leading Authorities, for your protection. Beware of cheap imitations. The exceptional qualities found only in genuine Flex-O-Glass are fully covered by patents.

Just cut with shears—nail on—lasts for years.

Special $5 Trial Offer

Use FLEX-O-GLASS 15 Days at Our Risk

The Flex-O-Glass Mfg. Co. will send you 15 square yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 36 inches wide and 45 feet long, postpaid to your door, for $5.00. Use it on a Scratch Shed or Brooder House 9 x 15 feet—size for 300 chicks—or use for Hotbeds, Enclosing Screened Porches, Storm Doors, Poultry, Barn and Hog House Windows. Try Flex-O-Glass 15 days. Your money back if then not absolutely satisfied. Order your supply today. Free Book with your order—"Prevention of Chick Diseases." Mail a check or money order. 24-hour service. Send $9.50 for 30 yards, if you wish larger roll on trial.

Mail This Guarantee Coupon Now

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 18A
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Find enclosed $.....for which send me..... yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using Flex-O-Glass for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name.....

Town.....State.....

Every Breeder Blood-Tested—Certified—Trap-Nested Under State Supervision

For eight years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollars Strain.

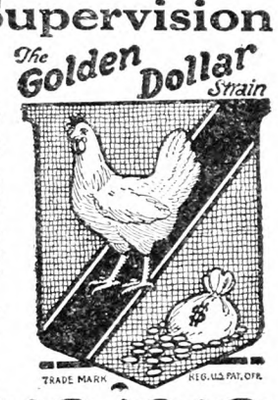
S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks and Pullets

Backed by Definite Performance Records

EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for four consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry," by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy. It's free, but worth a lot.

VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
Paul F. Smith, Prop. 8 Main Rd., Vineland, N. J.



LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION STANDARD QUALITY

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97	190

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

TRUSLOW *Thorobred* Chicks

You can meet the growing demand for quality eggs and poultry. Prices are high, profit never better. Every chick buyer should know about TRUSLOW THOROBREDS. Our 45 years in the poultry business has developed remarkable egg and meat producing strains.

You can make money with Truslow's big, strong, vigorous Thorobred Chicks — Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes.

Write us today stating breed and number you need so we can quote prices. Get our FREE Book, Raising Poultry for Profit.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 Chestertown, Md.

America's Leading Strains

Glaser's Pure Breeds

AMERICAN CERT-O-CUL'D EVERY CHICK A PURE-BRED

CAREFULLY BRED AND CULLED

Foundation Stock from Trapnested and Pedigreed TANCRED and WYCKOFF S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production. (You can't buy better); **SHEPPARD'S "FAMOUS" LAYING ANCONAS and TORMOHLEN'S LEGHORNS** at **$12.00** per 100, **$57.50** for 500 and **$110** for 1000. **THOMPSON'S "RINGLET" and HOLTERMAN'S "ARTISTOCRAT" Barred Rocks, PAPE'S BLACK MINORCAS (also White Rocks), $14.00** for 100, **$67.50** for 500, **$130** for 1000. **Finest Quality SILVER LACE and WHITE WYANDOTTES and BUFF ORPINGTONS, $15.00** for 100, **$72.50** for 500 and **$140** for 1000. **PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, $15.00** for 100, **$72.50** for 500, **$140** for 1000. **ASSORTED HEAVY BREEDS,** at **$12.00** a hundred. **ASSORTED LIGHT BREEDS,** at **$10.00** a hundred.

THESE CHICKS SHOULD WIN IN THE FALL AND WINTER SHOWS FOR YOU AND PROVE WONDERFUL LAYERS. Member of International Baby Chick Association, and Ohio Chick Hatcheries Ass'n. Reference: Peoples' Banking Co. Order direct from this ad or write for our Free Illustrated 4-color descriptive catalog. Our flocks have the blood, breeding, hatching and care to insure vim, vitality and record laying for you.

GLASER HATCHERIES, Geo. M. Glaser, Mgr. **Box 155-B, McCOMB, OHIO**

quence she was everywhere about the place with her brood of youngsters tagging after. One day there was a great commotion in the direction of the garden and I looked up just in time to see the gentle White Hen leap into the air to give battle to a chicken hawk which had swooped down to despoil her flock. What with the action of the hen and the noise I made the hawk was frightened off, but he carried with him a squawking chicken.

I hastened to the spot to count up the damage. The White Hen was bustling about, as mad as a hatter, uttering a warning note, occasionally, but not a chicken was in sight. It took some strenuous searching before I found the chickens. Each one had flattened itself down into the grass until almost entirely concealed, and although I nearly stepped on some of them in my searching, they kept stiller than little mice while I was about. Finally, and almost by accident, I discovered one of them and it came out from its hiding place. Thereupon the White Biddie gave that chicken a scolding that was a caution. Then, with a signal which her hiding family understood, she gathered her clan and angrily marched away at their head, threatening dire things if it happened again.

The old stock question of the joke book, "Why does a hen cross the road?" is easy enough to answer if one had had hen experience. The hen is simply perverse. Talk about the obstinacy of a pig! The hen can give the pig cards and spades and then win out for sheer contrariness. If you don't believe it, try to drive a hen through a hole in the chicken yard fence. Nine times out of ten she will go as nicely as you please to within a foot or two of the hole, and then she will either turn about and go the other way or pass the hole as if no such thing existed.

If ever there was a temperamental creature the hen is one. It is a common occurrence, while feeding a flock, within doors particularly, for one to take fright at some slight unusual motion of the feeder. She is in a flutter in an instant and her first motion is the signal for the entire flock to rush madly somewhere they do not seem to care where, to escape the imagined danger. To their credit it may be said, however, that they quickly recover their equanimity and it is a rare thing for such spasms to interfere with their appetites.

There is a slang expression, "Like a hen!" which indicates that the thing to which it applies is not so. Whoever first used the phrase must have owned a hen yard. W. H. BROWNING.

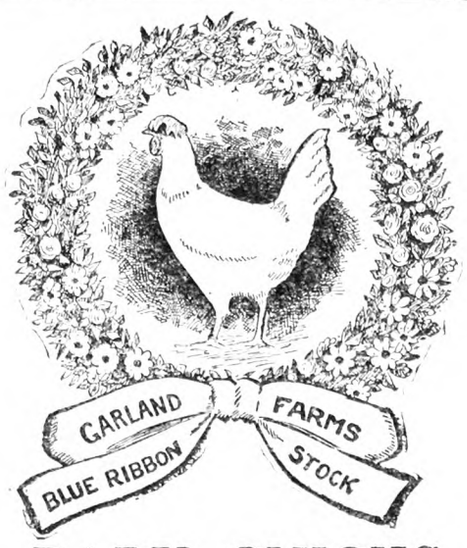
Small Wyandotte Eggs

I have 10 White Wyandotte pullets, hatched about April 1, 1927. They developed wonderfully and started to lay at less than five months of age. At the time of laying their first eggs they were well developed and as large as yearlings. They have laid well since then, but the eggs are so small as to lower the market value of them considerably. Is this caused by too early laying, or is it typical of the Wyandotte breed, or is it apt to be caused by being hatched from small eggs The chicks were purchased from a hatchery. W. C.

North Syracuse, N. Y.

White Wyandotte pullets should not have started to lay at less than five months of age. Such precocity is evidence of incautious feeding that produced too early maturity, not a desirable thing. The size of the eggs will increase as the birds become older, but their final size will depend upon the inherited ability of the fowl to produce large eggs, and that is very largely a matter of breeding toward the end.

M. B. D.



BABY CHICKS

CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

MEADOWEDGE FARM
STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

LEGHORN CHICKS

Contest Records to be proud of.

We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

CHICKS

From the largest flock of certified hens in Maryland. Single comb white Leghorns—trap nested Wyckoff-Tancred strains. Record egg production, 250 to 300 eggs. Write for our *free* book, *"Profit-Making Poultry,"* and place your order early.

FROM 250 to 300 egg Hens

HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM
P. O. Box 200
Mt. Airy, Md.

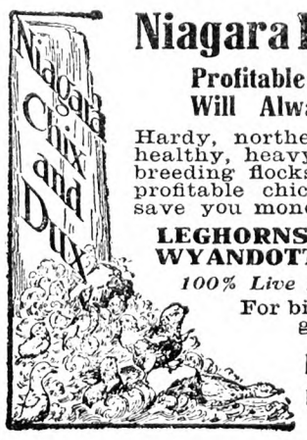
BRAMBLE'S HIGH-QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White Leghorns
Brown Leghorns
Mixed—

Immediate Delivery

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 CHESTERTOWN, MD.



Niagara Poultry Farm

Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

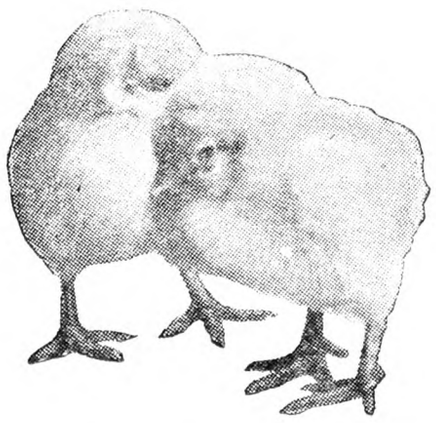
Hardy, northern grown, vigorous, healthy, heavy laying, free range breeding flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Our prices will save you money.

LEGHORNS—REDS—ROCKS
WYANDOTTES—PEKIN DUX

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

For bigger Poultry Profits get our Catalog.

Niagara Poultry Farm
Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887



BANISH DIARRHEA

ONE PRATTS DIARRHEA TABLET to the quart of water is the way experienced poultrymen avoid losses from common bowel and diarrhea troubles.

UP-TO-DATE DEALERS usually have Pratts handily displayed on the counter now. Get your box today on money-back guaranty.

PRATT FOOD CO., 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

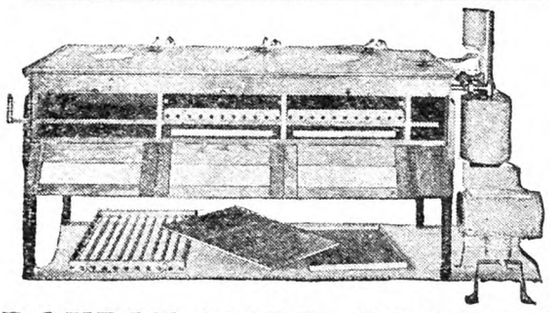
Pratts

Write us for our FREE fact book—PROFIT FROM POULTRY 1928

55 years of success and fair dealing behind the Pratt guarantee. See your dealer for a money-back trial of any Pratt remedy.

Diarrhea Tablets for Chicks

Now the New Wishbone Junior Mammoth
Mammoth Construction-Mammoth Advantages



DOUBLE YOUR PROFITS WITH NO EXTRA WORK!

Automatic egg turner
Automatic heat control

Produces fine healthy chicks

DON'T sell your eggs—*hatch* them with this small incubator that has every advantage of a commercial mammoth. You'll double your profits at once! Hatches same high percentage of heavier, healthier chicks as American and Wishbone mammoths. Same substantial construction—built to last a lifetime! Same fine materials. Mammoth door and brass screws. 133 egg compartments—may be set separately. Blue flame oil-burning—hot water heat. Grows with your needs—from 400 to 800—from 800 to 1200 by simply adding a deck!

Get the details! Free catalog on request

AMERICAN INCUBATORS, INC.
3126 Codwise Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS
USES YOUNG'S HOUSES
on his poultry farm at Davisville, R. I.
These Houses are the best we can build after more than 20 years' experience. And they cost less complete, ready to put up, than you'd pay for the lumber alone, purchased at retail.
FREE Catalog pictures and describes Poultry Houses, Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels.
Better and Cheaper Than Home Made
E. C. YOUNG COMPANY
85 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pheasants and Crop Destruction

(Continued from page 380)

pheasants, which are later transported to various parts of the State.

It is well known that pheasants are quite tame during the closed season, and scarecrows and other bird-scaring devices prove fruitless. The wise birds seem to feel that they are immune to danger, and hence the crops suffer; the farmers having no alternative, can only stand by and accept the loss with as good grace as possible.

The only apparent solution lies in proposed legislation to remedy the situation, and Western New York farmers have high hopes that this will be accomplished during the present session of the Legislature. H. B. P.

A Talk About Poultry Feed

Enclosed find two formulas for dry mash. Are they good for anything? Can they be improved on? This mash is for all around feeding for all poultry: No. 1.—150 lbs. ground oats, 150 lbs. bran, 150 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. gluten, 150 lbs. meal, 100 lbs. hominy, 150 lbs. meat scrap, 25 lbs. dried milk. No. 2.—200 lbs. white middlings, 200 lbs. white bran, 200 lbs. white hominy, 200 lbs. ground oats, 150 lbs. beef scrap, 50 lbs. bonemeal, 6 lbs. salt, 50 lbs. rolled oats, 25 lbs. gluten, 25 lbs. linseed meal, 50 lbs. dried milk, 50 lbs. meal. E. C. F.

Connecticut.

Both formulas contain commonly used poultry feeds and, with other whole grains and supplementary foods, such as green stuffs, would supply the needs of fowls. The second formula is a good example of unnecessary complexity in mixtures. When the essential elements in food are used there is no need for trying to put everything into a mixture that can be thought of, with the idea that each ingredient is going to find some special purpose that it can fill. Corn (yellow), oats, wheat, meat scrap and milk contain all needed food elements usually supplied in grains and animal foods.

The wheat milling by-products are added in mashes to give additional bulk and value. Gluten feed, a by-product of corn manufacture, is not liked by all poultrymen but probably all right for adult fowls at least. Linseed meal is not palatable and probably should not constitute more than 5 per cent of the mash. Rolled oats are too expensive for ordinary use. Dried milk is also expensive and liquid milk in any form may be substituted if available to the feeder. Oats should be ground only from heavy stock, 40 lbs. or better; otherwise they contain too much fiber.

Most laying mashes have heretofore contained 20 per cent meat scrap, undoubtedly too much. Better reduce this amount materially and add milk in some form. Hominy may be considered cornmeal for feeding value. Yellow corn is preferred to white because of its vitamin content, lacking in white corn. Good feeding practice today is getting away from the unnecessary complexity formerly thought necessary. M. B. D.

Lazy Hens

I have a flock of White Leghorns. Some of them are not laying. They have yellow shanks and the weight is about 4 lbs. Would you kindly advise me what to do with them? M. W.

New Jersey.

You do not say whether these chickens are pullets or old fowls, which would have much to do with the matter of their laying in Winter. Pullets should be laying and old fowls should at least be beginning to lay. In any event, having kept the birds until nearly Spring, it may be best to be patient a little while longer and get the production that Spring months bring to birds of any age. M. B. D.

LORD FARMS S.C. White Leghorns

A Bigger Return Guaranteed from Every Dollar Invested in Lord Farms Grade A Chicks

PUT a flock of Lord Farms Chicks beside any grade of cheaper chicks you can buy. Give both flocks the same care and keep an accurate record of costs and income. If at the end of one year, Lord Farms Chicks have not proved themselves the most profitable, we will refund any difference in the price paid.

Our Prices Now Lowest in 7 Years
Free Guide to Successful Poultrykeeping

Practical methods used by us and by our successful customers are fully explained in our 78-page Year Book for 1928. Write for your copy—FREE.

LORD FARMS, 67 Forest Street, Methuen, Mass.
New England's Largest Leghorn Breeding Plant

ATHENEON CHICKS
EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY

ATHENS CHICKS LAY HEAVILY IN WINTER—PROOF!

"Sirs: Please book my order for 3,300 White Leghorns for week of March 12. The first lot of chicks from you last year mostly went to neighbors but I put 1,000 in three brooders and at eight weeks old I had 987 left. Raised 476 good, rugged, heavy pullets. Eggs good size, running 80% to 24 oz. and better. The second lot in May were just as good. In all have 2,200 laying 60%, looking fine, holding weight and mortality very low. Enclosing names of neighbors interested in your chicks."—R. E. Moody, Hazardville, Ct., Jan. 17, 1928.

Eight Years of Constructive Breeding.—Our eight years of constructive breeding and experienced incubation of selected eggs weighing 24 oz. or better assures you **less loss in brooding, better satisfaction and more profit. The cream of the baby chick crop** is right here in Southeastern Ohio. **Choice flocks of heavy production and show qualities.**

To save time order direct from this ad. or write for our free catalog, beautifully illustrated in colors and photos from our own flocks. Full live delivery guaranteed. All postage paid or C. O. D. if desired.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas....	$13	$62	$120
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds.....	15	72	140
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Blk. Minorcas.....	16	78	150
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas, Sil. Wyandottes.....	17	82	160
Selected Heavy Breeds, Odds & Ends	13	62	120

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY Box 92 ATHENS, OHIO

WENE CHICKS

State Certified Blood-Tested

We Maintain Our Own Leghorn Breeding Plant

for the production of the highest quality specialty-bred S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. We use only mature hen breeders, mating them to cockerels backed by trapnested records. Chicks from these matings make larger birds, and better layers of chalk-white eggs. They earn *extra* profits. Now booking March and April deliveries at **$21 per 100.**

We can also supply Cross-Bred White Rock-Wyandotte Chicks for fancy broiler trade at **$19 per 100.** Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds and Wyandottes at **$28 per 100** *all from blood-tested matings.*

Prepaid post; safe arrival guaranteed. Order today. A postal request will bring you our complete Mating and Price List.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

PINE TREE CHICKS

The Very Best Chick Value—Plus a Square Deal

Pine Tree Chicks are the result of 36 years' continuous improvement in breeding and hatching. This season, every Pine Tree flock was inspected by a licensed veterinarian. These flocks are now in the most vigorous health we have ever seen. With our personal care in hatching and shipping you can be sure of receiving strong livable chicks. The guarantee of America's pioneer hatchery is back of every shipment.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS
RHODE ISLAND REDS WHITE WYANDOTTES

We are Now Booking Orders for March and April Delivery. Send Yours Now.

Write for the New 1928 Catalog—Today

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box R, Stockton, New Jersey
Established 1892 — Jos. D. Wilson Founder and Owner

THE OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

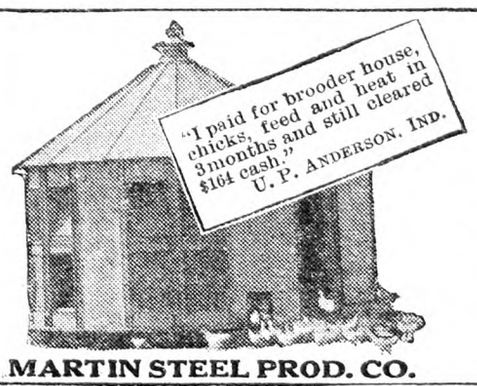
Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

Prices Below for All Chicks to be Shipped March 1st to May 7th, 1928
Every Eagle Nest Chick Ohio Accredited.

VARIETIES PRICES ON	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns....	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	$120
Barred, White and Buff Rocks.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140
Bl Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds....	4.25	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140
White Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	145

Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light, 9c; Heavy, 12c. TERMS CASH.
Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Order from this advertisement.

THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY Dept. 15 UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO. U. S. A.



Amazing *New-Type* Brooder House Pays for Itself *Quick*, or No Cost

NO more gambling with poultry profits. No more heart-breaking chick losses! For now an old, well known manufacturer makes the most startling offer in poultry history—a surprising new development in brooder houses, backed up by a complete poultry raising plan so remarkable that hundreds have already received their entire investment back in 2 to 3 months. There are no "strings" or "red tape". Absolute money-back guarantee protects you. Makes $500 to $2,000 a year extra income from poultry easy as A-B-C. Liberal time payment plan. Write today and get all the amazing details without obligation.

MARTIN STEEL PROD. CO. Dept. 9-A, Mansfield, Ohio

WINTER LAYERS

THERE are SIX Reasons for Buying New Washington Chicks: (a) Blood, (b) 21 years' experience, (c) Satisfied Customers, (d) Care in Breeding, (e) Expert culling and selecting of parent stock and chix, (f) Winter Layers. Buy the Best Chicks at these remarkably low prices.

Postpaid Prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Brown & Buff Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks & Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	.....
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Heavy Mixed: 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1,000, $120. Light Mixed for Broilers: 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1,000, $95. Wh. Pekin Ducklings: 25, $7.50; 50, $15; 100, $30; 500, $145. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.: Farmers' State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog. THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box D., New Washington, Ohio

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

FOUR REASONS FOR BUYING SUNBEAM HIGH-GRADE CHICKS

1.—**Absolute Reliability. Eleventh Year.** One of the **Oldest** Ohio Hatcheries. Member I. B. C. A. Reference, Buckeye Commercial Bank. 2.—**Finest Quality.** From purebred, heavy laying winter-egg flocks, selected and inspected for years by experts. **Healthy, hardy, vigorous.** 3.—**Ohio Accredited.** All breeders chosen and leg-banded by Experts authorized by the Ohio State Poultry Improvement Assn. 4.—**Very Low Prices.** Compare these prices with chicks of equal quality anywhere. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 2% **discount** on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door—

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks	$4.00	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00	$135.00
R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
S. C. White Orpingtons, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	16.00	46.50	75.00	145.00
White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes	4.25	8.50	16.00	46.50	75.00	145.00
White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00	115.00

Careful personal attention to all orders. Order from this ad. or write for our Beautiful 1928 Catalog. Our chicks went into 29 States and 2 Canadian Provinces last year. Our shipping losses were less than 1%, less than one chick in each 100. SUNBEAM HATCHERY BOX 58 FINDLAY, OHIO

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 19th Year For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past eighteen years. **Our Reliable Chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept.** Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Chicks Sent C. O. D. If You Wish. Get Our Plan

Get our special combined offer on chicks, brooder stoves, and brooder-houses. We hatch twelve varieties. **Fifty thousand chicks per week.** Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY MAIN STREET, FOSTORIA, OHIO

OHIO RIVER CHICKS

R. O. STANSBURY, MGR.

Our "SPECIAL MATINGS" of big Tom Barron and Tancred 213-286 Egg Strain White Leghorns, and Similar Best Quality in five other popular breeds, are bred to lay large eggs and for Heavy Winter Production when prices are highest. This means BIG PROFITS for you. Ordinary small egg layers are unprofitable. Write today for our 1928 CATALOG beautifully illustrated from our own flocks. Member International Baby Chick Association.

THE OHIO RIVER CHICKERIES, Box 80, MARIETTA, OHIO

WRITE for this Chick Catalog

BIG FREE Catalog

Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dames records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, Dark Brown and Buff Leghorns. Roger Luxon of New London paid for a brooder and brooder house and showed a cash profit of $175 last year with 300 of our Rocks. Write for catalog which tells all about our stock. Last year was the 50th year our President, Chas. McClave, showed at Ohio Stock Fair. He is known the world over as a poultryman.

Prices are attractive. Write today.

NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY COMPANY Box N NEW LONDON, OHIO

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Accredited—Big Layers

We have found 300-egg birds in this strain. They are from British Columbia breeding of same blood as the world's record hen Maizie that laid 351 eggs in a year. Our literature tells the whole story. Read about our stock.
BARRED ROCKS—British Columbia Breeding. High egg production. Some of our chicks have almost 100% B. C. Blood.
WYANDOTTES—Martin's Regal-Dorcas. Foundation flock averaged over 200 eggs.
S. C. R. I. REDS—B. C. and Rucker strains. Good color, type and high egg production. Prices reasonable. Write today.

F. G. Ketner ERLAY POULTRY FARMS, Box 4, Delaware, Ohio A. L. Everitt

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY

PURE BRED CHICKS

We have something special to offer you. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES 101 MAIN ST., HOYTVILLE, OHIO

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY—WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

CHICKS C.O.D. SEND ONLY $1.00

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert Poultryman. You can feel safe for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stove when bought with chicks.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG

It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Valuable book free with each order. Prices reasonable. Write today. WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College and of prize winners at the Holland Poultry Show, having the best display on Barred Rocks in the production class. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Send at once for free catalogue, full particulars and detailed prices. HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. Boven, Prop., R-3, Box N, Holland, Mich.

Large Bird to Lay White Eggs

What chicken conforms to the following requirements? Heavy weight, fair layer of white eggs, stands confinement fairly well and withstands weather such as we have in this State. I desire to raise such birds this Spring, but do not know what bird to purchase.

New York. E. H. M.

You have described an unknown bird; in the words of the old and somewhat stale story, "There ain't no sich animal." Fowls of heavy weight lay brown eggs. All attempts to make them lay the popular white egg have, so far, failed. Nature has obstinately refused to encourage the unreasonable whims of man to the extent of producing a large fowl, particularly valuable as meat, that will lay a white egg, particularly valuable in some markets. Nature is to be commended; may she always refuse to cater to those who want something different from what she has provided, when that difference can add nothing valuable to her gifts. M. B. D.

Disease of Oviduct

Our Rhode Island hens are not laying well, so we have been killing off a few and find that some of them have a number of eggs which run in size from a hazel-nut to the size of a hickory-nut, but are hard and some turned black. They seem to work down in the egg bag, then harden. Our pullets in the same flock are laying well, and have been all Winter. Can you tell us what the trouble is, and a remedy? Our neighbor has a flock of White Leghorns that have the same trouble.

Utica, Pa. W. K. H.

I do not know to just what you refer as "eggs" in the fowls killed. If you find small, misshapen and discolored yolks not yet released from the ovary, there is some disease of this organ present — perhaps infection with the germs of bacillary white diarrhoea. Such fowls should not be used in the breeding pen, as they convey the disease to their young. There may, of course, be some other disorder showing in more completely formed eggs, but which I cannot diagnose from your description. M. B. D.

Soy Beans for Poultry

In this section there are a good many Soy beans raised, mostly the Wilson variety for seed. This year the price is low. I am thinking of feeding some to my chickens in the mash. It is the only way hens will eat the beans, ground up fine. Is the protein in Soy beans the same as in meat scrap? What would Soy beans be worth the 100 lbs. for chicken feed compared with meat scrop at $5.50 per 100 lbs.? Is there any data at hand from some experiment station discussing Soy beans as chicken feed? R. W.

Delaware.

The protein of Soy beans is not that of meat scrap, being of vegetable instead of animal origin. Vegetable protein will not replace animal protein in the poultry ration. Soy bean meal, fat extracted, is high in vegetable protein, containing 38 per cent. The entire Soy bean contains 30 per cent. Good meat scrap contains 50 per cent or more of protein. I do not know of any experiments to determine the quantity of Soy bean meal that may advantageously be used in the poultry mash, though such experiments would be valuable. This meal is included among poultry foods, but is seldom if ever mentioned in the published formulas for mashes. I judge that, like oilmeal of somewhat lower protein content, it can be used only in limited amounts. Oilmeal is unpalatable to poultry, and more than 5 per cent should probably not be used in the mash. It is not unlikely that a similar restriction should be applied to Soy bean meal. Palatability is important in the poultry ration, for hens will not lay well unless they eat heartily, and the at least restricted use of Soy bean meal would indicate that it has not found favor with poultrymen. M. B. D.

M. A. C. P. B., Inc.

Bonded CHICKS

Not only has every breeding bird been blood-tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, but this year every chick hatched from this clean breeding stock will go out backed by a **$500.00 BOND** as additional guarantee of health and livability.

The parents are CERTIFIED, the chicks are BONDED, free from B. W. D.

Never before was such protection offered the purchaser of baby chicks.

4 BREEDS

S. C. REDS S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED and WHITE ROCKS

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

94% of M. A. C. P. B. chicks sold in 1927 were RAISED—losses were 6% only. That's the kind of chicks that are profitable! Write for list of members in good standing for 1928.

Mass. Assn. of Certified Poultry Breeders, Inc.
Amherst, Mass.
Mention this Advertisement

LAKEVIEW BABY CHICKS

Lighting the Way to Better Chicks

Bred for Profits

Quality-bred and quality-hatched Lakeview chicks grow rapidly into real money. World's best strains in our supply flocks, all Michigan accredited — that means business. Officially culled, state inspected. Official records up to 252 eggs at Michigan egg contest, 1925. Silver cup winners, Holland fair, 1927. 215 egg hen at Mountain Grove, Mo., 1927.

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Points in Chick Raising

Reese V. Hicks, managing director of the International Baby Chick Association, makes the following suggestions with regard to handling of baby chicks:

There are a number of points about baby chick handling on which many do not agree. One is the kind of litter to put on the brooder-house floor and under the brooders. Opinions run all the way from putting a little bran or a good feed under the brooder for the chicks to pick, and those who believe the chicks should be kept on a hard floor and no litter whatever under them, but with the floor cleaned, disinfected, and washed each day. It is not a bad idea to clean the floor each day, but there is no doubt that the chicks do better when they are on some soft litter. It is conceded by all that the chicks will eat some of the litter when they are hungry and the litter is also a means of holding filth. When chicks eat litter, they also eat more or less filth. All this is to be considered in choosing the floor covering. If you use sand and the chicks are put on this as soon as they come from the box, you will find the sand will do a great deal of harm if the chick overloads its stomach and fails to eat nourishing food.

It is important for baby chicks to make a very rapid growth the first few days of its life and that you give it plenty of nourishment after it is one or two days old. If you put the chick where it can eat sand, it does not get nourishment. If you use sand that is not absorbent and will not take up the filth and is more or less unsanitary, you will have to change the sand quite often. It is not recommended that you use sand for the chicks early in their brooding. If you want to use sand in the brooder wait until the chicks get up in size but for the first week some other litter should be used.

Those who argue for a chaff of Alfalfa, clover or some one of the peat mosses say that when the chicks eat clover, Alfalfa, or peat moss that it does not do them much harm, is bulky, and that they soon eat all they can and are not loaded down with indigestion like they would be on sand. Again these litters that are soft and mulchy, absorb the droppings and filth and thus helps to keep the brooder-house sanitary. But even with the best of litter, it is best to clean off the droppings daily and thus make the brooder and house of the very highest possible sanitation.

Then we come to the second big disputed question which has a big effect on just what kind of a litter to use, that is, how many hours should a chick go after being hatched, before it is fed. The best opinion seems to be that from the time the chick breaks out of the shell it should go at least 24 hours. There are those who say that it should be fed before that time, but the argument seems to be for those who favor 24, 36, or even up to 48 hours.

When you are buying chicks that are shipped in to you, you have to remember that they may be one or two days old when you receive them. Most hatcheries hold chicks anywhere from 12 to 24 hours to dry them out after they come out of the shell. In shipping chicks the majority of hatcheries put a date on the box showing just when the chicks were hatched and you can judge whether you want to feed in 24, 36 or 48 hours. If you know the time when the chicks are hatched you are in a position to judge for yourself just how many hours after that you should feed.

Where chicks have gone 36 or 48 hours or even longer without food, they will be hungry and more than likely to pick up litter and filth off the floor; hence the danger of putting sand in when chicks are hungry. It is perhaps best to have some other litter on the floor, when you know the chicks are hungry.

It is well to have the food ready when you put the chicks out under the brooder and as you know they are 48 or more hours old you can feed them at once. Be sure that you have plenty of water handy where chicks are 48 hours old. If you have plenty of water and plenty of feed even though chicks are very hungry they will not eat much of the litter if it is coarse and bulky, but will prefer the tasty and starchy foods and the nice cool water. So no matter what you prefer as a litter or how many hours after hatching you wish to feed you must bear the truth in mind and remember that hungry chicks will eat some of any litter and that you should guard accordingly.

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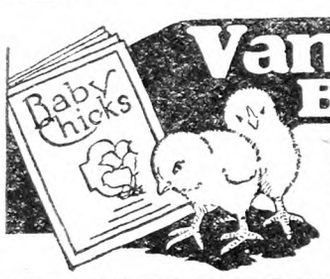

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4500 laying birds 1500 trapnested under Ohio R.O.P. Supervision. 5 years consecutive blood testing: Male birds pedigrees up to 316 eggs. Official Contest Records. Ohio Accredited Chicks. What more can you ask for quality? Baby chicks and 10 week old stock for sale. Get a head start on profits this year. Send today for our large 48-page illustrated FREE catalog.

BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARMS *John P. Gasson, Prop.* Box D Versailles, O.

INDIAN HEAD CHICKS

DON'T buy baby chicks until you have learned all about Indian Head White Leghorns — the old reliable Strain.

Vigorous and dependable for sure profits. New low prices.

Send Today for Free Catalog

INDIANHEAD POULTRY FARM
220 N. MAIN ST. TOMS RIVER, N. J.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

Chicks of Quality!

"None Better Quality" Chicks are famous for their size, vigor and strength. Officially culled for color and high egg production. *White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Black Giants.* 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid. Low prices. Write for circular at once.

SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
Box 208 Ridgely, Maryland

CHICKS

From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	14.00
Light Mixed, $9; Heavy	11.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa. R. F. D. No. 3

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Black Minorcas	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. White Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

NOTICE TO POULTRY RAISERS—New valuable book written by W. C. Huber—"Reliable Method of Raising Chicks to Maturity." Send for this book. Means many $$$ to you. Price **50c** prepaid.
HUBER'S HATCHERY, Main St., Fostoria, Ohio

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey.

Bleeding at Vent

I have about 50 pullets that have been laying pretty well for the last six weeks. Yesterday morning when I went to the henhouse I found about 16 of them bleeding at the vent. They don't seem to appear sick or any way off their feed. Could you give me any information about the trouble? C. A. G.

Pullets often bleed from efforts to extrude an unusually large egg, and these efforts may lead to eversion of the oviduct or the protrusion of a red mass of membrane and oviduct wall. Such accidents are apt to attract the attention of other birds and bring about attacks from them. From the number of pullets found with bleeding vents by you, I conclude that the birds have been attacking each other with their beaks, perhaps being started by some one bird suffering from a protruding oviduct. All injured pullets should be promptly removed from the flock and the flock be given all the liberty possible. Some of the more vicious may be detected and confined until their appetite for blood wanes. This vice sometimes becomes a serious matter in closely confined flocks and one hard to control. Turning the flock loose out of doors will usually stop it.

M. B. D.

Combined Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil

I am offered semi-solid buttermilk, with 4 per cent cod liver oil added. Could I feed the above to day-old baby chicks to advantage? C. P.

This is a new idea to me, but I see no reason why it should not be feasible to add cod liver oil to condensed buttermilk and feed it in that mixture. It would seem to me that there might be some difficulty in keeping the oil from separating, but this can readily be determined upon trial, of course. Chicks are usually fed from 1 to 2 per cent of oil in their mash, or from one to two pints per hundredweight of mash. When feeding an indefinite amount of condensed milk it would be difficult to know just how much of the added oil the chicks were getting, but the manufacturers of the product should have determined what percentage of oil added to the milk product is most suitable. It has been generally understood that the oil lost some of its potency upon standing, where it would be exposed to the air and sunlight, though this has been disputed in certain experiments made at at least one experiment station. The recommendation usually is to mix only enough of the oiled mash to last for a week or two, avoiding prolonged exposure of a mixed feed to the air. M. B. D.

That Ice House Problem

I noticed an inquiry about putting up ice. I have been in the business for the past 25 years. I would not put sawdust in the house. When building the house, dry sawdust is good for filling the wall but no good to cover the ice with or put in beside the ice to keep it from the wall, because it is bound to melt some and falls away, to leave the ice unprotected, and if put on top the blocks will waste some between and the dust will fall in, leaving a hole for the air which will enter and enlarge the hole more and more, and so eat up your stock of ice.

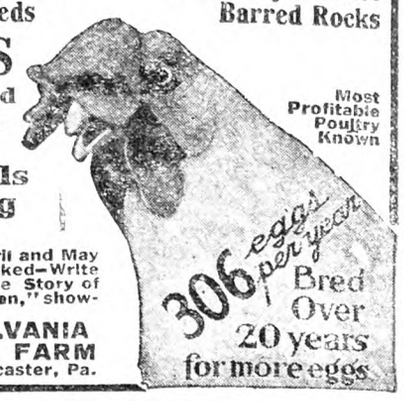
When filling your house, pack the ice as close to the side as you can all around the room, and cover the ice on top with cheap hay two or three feet deep. As the ice melts the hay will settle with it and so keep the air away from it. It will not melt much on the side with a good, well-packed wall. I would also advise an extra sheathing if you have the lumber, with a 2-in. air chamber. We have tried sawdust and advise against its use. A. S. C.

EGG RESULTS

THE pen of Mr. L. A. Allen of Pittsford, Vt., laid 2,020 eggs in the last Storrs Contest, despite the death of one of the best layers. He is trapping out many hens with records of 235 to 300 eggs—typical of what many practical poultrymen are doing with this Ream Strain—certified by Official Contest records ever since contests began.

S. C. W. Leghorns White Wyandottes
S. C. R. I. Reds Barred Rocks

CHICKS 8-wks.-old Pullets Eggs Cockerels Breeding Stock



Orders for April and May now being booked—Write today! for "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen," showing RESULTS.

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
Box R, Lancaster, Pa.

USHER'S REDS WISE

Poultrymen buy Profitable Chicks

Usher's Single Comb Reds are famous for early maturity and profitable production of large eggs. That is what they are bred for. Usher's Red chicks live and thrive under average good care. Our own system of care FREE with every shipment. 80% of our customers return year after year for more Usher's Red chicks. Circular free.

E. P. USHER, Jr. Box R Grafton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

READ THIS

REDBIRD FARM. "From the baby chicks purchased from you March 3, we got the first egg July 14, at which time the largest cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 15 oz. By the end of August the pullets were laying between 50 and 60%. They are of good size and uniform color. We have never seen Reds that developed so rapidly and uniformly."—A. B. Roberts, Norway, Maine.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

Sunnybrook Chicks

Hatching Eggs and Pullets
S. C. R. I. Reds
S. C. White Leghorns
Write for Circular and Prices.

Every breeder blood tested by State Veterinary College. N. Y. State certified, supervised and standard grades. Good chicks are cheaper than cheap chicks.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar R. D. 2 Hudson, N. Y.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS

BABY CHICKS

Free from white diarrhea-State tested-75,000 chicks for 1928
PRICES—100 Chicks or More

GRADE A.	SPECIAL MATING	1,000 or MORE
$25.00	$28.00	$230

TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment.

Keith Scott, Box R, Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.

Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

WSET MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 30 Attleboro, Mass.

HUBBARD'S S. C. RED CHICKS Have a reputation for livability, vigor, fast growth, egg production. Every one hatched from our own strain of Northern Grown Stock, State Certified for eight consecutive years to be absolutely free from White Diarrhoea. Catalog free. It will help and interest you.
Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

R. I. Red Chicks M. A. C. STRAIN—All chicks from our own State tested flock. 100% clean from white diarrhea. Large, vigorous chicks.
The B. & C. POULTRY FARM, Amherst, Mass.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS Vermont certified, accredited, bred and grown. Group 1 pens are brooded by pedigreed cockerels from over 200-egg dams. BABY CHIX from VIGOROUS HIGH PRODUCTION STOCK. Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

CERTIFIED—B. W. D. FREE

Eggs and chicks from large, big egg White Leghorns, trapnested 10 years. Write for circular, also story of 325-egg hen.

ACREBRIDGE FARM
BOX R MARLBORO, MASS.

CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1000 lots, full count, 100% live arrival guarantee. Parcel Post prepaid to your door. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. or write for free circular. FRANK NACE - COCOLAMUS, PA.

GOOD CHICKS Pay Big Profits

County Line Chicks are this kind. You get the best when you get County Line Chicks. Five varieties. Bred for Health and Production. *CATALOG FREE.*
COUNTY LINE POULTRY YARDS and HATCHERY
Box 11, Telford, Pa.

CHIX FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
Send order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50-500 $110-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

The Henyard

Another Backyard Poultry Farm

In 1923 I purchased two settings of purebred Bourbon Red turkey eggs. I bought two setting hens from a neighbor to set on the eggs: 14 hatched and I raised every one. Back of the house I made two yards, 8x8 ft. and 5 ft. high, with a strip of wire between bottom and top boards. I covered the yard with 8-ft. boards laid across the top. These two yards were not moved, and the turkeys were not outside of the yards from hatching time in June until buckwheat was ripe, when I drove them from the yards to the buckwheat field each sunny day. From this small beginning I have built up a paying purebred turkey business. I am the only person in this section raising purebred turkeys for breeding. I never feed my turkeys the many different foods that others feed theirs, and have never fed a mash, as some do. I keep mine clean and dry, and feed dry feed with plenty of fresh drink.

I prefer common hen mothers to turkey hen mothers. Last season I had two turkey hens that stole their nests and as I had no common hen that wanted to sit I let the turkey hens sit. One hatched 12, and the other 14, every egg they set on. The one with the 14 hatched about three weeks after the one with the 12. When the 14 were only a day old there was a big storm and the water ran through the yard and made it soft and muddy. The mother turkey hen in fighting a cross rooster through the wire killed all but two of the baby turkeys by crushing them in the mud. She was so excited that I took the two that were left and give them to the one with 12; she raised every one, and seemed to take special care of the two babies.

After they were big enough to run out, in the Fall, after the hay was mowed, the real mother of the two babies, and the other mother traveled together with the 14. Some nights five would go with one hen in the coop, and nine with the other. Whatever number seemed to wish to go in each yard, I let go, and the mothers accepted whichever ones decided to go with them in the yards. This shows how tame my turkeys are. All of them will eat out of my hand, and will come to me any time I call them, even if they are one-quarter of a mile away. I think Bourbons are tamer than most breeds. Several persons in this section raise mixed breeds for the markets; when there is a strom coming or at night they have to hunt their turkeys up. After the hay is cut on this farm I let mine run over an area of about 100 acres, and I have never had to hunt them at night. They are always back home at supper time.

EDITH A. HARRISON.

Columbia County, N. Y.

A Backyard Turkey Flock

Henhouse on Side Hill

In order to expand on my place I will have to go over to quite a wide east and west gully. The brook is small at any time aside from a spring and could be easily tiled. Would it make a good location to set a henhouse in the side of the bank up a little from the bottom but below the top of the bank? Would you advise a cement wall in the bank and cement floor with shed roof and wood on ends and front? If this were 75x18 and a unit hot-water brooder system installed could the hovers be covered and the house used for hens? C. F. C.

New York.

I judge that such a location would be a good one for a poultry house, if this were set well up on the bank. It should be remembered that a gully is colder in the Winter than a higher location, cold air settling into depressions. You may, as I have, seen small gardens in which the vegetables were killed by frosts earlier at one end than at the other, the difference being due to the fact that the end first blackened by the frost was several feet lower than the other.

If the rear wall is built into a bank, a drain about its foot should be provided so that water will not seep through the wall from the earth behind it. Properly under-drained, a concrete wall and floor should be satisfactory. It should not be difficult to convert a brooder house into one for laying hens by removing or covering the brooder units. To re-convert the building into a brooder house after use by old fowls will require considerable attention to cleanliness and disinfection before it is again put to that use. M. B. D.

Sale of Goods for Storage

What is the proper procedure in advertising and selling machinery which is being held for back storage on same? The owner of said machinery has moved away and ignored all letters sent him requesting him to settle the 14 months back storage. D. D. E.

New York.

The procedure is that of enforcing a lien by publication. You will be unable to comply with the legal requirements without employing an attorney to direct you, and it will be unsafe and unwise for you to attempt to do so without one. N. T.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

File your order early to ensure delivery at the time you want the chicks. Note these low prices for super quality chicks.

PRICES AND TERMS—SEASON 1928—100 OR MORE

	S.C.W. LEGHORNS	S.C.R.I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.

TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totaling less than $20, cash with order.

In the middle west, "Accredited" has no reference to disease of any kind—it means merely that someone has culled a flock for appearance only. "New England Accredited" means that the stock has been blood tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, and is a real protection for the buyers of baby chicks. We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive free, our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

In 1927 we shipped chicks to 15 different states. We are keeping 3,000 two and three-year-old Red hens for breeders. All of these hens are mated to males of the same stock as our last year's contest pen at Storrs, which laid 2,062 eggs in 51 weeks. These are our SPECIAL MATINGS as quoted above.

We are not a commercial hatchery. This is a POULTRY FARM. We have over 100 acres here, and last season we, ourselves, brooded more than 50,000 chicks right here on our farm.

We use no forced draft or cabinet type incubators. All our chicks are hatched in the old reliable Hall Mammoth incubators which give the very finest chicks that can be had.

In the last Storrs Contest we had pens of White Leghorns and of Reds. BOTH PENS averaged over 200 eggs per bird! No one ever before heard of a breeder getting over a 200-egg average on more than one breed. No wonder

Hall's Chicks Are Better

December 17, 1927.

Hall Brothers, Wallingford, Conn.

Gentlemen:—The chicks are just one month old today. Out of the 750 and surplus you sent, up to December 2d, we lost 21. Have lost none since; they are growing fast, very even, and handsome as any one could wish. If all goes well, I intend to order for March or early April about as many more.

Very truly, **Jerome Kennedy,**

202 Broad St., Rehoboth, Mass.

We ship prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Mail your order now, direct from this ad. State number and breed of chicks wanted and approximate date of shipment. We will do the rest, will deliver to you youngsters which will satisfy you as long as you own them.

Hall Bros.

POPLAR HILL FARM

BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

Use Beacon Poultry Feeds

We do more than talk quality—we put it in the bag! That is what has made our business grow so quickly to about the largest of its kind in the East. And here is what we mean by quality:

CHICK FEED

Contains most liberal percentage of cracked New York State white wheat (finest milling wheat), best cracked yellow corn and plenty of steel-cut oatmeal. No weed seed or other filler used.

STARTING MASH

Contains finest quality of ground whole wheat, dried milk, yellow corn meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, ground oat groats, choice wheat bran, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% salt, *Protozyme.* No meat or fish—just milk and plenty of it!

EGG MASH

Contains finest quality of dried milk, yellow cornmeal, fish meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, pulverized heavy oats, choice wheat bran, corn gluten meal, choice meat scrap, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% fine salt and *Protozyme. It makes eggs!*

SCRATCH GRAINS

N. Y. white wheat, best No. 2 yellow corn, heavy barley, buckwheat, sunflower seed, milo maize for variety.

Send your name for our booklet, *"Profitable Poultry Management."* It tells many things you should know. Written by Prof. C. E. Lee. It's *free.*

BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N.Y.

Organized Co-operation

A NEW BOOK -:- -:- -:- By JOHN J. DILLON

This book is written in three parts.

PART ONE. — The Development of the Agricultural Industry. In five chapters.

PART TWO. — Fundamental Principles and Adaptable Forms of Co-operative Organization. In ten chapters.

PART THREE. — Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subjects. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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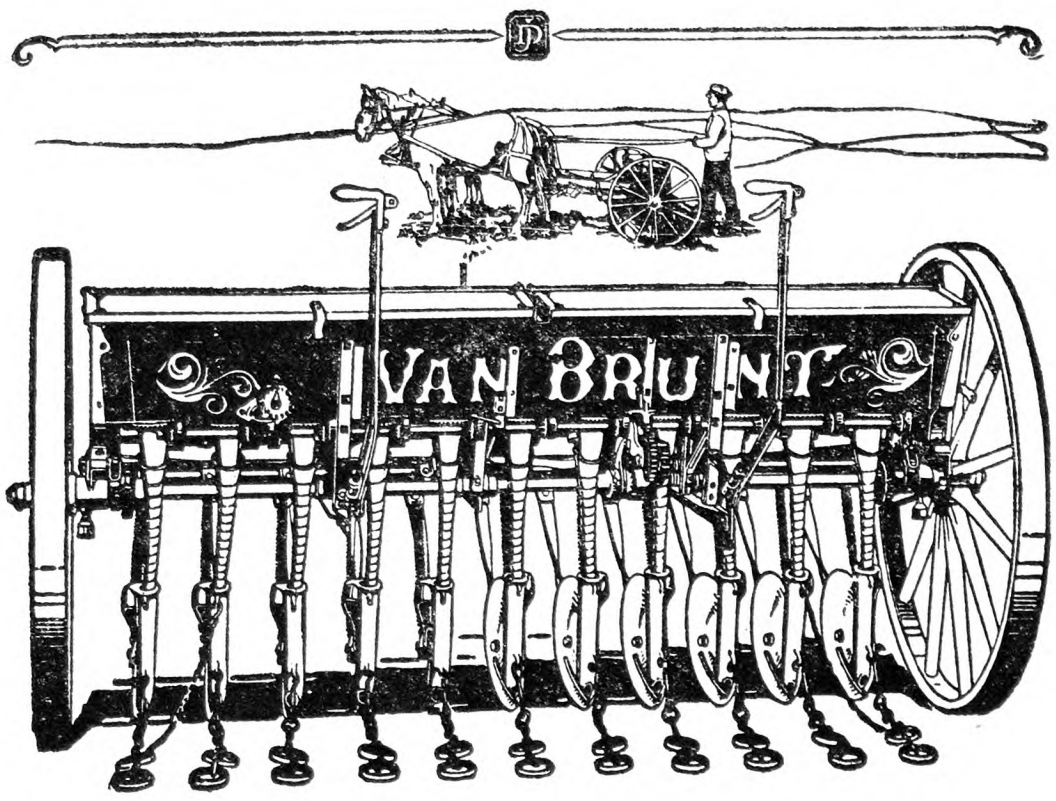

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Increase Your Yields

ONCE over the field to sow fertilizer and plant your grain—that's how you can save time and insure the big yields you want with the

John Deere-Van Brunt Fertilizer Grain Drill

The accuracy of this drill insures uniform planting and fertilization the field over.

The Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force-Feeds handle all kinds of seed, any quantity per acre. They compel an even, steady flow of seed into the open furrows.

The fertilizer feeds distribute any fertilizer evenly in quantities from 65 to 1250 pounds per acre without clogging.

Your crops will get a better start, grow rapidly and mature earlier if you drill fertilizer when the seed is planted with the John Deere-Van Brunt.

See this money-making drill at your John Deere dealer's store. Write to us for free folder describing it. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for Folder VA-737.

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JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Save with a Harder

"The Bulwark of the Paying Dairy"

Your corn, preserved in a Harder Silo is worth one third more. If corn fails, fill your Harder with clover, alfalfa—anything you have. Your Harder will keep silage perfectly because it's absolutely airtight. Built to endure, of selected White Spruce or Oregon Douglas Fir, cut extra-thick and doweled at every joint.

Be sure to get Harder prices and attractive payment terms, before you decide on a silo. Write us today, giving number of cows or size of silo desired.

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Box C Cobleskill, N. Y.

Buy Now – a Year to Pay

GEHL SILO FILLER

What a University Test Proved

A Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 H. P., elevating 35 feet and running 465 R. P. M.—the lowest power of any cutter in test. It will save you time, labor and money.

Year after year Gehl light-running big capacity performance stands unchallenged. Its low speed reduces vibration, makes it the smoothest running cutter made. All steel construction, enclosed gears running in oil, heavy-duty ball-bearing pressure lubrication, with gun, steel boiler-plate fly-wheel that can't burst, give it remarkably long life free from trouble. It is absolutely self-feeding.

AUTO-TYPE GEAR SHIFT

for changing length of cut. Wonderful no-choke blower fills highest silo with low speed—3 H. P. up runs a Gehl. Dealers everywhere. Write for literature and name of dealer near you.

Electric power users.—Write for information about running a Gehl with a 5 H. P. motor. 2-28

Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 430 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.

ROSS METAL SILO
Lifetime Satisfaction

MADE of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles.

Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."

Easy terms—buy now, pay later.

Check below items in which you are interested and we will send illustrated folders.

Agents wanted in territory where we are not represented.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., 469 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Established 1850

Makers of
Silos ☐ Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Brooder Houses ☐ Hog Houses ☐ Mills ☐

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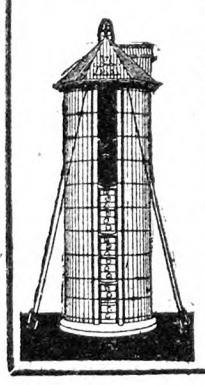

ECONOMY SILO with new doorway and hinged doors is a wonder. Always ready to swing into place. No carrying of doors up or down doorway. Doors cannot get lost or misplaced.

Superior workmanship with best quality of long leaf Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Easy ladder and hinged doors. Storm-proof Anchor System makes Economy Silo a permanent structure. Low prices now.

Write for free catalog.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. Co
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Valuable Book on Silos and Silage, with a surprising winter order offer FREE on request.

RIB-STONE CONCRETE CORP.
Le Roy, New York

The Sheep and Wool Outlook

The U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following forecast of the sheep industry:

Sheep numbers continue to increase and prospects indicate a lamb crop for 1928 somewhat larger than a year ago. Consumer demand for lamb is not likely to improve sufficiently to offset the prospective increase in production.

The number of sheep and lambs in the United States continued to increase during 1927, and on January 1, 1928, the number was estimated at 44,545,000 head. This number was 2,699,000 head, or 6.5 per cent larger than the revised estimate of numbers January 1, 1927, and the largest number in sixteen years.

The lamb crop of 1927 was estimated as about the same size as that of 1926, with a considerable decrease in western lambs, offset largely by an increase in natives. The slaughter of lambs from last year's crop to the end of December was about the same as the slaughter of 1926 lambs up to the end of December, 1926. The death loss of sheep in 1927 was larger than in 1926 because of severe Spring storms in the northern Rocky Mountain States and unfavorable Spring weather in the far Northwestern States. Despite the heavy slaughter of lambs in 1926 and 1927, there was a material increase in flocks both years.

The upward tendency in sheeep numbers in 1927 was evident in all the principal sheep-producing areas, but it was most prominent in the Southwestern States, with Texas showing the largest increase of all States.

Present indications are that the 1928 crop of early California lambs is larger than last year's, and the largest on record for the State. A heavy movement to eastern markets in April and May is expected. A Spring movement of grass wethers and yearlings from Texas also is indicated. Apparently the supply of all sheep and lambs for slaughter during the first five months of 1928 will be considerably larger than last year and the largest for these months since 1914.

The outlook for wool appears favorable. Supplies abroad are light, foreign markets continued strong, domestic prices of wool are below the tariff differential from foreign prices, and no further recession in general business conditions seems probable in the near future.

The average price received by producers in the United States was 30.7 cents for the year, as compared with 32.5 cents in 1926 and 38.5 cents in 1925. Domestic prices showed considerable strength during the last half of 1927, with an upward trend.

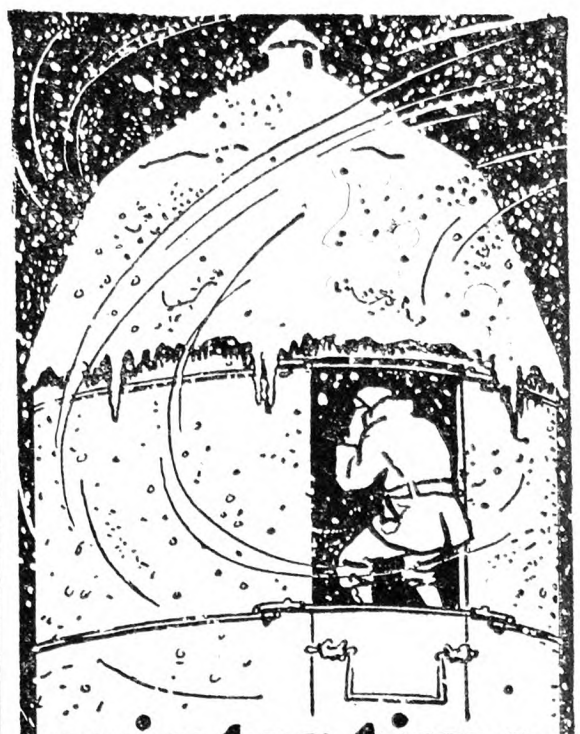
The absence of violent price fluctuations throughout the past year and the satisfactory clearance of manufactured goods indicate that the wool textile manufacturing industry has regained confidence in the stability of wool prices.

American purchases abroad have been light. Stocks of wool held by reporting dealers and manufacturers in the United States on September 30, 1927, were 7 per cent greater for domestic and 20 per cent less for foreign wool than on September 30, 1926.

Estimates of wool production for the 1927-28 season in nine important producing countries, which usually produce from 65 to 75 per cent of the world's clip, indicate a decrease of about 4 per cent from last season.

All statistical information indicates that wool is in a firm position. It must be remembered, however, that wool prices could be influenced by factors which cannot be measured statistically.

Lamb production in this country is trending upward and approaching the peak of the cycle. The outlook does not appears so unfavorable for sheep producers who depend on wool for the major portion of their income as for those who produce market lambs. G. B. F.



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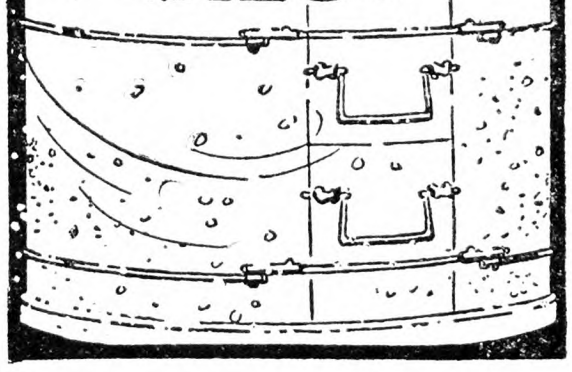

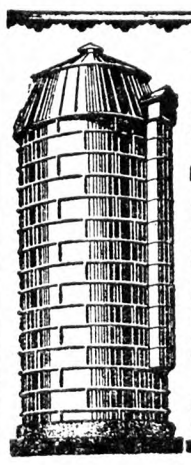

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Grange News and Doings

Some Grange History

By L. L. Allen

Now that the 55th annual session of the New York State Grange has passed into history there is already speculation as to what city will entertain the delegates in 1929. This decision will remain with the executive committee of the State Grange, consisting of Edson J. Walrath of Evans Mills, Jefferson County; H. E. Aiken of Falconer, Chautauqua County, and H. D. Seely of Goshen, Orange County. This committee will visit the cities which have extended invitations and will make their selection of the 1929 meeting place the latter part of May. Those cities which have made a bid for the 56th annual session, to be held Feb. 5-8, 1929, are Rochester, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Oswego and New York City.

The New York State Grange was organized in Syracuse on Nov. 6, 1873. Since that date the annual meetings have been held in the following cities: 1874, Albany; 1875, Syracuse; 1876, Auburn; 1877, Rochester; 1878, Rochester; 1879, Ithaca; 1880, Rochester; 1881, Utica; 1882, Lyons; 1883, Rochester; 1884, Canandaigua; 1885, Canandaigua; 1886, Cortland; 1887, Canandaigua; 1888, Jamestown; 1889, Syracuse; 1890, Watertown; 1891, Elmira; 1892, Oswego; 1893, Ithaca; 1894, Utica; 1895, Albany; 1896, Binghamton; 1897, Rochester; 1898, Binghamton; 1899, Watertown; 1900, Herkimer; 1901, Poughkeepsie; 1902, Olean; 1903, Syracuse; 1904, Cortland; 1905, Ogdensburg; 1906, Geneva; 1907, Binghamton; 1908, Hornell; 1909, Little Falls; 1910, Watertown; 1911, Troy; 1912, Auburn; 1913, Buffalo; 1914, Poughkeepsie; 1915, Oswego; 1916, Jamestown; 1917, Oneonta; 1918, Jamestown; 1919, Lockport; 1920, Rochester; 1921, Utica; 1922, Binghamton; 1923, Syracuse; 1924, Buffalo; 1925, Saratoga Springs; 1926, Watertown; 1927, Jamestown; 1928, Poughkeepsie.

Of the 26 cities which have played host to the New York State Grange, Rochester and Syracuse are tied as to the most popular cities, each having entertained the delegates six times. The two cities are again rivals for the next session.

Silas L. Strivings of Wyoming County, who relinquished the gavel at Poughkeepsie after a service of four years as master of the State Grange, was the fourteenth presiding officer the State Grange has had. Here is the list of masters: George D. Hinckley of Chautauqua, 1874-1878; William G. Wayne of Seneca, 1878-1880; W. A. Armstrong of Chemung, 1880-1890; W. C. Gifford of Chautauqua, 1890-1894; George P. Cushman of Chenango, 1894-1895; O. H. Hale of St. Lawrence, 1895-1898; Elliott B. Norris of Wayne, 1898-1906; George A. Fuller of Jefferson, 1906-1908; Frank N. Godfrey of Cattaraugus, 1908 to 1912; Willet H. Vary of Jefferson, 1912-1916; Sherman J. Lowell of Chautauqua, 1916-1920; William N. Giles, 1920-1921; Albert Manning, 1921-1924; S. L. Strivings, 1924-1928. There are but two of the past masters of the State Grange living: S. J. Lowell and S. L. Strivings.

The State Grange has had but five secretaries. They were George Sprague of Niagara, who served as secretary of the provisional session when it was organized in 1873; W. A. Armstrong of Chemung, H. H. Goff of Monroe; W. N. Giles of Onondaga, and the present secretary, Frank J. Riley of Cayuga, who was elected in 1926. Both Secretaries Goff and Giles served 20 years each.

Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, chosen lecturer of the State Grange at Poughkeepsie, is the fourth woman to have held that office in the State Grange. Her predecessors have been: James F. Converse of Jefferson, provisional organization, 1873-1874; S. Terry Hudson, Suffolk, 1874-1875; Guy Shaw, Yates, 1876-1877; J. B. VanHousen, Delaware, 1878-1879; Prof. W. R. Lazenby, Tompkins, 1880-1881; J. B. Whiting, Seneca, 1882-1889; C. D. Monroe, Oneida, 1890-1891; Daniel Cronkhite, Montgomery, 1892-1893; E. P. Cole, Seneca, 1894-1899; Mrs. S. N. Judd, St. Lawrence, 1900-1901; Mrs. B. B. Lord, Chautauqua, 1902-1903; Fred Shepard, St. Lawrence, 1904-1907; Sherman J. Lowell, Chautauqua, 1908-1911; F. E. Alexander, Oswego, 1912-1915; George C. Watson, Wayne, 1916-1917; F. E. Alexander, 1918-1919; S. L. Strivings, Wyoming, 1919-1921; Mrs. Blanche Alexander, Oswego, 1922; Fred J. Freestone, Seneca, 1922-1923; Raymond Cooper, Oswego, 1924-1928.

Destroying Cancer Weed

I would like your advice on how to kill cancer weed. I have tried several things, but all have failed to kill it.

Genesee, Pa. L. M. C.

Common names for weeds are very variable, but the name cancer weed is given to rough white lettuce, Prenanthes aspera, and to smooth white lettuce, Prenanthes racemosa. Rough white lettuce is a weed on dry prairies and waste places from Ohio to Dakota, and south to Louisiana. Smooth white lettuce has an eastern range, as well as extending as far west as Colorado; it grows in moist soils, wet meadows and along streams, and is quite a stately plant with a spike of pale purple flowers. Rough white lettuce has cream-colored flowers. These are both perennials, but propagate by seeds, so that if the flower stalks are cut close to the ground before the buds unfold seeding is prevented. Clean cultivation will kill the perennial roots, the moisture-loving smooth variety being further controlled by drainage.

Common pokeroot, or garget root, is sometimes called cancer jalap; this is rarely a troublesome weed, but is controlled by cutting and grubbing out the roots, which are salable to botanic druggists.

Rice Polish as a Food

Rice polish has high food value, and may well be used in many ways in the human dietary, suggests the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The name might better be rice polishings, for this substance is the outer portion of the grain removed in polishing brown rice to make it white. The highly milled rice has better keeping qualities, and if the rice polish can be used in the diet, the full food value of this important cereal may be utilized. This by-product makes up about 3 per cent of the weight of unmilled rice. Rice polish varies in composition, but it is unusually high in protein, fat and minerals, especially iron. It is a source of the antineuritic fraction of vitamin B. Recent studies on pellagra indicate this disease is caused by the lack of a vitamin generally occurring with vitamin B. Though rice has not been studied as a source of this pellagra-preventive vitamin, all indications point to it as a likely source. This is an additional reason for using rice polish in the diet in regions where pellagra occurs.

Rice polish can be added to flour in the preparation of quick breads in proportions varying between 25 and 33 per cent of the flour. The breads are darker in color and not so light as those made entirely of wheat flour, but are flaky and tender. In yeast breads the same proportions of rice polish may be used with success, and in cookies, where more egg is used, even larger proportions may be used. It is also good for thickening gravies, sauces, and puddings. Rice polish is now available only during restricted seasons because it has a tendency to become rancid. Methods can unquestionably be found to prevent this rancidity. In the meantime, fresh rice polish is available when rice is being milled. Mills are polishing rice from late August to early May, the season when the diet is most likely to need the very food substances rice polish contains.

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WHEN you buy Kerr Baby Chicks you are not getting just ordinary chicks, but chicks from ancestors with the laying quality bred into them for generations.

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KERR CHICKERIES, INC.
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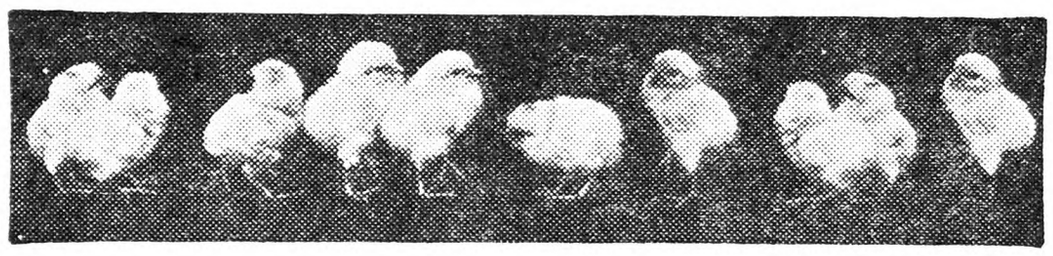

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½ cent less on 500 lots, 1 cent less on 1000 lots.
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Husky, livable fellows, the big fluffy kind, from selected heavy producing yearling breeders. Only eggs 24 oz. to dozen or over are used. Quality stock at low prices. Our service will please you. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Send for circular and price list.
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Established 1911

White Wyandottes
Healthy, free range, state accredited stock. Good type, large birds. Best for poultry and eggs. Hatching Eggs, Day-Old Chicks. Write for prices.
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White Wyandottes Martin Dorcas, from the famous Martin Strain. Chicks and Eggs, also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. Reds. Prices reasonable.
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Baby Chicks Black Giants, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, White Leghorns.
1928 Circular and Price List upon request.
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PRODUCTION BRED Leghorn Chicks WYCKOFF Foundation
No pullet breeders. $20—100; $185—1000.
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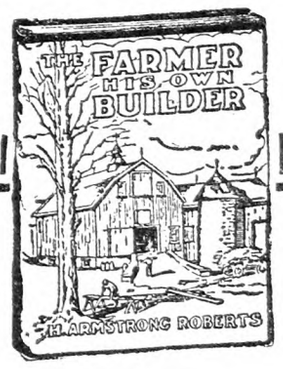

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for Feb. 11 failed to reach me and I do not like to miss a copy as it has been part of the family for more than 30 years. Long may it live and may its shadow never grow less. H. G. M.

Connecticut.

We must charge this failure of the copy to arrive up to Uncle Sam's mail service. One missing copy out of more than 1,500 isn't a bad record. It is a fine compliment that each issue is so much valued that not one can be spared. A duplicate has been cheerfully forwarded.

Interest is shown each year in the resume of the work done through the Publisher's Desk Department, and we are accordingly giving the record for 1927. We have published 371 items giving information and warnings about deceptive propositions and the experience of our readers with houses and individuals who sought to take advantage of them. The main object is to give our subscribers enough information so that they will recognize the earmarks of the deceptive schemes and avoid them. The inquiries that have been answered came close to 50,000 and kept a small force busy gathering the information and replying to the letters. The principal inquiries were about work-at-home schemes, limited insurance policies, investments in what were mainly speculative schemes, and requests for the names of dealers to whom to ship farm produce.

We had 1,855 claims for collection that amounted to $48,435.88. We collected 1,450 claims that amounted to $52,520.94. The largest claim was for $5,000 and represented the amount saved on fruit for a fruit grower in being able to help him to a market when the unfairness of a dealer left him with the fruit on his hands. The record for the past 17 years is as follows:

1910—	400	claims	collected, $	9,665.45
1911—	539	"	"	12,110.63
1912—	558	"	"	10,926.51
1913—	743	"	"	10,112.91
1914—	800	"	"	10,665.50
1915—	921	"	"	13,021.12
1916—	1,192	"	"	18,131.54
1917—	1,630	"	"	23,961.21
1918—	2,232	"	"	37,425.54
1919—	2,596	"	"	44,684.29
1920—	2,493	"	"	45,592.74
1921—	1,584	"	"	45,804.23
1922—	1,479	"	"	62,549.60
1923—	2,246	"	"	79,138.91
1924—	1,588	"	"	52,753.39
1925—	1,436	"	"	56,323.09
1926—	1,613	"	"	45,864.59
1927—	1,450	"	"	52,520.94
	24,410			$631,352.19

I would appreciate any information you could give me on Dunham & Co., brokers, Hanover Square, New York City, whom I understand went into bankruptcy on January 14, and had a receiver appointed the same day. As I have not seen any notice in any paper concerning it and as I have an account with them, I would like to know if you have any news concerning the estimated liabilities and assets and the apparent cause for the failure.

Pennsylvania. H. D.

Dunham & Co. was a notorious bucket shop that had been under suspicion for some time. Their receiver in bankruptcy has made no report of assets and liabilities as yet, but the prospects for creditors realizing any substantial amount are not promising. Sooner or later bankruptcy is the fate of all bucket shops, and when the promoters see they are at the end of their rope they usually find a way of getting away with all material assets before the legal proceedings take place. The promoters are of course subject to criminal prosecution if it can be proved that the company was looted before the bankruptcy took place.

I wish to thank you for the information about the certified tourist guide of which you wrote a personal letter. I want to say that I paid for a sign at the guide book street, and that there was not a single person came to us through the certified system, as their argument suggests. B. C. B.

New York.

This report confirms the experience of many others. We never could see where these schemes served any helpful purpose for property owners desiring to entertain tourists traveling by automobile. Such schemes do furnish some easy money for the promoters.

The town of Sheridan has had an unusual thrill and experience in the real estate line. Last Saturday afternoon a man came to my house accompanied by one of our local real estate men. He said his name was plain Tom Collins, from Wisconsin, widower, farmer, potato grower, etc.; that he represented a group of financial men in Wisconsin and was anxious to buy up a block of land in this vicinity. He looked over a number of farms, including my own, did most of his inspecting from the public highway, talked big and promised spot cash for all purchases. He was putting up at a farmer's house on the main highway, where they make a business of keeping boarders, and within 36 hours he had bought $91,000 of real estate. He made arrangements to meet the various farmers from whom he had bought at local banks, lawyers' offices, to draw up contracts, etc. It was frequently stated during these conversations that everything was to be "spot cash." About two hours before the appointed time for these various meetings, the man made a very hasty getaway from the community, and at present we do not know where he is.

He talked big, fluently and effectively. A man living in Ripley, about 30 miles west of us, came into the community during this whirlwind affair and recognized him as a man who had bought his father's farm about six years ago under similar circumstances. A contract was drawn up and signed but no cash involved. So far as I know at the present time the only person that he has cheated out of any money was the farmer where he boarded, leaving a board bill of about $9.

Feeling that this might be of interest to other gullible farmers throughout the country who are willing to sell their farms for good round figures for "spot cash" we are sending you this report.

New York. F. C. W.

It is difficult to decide whether this gentleman from Wisconsin was looking for free board or just enjoying the role he was playing as a man of influence with large financial backing. Perhaps he has moved on to some other farm community to repeat the performance he pulled off in Western New York. At any rate this Tom Collins proved himself a "piker," as any real estate pirate would have concocted a scheme to secure an advance fee on the sales.

Is the Maple City Nurseries Co., a reliable one, or are they just a fake? They have advertised some things in a little book of theirs. M. W. P.

Maryland.

Thought you might want to try out some of these wonders contained in the catalog of Square Deal Nurseries, Paw Paw, Mich. Tell us about them.

Maryland. D. W. B.

The little catalog contains descriptions of many worthy and standard small fruits and flowers. Then we find such novelties as the tree strawberry, and if the description of it is accepted it is a wonderful fruit, indeed. A competent authority has pronounced it a "worthless raspberry." Other novelties listed with fictitious claims are: Yard-long bean, ground almonds, banana muskmelon, and our old friend, the "wonderberry" under the name of garden huckleberry. This semi-poisonous weed perhaps received more publicity in THE R. N.-Y. at the time it was introduced than any other novelty of modern times, and the attempt to deceive the public by false claims successfully thwarted. A catalog containing so many false claims for unworthy plants does not commend itself to the buying public for such standard varieties as it does contain. One nurseryman in Michigan was charged with fraudulent use of the mails last season in connection with exploiting worthless novelties.

I answered an advertisement in the classified columns of last Sunday's *Times* which read about as follows: "Wanted—Acreage for airport. Describe property and give price. E-33 Times."

Yesterday I received a phone call from Aeronautical Engineering Co., 527 Fifth Avenue, New York, room 801, asking me to come over for interview. After some stalling they said that my property seemed suitable for their purpose, but before closing the deal it would be necessary to have aeronautical engineers make tests to determine air currents, etc. This service would cost me $300. After convincing them that I would not pay such amount they offered to stand half of the expense. I refused to pay anything until the property was purchased, so the matter was closed. I thought this lead might save some farmer his hard-earned cash.

New York. B. G. A.

We think this property-owner took a wise stand. The Aeronautical Engineering Co. no doubt would profit from the test whether the sale resulted or not. Regardless of the good faith of the engineering company property owner's should refuse to put up money in advance of a purchase contract being signed by a reliable party. This proposition does not "ring" right, to say the least.

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Written by a Master Painter

STANDARD PIGMENT CO., INC.
Schuylerville, N.Y.

DO YOU KNOW HOW to select the *right kind* of paint for each purpose? What colors harmonize? What colors are best for the living room? the dining room? the bedrooms? What colors make a room look larger? Do you know how to tell how much paint you need? How to prepare the paint? How to prepare exterior surfaces? interior surfaces? new surfaces? old surfaces? How to prime White Pine? Yellow Pine? Oak? Maple? Chestnut? How to put on the first coat? second coat? third coat? Do you know how to *cover* knots? How to *really* care for a brush? Do you *know* good paint from bad paint? How to compare one manufacturer's formula with another's?

The answers to all these important questions and a hundred others are in *"Paints and How To Use Them."* This book will give you more honest, reliable, up-to-the-minute information on paints and painting than any book we have seen. It is chock full of facts and helps—all in such simple, easy-reading form, that within a few minutes' time you'll know more about paints and how to use them than you ever dreamed of knowing. And don't fool yourself—it costs a lot of money NOT to know. That's why you should send at once for this big 32-page book, *"Paints and How To Use Them."* It will be a big money-saver to you—yet costs you *absolutely nothing.* Just simply write us for it—no obligation at all.

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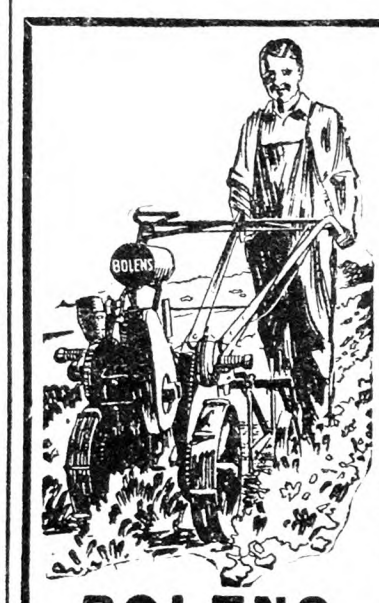

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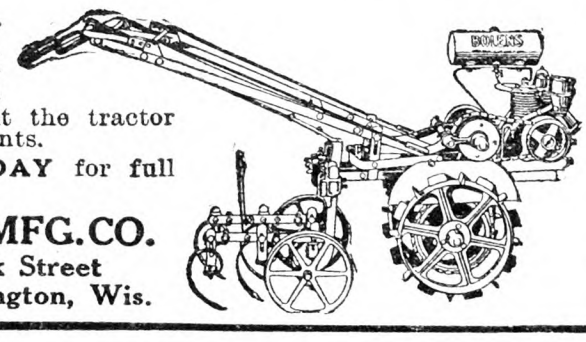

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Testimonial
"Your Direct-from-Factory Freight Paid Plan is a money saver for farmers. I saved $30 on fencing and $9 on roofing and got better goods."—J. F. Crowell, Kenton, Tenn.

As you look through the pages of this Money-Saving Book, you will not only see the big savings my low prices give you, but that I GUARANTEE the quality to be the HIGHEST.

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That takes out all guesswork as to the cost of freight—and gives you another big saving. You know exactly what your goods cost laid down at your freight depot. It makes no difference where you live, you save big money when you buy from Jim Brown Over a million farmers are buying from my factories now and saving big money. You can do it, too.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Now just a word about QUALITY Low prices don't mean a thing unless the Quality is right. I give you my personal guarantee on anything you buy from me. You take absolutely no risk.

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Satisfy yourself as to the dollars I will save you by sending for my big 120-page Cut Price Book. Do it NOW—you'll be glad you did.—Jim Brown.

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Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—First-class vegetable gardener in a State institution; initial salary $900 with maintenance; in replying give age, experience and references. ADVERTISER 3448, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-MANAGER wanted at once; single man; purebred Jerseys, Berkshires and Angus beef cattle; 70 acres at present; can expand to 250 later with proper associate; prefer American, Protestant; no liquor; man must be worker, willing and have some tact and brains, for which competent salary will be paid. ADVERTISER 3536, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to do plain cooking and some housework for family of three on farm; give age and wages asked. ADVERTISER 3532, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A farmer to raise sweet corn, muskmelons, berries and broilers on farm; one handy with carpenter tools preferred. ADVERTISER 3539, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—By April 1, married couple for private place near Pittsburgh, Pa.; man to work in dairy; must be clean, good milker and know how to handle cows; woman to board three to four men; running water, gas and electricity in house; state particulars with references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3540, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — July 1, first-class cook, two waitresses, kitchen girl; references. SMITH'S-IN-THE-ADIRONDACKS, Johnsburg, N. Y.

COOK and waitress, Germans preferred, for family of 2 adults, 2 small children, living on country place 5 miles from Hudson, N. Y.; all modern conveniences; position suitable for experienced mother and young daughter, neat and willing to learn housework; wages $100 for the two; advance if satisfactory; write, sending reference to MRS. VAN NESS PHILIP, Mayport, Fla.

WANTED—Married man, experienced farmhand and teamster, capable and willing to help milk occasionally; references required. ADVERTISER 3566, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A young American with some experience with poultry; wages $60 per month and board; state experience, age and when available. ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man qualified to act as assistant herdsman for Holstein and Jersey herd in Western Pennsylvania; state wages wanted and give references; full maintenance. Write W. M. KNUTH, Box 43, Morganza, Pa.

WANTED—Married man, gentleman's estate; must milk 8 cows, work in gardens and lawns, drive car; house, wood and milk, small family, $70 per month. ADVERTISER 3584, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young settled woman, about 30, for light housework on poultry farm; two men in family; permanent place; state lowest wages. ADVERTISER 3585, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man with some farm experience, sober and settled, to work on poultry farm; state lowest wages and if available at once. ADVERTISER 3586, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer to act as foreman on dairy farm; man with grown son or willing to board one man; good wages, house all improvements and privileges. ADVERTISER 3587, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple for private estate; woman for general housework; man to be generally useful with tools, understands poultry and gardening; good willing workers; all year round position; give age, nationality, references and wages desired. HARRY JACOB, Spring Valley, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, married, for care of 20 purebred Holstein cows; only those experienced in feeding for advanced registry need apply; wages $100 per month including house (unfurnished), milk, potatoes, wood, fuel, seeds for garden. Apply to SHAUN KELLY, Richmond, Mass. Tel. Richmond 17.

WANTED—A man who can grow vegetables in large quantities on private estate; give particulars of experience, where you worked, age, nationality, salary expected, and reference first letters. ADVERTISER 3591, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A married man to work on a farm; garden work, care of lawns and grounds, cutting some firewood and cleaning up brush ground. Reply to ADVERTISER 3595, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL-ROUND farmer, good milker wanted; married or single. BOX 542, Carmel, N. Y.

REFINED woman as cook and housekeeper for man and his mother on farm at Carmel, N. Y.; modern improvements; no farm help or drudgery; particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3601, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, intelligent and refined, preferably experienced in manual training, to act as counsellor to group of boys; references required. Address BOX 303, Burlington, N. J.

EXPERIENCED farmer, preference large family, dairy; Katskills; 40 cows; March 25; terms to agree upon. ADVERTISER 3589, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN—April 1 to November 1, dependable and handy, general work, Summer hotel (Christian) Ford cars; reference required; state wages. Address BOX 16, Branchville, N. J.

POULTRYMAN starting Leghorn farm, Quakertown, Pa., desires experienced man and wife to care for 3,000 chicks; sober, reliable, industrious, do building and concrete work; salary small start, house, bonus, opportunity grow with farm, chance for right man; start March 20. Write ADVERTISER 3614, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to work farm on shares, 75 acres, stocked, tools; 50% basis to right party. E. G. ELSTON, Rd. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.

COUPLE to work on farm by year. LEE B. COE, Guilford, N. Y.

WANTED—A reliable working housekeeper in a family of two elderly persons; permanent position and fair wages. L. BONNETT, 311 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—Herdsman, dairyman, for small herd registered Guernseys; wages $100 per month with house and usual privileges; private place, Eastern Long Island; position open March 15; give age, experience, number of family and references in first letter to BOX 188, Greenport, N. Y.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—Married couple, without family, unless they have grown son; the man for outside, general farm work; wife willing to board two or three men; nothing but a high-class couple, white, efficient and honest will be considered; this is a permanent job for the right party; living conditions consist of one end of house, with modern conveniences and pleasant surroundings. JOSEPH A. CANBY, Greenwood Farm, Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa.

POSITION open for competent settled woman to help in owner's home on Long Island farm, with all modern conveniences, and attractive living conditions; must like children and life on farm; give references and wages desired. ADVERTISER 3628, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, working farm manager for my 150-acre dairy farm, Putnam County, N. Y.; salary and terms in accordance with man's ability and experience; eight-room cottage with part improvements. ADVERTISER 3629, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A live young man of good habits, from 16 to 20 years old, who is honest and trusty, for general farming, who is interested in dairying and poultry; will pay good wages. ADVERTISER 3632, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Protestant white woman, cook, baker, competent; steady position; full particulars first letter; salary $65; private family. ADVERTISER 3642, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Scotch preferred; man with sheep experience and general farming; wife for housework. FRIENDLEE FARMS, Crown Point, N. Y.

FARMER, married, Protestant, honest, clean, no children; poultry experience preferred; willing worker; care horse and cow; steady job still open; state wages and particulars in first letter. M. FULLEBORN, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Single poultryman, some definite experience; willing worker; $40 month and board; Western New York. ADVERTISER 3624, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-SUPERINTENDENT for extensive private estate in Westchester County; must be fully versed in all requirements pertaining to upkeep and management, horticulturally and technically educated; possess landscaping initiative, and be an able executive; permanent position; good living quarters; state age, nationality, where previously employed and salary expected. ADVERTISER 3620, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm-raised young man on commercial poultry farm; state age, height, weight in first letter; salary $50 per month and board; vacancy must be filled at once. INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED man lives alone in country; will give board, room for Winter to a single man not over 45 as companion; information relative to this advertiser desired by editor; will those who replied communicate with him immediately. ADVERTISER 3647, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED feed salesman to cover Southeastern Pennsylvania; dairy and poultry training necessary; trade established; good opportunity. ADVERTISER 3646, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED couple—Year round gardener and handyman to take charge of two-acre country place; garden, fruit, chickens, pony and drive car; wife general housework; small family; separate living quarters and pleasant surroundings; for people seeking good home rather than high salary; references. Address C. VICTOR JOHNSTON, Albany Post Road, R. F. D., Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER to work under superintendent, on private estate; must be good vegetable grower, milk two cows, able to handle men; wife to board one man if necessary; we supply modern, unfurnished, six-room bungalow, heat, milk and garden space; salary that will suit good man; copies of references with application; personal interview if possible. E. B. MODDELL, R. F. D. 2, Northport, L. I., N. Y.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED, married herdsman-dairyman wants permanent position, vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 3464, care Rural New-Yorker.

CLEAN, single American gardener; easy going and good habits; knowing all the big and little things that only years of high grade private gardening can teach; understanding the allied branches; possessing a perfect record and being entirely trustworthy; desires a permanent position on private place in New York or Philadelphia suburbs where men of this type are needed. ADVERTISER 3490, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, estate superintendent, wishes position; American, married, thoroughly experienced all branches; capable, references. ADVERTISER 3554, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, middle-aged couple, want position; no children; 1½ years in U. S., speak some English; wife good cook in simple and hotel cooking; man understands garden, farm, housework; cows, horses, chickens; both honest and sober; state wages. R. LENK, 209 Division Ave., Garfield, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT, married, 17 years' experience, desires position as manager of gentleman's estate. ADVERTISER 3552, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE manager, first-class mechanic, all repairs, carpenter, plumber, painter, gas engines, concrete; age 37, married, Protestant. ADVERTISER 3542, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 40, wishes position dairy or poultry farm; 9 years' experience; Slovakian. R. WERNER, Englishtown, N. J.

PRACTICAL farm manager open for position about May 1; life experience, age 35, married, one child; at present employed, having full charge of dairy farm and milk route; best of reasons for making change; first-class references as to character and ability; nothing under $2,500 per year considered. ADVERTISER 3564, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD like position as caretaker on gentleman's estate; experienced; references furnished; married, no children. MAURICE S. CHAPMAN, Lyme, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED carpenter wants a position on an estate, institution or poultry farm; four years' experience in chicken raising; first-class mechanic. ADVERTISER 3590, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20, experienced, desires position March 20 on fruit and truck farm; references; state wages and particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3596, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Have six years' experience on retail milk route with care of cows and equipment; can drive Ford truck. ADVERTISER 3597, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as foreman, manager or superintendent of estate or live stock farm; experienced, trustworthy, temperate, reliable, best references. ADVERTISER 3599, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, chauffeur and graduate nurse; can take full charge country home; experienced all branches; references. ADVERTISER 3606, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT permanent care of estate, American, 39, childless; gardener, handy man; wife cook; only those sincere to secure excellent trustworthy couple need reply; salary $125 with maintenance. ADVERTISER 3604, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, white, Protestant, wishes position as manager of grain farm; 20 years' experience, strictly sober, handy with tools; best of reference. C. HAMILTON, 465 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, N. J.

FARM positions wanted; young unmarried men, graduates of the National Farm School, well trained to handle stock, farm machinery and horses, want positions as farm assistants, dairymen, herdsmen, tractor men, teamsters, poultrymen and greenhouse men. C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

INSPECTION of estate, advise and information by landscape architect, forestry expert tree surgeon. MAX M. KUMER, 21 Jefferson Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Phone 2281.

CAPABLE Vermont woman wants cooking and first floor work in small family. ADVERTISER 3619, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, capable, hard-working manager, experienced in all branches, wants job immediately; married, no children; references. ADVERTISER 3618, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced, careful, energetic worker, good character, references; salary or shares; estate, farm. GEORGE THORNTON, 229 W. 46th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, fine references, short poultry course, agricultural college; Norwegian; wants steady position. ADVERTISER 3617, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED, capable woman wishes position as housekeeper; good home more desired than high salary. ADVERTISER 3616, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, Danish, single, wishes position; prefer gentleman's estate; first-class buttermaker, also sweet butter; willing to take care and milk 4-5 cows. ADVERTISER 3613, care Rural New-Yorker.

SCANDINAVIAN, 27, wants position as farmhand on big farm or ranch next Summer. ADVERTISER 3611, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, German, single, years of experience in hatching, brooding and raising young stock. ADVERTISER 3610, care Rural New-Yorker.

THE WRITER, A. T. Blakeslee of Preserve, Pa., in making a change, finds it necessary to dispense with the service of Paul Cluck; I can recommend this young man to anyone needing help on a poultry farm. Address PAUL CLUCK, Newport, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, exceptional ability, wide experience, seeks managership of large breeding and commercial egg plant; or would build one along strictly modern lines; can produce definitely favorable results and would expect remuneration commensurate with same on profit sharing basis; best references. ADVERTISER 3608, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY keeping is a highly specialized industry which may be a very profitable or discouraging investment. None but the exceptionally intelligent with ability could have kept pace with its last ten years' development. One must shake the hay seeds from their hair to succeed. The advertiser is experienced, has that nice combination of brain and brawn that makes a successful modern poultryman. He seeks a high-class position where pay is in exact ratio with results obtained. Best credentials. ADVERTISER 3607, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager, economical, efficient, American, long experience, thoroughly qualified farming, cattle, poultry, all estate work, executive ability. ADVERTISER 3609, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, married, age 33, experienced in all branches; good references; wants permanent position on farm or estate. ADVERTISER 3625, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, age 31, married, wants situation; experienced hatching, brooding, laying flock and general farming; little hand milking. ADVERTISER 3626, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, experienced, single, young and willing; good references. ADVERTISER 3627, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER open for position March 15; preferably Pennsylvania or New Jersey; excellent references; widower, two adult daughters, one graduate nurse; a pleasant place to live more desired than large pay. BOX 122, Big Flats, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, middle-aged American woman desires position; nine years with last employer. ADVERTISER 513, Washington St., Boonton, N. J.

FARM manager, thoroughly experienced in farming, dairy, orchard, garden, poultry, care of country estate; small family; Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania preferred. BOX 6, Reistertown, Md.

HAVE 10 years' experience with honest service to manage your estate, whether large or small; excellent feeder for show or milk; married 14 years, moved once, death of owner cause of change; a real man for a real position; bank and business references. ADVERTISER 3631, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm foreman, efficient manager, lifetime experience in production and retailing high-grade milk; available April 1. FRANK GRATSINGER, Montvale, N. J.

SITUATION—American woman, age 40, Protestant, as houseworker or keeper; plain cook or practical nurse; have daughter; must be near good high school; reference given; state wages. ADVERTISER 3634, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairy farmer desires situation April 1; life experience in all branches; good with tractor and machinery; can furnish help; Pennsylvania preferred. ADVERTISER 3635, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY partnership; will invest money with services to enlarge and improve poultry plant, within 50 miles New York City; experienced. ADVERTISER 3636, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDS-MANAGER, married, 28, open for position March 15; college trained, capable of doing own veterinary work; thorough knowledge of cattle and milk production; only interested in large proposition; $2,000, usual perquisites; sound references. ADVERTISER 3638, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted in dairy, single man, good dry-hand milker; no bad habits; can furnish reference; Protestant, American; open for position at once. LEONARD MERTE, Barnegat, N. J.

DAIRYMAN and herdsman, single; life experience; prefer small herd of purebred cattle building up; best of references; prefer Guernsey cattle. L. MARKS, R. F. D. 3, Callicoon, N. Y.

WORKING manager desires situation in April; life experience in dairy farming; could furnish one man; best of references. ADVERTISER 3639, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man with family, desires position as working foreman or manager of gentleman's estate; 16 years' experience; best of references. ADVERTISER 3641, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on private estate by competent carpenter; can do interior and exterior work, wagon repairing, painting; has tools. JOHN STEPHENS, 1300 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

MARRIED herdsman-dairyman wants position; lifetime experience; honest and reliable; references. BOX 341, Mineola, N. Y.

ESTATE manager, experienced, capable, reliable, open for engagement. P. B. WHITEHEAD, Newtown Square, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, 12 years' experience, 37 years old, Christian, married, no children; wants steady position; with separate house. V. STUPAR, 2 East 129th St., Apt. 3-C, New York City.

JEWISH young man, 20, single, educated, wishes a steady position on a vegetable farm; not afraid of work. JOSEPH ADLER, 229 Monroe St., New York City.

WORKING manager open for position March 1; Cornell graduate 1916; practical farmer and stockman; experienced poultryman and estate manager; best references. BOX 114, Eatontown, N. J.

POSITION wanted by high-class farm superintendent with 20 years' experience in successful management of large commercial farms. ADVERTISER 3622, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as farm superintendent or managing herdsman by single man, 40, fully experienced in all branches of agriculture, dairying, purebred stock; college training, best of references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 3623, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married couple want position as manager of estate or farm; sober, honest, no bad habits; $200 per month; good education; best reference. ADVERTISER 3645, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 32, life experience all branches; result getter; $100. ADVERTISER 3644, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, wishes position, estate or commercial or assistant gardener greenhouse; A-1 farmer. FRED MARTINI, 389 First Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED Protestant couple desire positions either as gardener and cook or care elderly people; excellent references; city or country. ADVERTISER 3640, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as caretaker or manager-orchardist, by competent American; married, strictly temperate, honest worker; references supplied. R. M. GUILD, Box 538, Hillsdale, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

TWO Central New Jersey farms for sale—Farm No. 1, 65 acres, all in wheat, dwelling and barns. Farm No. 2, 170 acres, 120 of it in wheat, dwelling and barns, also apple orchard. Both farms have been intensively cultivated and fertilized by us for many years and soil is in excellent condition. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

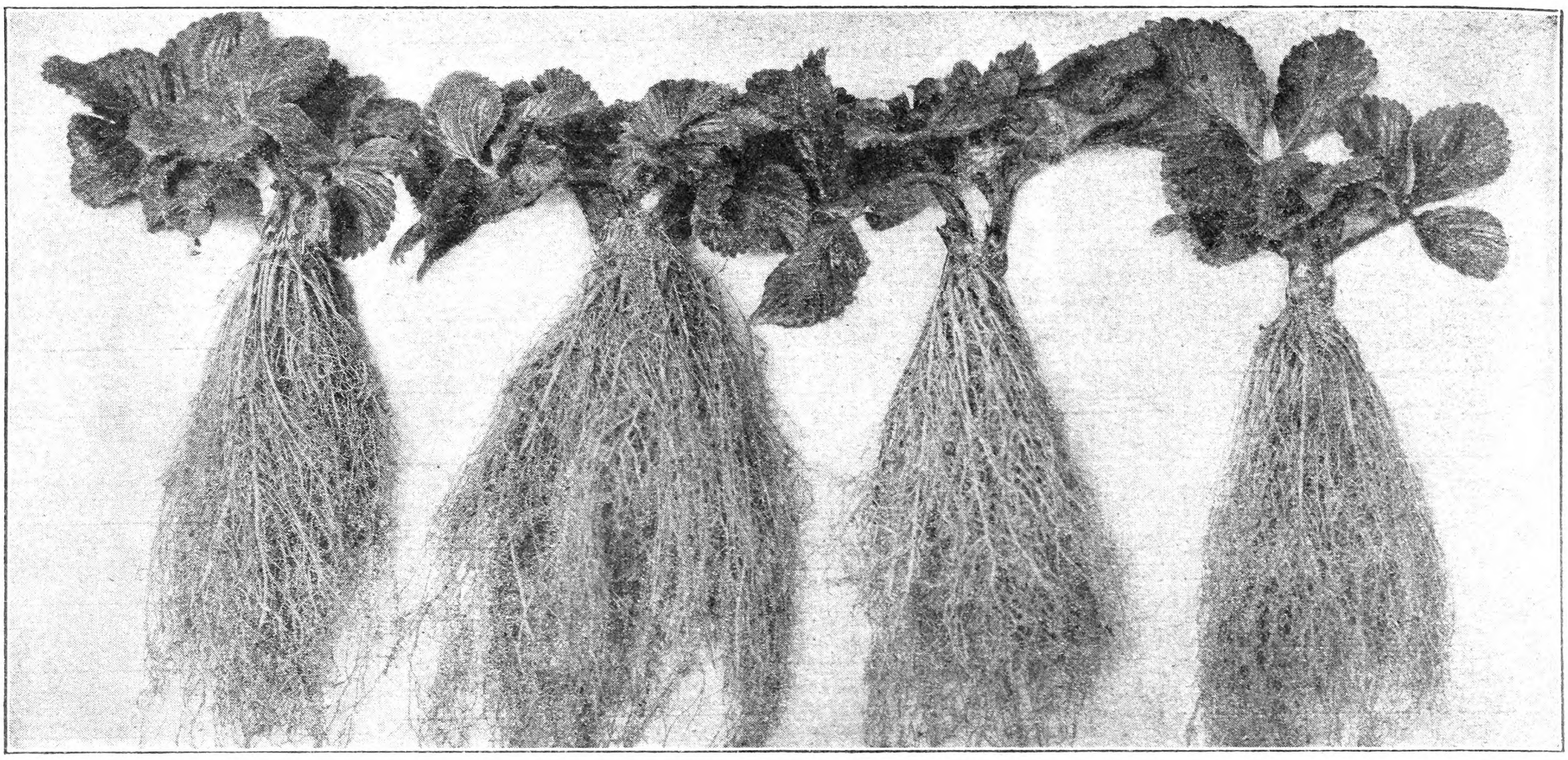
FINE stock farm with dairy barns, 150 tons hay, 1,000 bushels corn, 100 hogs, cattle, team, implements; 100 acres in Alfalfa; excellent buildings; fine climate; write owner. W. G. EPES, Blackstone, Va.

FRUIT and poultry farm for sale; excellent buildings, near town; small amount of cash required; produced $1,000 worth of fruit last year; must be sold before April 1. ADVERTISER 3526, care Rural New-Yorker.

OWNER wishes to retire; will sell money-making dairy farm, yearly income $10,000; buildings cost $30,000; 15-room house, 100-foot barn, 2 silos, level land, no stones; near village, on main highway; best farm between Albany and Binghamton; price $29,000; stock, crops, tractor and machinery included; a bargain. ADVERTISER 3581, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 371.

TOWNSEND'S PLANTS



IN KEEPING pace with the small fruit industry The Townsend's Nurseries have grown in a quarter of a century from an Idea to the greatest institution of its kind in America.

The fact that we now serve more than one-third of the small fruit growers in the eastern half of the United States, is proof of the integrity and worth of our policies and our products. Such growth surely points to the fact that we are pleasing our customers.

The Very Best Article That it is Possible to Produce At the Very Lowest Price Possible

This is what the majority of American folks are looking for today. Whether it be automobiles, shoes or plants. There is only one way to produce the best at a low price. And that way is to produce it in enormous quantities. With the very latest methods of manufacture or growing.

By enormous production, where the soil and climate is right and where good labor is plentiful, the E. W. Townsend & Sons Nurseries are able to give you more for your money than you can expect to get elsewhere.

We want every one who sends us an order to expect just this much. That they can receive better value in dealing with us than elsewhere.

If you have never purchased from us a pleasant surprise is yet in store for you. We invite you now to become another one of our satisfied customers.

Strawberry Crop Insurance!

When you send Townsend's your order you not only get the very best grade of plants that it is possible to grow, and plants that are hardy enough to suit every climate. But you can get your plants from us at the proper planting time.

This one thing in itself many times spells the difference between success and crop failure. This early and prompt shipments of plants cannot possibly happen when you give your order to a northern nursery. It is usually April 1st to 10th before they can dig and ship plants. They have about one month in which to do a year's business. Some orders are sure to be too late in getting their shipment and this spells FAILURE with capital letters.

$2,560 From One Acre TOWNSEND'S PREMIER

Mr. John P. Walker, Unionville, W. Va.

Mr. Walker writes us December 31st, 1927: From the 7,000 Premier plants from you in April, 1925, I sold 400 32-quart crates for $2,560, and besides this sold enough at the patch to pay the picking bill. 1927 I sold 275 crates more from the same plants. I did not have time to give the plants proper attention or could have done better the second year.

Order direct from Price List. Or our Catalog will be mailed promptly on request. A postal will bring it.

A BIG BERRY BOOK FREE

Tells Everything

In a plain old-fashioned way. Not full of High Colored Pictures and Hot Air. You save money and get the World's Best Plants.

Grape-vines, Asparagus roots, Canna, Dahlia and Gladioli Bulbs. Some special gardens for the Ladies in both small-fruits and bulbs at less than one-half Regular price.

Premier Strawberry Plants Our Specialty

More than Fifty Millions of these fine plants, just as good as those pictured above, now awaiting your orders.

THEY ARE GROWN RIGHT—PRICED RIGHT. 100% PURE ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

TOWNSEND'S PRICES

10% Cash Discount on ALL Orders Before March 10th.

STRAWBERRIES

Regular Shipping Season, Oct. 15th to May 1st

TOWNSEND'S SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO GROWERS

More than a quarter century direct selling

One Price to all - A square deal to every one

Extra Early Varieties	Per 1000
Excelsior (per)	$5.00
Gov. Ritchie (per)	5.00
Klondyke (per)	4.00
Lord Salisbury	8.00
MISSIONARY (per)	4.00
Townsend's Select MISSIONARY	5.00
Mitchell's Early (per)	5.00
PREMIER (per)	5.00
PRINCE (per)	8.00
ST. LOUIS (per)	8.00
Success (per)	5.00
Early to Midseason	
DR. BURRILL (per)	5.00
Dunlap (per)	5.00
Delicious (per)	5.00
Eaton (per)	6.00
Haverland (imp.)	6.00
Lady Thompson (per)	5.00
Midseason to Late	
AROMA (per)	4.00
BIG JOE (per)	5.00
COOPER (per)	6.00
De Lues Judith (per)	6.00
Gibson (per)	5.00
Glen Mary (per)	8.00

	Per 1000
Marshall (per)	$8.00
"MAYQUEEN" (imp.)	15.00
New York (per)	8.00
Nic Ohmer (per)	6.00
Parsons Beauty (per)	5.00
Paul Jones (imp.)	5.00
Sample (imp.)	6.00
BURGESS (per)	5.00
Late to Very Late	
CHESAPEAKE (per)	5.00
Crawford 25 (imp.)	10.00
FORD (per)	5.00
Gold Mine (per)	5.00
Gandy (per)	5.00
LUPTON (per)	5.00
MASCOT (per)	8.00
McAlpine (per)	5.00
PEARL (per)	8.00
TOWNKING (per)	15.00
Townsend's BIG LATE (imp.)	6.00
WM. BELT (per)	5.00
World's Wonder (per)	8.00
Ever-bearing	
Lucky-Strike (per)	20.00
MASTODON (per)	20.00
Progressive (per)	10.00
World's Champion (per)	10.00

If less than 500 plants are ordered, prices must be carried out according to the following table. Each variety must be added separate. If correct amount is not sent we send only the amount of plants which you have paid for. Prices do not include transportation.

If priced at	$4.00 per 1000	$5.00 per 1000	$6.00 per 1000	$8.00 per 1000	$10.00 per 1000	$15.00 per 1000	$20.00 per 1000
25 plants will cost	$.25	$.30	$.40	$.50	$.70	$1.00	$1.40
50 plants will cost	.40	.50	.60	.80	1.00	1.50	2.10
75 plants will cost	.60	.70	.80	1.00	1.25	2.00	2.80
100 plants will cost	.70	.90	1.00	1.40	1.75	2.50	3.40
150 plants will cost	.90	1.15	1.30	1.60	2.20	3.25	4.40
200 plants will cost	1.10	1.40	1.60	2.00	2.50	4.75	5.40
250 plants will cost	1.25	1.60	1.90	2.35	3.00	5.50	6.40
300 plants will cost	1.40	1.80	2.15	2.70	3.40	6.00	7.40
350 plants will cost	1.55	2.00	2.30	3.05	3.80	6.50	8.20
400 plants will cost	1.70	2.20	2.60	3.40	4.20	7.00	9.00
450 plants will cost	1.85	2.35	2.80	3.70	4.60	7.25	9.50
500 plants will cost	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.50	10.00
1000 plants will cost	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00

Why Take a Chance of Crop Failure

For a quarter of a century Townsend's plants have been grown in every northern state with very best results. As the following list of testimonials will show, which we are taking the liberty to reproduce:

From Victor P. Kennard of Greenland, N. H. — This is a real strawberry section and I want to say that your plants are the only real plants that have given us satisfaction.

From B. H. Kimbell, Maine.—Mammoth plants just received, fine plants, fine packing.

From Frank Wolfley, Orchard Park, N. Y.—Your plants best I ever bought. Picked 1,000 quarts from plot 50x60 feet.

From Arthur Desaultal, Attleboro, Mass.—From the 8,000 plants bought of you I have grown the finest crop of berries ever seen in this part of the country. No plants have ever grown so well as yours.

From Wm. Shafer, Bellaire, O.—You have sent me the finest plants I have ever seen besides so many extras.

W. B. Heckler, Penn.—From 4,000 Townsend's plants picked 7,227 quarts.

Mrs. Alonzo Young, from Minnesota.—Sold $127 worth of Lucky Strike berries from 100 plants first year.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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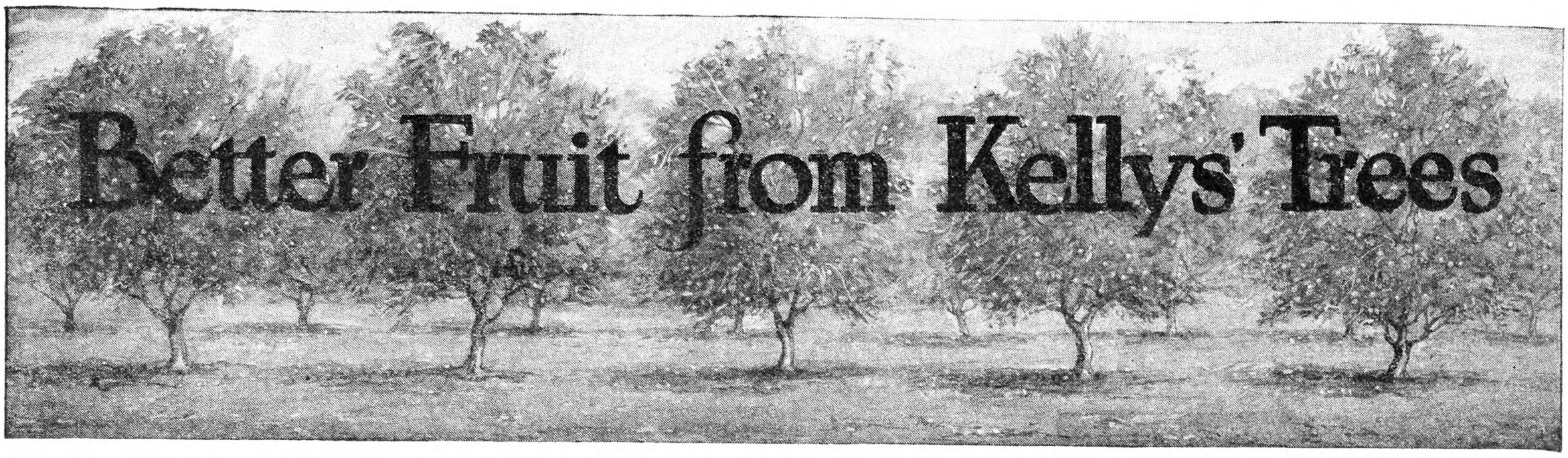
Gathering Sap In the Maple Orchard



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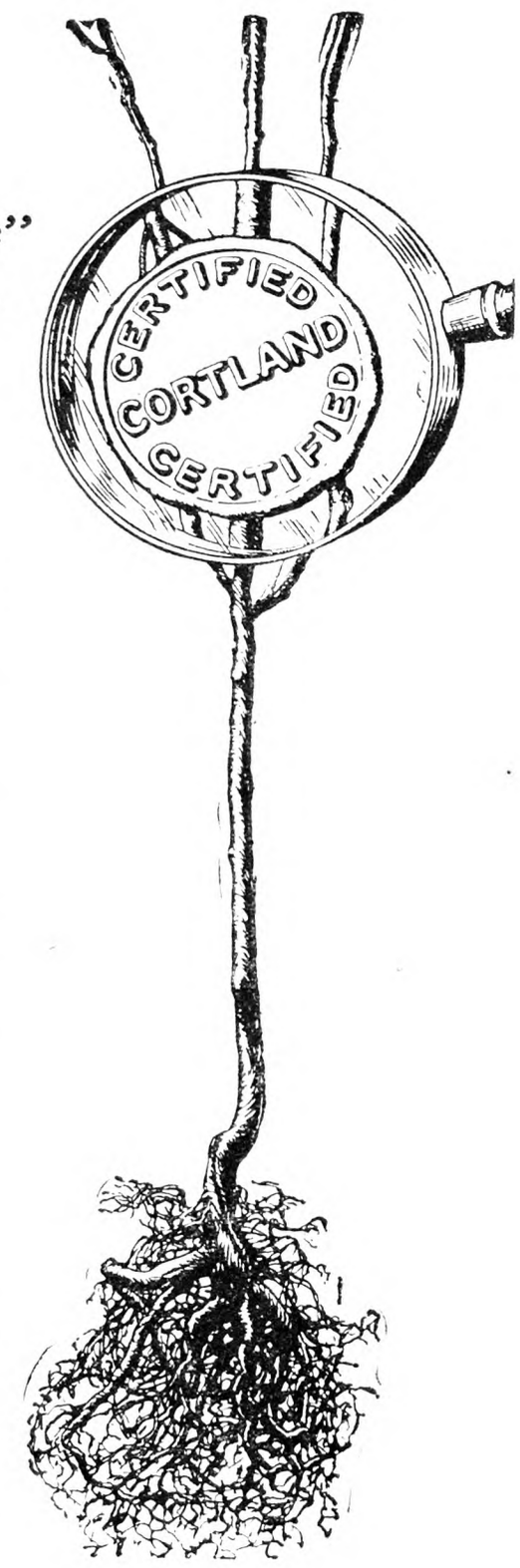

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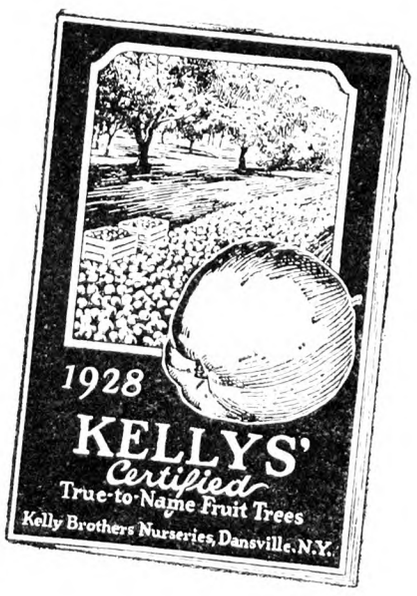


Harvesting The Maple Crop

How It is Done in the North Country

THE blustery, windy month of March is here again, and with the first mild sunshiny days farmers will be getting out their utensils in preparation for the annual syrup harvest, which is not easily forgotten by one who was brought up and spent many seasons in the making of maple sugar and syrup.

About 15 miles east of Lowville, the county seat of Lewis County, was once the heart of the sugar making industry of this North Country, large orchards of from 2,000 to 7,500 trees being located in this vicinity, but a large shoe last factory, was established at Croghan, several years ago, which resulted in the cutting of these large maple groves, so that about all that now remains are the many weather-beaten and rotting stumps to remind the traveler of the former days of sugar-making activities.

In the very early days the trees were bored with an auger of large caliber and fitted with hand-made wooden spiles, also logs of basswood were cut in proper lengths, split and scooped, or adzed out, to form a container in place of buckets, but these were very crude and cumbersome and gave way to the wooden bucket or pail.

The sap was gathered by hand, the men equipped with heavy neck-yokes, and carrying large wooden pails, which were then taken to some central point, where it was boiled down in an old potash kettle, not arranged over an arch, but set up on huge back logs open at the front for fireplace. As the boiling was done out in the open, some particles of dead leaves, bits of bark, ashes, etc. were blown into the kettle, making a grade of sugar that was badly discolored and quite a bit unwholesome to the taste. This old kettle had a capacity of a trifle over three barrels and in the memory of the writer, was used as a temporary sap storage.

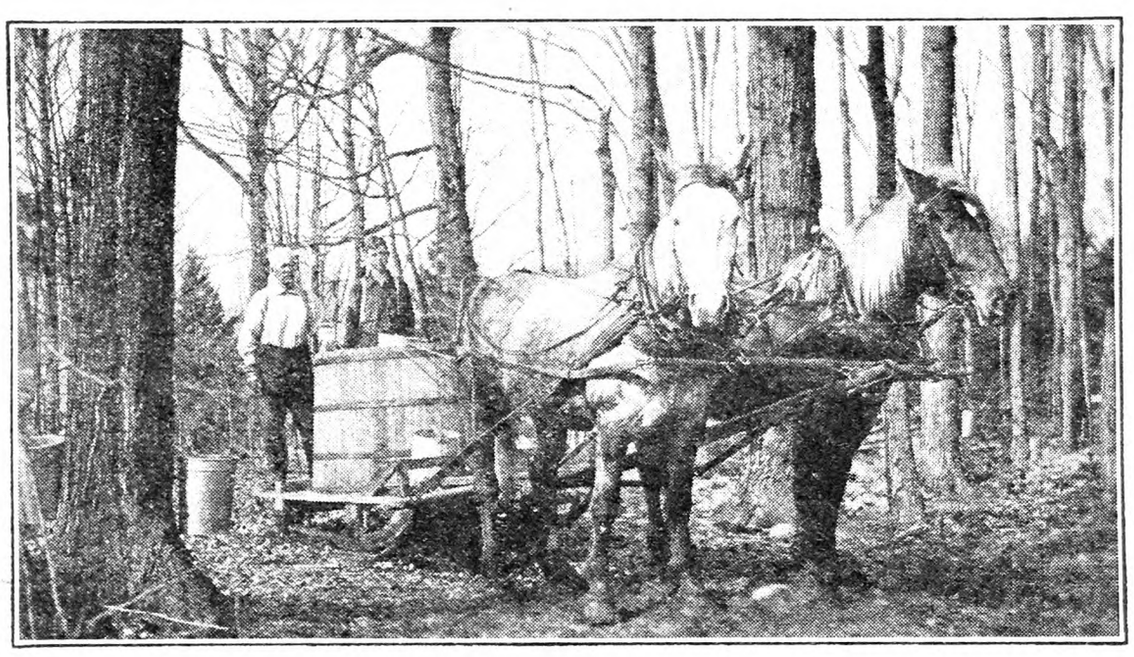
The old wooden buckets were used to some extent, however, and were made mostly of spruce staves, supplemented by a partial use of tin ones; the former would sometimes become sour and ill-smelling, in the warm days of early April, and if the sap was allowed to remain in them for any length of time it would tend to give the syrup rather a dark color and strong flavor, similar to the brands of southern molasses.

Some years when the snow was of unusual depth, a yoke of oxen would be brought into service for the breaking out of the main roads, through the sugar woods, and they were attached to a long sleigh, with narrow runners, piled high with wooden buckets. On the outskirts of the sugar bush the wind would often blow these helter-kelter and the more that disappeared permanently the higher grade the finished product, no doubt.

The sap was gathered with a cumbersome wooden sleigh called a mud sled on which was chained a large wooden tub, similar to a molasses hogshead, holding about 100 gallons. I have never forgotten the boyhood experience of trying to guide the old oxen in that twisting road among the trees. The hired man was much more of a success.

In boiling the sap, we used an evaporator, one that was put on the market in the early eighties. This is very simple to operate and after nearly 45 years usage, is still doing service. There was one time, when the soft wood timber was being removed, that 4-ft. slab wood, consisting of hemlock, spruce and some pine, could be purchased at 60 cents per cord. This when supplemented with dry hemlock limbs, made splendid fuel, and stepping outside the sugar-house on a cloudy March evening one could discern long tongues of flame leaping from the tall brick chimney.

The syrup then was taken to the farmhouse, placed in one of those old dairy kettles, cleansed and boiled to the proper thickness, that it would grain nicely and then stirred with wooden ladle, until granulated, when it was placed in barrels, or butter tubs for future use; also quantities poured in wooden molds, making 1-lb. and 5-lb. cakes, which sold readily on the local market for 8 to 10 cents per pound.



The Gathering Sled With Its Sap Tub. Fig. 160

Sometimes a party of neighbors and friends from a nearby village would assemble at the sugar-house, and having at hand a small iron kettle, a couple of green crotched stakes would be cut and driven in the ground, then across this would be suspended our kettle, with a small quantity of syrup, and with a brisk fire it would soon reach the consistency for pack-wax, when it was poured onto milk pans filled with snow, and sometimes eaten with crude forks fashioned from cedar stakes. No doubt the particles of ashes and bits of dead leaves gave it a tang and seasoning rarely enjoyed in these scientific days of bacteria and a lot of other modern ideas.

But the output of maple sugar and syrup has been quite materially reduced in recent years, less than half of the total of a couple of decades ago, for different reasons. The co-operative marketing association for one thing was detrimental. The methods employed caused criticism, also the high price of extra labor required and the lack of available fuel, and the prices prevalent for gallon syrup cans. These are different reasons why many farmers with fair sugar orchards are not working them. But with the price of a high-grade of maple syrup, ranging from $1.75 to $2.25 per gallon, as it has for the past few years, and coming at a time when little else, excepting the regular routine of farm chores, can be performed on the farm, I think many of these sugar orchards, could be worked with profit, as our experience of a period of 20 years, with prices less than half of the present time, proved that with the average year, it returned a fair profit.

In some sugar woods, are many hardwood tree tops that with a little labor expended in the cutting and hauling to the sap house would make excellent fuel, and where these conditions prevail, have noted instances where the tenant would purchase soft coal at a rather high price which of course very much reduced the profit. Of course there is a goodly amount of hard labor attached to the running of a sugar bush successfully. Especially is this so during a Winter of deep snows, but with the equipment at hand and where almost the only expense is a little extra help in tapping and the purchase of containers for the finished product, I believe it is good business. But the present outlook is that with the passing of another decade the maple syrup industry, for which this portion of the North Country has so long been noted, will, unless some unforeseen circumstance steps in to interfere, have passed into the discard.

CHARLES L. STILES.

Northern New York.

Delaware County Sugar Making

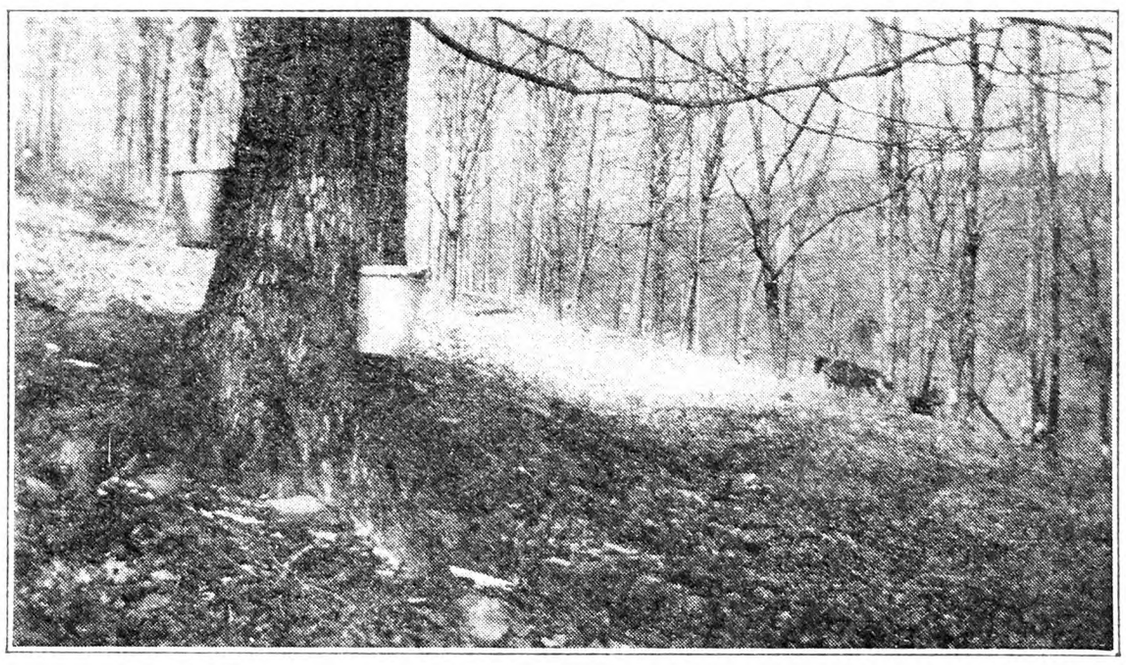
The maple sugar industry has changed radically from the picturesque ways of 50 years ago—of wooden spiles (made by hand), wooden troughs or wooden buckets set on the ground at the foot of the trees, gathering by hand with sap yoke or by means of horse-drawn sled laden with barrels, boiling in enormous kettles over an out-door arch. Such methods could not produce the beautiful light syrup and sugar that we expect today with our all-metal outfits and speedier boiling system. But we still depend on the sap's running in the maple trees on the hill when a warm day comes in late March or in April.

Tapping is lots of fun. The sleigh is loaded with buckets and covers and spouts and the carefully packed tapping bits. Besides the boring of holes and driving of spouts, there is the hanging of buckets and fitting of covers, the latter being often the boy's job. It means traveling miles in rubber boots but it does give the finest introduction to Spring.

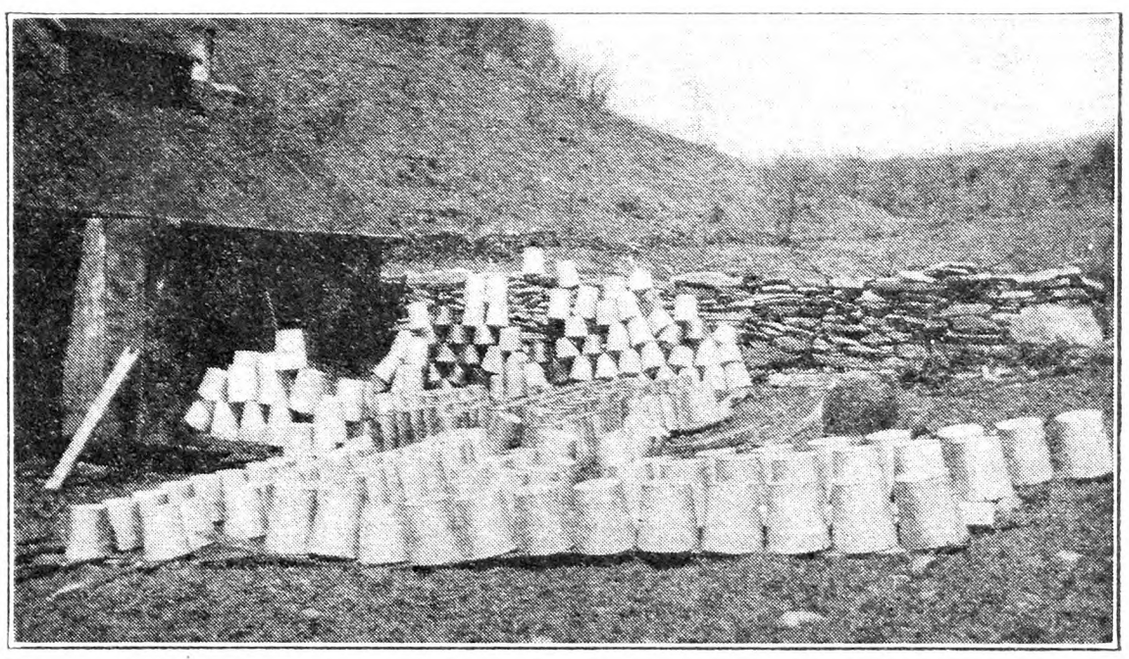
While the sap is running, one has time to set up the big evaporator and the storage tank, connecting them with some sort of pipe and regulator. The regulator is to determine the flow of sap from tank to boiling pan. In our neighborhood there are some evaporators with corrugated bottom, to expose a greater surface to the fire, but many of us still use flat-bottomed evaporators. Both kinds are planned to admit cold sap at one end and allow syrup to be drawn off at the other.

The fuel used here is wood. The more provident have a supply already piled conveniently near the arch, perhaps under cover at one end of the sap house. The boiling place varies, from the arch of stones out in the open where storms and flying leaves enrich the color of the syrup to the iron furnace set up inside a well-built sap house with ventilators in the roof to be opened and closed according to the direction of the wind.

The gathering tank is some sort of closed receptacle that can be drawn by the farmer's team. Some



A Maple Tree Yielding Its Spring Harvest. Fig. 161



A Full Battery of Sap Buckets. Fig. 162

of our neighbors have a long tank, shaped like a washboiler, while others have a round tank. Perforations in a raised portion of the inward-sloping lid allow the sap to be poured in as the sled is drawn about through the sap bush.

As soon as the right combination of wind and sun has brought a flow of sap, one may see on the hillsides the teams toiling up and down, with the gathering tanks gleaming in the sunshine. Then we watch to see whose smokestack sends up the first signal column of the real opening of the sap season. For this is really the beginning; one may tap one's trees at one's convenience, but the sap may not flow for days afterward, according to weather conditions and also the exposure of the bush. Trees on a sunny slope or in a wet place are affected sooner than those on a drier or colder exposure.

Probably everybody has heard these couplets:

Wind in the north
Sap pours forth.
Wind in the south
Sap has a drouth.
Wind in the east
Sap flows least.
Wind in the west
Sap flows best.

We can hardly wait for the first sap to be gathered and boiled in the big evaporator, and brought to the house for the finishing process. How good the hot syrup tastes even when it burns the tongue! Then comes the testing with thermometer or the equally careful weighing of the syrup to get the legal standard; the longer cooking for sugar, followed by stirring and caking—a delightfully exacting business throughout.

Sometimes this sugaring-off is done in the evaporator, but many still prefer using a smaller pan called a syrup pan over the kitchen range. The first "run" is often made up into little cakes of sugar which sell at top-notch prices. Though local demand takes a fair amount in retail sales, by far the larger proportion of the maple crop in our section is sold wholesale as syrup in 50-gallon drums.

After a few weeks the weather gets so warm that the tree buds open and sap sours as fast as it drips from the spouts. This means the end of sugar-making and the time to wash all the equipment. The next sunny day when the wind is not too strong you may see stacks of sap buckets draining on porch floors and on boards laid down in dooryards. Before dark, everything is put away to awit another sap season. MARY VIDA BATES.

Growing Cabbage from Seed to Storage

IN GROWING cabbage, as in all other crops, the seed is important. Secure the best seed obtainable, if possible from the Puget Sound district, and then disinfect and dry the seed before planting, using 1 to 1,000 corrosive sublimate solution. Several diseases are carried in the seed, but with proper care disease will trouble the ordinary grower but little.

Select light loose ground for the seed bed; new ground is best, and make it rich with fertilizer, hen manure or compost. Plants should grow rapidly to keep ahead of weeds, for the bed is not usually cultivated much.

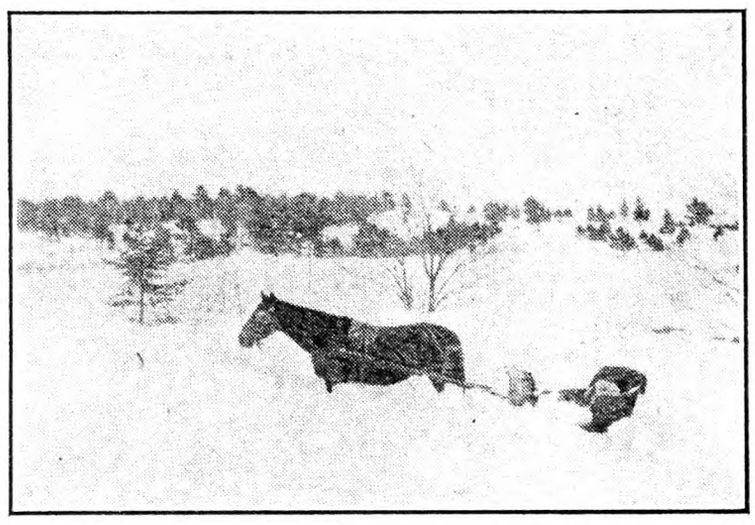
The ground for the main crop is selected with care. Cabbage will grow well on almost any soil, provided it gives moisture and fertility; however clay soils should be avoided. Low black soils are best if well drained. Cabbage will not grow on ground where water stands. Plow under a heavy sod that has been well cut up with a disk harrow. Top-dress with chicken manure and harrow in, then string a high-grade fertilizer in the row, or scatter about the plant before the first hoeing. If potato or corn ground is used plow under a good dressing of stable manure and also use fertilizer. Cabbage is a "rank feeder" and no one can expect a good crop unless his ground is very fertile. If your soil is sour use a ton or more of lime to the acre. The field should be well fitted and friable. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this.

The plants may be set by hand or with a plant setter, and should be watered. Sometimes a cloudy day just before a rain may be selected which will help the young plants to a quick start. As soon as the plants straighten up the cultivator should be started. Some prefer the hoe, but several hoeings are expensive, and should be avoided unless necessary.

Although cabbage is subject to many diseases, these may be prevented by rotation and sanitation. With strong healthy plants and new ground the two pests with which the grower must contend are the green flea beetle and the cabbage worm. Last year here in Cayuga County many small plantings were ruined by the beetle before the plants recovered from setting. I saved mine with hand sprayers. The next day after setting I sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to which had been added a small amount of soap, about ½ lb. to 10 gallons. I continued this spray every few days, and it controlled both beetles and worms. We were obliged, however, to hand-pick the worms a couple of times. Children may do this job, particular care being taken to get the worms from the forming heads. The "last worm" was never killed, but a few are not very harmful. Cabbage requires a lot of attention while it is young, but when larger and growing rapidly it will stand quite a bit of neglect and hardship.

As to varieties, perhaps the earliest cabbage is Jersey Wakefield, a small pointed head, maturing in 60 to 70 days, and is good in quality and flavor. After this comes All-head or Flat Dutch for Fall use and Round Head Danish for Winter, this being undoubtedly the best keeper of them all in storage.

For inside storage a cool dry place just above freezing is best. Soft rot starts quickly in warm damp places. Cabbage should be handled carefully and not thrown around or bruised. Don't trim too closely, the outside leaves are tough and offer protection.



Sometimes Winter Acts Like This and Then We Are Glad to Think About Spring

For home use and to feed cows or hens the heads may be piled in long rows 3 ft. high in the center (an inverted V-shape) in any convenient place outdoors, and covered with straw, leaves or hay. They may freeze solid and then be thawed just before feeding. Repeated thawing and freezing will soften them. At the price of cabbage last Fall and Winter they are worth much more fed on the farm.

New York. A. D. BORNT.

A Study in Behavior of Beans

LAST season I raised a fine crop of the new Perry Marrow beans on a small area of ground. As the beans are large, there occurred an uneven distribution of seed in the row necessitating the replanting in many places. At harvest time they were quite uneven in ripening. They were cured in small stacks by using some old wagon wheels for the base, leaving plenty of air space beneath. In this way the crop was evenly cured and housed entirely free from damage in any way.

On February 13 I planted 12 of these beans in a box of moist dirt in a warm room. Each bean was pushed carefully into the soil, eye down, and all covered evenly, about three-fourths of an inch in depth. The conditions all along have been much more favorable than in field planting. February 25 four of these plants stand 4 in. in heighth with the leaves unfolding strong. Three plants are about half as tall as the others. Three plants are just up, and unfolding the leaves, and two just breaking through and showing their backs. The unevenness in the ripening of the crop ought not to be responsible for this, as all matured before being pulled or harvested. This would appear to be caused by heredity.

The pea bean varieties germinate and show plant growth much sooner than these larger sorts. So far in this study these beans have been subject to favorable conditions seldom possible in field culture. We notice first the necessity of careful seed selection, the second and very important feature is the depth and manner of planting. This cannot be done properly with the ordinary grain drill as used for other crops. That ridge and hollow of the surface is a sure menace to the crop. If the proper moisture is present and no heavy rains occur before the plants came up, no harm is done, but there is the big if to remember.

And these larger sorts of beans ought to show up in seven or eight days, but if rains have occurred the seed beans are covered too deep and a crust is sure to form. If the soil and weather is too cool and wet, germination is sure to be slow. Some of the seed may lie in the ground two weeks or more, and in many instances never show up at all.

There are machines that are made especially for the proper planting of beans, and there is also an attachment for the grain drill that accomplishes the same thing. This method of planting eliminates the danger of uneven depth and allows of cultivation much sooner than when the grain drill is used. I find that thoughtlessness in planting garden and flower seeds often results in a poor stand of plants or a complete failure, and too often the seed grower is blamed for the failure.

In looking back over sixty years of experience in bean-growing, I can see where better results could have resulted if we had practiced right methods. The record of the behavior of these beans would probably have been different if they had all been taken from the same plant, but that remains for another study. H. E. COX.

Valuing the Orchard

I should like to get a fair valuation of my young apple trees. I have seen it stated in THE R. N.-Y. that a tree was worth a dollar for each year of good growth. My orchard is situated on hilly land. The trees in the hollows make more growth than those on the hill. It seems to me a better valuation can be had from a caliper of the trunk one foot above the ground. What would you consider a fair value of McIntosh and Baldwin of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches diameter? I should consider the value of McIntosh above that of Baldwin. M. S. W.

Berlin, Mass.

HERE is a new idea in tree valuation and worthy of consideration. In actual practice, however, there is no arbitrary figure of value which will answer even a majority of the questions raised. The best method of appraisal is by means of a committee of local taxpayers. The question of variety, market price, condition of the orchard, frost injury and a hundred other things enter to so complicate the situation as to make it unwise even to hazard a guess upon it. It is obvious that a vigorous orchard in a frost pocket might have no real value whatsoever, while a less vigorous one at higher altitude might be highly profitable. A dollar for a year's growth sounds fairly reasonable, but who would let a 25-year-old McIntosh orchard planted 40 ft. each way go for $25 a tree? The caliper idea deserves consideration along with a number of others, but it will be difficult to work out a standard that does not apply to the exception more nearly than the rule. H. B. T.

Maintaining Fertility with Little Livestock

REFERRING to the article headed "Purling Brook Farm" on page 45, the inquiry has been made as to how fertility is maintained, seeing that little live stock is kept compared to the farm acreage. I submitted the inquiry to the owner, and so I have the matter from an authoritative source.

The original 92 acres were easily managed in this respect, as the virgin fertility of the land after clearing was kept at par by the use of lime at seeding time, and only a first-grade of seed was used. The part known as the "desert" called for an application of manure as it could be obtained. Before the introduction of the automobiles the owner used to draw about 100 loads of manure each Winter from a near-by village and apply it to this piece that sorely needed it. In this way it was fitted to produce a crop of potatoes that paid the purchase price ($1,200) three and one-half times over in one year.

Fertility is now maintained by means of a short rotation, the use of lime before each seeding, if needed, and the mowing of grass and letting it lie to be plowed under the following Spring. Much more land is used for pasture than the stock requires, and the remaining grass and weeds are mowed and left on the ground. The clippings act as a mulch keeping the sod alive and vigorous. This may explain in part how the farm is kept clear of weeds.

About 30 tons of grass was moved and left on the ground last year. This besides the pasture clippings. Hay should not be sold for less than $15 a ton, he thinks. Mr. Smith was born and reared on this farm, and in this time has cleared up or assisted in clearing much of it for farming. In the years immediately following the Civil War, sheep were kept on the farm, and in later years, 10 or 12 cows, but the stock now could be numbered on the fingers of one hand.

He has now ordered 10 bushels of No. 1 clover and grass seed to be used in the Spring. So long as a healthy growth of clover can be grown, there is little trouble to maintain fertility, and I feel certain that under Mr. Smith's management there will always be good clover on his farm. C. M. DRAKE.

New York.

Raspberry Growing in New England

IT TAKES better farming to grow raspberries today than a dozen years ago, but the raspberry crop is a profitable sideline on an increasing number of New England farms. The industry is in a critical period, but it is not dying out.

Diseases of the mosaic type dealt a body blow to the raspberry industry of New England some eight or ten years ago, but raspberry-growing has persisted and certainly has increased materially in the last five years. High prices for berries and a ready market for all that can be produced are the main reasons for an increased interest. Red, black and purple sorts are grown, but the red berries are most in demand, and they are planted far more extensively than the others.

VARIETIES GROWN—Cuthbert has been the leading red raspberry here for a long time, although Herbert, because of its superior hardiness, has been prominent in the colder sections. Latham is now challenging Cuthbert for first place and may in time displace the older variety, but Cuthbert is holding its own pretty well.

Latham will outyield Cuthbert in most situations, and it stands up longer under mosaic. Its main weakness lies in its quality, which is considerably below that of Cuthbert. Last Summer Latham mildewed rather badly with us.

Ranere or St. Regis has been planted in a commercial way more and more frequently of late. This everbearer is usually grown here for its Spring crop, and the only reasons for planting it are its resistance to mosaic and its earliness. Its small fruit and miserably poor quality bar it pretty generally from the plantations from which the fruit is sold locally, but the wholesale market takes Ranere readily enough. Usually the city markets are too short on raspberries to be critical. One 25-acre plantation of Ranere south of Boston has found a ready market in Boston, and prices have been very satisfactory indeed, since the berries reach market a few days ahead of Cuthbert.

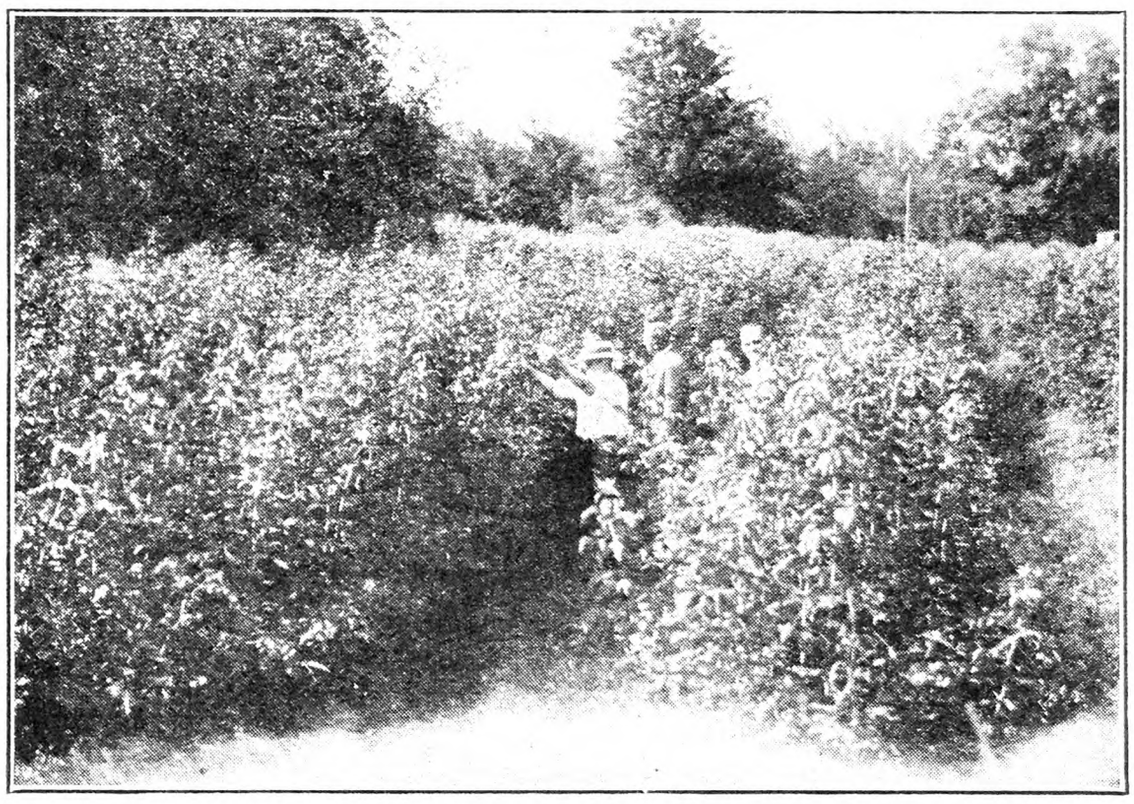
In the wholesale district east of Greenfield, in Massachusetts, Cuthbert is grown almost exclusively, and there is no inclination to change varieties. For 15 years some of these plantations have been cropping right along, and they are still doing splendidly. For at least five years some of them have shown indications of a heavy infection of mosaic, but they still are vigorous and productive. The fields have been well manured and the soil is not drouthy, but that is hardly a full explanation of this phenomenon.

In a few places the purple cane, Columbian, is grown for a local trade. Where there is little competition from red berries the purple ones move readily at prices which compare favorably with Cuthbert prices elsewhere, and high yields make the Columbian profitable.

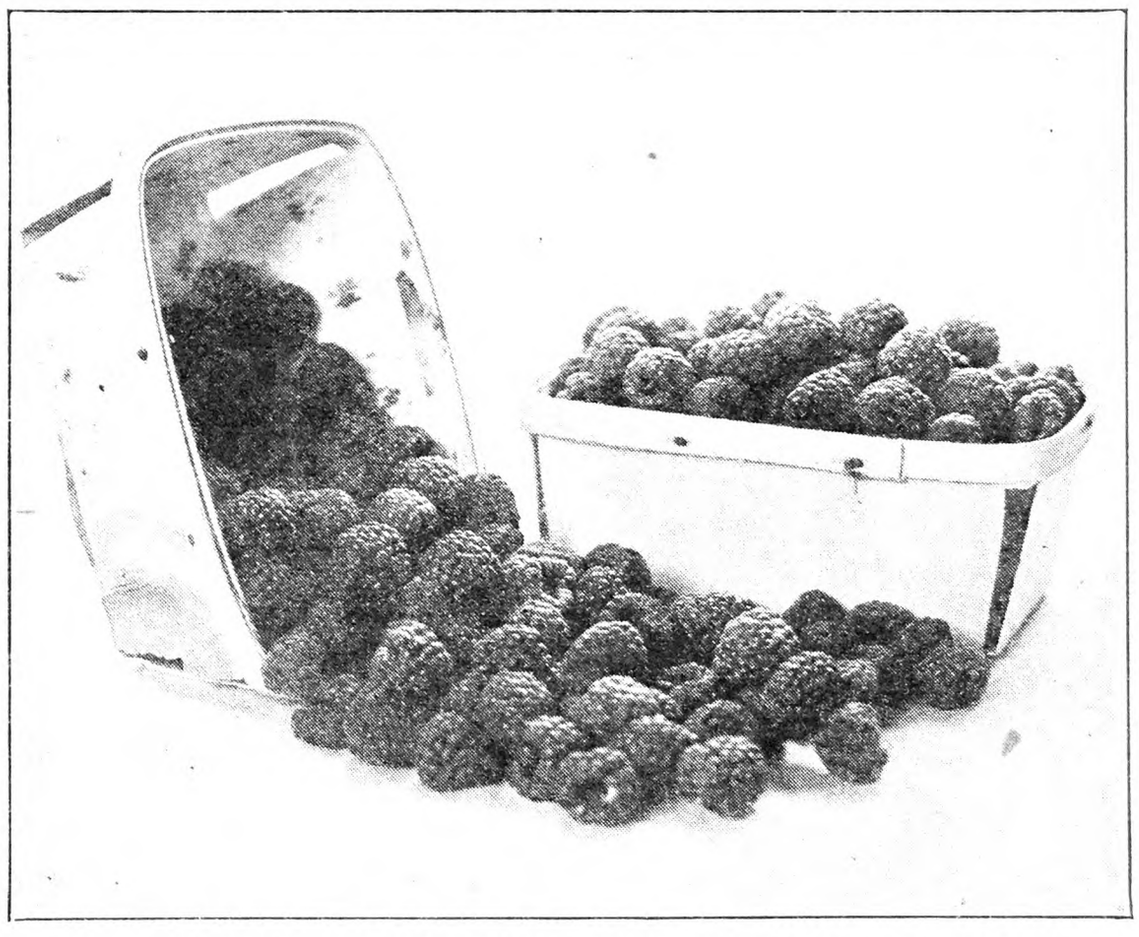
Black raspberries are not much grown in New England outside of a few very restricted districts. There is a prosperous blackcap district near Hartford, Conn., but few raspberry growers here grow any at all. When they are grown, Plum Farmer and Cumberland are the preferred varieties. They are very susceptible to damage by diseases of the mosaic type, and the plantations usually are reset after about three years. Under intensive culture they yield enough in this time to be well worth while.

GETTING DISEASE-FREE PLANTS.—There is no use at all in setting raspberry plants unless they are at least practically free from disease. Plants infected with mosaic, in particular, umst be barred. Fortunately there are now some sources of disease-free plants in New England and a good many are bought farther West. Some very good plants are even being brought in from the Pacific Northwest, mainly the Puyallup district in Washington. Few plantations are really free of mosaic and leaf-curl, and when dormant plants are taken indiscriminately from the rows there are almost sure to be infected plants among them. Some growers use their own plants and get around this difficulty by staking off during the previous growing season parts of rows in which no mosaic has appeared and taking all plants from those sections. Others wait until the new shoots are five or six inches high, in May, and transplant the green plants as they would tomato plants. If a time is selected for transplanting when the ground is wet, the green plants handle well, but in a dry soil they tend to burn up before they become established.

Cuthbert Plantation on the Farm of F. E. Whittier, Franklin Co., Mass. Fig. 164



Sixteen-year-old Cuthbert Plantation in West Orange, Mass. Fig. 165



Cuthbert, the Standard of High Quality in Raspberries. Fig. 166

PLANTING RED RASPBERRIES.—Long experience with severe New England Winters has taught most fruit growers to set trees and other perennials in Spring, but they are finding that Fall planting of brambles has its decided advantages. There usually is no damage from exposure during the Winter, and the Fall-set plants are off to a flying start when the ground thaws, which places them well ahead of plants set in early Spring. We usually plant red raspberries about 3 ft. apart, in rows 7 ft. apart. We let the rows fill in solid and spread to a width of about 2 ft. at the bottom. That makes the rows at least 3 or 4 ft. wide at the top, as the canes bend over under the crop. When the rows get too wide they are difficult to harvest and pickers leave a good many berries in the middle of the row. A few growers of very fine berries place the rows closer together and keep them narrowed down to a foot or less, supporting the canes on a wire trellis. I doubt if the yields per acre are so large under this system, but the berries are fine and the plantation is easy to handle. The hill system, formerly seen in the Hudson Valley, is almost never employed in New England.

Wire supports are used by an increasing number of raspberry growers to keep the canes up out of the way of the cultivator and to keep the fruit out of the dust. These usually consist of a single wire on either side of the row, supported on heavy stakes or light posts. For a narrow row a single line of posts is set in the middle of the row and the two wires are run on it. Sometimes the wires are stapled to the supports, but it is convenient to hook them over heavy nails driven into the tops of the posts. Then the wires may easily be laid on the ground, releasing the canes for pruning or other work among them.

PRUNING RED RASPBERRIES.—All pruning is usually done in early Spring. The old canes are easiest to cut immediately after the harvest season, and there is some advantage in getting them out then, but some growers like to leave the old canes in over Winter to furnish a measure of protection to the new canes, and others leave them in through carelessness or because it simplifies pruning somewhat to do it all at once.

The first step in pruning is to remove the old canes and to cut the rows back on the sides to the width desired. Cuthbert suckers worse with us than most other varieties, and unless the rows are cut back without mercy they tend to grow out of bounds. Then the rows are thinned out until each cane has room enough to branch and produce a crop without undue crowding. There are always a lot of weak canes in the row that are no better than weeds, and they are taken out. If the canes still are too thick some of the bearing canes are removed. Crowding doesn't pay with raspberries any more than with other fruits. Low canes are removed with care, for any fruit on them gets dusty and splashed with mud from driving rains. Pickers persist in harvesting some dusty fruit, and a few such berries spoil the appearance of the whole box.

Where supports are used the canes are not shortened very much, unless the ends have winter-killed severely. The earliest berries come at the tops of the canes, and there is no particular advantage in cutting them off. When no supports are used Cuthberts need some heading back to enable them to hold the crop up out of the dust.

The amount of heading back varies with the notions of the grower, some pruning more severely than others. The right amount has never been settled, but sometimes it is fixed by the amount of Winter injury. Occasionally red raspberries kill back to the snow line, and the crop, if there is any at all, is small and late. The stoutest canes are often the first to be winter-killed. Cold, drying winds in March are about as destructive as the low temperatures of mid-Winter, and plants which are weakened by mosaic or crown-gall are never safe until the growing season is under way.

Massachusetts. R. A. VAN METER.

R. N.-Y.—We have been asked recently about the market for dried raspberries. They are rarely quoted in our market reports. Are dried raspberries a thing of the past?

Planning the Flower Garden

Now is the time to begin planning your garden, to look over the seed packages and select the kind you think will grow best in your particular garden spot. Beginners usually start with annuals; they are easier to grow, they usually come up in two weeks after they are planted, and you are sure to have blossoms all Summer — in fact, until Jack Frost gives them a black look—and there is a wonderful assortment of varieties to choose from. First, there are the marigolds, the brown and yellow velvety ones of the French variety, and the big, old-fashioned, double-headed yellow ones that stand up so straight and tall, and the timid little forget-me-not that you will find under the name of Myosotis on the seed package.

There are the sweet-smelling mignonette, and spicy nasturtium, the lovely Canterbury bell, and Cosmos, whose clear, wideawake flowers make you think of bright-eyed little boys and girls. Here is a package of candytuft for the border, and pansies for the shady corner of your garden; Zinnias, too, and heliotrope that will blossom and fill your garden with fragrance the whole Summer through, and provide you with some nice little plants to pot for Winter in the Fall.

Then there are the Shirley poppy and the beautiful little golden California poppy, Phlox Drummondi, and the ever-blooming single Petunia that you never need to plant but once, for they are wonderful self-sowers. We must have some asters, of course, and a few sweet peas if there is room for them. Plant the peas in double rows early, 3 in. deep, and as they grow thin them out, leaving the little plants 6 in. apart. Larkspur will give a grand background for all the others, except the Cosmos, which should, like the sweet peas, have a corner of their own and must be planted early.

The first of May is the time to make a flower garden in most localities. That open space along the sunny side of the house or over against the south side of the garden fence will be just the place for it. No matter if it is not more than two feet wide and 10 or 12 long, an endless variety of flowers can be made to grow and bloom on one even smaller than that.

When you have selected your location, get the rake, spade and trowel. With the spade dig deep in the soft loamy earth and turn it over to air; then rake it over and over until very fine, picking out all the little stones and bits of rubbish. This is very important. If the soil is not rich enough, get some manure from a nearby pasture or add a little bonemeal and sand to the soil and mix it well in. If neither of these are easy to get you may, after spading and raking your garden so industriously, need a little rest; so with the trowel and an old basket take a trip to the woods. Here you will find some of the early wild flowers, and perhaps get a peep at a bird building a nest. When you come to a shady spot where the leaves are thickest, brush them aside, and with the trowel dig up the rich soil beneath, remove all the roots and fiber that clings to it before putting it into the basket. Take this home and work it well into the soil of your garden.

After going over the ground with the rake, leveling the humpy places and making the soil as fine as possible, lay a smooth board down, walk across this, then remove it very gently to the next space. Do this again and again until you have gone over the entire surface of your beds, making them lovely and smooth. Make your rows for planting as even as possible. This is best accomplished by using a board, too, just the width you want the space between each row. Lay it across one end of a bed and with a pointed stick make your rows or trenches along the edge of the board, and repeat until you have as many rows as you will need for planting. Plant large seeds and bulbs in trenches, and cover well with the soil, and sprinkle the very fine seeds over the surface, and cover very lightly with finely sifted mellow soil. Be sure to plant the taller plants next the fence or wall, then graduate down with the shorter ones to the very low growing ones you have selected for your border.

Weeds are sure to be bothersome; they will spring up even before your plants do, but they should be carefully removed as soon as they appear, else they will crowd out the tiny plants. If you are in doubt as to which are weeds and which are plants — for they look very much alike while they are small—ask some experienced flower grower to decide for you. A practiced eye can easily discriminate which is which. Weed your garden often; a little every day is sure to keep it free from intruders. During dry spells sprinkle it every evening with water that has been allowed to stand in the sun for several hours, or the chill may be removed by the addition of hot water.

Never pull or break off your blossoms, cut them, and before they begin to fade. Do not let them go to seed, except those you want to save for sowing another season. Allowing blossoms to go to seed early spoils your plant for the rest of the season; the oftener you cut them the more blossoms you will have. Use them freely for indoor decorations, there is nothing like flowers to brighten dark corners and give cheery effects. Fill bowls and vases with freshly cut blossoms every day, and remember to send some to the sick friend, and those who have not the joys of a flower garden.

ROSAMOND LAMPMAN.

Hollyhock Rust

What can be done for hollyhocks that develop rough spots on the under side of the leaf, rapidly spreading to leaves free from it? This trouble was very serious last year. MRS. J. L. H.

Standing Stone, Pa.

The trouble with your hollyhocks was rust, a very serious disease which is spreading over a wide area. The trouble sometimes appears without any warning at all and ruins the entire plant. The only method of control so far advised is to use permanganate of potash. Make a saturated solution of this—that is, keep putting it in the water until no more of it will dissolve. Then use two tablespoons of this saturated solution in a quart of water and with this sponge the affected roots and stems. If it were sprayed freely it would have the same effect, but the advice given is to sponge the plant with it. All the affected leaves should be burned, and after the season all plant remnants should be burned.

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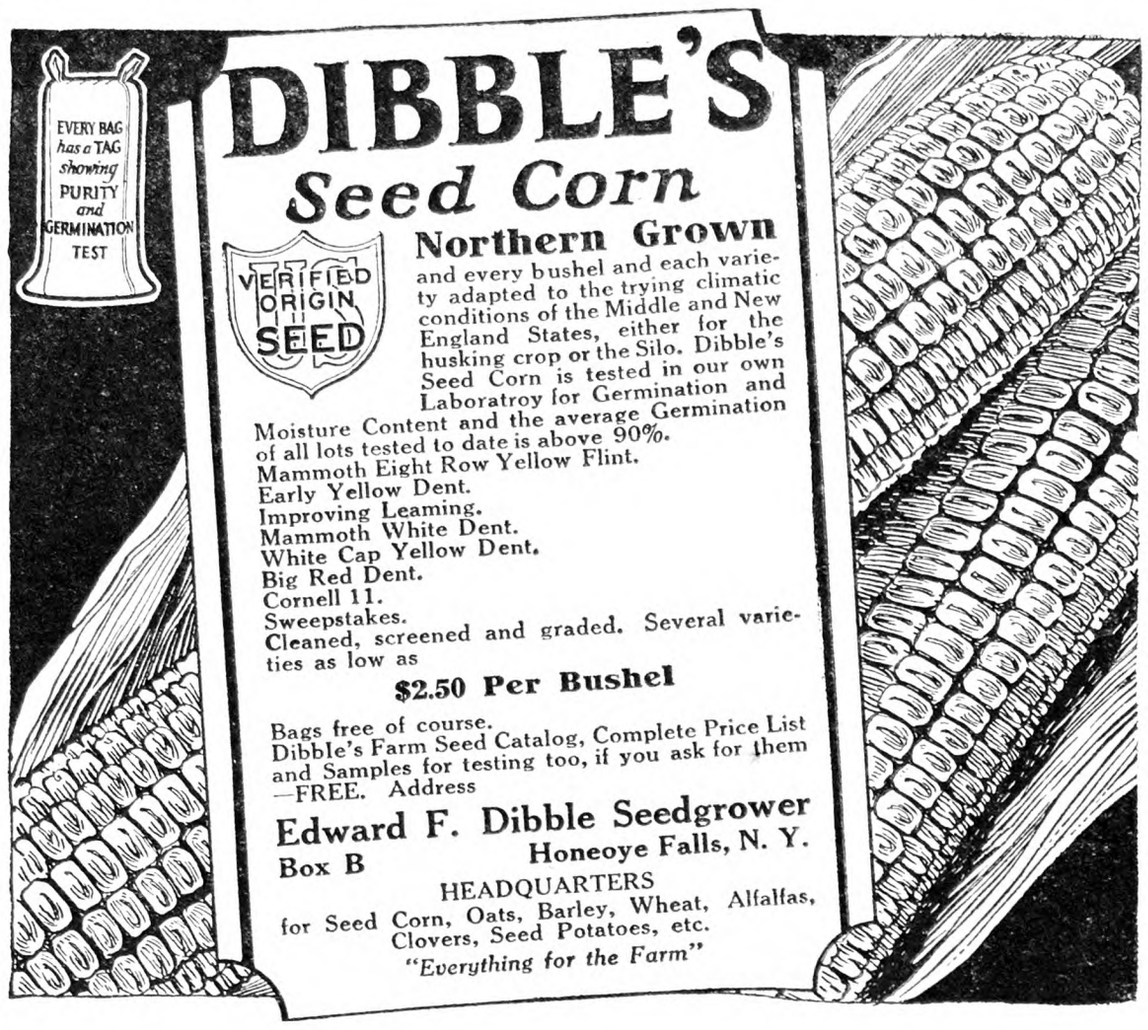

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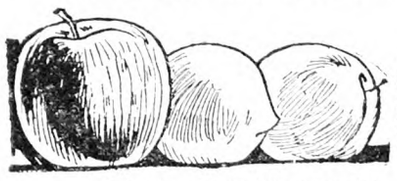

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Meditating on 1928's Garden

February 3 and 18 degrees below zero this morning; a snowstorm seems imminent, and since January 11 I have been shut in with mumps patients, rug-making from new patterns, seed catalogs, and although the hands are busy there is much time for meditations, as an old gentleman used to say, and you should see the wonderful flower beds that are blooming "next Summer," and the weeds don't show a bit!

We are not planning on many new seeds this Spring; Geum, Œnothera Mexicana rosea, and Tritoma, but we plan now for some Nymphæa seeds and a few aquatic plants.

Some of the prettiest things I saw last Summer were likewise inexpensive. A border of Vernon begonias in a partially shaded bed gave me the idea of separating mine early in March and alternating the pink and white. Then, too, I am going to root every slip I have of Ageratum to put in a sunny tub, and of Impatiens to glorify a shady one. These root so easily in water.

I love roses, but a member of the Rose Society told me that the Massachusetts line was about the northern limit for many roses, and I am about 20 miles north of it; but she finds Rosa Hugonis as yet seems hardy, and the Rugosas are hardy as our native oaks.

I am going to pay more attention to grouping. Some groups of white, pink and black hollyhocks were most effective and the Zulu (black) and lemon Dahlias.

My floral partner had three annuals we had not tried before: Lupins, Gaillardias and Clarkias. The Clarkias were dainty, the Gaillardia gay, and the thrifty plants of lupin rested the eyes. Without their innocent white and blue blooms I think these lupins would be fine to grow between hardy plants to fill in while waiting for the shrubs and plants to fill their allotted space. Cleome pungens, or spider flower, I grew years ago, and that I am going to plant as a filler in a background. The children always are interested in the long stamens and the drop of honey in the center of each flower.

My prettiest annual that was new was the Nigella Miss Jekyll, and a friend's border of Longfellow Bellis, or English daisy, was the prettiest daisy border I ever saw. The blooms are larger and a delicate pink.

My rock garden was under water a second time in our January thaw, and ice-covered now. Probably little will survive, but Portulaca seeds in abundance will make bright the waste places, and I will raise the rockery by some more tiers of rock, and Sedums will be planted as fast as I can get cuttings started. They are so interesting to watch and so eager to grow in dry places.

Dianthus deltoides, or maiden pink, grew readily from seed last year and was one of my daintiest seedlings. These are for dry places, too.

Then a plateau is planned on the south side of the rocks, sheltered by rocks piled north and west, and here the cactus pots will be sunk. There are 15 varieties, but some are not large. A light waterproof frame will be put over these if a hard rain comes. This sounds good, but how will it work out? I am glad people are going back to cacti once more.

The Zurich Salvia still remains the best variety for us northerners, being early to bloom and symmetrical in form.

If you are planning for flowers late in Autumn, don't forget the golden Helenium and the hardy asters. This is just a reminder. I know I have told of these before. Aster rosea and the dark purple are very lovely.

Aren't you going to try a few new perennials from seed this year? They are very easily grown. After numerous experiments, I believe the nursery bed outside is best, planting the latter part of May. Then cover the bed in the middle of the day with a damp grain sack to keep the soil moist. Most perennials are slower to germinate than annuals; so it is a lesson in patience, but a delight to the heart.

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Why Not Have a Lily Pool?

The woman who is shut up in the kitchen often looks out of the window for a scrap of natural beauty with which to refresh her courage. She is sometimes scolded for planting and caring for flowers and told that such energy is wasted and should have been spent in the vegetable garden. She knows that this is not true. It is the spot of beauty in the lawn that keeps her content, working day in and day out, taking care of the family. Perhaps she is the only one who knows just how much beauty means to her, or how many times she stopped to peep at the lovely things blossoming there. It is her only way of getting away from things.

So it is not for the sake of visitors who really do take joy in the daily all-season opening of the great buds, or even because one might earn some trifling sum of money selling the roots, which I doubt very much, that I urge the making of the farm lily pool, but for the satisfaction of the farm family itself. Given three prolific plants and a sunken vat 8x12 ft., water lilies cost less in labor and upkeep than any plant which grows on top of the ground and has to be harrowed and weeded all Summer. There is absolutely no weeding to water lilies, and in the Fall you simply open the outlet and let the water out into a line of tile leading to the main field ditch and throw in a covering of stable manure for the Winter. Next Spring you refill the sunken vat with water again, about the first of May, and some time in June the lilies come into blossom for the rest of the Summer until frost.

Before going out with the shovel, a simple, easy way of getting water to the pool must be planned. No one can take much pleasure in a pool if it represents so many back-breaking pails of water carried from a well. One would be forever looking at the water instead of the lilies. So if the water cannot be had easily, the pool might better be given up, unless the gardener is able to think up a way. There is usually a cistern connected with the farm-house, and its emergency outlet may be turned into a shallow tile ditch running down a slope into the lily pool. Cisterns run over, as a rule, in April and July. The amount lost by evaporation is usually replaced by showers, and the water will not need changing during the Summer. Lilies grow best in warm, stagnant water.

Another suggestion for obtaining a supply of water without exertion lies in the fact that the water from the barn eaves troughs usually is allowed to run away. In locations where the barn stands near the lawn, it would be practical to fit an inch or two of threaded pipe to the bed of the eave trough, so that a rubber garden hose can be attached during rains or unscrewed and taken down in dry weather. One-inch hose may be expected to fill a pool 12 ft. long, 8 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep in a few hours' steady rain. In my case this hose is attached to the kitchen faucet and pumped by the light plant in the cellar, aided by the natural slope of the land toward the pool. We have used both hard and soft water, but find that the lilies do not care which is given them as long as the sun is allowed to warm it.

Any farm family will be justified in feeling itself able to build its own concrete vat. There is nothing complicated or difficult in the construction that any farm boy could not master with success. First come the forms. Still keeping in mind the pool of 8x12x3 ft. size, the cavity dug in the earth must be 6 in. larger in the side and end dimensions to allow for 6-in. walls, and 3 in. deeper in the bottom to allow for the floor. Set a heavy stake, made of a "two by four," in each corner of what is to be the inside of the walls, which means four stakes set 6 in. each way from the earth at the corners. Boards nailed to these stakes make the box-like form, which should measure just the inside length and width of the pool, as above. Brace the inside of the forms so they cannot possibly cave in when the concrete is poured. This is best done by making the braces reach from side to side and from end to end of the box form.

Mixing the concrete is nothing more than making a cake, only that it is done on a larger scale. You look about you for sand with little stones, or gravel and sand mixed. The stones, being nature's concrete, save cement. I find, in looking back in my little old account book, that it cost me $11 for cement and $5 for gravel. This does not include the drawing from the local gravel bed. We used at least 4 yds. of gravel and 12 bags of cement. I assume that many will read this who can get free gravel. For a team of horses 1½ yds. is considered a fair load.

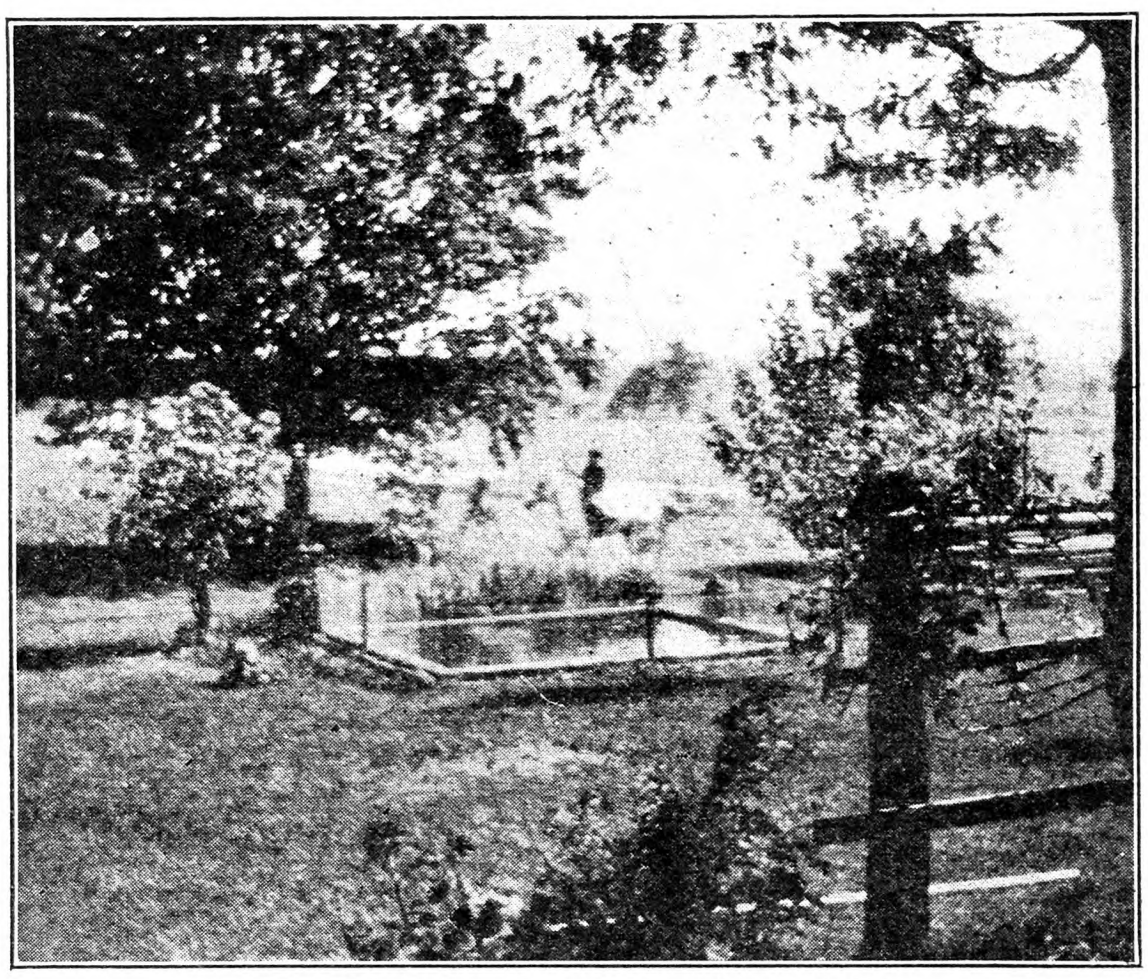
For the concrete-mixing one must have a hard, flat surface, like a large, flat stone. This can be made of heavy boards fitted together closely and nailed to a plank at each end; after the pool is made the boards can be taken apart and used for other purposes. Pour a bag of cement out into a box, and measure with the shovel one of cement to five of gravel. This is for the walls. The bottom will be laid later when the walls are hard enough for removal of the form. Close to the lower edge the outlet pipe must be installed, and arrangements made for the carrying off of the water, whether by covered ditch or above ground. If an upturned elbow is fitted on the pool end of the pipe, another upright length may be screwed in to serve as overflow outlet, and screwed out to release the water in the Fall.

The gravel and cement should be well mixed with shovel or hoe before the water is put on. Use enough water so that the mixture will run (not slide) from the shovel, and do not mix so much at one time that it will take longer than five minutes to transfer to the forms. The stirring and mixing must be kept up constantly until the last has been cleaned up. This operation is performed over and over again until the forms are full, when the top of the wall should be smoothed with a hand trowel and dusted with a little clear cement, which is rubbed in as a filler for the rough pores which appear with the hardening of the concrete. While one helper is doing this another should be trimming or rounding the edges of the wall, this being the golden moment for administering any stroke of art that you wish to perpetuate in stone. You will never regret having marked the day and year. Press the lettering in rather deeply. If a motto is desired in words that extend around the top, these should be prepared before-hand by nailing the wooden pieces to form the lettering on a board, so that the spacing will be exactly right. Another interesting touch that is very simple is the imprint of the baby's foot or of a little hand. You hardly realize now how much you will treasure this later.

Cover the forms with old burlap and let stand for about a week before removing the boards. It is not necessary to use more than a 3-in. bottom, and this should be put in as soon as the forms are taken down. When this is properly hardened make a mixture of one shovel of cement to three of sand, and go over the inside carefully with the trowel, putting on a lining ¼-in. thick. This will prevent leaking, and especial care should be taken to cover the bottom edge where it meets the wall.

You will, no doubt, read in the seed catalogs that the easiest, simplest way of planting water lilies is to sink tubs in the pool. That is a poor way for those who have plenty of good soil and stable manure, and who wish to keep a permanent water garden. Plants are neither so prolific nor so thrifty in tubs. The roots of water lilies grow as thick as one's wrist in some varieties and need space for growth. To have a really fine growth of water lilies, cover the bottom of the pool with a 6-in. layer of manure from the horse stable, mixed half and half with good soil. Do not go to low, swampy places for this soil, thinking to place the plant in its natural element. Such soil is apt to contain leeches, which multiply in time and produce a dark slime which spoils the water and the appearance of the plants. Get the soil from the garden, preferably. Plant the lily roots, not more than three at most, in this bottom layer. In order that the water shall not be discolored it is best to cover this layer with about 4 in. of field sand. Now it is time for the water. The plants will keep in wet soil for weeks if rains hold off, and no concern need be felt on their account.

I am leaving you with the seed catalogs, which recently have begun to add "water lilies" to their list of roots and bulbs. Some of them advertise the seed, but I hope you will decide to buy the roots, although they do cost more. Roots bloom the first year, but the seeds are very indefinite—an unknown quantity. The tender plants are a great nuisance and have to be taken up in the Fall, but they are very lovely in color, even appearing in shades of blue, which the hardy varieties do not offer. The hardy varieties need only to be left in the pool after the water is drained off for the Winter, and a straw covering is quite sufficient.



A Farm Lily Pond from the the Kitchen Window

There are some breath-taking colors among the hardy lilies, and I think it pays to make a careful selection. You will enjoy the rare and beautiful expensive one much more than the ordinary variety, and find that people will come for miles to look at rare blossoms. I have counted 20 flowers open at one time on the home pool here, and this means that one may have water lilies to give away. A water lily fresh opened lasts three days, opening every day at 10 o'clock A. M. and closing at 3 P. M. There are also night-blooming varieties which open only at night. Goldfish placed in such a pool thrive remarkably, trebling in size during one Summer. The bubbles of air thrown off by the water plants serve to aerate the water. The fish can be kept in a screen cage lowered into the cistern at water-level all Winter without food; so that it is not practical to hold the water in the pool for their benefit during the cold weather, as this involves extra covering.

There is a special fascination about a lily pool. You feel it directly you see one of these big rolled leaves pushing upward. The birds use these leaves for individual bathtubs, and visit the pool in flocks. For the farm which has any pretensions as a road-side market, the lily pool is a drawing card. The lily pool is so easy to have and keep, but few people will be convinced of this, and at present water gardens are unique.

But why not have a lily pool on the farm? IVA UNGER.

Experiments with Potatoes

My first agricultural experiment was with potatoes. After having paid city prices for potatoes for so long I thought it would be fine to grow my own. So I selected what I thought was good soil in a meadow sod and measured off a plot of 16 square rods, or one-tenth of an acre. After the plot was plowed and thoroughly harrowed I planted my potatoes, using a high-grade "truck special" fertilizer. In September I harvested 30 bushels of fine potatoes.

I was so well pleased with my success (never had so many potatoes before in all my life), I thought, "Now, next year I will grow a bumper crop sure." In plowing and harrowing out the potatoes the soil presented such a fine seed bed that I sowed it to rye, intending to plow it under in the Spring. I also put 300 lbs. of hydrated lime on it. This would be about one and a half tons the acre. Then during the Winter I had the ground covered with good stable manure. I thought what a bumper crop I shall have next year.

About the last of April I plowed the rye under, thoroughly harrowed the soil and planted the same kind of potatoes and used the same kind of fertilizer as the year before. The potatoes came up fine and made a vigorous growth. But when I went to gather my bumper crop I did not get as many potatoes as I had planted, and what few there were were not large enough to be used for cooking. I have never used any lime on a potato patch since.

West Virginia. I. A. BARNES.

Gladiolus Culture

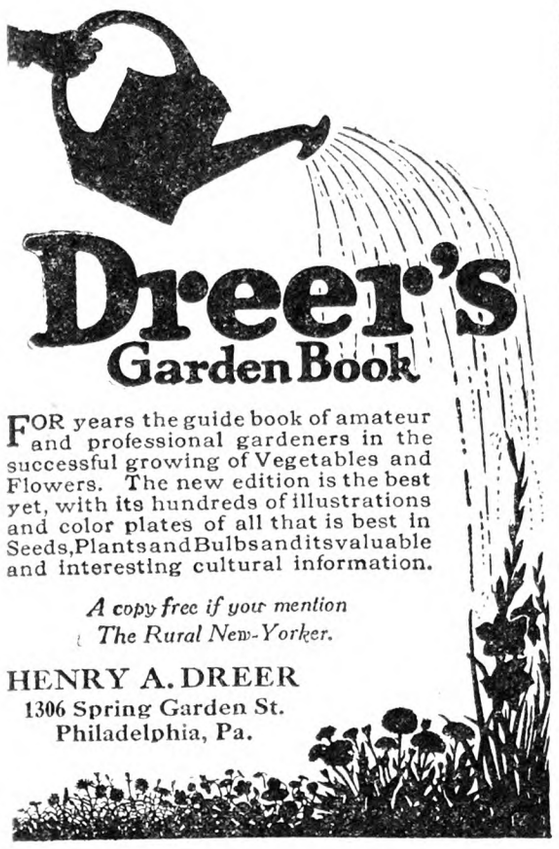
Would you give me advice on culture, digging and storing of Gladiolus? What is the best way to plant the very small bulblets, and how long before they usually bloom? F. S. M.
Columbus, Ohio.

Gladiolus bulblets are planted just as early in the season as the ground can be worked. If well cared for they make a nice bulb the first season; the next year they make a strong bulb of blooming size. Ground should be well prepared, so that it is fine and level. If horse cultivation is to be given, rows should be 30 to 36 in. apart; if hand hoed, 15 to 18 in. apart. Make straight rows 2 in. deep, and sow the bulblets thickly in these rows, 100 to 300 to the foot. Cover the rows; this is often done with the foot; then sow a complete fertilizer along the rows at the rate of 1,000 lbs. to the acre. Then draw soil from both sides over the row, so as to make a ridge. It is a good plan to soak the bulblets for a day or two before sowing, as the hard shell of skin may prevent prompt growth. Some experienced growers peel the bulblets before planting.

Strong blooming bulbs may be planted in April or May, or they may be held later, to give succession of bloom, so long as they do not grow too much in storage. Furrows are made about 3 ft. apart, and the bulbs are placed as far apart as their own diameter; that is, 2 in. bulbs are set 2 in. apart. They are set about 6 in. deep. Constant, clean cultivation is given.

The roots are dug before hard frost, or when the foliage ripens after blooming. Roots are best stored in slatted trays, in a cellar or cool place where it will not freeze. The same storage conditions as ordinary potatoes will keep Gladiolus roots in good condition. A warm place is undesirable.

DURING the recent prohibition plebiscite in Ontario a prominent Ottawa man, who is an ardent prohibitionist, was surprised by a visit at his office from his bare-legged son. "Hullo, young man," the father said. "What brought you to town?" "I was in a parade," the little boy said proudly. "What parade?" "I don't know," he answered, "but I carried a big sign." "What was on the sign?" asked the man curiously, and almost collapsed as his son replied: "My father's a drunkard! I've got no shoes!"—Credit lost.



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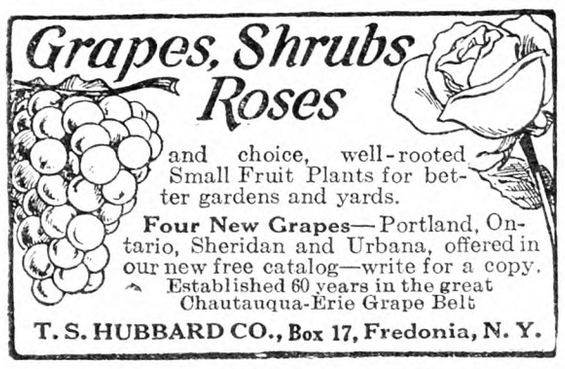

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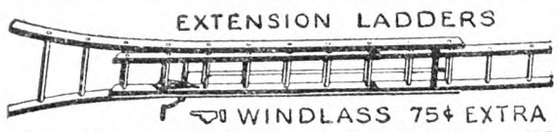

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Garden Bulletin Board

[Conducted by W. W. H. Experience and questions invited.]

Those Ramblers

Yes, they will need heroic pruning this year, and now is a good time to start the job. A few bushes here and there—on a pillar or arbor or beside the house—are easily handled. Just stand a little way off to look at them; then nip out a few old scraggy canes and a shapely bush is left. But 100 feet of them on both sides of a fence, and a pergola or two, are a different affair, especially the fence row. The immense mass of Dorothy Perkins is so attractive when in bloom that one hates to do the cutting and slashing necessary to keep them in bounds. Two years ago I had a large bush of this variety trained to a post. It had a spread of eight feet. But the post got weak and wind made what looked like a bad mess of it. I set four poles over it, standing Indian wigwam fashion, and with strong leather gloves went at the ruin. Some canes could be untangled so as to go over the top of the wigwam, and others were fastened as high as I could get them. Last year's bloom well repaid for the trouble, and the poles have come through the Winter all right so far. Dorothy Perkins is by far the most rampant of the ramblers and will literally "drive one off the place" if let alone. American Pillar is even more showy, but easily kept in shape. That and Paul's Scarlet are the truly dazzling reds of the rambler tribe.

AN EARLY SPRING (?) MAYBE

To my surprise, I find no frost in the ground here in North Jersey other than a four-inch shell. Unless Winter comes with a rush soon I shall have peas planted by St. Patrick's Day. I did that one year and had a full picking in May, but that seldom happens. Mid-June is more likely to bring the first peas.

AND SOME STRAWBERRIES

If that early Spring really comes, 100 strawberry plants will be set as carefully as I know how—in one row along the garden edge. They will be coddled—watered if necessary, and perhaps I shall pick half a crop or even more in June. They work that way sometimes here, but must be good plants and well cared for. There is some satisfaction in getting even a small crop of berries without the necessity of the troublesome mid-Summer weeding. W. W. H.

Planning the Garden

I went out the middle of February and uncovered some of my snowdrops, removing the Winter mulching, and there they were, the green leaves showing above the ground all of a half-inch. I always cover my bulbs in the Fall with a blanket of leaves; put them to bed for their Winter sleep and do not remove it in the Spring but let it remain and rot. They like it; leaf mold makes the finest of bulb food. I am reveling in the selecting of seed and planning of flower beds. One will be a foliage display bed; in the center a group of "Rainbow" corn, this surrounded by a border of Amaranthus Aurora, and the Amaranthus surrounded by a border of white-leaved Centaurea, or dusty miller. Then I am going to have some large beds of Petunias, solid colors. Aster "Queen of the Earlies," is gorgeous, and Invincible and Comet all are very beautiful.

Then covering a trellis over my back porch I am going to have moonflower vine and at the base bedding Petunias. I have a large Dorothy Perkins rose out there and another rambler, name unknown. It has large trusses of pink buds; as they develop and open they gradually turn white until the fully opened flower is pure white, so there are pink buds and pink and white roses in all stages of development on the same truss. The sight is very beautiful.

New York. A. J. M.

R. N.-Y.—The nameless rose is probably Tausendschon, which is a charming variety.

Honey for Eye Trouble

For cinders or any foreign substance in the eye, the application of a drop of honey in corner of eye next the nose till it smarts will remove it and heal any irritation caused. I have cured many cases. JAMES T. BARTLETT.

Maryland.

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MASCOT (late)	.60	1.50	2.50	8.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Pearl (late)	.60	1.50	2.50	8.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
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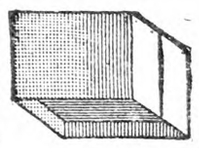

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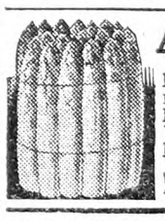

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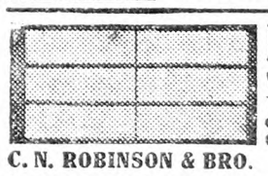

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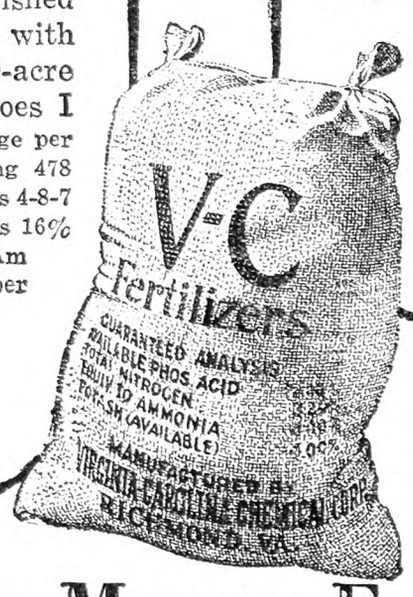

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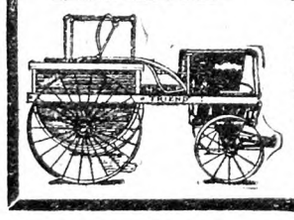

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Horticultural Notes

The Culture of Annuals

The gardener who does not give some attention to annual plants will find it difficult to keep the garden looking its best during the late Summer. Especially useful are these annuals for filling bare space among the perennials, for ground coverings and for mass planting along shrubbery borders. They are very useful in the perennial border during the first season.

Where large quantities of cut flowers are required they can be sown out in the kitchen garden, or some place other than the flower garden proper. The annual vines come in very useful for hiding objectionable views and for covering unsightly objects as stones, stumps, etc. These annual vines are sometimes planted with the young permanent vines until these latter are strong enough to cover the space allotted to them.

Annuals compose that class of plants that complete their life cycle in one season. The seed being sown in the Spring, the plant matures and produces seed and then dies. These plants come from every country in the world. For convenience of description annuals are divided into three classes: Hardy annuals are those that are able to withstand the cold of early Spring; examples are cornflower, larkspur, Calendula and sweet peas. Half-hardy annuals are unharmed by light frosts and are represented by the China aster, Drummond's Phlox and Petunia. Tender annuals are destroyed by very light frost; Ageratum, gourds and balsams and similar plants belong to this section.

To produce these plants successfully and have them in all their beauty it is necessary to give careful attention to details. There is in many gardens a sash or two that can be used to advantage, even though it is not advisable to construct a hotbed for the purpose of raising the seedlings. The gardener wishing to grow these plants and to have them early in the season can in the Fall select a sheltered position and build the frame, fill it with dry leaves, put on the sash and cover with more leaves, also heaping up the leaves around the frame. This will keep out the frost, and he can carry through the Winter such plants as pansies.

About the middle of March, sometimes earlier, the section required for sowing the hardy varieties may be uncovered. The seed can be sown directly in the frame, but usually as a great number of plants are not required it is better to use flats; several varieties can be sown in one flat. During bright days the sash can be uncovered, and when the young plants appear it should be raised in order to reduce the temperature and to enable the young plants to grow up stocky and not become drawn or spindly. The frame should be covered up during the night as a protection against freezing, though it is not wise to coddle the young plants.

If the seed is sown in such a manner as to get four seedlings to the square inch it is possible to obtain 1,000 plants under an ordinary 3x6 garden sash. These seedlings can be pricked off into other flats as soon as large enough to handle. It is easy to obtain many more than 1,000 seedlings from under one sash. When the seed is sown in flats, the seedling flats may be taken under cover and the seedlings pricked off under comfortable conditions.

By the first, anyway before the middle of April, it will be necessary to think of half-hardy annuals. By this time the first sown annuals can get along without the sash, and it can be used for this sowing. The last week in April or early in May the tender annuals should be sown, the sash again being used. By this method sowing can be advanced a week or 10 days.

If there are no sash on hand, then the most sheltered spot should be selected. It may be necessary to make the position selected more secure by using mats, boards or cornstalks for windbreaks. Arrange the seed-bed so that it can be easily covered with burlap, old mats or similar material. This, of course, necessitates the construction of a frame over the seed-bed; make the frame reasonably strong, some 3 ft. in height, stretch over it 2-in. mesh chicken wire. The protecting material can be laid upon this. During stormy weather and heavy rain-storms one layer of burlap can be left on to serve the purpose of breaking the force of rains; thus no damage will be done to seed-bed or the seedlings. This is cheaper than the screen wire so often used for this purpose. There are several substitutes for glass on the market that could be used.

When the seedlings are large enough to transplant select rainy or dull days for doing the work; during bright weather it is a good plan to shade the young plants during the warmest part of the day.

When sowing after the 10th or 15th of May where the plants are to flower, the ground should be broken up with the fork and some well-decayed manure or leaf mould worked in. After the seed is sown some leaf mould or sand may be sprinkled over the spot. When the seedlings have made sufficient growth they can be thinned out by pulling some of them up.

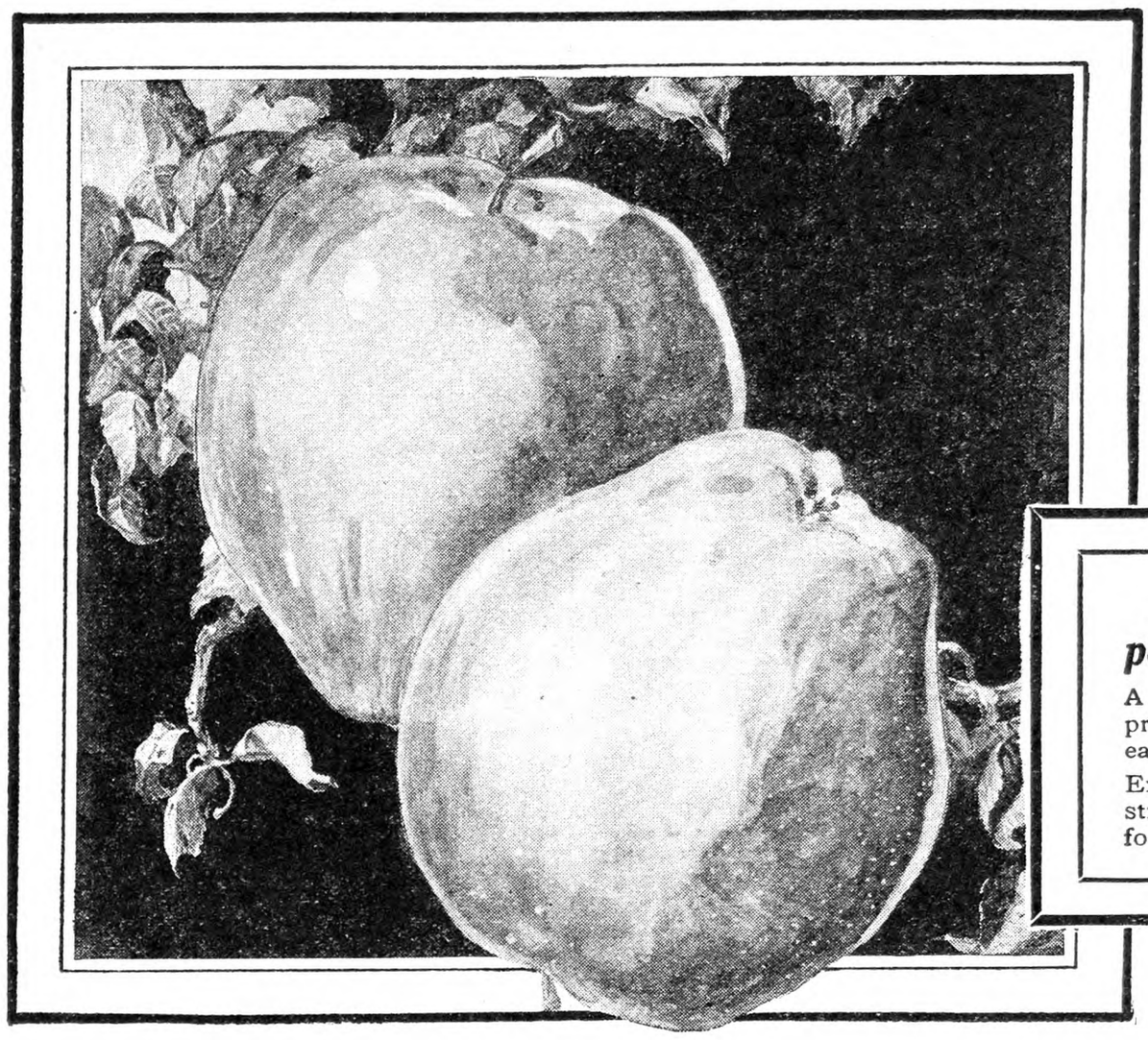
Be mindful that tall annuals go to the background, those of medium height coming next, while dwarf kinds are sown along the outside. Some consideration can be given to the color of the flowers, as well as the tints and form of the foliage.

When sowing fine seed to cover large spaces, say, such as Shirley poppies, it is a good plan to mix the seed with sand and broadcast it. By this method the seed will cover a large space, and one will know how thick the sowing has been made.

As we go southward methods and seasons change, though the principle always remains the same; and when we reach the Gulf Coast and Florida climatic conditions have changed the time for sowing hardy annuals. It is sometimes inadvisable to sow seed of snapdragons and other plants, the seed of which is equally fine, outside where the plants are to flower. The heavy rains are more than likely to destroy the sowing. The seasons are not the same, many plants flowering during the Summer at the North, bloom in the Spring on the Gulf Coast. Annuals of tropical or sub-tropical sections are required for the Summer months.

The seed of hardy annuals remains in the ground during the Summer and comes up in the Winter and early Spring. Volunteer sweet peas come up during November, and seedling Dahlias and Cosmos in December and January. Here one sowing of Zinnias is made, in that section two, with better results from three sowings. H. W. SMITH.

GEORGIE (returning home soaked): Don't be angry, mother, because I've just saved three men and two women from drowning. Mother: Good gracious! How? Georgie: Why, they were just going on the ice when I fell through. — Boston Transcript.



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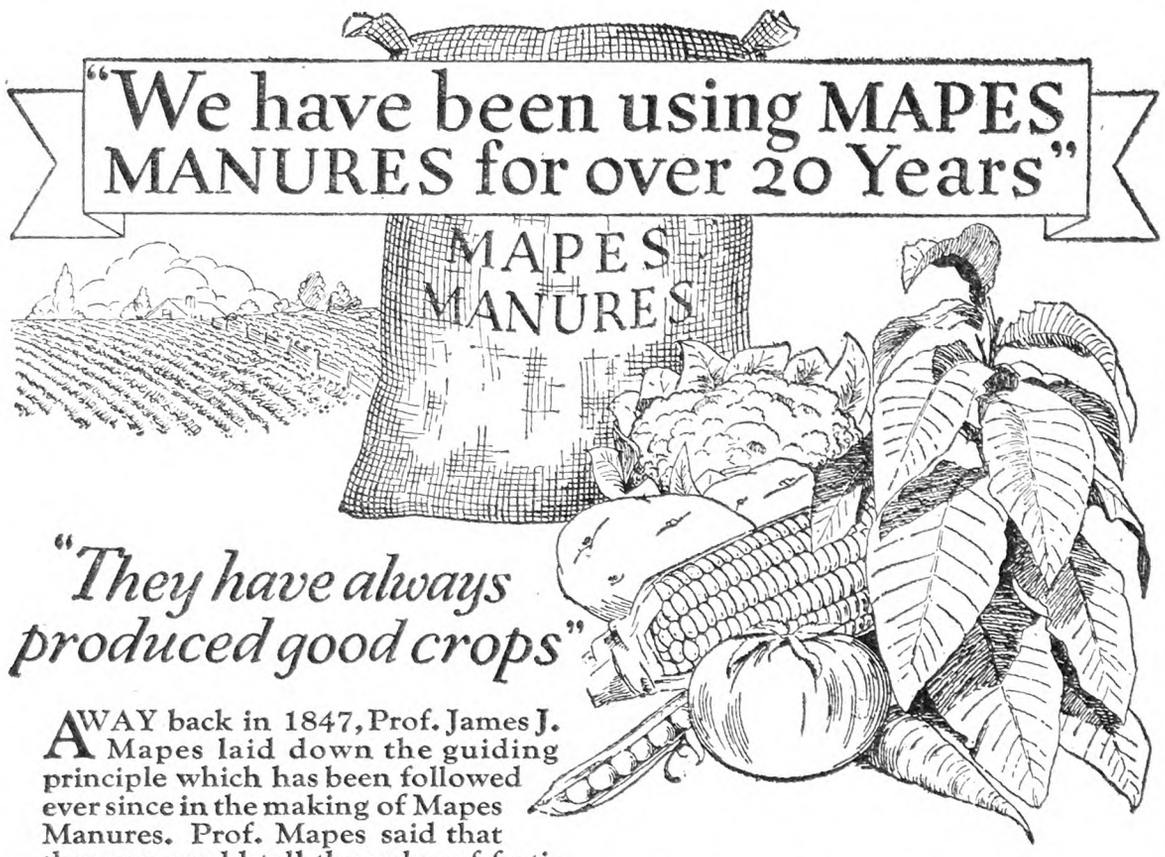

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Young Members in the Grange

In a recent survey conducted with 119 Granges in the State of New Jersey it was found that the greatest attendance was with members over 45 years of age. Considering the above statement, the question arises as to where are our younger members and why are they not present in our local or subordinate Grange meetings?

I do not want you to feel that this condition is a local condition within the State of New Jersey, because I feel confident that such a condition exists in all Grange work throughout the entire United States. I endeavored to find out by a questionnaire just why our younger members were not present at the meetings. Considering the age of members, I found the following average condition:

Between 12 and 19 years of age, 11 per cent membership; between 20 and 25 years, 11 per cent; between 26 and 35 years, 16 per cent; between 36 and 45 years, 18 per cent; over 45 years of age, 44 per cent membership.

You will note from the above that the largest percentage of members was over 45 years of age. To me this is a serious problem. I tried to find out whether there were any outstanding factors that could offer an explanation. As to attendance in accordance to season, it was found that:

Spring attendance averaged 31 per cent.

Summer attendance averaged 33 per cent.

Winter attendance averaged 36 per cent.

Relative to road conditions that patrons and Grange halls were situated on, it was found that the majority of our Grangers and Grange meeting-places were situated on some type of hard surfaced road as shown:

	Grange halls	
Type of road	*situated on*	*Patrons on*
Stone	12 per cent	9 per cent
Macadam	24 per cent	28 per cent
Concrete	28 per cent	26 per cent
Dirt or gravel	36 per cent	37 per cent

To find if the town or city where Grange halls were situated had any attractions in the line of theatres, etc., that would hold younger members from attending Grange, the question was asked as to what Grange members felt regarding influence such attractions had on attendance. It was found that:

34 per cent of the Grange halls were in cities.

53 per cent of the Grange halls were in towns.

13 per cent of the Grange halls were in the country.

Of the members, 72 per cent felt the location of the hall had no effect on attendance, while 28 per cent felt that it did.

I have always felt that the cause of such a large percentage of our younger members not showing the interest in our Granges that they should, was due to the fact that the Grange did not offer any item of interest to them. The survey conducted brought out very clearly that such items as location of Grange hall, condition of roads, time of meetings, place of meeting, etc., had very little if any effect on the attendance. However, the survey did show that the type of lecture hour and the social activities carried on within the Grange did have a direct relation to the attendance, especially with the younger members.

It was found that 70 per cent of the Granges allowed dancing and that 30 per cent did not; that 58 per cent allowed card playing, that 42 per cent did not. That there was a 23 per cent increase in membership in those Granges where dancing and card-playing were allowed as part of the social hour over those Granges that did not allow such activities within the Grange. It was also found that there was a 70 per cent increase in membership in younger members between the ages of 15 and 35 years of age where such activities as dancing, card-playing, etc., were part of the social hour within the Grange compared with those Granges that did not allow such activities.

Since the close of the World War we have noted that a great change has come over the younger and growing generation. They seem to crave an action, a type of life that the older generation, especially the older members within the Grange, look on with a more or less shocked feeling, and a feeling that they do not care to have the younger people bring such social activities within the walls of the Grange hall. I could never see just wherein evil had any greater grasp on me at the close of an interesting social game of 500 or bridge, or after an enjoyable evening was spent at a respectable dance. Our younger people demand such a social life today. The greatest service the Grange can offer is to act as an association whereby the parents and children can meet under one roof to enjoy a good, clean social evening.

Mothers and fathers, is it not a great deal nicer, does not your mind feel easier when you see your daughter or son enjoying themselves? The Grange offers a means whereby the parents and children may be brought in a closer bond of friendship than ever before. Why not open the doors and bring the social activities a little more up-to-date, so that we can offer clean attractions for our younger members and make the Grange an organization that will function for all? ROBERT M. GOODIER.

New Jersey.

Grain Weevils in Kitchen

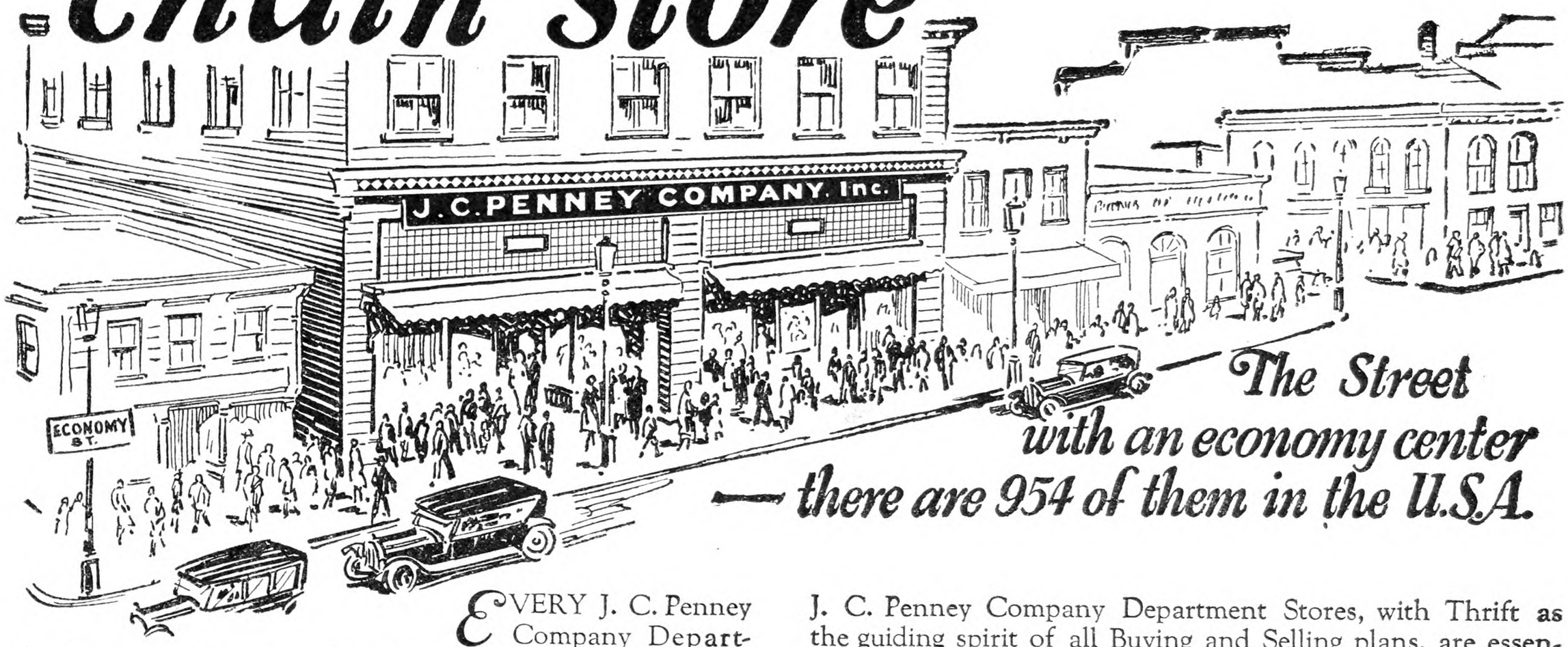
How can I get rid of weevils in my kitchen cabinet? They got in my flour bin, but I cleaned the flour all out and now they are in my dry yeast, cake flour, cornstarch, cornmeal and other cereals. All of these I had to burn. My cabinet is not tight enough or I could use cyanogas. MRS. J. E. O.

Pennsylvania.

Weevils are an annoying pest to any housekeeper, and may cause considerable loss, but in the household they are not usually difficult to control. To survive, they must have access to a liberal amount of food for an extended period. After burning infested cereals, such products should in future be kept in tight receptacles, such as cans or jars with screw tops. Do not leave dry groceries undisturbed for any length of time. Clean out the cabinet, and scrub it well with plenty of soap or washing powder. Then fumigate with bisulphide of carbon. This chemical is inflammable and explosive, so it must not be exposed to light or fire. It would be wise to paste paper over any large cracks in the cabinet. Put the carbon bisulphide in saucers, in the upper part of the cabinet, as the vapor is heavier than air, and sinks down. Leave the cabinet closed for 24 hours. We would not use cyanogas in a dwelling that was inhabited; there is great risk of harm under such conditions.

These weevils in food are destroyed by heating the material to 150 degrees, and holding at that temperature for four or five hours. If it is practicable to scald the infested cabinet with water near the boiling point you would certainly destroy the weevils. Our only experience was in a flour barrel, which was stored in a dark closet. We burned the barrel, and then scrubbed the closet thoroughly with hot water and soap. We had no further infestation.

a different kind of chain store



The Street with an economy center — there are 954 of them in the U.S.A.

EVERY J. C. Penney Company Department Store is welded to local needs on the solid anvil of Service. Today, as in 1902 when Mr. J. C. Penney opened the first store of what is now a Nation-wide Institution, the policy is to *serve the customer well and save him more.* Because this policy has been rigidly adhered to throughout the twenty-six years of the Company, it is known as a different kind of chain store.

It is different because the Merchant in charge selects merchandise from a large staff of expert buyers in the world's markets to meet the needs of the people of his community—having a financial interest in his store he naturally is keenly interested in every civic move that will make his community a better business place and a better place in which to live—though strictly local in its Service and interests, it brings to its customers the far-reaching advantages of National buying resources.

J. C. Penney Company Department Stores, with Thrift as the guiding spirit of all Buying and Selling plans, are essentially Economy Centers of their individual communities. To see how much can be *put into* a community—rather than how much can be *taken out*—is the foremost consideration in the operation of each store.

You will be pleased with the values and you will enjoy its "home town" spirit of neighborly helpfulness.

Our Spring Store News Catalog is ready. It tells an interesting story of Quality and Savings. If you have not received your copy, please write for it.

Examples—

of Economical Shopping at J. C. Penney Company Stores.

Quality goods at quantity prices, built to service specifications, famous for satisfaction given.

For Women and Misses:

445—Silk and rayon full fashioned hosiery, good weight ..... .98
447—Silk-to-top full fashioned hosiery, medium weight 1.49
449—Pure silk full fashioned hosiery, lisle top. 1.49
455—Sheer silk-to-top full fashioned hosiery, chiffon weight 1.49
Hand-Bags in leathers, fittings, shapes and colors to harmonize with new Spring outfits, .98, 1.98, 2.98

For Men and Young Men:

Suits in hard-finished worsteds, tweeds and cassimeres—desired models, patterns and colors, 19.75 and 24.75

Work Clothes and Footwear for farm and shop—the kind that helps in the day's work and satisfies the pocketbook.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes, for the Entire Family

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-

J.C.PENNEY CO. INC.

"quality—always at a saving"

Home Offices: 330 West 34th Street, New York City—43 Stores in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, as Follows—

New York
Amsterdam
Auburn
Cortland
Corning
Dunkirk
Elmira
Geneva
Hornell
Ithaca
Little Falls
Newburgh
Olean
Oneonta
Rome
Watertown

New Jersey
Bridgeton
Salem
Vineland

Connecticut
Danbury
Derby
Meriden
Middletown

Maine
Biddeford
Calais
Caribou
Fort Kent
Lewiston
Rumford
Waterville

Massachusetts
Clinton
Framingham
Gardner
Greenfield
Leominster
Marlboro
North Adams
Taunton
Webster

Rhode Island
Westerly

New Hampshire
Berlin
Concord

Vermont
Newport
Rutland

Long Acres Farm Notes

[With this article it seems timely again to say that we do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents, but in this particular case we could hardly be expected to express any radical difference of opinion.]

Raining today, a cold, drizzly rain; the older children are at school, the wife has gone to spend the day with a sister, so Calvin and I are holding the fort alone. While he is building a marvelous tower with his tinker toy I have the opportunity to catch up with some reading.

Here on my table are six farm papers, three monthly and three weekly. Suppose we analyze them a little. Here is a monthly. The publisher seems to have a political bee in his bonnet. His editorial writings are tinged with his political beliefs, until they irritate rather than instruct; so exit number one. The second monthly is an uplift magazine, specializing in stories of farmers who began with 50 cents and in three years owned half the county. Those stories have a back-handed wallop, because they tend to make us who are just plugging along, doing the best we can with what we've got and just about two shakes ahead of the wolf, feel like cheap skates and failures. I read the stories more for amusement than instruction, but often do not read them at all; so exit number two. The third monthly is the best of the three, and really good, but it has the fault common in monthlies of being too long between issues, so that the reader loses interest in those articles which come in series.

Now for the weeklies. The first is stiff and pedantic, with not a particle of personal appeal. It often contains some valuable reading matter, but its pages are pasted together, with the paste adhering so strongly that one cannot read the matter in the inside column without tearing the paper apart. An attempt to read results in a bunched-up mess of pages, which is so irritating that I forego trying to read it. Exit one weekly. The second is a friendly, chatty paper, but it is printed on paper which is dark, thin and brittle. When one reader gets through with it the pages are invariably cracked and torn. Exit weekly number two.

The last of the sextet of farm papers is our own R. N.-Y. The paper itself is of a pleasing whiteness. The print is so plain that every part of the paper, including the rather fine print of the classified advertisements, may be read with ease without straining the eyes. The leaves fold back so that the reading matter of the inside columns is readily available. The editorials are clean-cut, incisive, yet couched in plain language without frills or political bias. Those pungent "Brevities" down in the corner make interesting reading. We all know when we read an advertisement in our paper that we need not hesitate to order, because we know the firm is reliable or its advertisement could not have appeared. Among the most pleasing features are the letters from our own folks. Somehow I feel a personal acquaintance with the woman in Tennessee. I almost feel that I could find my way blindfolded around the farm of the Pastoral Parson. In days gone by I could shut my eyes and see Prof. Massey's Maryland garden, or walk in spirit and sit in humble gratitude and close, enduring love at the feet of the "Hope Farm Man." I can feel a personal kinship with the farmers of rugged New England. I can walk in on the farmers on the hill farms of New York and join with them in cussing and discussing the dairy problems, because we, too, here in Michigan, must fight to save our rural schools and fight against the awful graft of cow-testing for t. b.

My copy comes on Monday and along with it my weekly church paper, the local daily, a Chicago daily and perhaps a letter or two. My first grab is for THE R. N.-Y. I don't read it first, but I do look it over closely in anticipation of the good things to come after the evening chores are done.

Now, this is not written in a spirit of flattery or even of praise, but just simple appreciation of a worthy effort. I want the men who do the mechanical work of our paper to know that their work is of the best. I want the advertisers to know that I have implicit faith in any ad which appears in THE R. N.-Y. I want the editorial writers to know that their editorials are read and appreciated; but over all else, I want our folks to know that I am mighty glad to be a member of such a friendly, chatty, worthwhile family. Yes, folks, come right in, sit down and make yourselves at home. Excuse me just a minute while I get some Jonathans from the cellar and take down the popcorn shaker. Pick up your playthings, Calvin; we've got company, the best company on earth.

Do you remember 'way back when the *Weekly Gazette* was the only paper we took, and we went once a week to the postoffice and privately called the old postmaster a liar when he said there was no letter for us? L. B. R.

Red Ants; Tender Hydrangeas

1. What is the best method of control for small red ants? I find that they destroy a great many of our flowers by gnawing at the roots so that they die, especially Dahlia roots. 2. Do you think it is best to cut Hydrangeas to the ground in the Fall for over Winter, or would you prefer to cover them? We have been in the habit of cutting, but they bloom very little, sometimes not at all. J. M.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. The small red ants do not destroy flowers by gnawing at the roots. It is evident that some other insect is at work. Ants are a nuisance in the garden because they carry aphids or plant lice from plant to plant, but we doubt whether the small red ants do this, the usual culprits being the common black ants, but they do carry disease germs and are troublesome in this way. They can be destroyed by using bisulphide of carbon in the hill. After locating the hill, punch a hole a few inches deep in the earth and pour in half a cup of the bisulphide of carbon, sealing up the hole with a clod of earth. The vapor will suffocate the ants. They can also be poisoned by using tartar emetic, one grain of the poison in three tablespoons of sugar or fat. The red ants are more attracted by lard or drippings than by sugar, but the black ants prefer the sugar. It is evident that something else is attacking your plants, and it is possible that either wireworms or cutworms are at work. You can often find these by stirring around the surface of the soil and destroying any of the worms that are found.

2. We think it is preferable to protect the Hydrangea over the Winter and then cut down the growth in the Spring. We infer that you are referring to Hydrangeas of the Hortensis type, which are somewhat tender. Usually if the old growth is left over Winter with a little protection and then cut down early in Spring there is abundance of bloom.

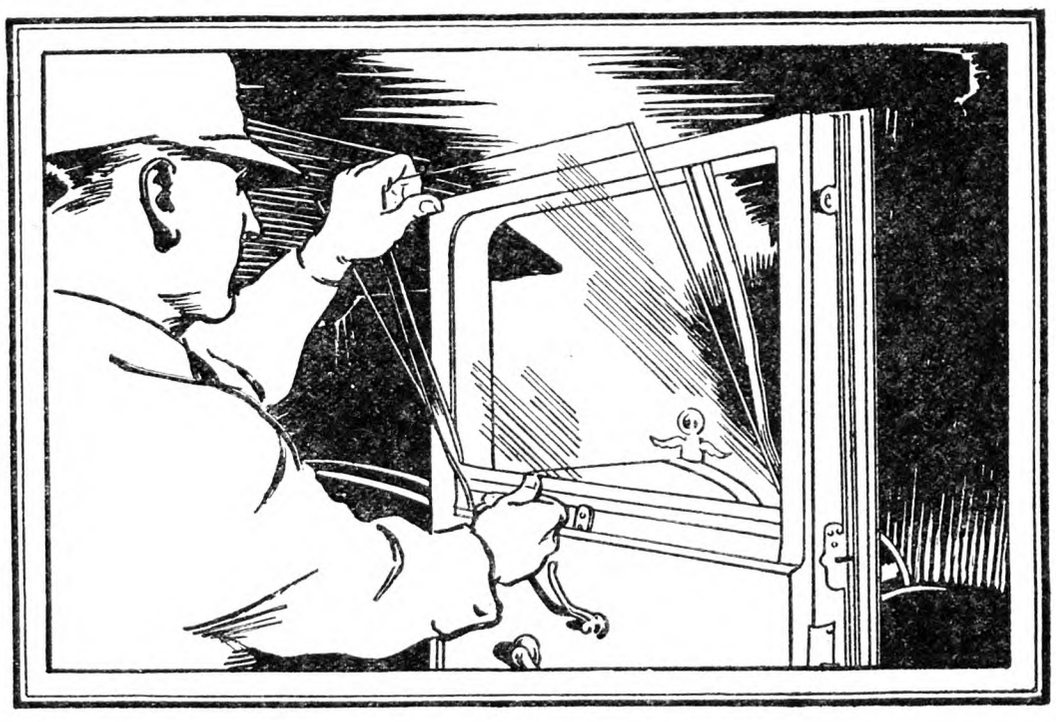
"WHERE did the car hit the man?" asked the defendant's attorney of the attending physician at a damage suit. "At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebrae," the doctor answered. "Just a moment, please," a juryman spoke up, rising from his seat. "I've lived in this country nigh on to 40 year, an' know every cross road for miles around, but I never heard of no such place as that. I believe it's a made-up case."—Credit lost.

Genuine Plate Glass

in every

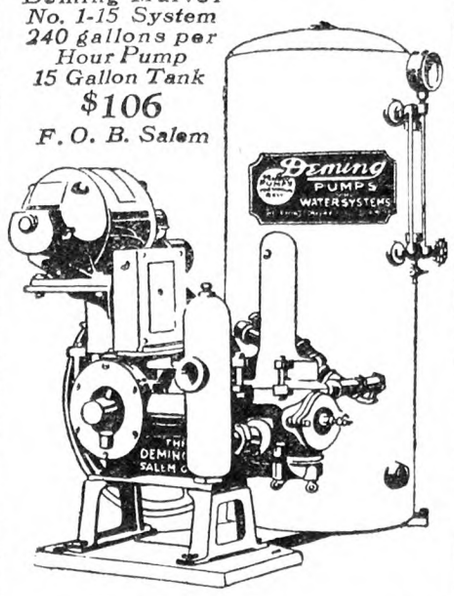
Body by FISHER

THERE is nothing which more clearly reflects Fisher quality than the fact that genuine, selected, polished plate glass is used in *all* closed Bodies by Fisher.—You will quickly realize the higher quality of Fisher bodies if you compare the richness and clearness of the plate glass used, with the lesser attractiveness of "crystal plate"—which is not plate glass at all.—The plate glass used in Fisher Bodies differs from common glass in that it is thoroughly ground and polished on both sides, providing clear, true vision. It is, of course, far more expensive. "Crystal" glass sometimes distorts the vision. To the eyes which look through it, objects appear distorted, taking on a wavy or misshapen appearance. Distortion of this kind is unpleasant, and sometimes dangerous.



BODY by FISHER

The glass used in Fisher windows and windshields is manufactured by the National Plate Glass Company, a Fisher unit, one of the world's largest producers of genuine plate glass. Its main factory is amid the white silica sands in Ottawa, Illinois. Silica sand is the chief ingredient of plate glass.—All edges are ground and polished with special machinery to eliminate all roughness.



Is Your Old Pump Handle Worth $106.00?

EVERY time you fill a pail at the old pump, remember that for $106 you can have running water in your home—dependable water service supplied by the Deming Marvel Electric Water System—for about 2 cents per day.

Write for descriptive booklet to

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178-180 Main Street • Buffalo, N.Y.
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8 N. Water Street • Rochester N.Y.
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Railway Terminal Warehouse
Green Island • Troy, New York
STEPHEN B. CHURCH
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CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY
15 Custom House St. • Boston, Mass.
AIRD-DON COMPANY
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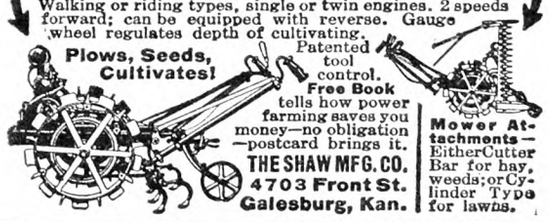
126 Chambers St. • New York City

Deming PUMPS

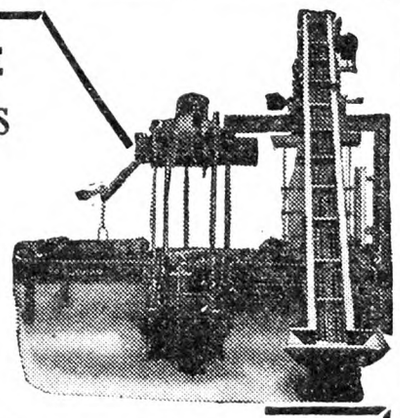
10 DAYS TRIAL!

The SHAW Du-All Tractor

Try it at our risk! Write for Liberal Trial Offer and Low Direct-from-Factory Price. The SHAW does every farm and garden power job in less time, with less labor. Fine for truck gardens, estates, etc. Runs belt machinery. Walking or riding types, single or twin engines. 2 speeds forward; can be equipped with reverse. Gauge wheel regulates depth of cultivating.



SQUEEZE DOLLARS FROM APPLES WITH A



Farquhar **Cider Press**

PREPARE NOW TO TURN CULLS AND SECONDS INTO MONEY

Operate a Roadside Market

Apple Growers in your community will keep the press busy through the entire season—and you will have a profitable income each year. Built in sizes up to 400 barrels of cider per day—for Roadside Marketing, the Individual Orchardist and Custom Pressing. Full line Cider Press Supplies.

New Catalog No. 126 just off the press. Write today and learn how a small investment will reward you handsomely.

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The Household Painter

by A. Ashmun Kelly

Practical directions for painting, decorating, papering, calcimining, wood finishing and staining, varnishing, etc.

Price $1.25

From The RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

Countrywide Situation

APPLES, ONIONS AND POTATOES IN FAIRLY GOOD CONDITION; DAIRY AND POULTRY SUPPLY GAINS; FEEDS HIGHER.

The market situation rather favors sellers of fruits and vegetables. Potatoes, onions and apples, three of the four leading northern lines now in storage, seem to be in a rising position, owing to moderate supplies.

Even the cabbage market picked up a little in some cities the middle of the month. If the holders, now mostly in New York State, would give half of their cabbage to dairymen, the rest of it might be well worth marketing, although it is a bit too late in the season now and southern cabbage already makes up fully half the carlot supply. With country dealers paying only $6 or $7 a ton for good stock, the poor lots of old cabbage should be worth about as much for making milk.

ONIONS HIGHER

Somehow onions have worked into good market position. The crop was a big one, but some was poor and some did not keep well. Shrinkage of holdings and rapid shipment to market has brought down the available holdings to only from 3,000 to 4,000 cars according to the range of the various estimates. This quantity ought to sell out clean during the next month or two before there are many southern new onions in the market. Last years the first Texas and Egyptian onions arrived the last part of March. Soon there were plenty of both kinds and old onions which had touched $4 per 100 lbs. began to sag down, although not many were left for sale. Present rate of shipment, about 100 cars a day, ought to take care of the situation pretty well, perhaps at rising prices for good hard sound stock, which sells now according to average of city markets at about $2.75. Prices have advanced 25 cents or more in February but the range is still a little under the range in late February last year.

POTATOES FROM FAR WEST

Prices of potatoes too are now fairly close to those of last season, especially in eastern markets. Western markets have been held down by heavy receipts of rather low average grade from the Rocky Mountain Region. Idaho alone, has perhaps eight to ten thousand carloads to ship. That region must be reckoned with right along in future. It may plant less land this season because the crop did not pay growers any too well at 50 to 90 cents per 100 lbs., sacks and all, but in the long run there may be more and more potatoes from the Far West because they can be raised cheaply enough with irrigation and little fertilizer, to pay the high cost of freight. Lately the freight charges to their southwestern markets have been reduced. Idaho potatoes, many cars of them, have been shipped East this season as far as Boston and New York, the best of them selling high at the same time when western markets were glutted with the poorer grades not worth the high cost of freight to the East. Most eastern potatoes except Maine's, seem to be taken chiefly by the local markets. Long Island has gone ahead of last season's carlot output and as usual these potatoes sell at the top of the market in New York.

GOOD APPLE MARKETS

Apples are rounding out a good enough market season, with Baldwins touching $7 in Western New York and best Winesaps $2.25 a box in northwestern producing districts. Even the English markets have been reporting fancy prices for Albemarles and a few favorite kinds. It has been a help to the apple situation that the exports were kept moving over, even when they did not pay. Southern fruit growers have been getting high and rising prices for oranges and grapefruit, where not injured by frost and not too small.

Apple holdings in February cold storage are reported at 1,254,000 barrels, 9,806,000 boxes and 2,321,000 bushels in baskets. Box and basket holdings are about as usual in recent seasons, but there is scarcely over one-third the average number of barrels. The whole situation ought to work out all right for holders, especially those who have good eastern apples.

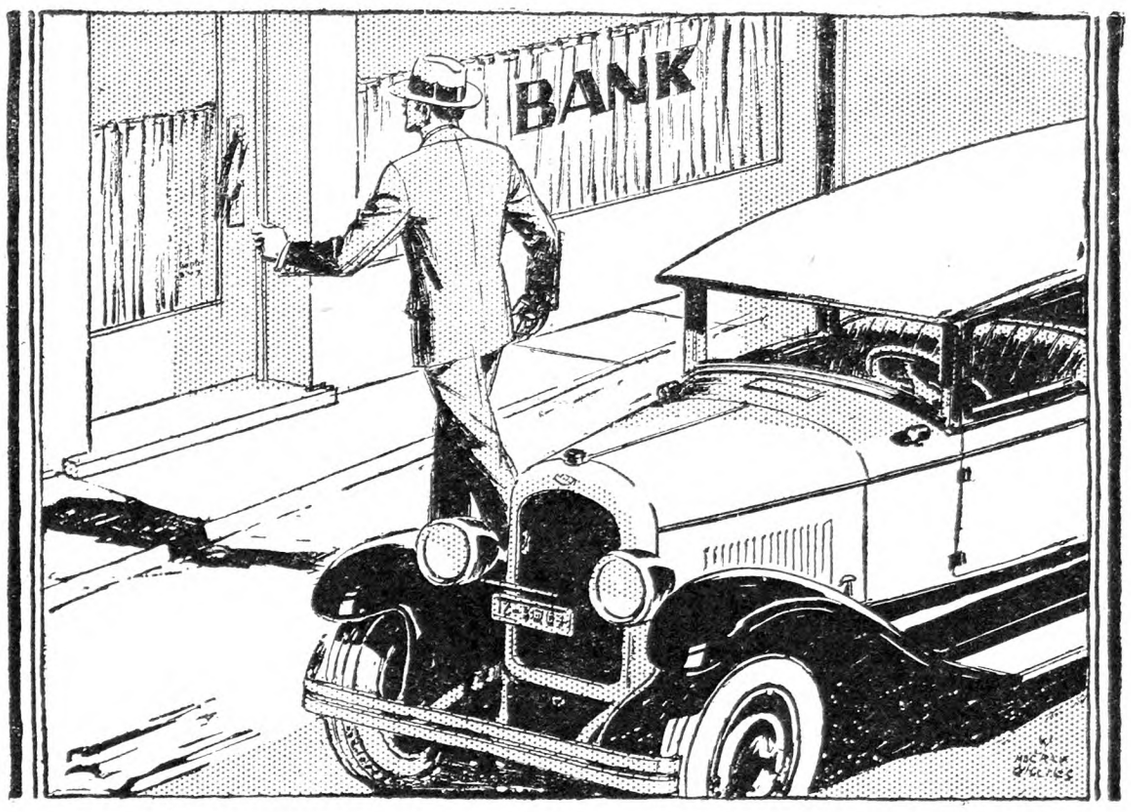
CROPS FOR WINTER CASH

Eggs are not coming to market very fast yet and storage eggs are practically cleared out earlier than usual. Prices are going down of course but the market acts well for the time of year.

Butter and cheese prices decline slowly with increasing supplies but the situation is not bad. Feeds are rather costly now compared with last season and dairymen might wish for more ensilage and clover hay to cut down the store bills.

Honey production and sales through mail orders seems to be a line of some importance in many sections. It appears that most of the honey holdings in the Northeast and South have been sold but there is considerable clover and other honey remaining in the Far West. Prices have neither gone up nor down this Winter and the level has not been high, owing partly to cheapness of sugar. Most of the demand in recent years seems to be for separated honey, although there is good sale for extracted honey mixed with pieces of shell or comb, a popular line of trade in southern markets. Bees have begun to come out of Winter quarters in the South and seem to have been passing the season, although prices of some grades have declined slightly the past month or two.

G. B. F.



MORE PROFIT

from every dollar invested in *fertilizer*

"ALMOST without exception," says a local merchant, "the farmers who use 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are successful, have money in the bank, and make substantial profits." Why? Because year in and year out, regardless of weather, pests, or blight, farmers who use "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers get bigger, better, more profitable crops.

Read the letters in the next column. Hundreds of other farmers say the same thing. Larger yields, better quality, earlier maturity—extra profits obtained with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

These fertilizers have produced consistently profitable crops even in "bad" seasons, because famous crop and soil experts have provided just the *right* balance of the necessary plant foods to maintain continuous growth even under adverse conditions.

Nothing is taken for granted in making "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Their plant-food formulas are based upon a thorough knowledge of the needs of each crop and each soil condition. Every formula is checked by constant field tests.

Each batch of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers is subjected to thorough laboratory tests—tests fully as exacting as those encountered in the field.

Over sixty years of experience and more than sixty years of successful crop production are back of every bag of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Perfect mechanical condition, always. Make more money from every dollar invested in fertilizer this season by using "AA QUALITY" Brands on your crops. It will pay you to insist that your dealer supply you with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

THIRTY PER CENT BETTER RESULTS . . . Mr. J. S. Massecar of Shortsville, Ontario Co., N. Y., says: "We consider your 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are preferable to any other fertilizer on the market. We have tried out various formulas at the urgent request of dealers, but with inferior results. We claim your goods grow 30% better crops than other goods of the same analysis. This proves that it is more than the analysis shown on the bag that produces cabbage or other crops. Bowker Fertilizer ('AA QUALITY') is what we want and we will have it." September 12, 1927

YIELD INCREASED THREEFOLD . . . Mr. Edward W. Haseley, of Sanborn, Niagara Co., N. Y., says: "I harvested and sold 1,100 bushels of very choice cauliflower from 2 acres of land this year. I used 700 lbs. of Lister Fertilizer ('AA QUALITY') per acre, which I am satisfied increased the yield threefold. I sold the crop for $1,650. The buyers claimed my cauliflower was by far the best on the market both at Buffalo and Niagara Falls. October 25, 1927.

RAPID GROWTH BRINGS PROFITS . . . Mr. Lewis H. Gasper of the Gasper Farms, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., says: "Our early celery, grown with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer, brought us at the rate of $8,000 per acre. The rapid growth made on crops grown with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers has placed your fertilizers in the lead in our opinion." August 11, 1927.

• • •

Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soils or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

"AA QUALITY"

FERTILIZERS

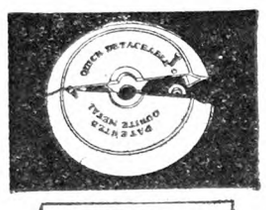
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY — AA QUALITY

Made only by
The American Agricultural Chemical Company
420 Lexington Avenue, New York

"AA QUALITY" Fertilizers are made by the world's largest fertilizer manufacturer to meet a standard of excellence that is never lowered. Produced in 32 modern plants strategically located to render prompt service.

"THE WORLD'S BEST BY EVERY TEST"

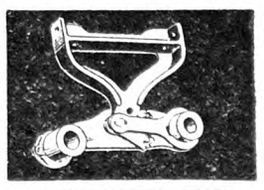
THE CULTI-PACKER IS MADE ONLY BY DUNHAM



EXCLUSIVE DUNHAM FEATURES

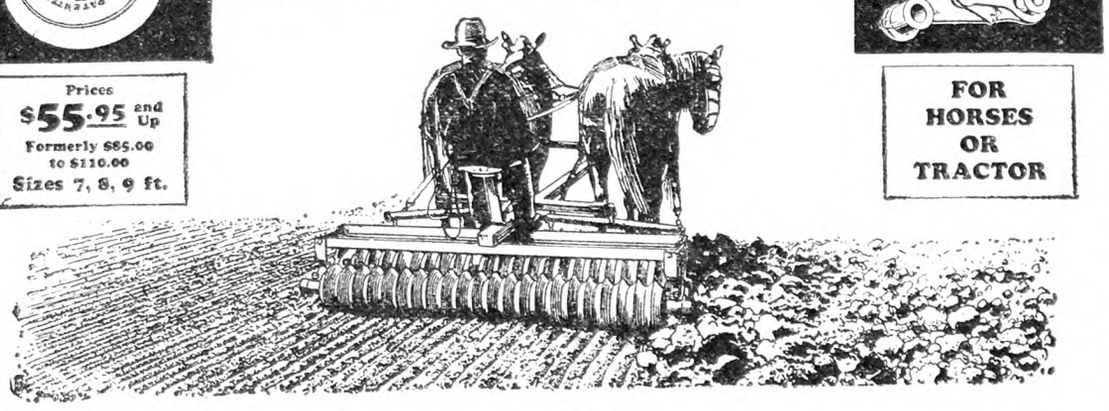
Quick Detachable Wheels. Easily removed for straddling corn or other row crops.

Automatic Pressure Control. Adjusts itself to all crop and soil conditions. Insures easy riding.

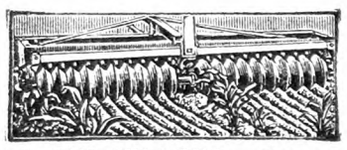


Prices $55.95 and Up
Formerly $85.00 to $110.00
Sizes 7, 8, 9 ft.

FOR HORSES OR TRACTOR

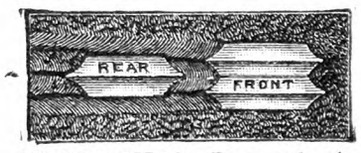


Lumps Hinder Plant Growth —Crush Them



IT CULTIVATES. Breaks crusts, hinders weeds, resets roots, makes growth more rapid, saves one or more shovel cultivations.

IT PACKS. Wheels penetrate deeply, close up air spaces, make compact firm seed bed. Helps control *Corn Borer.*



IT MULCHES. Rear wheels split ridges made by front wheels, plowing and replowing the field to form a loose mulch, saves moisture.

Lumps hinder plant growth. Roots, which cannot penetrate them, must go around. This loses time and energy which results in a small crop yield.

A Culti-Packer grinds these clods into fine mellow particles ready to supply food to the plant.

The Improved Culti-Packer is sold to you ON A MONEY BACK GUARANTEE by

SEARS ROEBUCK & COMPANY
Chicago, Ill. Philadelphia, Pa.

—or write to the address below for information

THE DUNHAM COMPANY
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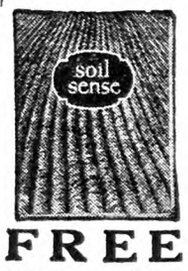
Since 1846



FREE
Write for "Soil Sense"—many helpful farming hints.

DUNHAM CULTI-PACKER

Grafting and Budding

Many people think of these two operations as essentially the same thing, and practically they are, as they produce about the same result, but the time or season for doing these are radically different, as grafting should always be done when both stock and scion are nearly or quite dormant. Grafting is therefore usually done in Winter and budding in Summer, or when the bark "peels" or slips freely. Roses may be grafted easily on wild or dog rose stocks, and fruit trees on seedlings of the *same family* are generally worked on seedlings raised especially for that purpose. Quite a misconception exists in the minds of many in regard to the influence the graft or bud has on the tree or stock that it is worked upon, and this brings to mind a curious thing that happened some years ago.

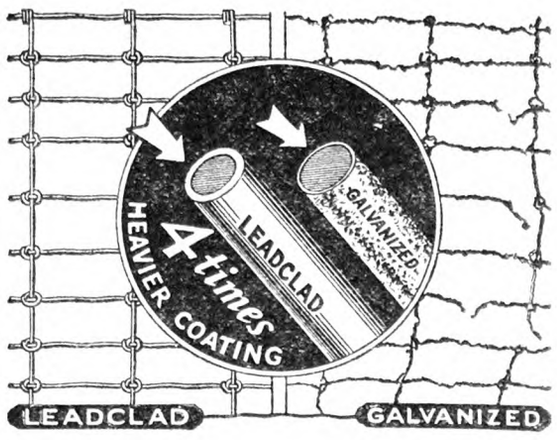
A neighbor of fine character, and who I know to be absolutely truthful at all times, came to me and stated that he could not account for it in any way, but he had a small pear tree in his garden that had borne pears before but that year had borne *quinces.* On going with him to the tree, I saw quinces sure enough, but a close examination of the tree revealed the fact that it was a dwarf tree and had been grafted on a quince stock. In going through with the plow the top had apparently been broken off, the stock had grown up strongly, and the soil being rich it had fruited with quince at once.

A great deal of discussion has been had at different times as to how far the graft variety has influenced the stock, but many careful experiments have convinced me that the stock or graft has very slight (if any) influence on each other, except as to dwarfing or to strength of growth. If you take two seedlings of the same batch and graft or bud one on the other you will dwarf the growth usually and cause an earlier bearing of fruit or flower, and if you graft on a strong-growing stock you will get naturally a stronger growth than a weak one, but I think it beyond any dispute that further than this the graft or bud does not change the stock in any way. Some few years ago I took a very strong-growing scarlet geranium and grafted it with quite a number of different kinds—several of these had handsomely variegated leaves—and as the plant was very large and strong, being several years old, it was grafted and regrafted in every imaginable way, with the idea that possibly the variegation in some way would be extended to the stock, but such was not the case. Each kind held and kept its characteristics in every way, and there was no change whatever except in the strength of growth. It was found impossible to obtain a Mrs. Pollock, Mountain of Snow or an ivy-leaved L'Elegante with the strong vigor of the old single scarlet varieties. H. W. HALES.

That Alfalfa Valley

Early in the 1880's my brother-in-law, W. H. Reed, started a sheep ranch in Shirley Basin, which is a valley in Southeastern Wyoming, about 40 miles wide and 60 to 80 miles long. My brother in Ohio went out to work with him. The venture failed in a couple of years, owing to a disease that got among the sheep and killed them off. My brother then returned to Ohio. A few years ago he met a man from that part of Wyoming and inquired about Shirley Basin. He was told that nearly the entire valley was devoted to raising Alfalfa for seed, there being just enough moisture from the Winter snows and Spring showers to mature the one crop.

New York. E. H. C.



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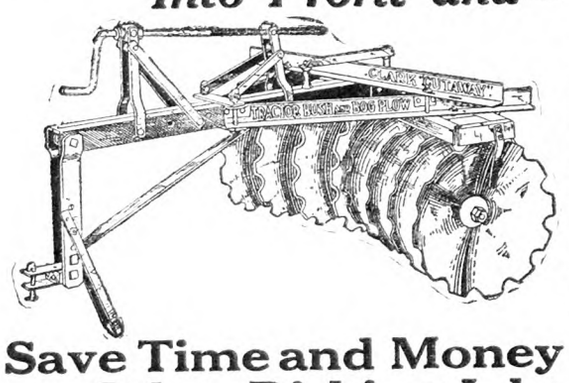

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Cistern for Water Supply

I want to plan a cistern supply of potable water for a family of five. Is there any one best roofing that should be used for such? J. H. M.

A cistern is not advised as a source of water for drinking purposes where a suitable well can be drilled. The disadvantages are many. The source is unreliable, the water is warm in Summer and may have an objectionable taste and odor from filth from the roof or from the growth and decay of certain organisms within the cistern. If these things are prevented, it means constant care and work, for unless properly cared for and kept clean a filter may become a source of danger rather than a purifier of water. It may become a breeding-place for germs. With these things in mind, it is suggested that every effort be made to secure a good well, which is reasonably trouble-proof if put down properly in the first place, and which will furnish a lifelong supply of pure, cold water for drinking and cooking.

For laundry purposes a cistern is nearly indispensable where the well water contains minerals or is "hard," as we say. Any good roof will be satisfactory, provided it is not stained with some of the shingle stains, which may dissolve out and come to the cistern with the roof water. Probably a clean metal roof is best. I know of no serious harm resulting from the use of the slate-coated roofings. Doubtless the slate particles will continue to wash off to some extent during the life of the roof, but they are simply pieces of stone and should not prove harmful. An automatic switch can be made which will discard the first washing from the roof; a float in a barrel can be made to trip a weight suspended to the switch in the down-spout, shunting the water to the cistern, or the first water can be led to a hopper-shaped container with a partition in the center. This is balanced on the bottom, and as it fills one side is overbalanced and tips, discarding the first water caught and making the connection with the cistern for the remainder.

The size of a cistern should be adjusted to the water requirements, and the area of the roof used as a source. A family of five will use approximately 25 gallons daily where water is used for all purposes, and a 3,000-gallon cistern would carry you for a period of approximately 34 days. The quantity of water that you may be able to catch can be determined by finding the horizontal area of your roof in square feet, multiply this by the yearly wet weather rainfall in feet, and the resulting product by 7½. The result will be gallons of water obtainable from your roof. The wet weather rainfall can be secured from your local weather bureau, and is probably about 2½ ft.

Four-inch walls would be rather light for a cistern of this size. A 3,000-gallon cistern and filter is described in detail in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1448, which you can obtain from your Congressman at Washington upon request. In this type the filter is situated above the cistern, where it is more readily available for cleaning. Also filtered water only is stored, a desirable feature. The bulletin was published in 1925, and the cost estimated at from $150 to $250.

A concrete cistern affects the water for a time, tending to make it hard, but this condition gradually wears away. The use of waterproofing materials is not advised. Make a rich mixture from clean, well-selected materials, mix it thoroughly, using as small an amount of water as possible to secure a working consistency. Place it carefully. This will go farther toward securing a watertight structure and at less cost.

B. H. S.

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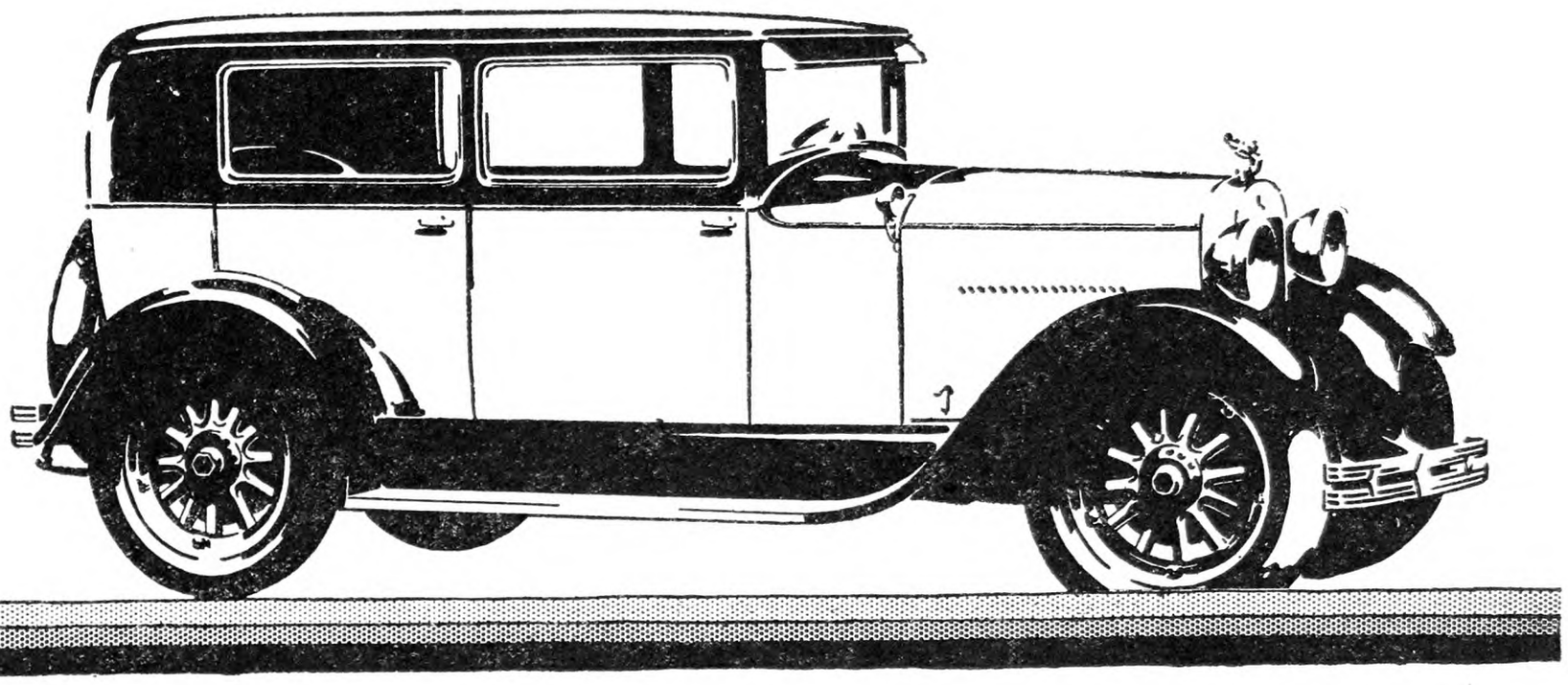

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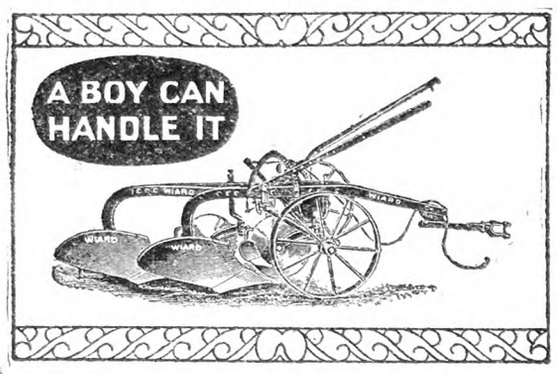

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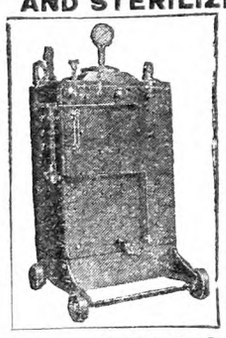

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Horticultural Notes

Marketing the Eastern Grape Crop

PART II

In seasons of high yields it was rather common at certain periods of the shipping season to be informed that no cars were available on switch, yet the markets at the other end were keen to get grapes. For several seasons there have been no car shortages in "the Grape Belt." It cannot be denied that one or two men speaking for 500 would be heard much more attentively than an individual speaking alone for his own interests. Another disrupting influence in the orderly marketing of agricultural products is the embargo. It has occurred year after year in several of the large terminals, and seemingly without justification, except that the trackage was filled. The order apparently had gone forth, "first come, first served." If California filled the tracks with grapes in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Boston first, the others had to wait. In 1926 the grape co-operatives were able to conclude an agreement with the railroads concerned, whereby grapes shipped from eastern points were to be pro-rated as to trackage with California, and as a result additional trackage became available for New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan grapes. The loss of one or more markets for several days, especially when the trade is anxious to buy, means much in the movement of a crop that is usually harvested and marketed within a period of six weeks.

The grape co-operatives of Western New York are keenly active in securing and maintaining equable freight rates, equable as compared with costs per ton-mile of other farm products of like perishability from other States. After several years' activity the grape growers of California have succeeded in securing for themselves a marked reduction of rates on grapes destined for eastern markets. While it is true that the reduction is not all that was requested, yet the success in this effort is quite likely to encourage further attempts. In spite of the fact that the California growers were already favored, the concerted action of their organization, in conjunction with the backing of business interests, including some of the larger banking institutions, brought some consideration. The grape growers of California could not have accomplished this without organized effort. The differential between freights of the East and West is the most important single factor in keeping eastern grape-growing on a profitable basis. At the two hearings, one in California and the other in Washington, D. C., the grape growers of New York and Pennsylvania were represented through their co-operative organizations. That they lost the first battle reflects no discredit, but on the other hand the fact that they were there to fight for fair play should serve as a real example of what co-operation means. No individual grower could spare the time nor the money to protest at either hearing.

As these words are written, and before they will have been published, a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be held at Westfield, N. Y. The purpose of this hearing is to secure a reduction in freight rates on Western New York grapes destined for eastern markets. It may prove a surprise to many that California can ship grapes to Buffalo, N. Y., at a much lesser rate than Concords can be shipped to California. Many other discriminations exist. The protestants at Westfield are the representatives of the different grape co-operative associations of Western New York and Pennsylvania. Of course, all shippers will be governed by the results of the decision handed down.

That a co-operative association can handle damage claims more successfully and expeditiously than an individual has been demonstrated again and again during the existence of the grape organizations. In fact, there has for some cause or another been a lesser number of claims presented.

For some years grape juice made from the best grapes was subjected to a government tax, while synthetic beverages which contained no pure fruit juice whatever went untaxed. The organizations of grape growers concentrated their energies against this discrimination, and the tax was finally taken off. But while the tax was legalized the consumption of grape juice rapidly lessened. It is only within the past few years that the return toward normal consumption made much gain.

THE STANDARDIZATION AND GRADING OF AMERICAN GRAPES

The grape co-operatives and some individual shippers of Chautauqua and Lake Erie grapes have during the past few months taken the initiative in formulating plans for the standardization and grading of all grapes shipped from "The Belt." Three possible sets of standards offer themselves for consideration—namely, the voluntary adoption of the U. S. grades, the establishment of arbitrary standards as agreed upon by all concerned, or the adoption of some standards fixed by State law. Which plan will first be put in effect is problematical, but all concerned are agreed that State standardization fixed by law must eventually come. As the New York apple packing law had to be fathered by organization, so it seems must be the grape standardization law.

Perhaps the standardization of grapes offers more complexities than did the apple packing law, yet it is felt that such a law can be justly and fairly framed. Grape standards deal directly with quality, but its value to the grower consists in its effects on prices and, what is more pertinent, on the quantity sold because of a standard quality. "A standard may be set so high that many grapes will be excluded from the market for which the consumer would pay a fair price, while on the other hand it might be set so low that the grapes offered would disgust the prospective purchaser. And in consequence the market lost for future years." "The best standard is that which includes the fewest poor grapes and excludes the fewest good ones." The legal minimum standard should be set for that stage of ripeness at which the fruit can be eaten or otherwise used satisfactorily. Color, bloom and size of berry; size and compactness of cluster; sweetness, acidity and flavor must be considered, while freedom from insect and fungus injuries are requisite for No. 1 fruit. One of glaring abuses practiced by but a very few growers fortunately, but which nevertheless has had a wide and very injurious effect on the market, is the harvesting of grapes before they are well colored and before they have even attained a fair percentage of sugar. Those who habitually do this are instigated by the prospect of high selling prices early in the season. Some have even been advised by the shipper to harvest early; these are the bellwethers, as it were. If a standardization act regulates this one abuse alone it will have justified itself.

SOME ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION

One of the most important essentials for success with fruit growers' co-operatives is in the volume of business that is available in a given area. This does not imply that it is a desirable end that a co-operative should include a great percentage of the individuals growing one certain crop in a community. Too large an organization is unwieldy and frequently resolves itself into cliques and groups. A single organization of most of the growers of a section might result in the use of the co-operative as a dumping ground for inferior products. Besides, there are many individuals who are not co-operators at heart, nor will they ever be. They jump first one way and then the other. If selling prices are higher through the shipper than in the organization they go out, and when the reverse is true they are clamoring for membership. Perhaps the most humorous incident that has come to the attention of the writer is the one of the grower who had always sold to manufacturing plants or to the shipper for cash or on consignment. This person could not sell any more grapes through the shipper because of a tremendous crop, but was finally induced to haul to a manufacturing plant, being assured that the pool price of the co-operative, which was under contract to furnish the same factory with a specified tonnage, would be paid him. The pool price was low for all its members at the particular time, but this individual became very much incensed because the pool price received was not higher and blamed the organization for it, although not a member of it. It is very obvious that such have no place in a farmers' co-operative.

F. E. GLADWIN.

(To Be Continued)

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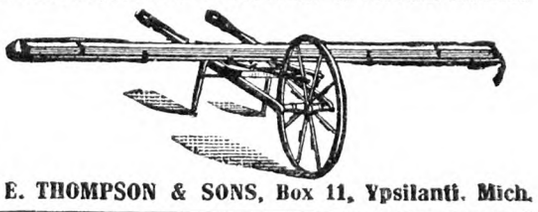

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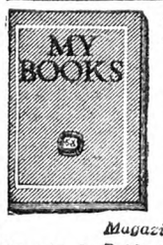

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Notes from a Jersey Garden

The snow which came the other day was certainly one of the wettest that the writer ever observed. All the pendulous shrubs and evergreens were bent nearly to the ground, and it seemed at one time as if they would almost be destroyed or all their symmetry lost by breaking. When Old Sol however, made his appearance, coupled with a good sharp wind, they seemed to get a new lease of life, and this morning are beginning to stiffen up considerably. There is no question as to the benefit of snow to the ground as far as the farmer is concerned, and if we do have considerable discomfort at times it is a satisfaction that it all comes out right at the end.

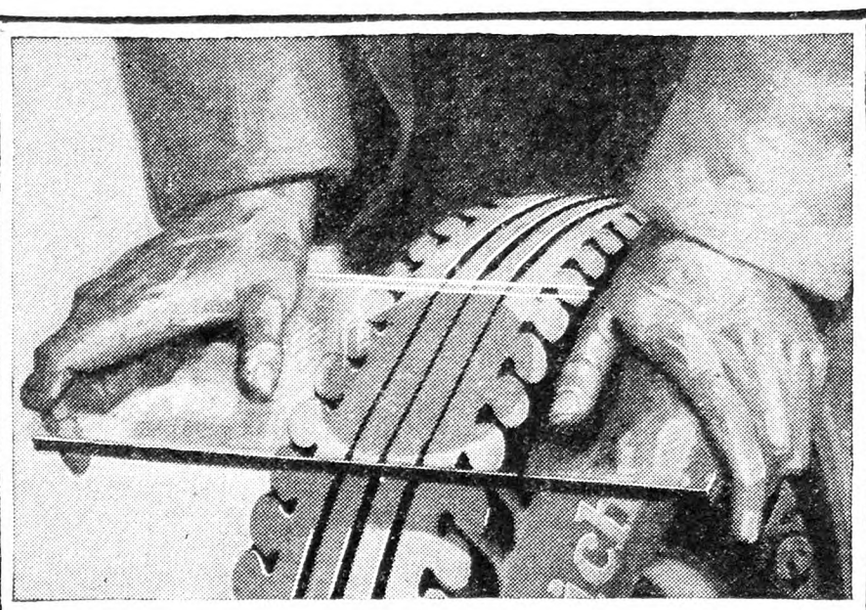
There are some things about nature that are apparently very puzzling, and one of these questions that scientists have never been able to settle is the length of vitality in seeds of different kinds. Why is it that a field or garden will produce one kind of weeds one year and another the next? How long will different seeds remain in the ground ready to grow? Then again, why is it that some will not germinate at all if kept for any considerable time, while others will readily germinate and grow even if kept for years? One inconceivable thing, seem to me, however, is the statement of an apparently reputable seedsman lately that some seeds which will not grow the second or even the third year will germinate if kept (not sown) after three or four years. If this theory is accepted would we not be swamped with old seed of all kinds? Good fresh seeds I have always found to be the best at all times, and notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, only such seeds will ever be knowingly purchased by me.

There are apparently some very good novelties offered in the catalogs this year, both in flower and vegetable seeds, and some that are several years old, but are only just getting their merits known. One of the latter is the Cocozelle or Italian squash, although this grows and seems more like a large cucumber or vegetable marrow. Its exquisite flavor and dwarf compact growth should make it much better known than it seems to be.

Among flower seeds are the Siberian wallflower. Cheiranthus Allioni, with its flowers of an exceedingly striking orange yellow; it is easily raised and is a decided acquisition. Last season I raised a number of large mignonettes of different kinds and after a thorough trial of all must say that the smaller kinds, such as Golden Queen and other sweet-scented varieties, are to my mind much to be preferred. In the well-known flower it seems that the more we increase the size of the flowers the more we lose the perfume, and I think therefore the name mignonette should be reserved for the small sweet-scented varieties entirely and the name Reseda for the larger ones.

This season I have made up my mind to have a few muskmelons of the Jennie Lind if I can possibly get the seed true. While these melons are extremely small in size the flavor is such that when one gets used to them they do not want any other kind, and serves to illustrate the saying that "the most valuable goods are always in small parcels," and it is certainly so with many of our flowers and fruits. One has only to remember the Seckel pear and the tangerine orange as an apt illustration of this. Why, however, if the theory of evolution is true, have these not "evoluted" into very large kinds? Our natural laws seem to be such that compensation or balance so to speak seems to be always the case, and plants or animals deprived of one quality often make it up with another.

H. W. HALES.



The plate glass test—This glass was pressed against a Goodrich Silvertown till the tread flattened as it would flatten against the road. Note how the center grooves can close up, when the tire is under load.

See What Happens when Silvertowns meet country roads

Balloon tires are soft. They yield. Their tread flattens against the road. The center compresses, letting the "shoulders" of the tread come down to the ground.

Simple facts—but what a tremendous effect they have on mileage!

Suppose the center could not yield. Suppose it had bulky masses of rubber where it should be flexible. Then it would crowd the surrounding rubber out of shape. It would distort the shoulder rubber. And uneven, choppy, wasteful wear would be the result.

But Goodrich Silvertowns have the successful hinge-center tread design. Triple-grooved, easy-flexing center. Massive "shoulders." No crowding. No distortion. No "piling up" of rubber can cause premature wear.

You get the full service which correct design and skillful curing have put into Goodrich Silvertowns.

They are bonded together by Water-Cured rubber—toughened to remarkable uniformity by application of heat from outside and inside both, instead of from outside only.

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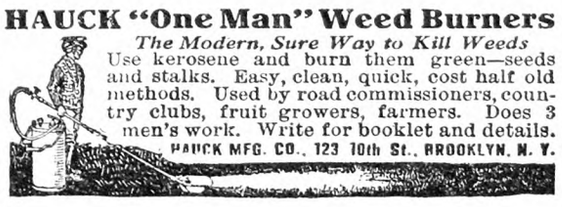

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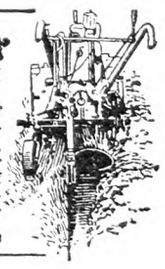

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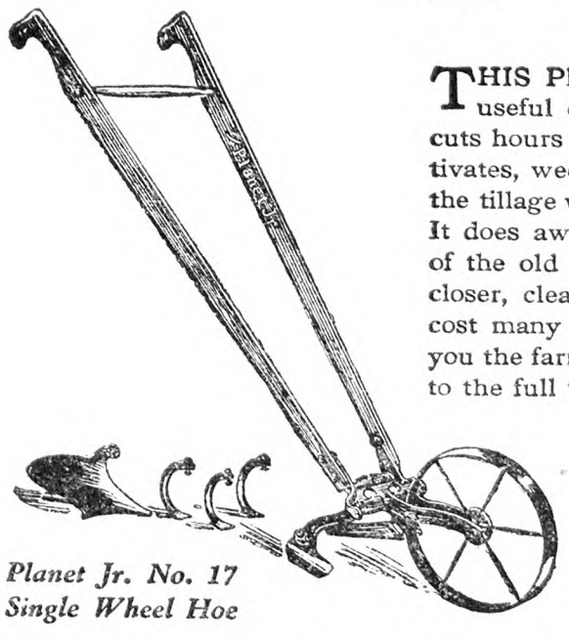

Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe

THIS Planet Jr. No.17 Single Wheel Hoe is useful every day of the growing season. It cuts hours off the time of hoeing. It plows, cultivates, weeds, ridges, furrows—in fact does all the tillage work in even the largest home garden. It does away with the back-breaking drudgery of the old hand hoe. Does a better job, too—closer, cleaner and deeper. It earns back its first cost many times over the first season, and gives you the farm home's rightful privilege—to enjoy to the full the fat of the land.

Every farm should have a garden—every garden a Planet Jr. Write for catalog and our free garden booklet "Home Gardens—How to 'Grow What You Eat'"

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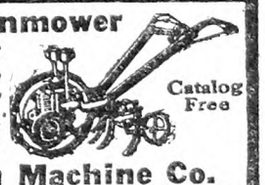
A Practical Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Country Estates and Poultrymen.



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WEATHERBEST 24-in. Gray Stained Shingles laid over old siding and porch have transformed this old house shown above. Owner, William Brown, West Pittstown, Pa. Work done by Remodeling Specialist, Thos. E. Jones, West Pittstown, Pa., at small cost. See lower picture.

If not convenient to send picture now, let us first send you a free booklet: "Making Old Houses Into Charming Homes."

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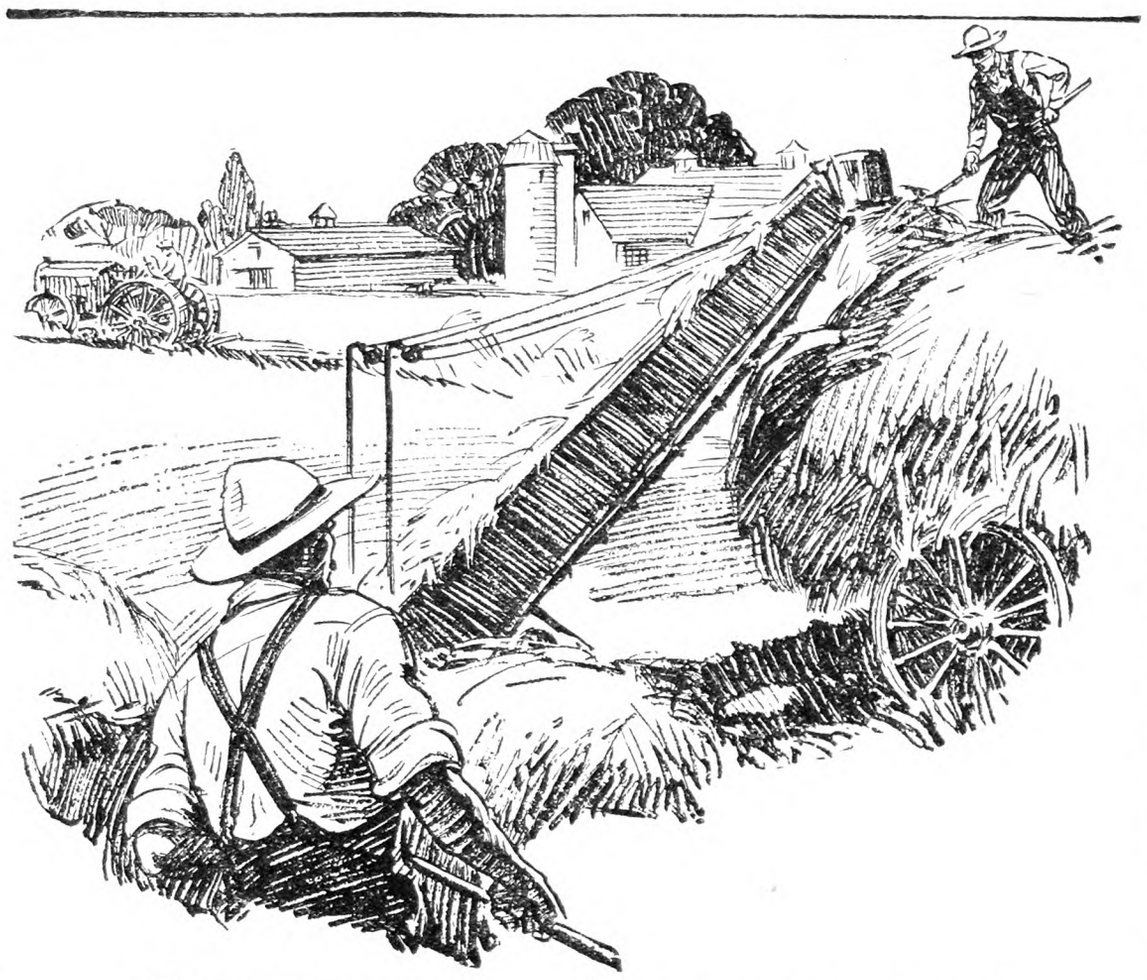

GROW ALFALFA
or Sweet Clover this year

GOOD farm management always includes the growing of some legume crops, particularly alfalfa or sweet clover. The successful production of these crops requires a soil of neutral or alkaline reaction. Lime or limestone makes the condition of the soil favorable for the growth of these crops when it is applied to the land in the proper amounts.

About one-fifth of the crop producing area of the United States is known to have acid or sour soils. Most of this area is in the central and eastern states.

The New York Central Railroad always has advocated the liberal use of liming materials and the growing of legume crops as good farm practice.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Plan now to apply lime to your soil this spring.

PUT IT ON—DON'T PUT IT OFF!

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This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages. *$1.00, postpaid.*
The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

The Eastern Meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society

The same informality and friendly spirit that has characterized former eastern meetings of the New York State Horticultural Society was in full evidence at this year's gathering, held in Poughkeepsie the middle of February. This time three full days were given to the program, and problems of marketing and distribution quite took command. Approximately half of the time was devoted to these subjects, while production problems took up scarcely one-third.

The principal topics of discussion dealt with types of packages for eastern apples, grades and packs, law enforcement measures, consumer demands and distribution of apples. There has been much satisfaction in the past with the practice of selling apples in open-headed barrels or in orchard crates, just as they come from the orchard; but there is a growing feeling that this trade may not be permanent, and accordingly the interest in small packages for fancy fruit was increased, if anything. The wooden box has been tried for both apples and pears with considerable success, while the tub-bushel is making heavy inroads upon the barrel.

A package offered in New York City and not well graded and marked, said one speaker, carries a brand all its own: "Let the buyer beware." New York buyers are never deceived. They have opportunity to see and inspect some of the finest fruit grown in the country, and they are not easily misled by overfacing and similar practices. The sooner eastern growers decide to put out packs of which they can be justifiably proud the better for the entire eastern fruit industry.

A survey of New York City consumers showed a decided preference for McIntosh. Thirty-seven per cent desired McIntosh; 17 per cent wanted a "red apple"; 7 per cent liked Baldwin; 7 per cent liked Delicious; 6 per cent preferred Snow; 6 per cent liked Spy; 3 per cent wanted Winesap, and 3 per cent desired Esopus. Housewives wanted "a green apple" for cooking. Greening led in preference, followed at considerable distance by Baldwin.

A representative from New England called attention to the relatively favorable position of eastern fruit growers by contrast with onion and tobacco growers. He told what New England growers were doing to hold and to improve their markets. Above every detail of production, location and distribution he held the individuality and personal initiative of the individual grower. The complete fertilizer is being looked upon favorably for use in orchards. Dust is used almost exclusively for peaches.

Among production problems, insect and disease control measures appeared most prominently. The standard delayed dormant spray was again recommended for the consideration of apple growers, consisting of lime-sulphur, arsenate of lead and nicotine sulphate. Application should, however, be made a truly "delayed" spray, when the leaves are ⅜ to ½ an inch out. Oil sprays used under the same conditions are likely to give injury, especially if cold weather follows their application. If oils are applied early enough to decrease the possibility of leaf injury, aphis control is not so good, because at that early date the aphis eggs have not hatched. If oil is used, the grower should realize these facts and watch carefully what he is doing. Too concentrated a spray also is highly dangerous under some conditions.

An interesting resumé was given of early fruit growing in Eastern New York, and a discussion of vitamines and the family health offered further variety. An excellently illustrated talk upon pruning brought out some worthwhile points that may be put to use this season. In general, the present thought in regard to pruning is to shape the young tree well, spacing the scaffold branches sufficiently far apart and with no bad crotches. Thereafter there should be just as little cutting as possible until the trees come into bearing. Once they have borne fruit they may be cut more severely and kept open for future crops of fancy fruit. Fruiting wood should be kept close to the ground.

The exhibits were very similar to those of former years. The display of barrels and baskets of fruit taken at random from eastern growers and opened and graded showed marked improvement over that of a year ago. There was little or no bruising and the quality and color were good. The competitive fruit display was likewise exceptionally good. Commercial concerns found a more ready market than in some other parts of the country, reflecting to some extent the good season that the Hudson River Valley experienced during 1927. H. B. T.

A Search for an Apple

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." However well applied in general affairs my situation regarding the foregoing quotation may appear, still it is not fully demonstrated as will be shown in the following:

When I was a small boy then living on a farm in Scipio, N. Y., my father had, among his various collection of fruit trees, one that was named "Sweet Bough." This tree in particular bore a large yellow and luscious apple that excited my youthful appetite.

Shortly before moving to Rhode Island the writer, a boy of eight years, said to his father: "When I have land of my own I am going to plant a Sweet Bough apple tree." Sixty-eight years lapsed before I was able to secure the long-desired fruit tree. However long deferred my boyish cravings for the luscious Sweet Bough apple, still I was not discouraged, but hopeful and persevering in my efforts. I searched various catalogs and inquired of several fruit tree agents in regard to the elusive Sweet Bough, but in vain.

After 68 years of patient waiting my long deferred wish was rewarded.

About eight years ago while transplanting a number of fruit trees for my neighbor I found that two of the collection bore the name of Sweet Bough. On the following Spring I dug a wild apple tree from the roadside and transplanted it in my garden. I then cut two scions from my neighbor's Sweet Bough tree and grafted them on the foreign stub of the wild tree. The graft flourished and spread itself like the proverbial "green-bay tree" mentioned in Scripture and now bears fruit true to name. Although old age has lessened my boyish appetite, still I feel grateful however long deferred.

Rhode Island. I. EUGENE ROFFEE.

Will This Plan Make Good Hay?

I am planning to put in quite a lot of cow peas for hay this coming Summer and I would like to sow with the peas some kind of grass seed to cut with the peas. Would Sudan grass, sorgham or millet do? How should the hay be cured before putting in barn or stacks? Please tell me what to use and when it should be sown—with the cow peas or after the peas come up? G. F. T.

Prince George Co., Md.

R. N.-Y.—We should like to have the experience of readers about this.

Farmers *know* CHAMPION Dependability

Champion for all cars other than Model T Ford — 75¢

FOR years, farm owners have looked to Champion for dependable spark plug performance in trucks, tractors, engine-driven farm equipment, as well as in their personal cars.

That Champion has fully fulfilled this expectation is strikingly shown by the fact that Champions outsell two to one.

Today, new and advanced methods in heat-treating the exclusive Champion sillimanite core which resists the higher compression of the modern engine—a new glaze which keeps free from carbon and oily deposits—new compression-tight patented gasket seal and improved special analysis electrodes assuring a fixed gap — make Champions even better than ever before. Try a new set this season.

Champion X for Ford Model T — 60¢

CHAMPION Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, O.

Prince Edward Island Potatoes

Prince Edward Island's success with potatoes is due to natural advantages of soil, climate and, most of all, perhaps, water transportation. The fact that most of the potato shipments are made by water-drawn freight makes it possible for Prince Edward Island grown potatoes to compete in the markets of New York and Boston with Aroostook grown stock, notwithstanding the advantages the Aroostook growers have in having no customs duty to pay. Potatoes from Prince Edward Island can be shipped to New York and New Jersey ports by water, direct from the island, at a freight charge about 60 per cent of railway freight. Aroostook must necessarily ship by railway, so that the cost of shipping potatoes from that portion of Maine to New York is considerably more than it costs shippers from this island. Another important advantage Prince Edward Island growers have over Aroostook is the fact that they get their fertilizer direct from headquarters of the fertilizer manufacturer in Baltimore, direct by water, landed at the various harbors on the island. A third advantage, too, is the fact that nearly all of the fertilizer used for potatoes is purchased in Baltimore collectively by the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association in immense quantities, thereby getting the lowest possible rates. The fertilizer comes to the island in shiploads. Last year three shiploads — large steamer loads — brought the thousands of tons by water to the growers direct to the island, landing their cargoes at various ports, convenient to the growers, involving little or no railway freight.

By this water transportation of fertilizer Prince Edward Island growers were enabled to obtain the high class chemicals required for potatoes at a big discount or reduction over Aroostook growers who must pay freight on the goods after being landed in Boston or New York. It is safe, therefore, to say that Prince Edward Island growers can obtain fertilizer at a reduction of 25 to 30 per cent lower than Aroostook growers. Taking these two important items, water freight in shipping to consuming market, and water shipping of the fertilizer direct to the growers, Prince Edward Island potatoes, either certified or table stock, can be placed on the markets, pay customs duty or other shipping expenses, and compete on same terms with Aroostook growers. That is to say the Prince Edward Island advantages of water transportation for both fertilizer and freight to consuming markets makes up for the high customs duties which our island potatoes have to pay in the United States markets. Aroostook has now no advantages over Prince Edward Island. Besides this Prince Edward Island certified seed has been brought up to so high a standard that they bring a higher price for seed purposes than the Aroostook potatoes, or for that matter, of any seed stock grown in America.

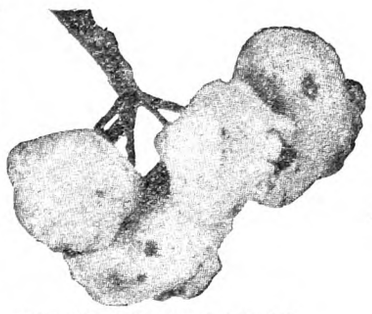
J. A. MC DONALD.

Prince Edward Island.

Keeping Ice

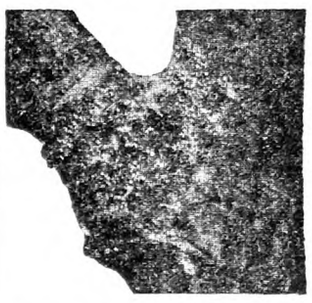
Tell that inquirer, page 214, that the way to keep his ice is to take it out as the layer was put there. We shovel up the sawdust every week or so, see if there are any air holes and then tramp hard so it stays solid on the sides. We had sawdust in between side wall and took it out, as we think it keeps better with air space.

Pennsylvania. J. G. K.



"ROSY APHIS" APPLES
No market for these

The Rosy Apple Aphis may become destructive any season without warning.
SUNOCO controls it if applied (1 to 25) just when the buds are open and the young leaflets are ½ inch to 1 inch long.
This will avoid the more expensive nicotine sprayings later in the season.



EUROPEAN RED MITE
(Enlarged 3 times)

A comparatively new and serious pest because its life cycle in summer is completed in three weeks. A number of generations will therefore occur in the growing season.
One thorough spraying on undersides of twigs will effectually prevent hatching.

Control
APHIS, RED MITE & SCALE —by just *one* spraying *late* with SUNOCO

FULLY half the apples which were "set" in Western New York were ruined last year by Rosy Apple Aphis.

A big loss; and a foolish loss, because there's one spray which, with one *late* application, *will* allow a full, beautiful crop.

Lime sulphur has failed too often to be depended upon. SUNOCO Spray is better and safer. SUNOCO costs much less than lime sulphur and nicotine.

Just one spraying, when the leaves are out fully half an inch, will kill more Scale Aphis, Red Mite and Apple Red Bug than any other spray combination.

SUNOCO will not freeze or deteriorate. Once mixed, SUNOCO stays mixed even in hard or cold water.

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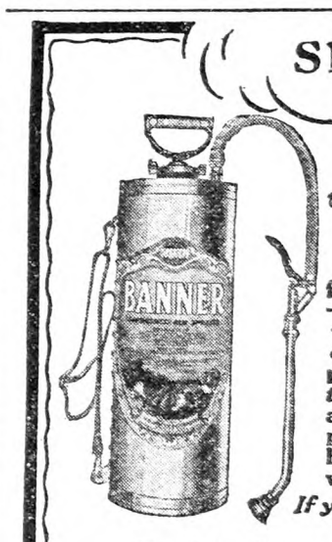

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for spraying—gardens—vegetables—plants—vines—trees—cotton—tobacco—flowers—whitewash, cold water paints, staining shingles, porch furniture—for cleaning automobile motors, oiling springs—for fire protection and many other uses. ***Make sure you are getting a genuine Smith Banner.*** **Look for double seamed and riveted, double bottom tank; machined cast brass pump head; seamless brass pump; 2 ft., ½-inch 5 ply hose; automatic cut-off; 2 ft. curved brass extension; web shoulder strap, snap-ends. Capacity 4 gallons.**

If your dealer cannot supply, send $6.50 for galvanized tank; $9.50 brass tank postpaid.

D. B. SMITH & COMPANY, INC., UTICA, N. Y.

Ospraymo Power Sprayer reaches the topmost boughs.

Double the dollars at harvest with OSPRAYMO SPRAYERS

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO. The Leader "OSPRAYMO" LINE OF SPRAYERS ELMIRA, N.Y.

High pressure . . . Low upkeep . . . Slow depreciation

EVERY Ospraymo Power Sprayer and Traction Machine is strong—built to last and for hard usage, easy to keep in order. Equipped with the reliable Ospraymo automatic system of agitation, throttle valve, a pressure regulator and gauge.

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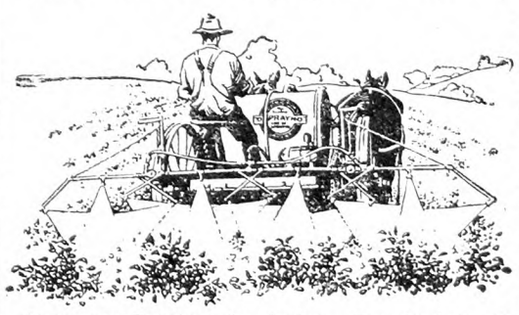
There is an Ospraymo for every need
High pressure guaranteed

Insist on an Ospraymo when you buy, and put an end to your spraying problems. Send for our illustrated catalog. We help you select a sprayer suited to your needs. Find out about the best. Address



Ospraymo Traction in Action. Two bushels of potatoes grow where one grew before.

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World leaders for 46 years
THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

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THE hearing on the Thayer-Gedney school bills at Albany Feburay 28 was very successful, and there appears to be strong probability of the bills passing if they are got out of committee to the floor. James G. Green, first president of the Rural School Improvement Association, presented a strong argument in favor of the bills, which will give reasonable home rule to country districts. He had examined the details of 30 appeals made to the Education Department against consolidation of rural districts, and did not find one appeal that was sustained by the Education Commissioner because of the protests of those vitally concerned in the consolidation. Strong effort has been made to show that the State Grange at the Poughkeepsie meeting endorsed the present law and thus virtually went on record against the Thayer-Gedney bills. This is not a fact, as the report of the special Grange committee which had been holding hearings on these matters *was not adopted* by the Grange. It is well known that the State Grange as a whole believes in the principle of home rule for rural schools and favors the Thayer-Gedney bills. The new State Master, Fred J. Freestone, and Grange Secretary Riley, made this clear at the hearing. A fuller statement about the hearing will be printed later.

*

SPECULATING on the possibility of progress in the next 50 years to equal the developments of the past half century, we have heretofore referred to our own dream of the possibility of drawing electricity direct from the earth and air without power generators, so that electric energy would be free, requiring only the expense of the necessary equipment to harness it and set the machinery in motion. It would be practically the long-sought perpetual motion. Ten years ago this was a vague dream, but now we get from Detroit report of a trial of a "fuelless motor" which actually runs and which has attracted the attention of engineers and Charles A. Lindbergh. It seems to have been worked out by a man of all work without special training but with a natural bent for mechanics. His name is Lester J. Hendershot of Pittsburgh. The explanation is that he succeeded in winding an armature in such a way that it draws energy direct from the electric currents in the air and ground. We are free to indulge our imagination as to what this invention would mean to the farm and to industry and life generally if successful; but it will be prudent for the present to keep on feeding the horses, to lay in gasoline for the auto and tractor, to keep credit good with the electric light companies and replenish the wood pile. This "fuelless motor" may or may not be the solution; but we have a feeling that this exhaustless electric energy will yet take the grief out of human labor.

*

BANANAS were imported to this country to the value of $32,169,000 for the year 1927. They are on the "free list" and pay no tax. The cost of production is practically nothing. The cost is almost wholly in transportation, distribution and profits. But they take the place of $32,169,000 worth of American grown fruit. How does it happen that they are on the "free list?" We do not know. But we suspect the heads of the transportation companies could tell us. We feel quite certain, too, that if fruit growers used as much effort to have a tax imposed on them as the steamship men exercise to make them "free" the tax would be imposed.. And if we adhered to the principle of a tax equal to the difference between the cost of production of bananas and the American apple, substitute for them the imports would decline. We know that some of our friends are disappointed that we should under any circumstances urge a protective tariff. We are not, however, discussing the academic theory of tariff and free trade, but since the American fruit grower is compelled to pay a tariff on the iron that goes into his plowshare to protect the home market for manufacturers it is a practical necessity that he be protected from gluts of foreign products in his markets.

*

OUR cover picture this week will bring truly sweet recollections to readers who have had anything to do with a "sugar bush," though in many cases the sweetness may have been mingled with a lot of hard and messy work. Cold fingers on frosty mornings, paddling around in mud and slush in the middle of the day, and at times eyes filled with smoke, are part of the trade. But on the whole there is, for those who care to consider it, a romantic touch to the work that takes it out of the realm of drudgery. The great maples that seem almost to talk—almost, why they do, to those who listen; the sun that looks so large as it rises over the distant hill; the touch of real Spring air at midday; the nip of early evening, and the sharper frost after dark, which says that tomorrow will be a good "sap day;" the firelight and steam in the camp-house, such sharp contrasts with the outside darkness; these are some of the compensations of the sugar orchard life that remain as pleasant spots in memory.

*

THE term "fence" has come to mean a place where stolen property is assembled and from which it is sold and distributed. The proprietors of these "fences" often pass as respectable and sometimes reputable business men and concerns. They make housebreaking and hold-ups and robberies generally profitable. In fact, they make this kind of crime possible on anything like the scale it has assumed in recent years. Any hold-up man who gets away with his plunder finds a ready buyer of it in these "fences." It is estimated that the loot now amounts to more than $500,000,000 annually. Students of the problem are satisfied that the bandits could not continue the business without this organized system of assembling and distribution of the stolen property. It is really the powerful influences behind the "fences" that have made the record of crime so continuous, and it is high time now that this class of public offenders are made to feel the grip of law. The State laws need to be revised to fit this new class of criminals; and at best State laws are not enough. The stolen goods are easily moved from State to State, and local State officials cannot follow them across State lines. A Federal bill has been proposed to put a stop to this traffic, and it is to be hoped that it will have teeth in it and that the profits made in crime will not longer protect the crooks.

*

WE have a bill in the Senate of the United States to appropriate $300,000,000 to sell surpluses in six farm crops. Another branch of the Federal government is spending $56,000,000 to irrigate 500,000 acres in a single project, and according to the commissioner at the head of the bureau this reclamation project is likely to be a failure unless more money is provided to finance the settlers. In a recent address Commissioner Mead said that costly projects are worth nothing until the land is cultivated, and settlers cannot be expected to furnish money to develop the land and build homes. Settlers are needed for 300,000 acres. More than a million experienced farmers have left the land during the last year because they could not make ends meet on the farms. Those who remain have surpluses that they are unable to sell. For several years they have been paying losses out of capital previously put into the farms and equipment. In view of this condition the government is willing to appropriate $300,000,000 in a project to sell the surpluses abroad. But at the same time the government is spending more millions to put new land under cultivation and to level the surface and build houses to create new surpluses. Men in charge of these projects and responsible for them criticize farmers for lack of efficiency, economy and business methods, but if farmers ever did anything so foolish and wasteful there is no record of it on the public payrolls.

*

IN many rural sections of New York State it has become a habit with many or most farm women to buy bread, rather than make it at home. The baker's wagon runs regularly through the country, and is well patronized. Years ago the tin peddler made his rounds, trading his wares for rags, wood ashes, feathers or "roots and herbs." Some of these tin peddlers came to be great merchants through their skill in trading. The writer of this can well remember when a large share of the hats, boots and shoes and rough clothing was made by farm women. The raw material of straw, felt, cloth and leather was carried to the farm, made up there, and then carried back to town for sale. It was a good system for the times—the goods were well made and the system brough much cash into the farm family. In one way this was not good for agriculture, since farmers began to neglect the care of their land, feeling that this home manufacturing paid better. With modern methods of manufacturing this system was changed. Men in town began to do more and more of the work formerly done by farm women. The sweatshop took the place of the farm sitting-room. This industrial change is responsible for one of the worst influences that have affected eastern farming. Young people followed their industry into town and city. The heavy migration from farm to city and to the cheaper western lands followed this transfer of manufacturing to the town. Not only so, but it became a habit to permit men in the city to do much of the work formerly done by women in the country, and to pay cash for the service! The transfer of bread-making from the farm kitchen to the city factory is a good example of this. Not long ago a western tenant farmer's wife moved to an eastern farm. Before she was settled a baker's wagon drove to the door, seeking trade. This woman probably considered it something of an industrial crime to buy bread. That was one of the things which should be made at home! The argument between the woman and the baker must have touched the very foundation of our modern industrial system. We think it has grown top-heavy. The nation would be far better off if more of our big cities and great factories could be broken up and their population and business scattered back to the smaller water powers in rural sections, and to farm communities. From another point of view, however, it is no doubt true that, where farm women are burdened with a multitude of duties, having the baker's wagon deliver the bread at the door is a convenience and comfort.

*

A READER sends us the following, clipped from an article by E. A. Rogers on page 265 of THE R. N.-Y., with the recommendation that it be printed in italics as a slogan for farmers to keep in mind:

Farm relief must come from the building up of our home markets for ourselves and diverting as many as possible into the raising of food products that are now imported.

That may be a good idea. We are printing the italics and readers must do the remembering and acting suggested by the slogan. It is doubtful whether any other interests are going to come to the relief of the farmers unless they see some opportunity to pocket a lion's share of the "relief" themselves.

*

ONE of our readers gives the following experience in pig psychology:

My neighbor gave me two one-day-old pigs last October. I raised them on a bottle for about a week, and it was some task, as I had to feed them often. Then I tried to get them to drink and they would not, so I got our cat, and when they saw her lapping the milk they started; so I think pigs are pigs. They are fine pigs now, weighing about 50 lbs each.

That was a case where example was better than precept. When they saw what the cat was doing the hog nature asserted itself, and they "walked right up to the trough." We doubt, however, whether the cat approved of their table manners.

Brevities

MAPLE sap time soon.

LOOK out for brush fires.

A GOOD movement in carpet wools is reported in Boston.

ONE tin can manufacturing company alone has 100 plants throughout the country.

EASTER falls on April 8 this year. Last year it was April 17, and next year it will be March 31.

NO, you cannot catch rats in a trap touched with the bare hand, unless they are very hungry. Use clean canvas gloves when setting the trap.

A READER in Wisconsin says: "Some of us are forming a club whose object is to study new ways of using the food products we have, with a view to increasing their usefulness, and lowering our food bills." That sounds like practical farm relief—made on the farm.

IN 1926, London, England, had only 17 murders, 16 of them resulting in arrests. The same year New York City had 289 murders. In 1927 Berlin, Germany, a city approximately half the size of New York, had 40 murders, while New York had 278. Many other American cities had a higher percentage of murders per 100,000 of population than New York.

A March Milk Muddle

LAST week the management of the Dairymen's League reduced the price of that portion of its Class 1 milk which is sold as "loose milk" or "bulk milk" 47 cents per 100 lbs., or one cent a quart, making this price $2.70 for 3 per cent milk. The price of milk to be sold in bottles remains at $3.17 on the 3 per cent basis or $3.37 for 3.5 per cent milk.

The original purpose was to continue the 16 cents a quart to consumers of bottled milk, but to reduce the price from 11 cents to 10 cents for milk delivered in cans or so-called loose milk. This scheme was tried in March and April, 1922, and failed. If it could be made to work now after many of the independent dealers have been removed it would force loose milk dealers to pay 47 cents per 100 lbs. less than the bottled milk dealers pay, and the result would be that the League could continue to take out 30 to 40 cents per 100 lbs. and yet return the producers a little more than the loose milk dealers could pay. The Sheffield Company, however, sells substantially all its milk in bottles, and it would be able to continue its present bonus over the pool returns to patrons. It should be observed that this scheme is not an attempt to win producers by increasing prices to them. On the contrary it is an attempt to destroy their present market, and to drive their present customers out of business. It would make it impossible for any loose milk dealer to pay more than the pool price. It would ultimately force all milk now dipped from the cans to be sold in bottles, and to drive the dealers in this trade out of business, and to make the monopoly of the Pool-Borden alliance complete. This would reduce consumption in the tenement sections, and leave the monopoly free to fix all prices to suit itself without the embarrassment of competition of any kind.

Two obstacles appeared to the success of the scheme. First, the loose milk dealers and their producers held conferences and made it known that they had no disposition to sit idle and submit to slaughter like condemned cows. They proposed to fight. Conferences were held between the Unity management, the Sheffield Producers, the farm-owned plants, the loose milk dealers and the Sheffield and League management. Indirectly Borden's was heard from, too. The result of it all was notice that if the League-Borden alliance wanted competition in the bottled trade, they could have it in three days and it would be permanent, and in a form that they had not considered. The second obstacle was that the Sheffield company did not warm up to the scheme. In consequence of it all, the city price was not announced as usual before March 1. Sheffield Producers adjourned their meeting for a week without fixing prices, but the Sheffield company on Friday announced city prices for March. They are 15 cents for grade B, 18 cents for grade A. Their loose milk is negligible. Borden's have already intimated that they would make this price, and it is likely to be a flat reduction of a cent a quart all around.

Jail for Contempt of Court

ACCORDING to Justice Siddons of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia shadowing jurors during a trial is unlawful and a contempt of court. Last October Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall were put on trial on a charge of criminal conspiracy growing out of the lease of naval oil reserve fields to Sinclair by Mr. Fall, who was then Secretary of the Interior in President Harding's Cabinet. Mr. Henry Mason Day, acting for Mr. Sinclair, engaged the Burns Detective Agency of New York to shadow the jurors who had been selected to try the case. A sleuth was assigned to each juror, and the detective followed the juror constantly and reported every incident to Day, who in turn reported to Sinclair. After nearly two weeks of this procedure one of the detective agents, who had been assigned to shadow one of the jurors, went to the Washington home of Gifford Pinchot, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, and told the story of the secret shadowing of jurors. In the recital was the story of one juror who owned a home. The detective inquired and discovered that it was mortgaged and the amount of the indebtedness. There were rumors of conversations with another juryman in which a disagreement by the jury was anticipated, and a prospect expressed that the juryman would get an automobile "a block long." Mr. Pinchot directed the agent to continue his work and promptly reported the details to the district attorney. The case on trial was dismissed and a charge of contempt of court was made against those who were concerned in the shadowing of the jurors. The trial of the contempt case lasted eleven weeks, and is said to make a record of about 2,000,000 words. The result of it all is that Harry F. Sinclair, the lessee of Teapot Dome; Harry M. Day, his representative, and William J. Burns, head of the detective agency, have been sentenced to serve time in jail, and Sherman Burns, a son of William J., is sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000. All have been allowed an appeal. Sinclair was already under sentence of imprisonment for refusal to answer questions before a Senate committee, and both himself and Fall will be on trial again on April 2 before a new jury in the conspiracy charge growing out of the lease of Teapot Dome.

Foreign Milk and Cream

I am a dairyman living near the Canadian border and a close observer of the milk market and everything that is of interest to the producer of fluid milk. In your issue of February 18 you published a statement of the amount of milk supplied New York City and the different sources of supply. Canada is credited with 290 40-quart cans of cream but no milk. Now along the short section of border that I am familiar with, say from Rouses Point to Fort Covington, there are hundreds of cans taken in daily by Sheffield Farms, Borden's, and the Bronx Farms. The customs receipts will prove this. Is all the milk delivered along the Rutland railroad manufactured? Why this cry of shortage of milk when these concerns only sold about 55 per cent of their January receipts as fluid milk? Why bring in all this Canadian milk if the New York market does not need it? Of course I can understand these companies wanting to get the milk, as it furnishes employment for their milk stations and helps to keep down overhead expenses, and the Canadians do not mind the 32 cents per cwt. custom duty, for with them hay, grain and labor are all lower, so they can produce it for less than we can. Why should we have to stand for this apparently unnecessary cut in the price of fluid milk? GRADE B PRODUCER.

New York.

THE information contained in monthly tables referred to by this correspondent is compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but it refers only to milk received in the metropolitan district around New York City. It gives no intimation of the volume of milk and cream shipped into the State outside of this district. Of course the shipment into up-State markets and milk plants releases local milk for the New York market. The information is helpful in showing the volume of milk and cream coming to the metropolitan market, but we should also have a record of all milk coming into the State.

We agree entirely with this producer in reference to foreign importations of dairy products. Any tariff that leaves it possible for the foreign products to come into our markets is no protection to our dairymen. To serve them the tariff must be high enough to keep foreign products out of our markets.

We Do Agree

The possibility of large-scale ownership we must fight savagery. Lose ownership of land in small units in America and all is lost. I hope we can agree this far.

Colorado. W. D. MACPHERSON.

WE HAVE long been convinced that the principle of small free holdings in homes and farms has been the inspiration for our independence and freedom, the source of our prosperity and wealth and the basis of our national greatness. Destroy the small freeholder with his love of land and home, and we will then have demolished the bulwark of our American institutions.

Another Indemnity Bill

On February 27 a bill was introduced in both the State Senate and Assembly as an amendment to a previous bill, to increase the maximum indemnity for cattle slaughtered under the tuberculin test to $150 for purebreds, plus Federal indemnity of $50, plus returns from sale of animals, and $125 plus Federal indemnity of $25, plus the returns from sale of animal, payment to be made within 30 days after slaughter or certificate bearing 6 per cent interest.

The bill is fathered by our member of Assembly, Hon. George Lidzy of Albany County. It provides that all cattle brought into New York State from Canada or adjacent States of the United States, be under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, and the cattle should then stand on equal footing with State cattle. It was referred to the committee of agriculture in both houses. This bill is approved by a committee of dirt farmers to whom the Kirkland bill is not satisfactory. We approve your treatment of this subject, and would like to have you call attention to this bill. We believe it will be a benefit to all dairymen. W. M.

Schenectady, N. Y.

How Would You Handle This?

I HAVE a lot of second-growth timber that I would like to make up into crates, boxes, barb wire reels or something of the kind. I have machinery for sawing it up. I have thought some of making bushel crates. Do you think I could get sale for them? As to kind of timber, I have poplar, maple, birch, black cherry, beech and white birch. Can anyone tell me where I could get market for crates, boxes, or anything else I could make out of this timber? G. R.

Tioga Co., Pa.

R. N.-Y.—No doubt some of our readers have had experience in just this line that will be helpful.

Fertilizer and Soil Conditions

A. W. Blair, soil chemist at the New Jersey Station, gives the following advice to help farmers in the economic use of fertilizers:

"A soil that is strongly acid may limit the growth of certain crops to such an extent that the fertilizer can have little effect. It is a waste of money to use fertilizer on such land. When the acidity of the soil is eliminated by the use of lime good results may be expected from the fertilizer.

"Vegetable crops that grow rapidly require a fertilizer that has a large percentage of its nitrogen in rapidly available materials. Such a fertilizer furnishes soluble nitrogen as fast as the plants need it.

"Concentrated fertilizers should be mixed thoroughly with the soil or else put on in two separate applications. If fertilizers of this type are put in close contact with the seed there is danger of injury through burning.

"Sometimes the land is so wet that crops can make only very poor growth, fertilizer or no fertilizer. Until satisfactory drainage is provided it is a waste of money to use high-priced fertilizer on this kind of land.

"On land that is very sandy and poorly supplied with organic material, growth of crops is often limited by the water supply. Heavy applications of fertilizer cannot produce good crops under these difficulties. First of all, organic material must be added to the soil; then the fertilizer application may profitably be gradually increased."

Artificial Manure

The New York State Experiment Station makes the following statement about the so-called synthetic manure:

"A good grade of 'manure' can be made from straw or other fibrous material with proper attention to the addition of water and necessary chemicals to aid the organisms that bring about the decomposition of the straw. Although of interest, the process is of doubtful practical value under New York conditions.

"The straw is usually built into a flat pile, layer by layer, until 4 to 6 ft. high. Each layer of about 6 in. of straw is made compact by tramping, is wetted thoroughly with water, and a mixture of fertilizer salts sprinkled over each layer. Fermentation soon sets in, and the pile is wetted frequently to prevent the temperature from going too high. After considerable rotting, the top of the pile is forked over, and within three or four months, at Spring or Summer temperatures, the material will closely resemble rotted farm manure.

"In tests at the station a mixture containing 60 lbs. of ammonium sulphate, 30 lbs. of superphosphate (acid phosphate), 25 lbs. of muriate of potash and 50 lbs. of ground limestone applied to each ton of dry straw has given the best results. A ton of straw with these fertilizer materials and the necessary water will make two to three tons of artificial manure. This mixture will cost at present fertilizer prices from $2.50 to $3.50 per ton of straw.

"This process of making manure from straw involves a large amount of labor and an abundant supply of water on the spot, in addition to the cost of the fertilizer. Each farmer will have to decide for himself whether the process is practical for his needs. Possibly in market gardening, where manure is so necessary and usually so scarce, the method will be of more practical value than for the farmer who has extensive areas to manure and a larger labor problem."

Hay and Pasture Outlook

The Department of Agriculture makes the following statement about these matters:

With an unusually large carry over in sight this year from the record 1927 crop of 123,512,000 tons, the supply of hay for 1928-1929 will be in excess of the average domestic requirements for the past five years, should an average yield be secured in 1928 on an acreage equal to that of 1927. With such a crop, only a slight price advance over the low price levels of this season may be expected. The continued decline in the number of hay-consuming animals will further tend to restrict demand next season, and no material increase in demand is in sight for several years.

The hay acreage is over expanded. From 1910 to 1919 the acreage of hay roughly followed the trend in hay requirements. Since 1919, however, the number of hay-eating animals steadily declined while hay acreage continued to increase to its highest point in 1922. The 1927 acreage was only slightly below the record 1922 figure and was 10 per cent larger than in 1910, while the number of animal units of hay-eating animals on farms was approximately 5 per cent smaller than in 1910.

Another contributing cause for the present low farm price levels for hay has been the decrease in the number of horses in cities during the period 1910 to 1927 which has been much greater than the decrease for all hay-eating animals on farms.

During the last 20 years there has been a decided shift in the demand from Timothy and other grass hays to legume hays. This shift was due to increasing use of legume hays for all kinds of live stock, especially dairy cattle, to increasing numbers of dairy cows, and to the decreasing numbers of live stock which use non-legume hays.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

A Fellow's Mother

"A fellow's mother," said Fred the wise,
With his rosy cheeks and his merry eyes,
Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt
By a thump, or a bruise, or a fall in the dirt.

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings,
Rags and buttons, and lots of things;
No matter how busy she is she'll stop
To see how well you can spin your top.

"She does not care, not much I mean,
If a fellow's face is not always clean,
And if your trousers are torn at the knee
She can put in a patch that you'd never see.

"A fellow's mother is never mad,
But only sorry if you are bad;
And I tell you this, if you're only true,
She'll always forgive whate'er you do.

"I'm sure of this," said Fred the wise,
With a manly look in his laughing eyes,
"I'll mind my mother, quick, every day;
A fellow's a baby that don't obey."
—M. E. Sangster.

*

WHEN a jar of olives has been opened they do not keep very well as a rule. It is a good plan to pour a thin layer of olive oil over the top of the liquid covering them; this seals them, excluding the air, and the flavor remains unimpaired.

*

A PRETTY exhibition room furnished by an interior decorator was described as a cottage dining-room, and we were especially attracted by the curtains. They were an English cotton print, having a close pattern of green leaves with a little flower in pinkish orange. These curtains were edged all around with orange rickrack, and the effect was charming. This would be a pretty idea in bedroom curtains, too.

*

OUR readers are showing an astonishing interest in patchwork, and we are constantly asked to give more patchwork designs. We are glad to do this, but are not able to supply any patterns. We can, however, give the names of firms who sell such patterns. Recently, we had to cover the seat of an old ladder-back chair, which has a cushioned seat in place of its original rush bottom. We had some blocks of silk patchwork in the old log cabin pattern. These were made to fit the seat of the chair with a four-inch "skirt" around the edges, and the effect is delightfully old-fashioned.

Milk in Old Nuremburg

Just around the corner from the "hospiz" where I am staying, there is a little building somewhat on the order of our roadside stands, displaying above the low red roof, the one word, "Milch." The roof is red, but everything else inside and out, is enameled in spotless white, like a new dish, and the fresh-faced fraulein who presides is gowned and capped in white. Here you can buy milk, hot or cold, a roll sandwich made with butter and cheese, buttermilk, "yoghurt," whipped cream in little wafer cups similar to our ice cream cones, and milk chocolate wafers.

There is, of course, an arrangement for warming the milk, and a machine for beating the cream. Fraulein's knitting must get on slowly, for from dawn till long after dark, all sorts of people, a constant procession, stop at her windows which is sheltered from passing showers by a strip of awning. Working boys and men are perhaps in a majority, but there are many children, and many of the well-dressed and "nice-looking" women of Nuremburg, who stop, perhaps tired from shopping, sip their milk democratically, and go on their way refreshed. The milk is served in tall, white-enameled cups which must hold a good half pint, and costs a fraction less than 2½ cents a glass—a fraction more if heated—while yoghurt at six cents is the costliest article on the list.

As soon as I saw this building I thought of Mr. Collingwood, and wished I could tell him about it, and see it duplicated in every American city. Nuremburg's notched gables and her famous names are familiar to most of us through pictures and through Longfellow's poem, but certainly not her dairy lunches.

Among the charms of the shops at this holiday season are "Nuremburger Lebkuchen," a marvelously good honey cake, combined with almonds, citron and orange peel, and "marzipan," a delicious almond sweetmeat which is molded in all sorts of shapes, from a roast goose to a fat pea pod, and most artistically colored. Particularly pretty are the fruits—miniature apples, peaches and plums, and life-size strawberries. Among all the bake shops I've seen, those of Nuremburg take the palm. R. F. D.

The Joys of the Fireplace

One of the housewife's most tearful experiences can be easily assuaged by sitting out of doors in the Summer to peel onions and grate or grind horseradish, moving to the open fire in the fireplace in the Winter; or, lacking the fireplace, sitting in front of the range in the kitchen, with the front draft open and keeping the work as close to the draft as is comfortably possible. These things can be done in these ways without the shedding of a tear. In front of the fireplace one will not even smell the onions.

I have two bricks lying at one side of my fireplace where a pot of soup can be supported for cooking, sometimes saving hours of fire in the kitchen, when one is enjoying the open fire anyway. We do not care for sauerkraut, but I have cooked it for the hired man painlessly on these same bricks, the odor going up the chimney and never once being distinguishable in the house.

We like our steaks and fresh mackerel and other broiling subjects broiled over the wood coals in the fireplace, putting a green stick at the back and a smaller one in front to support the broiler, as we have not a long-handled one. We are planning an enlarged type of tea wagon that we can use for a dining table for four people in front of our fireplace. No matter how attractive the dining-room may be, unless it is fortunate enough to contain a fireplace, the pull of the living-room fireplace is a strong one on a Winter evening, and sometimes when a cool Spring or Autumn day makes the fireplace a comfortable spot before or after the furnace is in operation, one is glad to eat there. EDNA C. JONES.

Molasses Crumb Cookies

One cup molasses, half cup granulated sugar, half cup hot water and cup lard, also one cup of cake or cookie crumbs, 3½ cups flour, with two teaspoons soda and two teaspoons cinnamon. Put molasses, sugar and lard in mixing bowl, then fine crumbs on top, then pour on hot water and mix before adding flour and soda. Do not roll, but flatten out with hands before cutting, and sprinkle on sugar and bake.

A. Z. A.

Joining Twine in Knitting Rugs

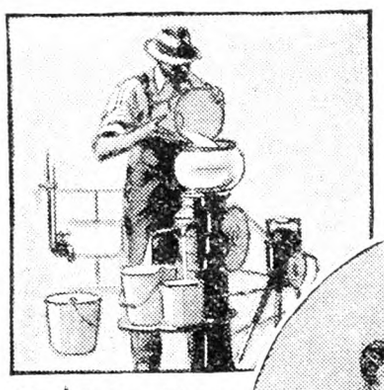
In knitting rugs, F. C. says: "The only difficulty I find is the fastening of the twine at the end of a color, so that it does not show." I am coming to her assistance. Finish last round of any color by making two slip stitches and cut twine, leaving a few inches. When introducing the next color advance the work five stitches. If this is done at every color change the joinings will not show.

L. M. H.

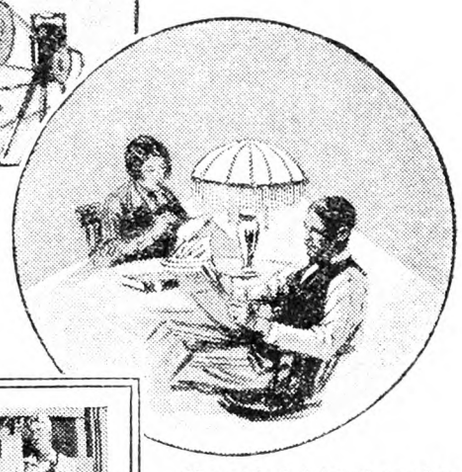
Shorter Hours Bigger Profits

that's what Delco-Light *now offers every farmer*

Saves work in a hundred ways—Builds up profits in as many more. Increases egg production. Saves pigs at farrowing time. Provides running water and thus ends fire hazard. Cuts cost of hired help. Makes the farm home a healthier, happier place to live in.



Now Delco-Light supplants hand labor for running the feed grinder, sheller, churn and cream separator. Does the work quicker and better, too.



Not only bright, clean electric light, but power too, that runs the washing machine, vacuum cleaner, electric iron and D-L Water System.

300,000 farmers vouch for every claim we make. That's why more DELCO-LIGHT *plants are used today than all other farm electric plants* combined!

HELP yourself to bigger profits in 1928. Help yourself to shorter hours—lightened labor. A DELCO-LIGHT is all you need to gain both of these objectives.

Talk to any farmer who owns a DELCO-LIGHT. Five minutes with this man will do more to convince you than anything it's possible for us to say. Talk, for instance, to D. J. Sjolseth. He'll tell you how egg production jumped just 400% after he lighted his hen house with DELCO-LIGHT. Talk to August Moukemeier. DELCO-LIGHT enabled him to pocket $135 *extra* profit from his hens in just 3 months' time. How is that for making easy money? Talk to Julius Schramm. He raises 250 to 300 hogs per year. Says his DELCO-LIGHT paid for itself *in the hog barn alone,* by saving pigs at farrowing time.

Other farmers by the thousand are reaping extra profits every year in similar ways. And you can do as well as any of them in proportion to the volume of your farm production.

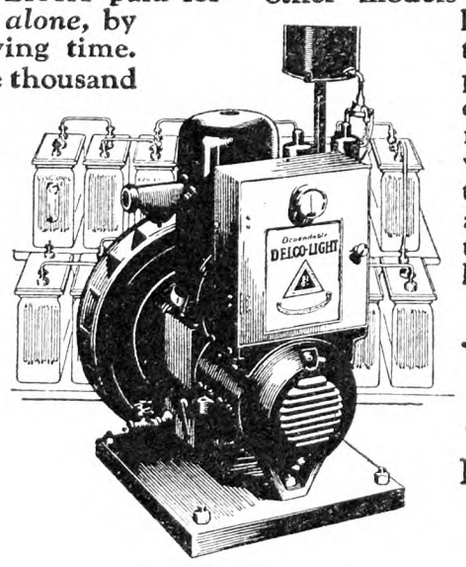
Now, you can get the greatest of all DELCO-LIGHT plants. An amazing new achievement that combines all the advantages of both the Automatic and Battery Service Systems.

A Scientific Marvel

With this new-type plant you can use up to 7 or 8 electric lamps and draw the necessary current right from the battery. Thus the engine runs infrequently. Less fuel is used. But throw on a heavier load. Instantly and automatically the engine starts—generates current to carry the heavier load plus a surplus supply to recharge the battery! Thus only a small battery is needed. And even this small battery lasts longer.

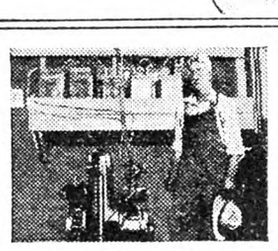
Costs So Little to Own and Operate

This new plant—as well as all our other models—comes to you under liberal General Motors terms. First a small deposit. Then the balance divided into easy payments arranged to suit you. Operating costs are too small to even talk about—no more in fact than the cost of burning lamps and lanterns. As Ed. Besten, Platte, S.D., says: "The cost of operation has averaged less than $1 a month. We have spent nothing for repairs and never been without light."

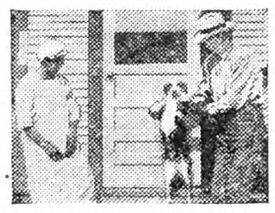


The New Combination Delco-Light "does everything but think." Combines all the advantages of both Automatic and Battery Service Systems.

A Product of General Motors



Ten Years' Use
"We bought our Delco-Light Plant 10 years ago," writes C. R. Willis. "Since then we have had continuous service. Delco-Light is certainly an all-around good investment for any farmer."



38 Years of Service
"Our Delco-Light Plant has run a total of 20,075 hours," says M. E. Maxwell. "This is equivalent to 38 years of average farm service. This is such a remarkable record, I wanted you to know about it."

FREE BOOKS—Send No Money

How does it sound to you? Isn't it worth looking into? Sure it is—if easier work, more time for fun and recreation, a modern farm and big extra profits mean anything to you. So just put your name and address on the coupon and mail it today. Get the Big New Delco-Light Book, "A Day and a Night with Delco-Light," and full information about the new Combination Delco-Light—absolutely *free.*

If you write promptly we will include "The Miracle of More Eggs"—a valuable booklet for large and small poultry raisers.

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39 West 45th St., New York City, N. Y.

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Pass Closet Suggested As Woman's Step-saver

Where one, two or three steps up or down between the kitchen and dining-room are necessary, the housewife will find a pass closet of great value as a step saver, says Mrs. Marion C. Bell, extension specialist in home management at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

The plan suggested is to cut an opening through the wall between the dining-room and the kitchen. By having shelves built into this open space, articles kept on them are easily reached by the woman when she is in either room. The lower shelf is reserved as the pass shelf. This is kept free from supplies or dishes so that the entire meal may be passed in to the dining-room and all soiled dishes passed out to the kitchen.

It is suggested that the doors on the dining-room side may be either of plain glass panes or of leaded glass panes, and should extend down to the pass shelf. Those on the kitchen side will give greater satisfaction to the housewife if made of wood and painted. The pass shelf section may have sliding wooden doors, or two doors which open into the kitchen. Some women prefer no doors at all on this side. By means of a pass closet many trips formerly taken back and forth from one room to the other, are avoided.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

969—A Favorite. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with 1⅛ yds. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

897 — Youthful Appearance. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 6 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

620. — Smocking Is Modish. Designed in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

894 — Smart and Slender. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with 1½ yds. of braid. Ten cents.

11112—Motifs for Bedroom Set. Pattern contains seven motifs, one large one 11x 17½ in., two 8x9½ in., and four 8x14½ in. Ten cents.

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PROTEINS may build tissue, but sleep is nerve nourishment without which you cannot live a week.

When you stretch out on the FOSTER IDEAL SPRING you get real nerve rest because you get perfect spine support, and there's a real reason why. It lies in the FOSTER IDEAL'S 120 super-tempered spirals and the IDEAL'S loose linked buoyant chain top. You will find other springs built like the IDEAL but if you're wise you'll count the spirals, look for the chains and make sure of seeing the genuine FOSTER TRADE-MARK.

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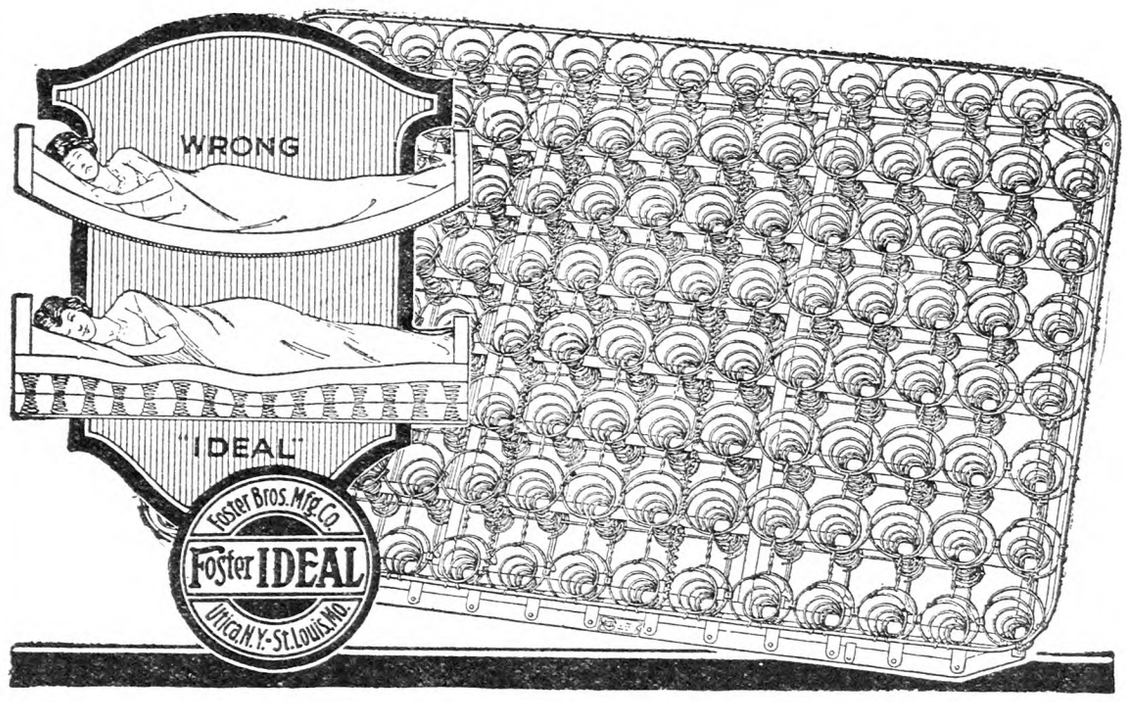
Western Factory, St. Louis, Mo.



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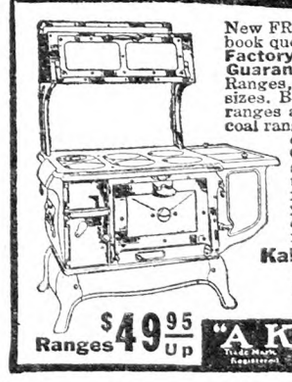

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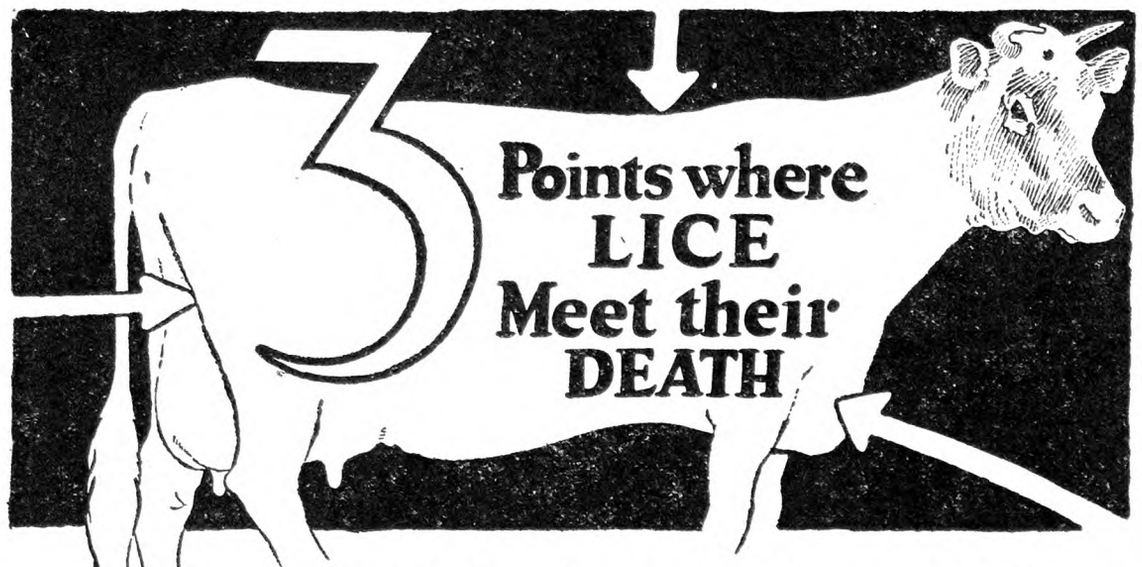

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If you are not in every way pleased with the results. We dare make this binding guarantee because the use of Louse-Chase means louse-free cows.

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These simple easy treatments end the lice—ALL of them. The whole herd is quickly treated. More comfortable milkings, improved appearance, better milk-yield are certain results of the Louse-Chase treatment. Equally effective on other live-stock.

Louse-Chase is used and endorsed by scores of the finest dairies, Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Sold by feed dealers, druggists and general stores. If your dealer cannot supply you we will mail large farm-size can postpaid for $1.00.

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LOUSE-CHASE

Fouls in Cattle

Will you explain the cause of fouls, both blind and open, and give me the best method of treatment for same, also best disinfectant? J. E.

The condition called "fouls" or "foul-in-the-foot" or "foot-rot" in cattle is caused, at first, by the animals wading in wet and mud or filth and getting foreign matters lodged between the toes of the hoofs. The simple form of the disease, which you perhaps refer to as "blind," consists of a sore, inflamed and chapped condition of the skin between the toes and possibly of the hoof-head and part just above the heels. That corresponds to the condition called "scratches" in the horse, and is like the chapped condition of a person's hands, caused by washing with warm water and failure perfectly to dry the skin. Technically, it would be termed "erythema," or inflammation of the skin. In the worse form of the disease, which you may refer to as "open," the lacerations or abrasions of the skin become invaded by the filth germ Bacillus necrophorus, tissues are killed, pus forms and burrowing of pus then causes undermining of the wall or the sole of the hoof. The necrotic germ kills the tissues it invades and they become gangrenous and give off a pungent or foul odor. The bacillus lives in the intestines of swine and is voided in the feces, therefore all places long frequented by swine are contaminated with the germs. They may also be found where hogs have not been kept. To prevent "fouls," therefore, it is imperative that stables and yards be kept as clean as possible and that, so far, as possible, cattle be kept from standing or wading in mud, filth, grit or stagnant water; also that their hoofs be given a thorough cleaning, at least once a week, when they have become fouled. It is a bad mistake to pull a rope back and forth between the toes of a cow to cleanse the parts. Doing so "burns," injures the tender tissues and tends to cause the infection we have mentioned. To treat the hoof, restrain the cow, if necessary casting it with a rope, when not far advanced in calf; then scrub clean with soap and hot water. When cases of "fouls" have to be treated cut away every bit of rotten or loose horn of wall or sole, after the cleansing process, and also scrape out all diseased or dead (necrotic) tissue. When that has been done immerse the treated hoof, for five minutes, in hot water containing two ounces of pure bluestone (sulphate of copper) per pint; in the worst cases, or in milder ones, thoroughly swab the affected parts with tincture of iodine or a 2 per cent solution of mercurochrome. Afterward wrap the hoof with sterilized cotton and bind it in place by means of a narrow bandage criss-crossed between the toes and then tied around the pastern; then keep the cotton and bandage saturated with a mixture of five parts of carbolic acid, three parts of formalin (formaldehyde solution) and 100 parts of boiled water. When the sores have about healed simply apply pine tar two or three times a week. Keep the cattle in a clean stable during treatment. The trimming and immersing treatment may have to be repeated several times, in the worst cases. For simpler cases it may suffice to apply an ointment consisting of ½ ounce each of powdered sulphate of copper and powdered sulphate of zinc and four ounces of lard or lanolin. Cover the ointment with absorbent cotton and a bandage. Remove the cotton and bandage every third day and reapply the ointment and coverings. The following is another good formula for the treatment of "fouls:" Crude carbolic acid, one part; tincture of myrrh and tincture of arnica, of each, two parts; glycerine, four parts. A. S. A.

STOPS LAMENESS

from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, $2.50. Horse book 9-S free.

Pleased user says: "Had a very lame horse with bone spavin. Now sound as a dollar; not a lame step in months. Working daily."

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Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste $2 a bottle postpaid

Guaranteed—**your money back** if it doesn't make the horse go sound. One application usually enough. For Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone.

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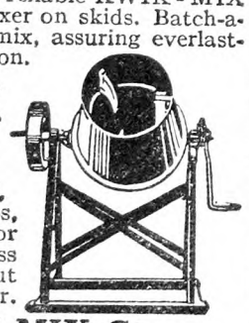

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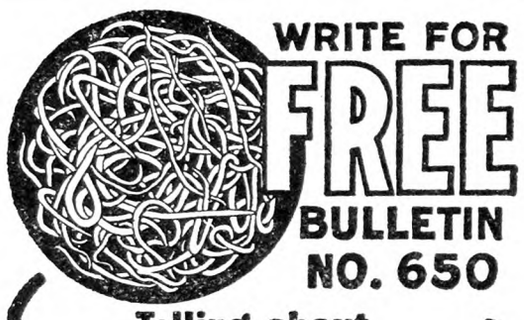

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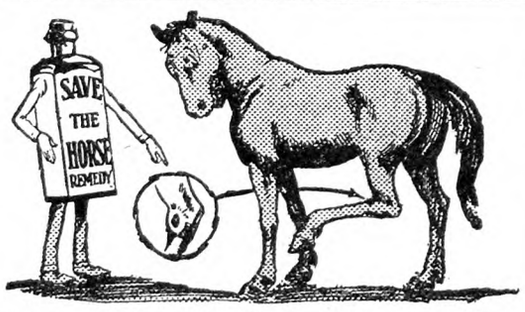

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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

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Chester White and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. Barrows, Boars, or Sows, 6-8 wks. old, $4.50 each; 8-10 wks. old, $5.00 each. A few selected White Chester Boars and unrelated Sows 2 months old, $6.00 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. No charge for crating. Orders for 1 pig gladly filled.
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Chester and Yorkshire crossed and Berkshire and Chester, all nice blocky pigs.

6 to 7 weeks old - - - - $4.25 each
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Also some nice Chester Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $5.50 each.

Will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval and if not satisfactory to you, return them at my expense and I will return your funds at once. No charge for crating.
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Chester and Berkshire Cross or Chester and Yorkshire Cross 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.75 each. Will ship any number C O. D. on approval. A few purebred Chester Whites, $6.00 each. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crates.

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Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

MY SPRING PIGS ARE NOW READY FOR SHIPMENT

Why not get quality when starting to raise a Hog? These are all large growthy and blocky pigs, the kind will make a large hog. They may cost more to start but they are worth it. Yorkshire and Chester cross; color, white. Berkshire and large Chester cross; color, black and white pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.25 ea.; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 ea. Will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval. If satisfied in 10 days keep them, and if not, return them at my expense. No charges for crating.
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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Continued from Page 423)

stock. Baldwins Mass. A grade $2.25 to $2.85. Fancy large sizes, $3 to $3.25. Ungraded, $1.25 to $2 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $5.50 to $7.50 bbl. McIntosh, A grade, $2.60 to $3.35. Fancy large sizes, $3.50 to $3.60. Ungraded, $2 to $2.50. Spies, $2 to $2.75 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $7.50 to $8.50 bbl. Me. Spies, $5.50 to $7 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Texas crts, mostly $3 to $3.25.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Danish N. Y., sacked locally, mostly 60 to 75c cwt. Native Savoy, ord., 75c to $1.50 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed ord., 75c to $1.10; best mostly, $1.25 to $1.35 std. bu. box. N. Y. cut off washed, $1 to $1.25 bskt. Dirty small, 90c to $1; large, $1.25 to $1.50 100 lbs. Texas bchs, mostly $3 to $3.25 crt.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native washed and trimmed, 18 bchs. Best Pascal, $7.50 to $8.10 std. bu. box. Cal. crts, fair quality, $5 to $5.50. Fla., 10-in. crts, $2.25 to $3.25.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderately light, demand light. Native h.h., best, 50 to 70 cukes, $7 to $10 std. bu. box. Ind., h.h, $2.50 to $4 2-doz.; Fla., h.h., $1.50 to $2.50 doz.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native h.h., 18 hds., mostly 35 to 75c std. bu. box. Iceberg Cal. Imp Valley, $2.75 to $4 crt. Fla., Big Boston, $1 hamper.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand good, 100-lb. sacks, yellow med. to small, best Conn. Valley ord., $1.50 to $2.50. Few natives, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Best N. Y. State, mostly $2.75 to $3. Ind., $3.25 100 lbs. Spanish, ½ cs., $4.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off washed, $1.25 to $1.35; few, $1.50 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., best mostly $2.50 to $2.65 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Texas bskts., best, $1 to $1.15; poorer lower.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard mostly $60 to $70 ton; $2.75 to $3 bbl. Ohio Blue Hubbard, few sales, $70 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light; demand light; market dull; native h.h., best, 35 to 50c lb. Fla., 6 bskts, 216s, $2.75 to $3 crt.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White capes, few sales, fancy, $1.50 to $2 100 lbs. Rutabagas, P. E. I., $1.40 to $1.50. Ont., $1 to $1.25 100 lbs.

Hay. — Supplies moderate. Demand light. Market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $20 to $21. Eastern, $11.50 to $12. Clover mixed, red, $16 to $18 ton.

Wool.—Market firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending Feb. 25, 366,700 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood combing, 52c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood combing, $1.50 to $1.90; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 80c; terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.85; clothing, $1.02 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, 97c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low, ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c.

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March 22-23.—Clapboard Hill Farms, Middlebury, Conn., 110 head Guernseys and Holsteins.

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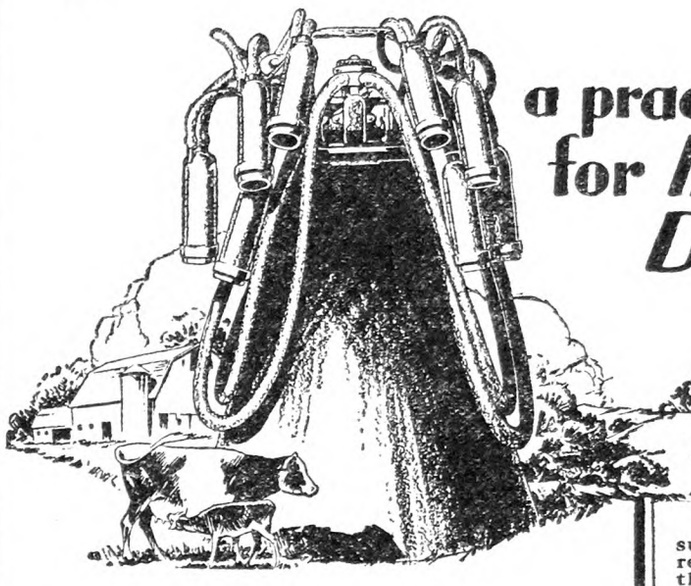
Large BERKSHIRES at Highwood Service boars and young bred sows.
H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING Dundee, N. Y.

The great EMPIRE



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Uniform milking. Gentle, sucking and massage action regular as the heartbeats of the cow. Many milkers operate irregularly or harshly—tending to make cows nervous and hold up their milk.

Milks like a sucking calf. The Empire's three-sided tip to udder squeeze (a patented feature) exactly reproduces the massage of a calf.

Teat cup inflations that do not stretch (Empire patent) Firmly reinforced with strong linen insert, Empire inflations last five times longer than ordinary inflations. Repeated sterilizing, boiling, and handling does not injure them.

Low vacuum. Easier on the cow. Teats and udders never sore after milking.

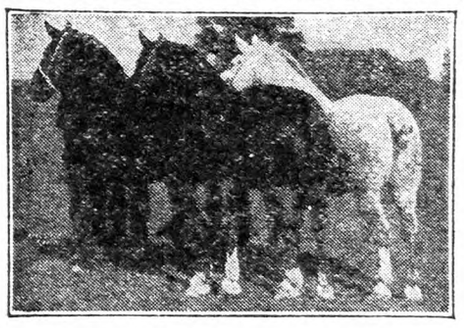
Milks four quarters at once. The natural way—the way the cow gives down her milk. Result—quicker milking.

Easy to clean. Simply flush cold, then hot water through assembled units by vacuum. Unnecessary to take teat cups and milker assembly apart after each milking.

Easy to operate. No complicated preparations. No heavy machinery to move from cow to cow. No surcingles to strap on.

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Dept. 8, 97 Humboldt St., Rochester, N. Y.

∴ HORSES ∴



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Wm. A. Reid Mt. Holly, N. J.

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Sable markings, not show type, but nice pets, 3 months. Sacrifice, $15 each. Glengae Kennels, Boonton, N. J.

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Living on the Fat of the Land

"Say, John! When you go to town with the milk in the morning be sure to stop at one of the chain stores and replenish our stock of canned goods. Let me see, we need three cans of sweet corn, three of beets, two of peas and three or four of vegetable soup, and besides these, you might as well bring along a couple of cans of sliced pineapple. You will remember that Cousin Jim and wife have promised to be in to supper tomorrow night, and with the pineapple on hand you can save yourself the trouble of making ice cream."

Of course, John did not demur, because he knew that the little 2x4 rod garden he had planted had not supplied more than a fractional part of the fresh vegetables the family needed, to say nothing of having any left for canning.

An incident similar to this has been quite common in the experience of the writer during his many visits among dairy farmers, especially during the recent years of labor shortage on farms, where the chief source of income is from the wholesale marketing of milk. Yet this thought forced itself on my mind: What does it profit a farmer if he sells every quart of milk possible, and by so doing incurs a heavy expense for the family living, instead of living well on what the farm might be made to provide, even with a few less cows? In other words, is it not possible to adopt a plan of farming that will afford a fair income and at the same time provide the greater part of the family living directly from the farm?

When we took up practical farming about eight years ago our first ambition was to live well on what the farm could be made to supply, even if we did not show the largest possible cash income. With this thought in mind a farm was chosen adapted for growing a variety of products for home, including three or four lines well suited to meet the needs of a nearby market. The chief money products were to come from a small, purebred herd of dairy cows, a 400 to 500 flock of White Leghorn layers, a 200-tree apple orchard, mainly of McIntosh and Spy, and a small area of vegetables and small fruits, most of which we felt would find a ready market in a nearby Summer resort town during July and August. With these lines of cash sale products, all of which are also well adapted for home use, and in addition a large family vegetable garden, we felt that we might keep our living expenses down to a minimum.

Furthermore, the plan of farming adopted was chosen with a view of making it a family proposition, with two sons directly interested and two daughters home most of the time to assist in the household duties. One son, too, has found it feasible to be absent six to eight months during the Fall and Winter without materially interfering with the farming operations. As a fair division of labor, Dad takes over the care of the poultry and, to a considerable extent, the family garden, while the two sons care for the herd, the general farm crops and do most of the marketing. Under this fourfold plan of farming the market crops serve the needs of the family to a liberal degree, and any that do not find ready sale or are not used fresh are canned for Winter use. The good housewife is a firm believer in the liberal use of all fruits and vegetables, and when these cannot be had fresh or by natural storage, she is sure to see that they are preserved by canning.

In October each year we can count in our cellar 400 to 500 cans of fruit and vegetable products put up in glass, all (except a few from the wild) from the products of the farm and all prepared by the aid of family labor.

In combining market crops with dairying the important thing is, as far as possible, to plan a system of cropping that will interfere as little as possible with the cropping operations needed in caring for the herd. So in planning for the market garden area and small fruits we tried to select crops that would fit in with the dairy crops, in point of labor requirements.

The first cash crop in the Spring is the surplus of parsnips. I say surplus because we have enjoyed them, fresh and crisp all Winter, having packed away a liberal supply in sand. The soil is well adapted to the crop and the market demand is good as soon as they can be dug in the Spring. Next in order comes the asparagus, and a half-acre of this valuable crop provides a good income, with a generous amount for family use from mid-April to mid-June. This crop requires very little care at this season, except the labor of cutting, which takes but little time every second or third day. Next comes the strawberry season, from mid-June to early July and most of August for the Fall class. The June berries fit in nicely, as there is a slight let-up in labor demands after the Spring planting and before the haying season opens. The August berries pay for the extra labor required by the increased price, and the picking is distributed over quite a time. Any surplus of berries, and especially the last picking of June berries, are as good as any for canning, although often too small for sale. The early class of red raspberries, like June and St. Regis, have proven profitable with us and in better demand than the more commonly grown blackcaps. The main drawback with this crop on a dairy farm is that the picking comes in the rush of haying. This situation we overcome, however, by dividing profits with the household help, when the girls are home on a vacation. In the case of vegetable crops, our aim is to supply a big August demand in a nearby city, and here nothing fits in better than sweet corn, early tomatoes and early potatoes. The biggest problem is to get early Bantam corn and big red tomatoes into the market before the general supply is ready. This means selection and forcing, but some of this can be done on both of these crops. Wheat planting and silo filling occupy the labor pretty fully during September,

and there is little market crop harvesting planned for the month. That leaves October and November for the apple and potato harvest and for small but profitable crops of Winter squash and Winter turnips.

During all of the Summer season we have lived chiefly off the products of the farm, with the exception of four classes of products: sugar, tea and coffee, cereals and flour and some meats. The poultry, too, have helped out the meats, because in culling the flock properly there will be some to take out from June till October. Under such a plan of farming the family food expense may be kept quite low, and the conditions are most favorable for good health and comfort and, in the view of some of our city friends, even for luxury.

In the Winter season about the only purchased products, in the fruit and vegetable line, are such foreign fruits as oranges, grapefruit and bananas, and such vegetables as head lettuce and spinach, so much needed in Winter as a source of vitamins.

The next class of foods that we always plan to use freely is milk and butter from the dairy and eggs and surplus meat from the poultry. For a family of four adults (in Winter) we plan to use five quarts of milk daily and 4 lbs. of butter weekly. The family egg supply is usually regulated by the market price, as eggs are relatively expensive when they can be sold for 50 cents or more a dozen. However, everyone who keeps a flock of several hundred knows that there are often eggs enough for a small family from the checked, broken or small eggs that cannot be marketed with grade A eggs, although they are wholesome and fresh for immediate use. When eggs get below 40 cents a dozen we expect to use them freely.

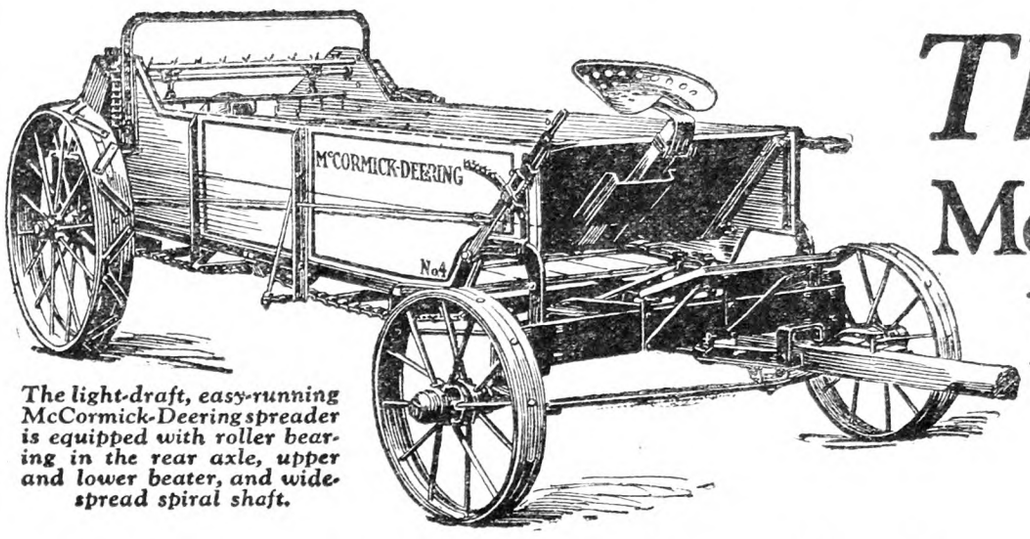
But some one will ask, How about the farm pork supply? Is not this one of the best home-grown meats? We fail to agree with this. Our experience has been that other meats are much more healthful, except perhaps in cold weather, and then, in our market at least, pork is by far the cheapest meat we can buy. We find our by-products, from the dairy and from most of the vegetables, give better returns when fed to the fowls than when fed to pigs, and the same is true of most of the farm grains.

In keeping family expenses, where everything used has to be bought at retail prices, it has been found that from $5 to $6 a week for each adult is about the average outlay for food in the small towns. This means approximately $90 to $100 a month for a family of four adults. If on the farm approximately two-thirds of this expense for food can be saved by making good use of all available supplies from the farm, it seems to me good business to do it.

In some recent studies by the Federal Department of Agriculture it was found that in the case of 3,000 widely scattered farm families the total living costs per family were $1,348 per year, practically one-third of which, or $448, was supplied from the farm. This means that the net outlay for food was $900 per family. We have found the net outlay for food, with a family of four in Winter and five in Summer, to be from $30 to $40 a month, or an average of $420 a year, which is less than half of the average net outlay shown by the studies quoted. In other words, our experience shows that two-thirds of the total family living costs may be supplied from the farm, instead of one-third as shown by the 3,000 farm family studied. CHAS. S. PHELPS.

New York.

Be Sure to See the *Latest* Spreader



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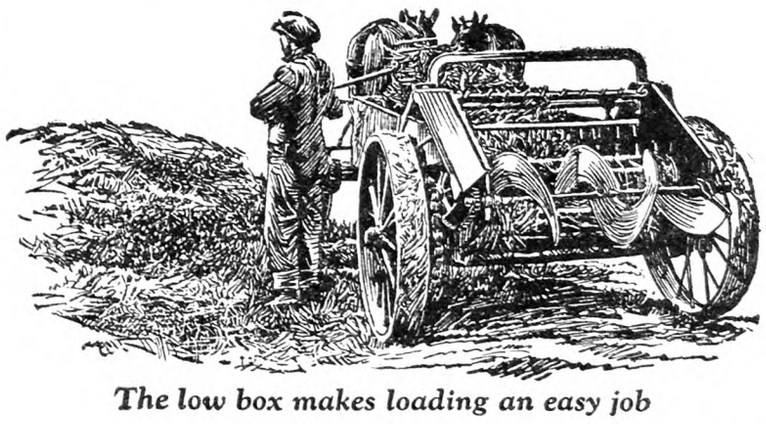
Every test, every comparison, every user demonstrates that the new McCormick-Deering manure spreader, just put on the market by the Harvester Company, is a remarkably efficient machine. It is built to do a perfect job of spreading under the most adverse conditions—and it does.

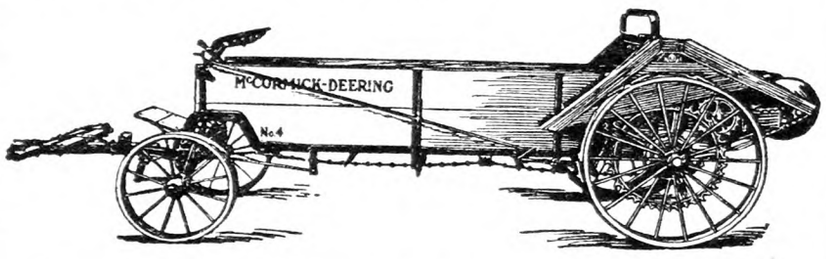
The box is easy to load—it is low down. The sideboards are strongly braced by two steel braces on each side, and the all-steel frame forms a substantial base upon which most of the working parts are built. Shields at both sides, at the rear, amply protect the operating mechanism.

Two horses handle capacity loads without tiring. Eight roller bearings and seventeen Alemite (Zerk-type) lubrication fittings make this light draft possible.



The low box makes loading an easy job

Both levers are within convenient reach of the operator. The left-hand lever controls the spreading mechanism and the right-hand lever controls the operation of the conveyor at six



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The narrow width of the new McCormick-Deering allows ready passage through barn doors and field gates.

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It is this type of good farm-operating equipment that makes a good farmer better. We invite you to visit the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer where you will have an opportunity to ask questions and to have the many new McCormick-Deering features explained fully.

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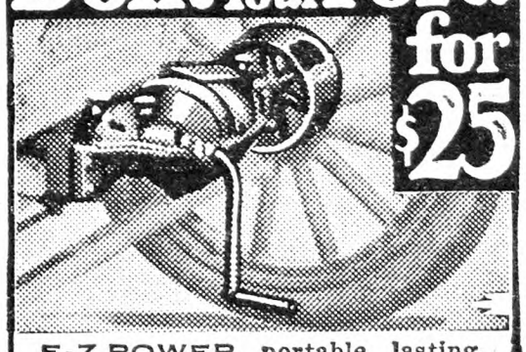

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100-lb. " " " chick feed and small feed	3c each
Large " " " brewers grain and larger	5c each
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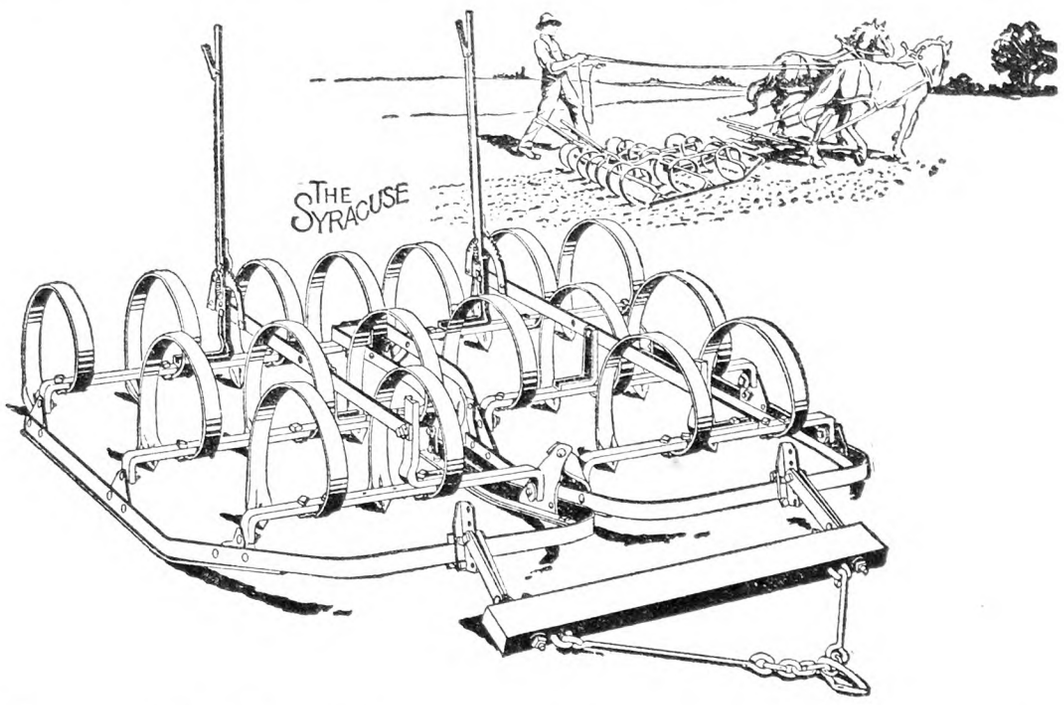

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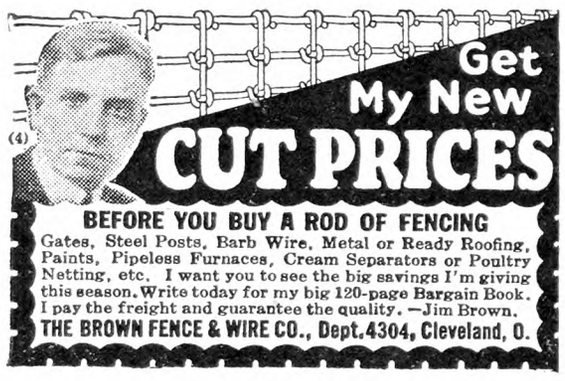
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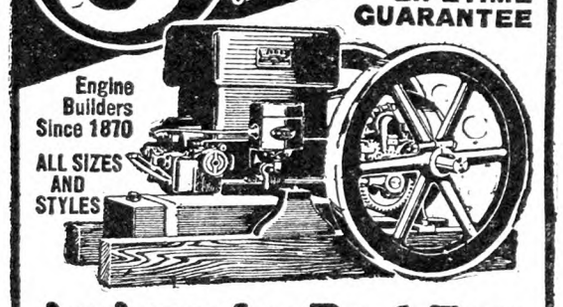
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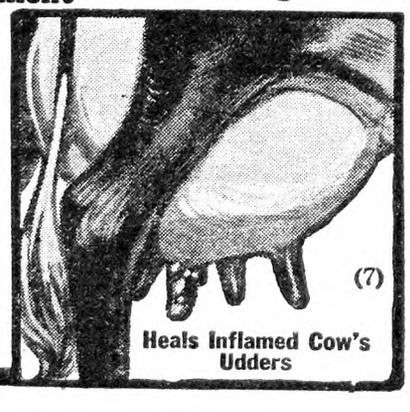

Heals Inflamed Cow's Udders

Calf Feeding Questions

Will you send me instructions on the use of powdered skim-milk? Should it be supplemented with cod liver oil or some sort of mineral as this calf will not receive any sunshine during Winter. The calf is a purebred Ayrshire bull which I want to raise as well and as cheaply as possible as I have a good market for all the milk I make. I have already purchased 100 lbs. of powdered skim-milk but do not know in what quantities to mix it to get the desired mixture. I will greatly appreciate a prompt reply. B. A. J.

Massachusetts.

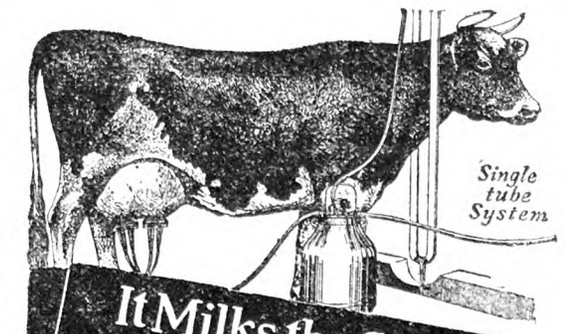
Powdered skim-milk has been used with very good success in the rearing of calves. Calves can be grown on skim-milk fully as well as on whole milk for the only difference between the two is the fact that the fat has been removed in the case of the skimmed product. Powdered skim-milk may be fed in one or both of two ways. If you should choose to feed it as a remade milk, you should put about 7 lbs. of water to each pound of the skim-milk powder. This method will entail quite a bit of labor and will necessitate having the liquid at the same temperature each feeding, and the skim-milk powder entirely dissolved.

Should you feed it in liquid form the calf should be fed in the same manner as though you were feeding fresh skim-milk, that is a change should be made from whole milk to skim-milk gradually allowing for the substitution of a pound of skim-milk for whole milk each feeding until the calf is getting wholly a ration of skim-milk.

Probably, however, you will prefer to follow the method which was used by the New Jersey Experiment Station in some of its research work with skim-milk powder for calves. The results showed that when the following mixture: 20 lbs. yellow corn, 10 lbs. bran, 20 lbs. skim-milk powder, 30 lbs. ground oats and 20 lbs. linseed meal was fed, the calves at 180 days of age were 99 per cent normal for weight, and 100 per cent normal for height. In this experiment the calves were allowed all of the ration that they wanted to eat, together with good Alfalfa hay. The ration was fed dry from the time the calves were 30 days of age and in some cases the calves ate as much as 3 lbs. of this mixture daily at the age of two months, and made gains averaging in some cases 2½ lbs. daily.

At this period of the calf's life you will find that the calf will appear more or less unthrifty and have long hair for the first 90 days, but at about the beginning of the fourth month it will eat enough grain to begin to take on a new coat of hair and make up for the previous lack in body weight and unthrifty appearance and by the time it is six months old it will be difficult to tell it from the whole milk fed calf.

Calves fed this mixture in which was included yellow cornmeal did just as well as those calves which had received cod liver oil. Cod liver oil is a source of vitamin A as is yellow cornmeal. Therefore, when yellow cornmeal is used in a calf ration, it would appear that cod liver oil is not absolutely necessary. However, it might be all right to allow a tablespoonful of cod liver oil a day to the calf during the Winter months. You should not, however, feel that cod liver oil will take the place of sunshine as sunshine is the preventive and cure of rickets which in some way through the ultra-violet rays brings about a calcium balance in the system of the animal. You will find the dry ration superior to the liquid method of feeding in that the calves will not show a tendency to be pot-bellied as is often the case where too much liquid is fed. J. W. B.



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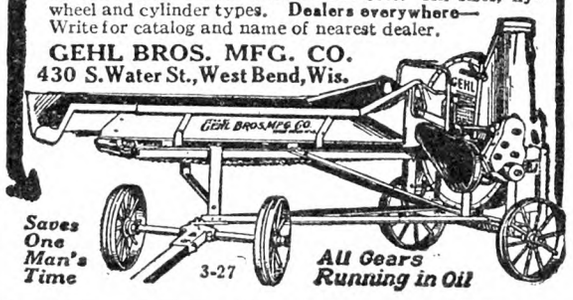

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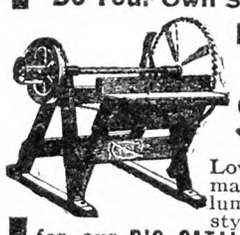
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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

There has been an upward trend in potato prices during the past month especially at shipping points, in some instances the advance amounting to 75 cents a sack. The Philadelphia market has also moved upward but not as rapidly or as much as at shipping points. About the first of February Pennsylvania round whites in 120-lb. sacks ranged $2.50 to $2.65, and the last of the month they were bringing mostly around $2.75 to $2.85 a sack, while Delaware and Maryland redskins in 100-105-lb. sack brought only 5 or 10c a sack more selling $1.50 to $1.65 per sack. Several Western States are shipping potatoes to the Philadelphia market including Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, Idaho Russets in 110-lb. sacks selling around $3. A few new crop potatoes are coming in from Florida and bushel boxes of Bliss Triumphs averaged $2.55 a bushel. Although a firmness is reported at shipping points on New York State cabbage the local market is slow with prices holding practically unchanged for several weeks. A good deal of cabbage has been sold in sacks this season, each sack containing 100 lbs., these selling generally 75 to 85c per sack. Supplies of new cabbage have been fairly liberal from Florida and Texas, and prices have been tending downward, Texas stock in 100-lb. crates selling $2.50 to $2.75 a crate. Celery has been selling very well. Practically all the nearby celery has been cleaned up but Florida Golden Self Blanching, 4 to 6 dozens ranged $2.75 to $3.50 a crate. Lettuce is also selling well with Florida ½ barrel hampers selling at $3.50 and California crates of 4 to 5 dozen at $3 to $3.25 a crate. Spinach is low, $1 a bushel for Texas stock. The market on onions has shown a little improvement with New York and Ohio yellows medium to large selling readily at $2.50 to $2.90 with some fancy large Indianas ranging $2.75 to $3.25 a sack. Sweet potatoes are holding steady, Delaware bushel hampers selling $1.85 and nearby stock $1.10 to $1.25 per ⅝ bushel basket. The apple market was firm under moderate offerings and a moderate demand. New York State U. S. No. 1 2½ to 3-in. Baldwins were quoted at $7 a barrel, the same as Pennsylvania 2½-in. Yorks. Romes and Staymans have been selling at from $2.50 to $3 a bushel and occasional sales of really fancy Staymans were reported at $3.25 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The trend of egg prices has been downward. Production has increased according to recent advices and the storage of eggs has commenced on the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest. Receipts in Philadelphia since the first of the year are somewhat heavier than for the same period a year ago, while receipts for the past week were 41,309 cases compared with 27,422 cases for the week previous. Operators are working on a hand-to-mouth basis on account of the downward trend and the uncertainties of the market. Fresh extra firsts during the past two weeks have dropped about 8c per dozen to 29½, and firsts were quoted at 28c. Fresh seconds declined to 26 to 27c. Cold storage holdings are practically all cleaned up in Philadelphia and the total holdings for the country are negligible. Last year at this time about 4,000 cases were in storage in Philadelphia, while the holdings for 10 principal markets the last of February were less than 10,000 cases, as against 47,000 cases a year ago according to Federal figures.

Live poultry has been moving out a little better, and colored fowl have advanced 2c a lb. to 28 and 29c since our report of two weeks ago. Heavy fowl brought 27c, and fancy Leghorns 27 and 28c, the demand for the present being for the lighter weight birds. Fancy smooth legged Plymouth Rock chickens were quoted at 30 to 32c with mixed colors selling about 2c lb. under Plymouth Rocks. New broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs., brought 50 to 54c lb., only the fanciest bringing top prices. Eight-pound capons or over averaged 37c, and staggy young roosters 23c. There has been very little change in the dressed poultry market. Trading was rather light with fresh-killed barreled-packed fowl, 4 lbs. or over, averaging 27c with lighter weights ranging downward to 18c a lb. Heavy fresh-killed chickens were generally quoted 34 to 36c, 4-lb. sizes, 31 to 33c, and 3-lb. sizes, 28 to 30c. Two and one-half pound sizes worked out at 30 to 32c and smaller up to 38c a lb. Fancy fresh-killed geese and ducks sold around 27c but trading was rather quiet. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry are considerably smaller than a year ago in Philadelphia amounting to 3,654,054 lbs. compared with 4,648,821 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

There were free offerings of undergrade and on such the market was dull and weak. High grade sold fairly with best Timothy selling $18.50 to $19 a ton. Best Timothy clover mixed hay ranged the same as second-grade Timothy, $17 to $17.50 a ton, and straight rye straw was quoted at $20 to $21. Wheat straw held steady at $14 to $14.50 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

ENDICOTT-JOHNSON CITY

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter. — Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 48c; minimum weight all eggs, per dozen, 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 37c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, lb., 6c; carrots, bch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, bch, 10c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, head, 10c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.30; pk., 35c; parsnips, bu., $1.40; salsify, bch, 10c; saurkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 8c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 20c.

Miscellaneous—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, light weight, 32 to 35c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 27 to 35c; dresed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, live, lb., 27 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 40c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $10.50 to $11; retail, 35 to 40c; duck eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1 to $1.50; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; celery, doz. bchs, 60 to 85c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 20 to 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2.75; onions, bu., $1.25; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; potatoes, large, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; small, bu., 60c; medium, bu., 75c; turnips, bu., 50 to 65c; squash, lb., 5c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 14c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Beets, bskt, 50 to 60c; cabbage, doz. heads, 40 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 75c; carrots, bskt, 40 to 50c; bu., 70 to 80c; celery, doz. bchs, 75c to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds, 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bskt, 50 to 60c; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., 95c to $1.10; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $1.50 to $2; Tolmon Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Live Poultry.—Springers, lb., 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 32 to 34c; light, lb., 30 to 31c; roosters, old, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 38 to 40c; doz., small lots, 42 to 45c; butter, country crock, lb., 35 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Nuts (Domestic) — Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter is firmer, but cheese is weaker. Cold weather has helped to keep up egg prices.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firmer; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; tubs, 48 to 49c; dairy, 42 to 46c; storage, 39 to 42c. Cheese, weak; new flats, daisies, longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; bricks, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 36 to 38c; grade A, 34 to 35c; grade B, 33 to 35c; grade C, 30 to 32c; unclassified, 27 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 24 to 32c; old roosters, 22 to 24c; chickens, 32 to 38c; capons, 40 to 47c; ducks, 29 to 31c; geese, 26 to 29c; turkeys, 45 to 50c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 28c; springers, 25 to 29c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; capons, 30 to 35c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 35 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; King, Baldwin, $2 to $2.50; Jonathan, Northern Spy, Wealthy, $2 to $2.75; Greening, $2.25 to $3; Spitzenberg, $2.25 to $3.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Delicious, western box, $4 to $4.75; Rome Beauty, $2.75 to $3.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1.35; 150-lb. bags, $3 to $3.25; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $13; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.30 to $1.50.

Fruits and Berries. — Grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug, $2.25 to $3; honeydews, crate, $3 to $3.50; oranges, Fla., box, $4.25 to $6; Cal., $5 to $6.25; strawberries, qt., 50 to 65c.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $7.50 to $8; red kidney, $8 to $8.50; marrow, $9.50 to $10; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; 100-lb. sack, $2.25 to $2.75; Spanish, crate, $2.25 to $2.75.

Vegetables—Beans, Fla., hamper, $6.25 to $8.25; beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 35c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 65c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $1.65; celery, doz., 65 to 80c; cucumbers, box, $4.50 to $5.50; eggplant, crate, $3.25 to $4.25; horseradish, bbl., $20 to $22; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt, 75c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, $1 to $1.50; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 90c to $1; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Mex., crate, $6 to $6.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $4.75 to $6; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1.25; squash, lb., 4½ to 5½c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt, $2.50 to $3.50; turnips, bu., 65c to $1; watercress, doz., 25 to 30c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 21 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2.25 to $2.35.

Feeds. — Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $37.50; standard middlings, $37; red-dog, $40.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; oilmeal, 34 per cent, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $40.50; gluten, $43.10; oat feed, $18.75. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

March 1, 1928.

March League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49½@$0.50
Extra, 92 score	.49
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.44 @ .48
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.42 @ .43½
Lower grades	.40½@ .41½
Storage, extra	.46 @ .47
Firsts	.43½@ .45½
Seconds	.41½@ .43
Ladles	.36½@ .40
Packing stock	.33 @ .35
Centralized	.42 @ .47½
Renovated	.41 @ .41½
Sweet, fancy	.51 @ .51½
Extra	.50 @ .50½
Firsts	.44½@ .49
Seconds	.42½@ .44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29 @$0.29½
Flats, fresh	.23½@ .24
Wisconsin, held	.29 @ .29½
Daisies, fresh	.25 @ .26

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.36 @$0.37
Average extras	.34 @ .35
Extra firsts	.33 @ .33½
Firsts	.32 @ .32½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32 @ .37
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.33 @ .34
Gathered, best	.30 @ .31
Common to good	.27 @ .29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26@$0.29
Chickens	.30@ .36
Roosters	.18
Ducks	.28@ .33
Geese	.25@ .30
Tame rabbits	.28@ .30

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@$0.40
Fair to good	.22@ .30
Broilers	.35@ .55
Roosters	.18@ .24
Fowls	.20@ .30
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs.	.44@ .48
8 lbs.	.42@ .46
7 lbs.	.40@ .44
Mixed weights	.30@ .40
Ducks	.16@ .20
Geese	.20@ .27
Turkeys, young	.40@ .44
Old	.32@ .38
Squabs, white, lb.	.65@ .75
Dark, doz.	2.50@ 3.50
Culls	1.75@ 2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00@13.25
Bulls	7.75@ 9.25
Cows	4.25@ 6.50
Calves, best	16.00@18.50
Sheep	6.00@ 8.00
Lambs	13.25@15.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.00@ 9.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.22@$0.23
Good to prime	.18@ .21
Culls	.10@ .14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00@12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@24.00
Bulls	12.75@13.75
Cows	15.00@17.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.25@$4.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.60@ 4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.25@ 4.65
Bermuda, bbl.	3.00@ 9.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75@ 2.75

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Cal., doz.	$10.00@30.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	1.25@ 2.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@ .28
Cabbage, bulk, ton	12.00@15.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@ 1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@ 2.25
Celery, hearts, doz.	1.00@ 1.50
Celery knobs, bu.	2.00@ 2.25
Crosnes, imported, lb.	.38@ .40
Cucumbers, bu.	6.00@ 7.00
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	2.50@ 3.00
Kale, bbl.	1.50@ 2.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.50@ 4.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@ 6.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.50@ 2.25
Okra, bu.	2.00@ 5.50
Onions, eastern, 100 lbs.	1.50@ 2.50
Western, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.00@ 3.30
Parsley, bu.	2.00@ 3.75
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00@ 3.00
Peas, bu.	4.00@ 6.00
Peppers, bu.	3.00@ 4.00
Radishes, bu.	1.25@ 2.75
Romaine, bu.	1.00@ 1.25
Spinach, bu.	.50@ 1.60
String beans, bu.	2.50@ 9.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	5.00@ 7.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.75@ 1.90
White, bu.	.50@ 1.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00@ 5.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.25@$9.50
Pea	7.00@ 8.25
Red kidney	8.00@ 9.00
White kidney	8.00@ 8.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00@$4.00
Bbl.	4.00@11.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	9.00@14.00
Grapes, Argentine, 10-lb. box	1.25
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.40@ .65
Kumquats, qt.	.15@ .18
Oranges, Fla., box	3.65@ 7.10
Cal.	3.60@ 6.85

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$21.00@22.00
No. 2	18.00@20.00
No. 3	14.00@17.00
Clover mixed	16.00@20.00
Straw, rye	22.00@24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.65½
No. 1 dark Spring	1.52¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.15¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.68½
Rye	1.25½
Barley	1.10¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.56@ .60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@ .60
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .48
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@ .35
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.06@ .10
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.30@ .45
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .40
Peas, lb.	.30@ .45
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

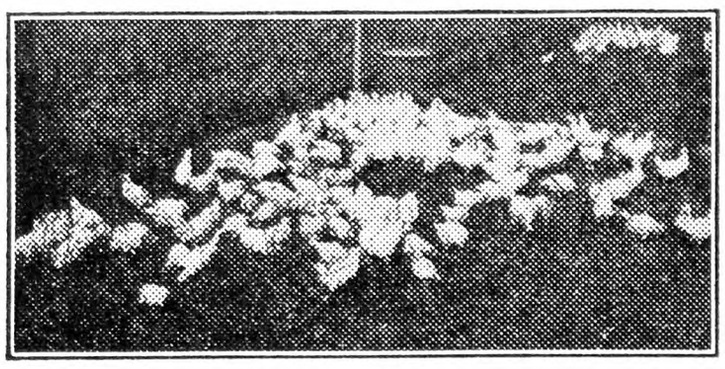
Nearly all produce has sold somewhat more readily on the Boston market during the past week. Supplies have been mostly moderate, while some improved demand has been evident on such commodities as beets, carrots, lettuce, parsnips and potatoes. Demand continues excellent on good quality apples and onions. Wool continues firm at practically unchanged prices.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Market firm except on over-ripe

(Continued on Page 419)

Raising Chicks

with only one-quarter the usual losses



ONE thousand White Leghorn chicks were bought from a commercial hatchery and equally divided into four pens. All had the same housing and care and the same feed, except that two of the pens (500 chicks) received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and the other two pens (500 chicks) did not.

The test began when chicks were one week old and continued seven weeks. Death losses are shown below.

Death losses week by week

	Pan-a-ce-a Chicks	Non-Pan-a-ce-a Chicks
1st week	7 deaths	9 deaths
2nd week	1 death	5 deaths
3rd week	2 deaths	5 deaths
4th week	1 death	5 deaths
5th week	0 deaths	4 deaths
6th week	1 death	5 deaths
7th week	0 deaths	14 deaths
Totals	12 deaths	47 deaths

Pan-a-ce-a chick losses 2⅓%

Non-Pan-a-ce-a chick losses 9%

Note that seven Pan-a-ce-a chicks died the first week, before Pan-a-ce-a could be effective. During the last six weeks only five Pan-a-ce-a chicks died, while over seven times as many, or 38 non-Pan-a-ce-a chicks, died.

A 10% loss up to 8 weeks old is counted exceptionally good. In this test the Pan-a-ce-a chick losses were only 2⅓% for the seven weeks, and only 1% for the last six weeks, when Pan-a-ce-a had an opportunity to function.

PAN-A-CE-A

Reduces Chick Mortality

Costs little to use Pan-a-ce-a. One 2-lb. broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days

***Research Farm,* Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**

CORN BELT HATCHERIES

For four successive years our stock has been inspected and passed by authorized state inspectors. These Four Years of Illinois State Accrediting Makes a big difference. The good effects of this rigid selection has been multiplied in our breeding work each year.

NOTE THESE LOW PRICES

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$31.50	$52.50	$100.00
Buff Leghorns & Anconas	7.00	13.00	38.50	62.50	120.00
Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds	7.75	14.50	43.00	70.00	135.00
R. C. Reds, Wh. & Buff Rocks, Blk. Min.	8.00	15.00	44.50	72.50	140.00
Buff & Wh. Orp., Wh. Wyan., Wh. Min.	8.50	16.00	47.50	77.50	150.00
Light Brahmas, Buff Minorcas	9.50	18.00	53.50	87.50	170.00
Jersey Black Giants	10.50	20.00	59.50	97.50	190.00

Assorted $11 per 100. Heavies $13.

We guarantee 100% live arrival. Where can you buy greater values in accredited chicks. Our new catalog is free. Get it today and learn all about these chicks. You will like them and like the low price for which you can get them. Ref.: First Nat'l Bank. Member International Baby Chick Association. CORN BELT HATCHERIES, D. K. Roth & Sons, Owners, Box 69, Gibson City, Ill.

"Modern" from Accredited Chicks Flocks

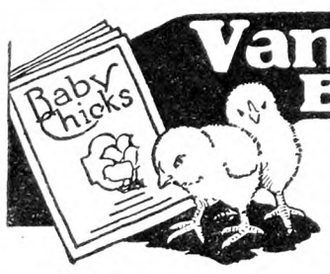
Ohio Accredited Winter Egg Layers

MODERN CHICKS—America's foremost strains. Accredited Selected hens, Purebred, Standard bred, to produce layers of large eggs. Modern Chicks have **broodiness eliminated** to a remarkable degree by 10 years of scientific, selective breeding under ideal climatic conditions. "Modern" blood means Winter laying when Eggs are high. The few extra cents per hundred in cost of Modern chicks means dollars per hen in EXTRA profits for you. Quality chicks, Reliable breeding. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Accredited Hatcheries Association. Ref.: Citizens Bank. Order from this ad. in full confidence. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order NOW to get chicks exact date wanted, even if desired later.

	100	500	1000
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Reds (R. & S.), Bf. Orps. & S. C. R. I. Whites	$15	$72.50	$140
Wh. & Silver Laced Wyandottes	16	77.50	150
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	13	62.50	120

Assorted (all breeds) 10c each. Assorted (all heavy) 12c each. White Pekin Ducklings 28c each.

MODERN HATCHERY, BOX B, MOUNT BLANCHARD, OHIO



Van Duzer Baby Chicks
Bred to Lay—Bred to Pay

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched. *We guarantee satisfaction. Write today!*

THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Construction of Henhouse

I wish to build a chicken coop from some old lumber I have on hand. I was thinking of building one 12x20 ft., 7 ft. high in front, 5 ft. in back, but do not know how to fix the inside for roosts and nests. R. K.

Erie Co., N. Y.

You will do better to make your poultry-house at least 16 ft. deep and the front will need to be 8 or 9 ft. in height to give proper slope to the roof and head room. The rear may be 5 ft. in height. A narrow building keeps the fowls too near to the front where they will be exposed to drafts from open windows upon their perches. A building still deeper than 16 ft. has some advantages over a more shallow one, though it is more difficult to roof with rafters of single length. A double slope roof will make it possible to use shorter pieces, however. A building 20 ft. square is a desirable one for about 100 fowls. The perches should be placed in the rear of the building to keep the fowls away from windows and openings in the front when on their roosts. Two by four sticks or round poles may be used for perches, the latter costing nothing when obtained from the woods. Perches should be well above the customary droppings board and, if covered with wide-mesh poultry netting on the under side, will keep the fowls off from the droppings platform, to the advantage of cleanliness. Nests are usually placed under the perch platform to utilize this space but a cleaner place is upon the side walls of the building, to which they may be attached by hooks or nails. All interior fittings should be removable for cleaning and the interior of the building should be cluttered up as little as possible. An excess of fittings is a defect in many plans for poultry-houses. You may get a bulletin upon building poultry-houses from the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. M. B. D.

Keeping Hatching Eggs

I have 12 hens and one rooster, and would like to set four hens. I have three settings of eggs now, and have to kill the rooster on account of crowing. How long could I keep these eggs without their going bad? W. D.

Two weeks is about as long as eggs can be kept under favorable conditions and a good hatch expected. It is much better not to keep them that long as every day after having been laid decreases the hatchability of eggs. They should be kept where they will not become chilled or heated and, in the Winter time, it is necessary to guard against their being chilled in the nests before being gathered. The temperature of the ordinary house cellar is usually suitable, being between 50 and 60 degrees. M. B. D.

Birds with Enlarged Liver

I have had some trouble with some young pullets. They were a June hatch, Barred Rocks. They would mope around a few days and then die. The liver is much enlarged. We feed a prepared mash and scratch grain in the morning and night cabbage and have nice warm water, plenty of clean straw to scratch in. The other pullets have also dropped from 43 to 20 eggs a day.

New York. MRS. T. W.

A much enlarged and spotted liver may be found in advanced cases of tuberculosis, in which case the bird would be emaciated. There are other diseases that bring about enlarged livers, however, and a diagnosis cannot be made from this condition alone. A drop in egg production follows loss of weight from heavy laying and too little food of a fattening character, but here again there are various causes for this slack in production and only a guess could be made as to the one or ones operative in the case of your flock. M. B. D.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON QUALITY
BABY CHICKS

Price per 100
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns and Anconas.. $11.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons... 13.00

Add 25c for less than 100 chicks. Deduct 50c per hundred on orders of 500. Deduct $1.00 per hundred on orders of 1000. Order direct from this advertisement. Send for circular. Order at once. Many dates already nearly sold out.

THE COMMUNITY HATCHERY
Box 5 Marion, Ohio

12,000 Hens Mated to Pedigreed Males

MAIZIE WORLD'S RECORD HEN

Males heading our flocks are from dams with records of 200-273 eggs. Get our catalog which tells all about our especially bred White Leghorns. Two sons of Maizie, the world's record hen, are in our flocks. Over 210 hens made over 200 eggs in trapnest under Ohio R. O. P. on our two breeding farms. All chicks Ohio accredited. Write for details. Prices are right and our stock unusual.
LAYON LEGHORN FARMS, R. 6, St. Clairsville, Ohio

OSSEGE—BIG C.O.D. CHICK OFFER

Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. Big Catalog Free. Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C.O.D. plan of shipment. Write today. We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 27, Ottawa, O.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Black Minorcas	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. White Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.
EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig, Prop. McAllisterville, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES *EXCLUSIVELY*
1000 Breeders mated with Pedigreed Cockerels. Ancestors records up to 254.
EGGS—50 $4.00, 100 $7.00, 1000 $60.00
Vigorous Breeding Cockerels, $5.00.
WILLOWEMOC FARMS • Livingston Manor, N. Y.

CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS and REDS Special Prices. EARL SWARTZ Millerstown Penna.

Leghorn Chicks State accredited yearlings mated to Ruhl's trapnest cockerels. Farm range, $15 hun. Rocks and Reds, $18. Heavy Mixed, $12. March delivery. A. G. SCOFIELD, Fishkill, N. Y.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and may Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, *M. A. Campbell,* Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

50,000 Bred-to-Lay White Leghorn Chicks for 1928
Every chick guaranteed hatched in our own incubators *Established 1911.* SLATY RIDGE FARM, Palmyra, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Day old chicks. Penna. supervised. Blood tested flocks. Bred for size, vigor and high egg production. Catalogue free. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Mifflintown, Penna.

Our Illustrated Booklet of Blood-Tested, Trapnested, Pedigreed R. I. Reds. Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Sent upon request. PINE HILL POULTRY FARM, Box 56-C, WEST MEDWAY, MASS.

CHICKS 9c UP. S. C. White Leghorns, Large Barron and Barron-Tancred and Common Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Mixed. 100% Guarantee. "New" Circular Free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS N. Y. Certified White Leghorns. Big birds, good layers, large white eggs. Trapnested and pedigreed hatched. Free catalog. SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM, Akron, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strains—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Leghorn and Reds. Blood tested or under State Supervision. Write for catalogue. BYRON PEPPER, Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS from heavy laying flock. Barred Rocks, 14c; Reds, 14c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 12c; Light Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. B. W. AMEY • Cocolamus, Penna.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS Hollywood Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Won the Farmingdale Contest. Breeders bloodtested. Circular free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, N. Y.

Quality White Leghorn Chix $12 per 100. Special prices on large lots. Feeding system that raises 95% to laying age free. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, $11 per 100. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY DUX BABY DUX
The famous Long Island Pekin Ducklings for sale. Immediate shipments. Price, $30-100. Parcel post prepaid. SCHLEIN'S BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM, Inc. Center Moriches, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS
Large type, vigorous, exhibition quality. Production bred, grow heavier, economical. Catalog free.
25...$8.50, 50...$16.50, 100...$32.00, 1000...$300.
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DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Big bone, big frame, well marked. Satisfaction guaranteed. ELIZABETH TATE, Draper, Va.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS Special Fall prices. List free. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, SELLERSVILLE, PA

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Large frame, big bone. MISS IDA CHUMBLEY, Draper, Va.

Turkeys—White Holland Stock and Eggs NIVEN Darien, Ct.

All Alive and Showing Amazing Growth!

W. R. Brown, a prominent southern poultry raiser, writes: "History is repeating itself. My first hatch off, ninety-five chicks from one hundred five fertile eggs, chicks two weeks old last Sunday. All alive and show amazing growth and development. I am feeding your formula."

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You will find our booklet "Feed from the Egg to the Market" not only interesting and instructive but full of vital information on feeding, breeding, culling and marketing. The book is free, if you send your feed dealer's name.

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showing over 300 items, also includes interesting information on chick-raising, feed formulas, and proper feeding methods, how to feed for egg production, proper brooding methods, all about trapnesting, proper housing, and sanitation.

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Oil Hovers	from $4.00 to $33.00
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Near round—no corners for crowding—rat and vermin proof. New exclusive idea in cross ventilation. Combination ventilator and stove flue. Glass windows. Diameter 12 feet. Capacity 500 chicks. Built sectional—easily enlarged.

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Write for illustrated circular, prices, etc.

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28 Winchester St. Keene, N. H.

PLANS for Poultry Houses

All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents.
INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL, Dept. 515 Indianapolis, Ind.

MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely.
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

KILLS MITES AND BLUE BUGS IN POULTRY HOUSES

Applied Once a Year

AVENARIUS TRADE MARK CARBOLINEUM

Will Do the Work or Money Refunded

The Standard Insecticide for 52 Years.
Write for Circular.
CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY
Department 210 Milwaukee, Wis.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK

Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

THE HENYARD

Poor Laying Pullets

I have a flock of 200 White S. C. Leghorn chickens, housed for the Winter in the middle of November. I got the chicks second of May; a few started to lay around the first of September. They gained a little every day. The highest amount I got was January 18, 25 dozen in a week, that was between 40 and 50 eggs a day. The last two weeks they started to drop until I get only 24 eggs. They have a mash before them at all times consisting of equal parts of bran, middlings, beef scrap, gluten, cornmeal-pulverized oats. I give them two quarts corn, one quart wheat, one quart oats in the morning, and eight quarts corn, two quarts wheat, two quarts oats in the evening. J. S. L.

Pennsylvania.

Two hundred early May pullets should be laying more than 24 to 50 eggs daily in January but there are so many reasons for poor production that it would be impossible for one at a distance to say what the trouble is in this case. Breeding has much to do with it, so have all the factors of care and feeding and these latter are to be considered as applying to the pullets from the start.

If pullets are not brought to sufficiently high development by the time laying should begin, they will not lay well until they have reached that stage and full production will be delayed. The elements that determine Winter production are breeding, development and care. There are many details to be observed in each of these and failure to observe any of them may account for unsatisfactory laying.

M. B. D.

Possible Roup

I have a flock of 120 Rhode Island Red pullets from good strain, but not purebreds. The eggs are exceptionally small and the fowls are slowly dying off. The first symptoms start with a swelling of the head and a peculiar breathing or gaping. They have Cornell mash before them continually and a grain ration made up of one hay-cracked corn, one bag buckwheat, two bags scratch feed, one bag oats and one bag wheat. From this mixture I feed 3 qts. morning and night. Green cabbage every other day, plenty of fresh water and shells and a dry litter. Roup has been suggested to me as the cause, but cures for this do not seem to help.

New York. A. J.

Your flock may be suffering from roup, which your description suggests, though there are other diseases, such as acute infectious bronchitis, in which there is a gasping for breath as the air passages become clogged. In roup, there is more or less discharge from eyes, nostrils, etc., and this usually of a foul odor. Roup may exist, however, with little discharge, and it is to be suspected when eyes swell and close and nostrils become clogged, or other difficulties in breathing manifest themselves. It is not strange that the "roup cures" failed to do any good. There is no cure for this disease as simple as merely putting something into the drinking water or the feed. It requires tedious and persistent treatment if it is to be eradicated, and it is often best to dispose of a small flock that has been seriously infected rather than to run the risk of keeping the disease upon the premises through half-cured birds. In any event, sick birds should be promptly removed and efforts made through cleanliness and disinfection of utensils and quarters to get rid of the disease germs. M. B. D.

Water Softening Systems

Who has had experience with the various water-softening systems, especially those using "green sand?"

A reader asks us about this, and we should like to hear from anyone who has information.

There's Money for You in This Sack

When you buy Quaker Boss Dairy Ration you get the very finest combination of the choice ingredients that are essential to maximum milk production. There's profit for you in every sack. Use Quaker Boss for your grain ration; make more money from every cow. It is the ideal supplement for your hays, silage, and other home grown roughages. See the Quaker Dealer near you.

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Just the feed for combining with Quaker (16%), or Quaker Big Q (20%), or Quaker Boss (24%), or any high protein concentrate. Sugared Schumacher is a choice feed for young or dry stock; and a splendid fattening ration for steers, lambs and swine

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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
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S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Robert Clauser, Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

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	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

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HIGH GRADE CHICKS Every Chick Produced From Pure-bred Heavy Laying Flocks. MARCH and APRIL DELIVERY

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White and Brown Leghorns	$14.00	$67.50	$130
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Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. Order direct from Adv. or write for circular and prices. Also Special Mating and Two-Week Old Chicks or Hatching Eggs. Bank reference. Postage paid, 100% live delivery. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N. Y.

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Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains. Lowest possible prices for really good chicks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write today for catalog and prices.
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Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Trapnested, production bred matings, $16 per 100, $77 per 500, $150 per 1000. Also quality White Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. Circular free. 10% books order. EDGAR A. ZELLER, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Pa.

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We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
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We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

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BABY *Quality* CHICKS

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Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
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White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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CHICKS Pure bred. Blood tested free range breeders Leghorns, Anconas, 12c. Rocks, Reds, 14c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c. Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
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Fine pure-bred chicks and baby ducks at prices to fit your pocketbook. Pedigreed males and selected females make chicks of finest quality. Free poultry book and catalog. Get details of our liberal C. O. D. offer.
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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
April ..... $12.00 per 100 $110.00 per 1000
May ..... 10.00 per 100 90.00 per 1000
Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS (Barron) White Leghorns, 15c and 20c each. Special and Imported Mating Eggs, 50c and $1 each. Barred Rock Utility, 14c. Special Mating, 25c each.
EGGS Guaranteed. CYCLONE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Millerstown, Pa.

Chicks C.O.D. or Prepaid **$1 Down** Pure bred stock and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reds, Rocks, $13; all Leghorns, Anconas, $11; all Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, $14. Free circular explains. MAPLE GROVE CHICKERY, Leipsic, Ohio

Quality White Leghorn Chicks
$11.00 per 1000. Special prices on lots of 500 and 1000.
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10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
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10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Write for prices on 8 week old Pullets

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Bred for heavy egg production, strong stamina and vitality. My Leghorn breeding cockerels are direct from Tancred Farms, Kent, Wash. and are bred from trapnested birds with records of 251 to 290 eggs. My chicks are reasonable in price, satisfactory and profitable. Every breeder is Certified, banded and Blood Tested by N. J. Dept. of Agriculture. One of the pioneer baby chick producers with 40 years experience and my plant is not so large but what every order receives my personal attention. It's to your interest to send for my chick catalog before you order chicks for 1928.

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Member International Baby Chick Association

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If you want superior chicks write to us. Careful breeding and trapnesting behind our stock. Approved R. O. P. matings.
WHITE LEGHORNS—Over 300 pedigreed, trapnested, selected males all with dams records of 200-291 eggs. Grand dams 200-301. Over 1000 pullets under trapnest R. O. P. supervision.
ROCKS AND REDS—Our Barred Rock male heading R. O. P. mating is one of the finest to ever leave British Columbia. 50 Rock cockerels and 40 Red cockerels are importations from British Columbia. We have spared no expense to make our stock the best. Our flocks are every one demonstration flocks under supervision by the Ohio State University. Write for illustrated catalog.
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Our 17th year hatching from heavy laying Hogan tested flocks. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns, $12 per 100; White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, $15 per 100; R. I. Reds, $15 per 100; Broilers, $9 per 100. Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery to your door. Free illustrated Catalog.
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Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
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HIGH QUALITY CHICKS from pure bred, free range flock—Anconas, Barred and White Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns. No fancy prices. Chicks from flocks under State Supervision at slight advance in price. My interest in my customers does not end with the sale of chicks. I guarantee satisfaction also. 100% delivery. Write for circular.
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Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
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White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.25	14.00
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Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	9.00

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Our chicks are from carefully selected pure-bred stock which we have worked for years to bring to its present quality. You will find our chicks grow into healthy high quality birds. Prices are right. Ask for our fine new catalog.
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Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 269 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. Thorobred chicks from these matings shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, any week after Feb. 15th at $16 per 100—$77 per 500—$150 per 1000. 10% books order. Also extra fine White Rocks, Reds, S. L. Wyandottes. Catalog free.
L. F. Strickler Box R Sheridan, Pa.

CHICKS QUALITY CHICKS Free range breeders. Bred to lay LEGHORNS ROCKS ANCONAS
BOXWOOD POULTRY FARM - Laurel, Del.

THE HENYARD

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending Feb. 20, 1928:

During the sixteenth week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 3,526 eggs was made, or an average of 50.88 per cent. The production to date is 40,751 eggs.

Pen 19, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the week with 54 eggs. Pen 50, a White Leghorn pen owned by Dr. L. E. Heasley, Michigan, is second with 52 eggs, and pen 62, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kwality Farm, New Jersey, is third with 51 eggs.

Pen 19, owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 849 eggs. Pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 696 eggs, and pen 40, a White Leghorn pen owned by W. A. Eckard, Michigan, is third with 673 eggs.

In the early days of the pullet year of egg production, some few eggs will be laid by practically every pullet which are smaller than the size of egg which is characteristic for that pullet, as indicated by the size of her eggs during the height of her laying season and after she has gotten fully into lay. These small pullet eggs are more or less expected every Fall. At the New Jersey contests this usual occurrence has been anticipated and due allowance has been made for the occurrence of some small eggs during the beginning months of November, December and January. It has been felt that by the end of January, small eggs due to that cause will have entirely disappeared. Experience and experimentation have upheld this contention. If small eggs continue to appear in trapnested flocks after the first of February, it is entirely probable that the cause is some inherent tendency to produce at least some undersized eggs. The weighing of eggs at our New Jersey contests has already indicated that some hens are evidently displaying that inherent tendency to produce some small eggs. They are showing up quite consistently. The poultry breeder wants to know, or should so desire at any rate, what sort of eggs his hens are laying as well as the number laid. That is fundamentally why the whole process of weighing eggs has been re-inaugurated at the New Jersey contests. Now, it will have been observed that at either of these contests, there has been included in our rules and regulations one to the effect that after February 1 no eggs smaller than 20 ounces to the dozen would longer be counted. This has been put into effect. It has noticeably affected only a pen or two. Shortly, personal letters will be sent to contestants whose birds, one or any, are persisting in laying small eggs, so that they may be so advised and may value their fowls accordingly and use them wisely when they are returned next Fall.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Jarvis Poultry Farms, Md., 433; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 429; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 428.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 571; John G. Hall, N. J., 428.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 849; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 400; Sunny Vale Poultry Farm, Pa., 395.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 696; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 673; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 669.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, (White Wyandottes), 501; Skylands Farm, N. Y., (Mottled Houdans), 417; A. E. Hampton, N. J., (S. C. Black Leghorns), 300; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 117.

Millet Hay for Litter

Would ripe millet hay make suitable litter for poultry? I can get straw for $15 per ton and millet hay for $12 per ton. Have read somewhere that too much millet is not good for hens, so would like to have your opinion before using millet for litter. C. E. S.

Jonesboro, Tenn.

Millet has about the same feeding value that corn has but of course one would not wish to fill his fowls up with either grain to the exclusion of mash and other foods that they would otherwise eat. Ripe millet hay is probably partly thrashed by the time that it would reach you but, if it contains a large amount of seed, I should make allowance for that in feeding the fowls. Adding it to the litter in small quantities at a time would prevent undue gorging upon that one grain. I know of nothing in the hay itself that would make it unsuitable for poultry litter.

M. B. D.

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Write for our circular and price list.

White Leghorns and R. I. Red Chicks

from Rogers Farms Hi-production breeders give universal satisfaction. N. Y. State certified, supervised and standard grades.

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Bergen, N. Y.

Won Both Vineland and Bergen Co. Contests

Our Flock is Certified

We offer pedigreed WHITE LEGHORN cockerels—baby chicks and hatching eggs at prices you can afford.

WE OWN A SON OF THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD HEN
Write for circular describing matings and prices.
FOX & SON POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. No. 1 Little Falls, N. J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.
JOHN W. BOTTCHER -:- MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH **WHITE LEGHORNS**

are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B.W.D. tested. Circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

WHY has the demand for our High-Grade Chicks doubled each season. Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns. 240-312 Egg Breeding. Circular Tells Why. H. C. ASHBERY & SON, Sodus, N. Y.

Buying With Assurance S.C. White Leghorn Chicks, 45 acres free farm range. 18 years successful Breeder. 10 consecutive years N. Y. State Certification. Every Breeder Blood-Tested of Bacillary White Diarrhea, under supervision N. Y. State Veterinary College. We never breed from pullets. Catalogue on request.
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CERTIFIED—B. W. D. FREE

Eggs and chicks from large, big egg White Leghorns, trapnested 10 years. Write for circular, also story of 325-egg hen.
ACREBRIDGE FARM
BOX R MARLBORO, MASS.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

TANCRED PEDIGREED S.C. White Leghorns
Sires and Dams Records 254-312
CHICKS, $18, $21. EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.
Same lines as our contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. *Descriptive Catalog.*
PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS
From healthy, high producing stock.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del. *Catalogue.*

Vigorous, Sturdy, Quick-Growing **S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks** bred from flocks of large deep-bodied, late moulting hens. Prices: $16-100, $78-500, $150-1000. Postage paid. WERNER BROS., Mt. Marion, N. Y.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—from pedigreed, trapnested stock. Special price from $3.00 to $5.00 each. Also Chinchilla Rabbits. ELI YODER, Salisbury, Penna.

S. C. White Leghorns Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels. Write for catalog.
CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y RAHWAY, N. J.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Klines' Barred Rock Chicks
Hatches weekly. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Low price on 100 to 1,000. Fully Guaranteed. Write
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

Porter's Barred Rocks Official 250 egg two-year-old records. Males, eggs, chicks. Free circular. M. C. PORTER, R. D. 1, Adams, N. Y.

Barred Rock Chicks $13.00 per 100, Heavy Mixed. $9.00 per 100. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Barred Rock Chix State tested, bred for production and vigor. Now leading all Rocks at Maryland and Vineland contests. $30 and $40. ROBERT COBB, Old Pickard Farm, Concord Jct., Mass.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks
$14.00—100. C. O. D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PENNA.

FRANCAIS ROCKS-LEGHORNS—Winners at Storrs, Farmingdale, Illinois contest. Breeders tested. Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels. JULES FRANCAIS, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

White Wyandottes
Healthy, free range, state accredited stock. Good type, large birds. Best for poultry and eggs. Hatching Eggs, Day-Old Chicks. Write for prices.
WALTER W. COMBS HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

White Wyandottes Martin Dorcas, from the famous Martin Strain. Chicks and Eggs, also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. Reds. Prices reasonable.
ANDREW B. CARD, R.F.D. No. 1, Boonton, N. J.

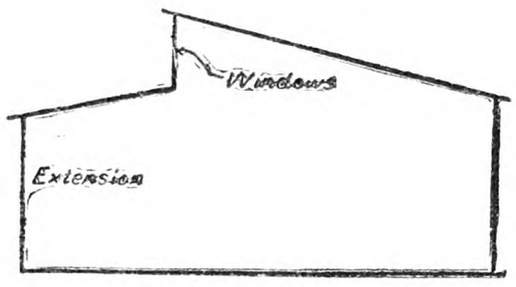
White Wyandotte Chicks, $16 EGGS, $8.00. Won all first prizes Ohio State Fair, last 3 years. Real quality. Large catalog free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

Enlarging Henhouse

I have a poultry house, 12x100, facing south. My flock has outgrown it and I wish to enlarge it so it will be 20 ft. wide. Some advise me to add 8 ft. on and keep it shed effect, while others say that there are better houses than those with the shed roof. Wish you would let me know what you think about it. As I stated it faces the south. Would it be better to turn it facing the east? S. H. D.

New York.

I should keep this building facing the south and should widen it as you suggest. This may be done by continuing the shed roof or, if the front is high



enough, by adding the needed width to the front and giving the roof a double pitch. A common method of building a wide poultry house is to give the roof a saw-tooth construction, the half monitor style as shown in cut. This would be done in your case by extending the front but dropping the roof of the extension about 2 ft. from the level of the old roof where they join. This would give a vertical lift to the roof in which cellar sashes can be placed for Summer ventilation. M. B. D.

Does the Raccoon Hibernate?

[A reader asked the above question, which we referred to the U. S. Biological Survey, and give below the interesting reply received.]

We believe that the raccoon is one of those animals which may or may not enter into hibernation, according to the severity of the Winter where it happens to live.

Ernest Thompson Seton in his "Lives of Game Animals," vol. 2, page 252, 1926, is so clear on this matter that we can do no better than to quote his remarks on the subject:

HIS WAY OF LIFE

The coon is a hibernator in the same limited sense that the bear and skunk are. He goes into a sort of cold-sleep when the weather gets too chilly for his comfort, and probably arouses to active life as soon as the thermometer is well above zero. He never assumes the death-like torpor of woodchuck, ground-squirrel or jumping-mouse.

So strictly is this hibernation dependent on temperature that in the southern States, he never enters the winter-sleep at all. In the northern part of the range he is dead to the world for at least three months. Thus, in the Red River Valley the sleep lasts from mid-November to early March. In the latitude of New York this is shortened at both ends by several weeks.

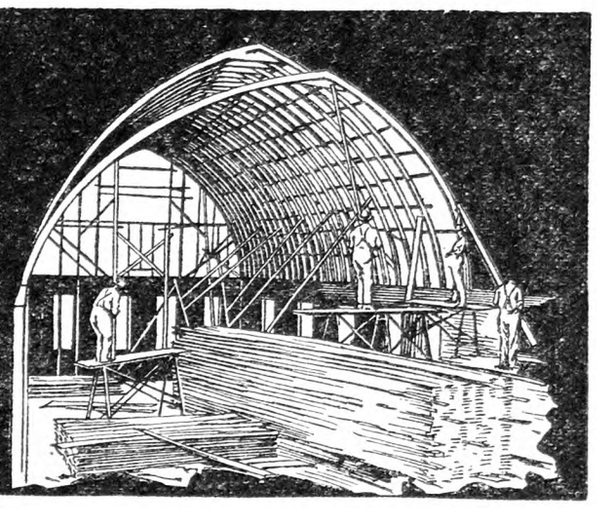
Collecting a Debt

Nov. 3 last I started legal action against A. B. to recover a debt which he owed me. His property is in a joint deed with his wife. He has since deeded his property to his wife to avoid payment if I win the case. Can I collect in such a case? J. M.

New York.

There is always a possibility of collecting a judgment even if the defendant does not own real property. One may garnishee the wages if the debtor is drawing more than $12 per week. If the real property was held by the debtor and his wife as tenants by the entirety there was very little interest which could be attached in payment of the judgment. Probably no one would buy that interest even if he had not deeded his property to his wife. N. T.

DON'T
Build~Remodel Ventilate or Equip A Hog House, Dairy Barn Horse Barn or Poultry House Until You Get Our Free Book



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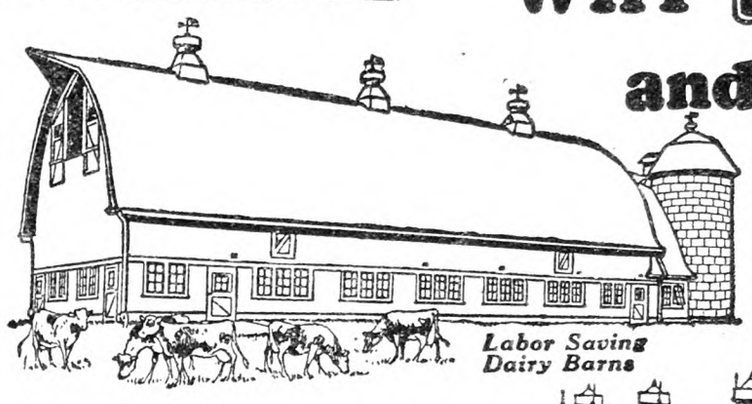
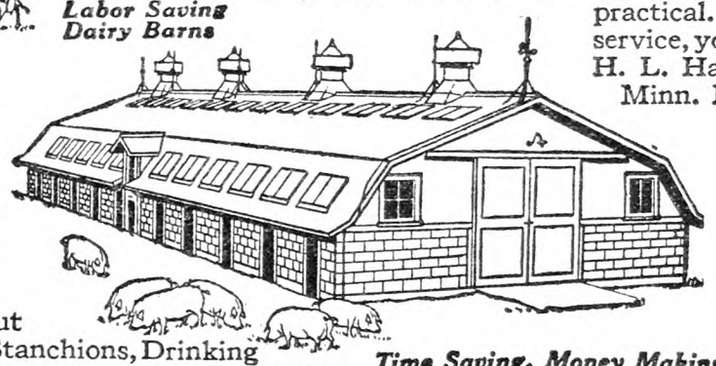

Labor Saving Dairy Barns

If you are thinking of building, remodeling or ventilating a cow or horse barn, hog or poultry house, or if you are considering the purchase of labor and time-saving equipment for such buildings, by all means, fill out coupon in this advertisement and let us send you free our valuable Jamesway book.

This book will show you how you can save money and have your buildings planned and equipped so that they are most convenient and practical. If you will avail yourself of Jamesway service, you'll have the same gratifying experience as H. L. Hartly, Manager of Island Farms, Duluth, Minn. Here's what he writes:

"We very much appreciate the splendid architectural service you have rendered us. The ability you showed to adapt plans to meet results desired were a revelation to me. Your suggestions saved me considerable in material and time."

Our many years' experience in planning and designing farm buildings enables us to save you money on materials and construction—show you how every door, window and general arrangement should be to make buildings convenient.



This book also tells you all about Jamesway Equipment—Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the cow barn. Troughs, Waterers, etc., for hog houses. Feeders, Nests, Incubators, Brooders for the poultry house—a complete line of every kind of labor-saving, money-making equipment for any farm building. Jamesway Equipment is better and costs less in the long run.

Mail coupon today. Tell us just what you are interested in—whether building, remodeling, ventilating or equipping cow barn, horse barn, hog or poultry house, and we will send you the book that tells you just what you want to know.

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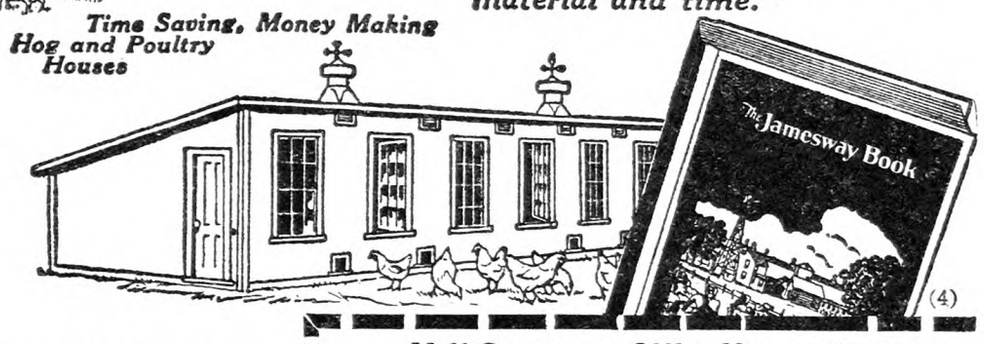

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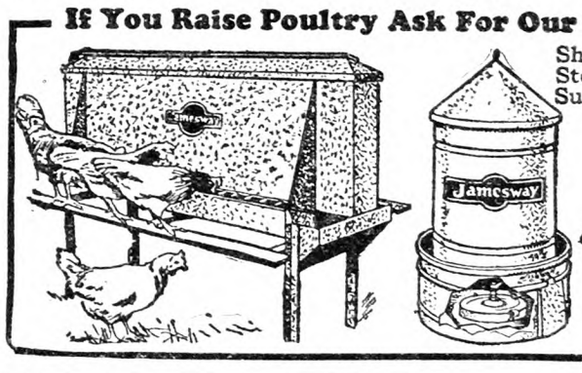
If You Raise Poultry Ask For Our Poultry Equipment Book



Shows our full line of Feeders, Waterers, Steel Nests, Coal Brooders, Baby Chick Supplies, etc.

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I am interested in ☐ Building ☐ Remodeling ☐ Equipping ☐ Ventilating a ☐ Cow Barn ☐ Horse Barn ☐ Hog House ☐ Poultry House ☐ Poultry Equipment Book

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N. J. Certified and R. O. P. Chicks from range reared large, productive White Leghorns.
Write for descriptive pamphlet.
J. P. VREELAND LITTLE FALLS, N. J.

SCOTT'S QUALITY CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns—Half Price—Now $12.50 Per 100.
ALFRED R. SCOTT Box 405 TOMS RIVER, N. J.
Over 20 years of culling. Egg laying contest record. Foundation stock. TOM BARRON improved each year. 1927 added breeders, cockerels and eggs from HOLLYWOOD and TANCRED FARMS, Washington.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns only 12c Light Mixed - - 9c
All from free range flocks. 100% live delivery. Circular free. H. S. HART McAlisterville, Pa.

1000 W. LEGHORN CHICKS Each Week After APRIL 1st.
Order early for a positive shipping date. Special prices to dealers or for large lots. Custom hatching only, $2.50 per hundred eggs. C. G. SCHRYVER, Omar, N. Y.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS S. C. Buff Leghorns, W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and Mixed, 9c each and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

ONE OF THE LARGEST CERTIFIED FLOCKS in New York State. S. C. W. Leghorns since 1911. Circular. RICH POULTRY FARM, Hobart, New York

BROOKSIDE HUSKY CHICKS
are from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights.
Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. Be convinced. Order from this ad. March and April prices as follows:

	50	100	500
S.C.W. Leghorns	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50
Barred Rocks . .	8.00	15.00	72.50
R. I. Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50
Asst. Chicks . . .	5.50	10.00	50.00

In 1000 lots, one-half cent cheaper.
Special mating Tancred Strain Leghorns, March and April shipments, 17c each—400 or over, 16c each; Also, TWO-WEEK-OLD CHICKS—write for special prices.
Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.
Brookside Poultry Farms
Dept. R
E. C. Brown Sergeantville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

JASPER'S S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS
Vigorous—Bred to Lay—Free from White Diarrhoea.
All Cockerels from trapnested stock. Heavy winter layers of large white eggs.
WE ARE BREEDERS—NOT A HATCHERY
5,000 Chicks Weekly! $18.00 Per 100, 170.00 Per 1000
Circular Free.
JASPER POULTRY FARMS HUDSON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL-BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

	S.C.W. LEGHORNS	S.C.R.I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.
TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totaling less than $20, cash with order.
We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery
Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.
Hall Bros.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

HILL SIDE CHICKS
WILL SHIP C. O. D.
S. C. W. Leghorns S. C. R. I. Owen's Reds
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Heavy Mixed
S. C. Rocks and Reds Light Mixed
9c AND UP
Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS. Guaranteed. Prices and quality that please. Catalog free.
R. T. EWING - - ATLANTIC, PA.

Quality Leghorn Chicks Tancred Strain
S. C. White Leghorns at moderate prices. Every chick hatched from our own breeders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular. ADRIAN DeNEEF, Sodus, N. Y.

GIANT BRONZE TOMS Weighing 21-24 lbs. $20, 25-28 lbs. $25, 29-33 lbs. $30. Finest breeding, big bone. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order today. Hens, Eggs, Poults. Catalog. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box R, Ronks, Pa.

1881—Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns—1928

(America's Business Hen)

The Gold Standard of S. C. W. LEGHORN VALUE

The undisputed foundation of the best flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the world for nearly half a century. There's a reason.

Real quality EGGS FOR HATCHING and DAY OLD CHICKS from the finest and closest selected matings in the country. An honestly conducted breeding farm. No bought-up trash, no fairy tales, no bunk.

Illustrated and Instructive Catalogue Mailed on Request.

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Aurora, Cayuga County New York

BUY CHICKS from Members of the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.

and get the best in vitality and high egg production. Our standard is high, making quality the best.

BREEDING STOCK, HATCHING EGGS and CHICKS for sale from the following:

Supervised Flocks, which are carefully selected hens mated to certified males (no pullets.)
Certified Flocks, which are high producers only, mated to certified males (no pullets.)
Home Trapnested Birds with official egg records up to 330.

All breeding stock under the supervision and inspection of the New York State College of Agriculture, which will eliminate any possibility of doubt as to standard values.

WE KNOW WHAT WE HAVE—YOU KNOW WHAT YOU BUY

Think it over and send for free catalogue giving list of members and other valuable information.

M. M. GRIFFITHS, Secretary NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.

NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX AND DUX

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your Winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings, at 13 cents and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

FOR BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS GET OUR FREE CATALOG

Member International Baby Chick Association

Niagara Poultry Farm, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.

Established 1887 *Reference: State Bank of Ransomville*

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY~WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

SERVICE **PURE BRED BABY CHICKS** *QUALITY*

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 for 100 with order; balance when delivered. Let us supply you with big, strong Peerless Chicks from carefully bred and culled flocks that contain the blood of leading strains: Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, Etc. Price, Postpaid, 100% live arrival—

	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy assorted, $10 per 100. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO

MONROEVILLE CHICKS

Buy your chicks from a hatchery that specializes in quality. We personally select all our breeders and make our matings. Only highest bred stock used. We operate our own incubators. You get our personal service throughout.

GET OUR NEW PRICES

Write for our free catalog and new prices. You will do better with Monroeville Chicks, yet they cost no more. We guarantee live delivery and know you will be satisfied. Write today for the catalog.

MONROEVILLE HATCHERY, Box R, Monroeville, O.
Cramer Bros., Proprietors.

Chicks of Quality!

"None Better Quality" Chicks are famous for their size, vigor and strength. Officially culled for color and high egg production. *White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Black Giants.* 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid. Low prices. Write for circular at once.

SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
Box 208 Ridgely, Maryland

GOOD CHICKS Pay Big Profits

County Line Chicks are this kind. You get the best when you get County Line Chicks. Five varieties. Bred for Health and Production. *CATALOG FREE.*
COUNTY LINE POULTRY YARDS and HATCHERY
Box 11, Telford, Pa.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

CHICKS

From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	14.00
Light Mixed, $9; Heavy	11.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa. R. F. D. No. 3

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, 14c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. EHRISMAN, McAlisterville, Pa.

Ultra Violet Rays; Hempseed; Broodiness

1. Recently I read in the papers a statement by a well-known scientist to the effect that "the sun does not give off ultra-violet rays in the Winter months in the northern part of the country." He went further to say that "there are but three months in the year in our latitude that we get these ultra-violet rays, which are May, June and July." If this is so are not ordinary glass windows better in Winter than those substitutes? 2. I have a sack of hemp seed that I would like to use up. How does it analyze, and how would you advise feeding it with other grains? 3. Do R. I. Reds get broody in their pullet year? J. D.

1. What this scientist probably said was, not that the sun did not give off ultra-violet rays save for three months of the year but that these rays are more abundant in the sunshine of March, April and May. During the mid-Winter months, they are less numerous but not entirely absent. They reach the earth more abundantly, too, during the mid-day hours. The beneficial effect of these rays in preventing leg weakness (rickets) in chickens is about eight times as great in April and May as in December, January and February, a scientific fact that may be adduced to show why April and May hatched chicks have always had some advantage over those of earlier months. Perhaps this is one reason why so many domestic animals, hens included, naturally bring forth their young in the Spring. There is an evident co-operation between nature and Old Sol that should have been suspected before our knowledge of ultra-violet rays, but nature has been kind in providing the cod fish to supplement the work of the sun when we want to raise chickens in the Winter. The glass substitutes help to get the benefit of what ultra-violet rays there are in the sunshine, and in the reflected light from the sky and clouds that we call sky shine, but none of these permit the passage of all the desired rays. Nothing but an open hole lets them all through.

2. Hemp seed does not seem to have got into the tables showing the food values of poultry foods and I am unable to give you the analysis. Being a bird food, however, it should be suitable for the larger birds known as hens. If I had a quantity to feed, I should mix it with other grains in a rather small proportion.

3. I do not know of any breed of fowls that may not get broody in its pullet year. I have had many White Leghorns—a "non-sitting" breed—display a willingness to present me with a family before they were old enough to fully appreciate the responsibilities that they would incur and, if I had R. I. Reds, a breed rather noted for its ambition to perpetuate the race of fine fowls, I should expect to find some of them broody at almost any period after they had discarded their down for mature plumage. M. B. D.

Tangled Joint Ownership

I bought a farm with another man in partnership. He gave $550 down on the farm and I gave $1,000. The balance was left to a mortgage. All we had to pay for the farm is $5,500. He stayed on this farm with me over two weeks and got discouraged and said he wouldn't work so hard for two cents a pound of milk. He left; the half farm is deeded in his name. Since he left I kept up the farm and pay the whole tax and his share of paying for the farm each year. It is four years and he never came back and never writes either. I do not know where he is. What should I do to get his name out of the deed so I could have the deed in my name only? M. L. M.

There is no way you can get his name off the deed. It is possible that there might be a friendly foreclosure of the mortgage which would straighten up your title. N. T.

HY-VITA Norwegian COD LIVER OIL

Pure-Fresh-Certified

Biologically tested and certified for both vitamins A and D. Stearin-free——won't freeze. Compare these prices with other biologically tested brands; then order where your money goes farthest.

Low Prices on Tested Oil

30 Gallon Tin-Lined Barrels	$37.00
10 Gallon Tins—Boxed	14.00
5 Gallon Tins—Boxed	7.50

Express or freight collect.

Send check, postal or express money order today. Illustrated folder free on request.

HY-VITA FEED COMPANY
Dept. 25, 236 Water St., New York City

USHER'S REDS WISE Poultrymen buy Profitable Chicks

Usher's Single Comb Reds are famous for early maturity and profitable production of large eggs. That is what they are bred for. Usher's Red chicks live and thrive under average good care. Our own system of care FREE with every shipment. 80% of our customers return year after year for more Usher's Red chicks. Circular free.

E. P. USHER, Jr. Box R Grafton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

READ THIS

REDBIRD FARM. "From the baby chicks purchased from you March 3, we got the first egg July 14, at which time the largest cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 15 oz. By the end of August the pullets were laying between 50 and 60%. They are of good size and uniform color. We have never seen Reds that developed so rapidly and uniformly."—A. B. Roberts, Norway, Maine.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

Sunnybrook Chicks

Hatching Eggs and Pullets

S. C. R. I. Reds
S. C. White Leghorns

Write for Circular and Prices.

Every breeder blood tested by State Veterinary College. N. Y. State certified, supervised and standard grades. Good chicks are cheaper than cheap chicks.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar R. D. 2 Hudson, N. Y.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS

BABY CHICKS

Free from white diarrhea-State tested-75,000 chicks for 1928
PRICES—100 Chicks or More

GRADE A.	SPECIAL MATING	1,000 or MORE
$25.00	$28.00	$230

TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment.

Keith Scott, Box R, Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.

Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

WSET MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 30 Attleboro, Mass.

HUBBARD'S S. C. RED CHICKS Have a reputation for livability, vigor, fast growth, egg production. Every one hatched from our own strain of Northern Grown Stock, State Certified for eight consecutive years to be absolutely free from White Diarrhoea. Catalog free. It will help and interest you.
Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

R. I. Red Chicks M. A. C. STRAIN—All chicks from our own State tested flock. 100% clean from white diarrhea. Large, vigorous chicks.
The B. & C. POULTRY FARM, Amherst, Mass.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS Vermont certified, accredited, bred and grown. Group 1 pens are brooded by pedigreed cockerels from over 200-egg dams. BABY CHIX from VIGOROUS HIGH PRODUCTION STOCK. Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

S. C. RED COCKERELS

Pedigreed from 256 to 301 stock. Handsome Cockerels, $6.00 to $10.00. Discount on large orders.
ANNA M. JONES HILLSDALE, N. Y.

CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1000 lots, full count, 100% live arrival guarantee. Parcel Post prepaid to your door. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad. or write for free circular. FRANK NACE - COCOLAMUS, PA.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Send order now for March and April Chicks
$12.00 per 100 $57.50-500 $110-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM • RICHFIELD, PA.

Raises MORE chicks

TWIN-FLOAT SOL-HOT

The TWIN-FLOAT Sol-Hot Wickless Brooder will help you raise more chicks this season. Its Automatic Twin-Float Oil Level is the greatest invention ever developed for chick brooders. Thousands of users praise it.

Simple and easy to operate as a gas stove. No wicks—no valves — no smoke — no smothered chicks—no danger — no trouble. Even heat all the time.

H. M. Sheer Co. Twin-Float Sol-Hot is a wonder. Hatched 116 chicks Feb. 26th and Sol-Hot raised every one. Hatched 270 later and only lost one. It keeps heat always the same day and night. Mrs. H. T. Becker, Hartsville, Ind.

FREE CATALOG tells all about this wonderful brooder—the brooder that is 100% safe—100% efficient. Don't buy a brooder until you get this catalog. Send for it NOW. (1)

Read This Letter

H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 63, Quincy, Ill.

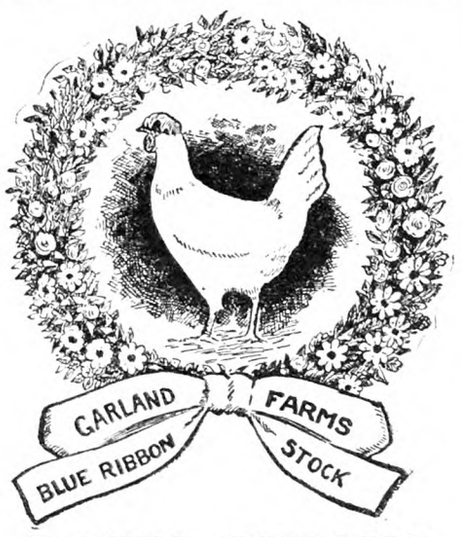
JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.



BABY CHICKS

CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

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STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

LEGHORN CHICKS

Contest Records to be proud of.

We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

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Vigorous and dependable for sure profits. New low prices.

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220 N. MAIN ST. TOMS RIVER, N. J.

TRUSLOW

FORTY-FIVE years' experience back of every Chick shipped from TRUSLOW Farms. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Selected for high egg production; wonderful meat producers.

Write TODAY stating breed and number wanted so we can quote special prices. Illustrated catalog FREE.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Thorobred Chicks

May Need More Corn

I have about 440 chickens, 300 of them are April hatched (1927), the remainder are yearlings. They started laying in October and by the last of November they were laying better than 50 per cent. In December I received 5,174 eggs. In January they dropped gradually to a 25 per cent production, apparently my poultry are in good health with the exception of a few showing the slight signs of a cold. They are still on the 25 per cent production and with the care they have I think that I should receive at least a 50 per cent production. I am feeding a very good mash with a scratch feed, night and morning. Is it advisable to keep a hen that lays a soft-shelled egg followed by a normal hard-shelled egg?

New York. C. N. O.

It may be that this drop in production has followed decrease in weight, due to lack of sufficient corn in the ration. Fifty per cent production is good in early and mid-winter but it makes a drain upon the bodies of the birds that must be met by sufficient food of the body building kind, and corn or cornmeal is pre-eminently this food. If pullets go into Winter quarters without sufficient surplus fat, they may lay well for a time and then drop because of the exhaustion of this store of fat; that is the reason for getting them into good condition before laying begins and keeping them so in spite of the drain of egg production.

Frequent handling and weighing of a few of the pullets will keep the owner posted as to their condition and allow him to increase the proportion of fattening foods if weight is dropping off. An addition of more cornmeal in the mash or more whole or cracked corn to the hard grain fed is probably needed in the case of your flock. The laying of a soft-shelled egg should not condemn a bird; this may occur at any time for various reasons. M. B. D.

Feeding Drugs to Poultry

I have been feeding in a wet mash as recommended to me the following ingredients: ginger, gentian, and nux vomica, but desiring to discontinue the wet mash, would you kindly advise what amount may be safely added to 100 lbs. of dry mash for laying hens, also for chicks when one week old.

Maryland. H. G. W.

I cannot advise the addition of these drugs to a laying mash in any quantity or to a mash given to chicks. The ginger and gentian may be regarded as slightly stimulant to the digestive organs and might be given safely in considerable quantity, but nux vomica is distinctly a poison in any large quantity and it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to regulate the amount that any one chick or old fowl would get if this were fed in a mash before them. I think it likely that you saw this formula recommended only for temporary use, to be given in a moist mash that would be quickly eaten up and thus fairly well divided between the members of a flock.

Drugs should not be given to young or old birds as a part of their ration. If they are to be used at all, they should be used only when there is some definite indication for them and should be stopped when their purpose is fulfilled. Fowls in health and being given good care do not need drugs of any kind and there are no known drugs that would be of benefit to them. When sick, they should be treated as sick birds and drug treatment discontinued when they recover. As a matter of fact, any resort to drugs in the care of fowls, except in the cases of acute illness, is yielding to what is little more than superstitious reverence or "medicine" that has very little rational basis. It is applying the human predilection for "taking something" to the lower animals that cannot even be benefited by the feeling that they have "done something." M. B. D.

GOLDEN VITAMINS

will keep your baby chicks alive—bring them safely through to a profitable maturity.

Nobody actually knows *the color of Vitamins A and D, but they* must *be golden, because they come in rich, tawny Nopco Cod Liver Oil and yield such a golden harvest!*

IT'S EASY to tell the difference between Nopco fed chicks and those who have been deprived of it. The Nopco birds are always chipper and lively, the others sick and sad looking when confined away from sunlight. On the one hand, the chicks grow quickly and strongly; on the other hand, the poor little fellows are rickety—so weak in the legs that they can hardly stand.

We know, because we test Nopco continually for its Vitamin content on day-old chicks until they reach eight weeks of age. And the difference is exactly as we say above. The conditions of testing are the same in all cases—the same food, the same pens, the same light (all are kept away from direct sunlight)—and yet the results are so different!

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For Poultry and Animal Feeding

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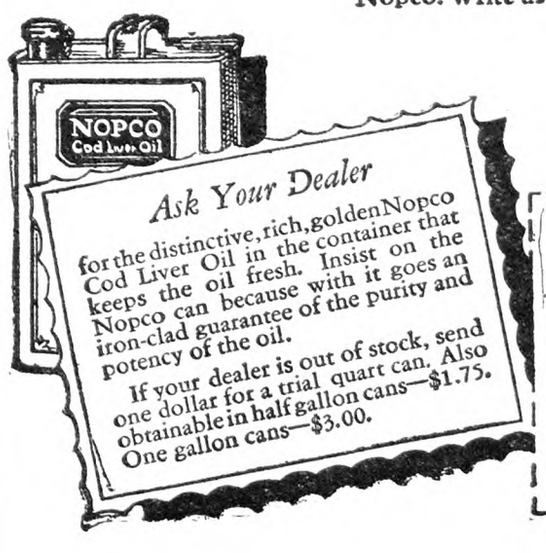
Fill in the coupon for our illustrated book, "Cod Liver Oil—the Easy Way to Poultry Profits." In addition to the latest information regarding this advanced practice, it contains full instructions on simple methods of feeding. Valuable as a work of reference—and free.



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have the laying quality bred into them

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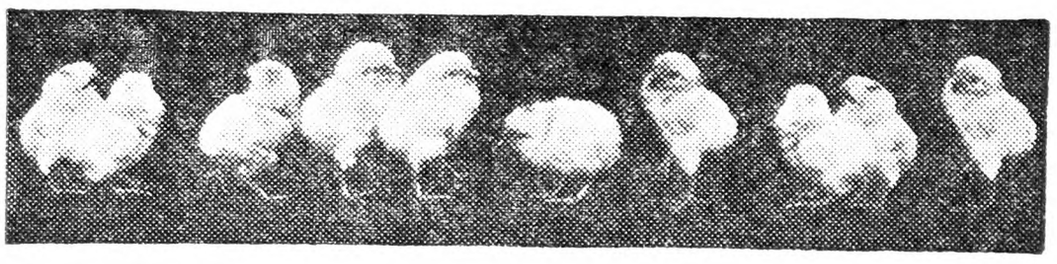

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Prices Below for All Chicks to be Shipped March 1st to May 7th, 1928
Every Eagle Nest Chick Ohio Accredited.

VARIETIES	PRICES ON	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns		$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$38.00	$62.00	$120
Barred, White and Buff Rocks		4.25	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140
Bl. Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds		4.25	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	140
White Wyandottes		4.50	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	145

Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light, 9c; Heavy, 12c. TERMS CASH.
Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Order from this advertisement.

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have been laying their way into popularity. Parks Strain, the strain of quality protected by U. S. registered trade mark, is America's oldest and greatest laying strain. Carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for Eggs and standard qualities since 1889. Made and hold most of the World's Certified Rock laying records. It has outlived hundreds of other strains because it is founded on high normal layers instead of a few phenomenal producers.

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If you want shipment on any certain date you'll act wisely by placing your order early. **Remember** I personally select and mate every individual from which we sell eggs or chicks. Even our lowest priced grades have many generations of 200-egg breeding back of them. **Eggs for Hatching** packed in our scientific way will travel safely most anywhere. **Day Old Chicks**—We guarantee safe delivery and full count up to 72 hours journey. Before buying anywhere get our free catalog and latest prices.

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Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Accredited—Big Layers

We have found 300-egg birds in this strain. They are from British Columbia breeding of same blood as the world's record hen Maizie that laid 351 eggs in a year. Our literature tells the whole story. Read about our stock.
BARRED ROCKS—British Columbia Breeding. High egg production. Some of our chicks have almost 100% B. C. Blood.
WYANDOTTES—Martin's Regal-Dorcas. Foundation flock averaged over 200 eggs.
S. C. R. I. REDS—B. C. and Rucker strains. Good color, type and high egg production. Prices reasonable. Write today.

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WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	$3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

THE HENYARD

Poultry Profits Leak Away

Last Spring we entered upon a poultry undertaking that promised, conservatively, a profit of about $750. We closed the account a month ago with no profit at all and with no pay for the use of our land, buildings and equipment, and for the labor and mental anguish expended. In the intervening months profits leaked away, and no one saw them go in time to stop them, or with power to stop them. Casting up the account, I have concluded there were several large leaks and a larger number of small ones, mere trickles, but powerful enough, cumulatively, to sweep away all hope of that profit.

I can see, as I look back, where many mistakes were made. Some of them were inevitable and not to be escaped, because of conditions forced upon us. Others were mistakes of judgment, harmful only because of the unfavorable conditions.

A poultry and egg dealer in our market town suggested that he place with us birds of all kinds—fowls, broilers, ducks, geese, guineas and turkeys—to be conditioned for market. We would furnish the equipment and the care and share in the profits. He knew how many birds of the different classes he could use throughout the season, and we believed we knew how to feed, house and care for them. We have plenty of room in buildings and land, with a running stream for the ducks and geese.

Everything went according to schedule, except that the profits did not accrue. I still believe our plan was a good one in the main, but it had one fatal defect. We are not exactly novices at the poultry game. At any rate, for more than 30 years poultry and eggs have constituted the major portion of our farming; but what defeated us in this undertaking was the fact that we failed to allow enough margin for probable losses. We figured on 10 per cent; actually the loss in ducks, geese and guineas was less than 2 per cent; in turkeys less than 10 per cent; in fowls and broilers, 60 per cent. That broke the neck of the business.

Our dealer found he could buy, in the Philadelphia markets and elsewhere at very low prices, broilers not fit for dressing. The first lot of 400 cost less than 16 cents each, delivered at the farm. The lot weighed 300 lbs. Offhand one would say 16 cents for birds of that size was not exorbitant, but one look at the crates told the story. They were a hard-looking bunch. Every one was sick. The dealer explained that the severance of home ties, the journey to the city and the long exposure in crowded crates made them travel-stained and exceedingly weary; but that a few days of the health-giving air for which our farm was justly famous would permit them to recuperate and ultimately do us proud. Though not entirely convinced by his language, we were tickled by his praise of the farm and—fell.

We put that first lot into an unused brooder house and gave them every possible attention. It was early in May and the birds were large enough to do without heat, but because they were sick and the weather was chilly we gave them a stove and the usual care of babies. But they were ungrateful and simply made us bury them. Finally they were removed, those that were left, to other quarters, distant from all other birds, and told to "survive or perish." They perished. Not many graced (?) the tables of the elite. I may say here that of the thousands of birds brought us at least three-fourths were more or less diseased, and those that did not appear sick when they came soon contrived to join their fellows in the hospital. Judging from the large proportion of sick birds that came our way last Summer, there must be an enormous amount of unfit poultry sold, to put it mildly.

Meanwhile our dealer continued to buy birds that always determined to "die on us." Finally he decided it would be wiser to buy chicks and raise his stock "from the ground up." A hatchery consented to sell us 4,000 chicks, about 10 days old, at 8 cents each. An additional man was hired to devote all his time to the nurture of the chicks and the nursing of the sick; incidentally, he also buried the dead, and I was very much annoyed at intervals increasingly frequent by his persistent demands for additional burial ground.

In spite of the fact that so much disease was carried to our farm, our own birds continued to be entirely free from

BRAMBLE'S HIGH-QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White Leghorns
Brown Leghorns
Mixed—
Immediate Delivery

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From the largest flock of certified hens in Maryland. Single comb white Leghorns—trap nested Wyckoff-Tancred strains. Record egg production, 250 to 300 eggs.
Write for our FREE book, "PROFIT-MAKING POULTRY," and place your order early

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HILLSIDE POULTRY FARM MT. AIRY, MD.

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That LIVE and GROW

From Delaware's choice flocks. All breeding flocks under personal supervision of FRANK VADAKIN, former Superintendent of Public Ledger-North American Egg Laying Contest for nine years.

Barred Rocks and White Leghorns
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S. C. White Leghorns	$12-100
Barred P. Rocks	14-100
White Wyandottes	15-100
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Heavy mixed $12, Light	10-100

½ cent less on 500 lots, 1 cent less on 1000 lots.
Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Remit 10% with order, balance 10 days before shipment.

Sunshine Hatchery Dalmatia, Pa.

BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS

Good as Gold

C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 12c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 14c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Wyan., 14c; Buff Orps. 15c; Heavy asst., 11c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.
Write for free literature

Butler Chick Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box B, Butler, Ind.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay after you see chicks. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed, all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

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200,000 "CHICKS" 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
The Best Popular Breeds on Free Range

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S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	.....
Broilers, Assorted	11.00	52.50	100.00

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S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12
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These chicks are carefully selected from free range bred-to-lay stock. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced prices on large lots.

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White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds.

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Five extra chicks included with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black..... $14 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... 16 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 18 per 100
March hatched, $2 more; May, $2 less; June, $4 less.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 10c Light and Heavy, 12c Heavy, 14c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

Super-Quality Chicks
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REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE, BARRED ROCKS, GIANTS, BLACK MINORCAS, ANCONAS, WHITE LEGHORNS. Prices right. Send for FREE 1928 Booklet and Prices.
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Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50, 500 $110, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
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March and April Prices	100	500	1000
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Large WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Postpaid.
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Husky, livable fellows, the big fluffy kind, from selected heavy producing yearling breeders. Only eggs 24 oz. to dozen or over are used. Quality stock at low prices. Our service will please you. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Send for circular and price list.
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BABY CHICKS
100% Live Delivery. Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds..	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. Leghorns....	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

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Mixed	$ 9	per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns	12	per 100
Barred Rocks	14	per 100
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Barred and White Rocks, $14, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $16. Heavy Mixed, $12. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, *Veterinarian*, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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Properly Hatched	Safe Delivery
Barred Rocks	14c
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CHICKS OF QUALITY
PRICES FOR MARCH AND APRIL

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds..	$14.00	$7.50	$4.00
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Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
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Pay for Chicks When You Receive Them.
Especially Selected, Accredited Stock
BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE
Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today.
Our chicks are highest quality.
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TANCRED LEGHORN CHICKS from Pennsylvania—State Certified. Bacillary White Diarrhea "FREE" flocks. Only 207-262 Egg Pedigreed Males used. Hatching Eggs. Choice Breeding Cockerels. Ten-Week Old Cockerels and Pullets. Free booklet.
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Chicks from healthy vigorous birds, bred for quality and high egg production. Foundation stock from 260 to 290 egg strain. Write today for circular and prices.
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CHICKS $9.00 Per Hundred Up. Good Free Range Stock.
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Mixed. Circular and Price List. Delivery guaranteed.
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Southern Delaware Baby Chicks
Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds, from State Supervised breeders for your protection. Sunny moderate climate helps us to hatch strong chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices and guarantee delivery. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Del.

PRODUCTION BRED Leghorn Chicks WYCKOFF Foundation
No pullet breeders. $20—100; $185—1000.
ADAM SEABURY, Evergreen Poultry Farm, Sayville, L. I., N.Y.

Light Brahma Eggs $2.25 per 15. Black Leghorn Eggs, $1.25 per 15 or $14 per 30 dozen crate. H. J. VAN DYKE, Gettysburg, Penna.

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Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

infection. This was all the more remarkable, as it was not feasible to avoid carrying whatever adhered to the shoes from one flock to the other. Either no infection was carried or our birds were so healthy as not to be affected. The fact is, they entered the Winter in better condition than for several years past, and the loss to date has been negligible.

The chicks bought and all they ate, as well as the care they received, might as well be written off as a total loss. Not more than 1,000 were finally turned into dollars. The loss here was undoubtedly due to poor chicks and poorer milk. That seems a severe indictment of milk, which is always considered a very valuable food for anything young. The chicks were of very uneven quality. Some grew well, while others did not grow at all, and there was every type between. After considering every phase of the matter, we have concluded that, aside from the quality of the chicks, our main trouble was due to impure milk. From a creamery not very far away we unexpectedly got the chance to buy milk direct from the separator. That, we thought, was an opportunity too good to be missed, so we daily carted from there all the milk the chicks would drink. It was a somewhat messy job and a thankless one, for those chicks simply turned up, not their noses, but their toes, in spite of all the milk we hauled. We tried the milk in every way. We gave them all milk, no water; we gave them milk and additional fountains of water; we gave them the milk just as it came; we allowed the milk to sour before they got it; we used the milk to wet the mash; but the only result was an ever-increasing death rate.

Finally we stopped that milk altogether and began using semi-solid buttermilk. Within a week, from 100 dead chicks a day the number dropped to one or two, and soon ceased entirely. Why? We had upon several occasions dissected dead birds and examined the internal anatomy to find traces of the dreaded coccidiosis, but everything appeared normal. We took dead chicks to friends, more expert diagnosticians than we, and their verdict was the same. Apparently the chicks were not sick, but they did not know it and up and died.

We have had no turkeys on the place for more than 15 years, yet the turkeys our dealer brought, about 400 of them, developed diseases of several kinds within a few weeks. The birds came from the South, and I have thought the change to a colder climate may have had something to do with it. I am still figuring on a possible way of making money in poultry, but all my calculations are prefaced by a much larger IF than formerly. Will we try again? Well, not with bargain-counter chicks and embalmed milk.

Now, this may be considered a confession of failure by the unthinking. I prefer to call it a lesson in economics; a costly lesson, but well learned and paid for. No doubt those wiser than we could have arrived at the same end in less time and at smaller cost, but we still have our faces toward the sunrise. H. M.

Range Paralysis

I am feeding pullets the best of feed, clean and sound. They look perfectly healthy. Yet all of a sudden the wing will drop down and looks as though only hanging on a string, and in a few days or longer they develop lameness and finally lose all power and I have to kill them. Some begin by limping a little, but nearly all eat to the last and have nice red combs. I lost a lot this way last year after they weighed 3 or 4 lbs. F. N. W.
Virginia.

It will not be difficult to tell you what probably ails your pullets, but what to do for them that will prove of any value is quite a different matter. You describe a condition quite typical of a disease that has been called range paralysis, though it may appear after growing pullets and cockerels have been confined for the Winter, or, indeed, in mature flocks at any time. It is most frequently seen in late Summer and Fall and in birds on range. Conditions of feeding and care do not seem to influence it, the most thrifty birds being as subject to it as those less well cared for. Practically all that is known about it is that it is a form of paralysis probably due to some infection of the central nervous system and at present incurable by any known measures. Not all paralysis appearing in fowls is of this type, some being due to spoiled food, possibly to worm infestation and to other causes, but from your description, I am very confident that you have the trouble first spoken of. Do not kill birds too soon; some recover. The majority of cases go on to death, however, in spite of anything that can be done. M. B. D.

Chicks *that* Pay

THE chicks that pay your profits are the ones that live and thrive.

In order to live and grow properly, the baby chick must have the proper food, especially during the danger period—the first eight weeks of its life.

Quisenberry Quality Starting Food with Buttermilk contains Cod Liver Meal, proper Minerals, Vitamines, Dried Buttermilk and other quality ingredients—in fact, all the ingredients necessary for health, vitality and rapid growth. It *saves loss.* It builds up power of disease resistance and *assures your success* in raising baby chicks.

QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY FEEDS — MORE EGGS — HUSKIER CHICKS — All Feed — No Filler

Free—Ask your dealer or write us for "Crows and Cackles," a magazine choke full of information of interest and value to every poultry raiser. It points the *Quisenberry Way to Bigger Poultry Profits.*

QUISENBERRY FEED MFG. CO.
Kansas City, Mo. Dept. R. N. Buffalo, New York

HARRIS Tested COD LIVER OIL
and BREWERS' YEAST

THE selection of a brand of cod liver oil today presents a puzzling problem—American, Norwegian, red, yellow, etc.

Harris Laboratories make quality products for physicians, hospitals and veterinarians. They were *the first* to offer cod liver oil to poultrymen. This oil is carefully tested for potent vitamins A and D. *Play safe*—buy your oil from a house of established reputation.

Used by the U. S. Government, Experiment Stations and thousands of progressive farmers. Sold by your dealer or direct.
30 gal. freight collect, $37.50
5 gal. exp. collect, $9.00 1 gal. postpaid $2.50

HARRIS LABORATORIES
TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS
LEADING BREEDS - - LOWEST PRICES!

Good Luck Chicks — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BIG BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE—Thousands of pleased customers again testify this year to the Quality of our Inspected "GOOD LUCK" chicks. Don't fail to get our ART BOOK, showing our birds in their natural colors. All leading varieties.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas..	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$118
Barred and Wh. Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Bl. Minorcas..	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons, Buff Rocks..	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas, White Minorcas.....	5.00	9.00	17.00	80.00	....

Assorted Light ... $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy.... $11.50 per 100 straight.
Also QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS. Bank reference. Member I. B. C. A. Order your ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you. NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Dept. 42, Napoleon, Ohio

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

LET us ship you our chicks, $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

PRICES DELIVERED	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White and Brown; Anconas....	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff Partridge, B. Minorcas.....	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. and R. C. Reds, B. Orpingtons, S. L. and W. Wyandottes.....	7.50	14.00	67.50	130

Heavy Mixed.... 10c. Light Brahmas.... 18c. B. J. Giants.... 25c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.
EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY Box 10 COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

NATIONAL CHICKS—500,000 CHICKS FOR 1928

America's leading breeds and strains insure profits with National Chicks guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns.....	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas.....	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas.....	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS Box 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 207 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 40 Fairport, N. Y.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS
Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey.

Grange News and Doings

The Juvenile Granges

By L. L. Allen

Forty-three new Granges were organized in the United States for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1928. For the same period there were 13 new Juveniles organized and one was reorganized. In addition 17 subordinate Granges were reorganized. The State of Washington led in number of new Granges for the quarter with seven to her credit. Wisconsin came second with five new ones and Michigan and Ohio brought in four each. New York reported two new subordinate Granges and three Juvenile Granges. Ohio and Washington also were credited with each three new Juveniles.

According to Mrs. Emma R. Jerome, Juvenile deputy for New York State, there are 62 Juvenile Granges, with 1,821 members in New York State, a gain of eight Granges for the year. Of the eight new Granges, two were organized in Genesee, two in Wayne and one each in Wyoming, Tompkins, Washington and St. Lawrence. Mrs. Jerome is very enthusiastic over the excellent work her Juveniles are doing, and she warns the subordinate Granges that they will be obliged to do some hustling to keep up with the youngsters, especially in their mastery of the secret work of the order.

At the recent State Grange convention it was voted to reprint the Juvenile manuals, bringing them up to date.

Of the 29 counties having Juvenile Granges the county of St. Lawrence leads with six Juveniles. Wayne, Onondaga and Saratoga each have four Juvenile Granges, while Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Genesee and Yates have three each. Strange as it may seem, Chautauqua, the largest Grange county in the State, is not credited with a single Juvenile Grange.

National Grand Deputy Desia A. Eckert of Indiana reports 100 new Juvenile Granges organized during the year, Ohio leading with 26 new Juveniles. Mrs. Eckert reports 27 States in which the work of the Juvenile Grange is now organized. New Hampshire and Connecticut have recently been added.

As the work spreads and the organization becomes more thorough, the Juvenile Grange leaders are adding new features to the lines of endeavor covered. In Oregon a State-wide essay contest was staged under the auspices of the Juvenile Grange department. In other States various lines of educational work have been carried on under the direction of the Juvenile department, and excellent results have been obtained.

The standing committees of the New York State Grange are appointed by the executive committee soon after the annual session of the State Grange each year. This year's appointments of the committee are:

Auditing Committee—Ross C. Worker, Syracuse; Murphy Thompson, Avoca, Steuben County.

Mileage Committee—W. J. Thompson, Keeseville, Essex County; James Pringle, Ashville, Chautauqua County.

Legislative Committee—Fred J. Freestone, Interlaken, Seneca County; Frank J. Riley, Sennett, Cayuga County.

Home Economics Committee — Mrs. C. S. Post, Auburn, Cayuga County; Mrs. J. Wells Weaver, Highland, Ulster County.

Revolving Scholarship Fund Committee—Mrs. Leo Engelson, Williamson, Wayne County; H. M. Stanley, Skaneateles, Onondaga County; Frank J. Riley, Sennett, Cayuga County.

Press Correspondent and State Historian—Leonard L. Allen, Watertown, Jefferson County.

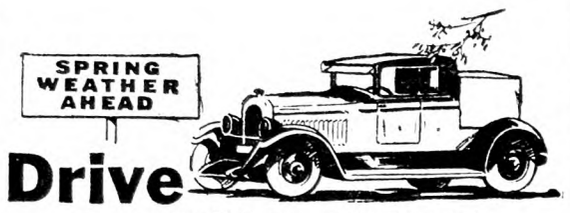
Road Width in Pennsylvania

Is there any standard width for country roads in Pennsylvania? R.

As to the general rules in connection with the width of a road in Pennsylvania, in all cases this width is fixed by the report of a board of viewers at the time their report is filed with the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Pennsylvania laws require that a road shall not be less than 33 ft. in width nor more than 125 ft. in width, leaving the matter of establishing between these limits entirely in the hands of the board of viewers.

JAMES L. STUART,
Secretary of Highways.



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We Will Finance You

We'll set you up in business, just as we have started thousands of other men on the happy road to Big Earnings, distributing McConnon's 228 Farm and Household Necessities. No capital required. Experience not needed. We teach you everything. **Send the Coupon.**

Business All Your Own

Without a penny of investment from you, the McConnon Plan will give you a sound steady business, with all the freedom, money and happiness that goes with it. By this plan we will credit you, so that **you can sell on time**—like a big store. Your business belongs to you, and gets bigger every day. Just show us that you are honest and reliable—then step into BIG MONEY.

Get FREE Book

Investigate: send for all facts about this Plan. Learn how Kaletowski, in Wis., Linton, in Ala., Everett, in Miss., Shook, in Iowa, and **thousands of others** found success. What they did, YOU CAN. Get the facts! Send Coupon!

McCONNON & COMPANY, Desk 383, Winona, Minn.

MAIL THIS Positively no Obligation

To.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 435.

2 ACRES, Florida, 9-room house, near stores, depot, post office, State road; $2,000; also few lots, $100. FRANK CHAPIN, Mannville, Fla.

HOUSE, barn lot, Fair Haven village Summer resort; fine view bay and lake. WILLIAM KOON, Fair Haven, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped dairy farm, 116 acres, modern improvements; 30 head Guernseys, 22 purebred, all young; priced for quick sale. LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARM, Dryden, N. Y.

SELLING gentleman's farm, cheap; 11 acres, 1,000 fruit, beautiful house; A Riverside Ave., Coxsackie, N. Y.; apply circular. W. MEEKER, Owner.

FOR SALE—$3,600, 8-room house, barn and chicken house, 3 acres, water, high ground; on State road, Kingston-New Paltz. Address S. B. MERTE, 23 Delano St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—50 acres, good buildings, 2 horses, 200 hens, farm machinery; price $3,000, $1,500 cash. ADVERTISER 3658, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Best paying farm in Eastern Connecticut, income last year over $21,000; on State road, 5 minutes' walk to railroad station, stores, post office, churches, etc.; 170 acres, 80 acres large level tractor-worked fields, balance pasture and woodland; new 8-room house, modern, steam heat, hot and cold running water, electric lights, bath, etc.; new barn 125x40, Gambrel roof, hay room 175 tons, grain room, silo 18x40, implement shed 60x24, milk room and garage 28x32; with this farm goes 70 head Federal tested cattle, mostly all registered, modern milk machinery equipment, milking machine, ammonia plant, etc., retail milk route over 500 quarts daily, all milk made on farm, all kinds of tractor and horse-drawn modern farm machinery, delivery trucks, etc.; sickness compels me to retire; chance for someone or two partners with little money to step right in and draw $2,000 per month from start; will stand any kind of investigation. Address CLARENCE J. WYDLER, Owner, 98 High St., Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—12-room village house, good for two families or boarding-house; good garden. G. P. RAUP, Kinderhook, N. Y.

IN ADIRONDACKS; own your home, 130 acres, good buildings; $1,800; other farms. EARL WOODWARD, Hadley, N. Y.

WANTED—Good dairy or general farm in North Jersey; state full particulars, enclosing pictures of buildings. ADVERTISER 3660, care Rural New-Yorker.

4-ACRE poultry farm above Quakertown; $2,700. BURNISTON, West Manayunk, Pa.

SUNNY South, seven acres, Dutch colonial home, modern conveniences. Apply, L. LEFON, Glenallen, Va.

FOR RENT—Small poultry farm, reasonable. GUS LEIBOVITZ, 120 Water St., Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—Sussex County, N. J., farm, rent, possibly with buying option; not interested in farming immediately. ADVERTISER 3669, care Rural New-Yorker.

133 ACRES, mostly level, good land, good attractive 10-room house, ample barns, include some personal property; price $2,700, terms; located near Central New York State. ADVERTISER 3672, care Rural New-Yorker.

TITLE to a very attractive small farm, located in Central New York, has been acquired by foreclosure and will be sold to the first responsible buyer at unusually low price and easy terms. Inquire of, FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

POULTRY farm, 90 acres, running water, 1,100 hens, 3,000 chicks on range; buildings in first-class repair; 14,400 Jamesway incubator used three seasons; established 15 years; school adjoins farm; half mile from macadam road; complete with stock; $12,000. ADVERTISER 3664, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Choice village dairy farm with established boarding-house, separately or together; electric light, gravity water; farm implements, no stock. GLENWOOD ESTATE, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fruit and poultry farm, 46 acres, all tillable; 12 acres young bearing orchard; poultry houses, 1,000 layer capacity, 2,700-egg incubator; large basement barn, 10-room house, 2-car garage; electricity available; near State road and good market; price right. FLOYD OGILSBIE, Jordan, N. Y.

90-ACRE farm, good building. ADVERTISER 3679, care Rural New-Yorker.

35-ACRE farm with all improvements, near 4 big cities, $5,000, terms; 2 cows, horse, 1,000 chicks, ducks, 30 apples, 200 grapes, 300 raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, cranberries; 16 tons hay. ROSENGREN, E. Taunton, Mass.

FOR SALE—In beautiful Finger Lakes Region, on main State road, 265-acre limestone stock and Alfalfa farm; 25 timber, rest tillable; 14-room house, 2 baths, set tubs, running water, city gas, electricity available; tenant house, garage, ample barns, 30 stanchions; grade A milk market; half mile from station, 4 miles from 40,000 city; with or without full equipment. ADVERTISER 3682, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Fully equipped, Hudson Valley farm, 100 acres, including woodland; mile to State road and three miles to milk station; nominal rental to good tenant, to keep place up. ADVERTISER 3683, care Rural New-Yorker.

OWNER wishing to retire will sell 100-acre farm; good location, buildings and timber for less than fine home is worth. ADVERTISER 3702, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer, experienced, middle-aged, wishes to rent small cottage in country where work by the day can be had. ROBERT JOHNSON, 704 3d Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—Bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, 2 lots, water, gas, electric, heating; convenient to stores and trains; 45 minutes from New York; sacrifice, $4,500, half cash. TRYON, Wellington Ave., Closter, N. J.

CHICKEN farm wanted, 5 to 10 acres, with fair building; must be moderately priced for cash; not more than 50 miles from New York City; owners only. ADVERTISER 3704, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Valley farm, 215 acres, meadow flat, free from stone, one-quarter mile from town, high school; eigh-room house with bath, basement barn 40x90, electric lights and power, 39 cattle, four horses, all kinds farm implements, milking machine. N. P. NIELSON, Laurens, N. Y.

FOR SALE to close an estate; 382 acres of woodland on which no timber has been cut for over 30 years; situated at Wheelerville, Pa., right at railroad station; good hunting and fishing; very profitable investment at $3,000. L. QUINN, 162 East 37th St., New York City.

WANTED to rent with option buying, fully equipped modern poultry plant, accommodate over 2,000 layers; only money-making proposition considered. ADVERTISER 3696, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Retail milk business, 400 to 800 quarts daily; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 3698, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Equipped poultry farm, 70 acres, 15 tillable, house 8 rooms, bath toilet, hot and cold water, furnace heat, electricity; 750 laying hens, room for many more, some young chicks, 3,600-egg incubator, Ford truck, Born two-car garage; price $7,300, part cash. S. THOMSON, Honey Pot Road, Westfield, Mass.

IDEAL chicken farm, 75 acres, modern bungalow, hot-water heat, electric lights, running water, splendid all-year climate, between Norfolk and Richmond; good roads, ten trains daily, large chicken houses; $7,000, easy terms. C. W. WHEELER, Waverly, Va.

WANTED to rent, small farm house or poultry farm. ADVERTISER 3701, care Rural New-Yorker.

IMPROVED Hudson Valley, Columbia County, 235-acre fruit, stock and general farm; splendid buildings, furnace, bath, electricity, bargain. ADVERTISER 3686, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Grand Mountain View Farm, 50 acres, nearly all tillable, situated in Adirondacks, half mile from State road, seven miles from station, near Loon Lake Hotel; 10-room house, water system, barns, ice house, orchard. GRANT COCHRAN, Loon Lake, N. Y.

SCHUYLER County comfortable home and productive farm, 61 acres, main road; good buildings, fine pasture with large trout stream; machinery, chickens, potatoes, two barns full of hay included, for $2,800, half cash; this place is a money-maker and a bargain. MRS. MARY CHIDESTER, Beaver Dams, N. Y.

FOR RENT—20-acre modern poultry and truck farm, fully equipped, on one of Bergen County's main roads near Westwood, N. J., consisting of 8-room house, all improvements, henneries to house 5,000 chickens, 3 barns and an incubator, 8,500-egg capacity; all electrically equipped. Apply A. LOWITS, 154 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

FOR SALE—55-acre Summer camp, four cottages furnished, dance hall, large garage, electric lights, pure water, beautiful location, with wonderful views; established business; in Greene County. ADVERTISER 3703, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—151½ acres, good location, priced low; write owner. EDWARD GIPP, Atwaters, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, from April 1, 160-acre dairy farm near large city, suitable certified or high-grade milk production; now carrying 110 head cows; two barns, one nearly new, best practical clean milk barn in the State; large boarding-house, two modern cottages, ample water supply, excellent dairy building, ice house; near trolley; on State road; 15 acres Alfalfa; excellent opportunity to make and sell high-class milk either retail or wholesale. OWNER, Box 12, Bantam, Conn.

WILL RENT, with option of purchase, delightful country home, chicken and garden farm; 20 acres, mostly tillable; good soil, fruit and flowers; fine view; 12 miles from Danbury, 2 from Newtown; near State road; house, 7 rooms, bath, toilet and sleeping porch; all rooms heated; barn, garage and chicken equipment; $9,500, half cash. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C.O.D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey in 5 or 10-pound pails, 20c pound, paid to third zone. F. H. SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid: 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINEST quality extracted clover or golden rod honey: 5 lbs., $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1-$1.75; clover with comb, 5 lbs., $1.40, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One 20-can power churn suitable for culturing milk and manufacturing buttermilk or butter; price $150. AMITYVILLE CREAMERY, Inc., Amityville, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

PURE honey, postpaid third zone: Clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; here, 60-lb. can clover, $6.58; buckwheat, $5.38; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FINE quality extracted white clover honey, 60 lbs., $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FRIENDS of the wild flowers that are fast disappearing who will agree to propagate and protect these flowers and exchange species, submit your name and address for this club; send self-addressed stamped envelope. WILD FLOWER CLUB, 59 West 62d St., New York City.

PORTO RICO yam potatoes, sweet and juicy: 10 lbs., 60c; 20 lbs., $1.10; 40 lbs., $2, delivered in third zone. BEECH GROVE FARM, Saint Brides, Va.

UPON receipt of $1 will send you postpaid five-pound pail our finest real clover honey. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

SPRAYER wanted—State name of maker, when purchased and price you will take; also state just what condition it is in. JAY L. SMITH, 59 West 94th St., New York City.

PURE honey, dark amber blend, 5-lb. pail, 90 cts.; 2 pails, $1.75; 4 pails, $3.40; 12 pails, $8.50, postage prepaid into third zone. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

DEPEW'S HONEY—Very fine quality clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, prepaid. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Telephone poles. Inquire of FRANK SHEAR, Wellsville, N. Y.

BEES wanted—Must be cheap. ADVERTISER 3662, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELICIOUS, mild, farm cured, cob smoked, boneless hams and bacon, 35c per lb.; farm made, all pork sausage, 30c per lb., delivered post paid. A. W. GRAHAM, R. 1, Cortland, N. Y.

DELCO for sale, 32-volt, excellent condition; new batteries. MR. C. HELD, Dover Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—Hickorynuts. GRACE WEEGAR, Shaftsbury, Vt.

FOR SALE—Feeding hay by carload, $11 per ton f.o.b. Aurora, N. Y. C. LESLIE MASON, Genoa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—About 100 colonies New Jersey State inspected Italian bees, best stock procurable; standard ten-frame equipment; at $6 per colony. LLOYD W. SMITH, 56 William St., New York City.

INCUBATORS—Prairie State, 390-egg size, $35; crated, f.o.b. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Assemblyman Edward P. Doyle of Kings introduced a bill at Albany, Feb. 22, which would set up in the Labor Department an Unemployment Commission of three members, whose duty it would be to investigate generally the unemployment situation and aid applicants. An appropriation of $50,000 would be made to finance the work. The measure is along the same lines as one which failed a year ago.

Burton Christmas, president of the Christmas Oil Corporation, was sentenced Feb. 22 at Fort Worth, Texas, to serve a year and a day in Leavenworth Prison and fined $5,000 by Federal Judge J. C. Wilson on a plea of guilty of using the mails to defraud.

A recheck of estimates made since the retirement of Sullivan W. Jones as New York State Architect has boosted to $7,395,000 the prospective cost of the new State Office Building, which, according to original estimates, was to be erected for about $6,100,000. It was known that owing to troubles with the foundation the State would have to pay about $575,000 more than originally planned. Col. Greene's estimates, however, have added $685,000, this amount being required to install elevators, take care of sidewalks and curbs, build a tunnel to the Capitol, and provide for portions of interior finish which it is claimed were not considered in the previous estimates.

Police at Camden, N. J., Feb. 23, believed they had stopped the activities of at least two of those responsible for the "phantom sniper" attacks in South Jersey with the arrest and conviction of two 15-year-old boys who admitted shooting at motorists with slingshots. William Munroe and John Carl were sentenced Feb. 23 to the Detention Home for 10 days. The boys were arrested on a railroad embankment near the center of the city in the act of hurling rocks at automobiles.

Feb. 23 three survivors of the shipwrecked British freighter Yungvay arrived at New York on the Munson liner Munargo. The Yungvay left New York Feb. 1 with a cargo of kerosene and gasoline for Jamaica. In the Bahamas, a hurricane struck the 800-ton vessel and drove her on a reef off Elythera Island. Although the ship was well equipped with radio, those on board were unable to call for help, since none of the crew knew how to operate the set.

After lying almost in one position seven years, his very survival called a "miracle" by physicians, Robert Bean, 36, an engineer, died Feb. 27 at Manitowoc, Wis. He was crushed under an engine on a steamer off South Carolina in 1921 and sent home to die. He established a magazine subscription business from his bed and wrote advertisements and newspaper articles on a typewriter suspended in front of him.

Major Ernest S. Schroeder and Edward T. Dunne, Prohibition agents, and John J. Cole of Farmingdale, L. I., were found guilty Feb. 25 by a jury before Federal Judge Moscowitz in Brooklyn of charges of conspiracy to extort money in violation of the laws of the United States. Dunne and Cole were remanded to Raymond Street Jail pending passing of sentence. Major Schroeder was fined $10,000 and sentenced to Atlanta Penitentiary for two years. The jurors had recommended mercy for Dunne and Cole.

Attorney General Arthur K. Reading of Massachusetts Feb. 23 admitted that he accepted a $25,000 retainer, paid by a check to another man, besides other fees, from the Decimo Club after his office had investigated that organization and he had given it a clean bill of health. The Decimo Club is a secret fraternal order, ostensibly formed to provide commodities for members at lower rates than they can get in retail markets.

The bodies of 12 miners, killed when an explosion rocked a Mama Coal Co. mine near Jenny Lind, Ark., Feb. 24., were recovered by searchers. The cause of the explosion remained a mystery. Rescue work was extremely difficult because of the wreckage and heavy fumes left by the explosion.

Two union coal miners were killed at Pittston, Pa., Feb. 28, shot down by unidentified assailants in what the police believe was a reprisal for previous killings in the union warfare raging in the Pittston district. Four men have now been murdered in this war, these latest victims being Alex Campbell, leader of the United Mine Worker faction at No. 6 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., and Peter Reilly, treasurer of the local.

Three persons, including a man and wife, were killed at Quakertown, Pa., Feb. 28, when their automobile stalled on a grade crossing and was struck by a Reading express train. The dead are: Andrew Andres, 55; his wife, Mrs. Amelia Andres, 45, and Arthur Musselman, all of Quakertown. Musselman's wife, Carrie, jumped a moment before the crash and escaped serious injury.

OBITUARY.—John J. Hicks, whose cider was a famous product at Jericho, Long Island, for 50 years, died Feb. 22 at his home at Cider Mill Road, across the street from the house where he was born, 93 years ago, an ancestor, Elias Hicks, having founded the Hicksite branch of the Quakers early in the nineteenth century. Funeral services were at the Friends Meeting House, with W. W. Cocks, former Representative, as reader. Burial was in the Jericho Quaker cemetery. Mr. Hicks was the son of James and Hannah Hicks. He had lived on his farm for half a century and earned the reputation of being Long Island's "Cider King." A daughter, Mrs. Laura M. Roche, and several grandchildren survive. Mr. Hicks married Mary Cheeseborough, of Albany, and after her death married Miss Martha Mann, who died three years ago.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The Virginia cedar rust act is valid and owners of trees ordered destroyed by the State entomologist under the act are not entitled to compensation as a right under the Constitution, it was held Feb. 20, by the United States Supreme Court. The Virginia statute makes unlawful the growing or keeping alive within a certain radius of any apple orchard of red cedar trees, which act as host to the cedar rust, a plant disease particularly dangerous to apples. The disease alternates between cedar and apple trees and appears not to be communicable between trees of the same species; thus, the only practicable method of controlling the disease and protecting apple trees from its ravages is the destruction of all the intermediate host red cedar trees located within two miles. The court, in its decision, pointed out that apple growing is an important industry in Virginia, whereas the red cedar is not cultivated or dealt in commercially on any substantial scale. It held that the protection of the more important industry outweighed the minor loss to individuals through the forced destruction of red cedar trees.

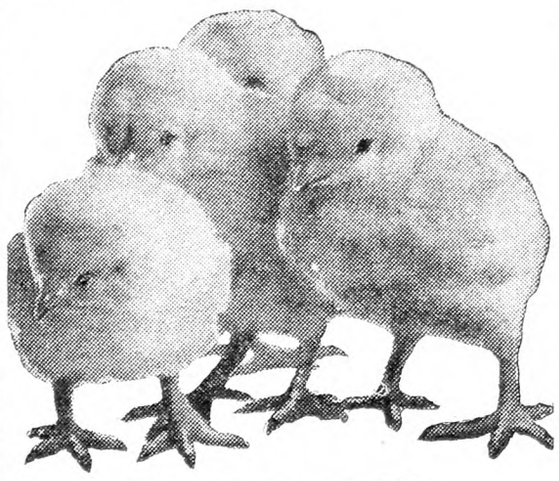
After working 50 hours with picks, shovels, crow bars and sledges, five men Feb. 28 succeeded in freeing a terrier trapped in a cave to which it had followed a fox at Reading, Pa. As the dog, which has captured 34 foxes this season dashed into the cave a rock fell across the passage and imprisoned the terrier 8 ft. below the surface. The dog's owner, J. C. Cleaver, and four friends worked without rest until they had freed the animal. Cleaver was caught in a crevice during the work but was pulled out by his companions.

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge has submitted to the Senate revised figures for the quotas of alien immigrants who may be received under the present law after July 1. Immigrants are now accepted on a 2-per cent quota reckoned upon the 1890 census. Tables worked out by a sub-committee supervised by Secretaries Kellogg, Hoover and Davis were submitted in January, 1927, but fault was found with them for a number of reasons, principally that English descent was too often inferred from the common practice of anglicizing proper names, as Koch to Cook, Marcia to March. The new figures now submitted avoid this error as far as possible, yet the British and Ulster Scotch-Irish will still head the quota list. They have 65,894 in the new figures, against 34,007 at present. The Germans, who come next, are cut from 61,227 to 24,908. The Italian figures are raised from 3,845 at present to 5,989. The Irish Free State fares better than under the 1927 attempt, but its quota drops from 28,567 at present to 17,427.

Approval was given Feb. 27 by the Senate Judiciary Committee to the Norris bill under which no person could be disqualified as a juror in Federal courts on the ground that he had formed an opinion in case the trial judge believed he could give an unbiased verdict.

More than 71,000 flood sufferers in the Mississippi Valley are still being fed by the Red Cross as the anniversary of the great disaster approaches. Reports Feb. 28 to the Red Cross national headquarters from field workers listed those receiving rations as follows: Arkansas, 4,729; Louisiana, 49,659; Mississippi, 16,514, and Tennessee, 150. Acreage replanted since the disaster with the help of the Red Cross totals 1,669,516, while 570,965 persons have received reconstruction aid to date. Red Cross officials said it was impossible to know when the relief program would be closed, but hoped that all reconstruction work would be completed during the Spring.

Government departments favor revision of the calendar and a plan advanced to have 13 months of 28 days each is receiving indorsement, according to the survey of the departments being made by the State Department at the request of the League of Nations. At the same time the United States Chamber of Commerce is preparing a report on the attitude of business and industry, which it is declared is in favor of calendar revision. As soon as these inquiries are completed a move will be launched to form a national committee to study the best form of revision and in turn report to the League of Nations, which is fostering a plan for international revision. George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company has prepared several pamphlets advocating a revised calendar. The plan most generally favored is fostered by W. B. Cotsworth of England, who would provide for a year of 13 months of 28 days each, with a "leap day" to take care of the 365th day. With this calendar the new year would always start on Sunday. The extra month would be known as "Sol" and would come between June and July. Christmas Day and the Fourth of July would always fall on Wednesday under one plan, and another is considered to make the two holidays fall on Monday.



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NO excuse for Chicks dying when ONE PRATTS DIARRHEA TALBET to the quart of water avoids common bowel and diarrhea troubles.

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PURE COD LIVER OIL

WHEN buying OIL—get the best. The Gunning Label on Cod Liver Oil guarantees PURITY, UNIFORMITY and POTENCY; assures you of *better hatches, stronger chicks, healthier birds* and *more eggs*. Clear, golden-yellow color—highest Vitamin A & D test. 1 Gal., $2.00; 5 Gal., $7.00; 10 Gal., $13.50; 30 Gal. Bbl., $36.00. F.O.B. New York.

Gunning & Gunning Importers 97-R Reade St., N. Y.

QUALITY VITALITY BRED CHICKS

From pure-bred free range stock, shipped C. O. D.

	50	100
Barred Rocks, S.C. Reds and Anconas	$7.50	$14.00
White Leghorns	6.50	12.00

Order direct from this ad. Pay for the chicks when you see them.

Write for free circular giving full particulars on larger lots.

BRUSH VALLEY FARMS, DEPT. R, CENTRE HALL, PA.

For Sale—200 to 240 EGG PEDIGREED W. LEGHORN COCKERELS $5.00 each. A. F. MATHES, S. Somerville, N. J.

QUALITY CHICKS Large type S. C. W. Leghorns from our free range flock, $12 per 100. Special price on large lots. 100% guarantee. Circular. MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Penna.

BOOKING ORDERS NOW FOR ... Bourbon Red Turkey Hatching Eggs at 50c each. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

LORD FARMS S.C. White Leghorns

GUARANTEED To Pay Better

Try an experiment this year. Divide your baby chick order—half Lord Farms Grade A Chicks, half the kind you've been buying. Keep records of costs and losses. If Lord Farms' Chicks don't pay out best we'll cheerfully refund difference in price.

How To Make Poultry Pay

Practical methods that have made many of our customers independent are outlined in our 1928 Year Book. If you paid $1, you couldn't get more real honest-to-goodness poultry information. Write for your copy—free.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street, Methuen, Mass.

Ace Farm

Monroe Orange County New York

Standard Bred Utility S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS

Buy them from a leading commercial poultry Plant run for profit from the Egg Basket. We trapnest and select our breeders for the points a Poultryman wants. *Quality and Profits.* All breeding stock tested by N. Y. S. Agricultural College for White Diarrhea. Write for catalog and prices.

PORTER'S Certified Leghorns

Largest Certified Flock in State

The large chalk-white egg strain

Four 1st prizes at State Fair for best white eggs. Cup for champion production Leghorn pen. CHICKS—marvelous ones. Eggs, Males, Pullets. Free circular.

FARLEY PORTER, Box W, Sodus, N. Y.

BLOOD-TESTED

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc. Box 3311, Harrisonburg, Va.

LAYWELL LEGHORNS

CHICKS MORGON-TANCRED STRAIN. Hatched from hen eggs. Lowest Prices. Every chick guaranteed. Write for circular.

LAYWELL FARM R. No. 5 BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

W. WYANDOTTES 200 eggers. Highest honors State Fair and Cornell Prod. Shows. Certified, Cornell approved. Customer writes:—"Prof. — gave me your name." Another:—"your stock highly recommended by Prof. —." Eggs, $10.00 per 100. Chix, 30c. Males, $5.00 to $10.00. Pedigreed, $10.00 up. up. Females, $3.00 up. Satisfaction. See ad page 275.

CHAS. MORSE R. 1 UNADILLA, N. Y.

BONDED S. C. I. R. RED BABY CHICKS

Massachusetts Certified and backed by a $500 bond. Free from White Diarrhœa. Large hens, heavy layers, as proved by years of good records in Storrs Contest. Large eggs. Chicks with vitality to live and breeding that makes them lay. Send for circular.

G. B. TREADWELL SPENCER, MASS.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$12.00, 100. Heavy Mixed, $10.00.

C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Barred Rocks Trapnested. Eggs, Chicks. Catalog free. SEARLES B-N MILFORD, N. H.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

WENE CHICKS

State Certified Blood-Tested

WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK

Extra Profits from Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorns

The same work, the same feed and the same care will return extra profits when devoted to our State-Certified S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. These Chicks are hatched from selected, chalk-white eggs laid by mature hen breeders, blood-tested and mated to cockerels of superior breeding. March and April deliveries at $21.00 per 100.

We can also supply Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes from blood-tested matings at $28 per 100. Special Cross-Bred White Rock-Wyandotte Chicks for fancy broiler and roaster trades, $19 per 100.

Reserve Pullets Now for Delivery About April 20th.

Complete Mating List and All-Season Price List Free on Request.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

PINE TREE CHICKS

HUSTLE MARCH CHICKS TO THE BROODERS! March chicks are money-makers. Fill your brooders with dependable Pine Tree Chicks from healthy flocks inspected and culled by a licensed veterinarian.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—SHIPMENTS MARCH 6-7-13-14-15

CHOOSE FROM THESE BREEDS	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$4.75	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Barred Rocks	5.25	9.75	18.00	87.50	170
Rhode Island Reds	5.50	10.00	19.00	92.50	175
Wh. Rocks—Wh. Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	23.00	112.00	210
Anconas	6.00	10.50	20.00	95.00	

Prepaid post. Every shipment guaranteed by America's Pioneer Hatchery. 36th Annual Catalog is now ready. Write for your copy today.

PINE TREE HATCHERY Established 1892 JOS. D. WILSON, Founder and Owner Box R, STOCKTON, N. J.

THE OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

This is my first acquaintance with THE R. N.-Y., and as I am moving back to Tennessee I want to take this good paper along. If more of the claimed-to-be farm papers were like THE R. N.-Y. and the farmers reading part of them had as much common sense as it shows, there would be fewer of them skinned by the sharpers. Wishing the paper and the workers behind it a prosperous 1928.
Tennessee. M. D. C.

The change of location is no barrier to any admirer receiving THE R. N.-Y. It goes to every State in the Union and most of the foreign countries as well. The methods of the easy-money sharks are much the same the world over so that throwing the searchlight of truth on any particular deception enables the reader to detect the fraud in others. All good wishes goes with M. D. C. on his return to Tennessee.

What is your opinion of the probable success of the International Telepost Company, Inc.? They now have in operation a line between Chicago and Toledo, and are offering a block of common stock. It would seem that this system of telegraphy has wonderful possibilities, and bids fair to enhance the value of its stock in a manner similar to that of the Western Union, during its pioneer development. This stock is being offered through Henry A. Newman, Inc., of 299 Broadway, New York City. Do you consider it a good buy, and a reasonably safe investment? I have been watching the columns of THE R. N.-Y. for some comment on this project. If it is a public utility, would it not be a worth-while investment. Thanking you far a bit of advice as to this matter. H. B. M.
New York.

Judging by the past record we do not see much prospect for the "Telepost" proposition. It has been a lost hope for so long a time that it would take a high degree of optimism to picture the company in any other role. Our record shows the Telepost stock has been promoted for 20 years or more. How much money of investors it has secured would be difficult to estimate. It would be difficult to imagine a stronger appeal or claim for brighter prospects for the company now than those of 20 years ago. The stock never had any elements of an investment, and our advice to those who are appealed to put their money into it is the same as during the company's entire career—don't!

I sent a solution of a puzzle to the Ellison Piano House, Albany, N. Y., and received a refund draft for $85. If I went to their store there was a beautiful and useful souvenir awaiting me there. When I got there and picked out a cheap-second hand piano and handed him the letter he said that I could only get the amount of the draft taken off by buying a new piano which cost about $300. The souvenir, however, was a five-cent good-for-nothing pencil. I would like to know what you think of this firm and the draft.
New York. M. D.

Puzzle schemes are mere baits to lead the prospective customer to believe that he is getting something for nothing. Such schemes have no place in legitimate merchandising. Houses resorting to such schemes we have found sell inferior goods at an exorbitant price. The draft or check to apply on the purchase is pure sucker bait. No house worthy of confidence resorts to such tricks to sell merchandise.

I am sending you an advertisement from one of our farm papers. I am anxious to know whether the Western Fur Farms, Denver, Col., are reliable. It looks suspicious. I appreciate THE R. N.-Y., and had the advertisement appeared in your paper I would not have been put to the necessity of inquiring as we farmers feel that we are protected from fakes and dead beats. I. H.
Ohio.

Western Fur Farms, Denver, Col., is employing the old "buy-back" scheme to sell rabbits. This is the same plan that got the promoters of the Standard Food and Fur Association in trouble with the Post Office Department a few years ago. The terms of the "buy-back contract" are not revealed in the advertisement; the advertisement promises to pay $4 each for all the chinchillas raised. The purpose of the buy-back contract is to sell the breeding stock, and if anyone places faith in the claims in the advertisement of easy money in raising rabbits they are doomed to disappointment later on. The farm papers publishing such advertising have little regard for the interests of their readers.

Last March I gave several accounts to the Knickerbocker Adjustment Service Co., 42d St. and Broadway, New York, for collection. I know they have collected some of these claims, but I cannot get a report or statement from them. Can you tell me if this concern is reliable or is it an easy-money scheme? G. G. F.
New Hampshire.

A collection concern that fails to make report to the creditor when asked to do so cannot be said to be considerate, to say the least. We have a number of complaints from subscribers who have put claims in the hands of Knickerbocker Adjustment Service Co. The company ignores our letters, in the subscriber's behalf. Local collection attorneys render more satisfactory service than unknown collection agencies.

Your letter in regard to the case of eggs sent to Hudson Butter & Egg Co., received. They have sent no check as they promised you. No word of any kind. Find enclosed express receipt for shipment, copy of delivery record and a return receipt of a letter sent them in regard to the shipment. I never could get a reply from them. Will you collect and take pay for your trouble? R. J. W.
Arkansas.

This concern made numerous promises to our representative to settle for the case of eggs. On his last call the place of business was closed and neighboring houses furnished the information that the proprietor of Hudson Butter & Egg Co. had not been seen in several days. It looks like the loss to the producer of another case of eggs, and again demonstrates the wisdom of investigating the responsibility of the receiver of produce before making shipment.

In many farm homes there are articles hidden away in the attic or other nooks of seclusion which have a market and cash value which the possessors never dreamed of. Sometimes it is a piece of old furniture which grandma received as a wedding present and now scorned by the family as out of date. Such pieces may be now considered by those who have a fad for getting possession of rare old furniture as "antiques"—and its value is only limited by how strong the desire to own it, and a taste for such things, and the means to satisfy the taste which the individual may have. Then there are old coins and old stamps which have an established market value. The value of stamps and coins depend in a large measure on their rarity. If there are a large number of any particular coins or stamps available they become commonplace and collectors lose interest in them. Collectors value more highly the specimens that no one else has a duplicate. The latest sensation in this line is the patriotic envelopes of the Civil War with stamps attached. It is only within the last year or 18 months that these envelopes or patriotic covers have become popular. We recently learned of a collection of some 18 of these patriotic covers which were bought by a dealer for $20, and which afterward sold at an auction in New York City for $400. As in all lines there are sharpers in the trade who take advantage of the lack of knowledge of the owners as to the value some of these rare specimens have. On the other hand there are many reliable and trustworthy houses in the trade which have standardized prices on this class of goods as definitely as the price of sugar in your grocery. The business s a fascinating as well as a profitable one. We, however, would not raise false hopes in the minds of country people about every old piece of furniture, coin or stamps. Age is not the only qualification to give such articles a commercial value, but it is always worth while to investigate the value of anything in these lines before parting with it.

My son, who is 26 and a college graduate, is about to enter the employ of a firm in St. Louis, Mo., called the Western Engineering Company, run by A. C. Waldvogel. They exact of him a deposit or purchase of stock to the extent of $300. Also he is to sign a contract to purchase additional stock to the amount of $3,000 on installments. Is this a reliable concern, and would you think it advisable?
New York. C. R. J.

This company does not want the son's services, but it does want to get possession of the $300, and a contract to buy $3,000 additional stock signed by this young man. Positions with a string to them for the purchase of stock are a delusion and a snare. We have advised this father that his son will do well to remain in his present position.

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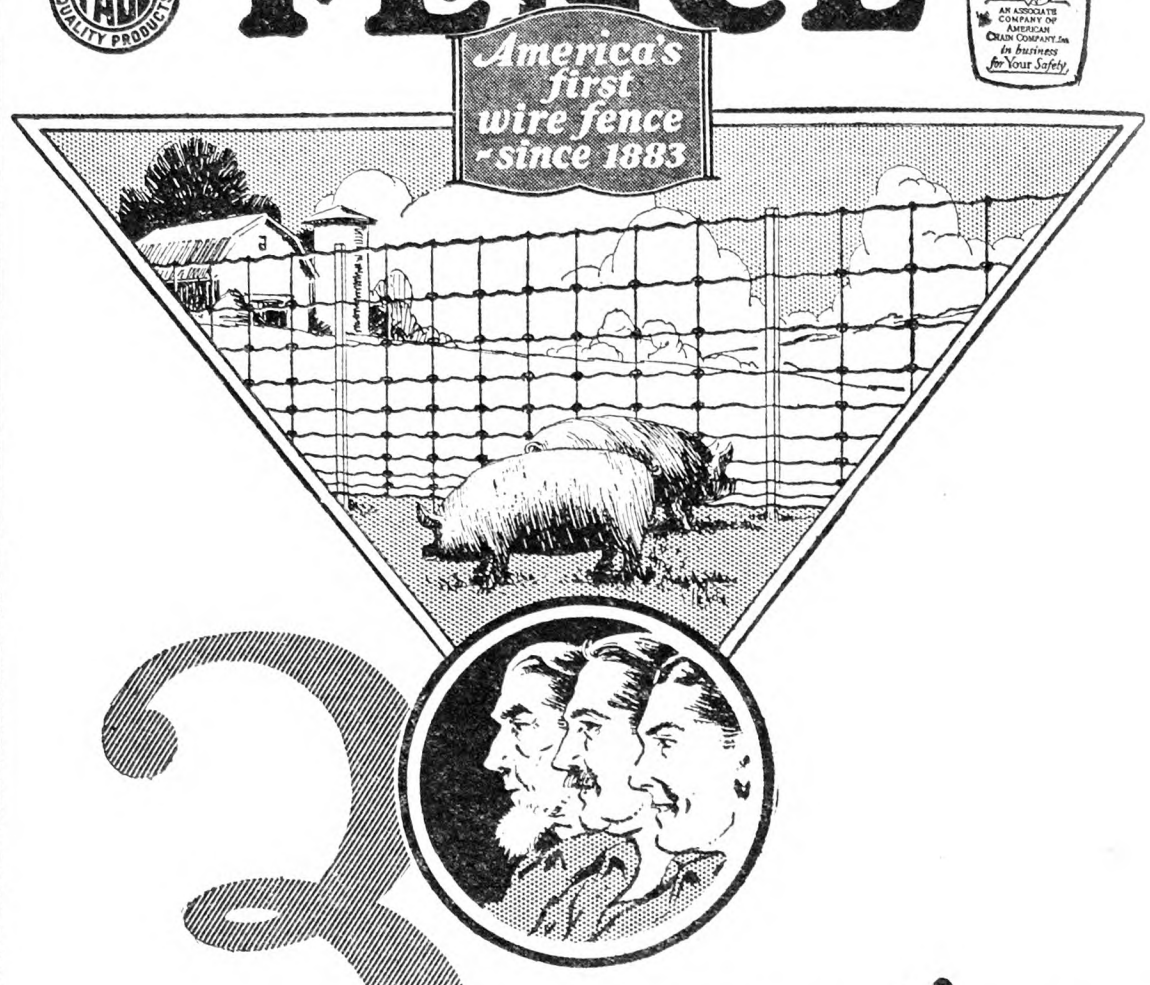

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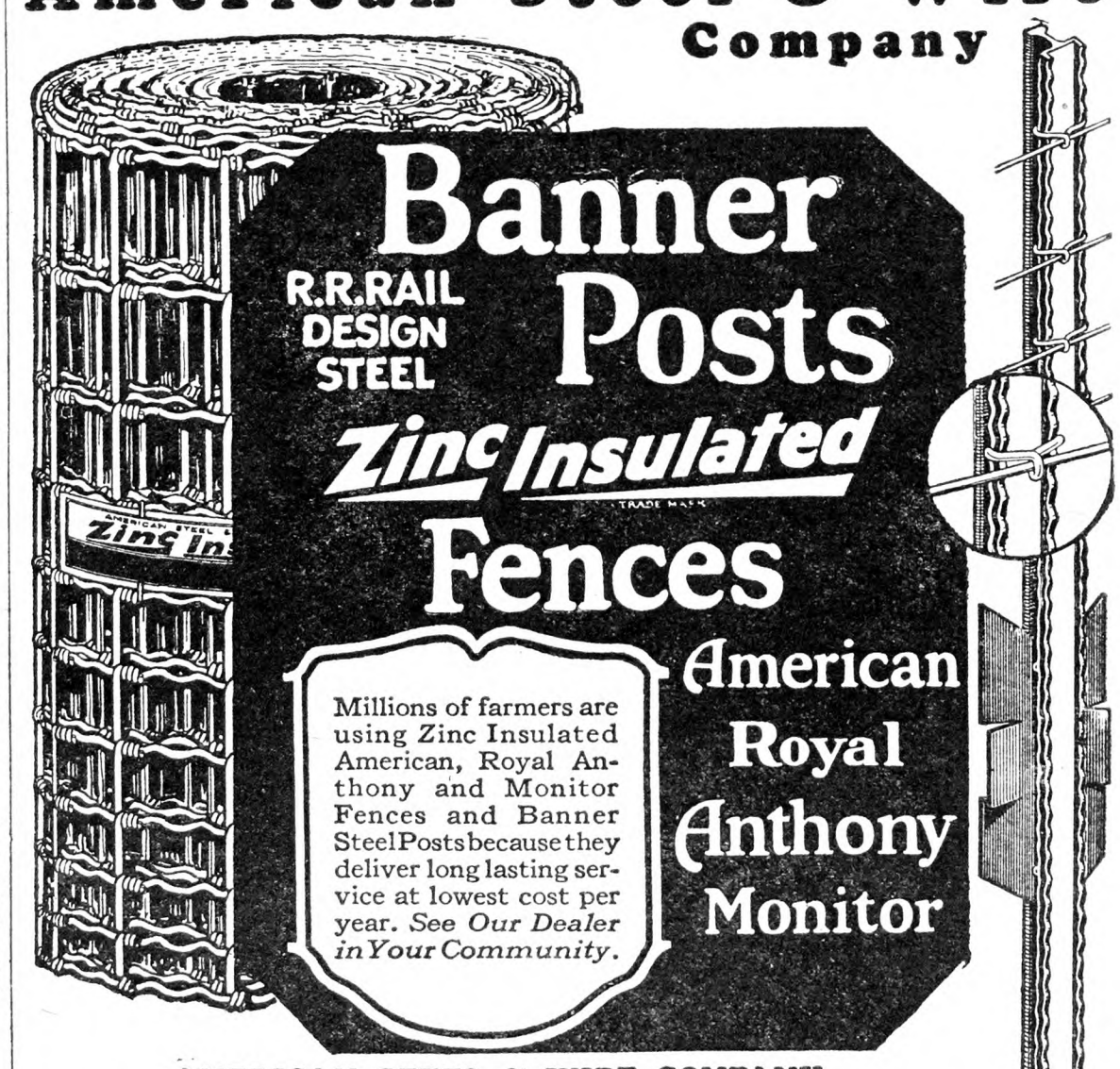

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*San Francisco, *Los Angeles, *Portland, *Seattle. **United States Steel Products Company.*

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

HAY AND STRAW First and second cutting alfalfa, light and heavy clover mixed, fine feeding hay. Also oat and rye straw. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. **Samuel Deuel** **Pine Plains, N. Y.**

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

For Sale—ALFALFA and TIMOTHY HAY Car lots. B. R. Hall & Son, R. 2, Camillus, N. Y.

DUTCHESS EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Supplies Single, Married Farmers, Gardners. Married Farm Domestic Couples.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A farmer to raise sweet corn, muskmelons, berries and broilers on farm; one handy with carpenter tools preferred. ADVERTISER 3539, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — July 1, first-class cook, two waitresses, kitchen girl; references. SMITH'S-IN-THE-ADIRONDACKS, Johnsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man qualified to act as assistant herdsman for Holstein and Jersey herd in Western Pennsylvania; state wages wanted and give references; full maintenance. Write W. M. KNUTH, Box 43, Morganza, Pa.

YOUNG man, intelligent and refined, preferably experienced in manual training, to act as counsellor to group of boys; references required. Address BOX 303, Burlington, N. J.

WANTED—A live young man of good habits, from 16 to 20 years old, who is honest and trusty, for general farming, who is interested in dairying and poultry; will pay good wages. ADVERTISER 3632, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Scotch preferred; man with sheep experience and general farming; wife for housework. FRIENDLEE FARMS, Crown Point, N. Y.

HAVE filled position advertised February 18. BONNY DELL FARM, Tenafly, N. J.

WANTED—Tester, herdsman, desirous of increasing earnings; young, single, must own car; state if open at present. DAIRY RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Bloomfield, N. J.

FARMER, experienced, one who can manage a small farm and milk one cow and care for chickens; call or write WM. HECKMANN, Oak Tree Stand, Springfield Road, Mountainside, N. J.

LIKE to hear from farm-raised man between 45 and 58, good health, sober, steady, agreeable, willing, good home, small salary; two small orchards, lawns, garden, would be interested in some chickens and ducks; must have reference and be able to batch it at times; no cattle, no Sunday work. ADVERTISER 3651, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN to do housework and plain cooking for small family in country near New York City; steady position; state age, nationality and wages wanted. ADVERTISER 3656, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARCH 15, steady, single man, 30 to 40 years old, neat, willing, able to handle some help; interested in fruit growing, preferably with some experience in orcharding; good home, modern conveniences and opportunity as capability warrants. PLEASANT ACRES, R. 2, Wallkill, N. Y.

WANTED—Farmer and gardener, single, good milker, drive Ford car, on private place in Connecticut; $60 a month and board; reference. ADVERTISER 3663, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm couple for shore front farm in Maryland; man for caretaker and farm work; woman to work part time in house; give full particulars, wages expected, where, how long employed, age, etc. ADVERTISER 3665, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—April 1, married herdsman-dairyman; herd of 30; good dry-hand milker, produce grade A milk, retail trade; no outside work; board one man; also single man, milk and general farm work; good wages to steady sober men; full particulars and references first letter. METTOWEE FARMS, P. O. Box 74, Montvale, N. J.

WANTED—Young man, 18 to 22, to run small auto retail milk route and help milk; state experience and salary expected in first letter. ORADELL FARMS, Oradell, N. J.

WANTED—Reliable young single man, Protestant, capable of handling team on small farm and assist on modern poultry plant; maintenance and good home; permanent position, chance for advancement; no whisky; wages, reference. PLANKS' POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.

WANTED—April 15, in New Jersey, married couple, no children, for dairy farm; woman to cook for help; man work outside; wages $110 a month per couple and maintenance. ADVERTISER 3670, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, experience not absolutely essential but congeniality and willingness is; mostly poultry but also general farm work; two days month off; $65 month, board and lodging for satisfactory work. SCHAENEN, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANT single assistant herdsman; must milk three times per day when required; state wages with board and room; send references. SHAWANGUNK VALLEY STOCK FARM, Wallkill, N. Y.

WANTED—Responsible Protestant woman not over 40 years old as working housekeeper; modern 8-room house, family 4 adults, 2 boys 10 and 17 years old; permanent position open March 10; reply first letter all particulars; wages $60. G. E. QUIGLEY, Bernardsville, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced farmer, under 50 years of age, married, to handle small farm; $75 per month, house, milk and wood; references. ADVERTISER 3681, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work; must be good milker; state wages desired. J. QUELL, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced man to work fully equipped and stocked farm on shares; 50 miles from New York; have local market for milk and eggs. ADVERTISER 3680, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two experienced assistant gardeners for flowers, vegetables, lawns, etc.; must be sober, reliable and industrious; $65 month, good treatment, no chores; position open March 15 and April 1; references required. DANIEL HAYDEN, Branch Estate, Pawling, N. Y.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—Married poultryman, no children; must understand brooding as well as the care of laying stock; couple to occupy bungalow with all modern conveniences; state age, experience and wages required and give references. HAYWARD GREENLAND, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Man and wife with no children in family, free from use of tobacco, to become manager and matron in a school for boys; middle-aged country people, members of a church and of good habits desired; for full information write to CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

SINGLE man to work on farm; must be good milker and teamster; good wages; apply in person if possible; roamers need not apply. W. W. JOHNSTON, Warwick, N. Y.

WANTED—An experienced woman of good character to take charge of housework; garden farm, one cow; pleasant location; write stating experience and wages expected. J. H. LAVERY, Delmar, N. Y.

WANTED—Healthy girl or woman, trustworthy, capable person interested in taking permanent all-year-round position for general housework; modern comfortable house, lovely country place, one mile from town; high wages. ADVERTISER 3695, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer with some of his own help for year around position on potato and truck farm; must be experienced and not afraid to work; house with all improvements; state wages. B. VOTYPKA, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—An ambitious single young man, capable of taking over milk route and doing dairy work consisting of washing bottles, bottling, etc.; permanent job with chance of advancement and a good home; none but the best need apply to JOSEPH O. CANBY, Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa.

WANTED—Single man for general work on poultry farm; milk one cow; $50 per month, room and board; steady position for right man; open March 27. CEDAR HILL POULTRY FARM, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for dairy and general farm, must handle team; $75 a month with good board and room. ADVERTISER 3690, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man to work in nursery; experience not necessary except that he has been brought up on a farm and used to farmer's work; write age, experience, weight, habits, etc., with two letters of recommendation. ROSEDALE NURSERIES, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced, industrious married man for small fruit farm; Westchester County; state full particulars, age, salary and experience in first letter. ADVERTISER 3706, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A married herdsman with milkers and help to care for a large herd producing certified milk; modern barn and equipment; only those who can produce the goods need apply; must be healthy, neat and clean; good location; best of wages for right party; state full particulars, references and wages expected; $60; position open for single man, good milker and teamster. ADVERTISER 3705, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable man to work on dairy farm, good milker; permanent position for right man; references, wages, age, first letter. J. H. ALBRECHT, Jr., Berkshire, N. Y.

WANTED—About April 1, on large New Jersey farm, a young man experienced with bees; should also be familiar with spraying and use of tractors and trucks; address, with references. LLOYD W. SMITH, 56 William St., New York City.

Situations Wanted

COUPLE to run boarding house; experienced, competent; man do any kind of work on dairy farm or riding stable; one child; references. ADVERTISER 3694, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, married herdsman-dairyman wants permanent position, vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 3664, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT permanent care of estate, American, 39, childless; gardener, handy man; wife cook; only those sincere to secure excellent trustworthy couple need reply; salary $125 with maintenance. ADVERTISER 3604, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, white, Protestant, wishes position as manager of grain farm; 20 years' experience, strictly sober, handy with tools; best of reference. C. HAMILTON, 465 N. Pearl St., Bridgeton, N. J.

FARM positions wanted; young unmarried men, graduates of the National Farm School, well trained to handle stock, farm machinery and horses, want positions as farm assistants, dairymen, herdsmen, tractor men, teamsters, poultrymen and greenhouse men. C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

INSPECTION of estate, advise and information by landscape architect, forestry expert tree surgeon. MAX M. KUMER, 21 Jefferson Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Phone 2281.

FARM estate manager, economical, efficient, American, long experience, thoroughly qualified farming, cattle, poultry, all estate work, executive ability. ADVERTISER 3609, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by high-class farm superintendent with 20 years' experience in successful management of large commercial farms. ADVERTISER 3622, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 24, college gradute; business experience; seeks agricultural position, preferably poultry. ADVERTISER 3648, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman-dairyman wants position; lifetime experience; honest and reliable; references. BOX 341, Mineola, N. Y.

POSITION wanted as farm superintendent or managing herdsman by single man, 40, fully experienced in all branches of agriculture, dairying, purebred stock; college training, best of references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 3623, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGHLY competent poultryman, middle-aged, married, no family, desires management small or medium-sized poultry plant or private estate; permanency more desirable than large salary; best of references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 3650, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, 26, sterling character, no tobacco or booze; farmer, carpenter, painter, lifetime experience; own farm six years; desire a live proposition and real opportunity; any State; describe fully, state salary, etc. BOX 65, New Berlin, N. Y.

MOTHER, with boy 17, wishes work; poultry, truck or dairy farm; good housekeeper. ADVERTISER 3652, care Rural New-Yorker.

VERY competent cook wants position housekeeper in farm boarding-house, full charge of work; trustworthy; state wages, particulars. ADVERTISER 3653, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 25, experienced general farm work on self-supporting dairy and grain farms, desires work on farm. ADVERTISER 3654, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL student wishes assistant's job on poultry plant; serious mature person; wishing to change occupation; single, Catholic, age 32; some practical experience and theoretical training. ADVERTISER 3655, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married man, three children, wishes position; experienced dairy, poultry and general farm work; five years last place; references. MICHAEL PETRI, Box 247, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG married man, American, Protestant, two years' nursery experience planting foreman, bookkeeper; desires position on private place; excellent references. ADVERTISER 3657, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG American wishes position as farm manager; experienced farmer and with cattle; seven years in present place. ADVERTISER 3659, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A job by experienced truck and tractor driver and repairman by March 15; references. MR. FRED LORING, Fyringham, Mass.

YOUNG clergyman seeks interdenominational rural parish; ready immediately; state church conditions. JAMES ASA JOHNSON, Genesee, Pa.

CAPABLE woman desires position, housekeeper; country preferred, by May 1. ADVERTISER 3661, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, single, 24, carpenter, with own tools, wants position on poultry farm, to learn poultry business; don't smoke or drink. WALTER HALDENWANG, 444 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

SITUATION wanted by American couple, no children, working manager on a modern farm or gentleman's estate; wife willing to help in house, work or run farm boarding-house, excellent cook; can give best of reference both as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 3667, care Rural New-Yorker.

A REFINED, capable woman desires position as housekeeper, March 1, in private estate or small hotel, Westchester County preferred. ADVERTISER 3668, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRAINED nurse would care for elderly couple or invalid in beautiful country home, on State road, one mile from town; all conveniences; reasonable. L. WILLIAMS, Rural 4, Camden, N. Y.

DESIRE position, some poultry experience; chance to learn other farming also; Pennsylvania preferred; references; good surroundings. ADVERTISER 3671, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER wishes position, married, no family; gardening all branches, care place and machinery. ADVERTISER 3666, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN man, 29, single, desires position on poultry farm, under Christian employer; is able bodied except for occasional epileptic seizures; has just completed the short course in poultry husbandry at Cornell University; references. Address MR. WILLIAM H. ADDOMS, 290 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WELL-TRAINED, ambitious young German, single, wants responsible position on dairy farm; experience in every line of dairying. HENRY BUHR, Morris Plains, N. J.

MARRIED man elderly, would like place as working farmer or caretaker by April 1; life experience in all branches; can bring young man with me if desired. FARMER, Route 2, Box 25L, New Brunswick, N. J.

POSITION wanted, poultry farm or gardener, middle-aged man, very handy with tools, sober and clean. ADVERTISER 3673, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged, no children, wishes position as caretakers, on small farm or private estate. ADVERTISER 3675, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager, married, open for position March 1; Cornell graduate 1916; practical farmer and stockman; experienced poultryman and estate manager; best references. BOX 114, Eatontown, N. J.

ASSISTANT herdsman, State school graduate, single, American, 27; experienced with dairy cattle, hogs, general farming; good references. ADVERTISER 3676, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as gardener's assistant on a large estate or charge of a smaller place; wanted April 1 by single man, 32 years; trustworthy and hard worker; experienced in vegetable and nursery work; only permanent position considered; give particulars. ADVERTISER 3677, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by married man, 30, or working foreman on modern up-to-date farm; lifetime experience of farming in all its branches; at present engaged; ready April 1. ADVERTISER 3678, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by a single young man on retail milk route or chauffeur; honest, reliable and experienced; references given. J. L. RANKIN, Spring Valley, N. Y.

HONEST, reliable couple, no children; farm-raised; wife willing to work in house or board men; no furniture; have three very good references. JOHN STOCKING, 370 East 69th St., care Mrs. McGloin, New York City.

MARRIED man, experienced groom, seeks permanent situation. ADVERTISER 3697, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20 years old, good farm experience and habits, wishes position on modern dairy farm or estate, April 1-October 1; attend agricultural school in Winter. ADVERTISER 3674, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Work on poultry farm; single, Protestant-American, age 23, do not smoke or drink; good worker, no experience, licensed chauffeur; wages $50 per month and board. ADVERTISER 3684, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farm superintendent wants position; managed large certified dairy and farms; knows fruit, farm economics, handling men, purebred stock; have made farms pay; married, college graduate; state particulars, references. ADVERTISER 3685, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager, thoroughly experienced in all branches, neat, clean, trustworthy, good habits; married, 4 small children, Protestant; take charge of reconstruction of delapidated, abandoned farm estates or established; salary $5,000 a year. ADVERTISER 3691, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE want position charge farm boarding-house, or man tractor and general mechanic; A-1 reference; details first letter. ADVERTISER 3692, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted by Holland couple, daughter 11, on private estate as caretakers; experienced, reliable, references; state wages, all particulars. R. D. 1, BOX 4, Caledonia, N. Y.

COUPLE, middle-aged, American, no children; absolutely reliable, want position; cows, poultry, lawn, with cottage; wife willing to board man if necessary; references. ADVERTISER 3693, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 26, wishes position on a general dairy or poultry farm; 3 years' experienced, to use any farm machinery, drive tractor, car or truck; good references; state wages. ADVERTISER 3699, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as chambermaid, good references. ADVERTISER 3700, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate manager, married, age 39, capable, honest, energetic; present position 5 years; can furnish best of references; not of the common type. ADVERTISER 3687, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as farm mechanic; special training, agricultural and tractor schools; experienced and reliable; references. ADVERTISER 3688, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 46, experienced worker, brooding, growing, developing, high egg production; salary or percentage if you have necessary stock; private, commercial. ADVERTISER 3689, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY, healthy, single vegetable and landscape gardener, also chickens; wants position. References. ADVERTISER 3707, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FRUIT and poultry farm for sale; excellent buildings, near town; small amount of cash required; produced $1,000 worth of fruit last year; must be sold before April 1. ADVERTISER 3526, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted, 20 to 75 acres, with fair buildings; must be moderately priced for cash; owners only. ADVERTISER 3603, care Rural New-Yorker.

100 ACRES good soil, good buildings, small new house, modern plumbing; five miles Princeton University, one mile station; easy terms or trade for Connecticut property. ADVERTISER 3593, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, chance to buy, small poultry farm, $100 up to $500; near good school. ADVERTISER 3588, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Home, garage, Ford agency, on Dupont Boulevard; only 100% tractor dealers in State; did $100,000 business last year; possession May 1. ERNEST RAUGHLEY, Frederica, Del.

LAKE SITE in Dutchess County, 70 acres, 10-room house, barns. ADVERTISER 3594, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT or sale, 9-room furnished house, all improvements; outskirts of village, stores, churches, doctor, State road; 1,300 altitude; two trout streams, large area land, two mails, trains daily. BOX 103, North Branch, Sullivan County, N. Y.

11¼-ACRE poultry farm for sale in the village of Greene; fully equipped, all modern improvements; phone Greene 90-Y-4. BOX 533, Greene, N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange, six-room house, five acres; close to hustling town; barn, fruit, poultry houses; about 500 layers, 600 chicks, equipment. ADVERTISER 3615, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, 11 acres, capacity 1,500 hens; buildings up to date; half mile large town; brick residence, 10 rooms, with all improvements; close to ocean; mild Winter; price $9,000, part cash. CHAS. STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

FARM, 120 acres, good 9-room house, 3 barns, granary, chicken house; 10 miles from city limits; on State road; $6,000; owner. H. R. JENNINGS, 304 Merriman Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the largest poultry farms and hatchery in South Jersey; 25,000 square feet floor space, 32,000-egg incubator capacity, 12,000 brooding capacity, 30 acres of land; all in the limits of a city of 20,000 people; 4,000 hens will go with place if sold quick; good reasons for selling; can be bought for the value of land. ADVERTISER 3637, care Rural New-Yorker.

60-ACRE farm on New York and Albany State highway; spring, brook and village water. S. C. BISHOP, Coxsackie, N. Y.

WANTED to buy a small poultry farm near a good town in New York State; good dwelling house; price must be reasonable; give particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 3649, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY estate and poultry farm; wonderful modern home, every convenience, well equipped poultry buildings, two large laying houses and brooder house, garages and colony houses; all electric lighted and running water, automatic system; 32 acres best soil, well drained; 500 chickens, cow and mule, also ton truck; best market; one mile from station, two miles from Mt. Holly; good roads, long frontage; $6,000 cash required, two-thirds on mortgages; no agents, deal direct with owner. HENRY RAU, Box 174, Mt. Holly, N. J.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 432.

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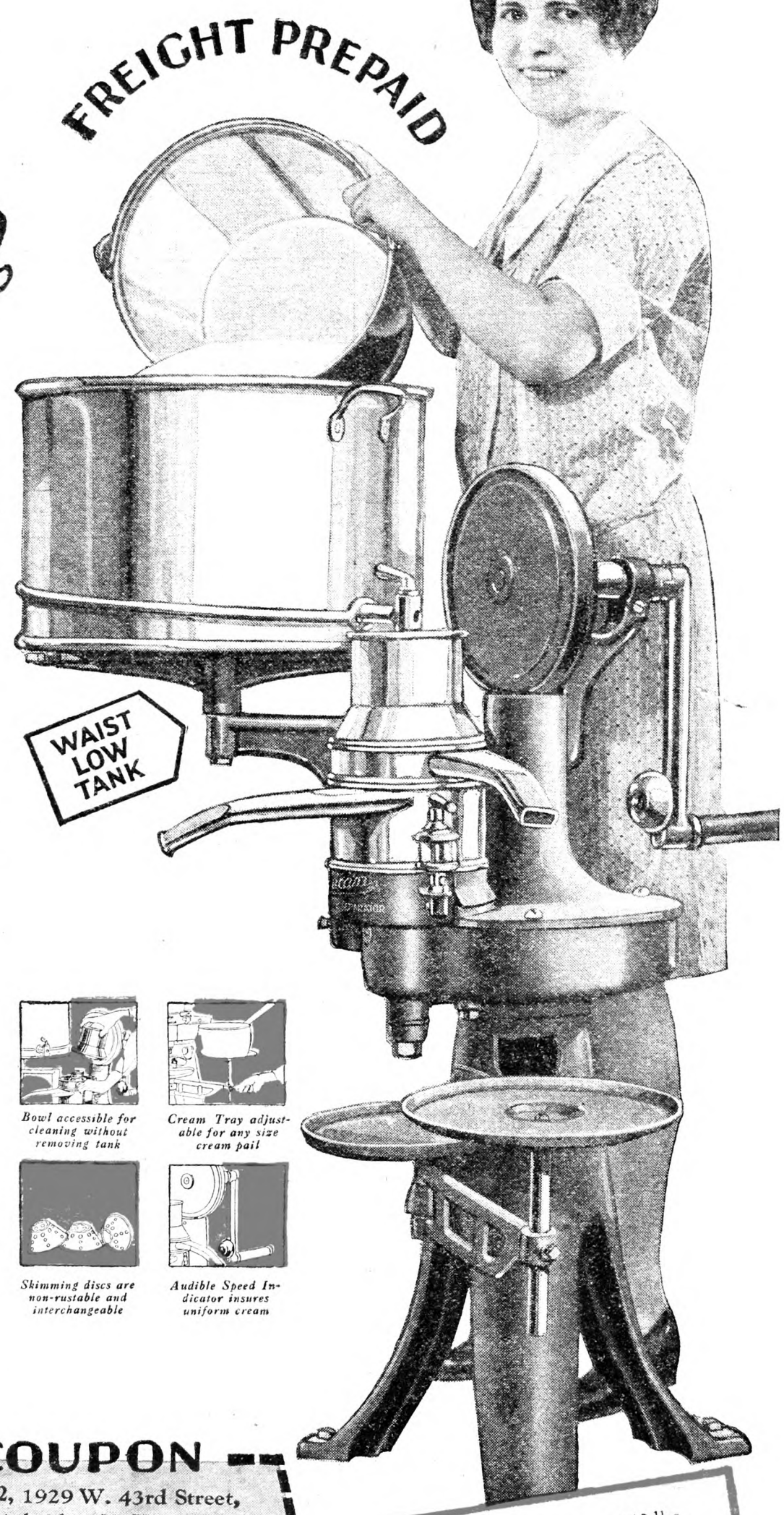

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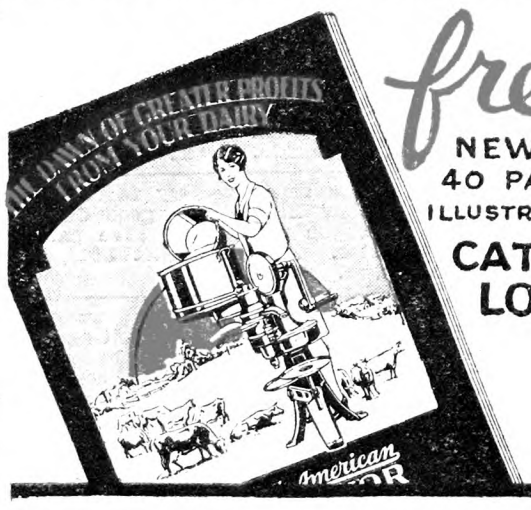

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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The Brook in the Woodland

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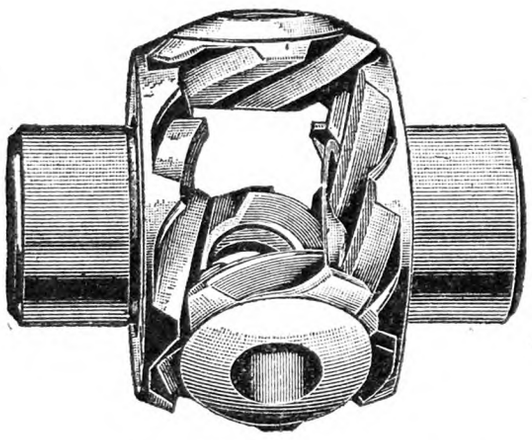

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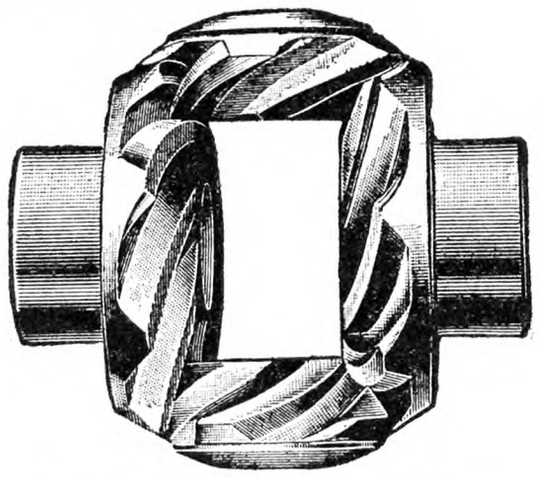

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MAR 6 1928

Goose Raising for the New York Farmer

THERE has always seemed to me a good reason for almost everything, but I could never understand just why more farmers and farmers' wives do not raise geese. Most of us who live on the average farm have a place where these stately birds can be bred at a fair profit; and while the scientific people are casting about for a cure for blackhead in turkeys, we who are impatient as to the results, may well turn our attention to the geese.

In the first place geese require less care than most other poultry; they will gain the largest part of their living in the fields for seven months at least through the year, and when they must be fed at all they only ask for the cheapest and coarsest food raised, such as corn and oats and some form of green food, which is easy to supply. Where Alfalfa is produced the birds will more than half live off the fine leaves and stems, and this is one of the best of goose feeds for breeding stock. One of the mistakes in goose raising is too heavy feeding through the Winter, especially of corn or other heating grains, which often render the birds useless as breeders, simply because they are too fat and lazy to mate and lay strong fertile eggs.

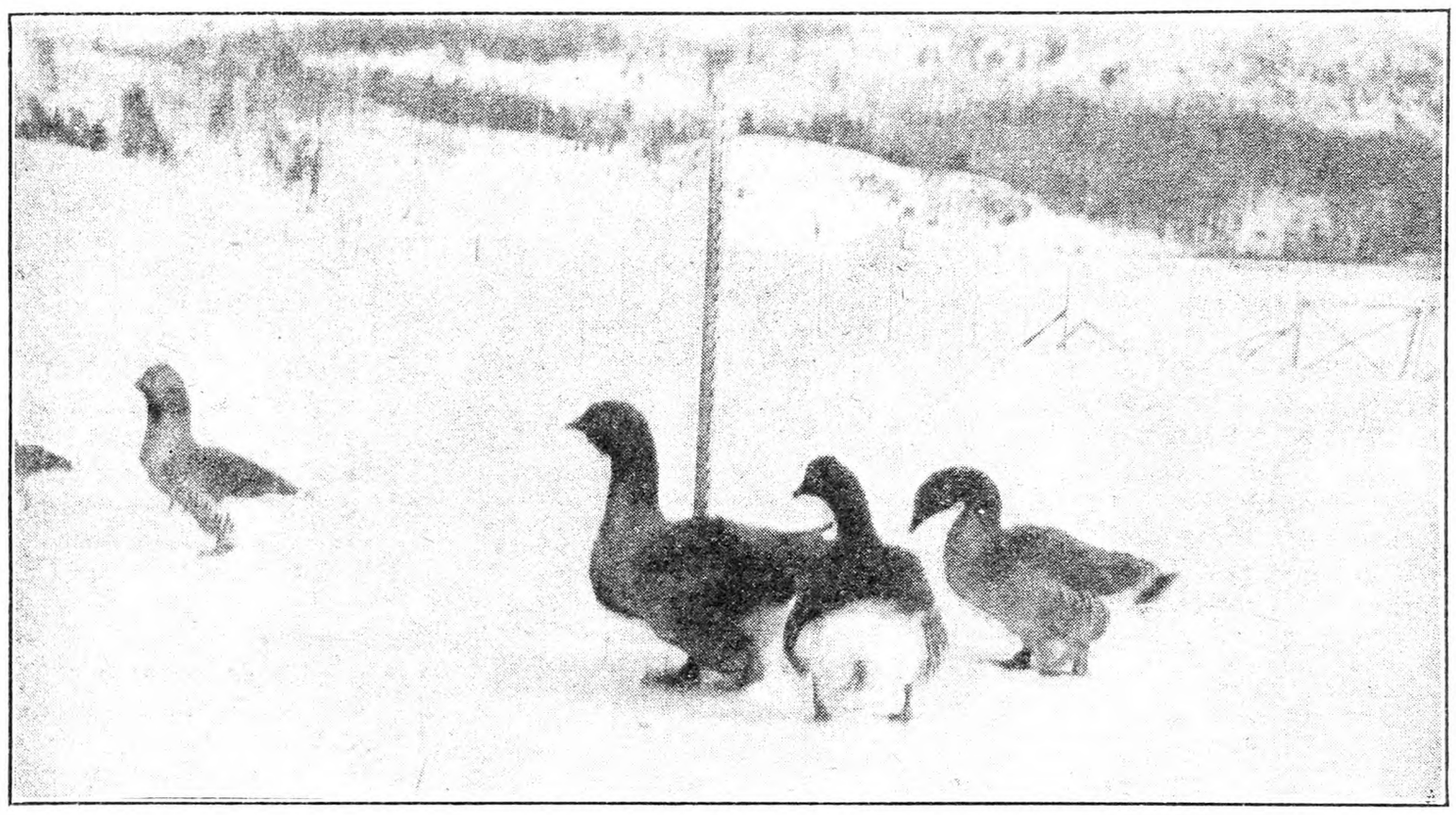
We have always raised a flock of geese, and never has there been a season when we have given them reasonable care that we have not succeeded in bringing to maturity a large flock, and usually about all that were hatched.

The goslings grow rapidly, and in a few weeks are ready to turn on the stubble after haying, where they practically live on the new growth; but we feed them twice daily in addition to what they pick, which keeps them growing, and then toward Fall we give those intended for market more feed, especially corn, but always select the breeders first, and put them in a separate field, where oats and grass are the staple feeds given.

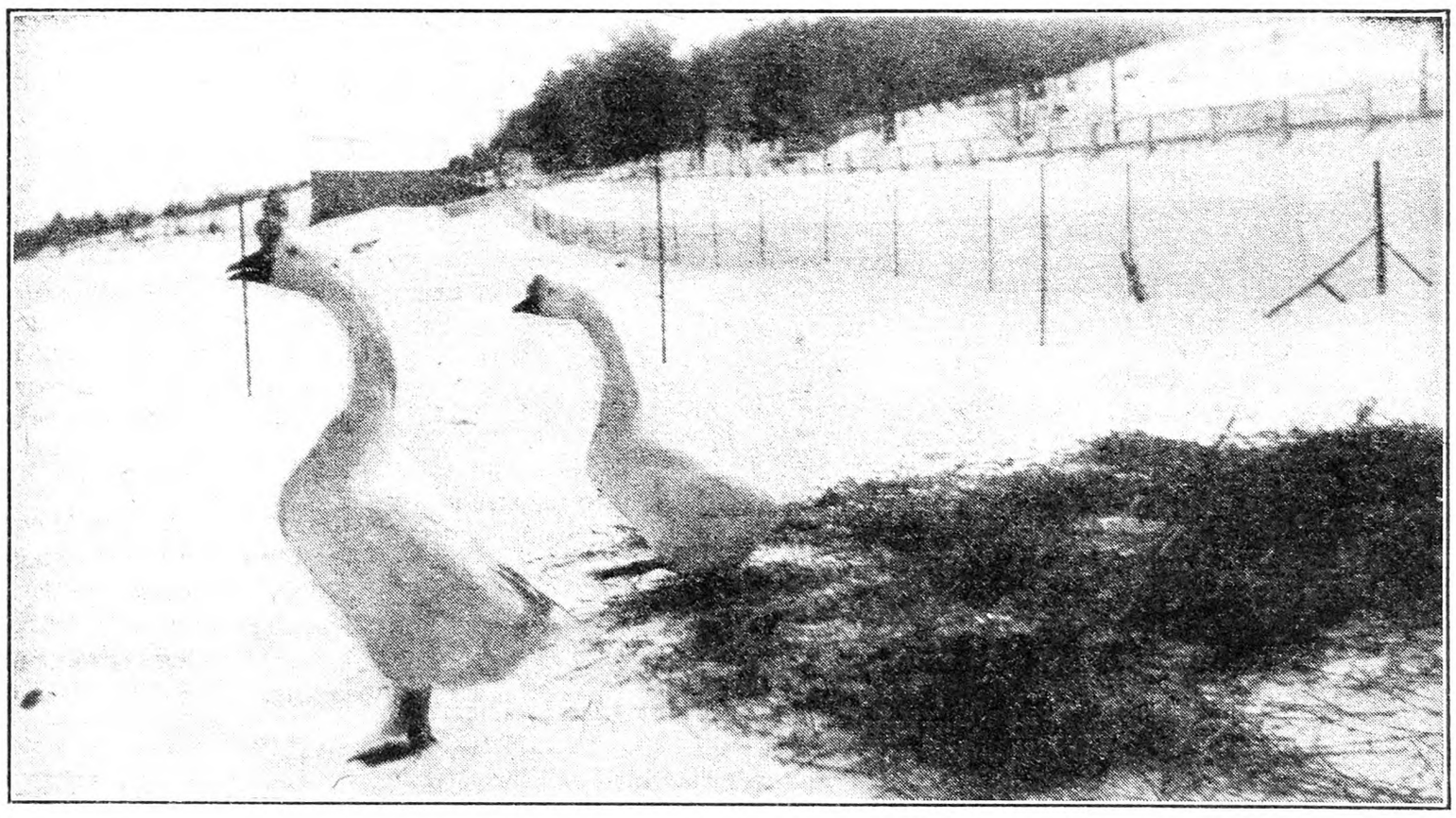
When I was a boy of 14 I went to work on a farm. There was an old woman there, who had four geese. From this pen she showed me what could be done with geese, and the commonest of all geese at that. The gander was pure white while the females were mostly gray with white underbody. It fell my lot to feed and tend these birds, and the only feed I was allowed to give them through the Winter was a forkful of hay and a bucket of oats. They never were watered from Fall till Spring, and had the shelter of the farm machinery, usually the lumber wagon, but when the middle of March returned there was a revival of voices (long since silent) as the gander stood guard over the building of new nests which were located in barrels laid on their sides under the big sheds where the sheep and cattle ran through the daytime.

I was intensely interested in these geese, not simply because they were geese, but because I had an inborn desire to handle live animals, birds or whatnot, so long as they carried fur or feathers, and happily I still cling to that notion. In due course the eggs began to arrive and the old lady was always on the spot early each morning to pick them up before they might have become chilled. The geese were allowed to sit and raise their second brood, and from these three females she succeeded in raising about 50 goslings, all as fine and fat as could be desired, and this, too, with but little care and feed. It was my attention to this flock that taught me the early lessons in goose raising, and since then I have seldom been without them.

Having made a pretty careful study of the breeds and crosses over a long term of years, and having bred all varieties, I have arrived at the conclusion that the best birds for the market (which is around Christmas time) are obtained from the following crosses: First we mate a White Chinese gander with a Toulouse goose. From this mating we save the females, which are half China and half Toulouse. This gives us a fairly large body usually nearly white, but sometimes gray or spotted; we like the nearly all white geese the best. This cross produces the best layer of all the breeds and crosses, with the possible exception of the African, which is a little heavier, but lays fewer eggs. We then mate these half-bred geese with a purebred Embden gander.



A Twelve-year-old Trio of Purebred Toulouse Geese. Fig. 168



A Typical Pair of Purebred White Chinese Geese. Fig. 169

The resulting goslings are therefore three-fourths blood of the large varieties and one-fourth of the smaller or China, which is by far the banner egg producer of the goose family. Once you have a mated pen you need not change them for many years, and the older they get the better they breed and the stronger are the goslings. We have had geese 18 years old laying as heavily as when younger, and we have authentic accounts of geese producing when 30 years of age. Wild geese are said to live 50 or more years, and we know all the goose family are very long-lived, which is a point in their favor, since we do not need to change the matings very often, once they are well mated.

Geese are polygamous, and a gander usually will mate with several geese; however he always has his favorite female over which he stands guard, but will mate with his remaining wives through the period of egg production, after which he deserts them and clings to his own mate.

If one is breeding the cross above mentioned I would advise not over three females to one gander, but where a White Chinese or an African gander is used one may mate as many as five geese and get a good per cent of fertile eggs.

To succeed with geese you must study your individual birds, and if you find one which does not mate readily except with a single goose discard him and replace with another. Likewise you may have a goose that is a non-layer, that is, produces but few eggs. Discard her also, and in this way build up the flock, however small until you have a flock header, and geese that lay well and give you fertile eggs.

The trio of Toulouse shown in Fig. 168 (those in the foreground) are 12 years old. They are the largest specimens of the breed we have ever seen, and are wonderful layers, but being so large sometimes the eggs are apt to be infertile, especially so if too much corn is given through the Winter or early in Spring. We still adhere to the old lady's notion that oats are the best feed for laying geese, but always give in addition to this a dry mash, same as for laying hens, and especially add plenty of meat scrap when you wish the geese to start laying. The meat stimulates egg production and gives us stronger goslings than when no meat scrap is given.

We feed cabbage or any vegetables, such as carrots, beets, turnips, etc., that remain in the cellar toward Spring, and shake up the Alfalfa from the barn floor and give them an abundance of this; add oyster shell, especially in the first part of the laying season, before the geese can get to the ground, after which they will find enough shell material in the dirt to give the eggs a proper shell covering.

Your geese should not start laying before the middle of March, as you will then have plenty of time to get two litters of eggs from each goose, and this is enough for one season.

The cross above referred to will average 25 eggs each to a litter and often 30 or more. Since the goslings are not as a rule sold until the holidays there is plenty of time to mature the younger broods and get them fat for killing. There is a market for young geese at three or four months of age, but we have never raised them for this trade, so cannot give any information regarding this branch of the industry.

It is easy to regulate the time of laying, as the females will make their nests any time between January and April, depending upon the feed given. As soon as we begin with the dry mash and meat scrap they invariably start to lay within 10 days or so, but in our North Country climate it is advisable to keep them back until not earlier than March 15.

Aside from the market branch of goose raising there is always a ready demand for good breeding stock of all the purebred varieties, and anyone so situated as to raise a flock can make money selling breeders, of which of course the old ones—two to four years—are most valuable, therefore command better prices, but young geese will lay well the first year, and that is the class of stock usually offered in

the Fall. Those who have fully mature breeders of good quality and properly mated do not feel disposed to discard them unless there is some good reason for doing so.

The feathers, too, are a considerable item; we usually pick our geese after they have gained in flesh when the laying season is over, but we only pick them once each season, preferably in midsummer or at a time when we note the feathers are beginning to drop. Thus we save those which would otherwise go to waste, but we don't advise the wholesale picking of live geese which are to be retained as breeders.

The Toulouse is a wonderful bird; large, good layers and rapid growers, but they are too heavy to properly incubate a clutch of eggs, usually breaking most of them and spoiling the remaining few. The crossbred females are not so large and heavy, and are therefore good sitters and mothers, and the White Chinese are to be especially recommended for this purpose.

The beautiful Embdens, pure white in color and stately of carriage, are perhaps rated as the best market geese, since they dress a fine golden color, and do not show the dark pin feathers like some of the colored varieties, but the Embdens are the poorest layers of all the geese (so goes our own experience at least). For that reason we prefer to use the ganders of this variety only when making the cross.

The African is another large stately, swan-like breed, and are excellent layers, but the feathers are decidedly short and hard to pluck when dressing, and the geese as a breed are like the Chinese—always very noisy, which is a drawback to those who do not care for goose music. Personally I like to hear them, and the louder they squawk the better I like them, but we are not all constituted alike.

We believe that there is more money and far less labor in raising geese for market than in any other branch of the poultry business, and the outlay for a start is indeed small. WILLET RANDALL.

Quality and Surplus and Other Things

"I'LL take two bushels of your A grade apples," said I, after a neighboring grower had explained that he had two kinds of apples, his best at $2 a bushel, and the others at $1.50. The apples arrived while I was at work, and were deposited in the vegetable cellar, where I found them when I arrived home. To say the least, I was disappointed. A fair sample of the apples is shown at the left of the accompanying picture alongside of two western apples which were displayed in one of the village stores.

The apples were small, scabby, poorly colored, with a few worm holes, and I bought them for A grade. Now the grower who sold me the apples is a friend, and I know him to be honest. Why had I received these two bushels of apples that should have been marked "unclassified" when I had supposed I was buying A grade?

Finally I was able to find the solution to the problem. The grower was not dishonest. He had not deliberately sold me something different from what had been ordered. *He thought he was selling A grade apples.*

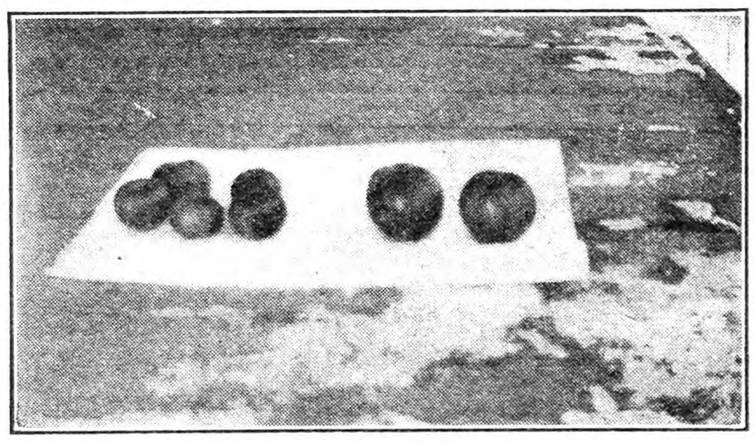
The crop for the year had been poor. The trees were sprayed once early in the season, and then allowed to go. The apples sold me were the best on the trees, which was the standard the grower went by, an entirely different standard than I, the consumer, understood. This grower had a different A grade each year according to how good the crop was, and I happened to buy in an "off year." There is a little moral to this story and it is: The crop of today to be sold at a profit to the producer must meet a definite standard year after year, if not the consumer will look elsewhere for his supplies. My misunderstanding with my grower friend was just in the way we looked at the grading. He lost, however, for he has lost a customer. Next year I buy elsewhere.

WHY A SURPLUS?—We hear so much about this "surplus," how it sets prices, etc. It is a cure for all ills, and the cause of all evils, according to some of the farm leaders, and agricultural experts. Recently a so-called expert and "dirt farmer" in addressing a countrywide farm meeting said, "The present unfavorable agricultural conditions are due to an overproduction of foodstuffs, and the only real remedy is decreasing production until supply and demand are more evenly balanced." Now, what does that all mean? After attending a meeting and hearing all this eloquence what are we going to do about it?

First, what should we grow less of, if there is such an overproduction, and finally, who is to stop growing these farm crops? The expert won't answer, so we all go home and continue to do just as we have before and prices stay the same. And about this "over-production," what do we have too much of? Is it apples or potatoes or cannery crops or muck crops? Yes, you say it's all of these. But we answer, how can it be when these same products are shipped into the smallest hamlet in New York State, from as far away as California and Florida?

Let's change this word "over-production" to "competition." The local potato grower finds Maine and Wisconsin potatoes in the village stores, the muck crops are supplanted by imported lettuce, celery and spinach, which also compete with the canned crops grown in this State. The apples are placed alongside of the western apples and looks sell the imported product. Is there an over-production? Yes, of inferior products. We might just as well face the facts. And it is not just one crop competing with a similar crop, but oranges replace apples and fresh vegetables replace canned goods, etc.

Recently we visited the only haberdashery in a small village and we found business was slow. The proprietor said it was "rotten." "Do you advertise in your local paper?" we asked. "No," was the reply. "I'm the only store of this kind in town." We



Left of Picture "A Grade" Apples Purchased at $2 a Bushel. Right, Two Western Apples Bought at Village Store

looked over the local paper and found six automobiles advertised, as well as four radios, two electric lighting systems, etc. Did that merchant have any competition? Yes sir, real competition, for people nowadays will wear their clothes longer in order to have a car and a radio. This merchant will have to wake up or he will be out of business. And the same holds good with the farm products. People will eat less in order to be able to purchase the articles that attract the eye. The answer to all this is of course to make the farm products attractive. The western apple man and vegetable grower has awakened to this fact and these crops are being sold in every hamlet in the country. The quality is fine and the article is packed right.

THE SMALL TOWN MARKET.—And here again we can learn a lesson. How much study of this small town market has the New York State producer made? Wouldn't it be worth while to market a few local crops through the small towns, if it pays Pacific Coast farmers to grade, pack and ship the same crops 3,000 miles or more?

It has been customary for the local grower to raise a bumper crop, and there his responsibility ended. Someone else had to put that product in a form so the consumer would buy. In this transaction the farmer received one-third of the selling price, hence the term, the 35-cent dollar. Now if there is a surplus, why can't the grower spend more of his time putting his crop in a perfect condition? Market less, but have it better quality. People nowadays are willing to pay, but they want convenience and quality. Visit any grocer. Watch the farm women buy. The housewife asks for rolled oats. "Bulk?" the grocer asks. No, of course not, she wants a package even though it costs more, and the same is true of macaroni and rice and a dozen other items. Is it any different with the farm products?

While I was watching the grocer lay out the packages for a farm housewife, the manager of a milk plant came in and selected six western apples from a box. The price was 29 cents. There were New York State apples on display but they were passed by. I selected two of the western apples myself and they are pictured alongside of my A grade New York State apples in the picture. The two piles cost nearly the same, yet the average buyer today will take the two apples instead of the five.

A news item from Indiana speaks about "stylish apples" and tells of a study being made of the varieties and colors of fruit most acceptable to the public. The red apple predominates for eating, according to the committee in charge. The New York State Vegetable Growers, at their annual meeting, in the discussion of celery said that the local product is better than the California crop, but it "is not graded as well." In a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y., the Williamson growers gave out a real piece of news when they said, "We make a mistake as growers, after selecting the best kind of seed, spending big money for fertilizer, preparing our land well, and then spoiling it by neglecting our pack." Some New York State growers are waking up. Will the general uprising come before it is too late?

And in conclusion, how about this small town market? Locally I have seen growers ship green peas to New York City and receive a dollar a bushel or about 50 cents less than it cost to grow, pick and market the product, when right here in our own community peas were selling for $2 a bushel and few growers wanting to bother with the local market. If this is true in the heart of the growing section, how about the thousand and one other villages in the State? Do they get any peas at all?

I have always had an idea that New York State growers ought to supply its own villages with farm produce. Years ago it was hard to do, for there was only rail transportation to depend upon, and the short haul rates ate up the profits. I can remember shipping 35 bushels of pears, a hundred miles into a community where no pears were grown. I just "broke even" however, as the express charges were 80 cents per bushel, and deducting this amount from the $2 received netted but a fair return for the grower. We have had Statewide co-operatives for vegetables and fruits, but they have been busy shipping by the carload to the big city markets, hence the small town has been neglected and the western and southern growers have monopolized these markets up to the present.

I have had a sort of crazy idea that there was a method by which these little communities could be supplied. In Ontario County this year potatoes were loaded on trucks and cars at 80 cents per bushel. One hundred and twenty miles away, in our Oneida County community, potatoes were sold for $1.50. Can potatoes be moved by truck, 120 miles at a profit to anyone when there is 70 cents per bushel leeway? Could the grower secure some of this difference? I believe he could by forming a little local association with a few of his neighbors, loading potatoes (or other crops) on trucks and delivering to communities where the crop is needed.

Perhaps this would not return a great profit the first year, but the idea is to continue year after year delivering to the same group of communities and creating good will and an ever growing market.

Today Maine and Wisconsin potatoes are being sold in this community. Why not New York potatoes grown a hundred miles away? If the grower will assist in marketing in this way he will produce less, for he won't have as much time on his hands and that troublesome "surplus" disappears.

A crazy idea? Perhaps. One of the best combinations I know of is a farm where three brothers work together. One is constantly on the road selling the stuff, the other two grow. They all make a fine living. They are selling in some small towns. Let's lose these bugaboos, "surplus" and "over-production," by substituting "quality products" and "orderly marketing." And let's not forget the small town market.

T. T. J.

Apple Varieties

What is the best apple tree to plant in this part of New York State? I want trees that will give quick returns. How would Golden Delicious and Starking do?
Sullivan Co., N. Y. B. K.

YOU are located a little far south for production of the finest McIntosh, yet you have sufficient altitude to compensate in part, so that you would be making a mistake in overlooking McIntosh. Golden Delicious is of questionable value with you. It is adapted to more southern regions, and although of excellent quality it cannot be strongly recommended for your conditions. Starking, on the other hand, is worthy of consideration. If you desire a succession of fruit, you should consider Wealthy and possibly Rome Beauty, as well.

If you want only one variety you will not go far wrong to plant McIntosh. If you desire more than one, you will not be far out of the way in selecting from those that have been mentioned. H. B. T.

THE use of raisins by bakers is said to have increased about 30 per cent during the year, more raisin bread and raisin pie being consumed.

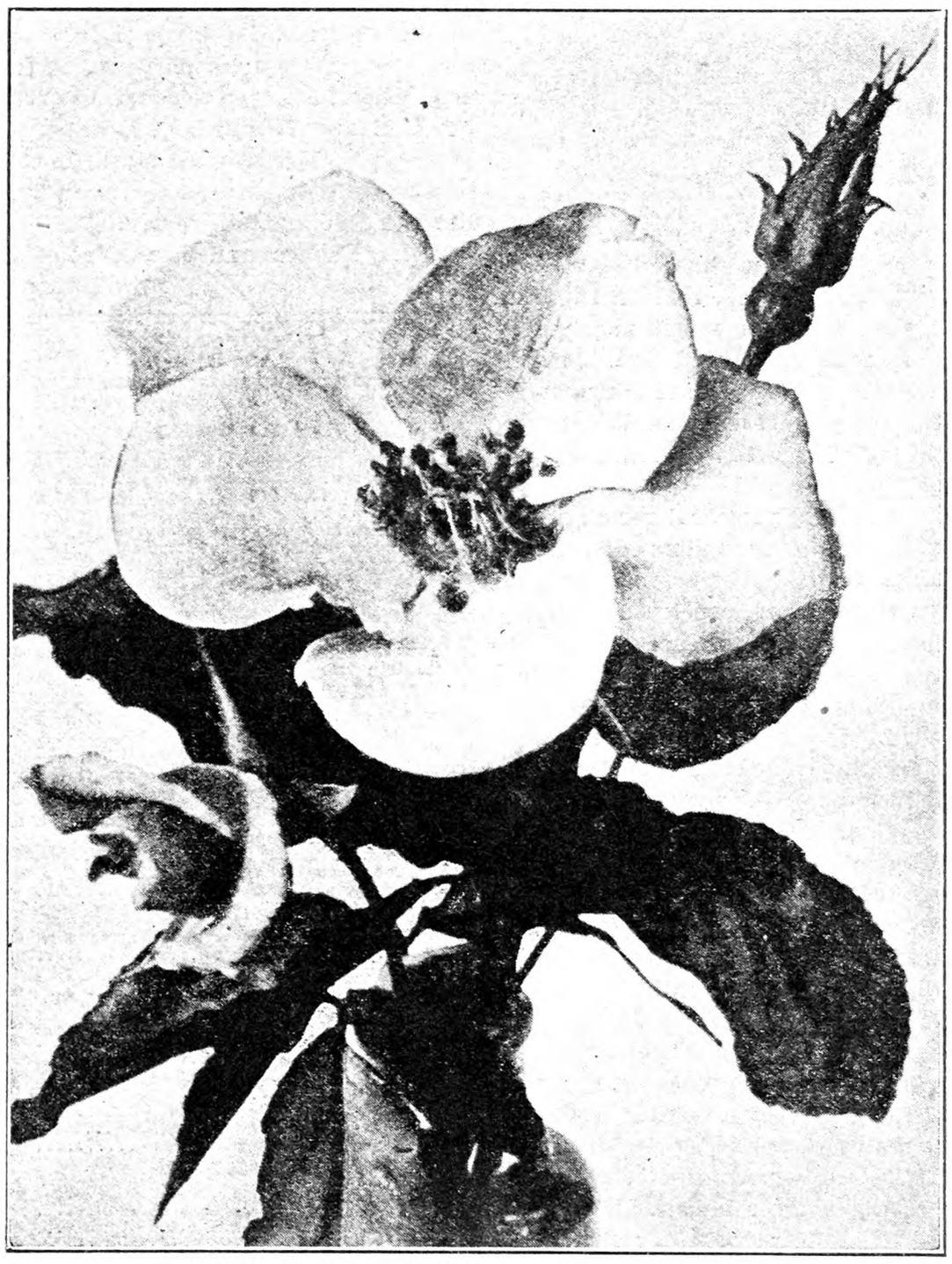
Building a Brooder House

A BROODER-HOUSE is simply a house in which chickens may be kept until old enough to dispense with artificial heat. It may be large or small, expensive or cheap, and calling it a brooder-house does not necessitate any particular style of architecture. On the farm there may be unused buildings that can be adapted to the needs of the small chicks without much additional expense, but it should be borne in mind that a brooder-house must be supplied with a stove of some kind, and that fires, even in stoves, sometimes get out of bounds. For the safety of other farm buildings, it is better when possible to have the heated brooder-house so far distant from them that its burning would not endanger more important structures. For this, among other reasons, the so-called colony brooder-house is the best for the farm.

The farm possesses one advantage over the village poultry plant that should be made use of; that is a practically unlimited amount of land which may be used. The small plant must combat diseases that the farm should not know, diseases due to long use of a small area over which old or young fowls must run. With small, portable brooder-houses, chicks need not be reared year after year upon the same ground, ground infested by all the parasites that find young chickens desirable hosts. A building light enough to be moved by a team over meadows need not remain in one place for more than a year or two at a time; it can travel from meadow to orchard, from orchard to cornfield, as often as the owner wishes it to be moved. All that is required is that it be so built that moving will not rack it and that a team will not find it too heavy a load. It is surprising how heavy an apparently light building proves to be when it is attempted to change its location in the Summer time on bare ground. It is better, therefore, to move the colony buildings while the ground is frozen and perhaps covered by snow.

Having brooder-houses at some distance from the dwelling does add to the labor of caring for their occupants, there is no doubt of that, hence the temptation to keep them too long in the same places near the house and barn. There is the greater danger, too, of theft and marauding animals if the chicks are out of sight from the home buildings. The former disadvantage may in great measure be overcome if hopper feeding is practiced and the new method of all-mash feeding, if it proves practicable and desirable after a longer period of trial under actual farm conditions, may go far toward making distance rearing of chicks feasible. Hawks will get more chicks if they do not have to go near to farm buildings for their victims, and foxes and other poultry-loving animals, with the possible exception of the cat, also like to keep away from the human defenders of the poultry yard. Chicks soon learn to hide if possible from their enemies in the air, and a cornfield affords them considerable opportunity to do this. After the chicks have reached a flying age, the lower entrances to their brooder may be kept closed and openings higher up made for their use; this affords some protection at night from poultry hungry animals without wings. Against human thieves, about the only protection is strong doors that can be locked at night. It is impossible, of course, so to fasten a door that it cannot be forced open, but chicken thieves, like other thieves, prefer to find their loot where force will not have to be used, and most of them understand that forcible breaking into a building is a more serious offense in the eyes of the law than merely entering one that is not protected by locks.

If a brooder-house is to be built from the ground up, the question of size at once enters into the calculations. It may be assumed that a building that will accommodate at least 300 young chicks will be wanted. More than that may be kept together of course; brooder-stove makers advertise stoves of 1,000-chick capacity. No doubt heat for 1,000 chicks may be furnished easily enough, but flocks of not over 300 will do better than larger ones. The greater the number the more intense the competition for heat and food and the less the chance that the weaker ones of the flock will have to get their full share of the brooder's advantages. Sorting will help here, putting chicks of about the same size together, and here, too, comes the advantage of having one's flocks of the same age. If there is more than a few days difference in the ages of the members of a single flock, the youngest suffer from unfair competition with the older and stronger birds. It is far better to have from 250 to 300 chicks from the same hatch together than to have twice that number of mixed ages. It is hardly worth while to build a brooder less than 8 ft. square and this, with a medium-sized brooder stove, will accommodate a flock of the size above mentioned. A building 8x12 ft. in size is still better, and one 8x14 ft. that can be divided into two rooms while the chicks are small is better yet. Having a heated room for comfort and a cooler one for exercise comes near to being the ideal provision for a flock. A light and removable partition also affords greater capacity for the pullets after heat has been discarded and the building is used as a Summer colony house for the growing stock, as is usually done.



Hybrid Tea Rose—Irish Elegance (*See Page* 442)

To be readily moved, a building should have skids for a foundation. It is easy to frame the floor joists into 2x6 or 2x8 timbers, preferably of some rot-resisting wood like chestnut, and to bevel the slightly extended ends of these timbers to make runners of them. The brooder should be high enough to permit walking about inside without too much stooping. If built with a shed roof, the most simple style, it should be nearly or quite 7 ft. high in front, perhaps 6 ft. 6 in. will do, and 4 ft. 6 in. high in the rear. The floor should be of light matched stuff, a second grade of matched flooring in single thickness is suitable. Double flooring is not needed if the floor is airtight. Matched stuff also makes the best side walls, and is to be placed vertically, from sills to plates. A center girth stiffens the walls. Old boards from other buildings may as well be used if covered outside by light roofing to make the walls airtight, but such boards add materially to the weight of the brooder. The essential thing, however, is that the floor and walls of the brooder-house be tight, if otherwise waste materials can be used in the building, well and good. Good carpenter work is more necessary than new materials; 2x4 sticks make all framing timbers but the runners. On the farm old window sash will usually be found. Two double sash windows in front give all the light needed and these may be hinged at the top to swing outward and hook for ventilation. The lower sash should be 18 in. above the floor to protect the chicks from drafts. The door may most conveniently be placed in one end and should be provided with a lock that it will require some force to break, unless the neighborhood is one of those happy ones where thieves are unknown; a rather rare thing in these days of automobile trucks.

Either coal or oil-burning brooder stoves are now used almost exclusively for colony brooders. Earlier makes of oil burners did not give heat enough for the early Spring months, but they have now been improved until they may be used at any season if desired. Coal, however, will usually be found cheapest and most satisfactory on the farm when a good grade of hard coal can be had. The size recommended by the maker of the stove should be used, usually what is known as chestnut. It will often pay to sift the coal through one of the small domestic ash sifters before putting it into the stove; this gets rids of the fine stuff that quickly makes gas and often causes explosions. Brooder stoves are one of the revolutionary appliances in poultry-keeping. They have made easy the rearing of several hundred chicks together, where formerly from 50 to 75 were considered about all that could be kept in a brooder heated and smoked by an oil lamp. The experiences of 20 years, when poultry-keepers knelt in the rain trying to light a lamp and get it to burn at one end of a 3x6 ft. brooder now seem more laughable than they did at the time to any but an onlooker. The steps from a broody hen to a modern artificially heated brooder-house have been quickly taken within that period of time, but have been long strides. M. B. D.

Itchy Sheep

THERE must be quite a few. I have replied to two cases direct, and here is another, so I will ask THE R. N.-Y. to print this and if there are more they will have what I know. Here is a letter from B. G. P., in the Adirondacks. He wants to enter the "elementary class." He has some sheep pulling and rubbing their wool until they look like ragged cotton bats.

I wonder if western sheep brought in to the East started scab? They are thoroughly dipped before shipping, but might have carried some nits. Scab itch is caused by a minute insect that burrows under the skin. It is similar to the itch boys had long ago. Then there are ticks. The bug is less than half an inch long, of a dirty, dark purple and its body is always full. It can easily be seen by parting the wool. Its best home is on open wools. Fine wools have some, but the fibers are too dense for easy travel of the nasty, awkward insect. Then there are two kinds of lice which we have never seen.

Sometimes well-fed sheep, housed in close quarters, develop an itch in their skin, but that is not likely in any case reported, so the trouble is from some of the above pests. When fresh sheared, sheep will nip off any ticks, but nits will be left to furnish future trouble. Dipping is the only specific for any of these insects. This cannot be done now, but clipping should be done as soon as possible and then it will not be much of a chore. I would dilute the dip as per directions and sponge it into their hides. It will hardly pay to buy a vat for a few sheep, but some buckets, a sponge and a sap pan will be enough. I would lay the sheep on its back in the pan and dope the underside good. Then stand it on its feet and soak it to the end of the nose and eyes, and finish inside the ears.

This is an unpleasant subject, so let us get a lesson from lice. The Bible says, "I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground." That applies to all fungus, parasitic insects, and every pest the farmer must fight. When men behave themselves they have intelligence to combat every handicap, but when vicious, lazy and trifling they get what is coming to them. Intelligence and industry bring their reward. Life is a fight and conquest a profit and joy. Another lesson: Every live thing in creation is industrious and obeys every law made for it. There are no slackers nor lawbreakers in the animal or vegetable kingdoms. All fight to the best of their ability under any circumstances. All except human beings.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Farm and Garden

Time to Start Seed Sowing

Very often the gardener or farmer sows his seeds in batches, all at one time, for sake of convenience, and one can scarcely blame him for so doing, as it certainly saves time. It is not, however, always the best for his seeds or plants, as some do best at a moderately low temperature, while others require more heat, and it is just this difference which causes one kind to do well while another does not thrive or grow as it should do. Thus if we start some seeds too soon we gain nothing by it, but on the contrary have less success than if planted when the temperature is right. As a rule, all plants that are natives of warm climates, such as tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, etc., should not be sown until they can be kept warm enough for constant steady growth. The same is true of flower seeds, and it is well worth the trouble of thinking the matter over before sowing the seeds. It is almost impossible to start some seeds too early, however, provided they can be hardened off properly, and those who wish early flowers can sow pansies, mignonette, asters, etc., that require transplanting, with the best possible results. Mignonette, however, requires more careful handling, but some of our giant kinds will well repay the little extra care given them. Carnations, pinks and wallflowers do well if started early and well hardened off. H. W. HALES.

Pruning Trees and Shrubs

As this is the time many people do their annual pruning it may not be amiss to jot down a few notes from experience in that line. The idea seems to be prevalent that tall trees and shrubs need to be pruned severely, and we often see the result in the landscape of the "tree butcher," and sometimes with extreme disgust. Unless a tree or plant has excessive growth all unnecessary pruning may be considered as a direct blow at its vitality, and therefore careful thought should be used. Thus some varieties of trees and shrubs need little or no pruning, while others will stand considerable, and some really need it. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, but if you have any doubts about the need better leave it alone. The writer was once prevailed upon to prune a fruit tree severely that had borne fruit regularly for some years, and the result was an entire loss of fruit for one season, with nothing to compensate in any way. Try to study the habits of your trees and shrubs and prune accordingly, and we will then hear less about the failure of fruits and flowers and a much better appearance of the landscape in general.

H. W. HALES.

Some Notable Roses

No. 6

Irish Elegance

This rose is a Hybrid Tea with single flowers, and as a rule the American public does not care for single roses. This prejudice has been relaxed in favor of American Pillar, one of the finest of climbing roses for our climate, and the beauty of Irish Elegance certainly makes up for any lack of petals. It is a large flower, graceful in bud, the color a bronzy orange shading to salmon apricot when open. It is a strong grower, hardy in constitution, with very good foliage. It was introduced by a well-known Irish rosarian, in 1905. It is said to do especially well in the Pacific Northwest. The hot dry Summers along the Atlantic seaboard are not very congenial to single roses, but the real elegance of its buds, and the beauty of color, make this rose a favorite with rose lovers of discriminating taste.

Among the new Irish roses now offered we find a set of six Hybrid Teas bearing the names of Irish Charity, Irish Charm, Irish Courage, Irish Hope, Irish Morn, and Irish Sweetness. They are all very highly praised, and are said to be very desirable garden roses.

Doings Down in Delaware

At the very beginning I wish to say that the statements herein are to be construed as neither a knock nor a boost for the State of Delaware, but are simply the writer's own observations of local conditions during eight years' residence in that section lying between Bridgeville and Georgetown, in Sussex County, and locally known as Nanticoke Hundred.

The land throughout this section is level, or slightly rolling, and the soil is sandy loam, except that located in swamp places or bordering drainage ditches, which is a black muck, or what we call "sour soil." The temperature is similar to that of the other Middle Atlantic States, but situated as we are between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, the air is somewhat moist, and while there is usually a breeze blowing from some quarter we are fortunately exempt from the severe and destructive gales that often sweep the Atlantic seaboard.

Though being a general farming section, where many follow diversified farming, fruit and trucking are the principal pursuits, such as apples, peaches, strawberries, cantaloupes, tomatoes and sweet potatoes. Peas, Lima beans and pumpkins are also raised in increasing quantities each year for the canneries, which are located in most of the towns throughout this section.

We have what is called a curb market for fruit and berries. Strawberries are by far the most important berry crop, and during their season, which is usually from the middle of May to the latter part of June, it is no unusual sight to see hundreds of vehicles of all descriptions, from a one-horse buggy to a three-ton truck, carrying from one to 50 crates of berries, drive into the market place, where the berries are sold to the highest bidder. They are then loaded in refrigerator cars and shipped to all points North and West, the South, of course, having their own. Apples and cantaloupes are sold the same way, while tomatoes, peas, beans, pumpkins and even cucumbers are usually contracted for by the canners before the seed is in the ground.

In addition to the above-mentioned means for making a livelihood in this locality, I must not fail to mention poultry-raising, which while being a side issue with most farmers is rather a large one, many keeping more than a thousand hens during the Fall and Winter season. Also there is still another money crop which adds thousands of dollars to the family budgets in this section and which requires neither planting nor cultivation. This is the holly evergreen that furnishes your Christmas decorations. Holly wreaths and box holly are shipped from here by the carload during December each year. F. C. B.

Roses for Constant Blooming

Quite a large number of nurseries are now sending out lists of roses with the varieties not properly classified, and it is a common thing to sell the uninitiated not only some useless ones for their purpose but many grafted or budded varieties that as soon as the suckers come up from the bottom are useless for almost anything. As a rule no rose which will grow on its own roots satisfactorily should be grafted or budded, but some are such weak growers that it is necessary to resort to grafting or budding. In buying roses the purchaser should know this, and if they are grafted or budded should be planted very much deeper in the ground than if grown on their own roots. The object of this is to be able to rub off or keep down the suckers from the wild stock and to enable the variety to take root above the graft, and thus become an own-root plant, so to speak.

The Hybrid Tea class is now a very large one, and we also have some old varieties like Gen. Jacqueminot and the old La Reine that will never go out of use. Rich soil, plenty of bone dust, good drainage and plenty of sunlight are the requisites of good rose culture, and given these there are few plants that are more satisfactory or that will give the grower more pleasure. A few good varieties for outdoor use are Sunburst, Lady Hillingdon, Duchess of Wellington, Mrs. Aaron Ward, in yellows; Etoile de France, Gruss au Teplitz and Radiance, in reds, and Killarney, La France and Los Angeles in pink. H. W. HALES.

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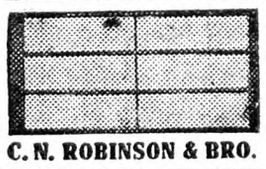

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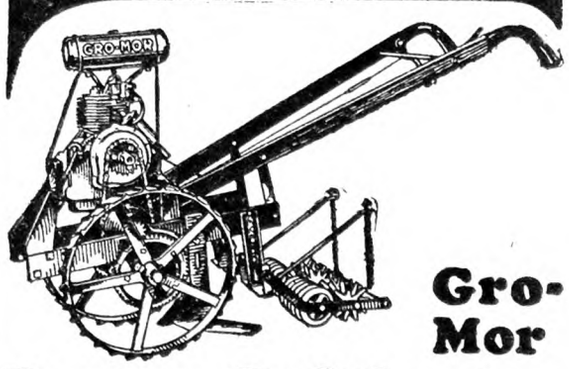

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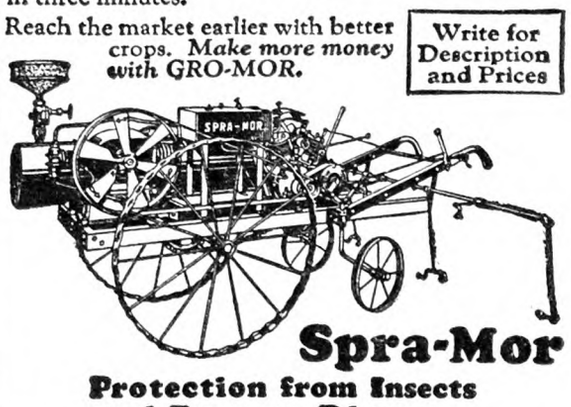

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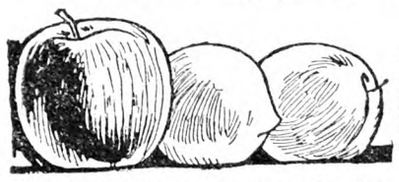

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FREE CATALOG

A Group of Garden Questions

I have been thinking of growing cut flowers to sell. What good, reliable firms buy cut flowers? What is the difference between a hotbed and a cold frame? What flowers would you suggest that I plant, and how many can be taken care of successfully? What plants would you suggest for a rock garden, a tropical garden and an old-fashioned garden? Can you give me any information on roadside selling of all garden products? MRS. R. H.

New York.

It will be wise for you to go into the raising of cut flowers rather cautiously, beginning with such as you are able to dispose of locally. If you have a roadside stand some of these flowers sell quite well. Cut flowers are sold commercially through commission dealers. We should not at all recommend sending outdoor flowers from your locality to New York, for it is not likely that you could make it pay, considering high express rates and the need for icing the flowers in hot weather. Many of the commission men who deal solely in cut flowers do not care to handle Summer flowers from growers who do not raise flowers under glass also. They say that it does not pay them, as the Summer flowers are low in price, and it is not fair to their shippers who send flowers all the year round. For this reason a small grower of the outdoor flowers finds it difficult to obtain a market.

A cold frame is one in which there is no form of heating employed. A hotbed is either heated with manure or occasionally with steam pipes running through it.

Among flowers that are desirable for cutting are peonies, larkspur, Coreopsis, Gaillardias, marigolds and Zinnias. The marigolds and Zinnias are annuals and are very easily grown from seed, blooming the first year. There are annual Gaillardias and Coreopsis and also annual larkspurs, but there are also perennial varieties which give you very good results. It is not possible to tell anyone how many she can take care of successfully. As you are a beginner, we think you would better start with a small area and see what your success is. To grow flowers in a satisfactory manner means plenty of hard work and also experience.

Rock gardens usually have some climbing or trailing plants, such as the small trailing myrtle or periwinkle, botanically Vinca minor, and any of the perennials. Columbines are especially good for such a position. The little trailing Daphne Cneorum is often grown in rock gardens. Petunias commonly do well in such a situation, although they are not really rock plants. Some of the small Irises will do very well in a rock garden, and the little perennial harebell is a favorite for such a locality. California poppies, which are easily raised from seeds, like such a place; also the Gypsophila, annual larkspur and Portulaca. An old-fashioned garden usually contains perennial plants and Spring bulbs. A tropical garden consists of the Summer bedding plants, which are chiefly grown for showy foliage, such as castor-oil plants, Cannas, Caladiums and such foliage plants as Coleus for edging.

A great many people sell flowers on the roadside stands and apparently find it quite profitable. It is not possible, however, to go into any such growing and selling without passing through a period when you are gaining experience, when the returns are not likely to be very large.

TOMMY was meandering homeward much later than his usual supper time. A friend of the family who happened to meet him said: "Why, Tommy, aren't you afraid you'll be late for supper?" "Nope," replied Tommy. "I've got the meat."—Children.

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(F) 25 Trees and Vines—10 Pear Trees, 4-5 ft., any one standard variety (except Bosc); 15 Concord Grapes, 2 yr. vines.
(G) 30 Trees and Vines—10 Peach Trees, 9/16 in., 4-6 ft.; 10 Plum Trees, 4-5 ft.; any one standard variety of each; 10 Latham Red Raspberries.
(H) 121 Trees and Vines—10 Plum Trees, 4-5 ft.; any one standard variety; 10 Concord Grapes, 2-yr. vines; 1 Cortland Apple Tree, 2-yr., 4-5 ft.; 100 Cuthbert Red Raspberries.
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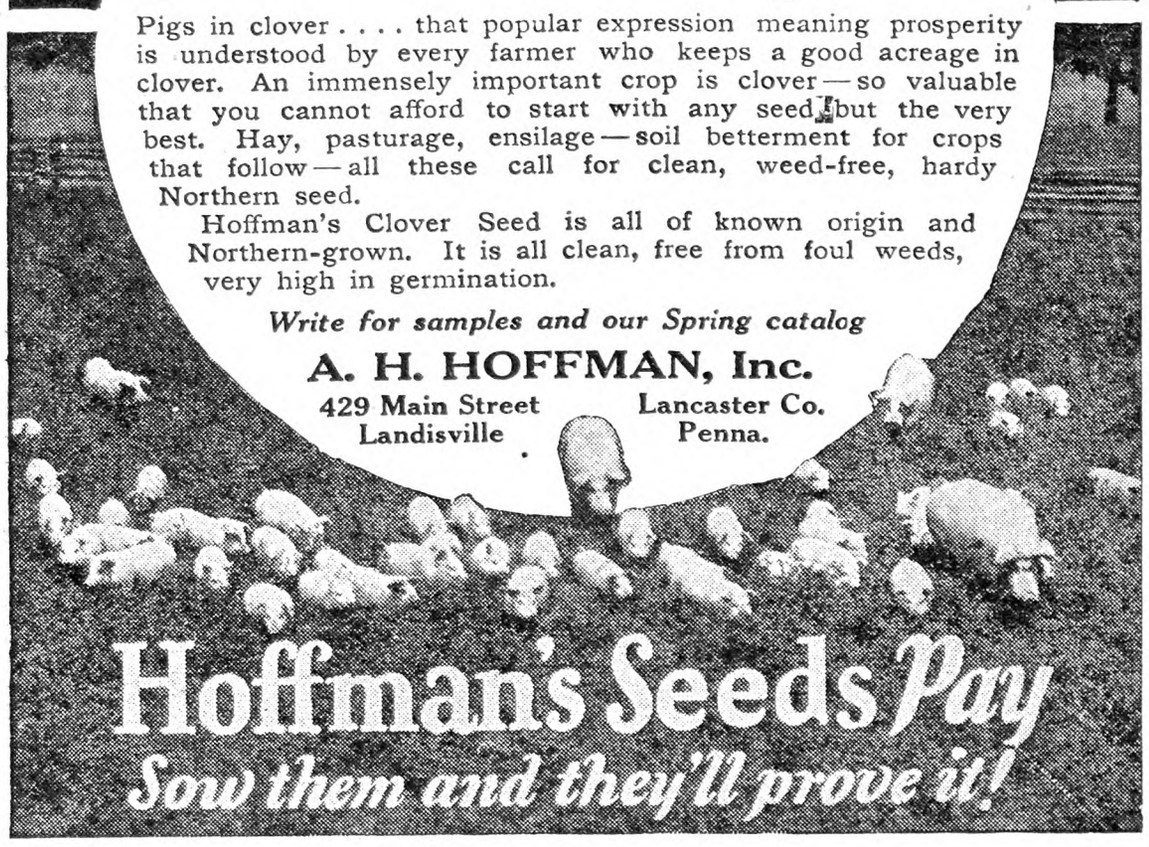

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Horticultural Notes

Mother's Flower Garden Blooms Again

No doubt all middle-aged women are rejoicing to see mother's and grandmother's well-rememebered and much-loved flower gardens bursting into popularity once more; to see great beds of Zinnias, poppies, marigolds, balsams, pinks and others of those beautiful old-fashioned flowers being grown and admired as did our parents of the long ago. Strolling through the city parks in Denver, Colo., last Summer, we stopped to admire the supreme beauty and loveliness of so many of those old-time flowers. Their beauty and freedom of bloom, their ease of cultivation and long blooming season and adaptability to such an extensive range of soils and climatic conditions, have made several of these lovely annuals universal favorites, so that today they are grown in the spacious gardens of the millionaires as well as in the front yard of the poorest tenant-farmer's abiding place.

House plants and the delicate perennials from the florist's greenhouse demand quite a bit of time and some pampering in the way of certain kinds of soil mixture, moisture conditions, etc., in order to thrive, grow and bloom satisfactorily; given the necessary requirements they give lovely bloom and delicious odors. However, we busy housewives find little time to devote to the care of expensive plants and must necessarily turn to the long list of worthy annuals, all of which will grow and bloom under the ordinary farm conditions, and by careful selection of these we can have an unbroken line of bloom, and such a widespread wealth of color, shades and marking — something new every day, some shade or color not seen before. How these will interest the children, always finding something different among the Phlox, Zinnias, balsams, etc.

While the list of desirable annuals is a long one and it is difficult to stop short of many sorts, I find it best to limit the planting to a generous supply of six to eight, never more than a dozen of those best suited to surroundings and to effect desired. Last year my two beds of Zinnias 8 ft. wide and 40 ft. long were the admiration of all who saw them. I ordered several ounces of fine seed from a reliable seedsman of the mixed sorts, embracing every known color and marking of the Zinnia family. The ground, which was Bermuda sod, was plowed several times, all grass roots removed, and was harrowed, dragged and raked until I had a seed bed good enough for the finest vegetable seeds. The Zinnia seeds, however, were started in the vegetable garden and when 3 in. high were transplanted to the permanent beds, being set in rows 2 ft. apart and 1 ft. in the row. Plants were cultivated just as though they were beans or tomatoes; they grew and bloomed the whole Summer long and were a sheet of bloom when cut down by frost.

In addition to the Zinnias, we grew some fine asters, which flower also is worthy a place in every garden; they thrived and gave such a wealth of the very finest flowers. Zinnia beds were edged with bedding Petunias, whose ease of culture and freedom of bloom makes them favorites everywhere. Dahlias grown from seed gave mostly single blooms, but bloomed freely the first year from the seed. Our sweet peas were also the envy of flower-lovers; here, too, we used expensive seed. However, those grown from cheaper seed, bought at a local seed store, gave fine bloom, lovely colors, and were the equal of those grown from the high-priced seed. Ground for sweet peas was prepared by digging a trench 10 in. deep, filling in with well-rotted manure, sprinkling freely with lime, adding more manure, 2 in. of garden soil and another sprinkling of lime, which was raked in with the soil and seed planted, trench now lacking 2 in. of being level with surface soil. As the plants grew fresh earth was drawn in and brush support was given. Plants grew 3 ft. tall, bloomed freely, all blooms having long stems, and the colors, size and freedom of bloom was all that could be desired.

What other easy-growing annuals shall we select? The old-fashioned balsam or lady's slipper should be included; Portulacas are a thing of beauty the whole Summer long. Verbenas are lovely where a trailing plant is desired, also fine for porch boxes; Petunias are fine for bedding or porch boxes. Phlox Drummondii should never be overlooked; their lovely colors are always interesting, and they are not particular as to soil and weather conditions. Nasturtiums only ask for a not too rich soil and a sunny location, and their many-colored blooms will attract you for a long time. Marigolds, Zinnias, the tall growing sorts, and balsams are fine for temporary low hedges along fences, walks and as a background for the low-growing bedding plants such as Phlox, pansies, Verbenas and such.

Mother, too, understood the systematic use of our quick-growing vines and often used morning glories, Dutchman's pipe, love puff, jack bean and the balsam cucumbers and cypress vines for covering unsightly objects about the farmyard. A generous planting of such vines in the rich soil about old buildings means rapid growth, so that in a few weeks after coming through the soil these rapid-growing vines will convert many unsightly objects into a beautiful bower of green that is admired instead of avoided.

For planting around the porch the cypress vine stands supreme; the delicate, feathery foliage closely resembles the finest fern in texture and the shade of green is one not often seen in growing plants. Added to these, the hundreds of beautiful scarlet and white, star-shaped flowers standing out in preeminence on their long stems make the vine one of the most beautiful in the floral kingdom. This, however, is not a very rank grower, and for a dense covering the plants should stand as close as six to 10 in. in the row. The soil must be made rich and necessary cultivation and moisture given for promoting rapid growth. Given these, the cypress vine is one of our most desirable vines for porch and trellis planting, and certainly is unsurpassed for beauty.

In addition to the annuals and vines, mother used some of our tall-growing plants for temporary hedges, with which she was able to hide from view objectionable objects and bring out pleasing effects about the farmstead. Among these plants which grow very rapidly, the castor bean stands first. Here in Oklahoma, planted when the ground is warm in the Spring, the castor bean germinates readily and grows so rapidly that in a few weeks it has reached a height of 2 to 4 ft. and furnishes shade for fowls and children. Other such plants are sunflowers, okra and the cotton plant. All are good, and the last three produce lovely bloom. The okra also produces edible pods, which are fine for food. LILY REED YORK.

Frau Karl Druschki Rose Disappears

Four years ago I bought two two-year-old rose plants. They were Frau Karl Druschki, and for the first two years they bore beautiful white roses, true to name. Next year they didn't bloom, so I applied some rotted goat manure. The following year they sent out innumerable small, single-petaled pink roses, quite unlike Frau Karl Druschki. What do you suppose caused the change? Is there any chance of bringing them back to the once beautiful white roses they were? E. B.

This is a case where a budded rose died out and was succeeded by the more vigorous stock. Many of our garden roses are budded, and this is desirable in the case of a rather delicate variety, but there is the risk that suckers from the more vigorous root will gradually starve out the rose budded on it. Druschki is a very vigorous rose, but evidently suckers from the stock were not noticed and removed. One should always cut off suckers, which come from below the place where budded. In this case the root is doubtless the European briar rose, and if the bud is entirely gone these stocks should be pulled out and destroyed. In planting roses that are not on their own roots it is desirable to set the point of union about two inches below the surface; then the budded rose will send out roots above the point of union and will in time form a root system of its own.

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Feeding Apple Trees, Not Butchering Them

I have just been looking over a severely pruned young orchard. The owner says that the branches were dying back and they had to be thinned out and the unhealthy wood removed. This is just like an orchard that we cut back ourselves a few years ago. But if these trees of our own and the trees I saw today had been properly fed they would not have been in this dying condition.

A commercial orchardist who makes money every year on his apples has spoken to us off and on for years about his sundry practices. There is no other phase in which this man has improved more himself and surpassed some of his less observing neighbors than in the matter of feeding his trees. About leafing time in the Spring he top-dresses his orchards with sulphate of ammonia.

Since we began top-dressing our small farm orchard the leaves are larger, a better color and more healthy looking. In addition to our farm-tenant's share of apples that he gets for picking them and for cutting the grass and putting it under the trees, we have had apples to sell since having used sulphate of ammonia. This week we have sold more York Imperial apples than the whole cost of sulphate since we began to use it three years ago. We scatter from 5 lbs. down to a small handful over the entire ground under an apple tree, dependent upon the size and age of the tree.

Our young tenant is very busy with his farm work because of help shortage and the spray outfit that we formerly used a good many years ago failed to work, so our trees have not been sprayed for three years. Our trees look much more thrifty and our farm supply of apples has improved, though we happened to stop spraying just about the time we began to feed our trees with a Spring top-dressing.

A good many farmers do not understand spraying and are apt to put it off because they dislike the work or lack the equipment. We ought to spray, of course, and everybody else ought to spray to secure more and better apples; but if you can't spray or don't mean to spray, get 100 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia and give the land a sprinkling under your trees, out as far as the spread of the branches. We never sprinkle up close to the tree trunk; 5 lbs. is all we use on grown trees, and small trees should have only a handful.

Leaves on an apple tree should be large, a deep green, and afford a wide and thick spread to the sunshine and air. The substance an apple is made of has to pass through the leaves and be changed there before it goes into the apple. You just can't have a fine, healthy apple without a vigorous leaf growth, and the sulphate of ammonia top-dressing is what gets you the leaf growth.

Ohio. G. P. WILLIAMS.

The Bookshelf

THE BOOK OF BULBS, by F. F. Rockwell.—Mr. Rockwell's books are noted for the ease with which they may be read and for the practical information which they contain. "The Book of Bulbs" is no exception. Discussing first the popularity of bulbs and how they may be used, the author moves to practical considerations in the making of a garden and the handling of bulbs. Then one by one are discussed the various classes of bulb plants, such as tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, other Spring-flowering bulbs, Summer and Autumn-flowering bulbs, hardy lilies, Gladiolus, Dahlias, Begonias, Irises and peonies. Chapters are also included dealing with the propagation of bulbs and with insects and diseases. Many half-tones and pen-and-ink drawings illustrate the author's remarks and directions. It will find a place on the library table of the Garden Club member and in the hands of the practical amateur. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York.

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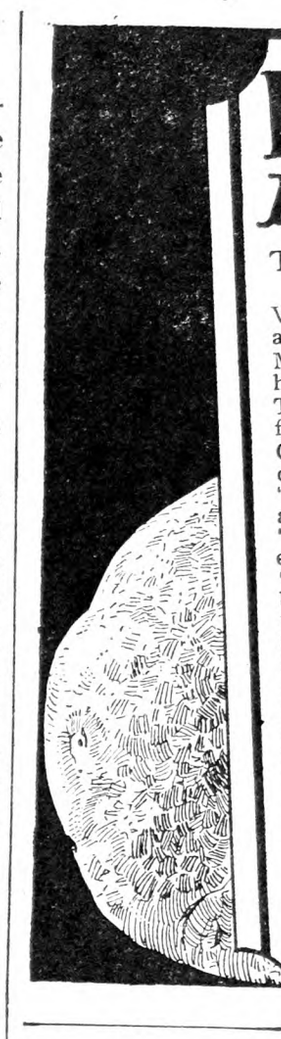

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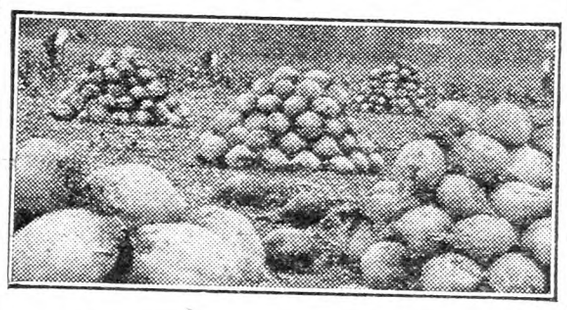

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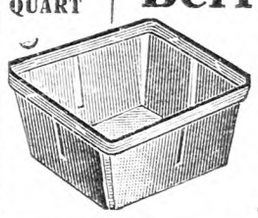

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When you consider soil deficiencies, lack of balance, and plant preferences, varying proportions of plant food elements are required for different soils and crops.

These requirements can be supplied, however, with comparatively few grades. Too many grades increase manufacturing costs, slow up shipments and confuse the buyer unnecessarily.

Several conferences have been held recently between state agronomists and fertilizer manufacturers. Their aim has been to reduce the number of grades, to standardize plant food proportions, to increase the demand for high grades, and to discourage the use of low grade goods with a cheaper-per-ton, but higher-per-pound-of-plant-food cost.

Fertilizer users can aid materially in this campaign for fewer and better grades by buying the recommended ratios in the higher analysis forms. It will save them money.

Another foolishness about fertilizer is the idea that odor and dark color indicate quality. They do not. The higher grades are light in color and practically odorless. They are purer and better.

If all the fertilizer ingredients and mixed fertilizer used in the United States were mixed into one grade, it would analyze a shade above 3% ammonia, 9% of available phosphoric acid, and 3% potash—a 1-3-1 ratio. A 3-9-3, a 4-12-4, or a 5-15-5 are all a 1-3-1 ratio. 5-15-5 furnishes plant food in the same proportions as the lower grades, and at a cheaper cost per pound of plant food. This ratio is an approved one, and is very largely used for other than truck crops.

Ville, from 1860 to 1876, at the French Experimental Station at Vincennes, did some of the most original and fundamental work on plant feeding. With a complete chemical fertilizer (analyzing approximately 7% nitrogen, 6% phosphoric acid, 7% potash, and without manure), he was able to grow 50 bushels of wheat per acre. On the same soil with nitrogen alone his yield dropped to 22 bushels. When he used phosphoric acid and potash alone his yield was 18 bushels. Without fertilizer he grew 12 bushels.

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Gleanings from Cornell Farmers' Week Addresses

Dr. Livingston Farrand—"The general purpose of Cornell University is to turn out graduates who will return to the world something permanently constructive; to stimulate students to widen the fields of knowledge; to foster research, not simply to acquire facts already known; to make available the results of these researches. The ultimate aim of the university, as of all true educators of all ages, is to break down smug complacency and intolerance of others' views, and to build upon their place open minds, tolerant of any points of view whatsover, so long as they be honest."

Dr. G. F. Warren—"The agricultural depression is not due to surplus food. The trouble is that farmers are receiving a smaller share of the retail price, because wages in industry are high. Wages always remain high after other prices begin to fall. The farmer receives what is left after distributing charges are deducted, and distributing charges are largely wages. Among possible ways of meeting the situation is reduced production, which is already taking place. But production cannot be curtailed all at once. Increased population is another means of relief. This is occurring at the rate of 1½ per cent a year. These forces are slowly having their effect. I expect the general price level to decline for the next 10 years, but farm prices will go up during that period."

Prof. Flora Rose—"If excessive fatness or thinness is not caused by functional disorders, which should be treated by a physician, the weight can be controlled by proper diet. Normal weight is not a line but a zone. Children's weight may vary from 7 to 10 per cent below average, up to 20 per cent above average for the age and height, and still be normal if the health is good. The normal zone for adults may vary from 15 per cent below to 10 per cent above the average. Children need excess weight for growth. The wraith-like figure is not normal for young girls. A slight excess of weight should last up to the 25th or 30th year. After that age you will be a better insurance risk if you are slightly below the average."

F. L. Salman, Library Extension Division of New York State Department of Education—"There are today 253 counties having traveling libraries. These are thickly dotted over Ohio, California, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan. The plan offers to all the people a quantity of books which most individuals could not afford for the price of a single magazine. In the United States the county library idea received great impetus from the war camp library service, which went with the boys to France and came back again.

"In England, where there is a library for the people in every county or shire, the framers of the library law say there are but two excuses why any county should not have county library service. The first is 'absolute and abject poverty' and the second is 'utter and abject stupidity.' The thing which we need more than anything else in this country is contact with the minds of our neighbors and with the great minds of the past. Books are the birthright of al the people, not of the few who live in cities and villages."

Director F. B. Morrison of Geneva Experiment Station—"Fewer colds and other ills would scourge the human race if it consumed adequate amounts of vitamins. In the last 20 years students of nutrition, by their astounding discoveries, have revolutionized the habits of our lives. Perhaps the greatest of these discoveries are the vitamins which are intimately connected with the health of both man and animals.

"Vitamin A, the growth vitamin, is found in milk, cream and butter, in yellow corn, but not in white corn, and in green leafy vegetables. Its generous use prevents cold and respiratory diseases. Lack of it causes these diseases, also eye disease. Deficiency of Vitamin B causes the Oriental disease, beri beri. This vitamin is common in milk, eggs and vegetables.

"Vitamin C, the anti-scorbutic one, is essential only to man, monkeys and guinea pigs. This is the one found in raw foods, tomatoes, oranges, other fresh fruits and in potatoes, raw or cooked.

"Vitamin D cures and prevents rickets. This is the sunshine vitamin, found also in cod liver oil, in liver and in foods subjected to ultra-violet rays. Bow legs, poor bone growth, can be corrected by exposure to sunshine or by giving cod liver oil, though foods rich in lime are also essential, as milk, eggs, spinach and other vegetables.

"Vitamin E is necessary to reproduction. Natural foods, as green foods, eggs, and, for animals, well-cured leafy fodder, contain sufficient amounts so that deficiency will not occur. Vitamin F prevents nervous diseases, and G is necessary for growth. Both of the two latter constitute vitamin B, which is not one but two elements. Vitamin B is found in yeast, though other foods are rich in it and contain the added advantage of bringing to the diet other elements needed."

Prof. Martha Van Rensselaer—"Housekeeping is an engineering job which carries with it the same need of visualizing work for the purpose of improving it. A program of rest, health and good posture in physical household exercise is a preventive of fatigue. Bringing intelligent interest to bear upon the housekeeping problem and dividing the household activities according to the abilities of the various members of the family may contribute to the growth of the workers, release time for the enjoyment of reading, music, art appreciation and enable the family to contribute to community progress."

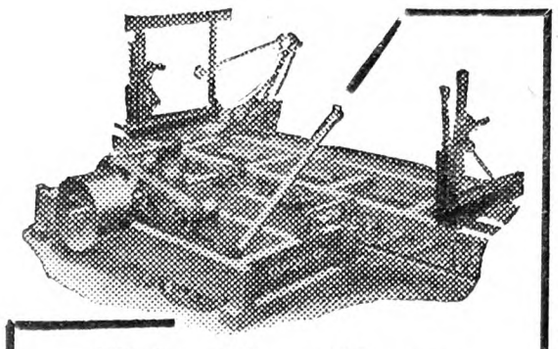
M. A. Dawber, superintendent of rural work in the Methodist Board of Home Missions—"The larger parish is the solution of the problem of religious ineffectiveness. By this I mean the enlargement of a single church to take in all the religious no-man's land that lies all about it; the centralized ministry of several churches of one denomination, including exchange of services among the pastors, or an interdenominational parish, in which the different churches lay aside their competition in the field and substitute co-operation.

"The minimum of workers for a religious unit or parish, be it town or country, should be two men, one to preach and one to lead the boys' work, and a woman to organize and direct religious education."

Anna Botsford Comstock—"Life on the farm for the child would be much richer if he knew what was there. Everything in nature study learned by the child can be later used by the farmer. Such study will interest the child in the farm as a place.

"He should learn something about how and why plants grow; why they are adapted to certain environments; about plant processes and cross-pollination; about insects which are helpful as well as those that are harmful; about the nature of soils; about the laws of nature.

"The child should study nature that it may recognize the beauty that is in the world and enjoy it." V. M. C.



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The D. L. F.

Among the group of farmers who went to Europe on the American Farm Bureau pilgrimage last Summer was Henry Sierk of Attica, N. Y. Mr. Sierk reported many interesting things upon his return which he saw on this trip. One of these was an organization of Danish farmers known as the D. L. F.

Danske Landboforeningers Froforsyning (D. L. F.) was founded in 1906 and is a co-operative society of seed-growing farmers. The object is to promote the growing of good seeds and to improve the method of trading between the grower and the consumer, and also to form a profitable sale of good seeds at home and to foreign countries.

Only the best farmers in Denmark are admitted to this organization as growers of seed. All seed growers must be recommended to the D. L. F. by a committee appointed by the farm organizations of the country. This is one of the methods which they use in maintaining high quality in their seeds. The growing of the seeds takes place only under contract, and the D. L. F. reserves the right to sort and grade the seed after it is grown, to supervise the crop during the growing season and to approve of the seed which is used as planting stock.

The stock-seed is grown by the most experienced growers according to modern principles and under strict control as to selection and sorting, so as to avoid crossing, etc. Likewise the cleaning, storing, etc., are undertaken in the most careful way. The D. L. F. undertakes improved cultivation of stock-seeds on two trial farms, conducted by specialists. The aim is partly to improve already existing strains and partly to produce new strains.

Constant watch is being kept for new and improved strains of seed. The organization maintains its own trial ground and strains which appear to them to have considerable merit are sent to the State Experiment Station. It is there that they are given comparative tests, and new strains of seed are considered first class only when they have been approved by the State Experiment Station. It is only in this way that they are able to produce seed of such high quality that it meets the approval of farmers all over the world.

A committee, consisting of well-known experts, further decides which varieties and strains are to be grown, taking the consumers' requirements into consideration.

The growing comprises clover, grass and vegetable seeds. D. L. F.'s acreage forms about 25 per cent of the whole seed acreage in Denmark and is continually growing.

All seeds that are shipped are delivered in sealed packages, bearing the stamp and guarantee of the State Seed Testing Station. This protects the seed from being misrepresented in foreign countries and gives them assurance that their seed will not be mixed with other seed of poorer quality.

Seeds commonly sold to the United States by the D. L. F. are Red clover, White clover, rye grass, meadow fescue, carrot, mangel, sugar beet, garden beet, turnip and cabbage. L. H. W.

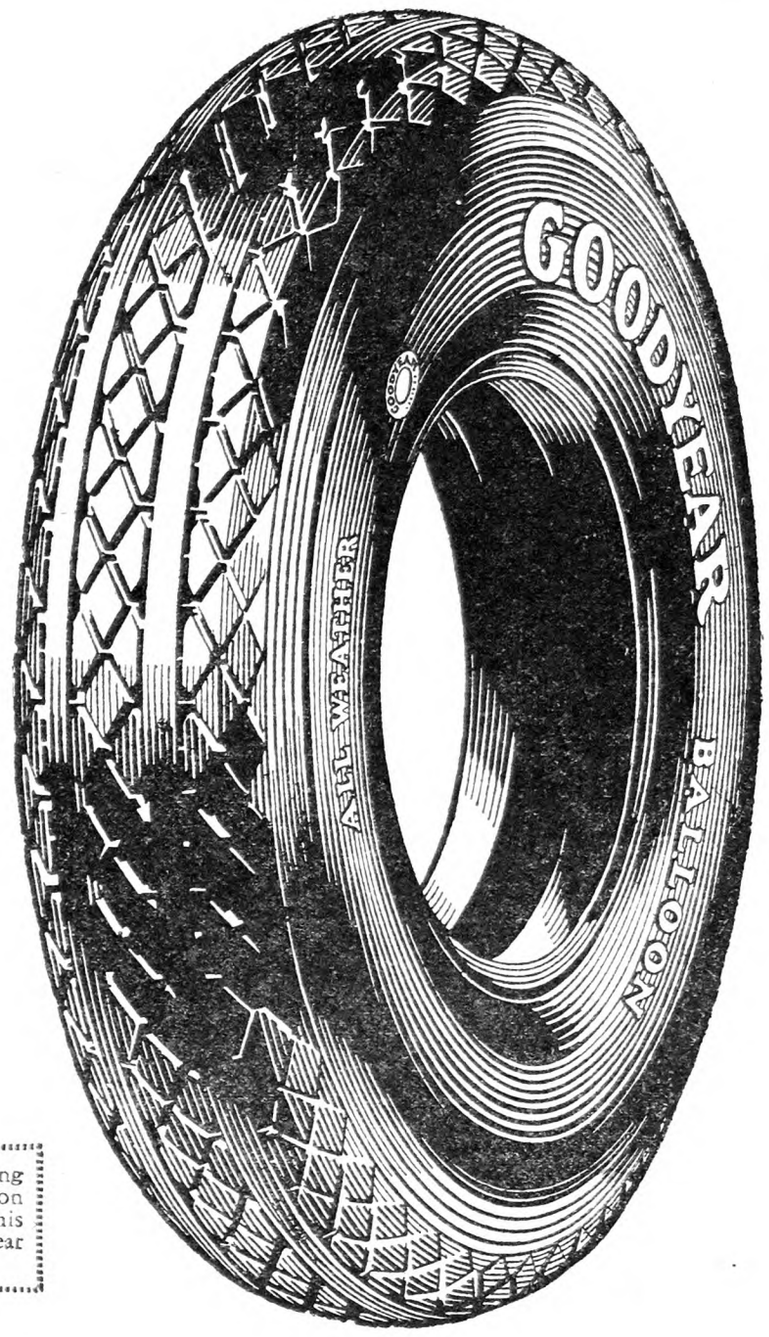
Who Originated This Cantaloupe

Can anyone tell me the name and address of the originator of the Lake Champlain cantaloupe? W. J. M.

Cape May, N. J.

R. N.-Y.—If any reader knows about this will he please tell us?

JUDGE: "Do you deny it any more—three people have testified that they saw you steal." Accused: "What are three people? I can bring millions who did not see me."—Nebelspalter.



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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The apple market continues firm, in fact some varieties brought slightly higher prices. Receipts were rather moderate but a fairly good demand caused a firm market with U. S. No. 1's, A2½-in. Baldwins selling mostly $7 to $8 a barrel, a few fancy bringing $8.50 and poor stock worked out at lower figures. The few eastern pears left met a slow outlet. Considerable quantities of South American fruit have been received including 11,000 crates of melons, 9,000 boxes of grapes, 900 boxes of peaches and 350 boxes of plums. Boxes containing about 20 lbs. of grapes brought $2 to $6 as to variety and condition while boxes of six to eight melons brought $2 to $5. Potatoes have been moving a little better and prices tended upward although offerings were fairly liberal. Of around 370 carloads received during the week nearly 300 carloads were from Maine, 150-lb. sacks selling up to $4.40. Maine is also putting out a "baking potato" in special packages, 50-lb. boxes and 15-lb. cartons, the former being quoted at $2.25 to $2.50 and the latter around 75c. A few Bermudas are being offered also some Red Bliss from Cuba, the total amounting to eight to 10 cars for the week. Sweet potatoes have been moving upward in price under a fairly active demand. Delaware and Maryland are at the end of their shipping season and the receipts for week from those States totaled only 17 cars. More Southern States supplied New York with about 10 carloads and New Jersey offerings equaled about 35 carloads besides the trucked-in stock. Onion prices have moved upward fast. Since early in February best yellows have advanced fully $1.75 to $2 per 100-lb. sack, the most of which has occurred during the past week. Fresh receipts of new cabbage are considerably heavier than fresh arrivals of old crop cabbage. There has been a slightly better demand for old stock while new cabbage has fluctuated more or less from day to day. Green vegetables from Southern States in good variety and spinach plentiful and cheap. Chicory, dandelion greens, kale, escarole, parsley, romaine, turnip top and broccoli are being brought in mostly from Louisiana, Texas and California. A little California asparagus has already been received which worked out at from $10 to $25 a crate of one dozen.

EGGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs have been increasing slowly for the season and a firm market has recently developed to the extent of finest nearby eggs advancing ½c a doz. Production is evidently dragging a little behind last year as evidenced by total receipts in the four principal markets since January 1, which according to Federal figures amounted to 2,196,400 cases to March 3rd, compared with 2,323,400 cases for the same period a year ago. However, movement into storage on the Pacific Coast is reported as being fairly free for the season and there has been some call for eggs by exporters, mainly for South American countries. Distribution has also been widened as retail prices have been pretty well adjusted to wholesale values and some eggs have been put into storage in New York warehouses presumably in anticipation of a good Easter demand. Cold storage in New York on March 3rd were reported as 17,800 cases compared with 46,372 cases a year ago.

The live fowl market was overburdened early in the week with the carry-over and fresh receipts and with advices indicating liberal arrivals buyers held off as much as possible in anticipation of lower prices. But by the latter part of the week trading has become more satisfactory and the clearance was fairly good. About 90 per cent of the live poultry being received is fowl and 4 to 5 per cent chickens, the rest being made up of miscellaneous offerings such as geese, ducks, broilers, capons, etc. The percentage of Leghorn fowl was a little too plentiful for trade demand and these generally sold at from 2 to 3c under colored stock. Chickens sold well as there were only a few of them and good capons were wanted. A small increase in the number of express broilers received was reported and values tended downward. Receipts of fresh killed broilers are increasing gradually and with generally cool weather they have been meeting a moderate demand at irregular figures. On the other hand receipts of fowl were not as heavy and market strengthened, although most offerings were western boxed packed. It is getting a little late for capons and they were generally rather coarse. Ducks were dull and weak and geese were slow. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in New York amounted to 24,852,437 lbs. on March 5th as against 29,660,000 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

The demand for high quality hay has been fairly good and due to the scarcity of high-grade stock a fair demand developed for undergrades. This has resulted in the accumulations being pretty well reduced and prices on top grades advancing $1 per ton. The majority of the offerings were fair, No. 2 Timothy to poor quality stained hay. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 48c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 37c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, lb., 6c; carrots, bch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, bch, 10c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, head, 10c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.30; pk., 35c; parsnips, bu., $1.40; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 8c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 20c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, light weight, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 40 to 50c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 50 to 60c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55c; eggs, crate, $10.25 to $10.50; retail, 35 to 38c; duck eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 90c to $1.25; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; celery, doz. bchs, 60 to 85c; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 20 to 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2.75; onions, bu., 75c to $1.25; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, large, bu., $1.20 to $1.30; small, bu., 50c; medium, bu., 75c; radishes, doz. bchs, 75c; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 5c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 12 to 14c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz. heads, 35 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 60c; carrots, bskt, 40 to 50c; bu., 70 to 80c; celery, doz. bchs, 75c to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds, 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bskt, 50 to 60c; bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; turnips, bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Greening, bu., $1.50 to $2; King, bu., $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, bu., $1.50 to $2; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $1.50 to $2; Tolman Sweet, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Live Poultry. — Springers, lb., 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 32 to 34c; light, lb., 30 to 31c; roosters, old, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 35 to 38c; doz., small lots, 38 to 40c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5 buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Nuts (Domestic).—Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potatoes have been on the advance lately, with supplies moderate. Butter and cheese are firmer.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, firmer; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; tubs, 49 to 51c; dairy, 41 to 46c; storage, 39 to 42c. Cheese, firmer; new daisies, flats, longhorn, 28 to 30c; limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, easy; nearby fancy, 35 to 36c; grade A, 33 to 34c; grade B, 31 to 32c; grade C, 30 to 31c; unclassified, 27 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 24 to 32c; old roosters, 23 to 24c; chickens, 32 to 38c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 29 to 31c; geese, 26 to 29c; turkeys, 45 to 50c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 28c; springers, 25 to 29c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; capons, 30 to 35c; ducks, 27 to 30c; geese, 25 to 27c; turkeys, 35 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Wealthy, Baldwin, $2 to $2.75; King, Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.75; Greening, $2.25 to $3; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, Western box, $2.75 to $3; Winesap, $3.25 to $3.50; Delicious, $4 to $4.75. Potatoes, strong; home-grown, bu., $1 to $1.50; 150-lb. sack, $3.50 to $4; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $13; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.30 to $1.50.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug, $2.25 to $3; oranges, Fla., box, $4.50 to $6.25; Cal., $5.25 to $6.50; strawberries, qt., 65 to 75c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $7.50 to $8; red kidney, $8 to $8.50; marrow, $9.50 to $10; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, higher; home-grown, bu., $2 to $2.25; 100-lb. sack, $2.50 to $3.50; Spanish, crate, $2.50 to $2.75.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hamper, $6.25 to $7.50; beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 30c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 60c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.65 to $2; celery, doz., 65 to 80c; cucumbers, box, $3.25 to $4.50; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4.25; horseradish, bbl., $21 to $24; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 60 to 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.50; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 60 to 75c; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Mex., crate, $5 to $5.25; peppers, Fla., crate, $4.75 to $5.50; radishes, doz bchs., 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., 90c to $1.25; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.75 to $3.25; turnips, bu., 65c to $1.25; watercress, doz., 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 21 to 23c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2.25 to $2.30; common, $1.75 to $2.

Feeds.—Hay, dull; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover, mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $38; standard middlings, $38.50; red-dog, $40.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51.50; hominy, $40.50; gluten, $45.60; oatfeed, $18.75. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

March 8, 1928.

March League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.27; Class 2, $2; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.51½	@	$0.52
Extra, 92 score			.51
First, 88 to 91 score	.46	@	.50½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.43½	@	.45
Lower grades	.41	@	.42½
Storage, extra	.47½	@	.48
Firsts	.45	@	.47
Seconds	.42½	@	.44
Ladles	.36½	@	.40
Packing stock	.32	@	.34
Centralized	.43	@	.50
Renovated	.41½	@	.43
Sweet, fancy	.53	@	.53½
Extra	.52	@	.52½
Firsts	.46	@	.51
Seconds	.42½	@	.44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29	@	$0.29½
Flats, fresh	.23½	@	.24
Wisconsin, held	.29	@	.29½
Daisies, fresh	.25	@	.26

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.35	@	$0.36½
Average extras	.33	@	.34
Extra firsts			.32½
Firsts	.31	@	.32
Pacific Coast, whites	.32	@	.37
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.33	@	.34
Gathered, best	.30	@	.31
Common to good	.27	@	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.23	@	$0.26
Chickens	.30	@	.35
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.28	@	.33
Geese	.25	@	.30
Tame rabbits	.28	@	.30

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.40
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Broilers	.35	@	.55
Roosters	.20	@	.25
Fowls	.20	@	.30
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs.	.44	@	.48
8 lbs.	.42	@	.46
7 lbs.	.40	@	.44
Mixed weights	.30	@	.40
Ducks	.16	@	.20
Geese	.20	@	.27
Turkeys, young	.40	@	.44
Old	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.55	@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.75	@	2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00@13.60
Bulls	7.75@ 9.00
Cows	4.25@ 6.50
Calves, best	16.00@18.50
Sheep	6.00@ 8.00
Lambs	13.25@15.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.00@ 9.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.22@$0.23
Good to prime	.18@ .21
Culls	.10@ .14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00@12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@23.00
Bulls	12.75@13.50
Cows	15.00@17.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.25@$5.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.85@ 4.40
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.65@ 5.15
Bermuda, bbl.	3.50@ 9.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75@ 3.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Cal., doz.	$7.00@25.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	1.75@ 2.50
Cabbage, bulk, ton	12.00@14.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@ 1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@ 2.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@ 1.50
Celery knobs, bu.	2.00@ 2.25
Crosnes, imported, lb.	.35@ .40
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00@ 7.00
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	.75@ 2.50
Kale, bbl.	2.25@ 2.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.50@ 4.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@ 6.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.50@ 3.75
Okra, bu.	2.00@ 5.50
Onions, wn, yellow, 100 lbs.	4.00@ 4.90
Parsley, bu.	1.00@ 1.50
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00@ 3.00
Peas, bu.	3.50@ 6.00
Peppers, bu.	3.00@ 4.25
Radishes, bu.	.25@ 1.00
Romaine, bu.	1.00@ 1.50
Spinach, bu.	.50@ 1.00
String beans, bu.	2.50@ 9.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	5.00@ 8.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.85@ 2.00
White, bu.	.50@ 1.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00@ 5.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.25@$9.50
Pea	7.50@ 8.50
Red kidney	9.25@ 9.50
White kidney	8.00@ 8.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00@$4.00
Bbl.	4.00@12.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	10.00@16.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.40@ .70
Kumquats, qt.	.15@ .18
Oranges, Fla., box	3.65@ 8.55
Cal.	3.60@ 6.85

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$21.00@22.00
No. 2	18.00@20.00
No. 3	14.00@17.00
Clover mixed	16.00@20.00
Straw, rye	22.00@24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.70⅛
No. 1 dark Spring	1.55½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.15¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.69½
Rye	1.30⅛
Barley	1.10

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.16
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.60@ .62
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@ .60
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .48
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@ .35
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.06@ .10
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.30@ .50
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .40
Peas, lb.	.30@ .45
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04

Boston Wholesale Markets

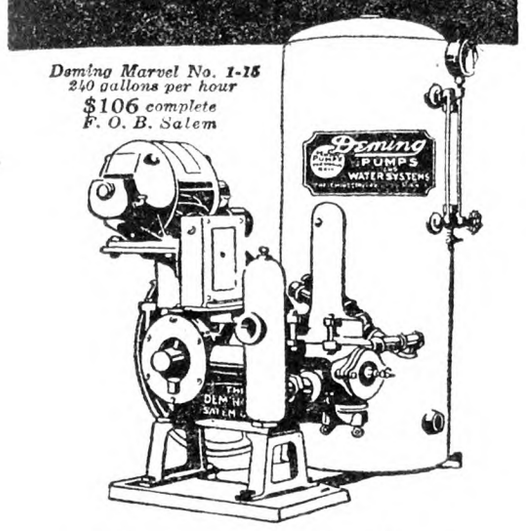
(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week has been a moderately active one on this market, considering the season. Nearly all produce of good quality has sold well with supplies about normal. Apples are very firm with the exception of weakness on the increased percentage of overripe and badly spotted Baldwins. All roots have sold steadily. Spinach has been comparatively low, partly due to poorer quality. Tomatoes have been in light supply and higher in price. Good hay has held firm in price due to light receipts, while poorer grades show continued weakness.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Market firm except on overripe stock. Baldwins Mass. A grade $2.50 to

(Continued on Page 461)

How Much is Enough?



HOW much water should you have to meet your complete requirements? Certainly not less than 240 gallons per hour—the capacity of the smallest Deming Marvel System.

We are experienced in figuring the correct size pumping system to give you an ample supply of running water where and when you want it. Write us and get our estimate for your system.

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8 N. Water St. • Rochester, N.Y.
J. F. CONANT
Railway Terminal Warehouse
Green Island • Troy, New York
STEPHEN B. CHURCH
Seymour • Connecticut
CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY
15 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.
AIRD-DON COMPANY
Plattsburgh, New York
RALPH B. CARTER COMPANY
126 Chambers St. • New York City

Deming PUMPS

Farmers!! Why pay more?

YOU can double your crop yield by inoculating your seed with a bushel size of

NITRO SULFO CULTURE
NOW ONLY 25c.

Enough to prove to yourself how efficiently, cheaply and easily you can get nitrate fixed from the air, by this new powerful combination of azotobacters and legume bacteria.

Better Than Nitrate of Soda
Increases Crops—Enriches Soil

Nitro Sulfo Culture makes good soil from poor soil, matures plants earlier and grows more to the acre. It is guaranteed to do its work and is ready for use. INVESTIGATE!

☐ Send me free printed matter.
☐ Send me 25c. bushel size of Nitro Sulfo Culture.
☐ Send me "Earp Thomas" Soil Tester which shows whether soil is good for alfalfa, corn, grass, clover; Neutral or Acid. Price, $5.00. Dept. R.N.Y.

EARP LABORATORIES
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Eureka Potato Planter

Increases Yield—Lowers Labor Cost
Pays for itself many times over. **One man** and team opens furrow, drops seed any distance or depth, drops fertilizer (if desired), covers up, marks next row. Automatic. More accurate, dependable and quicker than hand planting. Furrow opens and seed drops in plain sight. Does not injure seed. Has long life, needs few repairs. Sizes for 1 or 2 rows. **Protects you against uncertain labor and season.** Investigate **Now.**
Write for Catalog

In Stock Near You
Eureka Mower Co.
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Spray Materials All Kinds Fertilizer, 4-8-10 $35.70 ton C.O.D. Pulverized Oats, $52.00 ton. Write for prices. Agents wanted. ALLEN CHEMICAL CO., Pittstown, N. J.

Delaware Farmers' Short Course

The annual farmers' short course held by the University of Delaware School of Agriculture, co-operating with the local committee, opened Feb. 20. About 200 representative farmers of lower Delaware were present. Dean C. A. McCue of the University of Delaware opened the session, introducing as the first speaker Dr. B. F. Kaupp of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture, who spoke on coccidiosis. He advocated stric sanitation about the henneries, feeding buttermilk, and in certain cases medical treatment. He also advocated good management and feeding practices in order to build up the resistance of the birds.

Prof. A. E. Tomhave of the University of Delaware discussed the results obtained in experiments in utilization of Soy beans for poultry feeding, and results obtained in the all-mash method of feeding growing chicks and laying pullets. He said poultrymen should endeavor to supply the birds with a ration that is complete in every respect.

Brooding and rearing were discussed by H. S. Palmer of the University of Delaware. Dr. C. L. Benner discussed marketing of Delaware eggs, emphasizing first the consumers' demand for eggs in New York City: white, light yolk, uniform shape and perfectly clean eggs. He said that Delaware poultrymen have to meet severe competition from the Pacific Coast eggs and that the only way to meet this is by better grading and packing. Elmer Wrenn, prominent hatchery man of Vineland, N. J., discussed inter-relationship which should exist between hatchery men and poultrymen producing eggs for the hatchery.

Wednesday morning's session opened with an address on Alfalfa and Red clover by O. A. Pope, University of Delaware. Next Director T. C. Johnson of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, spoke of fertilizers for crops. Other speakers were G. E. Phillips, University of Delaware, who addressed the audience on some soil and crop problems in Delaware, and Prof. C. B. Runk, University of Delaware, whose subject was fertilizer analysis. C. L. Benner talked on marketing problems. C. V. Houghland, University of Maryland, gave a talk on sweet potatoes.

Thursday was "Fruit Day," with addresses on "How a Tree Grows," F. S. Lagasse, University of Delaware; "Control of Grape Diseases," by T. F. Mann, and "Control of Grape Insects," by Dr. H. L. Dosier. J. F. Adams, University of Delaware, discussed spray schedule.

Friday was devoted mainly to dairy problems. Prof. T. A. Baker, University of Delaware, discussed "Feeding of Dairy Cattle;" Prof. A. E. Tomhave, University of Delaware, talked on "Raising Dairy Cattle;" Dr. W. C. Reeder spoke on "Clean Milk Production;" Dr. J. C. McDowell, U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry, discussed "Improvement in Dairy Cattle;" Prof. C. R. Runk, University of Delaware, discussed "Pastures for Southern Delaware."

KARL P. THOMPSON.

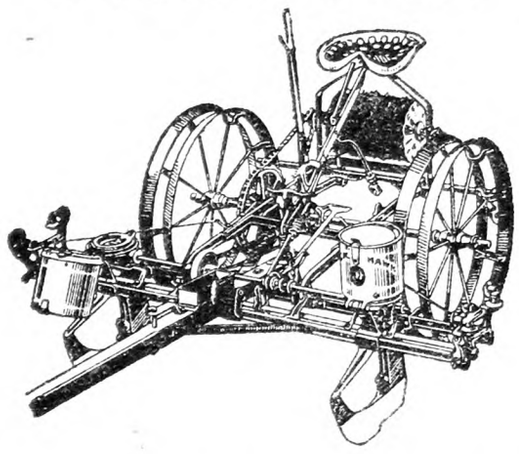
Delaware.

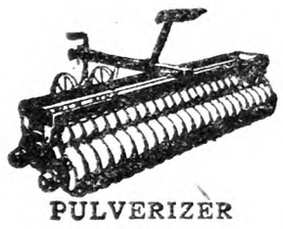
The Woodchuck Pest

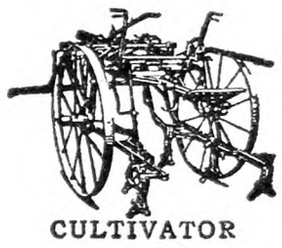
If those who are troubled by woodchucks will get a can of Cyanogas and put one dessertspoonful in each hole they will have no further trouble. The fumes of the powder are a deadly poison. My rule is to close one hole, usually kept as an exit, and then carefully carrying the spoon down as far as one can easily reach, without getting the fumes, drop in a pile and cover the hole at once. If the work is quickly done and protected there will be no further trouble. Fourteen holes were treated one day last year and only one failed. In applying this powder get to the windward so as not to get the fumes, and carry the spoon at arm's length from the face. This is the easiest, quickest and surest agent I have yet found. Traps, guns and other agents for destruction have signally failed, while taking much more time, and that, too, in the busiest season of the year.

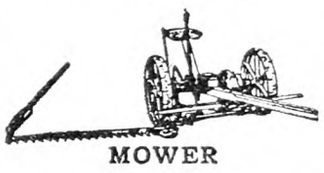
G. M. TWITCHELL.

BLACK HAWK PLANTER




PULVERIZER


CULTIVATOR


MOWER

Work this Out Yourself

Here's how you can pay for a new planter. Suppose your land will grow 50 bushels of corn per acre, planted in 42 inch rows. Now if, because of an inaccurate or worn planter—you miss only 6 hills out of each hundred, then you'll lose 3 bushels per acre at harvest time. At 60c a bushel this loss is $1.80. On a 40 acre field the loss will more than pay for a new Black Hawk Planter.

The Black Hawk drops seed in every hill—it puts exactly the right number of kernels in each hill and checks the rows perfectly so cultivation and harvesting is easy. Made in either check row or drill type. A Black Hawk pays for itself and you have the planter at the end of the year.

The Ohio Cultivator Co.
Bellevue, Ohio

Save.....Freight ....Hauling ..Handling!

Use CALUREA (pronounced Ca-lú-re-a) to top-dress early in spring your one to three-year-old seedings. On older seedings use a high-nitrogen complete fertilizer, as 8-6-6.

CALUREA is quick and lasting. One-fifth its nitrogen is in nitrate form (quick) and four-fifths is a water-soluble organic form, the same as in liquid manure—quick but lasting, too.

CALUREA is concentrated—34% nitrogen = 41.3% ammonia combined with 14% soluble lime. It saves freight, hauling, and labor in handling.

CALUREA costs only 17½ cents per pound of actual nitrogen, or 14½ cents per pound of ammonia.

CALUREA
Quick and Lasting Too!

Nitrogen 34%=Ammonia 41.3% combined with 14% Soluble Lime

A BAG TO AN ACRE IS ENOUGH

Introductory Price—$6.00 for a 100-lb. bag

If your dealer cannot supply CALUREA we will ship a bag, freight paid, to any railroad station in New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, or Pennsylvania on receipt of P. O. money order, for $6.00. Delivery made in March or April.

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A School Teacher's Notes

The Eight-year Sentence

"I will be 12 years old next month. Four more years."

Willie Smith was thinking aloud in my hearing today. Four more years until what? Well, I know. I have heard it so many times. Four more years of school. At 16 their sentence has expired.

How really terrible it is that a boy should feel that way. But so many do, especially in the country schools. Not so many girls. Many quit at 16, but I must say that they seem to see things differently. Most of them try to get all that they can out of the eight years spent in school, but 75 per cent of the boys are only serving time in the rural districts. They will do their daily tasks if they are watched, and if you keep constantly at them, but you can't help thinking sometimes that it is a waste of your time as well as theirs, especially after the age of 14 years, when they could be working.

Something is wrong. I sometimes think it is the fact that they do not have to enter school until they are eight. So many things should be learned by a child before he reaches this age. The mind is very fertile between the ages of six and eight. In the rural schools they do not often come until they are obliged, and so many enter at eight who can scarcely count to 10 and cannot read or write.

I have an eight-year-old who passed all of the fifth-grade examinations, excepting arithmetic and spelling, in January. She entered school at six years of age and could read almost any lesson in the first reader, count to 100, and knew most of her 45 combinations in arithmetic before she entered school.

I also have a pupil who entered at eight and will be nine next month. She knew absolutely nothing about counting and could recognize only a few simple words when she entered. It is hard work for her to count to 50; she reads poorly in a primer and has not mastered more than a dozen of the simplest combinations. I will admit that the one is a little above the average in intelligence and the other a little below, but very little. I believe that the lack of training before eight accounts for much of the difference.

I am of the opinion that if the age limit in rural schools was changed to six for entrance and 18 for dismissal, conditions would improve.

If the boy or girl knew that he could not be free from school until he were 18 he might "buck up" and try to get somewhere, educationally. I wonder often if we teachers are in any way to blame for this attitude that so many boys take. If we could not by some manner or method show them how closely school life is related to all life. How most everything worth while in life depends upon what you learn at school. Could we not, perhaps, give more attention to teaching them how to use what they learn in school to help them do what they wish to do when they leave school?

I certainly feel that real farm boys should be encouraged to stay on the farm. Then why not an agricultural class, with a little bookkeeping to show them how to keep tab on their expenses and profits?

How fine it will be if the time ever comes when the seventh and eighth grades are taken care of in a centralized school and a real farm high school provided; something along the order of a vocational school, where the boys can learn something that will help them to be honest-to-goodness dirt farmers, and the girls can have a domestic science course, with the accent on domestic. Then we could have our one-room district schools for our first six grades; and what a lot of things we could do that we never had time for before.

I feel certain that there would not be so many just putting in time, counting days, months or years until the sixteenth birthday.

And do you know that sometimes they have a queer way of counting? A few years ago a mother asked me to call, and while there she showed me the record of the children's births. She remarked: "I believe the teacher made a mistake last year when he made out the census record. Mary and John tell me that their ages are a year younger than they should be in the register." I made a note of the dates on the record and found that she was right, but I also learned by going over old registers that if she was right she had not started her children to school until they were nine. That was a mistake with a purpose. Those children also had the poorest attendance record of any children I ever had in school. Their mother was posted on every excuse that was lawful, and worked them all to the limit. She asked me at another time just what I thought was wrong with her children. They seemed so stupid about their school work and were so far behind others of their age, but were really very clever about the work around the house and barn. I told her. They certainly were very backward children. Only one of a family of six children was able to pass the sixth grade by the time he was 16. I worked many hours overtime with him to get him through. What can you expect if you cut a year off the all too short eight years?

Such people look upon an education as being of use only in so far as it can be used by them for personal gain. Therefore, it seems to be up to the teacher to show them just where and how they can use what they learn at school to earn a livelihood. For this family of backward children let me say this: they were exceptionally interested in nature study and agriculture classes. If we would keep these boys interested we must make the book knowledge a step by which the working knowledge is reached, a means to an end.

It is hard to find time for what has to be done now. We can only hope for the time when the ideal conditions are reached. In the meantime we can help them to be better farmers by preaching the farm gospel occasionally and teaching them the great importance of farming as related to other occupations. Many boys who would have made excellent farmers are today, as members of the laboring class in the cities, worn-out creatures, with little joy in life and nothing saved for old age. These boys could have been kept on the farm if the right influence had been used at the right time. Brains as well as brawn are needed on the farm. Farming conditions now make close figuring and careful planning a necessity. If the boys can be shown where their schoolwork is really fitting them to make more money later, even though they do not enter high school and go through college, they will not be as anxious to get out of school.

Too many have the idea that to use your education to any advantage you must go on above the grades. While this is greatly to be desired, when we know it is impossible or impracticable, let us make the grades so worth while that their preliminary or eighth-grade certificate will mean something to them, a something to be worked for by all, not just a necessity for those going to high school.

By constant effort, perhaps, we can get a part of those indifferent ones to appreciate their school days. It should be their happiest time. They should consider it a glorious privilege instead of a sentence to be served.

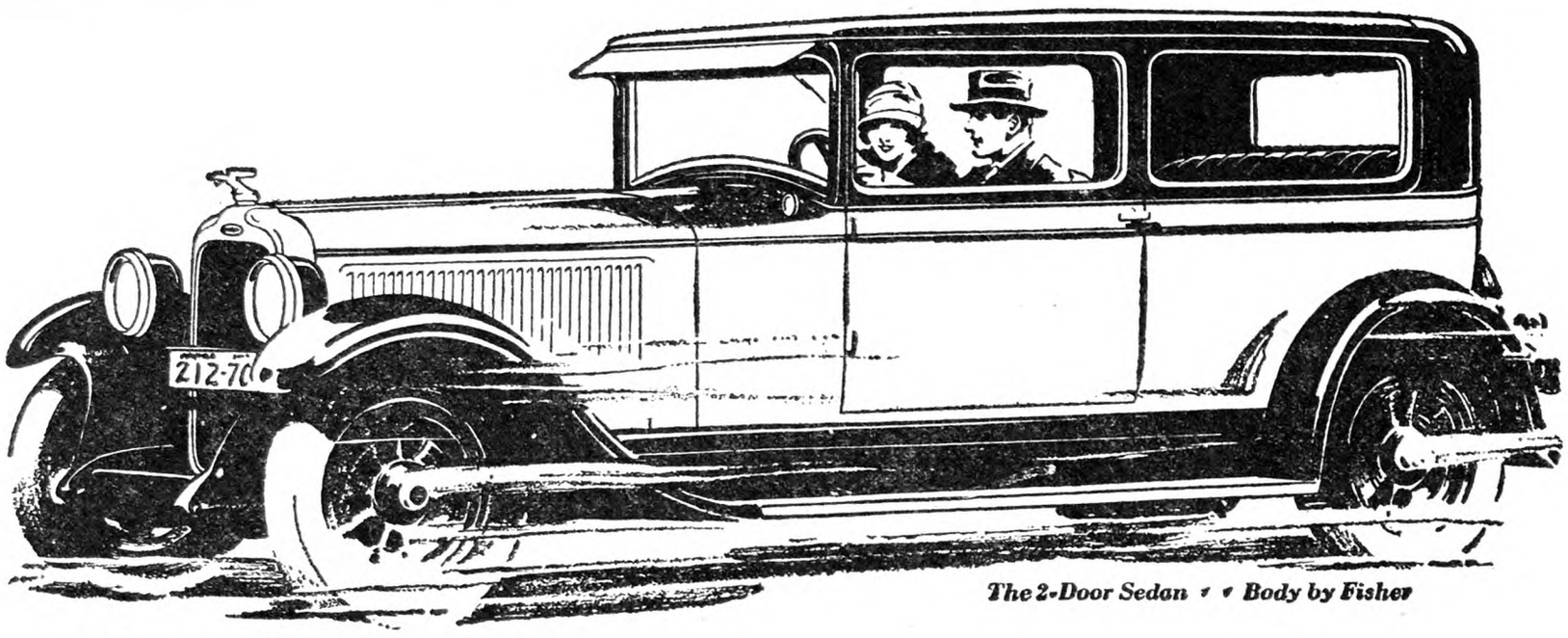
MAYME O. THOMSON.

Satisfying Mortgage

If a person has some land and owes for it and could not pay the interest, what can the mortgage holder do to another piece of property owned and out of debt, not connected with the first piece of land in any way? These were left to me by joint deeds. I did not sign bonds on property not paid for. Could mortgagee in any way tough property paid for? Could the mortgagee do any more than foreclose on that piece of property?

New York. MRS. L. M.

If the owner of the mortgage forecloses the mortgage and the mortgaged property does not sell for sufficient to pay the indebtedness, he is entitled to a judgment which would be a lien on any other property owned by the person giving the mortgage. N. T.



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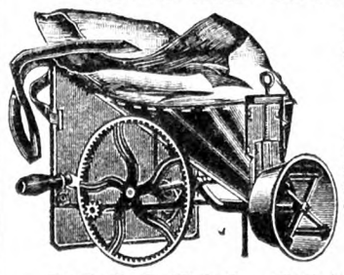
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Culture of Beans

I am planning to raise about six acres of beans this Spring. The soil is Lyons silty clay loam. What kind of beans would be best to raise? When should I plow the soil? How should it be prepared? Should I use fertilizer or lime? Could I take care of six acres with a hand cultivator and nothing else to do? How many bushels should I get, with good care and a good year? A. B. G.

King Ferry, N. Y.

While it would be in the range of possibilities to grow six acres of beans entirely by hand labor, it would be both impractical and unprofitable to attempt the feat. Far better help some neighboring farmer a few days in haying or harvest, and take the use of a horse and cultivator in payment. As to the time of plowing the sooner in the Spring when the ground is in a good condition the better. This will give plenty of time for working the ground, which is of first importance in bean growing. Your soil ought to contain enough lime already. Just before planting I should recommend drilling in evenly over half of the ground one-half ton of superphosphate or what we have known as 16 per cent acid phosphate. After the application give the field a good stirring with a harrow. This is far better for the crop than putting the phosphate directly in the row with the seed.

I judge from your description of the soil condition that the Wells Red Kidney variety of beans will be preferable. It will require from four to six pecks of seed to the acre. If a regular corn or bean planter is available in your locality, by all means use it for planting the crop. If not be very careful in using a grain drill, as the depth of covering ought not to be much over an inch of soil on the average. This six acres could be planted by hand, by first marking the field both ways, making the rows 28 in. apart, and planting at the intersections.

The planting can be done the last week in May or the first week in June. If conditions are favorable, the former date is preferable, as this variety of beans is longer coming to maturity than some other sorts, from 90 to 110 days being about the range for all varieties. The critical period for the bean crop is from the planting of the seed until the plants show evenly in the row. If the weather is too dry the germination will be slow, and again if heavy rains occur a crust is formed, and often an extra depth of soil is washed over them retarding their growth.

Under usual average conditions these beans ought to show in the row in seven or eight days. The next move will be the cultivating, the first time through quite deep, three inches if possible. After this the cultivation should be shallow as possible, as after the plants get a good start the feeding roots will be found to occupy the whole space between the rows. They are after needed fertility. And this is the reason that it is better to apply the phosphate over the whole ground if the crop should be planted in hills. I should use as near five beans to the hill as possible.

I spoke of using the fertilizer on one-half of the field. That is so as to learn the needs of your soil. While the crop does not need much hilling up a little soil thrown toward the row will help to hold moisture and keep the little weeds down. While all farm crops are somewhat of a gamble, the bean crop is especially so, and it is never safe to spend the money before the crop is well secured under cover. H. E. COX.

THE fashion editor says that extreme latitude is now allowed in skirts, but we don't notice any longitude.—Ohio State Journal.

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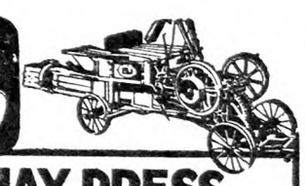
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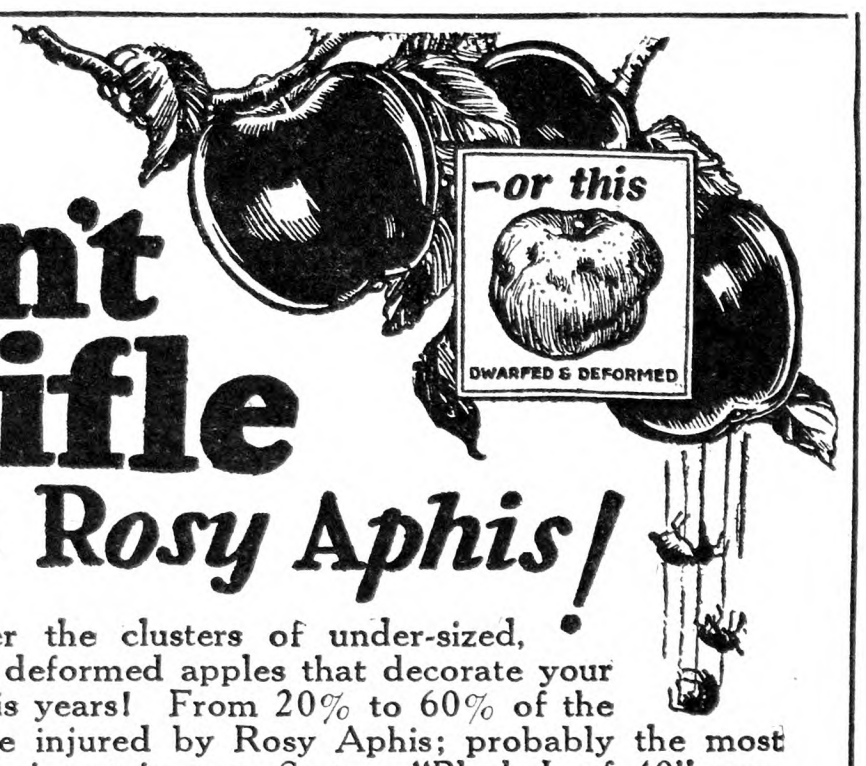

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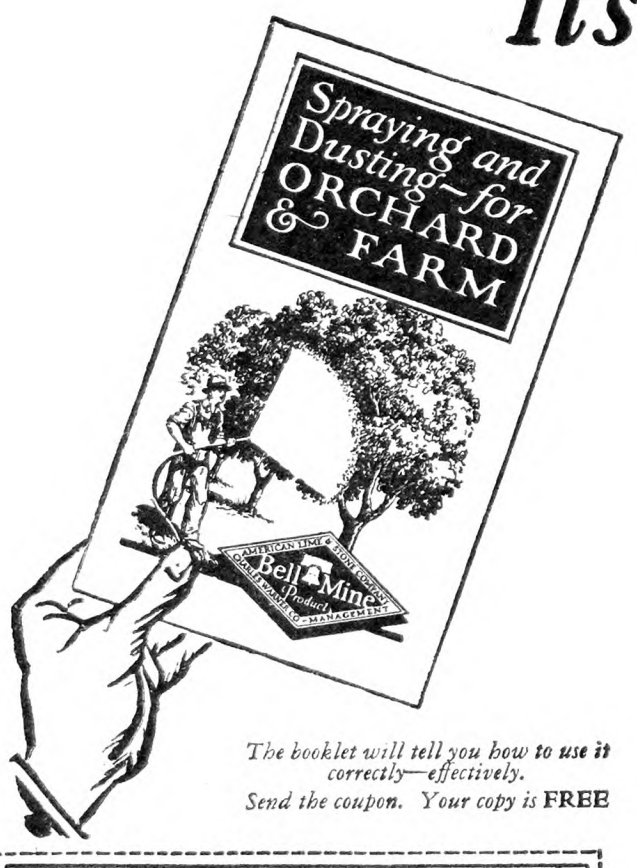

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Marketing the Eastern Grape Crop

PART III

SOME ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS

As already mentioned volume of business that is available in a section that is to be served is most important. This requisite is reflected in the ability to employ capable management, in the ability to provide amply for the special supplies required to market the crop, as packages, etc. A large available volume of business insures better car supplies, loading facilities, and enables the co-operative to deal with the prospective customer, whether he be the commission man in the city or the food manufacturer close to him, to better advantage to all. The principal manufacturers of grape products formerly made individual contracts with the vineyardists for their needs. In late years their requirements have largely been met through the co-operatives. The manufacturer has learned that his supply is more likely to be secured if he deals directly with an association of growers. The concentration of grape acreage in the Chautauqua and Lake Erie belt explains in part why the various co-operatives have functioned so well over a period of years.

Business management or ability is just as necessary in a farmers' co-operative as it is in any private enterprise. In fact, the multiplicity of duties thrust upon the management of a co-operative at times would stagger the average executive of a private enterprise, who has become accustomed to delegating much of the detail to subordinates. The shipping and selling of a crop totaling over a million dollars within a period of six weeks by a half-dozen men requires the highest type of executive ability. The head of a private enterprise very frequently is responsible to no one, but the head of a farmers' co-operative is responsible to each of its entire membership. It is not uncommon for the city business man to comment unfavorably on the efficiency of the farmer, especially with reference to selling. Yet every year we see the city man come to the farm, bringing his accumulated business training, and just as regularly we see him depart again to resume his former business activities. Quite often they are more successful in their city business after a course of training in producing and trying to sell farm crops.

The successful farmers' co-operative must of necessity employ business methods and principles, and the ethics of business must be strictly adhered to. Complete and accurate records must be kept, so that at all times the individual member may learn the exact status of the business. The management should know daily, and in some instances at lesser intervals, the condition of the market as to the supply and demand, not only of the crop he is handling, but of those from other parts of the country that are in competition. He must now to whom and to what extent credit can be extended.

One of the chief causes that has led to the failure of many farmers' co-operatives is the lack of ample capital at the beginning of the enterprise, or the failure to establish good credit with reputable banking institutions. Capital is of just as great necessity here as with big business, and it should be just as flexible. In the relations between the banks and the grape co-operatives there has been a mutual understanding, and this has inured to the benefit of all. Money is needed at various times for buildings, supplies, advertising and many other purposes.

However, the one essential of greatest importance, and on which the success or failure of the farmers' co-operative pivots, is the loyalty of its membership. The co-operators must be more than merely passive, those whose interests are solely the taking of the gains accruing from the organization when all goes well, but who when fortune does not smile decry the failre and bolt. There is a place in the organization for the man who can and will offer constructive criticism openly and aboveboard, but the one who goes about spreading unfounded rumors and sows distrust is not a loyal member. With the grape co-operatives, and probably this is true with most other organizations, the sole value of the grouping, so far as many members are concerned, is whether the co-operative realized more or less than the neighbors received who sold through cash buyers or consigned. It matters little in the long run which agency returned the most money to the growers, as the variation is but slight from year to year. Probably over a 25-year period the averages would approximate closely. But the other services rendered particularly to the members of an association—and of course these services are shared by non-members who ride free—far overshadow the $2 or $3 per ton which may be a debit one season and a credit the following one. Yet this very condition adds to or subtracts from the membership. The fact that John Smith, a non-member, received $2 per ton more in 1927 for his grapes through private selling than Henry Jones, a loyal member of a co-operative, means more to Smith than the fact that many markets were apparently lost to eastern grapes the past season, perhaps never to be recovered.

This incomplete discussion of how some farmers' co-operatives do actually function should serve to remove the prejudice, implied or expressed quite frequently, that the sole purpose of farm selling organization is price control. The level of grape prices can no more be controlled than can the production of this fruit. The grape co-operatives are not striving for monopoly in any sense of the word, but they are trying hard to keep the industry on a basis that will at least give a fair return on the investment.

F. E. GLADWIN.

More About Cabbage Culture

This is my method with cabbage. I grow Copenhagen Market for early, All Head Early for Summer, Flat Dutch Fall and early Winter, and Danish Ballhead late Winter. I manure the ground the Fall before with stable manure, and plow it under. The ground is replowed in Spring and harrowed both ways. Early cabbage is started in hotbeds about six weeks before time to set out, second early or Summer cabbage sown in a bed in the open in March or April, on a south hill, or south side of a building, and covered on cold nights with cedar or pine branches, and Fall or Winter cabbage is sown in a row in May or June (like kale or radish) and worked. The plants sown in open will be ready to set out in about 30 days.

The ground is marked off about a week before setting, 2½ ft. for early and Summer cabbage, 3 ft. for Fall and Winter cabbage, with a one-horse plow. About 600 lbs. of a 4 per cent ammonia and phosphorus, 4 per cent potash fertilizer is sown in furrow and covered with plow. When ready to set the ridges are raked down. After a rain the plants are dug up; the roots are not injured as much as if they were pulled up, and set from 18 to 22 in. apart in row, according to variety. At first cultivation I sow 150 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre.

I cultivate about once a week and walk over patch about twice with a hoe and cut up any weeds or grass between plants that cultivator couldn't reach. Before last working I sow about 200 lbs. fertilizer per acre. At last working I use hillers on cultivator. I keep cabbage for Winter in a storage pit by running a furrow with two-horse plow the desired length.

I pull the cabbage roots and all. The cabbages are set close in furrow with leaves folded over the head and roots up. When furrow is full, the plow is run twice on each side, then a shovel is used to finish covering. Dirt is put on until the roots are covered.

For cabbage worms I use Paris green and air-slaked lime. For cabbage aphis or louse, Black Leaf 40 or strong soapsuds. For terrapin bugs I walk over the patch with a can about one-third full of kerosene and pick the bugs off and drop them in can. The kerosene kills them; the young ones either the Paris green or lime that is put in for worms kills them, because I don't have any trouble with them. By above method nearly every plant makes a head; not more than two or three out of 100 fail to head, and I average about 500 lbs. cabbage to each 70 yds. of row.

Virginia. R. CORBEY.

Getting the Mail in the North Country

Once in a while in our North Country the snow gets too deep for the mail carrier and we miss a day's mail. Now, it may be human nature, or rather a very human failing, not really to appreciate a thing until it is taken away from us, and so when the mail did not come I began to think of all the interest, benefit and pleasure that was brought into the lives of the country folks by way of the R. F. D.

I read of an invalid who lived in the country and occupied a good share of her time by answering advertisements and sending for articles to come by parcel post. If she did not care for what came she either gave it away or sent it back. The delivery of the mail at her door was the main interest in her life. Of course, in the story there was no lack of money, and that made it interesting all round. I believe whether we are sick or well we all like to see what has come in the mail today. Suppose we look it over for a little while — the mail from an average family living in the country.

There are the daily newspapers fresh from the press, the news only a few hours old. We all read them, more or less. Father reads them all, mother skims through them, and the boys turn first to the funny pictures and then to the sport page. In every well-ordered home there are magazines for everybody; serious, sober-minded magazines for the grown folks, fiction and fancywork for mother and the girls, and stories and mechanics for the boys. There is a good farm paper, like THE R. N.-Y., which I heard one woman say she always started to read on her way in from the mail box. There is that little new paper, *The Little Red School House*, which we hail with delight, for in it we will learn what is being done about the rural school problem. Dinner may be a little late the day the *Little Red School House* comes, for mother has to read it before she can do another thing. The district school and all that concerns it is a subject in which all country folks are vitally interested, and have been able to learn very little about, so they welcome this first-hand information from a reliable source.

Letters, cards and advertisements make up the rest of our regular mail. How glad we are when we see a letter addressed in the familiar handwriting of a dear one living at a distance. We will have to take time to read that, too. Every season has its flood of postcards, though we do not get as many as we did a few years ago. I remember once when visiting at an aunt's I inquired what time the mail came and was told that it all depended on how many postcards the carrier had to read. We had some cards in the box, and sure enough when he took them out he stopped long enough to read them all. I have never found out whether it was curiosity or a part of his job, but it must have delayed the mail considerably at some seasons of the year.

Here is an envelope, big, square and creamy white, very important looking. As we turn it over in our hand and note the fine quality of the stationery we decide it is either a wedding invitation or an announcement, and as we cut it open we are wondering who has been taking this step without our knowledge. So we draw it from the envelope eagerly, only to find it an advertisement for some kind of cement or a new kind of lubricating oil.

This one has a little package in it, which turns out to be a sample of patent medicine. This goes promptly into the stove, and the letter with it. We had a neighbor once who used to read all the patent medicine literature, and when she had read it she always felt sure she had some of the symptoms described. These advertisements are cleverly written, and if a person is not feeling just up to the mark, by the time the booklet is read through he is convinced that he must have some of that medicine right away. Some of these mixtures may be harmless enough, but we always think that a doctor is better able to prescribe for patients after he has examined them. This neighbor of ours was always complaining, and though she lived to a good old age I do not think it was on account of the medicine but in spite of it. Right living and proper food go further toward making folks healthy than all the patent medicine dope in the world.

This must be another letter from some one who is seeking office at the coming election. It always makes us smile to see how friendly the politicians are just before election, and how they try to pat us on the back by telling us how much influence we have, and ask us for our support. The chances are that a month after election they have forgotten our existence and would not know us if we met them on the street.

Now what can that package be? We had not sent for anything this week. We open it, to find six gaudy, cheap-looking ties; the letter says we may keep them by sending a dollar. We think we would rather go to the 10-cent store and select our own neckties, if we wanted that quality, and save our 40 cents for ourselves. Fortunately for the sender there is return postage, or the ties might follow the patent medicine. Sometimes we get seeds this way, too, and we generally return them also, as we find it cheaper to buy most seeds in bulk from our local dealer.

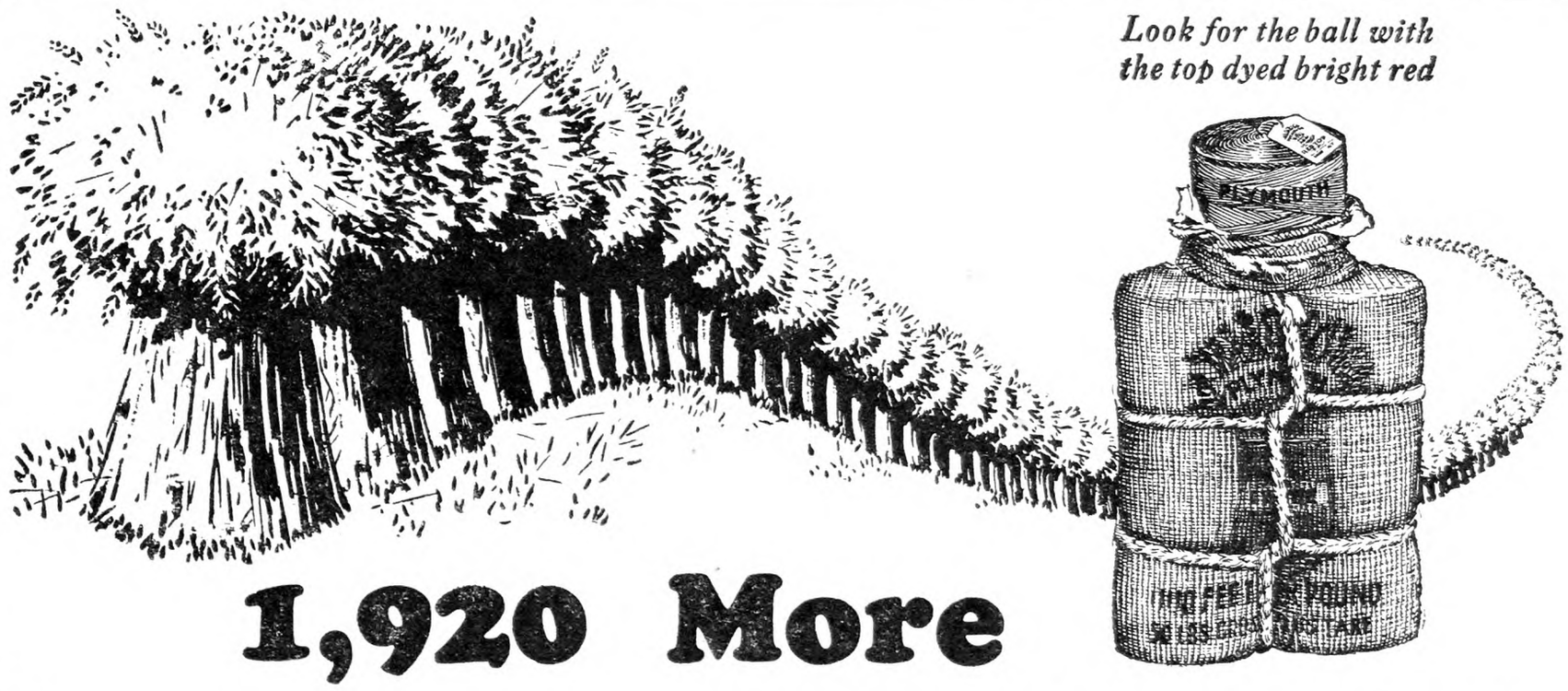
The big mail-order catalogs, which contain everything used around a farm, from a paper of pins to a lumber wagon, are always welcome, and the boys, and often the older ones, spend hours studying them. Seed catalogs are fascinating to garden lovers, and many an attractive booklet comes through the mail. Catalogs of farm machinery, automobiles, etc., keep the farmer informed as to what he may buy if he can find the money.

Here is an advertisement from the nearby city announcing great sales in the stores. How they do miss the country folk when the roads get bad and the cars are laid up. We smile to see the inducements they are offering to the farm women to brave a long ride in the cold. The chances are we get out the mail-order catalogs, write our order, slip it in the mail box and then wait for the mail carrier to bring us what we need. To be sure, we do not get what we expected always, but we can return it and, if we want it, get our money back. This we find it sometimes hard to do at the local stores.

An invitation to a party comes next. It is for the big boy, but as post cards are common property we read it. Another chance to get out and "shake his feet." Well, let him dance while he can. He will only be young once, and as long as he is in good company we will not worry.

The handwriting on this letter looks familiar, and we glance down the page to see who wrote the letter — to find there is no name signed. This turns us against it at once, for we believe that if a person cannot sign a letter he should not write it. We find this letter to be one of the chain variety, and we are asked to write four more "good-luck" letters to keep the thing going. Great good luck is promised on the fourth day if we do this, and dire disaster if we neglect it. Now this has always seemed a foolish way to use the mails to us, and we resolve to take a chance and break the chain. This was several weeks ago, and no dreadful consequences came upon us that we re-

Look for the ball with the top dyed bright red



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Look For the Red Topped Ball

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member. It is not the first time we have done this, and I would like to say to those who have been superstitious enough to carry on such a chain of letters that I have never suffered in the slightest degree. It always makes me angry to get such a letter and to know that there are people who will carry it on. We might be surprised to find who they were, too. That writing certainly looked familiar.

And so we might go on indefinitely to tell of the interesting things that come to us through the mail. We do appreciate the R. F. D., and when the carrier does not get through we are lost. Father wanders about the house looking for reading, and the boys recall that it is the day our favorite magazine usually comes. We wonder if there are any letters in the mail. Robert says it is about time for those skates he sent for to be coming, and altogether we miss the visit of the mail carrier very much. But never mind; this will be the time for a quiet evening at home with games and music. Mother is making a pan of fudge, and the house is warm and bright. Let the wind howl and the snow blow. It is good to have a home on a night like this, and the mail will surely get here tomorrow.

MRS. CHARLES MCARTHUR.

St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Missouri Notes

Several glorious April days have just illuminated February and turned our thoughts forward to flowers and Spring work. We walk through the garden and are not disappointed in finding signs of activity among the earth dwellers. Many daffodils are several inches high, with rows plainly discernible. Tulips, due no doubt to late planting, are not so conspicuous. The cold has burnt some of the bright green out of the clustered leaves of the Madonna lilies. Little mulch is needed there, for the rosettes of leaves are quite adequate. The hearts of Delphiniums and foxgloves are showing green shoots ready to leap upward at the first real call of Spring. The bed of candytuft sown in December is actually green with myriads of tiny plants that disdain the blandishments of Spring, and in their innate hardiness challenge all the severities that fierce Winter can inflict. Candytuft is well in advance, but keen eyes note other aspirants that will not be denied their place in the sun. In fact, a good part of the seeds scattered on hard-frozen soil in early Winter have germinated, such as annual larkspur, Verbenas and snapdragons.

Last Winter Hybrid Tea roses were alive to their limb tips even after a sudden drop to below zero. Taken off our guard, we failed to mound them with earth and merely gave them a loose mulch of straw. The consequence is that three or four days of zero weather seems to have killed them to the ground. Here is another lesson learned. Mound the roses every Fall, and thus insure them. Nothing less is worth the while of an earnest gardener.

The warm days were made more Spring-like by the melody of the cardinal (red bird), audible over the countryside as he piped in a tree above the thicket where the Spring nest would be built. The moles also responded to the mild temperatures, and we discovered evidences in new ridges freshly thrown up that we would have to fight new invaders of grounds that last year we had cleared of these little animals. And still another harbinger of Spring suddenly announced. Little packets of sassafras roots appeared simultaneously in grocers' windows, and an aromatic odor proceeding from the kitchen proved that some one of us had heeded the call of the wild and had not been behindhand in accepting this annual free gift of nature. Not far from our boundary plenty of sassafras may be found sprouting up undisturbed, and with roots free to anyone with strength enough to dig them. I find this wild tea a welcome change from commercial tea and coffee.

We are setting out a little orchard of peach trees in a far corner and are selecting only early varieties. My preference for early kinds is because they require only half the spraying of late kinds, and at that are far more certain to be sound and free from worms and rot. I count late spraying costlier in working hours and room, for its operation leaves ground idle that might be utilized for crops. The varieties chosen were Mayflower, Greensboro, Early Wheeler, Red Bird and Carman. I count Mayflower the earliest and a very satisfactory peach. The color is brilliant and size good if thinned. Needless to say, it is an easy seller. The largest and showiest extra early peach is the Early Wheeler or Red Bird, originating in Texas. There is some discussion as to whether Wheeler and Red Bird are identical. I cannot say, but the size and color of the fruit are irresistible to the buyer. They sell on sight. Judging from my one bearing tree, the Greensboro is a trifle later than Wheeler, and if thinned is just about as large and high-colored. A truly fine early peach. Next comes the Carman group, and thinning makes all the difference in the world in the grade of these peaches. Good Carmans will weigh half a pound, with fine color and quality. The trees in the old orchard are all top-heavy and in bad shape for bearing heavy crops. Nearly every limb will need a prop if weighted with fruit. They should all be dishorned, the whole top cut back and sprouts allowed to make new heads. But this would mean getting no fruit for a year or so. Therefore we compromise and cut off about half the tops, and when the new growth begins to bear we shall cut off the other half. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Black Bass Law As Applied to Lake Erie

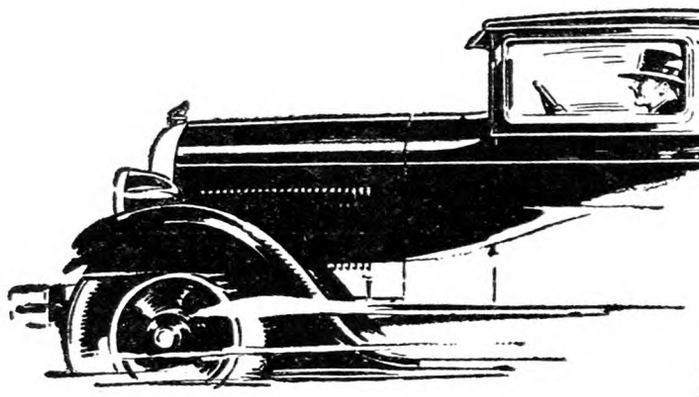
The following has been received relative to question about limit on black bass fishing in Chautauqua County waters:

In reference to the bag limit on black bass in the waters of Chautauqua County, we would advise you that Section 231, subdivision 2, of the conservation law provides that a person may take not to exceed 15 black bass in one day, but whenever two or more persons are angling from the same boat they may take not to exceed 25 in one day, except in the County of Chautauqua a person may take not to exceed eight such black bass in one day. Whenever two or more persons are angling from the same boat they may take not to exceed 15 in one day. There is nothing in this law that makes exception to that portion of Lake Erie within Chautauqua County. We construe, therefore, that it applies to that portion of this lake and all other waters of Chautauqua County, and a person can lawfully take but eight bass in one day anywhere within the County of Chautauqua, and when two or more persons are angling from the same boat not to exceed 15 in one day.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
Commissioner.

MOTORIST: "I say, will five shillings pay for this wretched hen which I've run over?" Breeder: "You'd better make it ten shillings. I have a rooster that thought a lot of that hen, and the shock might kill him, too."—London Passing Show.

CHRYSLER



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Long Acres Farm Notes

Dad used to tell about two college men who visited at his father's house. At the table one wanted the milk, so he said, "Please pass the lacteal extract of the bovine quadruped." That set the family wondering whether he might not be a little off his base, but the other college man did still worse. When urged to take more of the pork and beans he replied:

"No, thanks, I have an excellent sufficiency; anything more would be a redundant superfluity."

Well now, that is about how I feel regarding this Winter—I have an excellent sufficiency. Those good old days when we went for long sleigh rides bedded down in straw with blankets over us are looked back upon with regret, but I seem to remember that my toes were stiff with cold and my left hind leg so cramped that it felt as though made of wood, and mighty cold wood, too. The boys, though, are evidently at the stage of enjoying Winter, as they stay out in a howling blizzard and slide on an artificial hill made of heaped-up snow, boards and plenty of water poured over all to freeze. They come in covered with snow, their cheeks like red apples, fingers and toes tingling, but I know that later on they will disturb the night with croupy barks which will stiffen me with apprehension. Yes, any more Winter will be a superfluity as far as I am concerned, for a man can get too much of staying in the house, especially when his wife gazes at his grizzled whiskers in such a manner that he just has to get out the old razor when he would much rather sit and read.

The daffodils and Easter lilies poked their tips out of the ground during a recent warm spell and now ice and snow cover them. How such watery growth can keep from being killed by a freeze gets me, but I know that those tips will not be killed, but ready to grow again the first warm spell. It takes real faith to vision fine crops of gooseberries and currants on those stiff, black, dead-looking bushes, but I have been putting manure around the plants while the ground was frozen. These bushes are heavy feeders, so it is almost impossible to give them too much.

Strangely enough the larger the currant the slower the bushes grow, so that a Fay or Perfection set the same time as a Wilder or Red Cross will be much smaller after a few years. I got stung on 500 currant bushes I bought for Wilder, and had them all turn out to be Red Dutch, an old-fashioned currant which averages very small berries and small bunches. The bushes, though, grow amazingly, and are covered with currants from the ground up, but oh, the job to pick them, as the stems are short and the bunches very small. I pay the youngsters by the quart, and that way they go after them with enthusiasm, while otherwise I could hardly drive them to pick them. With 4,000 bushes of Fay, Cherry, Perfection and Wilder to pick over we generally have quite a time getting the currants picked, as other berries also come about the time we are half through the currants. You can see that my thoughts are turning away from Winter and towards Spring. Every year before we get through picking so much small fruit we vow that we never again will want to pick a berry, but every Spring finds us eyeing the strawberry patch and longing for the time when we can again heap up the quart boxes with luscious fruits.

Through this section we have some land with quicksand bottom which is too cold for trees or grapes, but makes ideal berry soil. I have two small patches of this on my place, and have learned by sad experience not to plant peach trees on quicksand soil, but reserve it for berries. I tried highland huckleberries, but they did not do well, so I dug up the bushes and transferred them to a brushy sidehill where I hope they will spread. On the cut-over lands farther north we used to pick huckleberries by the bushel, but someway I cannot get them started here on my place. I did want some of those New Jersey huckleberries which grow big as cherries, but 75 cents a plant scared me out. They may be cheaper now but that was the price a couple of years ago. I have a thousand Mastodon strawberry plants sleeping under a straw mulch covered with snow. I almost lived with those plants last Summer, crawling along on my knees to weed them by hand. We did get a number of berries last Fall, but this year I hope to harvest many crates and fatten my bank account—maybe. A patch of the new Latham red raspberries will come into fruiting this year, too, so I am all set to gather in some real coin for a change—hope so anyway. L. B. R.

Michigan.

Mealy Bug in the Greenhouse

What is the best way to get rid of mealy bug on ferns and on Poinsettias? It is a very hard bug to get rid of.

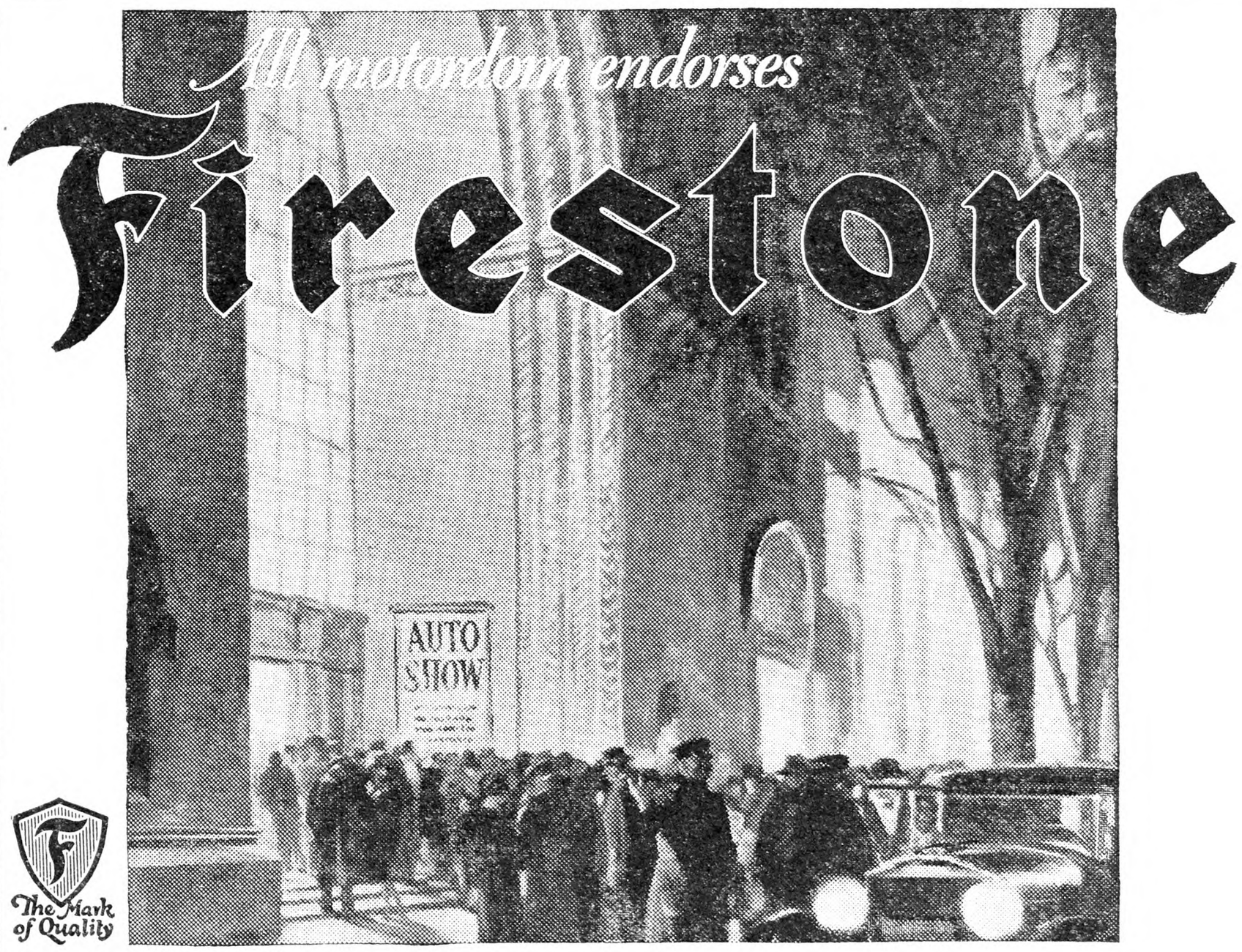
New York. M. M.

Mealy bug is troublesome because it is hard to get under the silky coating so that the insect is killed, excepting when it is in the very young stage. You can do a great deal of good with the hose, applying a small, hard stream directly against the affected plants. This always upsets the mealy bug and washes away a good many of them. The customary applications are whale-oil soap in the proportion of 2 lb. soap to five gallons of water, or carbolic emulsion with soap. We should be a little afraid of the carbolic emulsion on Poinsettias, as their foliage is quite tender. Very soft plants are better treated direct with a small camel's hair brush dipped in the whale-oil soap brushing away the insects. This is tedious, but you do get rid of them without hurting the plant. Persistent use of the whale-oil soap will control these insects, but as you say, it is hard to get rid of them.

Propagating Dutchman's Pipe

How can I propagate Dutchman's pipe? A. J. S.

The vine called Dutchman's pipe is usually propagated from seed. Sow the seed when ripe in Fall, or stratify in sand over Winter and sow in the Spring. Cuttings do not root well. To gain time, grafts are sometimes set in seedling stock. It is quite probable that the woody part of the vine would root as a layer, though we have not heard of this being tried. To make a layer, bend down a branch that is firm and woody, cutting a little heel in the bark and peg it to the earth at this place, covering it over with earth and leaving undisturbed until the following Spring. If roots have formed, cut off the top of the branch with roots and set as an individual. Most woody vines root very easily in this way.



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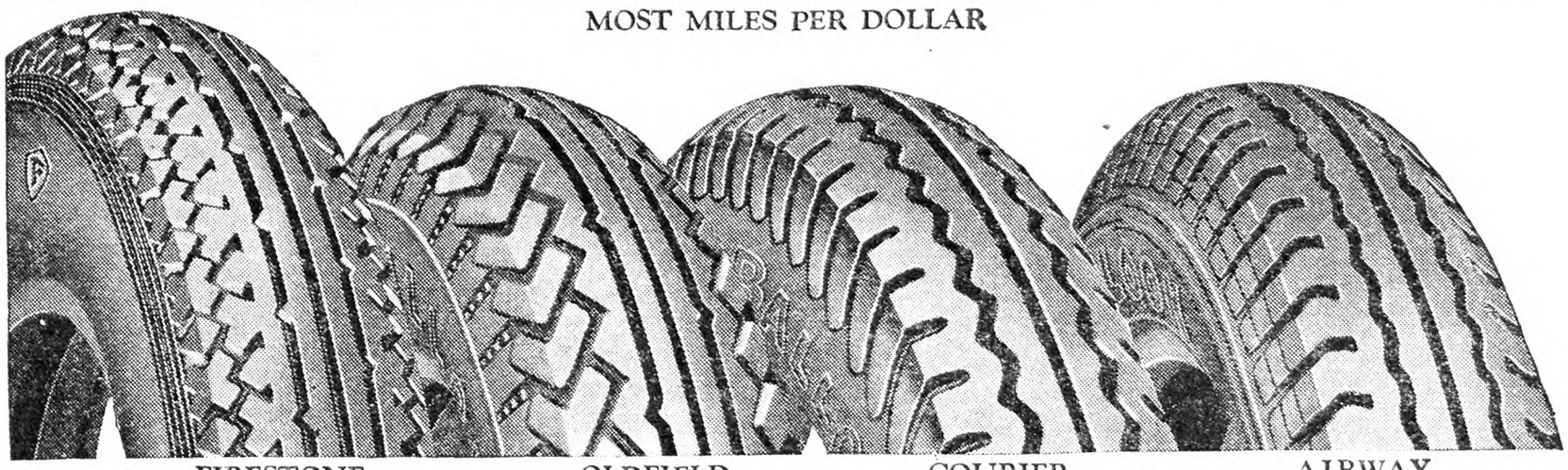

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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER Harvey S. Firestone

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The Thayer-Gedney School Bill

THE latest news from Albany is that the Assembly Committee has voted on the floor the bill extending equalization quota to districts employing less than five teachers. The bills repealing compulsory consolidation were sent to the Rules Committee and the responsibility for them now rests on Assembly Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies. Farmers should appeal to him at once. Prompt action is needed by all who want to save country districts from compulsory consolidation. *Do it now!*

*

THIS is the time of year when the farmer begins to lay definite plans for the Summer. He decides that he will add another acre or two of potatoes, reduce his oat acreage, set out a new peach orchard, or otherwise adjust his farming plans. Most men do this rather unconsciously and are influenced, naturally, by prices received during the past Fall and Winter. Farming has become a world affair these days, and it is important that we keep a line on the development of competing sections. Just as far as it is possible our farmers should know what the probable prices will be of the things they will have for sale in the Fall. The acreage of crops and the number of animals kept should be decided to some extent at least by this outlook into the future. The United States Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Agricultural Economics issues from time to time, but especially each February, a statement on the outlook for all the important crops and animals. Any farmer can get a copy from Washington, and with this information at hand, along with all other facts available, he should be in position to produce those things that will likely be in greatest demand when he is ready to sell.

*

AS we entered the safe deposit section of a local bank we met a short, rosy-cheeked Italian in rough laborer's clothes. We asked the attendant if he was one of the many prosperous Italian contractors who, in our district, have made much money through road work and other local developments. We were told that Tony was merely a laborer who was financing property through the building and loan; he rented a safe deposit box, where he kept his bank book, loose money and valuable papers, and was a frequent visitor to the bank. Tony knew that he was one of the bank's customers, and felt free to come and go, without feeling that richer men had any better right to use banking facilities. We think this man could give good advice to many rural people who feel that the bank is an institution for the well-to-do only, and who do not realize the value of a safe deposit box. Every time we hear of a robbery or fire which has caused the loss of negotiable bonds or other valuable papers we think how little it costs to store such things in a place of safety. There is satisfaction, too, in knowing your bank and its officials, and in being known yourself among prudent and businesslike people. These modern days, living and working without banking facilities is too much like the man in the parable who buried the talent entrusted to him.

*

WHAT is called plotting curves upon a chart has become a favorite method of some teachers who wish to convey certain kinds of information through the eye, rather than the ear. We do not question the accuracy of the method or its convenience, but we wonder if people in general like it. For ourselves, we confess to a feeling that we are in for a bad quarter of an hour when we see a speaker begin to unroll such charts before us. We believe that the ears of most mixed audiences are better than their eyes and will serve the speaker best. Flashes of red, blue and green lightning catercornering across numbered horizontal and vertical lines, now far apart, now crowding and finally, perhaps, crossing each other confuse our eyes and lead us to closing them, while keeping our ears open. We humbly suggest to public speakers who use these "graphs" and to others who send them out on printed pages that they are better suited to the young eyes of the school room than to the older ones that they are likely to reach elsewhere and that the information that they convey, given in simple language, will be more readily accepted and longer remembered.

*

ACCORDING to the city newspapers, substitute teachers in the New York City school system have been passing through a very hard Winter and a large number of them may be classed among the unemployed. During a severe Winter, when blizzards delay transportation and many teachers are ill, it is often a simple matter to place 2,000 substitutes in a single day, says the Acting Superintendent, but he adds that the city has about 5,000 regular substitutes, in addition to over 1,000 young graduates who are eligible. Says one of the city officials:

> The city's free college and other training schools throughout the State are turning out hundreds of other graduates who are attracted to New York schools by the recent salary increases. Indications are that approximately 2,500 young men and young women will take the examination for License No. 1 in June.
>
> Although the Board of Examiners has raised the passing mark for qualifying for license and the Board of Education has raised the passing mark for entrance into the training schools, these schools have more than 6,000 students who have no chance of immediate appointment upon graduation. This is more than two and one-half times the number in the training schools four years ago.

We have always believed that every teacher who is educated at the expense of the taxpayers should serve a certain time in the rural schools—a conscript—for the public good. And yet we believe many of these young teachers who are unemployed in the city would be rather contemptuous of the hard-working simplicities of the rural school.

*

THE fertilizer question is a matter about which there is a great amount of information afloat. Much of it is sane and safe enough if one has the knowledge and skill to adapt it to his conditions. Otherwise he is likely to make some rather poor investments in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, and the trimmings that go with them. The crop specialist usually has this matter figured out closely. If he raises, say 20 acres of potatoes yearly, he is likely to know just what analysis he needs for certain fields. But the general farmer, running a three or four-year rotation of corn, small grains and clover may be very much at sea about fertilizer for his Spring or Fall sowing. It is easy to say that oats or corn or rye needs so much of this, that and the other elements, but how about the "heart" of the various fields? A 4-8-5 analysis may be suitable for a crop on one field but not on another. We get many fertilizer questions during the year and answer them as best we can without knowing more about the local conditions. Farmers learn much regarding fertilizers from the experience of neighbors. Quite likely something that you learned in this line last year may be just what another reader wants to know. Suppose we have a column of these fertilizer experiences now and then. Let us hear from you.

*

THE pioneer physicians of this country sometimes dismounted to fill their saddle bags with herbs found in the fields and woods, believing that, in these simples, resided a cure for every disease, if but the right plant could be found. This belief, while waning, still brings custom to the "Indian" doctor who professes to purify the blood and expel disease through the virtues of some wild weed. The discovery of germs as the cause of disease placed the treatment of the latter upon a more certain basis and led the medical scientist to the laboratory of the chemist for his drugs, rather than into the forests and meadows. Then followed the discovery that the blood of an animal that had successfully resisted a disease that man might have contained certain substances that could transfer this resistance and reinforce that already existing in human blood. This led to the preparation and use of serums taken from the blood of lower animals, particularly the horse. Of these, the blood serum of a horse that has recovered from an attack of diphtheria was one of the first used and still is perhaps the most valuable. The lives that it has saved from the fatal power of diphtheria are uncounted. These periods in the advance of medicine overlap and much of value is retained from each. Much also has been discarded as a result of more careful study and means of eliminating errors in observation. Now, it is credibly announced from the Pasteur Institute of Paris that mushroom poisoning may be overcome by the use of a serum obtained from horses that have been given increasing, but not fatal, doses of the poisonous principle residing in certain varieties of these fungi. Experiments upon lower animals have shown the value of this new serum and a demonstration has also been afforded in a family of three that had eaten mushrooms of a poisonous species. The physician was able to obtain serum enough for but two of those poisoned, giving it to the two most needing it. These two survived, while the third untreated member of the family succumbed.

*

WE SHALL always believe in those companionate marriages where husband and wife are companions in sharing the work and responsibilities of the home, and we have little fear that an institution which has been ages in building, and about which have gathered the deepest reverence and the finest sentiments which actuate men, will perish over night because some who see the evils in society think to remedy them by breaking down the chief support of all that is good. The home, and particularly the country home, has always stood as a solid foundation under those human relationships which give the greatest value to life and it will not be made more secure by making its ties more fragile. Those of mature years who can look back with some understanding upon the struggles and sacrifices made by their parents in order that the home might send them out trained for the duties of life will look with little patience upon suggestions of marriage ties that can be easily broken at the whim of those who have entered into them, and upon unions so insecure that the cement which binds little groups into families can never have certain opportunity to set. Our people will listen to the present day discussion of companionate marriages with varied emotions, in which pity at the shallowness of thought of many who join in this discussion will have no small part, but there will be no compromise with anyone when the integrity of the home is threatened.

*

BE CAREFUL about overcrowding the chick brooder. If you are sure you *know how* to run it up to the manufacturers rated capacity, the full number may be ventured, but not otherwise. The chick with healthy heritage hatches with considerable determination to live, but may be chilled or crushed because of some little error in that brooding. After handling a fair-sized flock in a brooder, one is likely to have increased respect for the old hens "knack" in this line, and especially her "cluck" which is so full of meaning to the youngsters. We have often felt sorry for a lot of chicks that have to grow up without knowledge of this motherly sound.

*

THAT is an interesting and temperate goose article on our first page this week. Note the skill with which Mr. Randall made his crosses to get just what he wanted in shape and laying qualities. Next to turkeys, geese are the farmyard aristocrats, and some would put the goose ahead of the turkey in this respect. We remember some years ago seeing 7,000 geese in one flock in Southeastern Rhode Island—7,000 personalities, for the goose has strong individual feeling. No, it is not well to read such an article as this and plunge into the goose business, but there are many farms with suitable pasture where some might be kept with little labor and some profit.

Brevities

SHOE production of this country during January was 25,723,062 pairs.

WHO grows teasels nowadays? This was an old-time New York State industry.

DURING the last week, movement of leading fruits and vegetables was as follows: Potatoes, 6,400 cars; oranges, 1,550; lettuce, 1,300; apples, 1,200 cars.

ONE of our valued correspondents says he would never have time to write under usual circumstances, but he had leisure this Winter because he broke a leg in an automobile accident. That was a case where his loss was our gain.

A MEASURE now before the Senate would set apart the first Thursday in October as "Agricultural Day" to "encourage a consideration of the basic relationship of farming and agriculture to the well-being of the people of the Nation." And while considering the basic relationship it would be a good day to go out to the farm and buy a barrel of apples and a home-cured ham.

A Granger With a Punch

THE new Master of the New York State Grange, Fred J. Freestone, already shows promise of a high quality of leadership. Too many of our farm leaders are at the head of institutions and bodies which are supported at public expense. The appropriations for their support come from Albany and other similar sources. The man at the head of each of them must appeal to the finance committees for approval of his expense and salary budgets. He must keep himself in favor with political leaders to get what he wants. He is in no position to speak out boldly for the farm.

We have good and conscientious men whose services are circumscribed by this system. Some of our best and ablest men of the past have been sacrificed by it. Another numerous and less worthy class of leaders have some selfish ambition of their own to advance, and readily sell out farm interests to gain personal ends. The political leaders are familiar with these personalities and conditions, and use both of them for their own purposes. In consequence we often see legislative measures which are opposed to farm interests put out as farm legislation under the approval of farm leaders. Not all of our leaders, by any means, are of this class, but their alliances with political groups give them a prominence greater than their members merit.

Master Freestone is evidently of a different type. He represents an organization that is self-supporting, and enriched by a tradition of the highest ideals in its membership. He has not gone to the Legislature as a supplicant. He goes conscious of his dignity, and his rights, respectfully, but firmly, demanding recognition of his great farm organization. The Grange is on record for justice to the country school. The new Master stands firmly with his organization and its membership. He is not handicapped by any need of an appropriation for the organization or personal favor for himself. He goes to Albany and tells the political leaders he wants them to recognize the Grange as a farm organization, and consideration of it when agricultural laws are to be enacted. He is not without precedent for his position. No legislation or administration for banks, insurance, professions or big business is ever attempted at Albany or at Washington without consulting the people interested and affected. Mr. Freestone is abundantly justified in demanding the same kind of consideration for farm people. They are the main support of the majority at Albany. They have not only the right to demand recognition but the power to enforce it. At this time the little red schoolhouse is the test. There are other things in the background. We predict that Fred J. Freestone and Frank J. Riley, his associate on the Legislative Committee, will bring them out in the foreground and demonstrate the efficiency of an already promising leadership.

The New Indemnity Bill

THE new bill introduced by Assemblyman Lidzy to amend the agricultural law in reference to indemnities for condemned and slaughtered cattle, provides that appraisals shall be made by three appraisers, one designated by the Commission of Agriculture, one by the owner of the cattle, and the other by these two, the cost of the appraisal to be paid by the State. Two of the appraisers must sign a certificate of the appraisal. Within 30 days the Commissioner must issue a certificate for the payment of the claim, and this certificate shall bear interest after 60 days from its date, and be negotiable. The indemnity paid must be 100 per cent of value, but not exceeding $150 for registered cattle or $125 for other cattle. The total indemnity from State and Federal government and salvage is not to exceed appraised value. The bill repeals the laws on the same subject enacted during the present session. It is more favorable to owners of cattle than the new law, especially in the means of appraisal, and provisions for payment.

Dairy Farmers Tricked Again

WHEN all the smoke of the last days of February blew over the barnyard fence dairymen got one fact clear. March milk is reduced 47 cents per 100 lbs. LeRoy A. Van Bomel, president of Sheffield's, and Harry A. Croule, vice-president of Borden's, made the announcement to the city press on March 2. The bottle distributors get the same spread as before. Consumers save a cent a quart. Farmers lose a cent a quart. These rates to consumers followed the previous announcement of the Dairymen's League management of a reduction of 47 cents per 100 lbs., effective March 1. It will cost just as much to produce milk in March as it did in February and previous months. If any dairy farmer can pay 6 per cent interest on his investment, with hired man's wages for himself, and come out even, we would like to know who he is and how he does it.

For seven months last year dairymen were continually urged to increase production. The supply was increased from every possible source. They were promised an increase of a cent a quart. They never got it. If they had reduced production instead of increasing it the price would have been higher, and this decrease would not have been made. Every farmer knows all this just as well as we do. They know, too, that there is no good reason for reducing the price for the volume of milk required by distributors for March trade. City consumption increased last month. Even if the total supply is increased and a surplus remains after the requirements of distributors have been satisfied, the excess can be worked up into by-products without serious loss to producers. Any affiliation of the three dairy associations in the territory could have made a six months' contract last Fall or Summer for the distributors' requirements of milk at $3 per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210 mile zone, and provision could be made to manufacture the excess, when any appeared, at a profit. The milk program committee recommended an affiliation or federation of these three groups. They choose to call it an advisory board. Any name would serve just as well. All that was required was a mutual purpose to do the fair thing by everybody. The first division in our once united dairymen was deliberately planned by a scheme to favor some producers over others. The same scheme has been worked over and over again to keep them apart. Together they responded to the call for more milk, and now they are told their success in increasing production is the reason for a reduction of 47 cents per 100 lbs. in the price. Who can blame them for feeling and saying that they have been tricked?

New York Celery Trade

Celery growing is one of the important farm industries in Wayne County, New York. Over 4,400 carloads of this crop were sent to market this past Fall. There are few crops grown in New York State that are shipped more widely over the country than Wayne County celery. Carloads go as far south as Jacksonville, Fla.; New Orleans, La., and west to Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota. The New York product is thus brought into competition with celery from all other sections, especially the important areas in California.

California has learned the valuable lesson of a standard, uniform pack, and the Wayne County growers have this competition to meet.

Celery production has increased greatly in recent years. There is no difficulty in growing enough celery to meet all the demands of the trade. New York or California, alone, could grow all the celery needed in the country. It is, therefore, not a question of production, but one of marketing. The trade will demand an honest pack of high grade celery. New York can produce it, but to maintain the market New York growers must give the consumers the quality they demand. If they fail to do so, New York stands in a fair way to lose its celery business. F.

Importing Canadian Milk

The Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is charged with the enforcement of the Import Milk Act passed by the last session of Congress, has organized a station at Rouses Point, Clinton County, extreme northeastern corner of New York State, for work in connection with the enforcement of the act. Inspection service will be established at other points along the Canadian border, where milk coming into the United States will be inspected and examined bacteriologically. The Rouses Point station is to be operated by the Department of Agriculture as a unit of the eastern food and drug inspection district. Since the passage of the act, in May, 1927, the Department of Agriculture has issued more than 3,800 temporary permits for the admission of Canadian milk and cream into this country. Each of these permits represents a shipper who may obtain his milk from one to 100 or more dairy farms.

Dr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, who is co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the law, said at a recent conference in Washington that Canadian officials are ready to make sanitary inspections of the farms from which milk is shipped into the United States, and also to make examinations of the herds which produce the milk. He said that the Canadian herds from which milk exported to the United States originates will be tuberculin tested at least once a year. A complete system of inspection has been organized in the exporting area of Canada, and approximately 235 veterinarians and 50 inspectors of the Canadian Department of Agriculture have been instructed to help in making the inspections, he said.

L. R. E.

THIS seems to be another law with a joker in it for the farm. It begins to look like a law for the encouragement of Canadian shipments of milk to New York markets.

Report of Hearing Held on Thayer-Gedney Bills

The public hearing on the Thayer-Gedney home rule school bills exceeded all expectations as a positive indication that these bills stand at the threshold of becoming law. The farm forces were led by Hon. Walter S. Gedney, introducer of the bills in the Assembly. Brother Fred J. Freestone, the newly-elected Master of the New York State Grange, was the first speaker. Awe was plainly discernible in the almost depleted ranks of the opposition as the State Master submitted that the Grange was determined in its attitude against compulsory consolidation, and overwhelmingly in favor of the Thayer-Gedney bills. According to the State Master the Legislatures of Ohio and Pennsylvania seek the approval of the Grange before enacting any legislation directly affecting farmers, and he saw no reason why the Legislature of New York State should not practice the same courtesy.

Hon. Warren T. Thayer was greeted with a round of applause when he appeared before the joint committee for the purpose of announcing that in his opinion the bills were certain to pass both branches of the Legislature, provided the Education Committees would allow them to reach the floor, and if enacted by the Legislature he believes they will be signed by the Governor.

The most spectacular happening during the hearing took place during the address by Brother F. J. Riley, Secretary of the New York State Grange, just after he had read the resolution endorsing the Thayer-Gedney bills, which was adopted recently at Poughkeepsie. Some disloyal Granger had placed a copy of the Torrey-Cook-Keeney special report on education in the hands of Senator Dick and Assemblyman Rice, and the circumstances carried with it the understanding that this special report, which approves the present compulsory centralization law, was adopted. Secretary Riley made it clear immediately that the report of the special education committee composed of George H. Torrey, Genesee County, H. E. Cook, Lewis County, and J. M. Keeney, Orange County, was not adopted, but out of courtesy to the committee action was taken to allow it space on the minutes. The special committee report was simply a report of three men appointed by Past Master Silas L. Strivings. The convention voted discharge of the committee without adopting the report. Having disposed of this attempt to misrepresent the Grange, Secretary Riley filed with the Joint Legislative Committee a certified copy of the resolution adopted which unqualifiedly calls for the repeal of the present compulsory consolidation laws and increased State aid for country schools. The secretary further explained that he believes 90 per cent of the Grangers who reside outside of villages are in favor of the Thayer-Gedney bills. The Grange resolution adopted at Poughkeepsie contains the following specific recommendations:

1. Repeal of Sections 128 and 129 of the Education Law.

2. Amendment of Article 6-B of said law to provide that each existing school district be empowered to decide any question of centralization or consolidation for itself by majority vote.

3. Amendment of the equalization quota law (Section 491-b) to allow such additional State aid to flow into all districts needing it, whether or not such districts employ less than five teachers.

The Rural School Improvement Society was represented by a long list of speakers, including former President James G. Greene, President D. Boyd Devendorf, Vice-President J. Leslie Craig, Secretary A. D. Ostrander and others. It was unmistakably demonstrated that the Society, which constitutes a federation of common school districts throughout the State, is 100 per cent back of the Thayer-Gedney bills. It was pointed out that the Commissioners of Education had spoken convincingly before farmers on a number of occasions to the effect that consolidations would not be forced against the will of the people, while IN PRACTICE THE RECORD SHOWS that Commissioner Graves has exercised his autocratic authority in a most ruthless manner. In some 30 cases that have been gone over by a representative of the Society the record shows that the will of the people does not "cut any ice" when the Commissioner undertakes to force consolidations. Ex-Senator Cole, who has become Counsel and Deputy Commissioner, pledged before the last Legislature that centralized districts would not be laid out against the wishes of a majority of the country districts. But what does the record show? Within a few weeks the Commissioner FORCED 15 out of 18 country districts to consolidate with Brockport. The record contains so many illustrations where consolidation has been ruthlessly FORCED upon the people that many representatives of the Society very properly declared that they had lost confidence in the Education Department. The record of the Education Department is sufficient argument to insure the passage of the Thayer-Gedney bills.

Mrs. Ella Bashford, in addressing the committee, very properly declared that the human element is by far the most important consideration. She said our children put on their warm "booties" and walk comfortably to school. They are well protected from the cold and walking is healthful. But should they be compelled to wait even 15 minutes on the main road for a conveyance they would often suffer much hardship. But most disheartening is the ridicule which our country youngsters often have to take from the village children who can dress in accordance with the lines of village society and who do not have to wear country "booties."

Other speakers representing the Grange and Rural School Improvement Society who appeared forcefully for the bills were: Fred Peck, Saratoga County Pomona Grange, also executive councilor of the Society; Mrs. Wallace Fullington, Madrid (forced consolidation); H. B. Strong, Seneca County Pomona Grange; Ella Frances Lynch, A. O. Smith, Charles D. Nelson, Brockport (forced consolidation); Roy Lanthier and others.

Frank B. Smith, chairman of the legislative committee of the Rensselaer County Farm Bureau, vigorously placed his organization in support of the bills.

Deputy Commissioner Ernest E. Cole voiced the Department's opposition to all three of the bills. He contended that the Department must not lose the power it has to force consolidations and that the equalization quota must not be paid to country districts because the law would be too complex. He said that a preliminary survey indicated that country districts would receive $6,000,000 additional State aid under the Thayer-Gedney equalization bill. He left with the audience his unwarranted conclusion that the State could not afford to give the same degree of State aid to country districts which is already being paid to districts employing FIVE OR MORE TEACHERS and centralized districts.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

New Life

Spring comes laughing down the valley
All in white, from the snow
Where the Winter's armies rally
Loth to go.

Beauty white her garments shower
On the world where they pass—
Hawthorn hedges, trees in flower,
Daisies in the grass.

Tremulous with longings dim,
Thickets by the river's rim
Have begun to dream of green
Every tree is loud with birds.

Bourgeon, heart—do thy part!
Raise a slender stalk of words
From a root unseen
—Amelia Josephine Burr.

*

HERE is a question that has been asked before. It comes from Pennsylvania this time:

Have any of your readers had experience in taking children from the city to board through the Summer vacation? I would like to have this subject discussed if some of you have been successful in this work. What is considered a fair price for board per week, not including washing, or if washing is done, how much more should one charge? This is for girls from about eight to twelve years of age.

This seems an interesting subject. We hope some of our readers can give practical experience about it.

*

WE ARE asked to give a recipe for old-fashioned pumpkin loaf. The following was given us by a housekeeper who inherited the recipe from her grandmother: Select a good, ripe, yellow pumpkin. Cut it up and remove seeds, but do not peel. Put it on to cook and boil until water is almost all evaporated, so that the pumpkin is quite deep in color but not scorched. Put through a colander. Add to one pint of the pumpkin pulp one quart of rich buttermilk, one teacup maple sugar, one egg, one tablespoon saleratus, a pinch of salt, allspice to taste, and cornmeal to make a stiff batter. Put in a flat pan and bake in a moderately hot oven. It should be about two inches thick when baked.

This is an old recipe. We think modern housekeepers would not use quite as much saleratus.

*

REGARDING the very large number of juvenile criminals who now appear in court-room and jail, the New York *Sun* remarks:

"Present humanitarian theories are in opposition to the ancient maxim about sparing the rod and spoiling the child It does not please amiable persons to be forced to wonder whether the ancient maxim was not right after all, and whether in the general anxiety to spare the rod society is not helping to make a jailbird out of the child.

"In one important respect these prison statistics seriously damage the pet argument of sentimental penologists who are inclined to regard crime as a form of social disease or social maladjustment. Never in the history of New York were more things done than are now done to alleviate the social handicaps of disease and poverty. Better housing, schools, playgrounds, means of recreation, clinics, hospital and welfare accommodations are to be found in every part of the city. Young children are protected from exploitation in factory, store and sweatshop.

"If the theory of sentimentalists is right, every stage in social improvement should produce a decline in juvenile misconduct. That the increase of the one is not accompanied by a recession of the other indicates that the theory is unsound. Not disease or maladjustment but morality appears to be the decisive factor. The sooner parents get their thinking readjusted to this solid foundation the sooner may we expect more reassuring prison statistics regarding the young man."

Some Lenten Recipes

Try this clam chowder: One can minced clams, one tablespoon butter, one slice pork or bacon minced, one cup cream or rich milk, one pint potatoes, sliced thin; six rolled crackers, one onion minced; salt and pepper. Fry the pork brown in iron pot, then add the potatoes and onions and cover with just enough water to brown nicely. If meat is omitted, fry onions in butter. When potatoes are tender add the cream, crackers, butter, salt and pepper, and when this is heated through add the clams and move to back part of stove. Serve hot.

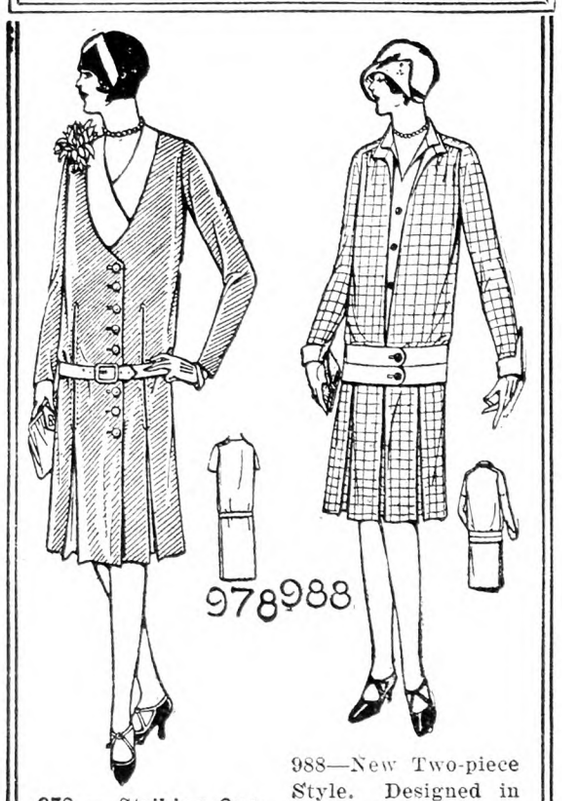
Clam lovers will enjoy this dish: One can minced clams, one tablespoon chopped onion, one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons flour, one tablespoon chopped parsley, two yolks of eggs, beaten light; salt and cayenne. Melt the butter in a stewpan, add the flour and stir until smooth. Then add the liquor from clams. When heated add the eggs, parsley, onion, salt and cayenne. Heat this thoroughly and mix in the clams. Put into shells or patty pans, dust with cracker crumbs and brown in quick oven.

Fine way to fricassee shrimp: One onion, chopped; one quart shrimps, two tablespoons butter, two cups tomatoes, one tablespoon flour, one egg yolk, rice and one cup water. Cook onion slowly in butter for five minutes. Add tomatoes, then flour which has been mixed with a little of the cold water, and the water. Boil three minutes. Add shrimps and season with salt, pepper and parsley. Cook 20 minutes. Remove from fire, stir in the yolk of egg and serve very hot on a platter with boiled rice.

MRS. J. W. RAY.

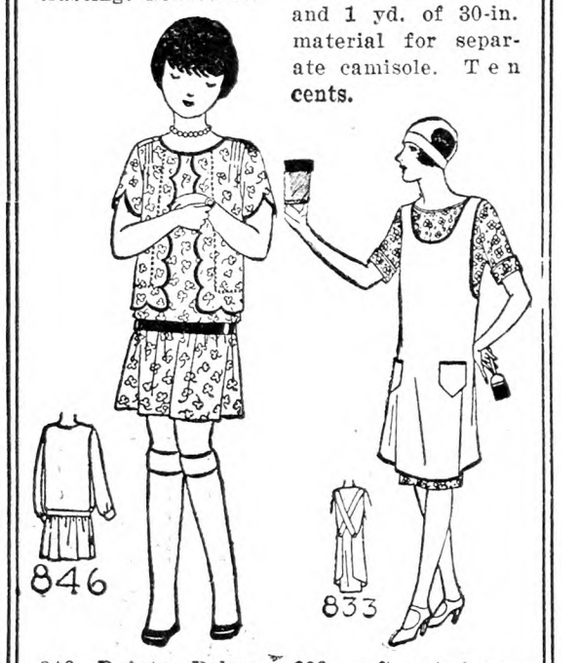
The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



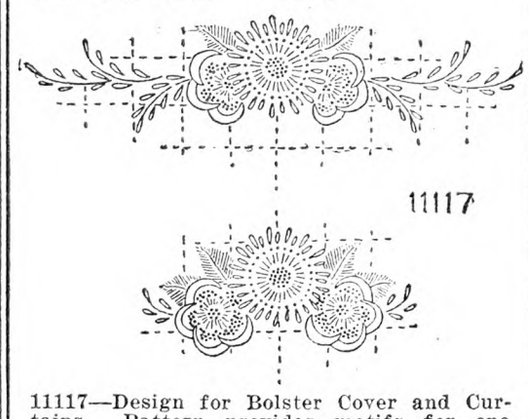
978 — Striking One-piece Type. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

988—New Two-piece Style. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with 1⅛ yds. of 40-in. contrasting and 1 yd. of 30-in. material for separate camisole. Ten cents.



846—Dainty Bolero. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 18-in. contrasting and 3¼ yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.

833 — Smart Apron and Cap. Designed in small, medium and large sizes. The medium size requires 2 yds. of 36-in. material with 5¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.



11117—Design for Bolster Cover and Curtains. Pattern provides motifs for one pair curtains and one bolster cover. Design for bolster cover measures 24x9 in. Motifs for curtains measures 6x13, and 24 x9 for the valance. Transfer 10 cents.

Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine, Ten cents.

Hot Cross Buns

All of us are familiar with the old jingle of childhood days:

"Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!
If your daughters do not like them,
Gice them to your son."

What associations it brings to mind! Those of us who were fortunate enough to have grandmothers living on farms where we liked to go for "fast days" and Easter, remember, with delight, the luscious hot cross buns which were always the chief table attraction on Good Friday The raised buns are the kind our grandmothers made, and are far superior to any others. Quick buns are very good, too, but hardly equal to the old kind, and are of much more recent origin. Just which kind one might find it most convenient to make, makes very little difference, as, in either case, the process is very simple, providing the cook follows the recipe explicitly. Surely, daughters will delight in them, so it would be necessary to make sufficient for the sons. All who are fortunate enough to partake of the raised buns, will declare the baker, "the Queen of Cooks."

Grandma's Hot Cross Buns. — Two cakes of compressed yeast, three tablespoons granulated sugar, two cups scalded milk, cooled, ½ cup butter, seven cups sifted bread flour, ½ cup granulated sugar, two well-beaten eggs, ¾ cup seedless raisins, ½ teaspoon salt.

Dissolve the yeast cakes and three tablespoons of granulated sugar in one-half cup of lukewarm milk. Dissolve butter or substitute in hot milk. Allow to cool. When tepid combine the two mixtures very gradually beating in about 3½ cups of bread flour. Mix very thoroughly, then cover with a towel and let stand in a warm place until light, which will take about one hour. Scrape out into a large bread-mixing bowl and add the balance of the sugar, the salt, the eggs, the raisins, which have been washed and dredged with flour enough to make a soft dough. As the mixing qualities of different flours vary slightly, it is difficult to say exactly how much will be needed. About the quantity given in the recipe should be about right. Too much flour coarsens the texture of the buns. The dough should not stick to the hands or board, and ought to be soft and elastic. Knead slightly on a floured board or slab. Place in a greased bowl of large size, cover and set in a warm place to rise until it has doubled in bulk, which will take about two hours. With the hand shape into round buns about two inches in diameter. Arrange in a well-greased biscuit pan about two inches apart. Cover and let rise in a warm place for an hour. To one beaten egg add one dessertspoon of cold water and beat again until well mixed. With a pastry brush glaze the tops of the buns with this mixture before baking. With a sharp knife cut a cross on top of each. Place at once in an oven of 350 degrees Fah., and bake for 25 minutes. Just before taking from the oven brush with sugar moistened with cold water. Immediately after taking from the oven, fill crosses with hot bread frosting. Serve warm. This recipe should make 30 buns.

Quick Hot Cross Buns.—Five cups flour, five heaping teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, four tablespoons sugar, two eggs, well beaten, 1½ cups milk, 1½ cups shortening, one cup seedless raisins, hot bread frosting.

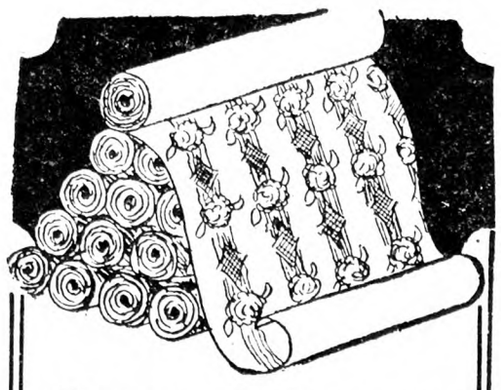
Save out one-half cup of the flour, but sift the balance of the flour, the baking powder, salt and sugar, together. Into it work thoroughly with the fingers (as when making pie crust), the shortening. Combine the beaten eggs and the milk and gradually work into the mixture. Work in the raisins, washed and dredged with ½ cup of flour. Toss out onto a floured board and knead until it forms a soft, smooth ball of dough. Pat out until about one-half of an inch thick, then cut into rounds with a cookie cutter. Place one-half inch apart in a greased biscuit pan and bake at once in an oven of 350 degrees Fahr. When nearly done brush over with a little slightly beaten egg white, and when thoroughly baked, which will take about 25 minutes, allow to cool slightly, then, with a sheet of writing paper, formed into a cone, press hot-bread-frosting through it and make a neat frosting cross on each.

"Hot Bread" Frosting.—Two cups of confectioner's sugar, four tablespoons creamy milk, ½ teaspoon vanilla. To the confectioner's sugar add enough of the milk to make a moderately thick paste. When thoroughly beaten with a fork add the vanilla, and beat again.

HELEN N. UPSON.

Fruit Puree Cake

We would like to pass on an idea we have tried out, following the making of one of your delicious apple cakes. Any fruit pulp stewed or raw, one fruit, or several combined, makes a cake quite as delicious as apple: One cup fruit pulp, one cup sugar, one cup raisins, one teaspoon vanilla, ½ cup butter, flour like apple cake, soda and baking powder according to tartness of fruit. If very acid unsweetened apple sauce is used one level teaspoon of soda is needed—sweetened prune puree half that quantity. It should be made stiffer with flour than cake made with eggs. The cake is rich and satisfactory without the raisins. A. H. B.



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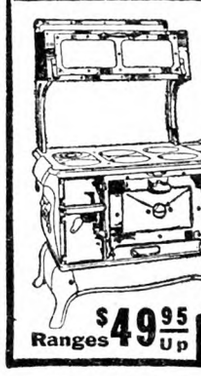

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City ..... R N-Y

Feathers and So Forth

How many feathers in a goose-feather pillow? Here's where the champion guesser of the world fails. My estimate is nine times nine thousand, nine hundred ninety-nine—and then some! Which all leads to the fact that I have been making a goose of myself again and the crop of feathers was fine—floating down, so to speak. And if anyone advises you that you can renovate a feather pillow in the house and dry it in the strong current of heat flowing steadily up from the furnace—don't. It can be done, of course, but unless you are prepared to tread on, sit on, wear, breathe and eat goose-feather down for a period of three or four days, again I say, "don't." For, after all, Old Sol is the champion germ-killer and Spring sunshine and Spring breezes are just around the corner.

Soapsuds will destroy the oil in the feathers so I simply made a huge cheese-cloth bag and put them into the boiler with clear hot water, shut the cover tight and let them steam. The real joke came with the drying. My, how those feathers swelled and multiplied! I made a second bag to allow plenty of space for stirring and drying, (for they will cling in wet little bunches), and they kept on puffing up until that, too, was full. How all those feathers ever came out of one pillow is a mystery, for try as I might, I could not stuff them back into one, so I made another, smaller pillow for Sonny's bed. The rest of my pillows will be renovated in the open air.

Some of the old ticks must be replaced and I am making the new ones of a plain, light-cream ticking which is supposed to be feather-proof. I think this makes the nicest-looking pillows as it does not show through the dainty pillowcases. A few years ago I tired of the heavy, striped ticking I had known since childhood, so purchased a pretty floral ticking, supposed to be feather-proof. The feathers have worked through it constantly, ruining my pillowcases and my patience. Hence the change.

Before I stop I must say a word about the applique and quilted bedspreads which are growing so popular. They certainly are as pretty as one could wish and it is such a delightful way to spend one's spare time. The applique spreads I have seen were done in color upon squares of fine muslin, one a tulip design and another very pretty one a wreath of morning-glories. It is the usual practice to alternate these with plain blocks, but one spread was formed of larger blocks, (yet not too large, dwarfing the design), having a design upon each block, and was quilted in such a manner that the corners of the blocks were effectually joined by the design. This gave as good a spacing in the finished spread and made fewer seams.

Many pattern houses are putting out designs for quilted spreads which may be made of plain silk or cotton material. I experimented a bit and found that such work could be done effectively upon my sewing machine, but that method calls for a design which is mostly continuous stitching, as too much breaking and tying of threads is tiresome. My experiment was made with natural pongee, upon which I quilted a tulip design with red and green thread, (the bobbin thread tan, to eliminate changing), and when developed into a sofa pillow with ribbon ruffle it proved quite quaint and attractive.

M. E. D.

Earning Money in One's Own Home

Several years ago there came to our community an attractive young woman who established a record for earning money at home and helping a number of women to make their own clothes at the same time. This young woman had a knack for cutting and fitting garments; yet she did not want to do dressmaking, for she had to care for her family and take care of the home place besides. She sent out word to a number of friends that she would cut and fit garments and give instructions at $2 for every dress when it was finished. The owner of the dress was to sew and finish the dress under her supervision. The price was the same, whether the garment was finished in one day or whether one took two weeks at it. We simply take our materials (she furnishes the pattern), then she cuts out the material, fits the dress, and we sit in her lovely living-room and work on our gowns, frocks or simple dresses as the case happens to be.

Such good times as we have making a dress, meeting old friends and making new ones in this lovely home, talking about materials, colors, styles, etc. Sometimes there are young girls making their party frocks, brides-to-be making up their trousseaus, matrons sewing for themselves and growing daughters, and the other day we met a dear little lady past 70 who was being fitted for her best dress, and she was as interested in the fit and hang of her gown as any young debutante could have been.

We can meet in this home any day except Saturday, between the hours of 8 to 12, 2 to 4. At 4:30 of each afternoon the vacuum sweeper is used on the living room, and one would never believe that a bevy of women had been at work all day long. Saturday and Sunday the fitting lady, as we call her, will not even think of sewing; those are her holidays, and all her evenings are her own. I have been at work when as many as five and six women were all busy, either basting, stitching or finishing and pressing, all in the same morning.

The fitting lady cuts, fits and starts each woman out on her work with instructions, then goes about her work around her home, always within call to suggest and help with each sewing problem that comes up. We are not allowed to shirk, either; I put my first sleeve in three times before I did it right, but I learned! Some women make their own clothes now who did not know the first thing about sewing when they started going to her home; but no matter how well we can sew, we usually let the fitting lady cut and fit our best gowns.

Her fame has spread so that many visitors do their sewing when they come here, and she has all she can do, is earning a good salary, lives in her own home, and cares for an aged relative, and has put several young people through college.

B. S. V.

Measuring Length of Skirt

I have an original way for hanging a dress or skirt on myself that I think might help others who have no one at home who can do it for them.

I made a set of measurers that consists of eight pieces of tape, each about a yard long. Narrow strips of cloth will answer. I turned up about four inches of one end each, to form a pocket, and put a weight in each. I had no lead and have large nails in mine, and they answer very well. The other end of these tapes or strips I pin to my dress so the weights will at least touch the floor, when the dress is on. I stand in front of a long mirror. A smaller one placed on the floor will answer.

Be sure the measures are not pinned through the slip under the dress; then pin folds in the measures until the weighted ends all just touch the floor. I use from four to eight, according to the needs of the dress. Then remove the dress and hang on a dress form or a coat hanger, if you have no form. Be sure the measures hang down as when the dress was on. Then measure up from the bottom of the measures as far as you want the dress to hang from the floor. I put a pin in crosswise in the tape, the desired distance and it is very easy then to mark the skirt. If the measures are pinned on below the hip line, and they all just touch the floor, you will be pleased with the result. I find it better to pin a fold in the measure when it hangs too long rather than pin it up on the dress. After taking off the dress I used to place on the ironing board to measure, but found I couldn't measure as accurately as when the dress is hung up.

RUTH LOCKE.

Felt Rugs

Noting articles on how to make rugs, one kind very easy to make and one which will always wear satisfactorily is the woven felt rug. This requires a frame of gas pipe, wire or wood, made about 20 in. wide and a yard long, or larger as desired. Old felt hats are a good supply of material, the more colors the better, but one really ought to have a supply of black for the cross bars. One can cut the felt in a continuous sterip ½ in. wide, around like peeling an apple. If using wooden frame tack cross bars of felt strips ½ in. apart on frame; then weave in the colored strips being careful to distribute colors evenly for both sides. Insert a yard stick along with strip and as each strip is woven in press up tightly with stick, then push down far enough to put in another strip. It is easy work, very simple to do, and one can weave a good-sized rug in a very short time. After woven they must be sewed around the outer edge. A harness awl is the thing, one of those which is needle and awl combined, or one can just sew with needle.

These rugs will stay put and wear for years. They are nice made of all one color, or mixed. The older and more faded the felt the softer the colors will blend. I understand there are firms where felt trimmings may be bought for this work, by the 100-lb. bale. Old pennants or irregular strips can be cut into continuous strips, as the turns and angles may be rounded and stretched out. These are much easier than braided rugs and not nearly so much work to make. A medium-sized felt rug brings $1.75 to $2.50 and they are always in demand.

MRS. C. H. E.

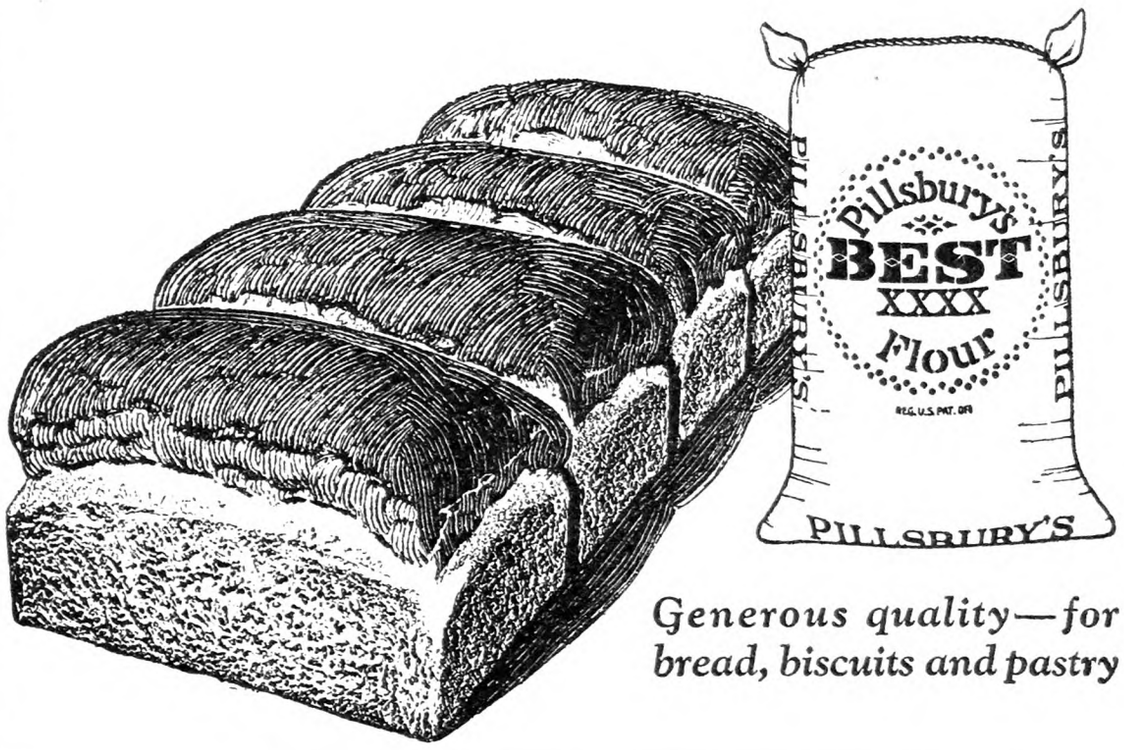
Stuffed Peppers

Cook pepper (after taking out seeds) about five minutes in boiling water. Salt to taste and stuff with the following: Two cups cooked tomatoes, one cup mashed potatoes, ½ cup cream and three eggs, six cooked sausages minced. Work all together and season with salt and pepper. Stuff and bake a nice brown.

MRS. W. F.

Pillsbury's Best Flour

Not everything that looks good tastes good—frequently flour made from the wrong type of wheat will produce baked foods that are perfect in appearance, but flat and disappointing in flavor. Don't take chances—use Pillsbury's Best Flour—it will give you that delicious, delicate, unmistakable flavor that marks truly perfect baking. Pillsbury's Best is made only from carefully selected, *full-flavored* wheat—you can depend on it for better flavor and more certain success in everything you bake!



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To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

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Of Disfiguring Blemishes
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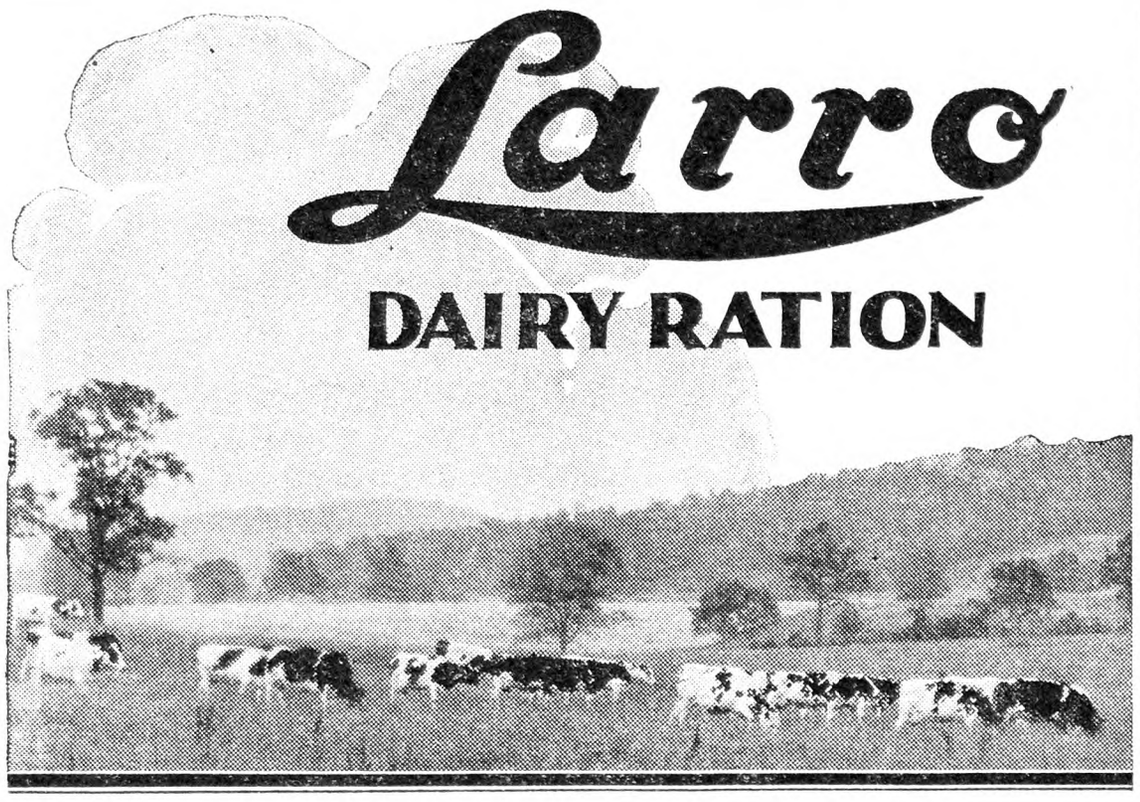
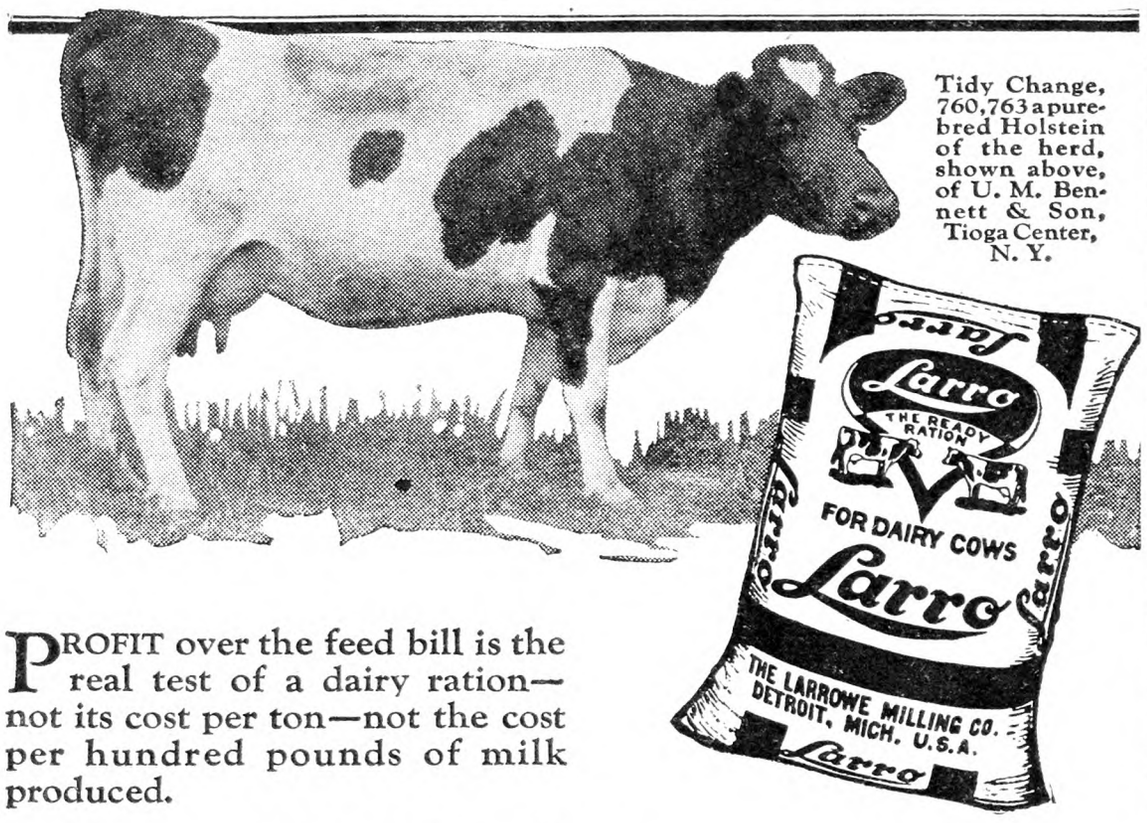


Only seven months on Larro and their Profits above cost of Feed already range from $108 to $225 per cow



Tidy Change, 760,763 a purebred Holstein of the herd, shown above, of U. M. Bennett & Son, Tioga Center, N. Y.

PROFIT over the feed bill is the real test of a dairy ration—not its cost per ton—not the cost per hundred pounds of milk produced.

U. M. Bennett & Son, Tioga Center, N. Y., have proved that for themselves with their herd of 25 purebred Holsteins. In June, 1927, they began feeding Larro exclusively and the figures of the Tioga County Cow Testing Association for each individual cow already show profits ranging from $108 to $225 per cow.

Not only the profit over feed cost and the fine condition of their milking herd, but the vigor and splendid growth of their heifer calves, also fed on Larro, have convinced these successful dairymen that they have found the one best dairy ration.

For sixteen years Larro Dairy Feed has been keeping old friends and making new ones. Its safety—absolute freedom from nails, wire and all iron and steel particles—has protected the lives of thousands of cows. Its uniform high quality and feeding value have kept them in fine flesh and condition, always at the very peak of production and profit.

Put your herd on Larro now, changing over gradually until you feed it straight. Be sure you feed as many pounds of Larro as of your old ration, for Larro is very light and bulky. Even if it should cost more than your present ration, you'll get back every cent of that extra cost and have a bigger profit left when your feed bill is paid than you can make with any other ration.

During June, 1927, her first month on Larro, Tidy Change, the handsome individual shown above, produced 1929 lbs. of milk, 67.5 lbs. butterfat. This made her high cow for butterfat in the Tioga County Cow Testing Association. Of 72 Honor Roll cows for the same month (those producing at least 40 lbs. butterfat, 1200 lbs. milk) 13 were members of the Bennett herd.

Only ingredients of known high quality are used in Larro Dairy Ration. Their uniformity is constantly assured by exclusive standardizing processes used only at the Larro Mill. Like all Larro rations, it does not vary—it is always the same clean, wholesome feed.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Balancing a Ration

Will you give me a ration for my Holstein dairy cows? Roughage consists of cornstalks, good mixed hay, and oat straw by them all the time. I have plenty of cobmeal and ground oats. Can buy the following:

Oil meal, 34 per cent	$2.30
Cottonseed, 43 per cent	2.70
Gluten feed	2.30
Bran	2.05

New Jersey. J. M. A.

In compounding a ration for your cows the proportion of protein to the other nutriments is usually determined by the amount of protein the roughage. Roughages may be divided into three groups: those high, medium and low in protein, or high in carbohydrates. Cornstalks and oat straw come into the latter group, while mixed hay may be considered as a medium protein carrier. With high protein roughages an 18 to 20 per cent protein ration is usually advised. As the roughage analyzes lower in protein, so should the grain ration carry a higher protein content. Usually a 24 per cent ration would be recommended where cornstalks, mixed hay and straw are the roughages.

With these facts in mind, the next procedure in compounding a ration is to determine how much of the home-grown cereals one can economically use and get maximum production. In order to mix a 24 per cent ration, as is suggested in your case, it will probably be safe to mix 400 lbs. of corn and cob meal, 200 lbs. ground oats with 200 lbs. of bran, 300 lbs. of gluten feed, 300 lbs. of cottonseed meal and 200 lbs. of linseed oil meal.

Holstein cows, due to the fact that their milk contains less fat than the other breeds, will produce more milk to the pound of grain than the Jerseys or Guernseys. When considered from the standpoint of fat, it costs more to produce a pound of fat with Jerseys and Guernseys than with Holsteins, so it is usually advised that Holsteins be fed one pound of grain to each three and one-half to four pounds of milk, while with the Channel Island breeds we usually recommend one pound of grain to each three to three and one-half pounds of milk produced by each individual cow daily.

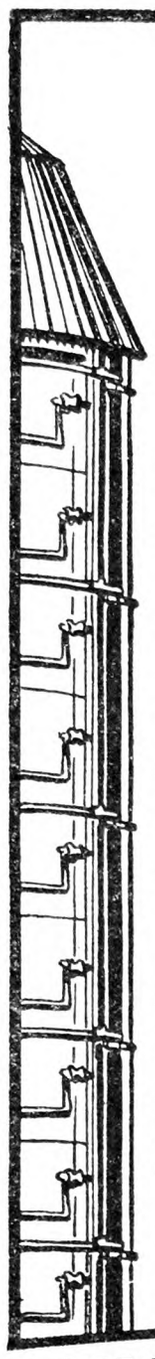
To carry your herd through the next two months is going to be the hardest job of the Winter, as the vitality of the milking cow seems to be at its lowest ebb during March and April. This is due in part to the fact that the animals have been indoors and have not had the rays of the sun during the long Winter months. To bring the herd through in good condition, the feeding of soaked beet pulp and molasses can be recommended until the pasture season comes, or into May. The beet pulp should be fed twice daily at the rate of about four pounds per cow, divided between the morning and evening feeding. When soaked, this will weigh about five times its original weight, as it has absorbed about that much water. The molasses can be fed with the beet pulp, and about a pint per cow daily will give good results. J. W. B.

Cottonseed Meal and Rutabagas for Pigs

Is cottonseed meal a good feed for pigs and how much should be fed? Are rutabaga turnips good feed for eight-week-old-pigs? Are they better raw or cooked? J. E. S.

The use of cottonseed meal as sole protein supplement for swine is not to be recommended, as this product has a poisonous effect. A small percentage may be used as the protein supplement, mixing it with tankage or fish meal, Alfalfa meal and linseed oil meal, being sure not to feed over one-quarter of a pound of cottonseed daily per 100 lbs. live weight.

Rutabagas may be fed to young pigs,



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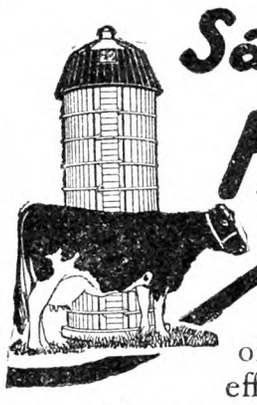

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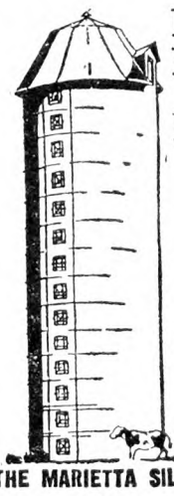

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Serviceable, 150 to 250 lbs., $35.00 to $45.00 C. O. D Fall pigs. Bred Gilts. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

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OUR SPRING PIGS
are now arriving, we are booking orders for unrelated pairs at rock bottom prices. We have a few fall gilt boars that we are pricing right. MAPLE LANE BERKSHIRE FARM, Scofield & Buckelew, Stanley, N. Y.

QUALITY PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Berkshire Cross or Chester and Yorkshire Cross 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.75 each. Will ship any number C O. D. on approval. A few purebred Chester Whites, $6.00 each. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crates.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St.
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

MY SPRING PIGS ARE NOW READY FOR SHIPMENT
Why not get quality when starting to raise a Hog? These are all large growthy and blocky pigs, the kind will make a large hog. They may cost more to start but they are worth it. Yorkshire and Chester cross; color, white. Berkshire and large Chester cross; color, black and white pigs. 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.25 ea.; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 ea. Will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval. If satisfied in 10 days keep them, and if not, return them at my expense. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

SPRING PIGS
For Sale
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Big type Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. Barrows, Boars, or Sows, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 ea.; 8-10 wks. old, $4.50 ea. A few selected White Chesters 2 months old, Boars and unrelated Sows, $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. Orders promptly filled. A square deal at all times.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

Feeding Pigs For Sale
Chester and Yorkshire crossed and Berkshire and Chester, all nice blocky pigs.
6 to 7 weeks old - - - - $4.00 each
8 to 9 weeks old - - - - 4.50 each
Also some nice Chester Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $5.50 each.
Will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval and if not satisfactory to you, return them at my expense and I will return your funds at once. No charge for crating.
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SPRING PIGS
High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time.
Berkshire and Chester or Yorkshire and Chester, crossed
6 to 8 weeks old.. $425. 8 to 10 weeks old.. $4.75
A few Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, $5.50
No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied, return at our expense—money cheerfully refunded.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS.

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Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
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A grandson of the great Sybil's Gamboge, Imp., No. 174663, from Buttercup's Sybil, No. 491063, imported from the Island of Jersey in 1920 by W. R. Spann. The calf we are offering was dropped Nov. 11, 1927, and is a very fine individual. The first $100 takes him.
We have also several other registered Jersey bull calves ranging from one month to nine months of age out of high producing cows—all sired by Irene's Golden Victor, No. 252018, whose dam on a two years' test showed an average of seven and five-hundredths per cent butterfat. We will sell these calves at very reasonable prices. Correspondence invited.
"THE ELMS"
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RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS Winning HIGHLAND STRAIN ONEIDA LAKE FUR FARM, Jewell, N. Y.

WANTED WHITE BABY RABBITS—State price in first letter. NATURE FRIEND, 2021 Boston Rd., N.Y.C.

but it must be kept in mind that their feeding value is low, being especially low in protein and calcium, but they are palatable, succulent and laxative. If Fall pigs are receiving a proper ration it would hardly pay to feed rutabagas. A better plan would be to feed them to brood sows or sows nursing pigs. If rutabagas are fed, they need not be cooked, but should be chopped before being fed. J. B. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Continued from Page 443)

$3, Fancy large sizes $3.10 to $3.35. Ungraded $1 to $2.25 box. Maine, A2¼ to 2½-in., $5.50 to $6.50 bbl. Mass., McIntosh, A gr., $3 to $3.60. Fcy. lge. sizes, $3.75 to $4. Ungraded $2 to $2.85 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $7.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, $5.50 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $3 to $5 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.10 to $1.50 stdfl bu. box. Tex., crts., mostly $2.50 to $2.75.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Danish N. Y., sacked locally, mostly, 60 to 75c cwt. Native Savoy ord., 75c to $1.50 bbl. Tex., white, $2.50 to $2.75 bbl. or cr.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off, washed, ord, 75c to $1.10; best, mostly $1.25 to $1.35; few $1.50. std. bu. box. N. Y., cut off, best washed, $1 to $1.25; some decayed, 25c bskt; dirty, lge., $1.50 to $1.85 100 lbs. Tex., bchs., mostly $4 to $4.25 cr.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Cal. crts., fair quality, $5 to $6. Fla., 10-in crts., $2.50 to $3; few, $3.25.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Native h.h., best, 50 to 70 cukes, $6 to $8 std. bu. box. Ind. h.h., $2.50 to $4, two doz. Fla. h.h., $1.50 to $2 doz.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hot house, 18 hds., mostly 35 to 60c; few 75c std bu. box. Iceberg, Cal., best, $2.50 to $4 cr; poorer, lower.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good, 100-lb. sacks. Yellow, med. to small, best Conn. Valley ord., $2.50 to $3; few natives, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. N. Y. State, mostly $3.75; poorer, $3.25. Ohio and Mich., $4, 100 lbs. Spanish, ½ cs., $4.25.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed, $1.25 to $1.35; few $1.50 std. bu. box; poorer, lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, mostly $2.65 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Tex. bskts., best, 75 to 85c; poorer, lower.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly $60 to $70 ton; $3 to $3.35 bbl. Ohio Blue Hubbard, few sales, $70 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., few sales, 50 to 65c lb. Fla., 6 bskts., $2.50 to $5 cr.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Capes, few sales, fcy., $11.50 to $2.35 100 lbs. Rutabagas P. E. I., $1.50 to $1.65. Ont. $1.25 to $1.40 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $11.50 to $12. Clover mixed, red, $16 to $18 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 49½c; firsts, 45½ to 49c; seconds, 43 to 45c lb. Storage, extras, 49c; firsts, 45 to 48c; seconds, 43 to 44½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown, extras, 37c; mixed colors, 37c; white, extras, 35c doz. Pullets, 32 to 33c. Fresh, eastern, extras, 34c. Undergrades, 28 to 30c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, extras, fresh, 28 to 29c; firsts, fresh, 24½ to 25c. Extras, held, 28½ to 29½c; firsts, held, 26½ to 27½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $8.75 to $9. Cal., small white, $9 to $9.25; Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11; Red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75; Limas, $8.25 to $8.50 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm; receipts of domestic for week ending March 3, 1,392,600 pounds.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, combing 52c; clothing, 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 82 to 87c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 80c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.02 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, 97c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c.

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Thursday and Friday, March 22-23, 1928

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Cattle will be sold Thursday, 10 A. M., and the Machinery and Equipment the following day, at the same hour.

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Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
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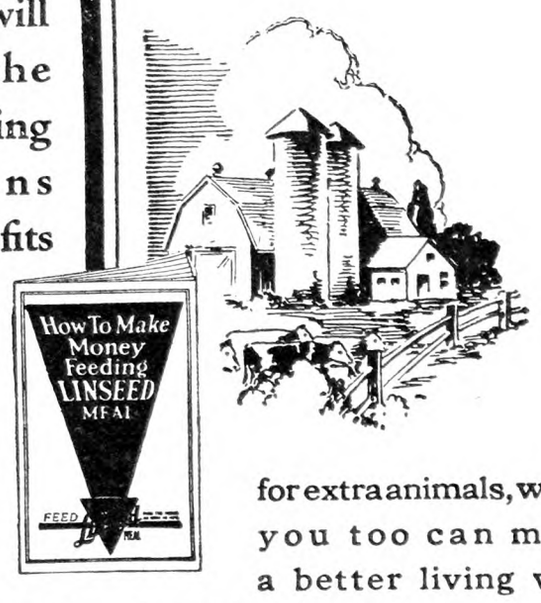

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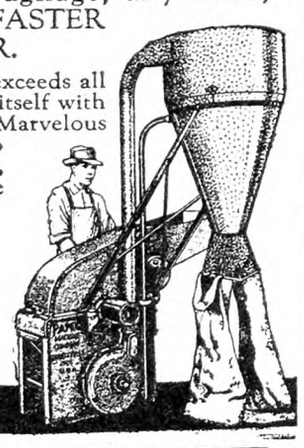

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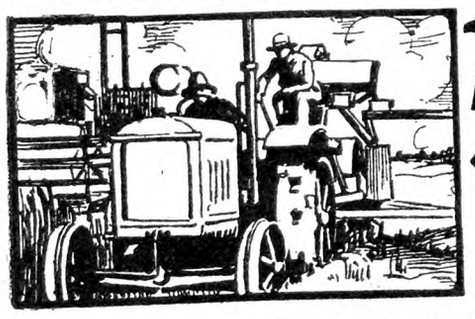

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The State Health Department Makes Rules

New York State has a Department of Public Health. Perhaps no other governmental department in State or nation is given quite such arbitrary powers or is made quite so independent of either political or popular control as this one. Its word is law. Essentially, this department consists of a Commissioner of Health and a Public Health Council of six members, all appointed by the Governor of the State but holding definite terms of office. That these remain in office through the ever recurring changes in the political control of the State's affairs is significant. There is, in addition, a large force of subordinate officials, extending down to the local health officers who come in direct contact with the public. Over these latter are District State Health Officers who act as shock absorbers for the State Department. All good men and true. The Public Health Council is given authority to draw up a code of laws that shall govern the people of the State in all matters relating to public health. This is called the Sanitary Code of the State. It is left to the Public Health Council itself to determine what matters do relate to the public health. These are so numerous that there are now ten divisions in the State Department of Health, ranging from the division of administration down through the division of publicity and education to the division of social hygiene. There are few things with which this department may not concern itself if it so elects. It is constantly extending its activities into what, heretofore, have been considered matters for private control. Good health being considered paramount in all things, there has been little disposition upon the part of the public to set any bounds to the jurisdiction of the State's department of health. Whether for good or ill, the New York State Department of Health is fast becoming an outstanding example of paternalism in government. Its present capable and energetic head believes that the health of the individual is the State's concern. Its policies naturally follow this conception. This department of the State government should be upheld by all who believe that the old order of individual and family responsibility can no longer function effectively and satisfactorily and should be superseded by a system based upon a form of State socialism.

Beginning on July 1, 1928, there will go into effect a revised chapter of the State Sanitary Code relating to the sale of dairy products and affecting everyone in the State, directly or indirectly. This chapter represents the joint efforts of the State Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Health, acting in unison. We shall try to make clear the most important provisions of this code, using the published Chapter 3 of the Sanitary Code and the amendments to the same which lie before us.

In the first place "No person shall sell or offer for sale milk or cream, except that which is to be consumed upon the premises where sold or dispensed, without first having obtained a permit from the health officer." This health officer is to be the health officer of the district in which the milk or cream is to be offered for sale and this provision apparently does not apply to dairymen who sell their milk to the large distributors who retail it in the cities, though the language of the code does not exclude them. We are informed by State officials that this is the case. However, it does apply to all who wish to retail any of their milk locally. A restaurant-keeper may set a glass of milk before a customer at his table without securing a permit but a farmer may not sell a quart to a neighbor who wishes to take it home with him. More important still, a resident of a village who keeps a family cow may not sell any of the surplus milk to his neighbors without complying with all the regulations to be mentioned later and securing a permit from the local health officer. Amendments to the original section ease up somewhat upon this provision and a health officer may, at his discretion, issue a "provisional permit" to any resident of "an isolated rural community, not an incorporated village" if compliance with all the requirements is not practicable or necessary and such sales "will not endanger the public health." This provisional permit must be issued only upon a proper form provided for the purpose; it shall be endorsed in writing by the District State Health Officer after an investigation and may be revoked at

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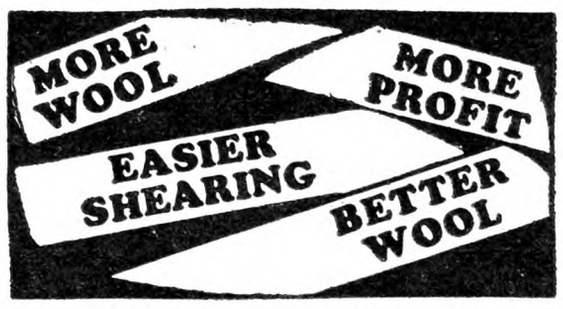

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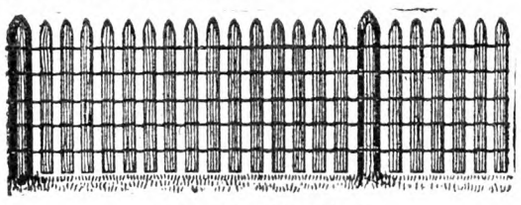

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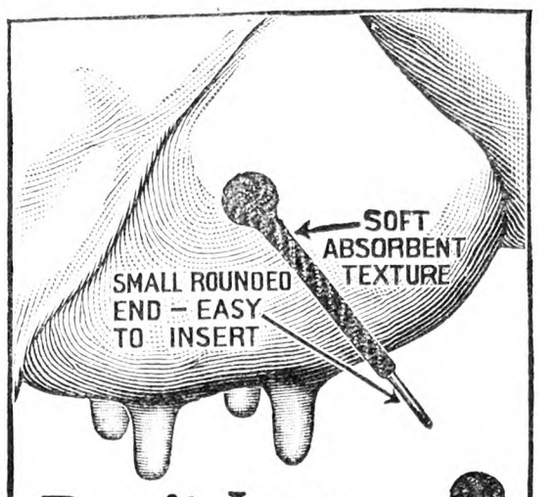

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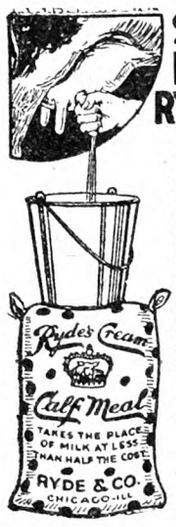

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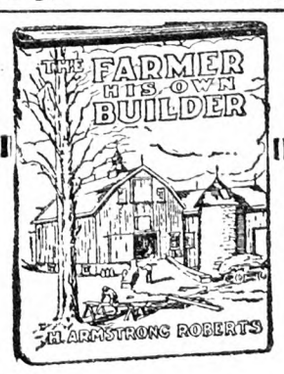

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any time. These requirements will probably do away with the keeping of countless family cows in small villages, where they are kept primarily for the benefit of the owners but where the surplus milk must be sold to neighbors in order to make their keeping profitable or even possible. The annoyance of the red tape involved will more than counterbalance the advantages gained from a home supply of milk and its products.

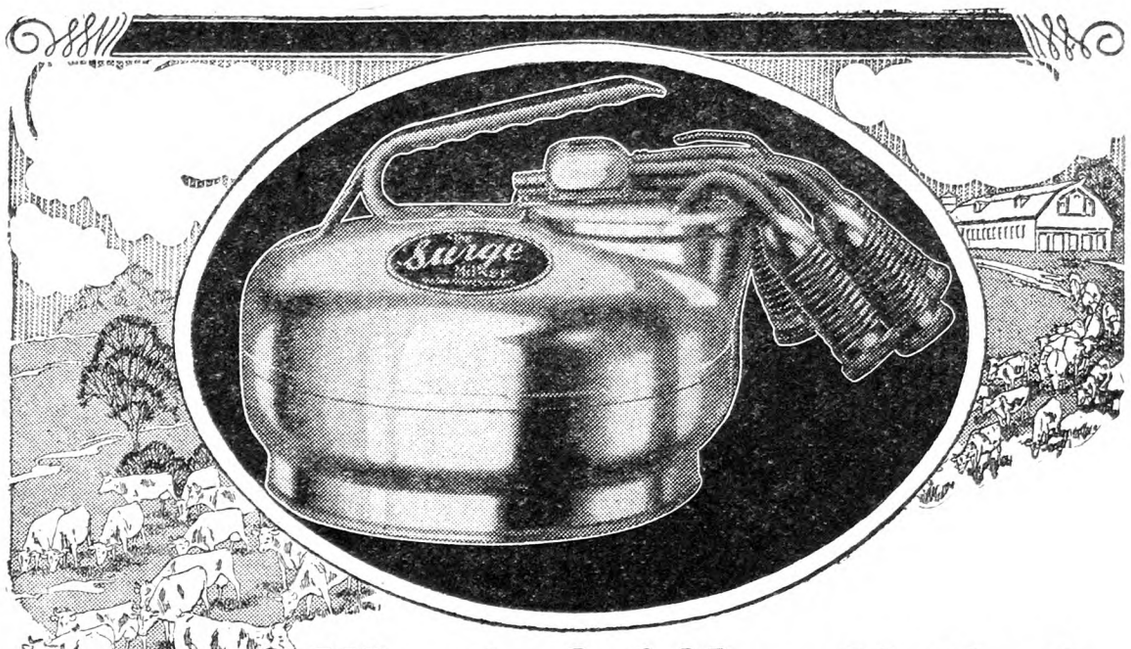
Any person wishing a permit to sell milk or cream must make a written application to his health officer upon a prescribed form, keep a detailed record of any outside sources of supply which he may utilize in his business at any time and permit official inspection at all times of everything pertaining to his plant and methods. The health officer to whom the application is made will now be kept busy for a time. Before issuing a permit he shall cause an inspection to be made of the farm producing the milk and all places in which it is handled before reaching the consumer. He shall cause to be made by a veterinarian approved by the Department of Agriculture a physical examination of the cows producing the milk and, every three months, he shall see that samples of the milk or cream are taken on three successive days and submitted to a laboratory approved by the Commissioner of Health for a bacterial examination. Here again, there may be a slight easing up of the requirements in the issuance of a temporary permit, good for not more than 30 days, if the applicant for the permit has not compiled with all the requirements but the health officer is persuaded that he will. If we may be permitted another lapse into slang, here is where the local health officer should worry.

Now comes the section relating to care in production of the milk to be sold. The substance of several provisions is here given. Milk must be from healthy cows, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and five days after calving. Stables must be kept clean, floors must be sound and tight, gutters must be water tight and properly drained, ceilings must be dust proof, walls and ceilings must be free from dust and cobwebs, windows must be kept clean and so arranged as to insure a proper distribution of light, adequate ventilation must be maintained, manure must be removed at least once daily, and placed out of reach of the cows. Manure must not be removed from the stable during or immediately previous to milking, liquid manure must not be allowed to accumulate about the stable and the cow yard shall be properly graded and drained. Any privy provided shall be of sanitary construction and screened against flies.

So much for the stables, now as to the cows: The cows shall be kept free at all times from dry, caked manure and the flanks, udders and teats shall be clean at the time of milking. At this time, also, the hands of the milkers shall be clean and dry. Further, all utensils must be free from marked dents and rust spots and their seams must be soldered flush. Water of sanitary quality for use upon utensils must be provided, the latter must be thoroughly washed and sterilized by steam or water at not less than a temperature of 180 degrees. Milk containers must be turned bottom side up after sterilization and so kept until about to be filled. A properly constructed milk house or room not used for any other purpose must be provided. It must not open into the barn or any room used for domestic purposes and must be kept clean and free from flies.

Milk must be removed from the stable as soon as the milking pail is filled and immediately strained in the milk house. If it is to be designated as pasteurized grade A, raw grade A or B, it must be cooled to 50 degrees or less within one hour from milking unless it is morning's milk that is to be delivered to a bottling or pasteurizing plant before 8 a. m. or night's milk which is to be delivered immediately. Between December 1 and April 1, the morning delivery hour is made 9 a. m. Milk to be designated pasteurized grade B must be cooled within the hour to 60 degrees or less, with the exception of morning's milk to be delivered to a pasteurizing plant before 9 a. m. and night's milk that is to be delivered immediately. The temperatures above ordered must be maintained until the milk is delivered.

Whenever milk is sold as from tuberculin tested cows, all the animals in the herd shall be tuberculin tested annually, with a posible exception as to length of time in the case of cows kept unler the accredited herd plan. The



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Milks Cows as No Other Machine Has Ever Milked Cows Before!

The NEW Surge Milker, with its marvelous NEW Surging—Tugging—Action gives the cow's teat the real TUG of the calf—and, like the calf, TUGS harder and harder as the cow milks out—*milks cows faster, cleaner and better!* W. J. Dougan, of Beloit, Wis., writes us: "The Surge is giving better satisfaction than any other machine I have ever used and even better results than hand milking." Mail coupon below for free Surge catalog—learn what the wonderful NEW Surge Milker will do for YOU.

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Mail coupon for details of our FREE Demonstration Offer that enables you to prove all this yourself before you obligate yourself in any way. SEE—KNOW—what The Surge will do for you! Get details of our EASY Terms Offer. Mail the coupon — get all this good news NOW.

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IF you are in the Market for Metal Roofing—Wire Fence—Barb Wire House and Roof Paint, at a Price you can afford to pay, Samples and Prices Free, Write

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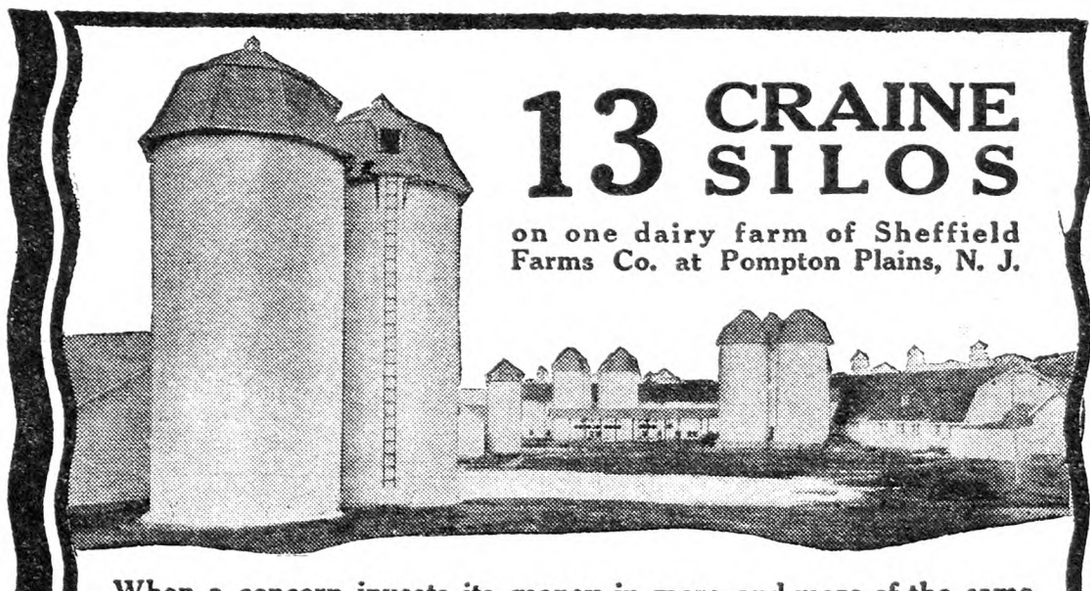
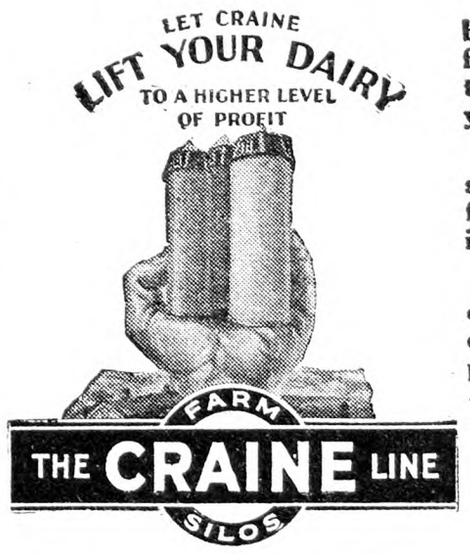


13 CRAINE SILOS

on one dairy farm of Sheffield Farms Co. at Pompton Plains, N. J.

When a concern invests its money in more and more of the same kind of Silos, it's the surest proof in the world that these Silos are profitable investments.



Sheffield Farms Co. has, for years, been buying more and more Silos from The Craine Line. It must pay them—you can be sure it will pay you. Their experience has proved it.

Many a dairyman has just enough silage space to get by with. The first Silo is a life saver; the second is often the big profit maker.

Wood stave, tile, triple wall, concrete stave or solid concrete—whatever your choice—it's in the complete Craine Line.

Write for our new Silo Book—*free.*

CRAINE, INC.
40 Adams Street, Norwich, N. Y.

tests must be made in accordance with the Agricultural Department's rules. There are nominally five grades under which milk may be sold, actually but four, and all milk offered for sale must bear one of the following designations: Certified, Pasteurized Grade A, Pasteurized Grade B and Raw Grade A. A fifth grade, known as Raw Grade B may be temporarily sold if the producer has made application to the Agricultural Department for a tuberculin test of his cattle and conforms in all other requirements to these for Raw Grade A. This fifth grade was, in the original law, known as Unpasteurized Not Tuberculin Tested. It was, and is, the joker in the pack of grades, the ladder by which the owner of an untested herd may climb to safety through the tuberculin test. The requirements for the above grades include tuberculin testing with the exception of the two designated as pasteurized. All milk going into New York and many other cities is pasteurized before distribution, thus relieving the producers of this milk from the necessity of having their cows tuberculin tested. Producers for local markets who do not pasteurize their milk, including the owner of a family cow who supplies a neighbor, are not exempt from this provision, however, and, unless one lives "in an isolated rural community, not an incorporated village," we quote the exact words of the law, he need not ask the sufferance of his health officer. M. B. D.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. Allen

During the week of April 9-14 a school for Grange lecturers will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., under the combined auspices of the New York State Grange and the Cornell College of Agriculture. A similar conference was held at Ithaca one year ago and was very successful. The school will open Monday afternoon, April 9, at one o'clock and will close Saturday noon, April 14. The entire cost to those attending, in addition to transportation costs, is estimated at $13 for the week. Inquiries should be directed to Ralph A. Felton, Roberts Hall, Ithaca.

There will be courses in dramatics, community projects, leadership development, agricultural problems, home economics problems, public speaking and recreation.

On Monday evening, April 9, a reception will be given the lecturer at the College of Home Economics, at which Dean Mann and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, professor of Home Economics at Cornell University, will be the speakers.

During the week instruction will be given the lecturers by Dean Mann, Miss Van Rensselaer, Prof. Sanderson, Prof. Ralph A. Felton, Miss Mary Eva Duthie, Prof. George F. Warren, Prof. George E. Peabody, of Cornell University, Miss Jennie Buell, former State lecturer of the Michigan State Grange and well-known writer on Grange subjects, and Prof. Robert Bruce Tom, of Ohio State University. Many Granges will senl their lecturers to this conference, paying their full expenses.

* * * * *

Talk about the farmer being up to date! At the last annual session of the National Grange, held at Cleveland, one couple who received the sixth degree, traveled from their home in Michigan by airplane, being absent from their home scarcely more than half a day.

* * * * *

There is some dispute as to which Grange is the largest Grange in the world. Houlton Grange in Maine has for some time held that distinction. Now comes Webster Grange of Monroe County, N. Y., which boasts 1,000 members, with the claim that their's is the largest subordinate Grange. Houlton's membership is now about 800, so Webster has a good substantial lead.

* * * * *

The Grange Fire Insurance Co. of Kansas wrote nearly $12,000,000 in new fire insurance last year, which makes the total amount of insurance carried by the company nearly $50,00,000. This company has been doing business nearly half a century. It occupies its own building in Olathe, Kan., and is one of the outstanding examples in the country of successful co-operation among farmers. Only property of members of the Grange is insurable in the company.

In New York State over $200,000,000 of Grange fire insurance is in force. The leading Grange fire insurance company in New York State is the Jefferson County Patrons' Fire Relief Association, which also includes Lewis County, with a total amount of insurance of about $24,000,000. Other States which have large amounts of Grange fire insurance are New Jersey, Colorado, Washington, Michigan, Delaware, California, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Idaho and Oklahoma.

* * * * *

The National Grange made a liberal appropriation for the aid of the stricken Vermont Grangers who suffered by the severe floods of last Fall. Many Granges in that State were so seriously crippled by the disaster that it is doubtful if they will be able to recover, as hundreds of farmers lost nearly all their property, including live stock, crops and farm equipment, in addition to great damage done to the soil and to the farm buildings.

* * * * *

At a Grange installation in Maine the marshal who had charge of the floor work was a youth of 90 Summers, who had been a member of the order for 54 years.

* * * * *

Essay contests are becoming popular among the Granges of some States, especially among the younger members. One Pomona Grange in Pennsylvania has recently completed an essay contest among its young people in which liberal prizes in cash were awarded

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 475.

FOR SALE—Grand Mountain View Farm, 50 acres, nearly all tillable, situated in Adirondacks, half mile from State road, seven miles from station, near Loon Lake Hotel; 10-room house, water system, barns, ice house, orchard. GRANT COCHRAN, Loon Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—151½ acres, good location, priced low; write owner. EDWARD GIPP, Atwaters, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, from April 1, 160-acre dairy farm near large city, suitable certified or high-grade milk production; now carrying 110 head cows; two barns, one nearly new, best practical clean milk barn in the State; large boarding-house, two modern cottages, ample water supply, excellent dairy building, ice house; near trolley; on State road; 15 acres Alfalfa; excellent opportunity to make and sell high-class milk either retail or wholesale. OWNER, Box 12, Bantam, Conn.

IN COUNTRY—for sale—beautiful Summer or year around home with 1½ acres of ground; price $50,000; no agents; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 3722, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One mile out of New Milford, on State road; two six-room houses, all improvements. ARTHUR BOSTWICK, New Milford, Conn.

FOR RENT—Dairy farm complete in every detail; no cattle; large light sanitary accommodations 45 cows, 60 acres, bottle filling machine, ice house, etc.; located Newtown, Conn. Address ROBERT C. ADAMS, 11 Broad St., New York.

FOR SALE or rent, fully equipped, modern poultry plant, about 50 miles from New York City; eight acres or more land; capacity, two to three thousand layers, 10,000 broilers; splendid market. ADVERTISER 3710, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—100 acres low priced swamp or marsh land with private pond or stream running through, not heavily timbered, suitable for wild fowl. BOX 219, Cortland, N. Y.

WIDOWER will sell 15-acre village truck farm on lighted county road, mile depot; 2½ acres asparagus, 300 grapevines, large lawn, roses, flowers, shrubs; good outbuildings, house eight rooms, bath, heat, electricity, telephone, open fireplace; price, including farm tools, $10,000, half cash; no agents. JOHN DAWSON, Spotswood, N. J.

DAIRY farm, 4 miles from Amsterdam, on hard road; 100 acres level land. W. EMPIE, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two-family house located in Amsterdam near post office; up-to-date, modern, rents for $45 month. W. EMPIE, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A Long Island village home with outbuildings; price $15,000. ADVERTISER 3714, care Rural New-Yorker.

$2,000 SECURES 258 acres; horses, 15 head cattle, hens, crops, seed potatoes, extensive farming machinery; village 1½ miles, high school, milk station, stores, etc.; telephone; 125 acres tillage, sugar bush, spring watered pasture for 60 head, best potato land; fine 15-room house worth $3,000, good tenant house, large basement barn, 2 other barns, tool house, 2 henhouses, milk house; a real money-maker; price $5,500, cash down $2,000, balance terms; write for full description. F. A. HOOBLER, DeRuyter, N. Y.

POULTRY farm for sale, 24 acres, 8 clear, near State road, church, school, stores; 2 dwellings, 6 and 4 rooms, barn, garage, 3 houses for 800 hens, 4 brooder houses; $4,500. PAUL JANSEN, Mansfield Center, Conn.

WANTED to rent or lease with privilege of buying large equipped dairy farm; give full particulars in first letter. MITCHELL'S DAIRY, Bayshore, N. Y.

FOR SALE—17 acres land, 6-room bungalow, necessary outbuildings; one acre in assorted bearing fruit trees; 2 acres Alfalfa; 12 acres open land, balance firewood; four springs, running stream; poultry houses and yards; all wire fences; on Quebec-Miami State highway; one mile from school, church, stores and bank; electric power line available; 45 miles south Washington, D. C.; price $5,000. FRANK P. MONCURE, Stafford, Va.

COLONIAL residence in Westfield, Mass., near college highway, suitable for antique and gift shop or apartment house. ADVERTISER 3720, care Rural New-Yorker.

LIVINGSTON, N. Y.—Fruit farm, 175 acres, with 1,500 bearing apples and pears; tractor, truck and other equipment; modern 12-room home recently stuccoed; two (2) bathrooms, electricity, steam heat; new three-room bungalow; long frontage on New York-Albany highway; 100 miles from New York City. PAUL OSTHEIMER, 1064 Arcadian Way, Palisade, N. J.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Staymans, Yorks, Grimes Golds, Williams Early Reds, Jonathans; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; sacrifice price $14,000, satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—Three farms, greatest bargain in Central New York; one of 175 and 100 and 25 acres; all level dark loam soil; good drainage, spring water, all first-class buildings and painted; new house on 100 acres, most all buildings nearly new; telephone, electricity available on two small farms and is installed in large farm; State road to Syracuse, 20 miles; lightening rods, all up to date; taxes low; large farm full line equipment, four horses, no dairy; others have no equipment; free and clear, immediate possession; reasonable cash payment, long easy terms; price $3,000, $7,000 and $14,000; I am owner and operator; never rented; ill health reason of sale; write for particulars; photos of buildings. GEO. A. COURBAT, Central Square, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL, self-supporting country home, midway between Bridgeport and Danbury, near State road; house, seven rooms, bath, toilet and sleeping porch; all rooms heated; garage, barn, chicken equipment and 20 acres of good soil, fruit and flowers; $9,500, cash $4,100; will rent with option of purchase. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

98-ACRE farm, good soil, all buildings in good condition, modern equipments; along State road; suitable for poultry and dairy and general farming. E. LOTYSH, R. D. 1, Box 49, Cranbury, N. J.

FOR SALE—$22.50 per acre buys 160 acres good farm land; 10-room house, nicely located if sold before April 1. Address SALISBURY BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—General store and gasoline station, on the banks of the beautiful Hudson River; nice flat, garage, hot water heat, modern improvements; large stock general merchandise; $6,000 required, balance on mortgage; owner retiring. ADVERTISER 3748, care Rural New-Yorker.

COZY Summer cottage, furnished; village Summit, Schoharie County, N. Y.; 2,000 ft. elevation; beautiful lake, picturesque drives, new concrete road; bargain. OWNER, Box 702, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Village farm, 6 acres, located on main State road leading from Walden to Newburgh, bus at door; good 7-room house, all improvements; barn and poultry house; 50 fruit trees. Write GEO. E. HARRIS, Owner, 243 Orange Ave., Walden, N. Y.

DON'T you want this 5¼ acres in Claremont, Va.; population 600; good buildings; on James River. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three farms all on or near State road; price $300, $1,000, $2,500; will make any reasonable terms with right party; if interested write for description stating amount you can pay down, etc. IVON R. FORD, McDonough, N. Y.

$150 DOWN from farmer who can furnish stock, tools, buys excellent, conveniently located 100-acre Western New York farm; sacrificed. ADVERTISER 3758, care Rural New-Yorker.

GRIST mill, electric drive, city water, ¼ acre, beautiful village, fine school, churches, State road; excellent location for stand; $1,250. DORR TINKHAM, Perry, N. Y.

GERMONDS, Rockland County, 14-acre farm for rent with house (6 rooms and bath), barn, etc.; 10 minutes' walk to Erie railroad station, 40 minutes' walk to West Nyack station of West Shore railroad; train time to Cortland Street, 1¼ hours, to 42d Street, 1 hour; school 2 miles; house equipped with hot and cold water, electric light and telephone; buildings in reasonably good condition, land and fruit trees neglected for last 7 years; place excellently adapted for chicken farm; will also draw Summer boarders; prefer elderly couple with grown-up children; only long term tenant considered; communicate with THOOLEN, 1352 Clay Ave., Bronx, New York City.

WANTED—Dairy farm on shares, stocked, equipped. A. MARTIN, Ghent, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Desirable 135-acre valley farm, near schools and city; good buildings; timber, fruit, trout stream; price $6,500, $1,500 down; will sell equipped; monthly income over $300; also village home; one acre land, improvements; $2,750, $1,000 down. HORACE HARRISON, Mt. Vision, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6-room house with all the latest improvements; 3 acres of land, all kinds of fruit, good barn; for particulars write to MRS. BARBARA DUFFY, Hawley, Pa.

FOR SALE—66-acre farm, good soil, large barn, chicken house, outbuildings, 7-room house; price $4,000, cash $1,500. ADVERTISER 3749, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—107-acre dairy, grain and fruit farm, half mile from State highway; good house and outbuildings; for particulars write A. E. WALKER, R. D. 1, Box 80, Farmington, Del.

GRAPE farm, 30 acres, 20 acres grapes, other fruit; modern house, new barn; very reasonable. Write JOHN BRINKMAN, Westfield, N. Y.

261 ACRES in high state of cultivation; ideal tractor farm; will keep 100 cows; 2 houses, 9 barns. E. A. HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

LARGE dairy and sheep farm for sale in New York State, 80 miles from New York City; 75 acres hay and grain land, large woodlot, abundant pasture; price $10,000, including stock and implements; terms. ADVERTISER 3754, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm to rent for term of years; one mile south of Sharon, Conn., 400 acres, in good cultivation and pasture; modern barn equipped for first-class dairy, accommodates 50 cows, metal stanchions, cement floor, running water and electricity; cooling room, ice house, barn for horses and auto truck conveniently located; good nine-room dwelling. Apply CHARLES W. HOOPER, Sharon, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey: 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C.O.D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid: 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60 here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

PURE honey, postpaid third zone: Clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; here, 60-lb. can clover, $6.58; buckwheat, $5.38; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

PURE honey, dark amber blend, 5-lb. pail, 90 cts.; 2 pails, $1.75; 4 pails, $3.40; 12 pails, $8.50, postage prepaid into third zone. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

DEPEW'S HONEY—Very fine quality clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, prepaid. L. A. DEPEW, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Telephone poles. Inquire of FRANK SHEAR, Wellsville, N. Y.

BEES wanted—Must be cheap. ADVERTISER 3662, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—About 100 colonies New Jersey State inspected Italian bees, best stock procurable; standard ten-frame equipment; at $6 per colony. LLOYD W. SMITH, 56 William St., New York City.

INCUBATORS—Prairie State, 390-egg size, $35; crated, f.o.b. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, none better, $2.50 gallon; satisfaction assured. OSCAR RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

AX HANDLES, hand shaved, white hickory, 60c; red rickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, singe or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory, 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, R. 2, Interlaken, N. Y.

FINEST quality clover or amber honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WANTED—A good country home for orphaned boy of 10; good school facilities; boy to be accepted as own child; no money available for board; home also needed for 12-year-old girl. Write to MRS. DAVID HOUSTON, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

FINEST white clover extracted honey; 60-lb. can, $7.75, postpaid to third zone. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

FOR SALE—At bargain prices Natco tile silo, 38 Jamesway stall and bull pen, feed truck, complete ventilating system; write for particulars. CUMMING, New City, N. Y.

PURE honey, carefully inspected and packed: 5 lbs. clover, $1; 5 lbs. buckwheat, 85c, postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

BOARD in comfortable country home offered elderly gentleman, or man and wife; all modern conveniences, good food; located on highway, bus service to Trenton and shore resorts. ADVERTISER 3734, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINEST quality extracted clover honey: 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two pails, $2.15, postpaid, insured. W. H. DUNHAM, Bethel, Vt.

WANTED—Old colored prints in frames, oil painted portraits, etc.; write and tell me what you have. R. E. NUESE, 329 W. 82d St., New York.

FOR SALE—Empire milking machine, good condition. F. GIDDINGS, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

CYPHERS incubator, 220-egg, always satisfactory; $10. E. B. PALEN, Rockland, N. Y.

INCUBATOR sale, Blue Hen hot-water, 2,400-egg, automatic turner; Cyphers, 240, hot air; model 150, hot air, unknown make, 500-egg; 300-chick Prairie State coal brooder. EVANDER W. BATES, Rome, N. Y.

Hudson Valley Notes

This has been the mildest Winter the Hudson Valley has known in many years. The coldest weather of the year was during the last week in February, when the thermometer went to five degrees below zero in places. The open weather of the Winter has been very hard on crops such as strawberries and spinach. The former wherever the crowns have not been covered with a heavy mulch have been pulled from the ground and the roots broken so that the yield of this important Hudson Valley crop undoubtedly will be shortened. Spinach growers have been badly hurt, as due to the lack of snow covering practically all of the leaves have been blackened and killed, with alternate freezing and thawing of the changeable weather.

Peach growers believe that the greater part of their danger of loss from Winter is past, and look for a splendid crop next Fall. Of course not all the danger is past, as occasionally a heavy late frost at blossoming time in the Spring kills the blossoms.

Many apple trees of newly set orchards have been girdled by mice which worked overtime during the short period that a heavy snowfall lasted, which was only about two weeks in duration. The continued mild weather with the accompanying bare ground lulled the growers into a false sense of security, so that for the most part they did not protect the tree trunks with wire netting as they had done in the past. For this neglect they have paid dearly, as some newly set orchards are a total loss. There are several muck swamps in this vicinity from which each Winter great quantities of swamp maple cordwood are cut. There has been no cutting this Winter, due to the fact that the surface of the swamps has not frozen hard enough to support the woodchoppers, not to mention teams or auto trucks.

Our apple growers are happy because of high prices. Cabbage growers the reverse. C. O. WARFORD.

Farm Help for the Summer From State Institute

Director H. B. Knapp, of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, at Farmingdale, L. I., announces that 35 students from that institution are available for places on farms April 15 to September 25.

These students vary in age from 16 to 24 years, the average age being 18 to 20, and all have had farm experience. Some desire places on poultry and fruit farms, others on general, dairy and truck farms.

The Institute wishes to place these students in good homes with successful farmers who will take an interest in them, and where they will have an opportunity for a variety of work, and to learn right methods and practices. Students will expect prevailing wages in the community for men of their farm experience and ability.

Farmers in the past have been well satisfied with help sent out from the Institute, and some men depend each year on labor for the growing season from this source. Applications should be made direct to the Institute at once, since students are already being placed.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Joel F. Webb, self styled general counsel for the "Edwards Heirs Corporation," made up of thousands of persons in the United States and Canada, has been convicted at Birmingham, Ala., of using the mails to defraud and has received a suspended sentence of three years in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. He was accused of fraudulently soliciting retainer and genealogy fees from alleged heirs to valuable real estate in New York City. Self-styled heirs of Robert Edwards, pre-revolutionary sea captain, who is alleged to have held property in lower Manhattan, where Trinity Church stands, for years have fought in vain in the courts to share in the Trinity property, valued at present at more than $13,000,000. Captain Edwards is said to have held 77 acres by grant from King George III although the Trinity Church Corporation, chartered in 1697, maintains its title to its land dates from a grant by Queen Anne in 1705. This title, said the rector, the Rev. Dr. Caleb R. Stetson, in one of his annual reports, has been "held conclusive in every court." Heirs of a Robert Macomber in Omaha, Neb., in 1923 claimed $675,000,000 was due them for Macomber's interest in the property; early in 1925 Wesley J. Edwards of Guilford County, N. C., and Arthur J. Edwards of Los Angeles, claiming to be heirs of Captain Edwards, sought title to the property, and four persons in Calgary, Alberta, a few months later claimed a share.

Eight days adrift on ice floes off the Labrador coast followed by four days overland traveling with raw walrus for food, was the account which came over the air March 3 of the escape of two Canadian airmen and an Eskimo who were listed as missing after their plane came down on an ice floe on Feb. 17. After making a forced landing on an Atlantic ice floe 60 miles off the coast, flying officer A. A. Lewis, flight sergeant N. C. Terry and the Eskimo, "Bobby," traveled eastward for one day through heavy weather. Visibility cleared and they found themselves heading toward the open sea across the floe. The clearing sky showed the coast of Ungava behind instead of before them. Using the inflated air raft they paddled from floe to floe. For seven days they were literally at sea with emergency rations running so low some having been lost, that they had to depend upon the Eskimo's marksmanship with an emergency kit rifle for walrus food, which was eaten raw. The air raft was lost in the course of the struggle to reach land. Eventually the Labrador coast was reached near Kamaktorvik, which on the map appears to be 40 to 50 miles from the base over mountainous country. For the last four days an Eskimo hunter whom they met acted as guide and brought them to Burwell, after two weeks of harrowing experience and exposure.

A fire, starting on the lower floors of the five-story residence at 334 Riverside Drive, New York City, occupied by Dr. R. J. Forhan, did more than $200,000 damage early March 3 to paintings, tapestries and furnishings.

"Spider" Burns, 27 years old, of St. Louis, aerial stunt performer, was killed March 3 at Greenwood, Miss., when his parachute failed to open after he had leaped from an airplane at a height of 1,400 feet. Several thousand spectators saw the accident. The plane was piloted by Jess Windham, of Memphis. Burns was a full blooded Cherokee Indian.

With the finding March 3 of a rudder and stabilizer, four miles south of Cape Charles, the fate of the amphibian plane in which Commander T. G. Ellyson, Lieutenant Commander Hugo Schmidt and Lieutenant Roger Ransehousen left Norfolk, Va., for Annapolis Feb. 26, was definitely identified by naval officials of the Hampton Roads Naval Base as having been part of the missing plane. The bodies of the missing officers, who were flying to the sick-bed of Commander Ellyson's daughter, are supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Cape Charles, perhaps buried in shallow water in one of the many creeks and inlets that branch off from Chesapeake Bay.

Five men were killed at San Diego, Cal., March 4, when they "took a chance" in a home-made experimental monoplane which the City Air Control Board had declared not airworthy. The pilot and builder, W. E. Bird of Point Loma, had been refused a license because of inexperience. He and his four passengers, recruited from the local airport, nose dived 300 feet to the earth while flying to a landing. Witnesses said Bird apparently swung away to give room to a big Maddux air liner which was also landing and had the right of way. Bird's plane tipped forward and landed nose first, the men being thrown against the engine, which telescoped through the framework. All but one of the men were dead when picked up and the other died without regaining consciousness. The passengers had been warned against flying in Bird's plane by attaches of the airport, but said they would "take a chance."

A Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic passenger train bound from Duluth to Sault Ste. Marie was snowbound in a blizzard near Strongs, 60 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., March 4, and a Soo Line passenger train from Chicago and Minneapolis was in a similar predicament at Record. Foot paths were cleared and food taken to the 80 passengers.

Fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in the coal bin of Grace English Lutheran Church at Dunkirk, N. Y., March 4, destroyed the pipe organ and damaged the interior of the building. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

Hope of restoring an early peace in the Pittston, Pa., district of the anthracite region, where a feud between rival groups in the miners' union has resulted in four murders and numerous bomb outrages the last few months, faded out March 5 when 1,200 miners at a meeting in a Pittston hall that was under a heavy State and city police guard flatly rejected the peace proposal framed at a conference of union chiefs and coal operators. Rejection of the program shocked the district officers of the United Mine Workers and Major W. W. Inglish, Chairman of the Anthracite Conciliation Board, and was interpreted to mean that the idle men at the No. 6 Colliery, Pittston, are determined not to return to their jobs until the contract system of mining is eliminated. Under this system the mining is farmed out to contractors, each of whom hires his own miners, so that the men do not work directly for the company.

Because several hundred motorists have refused to make payments for damages done by their cars to bridges and State properties through collisions, the New Jersey State Highway Commission has decided upon drastic action by threatening to take them into courts. Assistant Attorney General Fred Devoe assigned to the Highway Department, was instructed March 6 to bring suits against seven automobile owners who have not yet paid for damages caused by their car to State property.

Miss Rebecca Grecht, New York City milliner, who has been addressing "radical" meetings throughout the strike zone in the Western Pennsylvania bituminous coalfields, was formally charged with sedition in an information made March 6 before Justice of the Peace J. A. McKnight of Sousston by Sergt. William Jones of the State police. She was taken into custody while addressing an audience of 800 at Burgettstown. Miss Grecht is said to attack constituted authority in her bitter speeches.

Unable to get bail in $1,000 each, Powers Hapgood of New York, representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, and his wife the former Mary Donovan, were still in the Luzerne County Prison at Wilkesbarre, Pa. They face trial on charges of inciting to riot and disorderly conduct.

WASHINGTON.—Senator Jones (R., Wash.), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, introduced Feb. 29 the flood relief bill agreed upon in committee. The Federal government is to put up $325,000,000 and local interests will provide levee rights of way and one-third of the cost of constructing levees. The Jadwin report and plan, so far as engineers' features are concerned, are approved. A commission of three, composed of the chief of the engineers of the army, the President of the Mississippi River Commission and a civil engineer to be named by the President, will study the economic phase of the two plans—that offered by the army engineers, headed by Major Gen. Jadwin, and that of the Mississippi River Commission, and select the best points for a compromise plan.

Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation have voted unanimously to give the Woodrow Wilson Award to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who, by his flights to France and to Central and South America, has "contributed to the cause of international friendship and has brought a new and better spirit into the relations of the United States with its Latin-American neighbors." The award will consist of the Woodrow Wilson Medal and $25,000. It has been the custom of the Foundation to make its award each year on Woodrow Wilson's birthday, Dec. 28, but the trustees have decided to make an exception in the present instance. Without a dissenting voice, the House Feb. 29 voted to award a gold medal to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The measure asks a $1,500 apportion for the medal and authority for the coinage and sale of bronze duplicates.

"Agricultural Day," as the latest of the list of days for special observance, would be the first Thursday in October by a Senate resolution adopted March 2. Senator Capper (R., Kan.) sponsored the measure, which says "Agricultural Day" is "to encourage consideration of the basic relationship of farming and agriculture to the well-being of the people of the Nation."

The Kelly bill, authorizing a reduction of the air mail postage rate and extending air mail route contracts, was passed March 5 by the House and sent to the Senate. The air mail postage rate under the measure would be reduced from 10 cents a half ounce to a 5 cents an ounce. Earlier in the day the measure had been objected to by Representative La Guardia (R., N. Y.), although Representative Kelly (R., Pa.) its author, said it was approved by Col. Lindbergh.

AVIATION.—The navy dirigible Los Angeles arrived home March 2 from her 5,000-mile cruise to Panama and back. The trip from the Gulf of Guacanayabo, Cuba, required nearly 37 hours and aside from adverse winds was uneventful. Her return completes one of the longest cruises the big dirigible has ever made. She left Lakehurst Feb. 26 and made France Field, Panama Canal Zone, in 40 hours on a non-stop flight.

Sikorsky airplane license NX-1282 was cancelled by the Commerce Department March 2 with the footnote: "Passengers and plane lost at sea." The NX-1282 was the amphibian plane The Dawn which left Long Island for Newfoundland on Dec. 23, carrying Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson, its owner; Oskar Omdal, pilot; Brice Goldsborough, navigator, and Fred Koehler, mechanic. Passengers and plane were never seen again.

FARM AND GARDEN.—A committee of nine men was recently appointed by the president of the New Jersey State Potato Association, Charles B. Probasco, to work for the improvement of the potato industry by encouraging the more general use of shipping point inspection and improved methods of marketing potatoes. The plan followed the visit to the Department of Agriculture of a delegation from the Middlesex County Board of Agriculture on January 25 for the purpose of discussing the advisability of an effort to secure mandatory legislation requiring compulsory Federal-State inspection for all New Jersey shipments of potatoes. The advantages and disadvantages were discussed, and a later meeting was held in conjunction with the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture and the State Potato Improvement Committee. It was decided that compulsory inspection would not be advisable at the present time, and the appointment of the committee to urge voluntary inspection followed.

A Chicago woman's work; a suit of pajamas made from grain sacks. The garments were presented to President Coolidge, as a testimonial to his efforts for efficient economy. The material was so cut as to avoid joining. Photograph supplied by Marcelle Laval, of the Chicago Household Science Institute.

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Meatier, stronger-boned fowls also result when Pilot Brand is kept before them all the time.

To find out how inexpensive Pilot Brand really is, just figure an increased egg output of 30 eggs a year per hen against a cost of 3c per hen!

Profitable when fed to baby chicks, too, because it helps to bring them to a healthy maturity.

Purified and triple screened

Packed in adult and chick size.

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For four successive years our stock has been inspected and passed by authorized state inspectors. These Four Years of Illinois State Accrediting Makes a big difference. The good effects of this rigid selection has been multiplied in our breeding work each year.

NOTE THESE LOW PRICES

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$31.50	$52.50	$100.00
Buff Leghorns & Anconas	7.00	13.00	38.50	62.50	120.00
Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds	7.75	14.50	43.00	70.00	135.00
R. C. Reds, Wh. & Buff Rocks, Blk. Min.	8.00	15.00	44.50	72.50	140.00
Buff & Wh. Orp., Wh. Wyan., Wh. Min.	8.50	16.00	47.50	77.50	150.00
Light Brahmas, Buff Minorcas	9.50	18.00	53.50	87.50	170.00
Jersey Black Giants	10.50	20.00	59.50	97.50	190.00

Assorted $11 per 100. Heavies $13.

We guarantee 100% live arrival. Where can you buy greater values in accredited chicks. Our new catalog is free. Get it today and learn all about these chicks. You will like them and like the low price for which you can get them. Ref.: First Nat'l Bank. Member International Baby Chick Association. CORN BELT HATCHERIES, D. K. Roth & Sons, Owners, Box 69, Gibson City, Ill.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
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Big Hatches April 9-16-23-30.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at **$16** per 100, **$47** per 300, **$77** per 500, **$150** per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
WM. D. SCOTT, Prop. HARRINGTON, DEL.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.25	14.00
S. C. Reds	4.00	7.25	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS

From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	14.00
Light Mixed, $9; Heavy	11.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa. R. F. D. No. 3

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

S. C. W. Leghorns — S. C. R. I. Owen's Reds
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff — Heavy Mixed
S. C. Rocks and Reds — Light Mixed

9c AND UP

Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Black Minorcas	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. White Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed	3.00	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.
EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

TANCRED LEGHORN **CHICKS** from Pennsylvania—State Certified, Bacillary White Diarrhea "FREE" flocks.
Only 207-262 Egg Pedigreed Males used. Hatching Eggs. Ten-Week Old Cockerels and Pullets. Free booklet.
NORTH POULTRY FARM Box K McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Various Poultry Matters

In buying an incubator which is the best to buy, one that is heated by hot water or one that is heated by hot air, and why? Has beet pulp good food value for feeding to hens and will it take the place of other green foods? Are soaked oats good feed for hens and will they take the place of other green foods? Should silage be fed to hens and is it of any value for feeding? N. C.

Both types of incubators are entirely satisfactory, neither one can be said to be the best. In small-sized machines, my preference is for the hot-air type, but it is more important that a standard make of known excellence be purchased than that the choice be made solely upon the kind of heat used.

Beet pulp is not "green food," that is, not a green leafy vegetable like clover or cabbage, but it may be fed as a vegetable food if the fowls like it. It is not very palatable, even when soaked or steamed. Neither are soaked oats green food, though they are when sprouted. Soaked oats are more readily eaten than when dry and may well be fed in that way. It is a question whether it pays to sprout oats when they may be fed after soaking in hot water over night.

The preparation of ensilage for poultry feeding does not seem to have made much headway, even on large plants. It has, of course, to be made in large quantity and fed in considerable amount daily in order to be kept from spoiling. I should consider good silage of value in poultry feeding if given in reasonable quantity and the hens allowed to eat such parts as they like.

M. B. D.

Soft Bones in Poultry

Would like you to explain the cause of crooked breastbones in turkeys.
Vermont. G. L.

Softness of bones, leading to malformation, is due to the disease called rickets. It is most often seen in the long bones of the legs but any bones subjected to pressure may become misshapen if rickets prevents their hardening into the ordinary firm structure of the skeleton. The commonly seen leg weakness of little chicks that are confined indoors out of the sun is due to this condition and is prevented or overcome by feeding a small proportion of cod-liver oil in the ration. Turkeys are less often affected as they are usually reared out of doors later in the season when the full benefit of outdoor sunshine and green stuff may be had.

Outdoor sunshine prevents rickets through its ultra-violet rays, the action of which upon the growing body is to enable the bones to take up and utilize the mineral salts in the food needed by them to give them strength. Unfortunately the passage of the sun's rays through window glass deprives them of this factor in their influence upon growth and early-hatched birds that must be kept behind windows for warmth must be supplied in some other way. The lack is most easily met by adding from one to two per cent of cod-liver oil to the ration. When a mash is fed in considerable quantity, from one to two pints of the oil is added to each 100 lbs. of mash. When only a few birds are to be fed, one per cent of the mash or grain may be considered to equal two and one half tablespoons of oil to 8 lbs. of the whole or ground grain. Two per cent would, of course, be twice that quantity of oil. As the oil is simply a food, a little more or less will do no harm.

M. B. D.

Making Corn Marker

Would you give me some details as how to make a suitable marker for corn? One that is strong but light.
Connecticut. G. H.

10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

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BETTER BABY CHICKS

Insure Your Profits
With Strong, Healthy, Vigorous
CHICKS

Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.

$12.00 Per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
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Member International Baby Chick Association.

BABY CHICKS
That LIVE and GROW

From Delaware's choice flocks. All breeding flocks under personal supervision of FRANK VADAKIN, former Superintendent of Public Ledger-North American Egg Laying Contest for nine years.

Barred Rocks and White Leghorns
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Sunshine Baby Chicks and Pullets

S. C. White Leghorns	$12-100
Barred P. Rocks	14-100
White Wyandottes	15-100
R. I. Reds	15-100
Heavy mixed $12, Light	10-100

½ cent less on 500 lots, 1 cent less on 1000 lots.
Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Remit 10% with order, balance 10 days before shipment.
Sunshine Hatchery Dalmatia, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.
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BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS

C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 12c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 14c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Wyan., 14c; Buff Orps. 15c; Heavy asst., 11c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.
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Butler Chick Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box B, Butler, Ind.

Chicks of Quality!

"None Better Quality" Chicks are famous for their size, vigor and strength. Officially culled for color and high egg production. *White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Black Giants.* 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid. Low prices. Write for circular at once.
SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
Box 208 Ridgely, Maryland

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

50,000 Weekly. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All flocks culled.

	50	100	400
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$46.00
Wh. and Barred Rocks, B. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	54.00
Buff Orpingtons and Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00
R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes	8.00	15.00	58.00
Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00
Black Giants and Light Brahmas	12.50	24.00	94.00
Anconas	7.00	13.00	50.00

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100. Odds and Ends, $9 per 100
Pekin Ducks, $30 per 100. Catalog in Colors Free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY Box 32 BUCYRUS OHIO

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.75	9.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. **GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.**

FREE POULTRY BOOK

Concretely written, attractively illustrated, and intensely interesting. Most valuable catalog that we have yet published. Virtually filled with cashable ideas on brooding, feeding and poultry management. Describes our chicks and a service to you built upon 14 years of aggressive effort. Your copy mailed **FREE** immediately upon request. Write for it.
Fairfield Hatchery, Lock Box 509, Lancaster, O.

BABY CHICKS R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pure bred, healthy, productive stock.
MEIER PINEKNOLL FARM, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Rosemont Chicks

Last Call on 10% Discount

for March and April Delivery

You Can Save Money By Acting at Once

We wish to thank the hundreds of Rural New-Yorker readers who have already responded to our offer to discount 10% from our standard published prices. For the benefit of those who have not yet acted, we are extending this offer until April 1st. You might just as well save this money. Send your order today with remittance in full and mention this advertisement.

Deduct 10% from These Prices

Breeds	50	100	500
March Delivery			
White Leghorns	$8.50	$16.00	$75.00
Brown Leghorns	9.50	18.00	87.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	9.50	18.00	87.50
W.Rocks, W.Wyandottes	10.50	20.00	97.50
Jersey Black Giants	15.00	30.00	147.50
April Delivery			
White Leghorns	$7.50	$15.00	$72.50
Brown Leghorns	8.50	16.00	77.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50
W.Rocks, W. Wyandottes	9.50	18.00	87.50
Jersey Black Giants	14.00	27.00	132.50

All Rosemont Jersey Black Giant Chicks are from State-Certified Flocks.

17 Years' Service to Rural New-Yorker Readers

Seventeen years ago we ran our first advertisement in The Rural New-Yorker. From that day to this we have served Rural New-Yorker readers in ever-increasing numbers.

We make the usual guarantee of safe arrival of full count; we also go a lot further. We guarantee complete satisfaction with your purchase.

Big Illustrated Catalog Free—Write Today

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY
Drawer 4
ROSEMONT, Hunterdon Co., NEW JERSEY

Double Duty WORM Exterminator Tablets
(Kamala-Santonin)

Rid your poultry flock of worms. It pays. One tablet per bird (two for turkeys) gets both tape and round worms in 3 to 4 hours and will produce no bad after effects.

READ WHAT USERS SAY: Curtis, Oklahoma. Received the package of DOUBLE DUTY WORM EXTERMINATORS. Would like your prices. If our drug store won't handle them, I'll see if I can get some orders. They boost for ————. I did not get any relief in my turkeys till I used DOUBLE DUTY.—Mrs. Albert Bouquot.

Made up as endorsed by Government and State authorities (Kamala-Santonin) to be the most efficient worm expeller.

Price for 100 DOUBLE DUTY TABLETS, $1.50 Postpaid

Fully guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement and send for free important circular on Worming Poultry. Questions on poultry diseases answered free.

THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY
541 Randolph Street Chicago

BABY CHICKS

Locust Corner Poultry Farm Chicks are good chicks because:
1. Blood tested for White Diarrhea for 2 years.
2. Culled by expert each year for 20 years.
3. Breeders from contest pens with records from 200 to 315.
4. Many customers report 50% to 70% production throughout fall and winter from last year's chicks.
5. You can do the same.
6. Prices reasonable.

ORDER EARLY

LOCUST CORNER POULTRY FARM
A. W. Davis, Owner Mt. Sinai, L. I., N. Y.

LAYWELL LEGHORNS

CHICKS MORGON-TANCRED STRAIN. Hatched from hen eggs. Lowest Prices. Every chick guaranteed. Write for circular.

LAYWELL FARM R. No. 5 BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

White Leghorn Hatching Eggs from 900 two three and four yr. old breeders. Pullets averaged 68% in Feb. $5 a 100; $45 a 1000. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Nassau, N. Y.

DAY OLD CHICKS and PULLETS Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, $14 a 100. Leghorns, White and Brown, $11 a 100. Mixed, $9 a 100. LAUVER'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, $11 per 100. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

Avoid Disappointment Order Tarbell Farms S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks early. March to June delivery. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

A Breeder Favors the Test

The raising of dairy cows for the market is a very important industry in this (Steuben) county. A large number of cows are shipped from here every year, and very few are brought in from outside sources. In the Spring of 1921 the cattle breeders of the county instituted a county-wide program for testing. Previous to this time a small amount of testing had been done, mostly in purebred herds. The initial test, which included nearly all the herds of the county, showed slightly over 3 per cent reactors. These reactors were removed and paid for by the State. Sometimes the price allowed did not represent the full value of the animals. This was especially true in the case of high-class purebred cows. Yet the owners of nearly all of these herds continued to test. Subsequent test showed smaller and smaller numbers of reactors until in 1925 we had less than one-half of one per cent reactors and in January, 1926, Steuben County became a modified area. We continued to test, and now a reactor in this territory is a very unusual occurrence.

My herd was first tested in the Fall of 1919 and found entirely clean. In the Summer of 1920 I loaned a bull to a neighbor who had a small, untested herd of grade cows. The bull was in his barn two weeks, and then I brought him back home. In the Spring of 1921, when the county-wide test was made, his herd was found to be badly infested. The bull I had loaned him was a reactor and the remainder of my herd of 52 was found clean. I might add that the veterinarian who made the test of both herds was a stranger, and knew nothing of the fact that the bull had been in his barn until after he had condemned him. On the following two tests, six months apart, I had five cows condemned. The postmorten showed four of these cows to be slightly infected and in the fifth no lesions were found. My herd has been tested several times since, the last time two weeks ago, and found clean every time. But can you imagine the condition they would have been in now if those five infected animals had been left in the herd all these years!

At a meeting of the Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club held on Jan. 17, 1928, and attended by over 50 breeders of purebred cattle in this and in the adjoining county of Allegany, where their experience with the T. B. test has been very similar to ours, the question of testing was discussed and a resolution was adopted strongly indorsing the test. Of all those present not one man said a word in opposition to the test. And I believe that sentiment is just as strong in favor of testing among other breeders throughout these two counties as among the Ayrshire men.

I well realize that dairymen in sections where a large percent of reactors are being found are suffering heavy losses. I believe, however, that their losses are not due to the testing that is now being done, but to the fact that they neglected to test and clean up their herds years ago, when the removal of a comparatively few animals would probably have prevented serious infection. But what will be the condition of these dairies a few years from now if no effort is made to clean them up?

I believe it is absolutely right that the State should pay for the condemned animals, as they are being removed in order to protect the consumers of milk, which includes pretty nearly every citizen of the State. We are sometimes told that it has not been proven that boving tuberculosis can be transmitted to human beings. Whether this is true or not, I am sure that the most bitter opponent of T. B. testing would prefer to give his children milk from a healthy cow, or drink it himself, rather than from one infected with tuberculosis.

I am a subscriber to and constant reader of THE R. N.-Y. I admire the stand you take on most questions involving the welfare of farmers, especially the fight you are making for the protection of our rural schools. But on the question of tuberculosis eradication I feel that you are badly mistaken. Some mistakes in testing have probably been made. There are no doubt some dishonest veterinarians, but I believe it is very much to the best interests of both producers and consumers of milk that there be no efforts spared to eradicate tuberculosis from the dairies of this country.

New York. R. E. MEAD.

Trouble with Drainage

My property faces two streets. In one place water lies in the Spring and Fall. On the right of the water is a cellar dug with water in it. Men came recently and dug a ditch across the street and let the water out, to drain the cellar. Now the water lies on my place until it freezes up in the Winter and dries up in Summer. What can I do about it? R. V.

New Jersey.

If you do not wish to take legal proceedings we think that perhaps you might be able to make some arrangement by having a conference with all the parties owning the lots, and agreeing on some system of drainage that would help all. N. T.

Will your flock be laying and paying next fall?

EGG laying is an inherited quality. The more intensely this quality is fixed in the individual bird, through many generations of selection and development, the more certain it is to lay a large number of eggs.

Performance in public egg-laying competitions is a reliable indication of the egg-producing qualities of a strain or family.

For the past five years, Kerr strains of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks have stood in the foremost rank in a number of the leading egg-laying competitions, and for the past two years, Kerr's Rhode Island Reds have also been conspicuous in their achievements in public contests.

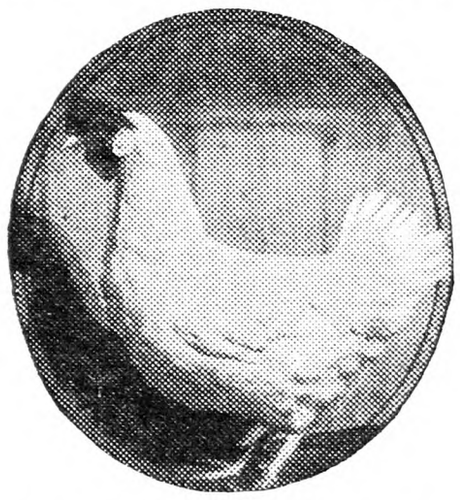
The records Kerr's pens are making in the egg competitions this year are better than ever before. At the Bergen County, N. J., competition, all three of Kerr's pens are on the honor list. At the New York competition, Kerr's White Leghorns are fourth high pen in the entire competition and third high pen of White Leghorns.

At the Bergen County competition for the week ending February 25th, all of the Kerr pens stood high on the honor list. The Kerr White Leghorns were high pen, laying 53 eggs out of a possible 70. Second and third high pens produced 52 and 51 eggs respectively, and Kerr's pens of Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds tied for fourth place, each pen laying 50 eggs.

When you buy baby chicks from the Kerr Chickeries, you get the identical blood that is proving itself so prepotent for high-egg production during the winter months in public contests. These chicks have a big advantage over chicks of untested blood lines.

Why invest in chicks without a record of production when it is so easy to get them from stock with high official records? Your decision on this matter will have a marked influence upon your poultry profits next fall.

KERR'S CHICKS LIVE. A customer who bought 5,000 chicks this year has reported a mortality of less than 5% in three weeks.



Prices from March 19 to April 28

Utility Prices

	25 chicks	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks	1000 chicks
White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$70.00	$135.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	80.00	155.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	80.00	155.00
White Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	90.00	170.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	90.00	170.00

Special Matings Prices

White Leghorns	$5.50	$10.50	$20.00	$100.00	$195.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.50	22.00	110.00	215.00
R. I. Reds	6.00	11.50	22.00	110.00	215.00
White Rocks	6.50	12.50	24.00	120.00	235.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.50	24.00	120.00	235.00

Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. A 25% deposit is required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter. If you want a copy of the new illustrated Kerr Chick Book, write for it. Free on request.

KERR CHICKERIES INC.

Department 9

Offices and Hatcheries at

Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS THE KERR CHICKERIES INC.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL-BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

	S.C.W. LEGHORNS	S.C.R.I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.

TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totaling less than $20, cash with order.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive **FREE** our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX AND DUX

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your Winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings, at 13 cents and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

FOR BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS GET OUR FREE CATALOG

Member International Baby Chick Association

Niagara Poultry Farm, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.

Established 1887 *Reference: State Bank of Ransomville*

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 19th Year For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.

There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past 18 years. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept. Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Liberal Discount on Quantity Orders.

Chicks Sent C. O. D. If You Wish. Get Our Plan

Combination offers on chicks, brooder stoves and brooder houses. Twelve varieties. Pullets for sale. Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY MAIN ST. FOSTORIA, OHIO

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS

BRED FOR PRODUCTION · STANDARD QUALITY ·

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97	190

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

FAIRVIEW FARMS FINEST FOWLS

BIG DUCKLINGS—Mammoth White Pekins, Fawn and also English Penciled Indian Runners—Postpaid: 12, **$4.00**; 25, **$7.75**; 50, **$15.25**; 100, **$30.00**; 500, **$140**. We are using yearling breeders exclusively.

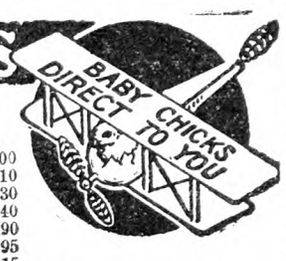
Tancred-Barron S. C. White Leghorns—Finest Quality Baby Chicks—Postpaid: 25, **$3.75**; 50, **$7.00**; 100, **$13.00**; 500, **$62.50**; 1000, **$120**. From closely culled, well kept flocks, bred for egg production. An income of $5.00 to $6.00 per hen is made annually.

Sicilian Buttercups, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Strong, lively Baby Chicks—Postpaid: 25, **$4.50**; 50, **$8.50**; 100, **$16.00**; 500, **$77.00**.

If we cannot fill your order in due time, your remittance will be returned at once.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

90% Livability Guaranteed

Gasson's astounding unique guarantee protects you from chick losses. We replace them. Brookfield quality built the biggest and best equipped poultry plant in the Middle West. 54 buildings, 55-acre farm, $100,000 investment.

Gasson's Strain of S.C.W. Leghorns

4500 laying birds 1500 trapnested under Ohio R.O.P. Supervision. 5 years consecutive blood testing: Male birds pedigrees up to 316 eggs. Official Contest Records. Ohio Accredited Chicks. What more can you ask for quality? Baby chicks and 10 week old stock for sale. Get a head start on profits this year. Send today for our large 48-page illustrated FREE catalog.

BROOKFIELD POULTRY FARMS *John P. Gasson, Prop.* **Box D Versailles, O.**

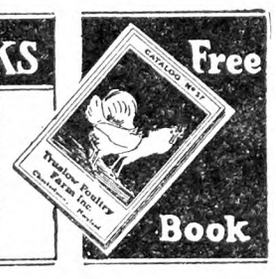
TRUSLOW *Thorobred* Chicks

You can meet the growing demand for quality eggs and poultry. Prices are high, profit never better. Every chick buyer should know about TRUSLOW THOROBREDS. Our 45 years in the poultry business has developed remarkable egg and meat producing strains.

You can make money with Truslow's big, strong, vigorous Thorobred Chicks — Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes.

Write us today stating breed and number you need so we can quote prices. Get our FREE Book, Raising Poultry for Profit.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 Chestertown, Md.



TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS "direct"

Large size husky chicks from Free range high producers. Disease unknown on our farm. 285 to 312 breeding of large size chalk white eggs. 19 years breeding of white leghorns exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular.

H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX R SODUS, N. Y.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey.

THE HENYARD

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending Feb. 27, 1928:

During the seventeenth week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 3,795 eggs was made, or an average of 54.76 per cent. The production to date is 44,619 eggs.

Pen 57, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jersey, is high for the week with 53 eggs. Pen 40, a White Leghorn pen owned by W. A. Eckard, Michigan, is second with 52 eggs. Pen 15, a R. I. Red pen owned by A. D. Gilbert, New Jersey; pen 44, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, and pen 50, a White Leghorn pen owned by Dr. L. E. Heasley Farms, Michigan, are tied for third place for the week with 51 eggs each.

Pen 19, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 899 eggs. Pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 745 eggs, and pen 40, owned by W. A. Eckard, Michigan, is third with 725 eggs.

There is little question but that the way and manner in which pullets are reared has a marked influence upon their subsequent Winter period egg yield. The Poultry Husbandry has recently had occasion to visit several commercial egg farms in New Jersey, from which several pens at the contests were sent last Fall. In same cases, the pullet flocks are now, here just in the latter part of February, falling off in egg production rather than gradually climbing upwards in that regard, as we should normally except. Poultrymen have been rather at a loss to understand such behavior, especially since no tangible error or mistake can be located in the Winter time management of these layers. In a few instances they were inclined to blame the method of rearing in confinement which had been used during the 1927 season. But a probing into the history of these pullet flocks has revealed more probable causes for the present decline in egg production. In some instances the pullets were fed too rich (in protein) rations from the very beginning, so that they were brought into egg production before they had attained full enough body weight and body maturity. It is true that, other things being equal, the earlier maturers are the better birds, but it must be remembered that what we want is the tendency to mature early and not early maturity forced by feeding and management. For pullets being hatched now for next year's contests, attempt to hatch them so that under normal, natural conditions this Summer they will come into laying maturity at about the first of November, but with development of size and weight essential in good representatives of the breed or variety, and a reserve of flesh and fat which will enable them to carry on in intensive egg production through a prolonged egg production year. Such pullets will not break in February, other things being equal.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Jarvis Poultry Farms, Md., 469; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 469; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 468; Fred K. Coddington, N. J., 452.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 613; John G. Hall, N. J., 478.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 899; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 450; Gilbert's R. I. Reds, N. J., 436.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 745; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 725; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 722.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, (White Wyandottes), 531; Skylands Farm, N. Y., (Mottled Houdans), 456; A. E. Hampton, N. J., (S. C. Black Leghorns), 337; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 168.

Care of Angora Cats

I have had two Angora cats. My black one lived to be 11 years old; then was run over by a car. The one I have now is an orange color. He was given to me last April, weighed 5 lbs., now he weighs 11 lbs., and is a beauty. He has a box with a pillow in, and in the attic a large box of catnip, where he can eat it any time or lie in it. As to food, he has anything I have, especially gravy, salmon on bread and shredded wheat, always a cup of milk. He goes out any time. I comb him, but never bathe him, as any cat that is healthy will keep itself clean. He will eat meat, but is not over fond of it.

I have never yet seen an Angora cat that wanted to be handled or fondled. My greatest trouble is burdocks. If E. T. R. just gives ordinary care and food, her cat will thrive; also exercise on the ground in open air.

MRS. H. E. S.

MEADOWEDGE FARM

STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

LEGHORN CHICKS

Contest Records to be proud of.

We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

INDIAN HEAD CHICKS

DON'T buy baby chicks until you have learned all about Indian Head White Leghorns — the old reliable Strain.

Vigorous and dependable for sure profits. New low prices.

Send Today for Free Catalog

INDIANHEAD POULTRY FARM

220 N. MAIN ST. TOMS RIVER, N. J.

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 12c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.

WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

SCOTT'S QUALITY CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns—Half Price—Now $12.50 Per 100.

ALFRED R. SCOTT Box 405 TOMS RIVER, N. J.

Over 20 years of culling. Egg laying contest record. Foundation stock. TOM BARRON improved each year. 1927 added breeders, cockerels and eggs from HOLLYWOOD and TANCRED FARMS, Washington.

WHITE HEN BREEDING FARM

N. J. Certified and R. O. P. Chicks from range reared large, productive White Leghorns.

Write for descriptive pamphlet.

J. P. VREELAND LITTLE FALLS, N. J.

50,000 Bred-to-Lay White Leghorn Chicks for 1928

Every chick guaranteed hatched in our own incubators. *Established 1911.* SLATY RIDGE FARM, Palmyra, Pa.

CHICKS REDS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS

100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door. Catalog free. "TRIPLE H" HATCHERY, Lacona, N. Y.

USHER'S REDS WISE Poultrymen buy Profitable Chicks

Usher's Single Comb Reds are famous for early maturity and profitable production of large eggs. That is what they are bred for. Usher's Red chicks live and thrive under average good care. Our own system of care FREE with every shipment. 80% of our customers return year after year for more Usher's Red chicks. Circular free.

E. P. USHER, Jr. Box R Grafton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

READ THIS

REDBIRD FARM. "From the baby chicks purchased from you March 3, we got the first egg July 14, at which time the largest cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 15 oz. By the end of August the pullets were laying between 50 and 60%. They are of good size and uniform color. We have never seen Reds that developed so rapidly and uniformly."—A. B. Roberts, Norway, Maine.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED **BABY CHICKS**

Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.

Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

WSET MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM Box 30 Attleboro, Mass.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. Order direct from this ad. or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM - COCOLAMUS, PA.

HUBBARD'S S. C. RED CHICKS Have a reputation for livability, vigor, fast growth, egg production. Every one hatched from our own strain of Northern Grown Stock, State Certified for eight consecutive years to be absolutely free from White Diarrhoea. Catalog free. It will help and interest you.

Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain S. C. R. I. REDS BABY CHICKS

Day old to ten weeks old. Stock free from white diarrhea. State tested. Write for circulars and prices.

SCOTT POULTRY FARM Box R GROTON, MASS.

R. I. Red Chicks M. A. C. STRAIN—All chicks from our own State tested flock. 100% clean from white diarrhea. Large, vigorous chicks.

The B. & C. POULTRY FARM, Amherst, Mass.

S. C. RED COCKERELS

Pedigreed from 256 to 301 stock. Handsome Cockerels, $6.00 to $10.00. Discount on large orders.

ANNA M. JONES HILLSDALE, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Vermont certified, bred, grown. Group 1 Pens all headed by pedigreed cockerels from over 200-egg dams. All breeding birds tested 100% clean from white diarrhea. Chix from Vigorous High Production Stock. Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, Hartland, Vt.

The Henyard

Some Poultry Experience

Chickens like most everything else take considerable work and to have results there must be a certain amount of overtime spent with them. I have found out that cleanliness is one of the most important things.

Separate sick ones at once. Do not wait for tomorrow or in the morning. Do so at once and save probably the remainder of the flock. I feed a good scratch feed twice a day and have laying dry mash in their pens at all times, with plenty of greens in the middle of the day, such as lettuce leaves, cabbage and oat sprouts.

In regards to the wet flooring in houses, proper ventilation without draft will overcome this nuisance and chopped hay for a floor covering I find to be much better than straw. If shaken up twice a week will keep the houses good and dry. Tile flooring, if possible, is another good remedy. Board up the entrance to about ten inches so that snow and rain, when opened, cannot be dragged in with the feet. Also see that water buckets, etc., are fastened so that they cannot be overturned so easily. With the above practical suggestions and an untiring use of lice powder and common sense, I cannot see why one cannot succeed. At my profession I work 10 and 11 hours a day and still take care of a hundred chickens and in most cases twice that many. FRANCIS J. DUNN.

Countrywide Situation

Apple, potato and onion markets have been working out about as they ought to; that is, they did not start the season so high as to check the demand and they have gone up enough to pay for storage, shrinkage and bother but not so fast and so far as to start a strike among the consumers.

When dealers say a crop starts too high they mean they are afraid consumers will get the habit early in the season of going without or buying only a little, and that they will not come back into the market even when the price goes down. Some of the worst acting markets on record have been caused by a price boom at the start, and some good markets have followed a heavy crop, because the price started low and everybody made up their minds to eat a lot of fruit, melons or whatever it was. Starting too high is not so common as it used to be before we had fairly good estimates of the size of the crops. Starting low is bad for producers because they sell so much stuff to dealers during the harvest season. Sometimes too many growers hold back at first and the price goes down out of sight at the end of the season because of a rush to sell at the last moment.

STARTING RIGHT

If the crop is too large the grower must sell cheap or not at all, but when the price starts fair according to the size of the crop, and moves up gradually, everybody comes out safely and ready for the next crop. That sort of thing would happen right along if growers would keep the acreage down and if dealers all knew the sizes and quality of the whole crop and if nothing happened to cause sudden changes in the situation. This season the changes often were favorable to higher prices. Western potatoes, apples and onions were a large crop, but the potatoes averaged below usual quality and the apples and onions of some sections showed shrinkage and poor keeping power, thus favoring the eastern producers of all three crops. In January and February three hard freezes in the South made old potatoes, onions and cabbage the only cheap vegetables for a while and helped clear up the holdings.

Western growers have been discovering they can get as much for a ton of potatoes by sorting out the No. 2 stock as they could for No. 1 and No. 2 mixed together, and they have saved the cost of extra bags and extra freight, besides having the No. 2's left for stock feeding. It is a very good lesson for holders of all kinds of crops and it applies to what we buy, too. For instance, why pay freight charges for cheap fertilizers when we can get the same value without the "filler" stuff which makes it look worth more than it is?

POTATOES UP

Prices of potatoes have crept up about 25c per 100 lbs. in four weeks according to average of country shipping points, prices ranging well above $1 in the Far West to $1.60 in the Middle West and $2 in eas rn producing sections. The rise brought larger shipments checking the price upturn for the time being. It appears that holdings are not greater than last season, and leaving out the surplus in the Far West, where some of the potatoes are not worth shipping except at very high prices, the holdings are considerably less this season. This situation looks good for the eastern markets, although prices have already about caught up with last season and cannot be expected to go much farther if the new crop acts according to schedule. Florida seems to have about 7 per cent more potatoes planted, the gain being in the earliest part of the State, but Southern Texas has cut its acreage more than enough to make up the gain in Florida and in other parts of Texas.

Ten Southern States show planting and intended plantings extended 5 per cent over last season, and this is the fifth successive season of increase. Spring seems to have started early in the South, despite the freezes, which means that new potatoes will compete as usual during March, April and May. Cuba, Bermuda and Mexico have been shipping more potatoes this season. Canada had a light crop but could spare a few hundred cars more now that the price is high enough to cover the tariff charges.

Western farmers have been rather favored with some of the market developments in late February. The rise in corn and wheat helped advance the price of feeds, most of which cost the eastern feeder considerably more than they did a year ago. Cottonseed, for instance, is $10 higher than in March, 1927, and bran about $4 higher per ton. Western feeders also pay more for what grain they use, but their cattle and lambs, also wool, are all selling considerably higher.

Producers of butter, cheese, eggs and dressed poultry are receiving a little lower prices this week and the tendency for these products has been downward the past month. Apples have been working a few cents a bushel higher week by week. G. B. F.

Coming Live Stock Sales

March 22-23.—Clapboard Hill Farms, Middlebury, Conn., 110 head Guernseys and Holsteins.

April 19.—C. F. Osborne Estate, Hampton, Iowa. Brown Swiss cattle.

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	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00
Bd. & Wh. Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00
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Columbian Rocks	5.75	11.25	22.00	105.00

Mixed Chicks, $11 per 100

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CHIX

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

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CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

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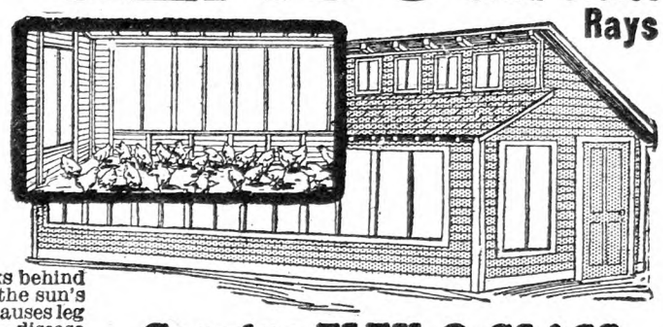

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THE HENYARD

Cod Liver Oil in Poultry Feeding

With the coming of the hatching season will come inquiries from beginners in poultry keeping with regard to the use of cod-liver oil in feeding young chicks. All who read any of the literature of poultrydom know that this by-product of the cod fisheries has come into general use in the poultry yard but all do not yet know just why and how it should be used. There are a number of very interesting things about cod-liver oil, aside from its taste. No one would voluntarily choose it as a salad dressing, yet it has been consumed in large quantities in the past by those unfortunates who, in a choice between cod-liver oil and death, more or less reluctantly chose the oil. Before he had ever visited the place, the writer of this did something to boost the industries of the fishing town of Gloucester by prescribing one of its prominent articles of commerce but, since he has stood upon its wharves and inhaled the sea breezes laden with the odor of nearby fish sheds, he has been content to leave that picturesque seaport to the amateur artists who, in the Summertime, yield the place a more certain revenue than do its fishing boats and lobster pots. Still, cod-liver oil from Gloucester and elsewhere had its value in the treatment of such human diseases as tuberculosis and rickets. Because of its flavor it has lost much of its favor in the management of the former disease, it now usually being considered more necessary to conserve the functions of the stomach than to give an easily digested and valuable nutriment that was handicapped by insistence upon making a return date at every swallow. Had it not been discovered that cod-liver oil was rich in the two most needed vitamins in the feeding of young animals, the cod-liver oil industry might have continued to wane. It now has a new lease of life, threatened only by those continuing new discoveries in nutrition that swing popularity from one food to another over night and make the struggle of any vitamin to hold its place in the market a harrowing one.

The process of securing the oil from the livers of the fish that contributed more to the bone and muscle of our forefathers than, in these degenerate days, they do to ours is also worth noting. The original process was simple and odoriferous. It is still used in obtaining the red oil sold for the feeding of chicks and older fowls. The livers of the fish are thrown into open casks and there exposed to the air and to ordinary temperatures. The result is decomposition of the livers and floating of the released oil to the top of the casks. This oil retains the vitamins which give it its value, though acquiring other characteristics not so desirable. A newer and quicker process is steam rendering of the livers. Live steam is admitted to special kettles containing the livers and the oil is quickly extracted. It becomes what is known as the yellow oil, apparently not injured in vitamin content by the heat to which it has been subjected and far more agreeable to the nose and palate than the oil obtained by nature's more simple process of decay. The residue of liver left may be dried and ground in to cod liver meal or may be pressed for a more thorough extraction of the oil. The value of the meal in poultry feeding has not been so well established as has that of the oil and it may be said, in passing, that other denatured products purporting to retain all the values of cod-liver oil while dispensing with its taste and odor may safely be asked to give further proof of their claims than has yet been forthcoming.

Vitamins have been mentioned as the source of cod-liver oil's value in poultry feeding. For substances that have never been seen and the nature of which is not known, vitamins have succeeded in attracting an amount of attention from the public that is remarkable. They might reasonably be said to be on everyone's tongue. There is an unknown number of them. Any one is likely in the future to be split into several and several may at any time be combined into one. They are nutrition's mysteries. Something in food does something and some one with a genius for thinking up names that should have delighted the parents of an old-fashioned family has called that something a vitamin. For the present, we shall have to let it go at that and be content to know that these mysterious substances exist and play an important part in the health and growth of young animals. Of the several that have been discovered playing an essential part in nutrition and have been named, or, at least, lettered, vitamins A and D are the most important to poultrymen. Vitamin A promotes nutrition in young animals and fortifies their bodies against disease. Vitamin D prevents that softness of bones that shows itself as rickets and that, in young chicks long confined indoors, becomes evident as "leg weakness." Both these vitamins are found in many foods, and, what is really astonishing, at least a substitute for the latter is found in sunlight. What is still more astonishing is the fact that when sunlight passes through glass that substitute for vitamin D is removed from it. Both vitamains. A and D are found in abundance

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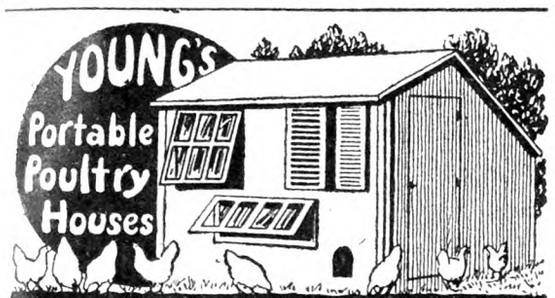

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in cod-liver oil, hence the value of this oil in chick rearing and poultry feeding.

Since vitamin A is found in the green leaves of plants and in yellow corn and vitamin D is less needed in food if chicks have access to outdoor sunshine, these two substances do not interest the poultryman in Summertime as they do in the Winter. Chicks can run out of doors in the grass in the Summer and old fowls can have plenty of green stuff thrown to them. In Fall, Winter and early Spring, however, green stuff is scarce and the cold makes it necessary to keep any young chicks hatched behind windows. It is then that cod-liver oil or some other vitamin containing food is needed. Yellow corn and the meal ground from it contain considerable vitamin A. White corn seems to be lacking in it. This is the reason that feeding formulas of late have specified yellow corn. It is useless to try to raise little chicks during the months in which they must be kept indoors unless some substitute for outdoor sunshine and green growing things can be found, and this substitute has been found in cod-liver oil. Mature fowls, too, benefit by added vitamins to their ration. Egg production in the Winter is increased, the quality of the egg shells is improved, fewer porous or soft, and chicks hatched from them are stronger if cod-liver oil has been give the layers. Even if the general flock is not so fed, those that are to be used as breeders should have some of this oil added to their other foods.

While cod liver oil is not a drug that must be accurately measured, it is too expensive to waste through feeding an unnecessarily large amount. From one to two per cent of the mash fed either growing chicks or mature fowls has been found to be sufficient unless already existing leg weakness of chicks calls for a greater amount or the oil has not been added to the ration of the breeding flock until a few weeks before the eggs are to be saved for hatching. Then, the full amount of two per cent should be used. One per cent of a mash is, roughly, a pint to each 100 lbs. If only a small quantity of mash is needed, as in the feeding of a small flock of chicks, five tablespoons of the oil mixed with 16 lbs. of feed will give the required one per cent. As the mash fed is usually about one-half of the whole ration of grain, a one per cent mixture is equivalent to but one-half per cent of the total grain food. A convenient method of mixing is to add the required amount of oil to a small amount of wheat bran, which takes it up readily. This oiled bran may then be distributed through a large amount of feed by shoveling it over in the usual manner. The oil may be mixed with the whole grain but this is a less satisfactory practice, particularly if the grain is to be fed in the litter. Vitamin A is more readily lost from the oil upon exposure to the air than is vitamin D, it is therefore recommended that not more than a two weeks' supply of the mixture be made up in advance. There is some question as to whether cod-liver oil may not taint the flesh of broilers if fed to them continuously, so it is probably best to discontinue its use a week or ten days before these chicks are to be marketed. Its use in the laying ration should begin with the dark days of November and be continued into the Spring months. Since vitamins do not supply bone making or egg shell forming materials, but rather enable the body to utilize those already in the ration, lime and phosphorus must be fed if cod-liver oil is to be of greatest value. These substances are found in the ordinary good mixtures recommended for chick feeding but the addition of five per cent of bonemeal to the mash will insure a plentiful supply. Mature fowls should have crushed oyster shells to supply them with the lime needed for shell making; when a good grade of meat scrap is fed in the mash, enough bone is usually present. M. B. D.

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Will you let me know what is wrong with our White Leghorn pullets which have been laying steadily for over three months. They seem healthy but lay eggs covered with blood, and then bleed a great deal from the vent.

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Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	15	72	140
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	16	78	150
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Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
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Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks & Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
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R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
S. C. White Orpingtons, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
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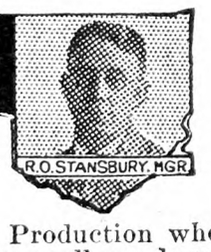

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White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy assorted, $10 per 100. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY. Box 201. LEIPSIC, OHIO

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to February 27, 1928, with remarks by the director:

Continued cold weather of the past few days could not check the 1,400 pullets that are staging a fast egg-laying race at Storrs, and during the seventeenth week production was increased two more points. "Blood will tell" runs an old saying, and one that fully applies to factor for egg production as the present competition clearly demonstrates. Bred for production, these birds refuse to stop for cold weather and they continue to add to the record that has already surpassed scores for the first 17 weeks in any previous Storrs laying trials. It's a little early, no doubt, to speak of breaking records, but already a gain of 9,335 eggs has been established over last year's record contest for the same period of time. All of which constitutes a good beginning for a record-breaking try, at least.

In shelling out 5,543 eggs for the seventeenth week, the contest flock produced at a rate of 56.6 per cent. This is 104 eggs more than the score for the preceding week and 563 eggs more than the production for the corresponding week a year ago. Total production to last Monday night was 80,400 eggs. This is an average of 574 eggs for each of the 140 competing pens, or better than 57 eggs per bird.

The pen of R. I. Reds owned by Charlescote Farm from Massachusetts laid 61 eggs to head the honor roll for the fifth consecutive week, and gained 12 eggs on the ranking pen of White Leghorns owned by Broadview Farm of Connecticut, and in the language of heavy continued production insisted they are very much "in the running," and expect to be more so in the future. The Charlescote birds are now in second place, 58 eggs behind the Broadview Leghorns.

The past week saw eight entries crowded on the honor roll, including Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. The Hollywood Poultry Farm White Leghorns from Washington, and an entry of Barred Rocks entered by R. W. Davis & Sons from Maine, placed second with 55-egg scores for the week. Tom Barron's White Wyandottes from England, and two pens of Reds owned by Fred H. Sampson from Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst all tied for third position with a score of 54 eggs. Another pen of Reds owned by Crowe's Poultry Plant from Connecticut, and White Leghorns owned by Hanson's Leghorn Farm from Oregon, tied for fourth position, each with a score of 53 eggs. One change among the leaders during the week saw the Massachusetts Aggie entry pass the pen owned by Homestead Farm from Connecticut to take third place in the Red division.

Turkey time is here or nearly so. Within another month the birds will begin laying, that is in Southern New England at any rate. The matter of mating, if not already arranged, should be taken care of within the next fortnight. Aside from the regular grain ration of corn, wheat and oats breeders should now receive a laying mash for the purpose of stimulating egg production.

A yard 100 feet square is ample for a tom and ten or a dozen hens. Yarding is often times advisable. It gives the owner a decided advantage over dogs, foxes, skunks, and the like when it comes to collecting the eggs. Another comfort and convenience results in that the breeder is not obliged to maintain an incessant search for the eggs.

Barrels or boxes placed here and there about the yard make suitable nests. They are better if partly covered over with burlap bags, as this affords somewhat more seclusion.

It is worth while to consider, too, the size of the tom. If he is more than 6 or 8 lbs. heavier than the hens, he is likely to injure them in the process of mating them.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Me., 861; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 767; Hawes Bros., Me., 693.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 841; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 787.

White Wyandottes. — Tom Barron, Eng., 673; Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 637.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 916; Fred H. Sampson, Mass., 829; Mass. Agricultural College, Mass., 824; Homestead Farm, Conn., 816; Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 785.

White Leghorns. — Broadview Farm, Conn., 974; George Lowry, Conn., 906; Amakassia Farm, N. Y., 853; George Lowry, Conn., 845; Bournedale Farm, N. Y., 841; Geo. B. Ferris, Mic., 811.

More About Hens in Asparagus Bed

In regard to hens in an asparagus bed, we have kept May-hatched chicks in an asparagus bed very successfully. An early-hatched brood might pick the shoots as they first come up if green feed was scarce. There are usually

M. A. C. P. B., Inc.

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Not only has every breeding bird been blood-tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, but this year every chick hatched from this clean breeding stock will go out backed by a **$500.00 BOND** as additional guarantee of health and livability.

The parents are CERTIFIED, the chicks are BONDED, free from B. W. D.

Never before was such protection offered the purchaser of baby chicks.

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BARRED and WHITE ROCKS

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94% of M. A. C. P. B. chicks sold in 1927 were RAISED—losses were 6% only. That's the kind of chicks that are profitable! Write for list of members in good standing for 1928.

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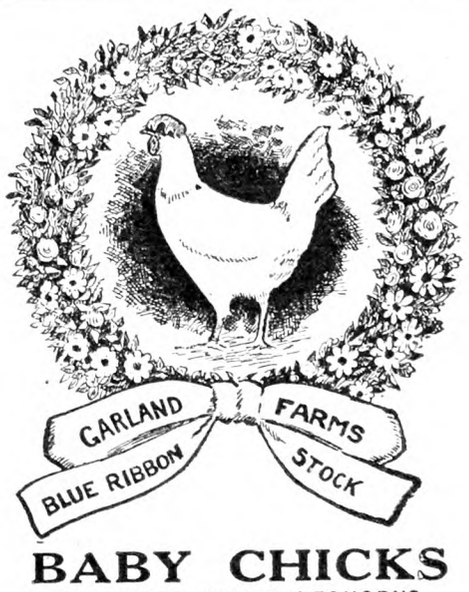

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CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

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Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

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You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

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Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock.
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White and Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds.
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Five extra chicks included with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
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March hatched, $2 more; May, $2 less; June, $4 less.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 10c Light and Heavy, 12c Heavy, 14c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

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The Best Popular Breeds on Free Range

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	.....
Broilers, Assorted	11.00	52.50	100.00

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	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

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100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

March and April Prices	100	500	1000
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100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Postpaid.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$ 9 per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns	12 per 100
Barred Rocks	14 per 100
Reds	14 per 100

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Barred and White Rocks, $14, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $16. Heavy Mixed, $12. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG. *Veterinarian*, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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Properly Hatched	Safe Delivery
Barred Rocks	14c
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CHICKS OF QUALITY
PRICES FOR MARCH AND APRIL

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$14.00	$7.50	$4.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	12.00	6.50	3.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
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CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y RAHWAY, N. J.

plenty of weeds, and the chicks like most varieties better than asparagus. This idea of keeping the weeds down, fertilizing the bed, and raising good chickens worked so well that I tried setting some asparagus in the henyard. That was a total failure. The sharp-eyed old Leghorns never let one shoot grow. Hens in an old bed when the plants have a good start after the cutting season would be all right.

Massachusetts. HENRY I. EDSON.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending Feb. 27, 1928, with comments of the director:

The following suggestions for feeding chicks, depending upon the use of a good mash and simple practises are offered as a substitute for some of the rather complicated systems of the past.

A complete mash, supplying nutrients from many sources, is used as follows: 400 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 150 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. ground rolled oats, 100 lbs. red-dog flour, 100 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal, 10 lbs. dried milk, 50 lbs. meat scrap (50 per cent protein), 10 lbs. salt.

Do not feed chicks for 60 to 72 hours after hatching. Keep them from eating sand litter, etc., by darkening windows. Provide cool (but not cold) water in sanitary fountains.

Spread mash on newspapers or in shallow trays and feed five or six times a day, allowing chicks to eat only 15 to 20 minutes at a time. Provide space enough for at least half the chicks to eat at one time. Keep their appetites eager by letting them get hungry between feedings.

After a day or two, mash should be available at all times in flat boxes, about 4 in. deep, fitted with a piece of inch-mesh wire a little smaller than the box, to prevent wasting the feed. Supply all the mash they will consume. Watch the chicks and be sure there is hopper space enough for at least half of the flock.

Grain feeding may start when they are able to take the intermediate size cracked corn, at about four or five weeks. Feed what they will clean up three times a day. This may be fed in hoppers or on top of the mash. Other grain feeding is not necessary.

Feed cod-liver oil, during the period chicks are confined, one pint per 100 lbs. of mash. This may be mixed with the mash as used, or, more handily, the desired amount of oil, mixed with a small quantity of bran, is spread over the mash in the feed boxes once a day.

If liquid milk is available in quantity, provide no water, feeding all the milk chicks will consume. Dried milk may then be omitted from the mash.

After broilers are marketed, pullets may be finished on this mash, or the regular laying mash, containing only 5 per cent dried milk, may be substituted. Yellow cracked corn or cornmeal should be liberally supplied during this period. — Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the seventeenth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,512 eggs or 50.1 per cent. This is an increase of 251 eggs, or 3.5 per cent over last week's production. Total production to date since Nov. 1, 1927, is 31,334 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—R. I. Reds, Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 55; White Leghorns, Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 55; White Leghorns, Kilbourne Poultry Farm, Mich., 53; White Leghorns, Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 52; R. I. Reds, Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 52; White Leghorns, Warren's Farm, Mo., 51.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 583; Warren's Farm, Mo., 556; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 532; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 498; The Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 491; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 484; W. R. Dewsnap, N. Y., 472.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 670; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 538; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 530; Mass. Agr. Station, Mass., 418.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 221; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 199.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. C. Jones, Del., 462; Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 406; Poultry Dept., O. A. C., Canada, 389.

White Plymouth Rocks.—William R. Speck, N. Y., 385; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 351.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Feb. 21	33	5	Clear
Feb. 22	43	4	Clear
Feb. 23	61	35	Rain
Feb. 24	42	35	Clear
Feb. 25	..	..	Clear
Feb. 26	37	5	Clear
Feb. 27	48	20	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 37c; brown, 34c; medium, 33c.

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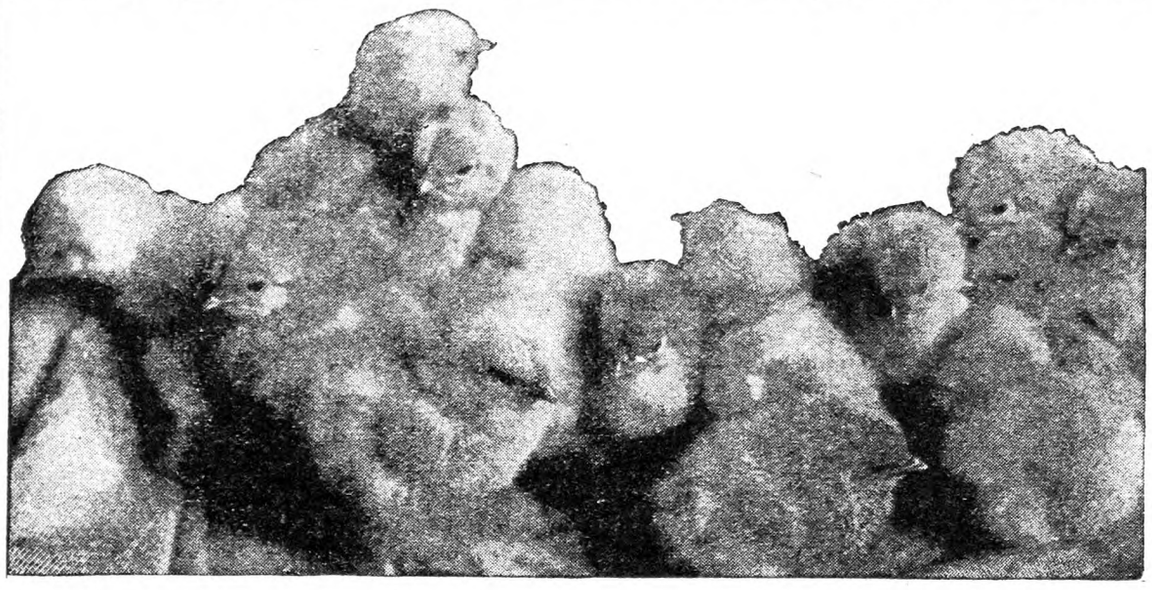

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S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95

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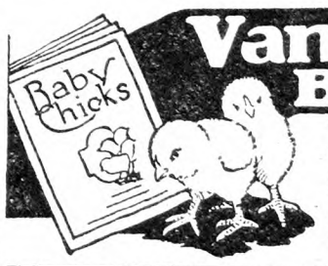

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THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

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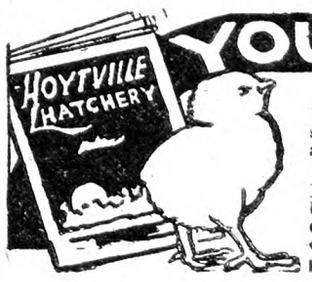
Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dames records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, Dark Brown and Buff Leghorns. Roger Luxon of New London paid for a brooder and brooder house and showed a cash profit of $175 last year with 300 of our Rocks.
Write for catalog which tells all about our stock. Last year was the 50th year our President, Chas. McClave, showed at Ohio Stock Fair. He is known the world over as a poultryman.
Prices are attractive. Write today.
BIG FREE Catalog
NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY COMPANY Box N NEW LONDON, OHIO

SERVICE **PURE BRED BABY CHICKS** *QUALITY*
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO



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Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University.
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HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES 101 MAIN ST., HOYTVILLE, OHIO

PUBLISHER'S DESK

I cannot see how you can put out such a high-class farm paper for the small amount you are asking for THE R. N.-Y. The Publisher's Desk alone is worth far more than the cost of the paper, and each issue is loaded with things that are really worthwhile. The biggest dollar's worth in publications comes to me with your clean and wideawake paper.

Success to you and long may you live to expose the cheats that prey upon the farmer. REV. E. M. H.

Ohio.

We are particularly proud to earn the commendation of the clergy, who are less influenced by commercial considerations than most of us. It is the loyalty of our friends engendered by the recognition of unselfish service that makes it possible to publish THE R N.-Y. for the subscription price of $1.

Last Summer, soon after I completed my teacher's training course, a young college man from the "Standard Education Society," 134 North La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., came to sell me their encyclopedia. After talking for a long time on the virtues of the books, he asked me if I would thoroughly examine the books and give my honest opinion of them if I should ever be asked to recommend them. If I would do this they would give me the set. He explained that this encyclopedia was not for sale to the public as yet, but this was the way they had taken to advertise them. Together with these they offered an extension service, to be sent every year on receipt of a coupon which the company furnished. This service costs $6.90 a year, and the contract was for 10 years. To get rid of him I said I would recommend the books but that I did not want the extension service. He agreed to that and left.

Soon after the books came and with them the first extension service. I had to pay the freight and also the first $6.90. Since that time I have received seven letters similar to the one I am inclosing, trying to get me to settle my account of the remaining $69.50. Since January I have received three letters saying that my payment is overdue. What payment do they mean, and am I obliged to pay more money? Lately I found that last year the same company sold a set to a friend for $65, with the extension service free for 10 years. Evidently they mean to get more from me by paying for the service.

New York. MISS R. W.

The story of how this young woman was tricked into signing for this extension service is characteristic of the book agency scheme. The agency was willing to agree to anything so long as he secured the signature to the order for the extension service. Of course, the amount specified in the order covers the price of the encyclopedia and the extension service also. The pretended gift of the encyclopedia is on a par with the free-lot schemes of the real estate pirates. The Standard Education Society was cited by the Federal Trade Commission a few years ago to "cease and desist" from using some of its deceptive practices. It is quite the stock in trade of the subscription book concerns to take advantage of young girls who have completed their school courses.

I want to thank you and give credit to your paper for making a sale for me through an advertisement I had in THE R. N-Y. last October. I had even written you to discontinue the advertisement, but luckily for me the next week's issue had gone to press, and as a consequence I made a shipment last Saturday of 1,500 laying S. C. W. Leghorn pullets to Florida. The cost of this consignment was about $5,300, delivered in St. Augustine. There will be a large demand for New Jersey pullets this Fall. A. F. M.

New Jersey.

This is the result of what one six-line advertisement in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER did, and nearly six months after the advertisement appeared. Every advertisement does not accomplish such results; but the incident shows the possibilities for trade with 250,000 families who have faith in the paper.

Although well meaning in their intentions, I cannot see where much is to be gained in asking the preferred stockholders of G. L. Miller & Co., the bankrupt real estate bond company, to form a protective committtee. That would but involve them in legal fees without the least hope of recovering anything. Having some knowledge of the conditions, I cannot see how anything can be recovered from those responsible for the failure. Blood cannot be squeezed out of a stone. When the receivership is finally completed even the bondholders in many of the properties will not come out whole. It will take a long while for the receivership to terminate.—Financial World.

The above corresponds with our own experience with "protective committees" of investors in bankrupt concerns. The expression may serve as a guide to the victims of this enterprise.

If in your Subscribers' Exchange some one would advertise mushrooms by parcel post he would, in the writer's opinion, be glad of it afterwards. R. W. H.

Massachusetts.

We publish the above suggestion of the Massachusetts subscriber for what it may be worth. If any mushroom grower considers the suggestion he would be quite sure of one customer at least. The purpose of the department is to establish an exchange or market between subscribers.

We published the comments of a Louisiana subscriber a few weeks ago on the scheme of South American Service Bureau, Detroit, Mich., asking for $3 as an advance fee for information. The Rochester Better Business Bureau now publishes the following:

Investigation through our Detroit office found that the license of the operator of the Service Bureau had been revoked by the Michigan Department of Labor, and Government fraud orders were issued against the operator, W. B. Gregory, and the company which he represented.

We have now been advised by the Post Office Department that the proprietor of the Co-operative Distributors, Oneonta, N. Y., did, on February 16, sign an affidavit stating that his business would be discontinued and abandoned. We are also informed that the postmaster at Oneonta has been instructed to refuse all mail addressed to the Co-operative Distributors.—Better Business Bureau.

Only a few weeks back this proprietor of the Co-operative Distributors threatened to bring a libel suit against THE R. N.-Y. because of its criticism of his scheme. Business men and the postmaster thought that we had libeled him, and did injustice to his business. On first appearance he convinced an honest and consientious attorney who would not take a case against THE R. N.-Y. that he had grounds for a suit. We mention these facts merely to show how difficult it is at times to detect the fraud in some of these deceptive schemes. The postmaster, lawyer and business men were sincere. They formed their opinion from the information given them, but they did not have full and accurate information. When they got it they changed their minds. Crooks and promoters of privileges and schemes, constantly challenge THE R. N.-Y., and do all they can to discredit it, but farmers quite generally have come to know that when the sign goes up in Publisher's Desk we have the goods.

Can you furnish any information with respect to the New York Financial Market Service, Inc., and the service they offer. Is their daily report a bonafide service or is it a "tipster sheet?" They operate via long distance telephone from Wilmington, Del., and have pestered a relative of ours until he bought upon their advice shares of stock of the Munyon Remedy-Co. Is the stock a good buy?

Connecticut. J. R. Y.

Here we have a typical promotion scheme entirely within the law. The "tipster sheet" did its work in gaining the confidence of the prospective investor and then the long distance telephone is employed to trap the individual. The Munyon Remedy Co. stock is of questionable value as might reasonably be expected from the methods employed in selling it. There are said to be millions of copies of "tipster sheets," similiar to the one mentioned, circulated each week. That their mission to sell highly speculative and worthless stocks is successful is evident from the manner in which these sheets have increased and multiplied. We have yet to learn of any security having an established value being sold by such methods. The pirates of the investment world operating through these spurious market letters and imitations of financial publications bid fair to prove a more serious menace to legitimate investments than the "bucket shop" of former years. The authorities could suppress the bucket shops but this class of operators appear so far to be immune to prosecution.

FATHER (reading school report): "Conduct, bad; reading, bad; composition, arithmetic, history, bad—bad—bad;" "What is the meaning of this, Gerald?" Gerald: "I can't understand it, Dad. Do you think it might be a forgery?"—Punch.

The New Model "X" 25-40 hp.

And now-Still lower power farming costs!

Read how new, highest powered, lightest-weight OilPull achieves remarkable savings

More work, *rush* work—at surprisingly less cost! That's what you can do with this new highest powered, lightest-weight OilPull. Already hundreds of farmers have proved it. They've proved that the new OilPull is the greatest money-making, time-saving tractor ever offered.

Plowing, pulverizing and planting used to be a series of operations. Now more powerful and faster OilPulls permit preparing the seed bed and planting in one operation. The new Model "X" OilPull, for example will pull a four-gang plow, the necessary pulverizing tools and a drill. *Once overthe field and the crop isin.* The new Super-Powered OilPulls are the last word in farm operating economy.

And no wonder! For in developing this greater OilPull, Rumely engineers deliberately set out to give farmers a tractor that would out-perform and out-value any power machine ever built.

They have increased OilPull's power 30 per cent! To an already powerful tractor has been added more capacity for work.

Reduced OilPull's weight! More power at the draw-bar, less consumed in moving the tractor itself.

Increased traction speeds 20 per cent! Increased speed to help in rush period. Does five days' work in four.

Also! Many other new features you'll want to know about. Write for information on how to do less work at more profit. Address Dept. ZZ.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc. (Incorporated)
La Porte, Indiana

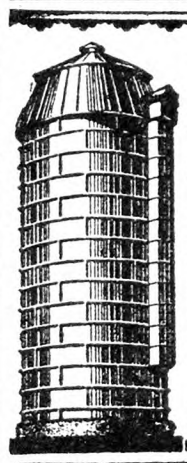
ADVANCE-RUMELY
Power Farming Machinery

The Rumely Line includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, combine harvesters, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, bean hullers, silo fillers, corn shellers, and winch tractors.

RIB-STONE SILOS ARE BEST

Valuable Book on Silos and Silage, with a surprising winter order offer FREE on request.

RIB-STONE CONCRETE CORP.
Le Roy, New York



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Put down in black and white what YOU want your Silo to be. Then let that stand as OUR Guarantee of the

COPPER-IZED METAL SILO

Most Modern, Most Practical Silo, COPPER-IZED Metal throughout. Many exclusive features. Backed by 23 years of Experience and Responsibility. Tell us what size silo you want so we can quote factory-to-you prices. Special discounts on early orders.

The Thomas & Armstrong Co.
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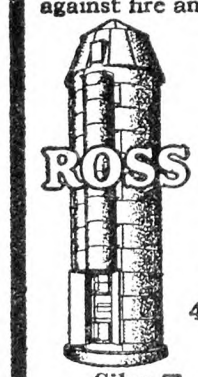
Buckeye Brooder Houses, Corn Cribs, Grain Bins

ROSS METAL SILO
Lifetime Satisfaction

MADE of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."



Easy terms—buy now, pay later.

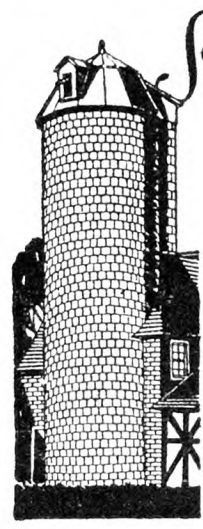
Check below items in which you are interested and we will send illustrated folders.

Agents wanted in territory where we are not represented.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co.,
469 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Established 1850

Makers of
Silos ☐ Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Brooder Houses ☐ Hog Houses ☐ Mills ☐

CANVAS COVERS All kinds—(Plain and Waterproof) Write for samples. State size.
W. W. STANLEY CO., Inc. 359 Broadway, N. Y. C.



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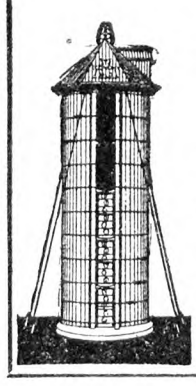
WRITTEN guarantee with every Natco Silo. Silos are permanent, perfect ensilage preservers, vermin-proof, resist freezing, never need painting or repairs. Cost no more than wood, give absolute satisfaction. Investigate — get free booklet.

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
Department F
Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

ECONOMY SILOS and WATER TANKS



ECONOMY SILO with new doorway and hinged doors is a wonder. Always ready to swing into place. No carrying of doors up or down doorway. Doors cannot get lost or misplaced.

Superior workmanship with best quality of long leaf Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Easy ladder and hinged doors. Storm-proof Anchor System makes Economy Silo a permanent structure. Low prices now.

Write for free catalog.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. Co
Box 613 Frederick, Md.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

DUTCHESS EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Supplies Single Married Farmers, Gardners. Married Farm Domestic Couples

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A live young man of good habits, from 16 to 20 years old, who is honest and trusty, for general farming, who is interested in dairying and poultry; will pay good wages. ADVERTISER 3632, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two experienced assistant gardeners for flowers, vegetables, lawns, etc.; must be sober, reliable and industrious; $65 month, good treatment, no chores; position open March 15 and April 1; references required. DANIEL HAYDEN, Branch Estate, Pawling, N. Y.

WANTED—A married herdsman with milkers and help to care for a large herd producing certified milk; modern barn and equipment; only those who can produce the goods need apply; must be healthy, neat and clean; good location; best of wages for right party; state full particulars, references and wages expected; $60; position open for single man, good milker and teamster. ADVERTISER 3705, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—About April 1, on large New Jersey farm, a young man experienced with bees; should also be familiar with spraying and use of tractors and trucks; address, with references, LLOYD W. SMITH, 56 William St., New York City.

WANTED—Intelligent and industrious young single men at the State Game Farms, located at Ithaca, Brownsville, Sherburne and Middle Island, N. Y.; excellent opportunity to learn game farming; prefer men who have had experience feeding poultry or game birds and general knowledge of agriculture; state particulars in reply; wages $95 per month, board on or near farm for $30 per month. Address all communications to STATE GAME FARM, Sherburne, N. Y.

WANTED—A man to work on dairy, experienced in taking care of cows, etc., and general work; write giving experience, etc.; job open April 1. MODEL DAIRY FARM, St. Cloud, Fla.

GARDENER, middle-aged man to raise vegetables for small boarding-house and help with poultry, year round; Long Island; state age, references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 3724, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN for modern plant, about 50 miles from New York City; good proposition for bachelor or man and wife; salary, rental or sales basis. ADVERTISER 3709, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Herdsman, experienced in register of merit work and Jersey cattle, to assit our farmer in care of a small herd; on account of the size of herd we are not interested in a high-priced herdsman. Address R. G. DAVIS, 1166 Murray St., Forty Fort, Pa.

WANTED by March 1, Western Pennsylvania, a single man, middle-aged preferred, as dairyman; 15 to 18 Holstein cows, calf raiser and general cow barn foreman; B. L. K. milker; $60 per month, board, tobacco, rough clothing and shoes furnished free. ADVERTISER 3711, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—April 1, neat American or English couple; man's wages $65, extra pay Sunday; quarters at garage, electricity, some running water; man, care of two cows, keep grounds about house in perfect order, work in garden, carry water, ice, wood, care of furnace; wife to arrange two bedrooms, two bathrooms daily, and parlor, assist waitress week-ends, churn about eight pounds butter weekly, in Winter, perhaps for two months, to cook for owner week-ends; wife paid by hour; steady position; wood for one stove; no other privileges; lonely country, two miles from Germantown. Address MRS. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Germantown, Columbia County, N. Y.

WANTED—A single man at once and until November 1, on small dairy farm; must be a good dry-hand milker and able to milk six or eight cows twice a day; will pay $50 a month with board, room and washing. NELSON L. MILLER, R. D. 2, Delhi, N. Y.

SINGLE man, experienced general work, fruit, dairy, good teamster, milker; $40 month; willing worker. PLACE BROS., R. 8, Oswego, N. Y.

WANTED—All-round farmer, good teamster and milker. BOX 14, Callicoon Center, N. Y.

WANTED—Single farm raised men for cow testing association work, with some agricultural college training; must own car and sign agreement to test at least 12 months. Address DAIRY EXTENSION SERVICE, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

BY APRIL 1 single man for fruit farm; must be experienced tractor man and willing to help with all work. FRED DESPARD, R. F. D. 29, Olcott, N. Y.

BY APRIL 1, married man for fruit farm and general, to run tractor and spraying. Apply ALEXANDER HELD, R. F. D. 29, Olcott, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man not over 45 years of age to take charge of a private estate and farm; must understand care of riding horses, also flower and vegetable gardens and general farm work; references required first letter. ADVERTISER 3742, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wanted, reliable, married man, well versed in raising young stock and Winter egg production; one-man plant; must be energetic and take interest in work; modern cottage, etc.; permanent position for right man with square deal; state wages and give references. ADVERTISER 3743, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, 18 to 22 years, good dry hand milker for grade A dairy; $60 per month with good board. ORADELL FARMS, A. P. Muller, Oradell, N. J.

WANTED for Guernsey herd, near Philadelphia, experienced man to take charge of test cows in modern barn; write stating experience and salary desired. ADVERTISER 3746, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED—Couple, woman as cook in family of adults; man as gardener, furnace and able to drive car; position open by April 1; give ages and references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3731, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boy from 14 to 16 years old to work on truck farm; one who is willing to work for small wages and board and clothes; must be reliable. MRS. JENNIE SHANK, R. F. D. 5, Elkton, Md.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—Settled married couple, without family, for small up-to-date farm; man who is a hustler and not afraid of work; must be familiar with dairy, poultry and general farming, drive truck; wife must be good cook and housekeeper; first-class references as to ability and honesty required; wages $80 per month and perquisites. P. O. BOX 652, Waterbury, Conn.

WANTED—Farmer to plow and harrow ¾ acre ground, situated Massapequa Center, L. I. A. McQUILKEN, 450 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced, industrious worker on fruit and chicken farm; wife to board one man; modern house; Westchester County; state age and experience. ADVERTISER 3753, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—April 1 single man to work on dairy farm; $60 a month with good room and board. ADVERTISER 3751, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—By May 1 mature country woman as cook in farm family; good home for a mother and child. Address BOX 12, Woodcliff Lake, N. J.

WANTED—Single Protestant young man to care for small dairy room and assist with general farm work; must be good dry-hand milker, neat and of good habits; state wages desired, experience, etc. H. D. ODONE, Harrison, N. Y.

SINGLE man for general farm and poultry work April 1; give references and wages expected in first letter. CHAS. MANLEY, Braintree, Vt.

WANTED—Working foreman, herdsman; married, no children; wife to board extra help; good dry-hand milker. NORMAN W. ROE, 37 Maple Ave., Patchogue, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED married farmer handy with tools and familiar with stock for all-year-round work; occupy cottage; wife may be required to board one or two hands; inquire either by phone, personally or letter. HARRY HAMBLIN, Superintendent, Meadow Ridge Farm, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., near Peekskill. Telephone Yorktown 131.

COUPLE—Man as gardener and handyman; wife, housekeeper and cook, superintendent's cottage, country estate, 50 miles from New York; reply stating references and salary expected. ADVERTISER 3759, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, about 30, for small school of boys; husband an active farmer and relief; wife for dining-rooms; good salary. TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

Situations Wanted

FARM positions wanted; young unmarried men, graduates of the National Farm School, well trained to handle stock, farm machinery and horses, want positions as farm assistants, dairymen, herdsmen, tractor men, teamsters, poultrymen and greenhouse men. C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

INSPECTION of estate, advice and information by landscape architect, forestry expert tree surgeon. MAX M. KUMER, 21 Jefferson Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Phone 2281.

YOUNG American wishes position as farm manager; experienced farmer and with cattle; seven years in present place. ADVERTISER 3659, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A job by experienced truck and tractor driver and repairman by March 15; references. MR. FRED LORING, Fyringham, Mass.

YOUNG clergyman seeks interdenominational rural parish; ready immediately; state church conditions. JAMES ASA JOHNSON, Genesee, Pa.

DESIRE position, some poultry experience; chance to learn other farming also; Pennsylvania preferred; references; good surroundings. ADVERTISER 3671, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER wishes position, married, no family; gardening all branches, care place and machinery. ADVERTISER 3666, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, experienced groom, seeks permanent situation. ADVERTISER 3697, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20 years old, good farm experience and habits, wishes position on modern dairy farm or estate, April 1-October 1; attend agricultural school in Winter. ADVERTISER 3674, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Work on poultry farm; single, Protestant-American, age 23, do not smoke or drink; good worker, no experience, licensed chauffeur; wages $50 per month and board. ADVERTISER 3684, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on private estate by competent carpenter; can do interior and exterior work, wagon repairing, painting; has tools. JOHN STEPHENS, 1300 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

YOUNG man, 23, college training, practical experience, desires position on commercial fruit farm. ADVERTISER 3721, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, married, wants position on estate; one girl 6; outside or inside work; drive car; wife, cook, housework; experienced; reference. ADVERTISER 3718, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on gentleman's place; years of experience on lawns, flowers, vegetables and stock; middle-aged, married, no children; best references. ADVERTISER 3725, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOKING and housework wanted by experienced cook, with child 3 years, for men on farm or private estate; references. ADVERTISER 3708, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, gardener, caretaker; German, married, no family; agricultural college training; wife excellent cook; both competent, taking full charge private estate only; best references. R. B., Box 64, South Bethlehem, N. Y.

AMERICAN woman with son 15 wishes to run farm boarding-house, 6 to 15 workmen; good economical cook or would keep house and care for aged couple or invalid; references. EDNA EMERSON, Box 324, Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

HERDSMAN desires position where high-class work is required; college training, experienced in handling large herd of Guernseys; single, references as to ability and character. ADVERTISER 3712, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman-dairyman wants position on private estate; good references. ADVERTISER 3713, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN or manager, married, open for position; experienced. ADVERTISER 3715, care Rural New-Yorker.

LIFETIME experienced dairyman, sober, reliable, wants steady position, certified bottling room or milk plant; reference. ADVERTISER 3716, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wish postion on farm or private estate; man general farmer, chauffeur, also handy with tools; wife to do work in house; furnished cottage preferred. ADVERTISER 3717, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man on dairy farm, good milker, at present in charge of small herd. ADVERTISER 3719, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 30, wants position on up-to-date farm; have had experience in orchard work. M. M., care of C. O. Woodbury, Lincolnville, Maine.

REFINED, competent woman desires position as housekeeper in hotel or private house. ADVERTISER 3726, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN Protestant gardener, thoroughly experienced in farming, dairy, orchard, garden and upkeep of estate, at liberty April 1; best of references. ADVERTISER 3727, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man would like a position as herdsman or working manager on estate. ADVERTISER 3728, care Rural New-Yorker.

SPECIALIST herdsman, single, 32, will guarantee better results every way; life experience with purebreds, records and stopping preventable losses; references. ADVERTISER 3730, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN farmer, married, grown family five; experienced all branches general farming; good man; write for references, location of farm, state wages. WM. BRADY, 118 North Main, Natick, Mass.

POSITION, superintendent institution preferred. ADVERTISER 3729, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by American, married, age 33, position as farm manager on commercial dairy farm or estate; experienced in the production of grade A and certified milk; lifetime practical experience; can arrange for personal interview any time. CLIFTON W. BARTON, North Haven, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, single, clean, long private and commercial training, all branches thoroughly. ADVERTISER 3732, care Rural New-Yorker.

VEGETABLE farmer, potato expert, milk four, wants $65-$85 month; American. 5A CHESTNUT, Norwalk, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, American, capable, working manager, wishes position April 1; married, references. ADVERTISER 3735, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, American, married, with family, desires position; repair work, drive car, etc.; best of references. ADVERTISER 3736, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position to take charge of estate or stock farm by single man, middle-aged; good references. ADVERTISER 3738, care Rural New-Yorker.

A SUPERIOR woman desires to cook and care for help on a large estate. ADVERTISER 3739, care Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE position as foreman on orchard farm April 1, near New York; American, married, age 32, understands growing all crops, expert horses, cattle, tractors, mechanic. ADVERTISER 3740, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER wishes position on private place or farm; married, experienced, handy with tools, drive car or truck; references; state wages. ADVERTISER 3741, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, married, experienced, drives car, wants position on estate April 1; one girl 6, wife cook, housekeep; reference. J. KUCHTA, Box 247, East Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

HERDSMAN with 15 years of practical experience with Guernsey cattle wants position about April 15; thorough knowledge of A. R. work and calf raising; have made many large A. R. records; capable of taking full charge; married, age 37, two small children; references of the highest class. ADVERTISER 3744, care Rural New-Yorker.

PERMANENT position wanted by American, married, small family, understands farming, gardening, growing crops, care of stock, fruit trees, small fruits, upkeep private places, handling help, good chauffeur and mechanic; temperate, reliable, first-class references. ADVERTISER 3745, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, 25, Cornell short course graduate, farm raised, experienced all farm machinery, desires position April 1 as working foreman or caretaker, chauffeur; no liquor or tobacco; state wages. ADVERTISER 3747, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL AROUND experienced Hollander farmer wants position. BOX 657, Monroe, N. Y.

YOUNG lady desires position on commercial poultry plant. ADVERTISER 3733, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, Protestant, refined, competent; write and learn more; references required. ADVERTISER 3723, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK making concrete blocks, other concrete products; later in Spring, on side in connection with farm work. F. HAMILTON, R. F. D. 46, Westville, N. H.

WANTED by man with orchard experience last two years on very large fruit farm, handy with tools, business training; three in family; good house important. ADVERTISER 3755, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, lifetime experience vegetables, poultry, laying hens, milk cows, guaranteed; will show best results; all house repair, painting; like a place as caretaker. FARMER, 433 Columbia Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

CARETAKER, married, general experience, references. ADVERTISER 3761, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged farm hand wants permanent position vicinity New York; general work, cows or team work; good habits, good home wanted. Address P. O. BOX 224, Cranford, N. J.

POSITION wanted as herdsman and caretaker of a small herd of Jerseys or Guernseys or would take a job as test cow milker and feeder; 15 years' experience, 5 years with certified dairy. ADVERTISER 3756, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, 35, desires work on up-to-date farm or certified dairy. ADVERTISER, 4318 Hicks St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRACTICAL American farmer, 35, small family, desires position with opportunity for advancement; familiar all branches of farming, operate and maintain modern machinery; good chauffeur; state all particulars. BOX 177, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

MARRIED, experienced poultryman, wishes position on poultry farm, also understands farming; can furnish reference. J. W. MILLS, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

SINGLE man, very handy, middle-aged, wants position poultry farm; good home more desired than high wages. WM. LEROW, care Stang, Wallkill, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, married, age 40, seeks position; good calf raiser and A. R. work; 20 years' experience with Guernseys; best of references. CHAS. LAKE, Willow Brook Farm, Catasauqua, Pa.

HONEST man, 23, wishes a position of a private farm between March 25 and April 10; experienced. HUGO HEIN, Quartermaster Dept., Fort Totten, N. Y.

WANTED—Position by Hollander, single, good milker and farmhand; state wages. ADVERTISER 3752, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT man, general blacksmith and horseshoer. ADVERTISER 3750, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, 51, expert growing vegetables, flowers, care lawns, roses, shrubbery, hedges; highest references. DINSCH, 461 East 148th St., Bronx, New York.

POSITION on gentleman's country estate; married, one boy; references, no tobacco, handy with tools. GEORGE BUAK, Box 435, New Canaan, Conn.

PRACTICAL farm manager open for position at once or within a few days; life experience; age 35, married, one child; at present employed as manager of a dairy farm retailing raw milk; reference. P. O. BOX 188, Riverside, Conn.

EXPERIENCED gardener, florist; married; seeks opportunity on private estate; permament; handy with tools. KNOWLES, Worden St., Bath, N Y.

ALL-AROUND man, single, age 31 years, experienced on farm, desires to change to manager; understands the works and knowledge of stock, rotation of crops, care of fruit; modern machinery repairs including tractors, trucks; distance no object; state what you offer at once. JOSEPH C. NUNN, 500-2 East 162d St., care Liebert, New York City.

A REAL farmer-stockman, expert poultryman, open for position as overseer private estate. B., Box 402, Naples, N. Y.

A YOUNG married man wishes position on gentleman's estate; herdsman-dairyman experience around cattle; good, reliable, honest and sober; by April 15; first-class reference. BOX 38, Kirkland, N. Y.

FARM manager, estate superintendent, wishes position; American, married; experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 3757, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wishes position on estate or fruit farm; state wages. FRED MARTIN, 389 First Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN wants position, 20 years' experience; good buttermaker. ADVERTISER 3760, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FRUIT and poultry farm for sale; excellent buildings; near town; small amount of cash required; produced $1,000 worth of fruit last year; must be sold before April 1. ADVERTISER 3526, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Home, garage, Ford agency, on Dupont Boulevard; only 100% tractor dealers in State; did $100,000 business last year; possession May 1. ERNEST RAUGHLEY, Frederica, Del.

LAKE SITE in Dutchess County, 70 acres, 10-room house, barns. ADVERTISER 3594, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Fully equipped dairy farm, 116 acres, modern improvements; 30 head Guernseys, 22 purebred, all young; priced for quick sale. LAKESIDE GUERNSEY FARM, Dryden, N. Y.

IN ADIRONDACKS; own your home, 130 acres, good buildings; $1,800; other farms. EARL WOODWARD, Hadley, N. Y.

TITLE to a very attractive small farm, located in Central New York, has been acquired by foreclosure and will be sold to the first responsible buyer at unusually low price and easy terms. Inquire of, FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

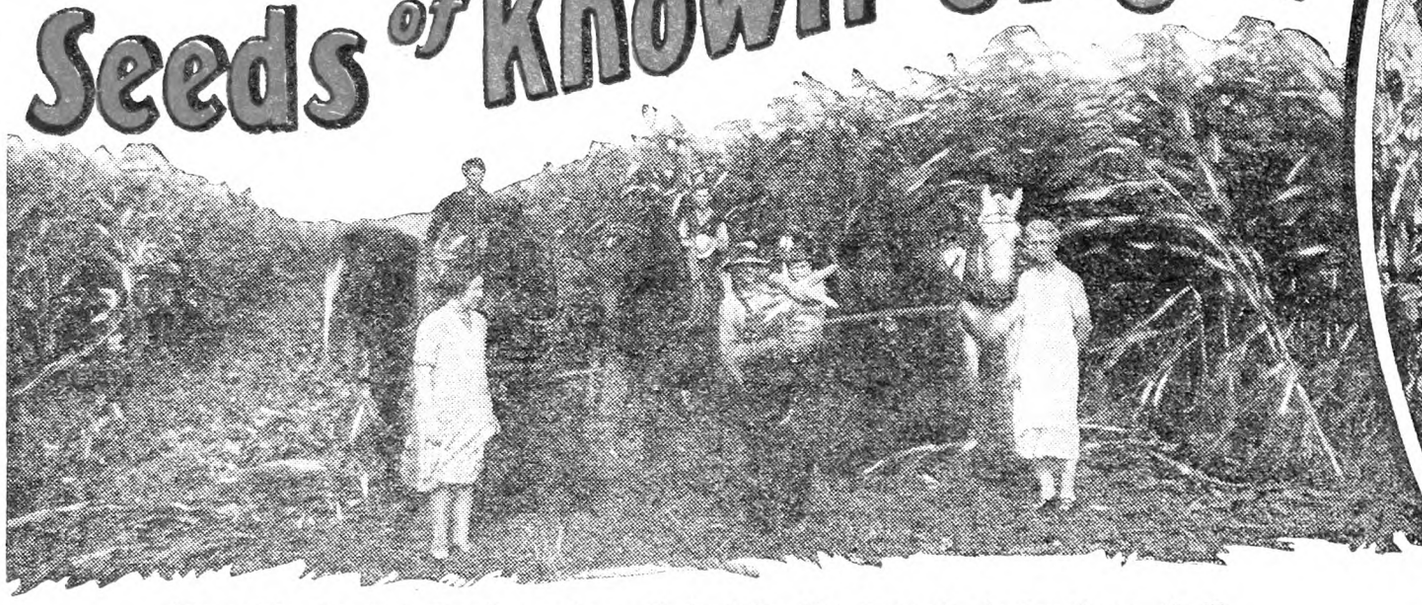
POULTRY farm, 90 acres, running water, 1,100 hens, 3,000 chicks on range; buildings in first-class repair; 14,400 Jamesway incubator used three seasons; established 15 years; school adjoins farm; half mile from macadam road; complete with stock; $12,000. ADVERTISER 3664, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Fully equipped, Hudson Valley farm, 100 acres, including woodland; mile to State road and three miles to milk station; nominal rental to good tenant, to keep place up. ADVERTISER 3683, care Rural New-Yorker.

SCHUYLER County comfortable home and productive farm, 61 acres, main road; good buildings, fine pasture with large trout stream; machinery, chickens, potatoes, two barns full of hay included, for $2,800, half cash; this place is a money-maker and a bargain. MRS. MARY CHIDESTER, Beaver Dams, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 464.

METCALF'S
Seeds of Known Origin



Metcalf's Perfect Ensilage Corn Raised by Mr. Larock, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Study These Unusual Values and Save on Seeds You Sow This Spring

YOUR season's success rests in large measure upon the seeds you sow this Spring. Realizing this, we take every precaution to protect your investment. We know where the Seeds we offer were grown.

Every bag carries a tag, showing the results of purity and germination tests. Our organization is tuned up to give you prompt service. Most orders are shipped the day they are received.

Bed-Rock Prices on Domestic Clovers

We offer only pure domestic clover seed. This is hardier and safer to sow than the foreign seed being widely offered. Our Seed is free from weed seeds, testing 99.50% pure, it is plump and bright, showing very high germination. If you want a really good stand of clover sow Metcalf's Domestic Seed. We have shaved our profit almost to the vanishing point to make possible these bedrock prices. Per Bu., 60 lbs.

Metcalf's Recleaned Medium Domestic..$21.75
Metcalf's Recleaned Mammoth Domestic 22.25
Metcalf's Recleaned Alsike..... 18.75
Metcalf's Scarified Wh. Blossom Sweet.. 7.60

Freight paid on one bushel or more—bags free.

Timothy and Alsike, Mixed

This natural mixture has been recleaned and is strictly high-class seed. It contains about 20% Alsike Clover, just right for mixed hay. A real bargain at **$4.80 per bu. of 45 lbs.**

Freight paid on 3 bus. or more.

Canada Field Peas

Here is a fine crop to sow with Oats and Barley for pasture, for hay or to plow under for fertilizer. Our Seed is grown in Wisconsin and warranted genuine. We do not handle the Japanese or Chinese peas often sold in this country as Canadas. Price per bu., 60 lbs., **$3.80.**

Heavy-Yielding Barley

Whether you want Barley to sow alone or with Canada Peas, you will find these two varieties entirely satisfactory: **6-Row Oderbrucker, per Bu., 48 lbs., $1.95; 2-Row Alpha, per Bu., 48 lbs., $1.90.**

Alberta Cluster Oats—
Canadian-Grown Seed

After experimenting with other varieties, we have offered these as our leader for a number of years. We receive gratifying reports from all parts of New York and near-by States. Yields of 80 bus. per acre have been reported. These wonderful plump white Oats have thin hulls and big meats. Very heavy. All our seed is genuine Canadian-grown.

Alberta Cluster Oats, $1.30 per bu., 32 lbs. Freight paid on 9 bushels or more.

Wrinkled Peas for Canning and Market

We have a fine stock of Seed Peas in the VARIETIES largely grown in New York and near-by States. **Freight paid** on 4 bus. or more.

Dark Pod Telephone .....$8.00 per bu.
Alderman ..... 8.00 per bu.
Thomas Laxton ..... 9.00 per bu.
Gradus ..... 9.50 per bu.
Laxtonian .....10.00 per bu.

Special Home Garden Offer

Thomas Laxton Peas—Very early, wrinkled variety. Splendid yielder; delicious flavor. **Postpaid,** 1 qt., 50c; 2 qts., 90c. Order today.

Seed Corn for Crib and Silo

Dairymen today like an ensilage corn that has good ears with deep kernels, as well as a lot of foliage. To these we can recommend Metcalf's Perfect Ensilage and West Branch Sweepstakes. Both of these varieties have proved their worth. The seed is grown for us along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River where the climate seems to produce seed of unusual vigor and earliness.

Metcalf's Perfect Ensilage.....$4.50 per bu.
West Branch Sweepstakes ..... 3.75 per bu.
Golden Glow ..... 2.65 per bu.
Early 8-Row Canada Flint ..... 4.00 per bu.

Certified Seed Potatoes

Extensive tests by the Long Island Experiment Station have shown that it pays to plant only Northern-grown Certified Seed. Our Seed is grown in Canada from selected Seed Stock and is certified by Canadian officials as up to standard.

Beauty of Hebron	**$9.00 per bbl.**	**$3.50 per bu.**
Early Rose	**9.00 per bbl.**	**3.50 per bu.**
Irish Cobbler	**9.00 per bbl.**	**3.50 per bu.**
Sir Walter Raleigh	**8.75 per bbl.**	**3.25 per bu.**
Green Mountain	**8.75 per bbl.**	**3.25 per bu.**

Packed 11 pecks to the sack. **Freight paid** on 2 or more sacks.

Special Prices on Club Orders

Get up a Metcalf Seed Club in your Grange, Dairymen's League local or among your neighbors. Write us as to your requirements. We'll quote you special quantity prices that will mean still further savings.

Harvesting a Crop of Sweet Clover—Sweet clover is steadily gaining in favor as a soil builder, pasture crop and even as a hay crop when cut early.

A Field of Domestic Red Clover—Such a crop puts nitrogen into the soil; protein into the mow and money into the bank.

There's Big Money in a Crop Like This—If you want a full crop of sound potatoes, plant Metcalf's Canadian Certified Seed.

A Better Living from Your Garden—The garden is the most profitable department of the farm, when planted with Metcalf's Tested Seeds. All the standard varieties are described and priced in our 48-page Catalog.

Money-Saving Catalog and Seed Samples—FREE

Every Rural New-Yorker family has need of our 48-page Catalog of Field, Market Garden and Home Garden Seeds. Mention the crops that interest you; we'll send Samples for your inspection. Fill out and mail the Coupon at the right. Get acquainted with this dependable seed house.

B. F. METCALF & SON, Inc., 118-A No. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me your 48-page Catalog, also price information from time to time on "Seeds of Known Origin."

Name .....

Post Office .....

R.F.D., Street ..... State .....

I am interested in the following crops.....

.....

B. F. METCALF & SON, Inc.
118-A No. Warren Street Syracuse, New York

Since 1910, Headquarters for Seeds of Known Origin

Order Your Seeds Direct from this Page!

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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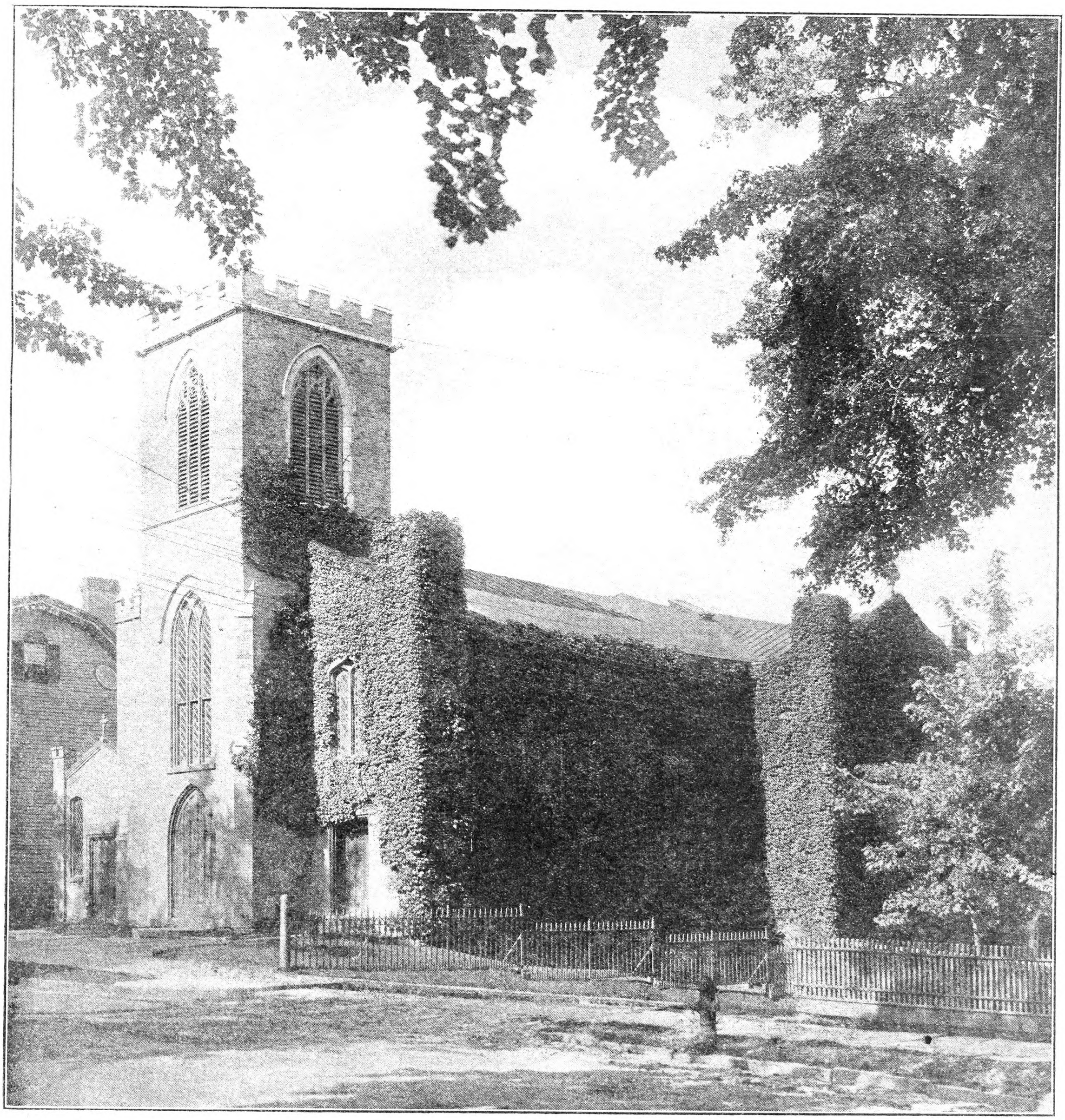


An Ivy Covered Church In A Hudson River Town

Use of Bees for Pollination in New Jersey

THE orchard areas in Central and Southern New Jersey are situated in the midst of an extensive trucking and highly cultivated district. The individual orchards frequently are 50 to 100 acres each. These conditions, with the absence of waste lands adjoining, tend to limit seriously the number of native or wild insects present in orchards at blooming time. A further contributing factor to the necessity of providing some special pollinating agent is the extensive planting of Stayman and related varieties which are entirely self-sterile.

Since 1918 a gradually increasing use of honeybees for pollinating purposes has occurred. Prior to 1918 Lester Collins, of Moorestown, had been using bees in apples, and particularly in pears, for a number of years. John Repp, of Glassboro, also kept bees for a number of years in or near the orchards for this purpose. In 1918 Emmor Roberts, of Moorestown, began using a few colonies of bees. At that time little investigation of the pollination requirements of different varieties of apples had been made. A number of cage studies had been tried in the West demonstrating the need of bees or other insect agents as pollinators. Working somewhat in the dark, and using bees as an insurance rather than by definite plan, an increasing number of orchard owners began keeping bees or renting them during blooming time.

Ray Hutson, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, following his appointment in 1922 as entomologist in charge of bee husbandry, began a series of studies as to the flight of bees in orchards during the blossoming period. This study was to determine how far bees would fly under different wind, temperature and weather conditions, with a view to learning just how colonies of bees should be placed, and how far apart the colonies or groups of colonies should be to make certain all the blossoms would or could be reached under the most unfavorable conditions under which bees would fly at all. A preliminary report of these investigations is given in Bulletin No. 434 of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. The effort of the New Jersey Beekeepers' Association, with the active support of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, secured an appropriation from the 1922 Legislature for the purpose of carrying on this investigation in beekeeping problems. The following of these recommendations and the providing of bees is only part of the problem, as suitable varieties of pollen must be available for the bees to transport readily to the blossoms of the self-sterile varieties. Studies by Dr. Auchter, of the Maryland Station, have been very helpful in this, and the practice now is to provide bouquets of blossoms from a suitable pollen-bearing variety at stated intervals throughout the block or blocks of self-sterile varieties. These bouquets are kept in tubs, or any suitable water holding containers, and the blossoms must be renewed every day or two, and the water kept fresh and plentiful. These bouquets are only a temporary requirement, and as a permanent provision for pollination top-working with a suitable variety, a branch or two on every sixth or eighth tree on a definite plan, will eventually avoid the labor incident to providing these bouquets. The bees to do the carrying must be annually provided, and no relief from this can be expected. Practically no orchard fruits are wind-pollinated, so some pollinating agent is essential. Beekeepers have some trouble to convince the orchardist that these bouquets need not be placed especially near the bee hives. A tree row or two away from the hives is perhaps best. A few persons have placed bouquets immediately in front of bee hives, but close observation will show less bees on such bouquets than on those farther away.

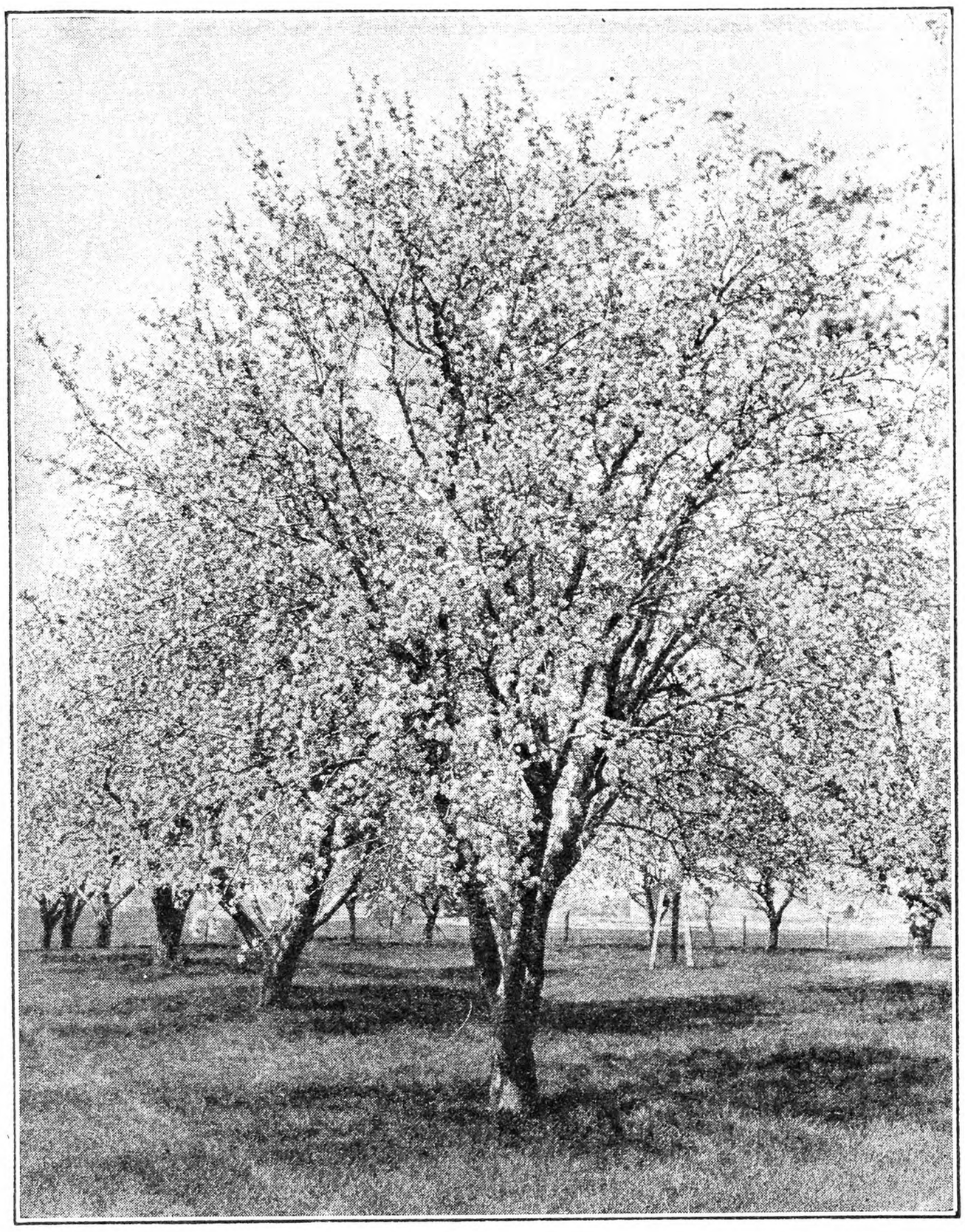
Since the certainty of the need for bees has been established, a few men still continue to keep their own bees for this work. As, however, a transportation problem is involved anyway to scatter the bees properly in the orchards, more and more have found the renting of bees the most practical. This is further encouraged by the fact that most of the territory occupied by these large orchards is in poor beekeeping locations, and it is difficult to keep the bees over from season to season, without taking them to more favorable places at considerable distances.

The practice of renting bees as pollinators has grown from a use of about 100 colonies in 1918 until about 1,600 were rented for this purpose in 1927, at prices ranging from $5 to $8 per colony. A number of large growers are spending from $500 to $2,000 each annually for this service. I am supplying about one-third of the bees used in New Jersey in this way.

Within the last year or two the new industry of blueberry growing has faced a pollination problem. Bumblebees are the most satisfactory pollinating agents for blueberries, and also cranberries. The bumblebee supply, however, being entirely out of control, sometimes fails to appear at the proper time. Until such time as it can be predicted when the failure will occur, or until bumblebees can be reared under control, it seems as if the blueberry and cranberry growers would have to depend on honey-bees to do this work as pinch hitters in the seasons when the bumblebees fail to arrive. Following the failure of the bumblebee crop in 1926, a number of blueberry and cranberry growers began renting bees in 1927 as insurance against the results of a repetition of such conditions. The honeybee works more slowly on blueberry and cranberry blossoms than the bumblebee, but this habit can be offset by additional bees.

The details of our moving operations as developed during these years cannot well be covered in the space of this article. RICHARD D. BARCLAY.

Burlington Co., N. J.



A Promise of Fruitfulness. Fig. 173

A Bit of Experience

DURING the past 20 years I have been seeking to solve some of the problems facing the man on the land, and the experience may perhaps not be lost to others. In seeking for a strawberry which would excel in the essentials of shape, size, hardiness, productiveness, color and quality of fruit a host of varieties have been resorted to, and a lesson forced which to my mind seems important. More than this what is true with strawberry holds with all crops and products. Selecting varieties which thrived, and satisfied others, gave little satisfaction, as many proved inferior under the best treatment I could give. The ground was carefully prepared and the amount of fertilizer applied liberally. Following for years the practice of mixing chemicals for special crops, to promote conditions for growth, the strawberry and its needs was carefully studied. Why did so many varieties, coming from reliable growers near and far, fail to make good with me?

This problem had to be solved, and its solution came when I woke to appreciation of the fact that plants, like individuals, must be set in soil which is congenial, as well as thoroughly fitted and fed. One of the best varieties of potatoes grown in Maine is the Irish Cobbler, provided it finds that congenial condition, otherwise it is inferior in many ways and will not yield in volume or quality what otherwise is certain. Sometimes on farms within a few miles of each other this fact has been forced home until there has come the general impression that no variety of potatoes is so exacting as this. Where it does well it is generous in yield and high in quality.

Certain farms in certain sections of the corn-growing portion of Maine produce sweet corn of exceptional value and high percentage of sugar, yet those acres are not more carefully cared for than others.

The founder of the *Maine Farmer*, 75 years ago, was accustomed to claim that the hills of Winthrop, in Central Maine, produced better Roxbury Russets than any other portion of the State, because of the copperas in the soil. I remember distinctly, in my first acquaintance with our fruit shows, that first premium on this variety always went to those coming from these hills. Today a limited section of the State produces Gravensteins as fine as can be found and this lesson holds with all varieties. The finest R. I. Greenings I ever saw were found in Western New York, and explains why growers in different localities are able to grow superior fruit of certain varieties.

When we pass to small fruits the same law holds. Too often people complain after ordering shrubs or plants because they fail to come up to their expectations, and naturally blame the shipper, when the probabilities are the cause may be found in want of adaptability to peculiar conditions there existing. Strawberry plants moved but a few miles will sometimes signally fail, even under the best of treatment, while alongside are others responding in every way. So long as plants were shipped by me two varieties were sent and growers urged to select the one doing best and cling to it. Following the instructions, so often given by Mr. Collingwood, when selecting runners to reset, there would be no danger of a variety running out. When failure results it is the man and not the plant.

In the long list of varieties tested and discarded, as a better one was found, there has grown the conviction that my soil and conditions exercised a far greater influence than at first seems possible, for many discarded by me have been proving most valuable with others. The Cuthbert raspberry signally failed with me, yet in the hands of so many it is one of the very best. In its place the King and Herbert have proven exceptionally good in all essentials, thus tending to confirm the claim made for discrimination in selection, and a careful test before discarding. There is no question but there is far more involved here than at first blush would seem possible, and to solve the problem, calls for time and experience, and with these full record of every step. To know what one's soil is best adapted to is a problem of good dimensions, and to realize what one is best fitted for himself demands careful investigation, yet without this knowledge success can hardly be gained.

It seems to be a universal law covering all life, and only by conforming to it are we able to obtain any measure of control. Here are some of the reactions forced during the years of labor searching for better understanding of the soil under my feet, what it was waiting to do and what was necessary for me in order that most might be accomplished. One fact seems established that you cannot force nature. She must be invited and the invitation must be genuine and from a heart seeking harmony in all life.

Maine. G. M. TWITCHELL.

My Ideal Form of Fruit Trees

TO GET the most profit possible from orchards good sized, highly colored fruit, produced with as little help and cost as possible is needed. After 20 years of practical work and careful observation in my own orchard and some of the best orchards in Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Colorado, Oregon and Massachusetts, I know the form of fruit tree governs the orchard operations, the size and color of the fruit and surely the profit.

I well remember 20 years ago how confused I was as to the best form to train my young trees to, but several years pruning, picking, thinning and spraying old trees convinced me that four main vertical leaders, unforked, were suitable for all varieties of fruit trees, in all climates except the worst blighters of the apple, pear or quince. With these I use more main leaders or fork the four only once, but for the more resistant varieties of apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot and cherry, I only use four main upright leaders unforked clear to the top, flared about five feet apart.

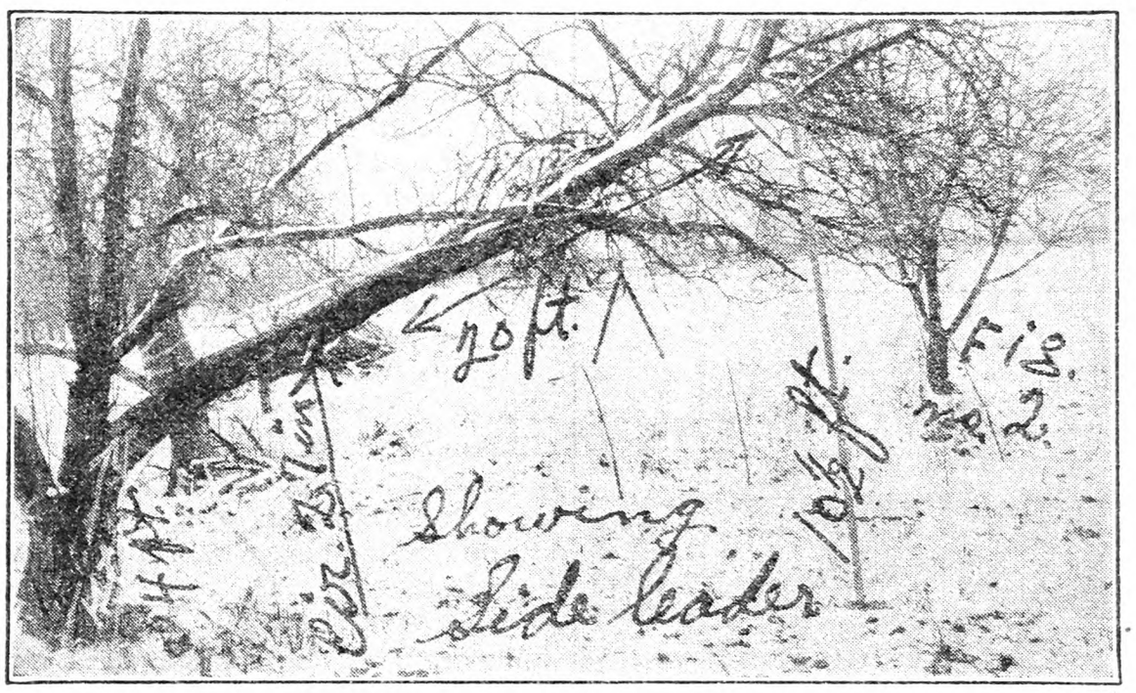
Different authorities have different forms of trees for varieties of fruit trees. Some train to the vase form, some train the central leader, the semi-central leader form, and many just open the center and let the trees grow up and then have to do their heavy pruning when the trees come into full bearing. I have pruned, sprayed, thinned and picked all the various forms of fruit trees, but none of them are as low, spreading, open, stout and convenient as the four-leaders form of tree. It is the easiest form of tree to train, prune, thin, spray, and the best adapted to all fruits in all climates.

I train my trees with four large vertical or upright main leaders, well flared, about five feet apart and 24 large side leaders spaced up the outside of the main upright leaders, with numerous small limbs, branches and twigs on and between. The four upright main leaders are gradually flared apart as the young tree grows by leaving the central limbs in until the tree is two or three years old. Then this center is removed, the four main leaders are further flared by cutting back to outside upright branches until about five feet from the crotch, and about five feet apart. From there I gradually straighten the four main leaders and run them straight without any forking.

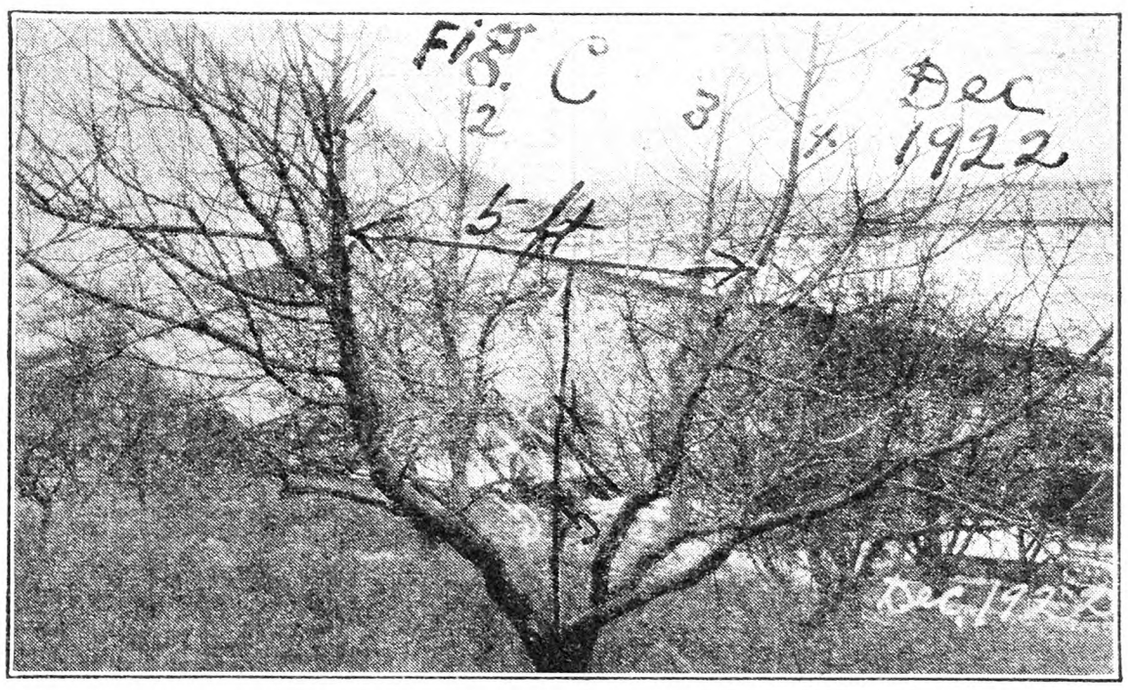
On each of the four upright main leaders I locate six side main leaders outside of the four spaces. I train these out and with a gradual upward slope or curve. I aim to space these about five feet apart up the main leader, and have about 24 large side leaders on the outside of the four upright main leaders. Between the side leaders I leave numerous small limbs, branches and twigs. I thin so as to avoid crowding.

The first or bottom side leaders I set about five feet from the ground, depending on the upward slope. These are very important side leaders, they are permanent. With these I spread, instead of spreading the tops of my upright main leaders, into an exaggerated open head tree and shaping the under limbs and fruit like most trees are trained. On these first main side leaders I get my first fruit, instead of leaving a lot of low limbs that have to be removed when the tree is bearing.

Four Leader Peach Tree. Fig. 174



A Good Side Leader. Fig. 175



A Bearing Four-leader Apple Tree, Open Center. Fig. 176

I aim to prune and train these bottom side leaders so they will be stout enough to hold the fruit up off the ground and high enough so as to allow plowing and cultivating under them when not loaded with fruit. The bottom side leaders are longest, the second set about one-third shorter, and the third set about one-third to one-half shorter than the second sets. The main leaders extend about three feet above the third sets, covered with short limbs, branches and twigs. The insides of the upright main leaders are also covered with short branches and twigs. With this form of tree the bulk of fruit is borne nearer the ground, instead of in the tops like most other forms of trees.

Each Winter I prune the whole tree while in the formational stage, cutting off one-third to one-half of all the main leaders, side leaders, limbs, branches and long twigs, in order to stock up the tree for future crops and to shoot out new growth for proper form. A good pair of single blade pruning shears is necessary. A good pruning saw will be needed occasionally. A cut as you pull pruning saw is the best I have used. I make all my cuts close and sloping, regardless of the size of the wounds, they heal much quicker.

I train my peach trees to four main leaders, spaced about five feet apart when about five feet from the crotches. I only train one set of side leaders to my peach trees. I prune them heavier each Winter than my other fruit trees and keep them very low. Thorough, heavy annual pruning makes the peach tree more vigorous and prolongs the life of the tree.

Plums and cherries I prune lightly, just enough to train them to the proper form. In fact, this is my rule with all fruit trees. I prune them enough to train them to the proper four-leader, low-spreading, open space, stout, convenient form of tree, while young, and trees trained to this form need but little pruning when they are in their bearing prime. NATHAN G. NEWLON.

Hampshire Co., Mass.

Lovely Annuals

"Winter slumbering in the open air
Wears on his smiling face a dream of Spring."

FROM now on the most interesting articles to me in THE R. N.-Y. will be those making garden plans, relating garden experiences, and recommending favorite flowers and vegetables.

By some alchemy of the imagination the writers of these sketches, "Mother Bee," Mrs. Unger, and those who use initials instead of names, have all become my friends. The signatures have attained a personality. So that after reading a letter from Tennessee or Maine or Georgia, I feel just like sitting down to write to all these interesting friends. They make one want to answer and to improve the acquaintance. I think Mr. Collingwood may have created this feeling among us by his loving way of writing about his children and his farm. He has made us all neighbors, needing to exchange ideas, and receipts, and directions for making rugs. We should doubtless be trading garden seeds and the roots of our pet perennials were it not for the barrier of distance.

Just now in my mind are the lovely annuals in our garden last Summer. Their being so lovely was due not to our cleverness, but to good seed, the weather, and suggestions. These suggestions I would like to pass on. Before gardening time I had been reading "A Little Book of Annuals," by Prof. Hottes. He strongly advises buying the best seed, not seed which is high in price because it is rare or newly introduced, but the nurseryman's "choice" seed. This may be five or ten cents more a packet but is well worth buying.

Our very loveliest annuals last year were asters. Following Prof. Hottes' suggestion we bought "choice" seed, of the late branching rose. Owing to mishaps this seed was not planted until the last week in May. This was really very much too late, as it brought the transplanting time into hot weather when especial care had to be taken. The second week in May would be about the right time here in Western New York. However, the asters blossomed late in October, and were the most gorgeous we have ever had. They were still blossoming in November. Before the first frost we took them up by the roots, and put them in water in the house. The blossoms looked like Chrysanthemums, a deep, rich rose in color, and were nearly as large. We are sure their superiority was due to the seed.

Another great favorite was Calliopsis, an improved type of which had been recommended to us by our neighbor, Joe. Next to the Calliopsis we

THE CULTI-PACKER IS MADE ONLY BY DUNHAM

EXCLUSIVE DUNHAM FEATURES

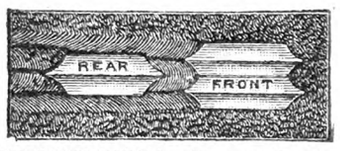
Quick Detachable Wheels. Easily removed for straddling corn or other row crops.

Automatic Pressure Control. Adjusts itself to all crop and soil conditions. Insures easy riding.

Firms Loose Soil and Closes Up Air Spaces

IT CULTIVATES. Breaks crusts, hinders weeds, resets roots, makes growth more rapid, saves one or more shovel cultivations.

IT PACKS. Wheels penetrate deeply, close up air spaces, makes compact firm seed bed. Helps control *Corn Borer.*



IT MULCHES. Rear wheels split ridges made by front wheels, plowing and replowing the field to form a loose mulch, saves moisture.

Plowing often leaves air spaces between the furrow slices and the furrow bottoms.

These spaces should be closed and the loose soil firmed by the Culti-Packer. If this is not done, the subsoil moisture cannot rise past these cracks and reach the roots which grow later in the soil above.

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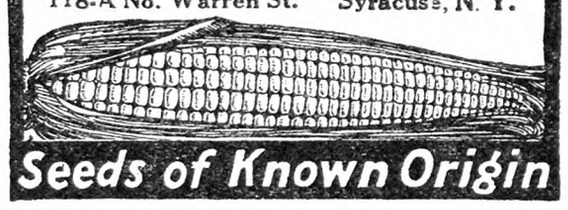

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MILLER & GLEASON, Div. 1, Olean, N.Y.

planted Scabiosa, another lovely annual. In selecting this seed we again followed Prof. Hottes' advice. He says to buy two or more distinct colors of a flower instead of one packet of mixed colors, that the seed is apt to be better. The white Scabiosa is very lovely with the azure blue and the peach blossom. This flower has splendid, long, stiff stems for cutting.

It is fun to try a new flower every year. What it is to be this year will depend perhaps on R. N.-Y. suggestions. FLORENCE CORNWALL.

Spring Thought From a Fruit Grower

One of the charms of fruit-growing is the great variety of its interests and activities. Like the Christian year it has its seasons of Lent, Easter, Thanksgiving. At present we are in the Lenten season, reviewing our good and bad cultural and business methods and practices and searching for new and better ways to conduct our orcharding to make it more successful and gratifying in the coming year.

It is fitting that income tax accounting and filing come in the Lenten season. While it is a tedious and irksome task, the benefit derived from carefully reviewing and classifying the past year's financial records and studying expenses and sources of income should be of the greatest value in planning for the coming year. We have received much information and inspiration from the Winter meetings and contact with our fellow growers from different localities. The feeling of optimism so evident this year is a happy change from the low spirits of a year ago.

Ordering fertilizer, spray material, and equipment, if not already done, must be finished soon to insure the timely arrival and favorable prices. This year we have changed back to nitrate of soda after two years' use of sulphate of ammonia. We hope for better color from the quicker acting nitrate than we have obtained with the slower sulphate, when used with our thorough tillage.

We are preparing our equipment for combining clay with engine oil for the delayed dormant spray. While making our own emulsion, we also supply many of our neighbors, who also join with us in ordering spray materials in carload lots. We have just ordered a duster with a more powerful engine. While we depend on spraying for all regular applications, there are times when a duster can be of great help.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Pruning Young Grapes

I have six young vines three years old last season. Four of them are Concord, one Worden and one Diamond or Niagara. I have them tied up to a wire trellis, the wire being fastened to stakes about 5 ft. high. The vines made considerable growth the last season, some vines being 6 or 8 ft. They average five or six of those vines to each plant. I have them all tied to the wires. How many should I leave to a plant. The plants are about 6 ft. between, all in a row. R. F. G.

Sussex Co., N. J.

If this trellis is not already provided with a second wire one should be put on about 20 in. from the ground, and the wire that is now 5 ft. above the ground level should be lowered so that they will be about 30 in. apart. The diagram submitted as a part of this inquiry indicates that these vines already have short trunks from which arise several canes of the past seasons' growth. Select two of the medium sized ones on each vine, that start from near the top of the trunk, wrap one in each direction around the lower wire loosely, once over and under the wire is sufficient. Carry this out to a distance of about 2½ ft. from the trunk and then bend and lead obliquely to the top wire. It will only be necessary at this time to do this for one vine as it is simply to serve as an index for the length at which to cut off the end of the cane. It is well to cut two or three nodes above what the actual measurement shows. However, this will also illustrate the manner in which the canes should be tied to the trellis wires after the latter have been stretched and the staples driven in late Spring. On the trunk and also as near the head as possible two other canes on each vine should be cut away leaving two, two or three bud spurs which may be necessary to provide the fruit canes for the following year. All other growth should then be cut away close to the trunk. Future pruning will consist then of providing each year two or more fruit canes of sufficient length to reach the upper wire and sufficient spurs for the year to follow.

F. E. G.

Some Notes on Grafting

On page 258 J. H. P. inquires for information on grafting wax. Here is what we use: five lbs. crushed resin, one lb. paraffin or beeswax, one-half lb. powdered charcoal, three-quarters pint raw linseed oil.

As we do grafting of various kinds on a commercial scale, and hope this year to set 50,000 scions in various parts of New York State, we find by carrying a bottle of linseed oil with us we can make this wax suitable for quick work during different weather conditions. It makes a good pliable wax put on with a brush and there is very little danger of moving the scions as there is in putting it on with your finger. After one gets acquainted with the texture of the wax it is very simple to find a satisfactory medium that will stay where you put it until the wound is healed over. We plan on not having more than five per cent mortality, and have no trouble holding to that. As this work is mostly done piecework it shows the need of speed wherever possible. A. E. WEIRICH.

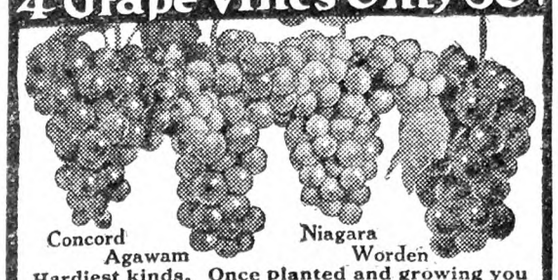
Monroe County, N. Y.

Commercial Varieties of Sweet and Sour Cherries

We are expecting to plant about 75 cherry trees this Spring, mostly of the sweet varieties. 1. Will you tell us what are the best commercial varieties of both sweet and sour? 2. Which are self-pollenizing? 3. Where can we procure the ox-heart cherry? 4. What age tree is it best to plant? 5. How long will it take yearling whips to come into bearing? T. B. L.

1. Windsor is easily the most profitable commercial sweet cherry for eastern planting. It is reliable, a good grower, and the fruit always finds a market. There are bigger and higher quality sorts, but they will not give the net return that Windsor will. Other recommended sorts are Black Tartarian, Schmidt, and Lambert. Among sour kinds, Montmorency is supreme. English Morello is planted in a limited way, but Montmorency is more productive and a surer cropper. 2. All sweet varieties are self-sterile. Montmorency and English Morello are considered self-fruitful. 3. The name "ox-heart" refers to a group of cherries rather than to one variety. Lambert, Bing and Schmidt are all in this class. Yellow Spanish and Napoleon are known as "white ox-hearts" by some. 4. Yearling trees are preferred for sweet cherries, and two-year-old trees for sour kinds. 5. Sweet cherries should have some fruit at five years of age and be in full bearing by 10 years. Sour cherries will bear a year or two earlier. H. B. T.

4 Grape Vines Only 50¢



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Agawam Large amber-red berries on big bunches. Very sweet. Each 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Concord Best known grape. Sure to succeed. Fine for grape juice 15c; 12, $1.25; 100, $8.00.

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Worden Large black berries. Bunches big. Extra early, hardy, sweet. 20c; 12, $1.50; 100, $10.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Roadside Flowers

Many readers of THE R. N.-Y. probably have roadside stands in Summer and could, perhaps, take in some odd cash now and then by selling a few flowers with the farm crops or vegetables. There are, however, comparatively few flowers that will stand or keep long compared with vast number of varieties grown, as they are very frequently carelessly and roughly handled by the purchasers, as well as exposed to the wind and air in driving home. Then again, some of the seeds of the finer sorts are quite expensive, and many of the new varieties are therefore prohibitive on that account, but there is always a good selection of fine sorts that can be had reasonably and that will give the grower good returns for the time and trouble.

Asters are one of these, and where the soil is suitable will make a fine show and give good satisfaction. For cut flowers it is better to use the white, pink and red varieties, with only, so to say, a sprinkling of the purples or blues, as these are apt to be too dull in color. Sow the seed early if possible, as it is generally the early flowers that pay the best. The insects and diseases are much more apt to catch or affect the late ones, and the prices obtained are usually less. The Giant or Crego Aster is strong growing and makes a good, stiff flower, and Daybreak and Comet are also fine varieties. The Heart of France probably stands alone as a red, and the common or mixed China Aster may often be used to good advantage, as they are extremely hardy and free flowering, and many of the single varieties are also much admired.

Sweet peas are a general favorite everywhere when known, and nothing gives more pleasure or satisfaction than a handsome bouquet or bunch of these fragrant blooms. Many of the newer types, however, are not so hardy or so easily grown as the older sorts or "bedding" types, and it is best to grow the old sorts for quantity and try the new ones sparingly, and "hold fast to that which is good."

Mignonette is a flower nearly always appreciated by everyone, and as we now have a large-flowered one of a fine yellow color there is a chance to introduce a really good thing. Another fine yellow flower but of a larger and stronger growth is Centaurea suaveolens, a beautiful sweet sultan of a rich, pleasing gold color.

Zinnias are a valuable flower for cutting, as the stems are stiff and they will stand a large amount of handling. The variety Firefly, however, is a very small flower but extremely brilliant in color, almost equaling the well-known scarlet geraniums in brilliancy. Being a tropical plant, however, these should not be sown until warm weather, and they do their best in a sunny, open situation. H. W. HALES.

Salting Cabbage Worms

As to killing cabbage worms I raise quite a lot of cabbage each year for family use and also for poultry. I put on salt and water with a whisk broom. It kills the worms at once. Sometimes have to go over the cabbage twice; when the second worms come, the cabbage is stronger and you can put on a stronger solution. I have saved a great many fields of cabbage as it kills the worms at once. I have best results with cabbage on stony and gravel land. J. W. C.

Schuyler Co., N. Y.

THE race is getting healthier authorities say—but not the race to the railroad crossing. — Marshall County (Minn.) Banner.

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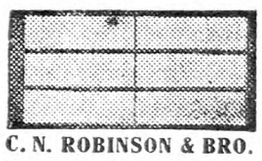

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by Samuel Fraser
Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

Diameters of Apple Trees of Different Ages

Can you give me figures in general as to what age an apple tree of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 in. diameter should be?

Berlin, Mass. M. S. W.

A few figures from Western New York, in which many cultivated trees have been averaged, are as follows:

Rome Beauty...3.70 in. at 10 yrs. of age
Rome Beauty...6.10 in. at 15 yrs. of age
Alexander .....3.58 in. at 6 yrs. of age
Wealthy .....3.24 in. at 6 yrs. of age
Fameuse .....4.70 in. at 6 yrs. of age
Spy .....4.45 in. at 6 yrs. of age

Trees in sod are not quite so large, as indicated by the following figures:

Greening at 12 yrs. of age, in sod .....4.29 in.
Greening at 12 yrs. of age, cultivated .....4.73 in.
Sutton at 12 yrs. of age in sod..5.38 in.
Sutton at 12 yrs. of age, cultivated .....6.00 in.

It can be seen, therefore, why it is so difficult to give any general figures with accuracy. They vary for the variety and for the method of culture, let alone location. H. B. T.

Starting a Small Orchard Business

I have about three and one-half acres of good land upon which I want to set fruit. I can plant only part of it at a time, and will set out about 30 apple trees this Spring, with 75 fillers, intending to use the ground later on for a chicken run. I have had a little experience with McIntosh and know what a care they are. How about the Cortland? I would like at least three kinds of apples that I could probably market privately. What kinds would you suggest? As fillers I want peaches, cherries, and possibly plums. I work in the city all week and want to give the trees the proper start and care the first year. C. A. L.

It would not be fair to you to encourage you enthusiastically without warning you of some things that you must face. In the first place, the fruit industry is getting more and more into the hands of specialists and experts in fruit raising. The day when a man could handle a small orchard proposition as a side line is nearly past. The point is that the markets demand only the best fruit, and it is next to impossible to raise fancy fruit without close attention to cultivation, spraying, pruning, and the like. If, however, you are in a position to look after these details, then well and good.

As for varieties, you are in a good location for raising McIntosh, Cortland, and Delicious. McIntosh demands attention, but then so do all varieties, each in its particular way. Cortland is a new kind, not quite so attractive as McIntosh, but which fits well into the picking and marketing program. It is of excellent quality and very similar to McIntosh. That it is a coming variety is shown by the large commercial plantings that are quietly being made. Delicious, too, is a good fancy dessert apple. All three that have been mentioned will fit well into your program for private marketing. McIntosh will supply your early Winter trade, and then will follow Delicious and Cortland.

You should go slow in considering peaches, cherries, and plums as fillers in your apple orchard. Most folks who have tried this plan have been disappointed. Each class of fruit demands different cultural treatment and should be by itself. For cherries consider Black Tartarian, Lambert, Schmidt, and Windsor. For peaches try Mikado, South Haven, Elberta, and Wilma. Plums are of doubtful value, but a few varieties are Burbank and Abundance, Reine Claude, and Italian Prune.

H. B. T.

FARM AND GARDEN.—On February 16 President Coolidge approved an act recently passed by Congress to establish a minimum area for the Shenandoah National Park and to provide for its administration, protection and general development by the National Park Service. The act establishes the park area as 327,000 acres and also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease, for periods not exceeding two years, lands within the Shenandoah National Park and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park to persons and educational or religious institutions already occupying those lands, or who claim to have had interest in them prior to the establishment of the park.

A bill asking for something over $15,000 to permit the establishment of courses in the theory and fundamentals of nursery work and landscape gardening at the New York State College of Agriculture has been introduced at Albany by Senator Hewitt.

Despite all efforts to keep the Mediterranean fruit fly out of the United States, the insect has been discovered here. The fly was discovered in oranges purchased by a Federal Horticultural Board inspector in a northern city, the fruit having been shipped from Italy to Montreal, Canada, and thence to the United States, entry having inadvertently been permitted through one of the northern border ports.

Of five neighboring States comparable in social, industrial and economic conditions, New Jersey is next to the most backward in the forest movement, according to a report March 10 by State Forester C. P. Wilber. The single exception is Maryland. To overcome this condition a program has been adopted by the State Department of Conservation and Development calling for the purchase of a minimum of 2,000,000 acres of woodland at a cost of more than $4,000,000 over a period of years, said Mr. Wilber. The present wooded area of the State is about 2,000,000 acres, and of that amount 21,787 acres are State owned.

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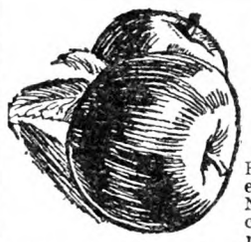

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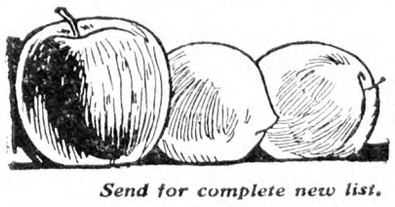

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FREE CATALOG

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An Interesting Fruit Question

I am a man 63 years old, and have been a general farmer all my life. Now, on account of my age and no help of my own, I am thinking of growing small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants, etc. I would like to learn from some practical growers about how many quarts per acre can be grown of the different varieties on clay land of fair quality, also how much an acre of grapes can be expected to yield. I would expect to have about 10 acres altogether, but only about one acre each variety at first. About what could I expect my income to be? I live about 30 miles from Cleveland, Akron, and numerous other towns of fair size. I would have market for all I can grow.

Ohio. A. M. B.

R. N.-Y.—This seems a sizable contract for a retired (?) farmer. Will readers with experience in these lines please reply?

Good Melons; Turnips

1. For the past few years I have been trying to raise some muskmelons that when ripe will flavor and be real melons, not only in name but also in nature. Two years ago I raised the double-pointed, salmon-fleshed melons that are shipped into the New York market from Colorado. Last year we tried raising Early Hackensack melons that ought to be native hereabouts as much as anything, but in both cases the fruits lacked flavor. The melons were fine to look at and satisfactory in all respects except flavor. 2. I have not succeeded in five years in raising the large yellow turnips that are sold through the Winter in the stores. These turnips that I refer to are about the size of grapefruit, but the best I have been able to raise have been about the size of a baseball. Could you recommend a variety to me that would produce the large-size turnip? W. D. T.

Rockland Co., N. Y.

1. The season has considerable to do with the quality of a muskmelon, also the strong, robust vine. I recommend, first, Netted Gem, green fleshed; second, Jenny Lind, green fleshed; third, Fordhook, salmon fleshed.

2. If W. D. T. will sow Golden Ball turnip July 15 broadcast on a good, rich loam he will grow fine large turnips, much better than Yellow Globe.

WM. PERKINS.

More About Campanula Isophylla

Noting notes on Campanula isophylla would say that I think anyone's failure with that plant comes from the type of soil used, or the room temperature. Last Fall I was given a rooted slip of that plant, having never been able to root one myself. When it had four leaves it was filled with blossoms. It grew fast and I decided to change it from the small pot into a hanging one, when to my surprise I found that most of the plant had grown to the bottom of the pot which was full of white vines, buds and leaves. In potting I spread those carefully beneath the surface of dirt in new pot, leaving plenty of room for expansion. It came up all over the ground and grows like wildfire. The room is rather cool, but warmer at the height the plant now hangs. Possibly others have plants that in early growth are exhausting themselves searching for an outlet at the bottom of pot. I notice the plant cannot stand any dryness and I think likes plenty of moisture in the air. Would advise those who have had failures to try again, setting it in a rich sandy loam. C. H. E.

New Hampshire.

PERHAPS the magazine publishers are back of this movement for a brand-new calendar with a year of 13 months. —Milwaukee Journal.

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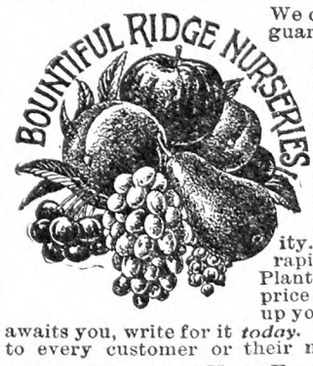

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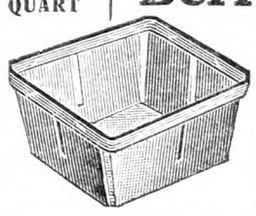

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High yielding and quality strains. Write wants.
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NUT CROPS The North's future soil production. Progressive farmers are planting groves of improved grafted nut trees. Learn why. Read "Save America's Nut Heritage" and "The Nut Grower." JOHN W. HERSHEY, Nut Trees, Downingtown, Pa.

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New Improved *Nitrogen Fertilizer*

Special Introductory Offer!

Wonderful improvements have been made in fertilizers. Nitrogen is now obtained directly from the air and put into pure forms that feed plants properly for profitable results.

Such synthetic forms of nitrogen make possible, combinations that are quickly available—like nitrates—and also continuously able to feed plants with nitrogen—like urea. CALUREA is such a combination. It produces quick results, and since the urea it contains does not leach away, CALUREA has a lasting effect that keeps pushing the crop until maturity.

This unique advantage means great economy in time and money by getting quality crops ready for the early market and best prices.

CALUREA *Quick and Lasting Too!*

This is a high analysis fertilizer for it contains 34% nitrogen (equal to 41.3% ammonia). With it is combined soluble calcium equal to 14% lime, a necessary plant food and soil conditioner, that in CALUREA adds nothing to the cost.

Use CALUREA this year for side-dressing vegetable crops, for top-dressing grass land, pastures, and lawns. It is equally useful for fruits, especially apples and peaches. Another use of CALUREA is for top-dressing winter wheat.

For side-dressing and top-dressing purposes use 75 to 200 pounds CALUREA per acre. 100 pounds is an average application for vegetable crops and for hay. This is enough to produce bigger, better, earlier crops—meaning more profit. For bearing apple trees use 2 to 4 pounds per tree, apply in the spring before blossom time.

Synthetic Nitrogen is Better

The most convincing evidence that CALUREA gives better results is a trial of this superior fertilizer. Satisfaction is certain because CALUREA contains nitrate and the urea form of nitrogen as well as calcium. It is "quick and lasting, too!"

To make a trial of its value easy for you we announce an introductory offer on CALUREA. For $6 we will send freight prepaid to any railroad station in the northeastern states a 100-pound bag of CALUREA. If your fertilizer dealer cannot supply you send directly to us for a trial bag. Lower prices in ton lots, or by carloads.

This offer is for prompt acceptance. Remit by money order or registered letter. When order is sent mention this paper, or clip and enclose this advertisement.

Write for more details or information. Consult our agricultural department. Correspondence about various forms and uses of synthetic nitrogen is welcome. In your letter put—"Refer to Desk A. D."

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN PRODUCTS CORPN.
285 Madison Avenue
New York

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The plan of the National Grange for farm relief, known as the "Export Debenture Plan," seems to be leading in favor at Washington, and if any farm relief proposition is enacted into law by Congress, that sponsored by the great farm fraternity now seems likely to be the one.

President Coolidge's opposition to the McNary-Haugen measure has given the leaders of the National Grange renewed courage to push the merits of the Grange plan and it is said that the President has evinced much interest in their measure. The Grange plan has been drawn to meet the objections raised against the McNary-Haugen measure.

Representative John C. Ketcham of Michigan introduced the bill in Congress which is now attracting such wide interest and the measure is sometimes referred to as the Ketcham bill. It bears the number H. R., 10,568 on the legislative calendar. Congressman Ketcham is one of the outstanding Grange leaders of the country, having served as Master of the State Grange of Michigan and as lecturer of the National Grange. He is a member of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

National Master Louis J. Taber has had a leading part in developing the Export Debenture plan of farm relief and presented the matter on behalf of the National Grange at the preliminary hearing on the Ketcham bill in February. Master taber explained that the Grange was not opposing any other plan of farm relief, but was sponsoring the Export Debenture plan as one which seemed likely to meet the main objections of those who opposed the McNary-Haugen bill. Master Taber urged the passage of the Grange bill because "it can be passed and will stand a better chance of securing the President's approval; it will work and will bring real relief; there is no question as to its constitutionality; it is fair to consumers; it does not interfere with established business; it is no more a subsidy than the protective tariff, and it can be put into operation for the 1928 crops."

NEW GRANGES

Eleven new Granges were organized in the various States during January, Washington leading with five. Three new Juvenile Granges were also formed in Ohio. It is expected that the new organizations for February and March will show a big increase over January.

CANADIAN GRANGES

Our Canadian Grange friends are also studying the subject of co-operation. The 53d annual session of the Dominion Grange was held at Toronto and one of the chief topics under consideration was the co-operative marketing of apples. Canadian apples are famous for their quality and with the development of successful co-operative marketing methods the Canadians are likely to be even stronger competitors of the apple growers on this side of the boundary line. One of the successful co-operatives in Canada is the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association, with 350 members. Last year's output of apples in the territory covered by this co-operative was 315 carloads, or a total of 55,000 barrels.

A NEW SLOGAN

The new Master of the New York State Grange, Fred J. Freestone, has suggested the slogan for 1928 of "Service-Sacrifice-Success." He also urges the Patrons of the Empire State to fix on a goal of 2,000 new members for the year. Secretary Frank J. Reily has sent out the new Grange directories and hopes to have the journals of proceedings of the Poughkeepsie session ready for distribution the latter part of March.

GRANGE ORPHANS

The Granges of New York State contributed $273.20 last year to the fund for the Armenian orphan boy the Grange has adopted. The lad's name is Ashod Khoumarian and he is nine years old. This fund is in charge of the State Grange Chaplain, the new Chaplain being Rev. E. L. Tucker, of Spencerport, Monroe County. It is possible that another orphan may be adopted by the State Grange, as $100 a year is sufficient to care for one orphan. This is a very interesting phase of the Near East Relief work and the Granges are to be warmly commended for so generously entering into this worthy work.

Plum Trees Fail to Bear

I have about a half dozen Yellow Egg plum trees. They are planted 15 ft. apart on a fertile sandy loam. For the last five years they have forgotten to bear. They are in vigorous health, about 30 or 35 years old, properly sprayed and well fertilized. They blossom heavily every season, grow to the size of a pea and then drop entirely. Green Gage and a blue plum in the next row blossom at the same time and come through with a regular crop. So do Yellow Spanish cherries, so frost damage and pollination cannot come into consideration. Furthermore, I have eight hives of bees about 200 ft. away. F. B.

Eau Claire, Mich.

If F. B. had not eliminated the frost and pollination factors so thoroughly they would have been the most likely suggestion. Under the circumstances the answer must be looked for somewhere else. Since the trees bloom, it would seem that they need some extra stimulant just at the time the fruit is setting. Nitrate of soda applied just as the trees start growth will cause apples, pears, and some cherries to hold their fruit. This may be worth trying. Another suggestion is to watch for brown rot infection early in the season. Yellow Egg is especially subject to brown rot. If you are not applying a spray of lime-sulphur, two gallons to 100 of water, as soon as the shucks are off, you should consider that. Still another suggestion is to try making many small pruning cuts on one of the trees so as to thin it out and reduce the number of blossoms. The blosoms that are left will then have a better chance of setting. These are all the thoughts that occur to us, but perhaps some of our readers have had some other experiences that will be helpful. H. B. T.

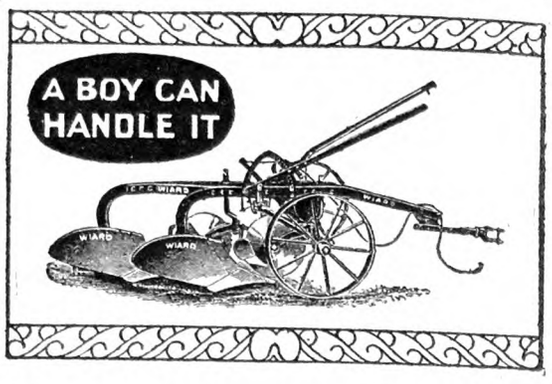
Strawberries Do Not Fruit

Will you give me some information in regard to my Progressive everbearing strawberries? Three years ago I set out a bed in May. The latter part of July I allowed the blossoms to remain and the latter part of Summer and Fall had a fine yield. The first bearing the next Spring was very good. After that they blossomed profusely but had no berries.

Last year I set a new bed in May buying new plants. Kept nearly all the runners cut off. Allowing two or three to each plant. The plants grew luxuriantly and when I allowed the blossoms to remain on the middle of the Summer, the plants were filled with them. But there was no yield of berries. Once in a while I would pick a handful, usually nice large ones.

Why did they not set fruit?

Pennsylvania. M. A. B.



1928 Wiard Light Draft

For Fordson and Other Agricultural Tractors

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Operates entirely from the seat so easily your boy can handle the depth and leveling levers with the plow in motion.

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It's the plow that will turn over two 14 inch furrows in the spring and turn them both evenly then when the ground is hard plow two 12 inch furrows if necessary. Yes it can be done; adjusting 6 bolts does the trick.

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Then if you equip with Wiard's Neufang Safety Spring Trip Hitch, you can couple up from the seat as easily as an engineer couples onto his train. Not only that, but you can also adjust the hitch from the seat for any side hill work.

Send for the Big Picture Folder

It's so simple and easy to operate and adjust this plow we can tell the whole story with 8 or 10 pictures.

Write also for prices and name of nearest Wiard dealer

WIARD PLOW COMPANY
BATAVIA, N. Y.

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HAND, SULKY AND TRACTOR PLOWS

more profit from your apple crop

AT least fifteen percent of your apple crop will be unmarketable undergrades. Will you lose this 15%—or convert it into farm-made fruit products that yield better profits than top grade apples?

With Mt. Gilead equipment you can make apple jelly, apple butter and fresh filtered cider that will draw a profitable trade right to your door. Equipment is not costly; labor involved is slight.

Mount Gilead Hydraulic Cider Presses get every last drop of juice. They have been famous since 1877 for their simplicity and efficiency. And other Mount Gilead equipment is equally practical. Of special interest to cider makers is the new Mt. Gilead Fresh Cider Filter. Removes every trace of pomace and sediment without heating, and leaves the cider clear and sparkling but otherwise unchanged. Makes fresh cider as attractive in appearance as it is appetizing in flavor.

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PEARS have less acid and can be eaten by many who cannot eat apples. The melting delicious taste is irresistible. No garden complete without them. 10 4-ft. trees, $5. 10 4-ft. apple, $4. 20 2-ft. peach, $1.40. Your choice of varieties of this thrifty northern stock. Just mail this ad. for lower prices on quantities and your other needs.
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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Countrywide Situation

The new season is starting neither early nor late, considering all parts of the country together. Shipments started early from some of the southern and southwestern regions but frosts gave a serious set back to crops all through the South and delayed the starting of vegetation in regions farther north. Lack of deep snow has been a feature of the past season in most parts of the country resulting in considerable damage to crops by freezing and thawing.

The backing and filling in the season's progress has been favorable to market position of farm products in storage. There was less competition from southern fruits and vegetables than might have been expected. Shipments have not been actually light because much stuff fom below the frost line came along in heavy volume and shipments were heavy from California and Arizona. Most of the real shortage has been in fruits, but there was room enough in the market for old potatoes and onions and to some extent for old cabbage.

FIRM APPLE PRICES

Apples have been one of the firmest lines of produce, holding prices with great steadiness and showing advances here and there every week. Good eastern Baldwins have been selling at $8 per bbl. in some eastern markets and $8.50 to $9 in some western cities. They bring $7.50 by the carload in Western New York. Apples in bushel baskets sell from $2 to $3.

Apples are the chief shipping raw food crop in a surprising number of States. Starting at the Northeast apples lead in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. They do not lead anywhere in the South and Central States but are important in Illinois. Michigan is a leading apple State and apples are a great cash crop in Washington and Oregon. The apple crop is all the more interesting because nobody can plan for a big apple crop or tell how it will turn out. The expense is the only sure thing about the crop. A crop with about the same care may turn out anything from a record breaker to a complete failure. Nothing like an apple orchard to make a man worry, except maybe a numerous flock of poultry. With both together, a farmer has plenty on his mind any month of the year.

OTHER PRICES GAIN

During the past few weeks the majority of farm products have been going higher. Cotton recovered a little from the slump. Grain advanced 4 to 10c a bushel. Potatoes jumped 25 to 50c per 100 lbs., and apples averaged gains of about 30c per barrel. Onions advanced something like $1 per 100 lbs. last week, and even cabbage gained 50c to $1 per ton in various markets. Eastern farmers were not so well pleased with advances of $1 to $2 per ton in various mill feeds while at the same time hogs were selling at lowest prices in years; butter and eggs had been going through the usual Spring decline and even beef cattle and veal calves were not selling quite so high as in February. Hay was another weak feature, declining about $1 per ton, but at this season of the year many farmers think of hay not as a market crop but as feed. From this point of view the position of cattle feeders and of dairymen is not unfavorable. Prices of beef cattle are high, even at the decline; veal calves seldom have been higher, butter is selling at about the usual Spring prices and mild weather, with plenty of hay, has been favorable to production even though cottonseed meal and some other feeds have been high. Stocks of butter in cold storage are about average quantity and the quality of the stored supply remaining is not good enough to take a firm position in the market. Make of fresh butter increased about 7 per cent in January and February and still seems to be gaining as compared with a year ago. The same is true with cheese the increase in production compared with last season being even greater than with butter. Country cheese markets have been declining lately.

Eggs should do at least as well as usual this season. Stocks in storage are sold out and buyers are already in the market for the coming season. Demand seems to be active at the present level and there are hopes that the price will not go as low as usual in March and April. Whatever the market does then, it ought to recover in Summer if receipts continue to fall below those of

(Continued on Page 487)

A Buying wave

that sweeps away all records

. . . . *Value* the reason of course

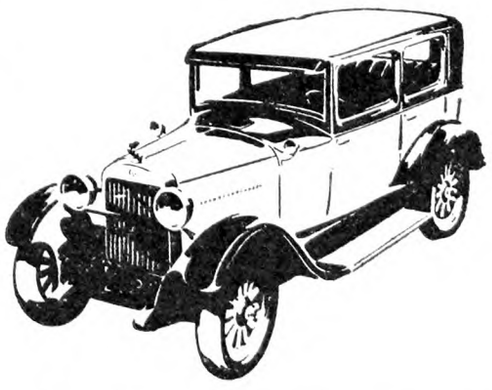
Sales that surpass all records for this time of the year; outselling all other cars at many points, and gaining momentum at a speed that astounds the trade, the new Essex Super-Six is enjoying the greatest public ovation in 6-cylinder history.

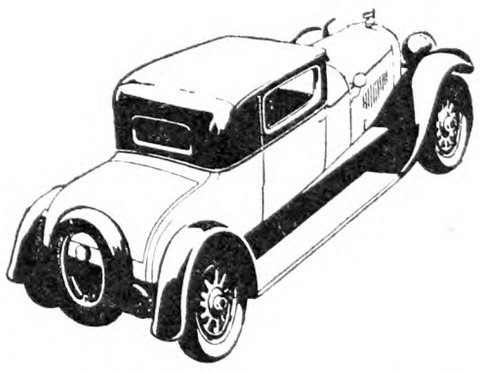
Everywhere dealers are reporting more than **100%** greater sales than for the same period last year which was the previous record.

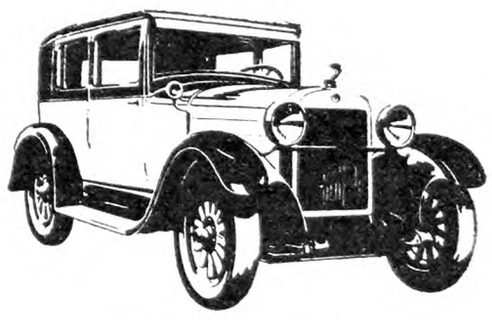
It is easily the greatest Essex Super-Six in history. It offers $200 to $300 more visible value than its great predecessor which outsold any other "Six" at or near the price by overwhelming margins.

Buyers can pay for cars out of income at lowest available charge for interest, handling and insurance.

ESSEX SUPER-SIX







The 4-door SEDAN $795 · The COUPE $745 (Rumble Seat $30 extra) · The COACH $735

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, plus war excise tax

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The potato market continues to show a little firmness, Pennsylvania round whites moving up slowly but showing gains during the past two weeks of 15 to 30c per 120-lb. sack, ranging $2.90 to $3.15. Red skins have been a little more difficult to work upward but these have advanced about 10c to $1.50 to $1.75 per 100 to 105-lb. sack. Quite a few Idaho potatoes, bakers, have been coming in to Philadelphia selling at $3.00 cwt. Although the Hastings District of Florida has not begun shipping, more potatoes than usual have been shipped from the southern part of that State. Spaulding Rose U. S. No. 1, small, selling in Philadelphia at $9.50 a barrel. Old crop Danish cabbage has been doing a little better. York State stock advancing during the past two weeks 25 to 35c to $1.10 to $1.15 per sacked cwt. New cabbage has also been bringing better prices, Texas crates of 100 lbs. sell at $3.25 to $3.50 a crate. Cauliflower shipped all the way from California has been selling at low prices, $1.25 to $2.25 a crate. Onions have been showing a little weakness after the sharp advance made a week or two ago, medium to large York States ranged $3 to $4.25 per 100-lb. sack as to condition, stock from other States selling mostly within the range quoted. Egyptian onions will soon be quite plentiful as the season has just opened and the production is estimated around a million bushels heavier than last year. Lettuce is also weak at $2 to $2.75 per crate of 4 to 5 dozen for California Iceberg. Peas continue to bring good prices, $4.25 to $6.25 per 40 to 45-lb. crate, and peppers were selling slowly at $2.50 to $3.75 a crate. Spinach has been very cheap, 75 to 85c per bushel for the best Texas with an f.o.b. price at Texas shipping points of 35 to 50c a bushel. Sweet potatoes continue firm although the movement has not been very active. Delaware and Maryland yellows No. 1 brought $2 a bushel, other southern selling as low as $1.25 a bushel. Jersey's topped the market at $1.15 to $1.35 per ⅝ bushel for best yellows, reds selling generally 5 to 10c a basket higher. Strawberries are becoming more plentiful with the advancing season and prices tended downward, best Florida's wholesaleing 35 to 40c a quart. Tomatoes are high due to the freeze in late January destroying many plants in Florida, and shipment are not expected to be heavy until April and May. Apples closed a little dull with Pennsylvania York's U. S. No. 1 2½-in. selling $7.25, and irginia Ben Davis $6.50 to $7 a barrel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The production of eggs seems to be increasing very gradually, only 31,200 cases being received in Philadelphia during the week compared with nearly 28,000 cases the week previous. Although there was only a moderate supply of fresh eggs the demand was only fair and not sufficient to maintain values, extra firsts easing off slightly, selling at 31c and fresh firsts averaged about 29c. Fresh seconds were quoted as low as 26½c a doz. Highest quotations were received for carefuly selected candled fresh eggs put up especially for the carton trade, these ranging 36 to 39c a doz. Cold storage holdings in Philadelphia were less than 500 cases on March 12 and the holdings in 26 cities on the same date were reported around 116,600 cases, less than 50,000 cases of which were in the warehouses of the four main terminal markets, that is, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Cold storage holdings of case eggs on March 1st for the entire United States were only 65,000 cases while the holdings of frozen eggs were reported at 31,355,000 pounds compared with the five-year average of 19,859,000.

There was no great activity in the live poultry market. Trading in live fowl was slow with colored stock selling generally 26 to 27c and white Leghorns 25 to 26c a pound. The market on broilers was quiet but firmly held, fancy Rocks selling up to 49c and Rhode Island broilers averaged about 44c. Heavy capons were quoted at 40c with smaller sizes averaging 37c and slips 30 to 32c a pound. Young roosters brought up to 25 cents and old roosters worked out at 20c a pound. White Pekin ducks brought good prices, 33c and mixed colors ranged 30 to 32c. Offerings of fresh-killed fowl were light and medium-sized stock sold fairly well. Fresh-killed barreled-packed fowl, 4 to 5 pounds, for which there was the best demand, averaged 27c, while heavier weights averaged 26c and 3½-lb. sizes were quoted 24 to 26c. Chickens were generally coarse and staggy and sold at irregular prices, heavy chickens ranging 34 to 36c, 3½ to 4 lbs. selling 30 to 33c. Broiler sizes, 2 lbs. or under, were quoted at 36 to 38c. The 3,136,500 pounds of poultry in cold storage in Philadelphia on the 10th of March is nearly 1,248,000 pounds less than a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy hay was very scarce, in fact sales were too small to establish a quotation. No. 2 Timothy was in fair demand at $16.50 to $17.00 a ton. The market on undergrade hay was dull and weak with a No. 3 Timothy hay selling $14.50 to $15.50 a ton. Offerings of straight rye straw were light but market steady under moderate trading at $20 to $21 a ton. Wheat straw was quoted at $14 to $14.50 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 32c; duck eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 oz.; pullet eggs, doz., 31c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.)—Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, 6c; carrots, bch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.40; pk., 35c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; Hubbard squash, lb., 8c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, 16c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, live weight, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dresed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 50 to 60c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $9.60 to $10.20; retail, 35 to 38c; duck eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 90c to $1.25; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 20 to 25c; lettuce, head, 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.75; onions, bu., 75c to $1.25; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; potatoes, large, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; small, bu., 50c; medium, bu., 75 to 90c; radishes, doz. bchs, 75c; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 5c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz. heads, 35 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 75c; carrots, bskt, 40 to 50c; bu., 70 to 80c; celery, doz. bchs, 75c to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds, 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.50 to $2; parsnips, bskt, 50 to 60c; bu., $1.25 to $1.75; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, bchs, 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, bu., $1.50 to $2; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $1.50 to $2; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Live Poultry. — Springers, lb., 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 32 to 34c; light, lb., 30 to 31c; roosters, old, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 32 to 35c; doz., small lots, 35 to 38c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Nuts (Domestic).—Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter and eggs are a little higher than a week ago, while live poultry prices are called weak.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 53 to 54c; tubs, 50 to 52c; dairy, 45 to 49c; storage, 43 to 48c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; leghorn, 28 to 29c; limberger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, steady; Grade A, 32 to 33c; grade B, 30 to 31c; grade C, 28 to 29c; unclassified, 27 to 28c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 24 to 31c; old roosters, 21 to 23c; chickens, 32 to 38c; capons, 40 to 47c; ducks, 22 to 28c; geese, 25 to 27c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 22 to 28c; springers, 25 to 29c; old roosters, 18 to 20c; capons, 32 to 35c; ducks, 27 to 30c; geese, 20 to 23c; turkeys, 35 to 48c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, higher; Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Wealthy, $2 to $2.75; King, $2.25 to $2.75; Baldwin, $2.50 to $2.75; Jonathan, $2.50 to $3; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Greening, $2.75 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.50 to $3.25; Winesap, $3.25 to $3.50; Spitzenberg, $3.25 to $4.45; Delicious, $4 to $5. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; 150-lb. bags, $3.25 to $3.75; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $13; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.30 to $1.50.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug, $2.25 to $3; oranges, Fla., box, $4.50 to $6.25; Cal., $5.25 to $6.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 40 to 55c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, medium, cwt., $8.25 to $8.50; red kidney, $8.50 to $9; marrow, $9.50 to $10; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $2.75; 100 lb. sack, $4 to $4.50; Spanish, crate, $2.50 to $2.75.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hamper, $6 to $7; beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 30 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 60c; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.15; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.25; celery, doz., 65 to 80c; cucumbers, box, $3 to $4.25; eggplant, Fla., Cr., $3.25 to $4.25; endive, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $3.75; horseradish, bbl., $21 to $24; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 60 to 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.75; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 60 to 75c; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Mex., crate, $5 to $5.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $4 to $4.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; spinach, bu., 90c to $1.25; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.75 to $3.25; turnips, bu., 65c to $1.25; watercress, doz., 40 to 60c.

Sweets.—Honey, white comb, lb., 21 to 23c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2.25 to $2.35; common, $1.50 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay, dull; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; closer mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $38; standard middlings, $39; reddog, $40.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $52; gluten, $45.60; oatfeed, $18.

C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

March 15, 1928.

March League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.51¼ @	$0.51¾
Extra, 92 score		.50¾
First, 88 to 91 score	.46 @	.50¼
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	43½ @	.45
Lower grades	.41 @	.42½
Storage, extra		.47½
Firsts	.45 @	.47
Seconds	.43 @	.44½
Ladles	.35½ @	.39½
Packing stock	.31½ œ	.33½
Centralized	.43 @	.50
Renovated	.41½ @	.42
Sweet, fancy	.53 @	.53½
Extra	.52 @	.52½
Firsts	.46 @	.51
Seconds	.44 @	.45½

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29 @	$0.29½
Flats, fresh	.22½ @	.23½
Wisconsin, held	.29 @	.29½
Daisies, fresh	.24½ @	.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.34 @	$0.35
Average extras	.32 @	.33
Extra firsts		.32½
Firsts	.29 @	.29½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32 @	.37
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.33 @	.34
Gathered, best	.30 @	.31
Common to good	.27 @	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.23 @	$0.27
Chickens	.30 @	.35
Roosters		.16
Ducks	.26 @	.29
Geese	.16 @	.20
Tame rabbits	.22 @	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34 @	$0.46
Fair to good	.22 @	.30
Broilers	.35 @	.55
Roosters	.20 @	.25
Fowls	.22 @	.30
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs.	.44 @	.48
8 lbs.	.42 @	.46
7 lbs.	.40 @	.44
Mixed weights	.30 @	.40
Ducks	.16 @	.20
Geese	.20 @	.26
Turkeys, young	.43 @	.46
Old	.32 @	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.45 @	.55
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.60
Bulls	7.75 @	9.00
Cows	4.25 @	6.50
Calves, best	16.00 @	17.00
Sheep	6.00 @	8.00
Lambs	13.25 @	15.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	6.50 @	8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.19 @	$0.21
Good to prime	.15 @	.18
Culls	.10 @	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00 @	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00 @	23.50
Bulls	12.75 @	13.25
Cows	15.00 @	18.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.50 @	$5.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	4.00 @	4.50
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.85 @	5.35
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00 @	13.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75 @	2.75

VEGETABLES

Anise, bu.	$1.25 @	$1.50
Asparagus, Cal., doz.	4.00 @	12.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	1.50 @	2.00
Cabbage, bulk, ton	16.00 @	20.00
New, bu.	1.00 @	2.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50 @	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00 @	1.50
Celery knobs, bu.	2.00 @	2.25
Crosnes, imported, lb.	.30 @	.35
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00 @	7.00
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00 @	2.25
Kale, bbl.	2.25 @	2.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.50 @	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00 @	6.50
Lettuce, bu.	2.00 @	3.75
Okra, bu.	2.00 @	6.00
Onions, wn, yellow, 100 lbs.	3.40 @	4.25
Parsley, bu.	1.00 @	2.00
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00 @	3.00
Peas, bu.	4.00 @	6.00
Peppers, bu.	2.00 @	3.75
Radishes, 100 bchs	2.00 @	6.00
Romaine, bu.	1.00 @	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	1.25
String beans, bu.	1.50 @	7.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.50 @	7.50
Turnips, Rutabagas, bbl.	2.10 @	2.35
White, bu.	.50 @	1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00 @	4.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.25 @	$9.50
Pea	7.50 @	8.75
Red kidney	9.25 @	9.50
White kidney	10.25 @	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00 @	$4.00
Bbl.	4.00 @	12.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	10.00 @	16.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.25 @	.40
Kumquats, qt.	.15 @	.18
Oranges, Fla., box	3.65 @	9.10
Cal.	3.60 @	6.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$21.00 @	22.00
No. 2	18.00 @	20.00
No. 3	14.00 @	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00 @	20.00
Straw, rye	22.00 @	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.73⅝
No. 1 dark Spring	1.53⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.15¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.69¼
Rye	1.31⅛
Barley	1.95

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18	
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15	
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10	
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12	
Certified, qt.	.28	
Certified, pt.	.17	
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58 @	.59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55 @	.60
Gathered	.40 @	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44 @	.48
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03 @	.04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04 @	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20 @	.35
Apples, table, doz.	.30 @	.60
Cooking, lb.	.06 @	.10
Celery, root	.10 @	.15
Cauliflower, head	.20 @	.35
String beans, lb.	.30 @	.50
Lima beans, lb.	.30 @	.40
Peas, lb.	.30 @	.45
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.04 @	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.04

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The Drybak Corporation, makers of the famous DRYBAK Hunting Coats, offer an unusually good and practical coat for work and outdoor chores.

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Heavy white back denim with body and sleeves full lined with warm blanket. Wide collar and band of blue corduroy. Four pockets, one with flap and one combination watch and pencil pocket. Raglan sleeves with adjustable cuffs. A desirable, good appearing coat built for outdoors, no matter what the job may be. While introducing we will sell direct if your dealer cannot supply you. Specify No. D 220 DRYBAK made, stating size, and give name of dealer.

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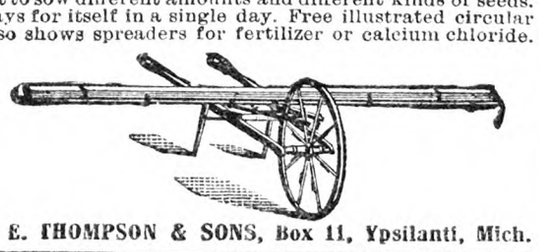
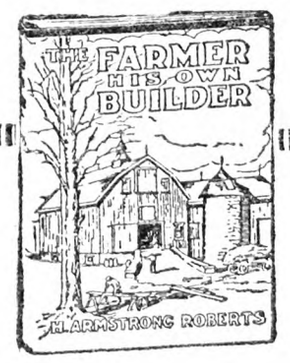
Thompson's Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders enable you to sow your grass seed evenly. No bunching. Saves Seed. Improves catch. Wind does not bother. Easily sows 40 acres a day. Over 300,000 in use. Easy to operate. Quickly set to sow different amounts and different kinds of seeds. Pays for itself in a single day. Free illustrated circular also shows spreaders for fertilizer or calcium chloride.



O. E. THOMPSON & SONS, Box 11, Ypsilanti, Mich.



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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Countrywide Situation

(Continued from Page 485)

corresponding weeks last year.

Position of dressed poultry is also favorable because of stocks in storage lighter than last season and fresh receipts not larger than in March, 1927. The rise in grain seems to have resulted partly from injury to the Winter wheat crop and partly from prospect of continued active demand for American grain in Europe, even though holdings of wheat in the United States and Canada are apparently seventy million bushels more than they were a year ago. Europe is a little short of grain for feeding, too, and has been buying considerable corn and barley, taking part of these grains from this country.

TRUCK CROPS RECOVERING

Reports from southern trucking districts show that on the average crops have been doing fairly well, having recovered somewhat from the two or three severe frosts. Tomatoes are a light crop as yet in the South and the imports from Mexico and the West Indies are not likely to make up the difference, considerable damage having occurred to the Mexican crop. Lettuce condition is about as usual. Beets and carrots are poor in the South and most tender vegetables in Florida average poor because of much frost damage and some trouble with d / weather. The strawberry crop as far as can be judged now promises well

Early potatoes are likely to appear in the markets in the usual quantity, the acreage in ten Southern States showing an increase of 5 per cent over last season. According to present indications the crop in Central Florida was set back by cold weather and will not be very early, which means a little longer season free of much competition for northern potatoes. G. B. F.

Propagating Lilac

How can I propagate a Persian lilac from a particularly fine specimen plant that has been firmly established on my neighbor's lawn for a great many years? At what time of year should cuttings be made, and just how should they be handled to secure the best results? Would it be better to secure new plants from this parent shrub by layering? If so, give directions. E. P. M.

Cuttings of the lilac may be made in early Summer of green wood under glass, or ripe wood late in the season, handled just like currant cuttings. Layering is a very good method of propagation as layers are sure to root and you get a nice plant quite quickly. Do this in Spring, bending down a spray of the parent plant and pegging it to the ground. A little "heel" should be cut in the bark on the under side where it is pegged down, and this point should then be covered with earth. Next Spring there should be a good bunch of roots, when the tip of the branch with roots attached should be cut off and set as a separate individual. Layering simply amounts to making a cutting that is attached to the parent while it roots, and it is a particularly simple and sure method of propagating a great many shrubs.

Vine for House Walls

What is the best vine to cover the walls of a house? J. L.

The best vine to plant for the purpose of covering a house is Boston ivy, or Ampelopsis. This clings to the wall, and we judge from your letter that you want something that will cling without a trellis. This grows quite rapidly, and although the leaves fall in the Winter, this is rather an advantage, as it prevents dampness attacking the wall. The leaves turn a beautiful red in the Fall. We do not recommend anything of this kind, however, to cling to the walls of a wooden house, and if your house is wood we do not advise covering it with a clinging vine. The dampness gathered in the foliage will certainly rot the wood. Clinging vines are only suitable for houses built of brick, stone or cement. The Boston ivy should be planted in Spring or Fall, and when it once starts to cling it requires no further attention.

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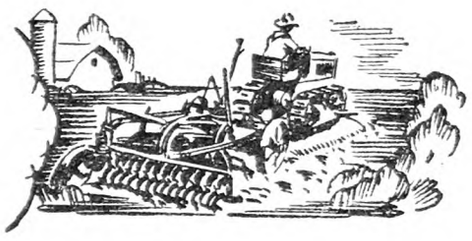
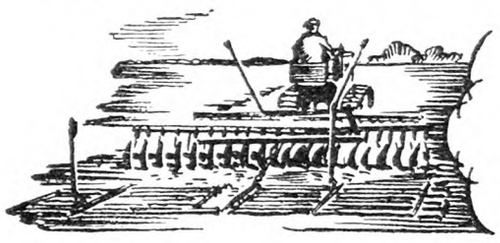
Quick work is made of plowing in wet soil with the sure-grip tracks of the "Caterpillar" cutting its width in plows, with rotary harrow to break the clods.





Disking and Dragging

"Caterpillars" ride lightly over the loose soil in early spring to prepare a good seed bed with wide tracks that do not pack—pulling 10 ft. of disks and harrows at lively pace.

There's no penalty of power from sinking into soft soil with the "Caterpillar" that pulls full loads with exceptional fuel economy and speed.

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Ag. 528

Notes From Eastern Shore Maryland

This Eastern Shore has been called the "Garden of Eden." Not so; it is no paradise, but it has many advantages to the trucker, the grower of small fruits and vine crops, and different canning crops, such as tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, sugar corn and other vegetables.

This Eastern Shore of Maryland has nine counties, three bordering on Atlantic Ocean, and six on Chesapeake Bay. The land is level, free from stone, mostly a light sandy soil, easily worked and responds very quickly to good treatment. There are some heavy lands where wheat, tomatoes, strawberries, etc., are grown, but the greater portion is devoted to truck crops, such as sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cantaloupes, cucumbers and watermelons. Sweet potatoes are grown very extensively, prices ranging from 50c to $2.50 per bushel.

Tomatoes are the next crop in importance and acreage, prices for the last few years usually starting at 25c for a ⅝-basket. They are all used by the canners, who will not contract for any price. They commenced to buy at 25c per ⅝-basket. The immense imports of canned tomatoes from Italy have about ruined both the grower and canner; we growers cannot make any profit at 16 to 20c per ⅝-basket.

Next comes the great crop of cantaloupes. At times it is a profitable crop, especially for the one who can market his melons early. More than often at the height of the season they are very low, not bringing the grower any profit. These conditions could be remedied by first class fruit, well sorted and packed. and a suitable distribution, not to send all to one or two cities.

Strawberries are very extensively grown here for both fruit and plants, and the farmers have had profitable returns the last few years. Beans, asparagus, watermelons, sugar corn and other truck are grown in certain sections. This trucking is the biggest of gambles, not like the staple crops that can be kept. They must, many of them, be gathered as soon as ready and shipped at once; a delay of one or two days will be disastrous. No calculations can be made, depending on earliness, quality and supply. The farmer is greatly to blame for such conditions. It seems impossible to get any worthwhile co-operation. We have tried it here with several crops, but it has not as yet met with any great success. I still hope some plan will come whereby we can get a fair profit.

The climate here is mild. I did not see a snowflake until January 28-29. Usually one can work out with comfort and not many days the sun does not shine. Prof. Massey used to write about our splendid climate and much bright sunshine, and wondered why the greenhouse people around the Great Lakes and northern cities did not locate here. Our proximity to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, containing nine or ten million people, gives us fine marketing facilities. With the many auto trucks and refrigerator railroad cars, we can get our products to the consumer in from five to nine hours.

Now as to the financial condition of the farmers. They all have their cars, they dress well, and things look prosperous. But are they? This is a great credit country; one does not have to have money to buy; can have anything charged, or buy a car, radio, piano or anything on installment plan. Nevertheless this is a great farming country, a great many advantages over the northern and western farmer. Anything can be grown here. I was a tobacco planter in Virginia for 45 years, and when I moved here on the Eastern Shore I did not think this land or climate would suit tobacco, but I tried it and grow just enough for my own use every year, and my little crop (200 plants) last year was as handsome as any I ever grew in Virginia. Maryland tobacco has trebled, quadrupled, in price in the last three years. It used to sell from 6 to 8c per lb. Now it brings from 8 to 58c per lb. It has been found it makes the finest kind of cigarette. If I were a young man I would surely go to making tobacco, for I do know how, and leave the trucking crops to the natives. Comparing with other countries, the lands here are not high, ranging from $50 to $250 per acre, depending upon location and improvements. You never see an abandoned farm like you do in the North and West. There is always someone to buy or rent. Take it altogether I think this Eastern Shore has many more advantages for the small farmer than most any part of the United States.

I have not mentioned one of our greatest industries, sea food; the large oyster and crab canning, and the great marketing of all kinds of fish, and the trapping of the muskrat on the marshes, which is very profitable, the pelts bringing from $1 to $2.50 a hide, and in season, the millions of wild ducks and geese afford great sport. I cannot imagine a more enjoyable life than a water front farm, having your own oyster bed, splendid fishing and ducking and a plunge in the surf.

Some time I will write on farming as a business. Is it a business? How many farmers know what it really costs to grow and market a crop per acre? How many know what they make or lose? I do want to see more success in farming and the time come when the young man and girl will want to stay in the country and not have them going to the cities to make a living. AGRICOLA.

Farm vs. City Life

I read with interest the article on page 120 signed by "Female of the Species," also "A City Subscriber's Comment" on page 260. Perhaps a little experience that I had last Summer might be of interest to your readers.

One day while delivering some vegetables sold on the market in Toledo, I met a man who as a youth had left the farm, gone to the city and became an iron molder. He with his wife was living in a furnished light-housekeeping room on the second floor. Their only earthly possession, so far as I know, is an automobile, and at the time that I met him he had been enjoying one of those "lay offs," that most every city laborer gets now and then. He went at me in the following manner: "You can't make anything at that business. The last crop that I planted was two acres of potatoes. Then I told mother that that was the last thing I was ever going to put in the ground. Mother didn't want me to leave, but when we had our crops gathered in the Fall, we sold off our equipment, and I went to the city. At first I had a rather hard time of it, but after a while I got on the ropes, and since that I have got along pretty well."

I answered him as follows: "But few people realize the value of the things they get from the farm. Big city wages sound attractive, but when you go into the city you can't rent a house for less than $40 per month and poultry products that are used on the farm all have to be paid for in hard-earned cash in the city. Just the other day I talked with a man who told me that he had tried working in the city but couldn't get ahead any. He didn't know much about gardening, but he went out on a little piece of land and went at it and worked and learned. Now he is saving a little money."

There are those who have ability to succeed at some line of work in the city, but who would make a failure of farming. Let them go to the city. The more consumers and fewer producers we have, the better our markets will be. But those who can make a success of the farm would better consider the matter well, before they give up the joys of country life for the hustle of the city. I meet men on the market who wish they were back on a little farm. J. W. G.

Ohio.

That Missouri Forestry Problem

In regard to C. R., Cole Co., Mo., page 340, and his forestry problem, I would fit the land in good condition as to both fertilization and preparation and seed to Alfalfa, and if you cannot do better, give it to one to cut and cure on halves, as Alfalfa hay always brings a fair price, and such a large quantity can be grown per acre. I cut mine five times every season, or once every four or five weeks from May 1 to October 1, securing from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. of good cured hay per acre (at each cutting). If you know your land will produce good Alfalfa, I think this would be the best plan. If your land is of a too light or sandy nature Alfalfa will not thrive well, as this hay crop requires a medium stiff soil, fertile and well-drained for best results.

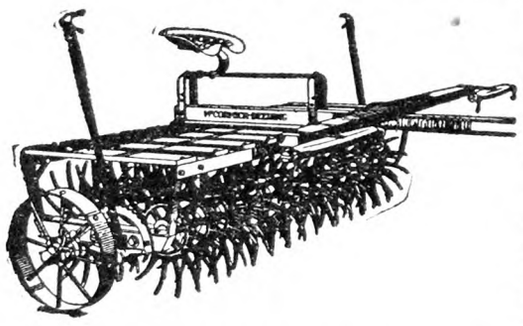
Virginia. W. H. HARRISON.

PINKS: "I see that young Thomas and Miss Blunt have made a match of it. He's got no head at all, but she's a clever girl." Bink: "Well, you can't expect a match to have two heads to it!"—Weekly Scotsman.

Good Tillage Means BIGGER Crops

THE homely truth you have just read is old as the hills yet it is a fundamental of all agriculture, and therein lies its wisdom. Good Tillage is essentially a matter of using the best implements you can get. It is one of the most important farm operations and you can't afford to gamble with inferior, out-of-date equipment. The McCormick-Deering dealer in your town has a full line of modern, thrifty tillage tools for you to see and try.

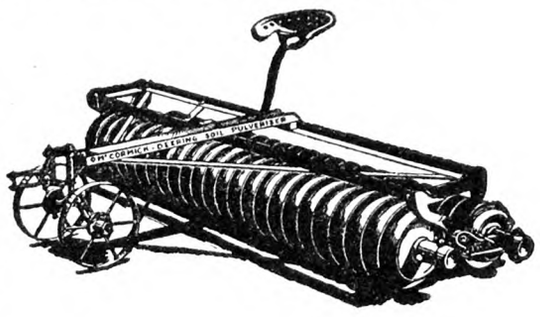
The McCormick-Deering ROTARY HOE



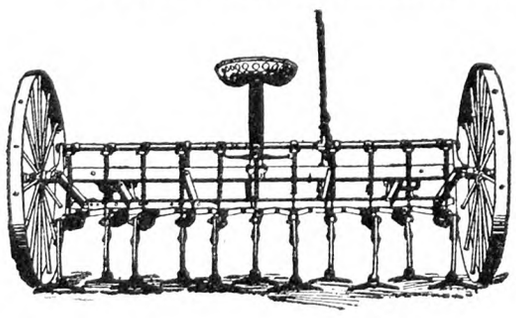
The McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe does a perfect job cultivating young crops and breaking crusts. You can use it when the delicate plants are struggling through, and also after they are well up. It is the only tool that will cultivate right in around the young plants; the only tool to cultivate solid plantings of soybeans—without harm to the plants. It cannot be beat for winter wheat cultivation in the spring. Growers of mint, beets, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, garden truck, etc., find this a most effective mulcher, cultivator, and weed killer.

The McCormick-Deering SOIL PULVERIZER

The McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer makes a finely mulched, deep, mellow seedbed, ideal for conservation of moisture and maximum germination of the seed. No other type of implement will produce so fine a condition from top to bottom, and none will do it so economically. In small corn, wheat, oats, cotton, potatoes, sugar-cane, etc., it pulverizes crusts and lumps with no damage to the plants. It keeps down weeds, conserves moisture, keeping little plants firmly set in finely mulched soil.



The McCormick-Deering FIELD CULTIVATOR



McCormick-Deering Field Cultivators can be supplied in sizes ranging from 6 to 12 feet for tractors or horses. Equipped with tough teeth or shovels and capable of speedy cultivation of summer-fallow. Ideal for pulling up, without breaking roots, all forms of parasitic grass, weeds, etc. A popular implement with growers of alfalfa.

Complete information an any of these tools will be mailed on request.

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McCormick-Deering

Farm Mechanics
Robert H. Smith

Cleansing Cistern Water

We have two large cisterns that we use to supply soft water to the bathrooms by means of a large pressure system. The water in the hot water faucets is very dirty at times, the water being circulated past the hot water faucets back to the range boiler. The pipes are all brass. There is a large sand filter in each cistern. The water comes from the roof of the house that has chimney outlets for three furnaces and one cook stove. What would you recommend that we do to obtain cleaner water? Perhaps our filter is not functioning as it should, or is of wrong construction. Would you suggest a filter that you think might do the work? H. E. F.

It will probably be necessary to flush out these cisterns and piping. The sand from the filters should be thoroughly washed or replaced with fresh clean sand. After getting the cistern thoroughly clean further contamination can be lessened by letting the roof water escape for a few minutes after rain, which will flush off the roof and leave clean water to enter the cistern.

While the construction of the filter is not described a sand filter should take out the sediment. This seems to be the difficulty, as no mention is made of foul odor or other trouble. A sand filter will need careful attention and should be kept clean.

Arranging the overflow pipe so that it reaches to the bottom of the cistern will tend to carry out sediment when the cistern is overflowed by heavy rains.

Farmers' Bulletin 1,448, "Farmstead Water Supply," contains information relative to cisterns and filters. It can be obtained upon request of your Congressman and should be of help to you. R. H. S.

Construction of Chimney

Is there a right and wrong way of building a chimney? Must a chimney built from the roof up be a certain height, in order to reach the right current of air, before it will have a good draught? When building a chimney do masons lay a piece of paper in the bottom, so when the chimney is the right height and has reached the right current of air it will raise the paper right out of the chimney? D. L. F.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The upward flow of air in a chimney is caused by the difference in weight between warm and cold air. As air is heated it expands and becomes lighter and, like a cork in water, is forced to the top. Usually the higher a chimney is the better the draft. In ordinary building practice a height of from 2½ to 3 ft. above the ridge is all that is required. The chimney should extend above the ridge, otherwise eddy currents caused by the wind sweeping over the roof may create back draft in the chimney. It goes without saying that the chimney should extend from the cellar up, be placed on a good foundation and be lined with flue tile for safety.

No particular air stratum has to be reached by the chimney top. Unless surrounded by high buildings, trees or other obstructions which might cause eddy currents, the distance above the ridge already given will be sufficient.

I have never seen the test mentioned used, and unless there was a fire at the base of the chimney to warm the air within it can see little to make the paper move. Real estate men sometimes place a piece of paper in the base of a chimney, light it with a match and show it go roaring up the chimney as an evidence of good draft. This effect can be obtained in almost any chimney, however. R. H. S.

Keeping crops up and bacteria down

Why Dan J. Schaaf "depends on Concrete"

For more than half a century the John Schaaf Dairy has been supplying the city of Columbus, Ohio, with the highest quality Grade A milk. They now have about 120 head of Guernseys and Holsteins, all pure-bred, all clean healthy cows, all tested in the cow testing association. In addition the Schaaf farm produces double the state average yields, last year making 45 bushels of wheat per acre.

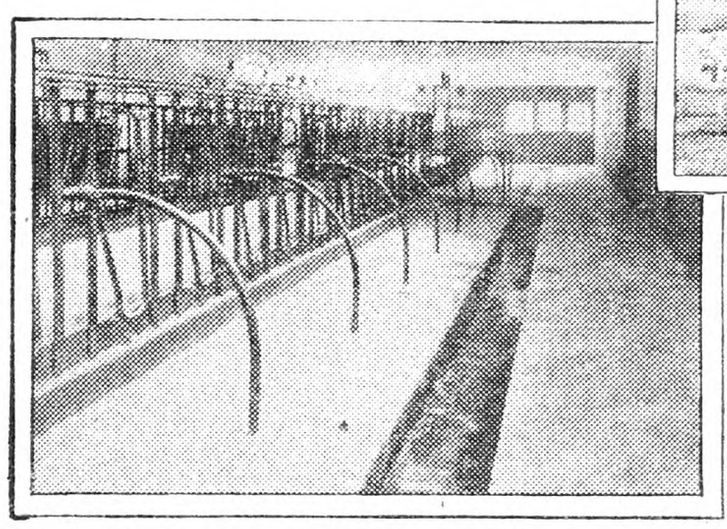
In describing this profitable farm Mr. Dan. J. Schaaf, manager, says: "We live next door to a city of about 300,000 population with city lots all around us. This location with its high taxes and high labor cost requires the best in farm practices and farm buildings to make things pay. We do it by producing quality milk and retailing it in the city.

"This requires attractive buildings and surroundings, sanitary conditions throughout the barn and dairy. All fertility must be saved and our crop yields must be far above average.

"We depend upon concrete construction pretty largely to solve these problems.

"Our yards are concrete, and floors throughout all barns are likewise made of this material. It saves fertility in the manure as well as contributing to health and cleanliness of the animals. Our concrete manure pit saves fertility and we thus save every possible bit of plant food from the barn to the field.

"We try to keep our bacterial count in Grade A milk down about as low as for certified milk. A clean stable with concrete walls and gutters and mangers goes a long way to do that. Then we use concrete throughout our dairy room, too. It is easily cleaned, always sanitary and attractive to the visitor, and with us has been the most economical."

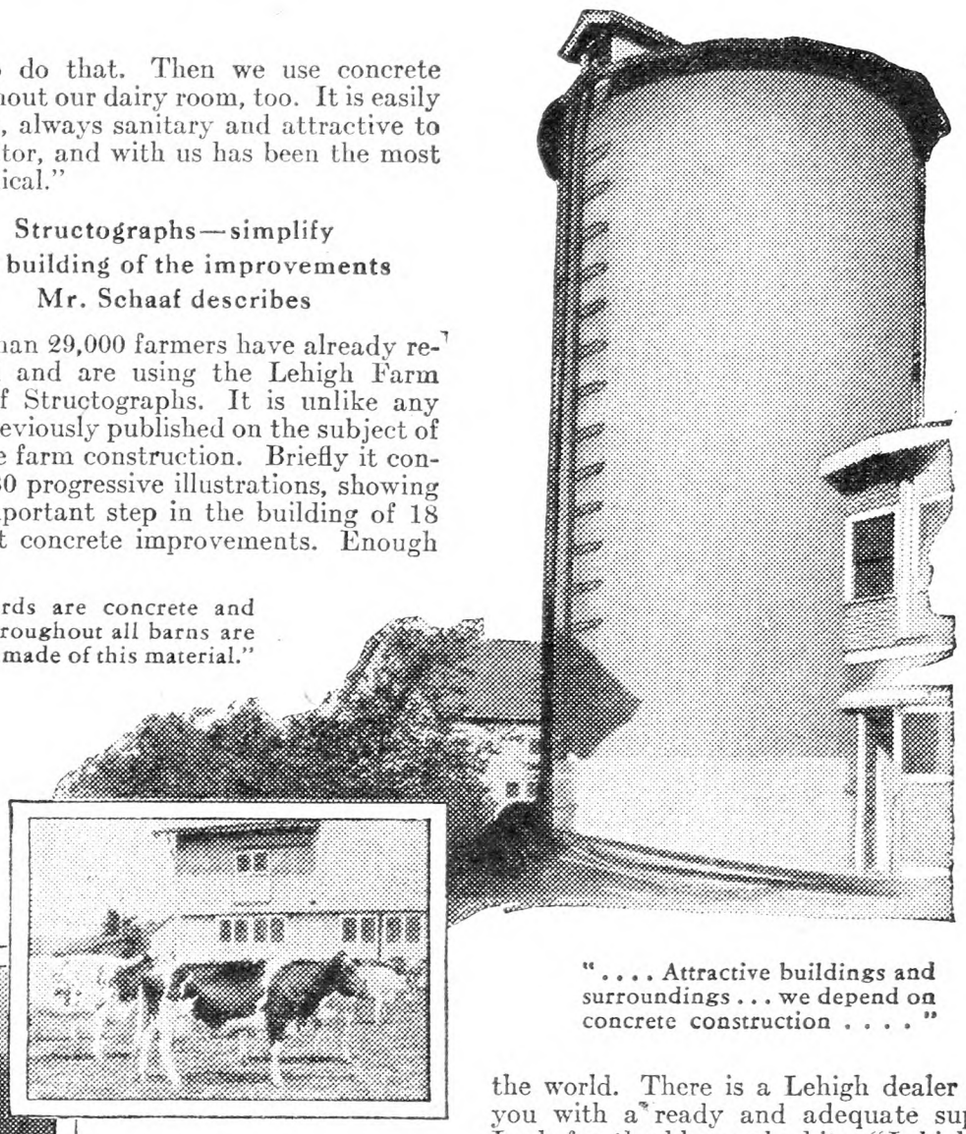


"A clean stable with concrete walls, gutters and mangers keeps down our bacterial count."

Structographs—simplify the building of the improvements Mr. Schaaf describes

More than 29,000 farmers have already requested and are using the Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs. It is unlike any book previously published on the subject of concrete farm construction. Briefly it contains 280 progressive illustrations, showing each important step in the building of 18 different concrete improvements. Enough non-technical description in addition to make each operation doubly clear. The book is sent free to any farmer planning concrete construction.

"Our yards are concrete and floors throughout all barns are likewise made of this material."



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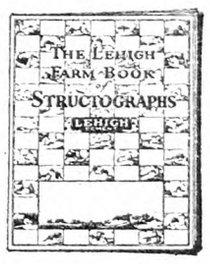

Structographs on the following subjects are included in this book: Foundations and walls, poultry house floors, dairy barn floors, hog houses, storage cellars, garages, walks and steps, fence posts, manure pits, feeding floors for hogs, barnyards, septic tanks, well covers and linings, water troughs, barn approaches, tobacco curing barns, milkhouses and making concrete.

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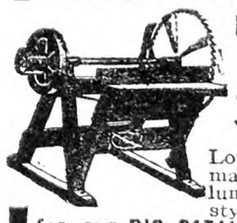

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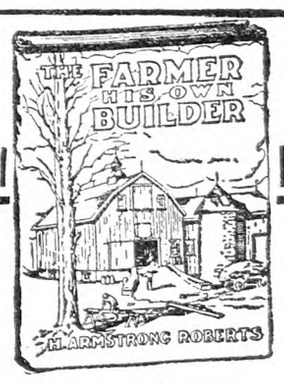

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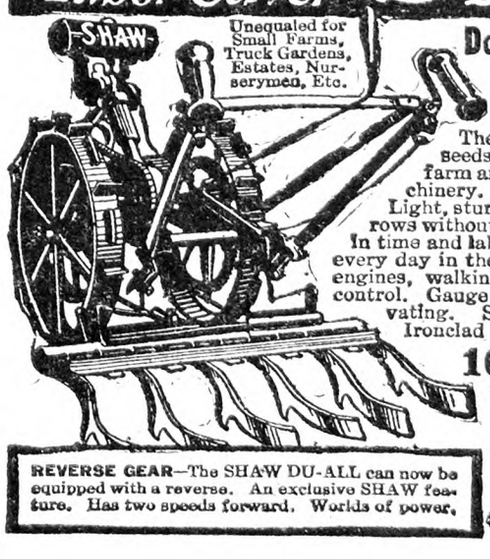

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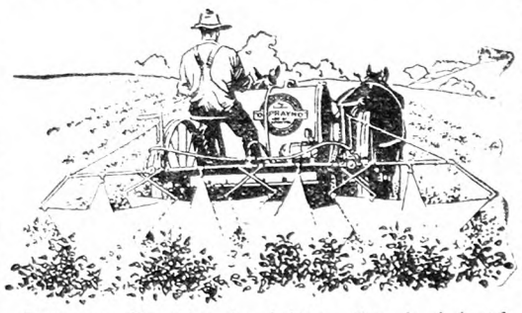
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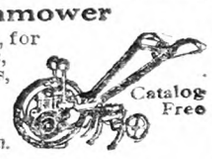
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Peas and Potatoes in South Carolina

In answer to M. H., on page 219, about garden peas not filling, there is one more reason. I had a crop of about 12 acres once. I planted very thick, about four bushels to the acre. These were the common First and Best, otherwise Daniel O'Rourke, otherwise Philadelphia Extra Early, all meaning the same thing. We had double rows about 12 to 14 in. apart. We had a small blizzard for South Carolina, about March 15. Temperature went down to 30 degrees. Having planted thickly, the wind laid them flat on each other. All the peas that the ice got to were full looking, but nothing in them. Under the vines they were all right. We got a good average crop, and made money on them. We got $4 per bushel to start off. The best garden pea here is Laxtonian (dwarf), 16 in. high. You can put a ton of high grade stuff, 7-5-5, on soil and it will only make them bear finely, but the other peas, like Laxton, Telephone and others, if you put much fertilizer, run up to bush, and don't bear much. And you cannot work the tall kind because they tangle across the beds after awhile. It is very essential to keep the ground open to let in the air.

In answering another inquiry about fertilizer for potatoes (white ones), we farmers here put about one ton of 7-5-5- to the acre, lay out the ground about 2½ ft. with a marker, put down the fertilizer and break out the fertilizer with a sweep, leave for a few days or week, then plant in the trenches and break the dirt or cover with a sweep, and when they start to show out of ground run a weeder over them, across. The horse just steps in the middle of each alley, or trench. Some farmers last year that dug late, about June 10 to 15, got $10 per bbl. for their potatoes. A few made 70 bbls. to the acre; some on high land made 25 to 30 bbls. One man on a piece of good land made 100. Weather was dry.

Charleston, S. C. H. B. G.

Berries for Home Use

What blackberries and raspberries would you suggest to plant on a private estate to have a supply as early and late as possible? There are also a few fruit trees on the place. The large apple trees only had fruit on one side last year. Would you advise ringing them? The place has been neglected and I want to know what to do to put it into good shape. I am going to buy a small spray outfit, and I want to know when to spray and with what materials. G. A. M.

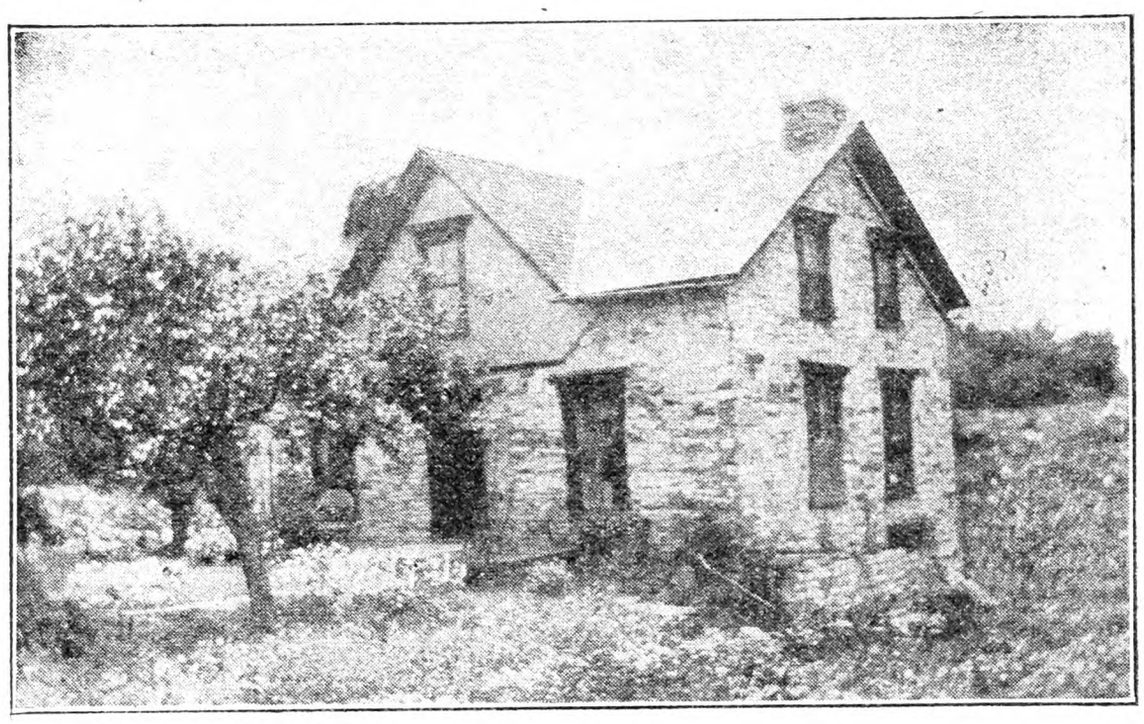
Englewood, N. J.

Our first suggestion is that you write to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., and ask for bulletins and circulars on fruit subjects. Then, if you enjoy doing this sort of thing, spend some of your evenings studying over the material and making your plans for the year.

In general you will want to build up the vigor of your trees. If you can conveniently cultivate the trees, they will be better for it. If you cannot work the ground, then try using 2 or 3 lbs. of nitrate of soda for a tree 10 years old, and 5 or 6 lbs. for a tree 20 years old—other ages accordingly. Make the applications in early Spring just as growth is starting. Do not try ringing excepting as a last resort. In most cases the difficulties can be surmounted without ringing, and ringing is a practice to leave alone as long as possible.

You cannot afford to have too many varieties of raspberries. If you plant one variety each of blackberry, black raspberry, red raspberry, and purple-cane you will have quite a collection. Eldorado is the standard blackberry. Plum Farmer is a good black raspberry. Cuthbert, Latham and Herbert are three good red raspberries and Columbian is the standard purple-cane.

H. B. T.


Mr. Martin A. Luther send us this picture of an old-time Northern New York house, home of the late James Thrasher at Oak Point, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Now used as a Summer home by his family.

Apricots in New Jersey

Can you give me any information about growing apricots in Monmouth Co., N. J.? I wish to know about pruning, fertilizing, avoiding borers, also the best varieties. G. L. M.

Matawan, N. J.

We consider the growing of apricots a very uncertain proposition in New Jersey. Trees planted in our variety orchards here at the Experiment Station have never produced any fruit. The main reason for this condition is the fact that the trees blossom so early that conditions for pollination are very unfavorable, and in many instances the blossoms are injured by frost. We have not tried out very many varieties of apricots, but I believe the varieties Harris and Moorepark would be as satisfactory as any that could be secured from our commercial nurserymen. Apricot trees require practically the same management from the standpoint of pruning, spraying and fertilization as peach trees. ARTHUR J. FARLEY.

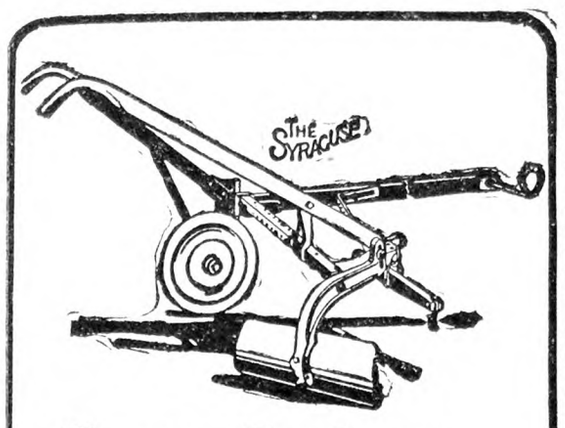
New Jersey Experiment Station.

A Spraying Problem

The fruit-spraying season will soon be with us again. I have a tractor that I would like to use for power in rigging up a spraying outfit and would like to have the experience of somebody who has made one. THE R. N.-Y. seems to be able to answer most any question under the sun. A. O. C.

Schoharie County, N. Y.

R. N.-Y.—Who can answer this, from experience or observation?



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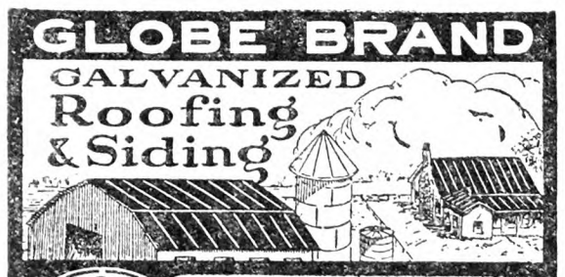

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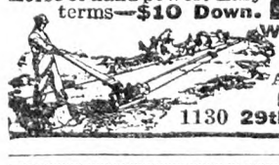

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A Live Letter from Allegany County, N. Y.

I am glad that you uphold the back roads farmer, the country schoolhouse, the just punishment of the chicken thieves, and the farmer's hunting rights on his own land. The farmer pays good taxes and should at least have right to live and enjoy his own land, no matter where he is situated, and not be over-run by those city renters, who are not taxable in any way. They wish to hunt, fish and generally steal from the farmer who pays high taxes on his land, raises crops of grain that the game feeds upon, and raises crops of potatoes and apples which these fellows from the city think they have a right to come and help themselves to. They will tell their city friends that that is what they keep their car for, to get produce and such stuff from up there in the country where everything is wild and free to take. We have had them come when we were not at home and put their car in our barn, go out and hunt around our buildings and kill game within a few rods of our house in the back yard, without asking any permission whatever of us.

The man who owns property and pays a tax on it, is less destructive to property than those that do not have any property of their own. Therefore when they hunt they have more consideration for others and do not destroy fences, old buildings and other property of the farmer found in the fields and woods where they are hunting. They also, generally, will ask permission from the farmer to hunt or any such privilege they wish from the farmer. It seems to me that these rights and privileges of the farmer should be improved and conditions changed so that we all, though we may live off the main road back a little from the improved roads, have our just and right property rights and protection of them.

We also should have a little consideration given us when the laws are made in the Legislature that the laws are so as to protect those living back from the cities and towns a little on the hills and back roads, and not have the laws made as though we on the back roads were not to be considered at all. That license to hunt can be given to any person whether he has any responsibility whatever, that is whether he owns property, pays taxes or can handle a gun in a safe and reliable way. In different instances around about here cattle have been shot, windows broken by being shot at, signs shot all to pieces, barn doors shot through, sap buckets shot full of holes, large trees cut down for the sake of hunter's getting coons and such animals, and various things done of this sort. Most generally when traced up this has been found to be the work of some of these renters in the city who own nothing but perhaps a gun and dog.

A BACK ROADS FARMER.

Allegany County, N. Y.

Woodchuck and Rabbit

I was amused when reading the argument of the sportsmen regarding the woodchuck and rabbit controversy. This just shows how ignorant the average city windjammer is. The rabbit does not live in burrows, and never takes to them in Summer except when it is absolutely necessary to save his hide. Bre'r Rabbit's main defence is his speed and cunning, and he has managed to stay around in fairly destructive numbers in spite of all his many enemies.

When a boy down in Southern Ohio we had to hunt the woodchuck with dog and shovel in order to save our crops, and one year we dug out more than 30 dens, but never found a rabbit.

Ohio. L. C.

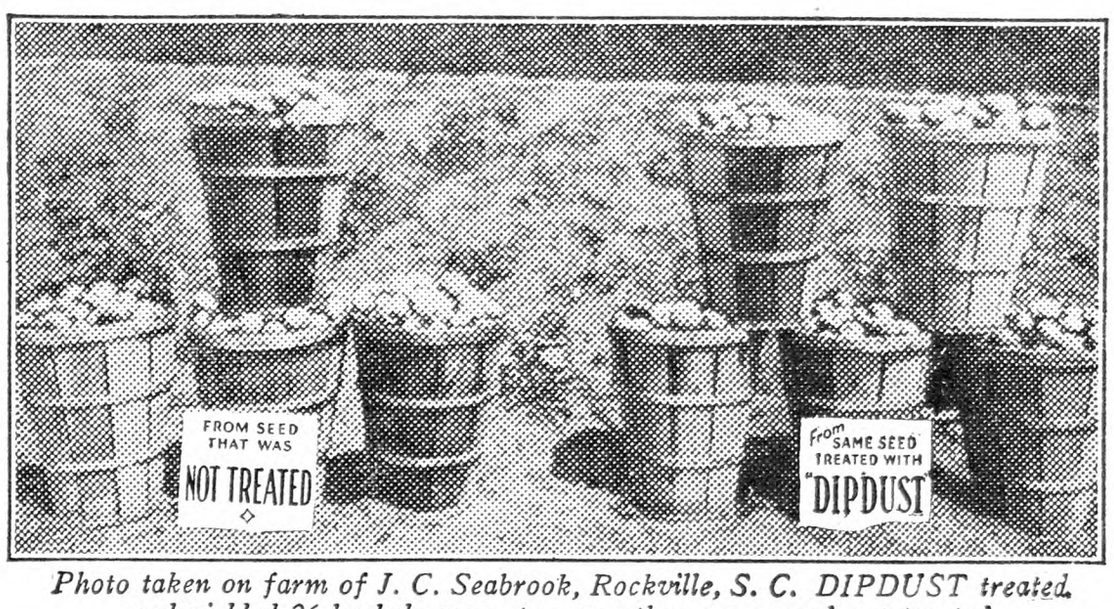

Photo taken on farm of J. C. Seabrook, Rockville, S. C. DIPDUST treated seed yielded 26 bushels more per acre than same seed not treated.

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2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.	2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury.
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.	3. Before cutting, give *no* protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.	4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
5. Improves the stand and growth of the plants, and thus increases the yield 10 to 20%.	5. Frequently decrease the stand, and therefore the yield, to a serious extent.

One pound treats 15 to 20 bushels of seed potatoes.

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Culture of Early Tomatoes

What fertilizers should I use on early tomatoes? The soil is sandy loam. I have fresh poultry manure and rotted horse manure. Last year I used rotted manure liberally in furrow and nitrate of soda a little later. I got large vines and a good crop, but tomatoes did not ripen as soon as they should. The plants are started February 1, and twice transplanted, the last time into 6-in. pots. Should the center of plant be pinched out when transplanted into pots? A. W.

Too much nitrogen tells the whole story, the nitrate of soda used stimulated the growth of the vine and retarded the ripening of the fruit. I have found that I can grow earlier and heavier crops of tomatoes by using a fertilizer runing 4 in amonia, 10 in phosphoric acid and 6 in potash. This fertilizer is applied after the plant is transplanted and has struck root. A large handful of fertilizer is scattered on the ground about 6in. from the stem of the plant and immediately worked in the soil with hoe or cultivator. If the soil is in fairly good condition one application is enough; if not, apply the same quantity when plant is half grown. I have never found it any advantage to pinch out center of plant at transplanting, for there is where I get the first fruit. WM. PERKINS.

Heating Hotbed with Quicklime

In answer to J. P. R. as to the heating of hotbed with quicklime and cornstalks, I would say from 18 years' experience I could not always get enough fresh horse manure and I would advise the use of straw or old hay and quicklime in preference to cornstalks. I have had just as good results from green trimmings such as celery, lettuce and cabbage trimmings, obtained from fruit or grocery stores. I use two ft. of this tramped solid, no lime used, but pour hot water over to get started as you would with lime and straw.

If you have hotbeds in a permanent place why not use four courses of one-half inch tile and a small brick furnace or fireplace, and use as flue? Wood or trash can be burned to get the desired heat. When heat is not needed keep fireplace and chimney closed. With tile you never need to worry about too much water in hotbed as tile will keep out surplus water.

Washington C. H., Ohio. C. H. B.

Peonies from Seed

I wish to plant some peony seeds this Spring. What is the best time, and how am I to prepare them for planting? W. H. L.

St. Albans, N. Y.

Growing peonies from seed is quite tedious, and is rarely resorted to except in an effort to originate new varieties. If you have not kept your seed stratified in damp sand over Winter their germination will be difficult. It is customary to gather the seed as soon as ripe, place in a receptable of damp sand, and then sow in beds in November. The beds are covered with a mulch, this mulch being retained during the following Summer, so that it keeps the surface moist, and prevents weed growth. Usually it takes two years for the seed to germinate. Flowers are rarely produced before the third or fourth year. Our herbaceous peonies are commonly propagated by division of the root.

Camphor As a Mouse Repellent

I read in THE R. N.-Y. about a woman who had trouble with mice in her piano. If she places a piece of gum camphor inside where they usually come, the mice will leave. This is also good to keep them out of bureau drawers as well. MRS. E. O.

Newburgh, N. Y.

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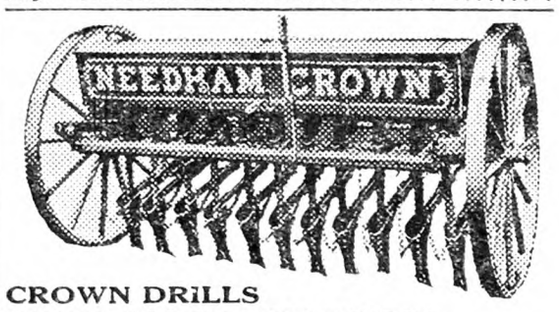

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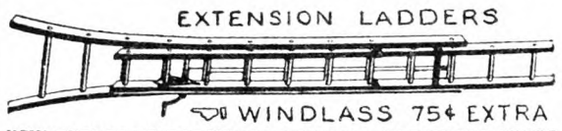

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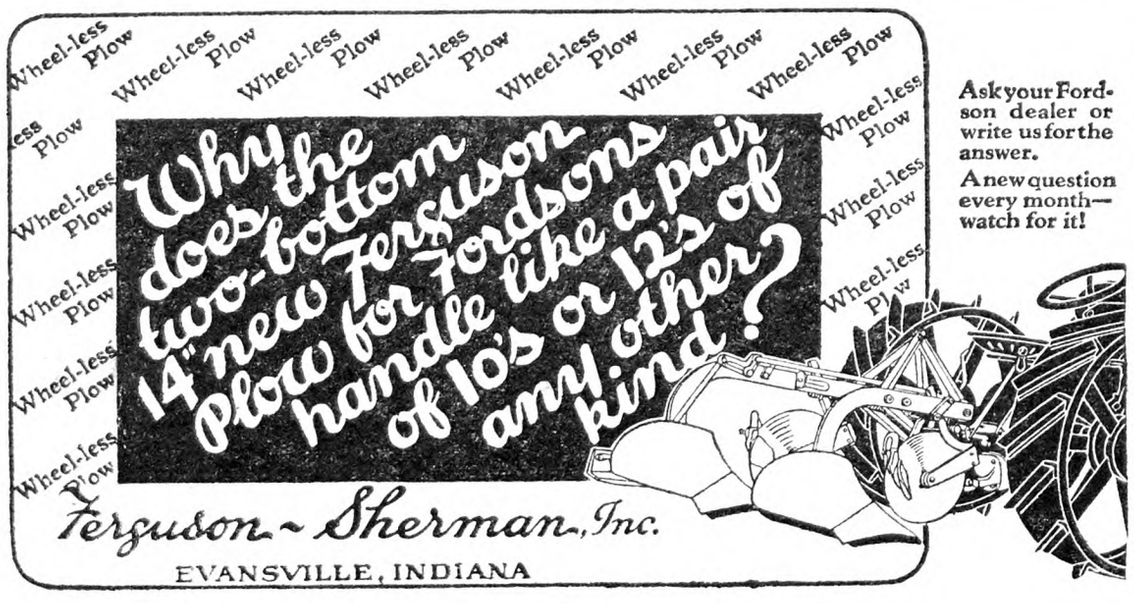

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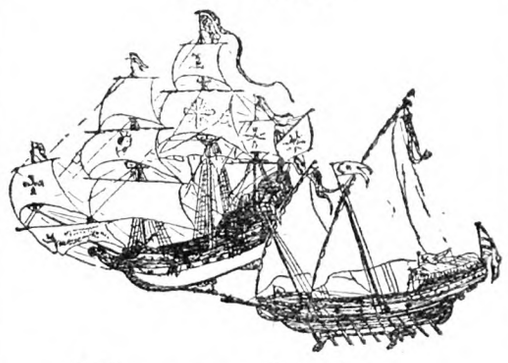

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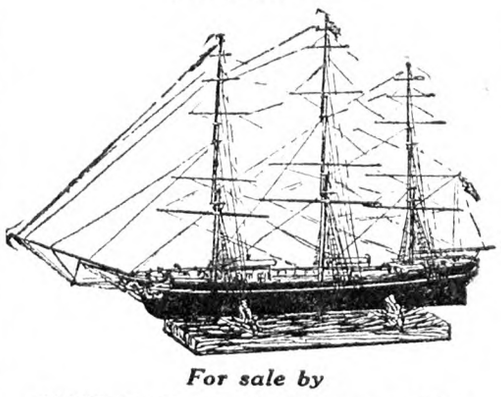

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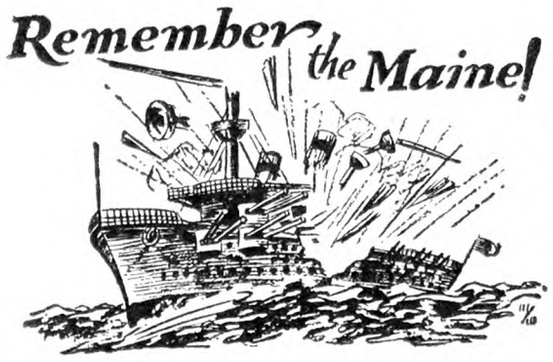

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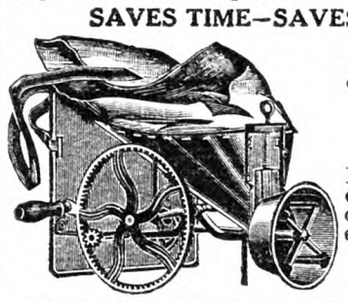

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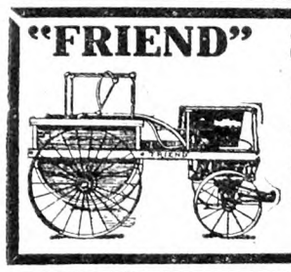

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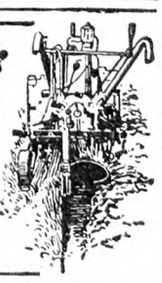

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Vitamins in Blanched Vegetables

The doctors tell us nowadays to eat freely of green-leaved vegetables, and specify lettuce, cabbage, spinach, etc., but the lettuce and cabbage sold in this market are not green but white leaved, blanched. Do these blanched leaves contain the same amount of minerals and vitamins as the outer green leaves? Does anybody know? Has anyone tested that? F. G.

Westfield, N. J.

The writers upon vitamins in nutrition do not seem to make any distinction between the outer green leaves of leafy vegetables and the inner blanched ones, so far as their vitamin content is concerned. I do not find anything in the discussions of this subject by the authorities at hand to indicate that blanched leaves are deficient in vitamins contained when they are green and presume, therefore, that the blanched lettuce and cabbage of the markets is a satisfactory source of these food elements. The green coloration of plant leaves is due to the presence of chlorophyl, a substance that disappears when plants are kept from the light and thus bleached. If there is any important relation between this chlorophyl and the vitamins of leafy vegetables, those who instruct us in these matters have been negligent in making it known, but I cannot tell you whether or not there have been any experimental studies in the matter.

M. B. D.

Some Notes on Agricultural Meetings

Several of the New York State agricultural associations have for a few years been rather poorly attended. This statement applies at least to the State breeders and the State dairymen, and perhaps to some extent to the State Agricultural Society. This last has had a long existence, nearly a hundred years, and was originally for the purpose of holding State fairs and for educational features. For some years other organizations have taken over these functions leaving the State Agricultural Society with little to do. Recently it has served to create some interest in a museum of agriculture, especially at the State Fair. For a considerable time it has registered what is supposed to be the mind of agriculture, and presented the same to the Legislature and to the executive departments.

Once the State dairymen met in large numbers, as many as 1,500 being present, but the interest in the State meeting has greatly slackened and it is now suggested that it be amalgamated with the State breeders, steps having already been taken to bring this about. The State Breeders' Association has been maintained partly by memberships, but also by contributions from member associations such as the State Holstein and the Guernsey and other organizations. The State sheep breeders and the State poultry associations, with others, have also contributed. It has come to a pass when some of these hardly see the advantage of supporting the more inclusive group and this causes the State breeders to be willing to join the dairymen.

There have been a number of excellent discussions and lectures in these meetings. To a considerable extent the breeders in this State are dairymen, therefore the greater ease in combining the two.

In the meetings held in January feeding was discussed ably by Dr. Morrison, the new director of the Geneva Experiment Station. He urged the use of Alfalfa or clover with corn silage in feeding cows, when in the case of sufficient Alfalfa a feeding of home-grown oats, peas and barley will answer very well without much purchased grain feeds. In such a ration there is litttle need to worry over mineral content or even vitamins, especially if the Alfalfa is cured in the sunlight.

From Wisconsin came Prof. Cole and from the Rockefeller Institute of Research Dr. Gowen, who spoke of breeding from different standpoints, but agreed that one cannot depend upon the fact that one has purebreds without knowing what their performance is. There was a strong intimation that some animals of pure breeding should not be registered. The Danes have some such system already in force, and its provisions are not at all impossible. H.

How much worse it would be if we were born old and had to look forward to growing young and silly.—Wilmington Dispatch.

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a chance

DO you need a new tractor, a cultivator or other farm machinery? Does the barn need rebuilding? Is the old car worn out? Or perhaps there is a son or daughter to send to college.

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Danish Co-operation

[This is a continuation of the story of that farmers' pilgrimage to Europe last year. There are several more installments to follow.]

Although Danish co-operative societies have been alluded to before there are several more details which should bring out the subject more clearly. The Danes themselves say that co-operation alone enables Denmark with hope for the future to tread the path entered upon a generation ago, in extending the market of farm products and increasing the number of small farms. The co-operative movement they assert, by collecting the products of single farms, transforms them into wholesale production and export, to the great profit of the farmers.

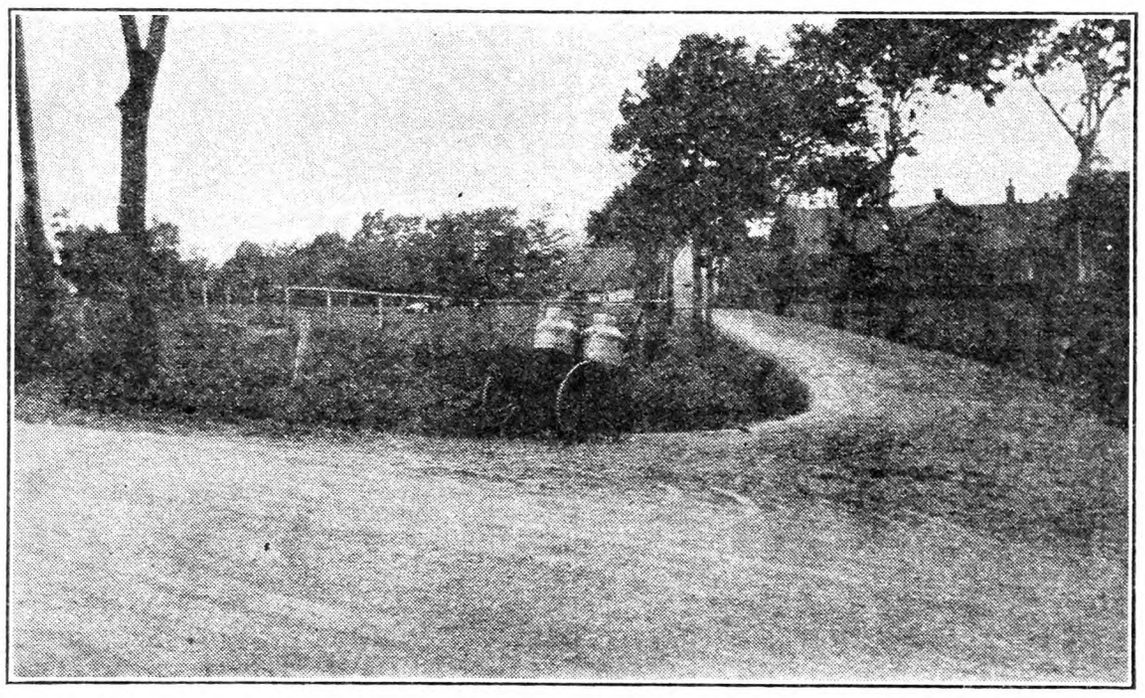
The whole thing is based upon voluntary agreement. Capital for starting the business must be raised by members. They borrow money on pledges which they all sign and gradually pile up further capital by gradual payments made from the annual surplus. Thus the members at first receive only the market price for what they sell and pay full price for what they buy. After enough capital has been obtained through the savings in the method of business, dividends are paid to members, thus increasing their annual returns. In many of the societies the members agree to sell or buy all their goods through the society and cash payments are required. Each member has equal rights with others, whether he is a large farmer or a small one. The associations are not at all along political or religious lines as in some countries in Europe. The Danes are democratic, sensible, steady going and persistant and when they start a co-operative movement they stick to it and put it through with loyalty rather than with enthusiasm. They trust their leaders and one another to an extent that is not common in most countries.

Next to the loan societies already mentioned the co-operative stores are the oldest, dating from 1886. They exist in cities as well as in the country, and about 1,800 of them are combined in a national society which buys in large quantities and has factories and stores of its own. It is supported by a contribution of about $25 from each local group of 20 members. It is managed by a committee of 25, selected by the local societies, and this committee appoints the executive officers. It does a business of some $25,000,000 a year. One of the special branches is the seed department, which works with the farmers' seed supply association to produce and supply seed for home use and for export, as previously described.

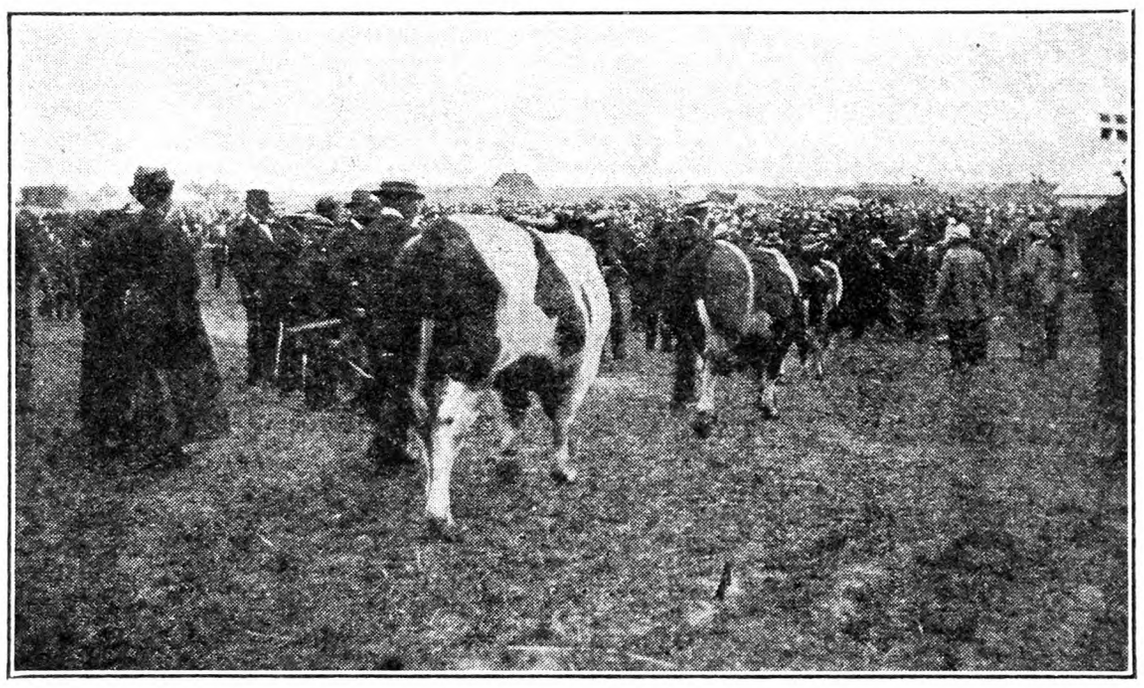
About 15 years later than the wholesale buying society, the co-operative dairies began to operate. At present there are about 1,400 of them, each owned and managed by the dairy farmers. These appoint a committee which in turn appoints a chairman and a paid manager. Milk is paid for often according to the per cent of butterfat, at the market price and whatever profit is obtained is divided among members according to the quantity of milk delivered. These small societies have united into 23 larger ones which are chiefly for providing information and for buying dairy supplies in large quantities. These larger associations in turn have formed a national association which looks after the dairy interests in the government and lends its voice to the many united voices speaking for the farmer. There is one large co-operative which specializes in supplying tools and machines for dairy farmers, and which owns a factory. Many collect eggs and export them. They also have a national organization to study the business, advise the producers, and look after their interests at the capital.

The breeding societies are considered important. Their business is chiefly to buy and maintain stock animals, cows, horses, sheep, pigs and goats for the use and benefit of their members. A related enterprise is carried on by the cow-testing societies, which aim, by testing the milk, to enable their members to pick out the cows which yield the most compared with what they consume. Even the pigs and other farm animals are tested in a similar way, to compare their producing qualities with food consumed. There are 900 of these societies with 24,000 members. When it is remembered that Denmark has only 3,000,000 people, by no means all farmers, it will be seen that many of the farmers must belong to quite a list of these various societies and associations. One particularly good feature of so much co-operation, is that the farmers know just where they stand. Uniform and reliable bookkeeping is needed to carry on the business at all or to get any benefits from the associated work.

The export societies are a great feature, as might be expected, since Danish prosperity depends upon selling farm products in outside markets. The egg export society is made up of about 650 local societies with 50,000 members. It stamps and guarantees its eggs. The bacon export society has an English branch which handles the bacon from many co-operative factories. The butter export society tries to get the best price for butter supplied by its members. There is a cattle export group which exports cattle for 20 small societies. There is even an associated group for exporting potatoes. Five or six societies are engaged in dealing with feeding stuff and fertilizers. Insurance societies, of which there are 2,000, mostly local, are mutual in plan and the members as a group pay those who lose animals through disease or accident or who suffer loss to crops and property by hail, wind or fire.



Ready for the Milk Wagon. Milk for the Co-operative Creamery Collected from Roadside at a Danish Farm



A Cattle Show in Denmark

There are hundreds of co-operative water-works in the country villages; in short it is hardly practicable to name every line of co-operative work. It would be hard to think of anything connected with the farming career which is not included. The general idea is the same in all; capital and management supplied by the members and profits divided.

"After all," said one of our visiting farmers, "we can't use the same methods. We have too many kinds of products and too many kinds of people. Our export trade is not so important that we must pull together to capture it, or fail in our farming."

"Anyhow," remarked another, "before we can co-operate we will have to make up our minds to it first. We ought to begin right now training young people in the country schools to know the great things that can be done by people working together as a group of brothers would do. If we would have the co-operative spirit of the Danes combined with German science and thorough discipline we could beat them all, but we do not pull together like the Danes and we are not willing to be told just when to get on and off like the Germans. It looks as if we shall have to work out our own way with the hints we can get from all these people."

After looking over conditions in the farming country in Northwestern Europe it seemed to some of our farmers that in farm organization our own country is mid-way, being a little more united and co-operative than the French and Belgian or even than the English, about the same in a general way as the Dutch, but without the single-minded willing zeal of the Danes, or the lock-step altogether unity of the Germans. English officials seem to consider our own co-operative achievements as more important than we usually regard them ourselves, and the visitors were almost surprised to hear some of our co-operatives in fruits and other specialties receive high praise from critics who were also familiar with what is being done over here. Probably we are too close to some of our good points of progress to see them in due proportion.

G. B. F.

Staying on the Farm

New York dairymen have some things to encourage them, even if enough that is bad. Many on dairy farms are not so keen about leaving and going to town. They are getting relatively good prices when compared with some other agriculture. They are not on an equality with commercial interests, banking, etc., nor equal to city labor when labor has employment. There are many vacant farms all about these dairymen. Occasionally one of them buys such a farm, partly because he thinks he can make it pay something, but often also because he doesn't want it to fall into hands of those who might become undesirable neighbors. Many of these acres should be reforested and in some cases whole farms or groups of farms should grow trees. This is an undertaking for those who can afford to do it, or perhaps for the State or a municipality of some sort.

The thing that is halting migration from these farms now is the fact that cities and many villages are having to cope with unemployment and slack business. Many a man is better off on his dairy farm today than he would be if he went to town and tried to get work. In one of our important up-State cities a few days ago I found more complaints about poor business than I have heard for many months. Buildings are vacant to a noticeable degree. Stores, even the ten-cent stores, show slow sales. In the village, too, many cannot find work.

On the other hand, it looks right now as though dairying might pay something for the next three to five years, to say the least. Dairying, like most agriculture, is a strong man's job. It is not easy, but if the debts are not too heavy the dairy farm is a good place to be. H.

Wyndhurst in Winter

I finished a little gingham housedress this evening, all but the hem, which the Friendly One will put in for me in the morning. Just a little dress for Summer, but I am proud of myself that I made it in Winter. It is fun to dream over a dress as one makes it; where will it be worn, the trips to town, the callers it will greet, the visits to the garden. Yes, there is romance in the simplest new dress.

What a blessing the electric sewing machine is. We owe a big debt to the long line of men of vision of the past who have made it possible. I wish I could have seen the first old Greek who rubbed a piece of amber, and found it would pick up paper. Long years passed before we had our electric sewing machine, but it was just things like the above seen by the thinkers of the past which have made life easier here at Wyndhurst than it was over a hundred years ago, when our grandmother came here as a bride. I often wonder what she would think if she could see us these days.

Would grandmother think us worthy daughters if she looked in upon us this evening? Each of us in our big chair, with a convenient electric light by us; Sister-One knitting and I writing. Teck sleeps the sleep of the just on the floor between us and the radio brings us music from New York. She would not be altogether strange, though, for her rush-bottom chairs are still in the room, the envy of all our friends.

We have been snowed in for a few days, for real Winter seems to have come at last, with the result that there is no school for the kiddies, no church on Sunday and no business for me. For it must be known that I have joined the great army of agents, and when the weather is fit I am on the road a good bit of the time. Very different from teaching, but interesting also; one learns so much about people that it is worth while for that reason if no other.

I called at one house the other day and found the mistress out. As I turned away the old colored woman who had come to the door asked me with a broad grin on her face: "Be you apeddling?" So a smile is to be found even when no sale is made.

Our seven-year-old neighbor visited us this afternoon while her mother was in town. She had a merry romp with Teck, made words from the box of letters which she may get whenever she wishes, looked over a lot of photos and fixed up the magazines, and at last found one she is fond of, which is filled with Lindy's pictures. A new idea came to her. "I know what I will do," says the little miss. "I'll write Lindy a letter and ask him to visit us." Not long and the letter was done, and I am sure that if Lindy could read it his next flight would be here. But alas, I fear it will never reach him.

There is one game we can all play these days which is full of delight, and that is to read and study the seed catalogs. It gives one such a comfortable feeling, for at no other time will the garden be so perfect. The plants all grow and produce fruit, no peas are so sweet, no corn so early nor so tender, no tomatoes so large and smooth as those grown on paper during the Winter evenings; while as for the flowers, they are better than ever before. Again one is so safe in these dreams, for one must select the seeds and plants for next season. So no one can say that we waste time at this delightful game, for we can come back with "This is work which must be done." One must try a few new things each year, and just at present I have the rock garden fever.

There are always so many things I want to do. This year I hope to try out a long-thought-of plan, and that is bees. I have never been afraid of them, and never was stung by bees but once in my life, so it may go well. I cannot see myself making a great deal of money with them, but one or at the most two hives is all I am going to start with; then if I find it worth-while I will get a few more.

A request came today for me to visit a nearby church next month and teach a mission study class. A bit of service which must not be passed by, even if it is dangerous for country people to promise to do things in Winter time when snow may keep us at home. I have been talking about starting a Sunday school for the children on the place, about a dozen of them, who never go to any such place. Maybe one can do a little for them.

Bless me! The family have gone to bed and I hear the man of all work fixing the fire for the night; so I had best get Gray Pussy, who sleeps on his pillow in my room, and go to bed myself, so that I may be ready for the next day.

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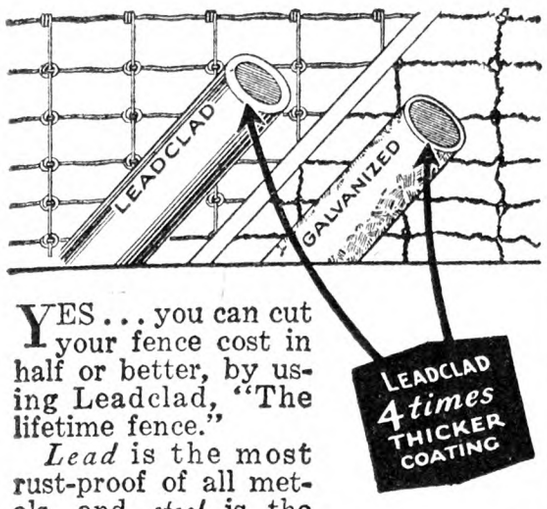

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Painting and Glazing Hot-beds and Greenhouses

While this is not the season for extensive painting or glazing, yet there may be readers of THE R. N.-Y. who, like myself, need a few extra sashes for immediate or quick use and who, perhaps, are obliged to do the work themselves in order to get it done in time. If the sashes are purchased unglazed they will need a coat of white lead and pure linseed oil, with perhaps a little turpentine for thinning. Give a good coat all over, being careful to fill the joints or tenons well. After they are dry they can be glazed, and here let me say *do not* under any circumstances give more than one-quarter (¼) inch lap to the glass. More lap than this will result in many broken panes as soon as the frost gets between, and more glass is broken from this cause than from all others combined. Glass should be well bedded in putty, but no putty or "beveling" on top. Sharp steel blind staples can be used on the corners or laps, and if driven in *level* with a flat chisel will prevent the panes from sliding down, as well as holding them in place. After glazing, the sashes can have a good coat of paint, about 5 lbs. of white lead with 1 lb. of white zinc, thinned with linseed oil and a little drier. This is better than all lead, as it will prevent "chalking off" in days to come. It can, however, be omitted if so desired, but it tis best to use it if possible. As most of the cost of painting is in the time consumed, it is economy to use the best materials in all such work. H. W. HALES.

More About Gladiolus Culture

The Gladiolus may be planted just as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the Spring, and as late as July 1. Plant preferably in full sunshine, although satisfactory results may be had in partial shade. Any rich garden soil is well adapted, but the bulbs should not come in contact with fresh manure.

Preferably set in rows, but they may be planted in beds. A depth of 3 to 4 in. in sandy soil and 2 to 3 in. in heavy soil, according to the size of the bulb, is about right. A flat bottom trench, made with a hoe, with a row of bulbs on each side of the trench, and about 2 or 3 in. apart in the row, will give good results in rich soil. Greater distance apart for the larger bulbs is desirable, if space permits. The smaller bulbs may be spaced closer together than the larger ones.

The flower spike should be cut when the first bloom opens. Changing water of cut flowers every day and cutting a little from the stems will prolong their life several days, or a week in cool weather. In cutting, let at least four leaves remain on the plant to mature the bulb for next year's bloom.

Rotted manure is the best fertilizer, and it is also necessary to keep up the humus in the soil, but pulverized sheep manure, poultry manure, acid phosphate, bonemeal and hardwood ashes, ars useful. Plenty of rotted manure may be used, but the other things should be used sparingly, and very carefully distributed over the entire surface of the soil. Fertilizer may be applied after planting and at intervals of two to three weeks. Manure is best applied in the Fall and thoroughly spaded and worked into the soil in the Spring.

Before the ground freezes (say October) the bulbs should be dug and the stalks cut off close. Two or three days in the sun is beneficial, or a few days in a warm room to dry up the surplus moisture on the surface of the bulb. After that they may be stored in a cool, dry cellar with a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees. After being in storage for a month or two the old bulbs and roots may be removed. They should be stored in shallow boxes, preferably with wire screen or slat bottoms.

A long period of blooming may be secured by planting as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring and at intervals of two to three weeks, until July 1. MADISON COOPER.

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Mr. Frank A. Simons of Thompsonville, Conn., says, "I have used Mapes Manures for the past twenty-five years and I have also used other brands of fertilizers, but no other fertilizer has produced the growth, quality and weight that I have gotten with Mapes Manures."

Another good New England farmer, Mr. John E. Farrell, says, "I have used several brands of fertilizer in the last twenty-five years, but have always found after using cheaper fertilizer that it was profitable to get back to Mapes."

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MR. BARCLAY'S article about renting bees for pollination, on first page, is a clear statement about a business that is likely to have considerable development in some localities. Many commercial fruit growers keep bees on their places, often as a necessary nuisance, because they dislike the bother of looking after them. Situated as these South Jersey farmers are, it is good business for the fruit men to co-operate with the bee men in hiring their pollinating done. The wind cannot be depended on for cross-pollination of apples. Anyone who closely watches a bee at work in a flower will see why its work is so effective. It is nature's boss hybridizer.

*

ON PAGE 416 one of our contributors, now traveling in Europe, told of "Milk in Old Nuremburg." The description given of the attractive stands where rosy-cheeked women in white uniforms sell milk and its products provides much food for thought. How much it would mean to the dairy industry if such stands, here in New York, could dispute the supremacy of places selling soft drinks. Clean, wholesome milk, hot or cold, whipped cream and the lactic ferment yoghurt, nourishing and digestible, are sold at low prices to every class of people. Perhaps Nuremburg, with its high-pitched roofs and quaint doorways, offers just the right background for the milk seller, but we think the time is ripe for such enterprise here. It certainly would absorb that hypothetical surplus. And how tempting that whipped cream cone sounds, as a rival for ice cream!

*

WHAT is a lawful farm fence? The old definition was one that is "bull strong, pig tight and horse high." That certainly fills the bill so far as all reasonable requirements are concerned. But this idea has been modified in most cases to cover the kind of stock generally kept in the locality. As a rule the township officials known as "fence viewers" have the say about such affairs when called on. One of the matters often brought to us is from men who want to pasture pigs, but whose neighbors are not willing to make their share of the fence pig tight. Here is a case for neighborly co-operation, instead of trying to make the neighbor do something that he feels is unduly burdensome or setting undesirable precedent. A tactful proposition from the pig man to put the necessary temporary netting along the whole stretch, with the suggestion that the other man help him a little with the work, is likely to put the neighbor in an accommodating frame of mind. Of course there are neighbors and neighbors, but in the majority of cases the bad ones are so, because some misunderstood incident has tacked the label "a mean cuss" on them, which no one likes, though he may not act as though it bothered him any. Neighborhood good will is too valuable to be sacrificed through some trifling misunderstanding.

*

INCREASING recent costs of what are termed professional services have borne with greater weight upon those who have had no means of meeting them by increasing the returns from their own labor. There are some expenses which may be avoided by making sacrifices but there are others which no one may hope to escape and it is the utter helplessness in the face of these that makes commercial greed attending them the more despicable. When sickness comes, the doctor and the nurse must be employed, and there is no opportunity for bargaining with them with regard to their charges. These must be met if there are means to meet them with. If death follows, there is no time for efforts to avoid unnecessary expenses, even if the sentiment and grief of survivors could permit such efforts. The great and unjustified increase in cost of burials led, in 1926, to the formation of a committee to study these, the expenses of this committee being borne by one of our great life insurance companies. This committee has found an increase in the number of undertakers of over 50 per cent since 1920. The average cost of burial in 36 States was found to be $363, being greatest in the large cities. In New York City it is $772. This cost has taken over one-half of estates under $1,000, from 15 to 18 per cent of those less than $5,000. In country districts the increase in cost has not been so great, but it is now several times that of a few years ago, with the burden upon families of limited means correspondingly doubled and tripled. The cost of any casket is manifestly so far beyond any honest value that could be placed upon it that one revolts at what seems like robbery of the dead. Individual undertakers are undoubtedly not wholly responsible for these conditions, there evidently being what may be called a trust to monopolize the manufacture and sale of caskets, of which the undertaker himself is a victim, but, unless the undertaking profession takes steps to change an intolerable state of affairs, it may be compelled to suffer under obnoxious governmental supervision.

*

IN ALL the mass of our correspondence there are no questions that awaken keener sympathy than those relating to some means of home money-making for women. Because this is really a vital question it is a favorite field for swindlers of every class. We cannot express the loathing and contempt we feel for the human vultures who thus prey upon worthy people, robbing those whose industry and honest poverty would protect them from all but the most heartless. We have done what we could, for many years, to warn possible victims. The saddest thing to us is that women who work so hard in keeping the home together must seek extra money for real needs from outside sources. There are few chances now to do sewing for large manufacturing firms—changes in equipment and also in labor laws and organizations have swept away the home seamstress. Yet there are small industries that can be developed. Our advice is to consider possibilities near at hand first, which are sometimes capable of considerable development in a tourist or Summer resort section—but avoid the "work-at-home" advertisers and their demands for fees.

*

HURRY is the parent of many serious mistakes and many more "poor jobs." Most of us can look back over the past year—or week—or even yesterday—and see something done or undone because we were "in a hurry." It will soon be time to propare the seed bed for Spring grain, grass seeding and vegetables. With all the Spring work looking hard at us, there is a temptation to let the seed bed go in the rough, when more harrowing or pulverizing would increase the seed's chance of growth 25 per cent. The writer worked two years as hired man for a farmer who was called a crank by his neighbors because of being so particular about the seed bed. Yet the even greening of his oats and rye field and grass seeding proved that he was right. It is a hard job for rootlets and tender blades to fight their way through lumpy soil.

*

IT seems necessary to bear in mind that canned foods may not be safe, even though preserved in accordance with generally accepted rules. Preservation is accomplished through sterilization, and complete sterilization is not always brought about by the temperature of boiling water. This is particularly true in the mountainous regions where water boils before reaching the degree of heat that it attains at lower levels. Five outbreaks of food poisoning during the year 1927, all occurring in our Western States and from the eating of spoiled canned foods, show the necessity for greater caution. Home canned corn, string beans and pears were responsible for these outbreaks, some canned corn used in soup having caused the death of four people in one family. Poisoning in these cases is due to what is called botulism, and botulism is poisoning by products of germs that may obtain access to foods and remain alive even though the foods have been canned after heating. The particular germ involved, called the bacillus botulinus, seems to be more widely distributed in western soils than in eastern but, wherever found, it is capable of producing a poison of such virulence that even tasting spoiled food has caused death. Spoiled canned foods may often be recognized by their appearance. In tins, the ends of the tins may be bulged out from the formation of gas within. Food from such tins should not be eaten. In glass, bubbles may appear, the solids may have become mushy and there may be an odor of rancid cheese. Safety in canning is secured by the application of sufficient heat to destroy all germs present. Fruits and vegetables that do not contain considerable acid require more care in canning than those that do. Canning under pressure secures a higher degree of heat and adds to the certainty of keeping. The use in canning of live steam under pressure has made the commercial processes the success that they are. The record of commercial canning establishments is good, no deaths from eating commercially canned foods having been reported for nearly three years.

*

THE modern professional educator or authority on child culture often seems to have a curious conviction that the only people who are unfit to care for children are their parents. The following newspaper report gives this point of view:

> Family life tends to destroy the child's individuality and independence, Dr. John B. Watson, behavioristic psychologist, told the members of National Conference on Character Education in Schools. He added that the best method of training a child would be to take it from its mother at the age of two or three weeks and place it under the supervision of some one capable of training it.
>
> "I am arguing for a complete rotation," Dr. Watson continued. "The youngsters would have to be brought up in groups, with rotation of fathers and mothers, and even nurses. My idea has nothing to do with companionate marriage, or marriage at all. It has to do with bringing up youngsters and making them independent of people and things, as they ought to be.
>
> "I don't believe in law, or prohibitions of any kind. A properly behavioristically trained group would not have to be led by any law or municipal system whatsoever, or any State system. I realize that such a social state can be brought about only in the far distant future.
>
> "If the family system cannot train the youngsters in this way it will have to be broken up. Under present conditions it is breeding invalidism and lack of behavioristic happiness in the lives of men and women."

We are not sure that we could give a clear definition of a "behavioristic psychologist," but think a good many parents would describe it as the U. S. Senator did when some one called him a political dodo. He said: "I don't know what a dodo is, but I know it's something nasty." But reading the opinions quoted above, delivered before a body of serious thinkers, does it not suggest the intense arrogance that educators generally show towards parents? There is an under current in these opinions that bears a subtle suggestion of Soviet systems in Russia. Philanthropy has decided that dependent children do not develop properly without family life. This "behaviorist" would "scrap" family life, and educate children as detached units. Do intelligent parents wish to work towards this system?

Brevities

HERBERT is recommended as a good raspberry for road stand sale—a little soft for shipment.

MADAGASCAR, an island off the southeast coast of Africa, produced 1,338,081,000 lbs. of cleaned rice last year.

LAST year, plowing began in our vicinity March 17. We think there is more water in the ground this year than last.

GENUINE "farm relief," as the farm said, when the tenant who had been "cropping it to death" moved on the first of April.

THE heavy snowfall, March 9-10, cost this city $1,000,000 for removal, and gave temporary employment to 17,000 men.

IN 1920 there were only 41 blind people in the entire State of Nevada, while New York had 4,205. The total number of blind persons in the United States, reported that year, was 52,567.

A READER who cannot eat all kinds of bread asks how to make old-fashioned corn bread raised with yeast. We have never met with yeast-raised corn bread. Does anyone still make it?

THE size, shape and color of the egg is determined through inheritance. In selecting eggs for hatching, choose those that are like the ones you wish the chicks to lay when they grow up.

REGARDING cantaloupes, that Maryland farmer on page 488 says: "Conditions could be remedied by first-class fruit, well sorted and packed, and a suitable distribution, not to send all to one or two cities." Is there any perishable crop that does not call for this?

EAT more cheese, advise some dietary authorities. Cheese contains nearly all the valuable fat, protein and minerals of whole milk and vitamins as well. It is nearly a universal food for it is made from the milk of goats, sheep, buffaloes, llamas, zebras and reindeer, as well as from the milk of the cow. With this wide choice, anyone should be able to find a cheese to suit him.

A WRITER in "Hygeia" tells of a pioneer doctor who visited his patients, tried a lawsuit and preached a funeral sermon in one day. The Pastoral Parson is credited with the story of a rural preacher who, just before beginning a funeral sermon, was stopped by a son of the decesaed who wished to be married before the funeral ceremony proceeded, bringing forth a prospective bride for the occasion. The doctor is still one lap ahead.

The Triumph of Law

WE hear and read much about the triumph of co-operative laws in the courts. How do the decisions affect the farmer? During the past ten years a group of lawyers and professional promoters succeeded in inducing the Legislatures of 42 States to pass what they called standard co-operative acts. These laws provide that the farmer sign a contract to sell all his product through the association for five years, to authorize the association to pledge his product for borrowed money, to pledge his credit for debts, to allow reductions for a capital fund, and to pay interest, to pay a share of all association expense, and to accept his pro rata share of the remainder as his returns. He also agrees to pay a fixed penalty if goods are sold elsewhere and to pay both his own and the association's legal expense in any suit brought against him for breach of contract. In some cases at least he forfeits his right to an accounting. The law also makes it illegal for any other dealer to buy the products of the member.

The association agrees to sell the products for his account and to return the pro rata share of the products after all authorized deductions and expenses are paid. The only equivalent to the member is in the expected service.

The machinery set up for these associations put the control in the hands of the promoters. The farmer had no power over them. The officers burdened the association with heavy organization expense, made alliances with dealers, sometimes borrowed money of the dealers, and shipped them the produce on consignment. Sometimes the produce was stored and held for three years. In some instances warehouses were bought from operators at fabulous prices, and in other cases the product was processed in private plants of the officials at large profits to themselves, and losses to the growers. Everybody was paid but the farmer, and even when the products were sold, the price was less than non-members received in the same territory.

When in desperation the farmer bolts the contract, and sells his crop elsewhere, the courts have no choice but to decree that the Legislatures of 42 States have the constitutional right to pass such laws, and that legal contracts are binding. To put it in the promoter's language: "The farmer is tied as tight as when he signs a note at the bank."

This is the boasted triumph of the law.

The experience is no reflection on cooperation because the practice in these centralized organizations is not cooperation. It is an organized alliance of a new set of middlemen with old line middlemen. It has discouraged and discredited and defeated real cooperation. There can be no true cooperation except when farmers control the association and shape it to their own needs, and when they have full information to make the control intelligent and efficient.

How much comfort does the farmer get in these cases from the triumph of the law?

That Milk Price Controversy

What is the exact truth about "cutthroat price cutting" in the city and the controversy over March prices? A. H.

Madison Co., N. Y.

WE HAVE not known a time for long when there was not price cutting in the New York loose milk trade. League officials, who have been screeching "cutthroat prices" since March 1, are the most drastic price cutters in the trade. Previous to March 1 the 40-quart can price was $4.40. In January League officials cut the price in contracts to $3.39 and in February cut it again to $3.10. This was a cut of $1.10 a can in January and $1.30 in February. "Cutthroat prices" well describes their record in Buffalo and Poughkeepsie and Wilkes-Barre, where they did all the cutting to deliberately embarrass local producers.

This is the record of the March price making: On February 22, the League officials cut the price of the Class 1 milk, sold loose, 47 cents per 100 lbs. to take effect March 1. This affected more than one-half the city supply of milk.

After this announcement loose milk dealers and producers and farm-owned co-operative plants held meetings and made it known that, if the discrimination was put into effect, they would be in the bottle business by March 3, and develop a bottle trade through local stores on a system that would be permanent. The League committee then invited a conference with the loose milk interests.

On February 29 the Sheffield Producers held a meeting in the city and adjourned without fixing a March price.

On March 1 loose pooled milk was sold in the city at the reduced price.

On March 2 the city papers said that Leroy A. Van Bomel, president of Sheffield's, and Henry A. Cronk, vice-president of Borden's, announced that bottled milk would be reduced to 15 cents a quart on March 5.

On March 3 the League officials sent out notice of 47 cents reduction on all Class 1 milk, and revoked the previous special reduction on loose milk.

On March 7 Sheffield Producers met and reduced their March Class 1 price 47 cents to take effect March 7. The League reduction had then been in effect two days on bottled milk and six days on loose milk. On March 16 League officials accused other dealers of "cutthroat price cutting."

Cutthroat prices can be stopped any time the three producing associations come together and form one unit to negotiate the sale of milk, and League officials alone are defeating that purpose.

Train Hits School Bus

Rochester, Ind., Feb. 28.—A school bus and a freight train collided near here today. Ten children and the bus driver were seriously injured.

Pearl Murray, 15 years old, was cut about the head and was believed to have suffered internal injuries. Homer Murray, 8, her brother, was believed to have suffered a fractured skull.

Clevel Biddinger, Leitersford, Ind., driver of the truck, received scalp wounds. He was unable to tell how the accident happened.—Newspaper Dispatch.

The above item of news is respectfully referred to those friends of country boys and girls who would close all country schools and transport country children of tender years to city schools.

Milk Plant Changes

When dairymen outside of the pool in this section heard that a deal was on between the Brown Wright Company, owned by the Dairymen's League, and the Woodlawn Company they felt some concern lest they should lose their outlet. They had been selling to the Woodlawn. The understanding now is that the Woodlawn bought the Brown-Wright business of the League, with the privilege of buying 60 per cent of their requirements in pool milk, and that they will also continue to buy non-pool milk. In addition the Eagle Dairy Company has bought the Nicholson Dairy Company plant and business. This makes good outlet for independent milk. The Nicholson plant is handling about 150 cans daily. N. B.

Wyoming Co., Pa.

A New Milk Plant

When the Standard Dairy Company owned the milk plant here at Kirkville, it took in 350 cans of milk daily. When it sold out to the pool the product was divided. The pool gets 60 to 70 cans, about 125 cans go to Canastota and the remainder goes to Syracuse. Now the Eagle Dairy Company, which operates the Canastota plant, is building a new plant here, and expects to open about April 1. It expects to receive 250 to 300 cans by the Summer months. PATRON.

The Farmer Safeguards the Nation

You are getting at the very root of the subject in your first editorial on page 306. The tendency of industry is to increase our manufacture and extend trade into the world markets. There is no objection to this provided it does not, in practice, continue to embarrass American agriculture. If they do continue to develop foreign trade with the present policies incidental to it this country is going to need a naval development far in excess of anything yet proposed by our administration, and an army far more extensive and powerful than is embodied in our National Defence Act.

Extension of commerce into foreign markets, extension of foreign loans, extension of interference in foreign governments into which these policies involve us, mean the multiplying of misunderstandings and controversies which are the causes of war.

I am not advocating our withdrawal from the world markets and non-intercourse with foreign nations. That would be extremely foolish. But if we carry out these policies at the expense of the deflation of American agriculture we are going to find ourselves in an extremely precarious situation should war come.

The first line of our defense is food and clothing for our people and provision must be made for a bountiful supply within our own borders. No exigencies of foreign trade or the making of foreign loans can under any consideration justify neglect to provide for the first essentials in time of trouble.

These essentials are food and clothing. In time of peace we may be able to import those in exchange for manufactured products and increase our volume of foreign trade, but such a policy would discourage agriculture and impoverish the farms and when the time came in which we were forced to reply on our own resuorces we would have neither the equipment nor the skill to supply our needs. Ordinary producers therefore would suggest that we encourage and develop our agricultural industry on a par with manufacture and trade, and always keep a supply of food and clothing on hand in excess of our immediate needs. National warehouses and elevators are essential not only to insure a sufficient supply of these necessities in time of war, but also for economic distribution in time of peace. Starvation is the surest weapon of national destruction, and nothing can prevent it in time of war except a prosperous and well developed agriculture in times of peace.

Our government must consider this primarily in its defensive measures as the very foundation of our necessities, indispensable in time of peace, infinitely imperative in time of war.

I am mighty glad you have opened up this question. This and the recommendations of the presidents of land grant colleges and the business men's committee to encourage ownership of land in large units are the urgent farm questions to be fully discussed. The way we solve them means the preservation or destruction of democracy in America. W. A. MACPHERSON.

From an Ohio Friend

It is refreshing, indeed, to pick up a paper, farm or any other kind, that is unbiased in its views, and that prints free discussion in its columns on both sides of important subjects. Especially is this true at a time when matters of the gravest importance are being discussed, and when our livelihood, everything we possess, or hope to possess, is at stake.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER must have its faults. I don't know what they are, but bias can hardly ever be blamed against them. Furthermore, in a time when it often isn't done, they come right out and say what they believe, or do what they believe in doing, without hesitation, and I feel like applauding.

In view of the many misleading statements that have been appearing the past few months, not only in city papers but farm papers alike, statements attempting to prove that agriculture is normal now; that the index figures prove it; in fact that agriculture is now getting a little the best of the deal as some farm papers argue, it is most refreshing to find, on page 265, most of our Congressman Brand's speech quoted, and brief and fair-minded comment by the editor. Congressman Brand comes from my own county. He is one of the clearest thinkers I have ever met, and he goes very far beneath the surface, clear down to fundamentals when he attacks any problem.

I think that, if any argument were needed among farmers, his figures show rather conclusively that agriculture is very far from being prosperous. Stock exchange figures upon any concern are a reasonably accurate index of its net value, and its prosperity. Likewise the market price of farm lands is a reasonably accurate measure of their net value and their prosperity. I happen to live in one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. We are well removed from any large city, and thus not affected by cross currents that might affect farm values. We diversify, as most advice givers say we should. We use modern methods and we work hard. Land which in pre-war days was worth $175 per acre is today worth around $65, less than the value of its buildings. It is steadily going down. Taxes are mostly $2 or over per acre. I can take you four miles to a reasonably good farm which will be yours if you pay annually about $3.40 per acre for 30 years. Taxes are included in this figure.

Now what can we do about it? Does anyone think that wages, taxes, everything that we have to buy, can be reduced to 1914 levels? If so, I advise him to make prompt application to a good insane asylum.

If we cannot reduce prices which we have to pay can we raise the prices on things we have to sell? Undoubtedly yes.

For several years now Congress has considered many forms of farm relief. Many of them have been fantastic, wholly impractical. Nearly all have been faulty. To my mind just two are deserving of serious attention, the Grange proposal of debentures, and the McNary-Haugen plan. It is my opinion that the Grange proposal of debentures would work perfectly. It is extremely simple, inexpensive to operate, and a very well thought out proposition. My fear concerning it is that if it were put into operation the nation would very soon decide that it was a subsidy, and repeal it.

It is now planned to cover all branches of agriculture, any crop or any live stock so far as it is needed, and to embrace all sections of the country. While there are obstacles in the way of any real help for agriculture, I am certain that working together we can save our great industry at least from absolute bankruptcy, and in time put it on an economic parity with other industries. I seriously doubt if eastern farmers correctly appraise the motives of Eastern Senators and Representatives in Congress who are credited with voting against farm relief because Eastern farmers wish it.

Two-thirds of the nation is non-agricultural, and therefore consumers, not producers. Therefore we are a consuming nation, far more interested in buying cheap than in the welfare of the farmers. We farmers are outnumbered just two to one. In the East manufacturing is even more important than it is here in the Middle West, and manufacturers think it necessary to have cheap foods. I think Eastern Congressmen have manufacturing interests in mind, instead of farming, when they vote upon farm relief or any other measure.

I have no doubt that the tariff could be strengthened upon some items to some advantage. If the Eastern farmers wish, I believe, by all working together, we could establish a tariff that would be satisfactory to them. If one section pulls one way and another different it is obvious that we will get nowhere, because there are too great odds against us.

Cooperation in some lines is helping a good bit. Here we have cooperative live stock shipping associations. These associations have reduced the cost of marketing hogs from about $1.25 per 100 lbs. to 65c. For my village alone that probably means a saving of $10,000 a year; more than that rather than less. Yet I feel sure that co-operation alone cannot save us from bankruptcy. In talking about tariff changes I wonder if we all realize what we are up against. You casually read in the papers that some great banking syndicate has loaned a huge sum to some foreign nation. These bankers expect to have that loan, principal and interest, paid. They know that in large part it will be paid in goods, foreign goods, produced, perhaps in the Argentine, where land is cheap, labor plentiful and cheap, soil of great fertility, and we are thus competing with cheap land, cheap labor, and all backed by American money. Of course the Argentine is only one spot that enters into the calculation. But these great financial institutions are not going to stand idly by and see their children (the enterprises upon foreign soil which they are fostering) eat at the second table if they can help it. It will need the united effort of all farmers to accomplish anything substantial when confronted by present odds.

Papers like THE R. N.-Y. that take an unbiased stand can, and will, help by education. Discussion and understanding of our own problems will help. Backbone, and a determination to win out, will do a lot.

CHAS. B. WING.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Courageous Heart

I know the stars are in the sky,
  I know the rivers run,
I know the ocean tides obey
  The mandates of the sun.

I know the flowers trust in God
  As year by year they bloom.
Then why should I so fearful be
  Of destiny or doom?

I know that through all life there runs
  One great eternal law.
I know that ignorance is sin
  And fear the only flaw.

And knowing truth, and fearing naught
  I go my quiet way
Assured that a courageous heart
  Shall win the darkest day.
  —Edwin Osgood Grover in "The Book of Courage."

*

ONE of our readers asks how to make streusel coffee cake and stollen. Perhaps some of our good German housewives can supply us with both recipes.

*

THE children are never too young to be taught that gasoline is dangerous, and that due caution must always be exercised in handling it. A reader in Columbia Co., N. Y., sends us the following account of a local tragedy:

Tuesday evening at six o'clock, while starting the evening meal we noticed to the south down the valley the smoke and reflection of a fire. Speedily we started in the direction of the flames, little knowing the tragedy they were working out. It seems that a girl of 16, with the aid of two younger sisters, had endeavored to start the milking of a dairy of some 38 cows while awaiting the coming of the father. The gasoline engine connected with the milking machine seemingly must have gone dry when the milking was in progress, when the girl proceeded to fill the tank, while the younger sister held the lighted lantern that she might the better see. An explosion resulted with the consequent burning of the clothing from her body, death resulting the following morning. The barn and 28 head of stock were consumed by the flames, together with a complete equipment of farm machinery.

*

WE are asked to give a recipe for Parker House rolls. The following, given us by Mrs. Helen N. Upson, is the best we know:

Two cups of milk, two teaspoons of salt, four tablespoons of butter, four tablespoons granulated sugar, one cake of yeast dissolved in half cup lukewarm water, eight cups of bread flour. Scald the milk and stir into it the salt, sugar and butter, after which set aside to become lukewarm. When it reaches this temperature add the yeast cake, dissolved as directed above. Stir in very slowly enough of the flour to form a stiff batter, and beat until perfectly smooth. Set in a warm place to lighten, cover with a warm towel and let stand until spongy, which will take about two hours.

It will then be ready for the balance of the flour, which should be added very gradually, and thoroughly worked and kneaded in. At this point kneading must be very thoroughly done, and not too much flour used on the board or hands. Let it be as soft as possible. Place in a well greased bowl, cover with a towel wrung dry out of hot water, and set in a warm place to rise. Allow to remain until it doubles its bulk.

Place on a slightly floured board and knead for about five minutes. Break off small pieces of the dough, of uniform size, and shape into smooth balls. Place them between the folds of a floured towel and let stand 15 minutes in a warm place. Flatten them about three-fourths with a rolling pin, brush with butter, fold nearly in half, place about one-half inch apart in a well-greased pan, brush the tops with melted butter, cover closely and allow to stand in a warm, not hot, place until they become twice their size. Bake in a quick oven, 350 degrees F., for 20 minutes. Serve with butter as soon as possible after taking from the oven.

All measurements are taken level.

Home Markets

Necessity is the mother of invention. Necessity for the strictest economy gave me an idea that worked so well that I thought of passing it on to the Rural family in the hope that it might help someone similarly situated. Our hens did not furnish us with any eggs this Winter, and the grocery bills were already so high that we did not like to add eggs to the list. A neighbor had hundreds of eggs a day and no honey. Would she trade eggs for honey? Gladly, because her supply of canned fruit was low. I can help her use the eggs that are not marketable, small, cracked, ill-shoped ones that do me just as well. Having succeeded once, I tried again, and have acquired vegetables, homemade sausage, jelly and jam, cottage cheese, maple syrup, and now I am looking for someone who has some sorghum. Does anyone doubt which State my ancestors came from? Can't you see the nutmegs roll out?

Maple syrup, sorghum and honey can be used in place of sugar and molasses in many ways, and cut down the grocery bill. Excellent vinegar may be made of honey, and it may be used to sweeten vegetables, where one generally uses sugar. There are some good recipes using honey in the Rural Cook Book. The following recipes have been tested:

Tapioca Pudding.—Two tablespoons tapioca, one-half cup honey, one pint boiling water, two tablespoons lemon juice, three eggs, one tablespoon butter. Moisten the tapioca with cold water and stir it into the boiling water, cook until clear. Add the beaten yolks of the eggs, lemon juice and butter. Add this gradually to the tapioca and cook in double boiler until it thickens. Pour into a buttered baking dish. Cover with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs beaten with three tablespoons of honey, and bake to a delicate brown.

Maple Filling.—Boil two cups maple sugar, two-thirds cup sweet milk and three tablespoons butter. Beat about 10 minutes.

Try this plan when the grocery bill mounts and the income drops. Some of us are forming a club whose object is to study new ways of using the food products we have, with a view to increasing their usefulness and lowering our food bills. CLARA G. JONES.

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More About the Meat Supply

The cold Winter winds blow, and it is pleasant to be near the fire, but in spite of the momentary whirlwinds of snowflakes that fills the air, the ground remains bare. The return of some of our songbirds and the old black crow inspecting the Fall plowing remind us, however, that the cold days are nearly over, and soon will come the warm days of Spring. At once my mind begins to inventory the work that must be done before those days arrive, and perhaps the first thing is the care of any late-killed beef that cannot be preserved by Winter's cold, for we cannot depend upon that preservation many days more.

I have already canned most of the beef, but there are always some pieces, such as the ribs, that are not very easily preserved in that way. These I have corned. I soak the meat in salt and water over night to remove any blood that might remain in it. In the morning I turn this brine off and cover with another brine made as follows: Six gallons water, six lbs. salt, two lbs. brown sugar, two ounces saltpeter. Mix, boil and skim. It may be turned over the meat hot or cold. This will preserve 100 lbs.

I shall next turn my attention to the heart and tongue. These I usually cook together. I soak them over night in salt water; scrape the tongue and remove the roots; and remove any blood from the heart chambers which may have collected there. Then I place it in hot water and cook until tender, add salt, cook five minutes more and remove from the fire to cook. When it is cool enough to handle I remove the skin from the tongue and, if I do not desire to use them at once, I slice them in separate cans, cover with beef broth, well salted, and sterilize one hour in the canner. As a usual thing, however, I use them at once. There are many uses for the fine delicate meat of the tongue. It is very good sliced, fried in butter and served hot or simply slice and served cold. It is excellent for sandwiches for the children's lunch-box, but we prefer it pickled. After removing the skin, slice and put in a fruit jar. Take enough beef broth to cover the meat, heat and add a little sugar, salt and vinegar; pour over the meat and allow to stand for several days and serve cold.

Several ways of serving the heart are in use, but, as we do not care for the heart as a meat, I always use this for mincemeat, adding as much lean meat as I wish.

Mincemeat: Eight cups meat, twenty-four cups apples, two cups suet and two lbs. raisins ground or chopped fine, one lb. dried currants or one quart canned currants or cherries, three and one-half lbs. brown sugar and nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, salt and vinegar to taste. I do not have any rule for the spices, as it is a matter of taste, and tastes differ, especially as to mince pie. If you have boiled cider it gives the mincemeat a much better flavor than vinegar. Any jelly or jam which you have is also an improvement. Cook the ingredients until the apples are tender and all are thoroughly mixed, fill sterilized jars while hot and seal, making sure that the rubbers are good. I have never had a can spoil.

Last comes the suet. This I grind through a fine food chopper and find that it has many uses. In cooking steak or in any frying where suet can be used I find it liquefies when placed over the fire much more readily than the unground. A part suet may be added to the fat for deep frying many things. I use it especially for doughnuts. Here is my favorite recipe: Two cups sugar, two eggs, three tablespoons of melted lard, one pint milk, one tablespoon vanilla, salt, four teaspoons baking powder, flour.

Perhaps some have not the recipe for the Salvation Army doughnuts of the war days. They are good, but not so rich: Five cups flour, two cups sugar, five teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, two eggs, one and three-quarter cups milk, one tablespoon melted lard.

Perhaps the most common use for suet is for suet pudding. It is very good for cold weather dessert, and may be made in quantity and a portion steamed and served hot as needed.

Suet Pudding: One cup suet and one cup raisins chopped or ground fine, one cup molasses, one cup hot water, one-half teaspoon soda, two and one-half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, salt. Steam three hours.

Sauce: Three tablespoons butter, one-half cup sugar, three tablespoons flour, salt. Mix thoroughly and add hot water to make the consistency of gravy when cooked. Add one dessertspoon vinegar and one teaspoon lemon extract, or fruit juice may be used in place of a part of the water for flavor if desired. Rasp-

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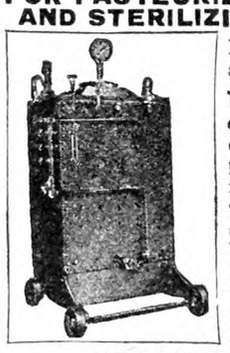

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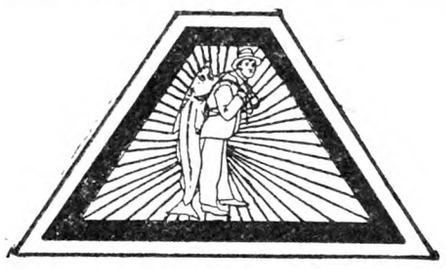

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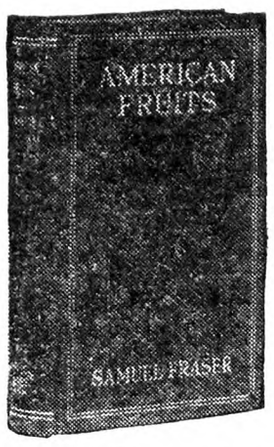
American Fruits

By Samuel Fraser



Well-known fruit grower and nurseryman. This notable book of nearly 900 pages, 173 illustrations, covers all phases of fruit culture in a plain and practical manner.

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For sale by

Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., N.Y.

berry or cherry is especially good. Serve pudding and sauce hot.

"What shall I do with the suet left?" you ask. I take the ground suet, add a little salt and as much flour as can be easily rubbed into it. After mixing thoroughly place in glass jars and store in a cool place (I place in the cellar), and you will find it will keep for several months if the weather is not too warm.

AUNT HELEN.

Homemade Candlelight

"If this bayberry candle
You'll burn to its socket
There'll be health for your home,
Food for your larder,
And gold for your pocket."

Years ago women and children in Puritan dress could be seen every Autumn gathering the tiny berries of our New England bayberry bush. It did not take these thrifty pioneers long to learn that the candles made from the curious green wax of the bayberry, which grew so plentifully in the pastures, burned more brightly, and more slowly, and with a steadier flame than their "tallow dips." And because they burned with so little smoke and gave out such a delicate, spicy odor, these superstitious ancestors of ours seriously regarded the manner in which they burned as a prophet of good fortune. Today the delightful sentiment, if not the actual superstition of "ye olden days," is being renewed after years of neglect, and ambitious and enterprising women are taking advantage of this renewed love of candlelight and the vogue for homemade candles and are building a remunerative business with the most simple and inexpensive equipment.

These homemade candles are prepared for the market from three different recipes. The pure bayberry is most expensive and is in such constant demand with a high class of patrons that the price is mounting higher and higher.

The second type, according to demand and price, is the candle with the paraffin base. The third and least expensive has a base of pure lard. Either of these mixtures should be used for experiments to obtain efficiency before the more expensive bayberry candle is attempted. It is possible to secure the fresh bayberries only in the late Autumn, but the dried berries, which can be purchased at any large drugstore, are perfectly satisfactory, and whether the fresh or dried berry is used, the method of procedure is the same. Put the desired quantity of berries into cold water to cover and boil four hours, then move to back of range and allow to simmer for another hour, after which stir thoroughly in order that every bit of the delicate wax may have a chance to rise to the surface. Now remove from the range entirely, but do not cool too quickly.

While the berries are cooking care must be taken that they do not scorch, as this would spoil the wax. To avoid this, watch closely and keep well covered with water all the time. When the mass is cold a layer of green wax will cover the top. This should be skimmed off carefully into a deep receptacle. When ready to use, melt over hot water. To this bayberry wax a small amount of paraffin may be added, not more than an ounce to five ounces of wax. Also, if a deeper green is desired, add a drop or two of coloring that comes especially for coloring waxes and oils.

To dip, have the wax of a consistency to run slowly. Tie a tiny bolt or any small, heavy article to the end of a length of candle wicking and allow it to sink to the bottom of the wax. Do this, cooling between dips, again and again until the candle is of the right size. Perfect symmetry in these hand-dipped candles is not to be desired, as it is the personal touch that gives them the old-time appearance. However, they must not be too uneven and lumpy or they will drip too freely.

The second type, or paraffin candle, is the easiest to make; just the ordinary paraffin used to cover jellies. It can be purchased cheaply in large quantities. Melt it in a deep container over hot water, and when it will run slowly add coloring and perfume. There is practically no limit to the possibilities of even this humble mixture. Any of the different mint oils add a delightful fragrance. Pennyroyal, wintergreen, spearmint, balsam, tamarack, cedar and any of the stronger flower perfumes add a delightful odor. These oils must not be added while the mixture is hot, as they will evaporate. When the flower odors are used corresponding coloring oils should be added—pink with rose, blue with violet, etc.—and different shades of green with the mints and cedar. Do not use too much, as the odor should not be pungent.

The third type of candle, and one that is in demand for everyday use, is made by dissolving eight ounces of saltpetre and eight ounces of alum in one quart of hot water. When the mixture is reduced to liquid add 6 lbs. of pure lard (compound will not do) and cook long enough to blend thoroughly, but no longer, as long cooking will darken the liquid. Now remove from fire, and when cool add the same perfume and coloring drops used for the paraffin candles, and dip when right consistency to run slowly.

Although the hand-dipped candle brings the higher price, it is almost impossible for some people to acquire the "knack" needed to obtain a successful product, especially the long, expensive tapers. For these it is advisable to use the homemade paper molds, which do not make a commercial-looking candle. These molds are made of stiff wrapping paper cut in long, narrow strips and wound spirally around a smooth stick the desired size and shape. Fasten ends securely with paste or pins and cover one end with paper, which has a tiny hole in the centre just large enough to admit a thickness of candle wicking. Knot the wicking underneath and hold or secure in a taut, straight position and fill mold with wax. When using paper molds for the bayberry wax, fill first with hot paraffin and turn out immediately; then fill with the bayberry wax. When cold unwind the paper, which can be used several times.

To be truly proficient in the art of candle-making we need to know the different varieties used at different functions. If a patron telephones in an order for candles to be used at a luncheon, we inquire about the color of the china to be used. If it is Wedgewood we send blue twisted banquet candles. If the platters are white with gold edges we send a deep yellow shade. We also inquire if flowers are to be used, and if possible have the odor the same. If the order is for a dinner party, the more elaborate twisted tapers are sent. The pure bayberry candle is practically the only homemade candle that will stand the heat required of a "lamp candle."

When people come directly to the house to buy candles it is a good business policy to ask for the color scheme of the room they are to decorate, and then tactfully guide the prospective buyer in her choice of type and color in order that they may either blend or contrast with their surroundings.

If the candles are to be anniversary or holiday gifts, they are packed in festive boxes accompanied by appropriate verses. For a wedding present nothing could be more acceptable than some quaint, wrought candle scones with reflector, and a box of bayberry candles of different sizes containing the old nursery rhyme about the courtship of Younghy-Boughy-Bo: "In the middle of the woods lived Younghy-Boughy-Bo; two old chairs and half a candle, one old jug without a handle—these were all his worldly goods."

It is a pleasant pastime to spend an evening looking over the old poems to find suitable verses. Stevenson, Browning, Fielding and Shakespeare all have references to the friendly charm of candlelight. And, like every other home enterprise, the women who are the most successful are those who put the touch of artistry in their product.

FLORENCE HADLEY.

Emergency Mince Pie

Each one of us probably has her own favorite recipe for mince meat and, for the regular supply, would not think of changing it. Mine calls for lean pork, instead of beef, and, sealed in glass jars, it keeps nicely the year around. We try, however much we may want to eat it, to keep enough out of each year's supply for the following Christmas, so as to avoid having to make more just at the rush season. However, the family hunger has at times been so insistent upon mince pie that we have invented an emergency article of our own, quickly and easily made in small quantities. This is not greatly unlike many pies for which we have noticed recipes, except that we used for the meat, not beef and not nicely-boiled pork tenderloin, but *sausage*—fried sausage left over from breakfast! This may sound "radical" indeed to some, but I do assure you, if there is no *sage* in your sausage, you will be surprised to find what a really eatable emergency mincemeat can be made with this fried ingredient. Our first attempt is given below, but we have varied this from time to time, according to the contents of our pantry, and have come to the conclusion that "almost any mixture of fruit, vingear, sugar, spices and meat will make good mince pie!" This statement, of course, to be taken with a grain of salt, figuratively as well as literally.

Pare, core and run through the meat-chopper about four good-sized tart apples. Run the sausage through also, and put these two ingredients in a saucepan on the fire to steam in half pint good vinegar (but not too strong), half pint syrup from spiced peaches, a heaping cup of granulated sugar, a teacup each of raisins and currants, half teacup New Orleans molasses, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful melted butter, a heaping teaspoon each of ground ginger, cinnamon and cloves, and grated nutmeg, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, being careful not to get in the white. Add a couple of spiced peaches, ground or chopped, and let all these ingredients steam while you are preparing your pastry, as usual. This quantity, I think, made three large pies. If you find it doesn't, just add some more apples.

MRS. E. M.

New Instant Gas Starter

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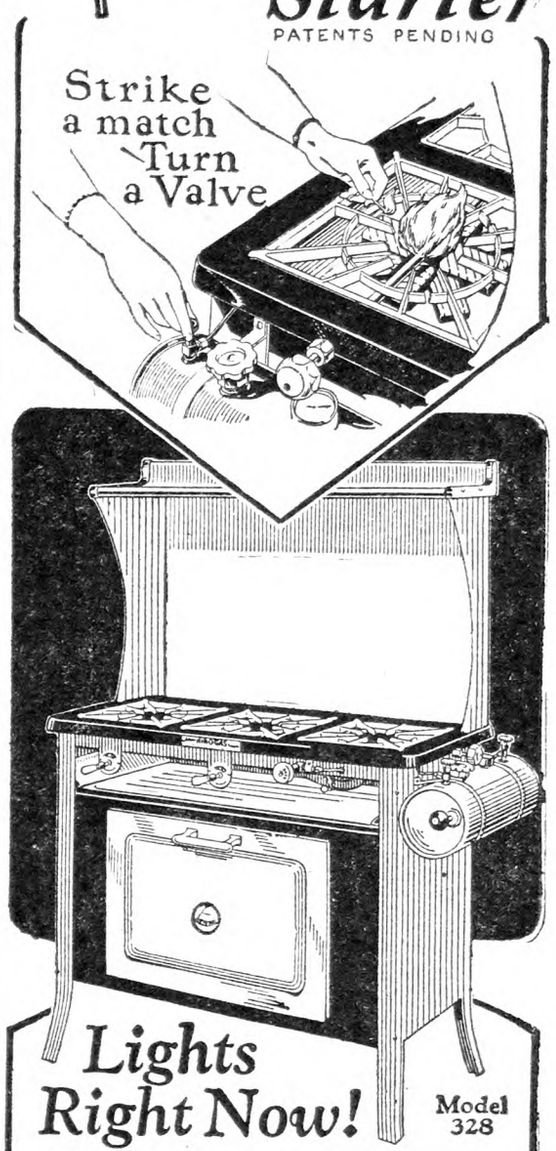

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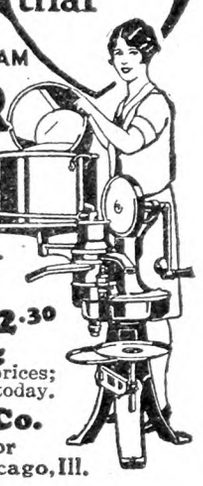

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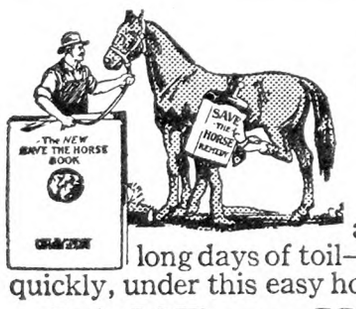

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Live Stock and Dairy

A United States Senator's Experience With Tuberculin Test

A rather remarkable little booklet giving the experience of U. S. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia with the tuberculin testing of his herd of purebred Jerseys at his farms near Lynchburg, Va., has been published. The experience of Senator Glass has not been materially different from that of thousands of dairymen in private life, so far as the tuberculin test goes, but his prominence and the vigor with which he carried his fight against official ignorance and incompetence through a successful conclusion has made the case notable. Few could afford to spend nearly six years and over $12,000 to demonstrate the unreliability of a test that is causing untold loss to the dairymen of this country, and Senator Glass has performed a service that entitles him to the gratitude of dairymen in private life who have neither his means nor influence with which to save their healthy cows from slaughter.

The story of the booklet is of two heifers on Montview Farms condemned by a State veterinarian to slaughter after the customary tuberculin test. Believing that there neither was nor had been any tuberculosis in his herd, Senator Glass asked for a re-test of these valuable heifers. This was refused by the State officials. An appeal was made to the Federal authorities, who expressed entire willingness to conduct a re-test if the Virginia authorities would consent. This consent was refused, and the State's employee was sustained by the Live Stock Sanitary Board over him. There is much in this story that reveals the arrogance often displayed by officials entrenched in power, but its chief value lies in its clear demonstration of the unreliability of the tuberculin test as applied by those whose word must be taken as to its results.

The two condemned heifers, together with a third under suspicion, were segregated on the owner's farm, and the case was taken into the courts of the State. Here the case dragged through the usual delays, while the heifers grew into cows, still kept by themselves, and waiting the final disposition which legal opinion would make of them. Before their fate could be settled, however, one of the heifers was kicked by a horse and so injured that she had to be killed. Senator Glass immediately announced his intention to have an autopsy performed to determine whether or not the animal was tubercular. Five veterinarians, three of them connected with State or Federal bureaus of animal industry, and a public health official were engaged to make the examination. No indications of tuberculosis or any other disease could be found and, to make assurance doubly sure, parts of the carcass were sent to two different laboratories for microscopical examination. These examinations confirmed the results of the autopsy.

Finally, nearly five years after the disputed test of the two heifers, the Circuit Court of Richmond ordered a retest of the two living suspected animals and an adjustment of the records in accordance with the results of the retest. The test ordered was made under exceptional provisions for accuracy. Both the mate to the heifer that had been killed and the suspected heifer kept with her were pronounced absolutely free from tubercular infection. Thus the case was finally won for Senator Glass, but at a cost that few indeed could afford.

"There is another phase of this case," says the booklet, "that seems to take it far beyond a mere local or State incident and to denote a wide concert of action to establish a fictitious system of professional graft, based upon the credulity of breeders and dairymen and inspired by the avarice of its beneficiaries. An outstanding professor of veterinary science at a university of great reputation in the East was employed by Mr. Glass to act as expert adviser to the latter's attorneys. This professor of veterinary science had been put in possession of every detail of the case of Carter Glass vs. The Virginia Live Stock Sanitary Board, supplied with all the correspondence and the testimony which had been taken to the time of his employment.

"He had expressed the definite opinion that there had been many errors in making the intradermal test for cattle for tuberculosis, through which numerous supposed reactions have occurred when infection could not be verified by autopsy.

"He had also placed himself on record as declaring that 'in this new test, probably due to immature knowledge upon the part of some testers, resulting in error in reading, a number of condemnations unsupported by post mortem, findings have been made out of harmony with practical efficiency.'

"He had definitely cited an instance in which 'numerous valuable purebred cattle had been condemned under this test when a stay in action was obtained and a retest made clear that the first test was inefficient.'

"This veterinary scientist gave it explicitly as his professional opinion that animals entirely free from infection were, by the tuberculin test as applied, erroneously adjudged to be tubercular and that the system employed was largely wrong and should be radically revised. He was to repeat these statements in a sworn deposition and was to prepare hypothetical questions to be asked of adversary witnesses."

Now, we find under the second heading above quoted, "An Expert Terrorized," the following: "A day or two before the time appointed to take his testimony this outstanding professor of veterinary science at an institution of great reputation, although paid a part of the fee charged for his professional services, evinced a reluctance to proceed. He indicated that he had been 'warned to have nothing to do with this case.' He confessedly was frightened and advised an adjustment of the case out of court."

The words "system" and "trust" are so often used in arguments loosely and without any real evidence of the existence of such presumably underhand organizations that one hesitates to suggest them, even when there is most excellent reason for the belief expressed as to their activities. It is left to the readers of the above and the following quotations from Senator Glass' pamphlet to judge for themselves whether the following sub-head, "The System Revealed," is justified by the evidence. With the consent of Senator Glass and his attorneys the professor of veterinary science spoken of attempted to "adjust" the case, this adjustment to be based upon a re-test of the condemned animals. His efforts failed. "Whereupon he begged to be let off from testifying. He said that he could not stand up against 'the system' that had been erected."

Finally, the following almost brutal statements, in the form of questions, were put to this veterinary scientist, his quoted replies following: "In other words, while it is your professional judgment and the consensus of opinion among the veterinarians that the tuberculin test is often ineffective and mistakes frequently are made altogether out of accord with actual scientific knowledge, nevertheless these veterinarians and officials have resolved as a matter of propaganda and as an essential protection of the system itself, and to make its operation less troublesome, to insist rigidly upon the processes which now prevail." "You have exactly stated the case," was the reply, "that is right."

"And yet, doctor, notwithstanding your opinion just given, you are unwilling to go on the stand and, under oath, so testify." "Yes, I am," replied the doctor of veterinary science. "Should I go on the stand under oath and tell the truth, my usefulness as a veterinary scientist would be destroyed."

Senator Glass thereupon said: "I infer, doctor, you find yourself in the exact position occupied by my local veterinarian, who frankly told me that he did not believe that my two heifers were in the least infected but he could not re-test them because, if he did, the State veterinarian would destroy his livelihood, and he had a wife and children to support."

The professor of veterinary science assented that this substantially stated his position and expressed the hope that he would not be blamed for his unwillingness to testify to the truth of the case under the existing circumstances.

The significance of the story to dairymen of all States lies in the fact that fine dairy animals are tested and killed solely upon the findings of a test known to be inaccurate in its application and the cause of enormous and useless expense to the taxpaying public and frequent ruin to individual dairymen. M. B. D.

Wild Tobaccos Poison Livestock on Range

Two of the wild tobacco varieties that grow on ranges of the West and Southwest are poisonous to livestock and may cause the death of cattle and horses. Sheep also are affected, but not so severely as cattle and horses. The best treatment is prevention, either by eradication of the weeds, or by avoidance of over-pasturing so that animals will always have adequate feed. When well fed on other plants animals are not likely to poison themselves on wild tobaccos. These are the conclusions reported in Technical Bulletin No. 22-T, "Wild Tobaccos (Nicotiana Trigonophylla Dunal and Nicotiana Attenuata Torrey) As Stock-Poisoning Plants," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The two wild tobaccos are annual herbs, sticky-hairy, strong-scented, and with flowers white to greenish. A more complete description, together with pictures of the plants and details of the experimental feedings are reported in Technical Bulletin No. 22-T, which may be procured on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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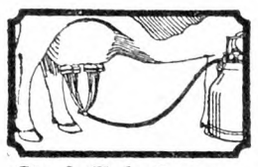

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OUR SPRING PIGS are now arriving, we are booking orders for unrelated pairs at rock bottom prices. We have a few fall gilt boars that we are pricing right. MAPLE LANE BERKSHIRE FARM, Scofield & Buckelew, Stanley, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED Chester Whites Big type, registered, 80 lbs. Boars or Sows, $18 each; 100 lbs., $20; 120 lbs, $22.50. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Large BERKSHIRES at Highwood Service boars and young bred sows. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING Dundee, N. Y.

DUROCS BRED SOWS—FALL PIGS New York's greatest herd. ALLEN H. POST - - Ensenore, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

O. I. C. Choice Fall Boars and Sows at reduced prices. Also bred Sows and Pigs. DR. WALKER, Box No. 594, Auburn, N. Y.

Chester Whites Bred Sows, Fall Pigs. National Champion Blood Lines. CLOUDLAND FARM, Kennett Square, Pa

Pure Bred Poland-China Boars Serviceable, 150 to 250 lbs., $35.00 to $45.00 C. O. D. Fall pigs. Bred Gilts. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

Feeding Pigs For Sale

Chester and Yorkshire crossed and Berkshire and Chester, all nice blocky pigs.

6 to 7 weeks old - - - - $4.00 each
8 to 9 weeks old - - - - 4.50 each
Also some nice Chester Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $5.50 each.

Will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval and if not satisfactory to you, return them at my expense and I will return your funds at once. No charge for crating.
Michael Lux, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635

SPRING PIGS *For Sale*

I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST

Big type Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. Barrows, Boars, or Sows, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each; 8-10 wks. old, $4.50 each. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. Orders promptly filled. A square deal at all times.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

QUALITY PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire Cross or Chester and Yorkshire Cross 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.75 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crates.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St.
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

Spring Pigs for Sale of Best Quality

When starting to raise a Hog, why not have quality. These are all good large blocky pigs, the kind will make large hogs in little time. Yorkshire and Chester White cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.25 ea., 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 ea. Will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval. My guarantee, keep them 10 days and if not satisfied with the pigs, return pigs and I return your money. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

SPRING PIGS

High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time.

Berkshire and Chester or Yorkshire and Chester, crossed

6 to 8 weeks old.. $4.25 8 to 10 weeks old.. $4.75
A few Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, $5.50

No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied, return at our expense—money cheerfully refunded.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS.

∴ RABBITS ∴

CHINCHILLAS Winning HIGHLAND STRAIN ONEIDA LAKE FUR FARM, Jewell, N. Y.

WANTED WHITE BABY RABBITS—State price in first letter. NATURE FRIEND, 2021 Boston Rd., N. Y. C.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

REG. HAMPSHIRE SHEEP H. J. VAN DYKE Gettysburg, Pa.

High Producing Ayrshires

During December the 19 Ayrshires at Craigy Burn Farm, owned by S. N. Stimson, Tioga Co., N. Y., averaged 655 lbs. of 4.05 per cent milk, 26.51 lbs. of butterfat, ranking well among the leading herds in the United States, according to Advanced Registry Superintendent W. A. Kyle of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt. The high producer in the herd was Lady Beautiful of Craigy Burn, that gave 1,667 lbs. of milk, 71.68 lbs. of butterfat, giving her a high place among the individual producers for the month.

This herd is being tested under the rules of the Ayrshire Herd Test which provide that all animals of milking age in the herd be included in the test. Moeover, no cow shall be milked more than twice daily, except in cases of exceptionally high production. Prof. H. L. Smith, of Alfred University, supervises the monthly inspections of the herd. The method of feeding is inspected, the milk produced by each cow for a 24-hour period is weighed and a sample tested by the Babcock method to determine the butterfat percentage.

Death of Heifer After Test

Last June I had a cow and heifer tested for tuberculosis, ordered by the State Commission of Domestic Animals of Connecticut. The cow and heifer passed the test, but less than two days after the test heifer was sick and died within a week. Examination showed kidneys were diseased. The doctor in charge, at the office of domestic animals, stated that the heifer died from hemorrhagic septicemia. Before the test the heifer was in perfect health. Do you believe that this inoculation could have any bearing on bringing on this disease? J. H. W.

Connecticut.

Hemorrhagic septicemia is as serious a disease as one would naturally think if trying to spell the name without a medical dictionary at hand. In rather commonplace English it is blood poisoning. It is the result of an infection by malignant germs that obtain access to the blood through a wound or abrasion of the skin or, possible, from some localized abscess within the body. It might be caused by infection of the needle wound made during the tuberculin test, either the needle or the tuberculin used having become contaminated by the germs previous to use and not having been sterilized. Since, however, it might have come from some other source of infection coincident with the testing, it would not be possible, without further evidence, to show that the test was responsible, however suspicious the circumstances were. M. B. D.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD

Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.

Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.

BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices

We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Bulls from 3 to 10 months old. Best of May Rose Adv. Reg. breeding. Several cows with splendid breeding that do not measure up to the high standard set for our herd, for sale, cheap! Accredited herd. Write today for description and prices. FRITZLYN FARM, Pipersville, Pa.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS Choice bull calves and bulls ready for service. A. R. breeding. Attractive prices. Delivered at your station. SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

2 REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS exceptionally bred from an accredited herd under State and Federal supervision for the past 2 years, aged 8 and 10 mos. Reasonable. HENRY J. SCHNEIDER, Port Jervis, R. D., N. Y.

For highly bred, **Grade Guernsey** or **Holstein Dairy Calves**, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—from rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Made in Ten Styles
Breechingless, Side-Backer, Express, etc.

I Will Ship You

a Walsh Harness for a 30 day free trial on your own team. See for yourself that my harness is stronger, handsomer, better fitting, handier in every way—a proven success for over ten years. If not convinced that it is the best harness you ever laid eyes on, send it back at my expense.

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness

Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1⅛-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles will break at the buckle at about 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packers' Northern Steer Hide leather—best that can be tanned.

SAVES REPAIRS—LASTS TWICE AS LONG

The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. Users show average repair cost of only 9 cents per year. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjustable to fit any horse. Write today for new reduced prices.

9 MONTHS TO PAY. 30 DAYS' TRIAL FREE

Write today for free book, prices, easy terms, 30-day free trial offer, and also how to make money showing Walsh No-Buckle harness to your neighbors.

James M. Walsh, JAMES M. WALSH CO.
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Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges, Government Experiment Stations, leading horsemen and thousands of users in every state.

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WRITE TODAY FOR MY FREE BOOK

BROWN SWISS CLASSIC

Dispersal Sale of the Osborne Herd

April 19—Hampton, Iowa—50 Head

The herd of Registered Brown Swiss Cattle will be sold without reserve. The two highest record cows of the breed in butter fat production are included. Altogether there are four world's record cows cataloged. Thirty cows and heifers are bred, 23 to a son of Junis College Girl, highest record cow of the breed. Seven of the eight bulls in the sale are sired by this bull. Six of his heifers are in sale. Nineteen cows in milk. Many prizes won at world's greatest dairy shows.

Auctioneer H. S. DUNCAN.

The C. F. OSBORNE ESTATE
for an illustrated catalog address
MRS. ANNA C. OSBORNE Box 27 HAMPTON, IOWA

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

BUY WISCONSIN DAIRY COWS

Direct from our Tested County. Carload of choice young heavy producing HOLSTEINS, also car choice GUERNSEYS. Write or wire for prices.

GUY ANDERSON
Ogdensburg, Wis.

∴ DOGS ∴

Pedigreed Airedale Puppies

Bred for farm and hunters. Write ALICE PACKER, Wyckoff, N. J.

Beautiful Wolf Gray POLICE PUPPIES Males..... $15 Females... 10 Eligible out of Champion Stock. Geo. Rauch, CATSKILL MOUNTAIN STOCK FARM, Freehold, N. Y.

RAISED IN THE OPEN Police Males 3, 4, 6 and 15 mos. (one of each) best blood in country, at half their value. R. GRAHAM, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

"DON'T HESITATE NOW and REGRET LATER" **Buy an English or Welsh Shepherd** now they will bring your cows next summer. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, New York

Wanted a Good Home for a Male and Female German Police. Reasonable Price. G. A. GREENWOOD, Bancroft Road, Andover, Mass.

Collie Puppies the better sort. Illustrated circular free CLOVERNOOK KENNELS, Chambersburg, Pa

Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

SCOTCH COLLIES AND WELSH SHEPHERDS—Cut prices. Maple Grove Farms, Pope Mills, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y.—Offers Water Spaniel, also Cocker Spaniel Puppies on approval

Airedales 12-weeks-old Males, $10. Females, $5.00. C. O. D. on approval. Lester McLean - - Troupsburg, N. Y.

Airedale Pups Eligible A.K.C. 6 months, guaranteed. C. B. GLUNT, Saugerties, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

∴ HORSES ∴

PERCHERONS

If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1928 Percheron Review. Free. Address
PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Ellis McFarland, Secy. Union Stock Yards, Chicago

3 Percheron Stallions

AT FARMERS PRICES

Well grown and full quality, all registered. One 7 year old, one rising 3 years, one rising 2 years. Holstein-Fresian Bulls from accredited herd of over 200 head.
FORSGATE FARMS JAMESBURG, N. J.

3 PERCHERON MARES AT REASONABLE PRICES One rising 3 yr. old will breed to our herd sire, one 4 yr. old heavy in fold, one aged mare heavy in fold. *Write for prices and photos*
H. H. BELL & SONS - Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

PERCHERON HORSES Stallions and mares of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. WM. A. REID, Mount Holly, N. J.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

Registered and High Grade HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
John C. Reagan
Spot Farm Tully, N. Y.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct

Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle

are the ideal breed for our Eastern conditions. We have the largest and finest herd in the East. Visitors are always welcome. BRIARCLIFF FARMS, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.) N. Y.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

IF YOU WANT CHOICE
Holsteins or Guernseys
T. B. tested. Priced right. Write me.
C. J. FRIES - - ODGENSBURG, WIS.

Sussex County, Delaware Notes

To protect the progressive dairymen of Delaware, and also the buying public, a plan to grade all dairies in Delaware under the provisions of the United States Public Health Service may come to pass, July 1 of this year, if those dairymen whose plants do not conform to recognized standards fail to comply with the State laws.

The Delaware State Board of Health during the past three years has been endeavoring to help the dairymen make their food products sanitary. A large majority of the dairymen of Delaware have complied with the State's warning, but there are still a few of the small dairymen scattered throughout the State who, because their dairy is but a small portion of the general farming scheme of their establishment, have utterly failed to comply with sanitary regulations concerning their products. The State law sets forth that every dairyman must obtain a State license from the State Board of Health by the first day of July of each year, provided he offers his milk for sale. The law also carries a penalty along with it. Washing milk pails and cans in the kitchen sink is contrary to the State regulations if the milk is to be offered for sale. Many dairymen have not realized the seriousness of the situation and have disposed of the inspector by promising to make the necessary changes. This has brought about the suggestion of a standard grading of all dairies, and this plan would mean that all standard dairymen would be graded. The creamery or purchaser of milk would be able to detect from compulsory markings of the cap of the milk bottle whether the milk he was buying was bottled under cleanliness. R. C. Beckett, sanitary engineer of the State Board of Health, is reinspecting the dairies to determine if any of those who have been granted licenses have been remiss in keeping them up to standard. It is found in most cases that dairymen who have State licenses are maintaining their plants satisfactorily. It is believed that as soon as those who have failed to keep their dairies up to standard realize the benefits that will be derived from the more advantageous sale of their milk they will comply with it. There are some creameries which refuse to buy milk from any except legitimate licensed dairymen. In this connection the dairyman who is without a State license has no chance whatever of selling milk to them. Many of the unlicensed dairymen have but trifling irregularities, which could be corrected if they desired to do so in a short time, and then would be able to compete with the larger dairymen who have but few advantages over them.

KARL P. THOMPSON

From a Ranch in the Rockies

This is being written on Feb. 19, as nice a day as could be wished for at this time of year. Snow is only about four inches deep on the Alfalfa fields and the hillsides are bare. The men had to discard the sled for feed hauling and put the rack on a wagon this morning. Last year they used a sled until the 2d of April, but we had more snow than usual last Winter and not as much as we generally have this season.

Our ranch is between 6,000 and 7,000 ft. elevation, and a part of it was at one time in the long ago a lake bed. Near what was the lower end a big spring of warm water flows out and furnishes never-failing water for our stock, also irrigation water for part of the pasture. This part of the country raises a big acreage of potatoes, and although a potato bug is never seen here we have a good many other things to contend with.

Last season blight was general, so the yield was low; many fields were not harvested, and the price has been the lowest in years. Just now the best potatoes bring about 70c per cwt. Everything is sold here by the cwt., instead of by the bushel. It is not a good corn country, although we raise splendid sweet corn and pop corn in our gardens, also the earliest varieties of melons and tomatoes.

Head lettuce does exceptionally well higher up, but the market has been so glutted that last season when the best of the crop was ready for cutting it couldn't be even given away. That is a crop that has to be marketed the moment it is ready; so if there is no market it becomes a total loss unless one has stock to consume it. Horses and cattle fatten on it, and hogs will eat it if they have to.

All small grains do well if varieties adapted to the climate are planted. We grow the Kitchener variety of Marquis wheat, Kherson oats and Trebi barley. A great many orchards of apples, cherries and apricots are situated in the valley of the Colorado River, only three miles from us, but a good many hundreds of feet lower. We ourselves have strawberries, raspberries and currants, but the few fruit trees we have rarely bear owing to the late Spring freezes. Last Decoration Day we had icicles a foot long on our water trough. We get our peaches from the Palisade country, about 80 miles from here, and got nice ones last season for 30 cents per bushel basket. We got pears for 50 cents per bushel. Concord grapes were 5 cents a pound.

MRS. P. U.

Garfield Co., Col.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate amount of activity on this market during the past week. Perhaps most notable are the advances on onions and potatoes. Hothouse cucumbers have been plentiful from various producing sections and considerable weakness resulted. Spinach has sold relatively low. Lighter offerings of squash are firm at higher prices. Wool continues very firm despite moderately light trading.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Market firm except on over-ripe stock. Baldwins, Mass. A grade, $2.50 to $3.10. Fancy large sizes, $3.25 to $3.50. Ungraded, $1 to $2.25 box. Me, A2¼ to 2½-in., $5.50 to $6.50 bbl. Mass. McIntosh A grade, $3 to $3.60. Fancy large sizes, $3.75 to $4. Ungraded, $2 to $2.85 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $7.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, $5.50 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $3 to $5 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.10 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Texas crts mostly $3 to $3.25.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Texas white, $3.25 to $3.75 bbl. or crt.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed ord., 75c to $1.10; best mostly $1.25 to $1.35; few $1.50 std. bu. box. N. Y. cut off, dirty, large, $2 100 lbs. Texas bchs mostly $2.50 to $3.50 crt.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Cal. crts, fair quality, $5 to $6. Fla., 10 in crts, $2.50 to $3.25.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native h.h., best, 50 to 70 cukes, $5 to $8 std. bu. box. Ind., h.h., $2.25 to $3.25 2 doz. Fla., h.h., $1.50 to $1.75 doz.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 18 hds, mostly 35 to 60c; few, 75c std. bu. box. Iceberg, Cal., best, $2 to $3 crt. Poorer lower.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. 100-lb. sacks, yellow medium to small, best Conn. Valley ord., $3.25 to $3.50. Few natives, ord., $1.25 to $2 std. bu. box. N. Y. State, medium, mostly, $3.50 to $4. Ohio and Mich., $4.50 100 lbs.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed, $1.25 to $1.35; few, $1.50 std. bu. box; poorer, lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Me. and N. B. Green Mountains, best, mostly, $3 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Texas, bskts, best, 75c to $1.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly, $70 to $80 ton; $3 to $3.25, few $3.50 bbl. Ohio Blue Hubbardfi few sales, $80 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., few sales, 50 to 65c lb. Fla., 6 bskts, $2.50 to $5 crt. Mex., lugs, poor, $2.50 to $2.75

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Caps, few sales, fancy, $1.50 to $2.35 100 lbs. Rutabagas, P. E. I., $2 to $2.25 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light. Demand fair for best. Market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $20 to $22. Eastern, $13 to $15. Clover mixed, red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter. — Market steady; creamery extras, 50½c; firsts, 46 to 49½c; seconds, 43 to 45c lb. Storage extras, 49½c; firsts, 45 to 48c; seconds, 44 to 45c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 37c; mixed colors, 37c; white extras, 35c doz; pullets, 32 to 33c; fresh eastern extras, 34c; undergrades, 28 to 30c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady; twins extras fresh, 28 to 29c; firsts fresh, 24 to 25c; extras held, 29 to 30c; firsts, held, 27 to 28c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $8.75 to $9; Cal. small white, $9 to $9.25; Yellow Eyes, $10.60 to $11; red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50; Limas, $8.25 to $8.50 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm; receipts of domestic for week ending March 10, 3,980,900 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, 52c; clothing, 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.50 to $1.09; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 82 to 87c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c; terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.02 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, 97c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 85c.

Aberdeen Angus Sales

Higher prices were secured at public auction for Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle in 1927 than any time since 1922. Sixteen public sales were held involving 650 head of cattle which averaged $170 per head or $24 per head higher than the average for 1926; 204 bulls averaged $189.50; and 446 cows averaged $161 per head. The top bull of the year was Killmere 3d sold in the Kemp Bros. sale at Marion, Iowa, to Congdon & Battles, Yakima, Wash., for $1,900. The top female was Blackbird Progress 22d sold in the H. O. Harrison sale at Harlan, Iowa, and purchased by Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N. D., for $1,005.

The highest average for the year was made in the International Sale when 37 head sold for an average of $284 per head.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 515.

WANTED—Small home farm on improved highway, near good town, within 100 miles New York City; reasonably priced and right condition; full particulars first letter; owner only. P. O. BOX 32, Sussex, N. J.

POULTRY farm, 16 acres, city water, electricity, 50 yards from State highway, 2 miles from Westfield post office; capacity 1,000 hens. JOHN SWOCHAK, Tannery Road, Westfield, Mass.

WANTED to rent, option buying, equipped and stocked farm. ADVERTISER 3787, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent small poultry farm or small place. ADVERTISER 3701, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT to buy general store, one with postoffice preferred; location immaterial; write details. LAEGEN, Amityville, N. Y.

GROCERY, garage, living rooms, good business, good location, improved road; Finger Lakes region; bargain. ADVERTISER 3776, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Nursery business and allied branches; long established, reputable and successful; selling on account of partner's death; finest and largest estates of Westchester County included among customers. ADVERTISER 3777, care Rural New-Yorker.

IS THERE someone with a farm in a good location with a problem that might be solved with a flock of sheep to our mutual advantage. ADVERTISER 3779, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO LET—Farm about 20 acres of good soil, 3-room bungalow and barn. Address RICHARD C. MAY, Zambane Bldg., Vineland, N. J.

100-ACRE farm for sale, good for boarding-house or chicken farm; 12-room house, all barns in good condition; good spring water. ANT. ROJT, Owner, Neversink, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—16½-acre farm or Summer home, good location, near Concord, N. H.; good buildings; cheap. P. CHRESTENSEN, Rt. 14, Concord, N. H.

FOR SALE—Nursery and dairy farm, 190 acres, 50 acres devoted to 15,000 evergreen trees; large house, large barns, equipped for modern dairy; near Middletown, N. Y. Inquire LEONARD VANDERBECK, R. F. D. 2, Box 67A, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres; income 1927 gross $11,544.32; labor income $5,221.90; net $3,806.97; lights, water; 2,400 layers; $7,000 down, balance easy; immediate possession; uninfected range. ADVERTISER 3774, care Rural New-Yorker.

IMPROVED Hudson Valley, Columbia County, 235-acre fruit, stock, general farm; splendid buildings, electricity, furnace, bath; bargain. ADVERTISER 3788, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—138-acre farm, 57 miles from New York City; high elevation, suitable for boarding or chicken farming; 10-room house, partly furnished; tools; new barn; valuable woodland; price $7,500; terms will be arranged by the buyer; possession immediately. ADVERTISER 3789, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT to rent, about 70 miles from New York up-State, house or cottage without improvements; some ground; state particulars. GUNN, 469 East 137th St., New York.

150-ACRE village farm, situated on beautiful Kinderhook Lake, good fishing, about half mile lake front; commercial gravel bank, building lot sites; 30 acres woods, some marketable size; trolley stops at farm; steam railroad ¼ mile; large barns, 11-room house, first-class condition; delightfully and healthfully located; good neighborhood; selling reason, father's death; price $10,000. EVA HALL, Niverville, N. Y.

WANTED—Acreage adjoining a body of water. A. LOHSE, West Norwood, N. J.

WANTED—Dairy farm on shares, stocked, equipped. A. MARTIN, Ghent, N. Y.

FOR SALE—27-acre farm, 8-room boarding-house furnished, bath, gas, telephone, Summer kitchen, dining-room; outbuildings; 3 streams; chickens, 2 cows, horse; garage; cultivated field; 5 miles off Kingston; $5,500; must be seen to appreciate. ADVERTISER 3801, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE dairy and truck farm, barn, 60 head, near Camden and Philadelphia; settling estate. LEWIS MASON, Woodbury Heights, N. J.

FOR SALE—283-acre stock and dairy farm; Southside, Virginia; good buildings, fine land, near town; long easy terms. DAVE WILLIAMS, Chatham, Va.

FOR SALE—Two apple orchards, suitable for building; right off the main State road. Inquire LOUIS WORMS, East Hampton, Conn.

TRUSTEES insist upon immediate liquidation—Beautiful farm of 207 acres, located about 27 miles from the business section of Boston; buildings include a large house with all modern equipment, a cottage for the chauffeur, large modern barn, ice house, two poultry-houses, two brooders (large enough to take care of 1,500 chickens); hundreds of fruit trees, strawberry and asparagus beds, beautiful shrubs; can be bought for half the original cost; for particulars, write CHARLES E. DANFORTH, 231 Slade Street, Belmont, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent—Poultry farm with 1,000 layers and 1,000 chicks, also equipments reasonable. HEMPSTEAD CENTER POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 2, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

HUDSON VALLEY, 150 acres, fair buildings, 400 apple trees, $20 acre. ADVERTISER 3793, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C. O. D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Telephone poles. Inquire of FRANK SHEAR, Wellsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—About 100 colonies New Jersey State inspected Italian bees, best stock procurable; standard ten-frame equipment; at $6 per colony. LLOYD W. SMITH, 56 William St., New York City.

INCUBATORS—Prairie State, 390-egg size, $35; crated, f.o.b. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

AX HANDLES, hand shaved, white hickory, 60c; red rickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, singe or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory, 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, R. 2, Interlaken, N. Y.

FINEST quality clover or amber honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PURE honey, carefully inspected and packed: 5 lbs. clover, $1; 5 lbs. buckwheat, 85c, postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

FINEST quality extracted clover honey: 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two pails, $2.15, postpaid, insured. W. H. DUNHAM, Bethel, Vt.

INCUBATOR sale, Blue Hen hot-water, 2,400-egg, automatic turner; Cyphers, 240, hot air; model 150, hot air, unknown make, 500-egg; 300-chick Prairie State coal brooder. EVANDER W. BATES, Rome, N. Y.

WANTED—Pair chaps, medium size. C. M. CRANDALL, Andover, N. Y.

WANTED—Used electric light plant, 110 volts, Delco preferred; must be in good condition. THOMAS CURRY, 164 Morningside Ave., New York City.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.25 gal., f.o.b, cash with order. H. P. HALL, Jericho, Vt.

BEES wanted—Must be cheap. ADVERTISER 3662, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAPLE cream, delicious, made from pure maple sap; write for free sample. L. L. STORY, Box 500, East Fairfield, Vermont.

FRIENDS of the wild flowers that are fast disappearing, who will agree to propagate and protect these flowers and exchange species, submit your name and address for this club; send self-addressed, stamped envelope. WILD FLOWER CLUB, 59 W. 62d St., New York City.

SEND $1.00 for 15 hand-painted Easter or birthday cards; sample card, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Rt. 2, Belmar, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, white clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; dark buckwheat, $1.65; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

BEES—A few colonies of Italian bees in ten-frame hives for sale. ELMER G. CARR, Pennington, N. J.

WANTED—Second-hand brush breaker bottom for No. 3 Oliver tractor plow. J. HOWARD MUDGETT, Leominster, Mass.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.25 per gallon; maple sugar, 10 lbs., $3; 5 lbs., $1.60; 2-oz. cakes, 40c lb., not prepaid; prices on large orders. GEO. N. WOODRUFF, Jericho, Vt.

FOR THAT sweet tooth try our maplenut fudge, 75 cents pound; first run syrup, $2.75 gal.; later runs, $2.25 gal.; not prepaid; price list free. OAKLAND FARM, Rt. 2, Woodstock, Vt.

WANTED—Power sprayer for orchard work; give full particulars. HARRY BOICE, Bound Brook, N. J.

PURE Vermont maple syrup—try the best syrup, $2.25 gallon; sugar, 10-lb. pail, $2.75; 5 lbs., $1.40; cash with order. ROBERT OLIVER, Craiglea Farm, South Ryegate, Vt.

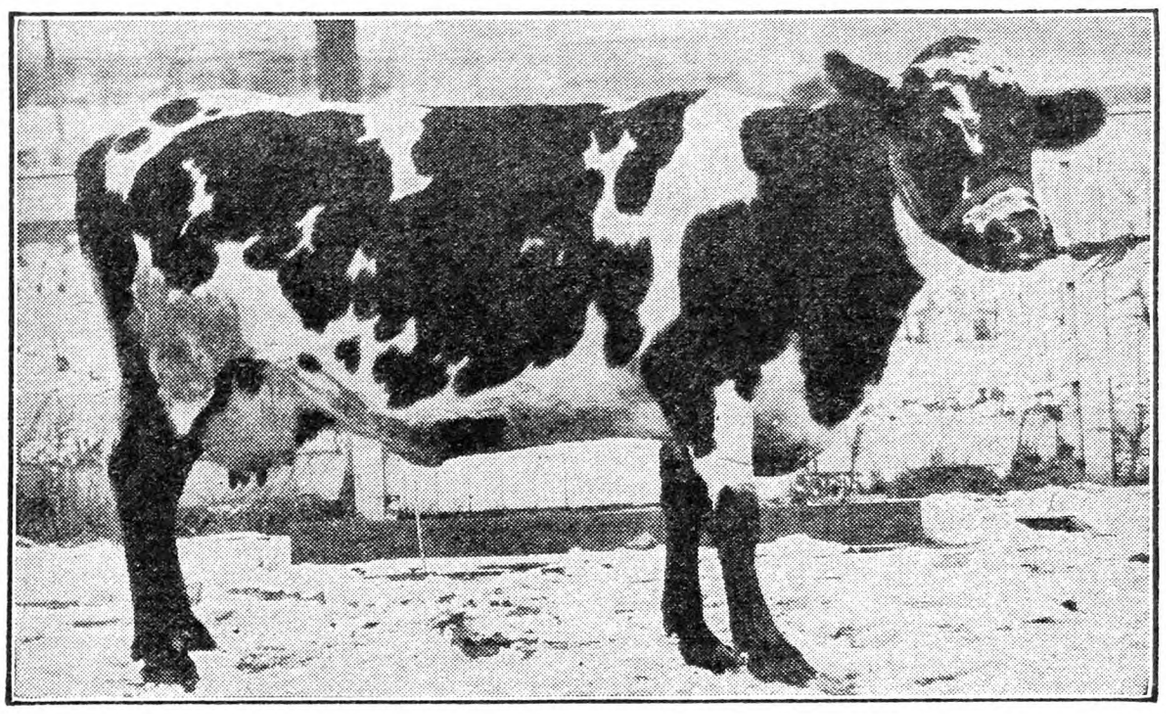
FOR SALE—DeLaval milker, never uncrated. HENRY PEABODY, Pittsford, Vt.

PEPPERMINT roots, black, for sale by rod or acre. HUTCHBY & COOPER, Newark, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Timothy and stock hay. A. O. CHAPIN, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

Stock Tonic kept up the Milk Flow

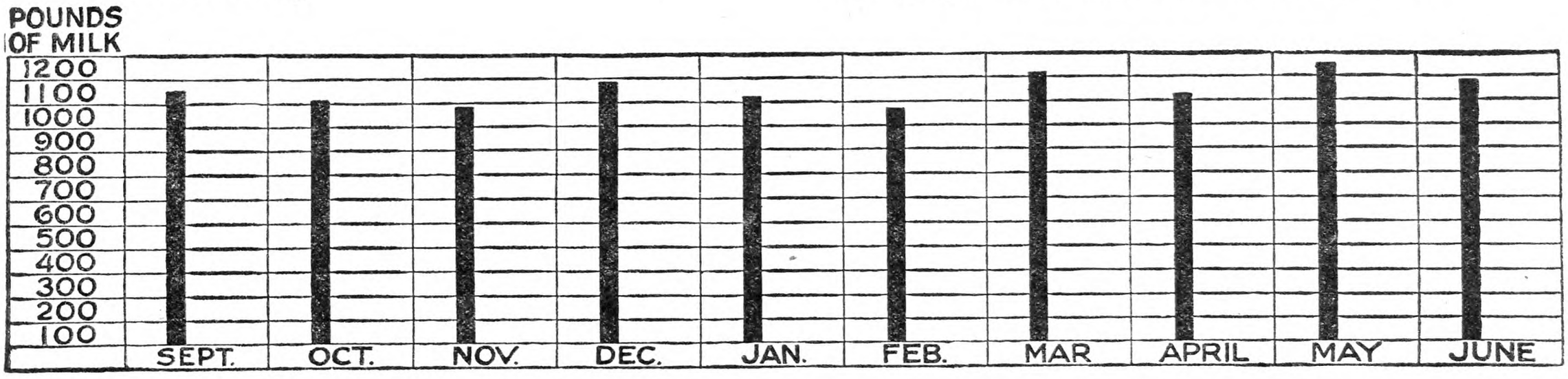


THIS is an account of the sustained milk production of a grade cow for ten months. She was rated as only an ordinary milker and had only ordinary care and feed—ground oats and corn, bran and oil meal. She freshened in August and was put on milk test September 1st following.

The test was not for *high* production, but to ascertain the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in *sustaining* production.

The Tonic was added to her feed beginning September 1st, two tablespoonfuls twice a day. This was continued throughout the test.

The graph below tells her interesting story.



This ordinary-grade cow gave upwards of five tons of milk in ten months, 10,493 pounds to be exact.

Her record is not due to superior breeding or extra care and feeding. It is due to the fact that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic kept her in milking trim, and held her to a uniform milk flow month after month for ten months.

The first month after freshening is usually a cow's peak month in milk yield. She falls off about 10% a month thereafter.

The graph shows that the Tonic cow's production for even the last month, as well as other months, was greater than in September, her first month after freshening.

The Stock Tonic gave her a keen appetite and good digestion. She was therefore a good feeder, always in trim, and able to convert a large ration into pounds of milk.

Stock Tonic supplied the minerals, including calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, so necessary in milk production, and lacking in ordinary feeds.

Its diuretics helped to carry off the waste matter, prevented clogging of the cow's system and preserved an even balance between the intake and the outgo of feeding.

The cost of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic consumed in the test was 50c a month, or a total of $5.

The cow's total profit for the ten months, over and above feed costs, was $210.97. Her average butter-fat test was 4.67%.

Dr. Hess
Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE

—all combined in one product

Figure what such sustained milk production will mean in your herd. Start your cows on this Improved Stock Tonic now. 50c per cow per month will buy the Tonic. See your local Dr. Hess dealer.

Prices: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs., 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs., 9c per lb.; ton lots, 8½c per lb. ***(Except in extreme West and Canada.)***

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, INCORPORATED, ASHLAND, OHIO

Things To Think About

A New England Reader's Remarks

I am not farming on a very big scale at present, but did and hope to again. I believe that New England farms can be made to pay profits; at least I made a 280-acre farm pay well for five years. I raised 1,000 bu. of potatoes on three acres with only 3,000 lbs. of 2-8-2 fertilizer on the whole piece. Fruit raised in New England has a flavor all its own. The back farm with the telephone, radio, etc., is not the worst place to live, and how fast the days roll by, so many odd jobs that need attention.

I kept 12 cows and some young stock, 100 White Leghorn hens, geese, turkeys, bees, and we had a large sugar orchard, 1,400 buckets. I hired a man only three months in the year, so that made time fly.

I have tried the shops, learnt the woolen mill game some; was a spinner; worked in the General Electric plant in the transformer department; worked as a clerk in the office of a big lumber company, and I will say this—a man that can work for himself can make a farm pay if he studies. Too many farmers do not notice what they buy; they go to the grain store and ask for a ton of phosphate; the dealer trucks out a ton of 2-8-2, when he needs 4-6-10. He will ask for a bag of cow feed; he doesn't know if he is getting 20 per cent or 25 per cent; it's a bag of grain. The reason why I subscribed to THE R. N.-Y. is because you are doing so much to enlighten us, not ignorant but careless, farmers.

The good wife finds many things interesting and useful in THE R. N.-Y.

Vermont. J. T. B.

How About Distribution?

I am a subscriber to your paper for only a short few weeks, but like it better than any farm journal that comes before me, and in short words I will tell you why:

You have very good, concise articles on fruit that I am most interested in. You have clean advertising, cutting out all patent medicine, mail-order diplomas, work-at-home schemes, egg producing tablets and what not. Third, but not least, you permit more space and printing ink to expression of thoughts and opinion amongst your subscribers than I have seen before in farm journals, and for this alone I have to congratulate you. Either it is due to your independence or the high intellect of your subscribers, each way it creates an air of familiarity, in which not only the editor is permitted to speak editorially.

I never have dreamed to contribute my bit to an agricultural journal, mostly in self recognizance of the fact that I am too green as a farmer, and realizing that my scribbling will never change conditions. But "Some Thoughts About Farming" of Mr. E. Shoener and "A Maine Farmer on Farm Relief" of Mr. Rogers, have encouraged me so much that I have decided to write, although I do not agree very much with either one. I admire their well deliberated thoughts, that in no selfish way they try to lend their help to the American farmer.

Now, why I cannot agree with them? Both see the cause of the disease in "surplus," which to me it is more an "effect." Pain and high fever are two bad symptoms, but to suppress them with dope, would only mask the disease!

Better than words are two little examples: March-April, 1921, I was on the "farm-hunt." Near the city of Hart, Mich., about 250 miles north of Chicago, we met a long caravan of farmers—I judge at least 25 or 30—with closed boxed wagons, I found they were selling their potatoes at a little railroad station for 25 cents per bushel. That same evening I started for home and arrived 8 A. M. next morning. To my surprise I found that not one bushel of potatoes could be bought in the city of St. Louis, Mo., for less than $2.25 to $2.75.

What had happened in that distance of 500 miles? Surely not the freight, overhead, etc., could acount for that terrible raise. The grocers laid the blame on "shortness;" 12 hours before I had witnessed the effect of "oversupply!"

Now the other episode: About three years ago a strapping young man about 28 years old, bought my grapes, and as a perfect stranger I hesitated to take his check. Smilingly he remarked: "My checks are good for $50,000." The local bank verified his statement over the phone. Two years afterwards he came again and better acquainted I tried to elicit his life history:

"You must have inherited lots of money."

"Yes, my father gave me seven years ago $3,000, that's all I ever received of him."

"How much are you worth now?"

"Oh, about $80,000, but I work hard for my money."

"How are you working?"

"Buy potatoes in the North, strawberries in the South and anything good while I am traveling."

"Do you always win?"

"I should say not, sometimes I get it in the neck with $3,000 or $4,000. In that first deal I staked nearly every penny of that $3,000, but I won."

"What would you have done if you had lost in that deal?"

"Asked dad for another $3,000."

"Were you in the war?"

"No sir, pays better to trade in your country than to die for it."

* * * * *

Anybody with money can build almost anywhere a clothing or shoe factory, but he cannot grow pineapples in New York, cotton in Minnesota, oranges in Michigan, or wheat in Arizona. Nevertheless all those products have to be carried all over this big slice of Mother Earth, we call the American continent. Neither do furniture, hardware, machinery, deteriorate in their transit, but all kinds of fruit, garden products, etc., have to be sold and moved at their time of maturity, quickly, or they rot in the field and burn up in the glowing sun.

Do you now see why the farmer is more dependent on a righteous distribution of his products than any other human being?

But if these agencies of distribution work in a selfish spirit, i.e., are very slow in taking away in one end and hesitatingly delivering at the other, they produce an oversupply and a hungry demand with one stroke.

Aside from the perishability of his products another element is centering here, why the poor farmer is compelled to sell at the mercy of the trader. The banks are pressing for their mortgages, grocer, doctor, machinery and hundreds of other bills have to be paid and the price below cost of production must be accepted. On the other hand, in spite of the well-filled granaries, elevators, storage and packinghouses, the price will run sky-high, if the imports in a big city are very short for only a few days. We have conquered the air and the depths of the sea, we have annihilated space and time through auto and wireless. We have made wonderful discoveries in science, medicine, machinery, but distribution is in its infancy!

Food was the cause of the first and all succeeding wars, and speculations in food products were the first risky financial transactions in antiquity. While progress has helped humanity in such wonderful ways, it seems only to have enlarged the field for such operations in the form of giant coolers, storehouses, packinghouses, food and conserving factories and the only all life sustaining industry—is at the mercy of a speculative gambling!

The law of supply and demand is the foundation of commerce, but—a smart Englishman is reputed to have once said: "Through statistics you always can prove the opposite!"

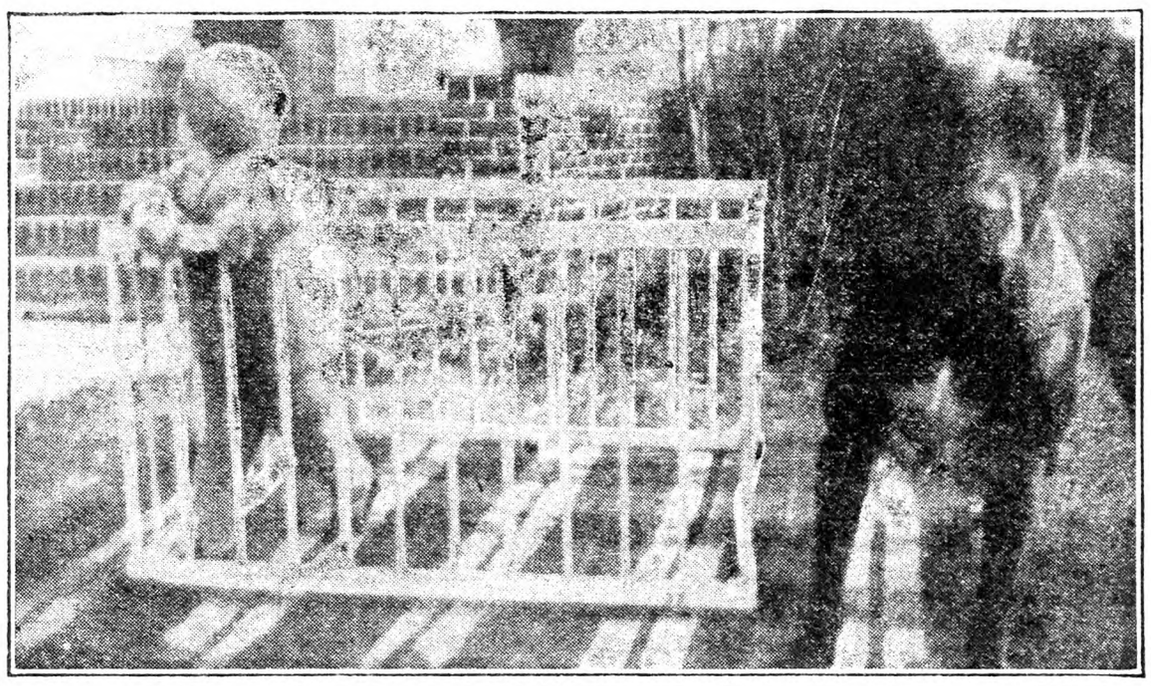
In the face of a righteous distribution we would eliminate a world of chaos and the natural law would right itself in a more righteous way. No extended farmer "credits," no "McNary-Haugen" bill will bring any relief to the American farmer!

Michigan. DR. HENRY RESSEL.

Dog Is on Guard

The big black creature shown in the accompanying picture is a faithful female canine worker doing her regular work. She is watching the youngster to see that no harm befalls him with the same vigilance she'd use for her own pup.

The picture was made on a bright sunshiny day in December, on a home lawn on Ashland Avenue, in Park Ridge, Ill. J. L. GRAFF.



Looking After the Youngster

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Harry Erikson, a farmer, and his wife, Myrtle, were burned to death at Delmont, N. J., March 7, when a can of gasoline which apparently had been placed too near the stove exploded and set fire to their farmhouse. The Ericksons' two children, Charles, eight, and Elmira, eleven, who were in the house at the time, were saved from their parents' fate through the heroism of William Munn, a neighbor.

During the past year 1,636 motorists were convicted in New Jersey and deprived of their licenses to operate a car for driving while drunk, according to the annual report of the State Motor Vehicle Department. This is an increase of 382 over 1926 and an increase of 1,501 over the figures compiled in 1918, from which time this menace has steadily increased. Explaining the great increase in drunken automobile operators, Commissioner Dill points out that it is not due to the failure of the motor vehicle law to meet the situation, but first in the disregard which the people have for Prohibition, and secondly, the apparent inability to enforce the provisions of the National Prohibition Act.

Federal Judge Moscowitz in Brooklyn denied March 8 the application of George Nepodsudny, a silver plater, for admission to citizenship on the ground that Nepodsudny served a prison term for deserting the 182d Aero Squadron during the World War. As a matter of law, Judge Moscowitz said, deserters from the military service of the United States are barred from citizenship.

James Mulcahy, commercial aviator, formerly of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed March 8 flying an Avro biplane over Curtiss Field, L. I., when his plane was wrecked in a nose dive 400 feet from the ground. Mulcahy was dead when picked up and the motor was still running. Witnesses said Mulcahy tried to stretch a glide out too far in attempting a landing.

Jonathan Dixon Maxwell, pioneer automobile manufacturer, whose shop in Detroit Henry Ford frequented as a young man and who, with two other men, built the motor car now preserved in the Smithsonian Institution, believed to have been the first gasoline driven automobile, died March 8 in his home, Worton Manor, near Chestertown, Md. He was sixty-four. Born in Indiana in 1864, Maxwell learned the machinist trade and became associated with Elmer Apperson as a partner in a small bicycle repair shop in Kokomo, Ind. With Apperson and Elwood Haynes, Maxwell built the machine which is believed to have been the beginning of the modern motor car. He then went to Canada and in Montreal built the first motor driven farm tractor. Later he became associated with R. E. Olds, with whom he developed the first Oldsmobile and also took part in perfecting the Northern car.

With 150 passengers and 113 members of the crew aboard, the Eastern Steamship Company's Robert E. Lee, bound from Boston to New York struck the Mary Ann Rock off Manomet Point, three miles south of Plymouth Harbor, March 9. Snow, with a 70-mile gale, caused the steamer to run too close to shore. All the people were taken off in safety, but three Coast Guardsmen from Manomet Point lost their lives during the rescue, their boat capsizing in the surf.

John J. Raskob, chairman of the finance committee of General Motors and a vice-president of the du Pont Powder Company, was quoted March 12 at Philadelphia as predicting that the time was coming when every workingman would have two holidays each week. "Electricity, coupled with the great inventive skill of man, eventually would bring this about," Mr. Raskob said. "In the cases of most workers these holidays would be Saturday and Sunday." For the others, he thought the holidays would be dictated by the character of their work.

Three persons were killed and burned almost beyond recognition March 11 at Madison, Ill., when a special mail car on the Illinois traction system struck a small automobile. The flaming automobile was hurled some 30 feet to the curb, where it spun twice around and then ricochetted more than 70 feet down the street.

Twelve billion gallons of water roaring down the Santa Clara River Valley, Cal., before dawn March 13, trapped the residents in its path and killed hundreds of them. A check of morgues and hospitals in the stricken Newhall flood area by officials late the same day, as reported by the Associated Press, shows a death list of 274. Upwards of 700 more are reported missing. From the same source came reports that for days before leaks in the dam had been noticed and feared by ranchers in the valley, and that workers had been dynamiting dangerously close to the dam. When the waters, released by the bursting of the St. Francis Dam, had passed they left only mile after mile of yellow, muddy waste in which were buried the bodies of ranchers, their families, live stock and the debris of their homes. A pitiful remnant of survivors are being cared for by the Red Cross and other relief agencies, but the temporary morgue set up at Saugus, near the scene of the flood, is more crowded than the refugee stations. Hundreds of rescue workers were digging all day in the mud that covered the prosperous ranches and orchards of yesterday. They kept at their work by the light of lanterns after dark and a steady growth in the death list was being reported. Around the many miles swept flat by the flood a cordon of 1,000 policemen kept out all except those who had authorization to enter the district, which is completely cut off by the destruction of railroads, bridges, telegraph and telephone wires and roads. For miles around the country is in darkness because the power house which furnished light was directly in the path of the flood and just under the broken dam. The St. Francis Dam, second largest in the elaborate Los Angeles water works system, was completed May 4, 1926. The dam's 167,000 cubic yards of concrete held back, at top capacity, 12,362,300,000 gallons of water. The reservoir serves as an equalizing reservoir to balance the power needs of Los Angeles and its drinking water requirements. The dam rises to a height of 208 feet at its topmost point and its maximum width is 169 feet. It is 688 feet long, with an additional length of dyke of 618 feet.

WASHINGTON.—Tips to sleeping car porters are still legal. The Interstate Commerce Commission March 9 dismissed a complaint of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company, which sought to end the practice of having sleeping car attendants take a portion of their wage in the gratuities of the traveling public. Pullman passengers are under no legal obligation to pay more than the scheduled charges, the decision said.

Senator Bingham (R., Conn.) wants the United States to annex formally the Islands of Tutuila, Manua, and several smaller ones in Eastern Samoa now under Navy Department supervision. He introduced a resolution to this end March 9, explaining that chiefs of these islands had long ago agreed to cede them. Approximately 10,000 inhabitants would be involved. Bingham stressed the strategic value of the group but said no naval expansion or fortification was in view, and that as he had visited the islands he had proposed the resolution on his own initiative.

Favoring execution or life imprisonment for mail robbers, Postmaster General New has obtained the promise of Representative Kelly (R., Pa.) to introduce a proposal for the necessary legislation. He said he believed the present penalty of twenty-five years' imprisonment too lenient.

The Senate March 13 adopted and sent to the House the Norris resolution providing for government operation of Muscle Shoals as a nitrate plant in time of war and as a fertilizer factory and power producing plant in time of peace. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 48 to 25, after the Harrison substitute, which passed the Senate in 1926 in the form of the Underwood bill only to die through failure of the House to act, was rejected, 48 to 26. Twenty Republicans, 27 Democrats and the lone Farmer-Labor member voted for the resolution, while fifteen Republicans and ten Democrats cast their ballots against government operation. The measure now goes to the House, where the Military Committee is considering Muscle Shoals legislation, but along quite different lines from that which the Senate approved. The vote came after nearly three weeks of debate, in which party lines were disregarded on the thirty amendments offered to the resolution as it came from committee.

An amendment to the Swing-Johnson Boulder Canyon Dam bill proposed by Senator Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona, and providing for the distribution of waters was rejected March 13 by the Senate Irrigation Committee, by a vote of 9 to 3.

Live Stock and Dairy

The New Cattle Indemnity

We note the statement that the recent amendment to the agricultural law increases the indemnities to be paid for cattle slaughtered by the State as a result of their reaction to the tuberculin test—$22.50 in the case of grades and $37.50 for pure bloods—but what we are interested to know is what the average farmer will get. Can you give it? E. P. C.

Tioga Co., N. Y.

The actual indemnity to owners of slaughtered cattle cannot be furnished. The law fixes a maximum amount, which under the amendment is $90 for grades, and $150 for pure blood animals. The Federal government pays $25 and $50 respectively, and the owner gets the salvage when the animals are sold for meat less various charges.

The law provides, however, that the indemnity shall not exceed the actual value of the animal when slaughtered, and the State agent makes the appraisal. He cannot fix the indemnity above the limit in the law, but he can make it as much lower as he chooses. The only redress of the owner is an appeal to a local judge.

When other property is condemned for public purposes no limit is set by law on its value. A commission awards the owner an amount considered its full and fair value, and an owner has opportunity to prove its worth. This rule does not apply to cattle condemned by the tuberculin test.

The Abyssinian donkey makes a fine pet for farm boys. Even though her speed will not exceed that of the "New Ford" she can travel plenty fast enough for safety, and in these days of speed craze, it is well to remember the slogan, "Safety First." This youngster is giving his Nubian twins an afternoon thrill. Photo by Willet Randall.

Help Needed Now

Five or six towns in Erie County have organized a Farmers' Protective Association, but some farmers are waiting to see what their neighbors are able to do. If a house was afire, they would not wait. Everyone of them would help put water on the flames. If a cow was in the ditch they would all lend a hand to help her out. The cows of the State are now in peril, and many stand by idle and see them perish. One of our farmers said at a meeting that he got a clean test. He had 49 cows and "they took them all." Together we can stop this hysteria for cow's blood. G. H. K.

Erie Co., N. Y.

Organization Made Permanent

On Monday, February 27, the New York State Farmers and Dairymen's Co-operative and Protective Association was permanently organized at a meeting in Slocum Hall, Syracuse University. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected as follows: President, George E. Dunham, Rome; secretary, Arthur Truax, Camillus; treasurer, George Lamson, Tully. The committee to draft by-laws and constitution consisted of the officers, and in addition Henry Fox, Ontario County; M. D. Lamson, Cayuga County; Mrs. F. C. Ryder Tully, D. W. Rego, Seneca County, and G. B. Bradley, Durhamville.

The purpose of the organization is to protest against compulsory testing of cattle, and to protect farmers against the losses caused by this vain slaughter of cattle. A MEMBER.

Who Are Helped by the Test?

There are parties who benefit by the tuberculin test. The man who does the testing and the man with poor cows. If they react the State pays all they are worth. If they don't react he can sell them as tested cows for more than they are worth. It is usually the best cows that react. We all know that the cows we buy are the ones the other fellow doesn't want. So at the least it is a losing game.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. C. F. M.

Likes the Test

I for one have an accredited herd of 40 head; have been testing for quite a number of years. In the time they have taken 32 head from me all of which were affected more or less and I had my pay for everyone full value. Some folks think because the carcass is used for beef they are not diseased, which is not true, but it is local.

I have all confidence in the test, have witnessed my cattle slaughtered, and examined and in the whole 32 head taken in the period of five years, there were but two which did not go for beef. I know it seems hard to have your cattle killed when you need them, but there is a big profit in the end. I can sell my animals for twice the price of untested stock and I know my milk is pure and can sell it to anyone. I am one who likes to see justice done and I think the State is trying to do it by testing for tuberculosis.

ANDREW H. SCHIVER.

Lawless Hunters

We are situated about the middle of New Jersey, in Monmouth County. Every gunning season we are pestered by hunters who come from towns and cities to hunt on our property. We put signs up, but they either tear them down or shoot them full of holes; also shoot our chickens or any domestic animal that runs loose in the fields. When we tell them to get off they either tell us to shut our mouths or go to blazes. Sometimes they take a notion to shoot at us. So I'm asking a little advice what to do about this. H. C. W.

New Jersey.

R. N.-Y.—This is a case where police protection is needed. If the local constables refuse to do anything we advise calling on the State Police, Trenton, N. J.

No More Wheelbarrow Drudgery for Me!

You too can ease up the hardest job of the barn—take the drudgery out of it—and save time. *Send the coupon below* for full information on the Louden Manure Carrier.

Used 365 days every year. John Rissler, Durand, Wis., says: "I wouldn't trade mine for a good grain binder if I couldn't get another. My 11-year-old boy easily cleans the barn every morning". P. Winkelman, Granville, N. D., says: "It makes the care of cows and horses a pleasure instead of drudgery". Hundreds of letters like these.

LOUDEN
Labor-Saving Barn Equipment

Fill out the coupon now—while you are thinking about it—for the latest news about the labor-saving and profit-making results from using Louden Barn Equipment. Durably built and reasonably priced. *Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions* keep cows securely and comfortably in their places—permit them to lie down and get up easily, in "pasture-comfort". Individually or lever operated. *Louden Water Bowls* promptly increase the milk yield and pay for themselves in a few weeks. Save turning cows out to icy tank water—make more money.

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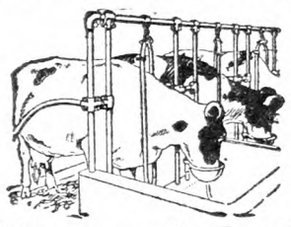

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Organized Co-operation

A NEW BOOK -:- -:- -:- By JOHN J. DILLON

This book is written in three parts.

PART ONE. — The Development of the Agricultural Industry. In five chapters.

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This is a new treatment of the co-operative subjects. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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A Life Saver for Chicks

MUCH of the chick troubles starts from a sour, germ-infested crop. Particularly, poisoning, digestive disorders and diarrhoeas result from contaminated food and drink, droppings, musty left-overs and the like, taken into the crop.

Germozone once a week in the drink keeps the crop pure and sweet—counteracting this chief source of danger to chicks. It is just as necessary and valuable for half-grown and mature fowls.

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Don't confuse Germozone with potassium permanganate, which alone should never be given to chicks. Germozone contains five ingredients. Don't confuse Germozone with any of its many imitations. There is only one Germozone. Nothing else is just like it—nothing else is "just as good."

"I have over 800 chicks out and doing nicely at this time, most of them from two to six weeks old," said Harry Harms of Harms Bros., Forest, Ill., leading breeders of exhibition stock. "I haven't lost over ten chicks from the entire lot. I give them Germozone in all drinking water. This is my second year with Germozone, and I won't use any other remedy. Last year I put out 1,250 chicks and raised 1,000 to maturity. I'm not bragging, but it is the best thing I ever used, and I recommend it to all my friends.

"Much of the credit for the splendid health and vigor of the birds I exhibited at the last Chicago Show and at the National Meet of the American White Plymouth Rock Club this year is due to the regular use of Lee's Germozone."

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Your dealer is particular what remedies he sells and recommends—your patronage means so much to him. Germozone is a remedy dealers like to sell, because it does just what is claimed for it. More than 10,000 drug stores, feed stores and chick hatcheries are agencies for Germozone. Get Germozone today. Ask for a copy of "The Lee Way" free book, which explains poultry diseases, diagnosing by post-mortem, treatment, care, etc. If no Lee agency in your town, write us.

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Manufacturers of the famous Flu-Koff Emulsion and Vapo-Spray, the GIZZARD CAPSULE, Lee's Lice Killer and other nationally known leaders.

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Made of only the most carefully selected raw stock. Contains no mixtures, fillers or adulterations, no trace of garbage, tankage, wood, glass, etc.—practically no fibre. Manufactured under close personal supervision in clean, sanitary plant, independent of all trusts or combinations. DIAMOND PICK cannot be otherwise

Because it is Clean and *Absolutely* Pure

It is giving complete satisfaction to a constantly increasing number of experienced and particular poultrymen as the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials on file in our office will show.

Not the cheapest in price—but more feed value for your money.

If your dealer cannot supply you we will ship 100-lb. Bag, FREIGHT PAID, $4.25, to points in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia only.

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It's Better Because It's Pure

WENE CHICKS

State Certified Blood-Tested

WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

EXTRA Profits from Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorns

For many generations Wene's S. C. White Leghorns have been bred to lay lots of eggs, chalk-white in color, smooth in texture, and weighing 24 oz. or better to the dozen. Every female breeder is a mature hen. Males are from our choicest matings. Chicks from these blood-tested, State-certified breeders will earn you extra profits, yet they cost little more than hatchery-run chicks.

Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes from blood-tested matings. Special Cross-Bred White Rock-Wyandotte Chicks for fancy broiler and roaster trades.

S. C. WH. LEGHORN PULLETS READY FOR DELIVERY ABOUT APRIL 20th

Write for complete Mating List and Latest Prices on all breeds

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

"OHIO'S BEST" CHICKS C.O.D.

VAN WERT In the Heart of Chickland

Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best breeding flocks. Every breeder carefully culled and mated with sturdy, vigorous, highly bred males.

Postpaid Prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00	$118.00
Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

Asst. for broilers $10 per 100. All heavies, $11. Order from this ad. We will ship C.O.D. on 10% deposit. Ref.: Van Wert National Bank. 100% live delivery prepaid. Get Gus's Aids on Poultry—sent free each month.

VAN WERT HATCHERIES, Gus Ickes, Mgr., R.F.D. 4-A, VAN WERT, OHIO

Maizie World's Record Hen

LAYON LEGHORNS LEAD OHIO IN ADVANCED R. O. P.

Fourteen years of exacting and painstaking poultry breeding put Layon Leghorns in the lead in Ohio. UNUSUAL BLOOD LINES COMBINED

The world's best blood lines have been combined with Ohio's best blood. We have mated 140 officially banded R. O. P. hens in seven special pens. These being headed by outstanding males. Two males are sons of Maizie, the world's record hen with 351 officially counted eggs in 364 days. The other five males in our special pens are from hens with R. O. P. records of 310 to 351 eggs. The full brothers of our 140 officially banded R. O. P. hens including the state champion group of R. O. P. hens above 250 eggs sire our famous 15c Layon Chicks. All Chicks Ohio Accredited. Trapnest records under R. O. P. supervision, 12,000 hens mated with pedigreed males. Write for catalog.

LAYON LEGHORN FARMS, R. 2, ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO

ADVENTURES IN SILENCE

By HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD

This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages. *$1.00, postpaid.*

The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

Scrub Bull Elimination Contest

The New York Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc., has adopted a contest to eliminate some scrub bulls. Any county or district Holstein-Friesian club may enter the contest. The working units of the contest will be townships within the county or district club.

Each county or district club may enter as many units (townships) as it wishes.

A township entry must be accompanied by a census signed by the County Agent and the president of the county club making the entry, which will show the number of registered and unregistered bulls of all dairy breeds in the township at the date of entry, and the name and address of each herd owner in the township. A second census must be made as of the date December 31, 1928. Entries and reports must be filed with Secretary W. D. Robens, Poland, N. Y.

An entrance fee of $10 is required for each township entered by a club.

Entries close June 30, 1928. A prize of $20 will be awarded to every county or district club for each township in its district with 100 per cent registered bulls at the head of its herds as shown by the first census, and a similar prize when the herds are headed 100 per cent with purebred bulls as shown by the second census. The contest prizes shall be first, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $35; fifth, $25; sixth, $15.

Contest Rules: Scrub bulls to be counted as eliminated must be killed or castrated. Any unregistered bull is considered a scrub.

Each scrub bull eliminated counts five points for its township, and an additional five points is credited for each registered bull purchased to go into that township when his services are to be used to replace the services of scrub bulls eliminated as a result of the contest.

An additional two points is credited for each replacement registered bull purchased from a New York State breeder, and an additional one point for each replacement bull purchased from any township within the same county or district club.

The judges of the contest will be appointed by the association. The prizes will be awarded at the annual meeting in January, 1929.

The directors of the association at their meeting stressed the importance of urging Holstein breeders to be careful to sell only bulls for herd sires that give promise of breeding for production.

The association appropriated the following money for definite projects: $600 for Junior Calf Club work; $300 for Scrub Bull Elimination Contest; $200 to improve the Holstein exhibit at the State Fair.

In addition to the above the directors adopted a definite budget amounting in round numbers to about $7,000 to take care of the routine work of the secretary's office, including salaries, traveling expenses and office expenses.

E. S. SAVAGE.

Compulsory School Age

Has the trustee power to send a child to high school outside of the district if the child has passed all eight years of study (every subject) at the age of 12? New York. N. G.

A child of 12 years old is of compulsory school age. Such child must continue school even though all eight grades have been passed. Unless a higher grade is taught in the district the child must attend school elsewhere. The district has authority to designate the high school to which non-resident academic pupils may attend without charge for tuition. Parents may send their children to any high school that will receive them, but in that event they may become liable for excess tuition if any is charged. D. B. D.

LORD FARMS

S.C. White Leghorns

MAKE MORE MONEY FROM HENS

Plenty of folks are making good incomes by using the methods explained in our 1928 Year Book. It tells how to make a start with poultry, how to brood chicks, raise pullets, house and feed layers, how to market eggs at top prices. Worth a dollar but sent Free on request. Write for your copy.

Remember, Lord Farms Grade A Chicks are guaranteed to pay better than any other kind. Now quoted lower than in seven years

LORD FARMS

67 Forest Street, Methuen, Mass.

PINE TREE

Dependable Chicks From Pioneer Hatchery

You take no chances when you order from the country's first-established hatchery, where square dealing has been the rule for 36 years. All flocks inspected by licensed veterinarian.

Immediate Shipments

We will be shipping over 35,000 chicks this week. Your choice of these breeds: S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Anconas. Prepaid post. Every shipment guaranteed by America's Pioneer Hatchery.

Send deposit and reserve shipping date. Write for our attractive prices. 36th Annual Catalog pictures plant and flocks—Free.

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box R, Stockton, N. J. Established 1892

Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

BABY CHICKS

Hubbard Farms S. C. Red Chicks

have a reputation for

Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production

Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.

Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

HILLSIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed.....8c	Owen's Strain Reds, 14c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 10c	S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 14c
Rocks and Reds, 12c	Heavy Mixed.....10c

Half cent less on 500 lots.
One cent less on 1,000 lots.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa

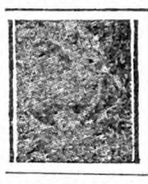
BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay for your chicks when they arrive. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guar.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed, all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 113, BELLEFONTE, PA.



CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Barred P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and Assorted, 8c each and up. Prepaid. Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed Write for free catalog and low prices

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. R. 3, Millerstown, Pa

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$ 8 per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns	10 per 100
Barred Rocks	12 per 100
Reds	12 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular

C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 12c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna

Big Vigorous Chicks from high egg producing White Leghorn Hens, mated to N.Y. State Certified Cockerels. Chicks selected for high vitality. HILLCREST POULTRY FARM, Groton, N. Y

For Sale DARK CORNISH, stock unsurpassed Chicks thirty-five—hundred. Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs 80c. Light Brahmas. Approval shipments HARRY BOICE -:- Bound Brook, N. J

QUALITY CHICKS White Leghorns, Tancred Strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa. John S. Barner, Prop.

S. C. REDS Eggs, $5.00 per 100 up. Member N. Y. State Poultry Certification Assn. Circular. F. T. BOWMAN, Stanfordville, N. Y

Anconas S. C. CHICKS—$14, 100. EGGS—$6, 100. Prepaid. GEO. K. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

BOOKING ORDERS NOW FOR ... **Bourbon Red Turkey Hatching Eggs** at 50c each. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:

Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

Long Acres Farm Notes

This is not a dairy section, as fruit of various kinds is the main cash crop, yet enough farmers keep a few cows so that the local demand is satisfied. As there are two small cities near me with a combined pouplation of about 30,000, the local demand for milk and dairy products is considerable. One concern handles the bulk of the milk and it is of outstanding importance as an illustration of what can be done in the co-operative field. Strictly speaking it is and is not a co-op. It is, because it is owned exclusively by the farmers who furnish the raw products, and it is not, because the owners do not furnish the officers or decide the policies to be followed. The "Producers' Creamery" has one strict rule—they will not accept milk or cream from a farmer unless that farmer owns one or more shares of stock in the business.

When a farmer buys stock the creamery sends out an inspector who not only inspects the barn and premises but also instructs the farmer how to meet the strict, sanitary requirements of the creamery. Thus the creamery is assured of sanitation and cleanliness in the milk which comes to it. Private owners contract to haul the milk on trucks every day so the farmer simply places the full cans on stands before the farm and later brings in the empty cans. Once a month the creamery mails out checks and full statements. At the plant the milk is bottled in a large, white tiled room with plate glass windows next to the sidewalk, so patrons may see the process if they wish. Only surplus milk is separated for butter making. Butter, buttermilk, semi-solid buttermilk and cottage cheese are other products of the plant, all of which find a ready, local sale.

The plant is not co-operative in the manner in which the business is conducted, as the stockholders have a voice only at the annual meeting when they may vote for directors. The board of directors hires the help or rather the plant superintendent. The business is run primarily as a profit-making business and sends out a very satisfactory annual dividend to stockholders. I am well aware of the fact that a business of that kind is local and cannot be carried on in such large cities as New York, but New York State is studded with cities and large villages each of which could handle a large portion of the locally produced dairy products. I have seen co-op creameries and cheese factories fail because of incompetence in management brought about because the stockholders insisted on farmer officers and farmer management. No, I do not mean that farmers are incompetent, but I do mean that a man who has spent half a lifetime in making a success of one business is not necessarily qualified to make a success of another business.

These thoughts are brought to mind because of my deep sympathy with the plight of the York State dairymen and a desire to be of some little help. After having roamed New York's hills, traveled its valleys, gazed with awe at its huge, sprawling cities and mingled first hand with some of the finest farmers on earth, I am at a loss to account for their seeming lack of prosperity. Yes, we too are passing through the bovine tuberculosis craze and our cows have their ears decorated with tags. One result has been to make one cow worth more than a team of horses, but that is of no help to the man who has none to sell and does work a hardship on the man who wishes to buy. The amazing fact develops that the demand for this test came from city club women and shrewed politicians, while the farmers are compelled to stand helplessly by and take the testers' verdict. The man who did the testing at my farm was an ex-State policeman and a minor member of the reigning political gang. He openly boasted of the fine graft which had been handed to him and the easy money he was making.

But don't get the idea we fruit farmers are making money rapidly. The list of delinquent taxpayers is large, and we too have our tales of woe, but it is noticeable that those who keep a few cows pay their taxes and sustain bank credits even if they are not getting rich.

Do you remember way back when we screwed brass tips on the old cow's horns? I haven't seen one for years.

Michigan. L. B. R.

Discolored Comb

Last Fall we had some trouble with our poultry. A disease attacked them turning their combs and the area near the head yellow. After a few days they would die. What could the disease be? That chicken-house has been vacant all Winter. Would you consider it a safe place in which to house baby chicks? M. C. C.

New York.

This discoloration of the comb and head is not sufficient basis for a diagnosis. An examination of the internal organs after death would probably have revealed the cause of death. It is not safe to use an old poultry-house for baby chicks without a very thorough cleaning up and disinfecting and it is better not to use it then. The various disease organisms affecting poultry find lodgment in buildings long used and are hard to dislodge if these buildings are of the usual rather poorly built type. Young chicks are more susceptible to disease than older fowls and it is best not to expose them to the dangers that are almost sure to lurk in used poultry buildings. Standing empty all Winter would not kill the germs most to be feared. M. B. D.

Albany, N. Y., Produce Markets

Butter.—Creamery, higher than extras, 54¼ to 51¾c; extra (92 score), 50¾c; first (88 to 91 score), 46 to 50¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33 to 33½c; No. 2, 31½ to 32c.

Cheese.—State whole milk, flats, fresh fancy, 22½ to 23½c; held, fancy to fancy specials, 29 to 29½c.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 29½ to 30c; firsts, 28½ to 29c; seconds, 28 to 28½c. Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 34 to 35c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, first to average extras, 29 to 30c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 33½ to 34c; Pacific Coast whites, extra, 35 to 37c; first to extra first, 31 to 35c.

Butter, retail, 45 to 67c lb.

Fresh eggs retail, 40 to 45c a dozen, with western offerings selling at 32 to 37c.

Wholesale. — Mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, $1.75; grapefruit, box, $4.50; eggplant, box, $5.50; cabbage, Texas, crate, $4.50; cauliflower, crate, $2; beets, bched, bu., $2.25; parsnips, bu., $2.25; onions, sack, $5.50; Bermuda potatoes, bbl., $15; sack, $4.50 to $4.75; Cuban, bu., $4.50; peppers, crate, $6; beans, bu., $7.50 to $12; tomatoes, box, $4.50; sweet potatoes, hamper, $2.25; asparagus, doz. bchs, $8 to $12; carrots, bchd, bu., $2.25; Iceberg lettuce, crate, $4; turnips, bu., 75c; endive, bu., $4.25; escarole, bbl., $3.25; squash, bbl., $5.75; celery, crate, $3.75 to $6; celery hearts, 100, $9; parsnips, bu., $2; spinach, bu., $1.25; apples, bbl., $8 to $8.50; strawberries, qt., 60c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $2.50; honeydew melons, box, $4.

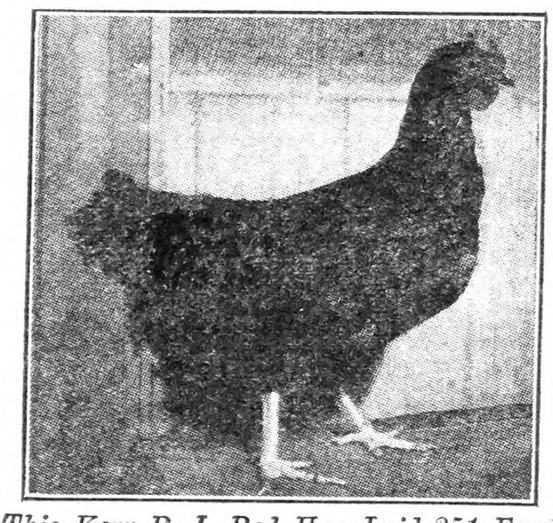
Retail Prices.—Apples, pk., 40c; beans, qt., 30c; grapes, lb., 25c; grapefruit, 10c; cabbage, lb., 3c; carrots, 3c; cucumbers, apiece, 30c; lettuce, 10c; peppers, green, doz., 40c; parsley, bch, 5c; potatoes, pk., 40c; sweet, qt., 10c; celery, bch, 10c; spinach, lb., 15c.

Livestock.—Bulls, 7 to 7½c lb.; cows, 3½ to 7c; lambs, 12c; hogs, sheep, $1.50 each.

Hay and Straw. — Straw, wholesale, $25 ton; retail, $26; hay, wholesale, $21 ton; retail, $22.

Kerr's Baby Chicks Excel

THE laying inheritance of Kerr's baby chicks is not based upon hearsay nor upon the records of their great grandmothers, four times removed. It is based upon official records made in the leading Eastern egg-laying competitions this year and for the past four years.



This Kerr R. I. Red Hen Laid 251 Eggs in Last Year's Bergen County Contest

It is most significant that as the Kerr blood lines become more purified and intensified by time and selection, the better and more consistent become the official egg yields and the standing of the Kerr pens in these contests. The high places held by the pens bred and owned by the Kerr Chickeries in all of the leading Eastern egg competitions are indisputable evidence of the prepotency of the Kerr strains of White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds.

Standing of Kerr Pens in this Year's Contests

WEST VIRGINIA (Week ending Feb. 27, 1928)
Kerr's White Leghorns—4th highest in entire contest.

NEW YORK STATE (Week ending Feb. 27, 1928)
White Leghorns—3d highest White Leghorn pen.

BERGEN COUNTY, N. J. (Week ending Feb. 27, 1928)
All three breeds high on honor roll.
Kerr White Leghorn pen high for week, laying 53 eggs out of possible 70 (now stands 2d high for breed).
Kerr Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds tied for 4th place, each laying 50 eggs.
Barred Rock pen stands high for breed.
R. I. Red pen stands 2d for breed.

MARYLAND STATE (Week ending March 5, 1928)
Barred Rocks—53 eggs out of possible 70.
White Leghorns—52 eggs out of possible 70.
R. I. Reds—50 eggs out of possible 70.

VINELAND, N. J.
Kerr Barred Rock hen high bird of the breed for the month of January, laying 30 eggs out of possible 31.

Poultrymen who followed last year's contest records will recall that at the:—

STORRS CONTEST
Kerr White Leghorns averaged 217 eggs per bird, and the pen was either 1st or 2d for 10 consecutive weeks in mid-winter.

NEW YORK STATE
A Kerr Barred Rock hen was high bird of the breed, with 269 eggs to her credit.

MARYLAND STATE
The Kerr Barred Rock pen was 3d high for the breed.
Individual hens were 1st and 2d with 254 and 248 eggs respectively.

BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.
Kerr Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds were 1st and 2d in their respective breeds. Kerr R. I. Red hen laid 251 eggs for the year.

Remember that this year's Kerr Baby Chicks carry the same blood lines that are carried by the birds that are making such outstanding records in all the leading Eastern egg-laying competitions.

Prices from March 19 to April 28

Utility Prices

	25 chicks	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks	1000 chicks
White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$70.00	$135.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	80.00	155.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	80.00	155.00
White Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	90.00	170.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	90.00	170.00

Special Matings Prices

White Leghorns	$5.50	$10.50	$20.00	$100.00	$195.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.50	22.00	110.00	215.00
R. I. Reds	6.00	11.50	22.00	110.00	215.00
White Rocks	6.50	12.50	24.00	120.00	235.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.50	24.00	120.00	235.00

Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. A 25% deposit is required with order, balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter. If you want a copy of the new illustrated Kerr Chick Book, write for it. Free on request.

KERR CHICKERIES, INC.
Department 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

	S.C.W. LEGHORNS	S.C.R.I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.
TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totaling less than $20, cash with order.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive **FREE** our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

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Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your Winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings, at 13 cents and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

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Established 1887 *Reference: State Bank of Ransomville*

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PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS

have been laying their way into popularity. Parks Strain, the strain of quality protected by U. S. registered trade mark, is America's oldest and greatest laying strain. Carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for Eggs and standard qualities since 1889. Made and hold most of the World's Certified Rock laying records. It has outlived hundreds of other strains because it is founded on high normal layers instead of a few phenomenal producers.

ORDER YOUR EGGS AND CHICKS EARLY

If you want shipment on any certain date you'll act wisely by placing your order early. **Remember** I personally select and mate every individual from which we sell eggs or chicks. Even our lowest priced grades have many generations of 200-egg breeding back of them. **Eggs for Hatching** packed in our scientific way will travel safely most anywhere. **Day Old Chicks**—We guarantee safe delivery and full count up to 72 hours journey. Before buying anywhere get our free catalog and latest prices.

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

Member International Baby Chick Association

SERVICE **PURE BRED BABY CHICKS** *QUALITY*

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas.....	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Accredited—Big Layers

We have found 300-egg birds in this strain. They are from British Columbia breeding of same blood as the world's record hen Maizie that laid 351 eggs in a year. Our literature tells the whole story. Read about our stock.
BARRED ROCKS—British Columbia Breeding. High egg production. Some of our chicks have almost 100% B. C. Blood.
WYANDOTTES—Martin's Regal-Dorcas. Foundation flock averaged over 200 eggs.
S. C. R. I. REDS—B. C. and Rucker strains. Good color, type and high egg production. Prices reasonable. Write today.

F. G. Ketner ERLAY POULTRY FARMS, Box 4, Delaware, Ohio A. L. Everitt

Chicks, $8 per 100 and up

100% live delivery to your door. Our 24-page Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free. Our Chickens are hogan tested.

	25	50	100	500
White, Buff, Brown and Black Leghorns.....	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Special Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers.....	2.75	4.50	8.00	40.00
Heavy Broilers.....	3.75	6.50	12.00	59.00

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CHICKS

From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks..	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	14.00
Light Mixed, $9; Heavy.....	11.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.

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BRAMBLE'S HIGH-QUALITY Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White and Brown Leghorns
Mixed—

Immediate delivery

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308, Chestertown, Md.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns....	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Black Minorcas..	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. White Rocks....	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks...	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed.....	3.00	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.

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Arthur L. Romig, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
S. C. Rocks and Reds -	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons -	4.00	7.50	14	62.50	130
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	6.00	10.50	20	95.00	
Assorted Chicks - - -	3.00	5.00	9	42.50	80

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks.....	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns....	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100
Assorted Chicks.....	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. Order direct from this ad. or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM - COCOLAMUS, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns..	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

(Cash or C.O.D.)	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	7.00	13.00
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

These chicks are carefully selected from our free range bred-to-lay flocks. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced price on large lots.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

TANCRED LEGHORN **CHICKS** from Pennsylvania—State Certified, Bacillary White Diarrhea "FREE" flocks.

Only 207-262 Egg Pedigreed Males used. Hatching Eggs. Ten-Week Old Cockerels and Pullets. Free booklet.

NORTH POULTRY FARM Box K McALISTERVILLE, PA.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns..	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks.....	4.00	7.25	14.00
S. C. Reds.....	4.00	7.25	14.00
Mixed or Broilers.....	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS REDS, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS

100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid to your door. Catalog free. "TRIPLE H" HATCHERY, Lacona, N. Y.

Australorp Poultry

On page 306 of THE R. N.-Y. the editor asks about Australorps, and wants to know what they are. I happen to have some correspondents in Australia who are interested in poultry breeding, so I have heard more or less about this breed from the time it was first mentioned. One of my correspondents intimated at one time that a cross of Black Orpington on Black Langshan was being worked into a new breed, but as I was not interested at that time I did not ask for further information. I knew that there were some Black Langshans in Australia, especially in New South Wales, that were good layers. As I was intimately connected with the original laying competition, which began in April 1, 1901, and continued for 10 years, at Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales, I got acquainted, by mail, with a considerable number of the poultry breeders of Australia and, having weekly reports from the laying competition, I had an opportunity to get a comprehensive understanding of the poultry business of that far off country.

The managers of the competition did me the honor of ascribing to me the gesture that fixed attention on it. This was sending over to Australia a pen—six hens—of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and two pens of White Wyandotes, belonging to American breeders. These pens took the leading places at once, and maintained them for some time, which fixed public attention on them and aroused the greatest interest in the competition. The Leghorns finished fifth, and one pen of the Wyandottes reached tenth place, which was considered remarkable in view of the fact that the hens had made a long sea voyage, leaving this country in February to go immediately into another Winter South of the equator.

The fifth year of the highest record made during the 10 years was that of six Black Langshans, straight from China, which laid 1,481 eggs, an average of a fraction more than 245 per hen. During the seventh year a pen of Black Orpingtons made a record of 1,248 eggs, and being immediately entered for a second year record, laid 1,013 eggs the second year. During the seventh year another pen of Black Orpingtons made a record of 1,217 eggs the first year, but only 710 the second year. The photographs of these two hens are before me as I write, and they show that at that time there were two distinct types of Black Orpingtons in Australia. The pen that made the good second year record is higher on the legs, slimmer in body and more upstanding than those in the pen that fell off so badly in the second year.

Just two or three years ago I got a photo of a Black Orpington hen that had laid more than 330 eggs in a laying competition in one of the Australian States. These records show that Australian breeders had a good foundation on which to produce an improvement on the Black Orpingtons imported from England, or to cross on Black Langshans to make a new breed. Whether they produced Australorps by selection from pure Black Orpington blood or by crossing with Langshans is not important. It is what they finally produced that counts. During last Summer I had ample opportunity to observe a smallish flock of Australorps in the Far West, and I am free to say I was greatly impressed by them. They are hardy, quiet, good layers and have that alertness that indicates good producers. They have a trim body and beautiful greenish black plumage. In shape they resemble the trimly built Orpington that made such good two-year records 18 years ago, or the shape

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

WEIKS BABY CHICKS

They cost no more and you will like them better. Breeding foundation based on high flash average.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00
Bd. & Wh. Rocks...	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00
S. C. R. I. Reds....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00
Columbian Rocks ..	5.75	11.25	22.00	105.00

Mixed Chicks, $11 per 100

Send for free illustrated catalog and read about our guarantee 100%. Do it now.

WEIKS POULTRY FARM,
Kleinfeltersville, Box C, Penna.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON QUALITY

BABY CHICKS

Price per 100

White, Brown, Buff Leghorns and Anconas.. $11.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons... 13.00

Add 25c for less than 100 chicks. Deduct 50c per hundred on orders of 500. Deduct $1.00 per hundred on orders of 1000. Order direct from this advertisement. Send for circular. Order at once. Many dates already nearly sold out.

THE COMMUNITY HATCHERY
Box 5 Marion, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

That LIVE and GROW

From Delaware's choice flocks. All breeding flocks under personal supervision of FRANK VADAKIN, former Superintendent of Public Ledger-North American Egg Laying Contest for nine years.

Barred Rocks and White Leghorns

Write for Circular

LINCOLN HATCHERIES
Phone Milford 190-R-22
Lincoln City, Del. Milford, Del.

Sunshine Baby Chicks and Pullets

S. C. White Leghorns	$12-100
Barred P. Rocks	14-100
White Wyandottes	15-100
R. I. Reds	15-100
Heavy mixed $12, Light	10-100

½ cent less on 500 lots, 1 cent less on 1000 lots.

Postpaid to your door, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Remit 10% with order, balance 10 days before shipment.

Sunshine Hatchery Dalmatia, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
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MONROEVILLE CHICKS

Buy your chicks from a hatchery that specializes in quality. We personally select all our breeders and make our matings. Only highest bred stock used. We operate our own incubators. You get our personal service throughout.

GET OUR NEW PRICES

Write for our free catalog and new prices. You will do better with Monroeville Chicks, yet they cost no more. We guarantee live delivery and know you will be satisfied. Write today for the catalog.

MONROEVILLE HATCHERY, Box R, Monroeville, O.
Cramer Bros., Proprietors.

Chicks of Quality!

"None Better Quality" Chicks are famous for their size, vigor and strength. Officially culled for color and high egg production. *White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Black Giants.* 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid. Low prices. Write for circular at once.

SUMMIT POULTRY FARM
Box 208 Ridgely, Maryland

TRUSLOW

FORTY-FIVE years' experience back of every Chick shipped from TRUSLOW Farms. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Selected for high egg production; wonderful meat producers.

Write TODAY stating breed and number wanted so we can quote special prices. Illustrated catalog FREE.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Thorobred Chicks

CHICKS OF QUALITY

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes...	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Big Hatches May 8-15-22-29.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $13 per 100, $38 per 300, $62 per 500, $120 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

I would expect from a cross of the low-set, loose-feathered Black Orpington on the high stationed, close-feathered Langshan. They labor under one handicap. No black breed has ever held first place very long in this country. An entirely unreasonable prejudice exists among American market men against black fowls.

MILLER PURVIS.

A Maine Man's Poultry

After following the records of poultry in THE R. N.-Y. I would like to add my small flock to the list. I have 50 R. I. Red pullets that laid in December (1927) 1,151 eggs and in January (1928) 1,047 eggs. I use electric lights from 7.30 to about 9 P. M. and they come on about five in the morning. I have dry mash in automatic feeder, and water in automatic waterer, which I consider essential, as they always have plenty of water. I give them scratch feed in the morning and at 8:30 P. M. in an open-front type house.

Maine. R. J. W.

Cannibal Hens

I have a bad attack of cannibalism in my flock of 1,200 pullets. I am feeding the following ration: Two and one-half bags bran, three bags cornmeal, one bag Alfalfa leaf meal, one bag red dog, one bag ground oats, one bag meat scraps, 50 lbs. dried milk. Am I feeding too little meat scrap? C. H. S.

New York.

I have never seen any reason to think that any ration or method of feeding caused or helped this vice of cannibalism. I have seen it most ferociously exhibited in flocks being fed upon fresh meat in large quantity and in flocks that had little animal food. The fact seems to be that the taste of fresh blood arouses a latent craving in fowls that is like that for drink among some humans. Once this blood is tasted nothing will satisfy the bird but more. Close crowding and confinement certainly predisposes to the trouble and the giving of liberty out of doors is the most certain remedy that I know of. When this is impracticable the flock may be watched and the worst culprits may sometimes be found and removed until they have forgotten the taste of blood. All injured or sick birds should be removed as promptly as possible from the flock that they may not serve as temptation to others. M. B. D.

Draining Henhouse; Air Space in Icehouse

1. I plan to build a poultry house, 20 x40 ft., on a hillside. The rear wall will be in the ground with concrete wall. How can I drain this properly? 2. I have an icehouse built in the ground with concrete wall and a 4-in. air space. I plan putting another space in it this year and want to fill one with sawdust so that I may put the ice close to the lining. Which space should be left open? W. H. H.

Winterton, N. Y.

1. Place a blind drain of tile or stone about the foot of the concrete wall on the outside, carying it to a lower level at one or both ends of the building for an outlet. Build drain so that water from the hill in the rear of the building will flow away without standing against and seeping through the wall. A surface drain should probably also be made by ditching about the building.

2. I should put the sawdust between the inner lining and the outer wall of the ice house, leaving the open spaces in the latter. M. B. D.

ONE day when unexpected company came to dinner, little Betty was told privately that she and mother would have to have oyster soup without the oysters. The child was flattered at her share in this sacrifice to hospitality, and apparently disappointed when she found one small oyster in her portion. Holding it up on the spoon, she inquired in a stage whisper: "Mother, shouldn't Mrs. Smith have this oyster, too?"—Boston Transcript.

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FULL of information on how to hatch more chicks, raise heavy broilers and fryers weeks quicker, how to raise pullets that mature and lay sooner, how to cull, build chicken yard equipment, feed in hot weather, get a quick molt, prevent and cure diseases, get extra winter eggs, how to keep down expenses and market eggs at a bigger profit.

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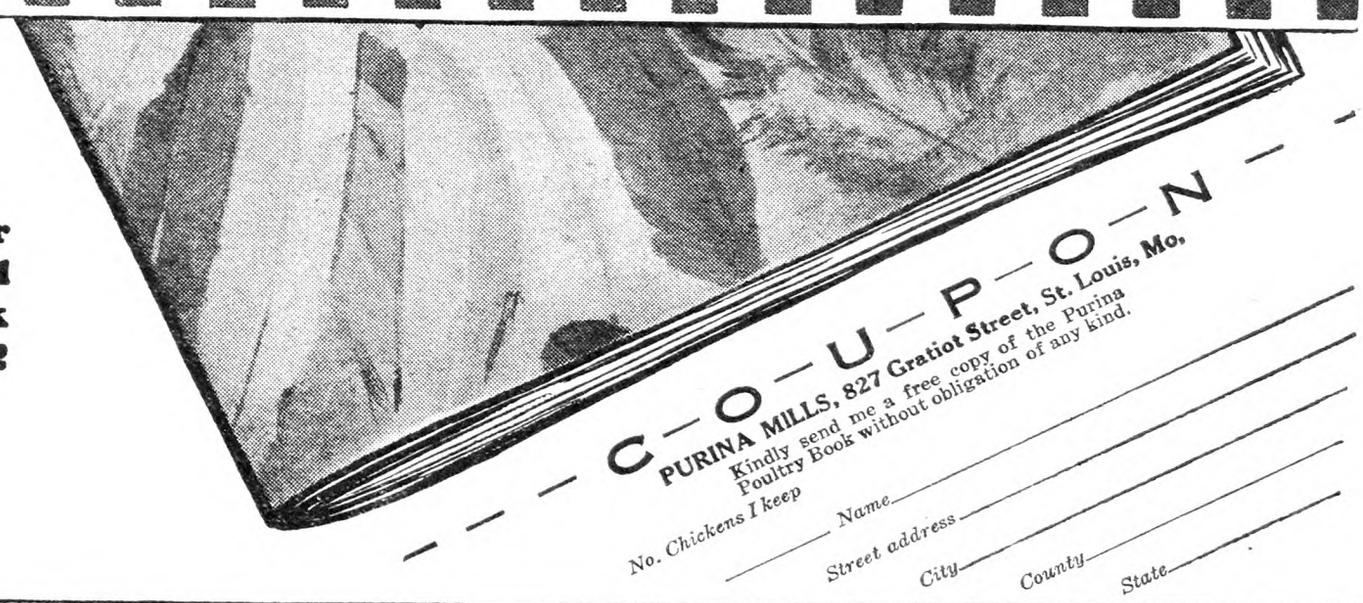
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

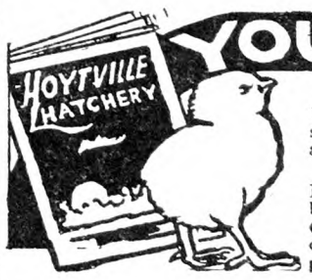
Fill in your coupon. We'll mail your book absolutely free!



C—O—U—P—O—N

PURINA MILLS, 827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Kindly send me a free copy of the Purina Poultry Book without obligation of any kind.

No. Chickens I keep _____ Name _____
Street address _____
City _____ County _____ State _____



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Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.
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Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS "direct"
Large size husky chicks from Free range high producers. Disease unknown on our farm. 285 to 312 breeding of large size chalk white eggs. 19 years breeding of white leghorns exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular.
H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX R SODUS, N. Y.

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Ohio Accredited Winter Egg Layers

MODERN CHICKS—America's foremost strains. Accredited Selected hens, Purebred, Standard bred, to produce layers of large eggs. Modern Chicks have **broodiness eliminated** to a remarkable degree by 10 years of scientific, selective breeding under ideal climatic conditions. "Modern" blood means Winter laying when Eggs are high. The few extra cents per hundred in cost of Modern chicks means dollars per hen in EXTRA profits for you. Quality chicks, Reliable breeding. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Accredited Hatcheries Association. Ref.: Citizens Bank. Order from this ad. in full confidence. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order NOW to get chicks exact date wanted, even if desired later.

	100	500	1000
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Reds (R. & S.), Bf. Orps. & S. C. R. I. Whites	$15	$72.50	$140
Wh. & Silver Laced Wyandottes	16	77.50	150
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	13	62.50	120

Assorted (all breeds) 10c each. Assorted (all heavy) 12c each. White Pekin Ducklings 28c each.

MODERN HATCHERY, BOX B, MOUNT BLANCHARD, OHIO

OSSEGE—BIG C.O.D. CHICK OFFER
Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. **Big Catalog Free.** Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C.O.D. plan of shipment. Write today. **We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.**
J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 27, Ottawa, O.

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C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 12c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 14c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Wyan., 14c; Buff Orps. 15c; Heavy asst., 11c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.
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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Send order now for March and April Chicks
$12.00 per 100 $57.50-500 $110-1000
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The undisputed foundation of the best flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the world for nearly half a century. There's a reason.

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5 gal. exp. collect, $9.00 1 gal. postpaid $2.50

HARRIS LABORATORIES
TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

Homestead Leghorns

are Standard Production birds of unusual quality, Certified and blood-tested by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Winning, 1927, every special and every first prize. Production Classes, at Atlantic City Exposition and State College, Pa. Best Display vs. all breeds at Syracuse. Also proving that bred-to-lay birds can win the blue in Exhibition classes, winning at Atlantic City Exposition: 3 cock; 3, 5 cockerels; 1, 4 pullets; 2 Young pen.

1st Cockerel, Champian Production Cockerel, N. Y. State Fair, 1927

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Write for Free Illustrated Catalog.
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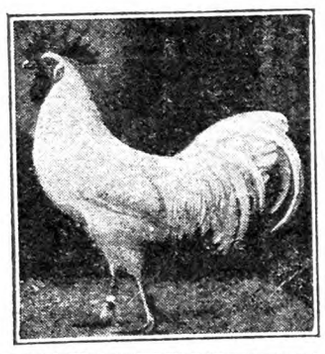

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CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas.....	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks.....	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks.....	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

Van Duzer Baby Chicks
Bred to Lay—Bred to Pay

Baby Chicks

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched. *We guarantee satisfaction. Write today!*

THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

LET us ship you our chicks, $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

PRICES DELIVERED	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White and Brown; Anconas.....	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff Partridge, B. Minorcas.....	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. and R. C. Reds, B. Orpingtons, S. L. and W. Wyandottes.....	7.50	14.00	67.50	130

Heavy Mixed.... 10c. Light Brahmas.... 18c. B. J. Giants.... 25c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.
EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY Box 10 COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 40 Fairport, N. Y.

NATIONAL CHICKS—500,000 CHICKS FOR 1928

America's leading breeds and strains insure profits with National Chicks guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns.....	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas.....	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas.....	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS Box 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending March 5, 1928:

During the 18th week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 4,019 eggs was made, or an average of 58.11 per cent. The production to date is 48,555 eggs.

Pen 44, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., is high for the week with 57 eggs. Pen 15, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by A. D. Gilbert, N. J., and pen 19, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Mass., are tied for second place with 55 eggs each. Pen 4, a Barred Plymouth Rock pen owned by Kerr Chickeries., Inc., N. J., and pen 26, a White Leghorn pen owned by L. C. Beall, Jr., Wash., are tied for third place with 54 eggs each.

Pen 19, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Mass., is high for the contest with 954 eggs. Pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., is second with 792 eggs, and pen 57, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., is third with 772 eggs.

During the past ten days, the Supervisor has visited both New Jersey egg-laying contest plants. It is gratifying to be able to assure contestants that both contests are in splendid shape. Production is holding its own well at both plants. At Bergen County, the average to date is slightly ahead of last year. At Vineland, the average to date is a trifle under last year's record at the same time. The Winter has been mild as a whole, but there have been periods of quickly changing climatic conditions, very cold for a day and soon warming up again. The curve representing the egg production record at Vineland shows two main periods of drop in egg yield, and these two periods check closely with the periods of snowstorms and severe cold visiting that community. Perhaps in no year of contest operation have the egg production performance records been what we might term more nearly normal than these have been this Winter. The Vineland contest has been rather typical of production under artificial illumination, and the Bergen County contest has been typical of unlighted housing management. The birds as a whole are in fine condition of flesh, a factor of great importance in managing for prolonged egg production during the pullet year. The contest layers, as well as layers on any poultry plant, must be kept in good condition of flesh during the Spring laying period. If they do not enter that period of most intensive laying in good flesh, it is futile to expect them to reach the Summer-Fall period ready to keep on producing during July to October. The contest management is not feeding or managing for maximum egg yield during the Spring months, but rather for good average egg production for the Spring and the maintenance of condition which will enable the hens to maintain egg production during the Summer-Fall period of increasing egg prices.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 522; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 510; Jarvis Poultry Farms, Md., 508.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 650; John G. Hall, N. J., 525.

Rhode Island Reds. — Charlescote Farm, Mass., 954; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 503; Gilbert's Rhode Island Reds, N. J., 491.

S. C. W. Leghorns. — White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 792; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 772; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 768.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station not competing (White Wyandottes), 561; Skylands Farm, N. Y. (Mottled Houdans), 499; A. E. Hampton, N. J. (S. C. Black Leghorns), 380; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J. 209.

What About Starlings

Replying to R. M., Linden, Va., in December 31 issue, will give you my experience of last year. My dining-room windows overlook a small lawn. Last Summer I saw a starling digging and pulling in one spot. Finally it pulled out a large white grub and swallowed it. I could not believe my eyes, so turned the glass on it, while eating the second garden enemy. Next day one came with a cowbird baby, larger than the foster parent. He sat and squawked, while the old bird filled his crop with the white grubs. I feed all Winter crumbs, seeds and suet.

Rhode Island. HOMER GREENWOOD.

HERE rest the bones
Of Emily Bright;
She put out her left hand,
And turned to the right.
—West Bramwich Free Press.

BABY CHICKS

Locust Corner Poultry Farm Chicks are good chicks because:
1. Blood tested for White Diarrhea for 2 years.
2. Culled by expert each year for 20 years.
3. Breeders from contest pens with records from 200 to 315.
4. Many customers report 50% to 70% production throughout fall and winter from last year's chicks.
5. You can do the same.
6. Prices reasonable.

ORDER EARLY

LOCUST CORNER POULTRY FARM
A. W. Davis, Owner Mt. Sinai, L. I., N. Y.

Rogers Farms Chicks Make $

THE ROGERS FARMS CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

Write for our circular and price list.

White Leghorns and R. I. Red Chicks

from Rogers Farms Hi-production breeders give universal satisfaction. N. Y. State certified, supervised and standard grades.

THE ROGERS FARMS
Bergen, N. Y.

Ace Farm

TRADE MARK

Monroe
Orange County
New York

Standard Bred Utility
S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS

Buy them from a leading commercial poultry Plant run for profit from the Egg Basket. We trapnest and select our breeders for the points a Poultryman wants. *Quality and Profits.* All breeding stock tested by N. Y. S. Agricultural College for White Diarrhea. Write for catalog and prices.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

PORTER'S Certified Leghorns
Largest Certified Flock in State
The large chalk-white egg strain

Four 1st prizes at State Fair for best white eggs. Cup for champion production Leghorn pen. CHICKS—marvelous ones. Eggs, Males, Pullets. Free circular.

FARLEY PORTER, Box W, Sodus, N. Y.

BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS

are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B.W.D. tested. Circular on request.

CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

HOFF'S "VITALITY" DAY-OLD CHICKS OF QUALITY
N. J. Certified and Blood Tested.
S. C. WH. LEGHORNS, BARRED P. ROCKS AND R. I. REDS.

The best that 40 years experience can produce. Catalog free. My prices on QUALITY-CERTIFIED chicks will surprise you. D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box 115, Neshanic Station, N. J. *Member International Baby Chick Assn.*

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS. Guaranteed. Prices and quality that please. Catalog free.

R. T. EWING - - ATLANTIC, PA.

CERTIFIED—B. W. D. FREE

Eggs and chicks from large, big egg White Leghorns, trapnested 10 years. Write for circular, also story of 325-egg hen.

ACREBRIDGE FARM
BOX R MARLBORO, MASS.

TANCRED PEDIGREED S.C. White Leghorns
Sires and Dams Records 254-312
CHICKS, $18, $21. EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.
Same lines as our contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. *Descriptive Catalog.*

PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.

JOHN W. BOTTCHER -:- MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

WHITE HEN BREEDING FARM

N. J. Certified and R. O. P. Chicks from range reared large, productive White Leghorns.
Write for descriptive pamphlet.

J. P. VREELAND LITTLE FALLS, N. J.

Buying With Assurance S.C. White Leghorn

Chicks, 45 acres free farm range. 18 years successful Breeder. 10 consecutive years N. Y. State Certification. Every Breeder Blood-Tested of Bacillary White Diarrhea, under supervision N. Y. State Veterinary College. We never breed from pullets. Catalogue on request.

HILL VIEW FARM, H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

PRODUCTION BRED Leghorn Chicks WYCKOFF Foundation

No pullet breeders. $20—100; $185—1000.

ADAM SEABURY, Evergreen Poultry Farm, Sayville, L. I., N.Y.

BROOKSIDE HUSKY CHICKS

are from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights.

Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. Be convinced. Order from this ad. March and April prices as follows:

	50	100	500
S.C.W. Leghorns	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50
Barred Rocks . .	8.00	15.00	72.50
R. I. Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50
Asst. Chicks . . .	5.50	10.00	50.00

In 1000 lots, one-half cent cheaper.

Special mating Tancred Strain Leghorns, March and April shipments, 17c each—400 or over, 16c each: Also, TWO-WEEK-OLD CHICKS—write for special prices: 12 weeks old White Leghorn Pullets, $1.00 each.

Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.

Brookside Poultry Farms
Dept. R
E. C. Brown Sergeantville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection. This is your protection.

Write for prices on 8 week old Pullets

EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, NEW JERSEY

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns . . .	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks .	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and may Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, *M. A. Campbell*, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying flock. Barred Rocks, **14c**; Reds, **14c**; S. C. W. Leghorns, **12c**; Heavy Mixed, **12c**; Light Mixed, **9c**. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **B. W. AMEY · Cocolamus, Penna.**

CHICKS S. C. Buff Leghorns, W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and Mixed, 9c each and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

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SUNNYSIDE CHICKS Hollywood Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Won the Farmingdale Contest. Breeders bloodtested. Circular free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, N. Y.

Our Illustrated Booklet of Blood-Tested, Trapnested, Pedigreed R. I. Reds. Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Sent upon request, PINE HILL POULTRY FARM, Box 56-C, WEST MEDWAY, MASS.

CHICKS N. Y. Certified White Leghorns. Big birds, good layers, large white eggs. Trapnested and pedigreed hatched. Free catalog. SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM, Akron, N. Y.

CHICKS Pure bred. Blood tested free range breeders Leghorns, Anconas, **12c.** Rocks, Reds, **14c.** Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, **15c.** Black Giants, **20c.** 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free. SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICKS QUALITY CHICKS Free range breeders. Bred to lay LEGHORNS ROCKS ANCONAS
BOXWOOD POULTRY FARM · Laurel, Del.

Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS
From State Supervised Breeders.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del. *Catalogue.*

New York State CERTIFIED **S. C. White Leghorns**
All males used from Hanson's pedigreed 250-315 egg hens. Eggs and Chicks. WEBSTER KUNEY, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER—Brightwaters Famous Mountain Bred Giant Bronze Turkeys. Hens, $10.00; Toms $15.00. On approval. BRIGHTWATERS FARM, Route 6, Hendersonville, N. C.

S. C. RED BABY CHICKS Blood-tested—Harrison strain direct.
A. H. ZEIGLER R. D. No. 2 Perkasie, Pa.

OUR 1928 CATALOG JUST FROM PRESS.
84 pages showing Largest Line of Poultry Supplies in the world. (Over 300 items.) Write today for your copy —FREE. BROWER MFG. CO., Dept. C-42, Quincy, Ill.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

Poor Laying

I have 60 hens, about half of them hatched last Spring, the other half one year older. They have dry mash before them all the time, mixed grains at night, a little scratch grain in litter mornings, oyster shells and gravel and warm water, and I get one or two eggs a day and have had no more this Winter. Fatter hens I never saw in my life. What must I do or feed to reduce them and get eggs? B. S.
New York.

I shouldn't try to reduce these fowls, as that would probably result in continued non-laying. Unless they are of the heavier breeds and have been excessively fed, they are not at all likely to be over fat; a pullet must be fat and a hen should be to lay well. You understand, of course, that there are many causes of poor production aside from the feed given. Food is only one of the factors affecting production. Some pullets are not sufficiently well developed to lay, some have no inherited ability to produce well, some have been prevented by moulting from producing eggs, some are not kept in sufficient comfortable quarters, some are lacking in other needed conditions. If early hatched pullets that were properly developed during their growing period and are now fed upon a good laying mash and sufficient hard grain, with water and green stuff or one of its substitutes, are not now laying, the cause should be looked for elsewhere than in the feeding. Old hens, of course, need not be expected to lay in mid-Winter. M. B. D.

Bleeding Combs

Will you tell me what is the trouble with my White Leghorns? The comb bleeds until it is very pale, and they get weak. I have not lost any from it yet. I have kept them up in house all Winter. They have laid well.
Delaware. W. H. W.

I know of nothing that causes bleeding from the combs except actual injuries. Such injuries are most apt to be caused by the picking of other birds in the flock or fighting. I presume that you will discover this to be the cause after watching the flock for a short time. Bleeding may continue so long as to cause the comb to turn pale or yellowish in color. M. B. D.

Feed Analysis

What do these feeds analyze: Gluten feed, gluten meal, cottonseed oilmeal, O. P., ground oats, hominy or cornmeal, feeding molasses, bonemeal, steamed? What protein and fiber?
New York. A. S.

Gluten feed carries 21.3 per cent protein, 3.5 per cent fat, 6.8 per cent fiber and a total digestible nutrient to the amount of 75 per cent. Gluten meal, which is much more concentrated than gluten feed, has an alalysis of 41 per cent protein, 6.6 per cent fat, 2 per cent fiber, and total digestible nutrient to the amount of 89 per cent. Cottonseed meal carries the same amount of protein as gluten meal, 10.2 per cent fat, 6.3 per cent fiber, and total digestible nutrient to the amount of 71.6 per cent. Linseed oilmeal, Old Process, has 36 per cent protein, 7.8 per cent fat, 7.3 per cent fiber, and total digestible nutrient of 72 per cent. Ground oats have a protein analysis of 10 per cent, fat 4.8 per cent, fiber 10.8 per cent, and total digestible nutrient of 66.1 per cent. Hominy analyzes 7 per cent protein, 8 per cent fat, 4.9 per cent fiber, and total digestible nutrient of 75 per cent. Feeding molasses carries 4.7 per cent protein, no fat, no fiber, and a total digestible nutrient of 58.8 per cent. The minerals in the ration, of course, do not affect the analysis of the ration in any way as regards protein, fat or total digestible nutrient other than that they add to the weight of the mixture. J. W. B.

More and Quicker Poultry Profits

There's no profit in dead chicks—just grief! Success with poultry demands that you raise to maturity most of the chicks with which you start.

It was only after his many, many years of experience in every branch of the poultry industry that Prof. T. E. Quisenberry and his staff of experienced poultrymen developed, tested and placed on the market the now famous *Quisenberry Quality Poultry Feeds.*

Quisenberry Quality Starting Food with Buttermilk has proved to many thousands of poultry raisers that it will save more chicks and start them off quicker than ordinary chick feeds and **Quisenberry Quality Growing Mash with Buttermilk** has proved to these same thousands that it will develop a chick much faster, in fact, in usually 20% less time than ordinary chick feeds. Make more and quicker Poultry Profits this year. Feed your chicks the Quisenberry Way.

Free—Ask your dealer or write us for "Crows and Cackles" a valuable magazine on how to raise chicks the Quisenberry Way. It contains information worth many dollars to every poultry raiser.

QUISENBERRY QUALIT POULTRY FEEDS — MORE EGGS — All Feed — No Filler — HUSKIER CHICKS

This Sign is the guide to bigger poultry profits. Use it when you buy poultry feed.

QUISENBERRY FEED MFG. CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO. Dept. R. N. BUFFALO, N. Y.

BETTER BABY CHICKS
$12 per 100 and up
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS BOX 60 WALDEN, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns...	3.25	6.25	12.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.50	4.75	9.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

LAYWELL LEGHORNS
CHICKS MORGON-TANCRED STRAIN. Hatched from hen eggs. Lowest Prices. Every chick guaranteed. Write for circular.
LAYWELL FARM R. No. 5 BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Tiffany's Superior Ducklings
Mammoth Pekin Ducklings - - $17 per 50; $32 per 100
White Indian Runner Ducklings - $16 per 50; $30 per 100
Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe Arrival Guaranteed.
20th Year Producing Ducklings That Live. Catalogue.
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Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux, White Kings a specialty. *All other breeds. Send stamps for catalog and price list.*
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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
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Pennsylvania. R. G. D.

There isn't any one breed that is necessarily more profitable than another. The profit in keeping hens depends upon so many other factors than breed that it is impossible to characterize one variety as superior to others. It may be said without unfair discrimination in the matter that the S. C. White Leghorns lead all other breeds in the production of white eggs, but it should be remembered that this is speaking of the breed as a whole; individual flocks of other breeds might excel the Leghorns and under certain circumstances be far more profitable.

The term "special mating" may mean much or little. Without knowing just what this mating was, the buyer of chicks has no means of determining the value of his purchase. He will have, in any event, to depend upon the word and reputation of the one supplying chicks for fair treatment, for he cannot make a personal investigation to see whether he is getting what he pays for or not. "Special mating," in the wording of a breeder who tells what that mating is and whose reputation for honorable dealing is good, is a term of value to the prospective purchaser, but there is nothing to prevent the merest gyp in the hatching business from advertising his product as from special matings and inferring, if not directly stating, that these matings were of very valuable breeders when, in fact, no selection of any consequence has been practiced. When possible, chicks should be purchased from breeders of known honor and responsiblity and as near home as practicable.

M. B. D.

Heavy Fowls with Yellow Legs

What breed is the heaviest, white or yellow leg fowl in United States or Canada? What is the Cornish fowl mostly used for and their average weight?

H. L. R.

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Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

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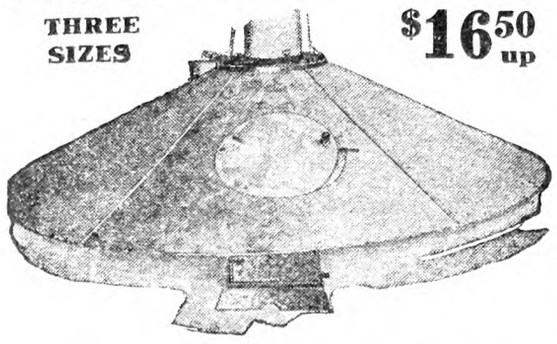

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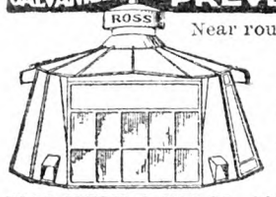

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Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending March 5, 1928, with comments of the director:

March and April are the popular months for hatching baby chicks.

Chicks hatched this Spring will produce pullets to replace all or part of this year's adult flock. As next year's profit will depend to a large extent on the quality of pullets, one can readily understand that the purchase of quality chicks is of prime importance. The best advice that can be given along this line is to buy chicks from a reliable, progressive poultry breeder. If possible visit the farm you intend to purchase from and note the condition of the breeding stock and general methods of management. Why purchase chicks from a farm miles away when there are real breeders nearby?

Membership in the New York State Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc., is the best evidence on t e part of our breeders of a real desire to produce stock that is above the average. Other States have similar breed improvement organizations. It would be well to determine what "Certified" and "Accredited," or similar terms mean in your State, for there is no uniformity regarding the definitions of these terms in the various States.

Size of egg and number of eggs, as evidenced by official contest records, should be considered in deciding where to purchase stock. In the past, size of egg has been sacrificed for number of eggs, on many poultry farms. Today, progressive breeders are emphasizing this matter of egg size as well as number of eggs.

How much should one pay for chicks? We can say that the difference in price between a 12c-chick and a 20c-chick, will be offset by the production of six more eggs per pullet. We believe too, that a chick hatched from a hen is worth five cents more than a chick hatched from a pullet, because we expect better livability and more uniformity of growth.

Don't gamble on cheap chicks. You may win, but many have lost. Investigate before you purchase.—D. H. Horton, Head Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 18th week of the Sixth Farmingdale Conest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,746 eggs or 53.5 per cent. This is an increase of 234 eggs, or 3.3 per cent over last week's production. Total production to date since November 1st, 1927, is 35,081 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 58; White Leghorns, Warren Farm, Mo., 56; White Leghorns, Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 55; White Leghorns, Claraben Court Farm, N. Y., 55; White Leghorns, Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 54.

Rhode Island Reds, Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 54.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 627; Warren's Farm, Mo., 612; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 590; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 545; The Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 534; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 530.

Rhode Island Reds.—Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 724; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 574; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 567; Mass. Agr. Station, Mass., 457.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 248; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 241.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. C. Jones, Del., 505; Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 443; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 426.

White Plymouth Rocks. — William R. Speck, N. Y., 432; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 403.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Feb. 28	54	19	Clear
Feb. 29	52	19	Partly Cloudy
Mar. 1	48	27	Clear
Mar. 2	42	23	Partly Cloudy
Mar. 3	40	20	Clear
Mar. 4	42	17	Clear
Mar. 5	41	21	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 37c; brown, 34c; medium, 33c.

That Alfalfa Valley

"C. B.," who asks where there is a valley 40 miles wide and 80 miles long where they raise nothing but Alfalfa, made a near guess when he mentioned Arizona, for the place is in the next State, Utah. The valley is called the Uintah Valley and is in Wasotch County, southeast of Salt Lake. It is some distance southeast of the Twin Peaks, which are 11,910 ft. high. Coming up from New Mexico and Arizona by Capt. Gunnison's route through the mountain will bring one near the valley, but not far enough north to be in it. There is a Mr. Leo K. Murph out there who harvests 40 acres of Alfalfa every year for seed only. There is no railroad near there. All goods had to be hauled in by pack-horse and bus when I was there, but now they may get through with a truck in some seasons.

J. B. A.

The New DREW LINE

COAL BURNING BROODER
Bigger and Better for Less Money

At last!—It's here! Just the kind of a coal-burning Brooder you have long been waiting for—at the price you want to pay. For simple construction—for ease of handling—for accurate heat control—and for economy of first cost and future operation—this remarkable new Drew Coal-Burning Brooder will surpass anything on the market. We want you to compare it point by point with others—see its many new convenient features—for if you do, you will agree with us that for fine quality, true value, perfect performance and low cost this new Drew Line Brooder has no equal.

Burns Either Hard or Soft Coal—

but, the big, outstanding features which make the New Drew Line Brooder superior are:—*1st* It coals through the hover, without raising or removing the canopy. *2nd* Every other section of the big 60 inch wide cover is *hinged* so you can reach under any part of the canopy at any time—*easily*. And *3rd*—the thermostatic control of simple check and draft dampers on the stove gives an accurate and positive control of the temperature at all times.

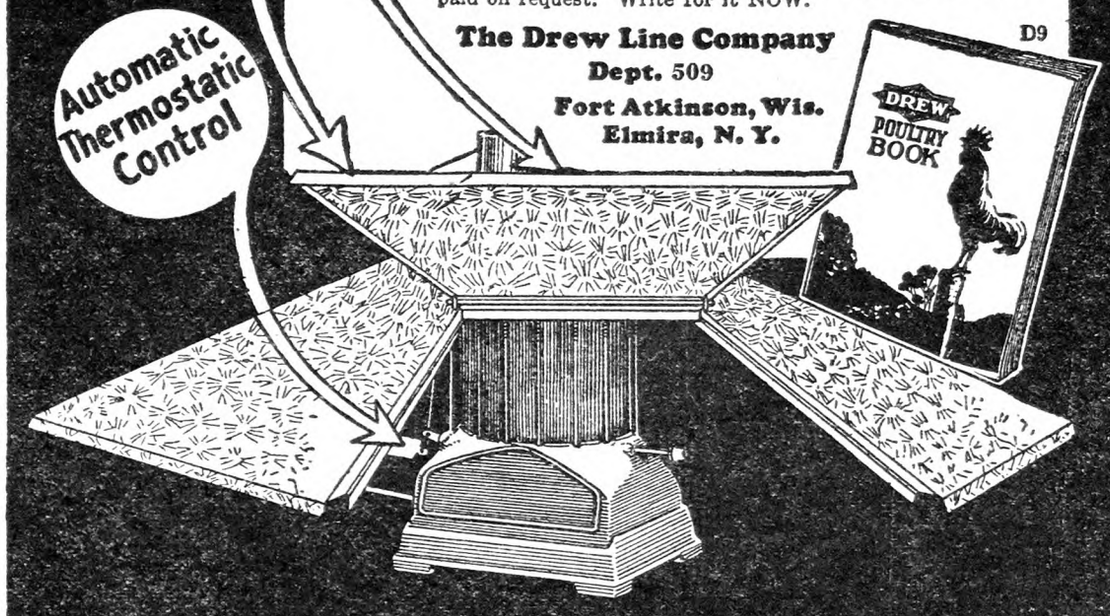
Coal Through Hover
Hinged Canopy Section
Automatic Thermostatic Control

Don't fail to get all the facts about these and other improvements on the new Drew Line Coal-Burning Brooder. Drew Line Brooders and Poultry Equipment are sold by good dealers everywhere. See them at your dealer's before you buy, or

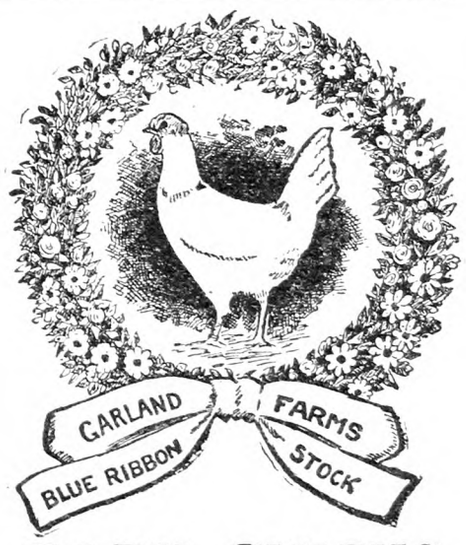
Write for our Free Poultry Book

If you do not know the Drew Line Dealer in your locality—write us. We will send you his name, also a copy of our valuable book, "Profitable Poultry Keeping." Tells the methods and equipment used by other successful poultrymen and describes the new Drew Line Coal-Burning Brooder fully. We send it FREE and postpaid on request. Write for it NOW.

The Drew Line Company D9
Dept. 509
Fort Atkinson, Wis.
Elmira, N. Y.



Better Poultry Equipment For Less Money



BABY CHICKS
CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

JARVIS'
White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS
Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

4 CONSECUTIVE YEARS
(Illinois State Accrediting)
Means Something

For four successive years our stock has been inspected and passed by authorized state inspectors. The good effects of this rigid selection has been multiplied in our breeding work each year. Corn Belt chicks have the accumulated quality of four successive years of Accreditation. It makes a big difference. Consider this in buying your chicks.

This catalog is free. Send for it today

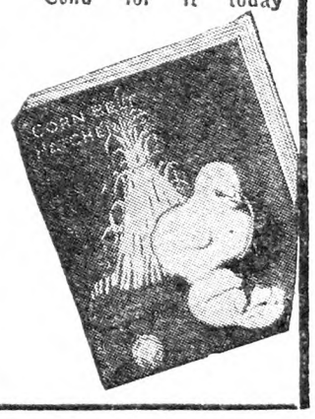
NOTE THESE LOW PRICES

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$6.50	$11.00	$31.50	$52.50	$100.00
Buff Leghorns & Anconas	7.00	13.00	38.50	62.50	120.00
Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds	7.75	14.50	43.00	70.00	135.00
R. C. Reds, W. & Bf. Rks., Blk. Min.	8.00	15.00	44.50	72.50	140.00
Buff & W. Or., W. Wyan., W. Min.	8.50	16.00	47.50	77.50	150.00
Light Brahmas, Buff Minorcas	9.50	18.00	53.50	87.50	170.00
Jersey Black Giants	10.50	20.00	59.50	97.50	190.00

Assorted $10.00 per 100; Heavies $12.00.

GET THIS FREE CATALOG

We want to send you one of our new catalogs that tells all about these chicks that will make money for you. Read in this catalog how we select and mate our breeders. Get the catalog. It tells about our special matings. You will find it helpful. It is free.



CORN BELT HATCHERIES D. K. ROTH & SONS, Owners
Box 69 Gibson City, Ill.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

In Publisher's Desk of February 18, I see a communication from Mrs. N. L. S. in regard to her husband paying $23 for a course of study for fireman or brakeman. When he sent his money to the Railway Educational Association he may as well have stuck it in the stove for all the good their course would do him, for either job, as all railroads examine their own men when they hire them, and they only require an eighth grade education and perfect health. All the information he got for his $23 he could have got from any man in engine or train service for the asking. I note he must return his diploma to get half his money back, and for all the good it is he may as well burn it as it is absolutely useless.

At the present time nearly all the men who hire firemen and brakemen are practical railroad men, and can nearly judge by looking at a man whether he will make good or not. All so-called training associations make big claims for helping men to get big paying jobs, which is not true, because all big paying jobs are held by men with 10 to 15 years' service, the getting of which is governed by ability, fitness and seniority, so how could they be of any help to anyone?

It is true that on some runs a fireman can make $160 in two weeks, but to do so he must work from 12 to 20 hours a day, and that means actual work, not including the time it takes to go to and from work, which is usually one and a half to two hours, and then pay 14 to 20 cents carfare. There are very few men on the railroad who have a regular time to go to or from work except in yard or passenger service.

When a man is first hired for either position he has to make from one to three trial trips to see if he is any good and get a little insight as to what is expected of him, and he does not get any pay for them either. Then he is marked up on the extra list to wait his turn out, which may be in eight hours or two days, depending on the amount of traffic, weather conditions or the number of regular men off. All he can do is stay around home and listen for the telephone or look for the call boy to come after him. There are extra men on the railroads today that have 10 years' service who are only making $90 a month and trying to raise a family and buy a home, or else paying $40 a month rent. At the present time the railroads are laying off men instead of hiring brakemen or firemen and will not hire any new men until all furloughed men are called back, which may be in five years from now.

My advice to young men on the farms is to stay there if they can make ends meet and save ever so little. I know the boys in the country are not all sprouting wings, nor in the city are they all growing horns, but there is a bunch of sharpers both male and female in all cities, lying in wait for the unwary to lead them astray, and then laugh at them for being fools or easy marks.

I feel that I am qualified to speak thus, as I have 34 years' experience on the railroad as laborer on the track, fireman and engineer and at the present time I am hauling the Manhattan Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Altoona and Pittsburgh.

Wishing THE R. N.-Y. success in all your good work. W. A. M.
Pennsylvania.

The writer of the above letter knows what he is talking about as far as railroad employment is concerned, and his sentiments on correspondence instruction to fit men for such positions are worthy of consideration by those who are lured by the claims of such easy money schemes.

The enclosed advertisement of Dr. O. W. Coffee, Davenport, Iowa, would be of interest to me if it proves to be as advertised. For the benefit of your readers, would you let us know what your investigations uncover? J. F.
New York.

The advertisement has all the characteristics of the medical quack. The fact that Dr. Coffee died several months ago is not intimated in the advertising. At one time he advertised as an eye specialist, but as ear troubles and partial deafness are more common the doctor evidently found the business of selling "cures" in the latter line the more profitable. The one thing medical concerns of this character are sure to relieve the patient of is his money. The "quack" will promise to cure all the ills flesh is heir to in order to get possession of your money.

In February 18 issue of THE R. N.-Y. we answered an inquiry of a subscriber about Farmers Medicated Stock Salt Co., Mifflinburg, Pa., saying it was one of the enterprises of Samuel K. Strickler. We since learn that Strickler sold the business to Edith May Coleman and the business is being managed by her husband, John J. Coleman. The company is selling a stock condiment called "Doz It," composed principally of salt and sells for $2.50 per hundred. The new management has not been operating for a sufficient length of time yet to secure information on its manner of doing business. One report just at hand indicates that the old Strickler methods are being pursued.

I am enclosing a letter that I received today in regard to a lot I am supposed to have won by signing my name on a card at York Fair. I would like your advice in regard to same. We saw something of the same in THE R. N.-Y. Oct. 29, and you said burn all such letters.

We don't understand why it costs $39 for a transfer. L. H. S.
Maryland.

If there is any one scheme that THE R. N.-Y. has exposed more than all others it is the "free lot" offer. This has been a favorite game of the real estate pirate for the past 35 years at least, and it never wears out. A "free lot" appeals to home-loving people. They find the lot anything but "free" before they are through the deal. You are asked to sign your name to a card at the theater, a fair or other public gathering. Everyone who signs the card is "lucky" and wins a lot. The bait is as a rule swallowed—hook, line and sinker. Then the victim is asked to pay only a few dollars for cost of securing the deed, etc. The victim, after paying the fee, which is more than the lot is worth, finds he has only a 20-ft. lot and it is worthless to build upon. Here is where the fine work of the promoter comes in to sell the adjoining lot at a price ten times what it is worth. The land used for such development as a rule is so located that it has no value as a development. It is estimated that these "free lot" frauds cost New Yorkers $25,000,000 a year, and Chicago is victimized to the tune of $15,000,000. How much the country people and those of lesser cities contribute to the fraud is hard to estimate. The "free lot" is a pure "gold brick" proposition, and strictly within the law, while some of the States now refuse a license to real estate concerns promoting the sale of lots by such nefarious methods. The "free lot" scheme means you lose a "lot" of money.

Your comment on page 114 is about correct on Metro Scarf Co., and I got roped in for $1.50. Here is how it is worked by the Morning Glory Apron Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. I sent $1.50 and after waiting 15 days I received a dress to make, worth about 40c, and they pay $2 or 17c each to make one dozen dresses, but before you get any to make you must send another $5. I can buy a better dress of better material right here in town for 88c. I hope that you can enlighten others so they will not be swindled by this crowd. L. K. S.
Pennsylvania.

"Experience is the best teacher," and this woman has had a lesson which will impress her longer than 20 exposings in THE R. N.-Y. of these work-at-home schemes. The work-at-home propositions asking for money in advance are all alike in principle.

I met a man from New Haven one night, some time ago, who tried to sell me some kind of auto insurance. I said, No, I never do things in a hurry, but you leave me your literature and I will look you up. "I have no literature," he said, "and there is no way of looking me up unless you write to old fogies like THE RURAL NEW-YORKER." So you see you have a terrible reputation in New Haven. Your dollar is here. C. F. B.
Connecticut.

Somehow or other we cannot grieve over being called "old fogies." We are too old anyhow to be fooled on any schemes that are sold as auto insurance, and evidently the New Haven gentleman knew we are onto his game. No doubt the agent was promoting the sale of one of those neat "service contracts" that are so frequently palmed off on the unsuspecting public as insurance. It isn't strange that these sharpers do not like us. THE R. N.-Y. perhaps has the distinction of being despised by more rogues than any other paper printed.

OF COURSE the fittest survive, as Darwin said. We're all here, aren't we?—Altoona Tribune.

These Five Points make RED TOP a better Fence Post

Profitable farming depends on good fences—good fences depend on good posts

THE farmer who wants to get all out of his farm that is in it practices the new program of farming—rotation of crops and stock.

To do that successfully he requires more and better fences. But the waste these fences save quickly repays their cost and increases your profits every year thereafter.

Red Top GUARANTEED **Steel Fence Posts**

Build good fences and build them on RED TOP posts for longest useful life. RED TOPS have earned their reputation for superiority through their actual service in the fence line. Always use RED TOPS. They hold the fence in the same steady security year after year.

Send today for these facts

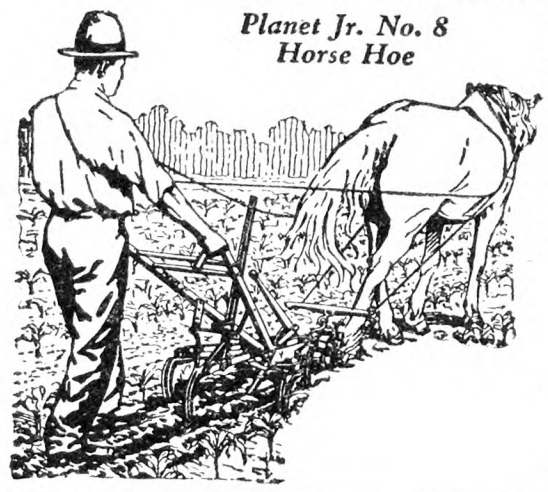
The farmer can by writing to us get two very interesting and instructive circulars which point out how fences pay for themselves in from one to three years and how they can be built economically. Ask for Circulars A and B.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY
707 R Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

All a cultivator should be Planet Jr.

EVERYTHING that years of experience can build into a cultivator is in this Planet Jr. No. 8. It is a long tool, two inches higher in the frame than average. A convenient hand lever works both the depth wheel and a depth runner under the frame, making possible instant changes of adjustment for uniform depth of cultivator and for steady running. A variety of attachments fits it for all the heavy cultivating, hilling and hoeing on the average farm—corn, potatoes, beans, cabbage, asparagus, etc. Closes to 10 inches, opens to 25 inches with hand lever. Stiff and steady, built for years as only a Planet Jr. can last.

Planet Jr. No. 8 Horse Hoe



Details on pages 34-36 of new Planet Jr. catalog. Ask your dealer for copy or write us.

S. L. ALLEN & COMPANY, Inc.
Dept 38-E.
5th & Glenwood Ave. - Philadelphia

Wonder Healing Compound FOR MAN OR BEAST

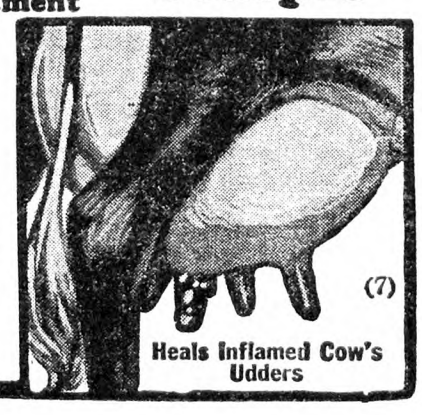
—It's CORONA FREE Sample

Soothing, Healing Ointment
that works like magic

Corona Wool Fat is made from the oil extracted from sheep's wool. It heals and soothes but will not blister the most sensitive wound. For sore teats on cows, caked udders, sore shoulders and necks on horses, collar boils, split hoofs, scratches, cuts, wounds, burns of any kind on man or beast it is unequalled.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE Corona is sold by nearly all druggists or direct from us on receipt of price—**8 oz. tins 65c, 20 oz. tins $1.25,** postpaid. If you will send your name and address, we'll mail you a liberal sample and our 32-page book of uses Free. We want you to see for yourself the wonderful healing properties of Corona.

CORONA MFG. CO. 67 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.



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Heals Inflamed Cow's Udders

FARMS For Sale **FARMING WITHOUT SNOW!**

Farms are fertile, prices reasonable; level country; no rocks; two crops yearly; ideal climate for watermelons, pecans, cotton, corn, potatoes, vegetables, hogs, cattle, poultry. Mineral Water from self-flowing Artesian Wells. Magnificent highways. Modern transportation facilities. Seaboard Railroad. **WASHINGTON DAVIS, FAIRFAX FARMS, FAIRFAX, SOUTH CAROLINA.**

80 Acres Fertile section—So. Jersey, truck or grain, 2 houses, elec. equipped. BARTON F. SHARP BRIDGETON, N. Y.

DUTCHESS EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Supplies Single and Married Farmers, Gardeners, Poultrymen, Married Farm and Domestic Couples, Cooks, Housemaids, Waitresses.

Farm Manager thorough experience with Jerseys, chickens and turkeys and raising vegetables. Wife to board men. Location Rhode Island. ADVERTISER 3806, care Rural New-Yorker.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—About April 1, on large New Jersey farm, a young man experienced with bees; should also be familiar with spraying and use of tractors and trucks; address, with references. LLOYD W. SMITH, 56 William St., New York City.

WANTED—A man to work on dairy, experienced in taking care of cows, etc., and general work; write giving experience, etc.; job open April 1. MODEL DAIRY FARM, St. Cloud, Fla.

WANTED—Single farm raised men for cow testing association work, with some agricultural college training; must own car and sign agreement to test at least 12 months. Address DAIRY EXTENSION SERVICE, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Couple, woman as cook in family of adults; man as gardener, furnace and able to drive car; position open by April 1; give ages and references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3731, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boy from 14 to 16 years old to work on truck farm; one who is willing to work for small wages and board and clothes; must be reliable. MRS. JENNIE SHANK, R. F. D. 5, Elkton, Md.

SINGLE man for general farm and poultry work April 1; give references and wages expected in first letter. CHAS. MANLEY, Braintree, Vt.

WANTED—Working foreman, herdsman; married, no children; wife to board extra help; good dry-hand milker. NORMAN W. ROE, 37 Maple Ave., Patchogue, N. Y.

HERDSMAN wanted—Capable of conducting advanced registry testing; large Guernsey herd in Southern New Hampshire; state age, experience, salary expected, and give references. Address, J. J. BEATTY, 46 Washington Park, Newtonville, Mass.

MAN, married, no children, for general work on private estate, including care of poultry and small kennel; no cows; the work requires one who is able bodied and active; unfurnished three-room apartment, all improvements, supplied; state fully age, experience, salary expected and name references in first letter; otherwise application will not be considered. BOX 55, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—A working foreman; must be able to handle help, run a car, understand horses and cows; willing to work; don't apply without good reference; 5-room house on the farm, newly fitted up, eggs, milk, wood, garden and $1,000 a year; near high school and town. H. J. NEWTON, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y. Tel., 196 Riverhead.

WANTED—Single man for steady position on chicken farm; must understand brooding and raising; $50 and board. ADVERTISER 3771, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for general work on purebred Jersey farm, located in Western New York; must be first-class milker; state age, experience and wages expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 3766, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Gardener, experienced, single man, around Summer hotel, from April 15 to September 15. Address ALGONQUIN HOTEL, Lake George, N. Y.

WANTED—Capable dairyman for milk house on certified dairy producing 1,200 quarts daily; must be capable making record of distribution and make daily report to office. ADVERTISER 3780, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced, capable farm foreman, one who can really handle help and accomplish work on large farm with tractors and good equipment; must bear investigation; enclose reference and wages. ADVERTISER 3781, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Permanent housekeeper, middle-aged woman who prefers good home to high salary; write MRS. W. C. BLINN, 73 Gregory Ave., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable single man or boy, farm bred, for general farm work; non-smoker preferred; state experience and wages wanted. FRED HOLLENBECK, Tully, N. Y.

GARDENER, fair knowledge of planting and care of vegetables, flowers, shrubs and fruits; power implements used; $100 per month and use of unfurnished apartment, four rooms, bath and all improvements; address stating qualifications and references. ADVERTISER 3782, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married man, experienced farmer in orchard, will furnish house, firewood, milk, fruit and a satisfactory salary; references. A. KIRSCHNER, Spring Valley, N. Y. Phone, Spring Valley 383-M.

PROTESTANT woman, housework, waiting; white, active, private family; all year position on Long Island; wages $60; age, religion and reference in first letter. ADVERTISER 3785, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man or boy on small farm; no milking. A. McCORD, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARM HANDS, married or single; must be good teamsters; ability to operate tractor and to milk when necessary an asset; state in first letter experience, references and wages expected; positions permanent for good men. BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced man on truck farm; $55 per month with board; sober and trusty; references. CHARLES BOWNE, R. 2, Asbury Park, N. J.

HAVING received such a great response to my advertisement and finding it impossible to reply to all, I take this means to thank you all most heartily for your courtesy. With best wishes, I am respectfully, DANIEL HAYDEN.

WANTED—Single vegetable farmer, experienced only, to raise all kinds of vegetables on two-acre farm; all-year-round position; good wages; must have A-1 references; call or write to HUGUENOT POULTRY FARM,. New York Office, 1498 Second Ave., New York.

ADVERTISEMENT 3591 is now filled; thanks for letters.

WANTED—Single Protestant for general work on small farm in Northern New Jersey; clean, dry-hand milker; good wages, room and board. ADVERTISER 3794, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man to work in poultry farm; wages $50 month with board and room. ADVERTISER 3795, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED married man to work on small dairy farm; would consider shares; state wages. ADVERTISER 3797, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man on milk farm, handy with team, milking; used to farm work; state age, weight, wages expected; give references. S. D. NEWELL, Bristol, Conn.

WANTED—A married man to work on a farm; garden work, care of lawns and grounds, cutting some firewood and cleaning up brush ground. Reply to ADVERTISER 3799, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married farmer, American, for country place in Western Conecticut; needs to be a first-class horseman, a good worker who uses his head; wages $75 a month, unfurnished house; send copy of references with phone number; interview will be required; preferably one whose wife would help with housework on week-ends. R. D. TAYLOR, 20 W. 22d St., New York City.

WANTED — Married man for garden hotel grounds, to care for cows and be generally useful; must drive car; unfurnished rooms. IRVING L. TERRY, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE man wanted for farm work; must be a good milker and a good general worker; no old men or boys wanted; $65 per month and board. ADVERTISER 3803, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to work on farm; must be good milker and teamster; wages $45 a month, room and board. MR. GILBERT F. WHITE, R. F. D., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

INSPECTION of estate, advice and information by landscape architect, forestry expert tree surgeon. MAX M. KUMER, 21 Jefferson Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Phone 2281.

GARDENER wishes position, married, no family; gardening all branches, care place and machinery. ADVERTISER 3666, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, married, wants position on estate; one girl 6; outside or inside work; drive car; wife, cook, housework; experienced; reference. ADVERTISER 3718, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION, superintendent institution preferred. ADVERTISER 3729, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG lady desires position on commercial poultry plant. ADVERTISER 3733, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED gardener, florist; married; seeks opportunity on private estate; permament; handy with tools. KNOWLES, Worden St., Bath, N. Y.

ALL-AROUND man, single, age 31 years, experienced on farm, desires to change to manager; understands the works and knowledge of stock, rotation of crops, care of fruit; modern machinery repairs including tractors, trucks; distance no object; state what you offer at once. JOSEPH C. NUNN, 500-2 East 162d St., care Liebert, New York City.

A REAL farmer-stockman, expert poultryman, open for position as overseer private estate. B., Box 402, Naples, N. Y.

A YOUNG married man wishes position on gentleman's estate; herdsman-dairyman experience around cattle; good, reliable, honest and sober; by April 15; first-class reference. BOX 38, Kirkland, N. Y.

FARM manager, estate superintendent, wishes position; American, married; experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 3757, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager; experienced poultry and fruit; agricultural graduate; chance to rent paying proposition considered. A. DOUGLAS, State Institute of Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG man, 33, desires position; poultry farm preferred. Address E. FUNK, 371 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG German, married, one child, college graduate, four years' practical work; healthy, strong, physical, responsible, Protestant; is looking for a good position. A. H. HEINE, 94 Buena Vista Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

HERDSMAN open for position April 1; agricultural school graduate, lifetime with dairy cattle, efficient manager; nothing considered but modern place, paying good wages, where honesty, hard work and results are appreciated; best of references. ADVERTISER 3767 care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, German, 24, farmer, one year poultry experience, two years in this country, speaks some English; open for position. ADVERTISER 3768, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMERETTE wishes any outdoor work, May or June 1 till October 1. ADVERTISER 3769, care Rural New-Yorker.

HAVING sold my chicken, fruit, flower and vegetable farm, and looking for private place; I'm gardener by trade, Swiss, married, no children; perfect in growing all kinds of flowers, vegetables, lawns, fruit, landscaping, also general farming by hand and machinery, good caretaker; run Ford car; no bad habits. FRED REUTER, Rt. 7, Box 89, South Jacksonville, Fla.

YOUNG man, single, 23, half year general farm experience, wants work learning fruit or nut farming; shares or salary; limited investment probable. ADVERTISER 3773, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG German, farm raised, wants position on commercial chicken farm; some experience with poultry. HUBERT SOIKA, 86 South Main Street, Spring Valley, N. Y.

WANTED—April 1, position as herdsman or all around dairyman by married Protestant American; can furnish good references. WM. J. WRIGHT, 118 Jackson Ave., West Grove, Pa.

PRACTICAL orchard manager, ten years' managerial duties, available; references. ADVERTISER 3772, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, industrious, educated, refined, clean living, temperate, single man, desires position on poultry farm; now employed and living on poultry farm; can furnish reference. G. CARLISLE GREGORY, Lincoln, Del.

FARM estate manager, economical, efficient, American, long experience, thoroughly qualified farming, cattle, poultry, all estate work, executive ability. ADVERTISER 3764, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED poultryman wants position on private place; 16 years' all around experience; 6 years in last position; references. JOHN ASHBY, Box 392, Mahwah, N. J.

FARMER — Position wanted by German, 27 years, industrious, reliable, good experience, scientific training, etc.; chance for advancement preferred. ESAU, 239 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J.

CREAMERY man, American, married, steady, experienced in all creamery work, wishes position; A-1 references. LITTLE MEADOWS, Box 1, Pa.

GARDENER and caretaker wishes position on gentleman's place; years of experience in all branches; trustworthy and hard worker; best of references; only permanent position considered. A. A. HILL, East Barrington, N. H.

WANTED—Position as groom or riding master; have had lifetime experience; can also school hunters or show horses, drive car or tractor and have some experience at farming; can furnish references from last employer; am married but have no children; will go any where. ARTHUR McFARLAND, care Mrs. Arthur McFarland, 930 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

CAPABLE caretaker for veterinary hospital or boarding kennels; colored man, married, no children; also thoroughly understands clipping; reference. ADVERTISER 3783, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED American gardener, caretaker, experienced with poultry, can milk, handy with tools; wishes steady position about May 1; state wages and privileges. Address ROSEHILL FARM, R. D. 1, Belmar, N. J.

FARMHAND, 29, single, handy, wants work. SCHAUB, 1591 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED herdsman wants position; lifetime experience; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 3786, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN with some practical knowledge and experience with poultry and game birds, seeks position with a chance to learn the same more thoroughly; single, American, 35, good character and ability. ADVERTISER 3775, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, 20 years' successful experience; at liberty April 1; now incubator and brooder man for one of largest plants in New England; competent to take charge of pedigreed stock. ADVERTISER 3778, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker, private home or institution; all round man, carpenter, painter, etc. ADAM CHOP, P. O. Box 82, Uncasville, Conn.

POSITION wanted by experienced orchardist; capable, trustworthy; 14 years' experience; married; best references. ADVERTISER 3804, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, American, experienced farmer wishes position; permanent place only; 38; no children. ADVERTISER 3791, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, expert in incubation and brooding, also thorough knowledge of chick raising, culling, feeds and feeding, breeding; specialist in egg production is open for position; commercial or private; best of references. ADVERTISER 3792, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by an experienced gardener and farmer; English, age 45, married, 3 children; capable of taking entire charge of lawns, flowers, cows, poultry, general farming, orchards; 20 years' experience in Eastern States; wages $150 per month, usual privileges; wife will board a couple of clean men; references the best; interview any time. GARDENER AND FARMER, R. F. D. 1, Box 120, Clifton, N. J.

FARMER-GARDENER, life experience in all branches; one boy age 11; wishes position as caretaker or farmer on estate; wife willing to board any number of men; best references. ADVERTISER 3796, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, working farm manager, superintendent, experienced all branches agriculture, horticulture, dairying, live stock, poultry; board help; seven years last position. ADVERTISER 3798, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 36, wishes position on private or commercial plant; sober and steady at work. KARL F. PUPPA, 194 Krowe Place, Hackensack, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, single, 38, available for management of estate plant; 18 years' experience. Write ADVERTISER 3800, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted as general farmhand by young Dane recently arrived; experienced, trustworthy, honest. ERIC SPAETH, Franklin Ave., Harrison, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, single, 40, intelligent, energetic worker, experienced, good character; references. GEORGE THORNTON, 229 W. 46th St., New York City.

SINGLE, experienced farmer, wants position. ADVERTISER 3802, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, American, middle-aged, would like position as working farm manager; practical and up to date in all branches; no children; can bring young man with me if desired; ready April 1 or later; kindly state full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 3790, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, single, middle-aged, wishes position on gentleman's estate as assistant herdsman; good dry-hand milker, good all-around man with cattle; honest, sober, reliable; best references. ADVERTISER 3805, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FRUIT and poultry farm for sale; excellent buildings; near town; small amount of cash required; produced $1,000 worth of fruit last year; must be sold before April 1. ADVERTISER 3526, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, from April 1, 160-acre dairy farm near large city, suitable certified or high-grade milk production; now carrying 110 head cows; two barns, one nearly new, best practical clean milk barn in the State; large boarding-house, two modern cottages, ample water supply, excellent dairy building, ice house; near trolley; on State road; 15 acres Alfalfa; excellent opportunity to make and sell high-class milk either retail or wholesale. OWNER, Box 12, Bantam, Conn.

FOR SALE—One mile out of New Milford, on State road; two six-room houses, all improvements. ARTHUR BOSTWICK, New Milford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Three farms, greatest bargain in Central New York; one of 175 and 100 and 25 acres; all level dark loam soil; good drainage, spring water, all first-class buildings and painted; new house on 100 acres, most all buildings nearly new; telephone, electricity available on two small farms and is installed in large farm; State road to Syracuse, 20 miles; lightning rods, all up to date; taxes low; large farm full line equipment, four horses, no dairy; others have no equipment; free and clear, immediate possession; reasonable cash payment, long easy terms; price $3,000, $7,000 and $14,000; I am owner and operator; never rented; ill health reason of sale; write for particulars; photos of buildings. GEO. A. COURBAT, Central Square, N. Y.

DON'T you want this 5¼ acres in Claremont, Va.; population 600; good buildings; on James River. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three farms all on or near State road; price $300, $1,000, $2,500; will make any reasonable terms with right party; if interested write for description stating amount you can pay down, etc. IVON R. FORD, McDonough, N. Y.

FOR SALE—107-acre dairy, grain and fruit farm, half mile from State highway; good house and outbuildings; for particulars write A. E. WALKER, R. D. 1, Box 80, Farmington, Del.

GRAPE farm, 30 acres, 20 acres grapes, other fruit; modern house, new barn; very reasonable. Write JOHN BRINKMAN, Westfield, N. Y.

261 ACRES in high state of cultivation; ideal tractor farm; will keep 100 cows; 2 houses, 9 barns. E. A. HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

LARGE dairy and sheep farm for sale in New York State, 80 miles from New York City; 75 acres hay and grain land, large woodlot, abundant pasture; price $10,000, including stock and implements; terms. ADVERTISER 3754, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm to rent for term of years; one mile south of Sharon, Conn., 400 acres, in good cultivation and pasture; modern barn equipped for first-class dairy, accommodates 50 cows, metal stanchions, cement floor, running water and electricity; cooling room, ice house, barn for horses and auto truck conveniently located; good nine-room dwelling. Apply CHARLES W. HOOPER, Sharon, Conn.

WANTED to rent, fully equipped poultry farm, on gentleman's estate. ADVERTISER 3762, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINE estate, 12 miles Boston, 35 acres, 400 fruit, grapes, pine timber, cordwood, large furnished bungalow, cottage, barn, garage, outbuildings, two artesian wells, gas engine; $20,000. ADVERTISER 3763, care Rural New-Yorker.

A SMALL farm of about 45 acres, without buildings, for sale in North Guilford and North Branford. JOHN S. DOLPH, Owner, Guilford, Conn.

WOULD buy interest in a paying small boarding-house, poultry farm, store, etc., near New York; would consider position; address with full particulars. ADVERTISER 3765, care Rural New-Yorker.

LONG ISLAND truck farm, fully equipped, 36 acres, on State road; irrigation system, greenhouse in operation, 600,000 plants; fine house, electricity, improvements; good outbuildings; stock, machinery, motor trucks, tools, gas station; immediate possession; price $32,500, need $10,000 cash; fortune for right party; 58 miles from 6,000,000 people. MITCHELL, Selden, L. I., N. Y.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Staymans, Yorks, Williams Early Reds, Grimes Golden, Jonathans; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; sacrifice price $14,000, satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—4-room house, 1½ acres; good land in village with henhouse and fruit; price $450. MRS. ELIZABETH VAN DUSEN, Rt. 3, Seaford, Del.

FOR SALE—10-room house, 1 acre land, garage, chicken house, fine water; small village, near railroad; price low. ADVERTISER 3770, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—55-acre Summer camp, four cottages furnished, dance hall, large garage, electric lights, pure water, beautiful location, with wonderful views; established business; in Greene County. ADVERTISER 3703, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW 5-room bungalow, attic, one acre, every improvement; commuting; $6,000, $500 cash. MYERS, Hohokus, N. J.

FOR SALE—105-acre farm, three miles from Valois, Schuyler County, N. Y.; in the rich Finger Lakes fruit region; large barn, shed, wagon-house, pure cold spring water, level land, seven-room house; 30 rods from schoolhouse; equipment; will sell at sacrifice. FRANK McPHERSON, Ithaca, Buttermilk Falls, N. Y.

130 ACRES adjoining large village; beautiful 16-room home, all improvements, large dairy farm buildings; commercial hennery; bearing orchard; spring water system; woodland; $15,000. BOX 502, Greene, N. Y.

WANTED—Small dairy farm, Orange County, N. Y. or Sussex County, N. J.; full particulars and price. BOX 15, Allendale, N. J.

POULTRY farm, 5 acres, capacity 5,000 hens, all improvements, running water and electric; new house with all latest improvements, fully furnished; one minute from post office and stores on State road; 90 miles from New York; 1,000 laying hens; very cheap. ADVERTISER 3784, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 502.

The extra bushels
THAT MEAN PROSPERITY

New Seed Disinfectants clear the way for earlier planting and larger yields

Increased yield of over 25% (11 to 14 baskets) due to SEMESAN JR. seed treatment. SEMESAN JR. crop increases frequently range from a few bushels per acre up to 50%.

How would you like to go shares with the farmers of your county in the distribution of an extra third of a million dollars' income? That's exactly what the Logan County (Ill.) Farm Bureau says will happen in their county when all seed corn is treated with the new seed corn disinfectant, *Improved* SEMESAN JR.:

"This chemical (*Improved* SEMESAN JR.) showed *favorable results* not only on good seed, which was above the average planted by farmers generally, but gave *exceptional yields* on known diseased seed. A conservative estimate of three bushels' increase in yield to the acre, applied on the total average corn crop in Logan County, would be worth a third of a million dollars. Four thousand dollars would cover the cost of treating every acre of corn planted in 1928, figured at the rate of 3c per acre for *Improved* SEMESAN JR."

A remarkable dividend when an investment of only $4,000 can return nearly a hundredfold profit!

Earlier Planting Key to Larger Yields

Middle West experience proves that corn planted before May 15th will outyield from five to eight bushels corn that is planted between the 15th and the 25th of May, and will still further outyield corn planted in June by six to twelve bushels. Early seeding to obtain these heavier crops was formerly accompanied by the risk of losing all or a large part of the planting.

Science, recognizing that this rotting of seed was due to certain seed-borne disease organisms, sought the solution in a safe, beneficial and efficient disinfectant. Leading agricultural authorities cooperated in the most extensive field tests ever made. A dozen or more chemical compounds were exhaustively tested on many kinds of seed corn, planted on hundreds of acres representing many conditions of soil and weather.

It took four years to make those vast experiments. As the reports of these tests began to come in, one seed disinfectant stood out in its control of seed diseases and beneficial effect upon the crops. It was *Improved* SEMESAN JR., the only one that consistently increased yields of both "disease-free" and badly diseased seeds, and yet did not injure seed in a single instance

Most of the demonstrations with *Improved* SEMESAN JR. treated corn have been planted very early in the season. Yet not once have the adverse, cold, rainy conditions apparently impaired their productivity. Especially significant is the fact that *Improved* SEMESAN JR. was the only substance tried which brought the yield of *diseased seed* to a point actually *higher* than was obtained from the *first-quality untreated seed* used in one of these tests.

IMPROVED SEMESAN JR. Reduces Hazards of Early Planting

During these experiments *Improved* SEMESAN JR. invariably increased the yields from a few bushels an acre with good seed to as high as 40% to 50% with diseased seed. The cost of treatment was less than 3c per acre. For example, in a large demonstration with almost perfect seed having a vitality of 99.6% and germinating over 92% apparently healthy seedlings, *Improved* SEMESAN JR. increased the yield 3.4 bushels per acre, whereas all other commercial disinfectants decreased the yield.

Seedling blight; rotted roots and stalks; shriveled, lightweight and moldy ears; weak and broken shanks; barren plants; weak, immature and nubbin-bearing stalks; and lodging or down corn—these costly effects of disease can now be greatly reduced.

Benefits of Seed Corn Treatment with *Improved* SEMESAN JR.

Generally Controls
- Seed Rotting in Soil
- Seedling Blight
- Root and Stalk Rots

Makes Possible
- Earlier Planting
- Speedier and Larger Germination
- Invigorated Seedling Growth
- Sturdier Plants
- Better Ear and Fodder Quality
- Bigger Crop Yields
- Less Down Corn

All this at a cost of less than 3 cents an acre

What the Farmer Thinks of *Improved* SEMESAN JR.

"The outstanding result from these seed treatments," reads the annual report of the Logan County (Ill.) Farm Bureau, "was the showing of *Improved* SEMESAN JR. Until some other better chemical seed treatment is produced, we can safely recommend it for general use on all seed corn." Read what two farmers who cooperated in these tests say about *Improved* SEMESAN JR:

"This year we tried a great number of chemical seed treatments for corn and, after the results were compiled, *Improved* SEMESAN JR. proved to be the best. We are sold on this dust and expect to use it on all our corn next year." Rentschler Brothers, Lincoln, Ill.

"The chemical that stood out above all other disinfectants in my demonstration tests was Du Pont's *Improved* SEMESAN JR. I expect to treat my disease-free seed corn this year with it." Oscar Mountjoy, Atlanta, Illinois.

Similar Advantages for the Grower of Potatoes

The Nation's potato crop pays an annual toll of 15% to 20% to diseases, many of which are carried on the seed. Now a quick, simple, safe disinfection of seed potatoes with Semesan Bel, the *instantaneous dip* treatment, generally controls these diseases at an average cost of only 7c to 8c per bushel of seed. The quickest, easiest, most effective method ever devised. No more costly, uncertain soaking. Generally results in quicker sprouting, improved stands, better vine growth, earlier maturity, better quality, and heavier yields.

"Each field of Semesan Bel treated potatoes showed healthier vines, very little disease and quite an increase in yield. We honestly believe that for seed potato treatment it beats anything we have ever tried by at least 15 to 20%." Dean Osking Co., Hatton, North Dakota.

Semesan Increases Yield, Improves Quality and Speeds Maturity of Vegetables

Semesan Bel, for potatoes, and Semesan Jr., for corn, are specialized forms of the parent product—Semesan—which controls scores of vegetable diseases.

According to the seed or disease, Semesan is applied in either *dust or liquid* form. Neither form of treatment requires special equipment or skill. Semesan is sold by seedsmen, hardware dealers, druggists and general stores.

Send for the Complete Story of Semesan's Advantages

Semesan Crop Booklets give complete directions, fully illustrated, for all common farm, vegetable, and flower crops. Just note on the coupon the booklets in which you are especially interested. Mail this coupon RIGHT NOW!!!

DU PONT
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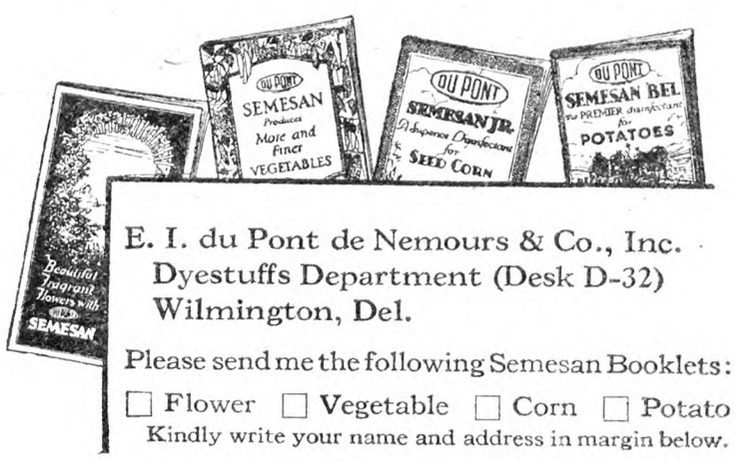
SEMESAN
SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN *for Seed Diseases* — SEMESAN JR. *for Seed Corn* — SEMESAN BEL *for Seed Potatoes*

Send for these Free Semesan Booklets!



E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Dyestuffs Department (Desk D-32)
Wilmington, Del.

Please send me the following Semesan Booklets:

☐ Flower ☐ Vegetable ☐ Corn ☐ Potato

Kindly write your name and address in margin below.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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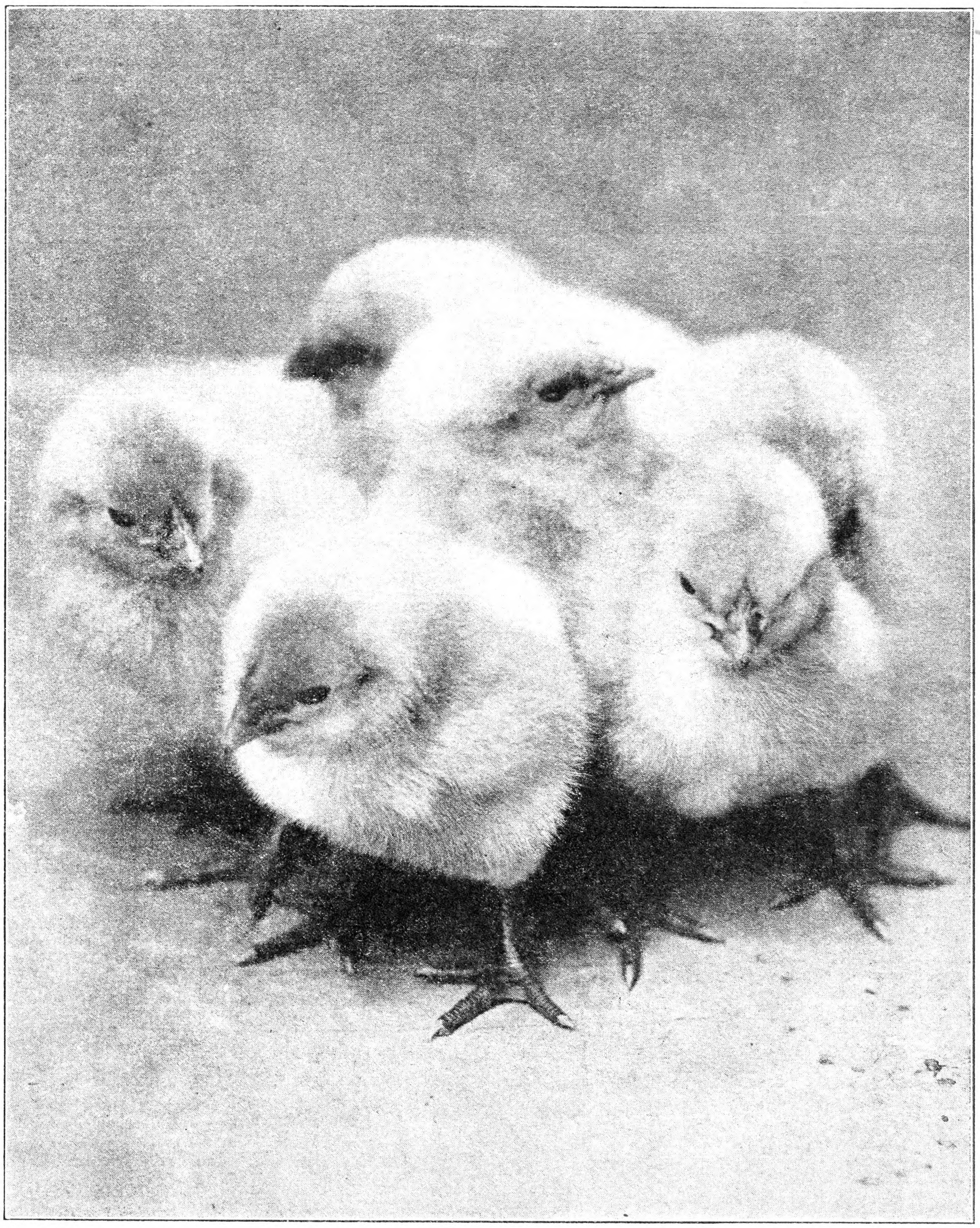


Life's Spring Time

Debudding Method of Training Fruit Trees

THROUGHOUT the older fruit districts of the United States, very few growers can be found who have not lost entire trees or parts of trees directly traceable to a weak frame construction. After growing the tree for 20 years or more, and then to lose it, is not only poor business but rather discouraging to the grower. Most poor frame construction can be traced to the pruning given the tree at the time of planting.

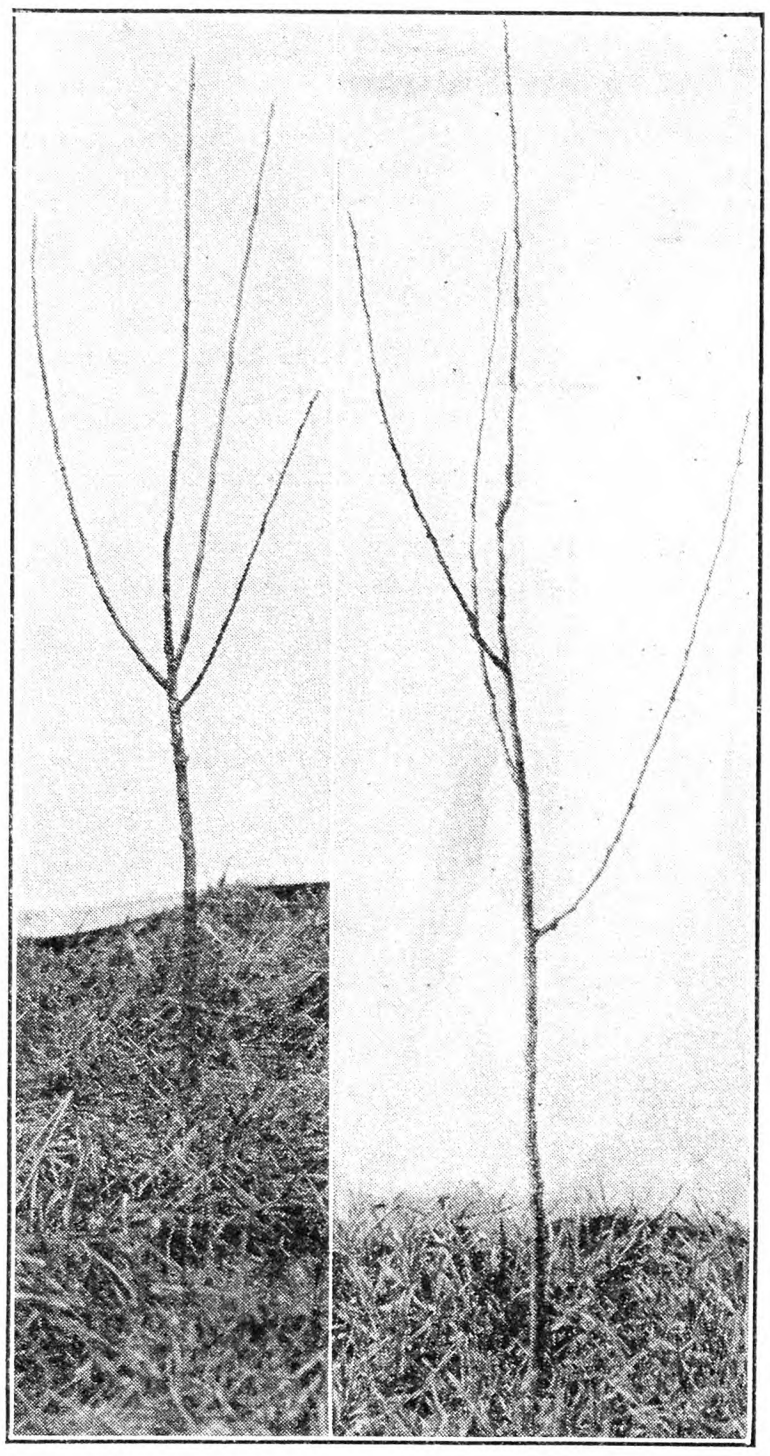
A decade ago the planters generally bought two-year-old trees, except in the case of the peach. This tree in the nursery row was a straight whip at the end of the first growing season, and nearly all nurserymen at that period headed their one-year blocks of apple, cherry, pear and plum at about 30 inches. The growers wanted two-year-old trees with heads, and therefore the nurserymen produced them. When these trees made their second year's growth in the nursery, they developed nice compact heads, generally at the top of the last year's whip, within an area of about 10 inches immediately below the point of heading. During the tree's second season of growth in the nursery, most nurserymen suckered all growth off the little trunk below this 10-inch head, and so produced just what the orchardist wanted, namely a nice two-year-old tree with a head of from three to eight branches in an area of about 10 inches. Such heads looked nice when the tree was small, and most orchardists were well pleased with them. But when the trees became older the framework branches were too close together.

The thousands of old orchard trees standing throughout the Eastern States are proof that most growers kept from three to seven branches in a head area of about 10 inches. A study of hundreds of these old trees will show many broken limbs, split heads, and deformities. Trees minus one to three frame branches can be seen in any eastern fruit county. Weak crotches developed in crowded heads have permitted frame branches to fall under the load of fruit, snow or ice, and wind storm.

About 20 years ago the orchardist demanded from the nurserymen a one-year-old tree so that they, the orchardists, could build their own tree heads and framework. After he planted the tree the whip was headed at the point at which he wanted to develop the head. The orchardist did exactly what the nurserymen did to his tree in the nursery row after they had grown one year. The orchardist, however, did not proceed to sucker off all young lateral branches on the trunk of his tree during the first growing year in the orchard. When the orchardist's one-year whip became a two-year-old, he did have the advantage over the two-year-old nursery tree, for he had not suckered the trunks, and now and then he was able to pick a branch for a leader much below the height of the lowest branch which he had in previous years been receiving when he planted two-year-old nursery stock. *He had not, however, overcome a natural tendency of a one-year tree when headed, which is to develop the buds next to and immediately under the point where the one-year tree is cut back.* He still had 90 per cent of his branch development within the upper 10 inches of the nice whip which he had planted, and in many cases within five inches of the top.

Fig. 183, left, pictures average one-year whip tree head development following the cutting back of a whip. While such trees are young, five to seven head branches seem to be fairly far apart. When such a tree reaches the age of five years, scaffold branches have grown to such an extent that they are too close together and will be crowding and wedging each other. Many planters see this mistake, and begin to correct it by cutting out one or two branches, which they have grown carefully for the past four or five years. This brush must go to the brush pile. In many cases the lowest branch has completely dominated the so-called head, and the orchardist begins to build such trees over again, using this low branch dominating the situation.

Not satisfied with heads developed by this last methods, workers in Pennsylvania tried a new method of training called "the debudding method." The method is not new, European gardeners having practiced bud pruning for many years. In America, however, it has never been used extensively.

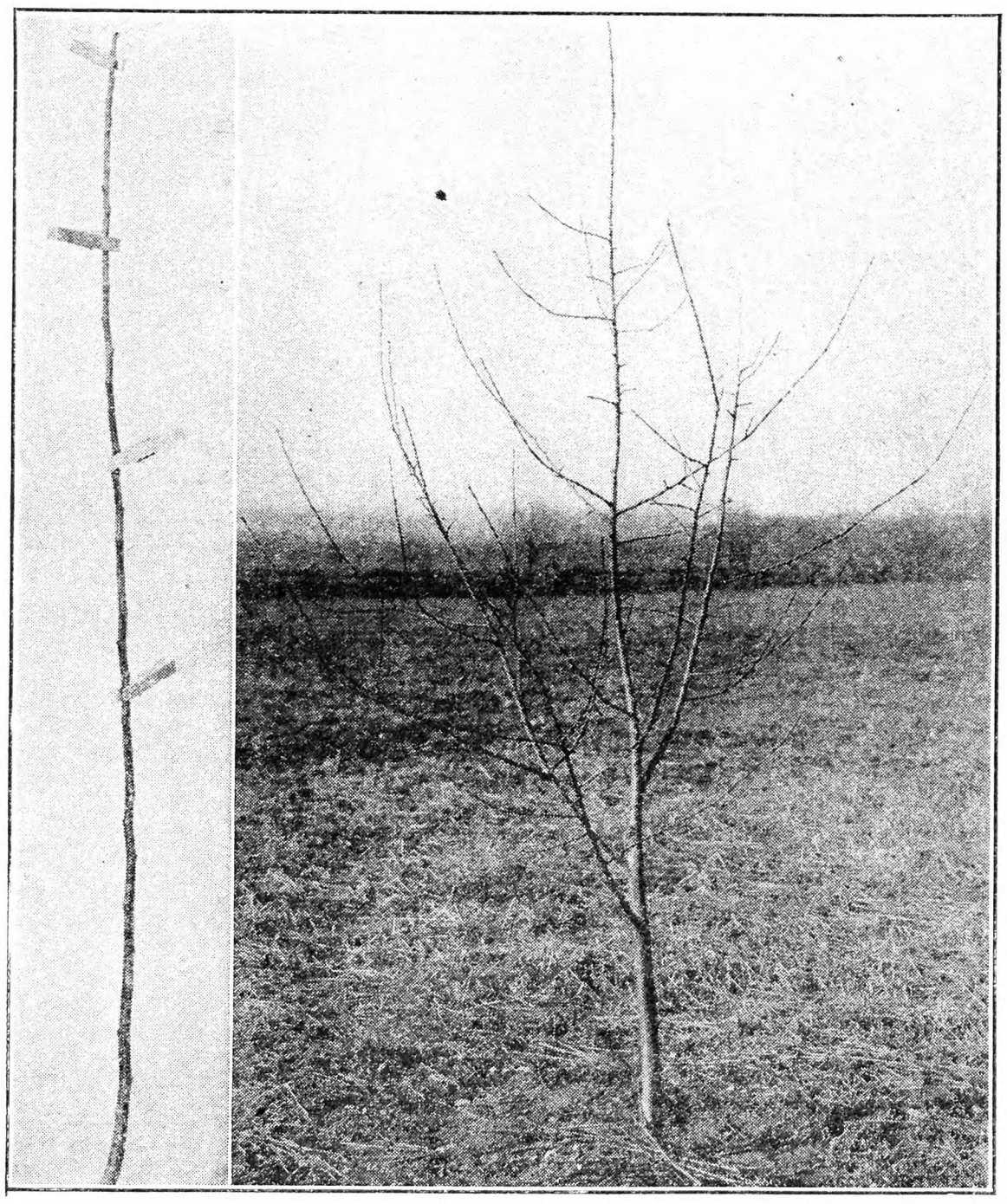


At Left—One-year-old apple tree after second year's growth; headed 30 inches, not debudded. Note concentration of branch development in upper few inches of trunk—a good start for crowded head and weak crotches. At Right—Debudded McIntosh apple at end of fourth growing year. But little pruning has been given this tree. Fig. 183

It will be easier for the reader to understand if he will refer to Fig. 184 while studying the description which follows. After a 5 to 7-ft. whip has been planted, buds are selected at points on the trunk where future frame branches are desired. Plump, solid, healthy-looking buds should be selected and, as far as possible, these should be buds that stand comparatively free from the tree. The tighter the buds nestle against the trunk, generally speaking the narrower will be the crotch developed in a frame branch developing from such a bud.

In marking the buds that are desired, patent snap clothespins have been very useful. These are fastened to the tree just below the buds selected, and will give the orchardist an idea of about what direction branch development will take place from these buds. The pins will picture to him the distance apart of the branches and the general direction of growth from the buds selected. All buds other than those selected are removed by flicking them off with a knife blade. A dull knife may be used to good advantage or the buds may be cut off with a sharp knife. Thus if the operator should select his first bud 24 inches above the ground and decide that he was after a four-branch tree, he would select buds at 6 to 8-in. intervals on up the tree. Just above the top bud the tree would then be headed. The head of a four-branch tree would then be distributed over a distance of between 18 and 24 inches, with a total tree height of from 42 to 48 inches, depending upon the distance between selected buds. His debudded tree now stands with all buds removed, other than the four desired, which he has selected for future growth into branches. He has got away from the natural tendency of a one-year growth to shoot all of the uppermost buds immediately below a cut.

Some operators may have objection to this method of frame branch selection. Many questions as to the advisability may enter the mind of the orchardist. Will the selected buds grow into branches? Working with 250 trees over a period of four years not one selected bud has failed to grow. Will such light pruning of the tree top at planting time balance up tree top with root? Fruit trees handled by this method have strongly indicated that the remaining few buds on a debudded tree do not exert the exhaustive tendency as do the large number of buds found on the normal pruned trees. Will the removal of all but the selected buds tend to reduce leaf area and thus reduce growth?



At Left—Buds marked with clothes pins on one-year whip. At Right—Debudded McIntosh at end of fourth growing season. But little pruning done, and all with hand shears. Fig. 184.

Debudded pear, cherry, plum, peach, and apple trees have made as much leaf development and as great terminal growth as those of normally pruned one-year whips. The average individual branch growth of debudded trees has been equal to that of the pruned trees. On the debudded trees the branches have developed where wanted, and no growth to speak of has been lost in pruning the tree for framework development. Very little pruning has been necessary in the first five years, no large cut have been needed.

The results from debudding 100 Northern Spy trees in 1927 may be of interest. The total growth of 42 normally pruned whips was 3,245 inches, while the total growth of 54 debudded trees was slightly less, or 2,983 inches. The average growth of the pruned trees was 74.88 inches as compared with 55.24 inches for the debudded trees. When pruning was done, however, during the Winter of 1927-1928, it was necessary to remove 31.19 inches of wood on the average from the pruned trees and only 6.34 inches from the debudded trees. In other words, the debudded trees did not make quite so much growth the first season but they needed very little wood removed at the end of that season. Very little pruning, likewise, has been necessary with trees planted in 1923. After five years of growth all the pruning necessary can be done with a paird hand shears.

Penn. Exp. Station. F. W. FAGAN.

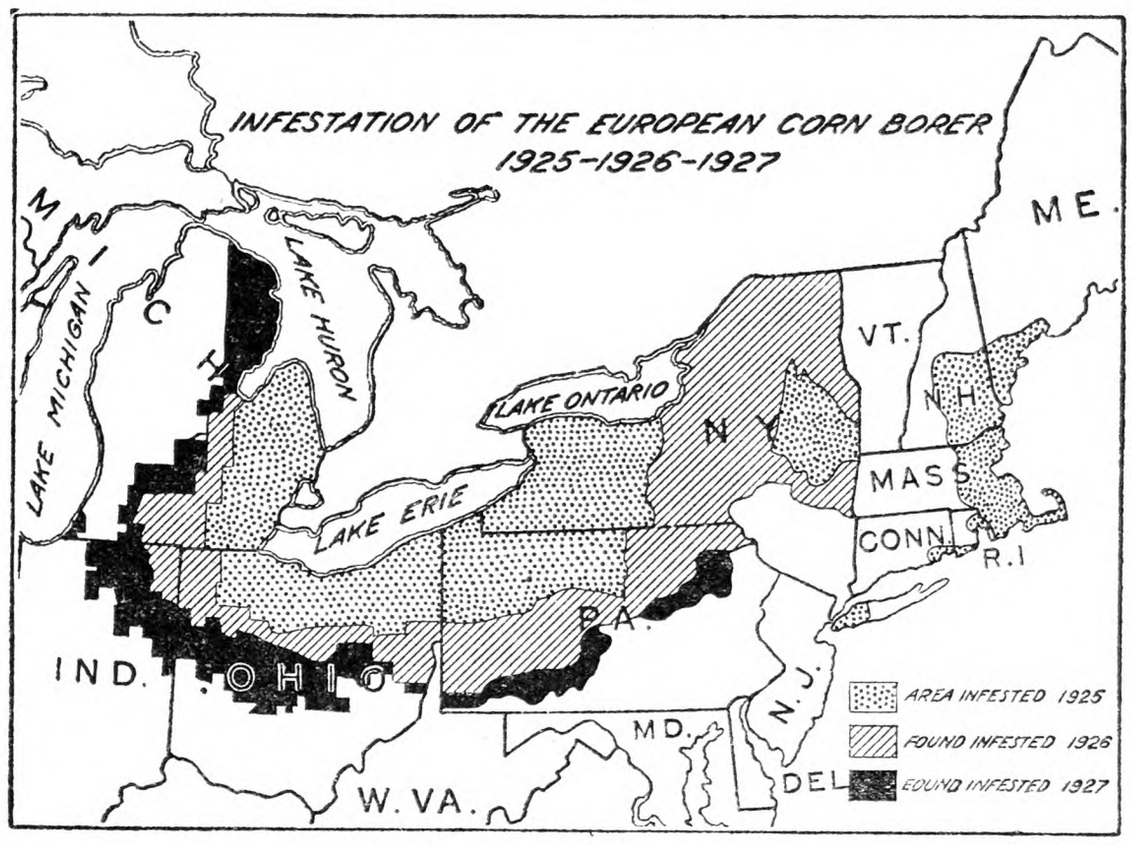
Corn Borer Infestation

HERE is the latest map of the battle front in the great war on the European corn borer, which has been regarded as a greater menace to the heart of America than was the march of Napoleon's 800,000 to Russia a century ago. This map is a clear picture of just where the corn borer is and where he appears to be going. The wide solid black zone in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan is the zone of advance made by the borer in 1927. There was some advancement of the borer front in Pennsylvania in the apparent direction of New Jersey and Maryland and West Virginia, last year.

The borer was first found in this country in 1917. It was discovered in the area around Lake Erie in 1921 and 1922. Since then it has been advancing steadily toward the heart of the corn belt of America, the world's great maize granary.

Each year scouts trained by the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture examine with great care the zones beyond the battle front to see if they can find the borer or any evidence of his presence. All cornfields in all the townships on the border of the area known to be infested, are searched for the enemy. The river valleys which lead out of the infested region are scouted for several hundred miles beyond the known front line of the borer's advance, to see if the borer has been carried down by flood waters and has become established in zones far advanced. Scientists do not think, and never have thought, that it will be possible to get rid of the borer entirely. The fight aims to prevent the insect from spreading, and to develop defenses against him.

L. R. ENDER.



The March of the Corn Borer. Fig. 185

What are Fruit Beverages?

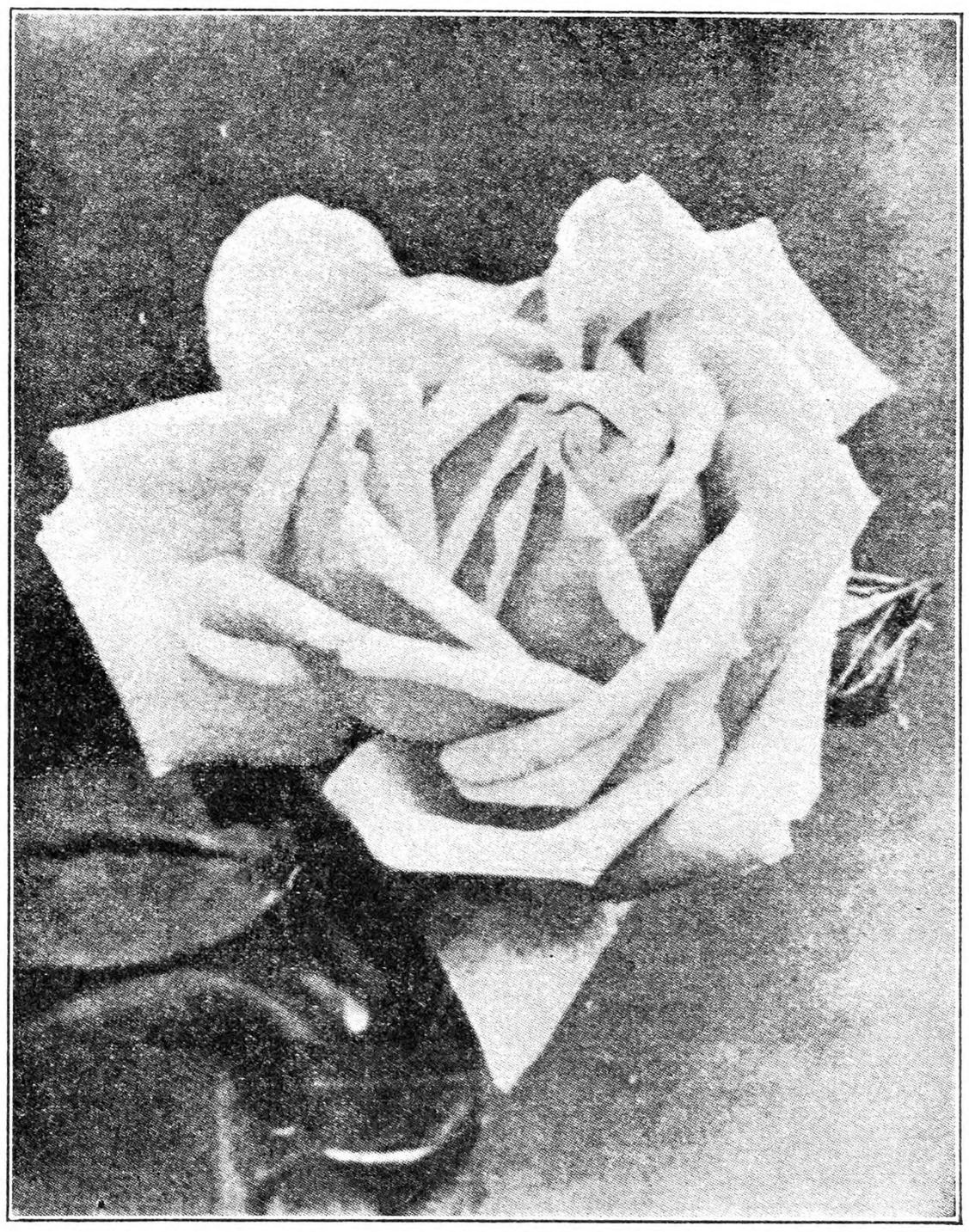
RECENTLY the Federal Trade Commission, of which the Hon. William E. Humphrey is chairman, has given the following decision in a case brought before the commission against a fruit flavor company, prohibiting the said company from using the name "grape" or "grape squeeze" on its signs, placards or other advertising matter in connection with the sale or offering for sale of any concentrate or compound designed and used or intended to be used in the manufacture of beverages to be sold and dispensed to the public, when such compound is not made or derived from grape juice or grapes, or to use any other names or statements which are calculated to and do import and imply that such concentrate or compound is made from grape juice or grapes.

This decision is of the greatest importance to the grape-growing interests throughout the United States wherever grapes are grown for the manufacture of unfermented grape juice. The use of grape juice has in recent years been greatly curtailed through the sale of synthetic beverages and pops masquerading under names suggesting that pure fruit juices were used in their making.

Prior to 1920 the grape juice factories in the Chautauqua and Lake Erie fruit belt alone, were using more than 50 per cent of the Concord yield in the manufacture of grape juice, Since that time the deliveries for the same purpose have been but 19 per cent of the production. Much of this loss can be directly traced to substituted products under misleading advertising. Not only has the word "grape" been misused, but other fruit juices, such as orange, cherry, raspberry, strawberry, etc., have been imitated. Consequently the demand for pure fruit juices has become less. The average auto tourist has not in the past insisted on the real thing in fruit beverages.

There can be no better service for the fruit growers' co-operatives, the Farm Bureaus, and other farm agencies than to get after all instances of misbranding of farm products. The manufacturers of imitation fruit juices have no more right to use the words grape, orange, cherry, etc., than the oleomargarine manufacturers have to use the words dairy butter. The latter practice was stopped some years ago to the gain of the consumer and producer alike. It has always appeared to the grape-growing interests that the use of such trade names as "Nu-Grape" and "Good Grape," and all others, has been injurious to the grape-growing interests of the United States, and has given the pure fruit juice business a serious blow. The grape growers of Eastern United States should commend the Federal Trade Commission in their stand in this matter, and farmers in general should manifest their approval of such a ruling.

F. E. G.



Hybrid Tea Rose Mme. Caroline Testout. Fig. 186. (*See next page*)

Plowing Under Cornstalks

We have a job before us this Spring such as we have never had before; to plow under some cornstalks that have not been cut, but have only had the ears picked off. We have been unable to turn stock on it and the soil is gravelly with stones to such an extent that we cannot use a disk. We would like to get it ready to sow to oats and grass seed. We have a tractor and plow with three 14-in. bottoms. I suppose this method is used to considerable extent in the corn belt, but it seems to be new to this section. Would C. R. Bashore or someone else who has tried it tell us how this is done?

H. A. S.

WE HAVE been doing that very thing every year for about seven years. We have used a three-bottom plow. We use now two-bottom plows. Some years we got almost discouraged, but finally we succeeded with a good job. One year our jointers and coulters were worn too much, and the plows clogged considerably and made us much trouble plowing. The field did not look good for potato planting and I was afraid it would clog the planter, but it did not of any account. We always run the rows the same as it is plowed. These cornstalks increase our potato yield about 50 per cent.

We plow eight to nine inches deep and have not much stone. I think that in very stony ground and especially when plowed only thin, say only about five or six inches, it would be difficult to plow them under. However, I would find a way, I believe, as I think too much of the idea. Use rotary harrows and disk drills; with disk drills no matter how much trash is on top. I think that a lot of trash on top is rather beneficial to the oats and grass.

As to disking the stalks before plowing or not, I find not much difference in the plowing. The disking loosens the stalks and causes the plow to clog sometimes, while if left standing they are still fast in the ground and hence will not clog so easily. When disked the coulters should be sharp in order to cut them.

C. R. BASHORE.

Cabbage in Pennsylvania

ON PAGE 216 C. B. requests directions for raising cabbage on a moderate scale, from preparation of soil to killing of the last worm.

The soil on our farm in Lancaster County, Pa., is limestone with a clay subsoil. This ground is plowed during the Fall and covered with stable manure at the rate of 25 two-horse loads to the acre. The next Spring, as early as possible, we prepare this ground with spring-harrow and roller until it is fine enough to receive the plants by first or second week of April, depending on the weather.

Our cabbage is planted in our regular truck garden where manure, phosphate or tobacco waste is used as fertilizer the previous season. We sow Early Jersey Wakefield seed for our early crop, which is sold to private trade and on the city markets. About two ounces of seed is sown on a garden bed the latter part of September, to be transplanted into a cold-frame about the second week of November, or when they have the second heart leaf. These plants are set 3-in. apart each way and after being well watered are protected from the cold winds with sash. They must be carefully cultivated during the warm periods of Winter especially during March, to harden them for early planting.

The soil previously prepared is now marked out in rows 4-in. deep and 2 ft. apart; then with the tobacco planter, watering each plant, we reset about 1,800 of our frost-proof plants. We put a small handful of tobacco ribs around each plant as soon as set to prevent the cabbage maggot or white worm which is often found in the stem and means sure death.

For the cutworm, one teaspoon of Paris green thoroughly mixed into eight quarts of bran. A small portion applied about each stem will end that trouble.

Our mid-Summer crop seed is sown in early Spring on open garden bed, and by May 1 we sow Danish Ball Head and Flat Dutch for Fall and Winter supply.

For the green cabbage worm, which will destroy the entire late planting if neglected, I use wood ashes at the rate of eight quarts to one level teaspoon of Paris green, thoroughly mixed and applied when the cabbage is wet with dew with a perforated top can.

Have you ever tried storing some of your cabbage in the cellar by lining a barrel with newspaper, wrapping each head in a sheet of paper and packing each head upside down until the barrel is filled? By keeping this in a temperature around 40 degrees you will have cabbage to use when the buried cabbage

Hitch more science to the plow

THERE is no pride and little profit in growing nubbins, culls or chaffy grains; yet we keep everlastingly at it. We admit that "Bossy" must be amply and properly fed if she is to produce butter-fat, but we take a gambler's chance on our field crops and expect them to thrive and grow quality product with an insufficient and generally out-of-balance food supply. Plant roots cannot travel far for their food. If an ample, balanced ration is not within the range of root growth the plant must suffer in health, quality, size and yield, as the problem of getting something out of nothing has not been solved in field or factory. The basis of profitable plant feeding is what might well be called *stall feeding*—placing an ample supply of balanced available food in the plant-growing area, creating zones of local enrichment. This makes for rapid, healthy, balanced growth, for early maturity, for large yields of first quality product with splendid seed qualities.

If we will but keep in mind the fact that the underlying principles governing plant feeding and stock feeding are identical, that one is as vital as the other, and act on this knowledge, there will be a decided increase in the quality of field products grown on the farms of the United States. Market quotations do not accurately reflect the prices obtained by farmers for their crops, as so much of the product grown is under grade. Top quality brings top prices. Proper plant feeding insures a maximum production of quality product, whether fed on the farm or sold as grown.

An important point to keep in mind is that an ample supply of all the elements needed for plant growth must be present in available form in the enriched zone, if maximum quality production is to be secured. Phosphorus at one spot, potassium in another place, and nitrogen somewhere else, does not solve the problem. These elements work together and must necessarily be together.

Farmers test their cows and dispose of the poor producers. Can't this idea be applied to land—in times of relatively low prices; till only land best suited to cultivation; convert the poorer land to pastures; lime and fertilize this grass land? Schneider, a leading German authority, writes: "I have demonstrated by keeping careful and scientific accounts that no other system of cropping gives as high returns as a well-managed pasture."

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cannot be touched in the frozen ground.

I find Chinese cabbage a valuable addition to our supply of green vegetables for our Winter table. By storing it in the same manner as celery I have been able to preserve and use this most delicious raw vegetable for salads during the month of March.

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Lancaster Co., Pa.

Timely Spray Suggestions

It is now high time that the spray rig should be in good working condition and advantage taken of the few remaining days to apply the spray for peach leaf curl. The symptoms of this disease are well known to most peach growers. The leathery, sickly-yellow, curled and distorted leaves followed by defoliation in the early Summer are always alarming, but it is then too late to apply a remedy. The application can be made any time during the dormant period except in freezing weather, but do not put it off until the buds have started as it is then too late to be effective.

Use liquid lime-sulphur at the rate of 6½ gallons in water sufficient to make 100 gallons of dilute spray. If San Jose scale is present increase the strength to 11 gallons in 100.

The most important factor in controlling the curl is thoroughness of application. Select a bright quiet day and be sure to coat all parts of the tree. The fungus spores that you are after are on the buds and twigs and a fine spray under high pressure is necessary to hit them.

Peach leaf curl is easy to control when timely and thorough methods are employed and the prosperous grower cannot afford to fail in providing his orchard with an abundance of healthy foliage.

S. W. H.

Some Notable Roses

No. 7

Mme. Caroline Testout

This is one of the hardiest of the Hybrid Teas; its beautiful cupped form, satiny rose, with brighter center, and the large size of the flower, always attracts attention. Pernet-Ducher introduced this rose in 1890, and while it is superseded in the East by later varieties, it still retains many friends. In the East, at least in the vicinity of New York, the blooming is not free enough and the foliage is quite subject to black spot, but in New Hampshire it is said to give a long blooming season, and also in Wyoming. In the North it needs Winter protection. In the Pacific Northwest it gives very fine flowers, and is deservedly popular. A good bloom of Mme. Caroline Testout is so fine that it is worth trying in any general collection and it would be of interest to try it in higher elevations away from the Atlantic Coast. Years ago this rose was grown largely under glass for cut flowers, but its place has now been taken by newer sorts.

Grafting Wax; Farm Prices

I see Mr. Tukey thinks that tobacco can be grown and ground fine enough to dust for aphis. I have found that the same good result may be obtained from tobacco stems. I have used them for that, soaking them in water, and use the water so obtained in a diluted form as a spray. I bought the stems from a tobacco store very cheaply. If large quantities are to be used it can be grown on the farm, and cured in a shed or barn till dry, and then use the full leaf if wanted.

Plant the seeds early in a bed; when large enough set out in rows 2 ft. x 3 ft. and give clean culture.

Another asks for a substitute for grafting wax. Use asphalt, a substance also used for cement in road work and other places. It can be used in connection with paraffin if so wanted, but it is fine to use alone, and the cost is a trifle.

I see that the question of prices is a serious one in the East as well as here. When we consider what we get for our California crops East or here, the main trouble is in proper distribution of products, and reducing the middlemen's expenses. The real buying and saving consists in selling at an agreed price, and not sending on a consignment, letting them fix the price when you have no more to say about it. The temptation is too great for most dealers to pay on a fair basis. While the rule seems to be to concentrate business in a large scale, for me the idea is to depend on a variety, to sell more than one crop. At least that is my plan if near market. If a distant market, then more than one crop is essential.

California. A. H. GRIESA.

Early Cabbages

There are so many different kinds of cabbage in the seedsman's catalog that it is difficult to say which is really the best, as the locality has always to be taken into consideration, some doing well in one place and some in another. There are two varieties, however, that have nearly always done well here, and these are Jersey Wakefield and the hard headed old Winningstadt. Wakefield is the earlier of the two and of extremely good quality, and Winningstadt I have found to be the "surest to head" of all cabbages. Sow the seed early and transplant the plants as soon as they show the rough leaf into other flats or boxes. Be sure to harden the plants off thoroughly before planting in the open ground and it will be astonishing to the tyro how much cold they will stand. Club-root and the green worms that eat the heart are the greatest enemies of cabbage (also cauliflower), and the first of these can be avoided by having plenty of wood ashes or lime in the soil, and the second by sprinkling with a solution of common salt and water. Care must be taken not to use this too strong, however, otherwise it might kill or destroy the roots. Cabbage should have rich soil if possible, as it should be quickly grown while the weather is yet cool for the best results. H. W. HALES.

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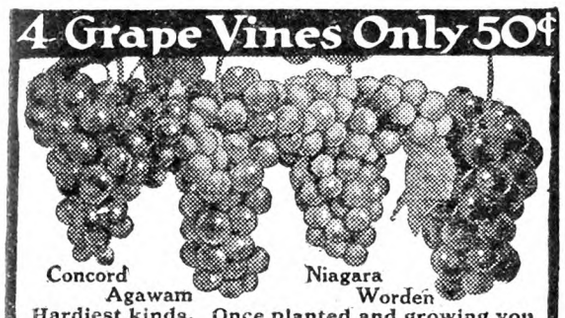

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Vermont Garden Notes

Spring is taking her own good time and our hills are lying under the heaviest snowfall of the season. On the north side of the barn, in solidly frozen flats of sand and leaf mold, are the tiny seeds of a dozen rock plants and alpines. Another couple of dozen packets are awaiting their turn as soon as the weather permits the setting-up of cold frames and the making of seed beds. A season of rare adventure promises.

We have no rock garden and dare not attempt one, but we have rocks, slopes, sun, and shade, and one good-sized plot particularly rich in half-buried stones of many kinds. This, I suspect, was a one-time barnyard. We have one regret—we have no bog.

The majority of the rock plants will not flower before another Spring-time; in the meantime we have on our list a score of interesting and unassuming little annuals for carpeting spaces and to give sheets of bloom on little slopes and among the stones. I think that various members of the family may be pardoned for asking at times, "Are they good to eat?"

Myosotis, Violas, and Iceland poppies, although not annuals, may be used as such for they bloom quickly from seed and are fine subjects for the rock garden. Violas are especially lovely and tractable and will fill almost any odd corner quite happily. We are hoping for good success with the little rose-colored Bosnian Viola.

The dwarf forms of Eschscholtzia, E. caespitosa, deep orange, and E. tenuifolium, yellow, are extra good and with these we shall use Oriental woodruff, annual Asperula. Linum Lewisii, Phacelias, and Nemophilas are excellent blues. Nemophilas do not bloom as constantly as the others, and a second sowing is a good idea.

Although Sweet Alyssum is most common, I know of nothing else that will cover the ground so quickly or bloom more profusely throughout the Summer. As a temporary measure it ranks 100 per cent. The lavender or lilac form is not so often grown, but is really good.

Among the trailers we have sand Verbena, pink, Calandrinia, or rock purslane, red, and Sanvitalia, yellow. Single annual pinks are fine for sunny chinks and corners. Classed strictly as adventures we have the sand daisy and wild heliotrope from Colorado, Chamaecrista cineria from Texas; also the Texas bluebonnet, which, it is reported, will not grow outside its own State, and last, the yellow-flowered musk, Mimulus moschatus, from British Columbia. This, I fancy, is perennial in its native haunts, but we are hoping that it may give us first-year bloom.

Cynoglossum amabile is an annual which we shall plant wherever opportunity offers. It is too tall for a rock garden plant, but is one of our loveliest with its graceful sprays of deep blue forget-me-not flowers. It is unmindful of light frosts. I have seen this listed as perennial, but I doubt very much if it would survive the Winter in our climate.

Among the most charming of annuals, either for a rock plant or for an edging, is Gypsophila muralis, a pink-flowered variety growing but a few inches tall and keeping in constant bloom.

Does anyone know where seeds or plants of Viola nigra, a tiny black Johnny-jump-up, may be found?

ETHEL A. LYONS.

A TOPEKA schoolboy came close to the mark the other day by defining elocution as the "method some have of putting people to death." — Topeka Capital.

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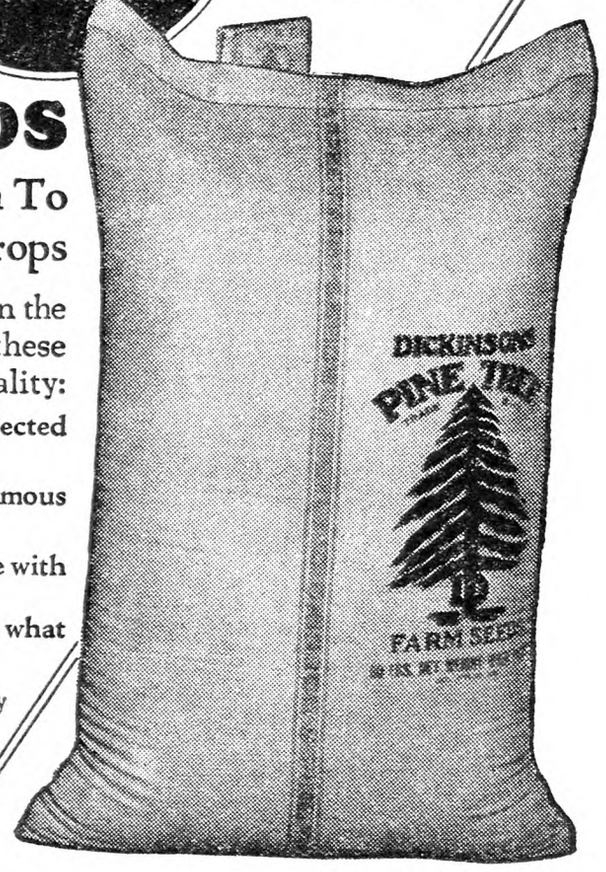

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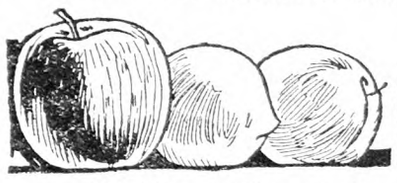

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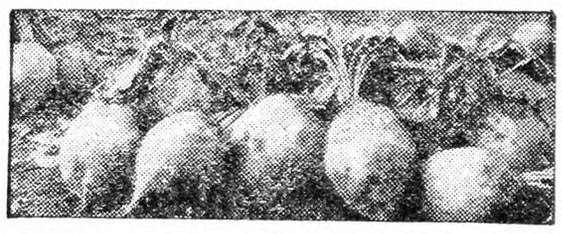

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The Control of Grape Insects and Diseases

BY F. E. GLADWIN

PART I

It is quite probable that in the not distant future a law will be passed in New York that will regulate the sort of grapes that are to be offered for shipment and sale in closed packages. While the proposed law will in no manner prohibit the sale of any or all grapes, it will nevertheless provide for certain standards and their proper marketing. The grower who does not wish for any reason to grow or take the trouble to fit his product to the standards prescribed, may still offer his fruit in packages which must bear the designation "Unclassified." It seems reasonable to believe that the grades of higher quality will command a price in keeping with the quality, and that the grower will find it to his advantage to attempt the production of "Fancy" and No. 1 fruit.

The proposed grading law will in all likelihood bring about more careful and timely spraying than has hitherto been generally practiced, although many sections, collectively, and individuals scattered about the State, have long felt that irrespective of insect and disease control, spraying the vines with Bordeaux mixture was a paying investment. This view has been frequently confirmed by investigators. Even though no mildew be present, copper has shown a marked benefit in a better green color of foliage, peduncle and pedicel. Vines sprayed with Bordeaux mixture have resisted untimely freezes in the Fall in a greater degree than adjacent unsprayed plants. The clusters of vines sprayed have persisted on the vines to a much greater degree during high winds than have those untreated. The amount of bloom on most varieties has been heavier in many seasons, from the sprayed vines, and the fruit from the Bordeaux-treated have held in storage in a better condition and for a longer period. Fortunately the grape grower in most sections of New York has had to do much less spraying than the grower of apples and other fruits. In short, there are at present fewer insects and diseases of first importance troubling the grape than most of our commoner fruits.

The Concord grape in Western New York is particularly subject to powdery mildew in most seasons, while the principal insects infesting the variety are the grape root-worm, the berry moth and the grape-leaf hopper. In the Seneca Lake section Catawba and Niagara are subject to black rot, while in the Keuka region the former is quite subject to attacks of downy mildew or gray rot. In addition to the insects and diseases already mentioned, occasional infestations of the grapevine flea beetle, the rose chafer and cutworms occur. The dead arm disease of Concord is present in varying amounts each season in many vineyards.

THE POWDERY MILDEW

This disease is more or less prevalent in most Concord vineyards over the entire State. This is particularly prevalent in locations lacking in good air drainage, as the leeward of buildings, woodlots and in sags and depressions. Excessive shoot and leaf growth favors the trouble, because of the interference of air circulation. It is more abundant in a season of frequent rainfall, especially if the wet surfaces dry slowly and the temperatures are fairly high following the rainfall. Heavy applications of stable manure sometimes make for more favorable spread of the disease, because of the greater amount of cane and leaf produced, and if the manure covers the ground as a mulch the air about the vine is kept humid because of the wet manure. The south shore of Lake Erie is less subject to powdery mildew because of the almost constant southwest winds of Summer. The drying effect of the wind after a rainfall prevents or makes it difficult for the spores to germinate. Vines badly affected with powdery mildew take on a gray appearance, the functioning of the leaves is interfered with, the cluster stems dry and the berries become overspread with the fungus. The drying of the cluster stems very often results in the berries "shelling" or shattering from the pedicels. Too often the worst effects of the disease are not seen by the grower, as the berries often rattle from the stems in transit or after arrival in the market. Powdery mildew is one of the easiest diseases to control. Homemade Bordeaux mixture applied before the usual time of its appearance will effectually check and control it. Since the treatment for powdery mildew coincides very closely with the spraying for other diseases and insects of the grape the time of application will be discussed more fully later. Suffice to say now that if no other troubles are of sufficient importance to warrant spraying, one application of Bordeaux mixture is usually ample to control powdery mildew in the average season. This implies that the grower has remedied the favorable conditions for its growth and spread.

DOWNY MILDEW

As already stated, this disease is fairly common in the Finger Lakes section and quite rare except on very susceptible varieties in the Lake Erie region. In general the same conditions seem to favor the development and spread of downy mildew as have been attributed to the Powdery form. Catawba seems to be quite susceptible to the extent that spraying for the prevention of it should be practiced annually, irrespective of the likelihood of its occurrence. Earlier and more sprayings must be made for the prevention and control of it than are required for the control of powdery mildew. Again the grape grower is fortunate in that Bordeaux mixture, the standard treatment for the powdery form, is likewise the best for downy mildew control.

Roses in New Hampshire

It is a pity if "Mother Bee" has denied herself roses because she was told they would not be hardy so far north. There are some varieties, of course, that cannot be grown out-of-doors here, but there are enough that may be grown to satisfy any reasonable person. We are about the same distance from the Massachusetts line, and I have had for several years four kinds of climbing roses, half a dozen Hybrid Perpetuals, and twice as many Hybrid Teas, and I should have a good many more if I were able to attend to them.

Even the Hybrid Teas will live through the Winters much further north than this if hilled up eight inches or more with earth just before hard freezing of the ground. This may well be covered or the heaps filled in between with coarse manure and cornstalks or evergreen boughs piled loosely over, if it seems necessary. We usually hill up the climbers and Hybrid Perpetuals, too, but it is not absolutely necessary here.

My four climbers are Excelsa, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Silver Moon, and American Pillar. Excelsa seems absolutely "ironclad." The others occasionally die back a little, but not badly.

The Hybrid Perpetuals I have are Frau Karl Druschki, George Arends, Mrs. John Laing and George Dickson. That's only four, after all, but I hope to have a number more before long. All bloom scatteringly through the season. George Arends does as well in that respect as many a Hybrid Tea.

Mother Bee will find Radiance a thoroughly dependable and lovely rose. I have also Los Angeles, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Ophelia, Red Radiance, Mrs Aaron Ward, Mme. Butterfly, Duchess of Wellington, Mme. Caroline Testout, and Gruss an Teplitz, and have ordered a few more this Spring.

Any of these should do well for a person who cares and knows so much about flowers as "Mother Bee," and there are plenty more of these types, as well as hardy bush roses that do well in shrubbery, and Polyanthas, also. MRS. R. E. C.

Antrim, N. H.

Does a Garden Pay?

"A woman's kitchen garden—does it pay?" In the interesting article following I failed to find an answer so far as financial considerations are involved. There are so many factors to consider in planting and tending a family garden, and such difficulty in fixing the value of its products, used or sold from day to day, that few people get a definite idea of the outlay and return. I have tried to do this. I have a garden covering about three-fourths of an acre, and in appearance and yield it has been very satisfactory. I have plenty of cow and hen manure, which with an abundance of leaf mold, makes the expense for commercial fertilizers small.

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Strawberry Crops

When some of the accounts of the large results from strawberries are seen in farm and garden magazines many people are extremely skeptical or doubtful as to whether the statements and claims are true. There is no doubt, however, that not only can extremely large crops be grown in a small space, but the amount of money that can be obtained seems extremely large. Account, however, should always be taken of the nearness of market or sale and whether the grower does all the work himself or hires it done, as this item is often the difference between profit and loss, and many a grower has found this out at a dear cost. If you can sell the fruit at your door, so to speak, the result will be entirely different from that when you have to send by rail or to the commission dealer. Then again, if you can pick and pack all the berries personally or overlook the work personally, you have a decided advantage over one who cannot do so. We have such excellent and large varieties now that the picking is not so irksome as it used to be, and Charles Dudley Warner's "Cast-iron back with a hinge in it," is no longer necessary. Many farmers are so situated that they could make a small patch pay, and pay well, who perhaps could not do so on a large scale.

H. W. HALES.

Set Strawberries Early

The New Jersey Experiment Station says that early planting, by the first of April in South Jersey and by the second week of April in the northern part of the State, is desirable, since at that period the plant is more nearly in a dormant state, and weather conditions are more favorable. Later plantings are likely to run into periods of warm dry weather, which will cause some of the plants to die and others to be stunted.

The correct depth of planting is more important with the strawberry than with most plants. If the plant is set too deep so that the crown is covered growth will be slow or death may result; if set too shallow, the upper parts of the roots dry out and growth is hindered. The ideal way is to set the plant as deeply as possible without covering up the growing point at the top of the crown.

A vigorous one-year-old bed on a man's own farm or on that of a neighbor is the best source of plants, provided the varieties are right. If new varieties are wanted it is often advisable to buy just enough for a nursery row the first year so that later a commercial planting may be made from this row with plants which have not been subjected to the hardships of packing, shipping and possible delay en route. Even from a vigorous bed it is advisable to discard the weak plants, setting only those with large crowns and root systems.

Varieties which succeed well in the community are the ones to plant in quantity, although others might be tried on a small scale. Howard 17 (Premier), an early sort, has given satisfaction in commercial plantings in most parts of the State while Lupton has been very satisfactory in Cumberland County and vicinity. Varieties which may be recommended for home consumption are Chesapeake, Joe and Aberdeen.

Making Black Wax

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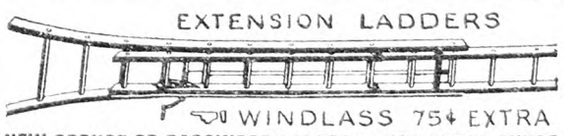

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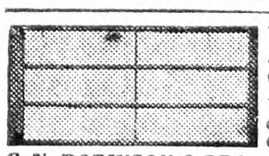

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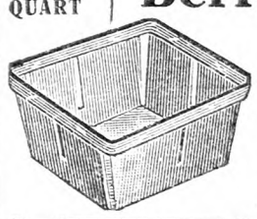

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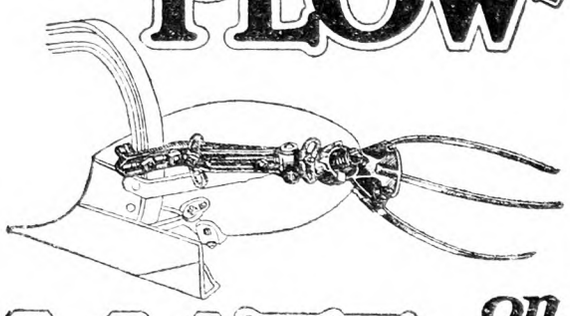

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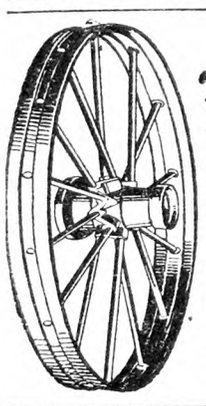

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

AUTO-SHOCKED.—We do not hear so much about being shell-shocked as we did, but perhaps we are going to hear more about being auto-shocked. As the Parson writes, a mother from down country is in the other room visiting with Mrs. Parson. You see the Parson took a long trip down that way the other day, and as he turned in the yard, he wondered what these people had been doing to their house, right in the Winter time. A big section on the corner nearest the road was evidently being reclapboarded and had a big patch of white paint on it. When he got inside he found the woman—mother of seven beautiful children—a veritable nervous wreck. She had terrible crying spells in the night and worse ones in the daytime.

WITHOUT KNOCKING.—Were a Ford to come into the house in the night right through the wall, it would probably have knocked before entering for, in fact, most Fords knock all the time so as to make sure. But this was not a Ford, but a great brand new Marmon straight eight roadster. The man of the house was asleep with the bed close to the wall on the south side. Suddenly there was a terrible crash and the house rocked and shook as though it were going to fall to the ground, and he found himself and the bed taking a ride toward the other side of the room. For the first time, too, and far sooner than ever it was to be expected, this house found itself lighted by electricity. For the front end of the car had come right through the wall and one of the head lights, quite undamaged, was shining merrily down through the open doors to the farther end of the kitchen. It had seemed bad enough to have the cars seeking us out on the streets and in the highways to kill us, but has it come to the point that they are coming into the house after us?

SCARED ENOUGH. — Only the front wheels actually got into the house and immediately one of the occupants came running round to the back door and into the house, crying out, "He's dead, he's dead!" Some time was lost, as the man in the bed put his heavy shoes on first and then had to take them off to get on his trousers and then put them on again. He was certainly some excited—who wouldn't be? He had just had a free ride down across the room in his bed. Some of the laths of the side of the house were sticking right through the head of the bedstead. While both the occupants of the car were badly cut up, both as regards their feelings and their heads and hands, they were not seriously injured. Every bit of the plaster on the whole side of the room and the ceiling either came off or had to come off, and also most of the plaster on the room upstairs came off. The Marmon was insured and the company is fixing up the place. As for the shattered nerves of the woman talking with Mrs. Parson in the parlor it is impossible to tell yet what the damage might be, and she has refused to sign any papers. "I want to complete my files," said the wily agent, "and if you will just sign this paper here, I will give you a nice new dress."

SHE HAD IT.—On that same trip down county the Parson went from this house down to the house where the woman was so sick last Summer with the seven boys in the house to care for, and where we got the woman in the hospital and the baby came out and stayed with Mrs. Parson. You will remember the case. Well, the husband came home from New Jersey a while ago and said he had a few days off from work, and he wanted her to have a little change, and so she could take the three smaller boys, including the baby, and they would go for a couple of days' visit, getting a neighbor's boy to stay at home.

SHE HAD IT.—However, as they were merrily rolling along in their old Ford touring, suddenly there evidently came up from behind a Chevrolet sedan which forthwith went to go by but did not have quite enough room, so it cheerily caught the corner of the Ford and tipped it plumb the other side up. The man in the Ford was unconscious for some time and the woman—mother of ten boys—was dazed for several minutes. When she came to, she lustily began to cry out for her baby. "What, was there a baby in the Ford?" exclaimed the by-standing crowd. So they went and dug around in the over-turned Ford and sure enough there was a baby, not uttering a sound or having a scratch on him. Then the whole Ford load was duly trundled off to the hospital in the city for a two-day stay, and then they bought another car for $25, and all came home again. The woman had had a change all right.

SAVED THE TROUBLE.—As the Parson and the woman and some of the boys went out to look at the wrecked remnant of the old Ford down by the shed, the woman asked if the Parson couldn't possibly do something with their dog. The man hated to shoot it, and they did not want a dog, anyway that kind of a dog, and couldn't the Parson take it along and dispose of it somehow. Just at the minute we were talking along came another Ford, likkerty-cut, and the dog gave chase and in a second there was one loud yelp and the Ford had disappeared around the curve and the dog lay in the road dead—dead as a salt herring, as father used to say. So the Parson was saved again, and again is it proven that movie stunts have nothing on everyday life round about us.

Pastoral Parson and Some of His Friends

OUT TO SUPPER.—And the Parson was out to supper that night (in fact he stayed with a farmer down county all night and never got home till the next day). And such a good time as he had. It was down to a home in the woods at the end of the road, and boys ran out to the car and got out a smoked shoulder from off the back seat and several loaves of bread, and we got a couple of frying-pans at work on the stove and began to make sandwiches. How many we made? It was nobody's business but our own. It developed that the baby carriage in this family was about shot—strange it should be as the tenth baby was at that time taking a nap in it. So the Parson advertised and a fine one showed up Sunday, and he brought it home on the side of the car and the next trip down it will be landed safely in this kitchen. Incidentally the Parson cut the hair for five of the children after supper, later going on to the next house and giving two more a "trimming."

NO ICE.—Here it is the middle of March and the sun is shining through the window on the Parson's back as warm as though it were mid-Summer. For the first time since we have lived here for 16 years we have not got a pound of ice in the ice-house. It never got thick enough on the pond to cut, except possibly one day, but it rained before we could get started on it that time. It will probably mean we shall have to put in an electric cooling system this Summer. These seem to be wonderful for keeping the food and everything so evenly cold and nice. They claim milk will keep perfectly sweet for a week or more. Even with ice, a good many times it gets low or is all gone, and the hotter it is the quicker it disappears and the more you need it. The cry, "We need ice in the box," would seem to ring through the premises just at the time when there is no one round to get it, or everyone is in a great rush, just starting for somewhere.

THOSE FLIES.—This is the day that the flies begin to thaw out and make ready for Summer trouble. What made the Parson think about it was the fact that he heard the electric cleaner going way up in the attic. You see the attic windows are fairly black with them, but Mrs. Parson gets the long electric cord we use on the stereopticon and runs it up the attic stairs and puts the suction on the windows and those flies don't even have a chance. It cleans up every mother's son of them. She did that last Spring, too, and it really seemed to make a big difference in the Summer, for we never had so little trouble from the pests.

SISTER BETTER.—But you are all wondering how Sister is, for when last the Parson wrote she was again in the hospital. We find the whole trouble came from a bad fall she had at school on a piece of ice on the school steps, and it tore the adhesions from her former operations, and this made an abscess and then the trouble began, of course. But the matter worked itself out better than the doctors dared hope for, and she did not have to be operated on, and is now home again. She will not go to school again this year, but is doing the work at home as best she can. Little Charles brings it home for her and takes back her answers. We know now she ought not to have gone back at all, as she was doing so well here. She looks very white and cannot stand much, but on the whole we think she is improving all the time.

STILL FINDING THINGS.—You will remember the Parson wrote about finding the hammer and other things last time. Well, last Summer he lost a fountain pen. He knew well the day he lost it, right down around one of the churches. It must be right around there, and so he looked and looked. How much he wanted it, and how much he liked that particular old pen, and hadn't he paid out 50 cents for a new clip or cap or whatever you call it? Now the back seat of a Ford stays anywhere but where it ought to, and the back of the back seat is still worse, if such a thing could be possible. So the Parson declared he would fix it or know the reason why. So he took out both parts, and you just ought to have seen the stuff there was under that Ford car seat. Besides, of course, tools and chains, and long-lost screw-drivers and pliers and Sunday school papers and pamphlets and remnants of apples and lunches—if there wasn't that old fountain pen that the Parson set so much store by! Cleaning it up, it was as good as ever, and seemed a good deal better than ever. How many times he had sat on that very seat and wanted that pen, and wondered where in the world it could have disappeared to.

A DANCING CLASS.—Did the Parson write anything about a dancing class we have been having down in one village where we have a church? Why shouldn't the small town and country child have the advantages that the city child has? We can never keep our young people in the country till they do. Some thought if we got up a dancing class, dancing and deportment, we might get half a dozen to join. They doubted if we would get more. The Parson had no idea himself how many would come, but give them a chance he certainly would and did. What do you think, probably there have never been less than 60 in two classes, for we right away had to have two classes and really ought to have made three classes out of it. The teacher is a woman who comes out from the city in her car each Tuesday night. They have nearly finished now and will have had 15 lessons. People say they do not know when the town has responded with more enthusiasm over anything than it has this class in dancing and deportment.

HOW TO APPEAR.—So many of the older people say to the Parson, "My, but I wish I had had that chance when I was young!" Of course they ought to have had that chance. "I wouldn't have felt out in company as I do now," they would say. "That hall gang that generally stands around and never gets onto the floor was entirely missing the other night at the high school dance," said the principal of the high school to the Parson. "They came right in, acted like gentlemen, and were on the floor for every dance." Wasn't it Forbush that told in one of his books how a good dancing school had straightened out the morals of a whole village? I know many readers of this will not agree, but just what are you going to do about road-houses?

TO VERMONT AGAIN.—And tonight the Parson will board the night train for old Vermont and home. For you know if you live 1,000 years away, the old home town where you spent your boyhood is home. He is going to speak at a banquet at the agricultural school at Randolph Center. Sunday he will preach again in the old church, now practically closed. He will hear the old bell he used to ring and the organ he used to blow and see the plate he used to pass and note once more the place where the Christmas hemlock candle chandelier caught fire during a Christmas service and most likely there will be another drift in the very spot where that drift stood over 40 years ago into which the Parson hurled that blazing chandelier and received an especial smile from his, then, best girl, as he saw her home that night. The Parson will surely be interested and probably shocked at the work of the terrible flood up there, and he will tell you about it next time. He will also have to tell you next time about the moving picture machine we have added to our missionary outfit, and how it works out. Now he must water the cow and feed the sheep some more hay before dinner, and then pack up and clamber northward. Mrs. Parson has gone into the parlor to listen to some woman over the radio telling about her experiences going to an osteopath, and seems to have quite forgotten dinner. The Parson takes back what little he said about Cheerio's voice and we both tune in on him every morning we can.

Fair Hope Farm Notes

Last night the wind came up suddenly and blew a gale all night. It is still sweeping across snow-covered fields at 30 miles an hour, carrying clouds of snow with it that is filling roads and piling up drifts wherever it can find anything to give a start. We could not but feel grateful, when we retired to the warm blankets last night, that our bed was made far inland, partially sheltered by a grove of trees from the strong west winds, and not on some storm-tossed vessel far at sea. One of the sons remarked that one was about as safe at sea today on a good modern ship as on land, but we feel much safer when we know there is good solid ground under our feet.

When I was a boy farmers had a habit of going to the barn the last thing before retiring for the night to see that all was right. Few do this now, but stock is cared for, and when all is in shape we go in for our own suppers and they are left to themselves until morninng. Stables are made much warmer now than then. Stock can lie down in comfort to spend the night, while 50 years ago, in many cases, it required cattle of strong constitution to hold their own and survive the rigorous Winters of this northern clime. Only 75 years ago the section of country where the writer lives was an unbroken wilderness of forest trees. The stately birch and sugar maple occupied the ridges. As the ridges declined to the lower levels other growth of beech, an occasional hornbeam, elm, poplar, fir, spruce, hemlock and in swampy land the cedar.

Shaved cedar shingles were currency with the first pioneers; this was supplemented with clover seed as the land was cleared, for clover grew luxuriantly. These had to be moved by teams 200 miles to market, a trip that required a full week for the round trip, and a load of supplies needed by the settlers was brought back. In that short period of time, 75 years, the forest has given place to rolling fields, over which the tractor and grain binder move with ease.

Last Summer the airship Sir John Carlin on its way from London, Canada, to London, England, attempted a landing in these fields, and could easily have found one except for growing fields of grain and potatoes. The ship found a suitable landing field only a few miles from here, a meadow, where it could make nearly a half mile run on its take-off. The plane, with its brave and venturesome pilots, has never been heard from since it left Newfoundland.

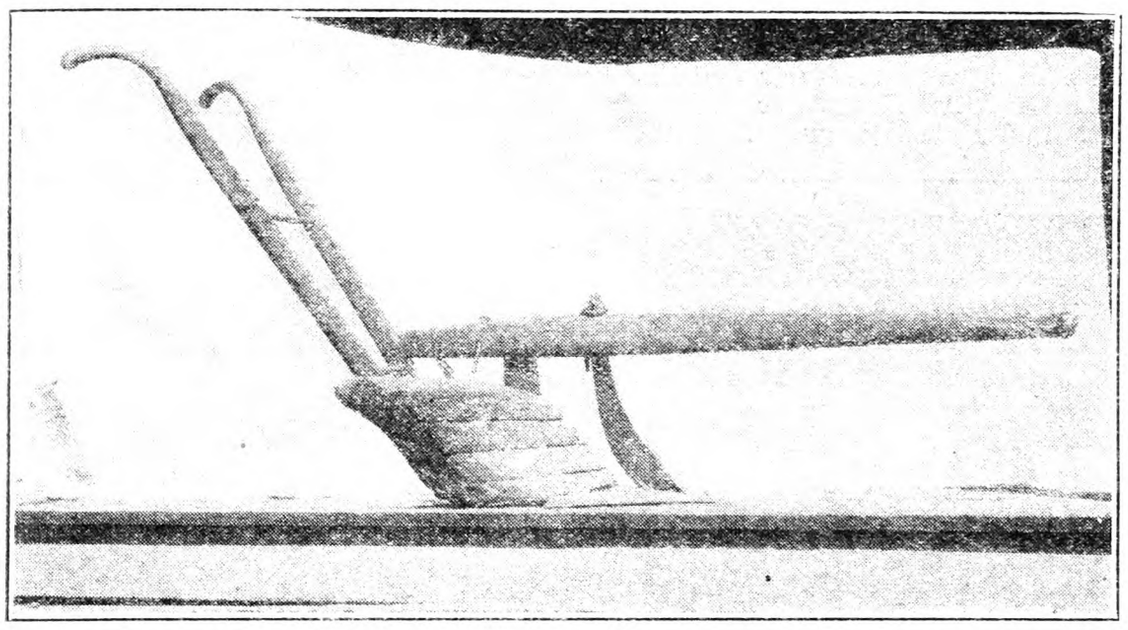
Our Grange has a plow that was built about 1775, or soon after. It resembles the plow which "Old Put" left in the field when the horseman brought the news that the British had fired on the farmers at Lexington. Our plow is a smaller plow, and has not seen as much service. The original iron reinforcing is still on the wooden moldboard. We have this mounted on a shelf in our Grange room. This plow has a history which no other plow has. It was wheeled from the town of Orange, Mass., near Boston, to the spot where our Grange hall stands, on a wheelbarrow by one man. This journey of over 450 miles required about 30 days. The man who wheeled it these long weary miles is still living at the age of nearly 80 years. Just why he did it he has not confided to anyone as far as we know. When we sing, as we do sometimes, the "Song of the Plow" and perhaps glancing out of the windows can see a powerful tractor pulling a gang of plows across the field at a rate of speed that no team of horses can follow, we realize the progress that has been made in producing the food which may be consumed several hundred miles away.

Where but these few short years ago the forest stood supreme, and the stately moose and caribou, the deer and other animals of the wild ranged at will, unmolested except by natural enemies, our town is planning a landing field, an airport for ships of the air on their way across the continent, and without doubt across the ocean. Who can look ahead for a decade or two and foresee what the years will bring to us? What are we who till the soil to do with the changing conditions that modern advance is thrusting upon us? We who live in the country must solve some mighty problems in the near future if we are to retain those liberties so dearly bought for us by our fathers.

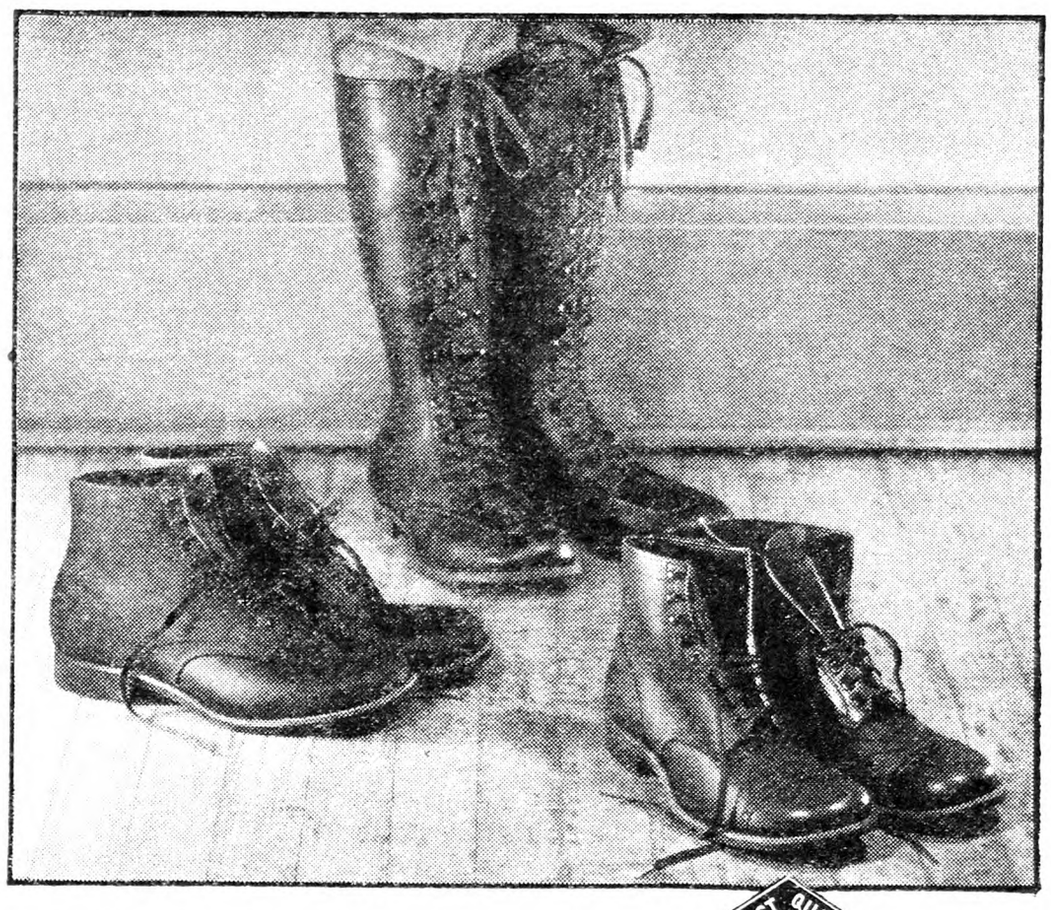
Free thought, free speech and a free press, the absolute control of our own schools, our own lands, were once the proud possession of our fathers who laid the foundations of this great nation of ours. To what extent can we claim these privileges today? We must learn the meaning of that much used word cooperation, and learn to apply a united strength in more ways than that of marketing our crops. We may be forced to modify our ideas of party government to some extent before we obtain justice at the hands of our legislators. The man who has never earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, out on the land, is not qualified to understand the needs of farm folks, be he ever so honest in his intentions. The idea that a lawyer is needed to make laws may be all right from the lawyer's standpoint, but I much would rather an honest, intelligent farmer of fair education be entrusted with the making of laws for my benefit than a lawyer of much better education.

In a great State like New York, with the influence of the greatest city in the world pitted against the interest of those on the land, there must be the most active co-operation and eternal vigilance if success is won and your liberties preserved. C. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.



Historic Wooden Plow, Built in Massachusetts, Now Owned by a Maine Grange



MISHKO the BALL-BAND Work Shoe

Mishko shoes come in toe-cap, plain toe and moccasin styles, in a complete range of sizes for men and boys. They are made in regular height and also with high tops. The men's toe-cap style is made in 16-inch height, the men's plain-toe style in 8-, 16-, and 18-inch heights, and the men's moccasin style in 8-, 12-, 16-, and 18-inch heights.

FIRST QUALITY BALL BAND TRADE MARK MISHAWAKA INDIANA

His Ball-Band leather work shoes *give* AMAZING WEAR

HUNDREDS of thousands of farmers have discovered the amazing wearing qualities of Mishko work shoes.

These shoes are made at Mishawaka where all other Ball-Band footwear is made . . . under the same careful scrutiny, and according to the same strict rules regarding selection of materials, care in design and workmanship.

And they bear the same Red Ball trade-mark that stands for such extraordinary value throughout the entire Ball-Band line. This is what R. M. Parker, Route 3, Erie, Pa., says:

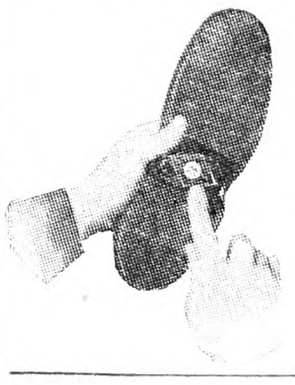
"There never was a shoe made that was easier on the feet than the Mishko, or that gave so much wear for the money. I never have to resole Mishko shoes. A pair lasts me easily a year, although a lot of my time is spent around the cow barn and stables. I hardly know whether to say that Mishko shoes last as long as Ball-Band rubber footwear, or put it the other way 'round. It's your money's worth in either case."

Because of our long experience in manufacturing Ball-Band rubber footwear, we have been able to develop a sole for the Mishko shoe that lasts as long as the grain leather uppers.

This sole is an exclusive Ball-Band product and is used only on Mishko shoes. It will outwear two or three ordinary soles. It is tough, flexible and waterproof, without the objectionable features of some waterproof soles.

The uppers are soft, pliable and very durable. The counter and insole are sole leather, and the slip sole runs from heel to toe. Seams are double- or triple-stitched, with extra stout linen thread. The toe-cap shoes have two full thicknesses of grain leather at the toe. Unlike most other work shoes, Mishko shoes pass through many operations which insure better appearance and greater comfort.

Any Ball-Band dealer can supply you. Remember the name—Mishko. If you have any difficulty getting the style or size you want write us and we will send the name of a dealer who can supply you. Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Mfg. Co., 333 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana.



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WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Two boys at Middleport, N. Y., March 14, caught a coyote in one of their traps.

By edict of Judge Ruth Thompson, of Muskegon, Mich., March 16, John Yokubones must contribute to the support of two boys he made fatherless when his car struck and killed Floyd Torrey there recently. Taken before the woman judge, Yokubones, who faced the possibility of prosecution on a negligent homicide charge, was "sentenced" to visit the fatherless children, four and six years old, once a month for two years, and to pay $400 toward their support. The woman judge refused to recommend a warrant charging the youth with homicide. Nine young people were in the car which struck and killed Torrey. Five other youths in the party have volunteered to help the children, whose mother has disappeared.

Three of the six small children of William Sieger perished in a fire that destroyed their home at New Castle, Wyo., March 16. Mrs. Sieger and Warren Echkenrode received burns which physicians said may prove fatal.

One home was swept away, another wrecked, and one woman, Mrs. C. C. Hicks, is missing and believed to be dead, as the result of a snowslide on Ajax Mountain, at Telluride, Col., March 16. Mrs. Hicks' baby was found unhurt near the wreckage of the Hicks home.

Disposing of an estate of approximately $75,000,000, 50 per cent greater than had been expected, the will of Rodman Wanamaker was filed for probate at Philadelphia March 16. The document of 25 typewritten pages contained a clause disposing of the insurance. This amounted to $7,500,000, the largest amount carried by any person in this country. The insurance was left in a separate trust fund for the benefit of the heirs. They are three children, Mrs. Ector Munn and Mrs. Gurnee Munn and John Wanamaker, Jr.

A $200,000 rum smuggling plot, alleged to have been operated on the Detroit River last year, was revealed by the Government at Detroit, Mich., March 16, with indictment of four former inspectors in Col. A. J. Hanton's border patrol. The four are James G. Nevins, Joseph Langtry, Ray Rankus and Willis Beal. With them Joseph Galbo and Joseph Rossen, reputed to be big down river runners, are named. The inspectors, it is charged, collected 25 cents a case on beer and $1 a case on whiskey. In their positions in directing the government raids, the inspectors marshalled their forces only in sectors where it was known there was to be no liquor smuggling by their allies, say agents.

The submarine S-4 was raised to the surface by a navy salvage crew March 17, exactly fifteen minutes short of three months from the time the craft was sunk by the Coast Guard destroyer Paulding off the shore at Provincetown, Mass. Although the weight of the submarine was more than 1,600 tons, no powerful derricks or tremendous engines brought her up, the vessel being raised by air. All eight bodies were removed from the submarine March 19 and taken to Chelsea Naval Hospital. Six were found by the members of a naval board of investigation lying in various parts of the torpedo room. Another body was found in the engine room and the eighth in the motor compartment.

The unoccupied Pratt mansion at Willoughby and Clinton Avenues, Brooklyn, built in 1900 by Herbert L. Pratt, president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and now owned by J. Stuart Blackton, one of the pioneers in the motion picture industry, has been systematically looted during the last three months of furnishings of an estimated value of $100,000. Revelation of the thefts, in which draperies, tapestries, chandeliers and even the ivory keys of an imported organ were taken, came when Dominick Bernardo, 18, of No. 927 Pacific Street, and Andrew Martone, 26, of No. 203 South Portland Avenue, were arraigned before Magistrate Maguire in Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, March 18, charged with burglary and looting the mansion. Martone, declared to have served a prison term in the Panama Canal Zone for burglary, was held without bail. Bernardo was released in $3,000 bonds.

Three civilian aviators were killed and two children were injured at Wilmington, Cal., March 18, when the right wing of an airplane collapsed and sent the machine hurtling 2,300 feet, crashing in the front yard of a home where a half dozen children were at play. The children ran, but one 14-year-old boy was knocked unconscious and an apron was torn from a four-year-old girl by a piece of the falling plane. She was bruised. The dead were: Jack Martin, 24, of Los Angeles, pilot, and William H. Hulbert, of Los Angeles, and Leonard T. English, of Huntington Park, Cal., passengers.

Earth shocks which jarred windows, broke dishes and caused general apprehension shook Northeastern New York March 18. The tremors were felt in Saranac Lake, Plattsburgh, Malone and Lake Placid and lasted several seconds. The shocks were accompanied by a grinding and roaring. They also were felt on the Canadian side of the border. Geologists assert this vicinity is situated on Logan's Fault, which accounts for several slight quakes that have shaken Saranac Lake and vicinity within the last 20 years.

Four Marine Corps flyers were killed at San Diego, Cal., March 15, when two airplanes crashed at an altitude of 1,500 feet while they were flying in formation, and plunged nose down to the ground. The victims were Lieut. Lawrence R. Dewine and his mechanic, H. V. Dailey; Lieut. J. D. Swartout and his mechanic, Corp. H. C. Chappell.

Acclaimed by 1,500 men and women for his services to international friendship, particularly between the United States and Latin America, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, March 19, received the Woodrow Wilson medal and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation's $25,000 peace award at a dinner in the Hotel Astor, New York. Two other men have been similarly honored—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood for his work in behalf of the League of Nations and Elihu Root for his part in the creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Col. Lindbergh's achievements on his recent good will flight to Central and South America were hailed by John W. Davis and Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador to the United States.

Vincent Ritola was sentenced in New York March 19 to 10 years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta for raising $5 bills to $20 and substituting the likeness of former Municipal Court Justice Panken of New York for that of Abraham Lincoln on the notes. Ritola's wife, Anna, convicted of passing the bills, was before the court, but Judge Winslow postponed sentence to give Probation Officer Daly a week to make arrangements for the care of the Ritola's six children. Judge Winslow remarked that Mrs. Ritola received a suspense of sentence a year ago for a similar offence.

Evidence that a dynamite explosion may have caused the collapse of the St. Francis Dam and released the flood on the Santa Clara River Valley, Cal., was in the hands of investigating authorities March 20. While officials were not definitely convinced that the dam had been dynamited, so much credence was placed on the findings of deputy sheriffs assigned to the flood area that every reservoir and dam in entire Los Angeles water system was put under heavy guard. With the known death toll from the flood set at 277 and the list of missing at 173, a Federal investigation also got under way March 20 with the arrival of Dr. Elwood Mead, director of the United States Reclamation Service. Among the phases to be taken up by the Federal officials will be the possibility that the collapse of the 160,000 cubic yards of concrete was caused by explosives, that landslides brought unanticipated pressure against the structure and that the failure of the dam may have been due to faulty construction or location.

Up to March 21 no trace had been found of the English flyers, Capt. Hinchcliffe and the Hon. Elsie Mackay, who left Cranwell, England, March 13, to fly across the Atlantic. They were never seen after they passed the Irish coast, and it is believed they were lost at sea.

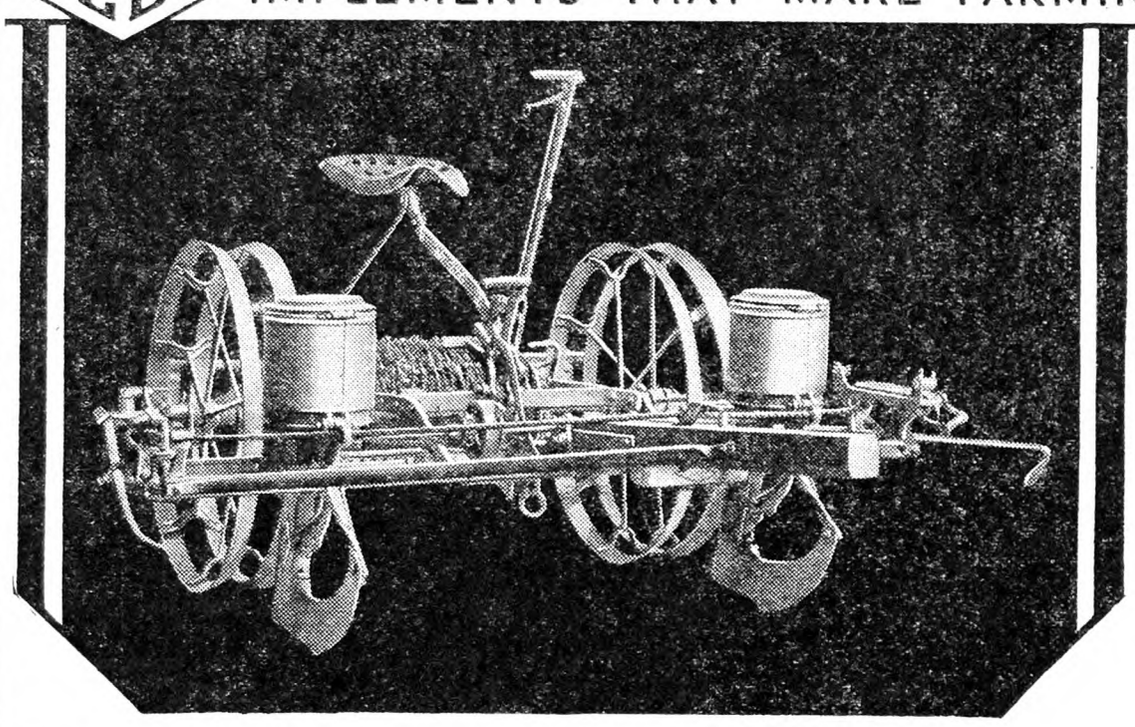
Rodding Trees

Take a twig and measure the distance from outside to outside of limb far enough up so you can bore from the inside of the limb. Cut your twig the length the rod should be. Make a rod of ⅝-in. iron. Bore the hole 1-16 in. larger than the rod so it will slide through easily. Bore one hole. Then measure where the other should be and bore it. They do not have to be in line. Put in the rod and screw up.

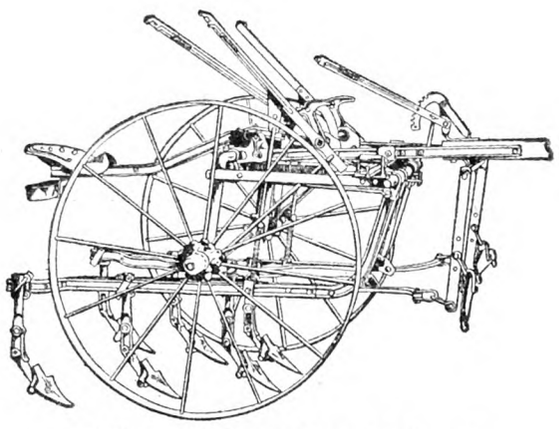
ELIAS GATES.

LAWYER: "The cross-examination did not seem to worry you much. Have you had previous experience?" Client: "Six children!"—Staffordshire Sentinel.

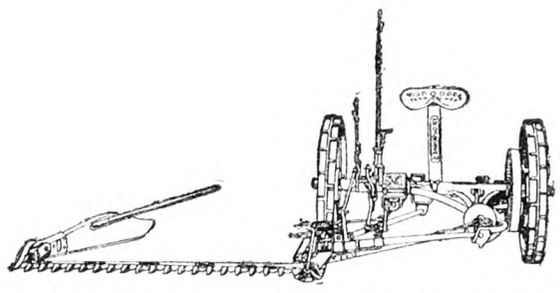
THE E-B LINE IMPLEMENTS THAT MAKE FARMING MORE PROFITABLE



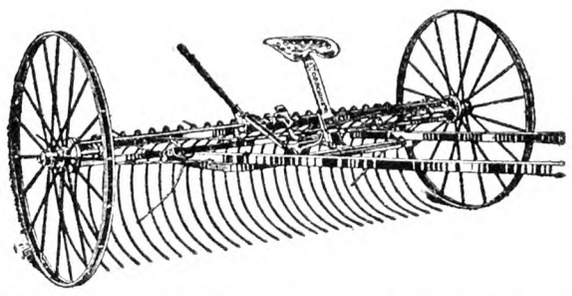
E-B No. 32 Corn Planter



E-B No. 48 Single Row Cultivator. Time-saving master lever control.



E-B Osborne Mower. One-piece main frame. Balanced countershaft. Life-time durability.



E-B Osborne Self Dump Rake. 8, 9, 10 and 12-foot sizes. Durable wheels. Trussed head. Wearing parts reversible or interchangeable.

Plants accurately—increases crops

Thousands of corn growers are discovering every year that they can plant their fields accurately, in less time, with the E-B No. 32 Corn Planter. This remarkable machine assures well planted fields, easy to cultivate—the best possible insurance of a full crop.

Accuracy of drop and check are outstanding features of the E-B Planter. You can rely on a proper kernel count in every hill, and perfect checking.

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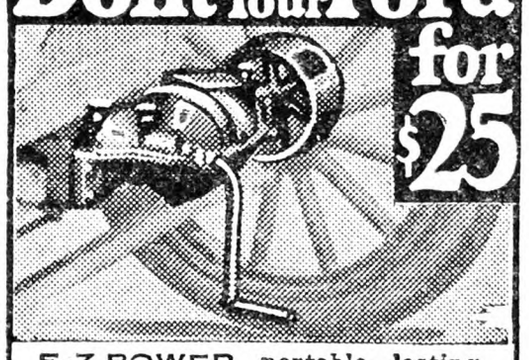
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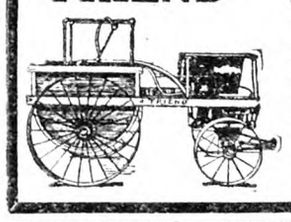
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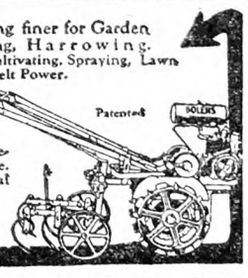
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If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
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Attendance at Grange

I read with great interest the article on Grange attendance in a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y. I think the findings revealed by this survey are pretty general in the Granges of New York State. The reason for lack of attendance at Grange by young people is that there are few young people engaged in farming. Unless conditions change so that farming becomes more remunerative the next 10 years will witness increasing abandonment of farms. When these old Grangers either pass on or are unable to carry on due to advanced years or infirmity, who are to take their places?

To have a recruiting force the business must be made to pay. If that can be done, the problem will be solved. It is not the problem of raising crops, for we already are producing bountifully, notwithstanding shortage of help, but because modern machinery is doing the work of many men. The problem is one of marketing.

The sense in which I shall use the term "marketing" is that of selling the crop, a place to sell. I am well aware that in its strictest sense it reaches back to the economical production of the crop. "A horse well bought, is a horse well sold" is an old truism. To sell well a good market must be awaiting. A market that is near at hand will minimize transportation costs. That means a "home market." To have a good home market the same protection must be given to the farmers' crops as to the manufacturer's property.

The imports of farm products should be on a parity with manufactured products. The farmer need not expect to get rich selling in a foreign market. The home market can be made the best on earth. This does not involve politics. It is simply a question of a square deal between industries. It is one on which every farmer, be he a rabid protectionist or violent free-trader, can unite in a common interest. The present policy of the government is to impose tariff duties upon foreign goods which shall adjust the difference in the cost of production.

One industry is as good as another, no better. Our duty as farmers is to see that we have the same protection as all other industries. Surely no farmer can dissent from this, no matter what his personal political views may be. It calls for teamwork, and teamwork on the part of the farmer. He need not expect other industries to look out for him, but he can bank his last dollar that other industries are looking out for their own.

I believe that every Grange should have social activities. They have their proper place. Young and old alike need them. But I do believe that the Granges should study and discuss more thoroughly than they now do the problems that are vital to their industry. I believe that young men and women cannot only be attracted to the Grange by a study and discussion of farm problems and an effort to better farm conditions, but that they can be held in the Grange and made valuable and intelligent members, not only of the Grange but of the farm life of the community as well.

One great trouble today with agriculture is the evident unwillingness on the part of those who should, to dig deep into the causes which are adversely affecting it, and thus be prepared to present a united and intelligent front in behalf of their own great farm industry.

The Grange affords the farmer the best opportunity for such study and effort and the inculcation of teamwork, without which the farmer is at the mercy of those who would fatten on his toil.

GEORGE G. ROYCE.

Now the Instantaneous Potato Dip
Disinfect your seed this *new* way

Treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in DIPDUST solution and out again—all ready to plant.

This new seed potato disinfectant is much more effective than the old-fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment—besides there is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. This season late blight attack in many seed producing areas makes treatment with DIPDUST necessary to prevent seed decay.

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2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.	2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury.
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.	3. Before cutting, give *no* protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.	4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
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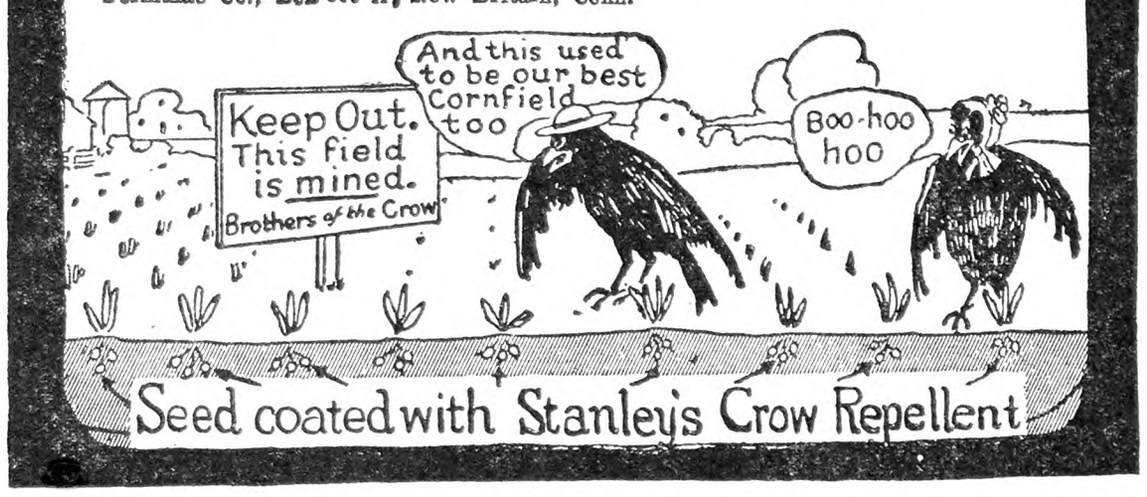

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Countrywide Situation

MARKET POSITION OF POTATOES; WHY ONIONS WENT UP; APPLE BY-PRODUCTS OVERDONE.

Potatoes have risen by the middle of March to prices higher than the average in leading producing sections a year ago. This seemed high enough if, as supposed, there was about the same quantity still to be shipped as there was in the Spring of last season.

So far as the storage estimates show, a setback might be expected at any further rise. Yet, the location of so many of the potatoes in the Far West is a fact strongly in favor of eastern market strength. Florida and Carolina potatoes seem likely to be a little late and this will help the last end of the old potato season. As usual when the price jumps, many growers all through the country keep their potatoes back and nearly always some of them hold their stocks too long. Anyhow there is nothing in sight in March and nothing much of an unusual sort in April in the way of competition from the South or from Canada. If consumers do not cut down buying at the higher prices and shippers do not rush potatoes to market too fast, the great improvement in the situation may last. The carloads have been rolling along faster lately, often more than 1,000 cars a day which is at least 100 too many for the market.

NEW COMPETITION

Without doubt the most novel feature of the potato market supply this season was the appearance of Idaho potatoes in large quantities as far east as New York, Philadelphia and Boston and south to Florida, as well as to the usual markets in the West and Southwest. Idaho's great surplus of potatoes and the light eastern crop together with the reputation of Idaho "Bakers" seemed to make an opportunity to push into new markets. It was a pity that so much poor stock was shipped, rough and badly mixed in size. As to quantity the record-breaking crop surely did well with shipments of 4,000 carloads in February along, and a possible total of 25,000 cars, which would place the State in the front rank close to Maine and Minesota. The price at Idaho shipping points has about doubled the past month and the southern shift of the market position changed the sentiment in Idaho potato sections from gloom to gladness, while the rest of the potato country wonders, whether the West will carry out its early intention to cut down the potato acreage. The price advance increases enthusiasm, but it also raises the price of seed potatoes. Since the East is reported planning to raise a larger crop, regardless of warnings, the Mountain States handicapped by freight costs, will need to look after quality as the only sure way to success in distant markets in a big crop season.

HIGH-PRICED ONIONS

Quality had something to do with the onion rise, too, but it was poor keeping quality resulting in some scarcity of good onions this season and causing prices to double within about two weeks, when the shortage appeared plainly from the dwindling number of shipments. Even with the higher prices in early March, shipments did not increase very much and it looks as if the onions were not there. Consumers eat about so many onions anyhow, no matter what the price is, and we may expect onions to close out well if none are held until there are too many onions here from Egypt and Southern Texas. These are likely to be in heavy supply in late April and through May and June. It is reported the Egyptians have a large crop and shipments have already begun to arrive at New York in considerable quantity. As for Texas onions, acreage has been increased about one-third this season.

SELLING FRUIT PRODUCTS

A larger fruit crop seems likely this year. Questions are coming along already on what to do with apples not fit for good market packs. Two years ago there were stories about apples dumped into western rivers, Virginia farms' cisterns filled with cider and little mountains of sound but off colored fruit left to rot near the fruit farms in the Northwest. Some good apples were left on the ground to spoil. Why were they not used in manufacture and what is the situation in apple by-products? Some of the fruit men of the Department of Agriculture have been looking up that question and one of them told the writer about as follows:

Vinegar meets competition from malt vinegar made at yeast factories and sold at such low prices that very few makers of cider vinegar are getting more than the cost of manufacture and barreling, except those who sell in small lots to the retail trade.

Apple butter has to compete with the product made from cannery waste and selling very cheap. Most consumers hardly know the difference and have not learned to pay more for butter from clean, sound fruit. Hereto, the only paying success appears to be in selling a known product direct to retail buyers.

Canned apples are put up in such quantities that the trade is over-supplied and the demand not so brisk as it would be if a process could be found for canning without taking out most of the flavor by soaking the cut fruit in salt water. Unless this is done, the juice rusts the tin.

Evaporated apples have been dull on the market since the war. Trade depends much on foreign demand, which has not come back fully in Europe, and exports have reached only half the old volume of a dozen years ago. Dryers have made little profit the past seven or eight years, as most of them have been working at about half capacity.

It all sums up with the conclusion that all the by-products of apples are overdone in production, and there is little use in making more of them except by manufacturers who can work up a local market for their own stuff at fair prices.

G. B. F.

Gardens

"My garden is my kingdom
In which I reign supreme;
The plants are willing subjects
Which grow so fresh and green."

It is my opinion that ordinary farm gardens are made for only two reasons; to give pleasure and to supply the table with vegetables all the year round.

Every garden should do both. But I have one for each purpose; my kitchen garden, in which I grow my early vegetables, small root crops such as carrots, beets, onions and parsnips, and my flowers, and my truck patch in which I raise sweet corn, potatoes, navy beans, squashes, turnips and pumpkins.

I can truthfully say that in my 12 years of farming I have never, apart from seed, purchased any vegetable, canned or dry, other than potatoes, and of those only five bushels two years ago when the crop was short and I had two extra men in the house. I do not say this boastfully, but only wish to emphasize the fact that you can raise a greater part of what you eat if you live on a farm.

I am sure I am as busy as any woman can possibly be, with a family ranging anywhere from five to eight, a large flock of poultry consisting of chickens, ducks, geese and guineas, a herd of dairy cows, the responsibility of a 228-acre farm and the position of teacher in the public schools. Therefore one with less responsibility and more leisure should accomplish more with their gardens.

I consider my work in my kitchen garden a recreation. On the very hot days I go out first thing in the morning after the milk is off, and get through before the sun gets too high.

I plant the truck patch which consists of about ½ acre, and the men tend it with the horses. I harvest everything but the potatoes, and do my share of that.

It is surprising to see how many farm women buy canned vegetables and fruit, white beans and onions. It seems a waste of money with so much land lying idle. And then when you consider the superiority of the home-grown and home-canned product it seems another shame. The cold-pack process has made it possible to can all vegetables with success.

The Fall finds my cellar filled with carrots, beets and turnips packed in sand, cabbage hung by the roots or heads trimmed and wrapped in newspapers, canned tomatoes, peas, string beans and corn as well as all sorts of home-grown fruits, jams, jellies and preserves; potatoes, onions, apples, pumpkins and squashes in the bins, and my pantry well stocked with the year's crop of beans and dried corn.

I also place the largest green tomatoes that remain before the first killing frost in rows on a table in the cellar to ripen. I have in this way had fresh tomatoes at Thanksgiving. Last year I used the last of my Greenings for apple sauce on July 25, just a few days before I had my first green apple sauce from Red Astrachan drops.

My parsnips I leave in the garden all Winter. This gives us something new and fresh after the Winter diet, and they are so much nicer in the Spring for the freezing.

In order to have this well-stocked cellar and pantry for Winter, your garden must be intelligently planned in the Spring. You know the vegetables that are the favorites in your family and the ones of which you need less. Plant accordingly. Two plantings or even more should be made of string beans, peas, lettuce and radishes, to insure a supply throughout the season. The late-planted beans and peas are the best for canning.

Attention should be given to removing early maturing crops and replanting with turnips or lettuce and radishes or other quick maturing crops, or some of this space may be reset to late cabbage.

The dwarf varieties of peas and the bush, stringless varieties of beans, are less work than the other varieties.

MAYME O. THOMSON.

Long Acres Farm Notes

It does seem that the evening is the pleasantest time of all, at least I enjoy it most. There is a heap of satisfaction in knowing that the day's work is done, the stock all fed and bedded down in clean straw and I can relax in comfort and peace. The older children tell about their day in school, and we pretend great interest, although we are careful to prohibit any criticism of the teacher; I play several games of checkers with the boys, but I must sharpen up my wits, for I find myself getting beaten quite frequently. The boys have two outstanding dislikes; they do not like to go to bed and they do not like to get up. When Calvin is undressed we play an old game. I hold my paper stiffly and pretend that I do not see him, then he sneaks over quietly and climbs my knees to snuggle in my arms for his good-night rock. I pretend great astonishment, and that I do not know who he is. I guess about everybody in the neighborhood, and finally give him a close looking over and am highly surprised to discover that it is Calvin. Bedtime I carry him upstairs while wife holds the lamp. I have been carrying babies up those stairs for a good many years now, but it is a precious experience to feel the warmth of the tiny body, and a wave of protecting tenderness sweeps over me.

Some way a boy grows away from his dad much faster than from his mother. My older boys are just betwixt and between; too young to treat as coming men and too old to treat as babies any longer. As I look backward I can see that I did not really appreciate my own father until I was past 30; then I began to understand what it must have meant to him to bring up a big family on a small income.

I suppose that city folks think the gathering at the country stores in the evening is a thing of the far distant past, but it isn't in our neighborhood. There are three country stores within a few miles of my place and the gang gathers nightly, although I am rarely with them. Among the rough banter and questionable chaff there is intermixed considerable shrewd comment on things in general. It seems that our neighborhood simply will not warm up to Hoover, as I do not find a man who is for him. We all agree that he is a smart man and well qualified, but his record as a friend of the farmer doesn't suit us any too well. I have no wish to talk politics, but am simply recording the trend of opinion in this part of the country. Possibly I am prejudiced, but I believe that farmers are much better informed on national questions than are the city men. I find few city men who ever heard of the McNary-Haugen bill, and fewer farmers who really understand it, myself among them. On the surface of things it looks as though it favored the grain belt farmers at the expense of the dairy and fruit men. Certainly higher prices for dairy feeds, flour and cotton goods will not help me any, but will mean increased expenses.

But these are supposed to be farm notes. Well, here goes. I have been wrapping grapes today, a chilly job, but it has to be done before the buds swell. Just after the war grapes soared in price to as high as $85 a ton. Then farmers in this fruit section went crazy over grapes, and thousands of acres were planted. The past two years we have been reaping the results in greatly reduced prices, so that grape growing is no longer profitable. In addition sections in Ontario, Ohio, the Ozarks and notably California put out tens of thousands of acres of grapes, and grapes sold in Chicago last year for the freight. New York is limited to its inland lakes with grapes, so expansion has not been felt so much there. I well remember visiting a wine cellar a half mile long while on a Sunday school excursion to New York vineyards. But that was many years ago, and I understand that the grape growers of New York are also hard hit. We no longer spur our vines, but lay new wood, two arms on each side, every year. Trimming out the old wood is a real job which takes some brains as well as muscle. I am using the steel posts now instead of cedar. They are easily driven, but I fear they will not stand the side sway in high winds; however a cedar post every few rods will help that. But the old blue rooster is scolding for his supper, and Calvin and I must look for eggs before we do the barn chores. L. B. R.

Those Wanted Potato Varieties

On page 335, F. M. S. asks in regard to a potato known as "Quick Lunch." This is the old White Bliss, and F. M. S. would be more likely to find it under that name. A few years ago this was sent out under the name of "Uncle Gideon's Quick Lunch," but the tradesmen do not catalog it any more, but may possibly know where it may be obtained. A few years ago I purchased them in barrels, as second crop seed, from Virginia. I understand that the "Bliss Red Triumph" is a sport from the "White Bliss," and identical in every way except color.

In a former issue of THE R. N.-Y. I noticed an inquiry in regard to the old Peachblow potato. We used to grow this variety back in the sixties, and its quality has long been remembered. Immediately on reading this inquiry I wrote to a firm in Colorado who grow certified Peachblow potatoes for seed, and I have just received a letter from them today stating that they think—or rather are sure—that they have the original stock, and are sending me a sample by mail. If the sample looks right to me I may secure a sack, and try them out this season; anyway I shall plant the sample.

A few years ago I saw the name in a seed catalog from Virginia, and sent for a few. I knew they were wrong as soon as I saw them. They had the color and markings of the Peachblow, but were a long potato, a very rank grower, and of rather poor quality. As I remember Peachblow it is more the shape of the Irish Cobbler, with few eyes, and not as deep, about the color of the Cobbler, with very distinct markings of pink around the eyes, which are very shallow. I understand that there is a red sport of this potato grown in some of the Western States, under the name of Red McClure.

Connecticut. E. E. BURWELL.

Legend of the Beech

I saw some time ago in THE R. N.-Y. that one signing himself "F. T." wished to know of any reference in literature to the "Beech Tree." He will find the story in Vol. VIII of the Junior Classics. The story is "The Beech and the Oak," by Carl Ewald, page 312. It is a kind of legend of competition. The beech seeds or burrs were brought on the fur coat of a bear and planted by him at the foot of the great oak and within a few years there was a competition between the oaks and the beech trees for supremacy in the woods.

MRS. FLOYD B. SMITH.

MAGISTRATE: "You here again! I told you I didn't want to see you again." Pickpocket: "I told the policeman that but he wouldn't believe me." —Pele Mele.

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THE article on farm relief by E. A. Rogers on page 265 has been generally approved and praised by farmers from all parts of the country. Even a proponent of the McNary-Haugen bill from the corn belt writes in the highest appreciatiton of Mr. Rogers' treatment of the subject, and while differing as to the bill itself, praises the spirit of the discussion as a whole. Many of the letters are clever reviews of the article, and, if there were any debate, they could be printed as accumulative evidence of farm sentiment, but where approval is so general it seems proper to let the original contribution rest on its own merits.

*

PERHAPS none of the provisions of the new New York State milk code, to go into effect on July 1, are exciting more discussion than the one relating to the sale of milk from one-cow dairies. On page 462 will be found a review of some of the provisions of this code. In it, it is said that "A resident of a village who keeps a family cow may not sell any of the surplus milk to his neighbors without complying with all the requirements to be mentioned later and securing a permit from the local health officer." It should be said in qualification of this statement that, while an annual permit will be required, local health officers will have it in their power to exempt the owners of family cows from any of the other requirements of the code that they deem impracticable to enforce and not necessary for the protection of the public health. This, in effect, places the local health officer in the not enviable position of law-giver as well as law-enforcer and it permits a wide variation in sanitary requirements even in the same community. It permits a flexibility in the enforcement of the code, however, without which it would probably be impossible to put it into effect. There is unquestionably a rapidly growing feeling upon the part of the public that the State is usurping a position of authority over private affairs for which there is no reasonable justification. This feeling will be found very evident in any of the public discussions of the new milk code and our lawmakers will be wise if they heed the warning which this should give. The serious side of this lies, not so much in the annoyance felt at what are considered unnecessary restrictions as in an increasing resentment against all laws imposed from above.

*

LOOK closely at that map showing the cornborer's march on page 519. In infested territory all cornstalk remnants should be destroyed before May 1, if this was not done last Fall. This will get rid of great numbers of the borers before they change to the moth or flying stage. Burning this stalk trash and plowing under are the two effective methods, but the plowing must be a thorough covering that does not leave remnants of stalks sticking out. The Government Corn Borer Information Service, Washington, D. C., will send pamphlets about corn borer control to those interested.

*

SURPRISING results were obtained from an object lesson in apple packing by experts of the English Ministry of Agriculture this season. The apples were bought from the growers and put up for market right before their eyes. The pack is reported to have sold in the open market at often three to four times the price which would have been received by the growers for ordinary, ungraded, old-style packs. Some of them sold higher by one-half than the best American boxed apples. The startling gain over prices of common apples suggests that the general run of packing practice is even worse than it was supposed to be. An experiment of this kind transplanted to one of the little scattered fruit growing districts to be found near almost any one of our cities might show results almost as surprising. The usual run of nearby fruit seems to be much the same the world over. In this case, it is likely that good marketing had its share in the larger returns from the improved grade and pack.

*

Do not misuse a hen because she wants to sit.

ELIAS GATES.

OUR friend and occasional contributor for many years sends us the above and several other notes, written to occupy his mind while lying in bed, as the result of illness. Only those who have been there can know the full need of "something to do," when temporarily shelved from life's activity. But that bit of advice Mr. Gates gives about the broody hen is thoughtful and useful. It is easy to feel exasperated at the hen, that may have decided to sit, when that is not desired by her owner. We have seen men harvest the broody hens at chore time, carrying both hands full of them by the legs, head down, flapping and squawking until thrown into their jail. That is abuse, uncomfortable, and often permanently injurious to the hen. The jail is necessary, but must be as comfortable as her regular roosting place, and she should be put there carefully, protesting, doubtless, but not "scared to death." Broody hens do not need to be hazed, or "cooled off" by watering with a sprinkler. The broody coop, with no dark corners, will cure most of them quickly, with occasional exceptions. We had one R. I. Red who got broody twice a year, and insisted on sitting two weeks before quitting, no matter where kept. She was a good hen otherwise, just like folks, so we spared her until she died of old age.

*

A MEMBER of the United States Senate recently stated that a million dollars a year could be saved to industry by disclosing the useless lobbying going on in Washington. There are, he said, between 200 and 300 associations in Washington which "fleece the public by representing themselves as able to influence legislation." Some of the lobbyists have been in Washington for 15 years. Many of them do not even have speaking acquaintance with any member of Congress, and never do anything that influences legislation one way or another. When a person is chosen by an association to represent it legitimately in favor of legislation or against it the service is helpful and welcomed by legislators, but the self-appointed professional lobbyist has no standing with national legislators or with legislators anywhere. We constantly hear individuals, groups, and publicity agencies boast of their influence in securing or defeating legislation at Albany or Washington. They are busy in New York State now, and usually trying to collect money because of the alleged service to agriculture. When these claims are made with appeals for money or other favors, farmers will do well to heed the Washington Senator's suggestion to begin right there to save a part of the expense of the million dollar useless lobby.

*

IN advocating a development of farm cultivation on a vast consolidated and commercial scale, it seems to us that the spokesmen of the land grant colleges would not only imperil the freedom and the independence and opportunity of our small farm freeholders, but invite a similar fate for themselves. If the farms are to be owned by capitalists, the line fences to be torn down, and the land cultivated under a highly organized, efficient and consolidated system the farm labor of the future must be performed by employes of the land corporations. Gradually they must lose the pride the present farmer feels in the ownership of his land and the thrill of freedom in being his own boss. It is inevitable that in time they would fall into a class not unlike the peasants in the much similar manorial system of old. The children would succeed the parents as employes, and the opportunity to rise above their place in life would be lost. Would the captains of industry continue the land grant colleges as now conducted by government subsidy, and allow the benefits of research and information to go to the public in cheap food and raw materials? It is doubtful. Such is not their present practice. The oil industry, the steel industry, the copper industry and, in short, every large industry, except agriculture, has its own private organization for study, and information and research. They keep their findings secret, and capitalize them, and collect dividends on them from the public. If the government attempted to interfere they would soon cry hands off. The research and the laboratories would surely be continued; but like the farmers the doctors and professors would become hired men, and while possibly in a class above the field workers, they too would occupy a social stratum of their own. These college men may see it in a different light, but to us the small freeholder is the foundation of our institutions, and when we destroy him we lose what has made America great.

*

AS ONE reads of the tremendous radio activity discovered by scientists, the natural thought is that the parts of the universe emanating such rays must eventually wear themselves out. Prof. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, who has made extensive measurements of the penetrating power of cosmic rays, makes the tentative announcement that the creative process is actually going on now, and that ordinary elements are being formed continually from electrons. He says:

> Through new and more precise measurements on cosmic rays than those heretofore made, Millikan and Cameron have just suceeded in bringing forth quantitative evidence that those rays represent the precise amount of energy which should be emitted in the form of ether waves when the primordial positive and negative electrons unite to create helium atoms and other light atoms such as oxygen and silicon, magnesium and iron.
>
> The rays brought to light by this most recent work correspond to four main radiations extending over a special region three octaves wide. First, when the helium atom is created out of the nucleus of the hydrogen atom (the positive electron) two negative electrons acting as the binding agents; second, when oxygen and nitrogen atoms are similarly created out of hydrogen; third, when silicon and magnesium are so produced, and fourth, when the atom of iron is born.

He therefore figures that somewhere in the universe a creative or building-up process is going on to replace the tearing down by radio activity and that:

> Putting together, then, the quantitative and the qualitative evidence, we may have some confidence in the conclusion that the heretofore mysterious cosmic rays, which unceasingly shoot through space in all directions, are the announcements sent out through the ether of the birth of the elements.

These things are rather beyond the grasp of the scientific as well as the lay mind, but the conclusion that the universe promises to be durable is quite evident.

*

CANDLING eggs is a simple operation that gives startlingly effective results. There is a dark room, an electric bulb or lamp, with metal jacket having a hole about an inch in diameter on one side. When the egg is held before this spot of light and turned about, its contents are clearly visible. Its character and the incidents in its more or less brief existence can be read, and its proper place as "Fancy," "Grade A," "B" or "C" located. A process similar to this may be used in considering any problem or situation. It can be looked at and turned about before the light with no more distractions from the main issue than in the case of the egg in the dark room. When a public abuse is being investigated, those interested in perpetuating it try to attract attention from the one thing in question. They do not want it held before the "pitiless light of publicity." It is only by "candling" the school situation that the truth may be learned, and the process may well be applied to the individuals, politicians and "our public servants" who show extreme reluctance to allow rural districts some say about managing their own affairs. So let us candle the candidates for the Legislature before voting for them, and continue candling them and their acts or lack of action at the Capitol. Now is a good time to start this candling work.

Brevities

SET the strawberries early.

OUR 1927 cotton crop ginned 12,777,500 bales.

A STANDARD brand of bed ticking has been made by one mill in New Hampshire for 100 years.

THE area of peanuts in India last year was about 3,260,000 acres, yielding 3,550,400,000 lbs. of unshelled nuts.

THERE is a revival of interest in all varieties of cacti and allied plants. Collections of these plants are sold as desert gardens.

HOW often a scientist discussing some destructive insect or fungous disease observes that clean cultivation and the removal of wastes and crop remnants in the Fall aids in control.

HOUSEKEEPERS who are told that the real object of a tariff is to develop home industries often want to know why table chinaware has not developed here to compete with the better classes of that made abroad. Prices are high on the foreign ware, but quality is high, too. But then some of those Staffordshire firms have been making the same styles of ware for 150 years.

The Borden's Finances and Profits

FOUR years ago the Borden Company was capitalized for $22,500,000. It was increased in 1924 to $35,000,000. It was since increased to $50,000,000. Last week it was again increased to $100,000,000. The par value of the shares was reduced from $100 to $50 on April 15, 1920, each shareholder receiving two shares for one.

The recent financial statement for the year 1927 reports it the third successive record-breaker for both volume of business and profits. The profit surplus December 31, 1927, was $20,234,165, and the dividends paid $10.32 per share of $50, or $20.64 on each $100 of capital stock. Just what the whole profits to stockholders are is difficult to estimate. Special dividends have been paid from time to time in the past, and when stock has been increased the shareholders have had the privilege of taking shares far below its market value. Again the parent company owns and controls all the stock of a dozen or more subsidiaries. All of these companies are officered by those who control a majority of the stock of the parent company, and the salaries and fees are fixed by the same holders. The annual sales for 1927 were $132,046,779, and the cost of administration of a dozen separate companies might easily be liberal and yet leave the reported net income of $7,154,445.

We make no criticism of the Borden Company because of its success or profits. We prefer to see it successful, and making reasonable profits. We desire that all milk dealers do a successful business and make fair profits, because that condition would be helpful to the dairy farmers. The Borden Company, however, has long sought a dominating control of the New York market, and has always cruelly and ruthlessly tyrannized over dairymen. For years before the late war Bordens fixed the price of milk for the whole New York milk shed. Other dealers accepted it. It was a starvation price for producers. They deliberately deny farmers the privilege of the reasonable profits we readily concede as their right. After dairy farmers became united in one organization in 1916 and won a fair price the Bordens deliberately and intentionally made an alliance with the official management of the producers' organization, and developed plans and procedures to separate dairymen, fomenting ill feeling among them, and created a situation which divided them and kept them apart. Through this alliance the Bordens again fix the price for the whole territory, and have fixed it so low that many dairy farmers have been forced to abandon the business. Their size, their success and their prosperity have been used to compel dairymen to sell milk at their price, sell their cows, or abandon the farm. Just what commitments are made on either side of this alliance no one can know but the participants, but all can see that it has hamstrung the whole dairy industry. The success and profits of the Borden Company at this cost cannot be expected to cause rejoicing in the heart of any friend of New York dairymen.

Many Kinds of Taxes

THE editor of the *Chenango Union* at Norwich, N. Y., has studied the abstract table published by the Chenango County Board of Supervisors and reported some helpful information. He finds that the county paid approximately $1,000,000 in taxes in 1927. The county abstract does not show the tax raised in certain fire districts or the school tax, but the estimate for these carries the amount well above the million dollar mark. The items are as follows:

Ratios for town highways	$154,195.35
Ratios for town audits and miscellaneous fund	95,823.05
Ratios for State, county and district purposes	579,464.79
	$829,483.19

The county assessment is:

The total State tax was	$ 41,210.24
Real estate	$24,200,597
Special franchises	468,251
Personal property	215,290
Total assessed value	$24,884,138

A farm assessed for $1,000 paid taxes as follows:

State tax	$1.65
Town, county and highway tax	33.30
For schools (estimated)	20.00

The study tends to show that property tax for State purposes is not an important item, and a reduction of one-quarter of it or of the whole of it would not in itself solve the tax problem, or lift much of the tax burden. It will require vigilance and united effort on the part of local taxpayers to reduce town and county taxes and to keep them from going higher. It must not be assumed, however, that State extravagance does not affect the citizen simply because he pays only a small portion of it as property tax. The whole of it is paid in taxes of one kind or another, and the invisible or indirect tax is heavier than the property tax, and all pay it whether they own property or not. The railroad tax is paid every time we buy a ticket or pay a freight or express bill. Two license taxes are paid before we can drive a car in the street. We pay a retail license tax every time we sell a bushel of apples, a quart of berries or a pint of milk. Few times that we buy or sell do we escape an indirect tax, and the wicked part of it is that others are able to add the tax to their price and pass it on to the customer. The farmer cannot do so under the present system of exchange, and consequently bears a large part of the whole tax burden.

Suppose an importer brings in $100 worth of hides for plow shoes, and pays a 10 per cent tax. The hides are sold to a jobber, a wholesaler and a tanner, each in turn adding 10 per cent as profit. The leather is then sold to a shoe jobber, wholesaler, and shoe manufacturer. Then the shoes are sold to wholesaler, retailer and finally to the farmer, each adding 10 per cent to the cost to him, and the farmer paying all. Any high school girl will show that the impost tax of $1.00 when paid by the farmer amounts to $2.85, roughly estimated, even on a 10 per cent profit basis. In addition he must pay his proportion of the income, excise, and property tax, expenses and profits of all the tradesmen in the line up to him. If the farmer could add these taxes to his cost of production and pass it all on in his price to the consumer the circle would be complete and the practice would be fair enough. But while the buyers fix the price of the farmer's goods, the pyramid of taxes remains with him. The condition suggests the remedy.

An Old Trick in New Dress

FORTY years ago the principal milk dealers in New York were members of the Milk Exchange, Limited. About this time of year they went out into the producing territory and had farmers sign a contract for their milk at the "Exchange" price. When all returned to the city with the contracts in their pockets they called a meeting of the "Exchange" and fixed the price. When the Summer was hot and dry production fell off, and consumption increased; the city supply went short. Then the "Exchange" met again and made a good liberal raise. So encouraged farmers bought cows, put in a good supply of feed, and increased production. Then when the milk began to flow, the "Exchange" met again and reduced the price.

Just in what particular principle do our present schemes differ from the system in use four decades back?

Monthly Milk Records

THE complete figures for January were not printed last month. There have been requests for them and they are included below with the February report. Some dairymen insist that the publicity has the wholesome effect of reducing the item unaccounted for.

January Milk Prices

The following net cash prices were announced for 3 per cent milk for January, 1928: Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, net, $2.60; deductions were, 6c for expenses, and 10c for certificates of indebtedness, making the gross price $2.76. Sheffield Farms, $2.85; Eagle Dairy Company, $2.80; Model Dairy Company, $2.80. The pool figures were as follows:

Class 1	1,130,652.01	× $3.17	= $3,584,166.87
Class 2A	355,062.86	× 1.96	= 695,923.20
Class 2B	57,965.03	× 2.21	= 128,102.71
Class 3	138,836.65	× 2.25	= 312,382.46
Class 4A	6,506.12	× 1.675	= 10,897.75
Class 4B	25,716.44	× 1.84	= 47,318.24
	1,714,739.11		$4,778,791.23
	1,714,739.11	× $2.76	= 4,732,679.94
Unaccounted for			$ 46,111.29

The item unaccounted for amounts to 2.6c and added to the 10c for certificates and 6c for expenses makes a total expense of 18.6c.

February Milk Prices

The following net cash prices have been announced for 3 per cent milk for February, 1928: Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, net $2.50; deductions were, 6c for expenses, and 10c for certificates of indebtedness, making the gross price $2.66. Sheffield Farms, $2.67; Model Dairy Company, $2.67; Meridale Dairies, $2.67; Eagle Dairy Company, $2.675; Callicoon Co-operative Association, $2.68. The pool figures are as follows:

Class 1	1,061,381.13	× $3.17	= $3,364,578.18
Class 2A	362,350.22	× 1.96	= 710,206.43
Class 2B	68,933.31	× 2.21	= 152,342.61
Class 3	208,549.84	× 2.25	= 469,237.12
Class 4A	10,619.88	× 1.60	= 16,991.80
Class 4B	26,332.54	× 1.63	= 42,922.04
	1,738,166.92		$4,756,278.18
	1,738,166.92	× $2.66	= 4,623,524.00
Unaccounted for			$ 132,754.18

The item unaccounted for amounts to 7.6c. The deduction of 10c for certificates and 6c for expenses makes the total expense 23.6c per 100 lbs.

New York State Planting Prospects

The State Agricultural Department makes the following statement about the planting outlook:

For the past three years the average price of potatoes has doubtless been proportionately higher than that of most other cash crops. This has caused many potato growers to increase their acreage of potatoes to quite an extent. Last year it was increased over what it was in 1926, but, on account of an unfavorable season, the yield per acre in New York was low, making the total production under the 1926 production. With these thoughts in mind, that potato prices have paid fairly high during the past three years, the farmers of the State have again expressed their intentions of increasing their potato acreage over that of last year to the extent of 10 per cent.

Similar increases are planned in all of the surplus late potato growing sections in the States of New York, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska and Virginia, where the greatest percentage of our late potatoes are grown. Last March New York potato growers expressed their intentions of planting 12 per cent more potatoes than the year before and actually planted about 9 per cent greater acreage. If these intentions are carried through this year, and average yields per acre are obtained, the production of potatoes for the country, as a whole, will be far above the average production and may make the marketing of this large production a difficult problem. With the large increase in the use of improved seed and with better care being given to the growing crop, the chances for average or better than average production are better than ever before, providing average weather prevails.

The New York dairymen and other consumers of feed grains appear to be growing more and more of their grain feeds to save the necessity of laying out cash for them. They have expressed their intentions of planting 8 per cent more oats, 10 per cent more barley and 5 per cent more corn than in 1927. With considerable old hay in their barns and with the experience obtained from last year's large hay crop in mind, the farmers of the State plan to decrease their hay acreage about 4 per cent. For the whole United States, the intentions of the farmers are to decrease their oat acreage 1.4 per cent, to increase their barley acreage 14.3 per cent, to increase their corn acreage 2.8 per cent and to decrease their hay acreage 1.4 per cent.

The growers of field beans in the State have expressed their intentions of planting about 20 per cent more beans than they planted in 1927.

Boston Apple Market

The following apple notes are supplied by the Boston Bureau of Markets:

The official opening of Spring finds the apple market continued firm. Baldwins are active. McIntosh, which have experienced several spells of hesitation recently, are about steady.

Receipts last week, 16,500; same week last year, 16,000 boxes.

McIntosh (Cold Storage)—A3¼-in. and larger, layer, mostly around $3.50. A3-in., 2¾-in., layer, mostly around $3.50, few $3.75. A2½-in., layer, mostly around $3.50, very few higher.

McIntosh prices hold quite favorable from the seller's standpoint, but the trade in general is much less willing to pay the extra quarters that they did during the peak of the Mac market several weeks ago.

Most offerings are A grade or close to it. In addition to the stock quoted above, a few lots barely up to grade on account of condition and bruises are bringing $3 to $3.25. Real B grades are in very light supply.

McIntosh dealers are hoping for a continuance of the crisp, cool March weather during at least the next week or two. They are also depending somewhat on the Easter trade to help clean up the light volume of Macs expected to be on hand at that time. Experience with Macs at Easter is comparatively limited, as it has only been during the last year or two that the season for this variety has extended up to that time. Dealers who recall some early Spring activity in Macs during recent years are, however, banking on its materializing this year.

Baldwin (Common Storage.)—A3-in., layer, $3 to $3.50, mostly $3.25. A2¾-in., layer, $2.75 to $3.25, mostly $3 to $3.25. A2½-in., layer, mostly $2.50 to $2.75, few $3.

B2½-in. and larger, layer and jumble, $2 to $2.35, others better. A and B mixed, $2.50 to $3. B and Uncl. 2¼-in. up, layer and jumble, mostly $1.75 to $2, few low as $1.25.

The situation on common storage stock continues steady. Receipts on some days last week were surprisingly liberal, but, on the whole, country stuff is becoming a decreasingly important factor in the Baldwin deal.

Cold Storage.—Movement is quite active. The volume of cold storage stock entering into present trading is much larger than that of common storage. Nevertheless the quantity of real graded cold storage Baldwins offered on the sidewalk is comparatively light.

Practical Economy

On page 294, under "Farm and Garden," there is an item stating the Reclamation Bureau is spending $56,000,000 to irrigate 500,000 acres of land. Of this 200 acres being settled brings the price per acre $230 for every acre that is settled, or a total of $112 an acre on the project.

On page 306 the economist is accusing us of producing a surplus, and the politicians say it is impossible to help the farmer. In New York State there are thousands of acres in tillable condition that can be bought at 10 per cent of what the reclamation costs. Instead of spending $56,000,000 for new land why not work the ground we already have? A. E. WEIRICH.

New York.

For Integrity of the Home

Please accept this assurance of the hearty appreciation of many readers for your editorial on companionate marriages, which appeared in the issue of March 17. Those who advocate companionate marriages are, to my mind, deserving of pity, because of their lack of brains, or their disregard of the true principles of holy wedlock. HENRY P. POWERS.

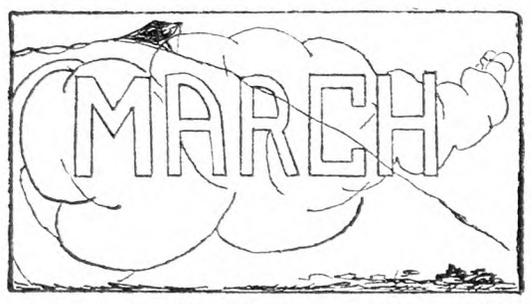
New York.

Boys and Girls OUR PAGE

ARRANGED BY IVA UNGER

Drawn by Charles E. Hirsimaki (14), Ohio

"The Birds, Like Heralds of the Sun, Fly North This Month, and Sap Doth Run."



Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

MEMORY VERSE

In March

The ice is snapping his fingers bold
At pussy willow, out in the cold.

But pussy willowkin doesn't mind,
He's wearing his fur coat snugly lined.

The alder catkin wears silkier stuff,
But she's very sure she'll be warm enough.

The first shy Crocus is climbing up
To catch some sun in her golden cup.

And under that snow bank, what do you think?
The arbutus buds are turning pink.

What is that silvery tinkle, tink, tap?
Why that's the drip of the maple sap.

What's the flash of scarlet, a song in its track?
Oh, that's robin redbreast just getting back.

Who was that laughed so clear and loud?
The sun peeping out from a thundery cloud?
That wasn't the sun—O, no, no, no!
That's Wild March Wind—hear him Ho! Ho! Ho! —By Alice Allen.

Drawn by Alice Chew (14), New Jersey

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" puzzle was "crow." We have seen him so often that we can scarcely realize what a unique figure he is, this big, ugly, black bird who lives by his wits. He knows man much better than man knows him, having made a life study of human habits, yet he chooses to stand aloof from man's influence. He is too shrewd, too clever, to place himself in man's power, and who can say that this attitude is unwarranted? He has seen—but what has he not seen—flying over in his silent way? I wonder what he thinks of you and me?

For this month's puzzle Berta Griffiths, Connecticut, has sent Our Page a little packet of budded twigs. "Put these buds in water for two weeks," writes she, "and watch the change. Can you guess what kind of a tree they came from? Spring would not seem complete to me without the fragrance of these trees in the air."

When removed from the envelope the buds were seen to be of a reddish-brown color, occurring alternately along the stem, and in size as thick as the tip of one's little finger at the base, with a very pointed tip about one inch in length. Being pressed in transit they had exuded a yellowish, sticky oil, like mucilage or resin, and from this came the fragrance, prized by Berta, and which is the subject of several allusions in the Old Testament, which show the prevalent opinion of its preciousness, and celebrated by Pliny and other ancient writers as a cure for almost every disease. Taking a cross-section of one of the buds we found within a flower arranged in the form of a catkin surrounded by yellow petals. That was what really told us its story. The seeds have silky hairs as in willows and are readily wafted about by the wind.

There are numerous species of this genus of trees, natives chiefly of the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere. They are large trees of rapid growth with soft wood, and broad leaves more or less heart-shaped on rather long stalks. Many of this family are very beautiful trees, and are planted not for timber but for ornament. The resinous exudation of the buds is said to be diuretic and antispasmodic, and an ointment made from the buds is used for tumors, wounds and burns.

This is Berta's Nature Puzzle. Can we guess what kind of trees these buds came from? I. U.

Enigma

My first is in sad but not in glad,
My second in yard but not in lawn,
My third is in north but not in south,
My fourth is in up, but not in down,
My fifth is in maple but not in beech,
My whole the best of woodland sweets.

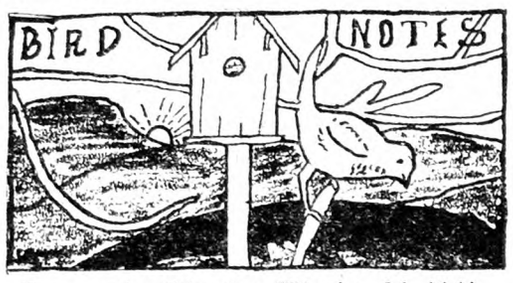
Drawn by Aubrey Gregory (17), New York

What is is that works while it plays, and plays while it works?
Sent by Irene Wood (14), New York

Dear little Bohea
On good ship "Crimea,"
From China she came to our shore.
They put her in water;
Oh my! it was hotter
Than this little maid could endure.

Her strength it did leave her,
No one could relieve her,
Though cupping was promptly applied.
Although a good sailor,
She grew paler and paler;
Then dying, the water she dyed.
—By Charlotte Dolly (14), New York.

The answer to last month's Enigma was "Our Page," and to the Riddle was "The Vowels."



Drawn by Charles Hirsimaki (14), Ohio

Dear Boys and Girls: Our feeding station is near our kitchen window, so we can see the birds feeding. Every morning the woodpecker, nuthatch, and chickadee comes here for breakfast, and when it is cold the slaty junco comes, too. Some mornings we have three blue jays. The other birds wait until he is through before they come to breakfast. The chickadee is very fond of sunflower seeds. The nuthatch and jay eat corn and sometimes suet. The chickadee takes a sunflower seed and holds it between his feet and keeps pecking at it with his bill until he gets the kernel out of the shell. He works very hard for his meals.—From Grace Treichel (8), Connecticut.

Dear Friends: The birds are arriving already to celebrate the arrival of Spring, including crows, all sparrows, Canada geese, hawks, woodpeckers, starling and martin. Although we do not live in Florida, I have seen four whitish, or more grayish, colored swans flying over Lake Erie. And I never see how they get here!—Your friend, Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio.

Dear Iva Unger: Hasn't this been a strange Winter! Spring will soon be here though it hardly seems time for her to arrive. Already the Crocus and Narcissus are poking up their heads and the pussy willows are emerging from their brown blankets, too.

What a funny little chap the nuthatch is! I watched one getting his supper tonight, clambering around on the branches and down the trunk of an apple tree, usually head first. I like to hear their yank-yank and ya-yaya, but I have never seen a nest. Have you? I haven't seen much of the downy woodpeckers this Winter. One Winter several years ago I used to visit one at his sleeping quarters every evening. I would tap on the hollow tree trunk and he would fly out and sit on a branch watching me until I left. He seemed to grow accustomed to me, for he grew very tame, and I think I could have caught him if I had cared to.

I am enclosing some of my favorite perfume. Do you like it?

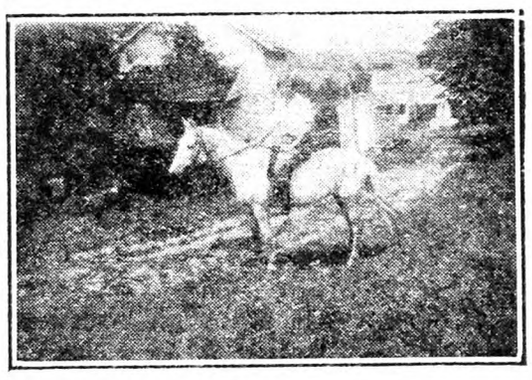
I have my flower seeds and now I am waiting for the time to plant them: Ageratum, Alyssum, Calendulas, bachelor's buttons, wallflowers, Phlox, Zinnias, Salvia (for humming-birds), baby's breath, sweet peas, larkspurs, Verbenas, snapdragons, nasturtiums, poppies, Portulaca, Cosmos, Dianthus. And I have also ordered a hundred Gladiolus bulbs. Enough flowers to keep me busy, don't you think?

The earliest flower of the season is beginning to come up in the swamps. It races with the Crocus to see which will open first. I'll let you guess what it is.—From Bertha Griffiths, Connecticut.

Drawn by Aubrey Gregory (17), New York

Where They Have Real Fishing

Dear Friends: I want to tell you about our fishing and camping trip in the Mt. Hood section 40 miles east of Portland, Ore. We had a fine time, 10 Boy Scouts, fishing in the rapid streams and exploring the wonderful features of this country. The first day there I went down from our cabin to a small river where I landed five nice salmon trout, the largest 22 inches. You can bet we had a real fish feed for supper. I enclose photo of myself and the fish.—Yours, Orville Ray, Oregon.



Fun With the Pony

Dear Boys and Girls: This is a picture of myself and pony, taken at our farm in Chester Co., Pa. In the picture are two other animals, a white pigeon in the corncrib window, and a little black nanny-goat under the right wing of our barn, but I don't believe you can see them. I love animals, and besides these I have a purebred Guernsey cow and three dogs, a canary, and some chickens. —Your sincere friend, Eleanor Cadbury (16), Pennsylvania.

Our New Contributor from Connecticut

Dear Readers: This is the first time I have written. I will try to write every time. My sister and I wait eagerly for THE R. N.-Y. which contains the Boys' and Girls' Page and enjoy it very much. The enclosed picture is one of myself taken last Fall.—Yours, Lilian Andrews (11), Connecticut.

Beside the Bird House

Dear Boys and Girls: This is a snapshot of myself standing beside a feeding station that my father built. It has a little chimney on it. To this we tie suet for the birds, and inside the feeding station we put sunflower seeds and grain.—Yours sincerely, Grace Treichel (8), Connecticut.

Drawn by Harold Deveney (17), New Jersey

Here is a recipe for home brew: Chase wild bullfrog for three miles and carefully gather the hops. Add to the mass 10 gallons of toad bark, one-half pint of shellac, one pint tacks, one bar of homemade soap. Boil 36 hours, strain through an I. W. W. sock to keep from working. Add one grasshopper to give it a kick. Pour a little in kitchen sink, and if it takes off the enamel it is ready to be bottled.—Sent by Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

Speaker (excited): Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you, do I look as if I had descended from a monkey?"

Back Seat Wit: "No, ye don't. Tell us how it happened."—Sent by Irene Wood (14), New York.

Emma: "Say, who is Lindbergh, anyway?"

Harry: "Why, he's the lad that swam the English Channel. Don't you ever read anything in the paper but the comics?"—From Stanley Brown (16), New York.

A School Project

Miss Pepper, our academy teacher of English I, is giving us this month in which to finish our projects. The following is a list of these projects and the counts given for those we succeed in doing:

1. Make a miniature amphitheatre of wood—5.
2. Organize club (conduct 4 meetings)—3
3. Write a theme for a local paper—1-2.
4. Write a theme for a State paper—2-3.
5. Write a theme for a national paper —5.
6. Write a play—5.
7. Act out a play—3-4.
8. Tell stories to lower grades—3.
9. Have a debate—3-5.
10. Read five new books and report on them—5.

I chose the theme, "Writing for Our Page," although I never have sent anything before. I always read the Boys' and Girls' Page and love the art, because I draw pictures and paint them whenever I am not busy.

Some of our projects have been worked out, and others haven't. There are about 50 freshmen who are working in it. What counts we earn are added to our grading in English I. I would like to have this

published in this month's issue so I can get five counts in my class. I wish I would succeed in this.—Marion Farney, New York.

Drawn by Amy Layton (14), *Connecticut*

Feb. 14. — Sawed wood this A. M. Fell on the ice while taking some crumbs to my feeding station. It didn't hurt much though. The only birds I have seen on my feeding station so far are chickadees and one or two juncos. It began snowing shortly after dinner and soon turned to rain. Put the cows in the stable and got in the wood.

Feb. 15.—Accomplished the semi-monthly job of cleaning henhouses this A. M. It has been snowing this P. M. Cleaned the stables and watered the cows. I prepared an outline for a story. Got in the wood, ate supper, and milked. Strained the milk, and changed the pails under the separator.

Feb. 19.—Cold. I rode skis and took some tumbles.

Feb. 20.—Cold and windy. Helped draw three loads of hay from one barn to the other. Cleaned the stables.

Feb. 24.—The weather is fair, but it is icy underfoot. Cleaned the stables and put fresh straw in the hencoops. Had company.—From Sandy (17), New York.

Feb. 24.—Went to school. For home work had to learn a piece for the speaking contest. I took "The Arrow and the Song," by Longfellow. I hope I don't get muddled up any, but I usually do.

Feb. 25.—Got up early. After breakfast kneaded biscuits. I hope they will be good as it is my first trial. Washed dishes and pared vegetables for dinner, and swept kitchen. Read "Jack, the Fire Dog," by Wesselhoft, between jobs. Later made and baked a cake. Had roast beef, brown gravy, potatoes, onions, lettuce and new apple pie for dinner. My father said, "How eating does take away your appetite." Wiped dishes, swept and cleaned Uncle's room. The minister and two other friends came down. They said my biscuits were fine. After supper made and pulled some molasses candy.—Grey Eyes (11), Connecticut.

Feb. 20.—Got up this morning at 7:45. The wind is blowing, and the little snowflakes are dancing merrily on the ground. Perhaps the snow will bring more birds closer to the house. I helped with the work this morning as mother is ill. After dinner I read the paper and cleaned my room. Went to bed at 8:30.

Feb. 21.—It is rather warm after such a chilly day. Jack Frost sat on my window sill all night. He wanted me to let him in, but I refused. I have not done much today as it is so nice out of doors. I prefer the fresh air and the sunshine. Listened to the radio awhile tonight, and I am retiring shortly.

Feb. 22.—The sun shines beautifully today. A neighbor came to help cut wood. Got the mail and read awhile before dinner. This afternoon I played "Flinch" and was defeated. Until the lapse of another month I will say "Cheerio."—From Buddie (17), New York.

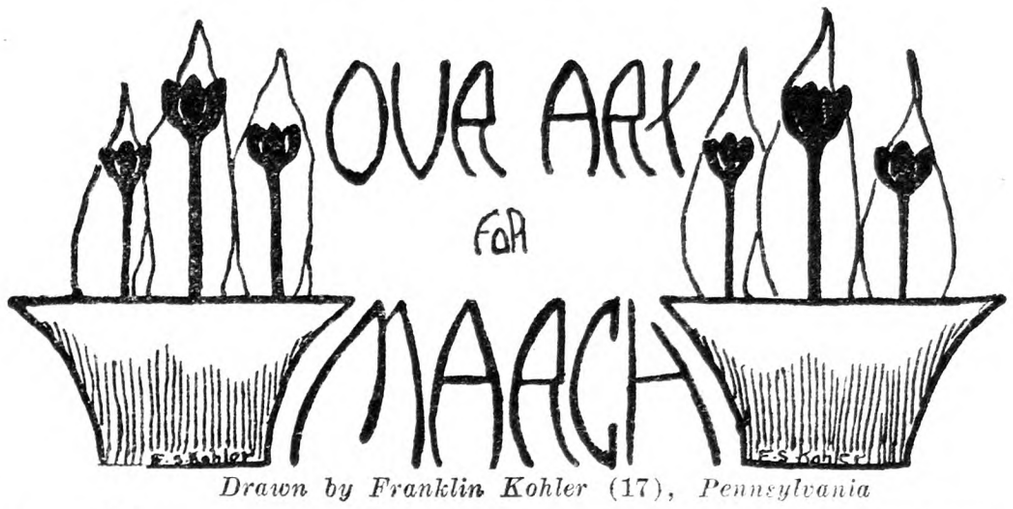
Feb. 28.—Ironed this morning and part of the afternoon. Slipped out this afternoon and went for a walk in the woods. Found some arbutus buds. If the weather continues warm and sunny they will be out in a few weeks. Was gone an hour and a half, and thoroughly enjoyed it. A flock of starlings are around today. —"Sally," Pennsylvania.

Our Page Artists at Art School

Dear Editor: Received THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, with Our Page, the other day and it just seems like meeting an old friend in the heart of this big city. I always enjoy reading it and never miss a word. Especially do I like the original poems and stories.

Here, in art school, during the last month I have been working steady and hard, as I would like to improve as fast as possible. One is constantly being inspired either through the instructor or from seeing the work of the more advanced students.

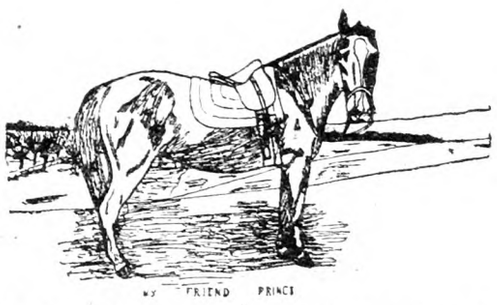
Am now doing quite a few shaded drawings. It is interesting finding the different values in relation to one another. This is my next step. Just as the notes of music are related, so must the values in every picture be drawn. It is not the drawing that is the difficult thing in art, but the seeing, the ability to see what is before you in large simple masses. When that point is reached it is not a very hard thing to do the drawing. —Yours, as ever, Esther Herr (18), Pennsylvania.



Drawn by Franklin Kohler (17), *Pennsylvania*

"Time for Suckers"—Drawn by Harold Deveney (17), *New Jersey*

Sap Boiling—Drawn by Aubrey Gregory (17), *New York*



My Friend Prince—Drawn by Elizabeth Humphrey (14), *New York*

Self Portrait by Myra Harper (14), *Missouri*

The Old Homestead—Drawn by Helen Upson (15), *Connecticut*

Drawn by Pearl Lynn (17), *New York*

Dear Cooks: I hope this recipe for cabbage pudding will be printed, for it is very good.

Shred the cabbage very closely and cook in salted water until tender. Drain and place in buttered dish in layers with sprinkling of grated cheese between. Then, with two tablespoons of melted butter or other fat, add two tablespoons flour, one cup milk, yolks of two eggs, one teaspoon salt, and one-half teaspoon mustard. Stir over fire until it boils, then add beaten whites of eggs. Put over cabbage, mix well and bake one hour.—From Christiana Springer, Pennsylvania.

Where Speed Counts—Drawn by Stanley Brown (15), *New York*

"To School in March"—Drawn by John Mucha (15), *New York*

Wild Deer—Drawn by Olive Stanton (17), *Maine*

Answer to February Nature Puzzle—Drawn by Alice Chew (15), *New Jersey*

Dear Friends:—Am enclosing a cake recipe which I find good—I still cook some: It is tip-top cake. The ingredients are one and one-half cups sugar, one-quarter cup butter, two eggs; put the egg whites in the last thing, well beaten up; one cup of sweet milk, two and one-half cups pastry flour, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one teaspoon soda. Sift soda and cream of tartar in the flour twice, add one-half teaspoon of flavoring, and then the egg whites. Baking powder (three teaspoons) may be used instead of the cream of tartar and soda.—From Stanley French (16), New Hampshire.

Drawn by Pearl Lynn (17), *New York*

March

Strong winds, sleet,
And flurries of snow,
This is the blustering March.
But then, in spite of its rude, rough ways,
We know March brings us the first Spring days,
For 'tis now the sap begins to flow,
When the strong March winds begin to blow.
—By Marguerite Grau (16), New York.

The Wreck

Pride goeth before a fall,
Ofttime you have heard:
And true it is, as true can be,
You just listen and you'll see;
'Twas like this, you know,
The day was nice—deep snow;
Sis had her sled, me my skis,
Oh! what fun, skimming through the breeze.

Now comes my story—
Up the hill I went,
Listening to my sister's jeers
With great resent, then down
Again, suddenly, I don't know how,
But one ski on the other slid—Wow!
If that was one grand wreck!
Sis laughed—I said not a word,
But, oh, my neck!
—By Carl Ratsch (14), New York.

Point of View

At first the truths of life
Made me of morbid mind.
Instead of the glory of stars
Life's mud I was sure to find.

But I've been shown that beauty
E'en the common places can mold,
As from the dank of the swamp,
Blossoms the marigold.

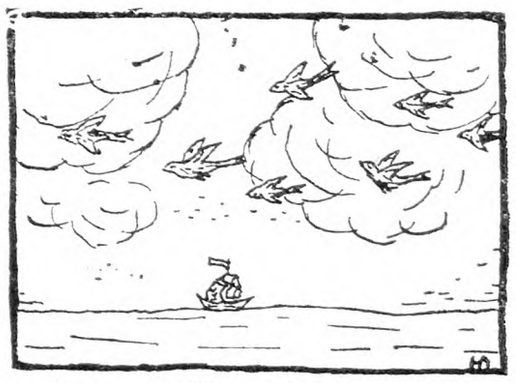
Whether it be mud or stars,
Or marigolds wet with dew—
Whether foulness or beauty
It's all in the point of view.
—By Marian Blood (19), Vermont.

A Mother's Story

"Mother, where are my skates?"
Say, Mother, where's my sled?"
"I don't really know—
Maybe in the shed."
That was what you would have heard
Until about a week ago,
If I didn't get even with that boy!
Well, I'll tell you so.

One morning very early,
While he was sleeping sound,
Up the stairs I crept and looked around.
"Where's the waffle-iron, John?"
I shouted so loud he didn't know
Whose neck his head was on,
Up he jumped, looking mad,
I'd scared him—but I was glad.

At dinner time, I said,
"Where's my fry-basin," and whacked him on the head.
I'll admit 'twas rough, but what can you do
When a boy can't ask questions enough?
I kept it up for about three days,
And tried a million different ways
To stop his pesky noise;
But! Boys will be boys.
—By Laurie Morse (14), New Hampshire.



Drawn by Helen Dadinoff (14), *New Jersey*

Our Page This Month

Dora Reed Goodale, a RURAL NEW-YORKER friend who is travelling in Europe, writes from Aisey, France: "I received two home papers, among them two copies of THE R. N.-Y. I am sure you would have been interested and touched to see how the lads there (I was in a real French inn, not in a tourist's hotel), none of whom could speak a word of English, almost wore the papers out looking at the pictures and gleaning as much of the contents as my poor French could convey. They were particularly interested in the Children's Page when I explained that it was written and illustrated not only *for*, but *by* boys and girls."

This gives us an idea of what it means to have Our Page and to have our names appear on it. Through the "pictures" or sketches we talked directly to those little

Chase Pain Away with Musterole

Just Rub It On

When winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism tingles in your joints and muscles, rub on good old Musterole. As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble, you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then cooling, welcome relief. For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism, aches and pains in back and joints, rub on Musterole. Don't wait for trouble; keep a jar or tube handy.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

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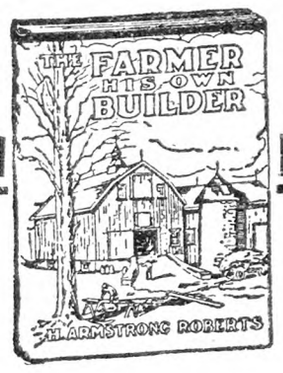

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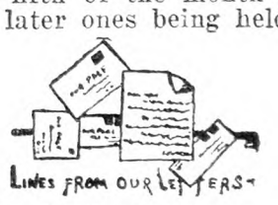
French lads, although the written matter did not register. A picture may be read in any language. Isn't that a pleasant thought?

Just as Our March Page goes to press, full of hopes and visions of Spring, old man Winter has roused from his long nap to make us one last gesture before he leaves us. However, this does not abate our anticipations of Spring. We shall see what happens when this snow thaws. There will be little rushing torrents in the ditches at the sides of roads, and singing down the hillsides. Orville Ray tells us that out in Oregon, due to the influence of the warm current, they have daffodils and planted gardens. That is quite wonderful, but we would not give up this month of opening Spring—the first robins and bluebirds, and the ground coming to life—even to have time set ahead one month. Just at this time we do not envy Oregon anything but the snow-clad peaks of which Orville writes.

We have knowledge of three farm stories now under revision, and trust to be able to print them in April and May. April and May will be a fine month to illustrate or to write about. It is a time when we are able to see very clearly, and this makes a good sketch or drawing.

Send all contributions for Boys and Girls to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Contributions received before the fifth of the month appear in April, the later ones being held over.



Drawn by Carl Ratsch (14), New York

"In last month's Page we had things about George Washington, but we forgot to mention Charles A. Lindbergh, the hero of the air. His birthday is on the fourth of February."—Marguerite Keck (15), New York.

"The Ground Hog saw his shadow in New Jersey, too. It was anything but Spring today, with the thermometer down to 32 degrees! I guess that Ol' Mr. Ground Hog was right."—June Doolittle, New Jersey.

"Farm work will soon start in in earnest again, and we will all be busy. But I am sure we can all find time to write to Our Page once a month."—Roy Bergman (17), New York.

"In the Summertime our ice pond is a veritable nest of blueberry bushes, from which we pick quarts and quarts of blueberries. Just now it is a smooth, spacious ice-pond, and, say, don't we have fun on it?"—Murielle Fuller (17), Massachusetts.

"May Our Page live a long wholesome life, have friends far and near, and to the Boys and Girls of the country always be dear!"—Pauline L. Burgess (18), New York.

"I am sorry not to have sent in any drawings lately. I have been rather busy at art school. This month I am sending two drawings, just little pen sketches I do at home."—Harold Deveney (17), New Jersey.

"In drawing sketches I have tried to keep away from New York scenes as much as possible, as I think that if each section pictures its own country it will be more interesting."—Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio.

"The sun is shining now as bright and warm as if it were May. The daffodils, wild daisies, willows, and other varieties of flowers are in full bloom. We have out our early vegetable garden of peas, onions, etc. I can see Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Rainier from where I am writing this, from our front porch. The new white snow glistens like polished pearl on these great peaks."—Orville Ray, Oregon.

"As I have never seen a letter from Missouri on Our Page, and I have taken this paper nearly a year, thought I would try my hand. I live in the foot-hills of the Ozarks on a 160-acre farm. I could write lots about Missouri."—Myra Harper (14), Missouri.

"My interests are in Our Page, but I am now trying to conquer another part instead of diaries, leaving that for some one else, but trying to win another place on Our Page."—Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

"I am writing today to suggest the drawing of farm homesteads. Have made an attempt to start it with the enclosed sketch."—Helen Upson, Connecticut.

The March Born

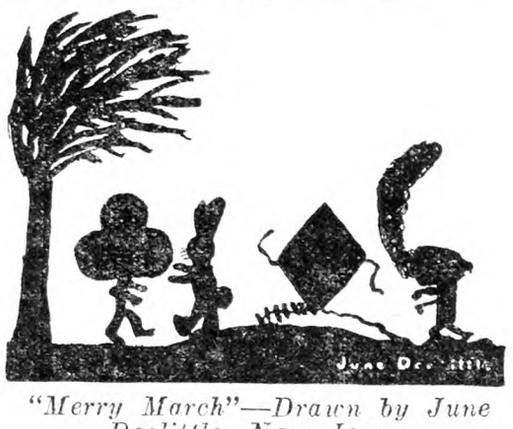
Dear Editor: I've been hunting up most everyone's birthday, and so far I've found that four United States Presidents were born in March. They were James Madison, Andrew Jackson, John Tyler, Grover Cleveland.—Mary Blair (15), New York.

Luther Burbank was born at Lancaster, Mass., in March, 1849. In childhood he was fond of all forms of plant life, and a great reader of books on natural history. He was educated in the local academy. Early in life he became known as the originator of a new potato. The Burbank potato is said to have added millions of dollars to the total income of farmers of the United States.

In 1875 he went to California and settled in a section about 50 miles north of San Francisco in a place now known as Santa Rosa. Here he engaged in various kinds of work until he had acquired sufficient capital to establish a nursery and was thereafter able to carry on the work he loved best.

Here he began the series of experiments on the growth and development of plants which have proved successful to a high degree. The Carnegie Institute at Washington, endowed by Andrew especially for the promotion of original research, in 1904 made a liberal grant for the development of this work on an extensive scale. Under the direction of Mr. Burbank wonderful results have been accomplished in the creation of new forms of plant life, and in the improvement of old varieties of plums, prunes, and other remarkable productions, such as the Shasta daisy, and the thornless, edible cactus. These achievements have been brought about by careful breeding and judicious selection. It has been truly said that in his field of application of our knowledge of heredity, selection and crossing to the development of plants he stands unique. He died in 1926.

Luther Burbank said: "I cannot but believe that the farm's diversified nature and activities were strongly influential on my life. The farm work, the pottery kiln my father built, the woodlots, from which were taken the fuel supplies for house and kilns, the gardens, berry patches, the sugar bush, and other activities not only kept a small boy busy, but kept him interested, since there was never any long stretch of monotonous work—that murderer of enthusiasm and destroyer of the sheer fun of labor. Physically, too, the old Massachusetts farm was a broad education to a boy full of curiosity and keen to put his nose into all sorts of businesses and natural wonders."—Gladys Ramsey (16), New York.



"Merry March"—Drawn by June Doolittle, New Jersey

Said little Nineteen Twenty-eight,
"You'll see the flowers, just you wait.
I've been here two months, that is all.
I've never seen the Spring nor Fall,
Or Summer with its sunny skies
And black and yellow butterflies.

"I've only known the ice and snow,
And Winter winds that sweep and blow,
And Jack Frost in his suit of white
With beady eyes, so black and bright,
And Groundhog, who came out and said
'Six weeks of Winter, stay in bed.'

"Now March is here, winds whistle 'round,
But there is Springtime in the ground.
The Lamb and Lion had a race
To see which one could get first place.
The Shamrock, Pipe, and Mad March Hare
Are at a dance, and Kite is there.

"Our Valentines are put away.
We're ready for St. Patrick's Day.
And our sleds and ice skates go,
For there'll be no more ice or snow,
Unless the Groundhog's tale proves right,
Then we might find the ground all white."

Nature's Lonesome Spots

One cold windy day a few weeks ago I had a few hours of what I call real fun. I saddled my horse Prince and decided to go about a mile above my home on a road which is seldom traveled because of the bad roads and a large gulf which a small stream has made. I like very much to go to this gulf. I had not been there in several weeks.

As I started, the track was not very bad as a team and sleigh had gone through a short time before. But at last the wind and storm blew what track there was full of snow. However, I did not turn back, but kept straight on when I reached the gulf until I was a long distance away from home. When I turned back I was on the opposite side of Glassfactory Hill. As I turned back up the hill I was noticing the beautiful woods and how lonesome it seemed.

At last I reached the top of the hill and looking down saw a dark speck moving toward us at a very rapid pace. When it was very close I saw that it was a beautiful red fox, which appeared very tired. It stopped in front of Prince and me as if in doubt which way to go. At last it disappeared among the trees on the hill. I was still looking at the spot in which it disappeared when I saw two hounds coming towards us. Then I understood. As I drove on I was thinking of the fox. It was a wonderful time for me. It seems as if my happiest hours are spent in Nature's lonesome places.—Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York.

Making Maple Syrup

As we get the first glimpse of Spring we begin to look forward to the opening of our sugar bush. First the buckets must be washed and scattered, one to each maple tree. To some large trees we leave two. I am sending a photograph of scattered buckets.

After that the trees are tapped by boring a hole in the bark with an auger, and the sap buckets are hung up. The sap does not run when the weather is cold all day long. It runs fast when the nights are freezing and the days warm and sunny. Sap is to a tree what blood is to an animal, so we do not drill more than two holes in the tree unless it is very large

Scattering Sap Buckets

and has its full growth. In these holes we fit little round troughs called spiles, which carry the sap to the bucket.

When the sap is running a tub is put on the sleigh drawn by a team. The men on snowshoes go along with the team which follows the roads through the woods, and they gather the sap. When the gathering tub is full they go back to the boiling shed and empty the sap into a vat. From the vat it goes into the evaporator and the pans where it is boiled down until it is syrup. It takes about a barrel of sap to make a gallon of syrup.

Sometimes, if there is a big run of sap, we boil in the evening. That is the time I like best because in the daytime we have to go to school, but at night we can go over to the boiling shed and have sugar on snow.—From Hilda Yancey (13), New York.

The Life of a Dandelion

I wouldn't be a rose bush,
I wouldn't be a vine,
I wouldn't be a single thing,
But just a dandelion.

I wouldn't want to be a pink,
Or white, or purple flower,
But just reflect the sun's bright hue,
From hour to hour and hour!

I wouldn't want to be so green,
That I would hidden lie,
I want to shine and shine, and shine,
To every passing eye.

I wouldn't grow in greenhouses,
Where it is very hot,
I want to break the Winter's cold,
With my warm yellow spot.
—By Mary Blair (15), New York.

After an Exam

Here I sit all broken-hearted,
Couldn't think while the time departed,
But now it comes as clear as day,
What to feed hens to make them lay.

English, too, is quite a task,
It causes me my brain to rasp,
We learn a lot of verbs and nouns,
And adjectives with wordy sounds.

And meantime, April, best of all,
We clearly hear you call—
Up in the hills, turning green,
Where lies a farm, the place serene.
—By George Schnell (16), Massachusetts.

The Woods at Night

A snow-clad hill in the distance,
The trees silhouetted near by,
The voice of a night bird is calling,
To prove to his mate he is nigh.
The moon shining down from the heavens,
Causing shadows to flutter and fall,
A sound of a deer that is running—
A silence and then that is all.

But the beauty of night is upon us,
It's depth of blackness not all,
For the dark shelters timid creatures
That creep and fly and crawl.
And clear the Winter moon shining,
Upon the creatures below,
Causes long black shadows
To creep along on the snow.

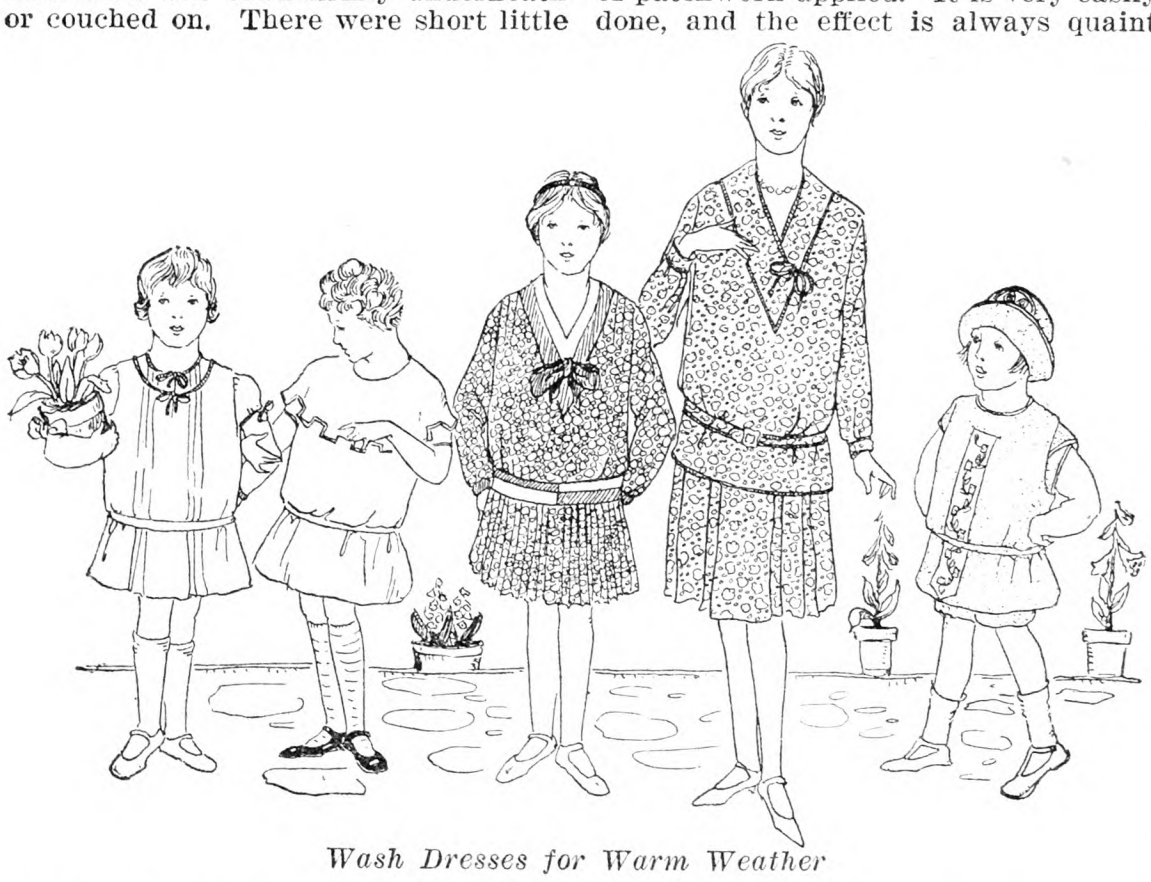
O, the beauty of night, I am with you,
As I tread the forest alone—
And you woodland so dark and so lonely
To me you will always spell home.
—By Clara Gross (13), Connecticut.

The Fox and the Crow—By Louis Malek (16), Michigan

The Home Dressmaker

THE COMING SPRING.—Coming styles all suggest the long-promised return of the feminine. Boyish styles are definitely "out," and we are also assured that sports clothes are not to be considered for more formal afternoon wear. There are simple but quite definite styles for afternoon dress. These feminine styles include flounces, bows, flying drapery, a waist-line, and curves rather than a boyish figure. We also see little face veils extending to the tip of the nose on some of the smartest new hats. How many years is it since every well-dressed woman wore a close net veil?

THE CHILD AND HER FROCKS.—In the picture, the first little dress shown was of white voile trimmed with silk cord of a deep rose color. This was a new idea to us, and it was very pretty. It was a perfectly plain dress with pleats, both in front and back, extending from neck to hem. The round neck had no collar, but was finished with the cord, tied in front in a bow. Another row of the cord was laid on the dress a little below following the neck outline; this also was tied in front. This cord was sewn firmly underneath or couched on. There were short little puffed sleeves, finished at the edge with a row of the cord, tied in a bow. We see a good many children's dresses with the short puffed sleeves—a return of an old style. There was a narrow girdle of the material, fastened at the side with pink cord loop and button. The next model shows another child's dress of white voile, in this case having a deep circular collar. This collar came down over the shoulders and was cut into battlements along the edge, these battlements being bound with green voile. The plain short little sleeves were also bound with the green, and there was no other trimming. We see such dresses made of organdie also, but a fine French voile usually washes better, and is quite sheer.



Wash Dresses for Warm Weather

PRINTED SILK FOR THE JUNIOR.—The little dress in the center was printed silk, black, white and red in a small close pattern. It was a two-piece dress; a pleated skirt and a blouse gathered in at the waist into a belt. It had a V-shaped neck, like so many dresses for adults, and this was trimmed with a band of white and a band of red silk, finished in front with a red silk bow. The belt was made of two bands of silk, white and red, the colors being joined in front so that they alternated. The cuffs were of the red silk. This was a simple dress, and, as the silk was washable, was quite practical. Its novelty was in the way the trimming was used. We thought the same idea would be pretty in English print with the trimming of solid-colored percale. In this case the skirt would be better in wider kilt pleats.

A COTTON AFTERNOON DRESS.—The next figure shows a dress of fine cotton print, one of the new porch dresses, made like a silk in two pieces instead of one. The skirt has box pleats at front and sides, and is attached to a bodice top. The overblouse had a V-shaped neck trimmed with two narrow folds of solid color. This dress was a combination of tan and blue, in a close pattern, and the folds were of a bright blue. A bow of the blue trimming, the same width as the fold, passed through two bound buttonholes at one side of the V. Cuffs and belt were bound with a fold of the blue. We liked the idea of this two-piece cotton dress; it was a little more dressy than a one-piece cotton, and would be easy to iron. Printed fabrics are very much in vogue, and a cotton foulard would be as inexpensive as a house dress, yet pretty enough for general wear.

PATCHWORK TRIMMING.—The child's dress at the right is one of the plain little frocks with bloomers to match which are always available and useful. This dress, however, had some attractive little differences. It was a mingled print of blue, green and cream, and instead of having sleeves it had a band of the material, bound with cream color, set into the arm-hole, one end being over the other. It was trimmed with a narrow panel of cream-colored linen, set in at the top, and pointed at the bottom. This panel was trimmed with a vine of Kensington stitch in green mercerized cotton, the vine having little square patches of the print set on the stem at intervals, like fruit. We have seen other children's clothes trimmed in this way, with a vine worked in cotton, and fruit or flowers of patchwork applied. It is very easily done, and the effect is always quaint and pretty. It is just the thing for a washing dress. Nothing is prettier than print for children's clothes; there is a great variety in prices from 30 to 50 cents a yard.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—This is a good time to bring out all the old bangle bracelets that have been stored away since the eighties. They are much in fashion, and one may wear all the way from three to a dozen—gold or silver. There are very pretty new ones of the twisted silver wire and of links, including the evening bracelets of crystal links. The old-fashioned flat gold bracelets are revived also.

Favored Spring furs are white wolf and ashes of roses fox. Wolf is one of the best wearing furs, and is always desirable for trimming a coat.

Spring styles in the more expensive silk underwear are not nearly as scant and gauzy as last year. Circular panties and panties with hemstitched pleats at the side, and a "kiltie petticoat," really suggest a return to more garments than have been worn.

While felt hats are still worn everywhere, the smart milliners are featuring straw, both the crocheted straw of past seasons and some new rough weaves. Wider brims are featured, in spite of all the close shapes still worn. There are some close little straw toques edged with wreaths of flowers: violets, primroses, pansies or tiny poppies. These are becoming, especially with the little face veil.

Chalcedony blue is one of the new shades. Another very popular pale rose is called rose des pyramides. It is charming in silk and chiffon, and is popular in silk stockings.

It is said that washable fabrics are to be more popular this season than for many years, and there is a great display of printed materials. The printed chiffon voiles, 35 cents to $1.25 a yard, 40 in. wide, are shown in both flower and geometric designs. Printed rayon, 85 cents a yard, is lustrous and silky. Printed bastistes, 35 to 50 cents a yard, are 38 in. wide, very fine and soft. Printed semi-silk crepe, 85 cents a yard, washes well, and is very silky. Printed broadcloth, striped, blocked and flower printed, 58 cents a yard, is soft and lustrous. Printed pique is from 85 cents to $1.25 a yard; patterns are varied, and especially pretty in fruit. Printed linens, $1.25 a yard up, are pre-shrunk, and make very attractive dresses and coats. The English prints, at 45 to 58 cents a yard, are quite as pretty as silks. Cotton farmers ought to find an improved market this year.

While city women have an advantage in buying sometimes at special sales, it is possible now for a country woman, in the most isolated place, to buy articles of standard style and quality, and to be up to date in her shopping. We often see, in the mail order department of a large city store, articles of a better value than anywhere else. We think it will be found instructive to get mail order catalogues from some of the well-known shops in large cities; even shopping on paper is instructive. With all the agencies to develop personal taste and judgment, it does not seem that any modern woman need feel "countrified."

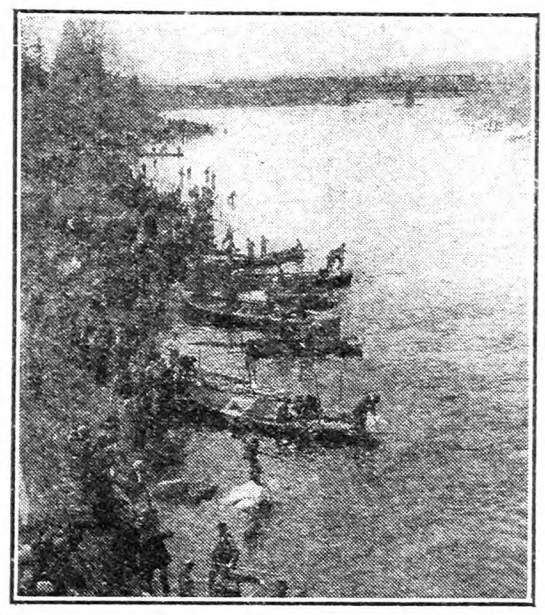
Boys and Girls

(Continued from Page 534)

Dear Friends: I am sending with this letter a photograph of smelt fishing on the Sandy River. I did not take this picture, but have permission to use. I was dipping these little fish when the picture was taken—the boy in the second boat, in white sleeves with back view. The smelt run is on now in the Columbia and Sandy Rivers. They came into the Columbia River from the Pacific Ocean the first of February and here in this river they were dipped to some extent, but on the Sandy River they are taken by the tons.

The accompanying photograph shows the people gathered about the banks of the Sandy River near Portland, Ore., some of whom are dipping smelt with dip nets. It is claimed that yesterday more than seven tons of these little fish were taken from the Sandy River within three miles of Portland.

The smelt, which is a little fish averaging about five inches in length, comes into the Columbia River and tributaries each Spring or late Winter to spawn. After spawning they drop back down to the ocean. While in the rivers they are caught by the ton by salmon and other fishermen, and also the citizens dip quite a few. Smelts are a fine table fish, and there are many ways of preparing them, baked, fried, or smoked and dried. A report came in last night that more than 25 tons of these nutritious little fish had already been taken from the waters of the Columbia.



Dipping Smelts on the Sandy River, Ore.

The strange fact is that these little fish go only up certain streams to spawn. There are just three rivers emptying into the Columbia that they seek to spawn; these are the Cowlitz in Washington, the Sandy in Oregon, and the Deschutes in Oregon.—Orville Ray, Oregon.

SHE waited on the corner joyously, then pensively, then expectantly, then casually, then anxiously, and two hours passed. "Man," she said, "is a perfidious animal, faithless and untrue, incapable of consummating a promise," and so she became a cynic. Two hundred yards down the street he said the same thing about women—she was on the wrong corner.—London Tit-Bits.

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Live Stock and Dairy

More Comments on the Tuberculin Test

I see what Mr. Mead, of Steuben County, says about the test. I know they are not losing many cattle in Steuben County, but several head of cattle have been bought from accredited herds in Steuben County, and have reacted in Ontario County under the first test here. Sometimes all of them have reacted. One man I know, about two miles from me, bought five head and they all reacted under the first test. We have tested two years and it has proven very unsatisfactory. I would like to know if there is more than one kind of tuberculin or why these cows pass the test in Steuben County and react in Ontario? Keep on printing the facts. A. ELDRED.

Mr. R. E. Mead should not blame THE R. N.-Y. for the flaws in the working of the test scheme. If a critter goes good, she goes for beef. If she goes so bad that she does not react, the State labels her healthy and she may be sold as such to an inexperienced purchaser, though reeking with disease. If this is the advanced idea of Agriculture and Markets and an example of progress and modern dairying, I hope THE R. N.-Y. will keep on until the sunlight has got into the darkest corner of every lobby and gets the germs out in public view. How long is this torture of farmers by the Health Department going to keep up, before some bushwhacker will tell them to look to their own village and city cesspools for their trouble? I have found the prospect of not enough food more threatening than what might be in it, if I could get it. FRED M. JONES.

I was interested in the article of March 17 by Mr. R. E. Mead. First of all, he says his cows were entirely clean after the first test in the Fall of 1909. How clean is a cow after a veterinarian has injected a poison into her system, and how sure can he be that cows are entirely clean after a test when it is admitted that the most seriously affected cows do not react to the test? Mr. Mead loaned a bull to a neighbor and later lost five cows in the next test. He assumes that the loss was due to infection from his neighbor's herd, but he produces no evidence to show that the neighbor's cows were not just as clean as his own. Of his five slaughtered cows, 80 per cent showed slight infection, and 20 per cent none at all.

It is not proof that all Ayrshire men approve the test simply because no one at a club meeting said a word in opposition to it. Ninety per cent of the people in this neighborhood are opposed to consolidation of schools, and yet we attend county school director's association, and not one word is said against consolidation because the speakers are all selected. The county superintendents, the officers of the convention, and their associates favor consolidation. The patrons are opposed, and yet the educational authorities have forced consolidation on two schools, just as the authorities in power have forced the tuberculin testing in areas where the owners of the cattle are opposed to it. The men who yell the loudest for the test, are not the ones who suffer from the loss. There are some owners in favor of it because they are misled by claims of pure milk and healthy cows and others because it gives an opportunity to sell tested cows at higher prices. The agents and testers and veterinarians who draw salary and expenses and steady income from it are admittedly in favor of the test.

Mr. Mead says that the most bitter opponent of the test would prefer to give his own children milk from healthy cows, but does the test insure Mr. Mead's children of milk from healthy cows? He has had some cows respond to the repeated test. His children drank their milk. All admit that some cow in his herd may be so badly affected that she failed to respond to the test. All of his cows have frequently had poisonous tuberculin injected into their systems. Are these cows and their milk better than the milk and cows that were never tested?

The proponents of the test tell us that the 90 per cent of the reactors are safe to be used for meat because the heat of cooking kills the germs. But this meat is sold in the raw state. The bare hands of the butcher cuts the customer's portion from the carcass; with the same hands he handles other meats and often groceries. The meat finally gets into the cook's hands, where it is handled again with other foods. How about getting the germs into the human system through this handling? Is it not more effective than it could be through the milk?

After two tests, and no reactors, a neighbor found one cow, which passed "clean," show symptoms of illness. He sold her and after killing found her in an advanced tuberculous condition. Another neighbor had a cow which passed her second test clean, and in a short time died from tuberculin infection. Another neighbor in a tested area with a herd of nice big fat beef cows lost all in the first test. He replaced them, and two of the purchased lot were taken. All of these cows made good beef.

I believe the trouble with the tuberculin testing is due to too many bureaus; too many officers, too many agents, and too much ready public money. The farmer gets too much help and too much assistance and too much instruction from agents paid by public expense as "scientific farmers" who never ran a successful farm. If this money was devoted to the making of country roads, everyone would be benefited from it, instead of turning it over to so many of our "white collared" friends.

Like Mr. Mead, I am a subscriber of THE R. N.-Y. of long standing. I read many other farm papers, but none of them come within a thousand miles of it. It is the only paper I have ever known that is really edited and run exclusively for farmers' interests. G. F. G.

Pennsylvania.

Sunflowers and Sudan Grass As a Pasture

In Hope Farm Notes Mr. Collingwood wrote of his experience with the above named plants as a green crop to plow under to add humus to the soil, and he mentioned that the combination had a future as a soiling crop.

I think the humble sunflower is a forage plant that has been overlooked. While in the pine sand land district of Michigan, I took particular notice of one farmer's method of handling his few cows that were his main source of making a living. He had about 100 acres of timber pasture. Pine sand land is poor pasture land in its native state. This man turned his cows out in the Spring, and they had to hustle for their roughage until Fall. While this farmer gave his cows home-grown grain they always looked starved, and never got a real fill.

Had this farmer taken five acres that lay adjoining his barn, and was fenced with pine rails, and planted same to sunflowers and Sudan grass, during the middle or last half of May, by early July the sunflowers would have been 3 ft. high and the Sudan grass protected by the sunflowers, from the late frosts that often frequent that country. If the five-acre plot had been fenced through the center the first half would have carried the small herd for some time, and the last half would have made a ranker growth. Sudan grass once eaten down comes back with a rank growth and will continue until frost.

Sudan pasture alone is a wonderful flesh producer. Several experiment stations have made the comparison with Sweet clover and Sudan grass on steers. The results were all in favor of Sudan grass.

With dairy cattle Sudan grass is a favorite through the hot months of August and September in the Southwest. My own experience with Sudan grass in that country was while I was managing a herd of registered Jersey cattle and doing test work. In August our native pastures were dry and we had no other green feed. Our test cows began to fall off in production, so we turned the test cows on to the second crop of Sudan grass which was 10 inches high. Our troubles were over. The cows seemed to out do themselves until frost which was in late October.

Is the sunflower any good as a grazing crop? The only part of a stalk of sunflowers that an animals will eat when the plant is young is the leaves but the leaves are large and there are plenty on a stalk. A cow could get a quick fill, and not need to put in the full day getting enough to eat.

A Jersey breeder in Iowa was doing test work. During the month of July his pasture was dried up, and the record cows were dropping in production; his corn was small, and would not feed to an advantage. In his garden there was a large patch of sunflowers. He began feeding sunflowers, and his test cows were soon milking as they did when the pastures were green.

In the Southwest I have seen well-fed dairy cows reach over fences for the leaves of wild sunflowers that were rank and turning brown, and eat them with relish. The sunflower seeds are rich in oil and protein.

Had my friend, the sand farmer in Michigan, used five acres of his land, as a sunflower pasture he would have made more profit per acre than he did raising three and four bushels of rye per acre. Readers who have sandy soil, and are short of pasture during the Summer would do well to try the combination of Sudan grass and sunflowers, if only in a small way. L. B.

Ohio.

The "Ton Litter" Idea

Dr. C. D. Lowe, of U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives the following facts about the 1927 hog-raising contest, in which swine growers in 29 States competed. Pennsylvania won with 126 litters that reached a weight of a ton or more each in 180 days. Indiana and Tennessee tied for second place with 80 ton-litters each. Illinois produced 59, Texas 46, Kentucky 43, and Michigan 40. Wisconsin produced the heaviest litter reported. 12 pigs that weighed 3,598 pounds at six months of age. Pennsylvania is credited with the largest litter, one of 18 pigs. A total of 752 ton-litters were produced in the 29 States.

The value of well-bred hogs for pork production was shown, for no litter in which pure breeding did not predominate reached the goal of a ton at six months of age. Pigs make the cheapest gains when "crowded" from the time they begin to eat until ready for market.

Following is a summary of the work by States:

STATE	Litters weighing ton or more at 180 days of age	Average weight of ton litters.	Pigs in heaviest litter.	Weight of heaviest litter.
	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.
Alabama	9	2272	11	2486
Arkansas	22	2210	..	2780
Georgia	25	2416	11	3395
Idaho	8	2648	11	3198
Illinois	59	2393	13	3167
Indiana	80	2264	12	3540
Iowa	5	2333	12	2700
Kansas	1	2100	8	2100
Kentucky	43	2372	..	....
Louisiana	5	2340	13	3009
Maryland	2	2412	10	2594
Michigan	36	2374	14	3160
Minnesota	40	2448	12	3388
Mississippi	6	2204	10	2456
Missouri	11	2014	10	2740
North Carolina	15	2388	14	3165
North Dakota	11	2288	12	2888
Ohio	39	2210	12	2680
Oklahoma	6	2190	10	2435
Oregon	8	....	15	3263
Pennsylvania	126	2301	18	3298
South Carolina	12	2427	14	3182
Tennessee	80	....	..	....
Texas	46	2462	11	3431
Virginia	6	2271	11	2465
Washington	10	....	13	3345
West Virginia	6	2364	11	2635
Wisconsin	34	2387	12	3598
Wyoming	1	2064	11	2064

Measuring Hay and Grain

The New Jersey Agricultural College sends the following method for measuring grains in bin and hay in mow or stack:

One bu. corn or grain—1¼ cu. ft.

One ton Alfalfa, Timothy or clover hay—Loose, 512 cu. ft.; settled 90 days, 425 cu. ft.

One ton native hay or salt grass—Loose, 425 cu. ft.; settled 90 days, 350 cu. ft.

To measure grain or hay in bins or mow, multiply length by width by average depth and divide by the factor given above. The result is bushels of grain or tons of hay, as the case may be.

A good rule for measuring hay in the long stack is: Determine the overthrow (distance in feet over top of stack from ground to ground), add the width, and divide by four. Multiply the result by itself and this product by the length. The final product is the cubic content, which can be reduced to tons by dividing by the proper factor, as given above.

For round stacks, multiply the circumference (at the base) by itself and this by the height, and divide by 25. This is the volume. Divide by the proper factor for the tonnage.

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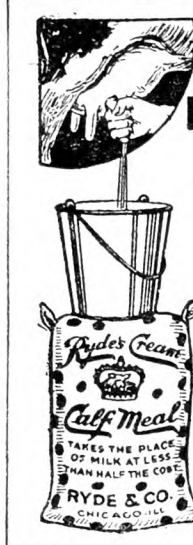

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Self-feeders for Swine

1. Is a self-feeding plan best for brood sows being just bred to farrow, their first litter next April? They are still growing. What are best feeds for same? If fed at intervals, is slop feed better than dry with water in separate trough? 2. My hens like wood ashes for their dust bath, and some of the manure gets mixed with these, as it is near their roost. Is the value of the manure entirely lost? H. N. C.

Flanders, N. J.

1. The use fo a self-feeder is a satisfactory plan for feeding brood sows, provided care is taken in not allowing the individuals to become too fat. This can be overcome by mixing in the ration some bulky feeds, such as ground oats, bran, Alfalfa meal, etc. The best feeds for swine are those that are home-grown, balancing these up with some protein supplement. Such feeds as corn, barley, oats and Alfalfa are excellent for swine. Whether the feed to be fed is made into the form of slop or fed dry is merely a matter of preference of the feeder, but good, clean water should be kept before the animals at all times.

2. The mixing of chicken manure with the dust bath will not cause the manure to lose its fertilizing value.

J. W. B.

Albany, N. Y., Wholesale Markets

Butter.—Creamery, higher, than extras., 49¾ to 50½c; extra (92 score), 49½c; first (88 to 91 score), 46½ to 49c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33 to 33½c; No. 2, 31½ to 32c.

Cheese.—State, whole milk flats, fresh, fancy, 22¼ to 23c; held, fresh to fancy special, 29 to 29½c.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered extra firsts, 29¼ to 30c; firsts, 28¼ to 29c; seconds, 27½ to 28c; storage, firsts, 30¾ to 31c; firsts, 29½ to 30c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 35 to 37c; nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 31 to 34c; nearby hennery browns, extra, 33 to 36c; Pacific Coast whites, extra, 35½ to 37½c; firsts to extra firsts, 32 to 35½c.

Butter retailed in Albany from 45 to 67 cents a pound.

Fresh eggs retailed at 40 to 45c a dozen, with western offerings selling at 32 to 37c.

Commission House Prices. — Mushrooms, 3 lb. bskt., $1.75; grapefruit, box., $4.50; eggplant, box, $5.50; cabbage (Texas), crate, $4.50; cauliflower, crate, $2; beets (bunched), bu., $2.50; parsnips, bu., $2.25; onions, sack, $5.50; Bermuda potatoes, bbl., $15; potatoes, sack, $4.75 to $5; Cuban potatoes, bu., $4.50; peppers, crate, $6; beans, bu., $6 to $7; tomatoes, box, $4.50; sweet potatoes, hamper, $3.25; asparagus, doz. bchs., $7 to $9; carrots (bunched), bu., $2.50; iceburg lettuce, crate, $4; turnips, bu., 75c; eggs (by crate), 35 to 37c; peas, bu., $8.50; cucumbers (hothouse), doz., $2.25 to $2.50; pears, box, $5.50; celery, crate, $3.75 to $6; celery hearts, 100, $9; parsnips, bu., $2; spinach, bu., $1.25; apples, bbl., $8 to $8.50; strawberries, qt., 60c.

Public Market Retail Prices.—Apples, pk., 40c; beans, qt., 30c; grapefruit, 10c; cabbage, lb., 3c; carrots, 3c; cucumbers, apiece, 3c; lettuce, 10c; peppers, green, doz., 40c; parsley, bch., 5c; potatoes, pk., 40c; celery, bch., 10c; spinach, lb., 15c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potato prices are strong. Southern vegetables are showing an easier tone.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, easier; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; tubs, 50 to 51c; dairy, 45 to 48c; storage, 44 to 48c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 30c; limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, easy; Grade A, 31 to 32c; grade B, 30 to 31c; grade C, 28 to 29c; unclassified, 26 to 29c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 23 to 30c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; chickens, 32 to 37c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 24 to 28c; turkeys, 38 to 45c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 22 to 27c; springers, 24 to 28c; old roosters, 18 to 20c; capons, 32 to 35c; ducks, 27 to 30c; geese, 20 to 23c; turkeys, 35 to 48c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; Wealthy, $2 to $2.75; King, $2.25 to $2.75; Baldwin, $2.25 to $3; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $3.50; Jonathan, $2.50 to $3; Greening, $2.75 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western, box, $3 to $3.50; Winesap, $3.25 to $3.75; Delicious, $4 to $5. Potatoes, strong; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1.70; 150-lb. sack, $3.75 to $4.25; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.75 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Oranges, Cal., box, $4.50 to $6.50; Fla., $5.25 to $5.50; pineapples, crate, $7 to $8.25; strawberries, Fla., qt., 35 to 45c.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hamper, $4.50 to $6.50; beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 60c; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25 cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $2; celery, doz., 65 to 80c; cucumbers, box, $3 to $4; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4.25; endive, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $4.25; horseradish, bbl., $21 to $24; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 65 to 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 60 to 75c; parsnips, bl., $1 to $1.50; peas, Mex., crate, $4.25 to $5; peppers, Mex., crate, $3.75 to $4.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, 1-lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2.20 to $2.30; common, $1.75 to $2.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $40.50; standard middlings, $40.50; red dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $53; hominy, $40.75; gluten, $43.10; oatfeed, $18. C. H. B.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@ .59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@ .60
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .50
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .05
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@ .35
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.06@ .10
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.30@ .50
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .40
Peas, lb.	.30@ .50
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04

"ALL three doctors found something different wrong with me." "Didn't they agree on anything?" "Yes, each charged me $5."—Buen Humor.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD

Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6

Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.

Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.

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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS

Choice bull calves and bulls ready for service. A. R. breeding. Attractive prices. Delivered at your station. SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

2 REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS exceptionally bred from an accredited herd under State and Federal supervision for the past 2 years, aged 8 and 10 mos. Reasonable. HENRY J. SCHNEIDER, Port Jervis, R. D., N. Y.

For highly bred. Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—from rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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Well grown and full quality, all registered. One 7 year old, one rising 3 years, one rising 2 years. Holstein-Fresian Bulls from accredited herd of over 200 head. FORSGATE FARMS JAMESBURG, N. J.

3 PERCHERON MARES AT REASONABLE PRICES

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PERCHERON HORSES Stallions and mares of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. WM. A. REID - Oxford, Pa.

WANTED—Young Jack—Sound and gentle Chas. Ploger West Valley, N.Y.

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Flemish Giants BLACK — GREY CHECKERED

Utility and Pedigreed Breeders a Specialty. Large stock. Write your wants. Circular. LIVINGSTON RABBITRY NO. 1, Jonas Hayner, Prop., Columbia Co., Livingston, N. Y.

SPECIAL APRIL SALE—Prices cut on all ages, Stahl & Krajieck strain pedigreed Flemish Giant **Rabbits** Ethel Simpson East Corinth, Vt.

Chinchilla Rabbits Pedigreed, registered stock, reasonable. PETER CHRISTENSEN, Hanover, Conn.

CHINCHILLAS Winning HIGHLAND STRAIN ONEIDA LAKE FUR FARM, Jewell, N. Y.

WANTED WHITE BABY RABBITS—State price in first letter. NATURE FRIEND, 2021 Boston Rd., N.Y.C.

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REG. HAMPSHIRE SHEEP H. J. VAN DYKE Gettysburg, Pa.

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Sole Distributors
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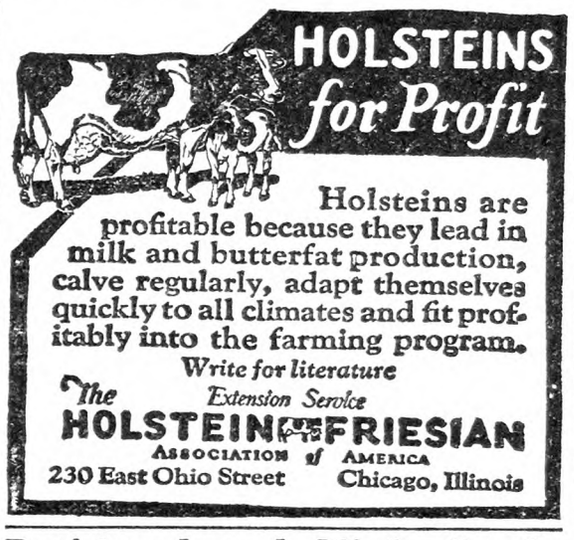
∴ HOLSTEINS ∴



Registered and High Grade **HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**

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Direct from our Tested County. Carload of choice young heavy producing HOLSTEINS, also car choice GUERNSEYS. Write or wire for prices.

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100-BLACK AND WHITES-100

If you need a load of young clean cows, four times T. B. tested, with good level bags, every quarter and test plum sound, fresh ones milking from 40 to 65 lbs. daily, hand picked by men who have made it a lifetime study and who solicit trade from the most critical buyers. COME TO MORAVIA.

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Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct

Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle

are the ideal breed for our Eastern conditions. We have the largest and finest herd in the East. Visitors are always welcome. BRIARCLIFF FARMS, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.) N. Y.

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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
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For Sale—Tog. and San's. Young does and bred does to kid in March, April and June, $25.00 to $35.00. Abram B. Thomas - - New Danville, Pa.

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Large Berkshires All ages, 43 years breeding.
GEO. W. DOZER - - South Zanesville, Ohio

Large BERKSHIRES at Highwood Service boars and young bred sows.
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Serviceable, 150 to 250 lbs., $35.00 to $45.00 C. O. D Fall pigs. Bred Gilts. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

Chester Whites Bred Sows, Fall Pigs, National Champion Blood Lines. CLOUDLAND FARM, Kennett Square, Pa

OHIO Improved Chester Whites Big type, reg., Fall Boars and Sows. Booking orders for Mar. pigs, $12.75 ea.; Pairs, no kin, $25. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross, Yorkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 ea.; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 ea. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied in 10 days return at my expense. No charge for crating. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., WOBURN, MASS., Tel. 1503-W.

QUALITY PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire Cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross 6 to 8 wks. old, $4.25 each; 8 to 9 wks. old, $4.75 each. A few Chester Whites, 8 wks. old, $5.50. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crates.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St.
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS

High grade stock, large type, healthy, rugged pigs, will make large hogs in short time.

Berkshire and Chester or Yorkshire and Chester, crossed

6 to 8 weeks old.. $4.25 8 to 9 weeks old.. $4.50
A few Chester Whites, 8 weeks old, $5.50

No charge for crating. Safe delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied, return at our expense—money cheerfully refunded.

ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, WOBURN, MASS.

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BEST QUALITY

When starting to raise a Hog, why not have quality. These are all good large blocky pigs, the kind will make large hogs in little time. Yorkshire and Chester White cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.25 ea., 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 ea. Will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval. My guarantee, keep them 10 days and if not satisfied with the pigs, return pigs and I return your money. No charges for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

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Chester and Yorkshire crossed and Berkshire and Chester, all nice blocky pigs.

6 to 7 weeks old - - - - $4.00 each
Also some nice Chester Pigs 7 to 8 weeks old $5.50 each.

Will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval and if not satisfactory to you, return them at my expense and I will return your funds at once. No charge for crating.

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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST

Big type Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. Barrows, Boars, or Sows, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each; 8-10 wks. old, $4.50 each. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. Orders promptly filled. A square deal at all times.

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FOR SALE **Shepherd Puppies**

To save steps and property. HAROLD STEPHENS, Cushore, Pa.

FOX HOUND PUP 1 year, started, $20. A No. 1 Fox and Rabbit Hound, 3 years, $30. One Pointer, 1½ years, doing fine. ARNOLD ROTHVOSS, Ancram Lead Mines, N. Y.

FOR SALE—7 months old, registered, **American Foxhound** Male, $35.00. FEMALE BEAGLE, $10.00.
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"DON'T HESITATE NOW and REGRET LATER" **Buy an English or Welsh Shepherd** now they will bring your cows next summer. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, New York

Pedigreed Airedale Puppies Males..... $15.00 Females.. 7.50
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PURE WHITE FEMALE COLLIE

Three months old, registered, $15.
STEIN BROWN -:- Mannsville, N. Y.

Collie Puppies the better sort. Illustrated circular free CLOVERNOOK KENNELS, Chambersburg, Pa

Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

SCOTCH COLLIES AND WELSH SHEPHERDS—Cut prices. Maple Grove Farms, Pope Mills, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS CLASSIC

Dispersal Sale of the Osborne Herd

April 19—Hampton, Iowa—50 Head

The herd of Registered Brown Swiss Cattle will be sold without reserve. The two highest record cows of the breed in butter fat production are included. Altogether there are four world's record cows cataloged. Thirty cows and heifers are bred, 23 to a son of Junis College Girl, highest record cow of the breed. Seven of the eight bulls in the sale are sired by this bull. Six of his heifers are in sale. Nineteen cows in milk. Many prizes won at world's greatest dairy shows.

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for an illustrated catalog address
MRS. ANNA C. OSBORNE Box 27 HAMPTON, IOWA

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The scarcity of some of the Florida fresh vegetables due to low temperatures earlier in the season is causing some rather high prices in certain commodities. Fancy green and wax beans have been bringing $6 to $7 a bushel, and Florida tomatoes brought $3.50 to $7.75 a crate containing six four-quart baskets or tills and tomatoes repacked locally brought up to $9 a crate. Peppers have been selling up to $3 to $3.50 a crate, and white squash from Florida at $5 a crate. Offerings of California and Mexican peas have been light also and $5 to $7.50 a crate of about 45 lbs. has not been unusual. Spinach has had its ups and downs, but with excessive supplies from Texas moderate offerings from Virginia and South Carolina prices dropped to low levels, the best hardly bringing $1 a bushel. California asparagus is coming along in carloads and prices have been tending downward. Celery has been holding about steady.

Very few Spring vegetables from nearby have as yet arrived on the market due to the prevailing cool weather; Virginia being about as far north as the season has progressed even for the early green vegetables. White potatoes were generally firm and prices advanced a little, but market was barely steady at the close with Long Island selling $4.75 to $5 per 150-lb. sack and Maines $4.25 to $4.60. Sweet potatoes sold fairly well on a firm market and prices on fancy stock have reached $3 a bushel hamper. In spite of the heavy storage holdings of cabbage reported earlier in the season prices have recently shown some improvement, and new cabbage has been selling at an advance over prices of a month ago of $1 to $1.25 a crate, recently prices eased off slightly. Strawberries have worked upward on good stock as much of the offerings were only ordinary. Apples continue steady to firm, especially for Virginia fruit. Carlot receipts in New York for the week were cut to about 200 carloads, compared with 245 for the week previous which was about the same as they have been running for several weeks past. Good Baldwins brought $8 to $8.50 a barrel, occasionally $9 for large-sized fruit and fancy 2¾-in. Yorks brought up to $9.25 a barrel with ordinary and smaller fruit ranging downward to $5.50 to $6 a barrel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts jumped to 195,745 cases for the week compared with 160,385 cases for the week previous, and values on most grades of mixed colors of western eggs declined. Prices in country districts have in general been above a parity with the local market. Storage packing has become quite general although New York receivers have not been over anxious at present prices to put away mixed colored midwestern eggs for future use. As to the fancy large white eggs from nearby, receipts have been heavy but prices were sustained. As the week progressed and the Easter holiday approached, interest increased in white eggs and prices showed slight gains in the finer qualities. Undergrades were rather quiet. The cold storage holdings in the four principal cities, New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia totaled on March 17, 101,126 cases, nearly 60,000 cases of which were in New York. Last year there were nearly 220,000 cases in the warehouses in these same cities on the same date.

Receipts of live poultry were fairly liberal for the season but considerably lighter than for the week previous. The demand was more satisfactory and the trend of the demand has now swung toward heavy fowl. Leghorn fowl have not shown very good quality. The demand for live broilers has not kept up with the liberal arrivals and prices were sustained with considerable difficulty. Fancy capons were in good demand, but Long Island Spring ducks were too plentiful for trade needs and market declined to rather low prices. The market on fresh-killed fowl was very weak, but a firmer undertone was reported as it was felt that the approaching Jewish holidays would divert more poultry to the live poultry market and relieve the dressed poultry market of some of its burden. Fancy hothouse broilers sold well but unattractive stock slow. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in New York on March 19 were reported as 22,965,437 lbs. against 26,524,273 lbs. for a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

The shortage of high-grade hay for which there was a good demand was the primary cause for about $1 per ton advance on medium grades during the week. By the end of the week supplies had become fairly liberal and market was inclined to weakness. No. 2 Timothy averaged about $20 a ton. Straight rye straw was in good demand and prices showed a little improvement. Alfalfa market in the middle western States continued firm with demand active and only moderate offerings according to official reports. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmer's market. There is no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs—(All hen's eggs must weigh 24 ounces to the dozen). Yard eggs, doz., 32c; pullet eggs, doz., 31c; fresh duck eggs, doz., 40c.

Cheese.—Whole milk, lb., 31c; pimento, ball, 10c; cottage, ball, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet, milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skimmilk, qt., 5c; cream, pt., 45c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, home-grown, bl., $1.40; cabbage, new, lb., 7c; cauliflower, new, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; celery, 3 bchs., 25c; Hubbard squash, lb., 8c; onions, pk., 30c; carrots, lb., 5c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; ice lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; all bunch goods, 5c per bunch.

Fruit.—Apples, $1 to $2.50; bananas, oranges, grape fruit, special prices.

Dressed Poultry.—Ducks, lb., 35c; heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c.

Miscellaneous.—Cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; strawberry plants, per 100, 75c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cord wood, delivered, cord, $4; hygeia ice, cwt., 40c; sweet cider, gal., 40c. (All prices quoted for best grade only).

Meats.—Round steak, Western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, Western, lb., 35c; sirloin, Western, lb., 30c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; pork steak, lb., 28c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; whole ham, lb., 16c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; pork loins, lb., 16c; pork roast, lb., 14c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, light weight, lb., 32c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, per lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $9 to $9.50; retail, 32 to 35c; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.30; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, dozen heads, 30 to 40c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; celery, dozen bunches, 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 20 to 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2.75; onions, bu., $1.50 to $2; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, large bu., $1.50 to $1.75; small, bu., 60; medium, bu., 80 to 90c; radishes, dozen bunches, 75c; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 5c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, new, bu., 1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, lb., 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz. heads, 35c to 50c; cabbage, 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; cabbage, red, crate, 50 to 75c; carrots, bskt., 40 to 50c; bu., 65 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs., 75c to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endize, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds., 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.50 to $2; parsnips, bskt., 50 to 60c; bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.50 to $1.65; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; rhubard, h.h., doz. bchs., $1.25 to $1.40; turnips, bu., 60 to 75c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; McIntosh, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, bu., $1.50 to $2; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Snow, bu., $1.50 to $2; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Live Poultry.—Springers, lb., 28 to 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, light, lb., 30 to 31c; roosters, old, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, in cases, doz., 28 to 32c; eggs, small lots, doz., 33 to 35c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pl., 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Nuts (Domestic).—Hickorynuts, bu., $3; butternuts, bu., $2; walnuts, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Most produce has sold well during the past week with apples and potatoes the most active. The latter show some weakness due to excessive supplies on track with comparatively few diversions. The root vegetables have continued generally unchanged except for generally lower prices on poor quality carrots. Cucumbers have apparently recovered somewhat from their recent price slump. Dairy products are mostly slightly lower in price. Wool prices have continued firm and unchanged with trading moderately light.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Market firm except on over-ripe stock. Baldwins, Mass., A grade, $2.50 to $3.15. Fancy, large sizes, $3.35 to $3.75. Ungraded, $1.25 to $2.25 box. Maine, A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9.50 bbl. Mass., McIntosh, A grade, $3.25 to $3.60. Fancy, large sizes, $3.75 to $4. Ungraded, $2.50 to $3 std. bu. box. N. H., Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Maine, Spies, $5.50 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $5 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, mostly $2.50 to $3; few fancy, higher.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. N. Y. Danish, $1.25 100 lbs. Texas white, $3.25 to $3.75 bbl. or crt.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed ord., 75c to $1.10; best mostly, $1.25 to $1.35 std. bu. box. N. Y. cut off, dirty, large, $1.75 100 lbs.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Fla., 10-in. crts, $2.50 to $3.25.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native h.h., best, 50 to 70 cukes, $6 to $8.50 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 18 rds., mostly, 35 to 60c; few, 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Iceberg, Cal., best, $2 to $4; few $4.50 crt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good 100-lb. sacks. Yellow, medium to small, best Conn. Valley ord., $2.25 to $2.50. Few natives ord., $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. Y. State, medium mostly, $3.50 to $4.25. Ohio and Mich., $4 to $4.25 100 lbs. Chile, std. crts. Bermudas, $3.25.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, washed, $1.25 to $1.35; few, $1.50 std. bu. box; poorer, lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., best mostly, $2.90 to $3 100 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, bskts, best, 85 to 90c; few, $1; poorer, 60c.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, mostly $70 to $80; few, $90 ton; $3.25 to $3.50 bbl. Ohio Blue Hubbard, few sales, $80 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., few sales, 50 to 65c lb. Mex. lugs, $3.75 to $4.25; few $4.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Ruta and Purple Tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Capes, few sales; fancy, $1.50 to $2.35 100 lbs. Rutabagas, P. E. I., $1.75 to $2 100 lbs.

Hay. — Supplies moderate. Demand fair for best. Market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $20 to $22. Eastern, $13 to $15. Clover mixed, red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 49½c; firsts, 46 to 49c; seconds, 44 to 45c lb. Storage extras, 49c; firsts, 45 to 48c; seconds, 44 to 45c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 34c; mixed colors, 34c. White extras, 32c doz. Pullets, 30 to 32c. Fresh eastern extras, 32c. Undergrades, 27 to 29c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 28 to 29c; firsts fresh, 24 to 25c. Extras held, 29 to 30c; firsts held, 27 to 28c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $8.75 to $9. Cal. small white, $9 to $9.25. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red Kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Limas, $8.25 to $8.50 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending March 17, 603,300 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 82 to 87c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, 77 to 82c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.02 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, 97c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, 80 to 85c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

March 22, 1928.

March League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.25.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In Class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49⅝	@	$0.50½
Extra, 92 score			.49½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46½	@	.49
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.44½	@	.46
Lower grades	.43	@	.44
Storage, extra			.48
Firsts	.46	@	.47½
Seconds	.43	@	.44
Ladles	.35½	@	.39½
Packing stock	.31½	@	.33½
Centralized	.43	@	.49
Renovated	.42	@	.42½
Sweet, fancy	.51	@	.51½
Extra	.50	@	.50½
Firsts	.45	@	.49
Seconds	.43	@	.44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29	@	$0.29½
Flats, fresh	.22½	@	.23
Wisconsin, held	.29	@	.29½
Daisies, fresh			.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.36	@	$0.37
Average extras	.33	@	.34
Extra firsts	32	@	.32½
Firsts	.31	@	.31½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32	@	.37½
Mixed colors best			
Nearby	.35	@	.36
Gathered, best	.30	@	.31
Common to good	.27	@	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26	@	$0.31
Chickens	.30	@	.40
Roosters			.16
Ducks	.26	@	.30
Geese	.16	@	.20
Tame rabbits	.22	@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Broilers	.35	@	.55
Roosters	.20	@	.25
Fowls	.24	@	.30
Capons, 9 lbs.	.44	@	.48
Mix weights	.32	@	.41
Ducks	.16	@	.21
Geese	.20	@	.26
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.46
Old	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.00
Culls	1.75	@	2.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00	@	13.50
Bulls	7.75	@	9.00
Cows	4.25	@	6.50
Calves, best	16.00	@	17.00
Sheep	6.00	@	8.00
Lambs	13.25	@	15.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	6.50	@	8.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.19	@	$0.21
Good to prime	.15	@	.18
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	23.50
Bulls	12.75	@	13.00
Cows	15.00	@	17.50

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.50	@	$5.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	4.25	@	4.60
Bulk, 180 lbs.	5.75	@	5.50
Bermuda, bbl.	8.50	@	13.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75	@	3.00

VEGETABLES

Anise, bu.	$1.25	@	$4.00
Asparagus, Cal., doz.	4.00	@	9.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	2.50	@	3.25
Cabbage, bbl.	.90	@	1.25
New, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.50
Celery knobs, bu.	2.00	@	2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	2.50	@	6.00
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00	@	1.75
Eggplants, bu.	2.00	@	3.50
Escarol, bu.	.75	@	1.00
Kale, bbl.	2.25	@	2.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.50	@	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00	@	6.00
Lettuce, bu.	2.00	@	3.75
Onions, wn., yellow, 100 lbs.	3.50	@	3.75
Parsley, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00	@	3.00
Peas, bu.	5.00	@	8.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	6.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	1.00
String beans, bu.	1.50	@	7.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.50	@	5.00
Turnip tops, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.10	@	2.35
White, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	4.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.25	@	$9.50
Pea	8.75	@	9.00
Red kidney	9.25	@	9.50
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$4.25
Bbl.	4.00	@	12.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	10.00	@	16.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.25	@	.40
Kumquats, qt.	.15	@	.18
Oranges, Fla., box	3.70	@	8.55
Cal.	3.60	@	6.65

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$21.00	@	22.00
No. 2	18.00	@	20.00
No. 3	14.00	@	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00	@	20.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.77⅛
No. 1 dark Spring	1.55⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.21⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.70¾
Rye	1.36¼
Barley	1.11

Retail Prices at New York and Buffalo Wholesale Markets will be found on page 537.

Rosemont Chicks

30,000 Barred Rocks
30,000 R. I. Reds
40,000 Wh. Leghorns

Ready This Week and Next

If you could step into one of our three big hatcheries this week, you would see thousands of chicks being taken from the trays. Strong-boned, deep-fluffed, bright-eyed these chicks show the results of 17 years' consistent breeding for vigor and ability to produce.

You can now order these Distinctive Chicks at our low April prices. Every day lost now means money lost next Fall. Order at once.

Low April Prices	*50*	*100*	*500*
White Leghorns	$7.50	$15	$72.50
Brown Leghorns	8.50	16	77.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.50	16	77.50
W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks	9.50	18	87.50
State Certified Jersey Blk. Giants	14.00	27	132.50

Prepaid post
Complete satisfaction guaranteed

Remember, we could not have advertised in The Rural New-Yorker for 17 years unless our stock and methods were right.

5,000 Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 10 Wks. Old, Ready April 18, 90c ea., f.o.b. shipping point

Write for Free Illustrated Catalog

Rosemont Poultry Farms & Hatchery
Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

PINE TREE

Edison Buys Them!

So Do Thousands of Rural New-Yorker Readers

PIONEER salutes pioneer! Edison, pioneer inventor of electrical devices, sends to Wilson of Pine Tree Hatchery for baby chicks for his country place. He knows that we were the first in America to ship day-old chicks, and that our methods have kept pace with the times.

Rural New-Yorker subscribers also have proven the quality of Pine Tree Chicks. The Rural New-Yorker stands back of Pine Tree Chicks; they *must* be good.

Protect your investment by ordering Dependable Chicks from the reliable pioneer Hatchery.

Breeds	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns	$7.75	$14.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.75	16.00	77.50
W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes	10.50	20.00	97.50

Special Matings, 4c per chick higher.

We prepay charges and guarantee 100% live delivery, plus a satisfied customer. Why not join with a neighbor and get the benefit of quantity prices? Latest Catalog FREE.

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box R
STOCKTON, NEW JERSEY
Jos. D. Wilson, Owner for 36 Years.
Established 1892

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

BABY CHICKS

DAY OLD CHICKS and PULLETS Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, $14 a 100. Leghorns, White and Brown, $11 a 100. Mixed, $9 a 100. LAUVER'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS in their second year, $15 each. Good markings, active and vigorous. PLYMOUTH TURKEY FARM Plymouth, N. H.

Hens and Their Ways

Anent your boast of a hen stealing her nest and hatching 18 chicks (page 324), I can go you one better. One Summer some years ago, getting my barn floor ready to draw in my first load of hay, in moving some boards reared up in a corner I found a Barred Rock hen with 22 healthy newly-hatched chickens just ready to leave the nest, not a single stale egg or a dead chick in the nest. Some of those eggs must have been over three weeks old when the hen began to sit. It has always been a mystery to me how she managed to cover so many eggs and also to keep from treading some of them to death when they were hatched.

There is a great difference in hens. Some will get on the roost at night and keep clucking to young chicks peeping their complaints on the floor, only to be chilled to death before morning. I have

I'm a Week Old and I Mean Business

had some hens that would not wean a brood of chicks even while laying a second hatch of eggs till ready to sit again.

Two years ago I had a hen steal her nest, hatch a brood of chicks, then die when they were a month old. Then another Barred Rock hen who had no chicks of her own, and I don't know whether she ever had had any, adopted them, together with one other weaned chick twice as large, brooded them at night, went around on the farm with them all Summer till they were nearly full grown. WM. A. BIRDEN.

Connecticut.

Egg-eating Hens

Do you know of any way to cure or prevent hens from eating their own eggs? There are quite a number of poultrymen around this part of the State, but I have not come in contact with any who could answer the question referred to. H. T. M.

I know of no certain cure for egg eating on the part of hens, other than hen eating on the part of the owner. There are various ways of attempting to prevent this uneconomic practice by the flock, any of which may succeed and all of which may fail in a given instance. Darkening the nests and frequent gathering of the eggs helps. Watching the flock for the tell-tale yellow marks of criminality upon the bill and face may enable the owner to remove the one or two culprits present. When other measures fail, giving the flock out of door liberty and thus taking their attention from the nests is most apt to succeed. There are a multitude of other remedies recommended from time to time, but, like signs in time of drought, they are all likely to fail when most needed. M. B. D.

R. I. REDS FROM "LITTLE RHODY"

Get some chicks from down where they know REDS. Standard weight, deep rich color, rapid growth, culled for production. Eggs, 25-26 oz. per doz. State Tested. Only 1,800 chicks per week. Real foundation stock. More profitable for broiler production than many at lower prices. Rapid growth and livable chicks is what counts. No fancy trade marks or high sounding names, no bunk. Correspondence and question solicited. Remember, it's not what you pay, but what you get for what you pay that determines value. Chicks for March, April and May, $6.50 per 25; $12.50 per 50; $25 per 100; $115 per 500.

PERCY H. TUCKER, Peace Dale, Rhode Island

Will your flock be laying and paying next fall?

THE records Kerr's pens are making in the egg competitions this year are better than ever before. At the Bergen County, N. J., competition, all three of Kerr's pens are on the honor list. At the New York competition, Kerr's White Leghorns are fourth high pen in the entire competition and third high pen of White Leghorns.

At the Bergen County competition for the week ending February 25th, all of the Kerr pens stood high on the honor list. The Kerr White Leghorns were high pen, laying 53 eggs out of a possible 70. Second and third high pens produced 52 and 51 eggs respectively, and Kerr's pens of Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds tied for fourth place, each pen laying 50 eggs.

When you buy baby chicks from the Kerr Chickeries, you get the identical blood that is proving itself so prepotent for high-egg production during the winter months in public contests.

Prices effective March 19th

UTILITY PRICES

	25 chicks	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks	1000 chicks
White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$70.00	$135.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	80.00	155.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	80.00	155.00
White Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	90.00	170.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	90.00	170.00

SPECIAL MATINGS PRICES

White Leghorns	$5.50	$10.50	$20.00	$100.00	$195.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.50	22.00	110.00	215.00
R. I. Reds	6.00	11.50	22.00	110.00	215.00
White Rocks	6.50	12.50	24.00	120.00	235.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.50	24.00	120.00	235.00

Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. A 25% deposit is required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter. If you want a copy of the new illustrated Kerr Chick Book, write for it. Free on request.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS THE KERR CHICKERIES INC.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Department 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.

WENE CHICKS

WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK

State Certified Blood-Tested

Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorns—Prompt Deliveries Throughout April

We will be shipping 16,000 of these little white beauties every week in April. All from blood-tested, State-certified breeders—every female a mature hen. Every male from a selected Wene mating. If you want the extra profits that come from having the right stock, you must buy from a real breeder. Our prices are only a little higher than you'd pay for hatchery-run, an extra egg per bird will repay you twice over. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes from blood-tested matings. Special cross-bred White Rock-Wyandotte Chicks, for fancy broiler and roaster trades.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS FOR DELIVERY IN LATE APRIL
Write for complete Mating List and Latest Prices on all breeds

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

UNQUESTIONABLY The best way to raise chicks

Practical! Powerful! 100% Dependable!

3 Sizes **$16.50 up**

AMERICAN COAL BROODERS

The American keeps chicks healthy, happy, sturdy. Right amount of heat for every chick in any temperature. Automatic drafts. Burns hard coal, soft coal, or gas. Economical—everlasting! Easy to fill—easy to clean. Needs little attention. 42 in. canopy, $16.50; 52 in. canopy, $21.50; 56 in. canopy, $26.50.

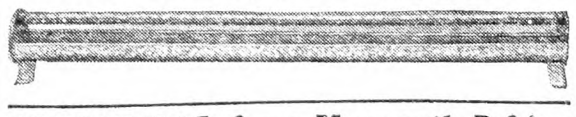
We also make the Wishbone Oil Brooder

WISHBONE WATER FOUNTS

Largest drinking capacity! Easily cleaned—easily carried. Can't tip. No rough corners! Prices, $1.00 and up.

Wishbone Mash Hoppers, Grit and Shell Boxes. Chick Feeders, and other galvanized wear are scientifically designed, splendidly made—big value for the money. Practical! Many exclusive features! Write for details.

AMERICAN INCUBATORS, INC.
4126 Codwise Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.



DUCKLINGS from Mammoth Pekins
$30 per hundred, EGGS, $12 per hundred.
L. & L. CANHAM R.F.D. 7 Albion, N.Y.

DARK S.C.R.I. RED HATCHING EGGS (Utility) Prize Winners, $2 25 Per setting, postpaid. LIONEL CLAYTON - EGG HARBOR, N. J.

QUALITY CHICKS Large type S. C. W. Leghorns from our free range flock, $10 per 100. Special price on large lots. 100% guarantee. Circular. MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Penna.

YOUNG'S Portable Poultry Houses

$45 Buys This Fine Brooder House
The 8x8-ft. "Amherst" House shown above is just right for brooding. Later, take out the stove, put in roosts and you have an ideal Colony House. Complete with windows, shutters and paper for roof. Price: $45.00 f. o. b. Floor if wanted. $9.35; roosts, nests and dropping board $4.
FREE CATALOG of Poultry Houses, Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels.
E. C. YOUNG COMPANY
86 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

MEADOW BROOK CHICKS

"Once you try them, you always buy them"

APRIL PRICES AFTER APRIL 6

S. C. W. LEGHORNS	11c Each
BARRED ROCKS	14c Each
R. I. REDS	16c Each

HATCHES EACH WEEK

We prepay postage and guarantee safe delivery. Order direct from this Ad. or send for Booklet.

These chicks, bred from free-range stock, are positively healthy, husky and hardy, and are sure to please you. Let us add you to our list of satisfied customers. Also booking orders for S. C. W. Leghorn, 12-week-old PULLETS.

MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX R, STOCKTON, N. J.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

CORN BELT HATCHERIES

For four successive years our stock has been inspected and passed by authorized state inspectors. These Four Years of Illinois State Accrediting Makes a big difference. The good effects of this rigid selection has been multiplied in our breeding work each year.

NOTE THESE LOW PRICES

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$31.50	$52.50	$100.00
Buff Leghorns & Anconas	7.00	13.00	38.50	62.50	120.00
Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds	7.75	14.50	43.00	70.00	135.00
R. C. Reds, Wh. & Buff Rocks, Blk. Min.	8.00	15.00	44.50	72.50	140.00
Buff & Wh. Orp., Wh. Wyan., Wh. Min.	8.50	16.00	47.50	77.50	150.00
Light Brahmas, Buff Minorcas	9.50	18.00	53.50	87.50	170.00
Jersey Black Giants	10.50	20.00	59.50	97.50	190.00

Assorted $10 per 100. Heavies $12.

We guarantee 100% live arrival. Where can you buy greater values in accredited chicks. Our new catalog is free. Get it today and learn all about these chicks. You will like them and like the low price for which you can get them. Ref.: First Nat'l Bank. Member International Baby Chick Association. CORN BELT HATCHERIES, D. K. Roth & Sons, Owners, Box 69, Gibson City, Ill.

ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY

ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

ATHENS CHICKS LAY HEAVILY IN WINTER—PROOF!

"Sirs: Please book my order for 3,300 White Leghorns for week of March 12. The first lot of chicks from you last year mostly went to neighbors but I put 1,000 in three brooders and at eight weeks old I had 987 left. Raised 476 good, rugged, heavy pullets. Eggs good size, running 80% to 24 oz. and better. The second lot in May were just as good. In all have 2,200 laying 60%, looking fine, holding weight and mortality very low. Enclosing names of neighbors interested in your chicks."—R. E. Moody, Hazardville, Ct., Jan. 17, 1928.

Eight Years of Constructive Breeding.—Our eight years of constructive breeding and experienced incubation of selected eggs weighing 24 oz. or better assures you **less loss in brooding, better satisfaction and more profit. The cream of the baby chick crop** is right here in Southeastern Ohio. **Choice flocks of heavy production and show qualities.**

To save time **order direct from this ad.** or write for our **free catalog, beautifully illustrated in colors and photos from our own flocks. Full live delivery guaranteed. All postage paid** or **C. O. D. if desired.**

	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	$13	$62	$120
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	15	72	140
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	16	78	150
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas, Sil. Wyandottes	17	82	160
Selected Heavy Breeds, Odds & Ends	13	62	120

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY Box 92 ATHENS, OHIO

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS

BRED FOR PRODUCTION · STANDARD QUALITY ·

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. **Interesting catalog write for it,** or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97	190

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

TRUSLOW Thorobred Chicks

Free Book

You can meet the growing demand for quality eggs and poultry. Prices are high, profit never better. Every chick buyer should know about TRUSLOW THOROBREDS. Our 45 years in the poultry business has developed remarkable egg and meat producing strains.

You can make money with Truslow's big, strong, vigorous Thorobred Chicks — Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes.

Write us today stating breed and number you need so we can quote prices. Get our FREE Book, Raising Poultry for Profit.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 Chestertown, Md.

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White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

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White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
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Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
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Postpaid Prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00	$118.00
Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

Asst. for broilers $10 per 100. All heavies, $11. Order from this ad. We will ship C.O.D. on 10% deposit. Ref.: Van Wert National Bank. 100% live delivery prepaid. Get Gus's Aids on Poultry—sent free each month.

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They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

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Chicks, $8 per 100 and up

100% live delivery to your door. Our 24-page Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free. Our Chickens are hogan tested.

	25	50	100	500
White, Buff, Brown and Black Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Special Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	40.00
Heavy Broilers	3.75	6.50	12.00	59.00

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 12c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.

WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money. Just mail your order. Pay for your chicks when they arrive. From pure-bred, high egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guar.

Prices on:	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed, all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 113, BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE HENYARD

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

A Correction.—On page 473 in third paragraph the amount of dried milk was given as 10 lbs. It should have been 100 lbs.

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending March 12, 1928, with comments of the director:

During the contest which ended last October there were only six pens of birds which laid over two thousands eggs, that averaged about 24 ounces to the dozen. This leads us to believe that there is still a chance for considerable improvement in the type of egg which is being placed in incubators.

The mechanics of judging hatching eggs, when no individual pedigreeing is done, may begin while daily collections are being cased. Pee-wee, pullet sized, deformed, rough or poor shelled eggs can be seen at a glance. After any single filler is completed one may look directly down upon it and remove any eggs which will allow the passage of the little finger between them and the side of the honeycomb. Next rub the palm of the hand over the filler and take out those which hinder the movement or those which cannot be felt.

When it comes time to set the machine, place an old quilt or bags on a table, and lay out all eggs. Line up as many as there may be room for, placing them with the large end in line. By so doing, one can readily see those eggs which taper too fast or too slowly, as well as the eggs which are off color.

The results of a campaign like the above, carried on with the Institute flock this season, is shown in the following table:

Eggs Produced	Daily Culling	Culled Setting	Total Set
575	241	64	270
555	162	123	270
360	122	15	223
458	122	4	332
157	12	57	88
456	104	54	298
159	17	16	126
306	37	17	252
3026	817	350	1859

Only 64.8 per cent of the eggs produced were set. We do not recommend the setting of every egg which can possibly be forced from the breeding pen.—C. D. Anderson, Manager New York State Egg-laying Contest.

During the nineteenth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,049 eggs or 57.8 per cent. This is an increase of 303 eggs or a 4.3 per cent over last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927 is 39,129 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich., 59; White Leghorns, Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 56; White Leghorns, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, N. Y., 56; White Leghorns, George B. Ferris, Mich., 55; White Plymouth Rocks, E. A. Hirt, Mass., 55; White Leghorns, Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 54.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 677; Warren's Farm, Mo., 662; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 639; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 590; The Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 585; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 582.

R. I. Reds.—Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 776; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 620; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 595; Mass. Agr. Station, Mass., 506.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 287; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 272.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. C. Jones, Ore., 549; Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 482; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 470.

White Plymouth Rocks.—William R. Speck, N. Y., 482; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 458.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Mar. 6	43	15	Clear
Mar. 7	42	11	Partly cloudy
Mar. 8	54	26	Clear
Mar. 9	33	20	Snow
Mar. 10	55	25	Clear
Mar. 11	47	12	Partly cloudy
Mar. 12	64	33	Cloudy.

Analysis of Poultry Feed

I am feeding an egg mash containing the following ingredients: Corn gluten meal, wheat middlings, cornmeal, wheat bran, ground oats, meat and bone scrap, powdered buttermilk, phosphate of lime 2½ per cent, fish meal. Could you give me some idea of about how much of each is being used?

Pennsylvania. W. M. K.

No one but the makers can know with any certainty just what proportions of each ingredient enter into the mash. A formula without amounts given is of no value to anyone in judg-

GARLAND FARMS BLUE RIBBON STOCK

BABY CHICKS

CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

WEIKS BABY CHICKS

They cost no more and you will like them better. Breeding foundation based on high flash average.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00
Barred Rocks	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00
Columbian Rocks	5.75	11.25	22.00	105.00

Mixed Chicks, $11 per 100

Send for free illustrated catalog and read about our guarantee 100%. Do it now.

WEIKS POULTRY FARM, Kleinfeltersville, Box C, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

That LIVE and GROW

From Delaware's choice flocks. All breeding flocks under personal supervision of FRANK VADAKIN, former Superintendent of Public Ledger-North American Egg Laying Contest for nine years.

Barred Rocks and White Leghorns

Write for Circular

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Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS

C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 12c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 14c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Wyan., 14c; Buff Orps. 15c; Heavy asst., 11c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.

Write for free literature

Butler Chick Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box B, Butler, Ind.

BRAMBLE'S HIGH-QUALITY Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White and Brown Leghorns
Mixed—

Immediate delivery

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BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308, Chestertown, Md

Chicks of Quality!

NONE BETTER

"None Better Quality" Chicks are famous for their size, vigor and strength. Officially culled for color and high egg production. *White Leghorns, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, Black Giants.* 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid. Low prices. Write for circular at once.

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BLOOD-TESTED

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

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Concretely written, attractively illustrated, and intensely interesting. Most valuable catalog that we have yet published. Virtually filled with cashable ideas on brooding, feeding and poultry management. Describes our chicks and a service to you built upon 14 years of aggressive effort. Your copy mailed **FREE** immediately upon request. Write for it.

Fairfield Hatchery, Lock Box 509, Lancaster, O.

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, 12c; Mixed, 9c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. EHRISMAN, McAlisterville, Pa.

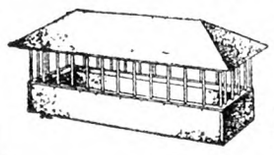
Costs Only $4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."

I. PUTNAM, Inc., Route 364 C Elmira, N.Y.

Carpenter's Universal Weather-proof Feeder



An ideal feeder for out-door use. All feed is protected from the weather. The feed pan has a capacity of one bushel of feed and is so made that it keeps out all the dampness from the ground. No feed lost from spoiling. No parts to clog. Keeps feed before your flock at all times.

Factory Price, $4.50

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The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
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For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely.
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CHICKS S. C. Buff Leghorns, W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and Mixed, 9c each and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

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Day old chicks. Penna. supervised. Blood tested flocks. Bred for size, vigor and high egg production. Catalogue free. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Mifflintown, Penna.

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CHICKS Pure bred. Blood tested free range breeders Leghorns, Anconas, 12c. Rocks, Reds, 14c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c. Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free. SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS
from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and may Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, *M. A. Campbell,* Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

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From State Supervised Breeders.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del. *Catalogue.*

New York State CERTIFIED S. C. White Leghorns
All males used from Hanson's pedigreed 250-315 egg hens. Eggs and Chicks. WEBSTER KUNEY, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

INTRODUCTORY OFFER—Brightwaters Famous Mountain Bred Giant Bronze Turkeys. Hens, $10.00; Toms $15.00. On approval. BRIGHTWATERS FARM, Route 6, Hendersonville, N. C.

CHICKS Heavy Laying White and Brown Leghorns exclusively, 11c, from our free range flocks. Parcel postpaid. Circular. FRANK BLUM, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS from heavy laying flock. Barred Rocks, 12c; Reds, 12c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 10c; Light Mixed, 7c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. B. W. AMEY - Coeolamus, Penna.

Avoid Disappointment Order Tarbell Farms S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks early. March to June delivery. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, $11 per 100. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS White Leghorns, Tancred Strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. FREE RANGE POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa. John S. Barner, Prop.

ing of its value. A good mixture of the feeds given could be made up of 200 lbs. of yellow cornmeal and 100 lbs. each of gluten feed—not gluten meal—ground heavy oats, wheat middlings and wheat bran; 60 lbs. of high-grade meat scrap, and 25 lbs. each of fish scrap and dried buttermilk. The dried buttermilk and meat scrap, being the most expensive of the ingredients are most apt to be scant in amount.

M. B. D.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to March 12, 1928, with remarks by the director:

The heaviest snowfall of the year at Storrs did not disturb the 1,400 pullets in the laying contest, and production remained on an even keel during the nineteenth week. As a matter of fact the 5,456-egg score was a gain of 44 eggs over the production for the preceding week, by an odd coincidence it was exactly the same lay that was registered for the nineteenth week in last year's laying trial. The rate of production was 55.7 per cent. Up to last Monday night the contest flock had produced 91,221 eggs. This is an average of 651 eggs for each of the 140 competing entries or an average of 65 eggs per bird. Up to the present time, the seventeenth contest has already gained seven eggs per bird over last year's trial for a similar period of time. And in the latter competition, it will be remembered, the flock established a new Storrs record of 183.1 eggs per bird for a 51-week period.

Two more entries passed the 1,000-egg mark during the week just closed. These are the R. I. Reds entered by Charlescote Farm from Massachusetts, with a 19-week score of 1,036 eggs, and the White Leghorns of George Lowry from Connecticut, with a 1,017-egg score for the same length of time. Several other entries are expected to pass this mark within a week or two.

Nine entries crowed on to the honor roll for the past week, but none of these were able to outlay the Charlescote Reds that have outlaid all other competitors in the past six weeks. One entry, Hanson's Leghorns from Oregon, did match the Charlescote score of 60 eggs, however, so these two pens share the ranking positions on the honor roll for the nineteenth week. White Wyandottes owned by the Locusts from Connecticut, laid 58 eggs to gain undisputed possession of second place. In third place, however, there was real competition with Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns—five entries in all—tied with 56 eggs each. Included in this group are the R. I. Reds owned by Frank Bakanyi of Connceicut, and West Neck Farms of New York; the White Rocks of A. T. Lenzen of Massachusetts; the White Wyandottes of Fisher Poultry Farm from Canada, and the White Leghorns of Hollywood Poultry Farm from Washington. Another entry of White Leghorns owned by George Lowry placed fourth for the week with a score of 55 eggs. The geographical distribution of entries on the week's honor roll shows representatives from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Washington, Oregon and Ontario.

The attempt of the Charlescote Reds to overtake the Broadview Leghorns from Connecticut, and move into first place becomes more interesting as the contest continues, and it now appears that the Broadview entry has no intention of being passed. These Connecticut Leghorns increased their production during the nineteenth week, and it may be the start of a rally that will enable the Broadview entry to retain the coveted first place that they have held since the second week of competition. Broadview's score to last Monday night was 1,059 eggs or 23 more than the total production of the Charlescote entry. The latter contestant outlaid Broadview by 13 eggs during the past week, but if the Leghorns continue to increase they will reduce the rate of gain. That is, provided the Reds do not increase their lay also, though the possibility of increase in the Reds is not as great as in the Leghorns, which are producing less at the present.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Maine, 946; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 822; Hawes Bros, Maine, 772.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 903; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 864.

White Wyandottes.—Tom Barron, England, 770; Fisher Poultry Farm, Canada, 745.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,036; Fred H. Sampson, Mass., 925; Mass. Agri. College, Mass., 913; Homestead Farm, Conn., 903; Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 872.

White Leghorns. — Broadview Farm, Conn., 1,059; George Lowry, Conn., 1,017; Amakassia Farm, N. Y., 950; George Lowry, Conn., 940; Bournedale Farm, N. Y., 934; Geo. B. Ferris, Mich., 903.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL-BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive free, our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

We are not a commercial hatchery. This is a POULTRY FARM. We have over 100 acres here, and last season we, ourselves, brooded more than 50,000 chicks RIGHT HERE ON OUR FARM.

We are keeping 3,000 two and three-year-old Red hens for breeders. All of these hens are mated to males of the same stock as our last year's contest pen at Storrs, which laid 2,062 eggs in 51 weeks. These are our SPECIAL MATINGS as quoted below.

In the middle west, "Accredited" has no reference to disease of any kind—it means merely that someone has culled a flock for appearance only.

"New England Accredited" means that the stock has been blood tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, and is a real protection for the buyers of baby chicks. We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

File your order early to insure delivery at the time you want the chicks. Note these low prices for super quality chicks.

PRICES AND TERMS—SEASON 1928—100 OR MORE

	S.C.W. LEGHORNS	S.C.R.I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.
TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totaling less than $20, cash with order.

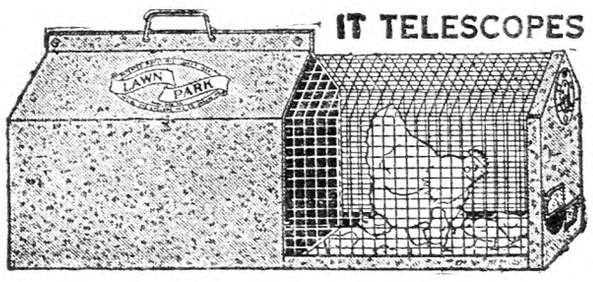
December 17, 1927.
Hall Brothers, Wallingford, Conn.
Gentlemen: The chicks are just one month old today. Out of the 750 and surplus you sent, up to December 2d, we lost 21. Have lost none since; they are growing fast, very even, and handsome as any one could wish. If all goes well, I intend to order for March or early April about as many more.
Very truly, Jerome Kennedy,
202 Broad St., Rehoboth, Mass.

In the last Storrs Contest we had pens of White Leghorns and of Reds. BOTH PENS averaged over 200 eggs per bird! No one ever before heard of a breeder getting over a 200-egg average on more than one breed. No wonder

Hall's Chicks Are Better

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery
Mail your order now, direct from this ad. State number and breed of chicks wanted and approximate date of shipment. We will do the rest, will deliver to you chicks which will make profitable producers for you as long as you own them.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.



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The Wire Park, which pulls out like a drawer, gives hen and chicks fresh grass, air and sunshine during the day; closes at night and in storms. This coop meets every demand; portable, with removable floor for easy cleaning; roomy, light, durable, sanitary. PROOF AGAINST HAWKS, RATS, WEASELS, etc. Made of galvanized metal; repels vermin. Size, open, 18 in. x 24 in. x 48 in. Pays for itself in chicks and labor saved. Turn work into pleasure and profit.
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Won Both Vineland and Bergen Co. Contests
Now booking orders for 8, 10 & 12 wk. old pedigreed cockerels and pullets. We offer pedigreed WHITE LEGHORN cockerels—baby chicks and hatching eggs at prices you can afford.
WE OWN A SON OF THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD HEN
Write for circular describing matings and prices.
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R. F. D. No. 1 Little Falls, N. J.

SCOTT'S QUALITY CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns—Half Price—Now $12.50 Per 100.
ALFRED R. SCOTT Box 405 TOMS RIVER, N. J.
Over 20 years of culling. Egg laying contest record. Foundation stock. TOM BARRON improved each year. 1927 added breeders, cockerels and eggs from HOLLYWOOD and TANCRED FARMS, Washington.

MATTITUCK WHITE LEGHORN FARM
Barron-Hollywood Strain. N. Y. State Certified.
Trapnested under N. Y. State R. O. P.
Chicks Hatched from Breeders on our own Farm Only.
Baby Chicks 500 or more.... 18c each
Less than 500.... 20c each
CERTIFIED CHICKS..... 25c each
MILTON P. PHILLIPS Successor to
Box 422 Mattituck, N. Y. ARTHUR H. PENNY

HIGH GRADE CHICKS PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	15.00	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes and Bk. Minorcas	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted—Light, 9c; Heavy, 12c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS
Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
WM. D. SCOTT, Prop. HARRINGTON, DEL.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Bassom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed	9	42.50	80

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Zeller's Extra Quality Chicks
Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Trapnested, production bred matings, $16 per 100, $77 per 500, $150 per 1000. Also quality White Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. Circular free. 10% books order. EDGAR A. ZELLER, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Pa.

CHICKS *Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns*
Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains. Lowest possible prices for really good chicks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write today for catalog and prices.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

Buy C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by imported Males; also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Big fluffy chicks that please. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices Low. Write for Free Catalogue.
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April..... $12.00 per 100 $110.00 per 1000
May..... 10.00 per 100 90.00 per 1000
Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

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Mixed..... $ 8 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns..... 10 per 100
Barred Rocks..... 12 per 100
Reds..... 12 per 100
Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY
PRICES FOR MARCH AND APRIL

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds..	$14.00	$7.50	$4.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed.	12.00	6.50	3.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
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BABY CHICKS
Properly Hatched Safe Delivery
Barred Rocks..... 14c
White Leghorns..... 12c
MIFFLIN HATCHERY MIFFLIN, PA.

Accredited Chicks C. O. D.
Pay for Chicks When You Receive Them.
Especially Selected, Accredited Stock
BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE
Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today. Our chicks are highest quality.
SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 13, Kenton, O.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

March and April Prices	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$57.00	$110.00

Large WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Postpaid.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS $9.00 Per Hundred Up. Good Free Range Stock.
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Mixed. Circular and Price List. Delivery guaranteed.
Long's Reliable Hatchery, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

Southern Delaware Baby Chicks
Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds, from State Supervised breeders for your protection. Sunny moderate climate helps us to hatch strong chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices and guarantee delivery. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Del.

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Barred and White Rocks, $14, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $16. Heavy Mixed, $12. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, *Veterinarian,* Beaver Springs, Pa.

TANCRED LEGHORN **CHICKS** from Pennsylvania—State Certified, Bacillary White Diarrhea "FREE" flocks. Only 207-262 Egg Pedigreed Males used. Hatching Eggs. Ten-Week Old Cockerels and Pullets. Free booklet.
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1881—Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns—1928

(*America's Business Hen*)

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The undisputed foundation of the best flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the world for nearly half a century. There's a reason.

Real quality EGGS FOR HATCHING and DAY OLD CHICKS from the finest and closest selected matings in the country. An honestly conducted breeding farm. No bought-up trash, no fairy tales, no bunk.

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Box Y
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Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your Winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings, at 13 cents and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

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Established 1887 *Reference: State Bank of Ransomville*

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are Standard Production birds of unusual quality, Certified and blood-tested by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Winning, 1927, every special and every first prize. Production Classes, at Atlantic City Exposition and State College, Pa. Best Display vs. all breeds at Syracuse. Also proving that bred-to-lay birds can win the blue in Exhibition classes, winning at Atlantic City Exposition: 3 cock; 3, 5 cockerels; 1, 4 pullets; 2 Young pen.

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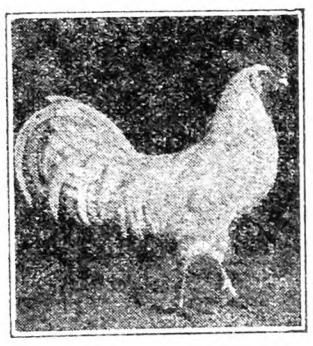

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Our 19th Year For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.

There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past 18 years. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept. Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Liberal Discount on Quantity Orders.

Chicks Sent C. O. D. If You Wish. Get Our Plan

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America's leading breeds and strains insure profits with National Chicks guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
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We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

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Van Duzer Baby Chicks
Bred to Lay—Bred to Pay

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched. *We guarantee satisfaction. Write today!*

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PURE BRED CHICKS

We have something special to offer you. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. GUARANTEED CHICKS. Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES 101 MAIN ST., HOYTVILLE, OHIO

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 40 Fairport, N. Y.

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 for 100 with order; balance when delivered. Let us supply you with big, strong Peerless Chicks from carefully bred and culled flocks that contain the blood of leading strains: Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, Etc. Price, Postpaid, 100% live arrival—

	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy assorted, $10 per 100. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS "direct"

Large size husky chicks from Free range high producers. Disease unknown on our farm. 285 to 312 breeding of large size chalk white eggs. 19 years breeding of white leghorns exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular.

H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX R SODUS, N. Y.

Care of Baby Chicks

Which is the best for baby chicks, dried milk or dried buttermilk, or skim-milk in their mash? Should I use cod-liver oil, and also how much of both the milk and the oil? I expect to mix my own feed later on, but for the first feed I would prefer a commercial feed. Also state some facts about the temperature and litter, and general rules. I have 200 pullets, but this is our first chance on baby chicks. I am getting White Leghorns. J. H.

New Jersey.

If you use a good commercial mash, this will have one of the dry milk preparations or its equivalent in meat scrap in proper proportion in it. A mash containing both high-grade meat scrap and one of the preparations of milk in it is probably superior to one containing but one of these ingredients. If there is any difference, dried buttermilk may be superior to dry skim-milk, but the form in which milk is fed is not very important. If you can get a liberal supply of liquid skim or buttermilk, it is not necessary to use either of the dried products. The liquid milk may be fed in all the quantity that the chicks will consume, with little or no meat scrap in the mash. It is not necessary to use cod-liver oil when chicks can have an outdoor run in the sunshine. If they must be confined indoors it is needed. One to two pints of the oil to 100 lbs. of mash is fed. Its use with early hatched chicks, at least, is to be recommended, though later in the season, when chicks can be out of doors on a grass range, the extra expense of feeding it may not be justified. Have your brooder house well warmed by a heater capable of keeping a temperature of between 90 and 100 beneath the hover before placing the chicks in it, and use chaff, shavings, sand or one of the commercial litters, avoiding anything of a musty or mouldy nature. Place a wire screen or curtain about the stove to keep the chicks near it for several days and until they learn the source of heat; then allow them the run of the floor. Avoid floor drafts, but give the brooder ample ventilation and sunlight.

Do not allow the water containers to become empty and cause crowding and trampling when they are filled. Feed according to the system which you adopt and do not make frequent and unnecessary changes with a view to bettering it and because you hear them recommended. Keep all utensils, particularly those used for milk, absolutely clean and change the litter often enough to prevent that from becoming fouled. Watchfulness is necessary when baby chicks are to be raised; they can think of more ways to commit suicide than any other animal living and they have a multitude of natural enemies willing to spare them that trouble without solicitation. Little chicks are babies, and attractive ones, but they require a baby's care.

M. B. D.

Disinfecting Poultry Run

The brooder-house I have is built on a foundation and is very heavy and difficult to move. I would prefer to disinfect the ground surrounding it. Could I use chloride of lime, sulphate of iron, or sulphate of copper, or any other chemical, and how strong to make the solution? Would such disinfectants injure fruit trees on the ground?

Brunswick, Ohio. C. A. R.

It is a difficult matter to disinfect the soil by means of chemicals, though it has been attempted by such means as soaking the ground to a depth of several inches with a solution of corrosive sublimate of one to one thousand strength, or one ounce apothecary's weight, to eight gallons of water colored blue with laundry bluing. The modern method of keeping enclosed yards next to buildings in use is to floor a small space with concrete,

BABY CHICKS

Locust Corner Poultry Farm Chicks are good chicks because:
1. Blood tested for White Diarrhea for 2 years.
2. Culled by expert each year for 20 years.
3. Breeders from contest pens with records from 200 to 315.
4. Many customers report 50% to 70% production throughout fall and winter from last year's chicks.
5. You can do the same.
6. Prices reasonable.

ORDER EARLY

LOCUST CORNER POULTRY FARM
A. W. Davis, Owner Mt. Sinai, L. I., N. Y.

S. C. WH. LEGHORNS
EXCLUSIVELY

Trapnested and pedigreed continuously for 17 years.

Our birds are all high producers of large white eggs, more than that they are beautiful stay white birds with low tail carriage. Nowhere can you see more vitality, beauty and handling qualities in breeding males. Our neighbors buy 75% of our output, there is a reason. Before you order your chicks, hatching eggs or cockerels visit our farm or let us send you our catalog. A postal will bring it.

Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

Ace Farm
Guernsey Cattle — S. C. White Leghorns
Trade Mark
Monroe
Orange County
New York

Standard Bred Utility
S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS

Buy them from a leading commercial poultry Plant run for profit from the Egg Basket. We trapnest and select our breeders for the points a Poultryman wants. *Quality and Profits.* All breeding stock tested by N. Y. S. Agricultural College for White Diarrhea. Write for catalog and prices.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

PORTER'S Certified Leghorns
Largest Certified Flock in State
The large chalk-white egg strain

Four 1st prizes at State Fair for best white eggs. Cup for champion production Leghorn pen. CHICKS—marvelous ones. Eggs, Males, Pullets. Free circular.

FARLEY PORTER, Box W, Sodus, N. Y.

BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS

are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B. W. D. tested. Circular on request.

CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

CHICKS! Breeders on Our Farm. Wyckoff Leghorns. 5,000 Chicks Weekly.

First hatch February 27th. Prices furnished on request. A deposit of $5.00 per 100 chicks required with order. Refund if ordering dates are filled. State when ordering what advanced or later dates considered.

MAPLEWOOD POULTRY FARM Office 196 Lark St. ALBANY, N. Y.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS. Guaranteed. Prices and quality that please. Catalog free.

R. T. EWING - - ATLANTIC, PA.

CERTIFIED—B. W. D. FREE

Eggs and chicks from large, big egg White Leghorns, trapnested 10 years. Write for circular, also story of 325-egg hen.

ACREBRIDGE FARM
BOX R MARLBORO, MASS.

TANCRED PEDIGREED S. C. White Leghorns
Sires and Dams Records 254-312
CHICKS, $18, $21. EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.
Same lines as our contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. *Descriptive Catalog.*

PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.

JOHN W. BOTTCHER MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
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N. J. Certified and R. O. P. Chicks from range reared large, productive White Leghorns. *Write for descriptive pamphlet.*

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Buying With Assurance S.C. White Leghorn Chicks, 45 acres free farm range. 18 years successful Breeder. 10 consecutive years N. Y. State Certification. Every Breeder Blood-Tested of Bacillary White Diarrhea, under supervision N. Y. State Veterinary College. We never breed from pullets. Catalogue on request.

HILL VIEW FARM, H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

PRODUCTION BRED Leghorn Chicks WYCKOFF Foundation
No pullet breeders. $20—100; $185—1000.
ADAM SEABURY, Evergreen Poultry Farm, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

S. C. White Leghorns Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels. Write for catalog.
CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y RAHWAY, N. J.

M. A. C. P. B., Inc

Bonded CHICKS

Not only has every breeding bird been blood-tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, but this year every chick hatched from this clean breeding stock will go out backed by a **$500.00 BOND** as additional guarantee of health and livability.

The parents are CERTIFIED, the chicks are BONDED, free from B. W. D.

Never before was such protection offered the purchaser of baby chicks.

4 BREEDS

S. C. REDS S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED and WHITE ROCKS

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

94% of M. A. C. P. B. chicks sold in 1927 were RAISED—losses were 6% only. That's the kind of chicks that are profitable! Write for list of members in good standing for 1928.

Mass. Assn. of Certified Poultry Breeders, Inc.
Amherst, Mass.
Mention this Advertisement

JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

BROOKSIDE HUSKY CHICKS

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

are from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights.

Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. Be convinced. Order from this ad. March and April prices as follows:

	50	100	500
S.C.W. Leghorns	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50
Barred Rocks . .	8.00	15.00	72.50
R. I. Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50
Asst. Chicks . . .	5.50	10.00	50.00

In 1000 lots, one-half cent cheaper.

Special mating Tancred Strain Leghorns, March and April shipments, 17c each—400 or over, 16c each. Also, TWO-WEEK-OLD CHICKS—write for special prices. S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 8-weeks-old, 85c each. 10 to 12-weeks-old, 95c each.

Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.

Brookside Poultry Farms
Dept. R
E. C. Brown Sergeantville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 **Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.**
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection.

This is your protection—write for prices on 8-week-old and ready to lay Pullets.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, NEW JERSEY

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

50,000 Weekly. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All flocks culled.

	50	100	400
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns..	$6 50	$12.00	$46.00
Wh. and Barred Rocks, B. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	54.00
Buff Orpingtons and Buff Rocks....	8.00	15.00	58.00
R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes..	8.00	15.00	58.00
Buff Minorcas.....	8.50	16.00	62.00
Black Giants and Light Brahmas...	12.50	24.00	94.00
Anconas.	7.00	13.00	50.00

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100. Odds and Ends, $9 per 100
Pekin Ducks, $30 per 100. Catalog in Colors Free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY Box 32 BUCYRUS OHIO

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY

The Best Popular Breeds on Free Range

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	15.00	75.00	.....
Broilers, Assorted.....	11.00	52 50	100 00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

which may be flushed with a disinfectant solution or covered with sand or loam that can be renewed at intervals. Chicks are raised nowadays in pretty small quarters and it is not impractical to construct a small concrete platform next to the brooder-house for their outdoor run and to keep this clean year after year. There is of course no definite size of yard required, though it should be large enough to afford the number of chicks kept in it ample room for exercise. M. B. D.

Treatment for Lazy Hens

May I have a little space to answer the brother from Pike Co., Pa., about too fat Barred Rock pullets? I have found the Barred Rock pullet next to the White Leghorn the best laying fowl that grows. They are also the laziest bird and must be handled and fed accordingly. With grain very high and going higher, let me tell the readers how I feel, and get the results, 60 per cent layers and better, and this is especially good for Barred Rocks.

Take a pail of bran and salt it with a salt shaker (big one), and mix it in before wetting it. Then pour boiling hot water on it, and feed in a trough in the morning boiling hot. In afternoon feed corn in a straw floor covering so they will work for it, not too much at a time. Keep beef fat suet (which is not very expensive) where they can get it occasionally, and if you have them feed beets and cabbage and plenty of fresh water. I find more salt makes them thirsty and drink more and lay more. Don't overdo it. I know you will get the eggs and I know it is cheaper. Yours for economy when grain is high and eggs never so low this time of year. E. H. M.

Massachusetts.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

*Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.

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Glaser's Pure Breeds
AMERICA'S LEADING STRAINS

Carefully Bred and Culled

HIGHEST QUALITY — LOWEST PRICES

FOUNDATION males from Trapnested and Pedigreed TANCRED and WYCKOFF S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production. **SHEPPARD'S "FAMOUS" LAYING ANCONAS** and **TORMOHLEN'S BROWN LEGHORNS: Chicks** at **$12** per 100; **$57.50** for 500, and **$110** for 1,000.

Foundation males from **THOMPSON'S "RINGLET"** and **HOLTERMAN'S "ARISTOCRAT" Barred Rocks, PAPE'S BLACK MINORCAS, White Rocks, Single** and **Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds;** Chicks **$14** for 100; **$67.50** for 500; **$130** for 1,000.

Finest Quality SILVER LACED and **WHITE WYANDOTTES,** and **BUFF ORPINGTONS: $15** for 100; **$72.50** for 500; and **$140** for 1,000.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, $15 for 100; **$72.50** for 500; **$140** for 1,000.

ASSORTED HEAVY BREEDS at **$12** a hundred.
ASSORTED LIGHT BREEDS at **$10** a hundred.

MANY OF THESE CHICKS SHOULD WIN IN THE FALL AND WINTER SHOWS FOR YOU AND PROVE WONDERFUL LAYERS

Member of American Baby Chick Producers Assn. Reference: People's Banking Co. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad. or write for our Free Illustrated 4-color descriptive catalog. Our Flocks have the blood, breeding, hatching and care to insure vim, vitality and record laying for you.

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Geo. M. Glaser, Mgr. Box 155-B McCOMB, OHIO

100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTPAID

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Postpaid Prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Brown & Buff Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks & Bf. Minorcas..	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	.....
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Heavy Mixed: 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1,000, $120. Light Mixed for Broilers: 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1,000, $95. Wh. Pekin Ducklings: 25, $7.50; 50, $15; 100, $30; 500, $145. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.: Farmers' State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog. **THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box D., New Washington, Ohio**

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

FOUR REASONS FOR BUYING SUNBEAM HIGH-GRADE CHICKS

1.—**Absolute Reliability. Eleventh Year.** One of the **Oldest** Ohio Hatcheries. Member I. B. C. A. Reference, Buckeye Commercial Bank. 2.—**Finest Quality.** From purebred, heavy laying winter-egg flocks, selected and inspected for years by experts. **Healthy, hardy, vigorous.** 3.—**Ohio Accredited.** All breeders chosen and leg-banded by Experts authorized by the Ohio State Poultry Improvement Assn. 4.—**Very Low Prices.** Compare these prices with chicks of equal quality anywhere. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **2% discount** on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door—

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks	$4.00	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00	$135.00
R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
S. C. White Orpingtons, S. C. Buff Orpingtons.....	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00	115.00

Careful personal attention to all orders. Order from this ad. or write for our Beautiful 1928 Catalog. Our chicks went into 29 States and 2 Canadian Provinces last year. Our shipping losses were less than 1%, less than one chick in each 100. **SUNBEAM HATCHERY BOX 58 FINDLAY, OHIO**

OHIO RIVER HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

OHIO RIVER CHICKS

Our "SPECIAL MATINGS" of big Tom Barron and Tancred 213-286 Egg Strain White Leghorns, and Similar Best Quality in five other popular breeds, are bred to lay large eggs and for Heavy Winter Production when prices are highest. This means BIG PROFITS for you. Ordinary small egg layers are unprofitable. Write today for our 1928 CATALOG beautifully illustrated from our own flocks. Member International Baby Chick Association.

THE OHIO RIVER CHICKERIES, Box 80, MARIETTA, OHIO

WRITE for this Chick Catalog

BIG FREE Catalog

Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dames records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, Dark Brown and Buff Leghorns. Roger Luxon of New London paid for a brooder and brooder house and showed a cash profit of $175 last year with 300 of our Rocks.

Write for catalog which tells all about our stock. Last year was the 50th year our President, Chas. McClave, showed at Ohio Stock Fair. He is known the world over as a poultryman.

Prices are attractive. Write today.

NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY COMPANY Box N NEW LONDON, OHIO

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds.....	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds.....	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants.....	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

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Almost no loss in chicks now under my brooders. New Hampshire University certifies to 100% clean test. This strain is of good size and color and lays lots of big eggs. BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE.
PITMAN FARM - - New Boston, N. H.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Vt. Certified, Bred, Grown, Breeders tested 100% free from White Diarrhea. Cockerels used from 200-egg hens. 300 pullets hatched Feb. 5th. 2000 chicks each week. Circular with prices.
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Hanson Strain S. C. White Leghorns, Pekins, Mallards, Muscovys, White Homer Pigeons. *Send for Circular.*
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FOR SALE—Yearling Bronze Tom Turkeys from prize winning stock, $12 ea. GIRDLE RIDGE FARMS, Katonah, N. Y.

A STATE ACCREDITED TESTED FOR T. B. AND B. W. D. **B**

	100	300
W. Leghorns - - -	$12.50	$36.75
Barred Rocks, Reds - -	15.00	43.50
W. Rocks, B. Orpingtons	16.00	46.50
White Orpingtons - -	17.00	49.50

Heavy laying flocks on free range. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Member I. B. C. A.
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NOTICE TO POULTRY RAISERS—New valuable book written by W. C. Huber—"Reliable Method of Raising Chicks to Maturity." Send for this book. Means many $$$ to you. Price 50c prepaid.
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CHICKS Large Barron English White Leghorns. Imported direct. 300-egg strain. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

FOR Pedigreed, Trapnested **S. C. W. Leghorns and J. B. Giant Chix**
Write to C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

BABYCHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns....	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Black Minorcas..	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. White Rocks....	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks...	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed.....	3.00	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.
EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns...	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.00	4.00	7.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed.....8c Owen's Strain Reds, 14c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 10c S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 14c
Rocks and Reds, 12c Heavy Mixed.....10c

Half cent less on 500 lots.
One cent less on 1,000 lots.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

LAYWELL LEGHORN CHICKS

MORGON-TANCRED STRAIN. Hatched from hen eggs: Lowest Prices. Every chick guaranteed. Write for circular.
LAYWELL FARM R. No. 5 BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks.....	$3.75	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns....	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100
Assorted Chicks.....	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. Order direct from this ad. or write for circular.
FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM - COCOLAMUS, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

(Cash or C.O.D.)	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

These chicks are carefully selected from our free range bred-to-lay flocks. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced price on large lots.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns..	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks.....	4.00	7.25	14.00
S. C. Reds.....	4.00	7.25	14.00
Mixed or Broilers.....	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Big Hatches May 8-15-22-29.
Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $13 per 100, $38 per 300, $62 per 500, $120 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

Barron Leghorn Chicks

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from thoroughbred matings any week after February 14th, at $16 per 100; $77 per 500; $150 per 1000. 10 per cent books your order. Circular FREE.
Robert Clauser, Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS AND LEGHORN PULLETS

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leg. and Heavy Mixed	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred P. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Light Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

Postpaid to your door, 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Remit 10 per cent with order, balance 10 days before shipment. SUNSHINE HATCHERY DALMATIA, PA.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery *MAY PRICES* Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds..	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

ULSH'S CHICKS

"MARTIN'S STRAIN"
White Wyandottes - 16c
Special Matings - - 20c
Ulsh's Superior White and Barred Rocks . 14c
Heavy Mixed - - 10c
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Member I. B. C. A. JAS. E. ULSH - Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Barred P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and Assorted, 8c each and up. Prepaid. Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalog and low prices.
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Book orders now for after April 15th and May Chix.
$10.00 per 100 $47.50, 500 $90, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks...	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns..	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

EASTERN NEW YORK CHICKS

Reds, Rocks, White Wyandottes, both utility and special grade W. Leghorns. Near by chicks are best. Send for price list. CARR'S HATCHERY, Box 202, Round Lake, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

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STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.
MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

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Contest Records to be proud of.
We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

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Insure Your Profits

With Strong, Healthy, Vigorous
CHICKS

Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.
$12.00 Per 100 and up
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
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DON'T buy baby chicks until you have learned all about Indian Head White Leghorns — the old reliable Strain.
Vigorous and dependable for sure profits. New low prices.
Send Today for Free Catalog
INDIANHEAD POULTRY FARM
220 N. MAIN ST. TOMS RIVER, N. J.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

Culled and graded for heavy egg production

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	6.50	12
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.50	12
Mixed	2.25	4.50	8

100% live delivery postpaid. On orders of 500 ½c off per chick; 1000, 1c off per chick. Circular free.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R.D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

LOOK
From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns....	$12.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks..	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	14.00
Light Mixed, $9; Heavy.....	11.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa, R. F. D. No. 3

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds -	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons -	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	4.00	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks - - -	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns.....	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lgd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	
Light Mixed.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes...	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Rocks or Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Wh. Leghorns.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up

Five extra chicks included with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black..... $14 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... 16 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 18 per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING. May, $2 less; June, $4 less.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 10c Light and Heavy, 12c Heavy, 14c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Send order now for March and April Chicks
$12.00 per 100 $57.50-500 $110-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

	100
White and Brown Leghorns.....	$12.00
White and Barred Rocks.....	14.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	14.00
Mixed for Broilers.....	10.00

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. Will ship C.O.D. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa. *Member I. B. C. A.*

Barred Rock and White Leghorn BABY CHICKS

from Delaware's best breeding flocks. Price only, $12 per hundred. 100% live delivery and parcel post prepaid. SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

Barred Rocks Trapnested. Eggs, Chicks, Stock. Catalog free. A. L. SEARLES, Milford, N. H.

THE HENYARD

Double-deck Poultry House

I have one Cornell laying house, 20x20 ft., accommodating 100 birds, and have had very good results. This Summer I want to enlarge my business to about twice or maybe three times the size at present. Where can I get good working blueprints or drawings of double-deck houses? I shall have to start at the beginning in building. My plans are to build pens 24x24 ft., open fronts. I am an egg producer, and therefore shall keep my birds confined the year around. E. M.
Massachusetts.

I do not know of any blueprints of double-decked houses, though you may get plans and specifications of poultry buildings of the ordinary type from the vaious experiment stations, undoubtedly your own at Amherst, the Connecticut station at Storrs and the New York College of Agriculture at Ithaca. There is nothing peculiar about a double-decked or two-story building that requires any more knowledge or skill in building than the ordinary carpenter is capable of exercising. A two-story poultry-house is simply a building with a second floor arranged as is the lower for convenience, ventilation, etc. For some unaccountable reason, they do not seem to be popular, perhaps because climbing stairs to do the necessary work is a form of exercise in little favor, particularly with elderly people. I do not know of any reason why hens confined to an upper story should not do quite as well as those kept below, though I can see that their care would be more of a chore. To offset this there is the decreased expense of one roof instead of two over two floors. Still, it must be admitted that the two-story poultry-house has never found its way into the popularity of the one-floor building and there may be objections that one will not discover until he has used it. M. B. D.

Seaford, Sussex County, Delaware

H. S. Palmer, extension poultryman, who is connected with the Extension Department of the University of Delaware, has outlined a "Grow Healthy Chick" program which is thought will save Delaware poultrymen thousands of dollars.

The eight points of this program are as follows: Clean chicks, clean incubators, clean brooder houses, clean land, clean litter, clean feed, clean management, and clean laying houses.

Mr. Palmer has prepared a circular that explains these eight points and how to practice them. He has also prepared a special card on which interested poultrymen may keep a record of their losses. These circulars and cards are being sent by the county agents to all poultrymen whose names are on their list. Farmers who fail to receive this material should write to their county agents and ask that their names be placed on the mailing lists.

Chicks nearly always do well when reared in a new house and on fresh ground. Sometimes it is called beginner's luck, but it is not luck at all: it is freedom from disease.

The poultry industry has grown rapidly in Delaware. It is now one of the leading farm enterprises. This growth has brought new problems. Disease and parasites are becoming a serious menace. The period of beginner's luck in the State is about gone. Records kept on nine progressive poultry farms in 1927 showed that up to six months of age an average of 20.1 per cent of the young chicks died. With such mortality on nine better farms it is safe to assume that the average loss in the State ran to 35 or 40 per cent. Apparently the most of these losses were caused by weak chicks, coccidiosis and worms.

These troubles are always experienced in sections were poultry is kept in large numbers, and in order to prevent these diseases the poultrymen should practise sanitary prevention.

KARL P. THOMPSON.

Hubbard Farms S. C. Red Chicks

have a reputation for
Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production
Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.
Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

USHER'S REDS WISE

Poultrymen buy Profitable Chicks
Usher's Single Comb Reds are famous for early maturity and profitable production of large eggs. That is what they are bred for. Usher's Red chicks live and thrive under average good care. Our own system of care FREE with every shipment. 80% of our customers return year after year for more Usher's Red chicks. Circular free.
E. P. USHER, Jr. Box R Grafton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

READ THIS

REDBIRD FARM. "From the baby chicks purchased from you March 3, we got the first egg July 14, at which time the largest cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 15 oz. By the end of August the pullets were laying between 50 and 60%. They are of good size and uniform color. We have never seen Reds that developed so rapidly and uniformly."—A. B. Roberts, Norway, Maine.
REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.
Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 30 Attleboro, Mass.

HOFF'S "VITALITY" DAY-OLD CHICKS OF QUALITY

N. J. Certified and Blood Tested.
S. C. WH. LEGHORNS, BARRED P. ROCKS AND R. I. REDS.
The best that 40 years experience can produce. Catalog free. My prices on QUALITY-CERTIFIED chicks will surprise you. D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box 115, Neshanic Station, N. J. *Member International Baby Chick Assn.*

Pinecrest Orchards Strain S. C. R. I. REDS BABY CHICKS

Day old to ten weeks old. Stock free from white diarrhea. State tested. Write for circulars and prices.
SCOTT POULTRY FARM Box R GROTON, MASS.

R. I. REDS 12c, Heavy Mixed 10c, Ducklings, 25c. Under 50 add 1c. Safe delivery guaranteed. I. W. MOYER Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS and DUX C. O. D.

Fine pure-bred chicks and baby ducks at prices to fit your pocketbook. Pedigreed males and selected females make chicks of finest quality. Free poultry book and catalog. Get details of our liberal C. O. D. offer.
COOPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO., Box 124, TIRO, O.

Tiffany's Superior Ducklings

Mammoth Pekin Ducklings - - $17 per 50; $32 per 100
White Indian Runner Ducklings - $16 per 50; $30 per 100
Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe Arrival Guaranteed.
20th Year Producing Ducklings That Live. Catalogue.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM - R-34 - PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS

Large type, vigorous, exhibition quality. Production bred, grow heavier, economical. Catalog free.
25...$8.00, 50...$15.50, 100...$30.00, 1000...$280.
K. BORMAN Box 1 LAURELTON, N. J.

DUCKLINGS

Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free.
PARDEE'S PEKINS
Islip, L. I. N. Y.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GUINEAS Special Fall prices. List free. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

Klines' Barred Rock Chicks

Hatches weekly. Strong Chicks from Healthy Stock. Low price on 100 to 1,000. Fully Guaranteed. Write
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks

are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$12.00, 100. Heavy Mixed, $10.00.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Barred Rock Chicks $13.00 per 100, Heavy Mixed. $9.00 per 100. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Pa.

White Wyandotte Chicks, $16 EGGS, $8.00. Won all first prizes Ohio State Fair, last 3 years. Real quality. Large catalog free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

Light Brahma Eggs $2.25 per 15. Black Leghorn Eggs, $1.25 per 15 or $14 per 30 dozen crate. H. J. VAN DYKE, Gettysburg, Penna.

WHITE ROCKS ONLY Baby chicks from highest grade heavy laying stock at reasonable prices. Circular free. THEO. L. POOLE, Jamesville, N. Y.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The State Granges and Their Meetings

Maryland State Grange is to hold its next annual session in midsummer. The meeting will be held in the city of Oakland, August 14-16 instead of in December as formerly.

December is the most popular month for State Grange sessions, the following 11 States having their annual meeting in the twelfth month: Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

October comes next to December in popularity, with eight State Grange meetings, as follows: California, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Vermont and West Virginia.

January is the meeting month of three State Granges. They are Colorado, Connecticut and Idaho, while June also has three admirers. The month of roses includes the State Granges of Oregon, South Dakota and Washington.

New York has February all to itself, although when the State Grange of the Empire State was organized the pioneer session was held in November, the next session in March and then a change was made to January, with that month holding until 1889, when February was selected as the meeting month and that month has been retained continuously since.

The meeting of Maryland State Grange in August is for this year only, though it is possible that if the change proves popular that State may abandon December.

Since the automobile has become so universal a means of travel among the people of the farms there has been an increasing tendency to hold State Grange sessions in the Fall or Summer months. Several States have recently changed their annual session dates from December to October, to accommodate those who wish to use their automobiles to make the trip to the State Grange.

For several years the annual sessions of the National Grange have had hundreds of visitors who came via the gas route and even the February session of the New York State Grange at Poughkeepsie this year had a large number of auto attendants. In fact, it was the automobile and auto bus that helped to make up Poughkeepsie's big class of 954 sixth degree candidates, nearly equalling Watertown's record class of 1,087 in 1926.

Minnesota has the honor of organizing the first State Grange, which was established by Oliver H. Kelley, the founder of the order, February 23, 1869. There were 11 subordinate Granges represented at this pioneer gathering.

The second State Grange was organized in Illinois on July 11, 1870. Iowa State Grange came third, with an organization formed January 12, 1871. Wisconsin was the fourth State to form a State Grange, the date being June 12, 1871. Then came Indiana, the State Grange of that State having been organized March 1, 1872.

The original formation of the Illinois State Grange was later declared void, and a second organization was effected March 5, 1872. Mississippi next came into the circle of State Granges, its organization bearing the date of March 15, 1872. Vermont decided to join the ranks with a State Grange organized on July 3, 1872, and the organization was combined with a Grange celebration of the national holiday. In the following month, on August 2, 1872, the State Grange of Nebraska was organized. The order was making rapid strides among the Southern States and on October 9, 1872, the State Grange of South Carolina was organized. Kansas was the next State to have a State Grange, the organization being effected about December 1, 1872.

During 1873 the following State Granges were organized: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The following year, 1874, added Colorado, Maine, Maryland and Montana. Delaware and Connecticut came into the family in 1875. At the end of 1874 about 23,000 subordinate Granges had been organized and the order was firmly established.

At one time the Grange had a larger membership in the Southern States than in any other section. At the present time West Virginia is the only Southern State having a State Grange.

In the roll of State Granges Minnesota has two claims for distinction. It organized the first State Grange, and it is the only State where a woman held the office of State Master. Mrs. Sarah Baird held the distinction of having been the only one of her sex to have presided over a State Grange.

Over-fat Hens

I am having some trouble with my hens, and would like to ask your advice. My hens seem to be too fat and I do not know the cause of it. I feed them scratch feed consisting of 500 lbs. cracked corn, 200 lbs. wheat, 100 lbs. barley, 100 lbs. oats, 100 lbs. buckwheat, three times a day, about three quarts to 100 birds. Dry mash consists of 300 lbs. cornmeal, 200 lbs. red-dog middlings, 200 lbs. flour middlings, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. ground oats, 50 lbs. gluten, 50 lbs. oilmeal, 100 lbs. beef scrap, 50 lbs. skim-milk, 5 lbs. stock tonic, 10 lbs. salt. I keep it where they can get all they want all day long. Some hens cannot breathe, and cannot eat or drink at all, or they will suffocate. Can you tell me the cause and remedy for that? N. D. M.

The chief cause of over-fatness in a flock is a too liberal feeding of the whole grains which have for their particular function the production of fat. If fed too liberally the more stimulating and less fattening mash is apt to be neglected, with the resulting increase in weight of the fowls. Overfatness, however, is quite apt to be assumed when it does not really exist. Fowls that are laying well can hardly become too fat; the trouble is to keep them in good flesh under the drain of production. Idle birds, particularly of the heavy breeds, may, however, become over-fat or unnecessaryily fat and need a less fattening ration. Your mash is not high in animal protein and is of a more fattening nature than that of many formulas. The gluten and oilmeal are high protein grain products, not particularly desirable in a laying mash, and might be omitted from this without harm. The red-dog and flour middlings are very much the same in feeding value and the addition of another hundred pounds of bran would make it of a less fattening nature. With these changes and the addition of another 50 lbs. of dry milk or meat scrap you would have a formula one-sixth part by weight of which would consist of high protein animal products, an amount often fed in a laying mash. I see no need for the stock tonic and should omit that.

Inability to breathe may be due to inflammation of the bronchial tubes or the lungs, bronchitis or pneumonia, or it may be due to a stopping of the windpipe by a fungus growth at its entrance. This latter may often be seen as a yellowish mass when the mouth is held open and may be removed by a swab. Similar growths (cankers) may also be found in the mouth. Removing them and touching the places with tincture of iodine is good treatment. M. B. D.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 547.

DAIRY farm for sale—A great opportunity for a farmer with sons; 245 acres, good soil, well watered, convenient to good markets; wonderful set of buildings in excellent condition; stanchions for 28 head, calf pens, box stalls, separate horse stable, new modern piggery, henhouse, good stone dwelling; will sell with the farm all stock and implements, 6 horses, 35 head of cattle, all tested, half of them purebred Ayrshires including "Ottawa Lord Kyle 32," (A. R. 97385—Class A), 6 brood sows, mostly purebred Yorkshires; implements all new or good as new; will sell on easy terms with or without stock and implements; farm is 4½ miles north of Maitland, Augusta township, Grenville County, Ontario. Apply Fred Steacy, manager on premises, or address him, R. R. 2, Brockville, or write the owner, ELINOR MILLER, Box 484, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

COULMBIA County, N. Y., 75-acre farm for sale; 7 miles from Hudson, ¾ mile from center of village and station; on State road; 9-room house, good condition, electric lights, heat and fireplace; barn and outbuildings fair condition; with or without stock and equipment; owner leaving county; price reasonable; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 3829, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN dairy farm, 107 acres, equipped or not; electricity, furnace; Albany-Buffalo State road. WAYNE WATERS, Vernon, N. Y.

5¾ ACRES on New York and Atlantic City highway, 18 miles from Atlantic City; 7-room house, all improvements, fine condition; garage, gas station, lunch room furnished; doing fine business; also wonderful for chicken raising; village 1,200, schools, churches, stores; price $8,500. J. CISCO, Owner, New Gretna, N. J.

BERKSHIRE County, Mass., about 80 acres; quarter mile frontage on lake, good boating and bathing; pine grove; property ideally located, good highway, 3 miles to railroad; consists of fine site for Summer home, cellar prepared; new buildings consist of farmer's cottage, all improvements, large barn, modern equipment, manure shed and liquid tanks, tool and wagon shed, henhouse, sawmill; good draft horses, Holstein stock and modern machinery; excellent land and plenty of wood; a modern place for combined country estate and farm. Address GEO. J. CROSMAN, 215 Astor St., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—Established tea-room business attached to home, on duPont Boulevard, 25 miles south of Wilmington, Del.; modern home, conveniences, shade and shrubbery, parking space; 500-ft. front, 10 acres; list of equipment, photos; reason for selling sent interested parties, terms, possession. FERGUSON, Blackbird, Del.

WANTED—General farm, main highway, within 125 miles; state particulars, terms. ADVERTISER 3836, care Rural New-Yorker.

325-ACRE farm, 15-room colonial house, hot-water heated, electricity barns and house; commanding view of Kinderhook Lake and Catskill; near trolley and railroad; two tenant houses, 8 barns and sheds, new grade A stable for 40 cows; 38 tested cattle, horses, tools, tractor, etc.; one of the outstanding dairy farms of Col. Co., sold $14,000 in 1926; suitable for general farming or gentleman's estate; 40 years operated by present owner; inspection solicited; 12 acres of young bearing orchard; age and sickness compel owner to sacrific for $26,000, one-half cash; possession immediately. Address J. M. SUTHERLAND, Owner, Niverville, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE for town property, 100-acre farm near Cato; good buildings, well watered. 9 BENTON ST., Auburn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY — Pure, delicious, guaranteed satisfaction, clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid into third zone. RANSOM FARM, 1310 Spring St., Syracuse, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C. O. D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FINEST quality clover or amber honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Telephone poles. Inquire of FRANK SHEAR, Wellsville, N. Y.

PURE honey, carefully inspected and packed: 5 lbs. clover, $1; 5 lbs. buckwheat, 85c, postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

BEES wanted—Must be cheap. ADVERTISER 3662, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAPLE cream, delicious, made from pure maple sap; write for free sample. L. L. STORY, Box 500, East Fairfield, Vermont.

FRIENDS of the wild flowers that are fast disappearing, who will agree to propagate and protect these flowers and exchange species, submit your name and address for this club; send self-addressed, stamped envelope. WILD FLOWER CLUB, 59 W. 62d St., New York City.

SEND $1.00 for 15 hand-painted Easter or birthday cards; sample card, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Rt. 2, Belmar, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, white clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; dark buckwheat, $1.65; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.25 per gallon; maple sugar, 10 lbs., $3; 5 lbs., $1.60; 2-oz. cakes, 40c lb., not prepaid; prices on large orders. GEO. N. WOODRUFF, Jericho, Vt.

PEPPERMINT roots, black, for sale by rod or acre. HUTCHBY & COOPER, Newark, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Timothy and stock hay. A. O. CHAPIN, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

UPON receipt of $1.10 will send you postpaid, 5-pound pail of our exquisite clover honey; none finer at any price. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

INCUBATORS—Prairie State, 390-egg size, $32.50; crated, f.o.b. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Practically new DeLaval separator; milk going to creamery. H. B. RULAND, Jefferson, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Two complete Hinman portable electric milkers, double unit type, practically new. M. BRIWA, Hudson, N. Y.

GIRLS—A reduction in hair work. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

WANTED—Winthrop desk, tip-top table and chest of drawers in mahogany; send description and price to F. W. MEMMOTT, 25 Read Avenue, Crestwood, N. Y.

MAPLE butternut fudge, 75c per pound; small sugar cakes, 50c. MRS. FRANK KEZER, Rochester, Vt.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.50 per gal.; $2.25 in 6 or more lots; $2 in drums; sugar priced on request. ETHEL SIMPSON, East Corinth, Vt.

FOR SALE—Cletrac tractor used two years on farm; sold farm. CARL STURM, 802 E. State St., Olean, N. Y.

PURE maple syrup, $2.25 per gal.; 4 gals. or more at $2; sugar, 10 lbs. $3; 5 lbs. $1.50; not prepaid; cash with order. GEO. B. FULTON, Irasburg, Vt.

Books for Children

Attractive Cloth Binding, Beautiful Illustrations, Splendid Holiday Gifts, 75 cents

Little Beth Buttercup and Her Friends
Little Sally Sunflower and Her Friends
Little Topsy Thistle and Her Friends
Panoramas With Movable Pictures. A Wonderful and Attractive Novelty for Children, 75 cents each

Noah's Ark Panorama
Toy Town Panorama
Nursery Rhyme Panorama
Meadow Sweet Farm Panorama
Zoo Panorama
Alice in Wonderland Panorama
Days in Catland Panorama
Express Train Panorama
With Father Tuck in Fairyland Panorama
Little Songs of Long Ago—Our Old Nursery Rhymes—Beautifully Bound, $3

FOR SALE by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Bargain Offer!

GENUINE WEATHERPROOF UNBREAKABLE FLEX-O-GLASS

POSTPAID 29¢ Per Square Yard
For 10 Yards or More

3, 4 AND 6 YARD CUTTINGS—1 YARD WIDE—GUARANTEED

Extra eggs, or chicks saved pays for this scratch shed in a few days. | Ideal for enclosing porches, covering screen doors, etc. | Hotbeds that grow plants quicker and stronger to transplant. | Easily nailed up for Barn, Poultry House, Hog House or Garage Windows.

Here's your chance to buy genuine Flex-O-Glass, the best, strongest, most durable Ultra-Violet ray filter made, for half its regular price. Here's your chance to put Flex-O-Glass in your brooder house windows, on your hot bed sash or to replace glass windows in your house, garage or barn—at a big saving. The Flex-O-Glass offered at 29c a yard is fresh and new, fully guaranteed in every way. The only difference between this and the Flex-O-Glass sold at twice the price, is the length. Comes only in 3, 4 and 6-yard lengths which are the left overs from longer cuttings from our standard rolls.

Admits Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays

Keeps baby chicks warm and healthy indoors. Prevents rickets (weak legs) diseases and deaths. Makes plants grow much stronger and faster when used in place of glass on hot beds. Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities. Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames.

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.,
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 18C, Chicago, Ill.

Act Now! Save Money!

Don't wait! Don't hesitate! Our stock of these 3, 4 and 6-yard lengths is limited. Order now while the supply lasts. Enclose check or money order for number of yards wanted. We pay the postage on 10 yards or more. If your order totals less than 10 yards, add 2c per yard for postage. Your money back if not satisfied.

Mail This Guarantee Coupon Now

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 18C,
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Find enclosed $.....for which send me..... yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name .....

Town ..... State .....

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

Received the Holtzberg check. It seems like a present. I am enclosing check for $1 which will help pay for your trouble.
New York. L. M.

This letter in acknowledgment of a little claim for eggs which we were able to collect from a city family. We appreciate the generous sentiment of the subscriber, but we make it a strict rule not to accept remuneration for any service of this kind we are able to perform. The dollar is applied to his subscription.

It just makes me mad to read the praise of the daily papers about their number of ads. for positions. I have spent many dollars in their "Position Wanted" columns, and never got a decent position. So I decided to hang around two weeks more and wait for the result of a RURAL advertisement. Well, here I want to say, my advertisement was answered by 14 persons, and I have just started on my new place and there will not be a second open for some time to come. If some people only could get it in their heads to leave the "city radius" they would shorten the waiting bread line.
Connecticut. M. W.

There is a suggestion in the above for the unemployed of the cities and towns. Farmers everywhere are in need of help, and there is no occasion for any man being out of employment who can and is willing to do farm work.

I just saw this enclosed advertisement of the new water fern in one of the magazines. Is this plant some fake, and do you think it is worth sending for?
New York. F. C. M.

This is one of the so-called novelties advertised by the Burgess Seed & Plant Co., Galesburg, Mich. The statement that this so-called "water fern" is a new and beautiful house plant that requires no soil is untrue. It is stated that it is not a "resurrection plant," but picture and description fit the bird's nest moss of Texas and Mexico, often called a resurrection plant. In common with many other plants which grow in arid regions, this moss curls up closely and dries during the season when there is no moisture. When the rainy season comes it opens and starts into growth. The plants that are ordinarily sold as a curiosity have little or no root and they merely open out from the moisture without making any active growth. It is not new and does not grow under house conditions, but opens with moisture and closes up again when the moisture is consumed or removed. It is an amusing curio and nothing more. To call it a fern is misleading to say the least.

Augusta, Me., March 17.—State Bank Commissioner John G. Smith today announced his decision in the oil stock cases recently heard at the department. He declined to grant registration as dealer in securities in Maine to the following three applicants:

J. McCormick Ross & Co., Inc., of Boston, to sell shares of Imperial Royalties Company of Oklahoma, the Monarch Royalty Corporation of Oklahoma to sell its own stock, and to Edward Fitzgerald & Co., of Boston, to sell stock of the Sneed Royal Company of Oklahoma.

Protests against the granting of registration had been filed with the department by representatives of the Maine Banking Association, the Savings Bank Association of Maine and the Central Maine Power Company.

After hearings on the petitions and further investigation made by the department, Commissioner Smith rendered his decision, which does not set forth reasons for denying the registrations.

This action of the Maine State Bank Commissioner approves the advice given by this department to inquiring subscribers on oil royalties. The Maine Bank Department in many instances has taken advanced grounds regarding questionable securities for the protection of its citizens.

The Publisher's Desk is surely an education against fraud, and your patrons must save money from the advice received. Also your selection in your advertising is a guarantee of integrity. I have a slogan for your paper: "Play safe, avoid worry, buy from advertisers in THE R. N.-Y." C. W.
New Jersey.

This is a very good slogan suggested by the New Jersey subscriber. We many times wonder why readers send orders to "gyp" concerns that are not permitted to advertise in THE R. N.-Y., and then come to us to secure redress. The irresponsible house of course makes louder claims than the legitimate advertiser selling a standard line.

Can you tell me anything about the reliability of the Goshen Dress Co. of Goshen, N. Y.? It is a work-at-home scheme with the usual request for $1.50, etc. A widow was about to send them the money, and she consented to wait until we could hear from you. D. O. F.
Michigan.

Yes, the Goshen Dress Co. proposition is another work-at-home scheme. The purpose of the advertising is to sell the material instead of furnishing home work. If the company were disposed to pay for sewing it could find any number of willing workers in Orange County, N. Y., in which Goshen is located, without advertising in Michigan to find them.

Respondent, in the course and conduct of his business, in soliciting the sale of and selling his product, caused to be printed and circulated throughout various States of the United States catalogs, in which said catalogs appeared the following statements: "We give free with each course a fine tone instrument, thoroughly tested before sending out. Also a complete outfit, free, and only asking you to pay a very small sum for the lessons. . . We are doing this simply to advertise our wonderful system of teaching by mail."

The offer described above as a "remarkable offer" was in fact the regular ordinary offer held out to its students and prospective students and was not in fact a special offer.

Respondent agreed to cease and desist forever from the use of the word "free" as applied to musical instruments in connection with the advertisement and distribution in commerce of the course of instruction which he sold, unless said instruments were in fact given free.—Federal Trade Commission.

The above extract from a bulletin refers to false and misleading advertising of a correspondence school promoter. The name of the concern is not given because the management of the school agreed to withdraw the false claims from its literature in the future.

The stand of the Federal Trade Commission in the use of the word "free" is identical with the standards maintained by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER on its advertising—any free offer must offer something without charge and without the necessity on the part of the reader of performing any service or purchasing any other article or merchandise to secure what is offered as free.

Last Fall a salesman of the Selko Electric Co., 1084 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., canvassed this community for the purpose of installing electric fixtures. We have a Baptist church, to which most of the people here belong, and the business of the church must be endorsed by a board of three trustees. This salesman interviewed the board, and was told to call a meeting of the people at the church which he did. To everyone he talked with prior to this he said they were willing to equip the church free of all charge. At this meeting which was attended by at least 25 people he repeated his offer of doing the church free, if we would equip the parsonage, too, to which the people agreed at a price of $100. Later some changes were made and the price raised to $145, for 23 lights in church and parsonage. Owing to this inducement many people here allowed this company to install wiring and fixtures in their homes. Now about January 1 they sent a bill of $255 for church and parsonage and demand prompt payment. At a church supper where all the trustees were present, this salesman, Smith, got one trustee to sign contract without thoroughly reading it, taking for granted that it expressed the verbal promises, as they had become good friends, Smith having his electricians boarding in this trustee's home. When said trustee asked him to get the others to sign he said it was not necessary, pocketed the contract and left, leaving no duplicate.
New York. C. L. B.

We have received other complaints in reference to the methods used by the agents of this company. If the board of trustees of the church refuse to recognize the contract it is very doubtful if the company could collect more than the price agreed upon verbally for the work. There seems to be abundant proof of the verbal agreement. We hope that the board of trustees of the church will dispute the bill and the contract. Under the circumstances it would be a public and moral service to do so.

Good Silage

isn't just a matter of chance. In the Unadilla, succulent, sweet and productive silage is a *matter of certainty*. With its air-tight, water-tight staves and doors, feed settles compactly and cures evenly. And the heating and fermenting processes are of course aided by this air-tight wooden construction.

Buy a Unadilla and know real silo service. Write *Today* for our big catalog and details on Cash Discounts for early orders and Time Payment plan.

Also tubs, tanks and vats

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

ROSS METAL SILO
Lifetime Satisfaction

MADE of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."

Easy terms—buy now, pay later.

Check below items in which you are interested and we will send illustrated folders.

Agents wanted in territory where we are not represented.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co.,
469 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Established 1850

Makers of
Silos ☐ Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Brooder Houses☐ Hog Houses☐ Mills☐

BIG MONEY PULLING STUMPS

Send today for Big Free illustrated book and special cut price offer on Hercules Stump Pullers. Learn how you can clear your land quickly and cheaply, then make big money pulling stumps for neighbors. Riplogle of Iowa made $10,000 in spare time. It's easy. Write quick

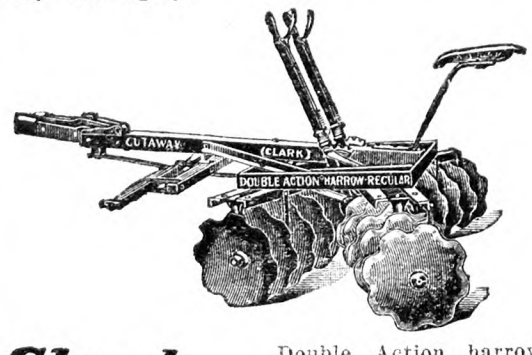
HERCULES MFG. CO.,
1430-29th Str., Centerville, Iowa

"I Do As Much Work With 3 Horses As Others Do With 4 or 5

Mr. Allen Eggers, R. R. No. 3, Roachdale, Ind., writes us about a Clark "Cutaway" Double Action disk harrow he bought 10 years ago. Listen to what he says:

"I have one of your harrows that has been in use some 10 or 12 years. It is doing as good work today as it ever did except the boxins are worn. Please send me prices on boxins.

"I can do as much work in a day with 3 horses as my neighbors can do with 4 or 5 horses to the same size harrows of other makes. Quite a few neighbors have asked where they could get one. I cannot recommend the Clark 'Cutaway' too highly."



Clark "CUTAWAY"

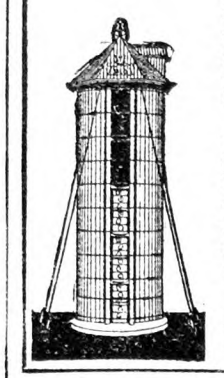
Double Action harrows do a thorough and economical disking job because rear disks cut exactly half way between front disks and at same depth. Possibly only with harrows constructed like the Clark "Cutaway." Light draft. Turns corners easily. Disks (Cutout or Solid) of cutlery steel, forged sharp for better work and longer service. Several sizes in tractor and horse-drawn models. FREE: Valuable illustrated book, "The Soil and Its Tillage," and catalog of tillage implements. Mail coupon.

The Cutaway Harrow Company,
49 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.
Send me FREE catalog, prices and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name .....

Address .....

ECONOMY SILOS and WATER TANKS

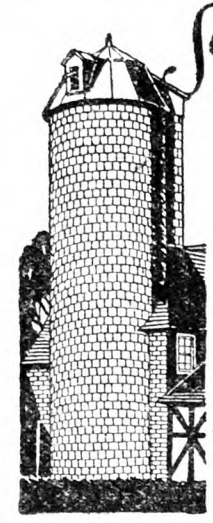


ECONOMY SILO with new doorway and hinged doors is a wonder. Always ready to swing into place. No carrying of doors up or down doorway. Doors cannot get lost or misplaced.

Superior workmanship with best quality of long leaf Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Easy ladder and hinged doors. Storm-proof Anchor System makes Economy Silo a permanent structure. Low prices now.

Write for free catalog.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO
Box 613 Frederick, Md.



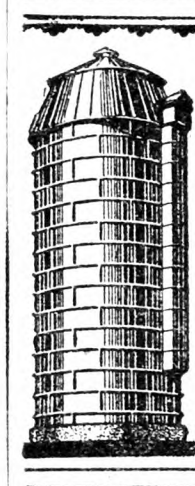
Send for free BOOKLET *on* NATCO GLAZED TILE SILOS

WRITTEN guarantee with every Natco Silo. Silos are permanent, perfect ensilage preservers, vermin-proof, resist freezing, never need painting or repairs. Cost no more than wood, give absolute satisfaction. Investigate — get free booklet.

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY

Department F
Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 86 years' use.
ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

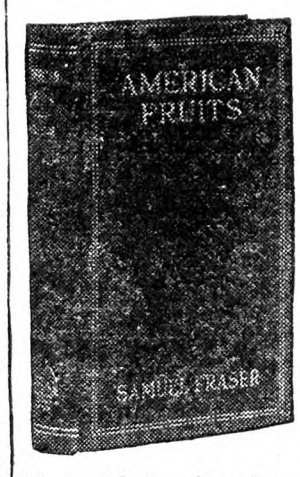


Write Your Own Guarantee!
Put down in black and white what YOU want your Silo to be. Then let that stand as OUR Guarantee of the
COPPER-IZED METAL SILO
Most Modern, Most Practical Silo, COPPER-IZED Metal throughout. Many exclusive features. Backed by 23 years of Experience and Responsibility. Tell us what size silo you want so we can quote factory-to-you prices. Special discounts on early orders.
The Thomas & Armstrong Co.
Dept E London, Ohio Est. 1904
Buckeye Brooder Houses, Corn Cribs, Grain Bins

Roofing!
Fire and Lightning Proof
ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust
A guaranteed pure iron roof that lasts from five to ten times longer than the ordinary steel roof. The most economical roof you can buy. *It will pay you to read our free illustrated catalog showing all styles. Write today.*
American Iron Roofing Co. Sta. 37 Middletown, O.
PURE IRON AMERICAN ARMCO NOT STEEL

KITSELMAN FENCE
STEEL POSTS · GATES · BARBED WIRE · PAINT · ROOFING
PRICES SLASHED on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints, Roofing. Factory to You. 12-to-24-hour service. We Pay Freight. Kitselman Fence now SUPER-Galvanized with 99 94-100 per cent pure zinc, same quality as on Telephone Wire. Write for FREE Catalog!
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 230 Muncie, Ind.
WRITE for FREE CATALOG

American Fruits
By
Samuel Fraser



Well-known fruit grower and nurseryman. This notable book of nearly 900 pages, 173 illustrations, covers all phases of fruit culture in a plain and practical manner.

Price postpaid $4.75

For sale by
Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., N.Y.

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

80 Acres Fertile section—So. Jersey, truck or grain, 2 houses, elec. equipped. BARTON F. SHARP BRIDGETON, N. J.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Single farm raised men for cow testing association work, with some agricultural college training; must own car and sign agreement to test at least 12 months. Address DAIRY EXTENSION SERVICE, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Single man for general work on purebred Jersey farm, located in Western New York; must be first-class milker; state age, experience and wages expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 3766, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT woman, housework, waiting; white, active, private family; all year position on Long Island; wages $60; age, religion and reference in first letter. ADVERTISER 3785, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man or boy on small farm; no milking. A. McCORD, Ithaca, N. Y.

YOUNG man, single, white, experienced gardener and handy man, able to drive automobile, for country home near Albany; write giving references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 3813, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wanted to work small truck farm; no objection to elderly man wishing good home. ADVERTISER 3816, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced man to milk and feed test cows in modern barn; write stating experience and salary desired. Address BOX 155, Spring Grove, Pa.

WANTED—Single experienced man for milk room on farm making certified milk; good living conditions; $65 a month and board. Address LOCK BOX 138, York, Pa.

WANTED—American woman, white, about 50 or 60 years old, who wants a good home, to cook and take care of two blind women; references, wages. F. W. LOOMIS, Chestnut Hill, Conn.

WANTED by May 1, mature country woman as cook in farm family; good home for a mother and child. Address BOX 12, Woodcliff Lake, N. J.

MAN, capable of properly caring for lawns, plants, shrubs, trees, etc.; good health, satisfactory references and citizenship required; $72-$80 month and maintenance; apply by letter, giving age, civil condition, experience and qualifications. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, $84-$100 month and maintenance; provisional appointment under civil service rules; must be capable of passing examination, and have a working knowledge of caring for records; good health and character required; apply by letter, giving age, education, experience, civil condition, and references. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Head man, married, on modern commerical poultry farm, 3,000 layers; fully experienced to brood chicks and understand feeding layers; not afraid to work and can get results; house with all improvements, unfurnished; state wages, all particulars; permanent position. ELMHURST FARM, Woodbury, Conn.

WANTED—May 1, competent cook, kitchen handy man, gardener, two chambermaid-waitresses; hotel on lake, accommodating 40 guests. THE GARDEN, R. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—A man to attend cattle and chickens; must be good butter maker, know how to operate separator; living quarters four rooms and bath; no children; private estate near Red Bank; wages $90 month; reference required. Address M. LAYTON, 125 Passaic Ave., Harrison, N. J.

COOK, immediately; high-class inn, 15 rooms; wages $80; excellent plain cooking desired. PINE KNOLL, Westport, Conn.

WANTED—Middle-aged man for small vegetable garden, lawns, flowers, etc.; one desiring good home to high wages; write particulars. A. C. BECKER, Wilton, Conn.

WANTED—Woman to assist owner's wife in housework and do easy chores about poultry, such as trapnesting pullets, packing eggs, etc.; experience unnecessary but prefer someone who wants to learn poultry raising on a high-class breeding farm; have modern home with gas, electric and running water; near main line of Pennsylvania railroad. KWALITY FARM, R. 1, Box 48, Cranbury, N. J.

WANTED—Young man to work on modern dairy farm, prefer agricultural student. ADVERTISER 3831, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, Protestant, white, good cook, baker, no laundry; permanent position private family on Long Island country place; wages $65; give references, full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3827, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Gardener, experienced, sober, industrious man to work around a Summer Hotel from April 15 to September 15; $50 per month. Address ALGONQUIN HOTEL, Lake George, N. Y.

WANTED — Single man with experience to work on poultry farm. LEONARD BLOOD, R. D. 1, Johnstown, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable single man or boy, farm-bred, to help on farm; state experience and wages desired. F. S. HOLLENBECK, Tully, N. Y.

WANTED—Gardener, single, gentleman's place; small greenhouse; references. MRS. JOHN A. ROOSEVELT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man, good milker and teamster for general farm work; state wages. EMMETT WELLS, Tully, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED farmhand, must be good teamster, handy with machinery, willing worker; give reference, full particulars. D. CLIFFORD YERKES, Davisville, Pa.

WANTED—Long experienced, able poultryman, for large poultry farm near Philadelphia; house with all modern conveniences; permanent position for married man with best references. ADVERTISER 3832, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, white, about May 1; good economical cook; must be able to maintain neat household and carry out instructions in a willing and cheerful manner; three adults with occasional visitors; country estate, 4½ miles from village; must have no objection to remaining in absence of family; couple considered; man for general farm work; state age, experience, salary, references. P. O. BOX N, Port Chester, N. Y.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—Blacksmith, tractor driver, teamster; blacksmith who is willing to do such work when needed, and other work balance of time; also man to drive Fordson tractor; also teamster who will care for our feeding and barn work; should understand use of ordinary farm machinery; applicant in each case, please give experience and wages desired, and references; permanent places for satisfactory men. THE BARNES NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work; must be good milker and understand cattle; wages $50 per month and board; apply by letter only. JOHN K. EKMAN, Room 3655, 10 Pine St., New York City.

Situations Wanted

POSITION, superintendent institution preferred. ADVERTISER 3729, care Rural New-Yorker.

A YOUNG married man wishes position on gentleman's estate; herdsman-dairyman experience around cattle; good, reliable, honest and sober; by April 15; first-class reference. BOX 38, Kirkland, N. Y.

FARM manager, estate superintendent, wishes position; American, married; experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 3757, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL orchard manager, ten years' managerial duties, available; references. ADVERTISER 3772, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, industrious, educated, refined, clean living, temperate, single man, desires position on poultry farm; now employed and living on poultry farm; can furnish reference. G. CARLISLE GREGORY, Lincoln, Del.

FARM estate manager, economical, efficient, American, long experience, thoroughly qualified farming, cattle, poultry, all estate work, executive ability. ADVERTISER 3764, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman wants position; lifetime experience; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 3786, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker, private home or institution; all round man, carpenter, painter, etc. ADAM CHOP, P. O. Box 82, Uncasville, Conn.

MARRIED man, American, middle-aged, would like position as working farm manager; practical and up to date in all branches; no children; can bring young man with me if desired; ready April 1 or later; kindly state full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 3790, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, single, middle-aged, wishes position on gentleman's estate as assistant herdsman; good dry-hand milker, good all-around man with cattle; honest, sober, reliable; best references. ADVERTISER 3805, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 16, Protestant wishes position on poultry or dairy farm, within 50 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 3815, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT or farm manager open for position; married, 40; extensive farming and dairying experience in Wisconsin and Illinois, specializing in A. R. O. work; references. ADVERTISER 3807, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, married, one child, thoroughly experienced in all phases of herd management, production of certified milk, etc.; best of references. ADVERTISER 3808, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged American, no children, absolutely reliable, want position on small farm or estate, cottage; man, experienced cows, poultry, lawn; wife willing to board man if necessary; available after April 15; Long Island or Westchester County preferred; references. ADVERTISER 3810, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, wants position on fruit farm for Summer, Hudson Valley; seven years' experience, drive tractor; give location, fruits grown, conveniences, wages. ADVERTISER 3812, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN ELDERLY man without family, experienced gardener and poultryman, wants position; handy with tools; good references; good home preferred to high wages. BEALEY, 1212 Dearing Str., Lynchburg, Va.

EXPERIENCED man and wife with one child, position on farm in Connecticut, New York or Long Island; interested in farming, 16 years for general farming, dairy or poultry; good reference. Write FRED COLLINS, East Greenville, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, married, qualified every detail, long experience, first class proposition; full particulars. ADVERTISER 3817, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman, life time experience; married, position on farm or estate; New Jersey preferred; wife willing to board men; must have unfurnished cottage; best references. ADVERTISER 3819, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS vegetable, flower, shrub grower, take care chickens; life experience all estate work; like drive, clean cars. HERMANN, 433 Columbia Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

HERDSMAN—Young man, single, experienced in all branches, desires position; best reference. ADVERTISER 3820, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, clean, thoroughly trained every branch; merits must be appreciated. ADVERTISER 3823, care Rural New-Yorker.

HORSE trainer will train to harness, saddle, etc.; guarantee to cure horses of any bad habits or no money. A. HARTMANN, R. F. D. 2, Bound Brook, N. J.

SINGLE man, Dane, wants position as foreman or superintendent on large estate; handy with machinery and tool. ADVERTISER 3825, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, four years' experience, senior in agricultural college, wants responsible position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 3826, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGLISH WOMAN, capable, well educated, aged 38, left with three children provide for, two school age; desires any position on large farm, gentleman's country estate; formerly assistant housekeeper large private institution Maryland; references and further particulars apply first, T. MOUSLEY, Erdenheim Farm, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

HERDSMAN, single, 32, with 15 years' broad experience and training, interested in position requiring the utmost in ability and character. ADVERTISER 3828, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, desires position with purebred Guernsey herd, by April 15; practical feeder, experienced certified and Grade A milk producer; good accommodations required. ADVERTISER 3824, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, with two children, wants position on private or commercial chicken farm. JOHN ANDERSON, 624 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER, single, 25, wishes position on private estate; qualified flower, vegetable and fruit grower, greenhouse experiences; best of references. ADVERTISER 3833, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, mechanical business and good general education, desires position on commercial poultry farm to learn business; references. ADVERTISER 3837, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer, married, no children, Protestant, desires position on farm or private estate where wife can cook and do household duties; state wages; good reference. GORDON SMITH, R. D. 1, Middlebury Center, Pa.

AMBITIOUS young man, 20 years old, wishes position on poultry farm; no experience. KURT VOGEL, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children, desires position; 16 years' practical experience all branches; at present managing 3,000-layer plant. ADVERTISER 3839, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER open for position; married, no children; life experience poultry, cattle, gardening, general farming; at present managing large poultry and fruit farm; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 3840, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, experienced farm or estate, expert poultryman, gardener, all kinds repairs and construction; immediately; state salary, particulars. ADVERTISER 3834, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL-AROUND man, single, age 31 years, experienced on farm, desires to change to manager; understands the works and knowledge of stock, rotation of crops, care of fruit; modern machinery repairs including tractors, trucks; distance no object; state what you offer at once. ADVERTISER 3838, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, working, understands flowers, machinery, upkeep of place; middle-aged, married, no family. ADVERTISER 3835, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FRUIT and poultry farm for sale; excellent buildings; near town; small amount of cash required; produced $1,000 worth of fruit last year; must be sold before April 1. ADVERTISER 3526, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Three farms all on or near State road; price $300, $1,000, $2,500; will make any reasonable terms with right party; if interested write for description stating amount you can pay down, etc. IVON R. FORD, McDonough, N. Y.

DAIRY farm to rent for term of years; one mile south of Sharon, Conn., 400 acres, in good cultivation and pasture; modern barn equipped for first-class dairy, accommodates 50 cows, metal stanchions, cement floor, running water and electricity; cooling room, ice house, barn for horses and auto truck conveniently located; good nine-room dwelling. Apply CHARLES W. HOOPER, Sharon, Conn.

NEW 5-room bungalow, attic, one acre, every improvement; commuting; $6,000, $500 cash. MYERS, Hohokus, N. J.

FOR SALE—105-acre farm, three miles from Valois, Schuyler County, N. Y.; in the rich Finger Lakes fruit region; large barn, shed, wagon-house, pure cold spring water, level land, seven-room house; 30 rods from schoolhouse; equipment; will sell at sacrifice. FRANK McPHERSON, Ithaca, Buttermilk Falls, N. Y.

130 ACRES adjoining large village; beautiful 16-room home, all improvements, large dairy farm buildings; commercial hennery; bearing orchard; spring water system; woodland; $15,000. BOX 502, Greene, N. Y.

WANT to buy general store, one with postoffice preferred; location immaterial; write details. LAEGEN, Amityville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—16½-acre farm or Summer home, good location, near Concord, N. H.; good buildings; cheap. P. CHRESTENSEN, Rt. 14, Concord, N. H.

FOR SALE—Nursery and dairy farm, 190 acres, 50 acres devoted to 15,000 evergreen trees; large house, large barns, equipped for modern dairy; near Middletown, N. Y. Inquire LEONARD VANDERBECK, R. F. D. 2, Box 67A, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres; income 1927 gross $11,544.32; labor income $5,221.90; net $3,806.97; lights, water; 2,400 layers; $7,000 down, balance easy; immediate possession; uninfected range. ADVERTISER 3774, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent—Poultry farm with 1,000 layers and 1,000 chicks, also equipments reasonable. HEMPSTEAD CENTER POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 2, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

HUDSON VALLEY, 150 acres, fair buildings, 400 apple trees, $20 acre. ADVERTISER 3793, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, small house, very small price; high elevation. ADVERTISER 3811, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by reliable Canadian farmer, farm to work on shares or rent, with stock and implements; what have you? Address BOX 46, Oswegatchie, N. Y.

BUY from the owner a 26-acre poultry farm with all good buildings; 6-room house, bank barn, a large henhouse and brooder-house, a garage for 4 cars; plenty of fruit and grapes; price $2,500, part cash; write for information to ANDREW FRANK, R. 1, Milford, N. J.

FOR RENT—10-acre truck farm, good soil and buildings. BOX 42, Brentwood, L. I., N. Y.

TO RENT furnished, cabin and garage, by two young men, near where farm work can be obtained; Christian and good reference. ADVERTISER 3809, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL farm, 23 acres, fruit orchard, 9-room house, garage, other buildings, near railroad, schools; will sacrifice. B. NOLAN, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FOR SALE cheap to quick buyer, poultry farm with 600 layers; electric lights, high and dry, room for 1,000, Paterson egg route at 20 cents premium; 18 miles from New York; 4 to 10 acres with all buildings. NORMAN H. PERRY, R. 3, Sawmill Road, North Haledon, N. J.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Staymans, Yorks, Grimes Golds, Williams Early Reds; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; sacrifice price, $14,000, satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

MARYLAND, Eastern Shore, 8-acre farm on the Ocean City boulevard, 5 miles from Salisbury; 5-room house, good buildings; horse, harnesses, tools, 60 laying hens; $4,000, $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. ELISHA B. STEERE, Parsonsburg, Md.

WANTED—Dairy and general farm with stock and tools to work on share basis in Western New York, by experienced, reliable, trustworthy and temperate party; best references. ADVERTISER 3814, care Rural New-Yorker.

30-ACRE farm, good soil, good building, in good condition; on State road, mile from high school and bank, station; telephone, electricity go by the house; R. F. D.; stream running through the farm; fire wood; good fruit and water; suitable for poultry; by April 1, price $2,700, cash $1,500. Write HARRY VAN BUREN, East Worcester, N. Y. Phone 707-5.

FOR SALE—500-acre dairy farm, running water, 14-room house, electric lights, 20 rods from State road; cow barn stanchions 90 head, horse barn, 4 hay barns, hog house, milk house, silo; one mile to milk station, high school and railroad; price $7,500. SOL CARNAHAN, South New Berlin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A 57-acre farm, good roofs on buildings; terms cash. MRS. MILO CLOTHIER, R. D. 3, Greenfield Center, Saratoga County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sunnyside, 95-acre fine equipped tractor farm; loam soil, running stream; all buildings in first-class condition; along State road; suitable for poultry, dairy and general farming; price $10,500. P. O. FRANTZ, R. D. 4, Lehighton, Carbon Co., Pa.

WANTED to buy retail egg route connected with large poultry farm or butter and egg route combined. ADVERTISER 3818, care Rural New-Yorker.

40-ACRE farm, 8 acres timber, fine buildings; good location, river close by, short distance to town and stone road; 2 horses, chickens and equipment; all $2,800. BOX 21, Henderson, Md.

FOR SALE—Apple orchard farm, 53 acres; three miles from city Marietta, Ohio; mild climate, good road, railroad, progressive community; 300-tree Rome orchard, full bearing; 40 acres young orchard, 20 acres beginning to bear; high quality varieties; improved house, attractive surroundings; price $10,000. I. P. LEWIS, New Waterford, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Large colonial residence near Altamont, N. Y.; State road, hourly bus to Albany, N. Y.; 30 acres land, 10 rooms, light, heater, fireplace, nice shade, good location; price $10,000. C. E. LUCKEY, Altamont, N. Y.

125-ACRE farm, two blocks hard road; tractor worked; modern house, bath, hot, cold water, furnace; large basement barn, two tenant houses, three silos, garage, etc.; fireproof roofs; one block graded school, condensery, stores, post office, churches; bus line, six mails daily; seven miles State normal school; price $10,000, part cash. ADVERTISER 3821, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSE and large lot, on hard road, two blocks stores, churches, graded school; excellent for chicken business; $375; also colonial bungalow in village; one block graded school, stores, churches, bus line, hard road; $950. ADVERTISER 3822, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—30-acre fruit and poultry farm. BOX 43, Ghent, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, road house on State road. ELM TREE REST, Box 43, Ghent, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Shares or money rent, 155-acre farm on edge of town; 16 miles above Trenton; stone farm house and buildings; good peach and apple orchards. LOCK BOX 172, Lambertville, N. J.

TRUSTEES insist upon immediate liquidation; beautiful farm of 207 acres, located about 27 miles from the business section of Boston; buildings include a large house with all modern equipment, a cottage for the chauffeur, large modern barn, ice house, two poultry-houses, two brooders (large enough to take care of 1,500 chickens); hundreds of fruit trees, strawberry and asparagus beds, beautiful shrubs; can be bought for half the original cost; for particulars, write CHARLES E. DANFORTH, 231 Slade St., Belmont, Mass.

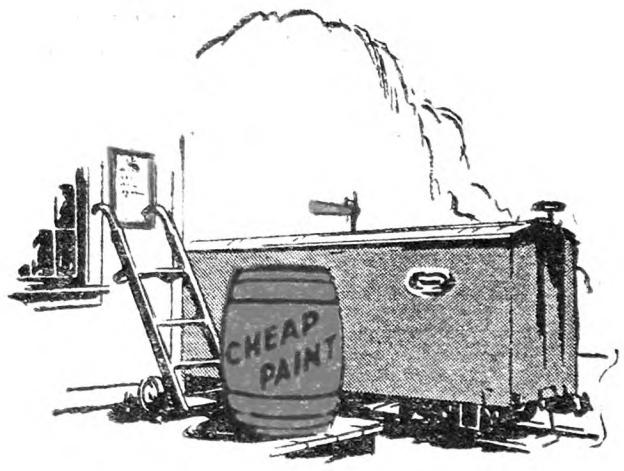
FARM for sale—Seven-room house, bath, toilet and sleeping porch; all rooms heated; garage, barn and chicken equipment for about 200; midway between Bridgeport and Danbury, 2 miles from Newtown, and ¼ mile of State road; $9,500, half cash; will rent for $45 per month, one year only with option purchase. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

FARM for sale in New York State, 80 miles from New York City; 75 acres good tillable land, 100 acres pasture, large wood lot, 2 houses 8 and 11 rooms, large barns and silo; school on farm; price $10,000, including team, 5 cows, 60 sheep, pigs, chickens and farming implements; liberal terms. ADVERTISER 3754, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent with privilege of buying, a small farm, where's good fishing and hunting. B. LAKSO, Box 215, Fitchburg, Mass.

TWO Lake Erie front farms, just west of Erie. NEELY FLEMING, Erie, Pa.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 545.



Be sure your "cheap" paint isn't a *wolf* in *sheep's* clothing

NO man ever saved money on "cheap" paint. That is because "low-price-per-gallon" and real *economy* are miles and miles apart.

So when anyone offers you a wonderful bargain on paint, look out. There are many wolves in sheep's clothing in the business of selling "cheap" paint.

There's the man who tells you of a barrel of paint shipped by mistake to your town, which he will sell you at a low price to save expense of shipping it back to the factory. *Apple-sauce!*

There's the firm that takes your order for 6 gallons of paint and boosts it to 60 gallons—and threatens to have the law on you if you refuse to accept it.

There's the unknown firm who writes you glowing reasons why they will give you special concessions purely out of friendliness. More *apple-sauce!*

There's the local dealer who tries to lure you with *low price.*

Any paint product, to be economical, must have (1) good covering ability, (2) a tough, long-wearing film, (3) colors that do not fade. And these qualities can only be produced with the finest ingredients, *which are costly.*

"Cheap" paint is cheap only because it is made of cheap materials. And the smart tricks described here are merely used to "hoodwink" the unsuspecting buyer.

Why SWP costs you less

Fine old SWP House Paint, the world's standard for 50 years, costs more per gallon than "cheap" paint. But it costs *less* on the wall—and *much less* by the year.

Because SWP is a product of the finest white lead, zinc oxide, and linseed oil, produced in the Sherwin-Williams laboratories to unusually high standards, it has remarkable covering powers.

Where "cheap" paint will cover, on the average, only 250 sq. feet per gallon (two coats), SWP House Paint will cover 360 sq. feet per gallon, (two coats). Where 11 gallons of "*cheap*" paint are needed for the average house, only 7 gallons of fine old SWP are needed. It's that four gallon saving that makes fine old SWP House Paint so very economical on the wall.

But that is only the beginning. SWP, because of its fine ingredients and scientifically "balanced" formula, lasts two and a half times as long as "cheap" paint. It gives *good looking* service for five years, usually. "Cheap" paint always *looks* cheap and wears out in a very short time. That is why "cheap" paint costs several times more than SWP for repainting.

See your local "Paint Headquarters"

Remember this—no "cheap" paint product, whether a house paint, barn paint, varnish, lacquer or enamel, can be economical. It *must* sell for a *good price* per gallon to contain the qualities that *make* it economical.

Also — no unknown concern and no concern that makes outlandish offers of "amazing quality and low price" is safe to deal with.

For best results and lowest cost, depend upon your local Sherwin-Williams dealer —"Paint Headquarters." He will tell you anything you want to know. Through the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide he can sell you the right finish for any surface, made by Sherwin-Williams to highest quality standards. But whatever you do — buy *good paint* if you want to save money.

We will gladly send you a copy of The Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide, free.

COVER THE EARTH

Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
Cleveland, Ohio

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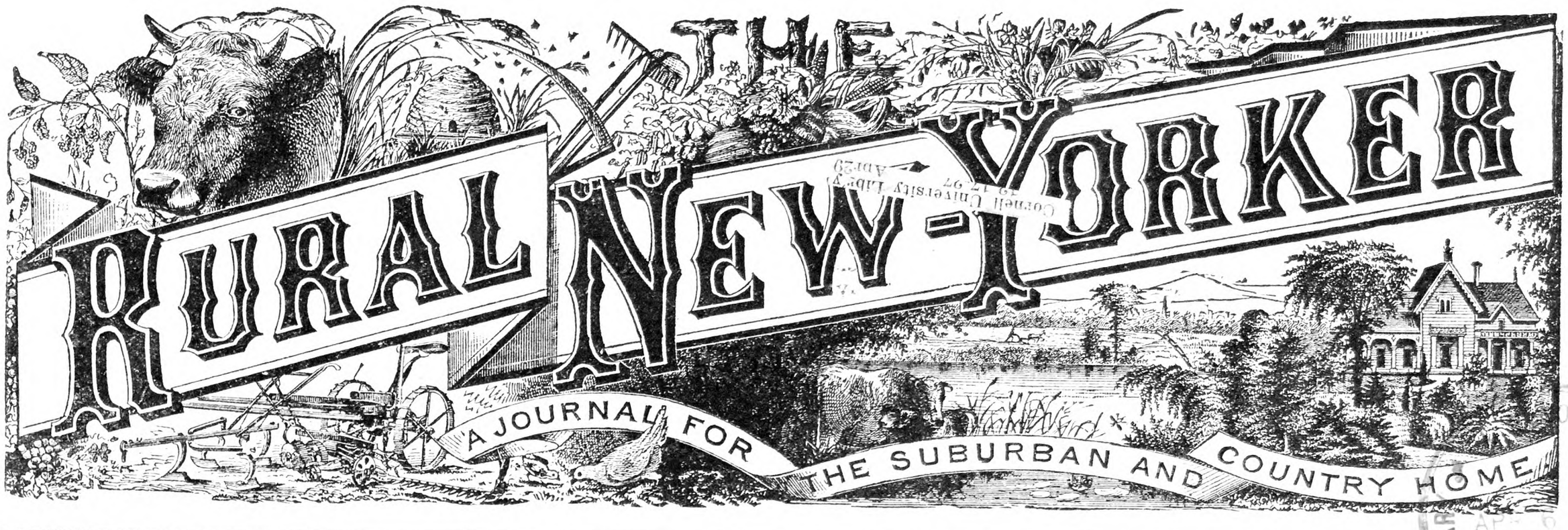

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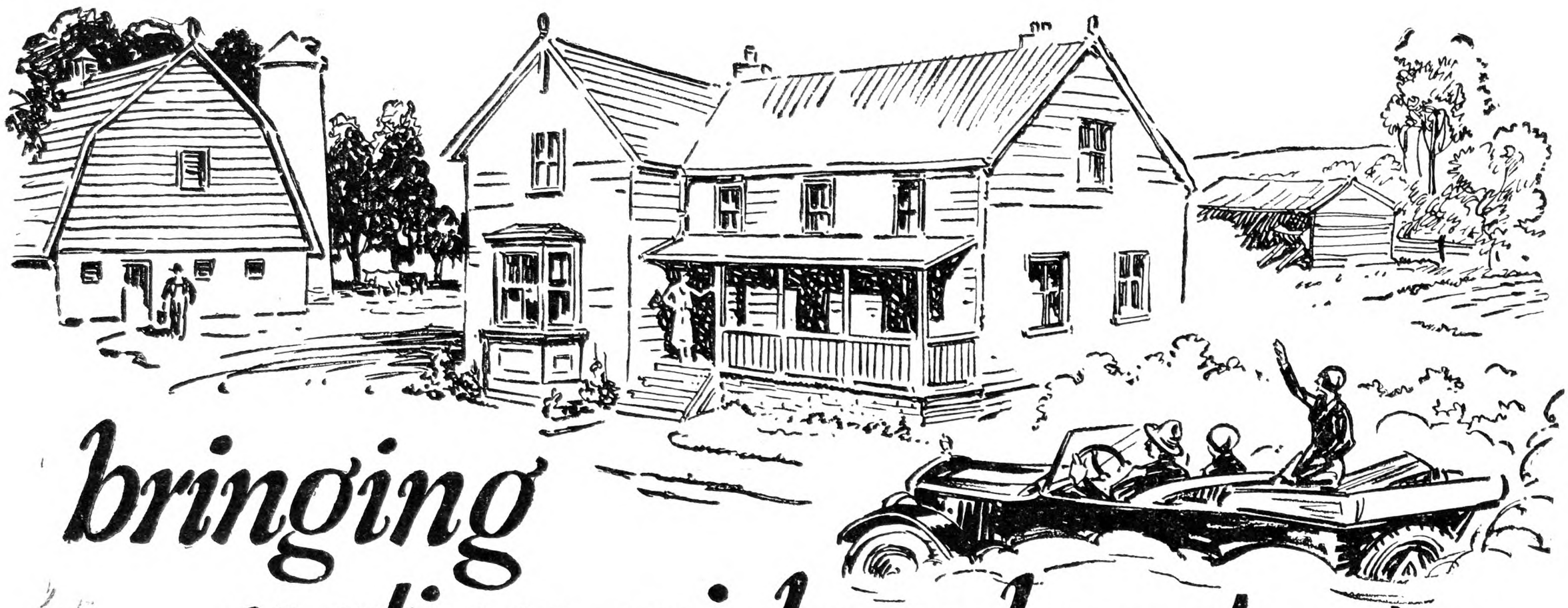
"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."



bringing nation-wide advantages to the farm-house!

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO this month—when this nation-wide retail business was founded by Mr. J. C. Penney—a trip to town meant starting before daylight and arriving back home after dark. In countless instances, the distance was too great for even the long day's trip.

Today the automobile and good roads have changed it into a pleasure spin of a few hours. Gone are the inconveniences of shopping of yesteryears. Gone with the Indian, the scythe, the square piano and the bad roads.

The radio, the automobile and the newspaper are fast making the City and Country one—not only in space, but in needs and desires. Today the family in the farmhouse demand the same up-to-the-minute styles, the same variety to choose from, the same quality and savings, the same advantages of personal selection as their City Cousins.

The J. C. Penney Company Department Stores, located in nearly 1,000 cities and towns over the United States, are supplying this demand in a most satisfactory way. Fast trains thundering across a continent, carry the styles of New York and the best manufactured goods of the World's markets to the Main Streets of the Nation, placing them in our Stores within easy reach of the most remote homes.

These Examples of Thrift

—assure Quality-Value in all J. C. Penney Company Stores.

Marathon Hats
—for men. Our feature hat at.....$3.98

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For Men, at.....$1.98
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Our May White Goods Presentation
Table Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Spreads and Towels. Splendid values at our Thrifty Low Prices.

Drive to the nearest town where there is a J. C. Penney Company Store and see for yourself if we cannot save you money on Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes—everything needed by man, woman and child.

Purchases in carload lots and by the thousands of dozen for our many Stores enable us to give you prices that save you money. Look at the quality of our goods, too, for it is Quality alone that determines whether the price is economical.

"Millions of Customers and All of Them Friends" isn't merely a slogan in our Stores, it's the result of 26 years of giving helpful, conscientious Service. We shall strive to be increasingly worthy of your confidence. Make our Store your headquarters when in town.

Our Spring Store News Catalog Is Filled with Such Economies as Are Seldom Found. Write for Your Copy.

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Men Under 35 Years, Experienced in Selling Our Lines Are Wanted to Train for Co-partner Store Managers. Write for Details.

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Crops or Woodchucks, Which Shall it Be?

Ernest M. Mills, U. S. Biological Survey

ONE of the common rodents found over the farming area in the Northeastern United States is the woodchuck, or groundhog, known in the West as marmot. The rugged character of the Northeastern States has given the hardy woodchuck an excellent foothold, and the innumerable wooded areas, the heavy underbrush, the ravines, the stone walls and fence rows, have provided protection and furnished an ideal habitat for the animals. It is only in recent years that we have realized the abundance of woodchucks, their potentiality as a permanent and increasingly harmful mammal and, therefore, the need for immediate action in order to hold them in check.

Where do we find the modern woodchuck? It has left the quiet, retiring life of the forested areas, and has assumed a bold role by making his new home in the midst of Alfalfa, clover or cornfields. One farmer has remarked that it is impossible to raise clover in the Connecticut Valley without raising woodchucks. For a palatial residence they choose a large, well-planted vegetable garden. In such instances the woodchuck changes his diet from the berries, fruits, plants and vegetation of the wastelands to the best of the Alfalfa, sweet corn, Soy beans, garden truck and sometimes its dessert will consist of the young tender bark of apple trees.

Few persons wish the extermination of the woodchuck. What farmer does not like to watch these intelligent, fearless and interesting animals as they sun themselves or play about their burrows! But their depredations on cultivated crops force the use of control measures, just as we protect our crops from insects and diseases.

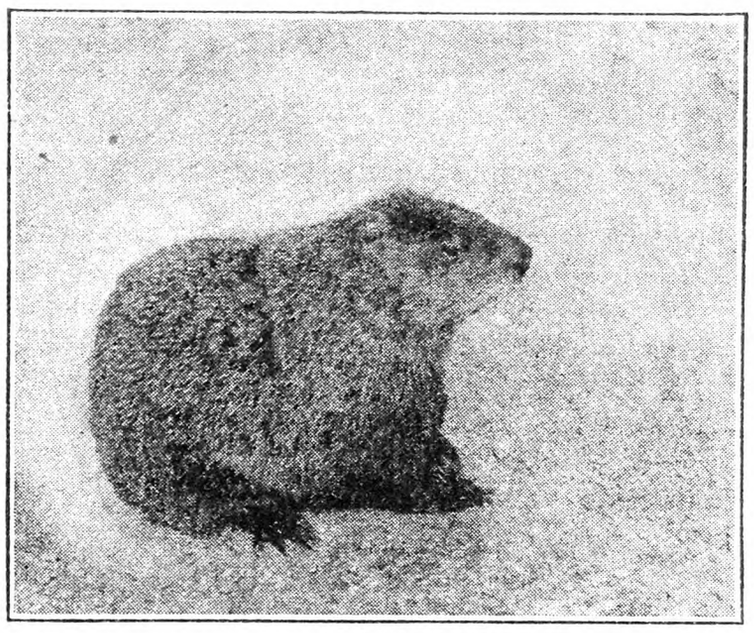
The life history of the woodchuck is more or less familiar to all. After courting in Fall, the mated woodchucks hibernate from October to April, when they sleep curled up in a ball of grass in a nest below the frost line. Along in April, three to six young ones may be added to the family. The mother takes good care of the young chucks for five or six weeks, when they are turned out to shift for themselves. The little woodchucks with untiring energy dig homes of their own, or adapt some unoccupied hole to their use. After that their luxurious life of ease begins, with nothing to do but eat, drink and sleep, laying up food on their bodies for the long Winter ahead.

The construction of a woodchuck burrow is a most interesting study. The woodchuck first makes the entrance and throws out the dirt into a conspicuous mound. The burrow descends obliquely for three or four feet, then rises, and then may extend nearly horizontally for many feet. Some burrows that have been dug out were 30 ft. long. Side branches from this main burrow may have blind ends or may lead to the nest, which is a little higher. One or two exits are made by tunneling from the inside straight up to the outside. A spacious living room is included as well as toilet chambers. The entire arrangement of the woodchuck's home provides a dry, warm and clean place for his comfort and the only means of protection from his enemies.

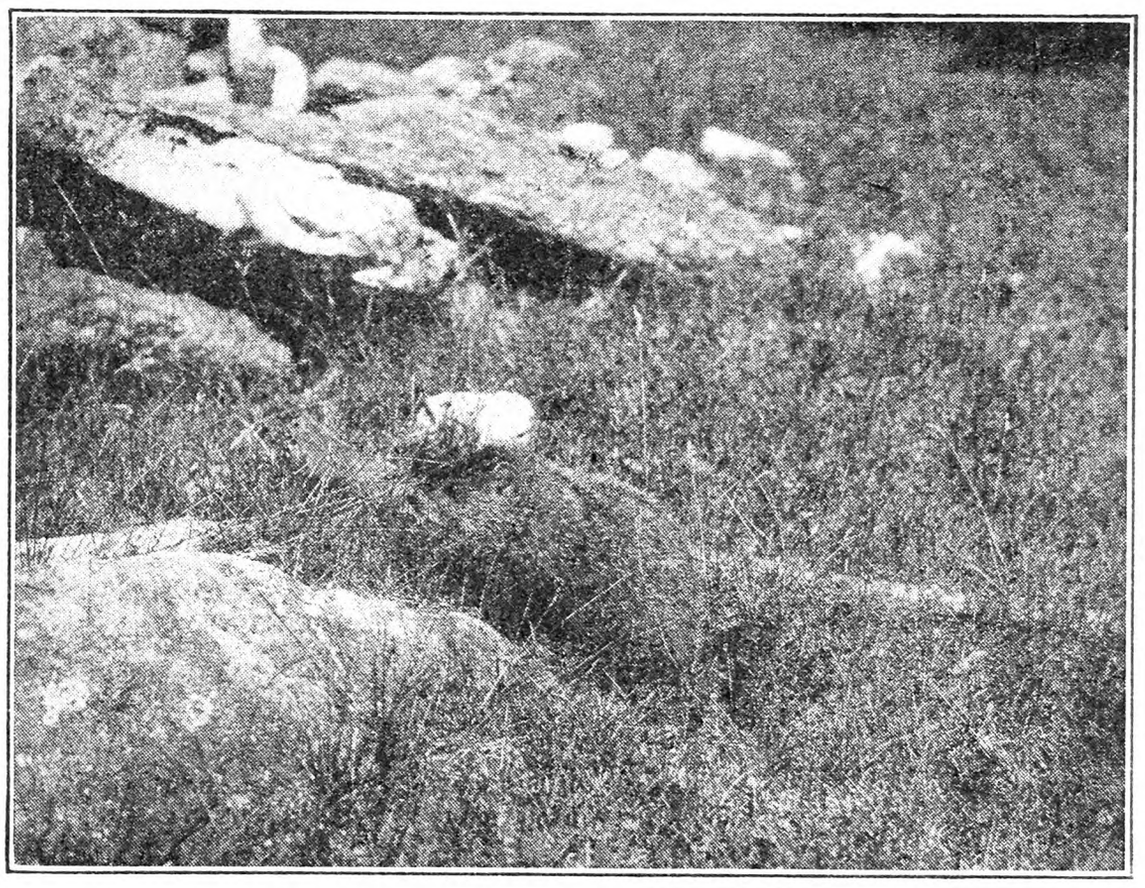
The woodchuck seldom feeds during the dark hours. Soon after sunrise, however, it obtains its morning meal while the dew is still on the grass. A light luncheon may be had, or it may not be seen until dusk, when it fills up for the night. Well-beaten paths are generally seen leading to the feeding areas.

The best time to undertake control measures is during April and May. The vegetation is then short and scant, the trails easily seen, and the young ones are in the home den. It is inadvisable to treat burrows during the Winter, because the burrows may be occupied by skunks, foxes, rabbits and other fur bearers, which are protected by law in most States. Therefore, only active woodchuck holes should be treated, and then only woodchucks will be found in such burrows.

Several of the methods of control commonly used are inefficient. Shooting and trapping are favorite methods of the farm boy with plenty of time and opportunity to develop the skill that these methods require. Poisoning woodchucks with strychnine or any other poison has been generally unsuccessful.



The Destructive Woodchuck. Fig. 215



The Woodchuck in Familiar Surroundings. Fig. 216

Inspecting Fumigated Woodchuck Burrow. Fig. 217

The most practicable method of killing woodchucks is to fumigate their dens. The three chemicals most widely used are crude calcium-cyanide, carbon disulphide and gasoline. None of these will drive the woodchucks from their burrows, but will put an end to their work silently and expeditiously.

Calcium-cyanide dust upon exposure to the air evolves a very powerful gas known as hydrocyanic-acid gas, in which no animal can live. The "spoon method" is the simplest way to use this dust in woodchuck burrows. A tablespoonful or more of cyanide dust should be placed as far as possible down the woodchuck burrow and upset in a pile. Do not scatter the dust down the hole, because it will then be of no value. Cyanide gas is very light, and consequently does not always penetrate the long branching burrows. The spoonful of dust generates gas for a few hours and thus makes a gas-filled area near the opening of the treated burrow. After the dust has been placed, seal the entrance with damp sod, being careful not to allow loose material to fall upon the fumigant.

The cyanide dust may also be used in a dust pump or gun, which forces the particles throughout the burrows, filling them with the gas and killing the woodchucks immediately. The operator should start at one opening and watch the other openings for escaping dust. Holes from which dust escapes as well as the entrance hole should be quickly sealed to obtain a high concentration of the gas and to save dust. The dust-gun method is probably more convenient and requires less material than the "spoon method."

Caution.—Open cyanide cans in the open air and stand windward to escape breathing fumes. Do not get cyanide into the mouth. Wash hands at once after working with cyanide.

Carbon disulphide, an ill-smelling liquid, is another efficient fumigant. About two ounces (three or four tablespoons) are poured on a wad of cotton, rags or other absorbent material, and placed well down the burrow, the hole being immediately closed by a large sod. The liquid evolves a heavy poisonous gas, which flows down into the woodchuck burrow like water. Carbon disulphide is most effective when the soil is moist, because there is less soil absorption. It is desirable, therefore, to treat the burrows after a heavy rain. When burrows are located in a sidehill, or if the ends of the burrows are above the entrance, the gas should be exploded by tossing a lighted match into the hole, as the smoke will then penetrate the up-hill burrows.

The disadvantages of carbon disulphide are: It is highly *inflammable and explosive;* the method of application is inconvenient, and the gas may not reach the ends of the burrows.

Gasoline may be used and applied like carbon disulphide. A teacupful of gasoline to each burrow is poured over absorbent material, allowing the vapors to generate for several minutes. Then throw a lighted match into the entrance to cause an explosion, and afterward close all openings with sod. The low cost of gasoline and its availability make it a desirable fumigant, but generally it is not so efficient as cyanide or carbon disulphide.

To rid a farm of woodchucks successfully it is necessary to treat all used burrows. Therefore, one should make a careful and diligent search for all burrows in the area. To each individual burrow there is found normally one entrance and one or two exits.

If only a small part of a large area occupied by woodchucks is treated, the woodchuck will quickly reoccupy these treated burrows. Woodchucks may range as far as half a mile, looking for more favorable conditions. In such cases, areas should be entirely treated up to the natural boundaries. It is highly desirable to obtain the co-operation of neighborhood farmers, and sometimes of whole communities, to control these perisistent animals in a given area.

For further information on woodchuck control write to the U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., or to the Biological Survey Field Office at Amherst, Mass., which is co-operating with the agricultural colleges of New England in all rodent control activities.

R. N.-Y.—The damage done by rodents, including mice and rats, can hardly be estimated. The woodchuck is a farm nuisance, but rats and mice are a real danger as disease carriers, and the same evil reputation is given to the ground squirrels of the Pacific Coast. The Biological Survey has conducted valuable research work among all classes of rodents in the United States. We hope to give some

future articles dealing with these animal pests that are so costly to the farm.

Current Farm Practice

[Under this heading methods of handling timely farm work will be discussed. Comment and experience are invited. Many farm jobs can be done effectively in more than one way. The experience of others is helpful.]

The Pastures

WE HAVE a number of questions about handling pastures that are not producing satisfactorily. Those who have large tracts of "natural pasture land" are fortunate, and if fairly good judgment is used so that they are not eaten to death, they continue productive year after year. On many farms there is what is known as the "Swamp Lot," a long field with brook running through, some bushes and a few large willow trees, pleasant shade for the cows. This sod, composed of grasses suited to the locality by years of natural selection, has no thought of "running out." When it gets short the cows are turned elsewhere for a few days. But other pastures, rolling or upland fields, become a serious problem. It is easy to tell a man to plow up and reseed such a field. He may have to do it, but in many cases this will not fit into his plans, and make him short of pasturage for the season. Lime and fertilizers often prove profitable under such conditions, fine ground limestone, a ton to the acre, or one of the burned lime products at half the amount. Some of the quickly soluble nitrate products, around 100 lbs. per acre, will help—nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or one of the nitrates made from the air.

In most cases these pastures need phosphorus, and acid phosphate is most quickly available. (We are supposed to call it superphosphate now, but really we have never found a farmer who was afraid of the word *acid* in describing the cut rock. Its meaning is well known, while "superphosphate" nowadays requires an explanation.) Where more convenient a mixed fertilizer may be broadcast.

Naturally the more evenly these chemicals are distributed the better. The quantities mentioned are merely suggestions. The condition of the soil, and amount one feels that he can invest, are deciding points. Sometimes pastures get "spotty," and a little treatment on these poor places will pay, even though no general dressing of the whole field is made.

Is it advisable to run a spike-tooth harrow over the pasture in order to give the fertilizer and seed to be applied a better chance? This is a good plan in many cases. Trial of the harrowing—seeing how it acts—will tell whether one is doing more harm than good. As a rule this harrowing and afterward rolling would put the seed and plant food at work sooner, if time can be spared for the work.

As to seed, Timothy and Red clover, three pounds each; Alsike and White clover, one pound each; Red-top, two pounds, and Kentucky blue grass, four pounds, will make a good variety. If the field can be harrowed and rolled after seeding, as suggested, a little less seed may be used.

Farm Value of the Hawks

AN ARTICLE by Wm. Perkins, speaking of "Insects in the Truck Garden," has congenially and intelligently pointed out the value of birds as an adjunct in lessening the injury to crops by insect hordes. But the whole story of the value of birds is not given, and it is the writer's hope that he will be permitted to add another chapter to the theme so auspiciously started by Mr. Perkins, who, I believe, is sufficiently an ornithologist to admit the oversight.

I have in mind the tremendous economic value to the farmer of the great order of birds known to the ornithologist as the raptores. In this group are included the hawks and owls. Ordinarily, these birds are looked upon as enemies to the agriculturist, for the sole reason that an occasional depredation is committed upon the chicken yard. But let us see.

Mr. Perkins has said: ". . . there is a surer way to find out what a bird eats, namely, to look in his stomach." This was undertaken by Dr. W. K. Fisher of the Biological Survey as far back as 1885, and he did his work so thoroughly that it can be parenthetically added there can be no further need of destroying hawks to verify his results by anyone, either farmer or sportsman. His findings for our common hawks and owls are as follows:

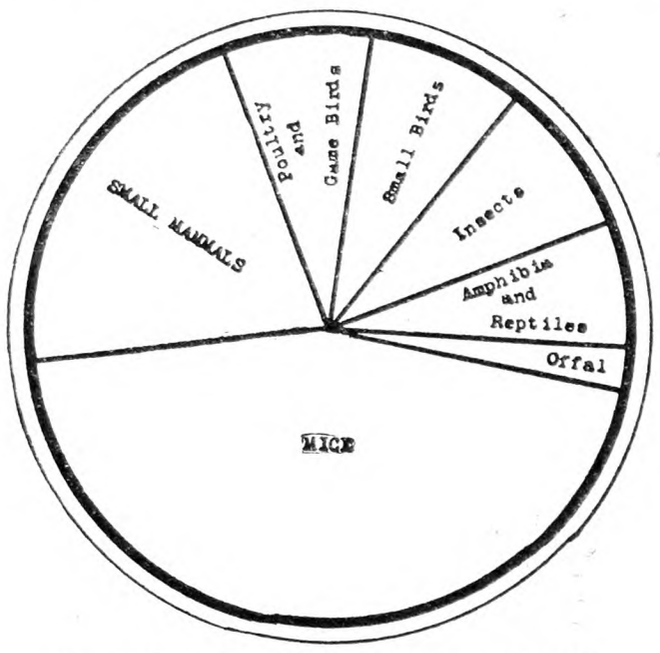
Marsh Hawk—"Of 124 stomachs examined, seven contained poultry or game birds; 34 contained other birds; 57, mice; 22, other mammals; 7, reptiles; 2, frogs; 14, insects; 1, indeterminate matter, and 8 were empty."

Red-tailed Hawk.—"Of 562 stomachs examined, 54 contained poultry or game birds; 278, mice; 131, other mammals; 37, batrachians or reptiles; 47, insects; 8, crawfish; 1, centipede; 13, offal, and 89 were empty.

Red-shouldered Hawk — "Of 220 stomachs examined, 3 contained poultry; 12, other birds; 102, mice; 40, other mammals; 20, reptiles; 39, batrachians; 92, insects; 16, spiders; 7, crawfish; 1, earthworms; 2, offal; 3, fish, and 14 were empty."

Broad-winged Hawk.—"Of 65 stomachs examined, 2 contained small birds; 15, mice; 13, other mammals; 11, reptiles; 13, batrachians; 30, insects; 2, earthworms; 4, crawfish, and 7 were empty."

Rough-legged Hawk.—"Of 49 stomachs examined,



Food of the Red-tailed Hawk. Fig. 218

40 contained mice; 5, other mammals; 1, lizards; 1, insects, and 4 were empty."

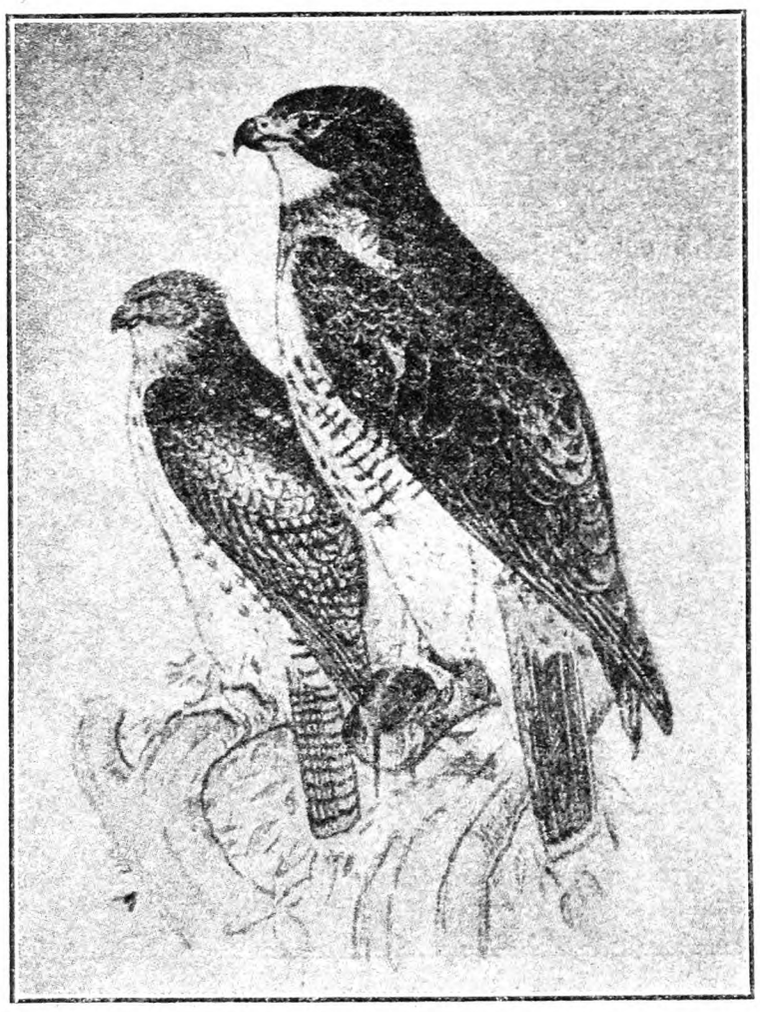
Sparrow Hawk.—"Of 320 stomachs examined, 1 contained a game bird; 53, other birds; 89, mice; 12, other mammals; 12, reptiles or batrachians; 215, insects; 29, spiders, and 29 were empty."

Barn Owls.—"Of 29 stomachs examined, 1 contained poultry; 3, other birds; 17, mice; 17, other mammals; 4 insects, and 7 were empty."

Long-eared Owl.—"Of 107 stomachs examined, 1 contained a game bird; 84, mice; 5, other mammals; 1, insects, and 15 were empty."

Short-eared Owl.—"Of 101 stomachs examined, 11 contained small birds; 77, mice; 7, other mammals; 7, insects, and 14 were empty."

Barred Owl.—"Of 109 stomachs examined, 5 contained poultry or game; 13, other birds; 46, mice;



The Red-tailed Hawk. Fig. 219

18, other mammals; 4, frogs; 1, a lizard; 2, fish; 14, insects; 2, spiders; 9, crawfish, and 20 were empty.

Saw-whet Owl.—"Of 22 stomachs examined, 17 contained mice; 1, a bird; 1, an insect, and 3 were empty."

Screech Owl.—"Of 255 stomachs examined, 1 contained poultry; 38, other birds; 91, mice; 11, other mammals; 2, lizards; 4, batrachians; 1, fish; 100, insects; 5, spiders; 9, crawfish; 7, miscellaneous; 2, scorpions; 2, earthworms, and 43 were empty."

These statistics, which we hope you have had patience and interest enough in to go through, require explanation on two points to bring out their even greater value than the number and percentage of mice indicate. First, in the items referred to as "other mammals" it must be understood that this includes almost entirely ground moles, red squirrels, chipmunks, and other truly pestiferous creatures in so far as they affect the farmer. Secondly, it must be taken in good faith, as space does not permit of the proof, that the item "other birds" means only the natural surplus of these in a given area over what that area can comfortably support, and it is usually the weaker, and more unfit members.

Now to account for the aversion to hawks is the real difficulty. The majority of farmers and sportsmen are not well enough versed in bird lore to be able to distinguish between the various species of hawks and owls. As a result they are looked upon indiscriminately as a class, which it must be said are sadly suffering for the "sins" of an almost imperceptible minority of their numbers. For it is true there are two or three species, but only two or three, whose record in terms of economic value to the agriculturist does not show up as highly or as favorably as does the record of those species submitted—species which are here, or trying to be here in the face of perpetual gunfire and trapping, in greater, and more advantageous to the farmer, numbers. The red-tailed and the red-shouldered hawks, whose record is most unequivocally in their favor, are the most conspicuous of the hawks, observable always in the vault of the sky describing great circles in quest of prey of mice and moles, and it is these among the most innocuous of the hawk, that are receiving the greatest persecution because of their visibility. The real culprit, the now extremely rare and occasional Cooper's and goshawk is seldom actually seen, and like most of man's distribution of justice, the innocent suffer for the palpably guilty.

While all of the hawks listed, and these include all of the hawks likely to be met with in New York State and vicinity, show enviable records as destroyers of creatures obnoxious to the farmer, it is desired to call particular attention to the record of the red-tailed, broad-winged, rough-legged, and sparrow hawks, and of the owls, to the long-eared, short-eared, and the screech owl. No creatures are more deserving of protection and encouragement than these.

For those who find an analysis of statistics irksome, but who are able to get the moral of a story, the following bit of history is appended:

Back in 1886 the State of Pennsylvania enacted what was called the "Scalp Act." This piece of legislation, endorsed mainly by the farmers of the State, provided for a bounty of 50 cents each on all vermin, which included mostly hawks and owls. By virtue of this act nearly $90,000 was paid out in bounties during the year and a half the law was in effect. Granting that 5,000 chickens are killed annually by hawks and owls, and that they were worth 25 cents apiece (a high estimate since a large portion of these were killed when very young), the poultry killed in the year and a half had a value of less than $2,000. Hence, in 18 months the people of Pennsylvania paid $90,000 to save $2,000. It is well within bounds to say that in the course of a year every hawk and owl destroys a thousand mice or their equivalent in insects. Therefore, omitting all reference to the increase of these obnoxious animals when nature's means of checking them has been removed, the lowest possible estimate of the value of each hawk and owl would be $20 a year, or $30 in a year and a half.

Hence, in addition to the $90,000 actually expended by the State in destroying 128,571 of its benefactors, it had incurred a loss to its agricultural interests of at least $3,857,130, or a total loss of $3,947,130 in a year and a half, or at the rate of $2,631,420 per annum. In other words the State threw away $2,105 for every dollar saved! And even this does not represent the total loss, for the slaughter of such a vast number of predaceous birds is almost certain to be followed by a correspondingly enormous increase in the numbers of mice and insects formerly held in check by them, and it has taken many years to restore the balance thus blindly destroyed by ignorance and unwarranted prejudice.

It is true that sometimes, but very rarely, a desirable hawk or owl tenant will find it more convenient to visit his host's henyard in preference to paying his rent by foraging for vermin. So that if one is certain of the development of this proclivity in an individual whose visits become habitual, it is unquestionably right to interfere. But the finger that pulls the trigger should first be certain that the blood of a $2 chicken is worth the blood of a $20 hawk or owl.

Speaking generally much more should be done for hawk and owl protection than is now in evidence. Sentiment for our birds of prey should be on a par

with our insectivorous and song birds. There is no scientific or biological reason why they should be considered less worthy of protective consideration. Prejudice proves nothing. If anyone shares the convictions set forth in these few lines, or if a single proselyte to the cause has been gained, and they wish to substantiate their faith, a line addressed to the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City, may help you to win future security for these, our staunchest friends.

New York. MYRON ACKLAND.

R. N.-Y.—An interesting bulletin on this subject is issued by the New Jersey Station at New Brunswick. It is entitled, "The Hawks of New Jersey and Their Relation to Agriculture." The accompanying picture of the red-tailed hawk, and diagram of its food proportions, are taken from this bulletin.

Pear Blossoms

THE accompanying photographs of pear blossoms and blossom parts were made on March 2, 1927 just as soon as the weather had warmed up enough after a heavy snow to allow the snow to fall from the blooms to the ground. The snowstorm was an unusually heavy one for the section and unusually late in the season, and the snow piled up on the blossom clusters in great heaps. Apparently no damage was done, however. The variety is said to be Kieffer, and the trees are located on the campus of Clemson College, South Carolina. As is clearly shown, they were in full bloom at the time.

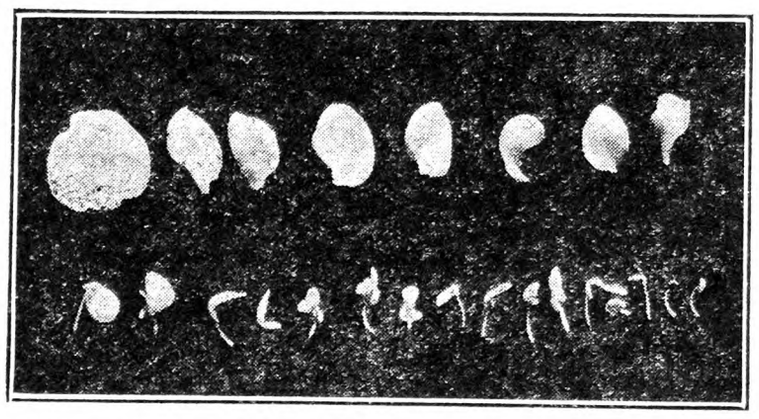
The picture of the modified stamens shows an interesting condition found in these blooms and others from the same two trees. At the upper left, Fig. 220, is a normal petal, and at the lower right are two normal stamens. Between them are modified stamens, which form an almost complete series connecting the two forms. A considerable proportion of the flowers contained these intermediate forms, usually one to the flower. A flower of this kind can be seen in the upper left cluster of flowers shown in the other picture, Fig. 221. The whorl of five normal petals shows clearly, with the petaliferous stamen inside.

By careful examination it is possible to see the anthers on most of the modified stamens. It is worth noting that the blade of the false petal is more or less suppressed in practically every case on the side where the anther occurs, except where there is a well-developed filament. In that case the petal-like element is an expanded portion beyond the anther.

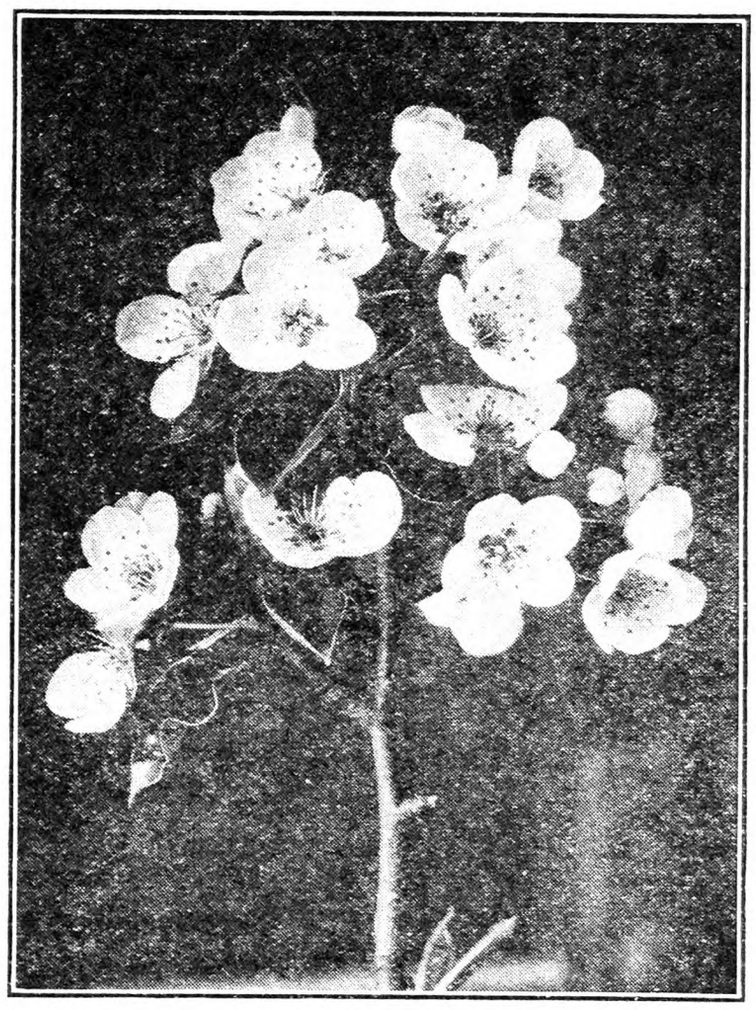
Such transformations of the floral organs as this are not particularly rare, although rather uncommon. I have recently observed exactly the same condition in some rose blooms. This is the condition which made it possible for rose breeders to develop by selection the "double" varieties of this flower. There is apparently no reason why pear varieties with "double" blooms could not be developed without great trouble, if anyone should consider it worth while.

In some kinds of plants a series of the kind shown may range from foliage leaves at one extreme to floral organs at the other. It then forms one of the circumstances on which is based the belief that floral organs are modified leaves, and that the flower itself is a special kind of shoot. C. A. LUDWIG.

Clemson College, South Carolina.



Normal and Modified Petals and Stamens of Pear. Fig. 220



Pear Blossoms Including Modified Forms. Fig. 221

Sheep Nature

THE first bunch of wethers I fed were funny fellows. They always wanted a play before going into their stable Winter nights, and I had to chase around after them. One beautiful evening when I came into the kitchen I said to the young wife: "I say it won't storm for a week, but the sheep say it will storm tonight. They gobbled their corn and ran into the stable." She said: "You are right, once," but I was not. There was 10 inches of snow in the morning. Another time a bunch lay on a knoll on pasture and they were to be clipped soon. A fog covered us and neighbors passing called, "Goin' to be rainy tonight." I felt sure those sheep would be busy eating, but when the mist got thicker and formed little drops, got the sheep and stabled them. The stars came out an hour later. Enough of the wild is left so they can hit the weather surer than a reporter.

I had a big, good-natured chap, and he did not know sheep. I told him if he would go and get them we would put them at the other side of the place. They were over the rise, but shortly I saw him running them like rabbits on the hill, and motioned him home, yelling that I had changed my mind. When he got half way to me, I called and the sheep started and caught up with their chaser. They thought it was me, in his person calling them. I sold 60 black-top yearlings to a man a few miles off and he turned them with his not so dark. Riding along the road, all were eating pasture near and I said to my companion, "I wonder if now, after two months those sheep know me yet," and I let out a couple of calls. Every one of mine raised his head to look, while the others kept on eating.

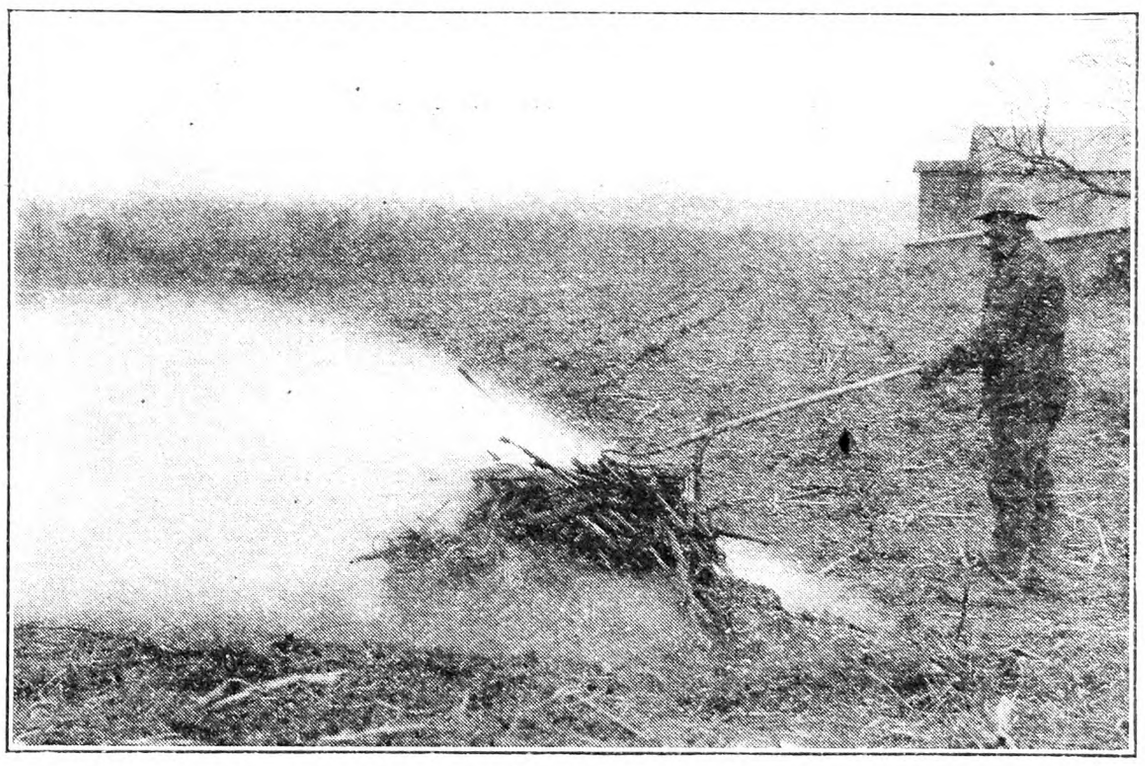
In 1917, when in St. Petersburg, Fla., I went into the First National Bank and laid down a check, saying, "Your old State has cleaned me nearly out and I want $100." He looked at the check and at me when I said: "I am all right and so is the paper, and can give the best of evidence." Then I laid down my picture with a big bunch of nice ones crowded up close to me in a snowy field, and said, "You see that is I, and the Bible says 'My sheep know my voice and they follow me.' Do I get it?" and he was counting it out. I know nothing about fraternity signs. It was the sheep and their nature got the money in a strange city. There are no animals so nice to work with or so easy if one understands sheep nature.

Formerly when we tarred noses to keep flies away, each sheep was caught, but never again. Then we have sat all day cleaning feet and doctoring them. Now the tar is mixed with salt and they go out with the smell to repulse the flies. Feet are treated to a bath of blue vitriol frequently in a trough. Formerly men used strong chemicals like nitric acid which made sound feet sore. Now our door is pulled to the trough chute and it is the nature of the animals to follow each other out along a 12-foot cement trough. It must be boarded at the sides, with the bottom board to the inside, so no feet catch and all touch bottom.

There is a view of plant-growing and stock-growing not thought of enough. The above and other remembrances recall it. I have been associated with men who never saw the kindly, dependent eyes of a sheep. Their whole concern was profit. They never thought of doing a kindly act to add to the happiness of the animals, but only saw the dollar, and got no joy, elevation or culture from their work. The life of farm folks, even if they must deny themselves to make a bare living, is better than the lives of any other class, no matter how successful. There is no real good in dollars when they are the ruling motive. A friend with plenty of them got a $5,000 check for a lease. He told me, "That don't amount to anything. I will throw it with the rest and forget about it." On the other hand he had a delight in his sleek, fat Herefords and his fattening sheep. He would take me to his places to help him enjoy his improved fields, and his nice animals, and we seldom referred to money.

There is a pleasure in setting a switch, in pruning it and repulsing insects sent to disintegration work elsewhere, and the climax comes when the tree is loaded with luscious fruit. We set a row of misfits and later grafted them. Now after 15 years we go under and among the apples, and like a pagan, worship, and no one but me dare fill the baskets with the fruit. When one sets a tree, when he plants seed and sees it springing, when he looks on a field of grain or grass, he can consider himself a partnership creator. When he sees one generation of animals better than the preceding one, he has a pleasure the money grubber knows not of. When dollars are not the impelling motive the operator will get as many of them and an education to be found nowhere off a farm. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Ohio.



Burning Crop Remnants to Control the Corn Borer. Fig. 222

More About Beans

LAST Fall when harvesting my Perry marrow beans I hung up a promising stalk in the old shop. The last week in February I chose three of the best pods from this stalk, and shelled them. From these I selected 12 of the best specimens as to appearance and conformity to type. These were planted in a box in a warm room and kept moist. The eighth day all 12 showed their backs through the soil. Two of these beans never got any further, but promptly decayed. The 10 are all showing even vigorous development, as even and regular as soldiers on parade. This difference in vitality could not be attributed to germ injury from frost action, or to the soil or mode of planting, as all the beans are covered the same depth, and in exactly the same position in the soil, subject to even moisture. It appears to be an instance where hereditary weakness crops out unexpectedly, and emphasizes the necessity of the continued practice of careful plant selection. Along these lines our experiment stations have been and are doing a wonderful work for agriculture in all its branches. Personally I am not through with this study in the behavior of beans, and have quite a little satisfaction in being able to count so many of these valuable investigators among my acquaintances. In all our investigations we are just scratching the surface, underneath which are hidden causes yet unlearned. H. E. COX.

Now they advise taking your cod liver oil by way of the hen's egg. Eggs are rich in vitamin D, the vitamin that prevents and cures rickets; when hens are fed cod liver oil, the eggs are still richer in this element. The cod and the hen thus co-operate for the benefit of man.

Orlando Harrison

State Senator Orlando Harrison, head of the nursery business of J. G. Harrison & Sons, died at his home, Berlin, Maryland, March 25, aged 61.

He was born at Roxana, Sussex County, Del., and necessity caused him to start work at an early age, and when 12, during school vacation, he drove a timber wagon, hauled by three yoke of oxen, with skill beyond his years. At 17 he was measuring lumber for his father in the pine forests of North Carolina.

In 1884 he moved with his parents to Berlin, Md., and with his father, the late J. G. Harrison, engaged in the fruit and nursery business and farming, developing into one of the largest establishments of the class in the world. In addition to the nursery

The Late Orlando Harrison

business he planted large commercial orchards in Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

For several years he was mayor of his home town, Berlin. In 1906 he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, and to the State Senate in 1912. All of this public work was carried on with credit to himself and the approval of his community and State.

He held many offices in horticultural interests and traveled widely, studying nursery and fruit conditions throughout the country.

The nursery trade and horticulture have lost a good and energetic friend and his State and community a most useful citizen.

He is survived by a widow and four sons.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Papers of incorporation were issued in Albany, N. Y., March 21 for the John Milton Foundation, formed to provide evangelical and religious literature for the blind. The foundation will operate throughout the United States. It is sponsored by the International Council of Religious Education and the Council of Home Missions. The new organization will require $100,000 a year and plans to raise an endowment of $2,000,000. The Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, D. D., secretary of the American Bible Society, is in charge of the project.

The patent for Eskimo pie, obtained in December, 1921, on which the Eskimo Pie Corporation, Inc., has relied to protect it from competition by persons or corporations attempting to manufacture a similar confection, was declared, in effect, to be invalid March 21 by Federal Judge Campbell in Brooklyn, N. Y. Judge Campbell's decision was handed down in a suit brought by the Eskimo Pie Corporation to restrain the Honeymoon Pie Corporation, the Honeymoon Manufacturing Company, Inc., the Honeymoon Pie Company, Peter Gavrelos and George Marantos, all of Jamaica, Queens, from continuing to manufacture and sell bars of ice cream coated with chocolate.

Loan shark tactics, including a method of hoodwinking the police on repossessed automobiles, were brought under the light of public hearing in New York March 21 as Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, started proceedings before United State Commissioner Cotter in the Federal effort to prosecute usurious money lenders profiting through the mails. At the same time the Federal Grand Jury continued to examine witnesses. In three years one of the witnesses said he has seized about 600 cars for these loan firms, totaling about $30,000 pay in that time. About 15 companies now use his services. Some of them he named as the Pacific Finance Company, the Broadway Auto Brokerage Corporation, the Brevoort Auto Finance Corporation, Ben Wolf Century Security Auto Corporation, Legal Discount Corporation and the Mose Auto Corporation. Abraham Schwartz of 312 West 42d St., New York, who had complained as being a victim testified that his dealings had been with Morris Sieff of the Mose Finance Corporation. By various steps, said Schwartz, his original loan of $100 had grown to $552 with only $220 actually placed in his hands. Many of the victims were taxi drivers trying to buy their vehicles.

High winds, accompanied by rain, snow and sleet, swept Western New York and the Province of Ontario March 27. Trees, wires, windows and roofs were torn down and telephone and telegraph communications interrupted. Temperatures dropped from 40 to 60 degrees. While the wind was at its maximum in Buffalo, with a velocity of 68 miles an hour, the plant of the Buffalo Flour Mills Corporation was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at $240,000. One fireman was injured.

Responsibility for the collapse of the St. Francis Dam near Los Angeles March 13 was placed March 27 on the builders of the structure by members of the commission appointed by Gov. C. C. Young to investigate the disaster. The commission reached the following three conclusions: Failure of the dam was due to defective foundations. There was nothing to indicate that the accepted theory of gravity type dam is in error. The failure indicated the desirability of having all of such structures erected and maintained under the supervision and control of State authority. The St. Francis Dam was built and maintained by the City of Los Angeles. Two hundred persons are still missing as the result of the flood unloosed by the bursting of the dam, while the known dead number 236, the commission reported. Property loss was given as "many millions of dollars." Samples of foundation taken from under the west wall of the dam quickly softened and changed to either a mush or granular mass when immersed in water, the report said.

MEXICO.—The Mexican government has issued the new oil regulations. This marks the end of a controversy which for more than ten years has endangered peaceable relations between Mexico and the United States. The oil companies have until Jan. 12 next to make up their minds whether they will accept the amended law and regulations. But there is little doubt the United States government has made up its mind that the law and regulations protect every legitimate American right. It may be assumed that henceforth the oil companies either accept the law, or if they choose to fight it, fight without diplomatic or moral support of the government. This result has been reached by President Calles and Ambassador Morrow in negotiations covering a period of about four months. In that period no notes have been written, but there have been an exhaustive and painstaking re-examination of the whole question and protracted personal negotiation.

WASHINGTON.—Funds to carry forward a host of new naval activities, including construction of eight 10,000-ton cruisers, two fleet submarines, two dirigibles and 271 airplanes, were asked March 21, in the annual Navy Department Supply Bill reported to the House. The measure, drafted by the House Appropriations Committee, called for a total expenditure of $359,190,000—the largest naval appropriation asked of Congress since the Washington Limitations Conference. The committee said that there was no immediate prospect of a declining naval cost, and that all indications pointed to an appreciable upward trend. The bill's total represented an increase of $20,384,000 above present appropriations. The Marine Corps appropriation of $24,186,000 was an increase of $1,104,000. The committee pointed out that more than 7,600 marines were assigned to foreign duty. Aside from these major increases, the bill was designed to provide for continuation of naval activities in approximately their present condition.

After two days' discussion the Senate Commerce Commission March 23 amended the Jones Flood Control Bill so as to require no substantial contributions by the lower valley States. That section of the original bill requiring those States to pay the cost of raising the levees to the 1914 standard was eliminated. As a result the States will be required merely to furnish rights of way for levees and to do the necessary patrolling and caretaking.

FARM AND GARDEN. — Reports from Olympia, Wash., state that poppy seed scattered along the Pacific highway in 1919 as a war memorial has resulted in the spread of the poppies into farm land, where they are becoming a noxious weed. The poppy is a troublesome weed in Europe.

Enactment of the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Mayfield of Texas, providing that the government shall stand the entire expense of eradication and compensation in the fight against agricultural or live stock pests introduced from abroad, would create a precedent and will be bitterly fought, it is indicated by statements of members who have studied the proposition. Full Federal compensation is against all precedent, according to Representative James P. Buchanan of Texas. In the three outbreaks of the foot and mouth diseases, Mr. Buchanan pointed out, the government paid one-half of the appraised valuation of the animals condemned to death. In the fight against tuberculosis in cattle the government pays only one-third of the appraised value of the tubercular animals condemned. The government has paid but one-third of the compensation to farmers in the South on account of the establishment of non-cotton zones by State authority, in pink boll worm outbreaks. The fact that the Federal government has an appropriation of $10,000,000 to fight the corn borer, it is pointed out, does not constitute a precedent, that situation not being analogous to the others referred to. The fund was appropriated and devoted to a clean-up campaign in the infested sections, without the establishment of corn-free zones, and no farmer was deprived of the right to plant corn on his land. Farmers were paid for their labor in the cleanup work but were not authorized compensation.

Legislation conferring upon authorized employes of the Department of Agriculture the power to inspect, search and examine without a warrant but upon probable cause, any person coming into the United States, or any vehicle, receptacle, boat, ship or vessel coming from any country or moving interstate, for nursery stock, plants, plant products and other articles, the entry or movement of which in interstate or in foreign commerce is prohibited or restricted by the Plant Quarantine Act or by quarantine orders of the Department of Agriculture, introduced by Representative Haugen of Iowa, was passed by the House of Representatives March 14. The bill had the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board. No authority is now given in the quarantine act to stop in movement quarantined articles which are pest carriers, it was explained when the bill came up for consideration. Such movement in violation of plant quarantine is usually in ignorance of the restriction but involves the greater danger of long-distance spread of the pests concerned.

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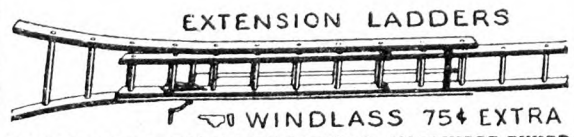
EXTENSION LADDERS



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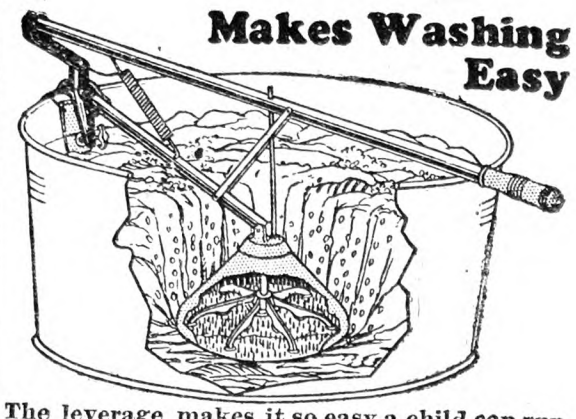

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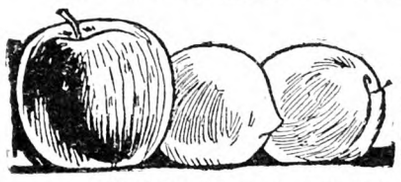

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When to Plant the Garden

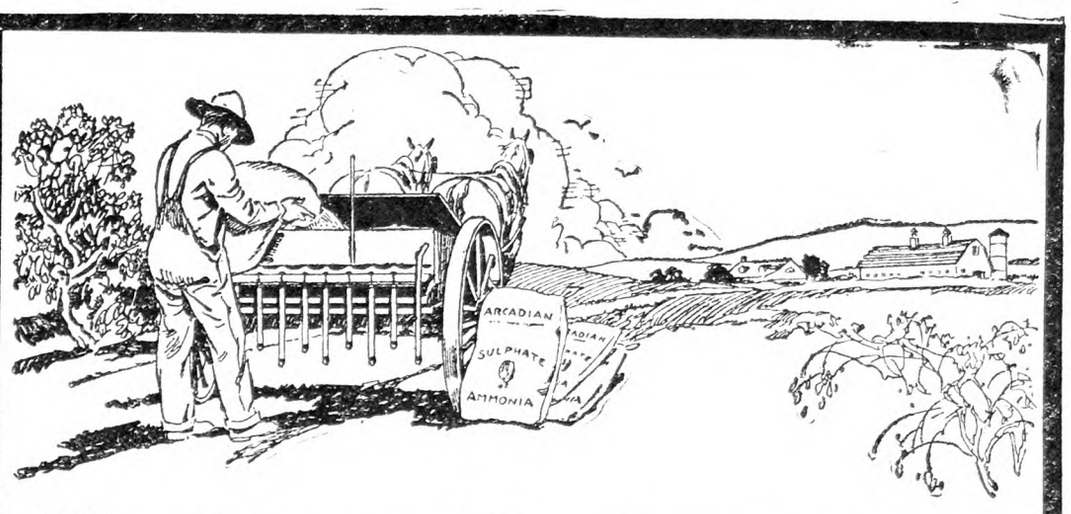
It is difficult to lay down hard and fast rules as to the proper time to plant the different products we are able to grow in our northern gardens. Local conditions have much to do with the question. I will not attempt to give actual dates, then, but rather to indicate what conditions and what degree of frost the principal products will stand without injury. Garden vegetables may be divided into groups as to time of planting. The first group will include those plants which may be planted earliest and are able to withstand cold weather and frosty conditions. In this group will be found certain root crops which are desired for early consumption, such as beets, turnips and radishes. These may be put in as soon as the ground can be worked satisfactorily. When we grow onions from seed planted in the open ground the planting should be done at the earliest peep of Spring. Lettuce and corn salad are leaf plants that are also hardy, and will withstand early planting. Peas of the blue-seeded type are also safe to plant with the first seeds put in the ground.

The real danger in planting early is that the seeds may rot in the ground before they have a chance to germinate. This is usually caused by a prolonged period of rainy weather coming at just the time the planting is done. A few days of sunshine at planting time will start most seeds into growth at once. For the early garden, the bed or plot should be cultivated or spaded until it is fine and porous. Press the seeds firmly into the soil so they will not be washed out by rains. But slight covering is required by the small seeds, although later plantings of the same kinds of seeds will have to be covered much more deeply. Seeds germinate rapidly when the ground is filled with moisture, but much more slowly in the late Spring. I have often planted the first crops and had considerable falls of snow come on afterwards. Usually we set the early cabbage plants at the time the first planting is done. Properly-hardened plants will not be harmed by a light snowfall or by the freezing of the ground.

The second group to plant will be the wrinkled peas, carrots, onion sets, early potatoes, parsnips, salsify, spinach and kale for greens, later plantings of lettuce, beets and radishes, and, in most cases, what is commonly known as the English broad bean. Early potatoes are put in at this time because they require a considerable time to sprout. The sprouting time will be hastened if the tubers are placed in a sunny room for two weeks before planting. This causes the greening of the potatoes and the starting of sturdy green sprouts. Parsnips and salsify are long-season roots, requiring practically the entire season for making a good growth. Both of these vegetables may be left in the ground over Winter in those localities where snow covers the earth for several months. Alternate thawing and freezing may cause the roots to rot. The seeds of the wrinkled peas are not as hardy as those of the hard-seeded varieties and are more liable to rot because of excessive moisture. The English broad bean is the hardiest of the bean tribe, and may be planted at a time when there is no likelihood of having a hard frost after the plants are out of the ground. Peas of varieties like Nott's Excelsior and Gradus should be planted with this group, and later tall-growing varieties like Telephone, Admiral Dewey and Champion of England may be put in at the same time. This assures a succession of crops. A few hills of an early variety of sweet corn may also be planted.

The third group may be said to be still more sowing of the earliest vegetables, sweet corn, succession crops of peas, beans for snaps and green shelling, including the pole or running sorts. The last-named require a long season for growth and should be planted as early as it is safe to do so and still escape the ravages of late frosts. Sweet corn, both early and late sorts, should be planted with this group. It is also well to plant a few hills of cucumbers and melons, although the main plantings of these vine fruits should be delayed until the ground becomes thoroughly warm. Rutabaga turnips for Winter use should be planted with this group, also sowings of seed for Winter cabbage and late celery. The last two should be sown in a seed bed, and the seedlings carefully transplanted before setting in the permanent rows.

The fourth group includes all warm weather plants and the setting of tomatoes and other plants started in the window or hotbed. This is also a good



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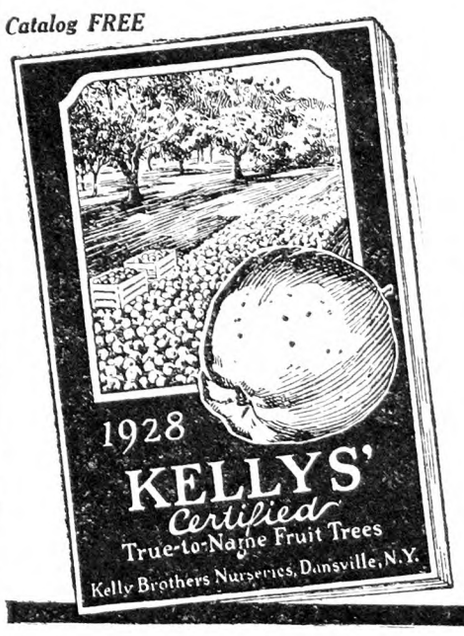

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time to make the main planting of beans for Winter use and canning. The potato patch should also be planted about this time and beets and carrots sown to furnish a supply of roots for Winter storing. The good gardener will also keep in mind the succession of products and plant more seeds of lettuce, early beans and peas, radishes and other things. Just a little after this fourth group is planted it will be time to set the cabbage, cauliflower, celery and Brusels sprouts plants that are destined to furnish these vegetables for late Fall and Winter use.

There is still another group of plants for Fall sowing, or in the colder climates, Summer sowing. These include early turnips, Winter radishes, Chinese cabbage, spinach for Fall use and for keeping over underneath a mulch for Spring use, endive and lettuce for Fall use, also for transplanting still more plants from the previous sowings. The last planting may be of the same ground that has been occupied by early crops. The good gardener keeps all of the ground busy, from early Spring to late Fall. C. H. CHESLEY.

New Hampshire.

Notes from a Jersey Garden

Notwithstanding our changeable weather the plants and shrubs all look remarkably well here. The dwarf evergreens such as Retinispora and the variegated Biotas have not even browned this Winter. It is wonderful this power of resistance that extends through all nature and it is well for mankind that this is so, as were it not the case we would often have little to look forward to. As I write several European starlings are walking about —not hopping like robins, sparrows, etc., but a real walk with one foot befor the other—and working very industriously, turning over each fallen leaf singly on the lawn. What they find I have never been able to determine, but it is doubtless a grub or worm of some kind, and these birds may therefore not be quite as bad as we sometimes think them. They are, however, exceedingly destructive in large numbers, and can devour Golden Bantam sweet corn far quicker than even our old friend Jim Crow.

Speaking of birds reminds me of a little episode last Summer. Myself, wife and a few friends were sitting on the porch and a young blue jay that was only just able to fly espied us there. After several attempts he hopped up the first step of the porch, then the second, third and so on until he reached the top; then he sidled along, quite close, looking at us all the time as if he expected something to eat. Endearing and flattering words by the party had very little effect on him and he expressed his opinion by his actions as soon as the mother bird arrived with a large mouthful of food. Blue jays generally remain with us here all Winter and while they are a comparatively noisy and pugnacious bird they have served an excellent purpose in keeping the English sparrow in check. Their bright, handsome plumage also helps to liven up the landscape when backed by the usual evergreen trees which they seem to like so well.

A fine plant of the European or English ivy on the east or sheltered side of the dwelling-house is looking exceedingly well, and this brings to mind that the greatest enemy to these plants are the cold north and west winds. By planting in a sheltered situation they will do much better, and the rich dark green leaves are always admired and appreciated. There are a great many varieties that have been lost and almost out of existence, and it seems too bad that more care was not taken to keep them in cultivation. Where, for instance, can we find a fine specimen of Coriacea with large heart-shaped leaves, or Arborescens gigantea, to say nothing of the beautiful variegated leaved sorts such as Maculata, Marginata, Aurea, etc.? Some of the

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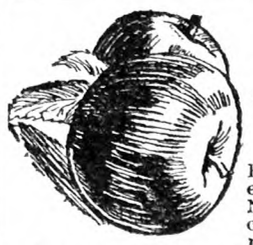
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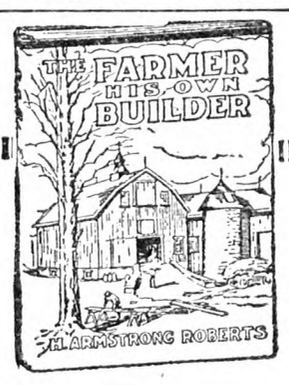

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

small-leaved varieties are well adapted to house culture as well as the above, and there are a large number of odd-shaped leaves, such as Sagittaefolia, Deltoides, etc., that would claim attention at once.

I see by the catalogs that nurserymen are now offering a new purple-leaved Japanese barberry, and this brings to mind the excellent effect produced by planting such colored leaves next to or in combination with yellow flowers or leaves. A combination with Forsythias might be particularly good in this respect. H. W. HALES.

From An Old Friend

As to tobacco for spraying I have used the stems soaked in water for spraying on aphis, and as an addition to lime-sulphur. Many times a mildew is on the trees and then it helps that, too. It does work well at almost any strength, yet on some places it might need more careful adjustment as to strength. The stems can be bought at any tobacco store for a low price, and if desired to use in larger amount plant a little, and cure it in a barn or shed, it need not be up to specified fineness for that use.

This town of Santa Rosa, Cal., is located about 55 miles north of San Francisco, where we have a delightful climate, no freezing, only slight frosts. Some flowers bloom in Winter, and no fruit is injured by the cold. No failure in fruits of any kind have occurred in the 10 years of my residence, and almost everything is grown without irrigation. Only flowers and lawn are watered. The mild climate prevails all along the coast from south to north. Away from the coast, more inland, the climate is not so uniform.

Any pit fruit injured by curculio, is grown to perfection here, as no curculio is ever here. I never saw a wormy apricot, plum, cherry or other fruit, nor do they rot as they ripen. Those fruits should be specially grown here. The fruits grown commercially are in importance, apples, prunes, grapes, peaches and berries. Dairies and chickens are valuable additions. The Summers are mild and cool, so are the nights; it is a comfort to live in so uniform a climate. Nuts are plenty of the English walnut and almonds. With the present tax on gas, the roads will soon be paved, as many are already so, and autos can run all the year.

A. H. GRIESA.

Unprofitable Chestnut

I have a chestnut tree about 35 years old, which has bloomed several years. The chestnuts are all blasted. They have burrs, bloom, catkin with pollen. What can I do to make them have good chestnuts? W. E. T.

I would feed it with about 25 lbs of bonemeal spread over the ground under the tree, as far as the limbs extend, early in the Spring so the rains will wash it in. If bone cannot be got the same amount of phosphoric acid with a good coating of manure spread the same way will be as well and maybe cheaper. From the description the tree does not seem to be bothered with pests or disease causing crop failure, hence the trouble must be in starvation.

JOHN W. HERSHEY.

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A reader had a tree of this excellent home variety which died, and he wishes to get another. We do not find it in any nurseryman's list at present. Does any reader know where it may be had?

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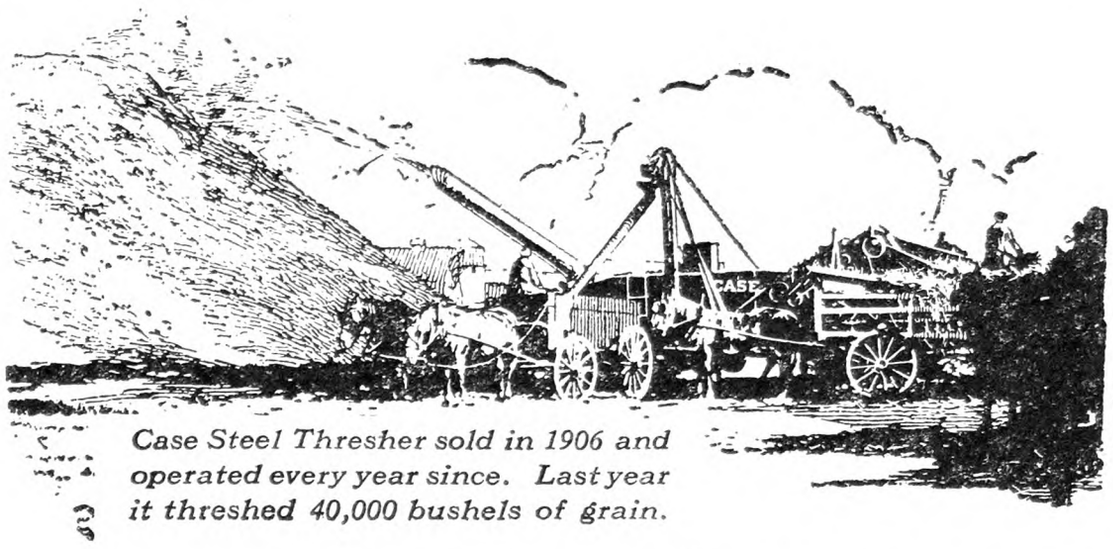

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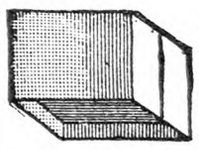

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Birth of the Grange

A man with a vision—such was Oliver Hudson Kelley, the founder of the world's greatest fraternity, the Patrons of Husbandry. The birth of this great fraternity came during the days immediately following the Civil War. The Grange came into being as an effort to heal the wounds of civil strife and to substitute the blessings of peace for the ravages of war.

The story of the founding of the Grange more than 60 years ago, as told by Father Kelley himself, is a fascinating tale. A native of New England, Kelley moved to Minnesota in early manhood, settling upon a farm in the northern part of the State. In 1864 he went to Washington, where he was given a clerkship in the Department of Agriculture. In the Spring of 1865 he returned to his home in Minnesota. In the Fall of that year he was called back to Washington by Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, who asked Kelley to make a trip into the Southern States to procure information as to agricudtural conditions in the States "lately in hostility against the government."

On January 13, 1866, Kelley left Washington on his mission to the South. He spent about three months gathering information and studying conditions, visiting and interviewing many of the southern planters. It was while making this investigation for the Federal government that he became impressed with the idea that a great nationwide fraternity, embracing the farmers of the North and the South, would do much to heal the wounds of war and promote friendship among the people who had so recently been in conflict.

Mr. Kelley was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his memoirs he writes that this fact helped him very much in his relations with the southern planters he interviewed. Gradually the impression fastened itself upon him that he could build the foundations of this new fraternity upon his knowledge of Masonry and upon his return to Washington he broached the matter to some of the associates in the Federal Departments who were Masons and then began the task of building the degree work of the new fraternity.

Soon after Kelley's return to Washington he paid a visit to his niece, Miss Caroline A. Hall, at Boston, and it was Miss Hall who suggested that women be received into the new order on an equal basis with men. And so the Grange has the honor of being the first fraternity to extend to women equal rights with men. Although Miss Hall has not been accorded the honor of being included among the "seven founders of the order of Patrons of Husbandry," she is surely deserving of such honor and her uncle, Mr. Kelley, himself bears witness to the great assistance Miss Hall rendered in laying the foundation of the order.

After many weeks of preparation a general outline of organization was drawn up and submitted at a meeting of those who had been associated with Father Kelley in forming this fraternity. This initial meeting was held November 15, 1867, and this date is known as the birthday of the Grange. The presiding officer was William M. Ireland, chief clerk in Federal Post Office Department and an intimate friend of Kelley. Mr. Kelley acted as secretary. A committee was named to prepare constitution and by-laws and it was decided that the new order should be known as "The Patrons of Husbandry." The branches of the order were to be known as "Granges," it was also decided upon at this time.

On December 4, 1867, a meeting was held to elect officers of the National Grange and the following were chosen: Master, William M. Ireland, Washington; overseer, Anson Bartlett, North Madison, Ohio; lecturer, J. R. Thompson, Washington; steward, William Muir, St. Louis, Missouri; secretary, Oliver H. Kelley, Washington; treasurer, William Saunders, Washington; assistant steward, A. S. Moss, Fredonia, New York. Shortly afterwards Rev. A. B. Grosh of Washington joined the order and was chosen as the first chaplain of the National Grange.

Soon after the organization of the National Grange a subordinate Grange, called Potomac No. 1, was organized to try out the secret work of the new organization.

In February, 1868, Mr. Kelley resigned his position in the Department of Agriculture and devoted himself to the work of organization of the new fraternity.

Wild Flowers of Colorado

In Colorado there are no Hepaticas, Trillium or arbutus, those flowers so beloved by the dwellers of New England and the Atlantic States, neither are there the lowly buttercups and daisies, but we find many wonderful flowers to take their places, for the roadsides and mountain slopes are a riot of color all Summer long. Even the vacant lots in the city and the lawns, where the householder has given up the arduous task of making grass grow, are covered with flowers. "Just weeds," the natives call them, when we ask them the name of some plant that appears particularly interesting to our eastern eyes. And probably many of them are just weeds to the western rancher who has to combat them year after year. For instance they say the wild morning-glory or bindweed is very hard to eradicate, yet its white carpet, so often seen along the railroad, is very pretty.

The rancher has the same trouble with quack grass as does the eastern farmer, and the prickly poppy, whose snow-white flowers are so beautiful, is also a nuisance. Another western weed, the loco, cause the loss of thousands of dollars worth of stock annually, for it is very poisonous, and if the stock acquire a taste for the plant they will eat nothing else, and die from the effects in a few months or a year.

We notice the milkweed and the bull thistle, which they call the rose thistle here, and many other weeds are easily recognizable, but are slightly different in flower or leaf from those found in the Eastern States. In mid-Summer the white Sweet clover is as high as one's head along the roadways in the irrigated sections, and the yellow Sweet clover is much used as a cover crop. Alfalfa, too, seeds readily without inoculation and is one of Colorado's most important crops; its deep purple blossoms blend with the Kansas sunflowers in gorgeous masses of royal purple and gold. These sunflowers are everywhere, and are attractive growing or when placed in brown jars in the house or on the verandas, though I notice my neighbors look rather skeptical when they see me picking them.

They also laugh at me for picking the prickly pear, and well they may, for no matter how careful I may be, I am certain to have thumb and fingers full of spines. However, I read recently, that cactus gardens were very fashionable in New York City so the westerners will soon be cultivating them, for they take up the customs of the East very quickly. The flower of the prickly pear is one of the most exquisite things I have ever seen; yellow, with petals so silkily transparent they do not seem real. I have one of the spiny stems in a glass of water in the kitchen window now, and every few days the opening blossom is a joy. They will evidently live anywhere, for we threw one on a rubbish heap last Spring, and in the Fall, it was still green.

Another cactus we have seen reminds me of the old-fashioned "hen and chickens," with its ball-like fleshy stems, surrounded by smaller balls. The flower books are none too definite, so I do not know whether this was the purple Cactus or Cactus viviparus, as the specimen was not in blossom when we saw it. We found this cactus on the foothill where we held our Fourth of July picnic "far from the madding crowd," and there was little else beside it growing in that particular spot, but the magnificent view of mountains and plain made up for any lack of vegetation. Since then we have driven through miles of similar country where the soil was so poor that even the Kansas sunflower does not flourish, and yet in this dry farming section there were a few fields of corn and wheat that looked surprisingly well, but of flowers and trees there were none, and the pathtetic attempts at home-making were heart-breaking. Across miles of barren prairies we saw around a coal mine a cluster of shacks unprotected from the burning sun by tree or shrub. When we arrived at our destination I asked our host the name of the desolate little town, and what do you suppose he replied?

"Columbine!" I gasped in astonishment, for to me the contrast was particularly striking as only the day before I had seen for the first time the beautiful columbine in its native haunt on the side of a mountain, shaded by rocks and trees, but standing graceful and free in the pine-scented breeze from the surrounding hills. The blue columbine is Colorado's State flower, a very appropriate selection it seems to me, for it is the glorious blue of the Colorado sky with the fleecy white clouds upon it. No one is allowed to pick it, for while it is still found in the less frequented places it is fast disappearing near the cities. However, it can be grown from seed, and many gardens boast a little clump which is carefully watered and cared for.

If there is no alkali in the soil there is always some plant that does not give up the struggle for existence, no matter how dry it may be. We were surprised one day to find a currant bush and some stunted weeds growing in a crevice on one of the huge piles of red rock in the Park of the Red Rocks near Morrison.

Colorado seems to specialize in blue flowers. The spikes of the blue beard-tongue are conspicuous along the mountain roads and added an interesting note to our trip to Lookout Mountain. The graceful drooping clusters of chimney bells are as charming as its name, for the flowers shade from delicate blue to pink. We found them growing along the banks of Turkey Creek, a pretty mountain stream. The silvery lupin, which belongs to the pea family, is a heavenly blue, and the tiny blue flowers of several members of the mint family are lovely. The spider lily, too, is attractive for it greets us each morning with a new lot of pretty blue flowers. It is a three-petal flower growing on grass-like stems. Its name seemed rather inappropriate until we learned it referred to the cobwebby hairs on the stamens.

We find the wild roses more abundant here than in the East, and just as lovely. We have kept a fragrant cluster of them in the house for weeks as they bloom later in the mountains than on the plain.

One of my favorite flowers which is only a weed is called the red mallow, though it is really orange instead of red. It grows close to the ground, and its orange flowers and gray-green leaves are delightful in a low green bowl in our living-room of tans and blue.

On the mountain slopes we find the horse mint, a round rose-purple flower growing on a stiff stem; the shooting star or bird's beak, a small reddish purple flower; the Gaillardia, an orange flower with brown center, which resembles the brown-eyed Susan, also several other varieties of the Aster family, including the cornflower which is yellow and orange red.

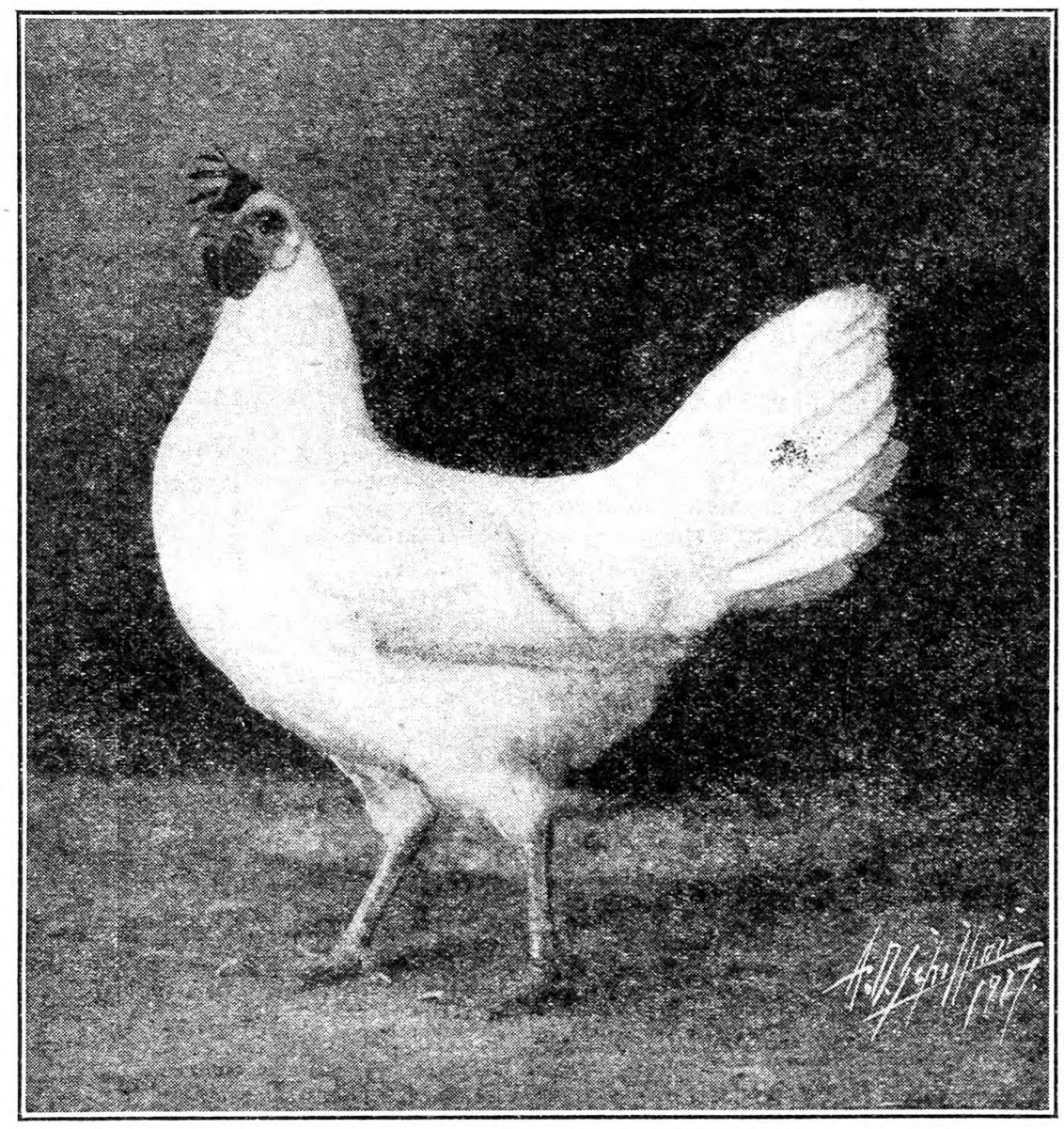
The yellow gumweed is a member of the Aster family, too, but this grows on the plain as well as the lower mountain slopes.

On the bank of Turkey Creek we found the strawberry blite; this looks like an artificial Christmas decoration with its tiny brillant red flowers growing on a conspicuous green-leaved spike.

One of the earliest flowers to come in the Spring is the Pasque flower, so named from the French for Easter, it pops up out of the sand on its fuzzy hairy stem before any other vegetation appears, and like the Hepatica it ranges from whitish to blue and pink and purple. We have found the "knight's plume," an insignificent flower growing on a spike as so many of the western flowers do, make a beautiful Winter bouquet when dried, for its silvery gray green is tipped with lavender.

A flower which I greatly desire to see is the Mariposa lily. This was once very plentiful on these western foothills and mountain meadows, but is now rarely found, I am told. The spine-like leaves and dead flower stem of the Yucca plant is ever present in the Winter landscape, and in Summer we find them putting forth a tall new flower stem covered with greenish white cup-like flowers. This is the plant which the Indians found so necessary to their existence using the roots for soap and the fiber for weaving clothing and binding.

In the sections where water is available Colorado's climate seems particularly adapted to the growing of cultivated flowers as well as wild ones. The flowers in the parks in the city of Denver are wonderful; they grow not only the usual varieties, but some that are not so common. One day we were walking in City Park when our small daughters came running to us with horror-stricken eyes, saying, "There is a bed of paint brush under that tree," and there before us was a large bed of devil's paint brush, that most abhorred weed to the New York farmer, flaunting its orange and yellow brush as we had seen it so many times on the abandoned hill farms in Central New York. In answer to our inquiries the courteous gardener said, "I don't know where the plants came from, we sure did have a hard time to get them started, but they are growing good now, aren't they?" ELIZABETH F. TOWNSEND.



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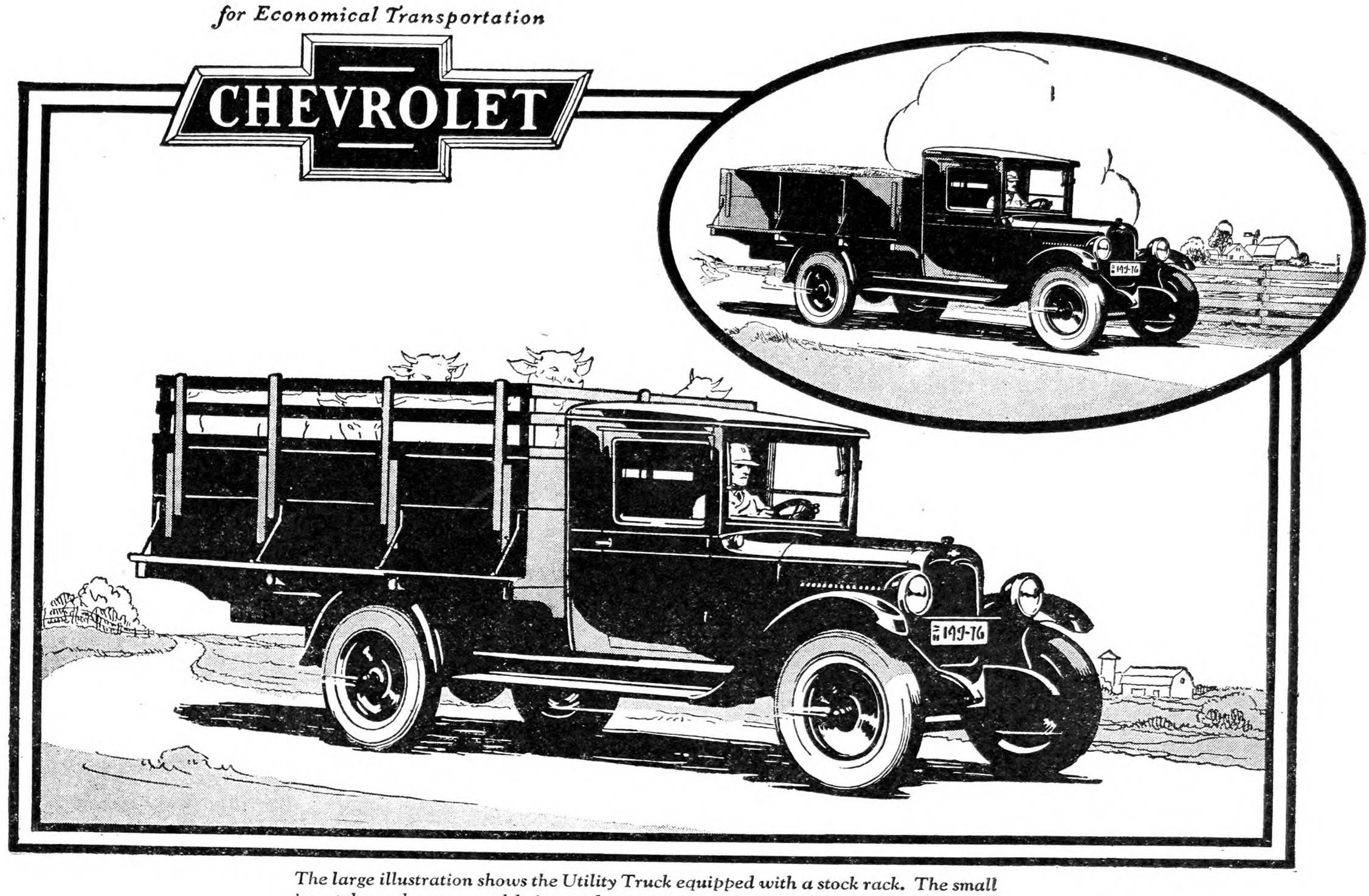

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A Farm Woman's Notes

Speaking of Help

The time has come to talk of work. It is March, the potato market has risen, and there are new milk cows. Is it best to have a single man by the month, or should one build a tenant house? And dare one write to the New York City employment agencies for help, knowing perfectly well that he is as likely to draw a gunman or thief as he is to get a man who can milk properly, and is neither of these? Then there is the man that leaves in the night by the bedroom window, and the man who watches his overtime, and demands time and a half. And let me not forget the man who is suddenly taken sick in the field, draws his pay and goes to visit the doctor in town, telephoning back to say that he must spend a few days in the hospital, and will you please send him a little advance to weather him through. If you lend him that ten you are bidding it good-bye forever. All these come to the farm just for the ride, and they usually find a way to make a little easy money before they leave. No amount of consideration can induce them to stay if it means work. They are birds of prey, and cannot be domesticated.

These characters belong to the white race in the North. In the South the same element, which is repeated among the colored folks, is openly referred to as due to the color of the skin, to which the disillusioned Northern farmer politely says "Fiddlesticks." Dregs have a way of sinking to the bottom of the cup, and in the North the cup of farm labor is pretty well drained and there is nothing left but dregs. One cannot choose between them, and one hesitates to choose at all. In the southern part of the United States there is a full supply. There still are, among the working people of the South, fine individuals whom nothing but color prevents from working to the top of the heap. While this type is recognized in the South, it is not rewarded except by steady employment, and promoted only in certain lines. The color that holds a worthy individual to a lowly station in life is the same influence that has saved him for the farm labor market. O, for something besides dregs! No one can appreciate good help better than the harried farmer, and no one can do more for the colored man who is reliable and willing to learn.

There is no reliable agency that I know of for sending the colored man to northern farms, and more's the pity. So far most of the emigrants have gone to northern factories, whose agents sought them out. It seems that a northern city is not the best place for these black people, after all. That part of the race which is lodged in the cities, strange as it may sound, is dying out through lack of replenishment. This race needs sunshine, songs, laughter and religion. None of these is found in a factory.

Fifteen years ago my father was in Florida, and while there he came in contact with a very well-read intelligent black man who was acting as manager of a celery farm belonging to a well-to-do northern man, and who seemed readily thirsting for knowledge of the outside world. Nothing pleased father better than those daily talks with this new friend, and he came home saying: "That Perkins is a fine fellow. He thinks well and talks well. He has a good job, but says he is coming up to work for me this Summer. In the first place he wants to see New York City, but he also wants to see what the country looks like up North. I doubt if he ever gets here though."

Perkins came, bringing his young wife Daisy with him. He spent the Summer, leaving in the Fall. Daisy had ambitions as a singer, and her voice livened the old house. Never again do I expect to find those qualities of sympathy, optimism, and courage bound up in the same individual. Her ability to read character was most uncanny. It was our first experience with the better class colored people of the South, and we learned a great deal from them. When they finally left us it was like taking a lighted lamp out of a dark room. It was eight years before we saw them again, although I had letters at long intervals from Daisy.

Lest I be thought guilty of assuming that all colored people are of this type I want to say that Perkins' grandfather was at least a generation ahead of those of his race in the gaining of his freedom. He was allowed a way of earning money, and by saving was able to buy his freedom while still a young man. Working as a blacksmith he saved enough money to buy a wife, and in time owned a prosperous business. According to the biologists Perkins might have been expected to develop into the sturdy character he bears today.

Later he came to us on another farm, where we were in the throes of potato-growing and house-building. Daisy had by that time struck out for herself, and today is still in Philadelphia singing in a great choir, taking lessons in voice culture, and running a beauty parlor to provide funds. But Perkins never cared for anything else as he did land—soil that could grow fine truck crops. For six years he had a hand in every project. Looking about at the varied forms of construction work about the place I am often obliged to think of our black friend from Florida.

Downstairs, for instance, the concrete work of the cellar. The cellar wall is linked up with August moonlight at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the sound of hammers nailing wooden forms—the old house down at last, and the home that was to rise in its place to be finished by snowfall because the old garage where the family camped was full of cracks. A frenzy of hurry—daddy in the cellar pouring concrete and fitting weighty rocks into the wall, Perkins measuring gravel and stirring in water and cement to carry to the forms in a wheelbarrow, the back-breaking qualities of the mixture on the mortar-board, and the grim persistence of the figure that went back and forth with the wheelbarrow, and could not be made to confess fatigue.

Perkins and Little Jane

Aside from his self-appointed task in training the children in manners, Perkins undertook their religious catechism, and when all visited him in the field he was never too tired to tell them a funny story, or to give little Jane a ride when he was using the wheelbarrow. He raised chickens and refused to share in the proceeds; planted melons, tomatoes, grew lettuce and celery for the motor trade and took pleasure in selling his produce. None of this extra money would he touch. "You folks are paying me for my time," he said. Now that he is on the other side of sixty and has gone back to his Florida orange grove set during his Winter visits South, people have never stopped asking, "Where is Perkins, the colored man?" when they come to us for strawberries. I surmise that half the people who drove in did so for the privilege of being waited on by him. Most of them stopped to talk.

Every man has his foibles, whether black or white. What Perkins did with his time those Winters South I do not know, but here in the North he was an example of respectability. He did not try to make friends among his own race or think of his own entertainment except when he read, and what he read was *Atlantic, Century, The Literary Digest*, THE R. N.-Y. and a daily newspaper. He never could be induced in those last years to get into the car and go about with us. His answer always was: "If I begin going I will want to keep on. There's no use stahtin'. Nowadays most of the people you see on the roads ain't goin' nowhere's. They's just goin' to be a-goin'. That's all. I reckon I'll stay home here today." His bedroom window looked out over the farm and viewed the distant State road glinting with cars, and there he spent his evenings in a big soft overstuffed rocker reading under the lamp with the green shade. It was another principle with him never to linger downstairs unless he expected to wash the dishes.

I have told all this in detail in order to give an accurate picture of a southern colored man employed on a northern farm. It is certain that I have concealed nothing that might be told to the detriment of the black race. Perkins was one of the finest gentlemen I ever knew, black or white, and whether he wore his old floppy straw hat or the suit of brown homespun that gave him style. We have all heard foolish stories told about colored people by employers who claim to "know them all." I wonder what it would sound like to hear an intimate sketch of his employer from the mouth of a black man, if he chose to make it funny. It is a pity that all the stories come from the same side of the color line, for they have done injustice to the colored people who really are intelligent and reliable.

Speaking of help, why not give the colored man a chance?

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Some School Methods

The busy rural teacher has quite all she can attend to each day, with her regular classes. She has no time to spare for those extra subjects which have become a part of our curriculum—drawing, nature study and agriculture, citizenship, humanness, patriotism and physical training. And, yet, they are so important. If the children are to pass their grade examinations they must have suitable instruction in each branch.

The 15 minutes set apart for opening exercises, each morning, on most teacher's programs, is not sufficient time for one of them let alone trying to touch on all.

After many years' experience with rural school problems, I adopted the plan of setting Friday afternoon aside for these subjects. I have found that by devoting the entire afternoon to them each Friday of the school year, we can cover the ground required in each subject.

This plan is popular with the children as it affords them a change from the regular routine. We have nature study and agriculture first, followed by and very often correlated with drawing. These occupy the time until the afternoon rest period, which we do not have on Fridays. Instead we spend that 15 minutes with physical training, drills and games.

The last period is devoted to talks on humanness, citizenship and patriotism. We close by reciting the American creed, saluting and taking down the flag. Humanness may also be correlated with nature study and agriculture. Once each month during the Autumn and Spring months we take a nature study hike. This is a real treat for the children, and many valuable specimens of flowers, stones, leaves and buds may be collected and brought back for class-room use.

To complete the Friday program and make it a real red letter day in school work, we devote our English period in the morning to letter writing. I like this plan better than the usual haphazard method of writing a letter when the teacher happens to think of it, which very often gives either too much or too little time to the subject. I divide the time equally between social and business letters. The neatest and best worded letters are read in class and posted on the wall. Originality of expression should always be encouraged in friendly letters. Get them away from the cut and dried expressions that marks a letter for what it is. Teach them to write as they would talk to the person, so that he may forget he is reading a letter and think he is hearing you speak to him.

They should be given a definite form to follow in writing business letters. The points of difference between the two types of letters should be emphasized. Instruction as to the subject matter of the letter and to whom addressed, should be placed on the board, before school is called on Friday mornings. Strict adherence to rules for capitalization and punctuation is required. The child must learn to form a mental picture of a letter as to form, very much as he would of a map he is to draw from memory or a painting he is to describe.

Once each month letters are folded and placed in addressed envelopes. Instruction in proper folding and addressing should be given at the beginning of the year's work.

The ability to write an interesting letter is really an art, and the ability to write a business letter correct as to form and clear as to expression, is a necessity. Letters reveal the character of the writer. Taking these facts into consideration, it is well worth our time to give special attention to the teaching of this branch of English.

These methods have helped me to improve my attendance record in practically every school that I have used them in, by arousing interest. Nothing short of a blizzard will keep most of them away, on Fridays.

New York. MAYME O. THOMSON.

THE estimated bird population of this country is four billion. It is thought the estimate was made by a suburbanite who had just planted a garden.—Detroit News.

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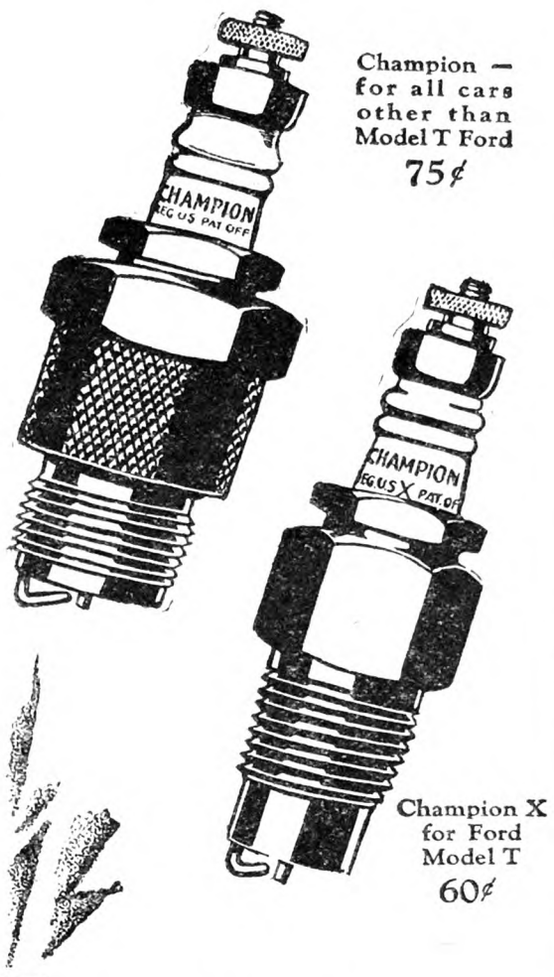

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Hunting in the Early Days

I am writing this article describing some of my experiences with dogs, who are one of the most faithful, intelligent and loving animals that ever pleased the heart of man.

In the early boyhood days I owned my first canine friend, a cross between a full-blooded tan and white foxhound of fine coursing abilities. The dog was a superior animal of mixed breeds. I lived in New England, accessible to the best of outdoor sports that I was very fond of. He was a good watchdog, fine for herding cattle and a great dog for all kinds of game. His hunting qualities endeared him to me, as I loved sport enjoyed with dog and gun, and at that early period there was game in satisfactory quantities. At that time the fine trained bird dogs were rare, and my dog had not and probably could not have been trained to point, but we got the game and the thrills. We had the single-barreled muzzle-loading shot and cap outfit, and when we arrived at the scene of action the dog had the lead in the activities that were to come off.

His method was to find a fresh scent. He silently followed along until reasonably near the quarry, then put on full speed and barked as only the hound can. If it happened to be ruffed grouse (partridge in those days), the frightened birds would seek safety, as they supposed, in the nearest trees, and the dog would circle around, barking furiously all the time. Of course, the bird or birds usually had not seen the careful hunter creeping up, and it was fairly easy to get a shot, and if you shot the lowest bird in the tree and it did not flutter much you could possibly get more than one shot, but it made one nervous to handle the powder wad, shot wad and then the cap, expecting, as was often the case, the birds would seek less exciting environments. I do not recall ever capturing more than two out of a small flock, but with the efficient guns of today the results would have been unfavorable for the birds.

He was great on rabbits, and it was fine fun to shoot them on the run. They were the big hare that turn white in the Winter, and at that period I had never seen a cottontail (a smaller rabbit that does not change color). Coons, woodchuck and squirrels helped fill in, and to kill hawks and crows was a business as well as a sport. The thrills one received even with our rather primitive outfit have never been excelled. Since those happy early days I have hunted wholly with the English pointer, trained up-to-date, and have the latest fine guns of today, but those thrills of buoyant boyhood are difficult to duplicate. J. R. M.

Scarsdale, N. Y.

Power Required for Pumping

I have a running spring at the foot of a hill. I have a 3½ horsepower engine with a rotary pump. I would like to force the water from the spring to the top of the hill. It is about 200 ft. from the spring to the top of the hill. The hill is about 30 or 40 ft. high. Would this engine force the water from the spring to the top of the hill?

Williamson, N. Y. A. A. Z.

Disregarding pipe friction a 3½ horsepower engine should be able to pump over 250 gallons of water per minute to a height of 50 ft. While you do not state the size of the pump th. you have in mind, it is probable that your engine will have ample power for the work, as the capacity of the pump is doubtless much less than this.

A rotary pump is designed for distances not exceeding 60 ft. in height. The vertical distance from the point of discharge to the level of the spring should be carefully checked with a level to make sure that it is not in excess of this. The apparent height of a hill is often misleading. R. H. S.

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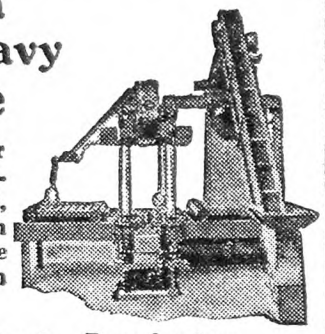

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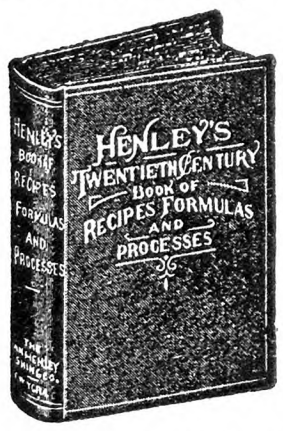

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Horticultural Notes

Give Nursery Stock Prompt Attention

The next door neighbor has just received a bundle of nursery stock. It has stood unopened near the barn door for five days. It may be all right, and again it may not. At all events this is a lesson in what not to do.

Nursery stock is living material. It will not stand excessive drying, excessive cold, or much heating. As soon as word comes from the express office or the post office that the goods have arrived, they should be called for at once. The nurseryman packs his plants in accordance with the distance they are to travel. He prepares them to reach their destination in good condition, and he expects the buyer to be sufficiently interested in what he is buying to give them good attention.

As soon as the stock is home the bundle should be opened. If the weather is fit for planting, the plants should be set at once. If it is not, then dig a trench in some protected spot and "heel the trees in," that is, set them at an angle of about 30 degrees with the ground and cover the roots well with soil for protection. They will stay in condition in this situation for as long as is necessary, with no further attention other than to see that mice are not after them. If the shipment has been delayed, and the roots or tops are shriveled, soak the entire tree in water for several hours or overnight before heeling in or planting.

Strawberry plants are frequently a total loss for the reason that the buyer does not open the bundles for a week, and by that time the plants have heated and become seriously injured. Strawberry bundles should be opened at once, and the plants put in rows, close together, using the same general principle mentioned above for other plants.

All of this may seem of no great concern to the big fruit grower or strawberry grower, because they already know how to handle their plants promptly and efficiently. But these remarks should be carefully heeded by the man who bought a dozen rose bushes, a hundred strawberry plants, or a half dozen fruit trees. He will be rewarded for his attention. H. B. T.

Timely Spray Suggestions

OIL SPRAYS

There are several of our important orchard insects that display marked susceptibility to treatment with oil sprays. Among these are the pear psylla, red spider, San Jose scale, fruit tree leaf roller, and rosy aphis. The strength of the oil sprays to be used as well as the vulnerable period in the life history varies with the insect in question, and the degree of success attending spraying operations depends largely on a knowledge of these points. A few of the more important factors regarding the control of these pests with oil sprays are given in the paragraphs to follow:

PEAR PSYLLA.—This well known insect is associated with the blackened and smutty condition of the fruit and foliage. A number of pear growers who have failed to hold the insect in check are planning to use an oil spray as a substitute treatment for the usual program this Spring.

Recent experiments both in the United States and Canada, have shown that lubricating oil emulsions diluted to give an oil content of 3 per cent applied in the Spring after danger from freezing weather is past and before growth starts will aid materially in reducing the infestation. The application should be made on a warm Spring day when the temperature is about 55 degrees F. and when psyllas are present on the trees. The oil kills many of the hibernating flies and acts as a repellent to those egg-laying adults that escape the treatment. The eggs are not killed by the oil, but a certain number of newly-hatched nymphs may succumb to oil residues on the bark. It is therefore desirable that the spray be applied before many eggs are deposited.

RED SPIDER.—The common red spiders or mites, the most abundant of which is the so-called European red mite, have attracted considerable attention during recent years and oil sprays are being used in plantings where the mites are abundant to destroy the overwintering eggs. These minute, velvety-red spider-like creatures are found on the fruit, foliage and bark of most of our orchard trees, heavy infestations producing a bronzy and unhealthy appearance of the foliage. Oil sprays with a content of 3 per cent oil will destroy approximately 95 per cent of the eggs. The application is recommended as a dormant spray and should not be delayed until the buds have commenced to open because of possible injury at this stage from the oil sprays.

SAN JOSE SCALE.—Because of parasitic and predatory insect enemies and efficient sprays developed during late years the San Jose scale, our most widely known scale insect, is not of as much importance in the orchards today as formerly. However, we occasionally find an unthrifty planting that shows the reddish discolorations on the fruit and the ash gray colored twigs heavily incrusted with scales. The regular use of lime-sulphur sprays usually keeps this insect under control, but in cases of severe infestation, especially of old apple orchards, an oil spray can be used to good effect. Sprays containing 2 per cent actual oil have given good results in Eastern United States, while investigators in the West recommend not less than 4 per cent oil.

THE FRUIT TREE LEAF ROLLER.—The fruit tree leaf roller is generally distributed through the fruit-growing sections and at times becomes so numerous as to be of major importance. The Winter is passed in the egg stage. The eggs are laid in groups of 50, more or less, on the twigs and branches of our fruit trees, more especially the apple and pear. The active green worms with dark colored heads feed on foliage and fruit early in the season. The injury to the fruit is in the nature of deep feeding scars which cause many fruits to drop, and those remaining to grade largely as culls at picking time.

The leaf roller is one of our most difficult pests to control and oil sprays with a high oil content are recommended to be used as ovicides on the unhatched eggs. The egg masses are exceedingly well protected by an almost impervious varnish-like substance requiring a spray containing 6 to 8 per cent actual oil to penetrate and destroy the eggs. With sprays of these strengths it is very important to have them applied before any green tissue is showing on the buds. Even with this precaution an occasional bud or fruit spur may be burned.

ROSY APHIS.—We are all familiar with the curled, sticky and discolored foliage and clusters of dwarfed and misshapen apples produced by the rosy aphis. Few insects are more cussed and discussed than this little sap sucker. The standard recommendation of one pint of nicotine sulphate with lime-sulphur 1-40 as a delayed-dormant spray (when the green tips of apple buds are projecting about one-half inch) gives satisfactory control. However, there are a number of growers who are planning to fight the aphis with oil.

It is questionable just how effective are oil sprays when applied to the eggs of the rosy aphis, but it has been shown that to be most efficient it is advisable to delay the spray application until most, or better still, all of the eggs are hatched. This necessitates waiting until the delayed-dormant period of the apple buds and using a spray containing not less than 3 per cent oil. A 4 per cent oil is more effective as far as the aphis is concerned, but when an oil spray is applied at the delayed-dormant period there is danger from injury and the grower who uses an oil at that time should not be surprised if his trees are damaged. There still is need of more investigational work before sprays with a high oil content can be safely recommended for the rosy aphis at the time green tips are showing on the buds.

USE OF OIL SPRAYS.—In using oil sprays it is well to keep in mind a few basic principles, namely:

1. Wait until danger from severe freezing weather is passed before making applications of oil sprays.
2. The danger from using oil sprays increases daily after the time green tissue shows on the buds.
3. The spray tank should be thoroughly cleaned, as spray residues may break down the emulsion.
4. As far as possible select quiet, warm, and balmy days to apply an oil spray.
5. Be sure the oil is in the form of a perfect emulsion when applied. There should be no free oil floating on the surface of the liquid in the spray tank.
6. Use only well recommended and thoroughly tested brands of oil.

The recommendations as given in this article apply to oil sprays of the type of the lubricating oil emulsions. When using other oil emulsions and miscible oils the directions as given by the manufacturers should be followed.

Growers who have been securing good control of insect pests by following the regular spray schedules are advised to continue to follow the same practices and the use of oil sprays be resorted to only in emergency cases when the standard recommendations are not giving satisfaction. S. W. H.

"Cabbage and the Last Worm"

Select a plot of ground sufficient for your needs, plow and harrow until fine, mark it out in rows 3 ft. 8 in. apart, set your plants 2 ft. apart in the row. Make ground fertile with manure and wood ashes, or manure or commercial fertilizer, first, second and third choice, as given above.

It is supposed that you have well grown plants about 6 in. high all ready. Take each plant, trim off all side leaves, leaving the top leaf untrimmed. Drop plants on the row, about the required distance, follow with a pail of water. Coming to plant number one, grab a handful of soil, plung your hand in the pail of water, holding it there a moment or until it becomes like mud and slap this handful of mud on and about the root of the plant. With the other hand make a hole in the row, stick in the mudded plant, pressing the ground around same firmly. Treat plant number two in the same way and all of those to follow.

In a few days begin to cultivate with hoe, hoeing them three or four times a week until the ground is about covered with their growth. Flat cultivation is preferred, hilling up a little toward the end of their growing season; early cabbage for Summer use, late kinds for Winter.

Allow the cabbage for Winter use to stay in ground as late as possible, or until the ground freezes hard, then cut off cabbage heads, break off all side leaves, wrap each head in newspaper, store in a cool place. So treated they will keep all Winter. Use the same cultural method for cauliflower, but do not store cauliflower as it will not keep.

Now, "for the last worm." Some seasons a ten-quart pail of wood ashes with a cupful of table salt well mixed, and a little of this sprinkled on the plants while the dew is on, will kill the worms. I have heard of some growers using road dust successfully, but last season all former remedies were of no avail, the worms seemed to grow fat and thrive on my efforts. So I decided to become the "early bird" and catch the worm. I bought a pair of tweezers about 6 in. long, and every morning before the dew was off I took a walk through the cabbage patch, looking carefully. Seeing a worm, I grabbed him with tweezers, let him fall on the ground, put my heel on him. I use tweezers because I could not get my hand between the leaves without breaking them. It did not take long to go through a patch of 400 plants. Sometimes I found 12 or more worms on a single plant. I got a lot of fun out of it, about as good as fishing. Then sometimes I would have extra good luck, and swat the troublemaker with my hat, a yellow moth or butterfly about the size of a 50-cent piece. I consider this article foolproof. If you follow directions, as given, you will have plenty of this savory and healthy fruit.

JOHN H. NORTHRUP, SR.

Water Softeners

On page 425 readers are requested to give any information at hand with regard to the water softeners sold for domestic use, particularly those using "green sand." The March 10 issue of the "Journal of the American Medical Association" has this to say with regard to them in reply to a question from one of its subscribers: "The water softeners referred to operate, according to our understanding, through the use of a zeolite or on what is chemically termed the exchange silicate idea. The effect of such softening is the almost complete removal of the calcium and magnesium constituents of the water, regardless of the form in which they exist in the original water, and, in their place, is left a similar sodium salt. From the standpoint of domestic use, such treatment makes the water soft and not particularly objectionable save from a possible corrosive tendency, which is somewhat increased."

The zeolite above spoken of is a mineral found in cavities and veins of certain rocks and is probably what inquirers refer to as green sand. The chemical reactions which result in softening of the water passed through these filters may not be very clear to the average reader a little rusty in his chemistry, but the statements with regard to them amount to saying that the lime and magnesia in the water—the constituents which give it hardness—are removed and substituted for by a salt of another element, sodium.

Advertisements of some of these water softeners speak of them as never needing renewal of their active parts. It is difficult to see how these chemical actions can take place indefinitely without renewal of the substances concerned in them, but the statements may be true. M. B. D.

Notes from Steuben County

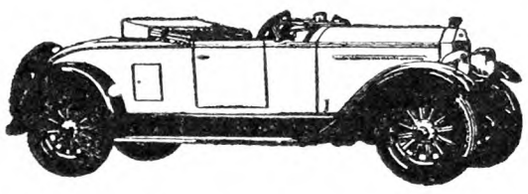
In the "Long Acres Farm Notes," page 406, I note a comparison of other periodicals with THE R. N.-Y. in print, quality of paper, contents, etc. It shows very favorably for the last named and rightly so, I believe. For years I have been correspondent to several local papers, and to two city dailies. I find these papers are apt to make grievous mistakes in print not only when script copy is sent but when it is typewritten. One local paper would change the phraseology from right to wrong in order to suit his homespun ideas of right. I quit sending him any more material for printing.

Please excuse the seeming flattery, but I believe THE R. N.-Y. deals courteously, honestly, and fairly with all. Articles sent to it, whether written with pen, pencil or typewriter, are printed correct if printed at all. I sometimes wonder how my pen and pencil writing can be so correctly deciphered.

The failure of two small individual banks, each in one of the villages of this county, reminds me that such an institution cannot fail without in a way affecting other banks open to rumor and printer's ink. Good sound banks of long standing have to submit to unjust criticism, although having proved their financial ability. So it is with farm periodicals. Not all of them can stand up under the pressure of the trend of present-day things like advertising tobacco in its various forms and brands, when not long ago these same papers opposed its use in any form. Among the masses such things hurt the genuine periodicals to some extent. Let us stand by a paper that does not show up in colors various brands of the weed in a way that will influence the boys (and girls) in a wrong direction.

New York. C. M. DRAKE.

Only $1195 and BUICK through and through . . . .



Series 115 four-passenger Sport Roadster. Smart, low-swung, youthful—a Buick through and through. $1195 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Buick stamina—Buick luxury—Buick performance—for only $1195!

That's the story of Buick's *extra* value.

Three popular Buick body-types sell at this figure. All are Buick through and through—identical in quality and workmanship with the Buicks of longest wheelbase—even to the smallest details of construction.

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If you intend to purchase any car priced at or near $1,000, your best buy is a Buick.

Look at other cars. Compare them with Buick. Your own good judgment will tell you that Buick offers greater value.

SEDANS $1195 to $1995 COUPES $1195 to $1850
SPORT MODELS $1195 to $1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government tax to be added. The G. M. A. C. finance plan, the most desirable, is available.

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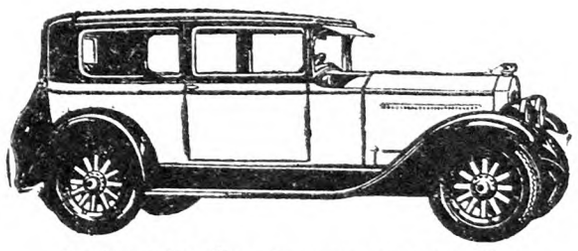
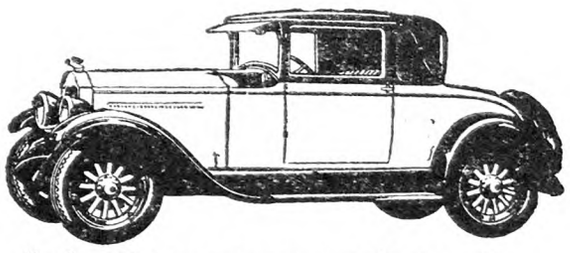


Series 115 five-passenger two-door Sedan—an ideal car for general family use. $1195 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.



Series 115 two-passenger Coupe. A typical Buick value—especially popular for business. $1195 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

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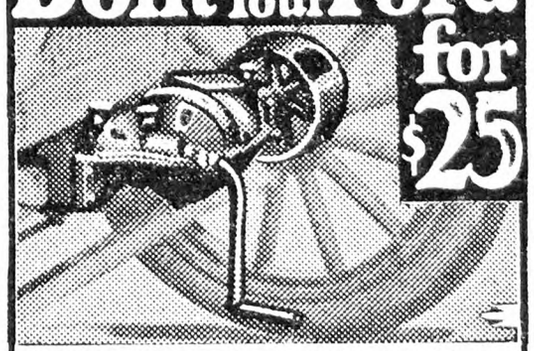

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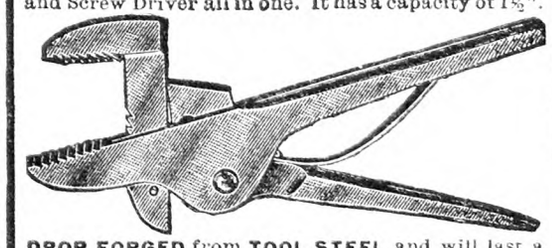

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Hibernating Animals

I was greatly interested in the recent question in THE R. N.-Y.: "Does the raccoon hibernate?" Having lived among these, and other forms of wild life in the heart of the Adirondacks, the writer has had a wonderful opportunity to study these animals and to inquire into the cause of why they hibernate. How is it brought about, and how long does it last? To those not familiar with the tactics of wild animals at various seasons, these are interesting things to study, and from them I have learned much.

We have always kept wild animals of some sort; all of which form an unending amount of study and pleasure. At the present time we have a huge black bear in hibernation, and I have watched her every move (if she made any) since the day she toppled over and soared off in slumber. During the late Fall she took on flesh rapidly, and consumed larger amounts of food than was the case through the Spring and Summer; about four days before she went to her nest, she refused food, and showed by her actions that hibernation was near. She gathered every straw about the enclosure for her nest, and after we supplied her with a bountiful supply of fresh green hay, she formed a conical nest within her little house, dived to the bottom of it and covered the top, leaving only a peek-hole for air.

On December 1, the thermometer dropped to nearly zero, and "Mickey" was seen no more. She has never moved since except when I go in and turn her over for a friendly visit. On Candlemas Day we were interested to know what the prospects would be for an early Spring, so it was "Mickey" we turned to for advice. The day was warm and the sun shone bright. We left the pen door open to see if its warm rays would bring her to life again, but up to 3 P. M. she still slumbered, yes, she even snored! When I tried to pull her from the nest she resisted with friendly little growls, and refused to leave the snug little mound which had been so carefully built, and so Candlemas Day passed without a "shadow," at least so far as our pet bear was concerned. At this date, March 11, she still sleeps. How much longer, we are only too anxious to know, and wonder how she lives all these months with neither food nor water. Both have been offered, but always refused.

We also have some large dark Adirondack raccoons which are three years old. These, too, took to their dens on December 1, and have not been heard from since, except when we examined the nest box to see if they were really alive. I have found them very much so; for unlike the bear, these little animals resent my visits, and with vicious snarls and growls tell me plainly that sleep is their best tonic. They, too, were excessively fat when hibernation began, but I see, as with the bear, that they are rapidly growing thinner as Spring approaches. This with all hibernating animals is a perfectly natural consequence; they are poor and thin when the long sleep has passed and the warm days of April bring life anew.

Raccoons are somewhat different from most other fur animals; they will feed all Winter if food is given to them, and come out every warm day, and on days when the mercury hovers zero to get it; but if so treated, and they do not hibernate, then they refuse to breed that year. This is the proof, then, that nature endowed them with; it is a peculiar and interesting instinct, which if not followed results in sterility.

In the wild state in the northern counties of New York, these animals take to their tree or rock dens at the beginning of the first cold spell, and remain there usually until February brings a thaw, after which the male coon awakens and starts to travel in search of the females, as February and March are their mating time. Often you will notice the tracks in the snow of a whole family who have left the Winter den and have gone to some distant tree, for they seem to have the direct location of every tree den within their range. One Winter there appeared at our woodpile a large male raccoon which carried a wound upon his hip. It was early in December when we first noticed him; he was poor and sickly looking, and barely able to walk, but he came each morning to the back part of the porch where he had evidently first discovered food. He was a pitiful sight at first; I thought I would kill him to put him out of his misery, but decided to let him live and study his habits. He remained all that Winter, and no matter how cold the weather was, he would come regularly for food, which was placed in the same spot. He never gained in flesh, though his appetite was ravenous. When Spring came the wound had not healed much, and he finally disappeared.

I thought no more of the matter until one day early in the Fall, the same animal again appeared at the same place, and while in somewhat better flesh than the previous year, was far from well, and the wound not yet healed. He remained all that Winter but toward the latter part of it seemed to pick up in weight as though by magic, and in April of that year disappeared and was never heard of afterward. My conclusions are that any of the hibernating animals who by chance have become wounded, or for some reason nature has been unkind to them by withholding the heavy store of fat, leaving them in an emaciated condition, will come out regardless of weather conditions in search of food.

On January 30 last some men in an adjoining town discovered a large black bear trying to hibernate under the roots of an upturned tree; the nest was poorly made and wet, being near to the surface. These men were eating their dinner in the woods near by and the bear, on smelling the food, awakened, came out and followed them around. Finally the men lassoed the animal with a long rope and he was led to the village, two miles from where he was found. The State was notified, and a permit was given to keep the animal, which was placed within the confines of a garage, where he had his liberty. He was given hay and made a crude nest, but was restless and ugly. We made application to the State to possess this animal, but our request was refused. We predicted what would happen when Bruin awoke and really found himself a captive; he would take a "French leave." He did, for a week later one morning his keepers discovered the doors torn off and the garage empty. The bear was gone, and the evidence was that he left in a hurry.

We have Virginia opossums in our collection, and these are queer and interesting animals. When the weather is severely cold they may not appear for food for a week, but come out with the first warm spell. They seem able to subsist without food for days together, and suffer no inconvenience.

We have also fox and gray squirrels; the latter may stay in their dens for a week without food, while the fox variety are always active and ready to eat no matter how cold it is. They become very tame and are exceptional pets. There is nothing that this little chap loves more than to be petted, and will romp the house from cellar to garret when given his liberty, but he hates other squirrels, even his own kind, and seems to regard them far beneath his notice. He is friendly with the cat, and the two spend the entire Summer in one cage. Why? Because Tabby is a chicken thief; now don't say what you would do with Tabby; I know, but just can't make up my mind to do it, so she has accepted prison life with the squirrel, a black spider monkey, and an ant bear, all of which lived through the past season in a single cage. They were one of the greatest attractions in the zoo, and always pleased the children.

Animals can be taught many interesting things, even the wild and treacherous, by those who have the patience, and are so inclined. WILLET RANDALL.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

IS YOUR CRANKCASE READY FOR SPRING?

Socony dealers will save the motorists of New York and New England many thousand dollars this week by asking courteously, "Is your crankcase ready for spring?"

WE have instructed Socony dealers to ask this question.

Cars are ruined every spring because owners merely add a little clean oil to the dirty, diluted oil that has been in the crankcase all winter.

Now, at the beginning of warm weather, is a good time to get this straightened out. Winter driving is hard on motor oil. Cold weather starting demands repeated use of the choke, shooting raw gasoline into the cylinders. Some of this seeps down into the crankcase, cutting the oil, diluting it. This thin, diluted oil is almost as bad as no oil at all.

Every automobile engine accumulates dirt. Some of this comes in through the air intake as dust. It is collected by the oil, and eventually it gathers in the bottom of the crankcase as a sediment. It contains grit. Oil that has grit mixed in it ceases to be a good lubricant and tends to become a grinding compound. And grinding compounds are worse than no oil at all.

Drive in to the most convenient Socony Station and tell the Socony man to get your crankcase ready for spring. He will drain the old oil. He will flush your crankcase with Socony Flushing Oil. This cuts out all the sediment and leaves in place everywhere a thin protecting film of lubricant. Then he will fill up with Socony Motor Oil.

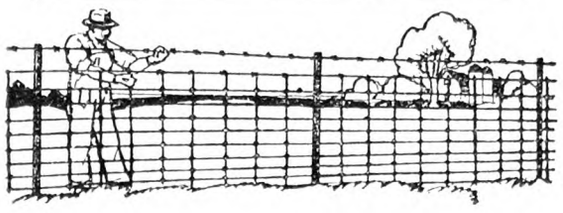
You pay only for the small cost of the oil. There is no charge for the service.

Set aside the few minutes today that are needed for this service. Insure the joy of your spring driving. Protect yourself against expensive repairs later on.

Socony Gasoline and Motor Oil must pass 13 rigid tests before they reach your car.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

OUTLASTS THREE OTHER FENCES



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FREE—Our new Catalog shows how you can get Leadclad fences and roofs at very little more than you pay for galvanized stuff. Send for this book.

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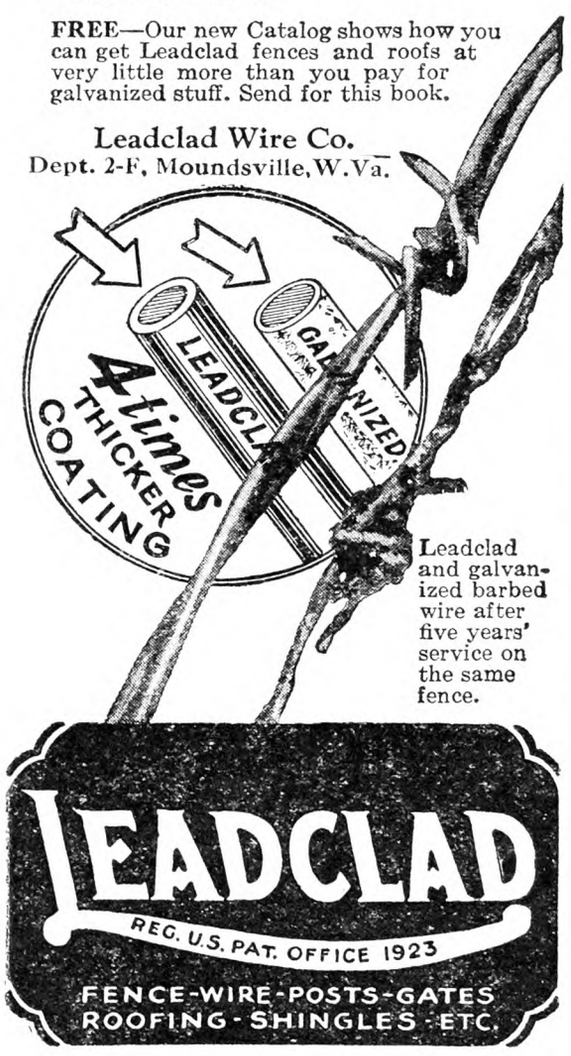

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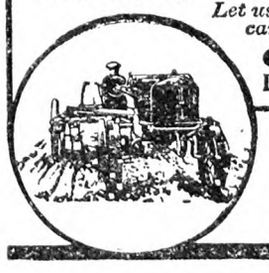

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Sample Cards Free

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Orange County Pomona Grange

The March meeting of Orange County, N. Y., Pomona Grange, which was held at Mountainville Grange Hall, March 7, as usual, was largely attended by most of the representative farmers of the county.

Four principal topics were announced for discussion at the meeting. They were: "How much farm knowledge should a farmer's wife have?" "How much housekeeping knowledge should a farmer have?" "Will a terminal market at Newburgh help the farmers of the county?" and "How are the taxes recently collected used?"

The meeting went on record as in favor of the Thayer bill to amend the Education Law in relation to the apportionment and payment of the equalization quota, so that it also shall be apportioned and paid to school districts which employ less than five teachers.

The body maintains a legislative committee whose duty it is to scan all bills introduced in the Legislature and to report to the Grange their recommendations or disapproval of the various measures. This committee presented to the meeting 19 bills for discussion. Nine were favored and 10 opposed, and a letter was sent to the representatives at Albany informing them of the sentiment of the Pomona.

One of the bills opposed is the one that would take away from justices of the peace all powers in criminal cases and transfer these powers to new courts to be created, known as "Inferior Courts," which would be presided over by a lawyer justice with a clerk, both of whose salaries would be an added burden to the farmer.

Pomona Grange practically is the mouthpiece of organized agriculture, and there never is any hesitation in expressing to the lawmakers at Albany and the supervisors at Goshen, the county seat, the farmers' recommendations or disapproval of legislation already passed, or of recommendations and demands for measures which the organization believes will be to the advantage of all.

Resolutions were passed as follows: "Resolved, that Orange County Pomona Grange hereby expresses itself as in favor of some form of automobile insurance, premium for which shall be collected with and made a part of the registration fee, and further recommends that the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, the Superintendent of Insurance, and the Director of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation be a committee to prepare a bill for this purpose and present same to the Legislature."

Another, referring to the office of town superintendent of highways, reads: "Resolved, that Orange County Pomona Grange would hereby express to its Assemblymen and Senator in the State Legislature its desire for such change in the present town highway law as would make the town superintendent of highways an appointive officer, at the will of the town board, instead of one elected as at present. Furthermore, that the appointment be made from a list of men having passed some kind of examination on the duties of the position, the preference of the town board for the candidate, however, to have 50 per cent in the rating."

Another resolution "recommends such a change in the wording of Subdivision 6 of Section 493 of the Education Law so that the State shall pay any excess charges that may be made upon or against any district from which non-resident pupils may be sent to city or union free district academic

(Continued on Page 567)

"For 25 years *no other fertilizer* has produced the GROWTH, QUALITY and WEIGHT, that I have gotten with MAPES"

IT is a significant fact that Mapes users are almost invariably the most careful and most successful farmers in their communities. The careful grower has only to try Mapes Manures to be convinced that Mapes results are so remarkable, so outstanding, and so evident that the truth of the Mapes slogan, *"cost little more—worth much more,"* is being proved every year to more and more good farmers.

Mr. Frank A. Simons of Thompsonville, Conn., says, "I have used Mapes Manures for the past twenty-five years and I have also used other brands of fertilizers, but no other fertilizer has produced the growth, quality and weight that I have gotten with Mapes Manures."

Another good New England farmer, Mr. John E. Farrell, says, "I have used several brands of fertilizer in the last twenty-five years, but have always found after using cheaper fertilizer that it was profitable to get back to Mapes."

W. N. Clark & Son, also close observers of fertilizer results, say, "We have used many of the commercial brands of fertilizer sold in this state. The fact that we have used Mapes for the past dozen years indicates that it has been very satisfactory to us."

Mapes Manures have always produced outstanding results because they have always been formulated on the basis of crop yield and quality. Two fertilizers of the same analysis may give widely different results because of the difference in the plant food materials from which they are compounded. Mapes Manures are first made right, then priced as low as possible. The little additional cost is returned to you many times over in bigger crops of better quality.

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Try Mapes this year. Compare the crop **yield**, the crop **quality** and the crop **profits** with the results from any other fertilizer you can buy. Write today for a list of crop brands and prices of Mapes Manures. And remember, Mapes "cost little more --- worth much more."

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Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices.

I use.....tons of fertilizer on the following crops: .....

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My Name is .....

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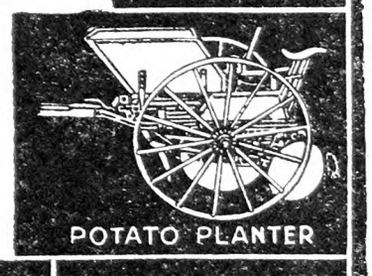
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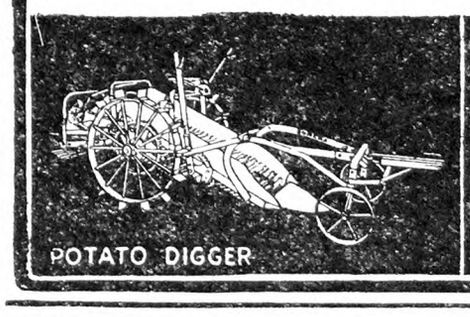
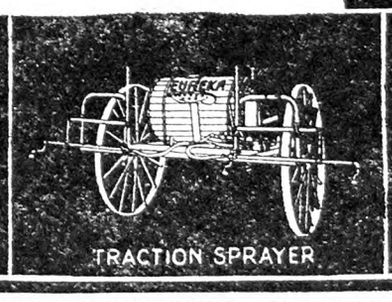
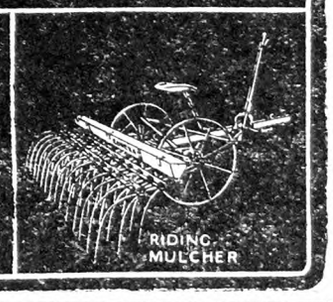

POTATO DIGGER


TRACTION SPRAYER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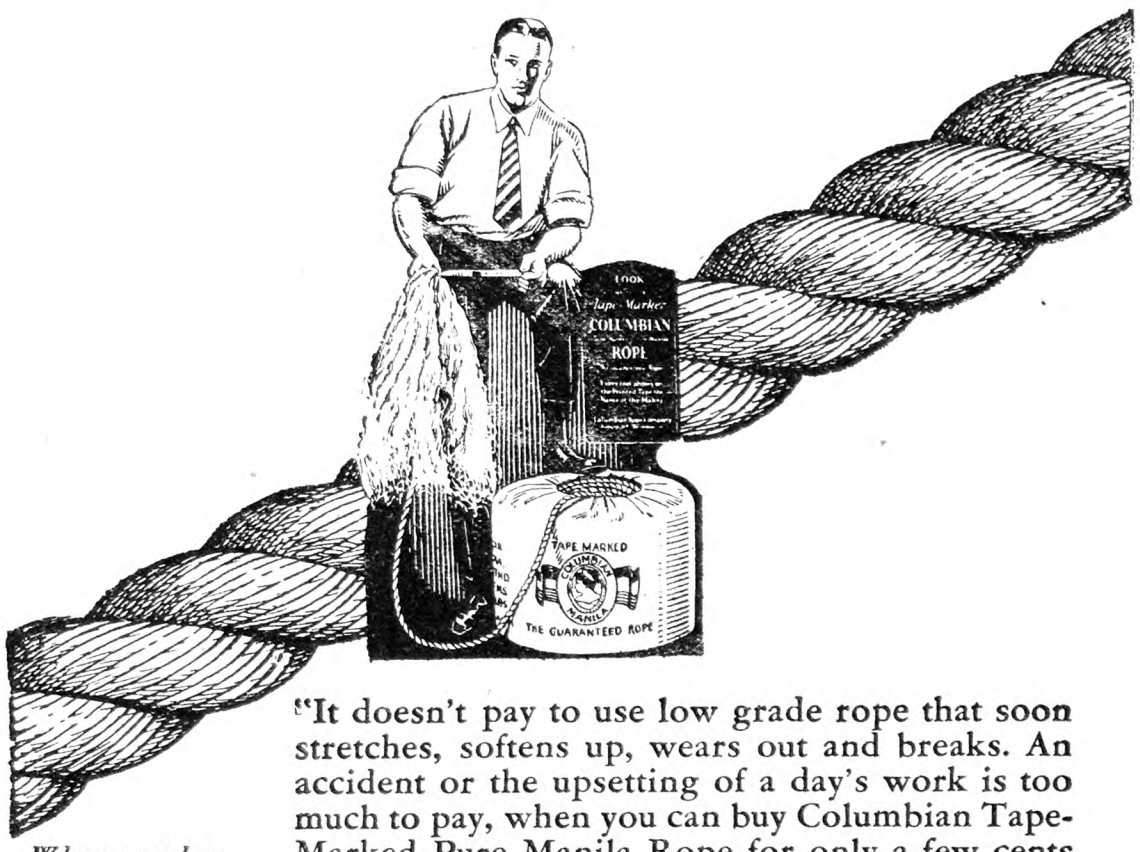

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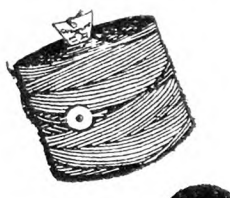

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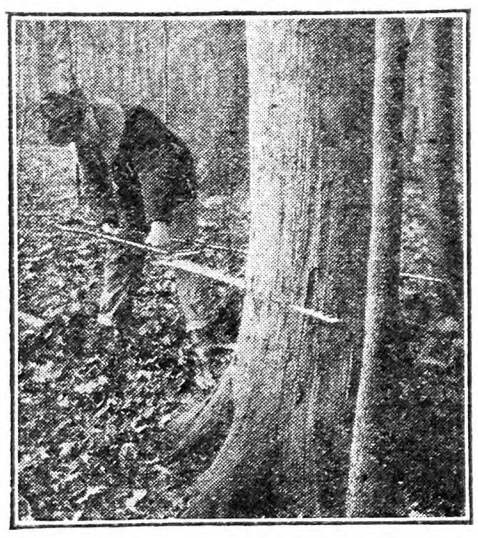

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CHAPTER XIV

ON MONOPOLY

The Capital Stock Company often creates a monopoly to fix prices and to earn big profits.

Should the Farm Cooperative Association follow this example? If not, why not?

The explanation will be found in Chapter XIV of the new book

"Organized Cooperation"

By JOHN J. DILLON

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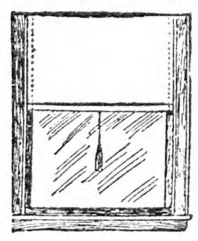

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Fair Hope Farm Notes

Today when I went into the room in the cellar, under the dwellinghouse, where the bees are kept, I was gratified to find them as quiet as I could expect at this time of year, after being in Winter quarters for four months. That quiet murmur which has been likened to the passing of a gentle breeze through distant trees, tells the beekeeper that for the present "all's well!" The testing time is the next six weeks. If stores are right and the temperature can be held even there will be reasonable assurance that the bees will come to their first flight in fair condition. In this latitude Spring weather is nearly always fickle. The morning may dawn fair and warm and the bees be enticed afield in large numbers in search of pollen and nectar, when suddenly the sky becomes overcast and a chill settles over the earth. The bees at once cease their efforts at securing a load and start hastily for the protecting warmth of the hive, but many never reach home. Weakened by the long Winter confinement and the touch of old age they cannot keep up the muscular activity necessary to take them to the hive, and they drop to earth never to rise again. Sometimes if the sun comes out again soon and warms their chilled bodies, they will take wing and reach home, thus the strength of the colony is prolonged for a time, possibly until young bees are born to take their places.

Thus the Spring season becomes the turning point in the life of the colony, and whether it returns a profit to the beekeeper, barely builds up for another Winter or is lost, rests very largely with the keeper.

The hives should be protected from the cold winds, and insulated in some way either by wrapping with quilts, heavy paper or some material which will conserve the heat of the colony, and some sort of wind-break. It is not wise, however, to place hives in a place that is too much sheltered, as the temperature of the enclosed place may be much warmer than the surrounding country, and the bees will be enticed out when they will be unable to fly far, and drop down to the cold ground to rest, when they seldom rise again. Artificial pollen, rye meal or flour, or wheat flour mixed with bran and middlings make a fair substitute for the natural pollen, and if this is placed in some sheltered sunny spot will be of great assistance to the bees and save the lives of large numbers by keeping them from going far in search of natural pollen. The artificial will be quickly deserted as soon as the natural pollen comes on.

If water can be kept in some way where it will be warmed in some manner this will also help greatly; great numbers of bees lose their lives carrying water, as large quantities are used at this time, and if the water supply is cold the bees are chilled by the time they have taken in a load. It is not difficult to feed honey or sugar if the bees are short of stores, but care must always be used not to start robbing.

Weak colonies should be given special care, or better still if very weak, united with strong colonies.

Bees require but little care compared with that given farm animals but they do require some care, and this must be given at the proper time of need if success is to be secured. Very strong colonies that have an abundance of stores may be neglected if the season is favorable, and still pay dividends, while colonies not as strong may give no returns or even perish.

How much mankind might learn from the bees if they but would. Solomon said: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, and learn her ways." Had he been a keeper of bees he would have said: "Go to the bee and learn her ways." The life of the individual is lost in the life of the colony.

At times we find an individual bee very much in evidence, and we have to reckon with her, but even when the little creature rushes out to attack an animal hundreds of times her size it is in defence of the home that the sacrifice is made. So too with the drone when he rushes to meet the virgin queen; his life is given that the young queen may become the mother of a colony of bees as yet unborn, queens, drones and workers, and so the cycle is complete. Flowers and fruits are fertilized and nature proffers her bounteous offerings of fruits, honey and flowers and the seeds for succeeding crops.

Who taught the bee to build the wonderful honeycomb, to make its way across miles of fields and woodland in search of nectar or pollen and then return to the colony home again, to do the many wonderful things it does? There can be but one intelligent answer. I have no doubt that the bee is capable of enjoyment in the possession of life, but she does not hesitate to sacrifice that life in the defence of the colony life. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

That Fruit Question

Regarding the question of A. M. B. on page 483 as to the possibility of a man 63 years of age operating a ten-acre farm on which fruit would be the major cash crop, I would say that I believe that it would be entirely practicable and possible for him to make a good living. But I do not believe that it is possible for one man to take care of 10 acres of fruit or practical to grow 10 acres of fruit continuously on 10 acres of gound due to the fact that in small fruit growing as well as in other lines of farming it is necessary at times to rotate the crops and even to give the soil a rest. I take it that A. M. B. means as he says "to grow an acre each of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and currants and perhaps grapes." I should eliminate the dewberries, and substitute an acre of tomatoes, cucumbers or string beans instead.

Strawberries should yield 5,000 quarts per acre with good cultivation; raspberries and blackberries 2,500 quarts; currants about the same. A. M. B. says that the soil is clay. If at all heavy, I should cut out the grapes as I have found that this fruit does best with me on a light soil. In place of the grapes I should grow cabbage or cauliflower as these crops would give me something to market after heavy frosts had killed all fruits.

Now, as to the income. The total sales of strawberries should be $600, the raspberries $500, blackberries $400, currants sometimes $400, sometimes nothing, grapes the same. The cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers or cauliflower will bring $200 to $300 per acre according to the season. Some seasons an entire crop will fail, every season some one crop will be a partial failure. I believe that one man's average sales from his own efforts will be about $2,500. When I say his own labor I would qualify the statement by saying that he would have to secure extra help for the picking and occasionally when a rush of cultivating or hoeing will come he will have to secure a man for perhaps a week at a time or two or three men for two or three days when needed.

He would have to pay out $200 to $300 per year for fertilizer. His horse, which he would have to keep for cultivating, would cost another $200; extra team plowing, which he would have to hire would cost $50. Picking of the crops would cost $400, perhaps $500 and his truck would cost at least $100 per year to run. Cultivating and hoeing would cost $150; packages at least $100. Spray material and wear and tear on farm machinery and tools will take another $100 and his insurance and taxes at least $125, and to all this another $100 should be added for incidentals, making about $1,500 to deduct from his total sales of $2,500 which would leave A. M. B. about $1,000 per year for himself, always provided that he owned the farm free and clear. If he had a mortgage of $2,000 which is about the average of the ordinary farm of ten acres, then he would be brought down to $900 and his house rent. All this is predicated on the supposition that A. M. B. has perfect health, knows his farm business and "works like sixty." C. O. WARFORD.

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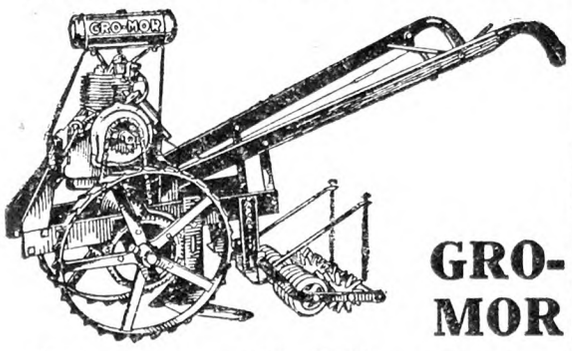

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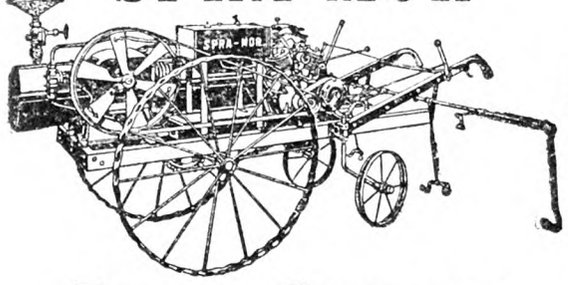

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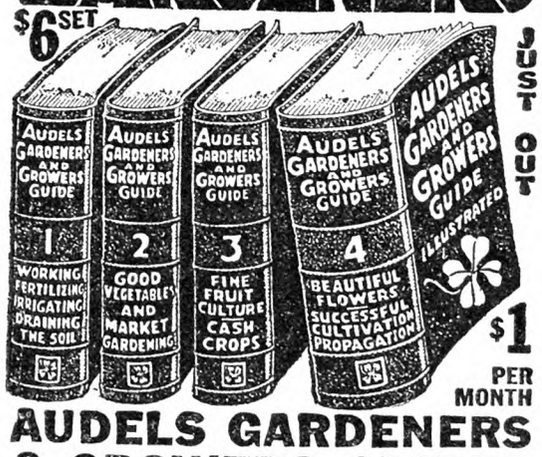

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Orange County Pomona Grange

(Continued from Page 565)

or high schools." Under our present law the State allows to city or union free school districts a certain sum for each non-resident pupil attending their academic department. If the city or union district can show that it costs more per pupil than the State allowance then the little district from which the scholar may come must pay the difference. This resolution is designed to remedy this condition.

The officers of this Pomona are: Master, James M. Keeney, Chester; Secretary, Mrs. Carrie B. Coleman, Goshen; Lecturer, John Scott King, Little Britain. Orange County Pomona has no permanent meeting place, but has a session once every three months at one of the various subordinate Grange halls in the county.

In this way each subordinate Grange of the county has Pomona as a guest about once in five years.

C. O. WARFORD.

Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association Meets

The annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association took place March 4 and March 10. There are 3,000 members. They were, without exception, very much pleased with the year's work. The association handled one-third of all the potatoes shipped out of the Province last year, and expects to ship at least another million bushels of certified seed potatoes by the end of April, with probably some table stock included. Nearly all of this certified seed goes to the United States, where it appears to be in very brisk demand.

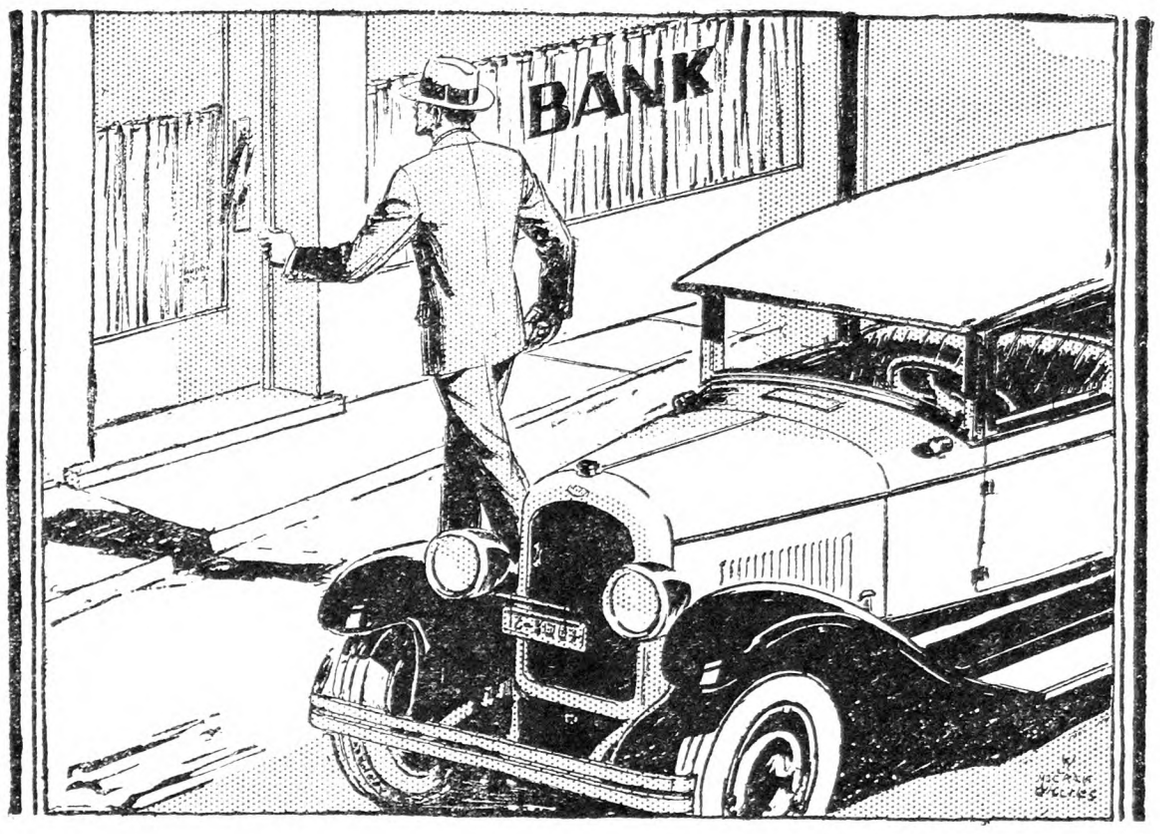
Extending the Market Territory.—The secretary, Mr. Boulter, with a map, showed the members in session something very interesting and I think of interest to R. N.-Y. readers. "Do you notice this little place (on the map) called Long Island where our first seed potatoes were marketed? It is pretty small, only the size of Prince Edward Island. Yet, in 1922 it looked like the world to us. Gradually we extended down to the State of New Jersey; at the same time we were opening up a market in Virginia around the little area with Norfolk as a center. Across here you will see the peninsula known as the Eastern Shore; small, it is true, and yet the greatest potato producing section of the world. From this little neck of land were marketed last June and July 22,000 cars of potatoes, possibly more.

"We look to the seed requirements of these sections to take care of our ever-increasing productions. We sought through very valuable representatives in Virginia wider markets. We broke into North Carolina, from that to Georgia, and this year we placed steamers at Wilmington, Savannah and Charleston. And from these points our representatives proceeded across into Alabama and Tennessee. In Tennessee they used for their certified seed plantings, 85 per cent P. E. I. Cobbler stock, and 15 per cent Red River Cobblers."

Readers can thus see what a vast territory we have opened up for our island seed. We thought one time when we were as far as New York we were a long way from home. At Norfolk we were getting pretty well south, but when you look at the map you must conclude we were only beginning. Our aim, that is, the aim of the P. E. I. Potato Association, can be accomplished only through our sales organization, the Southgate Produce Company, operating in Virginia, to place steamers, not only at the Atlantic Ocean ports, but to come around the tip of Florida, into the Gulf of Mexico, as far west as New Orleans, and from that point distribute into the several States. The Southgate Company distributed over a half million bushels of seed in 1927, and they maintain, without cost to our association, a representative, Mr. Thompson, in Charleston, which greatly facilitates the work.

The future possibilities of this great farmers' industry are far reaching.

J. A. MACDONALD.



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Read the letters in the next column. Hundreds of other farmers say the same thing. Larger yields, better quality, earlier maturity—extra profits obtained with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

These fertilizers have produced consistently profitable crops even in "bad" seasons, because famous crop and soil experts have provided just the *right* balance of the necessary plant foods to maintain continuous growth even under adverse conditions.

Nothing is taken for granted in making "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Their plant-food formulas are based upon a thorough knowledge of the needs of each crop and each soil condition. Every formula is checked by constant field tests.

Each batch of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers is subjected to thorough laboratory tests—tests fully as exacting as those encountered in the field.

Over sixty years of experience and more than sixty years of successful crop production are back of every bag of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Perfect mechanical condition, always. Make more money from every dollar invested in fertilizer this season by using "AA QUALITY" Brands on your crops. It will pay you to insist that your dealer supply you with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

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Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soils or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

THIRTY PER CENT BETTER RESULTS . . . Mr. J. S. Massecar of Shortsville, Ontario Co., N. Y., says: "We consider your 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers are preferable to any other fertilizer on the market. We have tried out various formulas at the urgent request of dealers, but with inferior results. We claim your goods grow 30% better crops than other goods of the same analysis. This proves that it is more than the analysis shown on the bag that produces cabbage or other crops. Bowker Fertilizer ('AA QUALITY') is what we want and we will have it." September 12, 1927

YIELD INCREASED THREEFOLD . . . Mr. Edward W. Haseley, of Sanborn, Niagara Co., N. Y., says: "I harvested and sold 1,100 bushels of very choice cauliflower from 2 acres of land this year. I used 700 lbs. of Lister Fertilizer ('AA QUALITY') per acre, which I am satisfied increased the yield threefold. I sold the crop for $1,650. The buyers claimed my cauliflower was by far the best on the market both at Buffalo and Niagara Falls. October 25, 1927.

RAPID GROWTH BRINGS PROFITS . . . Mr. Lewis H. Gasper of the Gasper Farms, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., says: "Our early celery, grown with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizer, brought us at the rate of $8,000 per acre. The rapid growth made on crops grown with 'AA QUALITY' Fertilizers has placed your fertilizers in the lead in our opinion." August 11, 1927.

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Adventures in Silence

By HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD

There are three classes of people who should read this book:

1. **All those who are deaf, because it speaks their language and presents their thought.**
2. **All those who have anything to do with the deaf or hard of hearing because it shows them how to be companionable.**
3. **All others who are interested in life.**

As an illustration of the way thoughtful and intelligent people regard this book read this:

The copy of your "Adventures in Silence" which I loaned to a family who is rapidly moving into the kingdom of silence just got back to me yesterday. I went to bed with it, spent the night reading it, and have to thank you for a happy although sleepless night.

You have made a contribution, a brand new contribution, to a new field of literature. You have opened up the soul of the deaf to a callous public, and I have an idea that your book will be quoted many times in the next thousand years.

And quite as important, you have helped to cheer the souls that live in the kingdom of silence. It is so simple in style, so graphic and readable, so intimately personal and tender that you kept me thinking all the while of Ike Marvel and his comfortable ramblings in "The Reveries of a Bachelor" and "My Farm at Edgewood," and the easy jog-trot of Thackeray. You have many of the graces of both these men, but I judge that you lack the habit that both of them solaced their souls with, namely, a corn-cob pipe and Virginia tobacco. Your volume is literally a "store of accumulated philosophy and sunshine" for the deaf. And it is as fascinating to me as it was to my little deaf friend.

I congratulate you and I thank you for your volume all in the same breath. (Signed) E. C. BRANSON.

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Long Acres Farm Notes

About the time this is in print inquiries will be coming in regarding a hurry-up crop for feed, from folks who look ahead far enough to see that more feed will be needed. Far be it from me to ever tell the other fellow what he should do, but I have had some experience with emergency feed crops which might be of value.

One year I planted Sudan grass. That piece looked like a rank failure until hot weather came on in earnest; then that grass grew amazingly until in a few weeks it was nearly six feet tall and headed out. The second round with the mower broke a dingus on the cutter bar so I had to mow it with a scythe. You never knew what work really meant if you never mowed a field of Sudan grass with a scythe. The stalks were nearly as big as lead pencils, and about as woody. I consoled myself while wiping off rivers of sweat by contemplating the fine, big windrows of hay. That stuff had a shrink which made it look like vanishing cream. I expected at least four wagonloads, I got one load, and that a small one. The stalks were slippery as glass, so that it was almost impossible to get a real forkful. When I fed it the stock gave me reproachful looks while they nosed over those tough, woody stalks in disdain. I took almost as much out of the mangers as I put in, and then nearly pulled my arms out trying to load the manure after using Sudan stalks for bedding. One redeeming feature was that the grass came right on again and furnished very good pasture until frost. If Sudan grass is cut with a reaper and tied in bundles it will handle better.

One year I tried cow peas. I am too far north to have cow peas do very well, but I did find that cow peas should be drilled in rows and given several cultivations if we expect results. I got a fair amount of hay which the stock ate when forced to it, but liked none too well. Another year I tried an early variety of Soy beans sowed broadcast. I mowed them when the leaves first turned yellow and the stalks were one mass of pods from the ground up. The stock ate this greedily, stalks, pods and all. I have tried a mixture of oats and peas with poor results unless sowed very thick. About the best bet for me is just common corn broadcast fairly thin upon fairly rich soil which had been worked up quite fine. I dragged it in with a spike-tooth harrow. The killdeers, crows and pheasants feasted until I thought there was no corn left, but I got a nice stand after all. During dog days when the pasture about burned up, the boys cut bundles of green feed every day, while the old red cow just showered down the milk. Possibly if the corn was drilled in quite thick in narrow rows and given one or two cultivations it would do still better.

We have a practice here of plowing old strawberry patches and planting corn after the berries are all picked. The corn does not mature, but it does furnish a nice lot of fodder for feed. Here though is a word of caution. Corn planted very late is almost always badly infested with corn ear-worms. The excretion of these worms is poison to horses, but does not hurt cows.

Well there, I have been talking about feed until I am getting hungry myself, and it isn't quite dinner time yet. It grew muddy in the field this forenoon, and anyway my dollar watch had a blowout, so I came up early. This is wash day, and no time for a man to hang around the house. Dinner, too, is apt to be made up of pickings, but an outdoor appetite does not mind that. I do hope the fields dry up before housecleaning time, and I shall find plenty to do at the extreme end of the farm. I know I shall have a job of papering to do, but I did discover a fine way to do inside painting. Just daub gobs of paint over the windows, drop splashes over the floor and furniture, and then have your wife grab the brush and show you how it should be done. While she is demonstrating, sneak for the barn, hitch up in a hurry and make a grand dash for the back field. When you come up, the room will shine like a new dollar and smell like a turpentine still.

Do you remember way back when Ma sent you to the printer for five cents worth of old papers. Then she papered the kitchen with them and you nearly cracked your neck trying to read the ceiling. L. B. R.

Michigan.

Among the West Virginia Hills

I have been reading this Winter letters from various places in the Eastern States about their being snowbound and the roads being blocked, and as I write this I can look out on these hills here with nearly 2 ft. of snow covering them, the road blocked and the children staying home from school. Such a thing very seldom happens here, so when it does we find it more inconvenient, I expect, than you people do up there where it is a yearly occurrence. But I find that outside of the snow farm life down here is about the same as you find it anywhere in the Northern States, especially among the hills.

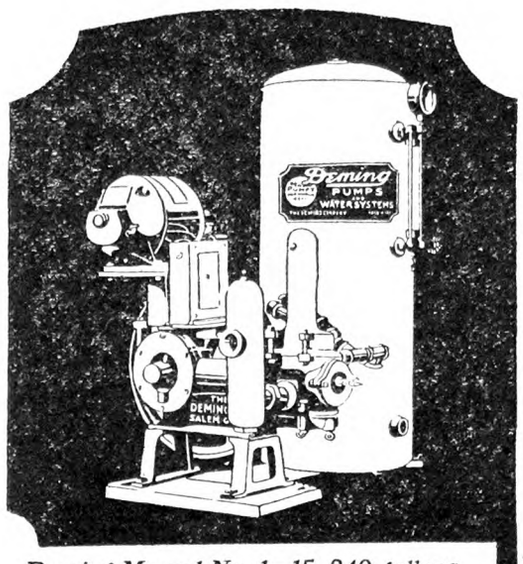
Farming is not very prosperous here at the present time. Things are just about the same everywhere, I expect, among the farmers, but most of us are still able to keep our heads above water, and hoping for better times in the future, but there is one ray of hope, I believe, in the fact that we are not looking for legislation to help us out, but are tackling the problems ourselves.

In the first place, we are changing our methods of farming and also of crops. Where we once tried to compete with the West in growing grain we are now turning our farms to growing fruit, potatoes and dairying. You might think that dairying here where we have no large markets would not be a paying venture, but we see the farmers around this section who keep a few cows and only ship cream are the most independent ones. With our abundance of good Blue grass pasture and rich bottom lands for raising silage we can produce milk or cream very cheaply, and the many mines and factories scattered among these hills furnish all the market we will need for years to come.

There is, of course, one dark spot in our outlook, and that is the coal situation. It looks to me as if the mines are just now in the same position that the farms were after the war; too many farmers producing more food than the market would consume, and the only remedy will be to close a lot of the harder working mines, and a lot of the men go into other work, and then I see no other remedy but that they will have to adjust themselves to take less wages and give better service.

One of our drawbacks here on the farm is the high wages that we have to pay and the poor class of labor we get in return. The aim of most men seems to be to give the least possible service in return for the highest wage. But even with all these things before us I believe that things will work out in the end. We are organizing here slowly, but on a solid basis from the ground up, the Farm Bureau as the head organization and others being fostered by it. We are getting to the point where we are cutting out the middleman as much as possible. The yearly report of the farmers' warehouse in our county here shows that just on feeds and fertilizers alone we were able to save the farmers over $50,000, comparing our prices with those in an adjoining county. All of these things help, and as we get to working closer together we will be able to do more. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.



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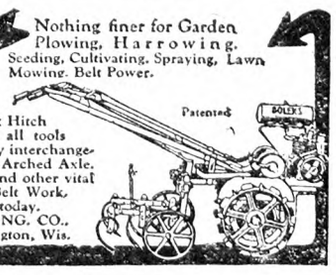

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News From Our Side Hill

Spring seems just around the corner. It will soon land us in the Spring work when every available minute must be used to good advantage, and our only leisure must be snatched from a rainy day. It is usually well into June before we can say, "The crops are in," and then there is small time to rejoice because the crops put in first are ready to cultivate. The early weeds are on the job for 24 hours each day, too.

While we all smile at our "Winter farming" occasionally, we still think that our work is easier if it is all carefully planned out ahead. Of course there are bound to be changes made in some plans when the weather seems unfavorable to carry out a plan as we thought. We also have our share of failures, but we have the land, so a failure doesn't discourage us unduly. We try to make our plans more carefully and take more pains to carry out our parts of the work, so that the next time we can say to ourselves, "Well, that's more like it!"

As to our plants for 1928, we would begin with our dairy, because milk is our largest cash product just now. There are 17 cows in our dairy and only one of them that was not raised here on the place. Of these, there are two old cows 14 years old. One of them is the old grandma to most of our stock, as her daughters and granddaughters are kept to add to the dairy whenever possible. Our cows are good grades, as we have been careful to get good purebred bulls for years. This Spring 16 freshen, and one will not freshen until October.

We are raising three calves. We do not raise calves to sell, merely to replace the cows that, for one reason or another, are removed from our herd. Ours is an accredited herd, having had every test and never an animal reacting yet. We have two rules when choosing calves to raise: Never save a calf out of a poor cow, no matter how good it looks. Never save a poor, unthrifty-looking calf, no matter how good its mother is. Half the trouble with the purebreds could be eliminated if these rules were used. But if a calf is purebred it will be raised no matter if it is too puny to stand up alone for a week.

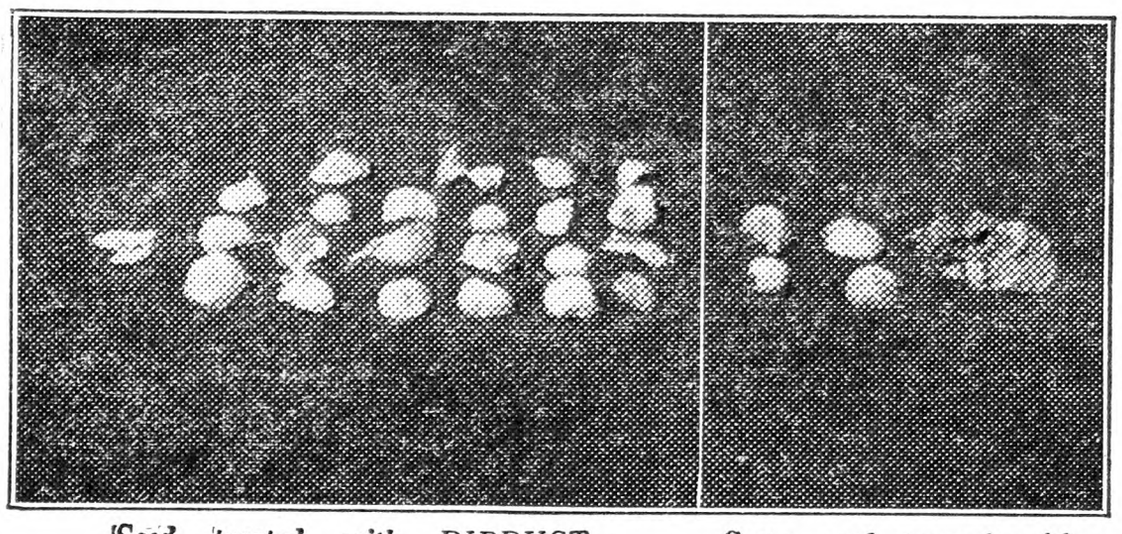
The milk from our dairy is taken three miles to the local plant each morning, but it takes little time with a light truck. The cooling of the milk is done by spring water which runs into cement tanks in the milk-house. This is usually sufficiently cold except in terribly hot weather, when the milk is taken directly to the spring to be cooled. It is a bit of extra work, but not so much as putting up ice. We try to grow corn for silage for the cows, usually have from 16 to 20 acres in hay (clover as much as can be grown), and the oats are used to grind with other grain for Winter feed. For two years now we have had good crops of oats and barley mixed, which makes good ground feed. This is good hen feed, too.

Strawberry plants were set here last year for a 1928 crop. The patch is well mulched with straw and, unless something unforeseen happens to them, they should keep us mighty busy the last of June and the first of July. We know how it is though; two years ago we had every promise of a bumper crop of berries when a hailstorm struck them and cut them all to pieces. Last year was a short crop, and what berries we had went at a very good price. We like to grow strawberries and have a fine market for all we can grow, so we set a new patch each year. We seldom have more than half an acre to pick, but that is all we can handle without hiring extra help. We do the work ourselves when it is at all possible, as that is the most satisfactory way.

Another crop we grow year after year is potatoes. Our land seems well adapted to this crop, and there is usually a good market at a fairly good price. We never put in more than four acres nor less than two, and it is usually just about two acres.

One of the best acres on the place is the home garden. Right now we are very much interested in that acre, too. The new seed catalogues are here and garden plans are occupying a large share of our thoughts. We try to set a new shrub and try some new "garden sass" and set a few new trees every year. It keeps us busy taking care of things, but it keeps our thoughts on the improvements we are making. Have a garden by all means. Don't leave it out or neglect it.

NEW YORK STATE FARMER'S WIFE.



Seed treated with DIPDUST 23 Sound—2 Decayed

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HARRY O. DICKEY, Elk River, Minn. "It was easy to see the difference between the treated and untreated parts of the field during the growing season (Early Ohio seed potatoes). The DIPDUST treated plants came up better and appeared healthier and sturdier than the untreated plants. At digging time, I compared the yields and found that the DIPDUST treated rows ran 165 bushels while the untreated rows gave me only 140 bushels per acre."

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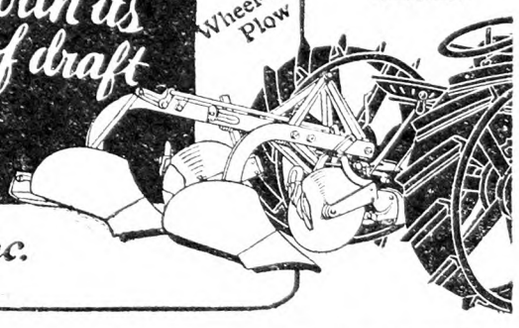

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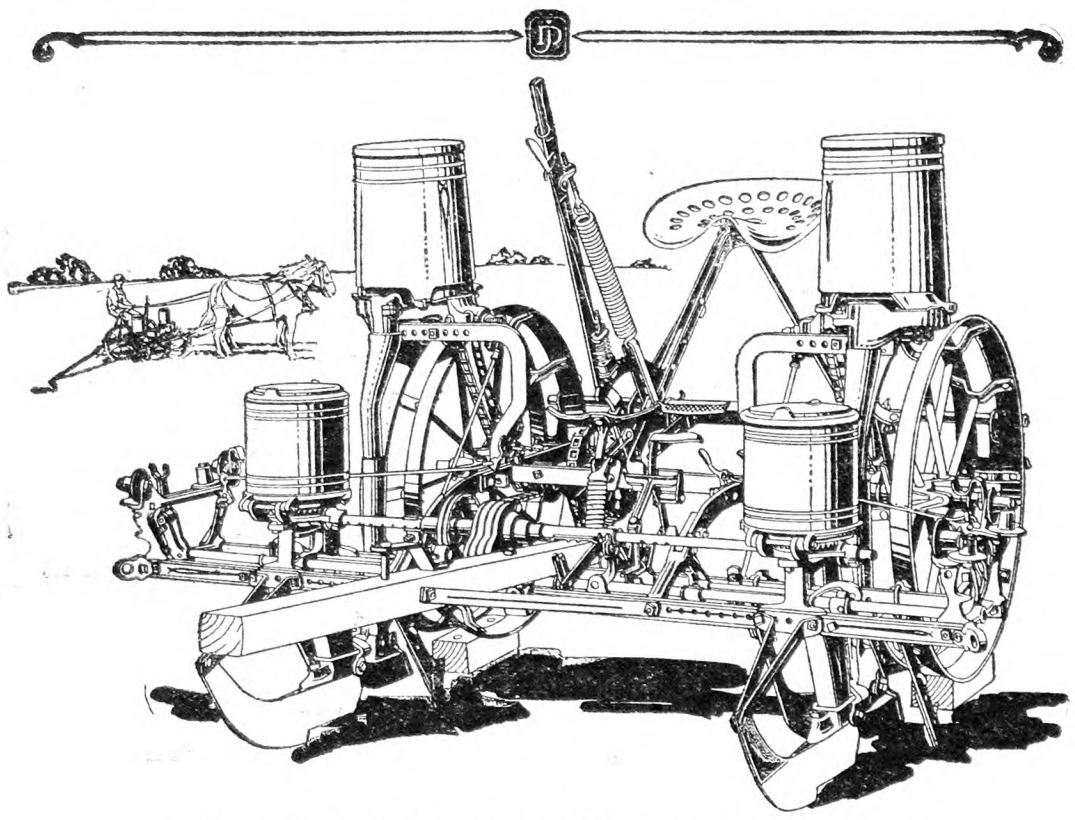

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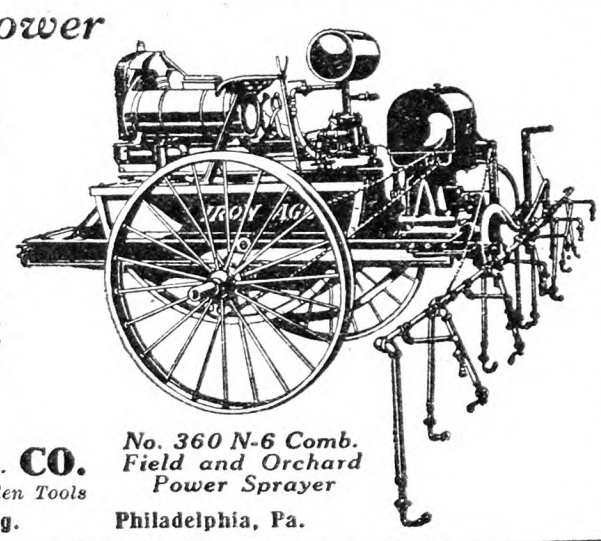

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Things To Think About

A Study of the Research Situation

By Harold R. Hitchings

We hear constantly of the poor financial condition of farmers and the low relative position of agriculture in general with the other basic industries. At each meeting of Congress there is a great ballyhoo for new farm legislation. This big noise starts strong but seems to weaken in direct relation to the length of time that Congress is in session.

It seems that the farmer lacks something in his business organization which almost all other lines of business have, or are able to use. There are a number of factors which lead to this situation, the principal ones being: The diversity of crops produced on each farm, the small volume of any one commodity produced by each farm unit, the distance between farms and producing centers, lack of capital, small margin of profit and poor management.

A study of the situation would indicate in theory that co-operation would enable the farming industry to expand and to compete with other basic industries, such as manufacturing and merchandising automobiles, textiles, leather goods and radios for labor and capital. Suppose a group of farmers or a corporation could control a relatively large quantity of any given commodity. They would be able more easily to obtain capital and to sustain the price of any given commodity at a profitable figure throughout the season, allowing a certain percentage of gross sales for advertising and research such as any of the large corporations are doing at present. This condition would represent a well-managed, profitable co-operative such as the growers of Eat-Mor cranberries, California oranges and Hawaiian pineapples are now operating. To establish successful co-operatives of this kind among the eastern farmers needs a well-planned scheme of education for the individual farmer and a vast amount of research on each given commodity.

The government seems ready to help the farmer in any well-planned scheme for improvement of product or pack. Why not spend a few more millions for research where it will benefit the whole country to a marked degree? The individual farmer very seldom has the means to carry on a very extensive research program. The work of the Extension Service through the State Colleges of Agriculture, Experiment Stations and Farm Bureau agents is a valuable service but to use a slang phrase the surface isn't scratched. The Extension Service, colleges and experiment stations have the trained men. Give them the same amount of capital in relation to gross farm business to carry on research as is spent for research by General Motors or duPont de Nemours Company. With proper administration we would certainly be able to show some rapid strides forward in agriculture.

For instance in the fruit industry we hear of a new variety like the Cortland apple. It takes 10 or 15 years to start the variety as a commercial product. Lack of testing makes it a questionable variety to plant. Why not place 200 or 300 trees as a test orchard in each producing section and subsidize the fruit growing if necessary against loss or for extra work in caring for the test plot? This would take very little capital compared with other government projects such as the Boulder Dam reclamation, ship canals and harbors.

The farmer lacks information on varieties of all farm crops as to adaptability to his conditions. Also there is a wonderful opportunity for developing new types and varieties of all field crops and fruits. There is an unlimited field open for research in developing new spraying and dusting materials and new methods of applying for the control of insect pests and fungous diseases. Research problems in fertilizing our crops and orchards are ever present and agricultural machinery should be developed to a greater point of efficiency.

There is one condition which seems to exist to a greater or less degree throughout the agricultural industry and is very troublesome and discouraging to the extension worker. This is a sort of sales resistance to any program for a change or improvement. The average farmer is very much averse to losing his individuality as an independent unit of production. This is a very deep lying factor and should be given due consideration when trying to form a co-operative. I believe most of this so-called sales resistance is due to lack of information on the farmer's part although untactful practices of the extension worker account in some degree at least for lack of appreciation and co-operation with the extension program.

It would seem to the writer that experimental plots of various crops of test varieties grown with varying amounts and kinds of fertilizer and under different systems of soil management would bring the experimental work more quickly to the farmers attention and would be of great assistance in educating the farmer. These plots should be cared for by outstanding farmers, subsidized if necessary, by some governmental agency, that is given cash support for extra cost of caring for the experimental plot. Complete cost records and ample means for inspection should be provided for each separate plot. These experimental plots could be handled by the Farm Bureau and directed by the State Headquarters of Extension Work or by government workers.

There is a wide field open for some farm agency, the Grange, the Farm Bureau or extension work from the colleges to educate the farmer along more modern lines of farm management. This would enable him to grow more uniform, higher grade products properly graded and packed so that the sales plan could be developed on a higher plane. This program should be pushed at once to hold agriculture in its proper relation with other lines of industry.

There is a real need for rural leaders who can present the farmers' problems to the farmers and influence them to get behind some plan for improvement. The difficulty lies in each Grange community. It would seem that from the present condition of agriculture the Granges could be awakened to its opportunities. More time should be spent considering the farmers' problems and ways and means of improving their condition.

The Farm Bureau, as now constituted, seems to the writer a better medium for improvement of farm conditions. Why not furnish the Farm Bureau sufficient capital to enable them to send two or three men through the county to work with the farmer's every-day problems, advising as to crop, variety, fertilizers, disease and insect control, etc. Also send mimeographed sheets weekly or semi-weekly on market prices of the different commodities. During planting season, give the growers all the information possible on the acreage of each commodity being planted, correct treatment of seed, right variety to plant, etc. The dairyman and poultryman should be informed of market conditions and latest feeding practices. Give the fruit interests a close check on control work. Some growers would very much appreciate a weather map and a well-written daily weather report giving wind direction and velocity, probable duration of showers and other information not covered in daily newspaper reports.

I have mentioned only a few of the many ways in which a research program could benefit the farmer. We can hardly expect to receive all of the benefits at once but there is an ample opportunity for an expansive program.

Buckwheat for Poultry

I have derived much information from letters written by your subscribers giving their actual experiences and I am wondering whether it would be of some general interest to hear from poultrymen who have used buckwheat in their rations? What is the maximum amount or percentage of buckwheat used in a poultry ration? In Winter? In Summer? Have any skin eruptions been noted from feeding buckwheat, especially in the Summer?

M. L. L.

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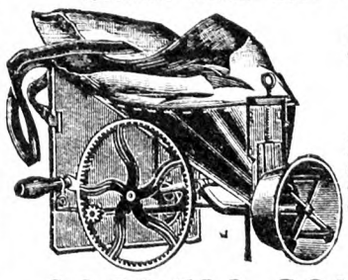

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Carrying on the Home Farm

I am the son of the "Profiteer" who used to write an occasional article for THE R. N.-Y. a few years ago. Now that he and my mother have gone on to their rest I am compelled to carry on for them, which is no easy thing. I am a teacher in a city vocational school about 120 miles from the farm which they hallowed with prayer and plans and hard work. I expect to take THE R. N.-Y. to keep me in touch with farming conditions in the Northern States. My work gives me little time to look over my farm papers, and so I must keep to a few of the best.

Since my father and mother have gone, all the cattle have had to be disposed of, as our colored men are not dairymen. The whole farm scheme has had to be changed. Rye-vetch mixture for green manuring, corn, wheat, Winter oats, rye, potatoes and tomatoes will be our main crops. I am anxious to find a market for hardwood and pine wood in 4-ft. lengths which would provide some Winter money for our tenants when little else is coming in.

I went down to the farm a week ago to see the country in Winter dress. When I left Wilmington, it was 12 above zero, six in the morning. At the farm it was thawing, and back in the woods, it was really warm and pleasant. A new electric power line has been run along the railroad edge of the farm. In town they will pay about 14 cents per kilowatt hour. We should be able to get a much cheaper power rate and can have it by setting one pole to bring it into the house. Much Winter plowing has already been done, and corn stubble has been disked before plowing. This month will see the potato ground made ready and potatoes put in. It used to be that corn was put in this month, but the tendency now is to put it in later, using varieties which mature in a shorter season. Much "potato corn" is put in at the last working of the potatoes in June, every other middle being planted. At digging time two rows are plowed in together and after the potatoes are gathered, the middles are worked down toward the corn. Crimson clover, rye or wheat are easily put in with a one-horse drill.

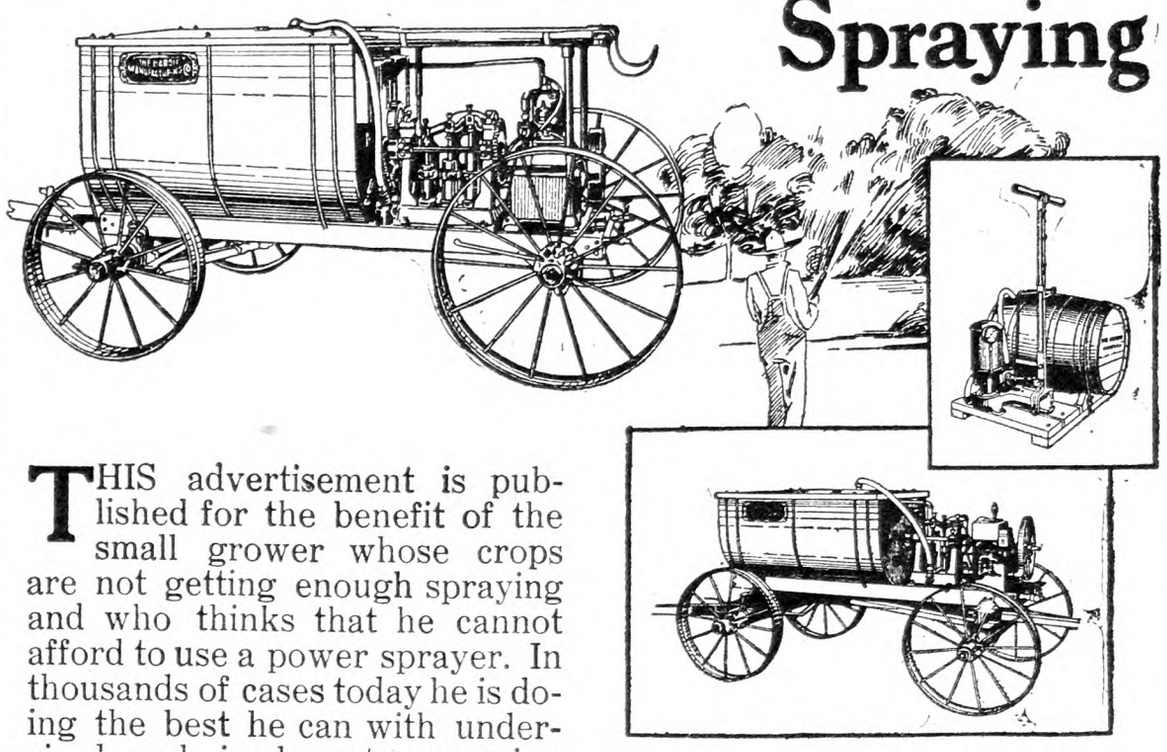
Just how I will get on with this long range farming remains to be seen. We will try to lime one-fourth of the farm each year, put stable manure on another fourth, rye and vetch on a third quarter, and get the remainder in potatoes and tomatoes. To keep a favorable soil acidity for the potatoes and tomatoes, we must sacrifice hope of raising the heavier clovers. But rye-vetch and Alsike grow well in spite of the sour soil. The Shore is the natural home of the clovers. There are about 40 varieties of wild peas, clovers, beggar's ticks, etc., which are native there. Oddly enough the cactus has escaped from gardens and grows in sandy places till it becomes a pest.

To the buyer, I would say that he would better rent for a year and study soils before buying. In a half mile walk I can point out a full half dozen of soil types. I hope I may be able to give you an article at potato time, as the Maryland counties are joining with the Virginia counties in co-operative selling. R. E. B.

Maryland.

A MAN who was wanted by the police had been photographed in six positions, and the pictures sent out to the State police. In a few days headquarters received this from a small-town chief: "I duly received the pictures of the six miscreants wanted. Five of them have been captured and we are on the trail of the sixth."—Dallas Hurry Back News.

Every Crop worth Raising is well worth Spraying



THIS advertisement is published for the benefit of the small grower whose crops are not getting enough spraying and who thinks that he cannot afford to use a power sprayer. In thousands of cases today he is doing the best he can with undersized and inadequate spraying equipment. He never gets top prices for his fruit or produce, because he does not spray his crops thoroughly enough to get the maximum results. And today everybody knows that the crop that is thoroughly sprayed is the crop that brings home the profit.

Hardie Engineers have given their best to this situation. Twenty-seven years of designing and building power sprayers are back of the low-priced Hardie power models which today squarely meet the needs of the small orchardist or produce grower. Today you can afford a Hardie, and in thousands of cases increased yield and profit soon pay for the outfit. The man who does not spray enough cannot successfully compete with the one who does. Your skill and labor and care produce maximum results only when you do a complete job of spraying too.

Let us send you our new 1928 Hardie Catalog, showing power models which small growers are using with profit and satisfaction.

THE HARDIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Hudson, Michigan
Branches at Portland, Ore., Los Angelos, Kansas City, Petrolia, Ontario.

HARDIE
DEPENDABLE SPRAYERS

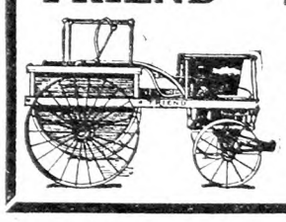
HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT 1880 1915 USED SINCE 1880 AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE

CABBAGE WORMS *Destroyed by Dusting with* HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

So used for 35 years. SOLD BY ALL SEED DEALERS.
For pamphlets worth having write B. HAMMOND, Beacon, New York

Delivered prices quoted on request.
THE E. BIGLOW CO., New London, O

"FRIEND" SPRAYERS



Write and get our Big Free Catalog which gives you full information about these sturdy, long life rigs.

"Friend" Manufacturing Co.
120 East Ave. Gasport, N. Y.

Ospraymo Power Sprayer reaches the topmost boughs.

Double the dollars at harvest with OSPRAYMO SPRAYERS

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO. The Leader "OSPRAYMO" LINE OF SPRAYERS ELMIRA, N.Y.

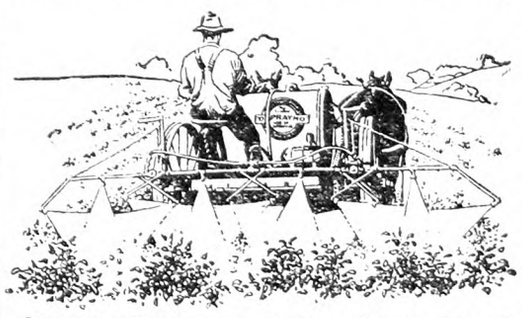
High pressure . . . Low upkeep . . . Slow depreciation

EVERY Ospraymo Power Sprayer and Traction Machine is strong—built to last and for hard usage, easy to keep in order. Equipped with the reliable Ospraymo automatic system of agitation, throttle valve, a pressure regulator and gauge.

Stiff brushes on the revolving paddles clean the suction strainer on every turn—prevents pipes and nozzles from clogging—insures your work against delay in orchard, grove or field.

There is an Ospraymo for every need
High pressure guaranteed

Insist on an Ospraymo when you buy, and put an end to your spraying problems. Send for our illustrated catalog. We help you select a sprayer suited to your needs. Find out about the best. Address



Ospraymo Traction in Action. Two bushels of potatoes grow where one grew before.

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO.
Dept. 2 Elmira, N. Y.
World leaders for 46 years
THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE STAFF

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SUBSCRIPTION: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

To foreign countries in the Universal Postal Union, $2.04. Remit in money order, express order, personal check or bank draft.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Advertising rates, $1.25 per agate line—7 words. References required for advertisers unknown to us; and cash must accompany transient orders.

"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

TRADE unionism in the United States, according to National Industrial Conference Board, had 4,413,523 members in 1926. It is estimated that agriculture has 10,240,000 workers. The weekly earnings of factory workers represented by index numbers is 236 as compared with 100 before the war, and farm prices as 138. During the war when union labor delegates went to Washington they got what they wanted. When farmers went there they were told to go back home and produce food, and leave government matters to the officials. The income of union labor has not decreased since. Farm income has decreased. The index numbers show the comparisons. One is an organized body; the other is not.

*

WHAT shall we do with the surplus woodchucks? The article on first page this week gives the most up-to-date methods. As Prof. Mills says, few people would care to exterminate the woodchuck. He is too interesting a creature to get rid of entirely, but in numbers may become a serious pest in the garden and a nuisance on the farm. When a boy the writer lived on a farm with high hills on two sides, so that rifle shooting in that direction was safe, and a few woodchucks were caught in that way. But one needs to be something of a sharpshooter to estimate the distance correctly and hit such a mark. Usually the dirt flew where the bullet hit the ground and the "chuck" merely went into his cellar. And speaking of bullets, a little warning is timely. Many do not realize the carrying power of even a small rifle, and the danger of overshooting a hill and hitting some one on the other side. Such a stray bullet may have serious hitting power. Be careful.

*

ONE of our readers asks "For home use to keep the body normal, which should one choose, the carbon arc or mercury vapor lamps?" He has in mind those lamps used in the artificial production of ultra-violet rays. We cannot recommend either, for these rays will not keep the body in a state of health and neither type of lamp has any place in the home, barber shop, beauty parlor or even in the office of a physician who has not been trained to recognize its limitations and dangers, as well as usefulness. Fortunately, the greatest part of the lamps now being extensively advertised as invigorators and cure-alls are probably harmless because of inefficiency; a devitalizing effect upon the pocket-book and possibly an appeal to the imagination is all that needs to be expected from them. There are, however, properly constructed lamps whose makers seem quite willing to place them in the hands of those ignorant of their use and dangers. A purple-colored globe in a barber shop or even those elaborate and mystifying machines which produce a tingling of the scalp which suggests forthcoming locks like those of Samson may be dismissed as merely amusing instances of man's haste to capitalize the credulity of his fellows, but a carbon arc or mercury vapor lamp capable of producing and concentrating ultra-violet rays upon the body is not a safe plaything. These rays have been found useful in the treatment of certain skin diseases, but, improperly used, they may produce worse skin disorders than they can cure. They may endanger the eyes and bring about serious consequences in those suffering from various constitutional disorders. More important still, they are quite capable of lighting up quiescent tuberculosis of the lungs and stimulating it into activity. Practically all medical measures capable of doing good are equally capable of doing harm. The use of ultra-violet rays upon the human body to a greater extent than they are supplied by natural sunshine is a realm into which the untrained should not enter. Even the unrestricted exposure of the body to direct sunlight has been found to have its dangers for those not provided by nature with an ample supply of protective pigment in the skin and further guarded by generations of living where a minimum amount of other clothing has been required.

*

ACCORDING to recent discussions of foreign bankers, our exports since the World War exceeded our imports by $11,000,000,000; and our loans to foreign countries just equal this balance. The bankers insist we should continue to make loans abroad. They predict we will do so, and that in ten years the foreign countries will owe us $50,000,000,000. We will then have an interest charge against them of about $4,000,000,000 annually. While the bankers are importing foreign bonds, and tradesmen are exporting goods, the exchange between America and foreign countries may balance, and the effect as far as foreign trade is concerned is to sell our exports on credit. There must be a limit to the amount we are willing to sell on credit, and when we reach it, we must accept our payments of interest and repayments of loans in imports of goods, and our exports would be reduced to a minimum. When we are not extending credits and when Europe is paying us interest we cannot export as much as we import. The difference will be the amount of the payments. One year with another, the accounts must balance. Already the tariff laws are devised so that the volume of agricultural products imported is increasing to help pay for the export of other products. When the loans come to pay interest in excess of our loans there will be an extra effort to keep out the manufactured goods, and to increase the imports in agricultural products, unless farmers take a strong position and insist on a fair deal in the tariff adjustments.

*

I am glad to see more sane ideas in the poultry industry. At one time the boomers used to say something like this: "Buy a piano on the installment plan; use the piano box in the backyard for a henhouse, and in a year make enough profit from the hens to pay for the piano." D. K.

WE may smile at this bit of exaggeration, but it is scarcely more extravagant than some of the poultry "systems" advocated a few years ago. These ridiculous humbugs killed themselves. It is now recognized that the poultry business is a business which must be carried on like any other, with close attention to details. Under such conditions there is profit in it, at least part of the time, in both large and small flocks. Proportionately the latter have usually run ahead of the large flocks in profit, because getting more personal attention, and the table scraps and garden waste which helped out with the food. Judging from questions asked us the small flocks are now having serious trouble with disease and parasites, as their owners have not been on the lookout for such things in the way that the large men had to. Most people now recognize that chicks must be saved from gape worms by being kept from infested ground and from earthworms in such situations. Similar precautions must now be taken about coccidiosis and intestinal worms. Mr. Woodward's article on page 588 covers these points well.

*

WE ARE fast becoming accustomed to the thought that our foods must contain those mysterious substances called vitamins if we are to thrive, and most of us are living in the hope that, some day, we shall be able to speak glibly of vitamins A, B, C, D and E without an uneasy feeling that we are mixing up those substances that protect from scurvy with those that give hardness to bones and otherwise displaying a confusion of ideas that would make a food chemist squirm. Having made some progress in this and while inwardly praying that the search for more vitamins would stop, we now find ourselves face to face with a study of vitamins necessary in the vegetable world coming from the University of Arizona at the hands of a research specialist in agricultural chemistry. In a very interesting bulletin we are told that plants have their vitamins, no less than animals, and that those plant foods nitrogen, phosphorus and potash which we have long considered essential to our crops are not sufficient in themselves to insure good yields. There is something further needed and this need is supplied by decomposing vegetable matter, whether in the form of barnyard manures or decaying and fermenting green stuffs incorporated with the soil. Further than this, it is not the plant food alone supplied by these manures that gives them their value but plant food reinforced by what may be called plant vitamins set free in the soil by the decay of the manures. There will be nothing startling in this to practical farmers who have long known that even a small amount of barnyard manure produced a beneficial effect upon crops not to be wholly explained by the amount of plant food supplied and that commercial fertilizers lack something found in decaying vegetation. Having been taught that as yet unidentified substances called vitamins are absolutely essential to animal life and growth, we shall not find it difficult to believe that like substances are as much needed by growing crops.

*

Is there any way to stop birds from eating peas out of the pods before they are ready to pick? I planted 10 or 12 quarts and got but a very few from them; the birds clean the pods out. I put up tin cans and rubber hose, but that makes no difference. H. W.

THIS inquirer does not sign his name, so we are unable to reply by mail as would otherwise have been done. When fluttering white rags, artificial snakes, etc., become ineffective, sparrows and other birds are often kept from pea rows by stretching a line of black cotton thread over the rows, two or three lines if possible, at about the places they would pass in flying down. This thread is practically invisible until they run into it, and it is the surprise that scares them. The thread must be kept taut and naturally has to be tightened every day. If bamboo stakes are set along the row, the thread wound around the tops of these may easily be tightened.

*

SOME weeks ago a reader asked for the experience of those who have grown cabbage on a moderate scale, telling the story from "preparing the ground to killing the last worm." The response from readers has been excellent. We have printed some of the short articles sent and there are others to come. An interesting point about this is that every one has some little "kink" or method learned about the work that others have not noticed. This swapping of experience in cultural methods we consider valuable. None of us knows it all, and those with widest experience are often most disposed to learn from others. One of our friends who sends his cabbage methods supplements his regular cabbage worm treatment by looking over the patch daily and extracting with tweezers worms that have got between leaves, and by the still more effective method of netting the butterflies laying the cabbage worm eggs when possible.

*

ONE thing about motor truck competition; it may wake up the railroads to better service. Here is a British railroad sending out freight cars with bodies which can be shifted to common wheels like a wagon and moved, load and all, from station to store or farm and back again with a return load, shifting the car back to railroad wheels. The advantages are plain when moving bulk carload stuff like fertilizer, manure, grains and potatoes, or tender perishable produce easily injured by handling or delay.

Brevities

WE have not heard for some time from anyone in Western Canada. What are the farm conditions there?

"SINK-HOLES" in the dirt roads; dump in a few loads of stones. They will settle and make a foundation at the bottom while the mud is soft.

TREATMENT of seed oats for smut? Yes, it pays. Use the mercuric chloride treatment or one of the convenient commercial preparations embodying this idea.

IF you live in a district where auto trespassers cause damage or loss, what do you plan to do about it this Summer? It is a nuisance that can only be controlled by united public effort.

ONE of our Maine correspondents says that hedgehogs do so much damage to forest trees that the Legislature pays a bounty for killing them. We had an impression that these animals were protected in some Northern States.

A WEST VIRGINIA farmer, after saying things are not very prosperous, adds: "But there is one ray of hope, I believe, in the fact that we are not looking for legislation to help us out, but are tackling the problems ourselves." Any objection to his point of view?

THE season is now here when some of the old hens that have been loafing through the Winter will start in laying while their younger sisters take a little rest. We like the red combs and cheerful actions and singing of these old-timers when they see Spring nearby.

ARE any of our readers making cheese in a small way, and selling it locally? We do not mean pot cheese, but regular cured whole milk cheese. Some years ago a Maine reader told us of his home cheese factory. We pay, in the stores, 35 to 40 cents a pound for ordinary American cheese.

"The Dead Letter Office"

INCOMPLETE and illegible addresses on mail matter continues to be a serious concern of the Post Office management. When the address is defective the letter must go to the "Dead Letter Office." The number of such letters during 1927 was 24,056,928. This was an increase of 2,000,000 over the previous year. When a letter or package is opened at the "Dead Letter Office" it is returned to the writer, provided the name and address are given inside, but a charge of three cents is now made for returning such letters or packages, and six cents when it contains anything of value. The amount collected annually for five years amounted to $90,000 a year. This tax is paid by people who are careless in writing addresses. Of the total "dead" letters each year about 3,000,000 were returned to addresses found inside. Some 80,000 containing valuables are still held awaiting proof of ownership. Out of 520,000 packages going to the "dead" office last year 161,000 were delivered, 52,000 were destroyed, and 321,000 were filed to be sold at auction.

At the New York office the undeliverable mail for New York and New England fills 12 bags. Recently one dead letter contained $500. The address outside was unintelligible, but legible on the inside, and the letter was forwarded. Every envelope going into the mail should contain the name and address of the sender on the upper left hand corner, either in writing or print. The letter should show the name and address of the writer and also of the person for whom it is intended. Before mailing the address on the envelope should be examined to see that it is clear and complete. These precautions will save annoyances and losses to letter writers, and loss of time and expense to the Post Office. Anyone is liable to an occasional error, but habits of care are as easily acquired as habits of carelessness.

A Batch of Milk Notes

THE new plant at Kirkville, N. Y., is to be formally opened on April 14. The patrons will gather and celebrate the occasion. The new plant is being equipped by the Eagle Dairy Company, which has been carting some milk from the section to its plant at Canastota.

* * * * * *

On page 497 our type credits the Nicholson, Pa., milk plant with handling 150 cans of milk daily as reported by a correspondent. This is an error. The plant is handling about 450 cans daily. An error of a letter seldom makes much difference in the text, but a change of a figure sometimes is quite important.

* * * * * *

Harry M. Danziger, the "czar" of the milk grafters, in the midst of his trial last week withdrew his plea of innocence and pleaded guilty to a charge of bribing an official of the city board of health to permit Danziger to "bootleg" milk into the city. Danziger had paid the secretary of the health board, Thomas J. Clougher, $1,440, according the charge to which he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to jail for three and one-half to seven years, but sentence was immediately suspended because he turned State's evidence and promised to help convict other bribers and city employes who have violated the law. According to the District Attorney, Danziger had assisted him in finding indictments and convicting several men who had been concerned in the milk "grafts," and the judge acted on the advice of the District Attorney and Commissioner Harris in suspending sentence, but warned Danziger that if he failed to continue to aid the authorities in these prosecutions he would be brought before the court and the sentence would be imposed. Danziger's crooked work was well known in the city trade for years. He was the "old Fagan" of the milk graft game. Some of the men who are now serving time in Sing Sing, and who were convicted through the information he supplied, were first led into the crimes by him. It is hard for those who know his record to feel that full justice has been done until he shares the fate of his accomplices in crime.

* * * * * *

Dairy farmers near Bangor in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., have the stuff that makes real co-operators. Last Winter the big cheese factory was burned. It was the second time the local cheese factory had been destroyed by fire. They are several miles from a railroad. Even when the plant was run there were troubles to overcome, and sometimes unpaid milk bills. To better these conditions the dairy farmers organized a co-operative enterprise, bought a building suited to their needs, and equipped it to make cheese. They are also equipping it to make butter if need be. Then they looked up one of the best cheese-makers in New England and put him in charge of the plant. The first day it took in 4,000 lbs. of milk, more followed daily, and the plant is now turning out high-grade full cream American cheese. These farmers went about it in the right way. They are doing it themselves.

* * * * * *

Reports of a dairy meeting held at Watertown, March 23, say that Mr. Johnson voiced the sentiment of many dairymen when he said that if dairymen wanted unity and directors did not want it, then it is time to have new directors. By a unanimous vote a resolution was passed recommending that the conference board plan, which has already been started, be given a chance to show its merits. It was admitted by general opinion that the Advisory Board is one step towards the great purpose of the Northern Committee, and further that the board cannot function in a manner satisfactory to producers without the co-operation of the League.

* * * * * *

The dairy meeting scheduled to be held April 4, as a final effort to complete the organization of the Advisory Board, was indefinitely postponed on March 26 because the Dairymen's League had not responded to the appeal of the committee to attend the meeting and help work out a plan of unity in the sale of milk. It is asserted that the other two groups are ready to go into conference or open meeting with representatives of the League any time it consents to the appeal to do so.

To the Memory of B. G. Parker

THE recent meeting of the shareholders of the Land Bank of the State of New York, being the first annual meeting since the death of former President Bernard G. Parker, of Gouverneur, N. Y., the following tribute was spread on the minutes in honor of his memory, and in appreciation of his services and friendship:

Since the foundation of the Land Bank in 1915, when he became the unanimous choice of our directors and shareholders as head of the institution, and was continued in that relation to the end, Bernard G. Parker proved himself to be loyal, helpful and devoted in the highest degree to the mission of the Land Bank, and the advancement of the interests of the savings and loan associations of the State. He was a real and unselfish servant of the common good. His fine example will remain a help and inspiration to those who were privileged to be his associates in service.

The new president of the bank is Wm. H. Judson, of New York.

Successful Co-operation

THE report of the Hudson River Fruit Exchange, Inc., to its members for the year 1927 contains the following concise statement:

1927 wrote into the record of the Hudson Valley fruit industry the history of another unusual season. All fruit suffered the effects of unfavorable conditions, killing Winter and Spring frosts; late seasons, and enormous insect damage. Berries were of fair quality; cherries had maggots; currants were full of water; tomatoes diseased; pears, a failure; apples were fairly good but the yield was generally small, and grapes alone were of excellent quality but only a two-thirds crop.

Prices were better than quality, and growers received very satisfactory returns on the limited quantities they had to sell, with the single exception of grapes—paradoxically the fruit of the best quality drew the poorest price.

The exchange business was satisfactory. There was not so much to be sold as in a normal year, yet only once have the gross sales been larger. The year closed with a net profit of $5,506.05.

The sales amounted to $463,392.41; fruit sales, f.o.b, $259,233.97; total revenue for the exchange, $46,464.07; Operating expense, $40,958.02; profit, $5,506.05. The original capital was $8,240; present assets are $75,-850.33; present surplus, $54,578.94.

The association furnishes grape baskets for members from its own factory; oil emulsion from its own plant, and dusting material from its own mixing outfit. It has put in a new ethylene gas equipment for ripening green tomatoes, and expects to have available a 50,000-barrel cold storage plant for the 1928 Fall crop.

This association was organized in 1912. It is one of the conspicuously successful farm co-operative enterprises of the Eastern States. It pursues the policies that insure success. Farmers organized it. There was no load of promoters' expense to burden it at the start and no extravagant legal fees or retainers. The members run it and control it, and fix its policies. They employ a competent manager to do the business, and they exercise sufficient vigilance over their returns to keep the manager pepped up to his best performances. The records for 16 years indicate what farmers can do when they set out to do it themselves.

The headquarters are at Milton, N. Y., and the management consists of the following board: J. W. Clarke, president; C. C. DuMond, vice-president; C. J. Hepworth, treasurer; J. R. Conway, assistant treasurer; L. W. Craft, secretary; W. P. Garmany, director; H. T. Velie, director; George Hildebrand, general manager.

After the Auto Law Violators

DURING three weeks ending March 21 Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Charles A. Harnett, revoked or suspended 346 certificates of registration and licenses. In New York City and vicinity there were 115 revocations and 99 suspensions; 68 revocations and 64 suspensions in other parts of the State. For driving while intoxicated 78 lost their licenses, and 51 for reckless driving. Other reasons for discipline were: Assault, leaving scene of accident, larceny, making false statement and passing standing trolleys.

Milk Receipts for New York and Metropolitan Area for February, 1928

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed (Fresh)* 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,121,026	85,169	21,120
New Jersey	150,178	2,852	...
Pennsylvania	321,155	10,928	3,553
Vermont	66,979	5,911	...
Connecticut	8,654	65	...
Massachusetts	7,742	436	...
Maryland	3,207	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...
Iowa	...	200	...
Indiana	...	800	20
Michigan	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	600	...
Minnesota	...	200	...
Ohio	...	800	...
Tennessee	...	...	...
Canada	...	253	...
Total	2,678,941	108,214	24,693

New York furnished 75.4 per cent of the milk and 79.6 per cent of the cream coming into the city for the month of February, 1928.

Boston Apple Report

The Boston Bureau of Markets makes the following statement about apple conditions there:

The McIntosh market has continued its definite upward trend, the tendency in this direction being more pronounced during the last few market days than for many weeks. In many cases all sizes of A grade, from and including 2½-in. and larger, are bringing the same price, mostly around $3.75, but some sales of bruised stock larger than 3-in., and a few sales of 2½-in., at lower prices make separate quotations for these sizes necessary. A few best Macs, of high color and practically bruise-free, have reached the high point of the season's price level so far, at somewhat better than $4. These are, of course, in the fancy class, and the volume of sales is quite small.

Offerings of B grades are very limited, the few remaining lots being mostly $3 to $3.25. It will be seen, therefore, that the Mac market is now practically an A grade proposition, and that the average price for all sales of all grades is consequently well above $3.50.

Baldwin, common storage, A3-in., layer, $3 to $3.25; few fancy higher; A2¾-in. layer, $2.75 to $3.10; A2½-in. layer, $2.25 to $2.50; few mostly running large, $2.75; A2¼-in. layer, $1.75 to $2.25; B2½-in. and larger, layer, mostly $2 to $2.25; some better, mostly A and B mixed, higher; B and unclassified, 2¼-in. up, layer and jumble, mostly, $1.50 to $2; few higher.

Baldwin prices are quite firm with little change in quotations from last week's figures.

Offerings of cold storage layer-packed Baldwins are in about the same light volume as during the past few weeks. Movement of this kind of stock is, therefore, too limited to establish definite quotations. A few A2¾-in. and 3-in. are bringing $3.25 to $3.50, and occasional small lots of best marks higher.

Most sales of jumble and face and fill farmers' packs are at $2.75 to $3; some ordinary around $2,50, and a few best occasionally high as $3.25.

Wagener.—Light offerings of cold storage range from $2 on some ordinary A2½s up to $2.85, and occasionally $3 on a few A3-in. The most common prices are for sales of stock around 2¾-in. at $2.50 to $2.75.

Spy.—Supply light, both common and cold storage, A2¾ to 3-in. at $2.50 to $3; a few best asking high as $3.50. Some smaller, mostly 2½-in., around $2.25.

Ben Davis.—Mostly jumble A and B mixed, common storage ranging, $1.50 to $2.25.

Russet.—Supply very light. Scattered sales of wide range of quality and pack common storage at $1.50 to $2.50.

Hog Receipts and Markets

Following are figures of receipts March 28 at various markets:

Chicago, 17,000; St. Louis, 15,000; Kansas City, 10,000; South Omaha, 19,000; St. Joseph, 9,000; Indianapolis, 7,500; Milwaukee, 4,345; Toledo, 1,000; Cincinnati, 3,500; Sioux City, 19,000; St. Paul, 14,000; Cleveland, 2,500; Louisville, 1,000; Wichita, 2,160; Detroit, 1,800.

Range of price March 28:

Chicago, higher, $7.70 to $8.60, pigs, $6.50 to $7.25; St. Louis, strong, $8 to $8.50; Kansas City, steady, $8.05 to $8.10; South Omaha, steady, $7.80 to $7.85; St. Joseph, steady, $6.50 to $8.15; Indianapolis, lower, $7.75 to $8.60; Milwaukee, $6.50 to $8.50; Toledo, lower, $7.50 to $8.65; Cincinnati, steady, $5.75 to $8.85; Sioux City, $7 to $8; St. Paul, steady, $6.50 to $8; Cleveland, steady, $8.35 to $8.85; Louisville, steady, $8.25 to $8.65; Wichita, $7.75 to $7.90; Detroit, steady, $8.25 to $8.75; Buffalo, higher, $8.85 to $9.15; Pittsburgh, steady, $8 to $9.05.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Kneeling Camel

The camel at the close of day
  Kneels down upon the sandy plain
To have his burden lifted off,
  And rest again.

My soul, thou too shouldst to thy knees
  When daylight draweth to a close,
And let thy Master lift thy load,
  And grant repose.

Else how canst thou tomorrow meet,
  With all tomorrow's work to do,
If thou thy burden all the night
  Dost carry through?

The camel kneels at break of day
  To have his guide replace his load,
Then rises up anew to take
  The desert load.

So thou shouldst kneel at morning's dawn
  That God may give thy daily care,
Assured that He no load too great
  Will make thee bear.

—Anna Temple Whitney.

*

WE are asked to repeat a recipe given several years ago for marmalade containing orange, lemon and grapefruit. It is as follows: One orange, one grapefruit, two lemons, three lbs. sugar, three pints water. Cut the fruit in small pieces, removing seeds, and "rag" in the center of grapefruit. Put fruit in the preserving kettle, add the water, cold, and let it all stand over night. In the morning put the fruit on to cook, heating slowly to the boiling point, and cook until tender. Then add the sugar and boil until clear and thick. The original recipe said boil for 20 minutes, but this is not long enough; when properly cooked the fruit is embedded in a rich, clear jelly. If the sugar is put in before the rind is cooked tender it will be hard and tough.

*

WE are often asked to recommend some firm that will give out such sewing as aprons and house dresses to be made at home. People see advertisements of firms offering such work, but these may always be classed as those despicable "work at home" schemes which only seek to extract the fee they demand, without making any adequate return. The only advice we can offer is to seek some local outlet for such work. If it can be done for private customers, dealing with them direct, it is worth trying. Reliable firms in the commercial needle trades cannot afford to put out work to be done at home. If we could only solve the question of earning money at home for the farm women who make inquiries we should dispose of one problem that we have always viewed with warm sympathy, and to which we have given much thought.

*

WE have heard from several farm women who have had experience in boarding city children. They all find pleasure in this work, and while returns are not large, it appears to pay for the work. It is evident that anyone who does this must love children, and know how to manage them. The mere hope to earn some money is a very small part of it. It is no work for nervous women, or those lacking in self-control. If you "can't make children mind" don't try child boarders.

Boarding City Children

I notice an inquiry concerning boarding city children during vacation. I have been boarding five or six during the Summer and find I can get by at $4 per child, not including their laundry. I take either boys or girls from six to 12 years of age. These children do little duties for me, such as washing the dishes, make up their own cots, and pick huckleberries and little things. But most of their time is spent in play, as that is the main object of country stay.

I feed the children good balanced food and they enjoy their stay with me. I have kept the same children two Summers.

I have a family of children of my own, four in number, and all under six years of age. So I have plenty to do. But I enjoy having them here. Usually on Sundays we go to a nearby lake and go in bathing; of course there is no swimming, but paddling and wading in the water, which is enjoyed by all.

The children do not wear fine clothing out here, but bloomers and middies which are dark. The larger girls can wash these themselves; they usually are tickled to do this with my supervision. They are sorry when it comes time for them to go home. I keep a group of six two weeks each; when they go the same day six others come in their place.

MRS. E. S. T.

About 1890 I took a baby to care for and received $2.50 per week for his care. Since that time I have boarded children most of the time. For some children I have received $5 per week for board and care, and the parents furnish clothing and doctor's bills, or any extras like that, although in all these years the doctor's bills have been almost nothing.

For ten years and more I have boarded children from the Children's Agency for the county, and have received $4 per week for their board. The county clothes the children and I do their washing and ironing. I dress them plainly and in clothing that will not require too much washing. Although we live in a village, my husband is a farmer and so we have plenty of vegetables, butter and milk, eggs, etc. As we are not near a good market we think feeding these children helps us market some of the extra produce we have. I can do this work and remain at home caring for my own family. I am sure of my pay when I board children for the county, but am not so

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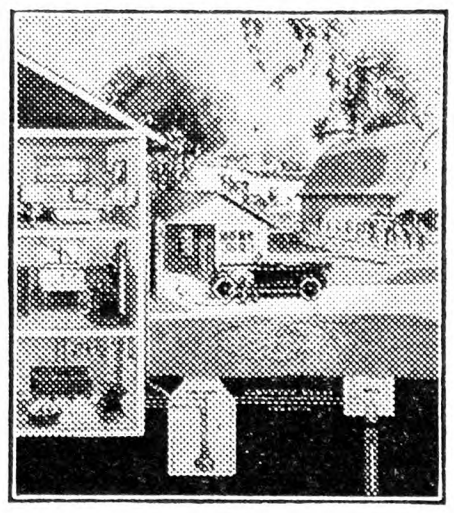

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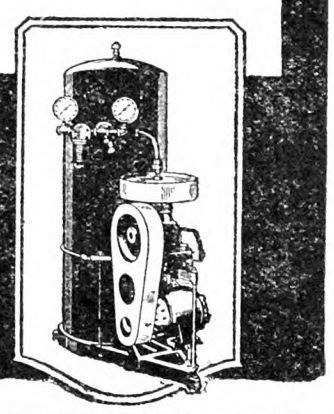

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sure of it when I depend on the relatives to pay the board bill. We have found the children a pleasure in the home in most cases, and have felt that we have done some good in the world in caring for them.

In caring for the county children we are required to teach the children to work, the girls to help with the work about the house and the boys to help with the chores about the barn, as soon as they are old enough, and in most cases this is an asset. MRS. M. E.

Inexpensive Main Dishes

Instead of preparing several different vegetables and one or more separate meat dishes the modern tendency is more and more toward saving expense, labor and time by combining these in one dish for family dinners and simplifying the meal by serving this one main dish with bread, a salad or a relish of some sort and a dessert.

These combination dishes may include escalloped vegetables and meats, casserole dishes, chowder, souffles, various vegetables or meat combinations and stews, which are a good way of using up left-over vegetables and meats, and are delicious on a cold Winter night. The following recipes may contain some helpful ideas or suggest new seasonings for the old favorites:

Piquant Ham en Casserole.—One cup chopped ham, two cups hot mashed potatoes, one teaspoon chopped onion, one teaspoon chopped parsley, six chopped olives and one-half cup milk. In a dish of this sort the flavoring may be varied; the original recipe called for one-half teaspoon mustard and chopped pickle instead of olives, and chopped celery leaves instead of parsley may be used with success. Season and mix ingredients, put in buttered casserole, cover with buttered crumbs and bake until brown.

Salmon en Casserole of Rice.—One cup tomato sauce, one tablespoon lemon juice, one tablespoon chopped parsley. Line buttered casserole with well seasoned rice one inch thick. Season salmon with lemon juice and parsley, moisten with tomato sauce and fill center of casserole. Cover with rice and bake or steam 25 minutes. Turn out and pour tomato sauce over mold.

Baked Chowder.—One can tuna fish, four cold boiled potatoes, two cold boiled onions, one can tomato soup, seasonings. In a baking dish place a layer of potatoes, a layer of onions and a layer of fish, season and add small pieces of butter. Repeat until dish is full and pour diluted tomato soup over all. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake in hot oven one-half hour.

Quaker Chowder.—One-quarter lb. salt pork, one large onion (chopped), two cups tomato, two cups corn, three cups water, one cup potatoes, one tablespoon parsley, one and one-half teaspoons salt and one-quarter teaspoon pepper. Cut pork in small pieces and try out in hot spider. Remove scraps and cook onions until soft. Combine with vegetables and water and cook.

Macaroni and Cheese.—One package macaroni, one cup cheese, one and one-half cups tomatoes, 1 small onion, two tablespoons green pepper. Cook macaroni 20 minutes in boiling salted water. Put layer macaroni in buttered casserole, sprinkle with layer chopped pepper and onion, tomatoes and cheese, season and repeat until dish is full. Put grated cheese on top, cover with buttered crumbs and bake.

Summer Souffle.—One cup fish flakes, two cups mashed potatoes, one cup white sauce, three eggs and one teaspoon salt. Beat lightly together, adding beaten whites last. Pile in buttered casserole and bake slowly until puffed and set, then brown quickly.

Old-fashioned pot pie with chicken or ham stock makes a good main dish. This is a splendid recipe for it: Five tablespoons melted butter (part chicken fat may be substituted for this if chicken stock is used), one egg, one cup milk, two cups flour, three level teaspoons baking powder, salt. Mix together, have stock boiling in large kettle, pull to back of stove and drop mixture by spoonfuls into liquid, cover and boil slowly for 20 minutes.

Lima Beans en Casserole.—One and one-half cups lima beans soaked over night, drain and add one small onion and cook until nearly tender, add one cup celery, two tablespoons chopped green pepper, one cup tomatoes, one-half cup water and two tablespoons butter. Put in buttered casserole with buttered crumbs on top and bake. If a more substantial dish is desired strips of bacon may be placed on top and browned.

Escalloped Sweet Potatoes. — Three cups cold boiled sweet potatoes (sliced), one cup apples (sliced), tiny sausages. Put layer of potatoes and a layer of apples in buttered casserole, sprinkle lightly with brown sugar and add bits of butter, salt and pepper. Sear sausages in frying pan and arrange them on top of dish, cover and bake in hot oven for 20 minutes.

Green Peppers With Tomato Stuffing —Two cups tomatoes, one cup buttered crumbs, one chopped onion, one tablespoon chopped parsley, salt and paprika. Remove top and seeds from pepper and then put in boiling water five minutes, fill with the mixture and bake ten minutes. These may be varied by substituting rice for the crumbs, by using strips of bacon on top or by adding chopped meat or some other kind of vegetable, such as celery or corn, to the mixture. Tomatoes may be stuffed and baked in the same way. This is a good combination to use: One cup buttered crumbs, two teaspoons chopped green pepper, four tablespoons chopped ham, one teaspoon onion juice, one teaspoon celery salt, sprinkle with grated cheese.

Hungarian Potatoes.—Brown a small sliced onion in fat and add two cups diced boiled potatoes. Put in buttered casserole, season and pour one cup tomatoes over mixture, cover and bake in moderate oven, one-half hour. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve.

Rintum-ditty.—One chopped onion, one-quarter lb. butter, one cup tomatoes, one egg, three-quarters lb. cheese. Brown the chopped onion in the butter, add the tomatoes and simmer, then add the cheese, which has been cut into small pieces. When this is melted add egg and seasonings of Worcestershire sauce, mustard, paprika and salt. Pour on crisp crackers or hot buttered toast and serve immediately.

Glorified Hash.—Three cups boiled or baked potatoes, ½ cup tomato soup, ½ cup beef gravy, one cup beef, parsley. Chop potatoes and beef together, add tomato and gravy to moisten, add seasoning and chopped parsley and pile in buttered glass baking dish, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and brown in hot oven.

Spanish rice is delicious and is a good method of making a little left-over meat into an inexpensive but substantial dish. Chicken, lamb, veal or beef may be used. This is a good recipe for it: Three tablespoons butter, one medium-sized chopped onion, one chopped green pepper, 1½ cups tomatoes, 1½ cups carefully cooked rice, one cup diced meat, salt and pepper. Brown onion in the butter, combine with the other ingredients, season and bake slowly for one hour.

ELIZABETH F. TOWNSEND.

The Wood Box

Probably many rural housekeepers felt a bit of envy as they faced "The Good Old Woodpile" on the cover page of THE R. N.-Y. of February 4. There is nothing that contributes more to the good nature of the cook than a plentiful supply of fuel always available. Transferring that wood pile to the kitchen presents the next problem. Among the kitchen conveniences listed in farm papers we seldom see the wood-box mentioned, but no other convenience, however costly, has greater year around value. THE R. N.-Y. has described excellent types of outside built-on wood-boxes, but the arrangement of the kitchen will not always permit one of this kind. I wish to suggest two other types that we have found most satisfactory, and which might fit the house plan without making the outside extension.

If there is a built-up hatchway of sufficient height, with rear end adjoining the kitchen wall, that is an ideal place for the wood-box. The box can be built large enough to hold a cord of wood, and is easily filled from the wagon outside. It utilizes the unused space at the rear of the hatchway and is of a convenient height for the kitchen opening. The outside edge of the box can be built on the the slant, if desired, to make it larger at the top, increasing capacity without interfering with stairway passage. Make the opening into the kitchen of convenient height to reach bottom of box without much stooping, and large enough to admit the shoulders. We think that the most satisfactory door is of the sliding type, operating on the principle of a weighter window sash. A window sash lift is put at the bottom of the door and a mere touch pushes the door up into the partition and out of the way. The opening can usually be made between two studs. To weight the door, hang a small pulley outside at center of top edge of opening and another somewhere at side of opening, level with first pulley. Attach sash cord to center of bottom of door, run it through the pulley above, then through side pulley and attach a weight heavy enough to make door slide easily. Finish opening with a casing and nail side strips on outside to form grooves in which the door slides.

In many old farmhouses there is a large woodshed adjoining the kitchen, with ample storage place for wood at the far end. A portable wood-box is most convenient for this plan. We are using one of this type and find it entirely satisfactory. It is simply a very large box standing in a corner of the woodshed, adjoining kitchen wall, the front edge cut down to make it level with the bottom of an opening cut through to kitchen. The box is fitted with heavy truck casters and can be pushed over to the end of the woodshed to refill. It can also be wheeled aside for cleaning the floor, which is an advantage. To allow for difference of floor level, thick strips of lumber were nailed on bottom of box before placing casters. This brings the wood in the bottom of the box within easy reach. The kitchen opening is finished with a slide door as previously described. With a portable box in use the slide pulley for weight should be hung far enough away from the opening to clear the box. This type of wood-box is also ideal for a back porch, as it can be wheeled to the edge of the porch to fill. This wood-box will appeal to the boys. They wlil enjoy helping to make it, and it certainly trans-

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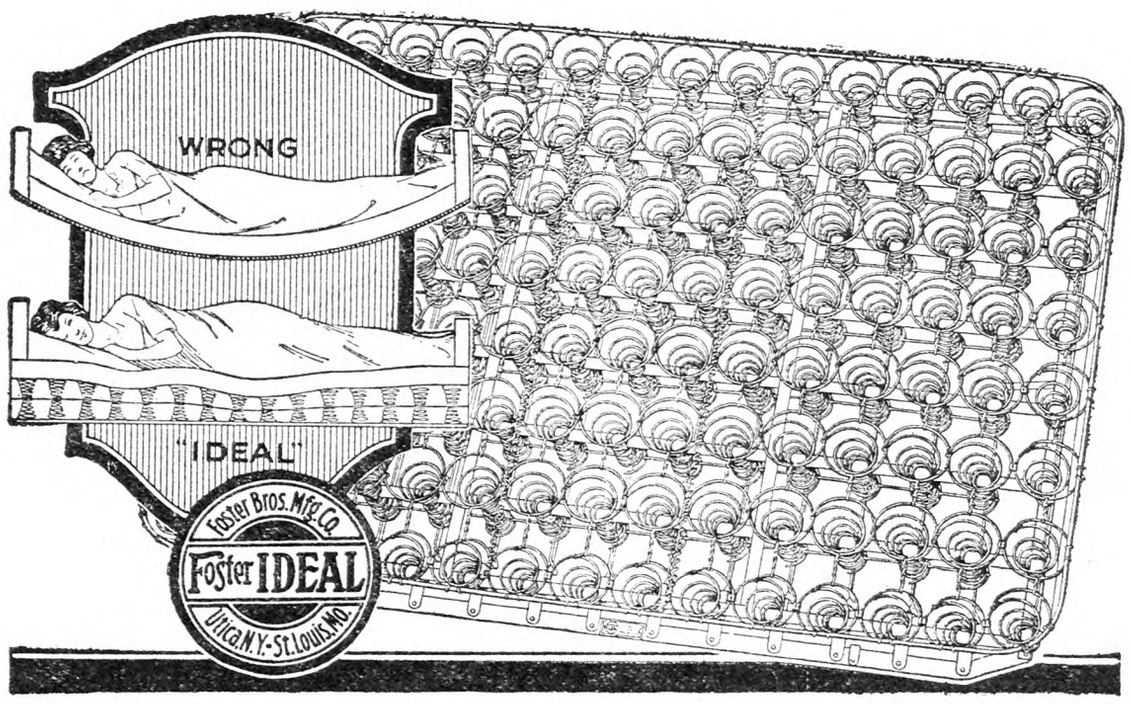

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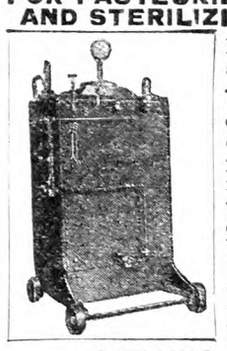

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forms the task of "filling the wood-box." Only mother knows what a struggle it is to keep that old-fashioned kitchen wood-box filled, and she certainly would appreciate the elimination of all of the dirt that accumulates around the box. Look around the shop; every bit of material needed for this convenience may be at hand, making it cost nothing except a few hours of work. The door may be made of matched lumber if desired. MRS. H. B.

Those Sunday Guests

Like some of the hideous idols of heathen lands whose terrifying aspect is a joke to anyone who considers that they are of wooden or some such construction, these selfish and thoughtless Sunday guests are terrifying chiefly because we think they are, not from any inherent frightfulness. If all of a farmer's problems or, in this case, the problems of the farmer's wife, could be so easily and successfully solved, the abandoned farms would be beehives of population and industry. But it is one of the numerous problems that we must solve ourselves; no one can do it for us.

We need to do a little analyzing first in order to find the remedy. Whom should we be trying to please in our method of spending the First Day, our Christian Sabbath? "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

When once we remember that the day is God's day, that we are supposed to keep it holy as a sign of our belief in Him and our willingness to obey His commands, if we consider the law of Moses binding upon us; or as a sacred and glad memorial to our risen Saviour, if we take the view that the Christian dispensation has superseded Moses; then the solution begins to be apparent.

This problem is not new, and the solution is not one that gets out of style by reason of changing conditions or methods of travel. I well remember that the question was raised more than 30 years ago in our little village church in Allegany County by the principal of our local school. When a discussion of what were proper methods of Sabbath observance came up in Sunday school the question was stated about like this: "What would you suggest in my case? We want to keep the Sabbath in a Christian manner, as a day of rest and worship; but we have quite a good many relatives within driving distance, and Sunday after Sunday some of them drive in to visit us in time to prevent our attendance upon church. Sometimes we are all dressed and ready to start, have even been out at the barn, horses all hitched up, and then had guests arrive, and of course, we could not be discourteous and leave them, so that finished our hopes of going to church."

Then one of the brethren who produced a very good brand of religion by mixing a good deal of common sense with the more extreme theories, asked, "Whose day is the Sabbath?" followed the obvious answer with, "As Christian people, whom should we be most anxious to please in our conduct, God or man?" After that also plain reply, came the question, "Don't your relatives all know that you are a member of this church and have been a Christian for years?" Upon being assured that such was the case, the brother said, "Then there would not seem to be any doubt about what to do. If your relatives are so selfish that they are willing to break into the day that they know you wish to keep sacred they are in need of religious teaching. Come right along to church as you have planned and invite them most cordially to come with you. They will find it difficult to refuse gracefully, but if they do refuse or excuse themselves, tell them that, of course, you consider it your duty as well as your pleasure, to attend Divine worship, and that if they do not care to join you, to make themselves at home in the house until your return at the close of the service. Then upon your return, keep in mind the Scripture injunction against servile work on the Sabbath and do not go to work to get up a big company dinner. Serve a very plain meal, such as can and should be habitually gotten pretty much ready the day before." And the brother added drily, "I feel sure that you will not long be troubled with Sunday company, and no one can decently take offense at that handling of the matter."

The family in question began to be much more regular in church attendance and a few months afterwards the man said that they had tried out faithfully the suggestions made and found that they worked perfectly. And it works just as well today upon your automobile callers as it did upon the horse-and-buggy company of 30 years ago.

The trouble with us is that we do not stop to remember whom we should be honoring on that day; we are more concerned lest our acquaintances should not be entirely pleased with their entertainment than we are about the verdict of our Saviour.

Some of us lack the moral courage to stand out boldly against our friends on a point that may label us as inhospitable, but this suggested way of handling the matter lets us out beautifully on that point. Our consciences will approve; our tired bodies will rejoice in the rest gained by trying to help our friends along spiritually by taking them—or trying to—to church with us; after a very few experiences like these our tired bodies will not have to struggle with the problem at all—our erstwhile guests will be somewhere else; our souls will be fed by church attendance; the church will be benefited—at least, we hope it will—by that many more in attendance, and the preacher encouraged.

The greatest sufferer will be our ancient pride in hearing our guests depart, telling us "that we are the best cooks they know and that they love to come to our house the best of anywhere they ever go"—that old pride will starve to death, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," but we shall have retrieved our Sabbath and won the respect of the people who now in their secret hearts despise us for being easy marks. EDNA C. JONES.

Something Different in Cooking

The first recipe is my "company cake," and makes an enormous "hit" with men as well as women.

Make your favorite recipe for two-layer yellow cake. Use two tins the same size. (I have found by experimenting it is advisable to have two sloping shallow tins for the jelly mixture which follows, and two non-sloping tins for the cake. the largest diameter of the sloping ones should be the same as the cake tins. You will see why when ready to put together.) Use a small can of fruit salad, drain the juice, and cut fruits small, spreading over the bottom of the two sloping pans. Prepare one box of gelatine according to directions, or use the fruit juice in with the water to prepare. Divide it when pouring over the two pans with fruit. When thoroughly set, put two cake layers on two plates, unmold the pans of jelly, insert on each cake, thus you have two cakes in place of the usual one cake. Now you understand why sloping ones are the better for the jelly as they slope toward the top and do not crack or fall off. Cover with flavored whipped cream, top and sides, garnish with cherries. It is rather a surprise cake when cut, especially if colored jelly is used. I one time used cherry juice to flavor and color the cake, cut cherries into the batter, too, then made a pan of the fruit salad jelly with raspberry and one with lime gelatine, putting the two on the cake when solid, and the effect was very pretty.

Rolled Cabbage, Foreign.—Prepare 1 lb. of lamb, beef or fresh lean pork, run through food chopper, a nearly equal amount of washed rice, (some might like less) 1½ teaspoons cinnamon, salt, nutmeg, ½ teaspoon cloves, little pepper. This recipe can be suited better by tasting. Lamb is really the best meat, too. Wilt the leaves of a head of cabbage by hollowing out the core and setting in boiling water until the leaves can be gently pulled apart and rolled. Place the meat, rice, etc., thoroughly mixed onto a leaf, using a tablespoon or more to each leaf, depending on size, and not quite to the edges where it will boil out. Continue until used, placing a few leaves on the bottom of the kettle first, to prevent burning the cabbage rolls. Lay carefully rolls in kettle. Mix a can of tomatoes, with enough water to cover contents of kettles, add a little of all the spices, pour over rolls, and let cook gently so they will not fall apart. Do not roll the leaves too tightly as the rice swells. I have a special kettle I use which I find best. It is like a deep colander set inside the kettle so the cabbage is really steamed, rather than boiled, and there is no wondering if it will burn. This sounds complicated but it isn't really. It is just the first attempt.

Dark Cake.—Cream one tablespoon butter and one cup sugar, add one beaten egg, one cup chopped walnuts, 1½ cups flour, ¼ teaspoon salt; dissolve one teaspoon baking soda in one cup hot water, and pour over one cup stoned dates cut into pieces, let stand until dates get pasty. (This can be prepared before mixing the previous ingredients.) Combine the two mixtures, baking in moderate oven 30 to 40 minutes in a loaf, or 20 minutes in a layer. This is a moist cake. Use marshmallow frosting.

Chocolate Loaf Cake.—½ cup milk, one egg yolk not beaten, piece of butter size of egg, three tablespoons cocoa; boil until quite thick. Mix separately one egg white beaten stiff, ½ cup milk, one cup sugar, 1½ cups flour sifted with one teaspoon soda, scant teaspoon cloves, salt. Stir in hot ingredients. Cream and confectionery sugar frosting.

Dressed-up Gingerbread.—One egg, two tablespoons sugar and two tablespoons butter creamed, one cup molasses, ½ cup warm water, one teaspoon soda, two cups flour, one teaspoon each cinnamon and cloves, ¼ teaspoon salt. Bake in layers 30 minutes. For frosting boil one cup sugar and three tablespoons water until a soft ball, pour over beaten egg white, and before stiff add ½ cup raisins and of walnuts.

A Salad or a Dessert.—Six slices pineapple cubed, 12 marshmallows cut, four oranges cut small, 18 dates stoned. Arrange in dish with wide base. Soften two tablespoons gelatine in one cup cold water, dissolve in two cups hot water, add ½ cup orange juice, juice one lemon, ½ cup sugar. Dissolve. Pour over fruit, and when cold, cut in cubes, serve on lettuce with dressing or whipped cream.

Pineapple and Apricot Jam.—1 lb. dried apricots, cut up and wash well; soak over night, one large can sliced pineapple, cut or chopped, juice of one lemon, 3 lbs. of sugar. Combine in open kettle and cook slowly until it "jams," using pineapple juice and apricot water.

MRS. C. H. LEWIS.

Sore throat's easiest victims— reducing women!

Neglecting a cold or sore throat is dangerous business for anyone—doubly dangerous for reducing women weakened by strenuous exercises and "canary bird" diets.

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Look upon throat irritation as a warning, and at the first sign of it gargle repeatedly with Listerine, the safe antiseptic, used full strength.

If rapid improvement is not apparent, consult your physician.

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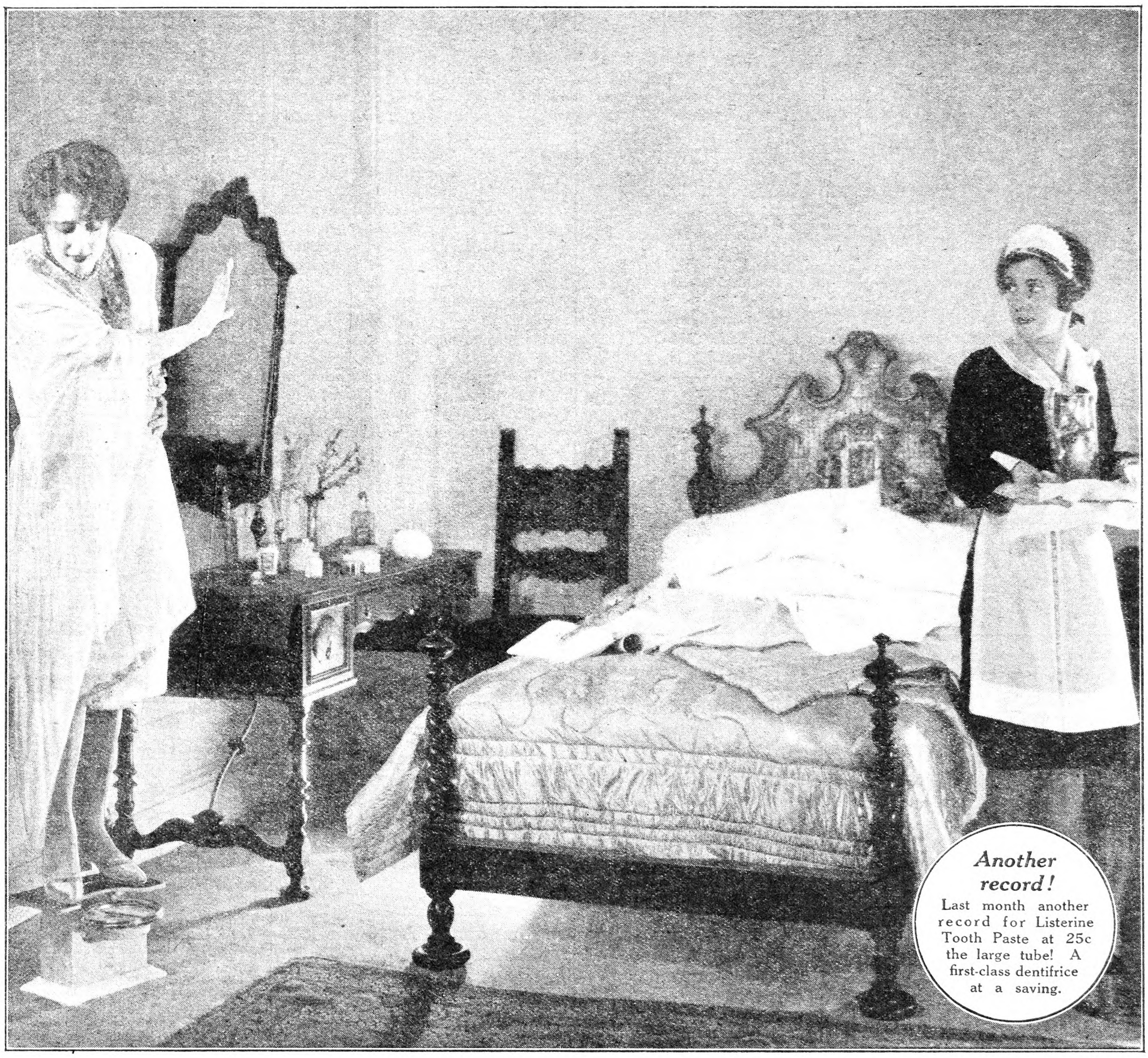
***More than* 50 diseases**

have their beginning or development in the THROAT and nose. Some of mild character, yield to an antiseptic. Others, more serious, do not. At the first sign of an irritated throat, gargle frequently with Listerine, and if no improvement is shown, consult a physician.



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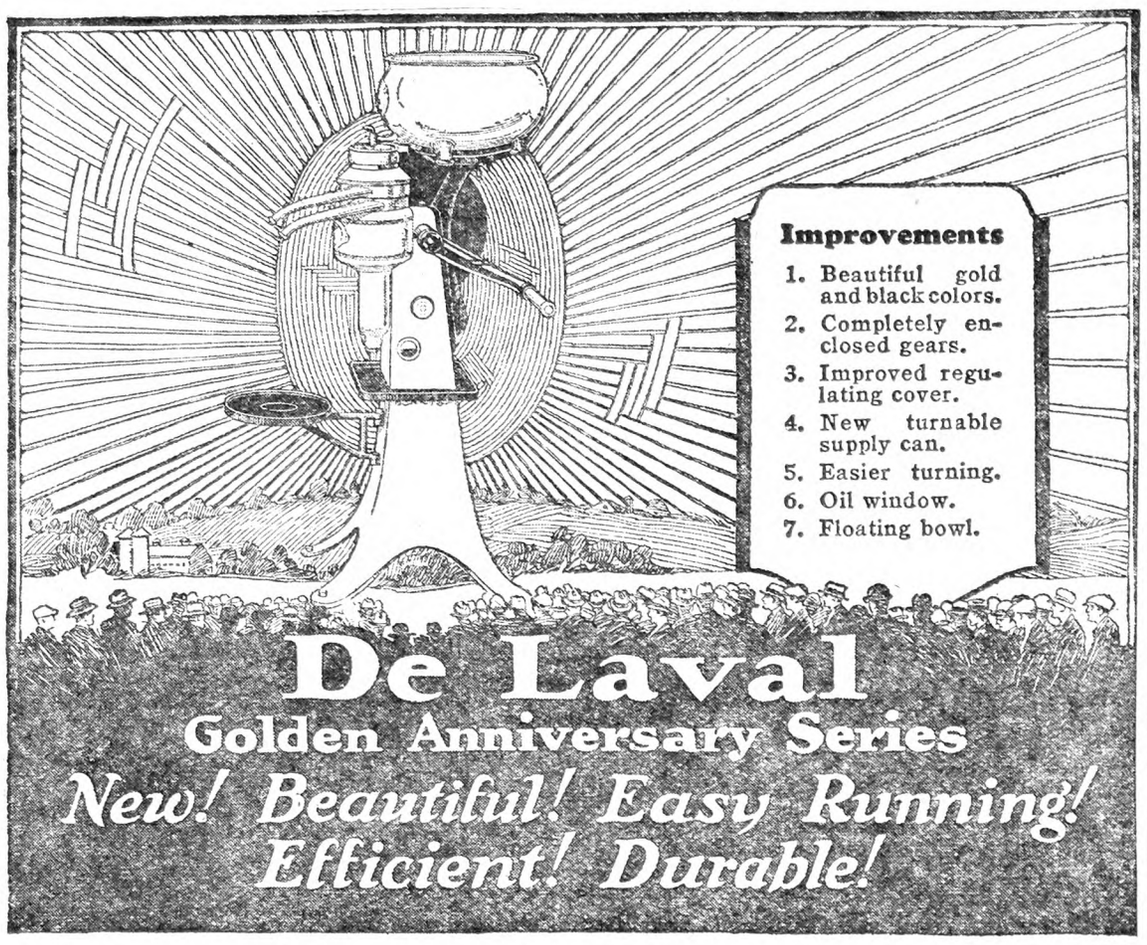

ALL who have had an opportunity of seeing and trying the new 1928 50th Anniversary "Golden Series" De Laval Separators unhesitatingly pronounce them the finest separators that have ever been made.

They are finished in gold and black colors, which are beautiful, durable and practical. They are nice enough to put in the parlor, but thoroughly practical in the dairy or barn.

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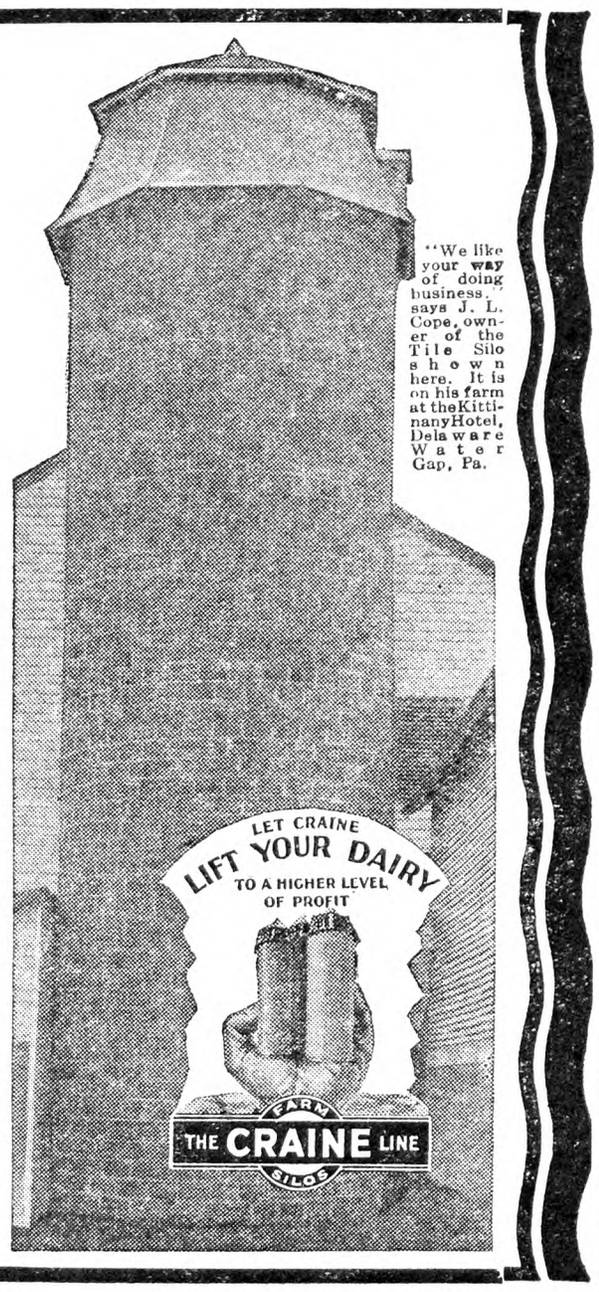


"We like your way of doing business," says J. L. Cope, owner of the Tile Silo shown here. It is on his farm at the Kittinany Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Poor Producing Cow

My cow gives hardly enough milk for her calf, but is too fat. She is mostly Jersey, about six or seven years old. At present I am feeding her a mixed ration of 100 lbs. corn, 100 lbs. barley and oats, 150 lbs. gluten, 50 lbs. bran, and 100 lbs. cottonseed. She also has silage with no corn in it and clover hay. F. T. H.

New York.

You have raised a question which is difficult to answer intelligently for you do not state how long your cow has been milking. One would be led to believe, however, that she is not far from freshening as you speak of her giving only enough milk for her calf. Something must be very wrong with your cow as a young Jersey calf would not take more than six quarts of milk daily and certainly a good cow ought to produce twice this amount.

It is possible that the cause may lie back of the fact that the cow was milked too long during her last lactation period and was not given the proper rest in order to store up minerals and body fat for the present lactation period. It is now a known fact that while cows are dry their bodies are being prepared for the following lactation period. It is the milk that a cow produces that taxes her system and not the development of the unborn calf as many believe. If your cow was milked as many family cows are, she may now be suffering from the lack of a needed rest of at least six weeks before this lactation period. If on the other hand, however, she did have the proper rest, it may be that she is just a low-producing animal and you cannot expect a large amount of milk from her.

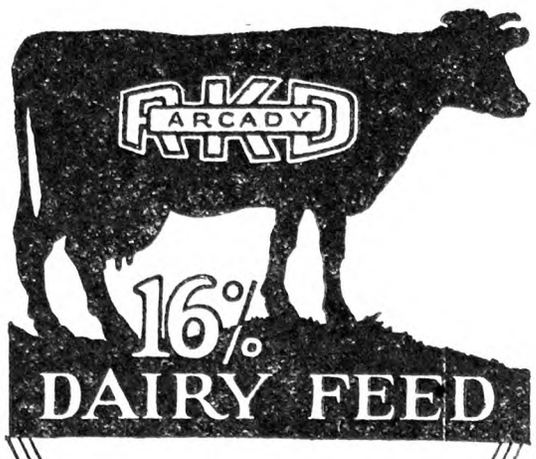
To be profitable a dairy cow should average 10 quarts of milk a day throughout a milking period of 300 days out of the year. It is suggested, too, that you change your ration to make it more stimulating toward milk production. As it is now mixed it contains approximately 20 per cent of crude protein. This amount of protein with the roughage that you have should be a good milk producing feed but if the cow is fat she can stand a narrower ration and if you will add another 100 lbs. of cottonseed you may be able to get more milk. You do not state the amount of grain that you are feeding but it is recommended that you feed about 1 lb. of grain to each 3 lbs. of milk produced. Some years cows just seem to have an off year and it may be that this is the year that your cow is apparently not up to her capacity. If she has been milking for some time, it is rather doubtful if you will be able to bring about much of a change during this milking period but give her a good rest and you will no doubt get the desired results another year. If not, you would better part company with the cow as she is probably just another one that should have been sold to the butcher long ago.

J. W. B.

Abandoned Automobile

Some one left an old automobile alongside of our fence on the main highway. The superintendent has ordered us to take it away or hunt up the person who left it there and have him take it away. That is a hard job because we do not know the owner. The superintendent says if it causes any accident we will be liable for damages. J. H.

If the highway superintendent has ordered you to remove the car, probably the safest way would be to get it out of the way, as no doubt, an accident occurring from someone running into it in front of your land, would make trouble for you. Apparently, the highway superintendent takes the view that you have a responsibility for it on account of its being abandoned in front of your place.



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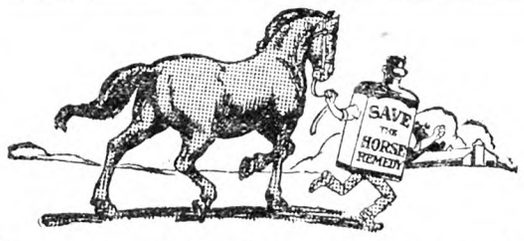

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Milk and Live Stock

Soft-pork Problem Easily Solved

I noticed in one of the Fall issues of THE R. N.-Y. that P. O. Davis stated the "soft-pork" problem had not yet been solved. I solved this problem years ago as far as making firm or solid meat is concerned from peanut or Soy bean-fed hogs.

My father was the first person to plant peanuts in Prince George County, Va., which was the third year after the Civil War ended. He raised hogs on quite a large scale and had heard that peanuts were fine feed for hogs. This somehow induced him to engage in the peanut industry. The first two years after feeding the hogs on peanuts he did have some difficulty in disposing of his pork, due to its being too soft or oily. The third year, thought he would try an experiment to counteract this softness or oily nature of the meat.

We have now been raising peanuts and hogs for more than 50 years and always fed some peanuts to the hogs (as we find they are great producers of hog flesh) and turn them into the peanut fields after the crop is harvested and housed to get the loose nuts, which are usually quite numerous. We also turn them in the Soy bean pasture, as these are also fine for the growing pigs and shotes.

I find it is an easy task to firm or harden the meat after feeding either peanuts or Soy beans, or any kind of wild nuts growing in the ravines and wooded land, such as acorns, beechnuts, etc. About two or three weeks prior to the time I wish to butcher or market my hogs I put them in a fairly close pen and feed all the slops they will consume three times a day, made of fine feed or middlings and cornmeal, equal parts, and also feed them all the sound, hard corn they will clean up morning and night. This is the one simple method of feeding whereby I easily solve the "soft-pork" problem.

By feeding above, no butcher or merchant can detect that my hogs ever tasted a peanut or Soy bean, but instead often state that my pork is the firmest meat they buy from any one.

Virginia. W. H. HARRISON.

Breeders' Business Code

The purebred industry has always suffered from the lack of standardized procedure to govern the purchase and sale of stock. Many breeders have forfeited the good-will of buyers through some misunderstanding, and further sales have been lost as a result. This condition is highly undesirable and we feel that the following breeders' business code, which has been adopted by the Minnesota Jersey Cattle Club, may prove to be a big step in the right direction:

1. Animals offered for sale must be from a Federal Accredited herd or have passed a satisfactory test for tuberculosis within the past year.

2. Bulls offered for sale must be from dams having either official or herd improvement association records of not less than 350 lbs. of butterfat.

3. Every bull over one year old is guaranteed a breeder providing the buyer's cows are in good condition. An animal is to be considered a breeder if he has sired two or more living calves in the herd of the purchaser. If not a breeder, the animal shall be replaced by one equally as good or to be returned to the seller in good condition and purchase price refunded at the option of the seller. In case of exchange, buyer and seller each are to pay transportation charges one way. If the animal is taken back, the seller pays transportation charges.

4. Every cow or heifer over one year old when sold is guaranteed a breeder and taken back or exchanged on the same basis as for bulls.

5. The seller must call attention to any unsoundness of udder or otherwise. But if an animal sold as a heifer (previous to having dropped first calf) proves to have a defective udder when she calves, it is the purchaser's loss.

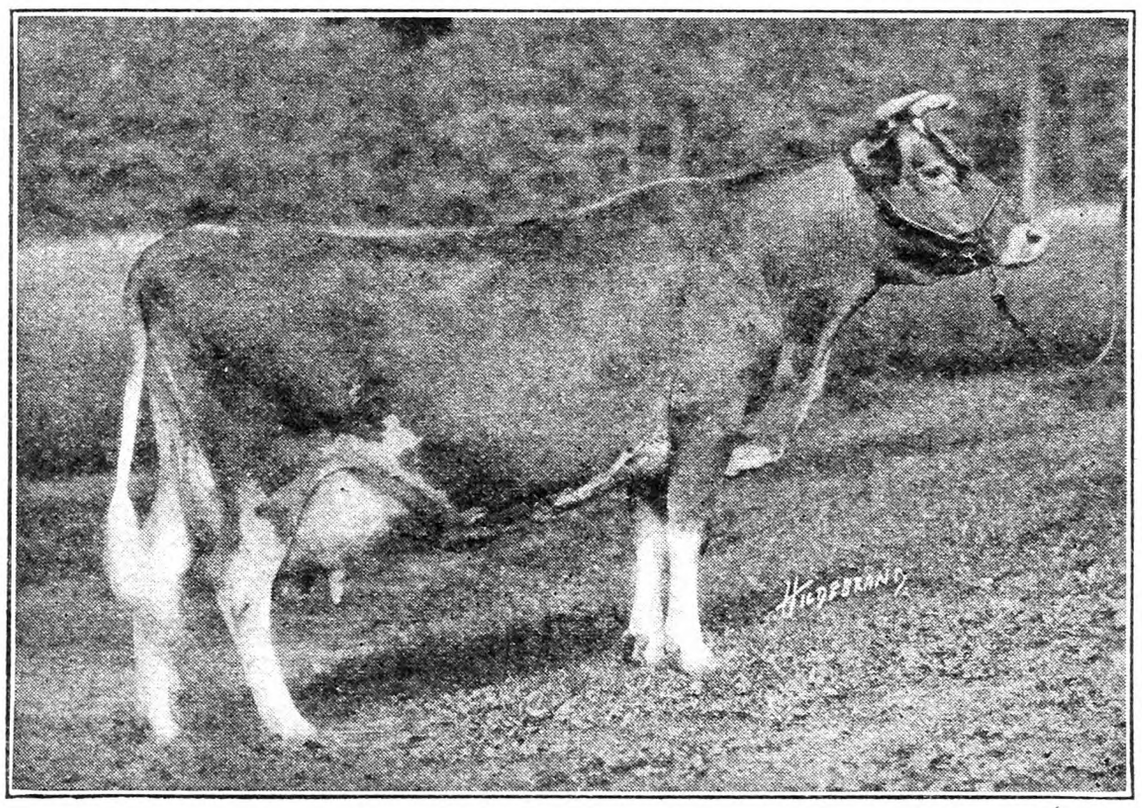
6. The registry certificate and recorded transfer are to be supplied by the seller at his own expense, and *the transaction is not complete until these papers are in the hands of the purchaser.*

7. Price quoted shall also specify crating and delivery cost.

The American Jersey Cattle Club will not urge any breeder or organization to adopt this code. We appreciate the fact that a code may be merely a scrap of paper unless breeders abide by all of the various items of the code. We feel that the individual breeder or organization to which he may belong should decide for itself that it wishes to adopt this standard. This club could adopt this code as part of its policy, and we could, undoubtedly, persuade many local clubs to adopt it, but to be most effective the adoption must come from a definite desire of the breeder for an improved and standardized procedure for buying and selling purebred cattle.

It is somewhat difficult to draft a code that will be suitable to all sections of the country, but we hope that when this present code has been in use for a few months we shall be able to improve it so that it will be acceptable to breeders and live stock organizations in all States. F. W. DOHERTY,

Extension Department, American Jersey Cattle Club.



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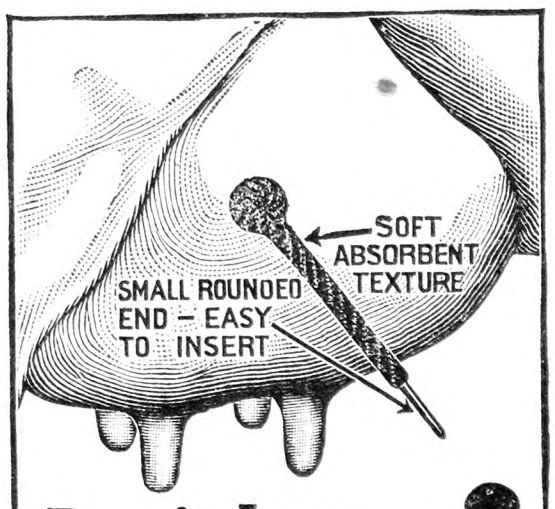

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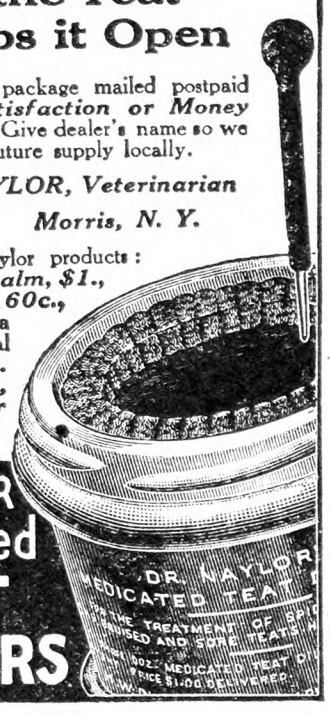

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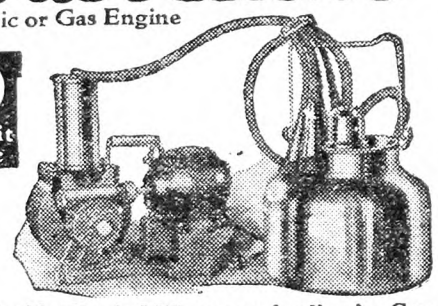

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Oats, Peas and Barley Combination

A number of Erie County, Pa., farmers are using a combination of oats, peas and barley in part of their acreage, rather than oats alone. According to F. J. Garfield, the yield on his farm is from 40 to 50 bushels, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. per bushel. Mr. Garfield uses a bushel of oats, a bushel of Alpha barley and a half bushel of Canada field peas. He finds the combination desirable as a nurse crop for seeding. He seeds a mixture of Alsike, Red clover and Timothy, mixed at the rate of 2-2-1. He uses about 200 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre, and the combination follows corn.

The mixture makes a 14 per cent protein feed, and with 500 lbs. of this combination Mr. Garfield mixes 100 lbs. each of bran and oil or cottonseed meal. The concentrate is economical, and there is comparatively little outlay for commercial feed.

Trouble arises in harvesting with grain binder. It is necessary to use the supplementary divider board at the end of the table, and scythe blade well sharpened and bolted to the divider in an upright position.

Mr. Garfield plants the Wilson 5 Soy bean with silage. Four quarts are inoculated, and mixed with the fertilizer to be used on an acre. He finds the inoculation will survive contact with the fertilizer. The Wilson 5 is his first choice, Virginia his second choice. When he first planted Soy beans, he used one of the early dwarf varieties which made but little growth, and the leaves of these were shattered before corn cutting. He finds little or no difficulty in harvesting the corn and Soy beans with an upright corn harvester.

W. J.

Soy Beans in Ohio

As a hay crop, emergency or otherwise, the Soy beans will occupy a position of greater importance from year to year, as the value of this legume becomes fully appreciated.

More than 1,400 varieties of Soy beans have been studied by the United States Department of Agriculture, and at present among the popular practical varieties are the Manchu, the Wilson Five, and the Virginia. These varieties seem to have found highest favor among Soy bean growers. The Manchu was introduced from Manchuria about 15 years ago. It is adapted to northern conditions, and matures seed in about 110 days. The plant is bushy. There are 141,000 beans in the bushel. This fact is of interest in determining the rate of seeding. Another variety is the Mandarin, a very early variety. The writer has had plants blossoming 35 days from the date of planting. It is perhaps ten days earlier than the Manchu. However, this variety does not yield as well in seed production or hay. There is a place for it in northern latitudes, and its original home in Manchuria is a very inhospitable country, climate conditions considered. There are 174,000 seeds to the bushel, according to Department of Agriculture count. The Ogemaw, introduced by Dr. E. E. Evans, of Michigan, a quarter of a century ago, is probably the earliest maturing Soy bean. This matures in 80 or 85 days. Soy beans adapt themselves to climatic conditions to considerable extent. The early varieties seem to loiter along in the matter of producing flowers and maturing, if taken to a warmer climate with prolonged season. Other early varieties are the Black Eyebrow, a very good bean and the old Ito San of which little is heard in recent years.

The writer grew five acres of important varieties for the Federal Department of Agriculture. Perhaps the Wilson 5 could best be counted on in Northern Ohio and this latitude or farther north. These were nearly three weeks later in maturing than the Manchu, and would yield 60 per cent more hay on a given area. Seed will mature in the North. The seeds are small and number about 300,000 to the bushel. There are many black Soy beans grown by individual growers, that are considered Wilson. The Wilson 5 is a selection from the earlier Wilson brought from Manchuria 20 years ago.

The writer prefers the Virginia for hay. This variety is the result of careful selection from the Morse which was brought from Manchuria in 1906. The Virginia has slender stem, and is a remarkably fine bean for hay. From 90 to 100 days will be required to produce a good stand for hay, 120 days for seed. There are about 208,000 seed to a bushel. The Virginia should produce twice the hay of the Manchu.

Although Soy beans have been grown in China for 3,000 years or more, yet no attempt has been made to isolate and develop varieties. The experts have been confronted with black, brown and yellow beans of various sizes all grown together, and from this mass of material varieties have been selected. Soy beans grown from Siberia to India seem to represent the survival of the fittest.

In planting Soy beans the number of seed per bushel should regulate the seeding. A bushel and a half of the Manchu, a bushel and a peck of the Virginia and a bushel of the Wilson, planted solid will produce an equal stand, and this is a fair rate of seeding. More may be heard of the Laredo, a bean numbering about 470,000 to the bushel. This bean requires 140 days for maturity, however. This is grown to some extent in the South, and is particularly adapted there.

However, there are many good varieties of Soy beans not mentioned. Soy beans are destined to fill a larger place in the farm program. A word about planting. Specialists are inclined to advise planting in rows about 28 in. apart, and from 20 to 30 lbs. of seed to the acre, for maximum yield. This will enable cultivation. Many grow them solid, which means a considerable weed growth in the beans. Soy beans, as all know require innoculation, they require available phosphorus, and soil should be sweet and supplied with lime for best growth. The problems of hay making are different. OHIO GROWER.

Soy Beans for Poultry

In recent numbers of THE R. N.-Y. inquiries have been made regarding the feeding value of Soy beans for poultry. For the five years just after the World War Soy beans (whole) and sunflower seed and scratch grains were my sole poultry feed, and I always had plenty of eggs; during these years I fed no mash. Since that time I have used mash as part of the ration, and some oilmash and cottonseed in the Fall, and also peanuts if I have them; I never from the first had any trouble about fowls eating them whole! hens could probably use them better in meal than whole.

The strongest animals (I will also include man) in the world derive their protein from vegetables. It is also well known that nothing will break down either man or bird quicker than heavy animal protein feeding. It certainly makes a slick-looking flock where they have a good ration of Soy beans and sunflower seed and other grains, and also plenty of green feed is necessary with this kind of feeding, but you will get the eggs.

Some years ago I sent you my remedy for leg weakness in chicks, and that is boiled rice and hard-boiled eggs.

Pennsylvania. WM. A. RORER.

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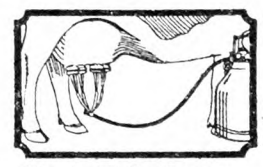

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Speed of Generator

I have a four-cylinder automobile engine that I am using for a power unit. I have added two line shafts, and with my present equipment apparently I can't get the maximum power. This engine to develop full efficiency should run at approximately 600 R. P. M. And I want to drive an electric generator from the second shaft from the engine, this dynamo should run about 1,200 R. P. M. What size pulleys should I have entirely to develop the full maximum speed and power for the engine, thence to run my dynamo from the second shaft at 1,200 R. P. M. C. S.

It is understood that one of these line shafts is driven from the other, one only being belted direct to the engine. The most convenient speed for a line shaft is from 250 to 280 R. P. M. With your engine running at 600 R. P. M. and carrying a 6-inch drive pulley, a 14-inch pulley on line shaft No. 1 will give it a speed of 257 R. P. M. Belting from a 14-inch pulley on line shaft No. 1 to a pulley of the same size on shaft No. 2 will also drive this shaft at 257 R. P. M. Assuming a 6-inch pulley on the generator, a 28-inch pulley mounted on shaft No. 2 will drive it at 1,200 R. P. M.

The size of the pulleys used does not affect the power of the engine, except that they make it necessary to run the engine slower or faster to obtain the correct speed at the point where the power is used, the driven machine. A smaller pulley on the engine or a larger pulley on the line shaft will permit running the engine faster and thus secure more power. If the automobile engine you are using is at all modern it seems probable that it will develop more power when run at a higher speed than 600 R. P. M.; 900 to 1,000 R. P. M. would be nearer the speed of maximum power.

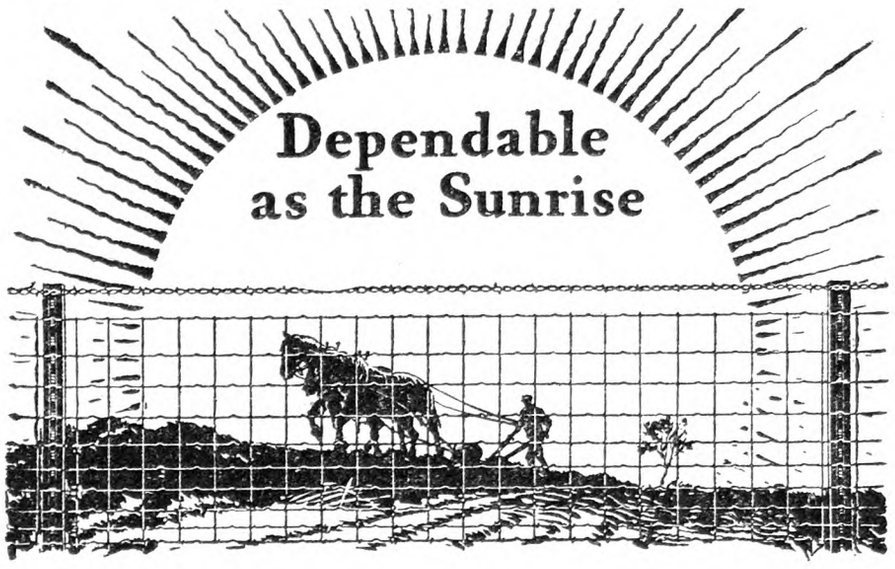
If the second line shaft is added, or the purpose of securing sufficient speed for the generator, it is unnecessary. A 28-inch pulley on the first shaft will drive the generator at the same speed or it can be driven direct from the engine by using a pulley on the engine twice the diameter of the one mounted on the generator. R. H. S.

Straightening An Old Building Frame

I have a barn 80x30 ft. One side is built in a hillside with a stone foundation, so they would not have to build a barn bridge. There is a bulge in the other side about 1 ft. What is the best way to push it back again with the least trouble and expense? Also, what is the average estimated cost of cement work per square yard or cubic yard? C. S.

An old building, after the timbers have become bent and seasoned in this position, is very difficult to straighten. Each building is a problem in itself, and can only be solved by a man on the ground. In some cases it is possible to push a sprung frame back in place by means of jacks and shores; the jacks being set at the proper angle on a foundation of timbers set in the soil, and the shores extending from the jacks to the sill of the building. Coupled with this may be used a differential hoist stretched between the sills of the building. Shores should be placed against the sill on the inside of the side opposite the bulge to prevent its being pulled still farther in. In some cases the timber that is to be straightened must be weakened by making saw cuts at the proper points. After straightening it can again be strengthened by spiking on planks, the use of tie rods, etc.

It is customary to estimate concrete at from $9 to $10 per cubic yard. This includes the labor of mixing and placing. Where gravel can be obtained for the hauling, as is the case on many farms, and the concrete is mixed and placed by farm labor at odd times the cost is of course less. Where a 1-2-4 mixture is used, that is, one sack of cement, two cubic feet of clean coarse sand and four cubic feet of screened gravel, six sacks of cement will be needed for a cubic yard of concrete. This makes the cost of the cement $4.80 when retailing at 80 cents per sack. R. H. S.



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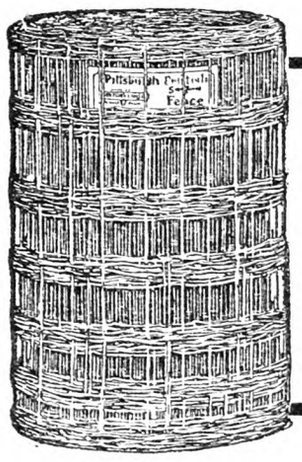
FREE: Valuable books These remarkable Pittsburgh Fences are described in our new *Catalogue*, sent free on request. At the same time we will send you our useful book, *Farm Records*.



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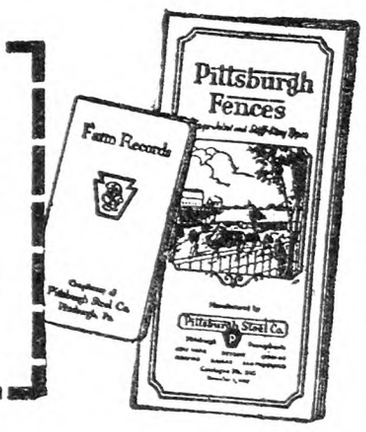

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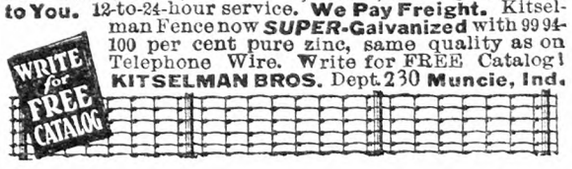

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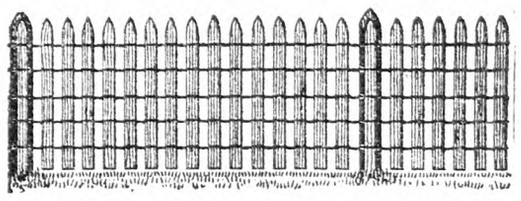

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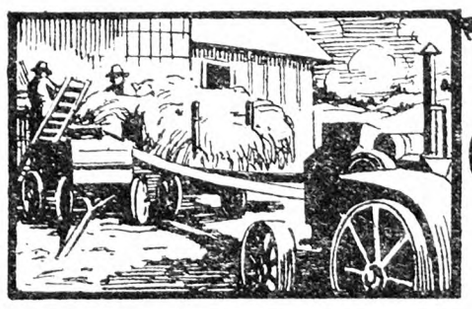

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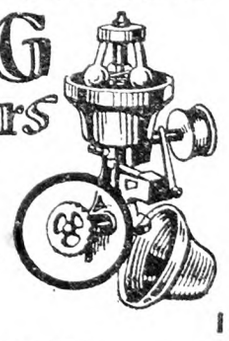

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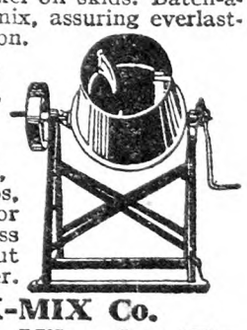

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Market News & Prices

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There is no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 32c; duck eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 31c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vebetagles.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, head, 6c; carrots, bch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.40; pk., 35c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; Hubbard squash, lb., 3c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, light weight, 30c; dressed, lb., 35c; fowls, live, lb., 27 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55c; eggs, crate, $9 to $9.50; retail, 30 to 35c; duck eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1.25; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, doz. heads, 35 to 50c; 100 heads, $2 to $3; carrots, bu., 65 to 85c; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 20 to 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $3; onions, bu., $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.50; potatoes, large, bu., $1.65 to $1.75; small, bu., 60c; medium, bu., 90c to $1.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 75c; turnips, bu., 50 to 60c; squash, lb., 5c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.50 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz. heads, 35 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 75c; carrots, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 70 to 80c; celery, doz. bchs, 75c to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds, 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.50 to $2; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; bu., $1.25 to $1.75; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.45 to $1.60; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; rhubarb, h.h., doz. bchs, $1.25 to $1.40; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 75c to $1; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, bu., $1.50 to $2; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Live Poultry.—Springers, lb., 28 to 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; light, lb., 30 to 31c; roosters, old, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 28 to 30c; doz., in small lots, 33 to 35c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter is higher, while eggs are steady. Live poultry is in moderate supply and firmer.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, higher; creamery, prints, 54 to 55c; tubs, 51 to 52c; dairy, 45 to 50c; storage, 44 to 47c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, steady; Grade A, 31 to 32c; grade B, 30 to 31c; grade C, 28 to 29c; unclassified, 26 to 29c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 23 to 30c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; chickens, 32 to 37c; capons, 40 to 45c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 24 to 28c; turkeys, 38 to 45c. Live poultry, firmer; fowls, 24 to 30c; springers, 26 to 30c; old roosters, 19 to 20c; capons, 32 to 35c; ducks, 27 to 30c; geese, 23 to 26c; turkeys, 35 to 48c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, $1.50 to $1.75; Wealthy; $2 to $2.75; King, $2.25 to $2.75; Baldwin, $2.25 to $3; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $3.50; Greening, $2.75 to $3.25; McIntosh, $3 to $3.75; Rome Beauty, Winesap, western, box, $3.25 to $3.75; Delicious, $4 to $4.75. Potatoes, easy; home-grown, bu., $1 to $1.65; 150-lb. bag, $3.75 to $4.25; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $13; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.75 to $2.

Fruits and Berries. — Grapes, South American, 20-lb. box, $4.50 to $7; oranges, Fla., box, $5.25 to $6.50; Cal., $4.50 to $6.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 50 to 65c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, $9 to $9.25; marrow, $9.50 to $10; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $4 to $4.50; Spanish, crate, $2.50 to $2.75.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $6 to $8; beans, Fla., hamper, $3.75 to $5.75; beets, bu., $1 to $1.40; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 60c; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.50; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $2.25; celery, doz., 65 to 80c; cucumbers, box, $2.75 to $3.75; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4.25; endive, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $4.25; horseradish, bbl., $21 to $24; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt, 65 to 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, 90c to $1.50; oyster plant, doz., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 60 to 75c; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; peas, Mex., crate, $5 to $6.50; peppers, Mex. crate, $3.25 to $3.75; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., 85c to $1; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt, $2.75 to $3.25; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.25; watercress, doz., 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, white comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.75 to $2; sugar, 30 to 35c.

Feeds. — Hay, dull; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $41; standard middlings, $40.50; Red-dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $52; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $56; hominy, $41.50; gluten, $42.60; oatfeed, $18.75.

C. H. B.

Albany, N. Y., Wholesale Markets

Butter.—Creamery, higher than extras, 47¾ to 48½c; extra, 92 score, 47½c; first, 88 to 91 score, 46½ to 47½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33 to 33½c; No. 2, 32c.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered, extra first, 29 to 30c; firsts, 27½ to 28½c; seconds, 26½ to 27c; storage, best marks, 32 to 33c; extra firsts, 31½c; first, 29½ to 30c; nearby hennery white, closely selected extra, 36 to 38c; nearby and nearby western hennery white, first to average extra, 31 to 35c; nearby hennery brown, extra, 34 to 37c; Pacific coast white, extra, 35½ to 37½c; do., first to extra first, 32 to 35½c.

Cheese.—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 22¼ to 23c; do., held, fancy to fancy special, 29 to 29½c.

Butter retailed in Albany from 43 to 65c a lb.

Fresh eggs retailed at 35 to 40c a dozen, with western offerings selling at 32c.

Mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, $1.75; eggplant, box, $5.50; cabbage, Texas, crate, $4.50; cabbage, Fla., hamper, $2.50; cauliflower, crate, $2.50; beets, bchd, bu., $3; parsnips, bu., $2.25; onions, sack, $5.50; Bermuda potatoes, bbl., $15; potatoes, sack, $4.50 to $5; Cuban potatoes, bu., $4.25; peppers, crate, $4.50; beans, bu., $7.50; tomatoes, box, $5; sweet potatoes, hamper, $3.25; asparagus, doz. bchs, $6.50 to $7.50; carrots, bchd, bu., $2.50; Iceberg lettuce, crate, $4.50; turnips, bu., 75c; endive, bu., $4.25; escarole, bbl., $3.25; eggs, by crate, 32 to 35c; peas, bu., $8.50; pears, box, $5.50; celery, crate, $3.75 to $6; celery hearts, 100, $9; apples, bbl., $8 to $8.50; strawberries, qt., 70c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $2.25.

Retail Prices.—Apples, pk., 40c; beans, qt., 30c; grapes, lb., 25c; grapefruit, 10c; cabbage, lb., 3c; carrots, 3c; cucumbers, apiece, 30c; lettuce, 10c; peppers, green, doz., 40c; parsley, bch, 5c; potatoes, pk., 40c; potatoes, sweet, qt., 10c; celery, bch, 10; spinach, lb., 15c; pk., 60c; Summer savory, bch, 15c; tomatoes, lb., 35c; turnips, yellow, lb., 10c; watercress, bch, 15c; turnips, white, lb., 10c; rhubarb, h.h, bch, 35c; new potatoes, 2 lbs. for 25c.

Hay and Straw.—Straw, wholesale, $25 ton; retail, $26; hay, wholesale, $21 ton; retail, $22.

Livestock.—Bulls, 7 to 7½c lb; cows, 3½ to 7c; lambs, 12c; hogs, sheep, $1.50 each.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

March 29, 1928.

MILK

April: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In Class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47¾@	$0.48½
Extra, 92 score		.47½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46½@	.47¼
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.45 @	.46
Lower grades	.43 @	.44
Storage, firsts	.46½@	.47
Seconds	.44 @	.46
Ladles	.35½@	.40
Packing stock	.32 @	.33½
Centralized	.43 @	.47
Renovated	.42 @	.42½
Sweet, fancy	.49½@	.50
Extra	.48½@	.49
Firsts	.45 @	.48
Seconds	.43 @	.44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29 @	$0.29½
Flats, fresh	.22½@	.23
Wisconsin, held	.29 @	.29½
Daisies, fresh		.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.37 @	$0.38
Average extras	.33 @	.35
Extra firsts	.32 @	.32½
Firsts	.31 @	.31½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32 @	.37½
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.34 @	.37
Gathered, best	.30 @	.31
Common to good	.27 @	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26@	$0.31
Chickens	.30@	.50
Roosters		.16
Ducks	.24@	.26
Geese	.16@	.20
Tame rabbits	.28@	.30

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.45
Fair to good	.22@	.30
Broilers	.35@	.55
Roosters	.20@	.25
Fowls	.24@	.30
Capons, 9 lbs.	.44@	.48
Mix weights	.32@	.43
Ducks	.16@	.21
Geese	.20@	.26
Turkeys, young	.43@	.45
Old	.32@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.60@	.75
Dark, doz.	3.00@	3.50
Culls	2.00@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00@	13.75
Bulls	7.75@	8.50
Cows	4.25@	6.50
Calves, best	16.00@	17.00
Sheep	6.00@	8.00
Lambs	13.25@	15.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.00@	9.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.20@	$0.22
Good to prime	.15@	.19
Culls	.10@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@	23.00
Bulls	12.50@	12.75
Cows	15.00@	18.00

POTATOES

Long Island	$2.50@	$4.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.75@	4.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.75@	5.10
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00@	12.00
Cuban, bu.	2.25@	3.50
Fla., bbl.	7.00@	10.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75@	2.75

VEGETABLES

Anise, bu.	$1.50@	$3.50
Asparagus, Cal., doz.	3.00@	6.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Cabbage, bbl.	.90@	1.00
New, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Carrots, bu.	1.00@	1.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@	1.50
Celery knobs, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Cucumbers, bu.	2.50@	10.00
Dandelions, Tex., bu.	1.00@	1.25
Eggplants, bu.	1.00@	3.50
Escarol, bu.	.75@	1.75
Kale, bbl.	2.25@	2.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.75@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	3.00
Onions, wn., yellow, 100 lbs.	3.50@	4.50
Parsley, bu.	.75@	1.50
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00@	3.00
Peas, bu.	3.00@	7.50
Radishes, bu.	2.00@	4.00
Spinach, bu.	.75@	1.00
String beans, bu.	1.50@	7.00
Tomatoes, 6-bst. crate	1.50@	5.00
Turnip tops, bu.	1.00@	2.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.00@	2.20
White, bu.	.50@	1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	4.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.25@	$9.50
Pea	8.75@	9.50
Red kidney	9.25@	9.50
White kidney	10.25@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00@	$4.25
Bbl.	4.00@	12.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	10.00@	16.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.25@	.75
Oranges, Fla., box	3.70@	7.70
Cal.	3.60@	6.85

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$21.00@	22.00
No. 2	18.00@	20.00
No. 3	14.00@	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00@	20.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.81⅝
No. 1 dark Spring	1.55⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.20
Oats, No. 2 white	.70
Rye	1.32½
Barley	1.09

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18	
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15	
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10	
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12	
Certified, qt.	.28	
Certified, pt.	.17	
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@	.59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@	.60
Gathered	.40@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@	.48
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@	.05
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@	.35
Apples, table, doz.	.30@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10@	.12
Celery, root	.10@	.15
Cauliflower, head	.20@	.35
String beans, lb.	.30@	.40
Lima beans, lb.	.30@	.40
Peas, lb.	.30@	.50
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Onions, lb.	.04@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

This market has been moderately active on most produce during the past week. Comparatively heavy holdings on track, with light diversions and local buying appear responsible for the decided price decline in potatoes. The movement of apples has slowed down considerably, due to prices many of the trade regard as prohibitive, especially on ordinary quality. Buyers of wool have been most active on future deliveries with prices generally firm and unchanged from previous week.

Apples. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Market slightly weaker. Baldwins, Mass. A grade, $2.50 to $3.25. Fancy large sizes, $3.50 to $3.75. Ungraded, $1.50 to $2.35 box. Me. A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9.50 bbl. Mass. McIntosh A grade, $3.25 to $3.60. Fancy large sizes, $3.75 to $4. Ungraded, $2.50 to $3 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, $5.50 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $5 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.10 to $1.35 std. bu. box. Tex. crts mostly, $2.50 to $3.25.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. N. Y. Danish, few sales, 75c 100 lbs. Tex., white, $4 to $4.25 crt; $4 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed ord., 60c to $1.10; best mostly $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y. cut off dirty, large, $1.50 to $1.75 100 lbs. Tex. crts. bchs, $2.50 to $3.50.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Fla., 10-in. crts, $2.50 to $3.25.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native h.h., best, 50 to 70 cukes, $6 to $8.50; few, $9 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 18 rds. ord. mostly 40 to 60c; best, 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Iceberg Cal. best, $2 to $4; few $4.50 crt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand light; 100-lb. sacks, Yellow, med. to small, best. Conn. Valley ord., $2 to $2.50. Few natives ord., $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. Y. State mostly, $4.25 to $4.75. Ohio and Mich., $4.50 to $4.75 100 lbs. Chile, std. crts, Bermudas, $3.25.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off washed, $1.10 to $1.35; few, $1.50 std. bu. box; poorer lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Me and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, $2.65 to $2.85 100 lbs.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native h.h., 12 to 12½c lb. Cal., 40-lb. box, $2.25 to $3.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Bskts, Tex., 75 to 90c; Va., 65 to 85c; S. C., 50 to 60c.

Squash. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native Hubbard, mostly $90 to $100 ton; $4 to $4.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., few sales, 50 to 65c lb. Mex. lugs ord., $2.50 to $3.50; poorer, $1.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Ruta and Purple Tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Caps, few sales, fancy, $1.50 to $2.25 100 lbs. Rutabagas, P. E. I., $1.75 to $2 100 lbs.

Hay. — Supplies moderate. Demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $13 to $15. Clover mixed, red, $18 to $20 ton.

(Continued on Page 593)

Live Stock and Dairy

Wants All the Facts

On page 467 I read what seems to me a very unfair criticism of THE R. N.-Y. by its friend Mr. Mead on the tuberculosis eradication question. I, too, have been a constant reader of THE R. N.-Y. for the past 45 years, also I have read numerous other farm papers, and THE R. N.-Y. is the one farm paper I know that is willing to print the evidence on both sides of a question, and have the readers to arrive at their own conclusions and judge for themselves that which is sound and true, and that which is false and corrupt.

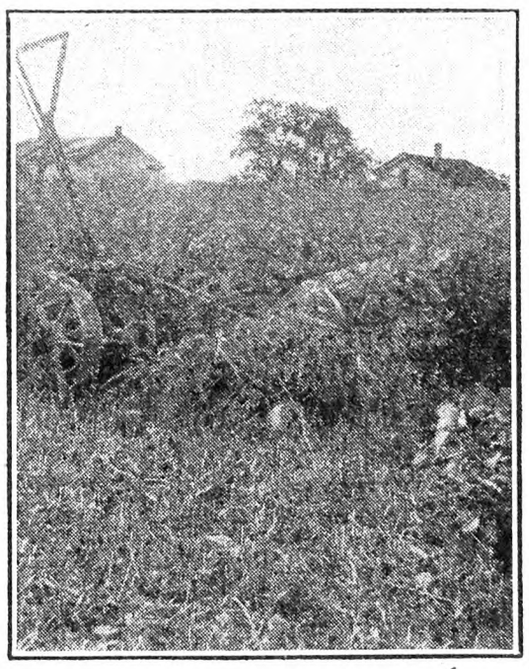
Mr. Mead seems to think his favorite farm paper should print only that which is in line with his own ideas. Possibly he is not aware that THE R. N.-Y. family is a large one, widely scattered, and what is good for one member is not good for another, and what seems good to most of us today becomes evil to most of us tomorrow. That which is good and that which is evil are not constant with any of us, or stable or everlasting, because both are subject to change without notice. Therefore the wise and fair-minded reader plucks out that which is good and that which is evil, and throws them both away, and seeks only the little grain of truth that may lie buried somewhere among the drift wood of good and evil, and this little grain of truth is taken into the building of his own intellect and his own morals.

It is not difficult to find the little grain of truth in Mr. Mead's letter. Nor is it difficult to see the imperialistic greed that is barely concealed in the laws that govern bovine tuberculosis eradication. We are not through with this matter yet, neither are we through with other matters of vital importance to the farmers and the city consumers. We shall expect THE R. N.-Y. to publish for us both sides of the evidence in future, as it has done in the past. May it live long to serve us.

New York. ROLAND WHITNEY.

Interesting Silage Combination

An Ohio farmer relies on a mixture of Soy beans and Sudan grass for his silage crop. The combination is drilled at the rate of one bushel of Soy beans, Virginia, preferably, and 15 to 20 lbs. of Sudan grass. This farmer declares that he can secure tonnage equaling a good stand of corn. Planting is done about the middle of June, soil must be



Harvesting Soy Beans and Sudan for the Silo

in good state of fertility, and balanced fertilizer used at rate of not less than 300 lbs. to the acre. The combination is cut with side delivery reaper, and handled as corn. This farmer has his own silo filling outfit. He declares the combination has given him the same results as corn, his cows relish the material, and they respond with a fine flow of milk. W. J.

Ohio.

Feeding Fresh Cows

Can you give me a grain ration for cows freshening now? I have no roughage but Timothy hay. W. A. S.

The best ration that you can feed is the one that will give the greatest amount of protein and total digestible nutrients at the least cost. Grain rations are usually made up to fit the roughages available on the farm. Therefore, the quality of the roughage will more or less determine not only the ingredients that go into the feed to make u pa grain ration, but will determine the cast as well. The reason it is necessary to balance the grain around the roughage is that experience and scientific study have taught us that the cow will respond best to certain amounts of grain and roughage carrying definite amounts of carbohydrates,

Three Allegany Co., N. Y., Youngsters

protein and fats. We commonly speak of these nutrients as proteins and total digestible nutrients. The cow is nothing more or less than a machine which takes the raw product, hay or grain, and through the processes of digestion turns them into milk.

In order to run this animal machine we must furnish it with a fuel that will give it energy to run, and a fuel which in the case of the cow will have a tendency to keep the animal body warm. Carbohydrates tend to burn up as a source of energy and fats, and keep the body warm. Protein acts as a source of hair, hide, horns, hoofs, etc., in the animal body, but principally as a stimulant to milk production. The limit to feed an animal is determined for the most part by the inherent capacity of a cow to eat grain, digest it, and produce milk. The general rule is to feed a ration which carries about 20 per cent of crude protein when the roughage is leguminous or high in protein. In your case Timothy hay is very low in protein and it becomes necessary to recommend a feed which will analyze above 20 per cent of protein. No doubt a 24 per cent feed would give you about the best results with Timothy hay. It is suggested that you either buy a good mill feed or mix one containing the following: 400 lbs. cornmeal, 200 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. distillers' dried grains, 300 lbs. gluten feed, 300 lbs. cottonseed meal, 200 lbs. linseed oilmeal, and 200 lbs. gluten meal.

The ration to be economically fed should be given according to the amount of milk your cows are producing. If fed too much the cows will naturally turn their feed into fat. If not fed enough the result will be that the cows will get thin and run down in appearance, and in the long run will produce a milk inferior in quality. These cows in your herd which are in full flow of milk and in a good fair condition should receive 1 lb. of grain to each 3½ lbs. of milk produced daily. In addition they should have what hay they can clean up at least twice a day in an hour's time. It is further suggested, however, that you feed some beet pulp, as this is certainly a wonderful milk making feed when soaked. Each milking cow should be allowed about 4 lbs. of the dried beet pulp a day. A common way to mix it for feeding is to put the dry beet pulp into a half barrel or tub and soak it well for about 12 hours before feeding. Four pounds of dried pulp when soaked will weigh in the neighborhood of 20 lbs. Such a feed will add materially to the milk producing qualities of your rations. J. W. B.

Telling Ages of Sheep

Ewes have been good property lately. This has prompted newcomers to enter the business. A good many of them may not know how to "mouth" a sheep. The old and accepted way to mouth a sheep has been described a hundred times and then some. It is good so far as it goes—but when it goes no further than about five-year ages the green hand with sheep is up against it! The ages offered for sale often give the beginner small chance to practice the usual craft of mouthing sheep.

A pair of large cutting teeth in the middle (below of course) mean the animal is a year old and under two. Four teeth there mean a two-year-old and under three—and so on. The age may vary a little in months, but this is of no consequence to the farmer. The snag comes when the ewe shows "a full mouth," which puts the mouthing man on his own resources for age beyond five years.

After that the gums begin to shrink away from the crown of the tooth making it appear long from cutting edge to gums. If the gums do not come up snugly to the crown of the tooth, then you have an aging ewe. If the "neck" of the tooth is long from the crown to the gums your ewe has seen her best days. If the teeth have begun to break anybody knows that means old age and a very sensible excuse for offering her for sale!

This knack of estimating the age of a full mouth may be worth several years of lamb production for the buyer. If these long-necked teeth can be sprung out and in with the thumb and finger you have a mouth that is about ready to "break." G. P. WILLIAMS.

Ohio.

The night the barn caught fire

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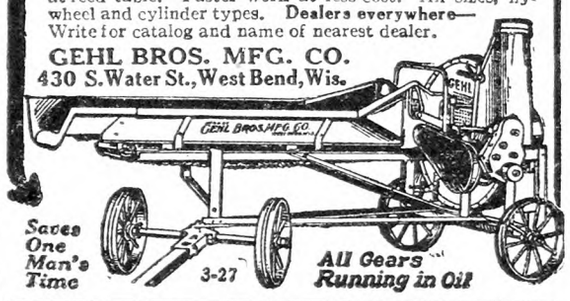

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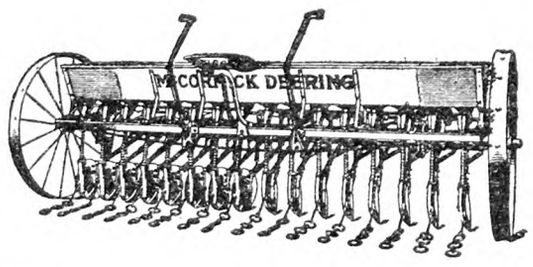

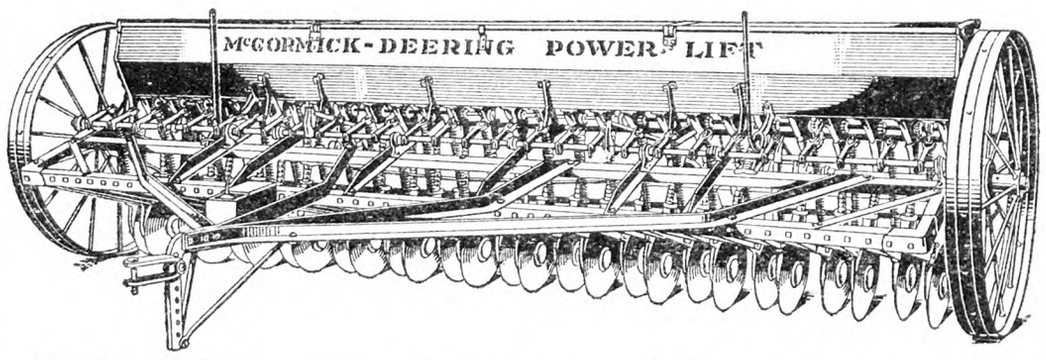

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Live Stock and Dairy

Feeding Brewery Grains

Would like to know about feeding brewer's grains, just as they come from the brewery. O. R.
Ohio.

Wet brewery grains as they come from the brewery contain approximately 5½ lbs. of crude protein to the hundredweight, as compared with 25 lbs. to the 100 lbs. of dried brewery grains. Wet grains have long been used as a milk-producing feed by dairymen living in sections near breweries. Fresh grains are relished very much by dairy animals and serve as a wonderful stimulus to milk production. These grains were once used in great quantities along with byproducts of the bakeries in sections where the haul was short. It was a common practice of dairymen feeding these products to buy springing or fresh cows and put them into stables, where they would remain constantly until the end of their lactation period. The ration would consist of the wet grains, sweepings from the bakeries, with perhaps some cornmeal and a good legume hay. The cows responded to this type of feed most wonderfully, and it was not uncommon to see herds of 40 or 50 cows average 15 or 16 quarts of milk per cow per day over a period of several months. As soon as the cows began to dry up they were, of course, in good flesh and were taken over by the butcher, who in a great many cases brought in another cow for milking purposes. While the sanitary conditflions in such dairies were not of the best, a good amount of milk was produced. Such conditions do not exist near our big cities any more, due to the fact that the board of health rules have driven the city dairies out of existence. If you can get wet grains at one-fifth the price of dry grains it will pay to feed them, provided you can get them fresh at least every week.

Wet grains, of course, are a protein feed, and in order to keep your cows in good condition and promote long life you will need to feed enough dry cereals and byproducts to make up a balanced ration, and it is suggested that with about 20 lbs. of wet grains a day you feed, according to the amount of milk your cows are producing, a ration made up as follows: 200 lbs. cornmeal, 200 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. old process linseed oilmeal, 200 lbs. cottonseed meal, 100 lbs. gluten meal, 100 lbs. gluten feed.

To get best results, you should feed the above mixture at the rate of 1 lb. of grain to each 3½ lbs. of milk produced by each cow per day. Feeding in this way, each animal receives what according to experience and research has taught us to be an economical feed. If you notice that your cows are rather thin and run down on such a feed as has just been mentioned, you must, of course, feed them according to their condition, and those animals which appear to be thin should receive an extra handful or two of cornmeal at each feeding. Hay should be allowed your cows at the rate of about 10 or 12 lbs. a day. It is difficult and almost impossible to know just the exact amount of hay to feed, so that it is suggested that you give the cows what they will clean up in an hour's time twice a day. The grain ration can well be fed right on top of the wet grains.

J. W. B.

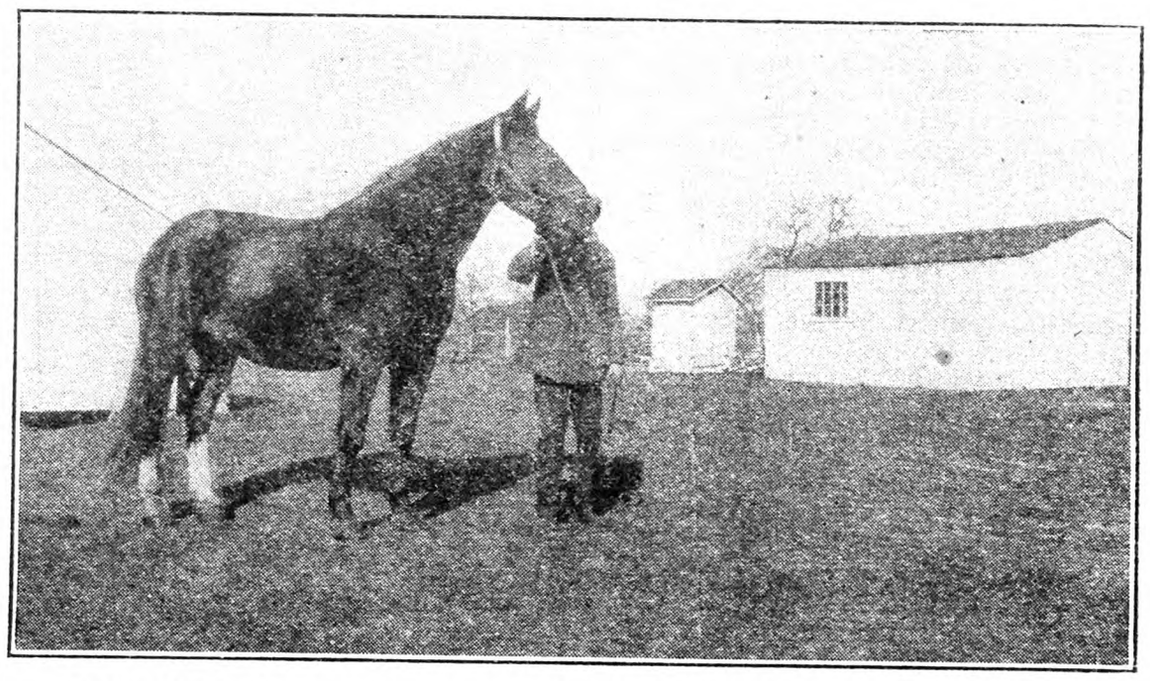
Feeding Small Herd

Will you give me a ration for my two Guernsey cows, both fresh? I have ground rye, Soy-bean meal and cob-meal. What other feeds should I buy? I feed mixed Alfalfa hay and turnips night and morning and cornstalks at noon. M. B.
New Jersey.

You are quite fortunate to have so many sources of nutrients on your farm. The first thing of which to take note is that you have fairly good Alfalfa hay. This means then that the protein of your ration need not be more than 20 per cent, as this is usually recommended where Alfalfa hay is available, and a 20 to 24 per cent ration where a non-legume roughage is to be fed. It is true that as long as you are feeding cornstalks at noon you are reducing the protein analysis of the total roughage, but without doubt your herd is not eating a great quantity of the stover. Rye analyses 9.5 per cent crude protein and has a very low fiber content. Soy-bean meal has a crude protein analysis of 29 per cent, while cob meal analyzes but 6 per cent of this nutrient. Therefore, in order to compound a 20 per cent ration with these feeds as a base, it is suggested that you mix 400 lbs of corn cob meal, 200 lbs. of ground rye, 300 lbs. of Soy-bean meal, 200 lbs. of wheat bran, 200 lbs. of gluten feed and 300 lbs. of cottonseed meal.

To your Guerneys you must expect to feed this ration in a little greater proportion than you would to breeds giving a larger amount of milk and less fat. It is suggested that you feed one pound of grain to each three pounds of milk. The turnips should be at the rate of about 20 lbs. per cow a day and should be fed immediately after milking rather than before, otherwise the milk may be tainted. The hay should be fed in amounts twice a day large enough to keep the cows busy for about an hour each time. You will probably find that they are eating around 10 lbs. of the roughage a day if the hay is good and bright and of good quality.

J. W. B.



Uncle Gus Robinson of Long Island and His Pet Horse. Black, 17 hands high, weight 1,600 pounds.

Notes From Eastern Shore Maryland

Crimson Clover; Soil Improver

I promised you some notes on Crimson clover and will now write on this very important plant by commenting on an inquiry recently about improving "poor, light sandy land."

The first step is to get a supply of vegetable matter in the soil, which I would do by sowing very early in Spring two bushels of oats to the acre. Then the last of May, just as the oats are heading, plow them under and sow or drill at once one and one-half or two bushels of cow peas to the acre. When the peas have full growth, about the last of August, turn under, press down well and put in immediately one bushel beardless wheat and 25 lbs. Crimson clover per acre. If one is north of the belt of country where Crimson clover is winter-killed sow 15 lbs. of Winter vetch, but would sow the Crimson clover by all means, for if it is sown by September 1 it will do great good. The following Spring cut the wheat, vetch and Crimson clover for hay. Then plow under and plant at once in corn. At the last cultivation of the corn sow a bushel of rye and 25 or 30 lbs. Crimson clover to the acre. Now you will find the land in a good state of production, and if you choose you can continue the land in corn year after year provided you sow rye and Crimson clover in it at the last working, and you will find your crops of corn are increasing in yield. I know this to be true by actual experience.

It may be that north of Maryland corn will not mature planted between June 20 to July 1. If not, some other crop will have to go in the rotation. Our planting season for corn here on the Eastern Shore is long, from middle of April to July 1. I have often seen corn planted here July 4, mature perfectly and yield a fine crop. Crimson clover was brought to this country about 60 years ago from France or Germany. For years it was mostly used as a soiling crop. After a time its properties of improving land were found out and what an excellent hay it made. As hay it does mature rather early, and sometimes is ruined by not having the right weather to cure, but as yet I have never lost a crop or had one seriously injured by weather conditions.

I have often noticed when you begin to feed Crimson clover hay to stock you will see at once an improvement in flesh and looks, and dairy cows will always increase their flow of milk. Anyone who will follow Crimson clover up year after year will find the land gradually bringing better and better crops and have fat, sleek stock. There is really no better improver or hay crop than Red clover, but you get results much quicker and usually the seed is much less expensive than the other clovers, ranging from $7 to $8 a bushel. Last season it was more expensive than I ever knew it ($12 to $15 a bushel).

It is unquestionably the leguminous plant to grow here on our light sandy soil. Usually our land requires lime and phosphorus to get best results and often it is not sown at the proper time. Any time in August after a rain is the best time. Many do not sow till last of September. The earlier it is sown the better the chances of a good crop. Where it kills out in Winter I would sow Winter vetch. It is a fine improver and makes excellent forage, but hard to handle and usually very expensive to seed. But even under adverse northern conditions, I would sow Crimson clover with the rye and vetch, provided it was sown in early August. On good land it will make quite a growth before real cold weather and if killed in late Winter the three months' growth will form many nodules and the root system will be greater than one would suppose.

It is quite a proposition to get a thin sandy piece of land to a paying basis, but if the plan above is followed persistently I am convinced that you will succeed in building up land to bring good results. With liberal seeding of the clover and nurse crops and above all earliness, I am sure no one will regret following the plan outlined.

I use the word early with emphasis, not only as to the seeding of Crimson clover but for all plantings and many farm operations. I notice whenever you meet a friend or neighbor and inquire of how he is getting along, they will invariably say they are behind in their farm work. Now, have you not noticed that an early planted crop of anything, well worked, heavily manured and otherwise well cared for, will always bring a good yield and often a splendid result, while a late crop with the same care and manuring will nearly always bring a poor yield and poor quality. I am a great one for punctuality, and it is not often you will find a farmer right up to the mark. I have strayed from my subject, but I do want to see the farmer a real successful business man and get above the whining and complaining you so often hear. AGRICOLA.

Short and Long Wools

Having bought a good deal of wool on farms at straight prices and sold it on grade at the large eastern markets, I believe that I am safe in saying that nothing affects price quite so much as length of wool. Wool may be just naturally short, but shortness is often mixed up with raggedness and tender (rotten) staple due to bad health, inadequate feed or old age.

As long as farm clips contain fleeces of this very short, ragged or tender wool the country prices of wools are bound to be sharply off from top combing wool quotations for the grade in question. When wool is sold co-operatively by grades, this short stuff is going to come right out, of course.

In the current quotations read by farmers "combing" wool means wool with satisfactory length and "clothing" wool means the wool that lacks sufficient length for fine worsted yarn of the required strength. In one-quarter blood grade and similar "medium" wool the difference in price between combing and clothing wool is around 6 to 8 cents a pound, but when the length discrimination shows up in the finer grades of Merino, the discount may stack up as high as 12 cents a pound for short wool.

From this it can be seen that the man with a heavy run of short wool often fares better when he sells to the country buyer, while the farmer with a straight lot of long staple wool can stand being graded and still fare better by consigning his wool to a pool. In the country where the buyer has to make a straight price to fit everybody, the man with the long wool has to stand the backfire due to the discount the country buyer gets on the short and ragged wool taken from the other fellow. G. P. W.

Ohio.

Examining the Wool

Cow Pea Hay

G. F. T.'s inquiry in regard to cow pea hay comes under some experience that I have had, and it might help him. I believe he is making a mistake in sowing cow peas instead of Soy beans, as the Soys make a much better hay and it is so much easier handled, I expect that they improve the soil more. But he can sow either sorghum, millet or Sudan grass with the peas, and improve the feeding value of the hay, as well as get a much better yield. I have grown them with millet and with sorghum with success, and Sudan grass and peas used to be quite popular in this section before we begun to grow Soy beans.

He should sow either one at the same time he sows the peas, and a very good way I have found to sow them, if you are using a drill, is to mix the grasses with the fertilizer, and let it go on that way, mixed with the peas. It being lighter will come to the top all the time, and not get an even mixture, or it could be sown broadcast before the drill. I would recommend sowing about a bushel of peas and a gallon of the other, whichever is used, per acre.

The millet and Sudan grass will be the easiest to cure, as sorghum is very hard to cure in the Fall after the sun has lost a good deal of its power.

The hay is cured just the same as you would cure pea or clover hay, after wilting well, but before the leaves get dry enough to crumble the hay is put in small slender cocks and let dry that way for several days, then stacked or mowed. With the mixture you will find the hay will turn water away. One year in Maryland I fed some Soys and sorghum in March that had stood out all Winter in large cocks. The rains prevented us hauling it in the Fall before, and I found this hay in excellent condition and the cattle ate it well.

West Virginia. L. G. ZINN.

Rising Spring Markets

WHOLE LIST DOING WELL. COST OF GRAIN HITS DAIRYMEN. EGG SEASON ACTIVE. VEGETABLES CLOSING OUT WELL.

The whole list of farm products has been giving a fairly good account of itself this Spring. More price gains show since the middle of the month in grains, cotton, hogs, fruits and vegetables. Nothing much shows any great losses. As compared with a year ago, most products are higher.

The upward tendency in corn and cotton means as much as anything to great numbers of producers, because these crops are considered leaders. The steadiness considering the time of year in livestock, butter and eggs has helped to repay the feeders for the advancing prices of the millfeeds. The bright ending of the old fruit and vegetable market season is well enough if it does not lead to over-planting; a result which happens easily enough in these lines because a few hundred thousand acres more in a good season puts the supply all out of gear with demand.

GRAIN WELL BOUGHT

New gains in the Chicago corn market since the middle of the month close to the highest of the season. Dollar corn in the West and $1.15 in the East means a fairly strong situation which is owing to a brisk export business and not much corn left in South America and other corn growing countries; also a continued good home demand with supplies moderate. There is good export buying, too, in oats, rye and barley and some tendency to advance in price a little with the corn market.

Feeds all show a tendency to advance with the grain market. Cottonseed, linseed and bran stand at levels contrasting strongly with a year ago, cottonseed approaching the $50 line in a number of Southern shipping districts and still higher in the North. Hay is one of the few products showing losses compared with a year ago, but the high price of grain tends to more liberal hay feeding and the carry over of the season's great crop may not be so large as seemed likely a while ago.

WOOL AND COTTON WANTED

Wool is in just as strong position as ever. Manufacturers seem disposed to buy for future supply to guard against possibly higher prices. It is even said to be easier to sell for future delivery than for use at once. Prices fully held their own, or advanced, at London auctions and in foreign countries, including producing regions of South America and Australia. Domestic unwashed wools are still selling from 49 to 52 cents in Eastern wool market centers and 31 to 40 cents in northwestern producing sections. Mohair is reported bringing close to 50 cents in the West. Cotton has been working into stronger position with some cash markets around 19 cents.

VEGETABLES ACTIVE

Fruits and vegetables are more interesting than usual because almost the whole list was going up the greater part of March and seems to be holding well, except for some setbacks in potatoes and cabbage. Shipments of fruits and vegetables are now more than a million cars a year and increasing steadily. California alone ships 180,000 carloads, which is about the same as the combined shipments of the next five: Florida, Washington, New York, Georgia and Virginia. Potatoes are the one big item in the northern tier of States from Maine to Minnesota and the potato output amounts to one-fourth the entire shipments of fruits and vegetables. Then come apples, oranges, melons, lettuce, cabbage, onions, and the rest. Besides, there is about as much more of these products marketed by teams and truckloads.

Potatoes this season made a rise which was more like a jump, attracting general notice by a month of rapid gains until they had almost doubled the price of last October. The gains continued up to the middle of March when the market, led by Chicago as usual, began to show a little weakness, the result of oversupply. Shipments from all producing sections had been running 1,000 carloads a day, which is more than the country needs. A little patience on the part of shippers would keep the price steady since the supply seems very moderate, especially in Eastern and Northern shipping sections.

Onions sell slowly at these prices, $4 to $5 per 100 lbs., but the supply is limited The dozen States shipping now are able to send out only 25 to 50 carloads a day and not all these are first-class market stock. Eastern shippers expect continued demand for awhile, because supplies seem light at some city markets and the southern crop is a little late. On the other hand, rather heavy arrivals of the Egyptian onions are due in April and these seem to be offered a little lower than present price of good native onions.

Cabbage prices after doubling the prevailing level of two months ago, lost ground in mid-March, sagging back to $11 in Western New York producing sections where most of the remaining supply is located. Texas is supplying three-fourths of the carlot cabbage at present and prices have advanced sharply in the past two weeks.

Apple shipments have decreased to 100-125 cars daily and price has been holding very firm, especially in mid-western markets where some good barreled Baldwins have been sold as high as $9. Western boxed apples the past week showed some gains, 5 to 15 cents per box.

Sweet potatoes have been selling 50 to 75 cents higher than in late March last season. Shipments have been decreasing very fast, usually not more than 50 cars per days, with a very sharp drop in the output from Tennessee. General price range of dry fleshed stock in eastern markets lately was $2 to $2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER POSITION FIRM

While butter markets have declined slightly, the general situation is considered firm because of the slow increase in production this Spring. The output seems to be about 5 per cent greater than at this time last year, but supply is not excessive so long as there are no imports. Prices in markets of Europe are high enough to prevent any prospect of arrivals for a month to come.

Cheese markets have continued in steady position with no change in Wisconsin producing sections. Stocks of best quality cured cheese are becoming more and more scarce in consuming markets and, on account of the prices asked, there is already some tendency for buyers to turn to fresh stock somewhat earlier than usual. Production of cheese in western dairy sections is reported considerably greater than a year ago.

Egg markets have held persistently at prices a little higher than those prevailing a year ago. The flocks seem to be in full swing of production, but market supplies are not excessive and the cold storage people seem disposed to take the surplus at these prices. The outlook depends considerably on whether the production continues as moderate as it begins.

GAINS IN HOG MARKET

Hog prices have shown some disposition to recover this Spring, most desirable grades selling now well above 8 cents in western markets. The accumulation of pork products held at comparatively low prices continues a depressing feature this month.

Fat lambs continue to be supplied freely from the western feeding area, mainly Colorado and Nebraska, but despite large shipments from that part of the country, prices continue high because of scarcity elsewhere and fairly steady markets are expected until the new crop of lambs begins to appear this month in large numbers.

Cattle markets have continued to fluctuate quite sharply with variations in supply, but the level has continued considerably below the tops reached a few weeks ago. G. B. F.

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Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Plymouth Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed, all Varieties	3.00	5.50	10.00

Catalog giving full particulars and prices on larger lots free on request.

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Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert trained by Poultry Dept., Ohio State University and authorized as accredited inspector. Leghorns, 12c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 20c each. Write for special price on large orders.

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100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year

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WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send order with $1.00

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.00	190
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

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Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best breeding flocks. Every breeder carefully culled and mated with sturdy, vigorous, highly bred males.

Postpaid Prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00	$118.00
Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

Asst. for broilers $10 per 100. All heavies, $11. Order from this ad. We will ship C.O.D. on 10% deposit. Ref.: Van Wert National Bank. 100% live delivery prepaid. Get Gus's Aids on Poultry—sent free each month.

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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" "LIVE AND LAY" BABY CHICKS

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 207 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

LET us ship you our chicks, $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

PRICES DELIVERED	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White and Brown; Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff Partridge, B. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. and R. C. Reds, B. Orpingtons, S. L. and W. Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50	130

Heavy Mixed.... 10c. Light Brahmas.... 18c. B. J. Giants.... 25c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.

EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY Box 10 COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Accredited—Big Layers

We have found 300-egg birds in this strain. They are from British Columbia breeding of same blood as the world's record hen Maizie that laid 351 eggs in a year. Our literature tells the whole story. Read about our stock.

BARRED ROCKS—British Columbia Breeding. High egg production. Some of our chicks have almost 100% B. C. Blood.

WYANDOTTES—Martin's Regal-Dorcas. Foundation flock averaged over 200 eggs.

S. C. R. I. REDS—B. C. and Rucker strains. Good color, type and high egg production. Prices reasonable. Write today.

F. G. Ketner ERLAY POULTRY FARMS, Box 4, Delaware, Ohio A. L. Everitt

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending March 19, 1928, with comments of the director:

A good poultryman is known by the quality of the young stock he raises. The Most critical period in growing good chicks is the first few days in the brooder-house. No single factor in chick management is of greater importance than heat control. No condition is so quickly reflected in stunted, unthrifty chicks, as improper temperature, especially when large numbers, say 300 or more, must be brooded with one stove.

Large numbers, however, may be brooded with success if correct and uniform temperature is maintained. Proper temperature protects the health and insures the comfort of the chick. Uncomfortable chicks won't eat, and unhealthy chicks can't digest what they do eat. It is the poultryman's task to keep these two team-mates, appetite and digestion, always "on the job."

Proper brooder temperature is for the first week not less than 95 degrees one inch above the floor, at the edge of the hover. Care must be taken to teach the chicks where the heat is. In natural brooding, discomfort is evidenced by a "cheep" from the chick. The hen responds with a "cluck," and between the two satisfactory conditions are established. No brooder stove is provided with an automatic "cluck" and chicks must be taught to go to the hover to get warm. It is best to confine chicks for two or three nights within a circle of inch-mesh wire, about two feet outside the hover rim. After this they may have the run of the house.

Do not try to keep the entire pen warm. Ideal brooding conditions are met by having a hot stove in a cool room. Mash boxes and water fountains should be kept some distance from the stove. Open windows in the front of the house admit direct sunlight, and improve ventilation, keeping the litter dry and the air fresh. Chicks raised under such conditions eat more, feather better, develop more evenly and harden off with less trouble.

Hover temperature may be reduced about 5 degrees a week. If chicks are run outdoors, on the ground or on a platform, it will be safest to confine them near the entrance, until they have learned how to get into and out of the house.

"Profitable pullets come from quality chicks," but inbred qualities can develop only when skill and "hen sense" combine in providing favorable conditions.—Locke James, Instructor Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the twentieth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,348 eggs or 62.1 per cent. This is an increase of 299 eggs, or a 4.2 per cent gain over last week's production. Total production to date since Nov. 1, 1927, is 43,478 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns—Belcoe Poultry Farm, N. Y., 60; Barnes' Hollywood Strain Leghorns, N. Y., 59; Elmview, Pa., 59; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 58; Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 57; W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich., 57.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 731; Warren's Farm, Mo., 713; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 692; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 642; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 640; The Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 635.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 823; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 667; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 623; Frank M. Corwin, N. Y., 554.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 324; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 313.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. C. Jones, Del., 593; Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 526; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 515.

White Plymouth Rocks.—William R. Speck, N. Y., 529; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 510.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Mar. 13	60	28	Partly cloudy
Mar. 14	56	42	Foggy
Mar. 15	52	30	Clear
Mar. 16	43	29	Cloudy
Mar. 17	66	32	Clear
Mar. 18	38	34	Rain
Mar. 19	46	30	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 37c; brown, 35c; medium, 30c.

Corn Beef

To 100 lbs. of beef, 8 lbs. salt, 4 ozs. saltpeter, 2 ozs. black pepper, 4 lbs. brown sugar, two pails water. Put all in boiler, bring to a boil, then put your meat in boiler and bring that to a boil. Remove and put in jar in cellar while hot, and then do it all that way. Weight it down with a clean stone. Pour brine over meat while hot. It is fine. MRS. E. E.

Vernon, N. Y.

JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

BABY CHICKS

CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

Chicks, $8 per 100 and up

100% live delivery to your door. Our 24-page Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free. Our Chickens are hogan tested.

	25	50	100	500
White, Buff, Brown and Black Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Special Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	40.00
Heavy Broilers	3.75	6.50	12.00	59.00

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS

Good as Gold

C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 12c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 14c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Wyan., 14c; Buff Orps. 15c; Heavy asst., 11c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.

Write for free literature

Butler Chick Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box B, Butler, Ind.

BRAMBLE'S *HIGH-QUALITY* **Baby Chicks**

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White and Brown Leghorns
Mixed—

Immediate delivery

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308, Chestertown, Md.

OSSEGE-BIG C.O.D. CHICK OFFER

Pay the postman when you get your chicks. Pure-bred selected stock with fine breed type and laying ability. **Big Catalog Free.** Write for our illustrated catalog which tells all about our chicks and our C.O.D. plan of shipment. Write today. **We also furnish 2 and 6 weeks old chicks.**

J. W. Ossege Hatchery, Dept. 27, Ottawa, O.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS BOX 60 WALDEN, N. Y.

Member International Baby Chick Association

STATE ACCREDITED TESTED FOR T. B. AND B. W. D.

	100	300
W. Leghorns	$12.50	$36.75
Barred Rocks, Reds	15.00	43.50
W. Rocks, B. Orpingtons	16.00	46.50
White Orpingtons	17.00	49.50

Heavy laying flocks on free range. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Member I. B. C. A.

A. B. HATCHERIES SAYBROOK, ILL.

CHICKS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free.

BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

FREE POULTRY BOOK

Concretely written, attractively illustrated, and intensely interesting. Most valuable catalog that we have yet published. Virtually filled with cashable ideas on brooding, feeding and poultry management. Describes our chicks and a service to you built upon 14 years of aggressive effort. Your copy mailed **FREE** immediately upon request. Write for it.

Fairfield Hatchery, Lock Box 509, Lancaster, O.

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"There IS a Difference in Chicks"

"The chick-buying public," says Prof. W. H. Rice, University of Maryland, "after sad experience is beginning to learn that in chicks there is a difference. The quality of chicks largely depends upon the producer of them." Dependable Chicks from a reliable hatchery are what we have been delivering for 36 years. All flocks inspected by licensed veterinarian.

Immediate April Deliveries in All Varieties

42,000 Chicks Every Week	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$7.75	$14	$70.00
Brd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.75	16	77.50
W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes	10.50	20	97.50

To get the cream, add 4c per chick and say "Special Matings."

We prepay charges and guarantee 100% live delivery, plus a satisfied customer. Illustrated Folder Free.

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box R, Stockton, N. J.
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner Since 1892

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

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MacKellar's Charcoal For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely. R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Cypher's Incubators** 2—390 size, at $30 ea. 1—144 at $18, crated, complete and A-1 condition. JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

FOULS KILLER Cures or money back, also prevents loss. Testimonials. Check 60c or $1.25 delivered. HAVAGOLD CHEMICAL CO., West Valley, N. Y.

S. C. RED COCKERELS Pedigreed from 256 to 301 egg stock, $5.00 to $7.00. Eggs, $8.00 per 100. Discount on large orders. ANNA M. JONES - - HILLSDALE, N. Y.

ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS The result of years of building and breeding. All types of heavies, 14c; light breeds, 12c. Catalogue. 100% live delivery. MILTON POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, Milton, Pa.

FOR PEDIGREED, TRAPNESTED **S.C.W. LEGHORNS and J. B. GIANT CHIX** Write to C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

PRODUCTION BRED LEGHORN **CHICKS** Wyckoff Foundation. No Pullet Breeders. $175-1000. $18-100. ADAM SEABURY, Evergreen Poultry Farm, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

Rose Comb White Leghorns No frozen combs. Best of Winter Eggs, $1.50 per 15. $2.50 per 30. B. W. BIRD, Kirkwood, N. Y.

EGGS and CHICKS Reds and S. C. W. Leghorns. Farm raised and bred for business. FRED H. TUTTLE - Manlius, N. Y.

Why Not try my electrically hatched chix. Stock not better than the best, but N. Y. State Certified, 8 years. No White Diarrhea. F. H. TIBBETS, New Hartford, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS Large type S. C. W. Leghorns from our free range flock. $10 per 100. Special price on large lots. 100% guarantee. Circular. MEADOW VIEW POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville Penna.

Jersey Giant Chicks Free from B.W.D., State Tested, trapnested, Trapnest records up to 247 eggs. Pedigree chicks extra with every order. Delivered weekly, $25 per 100. Jaybeegee Poultry Farm, Slocums, R. I.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS Blue Ribbon Winners. Write for Mating List. MRS. ROBERT C. LANNING - Washington, N. J.

Black Giant Chicks State Certified and blood-tested breeders. Also Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Our Chicks live, grow and pay. ARTZDALE FARM, Woodstock, Va.

BUFF ROCKS Won 1st Old Pen at Madison Square 1927. Utility Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Exhibition, $7.50. H. N. CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

Barred Rocks Laying Pullets. Write for price and quantity. GEO. K. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Hatching eggs. Choice breeding stock. BRUSH & SON, Milton, Vermont.

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FOR SALE **HORNING'S** BOURBON RED TURKEY'S EGGS. Order early. FLONA HORNING, Owego, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Large Beautiful Bronze Toms** MATTISON Interlaken, N. Y.

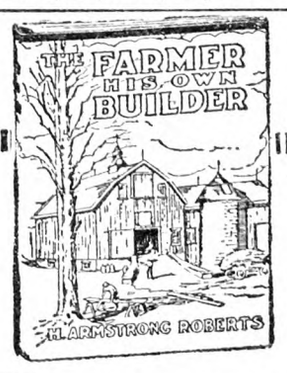
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lots, $28. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Yearling Bronze Tom Turkeys from prize winning stock, $12 ea. GIRDLE RIDGE FARMS, Katonah, N. Y.

For Sale—Pearl Guineas, $2 each. BROOKWOOD FARM Bound Brook, N. J.

AUSTRALORPS hatching eggs and baby chicks for sale. Mating list. The Apyrstropher Farm, Box 279, Huntington, N. Y.

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.



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THE HENYARD

Mash for Chicks

Is the following mixture good for little chicks just hatched, and would it be all right till they can eat cracked corn: 200 lbs. oat flour or oat flakes, 200 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. bran and shorts, 200 lbs. cornmeal, 100 lbs. blood meal, 25 lbs. charcoal? E. C.

I should not care for the blood meal in your mash and the middlings, bran and shorts, as ordinarily to be purchased are apt to be pretty much the same thing under different names. I think that you will find the following mash cheaper, more simple and at least as good: 50 lbs. each of yellow cornmeal, wheat bran, white wheat middlings and either ground heavy oats or ground oatmeal, to which is added 25 lbs. each of dry skim or buttermilk, and 25 lbs. of high-grade finely ground meat scrap. If you have plenty of liquid skim or buttermilk to feed, the dry milk may be omitted from the mash. There are numerous variations from this formula that would be good; you might double the amount of cornmeal, possibly to advantage. With this mash, chicks should have plenty of tender green food and an outdoor run in the sunshine. If oats are used, they should be finely ground or have the coarse hulls sifted out for very young chicks. Unless weighing at least 40 lbs. to the bushel, it is better to use the ground oatmeal if this is available. Oatmeal and oat flakes are practically the same thing. M. B. D.

Feeding Broilers and Roasters

I am about to start raising chickens for broilers and roasters. I am thinking of White Wyandottes as a breed. Could you give me an idea of the best feeds for the quickest growth and fattening, what to start them with and keep them growing? L. W. M.

Chicks to be raised for broilers or roasters should be fed as other chicks are up to the time of finishing for their special purposes. What are called growing mashes and the usually fed hard grains are given to produce sturdy frames upon which fat may be deposited later in the finishing process. There are any number of formulas for these, all suitable and each preferred by some poultrymen. There are excellent commercial mixtures and formulas are given from time to time in these columns. Broilers are usually sold at from 8 to 12 weeks of age and, during the last ten days or two weeks of that time are penned up and fed upon a special fattening ration, of which cornmeal makes up the greater part. If milk in some form is added in liberal quantity to this ration, the quality of the product is improved. Roasters are also fed as fowls to be kept for laying purposes, the idea being to raise them as economically as possible, while giving them good growth and sturdy frames. Before going to market, they also should have a fattening ration while confined to small quarters.

M. B. D.

Poor Laying

I have about 200 hens and am getting only 15 eggs a day; about half pullets. I am feeding all the mash they will eat, about 18 lbs. per day, and giving them two parts buckwheat, two parts whole corn, two parts cracked corn, one part of oats, feeding about 20 lbs. per day. They have oyster shells, grit and sprouted oats, and all the fresh water they will drink. Pullets were hatched in April-May.

New Jersey. G. J. P.

You should certainly be getting more than 15 eggs a day from 100 pullets now; 50 eggs daily would not be too many to expect. You do not give the composition of your laying mash but seem to be feeding well. The number of pounds fed daily does not matter much, the birds should have all that they will eat. If they do not eat the mash readily, you may be giving too much grain in the morning and will find it better to feed that very scantily as morning feed, thus making the hungry birds consume more of the mash. They should have all the hard grain that they will eat at night, however. Many poultrymen do not feed grain at all in the morning. The laying mash should contain meat scrap or dry milk in sufficient quantity to supply the need for animal protein and all good formulas provide for this. M. B. D.

Rosemont Chicks

32,000 Barred Rocks
28,000 R. I. Reds
25,000 Wh. Leghorns

Quick Deliveries

Rosemont Distinctive Chicks are fully up to expectations this April—strong-boned, deep-fluffed and bright-eyed. Back of them are 17 years of consistent breeding for vigor and sustained egg production.

April is the last month in which to start early fall layers. You can't afford to lose a day. Order now at our

Low April Prices	*50*	*100*	*500*
White Leghorns	$7.50	$15	$72.50
Brown Leghorns	8.50	16	77.50
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.50	16	77.50
W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks	9.50	18	87.50
State Certified Jersey Blk. Giants	14.00	27	132.50

Prepaid post

Complete satisfaction guaranteed

Remember, we could not have advertised in The Rural New-Yorker for 17 years unless our stock and methods were right.

5,000 Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 10 Wks. Old, Ready April 18, 90c ea., f.o.b. shipping point

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Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

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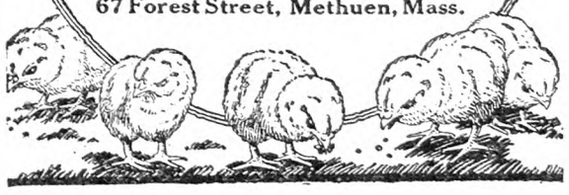
S.C. White Leghorns

Right Methods Bring Success

We have hundreds of customers who started with 25 or 100 Lord Farms Chicks, and now order in thousand lots. These people have made money by applying the methods explained in our Year Book. Write for your copy of the 1928 edition.

Sold Out Until April 20th
The demand is keeping us booked well ahead, but we may be able to fill your order for late April. Or you can place May reservations at reduced prices.

LORD FARMS
67 Forest Street, Methuen, Mass.



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Hatching Eggs and Pullets
S. C. R. I. Reds
S. C. White Leghorns
Write for Circular and Prices.
Every breeder blood tested by State Veterinary College. N. Y. State certified, supervised and standard grades. Good chicks are cheaper than cheap chicks.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar R. D. 2 Hudson, N. Y.

HILLSIDE CHICKS
WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed.....8c	Owen's Strain Reds, 14c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 10c	S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 14c
Rocks and Reds, 12c	Heavy Mixed.....10c

Half cent less on 500 lots.
One cent less on 1,000 lots.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	12.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Southern Delaware Baby Chicks Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds, from State Supervised breeders for your protection. Sunny moderate climate helps us to hatch strong chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices and guarantee delivery. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Del.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and may Chicks. Catalog. Ridgeway Poultry Farm, *M. A. Campbell*, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

Accredited Chicks, C. O. D.
Pay for Chicks When You Receive Them.
Especially Selected, Accredited Stock
BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE
Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today.
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The Henyard

What Shall We Do About Poultry Diseases?

What to do about poultry diseases is the question that many poultrymen will have to answer soon if they are to avoid the troubles that have occurred during the past few years. There is the question of the control of coccidiosis and intestinal worms by use of sanitary concrete yards; there is the question of the blood test for white diarrhea and there is the question of the source of the young stock which many poultrymen will have to decide for themselves soon.

The annual loss caused by these diseases stamps them as the most important of all our present day chick diseases. Contrary to the common opinions of many poultrymen there is no relation between these diseases. White diarrhea occurs during the first six weeks of the chick's life and after that period the danger from this disease is past. On the other hand, coccidiosis and intestinal worms do the most damage after the birds are six weeks of age and after they have been first allowed to go out on the ground.

Since most poultrymen are well acquainted with the symptoms of these diseases, and since the symptoms of all of these troubles are more or less similar they will not be discussed here. One can never be certain, anyway, and the only safe procedure to follow is to send some diseased birds to your State college for examination. A careful examination of the diseased birds under a microscope will quickly locate the trouble.

As in the case of contagious diseases in general, prevention is more important than cure. Those who insist on raising poultry on the same ground year after year will sooner or later suffer great losses from one or more of these troubles. This will often be the case even if an attempt is made to plow and lime the yards, as this is not a very effective way of removing disease infection from the soil. The best known system is the regular annual rotation of poultry runs supplemented by soil cultivation and the growth of crops on the land. On many farms where the soil has become excessively contanimated it may be necessary to put the birds on concrete yards so that disinfection will be possible and yet the chicks will have an opportunity to benefit by the direct ultra-violet rays of the sun.

Those who expect to stay in the poultry business will have to consider ways and means of more thoroughly disinfecting the poultry houses where these troubles have been present. Good concrete floors in the houses are the only ones that one can really be safe with and these must be thoroughly disinfected whenever these troubles start. If board floors must be used, then scrubbing them with hot lye solution every few days may help to keep them clean. Some arrangement should also be made to keep the birds away from the dropping boards and also to keep the feed and water free from contamination with droppings. It may also be necessary to discontinue the feeding of scratch grain in the litter. This practice certainly increases the danger of the birds taking these troubles in with the feed. The trouble in this case may be avoided by either feeding the scratch grain in troughs or hoppers or one may follow the practice that has been successfully tried by some poultrymen and feed an all mash ration.

In case of an outbreak of any one of these troubles on the poultry farm the healthy birds should be removed immediately to clean ground. Then, remembering that several of the apparently healthy birds may be discharging the infection in the droppings, one should systematically clean and disinfect the houses. Clean the houses and scrub the floor with a solution of hot lye at least twice a week. The litter and droppings, removed from the house, of course must not be left in a place where they will be accessible to the birds. Burning of this litter in this case is the only safe means of disposal.

In place of the hot lye solution for disinfection one may use iodine suspensoid diluted 20 times with water, using two gallons of the dilute solution for each 100 square feet of floor space. In the case of either hot lye or iodine suspensoid the floor should be scrubbed with a stiff brush. After the scrubbing is complete the floor should be sprayed with a good coal tar disinfectant. The dropping boards should also be treated in this way if the birds have access to them.

A few other suggestions that poultrymen who have trouble with these diseases may like to follow are also given herewith. Chicks should be kept in as small flocks as is practical, for these troubles often will not spread from one flock to another rapidly. Every effort should be made to keep the litter or the soil around the watering utensils dry. This may be done by the use of a platform that can be easily cleaned or by placing the drinking utensil on a pile of coarse gravel. Land that has been fertilized with poultry manure is not safe for poultry range. Sunshine and dry air are the best means of clearing the soil of contamination.

The correct feeding and general care of the chicks will of course have its effect on the control of disease. A complete ration, properly balanced with one per cent cod-liver oil added, will stimulate rapid growth. Plenty of green food and milk in some form in liberal quantities will give the chicks increased resistance against diseases in general. L. H. WOODWARD.

Warsaw, N. Y.

Feeding; Peat Moss Litter

I am feeding as follows: Scratch feed, 3 qts. to about 60 fowls in litter mornings. At night all they will clean up in troughs; use lights. Scratch feed, two parts whole corn, two parts cracked corn, one part oats, 1½ parts wheat, 1½ parts barley by bulk. Dry mash before them at all times as follows: 3 lbs. bran, 3 lbs. cornmeal, 3 lbs. ground oats, 3 lbs. fine feed, 1¼ lbs. dried milk, little scrap, 1 pt. Alfalfa leaf meal, 1 pt. cut clover, ½ pt. ground bone, 1 pt. charcoal, little salt. To four times this amount I add 1 pt. cod liver oil mixed thoroughly. I find some of the droppings a light yellowish brown and quite frothy. Recently a number have gone out of condition; some are dying. Open front house, sanitary conditions good. Oil thickens in cold weather and thin by putting jug in pail of hot water. Not an amateur, have been using same feeds several years without any trouble.

In using peat moss for litter, would there be any danger of the fowls getting too much of the moss if scratch feed was fed in the litter? We use straw on top. G. A. E.

Massachusetts.

I see nothing in your method of feeding that should cause trouble. You may be feeding unnecessary amount of cod liver oil; 1 per cent by weight, or practically one pint to each 100 lbs. of mash, is usually sufficient for laying fowls that are well cared for. Autopsies upon some of the dead birds might reveal the cause of the deaths, it probably cannot be told from external symptoms alone.

Complaints are made of baby chicks picking up too much of the peat moss litter when first placed in their brooders, and it is evidently necessary sometimes to guard against this, but I do not think that mature fowls could well suffer from this source. M. B. D.

Poultry Points

March and April and very early in May are the preferred months for hatching chicks in the Northern States. Late chicks are handicapped.

"Why purchase chicks from a farm miles away when there are real breeders nearby?" asks the head of a poultry department. It is an advantage to be able to see the stock and know what you are getting, though distance is no evidence of inferiority.

They weigh the eggs now, as well as count them.

"Don't gamble on cheap chicks" is pretty good advice. A poor chick cannot make a good hen and poor hens make poor poultrymen.

A chick hatched from a hen's egg may not be as good as one from the egg of a pullet, but it starts off with advantages that it should maintain if from as good stock.

The all-mash system of feeding poultry, from incubator to market, is at least attracting attention and many reports are favorable.

To Raise Healthy Chicks Brood them *Indoors* with CEL-O-GLASS

THE warm, moist conditions of the ground during April and May breed coccidiosis, gapes and intestinal worms which are the cause of most chick troubles. Instead of turning chicks out during this dangerous period, brood them indoors in houses equipped with CEL-O-GLASS windows and curtains.

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W. H. Allen, the noted poultry authority, formerly connected with the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station is now associated with us. Write him about your poultry problems. His services are at your disposal.

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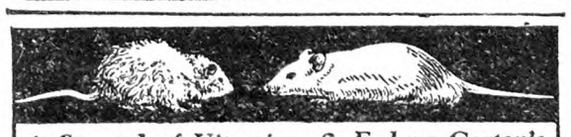

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Changing Incubator Heating

Can I take a hot-water heated incubator and make a dry-air heated one of it? The boiler has been mended by some one who did not know how to do it, and I should like to take the hot-water tank out and use just lamp for hot air. I have no lamp. What kind is needed? MRS. F. H. D.

East Brookfield, Mass.

It does not seem to me that you will be very likely to make a success of this attempt to transform a hot-water into a hot-air incubator, though it is possible that you might make a small machine work satisfactory. If you can have the boiler mended and continue it as it was originally construced, it is probable that it will be more dependable. Incubators are too apt to give unsatisfactory results when made and run according to original plans; for an amateur to rebuild one and change its type would be taking quite a risk if the eggs to be hatched were valuable. If you wish to try this, however, you can use the lamp you speak of or have your tinsmith make a similar lamp, using a good burner and metal chimney, which he can easily make. Incubator lamps may be purchased from the incubator makers; there is nothing of special construction about them that calls for more than ordinary skill in lamp making, though they should be well made and fitted with strong substantial burners and properly fitted chimneys. The makers of the incubator that you propose to transform may be able to supply a lamp as cheaply as you can get one elsewhere. M. B. D.

White Wyandottes That Lay White Eggs

There is at hand a rather peppery letter of protest from a reader who objects seriously to a recent statement that fowls of heavy weight lay brown eggs, and that all attempts to induce them to alter the color to a fashionable white have thus far been unsuccessful. This letter is from a breeder who says of his flock that it is made up of pure standard bred White Wyandottes that not only lay pure white eggs, but equal Leghorns as layers. Not having had an opportunity to verify or disprove his statements, we accept them, reserving only the right to judge for ourselves of the purity of color of the eggs and the dependability of this color in the product. As this breeder says that his is the first and only creation in general purpose fowls laying white eggs, we feel sure that he will grant us this slight measure of skepticism without feeling that we are doing him any injustice. There is no question that many heavy fowls lay light colored eggs, some of them that might be termed white, but this is far from being the general rule, or a dependable characteristic upon the part of the breed. It is well understood, however, that color of eggs is an inherited character and that it may be changed by continued and careful selection. There seems no evident reason why any of the heavy breeds might not, in time, be made to become layers of white eggs. Perhaps the amount of time that would be involved is the chief reason why it must be said of them that they are at least not common. The only question in this case is as to whether this has actually been done, a matter that would not seem at all difficult of demonstration. Our own opinion in the case, while perhaps wrong, jibes so accurately with that of an authority upon breeds and breeding in one of our State agricultural colleges that we quote him in full. In reply to a question, he says: "It has come to my attention several times during the past few years that breeders are advertising a white egg strain of Wyandottes. I have seen Wyandottes which lay a light colored egg, but have never seen one which could be classed as laying chalk white eggs as we think of white eggs in connection with White Leghorns. This does not mean, however, that white egg strains of White Wyandottes do not exist, as I think that it is entirely possible by very careful selection and mating to breed White Wyandottes which would lay white eggs." M. B. D.

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S. C. White Rocks....	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Barred Rocks...	4.50	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed.....	3.00	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

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Wh. Wyandottes...	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Rocks or Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Wh. Leghorns.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

BLOOD-TESTED
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS
15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.
MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3311, Harrisonburg, Va.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

(Cash or C.O.D.)	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

These chicks are carefully selected from our free range bred-to-lay flocks. We pay postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for our reduced price on large lots.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns..	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds.....	4.00	7.25	14.00
3-Week-Old Chicks—Leghorns....	7.00	13.00	25.00
Mixed or Broilers.....	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS
Big Hatches May 8-15-22-29.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at **$13** per 100, **$38** per 300, **$62** per 500, **$120** per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS
are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B.W.D. tested. Prices reduced on deliveries for latter part of April-May. Circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns...	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.00	4.00	7.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. **GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS
100% Delivery *MAY PRICES* Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds..	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

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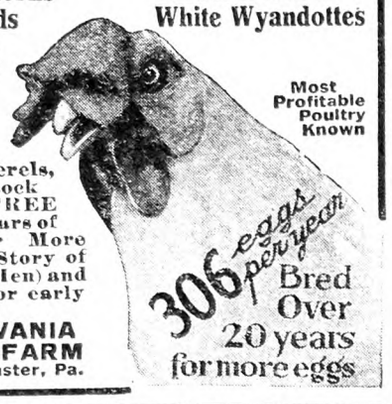
CHICKS MORGON-TANCRED STRAIN. Hatched from hen eggs. Lowest Prices. Every chick guaranteed. Write for circular.
LAYWELL FARM R. No. 5 BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS
Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
WM. D. SCOTT, Prop. HARRINGTON, DEL.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book orders now for after April 15th and May Chix.
$10.00 per 100 $47.50, 500 $90, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Send Order Now for May Chicks
May Prices, $10.00 per 100 $90.00-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

22 Years of Breeding Back this Ream Strain
22 years of building for more eggs, for winter laying power which gave the M. V. O. Farm, of Tonganoxie, Kansas, an average of 71% Nov. 1st to Feb. 1st, and similar results from hundreds of other practical poultrymen.
S. C. W. Leghorns Barred Rocks
S. C. R. I. Reds White Wyandottes
CHICKS
Eggs at Reduced Prices


Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock Write for FREE book, "22 Years of Breeding for More Eggs." (The Story of the 300-Egg Hen) and special offer for early orders.
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Box R. Lancaster, Pa.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL
for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.
GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.
You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

WEIKS BABY CHICKS
They cost no more and you will like them better. Breeding foundation based on high flash average.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00
Barred Rocks.....	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00
S. C. R. I. Reds....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00
Columbian Rocks ..	5.75	11.25	22.00	105.00

Mixed Chicks, $11 per 100
Send for free illustrated catalog and read about our guarantee 100%. Do it now.
WEIKS POULTRY FARM,
Kleinfeltersville, Box C, Penna.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Five extra chicks included with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black..... **$14** per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... **16** per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. **18** per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING. May, **$2** less; June, **$4** less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, **10c** Light and Heavy, **12c** Heavy, **14c.**
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.**

MONROEVILLE CHICKS
Buy your chicks from a hatchery that specializes in quality. We personally select all our breeders and make our matings. Only highest bred stock used. We operate our own incubators. You get our personal service throughout.
GET OUR NEW PRICES
Write for our free catalog and new prices. You will do better with Monroeville Chicks, yet they cost no more. We guarantee live delivery and know you will be satisfied. Write today for the catalog.
MONROEVILLE HATCHERY, Box R, Monroeville, O.
Cramer Bros., Proprietors.

CHICKS OF QUALITY
Culled and graded for heavy egg production

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	6.50	12
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.50	12
Mixed	2.25	4.50	8

100% live delivery postpaid. On orders of 500 ½c off per chick; 1000, 1c off per chick. Circular free.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R. D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns..	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.75	7.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

TRUSLOW
FORTY-FIVE years' experience back of every Chick shipped from TRUSLOW Farms. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Selected for high egg production; wonderful meat producers.
Write TODAY stating breed and number wanted so we can quote special prices. Illustrated catalog FREE.
TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Thorobred Chicks

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds -	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons -	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	4.00	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks - - -	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
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Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$10.00	$47.00	$ 90
Barred Rocks.....	12.00	57.00	110
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	12.00	57.00	110
S. L. Wyandottes	14.00	65.00	....
Heavy Mixed.....	10.00	47.00	90
Assorted Chicks.....	7.00	33.00	60
Light Mixed	8.00	37.00	70

Order from ad or write for catalogue.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS Pure bred, Blood tested free range breeders Leghorns, Anconas, **12c.** Rocks, Reds, **14c.** Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, **15c.** Black Giants, **20c.** 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending March 19, 1928:

During the twentieth week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 4,551 eggs was made, or an average of 65.93 per cent The production to date is 57,819 eggs.

Pen 44, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is high for the week with 61 eggs. Pen 15, a R. I. Red pen owned by A. D. Gilbert, New Jersey, is second with 59 eggs. Pen 6, a Barred Plymouth Rock pen owned by Lewis Farms, Rhode Island, and pen 26, a White Leghorn pen owned by L. C. Beall, Jr., Washington, are tied for third place with 57 eggs each.

Pen 19, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 1,060 eggs. Pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 889 eggs, and pen 57, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jersey, is third with 881 eggs.

Rules and regulations which will govern the 1928-29 New Jersey Egg-laying Contests are on the press now. There have been many inquiries concerning them, and the supervisor's desk has a large folder of letters in answer to which copies of these rules will shortly be sent. The egg-laying contest is very evidently being recognized as an indispensable part of the general poultry breeding and flock development program among modern, progressive poultrymen. Last Summer saw the present contests filled very early. Presumably the same thing will occur again this Summer. Present contestants should arrange for their reservation without delay. The thirteenth Vineland Egg-laying Contest will open on Nov. 1, 1928. The first Passaic County Egg-laying Contest will open on Nov. 1. The Bergen County Egg-laying Contest will discontinue in October. This contest has been conducted on leased property, and the lease expires after the conclusion of the present contest. The site will be used for city development purposes in all probability. The original scheme of egg-laying contests in this State was to locate one in the southern section, that was done in Vineland, and the other in the northern tier of counties, that was done in Bergen County. The Passaic County Egg-laying Contest will now be considered the North Jersey contest. It is to be located near Paterson, just a few miles distant from the present Bergen County Egg-laying Contest. Within a few weeks it is hoped that full plans and description of the new egg-laying contest plant will be ready for publication. Plans are moving forward rapidly for it. We live to learn. The department hopes to make the new plant the most modern and efficient egg-laying contest plant in the country. This year's contestants will be given first consideration up to July 15, so it is urged that whoever is planning to enter either of the New Jersey contests do not delay writing to the supervisor.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 611; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 610; Jarvis Poultry Farms, Md., 593.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 723; John G. Hall, N. J., 627.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,060; Gilbert's R. I. Reds, N. J., 605; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 602.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 889; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 881; Kwality Farm, N. J., 870.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, White Wyandottes, 624; Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 583; A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. Black Leghorns, 501; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 299.

Transmission of Disease Through Feed Bags

I have been asked by our farmers' co-operative board of directors to write you for ways and means to combat the spread of disease through the return of feed bags to our co-operative poultrymen and dairymen who have disease in their flocks or in their herds, seldom let it be known, and they return the second-hand bags to the cooperative to be used again over and over, and sent out here and there with feed. This doubtless spreads disease, and so keeps up the annual toll of epidemics in flocks of birds and herds of cattle. What can we do to combat this? Can the bags be disinfected, sterilized, or fumigated? How could the cooperative still take the farmers' bags and fumigate them and use them for feed again? Or should our 500 patrons sell their empty bags to the junk man and the cooperative buy new ones? W. W. V.
New York.

This is a very practical matter, but one in which I know of very little investigation as to the dangers incurred. There can be no doubt that such diseases as roup in poultry might be transmitted from a diseased flock to a healthy one by soiled feed bags, but there is considerable question as to whether it ever is so transmitted. It is

Hubbard Farms S. C. Red Chicks
have a reputation for
Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production
Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.
Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

USHER'S REDS WISE Poultrymen buy Profitable Chicks
Usher's Single Comb Reds are famous for early maturity and profitable production of large eggs. That is what they are bred for. Usher's Red chicks live and thrive under average good care. Our own system of care FREE with every shipment. 80% of our customers return year after year for more Usher's Red chicks. Circular free.
E. P. USHER, Jr. Box R Grafton, Mass.

R. I. REDS FROM "LITTLE RHODY"
Get some chicks from down where they know REDS. Standard weight, deep rich color, rapid growth, culled for production. Eggs, 25-26 oz. per doz. State Tested. Only 1,800 chicks per week. Real foundation stock. More profitable for broiler production than many at lower prices. Rapid growth and livable chicks is what counts. No fancy trade marks or high sounding names, no bunk. Correspondence and question solicited. Remember, it's not what you pay, but what you get for what you pay that determines value. Chicks for March, April and May, $6.50 per 25; $12.50 per 50; $25 per 100; $115 per 500.
PERCY H. TUCKER, Peace Dale, Rhode Island

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks
REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.
READ THIS
REDBIRD FARM. "From the baby chicks purchased from you March 3, we got the first egg July 14, at which time the largest cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 15 oz. By the end of August the pullets were laying between 50 and 60%. They are of good size and uniform color. We have never seen Reds that developed so rapidly and uniformly."—A. B. Roberts, Norway, Maine.
REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS
Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.
Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 30 Attleboro, Mass.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain S. C. R. I. REDS BABY CHICKS
Day old to ten weeks old. Stock free from white diarrhea. State tested. Write for circulars and prices.
SCOTT POULTRY FARM Box R GROTON, MASS.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Vt. Certified, Bred, Grown, Breeders tested 100% free from White Diarrhea. Cockerels used from 200-egg hens. 300 pullets hatched Feb. 5th. 2000 chicks each week. Circular with prices.
ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, HARTLAND, VT.

RED CHICKS THAT LIVE
Almost no loss in chicks now under my brooders. New Hampshire University certifies to 100% clean test. This strain is of good size and color and lays lots of big eggs. BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE.
PITMAN FARM - - New Boston, N. H.

R. I. REDS 12c, Heavy Mixed 10c, Ducklings, 25c. Under 50 add 1c. Safe delivery guaranteed. **I. W. MOYER Cocolamus, Pa.**

Tiffany's Superior Ducklings
Mammoth Pekin Ducklings - - $17 per 50; $32 per 100
White Indian Runner Ducklings - $16 per 50; $30 per 100
Parcel Post Prepaid and Safe Arrival Guaranteed.
20th Year Producing Ducklings That Live. Catalogue.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM - R-34 - PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS
Large type, vigorous, exhibition quality. Production bred, grow heavier, economical. Catalog free.
25...$8.00, 50...$15.50, 100...$30.00, 1000...$280.
K. BORMAN Box 1 LAURELTON, N. J.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. **PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.**

DUCKLINGS from Mammoth Pekins
$30 per hundred, **EGGS, $12** per hundred.
L. & L. CANHAM R.F.D. 7 Albion, N.Y.

Limited Number **Muscovy Eggs, 25c ea.**
Good laying strain. **HERBERT J. BINGHAM, Box 27, Marion, Conn.**

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkey Eggs, $6 per 12 postpaid. Bronze Cobblers. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free. **Highland Farm, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.**

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$12.00, 100. Heavy Mixed, $10.00.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Barred Rock Chicks **$11.00** per 100, Heavy Mixed. **$9.00** per 100. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. **J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Pa.**

Barred Rock and White Leghorn BABY CHICKS
from Delaware's best breeding flocks. Price only, **$12** per hundred. 100% live delivery and parcel post prepaid.
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

SPRING IS TIME TO
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Here's easy flock control

NOW is the time when **worming flocks pays best.** It's extra profitable to have them worm-free during high egg production.

Here's the easy way that requires no individual handling. Egg production positively *not* slowed up. It's cheap, too. Gets rid of round worms—tape worms—*all* the common worms.

Get a bag of Pratts Poultry Worm Powder from your dealer on money back trial. Results guaranteed; order now.

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Write us for our FREE fact book — PROFIT FROM POULTRY 1928

55 years of success and fair dealing behind the Pratt guarantee. See your dealer for a money-back trial of any Pratt remedy.

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VITA BRAND
COD LIVER OIL
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A vitamin-tested oil specially prepared to stimulate healthy growth of young chicks.

Barrel (40 Imperial or 48 U. S. Gallons) ..	$40.00
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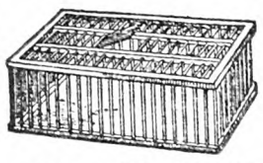

Original Hickory Rod, Spring Door Coops. For handling and shipping Poultry.

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Brightwood, Virginia

12,000 Hens Mated to Pedigreed Males

MAIZIE WORLD'S RECORD HEN

Males heading our flocks are from dams with records of 200-273 eggs. Get our catalog which tells all about our especially bred White Leghorns. Two sons of Maizie, the world's record hen, are in our flocks. Over 210 hens made over 200 eggs in trapnest under Ohio R. O. P. on our two breeding farms. All chicks Ohio accredited. Write for details. Prices are right and our stock unusual.

LAYON LEGHORN FARMS, R. 6, St. Clairsville, Ohio

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
The Best Popular Breeds on Free Range

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00	75.00	.....
Broilers, Assorted	11.00	52.50	100.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

TWO Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 27 years.

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS!
Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux, White Kings a specialty. *All other breeds. Send stamps for catalog and price list.*
Allston Squab Co. 83 N. Beacon St. ALLSTON, MASS.

thought that the virus of the disease may be carried on the clothing or shoes of attendants or the feet of domestic animals, but, in the nature of the thing, it is difficult to show that this does actually occur. Soiled coops in which healthy fowls are confined are also blamed for the transmission of this disease, which may be taken as a type of the transmissible poultry diseases. There are several reasons why such transmission of disease as is suggested does not seem likely to occur, even though possible. One is that these bags do not come in direct contact with the animals fed from them, under ordinary circumstances, and thus are not likely to be directly soiled by discharges from sick animals. Another is that disease germs die after drying and exposure to the air and bags contaminated by them would by no means necessarily convey the infection through later contents.

In the case of cattle, I do not know of any common diseases that would be likely to be conveyed through these bags. When such virulent infections as that by foot and mouth disease occur radical preventive measures are enforced generally. Contagious abortion is more to be feared, perhaps, than any other cattle disease likely to be conveyed from herd to herd, though mastitis or garget and certain diarrhoeal diseases are communicable through the discharges from the animal's body. It is from such discharges that contagion comes and the part of the stable behind the stanchions, rather than that in front, is the danger zone. Perhaps this is the reason that feed bags are no greater source of danger than they are.

To disinfect bags after each use would be a laborious and rather expensive measure. Soaking in any of the commonly used disinfectant solutions would disinfect them, but some of these, such as the coal tar disinfectants, would probably taint the feed put into them afterward. A one to one thousand solution of corrosive sublimate would be an active and not expensive disinfectant, but the bags would need rinsing in clear water afterward. Live steam in a closed chamber would probably be the most convenient and effective disinfectant ordinarily available, but would require a steam boiler of sufficient capacity for the work. On the whole, it seems to me that reasonable care in keeping the bags from becoming soiled, the discarding of badly soiled ones and general measures of clealiness are a sufficient protection from possible dangers of disease communication through feed bags. That there is a possibility of such communication cannot be denied, but that it often occurs seems very doubtful.

M. B. D.

The Scrub Rooster

The scrub rooster should go. All he eats is wasted. He crows and makes the chicken thief and fox think of chicken, and lets them know where they are. The infertile egg will keep for a long time, but the germ in the fertile egg will start to develop, and when it stops decay commences and that is what causes bad eggs.

It is said that a hen lays only one egg a day, but there are so many days that the scrub hen does not lay it makes her unprofitable. There are enough well-bred hens of different breds to supply all the eggs needed for hatching. It takes good judgment, time, and money to develop a good strain of laying hens. So do not be backward to pay a good price for good stock. They are worth the price.

ELIAS GATES.

MEMBER AMERICAN BABY CHICK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

Glaser's Pure Breeds
AMERICA'S LEADING STRAINS

Carefully Bred and Culled

HIGHEST QUALITY — LOWEST PRICES

FOUNDATION males from Trapnested and Pedigreed TANCRED and WYCKOFF S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production, SHEPPARD'S "FAMOUS" LAYING ANCONAS and TORMOHLEN'S BROWN LEGHORNS: Chicks at $12 per 100; $57.50 for 500, and $110 for 1,000.

Foundation males from THOMPSON'S "RINGLET" and HOLTERMAN'S "ARISTOCRAT" Barred Rocks, PAPE'S BLACK MINORCAS, White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Chicks $14 for 100; $67.50 for 500; $130 for 1,000.

Finest Quality SILVER LACED and WHITE WYANDOTTES, and BUFF ORPINGTONS: $15 for 100; $72.50 for 500; and $140 for 1,000.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, $15 for 100; $72.50 for 500; $140 for 1,000.

ASSORTED HEAVY BREEDS at $12 a hundred.
ASSORTED LIGHT BREEDS at $10 a hundred.

MANY OF THESE CHICKS SHOULD WIN IN THE FALL AND WINTER SHOWS FOR YOU AND PROVE WONDERFUL LAYERS

Member of American Baby Chick Producers Assn. Reference: People's Banking Co. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad. or write for our Free Illustrated 4-color descriptive catalog. Our Flocks have the blood, breeding, hatching and care to insure vim, vitality and record laying for you.

GLASER HATCHERIES
Geo. M. Glaser, Mgr. Box 155-B McCOMB, OHIO

100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTPAID

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL-BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Baciliary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

	S.C.W. LEGHORNS	S.C.R.I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.
TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totaling less than $20, cash with order.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

Every Breeder Blood-Tested—Certified—Trap-Nested Under State Supervision

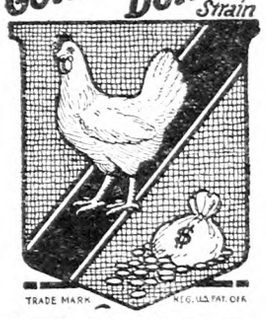
For eight years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollars Strain.

S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks and Pullets
Backed by Definite Performance Records

EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for four consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry," by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy. It's free, but worth a lot.

The Golden Dollar Strain



VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
Paul F. Smith, Prop. 8 Main Rd., Vineland, N. J.

NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX AND DUX
1, 2 & 3-week-old chicks at prices that will save you money

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your Winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings, at 13 cents and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

FOR BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS GET OUR FREE CATALOG

Member International Baby Chick Association

Niagara Poultry Farm, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Reference: State Bank of Ransomville*

FOR 39 YEARS

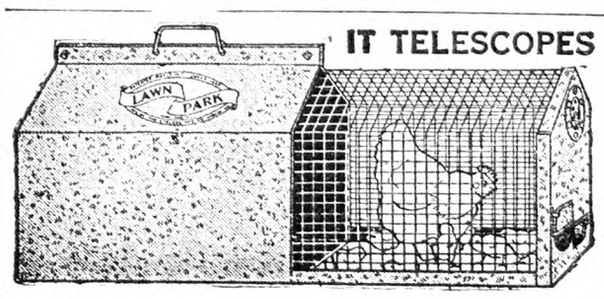
PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS

have been laying their way into popularity. Parks Strain, the strain of quality protected by U. S. registered trade mark, is America's oldest and greatest laying strain. Carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for Eggs and standard qualities since 1889. Made and hold most of the World's Certified Rock laying records. It has outlived hundreds of other strains because it is founded on high normal layers instead of a few phenomenal producers.

ORDER YOUR EGGS AND CHICKS EARLY

If you want shipment on any certain date you'll act wisely by placing your order early. **Remember** I personally select and mate every individual from which we sell eggs or chicks. Even our lowest priced grades have many generations of 200-egg breeding back of them. **Eggs for Hatching** packed in our scientific way will travel safely most anywhere. **Day Old Chicks**—We guarantee safe delivery and full count up to 72 hours journey. Before buying anywhere get our free catalog and latest prices.

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.
Member International Baby Chick Association



IT TELESCOPES "LAWN PARK" COOP Saves Your Chicks

The Wire Park, which pulls out like a drawer, gives hen and chicks fresh grass, air and sunshine during the day; closes at night and in storms. This coop meets every demand; portable, with removable floor for easy cleaning; roomy, light, durable, sanitary. PROOF AGAINST HAWKS, RATS, WEASELS, etc. Made of galvanized metal; repels vermin. Size, open, 18 in. x 24 in. x 48 in. Pays for itself in chicks and labor saved. Turn work into pleasure and profit.

Ask for Poultry Supply Catalog.

THE CYCLONE MFG. CO.
DEPT. 82 URBANA, INDIANA

4 CONSECUTIVE YEARS (Illinois State Accrediting) Means Something

For four successive years our stock has been inspected and passed by authorized state inspectors. The good effects of this rigid selection has been multiplied in our breeding work each year. Corn Belt chicks have the accumulated quality of four successive years of Accreditation. It makes a big difference. Consider this in buying your chicks.

This catalog is free. Send for it today

NOTE THESE LOW PRICES

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$6.50	$11.00	$31.50	$52.50	$100.00
Buff Leghorns & Anconas	7.00	13.00	38.50	62.50	120.00
Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds	7.75	14.50	43.00	70.00	135.00
R. C. Reds, W. & Bf. Rks., Blk. Min.	8.00	15.00	44.50	72.50	140.00
Buff & W. Or., W. Wyan., W. Min.	8.50	16.00	47.50	77.50	150.00
Light Brahmas, Buff Minorcas	9.50	18.00	53.50	87.50	170.00
Jersey Black Giants	10.50	20.00	59.50	97.50	190.00

Assorted $10.00 per 100; Heavies $12.00.

GET THIS FREE CATALOG

We want to send you one of our new catalogs that tells all about these chicks that will make money for you. Read in this catalog how we select and mate our breeders. Get the catalog. It tells about our special matings. You will find it helpful. It is free.

CORN BELT HATCHERIES D. K. ROTH & SONS, Owners Box 69 Gibson City, Ill.

"Modern" Chicks from Accredited Flocks

Quality Chicks—Winter Layers

Pure Breeds, Ohio Accredited, Modern Chicks are from Scientifically Selected Hens. Large Eggs. Broodiness Largely Eliminated. "Modern" Chicks Lay Fall and Winter Eggs. Cheap Chicks are High at any price. "Modern" Chicks would be profitable at high prices. Order from this ad. or write for catalog. Reference: Citizens Bank. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. America's Best Laying Strains.

	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rox, Reds (R. & S.), Buff Orps., & S. C. R. I. Whites	$15.00	$72.50	$140.00
White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	16.00	77.50	150.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	13.00	62.50	120.00

Assorted (all breeds), 10c each. Assorted all heavy, 12c each. White Pekin Ducklings, 28c each.

MODERN HATCHERY Box B MOUNT BLANCHARD, OHIO

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted, All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route 15 ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

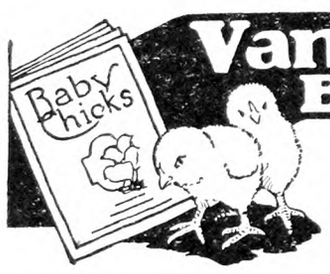
NATIONAL CHICKS—500,000 CHICKS FOR 1928

America's leading breeds and strains insure profits with National Chicks guaranteed to be as represented.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95

We have special mated pens in all these breeds. Send for our new illustrated catalog. All chicks sent postpaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery. References. Order at once. Delay is fatal.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS Box 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.



Van Duzer Baby Chicks Bred to Lay—Bred to Pay

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched. *We guarantee satisfaction. Write today!*

THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

PURE BRED CHICKS

We have something special to offer you. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES 101 MAIN ST., HOYTVILLE, OHIO

LARGEST LEGHORNS

BLOOD TESTED

in the U. S. Tom Barron English, large type Leghorns, bred for largest size. They resist disease, being stronger. They lay larger eggs, bringing higher market prices. They lay more winter eggs, being stronger, having the endurance for long distance laying. They lay more eggs yearly.

BABY CHICKS C. O. D.

on our special plan. Barron strain is one of world's oldest trapnested strains—has won at more International Egg Laying Contests than any other strain. Records to 308 eggs yearly back our chicks. Every bird BLOOD TESTED. Write for low prices on chicks and eggs. FREE CATALOG.

SAUDERS LEGHORN FARM BOX 29 GRABILL, INDIANA

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS "direct"

Large size husky chicks from Free range high producers Disease unknown on our farm. 285 to 312 breeding of large size chalk white eggs. 19 years breeding of white leghorns exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular

H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX R SODUS, N. Y.

ULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	14c
White Rock	13c
Barred Rock	12c
Heavy Mixed	9c

100% live delivery guaranteed.

JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$12	$57.50	$110
Brown Leghorns	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	12	57.50	110
S. C. R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110
Black Minorcas	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	8	37.50	70

CHIX

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS from heavy laying flock. Barred Rocks, 12c; Reds, 12c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 10c; Light Mixed, 7c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. B. W. AMEY • Cocolamus, Penna.

CHICKS

From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	12.00
S. C Rhode Island Reds	12.00
Light Mixed, $8: Heavy	10.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa. R. F. D. No. 3

CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Will ship C. O. D.					
S. C. Rocks	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. W Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.50	8.00	37.50	

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. Order direct from this ad. or write for circular.

FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM • COCOLAMUS, PA.

Space for Broilers; Grain for Poultry

I am going to raise 500 White Leghorn chicks up to broiler age in limited quarters. I am going to make a concrete platform or yard outside of brooder-house; will keep it covered with clean sand or loam. How large a house and how large a platform outside will I need? I am going to raise a few acr s of Spring grain and let the laying hens thrash it out in litter next Winter. What would be the best to raise, oats, peas and barley or oats, wheat and barley, or would you sow all four grains and buckwheat? How much of each to the acre should I sow, and what varieties of each grain would be best to sow together? P. H. W.

Greenwich, N. Y.

I should not care to keep 500 chicks to broiler age in a building less than 8x12 ft. in size, and should prefer one 8x14. The size of the outside yard is less material, but twice the area of the building would be none too much. Unless you are obliged to build your brooder-house on old contaminated ground, it will not be necessary to use a concrete platform for a year or two; that can be made later when needed because of contaminated soil. Any grain that you can raise successfully will be suitable, though buckwheat would be least valuable as litter and the amount in the unthrashed straw more than you would probably wish to give the hens. Oats will, I think, be likely to prove most satisfactory. The straw makes good litter and the grain is not very attractive to the fowls in large quantity, though valuable as a food. Your neighbors can best tell you how much seed to use to the acre on the ground that you will have for the purpose, the quantity to be used varies with the character and fertility of the soil as well as with the variety of grain seeded. M. B. D.

Pasteurized Milk for Chicks

Is pasteurized skim-milk a safe feed for laying hens? I would use it to moisten the mash. I have used new skim-milk in large quantities for years in raising my chicks. One year when the supply was cut off I substituted pasteurized milk, killed practically all the chicks. Since then I have been afraid of it. I can get it for one-quarter the cost of dried milk. I have read some station bulletins which say they get as good results from 14 per cent protein in poultry ration as from higher percentage. H. H.

Florida.

Pasteurized milk is supposed to be the safest kind of milk, having been heated sufficiently to kill all disease germs that might have found their way into it. Pasteurized milk will spoil (rot) however and may become a dangerous food if improperly cared for. It should be more carefully looked after than unpasteurized milk, as the very act of pasteurizing it destroys the lactic acid bacteria that produce souring and thus warn of unfitness for food. If you lost chicks from feeding pasteurized milk you doubtless had gotten hold of some that had spoiled without giving evidence to taste or smell of its condition. Unfortunately, pasteurization destroys not only any disease germs but the good germs that might better be left in the milk.

The tendency now is to cut down the amount of animal protein given in the laying mash, equally good results being secured with less and fewer cases of trouble with the egg producing organs developing. While many mash formulas still contain 20 per cent, or one-fifth part by weight of meat scrap, others probably equally good do not. It seems altogether likely that the feeding of this high protein animal food has been overdone in the past.

M. B. D.

RUB: "I'm making a collection of useless words. Can you help me?" DUB: "Here's a copy of the Congressional Record!"—Life.

MEADOWEDGE FARM
STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

LEGHORN CHICKS

Contest Records to be proud of.

We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

PORTER'S Certified Leghorns

Largest Certified Flock in State

The large chalk-white egg strain

Four 1st prizes at State Fair for best white eggs. Cup for champion production Leghorn pen. CHICKS—marvelous ones. Eggs, Males, Pullets. Free circular.

FARLEY PORTER, Box W, Sodus, N. Y.

Monroe
Orange County
New York

Standard Bred Utility

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS

Buy them from a leading commercial poultry Plant run for profit from the Egg Basket. We trapnest and select our breeders for the points a Poultryman wants. *Quality and Profits.* All breeding stock tested by N. Y. S. Agricultural College for White Diarrhea. Write for catalog and prices.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

HOFF'S "VITALITY" DAY-OLD CHICKS OF QUALITY

N. J. Certified and Blood Tested.

S. C. WH. LEGHORNS, BARRED P. ROCKS AND R. I. REDS.

The best that 40 years experience can produce. Catalog free My prices on QUALITY-CERTIFIED chicks will surprise you. D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box 115, Neshanic Station, N. J. *Member International Baby Chick Assn.*

SCOTT'S QUALITY CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns—Half Price—Now $12.50 Per 100.

ALFRED R. SCOTT Box 405 TOMS RIVER, N. J.

Over 20 years of culling. Egg laying contest record. Foundation stock. TOM BARRON improved each year. 1927 added breeders, cockerels and eggs from HOLLYWOOD and TANCRED FARMS, Washington.

MATTITUCK WHITE LEGHORN FARM

Barron-Hollywood Strain. N. Y. State Certified.
Trapnested under N. Y. State R. O. P.
Chicks Hatched from Breeders on our own Farm Only.

Baby Chicks 500 or more 18c each; Less than 500 20c each
CERTIFIED CHICKS 25c each

MILTON P. PHILLIPS Successor to ARTHUR H. PENNY
Box 422 Mattituck, N. Y.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS. Guaranteed. Prices and quality that please. Catalog free.

R. T. EWING - - ATLANTIC, PA.

CERTIFIED—B. W. D. FREE

Eggs and chicks from large, big egg White Leghorns, trapnested 10 years. Write for circular, also story of 325-egg hen.

ACREBRIDGE FARM
BOX R MARLBORO, MASS.

TANCRED PEDIGREED S.C. White Leghorns

Sires and Dams Records 254-312

CHICKS, $18, $21. EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.

Same lines as our contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. *Descriptive Catalog.*

PLANKS' POULTRY FARM Gettysburg, Pa.

CHIX

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

April $12.00 per 100 $110.00 per 1000
May 10.00 per 100 90.00 per 1000

Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

Get your chicks from the flock that produced the pens that won second place for two consecutive years in the New Jersey Egg Laying Contests. Breeders are selected for size, vigor, type and good production of large white eggs. Prices reasonable.

JOHN W. BOTTCHER MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS

From State Supervised Breeders.

ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del. *Catalogue.*

100% Pure Hollywood Strain

Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs

Priced Right

FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

WHITE HEN BREEDING FARM

N. J. Certified and R. O. P. Chicks from range reared large, productive White Leghorns.
Write for descriptive pamphlet.

J. P. VREELAND LITTLE FALLS, N. J.

Buying With Assurance S.C. White Leghorn Chicks, 45 acres free farm range. 18 years successful Breeder. 10 consecutive years N. Y. State Certification. Every Breeder Blood-Tested of Bacillary White Diarrhea, under supervision N. Y. State Veterinary College. We never breed from pullets. Catalogue on request.

HILL VIEW FARM, H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L.I., N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

White Wyandotte Chicks, $16 EGGS, $8.00. Won all first prizes Ohio State Fair, last 3 years. Real quality. Large catalog free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

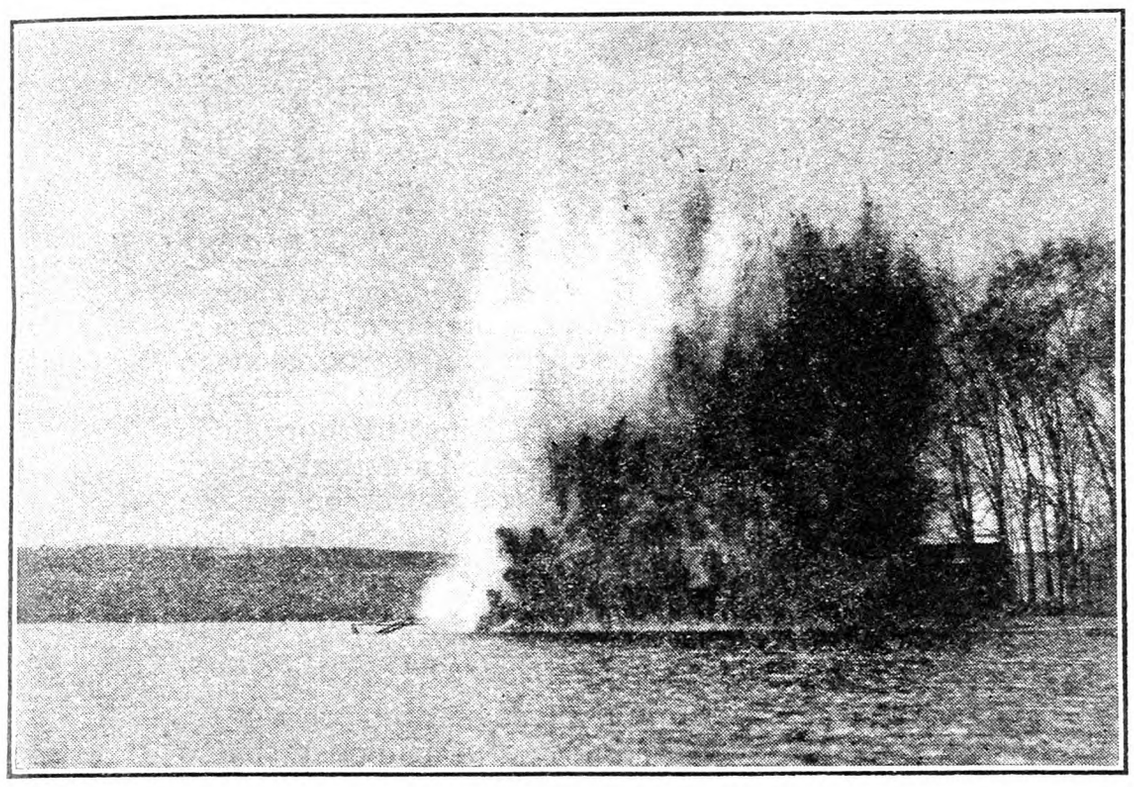
S. C. White Leghorns Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels. Write for catalog.

CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y RAHWAY, N. J.

What Dynamite Will Do

During the construction of the new water plant which has been installed at Keuka College, N. Y., we used a great deal of dynamite to blast our way through rock and water. The picture shows our biggest blast which we placed in Keuka Lake. The idea of this blast was to open a channel for the intake pipe which extends 350 feet into the lake; the outer end of this pipe lies in about 75 feet of water.

Setting this charge was a very nervous job. We set 90 charges 18 inches apart. At the end of the blast, near shore, we used eight stick of dynamite, and as we worked our way out on the plankway we reduced it. At the outer end three sticks, in all 175 pounds of dynamite. With this we used 90 caps. After setting it all, and with a careful inspection of the wiring, we shot the charge. It made very little noise and very little jar, and even the boat house, which shows in the picture, which was only about 20 feet from the blast was damaged very little—it only put one hole in the roof about four feet across it. There are five houses within 500 feet of where the blast was set and not even a window pane was broken. The water, mud, plank and stones went about 200 feet in the air, and after the blast was shot, we had a channel about six feet deep and 12 feet wide which was plenty deep and wide for the intake pipe.



When the Blast Was Fired

We also used good number of small charges. We blasted alongside of a house for our water main which was only about 12 feet from the house, and for about 200 feet along in front of the main buildings of the college which was only about 40 feet from the buildings, and these buildings have plenty of windows. In our using about 700 pounds of dynamite we did not break a window pane. It is some job sometimes to get your dynamite set so there is no danger. Most of the accidents are from the way dynamite is handled and used. AKSEL ANDERSEN.

Driving Circular Saw from Ford Motor

I have removed the body from a Ford roadster. I removed the legs from my buzz saw and bolted it to the car frame in such a way that it is operated by a pulley mounted on the drive shaft. It takes a very short belt, only about 2 ft. between the belt pulley, or about 5½ ft. of 6-in. belting. I have a belt tightener, but even then it is a job to keep the belt tight enough to prevent slipping on large sticks. I want to place the engine on a level with the saw shaft in line with the drive shaft, and couple the end of the sawed-off drive shaft to the end of the saw shaft, which protrudes through the fly-wheel about two or three inches. The drive shaft is 1⅛ in. in diameter and the saw shaft is 1 7-16 in. Would this be practical to make a direct drive saw rig? If so, how could I couple the shafts together? It is a 28-in. saw with a 75-lb. fly-wheel 30 in. in diameter.

Cohocton, N. Y. E. E.

A Ford motor, if in good condition, should make a very satisfactory power for operating a pole saw. A governor can be purchased for it if desired. The very short belt mentioned is a serious objection. Running vertically as it does is another cause for slipping, and it has to be run excessively taut, causing loss of power and occasionally hot bearings.

There would be no great difficulty, mechanically, in direct connecting the saw and motor. The coupling should be flexible, something like the fibre joints used in place of universals in the propeller shafts of some cars. Both shafts could be turned down to fit. The belt, however, acts as a safety valve in a way, slipping when for any reason the saw is suddenly checked. It is doubtful if the clutch would slip sufficiently to give this relief, although it might possibly be adjusted to do so. Would it not be possible to still retain the belt drive and by mounting the saw at one side of the car frame use a horizontal belt of greater length? This, with an idler placed on the slack side of the belt near the driven pulley, should stop undesirable slipping, at the same time leaving the belt free to slip should the saw become jammed.

R. H. S.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Continued on Page 593)

Butter. — Market steady, creamery extras, 49½c; firsts, 46 to 49c; seconds, 44 to 45c lb. Storage extras, 49c; firsts, 46 to 48c; seconds, 44 to 45c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 34c; mixed colors, 33c; white extras, 32c doz.; pullets, 30 to 32c; fresh eastern extras, 32c; undergrades, 27 to 29c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady; twins extras fresh, 28 to 29c; firsts fresh, 24 to 25c; extras held, 29 to 30c; firsts held, 27 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $9 to $9.25. Cal. small white, $8.90 to $9. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red Kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Limas, $8.25 to $8.50 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending March 24, 519,600 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 52c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 82 to 87c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c; terr., mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.02 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, 97c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 75c to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 85c.

Working Up That Lumber

On page 415 a reader asked for suggestions about working up some of his timber into crates and boxes for commercial fruit and vegetable use. Mr. A. I. Loop, of Erie County, Pa., an experienced fruit grower, makes the following comment:

The consumers of products such as mentioned by G. R. on page 415 are educated to demand product of first-class machinery and skilled workmen. The market wherein such product can be sold is continuously and thoroughly canvassed by manufacturers of such products. So after nearly 50 years experience in such manufacture I would suggest that as far as profit is concerned G. R. would better forget all about manufacture and let his little trees grow, unless he wants to make some of the product for his own personal use.

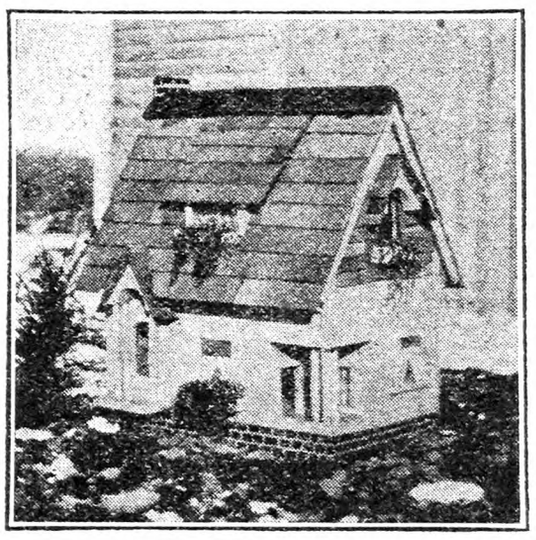
A reader in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., gives this experience:

I have been, and still am in G. R.'s position, but am succeeding gradually, in cashing in on my second growth, which in my case is poplar, cherry, elm and maple. Two years ago I cut up some poplar and elm, and made several hundred bushel crates. I advertised in the local paper, and had a sample crate at some principal store in several local communities. The higher commission I allowed the greater their efforts to sell. I am certain that the price on crates must be, and is, regulated by the demand. I use the poplar for the sides and ends. The bottoms and the bottom end slats are elm, as are also the corners, which are pieces of 2x2 ripped diagonally. This Winter I have cut enough slats for several hundred more crates, as I have orders for them. Some people say that wild poplar is useless, but in my estimation it makes a good light potato crate, if used together with elm or other more durable woods. Hope G. R. makes good on his second growth, and also hope that THE R. N.-Y. keeps to its present policy forever. S. K.

Conewango Valley, N. Y.

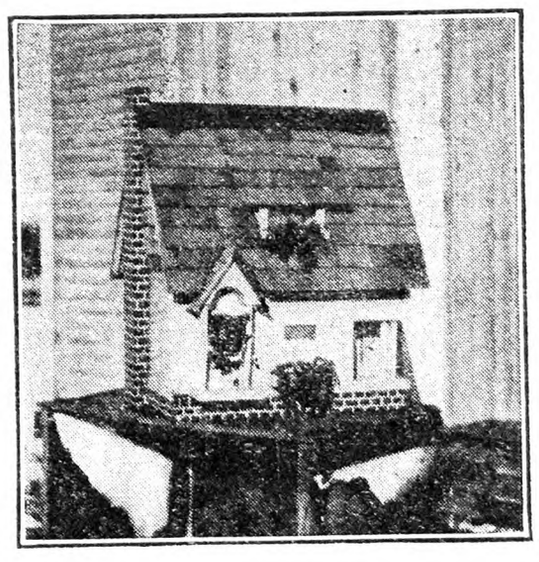
Building Bird Houses

I like anything and everything that pertains to farm life. I am sending views of the bluebird house I have enjoyed building this Winter. As you know a person in this snow-bound part of the country must do something besides eat and sleep, read and sew, I have been using the saw, hammer and square as a recreation.



An Elaborate Bird House

The house weighs around 45 lbs., has three rooms and is painted yellow. The vines are growing in dirt in the window boxes. The kitty you see in the one picture helped me build it so he is entitled to live in it until bird season arrives. The bird house represents a promise to a friend two years ago. I made myself one at that time.



Bird House Completed

MRS. OTTO ULRICH.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 595.

200-ACRE farm on State highway, edge large town, in South Central New York; good buildings, house suitable for inn; 30 head cattle, 2 horses, complete line of tools; $11,000, $2,000 down, balance easy. ADVERTISER 3867, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—12-acre poultry and fruit farm, new house, bungalow, 6 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light, city water, poultry houses, part woodland; see or write owner. HANDYSIDE, Plantsville, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SPECIAL reduction on Wylie's home-cured hams, 35c per lb.; bacon, 35c per lb.; sausage, in 5-lb. bags, 30c per lb., parcel post C. O. D., prepaid. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Telephone poles. Inquire of FRANK SHEAR, Wellsville, N. Y.

FINEST quality clover or amber honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PURE honey, carefully inspected and packed: 5 lbs. clover, $1; 5 lbs. buckwheat, 85c, postpaid to third zone. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

FRIENDS of the wild flowers that are fast disappearing, who will agree to propagate and protect these flowers and exchange species, submit your name and address for this club; send self-addressed, stamped envelope. WILD FLOWER CLUB, 59 W. 62d St., New York City.

SEND $1.00 for 15 hand-painted Easter or birthday cards; sample card, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Rt. 2, Belmar, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, white clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; dark buckwheat, $1.65; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

PEPPERMINT roots, black, for sale by rod or acre. HUTCHBY & COOPER, Newark, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Timothy and stock hay. A. O. CHAPIN, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Practically new DeLaval separator; milk going to creamery. H. B. RULAND, Jefferson, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Two complete Hinman portable electric milkers, double unit type, practically new. M. BRIWA, Hudson, N. Y.

GIRLS—A reduction in hair work. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

WANTED—Winthrop desk, tip-top table and chest of drawers in mahogany; send description and price to F. W. MEMMOTT, 25 Read Avenue, Crestwood, N. Y.

MAPLE butternut fudge, 75c per pound; small sugar cakes, 50c. MRS. FRANK KEZER, Rochester, Vt.

FOR SALE—Cletrac tractor used two years on farm; sold farm. CARL STURM, 802 E. State St., Olean, N. Y.

PURE maple syrup, $2.25 per gal.; 4 gals. or more at $2; sugar, 10 lbs. $3; 5 lbs. $1.50; not prepaid; cash with order. GEO. B. FULTON, Irasburg, Vt.

USED tractor attachment for Ford wanted. ADVERTISER 3848, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT, colored, boarding home for 13-year-old colored boy within 50 miles New York City; board guaranteed. BOX 522, Maley, Times Bldg., New York City.

WANTED—Good farm home in Connecticut where deserving boy 16 may work and enjoy home life. Apply to BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, 171 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.60 per gallon, delivered third zone. J. WILLIAM FARRAR, Rupert, Vt.

FOR SALE—Garden tractor and full set tools; never used; $150. LOUX, 25 Clinton Place, Newark, N. J.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

FRESH fish, sea crocus, fine eating, solid flesh, right from water direct to you; make up a 50 or 100-lb. order among your neighbors at special price to you. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

PURE honey, dark amber blend, 5-lb. pail, 90 cts.; 2 pails, $1.75; 4 pails, $3.40; 12 pails, $8.50, postage prepaid into third zone. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

This Delightful Classic

in attractive cloth binding only 50 cents postpaid. In same style:

Gulliver's Travels
Grimm's Fairy Tales
Mother Goose Rhymes
Black Beauty

For Sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

When P. T. Barnum said there was a sucker born every minute he was right. That was 50 years ago, and there has been a great increase in population and a tremendous increase in opportunity for the sucker to take a chance. One born every second would be nearer correct now.—Better Business Bureau.

The above revision of the slogan which made Barnum famous will strike all engaged in protecting the public from get-rich-quick artists with particular force. The new means invented to legally pick the pockets of the gullible has increased a hundredfold since Barnum's time.

Is the enclosed write-up of the Ponderosa peach reliable? It is a clipping from a nursery catalog. J. C. S.
Ohio.

The "Ponderosa" is certainly a wonder if it lives up to all the claims made for it in the catalog description. "The leader of all peaches—greatest commercial variety—sells $1 per bushel higher than Elberta, etc.," are a few of the claims. In fact if the claims are to be believed it has all the virtues of the peach family combined in this variety. The source of all these effusions is none other than Bradley Bros., Makanda, Ill. Such fulsome praise coming from this source carries little weight. The Ponderosa is not catalogued by any reputable nursery house so far as we know. Growers should have some more reliable testimony to the merits of this peach before planting it even in a small way.

As you have helped many other subscribers will ask if you will be kind enough to give me some information about the Radio Corporation of Pennsylvania, located at 331 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and am sending herewith clippings of the daily advertisement they run in the *Pittsburgh Press*. In answering the advertisement I find it to be a night school of three sessions per week from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M., the tuition being $75 cash for 16 weeks instruction, and if not completed at that time you pay $4 per week until the course is completed, or by installment plan it is $98 for 16 weeks, paying $15 on enrollment and a weekly payment and if the course is not completed you must pay $4 for each additional week. A. R.
Pennsylvania.

One of the advertisements forwarded reads as follows:

MR. MORELAND in our automatic telegraph department, will interview single young women to qualify for $90 positions. Room 704, 331 Fourth Ave.

There is nothing in this to suggest a night school or that the advertiser is seeking students for any sort of school. It is a form of deception that has been very common in the advertising of correspondence courses. The schools advertising in this misleading manner sacrifice all rights to the confidence of those who answer the advertisement in good faith believing that employment is offered instead of an opportunity to purchase a course of instructions.

Gov. Smith has approved the Baumes bill which provides that payment of $300 or less for compensation for services earned or to be earned shall be deemed a loan, and that the amount by which the wages delivered exceed the original interest shall be considered interest in no case to exceed the legal rate of 6 per cent.—Buffalo Evening News.

The above bill is designed to curb the activities of the "loan sharks" and the nefarious business of buying salaries or wages due individuals in the near future. The practice is often referred to as "buying time" of railroad employes and others engaged in public work. The purpose is to save the worker from his own folly. The sharks cannot now legally buy the salary or wages at a greater discount than represented by the legal interest rate.

October 18, 1927, I sent the Red Star Egg Cases Co., 1489 Englewood Road, New York, my check for $4 for three cases of fillers and flats and one case of excelsior pads. Enclosed my canceled check, also the letter. Will you see what you can do for me, either return of my money or the filling of the order? I wrote three times to them and received no reply.
Pennsylvania. M. B.

This experience speaks for itself—the amount involved is small but a $4 order deserves the same consideration as an order for $400. Our efforts to secure the goods ordered or refund of the money have shown no results. The record will serve as a guide to egg case buyers.

I am desirous of taking a course with the Mokane Institute of Denver, Col., in forest ranging. Could you tell me anything as to the reliability of this institute? I am enclosing the price list of such a course that was sent to me, also their guarantee. If you think that this firm is not reliable, could you tell me of any institute in Massachusetts in which I could take such a course? W. H.
Massachusetts.

We have a number of inquiries similar to the above as a result of the advertising of various correspondence courses. Our universal advice has been not to waste money on such schemes. Now the U. S. Civil Service Commission has issued a bulletin on this subject which gives full and authentic information to those seeking positions as forest rangers. We quote from the bulletin as follows:

A forest ranger examination was held in October, 1927. A survey of the examination papers in this examination has been made for use in the present discussion.

The papers of 1,081 competitors were considered. Among other things it was found that 25 per cent of the applicants did not live in States in which they took the examination. The law requires that forest rangers shall be selected, when practicable, from among qualified citizens of the State in which the forest is situated. There is little opportunity, therefore, for the appointment of the persons who entered examination and who do not live in States which have national forests, even if they passed the examination. The correspondence schools referred to advertise widely. There is no way to determine how many persons took a course with a correspondence school and then did not apply for the examination when they found that they would have to travel a long distance in order to take it. The examination is held only in the States which have national forests.

The survey shows that 675 of the competitors in the examination of last October did not take a course of instruction from a correspondence school. Of these 675 competitors who did not take a course of instruction, 189 passed the examination. The papers show that 337 of the competitors did take a correspondence course in preparation for the ranger examination. Of these 337, exactly 18 passed the examination. The figures given are illuminating in the consideration of the question of the value of correspondence training for the forest ranger examination. In the case of 69 of the competitors the question regarding training for the examination was evaded. All of these 69 failed in the examination.

Most of those who received correspondence instruction prior to the examination said that they had subscribed for courses given by Mokane Institute, Norton Institute, or Rayon Institute, of Denver, Col., or Ozment (Great Western) Institute, of St. Louis, Mo. A few showed that they had taken courses given by other schools.

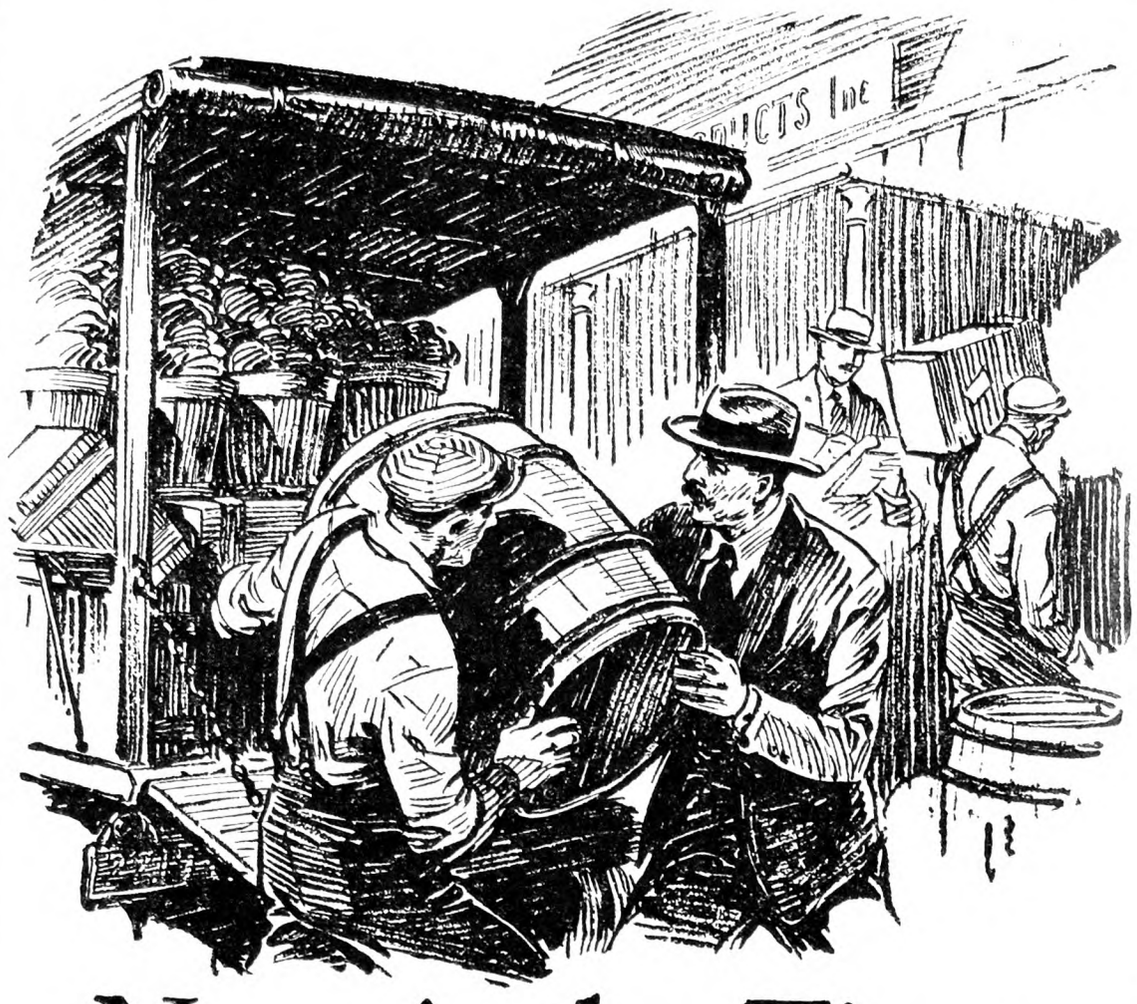
The following is quoted from a circular recently issued by the United States Forest Service regarding advertising of correspondence schools which give training for forest ranger examinations:

"Many of the statements in these advertisements are misleading and in some cases absolutely false. These advertisements frequently convey the impression that the forest ranger's job is largely a play-time job, or a convenient means for an outing in the woods, while, as a matter of fact, the position of forest ranger is a permanent one of considerable responsibility, requiring arduous work often under difficult conditions, and with definite requirements as to experience and ability. Forest Service officials doubt the value of correspondence schools under ordinary circumstances in furnishing proper preparation for forest ranger positions."

All of the foregoing refers to correspondence schools which give training for forest ranger examinations. There are schools requiring resident study which give ranger courses in forestry. All such schools known to this Commission are connected with standard colleges or universities. The courses given by the colleges and universities requiring resident study can in no way be compared with the correspondence courses discussed in this circular.

The publishers who print such advertising in the future can no longer excuse themselves on the grounds of ignorance as to the nature of the scheme. THE R. N.-Y. accepts no correspondence course advertising.

TEACHER: "Johnny, spell banana." JOHNNY: "Ba-n-a-n-a-n-a-n-a . . . Oh, goodness, I know how to spell it, but I don't know when to stop!"—London Tit-Bits.



Now is the Time
to plan a good Harvest

AGRICULTURAL profits are not confined to certain favored sections of the country nor alone to those who specialize. The farmer who is fortunately situated in New York Central Lines territory finds that his accessibility to the great industrial centers and cities, and the superior transportation service that is at his command, give him a decided market advantage.

One half of the people of the United States live in the territory served by the New York Central Lines.

The farmer who carefully plans his crop production, manages thoughtfully, grades conscientiously, packs carefully and markets advantageously, realizes satisfactory returns for his work.

Begin now for a profitable harvest this fall.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

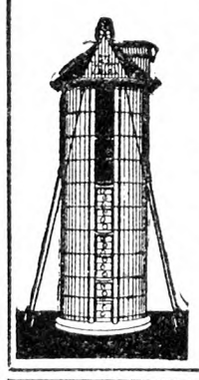
Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

FARMS ALL KINDS
CATALOG AND LIST FREE.
EASTERN SHORE TRUST CO.
Real Estate Dept. Cambridge, Maryland

ECONOMY SILOS and WATER TANKS

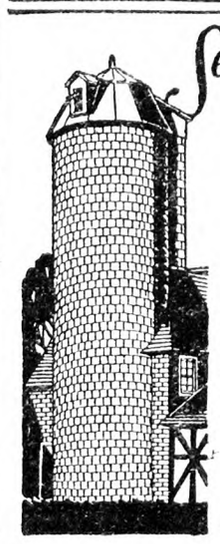


ECONOMY SILO with new doorway and hinged doors is a wonder. Always ready to swing into place. No carrying of doors up or down doorway. Doors cannot get lost or misplaced.

Superior workmanship with best quality of long leaf Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Easy ladder and hinged doors. Storm-proof Anchor System makes Economy Silo a permanent structure. Low prices now.

Write for free catalog.

ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO
Box 613 Frederick, Md.



Send for free BOOKLET *on* NATCO GLAZED TILE SILOS

WRITTEN guarantee with every Natco Silo. Silos are permanent, perfect ensilage preservers, vermin-proof, resist freezing, never need painting or repairs. Cost no more than wood, give absolute satisfaction. Investigate — get free booklet.

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
Department F
Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"One of our good customers just told us he gathered 105 dead rats on his farm from using a 2-ounce package of K-R-O. We hear of many finding 30 or 40 rats after using K-R-O, which is highly successful and should please you." Wolgamot's Drug Store, Kichwood, O.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) $2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **Sold on money-back guarantee.** The K-R-O Co., Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

American Fruits
by Samuel Fraser

Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

10 Easter Cards and Envelopes, 10c Improved Fountain Pens, $1—writes like a $7 pen. Calif. Perfume Beads, different colors, 60c. W. O. JONES, 718 Park Ave., Utica, N. Y.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE Dairy farm, 60 acres, fully equipped accredited Jersey herd. On improved highway, half-mile to market. A delightful home and profitable business. C. E. SHOLL, Burlington, N. J.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED by May 1, mature country woman as cook in farm family; good home for a mother and child. Address BOX 12, Woodcliff Lake, N. J.

MAN, capable of properly caring for lawns, plants, shrubs, trees, etc.; good health, satisfactory references and citizenship required; $72-$80 month and maintenance; apply by letter, giving age, civil condition, experience and qualifications. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, $84-$100 month and maintenance; provisional appointment under civil service rules; must be capable of passing examination, and have a working knowledge of caring for records; good health and character required; apply by letter, giving age, education, experience, civil condition, and references. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMAN, Protestant, white, good cook, baker, no laundry; permanent position private family on Long Island country place; wages $65; give references, full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3827, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Long experienced, able poultryman, for large poultry farm near Philadelphia; house with all modern conveniences; permanent position for married man with best references. ADVERTISER 3832, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, small country place, three adults; woman, general houseworker; man gardener-chauffeur; $125. CRIPPEN, 26 Washington Square, New York City. Spring 2949.

VEGETARIAN, fruitarian, physical culture farm camp, want man for outside work. GEO. RAUCH, Station Catskill, Freehold, N. Y.

WANTED—First class carpenter, must be married, to live in my house; German preferred. ADVERTISER 3846, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Handy man who can do carpenter work, odd repair jobs and run small laundry machine in country institution. ADVERTISER 3854, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Replacement of institutional couples needed; experienced couples charge of cottages, supervision of work; men for mechanical supervision and laundry; excellent living conditions and apartments; experienced matron needed. ADVERTISER 3841, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, man for general farm work; must be a good dry-hand milker; wife for housework; room and board and small wage to start. ADVERTISER 3861, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

MIDDLE-AGED woman as working housekeeper and companion; no heavy work; moderate salary; small town near Albany. ADVERTISER 3855, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wanted to do general work on modern poultry plant of 2,000 layers; give experience, wages, last placed employed; 50 miles out from New York City on Central Railroad of New Jersey. ADVERTISER 3857, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to work on farm; must be good milker and teamster; state age; permanent position and wages expected. PETER KUCHLE, Box 217, Sta. A, Meriden, Conn.

COUPLE without children to live with owner; tenant house available later. LYON POULTRY FARMS, East Meredith, N. Y.

WANTED—Man to exercise and care for saddle horses who can also drive an automobile on private country place; in applying state experience in riding and automobile driving. N. L. SNOW, New Canaan, Conn.

EXPERIENCED men for lumbering and small sawmill operation. D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.

GARDENER for immediate employment; middle-aged man, single, experienced in gardening, flowers, vegetables and shrubbery; private place Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y.; state experience, age, salary; board furnished. ADVERTISER 3844, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single Protestant for general farm work; good milker and teamster necessary; $45 per month with board and good home. MILLARD A. MAURER, Fishkill, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple, man for general farm work; wife for housekeeper. ADVERTISER 3870, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN to work on small farm; moderate wages. BOX 103, Stamford, Conn.

OLD-FASHIONED New England farmer wanted as caretaker on homestead at North Stonington; 325 acres of farm land; house needs some repairs and paint, barn likewise; room for 30 cows; apply for particulars to ADVERTISER 3862, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD like to hear from a carpenter, all around handy man for a partner; must be 40, single, sober and trustworthy. ADVERTISER 3864, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single women, department work boys' school; salary $50 to $60 month and maintenance depending on responsibility. GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—About May 15 two thoroughly reliable women, one for cook, one for waitress, in country near Princeton, N. J.; would like interview with anyone interested. Address Mrs. W. M. DICKINSON, Roxmere Farm, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Two fast working men for large fruit farm in Central New York; single man by month; married man furnished house and perquisites; only high-grade men with good habits and who will merit advancement need apply; state wages expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 3877, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED about April 3, young woman, over 16, to help with housework and care of two little girls; on State road, modern farm, all conveniences; state wages. MRS. ROGER T. HOTCHKISS, New Preston, Conn.

POULTRYMAN and wife on dairy farm, to start poultry branch; man should be generally handy at carpenter work, and willing to help at milking and general farm work; only a willing couple, who understand poultry and dairy thoroughly need apply; salary and bonus, with house and privileges; couple preferred who will be satisfied with a moderate salary and good bonus, when the poultry shows profits. Write ADVERTISER 3872, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POSITION, superintendent institution preferred. ADVERTISER 3729, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker, private home or institution; all round man, carpenter, painter, etc. ADAM CHOP, P. O. Box 82, Uncasville, Conn.

MAN, single, middle-aged, wishes position on gentleman's estate as assistant herdsman; good dry-hand milker, good all-around man with cattle; honest, sober, reliable; best references. ADVERTISER 3805, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN—Young man, single, experienced in all branches, desires position; best reference. ADVERTISER 3820, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, desires position with purebred Guernsey herd, by April 15; practical feeder, experienced certified and Grade A milk producer; good accommodations required. ADVERTISER 3824, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL-AROUND man, single, age 31 years, experienced on farm, desires to change to manager; understands the works and knowledge of stock, rotation of crops, care of fruit; modern machinery repairs including tractors, trucks; distance no object; state what you offer at once. ADVERTISER 3838, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, working, understands flowers, machinery, upkeep of place; middle-aged, married, no family. ADVERTISER 3835, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by young single man position on farm; have had 14 years of experience; can give the best of reference; state wages. MR. GEORGE TRACY, Box 87, Walton, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as milk driver on dairy farm; single, 8 years' experience. C. FINCH, 82 Grape St., Chicopee, Mass.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, experienced, 20 years, desires position on estate as poultry or dairyman; good home desired as wages are minor consideration. ADVERTISER 3845, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, German, looking for a good position, housekeeper, country preferred. MRS. LUTTMAN, 612 5th St., North Bergen, N. J.

EMPLOYER recommends single American who can undertake building construction, repairs, plumbing, etc.; life experience with saddle horses, competent gardener; excellent references; disengaged April 15. ADVERTISER 3849, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, qualified every detail, long experience, seeks first-class position; full particulars. ADVERTISER 3850, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager, economical, efficient, American, long experience, thoroughly qualified farming, cattle, poultry, all estate work, executive ability. ADVERTISER 3851, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, age 33, married, one child, wants permanent position on farm or estate; experienced in all branches; good chauffeur. ADVERTISER 3852, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER, 30 years old, single, wants position May 1 as herdsman; thoroughly experienced with feeds and feeding, raising calves; 8 years' experience as herdsman in certified dairies; not afraid of work; best of references; state particulars and wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 3853, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as watchman or handy man on private estate. 29 CHURCH STREET, Spring Valley, N. Y.

SITUATION wanted by general orchardist, American, temperate, industrious, agreeable; write me your proposition. NATHAN G. NEWTON, Hampshire Co., Northampton, Mass.

PRACTICAL, experienced farmer-stockman, expert poultryman, open for position on private estate as overseer; good reference. B., P. O. Box 402, Naples, N. Y.

POSITION wanted by American young man experienced on private estate; good milker. SAMUEL DICKENS, Gen. Del., Bridgeport, Conn.

JAMES PRYDE, Landscape Gardener, 74 Capitol Heights, Oyster Bay, L. I., can recommend gardener and caretaker for private family; excellent references furnished; apply to above address.

TWO brothers, 22 and 24, Irish, intelligent and clean living, experienced in general farm work, seek permanent position on private estate; good board very essential. KELLY, 365 Manhattan Ave., New York.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, refined, intelligent woman, desires position with elderly lady or small adult family; middle-aged, American, Christian; capable housekeeper, cook and needle woman; no laundry; wages $75. ADVERTISER 3858, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN with some poultry experience wants job on farm; best references. ADVERTISER 3860, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, competent, wants position on estate; can do interior and exterior work, wagon repairing, painting, glazing. STEPHEN, 1300 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

YOUNG German man would like work on farm; understands pruning and grafting of trees; can drive team, or do any general farm work. MR. JOE MULLER, care A. Unsveld, R. F. D. 6, Box 208, Schenectady, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER, understands growing all crops, care stock, poultry, fruit trees, upkeep private places; good chauffeur and mechanic; married, small family; state wages; first-class references. ADVERTISER 3873, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE-COMPANION, American, middle-aged, to elderly lady or elderly couple in country. ADVERTISER 3875, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, position as foreman on truck or fruit farm; best of references; Cornell man, life-time experience. Inquire, PAUL V. STARK, Philmont, N. Y.

GARDENER-CHAUFFEUR, Finnish, age 32, married, with child 6 months old; wishes position, dry-hand milker, good with carpenter tools and care of poultry; prefer Long Island but will go elsewhere. H. SEEK, 145 Central Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel.: Freeport 2992-M.

POSITION as farmhand. ADVERTISER 3876, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate manager open for position now; American, married, middle-aged, no children; capable of taking full charge, experienced and practical in all branches, including production of certified milk; honest and reliable; what has anyone to offer? References. ADVERTISER 3874, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, married, no children, wishes steady position on private estate where house and usual privileges together with reasonable wages are given; capable and energetic; references. ADVERTISER 3863, care Rural New-Yorker.

A SUPERIOR woman desires to cook and care for help on a high-class farm; good manager, capable of full charge, marketing, etc., or could handle a volume of clerical detail; loves farm life. ADVERTISER 3865, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT position on poultry farm, handy man, $45. DuBOIS, 697 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN, single, 24, carpenter, with own tools, wants position on poultry farm, to learn poultry business; don't smoke or drink. WALTER HALDENWANG, 444 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

GARDENER and estate superintendent, 34, married, life experience in flowers, vegetables, landscaping, greenhouses, live stock and machinery; references; Westchester or Connecticut preferred. ADVERTISER 3868, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY German pastor desires country district. G. JURICK, R. D. 2, Lakewood, N. J.

ESTATE superintendent or foreman open middle of April; agricultural college graduate, thoroughly experienced in all branches; seven years' assistant on State college farm; excellent references. ADVERTISER 3869, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, American, age 45, married; life experience in the care of private estates including greenhouses, landscaping, live stock, etc.; open for position April 15. Address GARDENER, 1121 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Nepperhan 1423.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FRUIT and poultry farm for sale; excellent buildings; near town; small amount of cash required; produced $1,000 worth of fruit last year; must be sold before April 1. ADVERTISER 3526, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Three farms all on or near State road; price $300, $1,000, $2,500; will make any reasonable terms with right party; if interested write for description stating amount you can pay down, etc. IVON R. FORD, McDonough, N. Y.

FOR SALE—105-acre farm, three miles from Valois, Schuyler County, N. Y.; in the rich Finger Lakes fruit region; large barn, shed, wagon-house, pure cold spring water, level land, seven-room house; 30 rods from schoolhouse; equipment; will sell at sacrifice. FRANK McPHERSON, Ithaca, Buttermilk Falls, N. Y.

130 ACRES adjoining large village; beautiful 16-room home, all improvements, large dairy farm buildings; commercial hennery; bearing orchard; spring water system; woodland; $15,000. BOX 502, Greene, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Nursery and dairy farm, 190 acres, 50 acres devoted to 15,000 evergreen trees; large house, large barns, equipped for modern dairy; near Middletown, N. Y. Inquire LEONARD VANDERBECK, R. F. D. 2, Box 67A, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres; income 1927 gross $11,544.32; labor income $5,221.90; net $3,806.97; lights, water; 2,400 layers; $7,000 down, balance easy; immediate possession; uninfected range. ADVERTISER 3774, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—30-acre fruit and poultry farm. BOX 43, Ghent, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Shares or money rent, 155-acre farm on edge of town; 16 miles above Trenton; stone farm house and buildings; good peach and apple orchards. LOCK BOX 172, Lambertville, N. J.

TRUSTEES insist upon immediate liquidation; beautiful farm of 207 acres, located about 27 miles from the business section of Boston; buildings include a large house with all modern equipment, a cottage for the chauffeur, large modern barn, ice house, two poultry-houses, two brooders (large enough to take care of 1,500 chickens); hundreds of fruit trees, strawberry and asparagus beds, beautiful shrubs; can be bought for half the original cost; for particulars, write CHARLES E. DANFORTH, 231 Slade St., Belmont, Mass.

TWO Lake Erie front farms, just west of Erie. NEELY FLEMING, Erie, Pa.

MODERN dairy farm, 107 acres, equipped or not; electricity, furnace; Albany-Buffalo State road. WAYNE WATERS, Vernon, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE for town property, 100-acre farm near Cato; good buildings, well watered. 9 BENTON ST., Auburn, N. Y.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres; 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Stayman Winesaps, Yorks, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Williams Early Reds; new bean sprayer; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; $45,000 property; sacrifice price $14,000; satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm and hatchery, fully equipped with most modern equipment; day-old chick and custom hatching business, long established; location, New Jersey, 30 miles to New York City; land 4 acres, all tillable; buildings all in A-1 condition; two houses, one house has 6 rooms with all modern improvements, including bath, steam heat, running water, electric lights, stationary tubs and telephone; house No. 2 has 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements; garage for 3 cars, heated; henhouses to accommodate 1,200 layers, brooding capacity for 2,500 chicks, Hall hot-water equipped; incubators, 3 Buckeye Mammoth forced draft, 18,000 capacity; all equipment in first class order; price $20,000, terms; possession September 1. ADVERTISER 3842, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Ten-acre fruit and poultry farm, Dutchess County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 3843, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—183-acre, all equipped farm with household furniture; 5 minutes' walk to railroad station. Write JACOB GABROOSEK, Oaksville, N. Y.

FARM for rent, over 100 acres, in Greenwood Lake village; all milk sells at 17c; barn for 18 heads; stable for 4 horses; attractive tenant house, 4 rooms, all improvements, electric light; to farmer having tubercular tested stock. PAUL GROSS, 302 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—Small farm, 4 acres, 12-room house, good condition, large barn and other buildings fair; orchard; on county road (concrete road this year), Clover Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y. Address MRS. M. E. McCARTER, R. F. D. 2, Dover Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, stocked, cash rent, option to purchase if suited; not near city; particulars first letter. S. E., 281 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small farm suitable for chickens, fruit; near town; up to date. C. J. ANDERSON, Box 383, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

15 ACRES for sale or trade for Maryland or Pennsylvania farm. ROUTE A, Box 58, Dade City, Fla.

18 ACRES, new house, garage, no improvements; 3 miles to Staatsburg, $3,900, $1,000 down. CECIL MASTEN, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

GROCERY store, 6-room house and other buildings; 5 acres, orchard, 2 chicken houses, 300 chickens; 5 minutes from station. OWNER, Box 32, Risley, N. J.

FOR SALE—Apple orchard, 1,000 trees, 8 years old, and 4 acres tillage; 1,000 yards Boston Post Road; stores, post office, railroad depot, etc.; electricity and city water available; $4,500. CARL SONNICHSEN, East River, Conn.

FOR SALE—16-acre farm, modern improvements; $2,500 down, balance easy. ADVERTISER 3847, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A 57-acre farm, good roofs on buildings, terms cash. MRS. MILO CLOTHIER, R. D. No. 3, Greenfield Center, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

FINE stock farm with dairy barns, 150 tons hay, 1,000 bushels corn, 100 hogs, cattle, team, implements; 100 acres in Alfalfa; excellent buildings, fine climate; write owner. WILFRED EPES, Blackstone, Va.

FOR SALE—20-acre farm, good buildings; pine; good soil; near school and State road. Write, F. CHESLEY, Putnam, Conn.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm near good road; timber lot, sugar bush, orchard, good buildings, new steel roof. ADVERTISER 3856, care Rural New-Yorker.

11¼-ACRE poultry farm for sale in the village of Greene; fully equipped, all modern improvements; phone Greene 90-Y-4. BOX 533, Greene, N. Y.

120 ACRES, dark soil, good buildings, near town; pair horses, two cows; sell cheap for cash. ADVERTISER 3859, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—18 acres land, good location, beautiful view, suitable for Summer home or poultry; $2,000. WILLIAM SCHNELL, Pennington, N. J.

SINGLE poultryman to rent small farm or buy with rent; price must be low; owner might stay. ADVERTISER 3871, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Canadian homestead at Rice Lake, (15 miles north of Cobourg, Ont.); my mother's recent death makes it expedient to sell the homestead; about 25 acres, partly wooded; small water-power grist and saw mill; 10-room house with running spring water, bathroom and toilet, electric light (made on premises); good barn and stables, chicken house, etc.; Rice Lake noted for maskinonge, pickerel and bass fishing; trout in creeks running through place; excellent location for pure spring water trout pond; also splendid natural fox haunt if interested in starting small fox farm; good motor road to Peterboro (30 miles), Port Hope (20 miles) and Cobourg (15 miles). W. P. McCULLOCH, Room 1402, 66 Broadway, New York.

SUMMER home or farm, 100 acres, beautiful view, maple shade, trout brook; good 10-room house, slate roof, barns, others buildings; 4½ miles to village; $1,700. LAWRENCE TEMPLE, Putney, Vt.

GENERAL country store property and stock, 4 acres land; school and church; old established; $3,500 required. WENNERHOLM, Highland, N. Y.

DAIRY farm, 185 acres, 2 large barns, good running water in all buildings, 12-room house, trout stream, lots of wood, 2,000 maples for sap; 50 rods to school, 1½ miles to State road, stores, creamery and churches; easy terms. J. D. BURNS, Bovina Center, N. Y.

FOR SALE—67-acre farm in Finger Lakes region; rich, loamy soil; fine buildings, plenty water; school on farm; 8 miles to city, 1 mile to general store. ADVERTISER 3866, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Three farms, greatest bargain in Central New York: one of 175 and 100 and 25 acres; all level dark loam soil; good drainage, spring water, all first-class buildings and painted; new house on 100 acres, most all buildings nearly new; telephone, electricity available on two small farms and is installed in large farm; State road to Syracuse, 20 miles; lightning rods, all up to date; taxes low; large farm full line equipment, four horses, no dairy; others have no equipment; free and clear, immediate possession; reasonable cash payment, long easy terms; price $3,000, $7,000 and $14,000; I am owner and operator; never rented; ill health reason of sale; write for particulars; photos of buildings. GEO. A. COURBAT, Central Square, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 593.

Another Farming Risk Removed

Semesan Increases Yields by Controlling Diseases

TIME LOST waiting for seeds that fail to germinate is profit lost. Select your seed as carefully as you will, give it a rigid germination test and you may still have a crop failure because unseen disease organisms will cause rotting, seedling blight, stunted growth, and poor yields of low-grade crops.

Scientists recognized that diseases often rot the seeds in cold, wet weather and impair the vitality and productivity of the plants that survive. To meet this urgent need of agriculture, du Pont chemists developed a series of organic mercurial compounds—deadly to diseases but harmless to seeds and plants—the Semesan Seed Disinfectants. They have made available to the farmer the advantages of efficient and practical disease control and of increased germination, sturdier stands and greater yields of better-quality produce—all at a surprisingly low cost.

Typical of the results produced by the Semesan Seed Disinfectants are those reported in Circular No. 34 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which summarizes tests over a period of two years on various chemical dust seed treatments for corn. In these demonstrations, *Improved* Semesan Jr. produced from 1⅓ to 2½ times greater increases in yield than were obtained from any other disinfectant.

IMPROVED SEMESAN JR.

The Most Effective Corn Disinfectant

U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 34 shows *Improved* Semesan Jr. to be the only treatment for corn root rots that does not injure the seed or reduce the crop. In more than 300 tests it gave effective control of diseases and increased corn yields on an average of nearly 2 bushels per acre from good seed to 12 bushels from diseased seed.

Compare the value of 2 to 12 or more additional bushels per acre with the insignificant cost of the *Improved* Semesan Jr. treatment—just 2½c an acre! Applied as a dust at the rate of 2 ounces to the bushel, *Improved* Semesan Jr. is so economical to use, so easy and convenient to apply that you cannot afford to take the risk of planting untreated seed.

As Circular No. 34 states, "Seed treatment with a satisfactory dust disinfectant makes possible early planting with a greater degree of safety from loss of seed and labor. Inasmuch as early planting is desirable to obtain the largest possible yields of well-matured corn, this advantage of seed treatments is of great practical importance. When late planting is followed by a period of warm, wet weather, seed treatments may be equally beneficial."

In these government tests, seeds treated with *Improved* Semesan Jr. were planted early in the season, yet not once did the adverse, cold, rainy condition impair their productivity. Think what this protection of the seed against rotting during the early planting period means to growers of corn—practical crop insurance—and larger crops.

Dip... Drain... Dry... Done!

SEMESAN BEL

Instantaneous Treatment for Potatoes

Growers realize that seed potatoes must be disinfected to prevent such diseases as scab, Rhizoctonia and black leg from destroying the value and reducing the size of potato crops.

Now, instead of having to *soak* seed potatoes in formaldehyde for an hour or so or in corrosive sublimate solution at a certain fixed temperature—both tedious, time-consuming operations—you have only to *dip* seed in a Semesan Bel mixture, drain, dry and you are ready for planting.

"This method of seed potato disinfection," says Dr. William H. Martin, plant pathologist and potato expert of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, writing in the *American Produce Grower,* "is much simpler and is as efficient as the older and more cumbersome methods. In view of its simplicity, there is now no reason why all seed potatoes should not be disinfected before planting. If this is done, it will unquestionably result in considerable saving to potato growers."

Cut seed can be treated as well as whole seed. Instead of injuring the cut surfaces, Semesan Bel effectively seals them and prevents premature rotting caused by certain soil-borne parasites. It does not injure sprouted seed as did the older disinfectants. Moreover, Semesan Bel is remarkably efficient in controlling the common seed-borne diseases.

The results of this simple, economical treatment are generally quicker sprouting, improved stands, better vine growth, earlier maturity, better quality, and much heavier yields. All this at a cost of only 7c to 10c per bushel of treated seed—for one pound of Semesan Bel treats from 16 to 20 bushels of potatoes.

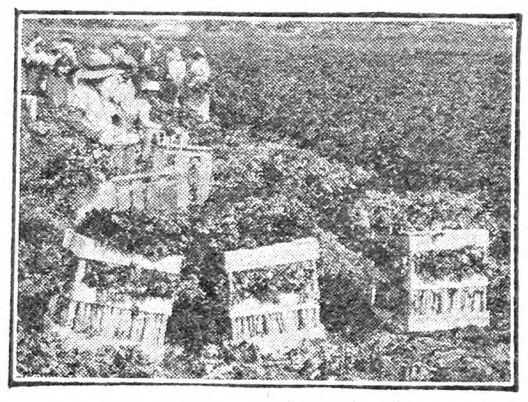
DU PONT SEMESAN

for Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds

Semesan controls a wide variety of vegetable and flower diseases and also promotes finer, healthier growth and bearing.

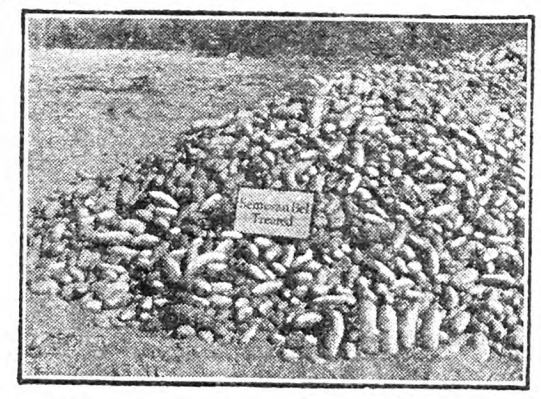
It is unsurpassed for preventing and controlling the costly damping-off of seedlings. Practically every farm, market garden and flower crop can be benefited by Semesan treatment of the seeds. Gladiolus bulbs and dahlia roots especially yield to the helpful effects of Semesan. Semesan is applied *either as a dust or liquid,* without requiring any special skill or equipment. Harmless and economical. Most vegetable and flower seeds or bulbs can be treated with Semesan at a cost of only a fourth of a cent to a cent per pound of seed—the cheapest protection against diseases you can possibly buy.

Planting time is the real beginning of profit time. Insure a good crop before you plant by treating all seeds with these economical, effective, easy-to-use disinfectants. Your seedsman, hardware dealer, druggist or general store sells the Semesan Seed Disinfectants.



Semesan treatments prevented diseases and increased the size of this celery crop by 60% over the untreated seed

Increased yield of over 25% (11 to 14 baskets) due to Semesan Jr. seed treatment. Semesan Jr. crop increases frequently range from a few bushels up to 50%



This pile of Netted Gems is the yield from just one acre of Semesan Bel treated seed potatoes—421 bushels

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

The Semesan Booklets answer all your questions. The information they contain means real money to you. Complete directions for the treatment of every common seed. Mail the coupon TODAY!

SEMESAN

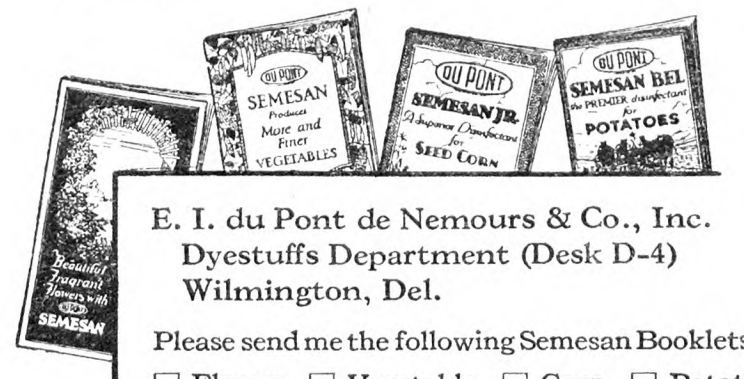
SEED DISINFECTANTS

SEMESAN *for Seed Diseases*

SEMESAN JR. *for Seed Corn*

SEMESAN BEL *for Seed Potatoes*

Send for these Free Semesan Booklets!



E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Dyestuffs Department (Desk D-4)
Wilmington, Del.

Please send me the following Semesan Booklets:

☐ Flower ☐ Vegetable ☐ Corn ☐ Potato
☐ U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Circular No. 34

Write name and address in margin below

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Daffodils in The Wild Garden

A Talk About the Better Baldwin

RECENT discussion of the question of varieties for New England planting brings to my mind an experience through many years which placed the Baldwin far in the lead among profitable sorts. Each section has its own distinct character as regards adaptability of varieties and market demand. When living in Western New York State I was struck with the superiority of the King and Northern Spy, these varieties succeeding as never in New England. But in an experience with an orchard of mixed varieties, perhaps forty, more or less, including Summer and Fall ripening kinds, the Baldwin proved the one apple which at the end of fifty years' test had proved thoroughly satisfactory as a dependable variety for profit.

This orchard was set when I was a small boy, probably in 1861, and I had a later recollection of the recently dug holes partly filled with water from a heavy rainfall. My father was then 50 years of age, and tradition has it that some critical neighbor inquired if he expected to live to make it a profitable enterprise. After a period of 10 years to bring these trees to full bearing, my father began to make the orchard his most profitable branch of farming, and during the remainder of his life, as he lived to the age of 87, the orchard proved his wisdom. Coming into my hands, I adopted some original methods of handling, an account of which should be of interest.

Now, as every judicious user of apples knows, the Rhode Island Greening has both a dessert and culinary quality far ahead of the Baldwin, and had that variety the red color that takes the eye of the buyer it should become the leading Winter variety. The trees are thrifty and tend to bear regularly, in this respect surpassing the Baldwin, but have the defect of not holding up under cold exposure; the same conditions of frost under which the Greening will spoil the Baldwin comes through in prime condition. This point of standing a limited degree of freezing, both while still upon the tree and in storage, is of great importance, especially as the best market for Winter apples, both as regards demand and price, is past midwinter. Early in my experience as actual handler of the orchard I had left picking, as became my custom, long after the usual season, a harder frost than expected had left the apples in that stage of freezing that rendered them like putty to the touch, but when thawed out were as crisp as before. This is a test which few others except the Roxbury Russet can stand.

It was this exposure a month later than most apples are harvested which renders a Baldwin a truly dessert variety. The September frosts have denuded the trees of leaves, and the clearer air has permitted the sun to give that actinic touch which improves both color and flavor. Except farther south, where the Baldwin becomes an Autumn variety, it does not ripen before the picking season, but this prolonged hanging upon the tree serves to bring it to that fullest maturity which is needed to develop its proper flavor. When picked as late as the middle of October the Baldwin will take on a deep red color often covering the entire surface, when the flesh will also take on a pinkish tone, and the edible character will be at its fullest.

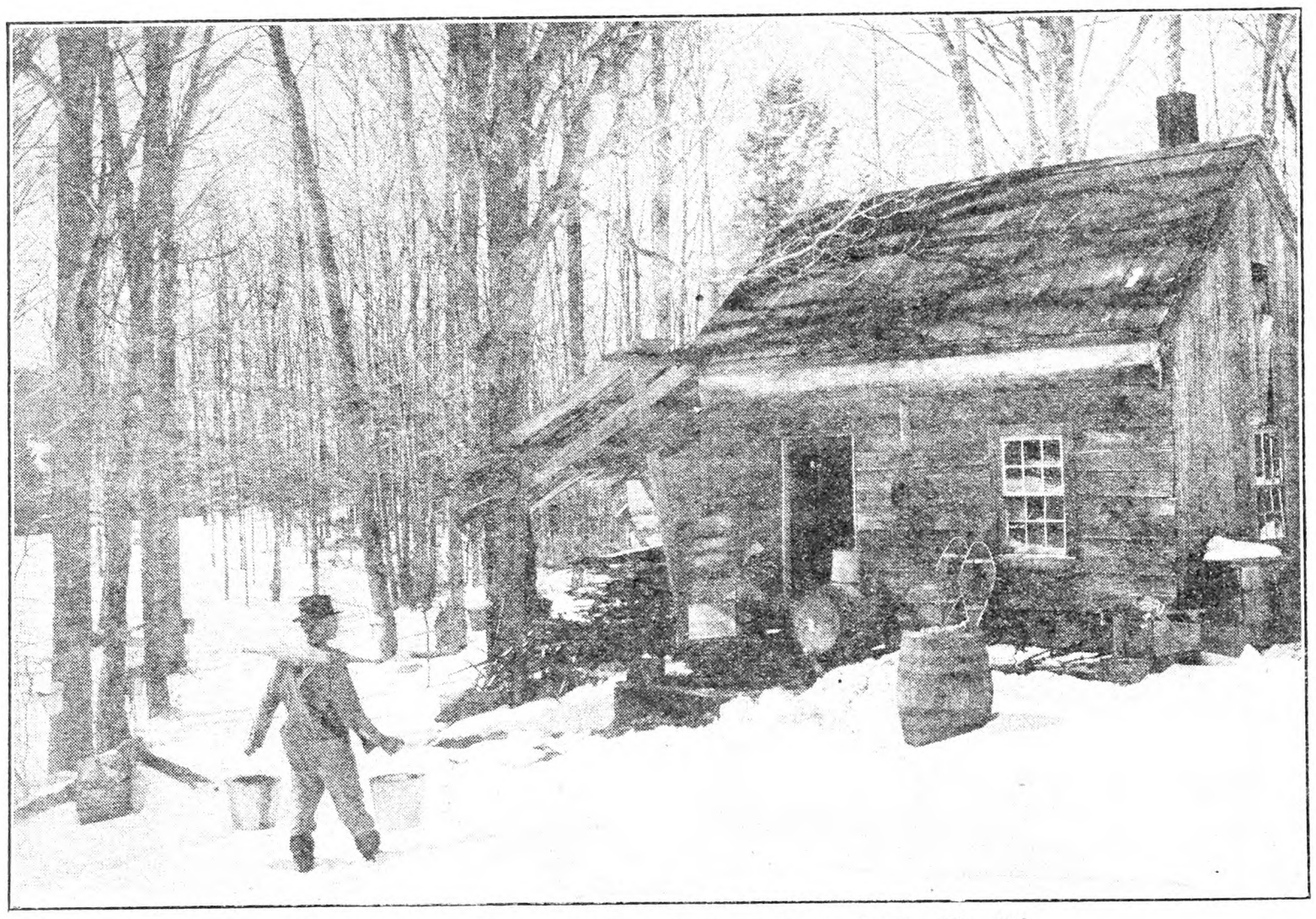
It was quite by accident that I learned how best to handle the Baldwin to make the orchard most profitable. In order to avoid the trouble of taking apples into the cellar for storage until the demand warranted offering for sale, also to save buying the several hundred barrels to contain the crop, I tried the experiment of storing in an unused portion of the dwelling. Also accidental was the deferring of picking until some time past the usual season, in the first instance, through being behind with order work. Then the apples were taken while cold into the storage, and door kept closed during the day and opened only by night, in such manner avoiding the "sweating" which occurs when the moisture of warm air meets the cooler fruit, but does not come out of the fruit itself as is commonly believed. As the apples were stored in bulk, to be marketed a single load at a time, a dozen barrels sufficed for the entire crop, an empty being taken with each delivery made.

During the nine years the orchard remained mine, I sold the entire crops in the neighboring city of Worcester, Mass., beginning to deliver in midwinter, when the stock handled in the usual manner had much deteriorated. A half dozen of the leading groceries kept me busy in packing and delivering, at times lasting until April. The fruit had such a quality as readily created a demand upon sight. And it was much satisfaction to know that fruit barreled in September and kept in cold storage, thus wanting the high color of that which had matured (not ripened, however) upon the tree, was held unsold so long as mine was in the market.

It has been not only my own experience but likewise that of others, that orchards kept in sod produce the most regular shaped and best colored fruit. The young orchards kept in sod produce the most regular shaped and best colored fruit. The young orchard necessarily must be well cultivated. After a considerable period of cropping to grass without restoring the soil's fertility, this orchard had been considerably run out, and the method I adopted was to turn it into a pasture for cows, applying their manure as well as that of the hens as a top-dressing. Under this treatment there was no stubble to damage the fallen fruit. By carefully removing the early fallen fruit, and later when sufficiently mature, to be marketed at once as pie stock, and finally, even that which came to the ground, if showing no bruises, was stored for late Winter sale, bringing top prices, and with no suspicion as regards manner of handling. I found that a well-ripened Baldwin apple, stored in such manner as to be crisp when sent out, even if having fallen instead of being hand-picked, was preferred to fruit picked before properly colored. There is no branch of hunsbandry which demands more skilled attention than this of the proper method of handling the crop of Winter apples.

The 40 varieties I have mentioned included many favorites of that early period. The Sopsivines (familiarly termed Sopsies), the Porter, too tender to carry well, but deliciously subacid, the Lyscom, also called the Martha Stripe, with its aromatic flavor though somewhat tough flesh, the Williams Favorite, more than of average bouquet, the Garden Royal, as delicious as a pear, the Early Bough and Golden Sweet, the latter two still known to nurserymen; all these varieties did much to make child life pleasant. It was some time after the original planting of the orchard that the Astrachan and Gravenstein were added, and these eventually came to be the staples of their season. Still later we had the Transparent, which proved a great improvement upon the Astrachan with its acrid acid, which some sensitive stomachs do not stand. The coming of the apple maggot, or railroad worm, brought the downfall of most of the tender early varieties. I believe that the Baldwin, as grown at one thousand feet above sea level in Worcester County, Mass., and from there northward into Vermont, and left upon the tree for the October sun to color and tone up its flavor, has yet before it a future. It has in the past proved a success, and any substitute with better edible character must be equally adaptable to average orchard conditions, in order to displace it as main crop Winter apple. FRED W. PROCTOR.

Washington.



The Old Sap House in a New England Sugar Bush. Fig. 233

Begonias

OF ALL strikingly beautiful greenhouse plants, few come up to the Rex section of Begonias and if Michel Begon was not a handsome man his namesakes above mentioned have certainly well made up for any deficiency in that respect. The variety illustrated on next page is probably the handsomest of them all. It is a tropical plant and has peculiarly large handsome leaves most beautifully colored with green, rich purple and red, and each leaf has a large circle or zone of silvery white. The leaves and stems are covered with a thick coating of velvety hairs of a rich carmine red that has the appearance of plush or velvet. The flowers are borne well above the foliage on sturdy stems of a deep pink, and these stems are also covered with fine hair, but not so pronounced as on the leaf stems and back of leaves; they are of a light pink or porcelain shade and are very handsome.

These plants are supposed to come originally from the West Indies, but we have so many new strains of Begonias from South America that the family is now an extremely large one, and the bedding varieties are known and used all over the world wherever tropical plants will live in Summer. The large-leaved section like the one illustrated will not stand the hot sun, although it will stand almost any heat in the shade.

This variety is propagated in a peculiar way by pinning a mature leaf down on moist sand and keeping up a moist warm heat or temperature—not less than 65 to 70 degrees Fahr. After a while new leaves will start from the veins of the old leaf. These will send down their small roots into the sand and small young plants will result.

Begonias need a rich light soil that is full of vegetable matter, and leaf mold is particularly desirable in growing them. They should have plenty of water when growing, plenty of moist air and good rapid drainage to obtain the best results. The number of varieties of Begonias is now almost endless, and new ones are being found in many places in the tropics that are being opened up or exposed. Bedding varieties are not only well known but are extremely popular, but the Rex section, requiring more time and care to grow, are not so well known as they ought to be. The old varieties of the so-called "elephant's ears" are now seldom seen. The plants are so satisfactory and handsome that few will better repay their care, and when once well started, are comparatively easy to grow to maturity. As they bloom very freely they can also be raised from seed, and the well-known variation in all seedlings will often give a number of new varieties. H. W. HALES.

Radio Questions

LIGHTNING ARRESTERS.—Now that Spring is approaching our radio thoughts should turn to lightning arresters, so that the radio receiver will be amply protected against damage from lightning.

Lightning arresters may be said to serve two general purposes. First of all a good lightning arrester protects your receiver from possible damage, and secondly it protects your antenna system and house in that it forms a comparatively low resistance path direct to earth for any excess charges of electricity which may become stored up in your antenna. The small air gap within the arrester allows the successive charges in the antenna to discharge to earth constantly, thereby lessening the possibility of the accumulation of heavy charges.

It is well to use a good outside ground in connection with the arrester wherever possible. The accompanying sketch, Fig. 235, shows this arrangement quite clearly. The indoor waterpipe ground is also made use of for a receiving ground. The outside lightning ground may consist of a substantial pipe driven into the ground a foot or two from the house.

It can be readily seen that the lightning or rather heavy static discharge has a direct path to earth thereby lessening the possibility of its affecting the receiver to any great extent.

Tracing Noise in a Receiver

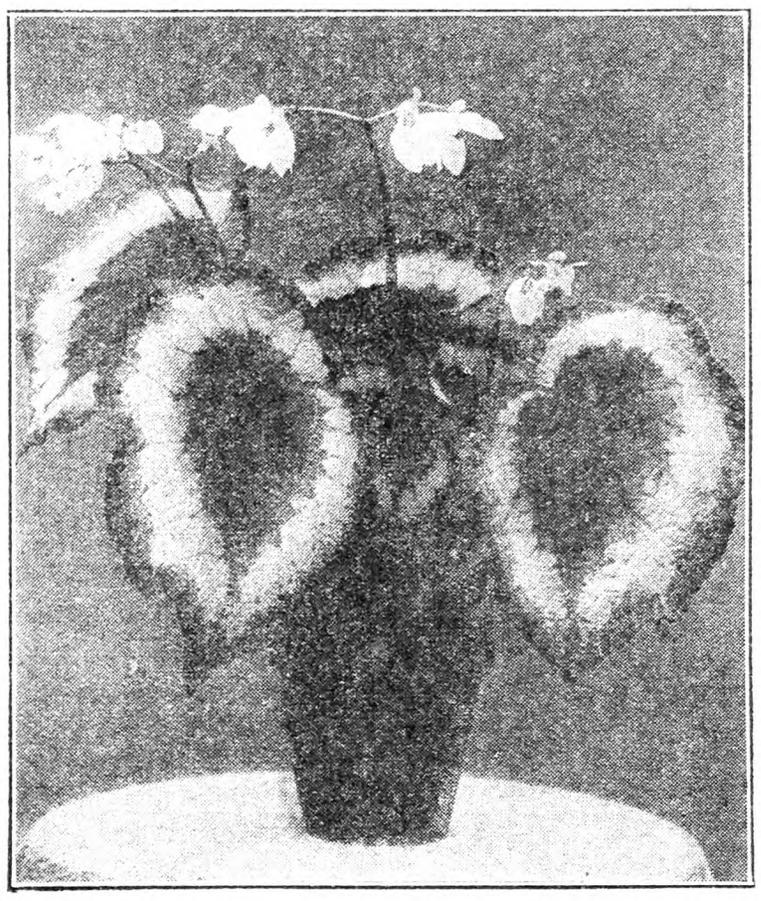
We have had a large number of letters requesting help in running down noises which affect receivers. A compilation of the most common sources of noises may serve as an index to troubles of this character.

By adopting a process of elimination, many of these minor faults can be detected and corrected quite readily. Noisy grid leaks are quite often found in sets and should be replaced with another of the same resistance value. The value in megohms is usually stamped on the leak. A, B and C batteries are responsible for a goodly share of scratchy noises. This is especially true of B and C batteries that have been in use for a considerable length of time. Always test the B and C batteries with a reliable voltmeter to make certain that the voltage has not fallen off greatly, and also watch the meter closely to see whether or not the indicating needle on the voltmeter flickers. If the voltmeter terminals make good contact with the battery terminals and the needle flickers it is a sure sign of a broken or high resistance internal connection within the battery under test. These poor internal connections give off a great variety of noises, all the way from a singing sound to a raspiness. If the poor battery connection is confined to the radio frequency stages or the detector it is greatly amplified through the various following stages of audio amplification.

Try to keep your A battery terminals as clean and as free from corrosion as possible. Accumulation of corrosion on the terminals of the battery and on the wires connecting to the battery terminals is a source of scratchy sounds through improper electrical contact. This type of noise is sometimes called microphonic noise, and is due to the imperfect touching of the battery wires on the battery terminals because of the resistance introduced by the oxides or sulphates at this point.

Rheostats are often producers of noise because a poor contact may exist between the resistance wire and the movable contact arm. Phone cords and loud speaker extension cords sometimes become partly broken within the green flexible outer covering, or where the cord joins the terminal tips. This kind of trouble can be traced by jiggling the cord around. Oftentimes the tube prongs fail to make proper contact with the socket terminals. This can usually be ascertained by moving the tube around in the socket. Even the tubes themselves become noisy under certain conditions. If the internal connecting wires from the tube elements (namely, plate, grid or filament) become loosened where they are joined to the prongs a noisy tube will result. An offending tube can be traced through the insertion of a new one in its place. Keep a spare tube on hand and insert the spare tube in each and every socket until you strike the socket that contains the noisy tube. Poor connections in the wiring can quite often be located by tapping the soldered joints and binding post connections with a pencil or stick of wood. There are times when wires appear to be firmly fastened until some means of moving them will reveal no contact at all or at best a very loose contact. The plates of variable condensers may become bent and will cause scratchiness when the bent portion of the movable plate touches the stationary section. The connecting wire from the shaft of the condenser may be loose.

Should you suspect a poor connection in your antenna or ground wire system disconnect them from your set one at a time, listening all the while to ascertain whether or not the noise ceases when they are disconnected. If the noise stops when they are disconnected from the set it is well to make a thorough inspection of the antenna, antenna lead-in wire and ground connection.



A Handsome Rex Begonia. Fig. 234

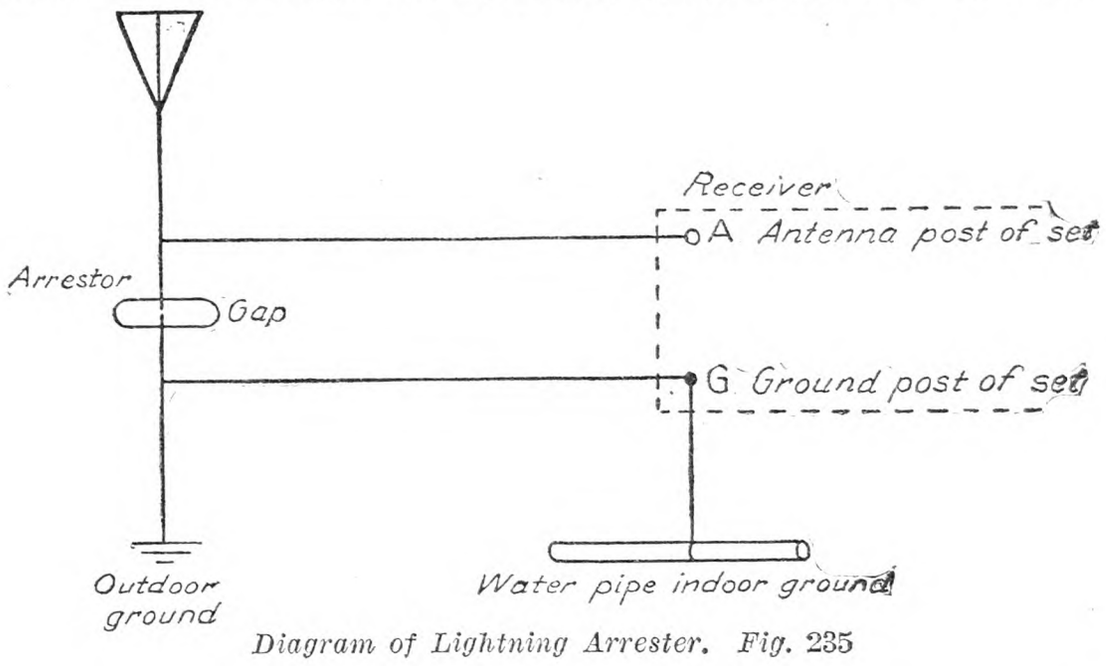
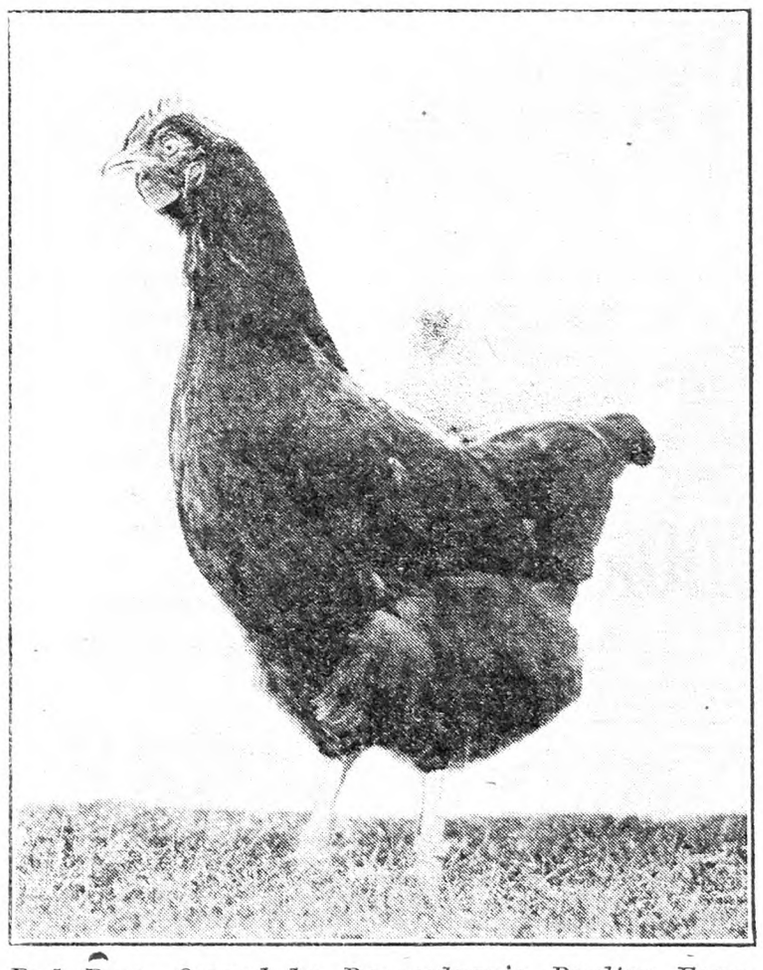


Diagram of Lightning Arrester. Fig. 235

No doubt a good many antennas were broken this Winter during stormy cold weather, and were repaired hurriedly. The warmer days of Spring will make outdoor work more comfortable, so be sure to solder up any antenna or antenna lead-in breaks that have occurred. A swaying antenna with an unsoldered connection will produce a great deal of noise. Stranded tinned copper antenna wire is one of the best to use because of its added strength, and also the coating of tin lends itself to easy soldering.

HAROLD K. BERGMAN.



Red Rose, Owned by Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, Lancaster, Pa., Official Record, 254 Eggs in One Year

Wilt Resistance in Tomatoes

DURING the season just past the South Carolina Experiment Station conducted a variety and source of seed test of tomatoes. The land on which it was carried out proved to be infested with the tomato wilt fungus. The varieties were chiefly a number of commonly grown ones, and the plants were raised from seed from a number of different sources. There were also some single lots of wilt resistant varieties, and a few others.

Counts of plants diseased with wilt were made on August 12, with interesting and suggestive results. The percentages of infection for several of the more important varieties are shown in the accompanying table:

Truckers' Favorite	92.5
Greater Baltimore	89.6
Earliana	89.1
Bonny Best	83.7
Gulf State Market	80.0
John Baer	73.4
Trophy	71.9
Livingston's Globe	56.9
Stone	55.0

Each of these percentages is based on at least four rows of eight plants each, each row having been raised from a separate lot of seed. Comparisons between the different varieties should not be pushed too closely on the basis of these figures, however, as there is no assurance that the fungus was evenly distributed throughout the plot, and the results are from a single year only. However, the distribution of diseased plants indicated a uniform distribution of the fungus, and there can be no mistake as to the indications where a variety proved to be susceptible or very susceptible.

The varieties showing the highest percentages of disease also showed many dead plants. The plants which were still alive in these cases were also noticeably less vigorous than in the others. Where the smaller amounts of wilt were present the plants were much more thrifty and green. This was particularly true of Livingston's Globe and Stone.

The following resistant varieties were represented in the test with one row of eight plants each: Marglobe, Norton, Duke of York, Columbia, Marvana, Marvelosa, Marvel, Louisiana Pink and Louisiana Red. Seven of them showed evidence of infection. The average for the group was somewhere around 25 per cent. The plants, almost without exception, however, were still green and thrifty, and were good for several more weeks of production. The productive season for the other varieties, with the possible exception of Globe and Stone, was practically over.

The observations here presented are illustrative of what this disease can do in our Southern States in the hot weather of midsummer. In the North less damage is probably to be expected in field plantings even where the parasite is present in abundance. It appears to be most virulent at high temperatures. In greenhouses more trouble is to be expected in any latitude, and at least one northern experiment station has begun the development of a resistant variety suitable for greenhouse culture.

The data also illustrate the fact that the wilt resistant varieties are not immune. They are merely highly resistant. Probably no plant pathologist has ever made any claim for immunity for them but it may be that some people have received that impression. If so it is important that that impression be corrected in order that no one shall expect too much from them and be disappointed. No one, however, will be disappointed in expecting enough resistance to raise good crops with an abundance even of the wilt fungus in the soil.

C. A. LUDWIG.

R. N.-Y.—The Mississippi Experiment Station has also been conducting tomato investigations which included blossom-end rot as well as wilt. Wilt appears to be the most serious parasitic disease now affecting tomatoes in that State. In these experiments Louisiana Pink took first rank in production, but Marvel was first in wilt resistance. The data presented shows that there is a marked difference between the so-called wilt-resistant varieties. It is no longer sufficient to plant a variety of tomatoes because it is resistant to wilt without considering its other varietal characteristics even though resistance to wilt is fast becoming the most important prerequisite for a tomato variety for Mississippi conditions.

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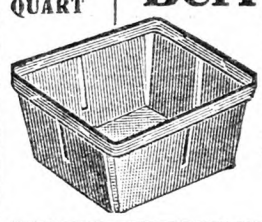
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Timely Spray Suggestions

DELAYED DORMANT SPRAY FOR APPLES

Apple buds usually pass through the so-called delayed dormant period during the month of April. At this time the tips of the leaves of the more advanced buds project as much as one-fourth to half an inch. Along with rapid bud development fungus and insect enemies as mentioned in this article make their appearance, and it is at this critical period that the first regular spray application to combat these pests should be made in apple orchards.

Apple scab or "fungus" as it is called is the most important disease of the apple, and is recognized by the characteristic olive-green blotches on leaves and fruit. The lesions on the fruit become dark definite areas, at times cracking and deforming the apples.

San Jose scale normally lives on the bark but when abundant the scales are found on fruit and leaves. On the fruit they cluster about the calyx and stem, causing a reddish discoloration of the skin about each insect. In a bad infestation the scales will form a grayish scurfy deposit on the twigs and will affect the health of the trees.

The rosy aphis that causes curled, sticky and discolored foliage and clusters of dwarfed and misshapen fruits are largely congregated on the buds at the delayed dormant period. At this time they offer the one and only opportunity during the season when they can be reached to advantage by spray materials. These insects must be hit to be killed, and as they naturally seek protection on the lee side of the buds it is necessary to spray all sides of the tree at one operation.

The fruit-tree leaf-roller, bud-moth and case-bearers are among the most important leaf-feeding insects that appear at the delayed dormant period or soon thereafter. The green worms with the dark-colored heads are the leaf-rollers, the cinnamon brown worms that tie up the unfolding leaves are the larvæ of the bud-moth, and small cigar and pistol-shaped cases enclose the larvæ of the case-bearers.

Most insects and also apple scab are somewhat irregular in their occurence depending upon seasonal and other conditions, so that one cannot predict with any degree of certainty what year they are going to be of major importance. Under ordinary conditions it is advisable that the regular routine spraying schedule be followed to insure a clean crop.

To combat these pests with one application a combination of spray materials is made as follows: Lime-sulphur solution, 2½ gallons; lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.; nicotine sulphate, ¾ pt.; water to make 100 gallons.

The lime-sulphur is used to control scab, nicotine sulphate for the aphids, and the poison for the leaf feeders. Most plantings are not troubled with San Jose, but if it is present it will be necessary to use 11 gallons of lime-sulphur in 100 gallons of the diluted mixture. The amount of arsenate of lead is given for the powder form; if paste is used, twice as much is required. S. W. H.

Lettuce Fails to Head

I cannot grow head lettuce in my garden. Is it the lack of some kind of fertilizer? I use barnyard manure. The soil is rich, and grows other crops, but I can never get lettuce to head.

New Canaan, Conn. S. D. O.

So many questions are being asked relative to growing head lettuce it seems imperative to write another article on that subject. It is not possible to make a success every year, for no matter how rich the soil with the proper ingredients if the atmospheric conditions are not just right when the head should form it will fail to do so. The variety planted enters largely into the question. I have grown lettuce for over 40 years and have found nothing better than White Cabbage Head or Unrivalled and New York, the first named for first cutting and New York for second cutting.

The plants must be wintered over, so as to have a good sturdy plant to set in the open ground the last week in March, so the heads will form before the hot dry weather sets in. Well-rotted manure is all right, provided it is not too rich in nitrogen. If the manure is a year or more old, this is not liable to be the case. This should be scattered broadcast at least three inches deep and plowed under, then a fertilizer running about 5-10-8 at the rate of ½ ton per acre should be broadcast and harrowed in. If no manure is used a ton of fertilizer to the acre should be used. If no manure has been used on the plot of ground or no green crop turned under for some time, use a fertilizer running 6 or 7 per cent in ammonia.

Start working the soil as soon as the plants are rooted, and continue doing so at least once a week until the plants are three-fourths grown.

Set plants one foot apart each way, and do not set plant too deep or the heads will grow pointed instead of flat, set just so the bottom leaf is on a level with the soil. This at first glance may seem immaterial, but a few years ago I learned the importance of it, when I had a man helping me set them. We set three rows apiece at a time, and at cutting time a great difference was noticed in the size and shape of head where my man had set his plants too deep. WM. PERKINS.

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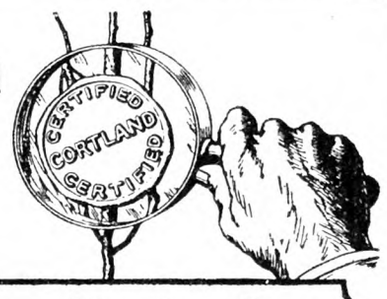

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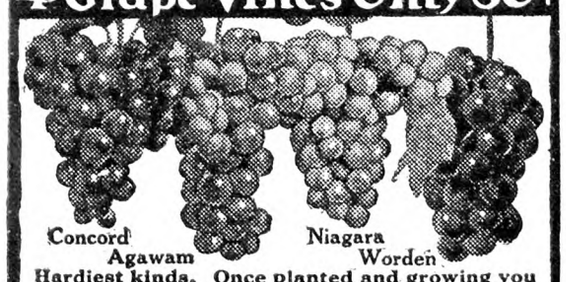

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Garden Bulletin Board

[Conducted by W. W. H. Experience and questions invited.]

I did not get those peas planted on St. Patrick's day. It was mild and Spring-like, but the soil was too wet. I think too much of a good garden seed to cover it with mud.

March 18 was still different—rain, then sleety snow, enough to make the ground white again. So I broke a loaf of bread in two, lengthwise, and put it on the birds' table, which is a foot-square board, set on a piece of iron pipe five feet from the ground. During a previous Winter which was snowy, the birds ate 35 loaves of bread on that platform. Some days they nearly cleaned up a loaf. There are no crows or pigeons, but all sorts and sizes otherwise, from the scrappy jays down to the little chaps. The past Winter only five loaves have been fed; there was so little snow. They prefer weed seeds to my bread and water ration when they can get them.

Many things are sticking their heads out of the ground and looking around a bit. Snowdrops have been in flower some time. Tulips and daffodils give good promise, and the herbaceous Phlox is showing its pale green. I like this Phlox so well that it has taken possession of some corners. The old clumps need renewing frequently, and there are thousands of seedlings right on hand to do it if I get time. The only California bulbs to show so far are Erythroniums, which are in bloom in a sunny spot.

March 21 the ground was in good condition and the first peas were planted, Early Bird variety. Peas are a real success here about once in four years. Other season's drought or days of blazing sunshine at the critical time, cut them short. Usually I make a planting of some tall variety, like Telephone or Champion on a venture, and one year had three pickings from a 50-foot row of Champion, a peck basket at a time. There was abundant rain and some clouds mixed with the clear days.

This morning a neighbor asked me to look at some large grapevines given them yesterday by a man whose place was overstocked. They were two inches in diameter at the trunk and one had roots eight feet long.

"Can such big vines be transplanted?" they asked.

I thought they could if cut back enough, and started to show them my idea of it. But they said: "We have no place for them and you have lots of room. Why not put them on your place?"

Yes, I do have plenty of garden room and like to try all sorts of ways, so planted them after cutting the roots back to three feet and the tops accordingly. They are the largest vines I ever reset. We shall see what happens.

My neighbor on the other side also makes a good garden, but has an additional attraction this year—a youngster just starting to walk, and naturally we are all interested. Even the big gray tiger cat, which last year saw the child only in the carriage, feels that there is a new event, and trots along with the child and the rest of us, waving his tail in the cat's self-important way.

The next job on hand was sowing pansy seed. For several years I have had no good ones, but this year I have some choice seed and am starting early. I expect good bloom this Fall.

The mild weather tempted me to plant a row of string beans, but I remembered that it was only the twenty-fourth of March—too early for beans. A few will come up, but it will be only a spotty row. W. W. H.

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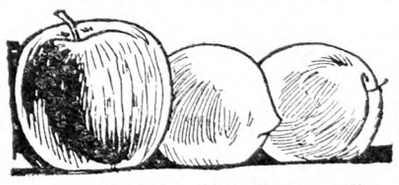

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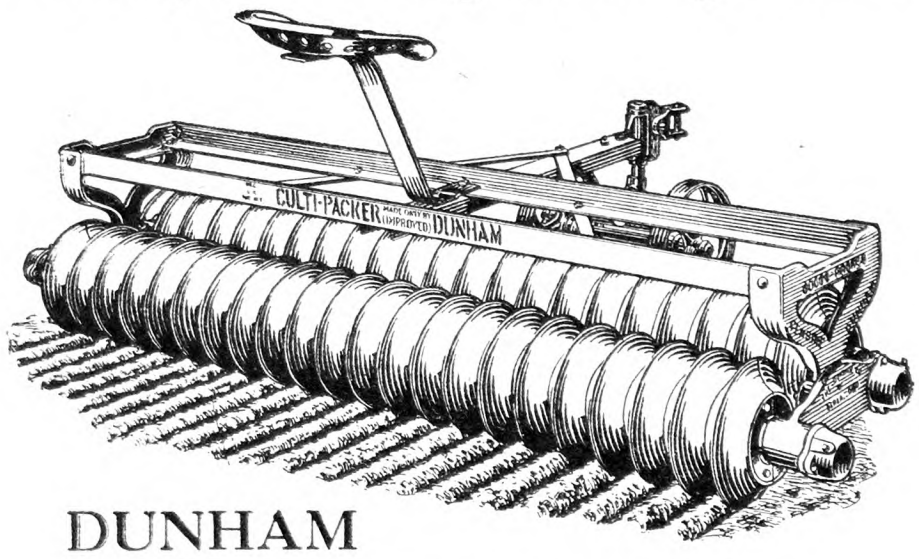

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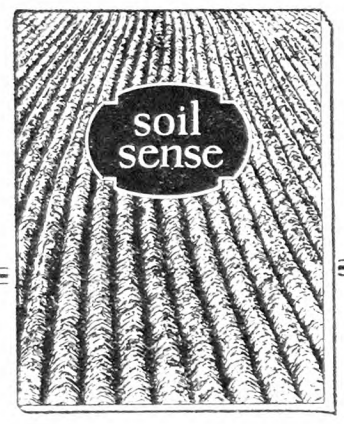

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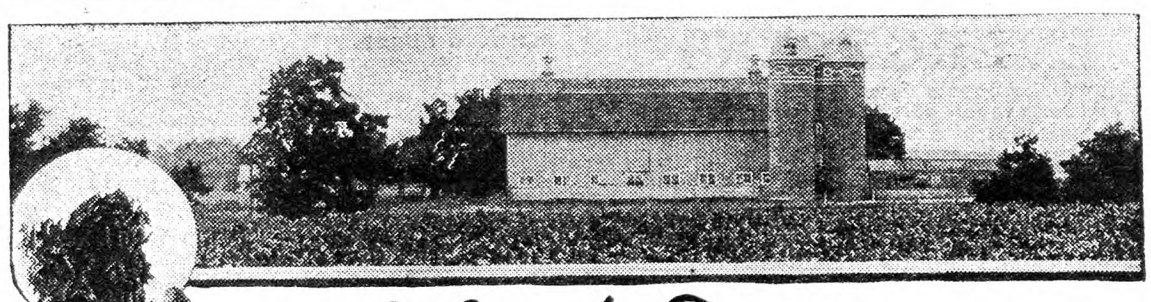

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Long Acres Farm Notes

Calvin gets thick cream on his pancakes, so he still hollers for them, but the other boys begin to turn up their noses at hot pancakes for breakfast. The pussy willows are in blossom; geese are flying overhead; robins are singing in the old orchard; peepers are shrilling their cries in the pasture pond; Crocus, daffodils and tulips are putting up brave spears of green; all signs point to—nope, you guessed wrong. I know those signs mean that Spring is here at last, but they also mean something infinitely worse for a fruit farmer. Spray time is here again.

I finally studied out how the spray dope manufacturers get their nostrums. They offer a prize. The chemist who concocts the worst smelling mixture wins the prize. How ordinary lime and regular sulphur can smell so badly when boiled together gets me. I do know that I must grease up the old spray rig, tighten leaky joints, adorn myself in rags of old clothes and drag 50 feet of hose through currant bushes when the hose shows a perverse tendency to wind itself around every bush. Then I shall come in for dinner smelling like ancient eggs, while wife and children hold their noses and gently hint that I shall keep my distance. Miscible oils have not given me satisfaction as a dormant spray for peaches, as they do not control curl-leaf; that is my experience anyway, though possibly I am to blame in not applying the dope at the right time or correct mixture. I do like the oil spray very much for apples, pears, plums, cherries, but not for peaches.

Alas, my young apple orchards have peaches for fillers, so I must either go over the same ground twice or use lime-sulphur. As time is valuable in spraying, I use lime-sulphur solution the while my hands become motheaten, my overalls soon resemble lace curtains, my eyes burn as though a live coal was in each eye, and I carry with me an aroma which would be pleasing to the highest-toned polecat. After extended experience with spray gun and rod and nozzle I must admit the nozzle gives the best coverage and best results, although the gun is much easier to handle. For petal drop spray the nozzle will do much better work every time, but the gun will throw the dope higher.

I have not had good results using dust as a dormant spray for currants, as the San Jose scale seemed to fatten on the dust while they killed the currant stems. I have learned though to stay away from grapes with lime-sulphur solution, as it was invariably harmful, no matter how weak. Full strength lime-sulphur solution will not do for a dormant spray for cane fruits either, as I learned by ruining a blackcap patch with spray. I much prefer Bordeaux mixture for cane fruit spray, and that may be put on any time without injury.

We seem to be conquering the San Jose scale, but other pests take its place. Pear psylla (the p is silent, as in fish) is a fly which lays eggs in the skin of the pear. The pear then proceeds to put out a sticky, gooey fluid, turn yellow and show black spots at the stem end. That ends that pear for market. A few years ago psylla was something which someone mentioned but no one believed, but now we have to fight or we lose 90 per cent of our pears.

Fortunately I have only about 300 pear trees, so I do not worry much over psylla. Rose chafers do not bother me much either, as my ground is clay loam, but on the lighter sand soils nearer the lake rosebugs sometimes destroy the grape crop entirely by eating the blossoms. My pet peeve though is curculio or curculios. We have about 50 plum trees, and we like plums, both fresh, canned or plum jelly, but those miserable curculios work day and night, Sunday and the Fourth of July, cutting their crescents and laying an egg in each. Shortly afterwards that plum shrivels and drops. This they keep up until we are lucky to get a few plums to eat. Dust did not control them either last year, though the year before dust gave excellent control. I shall use arsenate-bordeaux this year as a control agency.

I note A. M. B., page 483, speaks of putting out 10 acres of small fruits. Well, we have four children to help us, and that is just about five acres more than I would tackle. Picking berries is the hardest kind of work, setting them out, hoeing, weeding, trimming and taking out old wood is also back-breaking, bone-splitting work. Better go lightly, friend A. M. B., unless there is an abundance of cheap labor available. L. B. R.

Michigan.

A City Manager the Farmer's Friend

The city manager and the common council of the city of Newburgh have shown their interest in and good wishes for the welfare of the fruit and vegetable growers of the Central Hudson Valley by designating a tract of about eight acres near the center of the city for a public farmers' and peddlers' market. It will be remembered that for many years previous to 1927 the farmers had been allowed to use for a wholesale market a certain section of a large recreation park which is located almost in the center of the city and which was an ideal location.

In 1926 the Department of Farms and Markets of the State started an investigation in order to determine the logical points through the State in which to locate so-called terminal markets. It was thought by the Newburgh city fathers that Newburgh might be selected as one of these points, and, in order that the State might be influenced in locating one in Newburgh, the farmers were informed that in future their market would be transferred to the river front, one mile east of the place where they were doing business. As the new location was not central, and as in order to reach it two railroads had to be crossed, the farmers said "No." "That or no place," was the city ultimatum. So the farmers leased a tract of their own, paid their rent and other expenses and placed $500 in their treasury.

But the city manager, William T. McCaw, although firmly convinced that the river front is the most desirable location, nevertheless is a friend of the farmers, and when he found the growers were determined to stay on the upper levels and in the central part of town, he looked about for a logical place. As the section which they formerly used in the park had been covered with a splendid grand-stand, and other portions of it covered with flower beds, he looked to another part of the same park. The western portion of the park consisted of small hills and hollows, which covered about eight acres. A steam shovel, trucks, rollers and gangs of men were put to work, and the hills leveled, the hollows filled and the entire surface rolled and graded, the work still being in progress at the present time.

This tract has been offered to the farmers, and, needless to say, it has been accepted by them with sincere thanks. The city will have control, and will charge a small weekly fee as was formerly done. By this action the city manager of Newburgh has made a friend of the farmers surrounding the city, and also has secured the good will of the many buyers who come from the Sullivan County and Catskill and Shawangunk Mountain Summer resorts, scores of miles to the west, who each morning come to the Newburgh wholesale market, and strongly objected to being sent a mile farther east than they formerly were.

Incidentally, we also notice that when farmers will act together and do things themselves they are in a better position to ask for and receive consideration. C. O. WARFORD.

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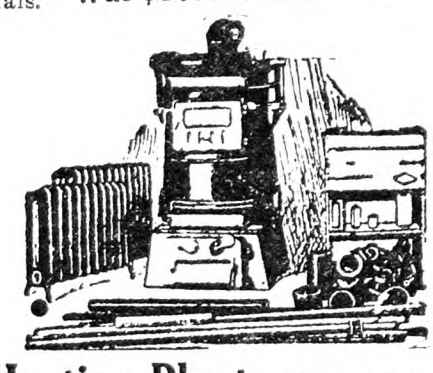

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Seasonal Orchard Notes

This has been an ideal Winter to do many of the odds and ends of out of door work that snow and very cold weather often prevent our finishing. A year ago the brush and wood from the Fall pruning was still frozen fast in snow. We had difficulty clearing away before we had to start spraying and barely had time to apply the nitrates along with the rush of delayed work. This year the scant snowstorms have been followed by thaws. Old trees and stumps have been removed, spray rigs and tractors are in readiness, fertilizer is on hand, lady bugs in great numbers are eager for the fray and it is snowing. It will take a number of very warm days to bring out the buds fit for the delayed dormant spray and dry out the ground for plowing. It is a fine chance to repair fences, gates and buildings, get in shape all the machinery needed later and prepare packages for the coming crop. Labor used to advantage now will not have to be diverted from the main jobs in the rush season.

LESSONS FROM APPLES IN STORAGE

Apples coming from storage in the Spring have many lessons for the grower. Of course, prompt storage and even, correct temperatures are necessary to keep even the best specimens in desirable condition till now. However, if those conditions have obtained and some of the fruit is not in proper condition to sell as first grade or to keep in condition in warm retail stores or homes till used, the causes should be ascertained and noted so as to prevent storing of physically weak fruit or of handling strong, healthy fruit so as to injure its keeping value.

We have found an unusual amount of shriveling and molding especially on McIntosh due to late scab infection. The worst trouble came from pin-point scab spots hard to recognize at picking time. Large scabs from early infection kept well. This late infection came from orchards where late July and August sprays were omitted. Fruit showing such infection should not be stored late. Also trees with only a few foci of scab infection should be kept covered with spray or dust as late as possible. Another cause of weak apples unusually prevalent this season was skin pitting due to aphis injury. Apples which have been punctured by aphids are unreliable for late or even medium storage.

In a season like the past one when weather conditions were unfavorable for pollination in many orchards, a moderate set of apples with large seed cavities and few seeds resulted. Such apples frequently break down sooner than those well filled with seeds. A tendency to Baldwin spot also results in shorter storage life. These are all conditions which should be recognized by the careful grower and packer who will either sell such fruit early or store it where it can be carefully watched and moved in time.

The other condition of mechanical injury also becomes more obvious as the season advances. At picking time the dominant urge is to get the fruit from the trees to the storage in the shortest time with the least trouble and expense. After it is safely stored the will to hold late for high prices is often foremost. Unless the urge to hasten and cheapen the picking and packing operations is balanced by an equally strong determination to get the fruit into storage and handle thereafter without even small, superficial bruises to say nothing of stem punctures and cuts, it is usually impossible to keep tender varieties until scarcity of those having desirable stamina warrants an advance in price.

Waste and loss of condition will not only offset the higher prices paid for the best but often cause a lower return than could have been obtained early.

It is our experience that only by carefully picking and laying, not dropping, the apples in stiff pails or baskets and by gently sliding, not pouring, or better yet by picking them from the pails into crates or tubs, can numerous small bruises be avoided. We even place as many as possible of our McIntosh and Spy between layers of cardboard or in shredded oiled paper. While doing this a certain amount of sizing and grading pays the extra cost by simplifying grading later and making possible the removal of certain sizes or culls early if desirable. I have seen many fine lots of fruit in open packages so covered with bruises during the picking and storing operations as to make late keeping impossible and to bar them from the better trade. Other lots well handled have been considerably bruised by filling too full and pressing when covering. With the shift which is occurring in the East from the firm, old varieties to the more tender kinds used mainly on the table, the grower is confronted with a new condition which he must meet if he is to get the best returns for what he grows.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Live Notes From Oregon

Your readers might like a letter from the Pacific Coast. Most of the people of Oregon live in this, the Willamette Valley. (Accent the second syllable as it is Indian and not French.) It is a very fertile spot and mild climate, and is producing almost any crop grown in civilization. We have oak, fir and cedar in the same native groves. Wheat and figs grow side by side, but not many fig groves as yet. English walnuts and filberts are being planted in larger quantities. This is the home of the big black prune that you pay 30 cents a lb. for, and we can't sell them for 8 cents, so we are pruning them with the grubbing hoe.

This part is rapidly becoming the paper-making center as well as the leader in the salmon-packing industry. It is a Summer resort as well as a Winter refuge. Fruit canning in the last few years has become one of the largest industries.

Farmers are having a hard time to get rich, as well as in all other States. Much printer's ink is used here on farm relief, but little value in it for agriculture. All farmers require is a square deal and all robbery stopped. What is the use of talking farm relief while retaining all the combinations that have placed agriculture in its present condition? The financial system, the transportation system and the marketing system are discriminating against the farmer as well as the State live stock sanitary boards.

We cannot relieve agriculture of its immense mortgage debt by taxing other industries, for it would bankrupt them. Not to take it off is to fail to relieve agriculture. To loan farmers more money and make their debt larger is to aggravate the situation. A surplus of food or any other necessary material should make us all happy, and a famine is what should give us great concern. Would a tax on profits alone be a just tax? So many believe our civilization depends on the family owning its home. If each community owned and ruled all its material wealth would it not preserve more democracy than we now enjoy? Over half of our homes are owned now by some one else.

The common people should take over all rule possible in each locality in order to learn democracy, freedom and good government by producing it themselves, and dispensing with middlemen, politicians and its depressing expense, as our national expense exceeds every year all of our legal tender in circulation. States have become so extravagant as almost to bankrupt all of America. Western agriculture must unite with the farmers of the East, and we must have no South and North, but be one agriculture of America. Our job is to feed and clothe the people, but we must have a square deal and no robbery.

P. W. MEREDITH.

Oregon.

Dog Regulations Around Chicago

The picture has to do with one of the most extensive dogs wars that ever has prevailed in and around Chicago. It was started by the new health commissioner of the city, who, because of repeated cases of rabies, gave a sweeping order to kill all stray dogs. The action spread to the suburbs in all directions. The Chicago city council took up the matter, pro and con, and is now debating the advisability of building a new and costly pound in which to care for the dogs captured, this as the result of repeated complaints of humane societies that the animals were cruelly treated. The action spread to the most exclusive residential sections, where some costly dogflesh was to be seen roaming the streets. Such animals were caught in the same net along with more humble

A Community Dog

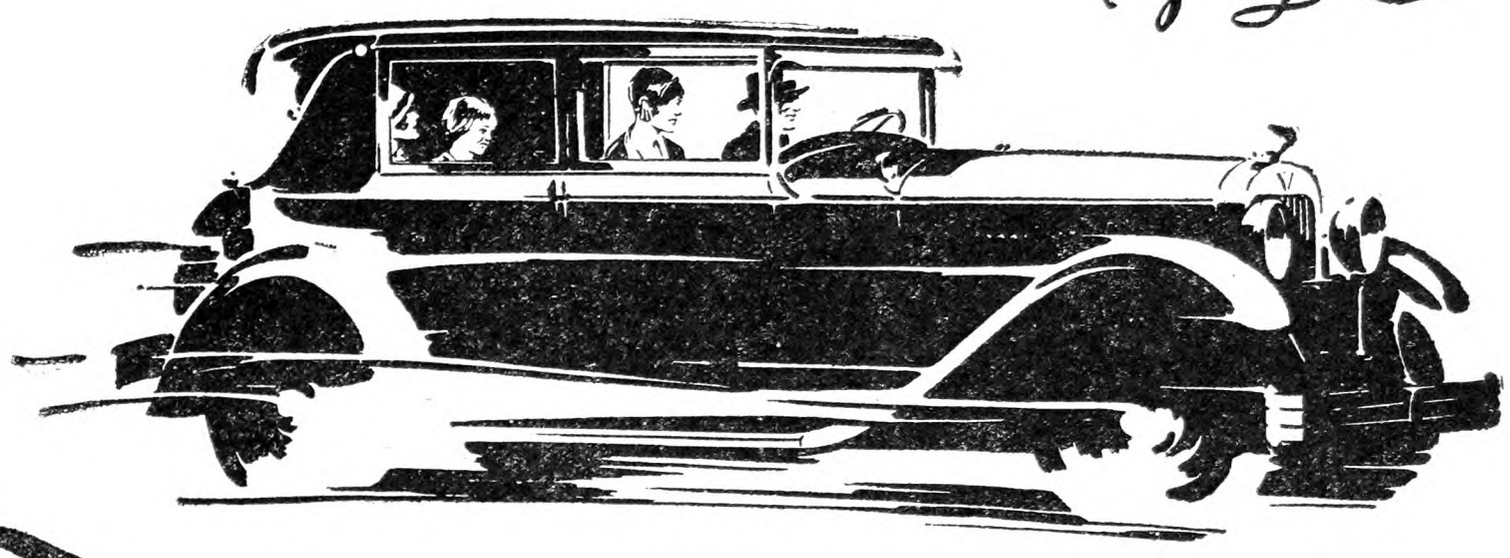
breeds. Both city and suburb ordered all unleashed canines muzzled, and in Evanston a wire safeguard was insisted on as against one of leather or other chewable material.

In Park Ridge, where the picture was made, more than 100 dogs of all breeds, colors, sizes, in all conditions of ownership were taken and hauled to an outside barn standing on a site recently bought by the board of education of Maine township for a central high school. Each stray was held for 24 hours, after which if not claimed and put under rules prescribed by law, it was shot and buried in an abandoned gravel pit.

The dog shown in the picture last year was a stray and was sentenced to be gassed. But boys and girls of whom he had made friends rescued him by clubbing their pennies with which to buy a license. The dog was also in the habit of following the mail carriers around their routes and was as much petted by them as he was by the little people. He became known as "King" and under that name trotted through the streets of the entire town unmolested. His home was everywhere he chose to lie down on a doorstep. When a new order for muzzles was issued, the boys quickly procured one, and strapped it over his unoffending jaws, and today he is visiting around quite unafraid of the dog-catching outfit or anybody else. The carrier is one of the force of Postmaster Raymer, and the tot beside the popular canine pet is little Evalin Petrie. J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

Reflects Tomorrow's Vogue



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The Control of Grape Insects and Diseases

PART II

BLACK ROT

Concord and Niagara are sometimes quite badly affected with black rot, the characters of which are sufficiently well known to most grape growers, so that repetition of them here is unnecessary. Unlike powdery and downy mildew black rot infection in any one year is quite largely effected from the mummied fruits that have fallen to the ground in the previous year. Like the mildews, black rot is favored through poor air circulation, the lack of frequent air currents following rainfall and high humidity. Primary infections are usually dependent upon weather conditions. A two or three-day rain, followed by warm, muggy weather, and the presence of spores from a former infection, will result in a new infection. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is the most effective means at the grower's disposal for controlling black rot. Plowing under the mummied berries and the leaves carrying the hold-over sources of infection early in the Spring is a great aid in control. Keeping the vineyard free from weeds throughout most of the Summer is likewise of considerable value. The training of the vines on some method, as the Kniffen, so that the leaves and fruit are subjected to greater contact with the moving air, and the removal of suckers and other growth low to the ground, are excellent practices.

Since the spraying for black rot control is the first of the season, and because of the fact that treatment for this disease is with the same material as for mildew control, a consideration of the applications for powdery mildew, downy mildew and black rot will now be considered. The first application for black rot control should be made at a time when the second or third leaf of the shoot begins to put out. The homemade Bordeaux mixture, 8 lbs. of copper sulphate, 8 lbs. of freshly hydrated lime, to 100 gallons of water, is the standard formula. Some growers have felt that more copper is needed, but the results from many tests show the amount given is sufficient. Ordinarily stock solutions of the copper sulphate and lime are made in advance of the actual time of spraying. If 40 lbs. of copper sulphate be suspended in a sack just beneath top level of 40 gallons of water in a barrel it will gradually go into solution. Hence each gallon of the solution will carry 1 lb. of the copper. In a similar manner 40 lbs. of freshly hydrated lime is worked up in 40 gallons of water in another barrel, and likewise, after thorough and repeated stirrings, each gallon of the lime water will furnish 1 lb. of lime. If the sprayer holds 100 gallons, eight gallons of the copper sulphate water is added to the sprayer tank after it had been nearly filled with water, then eight gallons of the lime and water are added, care being taken to stir thoroughly while the latter is being added, or, if the sprayer be an engine outfit, start the engine while adding the lime water. The second application for black rot should be given just before the blossoms open, and this application coincides with the first one for the control of downy mildew. In other words, if black rot is not common in the locality, but downy mildew is the troublesome disease, the first application for the latter should be made at this time. The third application for black rot should be made just as soon as the grape berries have set. Again this coincides with the second application for downy mildew. Likewise this treatment coincides with the first spray that should be given for the control of grape berry moth, which will be discussed later. Two more applications will be usually required to control black rot if conditions are favorable for its spread and development, while one more will usually be sufficient for downy mildew control. The fourth and fifth application should follow the third and fourth at two-week intervals. The interval between applications is more or less dependent on the rate of vine growth. Usually the applications for black rot should be made just before a rain, although this cannot always be judged correctly. However, many growers have become quite weatherwise and are quite accurate in predicting a rain some hours in advance.

THE GRAPE BERRY MOTH

In regions infested with this insect the worst injury is quite closely correlated with the nearness to woodlots. The leaves on which the over-wintering form is carried lodge usually to the lee of woods, especially if the vineyard is close to the trees. This likewise holds for gullies or depressions that collect infested grape leaves. Vineyards so located that the snow of Winter remains drifted certain portions of the season of low temperatures are quite often worse affected than those not offering the snow protection. Partial control can be obtained through cleaning up waste places, headlands, gullies, etc. Early Spring plowing so that the leaves are buried beneath the soil serves to lessen the trouble. Picking off and destroying the wormy berries which are indicated through a brilliant red discoloration about the point where the berry was entered helps in the control. But the greatest reliance must be placed on thorough spraying. The first treatment for berry moth coincides with the second application for downy mildew or the third treatment for black rot. For berry moth control 3 lbs. of powdered arsenic of lead which has first been worked into a smooth paste with a little water is added to each 100 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture, and along with this 3 lbs. of resin fish-oil soap. The soap has likewise been worked into a little water to dissolve it. The latter serves to spread the Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead as a thin film over the waxy surface of the berries. A second application of Bordeaux mixture, arsenate of lead and the resin fish-oil soap should be given just before the berries touch in the cluster. At this time the Bordeaux mixture serves as the first preventive of powdery mildew, and where neither black rot nor downy mildew are serious the Bordeaux mixture may be omitted up to this time. In vineyards that are annually subject to serious infestation of berry moth another application may be required, which will simply mean that the arsenate of lead and fish-oil soap be added to the Bordeaux mixture given for subsequent black rot, downy mildew and powdery mildew control. However, usually the third application for grape berry moth coincides with that given for the control of powdery mildew and the grape root worm.

THE GRAPE ROOT WORM

The adult beetle of this pest, the larva of which does its great damage to the fibrous roots of the vine, emerges in middle or late June. Shortly after the adult beetles emerge from the soil they begin feeding on the upper surfaces of the leaves. The feeding marks are quite characteristic of this beetle, they showing as rather long, chain-like areas. The eggs of the root worm are laid underneath the loose bark of trunk, arms, and canes three or four weeks after emergence. Spraying for control of the beetle is planned to kill them off or repel them before egg-laying occurs. It is quite plain that once the eggs are laid the opportunity for control is lost for the season, since the eggs are well protected and the newly-hatched larvae by dropping and burrowing into the soil before feeding offer no vulnerable way of controlling.

If black rot, downy mildew, powdery mildew, and grape berry moth are still subjects for control, the first application for root-worm control, which in Western New York is usually made during the first week of July, or at such time as the beetles are feeding voraciously, can be a combination treatment. In certain vineyard sections the application of Bordeaux mixture and lead arsenate at this time are considered sufficient for powdery mildew and root-worm control. However, it may be well to add the resin fish-oil soap for further insurance against berry moth. A second application of Bordeaux and arsenate of lead may be required a week or two following the first treatment for powdery mildew and grape root-worm. F. E. GLADWIN.

Bridge Grafting

Will you tell me how to do bridge grafting? N. R. A.

New Jersey.

The most common practice is to cut scions the same as for ordinary grafting, and either spring them into cuts in the bark above and below the wound or fasten them there with brads. The important point is to see that the inner bark (cambium layer) on both ends of scion and stock coincide in some places, the more the better.

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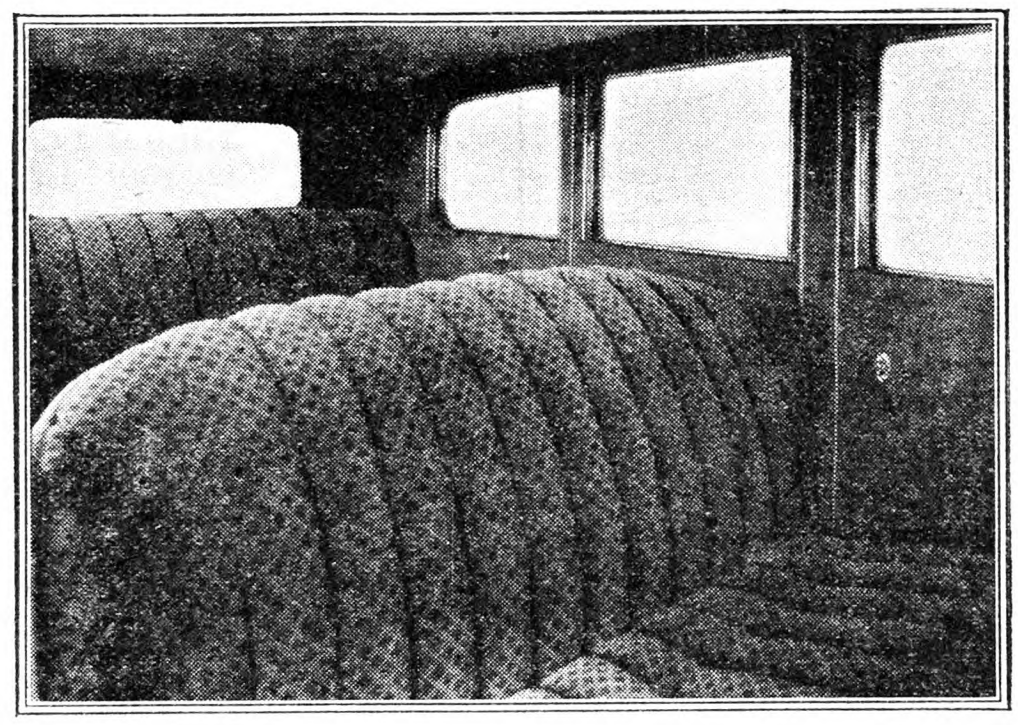

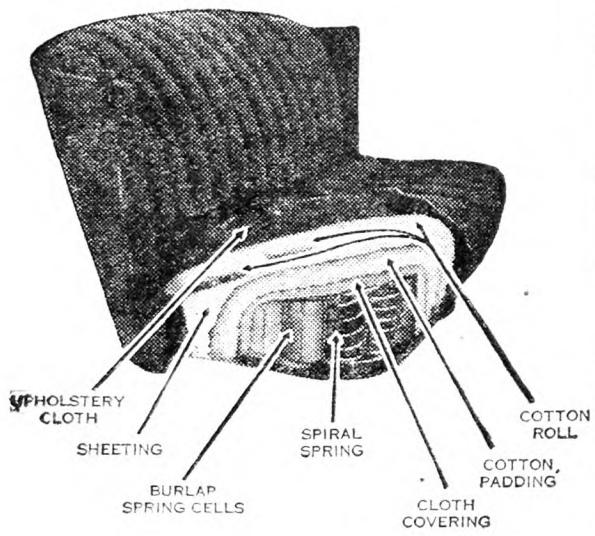

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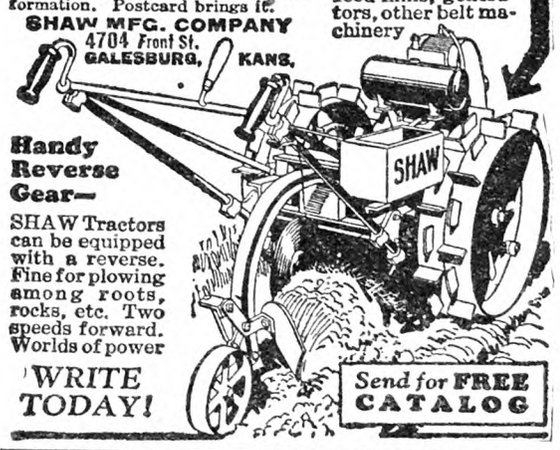

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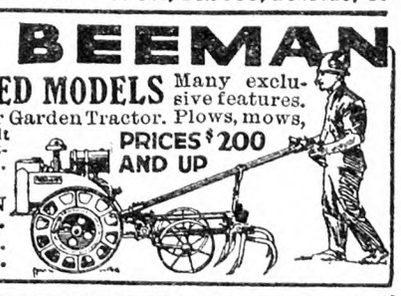

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Heading Fruit Trees

The article on page 479 of THE R. N.-Y. prompts me to tell my idea. I will take the apple tree first.

As grown in the nursery from buds that make one shoot, and cut back for the second year, this causes them to form branches that are three for once around the tree and quite regular, lengthwise. These are called two-year-old trees. When planted in the orchard all branches should be cut off except the three top ones, and they should be cut back one-third to a strong bud to make a good leader. If they are not cut back, there will be too many weak shoots. There should be but little pruning for two years, nor cutting back, but cut a few of the side branches out. By this time, the head will have a good crotch that will not split or the branches sag. But some of the side branches should be cut each year while they are small. It costs the tree more to grow wood than fruit, and more to grow seed than the pulp. Cut surplus branches before they get large and do not misuse a tree to make it bear but treat it well and with patience.

Pear trees grow in the nursery the same as apples but form very different shaped tops in the orchard, so should be trimmed differently. Instead of cutting all but three, leave five or six, and cut them back the same as apples but do not let too much space get between the branches. The limbs of the pear grow more upright and close together, but will spread when they bear, so do but little thinning. I am referring to the Bartlett type of growth. I have seen great damage done by cutting back trees of bearing age.

A neighbor had an orchard here at Coxsackie, on west bank of the Hudson, near the shore, and it had 1,000 barrels of the finest Bartlett pears I ever saw, extra large, uniform and clean. After that they cut out the small branches and cut back the large which caused a lot of shoots and these were cut back until the ends of them were similar to a hedge. The orchard has not had a large crop or fine fruit since it was butchered. ELIAS GATES.

Grafting Walnuts

I have two Hungarian walnut trees, and would like to graft them to English walnuts. How and when should it be done? There is an orchard of English walnuts right near, so I can get the grafts any time. One tree is about 8 ft. high, the other is full grown. P. E.

North East, Pa.

It is necessary to cut your wood while dormant and keep by laying on the cellar floor, covering with a couple of layers of bran sacks. Sprinkle the sacking enough to keep it damp, but at no time let the wood get wet. You can then do your grafting in May. Instructions for doing so can be obtained in Bulletin 1501F, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

J. W. HERSHEY.

Grafting Wax

I am sending a recipe for grafting wax which I have used for over 50 years:

Six pounds rosin, one pint raw linseed oil, one pound beeswax, melt and cake. G. W. K.

South Dakota.

Old-Fashioned Potato Onions Wanted

I find it very difficult to get potato onions for planting. The seed growers have what they call potato onions or multipliers, but they are not the true kind. I unfortunately got out of this variety, and am trying to get them again. They form a large bulb.

New Jersey. H. J. G.

R. N.-Y.—Can anyone tell us about this variety? The multipliers forming a clump of small bulbs are not desired.

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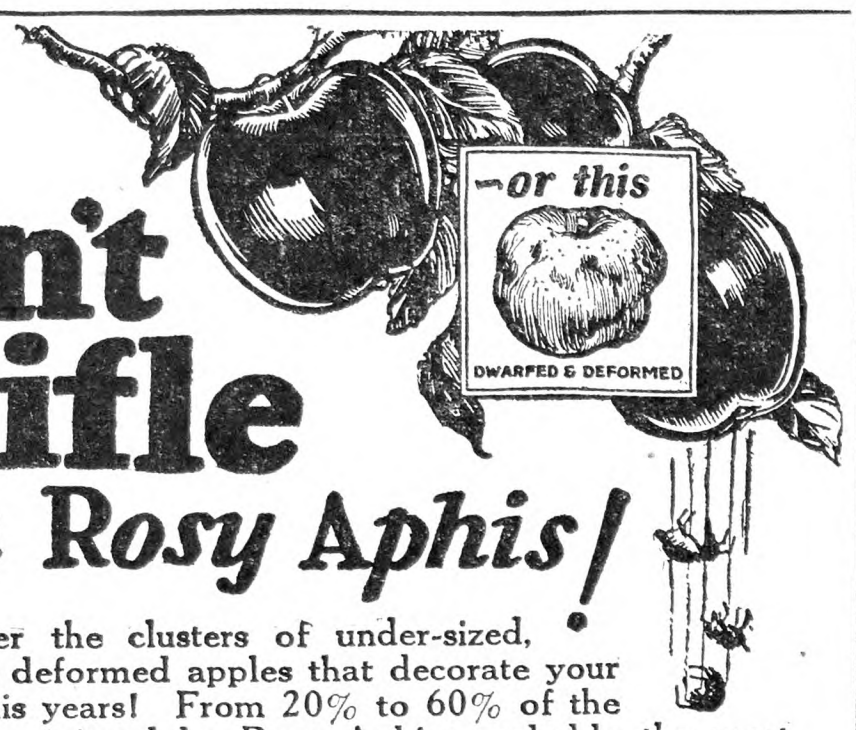

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Notes From a Jersey Garden

The "lion of March" has lately been playing his usual pranks and, supplemented by old Boreas has tended to make things lively here in the aerial line at least, but notwithstanding the keen wind and air the plants and shrubs show at least that they will not sleep much longer. The lilac buds are already beginning to swell and show green, and the Forsythia is commencing to show its peculiar yellow, while the small plants, such as violets, pansies, Vincas, etc., all show signs of the coming life of Spring. Even the goldfish in the pool are now wide awake every day, and come up in the shallow water to get the air and sun, and the difference in earliness of the growth of aquatic plants that were covered with glass sashes is noticeable at once. The Japanese Calamus already starting to grow, and its handsome sword-like variegated leaves will soon be an evidence of Spring. This is certainly one of the hardiest plants in existence when well supplied with, or grown in water, and is very attractive as being so different from the usual run of plants.

Roses have come well through the Winter, and are looking fine; the well-known Sunburst is not even browned by the cold. As years go by the usefulness of evergreens in keeping off the Winter winds is still more apparent, and the Norway spruce is fine for this purpose, and in places where there is room a good planting on the north and west sides will answer a good purpose. Right here I may mention that if evergreen trees are planted very close to the house the large-growing trees should not be chosen, as they soon grow too large and begin to look scraggy at the bottom, and to my mind the beauty of such trees is then largely gone. We have plenty of beautiful evergreens that are dwarf in habit, and these should always be chosen for planting close to or near the house. As I write these notes my thoughts run from outdoors to indoors, and my attention is called to some geraniums that were kept in pots all last Summer and removed indoors in the Fall to windows on the south side of the dwelling. These have grown and bloomed constantly all Winter, and have had many admiring glances from people passing by. It is no wonder these plants are popular among old-fashioned people (and also many new-fashioned), as of all plants known they will stand more dry air and neglect than almost anything in existence and never fail to do well if given any kind of chance. Their coming from a high altitude and dry climate no doubt readily accounts for their adaptability as a house plant. While we all call them "geraniums," the botanical name is Pelargonium, and most of the original stock came from tablelands in Africa a number of years ago. Some varieties, however, like Lady Washington, are almost out of existence now, W. W. HALES.

Reforesting

From what I can read, coniferous trees are used on light soil for which they are adapted. I think the chances of fire would be great and the lumber produced would be of poor quality. If white ash and basswood were planted on heavier soil they would produce lumber of a good quality, and there would be little fire risk.

Ash is excellent for handles and many purposes. Basswood is light and strong and can be used in many ways. It is a good honey producer. They are good growers and the lumber has but little sap. They make good shade trees and grow large. Ash produces many seeds and the seedlings can be grown where needed. ELIAS GATES.

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CALUREA contains 34% nitrogen (41.3% ammonia). It is concentrated, one bag more than equals two bags of most common nitrogen carriers. Combined with the nitrogen in CALUREA is 14% soluble lime. This is an added advantage at no extra cost.

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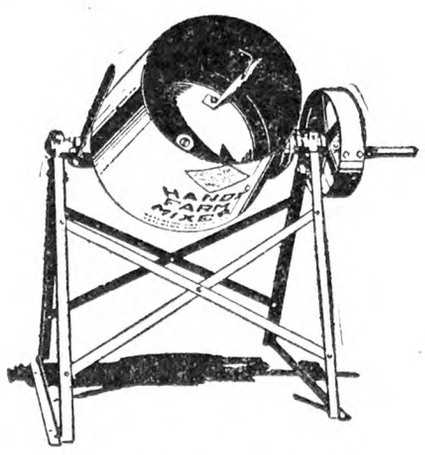

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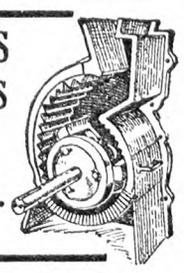

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Delaware Notes

Dr. Mann, plant pathologist of the University of Delaware, and the different county agents, have been studying conditions which are responsible for the increase of black rot and wilt in the sweet potato districts. They have found several practices which they believe help to promote these diseases. One is the habit of continuously planting the fields with potatoes without proper rotation of crops. These fields carry diseases from year to year. Other reasons include the feeding to stock of the cull sweet potatoes carrying the black rot and other diseases. Manure produced from animals fed with these diseased potatoes is then carried back to the field to be used over again on sweet potatoes, starting the crop with disease. The waste potatoes that are affected with the different diseases should never be dumped on land which will sometime be used for potato land, or near the manure pile, later to be carried on the field.

They are also under the impression that the seed bed soil is responsible for these diseases more than any other cause. This seed bed soil, when used several times for starting potatoes, becomes literally filled with these diseases. If possible the soil should be changed every year, and if this cannot be done the soil should be strained or sifted to take out the large pieces of old potatoes, and then treated with a formaldehyde solution made up of one pound of formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water. One gallon of this solution will drench about three square feet. This should be done after the bed is made and about 10 days before any potatoes are bedded, and this will allow time for the formaldehyde to disappear.

Some of the sweet potato growers are under the impression that the proper selection of seed potatoes and the treatment with corrosive sublimate is practical, but this is worthless if the beds are not in the proper condition. Examination of many sources of seed indicates that black rot, wilt, and scurf are carried with much of the seed. Careful selection of seed, followed by the proper seed treatment (corrosive sublimate or the new organic mercury compound) will greatly remedy the sources of these diseases. Many farmers are growing the slip seed, which is one important practice to get away from diseases.

These agents are co-operating with the farmers by placing demonstrations with Mr. Kent, near Felton, Del.; Andrew Dolby, Seaford, Del., and other farmers near Laurel, Del., to show the value of these practices in controlling diseases and increasing the yields of sweet potatoes.

The price of sweet potatoes in the local market remains unchanged from 60 to 80 cents, according to grade and quality. K. P. T.

Seaford, Del.

Handling Second Growth Timber

I noticed in a recent issue G. R., Tioga Co., Pa., desires to know the best method of handling his second-growth timber. I think he would probably have considerable trouble in disposing of crates and boxes, as there are so many factories all over the country that supply truckers and fruit growers and everybody else who are in need of boxes and crates. I don't know the size of this second-growth timber, but if it is large enough to utilize in saw-logs I would try to sell to some lumber company for so much money on the stump, the owners not having anything to do with it. I don't know about birch timbers, but do know that poplar, maple and beech demand good prices here in Virginia.

Again, if it is not large enough for saw-logs, and wood sells in his section as it does here, I would saw it into short lengths for the average cooking range and heaters. In this way a one-horse wagon body full, just thrown in loose (not placed), sells for $3 and $4 here in the cities. The buyers are not so particular as to kind, either, as a general mixture will bring just as much money as a load of poplar, pine or oak. It would be best to have it dry or seasoned before selling. I think he could dispose of his timber in this shape far more quickly than in crates and boxes, and get more money out of it. W. H. H.

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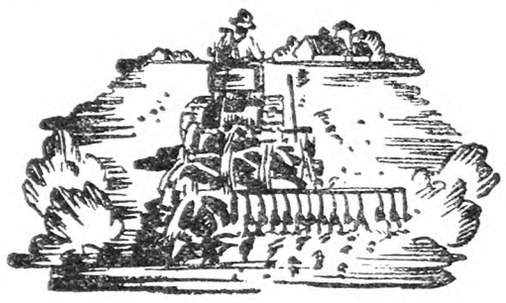

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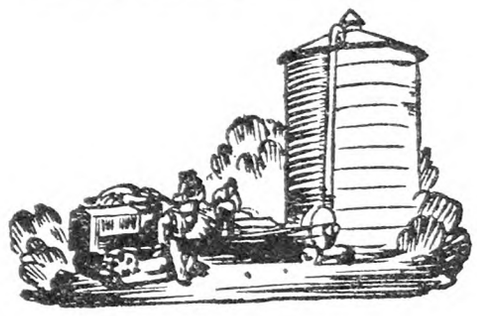
Haul loaded wagons from soft fields—back a "Caterpillar" to a belt and steady power soon does the job—combining usefulness.



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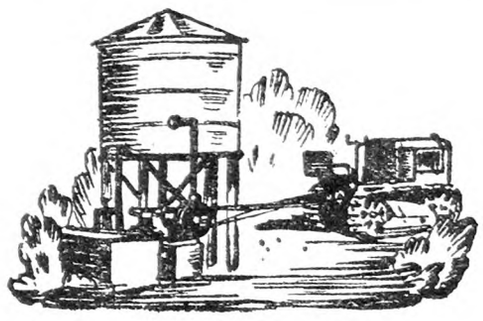
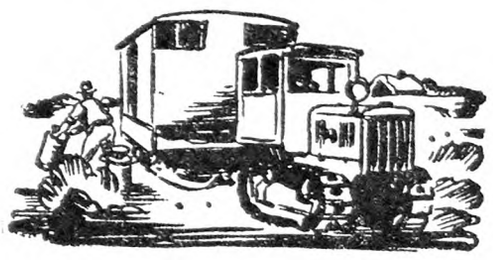
A "Caterpillar" tractor is insurance against loss from sudden failure of other power units—runs water pumps, feed grinders, power separator, light plants, etc.



Hauls When the Roads are Bad

If snow blocks lanes or roads, get out the surefooted "Caterpillar"—Kraft Cheese Co. hauls heavy loads on side roads that are snow bound or muddy.



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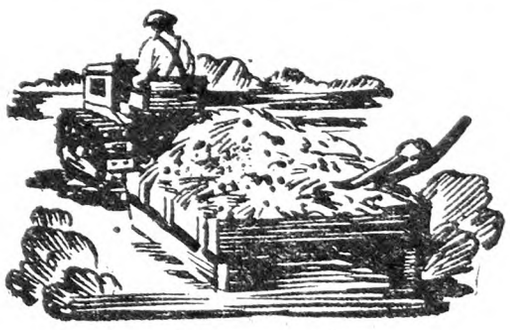

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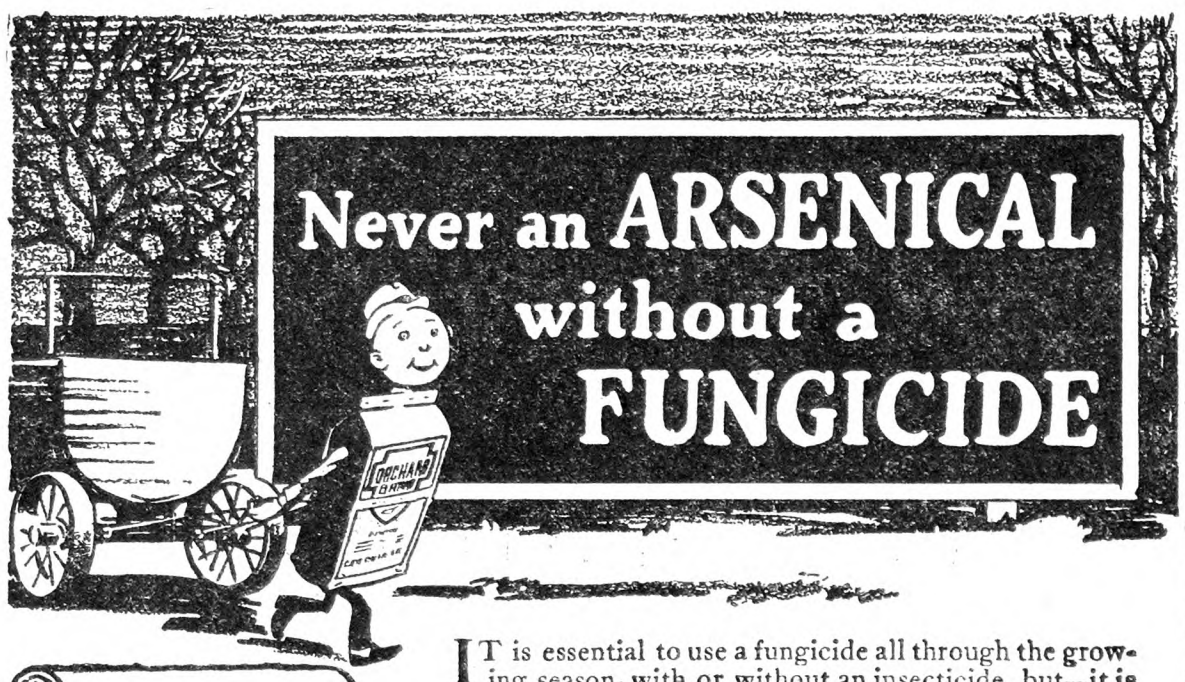

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"90-10"

IT is essential to use a fungicide all through the growing season, with or without an insecticide, but—**it is never profitable** to use an insecticide without a fungicide.

Start early, using **"ASP" Dust, or "Dritomic" Sulphur** with the double-dose **"Orchard Brand" Arsenate of Lead** calyx spray on apples, and the petal-fall arsenical spray on the stone fruits.

Remember! It's the calyx spray kill that prevents heavy second and third broods of codling moth. Double the dosage now and you'll not need heavy arsenical spraying on the growing fruits.

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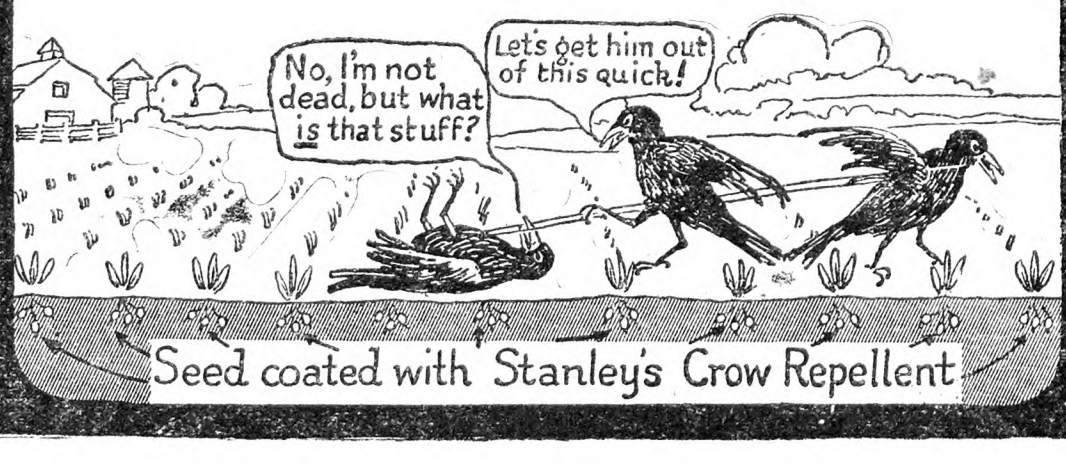
writes A. B. Wilmot, of E. Thetford, Vt. And it cost Mr. Wilmot only about $3.00 to save from 1-4 to 1-3 of his entire crop. Previously, the crows and other pests had fairly picnicked on his corn-fields. Hill after hill was entirely pulled up. Hill after hill he had to replant every season. This cost him not only money but it cost him a lot of his valuable time right at planting time. Then someone told him of a way to coat his seed corn in a mixture that no crows or any other pests would touch, after they once had a taste of it. This corn-saver was

Stanley's Crow Repellent

Mr. Wilmot sent for some. He mixed it with his seed corn. He did not have to wait for it to dry, but planted it at once. And it did not clog the planter. It did not injure the seed corn. It was **not** poisonous, so it would not kill birds or animals. But it did keep every crow, mole, squirrel and other pest off of his corn-field, after they got the first whiff of it. Now there are no more scare-crows in Mr. Wilmot's field. There's no more worry over not getting a full crop, so far as pests are concerned. And Mr. Wilmot is only one of hundreds who have written us that they would never plant a hill of corn again without coating their seed corn with Stanley's Crow Repellent. "Money Back" guarantee. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address, **Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500-H, New Britain, Conn.**



Pleasure in a Country Home

Until four years ago we had lived in the city for 20 years and were so busy with city life and the raising of four children that we had nearly forgotten the country until my brother-in-law sent us THE R. N.-Y. We became so interested in the stories of the country and the illustrations that we began looking for a farm. We thought it would be a good business proposition, as our city property was at a standstill in value, and country property was rising a little, so in looking for a farm we found 100 acres seven miles from the city of Akron with an old colonial house of 13 rooms built about 95 years ago, and needing new windows and paint. Barns and other outbuildings nearly tumbled down. After going back and forth from the city to the country, fixing up the place, we decided to move to the country for the Summer with the children, but when Winter came we had a furnace installed and plumbing and an electric system and decided to stay on a while until the skating on the pond near the house and sliding was good, but by this time the children enjoyed the country so much that we decided not to move back to the city. Now after four years we have decided to give up the idea of ever moving back to the city, as the children go to school in the city. My husband has worked in a bank in Akron for 14 years, and we all think that living in the city is a pretty empty life to what we have in the country. My husband enjoys being out where he has plenty of room after being in the crowded city all day, with the crowded streets, and working inside all day. At night and in the morning and during his vacation and on holidays he works on the farm and on the buildings, in fact he has done the greater part of the repairing and painting himself, and now, after four years, our buildings are all in good shape and we expect in the near future to stock the farm.

Ohio. M. H. A.

The Old Ohio Farmhouse

The Desirability of Heavy Manuring

Last year I put about half an acre in sweet corn on the top of a hill on one of my two farms. Because of the scarcity of labor the cultivation was insufficient. The corn came up, but grew slowly. It was evident something was badly needed. The farm had been in the hands of tenants for at least nine years, and had evidently been thoroughly "skinned." It became evident that if I wanted any corn to eat something must be done. I figured that a little nitrate of soda could be quickly applied, and proceeded to do so by throwing a small handful around each hill. Shortly afterward it rained and the corn began to shoot. The growth was quite marvelous considering previous progress, and I had quite a lot of fair-sized ears.

This Spring I drove some 30 miles to buy and bring home my seed potatoes. The grower reported a crop of 375 bushels per acre, and I inquired how he had manured. On three acres he said he had put two tons of high-grade potato manure and one ton of 16 per cent superphosphate. The three acres had given at least twice the ordinary crop, and was marketed for about $1,500, while the fertilizers had cost less than $150. Putting these two cases together has induced me to buy four tons of potato manure and five tons of superphosphate for this year's crops besides the stable manure from 10 cows and three horses. In addition to this I expect to distribute a ton of nitrate of soda when and where it is most needed. It is evident to me that, at least here in the East, we must, like the English and Germans, practice intensive farming if we are to continue making it pay. EDWARD HART.

Pennsylvania.

Growing Trees from the Seed

On page 340 of THE R. N.-Y., a question was brought up about a plan of starting forest trees by planting nuts, acorns and other seeds. This brings up a very interesting and worth-while question for further discussion.

In 1922 we planted five different kinds of deciduous tree seeds on worn-out pasture land in Southeastern Chautauqua County. The varieties planted were basswood, red oak, black locust, white ash and hard maple. The method used in planting the seed was to take away the sod to the extent of about one square foot, loosening the soil in this area and planting from three to ten seeds in the loosened soil. We did the work rather carefully and we hope we will obtain some results from some of the different varieties. Our experience this one year in starting trees in this way would not warrant our going further with this plan. Very few of the trees started, and the ones that did start made very slow growth.

Hardwood species of trees such as those mentioned above are very desirable, and seem to come in naturally on some fields. We ought to have the experiences of other farmers in other sections of the country regarding their methods of starting hardwood forests. Here in New York State we have concluded that we can get better results and quicker results if we put in conifers, transplanting the trees when they are about two years old. Our experience here would indicate that C. P. would be reasonably sure of good results if he transplanted such varieties as Norway spruce, red pine or other varieties that are used for reforestation in his section of the country.

Wyoming Co., N. Y. L. H. WOODWARD.

A Discussion of Varieties of Fruit

I wish to set out a small orchard of 40 or 50 trees, for home use mainly, and I should appreciate your sending me a list of the apples, pears, plums, and cherries you consider best. Also what grapes might do well and what strawberries? My place is in the hills of Allegany Co., N. Y. L. R. M.
Wellsville, N. Y.

In the first place you are not situated in the most favored fruit section of New York State, so that all of the varieties that are mentioned will need to be judged in the opinion of some of your neighbors, or of some old-timers in your section who have had experience with them. Hardiness and length of season must be kept in mind throughout.

Among apples, consider Oldenburg, Wealthy, McIntosh, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, and possibly Cortland. Among pears try Bartlett, Clapp Favorite, Seckel, and Bosc. For plums, try Abundance and Burbank for the Japanese kinds, and Reine Claude, Italian Prune, and Lombard for the European varieties. Among sour cherries, Montmorency stands supreme; while with the sweet varieties try Black Tartarian, Yellow Spanish, and Windsor. Concord, Niagara, and Delaware are outstanding in their respective classes of grapes. Two early white varieties are Portland and Ontario, and an earlier ripening kind of Concord type is Worden. Your choice of strawberries will depend almost entirely upon local conditions. Some of the better varieties are Premier, Mastodon, William Belt, and Glen Mary. H. B. T.

What About Dusting?

One thing in particular interests many apple growers in New England. This is the coming use of dust in place of sprays. I have followed the fruit game for around 16 years, and it seems to me that we are not hearing enough from the men who are making a success of dusting in their orchards. The experiment stations seem to be slow in changing their policies along this line. Of course this is a large subject to comment upon, but I am much interested to hear from progressive growers and let them tell of their dusting experiences. I took a trip around Massachusetts and Eastern New Hampshire last Summer and saw some of the finest fruit for years in a number of dusted orchards. One grower had dusted for six years, using only a delayed dormant spray. Others dusted entirely. Let's hear about dusting from those who have tried it. I believe it is the solution of many growers' problems—possibly not for others. H. C. W.
Maine.

The Seedless Orange

In a discussion relative to the seedless orange, one who has lived in the South contends that the seeds are removed from the orange when the fruit is very small, another that it is grown without seeds naturally. Will you give information as to the matter?
New Jersey. C. S. C.

The seedless orange is a distinct variety which originated in Brazil. The original wild orange has been modified by culture, selection naturally resulting in more pulp and fewer seeds. The seedless or navel orange, known as Washington Navel or Bahia, was introduced from Brazil in 1870, and has become especially popular in California. It was apparently a natural bud mutation, but its origin is unknown. The idea that the seeds are removed when the fruit is small is quite untrue. It is possible that the alteration in structure of the Navel orange may have something to do with the absence of seeds.

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Fair Hope Farm Notes

Monday of this week our town held its annual town meeting and I could not help but consider the changes that time had brought to us in the last 40 years. It was just about 40 years ago that I attended my first town meeting and to me it was an important event in my life. I listened with much interest to the earnest debates over the different articles as they came up, and I recall that there were many farmers who did not hesitate to oppose or sanction what they believed in. The speeches were sometimes crude, few that could be considered scholarly, but the speakers could make their meaning clear and did it. There were a few men then, as now, who tried to advance their own interest at the expense of the taxpayers of the town, but they often found it difficult to accomplish their ends. The town meeting was held in the upper story of the only public hall of any size in the town, and nearly all stood up, as there was not room to seat all.

This year the meeting was held in the auditorium of the new high school building completed within the past year at a cost to the town of $210,000. Nearly all the voters were seated in this splendid room, and the gallery, which is of modern concrete construction, and the building is as nearly fireproof as it can well be made.

There were several noticeable differences between this meeting of today and that of nearly half a century ago. First was the large number of women voters present. If there was a man present wearing a full beard we did not notice him, where 40 years ago more than half the men wore full beards.

With the advantages of better schooling, of Grange training, and the greater touch with their fellows because of modern things, as the telephone and auto and greater facilities to obtain reading matter one would expect to find the modern voters much better qualified and ready to express themselves and take an intelligent active interest in the affairs of the town which concerns each one so much. But this did not appear to be so. The large number present, over 1,000 voters sat quietly in their seats, only an occasional voice being raised, while the few interested in the different articles voted a sum of money that will make the total commitment well over $260,000.

Will it be easy for the taxpayers of the town to pay this large sum? No, it will not be easy unless there should chance to be a bonanza year which is highly improbable. With a hard year as the farmers often face when potatoes sell low, sometimes below the cost of production, there will be many that will not be able to pay their tax at all until another good year comes, and many will pay only by the greatest sacrifice.

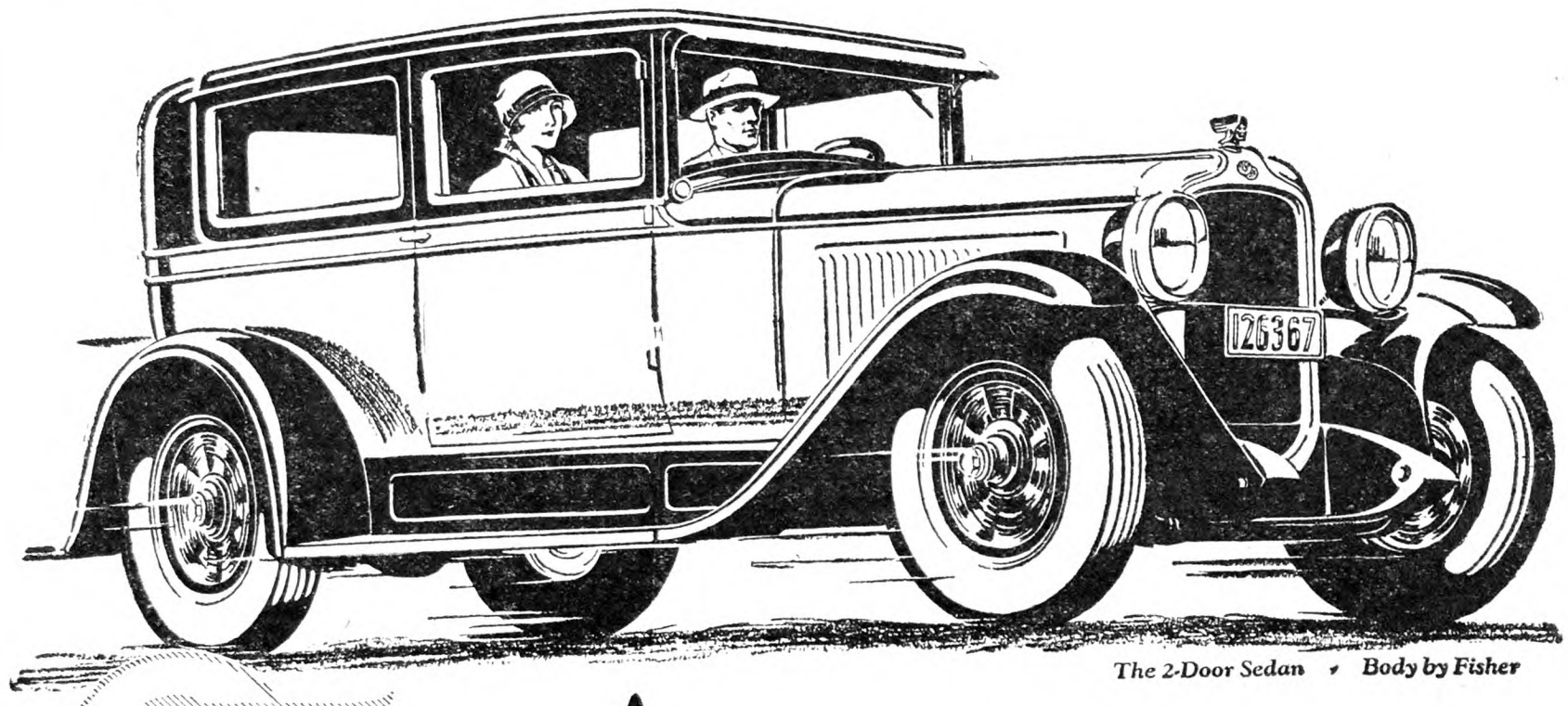
About $75,000 of the amount raised will be expended for the support of schools. Another item was $8,000 for an aviation field, another of nearly $30,000 for an amusement park, but only $2,500 is raised annually. While this is an agricultural community, and practically the entire tax must in the end be paid by the farms, as there are almost no manufacturing interest here, the larger part of the money raised by far goes to the support of the interests located within the village.

Adjoining towns who do not have the villages to contend with pay less than half the tax paid in the towns having the large villages on property having an equal valuation. This is becoming a matter of grave importance in the life of these towns, and yet few seem to realize it. In this great county, that produces more potatoes than any other equal area in the world, where only one-fifth of the original forest growth has been cleared away and made into farms, there is little new area being developed as farms. The younger generation are not willing to make a home and farm from the forest as their parents did. Even if willing the land is largely held by wealthy land-holders who will not open for settlement until taxation or some other condition arises which will make it unprofitable for them to hold it. With the present competition in the potato industry from other sections and foreign countries, chiefly Canada, there seems little to encourage the young people to pioneer as did their fathers and mothers. This means that more and more the young people are drifting to other professions than farming either in town or in cities and towns outside the county. This section has suffered in this respect less than other sections in the past as this has been a new country, but from now on we must face this condition with the older sections.

With increased town population one may be inclined to reason that the farmer will have better markets for the products of the soil. This will not prove true however except in local cases. The farmer has no real organization except the Grange and possibly the Farm Bureau through which he can hope to influence legislation, while labor and political organizations in cities and towns yield a powerful influence to secure what they may want. If the tariff on all agricultural products was removed for a time the city consumer would undoubtedly be able to live and supply his table more cheaply than now, but what would happen to the American farmer? There can be but one answer in all probability. The farms would largely pass from their present ownership into the hands of the capitalist, and we would eventually have a system of tenantry in this country. The standards of life on the farms and the rural sections would of necessity be lowered. The tenants would be those of foreign birth or descent who did not have the true American ideals, and had not been used to the American standards of living on farms. This would not necessarily mean that there would not be many of these tenants who were desirable citizens. It is not that I have any prejudice against the foreign born. My better half was foreign born. Then there would remain those who did not possess the spirit to attempt to change their condition. It would be a condition that I hope this country may never see for I believe as does THE R. N.-Y. in its editorial expression on page 415 under "We Do Agree." "We have long been convinced that the principle of small free holdings in homes and farms has been the inspiration for our independence and freedom, the source of our prosperity and wealth and the basis of our national greatness. Destroy the small freeholder with his love of land and home, and we will then have demolished the bulwark of our American institutions." I would add to this my belief that three great factors are rapidly contributing toward this end, excessive taxation of visible property and the failure of much intangible property to pay its just burden of taxation, the competition of foreign products of cheaper labor and lands, and mistaken theories and ideals of education and the centralizing of authority in the control of our schools.

There appears to me but one solution of these great problems that are racing us farm folks. We must build up some strong organization of farm and rural people. Restore the Grange to the position the founders meant it to occupy, and make it even stronger. To do this we will have to forget some things that partisan politicians want us to believe. Then there is one most important factor that is within reach of every home and individual that will help us greatly and tend to make the consumer realize as they do not now, that the American farmer is their best customer.

Let everyone in so far as is practical make the farm self sustaining. Many will be surprised at what any ordinary farm in the hands of the right sort of management can do without the sacrifice of any vital thing. A few years ago a lady past the prime of life, who had the advantages of being well educated, and of travel, spent some months



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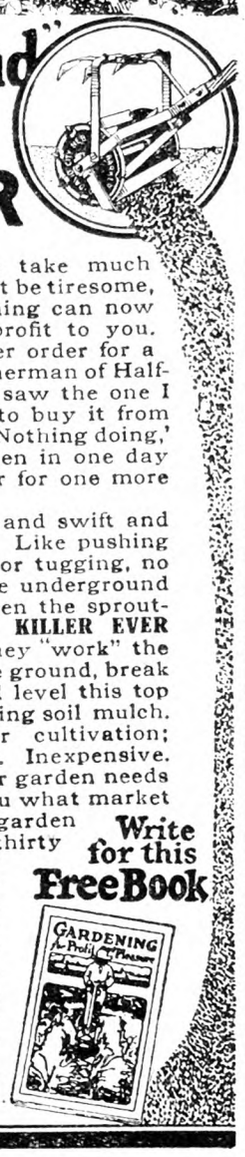

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in our home. As Thanksgiving Day drew near my wife happened to remark that she could give her a pretty fair sort of dinner on that feast day and supply the table from the farm. She asked if she really meant it and when assured that she did, the lady begged of her that she try it as she had never heard of such a thing in her time. The dinner was the usual Thanksgiving dinner of most New England farm homes, and the lady pronounced it one of the very best she had ever eaten. The only thing that became a part of the dinner that was not produced on the farm was the salt and seasoning and the raisins in the pudding. The menu might be of interest and I will give it. Roast turkey and chicken, mashed potatoes, turnips, squash, creamed onions, pickles, cranberry jelly made from high bush cranberries, whole wheat bread, white bread, butter, cream and milk, squash and pumpkin pie and plum pudding. Honey was used to sweeten wherever sugar would ordinarily be used.

As a boy I have helped my grandmother a little on the old hand loom and wore out many a garment made of homemade cloth. My wife still indulges in that homely pastime of knitting mittens and stockings for the family to quite an extent. It would still be possible to return to the manufacture of some of the garments worn on the farm and in the farm home and if we reach a place where it will require two or more hours of labor to produce something grown on the farm that we exchange for an article that we could produce with one hour of labor, we may learn yet to do it.

We have two great problems that producer and consumer must unite to solve, and if really united the problems would not be as difficult as they may appear, it is that of transportation and the distribution of the products of the soil and the factory to the ultimate consumer. Shall we do this or allow those interests that at best are but parasites on our social life, to prevent us? There is the necessary middleman that plays an important part in our modern life, but there are others that we can well afford to do without.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Cowpea Hay Combination

I noticed in the March 10 issue where S. F. T. stated he was contemplating planting quite a few cowpeas this Summer and wanted to know if his plan would make good hay.

Will say none of the crops you mentioned are entirely satisfactory as combination crops with cow peas. Millet reaches the proper stage for cutting for hay far ahead of the cow peas, and if not cut at that time deteriorates in value very much. To a great extent, the same is true of Sudan grass. This is not true of sorghum, but on good land it grows rank and is hard to handle and difficult to cure. However, on land of only medium quality it is probably the better of the three crops to use in combination with cow peas. It should be sown thickly to avoid large stalks, and when the time comes to cure it, it will have to be left on the ground a long time or for a good many days. It will probably take at least ten days after cutting to get it cured enough to put into the barn.

I think Soy beans would be the best crop to mix with the cow peas than any of the above grasses and can be seeded with the cowpeas or at the same time, and also be cured just like cow pea hay.

Virginia. W. H. H.

Holly From Seed

How can I grow holly trees from the berry? Is it best to start seedlings under cover so I can get a lot of little ones about an inch or two high?

East Bound, Wash. H. B. G.

Holly seeds do not usually germinate for a year or more. Mix them with sand in a box as soon as they are ripe, or in early Winter. Keep the box in a shed or cold-frame. In Spring wash the seeds from the pulp, then store again in fresh sand until Fall, when they may be sown. The seedlings may be expected in late Spring. This method of storing the seeds is preferable to sowing them at once, and letting them lie in the ground, where vermin may destroy them, or their location be lost in weeds. Of course your climate is favorable to early germination.

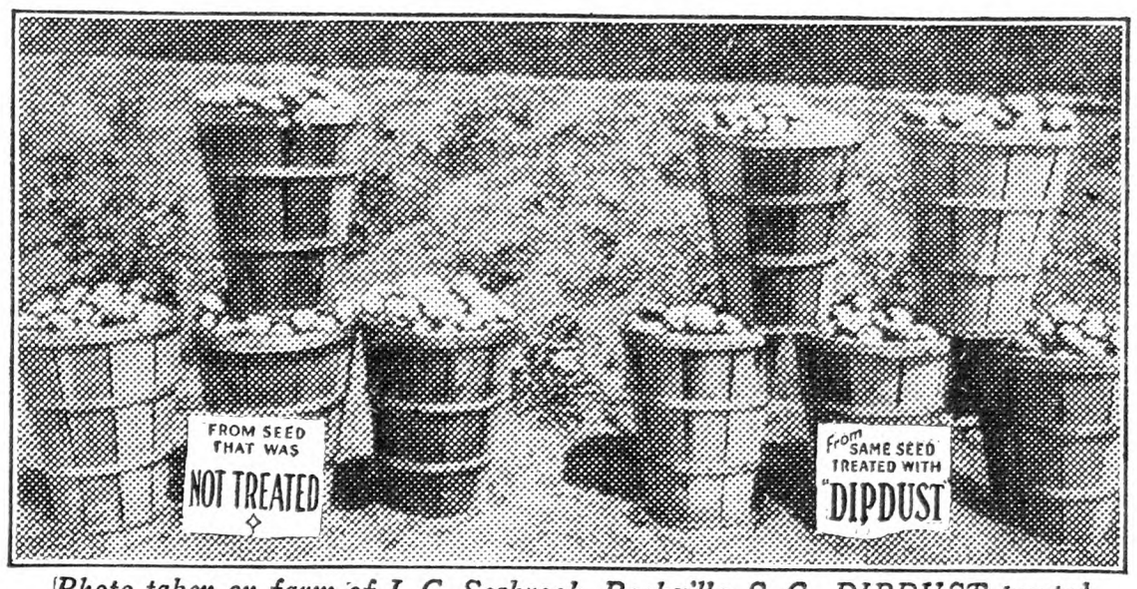

Photo taken on farm of J. C. Seabrook, Rockville, S. C. DIPDUST treated seed yielded 26 bushels more per acre than same seed not treated.

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DIPDUST protects the seed and insures a heavy, profitable yield. It is much more effective than the old-fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment—besides there is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed.

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2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.	2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury.
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.	3. Before cutting, give *no* protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.	4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
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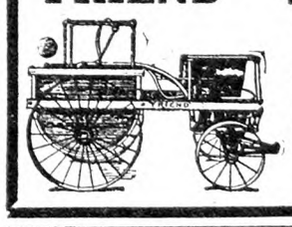

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Looking at Life

"Court Is In Order"

"Give T. B. the G. B.," read the judge. "Nother tag day, eh? What's that mean, anyway? Simplified spelling may be all right, but that looks to me like code."

Court was assembling in the little town hall. The saleslady was a girl of 20.

"T. B. is what'll get you if you've got it, Judge. And G. B. is what we first voters will give you next Fall if you don't come across."

The laughing reply was intended only as pleasant repartee, but the Judge looked serious. "The money goes to help with our free T. B. clinics," she continued. "Dr. Williams of the county hospital is coming out and we're trying to get everyone under 50 to be examined."

"Well, that let's me out, anyway," said the Judge, pulling a bill out of his pocket and handing it to the girl. She looked at it and gave a little gasp of surprise.

"Why, Judge, didn't you make a mistake?" she exclaimed, holding it back to him so that he might examine its denomination. She had expected a quarter, or a dollar at the most.

The Judge waved it away.

"Gettin' liberal, ain't you, Judge?" chaffed the constable. "Worryin' 'bout your income tax?"

"No," volunteered another; "he's just tithing the fees he took in yesterday on those automobile cases. These Methodists are great tithers."

"Pretty likely girl to be callin' on an old bach. They sent the right one all right. Just naturally couldn't refuse her."

While this banter was going around the girl had quickly stripped us of our loose change and slipped out of the room. But the judge had taken no part in the merriment and his solemn demeanor quickly silenced the rest of us as soon as we fully sensed it.

"Get me, will it?" muttered the judge, half to himself, half to the little group of court officers and newspapermen. "Takes me back 30 years. T. B. was awfully common then. Called it consumption in those days. Why! I can take you down to the cemetery and show you whole rows of 'em, whole families, father, mother and children, that went there with it within a 10-year period.

"And they didn't know a thing to do about it in those days. Thought 'twas in the blood. If your family had it you just had to have it.

"Remember one family 'specially. Though I didn't know most of them so very well. Not as well as I'd have liked to. The mother and one son had been taken away. The father and the other children, pretty nearly grown up, lived on the home farm. There was one girl about like Marjorie here, the girl that just robbed us. Brought it all back to me with a bang when she said T. B.

"Well, I'd walked home from church with her a couple of evenings and I wanted to call to see her during the week.

"'No, Robert,' she said in a voice that thrilled me to my finger tips. She had never called me that before. 'You may come once in awhile if you would like to do so. I would be glad to have you. But I can't keep steady company with anyone. It wouldn't be right. You know about Mother and John. In less than 10 years you'll be putting flowers on my grave. I must not let love enter into my life. I must never think of leaving little ones behind me.' She had tried to be brave, but her voice choked off with a sob. It's hard to shut out love, and little ones, and think of death coming in, when you're 20.

"Well, she was right. I did. No need for it, either, as we know nowadays. That's the hard part of it."

"Is that the reason you never married, Judge?" queried a cub reporter.

"Court is in order," growled the judge. F. H. LACY.

Notes from Oklahoma

The Winter here in Eastern Oklahoma has been one of the mildest in the history of the State, there being very few days that one could not work outside in perfect comfort. Up to the present, Feb. 14, no snow has fallen, and there have been but few cold, blustery days, notwithstanding the fact that the weather man had predicted a stormy February, with frequent snows, blizzards and cold waves — all of which seems to have shunned this section. Early gardens have been planted, and some of the more hardy plants, as mustard and lettuce, are showing above ground; also the jonquils and hyacinths have started growth and will soon be making the household glad with their sweet fragrance. The Indian women have been gathering wild onions for the market for some weeks. The gathering and selling of these is always an important work among the Indian people early in the Spring; they go along the creek bottoms, where the soil is rich and where the plants are covered with leaves, so that growth starts very early, and rake away the leaves and gather great baskets of the small onions. These are taken home, washed, sorted and tied into small bunches and sold for 10 cents per bunch. A woman could hardly gather more than a dozen bunches in a day; then some time is required for preparing for market, to say nothing of the walk of three to five miles to get to the onion patches. However, these humble, industrious people never complain. They ask only the plainest necessities of life and never shirk labor, especially if it leads them out into the wild life, such as fishing, hunting or roaming the woods gathering berries, nuts, etc. Occasionally a family, or several families, leave their homes in the Summer and camp along the creeks as far away from civilization as possible, and here they hunt, fish and gather wild food and enjoy the seclusion for many months before returning to their real homes.

No doubt every housewife, like myself, finds the Spring months very busy ones. With the planting of seeds, the setting of hens or incubators, care of baby chicks, the hens and pigs — all come in for their share of attention. For educational reasons my last few years have been spent in a small college town; however, I have never departed from farm customs and plain country living plans. We now own a beautiful home in the outer edge of town, and one with enough outside space for chickens, garden, flowers, some fruit trees and cows. Here we grow practically all of our vegetables, potatoes, strawberries, etc., and have an abundant supply of poultry and dairy products for home use and some to spare. This, I think, is the only way that the average person of limited means can afford to live in town and keep their children in college. Now that only one of seven is in college, the burden has become much lighter, and especially so since the other six have become wage-earners and help to carry on the home, so that there is more leisure and less worry than when there was a constant demand for necessities that, too often, was difficult to meet.

Tahlequah, Okla. L. R. Y.

Don't Neglect the Garden

At this season of the year during the rush of preparing for regular farm crops such a corn, cotton and peanuts, the planning and planting of the small home garden is often neglected or left entirely to the good housewife to prepare and plant such vegetables as she can. No piece of ground cultivated (for its size) pays so well as a good garden, as it furnishes at least one-half the living for the entire family.

The farmer who neglects his garden and food crops will be paying out later his hard earned crop money when it will buy only a very small portion of what the same labor investment would yield in a good garden. Then often when we have vegetables to buy, we may go without them or have only a few occasionally. The most successful farmer is the one who finds time for both money crops and the necessary garden crops. The result is far better living than those who have to buy everything in the garden line.

In poultry manure the gardener or trucker has available one of the best all-around fertilizers when properly applied. Poultry manure supplies a good percentage of the most needed elements, and is especially rich in nitrogen, which most vegetables require. Due to its fine texture it can be safely applied at any time by being careful as to how and the quantity applied. Due to the high concentration, there is great danger of burning or firing when used in too large amounts or when coming in direct contact with the seed or plants. In either broadcasting or drill form it should be mixed thoroughly with the soil. When sown around vegetables, it is an excellent plan to use half poultry manure and half rich earth thoroughly mixed. The rich earth will counteract the burning. It can be used in this way without fear of doing any injury to the crop. When not diluted great care should be exercised to use it lightly and not close to the plants. The use of poultry manure is especially desirable for leafy vegetables such as cabbage, kale, spinach, etc. The use of large amounts on such crops as tomatoes and potatoes often results in large vine growth and little fruit. When properly used there is no better fertilizer for the garden.

Parsnips delight in rich, deep, mellow soil in order that the roots may grow long and straight. Ground that was heavily fertilized the past season is best for growing first-class parsnips; though, when well-rotted, finely prepared manure is used, good results will be the consequence. The young plants are quite small but are very hardy and the seed should go in the ground early. The seeds are rather slow in germinating and from three to four weeks are required for plants to show. The seed should be sowed quite thickly in drills about 1 in. deep having the rows 2½ ft. apart. Cover with fine manure or scrapings from the barnyard or in fence corners. The first working is rather tedious, but they grow off rapidly and later workings may be done with a garden plow and hoe. Keep the soil loose around the plants and thin the plants to 2 in. apart in the row. Parsnips thrive in moderately dry weather and grow right along until good rains come, when they develop very fast and are ready to be pulled up on the approach of cold weather.

The Kentucky Wonder bean has pods which grow from 6 to 8 in. long that are very fleshy and tender, and when young or small, are delicious cooked whole as you would snaps or string beans. The vines bear quite heavily, beginning early in the Summer (if planted in time), and continuing till frost. It is as good as any snap bean while young, but is especially desirable to shell for late Fall and Winter use and also for canning. They are also good to shell out while green and cook and eat as you would butter beans. This bean requires a pole on which to climb or run.

We can have roasting ears from mid-Summer until frost if we only start right and plant in time. To do this, plant in fertile ground and cultivate well. Make plantings at least every three weeks from early Spring to late July. To have tender beans all the time, make a planting every 12 or 15 days until late August. A tough snap-bean is almost worthless. Experiment this year with a few vegetables which you have never grown before. It often pays. Plant a late crop of English peas, using the wrinkled varieties. These peas seldom thrive in hot weather, but if the crop should happen to hit, will come in at a time that they will be appreciated.

When properly managed we should have vegetables all the season, though this proposition of getting vegetables from the farm or home garden all through the season is not solely one of successive plantings and careful and frequent cultivation and fertilizing. The kind of seed planted has a very strong bearing on the results. Not all seeds are strong or of a germinating nature. Now and then we get hold of a bunch of seed that is infected with one disease or another that does not ruin the entire crop, but at the same time greatly cuts down the production. So as a result it is well to treat the seed with some kind of disinfectant that will kill the disease germs.

All of us are aware of the fact how effective the treatment of seed Irish potatoes has been, which has made big advances in the past few years and the same is going to be made in all vegetable seeds. In the past year or two a great deal of work has been done improving varieties of seed but the average man has not paid a great deal of attention to seed-borne diseases.

It is rather expensive to bring an orchard into bearing these days. The grower must either have capital or must make expenses by growing "cash" crops between the rows until the trees get in good bearing trim. This practice will make the young orchard profitable up to bearing time. The problem is to grow some crop that will occupy the ground for but a limited period and increase fertility at the same time. The crop should be one that is not hard on the soil. Most growers make a practice of fertilizing the young trees and also the crop that is grown. Such crops should be grown which require no culture when the orchard should be left undisturbed. We find garden or truck crops are the best for this purpose, such as tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, beans, Irish potatoes, as all these require heavy fertilizing and manuring (which will be a great benefit to the young trees) and also bring in ready cash when in season. Do not overcrop the young orchard, but leave plenty of room between the crop and the trees. No crop should be grown in the orchard after the trees get their growth—say after the first five years.

Virginia. W. H. HARRISON.

Canada Thistle Data Wanted

Hundreds of farmers throughout the Canada thistle infested area are firm in the belief that a certain date or time exists when a single cutting will eradicate the pest.

I have heard this statement made so frequently and over so wide a range of territory that I am anxious to discover this mysterious date or time. I will sincerely appreciate it if you will bring this matter to the attention of your readers, requesting that farmers who have discovered the proper date to send this information, with details, to me, addressed in care of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, West Lafayette, Ind.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

R. N.-Y.—Will readers who have information about this please communicate with Prof. Hansen?

That Alfalfa Valley

In your issue of Feb. 11, 1928, page 216, is question: "Who knows this Alfalfa Valley?" I saw an answer to it in a later issue, but think it is not the one wanted. My guess is that it is Salt River Valley of Arizona. Phoenix, the capital of the State, is in the heart of it. I lived in Phoenix from 1910-1918. There were 200,000 or more acres of it. About 1917-18 they plowed under hundreds of acres and put in cotton. Arizona is fine in Winter but hot in Summer. T. E. COLLINS.

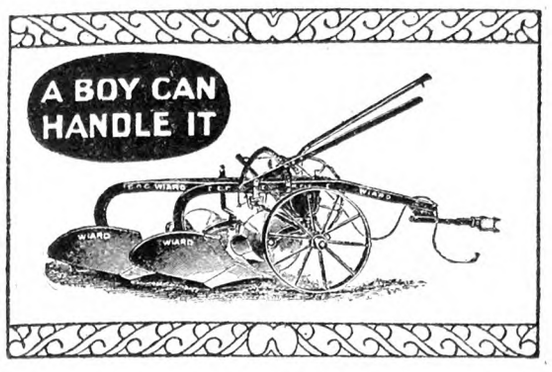
Columbia Co., N. Y.

Punishment at School

Our school teacher hits the children over their heads with a book when he wishes to punish them. How can he be compelled to stop it? C. H.

New York.

If the teacher you mention is doing anything that seems unusual in the way of punishment, the matter should be taken up with the trustee, who has power to regulate this thing, and he will no doubt instruct the teacher to stop. We know that often a teacher becomes greatly exasperated because some two or three pupils make up their minds that they are going to torment him a little, and loses his temper in ways that are most reprehensible, but it sometimes occurs that unless something more than "pure moral suasion" is used, the teacher cannot maintain the proper discipline in the school. The right thing to do is to take such a matter up with the trustee.



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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Massachusetts Trout Fishing Season

This opens April 15. Catch your fish, if you can, but do not get caught yourself. Secure your sportsman's license and be safe, and also feel you have helped a little by giving money to the State to help pay the huge sum it costs to procure and protect the fish and game needed to make the sport attractive for the vast numbers who come to Massachusetts.

The following laws must be faithfully observed: Do not put into your creel a native brook trout less than six inches in length. Rainbow trout must be eight inches in length. Do not call a six-inch rainbow trout a brook trout and carelessly slip him in your creel thinking you will fool the game warden. The difference in the species is very noticeable. Twenty-six trout in one day is the limit one can catch, but you will probably have little difficulty in living up to that feature.

Pickerel, bass, white perch and horned pouts must be returned to the water as their open season comes later. This last law is a little hard and is not always strictly observed. It would not be a very cheerful performance to be obliged to return a two or three-pound bass. However the great sport you had enjoyed in catching him would help somewhat. But to catch a four-pound

This picture, sent by Mr. Wallace Peeler, of Lewis County, N. Y., shows how oats grow up in that country.

trout when fishing through the ice for pickerel and to throw him back into his native habitat would call for Spartan courage. It may have been done but not always.

As about 100,000 sportsmen purchase a sportsman's license, you will perhaps wonder why people are so wild over out-door sports with rod, gun and dog. While the above sports are a great incentive it is only a part of the fun found in the great open spaces.

It would be a very dull person having good red blood in his or her veins who would not receive a big thrill by seeking the open country the good God has given for our health and pleasure. The grandeur of the mountains, the beauty of the lakes, rivers, forests, fields, the beautiful sunrise, and the gorgeous colors as it sinks to rest behind the western hills. The birds and flowers, the wind in the stately pines, the cry of the loons and many other features all conduce to health and happiness.

Massachusetts is showing great interest along these lines and expending large sums of money to make conditions attractive for fishermen.

There are four great fish hatcheries in the State, and every season in the Fall many thousands of trout are put in the suitable waters of the State, also large quantities of land-locked salmon. Sandwich has a hatchery of nearly 50,000; East Sandwich, 30,000; Sutton, 30,000; Amherst, 20,000.

A large sum is secured from the sale of about 100,000 licenses, but hatching and raising this huge quantity of fish, and distributing requires a large sum of money, as only first-class experienced hands can be used, and the game wardens hired for the protection cost a large amount. Even under all this careful work the fish and game are decreasing.

Every sportsman should carefully observe all the rules and surely report all persons breaking the fish and game laws. The other Northeastern States are carrying out similar plans and are successful as each season brings increasing numbers of pleasure seekers. The State of New York is up to date along the same lines and it certainly has wonderful features to please the public.

J. R. MITCHELL.

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Detroit, Michigan

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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ON PAGE 583 Mr. Roland Whitney credits this paper with a service to farmers which it has been our ambition for many years to merit. After a constant reading of 45 years he testifies that he finds it willing to print both sides of a disputed question and leave the reader to form his own conclusions, and judge for himself between the true and the false. This tribute is the more appreciated because the practice is so rare. Leaders and teachers and editors have a way of assuming that the farmer does not know what he wants or what is good for him, and that it is their privilege to tell him what he ought to think and do and, as they sometimes say, "make him do it." We have examples in the consolidated school problem, in the cattle testing practice, and in the centralized farm associations. The proponents of such debatable propositions assume to have all the facts. They label their plans as scientific and progressive. These terms are intended to impress the farmer, and if they confuse him as to their meaning, as they do most of us, so much the better. We have always contended that, given correct information on both sides of a question, the farmer's judgment is good, and that a majority vote will show a sound and just conclusion. The ability to weigh evidence or facts, and to form honest convictions from them is, in our judgment, an asset of priceless value to farmers. To contribute in some measure to this farm accomplishment has long been one of our cherished ambitions.

*

MR. PROCTOR'S article on first page, about the "Better Baldwin" which has hung on the tree until sunshine and full maturity have done everything for it in quality and good looks will appeal to many of us. We have often eaten these choice late hangers, skipped in the regular picking and wondered how Baldwins could be so good. They are surely quite unlike the green or "gray" Baldwins, which sometimes burden the markets. Quite likely, as Mr. Proctor suggests, there may be localities where this late ripening process may have commercial possibilities.

*

IT IS reported that Cornell University is considering a plan of co-operation with the University of Porto Rico to establish a tropical agricultural school with a view not only of benefit to Porto Rico, but of the Caribbean islands as a whole. The project has received some public approval. No doubt the school would be helpful to the residents of those tropical islands, and the direct expense would create no insuperable burden to the taxpayers of this State and nation. But tropical fruits and other food products are already coming into this country in increasing volume, some of it free of import duties, and we are at a loss for argument to show how an increased production of fruits and oils from the tropics is going to help the apple growers or butter makers of New York State.

*

AN AMENDMENT to the insurance statute has just become a law under circumstances which have excited considerable comment, not to say suspicion. Recently companies have sprung up to rent cars to be driven by the renter. They are called "drive-yourself" concerns. Like other owners they insure the cars in accident to property to a limit of $1,000, and in personal life or limb up to a limit of $10,000. If loss or damage above these amounts is proven, the owner is responsible for the excess above the insurance. The new law seems to exempt these "drive-yourself" companies and their customers from any excess over the insurance, but leaves the full responsibility on other owners. Anyone driving a farmer's car with his direct or implied consent, may have an accident and the farmer is fully responsible for the damage proven. Now these companies are not. Early in the season the bill was promptly defeated in the Senate, but the last day of the session it was brought up and rushed through all the stages in a way never before approached in the Legislature. It was introduced by Republican members. In the final passage several Democrats came to its rescue. It was carried to the Governor by its original sponsor, and then and there signed.

*

THE following is an extract from a letter recently received from Mrs. Alfred C. Weed, whose husband is well known to our readers as a writer on natural history and allied subjects:

Mr. Weed left last June with the Rawson-MacMillan Field Museum Expedition for a 15-month stay in the Arctic. The members of the party built themselves a house at Anatalok Bay, Labarador, near Nain, and stayed there all Winter. I have had no letters from Mr. Weed since October, but have had frequent radio messages. Of the amateur radio operators who have been so faithful in transmitting those messages I cannot speak too highly. Without their help it would have been a very lonesome Winter both for the members of the expedition and for those who stayed at home. In one of Mr. Weed's later messages he speaks of catching fish through the ice under the blazing hot sun, and having them freeze solid in 14 minutes.

Reading Sir John Franklin's "Journey to the Polar Seas," one is impressed by the terrible isolation of those frozen wastes, where months and years passed without any contact between the exploring party and the outside world. Material space still holds Arctic travelers in bonds, but mind and spirit are no longer imprisoned. The whispering waves of sound may knit us together, though impassable miles intervene, until soul and spirit are indeed in tune with the Infinite.

*

I find this heading in a city paper:

PRICE DROP FORESEEN
IN MANY FARM CROPS
OF NEW YORK STATE

Then follows an article from Albany purporting to give the views of agricultural authorities from which the lower prices indicated in this heading are to be inferred. What is the idea of this? M. D.

New York.

WE DO not know what the "idea" may be. Perhaps the newspapers have doctored the report a little with headings and inferences so that the way it is printed is rather different from the intent of the agricultural authorities. But we do know that the effect is to hand speculators a club with which they can beat down prices of crops not yet planted. This element is already talking "big crops" of potatoes, apples, beans, etc., based on the condition of the buds and the reported "intent to plant." Farmers in Maine complained last year about the official early estimate of potato yield, which speculators grabbed at once and used in low price arguments, spread with noise and diligence. This government estimate was revised later, but the damage had been done, and the crop passed out of the hands of many farmers at a lower price than actual conditions warranted. News of the *revised* crop estimate traveled with the slowness of a tortoise, compared with lightning-express speed of the larger crop prediction. Authorities with power to spread official crop news and prices have a publicity machine that should be used with care, even when sure of their facts—and much more so when dealing with estimates that a month's weather may change vitally.

*

THAT new Dick compulsory education law in New York States does not apply to "the employment of minors from 12 to 16 years of age, in farm service or other outdoor work, for their parents." As it specifically exempts outdoor work, we do not know how it applies to helping mother indoors. The main provisions of the bill are to prevent children from being employed in street trades, which, as most sensible people realize, causes undesirable associations and possible delinquency. The provisions for continuation schooling, however, may operate to bar a boy from learning a trade which requires manual and technical skill, and often one which is well paid. One large manufacturer told us that he could no longer bother with boys. Formerly he could take a boy of 14, and have him trained by skilled workmen. The boy began at low wages, but received a trade education. Now a boy of that age has to go to continuation school where, this employer asserted, he learned nothing that helped him in the trade, and the irregular hours interfered with work. An older youth, without any training, who had finished school, expected $18 to $22 a week, and it was cheaper to pay a skilled workman $45 a week. The result was that this employer used highly specialized men trained under the apprentice plan in Europe, and took a pessimistic view of the opportunities for American boys.

*

OUR friend Willet Randall, who, in addition to having a farm, keeps goats, sheep, geese, turkeys and beagles, and runs the "Ark Zoo," a place of Summer delight for children, and grown-ups, too, sends the following signs of Spring up in that Adirondack country:

The busy season is now here. The bear is very much awake; raccoons are coaxing me for food whenever I pass the cages, and the wild geese stand on one leg with eyes turned heavenward, watching for a faint glimpse of that letter V. silhouetted against the blue, of their ancestors cleaving the sky shortly on the North-bound flight. Our pinioned birds whirl in circles, toss their black, beautiful shapely heads, and snap the air with their sharp bills as they catch the hunch that Springtime is calling.

Little lambs frisk in the barnyard and baby kids jump from rock to rock and rollick in the Springtime sun, while juncos and song sparrows flit from fence to hedge feeding as they go—on the north-bound flight.

Doing the "chores" at this farm and zoo is not a short or sedentary job. Mr. Randall is often at this work long after dark.

*

The enclosed tent-caterpillar clusters of eggs may persuade you that around here the species is not extinct. You will see upon careful examination that cluster No. 6 does not touch the branch, but is piled upon two others. I though at first there might be four in that bunch, but examine for yourselves. There are six anyway and perhaps seven. We made a careful search of all of our trees some weeks ago, and think we disposed of most of them, but time will tell. F. T. J.

Rhode Island.

THIS letter is from a careful fruit grower and gardener on the alert for such farm and garden pests. We have been familiar since boyhood with the tent caterpillar nuisance, and the bunches of shiny eggs that Father taught us to remove from the trees whenever they were seen in going about the orchards during the dormant season. Yet in spite of this searching we always had enough of the pests at hatching to make poling them out of the trees necessary. But we never before saw so many of these egg clusters piled on two small twigs as in these sent, some, as stated by F. T. J., not touching the wood at all. We mention this as an urgent call to be on the lookout for these tent caterpillar eggs. Every cluster caught in this way is clear gain.

*

YOU will be interested in the article on next page about the school bills in the New York Legislature. That is a very good illustration of the "wheels within wheels" methods of politicians in "passing the buck" and throwing the blame on each other, hoping that in the confusion and dust throwing the responsibility will not be located. Another hope cherished by politicians is that such matters will "die out" and be forgotten during the Summer, so that at election there will be merely a serene picnic for them. It must be the business of people interested in the welfare of rural schools to see that the record of the late Legislature on this point is *not* forgotten, and that sentiment favoring fair treatment for rural schools not only does *not* "die out" during Summer but *grows stronger than ever*. Yes, from now on will be a good time to examine the acts and evident intent of our public servants, as an egg is candled, and thus determine whether on this school question these legislators may properly be listed: N. Y. State Standard Grade A, Grade B or Unclassified. Candling the politicians will be a useful Summer job.

Brevities

NO, IT is not an early Spring in Northern New Jersey. There was heavy frost and ice the first week in April.

IN ONE recent week the United States shipped rice to England, Scotland, Holland, Germany, France, Belgium, Ireland, Sweden, Argentina, Colombia, Honduras, Venezuela and Nicaragua.

THE remarks about taxation in "Fair Hope Farm Notes," page 612, will apply to many other localities quite as forcibly as to rural Maine.

THE Canadian government is making special efforts to interest residents of the United States in settling there, especially farmers. Very wisely, Canada intends to pick out the class of immigrants desired.

WE paid 72 cents for four very small lamb chops recently. The butcher remarked that meat is so high the people are always complaining about it, but he supposed the farmers were getting rich. We think livestock men like others in agriculture, would answer this with an alibi.

A READER says that he recently sold a wagon at auction for one dollar more than it cost him new nine years ago. He had "used it on the farm but not misused it." Misuse is what destroys farm tools. We know one man who in 40 years farming had only two mowing machines, and he cut 50 acres every year.

The Dairy Advisory Board

THE Advisory Board of the dairy industry met in New York City on March 29. The program committee reported its reasons for postponing the dairy meeting which was to be held at Utica on April 4. The mass meeting of February 22 was called in the hope that all three associations in the State might take part in the board, and thus bring the whole industry once more into one united body. This failed because President Slocum of the Dairymen's League wrote that other engagements made it impossible for him to attend. A motion was adopted therefore to adjourn to April 4 with instructions to the program committee to send a special invitation to Mr. Slocum and other League officials. This was done, and failing to get a favorable response by March 26, the program committee felt that it would be useless to go on with the meeting without the League officials.

It was recalled that the report of the Milk Program Committee, of which Hon. Peter G. Ten Eyck was chairman, recommended the immediate organization of an Advisory Board, at a mass meeting at Utica on June 27, 1927. The program committee had been created under League auspices, and had had the support of the League officials, Cornell University and the Farm Bureau. Its report was made after an exhaustive study of six months.

Congressman John D. Clark, who is a director of the League, was chairman of the resolutions committee at the June meeting. He made the following report:

The Advisory Board shall be composed of the following members:

(a) The executive committees of the following organizations:

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.
Sheffield Producers' Co-operative Association, Inc.
Unity Co-operative Dairymen's Association, Inc.

With one additional lay member from each organization for each 10,000 members.

(b) Said committee's duties and powers shall be as set forth in detail in the Program Committee's report heretofore submitted under "Advisory Board."

(c) In addition thereto the Advisory Board shall have the power to adopt their own constitution and by-laws.

The report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Ten Eyck was requested to arrange a meeting of the three groups, for the purpose of organization. A meeting was called in Albany on September 27, 1927, but the League officials did not attend. A tentative organization was made by the Unity and Sheffield groups in the hope that the League would later come in. The need of a united action by these groups was demonstrated last August, when the price of milk was to be raised. The need was repeated about March 1, when the price should have been maintained. Both of these experiences show that any one group can reduce the price, but it takes the consent of all to raise it. The group which names the lowest figure fixes the price.

The present members of the Advisory Board continued the program committee with instructions to fix a date for the meeting just as soon as the League officials accept their invitation to attend and take part in it.

Troubled About Group Expenses

In the reports of monthly milk prices you give three different items of expense for the pool besides the certificates of indebtedness and the item unaccounted for, but Sheffield's had only one price, which makes it look as though they did the business for nothing.

We farmers have sold to dealers long enough to know that we pay all expenses and build the plants that are needed, so please give the Sheffield expenses along with the pool, and don't try to make the farmer think the pool is the only company that takes out money "unaccounted for." If there is any unaccounted money taken out by Sheffield's please print in your next issue, and explain as much about Sheffield's as you do about the pool. W. H. H.

New York.

WE PRINT the information, which is available, which we believe to be reliable, and which we believe to be helpful to dairymen. The Sheffield Producers have very little expense. So far, they have reported that one cent per 100 lbs., collected every three months, has given them all the funds needed. The Sheffield Company sends the check direct to the producer and the only reduction is the one cent for expenses quarterly during the year. The dealer sends his check to the pool office. The management takes out its expenses, and other deductions, and sends its check for the remainder to the pool patron. We simply print the information as it comes from both companies to make the facts clear to all dairymen.

The information is not complete. The milk is sold in classes with a different price for each class, but there is no information to show how much milk any dealer uses in the different classes. It would be very helpful to the producer to have this record from month to month. No one should blame us for the pool expense. We print the official figures. If we did not print them the expense would be just the same. The difference in the expense is reflected in the difference of the returns, but the wicked effect of these divided groups is a price that is too low to all. Together a fair price could be negotiated.

Our National Scandal

THE Continental Trading Company was a short-lived corporation, but its place in history is as firmly established as that of the South Sea Company of ill-gotten fame.

President Harding's Administration dated from March 4, 1921. Before the end of that year the oil reserves had been transferred from the Navy Department to the Interior Department, and Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the latter, had leased the Teapot Dome to Harry F. Sinclair and the Salt Creek reserve to Edward L. Doheney. The leases have been estimated to be worth $1,000,000,000. Fall claimed in a letter to the Senate committee that he had borrowed $100,000 from Edward B. McLean, but Mr. Doheny soon admitted that he had made the loan to his friend Fall without security. Doheny's son carried the money to Fall in "a little black bag." About the same time $233,000 passed from Sinclair to Fall in what is now alleged to be a purchase of an interest in Fall's ranch. During the month of November, 1921, when these transfers of money were made, A. E. Humphries, a Texas oil operator, negotiated sale of oil to the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, and the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. These purchasing companies were represented by Harry F. Sinclair, Robert W. Stewart, Henry M. Blackmar, and James O'Neil. The Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company is controlled one-half by Sinclair and the other half by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, of which Stewart was and is chairman of the board of directors. Blackmar was the controlling spirit in the Midwest Refining Company, which is a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. O'Neil occupied a similar position with the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. The negotiations terminated in an agreement. Then Mr. Humphries was told that the Continental Trading Company was to be inserted in the contract as the purchaser. When the question of financial responsibility was raised it was agreed that the two companies which negotiated the contract should guarantee it. One H. S. Osler, had incorporated the Continental Trading Company the day previous in Canada, and now executed a contract for the purchase of 33,333,333 barrels of oil at $1.50 a barrel, the contract being guaranteed to Humphries by the two companies which negotiated the deal, and on the same day the Continental Trading Company resold the oil to the two companies, which guaranteed its credits, at $1.75 a barrel, clearing a net profit on the two transactions of over $83,000,000 as one day's business. Deliveries were made on the contract up to June, 1923, when the two guaranteeing companies took over the contract from the Continental Trading Company, and paid $400,000 for it. This resulted in a net profit of $3,080,000 to the Continental, and the Dominion Bank of Canada bought U. S. bonds for the amount. The bonds had been purchased under the direction of Osler, who took 2 per cent probably as his commission. The remainder of the bonds were divided into four parcels and delivered to Osler by the bank. One of the bundles of bonds to the amount of $800,000 went to O'Neil, who has since conveyed it to the company of which he was head. Another bundle for substantially the same amount went to Blackmar and he has now revealed their location. The remainder of the bonds have not been fully accounted for. Sinclair got some, Fall got some, and Will H. Hays got some to help liquidate the Republican campaign deficit of 1924, which accumulated when Hays was chairman of the campaign committee. These bonds found their way to Hays through Sinclair, but they were not directly used by him to pay the debt. He sent them around to prominent members of the party with the request to send check as a campaign contribution for similar amounts. In some cases this was done. In other cases the request was refused. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, received $50,000 worth of the bonds, but later returned them and made a personal contribution for the same amount.

Rather than testify as to what they know about the bonds, O'Neil, Osler and Blackmar have exiled themselves in foreign countries. Stewart first absented himself, then came home but refused to tell, and is now indicted for contempt of the Senate of the United States. Fall and Sinclair are under indictment and not required to testify. Mr. Hays testified on two or three occasions, but failed to cover himself with glory. He and others who might be expected to wish to clear up the bad mess showed a disposition to reveal only what was forced from them. Even Secretary Mellon, whose department is ostensibly co-operating with the Senate committee to clear up the mystery about the bonds, had $50,000 worth of them in his possession for several days, but failed to reveal the facts to the investigating committee. The position was no doubt a delicate one for many of these gentlemen, but the ordinary citizen cannot help but regret that men in high positions are willing to subordinate their duties as citizens, personal honor, and official duty to the questionable exigencies of party politics. It would seem that they must realize that the honest men in the rank and file of the party were being scandalized by these transactions and that they owed it as a duty to the party itself to repudiate these shady transactions. No honest man in either party can view the record with anything but disgust and humiliation. And the longer any part of it is hidden the greater will be the public indignation.

For what purpose then was the Continental Trading Company created? Did Sinclair and Stewart and O'Neil and Blackmar deliberately create this corporation to cheat the companies of which they were the directing head, or to rob the stockholders of these companies, and used the bonds afterwards when litigation and exposure were under way to make friends in high places, or did they deliberately start out with the intention of raising a corruptional fund for political purposes? Some may draw one conclusion and some another, but all will feel thankful that our records heretofore have contained no story to equal this national scandal in humiliation and shame.

What Has Become of the Thayer-Gedney Bills?

The two school bills which would repeal the compulsory consolidation laws were again killed by the Assembly Committee on Education. The earlier report that these bills had gone to Rules Committee was based on the statements of several members of the Committee. In any event Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies must shoulder the chief responsibility for the failure of these bills to pass the Assembly. A bill which has been killed in committee can be called upon the floor for a vote at any time. The introduction of such a motion, however, is considered worse than high treason unless it is approved by the Speaker. The Speaker is the kingpin of the Assembly. He has power second to the Governor over all legislation. He appoints all committees and may control all committees through his power of appointment and through his power to grant favors or deal out penalties.

Hon. Irving F. Rice, a Granger from Cortland County, has been the Speaker's choice for chairman of this committee. Mr. Rice could not serve the Commissioner of Education more loyally if he held a portfolio under the Department. He has opposed the "home rule" bills consistently, from the beginning. Chairman Rice has loyally reflected the Speaker's attitude on these bills and in pursuing this course he has ignored the overwhelming sentiment of the Grange. These two men, who were elected as representatives of the people, have ignored the will of the people on this great question.

As a result of a Statewide appeal of country people and a nearly unanimous request from the Grangers in his own Assembly district, Speaker McGinnies requested his Education Committee to report out the Gedney State aid bill which would extend the equalization quota to country districts. It was reported out! The Speaker could have made the same request for the "home rule" bills. The home rule bills were not reported out! That is the way it goes. The Speaker is the recognized Republican "boss" in the Assembly. He can break any bill if he cares to use his power.

The State aid bill was allowed, finally, to pass the Assembly, but the enacted Assembly bill was not allowed to reach the Senate desk. Circumstances totally confirm the belief of the writer that the enacted bill was intentionally pigeon-holed in the Assembly to keep it from coming before the Senate. The Speaker knew that the State aid bill had not been carried over to the Senate but he did nothing about it. Mr. Gedney conveyed this fact to the Speaker and came back with this answer: "The bill is probably on the way over now." It never arrived! Everybody admitted that the bill had passed, yet the fact of its passage was not even recorded in the bill record book at the end of the session. During the entire last day of the session the writer tried in vain to locate the "enacted bill," get it recorded in the record and transported to the Senate Chamber for action. But the Speaker and the clerks at his desk, evidently, were too busy to look up such a trifling matter of importance, chiefly, to farmers. The bill remained pigeon-holed.

The passage of the Gedney State aid bill would have done more than any other legislation enacted during the past five years to promote confidence in the rural electorate. This bill would have granted approximately $6,000,000 additional State aid to school districts which employ less than five teachers. The following table sets forth some of the benefits which would have been extended to country districts:

ONE-TEACHER DISTRICTS

District Assessed Valuation	Tax Rate This Year	State Aid Each Year Under Present Law	State Aid Next Year Under Gedney Bill
$100,000	$10 per M.	$375 approx.	$775 approx.
100,000	5 per M.	375 approx.	375 approx.
50,000	10 per M.	575 approx.	775 approx.
50,000	15 per M.	575 approx.	1,025 approx.
20,000	15 per M.	880 approx.	1,060 approx.
20,000	25 per M.	880 approx.	1,260 approx.

Under the present law, by the year 1931, school districts which employ five or more teachers may receive as much as $1,500 for each unit grade teacher and $1,900 for each unit high school teacher. Why should

(Continued on Page 625)

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

An Airman's Hymn

God of the shining hosts that range on high,
Lord of the Seraphim serving day and night,
Hear us for these, our squadrons of the sky,
And give them the shelter of Thy might.

Thine are the arrows of the storm-cloud's breath,
Thine, too, the tempest or the zephyr still;
Take in Thy keeping those who, facing death,
Bravely go forth to do a nation's will.

High in the trackless space that paves Thy throne,
Claim by Thy love these souls in danger's thrall;
Be Thou their Pilot through the great unknown,
Then shall they mount as eagles and not fall.

—May Rowland of Eastbourne, England, winner of award for best Airmen's Hymn, offered by the Hymn Society of America.

*

ONE of the exhibits at the New York flower show in March which aroused especial interest was a desert garden. This was a California desert exhibit, reproducing the arid landscape with its strange growths of cactus and other dry-land plants—a scene of desolation to one accustomed to the verdant freshness of the East, and yet possessing a strange beauty of its own. Visitors to the show crowded around this display, and it was indeed unique. Two of the plants shown which aroused special comment were the Joshua tree and the giant cactus or saguaro. Both are well known in Arizona, and are perhaps the most noted examples of desert growth north of Mexico. The cactus display included all sorts of prickly specimens, and also the grizzly bear cactus, covered with long silky hair. This display was certainly entitled to be described as 100 per cent American. Forty years ago, when "carpet bedding" was considered the height of gardening skill, cacti and succulent plants were very much used to obtain formal effects, but they have gradually gone out of style. Now there is a revival of interest in this class of plants, especially in greenhouse and window decoration. Collections of cacti are often quaint and pretty, many of them having gorgeous flowers. Succulent plants, such as Sedums, Sempervivums, Crassulas and Aloes, combine attractively with cacti. Such plants were formerly often grown by country women in house and garden, and it is interesting to find the old favorites again admired.

Two Cornmeal Recipes

Indian Meal Biscuit.—Scald together one pint of milk, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup shortening, one pint of meal, one teaspoon salt. When cool enough add one egg, one yeast cake. Turn into a nest of flour and knead to the consistency of bread. Let rise and handle like any raised biscuits. These are very nice.

Old-Fashioned Spoon Bread.—Cook in double boiler for 15 minutes two cups water, one cup milk, one cup cornmeal, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons butter or oil. When cool enough add one yeast cake, yolks of two eggs and the stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a baking pan and place in a slow oven at once. When it is risen but not set add floured raisins or cooked prunes. Increase the heat and bake from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. MRS. A. M. G.

Streusel Kuchen

Cake requires one and one-quarter lbs. flour, a little salt, three oz. butter, two oz. sugar. Raise with yeast or add two teaspoons baking power, milk enough to spread cake on wide pan. Top mixture. Crumb together and put over top two oz. butter rubbed smooth with two oz. granulated sugar, two oz. flour. If desired add coarsely chopped almonds.

MRS. E. C.

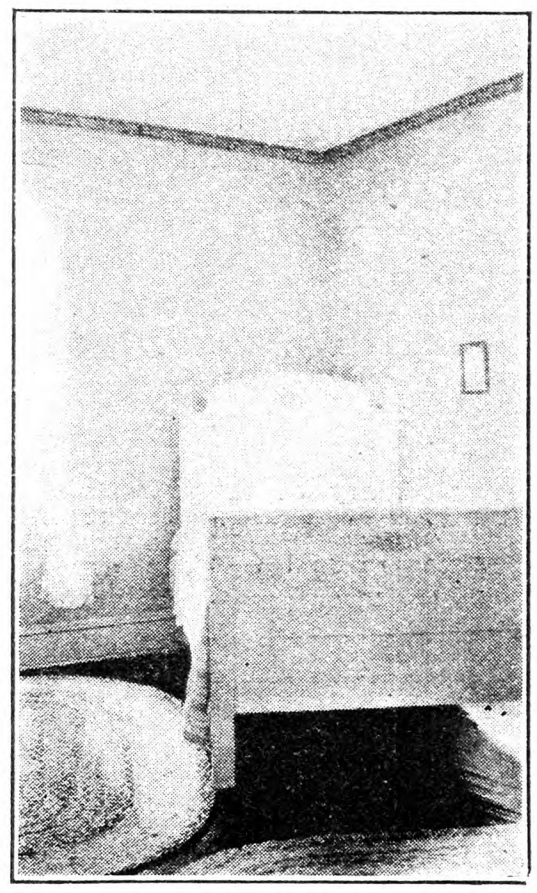
Raised Corn Bread

In "Brevities," March 24, is a request for a recipe for raised corn bread. There is an old-fashioned one which makes a delicious bread:

At noon make a sponge, using the formula as given by manufacturers of dry yeast, using one pint warm potato water as liquid. Let stand till next morning. Over a pint of meal pour enough boiling water to wet meal well, and let stand till it is through swelling and cools. Add prepared sponge, two tablespoons melted shortening, one-half cup sugar (more if sweet bread is desired), teaspoon salt and flour to mix well. This makes a sticky dough, but it should be kneaded firm and covered to rise in warm, not hot, place till light. When light, knead down and mold into loaves. When light bake an hour in moderate to hot oven, according to crust desired. Eaten hot or cold it is good, and our mother used to steam cold bread either in loaf or slices, and serve to us hot out of the steamer, spreading with plenty of butter or jelly. Hope the inquirer will like this. MRS. D. U.

Harmonizing Yesterday and Today

Some of us have not been fortunate enough to keep up with the times in furniture, and our homes look a wee bit out of date. These pieces that are somewhat undesirable in appearance are neither antiques nor moderns, and, not being either, do not receive the full appreciation they might in our modern homes. There are some who have just such odds and ends as I shall mention tucked away in the attic, as being too good to throw away, but not looking presentable when in comparison to the rest of the house. Maybe you have an extra room that you



The Redecorated Bed

have not been able to use for lack of furnishings. Let us see what can be done with a little thought, time, labor, and minimum amount of money.

If you are thinking then of doing over some things the newer flowing lacquer may appeal to you, especially as it dries so rapidly. Should you choose to use it instead of using flat paint and enamel do, I beg of you, follow the directions implicitly, and first try it on some article so you may get the knack of using it, for to attempt to use it in the same manner as ordinary paint would prove disastrous. It must be flowed on. Follow the directions that come with it. In some stores they are demonstrating the proper way to use the lacquer, and watching a demonstration is surely a help in learning the right way.

Whether you decide to use the new lacquer, which is very lovely, or the older method, you must be sure to have all articles absolutely clean and free from any wax or grease before applying any of the finish.

We will plan a bedroom, presuming that somewhere about the house we have found an old oak bed, with high headboard ornamented with scroll work; a small oval marble-topped table with highly carved legs; a walnut dresser, heavy in style and with marble top, the mirror being in an ornate frame, and a chair, shall we say, Empire style?

Let us begin with the bed. First of all remove the scroll work from the headboard. This is usually rather easy, as it is only glued, with a brad or two to hold it more securely. Now we must decide what we shall do to change the outline of the bed. In the picture showing the bed may be seen one attractive way in which it can be accomplished. The lines for cutting are marked on with pencil and sawed. If you are wary about being able to make both sides match drawing the lines free hand, make a pattern. Take a piece of paper the width of the headboard and fold in the middle. Draw one-half of the design to be used and cut on the lines you have drawn; when unfolded this will give you a pattern with both sides the same.

Now the finish must be removed. Much the easiest way of removing any finish from furniture is to use varnish and paint remover. In regard to this I think it may be wise to suggest that you are careful to get the cream remover. Varnish and paint removers may be obtained in two forms, cream and liquid. Cream remover is better for general usage, as the liquid will run off any except horizontal surfaces before it can accomplish its work. If the remover will mean too great an added expense scraping will do. After either method has been used the bed should be rubbed over with steel wool or sand-paper so that it is perfectly clean and smooth. Are you using the lacquer? Then, next give it a coat of white shellac to seal the surface and apply the lacquer. If you are using paint give it two coats of flat paint and two of enamel with a light rubbing with steel wool between coats. Be sure to allow plenty of time for thorough drying after each coat. The bed illustrated was done in a pretty shade of robin's egg blue. The room which it is in has paper of several shades of gray with a narrow border of leaf design having touches of the same blue. When the paint on the bed is dry a design may be eithter painted on or a transfer applied. There are so many charming ones obtainable one is sure to find something to her taste.

When the paint for the bed is being used give a coat of it to the marble table top. Perhaps it will not be dry and ready for the next coat as soon as the bed as the marble will not absorb the paint as the wood, but give it at least three coats. To finish the table, after it has been enameled, arrange a skirt of cretonne to fall from the top to the floor. The predominating color of the cretonne should be more or less the same as that which is used for painting the bed and the table so as to appear a part of the whole. You can get contrast in some other places and ways. The table could be used as a dressing table if a mirror were hung over it.

To do the dresser the mirror must first be removed, the finish removed, or if not in bad condition it can be repolished or gone over. The marble top, being conspicuous, we will do over to appear like wood. This can be done by careful mixing of paint as near as possible to the color of the finish. Apply one coat, allow to dry well. Now you can tell somewhat how well you are succeeding in getting the desired color. If it does not seem right add more of the needed color and paint again. Several coats will be necessary. When it is finished one can hardly tell, at a little distance, that the top is marble in camouflage, not wood. However, if you prefer you can replace the marble with wood. This is considerably more work and is really not easily done by an inexperienced person. Either dark walnut or mahogany would be the best for refinishing the dresser. Of course, neither of these will match the bed, but these heavier types of furniture do not look well or appear at their best painted. We must make the most of every piece and the contrast afforded will be good. There are lighter types of dressers that some of you may have (generally these are of oak) that can be painted and look very well.

If the drawer pulls are too fancy you may prefer to have glass or wooden knobs. They are readily put on and often add greatly to the appearance. The mirror in its narrow frame has to be removed from the carved uprights which supported it. Refinish the frame like the dresser. When the dresser, now a good-looking chest of drawers, takes its place in the room the mirror will be hung over it.

Your chair may be in fairly good condition, or it may have seen use in the kitchen and been painted white. However it is, do see that it is firm in its joints before you attempt to use it at all. Glue and if necessary some small nails or brads, to enforce it, work wonders. Paint the chair black. When it has been painted several times add a transfer to match the one used on the bed or if you are clever you might like to paint a bit of the pattern of the cretonne used on the table on it. If your chair has a splat in the back that is the best place for the decoration. If not, it can be put on the top rail provided it is wide enough. Not everyone would care for the chair black, and should you be one of those not in favor of it, paint your chair to match the bed.

For wall decorations in a room furnished with these pieces we must choose something very conservative. I think some are needed, but it is largely a matter of personal taste. For this room some little silhouettes would be most attractive. You have seen some pretty ones in a magazine, perhaps, that you can cut out, and there are now numerous places where they can be bought in sets for various decorative purposes. Frame as many as are needed in narrow black frames. Frames are an expense if you have none that can be used or cut down; in that case use passe partout. Nearly always you have odd pieces of glass, maybe broken window panes, which can be used for this. If you will inquire at a hardware store you will find there is an excellent glass cutter to be had for 15 cents, which anyone can use.

Is there an old glass lamp hidden in the attic or the cellar? They are exceedingly popular just now, either merely as a decoration, or can be used if an electric attachment is added. Such a lamp would go in this bedroom. A shade of plain parchment with tiny silhouettes could be used. A shade of cretonne the same as the skirt of the table would do nicely, too.

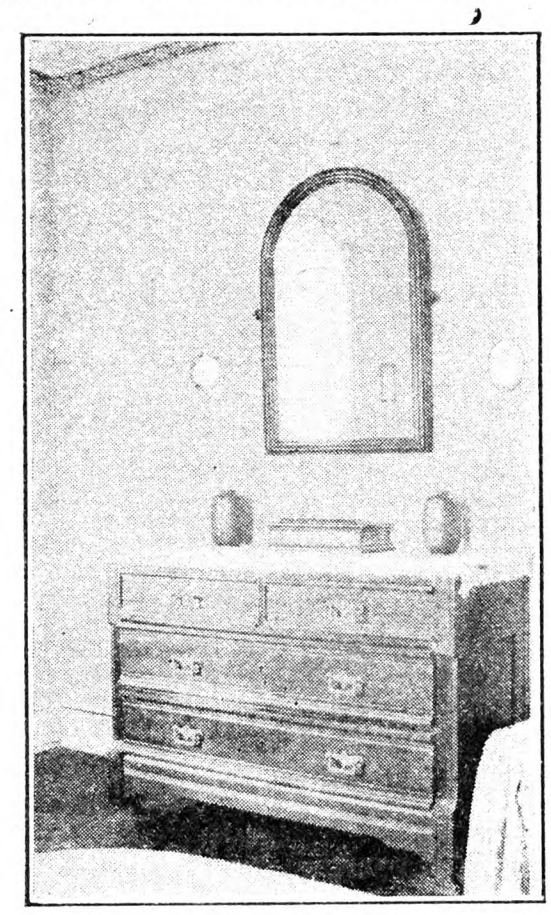
For rugs for this room, Japanese rag rugs are pretty, washable and very moderate in price. They come in a variety of colors which you may choose from to match the predominating color in your room or contrast with it. If you want the room to show completely your handiwork you could make braided rag rugs, which are I think a never-failing delight to the eye. Hooked rugs are quite the thing, too, and many are making these. One more thing and the room is done. White ruffled curtains at the windows will add the last touch.

Thirty years or so ago there was a style of wash-stand very popular and not as over-decorated as some of the furniture. Towel racks were at either end with spool turning and the legs were the same. It had a back piece not more than four inches high and a shallow drawer. About ten inches from the floor was a shelf. These wash-stands were not as a rule made of the best woods, still they were attractive. A useful and charming tea wagon can be made from one of them. One stand was made of pine (if you have one made of finer wood in good condition you might prefer to finish it differently), and after being scraped it was painted with black enamel. Two tiny floral designs in bright colors were applied in the middle of the back piece and one to the middle of the drawer front. Four small ball-bearing casters were put in the legs.

Morris chairs are another "hang-over." They are often too good to discard and still they don't fit in. If the chair is made on good plain lines it can be improved by painting it black and the stuffy, faded velvet of its cushions covered with cretonne. One such chair had cushions covered with cretonne having a tan background with wide black stripes and rose colored flowers with soft green foliage here and there.

So many other pieces of furniture can be rejuvenated with excellent results I hardly know where to end. I do want to mention what-nots and those awful sets that were used in the "parlor." They are not entirely impossible either. Similar to what-nots are some of the new hanging shelves which are for books and ornaments, so bring out your what-nots. Personally I would knock off any bits of decoration not essential to the structure of the piece. I am not an advocate of the ornate; to me all this fancywork cheapens the subject unless it is of the highest quality in every respect, and superior workmanship.

About the sets. Usually these were four pieces, sofa, arm-chair, straight chair and rocker; sometimes they were three pieces. Two sets I had a hand in reclaiming. One had a plain mahogany frame in good condition. It was the cords, tassels and velvet of its cushions that were objected to. The cushions were without springs and removable. Cords and tassels were taken off and the cushions covered in a heavy rich brown mercerized pongee. The change was most satisfying. The other set had springs in the cushions which were sadly out of place. Each piece had a strangely carved inset under the arms which was removed; the upholstery and padding followed suit. The ropes which tied the springs in proper place were readjusted and the padding and covering



The Old Bureau Restored

replaced. The frames were enameled black and a quaint chintz used for covering, edged with black binding.

It is surprising how elated you will feel when you have thought out and worked out an idea like some of these and see the results of your achievement.

HARRIET WESTON.

From the Lonesome Farmhouse

It surely seems as if we were to have six weeks of Winter after Groundhog Day, perhaps even an old-fashioned "six weeks sledding in March and two in April." We are not complaining, as we lost a month while all but myself had the mumps, so this is to help make it up. We have as much snow as any time this Winter, perhaps six or eight inches. The State road was to be kept open for auto

traffic as the West River railroad has not been repaired since the flood, so the snow plow has been used twice, perhaps three times, but we are on a side road that has not been plowed or rolled at all, but autos have run all Winter. Some of the time the roads have been perfect, at others very icy, although our road was not nearly as glassy as where the roads had been tractor plowed. It has been snow, rain, ice, and repeat all Winter.

The smaller boys as usual are eager for Spring; seeds are arriving and a little incubator has come. It is our first trial of one, but now my baby is seven years old, perhaps I can find time to mother baby chicks. We intend to get out two hatches before May 1, as we want the weather to warm up a bit first.

Errol has four radishes in a tin can and one potato growing. I made a resolution not to plant any seeds in the house before March 1, but I received a half packet of Bonfire Salvia and the temptation was too strong. After once being broken of course, in went Balcony Blue Petunia, pink bedding and mixed ones and snapdragons.

Some one complained of the needles falling off the evergreen boughs used for Christmas decorations. If it is possible to get boughs of balsam fir, sometimes called the fir tree or simply balsam, the needles do not drop off. I have been taking down some of ours today and the needles haven't fallen until I touched them.

Some one asked about feeding poor beans to animals. At the pulp and lumber camps beans are always a staple food, and in some camps they were never served cold or reheated, but thrown into a barrel separate from other wastes, the flour foods put in another barrel, then brought to the headquarter's camp and used as hog feed. I think some ground grain was mixed with it.

At one time a hen and chicks were given us as a wedding present. We kept the hen for a year, but she never laid an egg. A post-mortem examination showed her crop to be full of dry waste beans, or else she had gone to the bean patch before we got her and helped herself. Her crop was so full of beans she could probably only eat enough to sustain life and even then she was very poor. An older friend told us then her mother used to say if a hen ate raw beans she would never lay any more eggs. So we should always cook beans for hens or hogs.

Then there was the query in regard to the hardiness of Ismene, Crinum and Montbretia. It is not really safe to leave Montbretias in the open ground in Vermont, but a neighbor had theirs where the wind covered the bed with leaves quite thickly and they survived several Winters. I know by sad experience the least bit of frost is fatal to Amaryllis in Winter, and I supposed Crinums were even more tender. I can tell more of Ismene later, as I have a promise of some bulbs this Spring.

It has been a queer Winter, to revert to the weather; a robin in January, a phoebe in February and the neighbors' boys say they have heard crows and I am watching to see if the Old Sentinel will return. He was such a wise, steadfast old bird we learned to respect him. I have read that geese had begun to fly over New England.

Karl made maple syrup enough in January so we had hot biscuits and syrup one night. But the queerest of all was Leonard bringing in a garter snake he found in our yard one February day. He was chilled of course, but alive when thawed but how did the snake get there? They had not been moving hay, or we should have thought he came in hay. Neither have we had water to wash them out of their Winter quarters.

But the days are longer and the sun is shining. Let's all go out and join in a sun dance. I can readily understand the feelings of our brothers and sisters of the North who welcome the returning sun with a sun dance. MOTHER BEE.

More About Rugs

Several articles appearing recently in THE R. N.-Y. about making rugs have been very interesting to me, as I have made, and also had the oversight of a great number of rugs.

Lack of courage has doubtless prevented me from making either hooked or braided rugs. They are very pretty, but I have seen a number of the latter that bunched up in the center, so I have stuck to the good old-fashioned way of sewing the rags, and having them woven. It has been my good fortune to find a very reliable weaver who uses lots of warp and makes a good heavy rug that stays down on the floor.

For the kitchen nothing is much better than the "honest to goodness" hit and miss rug made dark with here and there a little stripe of some light material. I have a friend for whom I make them, and the dark ones for the kitchen especially please her.

A friend of mine wanted some rugs to use in her bedroom to match her bedspread, curtains and stand covers, which were old rose. I made them as follows, and they were pretty. The center of light "hit and miss," on each end two or three stripes of old rose, about two inches wide and in between some light color. Rugs with stripes of brown on each end and a narrow stripe of orange in between make very pretty rugs.

The rug that is always salable and always acceptable is the blue and white one. For these I save every scrap of blue and white, such as chambray shirts, aprons, dresses, etc. If they are sewed as "hit and miss" and a border of solid color blue on each end they are pretty, and best of all can be put right in the tub and washed as any other colored clothes.

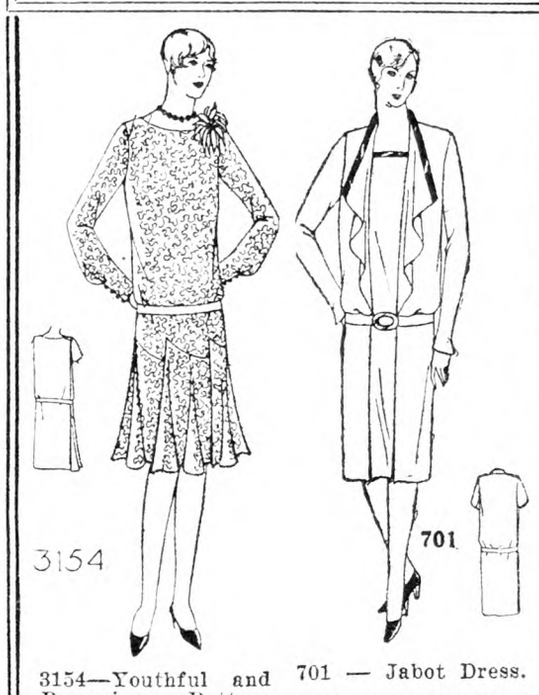
I often dye rags and save them for stripes, being careful to make them fast colors, so there is no possible chance of their fading.

For a rug 27x54 in., I allow 2½ lbs. of rags.

I always find in making "hit and miss" rugs it is better to put a stripe of dark on each end, as it looks more like a rug. Old cretonne is especially pretty for stripes. I trust that this article will be as interesting to others as theirs have been to me. MINISTER'S WIFE.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

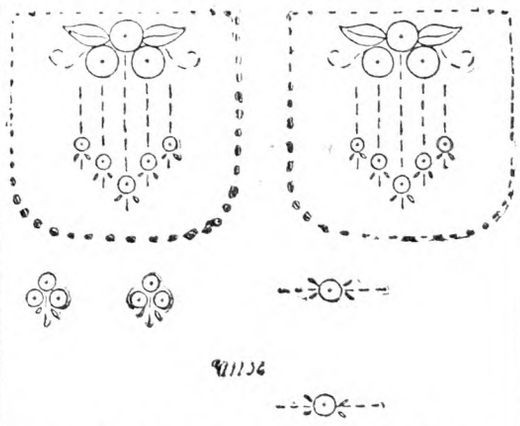


3154—Youthful and Becoming. Pattern sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 4⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with 1½ yds. of 2-in. ribbon for belt. Ten cents.

701 — Jabot Dress. Pattern is furnished in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with 1¼ yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.

885—Trim and Slender. Pattern in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 18-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

3093—Shirring Forms Yoke. Pattern in sizes ½, 1 and 2 years. The 1-year size requires 1⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with 2¼ yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.



11136—Motifs for Smocks, House Dresses, Etc.—Pattern contains two large motifs, and four small motifs in two styles. These motifs are suitable for smocks, house dresses, children's clothes and for many other things. Ten cents.

Sping and Summer Fashion Book, 10 cents

Another Rug

This rug for a bedroom is oblong, 40 inches wide and about 80 inches long, with a border across the ends. It is made of the natural color jute twine, and is crocheted more easily by measure than by counting the stitches.

With the natural color make a chain long enough so that the rug will measure 40 inches in width. Coming back slip the first chain from the hook, and make a single crochet in each stitch of the chain.

At the end of the row chain one, then single crochet in each stitch, taking up both loops of the single crochet below. Repeat until the work measures about 10 inches.

Then comes the border. This is made of six colors, one line of each with a row of the natural between each time. The colors are rose, green, light blue, light brown, medium brown, dark brown, medium brown, light brown, light blue, green, rose. The ends of the rug are finished with 6-inch fringe looped into every third stitch.

Another color combination, which may be used in the border, consists of brick red, orange, yellow and the three browns with the row of natural between each time.

The material needed is 13 balls of the natural color twine, which can be purchased at wholesale price, and one ball each of the colors. This rug would be good also made of rags.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank L. M. H. for her suggestion for joining twine in knitting or crocheting rugs. F. C.

Cold Weather Candies

Molasses Taffy.—Two cups molasses, ½ cup corn syrup. Boil to crack stage or nearly to it. Turn onto greased pans; when cool pull.

Peanut Butter Taffy.—Two cups molasses, one cup peanut butter. Boil molasses and peanut butter to the crack stage. Pour into greased pans. When partly cool pull like taffy. Cut with sharp scissors.

Yellow Jack.—Boil one quart karo syrup 30 minutes, add ½ teaspoon soda, rubbed smooth. Boil, stirring constantly, until brittle when tested in cold water. Remove from fire, add one tablespoon lemon juice. When cool pull. MRS. W. C. D.

Whipped Cream Cake

I am sending a recipe for whipped cream cake, but the cream is in the cake and only to be tasted and not seen. Here it is: three-fourths cup sweet cream, three-fourths cup sweet milk, two eggs, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla, one and one-half cups flour, one cup sugar, two teaspoons baking powder. Put cream in a bowl and beat until thick, add eggs and beat some more, then add milk, salt and vanilla. Put flour, sugar and baking powder in large bowl and add mixture. This is excellent for loaf, layer or tea cake, and you can use either a cream frosting or any kind you desire. O. M. J.

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A Letter from New Zealand

My life is fairly easy-going and not at all typical of an ordinary farmer's wife in New Zealand. We are five in family, my husband, self and three daughters of 17, 15 and 9 years respectively. We only keep male helpers now, as the girls are very capable, and we run the house and teach the small girl.

We have a fairly large place, about 1,000 acres freehold and 2,000 leasehold. We have about 1,000 sheep and I could not help feeling sorry for one of your farmers who spoke of housing his sheep. We live in the coldest part of New Zealand and wouldn't dream of doing anything with our sheep but sending them out after April dipping (October in U. S. A.) on the run to feed, and it makes them very hardy and self-reliant, but we are surrounded almost by the sea and get very few frosts. Once we had four inches of snow three or four years ago and were very excited about it.

We have a very stupid sort of climate. We are never sure half the time whether it is Winter or Summer. Some Winter days are quite hot and sunny, and some Summer days are cold, wet and windy.

In the inland places it is hotter and colder than we get it here, and the farmers in the hill country have to bring their sheep lower down in case of snow, but they are never housed. We have about 140 cattle. We rear beef calves in Summer and put them on young feed in Winter, i. e., turnips and grass. Then when they are two or three years old we sell them to be fattened.

We have to milk about a dozen cows to feed the calves, of course, and we buy calves, too, when we can get them.

We have a very beautiful place here, a peninsula almost sea girt, with hundreds of acres of bush (woods). The farm part is called "Te Moko Moko, Maori words meaning "The sweet-scented fern." The larger part referred to as the "Run" is called "Omaui," Maori for "The fish that breathes deeply." Omaui is pronounced O-ma-we, and Te Moko Moko is pronounced Temokomoke. There was a big Maori settlement here at one time, but now it is "tapu" and they won't live here. They are a kindly, clever people and I like most of those I know very much.

To show how little cold weather we have here, I grow geraniums all over the warmest side of the house like creepers. Just now (Feb. 16) they are a mass of bloom.

MRS. E. M. BOYD.

Te Moko Moko, New Zealand.

Semi-solid Buttermilk

I read in several places in THE R. N.-Y. about the value of semi-solid buttermilk for chicks. Will you tell me what it is like and how it is fed?

W. Willington, Conn. J. H. C.

Semi-solid buttermilk is buttermilk that has been evaporated down to a pasty consistency. As only the water has been in part removed this food contains the food values of buttermilk, but is very sour from concentration of the lactic acid in it. It may be fed as it comes from the cask in which it is shipped by spreading the paste upon boards or may be diluted with water to about the consistency of milk and given as a drink. When so diluted, it is essentially buttermilk and has the food value of that product. It is a standard food product handled by dealers in poultry foods or easily obtained by them. It will, of course, not keep indefinitely, but will keep a long time in the cellar or other cool place if the buttermilk is kept covered with water in the container. M. B. D.

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The organization was formed to protest against the compulsory testing of cattle, and against all adverse legislation. The annual meeting will be held in December at date to be made known later. The directors in other counties are asked to communicate with secretary in order that a complete list may be had.

White Scours of Calves

Will you tell me what I can do to prevent white scours in my calves? If I keep a new calf two or three days it gets the white scours and dies. I haven't been able to raise any calves in my cow barn because of it. The barn has been white-washed and disinfected but neither has done any good. W. S.

Ostego Co., N. Y.

That form of diarrhea or dysentery which attacks the new-born calf within a few hours or days of birth and usually proves fatal is also called "calf cholera" and technically infectious dysentery. It is germ-caused and is either born in the calf or quickly contracted by way of the raw navel stump or mouth. No certain medicinal remedy has been found, but treatment with triple sulphocarbolate tablets is worth trying. In some cases we have also had good results from the administration of a mixture of one part of salol and two parts of bismuth subnitrate, but it rarely helps when the attack is severe and comes on immediately after birth.

There is some hope of success in treating the calf that is attacked several days after birth and it is in those that we have had some success from medicinal treatment. There is much more likelihood of success by the hypodermic injection treatment with anti-calf scour serum, followed by similar treatment with anti-calf scour bacterin to make immunity lasting or active after the serum has saved the calf and caused temporary or passive immunity. The veterinarian should be consulted relative to that curative treatment and also relative to preventive treatment with the same biologics.

The disease may be prevented with a fair degree of success by the following procedure: Have the cows in calf take active outdoor exercise every day and feed them a complete ration, including Alfalfa, clover or other legume hay, silage or roots to regulate the bowels, and a well balanced ration of ground grains, wheat bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal. Gluten meal is also useful and soaked beet pulp may be fed, when silage or rutabagas are not available. With each 100 lbs. of concentrate feed given daily to the cows mix 4 lbs. of steamed bonemeal, or give any mineral mixture prescribed by an agricultural experiment station, or by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Provide a new, sanitary calving pen and similar calf pen. Each should be sunny, dry, and well ventilated. Keep the pens clean, disinfected, white-washed and freshly bedded. As a disinfectant use a mixture of one part of compound cresol solution and 30 parts of water, or one part of coal-tar disinfectant and 20 parts of water. Also mix one pound of fresh chloride of lime with each three gallons of freshly made limewash. Include the floor in the cleansing, disinfecting and white-washing process. Abandon for new-born calves any calving pen or calf pen in which the disease has occurred.

Immediately at birth saturate the calf's navel with tincture of iodine or a 5 per cent solution of mercurochrome, which should be made fresh for each calf. Then dust the stump of the navel with powdered starch or finely sifted slaked lime. Repeat the treatment daily until the navel is completely healed and dried.

If the calf is allowed to nurse its dam first cleanse her udder and teats and then disinfect with a saturated solution of boric acid or a 2 per cent solution of hypochlorite of soda ("B-K") or granular hyposulphite of soda. Repeat the disinfection twice daily for the first week of life of the calf, if it is allowed to nurse, but we personally advise that when the disease has been prevalent in a herd it is much better to feed the new-born calf the milk of a cow that has been "fresh" for some time than to let it take its dam's milk. The first milk of the cow (colustrum) theoretically has been pronounced a preventive of germ infection in the new-born calf, but our experience is to the contrary, so far as white scours is concerned.

In addition to the preventive treatment we have just prescribed have each new-born calf immunized with anti-calf scour serum and bacterin just as soon as a veterinarian can be employed to do the work. If an attack occurs the veterinarian should use the same biologics in double doses and possibly may save the life of the calf by that treatment. In this connection it should be understood that it is the calves of highly bred, pampered, constitutionally weakened cows that are most susceptible to white scours or pneumo-enteritis. It has also been noticed by many veterinarians that the disease is most prevalent in herds affected with contagious abortion disease and in those that are little exercised, heavily fed, heavy milkers and kept in hot, badly ventilated stables.

It used to be taught that dairy cows needed no exercise other than chewing of the cud and digesting feed. That was disastrous heresy, and paved the way for many of the serious germ-diseases so prevalent today among highly bred cows that are forced to produce phenomenal milk production records. We have noticed that the substitution of oats for corn in the ration of the heavily corn-fed dairy cow tends to lessen scour cases. The feeding of sprouted oats may be even more beneficial, but that remains to be proved.

A. S. A.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending March 31, 1928.

Market, slow; beef steers, steady; compared with week ago, easier tendency on better grades; top, $12.65; average weight, 1,070 lbs.; bulk of sales, $11 to $12. Bulls, steady; she stock, weak to 25c lower; all cutters about steady; bulk medium bulls, $8.50 to $9.75. Heifers, $10 to $10.50; butcher cows, $7.25 to $8.75; cutters, $4.50 to $5.50. Stockers and feeders, slow, weak. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17; bulk, $16.25 to $16.75.

Hogs, steady; demand light.

Receipts for week ending March 31, 1928: Cattle, 18 cars; 13 Pennsylvania, 2 St. Paul, 1 Virginia, 1 Chicago, I kentucky; containing 472 head, 1,030 trucked in; total cattle, 1,502 head, 475 calves, 1,232 hogs, 331 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.25 to $13.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.25 to $13.50; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12 to $13.25; medium, 950 lbs. up, $11 to $12.25; common, 950 lbs. up, $8 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11.25; good, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8 to $9; common, 850 lbs. up, $6.75 to $8.

Cows.—Choice, $8.25 to $9.50; good, $7 to $8.25; common and medium, $5 to $7; low cutter and canner, $3.50 to $5.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $8.25 to $10.50; cutter, common and medium, $5.75 to $8.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $8.75 to $11; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $6.50 to $8.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $8.50 to $10.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $6.25 to $8.50.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $9 to $9.50; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $9 to $9.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $7.50 to $9.

GRAIN AND FEED

Prices Paid to Farmers.—Wheat, bu., $1.40; corn, $1; hay, baled, Timothy, ton, $12 to $16; straw, $10 to $13.

Selling Price of Feeds.—Bran, ton, $50 to $51; shorts, $49 to $50; hominy, $48 to $49; middlings, $50 to $51; linseed, $65.50 to $66.50; gluten, $50.50 to $51.50; ground oats, $50.50 to $51.50; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $64.50 to $65.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $46.50 to $47.50; 18 per cent, $49 to $50; 20 per cent, $53 to $54; 24 per cent, $57 to $58; 25 per cent, $60.50 to $61.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $51.50 to $52.50; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

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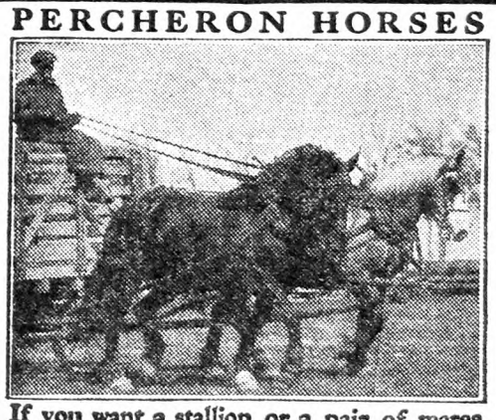
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333 West 30th Street New York City

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Most apples continue to move fairly well although there has been some complaint that Baldwins have moved a little slowly, especially off color fruit. Prices on Baldwins ranged generally at from $6 to $8.50 a barrel as to size and quality while Northern Spy topped the market at $9.50 to $11 a barrel for the better graded stock. Oranges continue to bring high prices, the best Floridas selling $7 to $8 a box. Strawberries have also tended upward. Florida offerings have been comparatively light as shipments have been falling off and Louisiana has not shipped to any great extent as yet although an excellent crop is expected to be harvested in that State this season. Prices on New York State cabbage slumped although receipts were only moderate. Buyers seemed to take but little interest in the old crop cabbage and prices dropped to relatively low levels, 100-lb. size sacks ranged 25 to 75c. Good quantities of new crop cabbage have been arriving from Texas, Florida and California, with 100-lb. crate selling around $4. The demand for old crop carrots was very light and buyers were critical, only fancy stock being wanted at 75c to $1.35 per 100 lbs. New crop carrots were in moderate demand with Texas bushels, bunched, selling $1.75 to $2 bushel. The demand for native yellow onions was irregular, but prices held about steady on good quality stock. Midwestern onions topped the market at $4 to $4.25 for the best stock, but the bulk moved out at $3 to $3.90 per 100 lbs. Chile has been sending considerable quantities to New York, and the Egyptian onion season has also got underway with the prospects of exports to the United States this season being considerably heavier than last year. The movement on old potatoes has been very light and the market was inclined to be weak, while new potatoes from Bermuda held barely steady at $11 to $12 a barrel. Receipts of Florida potatoes were light as the season for the main crop has hardly got underway. Sweet potatoes held steady with an occasional mark of Jerseys reaching $3 a hamper but most of the good to fancy stock ranged $2.25 to $2.85 a bushel hamper. Receipts of California asparagus were heavy and prices are as low as they often get during the season for nearby asparagus. Spinach continues to be relatively cheap, 75c to $1 a bushel. Green beans continue scarce and best Florida peppers brought $4 to $5 a crate.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts increased considerably during the week and the market on western eggs was irregular with a fairly good outlet for lots containing a majority of brown eggs. As to the market on nearby white eggs there was very little change. Closely selected sold up to 38c, occasionally higher, as there was a good demand for Easter, but by the last of the week some accumulations were reported of the highest priced eggs. Average extras sold well but trading on under-grade eggs was also a little quiet. The volume of eggs purchased for storage eggs so far this season has been comparatively light. Reports of storage holdings from ten principal cities of the country the last of March showed less than one-half as many in the warehouses as a year ago. In New York the proportion was a little larger, 183,333 cases against 269,434 cases a year ago. The market on storage packed firsts has held firm, straight carloads selling at 30c a dozen.

With the Easter demand at hand there has been a good movement on live fancy fowl, the quality of the stock being more important with many buyers than the price. Because of the universal demand for fancy stock, the undergrades were more or less ignored, and these sold rather slowly. The demand for live broilers was good for fancy, but supplies were liberal and the market held about steady. Capons were in rather light supply and market held steady to firm, as good capons were wanted. Very few chickens are arriving while ducks and geese sold on a firm market. Fresh killed boxed packed fowl sold well when small, but large fowl were little wanted, whether boxed or barreled packed, and some accumulations were reported. Hothouse broilers held about steady with offerings increasing slowly. Capons have become scarce and the quality generally poor. Long Island ducks sold well at around 28c a lb. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in New York were reported as 20,808,635 lbs. the last of March compared with 23,526,000 lbs. on the same date a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

The bulk of the offerings of hay continue to be medium to fair quality Timothy hay and some sample grades. The demand was only fair and prices held barely steady although receipts were light. Both large and small bales of choice No. 1 Timothy were in good demand as offerings were very light. Rye straw was dull. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There is no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 32c; duck eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 31c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruit and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, head, 6c; carrots, bch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.40; pk, 35c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; Hubbard squash, lb., 3c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh hams, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c· pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 32c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 26 to 37c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 29 to 38c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55c; eggs, crate, $9.25 to $9.50; retail, 30 to 35c; duck eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; beans, lb., 6 to 9c; cabbage, doz. hds., 30 to 40c; 100 hds., $2 to $3; carrots, bu., 75 to 80c; celery doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap., 20 to 25c; lettuce, hd., 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2; onions, doz. bchs., 60c; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; rhubarb, doz. bchs., $2; potatoes, large, bu., $1.65 to $1.70; small, bu., 60c; medium, bu., $1 to $1.20; radishes, doz. bchs., 75c; turnips, bu., 50 to 60c; squash, lb., 5c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.50 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, new, bu., $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, lb., 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz. hds., 35 to 50c; 100 hds., $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 75c; carrots, bskt., 40 to 50c; bu., 75c to $1; celery, doz. bchs., 75c to $1.25; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; endive, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, doz. heads, 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $1.50 to $2; parsnips, bskt., 75c; bu., $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.50 to $1.65; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; rhubarb, h.h., doz. bchs., $1.25 to $1.40; turnips, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 75c to $1; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; Den Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3.50; Rome beauty, bu., $1.50 to $2; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; light, lb., 30 to 31c; roosters (old), lb., 28 to 30c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, in cases, doz., 28 to 30c; small lots, doz., 33 to 35c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.30.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Fairly steady conditions have prevailed in the Boston market during the past week, with supplies and buying closely co-ordinated. Some slight decline is noted in the demand for apples, many apparently feeling that their possible margin of profit is too small. Prices hold quite firm, however. Most of the root vegetables have appreciated slightly. Lettuce of good quality has sold more readily. Onions and potatoes show some price decline. Hay and grain continue inactive. The wool market appears strong, despite the limited trading in most lines.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Market slightly weaker. Baldwins, Mass. A grade, $2.50 to $3.25. Fancy large sizes, $3.50 to $3.75. Ungraded, $1.50 to $2.35 bx.; Me. A2¼-2½-in., $7.50 to $9.50 bbl. Mass. McIntosh, A grade, $3.25 to $3.60; fancy, large size, $3.75. Ungraded, $2.50 to $3 std. bu box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $9 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, $5.50 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $5 bbl; N. Y. Baldwins, unclasified, 2¼-in., $7.25 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.10 to $1.35, std. bu. box. Tex. crts. mostly, $2.25 to $3.25.

Cabbage.—Supplied moderate, demand fair. N. Y. Danish, few sales, 75c 100 lbs. Tex. White, $3 to $4 crt.; $3.25 to $3.75 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native cut off washed ord., 85c to $1.25; best mostly, $1.35 to $1.50 std. bu. bx. N. Y. cut off dirty, $1.00 to $1.12½ 100 lbs. Tex. crts. bchs., $2.50 to $3.75.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Fla., 10-in. crts, $2.50 to $3.25.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native h.h., best, 50 to 70 cukes, $6 to $9.50; few, $10 std. bu. bx.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hot house, 18 hds. ord., mostly 60 to 85c; best, $1 to $1.10 std. bu. bx. Iceberg, Cal., best, $2 to $3.75. Ariz crts., $4 to $5.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand light. 100-lb. sacks, yellow medium to small best Conn. Valley ord., $3 to $3.50. Few natives ord., $1.50 to $2 std. bu. bx. N. Y. State mostly, $4 to $4.50. Ohio and Mich., $4.25 to $4.50 100 lbs. Chile std. crts., Bermudas, $3.25. Egyptians, few sales, $5 110 lbs.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off washed, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. bx., poorer lower.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hot house, 10 to 10½c lb. Cal. No. 40 bxs., $2 to $2.25.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Bskts., Tex., 85c to $1. Va., 60c to $1.

Squash.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native Hubbard mostly, $90 to $100 ton; $4 to $4.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., few sales, 60 to 65c lb. Mex. lugs ord., $2.50 to $3.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native Ruta and Purple Tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. bx. White Capes few sales, fancy, $2 to $2.25 100 lbs. Rutabagas, P. E. I., $1.25 to $1.75, few $2 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair for best. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $13 to $15. Clover mixed, red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 48½c; firsts, 46 to 48c; seconds, 44 to 45c lb. Storage extras, 48c; firsts, 45 to 47c; seconds, 43½ to 44c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 32c; mixed colors, 31c. White extras, 31c doz. Pullets, 28 to 30c. Fresh eastern extras, 30c. Undergrades, 26 to 27c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, extra fresh, 28 to 29c; firsts, fresh, 24 to 25c. Extras, held, 29 to 30c. Firsts, held, 27 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $9 to $9.25. Cal., small white, $8.90 to $9. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Limas, $8.25 to $8.50 100 lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending March 31, 1,440,400 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 42c; low ¼ blood, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 88 to 91c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 82 to 87c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 73 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c; terr., mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.02 to $1.07; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, 97c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 85c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

April 5, 1928.

MILK

April: League pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.78½; plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In Class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45¾	@	$0.46½
Extra, 92 score			45½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45	@	.45¼
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.43½	@	.44½
Lower grades	.42	@	.43
Storage, firsts	.44½	@	.45
Seconds	.43	@	.44
Ladles	.35½	@	.40
Packing stock	.32	@	.33½
Centralized	.43	@	.45
Renovated	.42	@	.42½
Sweet, fancy	.47½	@	.48
Extra	.46½	@	.47
Firsts	.44½	@	.46
Seconds	.43	@	.44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29½	@	$0.30
Flats, fresh	.22½	@	.23
Wisconsin, held	.29	@	.29½
Daisies, fresh	.23¾	@	.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.35	@	$0.36
Average extras			.33
Extra firsts	.31½	@	.32
Firsts	.30½	@	.31
Pacific Coast, whites	.32	@	.37½
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.33	@	.35
Gathered, best	.30	@	.31
Common to good	.27	@	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26	@	$0.32
Chickens	.30	@	.47
Roosters			.14
Ducks	.24	@	.26
Geese			.12
Tame rabbits	.30	@	.32

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Broilers	.35	@	.55
Roosters	.20	@	.25
Fowls	.24	@	.28
Capons, 9 lbs.	.45	@	.52
Mixed weights	.32	@	.44
Ducks	.20	@	.26
Geese	.20	@	.26
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.45
Old	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@	.75
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	12.60
Bulls	7.75	@	8.50
Cows	4.25	@	6.50
Calves, best	16.00	@	17.50
Sheep	6.00	@	8.00
Lambs	13.25	@	14.75
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	8.00	@	9.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.20	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.15	@	.19
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	23.00
Bulls	12.50	@	13.00
Cows	15.00	@	18.00

POTATOES

Long Island	$2.25	@	$4.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.25	@	4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.25	@	4.85
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00	@	12.00
Idaho, bu.	2.85	@	3.00
Cuban, bu.	2.75	@	4.00
Fla., bu.	2.25	@	3.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75	@	3.00

VEGETABLES

Anise, bu.	$2.00	@	$4.00
Asparagus, doz.	2.50	@	5.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	1.50	@	2.00
Cabbage, bbl.	.50	@	.75
New, bu.	1.50	@	2.50
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00	@	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.50
Celery, knobs, bu.	2.50	@	3.00
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00	@	8.00
Dandelions, bu.	1.00	@	1.75
Eggplants, bu.	1.00	@	3.50
Escarol, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Lima beans, bu.	4.00	@	7.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	2.25
Onions, wn., yellow, 100 lbs.	3.50	@	4.40
Parsley, bu.	.75	@	1.25
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00	@	3.00
Peas, bu.	1.50	@	5.00
Radishes, bu.	2.25	@	3.50
Spinach, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
String beans, bu.	1.50	@	6.00
Tomatoes, 6 bskt crate	1.50	@	7.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.00	@	2.10
White, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	4.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	$10.25
Pea			10.00
Red kidney	9.25	@	9.50
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$4.00
Bbl.	4.00	@	12.00
Cranberries, ½-bbl. box	12.00	@	16.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.10	@	.50
Oranges, Fla., box	3.70	@	8.50
Cal.	3.60	@	6.75

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$21.00	@	22.00
No. 2	18.00	@	20.00
No. 3	14.00	@	17.00
Clover mixed	16.00	@	20.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.85¾
No. 1 dark Spring	1.60¼
Corn, No 2 yellow	1.20
Oats, No. 2 white	.71
Rye	1.34½
Barley	1.09

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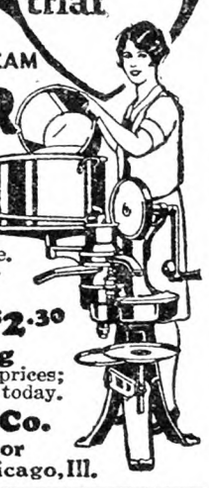

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Silo for Small Herd

Would it pay me to put up a silo for six cows? How big a silo should I buy for six cows to feed seven months? And how many acres should I plant in corn to fill silo? I can raise good crops of corn. J. E. K.

Monroe Co., Pa.

It is generally advised that the construction of a silo is not a justifiable expenditure on a farm where less than ten head of mature dairy cattle are fed. Under average conditions it would not be good business to invest in a silo for a herd of six cows unless it is the plan to feed silage to a considerable number of young cattle also. There may be exceptions however.

If a farmer has six high producing cows and is so situated that he can construct some type of silo at a relatively low cost, it would pay him to make such provision. The possibility of expanding the herd may be in sight, and in such case, the installation of a silo would be less questionable.

The average cow will require about 3½ tons if silage for seven months of feeding. This figure necessarily varies with the availability of pasture and the feeding capacity of the cows. If one does not care to provide more than 20 to 25 tons of silage, the inside diameter of silo should not be more than 8 ft. Such a silo should have a height of 25 to 30 ft. The capacity for the latter height would be about 26 tons of unsettled silage.

The question is sometimes asked: "Is it practicable to build a silo with diameter less than 10 ft.?" The writer does not hesitate to say "Yes." At the Pennsylvania State College we have used two silos, size 8x29, for several years with entire satisfaction. On farms in certain sections of Pennsylvania, silos with a diameter of 8 ft. have been used for a number of years and proven quite practicable.

If silage feeding in Summer is to be practiced, the silo with small diameter is advantageous. In hot weather, silage to a depth of 2 to 3 in. should be removed from the surface each day to avoid losses from spoilage.

Silo filling machinery always presents a problem and the small silo owner is somewhat handicapped in this matter. The investment in filling machinery is liable to run the storage cost per ton unduly high. In some communities, itinerant machines are available and such investment is unnecessary.

Roots, such as mangels, are usually advised for small dairies where a silo investment is questionable. If plenty of legume hay is available, there is no doubt but that the results in milk production are about as satisfactory in feeding roots as in feeding silage. The main objections to root crops are the labor of producing them and the requirement of a suitable storage.

Concerning the kind of a silo to build, it makes no difference what the materials of construction may be. Experiment Stations determined several years ago that the materials have little or nothing to do with the proper preservation of the silage. It is wholly a matter of proper construction in which the inside walls are plumb, smooth and air-tight. The homemade wood stave and monolithic concrete types probably offer some advantages from the standpoint of cheapness of construction. The architecture of the other farm buildings might demand something more refined than a homemade outfit. The local conditions should always govern one's choices in the selection of a silo.

Twelve tons per acre is considered a good yield of silage corn. It is a safer plan to figure on about ten tons per acre. Two to three acres should therefore provide sufficient silage for six cows. S. I. BECHDEL.

State College, Pa.

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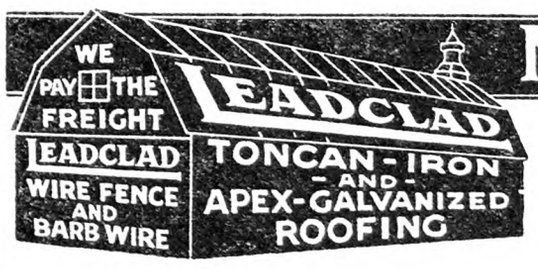

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Early Grange Days

In Oliver Hudson Kelley's story of how he founded the great Grange fraternity in his "History of the Patrons of Husbandry," he tells graphically of the failure and the successes of those first months. Many times almost disheartened, foresaken by his associates and left to find the ways and means to establish the foundations of this great institution which was to mean so much to the agricultural people of the land, Father Kelley doggedly clung to his work until he saw success crown his efforts.

The actual work of planning and composing the Grange ritual and the degrees was begun by Mr. Kelley in the Summer of 1867. Two of his associates in the Federal Government offices at Washington, W. M. Ireland and William Saunders, co-operated with Mr. Kelley in this work of laying the framework of the order. As Kelley and his associates were employed during the day in their various offices in the departments of the Federal Government, the work of writing the degree work and various charges had to be done in the evening. Consequently it required a large amount of time to bring the work to completion.

Anson Bartlett, a farmer of Ohio, had become much interested in Kelley's plan to organize a farmers' fraternity. Kelley's autobiography quotes several letters from Bartlett, showing his deep interest in the venture and Kelley makes acknowledgement of the great aid he received from Bartlett in developing his idea.

It was in a letter to Mr. Bartlett in 1867 that Kelley first decided to call the units of his new fraternity "Granges." He said he obtained the idea of the name "Grange" from a novel's name, published about that time. Soon afterwards, at a formal meeting held November 15, 1867, the name "Patrons of Husbandry" for the order was decided upon and the units were also to be known as "Granges."

Kelley resigned his position in the Post Office Department in February, 1868, and from that time on gave his time almost entirely to building up the new order.

The first candidate ever initiated regularly under the new Grange ritual was a Mr. Boardman of New York State, who received the first degree on Wednesday evening, February 19, 1868, at a session of Potomac Grange No. 1 in the city of Washington.

On April 3, 1868, Kelley started from Washington on his journey of organization. At Harrisburg, Pa., he tried, without success, to organize a Grange. From Harrisburg he went on to Penn Yan in New York State, where an attempt to organize a Grange also met with failure.

Then Kelley went on to Chautauqua County, where on April 16, 1868, he organized Fredonia Grange No. 1, the first regularly organized Grange where dues were paid. Fredonia Grange is the home Grange of former National Master Sherman J. Lowell, now a member of the Federal Tariff Board at Washington.

From New York State Kelley went westward into Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, organizing Granges. On July 31, 1869, Mr. Kelley reported that 25 Granges had been organized in the United States, and one State Grange had been organized, that of Minnesota.

The first Grange paper was the Minnesota Monthly, established by Col. D. A. Robertson, one of the organizers of the Minnesota State Grange. This was started in 1869 and was the official organ of the Granges of Minnesota.

The year 1869 closed with 38 subordinate Granges organized, the larger part of them being in the State of Minnesota. The others were in New York, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. By the close of 1870 the order had spread over 15 States and Granges were spreading rapidly, and at the end of 1871 the number of Granges had increased to 123.

Celery in Maryland

Replying to inquiry from a Maryland man wishing to get information about celery, its culture, variety, storage, time to plant, seed, etc., celery requires rich, moist soil; March is the month to sow the seed bed; early in April will probably answer. Drill the seed in very fertile soil, mark off the rows about six inches apart with a thin edged board, making the depression very shallow. Sow the seed in the rows very thinly; then sift over the bed with fine soil, covering the seed very thin.

Sprinkle the bed with warm water. Then cover with old sacks and wet the covering every few days. It takes quite a while for celery seed to germinate. Watch, and when you find the seed breaking through, uncover, keep the bed moist, and as the plants grow give them cultivation, pulling out all foreign vegetation. When they get about two inches high, spray with a Bordeaux mixture. I use Pyrox, and continue to spray every 10 days or two weeks.

About the middle of July is the best time to set the plants. Water well in putting out and a cloudy day is preferable. Plow the ground in May or early June, replow in two or three weeks. Get the land in fine tilth. Three or more weeks before transplanting lay off your land with a single plow running two or more times in the row, throwing the soil both ways.

In the furrows place generously good well-rotted manure; mix the manure well with the soil in the bottom of the furrows. Two weeks before transplantinp put a dressing of high-grade fertilizer and mix well with the manure and soil forming the plant row. A few days after transplanting begin cultivation, gradually drawing the soil to the plant. When they reach about a foot high gather the plant with one hand. With the other pull the dirt and pack around the plant; then at every cultivation pull the soil up around the plant. The rows should be at least six feet apart; seven is better. Spray with a Bordeaux mixture several times during the growing season.

Varieties are many. For early I prefer White Plume; later Golden (French), Self Blanching. Fordhook is another good kind. About Thanksgiving, or when the weather begins to get real frosty, plow out, being careful not to bruise or cut the celery, leaving the roots on. Dig a trench about two feet and place the plants upright close together. The trench may be two feet or more wide. Pull the soil around the plants, firming well, leaving about two or three inches of the plant exposed. As the weather gets colder cover the mound with straw or cornstalks or anything to keep from freezing. In trenching see that no soil gets into the heart of the plant. It will cause rotting or rust. In placing on the last cover be sure and leave the tops of the plants exposed. It requires ventilation; otherwise it will rot. I usually have celery until February.

Celery is a crop requiring great care, heavy manuring, intensive cultivation and spraying.

There are several modes of bleaching—with boards, tile, paper, etc. I prefer the soil—it makes the plant more tender and better flavored.

I. S. WINFREE.

Boscobel Farm, Maryland.

Good Products of Melrose Farm, Half Hollows, Long Island, Raised by Mr. George L. Schaff

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Arrested 27 times and convicted 24 times, Edward Crossin, forty-four, an awning maker of No. 294 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, received the maximum sentence after pleading guilty in Brooklyn Homicide Court, March 28, to driving his car while intoxicated and after his license had been revoked. Magistrate Healy sentenced him to two years in City Prison, a year on each of the charges. Probation officers worked two days in digging out Crossin's record, which revealed, among other things, that he had escaped with suspended sentences after eight convictions. The arrests were for intoxication, disorderly conduct, attempted kidnapping, petty larceny, assault, attempted robbery, driving without a license and driving while intoxicated. His longest sentence was six months, for attempted assault and robbery. Crossin was arrested March 25 at Nassau Street and Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, when he tried to drive his car after being evicted from a speakeasy which had been raided. His license had been revoked last September after an arrest for driving while intoxicated.

The new Fokker air yacht of Harold S. Vanderbilt, valued at $60,000, and a 100-foot steam yacht being constructed for Caleb Bragg were among a number of pleasure craft destroyed March 28 when flames swept the structure of the Purdy Boat Company and the adjoining Vanderbilt seaplane hangar in the Bay View Colony of Fort Washington, on Long Island Sound. The loss was estimated at more than $250,000.

A bolt of lightning during a brief storm March 30, over McKee City, N. J., struck the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howe, bringing death to one of their sons and injuring two others. The three boys, Charles, ten; Dennis, eleven, and William, twelve, were sitting on the floor of the living room in front of a radio set, listening to a dance program. The lightning apparently struck the chimney and coursed down the radio lead-in wire to the living room. For a moment the living room and the adjoining kitchen, where Mrs. Howe was at work, were bursts of vivid flame. Dennis, who was nearest the radio set, was killed. An elder brother seized Charles and William, whose clothing had been set afire, and rushed them to the front lawn, where he beat out the flames. Both boys were severely burned. Mrs. Howe was temporarily paralyzed in one arm by the lightning.

While the Republican Glee Club of Columbus was singing the chorus of "The End of a Perfect Day," and thousands of fellow townsmen were pledging him their support in the coming Presidential primaries, United States Senator Frank B. Willis dropped dead at Delaware, O., March 30. He was fifty-six years old. During the singing, Senator Willis rose from his seat on the platform and walked uncertainly to a side door. As he reached the corridor he was seen to stagger. Several men rushed to his side and helped him into a dressing room, where he collapsed. Doctors in the audience followed him into the dressing room. The cause of death was given as cerebral hemorrhage.

Eddie Stinson and George Haldeman March 30 brought the world's air duration record back to the United States. They brought their Stinson-Detroiter single-motored monoplane down on Jacksonville beach, Fla., after circling overhead for 53 hours 36 minutes 30 seconds. They had beaten the German records of Risticz and Edzard by 1 hour 13 minutes and 59 seconds. The rules required that they beat the old record by an hour before it could be considered official.

Chicago has suffered so many bombing outrages that March 29 a request was made for 50 United States marshals to control disorder during the primary elections. Sixty-one bomb blasts have occurred in that city in the last five months. Since October 11 there have been two bombings every five days, approximately, and though the motives for these outrages are variously assignable, a considerable number have grown out of political differences. The latest explosion, which damaged the homes of two important figures in Chicago's political strife, is acknowledged by all concerned to be a part of the campaign for county elections now going on. Each side in the matter blames the other.

An explosion in the No. 2 mine of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company at Keystone, W. Va., April 2, took a toll of eight lives.

Checked momentarily April 2, forest fires were sweeping on through Arkansas' two national forest reserves. Five new outbreaks were reported in the Ouachita Reserve. In the Ozarks Reserve further fires were being reported. One death from the fires was reported, a child burned to death in Baxter when the flames swept over a mountain home.

For 27 years as boy and man Harry Storms worked on the farm of Mrs. Phoebe Corwin, of Kenvil, N. J., for his board and clothes and spending money of little more than $2 a week. April 3 he had a court order directing Mrs. Corwin to pay him $7,500. Storms sued his employer for $50,000. Circuit Judge Lawrence ruled that no claim for wages could be made for the seven years between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one. The plaintiff told the jury he went to the Corwin farm from a Jersey City institution and worked faithfully, early and late, but the defense held he was fully compensated, as he received four years' schooling and was provided with clothing and spending money.

Accused of setting fire to the Hospice St. Charles, in which 30 children lost their lives December 14, and to the St. Berchman's Academy December 16, Arthur Antonio Bedard was ordered held without bail on a charge of arson at Quebec, Canada, April 3. Bedard, arrested in connection with a fire that started in the home of Hildebert St. Cyr several days before, denies all the charges. Both the Hospice St. Charles and the academy are in the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. All the children who died in the hospice were between five and thirteen years old. A sick student of the academy died several days after that fire as a result of exposure.

Mrs. William S. Crandall, wife of a Caribou, Me., farmer, died at a hospital there April 3 from burns suffered when the kitchen stove exploded. It was believed she had poured gasoline on the fire, mistaking it for kerosene. The farmhouse was destroyed with a henhouse containing 200 chickens.

WASHINGTON.—The House Flood Control Committee March 31 approved the Jones $325,000,000 Mississippi River flood control bill passed by the Senate. After an all day session the committee, by a vote of 20 to 1, approved the Senate measure with a half dozen amendments drawn from the bill by the Committee Chairman, Ried of Illinois, who had drafted a bill of his own. The amendments, however, would not effect any radical change in the Jones bill. The Jones bill calls upon the Federal Government to shoulder the entire financial burden of flood control. A board composed of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Army Engineers, the President of the Mississippi River Commission and two civil engineers would be in charge of operations.

The House of Representatives is considering a bill to upset a ruling of Comptroller General McCarl that military and naval personnel may not claim allowances for stepchildren and adopted children. In indorsing the measure Secretary of War Davis believes Congress intended to include the two latter groups. The Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury and Commerce concurred in Mr. Davis' indorsement.

A downward revision of the postal rates, restoring the 1921 charges, was approved April 2 by the House in unanimously passing the Griest bill. The measure now goes to the Senate. It is the sixth general postal rate revision in the country's history. The bill would establish a 1-cent postcard, and lower rates on second and third-class mail matter, including newspaper zone mailing charges, and on parcel post matter. Fourth-class parcel post zone rates would be lowered from 2 cents for each two ounces to 1 cent. A new postal service, 2-cent business reply cards and envelopes, would be established. Newspaper publishers, when before the committee, argued that the 1921 basis was not sufficient and sought a return to the 1920 rate level. The Post Office Committee estimated the bill would cause a loss in revenue of $13,585,000 during the fiscal year 1929.

An analysis of airplane accidents in the United States during 1927, which has just been completed by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and sent to Assistant Secretary of Commerce MacCracken in charge of aeronautics, discloses that 131 of the 164 fatalities due to crashes occurred in unlicensed airplanes. It further shows that 97¾ per cent of the licensed airplanes in the country operated throughout the year, flying millions of miles, without a single fatality. These figures, the report shows, were summarized from the Aircraft Year Book, published annually by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and about to be brought out for the year 1927. The facts were obtained from official reports of the Department of Commerce itself and from 382 reports submitted to the Chamber by all classes of operators giving performances and traffic data for nearly all the fixed-base flying organizations in the United States. "In the government air mail operations," the report says, "there was but one fatality to 1,413,381 pilot-passenger miles, and in air transport operations the ratio was one to 1,413,330.

The Henyard

Laying Trouble

I have about 100 hens which I feed whole corn and oats mixed for scratch feed, about four quarts night and morning, also have laying mash before them all the time. These hens are laying about three or four dozens eggs a day. The eggs are very bloody. Seven or eight have already died. J. R. O.

I hardly think it possible to overfeed hens upon corn, except in the sense that corn alone does not contain all the food ingredients needed by laying fowls. Oats are similar to corn in food value and do not supplement the former grain by adding the other needed food constituents. You get these latter, however, in a properly mixed laying mash containing meat scrap or dried milk in sufficient quantity, bran, middlings and other grain foods, this mash, of course, being supplemented by green foods, oyster shells, etc.

I presume that the birds that are laying bloody eggs are chiefly pullets that are suffering from attempts to lay large eggs before becoming accustomed to the strain that this places upon the egg producing organs. Such pullets may be helped by giving them a less stimulating ration, or one containing less meat scrap and more green stuff. An occasional dose of Epsom salts, 1 lb. to each 100 birds mixed with a wet mash or given in all the drinking water that will be consumed during the day, should also prove beneficial. M. B. D.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter is easier, while eggs are fairly steady. Demand for live poultry is good and prices are firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, easy; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; tubs, 49 to 50c; firsts, 45 to 47c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, steady; grade A, 30 to 32c; grade B, 29 to 30c; grade C, 28 to 29c; unclassified, 26 to 29c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 23 to 30c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; chickens, 35 to 38c; capons, 45 to 48c; ducks, 27 to 30c; geese, 24 to 28c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 30c; springers, 27 to 31c; old roosters, 18 to 22c; capons, 40 to 43c; ducks, 25 to 35c; geese, 24 to 26c; turkeys, 35 to 48c; broilers, 46 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, Baldwin, $2.25 to $2.75; Wealthy, $2 to $2.75; Jonathan, Northern Spy, $2.50 to $3; McIntosh, $3 to $3.75; Rome Beauty, Winesap, western, box, $3.25 to $3.75; Delicious, $4.25 to $5. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 80c to $1.60; 150-lb. sack, $3.75 to $4.25; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $15; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.75 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Oranges, Cal., box, $4.25 to $6.50; Fla., $6 to $8; pineapples, crate, $7 to $8.25; strawberries, Fla., qt., 35 to 50c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $4.50 to $6; beans, Fla., hamper, $4.25 to $6.25; beets, bu., $1 to $1.65; brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 30c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, bu., 25 to 90c; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $2.25; celery, doz., 65 to 75c; cucumbers, box, $4 to $5; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4.25; endive, Fla., crate, $3 to $3.25; horseradish, bbl., $22 to $25; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 60 to 70c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $2; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 50 to 65c; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Cal., crate, $5.75 to $6; peppers, Mex., crate, $3.25 to $4; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; spinach, Tex., bu., $1 to $1.50; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.75 to $3; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.25; watercress, doz., 40 to 50c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, $9 to $9.25; marrow, $9.50 to $10; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $4 to $4.50; Spanish, crate, $2.50 to $2.75.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white-comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple syrup, firm; fancy, gal., $2.20 to $2.30; common, $1.75 to $2.

Feeds.—Hay, Quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $39.50; standard middlings, $39.50; Red-dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $53.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $56.50; hominy, $41.25; gluten-feed, $44.90; oatfeed, $21. C. H. B.

Albany, N. Y., Wholesale Markets

Butter, creamery, higher than extra, 45¾ to 46½c; extra (92 score), 45½c; first (88 to 91 score), 44¾ to 45¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33 to 33½c; No. 2, 32c.

Eggs, fresh gathered, extra first, 29 to 30c; first, 29 to 30c; seconds, 26 to 26½c; storage packed, best marks, 29½ to 30c; extra first, 30½ to 31c; first, 29 to 30c; nearby hennery white, closely selected extra, 34 to 36c; nearby and nearby western hennery white, first to average extra, 30½ to 33c; nearby hennery brown, extra, 33 to 35c; Pacific Coast white, extra, 35½ to 37½c; do., first to extra first, 32 to 35½c.

Cheese, State whole milk lots, fresh, fancy, 22¼ to 23c; do., held, fancy to fancy special, 29 to 30c.

Butter retailed in Albany from 43 to 65c lb.

Fresh eggs retailed at 35 to 40c a doz., with western offerings selling at 31c.

Commission House Prices.—Oranges, box, $6.50 to $7.50; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.75; grapefruit, box, $5.50; eggplant, box, $5.50; caggabe (Texas), crt., $4.50; cabbage (Florida), hamper, $2.50; Cauliflower, crt., $2.50; beets (bunched), bu., $3; parsnips, bu., $2.25; onions, sack, $5.50; Bermuda potatoes, bbl., $15; potatoes, sack, $4.50 to $5; Cuban potatoes, bu., $4.50; peppers, crt., $4.50; beans, bu., $7.50; tomatoes, box, $7.50; sweet potatoes, hamper, $3.25; asparagus, doz. bchs., $6.50 to $7; carrots (bunched), bu., $2.50; Iceberg lettuce, crt., $4.50; turnips, bu., 75c; endive, bu., $4.25; escarole, bbl., $5; eggs (by crate), 30c; peas, bu., $8.50; celery, crt., $3.75 to $6; celery hearts (100), $9; parsnips, bu., $2; apples, bbl., $8 to $8.50; strawberries, qt., 70c; cucumbers, hothouse, doz., $2.25.

Hay and Straw.—Straw, wholesale, $25 ton; retail, $26. Hay, wholesale, $21 ton; retail, $23.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.18
Grade B, bottled, qt.		.15
Grade B, bottled, pt.		.10
Grade B, loose, qt.		.12
Certified, qt.		.28
Certified, pt.		.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.		.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.57@	.58
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@	.60
Gathered	.40@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@	.48
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@	.05
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@	.35
Apples, table, doz.	.30@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10@	.12
Celery, root	.10@	.15
Cauliflower, head	.20@	.35
String beans, lb.	.30@	.40
Lima beans, lb.	.30@	.40
Peas, lb.	.30@	.50
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Onions, lb.	.04@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04

What Has Become of the Thayer-Gedney Bills?

(Continued from Page 617)

farmers allow the Legislature to refuse these benefits to country districts? Farmers never will come into their own unless they organize and "do it themselves." The leaders who control the Legislature will fall over each other to grant farmers "home rule" on the question of consolidation and allow equal State aid to country districts as soon as farmers can present an organized demand. Rural people need not be robbed of their constitutional privileges and rights if they will vote only for Senators and Assemblymen who have given pledges before election to support measures which have received the overwhelming endorsement of farmers and farm organizations which are representative of the people.

D. BOYD DEVENDORF.

The Bookshelf

TURKEYS, by Helen M. Baker. The experiences Mrs. Baker has had with her turkeys are outlined in this book in a very clear, concise, practical manner. In this 60-page book she gives the complete management from start to marketing with careful details as to her method in handling the breeders, the eggs, the poults and the food. The book covers the many diseases to which turkeys are susceptible and gives the remedies used at the Maryland Farm which have proved so satisfactory. Turkey breeders will find this a most helpful book. Price $1.50. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

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White or Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$32.00	$53.00	$105.00
English White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	53.00	105.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	61.75	118.00
Rose or Single Comb Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	61.75	118.00
Silver or White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	68.00	130.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	68.00	130.00
Large assorted for broilers	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	53.00	105.00
Light and Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.75	9.50	28.50	47.50	95.00

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S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed, all varieties	3.00	5.00	8.00

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Tancred or Hollywood W. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.25	18.00	87.00	170
Blue Andelusians, White Minorcas	7.75	15.25	30.00	140.00	250
Mixed or odds and ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	95

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Buff & Wh. Orp., Wh. Wyan., Wh. Min.	8.50	16.00	47.50	77.50	150.00
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White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
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Bird with Swollen Joint

I have a fine R. I. Red cockerel which is apparently in the best of health except for a swelling on the front of the right knee joint which began nearly three weeks ago. It forms a thick scab or growth. Pus forms inside. This rooster is one of three which I bought half-grown three years ago. I had them a year when one got this disease and had to be killed. A year later a third got it, had to be killed also. It always comes only on one leg; none of the other fowls have been affected. Those two got so bad they would get down and couldn't get around, but otherwise seemed all right. The fourth one has been kept separate from the flock for about two months, so it isn't caused from injury or fighting, but from present indication is going just as the others did. What is the disease and what can be done for it?

Virginia. J. A. A.

There are several affections of the joints that might produce conditions similar to those you describe. One is called gout and is probably caused by heavy feeding of high protein foods over a long period of time. Deposits occur about joints, particularly those of the feet and legs, these soften and break down, showing pus inside. Early stages of this disease may be called rheumatism by the owners of the birds because of the enlarged joints and lameness caused. Tuberculosis of the joints may also produce similar conditions, though, here, emaciation of the bird should be evident. There is nothing that can be done in either case in way of cure. If tuberculosis is suspected, removal of sick birds and general sanitation of quarters is indicated. Gouty arthritis, the first condition spoken of, could be prevented by lighter feeding, more green food and less meat, but the modern methods of forcing for egg production call for rations that do not conduce to prolonged health and old birds are apt to show the effects.

M. B. D.

Hardened Yolks

What was the matter with my R. I. pullets? I have a flock of 76; they look fine and I get six or seven eggs per day. One of the best looking would not eat, just stood around. I had her killed; examination showed she was very fat, and her eggs were very small. I found three or four lumps as big as walnuts that looked like the yolks of egg cooked. Her liver was bigger than usual. Is it any thing that others will get? Will it hurt the pig if I cook it and give it to him with his feed? MRS. H. E. C.

The very small eggs that you saw were probably yolks in the process of development, not yet ready to leave the ovary and enter the egg tube. If the hardened yolks that you observed were outside of the tube in the abdominal cavity, it shows that they had not properly entered the egg passages or had been forced back out of them into the abdomen. This sometimes occurs and very large masses of hardened yolks are found upon dressing the fowl. If otherwise healthy, there is no reason why the fowl should not be eaten and I suspect that this one could very well have been cooked for your own use. M. B. D.

Ailing Birds for Food

Would it be injurious to a human to eat the meat of a chicken that has range paralysis or leg weakness, provided you kill the bird while it is still in good condition and still has an excellent appetite and you find its organs in perfect condition? E. O.

Rhode Island.

The cause of so-called range paralysis is not known, but the trouble is very evidently connected with the nerve system of the bird and there are no obvious changes in the flesh in the early stages. I do not see, therefore, why this flesh should be at all unwholesome as human food, though most of us would prefer to know that any fowl eaten had been in perfect health before being killed. M. B. D.

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All from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights. Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. Be convinced. Order NOW.

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S.C.W. Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50
Barred Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50
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Asst. Chicks	5.00	9.00	45.00

In 1000 lots, one-half cent cheaper.

Special mating Tancred Strain Leghorns, March and April shipments, 16c each—400 or over, 15c each. Also, TWO-WEEK-OLD CHICKS—write for special prices: S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 8-weeks-old, 85c each. 10 to 12-weeks-old, 95c each.

Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.

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Dept. R, E. C. Brown, Sergeantville, N.J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

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All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

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Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

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1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
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4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
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9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
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This is your protection—write for prices on 8-week-old and ready to lay Pullets.

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MEADOW BROOK CHICKS

"Once you try them, you always buy them"

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS....11c Each
BARRED ROCKS....14c Each
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HATCHES EACH WEEK

We prepay postage and guarantee safe delivery. Order direct from this Ad. or send for Booklet.

These chicks, bred from free-range stock, are positively healthy, husky and hardy, and are sure to please you. Let us add you to our list of satisfied customers. Also booking orders for S. C. W. Leghorn, 12-week-old PULLETS.

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White, Buff, Brown and Black Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Special Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
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BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS

C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 12c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 14c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Wyan., 14c; Buff Orps. 15c; Heavy asst., 11c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.

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WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF.....	100	500	1000
	$10.00	$47.00	$90.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

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Not only has every breeding bird been blood-tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, but this year every chick hatched from this clean breeding stock will go out backed by a **$500.00 BOND** as additional guarantee of health and livability.

The parents are CERTIFIED, the chicks are BONDED, free from B. W. D.

Never before was such protection offered the purchaser of baby chicks.

4 BREEDS

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BARRED and WHITE ROCKS

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94% of M. A. C. P. B. chicks sold in 1927 were RAISED—losses were 6% only. That's the kind of chicks that are profitable! Write for list of members in good standing for 1928.

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Contest Records to be proud of.

We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

S. C. WH. LEGHORNS
EXCLUSIVELY
Trapnested and pedigreed continuously for 17 years.

Our birds are all high producers of large white eggs, more than that they are beautiful stay white birds with low tail carriage. Nowhere can you see more vitality, beauty and handling qualities in breeding males. Our neighbors buy 75% of our output, there is a reason. Before you order your chicks, hatching eggs or cockerels visit our farm or let us send you our catalog. A postal will bring it.

Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 **Cortland, N. Y.**

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
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Standard Bred Utility
S. C. W. LEGHORN **CHICKS**

Buy them from a leading commercial poultry Plant run for profit from the Egg Basket. We trapnest and select our breeders for the points a Poultryman wants. *Quality and Profits.* All breeding stock tested by N. Y. S. Agricultural College for White Diarrhea. Write for catalog and prices.

PORTER'S Certified Leghorns
Largest Certified Flock in State
The large chalk-white egg strain

Four 1st prizes at State Fair for best white eggs. Cup for champion production Leghorn pen. CHICKS—marvelous ones. Eggs, Males, Pullets. Free circular.

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give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. **HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS.** Guaranteed. Prices and quality that please. Catalog free.

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Eggs and chicks from large, big egg White Leghorns, trapnested 10 years. Write for circular, also story of 325-egg hen.

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Sires and Dams Records 254-312
CHICKS, $18, $21. EGGS, $10, $12 per 100.
Same lines as our contest winners. 2000 tested breeders, bred for productivity of large white eggs. 25th year. *Descriptive Catalog.*
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N. J. Certified and Blood Tested.
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The best that 40 years experience can produce. Catalog free My prices on QUALITY-CERTIFIED chicks will surprise you. D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box 115. Neshanic Station, N. J. *Member International Baby Chick Assn.*

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WHITE LEGHORNS

are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B. W. D. tested. Prices reduced on deliveries for latter part of April-May. Circular on request.

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HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending March 26, 1928:

During the twenty-first week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest a production of 4,615 eggs was made, or an average of 67.06 per cent. The production to date is 63,365 eggs.

Pen 44, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, and pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, are tied for first place for the week with 59 eggs each. Pen 26, a White Leghorn pen owned by L. C. Beall, Jr., Washington, and pen 54, a White Leghorn pen owned by Julius Horner & Sons, New Jersey, are tied for second place with 57 eggs each. Pen 15, a R. I. Red pen owned by A. D. Gilbert, New Jersey, and pen 50, a White Leghorn pen owned by Dr. L. E. Heasley Farms, Michigan, are tied for third place with 56 eggs each.

Pen 19, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 1,112 eggs. Pen 89, owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 948 eggs, and pen 57, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jersey, is third with 931 eggs.

Judging by the rapidity with which entries have been coming into the office since the publication of last week's letter, the New Jersey Egg-laying Contests are at least in some measure fulfilling that part of the general program of poultry betterment by breeding and selection which it has always been claimed was the primary purpose of egg-laying contests of this type. New Jersey poultry breeders have an unusual opportunity to enter these contests, because at the present time, there are two contests within the State and two hundred available pens. Many out of the State poultrymen are entered in these contests each year, but of course the great majority of contestants are New Jerseymen. The supervisor would like to see both contests filled to capacity by early Summer, as will undoubtedly be the case. It is then possible to take care of the infinite number of small details incident to the opening of a new contest well before the real opening date arrives, thus assuring the contestants of every possible advantage.

Spring production at both New Jersey contests continues to keep up a good pace. It has not spurted phenomenally this year but has held at a steady, gradual improvement as Spring advanced. It is probable that this may result in a prolonged egg-laying season, or well into the Summer-Fall period. The fowls which will continue laying well through the Summer-Fall period are of course the ones in which poultry breeders will be exceptionally interested.

Rules and regulations for the new contest should be back from the printer next week. Copies will be sent to present contestants at once. Those who have written in previous to receiving the new rules are being placed on the list for entries and will have pens reserved for them up to the limit of available pens.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — Fred K. Coddington, N. J., 724; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 717; Jarvis Poultry Farms, Md., 680.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 766; John G. Hall, N. J., 679.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,112; Gilbert's R. I. Reds, N. J., 661; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 656.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 948; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 931; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 918.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, White Wyandottes, 660; Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 626; A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. Black Leghorns, 553; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 375.

Mercury for White Diarrhoea

I heard a poultry raiser say he controlled white bacillary diarrhoea in baby chicks with mercury. Is it bichloride of mercury? How much should be put in drinking water for baby chicks? How should I give it to them, at what age to start, and how long necessary to give it? Can it be given in vessels of galvanized or tin, or does container have to be earthenware or wood? R. E. N.

Delaware.

This poultry-raiser probably used corrosive sublimate, or bichloride of mercury, in the drinking water of the chicks in an effort to control bacillary white diarrhoea, but there is no reason to think that this germicide is capable of preventing or curing this disease. The bichloride is a very irritant poison and would have to be given, if at all, in minute amounts. It is not capable of disinfecting the digestive tract or destroying disease germs in the

Oatmeal builds BIG, strong chickens!

Here is a feed made for just one purpose: *to help you develop young poultry into profit!*

It is Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash—a perfected combination of just the things a young bird needs to grow a big frame, sound flesh, and vigorous organs.

Pullets raised on this mash are eager, steady layers in future months. Meat birds go to market full, plump, and heavy. Cockerels are capable and active.

So, every young bird deserves a chance to grow on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. It's a balanced feed, with an *oatmeal* base. And everybody knows there's nothing like oatmeal for building "youngsters."

Molasses in dry form keeps flock healthy

The molasses in Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash helps to keep the flock free from coccidiosis and digestive troubles. Molasses is high in potash, and is rich in vitamin B. And cod liver meal assists the birds to get more good from every other ingredient.

Grow your birds the Ful-O-Pep way. Near you is a Quaker Dealer who has this mash for you. It costs less to use because it shortens the unproductive period.

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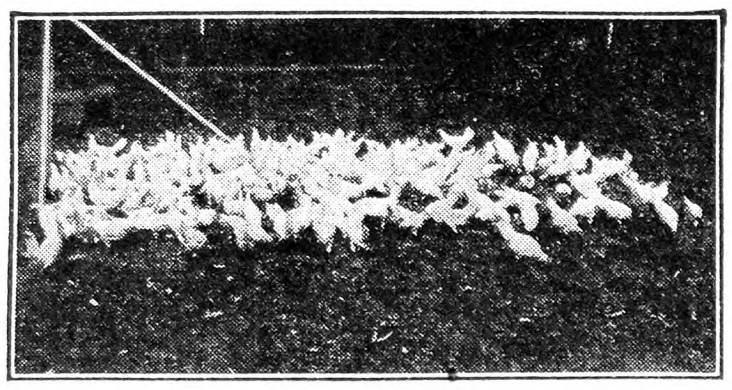
The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of a complete line of live stock and poultry feeds—buy the feeds in the striped sacks

1000 Week-old Chicks

on 13 weeks' developing test

CHARGE one pen with $6 worth of Pan-a-ce-a, but CREDIT them with $57.95



AN EVEN thousand chicks were started on a growing and development test when one week old. Test continued 13 weeks till they were 14 weeks old.

Half of the chicks received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a with their feed. The other half did not. Otherwise they had the same feed and care. Illustration shows one pen of Pan-a-ce-a pullets.

Results at end of test

At the end of the test there were 29 more cockerels and 38 more pullets in the Pan-a-ce-a pens than in the non-Pan-a-ce-a pens. The cockerels were sold at 30c a pound; the pullets were valued at $1 each.

Value of Pan-a-ce-a pens		*Value of Non-Pan-a-ce-a pens*	
239 cockerels, 498½ lbs. @ 30c	$149.55	210 cockerels, 432 lbs. @ 30c	$129.60
234 pullets @ $1 - - - -	234.00	196 pullets @ $1 - - - -	196.00
Total value - - - - -	$383.55	Total value - - - - -	$325.60

Extra value of Pan-a-ce-a pens, $57.95

In this test, Pan-a-ce-a was the factor of safety that brought 67 extra cockerels and pullets through the development period to the marketing and laying age. This extra value of $57.95 almost equaled the original cost of the 500 Pan-a-ce-a chicks.

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keeps chicks healthy, hungry and hardy

Costs little to use. One 2-lb. broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days

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Postpaid Prices—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. & Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
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Ex. Qual. Wh. Leghorns, Barron Leghorns	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks & Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Extra Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	.....
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

Heavy Mixed: 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62; 1,000, $120. Light Mixed for Broilers: 50, $5.50; 100, $10; 500, $48; 1,000, $95. Wh. Pekin Ducklings: 25, $7.50; 50, $15; 100, $30; 500, $145. Not Postpaid to Canada. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.: Farmers' State Bank. There is no risk. Free Catalog. THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box D., New Washington, Ohio

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION · STANDARD QUALITY ·

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
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CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.

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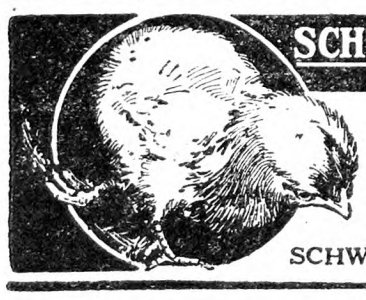

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They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

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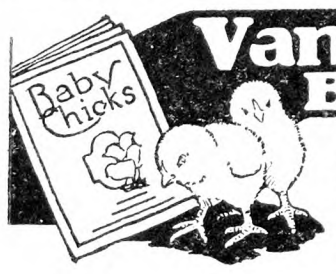

Van Duzer Baby Chicks Bred to Lay—Bred to Pay

Van Duzer Chicks are bred for ancestries back for greater egg production. They are bred to lay and bred to pay, the kind that produce poultry profits for you. All flocks are tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea by the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York. Send for our catalog describing strong, healthy chicks, all Smith hatched. *We guarantee satisfaction. Write today!*

THE VAN DUZER HATCHERY, Box R SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

body. This form of white diarrhoea is usually inherited through the egg laid by an infected mother and there is no known cure for it. It is to be avoided by hatching only from hens that are not themselves carriers of the germs and keeping newly hatched chicks from contact with others that are diseased. Not all white diarrhoeas are of this bacillary type, some are due to coccidiosis, some to improper feeding, some to faulty brooding, etc. Deaths from bacillary white diarrhoea occur ordinarily within two weeks of hatching, evidence of the disease showing in the first few days. Diarrhoea and deaths occurring later, after several weeks, are more apt to be due to coccidiosis, quite a different trouble. When this is present or suspected, blue vitriol may be dissolved in the drinking water of the chicks, one ounce of the crystals to ten gallons of water, and this used for several weeks at a time. In coccidiosis, this measure seems to be of positive benefit, when used after the chicks have reached an age of three weeks. M. B. D.

Power for Mash Mixer

What size pulleys and belt would be needed for a mash mixer which I now turn by hand with a crank, also what length belt should be used and what horsepower electric motor? The mixer now in use is simply a 30-gal. tight barrel with a ¾-in. pipe extending through it for a shaft, and this shaft extends through holes bored in the 2x4s as up rights, the one end sunk into the concrete floor, and the other end fastened to the rafters above. The load of mash which would fill the mixer a little over half full would weigh approximately 60 lbs. and as the load is usually in one end have thought it might take considerable power to start it off, and thus need a larger motor than would be economical. Would wish to have the barrel revolve about 35 r.p.m. W. G. H.

A ½ h.p. electric motor should swing this mash mixer nicely. Such a motor will run at about 1,750 r.p.m. With a 2-in. pulley on the motor running at this speed a pulley 100 in. in diameter would be required for the mixer to give it a speed of 35 r.p.m. This would be impossible. It will be necessary to use a short counter-shaft. Belt from the 2-in. pulley on the motor to a 20-in. pulley on the counter shaft. This will give the counter shaft a speed of 175 r.p.m. A 4-in. pulley mounted on the counter shaft and belted to a 20-in. pulley on the mixer will give it the desired speed of 35 r.p.m. Two-inch belting can be used from the motor to the counter shaft. As the second belt runs much slower 3-in. width will be better. Distances of from 4 to 5 ft. between shaft centers will be sufficient. The motor and countershaft can be mounted under the roof if the motor purchased is adapted to running in an inverted position. In purchasing a motor remember to give the voltage of the current to be used, the kind of current, whether direct or alternating and if alternating the number of cycles. R. H. S.

Poultry Points

One way to trap nest your hens is to carefully select all eggs that are to go into the incubator or under hens for hatching. An egg that is nearly perfect in size, shape, color and condition of shell was laid by a hen capable of laying that kind of eggs and that ability is to a large extent passed on to her progeny.

The price of live broilers has declined during the past five years, says the department of poultry husbandry at Cornell. The earlier months appear to show more rapid drops than the later ones, making it comparatively more profitable to market broilers late than it used to be. However, the best prices are to be had in March and April and, for the average New York poultryman, May and June are probably the best marketing months that it is feasible to utilize.

It is pretty difficult to remember where all the various vitamins that we are supposed to eat are found in abundance, but we are safe in assuming that most of them are found in the green leaves of vegetables. Nebuchadnezzar had the right idea, though a little ahead of his time. D.

Pinecrest Orchards STRAIN *S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks*

Electrically hatched twice a week in our 16,000-egg incubator. Also week to ten weeks old chicks. Stock 100% free from white diarrhoea. State tested. Foundation stock came from the highest egg production R. I. R. farm in the U. S. This is not a commercial hatchery—merely buying eggs and selling chicks. This is a real poultry farm. DON'T SAVE PENNIES ON CHICKS AND LOSE DOLLARS ON PULLETS.

Write for Circular and Prices.

Scott Poultry Farm
Box R Groton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

READ THIS

REDBIRD FARM. "From the baby chicks purchased from you March 3, we got the first egg July 14, at which time the largest cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 15 oz. By the end of August the pullets were laying between 50 and 60%. They are of good size and uniform color. We have never seen Reds that developed so rapidly and uniformly."—A. B. Roberts, Norway, Maine.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

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Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.

Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

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S. C. RED COCKERELS

Pedigreed from 256 to 301 egg stock, **$5.00** to **$7.00**. Eggs, **$8.00** per 100. Discount on large orders.
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CHICKS *Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns*

Well-hatched, well-bred, from best heavy egg strains. Lowest possible prices for really good chicks. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write today for catalog and prices.
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CHICKS

From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	12.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	12.00
Light Mixed, $8; Heavy	10.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.
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BABY CHICKS

White and Barred Rocks..
Black Minorcas.....
White Leghorns.....
Mixed .....
6c and up

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.
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CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
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S. C. W. Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.50	8.00	37.50	..

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. Order direct from this ad. or write for circular.
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White Wyandotte	14c
White Rock	13c
Barred Rock	12c
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May Prices, $10.00 per 100 $90.00-1000
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CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

Barred P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and Assorted, 8c each and up. Prepaid. Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalog and low prices.
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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

May..... 10.00 per 100 90.00 per 1000
Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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CHICKS

from heavy laying flock. Barred Rocks, **12c**; Reds, **12c**; S. C. W. Leghorns, **10c**; Heavy Mixed, **10c**; Light Mixed, **7c**. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. B. W. AMEY - Cocolamus, Penna.

Buy C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS

Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by imported Males; also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I Reds. Big fluffy chicks that please. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices Low. Write for Free Catalogue.
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N. J. Certified and R. O. P. Chicks from range reared large, productive White Leghorns.
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Powerful and economical! Keeps chicks healthy and happy in zero temperature. Practical and convenient! No preheating—no priming! Hot blue flame at touch of match. Dependable! Can't get out of order. Large half-inch feed pipe insures constant, sure flow of oil. Easy to operate—no muss, no odor, no ashes. 4 sizes: 50-100 chicks, $12.00; 350 chicks, $16.00; 400 chicks, $19.00; 600 chicks (52 in hover), $22.00.

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DEAD or ALIVE!

The members of the "Poultry Disease Gang" are being hunted in every state in the country. They are dangerous "killers." Members of this outlaw gang include "Coccidiosis," "Cholera," "White Diarrhoea, "Roup."

Poultry raisers are urged to watch for these murderers--they will be found in poultry yards where no buttermilk is fed. Since Dried Buttermilk is the sworn enemy of these "killers," it is not likely you will find them if "Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk is on the job."

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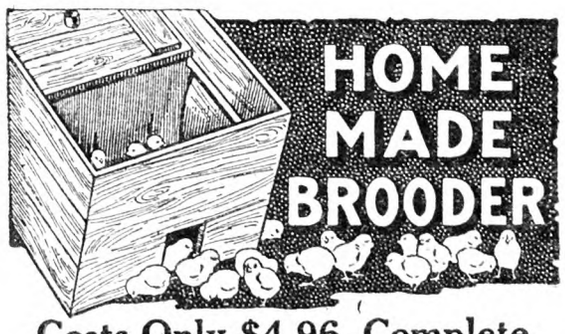

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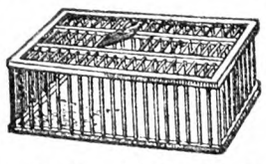

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THE HENYARD

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to March 26, 1928, with remarks by the director:

To the R. I. Red entry of George T. Purkis, of Massachusetts, goes the honor of setting up a new weekly pen record for the seventeenth Storrs Egg-laying Contest. These 10 pullets produced 66 out of a possible 70 eggs, or a lay of better than 94 per cent, during the twenty-first week. The best previous score in the present contest was 64 eggs, a score that was made in the twelfth week.

The past week was an interesting one for other reasons, too. There were 10 entries that laid 60 or more eggs during the week. Further production jumped almost five points in the last seven-day period or to a peak of 64.7 per cent, which is the highest weekly output in the present competition. And lastly, competition is becoming closer among the ranking three entries so that at the present time there is not more than a 20-egg difference between any of them.

Four more entries attained the 1,000-egg mark during the past week. They are the Reds of Fred H. Sampson of Massachusetts, and Homestead Farm of Connecticut, and the White Leghorns of George Lowry of Connecticut, and Bournedale Farm of New York. There are eight pens which have laid 1,000 eggs or more in the first 21 weeks of the present competition. Performance of this kind, which means an average of better than 200 eggs per entry for each month is real championship laying.

In laying 6,242 eggs during the twenty-first week, the contest flock gained 372 eggs over the score for the previous seven-day period and also 184 eggs over the output for the corresponding week a year ago. Up to last Monday night the contest flock had produced 103,333 eggs. This is an average of 737 eggs for each of the 140 competing entries or almost 74 eggs per bird. In 21 weeks, the present trial has gained 9,526 eggs over last year's competition. This means a gain of almost seven eggs per bird over last year's trial, and a gain of 14 eggs per bird over the fifteenth competition for a similar period of time.

Reds owned by George T. Purkis easily head the honor roll for the week by virtue of their record-breaking score of 66 eggs. Next came a White Leghorn entry of George Lowry from Connecticut, with a 63-egg score. Following closely behind was the Red entry of Crowe's Poultry Plant from Connecticut, with a 62-egg score to take third place. And in fourth position, three entries of Reds and one of White Leghorns were deadlocked with scores of 61 eggs each. They include the Reds entered by F. E. Freeman of Ohio, Frank Bakonyi of Connecticut, and Naacock Farm of Massachusetts, and the Hollywood Poultry Farm Leghorns from Washington. Three other entries that produced 60 eggs during the week include the White Wyandottes of Fisher Poultry Farm from Canada, and the Red entries of Charlescote Farm from Massachusetts, and Connecticut Agricultural College.

The use of artificial lights on the contest flock will be discontinued on Saturday of this week, following a gradual diminuation of their use since the first of the month. The "night lunch" system of artificial lighting is used on the Storrs contest, with lights on from nine to ten o'clock in the evening. The plan followed in cutting down on lights has been to feed earlier in the evening, and at the same time feeding later in the afternoon. Also, the usual practice of giving the heaviest grain feeding of the day under lights has been gradually changed to make that heavy feeding come in the afternoon. In following this practice in other years, it has been possible to discontinue the use of lights without an accompanying drop in egg production.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Maine, 997; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 925; Hawes Bros., Maine, 849.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 986; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 966.

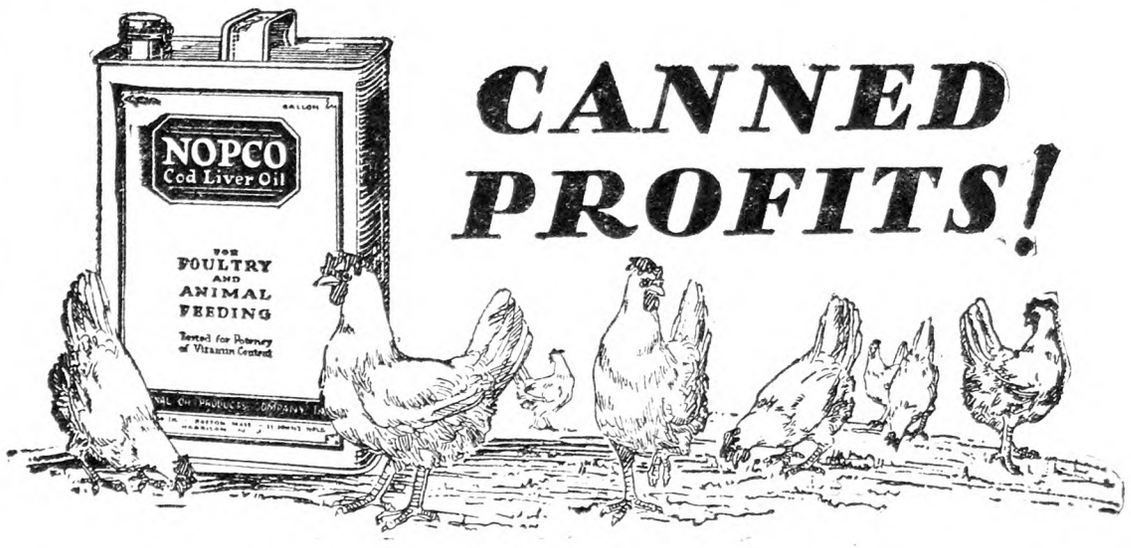
White Wyandottes. — Tom Barron, Eng., 881; Fisher Poultry Farm, Can., 859.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,153; Fred H. Sampson, Mass., 1,021; Homestead Farm, Conn., 1,000; Mass. Agricultural College, Mass., 996; Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 981.

White Leghorns. — Broadview Farm, Conn., 1,159; George Lowry, Conn., 1,139; Amakassia Farm, N. Y., 1,052; George Lowry, Conn., 1,051; Bournedale Farm, N. Y., 1,026; Geo. B. Ferris, Mich., 991.

Encouraging the Hens

I see that B. L. has some hens that are not laying well. Here is how I take care of mine, and I am getting plenty of eggs from 50 Barred Plymouth Rocks, averaging 36 eggs a day, and have laid all Winter. I take eight



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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL-BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

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		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Prices to Apr. 21	Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
	Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00
Week of Apr. 23	Grade A	20.00	24.00	26.00	28.00
	Special Matings	23.00	27.00	30.00	33.00

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

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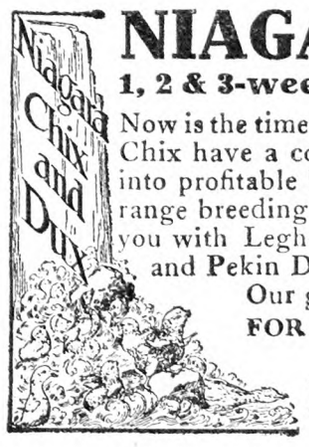

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100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
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White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

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HIGHEST QUALITY — LOWEST PRICES

FOUNDATION males from Trapnested and Pedigreed TANCRED and WYCKOFF S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production. **SHEPPARD'S "FAMOUS" LAYING ANCONAS** and **TORMOHLEN'S BROWN LEGHORNS: Chicks** at **$12** per 100; **$57.50** for 500, and **$110** for 1,000.

Foundation males from **THOMPSON'S "RINGLET"** and **HOLTERMAN'S "ARISTOCRAT" Barred Rocks, PAPE'S BLACK MINORCAS, White Rocks, Single** and **Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds;** Chicks **$14** for 100; **$67.50** for 500; **$130** for 1,000.

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ASSORTED HEAVY BREEDS at **$12** a hundred.
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100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTPAID

HILLSIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed.....8c Owen's Strain Reds, 14c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 10c S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 14c
Rocks and Reds, 12c Heavy Mixed.....10c

Half cent less on 500 lots.
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We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns...	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.00	4.00	7.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. **GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.**

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S. C. W. Leghorns....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

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R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

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White Leghorns..	3.50	6.50	10.00
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500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
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White and Brown Leghorns.....	$12.00	$62.50	$120
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Wh. Wyandottes and Bk. Minorcas	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted—Light, 9c; Heavy, 12c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

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White and Brown Leghorns.....	$10.00
White and Barred Rocks.....	12.00
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Mixed for Broilers.....	8.00

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. Will ship C.O.D. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa. *Member I. B. C. A.*

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FORTY-FIVE years' experience back of every Chick shipped from TRUSLOW Farms. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Selected for high egg production; wonderful meat producers.

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Thorobred Chicks

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

50,000 Weekly. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All flocks culled.

	50	100	400
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns...	$6.50	$12.00	$46.00
Wh. and Barred Rocks, B. Minorcas Wh. Wyandottes.	7.50	14.00	54.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, R.I. Reds	8.00	15.00	58.00
Buff Minorcas.....	8.50	16.00	62.00
Black Giants and Light Brahmas....	12.50	24.00	94.00
Anconas.	7.00	13.00	50.00

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100. Odds and Ends, $9 per 100
Pekin Ducks, $30 per 100. Catalog in Colors Free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY Box 32 BUCYRUS, OHIO

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns..	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds.....	4.00	7.25	14.00
3-Week-Old Chicks—Leghorns....	7.00	13.00	25.00
Mixed or Broilers.....	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.
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CHICKS OF QUALITY

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes...	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Rocks or Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Wh. Leghorns.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Big Hatches May 8-15-22-29.
Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at **$13** per 100, **$38** per 300, **$62** per 500, **$120** per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
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CUSTOM HATCHING—CHICKS and DUCKLINGS

Hanson Strain S. C. White Leghorns, Pekins, Mallards, Muscovys, White Homer Pigeons. *Send for Circular.*
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BABY CHICKS

Mixed.....	$ 8 per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns.....	10 per 100
Barred Rocks.....	12 per 100
Reds.....	12 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAllisterville, Pa.

quarts of commercial laying mash and wet it so that it is crumbly, feeding the first thing in the morning.

They do not get any more feed until afternoon, at three o'clock in Winter and later in Summer, when I feed them four quarts of oats and three quarts of cracked corn mixed together. The oats have hot water poured over them and stirred up and allowed to stand 24 hours. That is all the grain or feed the 50 hens get.

Every day they have a cabbage or carrots. I am feeding carrots now run through a meat chopper and feed every other day.

Twenty-five of them are pullets and 25 two-year hens. The pullets average 20 eggs a day and the old hens 17. They are kept in pens 20 ft. square, 25 to a pen. Results are what count. I seem to be getting them. Give me good oats and cracked corn every time with a good laying mash and plenty of cabbage or carrots and I can get the eggs.

New Hampshire. W. L. HANNAH.

Bread for Poultry

I have 36 Barred Plymouth Rocks, selected stock. Is a loaf of white bread a day too much for them, fed dry in the morning? What makes their droppings very offensive? I feed them about 4 lbs. of scratch grain a day; one-third of it in the morning and all the dry mash they will eat, which is about 5 lbs. a day. I use mash that contains 20 per cent protein. They get plenty of green food, fed in the morning. What makes the egg shells differ in color, some white, some brown, and some speckled? I am getting about 55 per cent production.

Staten Island. W. A. H.

White bread, if not musty, is a suitable food for fowls, being of about half the feeding value of wheat middlings. A loaf a day to 36 large fowls would reduce the amount of other food eaten proportionately, particularly the mash. Note the meat scrap in the laying mash, if the droppings are offensive. This should not have a fertilizer-like odor but should possess a rather sweet meaty smell. A 55 per cent Winter production is excellent, though small flocks may exceed it. The color, size and shape of eggs are determined by inheritance. To get eggs desirable in these characteristics, set only desirable eggs, rejecting those from hens that lay inferior ones. M. B. D.

Building Henhouse; Feeding Buttermilk

I want to build a henhouse to hold 100 hens, sills 6x6 on the ground with a matched floor. Would this be all right? How long, how high and how wide would be best? Should I have straw in the top? Should I have a hole at each end for ventilation? In feeding laying hens; we make butter and so have lots of buttermilk and skim-milk. Would a laying mash bought ready mixed with dried buttermilk be better to feed when feeding liquid buttermilk also, or would it be more profitable to mix your own, leaving the buttermilk out? M. B.

Most poultry-houses are built longer than wide. One 16x24 ft. in size would accommodate 100 fowls well and might be built with a shed roof, the cheapest kind. A building 20 ft. square would also hold 100 or more fowls, and might have a gable roof with straw loft. We should prefer the latter style if the added expense did not forbid. A straw loft aids in warmth and ventilation, but a gable roof high enough to permit one also increases the cost. Either style should have tight walls with open front ventilation. A matched wood floor is all right, though concrete is more durable and likely to be less expensive. Two or three inches of concrete over a sub-base of field stones of sufficient depth to afford good drainage is amply strong enough.

If you have all the skim milk or buttermilk that the fowls will consume, perhaps 12 to 14 quarts daily per 100 hens, there is no need to pay for either dried milk or meat scrap in the mash. You may mix your own, leaving out these ingredients, and save money. If you do not have all the milk that will be eaten, it will be better to leave from one-fourth to one-half of the meat scrap ordinarily used in a laying mash in it. A full supply of milk will replace all meat; a limited supply will replace part of it. M. B. D.

GARLAND FARMS BLUE RIBBON STOCK

BABY CHICKS

CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.
GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

TRAP NESTED BLOOD TESTED FOX AND SON CERTIFIED

Won Both Vineland and Bergen Co. Contests

Now booking orders for 8, 10 & 12 wk. old pedigreed cockerels and pullets. We offer pedigreed **WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels—baby chicks and hatching eggs at prices you can afford.

WE OWN A SON OF THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD HEN
Write for circular describing matings and prices.
FOX & SON POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. No. 1 Little Falls, N. J.

NEW JERSEY RECORD OF PERFORMANCE ASSOCIATION

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds -	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons -	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	4.00	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks - - -	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$10.00	$47.00	$ 90
Barred Rocks.....	12.00	57.00	110
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	12.00	57.00	110
S. L. Wyandottes	14.00	65.00	....
Heavy Mixed.....	10.00	47.00	90
Assorted Chicks.....	7.00	33.00	60
Light Mixed	8.00	37.00	70

Order from ad or write for catalogue.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at **$13.00** per 100; **$62.50** per 500; **$120** per 1000. Hatches May 8, 15, 22, 29th. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.
Robert Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.
MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3311, Harrisonburg, Va.

BRAMBLE'S HIGH-QUALITY Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White and Brown Leghorns
Mixed—
Immediate delivery
Write for Illustrated Catalogue
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308, Chestertown, Md.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up

Five extra chicks included with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black..... **$14** per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... **16** per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. **18** per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING. May, **$2** less; June, **$4** less.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, **10c** Light and Heavy, **12c** Heavy, **14c.**
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.**

Southern Delaware Baby Chicks

Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds, from State Supervised breeders for your protection. Sunny moderate climate helps us to hatch strong chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices and guarantee delivery. **KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Del.**

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Control of Poison Ivy

This plant is most annoying wherever it appears, and is often left in possession because no adequate means of control is known. A bulletin issued by the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick last year gives the following information:

Poison ivy prefers for growth land which is not disturbed by cultivation. Hence it is abundant along fences and walls, and in corners of neglected fields —where cultivation is difficult if not impossible. Hoeing or digging is sometimes practicable but should be carried on only by persons entirely immune to ivy poison.

It is well to understand the nature of the plant and what the suggested treatments for extermination aim to accomplish. Plants live through the activity of their roots, stems, and leaves. Roots absorb moisture and mineral matter from the soil, and leaves are work-shops wherein are made the substances of which plant structures are composed. More or less finished products are transported from the leaves through the stems for storage in the roots. Obviously, then, if the foliage of a plant is disturbed there is an immediate reaction on the plant. Poison ivy is no exception to this general rule. If the leaf area and tops can in some way be disturbed the plant will suffer materially. One attack of cutting or grubbing will not be sufficient to cause death, as new growths will no doubt develop from materials stored in the roots. Bodily removal of all visible signs of the plant is a stringent and effective method and seems desirable if it can be done, particularly if the ivy grows in a situation which cannot be freed of it by other means.

Treatment with chemicals has an effect comparable to cultivation. In most treatments with chemicals the foliage is destroyed but recovery may follow. Should this occur the process must be repeated until the reserve food in the underground parts is depleted. The use of chemicals has an advantage over cultivation because it allows the operator to work without actually touching the plant or coming close to it. Chemicals of different kinds may be applied in different ways. Some are applied in a fine mist or spray to kill the foliage, others in the form of concentrated solutions are poured on root parts in infested soil areas. The latter treatment is intended to destroy the root system. Small areas can be treated by con-concentrated solutions, but large areas can be more economically treated by spraying. For foliage treatment spray materials should be applied on dry, clear days. Applications should be made with pressure sprayers and nozzles which give a fine misty spray, otherwise the solution will roll off in large drops and be non-effective. An ordinary watering can is not a desirable implement for the applications of spray solutions. On small areas, knapsack sprayers are well adapted for the work.

The most effective chemicals for foliage destructions are iron or copper sulphate used at the rate of ½ or ¾ lb. to one quart of water, and arsenate of soda used at the rate of one ounce to six quarts of water. Arsenate of soda is a dangerous poison and should be used with great care. The operator should work so that none of the spray is thrown toward him by the wind and he should stand at a sufficient distance to avoid spattering. Under no circumstances should he permit any of the material to get into his mouth or nose. This danger can be overcome by wearing a small wet sponge or fine piece of cloth over the nose while working the sprayer. Any spray material used should be continued and applications repeated as long as the ivy shows signs of recovery by producing new foliage. Eventually, with applications at the proper time, the reserve food in the roots will be exhausted and the plant will be killed.

For applications to be made on the soil for the purpose of destroying root parts, common salt may be used. This is a cheap and easily obtainable remedy but is not the most useful. Like most other chemicals, if it is applied strong enough to kill the weed plants it will also kill all the other vegetation in the area. It is powerful because it absorbs the water from the ground and the plants virtually die of thirst. For this reason it is most effective if applied on a hot day. Because it is non-poisonous it is a good destroyer to use around buildings and pastures where children and animals are likely to come in contact with it. Salt may be applied either dry or in solution. In dry condition an application of two to eight ounces to the square foot is recommended. A salt solution of the consistency of brine applied hot is effective. At least six ounces of salt should be used to the pint, applied at the rate of from one pint to one quart to ten square feet, depending upon the character of the ivy growth.

Oils of various kinds are also excellent weed exterminators. Kerosene or waste oil from garages, if spread over the ivy, will kill it but will kill all other vegetation as well. The oils will be most effective and economical if they are sprayed rather than poured over the area. On account of the danger from fire, oils of this kind should not be used around buildings.

A number of acids are useful as weed destroyers and will exterminate poison ivy. Sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric acids are postively destructive to the plant. On account of their great strength care must be exercised in their use, for they burn clothing and flesh instantly. They will also result in blindness if spattered into the eyes. They are handled best in glass containers and under no circumstances should they be used as a spray. Their greatest value comes in their application to individual plants in limited areas. These acids should be applied close to the base of the plant in direct contact with the roots.

Sodium arsenite, an effective chemical for poison ivy destruction, is not ordinarily purchased in ready-made form. Its use seems somewhat limited because only large wholesale drug concerns handle it and it must be used at once or it will harden. This chemical should not be confused with the useful but less powerful sodium arsenate. A chemical formula which has proved valuable is four ounces of caustic soda and eight ounces of white arsenic dissolved in one pint of water. The purchaser should of course be positive that these ingredients are pure and in proper proportion. Caustic soda sold in stick form is most convenient for use. The water should be added slowly to the mixture and stirred constantly because of the heat developed. The heat will cause the arsenic to dissolve but the mixture should not be used until cold. The amount to be used is dependent upon the density of the ivy plants. About one pint to ten square feet would seem a fair estimate. The solution should be placed near the root system as it is this portion of the plant which it attacks.

Results from contact with the plant are to some individuals very painful and their enjoyment in the open is greatly curtailed. The volatile oil present in the leaves and stems of the plant is a powerful irritant that causes itching, burning, and even closure of the eyelids. The poison usually makes its appearance on the skin in the form of eruptions or vesicles a few hours after contact with the plant. A watery fluid is exuded from these initial eruptions and causes the poison to spread. The congestion of the tissue around these vesicles incites violent itching.

Ivy poisoning in its first stages may be effectively treated by some home remedies. Lead acetate, sugar of lead, is highly recommended. This can be procured at any drug store. The concentrated crystals should be dissolved in alcohol, using as much lead acetate as will readily dissolve in a given amount of alcohol. Ninety-five per cent alcohol should not be used, but a weaker grade, 50 to 75 per cent, is to be preferred. If medicated alcohol is not obtainable, water may be substituted. The milky fluid should be rubbed into the skin several times daily. The itching is thus greatly relieved and the spreading checked. Sugar of lead is poisonous for internal use.

Another simple treatment which allays the poison in its first stages and is effective at any rate if one has been near the plant and feels he is susceptible to it, is washing with warm soap suds and water. A yellow laundry soap having a high percentage of lye is best. A further remedy valuable only in cases where eruptions have not spread over a large area is caustic stick (the kind which does not blacken). If a few eruptions are evident, this treatment will check spreading.

Another very effective treatment is magnesia in its various forms. Milk of magnesia purchased at any drug store is very helpful if applied to the blisters and allowed to dry. There is apparently no danger in frequent applications, and great relief results.

Although these suggestions may be helpful in mild cases it is not advisable to continue the treatments if the poison spreads. In such a case a physician should be consulted, as the poison may develop rapidly and become rather serious, especially if confined to the face.

It should be noted that poison ivy will cause poisoning in the Winter when leaves are not present, as well as in Summer.

Cow Peas With Other Crops

My plan is to sow oats early and cut for hay when one-half the heads show; plow or disk the ground and drill (or sow) one-half bushel of German (or Siberian) millet; then double row (or drill in) three pecks of "Whippoorwill" or "Crowder" cow peas per acre. Both crops are good hay and are easily cured, clearing your land of all weeds. If frost hits the millet and cow peas cut as soon as possible. Mine has never got hit. Or it is possible to drill one peck of early corn per acre, with corn planter, and put in same rows one peck of Whippoorwill cow peas. Do not plant till July 4. Cut with grain or corn binder, put in small shocks. Then in the Spring seed this land to Alfalfa.

Kansas. GEO. PURDY.

In reference to cow pea hay, page 412, if G. F. T., Prince George Co., Md., will sow millet with his peas he will have better hay than he would with Sudan grass or sorghum. I have grown peas and millet together a good many years. It makes fine hay better than either separate; sow both at the same time only separate, as seed will not mix right. Cover both at the same time. I rake the hay up as soon as it will rake well, thus saving all the leaves which would be lost if left till cured. I then pile in small bunches, and roll these over every day till fully cured, the result nice green hay. If it comes wet the hay will not take much harm if you attend to the turning. I have never had any spoil. I prefer stacking. JOHN CARRUTHERS.

Maryland.

R. N.-Y.—A reader who called recently told us his plan for curing cow peas for hay. Rows of posts are set in the field, and wood strips nailed to them, high enough so that the peavines may be hung over to dry like clothes on the line. They may be left until ready to haul, as rain merely runs off, so that there is no danger of the cow pea hay rotting.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1928.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John J. Dillon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Rural New-Yorker, and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
Editor: None.
Managing Editor: W. W. Higgins, Maywood, N. J.
Business Manager: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the indivdual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Rural Publishing Co., 333 West 30th St., New York City.
John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
William F. Dillon, New Rochelle, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN J. DILLON, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1928.

WILLIAM A. CROSBY, (Seal)
Notary Public, New York County, N. Y., No. 276. Certificate filed in all counties in New York. Register No. 8136. My commission expires March 30, 1928.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 635.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, white clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; dark buckwheat, $1.65; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

PEPPERMINT roots, black, for sale by rod or acre. HUTCHBY & COOPER, Newark, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Timothy and stock hay. A. O. CHAPIN, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FOR SALE — Two complete Hinman portable electric milkers, double unit type, practically new. M. BRIWA, Hudson, N. Y.

GIRLS—A reduction in hair work. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

WANTED—Good farm home in Connecticut where deserving boy 16 may work and enjoy home life. Apply to BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, 171 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE honey, dark amber blend, 5-lb. pail, 90 cts.; 2 pails, $1.75; 4 pails, $3.40; 12 pails, $8.50, postage prepaid into third zone. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

ANTIQUES—Four-piece silver set, fine condition; made in France 1820. R. F. RENK, R. D. 3, New Paltz, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Solid steel sandwich power hay press, two-horse sleigh and one-horse sleigh; great sacrifice. WILLMERE FARMS, Bernardsville, N. J.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.25 per gallon; maple sugar, 10 lbs., $3; 5 lbs., $1.60; 2-oz. cakes, 40c lb., not prepaid; prices on large orders. GEO. N. WOODRUFF, Jericho, Vt.

WANTED—Second-hand power churn and butter-worker combined; give condition, capacity and price. MINNIE WYCKOFF, Freeville, N. Y.

ITALIAN bees, three banded, strong, healthy colonies, in 10-frame standard hives, $8 per hive. FRANK HAAS, 3802 Chambers St., Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A second-hand drilling machine in any condition; Star preferred; send price to BOX 100, R. D. 1, Mountain Top, Pa.

PURE maple syrup, 2 gal. or more, $2.25 per gal., not prepaid, cash with order. GEO. L. MARVIN, Andover, Ohio.

WANTED—Stump puller, horse operated, first-class condition. D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.

FOR SALE—First quality cedar posts, all sizes, any quantity; on improved road; write for prices; can deliver carlots. EARL R. PECK, R. F. D. 2, Ilion, N. Y.

AX HANDLES, hand shaved, white hickory, 60c; red hickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, single or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory, 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, R. 2, Interlaken, N. Y.

WANTED—Mann's green bone cutter, hand or power; give number, condition and price. LAWRENCE, Herrick Ave., Eustis, Fla.

WILL board one or two children year round, $8 a week; country, best care. F. BESIEGEL, Box 107, Blauvelt, N. Y.

ADULT family of four want board for Summer in country; Westchester or nearby Connecticut; farm, especially stock farm, preferred; usual boarding place not desired. ADVERTISER 3905, care Rural New-Yorker.

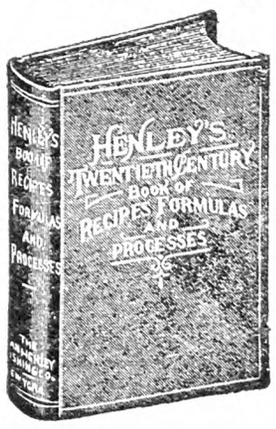
PURE Empire State maple syrup, $2.10 per gal.; 4 or more, $2; cash with order. C. H. DECK, Ripley, N. Y.

TWO cans Hom-Pak chicken, one broth, one Saturday-Nite brown bread, $1.75. JOHNSON'S HOME CANNING, Bethlehem, Conn.

FOR SALE—18-in. Monarch feed grinder, double action; good condition; $100. W. M. LAW, Sandusky, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes and Formulas



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Kerr Chicks

Chicks bred to lay through generations of strong laying ancestors

THE QUALITY of Kerr chicks, expressed in terms of vigor and ability to lay, is guaranteed by the high standing of Kerr pens of same blood lines in all the Eastern egg-laying contests.

Why buy chicks whose ancestors have no production records, when you can so easily get chicks with such strong inherited laying inheritance? The Kerr records are official and are preserved.

DELIVERIES: Deliveries will be made on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 9th, 11th and 12th respectively, and on the same days of each week thereafter.

Prices of Utility Chicks

	25 chicks	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks	1000 chicks
White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$70.00	$135.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	80.00	155.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	80.00	155.00
White Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	90.00	175.00
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	90.00	175.00

Special Matings Chick Prices are 6c per chick higher than the above utility chick prices.

Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. A 25% deposit is required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter. If you want a copy of the new illustrated Kerr Chick Book, write for it. Free on request.

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Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
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S. C. W. Leghorns.	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
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Light Mixed.. $7.00 a hun. Heavy Mixed.. $9.00 a hun. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. Order from Ad or write for free circular. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R.D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

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Farmer's Week in Maine

It was a wise step by the officials of our State College when, years ago, they set a week in March to be known as Farmers' Week, a week given up to the consideration of live topics facing the individual farmer. Steady growth in interest has been noted until this year all records have been broken and about 800 registered and were in attendance. In the years the scope has been broadened and now the week is known as Farm and Home Week, the wives and sisters being well represented. Every important topic relating to farm and home work has been presented by live workers, many leaders of clubs all over the State, the total membership of which reaches more than 16,000. Here is a hint at what was presented by a live club woman on home making:

Homes are established in the country for permanence and every time a tree or shrub is planted, the dwellers in that home are knit more firmly to the spot.

We have as much social life in our rural communities as we can well attend to, once in a while we need a quiet moment in which to think or read a good book, the joys of a garden, human interests and a chance to use every bit of abilitty we possess.

The farm home is the finest place to raise children. Our rural schools are growing better and whatever hardships our children endure in going long distances to school, over bad roads, results in greater strength of character and sturdier bodies. They learn kindness to animals, are benefitted by their home duties, and enjoy their simple amusements instead of depending on the thrills of the movie at an early age.

Cultivation of vegetables was treated by Prof. Thompson. Here is a hint for others:

A soil mulch by cultivation increased the yields of beets only 4.25 per cent, onions 7.7 per cent, and celery 24 per cent, but failed to increase the yields of cabbage, tomatoes and carrots. By keeping down weeds, yield of beets was increased 550 per cent, whereas maintaining a soil mulch by cultivation increased the yield only a little over 4 per cent. With carrots the mulch did not give any significant gains, while controlling weeds increased the yield about 900 per cent.

Maintaining production of vegetables with little or no manure is one of the most difficult problems confronting market gardeners at the present time. The main problem is to supply humus; the fertilizing elements can be obtained as cheaply from commercial fertilizers as from manure, the manure mainly on the crops which need it most, such as celery, lettuce and onions.

One of the chief lines facing the Grange was:

To eliminate inferior grades of farm products from being included in shipments that are to be thrown into competition with standardized products from other sections is the big problem today.

One of the leading dairy farmers of the State put the problem squarely in the following:

We have seen the milk supply driven back from our great markets, until now, much of it is shipped 300 miles or more. With that whole milk has been shipped the fertility of thousands of our New England farms. I have always been a strong believer in the growing of livestock, especially on farms remote from a railroad. In my judgment the correct management on such farms is to grow more of the right kind of dairy cows, to sell to the man who has a better market than you have for his product. If you prefer a beef breed, grow the best type of beef you can find, and swine enough to take care of all waste.

There is one idea we have got to get out of our heads, and that is, that we can not force people to buy and eat skim milk when they want butter fat or cream and have got the price to pay for it.

Rural electrification is one of the big problems today in Maine, and a committee named one year ago presented important lines for future consideration with a view to minimizing cost and extending service. Farm electrification has increased rapidly the past year, but much still remains to equalize cost in proportion to service rendered.

No one can estimate the value of such a week covered as it was with practical addresses of which but a hint is here given. To be sure, there were the theorists prompt to tell the audience that farmers should work less, take more pleasure, live better and have more attractive homes and furnishing, but there was failure to indicate where the money was to come from to insure all this so much desired. The best part of the story is in the promise of the future growing out of such a coming together. It is a high water mark for Maine and indicates better days for the toilers on our farms.

Maine. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Double Deck Poultry House

My first poultry-house was 16x30x10-ft. siding; double siding, double floor for lower floor, and double upper floor; paper between the outer and inner siding; paper on roofing boards, covered with cull pine shingles at $1.50 per 1,000.

The frame and other lumber, hemlock at $10 per 1,000, made the entire cost $100.80. The work was done at $1.25 for an all day of full time.

At the farther end of the building was a stairway 4 ft. wide, made with a 6-in. riser and 7-in. tread. There was an outer door at the foot of stairs, and two outer doors at other end of building to accommodate the lower story; two window sash containing six 7x9-in. lights in each sash in the front of building, with nest boxes between. Perches were on back side with a big self-feed double hopper. Above, perches on each side of building, and a 7x9 six-lighted sash in each end. Lower story was 6 ft.

Hens had to attend strictly to business to see to pick up feed scattered in litter.

Later I put up a building 16x40 with large windows and apparently in a more up-to-date condition. The last building was 12-ft. siding. We kept from 500 to 700 hens. All hens had a free range at all times and no mixing.

Chenango Co., N. Y. H. H. S.

Distended Crop

A few months ago one hen was very inactive, and just stood around. Now she has developed a large soft lump about the size of a man's fist, where the crop is, that can be moved around.

New Jersey. MRS. G. W.

This lump is probably a distended crop from which the food eaten cannot get out. This condition occurs frequently from the bird having eaten straw, feathers or other indigestible substances that clog the outlet to the crop and produce the distension. It might occur also from any tumor or disease that caused obstruction. There is probably nothing that you can do for this hen that would be worth while, though a distended crop may sometimes be relieved by giving the bird warm water and then gently manipulating the crop from the outside to soften the mass. When this does not work, the crop may be opened with a sharp, clean blade and the contents removed. The crop and outside skin are then sewed up separately with fine thread. If skillfully done, this operation may prove successful but few ordinary fowls are worth the time and trouble. M. B. D.

Fertility of Eggs

How soon are eggs ready for setting after mating? I put 12 hens and a rooster together on the first of March.

Woonsocket, R. I. T. M.

Eggs have been found fertile within three days from mating. A week is fairly safe in the case of Leghorns, somewhat longer with the heavier breeds. It is far better, however, to allow at least two weeks for there are many conditions that affect fertility and all cannot be controlled by the caretaker. M. B. D.

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Quality Higher and Prices reduced for May and June. Leghorns, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 12c each; Light Brahmas, 16c each. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Special Price on Three Hundred or more.
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	100	300
W. Leghorns	$12.50	$36.75
Barred Rocks, Reds	15.00	43.50
W. Rocks, B. Orpingtons	16.00	46.50
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Heavy laying flocks on free range. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Member I. B. C. A.
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Barred Rock and White Leghorn BABY CHICKS from Delaware's best breeding flocks. Price only, $12 per hundred. 100% live delivery and parcel post prepaid. SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Milford, Del.

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Black Giant Chicks State Certified and blood-tested breeders. Also Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Our Chicks live, grow and pay. ARTZDALE FARM, Woodstock, Va.

CHICKS Large Barron English White Leghorns. Imported direct. 300-egg strain. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box R, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS Heavy Laying White and Brown Leghorns exclusively, 11c, from our free range flocks. Parcel postpaid. Circular. FRANK BLUM, New Washington, Ohio

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Write to C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

PRODUCTION BRED LEGHORN **CHICKS** Wyckoff Foundation. No Pullet Breeders. $175-1000. $18-100. ADAM SEABURY, Evergreen Poultry Farm, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

White Wyandotte Chicks, $16 EGGS, $8.00. Won all first prizes Ohio State Fair, last 3 years. Real quality. Large catalog free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.

Light Brahma Eggs $2.25 per 15. Black Leghorn Eggs, $1.25 per 15 or $14 per 30 dozen crate. H. J. VAN DYKE, Gettysburg, Penna.

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Large type, vigorous, exhibition quality. Production bred, grow heavier, economical. Catalog free.
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333 West 30th St., New York

Blood Spots in Eggs

A dealer complains that eggs show blood spots and "black whites," something I never heard of in all my chicken handling. Can you help me out? If I knew the cause I could probably eliminate the trouble, but what and where it originates I am at a loss to know. W. F. G.

Pennsylvania.

The cause of blood spots in eggs is the breaking of a small blood vessel as the yolk is extruded from the ovary and the consequent pouring out of a little blood that usually clings to the yolk as a clot. Bloody eggs, or eggs in which blood is mixed with the white, are probably due to slight oozing of blood from the walls of the oviduct as the white is forming. Since these conditions are in the nature of accidents that cannot be controlled, there is no way of preventing them and the only remedy is to candle the eggs and remove the defective ones. It is probable that these accidents are to some extent due to heavy laying in pullets that have not become accustomed to the strain upon the egg producing organs and not at all unlikely that certain birds in the flock are responsible for most of them. If such birds could be detected by trap nesting or otherwise, their removal would help the harrassed poultryman. Heavy feeding of green feed may produce dark yolks, yellow corn also giving a darker yolk than white. I do not know that excessive eating of charcoal will discolor eggs but suspect that it might. I do not see anything in your ration that can be held responsible for the trouble that you are having and can only suggest candling as a way out until, if ever, the conditions complained of disappear. You, of course, know that blood spots or bloody eggs may occur at any time in any flock, and that the caretaker cannot be held responsible for them. M. B. D.

Care of Day-old Ducklings

This Spring I wish to buy about 300 day-old ducklings to sell. Can you give me some information on how to feed them, and do I need a brooder stove, and, if so, how warm should it be? How soon should they be allowed to be in the water? How long on an average does it take to make them weigh 4 or 5 lbs? M. S.

If you are intending to sell the ducklings as green ducks at 10 to 12 weeks old, you do not need to allow them in the water at any time. Ducks kept as breeders are thought by some to do better if allowed access to a pond. Ducklings are kept in brooders with artificial heat, as chicks are, but are considered rather more hardy and not likely to need artificial heat as long. They should be given about the same temperature that chicks require, being kept comfortably warm at all times. A temperature of between 90 and 100 under the brooder stove canopy, if a stove is used, is about right at first, to be decreased gradually as the birds become older. Pekin ducks may be marketed at from 8 to 10 weeks of age, weighing around 5 lbs. each. Ducklings should not be fed until at least 36 hours old. A recommended method of feeding is to feed five times daily for the first two days, giving equal parts of rolled oats and bread crumbs moistened with water. After the third day add equal parts of wheat bran and cornmeal to the above. After the first week use two to three parts of wheat bran, one part each of cornmeal and wheat middlings, one-twentieth part by weight of high-grade meat scrap, one-tenth part of chopped green food and about 3 per cent sand for grit. A little of this should also be added to the first mixture given. Feed four times daily and, after the first month, three times.

M. B. D.

You get bigger Profits from rapid growth

The longer it takes your chicks to reach maturity, the longer it is before you begin to realize a profit from them. *Quisenberry Quality Growing Mash with Buttermilk* is all that the name implies—it keeps the birds growing steadily and rapidly to early maturity.

Quisenberry Quality Growing Mash with Buttermilk contains all the food elements necessary to build bone, flesh, feathers and vitality. It matures the cockerels for the early market, when prices are high; and brings the pullets to maturity and into laying when egg prices mean bigger profits. It builds up the pullets' vitality, enabling them to *produce heavily* through their "pullet year," moult quickly and get right back again into profitable egg production.

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Eight Years of Constructive Breeding.—Our eight years of constructive breeding and experienced incubation of selected eggs weighing 24 oz. or better assures you less loss in brooding, better satisfaction and more profit. The cream of the baby chick crop is right here in Southeastern Ohio. Choice flocks of heavy production and show qualities.

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	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	$13	$62	$120
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	15	72	140
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Blk. Minorcas	16	78	150
Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas, Sil. Wyandottes	17	82	160
Selected Heavy Breeds, Odds & Ends	13	62	120

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Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks	$4.00	$7.75	$15.00	$43.50	$70.00	$135.00
R. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
S. C. White Orpingtons, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes	4.00	7.75	15.00	43.50	70.00	135.00
White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	37.50	60.00	115.00

Careful personal attention to all orders. Order from this ad. or write for our Beautiful 1928 Catalog. Our chicks went into 29 States and 2 Canadian Provinces last year. Our shipping losses were less than 1%, less than one chick in each 100.
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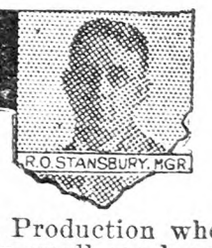
OHIO RIVER CHICKS
OHIO RIVER HIGH QUALITY CHICKS



Our "SPECIAL MATINGS" of big Tom Barron and Tancred 213-286 Egg Strain White Leghorns, and Similar Best Quality in five other popular breeds, are bred to lay large eggs and for Heavy Winter Production when prices are highest. This means BIG PROFITS for you. Ordinary small egg layers are unprofitable. Write today for our 1928 CATALOG beautifully illustrated from our own flocks. Member International Baby Chick Association.
THE OHIO RIVER CHICKERIES, Box 80, MARIETTA, OHIO

BUY $ $ **HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS**
Our 19th Year For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.
There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past 18 years. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept. Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Liberal Discount on Quantity Orders.
Chicks Sent C. O. D. If You Wish. Get Our Plan
Combination offers on chicks, brooder stoves and brooder houses. Twelve varieties. Pullets for sale. Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY MAIN ST. FOSTORIA, OHIO

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·
Send $1 for 100 with order; balance when delivered. Let us supply you with big, strong Peerless Chicks from carefully bred and culled flocks that contain the blood of leading strains: Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, Etc. Price, Postpaid, 100% live arrival—

	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes & Buff Orps.	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy assorted, $10 per 100. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

Willis T. Gridley and Mrs. Gladys Wright, both of New York, were arraigned in Detroit recently on Federal Grand Jury indictments charging them with using the mails to defraud members of the Association of Advocates of Justice for the Descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus, who is supposed to have owned large tracts of land upon which much of New York City is built. Gregory S. Fredericks, Assistant District Attorney, said approximately $100,000 is involved in the alleged frauds, and that the victims include many of nearly 3,000 persons in Michigan, who assert they are heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus. Gridley and Mrs. Wright furnished $10,000 bond each.—Rochester, N. Y., Better Business Bureau.

Here is confirmation of the advice we have been publishing for the benefit of the alleged heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus for many years past. It is about time some legal action were taken to put an end to this palpable fraud on confiding people. Fees have been extorted from these descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus on the theory that the Trinity Corporation had not a good title to the property held by Trinity Church, N. Y., and that the title would be established in favor of the heirs of this woman who once owned the land. There seem to be many thousands of such heirs, and alleged heirs, many of whom have been contributing to the fund for as long as we can remember.

District Attorney George W. Hildreth has issued a warning to automobile owners in the county against the purchase, without careful investigation, of so-called membership in automobile service corporations. The District Attorney states that numerous complaints have been received by him from different parts of the county concerning the activities of salesmen selling membership certificates which purport to give the members certain privileges and discounts at the "Official Garage" and at service stations displaying a "designated trade name," the warning states.

"These stations either do not exist or are so few and far between as to be valueless to the member.

"The sale of the certificate, while not a crime which would permit the district attorney to commence criminal proceedings, is viewed as a deception on the public.

"The public is urged to be wary in the purchase of the so-called membership."—Suffolk County, N. Y.

It is evident from the above that some county officials have the interest of people, by whom they are elected to serve, at heart. This District Attorney goes outside of his official duties to warn the public of the fallacy of the membership schemes which are in effect the same as the service contracts which have been denounced by THE R. N.-Y. since their conception.

I answered an advertisement in the Newburgh paper, stating the one that gave the best name for a street would be given a lot in a new place the Dumont people were developing in Bergen Co., New Jersey, opposite 176th Street, New York. I received a call from two men, stating I had won a lot, and insisted upon having $65 for the deed before they left the house, and before I saw the lot. I did not give them any money, as I did not like they way they insisted on having the money before I saw the lot. I told them I would let my nephew, who lived in New Jersey, look it over, and if everything was all right I would give them the money for the deed. They did not seem to like that proposition. Will you let me know if you think it would be all right to pay the money to strangers? D. W.
New York.

This is a new form of the very old fake free lot scheme. The only hope of these agents to get the $65 was to induce the subscriber to hand it over without investigation. They knew their game was up when the prospect decided to investigate the proposition before parting with his money.

Enclosed you will find a letter I received from the Wholesale Buyers' Bureau, Oneonta, N. Y. I was just reading THE R. N.-Y. which came today, and of course turned to the most important page first, and my eyes met the paragraph about the Co-operative Distributor's. I am wondering if this is the same firm under a different name.

A while ago I wrote you for information concerning the Metro China & Silver Club, 443-445 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., and you answered that they had no financial responsibility, etc. Since then I have received a $17 box of silver for the $32.50 I paid in. MRS. R. S.
New York.

Wholesale Buyers' Bureau is conducted by the same party who operated the Co-operative Distributors until the Post Office Department stopped the continuation of the endless chain scheme. The present sales plan has none of the features of the Co-operative Distributors, but inducements are made to those receiving the circulars to act as agents. The "club" scheme is one that has many times been denounced in Publisher's Desk. It is essentially a lottery—each one who joins the so-called club pays a certain amount each week for a definite time, and some member receives the goods specified each week. The first week the lucky member receives his order on the first payment, usually $1. The last ones receiving the goods pay for the orders of the lucky individuals. The scheme is usually employed in selling men's suits. Houses employing such lotteries rarely have any responsibility and the members as a whole are sure to be fleeced in the operation.

I am holding 1,026 shares of stock in the Central Copper Co. of Dos Cabezos, valued at $500. Last Fall this company sent me a letter asking for my co-operation and for me to send in my share certificates which I did. Now all I have is a paper saying that I hold 1,026 shares. They sent me the enclosed papers wanting me to buy shares in the Southwestern Securities Corporation, and letting some of my Central Copper stock go as part payment. What do you think of the whole business? Do you advise putting any more in this? Please tell me if there is any way of getting what money I have invested out. R. H. B.
Massachusetts.

The Southwestern Securities Corporation of Tucson, Ariz., is being promoted by the same T. H. McCauley who sold this subscriber and many thousands of other investors stock of the Central Copper Company. The Central Copper Company has never paid any dividends, and now Mr. McCauley proposes merging it with a number of other enterprises into the Southwestern Securities Corporation. As usual with promoters of stock of questionable value, he wants the original investors to exchange the Central Copper Company stock for the stock of the Southwestern Securities Corporation. but the holder is required to make an additional investment. In promotion circles, such transactions are frequently referred to as the "reloading process." Such promoters have learned that it is easier to get money out of one who has already been victimized on a worthless security than it is to land a new prospect. The old investor has the incentive to put up more money in order to recover what he already lost. This well-known tendency of investors works out to the advantage of the promoter, but invariably results in further loss to the investors. This subscriber has been victimized once by T. H. McCauley, and our advice to those who are victims of the Central Copper Company scheme is not to favor Mr. McCauley with any more cash on any pretext whatever.

Advertising matter of the Randolph Radio Corporation, 711 Lake St., Chicago, featured a 30-day trial offer of radios. One receiving the mail order offer took advantage of this advertisement. When the radio arrived he paid:

C. O. D. charges	$105.00
Express charges	2.12
Value charges	.10
C. O. D. return charges	.70
Express charges returning set	2.20
Total	$110.12

The mail order radio was not satisfactory and was returned. Upon receipt of the set the Randolph Radio Corporation sent a refund of $94.87. The "free" offer cost $15.25, although the buyer took advantage of the 30-day free trial offer made by the Randolph Radio Corporation.

The corporation refused to accept the return of the speaker, tubes and aerial kit, although no mention was made of this fact in their advertising. Moral: You seldom get something for nothing.—Better Business Bureau.
Comment is unnecessary.

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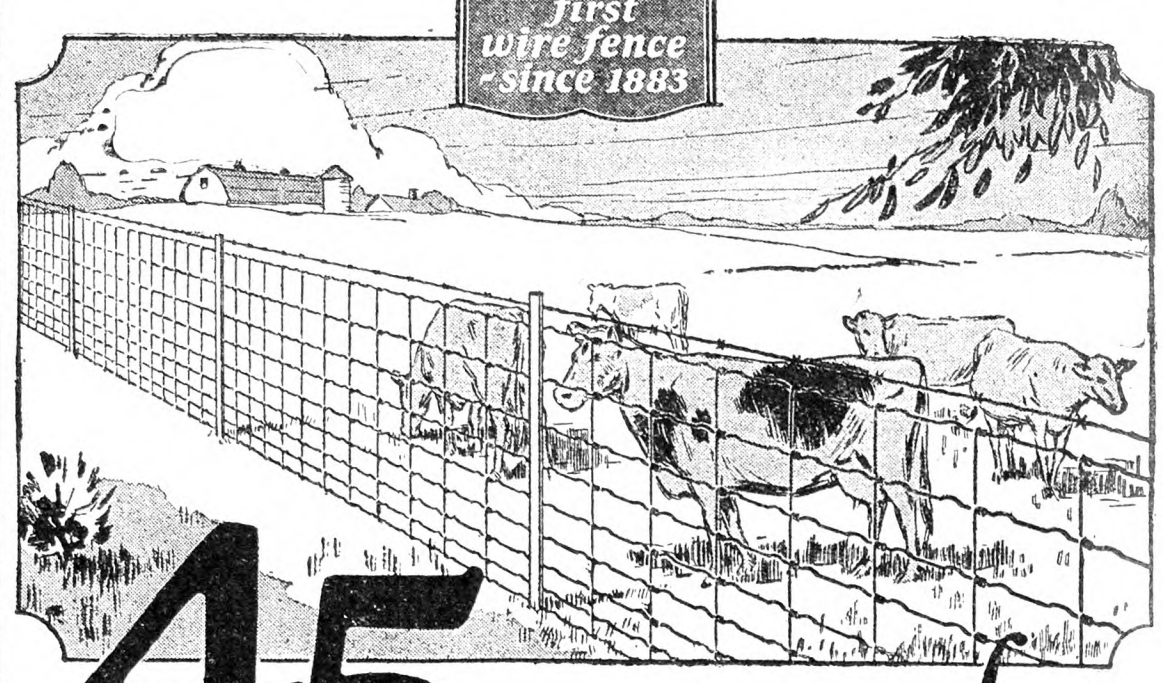

45 years prove Page Fence a money maker

free Illustrated folder shows why Page costs less to use. Your name and address brings it.

Thousands of farmers have found Page Fence increases farm profits—crops are rotated; corn is hogged down; low-priced feeds are turned into high-priced meats; harvesting is done by pasturing.

Page Fence insures lowest fence costs—made of uniformly best steel; heavily galvanized, in either staple tie or hinged joint type of knot. Ask your dealer to show you the best pattern for your needs.

PAGE STEEL *and* WIRE COMPANY
Bridgeport, Connecticut
FENCE DEPARTMENT
District Offices: Chicago New York Pittsburgh San Francisco
An Associate Company of the American Chain Company, Incorporated
In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario

ROSS METAL SILO
Lifetime Satisfaction
MADE of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."
Easy terms—buy now, pay later.
Check below items in which you are interested and we will send illustrated folders.
Agents wanted in territory where we are not represented.
The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., 469 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Established 1850
Makers of
Silos ☐ Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Brooder Houses☐ Hog Houses☐ Mills☐

A NEW ROOF! WITH A 10 YEAR GUARANTEE
SEND NO MONEY—get all the coating and tools you need without paying a cent. Inexpensive—durable. Covers a roof like a rubber blanket. Try before you buy. Makes old roofs like new. Write today for details.
Get our low prices on paints and varnishes.
ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY, Dept. RN North Wales, Pa.
Agents Wanted
Liquid Asbestos ROOF COATING

Slate Surface ROLL ROOFING
and a Full Line of other Building Supplies — Asphalt Shingles, Roof Coating, Paint. Prompt Shipment. Get our Prices.
WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.
WINIKER PAYS THE FREIGHT

DEL-MAR-VA FARMS FOR SALE—On Eastern Shore, Maryland, any kind, size or price desired, including beautiful waterfronts, fine climate, good markets. Free Catalog. C. E. TURNER, Federalsburg, Md.

SPRING WEATHER AHEAD
Drive to SUCCESS
Will you spend the Summer months doing hot work in the sun—or spinning along a breeze-swept road? Step into an auto, and drive to Success!
We Will Finance You
We'll set you up in business, just as we have started thousands of other men on the happy road to Big Earnings, distributing McConnon's 228 Farm and Household Necessities. No capital required. Experience not needed. We teach you everything. **Send the Coupon.**
Business All Your Own
Without a penny of investment from you, the McConnon Plan will give you a sound steady business, with all the freedom, money and happiness that goes with it. By this plan we will credit you, so that **you can sell on time**—like a big store. Your business belongs to you, and gets bigger every day. Just show us that you are honest and reliable—then step into BIG MONEY.
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Investigate: send for all facts about this Plan. Learn how Kaletowski, in Wis., Linton, in Ala., Everett, in Miss., Shook, in Iowa, and **thousands of others** found success. What they did, YOU CAN. Get the facts! Send Coupon!
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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL FARM MANAGER—With life experience in dairying and general farming, open for position about April 15. Age 35, married, one child. Best of reference from present employer. ADVERTISER 3919, care Rural New-Yorker.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

MAN, capable of properly caring for lawns, plants, shrubs, trees, etc.; good health, satisfactory references and citizenship required; $72-$80 month and maintenance; apply by letter, giving age, civil condition, experience and qualifications. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, $84-$100 month and maintenance; provisional appointment under civil service rules; must be capable of passing examination, and have a working knowledge of caring for records; good health and character required; apply by letter, giving age, education, experience, civil condition, and references. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN and wife on dairy farm, to start poultry branch; man should be generally handy at carpenter work, and willing to help at milking and general farm work; only a willing couple, who understand poultry and dairy thoroughly need apply; salary and bonus, with house and privileges; couple preferred who will be satisfied with a moderate salary and good bonus, when the poultry shows profits. Write ADVERTISER 3872, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Replacement of institutional couples needed; experienced couples charge of cottages, supervision of work; men for mechanical supervision and laundry; excellent living conditions and apartments; experienced matron needed. ADVERTISER 3841, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE or married man with wife for housework for gentleman's country place; care of grounds, garden, cow and few chickens; phone Independence 5272 or write SYDNEY BEVIN, 17 No. Boerum Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

MAN for general work on country place; care for horses, cows and kitchen garden; living quarters, wood and milk furnished; state wages. Apply BOX 28, Mahwah, N. J.

WANTED—Man for general farm work with tractor; good room and board; enclose reference and wages. ADVERTISER 3878, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wanted, Protestant, middle-aged, no servants need apply; small place on Long Island, 50 minutes from New York; must drive car very well and carefully in and out of New York when necessary and keep car extremely clean; to go with family to New Hampshire Summer months and there care for garden, mow lawn, do chores; small house provided, fuel and light; state salary desired. ADVERTISER 3879, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER hotel, Christian, requires two or three girls, May or June to October; references required. Address BOX 16, Branchville, N. J.

WANTED—A good all around farmer to work farm in Virginia on three-fourths share. MRS. WEGMAN, Germantown, N. Y.

WANTED—Man to run dairy farm in Orange County, with family; Polish preferred. ADVERTISER 3887, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Responsible woman as cook and general houseworker for year around; country; family of five; all conveniences; $65 a month; references required. MRS. NELSON C. OSBORNE, East Hampton, N. Y.

WANTED—Young woman as chambermaid and helper with children; home with all modern improvements. Apply MRS. CLIFFORD L. MILLER, Claverack, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER wanted; married, no small children; school 1½ miles away, no transportation; will have to board two or three men; will discuss terms with desirable applicants and answer all replies. THE LLOYD FRUIT FARMS, Weston, Luzerne Co., Pa.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm; good milker and teamster; wages $40 per month with board and washing. ADVERTISER 3889, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to work on dairy farm; must be good dry-hand milker and understand taking care of cows; must be good worker and have clean habits; $60 room and board. LOUIS PINZKA, Mickleton, N. J.

POULTRYMAN wanted; single man, some experience, up-to-date new plant, 2,000 birds; living conditions the best; near sea shore and three large towns. REED POULTRY FARM, Eatontown, N. J.

WANTED—Settled married couple, without children; man who is a good worker and a hustler to work under a manager; must be familiar with dairy, poultry and general farming, drive truck; wife must be a first-class cook and housekeeper; references as to ability and honesty required first letter; state wages expected. J. F. SHEA, Woodtick Rd., Waterbury, Conn.

EXPERIENCED dairyman to act as foreman on large dairy; must be good milker and caretaker; write full particulars in first letter. Address TUSCAN DAIRY, R. F. D. 1, Elizabeth, N. J.

DAIRYMAN-FARMER, permanent position for reliable married man; 45-acre dairy-poultry farm, 10 cows, 1 team; farm in village near school and stores; new house, all modern improvements; $100 month, privileges; open June 1; personal interview with references necessary. H. F. HENDRICKSON, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Married man for general farm work. ED HEIDT, R. 1, Lisle, N. Y.

WANTED—Kind, intelligent girl to care for two children, three and five; wages $40. MRS. PERCIVAL WILDE, Sharon, Conn.

EXPERIENCED, 18-cow milkers, Germans and Switzers; $90 a month and board. Address TUSCAN DAIRY, R. F. D. 1, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—Man for small vegetable garden, two cows and poultry; one desiring good home to high wages; year around position for reliable man. FRED CROMWELL, West Norwalk Ave., Darien, Conn.

WANTED — Immediately experienced, reliable, single man to take charge of small herd pure-bred Holsteins. A. L. HOLLINGWORTH, Penn Yan, N. Y.

WANTED — On dairy farm single man who knows something but not everything; good milker and kind to animals and humans; permanent place for congenial fellow willing to do his part; state wages. ADVERTISER 3894, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, 18 to 22, good dry-hand milker; state experience and salary expected; all-year work. ORADELL FARMS, Oradell, N. J.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

RELIABLE single man on small farm; one who would prefer good home to high wages. ADVERTISER 3899, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young colored man to work on dairy farm; must be good milker and teamster; $50 with board and room. ADVERTISER 3903, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man on farm, handy with team, milking; used to farm work; state age, weight, wages expected; give references. CHESTER T. CAIRNS, Roscoe, Sull. Co., N. Y.

I AM STILL looking for a young man or boy to help on the milk route and do milk-house work. Apply to JOSEPH O. CANBY, Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work, good teamster; state age, experience, wages with board, nationality. V. R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man to work in certified dairy on a modern farm; wages $65 a month, house and privileges. Address BOX 155, Spring Grove, Pa.

WOMAN for housework, cooking; fond of children. MRS. W. CANNIFF, 418 Central Park West, New York.

WANTED—Experienced single young man on poultry farm; $60 month, board. M. VOGEL, Whitesville, N. J.

WORKING farm manager, small dairy farm, all facilities; New Jersey; residence, fuel and vegetables furnished; describe yourself and family and state wages wanted; must be strictly sober and honest. ADVERTISER 3916, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married couple immediately; 170-acre farm 16 miles below Hudson, N. Y.; requirements, experienced in utility rabbit raising on commercial scale, orcharding, field crops, live stock; good references absolutely necessary; Christian Scientist preferred; in first letter state references, farm experience, wages expected. ADVERTISER 3908, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as caretaker, private home or institution; all round man, carpenter, painter, etc. ADAM CHOP, P. O. Box 82, Uncasville, Conn.

SUPERINTENDENT, working, understands flowers, machinery, upkeep of place; middle-aged, married, no family. ADVERTISER 3835, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL, experienced farmer-stockman, expert poultryman, open for position on private estate as overseer; good reference. B., P. O. Box 402, Naples, N. Y.

WANTED—Position overseeing housekeeper in private home or small hotel; thoroughly experienced. ADVERTISER 3880, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED couple, Swiss, no children, wishes position on big farm; do any kind of work. Write to ERNEST GRUENINGER, Bloomville, N. Y.

SINGLE man, 36, with some practical knowledge and experience with poultry and game keeping, seeks a steady position with a chance to learn either more throughly; American, good character and ability. ADVERTISER 3883, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG American Protestant couple desire position as caretakers; man experienced poultryman; excellent references. ADVERTISER 3885, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY-MAN, 43, single, wants steady position; thoroughly experienced in poultry; A-1 references; state wages, all particulars. ADVERTISER 3886, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEAMSTER, muck man, all round, well experienced farmer, seeks position. BOX 77, Rt. 2, Utica, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS, life experienced dairyman; Swiss; capable, sober, reliable; wishes position in certified milk room; best references. ADVERTISER 3890, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, successful, middle-aged, single, white, American, wants position on modern plant that wants to make money; available immediately; full particulars first letter. A. W. BELL, 806 Madison, Wilmington, Del.

YOUNG Swedish couple, no children, wishes positions as caretaker, houseman or gardener helper or teamster; woman as second cook or kitchen maid; good pastry baker; good references; salary $150. OTTO CARLSON, 204 E. 51st St., New York, N. Y.

COUPLE, one small child, desires permanent position on small estate; man experienced with cattle, poultry, lawns, can drive car; woman, chambermaid, waitress, laundress, seamstress. ADVERTISER 3893, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE, strong, trustworthy, honest colored man, wishes job on private estate or farm in North; age 40, with family; can furnish best references of representative white citizens here. GEORGE JENKINS, Lawyers, Va.

FARMER, married, no children; good dry-hand milker, experienced poultryman, desires position under owner. BOX 1361, New Haven, Conn.

SINGLE man, 30, life experience, farmer, good mechanic and carpenter; no tobacco or profanity; desires position near Protestant Church. ADVERTISER 3896, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate manager wants situation; sold my farm estate, wish to place my superintendent; life experience, with me eight years, capable, experienced in gardens, floriculture, orchards, fine horses, dogs, cows, farm crops, poultry on large scale, road building, estate maintenance, etc.; sober, hard worker, married, honest, efficient; salary $175 and perquisites. ADVERTISER 3897, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, hard working manager, wants position; life experience; understand every phase of the industry; 10 years on one place, eight on another; references prove success; married, no children; wife will board help if necessary. ADVERTISER 3898, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, newly landed, age 45, is strong willing worker, would like to work on farm. B. VOSS, 216-14 136th Ave., Springfield Gardens, N. Y.

NURSE, registered wishes position; private nursing excepted. ADVERTISER 3895, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, experienced in all garden work and greenhouse, wishes position on April 15, at gentleman's place. H. WEBER, 137 Temple Ave., Hackensack, N. J.

PLEASANT, active, refined handy American, 60, no booze, tobacco or profanity; good comfortable home with nice people; moderate wages. ADVERTISER 3900, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG Frenchman, English speaking, farmer and chauffeur experienced, would like work on small estate. ADVERTISER 3906, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Permanent position as executive manager farm or estate; experienced. ADVERTISER 3910, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, reliable, American, aged 50, wants caretaker, stableman, choreman job. ADVERTISER 3911, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by experienced poultryman, single, with view buying an interest. ADVERTISER 3912, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED, American, gardener and caretaker, age 48, wishes position on gentleman's place; trustworthy; wife good cook; best reference. BOX 80, Smithboro, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, single, 32; capable increasing results anywhere; $100. ADVERTISER 3913, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG German, ambitious and handy, wishes position on modern poultry plant, learn commercial chicken business, with good home, as condition; some poultry experience, no farming work. ADVERTISER 3914, care Rural New-Yorker.

WELL-EDUCATED American, 27, desires permanent position on farm or estate about May 1; understand all branches farming, gardening and poultry raising, also tractors, milkers; good hand milker and rough carpenter; licensed chauffeur; capable taking entire charge if desired. ADVERTISER 3917, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer desires a good position, private place preferred; excellent references. ADVERTISER 3918, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes position on farm or estate; American, married, experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy; references. ADVERTISER 3915, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FRUIT and poultry farm for sale; excellent buildings; near town; small amount of cash required; produced $1,000 worth of fruit last year; must be sold before April 1. ADVERTISER 3526, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres; income 1927 gross $11,544.32; labor income $5,221.90; net $3,806.97; lights, water; 2,400 layers; $7,000 down, balance easy; immediate possession; uninfected range. ADVERTISER 3774, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRUSTEES insist upon immediate liquidation; beautiful farm of 207 acres, located about 27 miles from the business section of Boston; buildings include a large house with all modern equipment, a cottage for the chauffeur, large modern barn, ice house, two poultry-houses, two brooders (large enough to take care of 1,500 chickens); hundreds of fruit trees, strawberry and asparagus beds, beautiful shrubs; can be bought for half the original cost; for particulars, write CHARLES E. DANFORTH, 231 Slade St., Belmont, Mass.

TWO Lake Erie front farms, just west of Erie. NEELY FLEMING, Erie, Pa.

GROCERY store, 6-room house and other buildings; 5 acres, orchard, 2 chicken houses, 300 chickens; 5 minutes from station. OWNER, Box 32, Risley, N. J.

FOR SALE—Apple orchard, 1,000 trees, 8 years old, and 4 acres tillage; 1,000 yards Boston Post Road; stores, post office, railroad depot, etc.; electricity and city water available; $4,500. CARL SONNICHSEN, East River, Conn.

FOR SALE—16-acre farm, modern improvements; $2,500 down, balance easy. ADVERTISER 3847, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A 57-acre farm, good roofs on buildings, terms cash. MRS. MILO CLOTHIER, R. D. No. 3, Greenfield Center, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

FINE stock farm with dairy barns, 150 tons hay, 1,000 bushels corn, 100 hogs, cattle, team, implements; 100 acres in Alfalfa; excellent buildings, fine climate; write owner. WILFRED EPES, Blackstone, Va.

FOR SALE—Three farms, greatest bargain in Central New York: one of 175 and 100 and 25 acres; all level dark loam soil; good drainage, spring water, all first-class buildings and painted; new house on 100 acres, most all buildings nearly new; telephone, electricity available on two small farms and is installed in large farm; State road to Syracuse, 20 miles; lightning rods, all up to date; taxes low; large farm full line equipment, four horses, no dairy; others have no equipment; free and clear, immediate possession; reasonable cash payment, long easy terms; price $3,000, $7,000 and $14,000; I am owner and operator; never rented; ill health reason of sale; write for particulars; photos of buildings. GEO. A. COURBAT, Central Square, N. Y.

ORANGE County, small estate, a gentleman's place or an excellent boarding-house; house has 12 rooms, all improvements, electric lights, hot and cold water; fruit, shade trees, lawn and garage; near golf and lakes. ALBERT CARLSON, Owner, Central Valley, N. Y.

YOUNG bachelor wants farm to run on shares, or estate management; prefers place where he can have companionship of owner. ADVERTISER 3881, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT or sale, Claremont, Va., property, 5¼ acres land with buildings. Write me, A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Essex County farms, fully equipped, one 70 acres, one 50 acres; 5 miles from Port Henry on Lake Champlain. ADVERTISER 3882, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN farm, year round home, 48 miles New York City; 6½ acres good land, 7-room house, barn, garage, chicken houses; near Lake Ronkonkoma and motor parkway; $6,800, easy terms. MORRIS HAWKINS, Owner, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—By owner, village dairy farm, 160 acres, good soil, extra good buildings, on hard road; $4,000. ADVERTISER 3884, care Rural New-Yorker.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Stayman Winesaps, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Reds; new bean sprayer; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; $45,000 property; sacrifice price $14,000; satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—3-acre chicken farm, 300 layers, room for 1,000; running water, electricity; peach orchard; 3 brooks; house 9 rooms, bath, all improvements; suitable boarding-house or gas station; 30 minutes from seashore; price $9,000. ADVERTISER 3888, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small fruit farm in village of Castleton; nice peach, pear and apple orchards; 6-room house with modern improvements and excellent outbuildings; about 8 acres of land; price reasonable. ADOLPH VAN BEUSICHEM, R. F. D. No. 2, Castleton, N. Y.

FOR RENT or lease, farm, 10 acres land, house with improvements, poultry-houses, other buildings; 7-10 mile village, churches, schools, bank, stores of all kinds; trolleys, bus lines and steam railroad. C. H. JILLSON, Marion Ave., Plantsville, Conn.

12-ROOM boarding-house and farm, 100 acres; centrally located among large boarding-houses in Sullivan County; spring water for house and pasture; at less than cost of barn; sell milk at 10c per quart; each cow would average $2 per day, also $2,000 in wood and timber; $3,200, $2,000 down, $1,200 at 6 per cent; aged owner alone, in poor health. BOX 475, Roscoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—42-acre farm, level, all tillable, on stone road; Dover two miles; new house, chicken house and garage; sell cheap, part cash; some tools and furniture; owner 70, can't work. F. MARSHALL, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE — Bungalow, Central Nyack; water, light, large chicken coop; for particulars, write ALICE MILLER, 413 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J.

FOR SALE—8-room village house, Eastern New York; fine condition; electricity available; 1¾ acres, barn, chicken coop; churches, school. ADVERTISER 3891, care Rural New-Yorker.

IMMEDIATE—Cash buyer wants small dairy farm within 30 miles New York or Paterson, N. J.; must be bargain. ADVERTISER 3892, care Rural New-Yorker.

DESIRABLE country home and farm of 20 acres, good soil and virtually all tillable; house seven rooms, bath, toilet and sleeping porch; all rooms heated; garage, barn and chicken equipment for about 300; midway between Bridgeport and Danbury, 2 miles from Newtown, ¼ mile from concreted State road; $9,500, half cash, or mutually satisfactory terms; will rent one year only with option purchase, $45 month. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE by owner, two small Steuben County farms; buildings, stream, macadam road. E. O. HANNAHS, Addison, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 27-acre farm near Lake Keuka. H. MABERRY, Hammondsport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—24½-acre farm, located on State highway, ten minutes' drive from Lakewood, prosperous resort; farm suitable for trucking or poultry; price $8,000, half cash. AUGUST SCHWARICK, R. D. 2, Lakewood, N. J.

WANTED to rent, small farm with house, near New York; write particulars. BOX 46, Station D, New York.

FOR SALE—50-acre farm, price $1,800. PETER SWENDSEN, Tyler Hill, Pa.

SINGLE man wants to buy small poultry farm in paying condition or go as partner to honest person; about one hour from New York City. ADVERTISER 3901, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent—Eight or nine-room house, unfurnished, Westchester or nearby Connecticut, within five or six miles of station; give rental; describe house, outbuildings, location, etc., fully. ADVERTISER 3904, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Greenhouses, in good condition, on plot 100x100, 29 miles from New York City, on Long Island; for particulars address ADVERTISER 3902, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—1½ acres land, 6-room house, outbuildings, good location; will sell furnished. A BRUNDAGE, R. F. D. 1, Newburgh, N. Y.

$1,600, ONLY $400 cash, buys 40 acres on State road, near village, school, church, lake; no buildings; fine for poultry ranch. GLENWOOD ESTATE, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Six-room cottage, five acres, running water, telephone, electricity, use of chicken houses, barn, garage; suitable chicken or truck farming; $360 per year; four miles Morristown station; part time employment on place if desired. A. J. HAMMERSLOUGH, R. F. D. 1, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Dairy farm on shares, stocked, equipped. A. MARTIN, Ghent, N. Y.

AT VILLAGE near Binghamton, 130 acres; stately colonial mansion, improvements; dairy farm buildings, commercial hennery, orchard, spring water, woods; $15,000. BOX 502, Greene, N. Y.

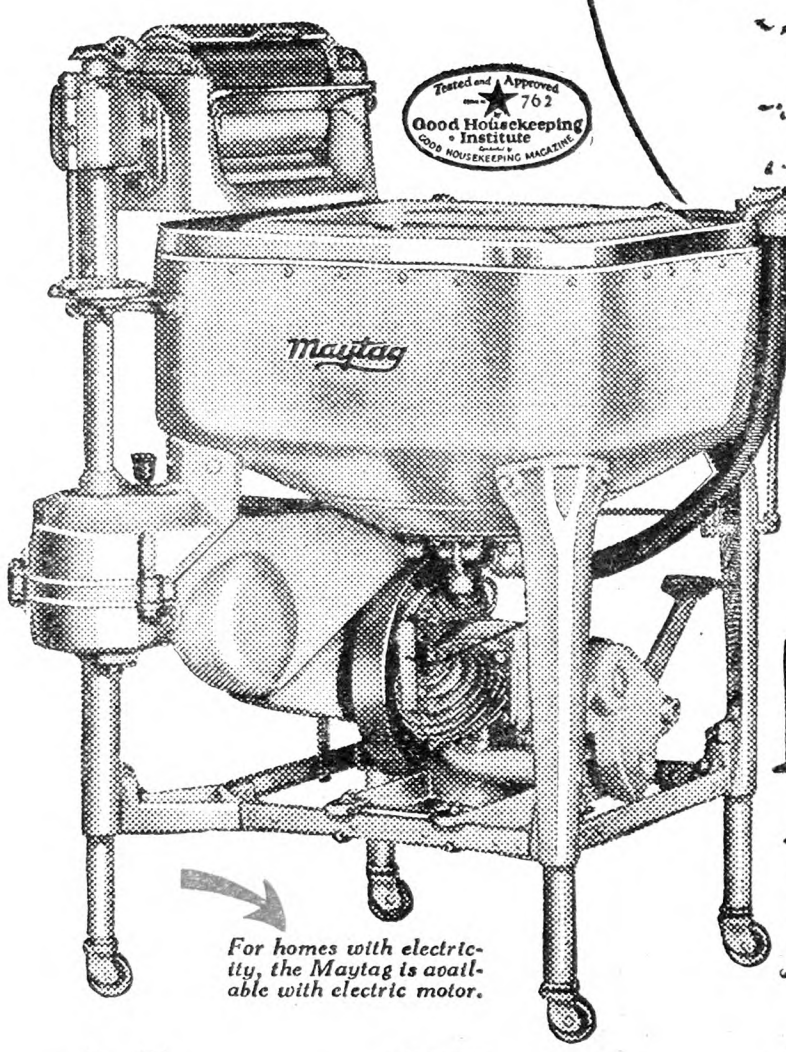
FOR SALE—One-half acre ground with small bungalow; all improvements; suitable for small poultry farm; 5 minutes' from station. ERNEST GREISCH, Park Ridge, N. J.

A REAL one-man 50-acre Connecticut poultry farm for sale; present owner 15 years; stocked and paying; price $6,000; no agents. ADVERTISER 3907, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 631.

Powered with a GASOLINE Multi-Motor

Powered with an ELECTRIC Motor



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

For homes without electricity, the Maytag is available with in-built gasoline motor.

The MAYTAG brings *New* Freedom *for the* Farmwife

IT IS like adding a day of leisure to the farmwife's week when the Maytag does the washing. Of course, she will probably spend the extra hours with her garden, her chickens or her children, but it's a valuable gain anyhow.

There will be no more hand-rubbing when the Maytag comes—not even on the edges of collars, cuffs or wristbands, on overalls smeared with machinery grease. The Maytag flushes out the grimiest dirt by water action alone. That is why the daintiest clothes are safe in its satin-smooth, cast-aluminum tub—the tub that keeps the water hot for an entire washing, then empties and cleans itself.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*

Founded 1894

EASTERN BRANCH: 851 N. BROAD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Farm Homes Without Electricity

The Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor is a skillfully made, modern, dependable little gasoline engine, exclusively a Maytag feature, and so popular with farm homes that have no electricity, that Maytag has become the world's largest producer of engines of this type and size.

Compare the two washers above and you will see that the Multi-Motor takes about the same space as the electric motor. There are no belts to line up. It is a part of the washer and starts with a step on the lever.

The New Roller Water Remover

has large soft rolls that spare the buttons, remove both the surplus soap and water evenly regardless of lumps and seams in the clothes. It automatically adjusts the tension for a thick or thin garment, swings and locks in seven different positions, has a handy feed board, a self-reversing drainboard, and an instant safety tension release.

There are some other valuable Maytag features and you can learn all about them by a free trial washing.

Maytag Radio Programs

WHT, Chicago, Tues. Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., 9:00 P. M. **WCCO,** Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P. M. **WHO,** Des Moines, Sun., 7:15 P. M. **KDKA,** Pittsburgh, Tues. and Wed., 10:00 P. M. **WBAP,** Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P.M. **KEX,** Portland, Ore., Tues. and Sat., 8:30 P.M. **KSL,** Salt Lake City, Mon., 7 P. M. **KZL,** Denver, Mon., 7 P. M.

Hours designated are standard time at the stations named

Maytag Aluminum Washer

FREE TRIAL for a Week's Washing

Write or telephone any Maytag dealer. Ask him to send you a Maytag, either powered with an electric or a gasoline motor. Do a big washing—it will take an hour or so, and you will see why the Maytag has been awarded first place by the farm and city women of America.

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

F-4-23

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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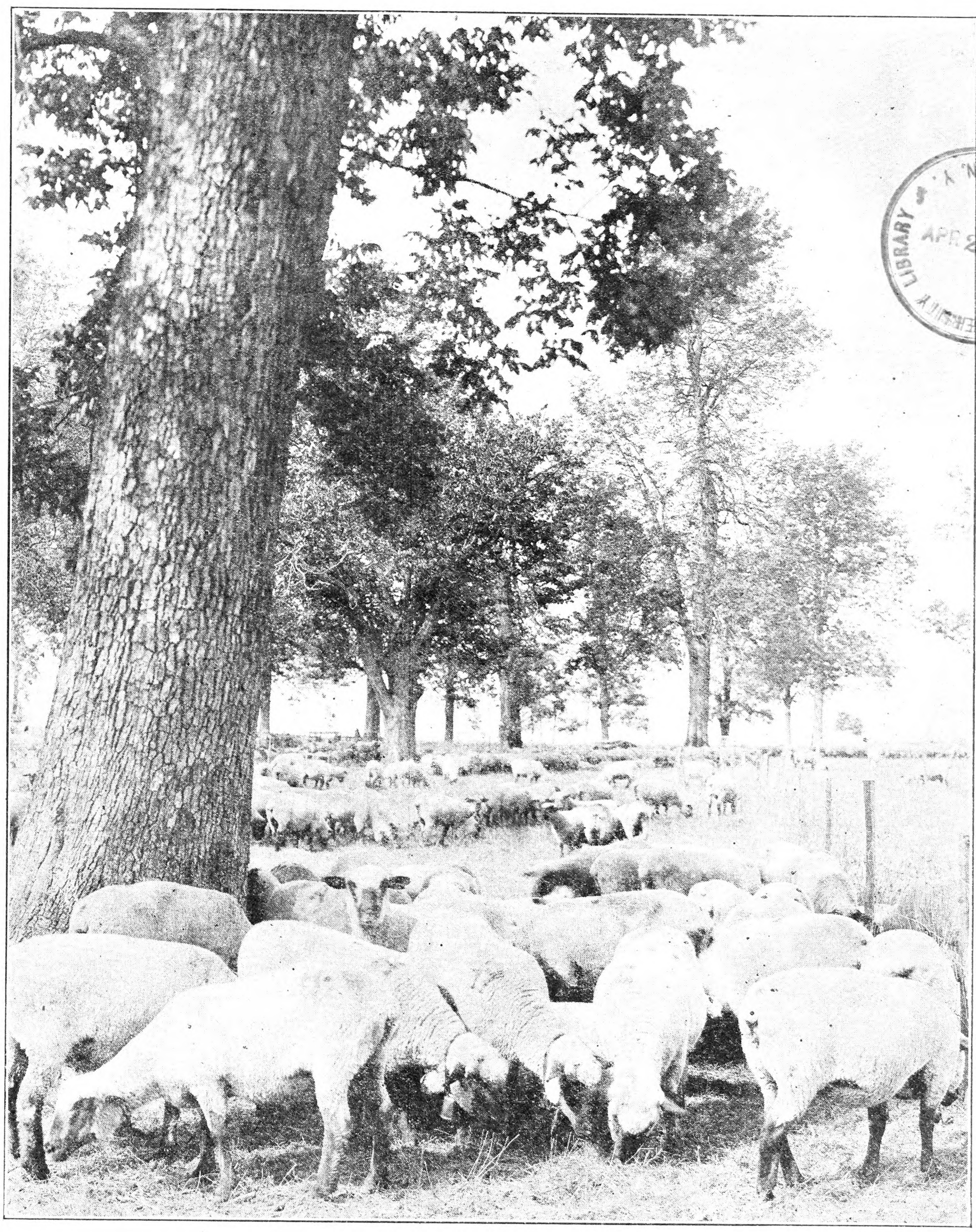

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Sheep Shearing Time Will Soon Be Here

A Farm Housewife Visits the Capital

HERE in the North Country we are popularly supposed to be buried in the snow during the Winter months, but even if we do get some snow occasionally we manage to dig out. We furnish the newspapers with such headlines as "Potsdam Digs Itself Out After Terrific Storm," "Northern New York Buried in the Snow" and "All Traffic Stopped, Country Roads Impassable." We have to smile at these lines, for to say the least they are exaggerated. Business is carried on, though it may be with difficulty and no one gets fainthearted unless it may be the mail carrier, and he is a government employee and working on a salary.

Winter is often the time when the farmer, or the farmer's wife, gets a chance for a visit or a trip of some kind. This year it seemed to be Mother's turn to go to Albany to the hearing on the Thayer-Gedney school bills, and never having been in the capital city I jumped at the chance. Father and the boys can get along for a few days and I shall come back with something new to think and talk about.

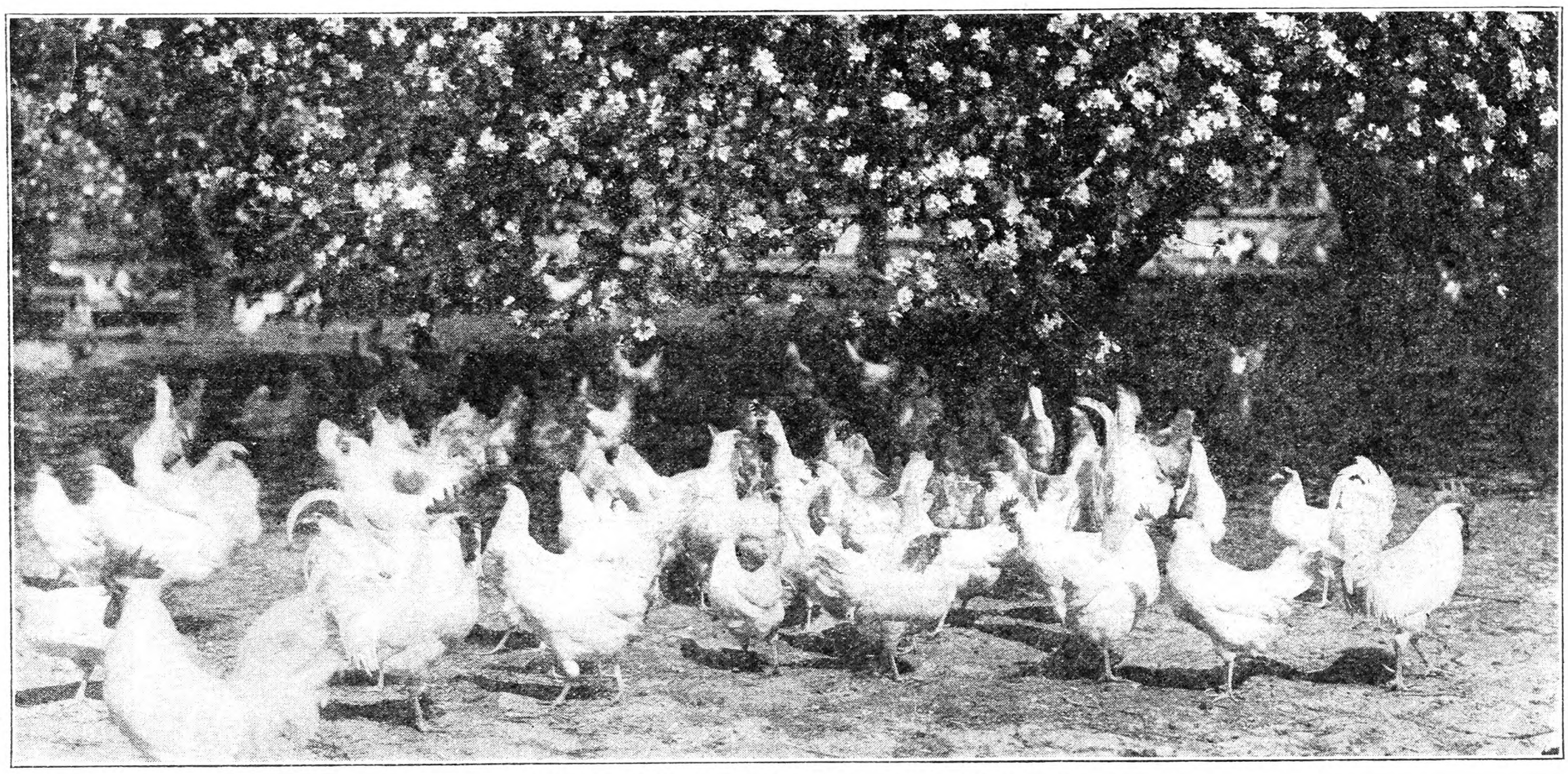
Traveling is a change from the daily routine of getting meals and washing dishes, and I never find it dull, even if I do have to wait for trains at junctions. I like to study our fellow passengers and speculate on where they are going. Here is a college girl, judging from a banner on her suitcase, going home probably, and next her is a pretty girl, pretty in spite of too red lips, too pink cheeks and too white a nose. Everything about her looks new, and we think she is away for a visit. Here comes an anxious-looking woman, numerous bundles tightly clasped in her arms, and never loosening her hold on them even when she is seated. She cannot sit still, but keeps going to the door to look for the train, which the agent has told her will not be along for half an hour. I think she probably has a baby at home, or someone who is anxious for her return. I wish she would sit still anyway, for she looks as though she needed the rest. Here is a boy with a library book and a magazine who knows how to occupy the time, and over by the window is a traveling man going through his case. We had thought that crossword puzzles were all out of date, but here is a young man busy with one. It must be a hard one, for he is frowning. We heard a woman say recently that when she felt that she was not going to sleep she started to work a crossword puzzle and soon felt sleepy. This man is working hard, and we can tell when he gets a word by the way his face brightens. Soon the train comes, and once more we are on our way. I find the friend I was expecting to meet on this train, and the time passes swiftly in pleasant conversation. Another change and a short wait, and again a change and a wait. Now we are on the last lap of our journey and night is falling. The train is crowded, and we hear the conductor telling someone that they are renting rooms in the skating rinks in Albany, as all the hotels are full. Rather a chilly sounding proposition, we think, but as we have a room reserved we do not worry. We are glad to reach the end of our journey and get located for the night. We then go out for a lunch and find ourselves in a cafeteria where we choose what we want to eat and go to a table and eat it. The food all looks tempting and the prices are reasonable. Back at the hotel we meet old friends and have a get-together in the lobby. We exchange notes on the school question and make plans for the morrow. We are advised to call on our Senator and Assemblyman in the morning. At a late hour we go to our room to snatch a little sleep when we become accustomed to the noise of the street.

As this is our first visit to the capital we are anxious to look around a little, and we climb the hill to the State Capitol building. We are very much impressed by the size of the building, but our party decided that we did not approve of the style of its architecture or the material of which it is built. We thought if it were made of a material which could be cleaned and built on more simple lines it would look better. We like to see a white thing look white, and not dirty and grimy. Perhaps it was just our housewife's instinct for cleanliness, but it was our opinion. The great halls, and the stairways which no one seems to use, seem a lot of waste space, and are so gloomy. Simple people like ourselves cannot see the use of such vast unused places which must be kept clean and warm. Later, when we learn that the two large buildings under construction nearby are for State purposes also, we think it takes a good deal of room to carry on the business of the State of New York.

We visit the Senate Chamber first and find the session about to open. There is much going on that a mere woman could not understand, and we wish that the clerk, or whoever he is, would speak more plainly. However, no one seems to be listening much, and after speaking to our Senator, who, we are glad to say has introduced our school bill in the Senate for three years, we go out. The Assembly is in session when we get there, and we find it confusing to know what is going on there also. There are men speaking on the floor, but all around the room people are coming and going, talking to the members and among themselves. Following their example we go to the desk of our representative and introduce ourselves. We discover later that there is a copy of the bill under discussion on each desk, and we find that the weighty subject in which they were not interested was something about a cemetery on Long Island. Surely a purely local matter of that nature should not need to be brought before the State Legislature. The towns, cities and villages need to be given more home rule. Then they will have the opportunity of deciding those things for themselves, and leave the Legislature free to consider matters of interest to the people at large.

Once more our "housewifely instinct" is outraged by the papers on the floor, and we wonder among ourselves where these men were brought up. Near us a man is looking over a stack of papers, and as he handles them over he throws them on the floor one by one. All over the room this is being done, for something seems to be the matter with their backs, and if a paper is dropped it is not picked up but a new one taken. More waste. In fact we see so much waste everywhere that our thrifty souls shrink from it. No wonder we need vast sums of money to carry on public affairs! When we think how the average person has to consider before he spends a dollar we think it would not hurt the folks at Albany to practice a little economy now and then. When the session finally closes and the members leave their desks for their committee rooms we make our way, shuffling through the papers on the floor as best we can, to a seat where we can hear the speakers on the school bills. For two hours we listen and come away with a feeling that we have been given a fair hearing by the Education Committee. Later developments have shown, however, that our efforts have once more, apparently, come to naught, and we wonder, when we hear what happened to our bills, if there are no wise legislators. We do know a few, but we wish there were more. A person who was present at the hearing has very aptly suggested that "we should arrange a vacation for a number of the legislators." If a good long vacation was given both the Senate and the Assembly, and the public given a chance to become familiar with the laws we now have, it might be a good thing. We would suggest though that the country school districts be given "home rule" and a fair share of State aid before the vacation is declared. We have hundreds of new laws passed each year, and the ordinary person cannot keep up with the changes. Even the lawyers find it hard to keep posted without a great deal of study.

In the morning we paid a short visit to the great Education Building across the street from the State House. This is another enormous structure which houses the Education Department and its officers. The State Library and Museum are there, and probably other things we did not learn about. We were told that we could spend a week there, and did not doubt it after the glimpse we had. We are planning to go again and take the boys. Anyone visiting Albany should go to the museum and see the Indian exhibits and groups, at least. How we did wish we had our class in history along to see the Indian relics! And when we came to the birds and the hundreds of different kinds of nests and eggs we surely would have liked to linger. We came across the nests and eggs of the humming-birds and found them about the size of a 50-cent piece, and the eggs



A Well-kept Flock Enjoying Blossom Time. Fig. 244

like beans. We had never thought they would be quite so small. We said that it would be a great thing to live near and be able to visit the place often. I wonder if the people of Albany do go there? Probably not. It is a human failing to fail to appreciate that which is near at hand.

Down the street we saw a large crowd gathered around the new State buildings, and were told that the Governor was laying a cornerstone that day, but as our time was limited we did not go there, much as we would have liked to.

All days come to an end, and this had been a full day. Late in the evening we made our way to the depot to take the train for home. As we sat there watching the crowds come and go the hour of midnight came and we saw a sight that delighted our "housewifely" heart. The cleaners, or scrub women descended in a small army on that huge tile floor, and gave it a thorough sweeping and then mopped it. It took them a long time even though the work was done systematically. Each one had a certain space, and they were all equipped with good mops and mop wringers and a man kept them supplied with clean water. When our young niece heard about this she remarked with feeling, "It seems awful that some women have to work like that, but I suppose they do." We hope that they had not had to work all day, and we felt that they should be well paid, for the work was hard and the hour was late.

At last we are on the train speeding away in the darkness toward home, too tired for sleep but happy to be going home. Home to the quiet country where there are no clanging street cars, no screaming fire sirens, and no wordy quibbling politicians to disturb our rest. At least we do not have the politicians the the year around and country folks are honest in the main.

It doesn't seem possible we have been gone only two days, but that is all. It has been like a glimpse of another world and gives us much food for thought. It is good to be home again safe and sound and, we hope, wiser for what we have seen and heard. MRS. CHARLES MC ARTHUR.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Geneva Red Kidney Bean

SINCE 1916, experiments have been conducted at the Geneva Experiment Station to ascertain the factors that influence the yield and the susceptibility of beans to the bacterial blights. It was found that a variety of white kidney showed the greatest tendency toward escapement of bacterial blight. It was conceived that similar characteristics in a red kidney bean would be desirable. Such a bean would replace the Wells Red Kidney, which is susceptible to blights.

After much testing two varieties were secured that have merit and warrant further testing in New York. These varieties have been named Geneva and York, and are now in the tenth generation. Both varieties have advantages not possessed by the Wells. The Geneva is a vigorous, high-yielding bush plant which tends to escape the bacterial blight. The York, though not as high a yielder, has the advantage of being an early maturing bean and can be followed by wheat or planted in places subject to early frosts. These varieties are now distributed only to farmers of New York in 2-lb. lots. No attempt will be made by the station to supply beans in bushel lots, and hence farmers are urged to obtain some of this seed and build up a supply of these promising varieties.

In 1927, similar 2-lb. samples of Geneva Red Kidney were given to 30 farmers in various parts of the State to note what the varieties would do in localities other than Geneva. The results are here tabulated, and the farmers' ability to grow beans is graded according to the yield reported.

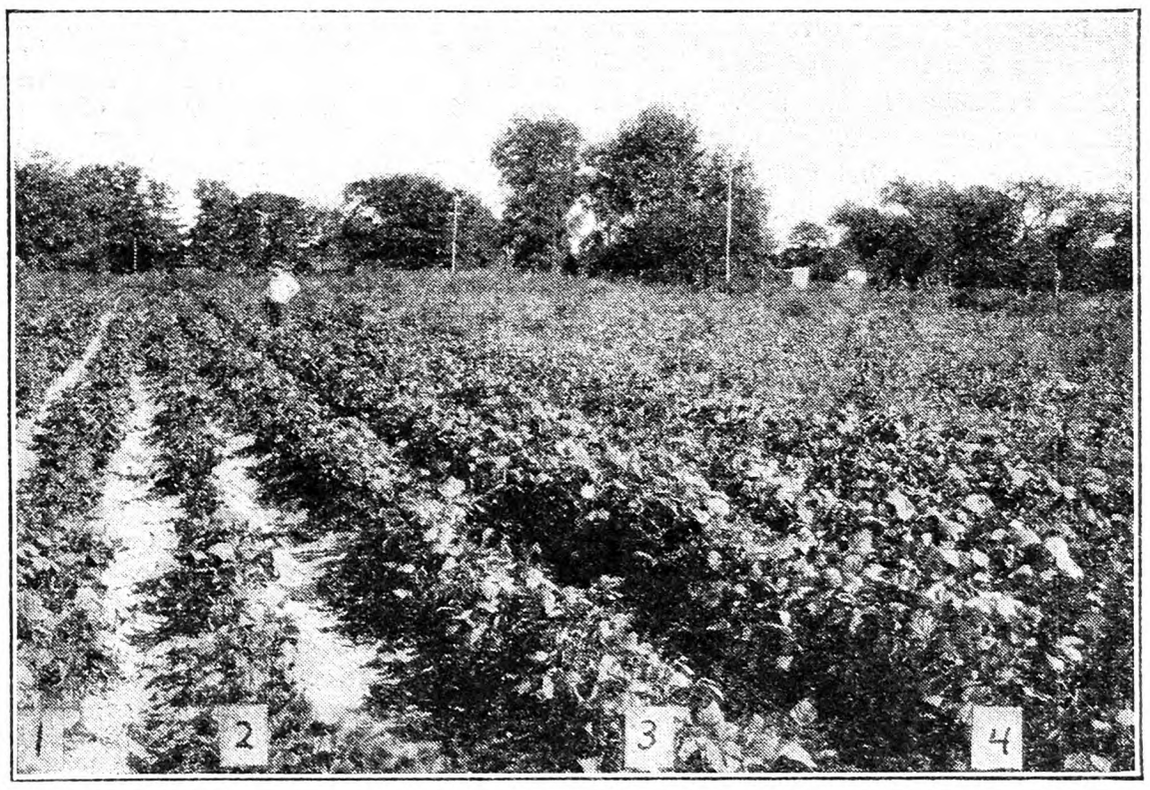
Yield from 2 lbs. Seed	No. Farmers Reporting	Grades
11- 20 lbs.	9	Failure
21- 30 lbs.	5	Pass
31- 40 lbs.	6	Fair
41- 50 lbs.	3	Good
51- 60 lbs.	1	Good plus
91-100 lbs.	3	Excellent

From the above tests it is seen that beans from the same bag showed variable results when grown on different farms. It was evident that the seed was not the cause, but that the soil was the determining factor. It was noted that the vigor of the plants and the color of the foliage was a clear indication of the availability of the soil nutrients. Generally, where the foliage was a dark green color and the plants were over 16 inches high they remained free from blight and produced good yields.

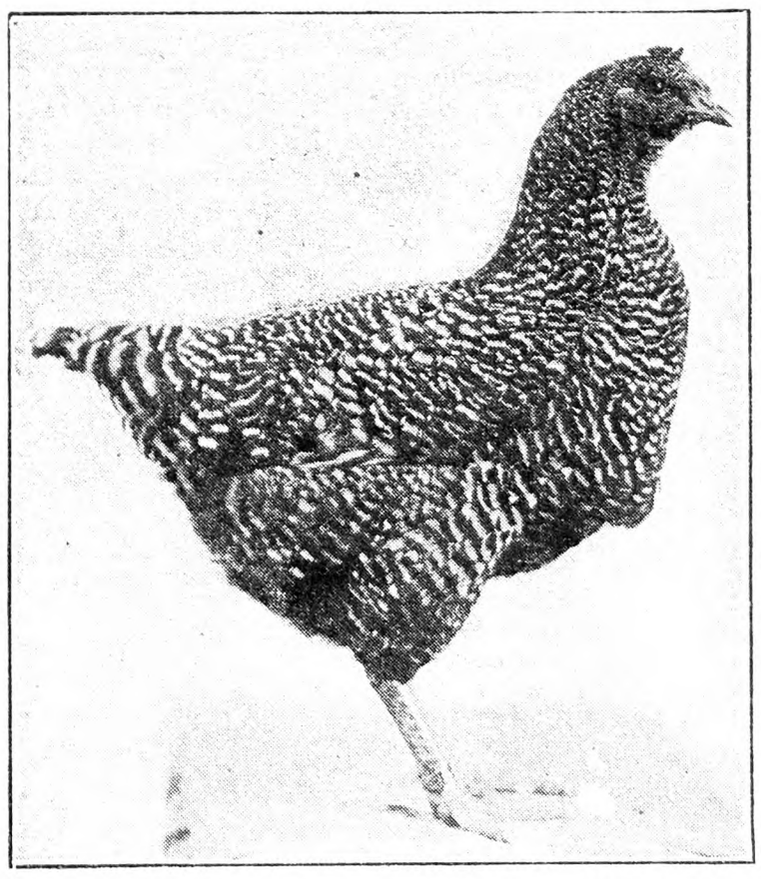
Typical plant of Geneva Red Kidney, showing upright plant, with stout root system.

It has been found in experiments at the station that applications of sodium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, and superphosphate tend to prevent blight, while potash tends to increase the amount of blight as compared to the checks. Due to the variability of soil, it is difficult to make a general statement as to the most efficient and economical method of maintaining soil fertility. After years of observation it has been found that any factor that tends to check the continuous growth of the bean may subject the plants to the bacterial blights and reduce the yield. While poor seed, lack of drainage, drought, soil acidity, and competition with weeds play some part, the lack of soil fertility appears to be the greatest single factor responsible for the low yields of red kidney beans on New York farms. W. O. GLOYER.

New York Agricultural Experiment Station.



Comparative growth of Wells (row 2) and Geneva Red Kidney Beans (row 4), as grown at the Geneva Station. Rows 1 and 3 show varieties better than Wells, but not superior to Geneva.



Specimen Barred Rock Owned by J. W. Parks, Altoona, Pa. Fig. 247

A Great Sheep Object Lesson in Maine

THERE'S a man living on the shores of the salt water in Maine who during the past 40 years has been buying up farms as they came into the market, building up the same into great producing hay farms, so that he has shipped from 400 to 600 tons of hay yearly. This condition was reached largely by the use of fertilizer he manufactured, and was a good object lesson in proving value of his grass and grain mixture. With the rapid increase of automobiles the hay market went by the board, and a serious question confronted this enterprising farmer. Fortunately for the State his attention was turned to sheep, and he commenced stocking his farms with purebred specimens of different breeds to find the one best adapted to his soil and condition. Today he has at Long Branch Farms 1,070 sheep on the 750 acres of tillable land. Maine formerly had three-quarters of a million of sheep, but during recent years the number has dwindled to less than 99,000, presenting a serious problem, for Maine hills and soil are specially adapted to sheep culture and there can be no question about the profits of this branch of farming. To prove the question this live man set himself to demonstrate what a flock would do, and results are simply marvelous, for out of the 1,070 kept only two have been lost the past year. In all the East no like establishment can be found, and after years of experience the owner, W. B. Kendall of Bowdoinham, Maine, can well claim that he has not only made good and found wealth in the business but more, has set before the farmers of all the East an object lesson of inestimable value.

One may ask what he has proven, and the answer is clear. Sheep are profit-makers when rightly cared for. Sheep are practically free from disease when properly looked after. Large flocks can be handled at less cost per head and without increasing danger of disease. Dogs will not attack large flocks as they do small or single animals. Selected purebred specimens steadily improve the level of the entire flock. The condition of the meat market throughout the country justifies the claim that for years the demand will far exceed the supply. Sheep will clear the land of weeds and small brush. Not a trace of hawkweed can be found on these acres, while all about the land is covered. One man can readily care for 1,000 sheep, and income from this number has been found equal to that from 125 cows. No ewe lambs are sold from this farm, the purpose being to increase the flocks to 2,500. The ewe lambs are not fed during the first years, but allowed to run with their dams and, as the farms are kept in good state of production by the dressing, sheep and lambs thrive. The wethers are brought to the barns in the Fall and there fed all the grain they readily take. Mr. Kendall finds that $2 will purchase all the grain a wether will eat from November, when they come up from the fields, to February or March when ready for market.

Before dressing these lambs are sheared yielding about $2.50 worth of wool, thus paying for grain consumed. Such lambs will sell in November for $7 to $9, and later from $12 up according to weight. The better quality of meat at this period adds much to the reputation of the farm, and increases sales and price realized. Formerly the wool product was chief object in keeping a flock, but this farmer has demonstrated that today, while yearlings give 6 lbs. or better when sheared, the meat is so much more valuable that the ratio is six to one.

The fear of disease has been well nigh wiped out by the service rendered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and today all worry and loss is a thing of the past. In 1925 out of 338 lambs Long Branch lost four, a remarkable record. Four strip hurdles, the bottom strip six inches from the ground, are relied on for fences and found superior to wire while easily moved, a small stake with a bit of twine to tie together being all that is needed to hold in position. Asked as to the best breed Mr. Kendall replied, "The one you like best, for then

12 Delphiniums (Hardy Larkspur) $1.75 POST PAID

6 Light Blue; 6 Dark Blue

STRONG PLANTS THAT WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER.

Send for free catalogue of Hollyhocks, Bleeding Hearts, Phlox, Columbines, Oriental Poppies, Blue Bells, Chrysanthemums, Gaillardias, Hardy Sweet Peas and 110 other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and grow larger and more beautiful each year. Pansies, Asters, Snapdragons, Petunias, Salvias, Zinnias; Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants; Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Grape, Wineberry plants; Asparagus, Rhubarb roots. Safe delivery by parcel post or express guaranteed.

HARRY L. SQUIRES - Hampton Bays, N. Y.

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Describes 165 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. 36 pages, 46 illustrations. It's free!

The famous beautiful RAINBOW COLLECTION of thirty bulbs, all different named varieties, but not labeled, blooming size, $1 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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The western ranches are being cut up, and an end must come to the large flocks of the past. This insures the eastern farmer an opportunity he should not neglect. With the loss of competent labor on our farms, and the increasing age of farmers, there comes necessity for considering lines of operations promising suitable returns while relieving from excess of labor. Here is where the sheep might be made a source of profit far and away beyond what is now attempted on many farms. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Maine.

"He Who Plants a Tree, Plants a Hope"

In order to have some lasting tribute or memorial to our late editor, Herbert W. Collingwood, the employes of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER felt that something that would live and be as vital as his life would be the fitting thing. What could be more appropriate than a tree? A tree typified the very life of Mr. Collingwood. Strong, sturdy, far-reaching. He had hope, faith, love for all nature and humanity, and his life grew and spread its helpfulness and interest in many directions just as a tree reaches its roots into the earth and its branches to the sky. He had planted many trees, watched them grow, develop and bring forth fruit. A blue spruce was selected because it was one he liked well, and on April 7 a group of THE R. N.-Y. employes, friends and relatives gathered in the little Dutch Reformed cemetery and the tree was planted. Dr. Cook, the pastor of the church, dedicated the tree in a brief simple prayer. There was no ceremony—just the tree, the friends, the prayer. The sky was cloudless and the wind blew over the Jersey hills as it has blown so many years over Hope Farm, and our hope was left in this message: "Thou shalt teach the ages, sturdy tree, Youth of soul is immortality." M. G. K.

Horticultural Gossip

Advice from Michigan indicates that severe heading-back of red raspberry canes results in decidedly decreased yields, and that light heading-back gives the largest yield as well as the easiest managed plantation. The most productive buds are those between the fifth and the tenth from the base of the cane, the buds becoming less productive from there to the tip of the shoot. Severe heading-back, that is heading-back to waist-height, cuts off a good share of the potential crop. Heading-back lightly, however, merely moves the less productive wood at the tip of the cane and gives better rigidity. The practical application is either to provide wires for support, as some growers do, or else to head-back only as much as is necessary to give support.

* * * * *

Thinning out raspberry canes to fewer than 10 plants in 4 ft., of row has only decreased the yield. The hedgerow system is said to produce more berries to the acre than the hill system. Canes of good diameter produce the most fruit. Naturally branched canes gave more fruit than unbranched canes, but canes that were pinched back during the growing season in order to force branching resulted in immature growths and much Winter injury with consequent loss of crop. In short, vigorous plantations with many strong canes and with the weak canes removed, will prove the most profitable.

* * * * *

Those who are troubled with pear psylla and yet who hesitate to use the concentrated lime-sulphur spray because of possible injury to foliage, should consider a lubricating oil emulsion applied at the late dormant period, using a 3% emulsion. This spray has given good results in both New York and Michigan the last few seasons, and is being recommended in both States as a supplementary measure.

* * * * *

Now is the time to consider putting nitrogen fertilizers on fruit trees. Cherries, peaches, and apples will respond to early applications, resulting in increased set of fruit and greater tree vigor. It is the feeling that while there are differences between various commercial nitrogen fertilizers yet they are all good. Nitrate of soda is still the general favorite, with ammonium sulphate a close second, and calcium nitrate gaining in importance. Both ammonium sulphate and calcium nitrate are generally considered to be a little slower in action than nitrate of soda.

* * * * *

A new fruit grader on the market sizes the fruit by means of calipering cups which gradually expand as they move along from one bin to another. They have eleven points of contact forming a near circle, and delivering the fruit with little bruising.

* * * * *

An interesting discussion about water-core in apples has sprung up on the Pacific Coast. One group believes that soil moisture has little to do with the trouble. On the other hand growers feel very positive that they find water-core in dry seasons followed by a wet spell. They say that the tree roots work out for moisture during the dry spell, and that when the rains come along the excess moisture that moves into the tree is partially stored in the base of the apple, and we call this condition water-core. Still another point of view is that when late frosts cause puckering of the foliage and some dropping of leaves, the fruit does not size up well, the grower waits a little too long for size, and water-core slips up on him before he realizes it. The experience of eastern growers is to keep away from those varieties which water-core badly, such as Tompkins King. The problem has long baffled many, and apparently it is still unsolved.

* * * * *

Curiously enough none of the European varieties of plums do well on any of the Japanese plums, while quite by contrast many of the Japanese types can be grafted successfully on most European varieties. The peach makes a good stock for most Japanese plums but not for all European plums. The peach, apricot and almond are not satisfactory when grafted on the plum.

* * * * *

Speaking of plums, the list of 17 recommended varieties for California sounds only half-familiar to eastern orchardists. Here it is, the varieties mentioned in order of their value for California planting: Wickson, Kelsey, President, Gaviota, Grand Duke, Duarte, Climax, Beauty, Formosa, Burbank, Santa Rosa, Hungarian, Giant, Tragedy, Satsuma, Diamond, California Blue.

* * * * *

Nurserymen report that the sale of fruit trees is light this year. In the opinion of many this is a good time to plant an orchard. The most money that has been made in orcharding has been made from planting trees when trees could be bought cheaply, which is another way of saying "when nobody else was planting."

H. B. TUKEY

Growing Cabbage

I noticed on page 216 that C. B. desired to know how to grow cabbage. As I have grown it for a number of years for northern markets, I will give in brief my experience.

Soil best adapted to cabbage should be of a medium light nature and fertile. There is no use trying to raise cabbage on poor soil. If the land is not already good broadcast with finely prepared stable or barnyard manure and plow in good and deep, not less than eight inches. I have rows three feet apart and plants about 15 in. apart in the row. I work them deeply about twice with a weeding hoe, then use level and shallow cultivation as long as I can get up and down the rows with a one-horse cultivator, using small hoes or teeth. Cultivate at least once a week or every 10 days. After the plants start a rapid growth, it is advisable to sow on each side of the plants a good grade of fertilizer at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre, then cultivate it in closely.

Strong cow manure water or strong soapsuds water sprinkled over the plants, occasionally, will help to keep in check the worms and bugs.

Virginia. W. H. H.

FARM AND GARDEN.—A research Institute on Rural Affairs, which will study agricultural problems and their relation to world affairs, will be established at Columbia University, New York City, President Nicholas Murray Butler announced April 6, making public the report of a committee which has been considerinng the project for nearly a year. The institute will enlist the aid of lecturers, counsellors and correspondents who understand farmers' problems, and will issue reports in both popular and scholarly forms. Conferences of officials of recognized organizations in the agricultural, business and educational world to set forth the findings of the institute in terms of practical programs will be held, and an agricultural library will be established. It plans a comprehensive treatment of every problem of rural life. In reporting to Dr. Butler, the committee said: "The problems of the farmers of the United States, and of their relationship to other economic groups, cannot have full consideration except in the light of the world situation. Consequently, nothing short of the world point of view will suffice for the scope of the institute."

It is estimated, Dr. Butler said, that about $50,000 or $60,000 a year will be needed to carry out the proposed program. Funds to provide for these expenses are being sought. The governing body for the institute suggested by the committee would be an administrative board of fifteen members, two or three of whom would be Columbia men. This would be supplemented by an advisory council of forty or fifty. The report further recommended that the institute should work for the establishment of an agricultural museum, saying that "there is no adequate agricultural museum in the United States, in spite of the immense variety and fundamental significance of agriculture in our country. In fact, there are only three or four in the world. It would seem, therefore, that the institute should from the beginning make plans for a first class agricultural museum."

VISITOR: "How does the land lie out this way?" Native: "It ain't the land that lies; it's the real-estate agents." —Good Hardware.

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Difficulties With Pear and Apple Trees

I am sending you two twigs which I have cut from a Bartlett pear and Cortland apple tree. They do not seem to grow as they ought to. Will you tell me what to do? E. C.

Norwich, N. Y.

The Bartlett twig carried the black, sooty coating so characteristic of trees that have been attacked by psylla. This insect sucks the juices from the plant, and secretes a sweetish liquid upon which the sooty blotch fungus grows. The black coating on fruit, leaves, and twigs is the result. Control is difficult, in fact, complete control is next to impossible in some localities. Some seasons it is worse than others, but commercial pear growers fall back on the following recommended schedule, regardless of the season: (1) Eleven gallons of lime-sulphur in water to make 100 gallons of spray, applied when the cluster buds have separated; and (2) 30 lbs. of hydrated lime, 2 lbs. of copper sulphate, 2½ lbs. of arsenate of lead, and one pint of nicotine sulphate in water to make 100 gallons of material, applied just after the petals fall. In seasons when attacks are severe the second spray may be repeated as occasion demands.

As for the Cortland twig, it showed scarcely any new growth whatsoever. One can only suggest places to look for the trouble. First of all mice may have girdled the trunk or injured the main roots. A little scratching around the crown will soon settle that point. Then, the nursery stock may have been received in poor condition or planted in an unfavorable season. Examination of the annual growth for several years back will show whether or not any new growth was made the first year after planting. And finally, if the tree needs more vigor and yet no mechanical difficulties are found, try applying a pound or two of nitrate of soda out near the ends of the branches some time just as growth starts. H. B. T.

Culture of Sweet Violets

I raised violets from seed, but did not have very good success. Would you give me some advice as to violet culture? B. P.

Maryland.

Commercially, violets are not grown from seed but from cuttings or divisions of the plants. The cultivated varieties of the sweet violet form runners, which are cut and rooted in February or March.

In your locality you could doubtless grow violets for early bloom in cold frames. Set the young plants in frames about the beginning of June, the soil being fibrous loam enriched with one part of well-rotted cow manure to five parts of soil, and a little bonemeal. During Summer the sash should be shaded and full ventilation given. Water only when moderately dry. In a very hot dry period it is often necessary to syringe the foliage to control red spider; this should be done early in the day. If leaf-spot appears the affected leaves should be picked off and burned. In Fall the frame may be banked with manure to exclude frost, and during a very cold spell the glass is protected by mats. In this vicinity the bulk of the crop is grown in heated greenhouses, but a low temperature is maintained, as the violet is a cold weather plant, and most varieties grown are hardy. It should be a simple matter to grow violets in cold frames in the vicinity of Wahsington. It might not be profitable, but would be interesting. The Summer shading applied to violet houses is usually some sort of paint, such as naphtha and white lead.

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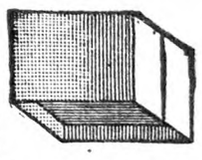

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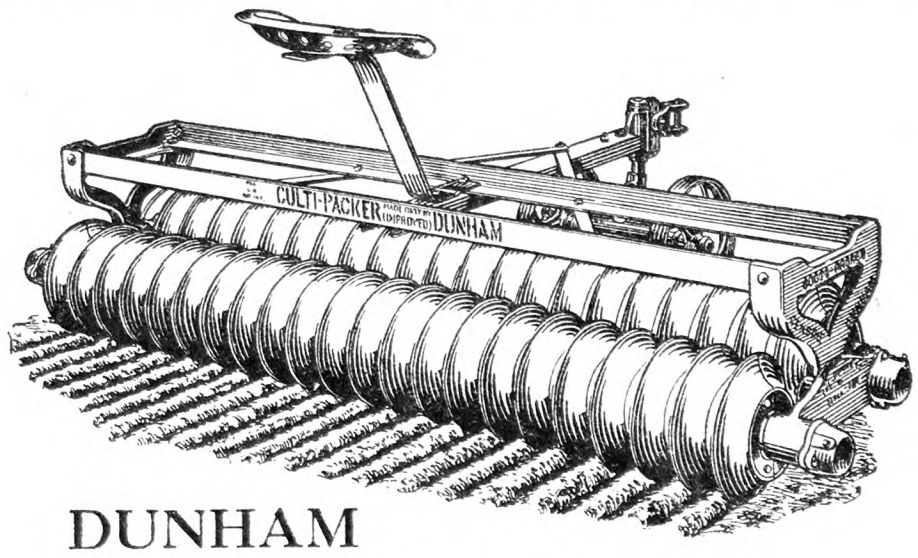

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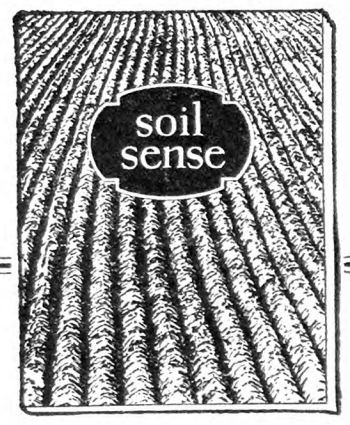

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The Problem of Old Apple Orchards

What to do with the old apple orchards is one of the outstanding problems of the apple industry of Western New York. The margin of utility under present cultural methods seems to be past for many of these old orchards. It is no longer profitable to climb high for apples. The quality of the fruit is inferior to that produced on young vigorous trees. The color and quality required under the National Grading Law for No. 1 fruit is not likely to be reached on the usual run of old apple trees. If New York State is to hold a place with other sections in the markets, our fruit must conform to the standard requirements. If fruit is packed "unclassified," it is not likely to be profitable to the grower, and will damage the reputation of the whole section.

For some years past there has been no profit for anyone in marketing inferior fruit except for cider and evaporator stock. It is being recommended that these old orchards be cut down. I have no argument with anyone who wishes to cut an apple tree. Doubtless there are too many apple trees. I am cutting those least profitable myself. But many will hesitate to do away with these orchards which have yielded good returns in past years, around which are clustered pleasant memories. It will be hard to do without the income which has been expected from them. Yet equally will it be hard to apply good care without prospect for results. The tendency may be to let things drift for a few years, hoping against hope that something will turn up to change the outlook and again bring the apple industry to its former profitable place in New York State farming.

There is a way not often practiced, perhaps not generally known, by which these old trees may be renewed and brought back into vigorous growth and fruit production. While trees are young most of their energies are expended in leaf and fruit growth, and extending the branches by new wood at the tips. As the limb surface becomes extended, more and more sap is required in laying on the annual ring of wood growth. The strength required for this takes away from the vigor at the tips where the fruit is produced, causing it to lack the size and firm texture of earlier years. For a time the balance can be kept up by thinning of the branches and application of plant food to the soil. But too severe thinning only aggravates the difficulty by lessening the leaf surface which is necessary to the proper use of the plant food taken up by the roots. The time has now come when a new method of pruning is practical. Many New York orchards are just arriving at this stage of growth.

Grapevines are renewed by bringing the growing surface nearer to the roots. The same method will work to a less degree on old apple trees. It is important that fruit be produced nearer the ground. Cut off the high limbs down to within a few feet of the trunk, two or three of them at first. A thrifty growth of suckers will shoot out, from which a new top can be formed. When this growth has advanced sufficiently, in three or four years, more of the top can be lowered. The tree, in time, can be brought down to within a reasonable distance of the ground, with a new and vigorous top producing good fruit. Decay, which may set in at these large cuts, unless kept painted, is not a serious consideration; it will be years before any real damage will result. By that time the tree should go on the wood pile. I have practiced this method of pruning on the old trees for years, always with satisfactory results. I am convinced that it is the only practical thing to do in many old orchards.

If it were at once begun in Western New York several good results would be noticed. The production of inferior fruit would be reduced, relieving the markets somewhat, which is sorely needed. The cost of apple picking and all the orchard operations would be greatly reduced. Farmers would have a plentiful supply of firewood for several years. And finally, by the time the apple industry becomes stabilized and again profitable, these orchards would be ready to do their share in keeping up the farm income.

Radical treatment is being applied on the grading and marketing end of the business. Radical treatment is also necessary on the production end. Things which have not been practical heretofore are now the only thing worth doing.

Farmers must be on the alert to keep their practices up to date in line with the trend of the times. We are asking more of our old orchards than they can do well. Less fruit and better fruit is in line with profits these days. "Spare that ancient oak, touch not a single bough," was not written of the apple tree. Sunlight and not shade and shelter is what we want in every part of the orchard. The apple prospect is not so bad even now, if we can contrive now to produce fruit of good color and not have to climb too much in harvesting it. HERBERT ALLEN.

New York.

Growing Plants in Pots and Bands

The Colorado Experiment Station at Fort Collins has issued a very useful bulletin entitled, "Hotbeds and Coldframes," by Richard V. Lott, from which we take the following:

In the last few years there have been placed on the market a number of different sort of pots and bands in which to start plants. They are made of paper, wood veneer and similar substances. The latest to appear is a pot made of pure peat. Some of these devices are said to give good results. Their cost relative to producing plants by other means should be fully investigated by the grower before he invests too heavily.

The bands, either paper or wood veneer, may be preferred to pots because they are easier to handle and are much more economical of space. The advantages of using bands rather than planting directly into the hotbed are:

1. Plants such as melons, cucumbers, etc., which are very difficult to transplant successfully, may be started in bands and an early crop secured.

2. Plants which ordinarily are not started indoors may be grown in bands to get an early crop.

3. Crops can be gotten earlier with nearly all plants because there is not the usual shock in transplanting.

4. The labor of shifting and transplanting is greatly reduced and consequently the cost of production is reduced.

5. The plant is transplanted with little shock since its roots are disturbed very little.

6. Plants can be shipped more easily and more satisfactorily when grown in bands.

7. There is less danger of loss from drying out when set out in the field.

The bands are placed side by side in the hotbed, coldframe or in flats either in the hotbed or coldframe. The flat is very convenient for handling bands since the labor of shifting plants is greatly reduced and it is much easier to move the plants when transplanting. The size of band to use depends somewhat upon the crop to be grown but the sizes most used for garden crops are 4x4x3 inches and 4x4x4 inches. Smaller sizes can be secured and can be used successfully if the plants are not to be left in them for a very long time.

A thin layer of compost is put in the bottom of the bands and they are then filled with a good grade of garden soil that will not pack. Six to eight seeds should be sown in each band. The seed should be sown four to six weeks before time for field setting. If sown much before this the plants may become crowded and tender. In such cases they are always slow to start growth after transplanting.

After sowing the seed the same care must be exercised as when sowing in the hotbed. Maintain as nearly as possible a day temperature of 70 to 75 degrees Fahr. until the seeds germinate. Then keep the day temperature at 60 degrees to 65 degrees Fahr. and the night temperature at 60 degrees Fahr. until about a week before planting when the temperature should be gradually lowered in order to harden the plants.

When the first true leaves appear thin to three plants per band and when they are growing well thin to one or two plants for field setting.

For field setting the plants should be removed to the field while still in the band. A hole is then dug in place for each plant, the band removed and the plant with the attached earth placed in the hole and the earth pressed firmly around it. In case extremely dry weather prevails at transplanting time it is advisable to thoroughly wet the soil in the band before transplanting. This will prevent wilting with its consequent setback.

Seed of plants such as tomatoes, cabbage, and similar plants that are easily transplanted may be sown in flats, pricked off into other flats when they show a few leaves and later transplanted permanently into bands for growing until time to plant in the field. Transplant about a month before setting in the field. By using this method rather than sowing the seed directly in the bands a great deal of space is saved during the early life of the plants. With plants such as melons, cucumbers, beans, squash and similar plants that will not stand any transplanting the seed should be sown directly into the bands.

The Control of Grape Insects and Diseases

PART III

THE GRAPE LEAF-HOPPER

The adults of the grape leaf-hopper pass the Winter in sheltered places, as amongst weeds, and in grass fields adjacent to the vineyard. The adults that have survived feed on strawberry, blackberry and currant leaves until grape foliage is out. Favorable hibernation places and food plants largely determine the severity of the infestation. The adult as well as the newly-hatched hoppers feed on the leaves to the extent that in severe cases cane growth is retarded, maturity of fruit and cane is checked, the fruit is lacking color and sugar. Clean cultivation, clearing up headlands in the Fall, or early Spring before emergence, and the destruction of hibernating places, materially helps in its control. The withholding of berry or currant planting near to vineyards is a good practice. By adding three-fourths pint of nicotine sulphate to 100 gallons of water to which 10 lbs. of lime are added or the addition of the nicotine sulphate to 100 gallons of Bordeaux mixture the nymph forms of the hopper may be killed and the injury greatly reduced. It is requisite that this spray be directed to the undersides of the leaves where the young nymphs are feeding. They must be hit with a coarse driving spray that killing may result. Usually one timely application, if thorough cleaning of waste areas has been done, is sufficient to control.

GRAPE VINE FLEA BEETLE AND THE ROSE CHAFER

These two lesser pests of grapes occur rather sporadically in injurious numbers. The former eats out the interior of the swelling buds in early Spring, and thus the fruit that would naturally follow from the shoots arising at the node is destroyed. Probably the cheapest method for its control is picking the beetle off the vines by hand on the sunny days of early Spring, usually into a container of kerosene oil. Spraying with 3 lbs. of powdered arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water will also control. The spray must be directed to the expanding buds, and they must be entirely covered, as only a small area of the outside scales are eaten, the feeding being largely on the inside, where the spray cannot reach. In spraying for steely beetle there is a considerable lossage of material, because of the small area to be coated.

The rose chafer under very special conditions, such as when vineyards are located on sand and sandy-loam soils, and where sumac grows abundantly, causes very serious injury to the grape. The larvae feed on Timothy and Bluegrass roots. The adult beetles feed voraciously on the grape flowers. When present in numbers they will ruin a grape crop in a few days. Wherever rose chafer is known to be present in successive years it is well to spray before the blooming period with 4 lbs. of powdered arsenate of lead, two gallons of molasses in 100 gallons of water. The addition of molasses has been found to be most necessary to induce a ready eating of the poison. With light infestations the beetles may be picked from the vines by hand, since they are rather sluggish.

In conclusion it may be stated that in the Keuka Lake portion of the Finger Lakes downy mildew and the grape leaf hopper are the chief troubles to be combated. Around Seneca and Canandaigua Lakes black rot and the hopper are usually prevalent. In Niagara County powdery mildew and leaf hopper require attention, while to the east in the vicinity of Rochester, rose chafer, in addition to powdery mildew, black rot and leaf hopper must be reckoned with. In the Chautauqua and Erie region the grape root worm, berry moth, and leaf hopper are the principal insects to be combated, while the powdery mildew is the only serious disease met with. In all sections and in limited locations and in certain seasons the steely beetle requires attention.

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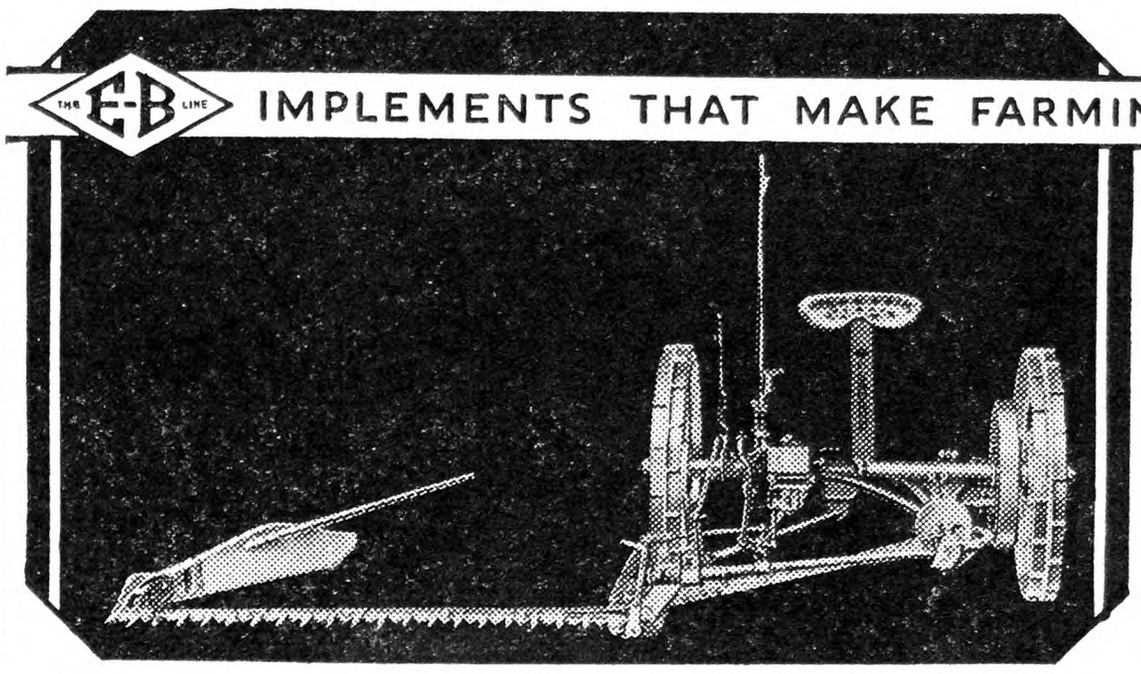

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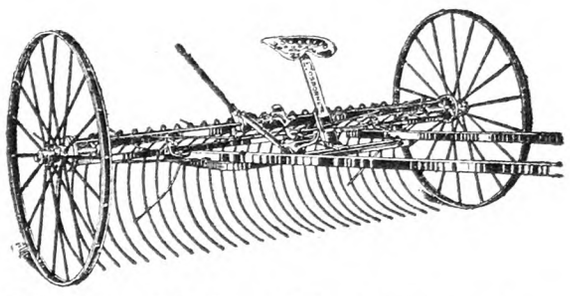

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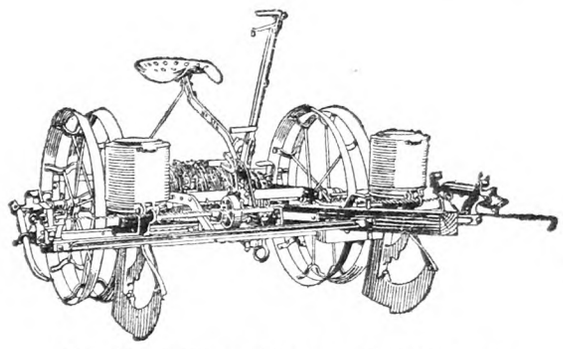

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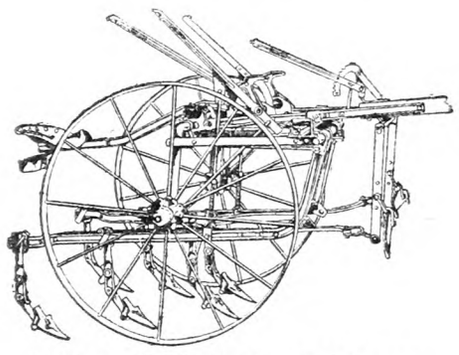

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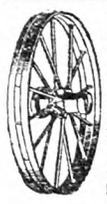

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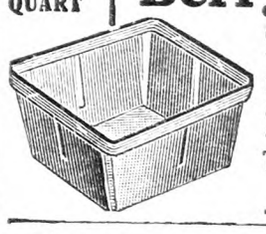

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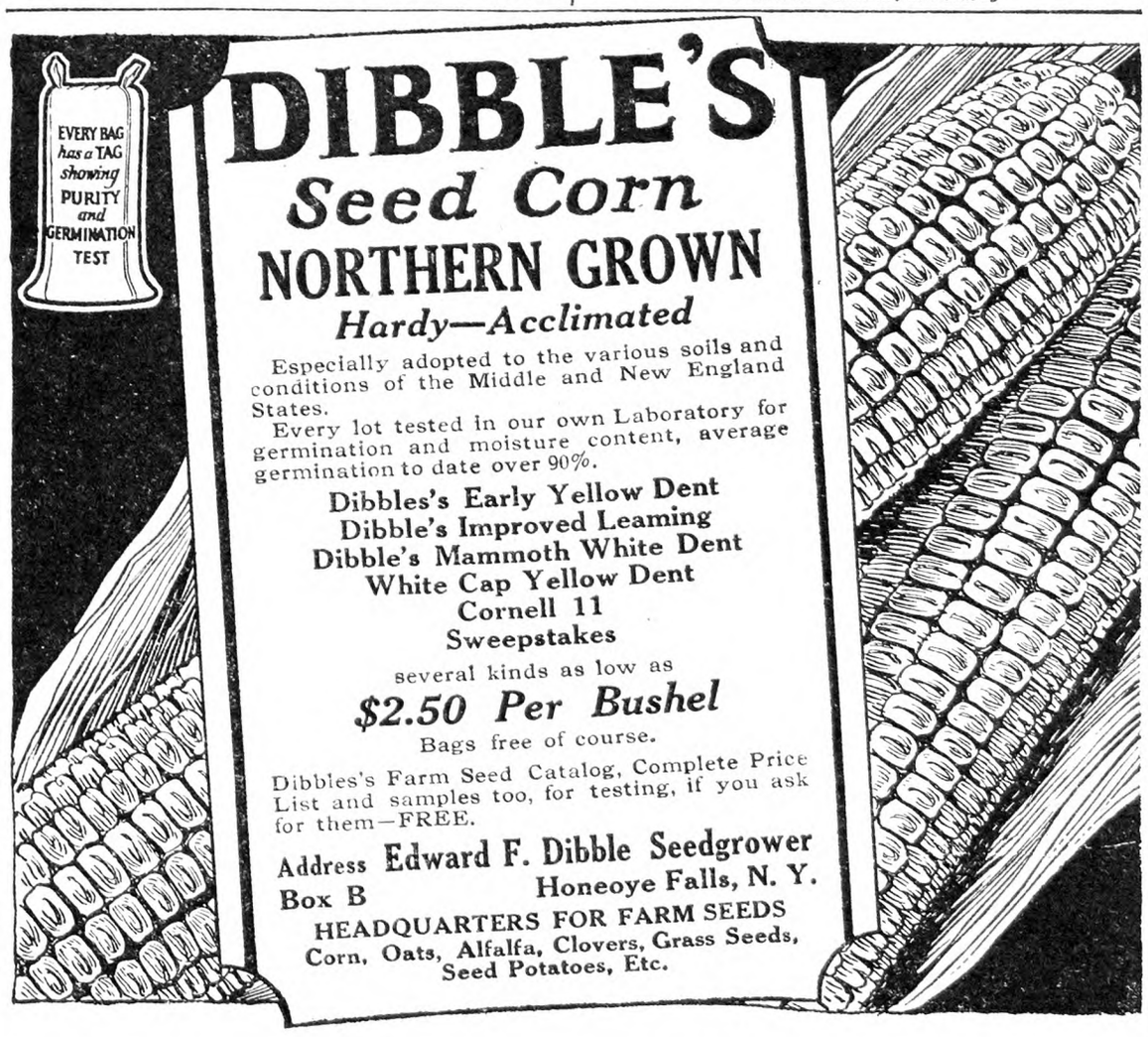

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Market Gardening in England

Market gardening not far from London is conducted on a larger scale than might be expected. There is considerable good land available for lease. The gardeners are liable to be turned out any season to make room for the constantly growing suburbs of London, but their position is good as long as it lasts. Some farmers devote several hundred acres to vegetables for market.

One of these large market farms is conducted by A. J. Robbins and Sons. There are 500 acres of which 100 acres are in grass by the terms of the lease. The crops appear rather unusual to American visitors. There are 30 acres of rhubarb, 36 acres of sea kale, and about as many of such vegetables as leeks, broccoli, cauliflower, with some attention to scarlet runner beans, Scotch kale and such mainstays as potatoes, cabbage, onions and lettuce. Not much is seen of the squash and cucumber family, tomatoes, shell beans, and there is no sweet corn. Green leafy crops seem to do best in this climate and the demand has been adjusted to the supply, except for tomatoes, and these are grown under glass on a considerable scale.

English market gardening is first class. The crops are excellent and the soil is worked hard in Winter as well as in Summer. Methods, at least near London, differ from the practice near large American cities in placing more stress on green crops like those mentioned and less on crops under glass. The climate is the reason. There is lack of hot sunshine for heat-loving plants but the mild Winter permits a supply of hardy green stuff throughout the year.

As for greenhouse crops they are grown extensively in some other sections but there is less demand because of the great abundance of fresh stuff. Grapes seem to be the only hothouse product seen in heavy supply. There are so many that the grapes are sold by street peddlers everywhere at around 25 to 50 cents per pound in October. Some fancy lots reach $1. They are much superior to the soiled, dusty fruit often seen from Spain, France or California. It may be that our own growers miss an opportunity in not pushing production and sale of hothouse grapes in our own city markets.

Cabbage, turnips, kale and spinach are growing all Winter, without protection, on the Robbins farm and on others in the vicinity. Cabbage transplanted in October makes a good Winter crop. Nobody stores cabbage because there is enough of the fresh article, besides it does not keep long. There is a time in Spring when the hard cabbage gives out but they eat the new crop then, the plants having been set very closely and gathered before they head, supplying a very popular kind of greens. The new crop begins to supply heads in late Spring and there is some competition from imported cabbage at that time. Spinach and kale grow right along without Winter protection and turnips are always available. Spring cabbage is set in early March.

Sea kale is a fine Winter crop here, little known in the States. The sprouts are tender, something like asparagus. It sells high because it requires considerable skill and much labor. Like most such crops it pays well to good growers. Mr. Robbins appears to be one of the largest specialists in this crop. The plants are grown by setting the little root branches taken from the main root stock. The main root itself is used for forcing. On this farm the roots are set in a forcing field closely together in the rows. The field is piped for hot water a foot or more below the surface, warming the soil in Winter. The top is roofed over with a frame of loose boards. Glass is not used and the sprouts grow tender and white in the dark.

On the Lobjoit farm visited next day, the kale roots were set in deep trenches about as closely as they could be packed. It required the roots from many acres to set half a dozen lines of these trenches. The value of these forcing methods is in providing a Winter supply when such vegetables are scarce. Sea kale may be grown in the open ground where there is not too much freezing weather. By this method it is earthed up like celery to bleach the sprouts, which are cut by striking through the ridge with a spade but the outdoor crop in May does not come at the right season for most profit. Many American markets have known little of this choice vegetable. It may be another of our neglected opportunities. One of the large growers visited said he had been offered a contract to supply 2,000 tons for New York market and had even been offered a large salary to come to Long Island and raise sea kale. He had some doubts whether standard English methods would succeed in the more severe climate near New York, the plant being sensitive to freezing, but he believed it might be well worth trying in a small way to develop the right methods and could perhaps be grown commercially, at least, from Washington southwards. Some American gardeners have tested it and the product may be found in the big markets, where its production does not seem to have made any rapid progress.

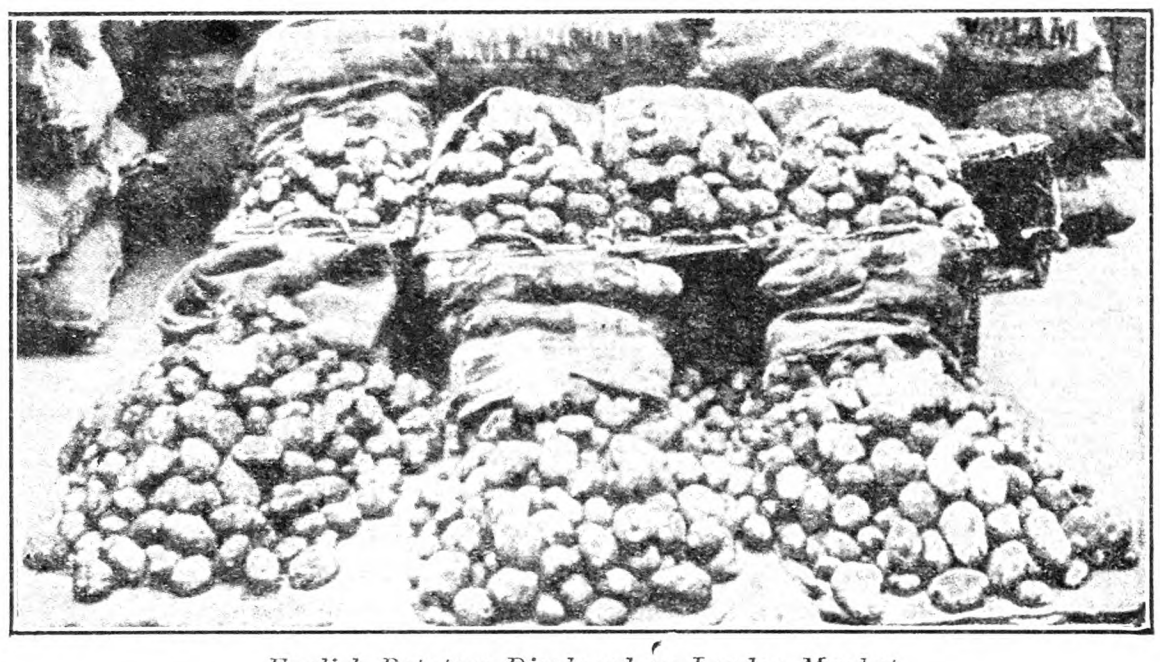
Potatoes are mostly free of rot, even in this moist soil, but there is complaint of rotting and scabbing in many parts of England. Mr. Robbins finds that the spray, if not washed off for three or four hours, will stick on fairly well through a rain storm, if applied well, especially to the underside of the leaves. Perhaps here is a hint for a rainy season at home. The rows are planted closely and are ridged to prevent disease and to aid in digging. Yields from 400 to 600 bushels per acre are the rule here. The potatoes are run over a grader which shakes off the dirt and lets the small potatoes through a screen while the others are sorted partly by hand. Most of them are No. 1, on this farm. The potatoes were selling at the time for about 80 cents a bushel ($1.75 per 112 lbs). English potatoes are tender and of good flavor, not always so dry and flaky as the best American product. The cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower and string beans, are as fine in quality as could be desired. Tomatoes, mostly hothouse, are small but good. Not much can be said for the melons, homegrown or imported, as seen in English markets or hotels. Pumpkins and marrows seem to do well, reaching large size and producing heavily.

One great advantage of gardeners within trucking distance of London is the abundance of city manure at $2 per ton delivered. Some of it is obtained free in return for cleaning stables regularly. They use plenty of it, perhaps 30 to 40 tons per acre, besides some byproducts from the meat packers, and spent hops from the breweries. Chemical fertilizers are often used in growing second crops. Hop waste is well liked as a manure substitute, being bulky and needing only potash to make it a fairly good manure. Great heaps of it are seen in the fields ready to be spread. Some homegrown refuse, like leaves of cabbage, sea kale and turnip tops, is plowed under as green manure. English gardeners will need to give more attention to such things if motors continue to replace horses. England has only one car to 20 or more in the United States but the number is gaining fast.

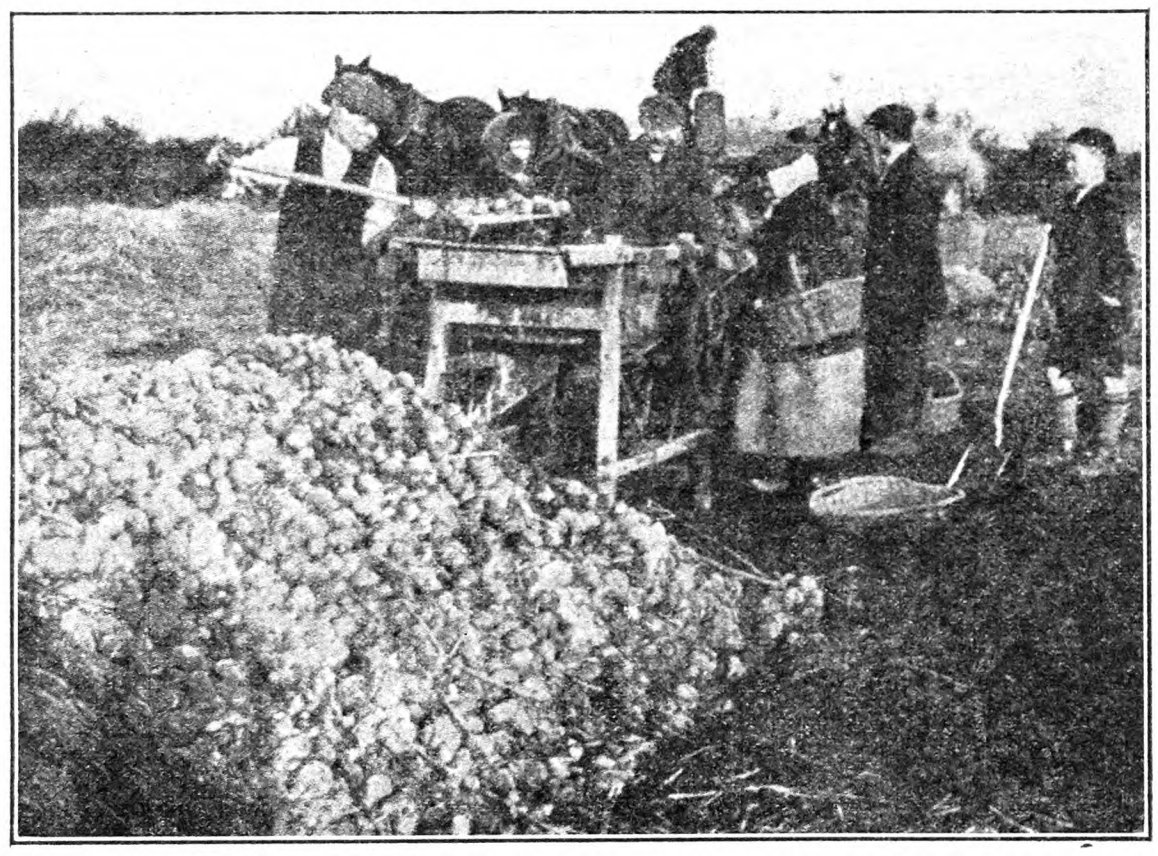
The gardeners here find the common market boxes a nuisance, as in America. A cheap gift package will be a welcome invention. On the whole the English vegetable farms seem to pay. Crops are heavy but prices are often lower than in the United States. Manure is cheaper, and labor may be had at $8 to $12 a week, the higher pay mostly for piece work.

The land problem is difficult. No gardener can be sure of his farm longer than a year or so ahead. Mr. Robbins has had to move his farming three or four times after having brought the soil to high condition. He may need to move again soon but this farmer and his two sons are born gardeners and do not mind a few little drawbacks in the business.

G. B. F.



English Potatoes Displayed on London Market



Grading Potatoes at Robbins Farm, Near London, England

Garden Notes from Long Island

This is the season when plans are laid for some of the farm activities which will soon be upon us. We have received quite an array of seed catalogues which we like to look over carefully to compare varieties and prices before an order is placed. While the old standard sorts are the most familiar to us and should have first place, yet often there are new sorts which, at least, are worthy of our consideration. A fair trial will convince us of their true worth and whether they are to be our future choice.

We have found in our gardens that it always pays to buy from a house having a reputation for reliable seeds, and then one may be reasonably sure of obtaining stock true to name and a fairly high percentage of germination. The latter fact is of vital importance; to get seed that tests well is half the battle in getting your garden started.

There is no set rule that applies strictly to the selection of varieties, some prefer one kind of bean and find it delicious while another person may not find that particular variety at all to his liking.

In string beans we like to make a rather wide selection, choosing a wax, a long-podded stringless and one or two of the quick-growing stringless. Of peas there is a great variety to choose from. The small, round seeds produce the earliest kinds, are dwarf, and grow not over a foot high. These will be the very first that come, and are ready the early part of June. They are easily grown and require no bushing or wire. Alaska is one of the earliest and is usually ahead of the others by several days or a week. Alaska has a short pod, and should be picked young, otherwise the peas will get hard and lose their palatability. Of the mid-season to late kinds are Nott's Excelsior, Dwarf Telephone, Champion and Dwarf Champion. All these will need wire, the Champions needing the most, as they often grow to a height of three to four feet, and on very fertile ground even higher. Chicken wire is best, placed before the seed is planted. Be liberal with stakes and supports, as the vines are quite heavy, especially when wet and laden with pods.

The proportion of loam and sand, and in some cases clay, plays a rather important part in the selection of a garden plot and its treatment. For the average soil, which is usually of a medium loam, the importance of humus, we find, is a very vital factor in retaining moisture and a soil utterly depleted of this life-sustaining element will not give the best results. Light soils, having a fairly large proportion of sand to loam, require rather more attention in the way of fertilization. There is, of course, a tendency of such soils to leach, resulting in a loss of plant food. Humus may be applied in the form of stable manure if available, or, if hard to obtain, fairly good results may be had from leaves or rakings. Oak leaves contain nitrogen and organic matter needed to build up such soils and aid in retaining moisture.

Manure or humus for the garden should be hauled and spread early, allowing the Spring rains to leach some of it into the soil. Manure is better used under the furrow plowed to a depth of six to eight inches. If a liberal coat is used vegetables will grow without any further application of plant food, but right here there is a risk of getting a rank growth of vine and leaf at the expense of perfect fruit or vegetable; too much nitrogen and not enough of the other elements to balance. Some of the elements of which manure is deficient should be applied at this point. Bacteria in the humus will, with proper heat and moisture, continue their activities of "nitrogen fixers," making available this important element.

There is a fairly large deficiency of phosphoric acid which should be supplied to balance the manure. For best results we find an application of a fertilizer analyzing 4-8-4 applied broadcast after the ground is plowed and then thoroughly raked or harrowed in will give excellent results. One factor and an important one is the almost immediate availability of these three elements of plant food, enabling the tender plants to get a supply of food at once, and should grow rapidly, weather conditions being favorable. Although vegetables are often cultivated under adverse conditions, the almost ideal conditions are a good friable loamy soil, humus under the furrow and a liberal application of chemical fertilizers. Then watch your garden grow.

W. B. TUTHILL.

Long Island.

Using Limestone in Kansas

As to cost of applying ground limestone per acre, it varies here in Bourbon County, Kansas. Some dairymen hire a crusher and grind their own rock at a cost of $2.50 per ton applied on the land. Others buy of the cement mill at a cost of $1.50 per ton, and then haul from one to 10 miles and mix it with manure in the spreader, applying the rock and manure at one operation.

Some dairymen feed their cows on the limestone flour, about one-half teacup per feed. They throw it on the silage as it is fed in the mangers. They call this "feeding minerals." The cows do not take this mixture readily, but finally eat it up clean.

Bourbon County has plenty of limestone rocks, so we utilize these in all ways possible. They are used to build houses, barns, fences, fertilizers, rock roads, cow feed, chicken feed, hog feed, ornamental work, disinfectants. Up to date I have observed no results from lime rock applied as a top dressing to increase yields of hay or grain. As a cow feed, it certainly increases her "mineral content" while she has it in her stomach. We have lots of it for sale. We would like to sell enough "rocks" to pay our tax for good roads. Plenty of farms of 160 acres have a good roads tax of $500 to $750.

March 15 leaves us with four inches of snow on the ground.

GEO. PURDY.

Tenant Farm Sales

Such farms often furnish a series of yearly auctions. The sale below noted was the first on the farm in 48 years under tenants.

On February 23 J. B. Smith held public sale on the tenant farm of Mrs. Gilbert. This farm has been occupied by tenants for the past 48 years, and this was the first public sale in that time. Mr. Smith is retiring after 13 years on the place. The sale was well attended. The team brought $270 and the harness on them sold for $37. One cow sold for $160, and one two-year-old heifer brought $75. At the sale of Mr. Kerstetter, Plum Creek, one cow sold for $200 and one for $190. Sales are not so numerous here this Spring.

Elysburg, Pa. W. H. O.

The Robin's First Song

Spring arrived yesterday evening, at Tree Tops Farm, with the robin's first song. High on the topmost branch of one of our largest maples he sat, warbling away in his inimitable style. Since January robins have been reported in this community, but that was the first real song of the season.

Yesterday morning the air was cool and sharp, with a strong south wind blowing. By evening it was mild and the feel of Spring was in the air. At midnight last night the thermometer stood at 56 degrees. This morning the air is literally filled with the songs of birds that seem to have arrived over night. How welcome it is after the rough, blustery March we have had this year. January treated us very kindly, but March has made up for anything he lacked in the way of snowstorms and cold wind. I suppose the bear, groundhog or woodchuck, according to the locality in which you live, is responsible for this. Our Winter really began a week after Candlemas. We are glad that it is over and that Spring has at last come.

The children have been to the swamps this morning and have returned with their baskets filled with pussy willows. They reported a catbird and thought they heard a wren. They are greatly excited over the baby chicks that have just burst the shell, the first hatch of the season. Two days ago the ground was covered with snow, and I was bemoaning the fact that I had set a hen so early. Today they seem quite in season.

I was awakened this morning by Billie's shrill, excited "cackling" from the children's room and upon investigation learned that the cause of the excitement and mirth had been two venturesome starlings that had alighted on the sill of the open window and were walking back and forth, peering in every now and then, talking over the possibilities of the room as a future home, or so it seemed to their lively imaginations. I have never before seen so many of these birds as I have in the past few days. They seem to be everywhere. Great flocks swarm around the school-house each day, eager for the scraps the children scatter for them.

Yesterday I saw two immense flocks alight in nearby fields. They completely covered the ground for a space as large as a city block. These birds may have been blackbirds, but I took them to be starlings. It seems too early for blackbirds. I was not near enough to be certain.

Was there ever tonic like unto this Spring of ours? One becomes intoxicated with the rush and bustle of Mother Nature and in spite of a tendency toward "Spring fever," with its lazy feeling, we begin to make plans for gardens, new fences, Spring cleaning, young things being born, early crops, sprouting bulbs and what not.

At this season we all become adventurers and discoverers anew each year. Who can tell what tomorrow may bring forth? Which bird will arrive next? Which tree put forth its buds today? What flower lies hidden beneath last year's dead leaves on the sunny, southern slope of yonder hill?

Whether you are six, sixteen or sixty, it is good just to be alive in the Spring!

New York. MAYME O. THOMSON.

A Vegetable Dinner

I was thinking while eating my dinner today of what we had, a purely vegetable dinner. Potatoes from Idaho, and they were extra good; Boston Marrow squash (home-grown), canned chard (home-grown), homemade bread, probably from flour grown in Northwestern Canada, sweet cider, home-canned for drink, and a Delicious apple to top off, grown I do not know where, but not to be compared with some Northern Spies of which a friend made us a present just before Christmas and of which we have eaten the last this week. These were the product of an orchard in Fairfield Co., Conn.

I was surprised to receive a letter this morning from a man in New York City inquiring about the burr oak of Central Wisconsin, of which I wrote you a short time ago, page 231. If we had had a few of those acorns boiled or roasted to top off our dinner it would have been a regular banquet.

Connecticut. ALBERT C. INNIS.

By this Discovery

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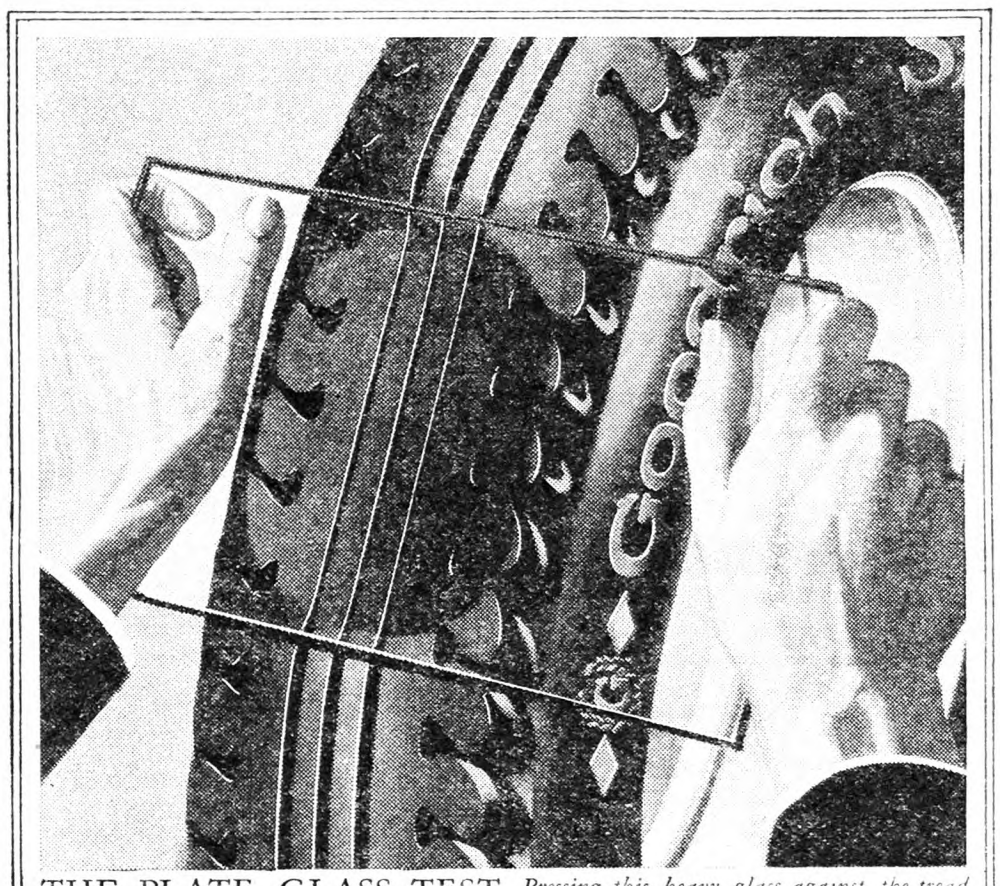

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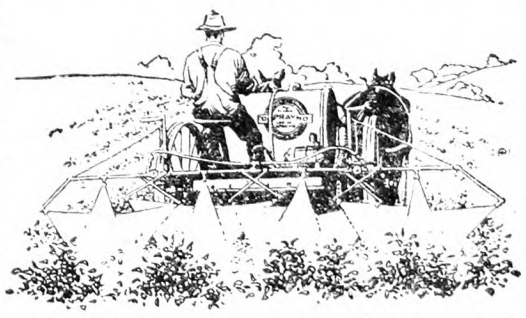

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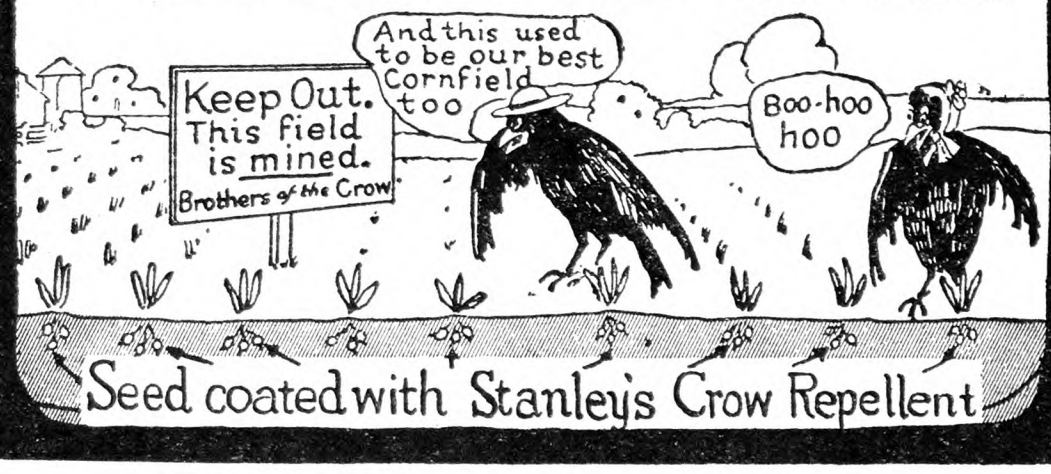

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Long Acres Farm Notes

Once upon a time a graduating class asked me to give them a motto. I gave them this:

"Just when you think you are it—you ain't."

They did not adopt it, but they might have done so as it is true enough. These thoughts came to mind because the saying applies so often to myself. Let me see now, I believe I am the person who was talking so glibly about those multiple signs of Spring. Well, ever since that time we have had a succession of snowstorms, with another grand blow-up last night and today. I was working around the barn this morning; just as I stooped under the eaves to pick up a board a bushel of snow landed right in the back of my neck and all thoughts of Spring went flooey.

The missus gets all het up over chickens about this time of year, and as none of our hens want to sit I ordered a batch of chicks and a small brooder. Now I am busily engaged remodeling an old shed into a brooder house. We are trying the White Wyandottes this time, as we do not like the smaller breeds. I bought some fancy fixings in self-feeders and fountains, and also some chick starter, which comes high, but is just as highly recommended by others. When I came home last evening Calvin was all excited waiting to tell me that the chicks had come. That was hard to understand, as they were not to come for two more days, but Calvin proved he was right by bringing my newest copy of THE R. N.-Y., and sure enough there they were right on the front page. I paid a fancy price last year for six-weeks-old chicks, thinking I would escape the infant mortality, but they died one after another until only one survived. This time we shall try the day-old chicks.

I do believe that sentiment has a good deal to do with our thinking old things were the best. I too grew a longing for Peach Blow potatoes, and inquired far and wide to locate a few. Finally an Indiana man brought me 25 small potatoes, and I planted them on the best spot in the garden. Those hills were hoed once a week all Summer, but the resulting potatoes were small, although there were a large number of them. We did not bother to cook them, and I did not save any for seed. I remember now that dad had just such luck with them. The spuds of my boyhood days are remembered with regret. There was the White Elephant, which had a habit of growing one or two enormous potatoes and a lot of little ones in each hill. Then came the Rural New-Yorker, a long potato with a beautiful pink blush. These were the only spuds really deserving the adjective "beautiful," but they too disappeared to be followed by the various Carmans, a round, rough-skinned, dark-looking potato of good quality, but not attractive appearance. Now the Michigan spuds are about all of the Petoskey Russet variety. These, as grown up north, are large, squarish potatoes of fair quality. I have noted a peculiar thing about them. When we buy seed from the North and plant it the resulting potatoes are much longer than the parents, while the second year they are all long and slender instead of round or square. Just why this is I do not know, but it is a fact as proved by my own and many others around here.

Southerners rail at us for liking the dry, mealy sweet potatoes the best, but we do regardless. I had the best of luck with raising sweet potatoes one year when I grew the Jersey variety, but the next year my plants were of the yellower, sweeter variety and I did not have such a nice return for my work. A real southerner almost faints at the idea of boiling a sweet potato, but we like them that way, and the real sweet kinds get mushy when boiled. Ever since our southern friends discovered the secret of kiln-drying sweet potatoes I have never been able to raise any plants from these kiln-dried spuds. Possibly I am to blame, but anyway that is my experience.

There, you see my thoughts turn to Spring even if the snow is blowing outside the window. I know now why my fancy roses have turned into single, pink ones when originally they were huge globes of dark red. I thought the nurseryman had skinned me, but THE R. N.-Y. set me right on that point. Those bushes are 7 ft. high now, and great big stalks, but they are from the wild roots upon which the fancy rose was grafted. My best roses were brought as tiny slips from my mother's front yard; the old-fashioned Hundred Leaf and a pinkish white rose; both flower in great profusion and stand the Winters without protection. Once at church I removed a faded moss rosebud from my coat and laid it on the seat beside me. A late comer entered our seat and sat down beside me—he rose again with a yell which startled the whole church. But I continue to admire the moss roses. L. B. R.

Michigan.

Shoemaker's Wax and Other Matters

In THE R. N.-Y. for this week I notice an inquiry about shoemaker's wax. My grandfather was a shoemaker of the old-fashioned kind. He worked at farming during the season, mending and making shoes during slack times or bad weather. When Winter approached he went about the country and made shoes for families. This was called "whipping the cat," and was an old custom, which he brought with him from New York when he came to Ohio.

A farmer would take a cowhide to a tanner and have it tanned, a process that took several months by the methods in use when I was a boy. Then my grandfather would take his kit of tools and go to the farmer's home and make boots and shoes for the whole family. Perhaps there would be a calfskin from which to make the girls' and mother's shoes, but often they were made of the same cowhide that was used in making the high-topped boots for the farmer and his boys. This footwear was all made with the soles fastened with wooden pegs, which were on sale in the large shoe shops, being sold by measure like oats.

The shoemaker's wax which my grandfather made was made by melting beeswax and adding a little pine tar to it. I don't remember the proportions of wax and tar, but I remember seeing my grandfather make the wax he used. From what I now know about beeswax from keeping bees and making grafting wax I do not think much tar would be needed to make the wax of the right consistency. Good shoemaker's wax when made into a ball and allowed to stand will slowly flatten out, but is not sticky when handled. I think it probable that there were different formulas for making shoemaker's wax, as in those days people were more ingenious in the preparation of materials with which to do their work than they are in these when we can get almost anything ready-made in a package.

Since writing the above I have come across Mr. Burwell's article on page 529 about potatoes. A few years ago, while we were trying to find what varieties of farm crops would do best on our new farms in Southern Idaho a good many Red Peachblow potatoes were grown. They yielded well. I got a carload from three acres one year, but they were not popular on our markets, which did not like red potatoes. Now these varieties, Netted Gem (these are called Idaho Russets in eastern markets), Cobblers and Rurals make up nearly the whole crop, with Gem making probably more than 90 per cent of Southern Idaho.

MILLER PURVIS.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

A Banner Grange County

Of the 55 Grange counties of New York State Jefferson holds the record in several particulars in the history of the order. When the State Grange was organized November 6, 1873, Jefferson had more subordinate Granges than any county in the State. For many years it had the largest membership of any county, now being only surpassed by Chautauqua. Of the first officers of the State Grange six of the 13 were from Jefferson. The first overseer of the State Grange was Hon. Jay Dimick of Jefferson and on the balloting for the mastership George D. Hinckley of Chautauqua and Mr. Dimick were tied for about 20 ballots, Mr. Hinckley finally being chosen.

Of the 25 oldest Granges of the State now active eight of them are in Jefferson County. Jefferson has 18 Granges that have passed their 50th birthday, the most of any county in the State. Jefferson has the largest Grange mutual fire insurance company in the United States, the Jefferson County Patrons Fire Relief Association, with over $24,000,000 in insurance on its books.

Jefferson has furnished two Masters of the State Grange, Willet H. Vary and George A. Fuller. Mr. Vary also served as overseer of the National Grange. The first County Council in the State, as the forerunner of the Pomona Grange was called, was organized in Jefferson County January 28, 1874. Its Pomona, the third Pomona in the State, was organized May 4, 1876. Jay Dimick, the first overseer of the State Grange, was also the first Master of the first County Council of the State, that of Jefferson County organized January 28, 1874. He was a charter member of Star Grange No. 9 of Jefferson, which was organized August 7, 1873, and which has two of its charter members still living, Amos M. Marsh who was 93 years of age March 19, and Elijah Cobb, who is nearing his 95th birthday, which occurs in July. Mr. Cobb is father of former State Senator George H. Cobb of Watertown.

Mr. Marsh resides in the historic Sacket mansion in Sackets Harbor, which he owns. The Sacket house was the first frame house built in Sackets Harbor and was erected in 1805 by Augustus Sacket for whom Sackets Harbor was named. During the battle of Sackets Harbor in May 1813, the Sacket house was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers. Mr. Marsh is also one of the two surviving charter members of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange. He was for many years County Deputy of Jefferson County. He has been a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry for nearly 55 years. There are three Grangers in Jefferson County that have been members of the order for nearly 55 years, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Marsh of Star, and Mrs. Eunice Bull Mather of Union Grange No. 5, which was organized July 3, 1873. There are but two Granges now active in New York State that have been organized longer than Union No. 5. They are Fredonia No. 1, of Chautauqua, and Brocton No. 2 of the same county. Fredonia was organized April 16, 1868, and was the first Grange regularly organized in the world.

Luke Fulton, "the father of the Grange in Jefferson County," was one of the organizers of the State Grange and served as its first chaplain. Later he served as State Grange treasurer and chairman of the executive committee. He was the organizer of Jefferson County's first 20 Granges. He was also the first Master of Union Grange No. 5, and the first Master of the Jefferson Pomona. Mr. Fulton was for 14 years president of the Jefferson County Patrons Fire Relief Association. He was the first County Deputy of Jefferson County, being appointed by State Master George D. Hinckley. Previously he served as special deputy, his territory covering several counties. His wife, Mrs. Lydia Fulton, served a term as State Flora and his daughter, Miss Ella Fulton, as State Ceres.

Putting the Best Foot Forward

One garden or house front is attractive at some special time, but not especially noticeable the rest of the time. Why? Simply because a continuance of bloom has not been planned. The hardy border is very popular now, but many complain it is flowerless in Fall. It is true that most shrubs, Iris, peonies and the like are the pride of the early part of the Summer, but if these are placed at intervals along the border, then the later blooming perennial Phlox is interspersed, there will be flowers until frost.

What flowers had you in bloom when Jack Frost came last year?

Heliopsis, a tall growing, orange daisy-like flower, and the very hardy fern-foliaged Chrysanthemum Bridal Robe are the last hardy plants to succumb to frost here, being even hardier than the popular hardy Aster. The Gaillardia and the newer Coreopsis splendens are both ever-bloomers, C. splendens having the foliage and maroon center like the annual varieties.

Some varieties of lilies, Tritomas, etc., it is safer for us Northerners to raise in tubs, and these can be sunk between the shrubs at the back of the border, the half shade being especially grateful to the lily. Lilium speciosum album blooms so late we grow these in tubs so we can start them by April 1 and get the blooms before frost.

Oleanders and Asclepias curassavica can be bedded out in Summer in the hardy border, the Asclepias being a continuous bloomer. French Hydrangeas are an all-Summer plant, too, but should be protected from the hottest sun.

Chrysanthemums do not usually develop all their buds before frost, for us, so these we raise in tubs sunk in an out-of-the-way place and kept growing well; then when the early frost has taken its toll of Salvias and the like, the Chrysanthemums are brought forward to take their place, or to decorate the porch after the Begonias and Coleus are in the house.

Another way of keeping the house entrance attractive is to keep large specimen plants in the background to be brought forward when in perfection. One place has two fine century plants at each side of the entrance. Sansevieria Zeylanica could be used at a shady entrance and Evonymus Japonica variegata at a sunny one if one didn't care for flowering ones, or considered it too much bother to change.

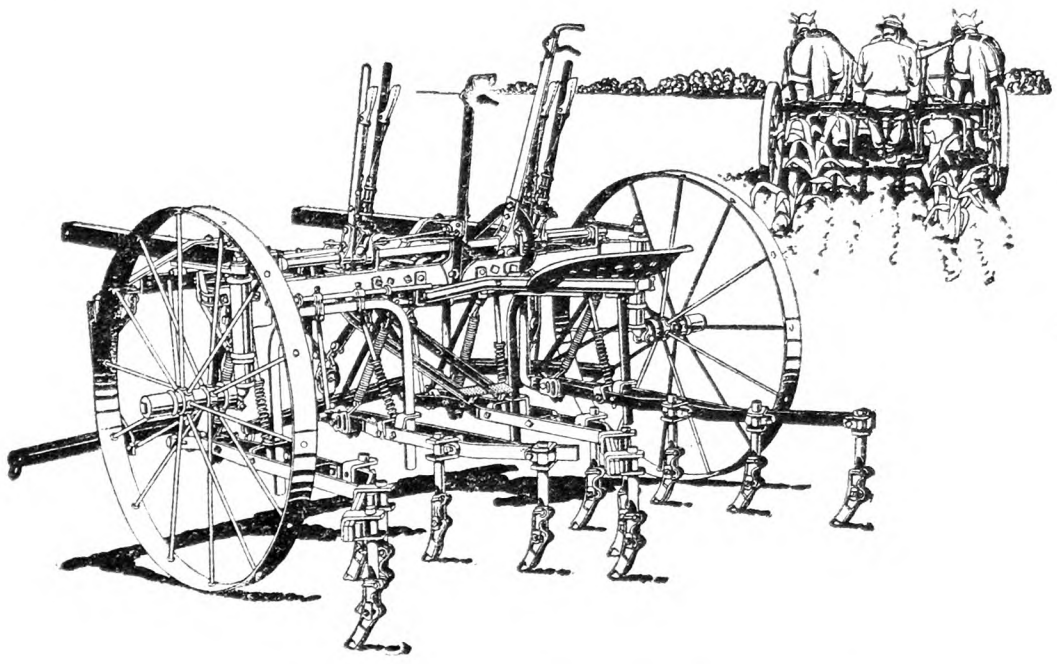
I am glad Fuchsias are coming to the front once more, for the partially shaded porch there never seemed to be anything to excel the Fuchsia, and in Winter just set the old plants down cellar, even if it is a dark one, and they come up smiling next Spring.

It always seemed a pity to "double" the Fuchsia; the single ones always grow so much better for me, are more graceful and freer flowering, but many of course admire the immense double blooms.

Still another class of plants that can be grown at one side and brought out on the porch when in full bloom are the Amaryllis family, with Montbretias and tuberoses for Fall blooms. These bulbous plants all have the advantage of drying off and going to sleep for the Winter, and as I grow older I appreciate them more and more.

If one has nothing else for porch flowers Salvias and Cupheas are attractive pot plants, and I am told Schizanthus, the "poor man's orchid," does better when partially protected from severe rain and wind. I used to raise them in open beds. This year they will be the "something different" for one porch box, but already five varieties of Petunia seeds are showing in the seed boxes, besides the double ones and some "Fluffy Ruffles" that were carried over. Petunias are the flower lover's "anchor to windward." "When all others fail, here am I, try me," is what they say to MOTHER BEE.

MRS. Brown (tearfully): "I'm so sorry, dear, I meant this to be a cottage pudding, but it wouldn't rise." Young Hubby: "That's all right, sweetest. Let's just call it a flat pudding." —Progressive Grocer.



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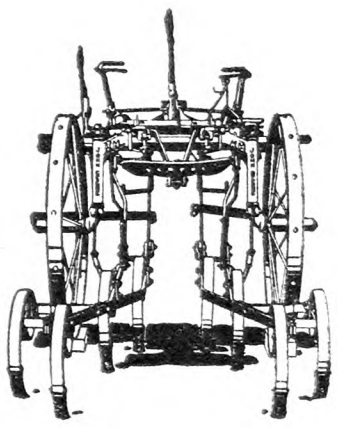

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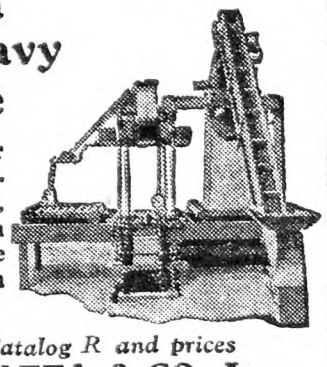

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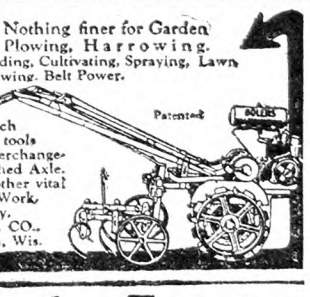

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Market News & Prices

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 32c; duck eggs, doz., (minimum weight all eggs, per doz., 24 oz.); pullet eggs, doz., 31c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skimmed milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, head, 6c; carrots, bunch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bunch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.40; pk, 35c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt, 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; Hubbard squash, lb.,3c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, per 100, 75c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 35c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 29 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; geese, live, lb., 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60; eggs, crate, $9 to $9.60; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 40c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; beans, lb., 6 to 9c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, bu., 65 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 20 to 25c; lettuce, head, 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, bu., $2 to $2.50; doz. bchs., 60 to 75c; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; rhubarb, doz., bchs., $2; potatoes, large bu., $1.65 to $1.70; small bu., 60c; med. bu., $1.15; radishes, doz., bchs., 75c; turnips, bu., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.50 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30c; mutton, lb., 15 to 27.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz., hds., 35 to 50c; 100 hds., $2.50 to $3.50; red, crate, 50 to 75c; carrots, bskt., 40 to 50c; bu., 75 to 90c; celery, doz., bchs., 75c to $1.25; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, bchs., doz., $3. to $3.50; endive, doz., bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz., hds., 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $2 to $2.50; parsnips, bskt., 75c; bu., $1.50; parsley, doz., bchs., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.50 to $1.60; radishes, doz., bchs., 30 to 35c; rhubarb, h. h., doz., bchs., $1.25 to $1.40; turnips, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 75c to $1; vegetable oysters, doz., bchs., 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, bu., $1.50 to $2; Russets, bu., $1 to $1.50; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; light, lb., 30 to 31c; roosters, (old), lb., 28 to 30c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, in cases, doz., 28 to 30c; small lots, doz., 30 to 35c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24 sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2. to $2.25; per lb., 27 to 30c.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The movement of fruits and vegetables continued about steady, although a number of lines showed a dull or weak tone. The market for strawberries varied considerably with the receipts and frequently indicated an unsteady condition. Louisiana Klondikes in 24-pint crates generally sold at $4.25 to $4.50, and on one or two recent strong markets rose as high as $5.30 on auction sales. Florida berries moved for the most part at 35 to 45c per quart, but dropped down to 20 to 30c for good stock on week days. Apples maintained a steady tone although sales were slow. Virginia 2½-in. Winesaps sold up to $10 per barrel, and New York Baldwins in bushels brought $2.75 to $3 on 2¼-in. and 2½-in. stock. Nearby apples from cold storage met a satisfactory demand, with No. 1 Romes and Staymans bringing $2.75 to $3 per bushel, Delicious $3 to $3.25, Winesaps $2.50 to $2.75, Paragons $2.75 to $3.25, and fancy marks of all varieties 25c higher. The market for old cabbage was very dull, with very little demand and few sales at 40 to 75c per cwt. for sacked New York Danish stock; the season for old stock is about ended. New cabbage was steady to firm under moderate supplies; South Carolina is just getting under way, which is considerably later than last year, and stock from that section sold at $2.25 to $2.35 on half-barrel hampers. Florida half-barrel hampers of Wakefield brought $1.50 to $2.50 and the Texas round type in 100-pound crates was quoted at $4 to $4.50, with some higher. Onions were generally dull, New York and Ohio Yellows No. 1's selling at $3.50 to $4 per 100-pound sack, and Westerns a quarter higher. Bermuda type stock from Chile brought $2.25 per crate. Lettuce opened firm but weakened later under liberal supplies. Florida is winding up the season, and stock is generally running fair to ordinary; half-barrel hampers of Big Boston were down to $1.25 to $1.75 and Romaine brought $1.25 to $1.50. Lettuce shipments from the West are running about as heavy as last season, but California stock has generally been poor lately, crates of four to five dozen being quoted at $3.50 for the best, with inferior quality down to $2; Arizona stock ranged from $3.50 to $3.75 as a rule, and fancy marks ran as high as $4.75 on crates of four to five dozen. Florida has been shipping about 500 cars of celery a week during the last couple weeks, and 10-inch crates of four to eight dozen sold at $2.50 to $3.25; the California season is about ended, and very little stock is arriving on the market. Shipments of California asparagus are running considerably heavier than this time last year, but the South is somewhat backward. South Carolina and Georgia are now under way, with grass from the former State selling at $4 to $6.50 for large and $3 to $5 for medium in Philadelphia; large sizes from California brought $3.50 to $4.50, some higher, and mediums $3 to $4. Street sales of sweet potatoes are supplying the market; New Jersey Yellows No. 1's brought $1 to $1.25 in ⅝ baskets, with fancy marks selling at $1.35 to $1.40. Delaware and Maryland bushel hampers, Yellows No. 1, were quoted at $1.50 to $2, and Virginia bushels at $1 to $1.25. The spinach market weakened recently following heavier receipts, declining to 75c to $1 per bushel on Virginia and Texas stock. Bushel parsley from Texas moved at 75c to $1. Best Norfolk kale was quoted at 75c on bushel lots. Nearby dandelion greens sold at 90c to $1.25 per ⅝ basket, and bunched broccoli from Delaware and Virginia ranged from 75c to $1.50 per crate. The potato market was somewhat unsettled and tended to be weaker at times; Pennsylvania round whites were $2.75 to $3.15 per 120-pound sacks and Maine Green Mountains in similar sacks sold at $2.85 to $3 in carlots. One hundred-pound sacks of redskins from New Jersey worked out at $1.75 to $1.90.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts ran heavy with 104,187 cases arriving during the two weeks preceeding Easter, 49,557 cases of which came in during the second week. The market was generally steady, and fresh extra firsts were quoted at 30c, fresh firsts in new cases 28½c, in second-hand cases 28c, and fresh seconds 26½c. Very fancy selected fresh eggs for carton trade sold at 35 to 38c, and carefully selected case eggs ranged from 32 to 34c. Egg storing has increased recently in Philadelphia, 28,186 cases being reported in storage on the 9th, but this amount is much behind last year when 97,854 cases were being held on the same date. Storage packed extra firsts were quoted at 31c and storage packed firsts at 30¼c.

A fairly active demand was apparent for live poultry and the market was firm. Leghorn fowl were 25 to 26c per pound. In broilers, Plymouth Rocks topped the market at 50c, Rhode Island 1½ to 2-pound sizes brought 43 to 45c, and Leghorns ranged from 36 to 42c. Heavy capons sold at 45c with smaller sizes at 40 to 42c. The dressed poultry market remained rather inactive. Fresh-killed 4 to 5-pound fowl were 27 to 28c for barrel pack, 3 to 3½ pounds 24 to 26c, and small stock 2 pounds or under, 22 to 24c. Fresh killed box packed sold 5 to 7c higher than barrel lots of more desirable sizes.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market remained unchanged, with No. 2 Timothy at $16.50 to $17. There was very little No. 1 available, and few sales were reported. No. 3 ranged from $14.50 to $15.50. Best clover mixed hay ruled steady at $16 to $16.50. Straight rye straw was quoted at $20 to $21, and wheat straw at $14 to $14.50. B. W. T.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

A marked decline in butter prices has taken place in the past week. Eggs are steady. Potatoes are firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, lower; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; dairy, 44 to 47c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs steady; Grade A., 30 to 32c; grade B., 29 to 30c; grade C., 28 to 29c; unclassified, 26 to 29.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 23 to 30c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 35 to 38c; capons, 45 to 48c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 24 to 28c; Turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry; easy, fowls, 23 to 30c; Springers, 25 to 28c; old roosters, 17 to 18c; capons, 40 to 43c; ducks, 26 to 35c; turkeys, 35 to 48c; broilers, 40 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples steady; Hubbardson, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; Wealthy, $2 to $2.75; King, Baldwin, $2.25 to $2.75; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $3; Jonathan, $2.'0 to $3; HcIntosh, $3 to $3.75; Rome Beauty, western box, $3.25 to $3.75; Winesap, $3 to $3.75; Delicious, $4.25 to $5. Potatoes, slow; home-grown bu., 80c to $1.65; 150-lb. bag, $3.75 to $4.25; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $15; sweets, Tenn., hamper, $1.50 to $1.85.

Fruits and Berries.—Honeydews, South Am., crate, $2.50 to $2.75; oranges, Cal., box, $4.25 to $6.50; Fla., $6 to $8; strawberries, Fla., qt., 30 to 50c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, $9 to $9.25; marrow, $9.50 to $10; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, slow; home-grown, bu., $2.25 to $3 100-lb. sack, $4 to $4.25; Spanish, crate, $2.50 to $2.75.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $3 to $5; beans, Fla., crate, $4 to $6; beets, bu., 75c to $1.50; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 30c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 90c; carrots, bu., 75 to $1.25; cauliflower, cal., crate, 2.25 to $2.65; celery, doz., 60 to 75c; cucumbers, box, $3.50 to $5; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3 to $3.75; endive, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4.25; horseradish, bbl., $$22 to $25; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 60 to 70c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.85; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 50 to 65c; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Cal., crate, $4.25 to $4.75; peppers, Mex., crate, $4 to $6.75; radishes, doz, bchs., 25 to 35c; spinach, Tex., bu., $1 to $1.15; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.75 to $3.75; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.25; watercress, doz., 30 to 40c.

Sweets.—Honey, white comb., lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.75 to $2; sugar, 18 to 28c.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat or wheat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $38; standard middlings, $37.'0; red-dog, $41.50; cotton, seed meal, 36 per cent. protein, $53.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $56.50; hominy, $41.50; gluten, $44.90; oatfeed, $21.

C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

April 12, 1928.

MILK

April: League pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In Class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45½@	$0.46½
Extra, 92 score	.45 @	.45¼
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.44¼@	.44¾
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.43 @	.44
Lower grades	.42 @	.42½
Storage, firsts	.44½@	.45
Seconds	.43 @	.44
Ladles	.35½@	.40
Packing stock	.32 @	.34
Centralized	.43 @	.44½
Renovated	.35½@	.40
Sweet, fancy	.47 @	.47½
Extra		.46½
Firsts	.44½@	.46
Seconds	.43 @	.44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29½@	$0.30
Flats, fresh	.22½@	.23
Wisconsin, held	.29 @	.29½
Daisies fresh	.23½@	.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.34 @	$0.35
Average extras	.32 @	.33
Extra firsts	.31 @	.31½
Firsts	.30 @	.30½
Pacific Coast whites	.32 @	.38
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.33 @	.34
Gathered, best	.30 @	.31
Common to good	.27 @	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.25@	$0.28
Chickens	.30@	.55
Roosters		.14
Ducks	.18@	.24
Geese		.12
Tame rabbits	.18@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.43
Fair to good	.22@	.30
Broilers	.35@	.53
Roosters	.20@	.24
Fowls	.24@	.29
Capons, 9 lbs.	.45@	.52
Mixed weights	.38@	.44
Ducks	.20@	.22
Geese	.20@	.25
Turkeys, young	.43@	.45
Old	.32@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.60@	.70
Dark, doz.	3.00@	3.50
Culls	2.00@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@	13.40
Bulls	7.75@	9.00
Cows	4.25@	6.50
Calves best	14.00@	15.00
Sheep	6.00@	8.00
Lambs	13.25@	14.75
Hogs 140 to 150 lbs.	8.00@	9.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves choice	$0.19@	$0.20
Good to prime	.15@	.18
Culls	.10@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00@	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@	22.50
Bulls	12.50@	13.00
Cows	15.00@	18.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.25@	$4.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.25@	4.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.25@	4.85
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00@	12.00
Idaho, bu.	2.85@	3.00
Cuban, bu.	3.25@	4.00
Fla., bbl.	5.00@	11.50
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75@	3.00

VEGETABLES

Anise, bu.	$2.75@	$6.00
Asparagus, doz.	1.25@	5.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Cabbage, New bu.	1.50@	3.00
Carrots, bu.	.75@	1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00@	3.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@	1.50
Celery, knobs, bu.	.250@	3.50
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00@	7.00
Dandelions, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Eggplants, bu.	1.00@	3.50
Lima beans, bu.	4.00@	7.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	3.00
Onions, wn., yellow, 100 lbs.	3.50@	4.40
Texas, New, bu.	2.75@	4.00
Parsley, bu.	.75@	1.00
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00@	3.00
Peas, bu.	1.50@	5.75
Radishes, bu.	1.00@	2.75
Spinach, bu.	.50@	1.25
String beans, bu.	1.50@	6.00
Tomatoes 6 bskt crate	1.50@	7.00
Turnips, Rutabage, bbl.	1.85@	2.00
White, bu.	.75@	.85
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00@	$10.25
Pea		10.25
Red kidney	9.25@	9.50
White kidney	10.25@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00@	$4.25
Bbl.	4.00@	12.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.10@	.35
Oranges, Fla., box	3.70@	7.90
Cal.	3.60@	7.45

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$22.00@	23.00
No. 2	18.00@	21.00
No. 3	14.00@	17.00
Clover mixed	17.00@	21.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.88⅝
No. 1 dark Spring	1.59⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.19⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.70¾
Rye	1.35
Barley	1.01

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18	
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15	
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10	
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12	
Certified, qt.	.28	
Certified, pt.	.17	
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55@	.56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@	.60
Gathered	.40@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@	.48
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@	.05
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@	.30
Apples, table, doz.	.30@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10@	.12
Celery, root	.10@	.15
Cauliflower, head	.20@	.35
String beans, lb.	.20@	.40
Lima beans, lb.	.30@	.40
Peas, lb.	.25@	.40
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Onins, lb.	.04@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04

"So ROBERT married a social nobody, and just think, his ancestors came across in the Mayflower." "That's all right; her folks came across with $150,000."—Boston Transcript.

Fair Hope Farm Notes

It is difficult for the present generation of young people to realize what the pioneers, who cleared away the forest and builded homes and farms here less than a century ago, had to get along with in the way of conveniences. Even we who can remember something of those days have forgotten much of the grim reality.

Last night, soon after we had turned on the lights and the chores at the barn were done for the night, the lights suddenly went off. We sat in darkness for a short time waiting for them to come on again but as the minutes passed and they failed to again brighten our surroundings we dug out an oil lamp from among other discarded things, wiped away the dust, filled and lit it. There happened to be a small supply of kerosene oil in the house. We could not quite believe that it was giving off near the light that it used to when it was a part of its nightly duties.

As this was the night when our local Grange had been invited to visit a neighboring Grange eight miles away and three of the sons had made up a party with others, taken a pair of horses hitched to a long sled with high box and plenty of straw so that all could be comfortable for the trip, our home circle was reduced to five members. As the lamp gave off so little light, we felt it was not enough to read by and the rooms were so dark we built a fire in the fireplace and sat around telling stories, and the daughter who is home from normal school for the Easter vacation, recited poetry.

The youngest member of the circle could not remember the days of oil lamps and the other young folks did not remember just how we got along with them. I told them of the days only 50 years in the past when I helped my mother run the tallow candles which we children used to light us to bed, and of an earlier day which I could remember faintly, when they used these candles within a lantern made of tin and perforated full of holes which furnished a few rays of light by which to do the barn chores. The head of the house recalled the days of her childhood in Canada when spending the evening with a family who had recently arrived from Denmark. They were poor and had to make the pennies, even, give an account of themselves. They were using for a light, an ink bottle which had been filled with oil, a cork stopper inserted through which a hole had been made and a twine string drawn for a wick. A piece of tin had been cut to cover the cork stopper. This would burn for an evening and give more light than a candle.

There have been nights in the past when I have been far in the night getting home from town with the team and a load in Winter, that it required judgment and courage not to get panicky and lose the way. Storms would come on suddenly and without any light it was often difficult to keep the road. Some horses are much better about keeping the road and finding their way home than others. In this respect they are like humans. While one man is lost as soon as he attempts to travel in deep woods, another will travel for miles and come out at the point where he plans to.

When the boys started for their night trip last night they had rigged a light for the sled by taking the headlight from a motorcycle and connecting it to the batteries from the automobile. When they left the thermometer stood at 50 degrees and there was a strong wind and fog drifting over the snow-covered fields. This combination will cut away snow faster than bright sunshine and warm weather. When they returned in the early hours of morning the mercury had dropped 35 degrees and a squall of snow filled the air while the wind had reached a gale. But they were able to see the road for many rods ahead of the horses. Their head-light shone out through the storm like a beacon at sea. I was reminded of the line from a familiar quotation, "How far that little candle throws his beams," and when I turned on the dooryard light for them to put up the team by, the lights had been restored while I slept. I could not but compare the rays of a 200-watt electric lamp to that of the little candle, to recall the nights I had unharnessed in darkness, and I was made to realize what a wonderful day we are living in.

We harness the rivers and great waterfalls and make them our servants to do our bidding. At the touch of a finger darkness is turned to light. At our wish the pump at the well several rods away starts up and the water flows from the tap at the sink into our glass. We step into a fine car that is superior to the carriage of the wealthy of a generation ago. There are no horses and no visible means by which one who lived 50 years ago could expect to start it. A touch of foot and hand and we have a thing of life and power under our control. At a silent command it backs from its stall and rushes out into the night at a speed that would have frightened our forebears, and the roadway is lighted far ahead of us while inside we rest in comfort shielded from wind and rain.

We sit in comfort by our firesides while that mysterious something in the air about us brings the voices of our brother man or the music of song or instrument to us from across miles of space, land or sea. We "mount up on the wings of the wind," and defy the laws of gravity and the elements about us and "the fowls of the air" are forced to recognize man in their own element as a superior.

What are we to do next? What is this generation to witness before they pass off the stage of action and give place to others that will not know the way the fathers lived except from books? Do we count our blessings one by one and remember that they are all from the hand of God?

It will not be long now until the snow is gone and the plants we watched and tended with such care last Summer and which we put to bed for their long nap, safely tucked away under the snow and ice of Winter, will awaken to life again at the call of Spring. With what pleasure we shall watch them spring forth from their frost-bound prison, send forth their tender shoots, bud and flower. The trees that have stood so long with branches bare and apparently dead will again don their dress of green and friendly branches will wave to us and seem to say, "We were not dead, but only sleeping." "If ye will but believe and have faith ye shall yet behold the glories of God."

In the conquest of time and space mankind has wrought wonderful things, accomplished the seeming impossible. Working in harmony with God's laws he has brought blessings innumerable to the children of men. When shall we make that greater conquest of self, so that mankind may dwell together in unity and love? Then we will need no more law, when we learn to keep the commandment of the Master of men "that ye love one another even as I have loved you."

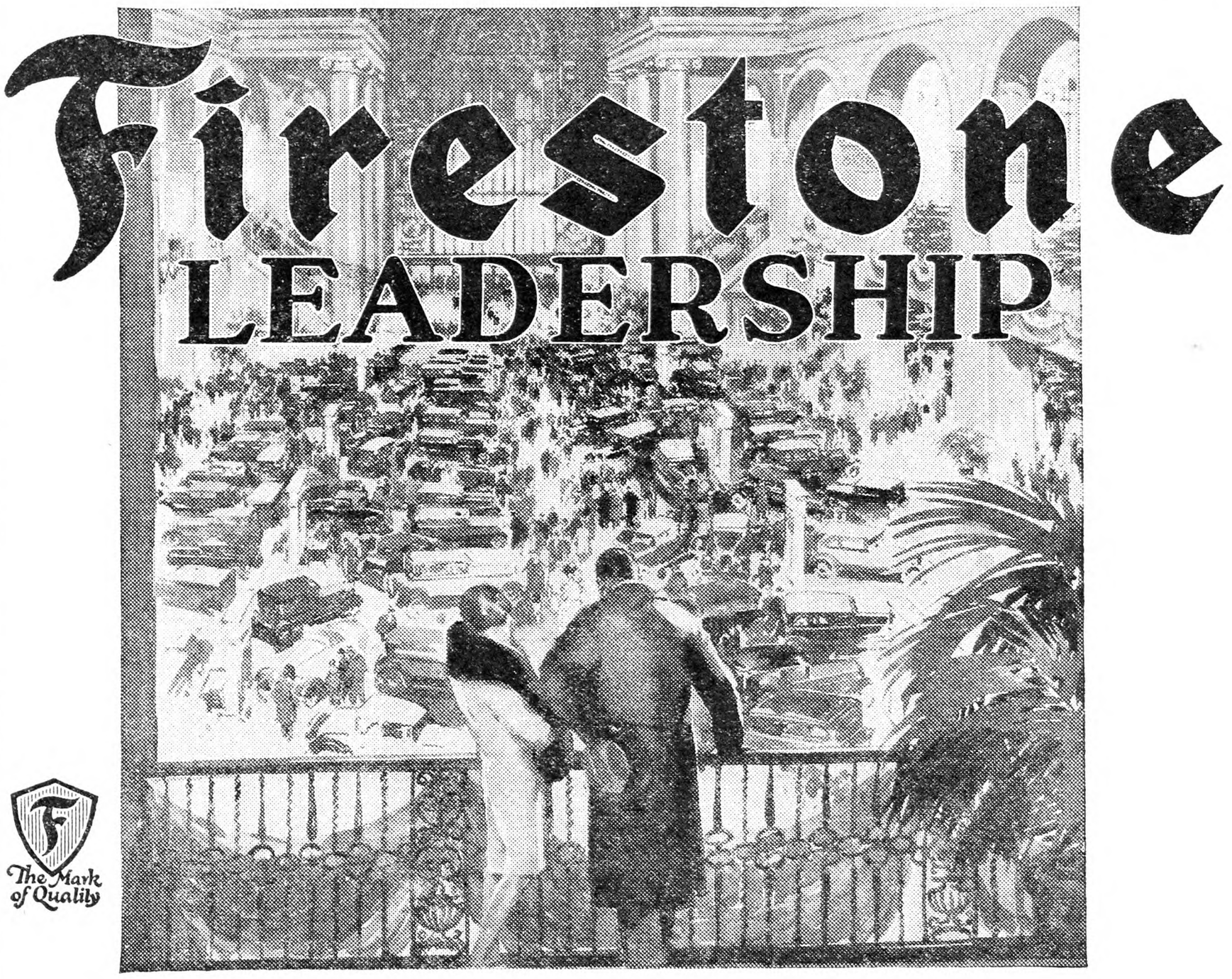
Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Crickets in the House

What can I do to get rid of the crickets in my house? I have them every Summer, and they eat the clothing, carpet, etc. I would like to know of something to destroy them.

Eastport, N. Y. MRS. O. B.

Crickets are not usually troublesome in the house, and old superstition regards them as a sign of good luck, this being depicted delightfully by Dickens in "The Cricket on the Hearth." However, they are sometimes very annoying, and Dr. Lintner records one case where a suit of clothes just received from the tailor was ruined in a single night by common black field crickets which entered an open window in great numbers. Usually screens at doors and windows will keep them out. When they appear in the house they may be destroyed with a poisoned bait of ground-up raw potatoes or carrots to which a liberal amount of arsenic has been added. They may also be trapped in low bowls containing water, preferably slightly sweetened with syrup, a stick being placed to give access to the edge of the bowl. A good many will fall in and be drowned.



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AIRWAY —a good tire at a very low price; designed for the light car.

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER . Harvey S. Firestone

Strawberries in Delaware

The strawberry is one of the important money crops of this State. Not only does it add considerable to the wealth of the grower, but it is about the first crop to be marketed each year, as the berries are on the market before many of the other crops are much more than out of the ground. Several varieties of strawberries are grown, principally Superior and Kellogg for early, and Gandy and Lupton for late crop.

As early in the Spring as the ground can be worked preparation is begun for the new planting. Upon the selection of that ground will likely depend your success or failure from a profit-making viewpoint. The strawberry rather enjoys a sour soil with plenty of moisture, especially the late crops. New ground upon which one or two cultivated crops, such as potatoes, have been grown is the ideal spot. The soil is plowed and pulverized as for any other crop, rows four feet apart are run out and the fertilizer sown in them. Bonemeal is the best ever. The rows are then closed by throwing in a furrow from each side and the top flattened down, making them about one foot wide on top. You are now ready for planting, and this should be done during the month of April, the earlier the better. Be sure to use only one-year plants. Trim off all dead leaves, and all green ones except two or three. Trim tips of roots and above all do not let plants become dry. Set well in the ground about 12 to 14 in. apart in the row, being careful not to cover up the crown. In about 10 days, or as soon as the plants become well set in the ground, cultivation begins and continues until frost, first with the hoe and later with horse-drawn cultivator. The plants must be kept free from weeds, all blossom buds pinched off and the runners carefully laid lengthwise against the row in order to form a compact bed.

After the first hard freeze the rows should be mulched with some light, well-rotted manure or chaff, sufficient to prevent heaving but not heavy enough to smother the plants. This may be raked off between the rows in the Spring and will serve to hold moisture and also prevent sand from getting on the fruit if a hard rain should come just as they are ripening, as often happens. If the plants have not been mulched with manure it is well to apply a top-dressing of commercial fertilizer to stimulate the growth of foliage. A later application of nitrate of soda is sometimes used.

While new plantings are made each Spring, the old vines are carried over for the second year, although from the writer's experience if the amount of labor required to rehabilitate an old bed was expended on planting a new one better results would be obtained, as the second year berries are never equal to the first, either in quality or appearance.

Everything has been lovely so far, nothing to do but work. Now our real troubles begin, for the strawberry in this section has three deadly enemies. First comes the strawberry beetle or clipper, a small black bug the size of a grain of wheat with two long feelers or pinchers protruding in front. This pest begins operations about a week before the buds are ready to open. They deposit their eggs in the unopened bud, then pinch the tender stem almost off about one-half inch below the bud, causing it to die and drop off among the litter where the embryo beetle can hatch and thrive in comfort and be all set for next year's crop. So far as the writer knows there is no way to kill this beetle, but we can and do control it by dusting the plants with one or two applications of 85 per cent powdered sulphur and 15 per cent arsenate of lead, first just as the buds begin to show and again in about 10 days. After the buds once open the beetle is out of luck. Not so Jack Frost, however; that is just where he gets in his best licks. It is rather disheartening to go out some morning and see thousands of black eyes where golden centers were the night before. A black spot in the center of a strawberry blossom means that it is through for the season.

Having weathered the beetle and frost we can now wait for the berries to ripen, and when this begins the robins gather from miles around, parade up and down the rows searching for the largest, finest berries, taking a bite from each, then passing on as though they were trying to see which one could destroy the most. Now that we have reached this stage it will be assumed that crates are provided, and pickers engaged if you are so unfortunate as to need outside help, and you will need it and plenty of it, too, if you are growing from three to 10 acres of berries, as many farmers do here. The pickers are almost in a class with the other three pests just mentioned. They are for the most part school children, and notwithstanding the fact that they receive 3c for each quart of berries they pick they will gather in anything to fill the cup, including half-ripe and over-ripe. Indeed many of the older pickers are just as careless, or shall we say unscrupulous? The berries are delivered to the packing shed by the pickers and they receive a ticket each time, showing the number of quarts brought in. The berries are inspected as best they can be, the bad ones thrown out, then packed in 32-quart crates and hauled to the nearest curb market, where they are sold to the highest bidder.

In closing permit me to offer a bit of advice to anyone contemplating the growing of strawberries by the Delaware system: "Make haste slowly." While our methods are excellent here, they might not work so well under different soil and climatic conditions, and with a different variety of berry. This advice, however, might well apply to most all other products.

Delaware. FRANK C. BAUGHMAN.

An Herb Garden As a Source of Income

Whenever I hear herbs mentioned I always think of grandmother's attic where we children used to play "grown up" on rainy days, always delving deep into the mysterious trunks and hauling forth equally mysterious garments. At first we didn't know what they were, and I can recollect, as if it were yesterday, the roars of laughter that greeted us when we descended to the kitchen with a bustle arranged as best we could for headgear. But although we all enjoyed snuffing the pungent odors of the herbs while at play under the low-hanging roof, we did not like to drink the "witches' brew" that was forced upon us if we showed "symptoms." For how they did taste! And as if internal applications were not enough I was subjected to the mortification of wearing a "tansy bag" suspended from my neck by a string. Most of the time, however, the tansy bag reposed snugly at the bottom of the deep side pocket that all well-made skirts contained in those days. During school hours, lest the odor should betray its presence to my adored much "pompadoured" teacher, I hid the offending bag beneath a stone. And my memory must have been excellent, for I never forgot to reclaim it after school; punishments for disobedience were severe in those days and doubtless aided me to remember.

And now home-cured herbs are coming back! At present there is a comparatively uncrowded market for them, as the business is not, as yet, overdone. Roadside stands will market certain varieties at a good profit, while tea-rooms, hotels, and wholesale herb houses will use up the surplus. The seed of anise, caraway and coriander are used principally in candies, and can be sold at candy factories. Spearmint is excellent for flavoring drinks, vegetables, and meats, and usually sells at the stands. Savory, sweet basil, sweet fennel, sweet majoram and thyme are best sold at hotels or tea-rooms.

Sage, dill, and horseradish never go a-begging if they are fresh and attractively put up. Lavender should be put in tiny, dainty-colored cheesecloth bags, and kept in a glass jar; a large candy jar will do. In fact, all the herbs should be prepared for sale in very small quantities and if they are kept in the glass containers their gay wrappings attract attention.

Tarragon vinegar put up in small bottles is liked by some for salad. This is made by soaking the leaves of the tarragon plant in the vinegar until flavored, and then straining.

Large quantities of catnip can be disposed of if it is put up in tiny parcels (catnip balls) for cats.

Dandelion root, mullein leaves, pennyroyal herb, angelica root and seed, boneset herb, and many others can be sold to dealers in crude bontanical drugs which are the initial source of supply for many medicines. And although the price is not high, I don't know but the profit is about as much as in anything else, for practically the only expense is time. However, when doing this work it is better to get price lists, shipping costs, method of preparation required, and inquire into the reliability of the firm before shipment is made.

An herb garden requires very little care after it is once started, as most of them are perennials and some varieties grow wild and spread rapidly. Practically all grow from seed, but a crop of certain varieties can be grown more quickly if roots are set out. Nurseries furnish roots for the English thyme, lavender, mint, rosemary, tarragon and horseradish. FLORENCE HADLEY.

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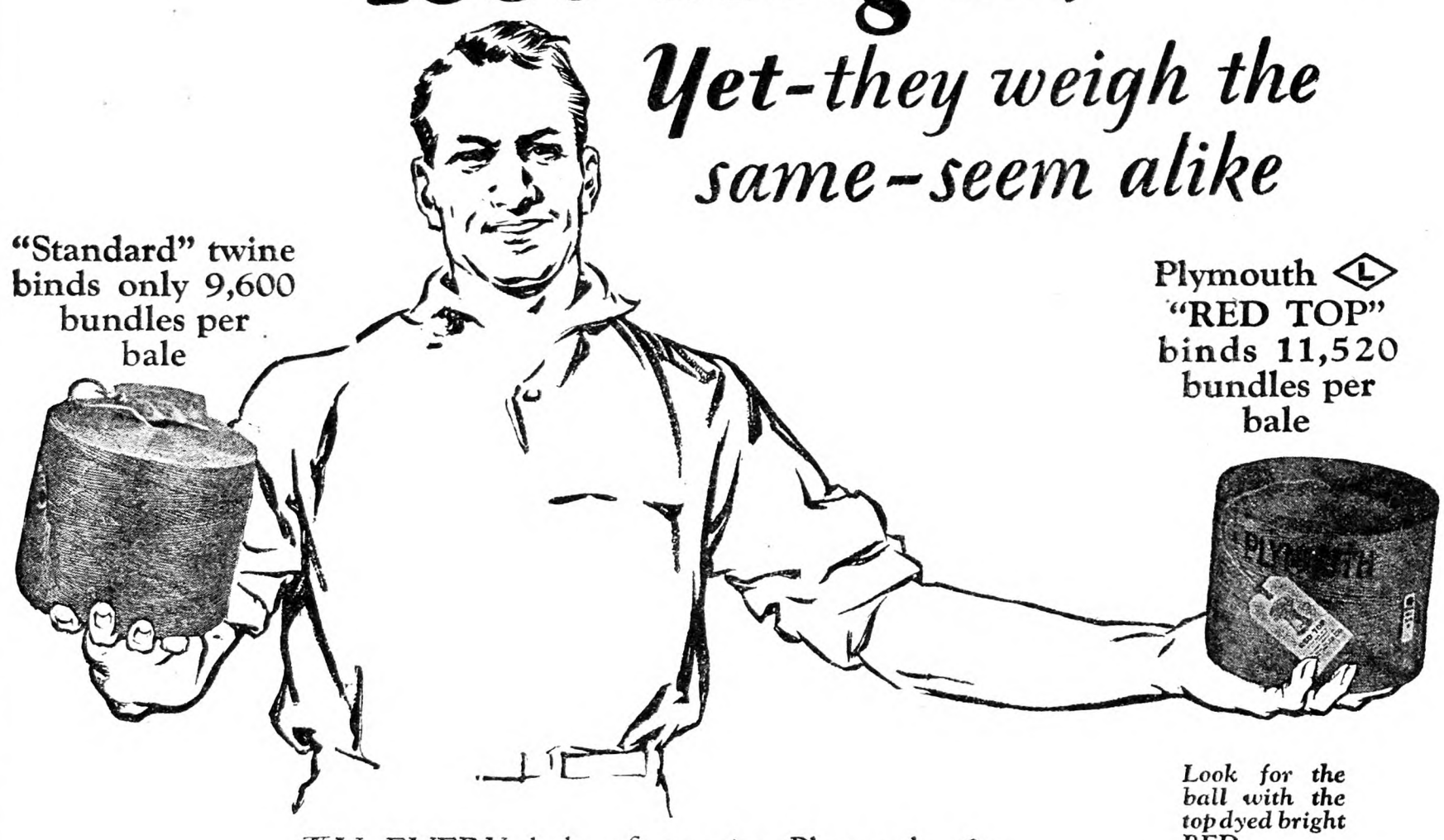

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"Red Top" is the only twine *guaranteed* 28,800 feet per bale. And the finer grade of fibre used in its production makes "Red Top" both stronger and evener than Standard.

"Red Top" is, in fact, the best example of the Plymouth six points.

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3. **Evenness**—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. **Special Winding**—no tangling;
5. **Insect repelling**—you can tell by its smell;
6. **Mistake-proof**—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

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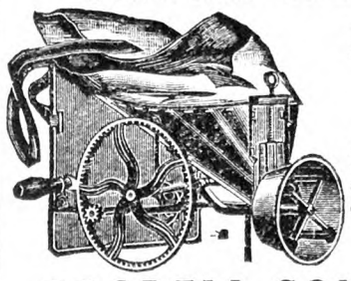

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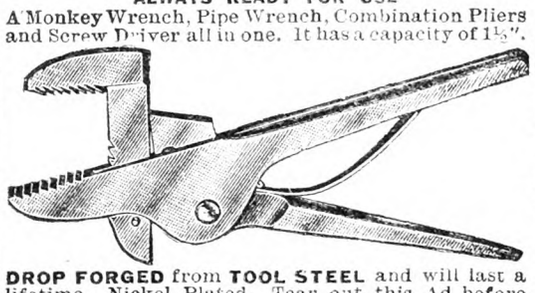

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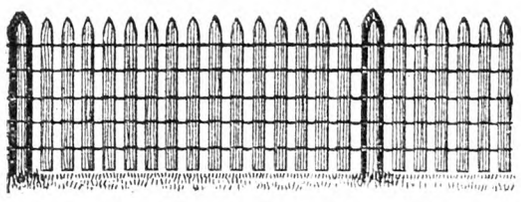

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Map Your Farm

One of the most valuable aids at the disposal of the farmer for keeping an accurate, business-like record of his farm operations from year to year is the use of a rather large-scale map of the farm. This can be a homemade affair, drawn from the farmer's knowlege of the lay-out of his farm, and the information contained in his deed to the place. It should be accurate enough to give a bird's-eye view of the farm as a whole. On this map should be marked the location of buildings, boundaries, fences, woodlots, waste land, size and character of fields, and other pertinent information of the farm organization.

The reason for the use of a fairly large-sized map is that each field should be numbered on the map and that number kept permanently, so that records on a given field can be followed through from year to year. Then on the outline of each field the following information should be entered as it becomes available: Time field was plowed, condition of the soil, amount and kind of manure applied, kind and amount of fertilizer used, name of crop planted, date planted, date harvested and yield, and any other information of this nature that is considered valuable for conducting the business. This will give at a glance the entire history of any field on the place over any given period.

Once the map of the farm is drawn a supply adequate for use for years to come can be struck off at small cost. Probably the most value will be obtained from the use of these maps if they are large enough to contain the above information on each field through the entire rotation, although if this is not desired new maps can be used each year and the old ones filed for reference.

One result of the use of such a map was recently brought to light. It was found on several farms, when the applications of manure were entered on the maps of these farms, that those fields nearest the barnyard were receiving a large part of the manure each year on account of the short haul, even though this had not been consciously planned. The use of the maps served to bring this situation to the attention of the farmers concerned, and caused a change in a system that was manifestly detrimental to the outlying fields of these farms.

THOMAS H. BARTILSON,
Cecil County, Md County Agent.

Prince Edward Island Potatoes

We members of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association have ordered, through the association, 10,000 tons more chemicals this Spring than last year. That means, of course, that we intend to plant 15,000 acres more ground, for the 10,000 extra tons, at 1,500 lbs. per acre, will fertilize that much more. The high and satisfactory prices that have prevailed in the past month here have given the growers the greatest encouragement. Eureka! is the word. The average acreage of certified seed per farmer last year was only five acres. This year the average will, in all probability, be eight or nine acres, and the increase in output possibly four million bushels. We don't anticipate blight, for we never have in this island a general blight on the crop. Our contiguity to the salt sea of the Gulf of St. Lawrence prevents this deadly disease so prevalent in other counties. We of course have mosaic, rhizoctonia, curl-leaf and minor diseases, which careful selection and corrosive sublimate treatment of the sets largely prevents, together with the Summer sprayings of Bordeaux mixture. We are getting to be specialists, and are abjuring mixed farming now to a large extent. Usually there is danger in specialization. But so far in this island there is little fear of a failure in the potato crop. Potatoes appear to be habituated to this "Spud Island" of ours, and grow "naturally," so to speak. We raise potatoes cheaper here than possibly any other country in the world. This is why we stick to the crop, no matter how low the price may be, though since 1920, when we first began growing certified seed stock, the price of the tuber has never been below the cost of production except in one year, 1924. All of the other years left a nice profit and some of them a very big profit, indeed, so much so that a large percentage of the farmers, potato growers, are becoming financially independent. Cobblers and Mountains are the chief varieties.

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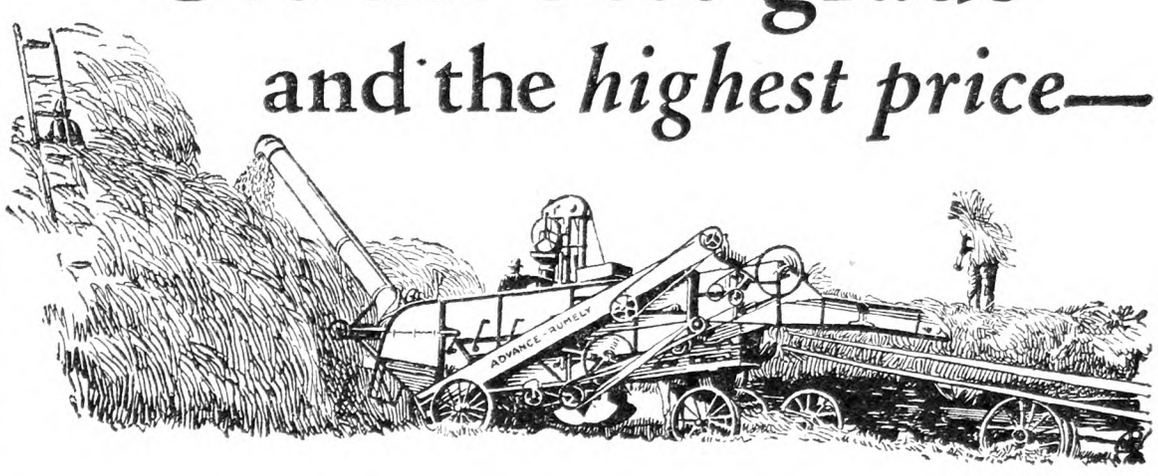

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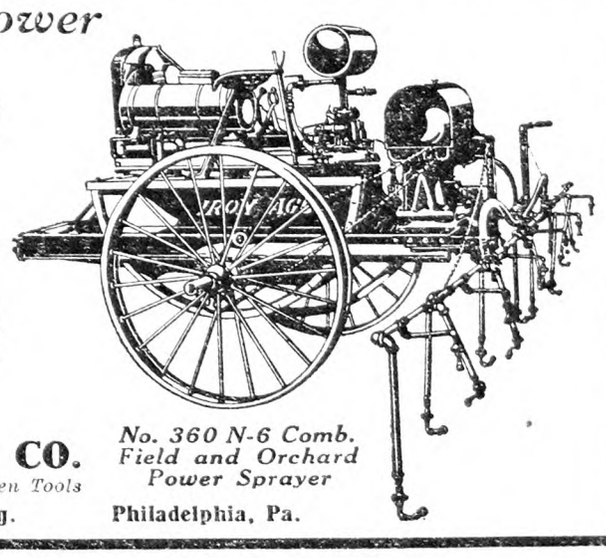

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THESE are the days of tree planting, and it is well to remember that there is nothing so congenial to tree roots as contact with earth—it is truly "Mother Earth" to them. Exposure to sun and wind is more injurious to some tree and shrub roots than others, but not good for any of them. Get the bundle of trees, plants or shrubs open as soon as it arrives, and heel them in, covering well and tramping if not able to set in their permanent places at once. "Puddling" the roots of small and sensitive things with mud or a mixture of cow manure and water is often a great help, though it makes messy handling. Spread the roots in natural positions and tramp firmly as the hole is filled. A well planted tree that takes hold and looks happy is something to be proud of—the kind of pride that is truly pardonable.

*

The farmer has got so used to being cheated by middlemen, politicians and such, that it has become a habit with him, the same as any other bad habit that he ought to break.

THIS was part of a conversation recently heard. At first thought the point seemed exaggerated, but we are not sure that it is after all. Perhaps being cheated out of a just share of the fruits of one's labors may become an actual habit in time, so that the farmer's third of the price his produce brings is taken as a matter of course. If a habit, it is surely a *bad* one that will require strenuous efforts to break. An intelligent use of the ballot will help. A change in selling methods is another possible lead. Talking the matter over in the Grange is still another. In fact the situation is not so hopeless, unless one decides that it is.

*

THIS is the season for spraying—a messy and disagreeable job, requiring perhaps more experience and skill than anything else connected with fruit growing. When shall we spray and what shall we use? Frequent articles on these matters are appearing in our pages. The States, through the experiment stations and Farm Bureaus, maintain elaborate spray information service. The makers of spray materials and equipment all have practical instructions. Yet, after all, so much depends on the farmer's judgment as to conditions and methods that every man has to be a law into himself about this matter to a large extent. With the same general instructions one man will do the spraying job successfully and another will make a botch. It is not unusual to speak of "technique" in farm work, but this is the right word in connection with spraying, which is truly a fine art. With dormant work, the amateur with a small job and hand apparatus is likely to be safe, but great care is needed with the later sprays. Hand apparatus does not produce the fine mist of the power pumps, so he is likely to load foliage too heavily, and with arsenicals, made the same strength as for power work, serious burning may result. We saw one case where codling worm spray of the standard dilution recommended killed practically all of the apples. The safer plan is to make the material a little weaker for the hand sprayer.

*

A READER who lives on the Lincoln Highway in an Eastern State asks as to the advisability of turning his farming largely into materials that can be sold on a roadside stand. We advise caution. Roadside stands are so plentiful in some localities that autoists pass them by with no more thought than they might give to a billboard or a cow in a roadside pasture. The result is cut prices to attract attention and the next development is poorer quality and "stuffed" packages to correspond with the lower prices. Produce sold on a roadside stand should show its quality honestly. Such trade is better for number one than lower grades, but seconds should show what they are and be sold as such. This policy will soon give a stand-keeper reputation that will make people want to stop and patronize him. The inquirer mentioned has a steady supply of good eggs and will have a quarter acre of strawberries. These are two excellent products to sell on a small, neat stand, and enlargement of the business can be easily made as seems desirable. Naturally the best things to sell on a roadside stand are those of attractive color; strawberries, eggs, red apples, ears of green corn. With the present vogue for carrots, because of their alleged vitamin content, these may well be added to the stand's stock in trade. They are easily grown in good soil, well limed, and the bunches of orange roots and big green tops take the eye.

*

ONE of the officials of a suburban hospital remarked recently that they all dreaded Sunday, because it meant a constant stream of automobile accidents, some trifling, but many very serious. A great proportion of the accidents are treated free in the dispensary, the persons injured pleading poverty. As these people come largely from other localities, it means a heavy expense borne by those who support the hospital. One may quote the case of the Good Samaritan, but it must be remembered that the man who fell among thieves was not taking a Sunday joy-ride. A surprising number of the people who "own," more or less, a pleasure car, have no money to cover the cost of accidents. It is a serious question in the metropolitan area, and some of us who help to support hospitals, but do not feel able to drive a car, are growing a trifle unsympathetic. The Sunday driver of the stupid or reckless type is becoming a liability everywhere.

*

AT THIS time of the year the question of poisoning to honey-bees by orchard sprays comes up for attention. The latest report, this time from Massachusetts, is to the effect that if the recommended spray of lime-sulphur, arsenate of lead, and nicotine sulphate is used, bees are repelled by it and are not poisoned. On the other hand, a spray of arsenate of lead alone applied when blossoms were open caused severe losses. There is sufficient evidence available to indicate that orchardists should be cautious not to spray trees while the blossoms are still open. Remember that the bees are valuable aids to the setting of fruit.

*

THE mosaic disease has frightened many from red raspberry culture. Yet now that the essentials of control are understood, and good disease-free stock of improved varieties can be secured, some are contemplating returning to raspberry culture. Certain it is that there is a strong demand for the red raspberry, that it is a profitable crop to grow, and that improved methods of handling and of transportation point towards no immediate letdown. Cuthbert still leads the list as a reliable sort, with Latham gaining in importance, and Herbert a profitable sort for local markets in some sections.

*

THE newspapers report a recent investigation by Oregon educators of the general information possessed by children in the sixth grade at school. This is an important grade, for many children begin to work when they have completed it, and it thus represents the cultural equipment with which they enter the bread-winning army. According to this questionnaire, all these sixth-grade pupils had an understanding of divorce, alimony, bootlegging and "speakeasies." Few, if any, had ever heard of the Prohibition amendment. Those of the well-to-do class understood charge accounts and installment buying, but had little knowledge of savings banks. Children of poor immigrant parents were said to have no knowledge of charge accounts and "easy payments," but knew of savings banks. Few of them in any case knew much of the machinery of local government, local courts, etc. Our first impulse, in reading this, is to assert that the schools are at fault in equipping these children so poorly, but sober second thought shows us very plainly that the deficiencies are in the home. A teacher may be careless and indifferent, but she does not spend school hours in discussing divorce, alimony and bootlegging. It is quite evident that the parents of these children allow them to study the class of newspapers that exploit crime and vice—probably those tabloids whose appeal is to the ignorant and vicious—and it is equally evident that neither minds nor morals receive home training. We have often been intolerant of some expensive absurdities in modern education, but if parents do not bother to instruct children in clean living, straight thinking, industry and thrift, why blame their deficiencies on the school?

*

IT IS becoming a popular means of bringing worthy enterprises to widespread attention by setting aside a week for their special consideration. During this week, the public is to be bombarded by literature, enticed by exhibits, dazzled by figures and convinced by arguments. An observance week is now planned to bring the hen and her works into a position of deserved prominence. From the first day of May until the seventh, the public is to hear the crow and the cackle of the industry which has risen to sixth place in contributing to the value of our agricultural products. It is to be told that the hen has become one of our great national assets; that the annual production of food to the value of one and a quarter billions of dollars is to her credit. So great, however, has been the expansion of the poultry business, there is need for increased consumption of poultry products if the prosperity of the poultry keeper is to continue. It should not be difficult to increase this consumption. Go where you will, there is universal recognition of the fact that nothing makes a stronger appeal to the American palate than the products of the poultry yard, from eggs, through broilers and roasters, to the mature fowl that ends its existence as chicken pie. It must be urged upon the business man of hurried breakfasts that in no other small package of foods hermetically sealed at the source can be found more or more digestible nutriment than in the egg. There, nature packed in small compass all that was needed for a period of sustenance and growth, forgetting neither calories nor vitamins. To families accustomed to fowls on the table only upon state occasions must be taken the suggestion that poultry may economically and well displace other meats at more frequent intervals. In all this, we shall be convincing the public, not against its will but with the approval and co-operation of its own already well-developed tastes.

*

I see that the Thayer-Gedney school bills were shelved in the Legislature. How did the members of the Education Committees in both houses stand on these bills?

C. M.

WE DO not know just how they stood. It might be a good plan to ask them. Their names and home addresses are:

Senate Education Committee: Chairman, Homer E. A. Dick, 813 Wilder Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.; John Knight, Arcade, N. Y.; James S. Truman, 76 Front St., Owego, N. Y.; B. Roger Wales, 601 Press Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.; Arthur H. Wicks, Kingston, N. Y.; Caleb H. Baumes, 67 Farrington St., Newburgh, N. Y.; Walter W. Westall, White Plains, N. Y.; Benjamin Antin, 850 E. 161st St., New York; Martin J. Kennedy, 1435 Lexington Ave., New York; Bernard Dowling, 195 Monroe St., New York; Elmer F. Quinn, 584 Broome St., New York.

Assembly Committee: Chairman, Irving F. Rice, Cortland, N. Y.; Forman E. Whitcomb, 16 McKinley Ave., Endicott, N. Y.; Harry A. Tellier, North Rose, N. Y.; Charles D. Munsil, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.; Edward S. Moran, 568 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wilson Messer, 238 Wall St., Corning, N. Y.; Henry W. Hutt, 751 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph R. Hanley, Perry, N. Y.; Frank S. Hall, Lewiston, N. Y.; Dewitt C. Dominick, Walden, N. Y.; Ray W. Austin, Spencerport, N. Y.; Vincent H. Auleta, 187 E. 116th St., New York; Herman M. Albert, 578 E. 161st St., New York.

Their constituents have the right to ask the position of these men on the school bills, and we recommend that the information be sought at once. Any member of the Legislature who, when the "party whip cracks" is more attentive to "his master's voice" than to the needs of those who sent him to Albany deserves the sort of vacation the voters in his district have the power to grant him early in November.

Brevities

IN Switzerland a combined express service of air and rail is under consideration.

ONE friend suggests that the best sort of "farm relief" at this season of the year is the use of ferilizer.

EGGS are moving quite rapidly into storage. This is the proper season, and the speculators see to it that prices have a "downward tendency."

ONE crop authority reports that 50 per cent of wheat in Illinois and Indiana and 55 per cent in Ohio will be plowed under because of Winter loss.

A NEW YORK man took his large wolfhound with him in his car. The dog snapped at his master and in trying to defend himself the man ran up on the sidewalk and killed a child. The dog ran away in the crowd, and the man was arrested. We think a big dog is a nuisance in a car, and it may easily be a danger.

The Two Types of Quarantine

We are not selling milk or cream and never have, but we are tied up with a quarantine. I would like to sell butter if we could. G. H.
New York.

UNDER the tuberculosis eradication program there are two types of quarantine enforced by the State Department of Agriculture. When practically all the cattle within a town or county have been tested and the reactors removed, the area is quarantined to prevent the herds within the area from being reinfected by untested cows brought in from other places. The quarantine then requires that no bovine animal shall be brought into the territory except under permits issued by the department certifying that the animals are free from tuberculosis. There is nothing to restrict the shipment of animals within the area or their products including butter from the quarantined area.

The farm quarantine is placed to prevent the possible spread of tuberculosis through an untested herd. Under the farm quarantine no bovine animal may be brought to the quarantined farm or removed from it, nor may the product of any bovine animal be removed from the premises. There are something between 120 and 150 farm quarantines in effect, about 91 of these are in the town of Chemung in Chemung County. You may sell butter from an area quarantined but not from a quarantined farm.

Resolution About Dairy Co-operation

OUR good friend, E. B. Johnson, has requested us to publish the resolution adopted by the North Counties Committee on March 23. The resolution in full detail is rather long, but the substance is as follows:

Since dairymen need one united co-operative marketing organization, and since the North Counties Committee plan was referred to the Milk Producers' Program Committee, and since the Program Committee approved the plan in its final report on June 27, 1927, and as experience has since demonstrated that an adequate price for milk can be secured only through one united marketing organization,

Therefore, resolved that the Dairymen's North Counties Committee do hereby submit to the boards of directors of the Sheffield Producers' Co-operative Association, the Unity Co-operative Dairymen's Association, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, and all other dairymen's co-operative marketing organizations operating in the New York milk shed territory the following question: "Will you recommend to the members of your organization the adoption of the North Counties plan for one united co-operative marketing organization, with a view to merging dairymen into one united marketing organization, provided and upon the condition that such merger shall not be made effective until a sufficient number of dairymen have acquiesced in such proposition to make the aggregate membership so merged total at least 75,000 dairymen?

We have confidence in Mr. Johnson's purposes. We agree with him in the need of one united dairy organization, but the proposition seems to us too general and indefinite to submit to a referendum of dairymen. We believe this whole problem should be decided by dairy farmers themselves, but the proposition should be so clear and definite that every farmer will know just what he is voting for. All are agreed on the need of one united organization, but there is a wide difference as to the plan of such an organization.

The North Counties virtually created the Program Committee, and was well represented on it. After months of study it left out the Johnson plan and all other plans, and unanimously recommended an affiliation of the three organizations in the field. Mr. Johnson joined in that recommendation. Later the original report was enlarged to appease some opposition so as to include an approval of the Johnson plan for consideration later on, but the Advisory Board plan was recommended as the one united organization for immediate needs, and the June 27 meeting directed that it be promptly organized. This program has been defeated because one of the associations does not want that kind of a united organization.

There is, however, no good reason why the North Counties Committee should not try a new formula. But there is nothing new in the proposed plan. At best it is a duplicate of the League plan. It would be more expedient frankly to adopt the League plan as it is with the one or two important features of the Johnson plan. The practical identity of the two plans is conceded by everyone who has compared them. Reduced to its simplest terms therefore the proposition in the resolution is for the management of the Unity Association and Sheffield Producers to recommend that all adopt the present pool plan. The Program Committee reported that it was futile to expect two existing organizations to give up what they had and go in with one of the others, and the June 27 mass meeting at Utica agreed with them and approved the Advisory Board plan.

For ourselves we are not opposed to building one united organization, using the League as a basis. We have a feeling that any obstacle could be overcome provided the whole subject be frankly opened up and all the cards put on the table face up, so that farmers could get full information and form a sound judgment. Under the new order of things will provision be made to protect the rights and interests of every milk producer in the territory? Will every farmer have a market at his local plant? Will the rights of non-members be respected? Will duplication of plants be discontinued? Will needless expenses be eliminated? Will all secret alliances with distributors be discontinued? How will the $25,000,000 of present liabilities of the pool be adjusted? Will the local associations be independent and sovereign in their own rights or subject to a centralized official body? Most important of all, will the control of the management and of the policies be put fully in the hands of members, and will full complete and detailed information be available to members that their control of their own business may be intelligent and efficient? This was the program of the Dairymen's League when it won its victory in 1916. We believe it is the hope of its membership yet. Any leadership that will restore these principles will have our unqualified support.

Regulations of the New Milk Code

Do the regulations in the new State code which goes into effect July 1 apply to butter making? In other words is it permissible to make butter from milk produced in stables which are not satisfactory for production of fluid milk? W. W.
New York.

THE provisions of the State Sanitary code which goes into effect July 1 affect only milk and cream offered for sale for human consumption. It does not apply in any way to milk or cream which is to be used in any way for manufacturing or its by-products. The dairyman, after July 1, may therefore ship and sell his milk or cream to be manufactured into butter, cheese, condensed milk, ice cream, etc. without fear of violating the State sanitary regulations or any order of the agricultural department, unless his premises has been placed under a farm quarantine.

To the lay mind it is hard to understand how children are safe in consuming butter and ice cream which may come from the remote corners of the earth, often fermented and rancid, but in peril if they drink a pint of fresh milk produced on a local farm two hours before drinking.

Milk Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for March, 1928

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed (Fresh)* 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,311,227	109,970	28,256
New Jersey	166,179	2,879	6
Pennsylvania	345,023	12,103	4,100
Vermont	87,131	7,644	...
Connecticut	9,681	...	...
Massachusetts	9,862	351	...
Maryland	5,890	...	...
Delaware	...	48	...
Iowa	...	1,420	...
Indiana	...	400	20
Wisconsin	...	1,200	...
Ohio	...	700	...
Total	2,934,993	136,715	32,382

New York furnished 78.7 per cent of the milk and 80.3 per cent of the cream coming into the city for the month of March, 1928.

March Milk Prices

THE net cash prices reported for milk on the 3 per cent basis in the 200-210 mile zone for the month of March, 1928, as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$2.33
Model Dairy Company	3.30
Meridale Dairies	2.34
Eagle Dairy Company	3.33
Dairymen's League	2.18

An Appeal for the League

With the "unaccounted for" item in the reports of the Dairymen's League you should publish the "unaccounted for" Utica meeting of April 4.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that the dairymen are thoroughly aroused over the milk situation in the New York milk shed. Co-operation is the only relief. This is conceded by all factions concerned, and also by our representatives in the Legislature. That point then seems firmly established.

The next thing is the methods to bring about the desired result. Judging from the activities both past and present of certain factions who are clamoring loudest for co-operation, the idea seems to be to insist on the Dairymen's League giving up certain functions because the non-poolers think they have something better. Very well, let them go ahead and give the dairymen a practical illustration of your ideas. If the result works out more advantageously than the League plan, then they will have something to talk about. To take from any going concern would be to weaken its usefulness. To pull out the cornerstone from a finished building would be ruinous to the whole structure. I would suggest that all dairymen pull together with the League and give the effort a good thorough trial.

The outcome of such a movement would prove the Dairymen's League either right or wrong, and as I understand the idea of the non-poolers is to do just that. Then come along, brother farmers, and work it out. Get busy and give the world the proof. GEO. M. MORE.
Ostego Co., N. Y.

Free Market Rail Service

A NEW kind of going to market is on trial in Belgium. The raliroad which is a government affairs, runs free trains to market on certain days. The farmer goes along, too. He loads and unloads his own vegetables, butter and eggs and sells them in the city as best he can. This is the producer-to-consumer idea appled at longer range. They do not coddle the farmer much in that land of trade and factories, but it is expected that the plan will lower cost of food by cutting out some of the middlemen. Usually in such cases it turns out that the farmers are not likely to peddle their wares or tend a stand all day at the public market without pay. The farmer nets some returns for his time and expenses. The consumer gets food fresh from the farm at about the price of ordinary store goods, which is fair enough.

Health in City and Country

IT HAS been the boast of city health authorities for some years that their care of public health has made the city home, not the farm, the real family health resort, death rates from preventable diseases being lower in town than in the open country. This feeling of satisfaction should receive something of a blow from New York State's Department of Health report for the year just passed. It is shown that the death rate in rural sections has never been lower. In the five-year period from 1922 to 1927, the rural death rate has dropped 12 per cent, as compared with 2 per cent for New York City and 4 per cent for the other cities of the State. In making comparisons, too, it should be remembered that it is the cities that hold the advantage in the matter of relative ages, the youth of the country drifting to them and leaving behind those whose span of life has been shortened by nature. Though the death rate from diphtheria was slightly higher last year than in the year previous, there were no deaths from this disease reported from the rural sections of 26 counties. In Hamilton County, there were none recorded since 1917; in Tioga, none since 1922, and in Orleans and Schuyler, none since 1923. No deaths were reported during 1927 from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles or whooping-cough in the rural areas of Chemung, Hamilton, Oneida, Schuyler, Schoharie and Tioga counties. Death rates for most of the diseases of adult life and old age were lower in 1927 than in the year previous, a marked reduction being shown in pneumonia and influenze. Cancer, however, showed a slighter higher mortality rate, and deaths from automobile accidents increased by practically one-third.

Half As Much Brings Double

For growing 100,000 tons more cabbage in 1927 than they did in 1926, the cabbage growers of New York State were penalized $200,000, according to the New York State Crop Report, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This report shows that the yield in 1926 was in round numbers 329,000 tons which brought $3,400,000. In 1927, by extra efforts, the growers produced 440,000 tons which brought but $3,200,000, so for the fun of handling 100,000 tons they paid out of their own pockets $200,000.

As I understand the laws of business, the railroads received for the extra 100,000 tons their regular rates which average to New York City about $3 per ton, or a total of $300,000. The truckmen and freight handlers in terminal points received $150,000, the commission merchants, $70,000, and the retailers, $1,600,000, a total of $2,120,000 for the other fellows to add to their bank balance, while the growers were at the other window of the bank trying to convince a sympathetic banker to lend some of this cash to them in order that they might pay for the fertilizer, rent, cultivation and other items incidental to producing the crop.

And this condition applies not only to cabbage but to other crops as well. Onions show even a greater difference. The 1926 onion crop of 2,700,000 bushels brought $1,823,000, but the 1927 crop of 3,000,000 brought $1,797,000. More than 300,000 bushels greater crop but many thousands of dollars less receipts.

So much for the vegetable growing industry. How about fruits? We find by the report that New York State in 1926 produced 2,300,000 bushels of peaches which brought but $1,863,000. In 1927 only 1,140,000 bushels were produced yet for this lesser crop $2,166,000 were received. In brief, "Half as much brought double." Pears present even greater results. The 1926 crop of 2,088,000 bushels brought $2,610,000 but the 1,872,000 of 1927 turned in to the growers the snug sum of $2,808,000 or $200,000 more for 200,000 fewer bushels.

Now, what is the remedy? Is it greater production per acre so that I can have more to offer on an oversupplied market? Is it greater efficiency so that we can produce more per man so that every year will be a year of big yields and low receipts? Do we need more instruction by State paid men as to how to secure more from the same acreage by the same man power which again will mean more production? What inducement is there for a farmer to do his best when half as much brings double? C. O. WARFORD.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

"What Do We Plant?"

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea,
We plant the mast to carry the sails;
We plant the planks to withstand the gales—
The keel, the keelson, the beam, the knee;
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the house for you and me.
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors,
We plant the studding, the lath, the doors,
The beams and siding, all parts that be;
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see;
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag,
We plant the staff for our country's flag,
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free;
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

—Henry Abbey (1842-1911).

*

THOSE who have always loved the fascinating "Alice in Wonderland" will be interested to learn that the original manuscript, with 37 illustrations by the author, was recently sold at a London auction for $77,000. The buyer was Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia.

*

THE Oregon State Agricultural College gives the following instructions for canning asparagus:

Fresh tender stems are selected for canning. They are sorted according to size and tied into uniform bundles of suitable length to fill the jars to be used. The tough lower portions are placed in boiling brine for a few minutes before packing. After being placed in the jars they are covered with boiling hot water. One teaspoonful salt is added to each quart jar. The jars are then kept in a pressure cooker for 40 minutes at 240 degrees, or 10 lbs. pressure. Pint jars require 35 minutes. Immediately after cooking they are sealed. If rubber rings are used they are boiled in soda water. When tin cans are used they are first heated in steam at 185 degrees and sealed before cooking. Best results have been obtained by the horticultural products department from No. 2 size tins boiled 25 minutes in the cooker at 240 degrees.

*

FRESHLY spilled liquid should never be rubbed from a rug, for this tends to drive it into the fabric. It should be covered at once with cornmeal, talcum powder or blotting paper, to absorb the liquid and prevent its spreading. It is always easier to remove a stain while it is fresh. Grease stains are troublesome when they are allowed to remain, so that dust settles into them. Grease may often be removed from a rug by laying blotting paper over it and then rubbing with a hot flat iron. An application of French chalk, dusted thickly over a grease spot is an excellent absorbent; it is left on the spot for several hours, then removed, and a fresh application made if necessary.

Home Notes from Michigan

We are getting our second big snow from the northeast within a week, now March 20, and any storm from that direction is always a real one. Last Saturday was very summery, the thermometer registering 70. The roads had been like Summer for nearly two weeks. That night came the first electrical storm of the season, followed by heavy fog lasting until Monday morning; another thunder shower, then heavy rain all day, turning to sleet and snow at night. Tuesday morning we had to dig ourselves out of the worst storm of the Winter. Wednesday we took the first sleigh ride of the season, back into the woods after a load of poles. Very likely we can have another such ride, if this storm continues.

This week we started getting our seed orders off. Somewhat later than usual, but apparently no hurry, after all, with snow piling up all the time. The warm weather started the bulbs. We are hoping they are not seriously damaged.

For a long time we have wanted to write and tell you how much pleasure we get from THE R. N.-Y., and this snowbound day seems the logical time to start. At least, it is an ideal day to sit by the fire and read the news from "York State" that came in last night's mail. We do miss "Hope Farm Notes"—it doesn't seem possible we can never have any more from Mr. Collingwood. Last night we were delighted to find "Pastoral Parson" had appeared again. He is such a busy man. I suppose once a month is as often as he can find the time. But we wouldn't care if he would write every week! The same with "Letters from an Indiana Farmer." Running a farm and living alone must be strenuous work for one little woman, but we are especially pleased when we find "E. M. C." at the bottom of a letter. There are so many splendid correspondents from all sections of the country and they all write such homey, cheerful letters, it is a treat when any of them have time to tell of their home life and community doings.

The "Man of the House" says he would like to have this whole State read the experiences with consolidated schools as written to your paper and also on the T. B. question. He thinks "Countrywide Produce Situation" is fine and "Publisher's Desk" an eye-opener. He especially likes the garden articles and farm notes of any kind, in fact, from cover to cover, I think nothing escapes him.

I was especially interested in the list of hardy roses given by Mrs. R. E. C. I wish I knew how many different things we have tried to grow on the north side of the porch. We have decided to try native bittersweet now, only there isn't any native left any more that we know of. We never had any on the place and are ordering from a nursery. Tourists, so-called, have stripped every spot where we ever saw any growing.

Our district has been thoroughly aroused this last school year. We have a fine little teacher. She came direct to us from county normal, this is her second year and have engaged her for the third year. Last Hallowe'en we organized a Parent-Teachers' unit and it seemed to be just what was needed to stir up community spirit. We have good attendance and everyone seems to have a good time. A different committee is appointed every month so we get an entirely different program each time, followed by light refreshments which adds the social touch. At a social two weeks ago we sold over 80 tickets and several did not wait for supper, so we think there must have been nearly 100 present. Not so bad for a one-room country school?

WOLVERINE WIFE.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

944—Entirely New. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 40-in. material with 2¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

122—Youthful Style. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yds. of 40-in. material with 1 yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

795—For Wee Folks. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅜ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

123—Afternoon Model. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with 2¾ yds. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

11135—Motifs for Household Linens and Articles for Personal Use.—Pattern provides two designs each of three dainty motifs that may be used for decorating guest towels, pillow cases, scarfs, table linen, or for trimming on articles for personal use. Ten cents.

New Spring and Summer Fashion Catalog, 10 cents

Business for the Farmer's Wife

Would you like to hear my scheme for making money at home? Our men take the eggs once a week to Washington. We retail about 150 dozen. What is left over we sell to the small stores in the city. The eggs are candled and the unusually small, or oddly shaped, eggs are left for me to use. Our family is small, and we get a wee bit tired of egg salad, poached eggs on toast, omelet, custards, when we've had them as a continuous diet for some time. My cookie recipe calls for five eggs, so I make cookies and the men find a ready sale for them in Washington. For two days in the week all of my available time is spent making these cookies. I also take orders for salads, cakes and pies, but don't make a specialty of them. If the men didn't go to Washington I would advertise in the college paper. We live near a college town and almost invariably go to the town every Saturday night. It would have been just as convenient to sell the cookies then. They could be ordered by telephone.

In this neighborhood there would be another easy way to earn money at home. Few of us know how to sew. Absolutely no one "takes in" sewing. Even our underwear comes from a mail order house. If some woman distributed a list of underwear and dress prices—cost of making—she'd have orders galore. If I were doing it I'd risk buying some inexpensive white material and show it and a pattern to my friends and say: "I got this material in the bolt at 15 cents a yard. I'll make that slip for you, charging 16 cents a yard for the material and 35 cents for making the slip. I'm furnishing the pattern." One has to consider one's own neighborhood. Some sections probably pay more for material and would exact more careful workmanship, so the prices would have to vary. Personally, I send my laundry to a wet wash and use very inexpensive material, since the clothes are beautifully white when returned from the laundry, but do not wear well. We have no woman here who does laundry work either. In any case, we probably couldn't afford to pay a fair price for the labor expended. Men get frightfully dirty so quickly, even with frequent changes. I'd hate to wash my husband's clothes after he's cleaned the chicken-houses, even though he cleans them thoroughly each week and partly each day. So I'd not recommend a home laundry to any woman. Perhaps if she had a washing machine and used a gasoline engine to run it, even laundry work might pay. The ironing isn't so disagreeable, though there are many far pleasanter tasks.

I've planted some violets in old pans and put them on the sewing machine near the south window in the dining-room. I've seen more flourishing plants. I wanted the men to have some sweet violets to sell this Spring. Wild violets are beautiful, but one misses the fragrance. Our egg customers are all prosperous enough to patronize florists liberally, so when I planted those violet seeds I dreamed of going along with the men, getting off at some poor, crowded section, and selling the violets to beauty-starved people for five cents a bunch. However, I doubt if I get a five-cent bunch of those violets. I wish you'd write a paragraph or two on violet culture. Goodness knows, I need a volume on the subject, but I'm more apt to assimilate a paragraph. I'm going with the men week after next and I think I will take arbutus instead. I know I won't take violets. Washington is very beautiful, and violets would look at home there. One feels that it isn't a city for arbutus, however. I like arbutus out in the woods.

A short time ago a Virginia correspondent wrote of his success with cucumbers. Because of that I am planning to plant about a hundred hills. We only have average success with cucumbers here, but I have sent for a government bulletin on cucumbers, and shall plant them in an unusually rich spot, sprinkling the young plants with air-slaked lime. We have better opportunities for selling them than had the Virginia man, but I fear we lack the sleight-of-hand which brought him success. Lima beans do well here, but we have had an invasion of the Mexican bean beetle. Last year was their first here. Little harm was done, but this year, our agricultural experts warn us, will be more difficult. The plants must be sprayed continually. Three farms in this section were invaded this past year. Lima beans bring in a substantial sum. From 3,000 hills we sold $600 worth, shipping to Pittsburgh.

A CORRESPONDENT FROM "THE HEART OF MARYLAND."

Antiqueing in the Country

A few years ago one never heard of antiques in this part of the country. Most of the old furniture and relics were stored away in some out-of-the-way place, or had been discarded entirely. In most instances new and up-to-date houses had taken the place of the old-fashioned farm-homes and new furniture had inevitably replaced much of the old.

Nowadays the old stuff is coming into its own again. That does not mean that country people are actually collecting antiques, for few of them are, but they are bringing out the old relics, many of them stored for years in attic or shed or barn, and though they are quite willing to show their treasures and talk about them they are for the most part unwilling to part with them. In the hall of Mrs. W.'s remodeled farm home, equipped with furnace, electric lights and modern plumbing, was an old grandfather's clock that had been in the family for generations. Mrs. W. had received several offers for the clock, but having no special need of the money and not wishing to part with anything so highly treasured, refused them all. Miss V. has an old flax wheel, the name of the maker is burned into the wood, in her shop for which she recently declined an offer of $50. At Mrs. H.'s we saw another flax wheel, a queer old chest and one of the framed "worked" mottoes, such as we had not seen since grandfather's little old wood-colored farmhouse burned to the ground and all of the old family relics or "keepsakes" with it.

Mrs. B. has an interesting collection of antiques, old lanterns, clocks, chairs, a four-poster and other things, but she was formerly a city woman.

The interest in antiques has affected the auctions, too. Three or four years ago I bought an old Boston rocker for $1.50. There were no "antiques" in the crowd, nor in the neighborhood for that matter, and the old chair with its red flannel and yellow plush cushions did not appeal to the buyers, but the cross-stitch cover on the back covered a stencil as good as new. These days it is the "antiques" on the auction bills that bring the crowd.

A short time ago an old homestead for three or more generations in the same family was offered for sale. The bills enumerated several pieces of old furniture, real antiques. The "upper ten," the "four hundred" or whatever one chooses to call that class of people to whom money is no particular object, were there, and those who hadn't much money hadn't much chance. A curly maple bedstead sold for $41, "log cabin" chairs were "knocked down" at $5 apiece. Any old chair, some with the seats gone, brought $4 or $5, provided it was old enough; other things accordingly. My sole purchase was a basket of old books which proved to contain an interesting assortment.

One of the bright spots of my antiqueing has been my visits to the second-hand store in charge of Mr. S. Said he: "If you are going in for antiques make up your mind to one thing; that is that you will get stung." He went on to tell some of his experiences. He started collecting stamps, went on to old coins and Indian relics, and finally Currier and Ives prints, and other antiques. One day, having reason to leave town, he called to see the man whom he sometimes got to take charge of the store during his absence. The man and his wife were eating dinner, and on entering the room Mr. S. noticed a teapot on a shelf. "What will you take for that teapot?" he asked. "What will you give?" was the rejoinder. "Five dollars," he replied. "All right," they agreed, and he carried it home with him. A few days later at the hardware store he noticed some of the self-same teapots in a show case. "How much are the teapots?" he asked. "Eighty cents," was the reply.

Some time later having occasion to leave town again he called on the man again. His wife was away and he asked Mr. S. into the kitchen where he was shaving. The glass he was using was an old-fashioned one with a picture above the glass. Mr. S. asked what he would take for it and was asked what he would give. He paid $2 for it and afterwards sold it for $7, thus evening up on the teapot. He said: "One doesn't always come out so lucky."

Whether one goes in for antiques very heavily or not one is sure to acquire or reawaken an interest in the old things of the past, and to find that in the pursuit of the wily antique, as with any other hobby or absorbing interest, that one reaps dividends (not necessarily cash) in proportion to the extent one pursues it. It is a fascinating diversion in either city or country, and should prove a sure cure for boredom when one is so unfortunate as to be afflicted with the malady.

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The Satisfactory Guest Room

Our "guest room complete" came into its own last Summer, and mostly because of the different experiences of friends who had visited us previous to that time.

One guest came forgetting her most necessary nail file. Of course I supplied. Another left her tooth-paste at home. She really wanted some that very night. I happened to have two new tubes. (I omitted saying that this is a guest room of the country home, two miles from a store.)

A dear uncle who came "for the day" was persuaded to remain overnight. We furnished everything for his comfort. A college girl coming for three days left her suitcase on the train. It came back to the station after a day and a half. I prepared a whole outfit at that time. One sweet old lady spending the whole Summer with us often wanted a little refreshment in the night.

A sister-in-law never forgot a pitcher of water and a glass upon retiring. Surely I had my cues for a beginning.

First I bought a covered glass pitcher such as we find in hotel rooms. This, with a tumbler on a pretty plate, made the drinking fountain.

One of the drawers of the commode held the usual supply of towels, washcloths and soaps (guest size). The other I furnished with a can of tooth-powder, a nail file and several orange sticks, a small tube of cold cream, a roll of adhesive plaster, a package of toilet paper, a 10-cent bottle of almond cream, a tube of shaving cream, a box of throat tablets and a jar of linament paste with half a dozen tooth-picks fastened to the side of the jar with an elastic band. (These for a suggestion.)

Recollecting a request once for soda before breakfast, I added a tin of sodium bicarbonate along with a silver teaspoon. Braving ridicule, but eager for completeness, I tucked in a jack-knife, a ball of cord and a box of corn plasters (I remembered finding one on the floor after a guest's departure). Of course, there was a big bath mat, and nearby were a large screen and an oil-heater.

Now for the drawers of the dresser. They are kept empty, with the exception of one which holds a comb (cleaned after the last guest always), a paper of large hairpins and one of invisible, a hair receiver, a card of assorted safety pins and one of collar buttons, a hand mirror, toilet powder and two folded handkerchiefs.

There is a small sewing basket holding partly filled spools of black and white thread, tan and gray silk (standard colors for hose), a paper of needles, celluloid thimble and scissors, a tape needle, tape measure and a bunch of elastic.

On the table there is a large blotter carrying out the color scheme of the room. On the blotter are a filled ink-well, pen and pencil, a writing pad and envelopes, half a dozen postcards and a tiny calendar. (If the guest remains a week or more I leave stationery with the home stamp.)

By the bed is a night stand with a hand lamp and shade, and a box of safety matches. There isn't a "Gideon Bible," but there's a little volume of the New Testament and Psalms. Under the window is a biscuit box covered with gray and rose cretonne like the colors of the wallpaper. In it the guest may find a worn but clean night dress, nightshirt and bathrobe.

The clothespress contains a dozen hangers. I think the two-for-five fit the clothes best. A fancy bag with a cheesecloth duster in it is there, too, along with a good whisk broom.

This promiscuous lot of articles is always ready for unannounced entertaining. Now when the expected guest arrives one of us is just coming downstairs after having taken up a bowl of fresh flowers, a couple of books and the latest magazine for the table, and for the little sidestand the drinking fountain of cold fresh water, an unopened box of wafers, a tiny package of raisins, a flashlight and a timepiece.

They tell me it's great! I've never used the things because I have my own room. We have all slept there one time or another, but washed and dressed in our own chambers. All our rooms are open and aired Summer and Winter.

Sometimes I think of our guest chamber as a stock room, for this reason: Son or daughter may say, "I've used my last bit of cold cream," or "Mother, have you any safety pins?" or "Has the heavy cord all gone?" How often I reply "Look in the guest room, dear; only remember you must replace at the first opportunity." And they do, for they appreciate the privilege of borrowing.

PHYLLIS PERRY.

Nuremberger Lebkuchen and Marzipan

Reading THE R. N.-Y. is like enjoying a conversation with old friends, one always feels like adding one's bit to the round table of conversation. Nuremberger lebkuchen and marzipan mentioned on page 416 made me think that perhaps someone would like to know what these dainties are. The following is a tried and true recipe for these cakes which in this country among the Europeans are usually made before Christmas, and will keep indefinitely, if the boys do not find them:

Nuremberger Lebkuchen. — One pint (two cups) brown sugar, one quart (about 3 lbs.) honey, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon lard, one pint sour cream, two scant tablespoons soda, ½ cup ground candied orange peel, lemon peel, and citron, one cup nut meats chopped, one tablespoon cinnamon, one tablespoon cloves. Warm the butter and lard, mix with the sugar and honey, add the sour cream in which the soda has been dissolved, the dry ingredients and flour enough to make a stiff cooky dough. Leave in a cool place until the next morning, when they may be rolled out, cut in shapes and baked in a moderate oven. More flour may be added when rolling if it is necessary. When cold frost with an icing made of pulverized sugar and water flavored with a little lemon. Put in stone jar, tie a paper over the top and keep in a cool place a month before using.

A fruit paste similar to the real "marzipan" may be made of the pulp of any fruit after jelly has been made. A good combination is cranberries and apples, or quince and apple, or cranberry and quince, or quince or apple may be used alone. The paste is made as follows: Cook the pulp that remains after the juice for jelly has been drained off with three-fourths its weight of sugar or honey (all sugar may be used but the addition of honey gives a better flavor, or all honey may be used if one is very careful not to let the mixture burn) until it is very thick, stirring constantly. This will take perhaps three-quarters of an hour. For each pound of fruit it is the custom in Europe and the Orient to stir in one-fourth of a pound of nuts, usually almonds, and a little powdered cinnamon just as the kettle is taken from the fire. The flavoring is, however, a matter of individual preference. Spread the paste in buttered tins in a layer about one-half inch thick, and leave until the paste has become firm, then cut in squares or circles about an inch in diameter, spread the pieces on tin plates and dry out in a warm oven. When the paste is dry enough not to stick, pack it away in air-tight boxes, putting paraffined paper between the layers. This is not as hard to do as it sounds, and will furnish an addition to the children's school lunch that will be welcome. This paste will keep for a long time. We had some that was overlooked, and when the can was opened a year later, was just as good as when it was made. We have used the apples that are left this time of the year for the paste as now one usually has more time for such things and the apples are too dry to make good apple sauce. Of course one must drain the juice off first. This may be used in pudding sauces.

An easy and economical way to prepare the candied orange and lemon peel used in the lebkuchen is to cut the peel into strips and boil in slightly salted water until tender, drain, cover with honey and cook very slowly until honey is absorbed, then spread strips on plates to dry. Both these sweetmeats call for ingredients that most of us have or that we can raise ourselves, and both will keep for a long time, so are very economical to make.

RUTH JONES.

Steamed Johnny Cake

The following is a steamed johnny cake, the only difference being that it is made thicker than the usual batter:

Two to three cups Indian meal, three teaspoons baking powder, one egg, ¼ cup sugar, one cup flour, one tablespoon lard, ¼ teaspoon salt, one cup milk. Measure the flour after sifting, then return to sifter with the salt, baking powder and flour. Sift all into the mixing bowl and add the lard and milk, stir quickly, add the well-beaten egg, and turn into well-greased steamer, and have the water boiling and keep it boiling for 1½ hours. The reason for quick heat and action is because cornmeal products are inclined to be heavy, and the more quickly cooked the lighter they will be. This was the recipe used by my mother-in-law, who is 97 years old. She used a cloth bag in the cooking, as in her day double boilers were practically unknown. By adding a few raisins to the recipe and serving with plain sweetened cream you will have a pudding for the company dinner that can hardly be surpassed, for the minimum price and trouble in making.

MRS. L. M. C.

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Guy S. Reed Made $167.58 Profit PER COW

Part of the Holstein herd of Guy S. Reed, Summit Station, Penna., which led 25 other herds in milk production.

HIGH herd in milk production, third high herd in butterfat and a profit of $167.58 per cow over and above all feed costs, is what the figures of the Schuylkill County Cow Testing Association for the year ending April 1, 1927, show for the Larro-fed Holstein herd of Guy S. Reed, Summit Station, Pennsylvania.

The average production per cow was 10,809 lbs. milk, 353.1 lbs. fat and the milk was sold at wholesale.

That's the kind of evidence to go by when selecting a dairy ration. Get the actual figures and look at the profit left over when the feed bill is paid.

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THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
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Larro

(13)

DAIRY RATION

A Study of Cow Rations

I have seven cows milking, each giving an average of 10 quarts of milk a day. Our fodder consists of mixed Timothy and Red-top hay, cornstalks, oat straw, etc. I also have on hand several tons of corn on cob and oats ground together in proportions of 50 lbs. oats to 100 lbs. corn and cob. What can I buy to mix with this to give me the best balanced ration for milk?

New Jersey. G. W. S.

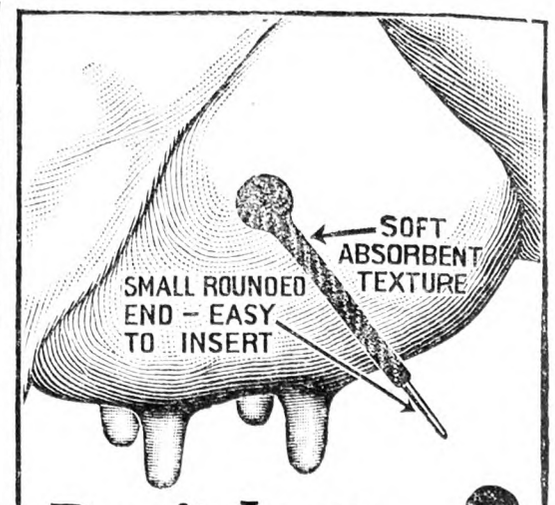
In compounding a ration one first must base the type of ration on the roughage that is available. High protein roughages require lower protein rations as a supplement than roughages that are of medium or low protein content. When we think of a balanced ration we have in mind one which has the proper relation between its protein content and its carbohydrates and fats. In order to get such a proper balance between these nutrients, it should be understood that a cow uses her ration principally for two purposes. In the first place she must maintain her body. For maintenance she uses carbohydrates as a source of energy to run the animal machine. The fat is emulsified and stored on the animal skeleton as fat for future use in keeping the animal warm and to put into milk.

The protein is used to a small extent for muscle, hair, etc., but for the most part this nutrient acts as a stimulant to milk production. The amount of milk that a cow will give is dependent first upon the inherent capacity of the animal to produce and secondly upon the stimulus that she receives from her feed. If the ration or feed is mixed with the right proportions, we say that it has the proper balance, or the cow is furnished with nutrients in the right proportions to maintain the body and produce milk most economically. If the ration is not balanced, then the animal machine is not being used as an economical unit and either the feed is being wasted or is not being fed in quantities great enough to produce to the extent that the cow's inheritance would allow.

Corn fodder, mixed Timothy and Red-top hay are rather low protein carriers. Oat straw does not furnish very much nutrient. Therefore, when your roughages are considered the conclusion is drawn that probably a 24% protein ration would give best results. In order to make a 24 per cent feed with corn and cobmeal with oats, it is suggested that you mix with 600 lbs. of these home-grown grains, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 300 lbs. gluten feed, 400 lbs. cottonseed meal, 150 lbs. linseed meal and 200 lbs. gluten meal.

You do not state whether your cows are Guernseys, Jerseys or Holsteins, but should they be of the smaller breeds you would need to feed them differently than though they were Holsteins. It is suggested that if your animals are Jerseys or Guernseys you allow them 1 lb. of grain to each 3 lbs. of milk produced by each animal daily, and, if they are Holsteins, feed about 1 lb. of grain to each 3½ lbs. of milk produced by each cow each day. In other words, if your animals are Guernseys and they are producing on the average 10 quarts a day, which would be equal to about 21 lbs. of milk, you would feed somewhere in the neighborhood of 7 lbs. of grain, while if they are Holsteins you would feed a little bit less per cow.

One must always keep in mind that cows like humans are not alike and that if you are to get best results, you will have to treat each animal as an individual and think of the rules given above as being general. Perhaps some of your cows are thinner than others and some have a tendency to lay on fat. Some may be in the early part of their lactation period, while part of



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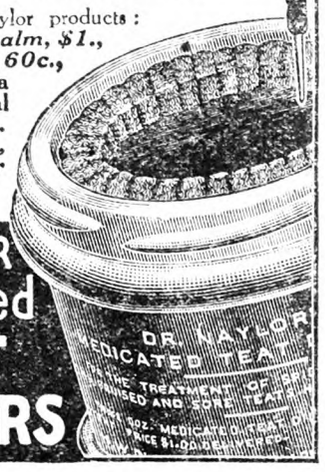

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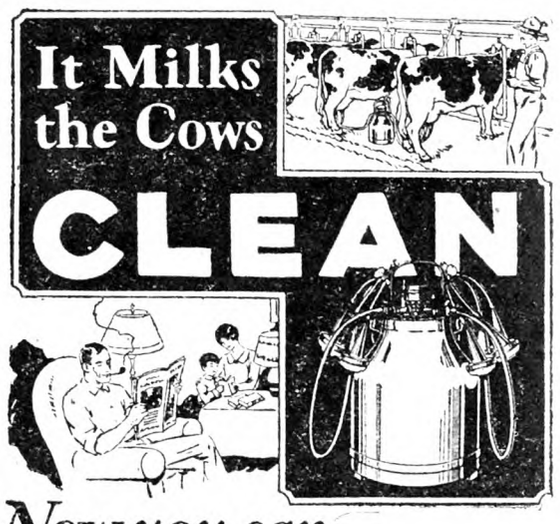

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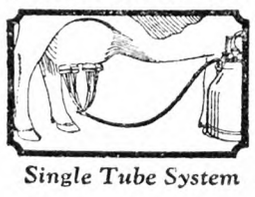

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them may be nearly milked out. If such be the case you may be able to get good results from the fresh cows by feeding more than has been advised. If some of your cows are late in the lactation period it is possible that you may want to vary the ingredients in the ration to induce the cows to put on more flesh as it is during the last part of the lactation period and during the dry period that the dairy cow lays on flesh and stores up minerals for the coming lactation period.

If you do not have a silo, the ration can be improved by adding succulence to it in the form of soaked beet pulp or roots. Probably beet pulp will be the most economical at this time of year unless you know of someone who has beets or turnips that they must soon dispose of. Those cows in your herd which may appear to be rather thin might respond both in flesh and at the pail if you were to add about 1 lb. of blackstrap molasses each day to the daily rations. This can be warmed and sprinkled over the feed or mixed with the beet pulp which should be fed wet. The beet pulp allowance should need not exceed 4 lbs. of the dry pulp a day for each animal. When soaked for about 12 hours each pound of beet pulp will absorb approximately five times its own weight of water.

It is suggested that you feed your mixed Timothy and Red-top hay at night and in the morning and that you feed cornstalks at noon and allow the animals access to oat straw in the yard as they seem to like to pick over roughage of this kind when out of doors. What they do not eat will, of course, be mixed with the manure and will make excellent organic matter to spread on the fields before plowing in the Spring. J. W. B.

Controlling White Diarrhoea

Do young chickens ever become insusceptible to the germs or bacillary white diarrhoea, and, if so, at what age? I used a brooder-house last year to brood 200 chicks and lost nearly half the number during the first two weeks with what appeared to be this disease. I learned later that the chickens brooded in that house the previous year had had diarrhoea of some sort and heavy losses had resulted. Could such a house be made safe by disinfection for young chickens of healthy stock? Could chicks of two weeks of age or older be safely housed there after ordinary cleansing of the building? R. M. F.

Vergennes, Vt.

Young chicks are resistent to the infection of bacillary white diarrhoea after the age of four days, to a less extent after the first 48 hours, but they cannot be said to be wholly immune to the infection at any time. The germs of the disease are to be found in the dirt and droppings in a used incubator or brooder that has housed an infected flock, but these may be disposed of by thorough cleaning and disinfection, making these implements safe for the other chicks. It is a matter of thoroughness in cleaning up an infected place. The interiors of incubators are readily washed with hot water and soap and the parts with which the chicks come in contact may be made perfectly clean. There is no mystery about it. If a tray or board is made clean enough so that one would be willing to eat from it there will be no disease germs there. A brooder is a larger place to clean, but, if well built, scrubbing with hot water, soap and a broom and then thorough airing and drying should make it safe for healthy chicks. White-washing after cleaning is a further safeguard against the spread of disease. Bacillary white diarrhoea, however, is often, if not usually, conveyed to the chick through the egg from an infected mother. The only preventive for this is the precaution to hatch only from disease free flocks. It is unfortunate that the term white diarrhoea is used for this disease, since diarrhoeas from other causes are common and any of them may be white. M. B. D.

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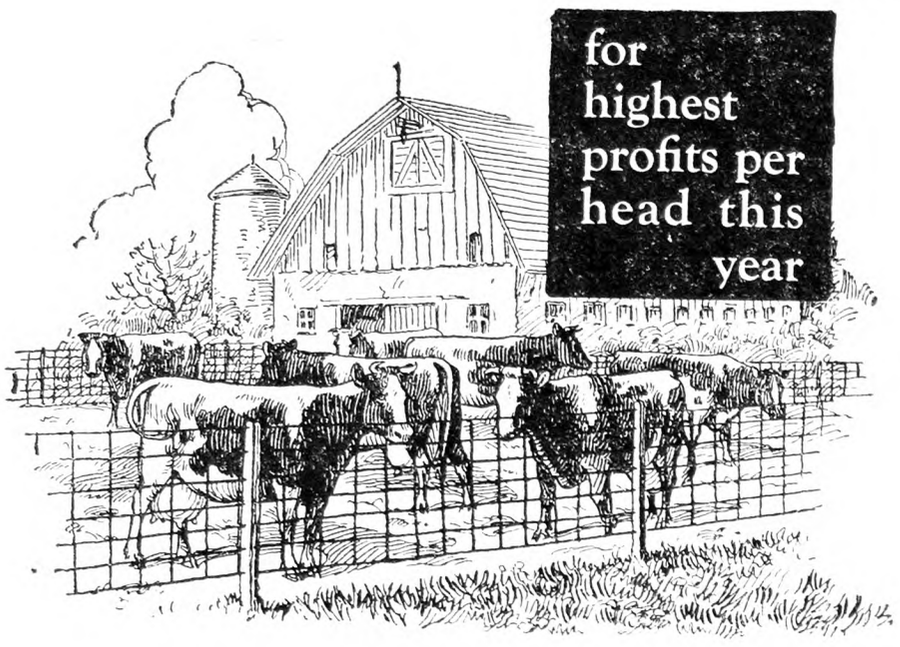

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Live Stock Values in Prince Edward Island

Due to the increased demand in the United States for milk cows and dairy products, the cattle industry, which is undoubtedly the most important branch of production, has never had greater opportunities. This applies to Canada as well as to the United States. The per capita consumption of milk in the States has increased from 43 gallons in 1920 to 53 gallons in 1926, while the population has increased nearly two million persons per year. Each year's increase in population requires an additional 440,000 cows, or their equivalent of their production. On January 1, 1926, the decrease in the number of cows was 333,000, while January 1, 1927 saw 324,000 fewer cows than on January 1, 1926.

Is it then a wonder that Americans are seeking cows even into the isolated little province of Prince Edward Island? American buyers operating in this island are willing to pay up to $150 for good grade cows. In Prince Edward Island at present the live stock industry represents a total valuation of $8,000,000, while the estimated annual revenue in 1927 was $7,095,000.

J. A. MACDONALD.

The Mental Qualities of Farm Animals

I suppose no one will dispute the fact that there is a very great difference in the mentality of human beings. But few will believe, however, that, within their limits, the lower animals may show just as great a variation. Years of close contact with domestic animals leads me to believe that they are as different, one from another, as humans. Yet, in our efforts to improve our live stock, we have given this important fact very scant attention.

I will grant that the dairy cow comes pretty near being a machine, and has little use for brains. With the dog, intelligence is of first consideration. With the horse it is all important. Sheep and hogs are lower in the mental scale, but vary greatly, and the more intelligent ones will more surely show a profit. A close observer can pretty nearly gauge the intelligence of an animal by the appearance of its head, but most farmers, when selecting their breeding stock, give this feature hardly a thought. This explains, in a large measure, why so few really improve their stock.

There has always been a contention as to whether the lower animals use reasoning power, or are guided by instinct alone. My experience with horses leads me to believe that at least a few of them have some degree of reasoning power, and I am almost sure that two I have owned had a sense of humor.

The Morgan horse was noted for his powers of endurance. I believe this quality was largely the result of his great intelligence. His head was lean and bony, very wide between eyes and ears. The eyes were large and expressive. The ears were erect, fine and pointed, and almost constantly in motion, denoting keen perception and a lively interest in his surroundings. The Hackney was chiefly noted for his high knee and hock action. He had a poor head, and didn't know any better than to tire himself out with excessive perpendicular action; a few miles on the road would exhaust him.

The Morgan, on the other hand, would appear fresh after going surprising distances. His intelligence told him that yanking his feet high and stabbing them down again in nearly the same place, not only did not get him anywhere, but jarred his whole frame, and quickly tired him. Instead of exhausting his muscular energy in perpendicular action, he used it to propel himself horizontally, skimming over the ground with the least possible effort. This smooth use of the necessary muscles developed in them great strength and power. Away from home, if strange food and water did not taste right, he didn't refuse them, but filled his bread basket just the same, seeming to realize that food and water were necessary to get him to the end of the journey and back home again, ready for work the next day. It is a serious reflection on the wisdom of farmers and breeders that they have allowed the whims of fashion so nearly to exterminate this useful breed.

Now that there is a revival of interest in sheep breeding, it is timely to speak of them. To most people a sheep is a sheep, and that is about all there is to it. The observing and experienced breeder, however, knows that there is a great difference in individual sheep of the same breed. To most people fifty or one hundred such sheep will all look alike. But if I am feeding and caring for them every day I notice that they are about as different in most ways, even in facial expression, as an equal number of humans.

A sick or ailing sheep is a nuisance and never profitable. I must keep them free from ticks and worms. But if, in spite of my care, I have a ewe that is always getting into trouble, or refuses to mother her lamb, or is apt to be ailing, it is a pretty safe bet that she has a narrow skull. I have only myself to blame that I didn't notice this feature, and turn her off for mutton at an early age. Other things being equal, the ewe that is wide between the eyes and ears, and has a bright and lively expression, will give her owner pleasure, satisfaction and profit. The ewe with a narrow skull, long nose and dull expression is very apt to prove a disappointment, and should never be used as a breeder. I would like to have the opinion of W. W. Reynolds on these points.

In the raising of pigs the profit is largely determined by the size of the litters. A neighbor bemoaned to me his poor luck in raising pigs to a weaning age. Said his sows were ugly, killed some of their pigs wilfully, laid on some and stepped on others, so that he was only averaging about four to a litter. At the same time I was raising eight or ten to the litter. Our hogs were not of the same blood, and none were purebreds. I looked over his hogs and pointed out to him that all had very narrow skulls. Then I showed him that I used for breeders only those having great width between eyes and ears. If asked for an opinion, I would say never breed from an animal that has a coarse or inferior head.

Aside from the greater money value of an intelligent animal, there is the added satisfaction and pleasure in handling them. Your true breeder is always a man of fine qualities, he likes to feel an intimate acquaintance with his animals, have them consider him their friend. Close association with intelligent animals tends to bring out a man's finer qualities, makes a better man of him. Stupid, mean or vicious animals have no such appeal, the opposite effect in fact. Parents presenting their children with animals should give this point close attention.

Strange as it may seem, I have learned to judge a man by the attitude of his animals toward him. Years ago I had a slight acquaintance with a young farmer who had the appearance and reputation of being rough, hard-boiled and with but few friends. One Autumn I wanted to buy a new milk cow, and took a drive to find one. Passing this man's house, I noticed he had a small herd of good-looking cows feeding not far from the road, so stopped to inquire. He said: "No, I haven't got such a cow, but I'd like to have you look mine over just the same." So we walked over to the pasture. At the sound of his voice all stopped feeding and crowded around him with every indication of pleasure and confidence. As I saw this, and watched him fondle and caress them, my former conception of the man underwent an abrupt change. After that I took pains to cultivate his acquaintance, and found beneath the rough exterior a heart of gold.

CHAS. H. BRUSH.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Some Guernsey Sales

Manager J. E. Dodge, of Emmadine Farm, Dutchess County, N. Y., reports among recent sales a bull ready for service sired by Foremost's Count to Mr. Frank A. Cole, Keene, N. H.; outstanding son of Mixter May Royal to Henry M. Brown, Sauquoit Valley Dairy Compay, Utica, N. Y. The dam of this bull is Beda Milva's Lassie of Island Farm A. R. Class B, 11,471.1 lbs. milk, 611.17 lbs. fat. She, her dam and granddam have A. R. records averaging 13,582.5 lbs. milk, 662.22 lbs. fat. This bull is backed by large production and exceptional type and should be a real breed improving sire.

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Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending April 2, 1928:

During the twenty-second week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 4,665 eggs was made, or an average of 67.93 per cent. The production to date is 67,923 eggs.

Pen 44, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is high for the week with 60 eggs. Pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 59 eggs, and pen 26, a White Leghorn pen owned by L. C. Beall, Jr., Washington, is third with 58 eggs.

Pen 19, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 1,163 eggs. Pen 89, owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 1,007 eggs, and pen 57, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jersey, is third with 978 eggs.

April usually sees the peak of egg production performance reached. Spring is, of course, the recognized season of naturally heavy egg yield. This very fact issues a challenge to the poultry feeder. High egg yield makes heavy demands upon the bodies of the layers. For every ounce of egg manufactured, a certain amount of food nutrients have to be taken in, broken down, digested, and then re-assimilated into form of eggs, and the whole process requires the expenditure of considerable energy on the part of the bird. Heavy Spring production, then, means heavy food consumption and use. There is no question but that Springtime egg production is a hard strain upon the layers. The poultryman must rise to the occasion and feed accordingly carefully and judiciously. The poultryman realizes that one of the secrets of his success as an egg farmer will lie in his ability to secure Summer-Fall production following the Spring season. This, providing the birds are inherently capable of it, will be possible in measure as the layers are brought into the opening of the Summer-Fall period in fit condition to stand up under prolonged intensive egg yield through the Summer and Fall season. The Spring feeding should keep the layers in good flesh and health in spite of Spring laying. At the contest, the management is attempting to do this by (1) not over forcing for extra heavy production during April and May, and (2) by using a fleshing mash daily throughout the two months. This mash is not an egg forming mash, but rather a mash which will build energy and fat reserve, maintaining the bodies of the layers in good condition through the period of intensive laying. The contest percentages for April are good, but not phenomenal. We believe they are safe, and will aid us in prolonging egg production into the coming Summer-Fall period.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — Fred K. Coddington, N. J., 768; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 760; Jarvis Poultry Farms, Md., 725.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 814; John G. Hall, N. J., 727.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,163; Gilbert's R. I. Reds, N. J., 717; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 711.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 1,007; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 978; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 972.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, White Wyandottes, 696; Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 672; A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. Black Leghorns, 598; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 425.

Ventilating Incubator; Hatching Duck Eggs

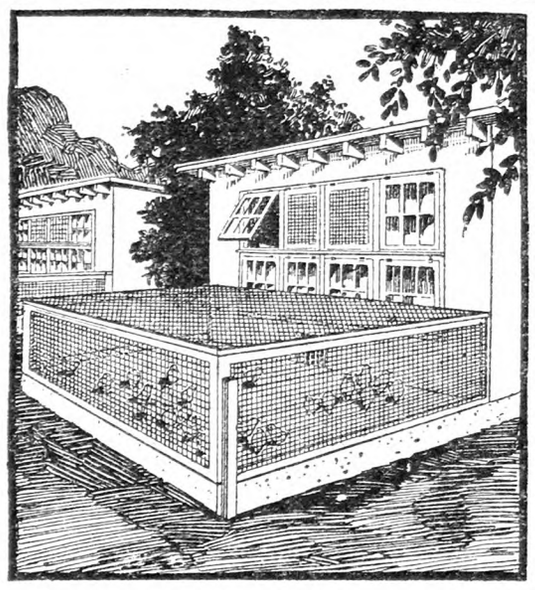
1. How long should the ventilator be open in hot water heated incubator? It says in directions to open them, but does not say how, only to be carefully watched? 2. Could duck eggs be successfully hatched in an incubator? I have no sitting hens, and would like to have early ducklings? J. J. H.

Higganum, Conn.

1. Different makes of incubators vary in their requirements and the only way to do is to follow the directions coming with the incubator used. I do not know what machine you have, but presume that the temperatures within the machine are the things that you are instructed to watch, not allowing the ventilators to remain open far enough to cool the eggs down too much. In some incubators the ventilators are not to be opened unless the machine is operated in a warm room, being kept closed if the incubator is in a cool cellar. The warmer and dryer the air the more rapid the loss of moisture from the eggs within the machine, no matter whether the incubator is heated by hot water or air, and the only thing to do is to try to follow the directions of the maker of the machine used.

2. Yes, duck eggs are hatched in incubators, but they should not be placed in an incubator with hen eggs if good results are expected. M. B. D.

Keeps Chicks Healthy



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Barred Rocks & S. C. Reds	7.75	14.50	43.00	70.00	135.00
R. C. Reds, Wh. & Buff Rocks, Blk. Min.	8.00	15.00	44.50	72.50	140.00
Buff & Wh. Orp., Wh. Wyan., Wh. Min.	8.50	16.00	47.50	77.50	150.00
Light Brahmas, Buff Minorcas	9.50	18.00	53.50	87.50	170.00
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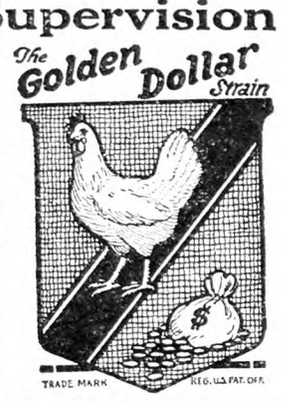

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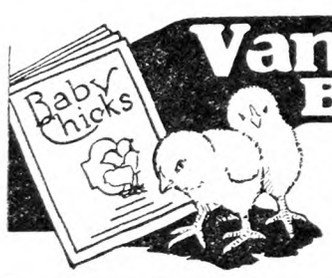

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Postpaid Prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$12.50	$60.00	$118.00
Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

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White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
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Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
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WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS "direct"

Large size husky chicks from Free range high producers. Disease unknown on our farm. 285 to 312 breeding of large size chalk white eggs. 19 years breeding of white leghorns exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular.

H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX R SODUS, N. Y

Prospects in the Poultry Business

What do you think of the future of the poultry business? I have a few hundred birds, and am wondering if it would be wise to enlarge to 1,500 or so and make a business of it. The grain market seems to keep creeping up, and the price of eggs breaks a little earlier every year. Several in our section are going into the Winter broiler business, brooding about four lots a year with hot water systems. Some of them claim to make something and some say 25c profit on a bird. What do you think of the prospects for this line? T. R. R.

Long Island.

No one can predict with any certainty what the future of the poultry business will be, but there is no more uncertainty about this than about any line of agricultural production. It seems perfectly safe to say that the profit in poultry-keeping will continue to fluctuate from period to period, as it always has. There is no reason to think that poultry will not always be an important food product and, therefore, one that will continue to be produced while mankind keeps his present needs and tastes. Unfortunately, the one who "goes into the business" must think for but a short time ahead. He has but a short term of years to consider at best, and his anxiety is as to just what poultry profits are likely to be during the period in which he will be engaged in poultry production. It isn't the average over 50 or 75 years that interests him; it is the prospects for the next five or ten, possibly longer, though it must be admitted that 10 years will probably more than cover the business life of the average poultryman as such.

If I were about to engage in poultry-keeping as a special business I should enter it as I would any other line of farming, with the expectation that there would be years of good profits, of small profits and even of losses. I should hope that I could make the first two the rule, but I should not have any exaggerated ideas of big profits and an easy life. The fact that many poultrymen do continue in the work for a long lifetime and find it as profitable as they could expect to find other work shows that there is nothing peculiar about poultry-keeping that needs to set it aside as a business not subject to general business rules. Success or failure will depend, not upon the kind of business, but, in most cases at least, upon the ability of the one conducting it and the opportunities which he has or is able to make for himself. The poultry business is one so easily entered and foresaken by people of little capital and less experience that it suffers far more than many other lines of business effort from rapid turn-overs, not of employes but of employers. There is something fascinating to the majority of people who are not pleasantly engaged in other work about the idea of gathering eggs and feeding chickens on a June day. The November storms never enter the pictures called up by their imaginations. A neighbor of mine who has just had 400 chicks burn up in a brooder house that he had left an hour or two previously, supposedly in safety. There goes a very appreciable share of his season's profits if he has no other bad luck. A few such losses in close succession would put many a beginner out of heart and out of business. If you have a few hundred fowls now, an increase to 1,500 would not be a very long step. Your previous experience should show you about what to expect in cost and profit; it is up to you to decide whether you wish to continue, expand and take the necessary ups and downs of the calling or quit. You may be fortunate in having a choice. After all, the majority of people who are successful in any business they are in, not because they want to continue but because they have to.

Just now the broiler business, conducted as a specialty, is not enjoying the prosperity of a short time ago. In sections, at least, it seems to have been overdone and the once good profits have been considerably scaled down. I should not care to take the figures of several seasons ago as a safe guide to those of the immediate future. Broilers are a necessary and often inconvenient by-product of every poultryman's business; there are many thousands of them that must be disposed of each year, regardless of a profit or loss. This serves as a check upon broiler raising as a special branch of the business, though it has been a profitable one in the past to those situated to take advantage of it. M. B. D.

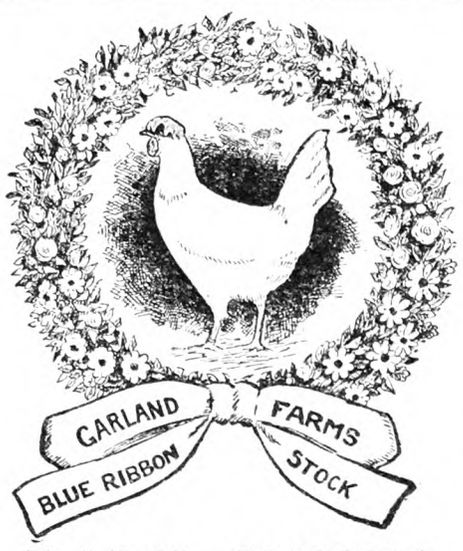
JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.



BABY CHICKS
CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

REDUCED PRICES

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

All from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights. Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. Be convinced. Order NOW.

	50	100	500
S.C.W. Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50
Barred Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50
R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50
Asst. Chicks	5.00	9.00	45.00

In 1000 lots, one-half cent cheaper.

Special mating Tancred Strain Leghorns. April and May shipments, 16c each—400 or over, 15c each. Also, TWO-WEEK-OLD CHICKS—write for special prices. S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 8-weeks-old, 85c each. 10 to 12-weeks-old, 95c each.

Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.

Brookside Poultry Farms
Dept. R, E. C. Brown, Sergeantville, N.J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00 a hun. Heavy Mixed.. $9.00 a hun.

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. Order from Ad or write for free circular.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R.D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Rosemont Chicks

The Season's Biggest Chick Bargains—NOW!

NO need to wait for May prices. We are quoting *greatly reduced prices* right now. We hardly need to talk about the quality of Rosemont Chicks. They have been advertised for 17 consecutive years in *The Rural New-Yorker*. Each year, they have been getting better as our breeding flocks improved.

Immediate Delivery and Weeks of May 1st and 7th

BREED	50	100	500
White Leghorns			
Select Grade A	$ 6.50	$12.00	$ 55.00
Utility Matings	5.50	10.00	50.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds			
Select Grade A	7.50	14.00	67.50
Utility Matings	6.75	13.00	62.50
Wh. Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks			
Select Grade A	8.00	15.00	73.00
Utility Matings	7.50	14.00	70.00
Jersey Black Giants			
Blood Tested			
State Certified	12.00	23.00	112.50
Mixed Chicks	5.00	9.00	45.00

We prepay post and guarantee 100% live delivery. We are never satisfied until the customer is pleased.

5,000 White Leghorn Pullets

10 weeks old; 90c each, f.o.b. shipping point. Immediate delivery.

Catalog Free. *Visitors Welcome.*

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY

Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

PINE TREE

Dependable Chicks

We're right in line with that "Grow Healthy Chicks" Campaign. Our flocks were inspected by a licensed veterinarian to insure a clean bill of health. Our chicks are hatched in our own machines, which are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after every hatch. Thirty-six years' experience counts for a lot in growing healthy chicks.

SPECIAL PRICES

Prompt Delivery

Good growing weather, lower prices and better chicks are here. Nothing gained in delay, place your order with us now for prompt delivery.

PINE TREE MATINGS	*50*	*100*	*500*
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 6.50	$12.00	$57.50
Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks	7.75	14.00	67.50
White Wyandottes and White Rocks	10.50	19.00	92.50
Good Mixed Chicks	6.00	10.00	49.00

Special Matings—3c per chick higher.

We prepay all charges and guarantee safe arrival and complete satisfaction. Why not join with a neighbor and benefit by reduced prices on quantity lots.

White Leghorn PULLETS

Ready May 10th

Delivery at special prices. Write for them.

PINE TREE HATCHERY, Box R, Stockton, N. J.
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner Since 1892

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$ 7 per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns	8 per 100
Barred Rocks	10 per 100
Reds	10 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Heavy Laying White and Brown Leghorns exclusively, 11c, from our free range flocks. Parcel postpaid. Circular. FRANK BLUM, New Washington, Ohio

Light Brahma Eggs $2.25 per 15. Black Leghorn Eggs, $1.25 per 15 or $14 per 30 dozen crate. H. J. VAN DYKE, Gettysburg, Penna.

R. I. REDS 12c, Heavy Mixed 10c, Ducklings, 25c. Under 50 add 1c. Safe delivery guaranteed. I. W. MOYER Cocolamus, Pa.

THE HENYARD

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending Apr. 2, 1928, with comments of the director:

As long as egg-laying contests persist in starting competition on Nov. 1, poultrymen will have to hatch contest pens a little later than their usual hatching season.

It is generally conceded that the average length of time required to mature the heavy breeds is six months, while the Leghorns can be matured one month earlier. Hatching dates on this basis would be May 1 for the heavies and June 1 for the Leghorns.

On first thought the above paragraph sounds well, but on second thought how many poultrymen can guarantee to produce a pullet which will lay in exactly 150 days, or 180 days. There are so many factors which can accelerate or retard the growth of range stock that it seems inadvisable to depend upon a single date for hatching.

Rainy or cold weather during the brooding season keeps chicks indoors. Attacks of parasites arrest development. Lack of shade and green food retard maturity. An unusually healthy type of chick emerging from the incubator will grow faster than one of less vitality. A steady supply of feeding supplements may not be obtainable. All of these factors, often out of the control of the poultryman, tend to produce a variable rate of maturity from year to year.

As long as pullets for the laying house on a commercial farm mature in a normal way, a difference of ten days or two weeks in maturity should cause no concern.

Maturity may be defined as that stage when a pullet flock reaches 20 per cent production; yet the same space of time may mean the occurrence or non-occurrence of a rest period after coming to a contest.

The large breeder who does not have to depend upon a single hatching date for chicks from which to choose his contest pen has a tremendous advantage over the small breeder. He can hatch three or four lots of chicks at 10 days to two weeks apart and then, in the Fall, select his contest pen from the hatch which has attained the proper degree of maturity. — C. D. Anderson, Manager New York State Egg-laying Contest.

During the twenty-second week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,521 eggs, or 64.5 per cent. This is an increase of 110 eggs, or 1.5 per cent over last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 52,486 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 62; White Leghorns, W. S. Hannah & Son., Mich., 61; White Leghorns, Belcoe Poultry Farm, N. Y., 61; Barred Plymouth Rocks, V. H. Kirkup, N. Y., 59; White Leghorns, Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 59; White Leghorns, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, N. Y., 58; White Leghorns, Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 58.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 841; Warren's Farm, Mo., 822; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 799; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 756; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 746; The Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 741.

R. I. Reds.—Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 922; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 783; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 671; Frank M. Corwin, N. Y., 653.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 422; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 380.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. C. Jones, Del., 672; Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 625; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 622.

White Plymouth Rocks.—William R. Speck, N. Y., 617; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 612.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Mar. 27	48	20	Rain, partly cloudy
Mar. 28	56	26	Clear
Mar. 29	50	28	Cloudy
Mar. 30	36	30	Rain
Mar. 31	48	30	Partly cloudy
Apr. 1	57	30	Clear
Apr. 2	63	24	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 38c; brown, 37c; medium, 31c.

Vote for Trustee

At the last school meeting there were nine votes cast for trustee, four for A, three four B, one for C, and one for D. A is trustee. Some of the voters claim that A, to be elected, would have to have one more vote than B, C, and D together. Is this correct? M. K.

New York.

The law requires that the election of school district officers must be by ballot and that each officer elected must receive a majority of the votes cast.

D. E. D.

QUALITY CHICKS AT CUT PRICES

Effective April 23, 1928

White Leghorns	$11.00 for 100	$3.25 for 25 6.00 for 50	$ 52.50 for 500 100.00 for 1000
Barred Rocks R. I. Reds	$13.00 for 100	$3.75 for 25 7.00 for 50	$ 62.50 for 500 120.00 for 1000
White Rocks W. Wyandottes	$15.00 for 100	$4.25 for 25 8.00 for 50	$ 72.50 for 500 140.00 for 1000

SPECIAL MATINGS—Add 3c per chick to above prices

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed (for Broilers)	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00

Write for prices on chicks from blood-tested stock

Ready for Shipment Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week

KERR'S Breeding birds are pure-bred, selected for health, vigor and productiveness; kept on unrestricted farm range.

KERR'S quality is proven by the many winnings in National egg-laying contests.

KERR'S service to customers is unexcelled, the result of years of experience. Four big hatcheries insure quick shipments.

KERR'S chicks are big, husky and full of vigor and develop into profitable fowls.

High in quality — Real money makers — Shipped parcel post prepaid
Bred for business — Any quantity—any time — Safe delivery guaranteed

Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter

KERR CHICKERIES, INC., Dept. 9

Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.

WENE CHICKS

WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

State Certified Blood-Tested

$15.50 Now Buys 100 State-Certified, Blood Tested, Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from Select WENE Matings

Immediate Deliveries — Heavier Breeds Also Reduced

Your choice of White Wyandottes, White Rock and R. I. Red Chicks from blood-tested breeders. **$18.50 per 100.** Special Broiler Cross—Wh. Wyandotte—Wh. Rock—only **$14.50 per 100.**

All Chicks Postpaid—Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 8 to 10 weeks old, $1.05 each, f. o. b. Immediate Deliveries.

Mating List Free—Write for Your Copy.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

Fairfield Quality Chicks

Quality pullets mature from quality chicks. Our breeding stock rigidly selected for health, vigor, heavy egg production and standard qualifications. If these things count—order "Sturdy Built" chicks.

Prices—	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White or Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$32.00	$53.00	$105.00
English White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	53.00	105.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	61.75	118.00
Rose or Single Comb Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	61.75	118.00
Silver or White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	68.00	130.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	68.00	130.00
Large assorted for broilers	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	53.00	105.00
Light and Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.75	9.50	28.50	47.50	95.00

For immediate shipment order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Get our catalog free.** Tells in detail about "Sturdy Built" chicks. Rich with poultry pointers. Write for it.

FAIRFIELD HATCHERY Lock Box 509-A LANCASTER, OHIO

NATIONAL CHICKS—MAY DELIVERY

C.O.D. or cash with order. Send $1 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$11	$52.00	$100
Brd. & Wh. Rocks, Reds-Bl. Minorcas	6.75	13	62.00	120
Heavy Mixed	5.00	9	43.00	85
Light Mixed	4.50	8	37.50	75

Send for our free illustrated catalog. All chicks shipped prepaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, Mifflintown, Pa.

LORD FARMS S.C. White Leghorns

The Problem of Poultry Profits

If you thoroughly digest our system of raising chicks, you have solved the problem of poultry profits. This system is plainly set forth in our 1928 Year Book, which we'll gladly send gratis. Write today.

Lord Farms Grade A Chicks

are about booked up for April, but we can reserve May chicks at reduced prices. These chicks are guaranteed to pay better than any other kind. Ask us to explain.

LORD FARMS

67 Forest Street, Methuen, Mass.

CHICKS-C·O·D· AT WHOLESALE PRICES

—and you pay when you get them

We take the risk and you keep your money until the chicks arrive. No need to pay months in advance.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed, all varieties	3.00	5.00	8.00

From pure-bred, high-egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM
Box 212 Mingoville, Pa.

"JUSTA CHIX"

Live and Grow--Lay and Pay

Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders—16 years Treating you ☐ the whole year O. Watch "JUSTA" pen at Farmingdale: It captured 1st place in production for February and March.

Order May Chix Now—Prices Postpaid.

	100	*500*	*1000*
MAY 9th	$18.00	$85.00	$160
MAY 16th	16.00	75.00	140
MAY 23rd	14.00	65.00	120

After May 28th—$12.00 per 100

8-Week Pullets for July Delivery—$100 per 100

JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.

HILLSIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed.....7c — Owen's Strain Reds, 12c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 8c — S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 12c
Rocks and Reds, 10c — Heavy Mixed..... 9c

Half cent less on 500 lots.
One cent less on 1,000 lots.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. **HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS.** Guaranteed. Prices and quality that please. Catalog free.

R. T. EWING - - ATLANTIC, PA.

White Wyandottes

Healthy, free range, State accredited stock. Good type, large birds. Best for poultry and eggs. May chicks, $20 per 100. Special prices on 1,000.

WALTER W. COMBS HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

BARRED ROCKS—Trapnested—Eggs, Chicks, Youngsters. Catalog, details free! A. L. SEARLES, Milford, N. H.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys Hardy disease free stock.

EGGS—5 for $3.00, 25 for $10.00.

WILD MALLARDS, RING NECK PHEASANTS, GIANT BELGIAN HARES, WHITE WYANDOTTES. Circular free.

WILLOWEMOC FARMS, Livingston Manor, N.Y.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of Apr. 23	Grade A	20.00	24.00	26.00	28.00
	Special Matings	23.00	27.00	30.00	33.00
Week of Apr. 30	Grade A	$18.00	$22.00	$24.00	$27.00
	Special Matings	21.00	25.00	28.00	32.00

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.

POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

"Modern" Chicks from Accredited Flocks

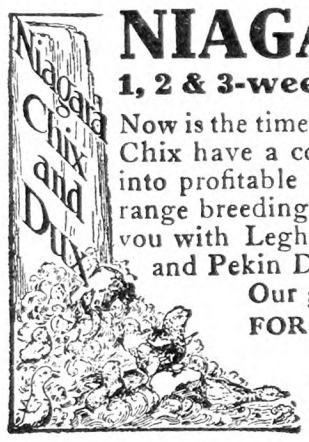
Quality Chicks—Winter Layers

Pure Breeds, Ohio Accredited, Modern Chicks are from Scientifically Selected Hens. Large Eggs. Broodiness Largely Eliminated. "Modern" Chicks Lay Fall and Winter Eggs. Cheap Chicks are High at any price. "Modern" Chicks would be profitable at high prices. Order from this ad. or write for catalog. Reference: Citizens Bank. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. America's Best Laying Strains.

	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rox, Reds (R. & S.), Buff Orps., & S. C. R. I. Whites	$15.00	$72.50	$140.00
White & Silver Laced Wyandottes	16.00	77.50	150.00
S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	13.00	62.50	120.00

Assorted (all breeds), 10c each. Assorted all heavy, 12c each. White Pekin Ducklings, 28c each.

MODERN HATCHERY Box B MOUNT BLANCHARD, OHIO



NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX AND DUX

1, 2 & 3-week-old chicks at prices that will save you money

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your Winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings, at 13 cents and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

FOR BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS GET OUR FREE CATALOG

Member International Baby Chick Association

Niagara Poultry Farm, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.

Established 1887 *Reference: State Bank of Ransomville*

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION · STANDARD QUALITY ·

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67	$130
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62	120
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72	140
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97	190

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING. Heavy Broilers $11.50. Light $10.

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

SERVICE PURE BRED BABY CHICKS *QUALITY*

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	27.50	67.50	130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year

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We have found 300-egg birds in this strain. They are from British Columbia breeding of same blood as the world's record hen Maizie that laid 351 eggs in a year. Our literature tells the whole story. Read about our stock.

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Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. GUARANTEED CHICKS. Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

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THE HENYARD

Average Loss in Flocks

What would be an average loss per 100 mature Leghorn hens in pens of, say, 350 to 375 for one year? They are housed about four months out of twelve. Do hens have paralysis? If so, are symptoms any different from leg weakness? C. M. S.

Ohio.

It would be hardly possible to compute an average loss in flocks of mature hens that would apply to individuals in general, though any poultry keeper could determine his own average losses over a period of years. Losses occurring from mismanagement or disease in one flock would not necessarily be duplicated in another and I can see little value in averages unless the flocks used in the computation are kept under practically the same circumstances and with same care. The production you mention is very good indeed. Poultrymen expect a Winter production of around 50 per cent in good, well-kept flocks. If kept in good quarters you may find it quite as well to keep your hens housed throughout the year after coming into production. Yes, mature fowls suffer from paralysis; a not uncommon form of the disease showing itself by sudden loss of use of one or both legs or wings while in apparent good health and subsequent death after a few days. No cure or means of prevention for this form of paralysis has yet been discovered, its cause being unknown. M. B. D.

Pullets for Breeding; Brown Leghorn Eggs

I started with 135 White Leghorn pullets, hatched March 11, 1927, and by January I culled out 65. That leaves me 70 pullets which have laid 5,755 eggs. And they are still laying well. Would you advise me to keep them for breeding? There is one White Leghorn that lays brown eggs. Could I breed her and get brown eggs from her offspring? I want to build a brooder-house and would like to mix sand and cement and pour between the boards. Would this make it windproof? J. N.

New York.

If you wish to use these pullets for breeding this season, there is no reason why you should not do so, though older fowls are to be preferred. You should select the best developed among them for the breeding pen, culling out any small or defective ones that you would not like to have reproduced in another flock. The Leghorn that lays brown eggs would transmit some of this defect to her chicks in all probability, though probably not to the same degree that she shows it. By careful selection of the tinted egg layers for breeding, you would be able in time to produce a strain of Leghorns that would lay brown eggs, but breeders have been working a good many years to breed out this tendency to tint the eggs of Leghorns and your final product would have little value except as curiosities. If you wish to see what you can do as an experiment, you might hatch from this Leghorn and continue to mate the birds that showed the deepest color in their eggs, but, if you succeeded in producing a strain of Leghorns that would lay eggs the color of those produced by the heavy breeds, you would have something for which, at present, there is no demand. Yes, you might make a brooder-house wind proof by using a layer of concrete between boards and between the studs if the walls are boarded on both sides of the studding, but I think that you would find the same result more satisfactorily and as cheaply produced by simply using an outside covering of a light grade of prepared roofing or similar material.

M. B. D.

Pinecrest Orchards STRAIN

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1 Week to 10 Weeks Old Chicks

Electrically hatched twice a week in our 16,000-egg incubator. Stock 100% free from white diarrhoea. State tested. Foundation stock came from the highest egg production R. I. R. farm in the U. S. This is not a commercial hatchery—merely buying eggs and selling chicks. This is a real poultry farm. DON'T SAVE PENNIES ON CHICKS AND LOSE DOLLARS ON PULLETS.

Write for Circular and Prices.

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have a reputation for

Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production

Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.

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REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

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REDBIRD FARM. "From the baby chicks purchased from you March 3, we got the first egg July 14, at which time the largest cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 15 oz. By the end of August the pullets were laying between 50 and 60%. They are of good size and uniform color. We have never seen Reds that developed so rapidly and uniformly."—A. B. Roberts, Norway, Maine.

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Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

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Five extra chicks included with each hundred. Our April Hatched Baby Chick prices are:

Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff, Black..... $14 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... 16 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 18 per 100

CUSTOM HATCHING. May, $2 less; June, $4 less. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 10c Light and Heavy, 12c Heavy, 14c. Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily, Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

CHICKS Pure bred, Blood tested free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 12c. Rocks, Reds, 14c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c. Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free. SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

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CHIX May Prices, $10.00 per 100 $90.00-1000

Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

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CHICKS *Barred Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns*

$10.00 a 100—from our heavy egg strains. Every chick guaranteed. Mixed, $8.00 a 100. Can ship C. O. D. Postage Prepaid.

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White Wyandotte	14c
White Rock	13c
Barred Rock	12c
Heavy Mixed	9c

100% live delivery guaranteed.

JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS from heavy laying flock. Barred Rocks, 12c; Reds, 12c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 10c; Light Mixed, 7c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. B. W. AMEY - Cocolamus, Penna.

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LOTS OF.....	100	500	1000
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LEGHORN CHICKS
Contest Records to be proud of.
We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

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White Leghorns Exclusively
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are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B.W.D. tested. Prices reduced on deliveries for latter part of April-May. Circular on request.
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George Phillips White Leghorn Chicks
hardy and prolific. Ten pullets 2,137 eggs at last Vineland, N. J., contest; second through cold winter seven years ago. Chicks Tuesdays, $15 per 100, postpaid, live delivery guaranteed. Lower in May if ordered now. Only one grade. Send $2, balance C. O. D.
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The best that 40 years experience can produce. Catalog free My prices on QUALITY-CERTIFIED chicks will surprise you. D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box 115. Neshanic Station, N. J. *Member International Baby Chick Assn.*

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Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
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Get my free circular before you order chicks—tells why the Black Leghorn is the greatest layer and most profitable breed on earth. *Write today.* A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

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CHICKS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—Big bodies, great layers, large eggs. We import direct from England. Catalog free.
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Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Those Baby Chicks

Rose V. Hicks, managing director, International Baby Chick Association, sends the following timely suggestions:

Baby chicks, like children, sometimes fall into bad habits. Then, too, like children again, baby chicks are often not responsible for their bad habits, but those in charge of either the chicks or children have used some improper method in handling and controlling the chicks or the child. Chicks do not need coddling or babying too much. True, they should have proper warmth, clean quarters and proper food. Yet, at the same time, many chicks are spoiled by the care taken of them—overfeeding, improper feeding, over or under-heating or neglecting them in some way. Neglect always brings chicks serious trouble.

Perhaps the most common complaint among chick raisers is bowel trouble and diarrhea. Much of it is caused by improper feeding, faulty brooding, and poor care and neglect.

Another very common trouble among chick raisers is that of huddling under the brooder stove or piling in the corners of the house. More often the huddling is caused for want of sufficient heat in the building, or else the chicks at some time have become chilled. No amount of heat will keep them from huddling, if once seriously chilled. They can be prevented from gathering in the corners by turning the corners with wire fencing or building paper so there will be no corners for them to pile up in. Chicks will often smother if they are allowed to bunch up. Watch the heat and see that the chicks are not overheated so that they will be inclined to huddle and pile up. It is well, at late bedtime, to go to look through the brooder house and under the brooder stove and see that the chicks are all well spread out and that the brooder fires are operating properly for the night.

What is known as cannibalism, or toe picking, is quite often a serious matter, in young chicks especially. This is a vice that is mostly found in the first two weeks, although the older chicks have been known to take to toe picking. Usually it starts by one chick picking and tearing blood from the toe of another. This seems to give the flock the taste of blood and is hard to stop when once started. There are many supposed causes, such as crowding of chicks, keeping them too idle, not giving them enough room to spread out more. Another supposed cause is that chicks that are inclined to eat each other because they are not properly fed. This is probably not the real cause, as many chicks that are the best growing and ideally fed will be the worst at toe picking. Give the chicks plenty of exercise, and get them outdoors. Hang up strips of meat and vegetables for the chicks to pick. Remove all injured chicks. Look to your feed to see that it is rich in proteins, minerals, and vitamins. Give the chicks more green food. Give them more room and range.

Infertile Eggs

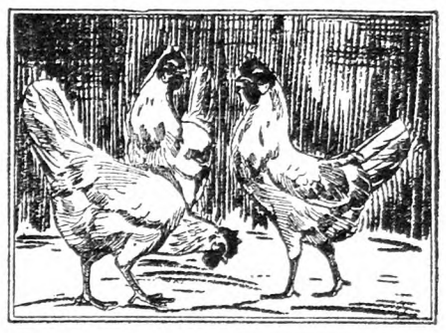
My eggs do not seem to be fertile, and are uneven in size. Birds were June chicks, White Rocks, 200 hens, 14 roosters, in two pens. They have plenty of water, mash all the time, wheat in the morning and at noon, corn at night. Lights were on about one hour each night. Of 180 eggs set 115 tested out; that leaves 65 fertile eggs. L. A. W.

New York.

Size and uniformity of eggs in a flock depend chiefly upon inheritance. By setting only eggs of the type desired year after year the product of the hens raised will become like the eggs hatched. If no attention is paid to this, and small, irregular, undesirable eggs are hatched, the tendency to lay such eggs will be bred into the flock. Since these characteristics are inherited, they cannot be controlled in the hen, though all pullets' eggs may be expected to increase in size as the bird becomes older and may improve in other respects.

Fertility depends upon many things. If your flock has been closely confined all Winter the eggs will not be as fertile as those from hens having their freedom. Much of this trouble could have been corrected by feeding one per cent of cod liver oil in the mash through the Winter. The flock should now be given an outside range if it has not already enjoyed this. Green or vegetable food should be given, cod liver oil may be added to the ration until plenty of fresh green stuff is

PROFIT-WISE HENS



A hen sometimes looks and acts mighty foolish in front of an automobile—but put Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake before her and she'll show how wise she is!

She knows that she must have Calcium Carbonate to cover her eggs, to help in proper food assimilation and to give greater hatchability. Pilot Brand contains over 98% Calcium Carbonate and is always just what she wants.

Only in Calcium Carbonate can a hen get sufficient shell covering for all the eggs she is capable of making.

And only in Pilot Brand can the poultryman get maximum egg profit, because in Pilot Brand there is no waste. It is triple-screened, free from poisonous matter, dirt and odor.

Pilot Brand means the difference between an annual lay that barely pays for itself—or loss—and a lay that makes real money for the raiser. And for baby chicks, it means big, strong bones and a healthy, quick maturity.

Keep it before your poultry all the year 'round for year 'round profits.

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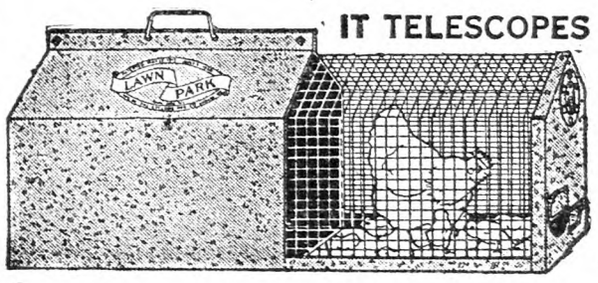

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Large " " " brewers grain and larger 5c each
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White and Barred Rocks..
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White Leghorns.....
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6c and up
100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.
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From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

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S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00
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Light Mixed, $7; Heavy	8.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.
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Best Quality Chicks

MAY PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Cash or C. O. D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range, bred-to-lay flocks. We pay postage. 100% live delivery. Write for our reduced prices on large lots. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

TANCRED LEGHORN **CHICKS** from Pennsylvania—State Certified, Bacillary White Diarrhea "FREE" flocks. Only 207-262 Egg Pedigreed Males used. Hatching Eggs. Ten-Week Old Cockerels and Pullets. Free booklet.
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CHICKS

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S. C. Rocks	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.50	8.00	37.50	..

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A STATE ACCREDITED TESTED FOR T. B. AND B. W. D. B

	100	300
W. Leghorns	$12.50	$36.75
Barred Rocks, Reds	15.00	43.50
W. Rocks, B. Orpingtons	16.00	46.50
White Orpingtons	17.00	49.50

Heavy laying flocks on free range. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Member I. B. C. A.
A. B. HATCHERIES SAYBROOK, ILL.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns-9c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery—MAY. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY - McAlisterville, Penna.

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Barred and White Rocks, $12, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $14. Heavy Mixed, $9 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns; $10-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12-100. White Rocks, $13-100; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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From State Supervised Breeders—$12.00 per hundred.
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CHICKS N. Y. Certified White Leghorns. Big birds, good layers, large white eggs. Trapnested and pedigreed hatched. Free catalog. SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM, Akron, N. Y.

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c for May. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

DUCK EGGS Mallards, 11—$1.75; White Muscovy, 11—$2.75; Chicken Eggs: Spanish, Red Caps, 13—$2.50. OSCAR HENDRICKSON, Richmondville, N. Y.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

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Foundation males from **THOMPSON'S "RINGLET"** and **HOLTERMAN'S "ARISTOCRAT" Barred Rocks, PAPE'S BLACK MINORCAS, White Rocks, Single** and **Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds;** Chicks **$14** for 100; **$67.50** for 500; **$130** for 1,000.

Finest Quality SILVER LACED and **WHITE WYANDOTTES,** and **BUFF ORPINGTONS: $15** for 100; **$72.50** for 500; and **$140** for 1,000.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, $15 for 100; **$72.50** for 500; **$140** for 1,000.

ASSORTED HEAVY BREEDS at **$12** a hundred.
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MANY OF THESE CHICKS SHOULD WIN IN THE FALL AND WINTER SHOWS FOR YOU AND PROVE WONDERFUL LAYERS

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100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTPAID

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 40 Fairport, N. Y.

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

LET us ship you our chicks, $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

PRICES DELIVERED	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White and Brown; Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff Partridge, B. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. and R. C. Reds, B. Orpingtons, S. L. and W. Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50	130

Heavy Mixed.... 10c. Light Brahmas... 18c. B. J. Giants.... 25c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.

EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY Box 10 COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.00	4.00	7.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. **GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.**

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM
WM. D. SCOTT, Prop. HARRINGTON, DEL.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery *MAY PRICES* Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	12.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book orders now for after April 15th and May Chix.

$10.00 per 100 $47.50, 500 $90, 1000

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

CHICKS OF QUALITY

PRICES FOR MARCH AND APRIL

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	10.00	5.50	3.00

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.

B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	15.00	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes and Bk. Minorcas	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted—Light, 9c; Heavy, 12c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$10.00
White and Barred Rocks	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	12.00
Mixed for Broilers	8.00

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. Will ship C.O.D. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa. *Member I. B. C. A.*

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$10	$47.50	$90
Brown Leghorns	10	47.50	90
Basom's Barred Rocks	12	57.50	110
S. C. R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110
Black Minorcas	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	8	37.50	70

CHIX

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL

for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS — LINESVILLE HATCHERY — Linesville Penna.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

TRUSLOW

FORTY-FIVE years' experience back of every Chick shipped from TRUSLOW Farms. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Selected for high egg production; wonderful meat producers.

Write TODAY stating breed and number wanted so we can quote special prices. Illustrated catalog FREE.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Thorobred Chicks

12,000 Hens Mated to Pedigreed Males

MAIZIE WORLD'S RECORD HEN

Males heading our flocks are from dams with records of 200-273 eggs. Get our catalog which tells all about our especially bred White Leghorns. Two sons of Maizie, the world's record hen, are in our flocks. Over 210 hens made over 200 eggs in trapnest under Ohio R. O. P. on our two breeding farms. All chicks Ohio accredited. Write for details Prices are right and our stock unusual.

LAYON LEGHORN FARMS, R. 6, St. Clairsville, Ohio

LAYWELL LEGHORN CHICKS

MORGON-TANCRED STRAIN. Hatched from hen eggs. Lowest Prices. Every chick guaranteed. Write for circular.

LAYWELL FARM R. No. 5 BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	4.00	7.25	14.00
3-Week-Old Chicks—Leghorns	7.00	13.00	25.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.50	9.00

Bank reference. 100% live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Order from this ad or write for special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular free.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Rocks or Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Wh. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated booklet free.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

Zeller's Extra Quality Chicks

Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Trapnested, production bred matings, $13 per 100, $62 per 500, $120 per 1000. Also quality White Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. Circular free. 10% books order. EDGAR A. ZELLER, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Pa

available. Later hatches should, of course, prove better in any event, but the care which you have given the flock during the Winter will influence the fertility and hatchability of the eggs.

M. B. D.

Those Egg-eating Hens

H. T. M. seeks a cure for egg-eating hens. When I was a boy in the South I had a big Gordon setter, "Mac," who would steal and eat every egg that he could find. Nothing I could do would break him of the habit. Finally I conceived the idea of "blowing" an egg, as we termed it, that is, taking all of the innside of the egg out through two small holes, one at each end, and "blowing" with the lips through the holes. I then put a small piece of the lining of the egg on one end and let it dry, then filled the egg with household ammonia, using a medicine dropper, and sealed up the other hole. When "Mac" investigated he had such an experience that he never tried it again. This is a suggestion for H. T. M.

Long Island. G. T. H.

I always have luck with my method. I save the eggshells from breakfast and fill them with the following mixture: Take about a cup of flour, two tablespoons dry mustard and a small quantity of red pepper. Mix into a stiff paste with a little water. Fill one shell with the paste and fit another shell over it to make it look like a whole egg. I put them in the corner on the floor. K. L. A.

New Jersey.

Cooked Oatmeal for Chicks

1. I have rolled oats cooked for breakfast. Will it be all right to feed to chickens six weeks old? I have given them some twice, and they like it very much, but I am told it is not good for them. 2. I have about 70 laying hens, pullets and old hens, and a good many of them have diarrhoea. What remedies do you advise? E. G.

Connecticut.

1. The rolled oats are good for the chicks, though the cooking does not improve them. They could be mixed with a little dry bran or other suitable chick food if too sloppy in consistency. 2. It is hard to tell what causes the looseness of the bowels in the older fowls. Too liberal a supply of green stuff might do it temporarily, as would overfeeding upon meat. If properly fed, such conditions are pretty apt to right themselves unless there is some disease that is causing the trouble present. Some charcoal in the ration might help.

M. B. D.

Worms and Other Troubles

I have a flock of 200 White Leghorns. In one year I have lost several of them, apparently from worms. I have had these pullets laying from 50-60 per cent. About six weeks ago we wired the hen house and I believe I gave them too much light all at once and I think that this has a lot to do with a drop in laying I was getting from 100 to 120 eggs, and am now getting from 80 to 90. I have lost several with everted oviduct. Can you tell me a remedy for these troubles? E. W.

New York.

It is not likely that a few worms were the cause of the deaths in this case, but a considerable number of them may cause lack of thrift and, of course, they may increase in number as long as left undisturbed. Perhaps the simplest fairly effectual flock treatment for worms is to add one pound of tobacco dust of guaranteed 1½ to 2 per cent nicotine content to each 50 pounds of the mash fed and let the birds have this for two or three weeks at a time. This may cut down the egg production somewhat temporarily, as may any effective treatment. The sudden increase in length of day and consumption of food brought about by artificial lighting should be expected to have a very detrimental effect upon production. This measure should be gradually brought into use, commencing with but a few minutes each day and increasing slowly until a day or 12 or 13 hours is reached. Pullets laying large eggs are very apt to suffer from obstruction and everted oviducts. When found, they should be removed from the flock, given a dose or two of Epsom salts—a small teaspoonful—and fed lightly for a time. M. B. D.

10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection.

This is your protection—write for prices on 8-week-old and ready to lay Pullets.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, NEW JERSEY

BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS

Good as Gold

C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 12c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 14c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Wyan., 14c; Buff Orps. 15c; Heavy asst., 11c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick. *Write for free literature*

Butler Chick Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box B, Butler, Ind.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS BOX 60 WALDEN, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$90
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	4.00	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Stock
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.00	$90
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.00	110
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	57.00	110
S. L. Wyandottes	14.00	65.00	....
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.00	90
Assorted Chicks	7.00	33.00	60
Light Mixed	8.00	37.00	70

Order from ad or write for catalogue.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BRAMBLE'S HIGH-QUALITY Baby Chicks

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White and Brown Leghorns
Mixed—

Immediate delivery

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308, Chestertown, Md.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at **$13.00** per 100; **$62.50** per 500; **$120** per 1000. Hatches May 8, 15, 22, 29th. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.

Robert Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.

MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3311, Harrisonburg, Va.

STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Big Hatches May 8-15-22-29.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at **$13** per 100, **$38** per 300, **$62** per 500, **$120** per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

Accredited Chicks C.O.D.

Pay for Chicks When You Receive Them.
Especially Selected, Accredited Stock
BEAUTIFUL CATALOG FREE
Send for details, prices and catalog. Write today.
Our chicks are highest quality.

SOUTH KENTON POULTRY FARM, Box 13, Kenton, O.

Super-Quality Chicks

From INSPECTED Free Range Stock.

REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE, BARRED ROCKS, GIANTS, BLACK MINORCAS, ANCONAS, WHITE LEGHORNS. Prices right. Send for FREE 1928 Booklet and Prices.

BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Dept. E, Bucyrus Ohio

Southern Delaware Baby Chicks

Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds, from State Supervised breeders for your protection. Sunny moderate climate helps us to hatch strong chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices and guarantee delivery. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Del.

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS!

Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux, White Kings a specialty. *All other breeds. Send stamps for catalog and price list.*

Allston Squab Co. 83 N. Beacon St. ALLSTON, MASS.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Countrywide Produce Situation

PRICES IN STORAGE. POTATO HOLDERS ANXIOUS. GOOD FRUIT YEAR EXPECTED. THE HAY PROBLEM.

High prices at the end of the season look well on paper. They scarcely give much satisfaction to the man who sold out early, as many farmers do. There is still a little produce coming out of farm storage, especially in the more northern States.

Good storage room is a kind of price insurance. With potatoes, onions, cabbage or apples to sell from September to May, the grower gets near the season's average price. Sometimes a large crop will have a good market upturn before the end of the season, as happened to cabbage and onions this Spring. Occasionally there are no buyers at harvest time, but a fairly good market demand appears later. On the other hand, there is to be considered the extra cost of labor, the shrinkage, the delay and sometimes disappointment. Unless the grower has a first class storage place it scarcely pays in the long run. Storage is becoming more and more a business by itself to be carried on with expensive equipment and skilled labor as a separate enterprise, or as part of a co-operative plan.

WAITING POTATO MARKETS

Potato holders are trying to figure out whether we are to have a final blaze of glory in the market during late April and early May as happened a year ago. The rise started in Chicago about mid-April, 1927, and during the next four weeks the price went up to $4 or $5 per 100 lbs. This year Chicago is too full of western potatoes to start up again easily, but the countrywide supply of old stock to come is supposed to be not much larger than last season. New potatoes, too, seem likely to come in about the same quantity, but the comparative lateness of the new season ought to help the market during April at least. Shipments from the East, Maine excepted, are becoming light, and even Minnesota, Idaho and Colorado have been slowing down. The worst feature is a mass of poorly graded stuff, mainly western, which the high prices have brought out from places where they should have been allowed to stay. It is hard to sell many cars of poor stock in any market and their presence at lower prices hampers the sale of the good stock. If the shipments are assumed to be about like those of last season there will be about 40,000 cars of potatoes old and new to come along during April and May, or some 5,000 cars a week, which is about the average of the past three weeks and about the average weekly consumption the year around. The price might easily move up under such conditions if weather does not turn too warm, checking the demand and lowering the quality.

As for the other standard vegetables, there is little interest among growers in the North because few of them have good stock left so late in the season. Some of the lucky ones caught the recent market rise in cabbage and onions, but such movements have to be taken advantage of quickly because of the flood of southern produce which rolls northward in late Spring when prices are right. The late rise will help growers in one way by giving storage men more courage to buy and hold the surplus of the next crop. Apple prices held firm as a rock this Spring. It was a fairly good season in common storage and some growers as far south as Virginia had sound apples to sell in April. Carrots have been selling for about $1.25 per 100 lbs. in the muckland district of Western New York.

The potato outcome this season will depend much on whatever increase of acreage takes place as limited by cost of fertilizer and high priced seed. Yield per acre tends to increase in such seasons if crop weather averages fairly good. Growers, it appears, take better care of their crop after a year of high prices and when they have paid heavily for the seed. Chances certainly favor production of more potatoes than were turned out last season. Probably the sensible way for a grower who knows how to raise potatoes well is to plant about as usual, neither more or less, and take the usual hazard that the weather will cut down the yield in enough important districts to allow the crop to sell at a little profit. What else can a farmer do? He has to plant something and practically every northern crop is scheduled to be overplanted according to published intentions of the farmers.

PLENTY OF HAY

Hay is about the only crop which eastern farmers expect to reduce in acreage this season. They seem to be turning more and more from old market varieties to clover and Alfalfa, which are sure to find a place on the farm and help out the feed bills. Hay production was in favor after the war because the higher cost of labor had made it hard to find profit in growing crops that needed cultivation. But the increasing army of motor cars began in those years to displace horses and only this year has the horse market shown signs of coming recovery. Cheap horses and cheap hay have gone side by side the past eight years, when horses have sold lower than good cows and hay has sold at pre-war prices. If horse-breeding is to increase again the hay situation may improve at the same time. This does not mean any great change the coming season, only the outlook is more hopeful when the worst seems to be over. There is considerable hay left, after a season of heavy production and rather light Winter consumption. Probably the new crop will not prove another record-breaker, but shortage is hardly to be expected and very likely the best market will be found in selling hay in the form of meat, milk and butter.

The lot of the greenhouse operator is a hard one, with increasing high-grade competition from the South, the Pacific Coast, Mexico and Cuba. Yet he had his innings at times the past few months, when frost and disease had shut off most of the outdoor tomatoes and cucumbers. California produce competes more and more since the full development of the Panama Canal service. Green vegetables are brought to New York in 15 days for 80 cents per 100 lbs., including refrigeration. Fast boats bring them through in fine condition and they sell at high prices this time of year.

G. B. F.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—The Albany County, N. Y., Special Grand Jury, convened at the order of Gov. Smith to investigate former Secretary of State Florence E. S. Knapp's use of the 1925 State census funds, handed up six indictments to Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan April 5. The first woman ever to hold an elective general office in this State, stands accused of the crimes of grand larceny, making false audits and getting a notary public to make false certifications. Grand larceny and making false audits are felonies. Getting a notary to make false certifications is a misdemeanor. Mrs. Knapp was not present nor legally represented when the indictments were handed up. Later she entered a plea of not guilty. Two more felony indictments were made April 10.

April 5, Mrs. Harold Jones of Washington, D. C., was driving alone near Washington, Pa., when a tire was punctured. She asked two men nearby to help make repairs. She offered them $2. When they had finished the task, instead of taking the money they shoved her aside, threw her baggage out on the highway, bade her goodby and drove away.

April 4-5, a series of storms in the southwest caused loss of life and property damage. The greatest loss of life was at Shawnee Okla., caught without warning in the path of a cloudburst that turned a small creek into a raging torrent, driving more than 1,000 residents from their homes. Four persons, three men and a woman, perished, and two others are believed to have drowned. Property damage in Shawnee was $1,000-000. Three lives were claimed by windstorms in Kansas and Arkansas, which in some sections reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour. Shortly after teachers had herded 45 pupils into a storm cave near a schoolhouse at Duncan, Okla., the school building was demolished by a tornado.

Two bombs were exploded April 4, making Chicago's record thirty since Jan. 1 and 112 since the beginning of 1927. The soft drink parlor of Joseph Klak, Democratic Precinct Captain at No. 3616 South Kedzie Avenue, was blown out of business. Klak and his family, who lived in the rear, were tossed out of their beds. A bomb placed in the doorway of a one-story vacant brick building at No. 8316 South Racine Avenue blew out the entire front and broke windows in several other buildings in the block.

Chauncey M. Depew, ninety-three, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad, and one of the country's best known and picturesque men, died April 5, of pneumonia at his home, No. 27 West 54th Street, New York. Mr. Depew would have celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday April 23. Mr. Depew was famous as a brilliant speaker and connected with many industrial enterprises.

April 7, the Norwegian whaling vessel Sir James Clark Ross, arrived at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, with a cargo of whale oil from the Antarctic seas valued at $1,200,000. There were 48,000 barrels of oil aboard the Sir James Clark Ross and each barrel is valued at £5, English money. Each member of the crew receives a share of the proceeds, the amount depending on his rank. A meat-cutter, for instance, earned about $1,500 bonus in addition to his $40 a month as an able seaman. The boat was the base of operations during its seventy-four-day cruise in the whaling territory. This was south of New Zealand. A fleet of five "chasers" does the actual hunting of the whales. A "chaser" is about 120 feet in length and carries a crew of eleven men.

Detectives with machine guns April 7, swooped down on a small summer cottage at Colby's Point, five miles east of Crystal Lake, in McHenry County, Ill., rescuing Thomas Gaynor, wealthy Chicago automobile dealer and one of the owners of the new McCormick Hotel, kidnaped April 1, and held under a demand for ransom in sums ranging from $100,000 down to $10,000. Eight men were indicted for the crime April 9. Six of the men indicted are under arrest. Harold Conliffe and George Maher escaped arrest, but not indictment. They are said to have been leaders of the kidnapping gangs in Detroit and New York. The six prisoners who were to be arraigned April 9 were Harry Burton of Detroit, Henry Harms, James O'Brien, Otto Schoen, William L. Lewis, and Frank Carson.

Floyd Bennett and Bernt Balchen, who flew to Detroit April 8, from St. Paul, in Commander Byrd's giant South Pole plane, said they had taken advantage of the test flight with the plane in Canada to beat the gold rush from Le Pas, Manitoba, to the Reindeer Lake, country. While the army of prospectors were held up at Le Pas, awaiting the Spring thaws, said Bennett, he and Balchen, with a group associated with the Canadian Western Airways, flew to the Reindeer Lake District and staked out thirty-one valuable claims. Fourteen planes already are in use for prospecting work.

Flood waters in Ontario and Quebec April 9 had taken the lives of two men, had sent the engine and baggage car of a Canadian National Railway passenger train through a bridge with two men feared lost and had caused heavy property damage in both porvinces. The two known dead are Treffle Woy, 19 years old, and William Morin, 20, years old, who were drowned when their wagon was swept off a bridge of the Chaudiere River near St. Lambert. Passengers on the train, which was bound for Montreal from Quebec, were only shaken up as the engine and baggage car crashed through the bridge at Drummondsville, supports of which had been weakened by the waters. J. Robbin, 45 years old, a baggageman, and R. Thivierge, express messengers,, are unaccounted for and believed to have been drowned.

One girl was killed and 24 school children were injured, ten seriously, April 10 when a north-bound Louisville & Nashville passenger train struck a school bus at Mountain Creek, Ala., on a grade crossing. The injured were put on the train and taken to Birmingham. Donnie McCord, 14 years old, died on the way to a Clinton hospital. According to the driver of the bus, Ed. Rogers, a string of box cars, sitting on a blind siding, obscured his view and he did not realize the train was approaching until the bus was on the crossing.

In the Chicago primary elections April 10, the Thompson-Small alliance was defeated. There was much violence but only one murder done by machine gunners on a crowded street in daylight which resulted in the killing of a man who dared run against the organization candidate for ward committeeman. The man slain by machine gunners was O. C. Cranady a Negro lawyer and ex-service man, who was opposing Morris Eller, boss of the 20th Ward, for committeeman. The murder was the more spectacular in that Cranady was riding at the time in an automobile with streamers announcing his condidacy, and was killed from a car containing seven men, which, according to witnesses, was flying Eller banners.

WASHINGTON.—Harry F. Sinclair's separate trial on the charge of conspiring with Albert B. Fall to defraud the United States in the Teapot Dome oil lease opened April 9. Sixty-four men and women were examined for the jury in less than three and a half hours. By mid-afternoon a jury of 12 men had qualified. They were at once sworn in and, flanked by bailiffs, were led off to be kept under lock and key until they return their verdict. This speed in selecting jurors was due to the so-called Texas rule whereby the questioning is done by the judge instead of by rival lawyers, and to Justice Jennings Bailey. He wasted no words in weeding out the ineligibles. Chiefly they were the more intelligent types who professed to be unalterably biased from reading about the oil scandals or hearing of them over the radio.

An important navigation rule was laid down April 9, by the Supreme Court, which ruled that ships having the right of way are not required to change their course to prevent collision. The decision came in suits by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company arising out of the collision of the steamer Newport and the steam schooner Svea in November, 1922, twelve miles at sea off San Francisco. The Svea had the right of way and signalled, but held to her course. Lower Federal Courts had held that the Svea should have given way and changed her course when it became evident that the Newport, in disregard of signals and right of way rules, intended to hold her course.

Repeal of the 3 per cent. tax on passenger automobiles was urged before the Senate Finance Committee April 10, by J. Borden Weeks, of Philadelphia, president of the American Motorists' Association. Mr. Weeks appeared, he told the committee not for manufacturers or dealers, but for the automobile owners of the country. Mr. Weeks was one of a number of witnesses who appeared at the opening of public hearings on the tax bill. Much interest has been aroused in the automobile tax. Mr. Weeks presented figures to the committee on behalf of his organization which showed that since the passage of the automobile excise tax law October 4, 1917, the government has collected from motorists who have bought new cars the enormous sum of $1,100,000,000.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 671.

NOTICE—For sale 118 acres, good house, barns, silo, horses, 15 cows, hens, hogs; close to school, stores, church and station; price $5,000, $2,000 down; also 16 acres, house and barn, cow and hens, tools and crops; price $1,500. HENRY WULFF, Ellicottville, N. Y.

WANTED—Dairy farm on shares, stocked, equipped. A. MARTIN, Ghent, N. Y.

FOR SALE—On improved road 9-acre poultry farm; large henhouse, good barn with basement, good house with running water and electric lights; just outside village for $2,500, is cheap. Enquire of W. S. KING, Brooktondale, N. Y.

14 ACRES, old colonial house, fireplaces, paneling; elm shaded lawns; for country home, poultry, blueberries, trout; village; State road; electricity; owner. BOX 75, Southwick, Mass.

EASTERN SHORE of Maryland, 52 acres, 35 cultivated, on concrete highway, 1½ miles from county seat on railroad; A-1 soil; 7-room house, nice shade trees and orchard; fine water; poultry buildings for a large number of birds; $2,500, easy terms. J. E. BAINES, Red Bank, N. J.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, white clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; dark buckwheat, $1.65; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

GIRLS—A reduction in hair work. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

WANTED—Good farm home in Connecticut where deserving boy 16 may work and enjoy home life. Apply to BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, 171 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

FOR SALE—Solid steel sandwich power hay press, two-horse sleigh and one-horse sleigh; great sacrifice. WILLMERE FARMS, Bernardsville, N. J.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.25 per gallon; maple sugar, 10 lbs., $3; 5 lbs., $1.60; 2-oz. cakes, 40c lb., not prepaid; prices on large orders. GEO. N. WOODRUFF, Jericho, Vt.

FOR SALE—First quality cedar posts, all sizes, any quantity; on improved road; write for prices; can deliver carlots. EARL R. PECK, R. F. D. 2, Ilion, N. Y.

AX HANDLES, hand shaved, white hickory, 60c; red hickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, single or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory, 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, R. 2, Interlaken, N. Y.

WANTED—Mann's green bone cutter, hand or power; give number, condition and price. LAWRENCE, Herrick Ave., Eustis, Fla.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

AT ¼ VALUE, stone grist mill, steel mill, Papec ensilage cutter, 6-horse Mianus marine engine, heavy double harness. R. W. FARNHAM, Prudence, R. I.

PURE Vermont maple syrup by parcel post prepaid, $2.50 per gallon in second zone; $2.65 third zone. D. W. HAYES, Chester, Vt.

WANTED—Family for two-room bungalow and large sleeping porch, on quiet farm, from June to September; $100. BEESMER, R. D. 2, Box 56, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bees in patent hives, $4 and $5 each. LOUIS WEITLAUF, Catskill, N. Y. Phone, Catskill 569-F-2.

STRICTLY fancy heavy maple syrup delivered to third zone (insured) $2.75 per gallon; common dark syrup, $2; my risk. DEN ROBINSON, Pawlet, Vt.

TWO perfection milkers, nearly new, guaranteed. O. B. DEYO, Little Falls, N. Y.

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION

A New Book By John J. Dillon

This book is written in three parts.

PART ONE—The Development of the Agricultural Industry. In five chapters.

PART TWO—Fundamental Principles and Adaptable Forms of Co-operative Organization. In ten chapters.

PART THREE—Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subject. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

Bound in Cloth Price $1.00

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

Publisher's Desk is to the farmer (who takes THE RURAL NEW-YORKER) what a lawyer is to the big business man, a counsel and a forewarner of his dollars.
C. S.

We are always pleased to hear that THE R. N.-Y. is serving country people in a practical way. The other departments of the paper give information and advice in other lines, but it is the particular function of Publisher's Deck to steer farmers clear of financial pitfalls.

I have been in bed for about two months with lumbago. What have you for a cure? Add a cure to your next paper.
Florida. J. J. C.

Any quack medical concern would prescribe for this ailment without hesitation, and guarantee a cure at so many dollars per treatment. Here is what the physician on our staff writes the sufferer:

"Your call for service is welcome, we regret only that we cannot always give the help that is asked for, and this applies with particular force to medical questions. When the human body is affected by disease there are usually many things to be considered that it is impossible for one at a distance to know about. Those who have undergone the cross-questioning and examination of physicians intent upon learning all that they can about a case of illness will appreciate that, with the best of intentions, the sufferer can seldom advance all the information needed for a correct diagnosis and rational treatment. To take your question as an example, you ask what cure we offer for lumbago. A simple question on the face of it, but let me tell you a little something about lumbago that will show that this request is not as easily complied with as it might appear to be.

"Lumbago, or backache, is an attack of pain in and more or less stiffness and disability of the muscles of the lower portion of the back. It may be acute and short-lived or chronic and very difficult to alleviate. It has been generally called muscular rheumatism but there are many conditions other than rheumatism that may be responsible for it. Acute attacks usually follow exposure of the body to cold and muscular strains. These attacks may be expected to yield to rest and sedatives to relieve the pain and such locally applied measures as rubbing with irritating liniments, the use of mustard plaster, the hot-water bag and rubbing the affected muscles thoroughly with methyl salicylate, over which a flannel cloth is then placed and a heated flat iron passed several times.

"Your physician may have tried any or all of these. Do not expect him to know in advance what will cure you; he is probably human and subject to human limitations in the matter of medical knowledge. But now, lumbago may not be due to exposure and strain; there are close to a dozen recognized causes of the disability that goes under that name. These vary from simple injury to the back, perhaps from falling or suddenly sitting down upon a hard place, to actual disease of the spine. Even the poisoning of the system by infected teeth may show itself by pain in the back, lead poisoning may have a like effect and what is called defective muscular balance, due to some deformity, may also bring about disability and pain in these muscles. I am not going to name over all possible causes of lumbago; the examining physician can usually eliminate the most of them after examination, and it is not wise to frighten even the strongest-minded by a list of things that can occur but, in their cases, never have. I mention the above only to show you and other readers of this reply that it is impossible to prescribe for a name like "lumbago" intelligently when the name offered by the patient is the only guide a physician can have as to the actual nature of the trouble. It would be a fine thing if it could be done, but only physicians with little sense of responsibility or perhaps an exaggerated sense of grim humor would attempt it."

E. G. Lewis, promoter of the Atascadero project, was found guilty on 14 counts of misuse of the United States mails in his "personal loan" scheme by a jury in Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick's court. Major H. L. Kramer, co-defendant of Lewis, was found guilty on two counts and acquitted of 12. William Ahrens, the third defendant was acquitted on all 14 counts. Judge McCormick will sentence Lewis and Kramer on April 2. The maximum penalty under the charge is five years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine on each charge.

The above item records the second conviction of E. G. Lewis in California on the charge of fraudulent use of the mails. This conviction took place the latter part of March. Lewis is already under sentence on a previous conviction of six years' imprisonment in connection with his California schemes. Lewis escaped conviction so many times in the State of Missouri in connection with similar swindles that his conviction in California seems the more remarkable. Many thousands of people whom Lewis robbed in his various schemes will have no reason to sympathize with him in his plight. This ending of his get-rich-quick schemes should be of interest to all who are inclined to follow a similar career.

I am sending you an insurance policy which the man gave me to read. I am to have 10 days to decide on it. Is the policy all right? I don't want to be beaten and wish THE R. N.-Y. to help me out. I will ask first, if it is good, then I will take it, and if not, I will not accept it.
E. H.
New York.

The policy enclosed by the subscriber is one of the limited accident policies issued by the National Protective Insurance Company, Kansas City, Mo. The premium for one year is $3.65. It provides an indemnity for loss of life, other personal injuries and for loss of time due to such prescribed accidents under certain conditions. The first provision of the policy reads as follows:

"By the wrecking or disablement of any privately owned automobile of the pleasure car type in which the insured is riding or driving, or is accidentally thrown from within such wrecked or disabled automobile."

The policy holder is entitled to indemnity according to the above if he is disabled by the wrecking of an automobile or by being thrown from a wrecked automobile. When is an automobile considered "wrecked" by the insurance company? Would a wheel coming off and the car upset be considered a wreck? We do not know, nor have we been able to induce the insurance concerns issuing this class of limited insurance to define a "wreck." Similar conditions apply to injuries sustained when riding in taxicabs and other public conveyances. It is such indefinite limitations in such policies that cause misunderstanding of the measure of protection afforded the insured. Some of the "limited" accident policies sell for as low as $1 per thousand. Many people take out such policies believing they are securing unlimited accident insurance only to be disillusioned when an accident happens to them. That this class of insurance is profitable to the companies issuing the limited policies is evident from the number of concerns entering this field. National Protective Insurance Association is not licensed by New York State Insurance Department.

The Post Office Department is making some examination of parcel post packages. It has been found that correspondence has been included in many cases and the Post Office will charge first-class postage for the entire package if they find that there is any writing enclosed with it.

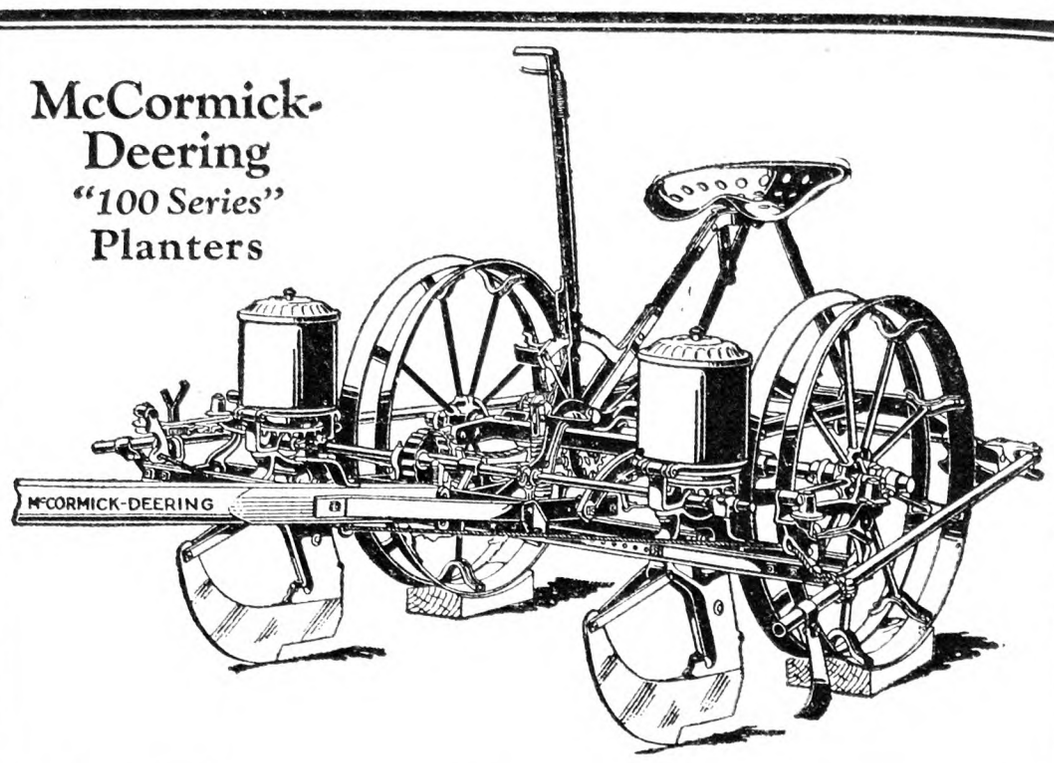
Additional postage will be charged for the first offense but for subsequent offenses action will be brought against the offender. The only matter that can be enclosed with a package that is sent by parcel post is an invoice or statement describing the goods. Anything in the way of correspondence makes it *first class mail, calling for letter postage.*

The Post Office will open packages in the attempt to stop the practice.

Strong Lard

We have some strong lard. Do you know of any rendering to make it fit for use?
E. C. D.
W. Shokan, N. Y.

McCormick-Deering "100 Series" Planters



A Great Combination of Time-Proved Features

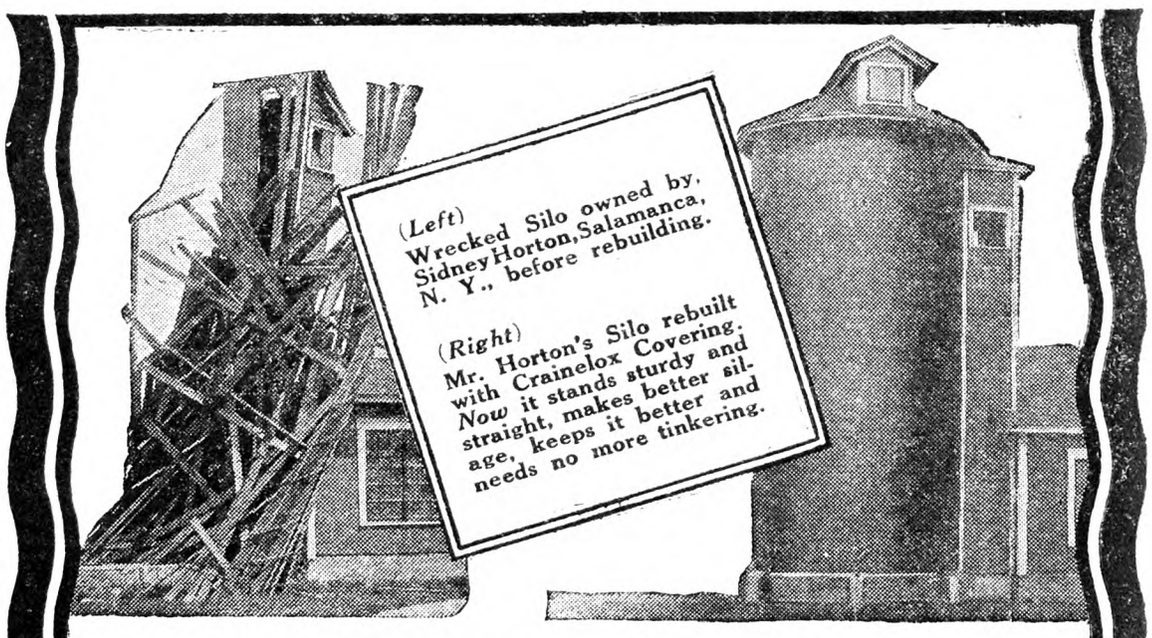
THE McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters combine old, time-proved principles with a simplified design which insures greater accuracy, a wider range of adaptability, and easier ways of adapting the planters to the different requirements. It has taken a number of years to perfect this combination. The result is a series of planters, which have no untried features. Their superiority lies in the manner in which these proved principles are combined and applied.

The McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters are furnished both as check-row planters and drills. The check-row planter can be quickly set for drilling, and only a moment is required to change it to power hill-drop for bunch-drop drilling. Available with either 30 or 36-inch wheels.

The pea-and-bean and fertilizer attachments are of an improved design, and can be quickly installed both on planters and drills. If you are looking for a planter that will plant your crops accurately and that will require minimum attention, it will pay you to ask the local McCormick-Deering dealer to demonstrate a McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planter.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

McCORMICK-DEERING PLANTERS



Silo Resurrection Time

NOW—this month—get your sick Silo cured for Fall filling—with Crainelox Covering. The cost is small; the result a Silo at least three times stronger and warmer than the old one ever was! Crainelox Covering, a tough wooden band that winds spirally over the staves, has rebuilt thousands of Silos—some over 20 years ago—that are making and keeping silage perfectly.

Ask us for facts about Crainelox—while there's time to rebuild this year, and stop silage waste. No obligation.

LET CRAINE LIFT YOUR DAIRY TO A HIGHER LEVEL OF PROFIT
FARM THE CRAINE LINE SILOS

If you need a new Silo, you'll find it in The Craine Line—wood stave, triple wall, tile or concrete—whichever best suits your needs.

CRAINE, INC.
60 Adams Street Norwich, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

$25.00 Reward

We will pay $25.00 reward for information leading to the discovery of Surge Milker Units stolen from the barn of S. W. Willwerth, Chittenango Station, N. Y. Surge Units bear Pulsator Nos. 9773 and 8706 and Surge Pail Nos. A-722 and A-762.

PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE CO.
2851 W. 19th St. Chicago, Ill.
or 523 E. Willow St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Oats Straw, Alfalfa, Clover Hay Car loads, get prices delivered. Terms draft Inspection. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., East Worcester, N. Y.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL FARM MANAGER—With life experience in dairying and general farming, open for position about April 15. Age 35, married, one child. Best of reference from present employer. ADVERTISER 3919, care Rural New-Yorker.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Man to run dairy farm in Orange County, with family; Polish preferred. ADVERTISER 3887, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Responsible woman as cook and general houseworker for year around; country; family of five; all conveniences; $65 a month; references required. MRS. NELSON C. OSBORNE, East Hampton, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER wanted; married, no small children; school 1½ miles away, no transportation; will have to board two or three men; will discuss terms with desirable applicants and answer all replies. THE LLOYD FRUIT FARMS, Weston, Luzerne Co., Pa.

DAIRYMAN-FARMER, permanent position for reliable married man; 45-acre dairy-poultry farm, 10 cows, 1 team; farm in village near school and stores; new house, all modern improvements; $100 month, privileges; open June 1; personal interview with references necessary. H. F. HENDRICKSON, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced single young man on poultry farm; $60 month, board. M. VOGEL, Whitesville, N. J.

WORKING farm manager, small dairy farm, all facilities; New Jersey; residence, fuel and vegetables furnished; describe yourself and family and state wages wanted; must be strictly sober and honest. ADVERTISER 3916, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—Married man on gentleman's estate in Connecticut; must milk eight cows, work in garden and lawns; drive car; house, wood and milk; small family; $70 per month. ADVERTISER 3921, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, single, on modern poultry farm; Allegany County; must be neat, clean; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3924, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Master and matron cottage boys; salary $115 per month, maintenance; for particulars, GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED at once, single, strong, reliable, honest, willing young man to help in dairy and general farming; references; state wages. SMITH BROS., Box 208, Yantic, Conn.

WANTED—Married man for permanent position as general farmer, on small dairy farm; one who can milk; wages $75 per month, cottage, firewood and milk. ARTHUR W. JONES, Willow Brook Farm, Spring Valley, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable party to work on share basis on farm stocked with sheep and turkeys. MAYBROOK FARMS, Swanton, Vt.

SINGLE men, dry-hand milkers, up-to-date certified dairy; 16 cows twice day; also farm men able to milk, emergency; $60, board. Write or wire SHEFFIELD FARMS CO., Pawling, N. Y.

YOUNG married couple, small family; husband good milker, certified dairy; all around farm hand; wife assist in boarding-house; separate living quarters with privileges; permanent. ADVERTISER 3928, care Rural New-Yorker.

AT ONCE—Single, experienced man for general farm and poultry work; give references, experience and wages expected in first letter. CHAS. MANLEY, Braintree, Vt.

WANTED—Married man for general work on dairy farm; must be a good mechanic, truck and tractor driver, and experienced in blacksmithing and horse shoeing; location, Northern New Jersey; state wages, references and experience; position open for a single man who is good milker and farm hand at $60. ADVERTISER 3920, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced single Protestant young man for general farm work and assist in small dairy room; must be good dry-hand milker, neat and of good habits; good living conditions; state wages desired and full particulars. BOX 152, Harrison, N. Y.

WANTED—Handy man on place in Westchester County, house with privileges; answer with copies of references and wages wanted in first letter. Address ADVERTISER 3929, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single young man, outdoor work, growing hardy plants and flowers; board on premises; state experience and terms. Reply, P. O. BOX 538, Pearl River, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy on farm, $25 month, room, board, laundry; some experience. FRED BARNES, Route 1, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED—Strong, capable, kind woman, about 45, as working housekeeper in family of three. BOX 89, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WANTED—Single or married men for general farm; accredited Guernseys, fruit, bees, poultry, milking machines, tractors, loaders, spreaders, electricity, running water; write expectations and particulars to OTTERKILL FARMS, Orange County, Washingtonville, N. Y.

WORKING housekeeper, responsible, middle-aged, American, Protestant, white; good plain cook who can keep modern house in country in first-class order for business couple with assistance of cleaner two days a week, more or less as guests make necessary; an active, neat woman seeking permanent place and comfortable home may assume as much responsibility and receive such salary as results warrant; necessary to stay alone occasionally; watchman on premises; references should accompany enquiries to MRS. A. H. TRYON, Port Chester, N. Y.

MAN with boy or wife, good milkers; man good teamster and for general farm work; state age, experience, salary, references. ADVERTISER 3942, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, Protestant, white, good cook, baker, no laundry; permanent position private family on Long Island country place; wages $65; give references, full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3936, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING housekeeper to take full charge of small house in Liberty, N. Y., for mother and two children; must be good plain cook. Write C. S. HALLOWELL, Inc., 103 Park Ave., New York City.

MARRIED man wanted for milk route on Long Island; early hours, 1:30 A. M.; must be able to drive Ford and have chauffeur's license. ADVERTISER 3952, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, boys' school; general farm work; wife laundress; salary $1,380 and maintenance. GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

TEAMSTER, experienced, middle-aged, married man, steady position logging, plowing, mowing, grading. D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.

YOUNG woman wanted—Waitress and housework; salary $50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Good teamster and dairyman on small farm, Clinton County, New York; year round position for good steady man; no boozer; $40 per month. ADVERTISER 3950, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Clean, experienced, dry-hand milker for certified dairy; 15 cows; wages $67.50 and maintenance; 10-hour day; no outside work; state age, experience, reference. RARITAN VALLEY FARMS, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED by Protestant family a reliable middle-aged woman for housework, plain cooking and egg cleaning; $25 monthly and board; good home. OLIVET POULTRY FARM, Elmer, N. J.

WANTED—Man as manager of a farm and dairy in New Jersey, having a herd of about 100 head and buying milk from farmers adjacent thereto; plant has capacity of about fifteen thousand (15,000) quarts daily, selling both wholesale and retail; only those who have had experience in creating a market for dairy products need apply; salary liberal, with first-class living conditions. ADVERTISER 3948, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm-raised young man on commercial poultry farm; state age, height, weight, in first letter; salary $50 per month and board; vacancy must be filled at once. INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

COUPLE wanted for Eastern Shore Maryland water front farm; wife to cook for small family; man for gardening, farm work and chores, including two cows; small cottage, food, fuel, light supplied, $100 month; give age, nationality, health and copies of references of people you have worked for and how soon you can come. ADVERTISER 3947, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two women or couple, those familiar with country cooking and general housework; $130 per month. TELEPHONE 4429 New Rochelle.

MARRIED farmer or dairyman; wife to board from three to six men at $30 per month; modern five-room apartment with electricity, bathroom and heat; usual privileges and wages commensurate with man's ability; kitchen and dining-room on first floor; mention references, experience and wages expected. BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, Lebanon, N. J.

MARRIED dairyman, no children, for modern plant producing 1,000 quarts grade A raw milk daily; wife to board three men at $30 per month each; usual privileges, including modern five-room apartment with all conveniences; state experience, references and wages expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 3945, care Rural New-Yorker.

OPENING for several additional desirable men, single or married, on good Orange County farm; write particulars and expectations. OTTERILL FARMS, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

NURSE, registered wishes position; private nursing excepted. ADVERTISER 3895, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes position on farm or estate; American, married, experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy; references. ADVERTISER 3915, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes position as cook or houseman; references. ADVERTISER 3922, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, American, 40, would like position as working farm manager; practical and up to date in all branches; kindly state full particulars in first letter; best of reference. Address PETER COURNOYER, 98 Summer St., Central Falls, R. I.

HERDSMAN open for position May 1; single, 10 years' experience with Guernseys; graduate Cornell short courses; excellent recommendations; good accommodations required. ADVERTISER 3925, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 31, wants position; chauffeur or caretaker on country place; references. ADVERTISER 3926, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, experienced, wants charge of large boarding-house, on farm or estate. ADVERTISER 3927, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN position wanted by middle-aged man who is an agricultural college graduate, and understand all phases of breeding, feeding and caring for cows; for information write V. A. MAPES, Gen. Del., Northville, Mich.

POULTRYMAN, Protestant, 31, 3 years practical experience, wants position. JOHN BISCHOFF, R. D. 1, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

INTELLIGENT man, age 30, desires position to improve himself as gardener or grower, with capable people; minimum wages considered. ADVERTISER 3930, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by Hollander on gentleman's place; good milker and feeder; three years on last place; age 45; will be ready May 1. Address MR. D. S. JAARDEMA, care Sheffield Farm, Pawling, N. Y.

YOUNG man wishes position as farm manager or herdsman; farm bred, high school and agricultural education; fine references. ADVERTISER 3931, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, some experience, wishes position on poultry farm; good home desired; state wages. A. SCHOLL, 202 William St., Long Island City, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED gardener, greenhouse, outside, chauffeur; married, no children; reference; 14 years on present position. ADVERTISER 3933, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, with a boy 15, wish positions May 1, on a poultry farm or as caretakers of small place; good poultryman; wife to board men or do part-time work; best of references. ADVERTISER 3934, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wants general farm work; steady and reliable. THOS. McNAMARA, 867 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG man, French, 19, wishes to work on small farm or truck farm; speaks little English; will content himself with small wages. H. MEYER, 1054 Lexington Av., New York City.

POULTRYMAN desires position; Swede; little experience. ADVERTISER 3935, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—1,000 sheep to pasture, also cattle; mountain farm, spring water, reasonable price, good care. OSCAR REITMANN, North Petersburg, N. Y.

MANAGER, single, 32, desires charge small dairy farm; life experience; reasonable salary or share arrangement. ADVERTISER 3937, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes position on stock farm; has experience in general farming. LeROY SMITH, 217 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOLLANDER, married, 33 years, with son 10 years, want position as housekeeper and house valet with good family; speak German and Dutch. ADVERTISER 3943, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 18, wishes job as waiter in country boarding house, from June 25 to Sept. 8. ROBT. WITTPENN, 465 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, intelligent lady desires position. ADVERTISER 3951, care Rural New-Yorker.

NATIVE, Protestant, 60, 5 ft. 9 in., 170 lbs., clean, healthy; dry-hand milker, gardener, farmer; single, taxpayer; $75. BOX 95, Brattleboro, Vt.

MANAGER poultry farm or estate; 6 years' experience; Cornell training; state wages. FRED V. RICHARDS, 619 Randolph Ave., Milton, Mass.

YOUNG man, 24, Dutch, wants position on poultry farm, May 1; one year experience in raising chicks; good references. ADVERTISER 3949, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man desires work on private estate or poultry farm; experienced. EDWARD NELSON, 195 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER, drives car; wife, cook, housework; have one child 6; experienced, reference; private place only; give full particulars first letter. KUCHTA, 92 7th St., New York City.

SINGLE Norwegian, 26 years, wants to learn the farm and poultry business; am seeking a steady job on a small farm where I can work with owner and learn the business thoroughly; am sober, honest and industrious. ADVERTISER 3946, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged American couple, as caretakers on nice place; care for poultry, cow, etc.; wife nice cook. ADVERTISER 3944, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position, Hollander, single, caretaker private estate; good milker. WILLIAM BESIG, R. F. D., Westmoreland, N. Y.

GARDENER, single, 25 wishes position on private estate; fruit, vegetables or flowers; greenhouse experiences; will consider position as assistant on large up-to-date place; best of references; salary $90, room and board. Apply J. HALL, Box 192, Cos Cob, Conn.

TWO young men desire situation caring for small farm; have college training and practical experience; understand poultry and dairying; can keep bachelor quarters; best of references. ADVERTISER 3953, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants employment for Summer months on farm with poultry; 4 years' experience; senior in agricultural college. MR. ALIGERN KRAGH, College of Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, married, experienced in all lines of poultry; carpenter, full set of carpenter tools; the best of references; wishes position May 1 or 15. J. H. McDONALD, R. D. 1, Mystic, Conn.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres; income 1927 gross $11,544.32; labor income $5,221.90; net $3,806.97; lights, water; 2,400 layers; $7,000 down, balance easy; immediate possession; uninfected range. ADVERTISER 3774, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINE stock farm with dairy barns, 150 tons hay, 1,000 bushels corn, 100 hogs, cattle, team, implements; 100 acres in Alfalfa; excellent buildings, fine climate; write owner. WILFRED EPES, Blackstone, Va.

FOR RENT or lease, farm, 10 acres land, house with improvements, poultry-houses, other buildings; 7-10 mile village, churches, schools, bank, stores of all kinds; trolleys, bus lines and steam railroad. C. H. JILLSON, Marion Ave., Plantsville, Conn.

FOR SALE—Fine dairy farm in Southern New England; 125 acres; splendid house; two barns tying up 24 head; two silos; bull barn with two stalls and paddocks, poultry houses, sheds, workshop, etc.; dairy with hot water system, ice box, coolers, cans, milking machine, Louden carrier, ensilage cutter, etc.; farm beautifully situated, facing the south; house and barns watered by wells, pastures by never failing trout brooks; land has had green legume crops plowed under yearly and has been manured heavily besides commercial fertilizer; land is in highest state of fertility; situated half mile from State road, giving perfect roads to Providence, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier; finest markets in the country; truck collects milk at door; farm is two miles from thriving village, with bank, schools, churches, movies, grain elevator, etc.; train, bus and truck service; this is not a run-down farm that will require years of work to bring it up; everything is ready now for you and your cows; nothing to do but move in; present owner purchased this farm nearly 50 years ago; only reason for this unusual opportunity is that the health of the owner demands his retirement; otherwise the place would not be for sale; priced most reasonably and will take back a mortgage; if you want an honest to goodness farm where you can make some money address P. O. BOX 377, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—Greenhouses, in good condition, on plot 100x100, 29 miles from New York City, on Long Island; for particulars address ADVERTISER 3902, care Rural New-Yorker.

AT VILLAGE near Binghamton, 130 acres; stately colonial mansion, improvements; dairy farm buildings, commercial hennery, orchard, spring water, woods; $15,000. BOX 502, Greene, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One-half acre ground with small bungalow; all improvements; suitable for small poultry farm; 5 minutes' from station. ERNEST GREISCH, Park Ridge, N. J.

A REAL one-man 50-acre Connecticut poultry farm for sale; present owner 15 years; stocked and paying; price $6,000; no agents. ADVERTISER 3907, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, Christian, mother of two children, desires to rent place suitable for poultry or in exchange for some service. MRS. COLLETTE, Maple St., Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED to rent with option of buying 50 to 100-acre fruit and poultry farm, vicinity Danbury-New Milford, Conn.; fully equipped and up to date in every respect; give full details of advantages and equipment with photographs of buildings if possible. Address CHARLES CELLER, 9029 Hollis Court Boulevard, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, in village, South Jersey; stock, tools, milk route, accredited herd. ADVERTISER 3923, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy small general country store; must be reasonable; within 50 miles of New York City; state particulars. B. COPAN, 155 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—125-acre dairy and poultry farm; for particulars write owner, MICHAEL JOHNS, Plainfield, Conn.

10-ROOM house and cottage, three acres; Albany Post Road, facing highest Catskills; all improvements; fruit, flowers, shade; paying public place; ideal Summer, permanently; $12,500. KNAPPEN, Red Hook, N. Y.

WANTED—a lake shore farm, location must be free from pollen causing hay fever; give full particulars, price and terms in first letter. ADVERTISER 3932, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARYLAND, Eastern Shore, 8-acre farm on the Ocean City boulevard, 5 miles from Salisbury; 5-room house, good buildings; horse, harness, tools, 60 laying hens; $4,000, $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. ELISHA B. STEERE, Parsonsburg, Md.

IDEAL chicken farm, 75 acres, large chicken houses, modern bungalow, hot water heat, electric lights, running water; splendid all year climate; between Norfolk and Richmond; ten trains daily; $6,500, easy terms. C. W. WHEELER, Waverly, Va.

IN HUNTERDON, the white egg county of the East, eight acres of our own, with frontage on concrete, $1,800; good for poultry; also a neighbor's complete farm of 80 acres, $8,600, terms; another neighbor's rich home farm of 100 acres, with meadows and streams, $12,000; I have these options for 60 days; please don't write but come and see them. D. H. FULLERTON, Ringoes, N. J.

52 ACRES good land, 10-room house, barn, henhouse, running water; near village and neighbors; nice shade; price $1,800, $500 down. ED LARKINGS, Wolcott, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY truck garden, muck soil, suitable for commuters; 4 acres; 1½ miles from Ramsey station; running brook, fine stucco cottage, 2-car garage, poultry and brooder house; will sell $7,200, terms or lease to responsible party. ADVERTISER 3938, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Delaware County, N. Y., farm, 130 acres, 30 head stock, farming machinery; 3 miles from town; price $7,500, $2,500 cash. ADVERTISER 3939, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM owner wants to hear from Danish and Swedish prospective buyers. ADVERTISER 3940, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultry farm or land suitable for same in or near Mount Kisco, N. Y.; must have running water, electric lights, telephone; please state all particulars in first letter; will act immediately if interested. Address ADVERTISER 3941, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUNGALOW, 2 lots, 5-rooms, bath, water, gas, electricity, heating; convenient to stores and trains; 45 minutes from New York; sacrifice, $4,500, cash $2,000. TRYON, Wellington Ave., Closter, N. J.

IDEAL mountain country home, 3 acres, stucco, 5-rooms, bath, garage, electric, running water; beautiful scenery, 1,100 ft. elevation; convenient to train and store; $4,500, about half cash. C. B., (Woodpeckers Point), Middle Valley, N. J.

WANTED—Farm, about 100 acres, up to 125 miles New York, stocked, on good road; must border on lake or river; not over $10,000; have $2,500. ADVERTISER 3954, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT or lease, desirable 57-acre farm; 40 acres under cultivation, two dwellings, one 7 rooms, the other 11 rooms; improved, steam heat; outbuildings, two barns, modern farm equipment; conveniently located in Westchester County, N. Y., on State road, two miles from station; references. JOHN RUSSELL, 77 Croton Ave., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

SAWMILL and State road village farm; modern improvements; bargain for cash. F. N. LAWRENCE, Brimfield, Mass.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 665.

Cut 20 acres of hay in one day with this Fordson *Power Mower*

Sold through Authorized Ford Dealers. If your local dealer cannot supply you write or wire us direct at our expense.

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Department K-4
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Grain Threshers

Do a nice, clean job of threshing any kind of grain. The Perfect Running Balance gives a uniform motion to the entire machine. Practically all the grain is separated immediately back of the cylinder, giving ample room for cleaning.

Equipped with self-feeder, weigher, bagger, wind stacker, and every device for clean, rapid threshing.

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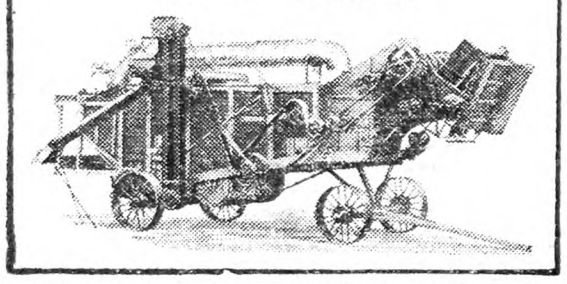
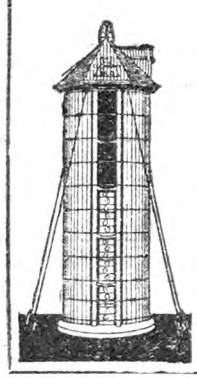
BOX 530 YORK, PA.



ECONOMY SILOS and WATER TANKS



ECONOMY SILO with new doorway and hinged doors is a wonder. Always ready to swing into place. No carrying of doors up or down doorway. Doors cannot get lost or misplaced.

Superior workmanship with best quality of long leaf Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Easy ladder and hinged doors. Storm-proof Anchor System makes Economy Silo a permanent structure. Low prices now.

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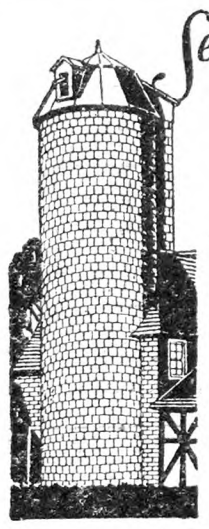
ECONOMY SILO & MFG. Co
Box 613 Frederick, Md.



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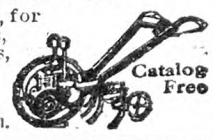
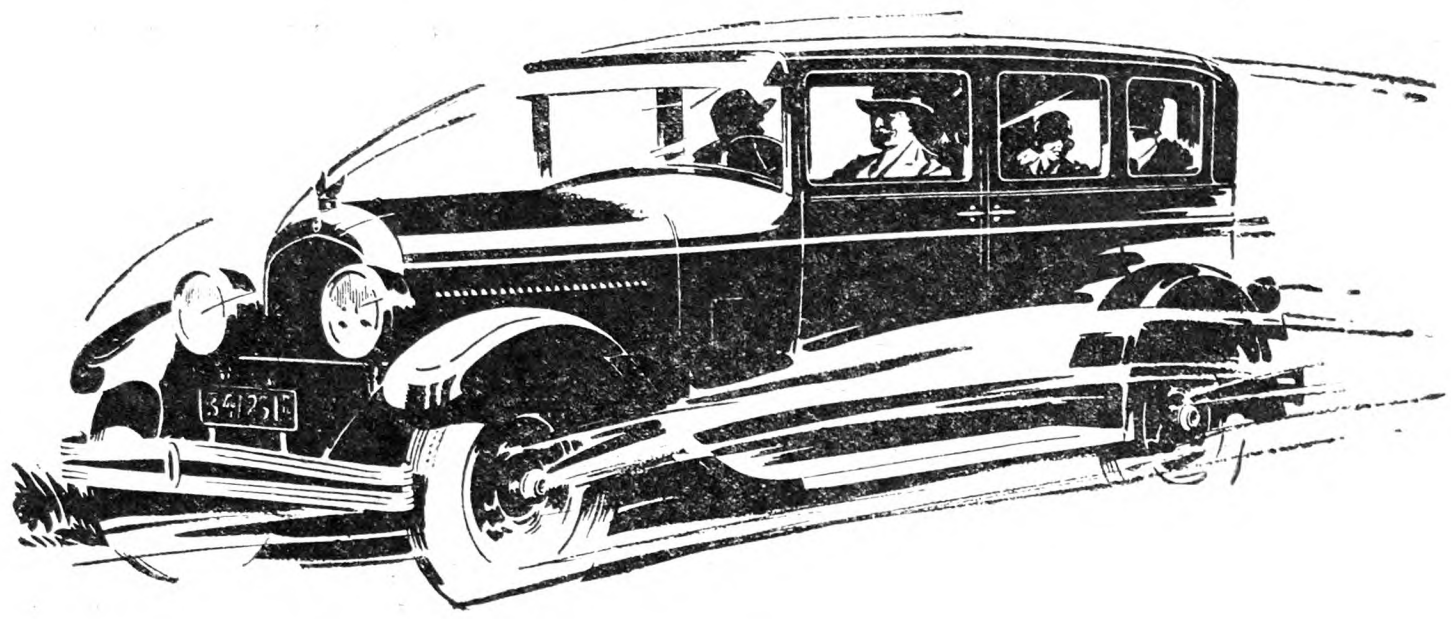


American Farm Machine Co.
1065 - 33rd Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Commercial Poultry Raising
by Roberts.
An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by
Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

First comes CHRYSLER "72"



.....all others trail

Chrysler "72" performance makes all other performance in its field seem as out-of-date as last year's license plates. All you have to do is to ride in a "72," and drive it to appreciate the difference.

Only Chrysler's great engineering staff and precision manufacturing organization — only Chrysler Standardized Quality — could have produced such performance results.

Only Chrysler engineers could have developed 75 h. p. from an engine of such moderate size, insuring economy and long life, as well as extraordinary power.

You can, at will, do 72 miles an hour and more — smooth, easy miles — due to this vibrationless engine with *counterweighted* seven-bearing crankshaft.

It takes mountain grades at constant acceleration. In traffic, the "72" flashes to the fore with characteristic Chrysler get-away.

The safety and simplicity of Chrysler's self-equalizing hydraulic four-wheel brakes insure positive braking on all four wheels at one time and make Chrysler brakes surer.

Go to any Chrysler salesroom and ask for a "72" demonstration. Drive the car where and as you will. Demonstration will prove to you just how much better the "72" performs.

Illustrious New Chrysler "72" — Two-passenger Coupe (with rumble seat), $1545; Royal Sedan, $1595; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $1595; Four-passenger Coupe, $1595; Town Sedan, $1695; Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat), $1745; Crown Sedan, $1795. *All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.*

New Chrysler "Red-Head" Engine—*designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas, giving 12% greater torque with greater speed, power and hill-climbing ability; standard equipment on all body models of the 112 h. p. Imperial "80," also standard on the roadsters, and available at slight extra cost for other body types, of the "62" and "72."*

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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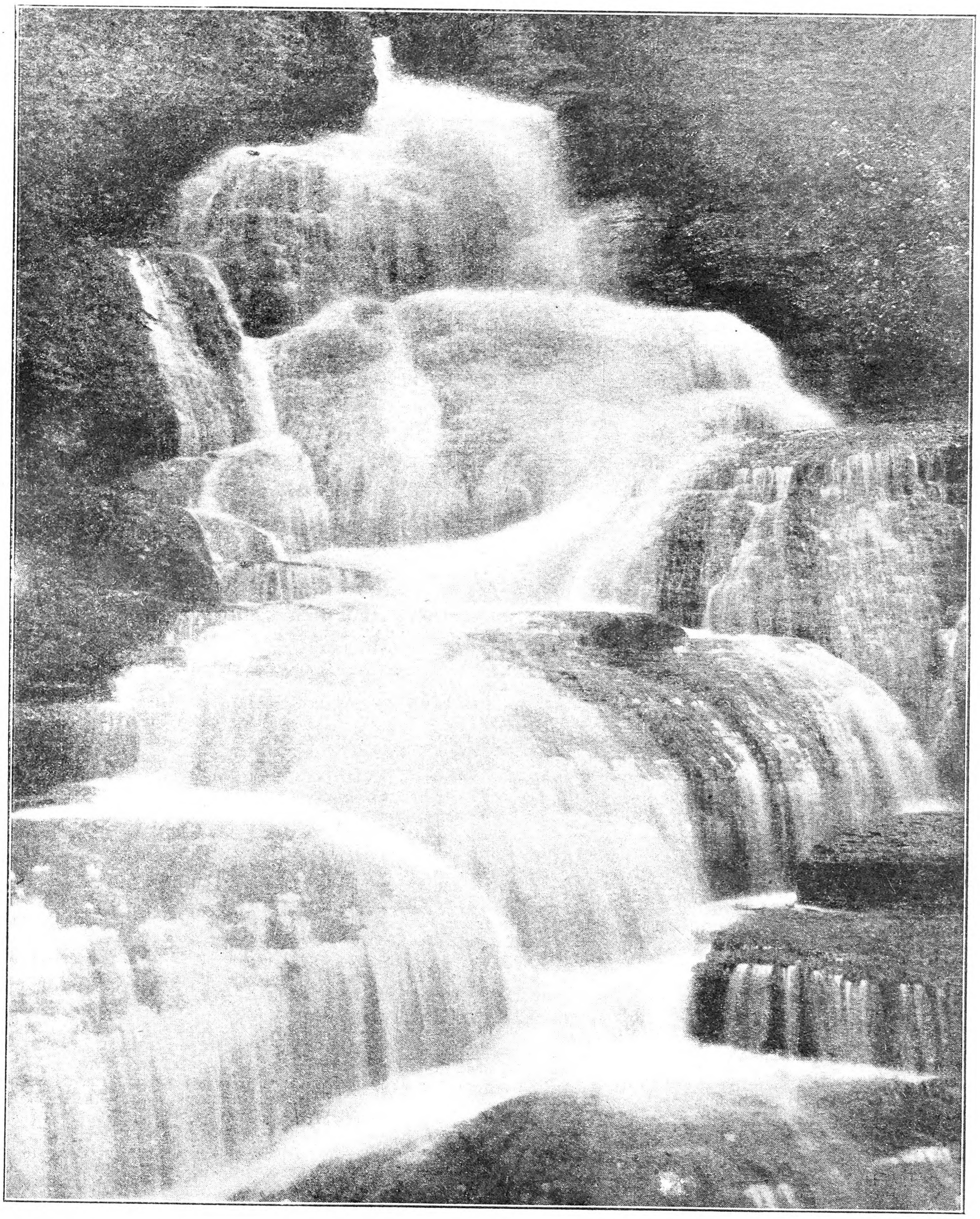


Leatherstocking Falls, Otsego County, N. Y.

Crop Estimates and Agricultural Statistics

By R. L. Gillett, Agricultural Statistician, United States Department of Agriculture and New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets

PART I

THE American people have been interested in counting and measuring their resources for generations. The Constitution of the United States made provision for the first national census of population to be taken in 1790. Prior to that time, in what is now the State of New York, at least, population enumerations, either complete or partial, had been made early in the Colonial period, even before 1700.

The Federal census was expanded to include facts relating to agriculture in 1840, and these have continued to be included in each decennial census, and also in the 1925 special census of agriculture. New York State, however, recognized the need for a better knowledge of farm facts as early as 1821, when agricultural items were included in a State census. These were gradually expanded so that the State census volumes for 1845, 1855, 1865 and 1875 were a veritable mine of information, those for 1855, 1865 and 1875 being published on a township basis. Since 1875 the State censuses have been limited to population only.

In many States, enumerations of crops and live stock are made annually, by the assessors. This form of enumeration has been highly developed in Iowa, Kansas and Wisconsin and other States. Pennsylvania has a triennial agricultural census of this sort.

It is well to mention, at this point, that industry, transportation, commerce, trade and financial institutions are provided with a vastly greater volume of statistical matter, for their guidance, than is agriculture. Some of these are furnished by private organizations; others by the State or Federal governments. A few that might be mentioned, are the Federal census of manufactures, taken every two years, weekly reports of railroad car-loadings, monthly reports of unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, monthly report of earnings of factory workers and changes in number employed, monthly and weekly cold-storage holdings report, monthly and quarterly reports of dairy products manufactured, monthly reports of the Federal Reserve Banks, and a host of others. A large number of commercial firms and associations compile information of an economic nature, for the use of their own customers, or as guide to their own operations. Some of these compile crop reports, including such crops as corn, wheat, cotton, apples and onions.

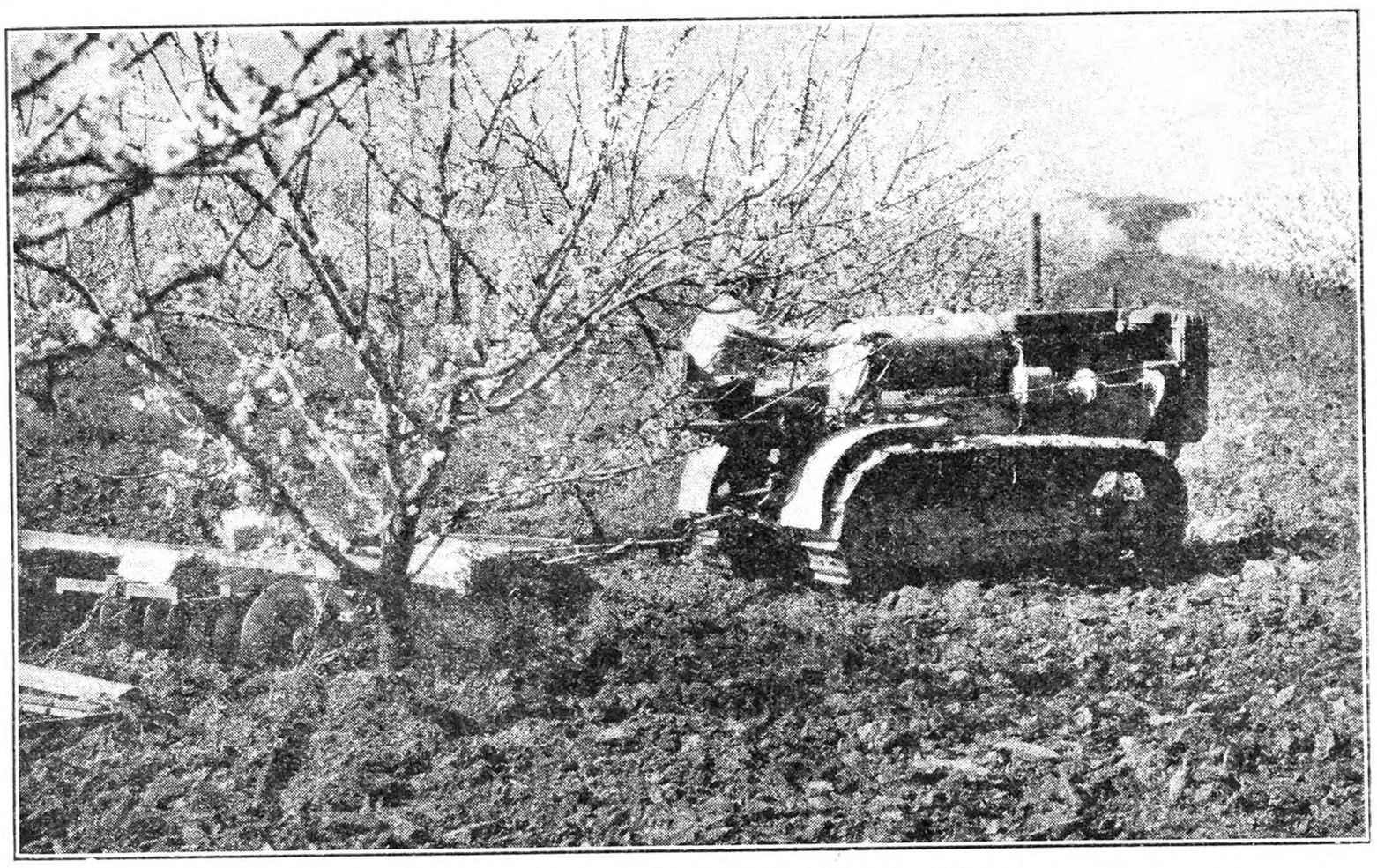
The "Survey of Current Business," a monthly publication of the Department of Commerce, which summarizes and publishes a great many of these facts, from many sources, and covering many subjects, is an outstanding illustration of the wide diversity of statistical material, regarding his own business, which is available to men in non-agricultural pursuits.

Coming back to agriculture, it was recognized at an early date that statistical information was needed more frequently than it could be provided by a census or other farm to farm enumeration, and more promptly, since it usually takes at least a year, and frequently much longer, to compile and publish the results of the census of all the farms in this country, and besides this, knowledge is needed of the changes taking place from month to month and from year to year during the years for which no census is available.

Provision was made for this sort of work long before the United States Department of Agriculture was established. A start was made about 1839, in the Patent Office. Beginning with 1866, annual estimates of the acreage, yield per acre, production and farm value of the most important crops, and of the numbers of live stock, have been regularly made, this work having been transferred to the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which office later became the Department of Agriculture.

Beginning about 1862, the familiar "condition" reports have been published monthly for the major crops during the growing season. After a considerable number of years of experimentation, in which the question was asked of growers in various ways, including a comparison with an average crop and with last year's crop, the condition question settled down into that used at present "per cent of a normal crop (or full crop)."

As the years passed, additional crops were added to the list, and the demand became insistent that quantitative estimates or forecasts be made of the probable production of crops early in the season, before harvest, and this was undertaken in 1912, or about 16 years ago, and has been continued regularly since that time. In recent years, this has been extended still further, so that, late in the Winter, "Intentions to Plant" reports are issued for most of the major crops.



Disking the Orchard With a Power Out fit. Fig. 251

The question now naturally arises: Where is all this information obtained? It is obtained from farmers themselves, though supplemented by any other kind of reliable information obtainable, such as shipments, quantities utilized in manufacturing, reports from County Agents, dealers, bankers, and any others in close association with the farm enterprise. But, altogether, farmers supply by far the largest part of the information on which these reports are based.

In the first place, the Federal Census, which is the most complete agricultural enumeration made, is taken in census years by paid enumerators (frequently poorly paid) who visit each farm and secure the information on special statistical schedules. Censuses vary somewhat in completeness, due to several factors, the errors, if any, tending to understate rather than overstate the facts. In the first place, there may be an occasional enumerator, (but they are very few, in proportion to the large number necessarily employed), who falls down on the job and does not do thorough work. Next, there may be an occasional farm which was in operation during the year, but on which no one lives at the time the census is taken. The enumerator is expected to get the best information obtainable for this farm, but it is likely to be insufficient. Then there is the new owner or tenant who has just moved onto the farm and who is not familiar with the past year's operations. Some farmers may not understand English well enough to give the best possible answers. Then there are occasionally difficult questions, such as those relating to total milk and egg production.

Because of the complexity of the farm business, the fact that farms are widely scattered, and the questions necessarily frequently difficult, an agricultural census is a monumental undertaking, and is very expensive. A real contribution that can be made by every farmer to increase the accuracy and speed up the completion of the next census (to be known as the 1930 census and covering the crop year 1929) will be to have the facts regarding his business, such as acreage and production of crops, milk and egg production, etc., all listed in advance of the visit of the enumerator.

The census figures then, with such adjustments as may be necessary, because of the different dates at which the various censuses have been taken, the differences in classification of various items from time to time, and other factors entering into it, are used as a basis for the annual and monthly crop estimates, which attempt to measure the changes taking place from year to year and from month to month in order to provide timely information which may be used as a guide in making plans for future operations, whether planting or marketing.

The making of crop estimates falls into three distinct steps, as follows:

1. The determination of changes of acreage from year to year.

2. The determination of yields per acre, when harvest is completed.

3. The making of so-called "forecasts" of production prior to harvest.

These forecasts are dependent in turn on the acreage for the current year, and the yields per acre in past years, together with other factors which will be discussed later.

Each of the above steps depends primarily upon information furnished by farmers themselves, either for their own farms, or their community, or both, and the reports, whether sent directly to Washington, or to the Agricultural Statistician at the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, for New York State, or to the Agricultural Statistician in other States, all are utilized and are finally brought together and compared and combined where necessary, to form the basis for the crop and live stock estimates. The actual making of the estimates will be discussed in the next article.

Asparagus in Chicken Runs

RECENT discussion of this matter reminds me of my considerable experience in making poultry do a large share in the economical production of asparagus. With due observance of times and seasons, poultry and asparagus so fit together into such a scheme that the benefit is mutually advantageous to both. With the sole exception of the cutting season, which lasts but a few weeks at best, not only is asparagus the better for this combination, but there is no more favorable environment for the flocks, whether old or young. In order to bring about this co-operation properly, the project must be planned right as regards the layout. The asparagus plot is to be arranged adjoining the henhouse or chicken coop, or a permanent run for poultry may lie between the two, so that the flocks may be admitted to the asparagus plot at will. The objection to any kind of stock intruding upon the asparagus in the cutting season is not confined to the question of whether it will be eaten, as a slight injury to the bud as it is leaving the ground serves to distort its growth.

As soon as cutting season is over, and the stalks which are permitted to grow are out of the club stage and have formed little trees with dense foliage, and from this time on until another cutting season

arrives, there is no better environment for fowls. As a protection from wind, sun and flying enemies there could be nothing better, so far as relates to the flocks themselves. And as relates to the advantage to the bed, there is no method of cultivation so efficient as the constant scratching, and as everyone of experience knows, no crop is so difficult to keep from being run out through neglected cultivation. The flocks will keep down both insects and all weed growth. I prefer to have a cat-and-dog proof fence surround the asparagus bed, especially as the dense growth of tops makes an easy ambush for these varmints. When Winter finally comes and kills the tops, the fowls find grateful shelter until Spring. And not until the first sprouts appear do I finally shut them out from the beds. FRED W. PROCTOR.

Washington.

Reproduction in Farm Woodlots

MOST of the farmers in the Northeastern States, and many in the other States in the eastern part of the country, get their fuel from the farm woodlot and also more or less timber to be used in making repairs on their buildings. On many of these farms the woodlots are large enough so that their owners find employment during the Winter or other spare time getting out lumber or cordwood for sale, and so add considerably to the farm income.

Since the farm woodlot produces so much that is necessary for use on each farm, and often a fine cash return, the question of reproduction with good varieties is of very great importance. In most of the northern sections of the country, if fire and live stock are kept out of the woodlot it will require very little work or outlay to get a good stand of valuable species. A considerable part of the fuel, and often saw logs that will make good lumber for repairs can be got from trees that are broken down, or that are dying because of overcrowding or some injury which they have received, but the time will come sooner or later when the entire old growth will have to be cut from certain areas in order to get the best results. I will describe the way in which we handle this matter, and also the results which we get.

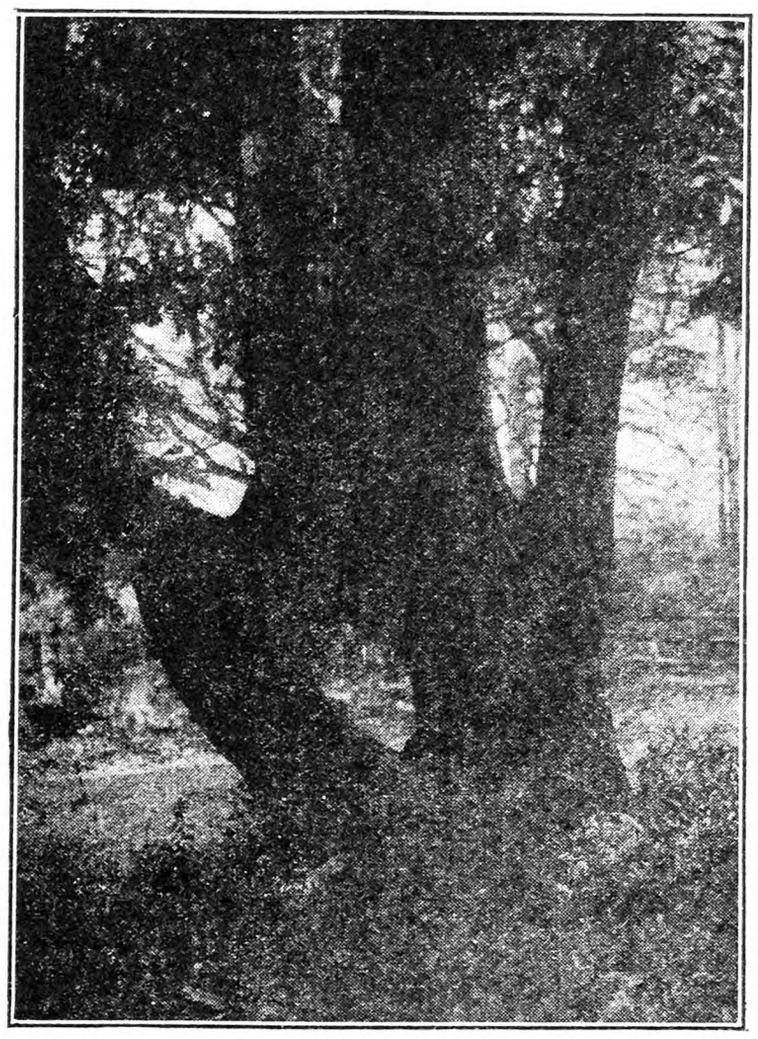
Recently we have been cutting a slope which has practically a clear stand of white birch. At one time this land was cleared and was used as pasture; then it was neglected for a time and alders sprang up, then white birches came up through and finally choked out the alders and had complete possession of the ground. They were not close enough together to keep the tops slender and small, but in the lower parts of the trunks there is some fine lumber. They range from 12 to 20 in. diameter, and are cut into bolts 4 ft. long. The clear butts, free from knots or seams, go to the toothpick mill, and the rest of the trunks which are reasonably free from knots go to the clothespin factory. The very knotty bolts and the limbs go into the woodpile.

In the shade of these birches is a thick growth of white ash, rock maple and spruce from 2 to 15 ft. high, and the ground is pretty well covered with another growth of white ash and rock maple seedlings a few inches high. We make our roads parallel and just far enough apart so that we can fall the trees between out on the roads on each side. This leaves a strip between the roads where the young growth is not broken down at all, and where the small maple and ash are cut for roads or are broken down near the roads by falling trees most of them will send up strong sprouts from the roots, and in a few years will be thrifty young trees.

Recently I took a stroll through about an acre of small growth where we cut off the old growth 30 years ago. This old growth was yellow birch, white and rock maple, beech and a few white ash that were rotten-hearted and dying. They were mostly rather short trunked and spreading, and had to go into cordwood and fuel for the home. The ground was pretty well covered with a growth of balsam fir from 2 to 10 ft. high. Now, there is a thick stand of white ash, yellow birch, white birch, rock maple and poplar, ranging from 5 in. to 7 in. in diameter, and 40 to 50 ft., or more, in height. They have straight, clean trunks and small tops, and for best results they will need some thinning soon. The undergrowth of fir that was left lived for several years until the hardwoods had got a good start, and were from 15 to 20 ft. high; then the firs died. In this way the firs helped to start the hardwoods off slender and clean.

In all of our cutting we are careful to cut any striped maple, hornbeam or gray birch that we find so as to prevent their seeding. This gives the seedlings of valuable species a better chance to start. In our woodlot mountain maple does not seem to shade seedlings enough to do any harm, and is soon killed out when other species get a good start. It seems as if the partial shade which they give helps to start the young seedlings into a tall straight growth.

It may be that many of our farmers do not realize the damage to woodlots caused by hedgehogs, but careful observation in almost any forest will show many trees with patches of bark gnawed from the trunks, or limbs, or in the case of hemlock, elm and



Oak Showing Natural Graft, Near Paramus, N. J.

poplar, a heavy cutting off of branches. These reduce the growth considerably, and where the bark is gnawed off cause dead or rotten patches in the lumber. If the animals are very plentiful many trees will be killed outright. It would seem that some of these animals have individual preferences as to the trees which they gnaw. In the woods around some dens only rock maples will be gnawed, while in other places it will be beeches, or in still other places yellow birch, while in some places nearly all species of trees will be gnawed. Here in Maine the Legislature placed a bounty of 25 cents on each of these animals killed, which may cause a reduction in the numbers of this pest. H. L. S.

Maine.

Rhubarb Packed 28 Pounds in a Box

The Brave Old Oak

THE oak tree has always been taken as a symbol of strength, ruggedness and solid worth, and therefore a few notes on the oak, and its varieties or variations may be of interest to the many intelligent readers of THE R. N.-Y. Many years ago the celebrated French botanist, F. André Michaux, enumerated over 30 varieties, and while some of these are not natives of the United States there are many that are, and most of them are so extremely useful in the arts and sciences that that particular quality needs only a brief mention here. Some of the varieties, however, are so beautiful and striking that they attract our attention at once. In many sections of the country we have not paid attenion enough, or cared enough, to protect our native trees properly and the writer can recall not only many instances of thoughtless destruction, but also many instances of absolute vandalism by those who should have known better than to destroy the trees. It is gratifying in this respect to note that the projectors and builders of the new Hudson River bridge are said to be taking extreme care to protect the trees and landscape at Fort Washington Point, and that every care will be taken to preserve the beauty of this well-known historical spot. It is indeed well worth almost any care or cost, for its beauty once destroyed can never be replaced, and many handsome oak trees are native therein. There are also some beautiful oaks in Trinity Cemetery which may be seen by looking down upon them from the viaduct on Riverside Drive, New York.

There is one variety of our native white oak which is said to bear sweet edible acorns, but which seems (as far as I can make out) to be very difficult to obtain. This is no doubt owing to its edible qualities being fully appreciated by small animals, such as wild squirrels, and by jays and other birds. This white oak has the peculiarity of holding its leaves at the extreme ends of the twigs all Winter, and not until the sap in the Spring starts the tree into growth will these leaves fall off. It is also a shy bearer of acorns, and this is probably another reason for its scarcity. Any reader who can find these acorns should carefully keep them in moist earth ready for planting and even if he does not live to see the trees grow large he can rest assured that he will be blessed by some one in the next generation for his foresight. Of the many peculiarities of the different acorns and their beauty I have said nothing here, as no adequate idea can be given in a few words. The curious oak illustrated on this page is a handsome tree about 60 ft. or more high, and is growing near the Wearimus Road, not far from Paramus, N. J. It has every indication of being one of those natural grafts we occasionally read about, and seems to be in perfect health and in the words of the old song: "Still it will be a hale green tree, when a hundred years are gone." H. W. HALES.

Neighborliness

ONE stormy day last Winter a middle-aged farmer and his wife left home to attend an all-day meeting in a neighboring community. A little orphan nephew was living with them and attending the rural school. When school was dismissed at noon the boy noticed smoke in the direction of his uncle's farm, and obtained permission from the teacher to go home to investigate. The buildings on this farm stood in a valley perhaps more than a half mile from the public road, and were hidden from the view of neighbors by woods and hills.

The small lad's fears were only too true. Not only was the house burned, but the meat-house and wash-house as well. Of course the alarm was spread at once. Someone telephoned the husband and wife of their loss. Imagine if you can the thoughts of those farm folks when they received the disheartening news. Every cherished token gone! A farm to go to, but no home! Every bit of their clothing burned except that which they had on at the time!

But there were good neighbors and plenty of them. Immediately these homeless folks were invited into homes in their neighborhood. An invitation of this kind was accepted and for ten days they remained in this home. The milk from their herd of Jerseys was brought to this neighbor's farm and separated. From here their butter was churned and prepared for market. Here they felt a warm welcome to remain while they made purchases to set up housekeeping temporarily in a near-by vacant house where they would live during the necessary time it would take to erect again a home of their own.

The neighbors planned a miscellaneous shower. Meat, flour, potatoes, canned fruit, bed clothing and all kinds of needed articles were brought. The Young Peoples' Class of the Sunday School bought for them a beautiful Bible. The boys and girls contributed, too. One little fellow gave one of his two pocket knives as his contribution. Even the men in the near-by town at whose stores the farmer had dealt for years wanted to help with the shower and did so, gladly. One neighbor gave them a basket

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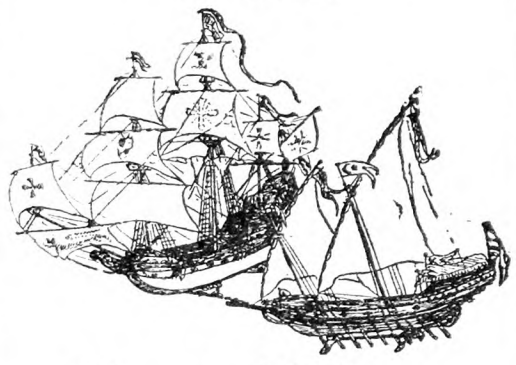

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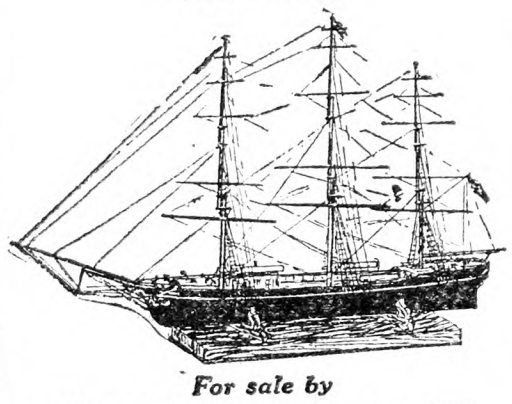

For sale by

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York City

well filled with the little things that no home can well get along without. It contained silverware, water glasses, towels, wash cloths, combs, etc.

A little later when the farmer was ready to rebuild the men of the neighborhood again came to his aid. This time some of them brought their teams and helped move a house onto the old foundation, so he could build to it sooner.

Thus a neighborly spirit was shown, although the family was financially able to have borne all the expense themselves. Not only did this family feel keenly the true friendship of their neighbors, but the members of the community were tied more firmly together in a bond of friendly unity than they ever were before.

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Why and How We Spray

Each season before we begin spraying we try to teach our men the reasons for applying each spray and a systematic method which they all must follow. These fundamental facts must be understood before a man may be expected to give intelligent co-operation in our endeavor to do thorough work.

Insects such as scale, mites, aphids, red bugs and eggs must be actually covered with spray to kill them. They may be on any side of leaf or twig. Moving insects may change position to avoid spray or wind. Scab spores may alight on and fasten themselves to any part of any leaf. Under favorable conditions a few insects or scab spores which survive may increase so rapidly as to infest the whole tree and spread to others. It is therefore necessary to cover every particle of leaf and bark to insure a complete kill or cover. Each tree should be finished at once.

It is obvious that the spray tends to drop and wet the top surfaces. Also, the wind carries the spray against the windward side of the tree. Hence, unless the spray is forced upwards and against the lee side of the tree there will be dry strips and areas left. Also, since the downward and leeward movement applies to spray directed from every side of the tree more time should be spent spraying up and into or across the wind than over the branches and with the wind.

If sufficient spray has been applied to wet the tree evenly to the dripping point any more applied is wasted and may even do harm.

It is impossible to know how a tree has been covered unless close personal inspection of all sides of all surfaces is frequently made. It is impossible so to inspect a large tree from the ground. It is therefore essential and demanded that foreman and gun operator climb each tree and know its condition until the system used has been applied so as to cover uniformly and completely without undue dripping. From these inspections it will be noted that the tops of the trees are rarely dripping too much. Also, the lower branches, especially on the leeward side tend to get an excess. The leeward side of the highest branches on the windward side of the tree are the most difficult to cover.

In handling the gun the widest cone of spray that will effectively reach the area to be covered should be used. The narrow, driving spray should not be directed into foliage at close range unless necessary to reach a high, distant area. It may injure the foliage and fruit and is wasteful of time and material.

It is not necessary and it certainly is unpleasant to permit the spray to fall on the operator even when spraying up and into the wind. By carefully following a correct system nearly all spray can be avoided by the operator.

In using our system of spraying medium to large apple trees the following equipment is needed: 50 ft. of ½-in. hose, not too heavy but of best quality, a pump that will maintain 250 to 350 lbs. pressure while spraying, a gun not over 18 in. long with a medium disk, larger for dry mix than for oil, small for last Summer spray. We aim to spray up against all the lower and central branches, also to direct the spray against two sides of every branch and twig while standing beyond the spread of the limbs.

Heading the team into the wind to avoid the spray, the operator takes his position under the tree between rig and trunk near the trunk. From this position he sprays up and diagonally into the wind so as to wet the under and leeward sides of all branches possible without letting the spray fall on him. He must be careful to drive the spray up through the center of the larger trees so that the high center and windward branches are finished on the under and leeward sides before he comes from under the tree. There is no other position from which these can be thoroughly sprayed especially in windy weather. By backing away from the falling spray and directing the stream obliquely into the wind, the operator finishes the under part and comes out on the far side of the tree from the rig so that when facing the tree the wind will blow the spray back so it passes just in front of him. Standing several feet from the branches he starts spraying the lower outside branches, progressing upward from tips to center of the top and down the other side to the lowest branches, having covered, while standing in one position, all the surface of the tree facing him. It is as though the tips of the branches formed an outlined tree and he were filling in the mass of foliage detail with paint or crayon. He should finish each section as he progresses and not go over any area more than once unless shifty winds temporarily prevent complete covering.

Finishing the tree from this quarter, with gun held low close under the ends of the branches, the operator walks quickly around the tree directing the broadest cone of spray upwards and inwards. The tree is thus sprayed from the second quarter, then the third and last the fourth, each quarter being thoroughly covered from a standing position as in the first, the ends of the lower branches being finished when moving from one quarter to the next. In this way every branch has been covered by driven spray from at least two sides, provided the gun has been able to deliver the spray to the highest branches. If the foreman first masters the system and then drills his men so they all use it, he can readily judge if too little, too much or the right amount is being used and if thorough, economical work is being done.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

Lime on the Lawn or Garden

It has become almost a mania in some sections to use lime indiscriminately on the lawn, in the garden and on the farm, and while there are many soils and crops which may need it, there are others to which it is positively harmful. This was brought to mind this morning by seeing a suburbanite scattering lime on some fine Rhododendrons, about the worst possible proceeding for good results, as lime is extremely injurious to them in almost every case. Another crop on which lime should never be used is the strawberry patch, and the writer therefore would caution the novice against its use. Azaleas also are easily injured by lime, and anyone who has ever used lime on huckleberries will not need to be told not to repeat the experiment.

To find out whether lime is needed in the soil it should be examined carefully first. If the soil is extremely rich in vegetable matter, or has been heavily manured for some years, then lime may be an advantage to it, but the use of lime on a lawn or soil almost entirely destitute of vegetable matter is certainly a mistake, to say the least as it uses up what little available humus there is and so leaves the soil poorer than before. On peaty or boggy soils, however, lime often gives wonderful results as it has the property of sweetening the soil and rendering the humus more available as plant food. It is especially beneficial on cabbage, cauliflower, etc., and is also valuable for destroying garden slugs or for use where there are too many earthworms in the soil. H. W. HALES.

Wonderful Prince Edward Island

The estimated value of field crops grown last year on Prince Edward Island, on one-half million acres, was thirteen and a half million dollars, and their total weight over a million tons. Rail transportation would have required seventy-one thousand standard freight cars loaded to capacity which, coupled together, would require 564 miles of track space or, were the total railing mileage from one end of the island to the other, 232 miles, with its branches of 98 miles, double-tracked, there would still not be standing room on all these tracks for the cars necessary to hold at one time the 1927 field crops of this province. The island had, last year, 10 per cent higher yields of roots than any other province in Canada, stood second to British Columbia in yield of wheat per acre. The three-year avearge value of the island's field crops, per acre, was $29.12. This was 44 1-3 per cent greater than the average for all Canada which was $20.18 per acre. J. A. MC DONALD.

A School Meeting in Champlain Valley

A county-wide meeting will be held at Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. Y., Saturday afternoon, April 28 for the purpose of extending the organization of the Rural School Improvement Society. D. Boyd Devendorf will give an address and it is expected that well-know local speakers will talk. A large attendance is hoped for. Some of us up here in Essex County are going to try to "do it ourselves" in school affairs. We are having a cold, windy spell at present. Fur coats are not uncomfortable. Roads have been the worst in years, the bottom apparently dropping out in places, not only on the dirt roads, but the macadam as well. Farm work is out of the question except on ridge land on account of the excessive rainfall during the Fall and Winter. JANETTE C. ROYCE.

The Earth's Dimensions

Will you give me the figures of the area, diameter, and circumference of the earth? L. DE L.

Following are the figures in regard to the size of the earth. They are derived from the International Ellipsoid of Reference, which was adopted in 1924 by an international meeting of geodetists as the ellipsoid best representing the earth as a whole. The International Ellipsoid in turn is substantially the same as the one deduced in 1909 by the late John F. Hayford, formerly of this bureau, and based on a geodetic survey of the United States:

Equatorial radius, 3,963.34 statute miles; polar radius, 3,949.99 statute miles; circumference around equator, 24,902.39 statute miles; circumference over poles, 24,860.48 statute miles; area, 196,950,000 square miles.

The final zeros are used merely to fill out the number of digits. The actual figures are different from zero, but are not known accurately.

R. L. FARIS.

Acting Director, U. S. Geodetic Survey.

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Tomatoes Damp Off; Flowers for Sunny Exposure

1. What ails my tomato plants? I bought early seed, sowed in flower pots in the house, took garden soil, dried it. When second leaves started, transplanted; now some plants drop off at the bottom and the leaves shrivel up, do not have good color nor seem to thrive. I have them in a warm room with as much sun as I can give them. 2. What flowers would do along a three-story brick wall, on the sunny side? It has the hot sun nearly all day. C. A. O.

Danielsville, Pa.

1. The trouble with your tomato plants is what is known as "damping off." It is caused by a fungus, which is present in the soil, but liability to the trouble is increased by a close stagnant atmosphere and too much moisture. Ventilation and care in watering will help to control it. A thin layer of clear sand, over the surface of the soil is a precaution against it, as the sand dries off more quickly than the soil. Sterilizing the soil by baking, before sowing the seed, destroys spores of the fungus, and further care in watering, and ventilating to give a good circulation of air, will prevent the trouble. Do not water late in the day, especially in dull weather.

2. Such annuals as marigolds, Zinnias and Portulaca will endure the reflected heat of a sunny strip along a wall. If the border is wide enough, tall African marigolds at the back, with French varieties in front, and an edging of the Portulacas, should give a brilliant effect.

Climbing Roses

Could you give some information about the culture of climbing roses? Also the names of some that would grow easily in this section. We have American Beauty and Dr. Van Fleet. E. H. C.

Blairstown, N. J.

The general treatment of climbing roses is the same as for any other class. Give them a location with good drainage, so that stagnant moisture will not collect at the roots, nor where ice will form around them all Winter. A fibrous clay loam is congenial, and the soil must be liberally enriched. A little trimming may be given after flowering is over if it seems wise, but pruning in early Spring is desirable, as it gives a good opportunity for cutting out dead wood.

There is a long list of reliably hardy varieties to choose from. Two of our greatest favorites are Silver Moon, white, semi-double, and American Pillar single, vivid carmine. These were both originated by Dr. Van Fleet; Silver Moon owes its large size and shining foliage to the Cherokee rose of the South, which was one of its parents, but unlike the Cherokee rose, it is extremely hardy. American Pillar forms large clusters of single flowers shading from the vivid carmine at the edge to a paler tint at the center, where the golden stamens are very showy. The flower lasts well either on the plant or when cut, and the growth is very robust and hardy.

A third rose of exceptional merit is Paul's Scarlet, an English variety with large double flowers of a brilliant cherry red. This is a free grower, extremely hardy.

Other desirable climbing roses are Tausendschon, pink shading to white, produced in large clusters; Excelsa, an improvement on Crimson Rambler, which is generally displacing the older variety; Gardenia, bright yellow buds, shading to cream when open, very pretty in shape; Alida Lovett, shell pink shaded with yellow; Christine Wright, wild rose pink. There are many other meritorious climbing roses now catalogued.

Gate in Line Fence

Has a man the right to put a gate in his part of his fence? It is a line fence between two farms. Each man made half of the fence. One man put a gate in his part that can open on the other man's farm. W. H. D.

We know of nothing to prevent a man from making a gate in his part of the line fence, but it would be an unusual proceeding, and look as though he meant to let trespassers on the other man's property, which, of course, the other could forbid.

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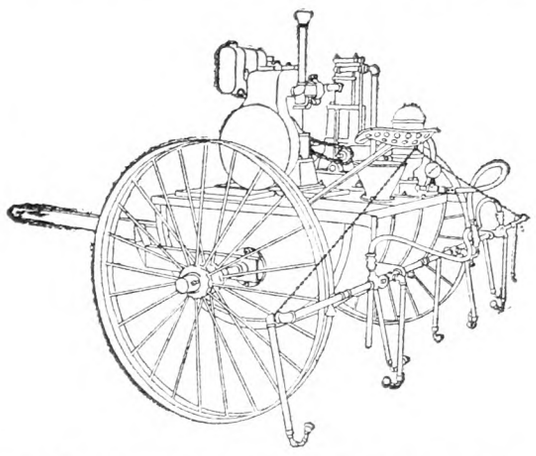

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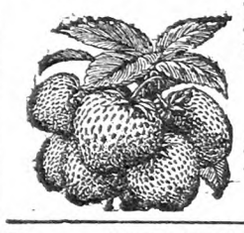

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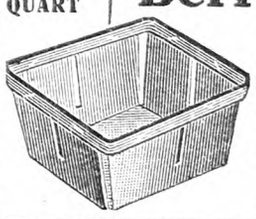

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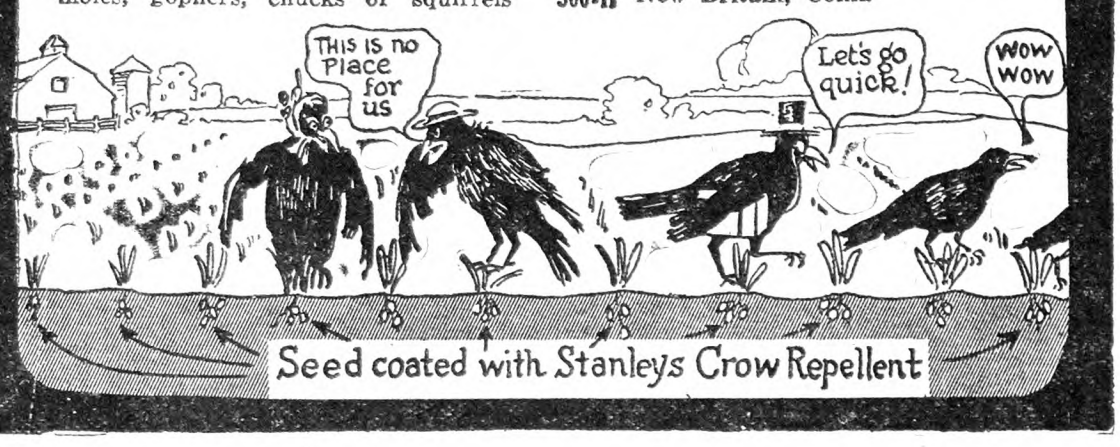

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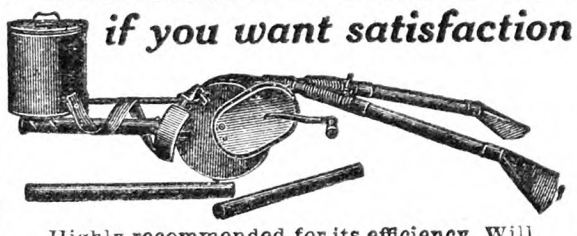

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Missouri Notes

March was, in its first half, too cold and wet to permit of garden work, and on the fifteenth there came the heaviest snow of the Winter, which melted almost as fast as it fell. That meant another week of enforced idleness. A fair number of orders for nursery stock have come in but we explain to the impatient that the soil should be dry enough to crumble in order to pack it solidly around and among the roots. This is surely the most essential part of planting. No plant responds better to early planting than the strawberry. Plant it in the cool days of early March, with the soil full of moisture, and not one per cent of fresh strong plants will be lost, but beware of planting late on loose ground; there will usually be a heavy mortality. For that reason it is best to Fall plow, and disk and drag in the Spring, and thus furnish a shallow stratum of top soil with a well-packed under soil where capillary attraction will provide moisture for the roots.

Our Dahlias are now all divided into single tubers ready for planting except some specials that we packed in fine planer shavings to insure against shriveling. Really I think such precaution unnecessary, and there is nothing better than paper-lined boxes with fairly tight covers. The bulk of our Dahlias were put in unlined paper and wooden boxes, with often no more cover than a newspaper thrown over them, and yet we found no shriveling, but of course there is a month or more before planting time, in which it is possible shriveling might occur. Still we have never suffered any loss even when a box was left without any cover whatever, but the tubers are stored in an unheated basement. I must admit straining my purse in sending for specimens of some of the newer and therefore higher priced Dahlias, but the temptation was great. I was strongly impressed last year with such varieties as Mrs. Carl Salsbach and Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, and recognized in them and others a very distinct advance in Dahlia culture. This year it happens to be the Dahlia that presents the greatest allurement to my fancy, just as last year it was the Gladiolus. Unfortunately there is such a flood of new seedlings of both these flowers that it would take a very long purse to test half of them, so that often we must rather blindly pick and choose among the glowing descriptions.

Since my last notes I have discovered that the past snowless Winter with its many thaws and freezes has wrought considerable damage to Fall-set perennials. Hardy Phlox with 4-in. roots is lying flat with roots exposed except their tips, while a number of other perennials appear to be killed. Late Fall planted pansies are dead. All this corresponds with a warning I received that it is unsafe to transplant perennials in late Fall. L. R. JOHNSON.

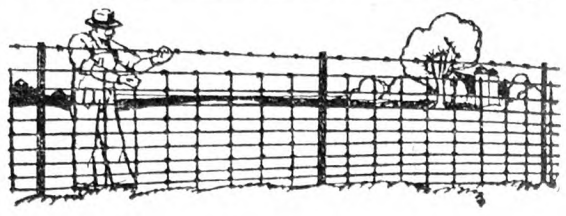
Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Locust for Pins

I have a tract of cutover timber, that is, all the saw timber has been manufactured into lumber, but there is a large quantity of locust and it has occurred to me that it might be good business and profitable to manufacture same into pins, as well as use the oak slabs for brackets, the pins and brackets being used by telephone, telegraph and electric companies throughout the country. I would like to know about demand for these articles, as well as current prices and names of prospective purchasers. F. H. M.

Shenandoah Co., Va.

OUTLASTS THREE OTHER FENCES



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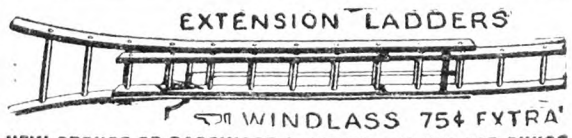

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Humus Crop to Precede Orchard

I have a 10-acre field I would like to make into an apple orchard. Last year it raised a poor crop of corn. I would like to put something in there that could be turned under, but don't know what would be best. I have no team this year, and usually I cannot get on the land with the tractor until May. What could I sow at that time to give me the most humus? I am planning to set the trees out next year. S. K.
Ashtabula, O.

Inasmuch as the ground cannot be prepared for any cover crop until in May, there seems not to be much choice as to the kind of crop to sow. Soy beans probably would prove as satisfactory as any. The use of Soy beans, however, may render it advisable to apply lime to the land at the rate of one-half to one ton per acre, if the soil be acid. Also the seed should be inoculated more nearly to insure successful growth.

The statement by S. K. that he cannot get on the land until in May with a tractor leads the writer to wonder if the soil of this particular tract is poorly drained. Apple trees do not succeed where the land is not well drained, either naturally or artificially.

F. H. BALLOU.

Ohio Experiment Station.

Chance in Horticulture

Chance has always seemed to have much to do in the lives of men, and it seems wonderful how people will continue to risk their lives, fortunes and almost everything that should be dear to them on a single chance when so much depends on the result. It is this sporting or gambling element (whichever you may choose to call it) which induces people to go into lotteries and gambles and take all kinds of risks where the chances of success are extremely small. Now I propose a new lottery, and one where there are no blanks, but where you will always got *some* kind of return, and that is in raising new plants, trees or flowers. It is true you may not always get all that you expect, but the chances are largely in your favor, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that the world at large will be better off by your endeavors, and there will be no pangs or regrets of any kind to look back upon. There are so many plants that can be improved that only a very small fraction can be mentioned here, but as some one may ask for suggestions I mention a few really needed lines of improvement.

Among flowers a dwarf early flowering Dahlia that would bloom earlier than those now grown, would be a decided improvement, and it might be dwarfed by grafting existing varieties until a good habit is obtained and then saving seed from these. Another needed flower is a deep crimson geranium of strong growth and constitution—one that is robust enough to grow strongly and stand rough-and-tumble cultivation outdoors.

We have also yet to attain the perfect raspberry, especially the best red, and the fact that the well-known Cuthbert still holds its own in many localities is ample proof of this. There is room among roses also for a really good stock for grafting upon and when it is found there will then be less complaint about using grafted roses than at present. Different scented geraniums can also be commended for experiment, and the well-known apple-scented can possibly be utilized in this line. The old Lady Washington varieties of the Pelargonium offer an almost unlimited field, as at the time of their introduction the hybridization of plants was not as well understood as in the present day, consequently there has been comparatively little done in that line. These ideas are only a few suggestions and thoughtful horticulturists will undoubtedly think of many more and if they succeed only in improving our present varieties they will undoubtedly reap their reward.

H. W. HALES.

"WHAT will the modern girl be 20 years from now?" "Oh, about three year older."—Purple Cow.

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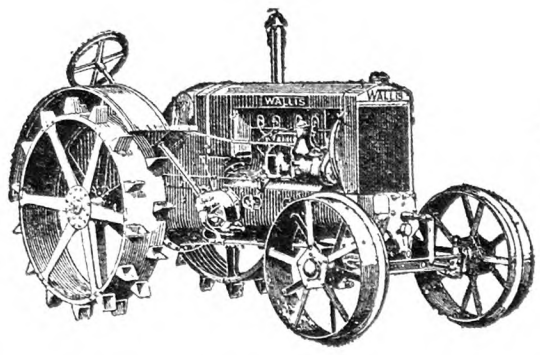

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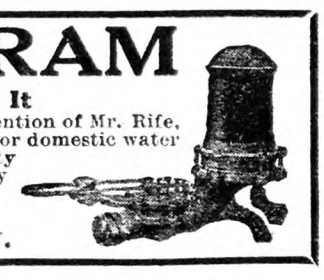

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

THE FLOOD.—Here the Parson is back from that trip up into Vermont that he spoke about in his last letter. Yes, he went up on the night train getting into White River Junction between twelve and one o'clock. I stayed there with my sister till the next afternoon. The flood was certainly terrible. They all think that it was the new concrete approaches to the big White River bridge that saved it. The water rushed with a terrific current four feet deep over the floor of the bridge but it did not move. As they watched it a whole big house appeared coming down the river. "It will go now," they all said. But that house struck the bridge and crumbled as though made of corncobs. It seemed to the Parson that most bridges went out by the water getting round the end and washing out the abutments. It all seems to impress one of how feeble the works of man are when nature gets under way.

TERRIBLE TALES.—So many dreadful things happened that one hates to mention any of them. One man at the junction, fearing for the safety of the girl to whom he was engaged and her folks, walked 80 miles; oh, how he hurried and, oh, how he worried as he went that terrible way, cross country, through swamps, over mountains. And when at last he got to the house, what did he find but the lifeless bodies of all the family, including his loved one, half buried in that fearful slimy mud. How terrible that was! The Red Cross has done wonders for sufferers up there. The government certainly ought to help about the roads. The taxes are so hard on the farmers now that if they keep pushing them up, the population of the State will grow less even faster than it is growing less now. If it should drive the State to a State income tax it will be a case of no great loss without some small gain. Every State should have an income tax. Who is able to pay for the schools and the roads but those who have the money, and who has the money but the man with an income?

THOSE APPLES.—Perhaps you will remember how the Parson told about a barrel of great juicy foundlings that his sister sent to him from Vermont just about the time of the flood. He thought it strange that the potatoes sent at the same time came through all right and the apples never showed up. How he did want those apples. We had the cans all ready to can them up—those we couldn't sit up nights and eat. But when up in Vermont, the Parson found out all about it. The freight was started on Monday and the flood did not come till Thursday. Some month or six weeks later the freight office phoned up home to say that they "forgot" to put on the apples with the potatoes and they better come down and get them. Of course, they were all spoiled by that time. The railroad seems to think it quite a joke and refused to make good in any way. No wonder that now the furniture factory up there sends its freight all to Boston, 175 miles; by truck. It saves crating it all, which is a tremendous help, and then it goes right to its destination.

AN ORANGE BOX.—As the Parson is writing this, Mrs. Parson and Sister are having a discussion about an orange box that stands in the corner here. The Parson's stereopticon stuff, lantern and slides (some 400 of them) take a good deal of room, and now the moving picture machine takes still more and Sister is saying. "Why can't this orange box of Ta's go out on the back porch now? He can go out there and get his things." But Mrs. Parson objects to this saying, "He can't go out there every time he wants anything." You see, Mrs. Parson has always held most strenuously that every child should have some place of its own to keep its things and there it should keep its things and other folks should let them alone. Now a nice clean orange box does very well for this. Let us look in the little fellow's box a minute. In the bottom part is an empty coffee can and a couple of empty cocoa cans and some of his game boxes and a pencil box. On the middle shelf of the orange box is his scroll saw and a screw driver that is his and another saw that cost a quarter at the 5-10-25 cent store. Also a lot of cigar box pieces that he saws with his scroll saw. It is tremendously important that every child learn something about property rights, and how can he do it if he never has anything all his own and his own place to keep it and no one to touch it unless asking him—not even his father or mother, much less brothers and sisters.

TA AND WORK.—Just this second Ta is wiping off some eggs and putting them in egg boxes. He has really got up six dozen now. He and work are not any too fond of each other, and there doesn't seem to be any immediate danger of their getting too intimate. He was supposed to collect the eggs, but he had a run-in with a couple of big setters over to the henhouse the other night and the setters seem to have come out ahead. He sheds bitter tears at the thought of another encounter, so we let him off from that job. We have had wonderful success breaking up setters this year—broke up five at Easter time—with the broadax.

EASTER.—You see it was a wonderful Easter. Shelly taught the choir some beautiful Easter carols and George had his cornet and Clossie his violin, and we had 24 vested besides, with Mrs. Gilbert to lead them. The church was certainly solid full of people and we did have a wonderful service. There were more than 50 children present; 47 of the congregation stayed to dinner and we had five good old fat hens and all other things you could mention. How lovely this is—eating together with all these children after service. We have six swings in the horse sheds now, and how the children do enjoy them! Why not put some swings in your sheds and eat your dinner at the church with the blessed children, and see how happy it makes them—and how your Sunday school would grow.

READING.—Many of us hear Rev. Karl Reiland over the radio from St. George's, New York, on Sunday afternoons at a little after four. The Parson went to hear him speak in a nearby city the other night. He got off some good sense as usual. "The difference between a former generation and this one," he said, "is that along with the Bible we are also reading the human heart." Oh, how much that has been needed—to read the human heart. How much ministers need to study the human heart. How much they would learn about God, if they would only do it. How much better it would have been if the Puritans had only done that—read the human heart. That is just what made us all love Mr. Collingwood so much—he was always reading the human heart.

THE DOG'S NAME.—Mr. Reiland also illustrated the danger of giving too literal an interpretation to give the Bible when we do read it. He said, he and Booker T. Washington, were along the colored section of New York and a dog rushed out at them, barking furiously. As the big colored mammy stood in the doorway watching it and did nothing, Mr. Washington called to her to call back the dog. Taking her good time, she at last called out, "Come here, 'Moreover,'" Immediately the dog went to her. As the two walked along, Mr. Washington said "What did she call that dog"? "I declare that is what I was wondering. It sounded like 'Morover.' Let us go back and find out," said Mr. Reiland. So they went back and asked the woman what she called that dog. "Why I call him 'Moreover.'" "Where in the world did you get that name?" they both cried, "Why out of the Bible to be sure." "Out of the Bible?" "Yes, out of the Bible." For doesn't it say, 'And Lazarus was laid at his gate full of sores and Moreover, de dog, came and licked his sores.'"

GONE TO HEAVEN.—He also told the story about the minister who was delivering a great eulogy over a prominent parishioner. Glancing at the casket he shouted. "He is not here, He is not here. This that we behold is only the shell, only the shell, the nut has gone to heaven"! By the way did you hear of that slight typographical error that a newspaper made? It was minded to tell how the doctor felt of the poor patients pulse, but when it came out in print it read. "The doctor felt of the patient's purse and declared there was no hope." One other good thing Dr. Reiland said, the Parson will long try to remember "Let us all have a bigger hand grasp and a longer arm reach." Wasn't that good?

A SHOWER.—But the Parson must close this and go off down county to a "shower". It is Saturday night again. April 14. A down county Italian boy—brother to the little baby Mrs. Parson kept that time when its mother was in the hospital—has been here with a big steady horse for a week helping on the farm. It was vacation time too with the boys at home and we certainly pushed the work right along. Got a little garden stuff in up on the dry land and a half bushel of Irish Cobbler seed. We took a chance on a few beans, but the chances are they will never see daylight. But perhaps they will and if they do come on, at the first picking we can ask the neighbors if they have had any beans yet—knowing they haven't.

SPRING POEM.—However, would you like to hear the little poem that the Parson began his Easter sermon with? Here it is:

God smiled through the primal chaos,
And the shadows all fled from the Earth
As the fragrant trees and the grasses,
Awakened to tremulous birth.
Violets bloomed in the valleys,
And lilacs laughed down from the hills,
As they harkened the wind-blown whisper,
That came from the daffodils.
And then in a sudden stillness,
A skylark began to sing;
God smiled on the primal chaos
And lo, through the mists came spring.

—EDGAR DANIEL KRAMER.

APR 27 1928

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Culture of Peanuts

It is difficult to believe that a century ago the peanut was hardly known. It is said that this nut was introduced in the United States from Africa, being used to feed the slaves on the ships. Its original coming was not from Africa, but South America. The land owners permitted their slaves to cultivate small patches for food, though it was not thought of as a commercial crop. During the Civil War the Union soldiers came across some of these nuts and discovered when parched or roasted they were nourishing, appetizing and relished. After the war ended the soldiers took some of the nuts home in a "raw" state and planted them and from that time the rise of the peanut has been steadily on the increase.

My father was the first person to plant peanuts in this county (Prince George) which was a year or two after the Civil War ended. His first crop netted him $6 per bushel on the New York market after paying the freight. This was the Virginia or running variety. He had only about an acre and a half, as in those days they had to be dug by hand, using a four-prong hoe. We have been growing peanuts annually ever since, which has been around 60 years. The peanut is now steadily growing in popular favor due to numerous uses to which this product can be put. The average person consumes a large quantity annually in both the raw and toasted state, confectioneries, oil, butter, and many other uses. The vines make an excellent feed for horses, cattle and sheep after they run through the peanut thrasher or picking machine. A light forkful of these vines fed morning and night to the dairy cow will increase the milk supply.

Peanuts should have a standard price of not less than $1.50 per bushel for the farmer at any time, both the Spanish and Virginia varieties. With the present scarcity of farm labor, there is but little profit for the farmer even at $1.50 per bushel. Where one has a good-sized family (having his own labor) a fairly good profit can be realized at even $1.25 and $1.50 per bushel; as he pays nothing right out of the pocket except for fertilizing ingredients. The merchants, shellers, and cleaners, are the ones who make the profit, and the farmer, who does all the hard work and has most of the expenses to bear has to suffer and be the loser.

The subject of how to grow peanuts profitably calls for attention annually, as there are old and young farmers constantly engaging in this great industry. Virginia is considered the oldest and one of the largest peanunt growing States, and nuts produced here usually bring higher prices than those grown in other States, as they seem to be of a better quality and most suitable for all requirements. But where the land is suitable and real warm weather lasts for three months, a good grade of peanuts can be made. Some of the largest peanut factories are also located in this State.

I find that the soil best adapted to the Virginia or running variety should be of medium light, sandy, loamy nature. This variety should never be planted on anything but a light or medium light soil, as these nuts are generally sold by the appearance of the hull, a bright hull being always preferable to a dark one. The appearance of the hull does not affect the sale price of the "Spanish" variety in the least, as it is only necessary for this variety to be thoroughly matured, so as to be plump and solid and heavy in weight as possible. The weight is 30 lbs. per bushel. If they hold out or over-run 120 lbs. to the bag of four bushels, they are considered good peanuts. This variety also yields and thrives well on a light, sandy soil, though a much heavier pea can be grown on a moderately stiff soil. Soils inclined to be of a wet nature, or having poor drainage facilities are not suitable for the production of either variety. Of course, like other crops, the soil should be fairly fertile, but not too fertile; as this encourages too heavy or large vine growth and, nine times out of ten, very few nuts will be the result.

The land should be first broken quite deep, then got in prime order by the use of the disk harrow and drag. We must recollect that perfect cultivation of the land before crops are planted, as well as afterwards, is one of the main secrets to successful crop growing. Good preparation of the land is one-half the battle in cultivation.. I find there is no better implement for soil preparation than the disk harrow when properly used, cutting the land both ways, and afterwards the use of a good iron drag pulverizing and leveling.

Lime is very essential for the production of peanuts, especially if the soil is inclined to be acid. From 500 to 600 lbs. per acre is sufficient, depending upon the amount of acidity the soil contains. Good results are also secured by the use of land plaster, say from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre, distributed along the rows in July. Where the land has been heavily marled recently, little if any lime is necessary. The peanut is more or less a nitrogen gathering plant, therefore, does not require so much nitrogen, as too much nitrogen will have a tendency to produce excessive vine growth, and fewer nuts. A mixture of acid phosphate and potash makes an excellent fertilizer for peanuts.

Good seed is of prime importance. They should be shelled by hand, if possible, although a good many farmers now use a machine for doing this work. But in this way, I find that too many are cracked and split, which are worthless for planting and have to be picked out, and the germs of a good many others are also injured to a large degree.

The proper time for planting the Virginia variety is from May 15 to 20, provided the weather is suitable. Do not plant until all indications of cold weather are past, and the soil becomes thoroughly warm, as this variety will surely rot if the weather is cool and soil wet. As a rule, about one-half bushel of shelled nuts are required to plant an acre 12 to 15 in., apart in the row, rows of 3 ft. apart, and from one to two kernels in a hill. The rows should be ridged up by throwing two light furrows together with a one-horse turn plow, using the half mold-board. A good many peanuts are now planted flat, but this is not the best method. The above way of ridging the row is the "old-fashioned" way, but we now have a machine for doing this work, which sows the fertilizer in drill form in the row, and also ridges up the row at the same operation. Then the peanut planter, which is now quite well known, comes along right on top of this ridge planting the nuts any distance apart desired. One good horse or mule can easily pull either machine.

The same method is used in planting the Spanish variety. The only difference is that this variety should not be planted until the very last of May and not later than June 5, for good results. The rows for this variety should be only 2½ ft. apart, and from two to three kernels in each hill, the hills being 8 or 10 in. apart. A good many peanut growers claim that more peanuts can be produced per acre when planted 12 to 14 in. apart, but I have given both ways a thorough trial, and I am fully convinced that a good many more can be produced on an acre planted 8 in. apart than 12 in. This variety grows up more or less straight and does not require as much distance between the rows and hills like the Virginia or running variety. To produce a profitable crop, requires early and frequent cultivation. Early cultivation also saves time, labor and expense.

The implements I find best to achieve this purpose are the weeder, double and single cultivators when properly used and at the proper time. Just as soon as the plants pop through the top soil and begin to show up the rows, the peanut weeder is run diagonally across the rows both ways. In three or four days they are then closely cultivated, using the smallest hoes or teeth. It doesn't matter if a few are covered, as they will be out again in a day or two. In a few days the weeder is again run over the field. It is then dispensed with for the season, the cultivators being used afterwards altogether until the crop is laid by.

Don't be in too big a hurry to lay by the crop, but run once or twice to the row as long as you can get between the rows easily, using the one-horse cultivator for the last two or three cultivations. This means far less grass and weeds, and the crop more easily and quickly harvested. By using the above methods of cultivation, the hoe work, amounts to next to nothing when the season is moderately dry; as all that is necessary, is to go over them with the hoes and chop out the large weeds, vines and big bunches of grass which the weeder left or missed.

A 10 year old boy and a mule can easily go over a field of 10 acres, both ways in a day. If possible, try to strike a spell when the top soil is fairly dry and the sun shining bright and hot for running the weeder, as far more grass and weeds will be killed. The crop should be cultivated every 10 or 12 days until laid by. This takes but little time and labor when a double-row cultivator is used or two one-horse cultivators. My experience is, that proper use of the weeder and cultivator the first four weeks after the crop is up, will lessen the hoe work at least 75 per cent.

Virginia. W. H. HARRISON.

THE latest adaptation of the turning of swords into plowshares is found in the use by Idaho farmers of 1,500,000 lbs. of high explosive manufactured during the war to clear 6,000 acres of land of stumps. —Christian Science Monitor.

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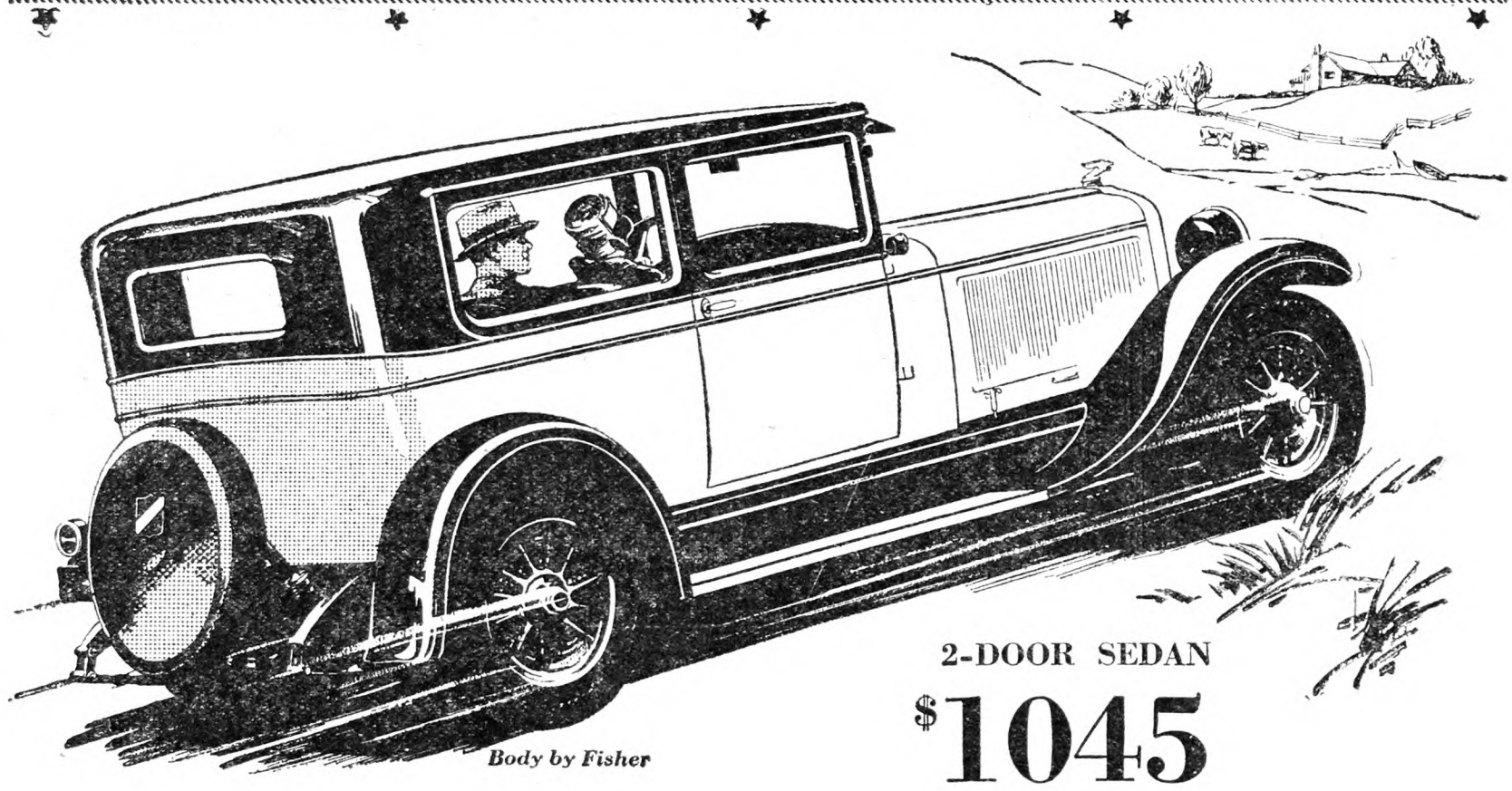

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Things To Think About

Teaching District School

When I was a little girl I planned to be a teacher. I fitted myself for the profession and was successful. I loved my work and was fond of my pupils. I lived at home on a farm and enjoyed the social life around my home. My mother was my friend. To her I told all my joys and sorrows. She knew and understood. When things went wrong at school she encouraged and comforted me. I had taught for 18 years when my mother was taken sick and after a short illness died. A few days before she departed she said to me, "When I am gone I want you to keep on teaching. It has been your life work and without it you will be lost." I did not wish to live alone on the old farm. I thought new scenes would help me to forget my great loss, so I went to the superintendent of schools and asked him to place me.

We drove out in the country about five miles from the county seat. The trustee was a young unmarried man, but a taxpayer. At first he thought the salary I asked too large. He did not ask anything about my qualifications. In reply to my question he stated that the schoolhouse was in good condition. It is always hard for a rural teacher to find a boarding place. The well-to-do farmers whose homes are properly heated and lighted will seldom think of boarding the teacher.

The first few weeks I drove my coupe to and fro from the village, but as the days became short and the unimproved country roads muddy and slippery, I decided to stay near my work. I went to board with a family of foreigners. It was a large family and their food and habits were very different from what I had been accustomed to. There were 19 pupils in the school, ages varying from seven to 16 years, and in grade one to six. They came from the poorer homes mostly. They were backward and showed lack of training and discipline. My predecessors had been young village girls without experience in teaching and had moved on after one year's service.

I have always made friends quickly. I dress well, and have traveled much during vacations. I am a good mixer. I called on the parents and invited them to visit my school. Our work progressed nicely, although we were somewhat impeded by the condition of the schoolroom. The roof leaked, the windows were small and incorrectly arranged, affording poor light. The seats were very old and almost useless. This was in a wealthy farming district. I tried to get the trustee to provide suitable seats but failed. We sold candy and with the profits brought two wall maps, a game and a set of supplementary readers. A friend donated several copies of the leading magazines. These the children were invited to take home, as I wished to create a taste for good literature.

It was a bitterly cold Winter and much snow. For nearly a week at a time the mail carrier was unable to make his rounds on account of the drifted roads. There were no telephones in that particular locality. I had to be janitor, as there was no one to be hired. This necessitated my going very early in order to get the room warm, but the schoolroom was to be preferred to my boarding place. I am blessed with almost perfect health, or I never could have survived that Winter. I was lonely. There were no social gatherings; if I could have had the companship of another teacher it would have helped. We have two "teachers' conferences" and the superintendent of schools usually visits us twice during the year. When I told the trustee before the annual school meeting that I would not remain another year, he replied that perhaps it was as well because he could hire a cheaper teacher.

The next school I taught was more centrally located and on an improved road. The building and equipment were in a fair condition. However, the children and their parents were cool and distant in their manner toward me. They had little respect for a teacher and regarded her as their hired servant. I was asked to take that school for another year, but I respectfully declined. I might have secured a position in a village school, but as I had always taught in the country I did not care to change. In looking over the situation it seemed to me that I was giving up too many of the comforts of life and receiving too little reward. There seems to be a lack of harmony between the home and the school in both city and country. Let us all strive to bring about a greater respect for the teaching profession by becoming better acquainted with and more interested in the work of our school. L. J. L.

Lighting the Road

At our high school years ago we had a debate as to the source of modern advantages, city or country. The city folk claimed credit for first adopting the telephone, paved streets, and a great many other good things. My mind goes back to that time as I see the electric line creeping out past the suburbs and establishing itself in the truly rural sections.

And I say, "More power to it." We have often said that in our own home it is as valuable as the vanished hired girl ever could have been. In addition to lighting the house and doing away with lamps to clean and fill, it pumps the water, sweeps the floors, helps with the washing and ironing, and a great many other little odd jobs. And all for about $4 a month.

The latest thing is lights along the highway. We live seven miles from town on a common dirt road, the kind that gets axle deep with mud in Winter and Spring and would be ankle deep with dust in Summer if the automobiles did not keep it swept up and distributed over the landscape.

We have had highway lighting for about a year. Really, I do not know just why. Most of the larger property owners deny having signed the petition which was circulated. It is suggested that a group of small cottage owners in a little Summer colony, and a few others, put it over because they thought that they would get current for domestic use off the line. If they did they were disappointed because the lights are all controlled by one switch and when the lights are off there is no current on the line. Of course additional wires could be strung on the same poles, but this was never done, probably because the demand did not warrant it, several of us being already supplied by another line.

As a road illumination project it is admittedly a flat failure. In the first place we have no need for road illumination. Night travel except by motor is negligible and a motorist must carry his own lights.

In the second place, it does not illuminate the road. We have 41 60-candle power lights in a stretch of a little over three miles, about 12 to the mile. We have only lighted spots on the road, with long dark stretches in between.

And the lights are no help. They are a distinct hindrance to night driving. Every motorists knows that any light on the road ahead only tends to make his own light less effective. And on rainy nights they are especially bad.

These lights costs us $30 per year each, to burn all night, a total of $1,230 for the road. This is assessed against the light district, which is composed of the property on and near the road. This expense goes into our tax budget at the rate of $3 per $1,000 of assessed valuation. Most of us can stand that all right, but we had a second mortgage foreclosure on our road recently with a $15,000 land bank mortgage ahead of it. Not so good for that chap.

Now the lights are not altogether bad. Every farmstead has a light at the entrance. The company saw to that. Very nice of them and we appreciate it. But not so good for the man who has property within the light district, but whose farmstead is around on another road. Then if one has to stop at night to change a tire or do any tinkering he has a light to work by. This doesn't often happen.

Lighting companies are making an effort to extend this kind of service. It comes at night when the factory and other power load is practically off the lines. They are especially anxious to get any kind of a load to run from 11 o'clock until morning.

When a petition is handed to you for your signature be sure that the terms of the contract between the power company and your town board are well understood. Do not assume that current for domestic use will be available. Know the outlines of the proposed lighting district and the valuation of the property within it. From this calculate your own share of the expense.

If it is worth the price to have a light in front of your house, and to have a light to tinker by if you get caught in the road, go ahead and sign.

F. H. LACY.

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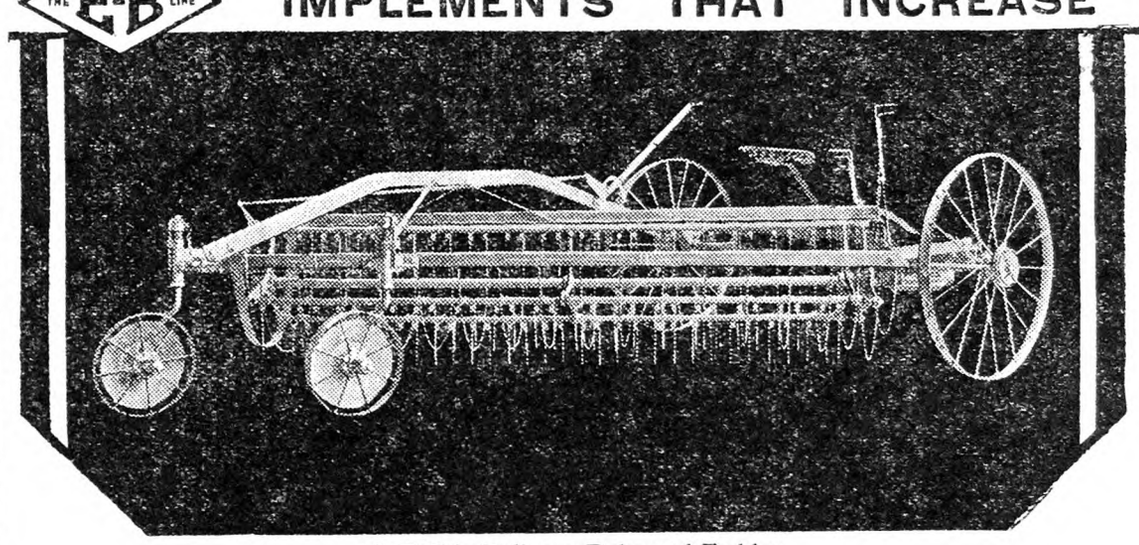

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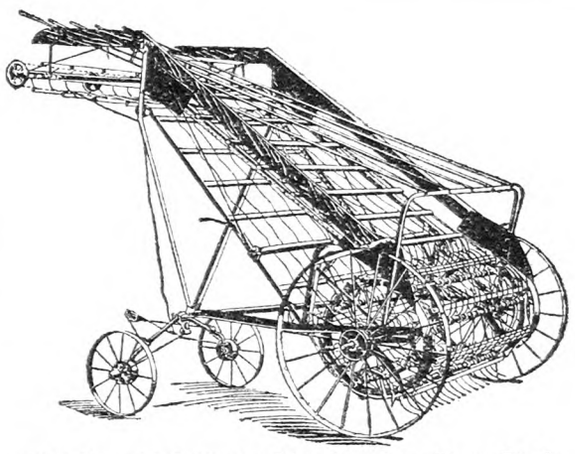

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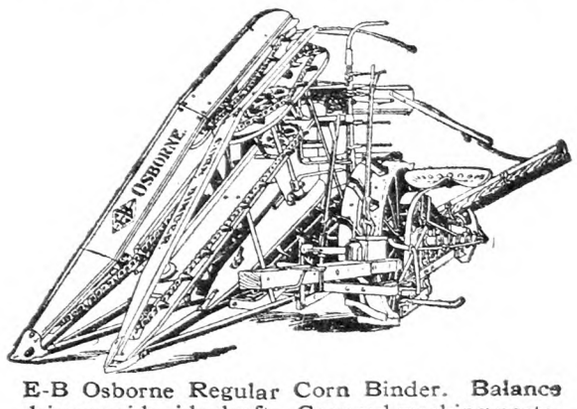

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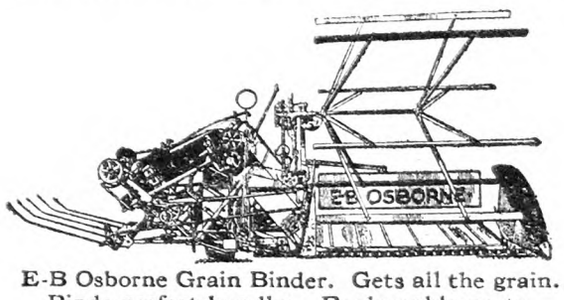

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A Farm Woman's Notes

Faith of Plowmen

The incense of up-turned earth is an inspiration. Add to that the south wind singing past, and the soft-tinted sky flinging flecks of water against the cheek —a threat or a promise. Even the birds call with a new note of impatience. The plow-point dips into the brown, and there in the under darkness lays the path of the furrow. It does not see the soil lift and rise against the share, scouring it utterly smooth like a silver spoon, nor does it hear the panting of the horses, the little breaking sounds of roots giving way—not even the joy of the little fellow who watches the rolling furrow when he comes to bring drink to the man at the handles. A plow-point is a mere nothing, doing the work of the world, but men have more faith in plowing as a profession than the world cares to think.

To live in the country over a long term of years is to watch an army of men coming forth from the cities to take a turn with the plow. It is to bear with many disappointments at the plow handles, but like sailing, the difficulties are offset by the adventures. In those years when sailing was admittedly a hard life, men were more fascinated by it than now, when it is the work of mechanics and cooks. Then boys ran away to sea to enjoy a free and open life. Our lads have turned elsewhere for adventure. They go to town looking for it, and find instead how much less brawn and brain it takes to earn a livelihood there. Apparently they are settled for life, and so it is, until the hunger for the life of the plowman begins. We have then the sorry spectacle of a being at the plow handles so utterly unfit in experience, and so large in the faith of all plowmen that we scarcely know whether to laugh or sympathize. Men who have lucrative professions and incomes persist in casting them aside to take a turn at plowing, and are only dissuaded by lack of funds. It is so hard, and at times, so impossible to earn a living on the land! It is the life of an adventurer, and not for all.

Tonight at supper, a machine roared up the drive and stopped at the door. After a Winter of silence, here was Grandfather with another Ford, this time a small truck in his own right. The look of satisfaction that I expected to see on the old man's face was not there, however, and I pondered this. What could be the trouble? Was the twinkle entirely gone from the old man's eye?

"Can I stay all night?" he called to Daddy, who was last to appear at the door, and waited for the answer before beginning to descend. Grandfather has the spirit of a rover, and to offer him a home at his son's fireside for the rest of his life, is not at eighty-one a thrilling proposition for him. He would rather be offered a job with a truck which is the only work left for a man of his failing strength. Grandfather is one of those drivers who can boast that they never have been in an accident, but his eyes have not been good for years. "Glasses?" he would say. "No, I have some," and touch his vest pocket gently to indicate the demoralized and skew-rimmed pair that always reposed there. Somehow he managed to read with them, though the effort must have cost him something. Money for good food and clothing and for gasoline, but he could never be convinced that money could buy eye comfort. It is not in the book of your true rover that one should call upon the aid of science, except in the most desperate circumstances.

The Ford creature that Daddy had purchased from the old man last year and bent to his needs for a light delivery body, stood in the potato shed, and the stranger was run in alongside. I saw Daddy looking at them queerly, and thinking no doubt that four road machines were too many for a 50-acre farm. "I will sell him," muttered Grandfather in quick apology from somewhere behind in the growing dusk. I heard him sigh. "Just a cup of coffee will do for me. I need nothing more."

This was the night that the German plane landed on Greenly Island. News of the landing came in over the radio when Grandfather was busy with his supper. The old atlas was brought out, and also the encyclopedia with the description of the insignificant island so quickly made famous by an aeroplane dropping out of the sky, and where although on the parallel of Essex in England, it is nevertheless off the coast of Labrador, and yields only potatoes and ordinary vegetables. The talk turned on the difficulty of taking off from a frozen island, and I saw the first look of interest on the old man's face.

"What pretty white hair grandpa has!" said Jane. "Did you know that you were getting rather bald? And look here, did you know that we have got a lamb? And a pigeon that we feed with a syringe? I can tell you about them if you will let me comb your hair. It looks so nice I'd like to brush it." Elsie slipped out to where the lamb was nesting with two baby pigs in a pile of straw, and later there was a confab that shook the air with bleats, chirps, and great revelations. Every time the children see grandfather again it is like this. We have often watched them and thought "If only he would settle down, take that job of the garden and the lawn, raise a few flowers and give up earning his living." But that seems to be the one thing that grandfather cannot bear to think of doing. A week of that tame existence is enough, and too much, and firmly as he first decides to stay, he scarcely considers it after the urge to work is upon him; the same urge that brought him over from the old country, carried him later to the West. His family was born on the march as pioneer families were in those days, and he moved from one opportunity to another with the faith of plowmen for a new field. Employers with an appreciation of his skill at weaving tried to hold him with promise of steady employment. Elbert Hubbard, begged him to give up the plow and work in the handcraft industry at rug making. He had followed the rainbow too long to give it up now, and refused with no misgivings. Here today his faith in the plow is gone at last, and it is too late for anything substantial to take its place. Does he realize his eighty years? I think not. Perhaps he never will.

"I thought I could drive my little truck," said he later when the house was quiet. "I bought it two weeks ago, license and all, and I can't see good enough to run it. I haven't got into any trouble but I almost did twice, because I couldn't see. I guess I am getting too old, and I will sell it." This appeared to mean a great deal. And I saw in a moment that only a pair of good spectacles stood between him and the next field. How should I ever manage to get him to a good oculist?

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Labor in California

Regarding the conditions here in California, it is a mistaken idea that the farm labor is seasonal in this State, as there is a continual harvest at all times of the year somewhere of something. Right now it is lettuce, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus; then peas, strawberries, and then the main rush begins in the fruit. If we could get this cheap Mexican help from June till October it might work out to an advantage, but they do not return to Mexico.

I have been in the State for 40 years. At first we had a few Mexicans, a good many natives or California Spanish, but they were no problem.

Our cities are overcrowded, people out of work. Orange picking is a white man's job, and it comes in Winter. Lemons are picked every month in the year, and 25 years ago hundreds of us American boys followed the fruit packing business, going north as far as Washington, then into Southern California in the Winter. We would go into the Imperial Valley, and make as high as $125 per month. The farmer made more money than he does now, but the Mexicans have spoiled all this. They live in brush houses built in the sand dunes; we send a bus each school day and gather the children into school, returning them in the afternoon. Ill-housed, ill-fed, he needs must have the larger part of the charity expended.

If the farmer would cut down his acreage one-half he could get a price that would enable him to hire American help at a living wage and not pay it all out for cheap help, freight and commission, and you farmers in the East would not compete in an unequal struggle.

S. M. P.

California.

MISTRESS: "Did you season the oysters, Dinah?" Dinah: "No'm, I though you said that was taken care of in months what had R in them."—Christian Science Monitor.

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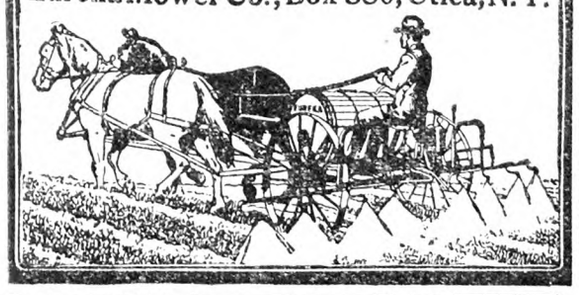

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A Kitchen Garden Pays

In reply to the question raised in your issue of March 31, "A Woman's Kitchen Garden—Does It Pay?" let me give your readers our experience last year with a small garden that did not cover more than one-fortieth of an acre.

While we realize it is impossible to figure the value of a backyard garden in dollars and cents, we did keep a record of all expenses and tried to record approximately the value of all produce, using the market value at the time of harvesting. Our expenses, excepting our own labor, included: Plowing $2.50, one load of horse manure $3, seed and plants $2.55, spray material 35 cents, commercial fertilizer 40 cents; total $8.80.

The total value of vegetables produced was estimated at $26.08 which gives a labor income of $17.28. While we did not keep any record of the number of hours of work put into the garden, we are quite sure that it did not amount to more than 50 hours, so that we at least get 35 cents an hour for our time, in addition to having all the benefits that come from a supply of fresh vegetables within a few minutes reach of the kitchen, from Spring until late Fall.

In addition to fresh vegetables all Summer and Fall the garden supplied us with potatoes until November 15; onions, beets, and carrots for Fall and Winter, and canned products as follows: String beans, 24 pints; Lima beans, 4 pints; sweet corn, 5 pints; tomatoes, 23 quarts; beet pickles, 4 quarts; chili sauce, 3 quarts; dill pickles, 2 quarts; mixed pickles, 10 pints, and ripe cucumber pickles, 5 quarts. GEO. F. JOHNSON.

Pennsylvania.

The garden of which this is a slight record is about 35x100 ft. Some hen manure is available and about $3 a year is spent on cow manure; this includes cost of hauling. Seeds cost about $3 a year; plowing and harrowing $2.50, bring up the outlay to about $8.50. The labor is provided by a school teacher (a girl) whose vacation is from the end of May to the end of August, but out of this, nine weeks are largely taken up by attendance at Summer school at a near-by normal.

Nothing has been sold, the produce being consumed by the household and neighbors. Most of the latter having no garden seem glad to have a few fresh vegetables. Account, however, has been kept of the value of the produce at retail market price with the following results: 1924, $48.67; 1925, $55.52; 1926, $58.27; 1927, $48.87.

Considering the pleasure and healthy exercise it provides, the garden is, to us, well worth while. A. E. F.

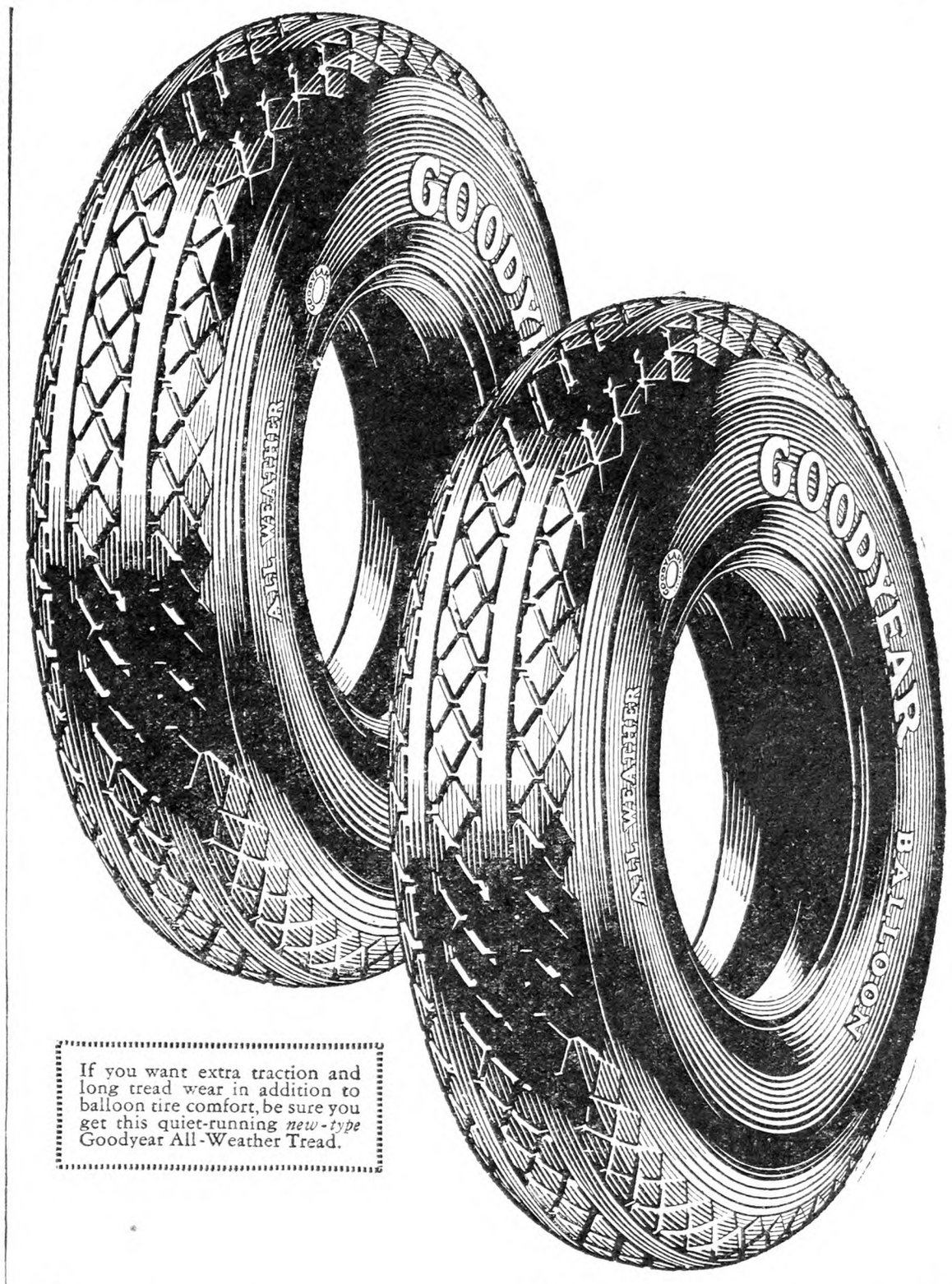
West Chester, Pa.

What Is Scotch Glow?

Can you tell me anything about a perennial vine called Scotch Glow? Tiny green leaves shaped like a columbine leaf, tiny tendrils that cling to support, small bright red flowers like a nasturtium; dies down during Winter, cannot seem to be propagated from slips, as it always suckers and runs under ground. I do not see it listed; have only known of two plants, and both have died. I have heard it is a native of Scotland. O. H. D.

Redmond, Wash.

The name "Scotch Glow" is unknown to us, but the description given suggests Tropæolum speciosum, which makes a wonderful show in Scotland, though it is a native of Chile. This is a slender climbing vine belonging to the same family as the nasturtium, which is, botanically, Tropæolum majus. The leaves are parted into six divisions at the base which might suggest a likeness to the columbine, and the vivid red flowers are shaped like those of the nasturtium, but are smaller. We think it does not have tendrils, but the pedicels of the leaves are slender and tendril-like. It has a fleshy perennial root. This plant is hardy in Great Britain, but not adapted to the Eastern United States. The cool moist climate of Scotland, where the Winters are milder than here, is very congenial to this Tropæolum, and we have seen pictures of it growing in masses around the doorway of a stone cottage in that country. It does not appear to be in cultivation or commerce in the United States. It is quite possible that the mild damp climate of the northern Pacific coast would be congenial to it. Perhaps some one in the Vancouver section has tried it; there are many enthusiastic gardeners from Great Britain in that section.



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Long Acres Farm Notes

Every Fall, during the open season, hunters come in droves to hunt over my place, although my woodlot is small and hunting poor. I pay no attention to them because rabbits and fruit trees do not flourish together. Dogs bark while they explore every clump of grass, every bush and brush pile; men and boys tramp back and forth and make a continuous banging until you would conclude there was not a rabbit or pheasant left alive. I do not own a gun, as I have long since got over the time when I thought it fun to kill helpless creatures, so I do not join in the hunting. When the excitement is all over, the rabbits and pheasants are apparently as plentiful as ever, so all Winter I see their tracks on the snow or jump when a pheasant suddenly rises at my feet. Every Spring the boys find a rabbit nest. This week they found a nest in an old strawberry patch close to the house, and it was filled to the brim with wiggly, squirmy little rabbits about the size of a mouse with eyes still closed. The whole family had to go to see and I dug one or two out of the fur which covered them. Calvin crowed in huge delight but refused absolutely to take one in his hands. We shall make daily trips to the nest until some day the young ones will jump out and scoot in all directions, and then we shall see them racing through the currant bushes during most of the Summer. I plow to all of my trees every Fall, so that may account for the fact that I have not found one tree gnawed by mice or rabbits.

We have held our annual township meeting and election. I tried smoking some election cigars, but the Missus gently told me to throw that horrible thing in the stove or get out, so I shall reserve the rest for the great outdoors. Township meetings originated with the "Tun Moot" seventeen hundred years ago, when the great charter was granted, and have changed but little since. It is odd that all those States which were settled by folks from New England or New York retain the township system of government, while States settled by folks from below the Mason and Dixon line have the county system. The township system with its board of supervisors to handle county affairs, is wasteful, and there is no one upon whom we can fix responsibility for mistakes or extravagance, but it is closer to the people, and supposedly preserves the rights of the common people. I notice a local tendency to slough responsibility and throw more and more upon the township board instead of having the assembled voters decide. Upon inquiry I find that condition exists quite generally. Centralized authority may become an evil if carried too far, as some New York folks are evidently finding out when their school trustee becomes arbitrary. This county was settled largely by people from New York, and I am surprised, when talking with old men, to discover how many of them were born in "York State," and speak longingly of the delights of their boyhood homes. One of our villages is named "New Buffalo," for its homesick settlers dreamed a dream of making it a great lake port like the mother city. They almost succeeded, too, while the timber lasted.

If there is anything on the farm which has less brains than a chicken I would like to see it. The new hover is round and equally warm all around it, but those chicks persist in huddling in one bunch and squeezing the inner chicks against the wire grating until they smother. Every morning we have the disheartening job of removing several dead chicks. Whether any will be left alive is more than I can tell, but the original 50 has dwindled to 23 and we have had them just five days. Others report the same experience, some reporting a hundred per cent loss. We did grab a white rooster for a birthday supper, but the old blue rooster, the speckled rooster and the big black Jersey Giant rooster shall continue to crow for a while yet, as we shall set eggs under hens and fall back on nature's method of chick raising. When we wanted eggs the hens ate like pigs and blandly gave us the hen chuckle; now when we want them to set, sit or sat, they lay eggs by the dozens but nary a hen will set—sit. After the hatching season is all over those pesky hens will all want to set at once. I have tried putting old cans, rocks, small boxes and dishpans in their nests, also a rain barrel ducking in an effort to break setting hens, all without success. This year I shall try a new plan I read about; that is put a pan of water in the nest. I can imagine the look of surpeme disgust when the old hen sits down in the water.

It has stopped raining. Come on, Calvin, let's go out to the barn and pile up those bales of hay the man brought yesterday. I do not like baled hay, but my yard was too soft to have a truck drive in, so the man brought baled hay, stopped in front and I wheeled it in with a cart a few bales at a time. L. B. R.

Michigan.

Delaware Notes

All farmers desiring good crops of corn should now test their seed corn. "Test, don't guess" was first applied to corn by P. G. Holden in pointing out the necessity of testing the germination of corn before planting.

According to several tests made by the University of Delaware the seed corn of this year is below standard. This condition was brought about by different factors. Regardless of causes which brought about the poor condition, the fact remains that most of our seed corn is rather low in germination. This makes it all the more important that we test before planting this year.

There are several methods of testing and all are efficient. One is by wetting a piece of cloth, laying the seed on it, and another piece of damp cloth over it, then rolling up in the shape of a doll. Another method is by putting the corn you want to test in damp sawdust. Both of these methods are sure, and they are not much trouble, and take up very little time, yet will overpay you for all of your trouble. This will eliminate the weak ears and save time, labor and money. This should be done at once. Do not wait until planting time.

It is strange that some farmers will plant corn without first being sure that their corn will grow successfully, and produce a strong, healthy crop. Hundreds of acres are replanted each year, either in entirety or in part, and many more acres will grow to maturity with an imperfect stand. When corn does not test 95 per cent it should not be planted. If you are interested in the testing of your seed corn get in touch with your County Agent and he will gladly show you the methods of testing.

Wm. T. Derrickson, Director of the Bureau of Markets, while on a trip through the central and lower part of the State this week said he found buds of apple trees apparently all right and making good progress. This indicates that the apple crop will be normal if nothing else happens. As to peaches, it is generally believed that the zero weather in January did considerable damage to the peaches and that possibly 75 per cent of the crop around Bridgeville and Seaford has been killed. Mr. Derrickson stated the extent of the damage done cannot be fully estimated until the June crop.

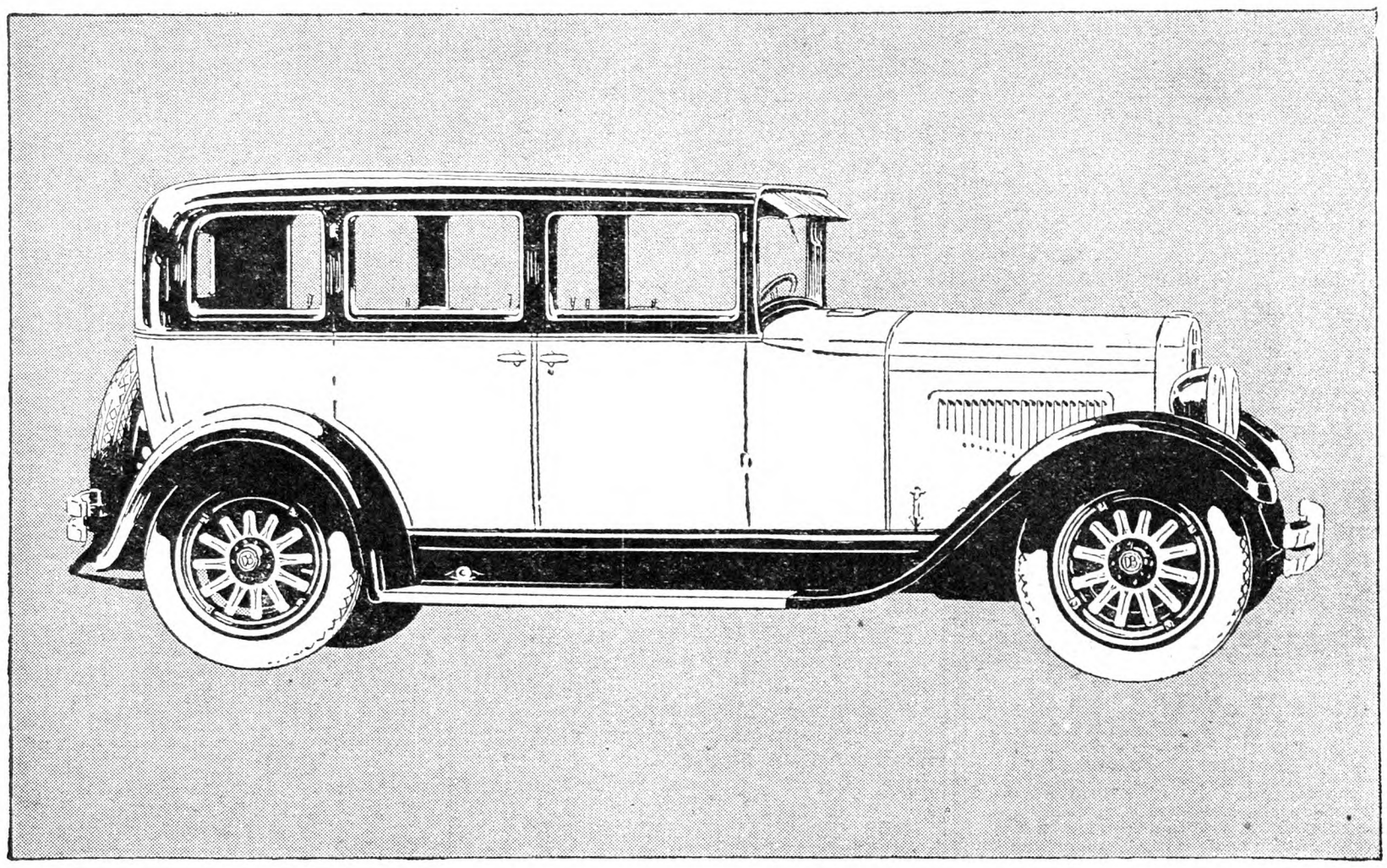
KARL P. THOMPSON.

Woodchuck Question

I see the woodchuck question is coming up again as Spring gets closer. This is my remedy. Take common gasoline, about two or three tablespoonfuls, put on an old rag or piece of burlap and shove it well down in every outlet and fill with dirt at once to keep in the fumes. Keep fire away and do not smoke while working at it, or the woodchuck will have the biggest story to tell. Do not use ethyl gasoline as it is poison if you should get any in your mouth.

When you are plowing, Spring or Fall, wherever a horse breaks through into a woodchuck hole tramp it full of dirt to keep the air out. If this is well done, he will smother before he can dig out. R. S. BROWN.

Morris Co., Pa.



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"Black Leaf 40" kills these pests on your trees, shrubs, flowers, vines and vegetables not only by direct contact (hitting) but in extra measure, by the nicotine fumes. This "extra measure" of protection you cannot obtain from the non-volatile insecticides. Ask your dealer and County Agent or write for particulars.

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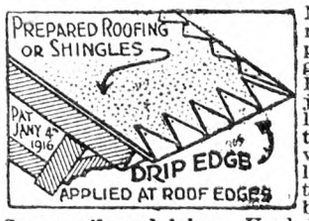

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How to Raise Cabbage

Have raised cabbage on and off for the past 21 years. I use Danish Ball Head as I find it more uniform in size and heavier than short stem. I plow my field early and thoroughly work it, then roll down. Sometimes I have to work several times but always roll down to hold moisture.

As to worms in a large field I never did anything to control them, as they do not bother to any extent as in a garden. If it is a very dry season they will get lousy, but generally all head just the same. I have never been bothered with club-foot. I try to have my seed planted by May 10 or earlier. I soak seed over night, then dry off on newspaper and sow broadcast as they do not come up crooked or so spindly as they do in rows.

About the middle of June I work up my field getting lots of loose dirt, pull the plants, put in baskets or crates, dig a hole in ground, fill with water, dip each crate or basket so as to thoroughly saturate the roots, making the dirt all stick to them; then do not use water in setter.

Mark out field and set with regular cabbage setter, two men setting, one driving. I have sold for $20 out of the field and also $4. I have sold $4,000 worth in the last three years. I raise some every year. One year you are sure to hit good prices. It makes good feed for any stock. R. W. W.

Niagara Co., N. Y.

Crows Pull Corn

Please tell me what I can do to my seed corn to prevent the crows from pulling it? They are awful. E. L. B.

Yes, these rascals are truly "awful" when they get at an unprotected cornfield. One of the standard older treatments for seed corn is coal tar. The seed is put into an iron pot, and a very small amount of the tar, about two tablespoons to a peck, poured on top. Then with a stout stick and plenty of elbow grease it is stirred until every grain is coated with the tar, after which it is dried with wood ashes or land plaster.

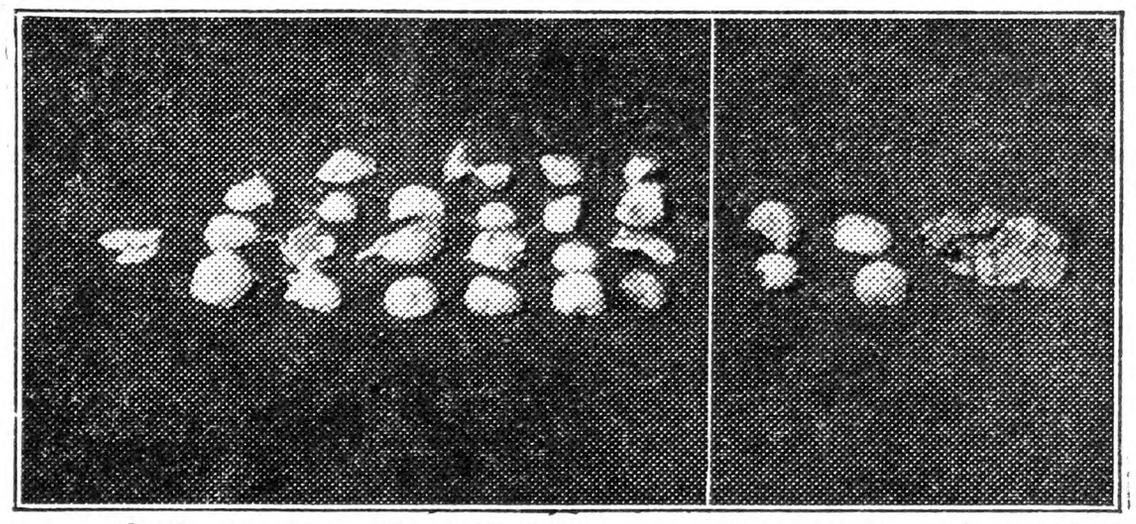
There are now various crow repellents sold at seed stores and said by users to be effective. Personally the writer never has put anything on the corn, but has found putting two or three lines of white cotton cord over the field effective. The crows usually fear this is a trap, but in some localities reports are that this does no good.

Feeding Strawberry Plants

Will you please advise me whether fertilizer applied to strawberry bed in early Spring would be injurious to plants? A. J. C.

Seneca Co., N. Y.

Strawberry fruiting crowns make their main growth the previous Summer and Fall. They appreciate good feeding though they will do something with indifferent treatment. Under ordinary soil conditions a fertilizer running 4-8-10, around 500 lbs. per acre, will be useful, and a light dressing of that in early Spring, worked in quite close to the plants, is often used. If the foliage has shown lack of nitrogen a little nitrate of soda in Spring may be used, 100 lbs. per acre or upwards to 200 lbs., will help, but it should not be close enough to burn the plants, and there must be no lack of phosphorus and potash. In some cases strawberries are heavily mulched with salt hay or manure, which is not removed until after fruiting, and of course such beds cannot be fertilized conveniently in Spring.



Seed treated with DIPDUST 23 Sound—2 Decayed

Same seed treated with corrosive sublimate 4 Sound—21 Decayed

Which Seed Will Produce the Most Potatoes?

Compare the results of the new Instantaneous Dip—DIPDUST—with the old-fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment. Above is a photograph taken on the farm of A. Schlechtweg, Freehold, N. J.

While vines were still green, 25 consecutive DIPDUST and corrosive sublimate treated hills were dug. Dipdust hills had 23 sound and only 2 decayed seed pieces. Corrosive sublimate hills had only 4 sound and 21 decayed seed pieces.

DIPDUST is much more effective than the old-fashioned ways of treating seed potatoes. Besides, you can treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in Dipdust solution and out again and your seed is all ready to plant. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.

There is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. DIPDUST controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg, and protects cut surfaces from seed rotting organisms in the soil. It insures sturdy profitable plants that will increase your yield from 15 to 25 bushels per acre.

After one trial of DIPDUST you will never again waste time with a "two-hour soak" treatment or spend two weeks worrying about your stand.

Read These Results of Actual Field Test:

FRED BRUNNER, JR., Cranbury, N. J. "The DIPDUST potatoes came up very even with very few misses, whereas the undipped potatoes came up very uneven, and with many a miss . . . As many as 33 diseased plants (black-leg) were found to a single row, whereas the DIPDUST seed showed only 15 plants in a whole 14-acre patch of Prince Edward Island seed potatoes. The difference was so apparent at all times that dealers and growers visited the farm very frequently."

HARRY O. DICKEY, Elk River, Minn. "It was easy to see the difference between the treated and untreated parts of the field during the growing season (Early Ohio seed potatoes). The DIPDUST treated plants came up better and appeared healthier and sturdier than the untreated plants. At digging time, I compared the yields and found that the DIPDUST treated rows ran 165 bushels while the untreated rows gave me only 140 bushels per acre."

GUARANTEE
Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

One pound treats 15 to 20 bushels of seed potatoes.

Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak, spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use as a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

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The Rural New-Yorker

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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JUST across the street from our window a 14-story building is going up, the new home of the French Hospital of this city. For five months men have been at work, first blasting out the foundation in the solid rock, which in this part of Manhattan Island is near the surface, followed by structural iron workers and other artisans in cement and brick and stone. Today we saw the cornerstone laid, with appropriate ceremony, by the city's Mayor and other dignitaries, and soon the gray granite walls will be in place, the interior fittings ready and this great institution busy with its ministrations to human needs, without restriction as to race, creed or color. For this French Hospital has a most honorable record, and in its new home will be able to do still better work. We wish our neighbor many years of service to humanity in its new "house by the side of the road."

*

AN encouraging report of the value of co-operative egg marketing societies comes from Prince Edward Island, Canada. There they evidently call these organizations of poultrymen "Egg Circles," though the full name of the parent society is given as the Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association. This little island, forming the smallest of the Canadian provinces, will have recently been re-discovered upon the map by many who have looked up the landing place of the German airplane Bremen, lying, as it does, directly south of and across the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the bleak land upon which the German and Irish adventurers found refuge after crossing the Atlantic. Because of its sheltered position and surrounding waters, Prince Edward Island enjoys a milder climate than the adjoining mainland. Agriculture is practically the sole industry of great importance upon its level and fertile soil and it has long been noted for its large production of eggs. Its people are of British descent, of intelligence and thrift. The report sent us says that 1,194,680 dozen eggs were handled by the P. E. I. Egg Circle in 1927, an increase of 65,239 dozen over the previous year. The average production of eggs per member also increased from 305 to 327 dozen. The average price per dozen received by the members in 1927 was 30.26 cents, an increase of one and one-half cents per dozen over the price of the preceding year. Each producer's eggs are held and sold separately, their quality governing the price received. One member obtained a premium of 8.33 cents last year over the average price above mentioned, this netting him $132.26 for his year's product above that which he would have received had his eggs been of only average quality.

*

THIS is a "locust year"; that is, some of the large broods of the periodical cicada, commonly called the 17-year locust, are due to appear. Those localities where the insect appeared in 1911, will see it again this year. This insect is not like the grasshoppers and true locusts of migratory habits, which appear in huge swarms destroying all vegetation that they settle upon. The periodical cicada damages young trees by puncturing tender twigs in egg laying, the injury forming a regular row of punctures, each with a torn or frayed margin. This damage may be quite serious to newly set trees. For this reason it is unwise to set young trees this year in an orchard or woodland that was in the locust belt in 1911. Land that was in clean cultivation at that time will be safe. The main brood appearing this year will be in New Jersey and the Hudson Valley. It is interesting to study the accuracy with which entomologists have mapped the principal broods of this insect, showing where and when it may be expected. The southern form requires 13 years to mature, the northern, 17 years. Superstitious people used to point out the mark on the wings as a W, meaning war, and saw many portents in each recurring brood.

*

OUR Maine correspondent, on page 671, gives a most interesting account of what may be called crop rotation in forestry. It is really intensive forestry handled in the same way that intensive gardening is practiced—removing one crop carefully so as not to disturb the other that is coming on. How different this is from the common method of dragging the cut stuff about here and there, tearing out most of the small young growth. This story shows the result of close observation of the habits and usefulness of various species of woodland growth. That statement about hedgehog damage to trees will be news to many of us who never saw any of these strange creatures except in pictures.

*

MOST families have one or more members who cannot eat even the moderately tart varieties of strawberries. Such people usually give it up and conclude that this choicest of midsummer fruits is not for them. Sugar does not remedy the trouble. For these a few plants of one of the really sweet varieties may be recommended. Sharpless is par excellence, though rather hard to get now. Some plant growers still have stocks without cataloging the variety. New York is really sweet when ripe and easily had, and Wm. Belt, though slightly acid, is wonderfully rich in quality. The rush for commercial varieties that will ship has driven these choice varieties away, even out of the home garden.

*

WILL it pay to grow oats this year? Many farmers sow them because they fit well into the rotation, following corn, but seldom have even a fairly good crop, because of too light or otherwise unsuitable soil, and heat and drought may make them short and light anyway. Green oats make rather poor hay, but are better used that way than left to ripen into trash. Field peas sown with them improve the oat hay and are often a worth-while crop. One to two bushels of seed of each per acre are used, depending on how handled. Soil for oats should be deep and able to hold moisture. Good clay loams are best.

*

"WHY all this objection to school consolidation. Isn't it ever a good thing?" This question has been asked and is a reasonable one. It *is* a good thing when economy and the interests of the community demand it. But consolidation that puts hardship on young children by making them wait on cold corners for a bus, then ride several miles under crowded and unsanitary conditions; consolidation that is hatched up merely as an excuse to saddle a lot of village expenses on farm localities; consolidation by threats and bulldozing; or by mean, sneaking, contemptible, underhand methods, the chief apparent object being to put something over on somebody; consolidation of these types and by such means is *not* a good thing, and it is against the principles of democratic government and public safety to give State educational authorities arbitrary power to enforce consolidation against the will and interests of farm communities. "Safety first" may well be the motto at the coming school meetings so far as voters may have power in safe guarding their schools. Read the school article on next page. We MUST do it ourselves—with big emphasis on that word must.

*

AN EXAMPLE of the unfortunate influence which a newspaper can innocently exert to the detriment of the dairy industry is afforded by a long editorial in a recent issue of a paper published in Northern New York where cows constitute the section's chief wealth. This editorial quotes a St. Louis physician as having, by a rather elaborate process of reasoning, discovered that infantile paralysis is probably caused by the milk from cows that have fed upon jimson weed at a time when pastures are short. To those not acquainted with the nature of infantile paralysis and what is known of its cause, the evidence given may seem reasonable and cannot, of course, but increase the fear of milk as a food which constant warnings from health authorities have already inculcated in the public mind. On the one hand, we see teachers of health measures attempting to promote increased use of milk, on the other, the same teacher warning that milk is a favorite medium of disease germs attempting to gain access to the human body. It is little wonder that the public becomes confused and unable to decide whether the benefits from milk in the diet can counterbalance the risk involved in using it. So far as the scientific aspect of this particular editorial is concerned, we may remind the editor that those best qualified to speak regard infantile paralysis as a germ disease caused by a living virus found in the secretions of the head passages and transmitted by sufferers from or carriers of that virus. Evidence of this is afforded by the ease with which the disease may be experimentally transmitted from monkey to monkey by inoculation with nasal or throat discharges. The discovery that jimson weed, or Jamestown weed or stramonium, by whichever name you wish to call it, causes infantile paralysis through the medium of milk would, indeed, be a remarkable one and as important as remarkable. Until such an assumption has far greater evidence to support it than it now has, however, editorial writers will best serve both the health and agricultural interests of their readers by refraining from fantastic theories of bovine responsibility for human disease.

*

THAT philosopher-humorist of a former generation, Josh Billings, in one of his annual almanacs, said, "I'd rather be a boy again than to be the autocrat of the world." The picture showed a boy carrying his homemade fishpole and can of angleworm bait, starting for a trout stream. The middle of April used to bring, and still does in localities not fished to death, a bit of that choicest of farm life sport. And Father is often even more crazy about it than the boys. Half a day spent tramping along the mountain streams gives one a new outlook and zest—those bushy spots, where the line must be made short and worked skilfully among the branches overhanging the brook, especially when we get a good bite—the big hole where lying flat out of sight, the hook is dropped carefully into the whirling water by the tree stump snag, usually one or two good ones there—and the long stretch of wild meadow near the head of the stream, overgrown with grass, so that the hook has to be dropped into the ripples here and there and followed down a few yards. If we have forgotten any of this now is the time to awaken memory and get some of life's good things as we go along.

*

FILBERTS are receiving much attention in nut circles. In the Pacific Northwest the Barcelona and DuChilly varieties are preferred. Trees are said to come into bearing when six to eight years of age, and to bear well beyond 50 years of age. Frost is no handicap, the nut-bearing blossoms being uninjured by a temperature as low as 15 degrees Fahr., while the pollen-bearing blossoms will withstand zero temperature. At the present time there are 3,000 to 3,500 acres of filberts in Western Washington and Western Oregon. The United States imports approximately 28,000,000 lbs. of filberts each year. The present acreage is estimated to produce about 4,500,000 lbs. Furthermore, the consumption of nuts is increasing in the United States. From 1900 to 1920 the consumption increased nine times as fast as the population, while the nut acreage increased 400 per cent. Because of these facts there are many who are contemplating nut growing. Eastern growers will do well to advance cautiously. For one thing the western growers do not have to contend with the blight that is found on the native filbert of the East. Nevertheless the nut industry is growing rapidly.

Brevities

DOES your rural school provide facilities for the children to wash their hands in a sanitary manner?

WE ARE asked when the bob-sled was first used. One reader says in 1856 and another, much earlier. Who knows?

THE telephone mouthpiece needs cleaning as regularly as any other part of the household equipment. It may easily become a germ carrier.

ONE of our poultrymen remarks that the grain market seems to keep creeping up and the price of eggs breaks a little earlier every year. Is this the general experience?

A 10-YEAR-OLD boy and a mule is the combination suggested for hoeing peanuts on page 678. Not as cultural as continuation school, but a better medium for imbibing ultra-violet rays.

A COMMA out of place in a chain of figures makes a big difference. On page 617 we got the comma after the figure three instead of before it and made a profit in the Continental Oil Company of $83,000,000 instead of approximately $8,300,000. The correct figure was stated in another paragraph of the same article. It may not make much difference whether the profit was $83,000,000 or $8,300,000, but accuracy is important to a reliable publication and even errors in estimates of paper profits need to be corrected.

The Lesson in Milk

NOW that the milk record is made for the six Fall and Winter months we should be able to study it with profit. The following table gives the League net cash returns by the month, per 100 lbs. of 3 per cent milk in 201-210-mile zone, and six month average for 1926 and 1927:

Date	1926	1927
October	$2.28	$2.58
November	2.42	2.72
December	2.50	2.69
January	2.37	2.60
February	2.37	2.50
March	2.30	2.18
Average	$2.37	$2.54
Average Increase		.17

Last April Commissioner Harris called a meeting of representatives of producers and distributors and suggested that the dealers announce within 30 days an increase of a cent a quart for Fall and Winter milk to insure a supply for the short season. All consented, but at a later conference in the Mayor's office the president of the Borden Company announced that his company would not do so. During the Summer production fell off and the supply was short. The Unity Association interviewed buyers and many of them were willing to pay $3 for 3 per cent milk for the six months from October 1 to April 1. This was for all milk produced under New York City regulations. The Unity Association and Sheffield Producers wanted to establish this price, and proposed a conference with the League to do so. The officials of the League did not respond, but during August they announced an increase of 42 cents in Class 1 which resulted in an increase of six cents for the month, and 14 cents for September, and an average of 12 cents for the six months following. A contract could have been made in August for the six months' supply from October to April, and the difference would have averaged one cent a quart or 47 cents per 100 lbs. This would be an increase of about $7,000,000 for the six months period.

This is all water that has gone over the dam. No profit could come from tears over spilled milk. It is profitable to make the review only to profit in the future by experiences of the past. We have demonstrated that with competition of separate individuals or separate groups, the price will be less than the cost of production, allowing fair return for capital and labor. We have also demonstrated that under the multiple price plan the dealer in control of a large supply can make the price what he wants it to be. And we have also demonstrated that acting together we can sell milk at a fair price, and keep everybody happy. Now is the time to begin to get ready for Summer and Fall contracts. Any form of organization that will put the management, policies and information in the hands of dairy farmers will unite them now. With it milk will bring $3 next Fall and Winter.

Replacing the Small Freeholder

An estimate by the head of one of the largest mortgage companies of the Southwest is that approximately 218,000 acres of the farm lands of Kansas, are held by mortgage companies and that in Oklahoma this might run as high as 440,000 acres. Mortgage companies are pooling their holdings in an attempt to dispose of the realty at some price. In Oklahoma such a pool is in the hands of a colonization expert who has 20,000 acres of good farms which he is advertising extensively to bring settlers from the North and East. The lands are listed at a fixed price; the promoter adds his commission, and if the sales are made at more than the total of these the owner get the benefit. Should this plan prove successful there will be a number of such pools formed.

Along with this colonization plan are being formed farming companies, one of which received a charter this week. It has 50,000 acres which are to be put to wheat and handled by superintendents and power machinery. It is selling 7 per cent preferred stock and guaranteeing 5 per cent on the common stock. These figures are based on the average wheat yield of Western Kansas at an average price for the last 15 years. The experiment is looked upon with some doubt by the bankers though the figures are most flattering for liberal profits. If the plan of the company works during the next two years, there will be a rush in this direction to utilize lands that are held by mortgage companies and private investors under foreclosure.—News Dispatch.

THIS seems like a beginning of an attempt to eliminate the small freeholder by first wiping out his equity in the farm, and capitalizing on mortgage values. All these schemes of consolidation of large producing acreages in one ownership have heretofore failed, because the individual farm owner operated cheaper than the capitalistic company could with hired labor, and capital looking for dividends.

The Farm Relief Bill

THE McNary farm relief bill has passed the Senate. This is a revision of the old McNary-Haugen bill which President Coolidge vetoed last year. The new bill carries an appropriation for a $400,000,000 loan fund and also provides for the assessment of a tax or equalization fee on the entire production of any crop coming under the system to meet the losses in handling the surplus. The provision is that the tax or equalization fee will not be resorted to until the loan fund is exhausted. Originally the measure covered only six staple export crops. The new bill applies to all farm commodities except fruits and vegetables, which were eliminated on the motion of Senator Copeland. Both Senators Copeland and Wagner voted for the measure. The bill creates a Federal Farm Board consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be a member ex-officio, and one member from each of the 12 Federal Land Bank districts, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The board is authorized to create an advisory council for each commodity. From the $400,000,000 revolving fund the board is authorized to make loans to cooperative associations for the purpose of assisting and controlling surplus of farm crops. The loans shall bear interests at four per cent. When the farm board finds that a surplus exists it may arrange for the marketing of such surplus for the ensuing or subsequent years by means of agreements with the co-operative associations. This marketing arrangement will terminate at the option of the board. The farm board may also withhold loans and services. Losses are to be paid out of the equalization fund which would be established by creating a fee or tax on every bushel or pound of the crop sold or marketed anywhere.

A similar bill by Representative Haugen is expected to be approved by the House and will probably go to the President. It is expected that President Coolidge will again veto the bill, and its friends are speculating on the possibility of passing it over the veto. Some changes were made in the bill to meet the President's objections of last year, but, for the most part the changes do not affect the principle, and those who are familiar with the President's line of thought expect a veto.

The real objection to this bill is in the fact that the system will be in the control of men not of the farm. The control will be in the hands of the lawyers, and promoters and middlemen who now control the centralized organizations familiarly known as Sapiro associations. There are probably exceptions, but in the main this is the force behind the bill. They will have the handling of the $400,000,000 fund and the power to tax every farmer who produces a pound or a bushel of the crop. The system has been created by them, and puts them in control. Many of these organizations have already been failures and the Federal resources are expected to revive them at least for a time.

To get into the system at all, farmers will have to sign up for five or seven years or perhaps ten years as members of these centralized associations, and the courts have so far held farmers to these contracts even when the officials exploited the associations, and when farmers had not had pay for their products in three years. In several cases, the members have been obliged to put up money to pay for losses after the association had failed.

If the system were in the control of farmers, they could change their own management and policies as need be; and they could and would stop expenses if the plan was not working, and try some other plan or quit entirely. They would be all affected alike and they could and would protect themselves. With the system of farmers control, it could be tried out with safety both to farmers and to the government, but in the hands of those who have already visited hardship on farmers the prospect for relief is very remote.

Members in Congress promoting this law have said that they want to produce a national system to market farm products in the ownership and control of farmers themselves. They were promised the unqualified support of The R. N-Y. if they would do so. When the test came, they would not. We did not expect they would. We knew the real influence behind them were working for themselves and not for farmers.

Time and again President Coolidge has emphasized the necessity of beginning these systems of farm organizations on the ground with the farmer in his local associations, and federating these local sovereign bodies together in a larger unit for the marketing of the crop, but always with the machinery to keep the farmer himself in control of the system. This is the very opposite of a centralized system. It is the only system of organization that has ever helped farmers anywhere in the world. It is particularly the American system of organization for government and for co-operative business. Judging by the President's unswerving position in the past, there is a strong probability of another veto for the McNary-Haugen bill.

Accredited Herds, Rules and Fees

I have had my small herd tested twice and have an accredited herd certificate, but have just received a letter from the Department of Agriculture at Albany saying that the certificates expire on June 11, and directing me to make a retest at my own expense. How many tests are necessary to establish an accredited herd? Do I have to pay for some or all of the tests? If not, how many? W. W.
New York.

THE accredited herd tests are made jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture. The accredited herd certificates are also issued jointly by the Federal and State authorities. The breeder or dairyman is required to sign an agreement which sets forth the methods, rules and regulations in rather lengthy detail; but the requirements may be briefly stated as follows:

Before the certificates are issued the herd must have passed three successive (negative) tuberculin tests six months apart, or two such tests one year apart. In addition to the test, the premises on which the herd is maintained must be found to be in a sanitary condition.

After the herd has become accredited, the owner is required to have it retested annually. If no reactors are found, a seal or paster is issued to be attached to the original certificate. This serves as a renewal of the certificate. Commissioner Pyrke has summarized the fee requirements as follows:

The accredited herd agreement provides that the final or accrediting test must be applied by a regularly employed State, Federal or county veterinarian. No charge is made by the State or Federal government for such test. The only instance where the veterinarian's service is required to be paid for is in a few counties operating on the fee system, which means that the county veterinarian and the other expenses of the project are paid from a fund created by fees paid by the herd owners for their tests. The only counties reported operating on this plan are Onondaga, Madison and Ulster. The trend is plainly in the direction of the elimination of the fee system and the substitution of a veterinary service financed by appropriations made by the boards of supervisors.

A Letter to Rural School Patrons From the New York State Rural School Improvement Society

On Tuesday evening, May 1, the annual school district meeting will be held and the following facts should be well known there.

The Thayer-Gedney "home rule" bills which would repeal the compulsory consolidation laws and allow up to $1,500 State aid per teacher in country districts (the same maximum which already is allowed in all districts which employ five or more teachers) stand at the threshold of becoming law. At least 80 per cent of the Republican members would vote for these bills if they had a chance. The reason these bills have not been passed is explained by the fact that a few politicians in each house control the machinery. Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies, who presides over the Assembly, and Assemblyman Irving F. Rice, who is chairman of the Education Committee, are chiefly responsible for the "home rule" bills being bottled up each year in the Assembly.

During the past two years nearly 40 large consolidations have been *forced* under the Cole compulsory centralization law, while many school districts have been suddenly abolished by arbitrary orders of district superintendents. Before the National Educators, assembled at Chicago, our Commissioner Graves advocated "*A mandatory law for all*" as soon as a majority of the territory was consolidated under other measures. He trampled under foot "the voice of the people," and in its place elevated the "will of the autocrat" when he said, "*It is not a question of what the people wish but of what will help them.*"

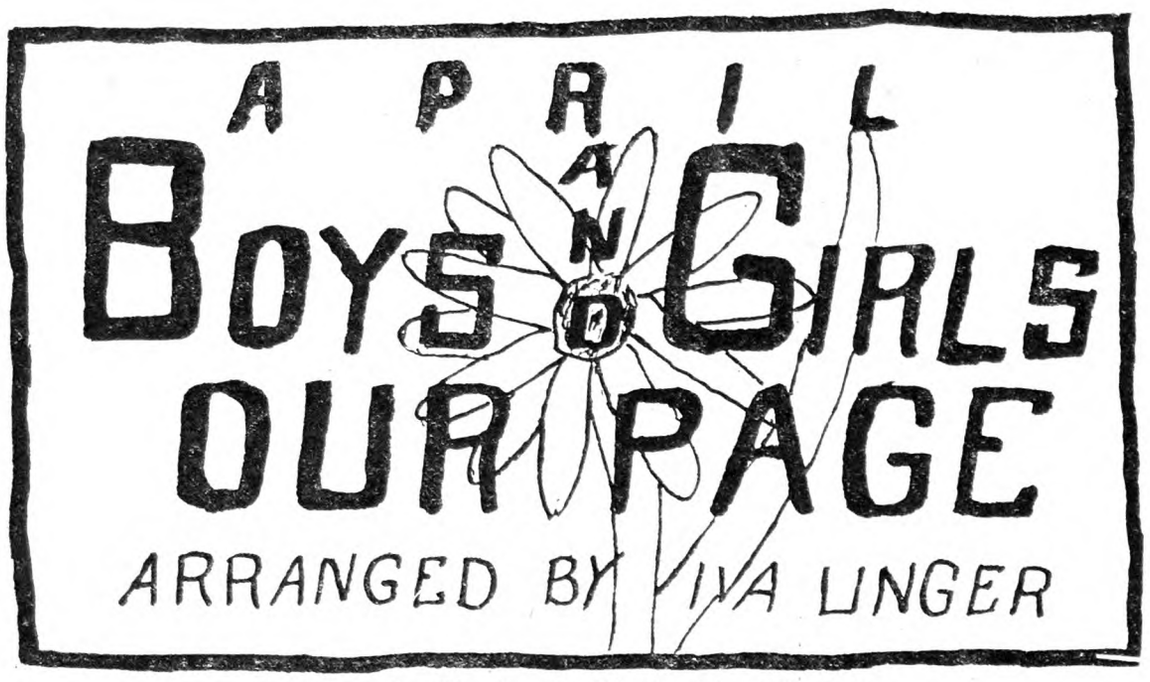
The situation at Albany is that the political "bosses" are refusing to pass relief legislation demanded by farmers unless the Education Department consents *first*. In the estimation of these chiefs the people come *second*. The Rural School Improvement Society will fight with ever increasing vigor to support the principle that *the people come first*. The Thayer-Gedney "home-rule" bill would allow each school district to decide any question of consolidation for itself and would grant equal State aid to country districts. If an overwhelming majority of country districts will join this organization and will support this movement *now*, there is every reason to believe that farmers will win these laws.

The Gedney State aid bill passed the Assembly, but politics pigeon-holed the "enacted" bill so that it could not get carried over to the Senate for action. Under this bill the higher your tax rate this year, the greater would be the amount of your State aid next year up to a maximum of $1,500 per teacher. School districts which employ five or more teachers already have been granted this enormously increased aid.

Why should farmers allow the Legislature to exclude country districts from these benefits?

The only hope of the farmer is through organization. The opportunity is extended here for every country school district in the State to organize into one big federation in order that we may secure a square deal from the Legislature and become much better able to improve our country schools. The society depends for

(Continued on Page 691)



Drawn by Charles E. Hirsimaki (14), Ohio

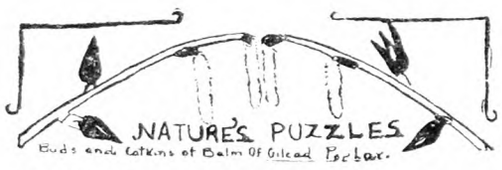
"Four Things It Takes to Make a Flower, Sun, Soil, Seed and an April Shower."

Drawn by Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York

April Again

Sunshine and rain,
Spring's here again.
Hark to the din.
April is in,
Pouring in floods;
Coaxing out buds.
Brooks burst in song,
Bubbling along.
Winter is past,
Spring's here at last.

Clouds drifting by,
Showing blue sky;
Grass springing green,
Flowers between;
Robin Redbreast
Building his nest;
Cuckoo and dove
Telling their love;
Sunshine and rain,
April again!
—Lucille Neville Stratton.



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), New York

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" puzzle was the "Balm of Gilead poplar." Owing to the fact that not many of us have a tree of this variety in our yards or woodlots, it was hard to guess. Even with the bud in one's hand it was difficult to find anyone who was at all sure that he knew what it was. So at the last there was only the Experiment Station left—a last resort. How many of you were obliged to give up I judge by the lack of answers, but after this—watch the poplars. I have asked one of our artists to make a sketch of the buds as they were when finally open. The sheath falls off as the catkin lengthens and trails downward. See caption above. Our next puzzle is a creature of which we are not conscious except in Spring, and a true herald he is. This ought to be easy.

No doubt you will not know me when I tell you my right name. I belong to the Hyla Pickeringi species of the family Hylidae; I am—not a frog—being separated from that family on account of the dilated disks or suckers at the tips of the toes, which are covered with a viscid secretion, and enable me to climb trees. Dallas Lore Sharp says that there are at least 100 species in my family, but my kind are smaller than the rest. I am almost infinitesimal, being less than 1 in. in length. My color varies from yellow in the North, to green in the South. I feed on insects which I pursue along the branches and among the leaves of trees or shrubs, stealing toward them and suddenly springing on them. In the early Spring I turn to the wet places of the swamp to deposit my spawn in the water, or on the edges of leaves hanging over it. That is when you hear me and say "Spring is coming." It is told that I have to be frozen up three times before it can be said that Spring is here. This may be true, for I can stand freezing weather, and return to activity when the thaws take place.

My voice is a shrill whistle, not a trill which you hear from my cousins, and when thousands of my kind congregate in the swamps we form a feature of warm April evenings, or in damp evenings of the Summer. I have known of some of my kind being kept in confinement to serve as a barometer. I have long wanted to establish my identity with readers of Our Page but I am very timid and felt shy about writing to boys and girls. However, here I am at last. All of you have heard me, but how many, I ask, have seen me? That is the question—"What Am I?"—Adapted from Columbian Encyclopedia.

Enigma

My first is in pan but not in dish,
My second in eel but not in fish,
My third is in work but not in play,
My fourth is in brown but not in gray,
My whole we must use or else we fast,
It has helped feed the world for centuries past.—Sent by Charlotte Dolly (14), New York.

The answer to last month's enigma was "syrup;" to riddle No. 1 was "fountain," and to riddle No. 2 was "tea."

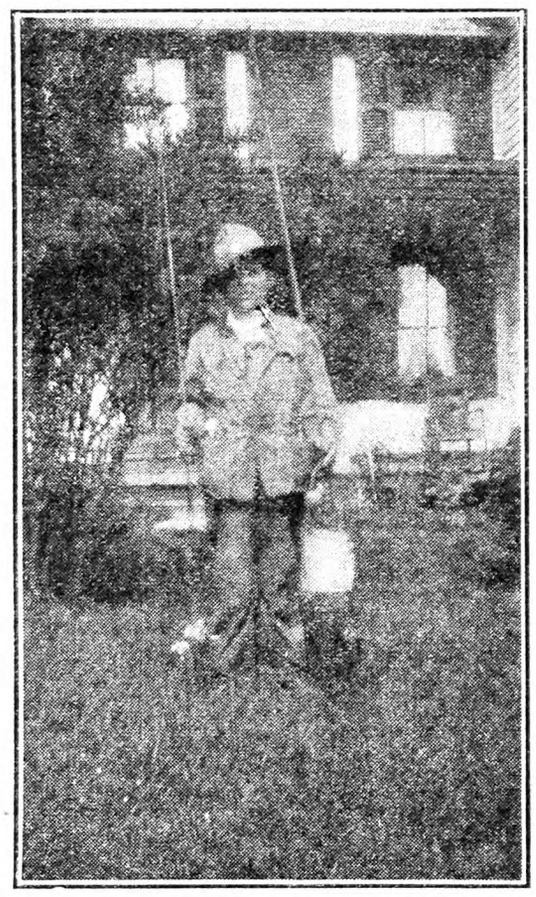
Geography Riddles

1. What city in Maine is the name of one of our best Presidents?
2. What city in Vermont do some men wear on their heads?
3. What city in Pennsylvania should make a suit of clothes?
4. What city in Pennsylvania should a rich man hire as his servant?
5. What city in Kentucky is the name of a well-known battle?—Sent by Irene Lyke (13), New York.

Drawn by R. Florence Cook (12), Pennsylvania

A New Jersey Friend

Dear Friends: I am sending you a photo of myself. I would like to have it in the paper beside my letter. I like to read the Boys' and Girls' Pages very much. Yours, Julia Lyons, New Jersey.



Joe Starts the Fishing Season

Dear Friends of Our Page: I am sending a photo of myself in my fishing togs. I am 14 years old and in the third year high. I hope I can write again for this is my first letter to Our Page. I find that this page is getting more and more interesting each time. Yours, Joseph Cernek, New York.

All Ready for a Canter

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending a picture of myself and my pony "Chubby." We are great pals. I have great fun riding and driving him. I live on a farm. My father has taken THE R. N.-Y. for a great many years and I enjoy Our Page. —Marian Asman (15), Connecticut.

From Central New York

Dear Friends: I am sending you a snapshot of myself taken in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, when I lived there. Now we live in New York State on a farm, about ten miles from Ithaca. My parents came from Kentucky and Virginia. I have three sisters and we all enjoy Our Page. I have 26 pigeons. I drive to Ithaca High School every day. Yours, Gladys Rumsey (16), New York.

Drawn by Aubrey Gregory (17), New York

Dear Iva Unger: So you guessed what my Balm of Gileads were? Their cousins, the poplars, are blossoming now. They look (the buds) like pussy willows and are very fragrant but hard to pick for they are carried high on the tree.

The bees have begun to bring in pollen from the skunk cabbage, and they get a little from the crocus. Pussy willows have not put their pollen on sale yet. There are a lot of birds around now, and the morning chorus is lovely or would be if a certain English sparrow would quit this locality. I see an occasional fox sparrow scratching about in the bushes and the phoebes are both very noisy as they fly about the barns. Mr. Purple Finch hasn't arrived here yet. I wonder where he is. Has anyone seen him?

Just before the snowstorm of March 9 came, a flock of snowflakes put in an appearance. There were from 25 to 100 in the flock, which varied in size according to the weather and food supply. They ate weed seeds around the silo, and we put out chaff from the barn floor and they pecked out the seed in that. They varied in color; some were brownish, others shades of yellowish gray on heads and shoulders. All had black and white striped wings and tails and grayish white breasts. Did they ever visit you? My bird-book says they winter in Northern United States, but I had never seen them before. Yours for more arbutus, Bertha Griffiths, Connecticut.

Isn't arbutus supposed to be out this month? I think there is nothing as thrilling as an arbutus hunt. To turn over dead leaves by big stones, and find tiny fragrant flowers! I saw my first robin the other day. It was a surprise, for the days here are very cold and windy. But some birds are brave! — Mary Blahut (16), New Jersey.

March 12.—What a beautiful day this is! The sun is shining very bright and warm. The snow is melting fast and the brooklets are forming and rushing down the hills. The chickadees are whistling their clear-toned "knee-deep." Early this morning I heard a robin sing. It was a cheerful sound to hear.

March 24.—The snow is almost gone. This is the warmest day we have had this Spring. When I was building a smoke in the smoke-house I heard a blue bird in the woods back of the house. I tried to get closer to him, but he flew farther into the woods before I could get very near.

March 25. — This morning when I awoke the first thing I heard was a robin in the tree beside the house. Another soon joined him and the morning air soon was filled with their golden melody. On listening a little longer I heard a song sparrow. They are the most welcome little fellows to me of all the Spring birds, where singing is concerned. Some say their song is "sweet-sweet-sweet; very-merry-cheer." It sounds like that to me sometimes, but I often understand them to say "hip, hip, hooray; boys, Spring is here." What do they tell you?

March 26.—I was quite a distance back in the woods today to help pile some wood. There I had the pleasure of seeing a small flock of blue birds. They were sitting in a tree, so I could see the bright blue of their wings, but as we came nearer they flew away. I watched them fly to a distant hill with their dip-dive flight. How glorious is Spring.—Aubrey Gregory (17), New York. (The Catskills.)

Drawn by E. N. Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

Mr. Sims: "How are you coming along in your 'rithmetic, Tom?"

Tom: "I done add the noughts all right, but the figgers bother me."—Sent by Arthur Joy (16), New York.

Motorist: "I say, will five shillings pay for this wretched hen I've run over?"

Breeder: "You'd better make it ten shillings. I have a rooster that thought a lot of that hen and the shock might kill him, too."—Sent by Mary Baxter (12), New York.

The April Born

Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Ulysses Simpson Grant.

William Shakespeare (we all know him).

Rain (it seems that way).

Fools (so they tell us!).

Dandelions (ever seen one?).

Spring fever (another name for laziness).—By Mary Blair (15), New York

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (12), Long Island

March 1.—March was like a lamb in the daytime, but the lion roared all night.

March 4. — Father, Uncle Sam and brother J. went to see a man about a tractor. Were gone all morning.

March 9.—Our class had the tryout for play, but time was too short to do anything then. It snowed furiously all day today. It was still snowing in the night. O fickle March! Yesterday was so sunny.

March 16.—I learned, when I came home from school, that Uncle Sam was badly hurt in the mines. A heavy iron bar had fallen on his head and hurt him terribly. Father saw him before the operation. He was conscious then, and talked to father. At 5:30 we received word that he was dead in the hospital. How queer it seemed that night without Uncle and his stories. Dad phoned Uncle's people in the next State and was told they were coming up the next day.

March 19.—The car arrived with our relatives but we couldn't be happy. Arrangements were made. Father and Grandpa are going there for the services. P. M.—House seems very lonely. It is snowing. One of our cows has a little calf. It is utterly black save for a couple of white dots.—"Raggedy Ann" (16), New Jersey.

March 26.—Got out of bed as the clock chimed seven. The sunshine was streaming in the windows and something says I must get out doors. The air was fresh, and I went to the woods. There we discovered that the trailing arbutus has new leaves, but they did not reveal any signs of buds. We took up some tulips and put them in flower pots for inside decoration.

March 27.—We had a terrible thunderstorm last night but there is quite a change in temperature this morning. It is snowing and the wind blows very hard. I washed the dishes and helped with the other morning's work. The mail did not come today as the roads are so muddy. Prepared the dinner and washed the dishes. Listened to the radio this afternoon.

March 29. — It snowed a little last night. I washed the dishes this morning, and cleaned the kitchen. Made my bed, then prepared a letter of material for Our Page.

March 30.—Still cold. THE R. N.-Y. came today, and Our Page was wonderful.—Buddie (17), New York.

March 12.—I arose at 5:30 this morning to find the weather very warm. The sun has been shining nearly all day; the snow is melting fast. Fed the hens and hogs and gave the former their dry feed, milk and water. Later built a fire, or rather a smoke in the smoke-house. Cleaned the hogpen and the stables, then chopped wood until it came time to do the night chores.

March 19.—King Winter has shown himself again. There are about 8 in. of snow on the ground, and it has snowed some more through the day. I know this can't last very long though, and I'm glad. Drew manure. I'm thankful the box wasn't changed from the sleigh to the wagon.

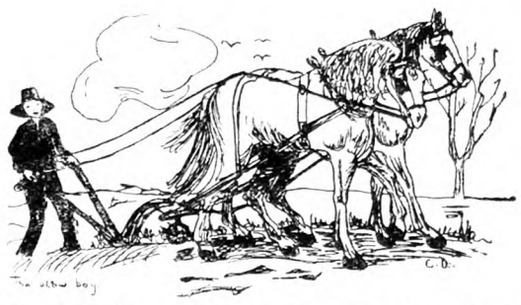
March 29.—The snow is gone again. Helped tear the old shingles off the barn roof and put some new ones on. It's great sport. The worst is yet to come though. Wait until it comes time to clean the old shingles up off the ground. I don't like that part, but I'm not complaining. I found some "pepper tops" growing in a wet spot in the sap bush. The first of them I have found this year. They tasted good.

March 31.—Arose to find it very icy underfoot. The whole ground is a vast skating rink. It is quite cold and snows part of the time. It seems that March wants to show himself good, as this is his last day. Cleaned the pigpen and emptied the sap buckets. Split some wood after that was finished.

April 2.—A beautiful day. Did my chores, cleaned the stables and then gathered sap. I like to work in the sap bush. I must stop now. I seem to be forgetting space.—From "Sandy," (17), New York.

OUR ART APRIL

Our Art—Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

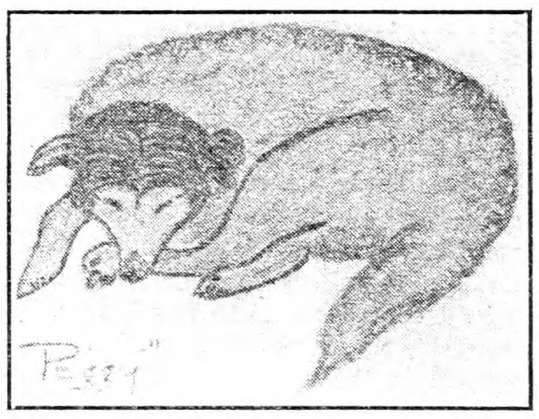


The Plowboy—Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), New York

Portrait of the Artist—Drawn by Pearl Lynn (17), New York

A Tired Hiker—Drawn by Louise Wiederhold (17), New York

The Weather Prophet—Drawn by Alice Chew (16),



Peggy—Drawn by Arlene Gould, Vermont

Charcoal Drawing at Art School—Drawn by Esther Herr (18), Pennsylvania

I Dare You To!—Drawn by John Mucha (16),

An Ore Boat in the Ice on Lake Erie—Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

Drawn by Myrtle Fehler (14), New York

Rural New-Yorker Cooks

This is a supper dish. Slice five cold boiled potatoes, five hard boiled eggs, and one onion. Put in layers in a baking dish. Sprinkle each layer with flour, salt and pepper, using four tablespoons of flour, one tablespoon salt and pepper to suit. Dot with butter until two tablespoons are used. Pour two cups milk over the top, also sprinkle top with cracker crumbs and dot with butter. Bake until top is brown and the sauce bubbles, about one hour.—Helen Newman (16), Rhode Island.

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (17), Pennsylvania

Shackled Youth

When a feller smells the Springtime
  Creepin' long behind his heels,
An' he sees the first lone robin,
  Guess you know how good it feels!

Only thing that clouds the blue sky
  Is the school across the road;
There a feller sits and studies
  'Till he wish't he was a toad.

Rather than to sit afore books
  When the world is bright without—
The pond it ain't so awful col'
  An' the crik is full of trout.

But guess you gotta grin an' bear it
  Though it sure is tough, you bet,
Hope sometimes when Spring has just come
  Schoolhouse'll have a sign "To Let."
—By John Frederickson (14), New York.

The April Rain

The world was dry, as dry could be.
For March had come into the year you see.
He came with a wind,
And blew with a wind,
And dried with a wind
The world.

Then April, bashful, timid maid,
Came stumbling, tearful, half-afraid.
She came with a rain,
Refreshed with a rain,
And cheered with a rain,
The world.
—By Mary Blair (15), New York.

Towser's Spring

To me it means
Fleas,
And bees,
And waving trees.
Cats,
And rats,
And slippery mats,
And broken dreams.

Flowers
And showers,
At all hours.
Noise,
Like boys,
Sailing toys,
In babbling streams.
—By Isabel Davies (15), New York.

A Dream

I dreamt I was a violet
  Of deepest sapphire blue,
And in a vale where roses trail,
  I drank the glistening dew.

With careless joy the swallows dipt
  Into the sunny sky;
I watched them play throughout the day,
  Happy as they, was I.

I felt the gentle winds of night
  Caress my petals blue.
The dark sky wept, and o'er me crept
  A mist of silver dew.

And ere the night had passed, I woke.
  The dreaming of an hour
To me had brought a lingering thought,
  What joy God gave a flower!
—By Lucille Thatcher, New Jersey.

A Little Boy's Thoughts

Gee! If only my pa did know
  Just how it makes me feel
To climb up those old stairs at night—
  When everything's so still.

He don't know just what it is
  To go to bed alone,
Nor does he know just what I see
  When every corner lets out a groan.

When I grow to be a man,
  And have a wife and son,
I'll carry the little lad up to bed
  When his night chores are done.
—By Pearl Lynn (17), New York.

Our Page This Month

In looking over the pile of material ready for press I am compelled to ask, "Where Is the Old Red Rooster?" Also the jolly ducks, and the proud geese? Perhaps we might blame the cold winds of March for that, but at any rate the barnyard sketches will be fine for May. Wouldn't there be a story about them, too?

I wonder if you have found out that the study of drawing or art gives you a

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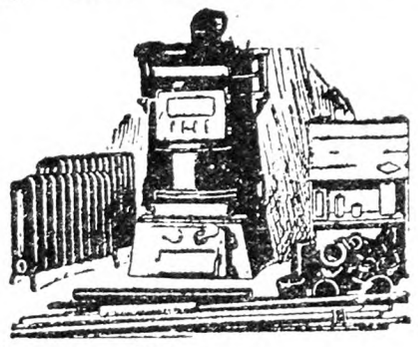

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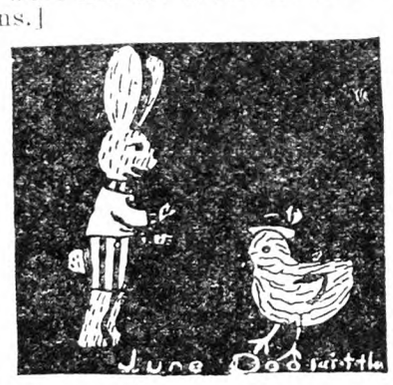
scholastic advantage over those who have not enjoyed this privilege. Where the creative thinking functions, the feeling sense grows sharper and the mind richer. I do not hesitate to say that every boy and girl who draws his best and tries to see the beauty that is scattered through the countryside, is on his way to become a fine person. He does not need any rules for conduct as offered page 694 by Julia Lyons, New Jersey. Unfortunately educators are not convinced that the subject of art is as valuable as a training for the mind, as history or any of the others, and so we have very little of this subject in schools. Drawing is not so much book learning as it is experience. Actual experience is the beginning of all knowledge.

We have two stories to offer this month. These writers have done well, and their work shows close observation of outdoor life as well as in character study. However, I want to say to you that neither of these writers is real country stuff. Perhaps it is easier for visitors to a section to pick out the usable features for a story than it is for the one who is too used to his country to see them. We are printing these stories because they are well written, and also in order that we may discover what we missed in the line of usable material. Every farm has its tragedy, its comedy, its thrilling moments. There is no reason why the boy or girl who brings in wood or does farm chores should not write a story about them. It is just that we do not know what to put in. Let us try a little harder to see what meaning there is in what we are doing. And of course it pays to go slowly and think as we write. My advice is to carry a notebook and pencil in a convenient pocket, and jot down descriptions of places and spots that appeal to you. Then when you need this description there it is. You can scarcely realize how much it will add to the story. Be responsive to the realities of life, and tell us what you see.

May is nearly here. How time rolls on! Did you like the Memory Verse in the March and April numbers? This was provided by Clark Allender of West Virginia, who is for the present looking about for the best poems he can find for Our Page Memory Verse. Good luck to the artists and writers of boys and girls! Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., before the third of the month if May contributions are intended. The later material is held over until the following month, though equally welcome.

[Don't know that I have any right to jump into our Boys' and Girls' Page, but somehow this week's makes me feel like a youngster—especially the "plow boy" picture. I'm sure there are some of those small Spring blackbirds nearby, picking something good out of the fresh furrows, and maybe a bluebird flew up just ahead. But what an appetite that boy will have when the old dinner horn blows around 11:30. Four slices of homemade bread were not too much for me.—W. W. Higgins.]



Poem and Picture by June Doolittle, New Jersey

Said Easter Bunny to Miss Chick,
"You certainly look fine,
With all your feathers, soft and gold.
Oh, will you please be mine?

"Your black eyes shine like lumps of coal,
Your feet are nice and small,
You have the cutest little wings,
But that is not quite all.

"I love you, too, my fuzzy chick,
And if you'll come with me,
I'll buy you tons of grain and meal,
As sure as sure can be.

"Oh, do you really means it?" said
Miss Chick, "Why, you're a jewel!"
But Easter Bunny answered, with
A chuckle, "April Fool!"

Our Artists at Art School

Dear Editor: Have received Our Page for March, and it certainly brings the joy of Spring along with it. The original poems are fine.

Now as to the art school. There is one large sketch class, and most of the students work in charcoal. A few of them do pencil and water color sketching, while some work with oil colors. You see them standing in front of their easel with many long brushes held in the left hand, and occasionally stepping back to study their painting very thoroughly through half-closed eyes. Of course there are a few other classes also, modeling in clay, etc., and drawing from plaster casts.

Have been working in water color for the past few weeks in our fashion drawing class and think this is very interesting. We must first put in the shadows with bold strokes of the brush, and then afterwards fill in the other colors, as the shadows mean a lot. Will send you a few charcoal drawings I made in school, just to show you what the charcoal workers do. Yours until another month, Esther Herr, Pennsylvania.

Lines From Our Letters

Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

"It is indeed great pleasure when you open the 'Boys and Girls' to find contributions from all over the United States. I am interested in nature work."—Helen Mellish (15), Connecticut.

"It always makes me happy when I sit down to write a letter to Our Page. I know that I am undertaking something which is worth while."—Olive Munson, Connecticut.

"I had a real and perfectly willing model who obligingly tied a towel around his head in place of feathers, as being a highly civilized redskin, he possessed no such."—Fay Frayer (19), New York.

"At present the ore industries are preparing for a busy season. One of my sketches shows a lake freighter pursuing its course through a broken ice field. Almost all the boats will be busy by the end of the month."—Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio.

"Mother is interested in Our Page also. She thinks the boys and girls send in clever recipes. We tried some of them, and they pleased everyone. Not only do the children, but grown-ups, read Our Page you see!"—Mary Blahut (16), New Jersey.

"Will some of you readers please send me the Boys and Girls for August and September, 1925? I will thank you for them."—Meredith Travis (6), New York.

"Let me say that I thought Our Page (April) was very good. I think it is improving with every month. I hope that our contributors will always find a wealth of enjoyment in it." — Rouen Kresge, Connecticut.

"The portrait looks more like my oldest sister than it does me. We all know, however, that a mirror does funny tricks. My hair is parted on the right, but due to the reversed model it is of course parted on the left. My sister has hers parted that way. Our friends say we look alike anyway."—Pearl Lynn (17), New York.

"I put up the bird houses yesterday. There are some blue birds which have lived in one of my houses three years. Prince has not been very well the last few weeks, but now that Spring has come I hope he will become better soon. Yes, Dixie does give milk now. I have a new purebred calf, now; it is three weeks old today."—Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York.

Neighbors

Two little men stood looking at a hill,
One named Can't and the other named Will.
Can't said, "We never can climb this hill!"
So there he is at the bottom, still.

Will said, "I'll get to the top because I will!"
And there he is now at the top of the hill.
Those two little men are living there still,
At the bottom is Can't; at the top is Will.
—Genevieve Daniels (12), New York.

The Brook

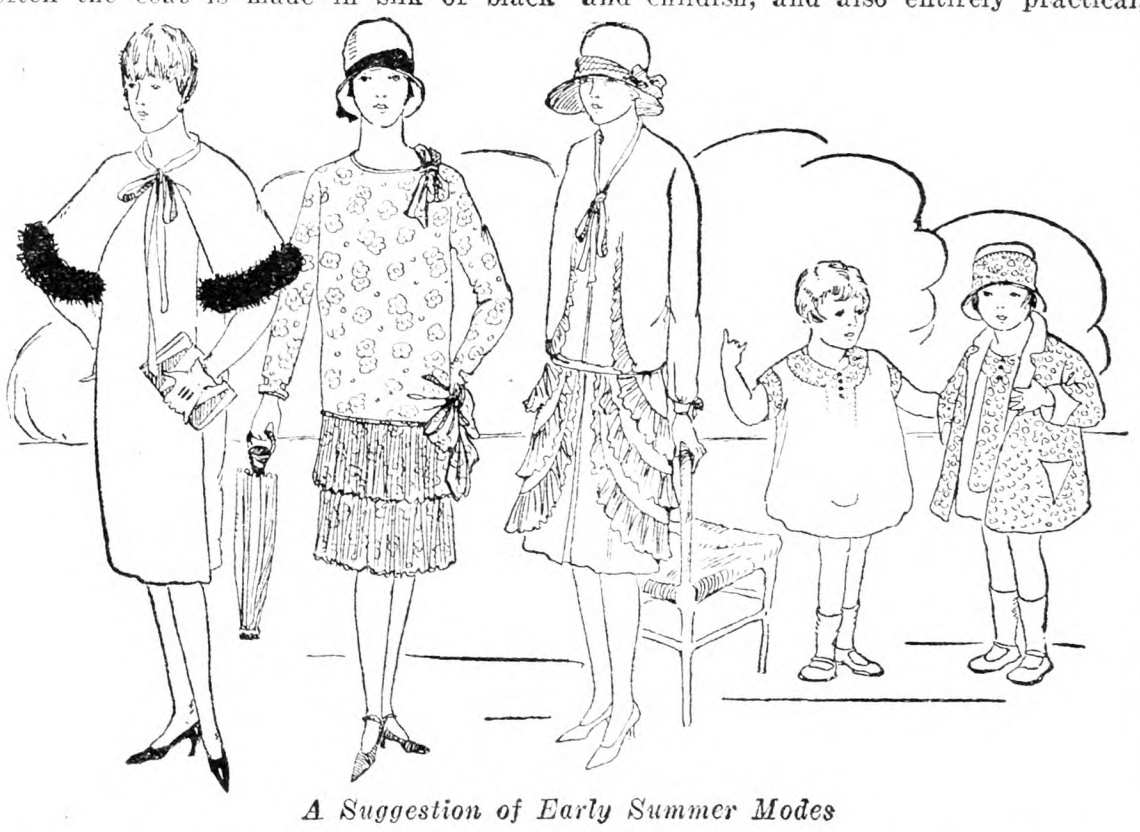
Down the mountain I trickle,
Like tiny fish all speckled—
Over the pebbles and shadows,
Over the roads and rapids,
Over the roots and cliffs,
Beside the bank of chips,
Down through the wheel I whirl.
Down to the meadow all dry and brown,
I go to do my duty.
—By Priscilla Berry (10), Maine.

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (17), Pennsylvania

The Home Dressmaker

RETARDED SPRING. — We had snow enough to whiten the ground the second week in April, and fur coats were still in evidence, though the shops are full of Summer clothes. Though plenty of bright colors are shown, they are all featuring black, which the French designers have been displaying in great variety of models. The woman who likes black for her "best" dress is now in style again. Especially pretty are the dresses of black crepe or georgette with white lingerie collars and cuffs; we see these among young girls' dresses as well as those for their elders. A black dress with a white flower on the shoulder or at the base of the V neck is also favored; black and white is smarter than black with a color. Some of the black georgette dresses have a trimming of over-lapping petals lined with white georgette, this being used like a fichu, or to finish the cuffs. Sometimes the georgette is made up in a very plain tailored style, but the general tendency is toward the more feminine elaboration.

A SPRING COAT.—The newest of the new coats do not have fur collars—a radical change from last year. Some have deep fur cuffs and some have a fur band at the elbow. Others have capes with fur borders. These styles are seen in both silk and light weight woolens. The coat figured is of faille, with kit fox bordering the cape. It will be noted that the only collar is a narrow band standing up around the neck and tied in front. The cape is rather tight, flaring open in front, the sleeves plain, and the general line straight. Coats of this class form part of the Spring ensembles; very often the coat is made in silk of black or some other solid dark color that harmonizes with the accompanying dress of printed silk.



A Suggestion of Early Summer Modes

AFTERNOON DRESS OF PRINTED SILK.—There is quite a distinction this year between sports dresses and afternoon costumes. The general trend is toward more feminine styles showing flounces, pleatings and draperies. The dress figured, of printed silk, shows a favorite model. The skirt, which was attached to a bodice top, had two tiers of fine knife pleatings. The pleatings were bound with a fold of the same material. The separate waist, which came down over this, was bound at the edge with a fold of the material. This is a simple finish, and its use gives a touch of the season to a plain dress. This blouse was fitted at the low waist line by tying at the left side, the tie being an extension of the waist material. Some little slashes brought the edges of the waist together, so that it tied into well-fitting folds. A similar tie was placed at the left shoulder, the neck being simply bound at the edge with a fold of the material. This had a round neck, but very often the neck line is irregular, deeper at one side than the other. The sleeves were plain, bound at the wrist. Instead of a cuff slashes in the sleeve made an opening at each side, so that the bottom of the sleeve was like a loose semi-detached cuff. This dress was dark blue with flowers of tan and pink, and the ensemble would be completed by a coat of dark blue silk. The hat was tan crocheted straw, trimmed with a band of dark blue velvet.

THE RETURN OF THE FLOUNCE.—The next dress shows a very pretty use of curving graduated flounces. We have seen this style in both plain and flowered silk, and also georgette. It is fluttery and feminine, and is a return of the older fashions. As shown, this dress had three gathered flounces, spaced on the skirt, and curving up in front. These flounces went around the back and the two lower ones curved up to the waist, growing narrower toward the end The upper flounce went around the back, and continued to curve up on the front of the waist, tapering narrower to the top. In the center of the front an inverted box pleat extended from neck to hem, giving a little fullness, the dress itself being a straight one-piece model, slightly bloused over a narrow belt. The V neck was edged with a fold, which extended to form a tie, and the sleeves, which were loose, were gathered into a narrow cuff at the wrist, and fastened with a tied bow of the material. We have seen dresses of this style made of printed crepe and georgette, also of solid colors. It would be very dainty and summery in georgette, either in one of the new greens, blues or reds, or in black, for black is extremely fashionable this season.

A JUVENILE ENSEMBLE.—The two little children give two views of one dress, for this is a complete ensemble of dress, coat and hat. The materials used are pale pink handkerchief linen, and printed linen, a pink and green floral pattern on white ground. The dress of the pink linen was a straight smock seamed on shoulders, with very short sleeves. A band of the flowered linen covered the sleeve, the edge of the band being buttonholed flat with heavy pink mercerized cotton. A round yoke at the neck was cut in one piece with a panel that extended below it at both front and back. This yoke and panel was buttonholed flat on the material at the outer edge, all the way round. In front there were four pink glass buttons. The coat was made of the printed linen, a perfectly plain straight shape with a slight flare at the bottom; it had collar, pointed cuffs and pockets with triangular flaps of the pink linen. The plain little hat with a flat-topped crown was made of the pink linen, with a wide band of the printed material buttonholed at top and bottom. This hat was starched to make it stiff. The little costume was dainty and childish, and also entirely practical, since it could all be washed. The dress itself gave an attractive suggestion for other wash dresses, for the circular yoke collar and panels of cotton print would be an attractive trimming for a dress of percale in solid color.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—One of the large shops has recently had a display of historic costumes, and anyone who thinks our modern dress foolish ought to change her mind after looking at authentic dresses dating from 1870 to 1890. We do not admire girls who wear their skirts up above their knees, but a voluminously gored skirt that touched the ground all the way round and then dipped into a carpet-sweeper at the back was certainly less sanitary. And think of a modern girl imprisoned in a tightly boned bodice with an 18-in. waist, and a hump-like bustle at the back of her sweeping skirt! But perhaps in 1948 some one will wonder how we endured our present fashions.

The junior girl is offered very attractive ensembles of printed silk and crepe. The cardigan jacket and skirt are of printed silk, with a sleeveless blouse of plain crepe worn under the jacket. These cardigan jackets are plain short coats open in front, following the general line of the knitted cardigan jackets.

All the French fashion designers are designing jewelry to go with their costumes. They are largely of simulated crystal, in odd and unusual shapes. Some of the newer type are ruby crystal, cut in odd square and geometric shapes; they are especially for wear with black georgette. These simulated crystals are not cheap, although but imitations; we noted earrings for $5, bracelets $7.50, and choker necklaces $14 or $15. Long earrings remain very popular.

Tunic dresses of printed silk were noted for $16.50 at a fashionable Fifth Avenue shop. These are so long that they only need a silk slip to complete the costume. One very pretty style was polka dotted, with collar, cuffs, and tie showing a touch of the solid color of the dots. The inch or so of slip showing repeated the color.

Costume blouses of sheer crepe and lace, worn with a knife-pleated skirt and long silk coat, are pretty and feminine. We also see some handsome blouses trimmed with faggoting.

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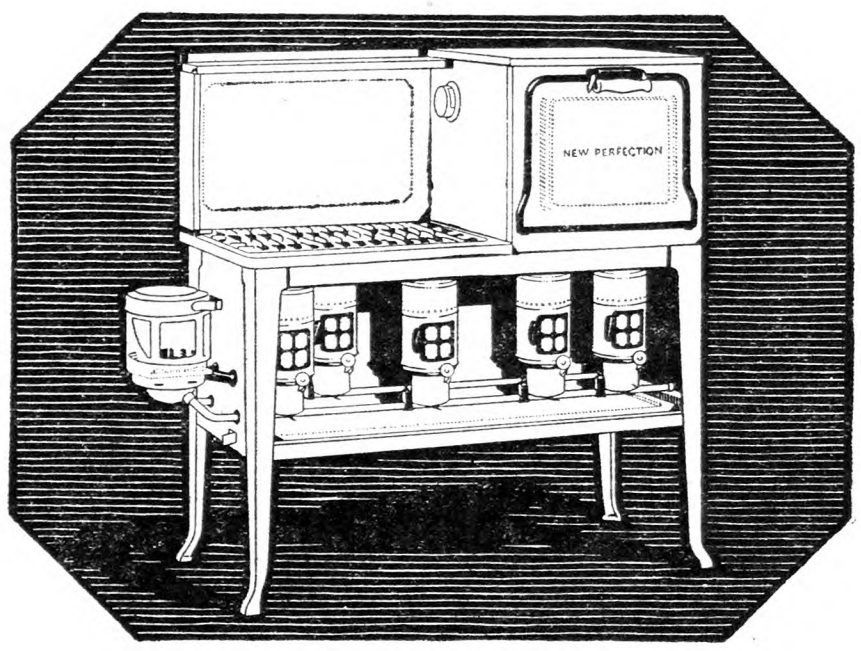

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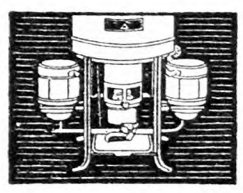

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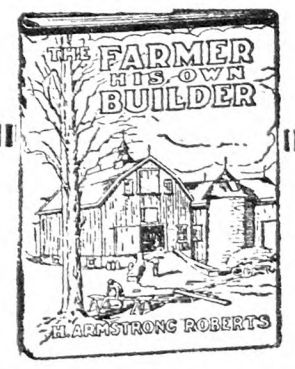

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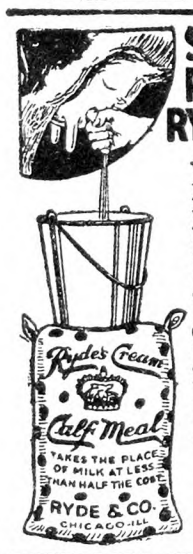

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Combating Animal Disease

By Dr. A. S. Alexander

The process of evolving pure breeds of domestic animals from the original stocks has been not only progressive but degenerative. While, on one hand, certain desirable attributes have been enhanced, on the other, some valuable ones have been weakened. Prepotency toward the transmission of improved characters has been fairly well established, but so has that toward detrimental weaknesses which, likewise, are the products of ultra-domestication.

In-and-in or incestuous mating necessarily has been practiced to intensify refinement, clench the progress made and establish prepotency that the improvement achieved might be transmitted to progeny. This, however, has been done at the expense of constitution, vitality, prolificacy and resistance against disease.

Line-breeding, resorted to as a "safety valve" of in-and-in breeding, has preserved family pedigrees and lessened, somewhat, the evils of too close mating, persistently practiced, but it has not and cannot entirely antidote its ill effects.

Out-crossing, careful selection and judicious mating of mature, robust animals have partially offset the deterioration mentioned. Wise old Amos Cruickshank set an admirable example in that direction by his methods of originating a rugged type of purebred beef cattle that "carried their pedigrees on their backs," as well as on paper. A better and more widespread understanding and application of the fundamental principles of veterinary hygiene has also partially eliminated some of the predisposing causes of disease but, everywhere, there is urgent need of a vigorous campaign against inherent constitutional debility in our live stock.

Many of the most prevalent and disastrous diseases of our farm animals, today, are, in large measure, the penalty of pampering, close housing and pasturing of large numbers of live stock in small areas. Native animals, procreated on the Darwinian principle of the "survival of the fittest," possessed remarkable prolificacy, strong constitution and resistant powers. Lacking these attributes they could not have survived in their natural environment. They had, perforce, to withstand climatic inclemencies and rigors, live in the open, fight predatory foes and travel far afield to find sustenance of varied character. The weak succumbed; the strong survived and procreated their kind. Their offspring inherited robust constitutions and, in consequence, were less susceptible to disease, better able to withstand its ravages when incurred, throw it off and perfectly recover. It is imperative that modern domesticated animals be rigorously culled and, so far as possible, again endowed with pristine vigor and hardihood, that we may reap the benefits those attributes assure.

Every person and animal is born into the world possessed of an inherent tendency to be strong or weak, readily resist disease or easily contract it and quickly succumb. That inborn tendency may be termed diathesis. Examples of it are the strong natural tendencies of some individuals or families toward insanity, rheumatism, gout, goiter and other ailments. Man can, however, sometimes rise supreme over inherent weakness by right methods of hygiene, eating, housing, work and exercise, but the domesticated animals are powerless in that respect. They must look to man, their master, for care, food, housing and protection. He, too, controls their mating and decides their fate for "weal or woe." This is the mission of the breeder and surely should be acounted a sacred heritage.

Tendency to certain diseases is also hereditary in animals. Of these may be mentioned chorea, goiter, hernia, heaves and, possibly, recurrent ophthalmia and rickets. Conformation favorable to the occurrence of curb, ringbone, sidebone and spavin, in the horse, would also seem to be transmitted. It is, therefore, advisable that, so far as possible, mature, muscular, sound, healthy, robust, prepotent, individually excellent animals alone should be mated. Over service and all other influences that are injurious and weakening to the constitution, should also be avoided.

The kind, quality and condition of the various factors composing the surroundings of an animal and affecting it there are termed environment and deserve the careful consideration of the breeder and owner. Often they help to induce disease. The more important of these elements are: air, ventilation, light, climate, soil, food, water, work and exercise.

The term susceptibility expresses the special sensitiveness some animals have to the weakening effects of all deleterious influences which render them peculiarly liable to contract disease. Their resistant powers are lowered, constitution weakened and health impaired, in which circumstances disease is most likely to find conditions favorable for its invasion and spread. Tendency in that direction may be hereditary and can be intensified or lessened by the nature of the environment.

The term immunity is the opposite of susceptibility and is the inherent ability of an animal to avoid contracting disease. Some people are born proof against one or other of the diseases common to mankind. As children, they may escape chickenpox, measles, mumps, or whooping cough, or may even be immune to small-pox. In the same way, some animals are born with natural immunity to one or other of the diseases common to their kind. There is also immunity of species. The horse, for instance, is immune to some of the diseases affecting cattle, sheep and swine and they, in turn, to the ailments peculiar to horses. Immunity is also conferred, in some instances, by an attack of a germ-caused disease. A person who recovers from small-pox does not, as a rule, again contract that disease. Vaccination against small-pox is based upon that well known fact. When a colt recovers from strangles, of "colt distemper," it usually is immune to further attacks. In the same way, a hog that has had cholera does not again suffer from that disease. Animals may have temporary or lasting immunity conferred upon them by vaccination which, with kindred subjects, will be discussed in subsequent articles.

The body is wonderfully protected against disease by special provisions of Nature. It is clothed externally with skin which seals it against entrance of enemies and defends it against injuries, besides regulating temperature, by evaporation and sweating. Internally, the mucous membranes line and protect all organs having an opening to the outer air, while serous membranes line the closed cavities of the body and the vital organs of which they also form the outer covering. The internal secretions are also protective agents, but more wonderful are the defensive elements of the blood. Its red cells or corpuscles carry and distribute oxygen, which acts chemically in a destructive manner upon bacterial enemies and poisonous elements, while the white corpuscles or leukocytes have the power of leaving the blood vessels and attacking, engulfing and destroying invading germs. The blood also contains invisible elements, called antibodies, which become active by invasion of germs, alien elements and foreign bodies, which they render harmless or quickly lessen in virulence.

(To Be Continued)

"Better Team Hitches"

"Better Team Hitches for South Dakota" is the title of a new circular which has recently been published by the South Dakota State College extension service. The publication explains in detail the principle and method of working horses by using the "bucking-back" and "tying-in" system of driving and controlling as many horses as a farmer cares to use with one pair of lines.

Directions for making with the dimensions of each hitch for various types of four, five, six, eight, nine, ten and twelve-horse hitches are included in this new circular. A total of almost 6,000 people have seen these hitches demonstrated at 41 demonstrations held in South Dakota since last Fall.

Holstein Friesian Premiums

The Holstein-Friesian Associations have issued a list of special premiums offered to exhibitors during the coming season. This classified leaflet may be had on application to the association secretary, Houghton Seaverns, Brattleboro, Vt.

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A Jamesway Ventilating System costs less to install than home made systems and pays its way right from the start.

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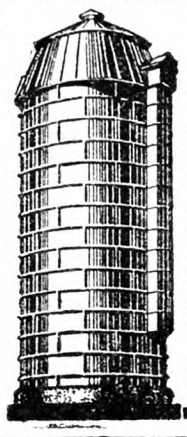

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may be stopped by practical co-operation. The new book:

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by JOHN J. DILLON tells how. Price, One Dollar. For sale by
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Kiwanis Club Sponsors 4-H Calf Club

At a meeting held in Owego, N. Y., on Monday night, April 16, plans were outlined for organizing a Tioga County 4-H Calf Club which is being sponsored by the Owego Kiwanis Club and the Tioga County Farm Bureau. Eighteen prospective Calf Club members and almost as many parents and interested individuals were present.

After the rules and aims of calf club work were outlined by John P. Willman, of Cornell University, it was learned that the 18 boys present wish to own Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Milking Shorthorn calves; 15 of these boys expect to own Holsteins.

Each boy in this calf club will own one purebred heifer calf which will be registered in the boy's name. The boys will feed and care for their own calves and will keep records on the cost of production. A bank in Owego has offered to loan money to the boys who need financial aid in purchasing their heifers. The club members will be furnished written instructions on the care, feeding and management of their heifers. They also will be visited at their homes during the Summer by the Tioga County Agricultural Agent, A. R. Blanchard, and by members of the Owego Kiwanis Club. The boys all plan to show their heifers at the Owego Fair where special prizes will be offered to them. A few of the boys with the outstanding calves may be sent to the State Fair at Syracuse where they will compete with about 200 other calf club members from New York State. In addition to these activities the Owego Kiwanis Club plans to give an achievement banquet next Fall for calf club members who complete their projects.

The second meeting was called for April 30 when it is expected that several more boys will join this calf club. In the meantime an effort will be made to locate calves for the boys who do not already own their animals. Five of the boys present at the first meeting already own their heifers. At their next meeting the boys will be organized and will elect their own officers. They also will plan their activities for the coming year. JOHN P. WILLMAN.

Wants $3 for Milk

I have 70 cows and cannot make ends meet at prices dealers pay for milk. There will be more abandoned dairy farms unless the price is increased. The cost of fixing up to produce No. 1 milk has constantly increased.. I think every farmer in the New York milk shed should demand $3 per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk. I think every farmer in Chautauqua County would sign a contract for $3 milk for a year and deliver none for less. H. B. R.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Prices in most produce are steady. Live poultry shows a slightly easier tendency.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; dairy, 44 to 47c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 30c; limburger, 31 to 32c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c;. Eggs, steady; Grade A., 30 to 32c; grade B., 29 to 30c; grade C., 27 to 28c; unclassified, 26 to 29c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 23 to 30c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 34 to 38c; capons, 45 to 48c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 23 to 28c; springers, 24 to 27c; old roosters, 17 to 18c; capons, 40 to 43c; ducks, 30 to 35c; geese, 20 to 24c; broilers, 40 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Wealthy, bu., $2 to $2.75; King, Baldwin, $2.25 to $2.75; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $3.; McIntish, $3. to $3.75; Winesap, western box, $3. to $3.75; Rome Beauty, $3.25 to $3.75; Delicious, $4.25 to $5. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1.65; 150-lb. sack, $3.75 to $4.25; Bermuda, bbl., $12. to $15; sweets, Tenn., hamper, $1.65 to $1.85.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, South Am., 20-lb. box, $2. to $4; oranges, Cal., box, $4.25 to $6.50; Fla., $6. to $8; pineapples, crate, $7. to $8.25; strawberries, Ala., 24-qt. crate, $6.50 to $7.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, marrow, $9.50 to $10; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, easier; home-grown, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; 100-lb. sack, $3.50 to $4.50; Texas, crate, $3. to $3.75.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $3. to $4.25; beans, Fla., hamper, $3.75 to $5.75; beets, bu., $1. to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 30c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 40c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2. to $2.50; celery, doz., 60 to 75c; cucumbers, box, $3.25 to $5; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3. to $3.75; endive, Cal., crate, $3. to $3.25; horseradish, bbl., $$22. to $25; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1. to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 50 to 65c; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Cal., crate, $3.25 to $3.50; peppers,, Cal., crate, $4.25 to $5.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; spinach, Tex., bu., $1. to $1.25; tomatoes, Fla., carrier, $3.50 to $4.50; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white, comb., lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, easy; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, 18 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, dull; Timothy, loose, ton, $15. to $17; clover mixed, $12. to $14; oat straw, $10. to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $38; standard middlings, $37.50; red-dog, $41.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $53.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $55; hominy, $41.50; gluten, $44.90; oatfeed, $21. C. H. B.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55@ .56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@ .60
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .48
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .05
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@ .30
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.10@ .12
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.20@ .40
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .40
Peas, lb.	.25@ .40
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04

A Letter to Rural School Patrons From the N. Y. State Rural School Improvement Society

(Continued from Page 685)

its support upon voluntary contributions which are voted at the annual or special school meeting. Districts have the right to vote contributions. Some hundreds of districts have been doing this during the past four years. The society assumes complete responsibility. Certain superintendents have advised trustees this is not legal. If you are approached in that way, put that person down either as ignorant or as an agent of the bureaucrats who are active in every direction to discourage farmers from organizing.

Remember the annual convention which will be held early in December at Syracuse. Your district has the right to vote the expenses of a delegate. If the distance is too great two or more districts may join for this purpose.

The Rural School Improvement Society is an organization of country districts for country districts by country districts. Any country district which believes in democracy will find this organization suited to its needs.

D. Boyd Devendorf, president; A. D. Ostrander, Knowlesville, N. Y., secretary.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 703.

UPON receipt of $1.25 will send you postpaid 5-lb. pail our exquisite pure clover honey—none finer. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—24 church pews, $5 each, practically new. A. J. HALLENBECK, Hollowville, N. Y.

WANTED—Standard bee hives and supers, good condition. A. HAHN, Attica, N. Y.

I WANT to get in touch with a farmer who can board a young man for a reasonable sum, and also give him some light farm work. ADVERTISER 3961, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINEST white clover extracted honey, 60-lb. can, $6.75; two cans, $13 here. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

WANTED—Elderly gentlemen to board in Protestant country home near Cayuga Lake and Auburn, N. Y.; bus line; rates $10 week. ADVERTISER 3966, care Rural New-Yorker.

A GOOD home and board, reasonable price, in the country for elderly man or woman. ADVERTISER 3967, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Homelite portable light and power plant, 32 volt; used as demonstrator, big discount. V. G. PURCELL, High Falls, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.90; paid to third zone; sample, 10c. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

WOULD like to get in communication with a farmer residing in the Adirondacks where there is good fishing and hunting in season. Reply to H. H. BLAUVELT, Ridgewood, N. J.

400 BUSHELS dry hen manure; contains some fine straw; 55 cents per two-bushel sack. HARRY N. CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

TIMOTHY and Timothy and clover mixed hay, $11 and $12 per ton, f.o.b. Aurora, N. Y. C. LESLIE MASON, Genoa, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.25 per gallon; maple sugar, 10 lbs., $3; 5 lbs., $1.60; not prepaid; prices on large orders. GEO. N. WOODRUFF, Jericho, Vt.

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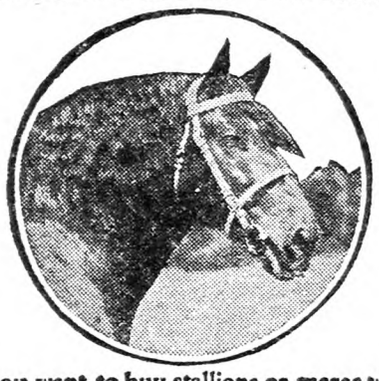

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75 March Pigs, $12. Three for $32. Over three, $10 each. Also a few fall gilts and a herd Boar to spare. All registered. Large stock. A. M. KENNEL R. 3 Honey Brook, Pa.

POLAND-CHINAS, good ones. Special price on young pigs if you buy now. Also Oct. Boars and Sows. O. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

Spring Pigs for Sale

Chester and Berkshire cross, Yorkshire and Chester cross, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. If not satisfied in 10 days return at my expense. No charge for crating. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn Street, WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 1503-W.

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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST

Big type Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. Barrows, Boars, or Sows, 6-8 wks. old, $4.50 each; 8-9 wks. old, $4.75 each. White Chester Pigs, 2 mos. old boars and unrelated sows, $6.00 each. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. Orders promptly filled. A square deal at all times.
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When starting to raise a Hog, why not have quality. These are all good large blocky pigs, the kind will make large hogs in little time. Yorkshire and Chester White cross or Berkshire and Chester cross pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 ea., 8 to 10 weeks old, $5.00 ea. Will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval. My guarantee, keep them 10 days and if not satisfied with the pigs, return pigs and I return your money. No charges for crating.
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Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.75 ea. 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 ea. Also some Chester Pigs, 7 weeks old, $5.00 ea. Sold subject to approval C. O. D. On receiving pigs, if not satisfactory return at our expense. No charge for crating.
SUFFOLK FARM P. O. Box 311 WOBURN, MASS.

Your Moneys Worth of Good Pigs

Yorkshire or Chester cross or Yorkshire or Berkshire cross pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 ea.; 9 to 10, $5.00 ea. Will ship 1 or more C. O. D. to your approval. Keep them a week and if not satisfied, return pigs and we return your money.
CLOVER HILL FARM, R. F. D., Box 48, Woburn, Mass.

Good Healthy Pigs for Sale

Chester and Yorkshire crossed and Berkshire and Chester crossed
Age 7 to 8 wks. old, $4.00 Age 8 to 10 wks. old, $4.50
Also some nice Chester Whites, 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.00
Will ship any number on approval C. O. D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied return at my expense. Michael Lux, 9 Lynn Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635

Farm Co-operation

Fundamentals and results within reach are explained in this new book, "ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION," by John J. Dillon. Price, $1.00.

FOR SALE BY
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Louisiana is harvesting what is expected to be the largest strawberry crop produced in that State and may total 37,000,000 quarts. The Florida season is well advanced although receipts of Florida strawberries in New York were heavier than those originating in Louisiana. With around 90 carloads arriving during the week pints were selling around 18 to 20c, and quarts 35 to 40c. Apples have been rather quiet, Baldwins being especially slow, selling mostly around $8 a barrel. Some Virginia Yorks in busuhels were also offered which worked out at $3.25 to $3.50 a bushel. Oranges have been high all the season and the market continues firm. The first carload of muskmelons arrived recently, from Mexico, and imported fruit now arriving includes Chilean grapes and Argentine melons of the honeydew type. This is the month of heaviest movement of California asparagus and prices have been about as low as when nearby asparagus is being received. Very large asparagus has been bringing $5 to $5.75 a dozen bunches and good stock sold fairly well. South Carolina asparagus has been selling well at about the same prices as the California product. String beans still bring good prices although they are not as high as awhile ago. Onions were very dull on old stock. New onions are increasing in supply from Texas with the stock showing wide range in quality and condition, best stock selling $2.50 to $3 a crate which holds about a bushel. There were also liberal offerings of Chilean and Egyptian onions with trading quiet on both varieties. The potato market was active on new stock with supplies being kept pretty well cleaned up, best Florida stock selling up to $12 a barrel. Old potatoes met a slow demand with prices changing but little. Best Long Island Green Mountains ranged $4.50 to $4.75 per 150-lb. sack. Maine potatoes were quoted up to $4 a sack and the light offerings of Pennsylvania and York State potatoes worked out at 15 to 25c a sack under Maine's. Sweet potatoes were rather dull. Cabbage is higher than two weeks ago, a strong market developing on both old and new stock. Spring is approaching slowly as evidenced by the limited amount of nearby greens received so far this season. New Jersey spinach is coming in slowly but with good supplies from the South prices are only fair. Rhubarb is coming slowly and brought good prices.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts while not as large as for the week previous; 236,825 cases against 267,145 they were of sufficient size to cause no uneasiness among the buyers and trading for current needs was rather quiet. Since the Easter rush trading has been rather quiet anyway, although there has been moderate trading by speculative interests. There has been very little change for some time in the prices received on nearby eggs. Offerings have been more than ample for current needs, but the accumulations of fancy grades have been placed in storage. There has also been considerable quantities of intermediate and lower grades accumulated and on such the market was easy. Cold storage holdings in New York are slightly larger than last year at this time, but Boston and Philadelphia merchants have been more conservative and only about 50,000 cases had been placed in storage to the middle of April in each of these cities compared with over 120,000 cases a year ago. Chicago reported about 413,000 cases the middle of month compared with 497,000 cases a year ago.

The live poultry market was irregular. A heavy carryover of freight poultry caused a weak situation at the start and prices declined sharply. By the latter part of the week, however, there was a firmer tendency under more limited receipts, and the lower prices quoted earlier in the week were fairly well taken up. Receipts of express fowl were light, and what has arrived have been mostly heavy stock for which there was a limited demand. Broilers especially were irregular in value, the market being very sensitive to the supply although the demand was generally fairly good. In the dressed poultry market light to medium-weight fowls were steady to firm, but the market on heavy fowl was inclined to weakness. Offerings of fresh-killed broilers were not too heavy for trade needs and market held steady. Official reports covering cold storage holdings for the entire country as of April 1 show only 9,088,000 lbs. of broilers in storage compared with 15,009,000 lbs. a year ago and 11,507,000 lbs. the five-year average. The report on roasters showed 25,143,000 lbs. on hand, about 4,200,000 lbs. less than a year ago, and the figures on fryers showed about 765,000 lbs. less. Fowls were about a million pounds heavier but the total holdings of all poultry were estimated at 83,113,000 lbs. against 104,697,000 lbs. a year ago and 91,475,000 lbs. the five-year average.

HAY AND STRAW

Rye straw continued to sell on a firm market up to $24 a ton but hay was irregular. The lighter receipts earlier in the week and consequent advance of $1 a ton in prices were followed by heavier arrivals and a general easing off in prices. Most of the offerings were fair No. 2 Timothy and lower grades, the latter selling slowly at the close. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 32c; duck eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 31c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, head, 6c; carrots, bch, 5c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce bunch, 5c; onions, pk. 30c; green, bunch, 5c; parsley, bunch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.40; pk., 35c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; salsify, bunch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; hubbard squash, lb., 3c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb. 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 35c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 29 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 45c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pr., 75c to $1. butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $9. to $9.50; retail, 30 to 35c; duck eggs, doz., 40 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1; beans, lb., 6 to 9c; cabbage, bu., 30 to 40c; carrots, bu., 70 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 20 to 25c; lettuce, head, 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.75; onions, doz. bchs., 60c; parsnips, bu., 90c to $1. rhubarb, doz. bchs., $1.50; potatoes, large, bu., $1.55 to $1.70; small bu., 75c; medium, bu., $1. to $1.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 75c; turnips, bu., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.50 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10. to $15.; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; mutton, lb., 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz., hds., 35 to 50c; 100 hds., $2.50 to $3.50; carrots, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs., 75c to $1.25; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, h. h., p. doz., $3. to $3.25; endive, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds., 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $2. to $2.50; parsnips, bskt., 75c; bu., $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.50 to $1.60; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; rhubarb, h. h., doz. bchs., $1.25 to $1.30; turnips, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 75c to $1.; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 50 to 70c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, bu., $1.50 to $2.; Russets, bu., $1. to $1.50; Wagner, bu., $1.50 to $2.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; light, lb., 30 to 31c; roosters, (old), lb., 28 to 30c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, in cases, doz., 28 to 30c; small lots, doz., 30 to 35c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained, honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckweat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1.; comb honey, 24 sec. case, $4.50 to $5.; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4.; maple syrup, gal., $2. to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.

Seeds.—The appended retail quotations per bushel are for American grown seed. Foreign stock is priced somewhat lower.

Timothy, $2.75 to $3.; alfalfa, $14. to $15.; alsike, $18. to $19.; clover, mammoth, $22. to $23.; medium, $20. to $21.

Wool.—Fleece, lb., 43c; unwashed, medium, lb., 43c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week has been a fairly active one on the Boston market with most produce in seasonably moderate supply and cleaning up well in most cases. The decided advance noted on New York Danish cabbage was due to the absence of competing varieties. Potatoes have continued inactive and generally lower. Apples move very slowly at present prices. Some slight improvement is evident on eggs and poultry. Vermont and New Hampshire maple syrup is in limited supply and firm at $2 to $2.25 a gallon with sugar mostly 35c lb.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Baldwins Mass. A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy, large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9.50 bbl. Mass. McIntosh, A grade, $3.25 to $3.60. Fancy, large sizes, $3.75 to $4. Ungraded, $2.50 to $3 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $9 to $10 bbl. Me. Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $6 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, mostly, $2.50 to $3.75.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. N. Y. Danish, $2 to $2.50 100 lbs. Texas, white ord., $4.50 to $4.75 crt.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off washed ord., $1 to $1.50; best mostly $1.60 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, bchs, $2.50 to $3.75; few, $4.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Florida, 10-in. crts, $3.50 to $4.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies increasing, demand good. Native h.h., best, 50 to 70 cukes, $5.50 to $8.50 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 18 hds, mostly, 85c to $1.25; few, $1.35 std. bu. box. Iceberg, Cal., poor, $2 to $2.50. Ariz., crts, $3 to $3.75; few higher.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand light; 100-lb. sacks. Yellow med. to small, poor, Conn. Valley, 75c to $1.50. Few natives, ord., $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. Y. State, ord., mostly $3.25 to $3.50 100 lbs. Mich., $4.25 to $4.50. Egyptians, few sales, $4 to $4.25 per 110 lbs.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native cut off washed, $1 to $1.50; few Spring dug, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box; poorer, lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., $2.40 to $2.50 100 lbs.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native h.h., mostly 12 to 13c lb. Cal., 40-lb. boxes. Ex. Ch., few sales, $3.50 to $3.75.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good for best. Bskts., Tex., $1 to $1.15. Va., 65 to 85c. Va., bbls., $1.50 to $1.75.

Squash.—Supplies light, demand light. Native Hubbard, mostly $90 to $100 ton; $4.25 to $4.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., mostly 40c lb. Mex. lugs, $2.75 to $3.50. Fla., 216s, $1.75 to $3.25; 180s, $3.50 to $3.75 crt.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $15 to $19. Clover mixed, red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45c; firsts, 44½ to 44¾c; seconds, 44c lb. Storage extras, 45c; firsts, 44½c; seconds, 43 to 44c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady; nearby henneries, brown extras, 34c; mixed colors, 33c; white extras, 31c doz. Pullets, 28 to 29c; fresh eastern extras, 32c; undergrades, 27 to 28c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 26c; firsts fresh, 24 to 25c. Extras held, 29c. Firsts held, 27 to 28c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10 to $10.25. Cal., small white, $9.50 to $9.75. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red Kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Limas, $8 to $8.50 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending April 16, 3,534,900 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40 to 42c; ⅜ blood, combing, 52 to 53c; clothing, 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 53c; clothing, 45c; low ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1.03; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 90 to 95c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.20; clothing, $1.02 to $1.07; ½ blood, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, 97c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.03 to $1.08; clothing, 90 to 95c; ¼ blood, combing, 95c to $1; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, 80 to 85c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

April 19, 1928.

MILK

April: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In Class 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.46	@$0.46½
Extra, 92 score		.45½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43¾	@ .45¼
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.43½	@ .44½
Lower grades	.42½	@ .43
Storage, firsts	.44½	@ .45
Seconds	.43	@ .44
Ladles	.35½	@ .40
Packing stock	.32	@ .34
Centralized	.43	@ .45
Renovated	.42½	@ .43½
Sweet, fancy	.47½	@ .48
Extra	.46½	@ .47
Firsts	.45¼	@ .46¼
Seconds	.44	@ .45

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29½	@$0.30
Flats, fresh	.22½	@ .23
Wisconsin, held	.29	@ .29½
Daisies, fresh	.23	@ .23½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.34	@$0.35
Average extras	.32	@ .33
Extra firsts	.31	@ .31½
Firsts	.30	@ .30½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32	@ .38
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.33	@ .34
Gathered, best	.30	@ .31
Common to good	.27	@ .29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.25	@$0.32
Chickens	.30	@ .52
Roosters		.16
Ducks	.18	@ .22
Geese		.12
Tame rabbits	.20	@ .25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@$0.43
Fair to good	.22	@ .30
Broilers	.35	@ .53
Roosters	.20	@ .24
Fowls	.24	@ .30
Capons, 9 lbs.	.45	@ .53
Mixed weights	.38	@ .44
Ducks	.21	@ .22
Geese	.20	@ .25
Turkeys, young	.43	@ .46
Old	.32	@ .38
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@ .60
Dark, doz.	3.00	@ 3.50
Culls	2.00	@ 2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@13.80
Bulls	7.75	@ 9.25
Cows	4.25	@ 7.00
Calves, best	14.00	@15.50
Sheep	8.00	@ 8.50
Lambs	15.50	@16.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	8.25	@ 9.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.19	@$0.20
Good to prime	.15	@ .18
Culls	.10	@ .14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@13.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@23.00
Bulls	12.50	@14.00
Cows	15.00	@18.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.25	@$4.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.25	@ 3.85
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00	@ 4.75
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00	@13.00
Idaho, bu.	2.85	@ 3.00
Cuban, bu.	3.25	@ 4.00
Florida, bbl.	5.00	@12.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75	@ 3.00

VEGETABLES

Anise, bu.	$2.75	@$5.00
Asparagus, doz.	1.25	@ 5.50
Beets, Texas, bu.	2.25	@ 2.75
Cabbage, new, bu.	1.75	@ 3.75
Carrots, bu.	.75	@ 1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00	@ 3.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@ 1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	2.25	@ 6.00
Dandelions, bu.	1.00	@ 1.25
Eggplants, bu.	1.00	@ 3.50
Lima beans, bu.	5.00	@10.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@ 3.00
Onions, wn., yellow, 100 lbs.	2.75	@ 4.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@ 2.00
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00	@ 3.00
Peas, bu.	3.50	@ 5.50
Radishes, bu.	.50	@ 1.50
Spinach, bu.	.50	@ 1.00
String beans, bu.	1.50	@ 5.00
Tomatoes, 6 bskt. crate	1.50	@ 5.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.85	@ 2.00
White, bu.	.75	@ .85
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@10.25
Pea		10.25
Red kidney	9.25	@ 9.50
White kidney	10.25	@10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@$4.25
Bbl.	4.00	@11.00
Grapes, S. A., 20-lb. box	2.50	@ 6.00
Oranges, Fla., box	3.70	@ 9.20
Cal.	3.60	@ 7.20
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.20	@ .50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$22.00	@23.00
No. 2	18.00	@21.00
No. 3	14.00	@17.00
Clover mixed	17.00	@21.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@24.00

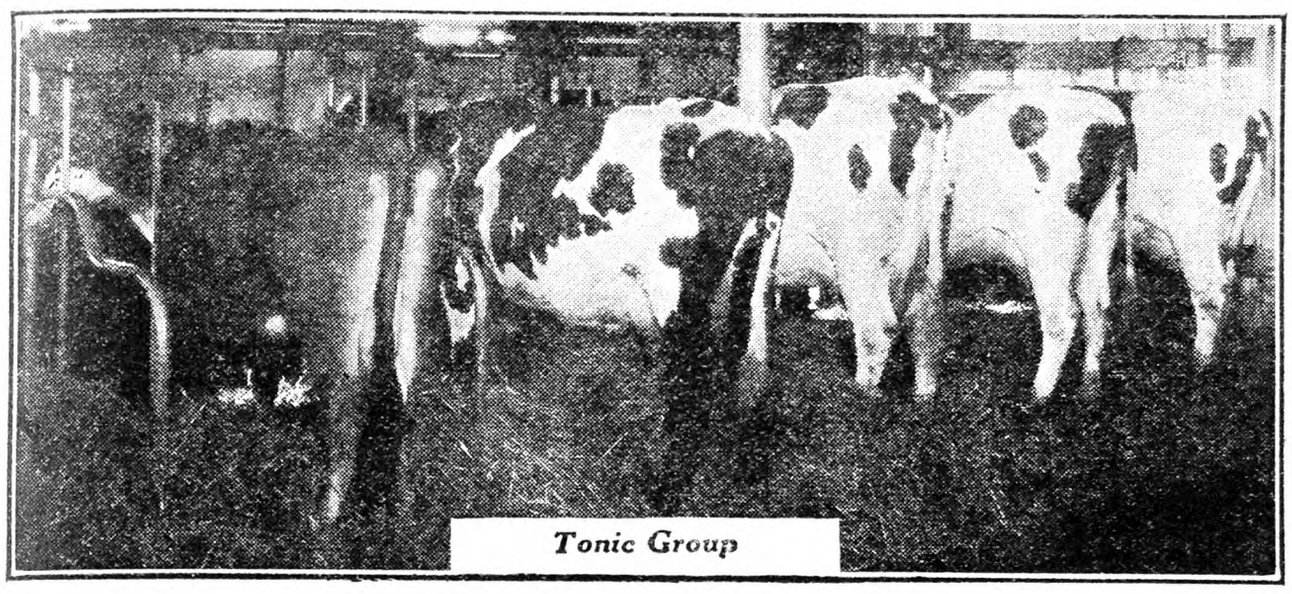
GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.70⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.23⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.65½
Rye	1.31
Barley	1.01

BULLETIN

Profit Records on 10 Cows for 10 months

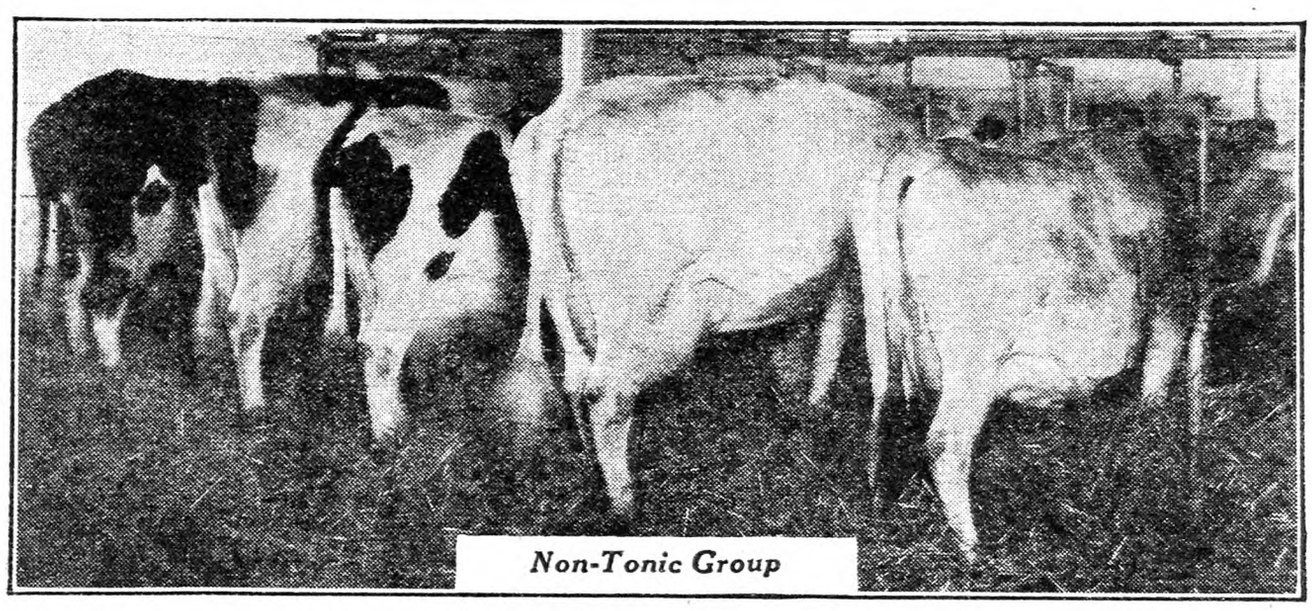
Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Tonic Group

These five ordinary-grade cows were on pasture in August when they freshened. In September they received a common dairy ration of ground oats and corn, bran with oil meal added. That month, the first month after freshening, they made an average profit of $9.94 per cow. They did not receive any Tonic—only the ordinary dairy feed above and ordinary care. But beginning with October they had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed and were placed in competitive test with the five other cows shown below. Read their profit record month by month for 9 months while receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

These five cows are as nearly like the cows above in grade and condition as possible. They also freshened in August while on pasture. During September, their first month after freshening, they made a profit of $10.55 per cow. Note that they were a little better milkers, to begin with, than the cows above. Beginning with October they were fed alongside of, and had the same feed and care as, the cows above, but these cows opposite did not receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic at any time.



Non-Tonic Group

Beginning October 1st these two groups of cows were placed in competitive test. They received the same ordinary feed and care, and there was no effort made for high production. The results demonstrate the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

MILK—The milk production record showed that while the production of the Non-Tonic group decreased at the rate of approximately 9% the Tonic cows lost only 3% per month.

The Tonic cows maintained an average weekly production of 1049 lbs., while the Non-Tonic cows averaged 646 lbs. weekly.

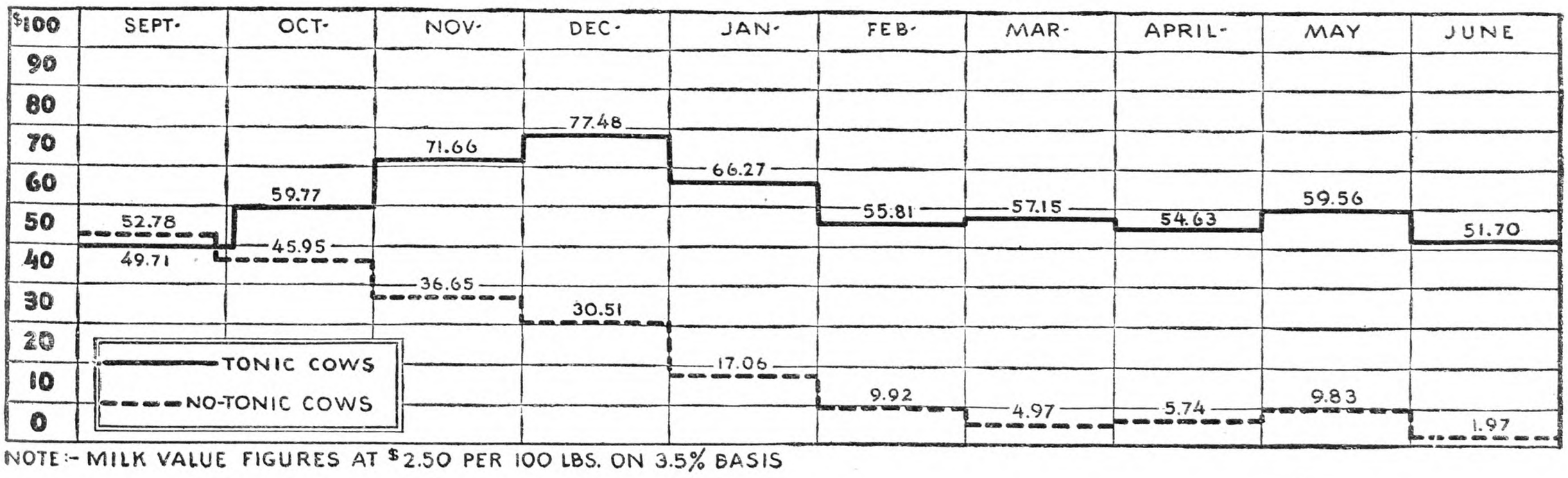
By sustaining their production, the Tonic cows gave 16,900 lbs. more milk during the 10 months' period.

BUTTER FAT—During September, the butter fat production of the two groups was practically even, the Non-Tonic group being 3.2% and the Tonic group 3.15%. It then increased, with both groups reaching their highest points in January.

The average butter fat for the whole period for the Tonic cows was 3.64%.

The average butter fat for the whole period for the Non-Tonic cows was 3.41%.

PROFITS—A record of profits combines the milk production, butter fat, and feed consumption into one very interesting picture. Below we give a graph which traces the profits month by month.



NOTE:- MILK VALUE FIGURES AT $2.50 PER 100 LBS. ON 3.5% BASIS

OBSERVATIONS—You will note the Tonic cows did not reach their peak profits until the third month on Tonic, while the first month was the peak for the Non-Tonic cows.

The Tonic cows never dropped as low as the month before receiving Tonic. The sustained milk production at a higher butter fat average made this possible.

The extra profits earned by the Tonic cows during these 9 months amounted to $391. The total cost of Tonic used was $22.50.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—*all combined in one product*

PRICES: 100-lb. drum, 10c per lb.; 500 lbs. 9½c per lb.; 1000 lbs. 9c per lb.
Ton lots 8½c per lb. *(Except in extreme West and Canada).*

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THEY have proved their worth through long and faithful service. We are prepared to supply authentic Machines and Repair Parts.

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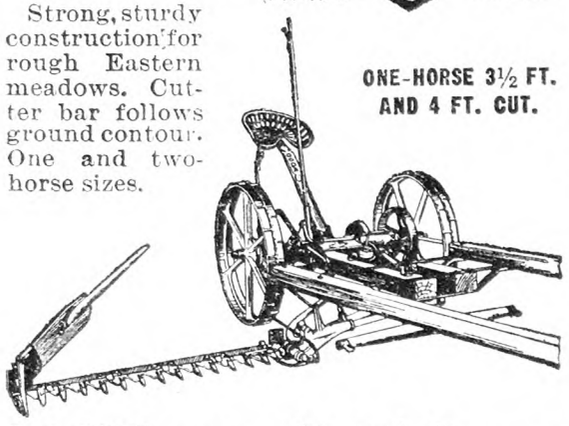
ONE-HORSE 3½ FT. AND 4 FT. CUT.



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Sows broadcast or side-dresses rows of growing crops. The most complete fertilizer distributor line on the market with sizes and adjustments for every requirement.

No. 44 Width 7 ft.

Low Down Hopper

Hopper Capacity About 400 lbs.

Adriance-Platt Repairs

If you have Adriance-Platt Machines you can get authentic parts that will fit properly and give as good service as the original ones.

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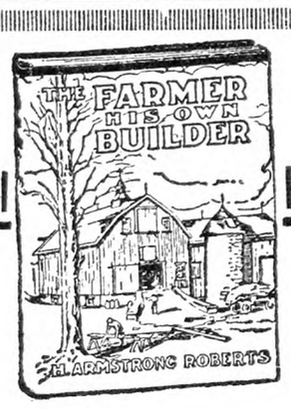

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Boys and Girls

April Showers—Drawn by Mildred Hall (16), New Hampshire

Ghosts—New and Old

"Pooh!" exclaimed Charlie Jamison, "there never could be a person who resembled Ichabod Crane, let alone one who would be foolish enough to be scared by the so-called 'headless horseman.'"

It was at an old-fashioned quilting party, and someone had suggested the reading of Ichabod Crane, at the conclusion of which, Charlie, boastful lad that he was, uttered the above.

"O I don't know," rejoined one of the other boys. "I'll bet you'll have some misgivings on your way home tonight yourself, brave as you think you are."

"Take a good deal more to scare me! Better watch out for yourself," was the angry retort.

Time passed, and when Charlie, one of the last to depart, started out on foot, the night was at its blackest. His course lay for a quarter of a mile along a path through the woods, then took an abrupt turn over a bridge by an old hollow tree, and home.

When he had proceeded about a hundred feet he heard a rustle, and the cracking of a twig. Charlie began to whistle. The next few feet were uneventful, then another rustle, and Charlie continued to whistle. Next he saw a person moving about in the woods, but it turned out to be a tree swaying in the wind, and still Charlie whistled.

Then—horror or horrors—he heard the measured tread of a horse, slowly but surely overtaking him. K—lunk, k—lunk, k—lunk, lounder and louder it grew, and Charlie, his hair on end, stopped whistling and started to run. A little farther on he turned, and there—directly behind him was a headless horseman!

Charlie's head whirled, his heart thumped, and his feet flew. The horse came swiftly on, but Charlie went more swiftly. A cold sweat broke on his brow when he paused a moment to glance back, for there was the head, and no farce either!

Charlie's head knew no more turns for there was the old hollow tree, the bridge, and home! With one bound he crossed the bridge and with shaking fingers unlocked the door, each instant expecting the icy ghost-like fingers of the specter. It seemed ages before the door opened. But it finally did. Once inside he threw himself against it, and gasp by gasp, recovered his breath.

The next morning at school a malicious student casually remarked, "Get home all right last night, Charlie?"

"Sure," said Charlie but he did not look up to see the mischeivous twinkle in his friend's eyes.

An old hollow tree tells no secrets, but on the "morning after" there lay at its feet a big yellow pumpkin, and no doubt the old hollow tree could tell us today, if it wished, why Charlie Jamison hates ghost stories.—By May Blair (15), New York.

Water-shy Tony

I will never forget Tony Allen. He was a boy of strong build, blue eyes and light hair. For a boy he was the most close-mouthed youngster, when talking about his family affairs, I have ever seen. The members of his family were the same, even down to the youngset, five-year-old Billie. From the moment he came into our neighborhood he was a mystery. We never knew where he came from nor where he went. Unlike most boys that moved into the community he did not try to become a member of our club. He attended strictly to his own business, not coming near our club house built of old dry goods boxes in a vacant lot. This being the case, we soon forgot about him.

Then he suddenly attracted our attention in a good manner. It happened that Jerry Fields was a small boy belonging to the club. One day he told us of how Tim McGlare had knocked his groceries out of his arms right in front of Tony's house. Tony must have been watching, for he was down the front stairs and standing between the bully and the little chap, before either knew he was there. Jerry told of how Tony relieved the larger boy of his breath and proceeded to kindly but firmly give him a much-needed mauling, followed by a none too gentle kick. Then of how Tony brought out his brother's wagon and carried the things home to Jerry's mother. We all gaped, when he had finished, for we had a right to be astonished, seeing that McGlare was such an awful fighter. We had all been outdone by that fellow once if not twice in the way of fists. Somebody made a motion that we elect Tony a member. The vote was unanimous. We then appointed Jerry to ask Tony to join. The next week he was a member.

We soon learned he was a good fellow. If you wanted a loan you could go to Tony and it would always be given to you. He played baseball, basketball, and hand-ball with the bunch, and always went out for football with the larger boys of the club. He paid his dues regularly and was always present at every meeting, so we all liked him.

He had two faults only, and these were that he was deathly afraid of water and he was always swinging an annoying lasso around his head. This at first amused us but it became tiresome after a while.

He was so afraid of the water that he would not step into a rowboat or go swimming with us. One day we did get him to go and when, at the river, some of the boys threatened to throw him in. He turned pale. That rope he was always twirling above his head—he could do all sorts of tricks with it. From hanging by his knees from a tree and capturing a boy running 15 yards away to lighting a match by snapping it when it was lying 10 feet from him.

This day he had the rope with him playing with it as usual. The place where we swam was about a quarter of a mile above a falls in a small river. We were in a game of tag in the water when we heard a cry for help. We listened again and it came faintly from the direction of the falls. Rushing out on to the bank and in that direction, we saw Tony before us screaming, "Billy! Billy!" In a minute Tony had stopped and when we came upon him we saw a small brown head in the swift current. It appeared and disappeared rushing faster and faster toward those dreadful falls. We stood aghast and mute to the frantic shouts of Tony to "Save him! Save him!" For we all knew that it would mean a horrible death in such a swift current.

Then before we knew what was happening Tony had leapt out on a moored raft and had with a big pole pushed toward his brother. We called and yelled for him to come back, but in vain, he was rapidly nearing the current and his brother. Suddenly the pole was thrown from his hands and we saw for the first time his rope which he had carried with him. The rope was whirling and now flying toward that little bobbing head and those clutching hands vainly grasping at the air. Now they grasped the rope and held tight while Tony with strong arms pulled the struggling little body upon the raft, while we idiots stood on the shore cheering. Then we held our breaths again. Tony with the child between his legs was calmly twirling the rope again, the raft almost on the brink of the falls and going faster and faster. The rope flew over those boiling waters and fastened firmly around a stump on shore. They were saved.

Strange to relate, Tony never again was afraid of the water.—By Parker Hamilton (16), Michigan.

What Is Good Behavior?

Every boy and girl wants to grow up to be a happy helpful man or woman. In order that he will become a useful person in his community and State, what can he do now and how must he do it?

In the morning when he rises, he dresses without help from anybody, and eats his breakfast in a reasonably short time. He plans what he is going to do at school and is eager to get there. In this way he becomes independent.

On his way to school he meets persons older than himself and speaks to them politely. When it is time to enter the school building he enters quietly and orderly. He grows to be a courteous person.

In the class room he listens to the stories and recitations. When it is his turn to tell a part of the story he tells what he knows in the best way he can, thus learning to talk before a group of persons.

At lunch hour he knows where to find his lunch. When he is ready to eat he sits down, eats slowly, and talks quietly to his schoolmates. When he has finished his lunch he throws the papers and remains in the waste can. He forms habits of neatness and good health when he is young.

On the playground he listens to the rules of the game and when it is his turn to play he follows them carefully. He learns to play fair and to respect himself and the rights of others.

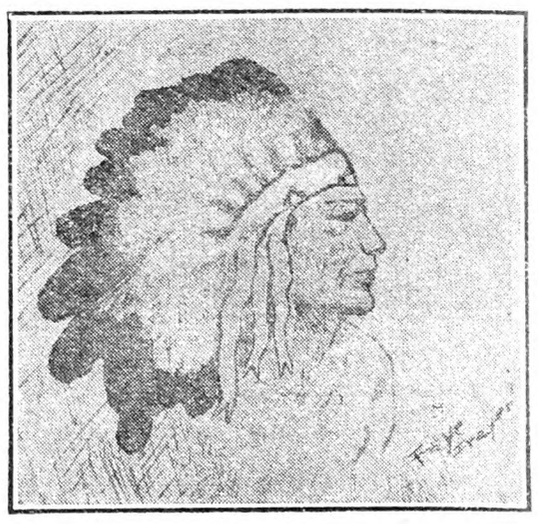
Good behavior is doing the things that we have to do each day in the best way we know how. Best grows better, but careless stands still. It is these good habits that help us to grow into happy, useful persons in our community and State.—By Julia Lyons (13), New York.

Mother's Kitchen on Baking Day

My! What odors greet one as he steps into the kitchen on baking day. Cabinet doors are open, revealing a generous supply of sugar, spices, flour, eggs, and milk. The big mixing bowl reposes on the table, along with egg beaters, spoons, and measuring cups. The fire has been lit and the kitchen itself has become rather warm. Mother, enveloped in a voluminous white apron, stands at the table rolling out cookies and molding them into fantastic shapes. My sister is paring rosy big apples for an apple pie, and I am trying my luck with a chocolate cake. My little brother sits on the spotless blue and white linoleum patiently waiting for an unguarded moment when he may snatch a sugary white cooky and run.

Having stirred up my cake I pour the thick brown batter into layer pans and put them into the oven to rise or fall, as my ability as a cake maker shall determine. My big brother bounds into the kitchen and we scream in dismay, "Paul! The cake's in the oven. Can't you be quieter?" But the savory smell of freshly baked cookies has already assailed his nostrils and he deposits several in his pockets, and departs as he came, shaking the whole kitchen it seems.

When the brown cake, risen high, is finally taken from the oven, it is allowed to cool and is then adorned with a smooth white frosting and stored away in the cake box. After a while Mary takes two delicately browned flaky pies from the oven and sets them near the open window to cool and possibly tempt some hungry passersby. When the baking is finished we clear up all traces of our work until another baking day comes.—By Virginia Vough (15), Michigan.



A Redskin I Know—By Faye Frayer, New York

Boys and Girls Exchange

Quilt blocks are wanted by the following contributors. The figure after the name indicate size of square needed: Amy Springer, Pa., 5 in.; Mary Benham, N. Y., 3 in.; Hilda Yancey, N. Y., 6 in.; Marguerite Grau, N. Y., 6 in.

Lines for Autograph Albums are desired by Edna Garlick, Conn., 6x4 in.; Pearl Lynn, N. Y., 4x3 in.; Amy Springer, Pa., 7x4 in. Figures following names indicate size of pages needed. All whose names appear are ready to exchange favors.

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* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.

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Michigan.—Virginia Vough (15), Reba Miller (15), Genevieve Young (15), Parker Hamilton (16).

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Georgia.—John Brannen (10).

Missouri.—Hattie Menophee.

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (14), Naomi (9).

Maryland.—Elizabeth Adams (10).

Letters Wanted

Lois Barnes (11), Ohio; John Barnes (13), Ohio; Elsie Bulard (13), New Hampshire; Edith Kelly (12), New Hampshire; Vivian Avery (13), New York; Julia Burchard, New York; Helen Mellish (15), Connecticut; Elsie Lineham (16), Rhode Island; Helen Harmon (15), New York.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Although the National Grange was formally organized Nov. 15, 1867, the order was not placed upon a solid basis until about six years thereafter. Early in 1873 a permanent organization was effected at Georgetown, D. C., at which time the founder of the fraternity, Oliver H. Kelley, turned over to the incorporated body an organization free from debt, with Granges formed in about 25 States. During 1872 there were 1,105 new Granges organized, with fees received amounting to over $16,000. Iowa alone reported 652 new Granges organized during 1872.

In 1872 eight State Granges were organized, and in 1873 22 more State organizations were formed. Six more followed in 1874 and 1875. In the year 1874 Iowa led in the number of Granges which had been organized thus far, 754. At this time there was a total of 1,362 Granges in the United States and three in the Dominion of Canada.

At the 1873 session of the National Grange the constitution and by-laws were adopted and the National Grange became an incorporated body. The incorporaters were William Saunders, master of the National Grange, of Washington, D. C.; Oliver H. Kelley, secretary, Washington; John R. Thompson, treasurer, Washington; A. B. Grosh and F. M. McDowell, members of the executive committee, the former of Washington and the latter of Wayne, Steuben county, New York; Dudley W. Adams, newly chosen Master, of Waukon, Iowa; D. A. Robertson, of St. Paul, Minnesota; D. Wyatt Aiken, of Cokesbury, South Carolina, and John Trimble, Jr., of Washington.

When the National Grange met at Louisville, Kentucky, Nov. 17, 1875, National Master Dudley W. Adams reported that the order had nearly one hundred thousand members in the State of Kentucky alone. Secretary Kelley stated at that time that there had been 24,290 subordinate Grange charters granted. At that time the total strength of the Grange was given as 762,263 members.

On Jan. 1, 1875, the membership in some of the leading Grange States was as follows: Alabama, 17,440; Arkansas, 20,471; Georgia, 17,826; Kentucky, 52,463; Louisana, 10,078; Mississippi, 30,797; Missouri, 80,059; North Carolina, 10,166; South Carolina, 10,922; Tennessee, 37,581; Texas, 37,619; Virginia, 13,885; Illinois, 29,063; Indiana, 60,298; Iowa, 51,332; Kansas, 40,261; Michigan, 33,196; Minnesota, 16,617; New York, 11,723; Ohio, 53,327; Pennsylvania, 22,471; Wisconsin, 17,226; Vermont, 10,193.

The men who have served the National Grange as Master since its organization have been William Saunders, Dudley W. Adams, John T. Jones, Samuel E. Adams, J. J. Woodman, Putnam Darden, James Draper, J. H. Brigham, Aaron Jones, N. J. Bachelder, Oliver Wilson, Sherman J. Lowell, Louis J. Taber. Mr. Taber was elected as National Grange Master in 1924 and was re-elected last November for another two-year term. J. H. Brigham and Aaron Jones each served nine years as Master. N. J. Bachelder seven years and Oliver Wilson six.

There has been but four secretaries of the National Grange in its 60 years history. Oliver H. Kelley, fouder of the order, served from the birth of the Grange, Dec. 4, 1867 to 1878. He was followed by William M. Ireland, whose term continued from 1878 to 1885. Then came John Trimble, who was secretary from 1885 until his death in January, 1903. His mantle fell on the shoulders of C. M. Freeman of Ohio, who is still serving as secretary after a term of 25 years. The first three secretaries were numbered among the "Seven Founders of the Order."

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — The Cameron - Michel Company, Inc., stock brokers, occupying an office suite at No. 8 West 40th Street, New York City, was indicted April 11, by the Federal Grand Jury on 35 counts in a conspiracy of using the mails to defraud in selling shares of the Canario Copper Company, Inc., once on the New York Curb Market. It is charged by the Government that the firm has defrauded hundreds of persons throughout the country of a sum estimated at $7,000,000. The assets are negligible, according to David M. Peck, Assistant Federal Attorney, head of the Frauds Bureau.

American churches made membership gains of 573,723 in 1927, with two branches of the Catholics, the Roman and the Polish National, making combined gains of 183,889 members. The 16 bodies of the Methodists showed gains of 150,910. The figures are compiled by H. K. Carroll in the *Christian Herald*, who finds that the situation is decidedly more encouraging than at the close of the preceding year, and that churches given to evangelism have scored heartening net increases in membership.

Two youths and two girls were drowned in a small coupe found by police, April 12, overturned in about four feet of water in the North Brandywine mill race, a few blocks from the center of Wilmington, Del. The race parallels the Brandywine creek. The dead are: May Weaber, 16, years old, Wilmington; Etta Doughten, 17, of Mount Cuba, a suburb of Wilmington; Bernard J. Lenhoff, 22, of Roseville, Del., and Ernest Scott, 23, 1123 Conrad Street, auto service station proprietor. The coupe holds only two passengers comfortably. The four were crowded inside. The crowding of the car is believed to have been a direct cause of the accident. Scott in turning into the parkway running alongside the race apparently lost control of the car which shot across the parkway and into the water.

Bearing a statement that their community has been terrorized "to the point where women and children are afraid for their lives, even in their own homes," a committee of citizens from Orr and Cusson, north woods towns in Minnesota, have gone to St. Paul to ask the Governor for protection from the lawless element. The lawless element has been in control of their section of the county for three years, the citizens said, "almost without interruption or interference." The two towns are in the heart of the north woods, not far from the Canadian boundary.

Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter, D. A. R., will erect a memorial boulder on the site of the old town pump at Coram, L. I., to commemorate the bravery of American patriots who under the cover of darkness stole up to the barracks of British troops camped there during the Revolutionary War and fired and destroyed 300 tons of hay the British troops had stored for Winter use.

Three members of the family of George A. Billings of Maple Avenue, New London, Conn., were killed and the fourth seriously injured when a light engine on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad struck their automobile at the Maple Avenue crossing within a few feet of their home, April 15.

Three persons were killed at Plum Brooks Crossing near Norwood, N. Y., April 15, when their car crashed into New York Central Train No. 18, southbound from Massena to Watertown. The dead are: Hollis Martin, fifty, Village President of Norwood; Miss Marion Martin, eighteen, his daughter, and Miss Florence Martin, sixteen, a niece.

April 13, an explosion of unknown origin destroyed a hall at West Plains, Mo., where a community dance was in progress. Thirty-six persons were killed, others are given as missing, and 16 were injured. Fire which followed caused a loss of over $100,000.

A fire which swept through the Iroquois Hotel in South Carolina Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., just before its ninety-eight guests were to have risen, April 15, killed three persons and injured 15 others. Two more are reported missing. The property loss was $300,000.

Thirteen persons were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the home of Embro Krepachalk at Blairfour, Blair County, Pa., April 16. The fire ended the wedding festivities of Anna, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Krepachalk, and the victims included Mrs. Krepachalk, the bride, and bridegroom, six other Krepachalk children, two boarders and two guests.

AVIATION. — The German plane Bremen started across the Atlantic from the Baldonnel Airdrome, Irish Free State, April 12. Aboard the plane for the trans-Atlantic flight were Capt. Hermann Koehl, German pilot; Col. James Fitzmaurice, Commandant of the Irish Free State Air Force, and Freiherr von Huenefeld, backer of the venture. The plane landed the next day on Greenly Island, close to the Southern Labrador coast, far off their course, forced down by lack of fuel, caused by head winds and fog. The plane was described as slightly damaged, but its crew, Capt. Hermann Koehl, chief pilot; Col. James Fitzmaurice and Freiherr Ehrenfried Gunther von Huenefeld, are safe. They had been in the air approximately 35 hours. There is no likelihood of the aviators suffering privation, regardless of the length of their stay. Long Point, a settlement with a number of residents, offers comfortable accommodations. Previous to this, five men and two women have lost their lives attempting this western passage.

WASHINGTON. — Secretary Kellogg, April 13, announced opening of negotiations asking Great Britain, Japan, Germany and Italy to join the United States and France in the project of renouncing war as a method of settling international quarrels. The draft treaty presented to all these Governments goes far beyond any pact so far negotiated, inasmuch as it makes no exceptions to the class of disputes that must be settled by peaceful methods, which means by arbitration or council. There is no reservation of points of national honor, territory, matters of domestic import, or anything else.

Without opposition the House, April 16, passed two bills giving greater benefits to the World War veterans and affording additional hospitalization for the maimed, wounded and sick among their number. One bill carries authorization for the expenditure of $15,000,000 for additional hospitals and dispensaries. It was reported to the House by the World War vererans' committee and handled on the floor by Mrs. Rogers, chairman of the subcommittee which framed it. The other, known as the Johnson bill, liberalizes the compensation and insurance features of the war risk and bonus laws and affords additional benefits for veterans and beneficiaries, at the cost of $5,632,346 a year over the present annual outlay.

President Coolidge, April 17, sharply condemned the Jones-Reid flood-control bill—passed by the Senate and now pending in the House—as the most extortionate piece of attempted legislation he has witnessed in all his public experience. Lumber interests, the President feels, would profit most from such legislation. While the House was clearing the way for immediate discussion of the measure, which, if passed, as seems probable would call on the Treasury for about $1,500,000,000, the President was conferring with House leaders in the hope that some modification might be found to avoid passage of a bill which he feels it his duty to veto.

Blood Spots in Eggs

I frenquently see questions as to the cause. I had a small flock of Leghorns in an open-front house near a path where people and dogs were passing quite often and found many eggs contained these blood spots. Watching the pullets fly wildly when any one passed struck me as a possible reason for at least some of the spots and I put up some old feed bags that cut off the view. After the second day I had no more blood spots. I do not claim that fright and wild flying cause all the trouble but in my case a cure was had.

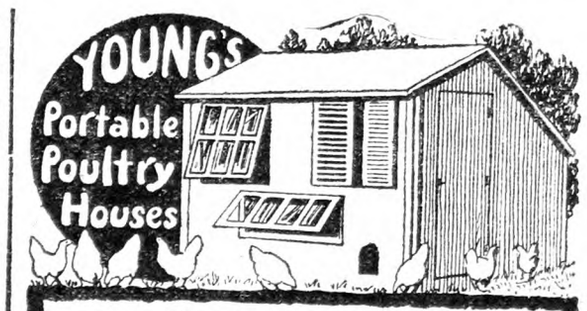
Several times I have had a flock to commence eating eggs along in the Fall when pullets are prone to lay anywhere but in the nests and have always cured it by getting egg shells from a bakery and cutting down on other feed for two or three days. After the second lot of egg shells is eaten you can safely break eggs in the coop and your hens will all walk away on their toes. Best of all this does not check laying in any way.

New Jersey. FRANK E. FRAMBES.

Soil Sterilizing for Poultry Parasites

Would the asphalt gasoline heater be useful for sterilizing the soil of poultry yards that have been infested with worms? Why do some farms escape the curse while others suffer? The experience of readers might show why, with similar conditions a few farms seem to escape the curse, and whether time will, or has, developed parasites that hold the worms in check.

Long Island. WM. W. EVERETT.



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JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

SALE FOR TURKEY EGGS White Holland. Beautiful strong stock, 8—$6.00.
THE MOUNTAIN ROAD POULTRY FARM - Ashokan, N. Y.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

QUALITY CHICKS AT CUT PRICES

Effective April 23, 1928

White Leghorns	$11.00 for 100	$3.25 for 25 6.00 for 50	$ 52.50 for 500 100.00 for 1000
Barred Rocks R. I. Reds	$13.00 for 100	$3.75 for 25 7.00 for 50	$ 62.50 for 500 120.00 for 1000
White Rocks W. Wyandottes	$15.00 for 100	$4.25 for 25 8.00 for 50	$ 72.50 for 500 140.00 for 1000

SPECIAL MATINGS—Add 3c per chick to above prices

	25	50	100	500	1000
Mixed (for Broilers)	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00

Write for prices on chicks from blood-tested stock

Ready for Shipment Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week

KERR'S Breeding birds are pure-bred, selected for health, vigor and productiveness; kept on unrestricted farm range.

KERR'S quality is proven by the many winnings in National egg-laying contests.

KERR'S service to customers is unexcelled, the result of years of experience. Four big hatcheries insure quick shipments.

KERR'S chicks are big, husky and full of vigor and develop into profitable fowls.

High in quality
Bred for business
Real money makers
Any quantity—any time
Shipped parcel post prepaid
Safe delivery guaranteed

Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter

KERR CHICKERIES, INC., Dept. 9

Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.

WENE CHICKS
State Certified Blood-Tested
WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK

$12.50 Now Buys 100 State-Certified, Blood Tested, Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from Select WENE Matings
$60 for 500; $110 for 1,000—IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.

HEAVIER BREEDS ALSO REDUCED

Your choice of White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks and R. I. Red Chicks from blood-tested breeders, $16 per 100; $77 for 500. Special Cross-Breed, White Wyandotte—White Rock from Blood-Tested Matings selected especially for Broilers and Roasters, only $12.50 per 100; $60 for 500; $110 for 1,000. ALL CHICKS POSTPAID—SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

S. C. LEGHORN PULLETS, 12 weeks old, $1.15 each f.o.b. Immediate Deliveries.
MATING LIST FREE—WRITE FOR YOUR COPY

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

1881—Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns—1928
(*America's Business Hen*)

The Gold Standard of S. C. W. LEGHORN VALUE

The undisputed foundation of the best flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the world for nearly half a century. There's a reason.

Real quality EGGS FOR HATCHING and DAY OLD CHICKS from the finest and closest selected matings in the country. An honestly conducted breeding farm. No bought-up trash, no fairy tales, no bunk.

Now booking orders for fine selected three months old pullets for June shipment. Illustrated and Instructive Catalogue Mailed on Request.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON
Box Y
Aurora, Cayuga County New York

ATHENEON CHICKS
EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY

ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

SATISFACTION — PROFIT

Granite Springs, N. Y., April 2, 1928.
"I enclose herewith our check for $210 for which please send us 1,500 White Rock chicks at your earliest convenience. Your last year's White Rock chicks gave a very good account of themselves and compare favorably with some of the high pedigreed chicks we purchased at many times the price you charge for yours."—Granite Springs Farm, By B. M. Freeman.

WHAT IS QUALITY STOCK WORTH TO YOU?—Can you write such a letter on your last year's purchase of chicks? If not, why? Hundreds of our customers are making good money from Atheneon Chicks which is the reason why they come back to us year after year.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$5.75	$11.00	$52.00	$100.00
S. C. Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
White Wyandottes, Black & White Minorcas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	72.00	.....
Buff Rocks, Silver Campines	8.00	15.00	72.00	.....
Heavy Mixed (odds and ends)	5.75	10.50	50.00	100.00

Save time—order direct from ad. Prices effective May 3d to June 1st. Full count, live delivery guaranteed. C.O.D. shipments postage extra. ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 92, ATHENS, OHIO

NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX AND DUX
1, 2 & 3-week-old chicks at prices that will save you money

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your Winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings, at 13 cents and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

FOR BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS GET OUR FREE CATALOG

Member International Baby Chick Association

Niagara Poultry Farm, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887 *Reference: State Bank of Ransomville*

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 19th Year For 18 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality.

There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past 18 years. Every bird in our breeding flocks banded and record kept. Fine Illustrated Catalog free. Liberal Discount on Quantity Orders.

Chicks Sent C. O. D. If You Wish. Get Our Plan

Combination offers on chicks, brooder stoves and brooder houses. Twelve varieties. Pullets for sale. Valuable Book on Chicks and Poultry free with each order of $10 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY MAIN ST. FOSTORIA, OHIO

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amount with order—save postage.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$2.50	$4.50	$ 9.00	$41.00	$ 80
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.00	100
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	113
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	190
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.50	8.00	38.00	75
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	49.00	97

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

SERVICE **PURE BRED BABY CHICKS** *QUALITY*

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Send for Free Catalog and Price List.

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
White Leghorns, Black Minorcas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$23.50	$57.50	$110.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Reds; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	$3.75	$7.25	$14.00	$27.50	$67.50	$130.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 16c. Assorted Breeds, 10c. Member A. B. C. P. A. Our 22nd Year.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 40 Fairport, N. Y.

Feather Eating; Alfalfa Meal

Why do hens eat feathers and pick them off each other and what will prevent it? What makes them strain and bleed at the vent? Does Alfalfa meal take the place of green food in the egg mash, and is it as good as mangels and cabbage. E. E. S.
Connecticut.

Feather eating results from what is called a depraved appetite, that is an appetite for unsuitable and indigestible foods. When bloody quills are secured with the feathers from living fowls, the taste of the fresh blood undoubtedly stimulates this appetite. Enough food of suitable kinds will do much to prevent this habit but it may show itself in closely confined fowls in spite of any feeding. Straining and bleeding indicates either some obstruction to the passage of an egg or inflamation or the vent and adjacent parts. It is apt to occur in pullets laying large eggs before the egg passages become accustomed to the strain upon them. Alfalfa meal, if of good quality, may replace green food in the ration. It is not a fresh vegetable food, like mangels and cabbages, but substitutes rather for such foods as clover and green grasses. Vegetables like mangels may well be fed, even if the mash contains alfalfa, though not as necessary. M. F. D.

A Small Flock's Record

My seven pullets were hatched June 11, 1927. In November two pullets started to lay. In October the seven birds laid 61 eggs; January, 102; February, 109; March, 149, or 50 per cent for four Winter months. These birds were never outside of building, never sick, are still laying and in good condition.

Their food is before them constantly; half and half, beef scrap and bran, by measure; clipped oats, cracked corn, fine ground oyster shell, water, hot mash, half bran and beef scrap every morning. Run waste cabbage, potatoes, apples, etc, were given, and fed in troughs about 1 ft. above the floor. This keeps food clean. It is poor practice to feed food in dirty litter.
Somerset Co., N. J. C. S.

Feeding Questions

I expect 500 White Leghorn chicks shortly, and send the formula I have been feeding my White Leghorn pullets all Winter. Would this be a good mash for chicks: 100 lbs. cornmeal, 35 lbs. bran, 35 lbs. wheat middlings, 35 lbs. meat scrap, 7½ lbs. Alfalfa meal, 4 lbs. dried skim-milk, 2 lbs. salt, 2 lbs. medicine? Mixed grain morning, cracked corn evening. What feed is used for Jersey eggs? My customers say that my eggs have a heavy taste.
New York. M. Z.

The mashes ordinarily fed laying fowls are not considered best adapted to growing chicks for the first few weeks, though I have no doubt that yours would do well upon the formula that you give if all the ingredients were of good quality. There is no object, however, in adding any medicine to the mash. If the food is of good quality, drugs can add nothing of value; if it is not of good quality, drugs cannot rectify the trouble that it may cause. Meat scrap for baby chicks should be finely ground or have the coarse pieces of meat and bone sifted out. A good baby chick mash may be made according to the Cornell formula: 25 lbs. yellow cornmeal; 20 lbs. each of wheat bran and flour middlings; 10 lbs. each of finely ground heavy oats and high-grade fine ground meat scrap; 5 lbs. of bonemeal and ½ lb. of fine salt. If oats weighing 40 lbs. or more to the bushel cannot be obtained, the amount of cornmeal may be doubled. Light oats are not valuable as poultry food. New Jerseyites do not use any special feeds for poultry. Your customers who detect a "heavy taste" in your eggs may mean that the yolks are dark. Heavy feeding of green stuffs may produce this. There is a fashion for light colored yolks, probably caused by the light color of those in fancy imported California eggs.
M. B. D.

Pinecrest Orchards **STRAIN**
S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks
1 Week to 10 Weeks Old Chicks

Electrically hatched twice a week in our 16,000-egg incubator. Stock 100% free from white diarrhoea. State tested. Foundation stock came from the highest egg production R. I. R. farm in the U. S. This is not a commercial hatchery—merely buying eggs and selling chicks. This is a real poultry farm. DON'T SAVE PENNIES ON CHICKS AND LOSE DOLLARS ON PULLETS.

Write for Circular and Prices.
Scott Poultry Farm
Box R Groton, Mass.

Hubbard Farms S. C. Red Chicks
have a reputation for
Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production

Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.

Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

READ THIS

REDBIRD FARM. "From the baby chicks purchased from you March 3, we got the first egg July 14, at which time the largest cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 15 oz. By the end of August the pullets were laying between 50 and 60%. They are of good size and uniform color. We have never seen Reds that developed so rapidly and uniformly."—A. B. Roberts, Norway, Maine.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.

Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 80 Attleboro, Mass.

R. I. REDS 12c, Heavy Mixed 10c, Ducklings, 25c. Under 50 add 1c. Safe delivery guaranteed. I. W. MOYER Cocolamus, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
Send Order Now for May Chicks
May Prices, $10.00 per 100 $90.00-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS *Barred Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns*
$10.00 a 100—from our heavy egg strains. Every chick guaranteed. Mixed, $8.00 a 100. Can ship C. O. D. Postage Prepaid.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

ULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	14c
White Rock	13c
Barred Rock	12c
Heavy Mixed	9c

100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF	100	500	1000
	$10.00	$47.00	$90.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

PRICES AFTER MAY 15th.	*100*
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	9.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00
Mixed for Broilers	6.50

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. Will ship C.O.D. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa. *Member I. B. C. A.*

CHICKS-PULLETS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—May and June Chicks, 9c and up. Order from this advertisement. Prompt shipments. Catalogue.
BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

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Women Stock Breeders in Maine

At one of the large Pomona gatherings in Maine recently the wise lecturer arranged a most unique program which filled all the hours possible and proved much enthusiasm. It was advertised as Stock Breeders Day. Fortunately the representatives of all the known pure breeds were present and set forth the claims for their favorites in satisfactory manner. For the Jerseys there came two well-known women, enthusiastic believers and breeders of this popular breed, and as they told the story of their work, running back more than twenty years, the brothers sat up and took notice, for the records they gave went far ahead of what the male portion was doing, or at least a large proportion of them. The high standard reached by both of these sisters has resulted in their surplus males being taken by clubs and individuals all over the State where they are making good. One lady stated that from one cow in her herd she sold in 18 months, more than $250. worth of cream, and others range well alongside. Her claim was that the cost of keeping was less than with other breeds, and some are now producing well at 20 years old. The other sister was emphatic in stating that she kept no cows which do not produce milk and cream enough to bring in $500 each. The males in these herds are gold medal animals of high breeding, and five of the cows are gold or silver medal animals. One of these breeders has been a successful competitor at our fairs, having more than 150 ribbons won in recent years. As one reads this simple story there will come the thought of the radical change in public sentiment regarding woman's sphere. I remember distinctly when reporting for our State paper years ago I found a womanly woman at our larger fairs with her herd of Jerseys, and many were the criticisms voiced against her because she was out of her place. The death of her husband had left her the farm and stock, and a family of young children, and wisely, without shrinking, she took up the duties of dairymaid as well as home-maker. This is just what these women are doing today, and there are a number scattered over the state, and no one is shocked.

The doors of opportunity have been opening during the years and into the professions, and all industrial occupations women are stepping along-side their brothers, and making good, while the homes are bright examples of that true spirit of cooperation. As these sisters told their story doubtless some of the brothers felt a tinge of shame rising, because of the lower level of their animals, and the frequent complaints over the hard luck of the dairyman. If there was one present who could show figures as good as here given they failed to rise to the opportunity. Such dairy work tells of method, care, wise system of feeding and close companionship with the cows. Only through intimate friendly relations could such records be possible. If others are stimulated to strive for the same the day was a profitable one for all. While no figures are reported from other breeds their salient points of merit were clearly set forth by men who have for years been building up a high standard with each other. Where shall we look for two sisters doing better than these? G. M. TWITCHELL.

MAINE

Those Poor Laying Hens

I was much attracted by the account of B. S., New York, page 511. If those hens are closely housed I would arrange to give them ventilation without draft. Do not let them out early in the morning, or feed them until they have picked some grass. Then let them have a little mixed grain. Feed the mash, then mixed with 50% bran slightly moistened and not more than they will eat clean in an hour, keeping them somewhat underfed. Give some mixed grain during afternoon; enough to keep their digestive tract operating, and at night forget sometimes to give them full feed before roosting. Oyster shell, charcoal and some ground bone is always acceptable. If their ovaries are not diseased they should begin to lay. The best medicine for hens is to forget to feed them occasionally at night.

New Jersey. J. H. ACKERMAN

Free~

a Whole Year's Subscription to the Purina Poultryman

A GIFT from the Purina Mills to every reader of Rural New Yorker who mails this coupon. No strings attached. No obligations. A whole year's subscription to a magazine full of practical helps to make poultry raising more profitable for you.

Each issue will bring you up-to-the-minute information on the very problems you are now facing with your own flocks. Articles by prominent poultrymen will show you how you can hatch more chicks, raise heavy broilers and fryers quicker, and make pullets mature and lay sooner. They'll tell you how to cull, feed in hot weather, get a quick molt, build handy chicken yard equipment, prevent and cure diseases, how to get extra winter eggs, how to keep down expenses and market eggs and chickens at a bigger profit.

Fill out your coupon. We'll enter your name for a year's subscription as a gift from us without the slightest obligation.

PURINA MILLS, 827 GRATIOT ST.
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PURINA MILLS, 827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Kindly put my name on your complimentary subscription list to receive the Purina Poultryman for a year without obligation of any kind.

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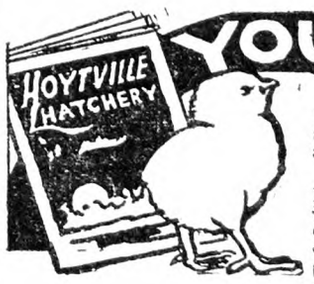
"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

FOUR REASONS FOR BUYING SUNBEAM HIGH-GRADE CHICKS

1.—**Absolute Reliability. Eleventh Year.** One of the **Oldest** Ohio Hatcheries. Member I. B. C. A. Reference, Buckeye Commercial Bank. 2.—**Finest Quality.** From purebred, heavy laying winter-egg flocks, selected and inspected for years by experts. **Healthy, hardy, vigorous.** 3.—**Ohio Accredited.** All breeders chosen and leg-banded by Experts authorized by the Ohio State Poultry Improvement Assn. 4.—**Very Low Prices.** Compare these prices with chicks of equal quality anywhere. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 2% **discount** on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door—

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Barred, White and Buff Rocks	$3.25	$6.00	$12.00	$34.50	$55.00	$105.00
R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	12.00	34.50	55.00	105.00
S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.00	12.00	34.50	55.00	105.00
White and Silver Wyandottes	3.25	6.00	12.00	34.50	55.00	105.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.25	10.00	28.50	45.00	85.00

Assorted Heavies, $10 per 100. All Breeds, $9 per 100. We ship C. O. D.
Careful personal attention to all orders. Order from this ad. or write for our Beautiful 1928 Catalog. Our chicks went into 29 States and 2 Canadian Provinces last year. Our shipping losses were less than 1%, less than one chick in each 100. SUNBEAM HATCHERY BOX 58 FINDLAY, OHIO



YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

PURE BRED CHICKS

We have something special to offer you. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautifully illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose on our chicks. You will find our prices in line with other hatcheries.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES 101 MAIN ST., HOYTVILLE, OHIO

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS "direct"

Large size husky chicks from Free range high producers. Disease unknown on our farm. 285 to 312 breeding of large size chalk white eggs. 19 years breeding of white leghorns exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular.
H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX R SODUS, N. Y

TRUSLOW

FORTY-FIVE years' experience back of every Chick shipped from TRUSLOW Farms. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Selected for high egg production; wonderful meat producers.

Write TODAY stating breed and number wanted so we can quote special prices. Illustrated catalog FREE.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Thorobred Chicks

STRICKLER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Big Hatches May 8-15-22-29.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at **$13** per 100, **$38** per 300, **$62** per 500, **$120** per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For **14 years** males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. **HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS.** Guaranteed. Prices and quality that please. Catalog free.

R. T. EWING - - ATLANTIC, PA

Southern Delaware Baby Chicks

Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Reds, from State Supervised breeders for your protection. Sunny moderate climate helps us to hatch strong chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for prices and guarantee delivery. KOSTER POULTRY FARM, Laurel, Del.

WHITE HEN BREEDING FARM

N. J. Certified and R. O. P. Chicks from range reared large, productive White Leghorns.
Write for descriptive pamphlet.
J. P. VREELAND LITTLE FALLS, N. J.

MEMBER AMERICAN BABY CHICK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Glaser's Pure Breeds

AMERICA'S LEADING STRAINS

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

Carefully Bred and Culled

HIGHEST QUALITY — LOWEST PRICES

FOUNDATION males from Trapnested and Pedigreed TANCRED and WYCKOFF S. C. White Leghorns, carefully bred and culled for high egg production. SHEPPARD'S "FAMOUS" LAYING ANCONAS and TORMOHLEN'S BROWN LEGHORNS: Chicks at $12 per 100; $57.50 for 500, and $110 for 1,000.

Foundation males from THOMPSON'S "RINGLET" and HOLTERMAN'S "ARISTOCRAT" Barred Rocks, PAPE'S BLACK MINORCAS, White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; Chicks $14 for 100; $67.50 for 500; $130 for 1,000.

Finest Quality SILVER LACED and WHITE WYANDOTTES, and BUFF ORPINGTONS: $15 for 100; $72.50 for 500; and $140 for 1,000.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, $15 for 100; $72.50 for 500; $140 for 1,000.

ASSORTED HEAVY BREEDS at $12 a hundred.
ASSORTED LIGHT BREEDS at $10 a hundred.

MANY OF THESE CHICKS SHOULD WIN IN THE FALL AND WINTER SHOWS FOR YOU AND PROVE WONDERFUL LAYERS

Member of American Baby Chick Producers Assn. Reference: People's Banking Co. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad. or write for our Free Illustrated 4-color descriptive catalog. Our Flocks have the blood, breeding, hatching and care to insure vim, vitality and record laying for you.

GLASER HATCHERIES
Geo. M. Glaser, Mgr. Box 155-B McCOMB, OHIO

100% LIVE DELIVERY POSTPAID

NATIONAL CHICKS—MAY DELIVERY

C.O.D. or cash with order. Send $1 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$11	$52.00	$100
Brd. & Wh. Rocks, Reds-Bl. Minorcas	6.75	13	62.00	120
Heavy Mixed	5.00	9	43.00	85
Light Mixed	4.50	8	37.50	75

Send for our free illustrated catalog. All chicks shipped prepaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, Mifflintown, Pa.

Fairfield Quality Chicks

Quality pullets mature from quality chicks. Our breeding stock rigidly selected for health, vigor, heavy egg production and standard qualifications. If these things count—order "Sturdy Built" chicks.

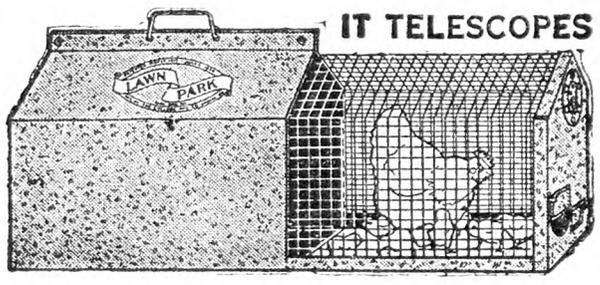
Prices—	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White or Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$32.00	$53.00	$105.00
English White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	53.00	105.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	61.75	118.00
Rose or Single Comb Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	61.75	118.00
Silver or White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	68.00	130.00
Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	41.00	68.00	130.00
Large assorted for broilers	3.25	6.00	11.00	32.00	53.00	105.00
Light and Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.75	9.50	28.50	47.50	95.00

For immediate shipment order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Get our catalog free. Tells in detail about "Sturdy Built" chicks. Rich with poultry pointers. Write for it.
FAIRFIELD HATCHERY Lock Box 509-A LANCASTER, OHIO

WRITE for this Chick Catalog

BIG FREE Catalog

Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dames records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, Dark Brown and Buff Leghorns. Roger Luxon of New London paid for a brooder and brooder house and showed a cash profit of $175 last year with 300 of our Rocks. Write for catalog which tells all about our stock. Last year was the 50th year our President, Chas. McClave, showed at Ohio Stock Fair. He is known the world over as a poultryman.
Prices are attractive. Write today.
NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY COMPANY Box N NEW LONDON, OHIO



IT TELESCOPES "LAWN PARK" COOP Saves Your Chicks

The Wire Park, which pulls out like a drawer, gives hen and chicks fresh grass, air and sunshine during the day; closes at night and in storms. This coop meets every demand; portable, with removable floor for easy cleaning; roomy, light, durable, sanitary. PROOF AGAINST HAWKS, RATS, WEASELS, etc. Made of galvanized metal; repels vermin. Size, open, 18 in. x 24 in. x 48 in. Pays for itself in chicks and labor saved. Turn work into pleasure and profit.
Ask for Poultry Supply Catalog.
THE CYCLONE MFG. CO.
DEPT. 82 URBANA, INDIANA

HILLSIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed.....7c Owen's Strain Reds, 12c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 8c S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 12c
Rocks and Reds, 10c Heavy Mixed..... 9c

Half cent less on 500 lots.
One cent less on 1,000 lots.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	12.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

PRICES FOR MARCH AND APRIL

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$12.00	$6.50	$3.50
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	10.00	5.50	3.00

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS

PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$13.00	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	15.00	72.50	140
Wh. Wyandottes and Bk. Minorcas	16.00	77.50	150

Assorted—Light, 9c; Heavy, 12c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

Zeller's Extra Quality Chicks

Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Trapnested, production bred matings, $13 per 100, $62 per 500, $120 per 1000. Also quality White Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. Circular free. 10% books order. EDGAR A. ZELLER, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Pa

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

CHIX

May..... 10.00 per 100 90.00 per 1000
Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Insure Your Profits

With Strong, Healthy, Vigorous

CHICKS

Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.

$12.00 Per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rocks	3 50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	4 00	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks	2 50	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

An Over-Seas Veteran and His Poultry

Rock Cliff Poultry Farm is located just on the edge of one of the villages of Steuben County, N. Y., and its proprietor, L. Andrew Winters, a young man and a veteran of the World War, is giving the flock of White Leghorns such care they are paying a splendid profit. He is working at a business in which he is thoroughly familiar, having had a two-year course in poultry husbandry at Cornell, sponsored by the U. S. Government in their office of rehabilitating its disabled service men. In a strenuous time of capturing Grand Pre, France, he received a quantity of German gas from which he has not entirely recovered. It was a pleasure to listen to this enthusiastic man in his explanation of the methods employed to obtain definite results in egg producing and chick incubating.

A leading feature is the incubating in its season, there being three machines; one of 4,300-egg capacity and two of 400 capacity each. Infertile eggs from the larger machine may be tested out at the end of about 24 hours, but the smaller ones of a different make requires more time to show up the eggs that will never hatch. His hatches range from 80 to 92 per cent. Incubating eggs must have an abundance of moisture to avoid cripples, he says. Chicks are left in the machine two days after hatching and the temperature is reduced about three degrees each day, so that on leaving they are in a way hardened to withstand temperatures. Eggs for hatching must weigh at least two ounces apiece. Infertile eggs from the large incubator are sold in New York at one-third market price for baking purposes.

His poultry-house is 20x180 ft., erected according to latest improved plans and the business is carried on by latest methods. Compartments are 20 ft. square each, and he now has on hand about nine hundred birds. He uses granulated phosphorus rock in place of grit and oyster shell, believing that much of our so-called oyster shell is only clam shell. Besides the usual dry mash, he feeds mixed wheat and cracked corn, scattered in floor litter. Ten per cent of this same pulverized rock is mixed with dry mash when producing eggs for hatching.

Net profit per hen last year was $3.0425 average and the flock brought $2,084.48 net, 121,937 eggs produced by the flock selling for $4,035.13; $1,950.65 was deducted for feed and care leaving the net amount stated. For incubating chicks commercially he claims a net profit of $1,341.17. He incubated during the season 14,628 baby chicks. His eggs have been brought to so high a standard for size and chalk whiteness that they sell in many instances for an advance over highest market quotations, and to marketing and management he attributes much of his success.

New York. C. M. DRAKE.

Paint and Care Saves Money

Due to several good reasons we were compelled last December to sell the farm, household and kitchen furniture, and all farming implements. It is surprising to know how a little paint will help sell things. The machinery that was in fairly good shape and painted, brought at least one-fourth more than other implements not painted.

Now the reason such machines sold for more (despite their age), was that they were kept in good repair; good care was used in handling, sheltered from the elements at all times, and painted when necessary. We often see the grain binder, mowers, disk harrow and many others standing in a corner of a field or fence where it had been left last Summer or Fall after the job for the year had been completed.

No farm implement can stand such treatment, either Summer or Winter, for any length of time, and in a year or two will not do nearly as good work or bring much if put up for sale. Our farm implements represent a certain investment and it pays to protect that investment and make it earn dividends for just as many years as possible.

It is good judgment to spend a little money for a machine shed. Such a structure will pay its cost as soon as any other building on the farm. Sun, rain, wind and snow, are all right in their places, but they have no beneficial effect or place on farm machines and implements. Good care, proper cleaning and oiling and a good coat of paint on properly, will insure a longer period of the best service of the entire machinery equipment. W. H. H.

Virginia.

CHICKS-C.O.D. AT WHOLESALE PRICES

—and you pay when you get them

We take the risk and you keep your money until the chicks arrive. No need to pay months in advance.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed, all varieties	3.00	5.00	8.00

From pure-bred, high-egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. Prompt shipment.
MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM
Box 212 Mingoville, Pa.

10 Facts Worth Looking Into When Buying Wh. Leghorn Chicks

1 Breeding Farm Established 17 Years.
2 We are financially responsible.
3 Eggs Set in our incubators are laid by breeders on our own farm.
4 Large eggs and heavy egg production have been bred into our stock for 17 years.
5 Male Birds from hens with high records used in our breeding pens.
6 The chicks you buy from us are from the same stock as we place in our own laying houses.
7 Our feeding and management program free to all purchasers of Chicks.
8 We pay delivery charges and guarantee 100% satisfactory arrival.
9 Our prices are right and we make delivery on day you want your chicks shipped.
10 Our Breeding Farm is open for inspection.

This is your protection—write for prices on 8-week-old and ready to lay Pullets.
EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, NEW JERSEY

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

BRAMBLE'S HIGH-QUALITY Baby Chicks

BIG MAY REDUCTION
Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White and Brown Leghorns
Mixed—
Write for Illustrated Catalogue
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308, Chestertown, Md.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at $13.00 per 100; $62.50 per 500; $120 per 1000. Hatches May 8, 15, 22, 29th. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.
Robert Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHICKS

15,000 Breeders are Blood Tested, culled for high egg production and are regularly inspected. Prices reasonable. Write for catalog stating number you desire.
MASSANUTTEN FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 3311, Harrisonburg, Va.

Quality Baby Chicks, $10 per 100 up

Our May Hatched Baby Chicks Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff..... $12 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... 14 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 16 per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—June and July, $2.00 less.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 10c Light and Heavy, 12c Heavy, 14c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book orders now for after April 15th and May Chix
$10.00 per 100 $47.50, 500 $90, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

MONTCALM GAME FARM

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Hatching eggs during season. High-class young toms to head flocks already established that need the addition of fresh blood from vigorous, early maturing, heavyweight strains. We can also furnish complete foundation flocks or young hens for purebred breeding flocks. Montcalm turkeys are big boned, deep-breasted, beautifully bronzed birds bred from 20-lb. hens and 35-lb. tons. We guarantee safe delivery of eggs and birds or adjustment will be made at full value.

Write for catalog and prices

MONTCALM GAME FARM
R.F.D. No. 3
Box L
Phoenixville, Pa.

Ask for the Best Beef Scrap by Name—
DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

BUY OF WENTWORTH BROS. Manufacturers of Poultry Equipment CORNISH, MAINE - - Get Circulars | FEED MIXERS, Etc.

BABY CHICKS Single Comb White Leghorns and R. I. Reds. Reduction on all chicks May and June. Hatch every week. Free delivery. Circular. BABY CHICK FARM, Staatsburg-on-Hudsen, N. Y.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Free circular.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS
The Kind That Lay—The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick, will please you and grow into best layer and profit payer you ever had. A trial will convince you of the superior merits of the Black Leghorn. Write today. A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

NOTICE TO POULTRY RAISERS—New valuable book written by W. C. Huber—"Reliable Method of Raising Chicks to Maturity." Send for this book. Means many $$$ to you. Price 50c prepaid. HUBER'S HATCHERY, Main St., Fostoria, Ohio

CHICKS N. Y. Certified White Leghorns. Big birds, good layers, large white eggs. Trapnested and pedigreed hatched. Free catalog. SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM, Akron, N. Y.

Our Illustrated Booklet of Blood-Tested, Trapnested, Pedigreed R. I. Reds. Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Sent upon request. PINE HILL POULTRY FARM, Box 56-C, WEST MEDWAY, MASS.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c for May. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10.00, 100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns-9c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery—MAY. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY • McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS Heavy Laying White and Brown Leghorns exclusively, 11c, from our free range flocks. Parcel postpaid. Circular. FRANK BLUM, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, 10c; Mixed, 8c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. EHRISMAN, McAlisterville, Pa.

Light Brahma Eggs $2.25 per 15. Black Leghorn Eggs, $1.25 per 15 or $14 per 30 dozen crate. H. J. VAN DYKE, Gettysburg, Penna.

Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs
Large hens, with good color, mated to a 40 lb. tom, $6 and $8 per dozen—1st and 2nd prizes at N. Y. State Fair, Madison Square Garden and Sesqui-Centennial, Phila.
A. W. HARVEY • Cincinnatus, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS
Large type, vigorous, exhibition quality. Production bred, grow heavier, economical. Catalog free.
25...$8.00, 50...$15.50, 100...$30.00, 1000...$280.
K. BORMAN Box 1 LAURELTON, N. J.

Tiffany's Superior DUCKLINGS
Mammoth Pekin and White Indian Runner Ducklings and Eggs. 20th year.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM R. 34 PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.

DUCK EGGS Mallards, 11—$1.75; White Muscovy, 11—$2.75; Chicken Eggs: Spanish, Red Caps, 13—$2.50. OSCAR HENDRICKSON, Richmondville, N. Y.

M. B. Turkey Eggs, 60c each, $6.00 Per Doz.
White Wyandotte Hatching Eggs, from 2 year old hens, $8.00 per 100, insured prepaid. MRS. H. MEIER, Coxsackie, N. Y.

PEKIN DUCKLINGS best quality—$26 per 100, or $250 per 1000, prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkey Eggs, $6 per 12 postpaid. Bronze Cobblers. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free. Highland Farm, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lots, $28. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Suffolk Black and Narragansett Turkey Eggs, 50c each. EVERETT CLARK, Franklinville, N. J.

Pheasant Eggs
RINGNECK, from choice stock, hardy birds, $3.50 setting of 12 eggs. GUINEA HENS, setting of 12 eggs, $1.75. ALPHEUS COE, SUFFERN, N. Y.

Countrywide Situation

POTATO SHIPMENTS LIGHTER; THE NEXT CROP; DEALING WITH THE DEALERS; WHAT IS FARM WASTE?

The underlying features of the potato situation were improving during the first half of April although the market in the eastern cities and producing sections continued depressed as a result of heavy stocks already on hand in the large cities. Shipments became lighter, averaging not much above 500 cars daily this month, which is well below average market capacity. Delay of the new crop is another strong feature. Florida's main crop in the Hastings district was three weeks late and below full yield because of repeated frosts. It is reported that the Hastings crop was cut back three times by freezing. Other early shipping states are delayed too.

Meanwhile, the potato markets have been steadily clearing out the past shipments. Chicago at one time had 600 carloads on track waiting for buyers. Lighter supplies began to take effect on the Chicago market before the middle of the month, resulting in some recovery, but most eastern markets refused to share the early advance. It is plain that the final upturn must occur within a few weeks because of probable increase of southern shipments in May. Otherwise the potato situation seems to be getting into fairly good form.

CUT THE BUSHEL COST

Asking one of the best Government potato experts what he would do as a farmer in view of the probably somewhat dangerous increase of potato acreage, he replied: "Instead of increasing the number of acres, I would plan to get larger yield per acre at lower cost per bushel, that is, lowest possible cost for a large crop. Good seed comes first, then the right soil, deep plowing in preparation of the soil, plenty of fertilizer, thorough tillage and spraying." In seasons of heavy production the only growers who can expect a profit are the old hands who know how to raise full crops at low cost per bushel.

TRAILING THE DEALERS

Federal officials are starting enforcement of the Produce Agency Act which seeks to compel honest handling of shipments and correct accounts by city dealers. They find it hard to get evidence in following up complaints because of the expertness with which some of the suspected offenders cover their tracks, but the better class of dealers are taking more care to avoid reasonable cause for complaint. No one likes to have a Federal agent prying into his accounts. The law applies to produce shipped from one state to another, but some of the states have such laws of their own, applying of course to shipments from within the state. The produce business is no longer quite the one-sided affair it used to be, with everything favoring the commission dealer and his point of view. The dealers who consider themselves honest—and that means most of them—are none the worse for a wholesome fear of having their deals looked into. The others surely need it.

One kind of protection for shippers is to have the shipment inspected by government inspectors. The inspection report is good evidence when the dealer claims the stuff was spoiled. It hardly pays to have small lots inspected. This is one of the many disadvantages of the small-lot shipper who is usually in the same state in which his market is located that condition puts him out of the scope of the national Produce Agency Act. He is still somewhat at the mercy of the dealer. His main remedy should be to pick out the best dealer he can find, become well acquainted with his head salesman, and ship such good produce that the dealer will want to keep his trade. The growth of the motor truck collection trade offers another good plan of sale for many producers since the traveling buyers usually pay cash. Perhaps there is still nothing quite so good as selling fancy produce to the right dealer who has a choice line of hotel and private trade; and law or no law, there is nothing so troublesome and irritating as shipping to the wrong dealer who cannot or will not promptly return the market price.

FEEDS HIGHER

The point of view of eastern farmers regarding the rising grain market this Spring is somewhat different from that of the western producer. The mill feeds have been going up along with grain. Cost of production for the man who buys his feed has been rising steadily. Severe injury to the Winter wheat crop east of the Mississippi has not only hurt the grain farmers, but has affected the feeders by favoring higher grain prices. A fairly good export trade has helped the rising trend of the market.

Strange to say, wheat feeds have not gone up so fast as some others, because their market depends much on the activity of the flour mills and these have been turning out a great deal of bran and middlings this Spring, incidentally turning out flour for domestic and foreign needs. Cottonseed meal has continued to rise as a result of limited offerings and not much relief is in sight until the new crop. A somewhat larger crop of cotton is expected this season. Corn feeds have been going up with the moderate advance in corn prices.

G. E. F.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL-BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive free, our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Short buying of baby chicks, and lack of expansion on many plants this year will mean underproduction and higher prices NEXT year—"just as sure as shootin'!" Get ready for NEXT year!

We are keeping 3,000 two and three-year-old Red hens for breeders. All of these hens are mated to males of the same stock as our last year's contest pen at Storrs, which laid 2,062 eggs in 51 weeks. These are our SPECIAL MATINGS as quoted below.

Connecticut Agricultural College says: "'Accredited' breeding flocks, under Connecticut regulations for poultry disease control, are those which have passed two or more consecutive annual non-reacting tests for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Although the initial cost of 'Accredited' or 'clean' chicks is greater, they invariably prove cheaper in the end."—Press Bulletin, dated February 13, 1928.

N. E. Accredited Stock. All our breeders are 100% White Diarrhea free.

PRICES AND TERMS—SEASON 1928—100 OR MORE

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of Apr. 30	Grade A	$18.00	$22.00	$24.00	$27.00
	Special Matings	21.00	25.00	28.00	32.00
Week of May 7	Grade A	16.00	20.00	22.00	25.00
	Special Matings	19.00	23.00	25.00	28.00

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.
TERMS—25% with order. Balance 10 days before date of shipment. Orders totaling less than $20, cash with order.

January 20, 1928.
Hall Bros., Gentlemen: Just a word from me in regard to your chickens. I have had day-old chickens—one hundred—from you every year for the last ten years, or maybe longer. R. I. Reds, yes, and White Leghorns. They have been the very finest—always. I have never had any disease, and always raise 100%. My Bethlehem friends say it is my luck. I say, "It is Hall's chickens."
Bethlehem, Conn. Mrs. E. G. Daniels.

In the last Storrs Contest we had pens of White Leghorns and of Reds. BOTH PENS averaged over 200 eggs per bird! No one ever before heard of a breeder getting over a 200-egg average on more than one breed. No wonder
Hall's Chicks Are Better

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery
Mail your order now, direct from this ad. State number and breed of chicks wanted and approximate date of shipment. We will do the rest, will deliver to you chicks which will make profitable producers for you as long as you own them.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

The Season's Biggest Chick Bargains
Amazing Reductions in Rugged Chicks

Enormous hatches affords a wonderful opportunity to offer chicks as fine, as rugged and as well-bred as we have ever sold and at prices much lower than ever before so early in the season. The Rosemont Guarantee of complete satisfaction with every purchase.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—ALSO WEEK OF MAY 7th

NOTE BIG REDUCTIONS	25	50	100	500	1000
WHITE LEGHORNS					
Select Grade A	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$55.00	$110.00
Utility Matings	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS					
Select Grade A	4.00	8.00	15.00	73.00	145.00
Utility Matings	3.75	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS					
Blood-Tested, State Certified	7.00	12.00	23.00	112.50	220.00
MIXED CHICKS	3.00	5.00	9.00	45.00	88.00

Prepaid post. Safe delivery of entire order guaranteed. Only 1,000 S. C. White Leghorn Pullets left.
Four out of five thousand have already been taken. If you want some of these 10-weeks-old Pullets at 90c each, f.o.b shipping point, you must act quickly.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE — VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME
ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY, Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

Finest Quality Ducklings and Chicks

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, postpaid: 12, $4; 25, $7.75; 50, $15.25; 100, $30; 500, $140.

We are using yearling breeders exclusively.

FAWN, also ENGLISH PENCILED—280-egg strain—INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS, postpaid: 12, $4; 25, $7.75; 50, $15.25; 100, $30; 500, $140.

TANCRED-BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, postpaid: 25, $3.75; 50, $7; 100, $13; 500, $62.50; 1,000, $120. From closely culled, well-kept flocks, an income of $5 to $6 per hen is made annually.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, strong, lively chicks, postpaid: 25, $4.50; 50, $8.50; 100, $16; 500, $77.

If we cannot fill your order in due time your remittance will be returned at once.
FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD **SATISFACTORY CHICKS**

POSTPAID PRICES, Effective May 7th—

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Bf., Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$3.25	$5.00	$9.50	$46.00	$90.00
B. & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Bl. Min., Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Buff Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	5.00	9.50	46.00	90.00
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

Pekin Ducklings 28c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.: Farmers State Bank. Free Catalog.
THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box D, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS
Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested breeders of this strain. New reduced prices. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey.

MEADOWEDGE FARM
STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

LEGHORN CHICKS

Contest Records to be proud of.

We have trap nested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

PORTER'S Certified Leghorns
Largest Certified Flock in State
The large chalk-white egg strain
Four 1st prizes at State Fair for best white eggs. Cup for champion production Leghorn pen. CHICKS —marvelous ones. Eggs, Males, Pullets. Free circular.
FARLEY PORTER, Box W, Sodus, N. Y.

5,000 8 to 12 Week Old S. C. WHITE **LEGHORN PULLETS**
for Delivery May, June and July.
Write for Prices.
W. S. VAN DUZER Dept. R. SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

BARRON STRAIN ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS
are large, husky birds, producing large white eggs. Imported Cockerels sired our breeders and 250 egg males head our pens. All B.W.D. tested. Prices reduced on deliveries for latter part of April-May. Circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

BEFORE BUYING LEGHORN CHICKS Get our circular of a Tancred Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Every chick hatched from our own breeders. We guarantee satisfaction.
ADRIAN DeNEEF, Sodus, N. Y.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right
FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

S. C. White Leghorns Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Cockerels. Write for catalog.
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PRODUCTION BRED LEGHORN CHICKS Wyckoff Foundation. No Pullet Breeders. $175-1000. $18-100. **ADAM SEABURY, Evergreen Poultry Farm, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.**

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Day old chicks. Penna. supervised. Blood tested flocks. Bred for size, vigor and high egg production. Catalogue free. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Mifflintown, Penna.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Low prices on 100 to 1,000. Write
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JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
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Barred Rock Chicks $11.00 per 100, Heavy Mixed. $9.00 per 100. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. **J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Pa.**

WHITE ROCKS ONLY Baby chicks from highest grade heavy laying stock at reasonable prices. Circular free. **THEO. L. POOLE, Jamesville, N. Y**

White Wyandottes
Healthy, free range, State accredited stock. Good type, large birds. Best for poultry and eggs. May chicks, $20 per 100. Special prices on 1,000.
WALTER W. COMBS HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

White Wyandotte Chicks, $16 EGGS, $8.00. Won all first prizes Ohio State Fair, last 3 years. Real quality. Large catalog free. **SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.**

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY **CHICKS**
Barred and White Rocks, $12, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $14. Heavy Mixed, $9 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. **F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.**

Buy C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS
Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by imported Males; also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Big fluffy chicks that please. Live delivery guaranteed. New Low Prices for May & June. Write for free catalog.
C. M. LONGENECKER Box 50 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

BABY CHICKS
Mixed ..... $ 7 per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns ..... 8 per 100
Barred Rocks ..... 10 per 100
Reds ..... 10 per 100
Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS
from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at right prices. Special prices on March and may Chicks. Catalog. **Ridgeway Poultry Farm, *M. A. Campbell,* Box H, Jamestown, Pa.**

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns-$10-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12-100; White Rocks, $13-100; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage, Circular free. **JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

BROOKSIDE CHICKS
All from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights. Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. Be convinced. Order NOW.

	50	100	500
S.C.W. Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50
Barred Rocks . .	7.50	14.00	67.50
R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50
Asst. Chicks . . .	5.00	9.00	45.00

In 1000 lots, one-half cent cheaper.
Special mating Tancred Strain Leghorns, April and May shipments, 16c each—400 or over, 15c each. Also, TWO-WEEK-OLD CHICKS—write for special prices. S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 8-weeks-old, 85c each. 10 to 12-weeks-old, 95c each.
Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.
Brookside Poultry Farms
Dept. R, E. C. Brown, Sergeantville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock **CHICKS**
Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit
All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.
Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.
JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

MEADOW BROOK CHICKS
"Once you try them, you always buy them"
APRIL PRICES AFTER APRIL 6
S. C. W. LEGHORNS ..... 11c Each
BARRED ROCKS ..... 14c Each
R. I. REDS ..... 16c Each
HATCHES EACH WEEK
We prepay postage and guarantee safe delivery. Order direct from this Ad. or send for Booklet.
These chicks, bred from free-range stock, are positively healthy, husky and hardy, and are sure to please you. Let us add you to our list of satisfied customers. Also booking orders for S. C. W. Leghorn, 12-week-old PULLETS.
MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
BOX R, STOCKTON, N. J.

"JUSTA CHIX"
Live and Grow--Lay and Pay
Blood Tested Old Hen Breeders—15 years Treating you □ the whole year O. Watch "JUSTA" pen at Farmingdale. It captured 1st place in production for February and March.
Order May Chix Now—Prices Postpaid.

	100	500	1000
MAY 9th - - - -	$18.00	$85.00	$160
MAY 16th - - - -	16.00	75.00	140
MAY 23rd - - - -	14.00	65.00	120

After May 28th—$12.00 per 100
8-Week Pullets for July Delivery—$100 per 100
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.

BUTLER GOLD CROWN CHICKS
Good as Gold
C. O. D. Order Chicks from our Indiana qualified Hatchery and pay when you see them. Directions for care with each shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Blood lines from such breeders as Fishel, Parks, Tancred, O. A. C. Martin, Owen, etc. Wh. & Br. Leghorns 12c; Bd. & Wh. Rocks, 14c; S. C. & R. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Wyan., 14c; Buff Orps. 15c; Heavy asst., 11c. Lots less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 lots, deduct ½c per chick. 1000 lots, deduct 1c per chick.
Write for free literature
Butler Chick Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box B, Butler, Ind.

Ohio Accredited Chicks
Quality Higher and Prices reduced for May and June. Leghorns, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 12c each; Light Brahmas, 16c each. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Special Price on Three Hundred or more.
THE WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00 a hun. Heavy Mixed.. $9.00 a hun.
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. Order from Ad or write for free circular.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R.D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns..	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.75	7.00	13.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to April 9, 1928, with remarks by the director:

Producing 68 out of a possible 70 eggs for a lay of better than 97 per cent in the twenty-third week of the Storrs Laying Contest, White Leghorns owned by George Lowry from Connecticut, have at last succeeded in overhauling the Broadview Farm entry of the same breed from Connecticut, to sail into first place in what has thus far been the most keenly contested laying trial ever conducted at Storrs.

And the past week, without question, brought out hotter competition than has ever been experienced in any previous seven-day period covering 17 contests. For not only did Lowry's entry pass Broadview to take first place, but Charlescote Farm R. I. Reds from Massachusetts, also passed to claim second position. Moreover, the high weekly pen record of 66 eggs for the present competition was broken by two entries in the past seven-day period; first, by Lowry's birds with their splendid 68-egg count, and also by Clarence E. Lee's Reds from New York, with a 67-egg score.

The Broadview Leghorns, which have dropped from first to third place, have been leading all other contestants a merry race since the second week of competition. They have had things all their own way for a long time but the Charlescote and Lowry entries were not to be denied, and now the lead has changed after 21 weeks.

In this connection it should be stated that 10 good layers will beat nine good layers every time and therein lies the story of the changes in the past week. Lowry's birds are all laying whereas in both the Broadview and Charlescote entries only nine birds are producing. In all fairness to the Charlescote pen it should be stated that the non-production of the No. 3 bird of this entry is due to accidentally catching and injuring her head in a trapnest door. While not serious enough to permanently injure the bird, this accident has temporarily stopped production. At the present time this pullet gives promise of hitting her stride again soon.

So close has been the race in the past week that a brief summary will be given of how the battle went to cause the changes mentioned. On Tuesday, the first day of the twenty-third week, Broadview and Charlescote were dead-locked with scores of 1,217 eggs each, and Lowry trailed in the rear with a 1,212 count. On Wednesday the scores were: Broadview, 1,225; Charlescote, 1,223, and Lowry, 1,222. Thursday saw a situation unparalleled in the history of Storrs Laying Trials, when all three pens were tied with score of 1,232 eggs each. On Friday every layer in these three pens came across bringing Lowry to a 1,242 total as compared with the 1,241 count of the other two contenders. From this point on Lowry continued to increase this lead so that at the end of the week the score was 1,271 eggs as compared with 1,268 for Charlescote and 1,261 eggs for Broadview. Unless the non-producers in the Charlescote and Broadview entries soon start producing again it looks very much as though Lowry will continue to gain on those two pens.

In laying 6,659 eggs for a lay of 67.9 per cent during the twenty-third week the contest flock increased their production by 229 eggs over the score for the proceding seven-day period. This increase also represent a gain of 553 eggs over the score for the corresponding week a year ago. Up to last Monday night the contest flock had produced a grand total of 116,426 eggs. This is an average of 831 eggs for each of the 140 competing entries or an average of better than 83 eggs per bird. In 23 weeks the present competition has gained 10,465 eggs over last year's laying trial.

Previous mention of 68 eggs for Lowry and 67 eggs for Lee shows that the past week was one of high scores. Following these two entries to take third place on the honor roll for the week was the Barred Rock team of the Kerr Chickeries from New Jersey, with a production of 65 eggs. Fourth place for the week was won by the R. I. Reds of Naacock Farm from Massachusetts, with a score of 63 eggs.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

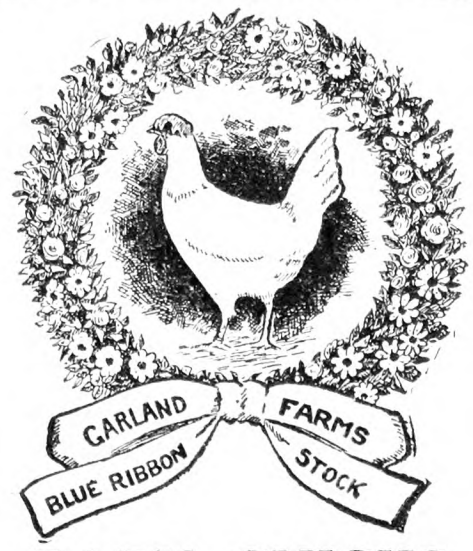
Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Me., 1,051; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,027; Hawes Bros., Me., 912.

White Rocks.—Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 1,082; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,062.

White Wyandottes. — Tom Barron, Eng., 994; Fisher Poultry Farm, Can., 978.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,268; Fred H. Sampson, Mass., 1,127; Homestead Farm, Conn., 1,102; Mass. Agri. Col., Mass., 1,100; Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 1,083.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 1,271 Broadview Farm, Conn., 1,261; George Lowry, Conn., 1,164; Amakassia Farm, N. Y., 1,155; Bournedale Farm, N. Y., 1,112; Geo. B. Ferris, Mich., 1,105.



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CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS
All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.
GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

The parents are **CERTIFIED,** the chicks are **BONDED** free from B. W. D.
Never before such protection!
4 BREEDS
S. C. REDS S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED and WHITE ROCKS
Not only has every breeding bird been blood-tested and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea, but this year every chick hatched from this clean breeding stock will go out backed by a **$500.00 BOND** as additional guarantee of health and livability.
Mass. Assn. of Certified Poultry Breeders, Inc.
Amherst, Mass.
Mention this Advertisement

CLOVERDALE S.C. Wh. **LEGHORNS**
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years
Cloverdale Leghorns are attracting the attention of good poultrymen all over the country. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. We take our hat off to no breeder on egg quality. Don't say I wished I had or I am going too, but order chicks or hatching eggs now, if only a few. 25% off on eggs after April 20th, on chicks May 10th. Write for Mating List.
Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
These Prices Effective May 15th
From Free Range Breeders

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns					
Young and Barron Strain	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Broilers: Heavy Breed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Broilers: Light Breed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box Y, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$10.00	$47.00	$ 90
Barred Rocks	12.00	57.00	110
S. C. R. I. Reds	12.00	57.00	110
S. L. Wyandottes	14.00	65.00	....
Heavy Mixed	10.00	47.00	90
Assorted Chicks	7.00	33.00	60
Light Mixed	8.00	37.00	70

Order from ad or write for catalogue.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS
From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00
Light Mixed, $7; Heavy	8.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa, R. F. D. No. 3

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS
50,000 Weekly. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All flocks culled.

	50	100	400
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$46.00
Wh. and Barred Rocks, B. Minorcas			
Wh. Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	54.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, R.I. Reds	8.00	15.00	58.00
Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00
Black Giants and Light Brahmas	12.50	24.00	94.00
Anconas	7.00	13.00	50.00

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100. Odds and Ends, $9 per 100
Pekin Ducks, $30 per 100. Catalog in Colors Free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY Box 32 BUCYRUS, OHIO

BABY CHICKS
White and Barred Rocks..
Black Minorcas.....
White Leghorns.....
Mixed .....
6c and up
100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.
EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

Best Quality Chicks

MAY PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Cash or C. O. D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range, bred-to-lay flocks. We pay postage. 100% live delivery. Write for our reduced prices on large lots. **CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.**

A STATE ACCREDITED TESTED FOR T. B. AND B. W. D. **B**

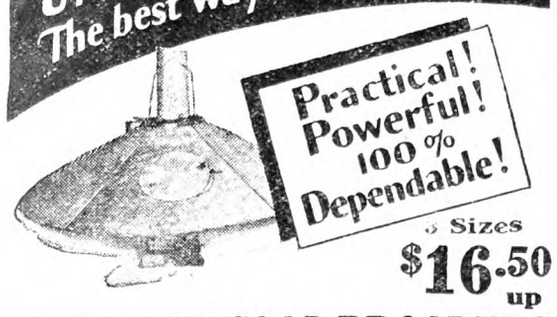
	100	300
W. Leghorns - - -	$12.50	$36.75
Barred Rocks, Reds - -	15.00	43.50
W. Rocks, B. Orpingtons	16.00	46.50
White Orpingtons - -	17.00	49.50

Heavy laying flocks on free range. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Member I. B. C. A.
A. B. HATCHERIES SAYBROOK, ILL.

Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS
From State Supervised Breeders—$12.00 per hundred.
ALLEN POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del. *Catalogue.*

CHICKS from heavy laying flock. Barred Rocks, 12c; Reds, 12c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 10c; Light Mixed, 7c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **B. W. AMEY - Cocolamus, Penna.**

UNQUESTIONABLY
The best way to raise chicks



3 Sizes
$16.50 up

AMERICAN COAL BROODERS

The American keeps chicks healthy, happy, sturdy. Right amount of heat for every chick in any temperature. Automatic drafts. Burns hard coal, soft coal, or gas. Economical—everlasting! Easy to fill—easy to clean. Needs little attention. 42 in. canopy, $16.50, 52 in. canopy, $21.50; 56 in. canopy, $26.50.

We also make the Wishbone Oil Brooder

WISHBONE WATER FOUNTS

Largest drinking capacity! Easily cleaned—easily carried. Can't tip. No rough corners! Prices, $1.00 and up.

Wishbone Mash Hoppers, Grit and Shell Boxes. Chick Feeders, and other galvanized wear are scientifically designed, splendidly made—big value for the money. Practical! Many exclusive features! Write for details.

AMERICAN INCUBATORS, INC.
4326 Codwise Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

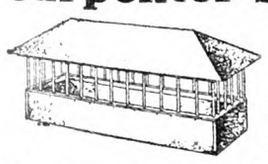
Costs Only $4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."

I. PUTNAM, Inc., Route 464 B Elmira, N.Y.

Carpenter's Universal



Weather-Proof Feeder

Ideal for outdoor as well as indoor use. Capacity of one bushel of feed.

Factory Price, $4.50

W. J. CARPENTER COMPANY
Brightwood, Virginia

Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber

The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.

5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.

Special Prices on Barrels.

CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely.

R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns...	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.00	4.00	7.00

We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Free catalog. GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, J. W. Amig & Son, Props., Star Route, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery MAY PRICES Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Bd. Rocks and Reds..	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM
WM. D. SCOTT, Prop. HARRINGTON, DEL.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$10	$47 50	$ 90
Brown Leghorns - - -	10	47 50	90
Basom's Barred Rocks -	12	57.50	110
S. C. R. I. Reds - - - -	12	57.50	110
Black Minorcas - - - -	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks - - - -	8	37 50	70

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

$8.00 per 100 and $12.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds, $10.00 per 100
Assorted . . $7.00 and $9.00 per 100
100% live arrival guaranteed.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. R. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending Apr. 9, 1928, with comments of the director:

Control of Coccidiosis. — Coccidiosis, often more than bacillary white diarrhoea, is dreaded as a disease of chicks. The latter can be eliminated by a clean start with clean stock; coccidiosis is a menace during practically the entire brooding period.

The disease is caused by a microscropic parasite which destroys the lining cell of the intestine, causes birds to grow thin and pale and often produces paralysis and death. Sick birds discharge quantities of cysts, from which other birds become infested.

Cysts are not immediately dangerous, but require a maturing period of a few days, outside the bird. By thorough cleaning and disinfecting every five days the organisms are destroyed before they become dangerous. Poultrymen who really try control by cleanliness are gratified by their success.

As in other diseases, medical treatment frequently is sought, but we cannot hope for good control by using drugs or "dope." In most cases what is bad for the "bug" is also bad for the bird.

Copper sulphate, one ounce to ten gallons of drinking water, apparently produces, within the intestine, conditions unfavorable for the parasite. This inexpensive measure seems to have some value, especially as a preventive.

The most satisfactory control consists of feeding a mash containing 40 per cent dried milk, providing water to drink, and no other feed. Any dried milk product is efficient; the effect apparently depends on lactic acid formed in the alimentary tract. This mash should be fed for at least four weeks at a time.

A suitable mash is as follows: Dried milk, 400 lbs.; bran, 300 lbs.; cornmeal, 100 lbs.; ground rolled oats, 100 lbs.; Alfalfa meal, 100 lbs.; plus 10 lbs. salt.

Plan to control coccidiosis by prevention through cleanliness, resorting to the rather expensive milk treatment as a secondary defense. Use of milk mash makes sanitation no less necessary. Keep houses clean, destroy dead chickens by burning or burying deep and, when possible, move birds to clean range.

The "dangerous age" is between three weeks and three months, and any let-up in the sanitation program furnishes an opening for infection.—Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the twenty-third week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,581 eggs, or 65.4 per cent. This is an increase of 60 eggs, or .8 per cent over last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 57,071 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 60; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 60; W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich., 60; Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Pa., 60; Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 59; Kirkup's Poultry Farm, N. Y., 59; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, N. Y., 59; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 59.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 897; Warren's Farm, Mo., 879; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 858; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 816; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 801; The Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 794.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 966; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 829; Frank M. Corwin, N. Y., 704; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 696.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 462; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 418.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. C. Jones, Del., 721; Robt. C. Cobb, Mass., 678; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 673.

White Plymouth Rocks.—William R. Speck, N. Y., 670; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 669.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
April 3	53	20	Clear
April 4	79	32	Clear
April 5	77	35	Clear
April 6	78	39	Clear
April 7	74	51	Clear
April 8	70	43	Clear
April 9	56	37	Partly cloudy

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 35c; brown, 34c; medium, 29c.

Burrowing Rabbits

I raised rabbits at time in quantities in Arkansas and Georgia. I know they burrow in the ground. While at Columbus, Ga., we started a burrow for them and built a pen, failed to get any young rabbits, so I had my barn man dig and follow the burrow and they had burrowed back under the ground more than 50 ft., and there found a nest of little ones. By keeping watch we found that the cat had been getting all the young, so we had to put a top on the cage to keep the cat out. But we certainly have evidence that rabbits do burrow. L. E. THORNTON.

Pennsylvania.

Keep a few RED TOPS handy for emergency fence repairs

Always keep a supply of RED TOPS on the farm. Your fence lines are constantly developing weak spots which often lead to losses of crops and damage to stock unless immediately repaired.

When stock breaks through a fence there is no time to waste in going to town for posts. With RED TOPS at hand you can repair the fence at once and make it stronger than it has ever been.

Red Top
GUARANTEED
Steel Fence Posts

The advantage of using RED TOPS for replacement is that in just a few years you will have given your fence an entirely new support. RED TOPS always make the fence last longer. And when you want to throw up a temporary fence you always have RED TOP posts handy to do a quick job, if a few are always kept on the place.

Send today for these facts

The farmer can by writing to us get two very interesting and instructive circulars which point out how fences pay for themselves in from one to three years and how they can be built economically. Ask for Circulars A and B.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY
707 R Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

4 CONSECUTIVE YEARS (Illinois State Accrediting) Means Something

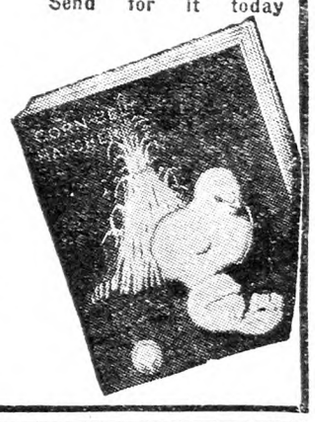
For four successive years our stock has been inspected and passed by authorized state inspectors. The good effects of this rigid selection has been multiplied in our breeding work each year. Corn Belt chicks have the accumulated quality of four successive years of Accreditation. It makes a big difference. Consider this in buying your chicks.

BIG PRICE REDUCTION

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$5.25	$9.50	$27.00	$45.00	$85.00
Buff Leghorns, Anconas	5.75	10.50	31.00	50.00	95.00
Bd., Wh., Bf. Rocks, S.C. Bl. Minorcas...	6.25	11.50	34.00	55.00	105.00
Wyandottes, Buff & Wh. Orps, R. C. Reds, S. C. W. Minorcas.....	6.75	12.50	37.00	60.00	115.00
Light Brahmas	8.25	15.00	44.50	72.50	140.00
Jersey Giants	9.25	17.00	50.50	82.50	160.00

Assorted, all breeds, $9.50 per 100; $45 for 500. Assorted, all heavies: $10.50 per 100; $50 for 500.

This catalog is free. Send for it today



GET THIS FREE CATALOG

We want to send you one of our new catalogs that tells all about these chicks that will make money for you. Read in this catalog how we select and mate our breeders. Get the catalog. It tells about our special matings. You will find it helpful. It is free.

CORN BELT HATCHERIES D. K. ROTH & SONS, Owners Box 69 Gibson City, Ill.

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION · STANDARD QUALITY ·

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

LOOK! "THESE PRICES EFFECTIVE FOR MAY AND JUNE"

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$32.00	$52	$ 95
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Sheppards Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00	29.00	47	90
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.25	11.50	33.50	55	110
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.25	11.50	33.50	55	110
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	62	115
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	53.00	87	170

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING Heavy Broilers, $9.50. Light, $8.00 per 100

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY, Route 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 for 100 with order; balance when delivered. Let us supply you with big, strong Peerless Chicks from carefully bred and culled flocks that contain the blood of leading strains: Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, Etc. Postpaid, 100% live arrival. Prices Effective May 1.

	50	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orps.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00

Heavy assorted, $9 per 100. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 201, LEIPSIC, OHIO

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12 c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 207 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

The following from Bureau of Motor Vehicles will be of interest to automobile drivers:

Albany, N. Y., April 12.—Two and a half million motor vehicle drivers in this State will be relieved of the necessity of securing licenses during the sultry months of June and July, by legislation which will become effective June 1 through the signature of Governor Smith. The new law, the passage of which was urged by Charles A. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, makes the date of expiration of licenses May 31, 1929, and annually thereafter. Incidentally the change of date after this year will enable employes in the offices of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and in the motor vehicle bureaus of the various county clerks of the State to take vacations in the Summer months, a privilege denied when drivers' licenses expired July 1.

Other provisions of the new automobile laws can be secured by writing to the Department of Taxation and Finance, Albany, N. Y.

On March 1 I sent the Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J. a post office order for $12.50 and asked them to send me 10 pullets. They did not answer my order for 30 days; at that I had to write them twice before they would notice my letters. On March 29 received enclosed card which they sent me, saying the pullets were $1.50 apiece. I wrote them two postal cards and told them to return my money, but they will not notice me, nor will they answer my cards nor send my post office order back. What shall I do about it? I have had to buy some birds here and it is so late I do not want them. T. A.

New York.

H. W. Cobb is running true to form in this transaction. In the poultry paper he advertised three-months-old pullets at $1.25 each, and after a month he writes the customer he had made a mistake; that the price should be $1.50 each, and that he will have no three-months-old stock until after June 1. Still he does not return the customer's money when requested to do so. This is the way of "gyps." Cobb is advertising stock he does not own, and the Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm is a farm in name only. Mr. Cobb responds to our letter in the subscriber's behalf as follows:

This order has been canceled and we have sent refund. Your reader cannot read straight evidently. We wrote him as to the prices and he did not have the decency to reply to our letter, but yelled to you. However the account is closed as far as we are concerned.

Robert J. Gibbons, of 36 Cherry St., Mount Holly, arrested yesterday by the Federal authorities on a charge of using the mails to defraud, was held under $5,000 bail. The arrest was made by order of United States Deputy Marshal Snowden, on the strength of an indictment found by the Federal Grand Jury late in March.

Gibbons is accused of inserting false advertisements in periodicals, representing that he was the head of large enterprises engaged in selling flower bulbs and shrubs. Among the firm names he used were the Atco Flower Gardens, Roberts & Stanley, La Holly Bulb Farms, Laurel Bulb Farms and Mount Holly Farms, it is charged.—Local Paper.

Gibbons is an old offender. Justice sometimes appears to wear leaden shoes, but the wrongdoer, sooner or later, receives his desserts. Gibbons' many victim owe it to themselves and the public to come forward and back up the Federal authorities in their effort to protect the public from such frauds.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was recently filed in the Federal Court of Buffalo, N. Y., by a representative of the Rural Life Publishing Company, Inc. Considerable stock was sold in rural communities and the methods used in the sale were questioned by several Better Business Bureaus in New York State. The liabilities are said to be $68,354.43 and assets only $1,185. — Rochester Better Business Bureau.

Only a few weeks ago it was reported to THE R. N.-Y. that a representative of the above publication was endeavoring to sell securities of the company in a farming section of New York State. It is usually the last resort of a publisher to sell stock or bonds to his readers or the public. A publisher who has even a prospect of success rarely takes this course to finance his operations.

A local physician brought up to my office today literature of The National Airways System of Lomax, Ill. S. F. Tannus is the president of this concern. The doctor brought to me *The Flyer* for February-March, 1928; also their application form for buying stock. He was very enthusiastic, has bought some stock himself, and seemed confident that here was a real chance. *The Flyer*, mentioned above, seems to be the official publication of this concern. It is "The most interesting and personally important newspaper that ever came to your mail box." On its heading appears the following: *Read, then loan to a friend.* This, no doubt, was what caused the doctor to do the missionary work.

Now, I have no intention of buying any stock in this concern, as I have plenty of uses for my money. True, the way I am spending it is not going to make me a millionaire over night. Neither am I making plans to spend my closing days in some nice poorhouse. Am I really missing some great chance? By failing to buy this stock am I doing something that will cause me lifelong regret?

Michigan. A. E. W.

The National Airways System of Lomax, Ill., was, according to our information, incorporated about two or three years ago with a capitalization of $100,000. The company seems to have a small plant for the manufacture of airplanes, and it is reported that the organization owns several planes used for the purpose of training young men to become flyers and conduct a commercial airway service. The company seems to have made some progress and is reported to be in a position to meet its obligations.

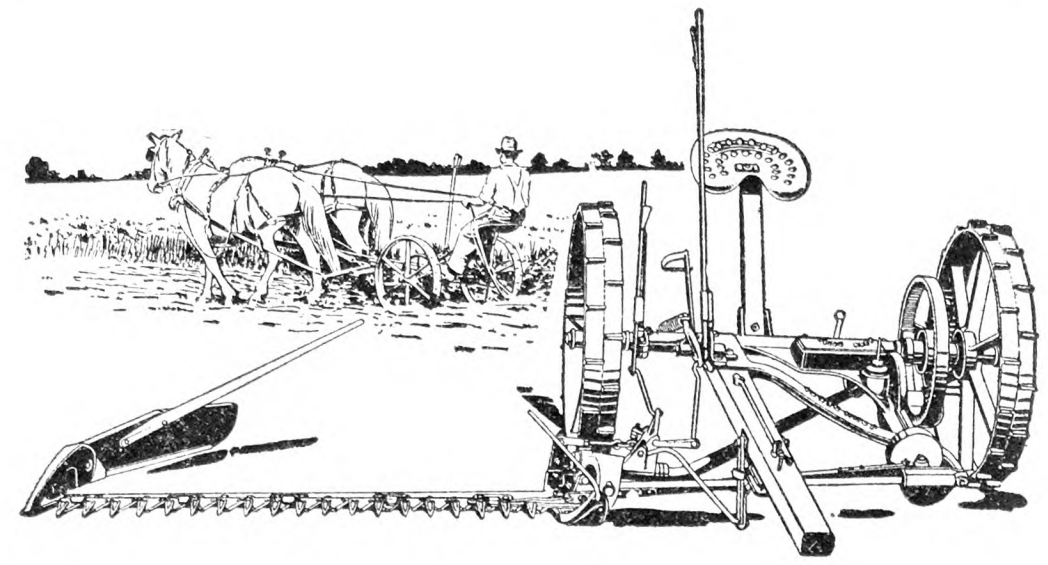
The publication issued by the company, *The Flyer*, is primarily a stock promotion piece of literature. Such stock promotions are quite a natural result of the recent sensational feats in flying to the North Pole, crossing the Atlantic, etc. These feats have naturally aroused a great interest in aviation and give stock promoters an opportunity to exploit the enthusiasm of the public on the subject. The success of aviation from a commercial standpoint can only be determined in the future, and those who put their money into such enterprises on the strength of the wave of enthusiasm on the subject at the present time are assuming an unusual risk. We think the Michigan subscriber is wise in his attitude with regard to such promotions.

Last October two salesmen for the Sunbeam Lighting Co. of Williamsport, Pa., came into this district and sold nearly all of the farmers an acetylene gas plant costing from $250 for the plant alone up to about $400 for plant, pipe and fixtures. They represented that two cans of carbide would last the usual farm a year and said that we could have five years to pay for it. I got a plant costing $250, as my house was already piped and fitted. When the plant was installed I was not home, and my wife signed the note. Now I have a letter from the Southern Discount Co., Crawfordsville, Ind., saying they now hold the note and expect it to be paid on April 22, 1928. The plants were misrepresented to us in that a 100-lb. drum of carbide only lasted from 10 days to two weeks for anybody. Therefore I cannot afford nor do I want to keep this plant. What can I do and what can they do? B. W.

New York.

There is nothing this man can do to be relieved from the obligation of the note except expensive litigation which he can ill afford. The Sunbeam Lighting Co. contends that the salesman has no authorization to make the alleged representations as to the length of time a can of carbide will last, also as to the five years to pay. The contract gives no estimate or guarantee of the amount of carbide and the time of settlement is clearly stated. These alleged representations on the part of the salesman might be described as strong-arm salesmanship to secure the order for the plant. We have many reports of similar tactics being employed by some of the undesirable houses in the acetylene generator trade. We have presented the complaint to the Sunbeam Lighting Co., and the firm's response only denies that the agent was authorized to make such statements, with a general abusive statement of the character of the farmer in question. We print this statement that farmers may be aware of how much confidence can be placed in the sales talk of the agents of this company. The term of the contract is the only thing that counts.

"WHAT was your car expense last year?" "Five thousand dollars. I bought a new car for $4,000, and it cost me $1,000 to run it. What was yours?" "The same. I bought a used car for $1,000 and it cost me $4,000 to run it."—Credit Lost.



You'll Like It Right From the Start

RIGHT from the moment you first throw the clutch into gear, you'll like the cutting, handling and all-around performance of the

John Deere High-Lift Mower

Its 21-point clutch insures instant starting of the knife in the heaviest hay. Its patented balanced drive gears deliver maximum power to the knife. Its carefully-fitted cutting parts, made of highest-grade materials, insure clean-cutting for a longer period with less repair expense.

The simple field adjustments are easily and quickly made to keep the John Deere in good cutting order. When repairs are necessary they can be easily made with ordinary tools right on the farm.

Before you buy, see the John Deere. Get on the seat; operate the lift. Note the extreme simplicity of this machine. It's a John Deere Quality product—your assurance of satisfaction.

Write to us for free folder illustrating and fully describing the John Deere Mower. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for folder AM-737.

JOHN DEERE
JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Produce Clean Milk

Filter Through Cotton Discs

Moore Bros. Cotton Discs are guaranteed finest quality. Full refund if not entirely satisfied.

Moore Bros. COTTON DISCS

Special Price 300-6¼"-$1.60 Post Paid

Write for our big "Fiftieth Anniversary" Catalog of over 500 specialties for milk and egg producers.

MOORE BROS., Dept. 6, ALBANY, N. Y.

Kill Rats—Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous

K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"One of our good customers just told us he gathered 105 dead rats on his farm from using a 2-ounce package of K-R-O. We hear of many finding 30 or 40 rats after using K-R-O, which is highly successful and should please you." Wolgamot's Drug Store, Richwood, O.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) $2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **SOLD ON MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.** The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

For Sale Farms and Suburban Property, Ideal Climate. R. P. FREEZE, Hendersonville, N. C.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

DAIRYMAN-FARMER, permanent position for reliable married man; 45-acre dairy-poultry farm, 10 cows, 1 team; farm in village near school and stores; new house, all modern improvements; $100 month, privileges; open June 1; personal interview with references necessary. H. F. HENDRICKSON, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE men, dry-hand milkers, up-to-date certified dairy; 16 cows twice day; also farm men able to milk, emergency; $60, board. Write or wire SHEFFIELD FARMS CO., Pawling, N. Y.

YOUNG married couple, small family; husband good milker, certified dairy; all around farm hand; wife assist in boarding-house; separate living quarters with privileges; permanent. ADVERTISER 3928, care Rural New-Yorker.

AT ONCE—Single, experienced man for general farm and poultry work; give references, experience and wages expected in first letter. CHAS. MANLEY, Braintree, Vt.

WANTED—Married man for general work on dairy farm; must be a good mechanic, truck and tractor driver, and experienced in blacksmithing and horse shoeing; location, Northern New Jersey; state wages, references and experience; position open for a single man who is good milker and farm hand at $60. ADVERTISER 3920, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—Single young man, outdoor work, growing hardy plants and flowers; board on premises; state experience and terms. Reply, P. O. BOX 538, Pearl River, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy on farm, $25 month, room, board, laundry; some experience. FRED BARNES, Route 1, Geneva, N. Y.

WOMAN, Protestant, white, good cook, baker, no laundry; permanent position private family on Long Island country place; wages $65; give references, full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 3936, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG woman wanted—Waitress and housework; salary $50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced man to work on farm; must be sober and trusty; $60 per month and board; reference. CHARLES BOWNE, R. 2, Asbury Park, N. J.

WANTED—Manager for dairy near Philadelphia, handling between 7,000 and 10,000 quarts of high-class milk daily; only one with practical experience in managing dairy of 80 to 100 cows and a milk plant with over 100 patrons need apply; an attractive proposition for an honest man of ability; in writing for information, give details of experience, references and salary expected. H. HAYWARD, Box 165, Devon, Pa.

POULTRYMAN for modern thousand-hen plant; must be practical and competent with Mammoth incubators, brooders, trapnesting and general flock management; single man preferred; give full information first letter. MINIBORYA FARMS, Richmond, Va.

GOOD truck farmer, capable, experienced man in commercial market gardening for steady position as working foreman; give full information in first letter. JOHN PAFFENDORF, Metuchen, N. J.

WANTED — Handy-man to work around the house, care small vegetable garden, milk two cows; $60 month, room, board. R. D. 5, BOX 107, Newton, N. J.

WANTED—Good, energetic dairy farmer with some capital to build up and operate a first-class grade A dairy farm of 300 acres or more near Danbury, Conn.; owner is willing to lease outfit on fair and reasonable terms and furnish additional capital to right party. H. B. MALLORY, Danbury, Conn.

YOUNG German farm help wanted, $50 a month, board, room to start. R. HEZEL, Jr., R. D. 1, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced all around man, work pasteurization plant. FINK'S DAIRY, 253 County Ave., Secaucus, N. J.

WANTED—Married man, hustler, experienced in truck farming, good teamster; wages $100 month, 4-room house, milk, potatoes; wife paid to board men. D. W. DICKERSON, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.

WANT a steady man for general farm work. DAVID COHEN, Pleasantville Farm, Long Hill, Guilford, Conn.

WANTED—Garden helper, willing boy or young man, farm raised preferred; write particulars. H. BRYANT, Little Valley, N. Y.

RELIABLE, middle-aged American woman as general housekeeper, good plain cook, for Summer home near Danbury, Conn.; mid-May to mid-October; family of two, lady a semi-invalid; references; $60. FLEMING, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport, Conn.

COUPLE wanted on modern farm; woman for general housework, no laundry, and man for general farm work. MRS. M. W. BRUSH, Germantown, N. Y.

COUPLE, clean and reliable, wanted to take entire charge as cook and houseman in small, high-class guest house near New York City. ADVERTISER 3972, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—May 1, married man, no children, on private place for farm and garden work under foreman, understanding cows and crops of all kinds; good house and usual privileges; state nationality and wages expected to MANAGER, Beechwoods, Bethel, Conn.

FARMER-GARDENER wanted on private place; single; must thoroughly understand raising vegetables, drive team and handle farm machinery; good wages; only first-class man considered. S. M. SHEPARD, R. F. D. 3, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Immediately, woman experienced in utility rabbit raising on commercial scale; man experienced orcharding, field crops, live stock; or couple having these requirements; 170-acre farm, 16 miles below Hudson, N. Y.; good references absolutely necessary; Christian Scientists preferred; in first letter state references, experience and wages expected. ADVERTISER 3988, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married farmer, experienced, reliable, temperate; wife help in house or orchard when needed; three-room apartment; give references. JANE BAKER, Himrods, N. Y.

WANTED—Young farmer, single, for steady year round work with opportunity to learn both the growing and commercial branches of the nursery business under supervision of the owner; must be of clean habits and of such personality that he could be treated as one of our family; give age, height, weight and wages desired to begin. CASSEL'S NURSERY, Mantua, Ohio.

MIDDLE-AGED woman for farm household; good home, every convenience, no washing. CARL W. CHRISTMAN, Quogue, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Handy-man on poultry plant, experience unnecessary. W. T. Grafton, Bayertown, Pa.

WANTED—Single, Protestant for general work on small farm in Northern New Jersey; clean, dry-hand milker; good wages and board. ADVERTISER 3978, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—May 1, reliable single man, strong, willing; help raise fruit and vegetables for high-grade roadside market; clean personal habits and able to milk few cows as occasional substitute; $60 to $65 and board; call or write full information. MEADOW FARM, Hartsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced man for general farming; write for and give details. A. NEAL, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for farm work; must be good milker; $65 per month and board; state age, nationality. ADVERTISER 3983, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for general farm and garden work; kind to animals. R. P. BELL EST., Matamoras, Pa.

WANTED—A reliable single young man of ability and good habits and who thoroughly understands all branches of farming, on a dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; excellent room and board in addition to cash salary; please send references and state wages desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 3980, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man as herdsman on dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; must thoroughly understand the care and feeding of stock and be a good dry-hand milker; please state cash wages desired in addition to board and room, and send references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3979, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

SUPERINTENDENT wishes position on farm or estate; American, married, experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy; references. ADVERTISER 3915, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes position as cook or houseman; references. ADVERTISER 3922, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, experienced gardener, poultryman; small dairy; repairs; farm or estate; immediately; full particulars. ADVERTISER 3956, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY-MAN, competent carpenter, wants position on estate; can do new and general repair work, concrete, painting and glazing. ADVERTISER 3959, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes work in creamery, 2½ years' experience in modern creamery; can pasteurize; $80 per month and board. BOX 317, Island Pond, Vermont.

WOMAN with boy 12 wants position in country; plain cooking or housework. MRS. GRANT 2036 Sepviva St., Philadelphia, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, American, 26, married; life experience in all branches, wishes position as manager; prefer to work on a salary and commission basis; also consider buying, leasing or partnership. Address BOX 481, White Plains, N. Y.

POSITION wanted by American young man on private estate; experienced milker. SAMUEL DICKENS, Gen. Del., Bridgeport, Conn.

COUPLE want position; man capable cow man, etc.; wife will assist with housework; Hollanders, 35; particulars ADVERTISER 3958, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by experienced caretaker as working superintendent of small estate or gentleman's club; preferably Rockland County, N. Y. Apply LOCK BOX 3, Chester, N. J.

WANTED—Position, semi-chronic case, by practical nurse; $15 per week. NURSE, Box 104, Fishkill, N. Y.

MARRIED man with family; farm experience; one grown son; wants year round position on farm. ADVERTISER 3962, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, wishes position on country estate or farm; handy with tools, understands horses. BOX 2, Corona, N. Y.

MARRIED man, 24, executive ability; expert poultryman and dairyman; life experience farm work; will consider taking full charge first-class poultry or dairy farm for moderate salary and percentage of profits; open June 1; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 3963, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted with small herd; single, good references, good butter-maker. M. McDONOUGH, 33 West Main St., Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG married man, three children, wants position; experienced dairy, poultry and general farm work; references. MICHAEL PETRI, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

TEACHER wants year round position. ADVERTISER 3968, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as farm manager, age 25; married, agricultural college training, practical experience; address communication ADVERTISER 3969, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER, young, single, wants good position; experienced with flowers, lawn, teaming, milking; reference. J. STOFFEL, Northview Estate, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 33 years, several years experience; some college training; references; wants steady position. ADVERTISER 3970, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD manager, age 30, practical, excellent references; available now. ADVERTISER 3971, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20, Protestant, desires general farm work; experienced; any location. ADVERTISER 3973, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Young married man wishes position as herdsman of a small herd of Guernseys; would consider position as assistant; seven years' experience and best of references; vicinity New Jersey or Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 3974, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by young couple, white, Protestants; chauffeur, handy-man; wife, chambermaid-waitress or very plain cooking; no farming. Write, CONEY, 280 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.

FARMER-GARDENER, married, age 33, experienced with live stock, crops and graden; wants position May 1. ADVERTISER 3976, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, 35, slightly lame, wants work on poultry farm or barn work; good home preferred to high wages; references. ADVERTISER 3977, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 45, single, 20 years' experience all branches; wishes position as working manager or otherwise; references. 1345 MAIN ST., Hellertown, Pa.

FARM manager, single, Danish, 30, life experienced; stock and poultry expert; can handle men; good mechanic; used to tractor; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 3981, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer-gardener desires good position; private place preferred; tractor experience, references. ADVERTISER 3984, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, industrious, conscientious worker with many years experience, is open for engagement; only first-class position considered. ADVERTISER 3985, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN of middle age desires position as caretaker of private estate; understands poultry; no farmer; permanency desired rather than big salary. ADVERTISER 3987, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres; income 1927 gross $11,544.32; labor income $5,221.90; net $3,806.97; lights, water; 2,400 layers; $7,000 down, balance easy; immediate possession; uninfected range. ADVERTISER 3774, care Rural New-Yorker.

A REAL one-man 50-acre Connecticut poultry farm for sale; present owner 15 years; stocked and paying; price $6,000; no agents. ADVERTISER 3907, care Rural New-Yorker.

$2,000 BUYS 213 acres, suitable for dairying or sheep, in Northern Pennsylvania; $500 cash and balance on easy terms; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 3957, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM of 150 acres, all tillable land, in fine state of cultivation; fine seed, hay and Alfalfa land, free from stone; barn room 50 cows, two large silos, large 10-room house; electric light, heat and phone; located on the main highway between the villages of Montgomery and Walden; near school and churches; large apple orchard and other fruit; will sell at reasonable price. ADVERTISER 3955, care Rural New-Yorker.

6-ROOM cottage, furnished, outbuildings, garden tools, 1½ acres. A. BRUNDAGE, R. F. D. 1, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent to responsible party, 14-room boarding-house, operating 20 years; electricity, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; 20 acres; 2 miles from village. R. J. EDDY, R. F. D. 231, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres; 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Stayman Winesaps, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Reds, Jonathans; new bean sprayer; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; $45,000 property; sacrifice price $14,000; satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm for 1,000 layers; camp site, lake, 110 acres, good buildings; electric light, furnace; Summer bungalow. BOX 133, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—On high elevation overlooking town, brick house, bungalow style, bath, steam heat, electricity, town and spring waters; barn, henhouse, fruits; located Delaware County; $3,000 required. ADVERTISER 3960, care Rural New-Yorker.

THIS farm for sale, 48 acres of land in good cultivation; 8-room bungalow, in fine condition. JOHN K. SPANGLER, R. D. 1, Henderson, Md.

LIVINGSTON, N. Y.—Fruit farm, 175 acres, with 1,500 bearing apples and pears; tractor, truck and other equipment; modern 12-room home recently stuccoed; two (2) bathrooms, electricity, steam heat; new three-room bungalow; long frontage on New York-Albany highway; 100 miles from New York City. PAUL OSTHEIMER, 1064 Arcadian Way, Palisade, N. J.

FOR SALE—Chicken farms, equipped, Southern Delaware, $1,500 to $2,500. IRA S. HAZZARD, Milton, Del.

FOR SALE or rent, 20-acre farm, with 10-room house and barn, located at Norwalk, Conn.; for particulars write to FRANK GIANNUNZIO, Box 190, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

FOR RENT for Summer, six-room furnished house at Keuka Lake. J. E. FAIRCHILD, Branchport, N. Y.

FARM, 160 acres, house, barn, sugar bush, apple orchard, etc.; price $2,500. A. WHIPPLE, Fleischmanns, N. Y.

FOR RENT—New and fully equipped Jamesway poultry plant; capacity 2,000 layers. EDWARD W. BUXTON, Niantic, Conn.

POULTRY plant for rent; room 6,000 hens; very reasonable; will buy all eggs market price. FINK'S DAIRY, 253 County Ave., Secaucus, N. J.

FOR SALE—Two farms in heart of Del-Mar-Va trucking section, on hard roads; will sell cheap, small cash payment, balance on long time. A. J. DASHIELL, Fruitland, Md.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm, 18 acres, 7 in bearing fruit; 5-room house, all improvements; in Hudson Valley, 68 miles from New York City; price and photo. C. TEN BROECK, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

FARM at bargain; excellent soil, good buildings, easy terms. CLINTON ROBERTS, Avoca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Summer home in the hills of old New Hampshire; high land, wonderful view; fruit, berries; good 10-room house. Write, H. S. TUFTS, Winchester, N. H.

A YOUNG married man with one child who can furnish the best of reference as to character and ability; would like to rent with option of buying, a large dairy farm, now doing a good wholesale milk business; must be stocked with good cows and machinery; Connecticut preferred. BOX 24, Bomoseen, Vermont.

WANTED—Small farm, Connecticut, Putnam or Westchester County; particulars and price. C. CUNNINGHAM, 54 Perry Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gasoline filling station, roadside stand, stone garage, modern house and four acres of land; situated on the Roosevelt Highway. CHARLES EDWARDS, R. D. 4, Wellsboro, Pa.

FARM for sale, suitable for boarders; good water, main highway, near lake; particulars. ADVERTISER 3964, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL chicken farm or boarding-house; large 11-room house in fine shape; barn, henhouses, 4 acres; large truck garden, and all kinds of fruit; bargain at $3,800. CHARLES SIGRIST, Pittstown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Poultry and dairy farm, 15 acres; good buildings, stock and tools or without; write owner. BOX 151, South Otselic, N. Y.

ON ACCOUNT of death in family will sacrifice my 53-acre fruit and general home farm in Wayne County for $5,500; fine location; details. ADVERTISER 3965, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Undersigned desires hundred-acre dairy farm in Northern New Jersey or Southern New York; prefers to rent for five years with option to purchase; first-class references as to responsibility; send full description to E. J. LUECK, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm with buildings suitable for the aged people and boys' camp; send all particulars. MR. ANDREANOW, 127 Poplar St., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Farm in Columbia County; large acreage preferred; equipped; principals only; state full details. ADVERTISER 3986, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, in village, South Jersey; stock, tools, milk route, accredited herd. ADVERTISER 3975, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT about 5 to 30-acre farm, lower New Jersey, Bucks or Montgomery Co., Pa., for 2-family modern house, one apartment nearly pays carrying charges; equity $3,000. NAYLOR, 1239 W. Sedgley Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Farm, 23 acres, fruit orchard, ten-room house, garage, other buildings; near railroad, schools; will sacrifice. B. NOLAN, Stepney Depot, Conn.

WOODCLIFF LAKE, N. J.—House, nine rooms, bath, electric, hot water heat, garage, screens; next to school; lease $65 month; sell $10,500, easy terms. Dr. REITMAN, Ninth St., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—Never in the history of our business have we offered a 10-room house and 6 acres of land, bordering stone road, for $2,500; easy payments. SALISBURY BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md.

WILL buy or rent farm; give details first letter; within 100 miles New York. ADVERTISER 3982, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A farm from 100 to 200 acres with small pond or brook; must be reasonable. HARRY FESER, Walker Lake, Pa.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, white clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; dark buckwheat, $1.65; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

SWEET clover honey, case, two 60-lb. cans, $11; sample, 15c; no better honey produced. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

AX HANDLES, hand shaved, white hickory, 60c; red hickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, single or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory, 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, R. 2, Interlaken, N. Y.

WANTED—Mann's green bone cutter, hand or power; give number, condition and price. LAWRENCE, Herrick Ave., Eustis, Fla.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup by parcel post prepaid, $2.50 per gallon in second zone; $2.65 third zone. D. W. HAYES, Chester, Vt.

FOR SALE—Bees in patent hives, $4 and $5 each. LOUIS WEITLAUF, Catskill, N. Y. Phone, Catskill 569-F-2.

TWO perfection milkers, nearly new, guaranteed. O. B. DEYO, Little Falls, N. Y.

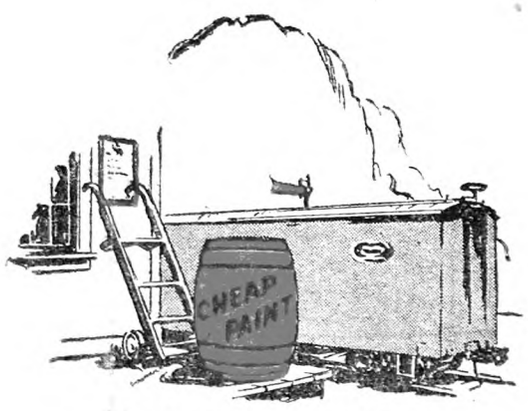
WHITE clover honey, 10-lb. pail, delivered between the Rockies and the Hudson, $1.90. HARVE SCHOONOVER, Camp Point, Ill.

FOR SALE—Reaper, in good condition; bargain to quick buyer. Write EDWIN D. TEN EYCK, Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 691.

Don't gamble with "cheap" paint

. . . *it will beat you every time*



The barrel at the station is "cheap" paint

PAINT is one thing that can't be "cheap" and inexpensive at the same time. Any time you fall for a "low-price-per-gallon" proposition, you are inviting dissatisfaction, regrets and money loss.

To be *inexpensive* a paint must have, (1) great *covering* power, (2) a tough, long-wearing *film*, (3) colors that are *non-fading*. And that kind of paint can never be made to sell at a low price per gallon because the ingredients are too costly.

Why SWP House Paint saves you money

Fine old SWP House Paint sells at a comparatively *high price* per gallon. That is because it is made of the finest ingredients, according to a scientifically *"balanced"* formula. But any job you do with SWP will cost you less than half of what a "cheap" paint job will cost you, *and here is why.*

Fine old SWP, because of its superfine quality, covers 360 square feet to the gallon, two coats. The average "cheap" paint, due to *inferior* quality, covers only 250 square feet to the gallon, two coats. You pay just about as much for the "cheap" paint because more gallons are required.

But that is only the beginning. SWP, due to its tough, long-wearing film, lasts, on the average, about five years. "Cheap" paint has no backbone. It chips and chalks and cracks. Its "cheap" colors fade. In five years it will need two and often three repaintings. That is why "cheap" paint actually costs you *twice* as much as fine old SWP.

The "boosted" order is a "cheap" paint proposition

The "Master Touch"

The formula of SWP House Paint is openly printed on every can. Yet its characteristic qualities have never been duplicated. That is because there is an element in every can that can never be imitated. It is the "Master Touch" of Sherwin-Williams' paint scientists.

These men are to the paint industry what Edison is to electricity — what Marconi is to wireless. They have made SWP the world's standard of quality for over 50 years.

The amazing bargain offer by mail is usually "cheap"

Buy your paint from the local Sherwin-Williams dealer—"Paint Headquarters." He handles a well known line made by a manufacturer of established record.

The ballyhoo of the high pressure canvasser is "cheap"

Depend on your local paint dealer

He can tell you all about the high cost of "cheap" paint products. He can also, through the famous S-W Farm Painting Guide, supply the right finish for any surface. If you want any special information or a personal copy of the Farm Painting Guide write us.

Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
Cleveland, Ohio

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS · VARNISHES · ENAMELS
INSECTICIDES

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN COUNTRY HOME

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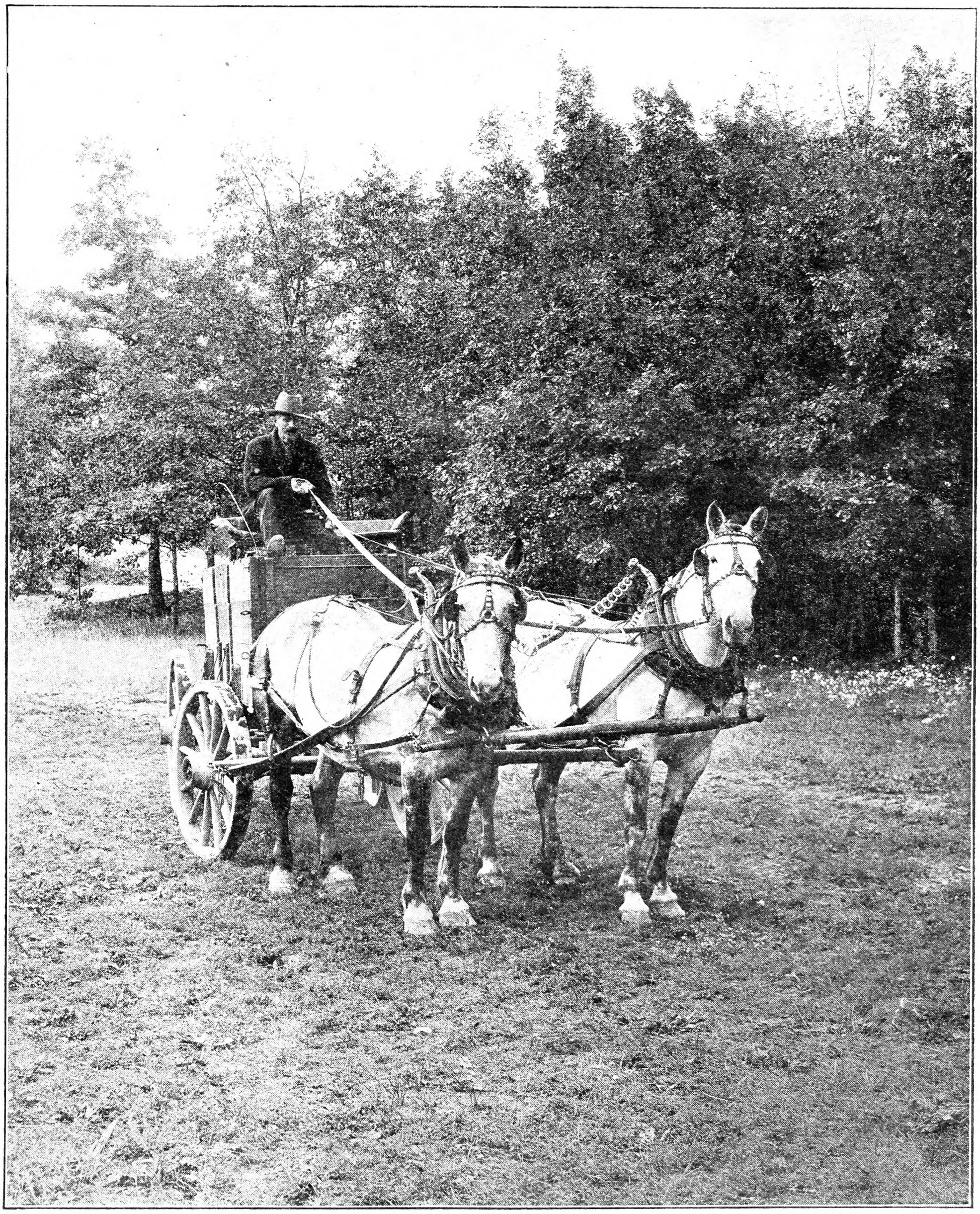


The Farm Team On The Job

In church the truth comes out

In church, with only heads ahead to look at, people are quick to note those with unsightly loose dandruff and those whose hair and scalp are clean. At a glance, the careless untidy ones are contrasted to the fastidious and clean. What are people behind you saying about you?

Don't Let Dandruff Humiliate You

THE fact that loose dandruff is a common ailment does not excuse you for having it. You can't disguise the fact that it repels others. And what is more, it is dangerous—a germ condition which often leads to thin hair and baldness.

Common decency demands that if you have any evidence of loose dandruff, you take immediate steps to remove it. Here is a quick, pleasant* means that tens of thousands have found successful:

Simply douse Listerine on the scalp full strength, then massage vigorously with finger tips. Keep the treatment up systematically. You will discover within a few days that you have dandruff under control. The few abnormally dry scalps may be benefited by applying a little castor or olive oil afterward.

Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

*Listerine has been the outstanding antiseptic in the American home for nearly 50 years. Its success as a dandruff remedy is only equalled by its success as a mouth wash, gargle, and breath deodorant.

NEW!
LISTERINE
SHAVING CREAM

If you don't say this wonderful new cream gives you the coolest shave you ever had you will be one of the few exceptions.

LISTERINE

THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

For sore throat, halitosis, cuts, wounds, bites, sunburn, abrasions

New System of Grassland Management

As Demonstrated by the Massachusetts Agricultural College

THE Massachusetts Agricultural College has been interested in the improvement of pasture land, and has conducted fertilizer experiments on permanent pastures for several years. This Spring an extensive experiment is being planned in the use of synthetic nitrogen products for the improvement of hay and pasture land; this will be known as "the new system of grassland management."

While the system is entirely new in the United States, it has been practiced successfully in Europe since 1917, when Prof. Warmbold first started it in Germany, in order to furnish additional feed for cattle, when the Great War prevented the purchasing of concentrates. From there it has been developed until in 1927 over 1,000 acres were under this management in the British Isles. Dr. Max Ewald has successfully demonstrated the project in Schleswig-Holstein since 1921, and has come to the United States for the purpose of laying out this project on the Massachusetts Agricultural College farm.

Although the pastures in the dairy districts are one of the principal foundations for securing good results in farming, they are, compared with the tillable land, usually neglected. Most of the farmers know the production of their tillable land, but lack facts concerning their pastures. They know only that their stock obtains exercise and some grazing in the pastures, and that when the feed becomes too short they have to buy expensive concentrates to supplement it. At the present time the better care and well-balanced fertilization to pastures is an important question.

It is a well-known fact that the nitrogen in the soil is converted into protein by the plant. This fact is of special significance in pasture management. Prof. Raum, an authority in agricultural chemistry, has proved by exact experiments conducted on meadow pastures, that on plots which were cut twice, 62 per cent of the nitrogen in the fertilizer could be regained in the feed; when cut three times, 75 per cent, and four times, 100 per cent was secured. In these experiments the grass on the pastures was grazed by the animals six to eight times during one season, and it was evident that all the nitrogen in the fertilizer was recovered in the feed. It should be added that, according to the experiments of Prof. Raum, the grass grown on these nitrogen-treated plots not only contained more protein, but the protein was more digestible.

The dairy farmer may well question whether it is not possible for him, at least during the Summer months, to produce the protein necessary for his herd on his own farm and in a cheaper way. One who takes advantage of these scientific investigations, and during the Summer months produces more protein in his pastures, should be able to reduce his expense for concentrates, and make his dairying more profitable. These methods are not suitable for brushland, but need a fairly good pasture as a basis. The requirements for a good pasture are (1) a water table low enough so as not to encourage sour grasses, and high enough to insure good growth; (2) a soil with sufficient humus and bacterial life, (3) suitable pasture grasses forming a good turf.

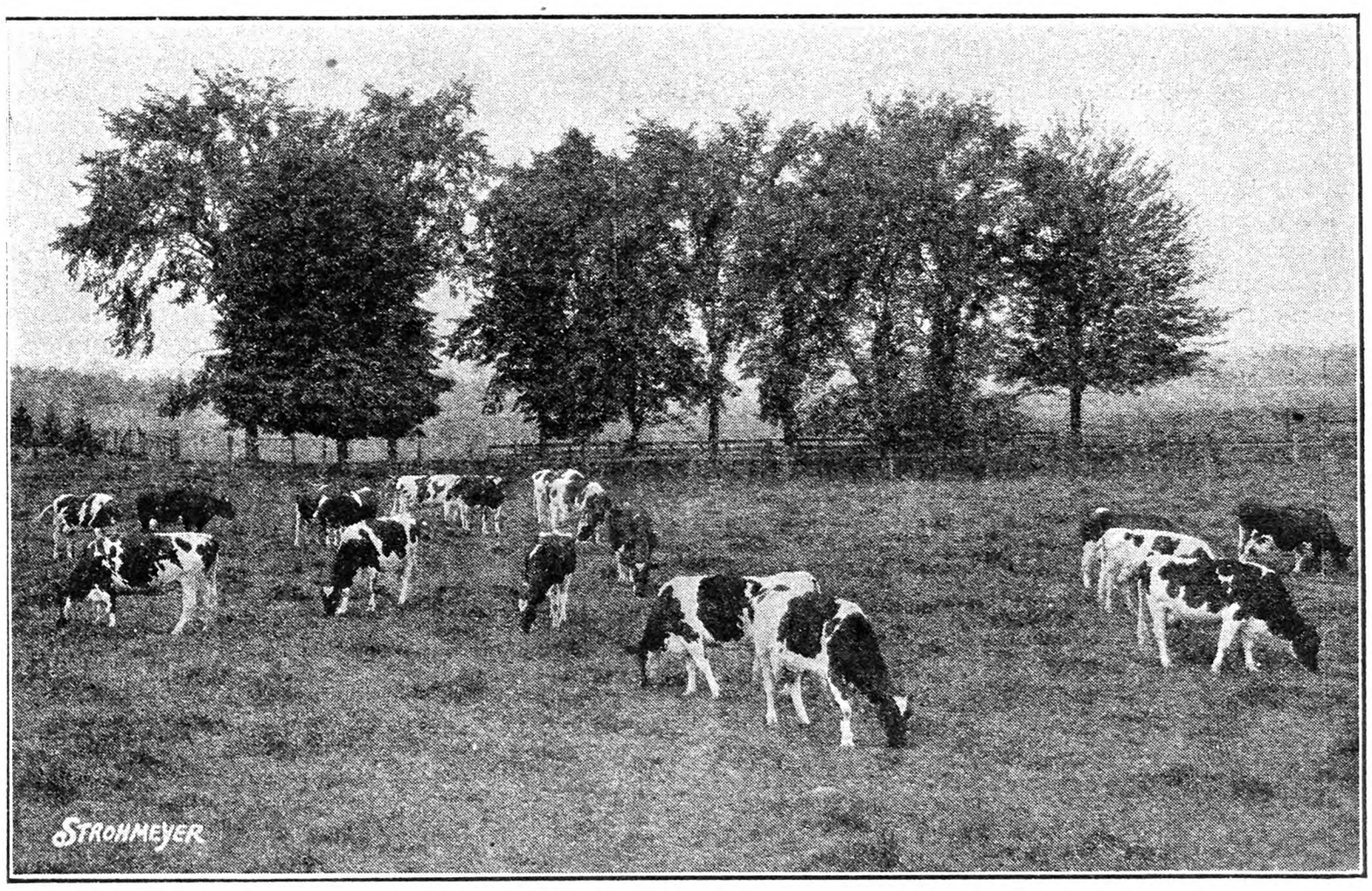
Under this system good pasture management consists not only in applying fertilizer to the fields, but in rotating the stock so that the highest producers will have the grass richest in protein, and also so that the grass will be more closely grazed by other cattle, allowing none of the grass to grow old and form tough fiber, which is low in feeding value.

There are four factors involved in this system:

1. A division of the pastures into as many plots as possible considering the general farm management.
2. A more rapid rotation of grazing.
3. Division of the herd according to production.
4. Combination of grazing and hay land.

If these conditions are practiced the following advantages will result: With small plots there is quicker grazing, animals leave the plot sooner, no old grass remains and the turf has more time to recover. Frequent changing of animals to new plots allows them to obtain young grass rich in protein, and the milk production remains more uniform. It is an established practice to feed in the barn according to individual production, the cows producing more milk having better and more concentrated feed. The new system allows a similar possibility for pasture feeding in the Summer, by dividing the herd into three groups: high producing, low producing, and dry cows.

The plan at the Massachusetts Agricultural College is to devote about 75 acres that have formerly been in regular pasture rotation—two years cultivated crop, one year hay and three years pasture—to the demonstration of this method. This area will be divided into nine equal plots, one being retained as a check plot. Plots about square in shape are the most desirable, but due to the lay of the land and management problems, long rectangular fields will be used. Early in the Spring, as soon as possible to get on the land, the fields will be gone over with a harrow especially adapted to the airing of the soil and distributing of manure and mole hills. Rolling will follow later, after which there will be an application of a high-grade fertilizer containing 16½ per cent nitrogen, 16½ per cent of phosphoric acid and 20 per cent potash. Two or three top-dressings with a 34 per cent nitrogen product will probably be applied later in the growing season.



The Dairy Herd Enjoys the Return of the Pasture Season. Fig. 281

The herd will be divided into three groups, (1) high-producing cows, (2) low-producing cows, (3) dry cows and young stock. By this division the group producing the most, and requiring the most feed, will be given the fresh pastures and then followed by the other two groups. It is a recognized fact that the last group require plenty of good feed for proper development, but these, being on the pasture all the time, will have more opportunity for closer grazing.

By having a large number of plots, several will be available for the cutting of hay at the height of the growing season, and may later be used in the system for pasturage. Grasses that are cut early when rich in protein provide better feed for Winter. After a plot has been closely grazed it will be given a rest period, at the beginning of which it will be thoroughly harrowed to distribute evenly all droppings, in order that they may be used to the best advantage as manure, and prevent the enormous waste caused by animals refusing to eat the rank grass that grows around the dung places in the common system of pasture management.

In this demonstration of the new system of grassland management, fields that are fairly productive will be brought to their highest state of economical production. The crops from these will be harvested directly by the live stock as far as they can make use of them, thus saving the farm the harvesting expense and the purchasing of high-priced concentrates that are usually so essential to supplement our pastures.

Results of the work will be measured in terms of

1. Milk produced.
2. Live weight changes in growing stock.
3. Cow days pastured per season.
4. Hay produced in addition to the pasture.
5. An analysis of profit and loss as compared with the management previously followed.

This article will be followed by one giving in more detail the management problems after the system is under way.

E. J. MONTAGUE.

Results of Potato Experiments

IN A SERIES of years, while carrying on experiments to determine possible increase in production through seed selection, some valuable results were forthcoming. Commencing with hill selection the rule adopted was to save every hill where there were eight well formed potatoes of marketable size and not more than three smaller. In this time a marked increase in yield resulted reaching to 75 bushels from one-eighth of an acre, as sworn to by the digger who measured the land.

Not satisfied I selected 100 potatoes of one variety and practically the same size and shape and planted each potato by itself, cutting to seven pieces, each potato weighing about seven ounces. These were planted in the field with the rest but carefully staked, fertilized, cared for through the season just as was the rest of the field. The extra expense was in handling each one separately, marking each seven hills and digging and picking each seven by itself. There was satisfaction in watching the growth and noting the difference in vigor and size of stalks. The knockout blow came at digging time, for while the lowest yield, per potato, was 6¾ lbs., the largest was 16½ lbs. This seed had come from the hill selected lot after several years most careful selection. The wide difference here noted in yield per unit started the think jogger, and it is working yet, for it suggests possibilities not yet determined if one will take up this method of seed selection and follow it systematically for years. Experience has taught that there is no limit to the possibilities to him who loyally follows any given path in seed selection and cropping. Not only will new varieties be established, types fixed, uniformity approached, but yield will certainly be increased. The difference between 6¾ lbs. and 16½ lbs. per potato carried a most valuable lesson, for to eliminate the lower and increase the larger yield becomes a most important lesson.

That years will be necessary to establish what is desired only adds to the significance of the value of the objective towards which we must be striving. The cry of the present is to conserve energy, to increase yield per acre and reduce territory gone over, to lighten the labors of the farm while adding to the income by increasing yield per acre. The fact is that no man has yet compassed the possibilities of any acre and found to what limit nature was waiting to go for his blessing and until that is determined all the factors entering in must be critically considered. If hill selection of seed will give increase, as it will, surely it is far and away from bin selec-

tion, and if unit selection leads towards definiteness of purpose and permanent results then surely unit selection may well be emphasized. The facts are that we fail to reason from cause to effect and lose where we might gain. Too many still rely on the small potatoes for seed, overlooking that in these there will be a maximum from weak hills and this spells seed deterioration certainly. In small potatoes from hills yielding heavily of large and but few small, the danger would be minimized. Here is a good field for any live man to work out and find the seed which will bring to his door the most generous crop, and this applies to all varieties and crops, for the lesson is universal. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Maine.

Soy Beans as Poultry Feed

IN THE R. N.-Y., page 398, is an inquiry from R. W., Delaware, asking about Soy beans as poultry feed. I have had a little experience with Soy bean oilmeal, and Phillips at the Purdue University Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana, conducted some careful experiments with Soy beans and Soy bean oilmeal in the rations for laying pullets.

I was in Seattle, Wash., one time when a Japanese ship came in bringing among other cargo a lot of Soy bean oilmeal that came from Manchuria. A dealer in poultry feed told me he was getting some, and I ordered some sent to my place in Idaho, so I could experiment with it.

At that time all I knew about feeding vegetable protein to laying hens was that I had not succeeded very well with linseed oilmeal as a substitute for meat scrap. I knew that protein is a complex compound made up of various amino acids, but did not know very much about the way in which these several components of protein must complement each other to become most effective.

I discovered for myself that Soy bean meal would not take the place of meat scrap, and also that I could feed Soy bean oilmeal in connection with meat scrap so as to reduce the meat scrap in the mash I was feeding, yet get satisfactory results. As the meal cost me as much as meat scrap this did not get me anywhere, so I abandoned the use of Soy bean oilmeal, as I had previously abandoned linseed oilmeal, except during the molting period.

As I have always kept in touch with experiment station work I was very much interested when A. G. Phillips, chief in poultry at the Purdue Station, began to experiment with Soy beans and Soy bean oilmeal in an endeavor to determine if the farmers of Indiana, who produce Soy beans in large quantities, could not economize in feeding their laying hens by saving the cost of meat scrap. Up to the time Phillips began his experiments considerable work had been done in testing the value of cottonseed oilmeal, peanut oilmeal, pea meal, linseed oilmeal and perhaps other by-products with a high protein content, and some investigators had concluded that the value of these vegetable protein containers could be augmented by using certain inorganic materials in connection with them, such as calcium, chlorine, sodium, and phosphorus. In this connection it is sufficient to say that Phillips formulated a mineral mixture composed of 15 lbs. of sodium chloride (salt), 24 lbs. of calcium carbonate (limestone), and 21 lbs. of precipitated soluble bone, which was modified later, as I shall show.

Several pens of hens, Barred Rocks and White Leghorns, were used in the experiments. A good quality of tankage was used in feeding part of these hens and various mixtures in which Soy bean oilmeal fortified by minerals was used as a substitute for animal protein.

The basal ration for all the pens was a grain mixture of 10 lbs. of wheat, 10 lbs. of corn and 5 lbs. of oats, which was used as scratch feed while a mash mixture of 5 lbs. of bran and 5 lbs. of flour middlings was used, to which was added tankage or Soy bean oilmeal, according to which pens were being fed. Phillips finally settled on a mineral mixture composed of 24 lbs. of limestone, ground, of course; 15 lbs. of salt, with either 21 lbs. of soluble bone or 42 lbs. of acid phosphate. Summarized, Phillips arrived at the following conclusions, after four years of experimenting, as given in Bulletin 293, Purdue Experiment Station:

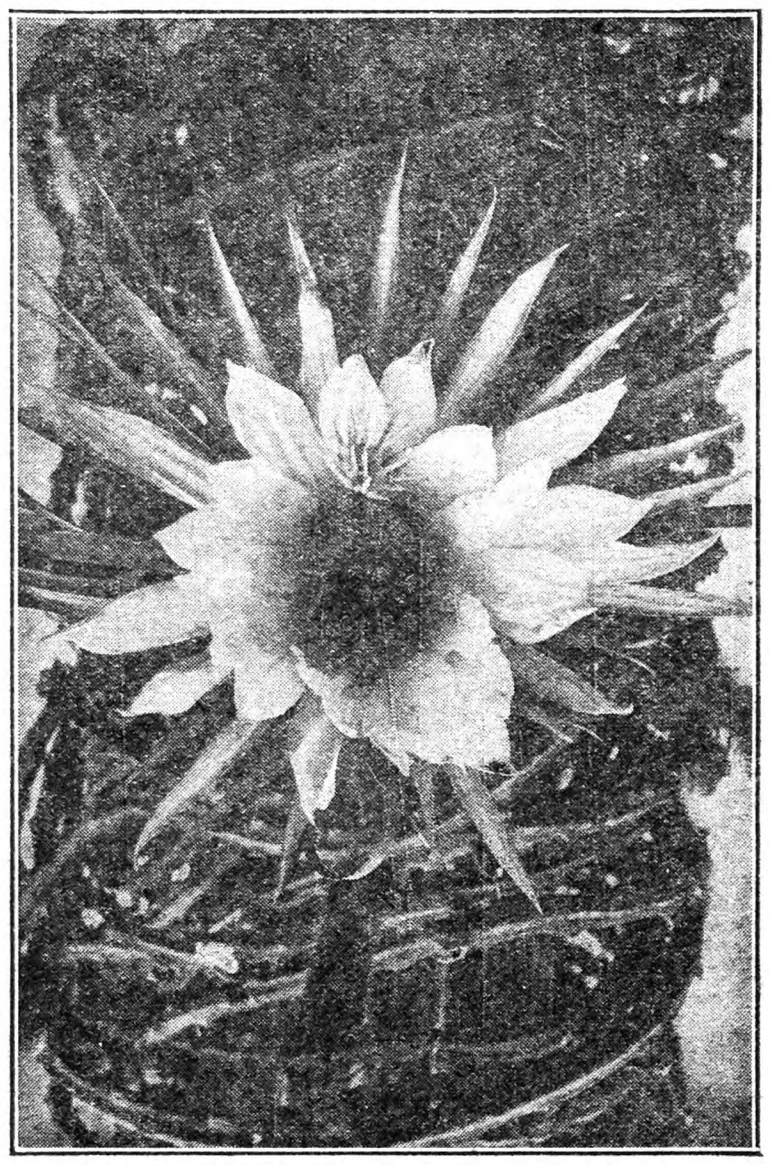
Soy bean meal is a satisfactory source of concentrated protein when used in connection with a proper mineral mixture. Tankage was a satisfactory source of protein, without minerals. One-fourth to one-half the required amount of tankage was replaced with Soy bean oilmeal with satisfactory results when supplemented by minerals. In using vegetable protein 8% to 10% was the amount of mineral mixture added to the mash. The cheapest mineral mixture is made of limestone, salt and acid phosphate. Ground whole Soy beans, cottonseed meal and gluten feed, when supplemented by the mineral mixture, produced satisfactory results.

At the Idaho Experiment Station, Parkhurst got the largest egg yield from feeding peameal and sour skim-milk as the source of protein, 14 pens of White Leghorns being used to test the value of various protein carriers.

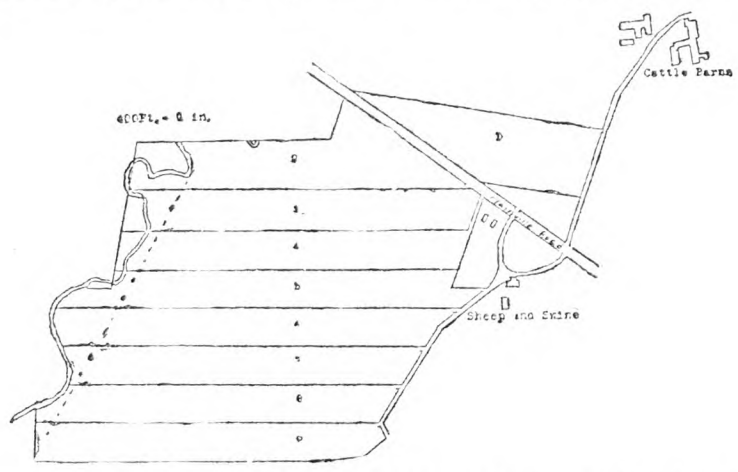
As Soy beans or field peas can be grown on almost any farm it seems that it is not necessary for farm poultry keepers to go away from home to procure the components of a perfectly satisfactory ration for laying hens, except for the small quantities of salt, ground limestone and acid phosphate used in the mineral mixture. MILLER PURVIS.

Night-blooming Cereus

THIS curious flowering plant has always attracted much attention wherever seen, but the peculiarity of its flowering after dark and also it rarity are probably one reason why it is not more grown than it apparently is now. It is a member of the cactus family, and its thick fleshy leaves enable it to stand a large amount of neglect and drought that would kill or destroy many ordinary plants. There is much misconception regarding what is really the true night-blooming Cereus and on this point it may be as well to mention that its botanical name is Selenicereus or Cereus grandiflorus, and that the leaves are almost cylindrical at first glace but a close inspection shows them corrugated lengthwise and of four, six or eight sides, according to age. The plant is trailing in habit and in nature frequently rambles over the ground, there are small sharp spines frequently along the leaves and this makes the plant not always a pleasant thing to handle. The flower is a very large one and often measures a foot or more across and the sample from which the photograph was made measured 13 inches across the sepals. The flower is almost pure white, but has a slightly yellowish tinge towards the center; the outside sepals are bronze green sometimes whitened on front surface and darker at the base. There are hundreds of thread-like stamens of a beautiful lemon yellow in the center of the flower, and the pistil is light yellow or almost pure white. When opening at night the flowers are very curious. If carefully watched the observer will notice one sepal after another "spring off," so to speak, one at a time until the flower is wide open—the petals opening slowly at the same time. There is a slight delicate odor and the thread-like stamens carry a considerable amount of golden yellow pollen. Taken altogether this plant is very curious, and it is no wonder that it attracted the attention of the early travelers in the tropics. It came originally from the West Indies but has now been grown in greenhouses for many years, and a number of closely allied species are also grown. One of those most usually grown for night-blooming Cereus is Epiphyllum latifrons, but this (as its name indicates) has an ensiform or sword-shaped leaf, and while blooming at night like the true Cereus the flowers are not much more than half the size. They are similar, however, in many ways. Another variety that is often taken for the true one is Cereus flagelliformis, the whip or snake cactus. This plant is much smaller in every way, and blooms in daylight instead of at night, the flowers lasting several days. The flowers are of a pink or rose color. Cereus grandiflorus is somewhat rare now. It is rather a slow grower and takes some years to get large enough to bloom. This once attained, however, it then generally blooms every year after and gives little or no trouble. H. W. HALES.



The Night-blooming Cereus. Fig. 282



Map of Pasture Plots on Massachusetts Station Farm. See page 707

Soil Preparation for Potatoes

THE best potato growers today are fast coming to realize the actual economy in thorough preparation of the seed bed. After a late, wet Spring, during which it is almost impossible to get onto the land at all, many growers become alarmed over the fact that June 1 has arrived and still no potato crop planted. As a result the seed is finally planted in cold, wet, clammy and poorly prepared soil at the earliest opportunity. Plowing, harrowing and planting all may be done the same week. We heave a sigh of satisfaction that the crop is at last planted. Too often this is all that could well be said, however, for the potato crop is both an intensive and an expensive crop to raise. And by such methods of planting, we have assured ourselves of needless worry and labor for the remainder of the growing season.

Cold, wet soil means retarded germination, poor stand and often the rotting of seed pieces through the introduction of soil fungi or bacteria.

Too hasty preparation often means, in heavy soils, a lumpy seed bed which remains so throughout the season. A late plowed and little harrowed seed bed also means a prolific crop of weeds to be battled unsuccessfully. Weeds can be controlled most easily before planting when tillage implements of broad sweep can be employed. The cutaway harrow and the weeder used before planting will save more labor by the single row cultivator and the hand hoe after the crop is up than is ordinarily appreciated. The resulting crop will be actually more advanced and the stand more perfect by postponing the planting date until the soil is properly fitted and of the right temperature and moisture content even though the date be July 1. Later planting would very often mean less growing season damage from potato insects, tip burn, drought and late blight.

One other advantage in proper preparation of the seed bed is too little appreciated. Weeds are sufficiently well subdued by mid-season to make it unnecessary to cultivate late in the growing season at a time when the feeding roots of the potato plant interlace between the rows and fill the area near the surface. Late cultivation, often thought necessary because of weeds, results in pruning, not only these important surface feeding roots, but also the tuber-bearing stolons. L. H. WOODWARD.

Diluted Cow's Milk for Lambs

I have a half dozen pet lambs, and they do no good. In fact they seem to get poorer and all drawn up. I give them all the diluted cow's milk they want and some oilmeal and bran. Please tell me the proportion of water to put in their milk. J. C.

OH DEAR, it is a wonder they are not all dead. Ewe's milk has more than double the nourishment of cow's milk. The meals are all that have saved the shrunken running gears. Milk is the natural, most essential food for all kinds of babies, but these lambs did not get enough stamina from theirs to give them power to appropriate much life from the meal and bran. Now give them the best fresh milk you have with a little oilmeal stirred in. When they get past the little baby stage, and pick up, plain milk, pasture and grain will lift them.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Dewberry Growing

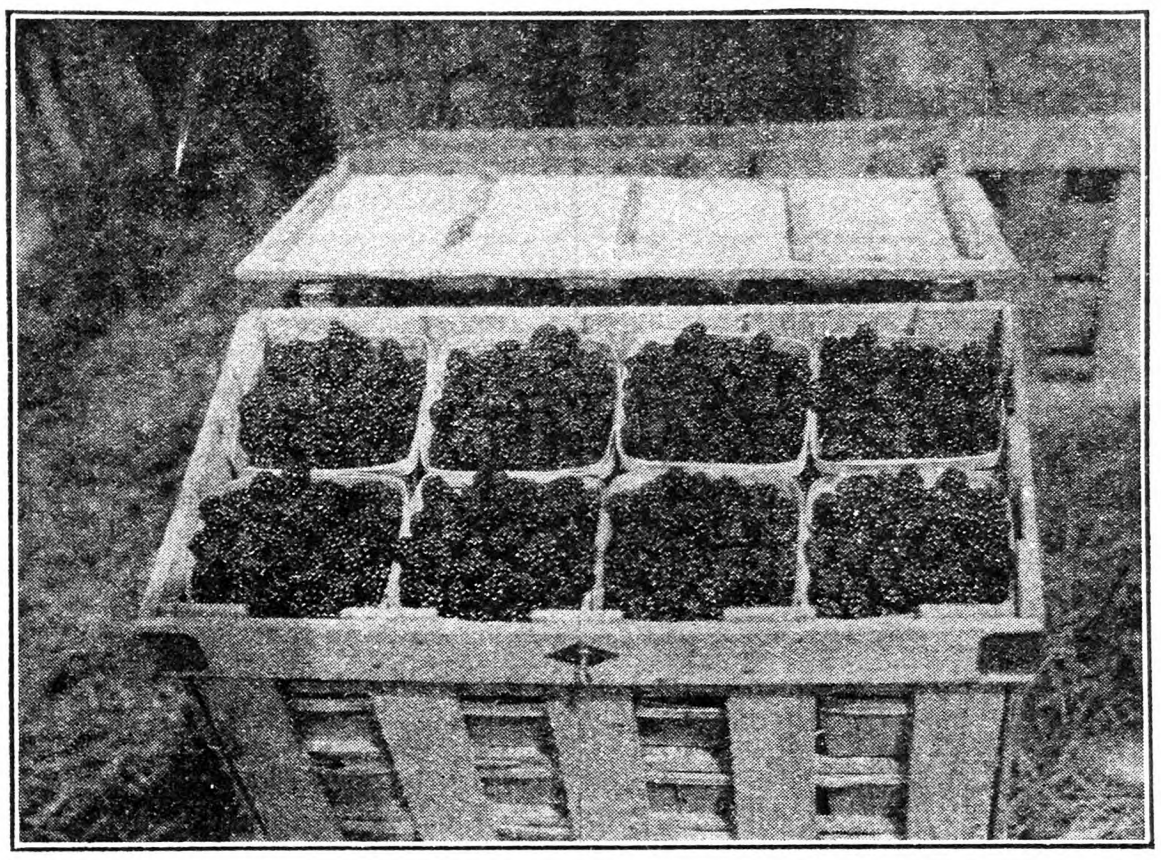
THE thorny, snaky, trailing vines of the dewberry are part of its insurance as a profitable plant to grow. There is no other fruit crop with which the writer is familiar that carries with it so much psychology as does the dewberry. That it is a profitable crop few will deny, that few like to grow it, is also well known. When a man is in need of funds to meet the mortgage, or if he has sufficient patience and perseverance he may grow dewberries but when the mortgage is paid off or if the grower lacks the characters that have been mentioned, then he shifts to some other crop.

There are only a half dozen sections of the country in which the dewberry is raised, principally California, Texas, Michigan, New York, New Jersey and North Carolina. In these States the industry is usually confined to one locality, as in New York State, where the chief section is at Germantown in the Hudson River Valley. The limited production, combined with the fact that the dewberry ripens ahead of the blackberry, gives it a place on the market.

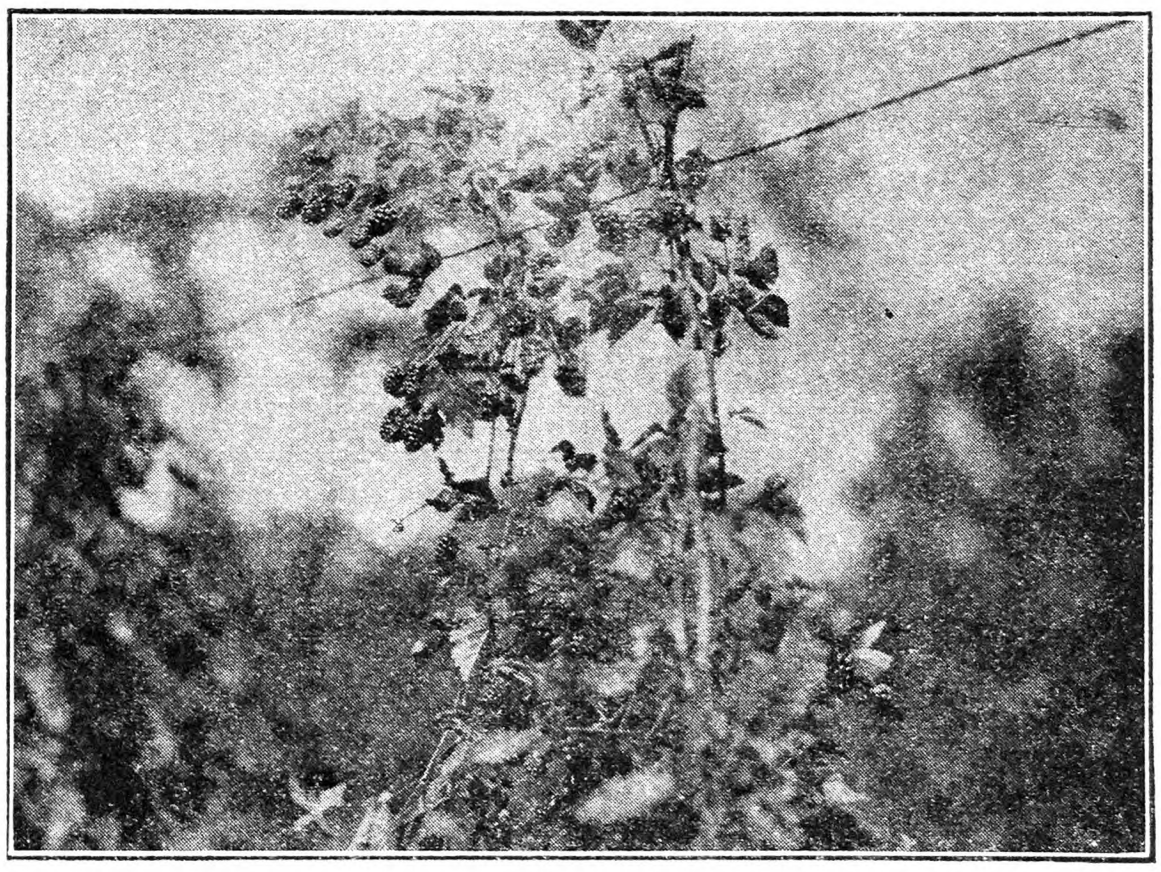
Lucretia is the main variety, though there are at least two dozen kinds that have put in appearance at one time or another. The Mays is a favorite in Texas, the Gadena is well liked in California, and the Young is a promising sort for the South. In spite of competition Lucretia has stood supreme ever since its introduction shortly after the Civil War.

Propagation is by rooted tips. Plants are usually secured from a neighbor, although nurserymen also furnish them. They are set 2 to 2½ ft. apart, in row 7 to 8 ft. apart. Where they are planted on the square system and trained to stakes they are set 5 ft. each way. When grown in rows a low wire is strung 3 to 4 ft. from the ground, and the fruiting shoots tied to it in early Spring. No crop is expected until the second year, and a full crop is not realized until third and fourth years.

Clean cultivation is the rule, the plantation being worked until about the first of August. The new shoots grow along the ground in the row and are protected over Winter by the weeds and grass that spring up after cultivation ceases. The old canes that have borne the season's crop are cut off soon after they have fruited. Early the next Spring the last season's new shoots must be gathered from the ground and carried up to the wires or stakes, and tied in place, the vines being headed at 8 or 10 in. longer than the height of the wire or stake. These shoots will carry the new crop, and then they in turn are cut out in the Fall of the year and another crop of new shoots carried up to the wires the following year, and so on.



A Crate of Dewberries Ready for Shipment. Fig. 284



How the Dewberries Are Trained. Fig. 285

In southern sections where the growing season is long it is the practice to mow off both the young and the old canes soon after the crop has been gathered. A second growth then forces itself out and is used for the next season's crop. By this method several diseases are held in check that are severe.

The dewberry is prey to most blackberry troubles, such as anthracnose, leaf-spot and cane rust, but in most seasons the yield is sufficiently high in spite of them. In North Carolina 100 crates of 32 quarts each have been grown to the acre during a succession of years. In Michigan and New York the yield is not so large, but it is sufficient, and this together with the fair price that usually prevails makes it a crop for the diversified fruit grower to consider. H. B. T.

Starting a Roadside Farm Produce Business

WHILE I have always believed that organization is a necessity for the general farmer, and have lent my full assistance to such efforts for success, it has been my hobby that direct marketing would bring the greatest profits to the one who could adapt himself to it. When circumstances made necessary a change in our business we quite naturally turned to the thing that promised best. We are located on the "Dixie," a great interstate highway that leads from somewhere near the North Pole and Detroit across Western Ohio and onward to the Gulf, through a territory where corn, wheat, hogs and cattle furnish occupation to thousands of Ohio farmers whose produce is furnished the million mouths to be fed.

It was getting late in the season. We got what seeds we could into the ground and ordered some plants from the South. They came promptly—some good, some bad; too promptly, for it rained almost all the time, and we were not ready for them, so we planted where we could rather than systematically, a serious handicap later. Every enemy in form of weed, insect and disease fell upon us and smote hip and thigh, singly and with a unity of collaboration that was marvelous, but our planting throve.

Hundreds of vehicles pass every hour. Our next problem was to stop some of them, for they were educated to the "pop" and sandwich stands only, and knew not the home-grown vegetable vender. A novelty might attract. We went to the woodlot and cut a 12-in. branch from a fallen tree, a branch that was somewhat gnarled and crooked with smaller branches to brace, and set it in a 32-ft. hole (our soil is firm), for the staff to a hexagonal umbrella. This we covered with a green paper roofing. It faced the east and we trained Limas to the southern and western exposures to break the hot noon and afternoon sun. A few flowers were set at the sides and added to the attractiveness. Exposed lumber and rocks were painted green.

It did the work, and we had many favorable comments. The girls wanted to call it the "Green Umbrella," but as our railroad station and elevator are called Oakland, we christened it "Oaklanden Market," and "we" are "The Oaklanden Gardens." This year it will be more dignified.

It was June 25 before all this was done and we had enough grown to sell. We were able to dispose of what we had by "standing" in the afternoons for a time. As greater supplies came on we had large signs painted and posted our produce all day. The signs were simply worded: "Oaklanden Produce—Fresh from the Fields," and paid for themselves before the week end, and we had to turn many away.

This year we will have every vegetable that can be grown here, and many cut flowers. It will give us nearly a hundred species in all, and work for several extra hands, and the sales proposition will be a weighty one. Some are already started, (February 14) nicely. We want to be a little ahead of the season this time. Of course some are staples; corn, tomatoes, beans, etc., but we need a little of everything even to garlic and sage and okra. Many things for which there is little demand will be planted right at the stand; garlic and leek and Swiss chard and herbs, where they can be gathered as wanted. Staples will be farther away, for they will be kept in quantities. We keep close check on sales and inquiries to know what to plant. One of the girls is good at that, and one can almost sell the bat off my head.

We soon outgrew our "umbrella" and will have to enlarge it considerably for the coming season, but we will keep it as simple and "rustic" as possible (incidentally it is inexpensive), until we learn our needs better.

Besides feeling highly satisfied with our venture the whole family has enjoyed the experience more than anything in our whole lives, and the girls look forward to Summer vacation from school and college with eagerness. Naturally we meet all kinds of people, but they furnish the variety that adds spice to life, and we try to be prepared for the dangerous element.

The few flowers we chanced to plant proved our valuable assets, and besides adding color to the stand turned many dimes and quarters toward the till. Nice bouquets of nasturtiums were good for a nickel and Zinnias at 25 cents a dozen are satisfactory to us and the buyer as well. Fancy snapdragons and asters sell higher at retail and profitably to the florist. We shall plant almost an acre in flowers for cutting.

We found that we cannot sell stuff purchased from neighbors so well as our own. Some psychological force seemed to militate against it. Also some similar influence seemed to make the public aware when we cut prices on a heavy supply. This we were unable to explain as our customers were from all distances rather than local, while only once did we advertise prices.

We always kept our supplies fresh, yet it paid to carry an armload of roasting ears from the nearby field occasionally, and I never went to the house, some distance back, but coming back I brought a hatful of eggs from the nests. Some one usually stopped and we would make other sales. We always asked a premium for our eggs and other delicacies. They cost us more. We could sell other things at a little above wholesale or at wholesale. We never sacrificed, but were able to give our customers reasonable prices. We found here, as in everything else, that quality counts.

In our merchandising efforts our greatest obstacle is the difficulty in converting the mind of the buyer to the idea that this is a perfectly bona fide business to be engaged in by respectable and intelligent people. They seem to look for the "dago" and "hayseed" type. Here the farmer has a wonderful field for the development of a wonderful business.

Ohio. J. LOWRY MILLER.

Celery in South Jersey

I SOW the seed thin, as the main thing is to have plants stocky. When setting out in field cut the tops off about two inches above the ground. From the middle of July to middle of August is a good time to set out.

I have found it did best where I had early potatoes or peas, beans or anything early. Harrow the ground down level. Line the rows so as to have them straight; have the rows about 3½ feet apart. A month after they are set out plow a light furrow from them, put high-grade fertilizer each side of rows.

When 8 or 10 inches high run cultivator through, gather them in left hand and pull about five inches of dirt to them. Change hands and do the same on the other side. I use self-bleaching Goldenheart. I want something that has a good heart and not so tall, as it is hard to bleach when tall. After you

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handle them once by hand there is a celery plow to put dirt to them.

In putting away for Winter I always make a ridge about a foot high, cut one side down straight about five inches below surface, pack three or four stalks wide all along. Then go back and cut other side; leave about four inches of earth in middle that keeps celery cool and crisp. For covering I think nothing is better than leaves. J. A. SHEPPARD.

Burlington Co., N. J.

Apple Varieties in New England

I have noticed some remarks about Golden Delicious in northern locations. Maine and Massachusetts are not particularly southern localities, yet Golden Delicious comes through splendidly; is a persistent annual bearer; comes into bearing in paying quantities in five years; is sold in carload lots in New York City for $6 per box, and to Boston buyers for $5; although the old conservative Boston dealers want red apples, the same as they want brown eggs.

McIntosh Red is a fine Fall apple. Golden Delicious is a splendid Fall, Winter, Spring and season apple in cold storage. It is handsome, fragrant and has now supplanted Grimes Golden as a selective apple.

The American Fruit Growers experimented by top grafting 130 trees in one of its Washington orchards in 1920 with Golden Delicious, and in 1924 picked 142 boxes of this fruit, which came through 65 per cent perfect.

Golden Delicious requires more care in spraying, a dilute spray being necessary. I would not use clear lime-sulphur on them as it would tend to rust.

To keep McIntosh flavor through the Winter I would prefer Cortland, as it keeps longer, hangs to the trees better, and there is not so much need to rush for a market. A. M. WILLIS.

Massachusetts.

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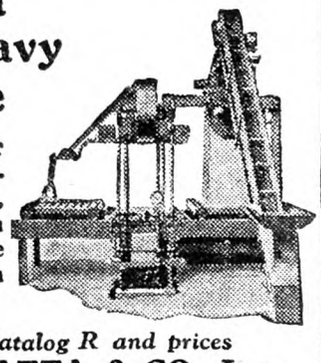

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PUBLIC NOTICE
Bids for Street Shade Trees

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Parks, Docks and Harbors, at the Hudson Park Office, Wild Cliff Road, City of New Rochelle, New York, up to eight o'clock P. M., Wednesday, May 16, 1928, for supplying to this department, the following shade trees, for street and highway planting; to be delivered at New Rochelle, New York; location to be designated on award of Bid.

All of the stock must be well developed straight stems, root systems and shapely crowns; caliper, 1½ to 2 inches, measured one foot above the planting line of Nursery.

200 Norway Maple **100 American Elm**
150 Sugar Maple **50 Pin Oaks**

Prices to be submitted at Nursery grounds; also F.O.B. New Rochelle, New York, including packing charges and freight rates.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, award the Bid to other than the lowest bidder or to re-advertise for proposals, if they shall deem such a course advantageous to the City of New Rochelle; also to select any variety of tree of the above named varieties from any estimate submitted, where certain stock is superior in growth than another, and to award the bids accordingly.

A certified check payable to the Treasurer of the City of New Rochelle, New York, must accompany all bids, in the amount of five per cent (5%) of the total bid.

All proposals to be addressed to the Commissioners of Parks, Docks and Harbors, and marked as such.

Commissioners of Parks, Docks and Harbors,
HARRY BLOOM, Chairman,
H. W. BENDER,
W. WYLIE TROY.

By CHARLES L. BRODER, Secretary.
Dated, April 21, 1928.

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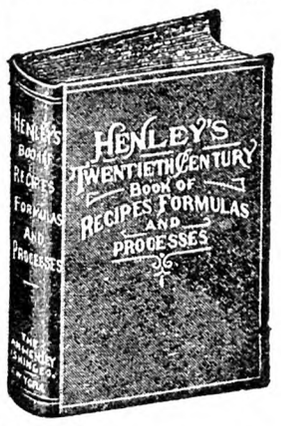

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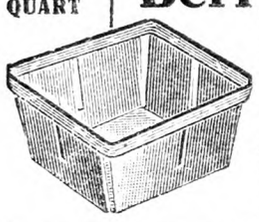

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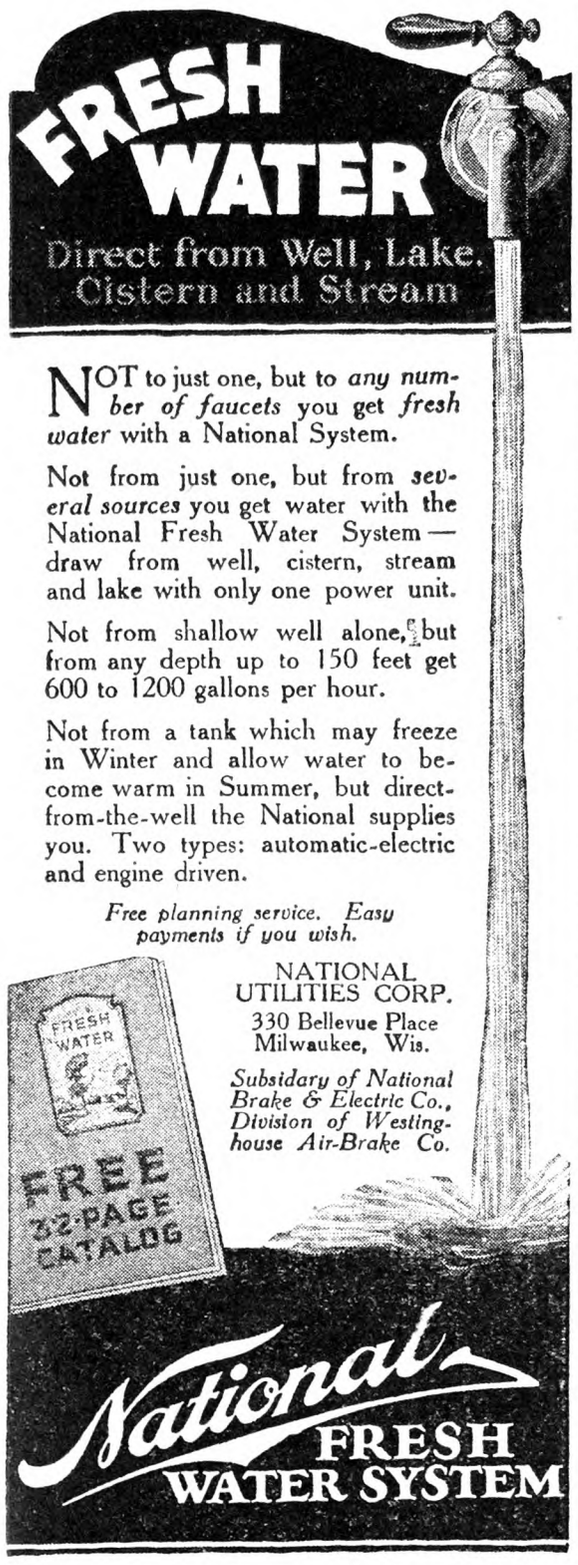

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Common Rose Troubles

Mildew.—This is one of the commonest fungous diseases affecting roses. It appears as a grayish film on leaves, stems and buds, sometimes as isolated spots, but more often covering the whole surface. The leaves become curled, the buds fail to develop, and if the infestation is severe the plant may lose most of its foliage. Damp chilly nights, or a cold rainy period, often induce this trouble. It is readily controlled by sulphur. The usual method is to dust freely with powdered sulphur, when the leaves are wet with dew, so that the sulphur will stick. Liver of sulphur (potassium sulphide) is very efficacious used as a spray, three ounces of the liver of sulphur dissolved in 10 gallons of water. Western readers report good results from a spray of bicarbonate of soda, 1½ ounces to one gallon of boiling water, of course cooled before using, with 1½ ounces of soap to make it stick. We always find the powdered sulphur efficient. Some roses are more subject to mildew than others. Among climbers, Dorothy Perkins and the old Crimson Rambler are very likely to suffer from it.

Black Spot.—This disease is shown by dark spots on the foliage, which may involve the whole leaf. In severe cases the plant may be defoliated. Bordeaux mixture is often quite efficient but rosarians now find what is called the Massey dust treatment is highly efficient. Mix nine parts of dusting sulphur (not flowers of sulphur) with one part of tobacco dust and one part of dry powdered arsenate of lead. Beginning when the roses first come into leaf, dust the bushes thoroughly with the mixture, before the dew has dried. Repeat every 10 days. This may cause a grayish coloring on the foliage, but it is scarcely noticeable, and easily washed off with clear water. This treatment is known as the Massey dust treatment, and is effective for black spot and mildew, as well as control for practically all insect pests except the rose beetle. Of course, if any leaves are black spotted or mildewed, they should be removed and burned, together with any fallen leaves that have been affected, but the Massey dust will save the healthy foliage from disease. The bicarbonate of soda treatment suggested for mildew has been used to control black spot on the Pacific Coast.

Plant Lice.—The small green lice sometimes crowd on the tender foliage and tips of the shoots. These are controlled by tobacco, to which whale-oil soap should be added for best results. The following is a standard mixture: To five gallons of water add one ounce of Black-leaf 40, and 7½ ounces of whale-oil or fish-oil soap. Use freely as a spray.

Thrips.—This is a small light-colored insect which attacks the under side of the leaves, sucking the juice so that the leaves turn yellow and die. Use the tobacco soap spray directing hard against the under surface of the leaf.

Slugs and Leaf-rollers.—Powdered hellebore, two tablespoons in a bucket of boiling water, cooled before using, is a good spray for the chewing insects. It is, however, hard to reach the leaf-roller, as it is inside the curled leaf, and thus hard to reach with the spray. Crushing it in the leaf, whenever seen, is certain.

Rose Bugs.—We should like to give a sure method of killing the rose bug or chafer, but the arsenical spray with syrup, used in vineyards to protect grape flowers, is not at all desirable in a rose garden, and we can suggest nothing better than hand picking, dropping the beetles in a can of kerosene. Destruction of weeds will gradually eliminate this pest; vacant lots full of daisies, goldenrod and other host plants continue it, where there are sandy fields in which it may breed. It is an ugly and disagreeable pest, and especially objectionable on a farm because it is poisonous to young poultry.

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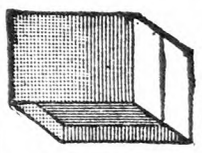
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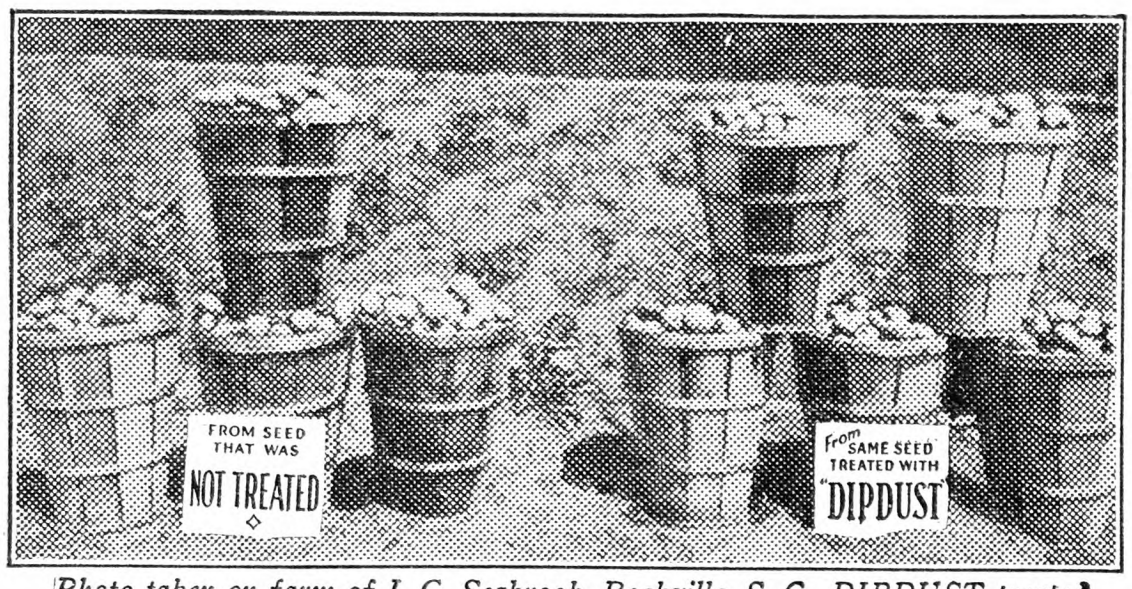

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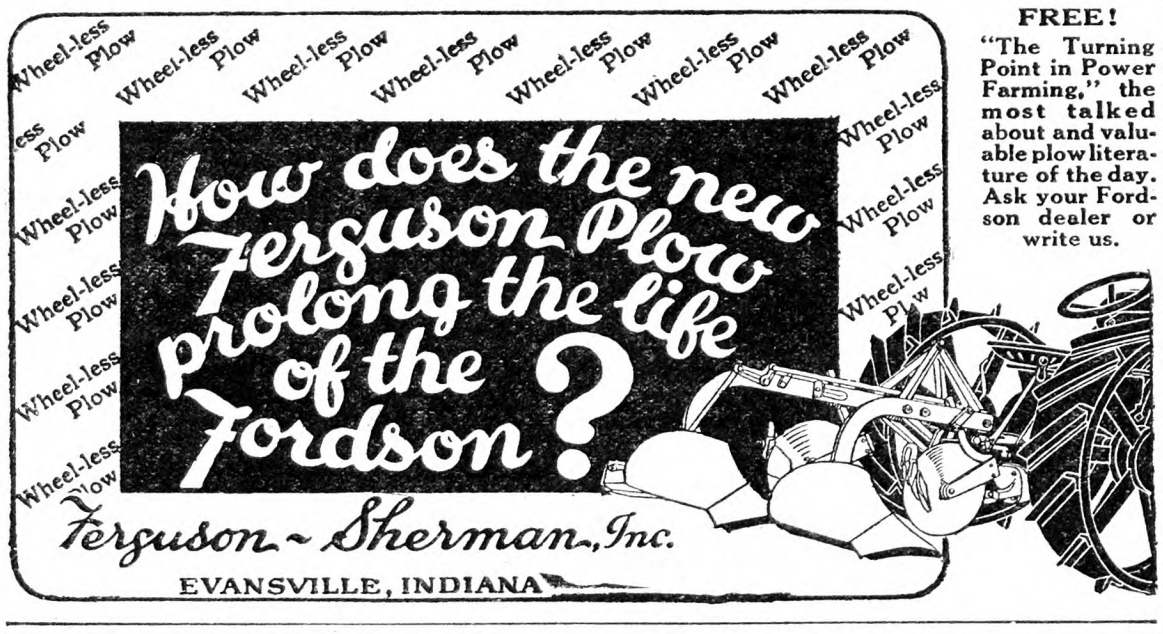

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Growing Everbearing Strawberries

Until recently, commercial strawberry growers carried the idea that profitable crops of strawberries could only be grown in the Spring. They were well aware of the different varieties of everbearers, but considered them more of a novelty than of commercial importance. But with the introduction of new varieties, and a better understanding of their cultural and soil requirements, everbearing strawberries are beginning to show favorably in the commercial field. The fact that they can be and are profitably grown commercially in different sections of the country, proves their possibilities, but there are sections where the soil and weather conditions are not favorable for their successful culture, and that there are growers in favorable sections who do not succeed because of the wrong cultural methods followed.

This growing of everbearers is much like dairying or other lines of farming—one grower succeeds while just across the road his neighbor fails. The dairyman must feed intelligently for greater milk production. Just as soon as he lets down on feed, down goes the high milk flow. Likewise, with everbearing strawberries—the best of plants and varieties will not yield their maximum crops of marketable berries unless properly fed. A half starved cow or plant is a failure. As you intelligently feed so shall you profitably reap, whether it be in dairying or the growing of everbearing strawberries.

Ever since everbearing strawberries were introduced back in 1902, the writer has been more or less connected with their culture, and for the last 11 years has been actively engaged in growing and experimenting with them. Everbearing strawberries cannot be successfully grown in "every old" soil, place or way. They have been mostly grown and planted in gardens and, like so many of the common strawberries in gardens, have been given very little attention, resulting in failure, because they will not produce profitably if allowed to "run wild" and just "take care of themselves."

A 31-acre Field of Everbearing Strawberries in Michigan

But the successes of those who happen to strike it right, prove the possibilities of the everbearing strawberry, without mentioning the sure successes of those who follow proper methods of culture. Whether everbearers are grown under garden or field culture, the plants should not be allowed to want for something to eat and drink at any time after they are set in the ground. Plenty of food and moisture should always be present to keep the plants thrifty and fresh even during the hottest days of the Summer. Since the berries themselves are about 90 per cent water, the plants cannot be expected to develop berries to their largest size or a full crop unless the roots can always have access to plenty of moisture and food. Any soil which grows common strawberries successfully will grow everbearing strawberries, but ideal soil is a cool, moist, rich sandy loam, always moist, but not wet and soggy, and it should be well drained.

Thorough preparation is essential as to physical condition but to the enriching of the soil as well. The soil is the "pasture" in which the plants are to feed during their growing and fruiting periods, and their good growth and fruit production depends upon the kind and abundance of available food in this "pasture." A starved cow, hog or berry plant is a failure, but when intelligently fed they are a success. Prepare the soil for everbearers as far ahead of planting as possible, so it will become well settled and firm before the plants are set. Freshly prepared soils are apt to be too open, consequently will not hold moisture like the same soil prepared early and allowed to settle. With the exception of heavy soils, it is best to plow or spade them eight to ten inches deep in the late Fall, allowing them to remain in a rough unharrowed condition over Winter. Early the next Spring, deeply disk and harrow several times before planting. By following a system of this kind, the sandy loams or lighter soils can be placed in the best possible condition for successful culture

When it is necessary to prepare the soil in the Spring, do it early. Apply a liberal coating of barnyard manure and turn in under eight to ten inches deep, first mixing it with the top layers of soil by disking. Before harrowing, apply a top dressing of fine, well rotted manure. Disk, harrow and drag often enough before planting to keep the soil well worked up and free from weeds. Just before planting smooth for convenience in marking out the rows and setting the plants.

The area in which strawberry plants feed is small as compared with other fruits, because of their much shorter root growth, therefore it is necessary to have the top eight to ten inches of a strawberry soil well enriched with available plant foods and in a condition which will favor the greatest root growth. Barnyard manures are considered best for strawberries, sheep, hog, cow, or horse manures are all good, but should contain a goodly amount of rotten straw or other organic matter. Sheep and hog manures are very rich in nitrogen and should be used in about half the amounts of either cow or horse manure. To the average fertile soil, broacast at least 20 wagon loads per acre (four to five bushels per square rod) of cow or horse manure as far in advance of plowing or spading as possible, and disk, or in some way, work it well into the top layers of soil before plowing. This will get the plant food more thoroughly mixed with the soil than if it were turned under and laid flat in the bottom of the furrow in unbroken lumps. The more even and thoroughly manure is mixed with the soil, the greater will be the root spread and the plants will make a more steady growth through the Summer and Fall. After plowing and before harrowing, apply a top dressing of seven to ten loads per acre (two to three bushels per square rod) of fine well-rotted manure which will become well mixed with the soil during the thorough disking and harrowing which follows.

The amounts and kind of commercial fertilizers to use vary so much with different soils, that it is only possible to here give an average amount and kind to use. On soils with average fertility, use 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre (1½ to 2¼ pounds per square yard) of a 2-8-10 fertilizer and on soils more deficient in plant foods use equal amounts of a 4-4-10 grade, applying about one-third after plowing, one-third shortly after the plants are set, and the remainder about ninety days later.

In applying commercial fertilizers along the row, scatter it in six-inch strips so it can be well worked into the soil by hoeing and cultivating. At no time should the commercial fertilizer come in contact with the leaves or root of the plants. It will certainly mean death to the plants. And do not place commercial fertilizer in the holes as the plants are set, nor apply to the soil directly under where the plants are set except as directed in the following paragraph.

In broadcasting commercial fertilizers or manure from one-third to one-half of it is of no value to the plants later on, because of its coming between the rows where the strawberry roots cannot reach it. To avoid this, drill or scatter the fertilizer or manure in strips across the field or bed about eighteen to twenty-four inches wide right where the strawberry rows are to come. Make sure it is well mixed with the soil before the plants are set, for it will burn the roots if not and cause the plants to die.

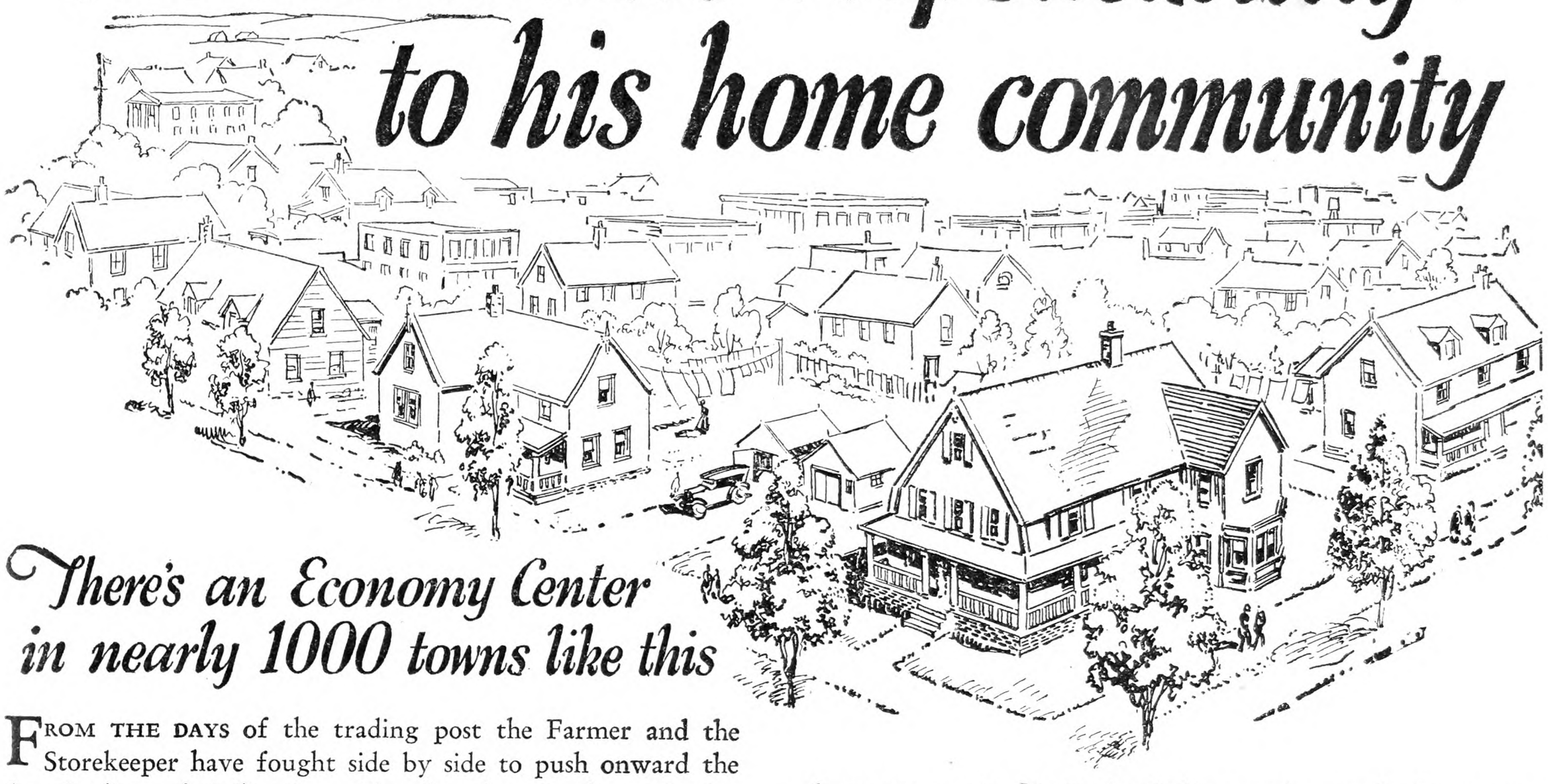
Chicken manure, in which acid phosphate is mixed, brings good results. Mix 500 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate with 1,500 pounds of chicken manure and use at rate of two tons of mixture per acre (25 pounds per square rod), applying one-third at a time.

Set everbearing strawberry plants as early as you would make early garden or at least corn-planting time. They should get their roots well established in the soil before the hot dry days of Summer overtakes them. Space the rows 30 inches apart for garden culture and 36 inches for commercial purposes, spacing the plants not over 16 inches in the rows. Where only a hundred plants or so are to be set for garden purposes, it is well to set them in double rows, spacing these rows 16 inches apart and have each set or two rows 30 inches apart. Alternate the plants in double rows every 16 inches.

Make the holes to receive the plants with a common spade or garden trowl, by thrusting it into the soil and working it to and fro to make a V-shaped hole. Remove it carefully to prevent the dry surface soil from running in which might stunt or kill the plants. Spread the roots well so the soil will come in contact with all of them. Avoid "crumpling" up the ends of the roots, or leaving them in a

(Continued on Page 714)

the merchant's responsibility to his home community



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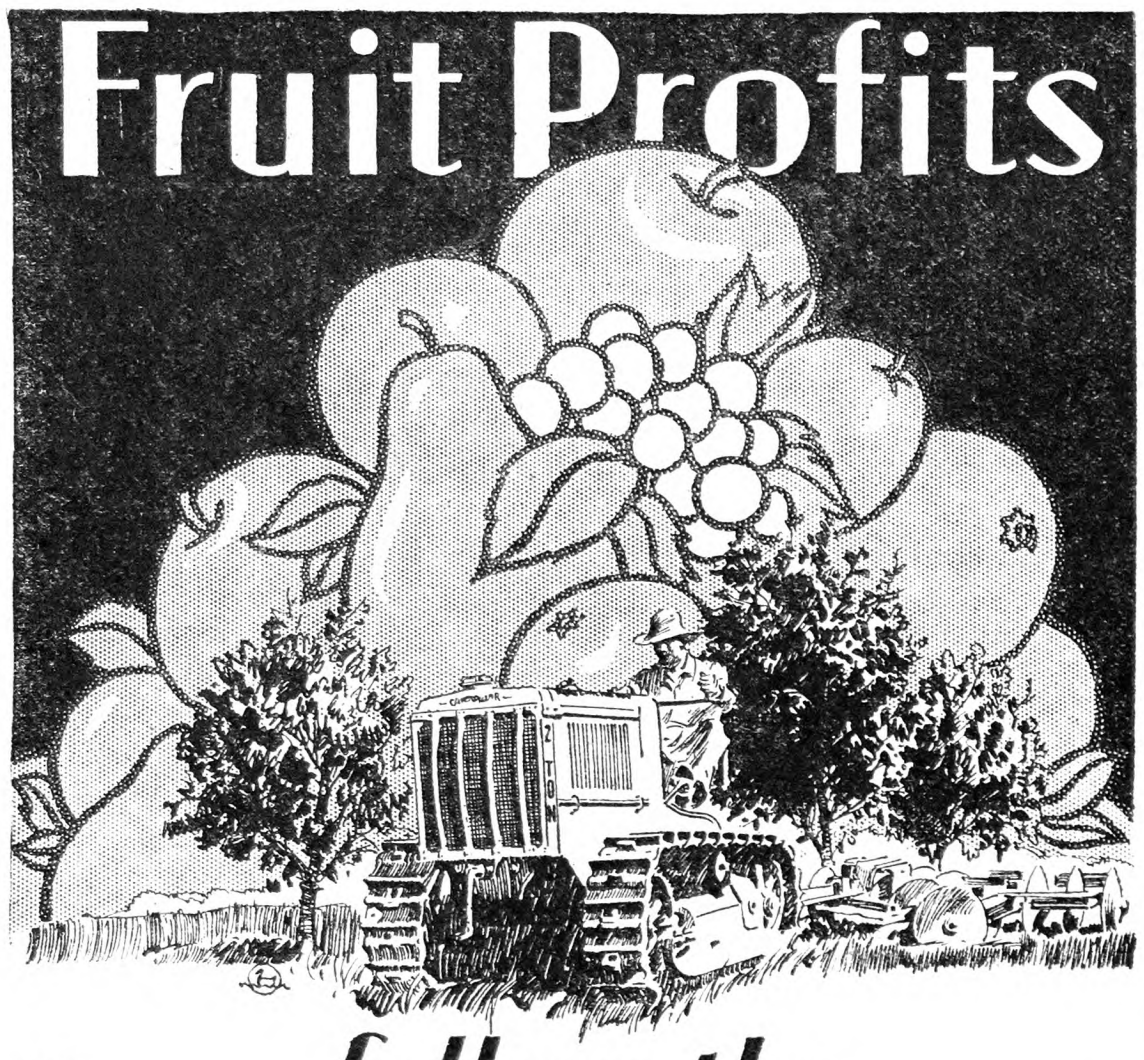

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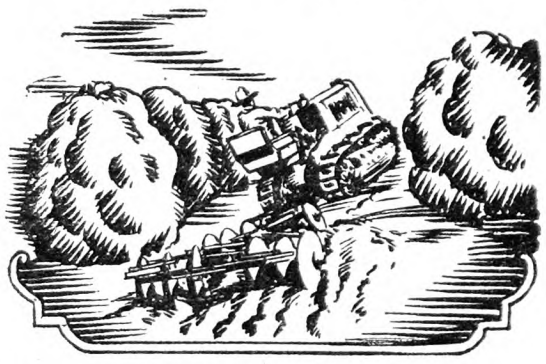

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As soon as the plants get started to grow cultivate enough to keep the weeds down and the ground from getting too dry. Use the hoe enough to keep the weeds out of the rows. We use a good grade of fertilizer, one application when the plants first begin to grow and a second when they begin to head, using it at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre for the two applications. For the worms we use Paris green and either air-slaked lime, made very fine, or hydrated lime which is very fine, using ½ lb. of the green to a sack of lime. This mixture is either sifted onto the plants through a burlap sack or used in a dust gun whenever the worms are bothering. W. H. BUFFAM.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Apple Orchard Fillers; Small Fruits

When planting a young apple orchard is it advisable to plant quinces, sour cherries, or plums in between them, apples planted 32 feet apart? Give me the names of a large raspberry (red), also blackcaps. I have been looking for black currants, but don't seem to be able to find any. Are they not growing them any more?

Monmouth Co., N. J. D. H. F.

1. Peaches make better fillers between apple trees, as they come into bearing quickly, and are ready to be removed when the apples get going. Quinces, cherries and plums are so long lived that one hates to cut them out when necessary to make room for the apples.

2. Latham, Cuthbert and Herbert are all good red raspberries, and Cumberland and Gregg standard black caps. There is so little demand for black currants that we think few nurserymen carry the stock now.

Growing Everbearing Strawberries

(Continued from Page 712)

ropy, compact bunch. Set them so the tip of the bud or crown on the plant is just even with the surface and pack the soil well with the heel. Don't pour water into the holes during planting. If the roots seem dry and the weather is hot, dip the roots in a thin paste of mud and water, then squeeze out and set, spreading the roots. "Puddling" the roots in this way will help wonderfully, but be sure that there is not a lot of sticky mud lef on the roots so as to cement them together.

Start hoeing and cultivating shortly after the plants are set and keep it up all Summer as often as is necessary to keep the top soil in good condition. Shallow cultivating (2¼ inches) is best. Keep the blossoms picked off for at least 30 days after the plants are set; pinching them off as soon as they appear in the crown, thus allowing all the strength to go into the plant to make it as large and thrifty as possible before it is called upon to fruit. You will get more and larger berries later on. In most cases it is best to keep the blossoms picked off until the first of July, depending on how well the plants are thriving and when you wish berries. It takes about 30 days from blossom to ripe berry, therefore if the blossoms are kept picked off so the first ones are allowed to remain on and open about the first of July, ripe berries will begin to appear about the first of August.

Where water is available, irrigation or supplying the plants with needed water, will be found very helpful. Some system of over-head irrigation is a wonderful help and will turn failure into success every time. In gardens where overhead irrigation is not possible the plants can be kept amply supplied with water by applying water in a shallow trench made at least six inches on either side of the plant row. Fill the trench with water in the evening, allowing it to soak well into the soil before the trench is refilled. A little fertilizer added to the trench before the water is applied will be found very helpful. If commercial fertilizer is not available add a bushel of barnyard manure to a barrel of water a day or so ahead of the time of irrigation and use this water. Water of this kind should not be used over once a month. B. W. KEITH.

Michigan.

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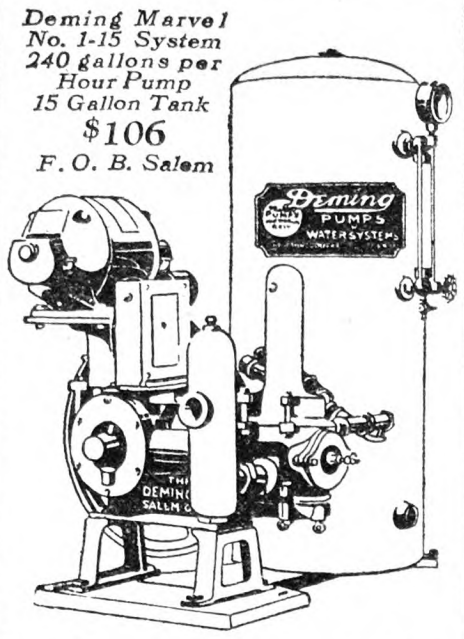

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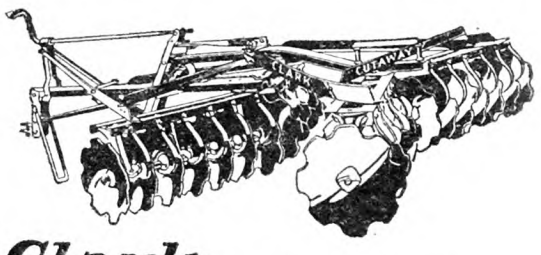

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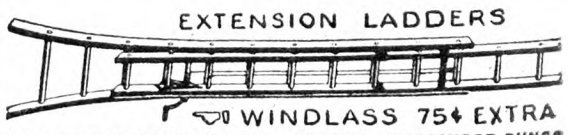

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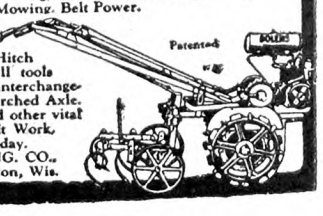

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Notes from Eastern Shore Maryland

These notes are just suggestive, not advisory, to help the farmer to carry on his work in a more practical way, a real business basis. I see much farming carried on in a very loose, happy-go-lucky way. Any other line of work done as some farmers do would soon become disastrous. Ask farmers what it costs to grow an acre of any agricultural product. Often have I inquired and never got a satisfactory reply.

As a young man I took over my grandfather's farm. I inquired of the old farmers around me, and they had been growing tobacco all their lives, what it cost to grow an acre of tobacco. That was in Virginia where I spent many years as a grower of tobacco. No one could tell me. So I determined to find out and for three years kept an accurate account from sowing the plant bed to the warehouse floor where it was sold to the highest bidder. It set me to thinking of keeping an account of the outlay and income of my farm.

It became interesting and enabled me to know how I stood at the end of the year. I kept a record of everything bought or sold, and would know if the year's work was at a profit or loss; what crop brought the most actual gain; where I had blundered by not using enough manure or by planting too late, or some other mistakes that cost the profit on any crop.

The farmer can tell at the end of the year by his bank account whether he has made or lost, but that is not going far enough in details. You often hear them say they made such and such amount on any crop, but they really do not know. They do not count their individual labor or the help of their sons and daughters, nor do they ever take an inventory or depreciation of equipment, taxes, insurance and other incidental expenses. Would any merchant or manufacturer attempt to carry on his business without keeping an accurate account?

Not long ago I was in a group of farmers, and the subject of keeping a farm's actual credit and debit was brought up. The president of our local bank said it was impossible. He was wrong; it can be done and with but a very small outlay of money and time. Get a 50-cent daybook. Have your credit and debit pages; put down everything bought and everything sold. Commence at the beginning of the year by taking an inventory of money in hand; valuation of live stock, equipment, insurance, taxes. At the end of the year you will know what profit or loss you will have. I am sure any farmer who will give this plan a trial will see his work get on a business basis. It will require but a few moments a day, and if you have no experience in bookkeeping you will soon learn. As years pass you will be gratified in having your work done in a real business way.

Along this line I will further suggest the keeping of a farm diary. For a great many years in Virginia I kept such a diary and when I moved to Maryland still continued it.

One who loves his farm home and work will find a farm diary interesting, and I have many times decided some questions as to weather and farm conditions.

Rule off in the front of your farm account book lines for weather, temperature, what kind of work you are at each day, when you cut wheat, or set tobacco; if the month was very dry, hot or cold; when the first killing frost, and other interesting items. I sometimes look at my farm diary of the many past years and compare the present with the past. Anyone who will keep a farm diary, I am sure, will not begrudge the few daily moments to record the every-day work and happenings of the farm life.

I trust these suggestions will be useful and that some will get their farming on a real business basis. Sometime next month I want to write some notes on harvesting and curing hay, giving my long practical experience in handling the different hay grasses for the small farm, not the modern way where you have the hay loader, stacker, etc. That equipment requires too much outlay and will not justify a small farmer in spending that amount. AGRICOLA.

Boscobel Farm, Maryland.

The Old "Corn Plow"

I am enclosing a photo of an old plow which came into my possession many years ago. I have no data on it whatever. Do you think it is of any use as an antique? W. H. M.

New York.

The picture looks like what was commonly known as a "corn plow" before cultivators were generally used. We do not think it unusual enough to be antique.

We are interested in having seen this photo, which takes the writer back to boyhood, when he worked corn many times with such a plow. At that time deep working was practiced while the corn was small, and it was "finished" by plowing up to the hills both ways and hilling with a hand hoe.

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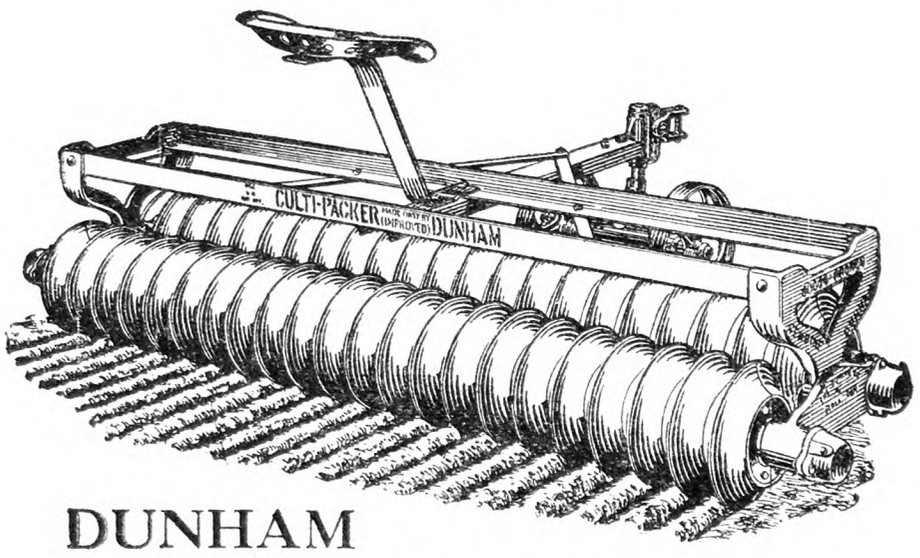

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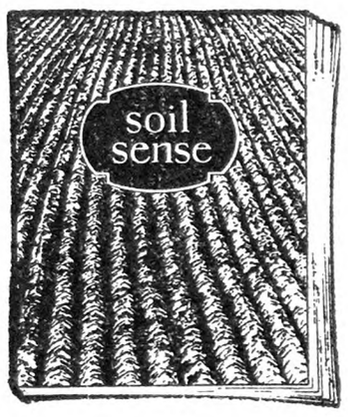

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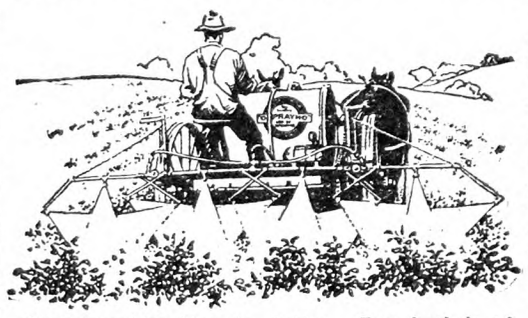

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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Grange News

BY L. L. ALLEN

The annual reports of the counties made to the New York State Grange, and just made public through the official report of State Secretary Frank J. Riley, furnish many facts of interest to all members of the order. This custom of making county reports was begun at the establishment of the New York State Grange in 1873 and has been continued since.

The reports indicate that there is a hearty co-operation between the Granges and the agricultural societies of the State, and the liberal prizes offered by some of the societies for Grange exhibits have resulted to the mutual advantage of both the societies and the exhibiting Granges. Cattaraugus County is one of the counties where this plan seems to be working very satisfactorily. The Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society about twenty years ago erected a large hall for its Grange exhibits and offered generous premiums to those Granges making displays. As a result the Granges have responded heartily, with annual exhibits from 10 to 15 Granges. The society gives a first prize of $150, a second prize of $135 and a third of $115, besides giving $100 and mileage to all other worthy exhibits.

Erie County is another county which has built up most cordial relations between the Granges and the county agricultural society. Erie also has an exhibition hall for the Granges, said to be the finest in the State.

The county reports indicate that the "Magic Gavel" presented to the State Grange by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville at the Jamestown session in 1927 has been working wonders in that section of the Empire State which it has already covered. Its itinerary began with Chautauqua County, the home of Fredonia Grange No. 1, immediately following the Jamestown session, and during the year the gavel traveled over a dozen of the Western New York counties. In each case when the gavel finished its journey among the Granges of one county it was accompanied by a large delegation of visitors as an escort honor when it was carried over the county line. Not only has the gavel done much to promote good will between the Granges but it also had an important part in swelling the total of the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund, as in most of the Granges it visited collections were taken for the benefit of the fund.

In addition to the Magic Gavel presented by Miss Arthur other gavels and banners have been presented to some of the counties and these agencies are also doing fruitful work in building up the order. In Oneida County there is a banner making its travels about the county, the gift of State Steward Olin B. Lawton of that county, which has been doing fine service among the 20 Granges of that county. Cattaraugus County has a similar banner, which is awarded each year to the subordinate Grange of the county making the largest percentage of gain in membership.

Then there is the Knapp silk flag, presented to the State Grange in 1926 at the Watertown session and awarded to the Grange making the greatest percentage of gain in membership during the Grange year. This flag has been won as follows: In 1926 by Lisbon Grange of St. Lawrence County; in 1927 by Hemlock Grange of Livingston.

Columbia County also has a traveling gavel, which has journeyed to all the 18 Granges of the county and the fact that the county has made a gain in membership during the past year and has added one new Grange to its list would indicate that the gavel was a valuable adjunct to the Grange work of the county.

Along this line of awards might be included Delaware County, which, through its Pomona Grange, is trying with success to stem the losses in membership resulting from the dropping of members from the rolls for the non-payment of dues. A Pomona banner is bestowed upon the Grange each year which shows the largest percentage of members saved from suspension, with cash prizes offered by the County Deputy to the second and third best among the Granges.

The county of Onondaga stands proudly at the head of the 53 Grange counties of the State in the amount contributed to the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund, that county having given $832.70 to the fund, which has now reached $6,600. The generous gifts of Onondaga and other counties make it now possible to begin the issue of loans to students. The committee in charge of the fund consists of H. M. Stanley, of Skaneateles, Mrs. Leo Engelson, of Williamson, and State Secretary Frank J. Riley, of Sennett.

Notes on Pennsylvania Horticulture

Fruit buds in this State seem to have wintered very well. Peach buds promise a heavy bloom over most of the State, with but little injury reported in the carlot district of Adams, Franklin and York counties.

Ordinarily, fruits bloom about two weeks later in Central Pennsylvania than in the southern tier of counties. Peaches promise to follow their usual time difference, but, McIntosh apples in Centre County are almost as far advanced as in the southern part of the State, needing just a few more warm days to bloom. Belleflower and King are in a mouse-ear stage.

A distinctive feature of this Spring is the unusually early maturity of apple scab spores over most of the State. Spray service advisers have notified growers in several counties to stand by ready for the first scab spray. The spray situation is complicated over much of this state, because many orchard men are using oil sprays to control the heavy infestation of red spider of last year. Since no oil spray in extensive use at this time has fungicidal value, and since no ordinary oil for spraying can be mixed with lime-sulphur or Bordeaux, much of the area will have to be sprayed twice in rapid succession. These two sprays threaten to come too close together for many growers with insuffiicent spray rig capacity.

Pennsylvania recommendations for red spider control include an oil spray of 3 per cent actual oil content applied as an early delayed dormant. This is to be followed by four or five Summer applications of liquid lime-sulphur of the usual strength to finish the job. Oil alone in the delayed dormant will not completely control red spider and oil foliage sprays in Summer are not yet recommended in this State. Dusting does not control this pest.

Peach growers of the southern portions of this State are giving more attention to the dormant for peach leaf-curl. This disease was severe in portions of this section last year.

The State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, will conduct a school for nurserymen in Franklin and Adams counties this July. The object of this school is to train nurserymen to identify standard apple varieties in the nursery row for the elimination of variety mixtures and for the certifying of the correctness of naming of nursery stock.

A Huntington County grower gave us an eight-year-old Rome tree which showed an unusual type of deer injury as found in the orchard. Four years ago a buck rubbed the velvet off his antlers on this tree, taking all the bark off one side. The skinned area never recovered and the eight years spent on growing this tree are wasted.

The well-known vineyard of J. K. Gross, of York County, Pa., was removed to the farm of his son, John M. Gross, of Northampton County, Pa. This vineyard consists of about 150 varieties of grapes mostly native, with a few Vinifera sorts. Many of these varieties are now completely lost to cultivation elsewhere. Besides being a hobby, this planting was also used for variety testing and for some stock tests. It was of widespread interest to grape specialists. Future plans for the vineyard call for the addition of more varieties and a continuation of the work of the elder Mr. Gross.

The Pennsylvania State College initiated a spray service school on March 6 to 8, in response to numerous requests. The attendance was about 75 with at least 30 refused admittance due to lack of facilities. The main features of this school were laboratory training in the methods of determining the time of codling moth emergence and scab spore shooting, together with the proper timing of sprays to control these pests. A second school of this nature will probably be held next year.

The Lancaster County Fruit Growers' Association on their meeting of April 9, were warned of the unusually early scab spore dissemination due this year. The problem of the badly needed research on mixing oil sprays with lime-sulphur or Bordeaux, was of main interest.

Members of the Lebanon Valley Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association held their Spring banquet on April 9. The requirements for producing and selling high grade fruit in local markets were stressed by F. N. Fagan, of State College. R. H. SUDDS.

The Bookshelf

AUDEL'S GARDENER'S AND GROWER'S GUIDE, by Edward C. Vick. This useful book appears in four handy volumes. Volume I is devoted to the soil; Volume II treats of vegetables and market gardening; Volume III of fruit culture, and Volume IV of flowers, both greenhouse and garden. The advice given is practical and intelligent, and the subjects are treated briefly but well. There are useful illustrations, and the index is copious and admirably arranged. Published by Theo. Audel & Co., New York; price for the set of four volumes, $6.

Franklin County, Vt., Notes

[County Agent R. C. Williams sends us the following notes from his locality and talks with his farmers:]

"I grew oats, wheat and peas mixed last year for grain and fed it to the dairy using 150 lbs. of the mixture with 100 lbs. of a 32 per cent supplement ration. When this was all used up I bought a ready-mixed 20 per cent ration. I could see no difference in the milk flow but could see a big difference in the cost. This year I expect to use oats, barley and peas for the grain mixture, as I understand that the right variety of barley can be bought locally now," said Carroll Wilson. Mr. Wilson is one of the pioneers in the use of grain mixtures for home-grown feeds in place of the usual oats alone. He is also one of the first in the county, if not in the State, to use oats, peas and vetch for the silo in place of corn.

Speaking of the oats, peas, vetch mixture, Mr. Wilson said, "Last year I used a mixture of two bushels of oats, a half bushel of peas, and 15 lbs. of vetch. This year I will increase the peas to three-quarters of a bushel. The cows like the silage and seem to do as well on it as on corn and it fits in with my system of farming."

Last year Mr. Wilson filled his silo partly with the oats, peas, vetch mixture and partly with corn. He began feeding the silage from the mixture last week and it was to get his opnion of it that the County Agent made the call at his farm during which he made these statements.

The County Agent advises the use of the grain mixture in place of oats wherever possible as it has outyielded oats alone both in number of pounds per acre as well as in feeding value. A mixture of oats, barley and peas in equal parts will analyze 13 per cent protein and with a little high protein feed mixed with it makes a most excellent ration. Until this year it has been difficult to get barley locally that was adapted to growing with oats as the ordinary six-rowed barley is too short of stalk and too early of ripening to handle satisfactorily. This year the Alpha two-rowed barley will be for sale in the county in good supply.

For those who have poor corn-land or who are on poorly drained land, where corn harvesting and mud time come together the oats, peas, vetch mixture for the silo should give real satisfaction. This crop requires no cultivation, it needs no special machinery to harvest it, it is off the land before the Fall rains begin, and in analysis it shows more protein content and more dry matter per ton.

Mr. Wilson inoculated his vetch and peas and feels that this paid well in better growth and in the nitrogen stored in the soil.

Notes from Steuben County, N. Y.

The article on page 581 in regard to straightening an old building frame reminds me of a case of a near neighbor who erected a barn that had a new outer covering but the frame was obtained from two old barns of smaller dimensions. This frame-work had necessarily to be worked over to some extent and some of the timbers used were considered by the builders as unfit for the places they filled. The owner, however, wished to economize though having plenty of timber on his farm.

After filling the large south bay the outside beam was noticed to be bulging from inside pressure. This happened perhaps ten successive seasons when the owner decided to straighten the beam and stiffen it so it would no longer yield. It was decided to add a strong piece about like the beam to the inside, and by the use of bolts bring the beam nearly to a straight line and hold it there. Using large-sized bolts (not less than one-half inch) with large washers and a long-handled wrench, it was an easy matter to bring the timber into place. This could not be done from the outside with jack and shore, for the pressure would be in a wrong direction.

The present open Winter (seemingly so for it is still cold) has been such as to cause little diminution from natural causes among farm pests like woodchucks, pheasants, etc. During the forepart of the Winter, woodchucks could get a pretty good living from grass which remained green, and the same may be said of pheasants which besides could pick up scattered grain and eat from the corn shucks. Just 90 days after Candlemas Day I saw a woodchuck feeding near its burrow, and its hibernation may have covered the 90-day period only. Of course the natural increase of pheasants does not depend merely on their favorable wintering but also upon favorable incubating and rearing periods.

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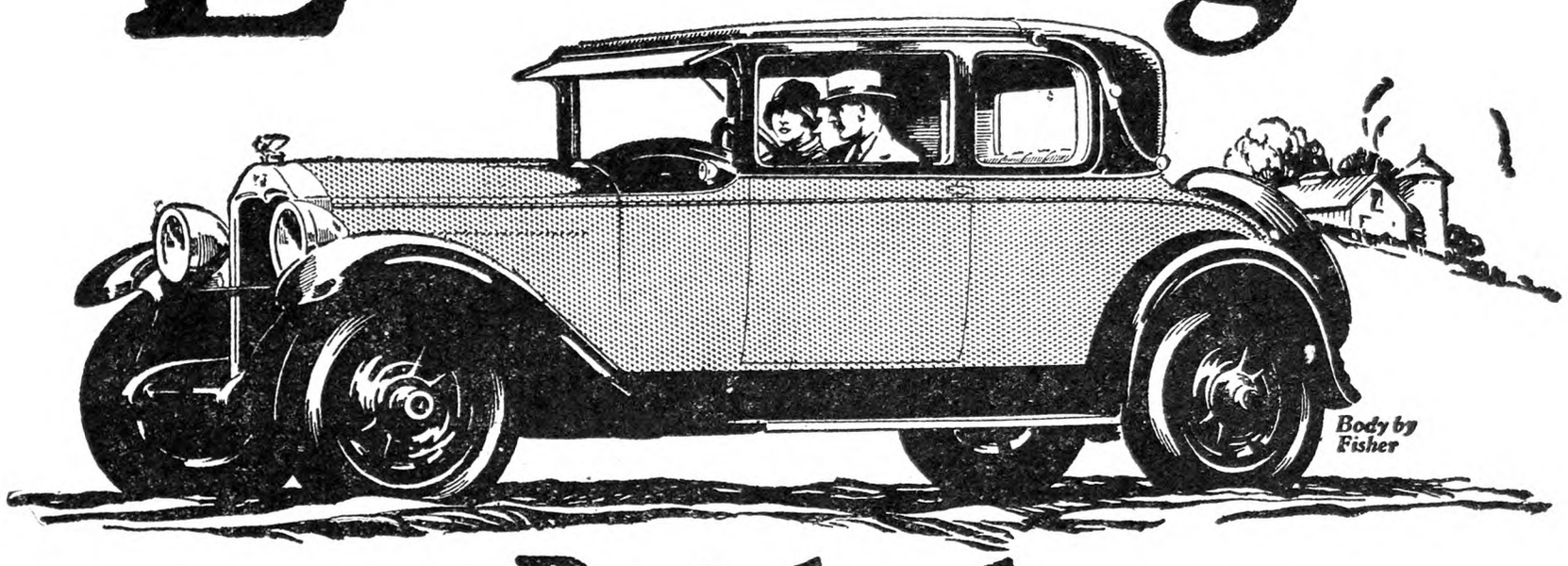

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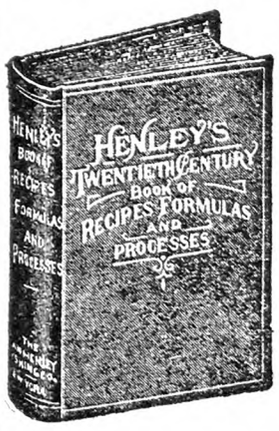

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Crop Estimates and Agricultural Statistics in the Making

BY R. L. GILLETT

PART II

In a previous article, it was explained that there are three steps in the making of government crop estimates:

1. The measurement of changes in acreage from year to year.
2. The determination of yields per acre, when harvest is completed.
3. The making of so-called "forecasts" of production prior to harvest.

The methods and illustrations used here apply specifically to New York State, though substantially uniform practices are followed throughout the United States, varying only when it is apparent that local conditions within the various States are such that some departure from the standard methods will give superior results.

In order to secure the facts with which to prepare the above types of statistics, it is necessary to have reports from farmers, and lists of crop reporters are maintained for this purpose. As an example, the reports for New York State are based upon information secured from several different classified lists of reporters. The men who carry the heaviest burden are the regular monthly crop reporters who are sent blank schedules each month, throughout the year, with occasional additional special schedules.

These men are selected for their experience, judgment, and knowledge of agriculture, on recommendation of county agents, postmasters, other crop reporters and on their own record as occasional reporters. These men are so located that, so far as possible, representation is given to all parts of each county. This group, including over a thousand men, mail their reports to Albany, where they are tabulated. A similar list is maintained in Washington, of New York State men who mail their regular reports, on identical questions each month, to Washington, where they are tabulated. Many reporters have served continuously for many years. These lists are kept clear of duplicate names, and the system of independent tabulation provides a double check on the accuracy of computation and the accuracy of the judgment of the reporters. Prior to the date of issuance of the crop reports, a summary of the tabulations made in Albany, together with the State statistician's discussion, is mailed by special delivery letter or telegraphed in code to the Crop Reporting Board in Washington. This board compares the results of the two tabulations, item by item, and draws its conclusions from the figures given in the two reports, which agree to a highly satisfactory extent.

In addition to these regular reporters, there are lists of perhaps 3,500 New York State farmers maintained in Washington, and lists containing approximately 6,000, mostly farmers, though including a few dealers, elevator operators, bankers and others who are well informed on lists kept in Albany. These large lists are sub-divided and classified and include such specialized lists as vegetable men, apple, pear, peach and grape growers, potato, bean and cabbage producers, mill and elevator operators and general farmers.

These special groups of men are called upon from time to time for information in their special fields. Thus, the lists in New York just mentioned, include approximately 11,500 well-informed men all either directly engaged in farming or so closely associated with farming that they are fully informed as to conditions in their locality. This does not include the 8,000 men in the State who reported on the rural carrier acreage survey last Fall, and the 9,200 who reported on the rural carrier livestock survey in December. Some of these, though relatively few, were duplicates of the men on the above lists. This is sufficient to explain that information is gathered from widespread sources, from people who are on the land.

The men in charge of crop estimating work are nearly all farm reared, with thorough college training and broad experience, and are appointed under Civil Service.

Everyone is familiar with the method of judging large masses by analysis of a sample, and there is no serious question raised as to the usefulness or accuracy of this method provided the sample is properly taken and carefully analyzed. Among familiar examples of this is the daily sampling and semi-monthly test of milk at the milk station, the testing of a small lot of beans to determine the "pick" of a load, the analysis table on the feed and fertilizer bags.

So, in crop estimates, much of the work must be done on the basis of "sampling," and it is our crop reporters who supply the sample. These, handled by methods which have developed after long years of experience, give the basis for the estimates. The estimates are, of course, checked as often as possible with any absolute figures which represent complete counts, such as the census, and any other special enumerations. These are not as numerous or as accurate, or as promptly available as we would like, and because of the expense and the time required, there is not much reason to hope that they will be in the future.

Now, let us take up briefly the various steps mentioned at the beginning of this article, as the basic divisions of crop estimates.

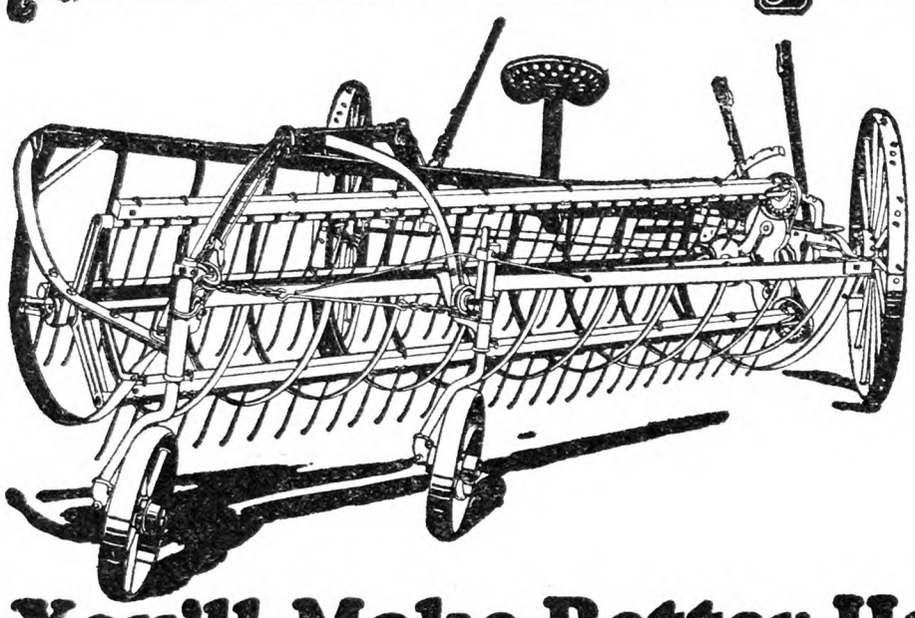
First come the estimates of acreage, which, with the exception of Winter wheat and rye, buckwheat, and a few of the vegetable crops, are made as of July 1st. In June, a blank is sent to a suitable number of crop reporters, asking them to report the number of acres of each of the crops harvested last season and planted this season, together with the total number of acres in the farm. In States as far north as New York and New England, planting is still continuing in June for a few crops but, for most parts of the United States, it is done, and in many sections, harvest of some crops is nearly done. These schedules, when returned, are carefully checked over for completeness and accuracy and are then tabulated on specially prepared listing sheets, so that, for example, the potato acreage last year and the potato acreage this year are in parallel columns. The sheets are again carefully checked and added by counties. The sums are then transferred to summary sheets, and the percentage change between last year and this year is worked out, by counties or groups of counties, and for the State. Now, in order to test further the representativeness of this sample, and to give true weight in the State totals to the relative importance of the various crops, the changes indicated in each county or group of counties are "weighted" in proportion to the acreage of the particular crop in the various sections of the State. Thus, potatoes on Long Island have a weight of approximately 14 out of 100, while Steuben County has a weight of 7, Jefferson County a weight of 1. Similar methods are used with each of the crops, appropriate "weights" being used.

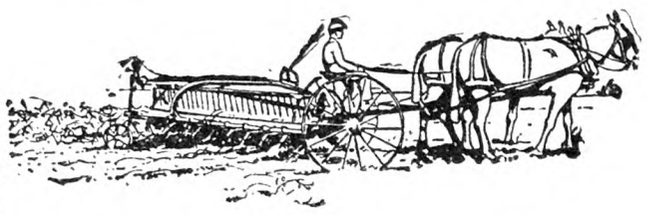
As a further indication, the percentage that each crop planted is of all land in the farms reporting, is worked out for groups of counties and compared with similar percentages worked out on the reports of last year. This is also done, using the percent that each crop is of all principal crops.

All these indications are assembled, checked, considered in connection with the comments and expressions of opinion from reporters, and any other reliable information secured through travel or otherwise, within the State. These indications expressed as percentages are then translated into actual acres, using as the base, the acreage grown last year. Whenever a new census is available, the figures are checked with this, also. This material is then scrutinized by the Crop Reporting Board, which usually has additional information. In 1928, this preliminary acreage report will be issued July 10th at 3 P. M.

Late in the Fall, after harvest of all crops is well along or completed, an even more comprehensive acreage survey is made. Sometimes crop failure reduces the planted acreage, and occasionally unfavorable weather at harvest time prevents harvest. In addition to again asking for reports from the regular crop reporters, the rural carriers distribute cards to 10 representative farmers along each route, asking the acreage of each crop grown. These are compared with computations of similar returns for the the previous year, and give splendid results. It can be noted in passing that the annual estimates of livestock on farms are made by methods similar to those used in making acreage estimates.

(To Be Continued)





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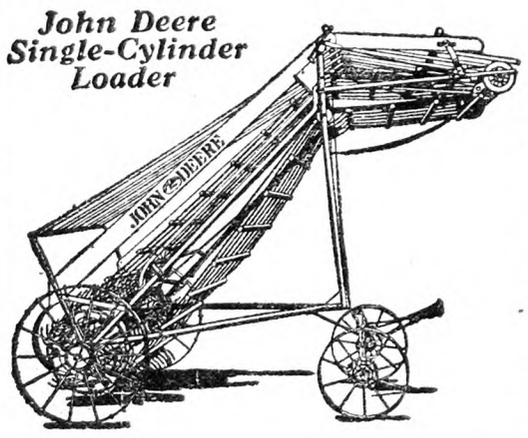

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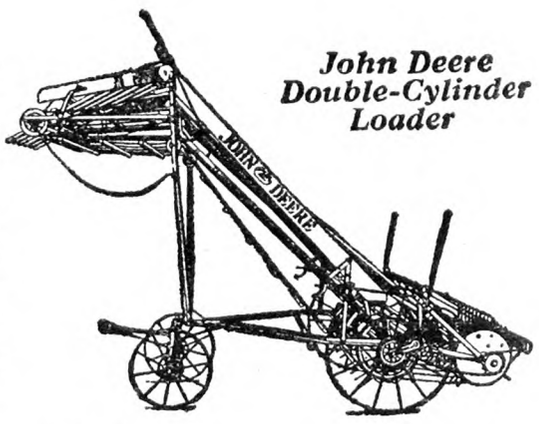

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MILL FEED AND THE FEEDERS; HOGS AND BERRY CYCLES; WHAT THE POTATO SURPLUS DID TO GROWERS.

Feeds are high because the near failure of a large part of the Winter wheat crop and the shortage in cottonseed. Other feeds follow the wheat and cotton seed market to a considerable extent. This advance seems likely to last only for the Summer months when feeders are not using so much store feed. With a fairly good corn and cotton yield, the price of corn feeds should be more moderate next Fall and Winter. Dairy farmers are reported shifting some of their market hay acreage to clover, Alfalfa and silage corn, all of which help keep down the feed bill.

The dairy outlook is fairly good, although increasing production especially in the West and South is more and more a market problem. Veal calves and market cattle may be expected to sell at fairly high prices the next three or four years, while western farmers are restocking their herds. Many midwestern farmers and a few eastern men are shifting from hogs to beef cattle. By the time they have built up a good herd, every one else will have done the same and beef will come down again. Just now, some lines of beef cattle are as high as in the 1919-20 boom. The time to shift to such products is when prices are very low, not when they have gone up and the end is in sight.

THREE-YEAR PRODUCTS

Hog prices have advanced a little the past month. They should gain more in late Summer and early Fall because of lighter shipments expected at that time, but the price gain is likely to be moderate through the rest of this year. Quite probably the hog market will do better next year and year after because hog breeders always cut down their herds after a year of low prices and the effect would appear in reduced supplies after this year, the resulting rise lasting until the swine herds have been built up again. Usually the markets have run with about three years of low prices and then three of higher prices. In this respect the hog market is something like the strawberry market, which is the one way in which the two products are alike.

The strawberry schedule is about this way. A big crop is likely this season if nothing further happens to it. Prices will be low and many growers discouraged. They will set their acreage for next year before they have ripened and sold this year's crop and another big crop may be expected next season. Growers would set a lighter acreage next Spring resulting in a smaller total crop in 1930 and 1931. Some thoughtful growers will plan ahead for such an outcome by setting the plants rather sparingly this season, but more heavily next season and the one following.

The hog raiser on the same general principle will start this Fall to plan for more pigs next year and year after. Things may not turn out just according to schedule in live stock or in berries, but there is a better chance of hitting the market right by finding out what most of the farmers will do and then doing a little differently from the rest.

POTATOES RECOVER SLIGHTLY

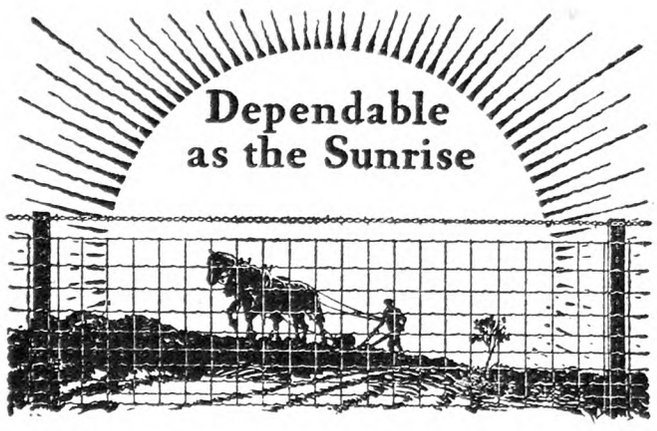
Potato markets began about the middle of April to recover a little from previous oversupply. The slowness of sales in April was a disappointment. It was the result of the hundreds of extra carloads of potatoes, especially the poor stuff which slowed down the demand in the big cities that set the market pace. The market saying, "There are always potatoes enough" came true again, although some of the potatoes looked as if they had been shipped by robbing the cattle and hogs.

The potato market season is not closing as high as some folks expected. It never does. But the crop has done well the past three years as compared with 1924-25, when the monthly average of prices at Presque Isle, a leading Maine potato shipping point, ranged from 45 to 78c per 100 lb., September to May. The season 1922-23 was almost as bad, ranging mostly 63 to 80c, and 1914-15 was worse than either of the other two; potatoes went down to 15c a bushel at country shipping points in the Spring of 1915. Going back to the "good old times" before the Civil War, the yearly average in the Boston market for the 15 years from 1850 to 1865 was 45c to $1 per bushel, having reached the dollar mark as the average of only one year.

PRICE AND SURPLUS

The potato crop of 1927 was about 50 million bushels more than the crop of 1926, but it was reckoned in December worth fully 100 million dollars less, at farm prices. That is, each extra bushel produced cost the farmers as a group $2 and the surplus potatoes besides. Except for a lighter yield per acre in Maine and the Great Lakes region, the market season would have turned out poorly enough. In view of the larger acreage expected this season, the potato man may be tempted to hope for more bugs and blight, more frost and drought, on the other chap's farm of course. If weather and the pests would take care of about one bushel in six of the probable crop, the rest might be expected to sell at a paying price. Frost has surely done its part in keeping up the price of early southern potatoes and extending the market season for old stock.

G. B. F.



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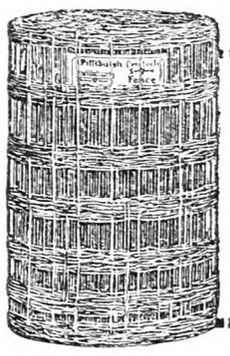

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Established 1850

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Though I am now a traveling man I cannot get along without your paper any more than I could when on the farm. I have it forwarded to me and enjoy and profit by reading same. It causes some interesting remarks from my family about sending the paper to me on the road and in fact one member of the household has said "Father now does his farming on the train." F. S. A. Connecticut.

THERE is a peculiar attraction in reading about Mother Earth and her products even though engaged in other work. A great many people have found interest and pleasure in "doing some farming on the train," as our friend says.

*

MANY farmers will be interested in that grassland management test at the Massachusetts Station, described on our first page this week. Feeding the pastures and meadows that are to feed the cows is good sense with which we all agree, yet somehow it has seemed hard to work out a practical plan with the pastures. We let them take care of themselves too often with the result that they get thin or worn out. There are the exceptions in the shape of natural pasturage lands, moist enough not to suffer from drought and with a thick and heavy blanket of sod which is not killed out by any reasonable grazing. The suggested treatment is not necessary and will not apply to such cases. This idea of more protein from the average pasture certainly has a practical appeal, and some modified plan of working it out is likely to become a part of regular farm practice.

*

"MAKING garden." Many old-fashioned farmers seem to regard the family garden as a mere concession to feminine fancy—something to be started in odd moments, and then handed over to the women folks for the rest of the season. In reality, there is no part of the farm that may pay better returns, not only in health and pleasure, but also in actual financial rewards. We now know that fresh vegetables and fruits are health insurance, and that we cannot afford a limited dietary. The Hope Farm man often asked us, in past years, if we knew any real reason why a farm family should not have all the rhubarb and asparagus they could consume, every year. This is the right season to repeat that question, and to ask why an adequate garden should not be planned as a legitimate part of the farm work.

*

HARRY F. SINCLAIR was acquitted by a jury of 12 men in the city of Washington last week of the charge of conspiring with Albert B. Fall to defraud the United States government in the Teapot Dome oil lease. Sinclair is president of the wealthy oil company which bears his name, and Fall was Secretary of the Interior when the lease was made. Sinclair did not go on the stand to testify on his own behalf, nor did he use the deposition of Fall which was taken at Fall's home on account of his illness. It was not denied that the lease was made in a secret transaction, nor that Sinclair at the instance of Fall shortly after the lease was signed gave $233,000 in bonds and $25,000 in cash to Fall's son-in-law, the bonds being traced to the ill-famed Continental Trading Company. Sinclair is yet under six months' jail sentence for contempt of court because he had Burns detectives follow jurors in a previous trial. He is also under a three months jail sentence and a fine of $200 for refusal to answer questions before the Senate oil investigation committee. The United States Supreme Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals both held that the Teapot Dome transactions were fraudulent and corrupt. The courts canceled the lease and restored the oil reserve to the Navy Department. The law is clear. The evidence was definite. The jury was the sole judge of the facts, and it brought in a verdict of not guilty of conspiracy. Perhaps there was a subconscious impression in the mind of the jury that it could at best punish only a small part of the guilty participants of this national scandal, that the most contemptible of them were sure to escape, and in this mood refused to punish the only offender in their power. The jury acquitted Sinclair of conspiracy in the Washington court, but the American people has already convicted all of the oil and political conspirators in the court of public opinion.

*

ACCORDING to recent reports the Negro population of New York City is now 259,800, or 4 per cent of the total population. In 1910 it was less than 2 per cent of the entire population. The average income of the heads of families is $19.75 per week, and the rent $41.14 a month. On this estimate the housing alone costs substantially one-half the income. One-quarter of the income has generally been estimated as a safe maximum for rent. An organization known as the New York Urban League, composed of both white and colored people, says in its report that the plight of the Negro laborer is a tragedy of our social and economic system. The reports says that this labor is forced to accept odd jobs and often at lower wages. It is true that socially the races do not mix, and some places of employment are not open to the colored people, but competent industrious colored help finds ready employment and good pay. They draw from $65 to $100 per month with living in domestic service.

*

THAT latest flight of Wilkins and Eileson, from Alaska to Spitzbergen, adds another chapter to airplane possibility. There is no doubt that these machines are now quite crude compared with what another generation will see, and that with more power, strengthening of weak spots, and better landing and taking off ability quick trips to the ends of the earth will be available to those who care to make them. The airship will not displace railroads and steamships for heavy hauling, but may cut somewhat into the express shipment business. This trip to Spitzbergen is likely to stir up many of us to read again that old book, "Letters from High Latitudes," written to his mother by the Earl of Dufferin, a truly "gallant sailor" who, in an egg-shell sailing vessel, made his way through ice drift and storms to that lonely island.

*

ONE of our readers, who has been burned out, wishes to remove his ornamental plants, remarking: "I know by experience that motorists will dig up every plant they can lay their hands on, if the place is left alone." Why do people who are, in ordinary business concerns, decent and law-abiding, turn into rapacious pirates when at large roaming over the countryside in a car? We go about the streets of New York seeing armed and armored trucks used for transportation of valuable furs and payrolls, and we go to the country and find that petty robbery by tourists is a constant nuisance. Both our educators and our preachers seem too much absorbed in psychological causes to reiterate the plain "Thou shalt not" of an older generation. For the richest and most prosperous country in the world we seem to find some difficulty in squaring our moral conduct with our material benefits.

*

ONE of the books that we should like to see in every farm home where there are boys and girls is "From Immigrant to Inventor." This is the story, written by himself, of Michael Pupin, now professor of electrical mechanics in Columbia University. It is his inventions that have made possible long distance telephone conversations. Michael Pupin was the son in a peasant family living in Serbia or Servia in Southern Europe 50 years ago. These peasants were farmers and Michael was a farm boy doing just what the other boys in his neighborhood did. One of the chief duties of these boys was to herd the cattle of the peasants during long Summer nights in the open pastures outside of the villages and to keep them out of neighboring corn fields. It is hard to thiink of anyone who could be further from Columbia University in New York City than one of these peasant boys. The story that this boy, now a man, tells in a simple way shows so remarkably what opportunities are open to all boys who are willing to take advantage of them that few American boys, after reading it, will be willing to say that they have no chance. There is much in the book that only grown people will understand, and some parts that will hardly interest even grown people who have had no special scientific training, but there is enough that will fascinate any ambitious boy or girl old enough to read such a story to make the book one that should lie on the table, from which it can be picked up and absorbed, bit by bit, as the young people grow up. It is one of those books that do not need to be read and understood in their entirety at any one time. There are sketches of life in it that stand out by themselves and that carry their own interest and lessons to those who read them.

*

THE first case of tularemia known to have occurred in New York State has been reported from Buffalo. This is a disease of wild rabbits that is easily communicated to man and is sufficiently serious in its effects to make guarding against it by hunters and those who prepare rabbits for the table a wise precaution. The Buffalo case occurred in the steward of a club who pricked his finger upon a sharp rib bone of a rabbit that he had purchased in the market. The disease in man shows itself by symptoms that are very likely to be mistaken for those of the grip. The site of a scratch through which the infection took place may become inflamed and, within a few days, there may be chills, head and backache, muscular pains and a general feeling of prostration and distress. Vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pains may also occur. All this so closely resembles some types of the grip that it is not strange that cases of tularemia may occur without their nature being discovered. The only positive means of diagnosis is by a laboratory examination of the sufferer's blood, but a symptom not heretofore mentioned should arouse suspicion; this is swelling of some of the superficial glands of the body, such as those in the armpit, and their breaking down and discharging pus when opened. Death may occur from the infection, though this is rare. It is the wild rabbit, rather than the tame one, that is the chief source of danger and any of these that show evidences of sickness, even of lack of their customary agility, and any that are found dead about the farm should be avoided. Coming from the Western States, tularemia has now spread eastward as far as New England.

*

SOME of us who have tried the everbearing varieties of strawberries and got only a few handfuls of fruit for our labor will learn the cause from that article on page 712. Note the great care in preparation of the soil, the manure and fertilizer used, how the plants are *set*—not merely stuck into the ground—and that the earlier blossoms are removed. Most of this treatment is good advice for planting any kind of strawberries, but more so with these Fall bearers, which must be prepared for a home-stretch run the first season. They will give some fruit with very ordinary treatment. That is their nature. But to do anything worth while intensive gardening is needed, and there is satisfaction as well as profit in working with them to this end.

Brevities

NO, SOD is not suitable for strawberries—too many weeds and perhaps white grubs.

IF YOU are thinking of putting a roadside stand beside a State highway, it will be well to consult the State authorities at the capital about any possible regulations.

THERE are ony four States in the Union—Alabama, Florida, Iowa and West Virginia—that do not have some sort of a law regulating the hours of work for women.

APRIL 17 it was announced that all the hospitals of Greater New York were overcrowded, with a large increase of influenza patients. The doctors blamed much of this illness on sudden change to Spring clothing which was not endorsed by the weather.

THERE was a marked increase in the number of drunken automobile drivers arrested in New Jersey last year. Causes, says the State Commissioner, disregard for law and inability to enforce the National Prohibition law. Our remedy would be a good stiff jail sentence in every case—old, young, male or female.

THE brood of the 17-year locust due this year was first noted in Connecticut in 1724 and in New Jersey in 1775. This insect is smaller and of a ruddier color than the greenish cicada that appears every year. Its appearance should be reported to State experiment stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE adult of the strawberry root weevil is destroyed in Oregon with a bait consisting of 95 lbs. of ground apples mixed with 5 lbs. of calcium arsenate. The bait is best applied at the rate of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful to a hill directly in the crown of the plant. With some practice a man can apply it as fast as he can walk. With a "bait gun" from three to five acres a day can be covered. Bran and molasses, or pear or prune baits with the poison give equally good results.

A Great National Platform

NO APOLOGY need be made to the American people by the friends of President Coolidge for his stressing of a familiar theme in his speech before the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington on April 16. State rights, local self-government, economic freedom, he emphasized as the principles fought for and won in the American Revolution, and later established as our national ideals in the constitution of a nation. He again warns against centralized power in both political and civil affairs. Liberty, he reminds us, has always been associated with local self-government. Those who would surrender local self-government to some national authority in exchange for a payment of money barter away their freedom. We can maintain our rights and liberty, he warns us, only by assuming personal and civic responsibilities. So far we have uniformly insisted that the Federal government does not trespass in the field of private business. Society requires certain public activities, like highways and drainage, which are used in common and can best be provided by government, but in general we are best served through the competition of private business. We want our people to own their own property. They are capitalists by nature. They should be capitalists in fact. The fundamental characteristics of humanity, he reminds us, are not going to be changed by substituting government action for private enterprise. The individual who manages the one with all his imperfections and his selfishness will have to be employed to manage the other.

This is all good democratic doctrine in the broadest sense. It is sound American statesmanship. It applies as President Coolidge intimates to industry as well as to government. To farmers who would collectively bargain in buying and selling through co-operative associations the principles are fundamental. The President's address would make a great platform for a national political convention of any party.

Exempt from Taxation

THE story of Borden's finances and profits on page 531 interests us here. Some time ago the Borden Company established a milk plant here at Starkville, Miss. They persuaded the State authorities that they were to be such a benefit to the people that the authorities excused them from paying taxes. I pay my taxes, and had to haul stove wood to do it. Besides I have to pay tuition for my children in the city, as I live out of the district. The milk producers here now feel the iron hand of oppression from Borden's. The Chamber of Commerce is trying to mislead the people by puffing up the Borden Company. But the producers get the most convincing argument in their meager milk returns. I showed some of them your report of the finances, and four of them asked me to send their subscriptions, which are enclosed. We like your honest fearless stand for the truth and your spirit of helpfulness to the farms everywhere. E. C. H.

Mississippi.

March Milk Prices

THE following net cash prices have been announced for 3 per cent milk for March, 1928: Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, net, $2.18; deductions were 6c for expenses, 10c for certificates of indebtedness, making the gross $2.34. Sheffield Farms Producers' Association, $2.33; Model Dairy Company, $2.30; Meridale Dairies, $2.34; Eagle Dairy Company, $2.33; Callicoon Co-operative Association, $2.33.

The pool figures are as follows:

Class 1	1,205,233.83	× $2.76	= $3,326,445.37
Class 2A	422,966.71	× 1.86	= 786,718.08
Class 2B	106,671.57	× 2.21	= 235,744.16
Class 3	310,591.76	× 2.20	= 683,301.87
Class 4A	3,214.54	× 1.695	= 5,548.64
	59,241.12	× 1.515	= 89,750.29
	2,107,919.53		$5,127,508.41
	2,107,919.53	× $2.34	= 4,932,531.70
Unaccounted for			$ 194,976.71

The item unaccounted for amounts to 9.2c, and added to the deduction for certificates, 10c, and for expense 6c, makes a total expense item of 25.2c per 100 lbs.

A Permit is Required

Do the State sanitary rules apply to all farms having cows who wish to sell a few pounds of butter or a couple of quarts of milk? It would seem almost impossible that a man who has to labor from morn to eve to make an honest living to do all that is asked to be done by this Sanitary Code with a few cows. The red tape as I read it is to do away with small family herds. I have a few cows and I would like to know if I am not allowed to sell my products from my cows. I sell mostly butter, once in a while a few quarts of milk. My cows have all been tested and passed the test, but my stables might not come up to all this Sanitary Code regulations. E. W. B.

Sullivan Co., N. Y.

THE State code applies to milk and cream, but before you are authorized to sell milk or cream, you must apply to your local health officer for a permit. The health officer is authorized under several different circumstances to issue a temporary permit, and on inspection, will indicate what changes, if any, are necessary in the barn. The State code imposes no restrictions on butter or other by-products. They may be shipped and sold anywhere.

Death of Harry B. Winters

HARRY B. WINTERS, prominent in agricultural circles for many years, died at his farm home near Albany, N. Y., April 12. Mr. Winters was born at Smithboro, Tioga Co., N. Y., October 15, 1870. He was the seventh son of Joseph and Sarah Winters, and one of a family of 11 children. He was educated in the public schools of Tioga County, Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., and the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. His early life was spent on the homestead farm where he earned a reputation as a successful certified milk

Harry B. Winters

producer. Later he became manager of the Fairfield Dairy Company at Plainfield, N. J., which at the time was the largest certified milk plant in the country. In 1911 he was called by Commissioner Pearson to a position in the Agricultural Department of New York State in the direction of the State institute farm work. On April 1, 1912, he was made Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, but he still retained his connection with the State-owned farms. He continued in this capacity until July, 1921, when he purchased a farm near Albany, where he made his home and developed a certified dairy farm. At one time he was quietly urged by his friends to become an active candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture as the logical and qualified man for the place. He listened quietly, but finally replied seriously that he would rather be a good deputy than a hampered Commissioner.

In 1912, Mr. Winters was elected treasurer of the New York State Agricultural Society, and continued one of the most active officers of that society until 1925. Early in his career he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Certified Milk Producers' Association of America, and in this organization he became one of the leaders in improving the standards for milk and in working for the benefit of those producing the highest quality of milk. He was an active member of the New York State Dairymen's Association, the New York State Breeders' Association, and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. He was also a Mason and a Rotarian.

Harry Winters was a conscientious public official, a safe agricultural leader, a progressive farmer, and a steadfast friend. He was not afraid to make enemies when right and justice and duty were at stake. Best of all he was an honest man. His was the type of virtue which received recognition everywhere, and which merited the admiration of countless friend, but which is rarely preferred in the high places at Albany, where men of his ability and character are needed. With the hosts of his friends everywhere, we feel a sense of personal loss in the death of Harry Winters.

Selling Milk on the Premises

Do the regulations of the State Sanitary Code, which goes into effect July 1, allow a farmer who keeps a rooming house to sell milk, butter and cream produced from his own herd to the roomers on his own farm?

New York. O. B.

REGULATION 2 of the State Sanitary Code reads as follows: "No person shall sell or offer for sale milk or cream, *except that which is to be consumed upon the premises where sold or dispensed*, without first having obtained a permit from the health officer." The exception allows you to sell your milk and cream to the roomers for consumption on your premises. Butter and other by-products may be shipped and sold anywhere as far as the State Sanitary Code is concerned.

E. G. Lewis—Finis

E. G. LEWIS has assumed the role of a martyr. He complains that his life savings have been swept away. For many years he has been in conflict with the law. Three times he escaped under trial, but now he is twice convicted of using the mails to defraud, and is facing two terms of imprisonment. It is something of a come-down for one of his boastful and successful former triumph over justice and law. At University City, near St. Louis, he spent $12,000,000 which he persuaded frugal people of many classes to send him on promises of great profits which never materialized. They lost all.

Lewis then left for California, alleging, without a cent in his pocket. At Atascadero he repeated his promotions with money secured in the same way. His total handling in the two schemes is estimated to be $50,000,000. Now it is all gone and the net result for him is the prospect of two terms in jail. Characteristically, Lewis has no word of regret for the plight of his confident victims. His pity is all for himself.

This wanton career contains a lesson for honest, frugal people. Lewis had good address, winsome manners and ability. He chose a crooked career. He attempted to capitalize human cupidity, and got the money. He appealed to the weakest element in human nature and magnified it to a virtue for his own purposes. He created a scheme to appeal to every virtue and every vice of mankind, and cashed in on all of them. Alone, as far as any public expresson was made THE RURAL NEW-YORKER correctly appraised his hypocrisy, his pretenses and his deceit and exposed them, when educators and institutions and societies and publishers and editors of high-class publications were all defending him and hoping to share in the advantages and profits he promised them. Our long and persistent attempts to inform the public and stop the flow of country money to Lewis at St. Louis was resented by his victims. Even the courts were used by him in an attempt to stop publicity of the truth about his fake and fraudulent schemes. Among his champions was Hon. Wm. C. Redfield, then a Representative in Congress from Brooklyn, N. Y., and later a member of President Wilson's cabinet. With all the adulation at his feet silenced, with all the ill-gotten millions once in his pockets gone, and all his vision now focused on an iron door of a jail, it is no wonder that the once popular commander of millions of American dollars should forget his dupes and pity himself.

Six Hours a Day for Everybody

At a two-day conference held April 15 at Johns Hopkins University measures were discussed for the relief of present unemployment. A six-hour working day was urged as a necessity by Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale. C. W. Galloway, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Henry F. Browning, head of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, Judge Theodore G. Risley, Solicitor General Federal Department of Labor, and Felix Morley, who were the speakers at this two-day conference. Mr. Risley favored the six-hour day and government employment stations all over the country.

There is a suggestion in these discussions for farmers. If they will adopt the six-hour working day for themselves and beat the American Federation of Labor to it one Summer by this six-hour day on their own farms they will solve their own farm problems, and they will not need any help from our lazy Congress or any McNary-Haugen bill to relieve their present distress.

Farm produce of all kinds would soar to heights above anything reached by General Motors or R. C. A., and seats on the Stock Exchange could be had for a barrel of potatoes or a sack of flour before snow flies next Fall. If this six-hour day as advocated by the labor organization and college professors of political economy is such a boon to the unemployed in other lines, why won't it be also a great boon to the over-employed farmers and hired men?

Vermont. ARTHUR H. HILL.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Admonition

If clean thy heart, no bird's
Sweet voice shall shrill in vain;
And quick thine ear to catch the words
The woods sing after rain.

No willow in the wind
Shall bend and thou not see—
O sensitive and happy mind!—
Glow earth and sky for thee.

No horse shall arch his neck
And thou not dream of Troy;
And fluttering doves for thee bedeck
Venus and her Blind Boy.

No star shall ever shine
Save over Bethlehem;
Each rose shall bloom the Rose Divine;
Each bud from Jesse's stem.

Scour but thy spirit clear
Of the world's sensual rust;
Keep heart and mind and eye and ear
Sweet, candid, joyous, just.

—Theodore Maynard in Saturday Review of Literature.

*

THE following suggestions for cleaning upholstered furniture come from the home economics department of the South Dakota State College:

The home economics specialists recommend using a vacuum cleaner or a brush. A soft brush is best for velvet and velour; a stiffer one for tapestry and other strong, firm materials; and a pointed one for tufted upholstery. If convenient, upholstered furniture should be taken out of doors occasionally and beaten with a flat carpet beater. It may be cleaned indoors by the following method. Cover the upholstery with a cloth dipped in water and wrung as dry as possible, then beat with a flat beater. The damp cloth will take up the dust, and prevent it spreading over the room.

Leather furniture coverings last longer and look better if rubbed occasionally with castor oil, or a commercial leather polish, to restore oil that gradually dries out of the leather. The oil should be rubbed in well and then all excess oil wiped off.

Re-waxing floors is another important housecleaning problem. Under moderate use, a floor needs re-waxing only two or three times a year. Applying too much wax is a common mistake. The extra wax lies on the surface in a soft coat that collects dust and is easily marred. To clean a waxed floor sweep it with a soft brush or a mop entirely free from oil. Oil softens wax, and should never be used on the waxed floor in any way.

*

THE following suggestions for making ice cream are given by the dairy specialist at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station.

"For one gallon of vanilla ice cream, we recommend the use of two quarts of cream containing about 20 per cent butter fat, one and three-fourths to two cups of sugar, and one tablespoonful of vanilla. One can of sweetened condensed milk added to this mixture in place of part of the cream and sugar will improve the body and texture of the ice cream. Ordinary cream does not contain enough casein, albumin, milk sugar, etc., for the best results and the condensed milk is a convenient source of these ingredients.

"The addition of a teaspoonful of gelatin which has been soaked in a cup of the cold mix for 10 to 15 minutes and then heated to 145 degrees F to dissolve it makes a much better ice cream. The gelatin must not be allowed to boil.

"The ice cream mix can be frozen as soon as it has been cooled to 50 degrees F. or below, but if it is held at this temperature for 18 to 20 hours before freezing, it will whip easier and make a smoother ice cream, particularly where gelatin has been used. An excellent freezing mixture is to pack some finely chopped ice around the freezer, add about a pint of salt, and then pour over this two quarts of water and add another pint of salt. Water conducts heat 70 to 80 times better than air and this mixture will greatly hasten the cooling and freezing process. After the mix has been chilled in the freezer for three or four minutes, the freezer should be turned rapidly for the balance of the freezing period which usually requires about seven or eight minutes."

Some Excellent Rhubarb Receipts

Rhubarb, or pieplant, is one of the most valuable Spring vegetables, since it is used in the same way as fruit for making pies, desserts, sauces, etc. The fact that it comes to the table at a time when fruit is very scarce makes it the more useful. In addition to being delicious to the taste, rhubarb also contains useful medicinal properties which are helpful in the Spring and for this reason should be used freely. If the broken stalks are covered with boiling water and allowed to stand for 30 minutes, then drained before cooking, less sugar will be required. Rhubarb is prepared in a number of ways and may be canned for Winter use; the large amount of acid makes it very easy to can and keep in good condition.

Rrubarb Sauce.—Prepare one quart of rhubarb for cooking, place a layer in bottom of stewpan, sprinkle freely with sugar, another layer of rhubarb and sugar, using two cups of sugar to one quart of cut rhubarb. Dot with butter and cook slowly for one hour. Slow cooking brings out the rich red color, also a fine flavor.

Rhubarb Pie.—Line a pie plate with any desired pastry, fill with rhubarb cut in inch lengths, sprinkle a heaping tablespoon of flour over rhubarb, also one cup of sugar, add tablespoon of water, put on top crust and bake slowly until a nice brown.

Rhubarb Custard Pie.—Line pie plate with pastry, have rhubarb cooked and cool, also sweetened to taste. Fill crust half full and over this pour a custard filling made with yolks of two eggs, half a cup of sugar, tablespoon of butter and one cup of milk. Bake slowly and when done cover with meringue made with whites of two eggs and sugar to taste. Brown in oven and serve warm or cold.

Rhubarb Float.—Beat whites of three eggs light, add six tablespoons of sugar, beat five minutes longer, now add one cup of cooked, sweetened rhubarb. Beat all together well and set away to chill. Beat yolks of three eggs light, add half a cup of milk; place two scant cups of milk in double boiler and add two tablespoons of sugar, a pinch of salt and vanilla to taste. When boiling stir in the custard mixture, boil two minutes, set aside to cool, set on ice until ready to serve. When ready to serve place a large spoonful of the custard in individual dishes, place a spoonful of the prepared rhubarb in center and send to table.

Rhubarb Snow.—Boil together one cup of sugar and one-third cup of water until it "threads." Have whites of two eggs beaten light, add the syrup in a slow stream, beating steadily until a meringue is formed. Let this cool, then fold in two cups of whipped cream and three cups of rhubarb, previously cooked, mashed and allowed to cool. Turn all into a mold, wet with cold water, and having a tight fitting lid. Pack in freezer for two hours, when it is ready to serve and is delicious.

There are also various other ways of preparing this delightfully piquant garden vegetable; it makes excellent puddings, baked sauce, cobblers, etc. The surplus stalks are easily canned and give a pleasant variety to the Winter diet.

Rhubarb delights in a highly fertile and moist soil. It is a rank grower and

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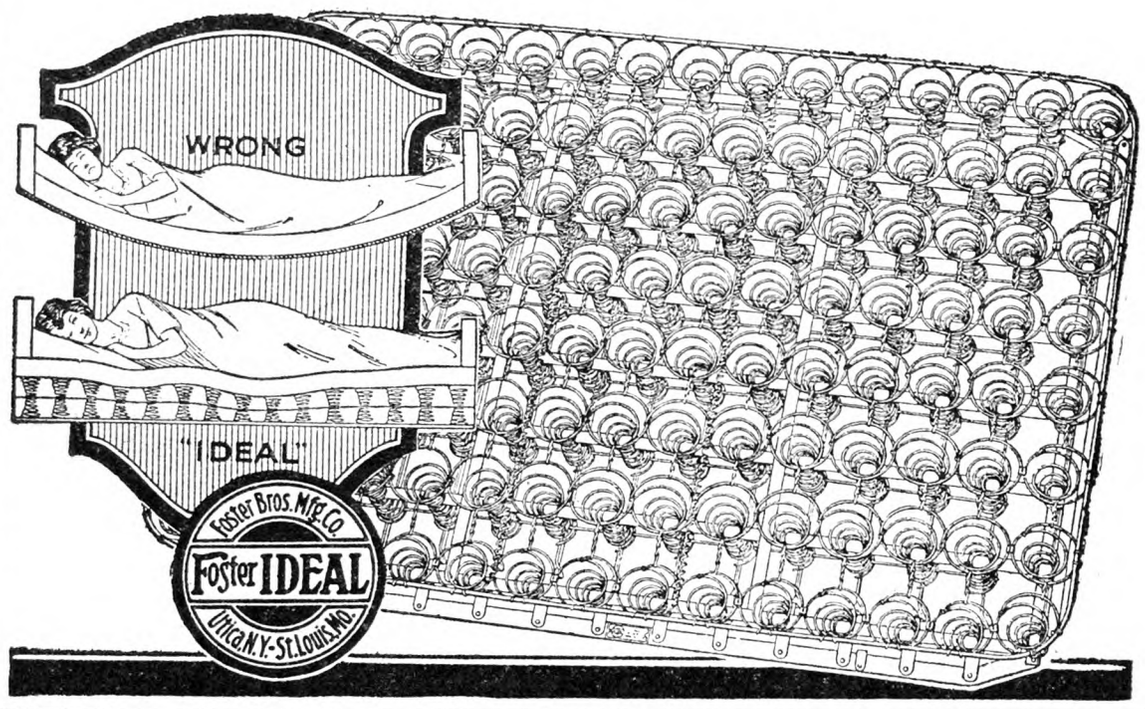

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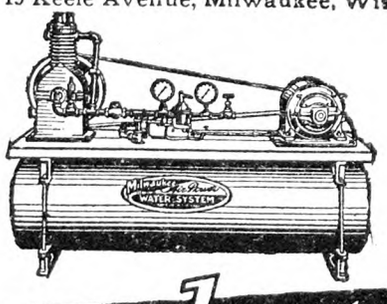

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Poor Man's Pudding

One cup molasses, one cup water, one egg, one teaspoon (level) of soda, a little salt, 2½ cups pastry flour, one cup raisins or other fruit. Steam two hours.

Sauce.—One cup water, ½ cup sugar, one teaspoon vinegar; boil, thicken with one level tablespoon cornstarch; cook until clear. Remove from fire and add a lump of butter and one teaspoon vanilla. If to be used with a pudding that contains no fruit, it is improved by the addition of a few raisins cooked in it, or a few grapes, or a little other fruit, added after it is partly cooled.

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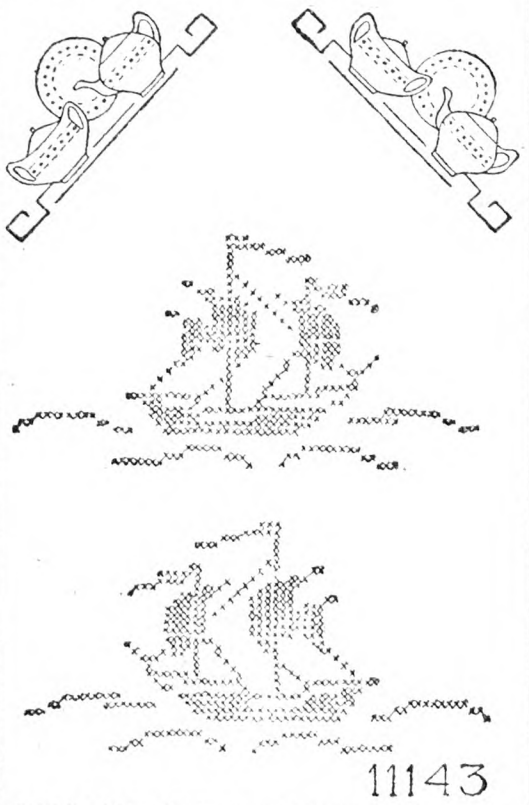

11143—Ship Designs and Household Motifs. Pattern contains two ship designs, measuring about 12¼ in. wide and 6¼ in. high, including the water line; also two motifs for trimming household linens, measuring about 7¾ in. wide and 3 in. high. 10 cents.

Spring and Summer Fashion Book, 10 cents

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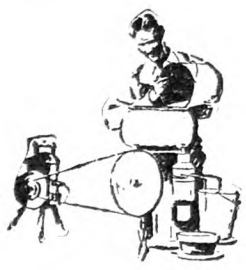
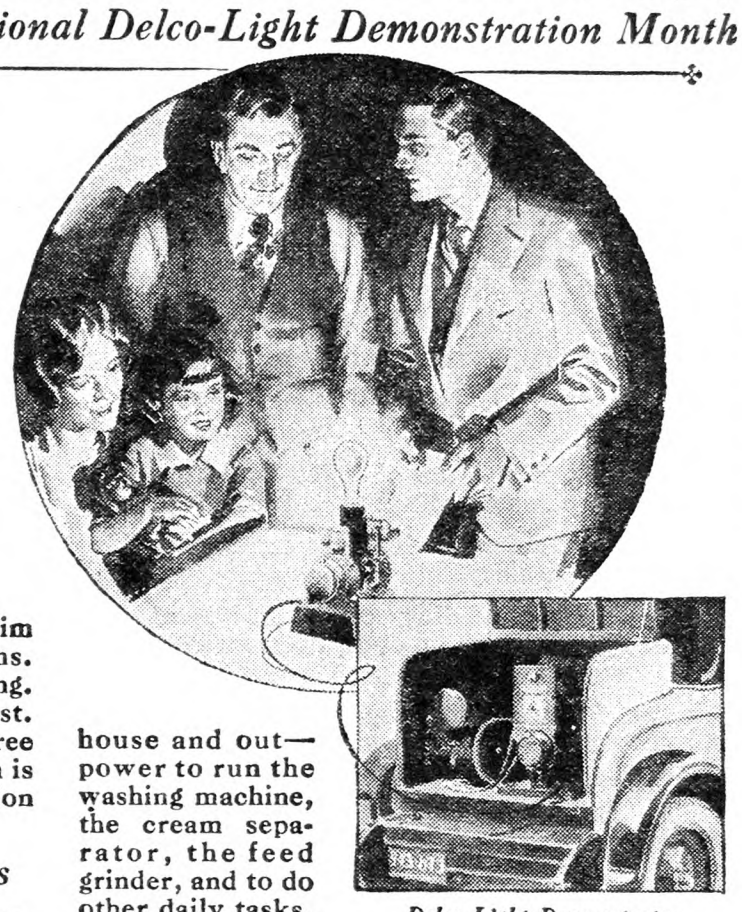


Permit the Delco-Light man to bring his special Delco-Light Demonstrating Plant to your home some evening in May

National Delco-Light Demonstration Month



YOU'VE read how Delco-Light brings city comforts to the farm—makes the farm home healthier and happier—saves time and work and money—increases farm profits in many ways.

Now we want to *show* you—*right on your farm*—just how these results are accomplished. We want the local Delco-Light man to bring his Delco-Light Demonstrating Plant to your home. Then we want you to turn the switch and see the amazing transformation that takes place when bright, clean, *safe*, electric light supplants dim and dangerous lamps and lanterns. This demonstration costs you nothing. It doesn't obligate you in the least. So permit us to arrange for this Free Demonstration during May, which is National Delco-Light Demonstration Month.

No more lamps and lanterns

As you will see, Delco-Light transforms your farm. You can give away your dim and dangerous lamps and lanterns that add their share to the burden of daily toil. You banish the terrible menace of open flames.

Instead, you flood your farm with bright electric light. Light in the house. Light in the yard. Light in the barns. And you have electric power to help you do the work inside the house and out—power to run the washing machine, the cream separator, the feed grinder, and to do other daily tasks.

In addition, you can enjoy all the advantages of running water—simply by installing a DL Electric Water System which gives you water under pressure—at the mere turn of a tap.

See for yourself

Let us arrange now for a demonstration in your home some evening during May.

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You owe it to yourself and to your family to learn what Delco-Light will do for you. There's no cost of any kind to you in having this free demonstration in your home. Nor does it place you under any obligation. Don't miss this opportunity. Sign and mail the coupon now.

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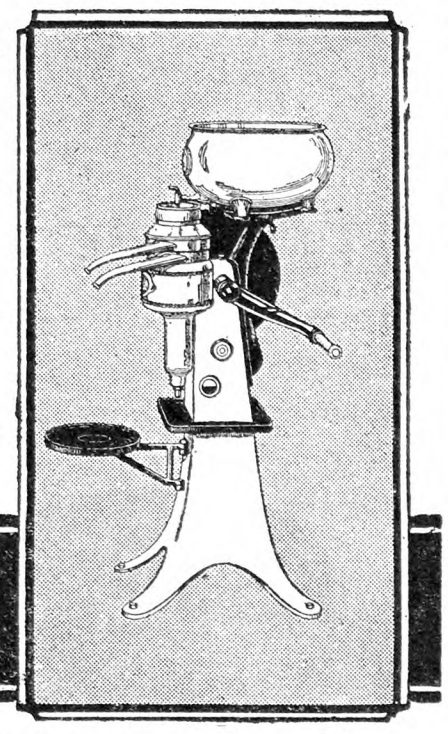

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Raising Heifer Calves

In many sections of the country, where fluid milk is sold and where the T. B. test and scarcity of suitable replacement stock have brought the matter to a head, the raising of heifer calves has become an all-absorbing and important problem to the average dairyman.

On dairy farms where whole milk is sold the feed necessary to raise calves becomes a big problem. T. E. Woodward, superintendent of the United States Bureau of Dairying Experiment Station at Beltsville, Md., at the recent annual meeting of the Delaware Holstein-Friesian Association, gave some pertinent information on this subject that should prove valuable to dairymen all over the country. He said: "In raising dairy calves I would use skim-milk where it is available. The selling of whole milk, however, is not a real objection to the raising of calves, as a calf can be raised on a total quantity of 300 lbs. of milk, if the proper milk substitutes are used, and this amount of milk will be given by a good cow during the first ten days of her lactation period.

"A number of calf meals have been tried out at Beltsville, the most successful of which are those that contain animal protein, such as skim-milk powder, dried buttermilk, or blood meal. Our experiments tend to show that the milk powders seem more efficient than the blood meal.

"A good calf meal can be made up as follows: Fifty parts of finely ground corn, 15 parts linseed oil meal, 15 parts ground rolled oats, 10 parts skim-milk powder, 10 parts dried blood flour and one part salt. The use of this meal can be started when the calf is about 10 days old and can be gradually increased in amount fed, at the same time proportionately decreasing the amount of milk used, until at the age of 50 days the calf will ge getting all meal and no milk."

According to Mr. Woodward the above system would be practicable for most farmers in sections where whole milk is sold, and would remove the biggest objection to the growing of their own replacement stock. It is considered that the latter practice is the most satisfactory for keeping the herd free of disease and for building up the production of the herd.

THOMAS H. BARTILSON,
Cecil County, Md. County Agent.

From a Wisconsin Reader

In the many years that I have read THE R. N.-Y. I have found notes from many States but from my own Wisconsin. In this southeastern part of Wisconsin there is much that is allied to New York and its near localities—or at least parallel to it. Chicago takes New York's place in its need of dairy and truck products. Our soil and the physical aspects of the land are much the same. We have glacial drift and all that that means in gravel, clay, lakes, hills, etc. So it seemed to me that our problems are very similar, varied just enough, to make them particularly our own, yet still enough like those of the East that THE R. N.-Y. is a very competent and dependable guide and adviser.

The past Winter has been an exceptional one with us. There was less snow from November 1 to last of March than in any Winter I ever remember. The ground was barely covered several times though there were the usual cold and warm changes of temperature. Moisture that should have fallen in the form of snow came down in heavy rains.

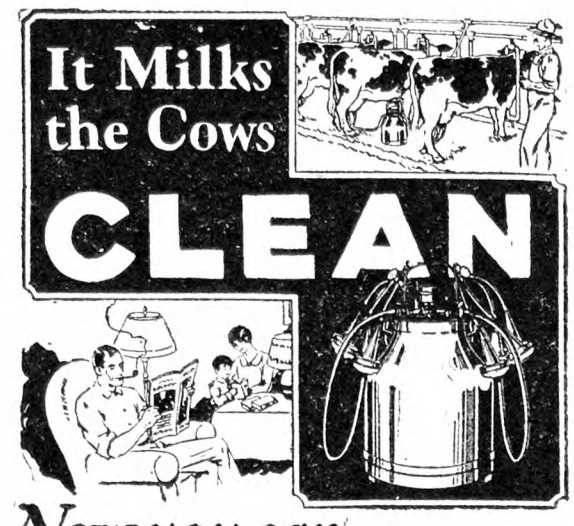
The seeding has winter-killed so Timothy is our only hay prospect. Alfalfa and clover could not survive the freezing and thawing with no snow covering for protection. Our strawberry bed met much the same fate as plants are showing few and far between. The perennials of our flower garden look best of the outdoor family of ours but they were under straw or stalks.

The lambs came this year to be marketed as Easter lambs and we have learned a lesson or two. Easter lambs sound like high prices and quick profits, but there is another side to the story. Lambs in zero weather mean more constant care than late April or May ones do. Sheep in the barn with lambs require much more grain and a more critical observer of conditions than those out on grass.

We have had two sessions of delightful provocative Spring weather with snow storms in between. Today it is cold again and the east wind whistles mournfully. Each time we say "Spring must be really here now." Its time she was.

MRS. ROBERT SWISCH.

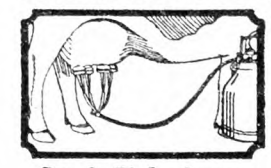
It Milks the Cows CLEAN



Now you can **ENJOY Dairying!**

THE old hand-milking days were days of drudgery, but now you can ENJOY *dairying!* The Burrell will milk your cows easier, quicker, safer and better than a hand-milker—*It Milks the Cows Clean.*

It is time to give yourself a square deal, and do your milking in the modern way—the Burrell way. Not only will the Burrell do a better job of milking than a hand-milker, it will simplify your labor problems. Remember, the Burrell has been practically a *perfect* milking machine for nearly two decades.



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American Fruits

by Samuel Fraser

Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

The Dairy Situation

A situation is presented dairy farmers greater than industrial and commercial business is ever compelled to face. The big and unwarranted drop in the price of milk, with its attendant effect upon the market for dairy cattle, comes at an inopportune time for dairymen and breeders alike. Feed prices are high and going higher, and barns are filled with calves and yearlings. Moreover, Canadian cattle have been coming into this area in large numbers to replace tuberculosis affected animals. Accordingly the tariff on cattle imported from Canada is forced up as an issue concerning which we must become alert.

Millions are being spent annually in awards for affected cattle, much of which goes out of pocket here and direct to Canada for replacements. It would seem, therefore, we are at once confronted with the imperative need of better protection by increased tariff on milking cattle, both purebreds and grades. This necessarily must be given attention if dairy farmers remain on at least the present relative level of living compared with other workers. Even passing the question of increased tariff on butter, milk and cream, so sorely needed, an increased tariff on milk cattle is firmly felt timely.

New York milk shed farmers are now devoted practically solely—truck gardening excepted—to milk production and cattle breeding. They should be encouraged to continue to supply the home markets; similarly western grain growers to protect their markets in supplying our grain—thus not to bid too strongly for eastern markets for milk. This is but simple justice.

Wonderful progress is being made in our annual average increased milk production. This from all our milk cows for the last five years, lately estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, beginning with 3,629 lbs. per cow in 1920 has increased 175 lbs. per cow per year to 4,500 lbs. per cow in 1925, an economic saving unequalled, no doubt, in its potent effect upon prosperity and happiness in this or probably any other country in recent years.

For this wonderful record of advancement dairy farmers and cattle breeders are entitled not only to great credit, but to maximum governmental and State encouragement and assistance in every sound and practical manner.

New York. FRANK N. DECKER.

Fair Hope Farm Notes

The snow is nearly gone here in the fields, but there is considerable in the woods yet, April 10. It has gone earlier than usual by a week or ten days. I have been looking over the blackberry and raspberry canes to see what harm Old Winter has done them. They appear to have fared better than for several years. The Winter has been rather a mild one for this latitude. Blackberries will not stand the cold Winters of this North Country and bear worthwhile fruit. Sometimes they will kill to the ground. Some varieties will not survive at all. The same is true with certain varieties of raspberries. The Herbert, a berry of Canadian origin, we like best as it is absolutely hardy, does not sucker badly, and is of good quality. A little too soft for shipment, but all right for a nearby market and home use. Lambert is hardy and a desirable berry, but suckers badly. St. Regis is hardy, but we are too far north for the second crop of fruit, and the one crop is not satisfactory, as fruit is small and it is not a good bearer here. Cuthbert will not stand our Winters, and a number of others including the blackcaps have proven unsatisfactory.

The strawberry plants have wintered well with their covering of snow, but when the snow goes before cold weather is over they sometimes suffer badly from the thawing and freezing. We gave up all effort at covering the plants in Fall some time ago as our heavy snows pack the mulch and ice forms through it and plants are often injured much more than they are benefited. Evergreen boughs are satisfactory, but we have no evergreens available. When we can hold the snow until late in Spring it is all we ask. We like to lay brush so that it will catch the snow and cause it to drift over the bed. We have tried many varieties of strawberries in a small way, and have found some more desirable than others. While some are of splendid quality they are shy bearers. I agree with Dr. Twitchell that strawberry plants behave differently in different localities and soils. One should test out the different favorites and find the ones best adapted to their conditions. We found Sample a wonderful berry with us and recommended it to quite a number but no one found it as good as we did here at Fair Hope Farm. We concluded that the bees made all the difference. While some claim that the wind is all that is necessary to carry the pollen of strawberries to insure proper fertilization, we feel differently about it. When the pollen is moist, as often happens in our Maine climate, it is not carried as readily by the breeze. The bees are usually seeking pollen everywhere at this season of strawberry bloom, and they perform a function that the wind cannot. We proved this in our case, and we would be glad to have others test this out, especially where pistillate varieties are grown. All will understand that some good strong staminate variety must be near.

I often say to the members of the family circle as we sit down to a meal of which strawberries fresh from the vines served with cream and sugar are a part, even the President of the nation can have nothing better in this line than these. Sometimes I think farmer folks forget some of these blessings which are ours. Fresh fruits, vegetables, plenty of wholesome milk and cream and fresh eggs and chicken can be a part of the daily fare. We can have these much nicer than a family of wealth may have them in town.

It is a bit too early to tell how the flowers have wintered; we will know in a short time now. We can hardly wait for warm weather that we may remove the covering and let the sun at them. Soon the Crocus will cheer us until the tulips can get our attention and later the Iris will take their place. Later the peonies, then the asters and Phlox and the Sweet William in between. Roses we love, but have but few as none are hardy enough to stand this cold climate without special care. We plan to have more and give them the benefit of Winter protection, but some way in our short busy Fall season there is so much to do that they often get neglected, and all growth is lost, if not the bush itself. The same is true with most flowering shrubs. The old-fashioned lilac and some others are hardy. One, a Hungarian lilac, we admire much, and it is later than the old-fashioned, so that it gives us a longer bloom. A syringa, Philadelphus Virginale, is fairly hardy, very fragrant and blooms annually without fail. We value it highly.

Too few farmers appreciate the value of flowers about the home to brighten our pathway. It seems difficult to get time from farm work to care for them, I know, but they are worth it. The hardy perennials once planted will give a succession of bloom for years without much care. Let us have more flowers, for the sake of the women folks, if we try to make ourselves believe that we do not care for them ourselves. They will appreciate them much more while able to enjoy them than the costly hothouse flowers that you may pile over the casket. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

Treating Sheepskin

Will you give me information on how to treat sheepskin so that I can make use of it for robes and rugs? I have some here I would like to use, but don't know how to handle them.

New York. F. G. W.

We shall be glad to hear from readers who have had experience.

Hand Feed Mixer Wanted

Who can tell how to construct an easily made and practical hand power feed mixer? I am looking for something that will do a quicker and better job than shoveling the material over on the barn floor. A. B. CLARK.

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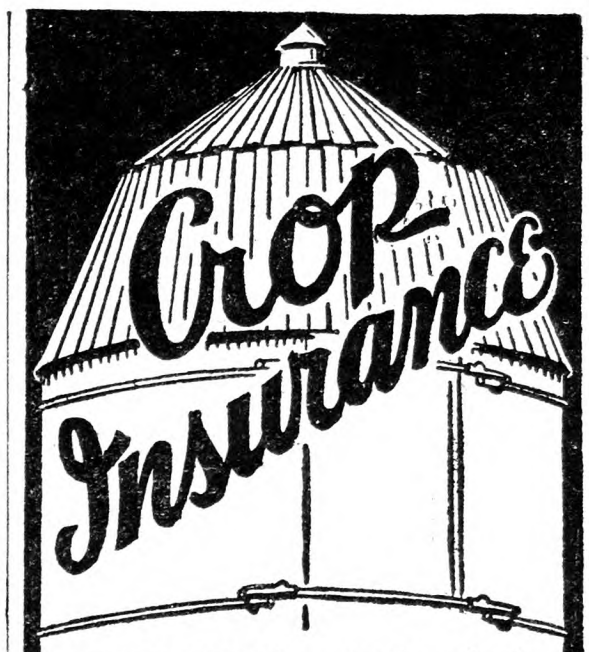

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Yorkshire or Chester cross or Yorkshire or Berkshire cross pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $4.50 ea.; 9 to 10, $5.00 ea. Will ship 1 or more C. O. D. to your approval. Keep them a week and if not satisfied, return pigs and we return your money.
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Chester and Berkshire Cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross 6 to 8 wks. old, $4.25 each; 8 to 9 wks. old, $4.50 each. A few Chester Whites, 8 wks. old, $5.50. Will ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return at my expense. No charge for crates.
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Will ship any number on approval C. O. D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied return at my expense. Michael Lux, 9 Lynn Street, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635

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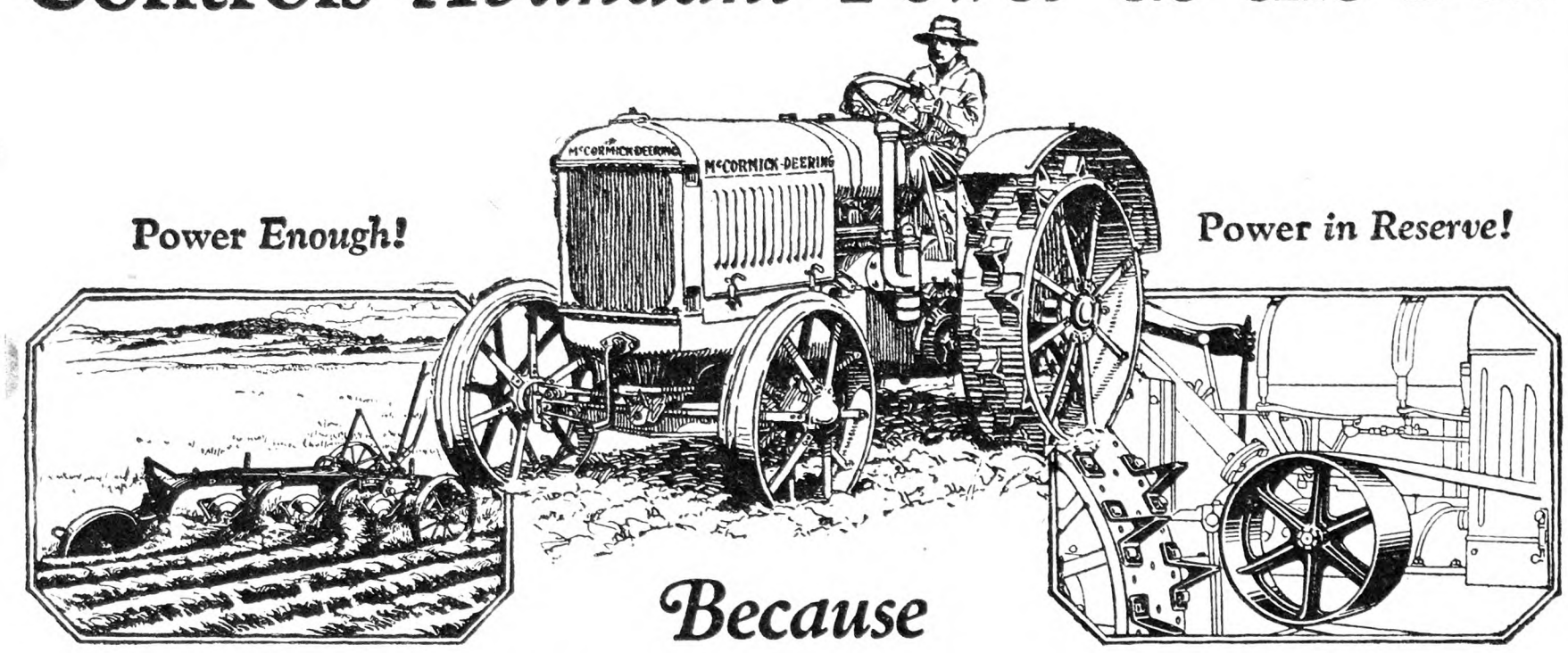

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This general-purpose tractor is designed for row-crop handling as well as for belt work, etc. Many farmers own a Farmall and also a 15-30 for the heavier drawbar and belt work.

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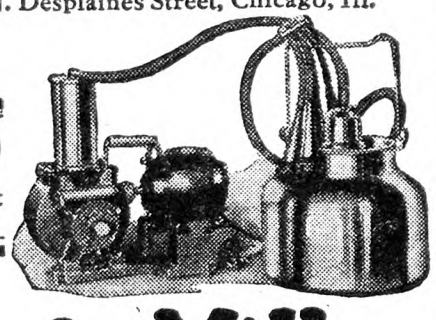

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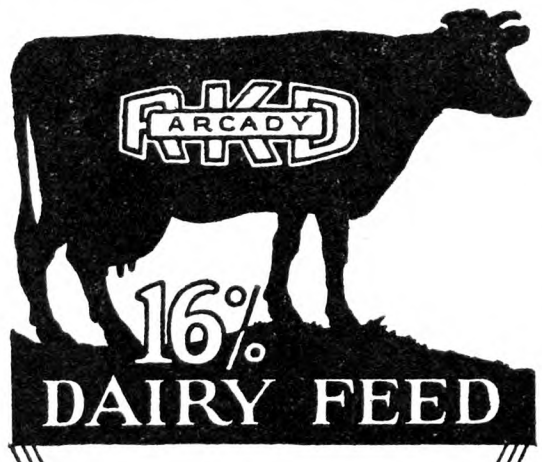
IF I HAD chores to do after dark and before sun-up, you can bet your bottom dollar I'd have a good flashlight to light my way about. I'd use it in and around the barns—you wouldn't catch me risking a fire. I'd take it with me every time I left the house—it saves many a bad fall or a cracked shin.

And I'd keep it in fine fettle with the very best of batteries—Eveready Batteries—just as dependable and long-lasting as the Eveready Columbia Hot Shot I use on my engine and the Eveready "B" Batteries on my radio.

An Eveready Flashlight is the lantern the modern farmer uses. Get the flashlight habit!



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Legumes for Sheep

Wellman Bros., prominent sheep breeders of Wyoming County, New York, say that the feed value of legumes has long been recognized on their farm. Legume hay and pasture will produce more and better wool and mutton than any other hay and at the same time keep the sheep in fine condition. Legume hay, cut at the proper time and cured without loss of green color or leaves has a tonic effect on sheep that can be produced in no other way.

Alfalfa, as a sheep feed, leads all the legumes in feed value, tonnage per acre, and the number of years that it can be used for hay, pasture and green feed. Its main value lies in the high protein content, the slightly laxative quality and the way sheep relish it as feed. As a roughage it stands at the head of the list, when properly cured. It is relished by lambs at an early age; even those only a few days old learning to eat the leaves. For growing breeding stock it is a first class feed; and for ewes in lamb, and after lambing it is excellent for the roughage part of the ration. For fattening purposes its value has long been known, and is being appreciated more every day as shown by results produced by experiment stations and feeders in general.

Alfalfa is being used more and more as a pasture crop. The only drawback to it as pasture for sheep is the fact that there is danger from bloat if care is not used. The same objection holds true in case of clover. Sheep must be gradually accustomed to either Alfalfa or clover pasture; and should never be turned into such a pasture when very hungry. It is a good plan to turn them in for only a short time, say half an hour, at first, and then only after they have had a fill of some other feed. The danger of bloat is especially great if the pasture is wet from dew or rain.

During the past few years there has been a growing interest in all legumes and progressive sheep men in the future will have enough of these legumes to take care of the roughage and pasture requirements of their sheep. L. H. W.

Goats for Sheep Protection

Reading at different times of dogs attacking sheep, would say that I have found by carrying a couple of male goats or one and two or three females with a flock of sheep the average cur down South will not attack the flock. Of course, large savage dogs will. I brought about 250 head of sheep out of the Pan Handle of Texas many years ago, and the flock contained 40 wether goats, and we never lost a sheep. That was the first time it came to my attention. The sheep on seeing my hunting dog, or any dog with me, would immediately run away toward the goats and always get behind them, the goats to the front. I had about 300 acres to graze on, and some brush. The only bad feature was that the goats would feed in the brush and the sheep would keep too near them for good grazing. We used Broad-tail rams. We had some with nine inches of flesh across the widest part of the tail.

We are having hard weather on the potato crop here, lots of rain. Some farmers have not planted as yet (March 5). Ground is like mush. Green peas, 3 to 6 in. high, no potatoes up, cabbage about 50 per cent killed by cold, but replanted. The Winter cabbage was nearly all frozen in the heads sometime back. Asparagus will be soon shipped. H. B. G.

South Carolina.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

That Oregon Jersey Farm

I was much interested in an article on page 176 about Tiddledywink Quality-Girl, as I well remember when Mrs. Neal first started with her little Jersey heifer. It proves that you do not have to be born on a farm to make a success of farming. It also shows the importance of good sires. Hamden, Conn., should be proud of her, for that is where she lived before going to the town of Dunham, Conn., then to Oregon. We all wish Mr. and Mrs. Neal much success. HARRIS WARNER.

Connecticut.

Sheep Industry Recovering

The sheep industry is recovering from the depression which struck it in 1920 and 1921, and fairly good prices and improved credit facilities are now the result. Sheepmen generally are optimistic and in good financial shape, and mutton, lamb and wool production, though still below normal, is rapidly increasing.

Proof that the industry is getting back on its feet is seen in the recent reports that the number of sheep in this country has increased by 985,000 over the total in 1925. Notwithstanding this, there is still room for considerable expansion, if only as a natural swing back from the extreme depletion it underwent in 1920-21.

My idea is there is permanent prosperity for the sheep industry, though such will depend largely on the success attained in stabilizing production and consumption. Hitherto the industry has usually been up in the clouds or down in the valley. Evidences of a trend toward better system, and greater stability are seen in the growing organization of the industry; use of scientific methods by sheep raisers, and in progress toward cooperative marketing, particularly of wool. Those with small flocks can make good money, provided, they give necessary care to their flocks at all times. Remember good care with the ewes and lambs make success.

I find that sheep or lambs can be raised at less expense than any other kind of live stock, as they consume but little and eat most anything, are small-bodied and does not take such a large quantity to fill them up like other animals. A flock of sheep will thrive well on short grazing where cattle would starve. With mutton values ranging from 8 to 11 cents per lb. on the hoof, lambs selling from 14 to 17 cents per lb., and wool from 40 to 45 cents per lb. as to quality, sheep raising can be made reasonably profitable in the Middle, Eastern and Southern States, under careful supervision.

The production of first-class lambs should be a main object. The local markets for prime lamb, are excellent at the above figures and the supply usually less than the demand. In a good many States sheep raisers have already created a marketing agency through which they are selling their wool cooperatively. There will always be room and a place for sheep raising on our Eastern and Southern farms and the profits derived from the undertaking will probably reflect closely the degree of care given the flock at all times.

The matter of breeds is of minor importance. If one particular breed was of outstanding merit, all intelligent growers would be keeping that breed. Chiefly it is of uttermost importance to bear in mind that the markets of the present day call for and pay a premium for lambs weighing from 75 to 90 lbs., each as against 105 to 120 lbs., of days past. It is obvious therefore that almost any breed is good, and it resolves itself into a question of developing a healthy flock of ewes delivering a high percentage of lambs to be rapidly grown to maturity and sold at 90 lbs. or less. As to the breed I really like and think best for all-around purposes, I prefer Shropshire and Southdown crossed.

From all reports, the Spring lamb crop in this section will be at least 15 per cent larger than last year. The expected increase in the number of lambs for market during the months of April, May and June is due to a larger number of ewes and to the increase in number of lambs saved, as weather conditions have been ideal for lambs, which upon an average, have been making excellent progress. While a few lambs will be marketed in April, the bulk will not commence until about the middle or latter part of May. The condition of weather and pastures during April and May will determine just how early or late shipments will commence in earnest. With a larger increase in breeding ewes, indications show that the early lamb crop will be much larger than last year. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.

"JOHNNY, you're a sight! What have you done to your clothes—they're cut full of holes." "Aw, we was playin' grocery store, mamma, and I was the piece of cheese."—Pathfinder.

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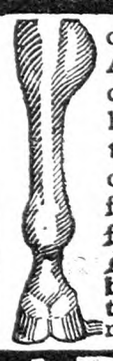

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Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett Eggs, price 50c and up, immediate delivery. Also eleven varieties of Pheasant Eggs. Circular free. BALLSTON GAME FARM, Box R, BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

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50c each. Order early. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

Wanted 200 Turkey Eggs at 25c ea. Let me know what you can supply at that price. *And oblige,* JOHN P. BARTLES, Flemington, N. J.

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Order Now—
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We've cut prices to the bone, yet offer you strictly "Dependable Chicks" from America's pioneer hatchery. You're protected by our guarantee and reputation for 36 years of square dealing.

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White Leghorns	$6.50	$11.00	$52.50
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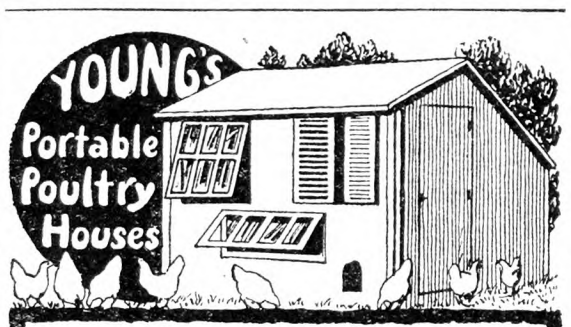

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Distinctive Chicks from Qualified Breeding Flocks

100,000 Rugged Chicks—At Amazing Reductions

Favorable weather and enormous hatches afford a wonderful opportunity for profit. Right now, we are offering Chicks as fine, as strong and as well bred as we have ever sold at prices much lower than ever before so early in the season. We have an especially fine lot of S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, Hollywood and Belle of New Jersey strains. Send in your order today; let us fill it from this week's big hatch.

17 YEARS' BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

Every year, Rosemont flocks are graded, culled and mated by an expert poultryman on our permanent staff. Rosemont Chicks will develop into birds correct in type, sound in color and above all, persistent layers of good-sized eggs. Chicks ordered today can be shipped the first week in May. Take **full** advantage of this natural growing month.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND WEEK OF MAY 14

BREEDS	25	50	100	500	1000
WHITE LEGHORNS					
Select Grade A	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$55.00	$110.00
Utility Matings	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
BARRED ROCKS, R. I. REDS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
WH. WYANDOTTES, WH. ROCKS, BR. LEGHORNS					
Select Grade A	4.00	8.00	15.00	73.00	145.00
Utility Matings	3.75	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
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Blood-Tested, State Certified	7.00	12.00	23.00	112.50	220.00
MIXED CHICKS	3.00	5.00	9.00	45.00	88.00

All shipments prepaid. We guarantee you 100% live delivery plus complete satisfaction.

1,000 Wh. Leghorn Pullets, 10 weeks old, 90c each; 12 weeks old, $1.20 each, F. O. B. shipping point.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY, Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potatoes are slightly easier, but most produce is holding at steady quotations.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; dairy, 45 to 47c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 32 to 35c. Eggs, steady; Grade A, 30 to 32c; grade B, 29 to 30c; grade C, 27 to 28c; unclassified, 26 to 29c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 23 to 30c; old roosters, 19 to 20c; chickens, 32 to 37c; capons, 45 to 48c; ducks, 25 to 29c; geese, 21 to 25c; turkyes, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 28c; springers, 23 to 26c; old roosters, 17 to 18c; capons, 40 to 43c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 19 to 20c; broilers, 40 to 50c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; King, bu., $2 to $2.65; Baldwin, $2.25 to $2.50; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.75; McIntosh, $3 to $3.75; Winesap, western, box, $3 to $3.75; Rome Beauty, $3.25 to $3.50; Delicious, $4 to $5.50. Potatoes, easier; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1.60; 150-lb. bag, $3.75 to $4.25; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $15; sweets, Tenn., hamper, $1.50 to $1.75.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, South American, 20-lb. box, $2 to $3; Almerias, $4.50 to $5; oranges, Cal., box, $4.25 to $6.50; Fla., $6 to $8; strawberries, Ala., 24-qt. crate, $6 to $6.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, $9.50 to $10; marrow, white kidney, $10 to $11. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; 100-lb. sack, $3 to $4.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $3 to $4.50; beans, Fla., hamper, $3.75 to $5.75; beets, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 30c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2.50 to $3; celery, doz., 65c to $1; cucumbers, box, $2.75 to $4; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $3.75; endive, Cal., crate, $3.25 to $4; horseradish, bbl., $23 to $26; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 90c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.50; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 50 to 65c; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.40; peas, Cal., crate, $3.25 to $3.75; peppers, Cal., crate, $3.75 to $5; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c; spinach, Tex., bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, Fla., carrier, $3.50 to $4.50; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 16 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $38; standard middlings, $37.50; reddog, $41.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $56; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54; hominy, $42.50; gluten, $44.90; oatfeed, $21.75.

C. H. B.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—The fight for what is now Chicago real estate valued at $500,000,000 begun by "Capt." George Wellington Streeter, a lake front squatter, half a century ago, ended in defeat for his heirs April 18. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed their appeal because it had not been perfected within legal time of three months. When Streeter threw up a dugout on the lake front the land he claimed was his "Deestrict of Lake Michigan." It was a stretch of sandy waste, shifted continually by wind and water. It is today the near-north side of Chicago, and within it are some the city's leading hotels and apartment houses. When the "Cap'n" died in 1921 his widow continued his fight with other of his relatives. In 1925 they appealed to the Federal District Court, which held that Streeter's squatter tenancy never had been legalized.

Eight persons were burned to death at Denver, Col., April 20, and 18 others were injured, several probably fatally, when three terrific explosions rocked and set fire to the Alexander industries plant at Englewood, a suburb. None of the 26 men and women working in the paint shop of the plant escaped uninjured. The company engages in a number of enterprises including the manufacture of airplanes, and the fire spread rapidly from the paint shop with its store of highly inflammable materials used in the "doping" of airplane wings. Flames enveloped the building after the first blast. Men and women, their clothes in flames, staggered from the burning structure while rescuers rushed in and emerged with the seared bodies of others.

April 21 storms of wind and rain caused heavy loss in the South and Southwest. Damage in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., was said to approach $1,000,000, three persons were killed and many injured. In Texas and Arkansas many persons were injured, and there was heavy property loss between Atlanta, Tex., and Fulton, Ark. Several thousand acres in north central Arkansas were under water as the result of the White River being in flood.

Cadet James Scott Henderson of Gessie, Ind., was killed at San Antonio, Tex., April 23, when his army airplane collided with another plane 9,000 feet in the air and plunged to earth. Cadet Douglas M. Swisher, Seattle, Wash., pilot of the second plane, leaped to safety in his parachute after falling almost 3,000 feet in his disabled craft. Both flyers were attached to the advanced flying school at Kelly Field and were engaged in their first high altitude pursuit manoeuvers with other planes. Henderson was flying at 10,000 feet with a formation simulating an attack on Swisher's formation, which was 1,000 feet below.

WASHINGTON. — The Migratory Bird Bill, which has been the unfinished business of the Senate for years, was passed without a record vote April 18 after Senator Norbeck (R., S. D.), revamped the entire measure to meet individual objections. The bill itself provides for establishing refuges for migratory birds. A provision calling for its maintenance by $1 Federal licenses for hunting migratory game birds, was stricken out and a clause inserted limiting annual expenditures to $1,000,000, subject to appropriation action by subsequent sessions of Congress.

The Navy Department April 19 asked for bids on two great rigid dirigibles which Congress has authorized. About $8,000,000 will be spent for the ships, each of which are to be 787 feet long and 132½ feet in diameter, in order to carry a crew of 16 officers and 45 men and five airplanes. They must have a cruising radius of 11,200 miles. Two years ago Congress authorized the construction of two ships, but appropriated only $200,000. The Goodyear Zeppelin Company in Dayton, won the design contest but declined to begin construction except on a cost plus basis, in view of the fact that Congress had limited the proposed expenditure to $4,500,000. Present request was for bids for the design and construction. The bids will be received up to July 26.

Award of the Soldiers' Medal for heroism to Sergeant Maxwell Weinstein, of Brooklyn, attached to the regimental band, 15th Infantry, now in China, and to Edwin C. Sherrer, of Bannockburn, Ga., attached to the 7th Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., was announced April 20 by the Secretary of War. Weinstein rescued an unconscious woman from a burning building in Tientsin, China, at the risk of his own life last February 1. Sherrer rescued three passengers from an automobile which skidded over an embankment on the Pacific Highway and into a lake near Milwaukee, Ore., last December 27.

April 24 the House passed the amended Jones-Reid flood control bill, 254 to 91. The bill that the House approved by a slight margin over the two-thirds required to pass it over a Presidential veto contains these features:

1. General authorization of $325,000,000, in addition to $17,500,000 for separate control project on Sacramento River in California.
2. Board made up of Chief of Army Engineers, President of Mississippi River Commission, and one civilian engineer, which must report to the President for approval of plans.
3. Government shall build all protection works and furnish all needed land except levees for the main stream of the Mississippi, which shall come back from local interests. Government will purchase "flowage rights" rather than land, thus avoiding "extortionate" prices feared by the President.
4. Ten million dollars unexpended balance from previous flood control appropriations made available.
5. Surveys of reservoirs on tributaries.
6. Government protected against damages to public utilities, meeting the President's demands in this connection.

AVIATION.—April 21 wireless dispatches received at Copenhagen reported a successful flight across the North Polar region. Capt. George H. Wilkins, an Australian, with Pilot Carl B. Eileson of Hatton, N. D., flew from Port Barron, Alaska, to Spitzbergen. The plane was forced down 25 miles before they reached Spitzbergen, and they were compelled to stay on an uninhabited island five days during severe storms. Capt. Wilkins reports no land in the unexplored area supposed by previous Arctic explorers to contain land.

April 25 the German flyers and their plane were still marooned on Greenly Island. Floyd Bennett, who started to their rescue when suffering from influenza, had to remain at Murray Bay, dangerously ill with pneumonia. April 24 Lindbergh flew to Murray Bay taking serum for Bennett's treatment, but Bennett died the same day.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Ohio's first annual baby chick fair, held at Ohio State University, March 22 and 23, was so successful that it was national in scope, rather than a mere State affair, with an attendance of about 1,500, with 50 commercial exhibits, and with people present from at least 15 States. This unique fair was planned by the department of poultry husbandry of Ohio State University, of which Prof. E. L. Dakan is head. Among the exhibits were most of the leading feed manufacturers of the country, three large incubator companies with their machines, including one of 47,000-egg capacity, wooden and metal brooder houses, a company with a new ultra-violet ray lamp, manufacturers of brooder stoves, drinking fountains, ventilators and other equipment, insecticide manufacturers, grit dealers and magazines.

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

While the local market is taking on the aspect of Spring it has done so slowly. Such commodities as spinach, scallions and dandelion greens have made their appearance from nearby farms, best spinach averaging about 80c bushel, but plenty of poor stock is bringing much less. Asparagus is quite plentiful but originates largely in South Carolina and California. Ordinarily by the first of May New Jersey growers are cutting freely but the season is late. A frost occurred in New Jersey and nearby States about April 18 which cut back the asparagus already showing as well as doing more or less damage to apple buds and peach blossoms. The strawberry bloom was reported as injured to some extent in Delaware and Maryland and Virginia. At present strawberries are quite plentiful from Louisiana as the season in that State has now gotten well under way. A great many of the berries are being cold at auction at the early morning market, 24 quart crates selling at from $4.95 to $5.15 a crate. Nearby apples from local cold storage have been selling fairly well, best Romes, Staymans, Delicious and Paragons selling $2.75 to $3.25 a bushel. The carlot market was very quiet. String beans have worked downward under more liberal offerings to $3.50 to $4.50 per ⅞ bushel where earlier in the season they were bringing $6 to $9. Beets have not changed very much, Texas bushels bunched selling $3.25 to $3.50. Texas growers are just getting well into the onion season, only about 1,682 cars being moved to April 21 compared with about 2,243 cars a year ago. Texas expects a much larger crop than last year as the southern part of the State alone is expected to move over 3,425,000 bushels or over a million bushels more than last year. Texas stock sold at $2.40 to $2.75 per crate holding about a bushel but market was weak while the market on old stock was dull at $3.50 per 100 lbs. for medium to large yellow varieties from York State. The potato market closed firm with Florida double headed barrels Spaulding Rose U. S. No. 1 selling around $11 a barrel in Philadelphia and were quoted steady in the Hastings, Fla., section at $9.50 to $10 a barrel. Old stock sold on a steady to firm market at $3.50 to $3.85 per 150-lb. sack for Maine Green Mountains and Pennsylvania round whites in two-bushel sacks were quoted on the street at $2.75 to $3.15. New cabbage is bringing a good price, 100-lb. crates bringing about $5.25, but old cabbage sold on a weak market at $2 to $2.25 per sacked cwt.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week ending April 23 were reported as 46,529 cases against 50,700 cases for the week previous and 44,863 cases for same week a year ago. During the week fancy stock advanced slightly. There was a fairly active demand for top grades and very fancy fresh eggs put up for the carton trade ranged 36 to 39c. Carefully selected eggs candled and in cases averaged 34c a dozen. Firsts held steady at 28 to 28½c while extra firsts were quoted at 30½c a dozen. There was some trading in storage eggs which were also selling on a firmer market, storage packed extra firsts selling at 32c, and storage packed firsts were quoted at 31c a dozen. The into storage movement of eggs has been rather light, only 81,137 cases being reported in the public warehouses in Philadelphia on April 23 as against 154,875 cases a year ago. On pril 21, 1922, there were 2,185,716 cases in storage in 26 cities against 2,808,056 cases a year ago.

Live poultry was irregular. After a firm situation live fowl commenced to arrive more freely and an easier tone developed. Live colored fowl were quoted at 32 to 33c and White Leghorns worked out at 28 to 30c a lb. Offerings of broilers were rather light and the market was quiet, Plymouth Rock broilers, fancy, weighing 1½ to 2 lbs. selling 50 to 52c, and R. I. Red broilers were quoted at 45 to 48c a lb. Leghorns were valued at 36 to 42c as to quality and old roosters at 18c a lb. White Pekin ducks sold generally 25 to 28c a lb. Weather conditions have not been very favorable to the trading in dressed poultry, but receipts of fowl were light and value well maintained. Old roosters, however, were very dull. Fresh-killed fowl, barreled-packed, 4 to 5½ lbs., ranged 28 to 29c; 6-lb. sizes or heavier and 3 to 3½-lb. sizes selling 25 to 27c a lb. Light weights, 2 lbs. or under, sold as low as 22c a lb. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry are considerably lighter than a year ago when in Philadelphia there were over 3,221,000 lbs. on hand compared with only 1,872,850 lbs. on hand on April 23, 1928.

HAY AND STRAW

There were fairly liberal offerings of hay and the market was weak, No. 2 Timothy hay being quoted at $15.50 to $16.50 a ton and No. 3 at $13.50 to $14.50 a ton. Best clover mixed was valued at 50c a ton under No. 2 Timothy while straight rye straw topped the market at $20 to $21 a ton. Wheat straw averaged $14.25 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter. — Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 31c; duck eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 29c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Asparagus, lb., 30c; apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, head, 6c; old cabbage, lb., 2c; carrots, bch, 4c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, each, 20c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.70; parsnips, lb., 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 26 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb. 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 75c; broilers, live, lb., 60c; turkeys, live, lb., 45c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $8 to $9; retail, 30 to 33c; duck eggs, doz., 45c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c; beans, lb., 6 to 9c; cabbage, bu., 30 to 40c; carrots, bu., 75c; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 20 to 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 10c; maple syrup, gal., $1.25 to $2; potatoes, bu., large, $1.55 to $1.65; bu. medium, $1 to $1.25; bu, small, 60 to 75c; onions, doz. bchs, 60c; parsnips, bu., 50 to 75c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 75c; turnips, bu., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.25.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 19c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; mutton, 15 to 27c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz. hds., 35 to 50c; 100 hds., $2.50 to $3.50; carrots, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs., 75c to $1.25; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, h. h., p. doz., $3 to $3.25; endive, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; horseradish, lb., 20 to 25c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds., 30 to 50c; onions yellow, bu., $2 to $2.50; parsnips, bskt., 50 to 65c; bu., $1 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; rhubarb, h. h. doz. bchs., $1.25 to $1.30; turnips, bskt., 35 to 40c; bu., 75c to $1; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 50 to 70c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3.50.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, heavy, lb., 29 to 30c; light, lb., 28 to 30c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, in cases, doz. 28 to 30c; small lots, 30 to 35c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24 sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

During the past week this market has ruled moderately active on most produce. The decided advances in price on cabbage and carrots were perhaps the most noteworthy happenings. The market on hay is very quiet with very little eastern offered.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Baldwins Mass. A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy, large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9.50 bbl. Best Russets, $2 to $3.25. Ben Davis, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $9 to $10 bbl. Me. Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $6 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies light, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, mostly $3.50 to $3.75.

Cabbage. — Supplies light, demand good. N. Y. Danish, $2.50 to $3 100 lbs. Fla., hamp., $3.50 to $3.75; Texas, crts, $6.

Carrots. — Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed ord., $1.50 to $2; best, mostly $2.10 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, bchs, $4 to $5.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Fla., 10-in. crts, $3.50 to $4.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., best, 50 to 70 cukes, $5 to $7 std. bu. box. Ohio, bskts, 24 cukes, $2 to $2.50.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native h.h., 18 hds. ord., $1.25 to $1.50. Best, mostly, $1.60 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Iceberg, Ariz. crts, $3 to $4, few higher.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand light. 100-lb. sacks, Yellow, medium to small, poor, Conn. Valley, 75c to $1.50. Few native ord., $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. Y. State, ord., mostly $3.25 to $3.50 100 lbs. Mich., $4 to $4.25. Egyptians, few sales, $4.75 to $5 110 lbs. Texas, crts, $2.50 to $2.75.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed, $1.25 to $1.75; few Spring dug, $1.60 to $2 std. bu. box; poorer, lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., $2.25 to $2.40; mostly, $2.40 100 lbs. Fla., Spauldings, U. S. 1, $12 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native h.h., mostly 15 to 15½c lb.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Bskts, Md., $1.10 to $1.25. Va., $1 to $1.25. Va., bbls., $2.25 to $2.50.

Squash.—Supplies light, demand light. Native Hubbard, mostly $100 ton; $4 to $4.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., mostly 35c; few 40c lb. Mex. lugs, $2 to $3. Fla., crts, $1.75 to $3.25.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand poor. Native Ruta and Purple Tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Capes, few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs. Rutabagas, P. E. I., $1 to $1.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $15 to $19. Clover, mixed red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45½c; firsts, 44½ to 45c; seconds, 44c lb. Storage extras, 45c; firsts, 44½c; seconds, 43½ to 44c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 35c; mixed colors, 34c; white extras, 33c doz.; pullets, 29 to 31c; fresh eastern extras, 33c; undergrades, 28 to 29c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, extra fresh, 26c. Firsts, fresh, 24 to 25c. Extras held, 29c. Firsts held, 27 to 28c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10.50 to $10.75. Cal., small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red Kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Limas, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending April 21, 1,207,600 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 37 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 40 to 42c; ⅜ blood, combing, 52 to 53c; clothing, 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 53c; clothing, 45c; low ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1.03; clothing, 87 to 92c; ¼ mlood, combing, 90 to 95c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c; terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.20; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, 97c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.03 to $1.08; clothing, 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 95c to $1; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 85c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

April 26, 1928.

MILK

April: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In Classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47	@	$0.47¾
Extra, 92 score			.46¾
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45½	@	.46½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.44¼	@	.45¼
Lower grades	.43	@	.44
Storage, firsts	.45	@	.46
Seconds	.43½	@	.44¾
Ladles	.35½	@	.40
Packing stock	.32	@	.34½
Centralized	.44	@	.46
Renovated			.42½
Sweet, fancy	.45½	@	.49
Extra	.47½	@	.48
Firsts	.46	@	.47
Seconds	.44½	@	.45½

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29½	@	$0.30
Flats, fresh	.22	@	.22½
Wisconsin, held	.29	@	.29½
Daisies, fresh	.23	@	.23½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.34	@	$0.35
Average extras	.32	@	.33
Extra firsts	.31	@	.31½
Firsts	.30	@	.30½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32	@	.38
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.34	@	.35
Gathered, best	.30	@	.31
Common to good	.27	@	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.25	@	$0.32
Chickens	.30	@	.55
Roosters			.16
Ducks	.18	@	.24
Geese			.12
Tame rabbits	.25	@	.28

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Broilers	.35	@	.54
Roosters	.20	@	.23
Fowls	.24	@	.32
Capons, 9 lbs.	.45	@	.53
Mixed weights	.38	@	.44
Ducks	.15	@	.20
Geese	.18	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.46
Old	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.55
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	13.50
Bulls	7.75	@	9.25
Cows	4.25	@	7.00
Calves, best	14.00	@	16.50
Sheep	8.00	@	10.00
Lambs	15.50	@	16.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50	@	11.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.19	@	$0.20
Good to prime	.15	@	.18
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00	@	13.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	23.00
Bulls	12.50	@	14.00
Cows	15.00	@	17.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.25	@	$4.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	3.10	@	3.85
Bulk, 180 lbs.	4.00	@	4.90
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00	@	12.00
Idaho, bu.	2.85	@	3.00
Cuban, bu.	3.25	@	4.00
Florida, bbl.	3.50	@	10.25
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75	@	3.00

VEGETABLES

Anise, bu.	$3.00	@	$4.00
Asparagus, doz.	1.25	@	5.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	2.25	@	3.00
Cabbage, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00	@	3.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50	@	5.50
Dandelions, bu.	.75	@	1.00
Eggplants, bu.	2.00	@	3.50
Lima beans, bu.	3.00	@	9.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	2.50
Onions, wn., yellow, 100 lbs.	3.25	@	7.75
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.75
Parsnips, bbl.	2.00	@	3.00
Peas, bu.	2.00	@	5.00
Radishes, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Spinach, bu.	.50	@	1.00
String beans, bu.	1.50	@	5.50
Tomatoes, 6 bskt. crate	1.00	@	4.25
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.85	@	2.00
White, bu.	.75	@	.85
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea			10.25
Red kidney	9.25	@	9.50
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$4.25
Bbl.	4.00	@	11.00
Grapes, S. A., 20-lb. box	2.50	@	5.50
Oranges, Fla., box	3.70	@	9.35
Cal.	3.60	@	6.95
Strawberries, S'n, qt.	.15	@	.35

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$22.00	@	23.00
No. 2	18.00	@	21.00
No. 3	14.00	@	17.00
Clover mixed	17.00	@	21.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.73⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.28⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.78¾
Rye	1.32
Barley	1.01

THE stout old gentleman rushing along the platform just missed his train and returned puffing and blowing to be greeted by a porter with the question: "Missed your train, sir?" "No," was the reply. "I didn't like the look of it, so I chased it off the platform!"—Birmingham Post.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at $9.00 per 100; $42.00 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. Hatches June 5, 12, 19, 26th. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.

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HILLSIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed.....7c Owen's Strain Reds, 12c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 8c S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 12c
Rocks and Reds, 10c Heavy Mixed..... 9c

Half cent less on 500 lots.
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BABY CHICKS

White and Barred Rocks..
Black Minorcas.....
White Leghorns.....
Mixed .....

6c and up

100% live arrival guaranteed—Postpaid.

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Best Quality Chicks

MAY PRICES	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
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Mixed Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

Cash or C. O. D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range, bred-to-lay flocks. We pay postage. 100% live delivery. Write for our reduced prices on large lots. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

Day old to ten weeks old.
Stock free from white diarrhea. State tested.
Write for circulars and prices.

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We offer some Rock Chicks from Pennsylvania State Sealed Leg Banded—Certified.

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00
S. C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns...	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.00	4.00	7.00

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Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns.
Free Range Stock.
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C H I C K S

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Rocks.....	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns....	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks.....	2.25	4.50	8.00	37.50	..

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100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns.....	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks.....	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds.....	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

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CERTIFIED CHICKS..... 20c each
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CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

$8.00 per 100 and $12.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds, $10.00 per 100
Assorted . . $7.00 and $9.00 per 100
100% live arrival guaranteed.

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CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c for June. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

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STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

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Contest Records to be proud of.

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White Leghorns Exclusively

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give satisfaction. 24th year. White Leghorns exclusively. For 14 years males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Breeders extra large, disease free, on farm range. HUSKY CHICKS and FERTILE EGGS. Guaranteed. Prices and quality that please. Catalog free.

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The Kind That Lay—The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick, will please you and grow into best layer and profit payer you ever had. A trial will convince you of the superior merits of the Black Leghorn. Write today. A. E. HAMPTON, Box R. Pittstown, N. J.

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Healthy, free range, State accredited stock. Good type, large birds. Best for poultry and eggs. May chicks, $20 per 100. Special prices on 1,000.

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PURE BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$10.00, 100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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Barred Rock Chicks $10.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $8.00 per 100. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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Mixed.....	$ 7	per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns.....	8	per 100
Barred Rocks.....	10	per 100
Reds.....	10	per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.

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100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs
Priced Right

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Baby Chicks ROCKS, REDS, LEGHORNS

From State Supervised Breeders—$12.00 per hundred.
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CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; Reds, 10c; S. C. W. Leghorns, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

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WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

$8.00 per 100 $37.50, 500 $70, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

A STATE ACCREDITED TESTED FOR T. B. AND B. W. D. **B**

	100	300
W. Leghorns - - -	$12.50	$36.75
Barred Rocks, Reds - -	15.00	43.50
W. Rocks, B. Orpingtons	16.00	46.50
White Orpingtons - -	17.00	49.50

Heavy laying flocks on free range. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Member I. B. C. A.
A. B. HATCHERIES SAYBROOK, ILL.

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White Wyandotte.....	14c
White Rock.....	13c
Barred Rock.....	12c
Heavy Mixed.....	9c

100% live delivery guaranteed.

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5,000 8 to 12 Week Old S. C. WHITE **LEGHORN PULLETS**

for Delivery May, June and July.
Write for Prices.

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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
CHIX
May..... $8.00 per 100 $70.00 per 1000
Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Mixture for Growing Mash

Will you give me a formula for growing mash to be made of yellow corn chop, wheat bran, white middlings, bonemeal, meat meal. H. L.

From the vast multitude of formulas for compounding growing mashes for chicks, made up by experiment stations, it is evident that chicks grow and thrive without much regard to the exact composition of their ground grain mixtures. The difficulty in compounding an ideal mixture, superior to all others, lies, of course, in the fact that a few foods supply all of the chick's needs and will be utilized by a healthy chick for growth whether supplied in one proportion or another. A surplus of one kind may, in great measure, substitute for lack in another, granted that the essentials are provided in sufficient amounts to supply minimum needs. It is a fortunate thing that no domestic animals are compelled to depend upon exact formulas of man's composing for life and health. Nature has given them adaptability that stands them in good stead when they are forced to live upon what they can get, rather than upon a scientific analysis of the food elements that enter into the composition and sustenance of the body. Chickens have grown into very respectable members of avian society on a diet of cornmeal and what they could pick up about the premises as supplementary foods, but where it is designed to force the hand of nature and secure the most rapid development into productivity it is better to supply more than corn alone supplies and relieve the chick of any necessity of making a protein substitute for a carbohydrate or getting a vitamin out of an occasional fat worm.

The foods that you mention can be combined into a pretty complete growing mash, though there are other things that might be added to some advantage. Oats, for instance, are helpful to the growing chick if the grain is heavy enough to insure that there is at least as mush meat as hull. The bone meal is likely not to be needed if a good grade of meat scrap is fed, for that contains bone as well as meat. A growing mash can be made from two parts by weight of cornmeal, one part wheat bran, one part white middlings, one part finely ground or sifted heavy oats and from one-half to one part of high grade meat scrap. Cornmeal may be coarsely ground (chop) and ground rolled oats are preferable to whole ones, though the latter, if of heavy grade, 40 lbs. or better to the bushel may well be used in place of the more expensive factory product. The chicks should have in addition, green food of some kind in all the quantity that they will eat, an outdoor run and, if skim milk in liberal quantity can be fed, the amount of meat scrap can be materially cut down. All the skim-milk or buttermilk that the chicks would consume would substitute for the meat in the mash. M. B. D.

Ducklings with Leg Weakness

I have 13 four-day-old ducklings. I feed them starting mash with a little sand in it. Two developed bent toes and legs, but one recovered. What caused the leg trouble? When should I start feeding them scratched feed. E. C. J.

Duck raisers warn against feeding the young ducklings upon a too concentrated ration, lest leg weakness develop. They advise the use of a liberal supply of tender green stuff in the ration with about five per cent of sand and one tenth part high grade meat scrap. Ducklings will eat cracked corn and wheat at 6 or 7 weeks of age. M. B. D.

Hatching Geese and Turkeys in Incubator

Can goose eggs or turkey eggs be hatched in an incubator?

MRS. MARY A. M.

Yes, the eggs of geese and turkeys may be hatched in an incubator, though it is probably not advisable for one not quite an expert in artificial incubation to attempt to hatch the former there. Turkey eggs require four weeks for incubation, goose eggs from 30 to 35 days. The size of goose eggs and their greater requirements in the way of moisture and ventilation make them more difficult to manage in incubators intended for hen or duck eggs than the latter and the amateur is not likely to have the success desired. Turkey eggs are more manageable but it will be well to ask the makers of the incubator used for special instructions in the use of their machine for other purposes than hatching hen eggs if these instructions are not found in the book of directions that should accompany it. Breeders of turkeys upon a large scale use incubators for the hatching of the poults. M. B. D.

HERE lies the body of Samuel Crane
Who ran a race with a speeding train.
He reached the track, got near across,
But Sam and his car were a total loss.
If he'd only stopped to look and listen
He'd be livin' now instead of missin'.
—Dallas Hurry Back News.

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Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Hatching eggs during season. High-class young toms to head flocks already established that need the addition of fresh blood from vigorous, early maturing, heavyweight strains. We can also furnish complete foundation flocks or young hens for purebred breeding flocks. Montcalm turkeys are big boned, deep-breasted, beautifully bronzed birds bred from 20-lb. hens and 35-lb. tons. We guarantee safe delivery of eggs and birds or adjustment will be made at full value.

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Large type, vigorous, exhibition quality. Production bred, grow heavier, economical. Catalog free.
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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkey Eggs, $6 per 12 postpaid. Bronze Cobblers. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free. Highland Farm, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

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Send Order Now for May Chicks
CHIX May Prices, $8.00 per 100 $70.00-1000
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CHICKS *Barred Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns*

$10.00 a 100—from our heavy egg strains. Every chick guaranteed. Mixed, $8.00 a 100. Can ship C. O. D. Postage Prepaid.

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Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Trapnested, production bred matings, $13 per 100, $62 per 500, $120 per 1000. Also quality White Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds. Circular free. 10% books order. EDGAR A. ZELLER, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Pa

Super-Quality Chicks

From INSPECTED Free Range Stock.
REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE, BARRED ROCKS, GIANTS, BLACK MINORCAS, ANCONAS, WHITE LEGHORNS. Prices right. Send for FREE 1928 Booklet and Prices.

BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Dept. E, Bucyrus Ohio

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF.....	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

PRICES AFTER MAY 15th.	*100*
White and Brown Leghorns.....	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks.....	9.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	10.00
Mixed for Brollers.....	6.50

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. Will ship C.O.D. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa. *Member I. B. C. A.*

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	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Rocks and Reds - - - - -	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed - - - - - -	2.00	3.50	6.00
Heavy Mixed - - - - - -	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Free circular.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM - - Cocolamus, Pa.

CHICKS-PULLETS BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively—May and June Chicks, 9c and up. Order from this advertisement. Prompt shipments. Catalogue.

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Write for descriptive pamphlet.
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CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns—9c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery—MAY. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY - McAlisterville, Penna.

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CHICKS from heavy laying strain. Barred Rocks, 10c; Mixed, 8c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. EHRISMAN, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

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JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

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Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

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CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

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CHICKS-C-O-D-
AT WHOLESALE PRICES

—and you pay when you get them

We take the risk and you keep your money until the chicks arrive. No need to pay months in advance.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks.	3.50	6.50	12.00
Rhode Island Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Plymouth Rocks..	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Wyandottes.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed, all varieties.....	3.00	5.00	8.00

From pure-bred, high-egg record, inspected and culled flocks. Live delivery guaranteed. Prompt shipment.

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Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

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You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks, and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Good Discounts for Early Orders. Write now.

Chicks, $8 per 100 and up

100% live delivery to your door. Our 24-page Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free. Our Chickens are hogan tested.

	25	50	100	500
White, Buff, Brown and Black Leghorns.....	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Special Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers.....	2.75	4.50	8.00	40.00
Heavy Broilers.....	3.75	6.50	12.00	59.00

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Quality Baby Chicks, $10 per 100 up

Our May Hatched Baby Chicks Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff..... **$12** per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... **14** per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. **16** per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—June and July, **$2.00** less.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, **10c** Light and Heavy, **12c** Heavy, **14c.**
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.**

BRAMBLE'S
HIGH-QUALITY
Baby Chicks

BIG MAY REDUCTION
Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White and Brown Leghorns
Mixed—
Write for Illustrated Catalogue
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308, Chestertown, Md.

Loss of Chicks

I have bought several hundred chicks. On arriving they seemed lively. In two and three days they began to get long wing feathers, breathe hard and die. I feed them the regular growing mash, baby chick feed, give them buttermilk, and keep them in a good warm house.
J. S.

It is not possible from your description to be sure what ails these chicks. Young chicks, apparently healthy, that die within a few days from hatching may be suffering from bacillary white diarrhoea, a disease that is inherited through the egg and which shows itself by loss of appetite, a humped up sluggish attitude, progressive weakness, more or less diarrhoea with, perhaps, pasting up of the fluff and death. There are other diseases, however, such as brooder pneumonia, caused by fungi derived from damp or moldy litter, that might be present. In either of these cases, there is nothing of value in the way of cures. The first should be prevented by hatching only from disease free flocks and avoiding exposure of day-old chicks to dirty surroundings from which disease germs might be picked up. The second by care in giving young chicks only litter that is clean and free from molds and keeping them in properly warmed, dry and healthful brooders, where they are fed only upon foods that are free from mustiness and molds.
M. B. D.

Early Molt

Last Fall I had the nicest pullets I ever raised, leghorns, 500 of them. About half of them had neck molting in November and December. Then they all laid well, about 60 per cent for January and February. Now the other half is molting, full molt, and production is down to 25 per cent. I am feeding a mash containing: 100 lbs., bran; 200 lbs. cornmeal; 200 lbs. middlings; 200 lbs. ground oats; 100 lbs. Alfalfa; 100 lbs. meat scrap; 50 lbs. oilmeal; 50 lbs. powdered milk; 10 lbs. salt; 5 lbs. charcoal. Feed wet mash in morning. Scratch feed 50-50 corn and wheat, 10 quarts to 100, 8 quarts at night; 2 quarts at 12 o'clock. I have used oats in the scratch feed before, but oats I can get here are very poor—so I quit using them.
B. H.

I see nothing in your poultry ration or method of feeding that wil account for this molting. You probably know that it is one of the problems of management to keep pullets laying well through the Winter without going into a molt and slacking up in production. This is especially true where lights are used and the birds are forced to full production. Any change in feeding or other management is likely to induce more or less molting, sometimes severe; neck molting is likely to occur in early hatched pullets after they have laid for a time in early Winter, though these pullets should regain production before Spring, and the incautious use of lights, varying suddenly the length of the bird's day, is likely to prove disastrous. A review of your methods of management through the Winter may disclose whatever was at fault, keeping the above things in mind.
M. B. D.

Death of Hens

We had quite a high mortality among hens this year, some dying without apparent reason. They get thin, get weak; in a week or so are dead. One had a spongy growth inside.
W. E.

It is hardly possible for hens to die, with no reason for the deaths, but the reason may be hard to find. If tuberculosis is present, the hens will not be likely to die in large numbers at once, but with fatilities showing by continuous losses over a considerable period of time, one or two birds at at time. This disease should not be hard to detect, however. The fowls will become emaciated, "going light", and, upon being opened, there will be found evident disease of some of the internal organs. The liver will probably show nodules of tuberculosis in its tissues and the intestines are also likely to display these same small hard nodules, called tubercles, which give the disease its name. Advanced tuberculosis is not difficult to recognize from the characteristics above mentioned.
M. B. D.

Scaly Leg

Can you tell me what causes heavy scales on chickens' feet? We have a good breed of bantams and their feet are just coated with a heavy scale.
New York. G. S.

Scaly leg is caused by a mite that lives beneath the scales and causes thickening and more or less deformity. This mite is usually easily killed by some oily preparation rubbed into its hiding places. If there are heavy crusts, they may be softened in soapy warm water and removed, after which sulphur ointment—one part sulphur to nine parts of lard—may be well rubbed in or the feet and legs may be dipped into kerosene, being careful not to allow the feathered portions of the leg to become wet with kerosese, lest blistering follow. Any treatment needs to be repeated until the mites disappear.
M. B. D.

Use Beacon Poultry Feeds

We do more than talk quality—we put it in the bag! That is what has made our business grow so quickly to about the largest of its kind in the East. And here is what we mean by quality:

CHICK FEED
Contains most liberal percentage of cracked New York State white wheat (finest milling wheat), best cracked yellow corn and plenty of steel-cut oatmeal. No weed seed or other filler used.

STARTING MASH
Contains finest quality of ground whole wheat, dried milk, yellow corn meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, ground oat groats, choice wheat bran, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% salt, *Protozyme.* No meat or fish—just milk and plenty of it!

EGG MASH
Contains finest quality of dried milk, yellow cornmeal, fish meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, pulverized heavy oats, choice wheat bran, corn gluten meal, choice meat scrap, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% fine salt and *Protozyme. It makes eggs!*

SCRATCH GRAINS
N. Y. white wheat, best No. 2 yellow corn, heavy barley, buckwheat, sunflower seed, milo maize for variety.

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BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, N.Y.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL-BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of May 7	Grade A	$16.00	$20.00	$22.00	$25.00
	Special Matings	19.00	23.00	25.00	28.00
Week of May 14	Grade A	$15.00	$18.00	$20.00	$23.00
	Special Matings	17.00	20.00	23.00	26.00

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

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Every Breeder Blood-Tested—Certified—Trap-Nested Under State Supervision

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Backed by Definite Performance Records

EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for four consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry," by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy. It's free, but worth a lot.

VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
Paul F. Smith, Prop. 8 Main Rd., Vineland, N. J.

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1, 2 & 3-week-old chicks at prices that will save you money

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your Winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings, at 13 cents and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

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Established 1887 *Reference: State Bank of Ransomville*

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C.O.D. or cash with order. Send $1 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....	$5.75	$11	$52.00	$100
Brd. & Wh. Rocks, Reds-Bl. Minorcas	6.75	13	62.00	120
Heavy Mixed	5.00	9	43.00	85
Light Mixed	4.50	8	37.50	75

Send for our free illustrated catalog. All chicks shipped prepaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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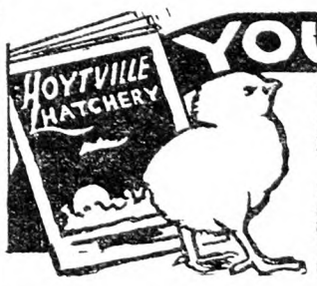

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10 EXTRA CHICKS With every 100 chicks ordered during May and June we give 10 extra chicks without charge.

REDUCED PRICES—Prices on our high quality Ohio Accredited Chicks have been drastically reduced. Write for information.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose with our chicks. Get our May and June prices.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY, 101 MAIN STREET, HOYTVILLE, OHIO

Pay Only $1.00 Down — Balance When Delivered

Big C.O.D. CHICK OFFER

PRICES	50	100	500	1000
Tancred & Barron White Leghorns	$ 6.00	$11.00	$53.50	$100.00
Barred & White Rocks—and R. I. Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00	110.00
White & Buff Orps.—Silver & White Wyn.	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Jersey Black Giants (Marcy Strain)	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00

Other breeds at low prices. Heavy mix. 10c each. Quick delivery.

CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, 196 N. MAIN ST., CONTINENTAL, OHIO

Male birds of the leading strains head our flocks

ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY

ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

SATISFACTION — PROFIT

Granite Springs, N. Y., April 2, 1928.
"I enclose herewith our check for $210 for which please send us 1,500 White Rock chicks at your earliest convenience. Your last year's White Rock chicks gave a very good account of themselves and compare favorably with some of the high pedigreed chicks we purchased at many times the price you charge for yours."—Granite Springs Farm, By B. M. Freeman.

WHAT IS QUALITY STOCK WORTH TO YOU?—Can you write such a letter on your last year's purchase of chicks? If not, why? Hundreds of our customers are making good money from Atheneon Chicks which is the reason why they come back to us year after year.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.00	$90.00
S. C. Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	58.00	110.00
White Wyandottes, Black and White Minorcas	6.50	12.00	58.00	110.00
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	62.00	.....
Buff Rocks, Silver Campines	7.00	13.00	62.00	.....
Heavy Mixed (Odds and Ends)	5.50	10.00	50.00	95.00

Save time—order direct from ad. Prices effective May 3d to June 1st. Full count, live delivery guaranteed. C.O.D. shipments postage extra. ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 92, ATHENS, OHIO

MAY & JUNE ARE ALWAY THE MONTHS OF BARGAINS IN

PARKS BRED-TO LAY ROCKS

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON YOUNGSTERS, 3-6 and 12 weeks old.
ONE-THIRD OFF ON OLD STOCK after May 20th.
HALF PRICE ON EGGS, AND CHICKS, ETC. after May 20th

This is nature's natural growing season. The weather is more settled. Lots of Sunshine, Greens and Bugs. Keeps them growing and mature quickly into winter layers.
Mr. U. Johnson, Mont Clair, N. J., writes:—"My late hatched chicks did so well I want more. They are better than the early ones. Outlayed everything around here."
NOW is your chance to get the cream of the World's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain at prices that come but once in a year.

Prompt shipment. Full count and safe delivery guaranteed.

Parks Strain. The strain protected by U. S. Registered Trade Mark.

FREE PARKS 38th ANNIVERSARY CATALOG

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amount with order—save postage.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S. C. M. Anconas	$2.50	$4.50	$ 9.00	$41.00	$ 80
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.00	100
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.00	113
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	190
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	2.75	4.50	8.00	38.00	75
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.50	10.00	49.00	97

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Accredited—Big Layers

We have found 300-egg birds in this strain. They are from British Columbia breeding of same blood as the world's record hen Maizie that laid 351 eggs in a year. Our literature tells the whole story. Read about our stock.
BARRED ROCKS—British Columbia Breeding. High egg production. Some of our chicks have almost 100% B. C. Blood.
WYANDOTTES—Martin's Regal-Dorcas. Foundation flock averaged over 200 eggs.
S. C. R. I. REDS—B. C. and Rucker strains. Good color, type and high egg production. Prices reasonable. Write today.

F. G. Ketner ERLAY POULTRY FARMS, Box 4, Delaware, Ohio A. L. Everitt

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 40 Fairport, N. Y.

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" "LIVE AND LAY" BABY CHICKS

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **10 c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 207 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

REDUCED PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$19.75	$47.50	$ 90.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 14c. Assorted Light, 8c. Light and Heavy, 9c. Heavy, 10c.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

LET us ship you our chicks, $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 1st	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White and Brown; Anconas	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, Partridge; B. Minorcas	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. and R. C. Reds, B. Orpingtons, S. L. and W. Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

Heavy Mixed.... 9c. Light Brahmas... 16c. B. J. Giants.... 18c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.
EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY Box 10 COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS "direct"

Large size husky chicks from Free range high producers. Disease unknown on our farm. 285 to 312 breeding of large size chalk white eggs. 19 years breeding of white leghorns exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular.
H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX R SODUS, N. Y

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested breeders of this strain. New reduced prices. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS BOX 60 WALDEN, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality Higher and Prices reduced for May and June. Leghorns, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 12c each; Light Brahmas, 16c each. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Special Price on Three Hundred or more.

THE WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

Pin-feathering Machine Wanted

Could you give me any information where I could get an electric or a hand machine for taking feathers and pin-feathers off hens and broilers? Do you known any other fast way of dressing hens? B. H.

Warren Co., N. Y.

R. N.-Y.—We have never heard of such a machine. Perhaps some reader will give his method of doing this job "with neatness and despatch."

More Feed Makes More Eggs

The success of H. B. Nevins, Broome Co., N. Y., in getting a heavy production out of his White Leghorn hens in Winter lies in his ability to get the hens to eat more feed. The methods that he uses to stimulate increased feed consumption are the use of fresh mash daily, increase in the amount of mash feeder space and the use of a mash containing as much granular material as possible.

A hen requires about 5 lbs. of feed per month to live. For profitable egg production, she must eat a pound or two more. It is important, of course, to use a properly balanced ration that is palatable, to lengthen the days in the Winter by the use of lights and to limit the amount of grain fed during the day, but he feels that there are other things equally as important.

Poultrymen are familiar with the increased activity of the hens when fresh mash is placed in the troughs and in order to take advantage of this, fresh mash is given the hens daily. Hens do not like to be crowded at feeding time, and it is desirable to have at least 20 ft. of eating space for each 100 hens, so ample feeding space is provided. Troughs with a guard wheel at the top rather than hoppers are used. The other method used to increase feed consumption is to have all feeds crushed but not ground fine. Hens appear to like the coarse particles of grain best. All these things have helped increase egg production. L. H. W.

Running the Brooder

Keep the vicinity of the brooder stove, but not the entire brooder, warm for baby chicks. A temperature of between 90 and 100 under the edge of the canopy is about right, a temporary fence of wire or other material encircling the canopy, and about two feet distant from it, will keep the chicks near the source of heat for the first two or three days and teach them where to go to get warm, but, after that, they should be permitted to run to cooler parts of the room for exercise.

Each chick is a thermometer to the experienced poultryman. It shows by its actions whether it is warm and happy. The amateur may well hang a thermometer beneath the edges of the canopy, however, until he learns to read the chicks. M. B. D.

The Ax for Egg Eaters

I note that H. T. M. asks for a cure for hens that eat eggs. There is just one cure that I know of, and that is the ax. But don't let your hens get the habit; give them plenty of roasted eggs shells, and oyster shells, plenty of cabbage or beets and once in a while a lean piece of meat or a bone with lean meat on it, and you will not have any trouble with hens eating eggs. I have Rose Comb R. I. Reds and have got from five to nine eggs a day since November. W. S.

Catskill, N. Y.

Organized Co-operation

Not Theory or fads, but Plain Business Sense; facts that every farm association needs to Start Right and Keep Going. By John J. Dillon; price, $1.00, from THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

Hubbard Farms S. C. Red Chicks

have a reputation for

Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production

Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.

REDUCED PRICES FOR MAY DELIVERY.

Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

PULLETS

4,000 S. C. White Leghorn Pullets—
10-12 weeks old
Ready for shipment, June 1st
Extra fine stock at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Brookside Poultry Farms
Dept. R E. C. Brown Sergeantville, N. J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

S. C. R. I. Red Baby Chicks

REDBIRD FARM is where some of the best laying stock in the country comes from. For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free.

READ THIS

REDBIRD FARM. "From the baby chicks purchased from you March 3, we got the first egg July 14, at which time the largest cockerel weighed 6 lbs. 15 oz. By the end of August the pullets were laying between 50 and 60%. They are of good size and uniform color. We have never seen Reds that developed so rapidly and uniformly."—A. B. Roberts, Norway, Maine.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.
Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 80 Attleboro, Mass.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
These Prices Effective May 15th
From Free Range Breeders

S. C. White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Young and Barron Strain	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Broilers: Heavy Breed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Broilers: Light Breed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box Y, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Stock
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$ 70
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.00	90
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	....
Assorted Chicks	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

TRUSLOW

FORTY-FIVE years' experience back of every Chick shipped from TRUSLOW Farms. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Selected for high egg production; wonderful meat producers.

Write TODAY stating breed and number wanted so we can quote special prices. Illustrated catalog FREE.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Box 26 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Thorobred Chicks

CHICKS

From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied.

	PER 100
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00
Light Mixed, $7; Heavy	8.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa. R. F. D. No. 3

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00 a hun. Heavy Mixed.. $9.00 a hun.

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. Order from Ad or write for free circular.

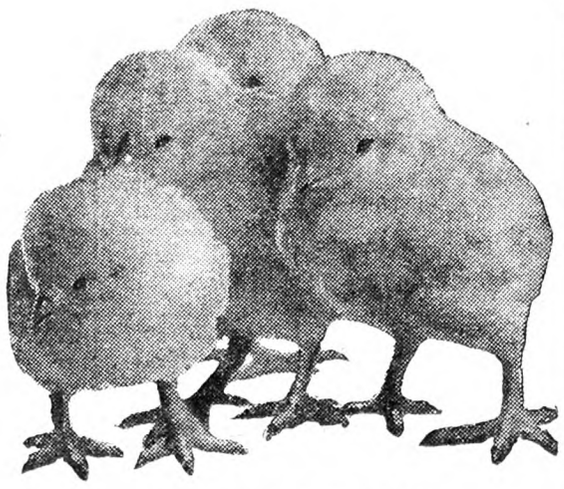
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R.D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Legh'ns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.



KEEP DIARRHEA AWAY

NO excuse for Chicks dying when ONE PRATTS DIARRHEA TABLET to the quart of water avoids common bowel and diarrhea troubles.

MOST GOOD DEALERS have Pratts handily displayed on the counter. Pick up a box today.

PRATT FOOD CO., 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratts

Write us for our FREE fact book—PROFIT FROM POULTRY 1928

55 years of success and fair dealing behind the Pratt guarantee. See your dealer for a money-back trial of any Pratt remedy.

Diarrhea Tablets for Chicks

REDUCED PRICES

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

All from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights. Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. Be convinced. Order NOW.

	50	100	500
S.C.W. Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50
Barred Rocks . .	7.50	14.00	67.50
R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50
Asst. Chicks . . .	5.00	9.00	45.00

In 1000 lots, one-half cent cheaper.

Special mating Tancred Strain Leghorns, April and May shipments, 16c each—400 or over, 15c each. Also, TWO-WEEK-OLD CHICKS—write for special prices. S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 8-weeks-old, 85c each. 10 to 12-weeks-old, 95c each.

Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.

Brookside Poultry Farms

Dept. R, E. C. Brown, Sergeantville, N.J.

Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

20% to 50% Savings

21st Anniversary Sale of Ream Strain Leghorns — Reds — Rocks — Wyandottes

CHICKS

Eggs, 8-wks.-old Pullets & Cockerels, Breeding Stock

Write today for Special Sale Circular and "20 Years of Breeding for More Eggs (The Story of the 300-Egg Hen.)"

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
Box R Lancaster, Pa.

TWO Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 27 years

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.

Ready for Delivery on and After May 10th.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS

RED BANK NEW JERSEY

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

CHIX

MAY PRICES	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns - - -	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks - - - -	5.50	10.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds - - -	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas - - -	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed Chicks - - -	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending April 16, 1928:

During the twenty-fourth week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 4,733 eggs was made, or an average of 69.27 per cent. The production to date is 77,565 eggs.

Pen 26, a White Leghorn pen owned by L. C. Beall, Jr., Washington, is high for the week with 61 eggs. Pen 44, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is second with 60 eggs, and pen 16, a R. I. Red pen owned by Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jersey, is third with 59 eggs.

Pen 18, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 1,263 eggs. Pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 1,123 eggs, and pen 57, a White Leghorn pen owned by Kerr Chickeries, Inc., New Jersey, is third with 1,089 eggs.

The monthly reports for March will have to be delayed several days because of serious illness in the family of one of the members of the office staff necessitating her absence from work of the reports for a few days.

Applications for places in the 1928-29 contests continue to pour into the supervisor's office. It is a bit discouraging to note, however, that responses from present contestants to the letter sent out last week have not been numerous amongst the entries received. It is probable that present contestants do not wish to be hurried in their decision as to entering next year. The supervisor, however, is against the problem of knowing just what assurance to give newcomers as to the action which will be taken on their applications. They, of course, want to know as to whether or not they can count on being given a pen at our contests next year. It is heartening to see the almost universal interest which is being shown in egg-laying contest entries. Newcomers are appearing each year. There are places for many thousands of pullets to be officially trapnested in American contests this next year, a good sign and an indication of healthful advancement in the development of a sound poultry breeding program for the American poultry industry.

Egg production keeps up to its level this week, but in all probability, this week shows the peak reached. It usually appears in mid-April. Our attempt will be to keep the layers in such condition of flesh as will enable them to proceed into the Summer-Fall season ready to continue a fairly high percentage of production when prices are rising.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — Fred K. Coddington, N. J 859; A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Del., 829; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 788.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 899; John G. Hall, N. J., 822.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,263; Gilbert's R. I. Reds, N. J., 830; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 820.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 1,123; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,089; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 1,072.

Miscellaneous.—N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, White Wyandottes, 761; Skylands Farms, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 758; A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. Black Leghorns, 688; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 524.

Good Egg Production

I have been reading of the egg productions of certain number of hens. I have three, 1½ year old hens and 31 10-months-old pullets, making a total of 34 chickens, all mixed breeds. I have been getting between 20 and 26 eggs daily for past two months, with exception of four days in March, at which time I only got 15 to 19 eggs.

This is how I feed them: In morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, I mix 4 qts. of laying mash with water enough to make it crumbly (not too wet) and add one tablespoon of a poultry food to the mixture. Then I do not feed until 4 or 5 o'clock in afternoon at which time I feed five qts. of cracked corn, or scratch feed. They are allowed to run free after 3 o'clock in afternoon. Other part of day they are enclosed in a run 50 ft. square. There are odd times when I throw them bread, or clean table scraps. Consideraing their age I think they are doing well. I was lucky enough to avoid disease of any form among them the entire Winter. P. H. BEYERNHEIMER.

New Jersey.

MARY, three years old, was having an unhappy morning, fussing and crying without cause. To change her thoughts her mother said to her: "Mary, run to the window and see the big dog going by." Mary watched the dog out of sight and then turned to her mother and said: "Mamma, what was it I was crying about?"—Chicago Tribune.

Will your flock be laying and paying next fall?

THE records Kerr's pens are making in the egg competitions this year are better than ever before. At the Bergen County, N. J., competition, all three of Kerr's pens are on the honor list. At the New York competition, Kerr's White Leghorns are fourth high pen in the entire competition and third high pen of White Leghorns.

At the Bergen County competition for the week ending February 25th, all of the Kerr pens stood high on the honor list. The Kerr White Leghorns were high pen, laying 53 eggs out of a possible 70. Second and third high pens produced 52 and 51 eggs respectively, and Kerr's pens of Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds tied for fourth place, each pen laying 50 eggs.

When you buy baby chicks from the Kerr Chickeries, you get the identical blood that is proving itself so prepotent for high-egg production during the winter months in public contests.

Ready for shipment, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week

NEW LOW PRICES

	25 chicks	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks	1000 chicks
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

For Special Matings add 3c per chick to the above prices.

Write for prices on chicks from blood-tested stock

Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. A 25% deposit is required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter. If you want a copy of the new illustrated Kerr Chick Book, write for it. Free on request.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

KERR CHICKERIES Inc.

Department 9

Offices and Hatcheries at

Frenchtown, N. J Trenton, N. J.

Springfield, Mass.

Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.

CHICKS, $8 Per 100 AND UP

We are offering our fine pure-bred chicks at rock bottom prices for May and June. Same carefully culled stock and high quality breeding as before but prices are down. Order today and get the extra chicks.

Varieties	Prices on— 25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Buff and S.C. & R.C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas		$5.00	$9	$45	$90
Brd., Wh., Buff Rocks; S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds		6.00	11	55	110
White Wyandottes; Black & Buff Minorcas		6.50	12	60	120
S. C. White Minorcas; White & Buff Orpingtons		8.00	15	75	150
Jersey Giants		13.00	25	..	...
Heavy Assorted		5.50	10	50	100
Light Assorted		4.50	8	40	80
Mammoth White Pekins	6.50	13.00	25	..	...
White Indian Runners	5.75	11.50	22	..	...

We guarantee 100% live delivery and will ship C.O.D. if you wish. Send $1 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay postman the rest.

10 EXTRA CHICKS, Per 100

If your order reaches us by May 10, we will include 10 extra chicks with each 100 you order. Write today. Do not delay. Our Pay Streak chicks are 2c per chick higher than above prices. Same offer of 10 extra chicks holds good. They are worth the difference.

COOPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO., Box 205, TIRO, O.

WENE CHICKS

WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK

State Certified Blood-Tested

$12.50 Now Buys 100 State-Certified, Blood Tested, Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from Select WENE Matings

$60 for 500; $110 for 1,000—IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.

HEAVIER BREEDS ALSO REDUCED

Your choice of White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks and R. I. Red Chicks from blood-tested breeders, $16 per 100; $77 for 500. Special Cross-Breed, White Wyandotte—White Rock from Blood-Tested Matings selected especially for Broilers and Roasters, only $12.50 per 100; $60 for 500; $110 for 1,000. ALL CHICKS POSTPAID—SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

S. C. LEGHORN PULLETS, 12 weeks old, $1.15 each f.o.b. Immediate Deliveries.

MATING LIST FREE—WRITE FOR YOUR COPY

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain

R. I. REDS PULLETS

Four to Ten Weeks Old

Stock 100% free white diarrhea. State tested. Foundation stock came from the highest egg production farm in the U. S. If you want EGGS try our pullets. We have a few more day old chicks to sell.

Write for Circular and Prices.

Scott Poultry Farm

Box R Groton, Mass.

CHICKS S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

HATCHING EGGS

All breeders State tested and free of Bacillary White Diarrhoea for the past six years. One of the oldest tested flocks in the State. Our customers are raising 90 to 100% of our chicks without extra care or effort. Give us a trial order, after that you will be a steady customer. State Certified and supervised.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

A. HOWARD FINGAR R. D. 2 HUDSON, N. Y.

Member International Baby Chick Association

Strickler's Quality June Chicks

Big Hatches June 4-11-18-25.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at **$9** per 100, **$26** per 300, **$43** per 500, **$85** per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Several of my neighbors lost $8 apiece in a "sucker" scheme, but, thanks to THE R. N.-Y., I did not bite. So you see, I consider a dollar spent for THE R. N.-Y. a very good investment. C. R.
Pennsylvania.

No one can dispute that the dollar investment is a good one in this case. It is our aim to have THE R. N.-Y. act as the "ounce of prevention." After the faker gets the money there is little that we can do. We aim to head him off before he gets his fingers on it as in this case. If each of our readers profited by Publisher's Desk to the same extent, it would amount to $2,000,000. Many do for much larger amounts.

The Federal Radio Commission has reported to the various real estate boards of the country which have made complaints against the program which "free lot" concerns have been broadcasting that it has not the power to keep these concerns or their programs off the air.

The national association now plans a country-wide campaign of education in the hope of getting the public to realize these concerns are not giving anything away.—Syracuse Daily.

It is a pity, if true, that the Radio Commission or the different stations can find no way to prevent these free (?) lot fakes. These frauds have been exposed so often in the public press that the public should be wise to them.

The jury was out but one hour Monday in trying the first civil action in Madison County Court this term. It brought in a verdict of no cause of action in the case of Elizabeth and John A. Thompson, Chicago, against Arthur Peckham, Hamilton.

The Thompsons brought action to recover $137 on a note due them. It is alleged that Peckham took a correspondence school course managed by the Thompsons in Chicago and owed them $137 on the course.

The above item from Madison County, N. Y., may be of interest to those who are threatened with suit in connection with orders for correspondence school courses. It is rarely that we hear of court action being taken in such cases.

We wish to know the standing of National Airways System, located at Lomax, Ill. They are sending out paper with coupons in it for shares at $10 each or more on the easy payment plan. It looks like a big money dream. We want to know what there is to it. G. L. F.
Michigan.

The National Airways System of Lomax, Ill., was, according to our information, incorporated about two or three years ago with a capitalization of $100,000. The company seems to have a small plant for the manufacture of airplanes, and it is reported that the organization owns several planes used for the purpose of training young men to become flyers and conducts a commercial airway service. The company seems to have made some progress and is reported to be in a position to meet its obligations.

The publication issued by the company, *The Flyer*, is primarily a stock promotion piece of literature. Such stock promotions are quite a natural result of the recent sensational feats in flying to the North Pole, crossing the Atlantic, etc. These feats have naturally aroused a great interest in aviation and give stock promoters an opportunity to exploit the enthusiasm of the public on the subject.

The success of aviation from a commercial standpoint can only be determined in the future, and those who put their money into such enterprises on the strength of the wave of enthusiasm on the subject at the present time are likely to suffer severe losses. We think the Michigan subscriber is wise in his attitude with regard to such promotions.

Your recent article on Goshen Dress Co., does not do the company justice. I sent them $1.50 for sample dress, which I could have bought from any mail order house for 45 or 50 cents, and received the astonishing information that if I would send them $7 I would be permitted to make three dozen dresses at $2 per dozen; in my own words if I furnished the money to do their business they would pay me wages out of my own money. Their advertisement said $16 or $18 per dozen dresses. To be sure the cheap dress that came is mine, but how do they know my work is satisfactory when I keep this sample dress? I ought to have known better than to bite, but verily "there is a sucker born every minute." Your paper is worth its weight in gold to fools like me as well as others. I'm out $1.50 but have the 50-cent. dress.
New York. B. F.

The above report from a "work-at-home" victim requires no comment. Barnum is now out of date—it is "one a second."

I have been reading THE R. N.-Y. for some time and like it very much especially the Publisher's Desk. In the last part of 1927 I received several post cards from a concern called the National Business Brokers, Kansas City, Mo., who wanted to sell my place for me. I put my address on one of them and dropped it in the mail box, and they wrote me saying they would send a man to talk it over with me and see my place. The man was here on January 19, 1928. He said they could sell it right away as he was bringing a bunch of about 250 prospects through here inside of a week. He said they would spend $100 for advertising my place, but I must put up one-third of it and give them 10 per cent for selling it. I gave him $33.50. They were to send copy of all the advertisements they had run. I received one copy of a small advertisement. They did not say what paper they ran it in. They don't seem to have made any effort at all to sell the place, but just got the $33.50. I wrote them and asked them to return the balance of my money not used for the advertisement, but got no answer. Can you get them to return the balance of my money? I am enclosing their contract, letter and copy of the advertisement.
Texas. A. C.

While our Texas friend expresses his admiration for Publisher's Desk he evidently has not taken its advice to heart. Otherwise he would not have been caught on this scheme to the extent of $33.50. National Business Brokers or a concern by that name has been operating from Columbus, O., and other points. Publisher's Desk has warned its readers time and again against paying money in advance for the sale of anything whether it a farm, business property or anything that has a value, and whether the pretext for the fee is to advertise the property, or to bear other expenses. The Texan complains that National Business Brokers make no effort to sell the property. In the 30 years since Ostrander inaugurated the advance fee scheme we have yet to learn of a sale of any property being made by any broker or agent under an advance fee plan. We have called for reports of any sale made by such brokers without response. THE R. N.-Y. has no power to secure refund from such brokers. Those who heed the advice of Publisher's Desk department will save themselves from stepping into such traps.

Some months ago we published the history of a transaction between a Virginia subscriber and J. W. Pearson & Co., of Boston, which appears to be a member of the notorious "Boston Curb." The Department of Public Utilities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has become interested in the operations of this concern. The difficulties of curbing the operations of this class of brokers is apparent from the following statement issued by the department:

We have been unable to get evidence sufficient against Pearson & Co. to take action, but we had succeeded in making a fraud order against three of the securities that they were selling, in which we had received complaints relative to their methods and the securities sold.

The methods used by Pearson & Co. are sending out tipster sheets, for which the broker received pay, advising the purchase of certain securities in which the broker had an interest or an option to purchase said securities, the long distance telephone conversations by the broker or his agents with customers, in which the customers complained of misleading or false statements, the confirmations received by the customers which confirmed larger orders than were agreed to over the telephone, etc.

From our investigation of the complaints, all of which were from persons outside of this Commonwealth and from distant States beyond the jurisdiction of a summons issued from this State, the securities sold by this broker by the so-called "strong arm" methods were (1) Summit Oil & Refining Corporation, (2) Gibson Oil Corporation, (3) Intermountain Water & Power Company, that Pearson & Co. had an option to purchase stock of the three securities, that from my investigation of the securities of the Summit Oil and Gibson Oil and the failure of these securities to furnish material required information within a stated time, the commission has made a finding of fraud against two of the securities, which effectually stopped further sales by Pearson & Co.

Relative to the Intermountain Water & Power Co. this being a public utility, it was exempt by the Stock Sales Act, and was a more difficult matter to contend with.

A Concrete Milk House

with an asbestos-shingle or slate roof is FIREPROOF, DURABLE and SANITARY... It is believed to be the cheapest in the long run, for it requires few repairs and no painting.

—*Farmers Bulletin No. 1214, "Farm Dairy Houses" U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

Free Construction Plans

A four-page leaflet has been prepared containing plans and instructions for building a concrete block milk house.

INSULATED CONCRETE COOLING TANKS which SAVE HALF YOUR ICE are included in the above plans.

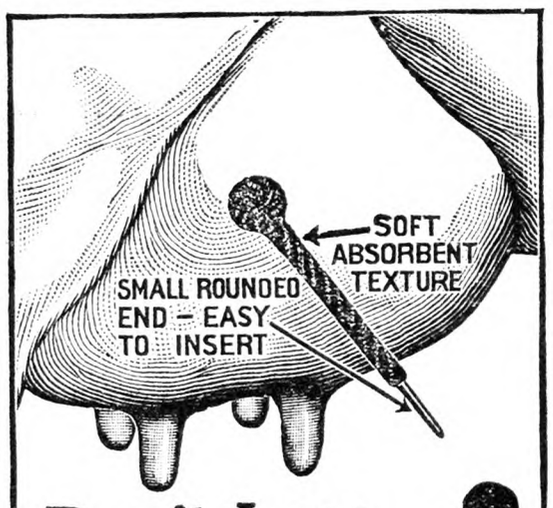
Your Copy Is Free—Ask For It

These plans may be procured from your County Agricultural Agent or from the

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
347 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

Offices in 32 Cities



Don't Lose the quarter

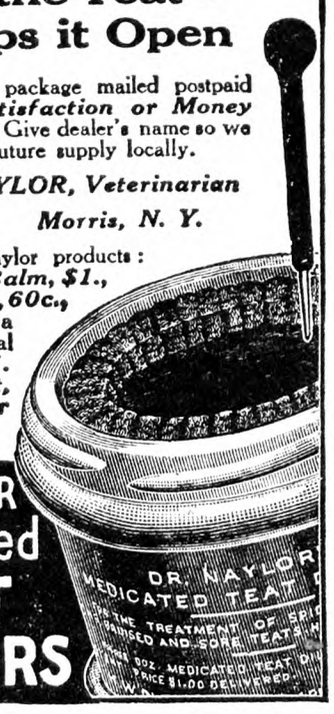
Dr. Naylor Medicated Teat Dilators reach the seat of the trouble - - - give positive results. Always keep a package on hand for treatment of *Spider, Obstructions, Cut or Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers.* Sterilized and packed in medicated ointment. Their absorbent texture carries the medication into the teat canal.

Heals the Teat-- Keeps it Open

Big, 3 dozen package mailed postpaid for $1. with *Satisfaction or Money Back* guarantee. Give dealer's name so we can arrange your future supply locally.

Dr. H. W. NAYLOR, Veterinarian
Dept. 5-A. Morris, N. Y.

Other Dr. Naylor products: *Liquid Udder Balm, $1., Garget Powder, 60c., Car-min-ton,* a concentrated mineral tonic for cows, *$1. Foul Treatment, $1. White Scour Tablets, 50c.*



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This Free Book has boosted summer profits for thousands of Dairymen

"Summer Feeding" contains the secret of high fall and winter milk production and increased yearly profits. Includes summer grain rations that pay big returns. Based on dollars and cents records from thousands of farms. Get your copy at once.

Linseed MEAL — *The Universal Protein Feed*

Linseed Meal Educational Committee,
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Send free booklet No. J-5, on Summer Feeding.
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Address.....
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Commercial Poultry Raising
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An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by
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When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

Bargain at Bay Shore, L. I. Must sell my 6 room home at sacrifice. Gas, water and electricity. J. SWIRBUL, Box 62, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y

DEL-MAR-VA FARMS FOR SALE—On Eastern Shore, Maryland, any kind, size or price desired, including beautiful waterfronts, fine climate, good markets. Free Catalog. C. E. TURNER, Federalsburg, Md.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for general farm and garden work; kind to animals. R. P. BELL EST., Matamoras, Pa.

WANTED—A reliable single young man of ability and good habits and who thoroughly understands all branches of farming, on a dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; excellent room and board in addition to cash salary; please send references and state wages desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 3980, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man as herdsman on dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; must thoroughly understand the care and feeding of stock and be a good dry-hand milker; please state cash wages desired in addition to board and room, and send references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3979, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, two single Protestant men, by the month, on farm in Westchester County; one for general repair, painting and carpenter work; other for truck gardening; must be experienced; salary and bonus; personal interview required. GRANITE SPRINGS FARMS, Granite Springs, N. Y.

GARDENER wanted, no other man kept; no animals; power implements used; $100 per month and unfurnished house with improvements; answers invited from those who can call if requested; write stating experience and references. P. O. BOX 109, Nanuet, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Farmer, grow corn and assist poultry farm; cottage, large plot fruit; New Jersey; state wages. ADVERTISER 3993, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—German or Swedish woman for cooking and housework; state wages expected. Address MRS. AGNES I. WALLACE, Falmouth, Va.

WANTED—Young man, 18 to 22, dry-hand milker, to run small retail route and help in cow barn; State experience and salary expected. ORADELL FARMS, Oradell, N. J.

GARDENER wanted, married man, accustomed to keeping up country place in first-class condition; must be licensed chauffeur; reply must state age, family, nationality, wages expected; also give references. ADVERTISER 3996, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man and wife on a small farm; man must understand farm machinery and make minor repairs; the wife as cook; family of two adults and one child; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 4016, care Rural New-Yorker.

CONSCIENTIOUS, intelligent herdsman to develop purebred herd producing grade A milk for exacting market; herd now consists of 40, half purebred; wages $100 month, plus 10% of profits; new house, every improvement, milk, garden, alternate Sundays off; ¼ mile to schools, stores, etc. ADVERTISER 4018, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING superintendent wanted at once on large dairy farm; must be experienced cow man; high-class worker, able to keep all modern farm machinery in order, understand efficient management, milk production and help; references required; good house and salary. J. B. R. VERPLANCK, Beacon, N. Y.

WOMAN, Protestant, white, good cook, baker, no laundry; permanent position private family on Long Island country place; wages $65; give references, full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 4017, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Cook, housekeeper, young, strong, for quiet country place, small family; wages $85; references required. Address BOX 2, Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED — Protestant girl, good character, neat; help in housework on farm, used to children; $40 month, good home. R. HEZEL, Jr., R. D. 1, Morristown, N. J.

MAN for general work, small farm. BOX 103, Stanford, Conn.

WANTED—Man on dairy farm; first-class milker, high wages, good home. Address J. RIENSTRA, R. F. D. No. 2, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—Single, experienced man for general farm; $40 month, board, room. HUGH RUSSELL, Ghent, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced farm and dairy hand, middle-aged man, single preferred; no boozer; $50 and keeps; year round position; good home. FRANK WEINELT, Cedarville, Md.

WANTED—Married farm man; wife for housework. DR. BIRNEY, Kinderhook, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

MARRIED man, experienced gardener, poultryman; small dairy; repairs; farm or estate; immediately; full particulars. ADVERTISER 3956, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer-gardener understands growing all crops, care stock, poultry, fruit trees, up-keep private places, handling help, good mechanic; married, small family, first-class references; state salary. ADVERTISER 3994, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, painter, chauffeur, tractorman, wants position; temperate, reliable; first-class references; married, small family; state salary. ADVERTISER 3995, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by married man, no children, as dairyman-poultryman on private estate; wife good cook. Address ADVERTISER 3989, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAMEKEEPER seeks situation; life experienced in the rearing of all kinds of game; well recommended. Apply A. JAMES, Route 5, Wellington, Ohio.

LIKE to hear from party having Summer boarding-house furnished; man and wife would run same 50 per cent basis, we to furnish our own running expenses; must be Christian house; prefer country; furnish best references. ADVERTISER 3991, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 24, capable increasing results; can furnish references; state wages, etc., in first letter. ADVERTISER 3992, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE want position, (58), on a gentleman's country place; (we have no children); man good gardener, lawn, shrubbery; wife will assist in housework; references; permanent only. ADVERTISER 3990, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, single, Danish, 30, life experienced; stock and poultry expert; can handle men; good mechanic; used to tractor; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 3981, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working foreman; age 28 years, single, Protestant; good farmer and vegetable grower, licensed chauffeur and tractor man; thoroughly understands all farm machinery; knows how to handle men; 2 years as herdsman on large dairy; knowledge of lawns and shrubs; best of references; open by first of May. ADVERTISER 3997, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER or superintendent, married, 33, Danish, wants position high-class private estate or commercial farm; life experience; graduate agricultural school; thorough knowledge all farm branches, riding horses, landscape gardening; excellent executive and organizer; five years this country; at present employed; first-class references; a man of wide knowledge and education able to show results. ADVERTISER 4001, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, English, 21, wishes work on private estate or farm; has a little experience of both; at $28 a month and maintenance. F. BOULTON, care J. Warner, Naples N. Y., or phone 7-F-12 Atlahto.

WOMAN wishes dairy or garden work; can drive car. ADVERTISER 4004, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Protestant, no children, desires permanent position on estate or poultry farm; wife good cook; references. 375 NO. MIDLER, E. Syracuse, N. Y.

POSITION on poultry farm or gentleman's estate by American, educated; married; 20 years' experience with poultry, competent brooder man; now employed; references. ADVERTISER 4005, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED gardener (German girl), 8 years' practical work, greenhouses, frames, flowers and vegetable growing; desires position as caretaker on private garden. ADVERTISER 4006, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Mother, cook; daughter, housework; together or separate. J. RICHARDS, Route 2, Westwood, N. J.

MANAGER-HERDSMAN, single, 32, open for "no results no pay" bonus proposition; describe. ADVERTISER 4008, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by young single man, position on dairy farm; am a good milker; New Jersey or New York preferred; can give the best of references. MR. GEORGE TRACY, care of Albert Kellogg, Walton, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, manager, single, neat, desires first-class proposition; thoroughly experienced all branches, private or commercial. ADVERTISER 4009, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes position on milk route as peddler or to work around milk house; experience and reference. ADVERTISER 4010, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted as superintendent for gentleman's estate or as landscape gardener, for big firm; German-American, single, reference. Address 129 BLOOMFIELD ST., Hoboken, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, all round expert, single, 36, 16 years' practical and theoretical experience, desires steady position commercial or estate; first-class references on hand; state particulars and wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 4013, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined Christian woman with boy of seven. ADVERTISER 4014, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, Swiss, speaks English, French, German, graduate of farm school Switzerland and short course Penn. State College, with good experiences in agriculture and dairy; familiar with all farming work and machinery; wants position as assistant, superintendent or caretaker; best references. CHARLES MEIER, 19 South 4th St., Allentown, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, single, young man, agricultural education and experience; capable taking full charge; give details. ADVERTISER 4015, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, American, thoroughly experienced general farming, mechanic; honest, competent, good milker; one child. C. WHIPPLE, Merrimacport, Mass.

WOMAN wants poultry job, experienced all branches. ADVERTISER 4022, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married farm estate manager wishes position; $200 a month, house and privileges. R. H., care Ed Trost, 100 Noble St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER, landscape, experienced in all branches of gardening, not farmer; wishes charge of private estate near New York City; best references; French-Swiss, married, two children 18 and 20 years of age. ADVERTISER 4026, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man with small family wishes position, farm manager; life-time experience. ADVERTISER 4025, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 45, single, 20 years' experience all branches, wishes position as working manager or otherwise; references. 1345 MAIN ST., Hellertown, Pa.

SINGLE, wishes position country, gentleman's place or estate; experienced poultryman, farmer; state wages. G. MARTIN, 389 First Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

YOUNG man, white, steady worker, good habits, wants a job with good people on dairy or poultry farm; prefer bottling and care of milk or care of young chicks; best of reference; wage $90 per month with room and board. Apply to IRA D. OUTLAND, Cheyney, Pa.

WANTED—Position on private or commercial farm; single, 33, good dry-hand milker, good butter maker; many years experience in nearly all kind of work; good worker, honest, trustworthy, don't drink or smoke; references are the best; please state wages in letter. LAWRENCE PEPPIN, care Wm. Peppin, Valhalla, N. Y.

HERDSMAN with years experience desires position by May 15, capable and reliable; married, age 37, small family; best reference from past and present employer. LOUIS J. PIETTE, Blossom Hill Farm, Lebanon, N. J.

TWO young men wish positions on farm capable of taking care of herd; state particulars. ADVERTISER 4027, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer and wife, no children, Protestant, wants position on dairy farm or estate; wife to do household work; good milkers; place where employed burned. GORDON SMITH, Middlebury Ctr., Pa.

FARMER-GARDENER open for position, married, German, age 40, life-time experience in all branches of farming and modern machinery; chauffeur, handy with tools, care of lawns and garden; wife first-class cook or willing to board men; references. H. WINTERS, Red Hook, N. Y.

WOMAN, farm experience and Cornell training, desires position as assistant to capable manager; stenographer; pedigree and production records. ADVERTISER 4028, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE want position, (middle-aged), have no children; man as gardener, poultry or caretaker of gentleman's country home; New York or Long Island preferred; wife will assist; references; permanent only. ADVERTISER 4023, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY married man, healthy, active, life-time experience as a farmer and gardener desires position. H. J. MYERS, Shrewsbury, N. J.

MARRIED man, aged 38, no children, experienced farmer, desires position with house and usual privileges; state wages. H. J. MYERS, Shrewsbury, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm for 1,000 layers; camp site, lake, 110 acres, good buildings; electric light, furnace; Summer bungalow. BOX 133, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm, 18 acres, 7 in bearing fruit; 5-room house, all improvements; in Hudson Valley, 68 miles from New York City; price and photo. C. TEN BROECK, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

FARM at bargain; excellent soil, good buildings, easy terms. CLINTON ROBERTS, Avoca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Summer home in the hills of old New Hampshire; high land, wonderful view; fruit, berries; good 10-room house. Write, H. S. TUFTS, Winchester, N. H.

A YOUNG married man with one child who can furnish the best of reference as to character and ability; would like to rent with option of buying, a large dairy farm, now doing a good wholesale milk business; must be stocked with good cows and machinery; Connecticut preferred. BOX 24, Bomoseen, Vermont.

ON ACCOUNT of death in family will sacrifice my 53-acre fruit and general home farm in Wayne County for $5,500; fine location; details. ADVERTISER 3965, care Rural New-Yorker.

OLD age, no family, will sacrifice $20,000 on gentleman's large country estate; only $5,000 cash required; fortune here on cattle and developments. GLENWOOD, High View, N. Y.

WANTED — Dairy farm on shares, stocked, equipped. A. MARTIN, Ghent, N. Y.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 bearing 12-year-old trees; Stayman Winesaps, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Reds, Jonathans; new beans sprayer; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; $45,000 property; sacrifice price $14,000, satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—107-acre dairy, grain and fruit farm, half mile from State highway; good house and outbuildings; good fertile soil; for particulars write A. E. WALKER, Farmington, Del.

FOR SALE—Farm of 166 acres on concrete highway, 5 miles from Newburgh, 30,000 population; barn for 45 head, Jamesway equipment; all buildings electric lighted; all land tractor worked; 12-room house, all improvements; tenant house; complete machinery farm equipment; henhouses; artesian well water; fine views and shade; store, church, post office and school close by; at least $20,000 cash required, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent. BOX 65, Little Britain, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Chicken farm, 3 acres, a new 5-room house, a chicken house and garage; 30 miles from New York City; lights and water in house; near Somerville, N. J.; $4,500, easy terms. ADVERTISER 3998, care Rural New-Yorker.

SALE or exchange tourist inn; 28 rooms, bath, furnace, electricty, garages; five henhouses, farm; booklet. INGALLS HOUSE, Windham, Vt.

125-ACRE dairy farm, excellent buildings, running water; $3,750, half cash. D. C. COON, DeRuyter, N. Y.

FARM for sale or rent; 22 rooms, furnished; large barn, orchard, 12 acres cultivated land, 2 wells, spring; on the State road; near station; very reasonable. DR. L. LEVITT, 864 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMUTING farm, 2½ acres; apple trees, berries, truck garden, poultry houses, double garage, house six rooms, all improvements; hour New York. LIHME, Ramsey, N. J.

120-ACRE macadam road farm for sale; main line Lehigh Valley; 8-room house, 2 barns, 4 poultry houses, ice house, granary, woodlot; $6,500. H. L. SEWARD, Waverly, N. Y.

285 ACRES, large buildings, water, furnace, pasture, grain, fruit; reasonable. CHAS. MILLER, Livingston, Col. Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—7-room and 8-room cottage houses, two garages, barn and chicken coops; about one acre land, main street, residential section of town about 25 miles from Boston, Mass.; houses have been redecorated, town water installed; electricity, telephone available; ideal place for commuters or retired farmer; American neighbors; $7,000 for all to settle estate, reasonable terms. ADVERTISER 4007, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—House in Spring Valley, N. Y.; 5 rooms; good condition, all improvements; garage, large lot, near station; price $6,000; furniture if desired. ADVERTISER 4003, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Southern Delaware, near village and improved highway, 55 acres, house and outbuildings; will sell 40 acres in lots of 10 acres; excellent for chickens. ADVERTISER 4002, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 130 acres, dairying and potato growing soil; 16 head stock, team horses and equipment; for further information, enquire of ADVERTISER 4000, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Fully equipped dairy and general farm to work on shares by experienced farmer, with help; prefer Hudson Valley section; give full particulars at once. ADVERTISER 4011, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Owner, 5-room bungalow, all improvements, 2¼ acres land, garage, poultry house 800 layers; near Vineland village; price $6,500, terms. ADVERTISER 4012, care Rural New-Yorker.

200 ACRES adjoining large village, beautiful home on Schoharie River; large dairy farm buildings, hennery, bearing apple orchard, woods; $24,000, terms. JARKOVSKY, Middleburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—70-acre Eastern Shore of Maryland farm, with all growing crops, including wheat and rye, plowing and Spring work mostly done; tractor, horses and equipment included if desired; immediate possession; farm especially adapted to dairying, strawberries and tomatoes; excellent location on much traveled road; electric lights; near to railroad, river wharfs, schools and churches; milk route to cooling station; plenty of fruit; half acre in asparagus; with local market; if you have $2,000 or more to invest address ADVERTISER 4019, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—On high elevation overlooking town, brick house, bungalow style, bath, steam heat, electricity, town and spring water, barn, henhouse, fruits; located Delaware County; $3,000 required. ADVERTISER 3960, care Rural New-Yorker.

10-ROOM colonial house in typical New England village; lights, shade, water; near large town and noted beaches; State road, bus service; ideal Summer home in "Vacationland." ADVERTISER 4020, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—One acre in mountains on or near State road; small house, small price. ADVERTISER 4021, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Florist establishment located in Lynbrook; 20,000 feet of glass, excellent condition, fully stocked; 2 acres in fine residential district; dwelling with all improvements; good for retail or wholesale; price $45,000, terms arranged; near New York City. Write to ROSE & KARL BREEM, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

210 ACRES in Catskills, on State road, suitable for boys' camp, club or private residence; main building 12 rooms, 2 baths, improvements, tenant house 5 rooms, bath; large barn, laying house, brooder, tool, duck, ice houses, farm implements; cost $25,000, for sale $15,000; this price would not build the main building, all in first-class condition. O. M. VAIL, 280 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

200-ACRE farm for sale on State highway; good buildings; near town; 32 head cattle and machinery included; $11,000, $2,000 down. ADVERTISER 4024, care Rural New-Yorker.

OLD established country store, large house, fine business and stock; $4,000 cash, balance on mortgage. WENNERHOLM, Highland, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE HONEY—Postpaid third zone, white clover, 10 lbs., $1.85; dark buckwheat, $1.65; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dept. G, Dundee, N. Y.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WHITE clover honey, 10-lb. pail, delivered between the Rockies and the Hudson, $1.90. HARVE SCHOONOVER, Camp Point, Ill.

EXTRACTED honey, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.90; paid to third zone; sample, 10c. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

UPON receipt of $1.25 will send you postpaid 5-lb. pail our exquisite pure clover honey—none finer. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Two Wallis tractors, just overhauled; price right. NOAH M. BEACHY, Salisbury, Pa.

COLLECTOR wants antique fire arms, cash or trade. COLLECTOR, 23 Osborne St., Bloomfield, N. J.

BEES wanted in Southern or Western New York. ADVERTISER 3999, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Carbide light plant, 40 lights, fixtures, complete; like new; carries underwriters' guarantee. B. SCHMIED, Rt. 11, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

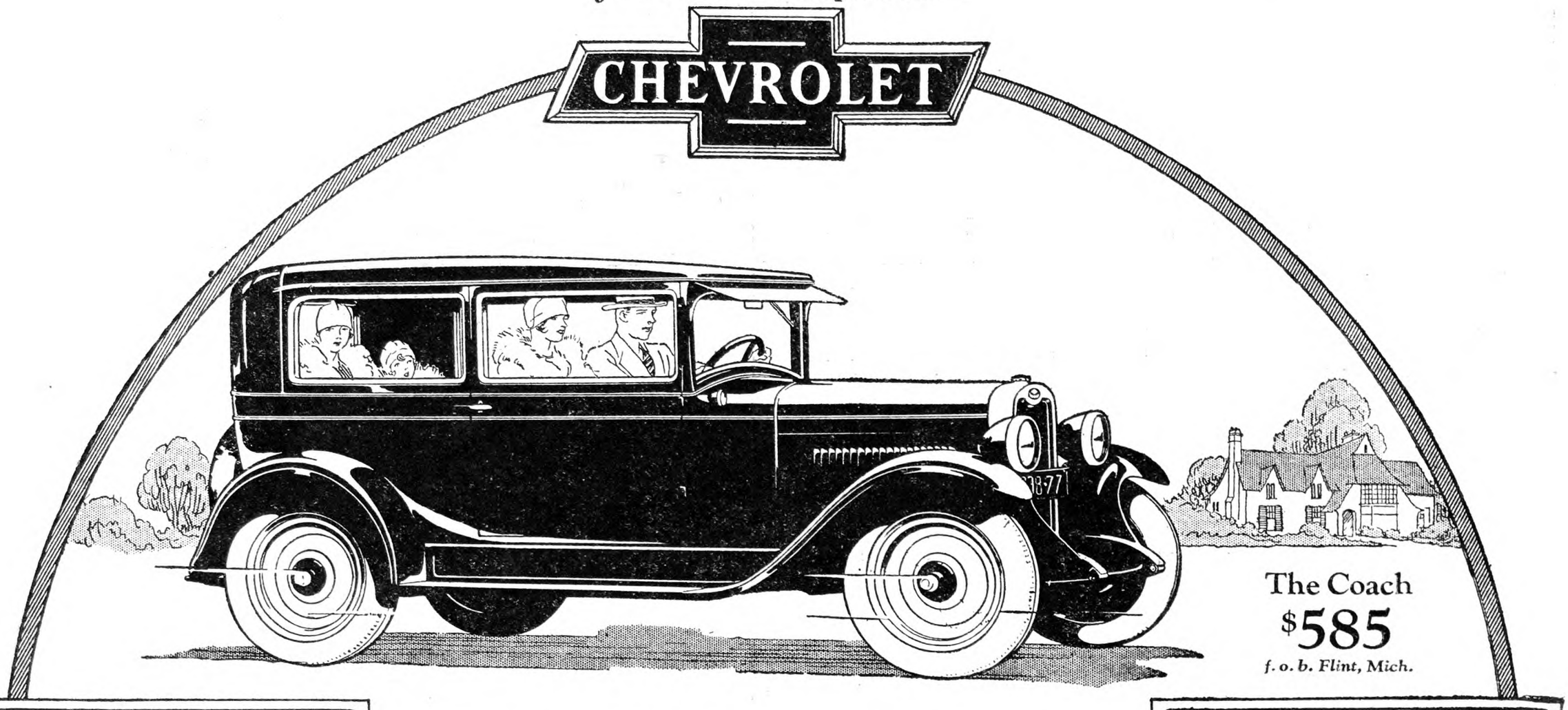
WANTED—Roomers for Summer on pleasant farm, Delaware County. BOX 32, Harvard, N. Y.

WANTED—Caterpillar tractor or Fordson tractor with caterpillar attachment. AHNERT, Bushkill, Pa.

TROUT biting in Connecticut's stocked streams; week-end at modernized OLD HOMESTEAD FARM, Bethlehem, Conn., among "real folks," delightful tonic. Phone 36-3 Woodbury.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET



The Coach
$585
f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Fisher Bodies

Chevrolet is the lowest priced car in the world offering bodies by Fisher—famous the world over for style leadership, comfort, modern design and the safety of combined hardwood and steel construction.

Adjustable Valve Tappets

The improved valve-in-head motor of the new Chevrolet has adjustable valve tappets—a feature which assures continued motor efficiency and quietness and prevents gradual loss of power and acceleration as the car is used.

"Invar Strut" Pistons

Constant clearance alloy pistons, designed with two "invar struts" in each, make the Chevrolet motor smoother, snappier and more powerful. The costly "invar struts" minimize expansion and contraction, permitting close fitting pistons to insure quietness and efficient operation.

Rugged One-Piece Rear Axle

A rear axle proved by millions of miles of use. The differential mechanism and side gears are securely mounted, while the housing is the one-piece type fitted with an inspection plate for convenient, inexpensive adjustment.

Embodying every modern feature of Advanced Automotive Design!

Rugged, powerful and dependable—the Bigger and Better Chevrolet is designed and built to deliver the strenuous, day-after-day service that a motor car must give on the farm.

Every unit of this remarkable car has been developed by engineers who are specialists—and has been proved by thousands of miles of testing at the General Motors Proving Ground.

Visit the salesroom of your Chevrolet dealer and make your own inspection of this sensational car. Note the sturdiness of its construction throughout—definite assurance of years of dependable service. Drive it—and see how effortlessly it climbs the steepest hills—how easily it steers and rides over the roughest roads. Note how generously roomy it is—how smartly styled.

Then you'll realize that here are quality in design, quality in materials and quality in construction never before available at such amazing low prices.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

The Touring or Roadster	$495
The Coach	$585
The Coupe	$595
The 4-Door Sedan	$675
The Convertible Sport Cabriolet	$695

Check Chevrolet Delivered Prices

They include the lowest handling and financing charges available.

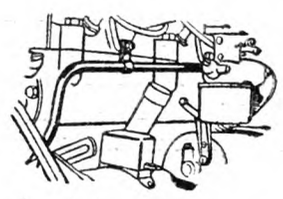
The Imperial Landau	$715
Utility Truck (*Chassis Only*)	$495
Light Delivery (*Chassis Only*)	$375

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Bigger and Better

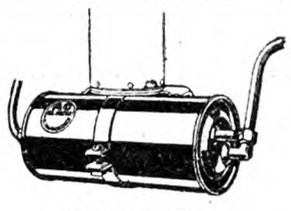
Genuine Duco Finishes

All Chevrolet models are finished in modish shades of genuine Duco—the original, modern motor car finish which does not check or crack and which keeps its lustrous new car beauty indefinitely.



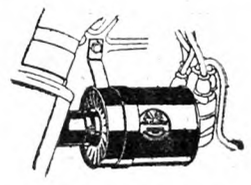
Crankcase Breathing System

A ventilating system which clears the crankcase of vapors prior to condensation, minimizes oil dilution, and adds materially to the long life of the motor.



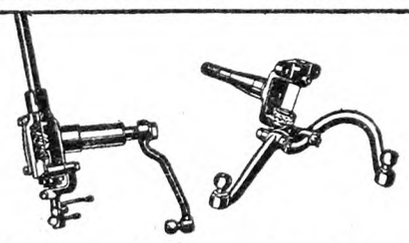
AC Oil Filter

The crankcase oil that is circulated by the self-priming pump is constantly forced through an AC oil filter which strains out dirt and foreign material, thereby increasing the life of all moving parts inside the motor.



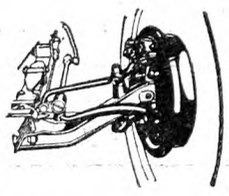
AC Air Cleaner

An AC Air Cleaner is another motor safeguard which removes dust and grit from the air drawn into the carburetor—a modern feature which adds to car life and operating efficiency by reducing internal wear.



Ball Bearing Steering Gear

The new Chevrolet handles with marvelous ease and surety—for the worm and gear steering mechanism is fitted with ball bearings throughout, even at the front axle knuckles.

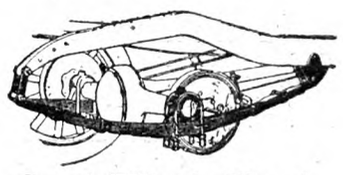


Non-Locking Four-Wheel Brakes
with separate Emergency Brake

Chevrolet's four-wheel brakes were developed in cooperation with General Motors engineers. They are non-locking, have an area of 189 sq. in. and are separate from the emergency brake.

Gasoline Tank in Rear

All Chevrolet models have a safety gasoline tank in the rear and a vacuum fuel system which assures positive gasoline supply even on the steepest hills. The tank is protected by a heavy steel cross member and has a gasoline gauge.



Semi-Elliptic Shock Absorber Springs

Comfort and safety over all roads is assured by Chevrolet's semi-elliptic shock absorber, chrome vanadium steel springs set parallel to the frame. These are 84% as long as the wheelbase

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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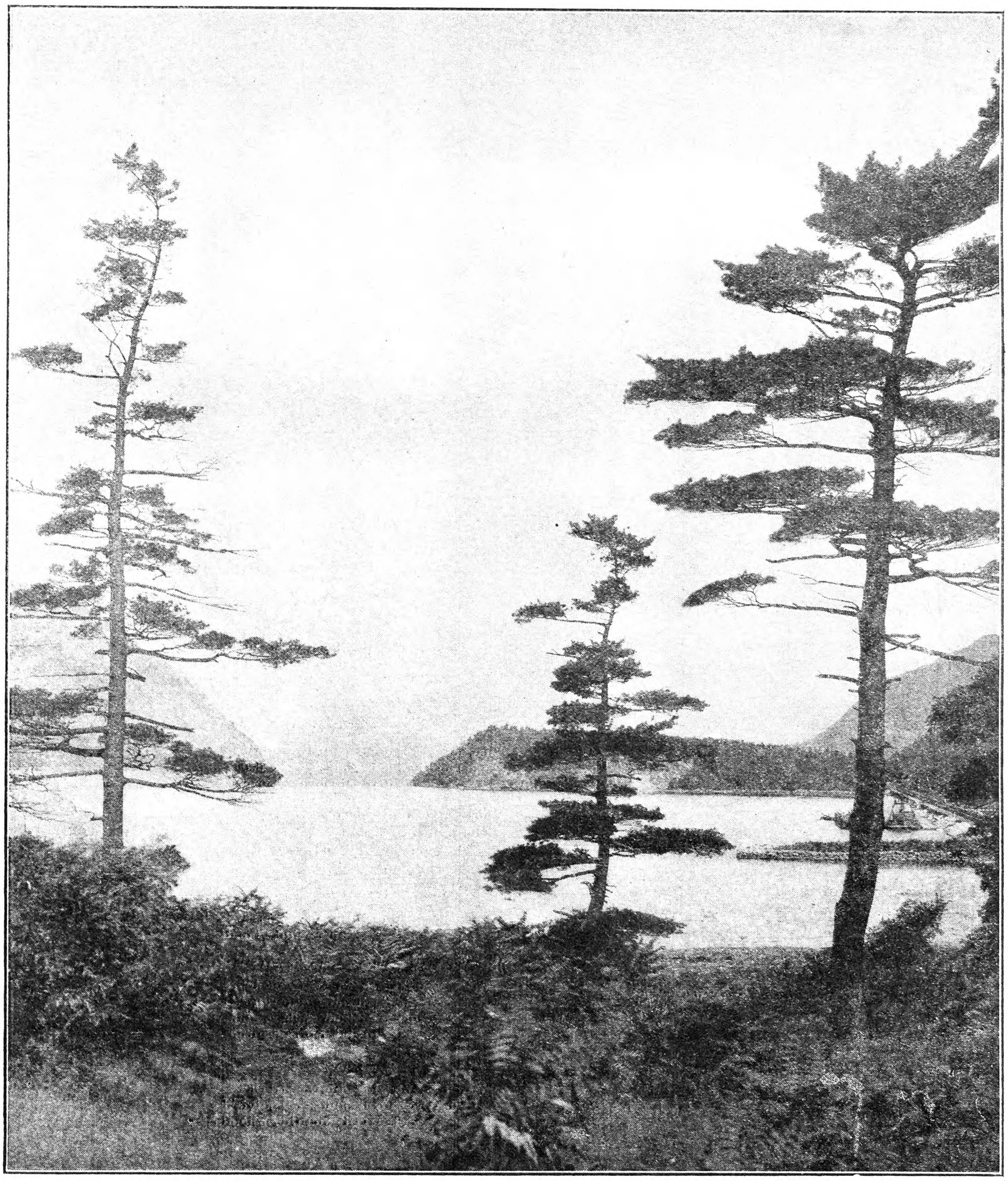


"Tall, somber, grim, against the morning sky"

Appreciation of a Farm Home

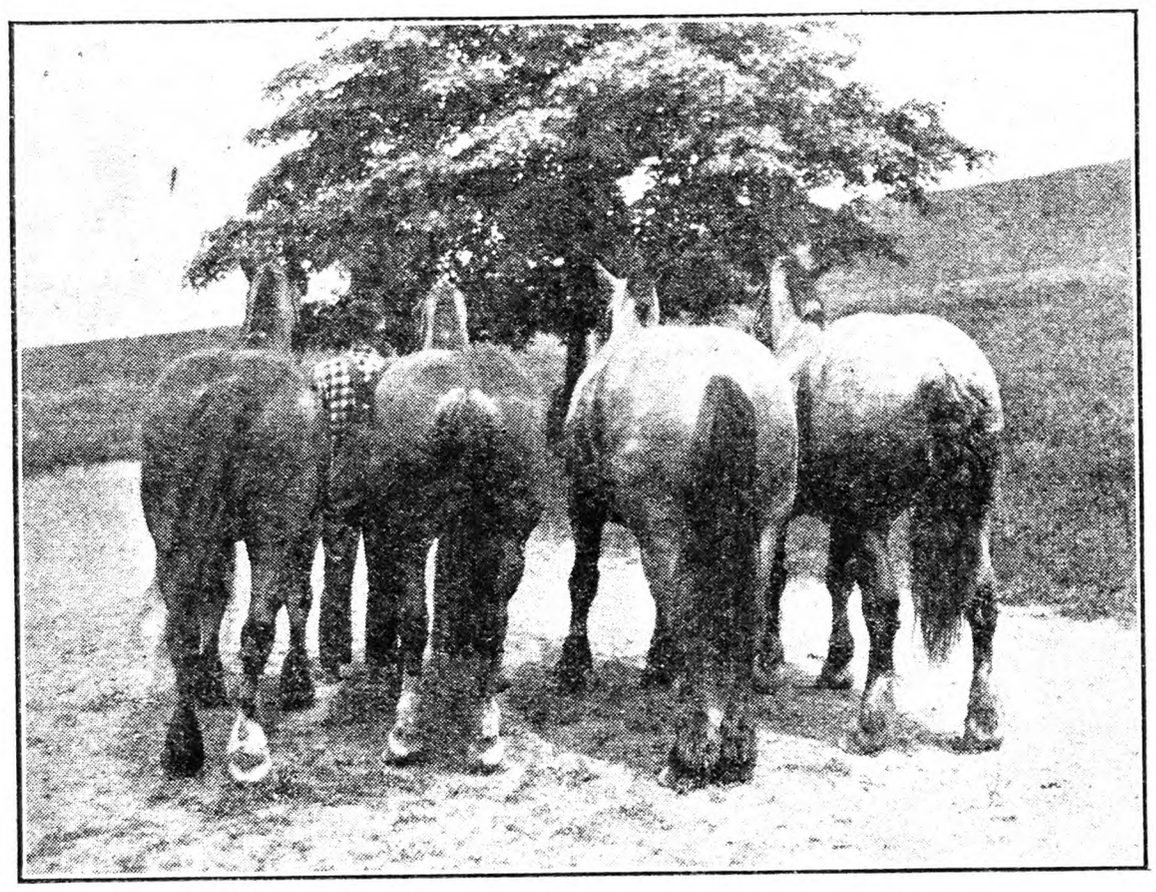
THERE are times when we have considered very seriously, disposing of our home and farm here and moving to some place where the climate is less severe in Winter, where Winters are not so long. But there are so many things that enter in when one thinks of transplanting a family tree that has become established in one place for years, that it is not an easy thing for some folks to do. There are those who can feel and sing, "any old place I can hang my hat is home sweet home to me," and no doubt this is an asset to individuals in getting through life easy, but it is a question if such a person becomes a real asset to any community, at least not for long. There are those who have so much sentiment in their natures that it prevents them from attaining success in matters of finance, but I rather think I prefer the man or woman who has too much for their own good to the one who has none. The man or woman whose first interest in life is the accumulation of property is most unfortunate. They don't often know it themselves, and they are not the sort that make good neighbors.

What are the things that make life in a certain community worth while? There are many answers that must be considered in this question. Climate, soil, good homes and schools, church privileges, nearness of markets for the things we have to sell whether it be labor or the product of labor; streams, lakes, scenery and view all have their place. But more than all these, I believe, to be considered in the count are good neighbors. "It is not good for man to be alone" nor for woman either. A family might live where they had nearly everything that was desirable for themselves, wealth and all that wealth can buy, but there comes a time when there is a very vital need in their lives for the thing that money will not buy. It is possible to live such lives that when that time comes, the thing that we need most to save us from ruin and despair is beyond our reach. When all is well with us we may get on very well without our fellows, but there comes a time in the lives of most of us when we cannot walk alone. Our loads are more than we can carry, then we need some one whom we have learned to love and who has learned to love us to help us over the places we cannot cross alone. It is most natural that we should care more for the companionship of some than for others, and this is certain to be true with neighbors, but this does not necessarily mean that one neighbor is not what he should be. One of the most beautiful things I can conceive of is the neighborhood where harmony prevails and love for each other the ruling factor in the community life. "Where the welfare of each is bound up in the good of all." One could not remain away from a neighborhood of this sort for long, if it was possible to return, and if compelled to remain away our hearts would still be there.

We are privileged to occupy the site that was the home spot of both our parents and grandparents for a time. Our maternal grandparents journeyed here from the extreme western part of the State at a time when this county was nearly an unbroken forest. They, with many others from older parts of the State, had heard of the wonderfully fertile soil of "The Aroostook" where the State was giving to settlers a farm of 160 acres; where the soil was deep and where one could "not find a stone to throw at a grouse." So they disposed of their rocky hillside farm and with all their earthly possessions loaded on a wagon made the journey of over 300 miles to the spot where I now live. Compared to the country they had left behind, what a wonderland it must have seemed. Broad rolling acres of forest of birch, maple and beech, mostly towering 50 to nearly 100 feet in the air and among which one could drive a team easily. They were quite well along in years at the time, their family having grown nearly to maturity, and the grandfather was not spared to clear away many acres of forest. My father and mother then took their place and the making of a home and farm went on. Later when my own father was in failing health I took his place and with the help of my life partner, we too, have been trying to do our part to carry on to completion the making of a home, which has thus far been the home of three generations for a time. Sometimes it seems that it has been slow work for us all, but we have so much more to make life easy than those who preceded us that we are moved to exclaim that "our lines have been cast in pleasant places."

I have the deed to these acres given by the State to my grandparent, and some way it seems to be a link connecting me to the past, a link which I cannot quite bring myself to break. The soil seems to me more than so much land. It is a part of the lives of those who preceded me and transmitted to me the life I hold, the attributes and desires and hopes which possess me. The spot has been hallowed by the presence of those who loved me and gave me being, the soil made more than just land because they walked here, worked, lived, loved and died.

While some could easily part with anything which they possessed which had a value in dollars and cents, others cannot. When I consider getting away from the cold long Winters where it seems I could get a bit more from life, these are some of the chains that have been forged by myself and others that bind me here. Then there are the neighbors that I have come to know, some for a long time, some for a much shorter time. We should miss their running in for an evening, or on Sunday. We should miss hearing their voices over the phone; miss seeing them go past and being able to call them by name; miss seeing their lights shine out at night through the darkness or storm. We may never have to call them to come to our aid in sickness, accident or when that grim enemy of mankind enters the home as he will some day, but we know they are there to answer the call if we do.



A Group of Substantial Farm Horses. Fig. 289

We have tried to stand between them and the things that we felt would harm them, tried to help them to attain a higher plane of usefulness to others and happiness for themselves and theirs. At times we have seen our own foundations builded on by others and our labors belittled and ridiculed, but this is only part of the lot of any who would make the world a little better place for others.

In His own good time the Master of men will establish His kingdom on earth. A kingdom of love where the things that hurt and harm can never enter. That we may all have a part in that eternal kingdom, let us strive to make love the controlling factor in our lives. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

Notes From Saskatchewan

I HAVE been a resident of the prairie for 25 years and thought I would give my version of conditions in the Canadian West. As in the East, conditions are all the time changing, so much so that it is impossible to compare conditions with those of 25 years ago. At the time I settled on the prairies practically the only cash crop was wheat. Today there are as fine herds of cattle to be found here as anywhere, also many other good side lines. In 1907 I sold wheat at 40 cents per bushel; today we are receiving as first payment from the wheat pool $1 per bushel, with two or more payments of 15 cents each payment still to come. (Above payment f.o.b. Ft. William.) The organization of the selling end of the grain business has completely changed the outlook of the grain grower. Previously, when a farmer had thrashed he would leave all his work, rush the grain on the market, in an effort to secure a fair price before the slump. Today he commences to plow for another crop, knowing that he will secure an average price when handled by the wheat pool. With the old order of things all the farmers rushed the grain on the market, down came the price; immediately it was out of the farmers' hands, it would soar again. Today the market is fed in an orderly manner, in order to prevent the slump.

On the other hand in the early days the weed menace had not appeared. Today on some of the older land, different methods of cultivation have to be employed in order to secure clean crops. A great many are now growing Sweet clover instead of fallowing, and securing good results. The soil is some of the best in the world, but has been mistreated. Handled right it never fails to give a crop.

In spite of the advantages outlined, every year sees the usual auction sales, and the usual exodus. I suppose this is the case everywhere. At the same time there are lots of farmers around with good farms and homes, well equipped and stocked, who came here with absolutely nothing, showing what thrift, frugality and good management will do. I think the personal element is the great factor, as in any line of business.

Personally I think that with the better prices prevailing for farm produce and moderate cost of land and equipment, for a newcomer the chances for making a success are greater than they were 25 years ago, as he can in a great many ways benefit by the experience of the old settler who did not know the best methods of farming or the most suitable kinds of grain to sow. In the early days frost was the big drawback; today earlier ripening varieties of wheat have removed that source of worry in this locality. We have not been frozen for years. Black rust has caused tremendous loss, but the man who studies, and gets the crop in early invariably gets results. I have no doubt some of your readers will consider my letter unduly optimistic. I would not for one minute suggest New York farmers selling out to come here, although a great many are doing so, but I do think that the man who has decided to try a new district has a fair chance here, provided, of course, that he is willing to work hard and put up with the usual hardships of a comparatively new country. For the farmer who is making a decent living in New York or elsewhere I think he would be well advised to stay right where he is. A farm paper tells about New York farmers looking for new homes in Saskatchewan. Probably next we will see an item showing Canadian farmers going South, and so it goes.

Saskatchewan, Canada. DAVID KERSHAW.

Building a Small Greenhouse

I am planning to build a greenhouse, a small one, so I can grow a few annual plants which I can sell, and also have early plants for myself. I am going to start a few plants in boxes, and I do not know how to mix the proper soil. Should bonemeal be used in growing plants? J. J. F.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

J. J. F. can erect a cheap and, at the same time, practical small house 12x20 ft. by purchasing 14 hotbed sash and using same in the construction. The sash glazed and painted should not cost over $4 to $4.50 each, depending on where purchased. To use sash for a greenhouse is very easy. Set locust posts in the ground so that four posts will be placed on each side of proposed house 7 ft. apart. This will allow for seven sashes on each side, sash being 3x6 ft. in size. These side posts may extend above the ground as far as desired.

On top of posts nail a 2x4 or 1x6 piece of cypress. In the center use a 3x4 piece for ridge, and a rafter at each post. The ridge should be about 2 or 2½ ft. higher than the eaves. A small house of this nature can easily be heated with a fair-sized stove,

placed in a pit in the center or even at one end. The stove should have a sheet iron casing placed entirely around it, allowing about 8 in. space for air circulation, and extending 12 to 18 in. above the top, and within 8 in. of the soil in which the above rests. This will cause a definite air circulation, and carry heat to all sections of the house. A small hot-water system would be possibly more satisfactory, but would cost many times as much as a stove.

Several sash can be hinged at bottom and raised at top for ventilation. It is very important to fasten these sash on securely as a heavy storm will tear them loose.

Any good soil will do for starting seeds and plants. If very heavy add some sand, fine ashes or peat. The addition of a small quantity of raw bonemeal will be all right, though of little benefit unless very finely ground. ELMER J. WEAVER.

Moles and Their Control

By Ernest M. Mills, U. S. Biological Survey

WHEN moles occur in gardens, lawns or planted fields, they become a serious problem by displacing seeds and bulbs, exposing roots of plants, heaving up soil, and providing unending runways for other small mammals to complete the injury. The characteristic and conspicuous ridges along the surface of the ground are produced by the mole as it tunnels in the soil. Although these ridges indicate that the mole burrows close to the ground, other tunnels can generally be found below the level reached by a plow. In these deeper runways the nest and living quarters of the animal are usually found. A study of the habits of the mole is exceedingly interesting, and knowledge of the animal is necessary if control measures are to be employed.

Nature has wonderfully endowed this creature with the necessary equipment to maintain itself successfully in its environment. The mole has a pointed snout that tapers gradually to its rather elongated body. External eyes and ears are not found. The mole is practically if not totally blind, and it has no need of sight in its underground existence. The large spade-like front feet, with five rigid claws, enable the mole to push through the soil. The soft, dense, plush-like fur does not impede its progress forward or backward. The mole has few enemies; so the annual increase of four in the Spring easily maintains its numbers.

What do moles eat? Do they gnaw and hollow out mature tubers and bulbs? Moles are mostly carnivorous, but occasionally remains of vegetable matter have been found in their stomachs. They live almost entirely on white grubs, earthworms, cutworms, and other insects generally found in the soil. Their insatiable appetite keeps them continually in search for food, traveling their runways frequently day and night, Summer and Winter, and extending their system into new areas.

The mole does not have sole occupancy of its numerous runways. Other animals, such as meadow mice, pine mice, house mice, pocket gophers, and shrews use their highways for depredations. These are the marauders that injure the bulbs, tubers, roots of plants, and fruit trees. Examination of the damaged products for tooth marks and systematic trapping will prove this statement. Therefore, if mole signs are evident, don't lay the entire blame to them. Under natural conditions, moles are wholly beneficial so far as their food is concerned.

The control of moles presents a difficult problem, and no easy method has been found to get rid of them. Experience has shown that poisoning is unsuccessful. These insectivores will not take substitutes for the living worms and insect larvæ. In addition, they seem to sense the danger of poisoned substances and avoid them.

Gases of various kinds introduced into their runways are generally ineffective. Such gases are quite easily dissipated into the loose soil. With such an intricate maze of tunnels, the gases will not penetrate to the ends of all the branches. Who can tell where the mole is located? Most disheartening of all is the fact that when the mole senses the slightest odor it will generally dig in to the soil and bury its head, and consequently the gas does it no harm.

The only efficient method of controlling moles is by the use of traps. Special mole traps are necessary, and skillful labor is required for any success. Even under the best conditions, moles are difficult to trap. All types of mole traps rely for their operation upon a trigger pan designed to rest on earth placed in the mole's tunnel as an obstruction. This method depends in turn upon the mole's persistent habit of reopening and repairing its runways. Always select fresh, main runs for setting the traps. American mole traps are of three types: (1) choke loops, (2) claw or scissor jaws, and (3) impaling spikes or prongs. These are listed in the order of their proved efficiency. The manufacturer's directions should be carefully followed to insure good results.

It is often possible to drive moles from certain areas by the use of repellents or deterrents. Although the moles are not destroyed, they may be forced to move from valuable lawns and gardens to other areas. One method is to make openings in their runs with a small dibble every 6 to 10 ft. and pour in one teaspoonful of concentrated lye. Cover the openings with sod or grass after pouring in the lye. Other repellents, such as dry sulphur or moth balls, have been reported to be of value. Occasionally moles can be drowned out or dug out with the hands or with a shovel, if the soil they happen to be moving is detected.

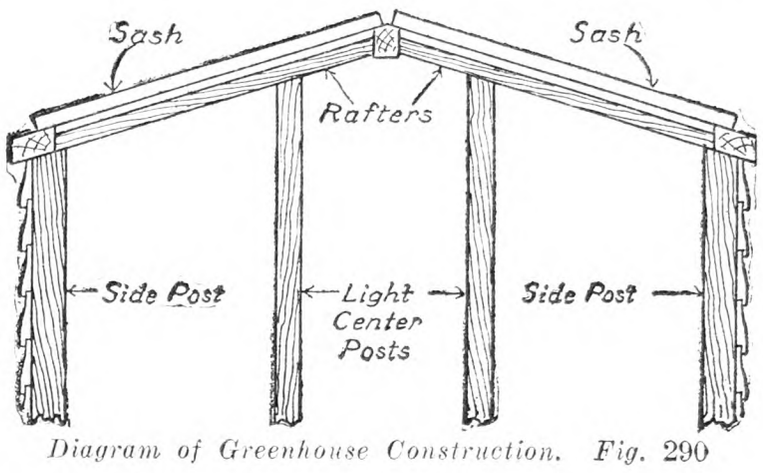
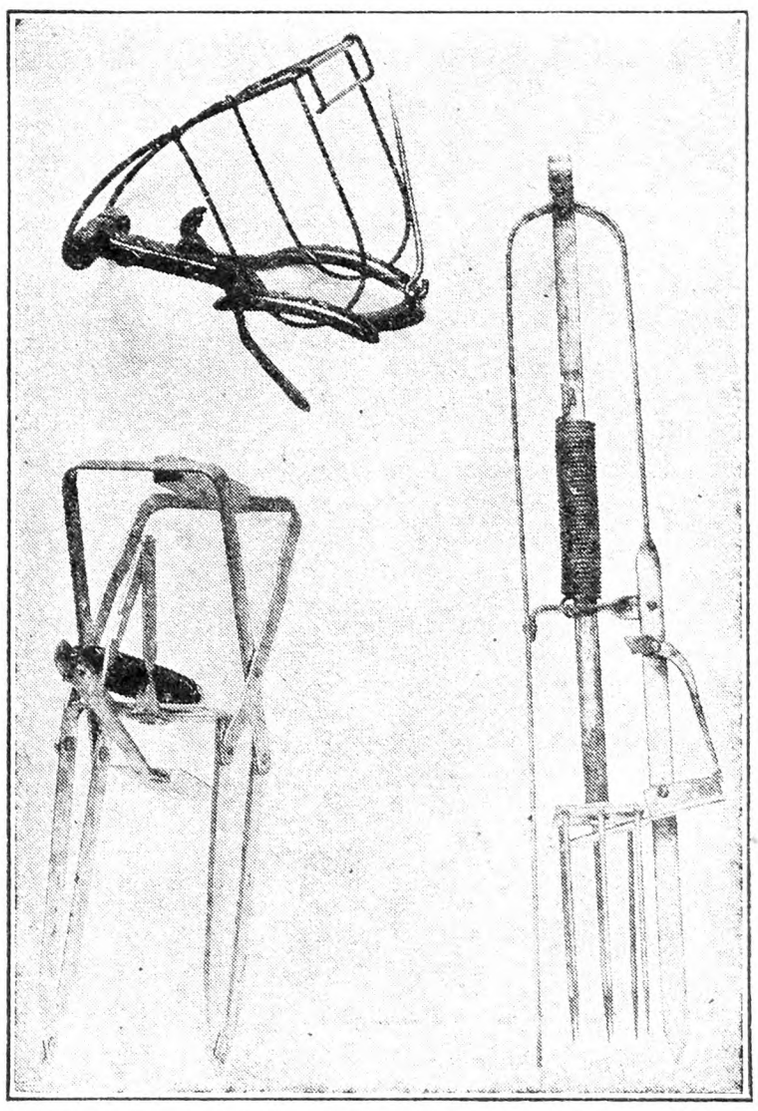


Diagram of Greenhouse Construction. Fig. 290

Common Mole, Three-fourths Natural Size. Fig. 291

Moles are sometimes found in cornfields where they do injury to planted corn. If a deterrent is placed on the kernels of corn, it will cause the moles to dodge in and out of the drill rows instead of burrowing continous tunnels. Carbolineum may be used in the proportion of two ounces to a bushel of corn. This should be thoroughly stirred until every kernel is coated. It may delay germination about 12 hours. Also corn treated with the standard Biological Survey formula of strychnine starch-paste will act as a deterrent and may possibly even poison some of the moles. Corn treated in this way is used in equal quantity with untreated corn. The seed must be treated in advance and dried before planting.


Types of Mole Traps—Left, Claw or Scissor Jaws; Right, Impaling Spikes; Above, Choker Loops. Fig. 292

At this time of year, when the ground is soft and mellow, when young plants are starting, and when insect life is abundant, moles are very active and exceedingly injurious in certain areas. Therefore, control measures are essential if some well kept lawns are not to become disfigured, or many plants in the garden are not to be uprooted or destroyed.

For further information write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 1247, or to the U. S. Biological Survey, Rodent Control Office, Amherst, Mass.

Agricultural Loss in the California Flood

THE St. Francis dam broke at midnight on March 12, releasing a force of destruction that swept down the beautiful Santa Clara Valley and spread destruction beyond imagination. The number of dead is given at 450, but such an estimate is low. The property loss runs into many millions. Agricultural loss is difficult to determine because it is impossible to say how long it will take to return some of the land to usefulness or whether it can ever be utilized again. In some sections the soil is gouged out to the gravel base or else there is a heavy overlaying of water-washed sand which varies from a thickness of several feet to only a few inches. In all instances the land is not improved because the deposits are sand and not soil. The channel of the river running through the orchard sections is choked with sand and debris so that any sudden rise in level would overflow the orchards on either side. The problem of how to reclaim the land seems to stagger the bravest in the section.

In one orchard through which the flood swept, the trees were leveled and piles of driftwood left around each tree so that from a distance the area had the appearance of a hayfield covered with haycocks. The trees in another orchard so slowed the current that while the exposed side was destroyed the sheltered side was not seriously affected. A barricade of driftwood 10 ft. high was built across the front side by the flood. In front of this barrier everything was swept cleanly away.

Some young orange orchards lost scarcely a tree, the trees seemingly having bent to the force of the torrent. All the leaves, however, were scorched, and in the opinion of observers this was caused by the scouring of the sand in the water as it rushed over the trees. It is doubtful whether the Santa Clara Valley can ever be restored to its former quantitative production, and certainly it will be years before its beauty can be restored. H. B. TUKEY.

Production of Cauliflower Seed

TWO rather distinct methods are followed in producing cauliflower seed, one being to select ideal type plants having the desired characters as determined by the quality and appearance of the head, and carry these over Winter, producing the seed during the following Spring. This method gives the surest results, as cauliflower is exceedingly variable, and if one does not see the head there can be no certainty as to the quality of the seed. The other method consists in starting the plants and growing them continuously to the seeding stage, often without the development of normal heads. This would be the case if seeding during Autumn, carrying the plants over Winter while quite small. It is an easy matter to obtain a large quantity of seed by this method, but seedsmen look upon it as unsafe.

Regarding the handling of plants would state that the mother plants selected for seed are usually lifted in Autumn and stored in a cellar or frame where they can be kept from freezing, and where they will remain practically dormant until early Spring. They are then replanted in the location where the seed crop is to be produced. Comparatively little cauliflower seed is grown in this country, our main dependence being on Danish supplies. Naturally the methods employed in the production of seed, vary somewhat according to climatic conditions, but in the region of New York it would be necessary to give the mother plants very careful protection during Winter.

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method the plants are set about November 1, attain full heading stage during January, and the seed crop ripens during late May and early June. These plants are grown continuously throughout the entire period. This work has been quite successful and yields obtained would indicate that cauliflower seed might be produced on a commercial scale in the greenhouse. J. H. BEATTIE.

U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Timely Spray Suggestions

CLUSTER BUD SPRAY ON PEARS.—The eggs of the pear psylla are laid usually during April and hatch early in May. Strong lime and sulphur sprays kill these eggs, and applications are made as near as possible to that period when most of the eggs have been deposited. This critical stage occurs normally when the flower buds of the pear separate in the cluster just prior to blossoming. Liquid lime and sulphur solution is used at the rate of 11 gallons in water sufficient to make 100 gallons of spray. This spray will also control San Jose scale and prevent infections from pear scab.

Failures to control the pest during the average season are most likely to result from lack of thoroughness and from spraying too early. A majority of the eggs are laid on the under sides of spurs, branches, and watersprouts, and for this reason the applications should be made from the ground, directing the spray upward.

Most pear varieties have little leaf surface exposed before blossoming. However, the Kieffer, Seckel, and Clapp are exceptions, and some of the young leaves may be burned slightly. This type of injury may be largely avoided by spraying the Kieffer just as the buds begin to separate in the cluster, Seckel and Clapp a little later, and finally the Bartlett, Bosc, etc., when the buds are fully separated in the cluster. It is also well to avoid spraying when the trees are wet.

CONTROL OF THE CABBAGE MAGGOT IN THE SEED BED.—Young cabbage plants as grown in the seedbed are especially susceptible to injury by the cabbage maggot. The adult insect is a fly considerably smaller than the common house fly and appears during the month of May. This fly lays minute white eggs in the soil about the young cabbage plants. These eggs hatch in the course of a few days into small, white, legless larvae that burrow in the roots of the plants causing them to wilt and die.

There are three methods used to protect the seedbed from the maggot, namely, (1) the cheesecloth screen, (2) treatment with corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) solutions, and (3) application of tobacco dust.

The cheesecloth screen method is probably the most used of the three. A moderately coarse cheesecloth screen, having 20 to 30 threads to the inch, is used to exclude the flies from the seedbed and thus prevent them from laying eggs about the young plants. Strips of cheesecloth are sewed together to make a screen wide enough to cover the seedbed. This screen is either placed directly on the ground over the plants or tacked to a framework of boards erected around the bed. Boards used in the framework should be from 6 to 10 inches wide and set in the soil and all joints made fly proof. Where the seedbed is large it may be necessary to stretch wires across the boards to prevent the cheesecloth from sagging. If the screen is not supported by boards it should be weighted or pegged down to keep it in place. The screen is usually constructed immediately after seeding and removed from ten days to two weeks before the plants are to be set.

For those who prefer to grow cabbage seedlings in open beds, the corrosive sublimate treatment can be used. Finely powdered corrosive sublimate is used at the rate of one ounce dissolved in ten gallons of water. The solution is applied by means of a watering pot (without sprinkler cap) or old teakettle pouring the material along the row to moisten the soil at the base of the plants. This solution is effective against the eggs and young maggots. One gallon of the material should cover about 30 feet of row.

The applications are timed with reference to the blooming period of the common European plums of the Bradshaw type. If the seedlings are well through the ground the first treatment is made when the above mentioned plums are in full bloom. Two later applications should follow at intervals of about a week to secure the best control.

In plantings made after the fly appears the first treatment is not made until four days to a week after the plants appear to avoid possible burning. Plants grown on extremely sandy soils are liable to be injured by this method. It is well to remember that corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and should be treated as such.

Tobacco dust when properly used will prove effective in controlling the cabbage maggot in seedbeds. It must be applied as a thick deposit about the base of the plants using one pound to 30 to 40 feet of row. Two or three treatments are necessary and are timed as in the case of the corrosive sublimate method. The use of tobacco dust is the most expensive method and also favors the development of certain seedbed diseases, but on the other hand it has a stimulating effect on the growth of the plants. S. W. H.

To Make Head Lettuce Head

New York and Hanson are good. They also can be used as leaf lettuce. Lettuce will seldom head in hot weather unless grown in shade. It requires cool weather so must be grown in early Spring or late Fall to make good heads. The seed should be sown in October, protected in cold weather and set out in March, or sown in hotbed very early last of January or first of February. The Fall crop should be sown in August.

The ground should be rich and well drained, but have plenty of moisture. The plants should be about 10 to 15 in. apart in row. They should be worked often. If manure is used it is best to use it rotten, as fresh manure will cause heads to be soft. Don't use too much nitrogen in the fertilizer. Potash will cause the heads to be harder. A good fertilizer is 4 per cent nitrogen, 6 per cent phosphate and 6 per cent potash. Lettuce will do best on land that has been recently limed. Don't plant on land that is acid.

Virginia. R. CORBEY.

New Jersey Gladiolus Society

The New Jersey Gladious Society will hold its regular quarterly meeting May 16 in the Horticultural Building at the College Farm, New Brunswick, at 8 P. M. Prof. C. H. Connors, in charge of ornamental horticulture and floriculture at the New Jersey Experiment Station has invited the society to inspect the gladiolus trial grounds as conducted by this department on the afternoon of that date. At the evening meeting Prof. Connors will tell something of the work and plans for the trial grounds looking toward co-operation between the experiment station and the New Jersey Gladiolus Society. Other matters of interest to be reported at this meeting should be: Progress of the membership campaign, plans for the annual exhibition to be held August 21 and 22 at the Camden Y. M. C. A., etc. GEO. S. BIRCH.

IN the case of the average healthy small boy cleanliness is not next to godliness. It is next to impossible.—Louisville Times.

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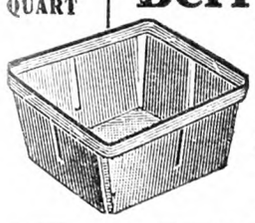

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Senator Dunlap—100, 90c; 300, $2; 1000, $5. Premier, Gibson, Glen Mary, Sample, Big Late. Stevens L Champion—100, $1; 300, $2.50; 1000, $6. Everbearer, Champion—25, 75c; 50, $1; 100, $1.50. Mastodon—25, $1; 50, $1.75; 100, $3; 200, $5. 500 of ONE variety at 1000 rate. Figure each variety separate. Raspberry, Latham (red)—10c each; 50, $2.50; 100, $4. Columbians (purple)—10c each; 50, $2.50; 100, $3.50. All of our plants are strictly fresh dug, from new fields. FERRY G. MANGUS - PULASKI, N. Y.

Howard 17

Just the money maker you should grow this season. Freshly dug, well rooted, Northern grown

Strawberry Plants

carefully packed. $1.00-100, $3.75-500, $7.25-1000, $32.50-5000 prepaid. J. Britton, Chepachet, R. I.

Tifton's Reliable Plants

Frostproof Cabbage. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market and Golden Acre. **Tomato Plants:** Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Livingston Globe, John Baer and Earliana. Bermuda and Prize Taker Onion Plants. Ruby King and Bull Nose Pepper Plants. Postpaid, 250, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Express Collect $1.50 per 1,000. Care used in packing. We guarantee to arrive in good condition.

TIFTON PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D.

Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants

All varieties. Quick shipment. 500—65c, 1000—$1.00.
EUREKA FARMS - - TIFTON, GA

CANVAS COVERS! Heavy Waterproof, 9 ft. x 10 ft., $8. Hay Caps, 98c. Samples submitted.
STANLEY CO. - - - 359 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Planting Bush Roses

I am planting the usual number of bush roses this Spring—not that the rose garden is being largely increased in size, but merely the spaces filled. Every Winter there is more or less rose mortality.

Some varieties are just about on the fence as to hardiness in our North Jersey climate, and when Winter goes a little worse than usual with sudden changes and cold snaps, they fail.

But it is not alone the Winter which is to blame. Some plants of the same variety have poorer inheritance and "bringing up" than others. I can see hints of these defects when planting—the root system and color and "feel" of the canes, and perhaps I lessen their chances by slighting the work of planting these indifferent specimens sometimes.

I ought to know how to plant roses. The late Dr. Van Fleet gave me my first detailed instructions, and there has been plenty of practice since then. Deep garden soil; drainage; making the earth very firm on the roots; feeding well; these are essentials for good planting. Roses often starve because their roots are trying to live in subsoil. Fertilizers worked into the soil surface are a long time in getting down to the roots if they ever do. Where subsoil is only a foot under ground, the only safe plan is to make a good-sized hole, at least two feet down, and put in plenty of good earth and plant food. Bonemeal is excellent and safe for liberal use while planting—not right on the roots but underneath and mixed in the soil all the way up when filling.

Where the soil is not naturally well drained, the hole should be made still deeper, and rough shaped stones or pieces of brick thrown in as drainage. Roses will not endure wet feet.

Set the plant a little deeper than in the nursery. Spread the roots naturally and firm the earth around them with the hands at first, later treading the earth as the hole is filled. Cut back to within eight inches of the ground if not already pruned, and do this every Spring.

Where roses have been set without this deep excavation, and are starving while plenty of plant food is out of their reach near the surface, take a narrow trowel and bore five or six holes around the plant six inches or more deep and four or five away from the canes. Fill these holes with bonemeal, dried blood and a little nitrate of soda or high-grade mixed fertilizer, provided no contact has been made with roots while making the holes. That will put plant food within reach of the roots. Thus a poorly planted rose may be helped into useful growth.

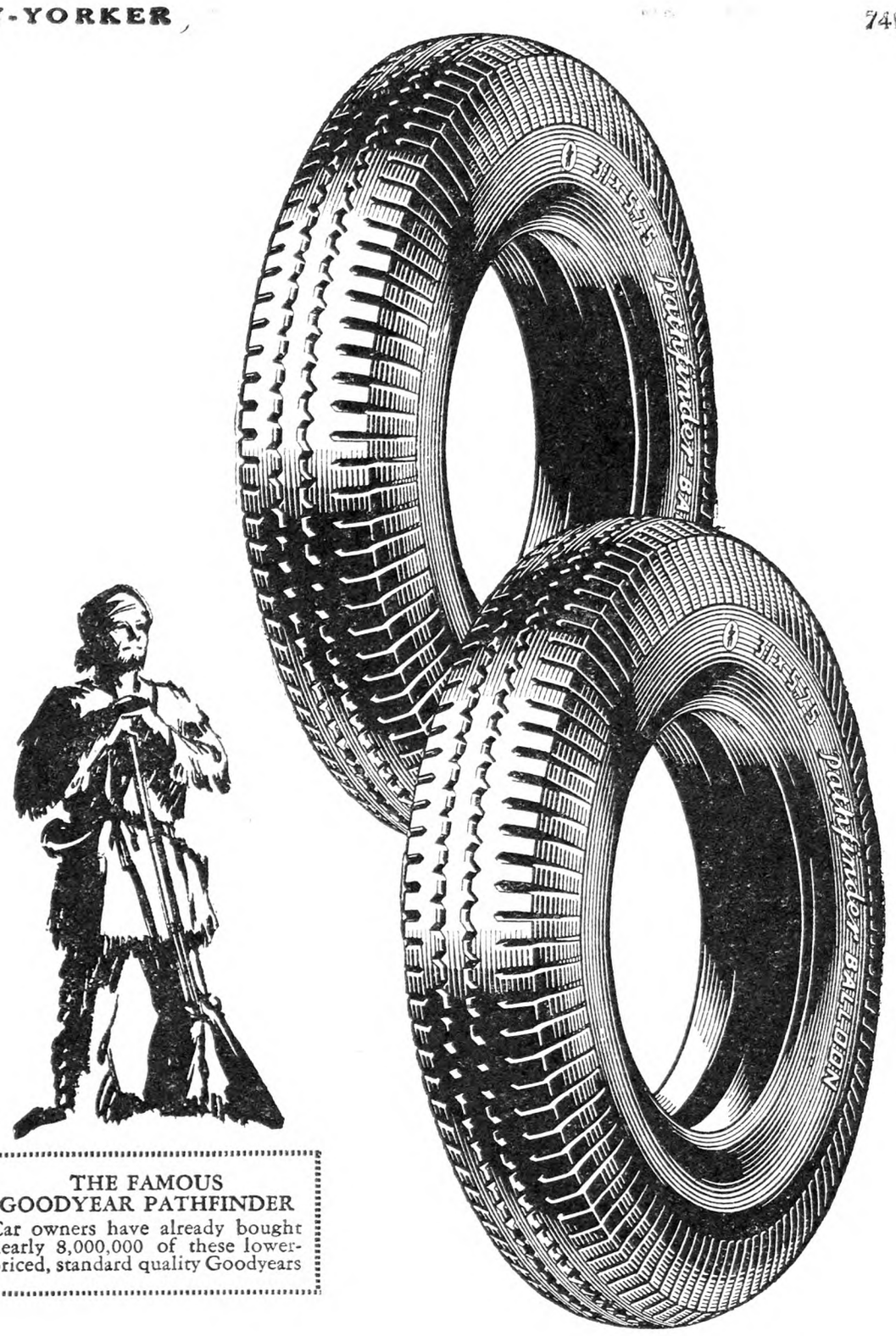
W. A. H.

Probably Curculio Damage

We have some very nice plum trees, and they bloom full each Spring. Then they set full of little green plums, which fall off, and we never have a peck of plums from any tree. Will spraying do any good and what do you advise to spray them? MRS. C. E. M.
Hallstead, Pa.

It is probable that the trouble with your plum crop is caused by the curculio, which lays its egg in the green plum and after the worm has developed to the right stage, the plum drops, so that the worm can go into the ground and make its transformation into the adult stage.

Every dropped plum should be picked up and destroyed, where it is possible to do so, as this will leave less adults to do egg laying. Rubbish under trees and around hedge rows makes hibernating places, so it should be cleared out. Pruning the tree to let in the sun is useful, as is also frequent stirring of soil under the trees. Something can be done in poisoning the adults by spraying with arsenate of lead, one pound to 50 gallons of water, just after the petals fall, and 10 days later.



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Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

There is now considerable attention being paid to strawberries as shipments increase. During the week ending April 28, 107 carloads were received in New York from Louisiana and scattering shipments arrived from North and South Carolina. A year ago a few North Carolina growers started to use trucks to get their strawberries to market, a distance of about 600 miles to New York, and they have started in this year, several truckloads having already been received although of course most of the berries continue to move by freight and express. Strawberries have been selling 18 to 22c quart with some Florida Missionaries bringing mostly 25 to 30c for the best. String beans are now coming in good volume, the increasing supplies forcing prices downward to $1.50 to $2 for the bulk of the stock with some fancy bringing $3 to $4 a bushel hamper. Asparagus has been working upward with best California stock bringing $6 to $7 a dozen bunches and South Carolina stock sold up to $5.50 a dozen. Spinach has been selling very well at $1.25 to $1.38 a bushel for Jersey stock and $3 to $3.50 a barrel for best Virginia spinach with poor stock ranging downward to $1.25 a barrel. Old potatoes continue to be very dull with Maine shipping quite liberal to this market. Of the 568 cars received during the week 363 were of Maine origin and 126 were new potatoes from Florida. The market on old stock, due to lack of interest, has been declining, best Maines selling $3.50 to $3.60 per 150-lb. sack and Long Islands were quoted at $4.50 per 150-lb. sack. Best Florida potatoes ranged $7 to $7.50 a barrel. Good supplies of Texas onions were received but with a fairly good demand the market held steady to firm. Old crop onions were firm on fancy. Competition of foreign onions is rather severe and is expected to be more so later in the season as the surplus for export in Egypt is considerably larger than last year. Tomatoes were only in fair demand if repacked but others were mostly very ordinary and sold slowly.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts in New York dropped to 228,565 cases compared with 251,500 cases for the week previous. The smaller receipts caused an upward tendency in the market and with stronger markets at western shipping points prices showed improvement. The market on nearby white eggs worked upward from 1 to 2c a dozen during the week and the movement of Pacific Coast white eggs was a little more satisfactory. Quite a volume of eggs were put into storage during the week but they continue to be less than last year. Storage packed firsts were sold in straight cars around 31¼c a dozen which seems rather high to many receivers for safe storage. In New York there were nearly 780,900 cases on hand the last of April compared with 786,264 cases a year ago and the total holdings for 26 cities was reported on April 28 as 2,746,130 cases against 3,462,900 cases on April 30, 1927.

The live poultry market was irregular. Heavy colored fowl were not wanted and in the freight market there was as much as 2c a lb. difference in favor of the light-weight fowl. Prices the week before were high for the season which naturally attracted more poultry than the market could well accommodate. In spite of the receivers attempting to keep prices on an even level the increased offerings finally forced prices down. The market for express broilers was not particularly gratifying the last of the week as heavier arrivals forced prices downward. Fancy stock, however, moved well but at the same time poor broilers were exceedingly hard to sell. In the fresh broiler market receipts of fresh killed have been so light that there was a prompt outlet for anything showing good quality and desirable size. The market on fresh killed fowl advanced 1c a lb., large fowl, etc., being especially firm. The higher price curtailed demand somewhat, especially on small fowl and these moved with considerable difficulty. Cold storage holdings of poultry in 26 cities of the country the last of April totaled about 17,000,000 lbs. lighter than last year.

HAY AND STRAW

The majority of the hay received during the week was No. 3 Timothy and the same grade of light mixtures. The demand for this hay was very slow and with liberal offerings prices dropped from $1 to $2 a ton. On the other hand the demand for top grades of hay was active. Rye straw held about steady at around $24 a ton.

B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs. — Yard eggs, doz., 31c; duck eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 29c.

Cheese. — Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Asparagus, lb., 30c; apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; cabbage, head, 5c; red, head, 6c; old cabbage, lb., 2c; carrots, bch, 4c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, each, 20c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.70; parsnips, lb., 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 25c; spinach, pk., 30c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats. — Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 65c; live, lb., 60c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 60 to 65c; eggs, crate, $7.75 to $8.75; retail, 28 to 30c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1; beans, lb., 6 to 9c; cabbage, bu., 30 to 40c; carrots, bu., $1; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 20 to 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 10c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., medium, $1.25; larger, bu., $1.45 to $1.50; bu., $1; onions, bu., $2.75 to $3; parsnips, bu., 75c to $1; rhubarb, doz. bchs, $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 75c; turnips, bu., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, new, bu., $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 15 to 17c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; mutton, 15 to 18c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz. heads, 35 to 50c; 100 heads, $2.50 to $3.50; carrots, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $2.75 to $2.90; endive, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; horseradish, lb., 20 to 25c; green onions, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $2 to $2.50; parsnips, bskt, 50 to 65c; bu., $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.30 to $1.40; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, h.h., doz. bchs, $1.25 to $1.30; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 75c to $1; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 50 to 70c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3.50.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, heavy, lb., 29 to 30c; light, lb., 28 to 30c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 28 to 30c; doz. in small lots, 30 to 32c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb., 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The market during the past week has been orderly on most produce. Florida potatoes have furnished one surprise by declining steadily in price to a point nearly $5 a bbl. lower than last week. During this time northern offerings have ranged slightly weaker with prices generally unchanged. Apples continue decidedly inactive.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Baldwins, Mass., A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9 bbl. Best Russets, $2 to $3.50. Ben Davis, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. H., Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $6 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins, U. S. 1, 2½ to 2¾-in., $8.50 to $9. Russets, 2½-in., $6.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies light, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, mostly $3.50 to $3.75.

Cabbage. — Supplies light, demand good. N. Y. Danish, $2.75 to $3 100 lbs. S. C., crts, $6.50.

Carrots. — Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed ord., $1.50 to $2; best, mostly $2.10 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, bchs, fancy, $4 to $4.25; poorer, $3 to $4.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Florida, 10 in crts, $4.50 to $5.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $3.50 to $6; few $6.50. Ohio, bskts, 24 cukes, $2 to $2.25.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native h.h., 18 heads, ord., 85c to $1.10. Best, mostly $1.25; few $1.35 std. bu. box. Iceberg, Cal. and Ariz., crts, $3 to $4.50; few higher, poorer lower.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand light; 110 lbs. Egyptians, $4.75 to $5. Texas, crts, $2.50 to $2.75.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed, best, $1.75 to $2.75; poorer, $1 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., $2.25 to $2.40 100 lbs. Fla. Spauldings, U. S. 1, $7.50 bbl.

Rhubarb. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., mostly 16 to 17c lb. Cal., 40-lb. boxes, $3.75 to $4.25.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Bskts, Md. and Va., $1.25 to $1.40.

Squash.—Supplies light, demand light. Native Hubbard, mostly $100 to $110 ton; $4.50 to $5 bbl.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native h.h., mostly 28 to 32c lb. Mex., lugs, $1.50 to $2.75. Fla., crts, $1.25 to $3.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native Ruta and Purple Tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Capes, few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs. Canadian Rutabagas, $1.75 to $2.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $15 to $19. Clover mixed, red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45½c; firsts, 45; seconds, 44 to 44½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extra, 36c; mixed colors, 34 to 35c. White extras, 33c doz. Pullets, 29 to 31c. Fresh eastern extras, 33c. Undergrades, 28 to 30c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 29½c; firsts, new, 23½ to 24c; extras held, 29½ to 30c; firsts held, 27½ to 28½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10.50 to $10.75. Cal., small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red Kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending April 28, 1,464,700 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 42c; ⅜ blood, combing, 53 to 54c; clothing, 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 53 to 54c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, $1 to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 92 to 97c; ⅜ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 87 to 92c; ¼ blood, combing, 90 to 95c; clothing, 80 to 83c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c; Terr., mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.20; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.08; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 83 to 88c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

May 3, 1928.

MILK

May: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 or 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In Classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45	@	$0.45½
Extra, 92 score			.44
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43¾	@	.44¼
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.43	@	.43½
Lower grades	.42	@	.42½
Ladles	.36½	@	.40
Packing stock	.33	@	.34½
Renovated			.42½
Sweet, fancy	.46½	@	.47
Extra	.45½	@	.46
Firsts	.44¼	@	.45¼
Seconds	.43½	@	.44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29½	@	$0.30
Average run	.28	@	.28½
Flats, fresh	.22	@	.22½
Wisconsin, held	.29	@	.29½
Daisies, fresh	.23	@	.23½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.35	@	$0.37
Average extras	.34	@	.34½
Extra firsts	.32	@	.33
Firsts	.30½	@	.31½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32	@	.38
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.36	@	.36½
Gathered, best	.32	@	.32½
Common to good	.27	@	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26	@	$0.28
Chickens	.30	@	.40
Roosters			.16
Ducks	.18	@	.24
Geese			.10
Tame rabbits	.26	@	.28

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.22	@	.30
Broilers	.35	@	.54
Roosters	.20	@	.22
Fowls	.24	@	.30
Capons, 9 lbs.	.45	@	.53
Mixed weights	.38	@	.44
Ducks	.15	@	.21
Geese	.18	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.46
Old	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@	.65
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	13.50
Bulls	7.75	@	9.25
Cows	4.25	@	7.00
Calves, best	14.00	@	16.00
Sheep	4.00	@	8.00
Lambs	15.50	@	18.00
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50	@	11.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.19	@	$0.20
Good to prime	.15	@	.18
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	7.00	@	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	23.00
Bulls	12.50	@	14.75
Cows	15.00	@	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.25	@	$4.50
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.50	@	3.75
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75	@	4.50
Bermuda, bbl.	5.50	@	7.50
Idaho, bu.	2.85	@	3.00
Cuban, bu.	1.75	@	2.50
Florida, bbl.	3.50	@	7.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75	@	3.25

VEGETABLES

Anise, bu.	$3.00	@	$4.00
Asparagus, doz.	2.75	@	8.50
Beets, Texas, bu.	2.25	@	2.75
Cabbage, bu.	1.50	@	2.75
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50	@	5.00
Dandelions, bu.	.50	@	.75
Lima beans, bu.	1.50	@	6.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Onions, wn., yellow, 100 lbs.	3.25	@	5.00
Parsnips, bbl.	3.50	@	3.75
Peas, bu.	2.00	@	3.00
Radishes, bu.	.75	@	1.25
Spinach, bu.	1.25	@	1.50
String beans, bu.	.25	@	2.50
Tomatoes, 6 bskt. crate	1.00	@	3.75
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.25	@	2.35
White, new, bu.	2.50	@	2.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea			10.25
Red kidney			9.25
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.50	@	$4.25
Bbl.	4.00	@	10.50
Grapes, S. A., 20-lb. box	2.50	@	4.00
Oranges, Fla., box	4.00	@	10.05
Cal.	4.10	@	8.70
Strawberries, So., qt.	.15	@	.45

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$22.00	@	23.00
No. 2	18.00	@	21.00
No. 3	14.00	@	17.00
Clover mixed	17.00	@	21.00
Straw, rye	24.00	@	25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.82⅔
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.31½
Oats, No. 2 white	.80
Rye	1.52⅝
Barley	1.11

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Live poultry shows stronger prices for heavy fowl, while broilers are easier. Butter and eggs are steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints 50 to 51c; tubs, 48 to 49c; dairy, 45 to 47c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; bricks, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; block Swiss, 32 to 33c. Eggs, steady; Grade A, 30 to 32c; grade B, 29 to 30c; grade C, 27 to 28c; unclassified, 26 to 29c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 23 to 30c; old roosters, 19 to 20c; chickens, 32 to 37c; capons, 45 to 48c; ducks, 24 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, unsettled; fowls, 23 to 30c; old roosters, 17 to 19c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 19 to 20c; broilers, 35 to 45c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, firm;

(Continued on Page 755)

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WHEN you work with fruit sprays, you can't help breathing in irritating and injurious chemicals unless you wear a mask.

Dr. Willson's Dust and Spray Mask gives protection to your lungs. Wear it also when you're treating seed or threshing. Play safe! Use it for all work with dust and poisons! Comfortable. Allows free breathing. Easy to adjust. Priced at $2.25. If your dealer can't supply you, write to us and we will send it C. O. D. Address Willson Goggles, Inc., 209 Washington Street, Reading, Pa., U. S. A.

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333 West 30th Street, New York City

Hudson Valley Notes

It is now 10 A. M., April 17, and I am writing these few notes while waiting for the ground to thaw out enough for me to use a corn plow to cultivate the rhubarb patch. Yesterday the soil remained frozen until noon, and ice stood on the watering trough all day. Hardly what we can call an early Spring. March of this year came in like a lion and went out like two lions. March 30, we had a cold drizzling rain which froze as it came and on the morning of the 31st, trees were covered with such a heavy coating of ice that limbs were snapped from quite large trees. Across the highway from my residence is a thicket of white birches, the trees or bushes of which are some 25 or more feet high. These trees were covered with such a heavy coating that they were bent in graceful curves so that the tops touched the earth. When the sunlight shone on this thicket it was a glorious sight but one which made a person shiver. Our record also includes two fair-sized snowstorms since the first of April, so it would seem as though Winter is lingering a long time in the lap of Spring, or that Spring has its arms around Winter and hates to let go. However, quite some plowing of sod has been done, as the ground has dried out fairly well and the gardeners on the lighter soils have not only plowed but already have planted peas, beets, parsnips, spinach, radish and seeds of the hardy crops. A few of the more adventurous already have taken chances and have planted some early sweet corn and potatoes, but they admit that they are gamblers and are doing it simply as a try.

Quite a few tractors are being used for breaking, but the majority of the farmers and gardeners are still sticking to the two or three-horse team with the two-way sulky plow, with which the furrows are all thrown one way and no dead furrows left.

The market gardeners and truck farmers, particularly in the Newburgh section of the Hudson Valley, apparently have learned the value of co-operation in the starting of early cabbage, tomato and pepper plants. This section is noted for early tomatoes and also grows fair quantities of early cabbage and peppers. On nearly every farm one will find a small greenhouse in which the plants for these crops are started. Seed for early cabbage and lettuce is sown in this section about February 1. Tomato seed are sown February 20, peppers about the same date. Formerly each gardener started his own seedlings. In order to do this he was compelled to heat his entire greenhouse, although for several weeks, until transplanting time, he might need but about one-tenth of his bench space. This waste of heat and space has been remedied by co-operation. Now, in this section, the smaller growers have got together and have formed small groups or zones in which one of the number starts the seeds for all, using the entire space in his house. The seeds are started in flats, each grower furnishing his own seeds and each flat being marked with the individual growers's name. When the small seedlings reach the transplantable size they are distributed among the growers, who then start their houses and transplant them full of plants. By this method the various growers save six weeks' attention which otherwise would have to be given to a large house which would have to be started in order to sprout some few thousands of seedlings.

The acreage planted in potatoes, this season, particularly in the Newburgh section, promises to be about 30 per cent more than last year. The increase promises to be mostly of the early varieties as those are grown to supply the boarding-house section of the Catskills whose people patronize the Newburgh wholesale growers' market.

C. O. WARFORD.

Mowing Blueberry Land

I would like to learn the experience of readers as to what results follow the mowing of high blueberry bushes? These berries are called huckleberries in some parts of New York State and they grow in this section 4 ft. or more high, and in wet soil. At what season of the year would the best results be gained by mowing, and would the increase in size of the berry make it an object? R. M. B.

Hillsborough Co., N. H.

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It will pay you, therefore, to see your Ford dealer and have him put your Model T in good running order. By doing so you will protect and maintain the investment you have in your car and get months and years of pleasant, reliable transportation at a very low cost per mile.

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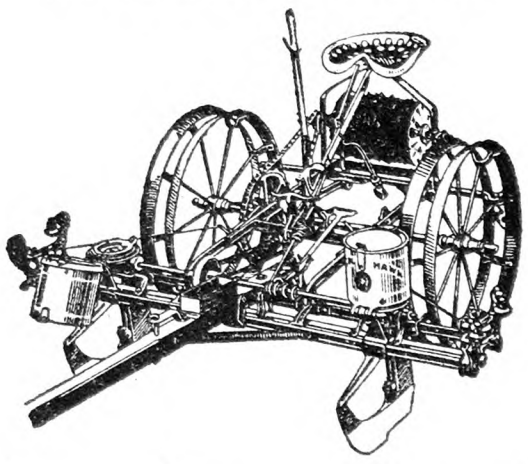

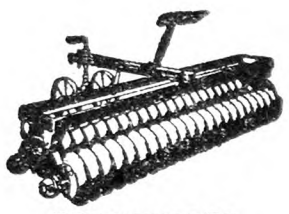

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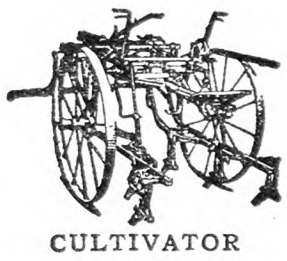

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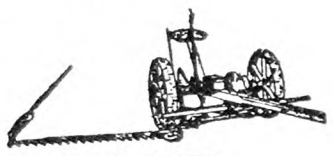

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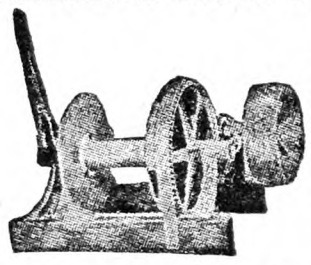

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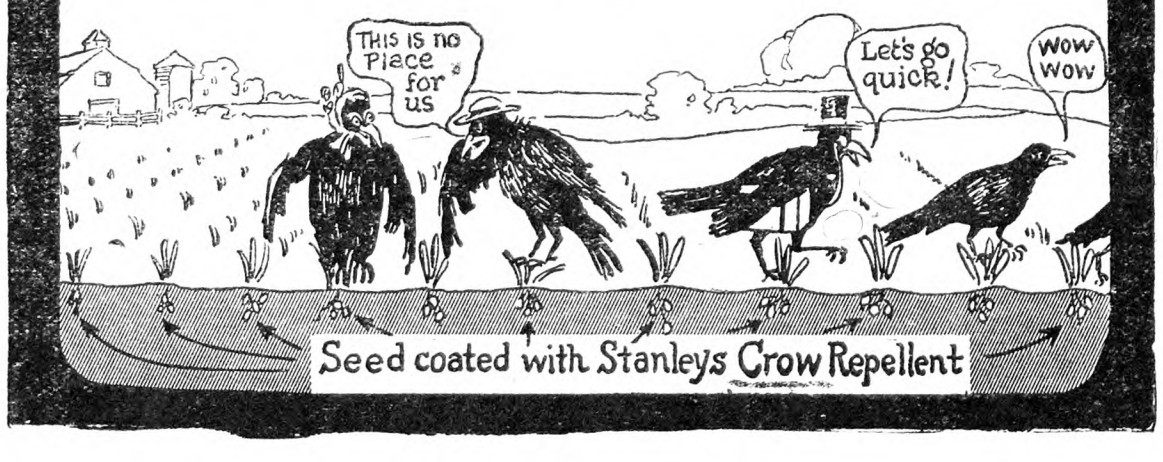

Crop Estimates and Agricultural Statistics in the Making

BY R. L. GILLETT

PART III

The next step in the problem is to estimate the yield per acre of crops. This is relatively simpler than acreage estimates, though because of the wide variation in yields per acre obtained, it offers some peculiar problems in itself. In the first place, many of the reporters are better farmers than the average, and if the reports were limited to the yield per acre on their own farms, they would average too high. So these men are asked to report the average for their neighborhood, as it comes under their observation from personal notice and from talking with other farmers. This means that we have a sample area reported in a great many individual communities in the State, and the average of these weighted by the relative importance of the crop in the different sections gives the State average. These figures are frequently supplemented by reports from the special lists of such people as potato growers, bean growers or apple growers and others. In the case of crops which are concentrated very definitely in limited areas, such as the muck-grown vegetable crops, the special lists are used exclusively. The yield per acre of individual crops is asked as near the date of harvest as possible, with a final check-up in November of all crops. Here again, it should be emphasized that, at the time New York farmers begin to harvest most crops, harvest is completed in a great many States. Thus even though August 1st, the regular date for asking the yield of Winter wheat, is rather early for New York, thrashing is completed and shipments well under way in Oklahoma and Texas, before July 1st, and for the nation as a whole the production is pretty well established. The acreage as determined July 1st, and the yield per acre reported at harvest, multiplied together, give the total production. The thorough check-up in the late Fall months usually confirms these preliminary estimates very closely, except when there has been some unusual condition that has destroyed a materially large part of the crop, which seldom happens in New York State.

And now we come to our third step in crop estimates, the pre-harvest forecasts. The reason for taking forecasts up after yields per acre are discussed, is that they would be impossible, had not the yields per acre been determined for earlier years. Here is where the "condition" reports come in. Each month during the growing season, before harvest, the regular reporters are asked to give the condition of the various crops grown in their vicinity. Quoting from the standard instructions on the schedules: "The condition of the crops on the date indicated for mailing the schedule is not in comparison with a condition at any former period, but with a normal condition of growth and vitality, such as would be expected at this time in a crop starting out under favorable conditions and not subjected afterwards to unfavorable weather, insect pests, or other injurious agencies. In estimating condition of crops in comparison with a normal condition of growth and vitality, giving promise of a full yield per acre, 100 is the basis; if nine-tenths of a full (normal) yield per acre are indicated by the present condition, the answer should be filled in as 90; if one-tenth, or 10 per cent, more than a normal yield per acre is indicated, the answer should be reported as 110, etc." The condition figures are added and averaged by counties and districts and for the State and are "weighted" by the relative importance of the crop in the various sections. The principle used in forecasting is briefly as follows: The yields per acre of the given crop over a period of years are averaged, and the conditions reported for each month (separately of course) are averaged for the same period. Now, suppose the average condition of any crop in New York on July 1 over say a 10-day period were 80 per cent and the average yield were 20 bushels per acre. Then it would be assumed that a 100 per cent or "normal" crop would be 25 bushels per acre. This, in technical language would be called the "par," assuming of course that the necessary minor adjustments were made as the result of studying trends of production and unusual conditions in individual years, which is actually done. Now we are ready for the forecast. Suppose that, on July 1, the condition this year departs from the average, and instead of 80 is 90 per cent. Then, instead of an average crop of 20 bushels, the forecast would indicate a crop of 90 per cent of 25 bushels or 22.5 bushels which is 90 per cent of the "par" or "normal" crop as computed. If, instead of 90 per cent, the condition were reported as 50 per cent, the forecast would be 50 per cent times 25 bushels or 12.5 bushels per acre. This multiplied by the acreage estimate would give the forecast of production. Separate pars are prepared for each month since experience has shown that the relationship between condition as reported in different months even though the same numerically, and the final yield per acre is not always constant.

From the above discussion, it is readily understood that a forecast simply expresses, in bushels or other units, the relation between the average condition at a given date and the final outturn of the crop. If, after the date on which the forecast is made, the conditions for growth should be unusually good or unusually bad, the final outturn might be expected to be larger or smaller than the forecast. As the harvest season approaches, there is less and less time in which anything unusual is likely to happen and consequently the forecasts should become more and more accurate.

The following table shows for three crops of major importance in New York, the various forecasts and estimates as published from month to month during 1927 both for New York and the United States and printed in "Crops and Markets." The first figures shown for 1926 at the bottom of the table are those issued in connection with the monthly forecasts. Those marked "revised, December, 1927" are revisions made on the basis of more complete information which gradually becomes available as crops are finally disposed of and the records are all completed. On July 1, 1927, late planted potatoes in New York State were not out of the ground, while hay was approaching harvest though harvest was not completed until September, and apples were still in the throes of the "June drop" and the little fruits were scarcely noticeable on the trees. Still the figures gave even at this date a pretty good indication that the apple crop would be light, compared with last year, and the hay crop heavy, while the potato crop was not far from that of 1926. This is even more significant for the United States since the early forecasts showed definitely whether the 1927 crop promised to be greater or smaller than that of 1926, while as the season approached harvest, the indications became even more satisfactory, reaching practically complete stability by the time the harvesting and marketing season arrived.

NEW YORK STATE

1927	Potatoes (1,000 bus.)	Hay (1,000 tons)	Apples (1,000 bus.)
July	30,982	7,023	20,686
August	31,752	7,141	17,500
September	31,995	7,005	15,675
October	28,350	7,549	15,890
November	28,620	...	13,842
December	28,620	7,311	13,600
1926	29,016	6,393	40,375
1926 Revised Dec., 1927	29,016	6,393	40,375

UNITED STATES

1927—			
July	392,943	101,035	136,701
August	410,714	102,078	127,507
September	399,798	101,269	123,574
October	394,757	103,773	123,115
November	400,305	...	119,333
December	402,149	106,219	123,455
1926	356,123	86,184	246,460
1926 Revised Dec., 1927	354,328	86,497	246,524

While "condition" reports are the best practicable means yet devised for general use in making crop forecasts, other methods hold promise and study is constantly being made to find ways to do work better. Much progress is also being made toward improved acreage estimates. It is the ideal of everyone connected with crop estimating work to find ways of making it as near perfect as is humanly possible.

In using crop estimates, reference should always be made to the latest production figures for earlier years as well as for the current year, since it is ordinarily the comparisons rather than the actual figures which will be most useful. It should always be remembered also that this is a large

(Continued on Page 748)

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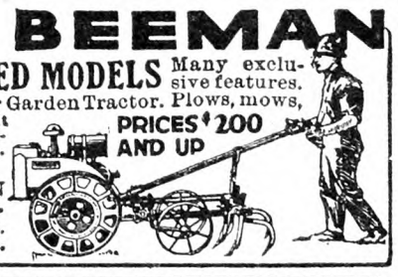

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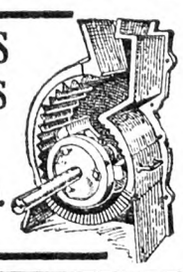

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Cherry Varieties

Could you advise me what varieties of cherries are of good quality that will grow on clay soil? I desire one sweet and one sour kind? J. A. J.
Towanda, Pa.

Both the sweet and sour cherries do well on clay soil, although they prefer one not too stiff. For a sour kind you cannot improve upon Montmorency. It yields abundantly and regularly. Early Richmond ripens earlier, and English Morello ripens later, but neither bears so profusely as Montmorency. For a sweet kind, Windsor is good. It, too, bears regularly and abundantly. An earlier ripening variety, with soft flesh, but of excellent quality, is Black Tartarian. The names that have been given so far represent varieties of commercial value.

Now, if you are not particular about getting lighter crops, and if you want varieties that are merely interesting and of high quality, then pick from Reine Hortense, Nouvelle Royal, Kirtland, Coe, Ida, and Yellow Spanish. Reine Hortense and Nouvelle Royal are of the "Duke" type, that is, they are intermediate between the sweet and the sour kinds, with unusually large fruit, neither too sweet nor too sour. The others are all high-quality sweet varieties. It may be difficult to find a nurseryman handling them, but by writing to one regardless of whether or not he lists them in his catalogue you will stand a good chance of getting some. H. B. T.

Pollenizers for the Black Tartarian Cherry

I have one Black Tartarian cherry tree 15 years old that blossoms every Spring and never yields any cherries. It never even has small cherries. What is the cause and is there any remedy? There is no sweet cherry tree near this one, but there are plenty of sour ones. L. J. H.
Herkimer, N. Y.

Sour cherries are supposed to provide some measure of cross pollination, but, of course, they are not the best pollenizers for Black Tartarian. You will do well to plant some other sweet variety, such as Windsor. Schmidt is good, but the tree takes a long time to bear its first flowers. Napoleon and Yellow Spanish may also be used, but considering general usefulness, Windsor leads the list. Another suggestion is to apply four or five pounds of nitrate of soda to the ground out near the ends of the branches just as growth starts this Spring. In some seasons an application of this kind will help to hold the fruit. If you can secure a spray of some other sweet variety to brush over the Black Tartarian when both the spray and the tree are in full bloom you may help to set fruit until your new tree comes into blossom. Some growers have placed sprays of bloom in pails of water nearby and have had very good results. H. B. T.

Five Acres Enough

The suggestion of L. B. R., page 602, that A. M. B., page 483, first try five acres instead of 10 to plant in strawberries, etc., is to my mind, very sound advice and I would O.K. it. I am 62 myself and I would not advise anyone that age (60) to plant more than five. He will have all he wants to do with five acres and what would be the use of planting 10 when he would necessarily have to hire help who would get more than he would realize out of their work. Even with five acres A. M. B. would have to "work like sixty." CHAS. PURZNER.
Cole County, Mo.

MURIEL had been to the zoo for the first time, and was giving her grandmother a long account of what she had seen. "And which animal did you like best, dear?" asked her grandmother when Muriel had finished. "Oh, the elephant!" was the reply. "It was wonderful to see him pick up buns with his vacuum-cleaner!"—Christian Evangelist.

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Two men lost their lives and several others were seriously burned April 20 in a forest fire that swept over an area 18 miles wide and six miles deep in the pines and bushland of Ocean County, N. J. About 15 houses were destroyed. Frank Eayres, 50, of Waretown, was burned to death when his house was destroyed and Vincent Clayton, 50, of the U. S. Coast Guard at Spring Lake, N. J., was fatally injured when he fell from a fire truck. Fire departments from all points along the coast from Spring Lake to Tuckerton, Coast Guardsmen and citizens turned out to battle the fire. It was estimated more than 2,000 persons were engaged in the work along the 18-mile front. Traffic was tied up and State troopers patrolled the highways through the night. Colonel Leonidas Coyle, chief of the New Jersey State Forest Fire Service, reported April 25 that 97 forest fires from April 18 to 23 have burned 13,000 acres of woodland. More than 3,000 wardens and crewmen were engaged in fighting fires ended April 21-24 by the heavy rains.

April 25 serious floods were reported in Southern Georgia, Alabama and Northwestern Florida. Many families were temporarily homeless, and six deaths occurred from drowning.

Mrs. Kate Oakes Ashley, 105 years old, believed to be the oldest resident of Northern New York, died in her sleep April 26 at Massena, N. Y., at her home. She had been in good health. Mrs. Ashley was one of 18 children. Her father died at the age of 103, and her mother lived to be 99. She had 11 children, seven of whom are living, and more than 200 grandchildren and great-grandchildren are living.

Two workmen were killed and half a dozen injured when the Richfield Oil Co. tanker Richfield exploded April 28 on the waterfront at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. The tanker, whose home port is Los Angeles, was towed into San Francisco Bay after it had become disabled at sea and was removed to the Union Iron Works for repairs. Work of draining the oil from its tanks had just begun when the explosion occurred.

April 28 three men were swept from a Staten Island ferry boat in New York Harbor, and drowned. The accident was similar to one occurring at San Francisco a few weeks ago, the prow of the ferry boat diving under a heavy wave.

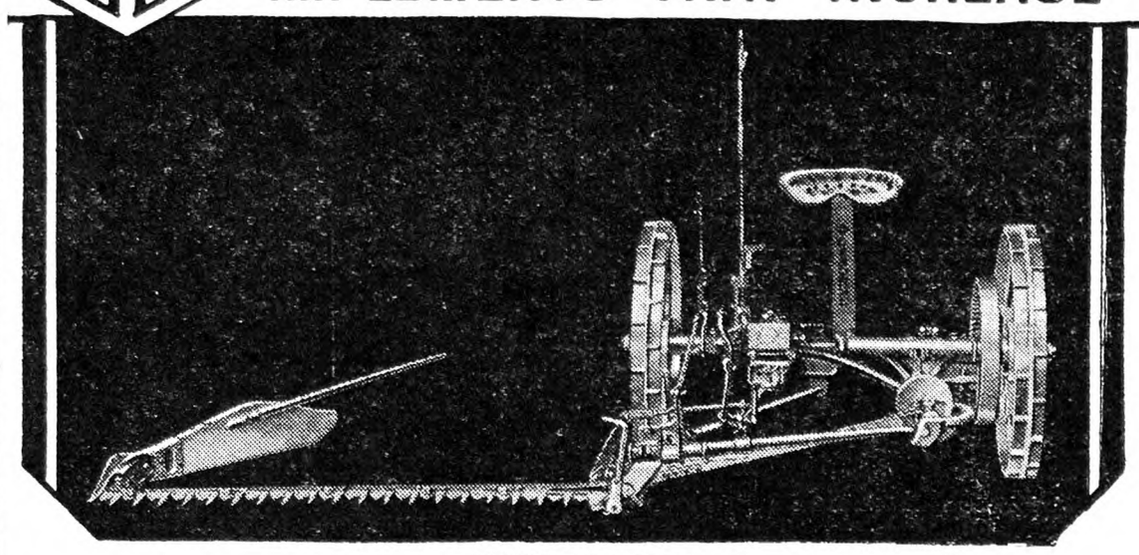
April 28 two firemen were killed and 12 injured, two of them seriously, when a $200,000 fire devastated the three-story brick building, 135 Main St., Paterson, N. J., occupied by Linn's Economy Dry Goods Store. The police regard the fire as of suspicious origin.

Eight men were killed and three injured April 29 in airplane crashes in various parts of the country. Two young men were burned to death when their plane went into a tail spin and fell in flames near Columbia Station, O. They were Joseph Miller of Laporte and Myron Kelly of Elyria. Three died in a crash north of Eureka, Cal. The pilot was William Spaletta of Eureka. His two passengers were Larry Beatty and Ely Winzel, cabaret musicians. H. E. Larue's plane went into a tailspin when only 200 ft. above the ground at Denver, burst into flames and crashed, killing Larue, the pilot, Loren Craven of Littleton, Col., and an unidentified man. At Armonk, N. Y., a plane with passengers from Barrett Airways Field apparently struck a downward air current when 400 ft. above the ground, was turned over completely and, although it landed right side up, bounced heavily into a fence. The pilot and two passengers were injured.

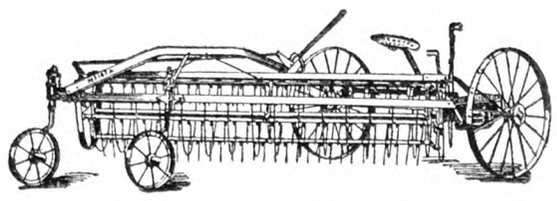
The reception given to the crew of the Bremen in New York April 30, in the amount of paper thrown at the parade was the third largest since the Armistice Day celebration, according to Commissioner Taylor, of the Street Cleaning Department. Approximately 1,500 tons of confetti, ticker tape and waste paper were collected at an estimated cost of $16,000. This is 300 tons less than the amount cleaned up at the Col. Lindbergh greeting and falls short of the Armistice Day total by 1,700 tons. At the reception of Commander Byrd and his associates 700 tons were collected, and at Gertrude Ederle's 400 tons. Commissioner Taylor's entire force of 1,200 men were put to work cleaning up an area which included three blocks east and west of Broadway from the Battery to 14th St., and between Sixth Avenue and Park Avenue up to 57th St. Sixty trucks and 100 motor-driven flushers were used. The department worked from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

April 30 Col. Lindbergh parted from his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C. He has flown 40,000 miles in this airship, including the Atlantic flight, Central America and the United States. When it will be placed in the Smithsonian has not been decided. Preservatives must be applied first to the silver covering and protection from souvenir hunters assured. Precautions are to be taken to guard the ship from mutilation. A glass case has been contemplated, but the estimated cost of $20,000 may be prohibitive. It is felt that guard rails alone would not be sufficient.

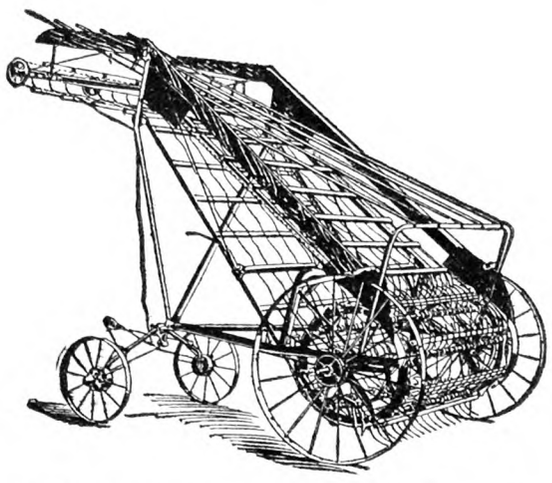
THE E-B LINE — IMPLEMENTS THAT INCREASE YOUR FARM PROFITS



E-B Osborne Mower



E-B Side Delivery Rake and Tedder. Two machines in one. All wearing parts easily replaceable.



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E-B Two-Horse Spreader. Alemite equipped. 7-foot Spread. Low upkeep cost.

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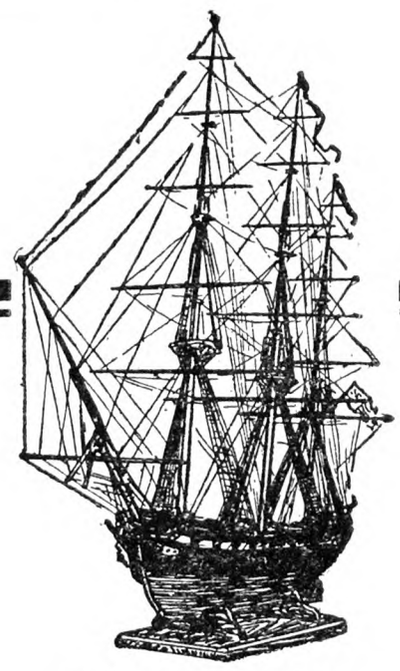

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Long Acres Farm Notes

If you have a cast-iron back hinged in the middle, if your joints are so supple that you could, if necessary, get a job with the circus, if you have a leather skin or enjoy having your hands resemble a porcupine's back, if you can go all day stooped over with a hundred per cent sun beating on your back and heat waves rising in your face, then you are qualified as a berry raiser. Raising berries for market is on a par with going into the hen business because it is looked upon as an easy way to get rich quick. Occasionally we read a piece of some man clearing $500 from an acre of berries; multiply that by 10 and we get $5,000 from 10 acres, but it just don't work out that way.

I would rather swing a pick and shovel or take gentle exercise with ax and grub hoe all day than pick berries. Berry picking is the hardest kind of work. Pick strawberries one day and you will be lame for two weeks. During berry picking time I fall out of bed in the morning and thus break my joints apart so that I can go forth with creaking joints and aching back for another day of torture comparable with the rack used in the middle ages. Now some one will say,

"Well, why do you raise berries if it is such hard work?"

There are two answers for that. First our land here is valued very high, generally selling at from $500 up an acre, and that means very high taxes. We must produce crops with a high acre value to meet our expenses. We cannot raise hay and grain to any extent, as they have a low acreage return in money. Our income all comes during the five Summer and early Fall months, so we must make enough to carry us the other seven months. Such fruits as grapes, apples and pears are all Fall crops, and come about together, so it would not do to have all the fruit harvest at once on account of labor shortage. Then too, there is all too often a complete loss of grapes through Spring freezes, and trees tend to bear in alternate years. We grow berries so that we may begin to pick fruit in June and pick through July into August. That means strawberries, red raspberries, blackcaps, dewberries and blackberries in order. Yes, I have them all on our place, although not in any great quantity.

I just finished putting up my dewberries today. If there is any worse job than that I want to know what it is. Dewberries fruit on last year's wood, which dies back in the Fall and must be removed. The new shoots lie on the ground extending from five to 20 feet in all directions, crossing each other in a maze of vines. In the Spring these new shoots must be gathered together, clipped at a suitable length and then wound for a short distance on wire placed on posts about three feet from the ground. Then the shoots must be tied at the bottom and at the wire. That sounds easy, but just try it once. All the old wood must be removed from the raspberry, blackcap and blackberry patches too in the Fall, and that is another patience-trying, back-breaking job.

My second reason for raising berries is because we have children. That will make the advocates of the child labor law stand up on their hind legs and howl, but that is my reason anyway. Anyone who is raising a family these days knows that it is an expensive job to say the least. If the children can help pay their way so much the better. We are careful not to overwork the youngsters. When they begin to lag we send them away to play awhile, which soon restores their spirits. The children are just the right height to pick berries without bending their backs, so it does not hurt them any. At a dollar a crate for picking you can readily see that they save us many dollars, which often means the difference between profit and loss in berry raising. I have paid pickers and lost 30 cents on every crate they picked, because the market went down. I used to be the champion of our family, but the boys are getting so they can beat me in all but endurance.

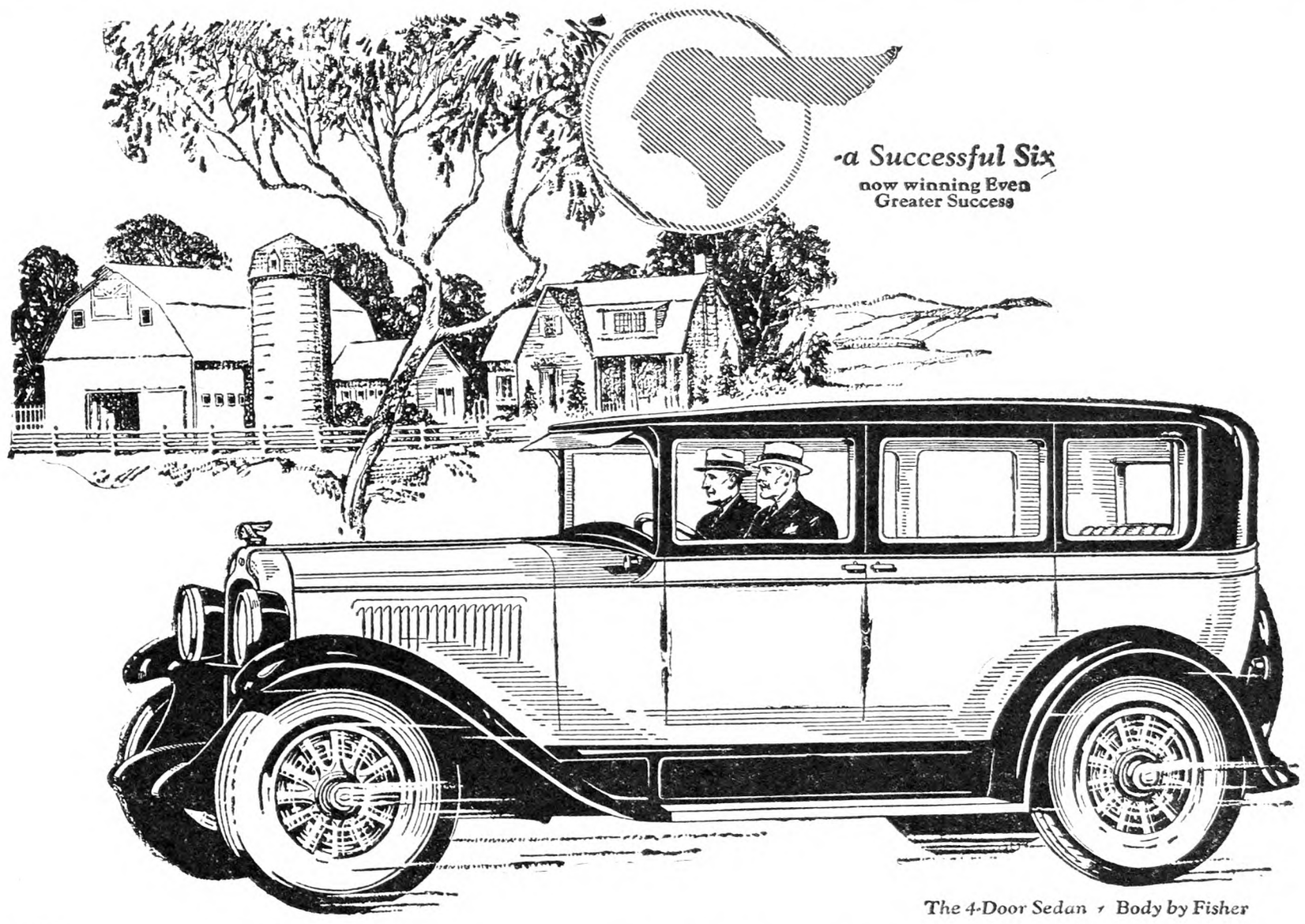
The Cuthbert raspberry has completely run out here, and the King is following it fast. We are going quite heavily into the Latham, getting our plants from Minnesota. The Wilson blackberry has also run out, with Eldorado taking its place. I have given the Syracuse raspberry a thorough trial, finding it too soft for a shipping berry, and having the fault of canes too weak to stand up under the load of fruit, but it is a marvelous bearer of large berries. Now a little about cost. Picking averages 75 cents a crate for 16 quart or 24 pint crates, the crate costs 28 cents, truck cartage, five cents, freight to Chicago—our local market—12 cents, commission 10 per cent of selling price. The first berries of each variety sell high, but very soon the market drops so that the average for strawberries is $1.50; for blackcaps, the same or a little better; raspberries, $2.50; or a little better; blackberries and dewberries, $2. Figure the expense for yourself and see how much is left for the grower. Now you see why we have the children help pick.

Even Calvin helped last year, although he did not have to, you may be sure. He declares he will pick this year, and I have made him a two-pint carrier. Last year he demanded his pay every evening, but always selected a penny from the change. This year he knows that white money is worth more than a penny, so I fear my change will vanish. The older boys saved enough to buy an express wagon two years ago, and last year, bought basket-ball riggings, which I put up for them on their playground, and the whole family, including Dad, used. They want a gun this year, but I fear I shall veto that. Calvin has a savings account at the bank, so they may start one too.

My only girl is the most saving of all. She has the faculty of hanging on to her money, so that I often borrow from her, and owe her a dollar right now; she will be 13 in June and easily talks her dad out of dress shoes with mile-high heels when I had in mind entirely different; you should see her Easter bonnet. We men lose out on all the gay clothes. Well, there I am wandering again from dewberries to $5 shoes, so it must be time to ring off.

L. B. R.

"Is your dog good with rats?" "I should think so—they eat out of the same bowl."—Pele Mele.



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And, in addition, the Pontiac Six retains all the staunchness of chassis and bodies—all the stamina—all the unrivaled long-life developed in years of testing on General Motors Proving Ground and proved in the service of 200,000 satisfied owners. Here, truly, is a low-priced six for the country home, offering smooth, dependable performance regardless of weather or roads!

2-Door Sedan, $745; Coupe, $745; Sport Roadster, $745; Phaeton, $775; Cabriolet, $795; 4-Door Sedan, $825; Sport Landau Sedan, $875. Oakland All-American Six, $1045 to $1265. All prices at factory. Check Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices—they include lowest handling charges. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

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Horticultural Gossip

Invitations are out for the Fifth Annual Apple Blossom Festival to be held at St. Joseph, Missouri, and Troy and Wathena, Kansas. The program is sponsored by the St. Joseph-Doniphan County Apple Blossom Association and includes a tour of orchards, luncheon, parade, banquet, coronation of the queen, and grand ball. Other fruit sections make a gala day of blossom time, and with excellent advertising results. It would seem that some of the orchard sections near the larger eastern cities could well afford to become interested in this sort of publicity.

* * *

It is time to begin thinking about controlling the cabbage maggot. Commercial growers protect their plants by growing them under cheesecloth screen so that the adult flies cannot deposit their eggs on the young plants. Corrosive sublimate and tobacco dust will also give good control. Applications must be made beginning about the time the European plums are in full bloom. The cost of protection where cheesecloth screens are used is about 20 cents per 1,000 plants, while where three applications of corrosive sublimate are used it is 7 cents, and with tobacco dust about 24 cents.

* * *

The California clingstone peach industry is in a period of overproduction. The situation has been considered sufficiently grave for the Governor of California to call a special conference to discuss ways and means of improvement. One suggestion from the growers is that in the future the crop estimates be taken by three groups—a committee of growers, a committee of canners, and the State-Federal crop reporting system. The complaint is that in recent years the official reports have been too high and have worked to the disadvantage of the grower. Perhaps this three-angled crop reporting system has a suggestion for eastern growers.

* * *

Recommendations from Illinois give the following helpful suggestions for pruning: "Use the tree as the guide. If it is too vigorous, prune very lightly; if it is bearing, prune lightly to keep it bearing; if it is in the period of decline, prune to bring it back into bearing."

* * *

Evidence is accumulating to the effect that it is the early plantings of peas that are the most productive. Even the late wrinkled varieties give much higher yields when planted the first week in April. The new idea seems to be to plant all varieties of peas as early as possible, depending for a succession upon selecting varieties that will mature at different periods.

* * *

It is estimated that three-quarters of a million peach trees have been pulled out in the region in Georgia south of Macon. About half of these trees were not over 11 years old and were unprofitable, the primary cause of the unprofitable condition being neglect and disease.

* * *

Oregon is not thought of as an early strawberry section, yet five boxes of Oregon grown strawberries reached the Portland market on March 15 of this year, and a car of fresh-packed, frozen strawberries consisting of 135 barrels was sent to New York City during March.

* * *

The frozen grape industry is moving ahead. One concern in California shipped 3,000 barrels put up in this way during the past season. The product is frozen juice grapes, intended for use in late Winter or early Spring during the period that fresh grapes are off the market. The price is higher than with fresh grapes in the Fall, but the public seems willing to pay the price for out-of-season products.

* * *

The benefits from careful handling of soft fruits is shown by a comparison between red raspberries handled commercially and handled carefully. After four days in iced cars the carefully handled berries showed almost no decay, whereas 5 per cent of the commercially handled berries were affected. After six days the loss to commercial handling was 10 per cent against almost none to the carefully handled berries, while after eight days the loss had jumped to 26.7 per cent for commercial handling and only 2.2 per cent for careful handling. By careful handling was meant picking the berries with three fingers instead of two, picking berries one at a time, hauling to the cars on wagons with good springs, and cooling as rapidly as possible. There are times when the cost of too careful handling seems to eat up all the profit, but a reasonable degree of attention will pay big dividends.

H. B. TUKEY.

Notes on Pennsylvania Horticulture

In the northeastern and southeastern sections of this State, the freeze of April 15-16 seems to have seriously injured peaches, averaging about 50 per cent of the buds according to estimates. Smokehouse apples were also somewhat injured in bud. Peach men are inclined to be pessimistic in these sections. The carlot district reports from 10 to 20 per cent injury. Peaches in the central and northeastern counties seem to have escaped with little injury, while some of the more advanced apple varieties have lost the central flower and frequently one of the others. Sour cherry reports only continue to indicate considerable damage.

Pear psylla infestation is reported heavy in the northeastern counties. Many of the trees are black from last year and indications point to a similar heavy infestation this year.

Tent caterpillars and aphids are now appearing. 17-year locusts are due in this State in the latter part of May, and this brood will likely be at its height in June and July. They will probably be most numerous in the eastern half and their damage will be felt most in newly set orchards near wooded areas, as usual.

Some fancy Pennsylvania-grown apples recently sold wholesale in Philadelphia at $3.25 per bushel tub. The apples were very uniform in size, shape and color; were carefully graded, and packed with great care. The size was about 3¼ inch which made the whole price 6c each.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets conducted a survey of 291 retail stores in ten representative cities of this State early in 1927. This was for the purpose of determining the effect of retail and consumer preferences on the sale of Pennsylvania apples. The survey showed four important points: First, that only a few varieties of apples are preferred by Pennsylvania consumers; second, smaller size packages are preferred to the apple barrel; third, retail sales are increased when convenient packages of moderate size are sold to consumers; fourth, that a uniform standardized pack of eastern fruit is required in order to win additional market preferences. It was also shown that Stayman, Jonathan, Delicious, Baldwin and Rome Beauty are the varieties having the widest distribution among retailers of the State. The York Imperial and similar varieties, as Ben Davis, Gano and Black Twig are not in great demand by Pennsylvania consumers. These latter varieties are produced in large quantities in many of the carlot district orchards. Europe and South America absorb many of these, as well as some of the smaller sizes of better varieties.

Thirty-six out of 67 counties in Pennsylvania are using spray service of the Pennsylvania State College.

Oil sprays, for the most part, were put on at the right time and they were followed with lime sulphur and nicotine for aphids. The entomologists say that rosy aphids have not been found abundantly in those counties with spray service, except in orchards where they are always an annual problem. It is pointed out, however, that failure to locate the eggs of this pest on the fruit trees or to control the resulting young soon enough frequently results in severe outbreaks.

The annual Summer trip of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania will be on July 16-19. Orchard districts in Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia will be visited, as well as the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

R. H. SUDDS.

Crop Estimates and Agricultural Statistics in the Making

(Continued from Page 744)

country, that conditions in other states are also important, and that harvest in many States is much earlier than our own.

Lastly, let us emphasize that whatever progress has been made in this important work is due in large measure to the army of men, and women too, who have conscientiously, month after month and year after year, contributed their help by furnishing the information called for, in the various inquiries and have, from time to time, given helpful suggestions. This is a volunteer army, and the ranks are open to those who wish to serve.

R. L. GILLETT.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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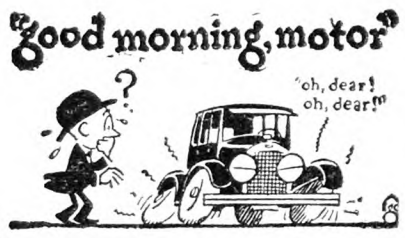


"SORRY, BOSS, but it's not good morning for me. I'm sick. If you take me out today, you'll drive in second most of the time. I warned you. It's that cheap gas you've been buying. I'm as choked up with carbon as a kerosene lamp in a country store. My valves are about as tight as a broken sieve. Can't you grasp the idea that I'm as delicately adjusted inside as a watch? I get really peeved at the stuff you dump into me. Where do you get it, anyway? How much do you save? A few pennies—and then pay dollars to get me back into shape. And while I am getting this grouch out of my system, I want to say a word about oil. If I don't get a crank case full of good oil pretty soon, you'll be walking. My bearings feel like sandpaper. I haven't enough compression to blow up a toy balloon. Honestly, I don't see how I turn over. It must be habit. Treat me right and I'm good for another twenty thousand miles. Give me good gas and oil, Boss, please."

IF you haven't, it's probably because of the stiff competition of the Socony Gasoline pump right alongside it.

It's pretty hard to convince a man who has been using Socony Gasoline for years with never a snort from his carburetor that he ought to pay a few cents more a gallon for something different.

However, if you have an old car or a new high compression motor and want to test the capacity of your engine on a particularly creamy cut of anti-knock gasoline, Socony Special is worth trying. It gives you a little better pickup in traffic, a little finer silk in the purr of your engine, and a more dogged flow of power on hills.

You may get along perfectly well without these "extras" but you can scarcely help enjoying them, and *you surely will appreciate the absence of knocking.*

Like Socony Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil, it's tested thirteen times before it reaches your car.

Let your motor be the judge

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Grange News

BY L. L. ALLEN

In a recent historical sketch of the organization of the early State Granges in this department appeared the statement that the Colorado State Grange was organized in 1874. This date is as recorded in Oliver Hudson Kelly's History of the Grange, page 422.

I am in receipt of a letter from former State Master R. Q. Tenney, Fort Collins, Col., who was present at the organization of the Colorado State Grange, in which he states that the correct date of organization should be December 22, 1873. I am very glad to receive this correction from Mr. Tenney, and also to know that although nearly 55 years have elapsed since that organization there is a survivor left who is able to make this important correction in historical fact.

In writing about this organization meeting of the State Grange of Colorado Mr. Tenney says: "We met in West Denver in a large room over a livery stable without sufficient heat to be comfortable. Representatives from 22 subordinate Granges were present. Our Grange was No. 7 and was organized November 9, 1873, in Fort Collins.

"At this State Grange meeting there were three candidates for Master: Joseph W. Bowles of Littleton, Harper Davis of Arvada and myself. My arm was the longest and I pulled down the persimmon. I represented our State at the National Grange at the next three sessions, viz., St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., and Charleston, S. C. I am an honorary member of Empire Grange of our town and am past 90 years of age.

"John R. Thompson one of the seven founders of the order, was second lieutenant in the same company with me in the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers, being employed in the Federal service after the Civil War. He was mainly instrumental in the writing of the secret work of the Grange."

Thomas Clark Atkeson, in his Semi-Centennial History of the Patrons of Husbandry, says of John R. Thompson: "John Richardson Thompson was born in Littleton, N. H., in 1833. His boyhood and early manhood were spent on farms in New Hampshire and Vermont. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in Company K, 15th Vermont Volunteers. He was made lieutenant and later was transferred to the staff of General Stannard and made colonel. Soon after the war he obtained an appointment in the Treasury Department, which he held for many years. He was probably the first man with whom Mr. Kelley talked about his idea of a farmers' organization and was the first person who became actively interested in the plan.

"At the meeting of the National Grange, December 4, 1867, later recognized as the birthday of the order, Mr. Thompson was made lecturer and later, when Mr. Ireland resigned as treasurer, Mr. Thompson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

"Mr. Thompson was married twice. His first wife died in Vermont. After the close of the Civil War he married Miss Mary Herendon of Onondaga County, N. Y., who died in 1881. Mr. Thompson died in 1893, beloved by his friends and honored by members of the Grange everywhere."

Mr. Thompson was a brilliant writer, says one of his contemporaries, and to him we owe the beautiful work of the sixth and seventh degrees. He also wrote a part of the ritual of the lower degrees and revised and corrected them all. Like most of the other founders of the Grange he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained a high degree in that fraternity.

Mr. Thompson served as National Grange lecturer from 1867 to 1872 and as treasurer from 1872 to 1873. He was instrumental in helping to organize Green Mountain Grange No. 1, the first Grange organized in Vermont. Mr. Thompson was also one of the speakers at the notable Fourth of July celebration at St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 4, 1872, when the Vermont State Grange was organized. This was the first State Grange in New England and the seventh in the United States. Green Mountain Grange of Vermont was the first subordinate Grange in New England.

Notes from a Jersey Garden

While according to the almanac we should be having lovely Spring weather, yet as I write the wind is extremely raw and cold and has been so for some time. For several days this wind has lasted, and at night the thermometer has gone actually below the freezing point. Yet in spite of all this the garden looks very well and while the plants and trees seem to suffer from the extremely strong and cold wind there seems to be so far no permanent injury. The English ivy is considerably browned, and the dark green periwinkle (Vinca minor), while slightly browned, is still in full bloom and is a pleasant harbinger of the better days to come. Grape hyacinths here are always an early bloomer, and as I write are showing their lovely porcelain blue flowers as much as to say, "Here we are again," and they have always been right on hand every Spring without any care or attention. Forsythias are now in full bloom and as a good yellow standby are certainly hard to excel. The Japan quince is looking well, and being so extremely hardy is one of the best of garden shrubs. A large plant of the spike lavender which was partially covered with leaves has come through all right and while not as sweet scented as the true lavender (Lavandula vera) yet has a very pleasant odor. Another plant which apparently is as hardy as an oak is the old-fashioned dusty miller or Artemisia stelleriana which used to be in much favor some years ago for bedding purposes. While this plant is of rather a straggling growth it is extremely hardy and in sections where Centaurea candidissima cannot be obtained will be found valuable for edges of flower beds.

Calycanthus or strawberry shrub, simply known to many people as "shrub" is apparently always appreciated for its dark brown and sweetly scented buds, but it seems to be not so well known that even the seeds which form sometimes in the large pods are also sweet scented even after months of keeping. The variegated leaved Yuccas here are just beginning to show their leaf coloring to advantage, and while apparently not quite so "iron-clad" as the old Y. filamentosa are very striking plants on a lawn, as their variegation shows up well in contrast to the green grass.

None of the lilacs here have apparently suffered from the Winter and the double flowered French varieties look particularly well. As these sorts flower when much younger than the old-fashioned kinds they are particularly valuable, and the double flowers always last or keep much longer than the single ones do. Blackberries also have not been winter-killed at all and the prospects are for a good crop of fruit, and as we have had extremely dry weather so far we may have much rain later on, and nothing helps a blackberry crop more than plenty of rain to fill out the fruit.

Just now is a good time to sow seeds of some of the hardy annuals and a sowing of candytuft made here a fortnight ago is just coming up and in spite of the cold and frost looks unusually well. Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum and other border flowers can be sown much earlier than most people imagine and as for sweet peas it may be said they can scarcely be sown too early. Pansies also like cool weather and will grow and thrive much better than when too hot.

Speaking of pansies reminds me of the old-fashioned English Auricula or "bear's ears." These plants, while they have the colors of many pansies, are of the primrose type of plants. The colors are extremely rich and velvety and the bright rings or circles contrast so finely with the rich velvety colors of the rest of the flowers. The seeds are generally difficult to germinate, however, and this probably accounts for the scarcity

Seeds of many different plants have very great peculiarities and the writer is just now trying to coax along some seeds of the Egyptian lotus. As is well known these seeds are extremely hard and slow germinating, and like many foreign palms and other seeds should be sown at once or as soon as possible after gathering. Ricinus or castor oil beans are an exception apparently to this rule, and seem to grow almost anywhere and everywhere provided they have enough heat. Two exceedingly good varieties of these are Gibsoni with a dark purple leaf and Red Spire, with a bronzy green leaf and rosy red ribs and veins. For large specimens of tropical plants where plenty of room can be given they will produce a fine effect, but plenty of room must be given them or their striking beauty will be lost.

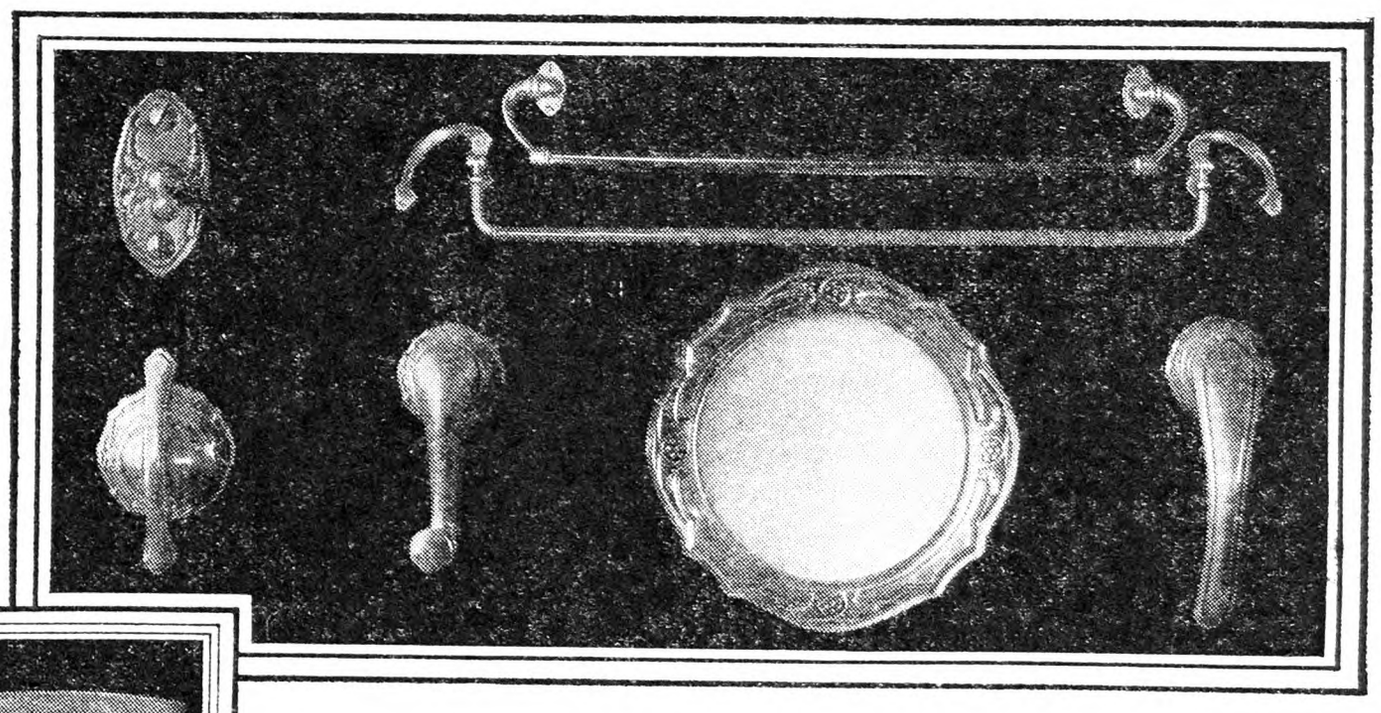
H. W. HALES.

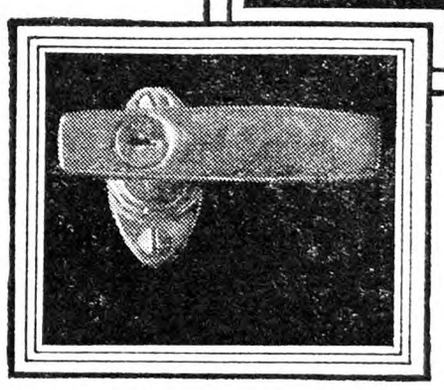
Onion Maggot

What can I do to get rid of onion maggots? E. C.

The onion maggot is the larva of a fly which in June deposits its eggs on the leaves or stems of plants or in cracks of the soil. Carbolic acid emulsion poured along each side of the rows as soon as the plants appear, and twice at intervals afterward helps. To make this dissolve a pound of soap in a gallon of hot water. Add a pint of crude carbolic acid, and agitate until an emulsion is formed. Dilute with 30 parts of water.

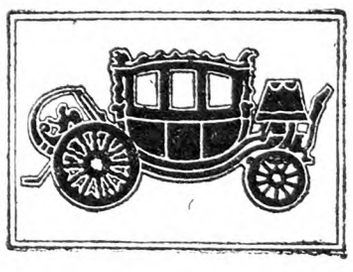
Fisher hardware by Artist Craftsmen





Door locks are another example of Fisher leadership and quality. Fisher door locks are built of the finest material obtainable and have attained that state of perfection where trouble with a lock has become almost unheard of. The safety lock used is a Fisher development which works on the same principle as the door lock of a house; in other words, tripping of the inside lever on the door securely locks the car so that it cannot be entered in any way without the use of a key.

Fisher initiated period hardware for use in motor car bodies. It went farther than that, and gathered into one organization a complete staff of engineers, designers, artists and modelers, prepared to carry out in every detail the modern demand for artistic harmony of design in all body hardware, internal fittings and similar appointments. This great organization of artist craftsmen is known as the Ternstedt Manufacturing Company, a unit of Fisher and the largest manufacturer of body hardware in the world. In this great hardware plant, Fisher obtains individualized fittings and appointments, radiator ornaments, door handles, trim hardware, robe rails, foot rests—all synchronized with the design *motif* of each individual car creation.



Body by FISHER

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

I have enjoyed THE R. N.-Y. for several years and now that we are located on our farm I shall be able to make practical use of the good things you print each week. F. P. N.
New York.

THIS is a pleasant outlook. We hope that the farm may yield abundant crops of the fruits of the earth, and the still better crop of content in the new country home.

*

I am a resident of New York City, and am struck by the amazing difference between what the farmer gets for his products and what we in New York pay. We have to pay anything from four to ten times as much as the farmer gets. Can you tell me if there is any co-operative or other organization in existence for establishing more direct marketing? Is there no system for getting farmer in direct touch with the consumer so that he can send his goods by parcel post, or in some other way, direct to the consumer?

It seemes to me that your paper could do no greater service to the farmer than to devise some system whereby he could get in touch with the consumer. It might interest the producers of these articles to know that we pay 15 cents for a head of lettuce or celery or cabbage. We pay 25 cents for 3 lbs. of New England cooking apples. I wonder what part of that quarter the farmer got? If you could help solve this problem you would be doing a great service for the whole nation.
New York. O. J. GOULTER.

PARCEL post does not seem to be a practical means of connecting producers with city consumers. We tried it on different products and were obliged to give it up largely because of damage to goods, and delay in delivery.

An efficient and economic system of delivery could easily be established, but the middlemen and politicians will not permit it to be done. There are laws now on the statute books which commit the State to the duty of seeing that food is economically distributed, but it was a deliberate declaration to deceive the public and to gain favor for schemes which were intended to defeat plans then being worked out successfully for economic distribution of farm food products. It was not so bad that the people were deceived by the Whitman regime. The calamity is in the fact that they did not resent the deception when it became apparent, and that they content themselves with individual complaint, but as a body remain indifferent to the present burdensome cost of distribution. Many honest men in the distribution business deplore conditions, but the partnership between privileged distributors and corrupt politics keeps up the wasteful system.

*

WE THINK many readers will find interest and pleasure in our first page article this week. There is real sentiment in having some land that one works on year after year until he knows every field and corner in the same way or even more intimately than he can get acquainted with people. The attraction of pleasant and substantial neighbors is strong any time, but especially at night as we step to the door in evening and see here and there the lights in the farm homes, remembering that at the same time they may be looking our way. Or perhaps, returning in evening, we round a corner or go over a rise and catch the lights of well known neighbors with, in the distance, that special light we know is our home. A farmer may be hard pressed with over-abundant anxieties but find great satisfaction in the thought of home this light brings to him. Of course everyone cannot stay on the farm, and we do not want to suggest such necessity. Some have the urge for other work and ought to go elsewhere, but we do like to emphasize the idea that a man many have even sentimental feeling toward the land he works and the farm community where he lives.

THAT latest proposition for a commercial airplane route to Europe, with stops at Labrador, Greenland and Iceland, sounds sensible. In this way no single leg of the trip would be more than 600 miles, which would appear feasible and out of the realm of "stunt flying," at least on the trip going east. The fog might be serious in places, but with the frequent stops a skilled navigator would have a chance to get and keep his bearings, so that the Greenland station could be located without great difficulty. And this plan of stopping to rest now and then would avoid the awful weariness of long flights. Speaking of Labrador, next week readers will have the pleasure of a letter from our correspondent, Alfred C. Weed, who is with the Macmillan scientific expedition in that country. It was postmarked at Nain, Labrador, January 9, and presumably went overland by dog team to some place in Quebec where it struck regular transportation, reaching us April 20.

*

PROBLEMS regarding ownership of land in two school districts sometimes arise. Can such an owner send his children to either district? The rule of residence makes it necessary to use the district where one's house is located, even though the farm may be divided so that more school taxes are paid in the other district. The boundaries of school districts are under control of the State Education Department, and do not necessarily conform to township taxation lines.

*

Hon. Thaddeus C. Sweet

HON. THADDEUS C. SWEET, from the Twenty-second New York District, was suddenly killed in an army airplane accident on May 1. He occupied his seat in Congress Tuesday morning and was on his way from Washington to Phoenix, Oswego County, N. Y., in the afternoon. In a forced landing at Whitney Point the plane upset.

Mr. Sweet was born at Phoenix on November 16, 1872. His business was manufacturing paper. He was elected to the New York Assembly in 1909, and served as Speaker from 1914 to 1920. He entered Congress in 1923 to fill a vacancy and was elected and re-elected for succeeding terms.

We knew Thaddeus Sweet best as Speaker of the Assembly. Our respect for him began in our first brief interview. Our confidence in him and admiration for him increased with succeeding personal contact. Friendship developed from mutual interest in the farm. Mr. Sweet was not a farmer himself, but his sympathies were always with the farm, and he did not hesitate to come out openly and squarely for agricultural measures without regard to their source when he was convinced of their merit. He was a conscientious official because he was an honest man in the full meaning of the term. He listened to the voice of his own conscience and having heard it, nothing could induce him to disobey its commands.

*

TWO fine ornamentals of early Spring, not very well known, are Trillium grandiflorum and Mertensia Virginica (the Virginia bluebell). The colors are striking—intense white and pure sky blue. In Northern New Jersey they commence bloom in mid-April, and continue at least six weeks. Being hardy, they are permanent when once planted, and go well in a semi-wild garden with partial shade of shrubbery and small trees. There is much pleasure and interest in a semi-wild garden, where many of these things that resent the interference of cultivation can have their own way, come up, bloom and die down as nature dictates.

*

EACH day the insect world seems to become more important to man and a source of greater trouble. As fast as one new pest is controlled two new ones take its place. San José scale, the Oriental peach moth, the Japanese beetle, the corn borer, and others seem at times to be gaining against all efforts to control. The first measures are quarantine and inspections. Then come concerted attempts to control by spraying with the forms of poison that seem most likely to kill. And finally when it is found impossible to exterminate the pest, man settles down to live with him. Natural agencies take a hand, parasites catch up with their prey, and an alarming situation is changed into one less serious but still irritating. More recently, in efforts to discover new methods that will help in securing control, birds have been encouraged to make their homes in orchards, and electric light traps have been tried out. It seems that with the pear psylla, such bird friends as the chickadee and the golden-crowned kinglet account for many adults during the Fall, Winter and Spring. It is said that a few pounds of suet and a bushel of sunflower seed will do much to keep an army of these feathered friends in the orchard working to destroy the pear psylla. The value of electric lights is less conclusive but no less interesting. Here it seems that some insects are attracted by light of various colors, while others are not. The fruit-tree leaf roller, cut-worm moths, leaf hoppers and apple-tree borers are some that seem attracted. The red colors are less attractive than light yellow, daylight and bluish tinges. Whether or not anything will develop from this sort of work is uncertain, but it is consoling to know that all these possibilities are being utilized to help on in the fight.

*

WE JUST had a call from Principal H. A. Hunt, of the Fort Valley, Ga., High and Industrial School, an institution which started 30 years ago in a small way, has grown steadily and is doing highly creditable work. Over 700 students are enrolled annually, and through a Summer school for teachers, farmers' conferences, boys' and girls' club work and the activities of five extension workers, the school exerts a helpful influence on the lives of over 30,000 Negroes. Mr. Hunt tells us that strong efforts are being made toward diversified crop production instead of depending on cotton alone, and that considerable interest is being developed in dairying. The school, co-operating with the Farm Bureau and other institutions, is doing practical demonstration work, showing what may be done in the making and sale of milk and dairy products. There is but little natural pasture as we know it in the North, but Lespedeza and other forage crops can be grown without difficulty, and the climate makes expensive buildings unnecessary.

*

Why did flour take a sudden jump in price the first week in May? What reason was there for the increase? At one large New York store the price was increased suddenly from $1.09 to $1.39 the bag. HOUSEKEEPER.

THE storekeeper selling the flour probably did not make an extravagant profit, but speculators somewhere along the line from the grain elevator to the flour wholesaler did. What is known as a "flurry in wheat" has been going on in which great quantities of the grain changed hands on paper and some in actual fact. Producers did not participate in the so-called "profit-taking," and consumers "paid the freight," as well as contributed the additional coin jingling in the hands of speculators.

*

Awake, my soul, stretch every nerve, and press with vigor on.

THESE familiar lines of an old hymn apply to other than strictly religious affairs. They make practical self exhortation to all interested in rural schools. The annual school meetings throughout the State have been held. Where conditions are reasonably favorable and comfortable for the children, there is much reason to be thankful. If the circumstances are otherwise now is the time to take a fresh hold and "press with vigor on," remembering that, no matter how hard the situation, there is always something that can be done. In a Western State a locomotive ran off a bridge one night, and lay on the engineer's side, partly submerged in the river. The fireman, having escaped, yanked out a length of car cord. "What you figgerin' on doin', Job?" said the others.

"There's always somethin' I can do," he replied. "I'm goin' down after Andy."

While saying this, he had looped the rope under his arms, and, handing the free end to the others, went down on what seemed the impossible task of getting his engineer out of the submerged cab, but was successful. If the school meeting in any locality has resulted in an apparent wreck of the rural school, it somebody's duty to get busy as quickly as Job did when he went down after Andy.

Brevities

FOR radish maggot, treat the young plants with a solution of corrosive sublimate in water, one ounce to ten gallons.

A NEW idea in keeping the roads clear is suggested in Nevada. There are 16 miles of high Sierra road where the snow piles, and one of the county commissioners suggests heating it with steam. Well, why not?

ONE of THE R. N.-Y. readers who is teaching in Albania says that there they go daylight saving one better. Time is computed according to the Turkish system, and the new day begins when the sun goes down. Thus in Winter the new day begins about 4:30 P. M.

A MAN in Mississippi told us last week how he cut stove wood to pay his taxes, while an enormously wealthy corporation from the North received tax exemption on the score of poverty. Some one must be applying the ancient parable about making friends of the mammon of unrighteousness.

A Frenzy of Wealth and Power

AMERICAN commercial and financial domination has come to be the aim of our statesmen and our captains of industry. Quite naturally this ambition has been unconsciously focused into a definite formula. Secretary Jardine advises farmers to reduce production to market demands. Secretary Hoover says that the fundamental need is a balancing of agricultural production to our home demand. Secretary Mellon has said that American industry will not allow the home price of farm products to be higher than in the world markets. This is three ways of saying the same thing at the same time. It means that farm products are not considered in the scheme of commerce and trade; that there is to be no export trade in agricultural products, and that the American farmer must meet the competition of foreign producers in our domestic markets. American commercial and financial supremacy means large exports and heavy loans of money to foreign countries. This will require merchant ships to carry the goods, and armed ships to protect the trade from the envy and hatred of those countries which we dominate in foreign markets. The ships which carry our manufactured goods to other countries will want to come back loaded with other freight. The interest on the fifteen or twenty billion dollars that our bankers have already loaned abroad must be paid in goods of some kind. It is predicted that this interest item will be more than doubled in ten years. It amounts to about $2,000,000,000 annually now. The policy is clearly to accept pay for this interest charge and for our manufactured exports largely in agricultural products. Home demand for farm products will mean what is left of the demand after the foreign foods have been sold in our home markets. Even now while credits are being extended abroad farm imports increase and farm exports decrease.

Eleven years ago we were warned that food would win the war. The men and women and children of the farms entered the national service as unselfishly as the boys who went to the trenches. The labor cost of producing food was the cheapest service in the nation, and the soonest forgotten when the war was over. Commercial ambition has always been a potent cause of war, and we are madly adopting a policy of commercial domination which, if successful, is sure to create resentment, and provoke trouble and ultimate warfare. At the same time we are blindly neglecting our home food supply. We are planning to drive our small freeholders from the farms, and deluding ourselves that wealth at home and financial credits abroad will save our American institutions which were founded on the small free holdings, personal liberty and local self-government. We learn little from history. Rome dominated the commerce of the world, neglected her agriculture and perished. Athens and Carthage and Corinth made slaves of their farmers, and they were wiped out of existence. England subordinated her agriculture to commerce and depended on foreign supplies for food. German submarines threatened her with starvation at home and German armies had her back to the wall in France when America went to her relief, and saved her from German conquest. Is not the lesson clear that if we must dominate the commerce of the world, our one safeguard is to encourage and protect the producers of our food supplies?

Destroy the pride of ownership in our homes and farms, clothe corporate capital with ownership of agricultural lands after the policies of our coal mines, reduce the farm workers to classes from which its children may never or rarely rise, and where will you find the spirit that inspired the American soldier of the past? Will dependents and hirelings fight like men defending their homes and their freedom?

Ambition for wealth and leadership and power has ever bathed the frugal people of the world in tears and blood, burdened them with taxes and finally destroyed them as a nation. The kings in politics and industry are the aggressors in this mad scramble for wealth and power. They represent only a small part of our citizenship, but they take pains to get accurate information, they know exactly what they want from the government, and while the rest of us limit ourselves to the drudgery of making a living, these professional leaders arrange the policies of the nation to suit their own selfish and licentious ends. It is essential that we get our facts, think straight and talk plain on these national problems which affect not only ourselves but our children and our children's children. These small selfish groups who have ruled and cursed the world through the ages can have their way in this country of ours only through the consent or default of the masses of farm and industrial workers. Selfishness, greed and lust for power cannot abridge our liberties or destroy our cherished institutions, if the honest people who do the work of the world come to realize the dangers and assume their responsibilities.

Farm-bred Chivalry

THE three gallant navigators, Baron Gunther von Huenefeld, Major James Fitzmaurice and Capt. Hermann Koehl, who first crossed the Atlantic in the air from Europe to America were stranded with a damaged plane in the frozen wastelands of Labrador. They were in need of supplies and repairs for their machine. The whole civilized world was concerned for their safety. Help must reach them promptly. The airplane was the quickest and practically the only means of prompt relief. Young Floyd Bennett, a farm-bred boy from Warren County, N. Y., who with Commander Byrd was in the first airplane flight over the North Pole volunteered for the hazardous journey. His own weakened physical condition from illness due to exposure and exertion did not suggest the prudence of personal safety. His fellow aviators were in peril, and he forgot his own danger in the knowledge of their distress. He took off from Detroit, Mich., in the daring errand, only to be forced down by illness on his way in Canada where he died of pneumonia. The peoples of the world have been grieved. America has spontaneously expressed its admiration and sorrow. The remains were brought to New York, and for an hour, rested in state in an armory. President Coolidge sent his personal car to meet the stricken mother and to convey her to the resting place in Arlington Cemetery at Washington. The nation paid its highest military and official honors to a country farm-bred boy who gave his life to help his fellow workers. The greatest tribute of all was expressed in the admiration and appreciation of the plain people throughout the land. It is fitting that we of the farm should pay our tribute of admiration to his character and his memory. His life and deeds have given a thrill of pride to the farm-bred boys of the nation. Chivalry knows no period or class or environment. At one time it was associated with lords and military service. Floyd Bennett has revealed it to the nations of the world as a personal quality to be found as a modest virtue of a simple farm home.

Comparative March Milk Prices

Our local paper has published the statement that the Dairymen's League paid more for milk during March than Sheffield's did. How much truth is there in that statement? What are the annual comparisons?
New York T. J. W.

THE Dairymen's League price for March was $2.54 for milk containing 3.5 per cent butterfat in the 201-210-mile zone. This is equivalent to $2.34 for 3 per cent milk. From this they took out 6c for expenses, and 10c for which they are to issue certificates and returned net cash of $2.18 per 100 lbs. to patrons.

Sheffield Farms Producers' Association returned net cash direct to their patrons for the same month of $2.33 for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone. The difference was 15 cents, or allowing the certificates as cash the difference was 5 cents over the League returns.

For the year 1927, the net cash returned by Sheffields, Meridale Farms, Model Dairy and several other dealers averaged 30c per 100 lbs. over and above the League returns, and if the certificates were credited as cash, the returns of these dealers were 20c per 100 lbs. over and above the League-Borden price.

County Milk Inspection

We sold milk to the Dairymen's League last year and never had an inspector who claimed to be sent here by the New York Board of Health. Their own men did the inspecting. We withdrew from the League April 1, 1928, and have been taking our milk to East Smithfield Co. since, and everything has gone along nice until the 20th when some men who claimed to be from the Board of Health of New York City began to shut out some of our patrons. They did not tell them to keep their milk home, but told one to bring it, and when he drove up to the plant they would not empty it, for they had told the man who runs the plant to refuse it. When they came back to reinspect they let them all back, and one of them said he could shut out milk on account of cows being dirty if he wanted to be mean. Everything then went on all right until the morning of the 25th. The last truck load of milk had to wait 10 minutes for the rigs ahead to unload, and when the last truck drove up an inspector, who was not previously in sight, stepped out and said, "You can take your load back. It is two minutes past nine o'clock."

It looks to me as if some sinister influence is at work here. There is a Sheffield plant and also a League plant in the neighborhood. We have not been troubled when delivering to them. Can you tell us why the city Board of Health discriminates against us, and if they have the right to do so? PRODUCER.
Pennsylvania.

THE city has authority to make regulations for the sanitary production of milk on the theory of protecting the public health. It has no moral right to discriminate in the enforcement of its regulations. There are honest, conscientious inspectors, and it has been proven in the courts that there are dishonest inspectors who violate the law and who collect graft money in the city. The inference is that they will do the same in the country.

When production is low and milk is scarce in the city, milk is not returned from the plant. But it is a familiar experience to have milk returned or shut out in time of surplus. As a rule we are slow to conclude that inspectors are influenced to discriminate against patrons of other plants by the big dealers and allied influences, but we get complaints which we can explain on no other theory or fact in our possession. Just how would two minutes delay in the unloading of a truck load of milk affect the public health?

Fees and Indemnities

An article in a local paper says:

Formerly the State indemnified owners of slaughtered cattle to the extent of $67.50 per head. The figure has been increased to $90 for grade cattle and from $112.50 to $150 for purebred cattle. The Federal government also pays to the farmer $25 per head for each grade cow killed, and $50 each for purebred. The price of the carcass of the animal is added to that price. Agents of an organization which charges a $10 fee, claim credit for the change and say they are helping farmers get more liberal appraisals. Are these statements correct? PRODUCER.
Saratoga Co., N. Y.

THE statement of indemnities is misleading, but probably not intentionally so. The total indemnity from all Federal, State and carcass sources cannot exceed $90 for grades or $150 for purebred cattle. The State appraiser fixes the value of the animal condemned. This appraisal cannot be more than the above amounts, but may be very much less.

We doubt if any agent of an organization can influence the appraisal of condemned cattle. There is no doubt but that the voluntary protests by dairy farmers in many counties of the State were responsible for the law authorizing the higher indemnity, but the result seemed to be due more to the spontaneous protests of farmers than to agents of any one association. Farmers can well afford to organize in local groups, and associate their local bodies in State-wide affiliation with other bodies, but if they pay any fees they should keep the money in their own local treasury and, if they contribute to State-wide affiliating associations, pay it in one sum and only such amount as the by-laws authorize. Direct membership fees paid to centralized organizations usually produce more failures and scandals than benefits to farmers.

How to Avoid Farm Surplus

American agriculture needs no more public officials. It has too many now. It needs no relief bills. Farmers need no help from professional promoters. They wouldn't get it if they did. What agriculture needs is that farmers sit down together and work out a plan of relief for themselves. The professionals and experts who do not have to make a living on the farm have urged us to specialize and increase production at the minimum of cost. We have followed their advice to our cost. When we make 1,000 lbs. of milk to supply the normal demand at $2.50 per 100 lbs., then yield to the "efficiency experts" and increase production to 1,200 lbs., the price drops to $2, and we actually get a dollar a day less for the larger production. Under specialized production, we buy our supplies and create a surplus which results in a price below the actual cost of production.

If we discard come of our professional advice, and return to the old-fashioned ways, we can avoid the surpluses, and sell the normal crop at a reasonable profit. We buy butter and cheese and meat. In the old days we produced them on the farm. There is no better way to avoid surplus.

If we can feed the world by working 10 hours a day, what does it profit us to work 15 hours a day and create a surplus which nobody needs? A general farm schedule of 10 hours a day—five hours in the morning and five hours after lunch—would do more for agriculture than all the officials and experts and relief bills that have ever appeared in our horizon. There is no suggestion in any of this to starve anybody or to take advantage of anybody. It is merely a suggestion for simple justice. We ask only as much for our labor per hour and our capital per cent as city labor and capital charge us, and it is our business to see that we get it. We need not look for the industrial worker to bring it to us on a silver platter. They had to find the way to get it. If we get it we, too, must do it ourselves. So I suggest that we all take a day off and go with THE R. N.-Y. to the Grange Hall and talk it over.
Connecticut. W. H. MOORE.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Plant a Tree

He who plants a tree
Plants a hope.
Rootlets up through fibers blindly grope;
Leaves unfold into horizons free.
So man's life must climb
From the clods of time
Unto heavens sublime.
Canst thou prophesy, thou little tree,
What the glory of the boughs shall be?

He who plants a tree
Plants a joy;
Plants a comfort that will never cloy;
Every day a fresh reality,
Beautiful and strong,
To whose shelter throng
Creatures blithe with song.
If thou couldst but know, thou happy tree,
Of the bliss that shall inhabit thee!

He who plants a tree—
He plants peace.
Under its green curtain jargons cease.
Leaf and zephyr murmur soothingly;
Shadows soft with sleep
Down tired eyelids creep,
Balm of slumber deep.
Never hast thou dreamed, thou blessed tree,
Of the benediction thou shalt be.

He who plants a tree—
He plants youth;
Vigor won for centuries, in sooth;
Life of time, that hints eternity!
Boughs their strength uprear,
New shoots every year
On old growths appear.
Thou shalt teach the ages, sturdy tree,
Youth of soul is immortality.

He who plants a tree—
He plants a love;
Tents of coolness spreading out above
Wayfarers, he may not live to see.
Gifts that grow are best;
Hands that bless are blest;
Plant! Life does the rest!
Heaven and earth help him who plants a tree,
And his work its own reward shall be.
—Lucy Larcom.

*

EVERY farm mother should help to prevent forest fires by teaching her children "good manners" in the woods, for the U. S. Forest Service says 90 per cent of the fires are caused by man. Hunters, campers and tourists are often careless with their camp fires, their matches and tobacco; settlers who set fires to clear land or to dispose of brush frequently allow them to get out of hand; activities of mining, lumbering and railroads are often causes of fire, and incendiarism is responsible for a large number each year.

"Good manners" in the woods, says the Forest Service, can contribute to the suppression of the destructive "red terror." Good woods manners include care with fires at all times—especially building only small campfires in cleared spaces and never leaving them until they are dead out; breaking matches in two before throwing them away, and never discarding cigarette or cigar butts in any place where they can start a fire. The Forest Service asks the help of all woods visitors in stamping out or drenching with water any small fire they may discover, and in reporting promptly any large blaze to forest officers or landowners.

*

ONE of our readers asks for recipes to make Danish Christmas cakes. One is a cake called "buckles," made with eggs, butter and flour, another is called "Yuler karka." No doubt we have some Danish readers who can give the information. Danish housewives make many delicious pastries.

A New Use for a Pane of Glass

When I set the sponge for making bread or when I place the loaves in the baking pan to rise, I find the most convenient and the most time saving method to cover the bread dough is a large pane of window glass. The bread never gets a chill while I peep at it this way for I do not remove the glass. Just peep through and I can tell exactly when to knead it again.

When starting small, tender seed in the kitchen's sunny window, I place the pane of glass over the box of seed until they have sprouted and pushed through the soil. The glass keeps the soil the same even temperature and makes it unnecessary to remove the cover to see how the seedlings grow.

The glass may be obtained at the hardware store, but nearly every household has some extra panes of glass stored away. For a long time I didn't have a cake box, but I found the cake or cookies stored in an enameled pan and covered with the glass kept fresh as long as in a cake box, until the family found how easy it was to keep an eye on the cake supply!

MRS. L. T. ROUNTREE.

Sow Plenty of Lettuce

A few years ago a physician said to me, "Eat much lettuce, also other green vegetables; celery, onions, cucumbers, tomatoes; they are not only good for you now, but you will reap benefit from using them now, when you grow older. They help to postpone old age." I am now nursing and keeping house for an invalid relative, who for a year and a half has been on a vegetarian diet. Remembering the doctor's words to me I have voluntarily shared her diet to a considerable extent, especially in eating lettuce or celery, as a rule, twice a day. We both have been greatly benefited. Sometimes we substitute other green vegetables, but we are able to get Iceberg or else Boston lettuce always, and we never tire of it. I realize now that I might have served common garden lettuce more attractively and in different ways, when living on a farm. Many things may be combined with it in salad. Mixed with diced apple and a cooked salad dressing flavored with celery seed, it is very good; other pleasing additions to use singly or in combination, are sliced or diced beets, cucumbers, bananas, celery, tomatoes, oranges, cooked carrots or grated raw carrot, cherries (fresh or canned), and other fruits. It is well to use different dressings occasionally.

A wet cloth wrapped around lettuce, if left moist, will keep it almost as well as ice; the evaporation cools it. Lettuce will also keep in a covered pail on the cellar bottom, but it should not be kept a long time standing in water. All kinds of lettuce are equally beneficial. Unless you can obtain it from market and prefer to do so, do not fail to give it a generous place in the home garden, or to have a succession of sowings. Celery and cabbage are such favorites that I hardly need to mention them, and the medicinal value of celery is well known, but lettuce is not always as highly appreciated. It contains food elements needed by all, and if it is attractively and variously presented, all will enjoy it.

G. A. T.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

940—New Important Type. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 20-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

128—One-piece Type. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with 2¾ yds. of lace. Ten cents.

3082 — Travel or Sports Dress. Pattern in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

132—Bloomer Outfit. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11011 (blue), 10c extra.

11023—48 Basket Motifs for Applique and Embroidery.—8 transfers of basket A, size ⅝x1 in.; 4 of basket B, size 5x7⅛ in.; 4 of basket C, size 2x1¼ in.; and 8 in size 1⅛x⅞ in.; 4 of basket D, in size 2x2¼ in., and 8 in size 1⅛x1¼ in.; 4 of basket E, size 5x5⅛ in.; 8 of basket F, size 1x⅞ in. The larger motifs are suitable for applique work, combined with outline stitch. The smaller ones are suitable for fine lingerie, handkerchiefs, towels, etc. Ten cents.

Spring and Summer Fashion Catalog, 10 cents.

We Lonely Ranch Women

It is bounded on the north by rocky canyons, on the east by a rolling mesa, on the south by a fertile valley, and on the west by a sleepy river, that flows into the mighty Mississippi. Through the solitary watches of the night it is protected by the North Star. This is the far famed Western Ranch.

To me human nature is the most interesting study in the life, and I have thoroughly enjoyed the friendship of these western men and women.

Let us look into the domestic life of these pioneer wives and mothers, who have helped the bronze faced ranchmen to bring the frontier countries up to their present state of progress.

The western woman is noted for her strength and resourcefulness. One, aside from raising a family of three daughters, is a postmistress, and has helped her husband (who came here a T. B. patient) establish a large mercantile business; this in addition to her housekeeping. She is not a ranch woman, but is surely making a success in life.

Another friend and her husband began as hired help on a large ranch in Texas. After years of toil and good management, she found herself the mistress of a ranch of thousands of acres. She was a model housekeeper, saw that her four children received a splendid education, and did all of her husband's bookkeeping. A few days before her death she said to me with tears in her eyes: "I can never do the things I want to do, it seems my whole life must be one of self-sacrifice." Yet her example of hard work, and pure living has been a great inspiration to us prairie women.

Then there is the woman who does all her work alone, (except at thrashing time) on a ranch of eleven sections. This amount of labor would kill an eastern or southern woman, yet when she leaves home in her handsome car, you would think her a carefree society woman.

I have never been able to do as much work as some women, but, before the days of the motor truck, my husband and I have risen at 3 o'clock in the morning, when we had to haul hogs to market, a distance of 25 miles. The first year of our marriage, I served meals at 12 in the night, that we might run a borrowed binder all night, and have always cooked for from one to 20 men as the occasion demanded, sometimes with help, but many times without. There are two reasons, I believe, why these women have such wonderful vitality. First, it is this invigorating atmosphere. The air at an altitude of more than 5,000 ft., just fills one so full of pep he seems to have supernatural power and strength.

Second, they are compelled to work, for since the days of better education for women, "the hired girl," is becoming a relic of history. The wife and mother has no time to think of her ailments, or better still of companionate marriages. She is too busy trying to crowd 40 hours of work into 24.

Strange is the mental life of this lonesome lady of the prairies. One (a college girl) came here, put on men's shoes and a ducking coat, and went to work digging post holes, and working in the field. She looked with scorn on my feeble attempts at trying to live as I would in civilization. In less than two years she was a victim of hysteria, and walked the floor and cried, until her mother came and took her back to the old home.

Another grew so unhappy she wished they had a house on four wheels, and could travel all the time. But she was still more miserable when she went back East to see her people. They were always going to some social affair, and after telling them they were going to destruction just as fast as they could, she returned home, and the great silent prairies, and healing atmosphere, brought peace to her soul.

A dapper young man from an eastern city, brought an actress here as his bride, In two weeks he found himself alone. The dainty little lady would have died, rather than endure such a life.

Who is the woman who scores 100% as homemaker out here?

First of all she should be a Christian, and nowhere is a good education so badly needed. A hobby also makes her few spare moments happy. She must not live in the present, but think of the great advantages that will surely come to her children, through the onward march of civilization. How true are the words of the Bible; "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

So we worked on through the long hard years and cooked frijole beans, baked hot biscuits, and roasted beef, feeding everyone who came our way, from cowboy to President, with no word of appreciation, until an Oklahoma philanthropist decided that a statue should be erected to the pioneer mother. So in a short time a monument from 50 to 75 feet high, with a pedestal which will bring its height to about 100 feet will be erected in a park, in the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma, at a cost of about $500,000.

But our crowning victory came after women received the ballot. Who were the first leading stateswomen? Not the cultured educated ladies of the North and East, not the charming women of the South. No, but from the ranks of the hardworking pioneer women came the first woman in Congress, and the first two women Governors. "Westward Ho." for me!

MRS. F. B. J.

Tennessee Notes

Just the close of another rainy day, similar to so many of its predecessors. Thelma recovering from an attack of chicken-pox and vaccination. Lee at the worst stage, we hope, with vaccination. Some of the patients have been very sick from the "shot" and some don't seem to mind them at all. We think now surely we are immune to all contagious disease, but one can never tell. One surely gets tired of sickness, but we all must have our share, and we should indeed be ungrateful creatures if we were not thankful that the lives of those near and dear have been spared to us.

Our Winter has been most peculiar; no snow to speak of. No wonder one's remarks are a bit scattering; the Christmas present from our oldest son, a phonograph, is going full speed. Some young guests are playing some laughable games; a bit of homemade candy to pass around. Perhaps others would like the recipe:

Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of white sugar, one tablespoon of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk. Boil until mixture forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from fire, beat until partly cold. Pour in greased plate, mark in squares, let cool. We sometimes add two spoons of chocolate or one cup of nuts, or beat in the whipped white of an egg, or one-half cup of peanuts ground fine, or some seedless raisins, but whatever we use we find it a good foundation and cheaper and more filling than the store candy. Sometimes it's a bit of cake or popcorn to amuse the long Winter evenings. Youth is so soon over, and hardships in store for the greater part of earth-born children; one should not begrudge the few cheery moments one can give them around the home fireside. Sometimes we grow so discouraged and think it doesn't pay, but when we are sowing seed we usually think there will be a harvest. We don't doubt the rain, the sunshine and the air, so let us not doubt the more essential harvest of human souls for our Master's Kingdom.

Yesterday was such a lovely sunshiny day; now it is so murky, wind howling around the house, one is chilly right by the fire. Tom, our big yellow cat, another of the boys' pets, is sleeping cozily on the little bed by the window. The guineas, Thelma's property, are all potracking in a different key. The clok on the mantel is tick-ticking away. I hear the school bell calling the children in from morning recess. Soon I will get the baker and lid on the fire and get on some cornbread for dinner; beans, meat and kraut cooked. Only we two to get dinner for; it's surely a lonesome meal, and then Mr. P. and I will watch for the mail carrier to see if he brings us any word from the absent lads. We are so anxious to hear, and yet fearful that Paul has not found employment. Surely I will be glad when Winter winds are changed to balmy breezes and the bare brown earth dons her green verdure, and I can find the violet, the white flowers, the green things and nature will speak to me of the resurrection life beyond in all its fullness, its beauty and its glory.

MRS. D. B. P.

Wartime Cornbread

IN THE R. N.-Y. of January 26, 1918, there is a recipe for raised cornbread exhibited by Mrs. Geo. W. Thatcher at the Franklin, Co., Mass., exhibit of war bread. It is as follows:

Boil one quart of milk, one pint of water; pour it over four heaping cups of cornmeal; 1½ teaspoons of salt; one whole yeast cake; butter size of an egg, or lard; two tablespoons of sugar and a little flour so that you can stir all with a spoon. Let stand two hours or more in a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees. After two hours or so when risen, add as much flour as you can knead into the mixture with your hands. Let stand in fairly warm place over night and bake an hour next morning. This makes three loaves.

J. P. P.

A Community Works for the Church

Our church, situated at center of township, is a building 35 x 50 ft. with no basement, heated by two coal stoves. The sills on one side rotted away, letting building settle on ground, also chimney on same side was condemned, making it unsafe to sit on that side of church. Something had to be done, and with no available money and in arrears with Pastor's salary, things looked rather dark.

A meeting of several men of the community was held, and it was planned to solicit community for funds, also owners of several rented farms who lived in city. Six men were appointed to cover districts, and in less than a week, they had money and pledges to the amount of $600. Another meeting was held to discuss best possible way of using money to best advantage. As we had no place in community to serve dinners or hold any social affairs it was suggested putting basement under entire building, which all agreed. This was in latter part of last November. The men started at once and with five teams it was only a few days before they had 4 ft. basement dug at east side of building. Buying enough used lumber for $10 for forms, and having the free use of a cement mixer, they built a concrete wall all around basement. After having several people from adjoining city figure out cost of moving church over, then took the lowest figure which was $300. This included moving, putting concrete block wall 4 ft. high all around, 11 iron pipes in for braces, 10 windows, we to pay for block, pipe and windows, Block cost about $114; iron pipes, $16.50; windows $20. This done the men cemented floor, and put up chimney. As one of the men was a mason there was no expense to chimney other than brick, which was $21. This completed the project. After paying for cement (sand donated) our $600 was used up.

We could not use church without a furnace. Lowest price on this installed was $400. This was put in with 30 days time to make first payment of $200. The men had built tables, benches, and a cupboard out of lumber used for forms, making it possible to serve about 100 people, so the ladies' aid society, an organization of the church (and I often wonder if some of the rural churches would exist if it were not for the ladies' societies) gave bazaar and supper in new basement in January, serving beef loaf, scalloped potatoes, baked beans, cold slaw, pie, buns and coffee, charging 35 cents for adults, children under 12 years, 15 cents. Aprons, towels, and pillow slips sold best of articles made. This affair made $60. Then a few weeks later we held a hard times supper, dressing in old clothes, anyone coming dressed up to pay fine, which no one did. We served beef stew, cold slaw, doughnuts, pie, buns and coffee, charging same price. A few more donations and giving all money in treasury of aid society, we had paid the $200 and have a year to pay the other $200 with interest. We are all very proud of our labors and as soon as rush of Spring work is over the men will take time to grade the yard. We have accomplished what we have felt for years was impossible, and a new spirit of fellowship has sprung up in the neighborhood through the men working together and through our social activities, that is bringing the people closer together. We are planning for big things in the future, and I can truly verify the old proverb, "Where there's a will, there's a way." R. R.

Renovating Old Floors

There is so much satisfaction in using painted or varnished floors, especially in bedrooms, that nearly every housekeeper wants them. In old houses, however, the condition of the floors often makes them almost hopeless. If the cracks are filled and the painting done, the projecting edges soon wear off, the crack filler loosens, and the floor that looked so well when first done discourages us. Through these disappointments we have learned that the most important part of the painting is the preparation. The first step is to see that all boards are securely nailed. No crack filler will be satisfactory if the boards are loose. The joists for nailing can be located by noting where the ends of the short lengths join. Level off all projecting edges with a plane. A sharp knife or chisel can be used to good advantage in some places. Be sure that there are no tacks or nails to chip the edges of tools.

We find that very wide cracks will not long retain any filler, so we split thin, straight-grained boards or sticks to secure fillers. Children enjoy this whittling process, and will do it very satisfactorily. The sticks should be securely fastened with small brads. After applying the first coat of paint all cracks are filled with crack filler, and a perfectly smooth surface results. The filler may be used before applying first coat if the cracks are first painted or oiled to prevent the absorption of oil from the filler. No crack filler will stay if applied to the bare wood.

A prepared crack filler may be purchased, but we find a home-made filler just as satisfactory and less expensive where a quantity is required. We have used paper-pulp fillers often described in THE R. N.-Y., but like the following filler better, because more quickly prepared: Mix equal parts of yellow ochre and flour with boiled linseed oil until of the consistency of putty. Add a little Japan drier to hasten the drying process. Part turpentine is sometimes used. The yellow ochre may be omitted, using all flour, but it adds color to the filler and is inexpensive. Apply filler with a putty knife, working it well down into the cracks. Allow this filler to dry at least 24 hours before painting.

A good grade of inside floor paint should be used; paint designed for outdoor or porch use is too slow in drying. Ordinary gloss paint requires the addition of floor varnish and drier, so prepared paint is easier to use. A flat ground color is sometimes used and the floor grained or stippled, then varnished. We have found that this finish is not as durable on soft floors, unless frequently varnished or waxed. We used the ground color or flat on a floor that was later enameled, but the enamel peeled so badly that it was necessary to clean off all paint and refinish the floor. If this finish has been used on a soft floor be sure that it is removed before applying dark floor paint. Follow dirctions on the can for thinning first coat, as the durability of the work all depends on the foundation. After applying the last coat the floor may be varnished or waxed if desired. If revarnished or waxed occasionally even a soft wood floor can be kept in excellent condition.

The old-fashioned iron casters on beds will work havoc on the finish of a softwood floor, so we have learned to equip all beds with the glass caster cups. Be sure that the last coat of paint or varnish is thoroughly dry before using the cups, to prevent sticking. MRS H. B.

Hooking Rugs

I have been most interested in the recent articles on rugs. I have made 39 hooked rugs. I expect to make 11 more. They are made of silk, wool and cotton knit material. The wool material should be cut just as fine as you can pull through the burlap without the rag breaking, the silk enough wider to be the thickness of the woolen when folded up. I have made two rugs the design of the blotter given by THE R. N.-Y., "The Little Red Schoolhouse."

One writer says braided rugs sometimes bunch up in the center. You should be careful in sewing them, and after sewed, they should be pressed with a hot iron over a damp cloth. I have braided and hooked rugs made by my grandmother over 30 years ago. They are yet handsome. I have beautiful crocheted rugs made by my mother over 10 years ago.

Can any reader tell how to color copperas as people did long ago? It is the color of iron rust, is not supposed to fade, but instead brightens from exposure to sun. It is usually used on cotton.

MRS. C.

Indian Yeast Bread

The inquiry for old-fashioned corn bread was seen in the "Brevities," and the following is a very good recipe of cornmeal and wheat combined. Put three pints of water over the fire; when boiling hot add a large tablespoon of salt and enough cornmeal to make a thick batter. Cook for about 10 minutes being careful not to scorch. Remove from fire and turn into bread pan and add a quart of cold water. When it is cold add about four quarts of sifted wheat flour, one cup of liquid yeast or two compressed yeast cakes dissolved in a cup of lukewarm water, and one teaspoon baking soda dissolved in a little hot water, also one-half cup sugar, and raisins if desired. Work the whole into a smooth dough and knead until elastic, cover with a thick cloth and set in a warm place to rise. It will rise slowly, six hours, even in Summer. When light, work it down and set to rise for another hour, or more if necessary, then divide into loaves and bake immediately without raising again, in a hot oven. Loaves should be rather small and tins well greased. When done remove and wrap in a towel, as the crust is usually rather hard until it has had a chance to soften. Delicious with milk for Sunday night suppers.

FLORENCE HADLEY.

Swedish Pickled Herring

Salted herrings, as many as you like. Split in two. Remove skin and cover with cold water for 12 hours. Then remove the water and bones, cut in pieces, cover with vinegar. Then add ½ cup sugar, one sliced raw onion, two bay leaves, 10 whole or crushed allspice. No further cooking is required. MRS. J. E.

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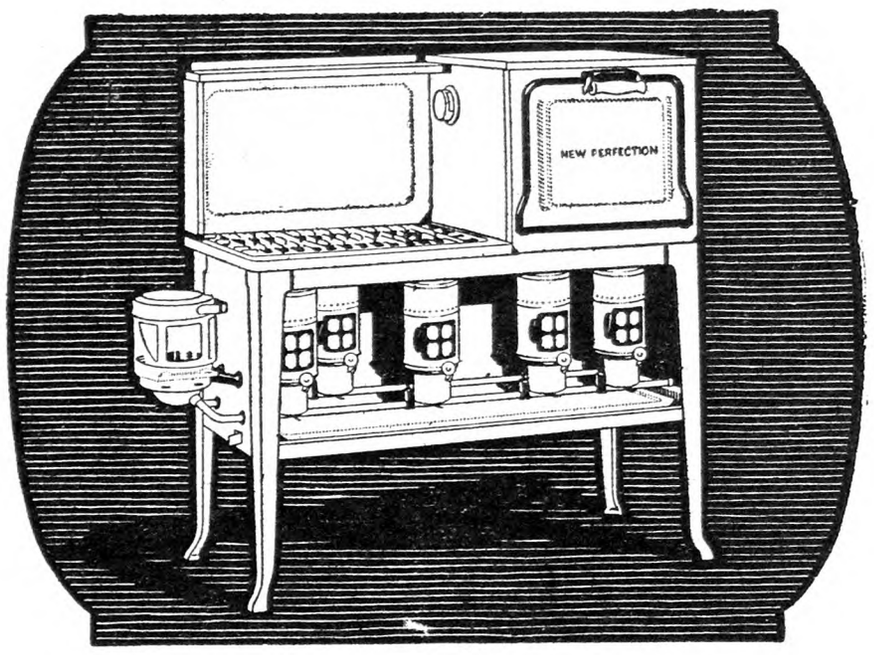

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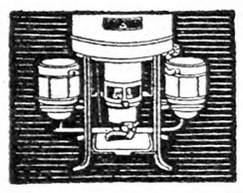

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24% PROTEIN COW CHOW
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CALF CHOW BULKY-LAS PIG CHOW HOG CHOW

Early Pasture Crop

Will you tell me what I can sow in heavy clay baky ground for pasture for the firs tof June? J. E. L.
Burlington Co., N. J.

About the only chance I see of your sowing a crop this spring to give pasturage by June is to put in oats as soon as possible. Although the oat crop is not very successful for grain in your locality it should give you some early and fairly good pasturage. It might be a good plan to sow a pasture grass mixture along with the oats. This would provide you with grass for grazing after the oats had been eaten off. The tramping of the livestock will not injure the young grass, provided the animals are not turned on while the ground is wet. A pasture grass mixture might be used with oats on the kind of land you describe is as follows, the amounts given being sufficient for an acre: Three pounds each, Timothy, Redtop, and orchard grass; four pounds each, Kentucky bluegrass and Alsike clover; and one pound White clover. H. R. C.

Making Hay Barn

Can you give me any information about the way in which I might build a hay barn? My barn is small and I am unable to keep in it the amount of hay necessary to feed my cows during the Winter when they are closed up. I desire to build a barn that will hold about 30 tons of hay. Would you advise a flat or a pitched roof? What measurements would you direct me to use considering the fact that I have plenty of room for both length and width? G. W.

There are so many ways of building that it is largely a matter of personal preference and economy. The cheapest is something of the shed type. To hold 30 tons it would require about 15,000 cubic feet of space. A building 25x40, with 15 foot posts would make this. One side is left open to drive along and unload. A flat roof may be used, but we prefer double pitch, as the roof lasts longer, does not load up with snow and ice and can project on the open side a little to keep out storms. Such a building is often made on one side of a barnyard. It is handy to fill and feed from.

Holstein Club Elects Officers

The Lewis County, N. Y., Holstein Club was reorganized at a meeting held recently at the Farm Bureau office at Lowville. The following officers were elected: Orren F. Ross, president; John M. Dewey, of Turin, first vice-president; William J. Smith, of Copenhagen, second vice-president; Alson D. Weller, Lowville, secretary; Willis G. Houghton, Lowville, treasurer.

Sponsoring the 4-H Calf Club program in Lewis County will be one of the principal projects of the club this year. J. C. OTIS.
County Agent.

Abnormal Appetite

I have a yearling heifer that is in the habit of chewing cloth, wood and such things. She seemed to be determinted to get hold of cloth especially, and some one suggested trying bonemeal. I have heard of cows being cured of this habit by giving the meal. A. G. C.

No doubt, as you have been told, this habit comes from lack of mineral matter in her food, and the animal is doing the best she can to get something that will satisfy this craving. A mixture of four parts steamed bonemeal, and one part of salt is very good material to use for this purpose, and it is common practice to keep this before the cows after they once get to having it. At first, if they have had nothing of this sort, they would probably eat a little too much, but by givng it to them gradually, you will soon get them so that a box of the material may be kept in a sheltered place where they can go and help themselves safely, and this will undoubtedly remedy the depraved appetite described.

Bone Spavin

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Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste $2 a bottle postpaid
Guaranteed—**your money back** if it doesn't make the horse go sound. One application usually enough. For Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone.
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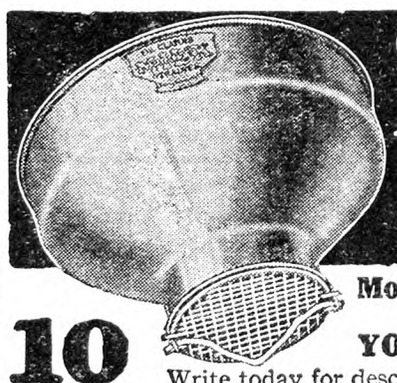
For horses, cattle, hogs



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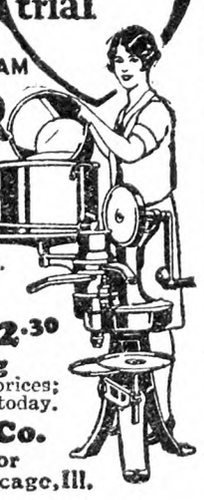

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Dairying Without a Silo

On Page 288 L. C. asks about a silo for six cows, and the advice J. W. B. gives him is good. However, in my opinion, unless he is to keep more than six cows, he would better not built a silo at all.

Perhaps no other factor has contributed more to the success of the dairy industry than the silo. It is indispensable where it is desired to keep as many cows as possible on a limited acreage. But decreasing land values, and increased cost of farm labor, equipment and machinery and high building costs, make it advisable to do some careful thinking along these lines before investing too heavily. This is a great dairy section, yet there are many empty silos, and some have been taken down. The succulence of silage is an argument in its favor, but when feeding dry feed, a little linseed meal is highly beneficial, not only to cows but to horses and sheep as well. The use of roots is also to be commended.

My experience has been with a good stave silo, 30 ft. deep by 14 ft. diameter, keeping 20 to 25 cows. We generally refilled after the first cutting had settled and did not practice Summer feeding, having plenty of pasturage. Farmers are prone to plant a variety of corn too large and late for their latitude. Better use a smaller earlier variety that will safely mature, and don't plant too thickly; it should be heavily eared. The large rank varieties will yield more tons per acre, but I doubt if they produce more actual nutriment. The extra weight is in water and fiber which you have handled and stored to no useful purpose.

Some years we did not use the silo, raising, instead of corn, oats and Canada peas mixed, curing them for hay, and were well satisfied with the results. The most serious objection to this plan is that some years you may strike poor weather for curing. For best results it should be cut at just the right stage, and have about three days of hot weather, preferably windy, for curing to perfection. Don't be afraid of Spring frosts; sow as early as possible, it will yield better and be ready to cut between your haying and harvesting.

You may need to put in more acres than you would of corn, but it does not require as much fertilizer and no cultivation. Consider the time and labor saved. If your land is rich, don't use many peas, but if light sow a good proportion. Cut when you see the first signs of turning yellow on the tip oats. When wilted and partly dry on top rake in small windrows. When the top side of the windrows is dry and hot turn them over with a fork or hand rake, exposing the green side to the sun and wind. If there is danger of rain it should be well cocked. If necessary it can be stacked same as hay. Properly cured, there is nothing better for all kinds of live stock, and you may be surprised to learn how much milk you have produced at small labor cost. And you have invested no money whatever in a silo and its necessary equipment, simply used your haying tools.

For producing milk without silage I have gotten splendid results from feeding a small stalked, heavily eared sweet corn like Perry's Hybrid. If planted thin enough to ear heavily, cut when at the roasting ear stage, and at once well stooked so as to shed rain, it will produce a surprising amount of milk in the Fall and early Winter months, especially if fed in connection with good clover or pea and oat hay. In Maryland I would think L. C. might get good results from Soy beans and Sudan grass hay. I wish someone who has a warm lightish soil would try the experiment of planting Soy beans in rows, cultivating them, say twice, but before the last cultivation, sowing broadcast Sudan grass. Then, at what seems the right stage, cut and cure the mixture for hay and report results.

CHAS. H. BRUSH.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

(Continued from Page 742)

King, bu., $2 to $2.65; Baldwin, $2.50 to $3; McIntosh, $3 to $3.75; Northern Spy, $3.50 to $3.75; Delicious, western, box, $4.25 to $5.25; Rome Beauty, $3 to $3.50; Winesap, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, slow; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1.60; 150-lb. bag, $3.65 to $4; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $15; Cuba, crate, $4 to $4.50; sweets, Del., hamper, $2 to $2.60.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, South America, 20-lb. box, $2 to $7; oranges, Cal., box, $6 to $7; Fla., $6 to $8; pineapples, crate, $7 to $8.25; strawberries, Ala., 24-qt. crate, $5.75 to $6.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; red kidney, $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, $9.50 to $10; marrow, white kidney, $10 to $11. Onions, strong; home-grown, bu., $2.25 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $4 to $4.75; Texas, crate, $2.35 to $2.75.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $3 to $4.50; beans, Fla., hamper, $3 to $4; beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; cabbage, bu., 65 to 90c; carrots, bu., 65c to $1.50; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.25; celery, doz., 65c to $1.15; cucumbers, bskt, $2 to $2.75; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $3.75; horseradish, bbl., $23 to $26; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt, 65 to 85c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.50; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 50 to 65c; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Cal., crate, $2.75 to $3.25; peppers, Cal., crate, $3.25 to $4.75; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, Tex., bu., $1.50 to $1.75; tomatoes, 3-bskt, Fla., carrier, $3.25 to $4; turnips, bu., 40c to $1.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, $40; standard middlings, $40.50; red-dog, $42.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $58; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $53.50; hominy, $44; gluten, $42.60; oatfeed, $28.75.

C. H. B.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55@ .56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@ .60
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .48
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .05
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.20@ .30
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.10@ .12
Celery, root	.10@ .15
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.20@ .40
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .40
Peas, lb.	.25@ .40
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04

Cattle Sales

May 23.—Lake Geneva, Wis., J. J. Mitchell estate. Jerseys.

May 30.—Springfield Jersey Sales' Association, Springfield, O.

June 4.—Jerseys. W. Spann & Sons, Morristown, N. J.

June 7.—Holsteins. Co-operative National Sale, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7.—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

June 13.—Ohio Jersey Cattle Club, Columbus, O.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

June 7.—New Jersey Cattle Club show, Far Hills, N. J.

June 8.—Massachusetts Jersey Cattle Club, tour and meeting, Spencer, Mass.

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

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POLICE DOG, $75.00
Also two extra fine dams (open), $85.00 each, or special on pair or trio. Your opportunity. Having no room.
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Also female rabbit hound; no papers; lovely black and tan, 5 mos. old. For her board bill, $7.50.

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For Sale **GREAT DANES** Fawn color, 2 yrs. 2 mos. old, eligible for registration, strong and healthy. R. S. FRIED, Katonah, N. Y.

Samoyede Pedigreed Pups Males, $30. Females, $20. Also two 9 months old males reasonable. C. R. LAKE, R. 1, Westwood, N. J.

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Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

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Airedale Female, 8 months. Eligible A.K.C. Well trained, $15.00. C. B. GLUNT, Saugerties, N. Y.

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Fresh Cows and Springers, bred and open Heifers. Bulls from 6 mos. to 2½ yrs. 10 High Grade Cows and Heifers.
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Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of May 14	Grade A	$15.00	$18.00	$20.00	$23.00
	Special Matings	17.00	20.00	23.00	26.00
Week of May 21	Grade A	$14.00	$16.00	$17.00	$20.00
	Special Matings	16.00	18.00	20.00	23.00

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Hall Bros.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS
LEADING BREEDS - - LOWEST PRICES!

Good Luck Chicks Reg U S Pat Off

BIG, BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE

Thousands of pleased customers again testify in 1927 to the wonderful quality of our inspected "GOOD LUCK" chicks. Our beautiful Art Book shows many of our "GOOD LUCK" fowls in their natural colors and is really a work of art. The book also contains many letters from all parts of the country endorsing "GOOD LUCK" chicks, and these will interest you. Nearly all leading varieties are included in our catalog. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

REDUCED ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$42.00	$80.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	52.00	100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. and Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
White and Buff Minorcas	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

Assorted Light, $8 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy, $9.50 per 100 straight. We can also supply you QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS at slightly higher prices that will surely please and prove highly profitable. Bank Reference. Member of International B. C. A. Don't fail to order our BIG ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Dept. 42 NAPOLEON, OHIO

CORN BELT HATCHERIES

For four successive years our stock has been inspected and passed by authorized state inspectors. These Four Years of Illinois State Accrediting Makes a big difference. The good effects of this rigid selection has been multiplied in our breeding work each year.

BIG PRICE REDUCTION

	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$5.25	$9.50	$27.00	$45.00	$85.00
Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Reds	5.75	10.50	31.00	50.00	95.00
Bd., Wh., Buff Rocks, S.C. Black Minorcas	6.25	11.50	34.00	55.00	105.00
Wyandottes, Buff & Wh. Orps., R.C. Reds, S.C.W. Minorcas	6.75	12.50	37.00	60.00	115.00
Light Brahmas	8.25	15.00	44.50	72.50	140.00
Jersey Giants	9.25	17.00	50.50	82.50	160.00

Assorted, all breeds: $9.50 per 100; $45 for 500. Assorted, all heavies, $10.50 per 100; $50 for 500.

We guarantee 100% live arrival. Where can you buy greater values in accredited chicks. Our new catalog is free. Get it today and learn all about these chicks. You will like them and like the low price for which you can get them. Ref.: First Nat'l Bank. Member International Baby Chick Association. CORN BELT HATCHERIES, D. K. Roth & Sons, Owners, Box 69, Gibson City, Ill.

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED
BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

FOUR REASONS FOR BUYING SUNBEAM HIGH-GRADE CHICKS

1.—Absolute Reliability. Eleventh Year. One of the Oldest Ohio Hatcheries. Member I. B. C. A. Reference, Buckeye Commercial Bank. 2.—Finest Quality. From purebred, heavy laying winter-egg flocks, selected and inspected for years by experts. Healthy, hardy, vigorous. 3.—Ohio Accredited. All breeders chosen and leg-banded by Experts authorized by the Ohio State Poultry Improvement Assn. 4.—Very Low Prices. Compare these prices with chicks of equal quality anywhere. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 2% discount on all cash orders three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door—

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, R.C. & S.C. R. I. Reds	$3.25	$6.00	$12.00	$34.50	$55.00	$105.00
S.C. White & Buff Orpingtons, White & Silver Wyandottes	3.25	6.00	12.00	34.50	55.00	105.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.25	10.00	28.50	45.00	85.00

Assorted Heavies, $10 per 100. All Breeds, $9 per 100. We ship C.O.D. Careful personal attention to all orders. Order from this ad. or write for our Beautiful 1928 Catalog. Our chicks went into 29 States and 2 Canadian Provinces last year. Our shipping losses were less than 1%.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, BOX 58, FINDLAY, OHIO

WRITE for this Chick Catalog

BIG FREE Catalog

Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dams' records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer.

REDUCED PRICES—Effective May 7, 1928

Barred, White Rocks & Reds	$12.00	English White Leghorns	$10.00
White Wyandottes	13.00	Anconas, Buff & Brown Leghorns	10.00
Hollywood White Leghorns	12.00	Heavy mixed, $10; Light mixed	8.00

NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY CO., BOX N, NEW LONDON, OHIO

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY—WE SHIP C. O. D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for variety and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected, 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$2.50	$4.75	$9.50	$27.50	$45.00
Rocks, Minorcas, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons	3.00	5.75	11.00	32.50	52.00
Assorted, all nice heavy chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00	29.50	49.00
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	....	....

THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

REDUCED PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.50	$19.00	$45.00	$ 85.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds	3.00	5.50	10.50	21.00	50.00	95.00
White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.75	11.00	22.00	52.50	100.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 14c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.

THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

Buy Huber's Reliable Chicks Prices the Lowest in Our History—CHICKS, 7c AND UP.

Fine pure-bred stock. Careful records kept on flock breeding. Will not ship less than 25 chicks. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, 11c—S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Black Minorcas, 9½c—White Wyandottes, 12c—Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas, 14c—Heavy Mixed, 10c—Light Mixed, 8c. June Chicks, 50c per hundred lower than above prices. On orders for 400 or more chicks take discount of 50c per hundred, C. O. D. Can book your order by sending 10% of the amount—balance C. O. D., postage added. Order today. Free catalog. Special Book on care of Chicks with each order amounting to $8 or more. 8 to 10-Week Pullets ready for immediate delivery. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Main St., Fostoria, Ohio.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS "direct"

Large size husky chicks from Free range high producers. Disease unknown on our farm. 285 to 312 breeding of large size chalk white eggs. 19 years breeding of white leghorns exclusively. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular.

H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX R SODUS, N. Y

Vineland, N. J., Egg Contest

Each pen contains 10 birds. Report for week ending April 23, 1928:

The production for the 25th week at the Vineland International Egg-laying Contest was 3,851 eggs, or an average of 59.15 per cent. The production to date is 88,907 eggs.

Pen 91, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Gus Walters, New Jersey, is high for the week with 58 eggs. Pen 25, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Massachusetts, is second with 57 eggs, and pen 99, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Woods Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is third with 55 eggs. Pen 25, owned by Pinecrest Orchards, is high for the contest with 1,387 eggs. Pen 53, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is second with 1,281 eggs, and pen 22, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Pine Hill Poultry Farm, Massachusetts, is third with 1,243 eggs.

Within the past few days, copies of the official Report of Proceedings of the World's Poultry Congress, which was held at Ottawa, Canada, last Summer, have been received by those New Jersey poultrymen who were fortunate enough to be members of that congress. The report takes the form of a rather large volume of over 500 pages. A full and exceedingly interesting story of the congress and exhibition is given, together with the memorable addresses which were delivered by Canadian officials and officers of the International Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry during he Congress. These are well worth reading and studying. The body of the report of proceedings contains all of the important papers delivered before the various sections of the congress, and over 150 splendid discussions, each accompanied by brief notes on questions and answers which occurred at the close of the reading of each paper. This part of the report forms a great and valuable addition to the literature dealing with all phases of modern poultry keeping and the arts and sciences appertaining thereto. It would be a fine library for every poultry breeder in New Jersey to possess, read and study. There is no one place wherein so much valuable data and information concerning modern poultry husbandry can be secured. The book is handsomely bound and beautifully published. It is being sold at the remarkably low price of $3. Copies may be secured (in English or in French language) so long as the supply lasts, which probably will not be very long, by writing to Mr. Ernest Rhoades, Transportation Bldg., Ottawa, Canada, and sending remittance for $3. Poultrymen should take advantage of exceptional opportunities like this to procure for themselves poultry reading matter of highest possible grade. Several important discussions of egg-laying contests and of poultry selection and breeding generally are offered in the report of proceedings.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. L. Vreeland, N. J., 1,208; R. C. Cobb, Mass., 1,100; H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y., 1,070.

White Wyandottes.—Gouverneur Cadwalader, Pa., 946; W. G. McNees, Pa., 817.

R. I. Reds.—Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 1,387; Pine Hill Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,243; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,219.

Jersey Black Giants. — William E. Roch, N. J., 712; W. Roger Test, N. J., 641.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,281; C. W. Brown, N. J., 1,238; Edwin Carey, Ohio, 1,209.

Miscellaneous.—Stephen H. Costa, N. J., S. C. Black Minorcas, 771; J. I. Lyle, N. J., White Orpingtons, 757.

Canned Tomatoes for Coccidiosis

This winter a great many of the broiler growers here have had trouble with coccidiosis. A poultry feed representative working this district advised the following cure for this disease: For two days add 1½ tablespoons Epsom salts to the drinking water. The following two days take all water away and give in its place all the canned tomatoes the chickens will consume. The dry feed not to be changed during this treatment. To us this is a new and startling remedy. What is your opinion? MRS. H. R. H.

Lincoln, Del.

Well, perhaps it is worth trying. The canned tomatoes are rich in certain vitamins needed by young animals, though I do not know of any effectiveness that they possess as destropers of the organisms that cause coccidiosis. I had a small flock of chicks a few years ago that were apparently dying rapidly from coccidiosis. I had made the foolish attempt to rear them in one end of a long poultry house that I had not cleaned and disinfected with sufficient thoroughness to make it safe for baby chicks—and, aside from plently of milk, I exhausted the family's supply of canned tomatoes in their feeding. The chicks continued to die while eating the canned tomatoes, while no one in the family appeared to suffer from being deprived of them, from which I argued that it is pretty difficult to save a chick that is infected by the germs of coccidiosis, and that our folks don't care much for canned tomatoes, anyway. M. B. D.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain
R.I. REDS-GROWN CHICKS

One to seven weeks old. Eight to ten weeks old pullets now ready. Stock 100% free white diarrhoea. State tested. Foundation stock came from the highest egg production farm in the U. S. If you want EGGS try our pullets. We have a few thousand day-old chicks to sell up to May 14.

Write for Circular and Prices.

Scott Poultry Farm
Box R Groton, Mass.

Hubbard Farms S. C. Red Chicks
have a reputation for
Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production

Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.

REDUCED PRICES FOR MAY DELIVERY.

Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

Insure Your Profits
With Strong, Healthy, Vigorous
CHICKS

Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.

$12.00 Per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

S.C.R.I. RED BABY CHICKS

Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.

Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 80 Attleboro, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS SINGLE COMB Vt. Certified and tested 100% free from White Diarrhea. Heavy production. Males from 200 egg hens. February hatched pullets, 8 weeks, $1.25; 10 weeks, $1.50. March and April hatched pullets. STARTED CHICKS, 3 weeks, 85c. BABY CHICKS until June 1—25-$5.50, 50-$10.50, 100 up 20c each, 500-$95, 1000-$180. ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
These Prices Effective May 15th
From Free Range Breeders

S. C. White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Young and Barron Strain	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Broilers: Heavy Breed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Broilers: Light Breed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box Y, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$ 70
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.00	90
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	....
Assorted Chicks	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$11.00	$50.00	$100
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	13.00	60.00	120
Wh. Wyandottes and Blk. Minorcas	14.00	65.00	120

Assorted—Light, 8c; Heavy, 11c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Our Giants big winners, leading shows, all stock trapnested, blood tested chicks, $25.00 hundred. Order from this ad. LONGVUE FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS

from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at Special May Prices. Catalog. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

PRICES REDUCED BEFORE BUYING LEGHORN CHICKS Get our circular of a Tancred Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Every chick hatched from our own breeders. We guarantee satisfaction. ADRIAN DeNEEF - SODUS, N. Y.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Things To Think About

Farm Salvation

It is passing strange that farmers East and West will continue to look to politicians for easement. They can read about the election slush funds to buy the immortal souls of enough Congressmen to drain money from the public into the coffers of the bribers. Farmers do not put up any of this tainted money, and should know that the beneficiaries of it will bleed them for the givers. After millions worth of money and time have been lost, collected by "lame ducks" on surveys, junkets and discussions, not one cent return has ever come to any honest farmer. See the men trekking away to the cities because the farms have dropped in profits and price while the taxes have risen. See labor and supplies for the farm with costs exalted. At the rate of spread during the past 10 years, what will it be in another 10? Is it not time for farmers to do a little. thinking? Every proposed movement made has been to draw the cinch tighter. The Government has given them co-operation in exchange for the votes of the leaders of it. It helps tie farmers and their products in the irresponsible power of these leaders. Farmers have meekly submitted to this and to all manner of inspectors and overseers. And yet they themselves have the greatest power of all classes.

Food is man's primary need and farmers only produce it. They could bring every one of these puny tyrants to them, on their knees, clamoring for it. They could have a fair price for every bushel of grain and vegetables if they would stop this incessant work of unbalanced production, and change to growing some of these products that are imported. They grow too much. The majority of them are working day and night, while making drudges of their families to grow all they can of a few things, and practically dumping it in the backyards of middlemen, practically begging, "What will you give me for it?"

Now suppose all these necessities were short, so business had to hunt for enough to go around. It would then be roads full of trucks hunting it and the question would be, "What will you take?" The wheat, potato and other growers of surplus will think when they read this far: "This is the work I am fitted and rigged for, and it is easier to continue to grow more and more of it, hoping for the dawn of a new era." That means progressive dissolution. That plan has been followed long enough to show the dangers of ultimate ruin. Farmers have been encouraged in it by the press agency of business, finance and the Department of Agriculture. "Efficiency," "larger returns from smaller areas," "more and higher-priced fertilizers," "labor-saving machinery" and every kind of advice to get larger amounts of these few surplus products, and more money from the scant supply in the farmers' possession. The whole land is swarming with beardless college graduates, inciting more milk in the dairy section, more wheat where it is the ruling crop, more potatoes, pork, poultry in their sections to break the local and national markets. Every expense is advised from cod liver oil to expensive harvesting combines, and when these interests have "schools," ostensibly for education, but really to make sales, you can always find men and women there, paid by the Government, and perhaps by the interests to send farmers to banks to borrow money for purchases. What the farmer needs to do is to hang to what money he has and produce a shortage, a small supply for the demand. He would make more money after one year of total idleness than in both years working. He would do better to produce half. If this plan was adopted a lot of greedy fellows would plan to produce double and spoil it all, but the way is to ease up on the old surplus stuff and grow things freighted into local sections and across oceans. We buy over a quarter of a million bushels of flax seed which if grown here would reduce the area for other products; 60,000,000 more sheep would put on 25 per cent. Sugar, peanuts, oil-bearing beans and other things would jump us another 25 per cent.

Not a thing should be freighted across a county or State line to sell that could be grown in them. Has any reader known of anything like this being recommended by press agents, Congress or the swarm ostensibly working for the uplift of farmers? Every influence is for the benefit of business. The men who grow food, who should be the most prosperous, and at the head of the honor list, have proved easy victims for manipulators, and every year the cinch tightened. Yet it all depends on himself. He can make business come to him on its knees. He can balance production with a shortage of all of it, and shortage means money and respect. Now it is surplus and no profit.

Some can see that this surplus production is what causes the shortage of farm money. What think you? Cannot Congress and alleged friends and leaders see it? Estimate the money made by transporting bulky farm raw materials, by selling implements and contrivances to produce them, by middlemen handling them for the spread, by the importation of things that we should grow, and by the amount of government and farmers' organization money paid to men who would have to work for a living if this surplus did not furnish a basis for their useless jobs. Think you any of them want to interfere with their own income or the profits of business?

Men may talk of debentures, storage, tariff, land banks, organization and co-operation in sales, all of which is to pull money in appropriations for the leaders of the different cliques who advocate these different things and cannot agree because the leaders of each want the pelf. They are all poison gas to asphyxiate the farmer. They are a delusion and a snare. If a section had a short crop not one of them is needed. Success depends on a shortage which will not have to be dumped on a buyer. It depends on the farmer doing his best to grow a little of sectional and national deficits which suits his section, of every food and fiber needed by the great American family, and by himself taking it easy and keeping his wife in the house.

The latest heresy preached in Ohio is that the farmer's wife is his business partner in production. How about the wives of the carpenter, plumber, painter and bricklayer? Are they expected to handle tools beside their husbands to help push production and assist him in his extremity? Should the good farm wife be a partner to work in dairies and poultry houses to get money for farm improvement and sidetrack a mortgage? The more they do is more damage to him and every farmer everywhere. The farmer has but one problem, shortage of money. Shortage of food will make that problem evanescent. His salvation depends entirely on himself. If he does not do his own thinking and get out of his rut, he will get poorer and more despised.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Farm Relief at Home

As years of plenty go swinging by, we must know that it is not always so, and prepare to step backward or swing forward as the case may require. Uncle Sam has many things on his hands already, and we would best not hurry about making him sovereign king of the farm. Let us go forward knowing that we are to earn our bread by the sweat of the brow, and sometimes a few drops of heart's blood is required of us for good measure. A careful study of just what can be produced and consumed at home will be the watchword with us this year.

Winter is gone and soon we shall be in the heart of the battle for a food supply this year. The asparagus and the rhubarb supply must be abundant, for at no other time do we crave so much and have so little. And the dandelion, if given a bit of rich ground, will furnish food that is fit for a king.

It is hard to decide, while waiting for those parsnips and roots of horseradish, to be released by the frost, whether it is the end of the harvest or but the beginning. We must be sure that the strawberries are working full time, for they will make dinner a delight and ease up a bit on the grocer's bill. Raspberries fit in nicely between the strawberry and blackberry time and the hurrying days of harvest. There is room for a few cherries in most garden schemes, and we shall try to introduce a few blueberries into the garden this year.

I speak mainly of the more delectable foods, for they are most conspicuous by their absence on our New England farms and I have no doubt in your own garden, east, west, north or south, some of these little people of the soil, who come to your relief in early Spring, Summer and Fall, are not present. If not, why not?

Maine. DAVID T. DOYEN.

How the Small Flock Pays

Two years ago from 25 Rhode Island Reds and 20 White Leghorns, I sold $40, worth or chickens when weighing from 2½ to 3 lbs. each, and more than the above amount in eggs. Flour excepted, this small flock paid the family grocery bills for four of us. I also had the eggs and chickens desired for table use. I consider the above clear profit, too, as all of the feed was raised on the farm, and the fowls had free range. Who can say the small flock doesn't pay? W. H. H.

Transportation of Pupils

What are the school laws in regard to transportation of children living over two miles from consolidated school? Agreement here was to transport all children to and from school, as the State would pay one-half of the cost. I have taken this matter up with the trustees and superintendent, but they refuse to carry my children. Is a trustee allowed to collect a salary from school for carrying his child to and from school? I understand the law reads where they carry one they must carry all. Have the trustees any authority to refuse transportation for my children? Are bonds required from a person carrying children to and from school in an automobile? Is a trustee elected for one year or five?

New York. MRS. J. B.

The trustees or board of education have authority to arrange for the transportation of your children. The constitution guarantees that you shall have convenient school facilities. If you are stranded more than two miles from school as a result of consolidation it is probable that transportation should be established. The law does not provide that where one child is carried, all must be carried. However, it is probable that the commissioner has issued such a ruling in a particular case. In the first instance all details of transportation are left to the board of education. Where there is dissatisfaction, appeals are sometimes made to the Commissioner of Education.

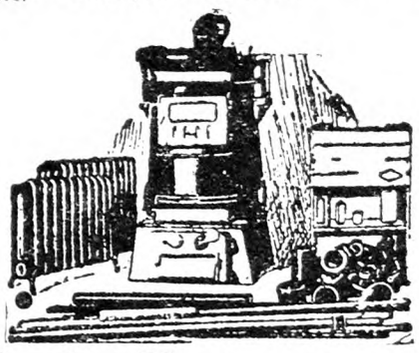
You cannot collect a salary from the district for carrying your child unless the board has authorized you to perform this service. D. B. D.

All Catalog Prices Reduced 10%

Readers of this paper have so heartily endorsed the sale we have run for the past two months that through volume business we are enabled to continue the sale for another month. DEDUCT 10% FROM THE CATALOG PRICE YOURSELF.

Our "Royal" Modern Bathroom

Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin, Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials. Was $57.50. Now $51.50



Heating Plant Complete for 6 Rooms 6 Radiators, Large Steam Boiler, Pipe Fittings, Air Valves and Asbestos Cement. Was $175 NOW $157.50

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254 West 34th Street, New York

BABY CHICKS Big and husky. Pennsylvania's finest production strains. For May—Light Breeds, 10c; Heavies, 12c. Order now. MILTON POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, Milton, Pa.

Rosemont Chicks

Immense Hatches of R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks and S.C. White Leghorns

Our hatches in these three money-making breeds are coming splendidly. With good growing weather and prices down close to production cost, there's a chance to make real money with these chicks. Remember, they are standard Rosemont quality—the result of 17 years consistent breeding for heavy egg production, correct body type and sound color.

From the beginning, Rosemont Chicks have been advertised in The Rural New-Yorker. This in itself is proof that they are giving satisfaction.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND WEEK OF MAY 21

BREEDS	50	100	500	1000
WHITE LEGHORNS				
Utility Matings	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Select Grade A	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
BARRED ROCKS, R.I. REDS				
Utility Matings	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
Select Grade A	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Wh. WYANDOTTES, Wh. ROCKS, Br. LEGHORNS				
Utility Matings	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
Select Grade A	8.00	15.00	73.00	145.00
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS				
Blood-Tested State Certified	12.00	23.00	112.50	220.00
MIXED CHICKS	5.00	9.00	45.00	88.00

All shipments prepaid. We guarantee you 100% live delivery plus complete satisfaction.

Illustrated Catalog Sent FREE on Request.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

PINE TREE

"Dependable Chicks" at Lowest May Prices

Special attention to health factors—all flocks inspected by licensed veterinarian. The weather is right; prices are down. Order "Dependable Chicks" from the old reliable Pine Tree Hatchery.

Prompt Deliveries	50	100	500
White Leghorns	$6.50	$11.00	$52.50
Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks	7.75	13.00	62.50
White Wyandottes and White Rocks	9.00	16.00	77.50
Good Mixed Chicks	5.50	9.00	45.00

Special Matings—3c per chick higher

We prepay all charges and guarantee safe arrival and complete satisfaction.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Ready May 15th
Write for special prices

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box R, Stockton, New Jersey
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner Since 1892

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery—JUNE. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY · McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS, 7c UP Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Free range. Del. guar. Catalog Prices. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c for June. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

Barron Leghorn Chicks Imported 250-300 egg stock. Circular free. Prices right. DAVID HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—25 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. *This is my 24th year.* EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

White Indian Runner Bourbon Red Turkey **EGGS** Prices reasonable. ALICE TRAMMEL, Princess Anne, Md.

Knocks Corns INSTANTLY

Corns, Callouses, Bunions yield at once to the wonderful medication in this thin comfortable plaster. You walk, play, dance in comfort. No more nagging foot pains; no dangerous applications of acids and poisons.

Medicated COMFITAPE

Absorbs all hard growths without injury to healthy flesh. Antiseptic, healing. Big spool, 60 square inches, lasts most families year or more. Send $1 and if not satisfied after trying, get full refund.

COMFITAPE LABORATORY, Box R, Burlington, Vt.

CHICKS, $8 Per 100 AND UP

We are offering our fine pure-bred chicks at rock bottom prices for May and June. Same carefully culled stock and high quality breeding as before but prices are down. Order today and get the extra chicks.

Varieties	Prices on— 25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Buff and S.C. & R.C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas		$5.00	$9	$45	$90
Brd., Wh., Buff Rocks; S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds		6.00	11	55	110
White Wyandottes; Black & Buff Minorcas		6.50	12	60	120
S. C. White Minorcas; White & Buff Orpingtons		8.00	15	75	150
Jersey Giants		13.00	25	..	...
Heavy Assorted		5.50	10	50	100
Light Assorted		4.50	8	40	80
Mammoth White Pekins	6.50	13.00	25	..	...
White Indian Runners	5.75	11.50	22	..	...

We guarantee 100% live delivery and will ship C.O.D. if you wish. Send $1 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay postman the rest.

10 EXTRA CHICKS, Per 100

If your order reaches us at once we will include 10 extra chicks with each 100 you order. Write today. Do not delay. Our Pay Streak chicks are 3c per chick higher than above prices. Same offer of 10 extra chicks holds good. They are worth the difference.

COOPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO., Box 205, TIRO, O.

Every Breeder Blood-Tested—Certified—Trap-Nested Under State Supervision

For eight years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollars Strain.

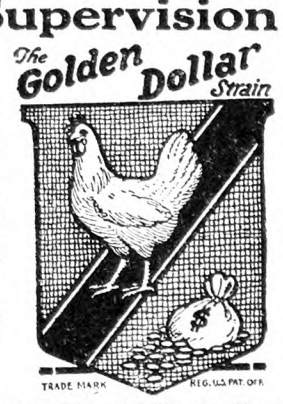
S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks and Pullets

Backed by Definite Performance Records

EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for four consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry," by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy. It's free, but worth a lot.

VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
Paul F. Smith, Prop. 8 Main Rd., Vineland, N. J.



ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY

SATISFACTION — PROFIT

Granite Springs, N. Y., April 2, 1928.
"I enclose herewith our check for $210 for which please send us 1,500 White Rock chicks at your earliest convenience. Your last year's White Rock chicks gave a very good account of themselves and compare favorably with some of the high pedigreed chicks we purchased at many times the price you charge for yours."—Granite Springs Farm, By B. M. Freeman.

WHAT IS QUALITY STOCK WORTH TO YOU?—Can you write such a letter on your last year's purchase of chicks? If not, why? Hundreds of our customers are making good money from Atheneon Chicks which is the reason why they come back to us year after year.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.00	$90.00
S. C. Anconas, R. C. Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	58.00	110.00
White Wyandottes, Black and White Minorcas	6.50	12.00	58.00	110.00
Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	62.00	.....
Buff Rocks, Silver Campines	7.00	13.00	62.00	.....
Heavy Mixed (Odds and Ends)	5.50	10.00	50.00	95.00

Save time—order direct from ad. Prices effective May 3d to June 1st. Full count, live delivery guaranteed. C.O.D. shipments postage extra. ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 92, ATHENS, OHIO

NIAGARA "QUALITY" CHIX AND DUX

1, 2 & 3-week-old chicks at prices that will save you money

Now is the time to order *NIAGARA* Chix for your Winter layers. *NIAGARA* Chix have a country-wide reputation for vigor, vitality, and rapid development into profitable layers. *NIAGARA* Chix are from hardy, northern grown, free range breeding flocks selected and bred by the Hogan System. We can now supply you with Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks. Wyandottes and Pekin Ducklings, at 13 cents and up.

Our guarantee protects you and insures you profits and satisfaction.

FOR BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS GET OUR FREE CATALOG

Member International Baby Chick Association

Niagara Poultry Farm, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.

Established 1887 *Reference: State Bank of Ransomville*

NATIONAL CHICKS—MAY DELIVERY

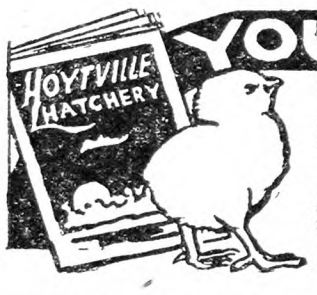
C.O.D. or cash with order. Send $1 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$11	$52.00	$100
Brd. & Wh. Rocks, Reds-Bl. Minorcas	6.75	13	62.00	120
Heavy Mixed	5.00	9	43.00	85
Light Mixed	4.50	8	37.50	75

Send for our free illustrated catalog. All chicks shipped prepaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, Mifflintown, Pa.

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !



10 EXTRA CHICKS With every 100 chicks ordered during May and June we give 10 extra chicks without charge.

REDUCED PRICES—Prices on our high quality Ohio Accredited Chicks have been drastically reduced. Write for information.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose with our chicks. Get our May and June prices.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY, 101 MAIN STREET, HOYTVILLE, OHIO

Pay Only $1.00 Down — Balance When Delivered

Big C.O.D. CHICK OFFER

PRICES	50	100	500	1000
Tancred & Barron White Leghorns	$ 6.00	$11.00	$53.50	$100.00
Barred & White Rocks—and R. I. Reds	6.50	12.50	60.00	110.00
White & Buff Orps.—Silver & White Wyn.	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Jersey Black Giants (Marcy Strain)	11.00	20.00	95.00	180.00

Other breeds at low prices. Heavy mix. 10c each. Quick delivery.

CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, 196 N. MAIN ST., CONTINENTAL, OHIO

Male birds of the leading strains head our flocks

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" "LIVE AND LAY" BABY CHICKS

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **10c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 207 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

POSTPAID PRICES, Effective May 7th—

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Bf., Blk. Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas, Hvy. Mixed.	$3.25	$5.00	$9.50	$46.00	$90.00
B. & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Bl. Min., Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orps., Bf. Rocks	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Buff Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

Pekin Ducklings 28c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref.: Farmers State Bank. Free Catalog.

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box D, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Care with Capons

I made this mistake. Do not make a similar one. After caponizing I placed six and eight capons in a few coops. The following morning I found two or three dead in each coop where I put more than four. They are very easily killed when trampled on, which they will do in roosting, if crowded.

North Carolina. J. W. HODGES.

Crop-bound Fowls

I have just noted the question about crop-bound chickens. We have a great deal of trouble with this crop-bound condition in turkeys here in the South. Some people say cut the crops open as the answer to this question, but I have worked out a treatment that seems to cure every one. I make a coop so low that the turkey will have to sit down, the lower the better. If the crop is hard work it with the hands about once a day. This low coop gives the mass a chance to pass through the orifice. I found that the crop became bound because the food hung down so low that it would not pass through this orifice. Making the fowl sit on it knees raises the crop up. Give water and very little of anything to eat during the treatment. Even after the crop is empty it takes the muscles around the crop a few days to regain their strength. This remedy has been worth considerable money to me in turkey raising.

Texas. J. E. FITZGERALD.

A Home Flock of Turkeys

I want to tell our readers about some I have, only a few though. I wintered five hens and the tom. On March 21 I got my first eggs, held them until I had eight, and set them under a chicken hen. I got nine more and set them; then got two and three a day and set nine more. I have 13 eggs on hand now; got five today, so the one that started laying March 21 is still laying. These eggs on hand now I will hold for about 14 days, and try hatching them in the incubator.

I feel real proud of my turkeys, as last year was my first year with them. I bought two settings of eggs, and hatched out 11 poults on June 28. Sold a few toms weighing 14 lbs. dressed. My tom now weighs 28 lbs., and my hens are big, weighing 12 to 15 lbs. I expect the first hatch May 3. I hope to have good luck, and somehow I know you'll wish me the same. MRS. P. F.

Cornell Poultry Formulas

The Cornell poultry department advocates a combination of scratch grain and mash for feeding young chickens. During the first four to six weeks, any time between eight and ten o'clock each morning, chicks should be fed enough dry mash to last them until late in the afternoon. Grain should be put before them in the middle of the afternoon, depending on the amount of mash they eat. Both grain and mash should be fed in shallow boxes or troughs.

The grain mixture for this period consists of 40 lbs. of cracked wheat and 60 lbs. fine cracked corn. The mash mixture consists of 30 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 20 of wheat bran, 15 of flour wheat middlings, 10 of fine ground heavy oats or oat flour, 10 of fine ground meat scrap, 5 of bonemeal, 10 of dry milk products, and ½ lb. salt.

For the first four to six weeks, the mash is usually left before the chicks until the grain is fed and the grain is left before them until the mash is fed the following day. Liquid skim-milk is recommended in place of water during the first week. Fine oyster shell may be fed if desired in separate dishes or on the floor. Grit or charcoal are not necessary but may be fed the same as oyster shell.

If liquid skim-milk or buttermilk is available as a drink, the dry milk products recommended in the mash mixture should be omitted. If reground heavy oats cannot be obtained for the mash, the cornmeal may be increased from 30 lbs. to 40 lbs.

For chicks from six to twelve weeks old a grain mixture consisting of 60 lbs. cracked corn and 40 lbs. whole wheat are recommended. From 12 weeks to maturity 200 lbs. cracked corn, 200 lbs. whole wheat and 100 lbs. heavy oats are recommended. The same mash mixture as the one on which the chicks are started should be used throughout.

During the first six weeks the chicks should be fed more mash than grain. The second six weeks they should have about equal amounts of mash and grain, and after that more grain than mash.

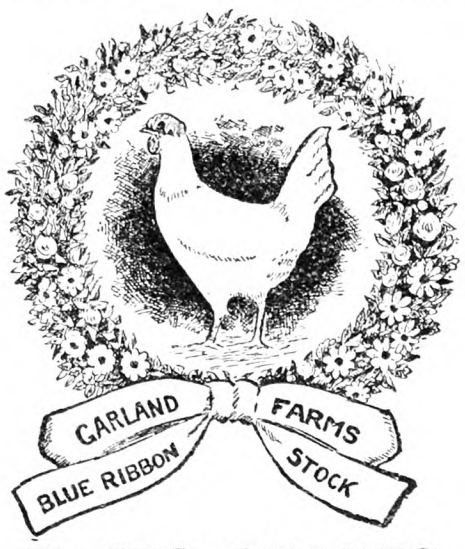
JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rock CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 15th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

JARVIS POULTRY FARMS
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankfort, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.



BABY CHICKS

CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORNS

All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

GARLAND FARMS, Dept 8, GARLAND, PA.

REDUCED PRICES

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

All from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights. Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.50
Tancred Leghorns	5.75	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	52.50
R. I. Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00
Asst. Chicks	4.25	8.00	38.00

3000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets, ready June 1st. 10 Weeks Old at Rock Bottom Prices.

Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.

Brookside Poultry Farms

Dept. R, E. C. Brown, Sergeantville, N. J.

Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

3c Per Chick DISCOUNT from June 1st on.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks; and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Write now.

BRAMBLE'S *HIGH-QUALITY* **Baby Chicks**

BIG MAY REDUCTION

Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White and Brown Leghorns
Mixed—

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

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GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

50,000 Weekly. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All flocks culled.

	50	100	400
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$46.00
Wh. and Barred Rocks, B. Minorcas Wh. Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	54.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, R.I. Reds	8.00	15.00	58.00
Buff Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00
Black Giants and Light Brahmas	12.50	24.00	94.00
Anconas	7.00	13.00	50.00

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100. Odds and Ends, $9 per 100
Pekin Ducks, $30 per 100. Catalog in Colors Free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY Box 32 BUCYRUS, OHIO

Quality Baby Chicks, $10 per 100 up

Our May Hatched Baby Chicks Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff ..... **$12** per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas ..... **14** per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. **16** per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—June and July, **$2.00** less.
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, **10c** Light and Heavy, **12c** Heavy, **14c.**
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.**

NO WHITE DIARRHOEA

"We have had no white diarrhoea since feeding Collis Dried Buttermilk to our chicks. We gave the babies 30% buttermilk in dry mash for two weeks, gradually reducing the quantity. Keeps them thriving and growing splendidly."
Burdon Hunter, Tampa, Florida.

COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

will make your flock pay you more money —saves the chicks, speeds up growth, makes early layers, shortens molt, fights coccidiosis, helps keep the entire flock healthy, vigorous.

FREE

Read this 40 page poultry manual, beautifully illustrated and full of valuable pointers and hints that help to make poultry pay. Write for it. Send your feed dealer's name.

COLLIS PRODUCTS CO.
Dept.26 CLINTON, IOWA

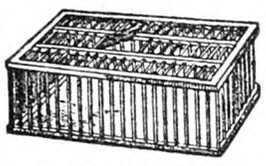
Costs Only $4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."

I. PUTNAM, Inc., Route 564 B Elmira, N.Y.

CARPENTER'S



Original Hickory Rod, Spring Door Coops. For handling and shipping Poultry.

Price $1.00 F. O. B. Orange, Va.
Send all orders direct to
W. J. CARPENTER COMPANY
Brightwood, Virginia

Ask for the Best Beef Scrap by Name—
DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
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Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUY OF WENTWORTH BROS. Manufacturers of Poultry Equipment CORNISH, MAINE - - Get Circulars | FEED MIXERS, Etc.

Ohio Accredited Chicks
Quality Higher and Prices reduced for May and June. Leghorns, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 12c each; Light Brahmas, 16c each. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Special Price on Three Hundred or more.
THE WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

HILLSIDE CHICKS
WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed	7c	Owen's Strain Reds	12c
S.C.W. Leghorns	8c	S.C.W.L. Wyckoff	12c
Rocks and Reds	10c	Heavy Mixed	9c

Half cent less on 500 lots. One cent less on 1000 lots
Postage paid and we guarantee 100% live delivery.
All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Prices Effective May 20th.	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	60

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

More About Goose Raising

Since my article on the geese appeared in the March 17 issue about every conceivable question has been asked, and to relieve myself of more writing I will give an answer to some of the questions which may be a help to even those who have not written.

Since the failure with turkeys by so many on account of the black-head disease, it seems that those who have raised the former have in many instances turned to the geese. It is a good change, and when conditions are suitable the geese will pay.

Fall is the correct time to begin with geese. They should be in their new homes early in September or October, so as to get well acquainted before breeding begins in February and March. While old mature breeders are best for stock birds, they also cost more to purchase; $10 each is a fair price for good birds of any breeding age. Young stock one year old will lay and produce goslings, will adjust themselves to new homes and surroundings quicker than old birds, increase in value each successive season until very old. Geese moved in the late Spring may stop laying and not lay again until the following season.

It is not desirable to buy goose eggs for hatching if they must be sent by express long distances—especially so if these are of the larger varieties such as Toulouse or Embden. These eggs are large and are so shaken in transit that a poor hatch is usually the result; they may, however, be carried by motor any distance if care is taken to pack securely and place upon a cushion or something soft so as not to jar them.

Do not attempt to incubate goose eggs in an incubator unless you know what you are doing—invariably the result of beginner's work is a failure along this line, though experienced persons can hatch strong goslings in the ordinary machine.

To the experienced hand it is quite an easy matter to tell the sex of geese, but the beginner will have to study his birds, note their actions, and thereby form his own conclusions. We can usually guess closely when the birds are very small, and be still more certain when they have reached the age of six months. The males are more masculine in build, have shrill voices where the female has a heavy coarse note. Ganders stand more erect, and in the breeding season carry the necks partly curved. Watch them in Spring, the female goes ahead, and the gander brings up the rear. Then after mating time is over and the ganders are quiet and silent, this is usually reversed, and the ganders go about their business, and the females do the following.

In the Chinese varieties it is quite easy to distinguish the sexes, as the gander has a very large heavy knob at the base of the bill. Both geese and ganders have this characteristic but more pronounced in the male. They also stand perfectly erect through the breeding season, and you might often think they would fall over backward—but they won't. In all varieties when laying, the goose has a very round plump stern which nearly or quite touches the ground, while in males this is far less pronounced, and often he has a single fold of loose skin only. These points should make reasonably certain the distinguishing characteristics of your geese, but if you have failed in all of them and possess two ganders which you know are ganders, place them together, and with them, in a single pen, containing no other geese, put the bird which you are doubtful about, and they will soon tell you if it is a male or a female. If a male they will fight it away. If a female they will fight each other, in their efforts to claim the goose—here again is proof of a "survival of the fittest" in all forms of wild life, for the stronger will win, and the weaker will fall. Order your breeding geese early in Summer after the laying season is over, and have them shipped to you in September or October.

As to inbreeding many have asked whether or not they are safe in ordering a trio of geese from a single breeder, fearing that he might send them related stock. Don't be scared about inbreeding. More people have been scared than hurt by it (when properly carried on). It isn't my desire to talk on the subject of inbreeding in this article (we'll leave this until some future time), but you need have no hesitancy in ordering your geese from any reputable breeder who advertises in THE R. N.-Y. He will tell you if he can send you unrelated stock, and if perchance he does send a trio of much the same lines you will be just as successful as though one was black and the other white, so far as producing good goslings is concerned. It is true that a cross between two distinct breeds of birds or animals lends a rugged constitution to the offspring, and just as true that too close breeding will start them on the downward path, but they can stand a lot of close breeding and you will never know about it unless you are told. Inbreeding has long since passed the experimental stage at our farm, and this unseen ghost has never yet appeared to us though many of our bird and animal lines have been carried close for years. At this time I have in progress an experiment with inbreeding white mice. We have carried the same blood line five generations by mating little brothers and sister together, at which stage we find the resulting

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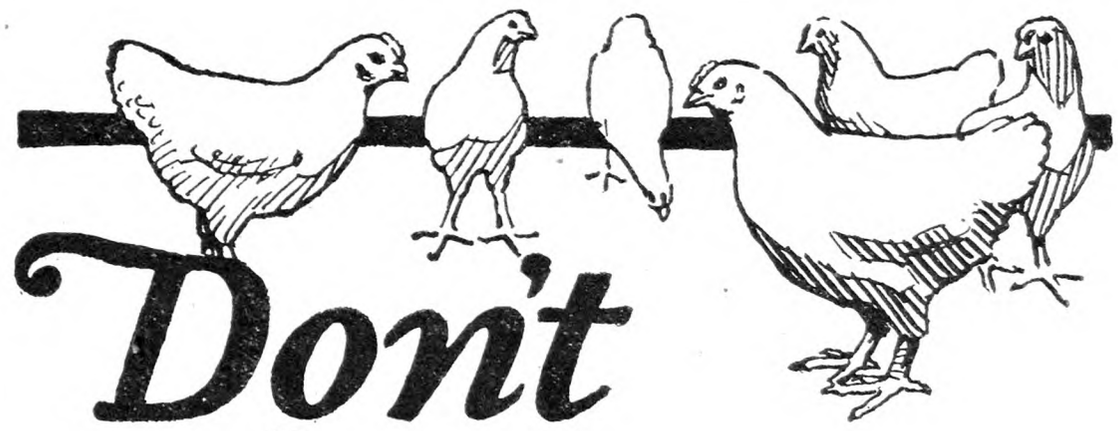

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progeny fully as large and as strong as were the original unrelated pair. We are deeply interested in continuing this experiment, to prove to our own satisfaction, just how far it can be carried with no evil effect upon constitution, and to give us hints for our future work along the lines of breeding. Whoever breeds is confronted with these problems, and we may learn much by experience as well as what others tell us.

In the North Country we do not ask our geese to give us early February or March eggs because the weather is too cold then and the eggs chill easily unless picked up immediately after being laid and kept in a temperature of about 60 degrees. Domestic geese often start laying in January, especially in the Southern States and in warmer climates. Where this is not desired you can easily prevent them by separating the sexes and keeping them apart until ten days before laying is desired. You will note signs of laying by the folds in the skin of the females. Just prior to this period the egg bag enlarges, the stern rounds out and hangs low; when this occurs the geese are about ready to start—if it is too early you should move the geese to a different part of the farm—any place which they are not accustomed to, and this will prevent them from laying. You have all noted when you bought a flock of new hens, how quickly the eggs stopped when moved home. Perhaps a few eggs were laid the following days but soon you got no eggs at all.

It is best to set goose eggs upon the ground or in boxes with a dirt bottom. Round out the nest, fill with fine hay, making a nice round nest. It is well to sprinkle the hen with good insect powder at time of sitting, and once each week thereafter. Goslings are not so suceptible to lice as hens and chickens are—still sometimes they do get lousy. The above will clean the hen and nest at time of sitting and will keep them free from lice. We always pour warm water around the edge of nests containing goose eggs and the last week sprinkle eggs freely when hen is off. If she sticks close remove her for the purpose and return at once. If there is enough moisture goslings will not stick in the shell. If they do the nest and eggs are too dry.

Leave the young in nest until 24 hours old, then remove to the brood coop which is prepared in advance. The little downy balls will cuddle under the snug warm breast of the mother hen for several hours. Don't be in a rush to feed them—there is enough yolk in their bodies to supply the first food and they need no other until this has been digested and has passed off. There are several formulas for feeding goslings, all of which have some merit.

We start them on fresh new fine grass placed in the water dishes which should be low—not deep. Stale white bread moistened with milk squeezed fairly dry to which a handful of coarse sand has been added will give them a good start. We have used goats milk for years to moisten bread and feed with for goslings and they grow surprisingly upon it. Cows milk will do. We do not think sour milk for goslings is as good as fresh sweet milk, therefore we feed it sweet. A good feeding ration for goslings is clean sound cornmeal one part, wheat bran one part, white middlings one part. Add about 10 per cent fresh beef scrap, moisten with sweet milk.

Don't forget always to keep coarse sand before the youngsters, and plenty of green feed is indispensible. Lettuce, dandelions, or any form of green food which they will eat is good for them and they grow amazingly. Our experience has been that when kept confined in pens for three weeks—the first three of their lives—they do best, grow quickest, and feather most rapidly—after that age if you have plenty of run for them they can be let out through the day and put back in the coops at night. Water is their hobby and must always be before them, but not in quantities for swimming, and they do best when kept out of the pond until well toward feathered.

When raised with the goose they may be allowed liberty so that they can go to the water, as the mother knows then it is time to brood them and will call them out and hover and warm them when they need it, but a hen often is a "goose" at raising goslings and she will stand upon the bank and cluck her head off in a vain effort to dislodge her charges from the water. When this happens, especially if the weather is cold and damp, the goslings will chill and die. If you raise with hens keep the hens and goslings in yards.

These birds are easy to fence. A three-foot woven wire through which they cannot crawl will keep them where you want them. Remember you can't raise goslings in your garden.

If you have plenty of ground move fences often and give the birds a fresh run. Small stakes will hold up the wire and these need not be driven far into the ground—just far enough to stand up well and hold the wire in place. Provide shade if none grows naturally within the yards, else goslings melt easily on very hot days and die of sunstroke. The drinking water is all important and must never be neglected—a wooden trough covered with a board its entire width, suspended six inches above it will keep them from getting into the water but allows enough room for the heads to reach in for a drink.

WILLET RANDALL.

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S. C. W. Legh'ns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
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Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
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Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
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Big Hatches June 4-11-18-25.

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B. W. AMEY - - COCOLAMUS, PA.

Countrywide Situation

Shipments of southern stuff are catching up with the figures of a year ago. There is less fruit coming, but more vegetables, especially from California. May is likely to be a busy month, with a group of delayed shipping sections swinging into line together. Frosts and rains have done much to the crops, but the trucking region is so big and wide that nothing seems to keep down the market supply very long, and there are competitors in Mexico, Cuba and Bermuda ready to fill in the chinks. The shipping season totals to all fruits and vegetables keep surprisingly close together year after year. This season's total is 639,000 cars to about the end of April or 5,000 less than last season, which was supposed to be a big crop year. With a good price expected, there is always something found to fill up the cars.

WEAKER POTATO POSITION

Potato shipments have scarcely shown the hoped-for return to top prices of a month ago. Retail stores were full of potatoes, bought near the highest figure, and the dealers held them at prices which slowed down the demand. City consumers nowadays have a wide variety of southern vegetables to choose from in Spring and they can set their tables without potatoes, if they like. There is still time to sell old potatoes, but new supplies increased greatly about the first of May, and there is small chance of any real potato shortage. It is mainly a question of price and holders may hope to close out with a fair degree of satisfaction, but there is no sign of the price boom which prevailed in May a year ago. There are radio sets on the back farms. Growers know when potatoes are in short supply and they start right away to scrape together a few more carloads.

If Maine potato growers plant 151,000 acres, this acreage will be a record breaker. It is 6 per cent more than last season's liberal planting. Yields tend upward in late years. The old average, taking the 10 years from 1910 to 1920, was about 200 bushels per acre for Maine and this yield was a great deal higher than for the rest of the country, being about double the average of all the States. But for the past 10 years the average in Maine has been about 275 bushels, the result of better seed, better spraying, and so on. If the whole potato acreage gains as much in proportion as expected in Maine and has a fairly good yield, the marketing problem may be serious. The gain of 75 bushels per acre in the average of recent years in Maine compares with 25 bushels gain in Vermont, 10 to 20 bushels in Southern New England and the Middle States, and about 10 bushels for all the States together. The South and Far West have not changed much as groups. The trouble with the potato market often has been a heavy yield, rather than a big acreage. This year there is a fair possibility of both together.

Potatoes did well in Prince Edward Island last year. There were 47,000 acres in the crop, of which 25,000 were used in growing certified seed stock. Most growers up there had less than 10 acres. They use chemical fertilizers mainly for potatoes. Estimating the acreage by the fertilizer orders reported, the acreage will be 30 per cent larger this year, and with a fair crop season, shipments of table stock to the United States could be increased.

THRIVING ON BERRIES

The early berry market belongs almost completely for a time to a group of three or four counties in Southern Louisiana, although there is a good deal of competition this year from Alabama. The fruit ripens in April and May in these Louisiana counties, just when northern appetites are hungry for fresh fruit and there is little else in the market. They ship 200 to 400 cars a week. This year the growers have been paid about 15 cents a pint, which would not be a bad price for a quart basis in some northern berry sections. The strawberries are grown in small fields, 1 to 20 acres. Some are raised in backyards and gardens. Selling is co-operative to some extent. Auction sales dispose of the fruit, and the grower is given a sales slip, which he cashes next day. The usual yield seems to be rather light compared with some other sections. It averages one year with another about 2,000 pint boxes per acre for the whole section. One grower with only one and a quarter acres expects to round out $1,500 worth, but this is an unusual yield. Another with three acres has been shipping 100 crates a day right along. The whole section is likely to receive about $8,000,000 for the crop on the 21,000 acres.

APPLE EXPORTS

Exporters shipped less than half as many barreled apples to England the past season as in the season before, and most of these apples might have sold better at home. Shipments were made partly in the hope of better prices, which never came, and partly, as one of the shippers explained, because they did not like to disappoint their regular trade in foreign markets. The average in February, for instance, taking four big English markets, was about 23 shillings on Baldwins, or less than $6 per barrel, and almost exactly the same as in February, 1927, when apples were selling comparatively cheap in the United States. About the same comparison applies to prices of Ben Davis and Stark, which were selling at $4 to $5 per barrel, or nearly the same as at the corresponding time the season before. Western boxed apples of most kinds were selling actually lower than either in either of the two seasons before. The best that can be said of the trade is that it tended to hold the markets for another season. Shipments to other countries sold rather better, as a rule, than in England. There is nothing to show, in effect, from the slogan appearing everywhere: "Eat Empire Fruit." Canadian apples sold as high as others when they were graded and put up as well, but when they were not looking so well, they sold often a dollar or two lower than the same varieties from the States and the average as a rule was lower than for American apples. G. B. F.

Disinfectant for Egg Trays

I am using a tank that holds 50 gallons to soak my egg trays. I think it advisable to use a disinfectant in water. What do you advise? There are several that would answer the purpose, but as this has to be renewed each week the expense should be considered. M. J. T.

Bethel, Conn.

There are many good disinfectants upon the market, as well as many substances said to have germicidal powers that they lack. A large part of these preparations are coal tar derivatives with more or less fancy names. Their germicidal power is stated in terms of comparison with that of pure carbolic acid, the latter being taken as a standard. By co-efficient in this matter is meant the comparative efficiency of the product, carbolic acid being taken for comparative purposes. If the label of the disinfectant states that it has a co-efficient of 6, this means that it has six times the germ killing power of pure carbolic acid. By noting this co-efficient one can determine the value of the preparation from a disinfecting standpoint. Pure carbolic acid would be too expensive for your purpose but you could use a 5 per cent solution of creolin or zenoleum or V-C-P (Veterinary Creolin-Pearson). The latter, which you should be able to obtain from any drug supply house, has a co-efficient of 16-17, that is 16 to 17 times as strong as carbolic acid. A gallon of this disinfectant, at $4.75 per gallon, will make 640 gallons of disinfectant solution of suitable strength for poultry keeper's purposes at a cost per gallon of three-fourths of a cent. Corrosive sublimate in a one to one-thousand solution is a powerful and cheap disinfectant but has the disadvantages of being an active animal poison and of acting upon metal surfaces. It could doubtless be used if rinsed off after the dipping and solutions made with it may be colored with a little laundry bluing to warn of their nature. Fifty-seven grains, or practically one dram, to the gallon of water makes a 1 to 1,000 solution. M. B. D.

Cheapening a Chick Ration

I am raising 700 or 800 young chicks this Spring. At the price of commercial growing mash it is very expensive, costs $5 per cwt. here. For a laying mash I am feeding, one part bran, one part middlings, one part corn chop, one part oat chop, one part meat scrap. Could I feed this to the young chicks, say after they are one month old, or what modification of this mash could I use? This mash cost me about $3 per cwt. I presume I would need to cut down the meat scrap and possibly leave out the oat on acount of the hulls. B. E. L.

Pennsylvania.

Yes, this mash would make a very good one for chicks, though it would be improved by adding another part of cornmeal and, if practicable, by replacing part of the meat scrap with milk in some form, either as liquid skim-milk, given as a drink, dry milk in the mash or semi-solid milk fed diluted as a drink or as a paste. The meat scrap should be of high grade and one-fifth part by weight is too much. Milk in some form is needed by growing chicks and replaces meat. Ground oats are all right in the mash, though, if not finely ground, the coarse hulls should be sifted out of the mash given young chicks. If heavy oats cannot be obtained, they may be substituted for by ground oatmeal, or flake, or by equal amount of bran. A laying mash formerly recommended by Cornell consisted of equal parts by weight of cornmeal, wheat middlings, wheat bran, ground oats and high grade meat scrap. This was changed to a suitable growing mash for chicks after they had become several weeks old by simply adding another part of wheat bran. This reduced the proportion of meat scrap and added needed mineral matter to the mash. It is now felt by practically all poultrymen, however, that milk in some form is so essential to chick development that it should be made a part of all chick rations. M. B. D.

IT WAS at the Hermann Park Zoo. One small red-haired boy set up an uproar when he was dislodged from the wire netting surrounding the birds. "Owooo!" he howled. "Don't wanna leave! Don't wanna go until I find out about the stork!" "Find out what?" "What does it do when it gets tired of standing on one leg?"—Houston Post-Dispatch.

Will your flock be laying and paying next fall?

THE records Kerr's pens are making in the egg competitions this year are better than ever before. At the Bergen County, N. J., competition, all three of Kerr's pens are on the honor list. At the New York competition, Kerr's White Leghorns are fourth high pen in the entire competition and third high pen of White Leghorns.

At the Bergen County competition for the week ending February 25th, all of the Kerr pens stood high on the honor list. The Kerr White Leghorns were high pen, laying 53 eggs out of a possible 70. Second and third high pens produced 52 and 51 eggs respectively, and Kerr's pens of Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds tied for fourth place, each pen laying 50 eggs.

When you buy baby chicks from the Kerr Chickeries, you get the identical blood that is proving itself so prepotent for high-egg production during the winter months in public contests.

Ready for shipment, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week

NEW LOW PRICES

	25 chicks	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks	1000 chicks
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00

For Special Matings add 3c per chick to the above prices.

Write for prices on chicks from blood-tested stock

Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. A 25% deposit is required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Remit with money order, check or cash in registered letter. If you want a copy of the new illustrated Kerr Chick Book, write for it. Free on request.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

KERR CHICKERIES Inc.
Department 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J — Trenton, N. J.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y. — Lancaster, Pa.

WENE CHICKS
State Certified Blood-Tested
WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK

$12.50 Now Buys 100 State-Certified, Blood Tested, Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from Select WENE Matings
$60 for 500; $110 for 1,000—IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
HEAVIER BREEDS ALSO REDUCED

Your choice of White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks and R. I. Red Chicks from blood-tested breeders, $16 per 100; $77 for 500. Special Cross-Breed, White Wyandotte—White Rock from Blood-Tested Matings selected especially for Broilers and Roasters, only $12.50 per 100; $60 for 500; $110 for 1,000. ALL CHICKS POSTPAID—SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED
S. C. LEGHORN PULLETS, 12 weeks old, $1.15 each f.o.b. Immediate Deliveries.
MATING LIST FREE—WRITE FOR YOUR COPY

WENE CHICK FARMS — Dept. A — Vineland, N. J.

BABY CHICKS
10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each
READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 306 — BELLEFONTE, PA.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.
Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amount with order—save postage.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; S. C. M. Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38.00	$ 75
S.C.B. Minorcas; Bd. & Wh. Rocks; R. C. & S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75.00	145
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42.00	80
Assorted Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68

For Quality Prices Add 3c per chick to these prices. Pullets, 6 weeks, 50c each—8 weeks at 75c each
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Cash or C.O.D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range stock. Postpaid. 100% live del. Special price on large lots. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $10. "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $12; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 hun. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Baby Chicks White Leghorns, $10.50 per 100 R. I. Reds - $12.50 per 100
Free delivery. Hatch every week. Phone 4F14. Cir.
BABY CHICK FARM, Staatsburg-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Buy Eggs and Baby Turkeys From Eshenshade's Famous BRONZE TURKEYS.
America's Great Profit Payers. Catalog. Prices Reasonable. Write today. ESHENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box R, Ronks, Pa.

Turkey Eggs Purebred Bourbon Reds, $6.00 per dozen.
MRS. THURSTON SMITH — Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $25 per 100—100% live delivery guaranteed. F. B. CANDEE, Nicholson, Pa

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

Now I again enter the fold of THE R. N.-Y., as I am missing the exposures of fakes in Publisher's Desk. I think this paper is doing a noble act in helping subscribers to avoid being fleeced out of hard-earned savings, possibly of a lifetime.
Pennsylvania. H. H. S.

The above sentiments of a "strayed" sheep returning reminds us that we very frequently do not appreciate the blessings we enjoy until we have lost them or been without them for a time. We welcome the returning member who we hope will wander no more.

A farm paper has an advertisement of the North American Accident Insurance Co., for $1, a year for farmers' accident insurance. Is it advisable to join this company? Is it safe to join? C. K.
New York.

The trouble that most companies have had with these limited forms of policies, which has resulted in the larger companies discontinuing their sale entirely, is that when the insurance is purchased the contract is usually not read and, therefore, hardly ever understood, and when disaster occurs in the shape of an injury or illness it is often found that the particular disease is not covered or the insured is not injured in the proper way to be eligible for benefits under the limited policy, and this has created so much dissatisfaction that, as above stated, the principal companies, even though this kind of insurance may be profitable, prefer to retain the good will of the public by not selling something that gives limited protection.

These limited policies are almost like buying fire insurance covering housesold furniture, and in insuring a chair in one room, some of the bedroom furniture, and should a fire occur the insured wakes up to the fact that the articles insured were not damaged and those that were not insured were damaged or destroyed.

We do not believe in any forms of insurance which are restricted to certain conditions only, although the limited policy is perfectly legitimate, if the proposition is thoroughly understood. Most people, however, who invest in this class of policies do so with the understanding that they are securing full accidents or health insurance. If those taking out limited policies think they are getting a bargain, they are apt to be disillusioned when an accident does occur.

Can you give any information about the Bell Manufacturing Co., 1011 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.? Some time ago I answered an advertisement for making their smocks. They promised to pay $17 a dozen for making them, and I had to send $1.55 for sample smock to cover the cost of same, which I did. They sent sample smock, which I made, and then I had to let them know when I had finished it. I did this; then they sent me an application blank stating that I would have to make 25 smocks at $2.40 a dozen until I make up the 25, but they do not say anything more about paying the $17 a dozen, so I don't know just what I should do. I am a widow with four little children to care for, and have very little to live on. Sewing is the only thing I have had any experience in, so that is the reason I answered the advertisement, thinking I would be able to do something to make a living and would be able to stay home with my children also. If these people are not reliable can I get my money back, or what can I do?
Virginia. MRS. M. A. H.

This woman is another victim of a work-at-home scheme. The Bell Mfg. Co. will not pay $17 a dozen for making these garments. We know of no way to secure the refund for this woman who is struggling to support her children. If she sends it in she will only receive a request to send more money for a larger supply of material. The best she can do is to keep the garment and make what use she can of it.

Do you know anything about the financial standing and reliability of the National Business Brokers' Corporation, whose main office is Columbus, Ohio? They have a man in this city listing property to sell. They will not list property unless they collect a small amount to help pay for advertising it. I showed their agent a property that I asked $4,000, for. He said the property is cheap at $5,000, and I can get that as easy as I can get $4,000. "All you have to do is pay me $33, and in waiting 60 days you will get $4,757, in cash. I reached over to the counter and picked up THE R. N.-Y., saying, "This publication keeps me straight when it comes to dealing with strangers." He listed a property of a neighbor for $15,000, and only ch rged him $66. C. W. F.
West Virginia.

Here is a sample of the old advance fee game which THE R. N.-Y., has been denouncing for years. The pretext that the money paid in advance is to cover advertising costs is not a new one. The prospect of making a sale at $5,000, when the owner's asking price it $4,000, is old bait too. It is gratifying to note that readers of THE R. N.-Y., are wise to these easy money schemes.

I am sending what I consider to be a game to get some money out of a young school teacher. Last year my daughter took a training class course in Bath, Steuben County. About March 24 a book agent representing the Class Room Teacher, Inc., of Chicago, called at the school and showed them a set of books, $26.75, and also showed them contracts and explained their easy payment plan. A few of the class ordered the books and signed the contract but my daughter did not. Nevertheless in April she received the set of books. She never opened the package at all, just returned them by insured parcel post. That was the last she heard from them until late in the Fall, after she began teaching. She received a bill for the books and they also stated that they had her signed contract. They have admitted receiving the books, but still they want her to pay for them. They have put the matter in the hands of William W. Fink of Chicago for collection. He has written several disagreeable letters and not long ago tried to collect it by sight draft through the Citizens Bank of Penn Yan, N. Y. Now in the last letter from W. W. Fink he says she will be sued next week. She is given 12 days to make full payment or a small amount on account. I want to know if there is any way to stop such a batch of annoying letters. I don't see how they can do anything. Although they state they have her signed contract, she knows she did not sign anything and even if she did she was not of age at the time and is under 20 now. E. I. F.
New York.

This experience is not at all unusual. We have many such reports where young girls have been persuaded to sign an order on the claim that such a set of books is essential to her being able to hold a position as teacher. This girl signed no order. As a minor she could not b eheld for it. She cannot stop the annoying letters, but she can safely keep her money if she did sign it. The time for graduation is near at hand; it is timely to warn parents of the practices and methods of strong-arm salesmen representing book concerns resorting to such methods as are outlined in the above letter. School authorities who permit such book agents in the class rooms to ply their trade are subject to censure.

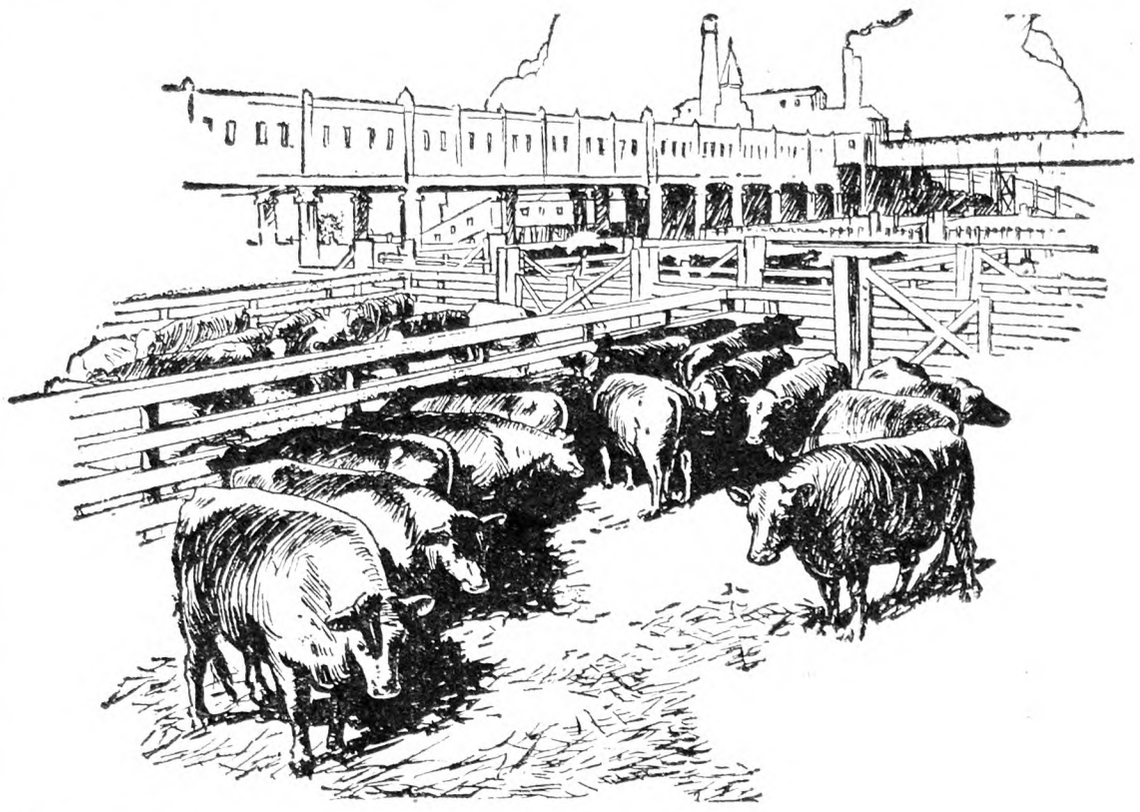
I answered an advertisement in a Boston paper. I received the enclosed letter, but now I must send $2 to E. W. Arculus, Box 122, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Is Mr. Arculus helping me get a job or is this his way of making easy money?
New Hampshire. G. D.

The circular of E. W. Arculus, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., forwarded by the subscriber asks for a remittance of $2 for "instructions and advice" with view to securing a position in the merchant marien service. He does not promise or suggest that he will secure the position. What his "advice" may be worth we cannot say, but there are possibilities of the easy-money scheme about the proposition to say the least. We think a personal application to the steamship lines without the tutelage of Mr. Arculus would have the same consideration as with it.

Can you tell me if the Omaha Tapestry Paint Co., Lagrange, Ind., is a reliable company, and if they will do as they say they will? I send advertisement.
Rhode Island. E. S.

This is an attempt to sell artists' supplies or materials on the pretext of furnishing home work. We can only repeat our many warnings to have nothing to do with the work-at-home schemes.

TEACHER: "Robert, here is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to the creek to swim, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you inform me how many went in?" Robert: "Yes'm; seven."—Utah Farmer.



A Penny saved *is a Penny earned*

Taking the loss out of the cost of producing and marketing live stock is sound business. It is economic and a fundamental principle which results in increased net returns to the producer.

Two and a half millions of dollars were paid last year by the railroads of the United States for live stock losses in transit. At least half of this could have been saved by the shippers if correct practises of feeding and handling had been followed.

Much progress in handling live stock has been made through well directed educational work among railroad employees. Producers and shippers are also learning to feed intelligently, load properly, and handle carefully. Cooperation pays in these things.

The New York Central Lines are particularly interested in delivering your live stock to the market in perfect condition.

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

We Want You

To sell and install the

Shinn-Flat System of Lightning Rods

Farmer Agents do fine—a good profit—wonderful work. Write today for full particulars.

W. C. SHINN MFG. CO.
2024 No. Racine Ave.
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ROSS METAL SILO
Lifetime Satisfaction

MADE of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles.

Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."

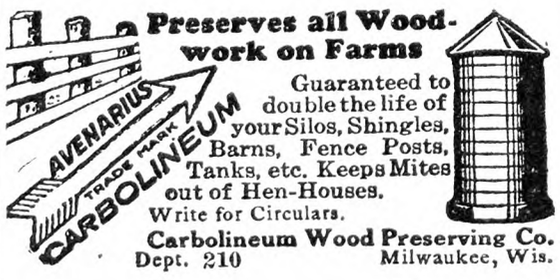
Easy terms—buy now, pay later.

Check below items in which you are interested and we will send illustrated folders.

Agents wanted in territory where we are not represented.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co.,
469 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Established 1850

Makers of
Silos ☐ Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Brooder Houses ☐ Hog Houses ☐ Mills ☐



Preserves all Wood-work on Farms

Guaranteed to double the life of your Silos, Shingles, Barns, Fence Posts, Tanks, etc. Keeps Mites out of Hen-Houses.
Write for Circulars.

Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.
Dept. 210 Milwaukee, Wis.

WITTE Engines

50 New Features. Years ahead of old style engines. Run on Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. MORE Power—LESS Cost. Easy to Start—Easy to Use. For description and prices 2 to 30 H-P. send for Catalog.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1895 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
1895 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELL THE MILK AND RAISE YOUR CALVES ON RYDE'S CREAM CALF MEAL

You can make money by using Ryde's Cream Calf Meal. Sell the Cow's Milk and Cream, and buy Ryde's Cream Calf Meal for one-third of what you get for the milk and cream. **Two-thirds of the price you get for the milk is clear cash profit.** Ryde's Cream Calf Meal is an unequalled substitute for milk. It contains every element necessary for rapid and thrifty growth, for calves and other young live stock. Build better calves with Ryde's Cream Calf Meal, at your Dealers, or write

RYDE AND COMPANY
Dept. 129
6434 W. Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Ill.

DEL-MAR-VA FARMS Own a Farm on Eastern Shore Maryland, where moderate winters and pleasant summers prevail. Tornadoes, floods, droughts, crop failures unknown. No rocks or hills, Long seasons; mild climate; good roads; best markets available; where beautiful waterfronts; inland farms of every class sell very cheap. Write for new catalog. C. E. TURNER, Federalsburg, Md.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single man for general farm and garden work; kind to animals. R. P. BELL EST., Matamoras, Pa.

WANTED—A reliable single young man of ability and good habits and who thoroughly understands all branches of farming, on a dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; excellent room and board in addition to cash salary; please send references and state wages desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 3980, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man as herdsman on dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; must thoroughly understand the care and feeding of stock and be a good dry-hand milker; please state cash wages desired in addition to board and room, and send references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3979, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer, grow corn and assist poultry farm; cottage, large plot fruit; New Jersey; state wages. ADVERTISER 3993, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—German or Swedish woman for cooking and housework; state wages expected. Address MRS. AGNES I. WALLACE, Falmouth, Va.

GARDENER wanted, married man, accustomed to keeping up country place in first-class condition; must be licensed chauffeur; reply must state age, family, nationality, wages expected; also give references. ADVERTISER 3996, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, Protestant, white, good cook, baker, no laundry; permanent position private family on Long Island country place; wages $65; give references, full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 4017, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married farm man; wife for housework. DR. BIRNEY, Kinderhook, N. Y.

WANTED at once, young married man to work on dairy farm; must understand milking machine and can run a Fordson tractor; one child preferred. CLINTON S. BARROWS, R. R. 1, New Britain, Conn. Tel. 4324-3.

WANTED—Instructor in agricultural school; subjects, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, soils, poultry; college degree required; state training and experience. ADVERTISER 4029, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE on non-commercial farm; man capable with cows, chickens, general farm work; woman for general housework. Address F. R. EVANS, R. F. D., Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged couple; man help with garden, generally useful; woman help with housework; good home. T. S. HOPE, Katonah, N. Y.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY boarding-house in Adirondacks requires first-class woman cook May 20 through November 15; plain country cooking only; bed capacity of house 40 guests; liberal wages; references required. ADVERTISER 4035, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent settled woman as general houseworker and plain cook; family three adults. ELSE ALDER'S FARM, Cornwall, Conn.

COUPLE, wife cook and general housework, man for gardening and handy all around. F. MATHIESE, 384 Mill Road, New Dorp, S. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Young man, help milk route, not afraid work; $40 month and board. ADVERTISER 4042, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Settled married couple, no children, for permanent position, small country place; man to do general work, milk cow, gardening, mow lawn, fruit trees, chores, etc.; wife make butter, occasionally board help; $75, house, fuel, light, city water; Protestant preferred. W. M. WEED, Noroton, Conn.

RELIABLE woman, cooking and general housework, on farm, vicinity Hudson New York; modern conveniences, no heavy washing, five adults; good home; Protestant; state references and wages. ADVERTISER 4045, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG girl wanted as mother's helper at seashore in New Jersey; neat and obliging; no experience necessary; small family, good home, moderate salary at start. ADVERTISER 4046, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man to work on farm; good house to live in, electric light and bath; state wages expected. HIGHLAND FARM, Chatham, N. Y.

ELDERLY man, good home and living expenses, for reliable man for Summer in return for helping with flower garden and odd jobs. ADVERTISER 4047, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED gardener wanted; married man preferred; living quarters furnished; must be able to drive automobile; location, Scarsdale; all-year-round job. Reply, VARICK STREET P. O. STATION, Box 82, New York City.

WANTED—Single man to work in dairy barn and help with milking; $60 with board and room; send references and full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4055, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

COUPLE want position, (58), on a gentleman's country place; (we have no children); man good gardener, lawn, shrubbery; wife will assist in housework; references; permanent only. ADVERTISER 3990, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by young single man, position on dairy farm; am a good milker; New Jersey or New York preferred; can give the best of references. MR. GEORGE TRACY, care of Albert Kellogg, Walton, N. Y.

COUPLE want position, (middle-aged), have no children; man as gardener, poultry or caretaker of gentleman's country home; New York or Long Island preferred; wife will assist; references; permanent only. ADVERTISER 4023, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, 36, American, some practical experience and knowledge in rearing poultry and game birds desires a steady position. ADVERTISER 4032, care Rural New-Yorker.

MASS. Agricultural College student desires work on a poultry farm for six months or year; give full particulars. FRED S. MOORE, 51 Wallingford Road, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG German, single, wants position; good milker, teamster, handy with tractor; best references; state wages. FRITZ STIGLER, R. D. 34, Trumansburg, N. Y.

MARRIED poultryman, experienced, can milk, desires position one-man plant; produce results if given charge; good references; reasonable salary expected. ADVERTISER 4033, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined American, boy 5; good cook, baker, no laundry; $60. ADVERTISER 4031, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE—Want position truck or tractor driver, also understand farming and care of stock. CHARLES LaPOINT, Middlebury Ctr., Pa.

PRACTICAL, married, dairy-poultry farmer; two milkers, 14 years' experience. ADVERTISER 4036, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT, practical American poultryman; excellent references; will go anywhere on trial; also skilled incubator operator; now have charge of one of the largest plants in America. ADVERTISER 4038, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED American, age 55, no children, would like position as working farmer or caretaker; life experience along all agricultural lines including dairying, vegetable gardening and all details of farm or estate work; sober, honest and reliable. ADVERTISER 4039, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN farmer, 36 years; 15 years' experience; wants position, dairy or poultry farm preferred, FRITZ EWALD, Frenchtown, N. J.

PROTESTANT farm estate manager wishes position where the owner wants to be relieved of the responsibility of his place; married, best of character, ambition to progress. R. H., care Schwartz Bros., 60 Speedwell Ave., Morristown, N. J.

YOUNG couple seeks position as chauffeur, handy man; wife cook or housework. ADVERTISER 4040, care Rural New-Yorker.

CEMETERY superintendent wishes position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or foreman, in a first-class cemetery; 16 years' experience. ADVERTISER 4041, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER, single, 43, farm raised, wants position as caretaker or helper on gentleman's estate; good reference and experience. FRED M. WESTER, care Dr. Slocum Farm, Barneveld, N. Y.

FIVE Germans, good milkers, willing to work and do any kind of general farm work; want positions at once. JOHN BUHR, 70 Jefferson St., Hoboken, N. J.

SINGLE man, American, New York State chauffeur's license, seeks steady position on large estate; familiar with all general repairs, capable taking charge; your interests will be mine. ADVERTISER 4048, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, all round expert, single, 36, 16 years' practical and theoretical experience, desires steady position commercial or estate; first-class references on hand; state particulars and wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 4013, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, married, age 40, seeks position; good calf raiser and advanced register testing; experienced with Guernseys, 20 years. CHAS. LAKE, Willow Brook Farm, Catasauqua, Pa.

POULTRY and dairyman, thoroughly experienced in both lines desires position first June; best of references as to character and ability; kindly state all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4050, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, (college student), wishes outdoor work for Summer; chauffeur, farm experience. J. MARTIN, 120 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, German, 34; 1½ years' experience; conscientious and willing worker; wants steady position; any State; references. ADVERTISER 4052, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN with 15 years' experience with purebred cattle, desires position where results count; capable and reliable; age 37, married, small family; best references. LOUIS J. PIETTE, Blossom Hill Farm, Lebanon, N. J.

CONGENIAL, efficient, American, practical nurse; aged a specialty; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4053, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, no experience except poultry, desire to learn. ADVERTISER 4054, care Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANT to manager, estate, farm or similar rural work; experienced in banking, secretarial, machine shop and farming; now employed in Philadelphia; age 34, married; will call for interview. R. L. TURNER, 114 E. Durham, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRUIT or poultry farm, middle-aged, married man, no children; well recommended; wants steady position on fruit or poultry farm; will prefer good conditions for high wages. ADVERTISER 4056, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, groom; German, 34, married, childless; life experience; best reference. WALTER SCHWERTER, Fair Acres, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone, New Rochelle 15.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Florist establishment located in Lynbrook; 20,000 feet of glass, excellent condition, fully stocked; 2 acres in fine residential district; dwelling with all improvements; good for retail or wholesale; price $45,000, terms arranged; near New York City. Write to ROSE & KARL BREEM, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—107-acre dairy, grain and fruit farm, half mile from State highway; good house and outbuildings; good fertile soil; for particulars write A. E. WALKER, Farmington, Del.

FOR SALE—House in Spring Valley, N. Y.; 5 rooms; good condition, all improvements; garage, large lot, near station; price $6,000; furniture if desired. ADVERTISER 4003, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Southern Delaware, near village and improved highway, 55 acres, house and outbuildings; will sell 40 acres in lots of 10 acres; excellent for chickens. ADVERTISER 4002, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 130 acres, dairying and potato growing soil; 16 head stock, team horses and equipment; for further information, enquire of ADVERTISER 4000, care Rural New-Yorker.

210 ACRES in Catskills, on State road, suitable for boys' camp, club or private residence; main building 12 rooms, 2 baths, improvements, tenant house 5 rooms, bath; large barn, laying house, brooder, tool, duck, ice houses, farm implements; cost $25,000, for sale $15,000; this price would not build the main building, all in first-class condition. O. M. VAIL, 280 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—House, 9 acres of land situated in center of small town; modern house, electricity, furnace, hardwood floors, two blocks from high school, bus and railroad service; an ideal place for poultry or light farming. Address BOX 287, DeRuyter, N. Y.

ONE of the finest farms of 198 acres, with 100 acres of level creek bottom tillage; 25 acres of timber and one of the best business chances in Western New York. On our farm we have a road-side stand and gas station, selling groceries, oil, gas, hardware, flour and feed. Also included is a good trucking business, runs about $25,000 per year, gross. Fine 10-room house, large gable roof, basement barn, milk house, road-side stand, all painted and in good repair. Horse barn, granary and henhouse; maple shade, hard-surfaced road, mail delivered, telephone, good water. Price, $12,000, part cash. Will include farming tools, fine young team, seven cows, hay, grain, straw, Oldsmobile ton-truck, stock of groceries, oil and gas, etc. Possession at once, as we must sell on account of health. EARLE DOLPH, Cuba, N. Y.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres; 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Stayman Winesaps, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Reds, Jonathans; new bean sprayer; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; $45,000 property, sacrifice price $14,000; satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—In a quiet village on shore of Otselic River; colonial cottage, seven rooms; large barn; half acre; excellent water; shade trees; partly furnished; $850; two churches, post office, two minutes, macadam; between Binghamton and Cortland. M. SLOCUM, Upper Lisle, N. Y.

FOR SALE—3-acre farm in New Hampshire; house all modern, barn, henhouse; several fruit trees; new State road, church, school, lake, river. Mrs. S. J. Pope, Owner, Antrim, N. H.

FARM for sale, 40 acres, good land, good 10-room house; all kinds of fruit; pond on farm; 5 chicken houses, good wagon house and wood shed; extra fine apple orchard; F. & M. telephone, R. D. past lane, and school bus; will take part mortgage; for particulars write to CLINTON A. WOOLF, R. D. 2, Milford, N. J.

FARM for rent, 50 acres, 2 dwellings, improvements, barn, garage, all fine condition; brook, lake, commercial apple orchard, tools, team; near Kingston, N. Y.; low rent to experienced, responsible man. ADVERTISER 4034, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm, 135 acres; barn for 25 cows, 3 horses; 6-room house, water in barn and house; two miles from Borden's dairy grade A plant; price $6,500; 60 miles from New York. BOX 106, Washingtonville, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm, house not less than 7 rooms, some fruit, within 100 miles of New York; must be reasonable. J. MacNEIL, 797 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Five rooms and bath, all conveniences furnished or unfurnished, nice location, high elevation; big garden, all kinds fruit; garage; $25 month. MRS. REISCH, 186 Summit St., Plantsville, Conn.

WANTED—Hear from owner, medium-sized farm; State road, good markets, well drained, pleasantly situated; protected location. ADVERTISER 4037, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Nursery of the late J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa., 65 acres of land under cultivation; large number of hardy nut trees including new varieties developed by Mr. Jones; also number of budded cherry and fruit tree seedlings for next Fall and Spring delivery; nursery in fine running condition, with well established business; unusual business opportunity. Address, MRS. J. F. JONES, Lancaster, Pa.

RARE bargain, 10 acres, only $1,200, $200 cash; superb location for poultry plant; supply large boarding-houses; 1,000-ft. frontage State road. ELSTON, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE lease or rental opportunity to an honest, reliable party with small dairy; resort hotel will handle products and co-operate to make proposition profitable; farm well located with good barn and house. Apply F. L. HANSON, Oquaga Lake, Deposit, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS—To rent for Summer, 5-room cottage furnished; spring water, garage, fine view; price $150. SCHUYLER WINSLOW, Stony Creek, N. Y.

65-ACRE farm, 30 acres planted to potatoes; improved residence; fully equipped, stock and tools; $22,500. SAMUEL E. BENNETT, Cranbury, N. J.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, in village, South Jersey; stock, tools, milk route, accredited herd. ADVERTISER 4043, care Rural New-Yorker.

200-ACRE dairy farm, fine buildings, spring water; near town; 50 head tested cattle, farming utensils; 50 rods to State highway; $13,500; reasonable payment down. ADVERTISER 4044, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Summer home, Orwell, Vt.; splendid view Adirondacks; commodious buildings; fine lawns, abundant supply water and wood; wonderful property; particulars on application. JOHN D. CARBERRY, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

206 ACRES, 100 miles from New York; every lot fenced and watered; large trout stream near house; 10 outbuildings, 12-room house, all painted, good shape; along improved road; apple bearing orchard; near school; 30 acres wood, some valuable timber; land good, suitable for sheep, dairy, fruit, grain or hay; no trades; no agents; $6,000, half cash; inspection solicited. A. J. SCOTT, Niverville, N. Y.

THREE-YEAR-OLD vineyard; 10,000 Concord bearing grapes; 10-acre private lake, boating and fishing; 151 acres of land; 7-room house, remodeled, all improvements, running spring water, inch pipe, never failing; lot of outbuildings, new three-car garage; things too numerous to mention; must be seen to be appreciated; four miles from Millbrook on the Washington Hollow-Verbank road; $15,000 includes stock and farming implements or leave your next best figure; should pick 50 tons of grapes this Fall. PAUL HEIDRICK, Phone 198, Millbrook, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm with roomy house, orchard; immediately; within 60 miles New York City; write fully. ADVERTISER 4049, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—20-acre farm including crops, tools and furniture; buildings all new; water in kitchen; fruit trees, stone road; make money with chickens, geese, turkeys, grow big crops; old, can't work; write for particulars. F. MARSHALL, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE—Store and post office; good business; cheap. JOHN SHUMWAY, Waits, N. Y.

VERMONT dairy farm for sale; 450 acres; 200 acres cultivated, balance maple trees, woodland, pasture; 7-room house, barn and outbuildings; price $3,500. MARTIN TEYERL, 328 E. 73d St., New York City.

FOR SALE or exchange for town or suburban property, 100-acre farm near Cato; good buildings. 9 BENTON ST., Auburn, N. Y.

MUST sacrifice productive home farm, 53 acres; fine location; Wayne County fruit belt; get details. ADVERTISER 4051, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM opportunity—By reason of pending foreclosure arising out of unavoidable circumstances one of the best farms in Western New York will be offered at foreclosure sale at Albion, N. Y., June 8, 1928. This farm of 156 acres situated ¼ mile off the Million Dollar Highway just outside of Albion is one of the most productive farms obtainable. 15 acres excellent bearing apple orchard, 17 acres young orchard, 68 acres Winter wheat with every prospect of over 2,000-bushel harvest this season. Beautiful old colonial house, modern improvement and electric lights. Farm in excellent condition in every respect. Bank will aid in financing reliable purchaser at a 5% rate. Seldom is there an opportunity to purchase a farm of such character under these conditions. FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Inquire, George H. Miller, Agent, Albion, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 perpaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.90; paid to third zone; sample, 10c. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

COLLECTOR wants antique fire arms, cash or trade. COLLECTOR, 23 Osborne St., Bloomfield, N. J.

BEES wanted in Southern or Western New York. ADVERTISER 3999, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Roomers for Summer on pleasant farm, Delaware County. BOX 32, Harvard, N. Y.

WANTED—Protestant boarding home for brothers 11 and 13, within 50 miles of New York City; board guaranteed. ADVERTISER 4030, care Rural New-Yorker.

2 BUCKEYE coal brooders, like new, a bargain. R. FARNHAM, East Main Road, Brockton, N. Y.

COW manure for sale, straw bedding, $2.75 ton, loaded Secaucus, N. J.; Lackawanna or Erie R. R. FINK, 253 County Ave, Secaucus, N. J.

WANT fully equipped chemical fire truck; fire departments having one to offer address, HOLBROOK VOLUNTEER FIRE CO., Holbrook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Oliver double bottom plow for Fordson; used one year; good condition. RUDOLPH JACOBS, Norfolk Road, Winsted, Conn.

PURE maple syrup, $2.15 in one-gallon cans; sugar in 10-lb. pail, $2.50; 5-lb. pail, $1.30; 2½-lb., 65c; pound cakes, 28 cents; 2-oz. cakes, 30 cents. ALBERT FISHER, Rupert, Vt.

MAPLE syrup, $2.40 gallon, delivered third zone; poorer quality, $2.10. CARL JOHNSON, Pomfret, Vt.

WANTED—Elderly couple to board nice quiet place. Address MRS. M. B. KINDRED, R. D. 4, Lehighton, Pa.

WANTED—Tractor saw mills, in good condition. HENRY MESECK, Mooers Fork, N. Y.

HAVE permanent farm home for Protestant boy 10 or 12. FRANCE FRUIT FARM, Cornwallville, N. Y.

HAVE you a farm where you can take care of a man about 34 years of age who has had a nervous breakdown and mental illness; we desire to build him up physically and at the same time get him some light work to do on the farm; state particulars and also amount desired. ADVERTISER 4057, care Rural New-Yorker.

ONE dozen Hom-Pak currant or assorted jellies, $3.40. JOHNSON'S HOME CANNING, Bethlehem, Conn.

FOR SALE—Vermont maple syrup, dark in color, but the pure article, $2 gal. D. B. HATCH, R. 2, Woodstock, Vt.

POWERS' standard moving picture projector, guaranteed first-class condition; also quantity theater chairs; everything at a small price; a real opportunity for some Grange or theater operator. OPERA HOUSE, Shavertown, N. Y.

WANT to buy small Cyphers brooder. EUGENE SKIDMORE, Boonton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Colt carbide lighting plant and fixtures, $50 cash. FRED BUSH, Sauborn, N. Y.

PURE honey, blend dark, 5 lbs., 80 cents, postage prepaid into third zone. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

Your Husband will approve the MAYTAG *~from tub to engine!*

For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

THE farm woman's right to labor-saving equipment is not questioned seriously anymore.

How can the husband refuse you power for the family washing, the week's hardest task, when he pumps his water, grinds his axe, chops his feed, and does a large part of his field work with power? He knows that it pays to give power equipment even to farm hands—why not the wife?

The Maytag does an average farm washing in an hour or so—changes washday to wash-hour. It washes so thoroughly that no hand-rubbing is necessary on grimy overalls, on the stubborn edge-dirt of collars and cuffs—yet it washes the daintiest clothes hand-carefully.

It saves your time, your health and the clothes. Your husband will appreciate that.

Why the Maytag Won World Leadership

THE TUB

A seamless, cast-aluminum tub—big capacity, machinery free, self emptying, self cleaning, heat-retaining.

WASHING ACTION

Maytag Gyrafoam agitator—washes faster—a big washing in an hour or so; gentle and thorough—no hand-rubbing necessary even on collar and cuff edges, work or play-clothes.

WATER REMOVAL

Balloon-type, semi-soft, never crush rolls—safety for buttons and delicate garments. Automatic Feed Board, automatic tension adjustment, self-reversing drain board, instant safety release. Swings and locks in seven different positions—all-metal construction.

ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT

Legs easily adjustable for height; handy hinged lid.

HIGH-GRADE CONSTRUCTION

Enclosed, silent, precision steel-cut gears running in oil. The most durable washer made. Beautiful, enduring lacquer finish.

POWER

Electric Motor for wired homes, Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor for homes without electricity.

Tell Him about the Wonderful Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor

Farmers are getting to know engines as well as they know horses, and the Maytag gasoline multi-motor is an engine that will delight anyone. For ten years Maytag has built this engine to equip its washer for farm homes that have no electric power.

It has been continually improved with the progress of engineering knowledge. It gives the same steady, even, dependable flow of power as an electric motor and requires about the same room. The same four bolts that connect the electric motor to the Maytag, connect the Multi-Motor.

It is in-built—a part of the washer—no belts to line up—nothing that the woman cannot manage herself.

Engine and starter are combined in one unit, directly connected to the crankshaft. Step on the pedal and away it goes. The modern carburetor has only one adjustment and its novel arrangement prevents flooding.

The Multi-Motor is air-cooled, and has Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. All bearings are generous in size and high-grade bronze, oil-grooved bearings are used throughout, assuring little friction loss and long life.

So popular is the Multi-Motor Maytag for farm homes that the Maytag Company has become the world's largest producer of single cylinder gasoline engines. Only the Maytag has it.

FREE Trial for a Whole Week's Washing

Pay no money until you wash with the Maytag in your own home. Write or telephone any Maytag dealer, and gladly, without cost or obligation, he will send you a Maytag, powered either with electricity or gasoline. Wash with it—give it a rigid test. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*

Founded 1894

EASTERN BRANCH: 851 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

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IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT

F-5-28

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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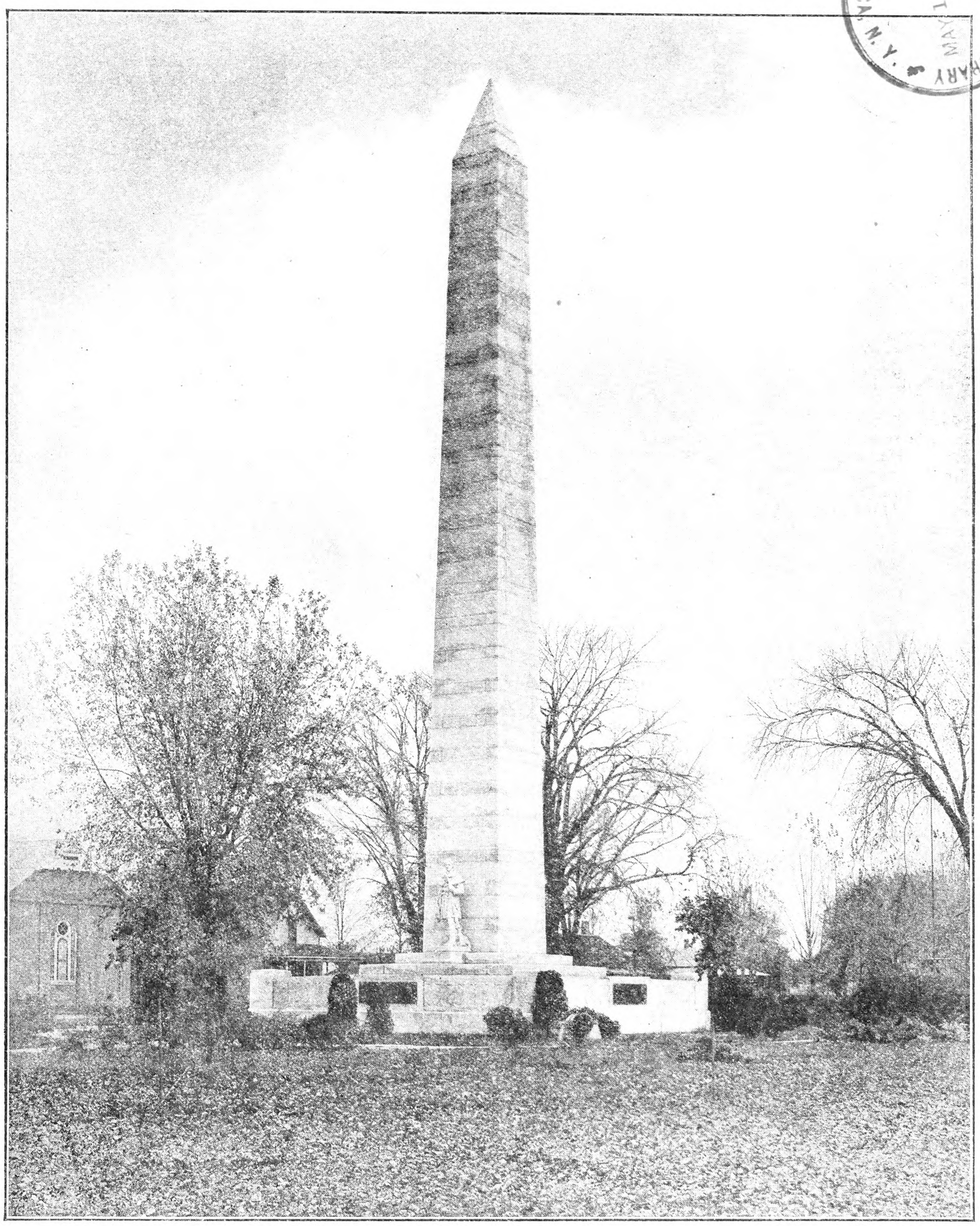


Battle Monument Built by the State of Ohio at Fort Recovery

Great Benefit From Green Manure Crops

By Herbert R. Cox, Specialist in Farm Crops, New Jersey College of Agriculture

THE two most important characteristics of a fertile soil are: An abundance of organic matter or humus, and an abundance of plant food. The latter may be easily supplied from the fertilizer bag, but the former is a much more troublesome problem. Our dairy farms, on which liberal supplies of manure are produced, and on which sods and crop residues are turned under, should have little difficulty in keeping up the organic matter supply of the soil; with the judicious use of fertilizer and lime it should be a comparatively easy matter to maintain crop yields. With other types of farms, however, particularly vegetable and fruit farms, the problem of keeping the soil adequately supplied with organic matter is one which requires considerably more ingenuity and expense.

In years past vegetable and fruit growers located close to towns and cities have depended to a large extent upon city produced stable manure as a source of organic matter. That the supply of this material is fast disappearing is a matter of common knowledge, and is indicated by the figures on horse population in New York City for the census years 1910 to 1925 as shown in table below:

HORSE POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY

Year	Horses
1910	129,000
1920	57,000
1925	39,000

The tendency noted is, of course, due to the gasoline engine, and the gas engine leaves no residue.

In spite of decreased use of city stable manure in the vegetable and fruit sections, crop yields apparently have not been decreasing. Generally speaking, yields have been slightly increasing in recent years. As far as New Jersey is concerned various explanations for this tendency have been given. One is that the farmers have been adopting better production methods in the control of insects and diseases, the use of fertilizer, the use of better varieties, and others. Another explanation given is the increased use of green manure crops. There is no doubt that the use of these crops is increasing and it is a fair assumption that it is one of the causes of increased crop yields.

That it is possible to grow large crops of vegetables and fruits by the efficient use of green manure crops supplemented by commercial fertilizer has been amply proven. I can name a dozen men in New Jersey who have practically discontinued the use of manure and who are maintaining high yields.

Some proof of the value of Winter cover crops as compared with no cover crops and with manure is shown in following table. This table records the result of an experiment in New Jersey carried on over a period of four years. A piece of light soil of the loamy sand character was devoted to vegetable growing during the four-year period. In three of the years sweet corn was grown and in the other year tomatoes. Every year after harvest cover crops were sown on the two plots devoted to cover crops. The third plot received every year an application of from 20 to 30 lbs. of manure to the acre, but no cover crops. A fourth plot received neither manure nor cover crops. All plots were fertilized equally with about 700 lbs. per acre of 3-8-3 goods every year, together with a side dressing of 100 lbs. nitrate of soda. The yields of two of the four years from two interior rows of each of the plots are shown in the table.

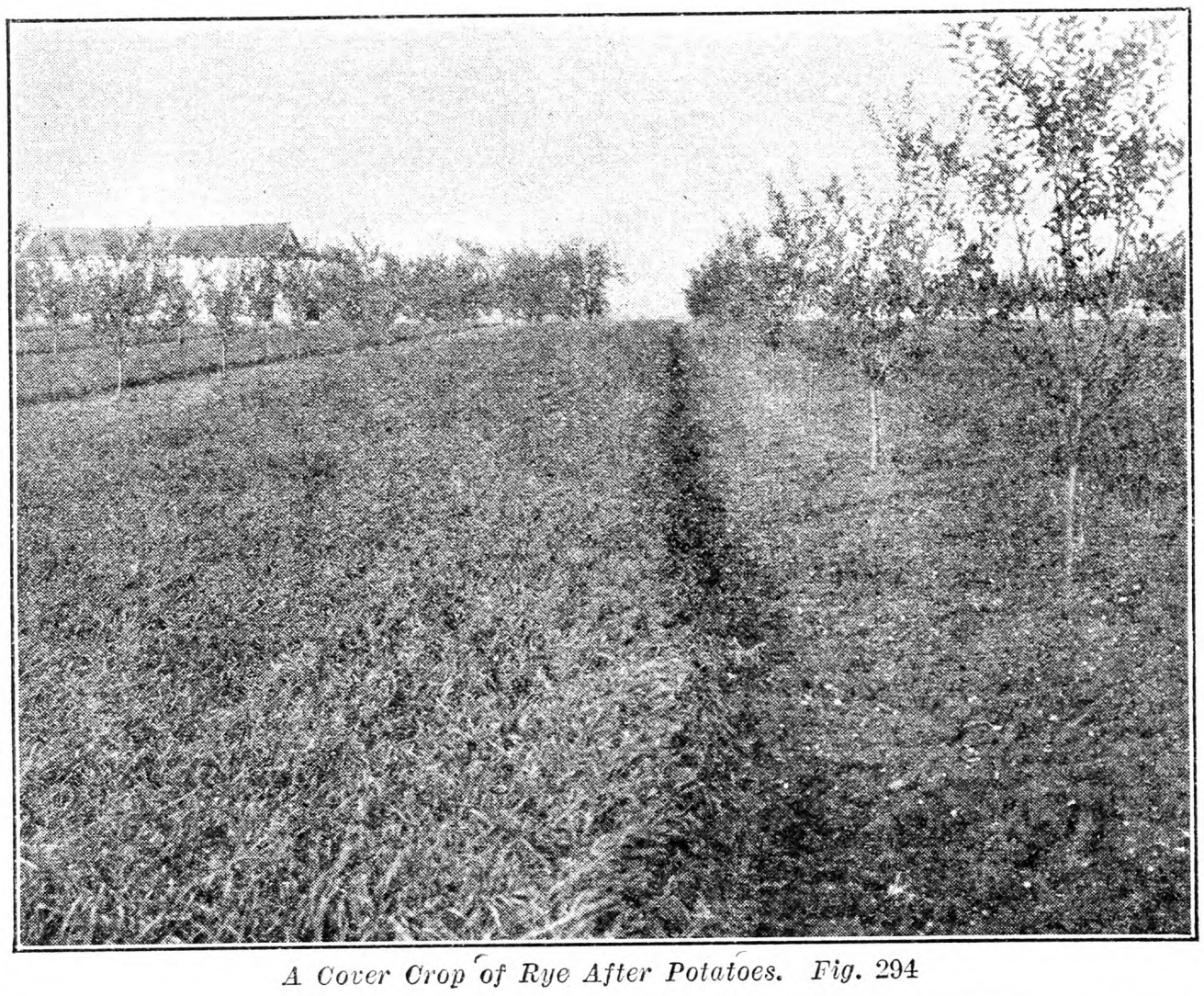
YIELDS OF SWEET CORN IN THE FOUR-YEAR TEST AT JAMESBURG, N. J.

Treatment	1923	1925
Rye alone	287 lbs.	292 lbs.
Rye and legume mixture	394 lbs.	299 lbs.
Check; no cover crop	176 lbs.	175 lbs.
Manure; no cover crop	388 lbs.	245 lbs.

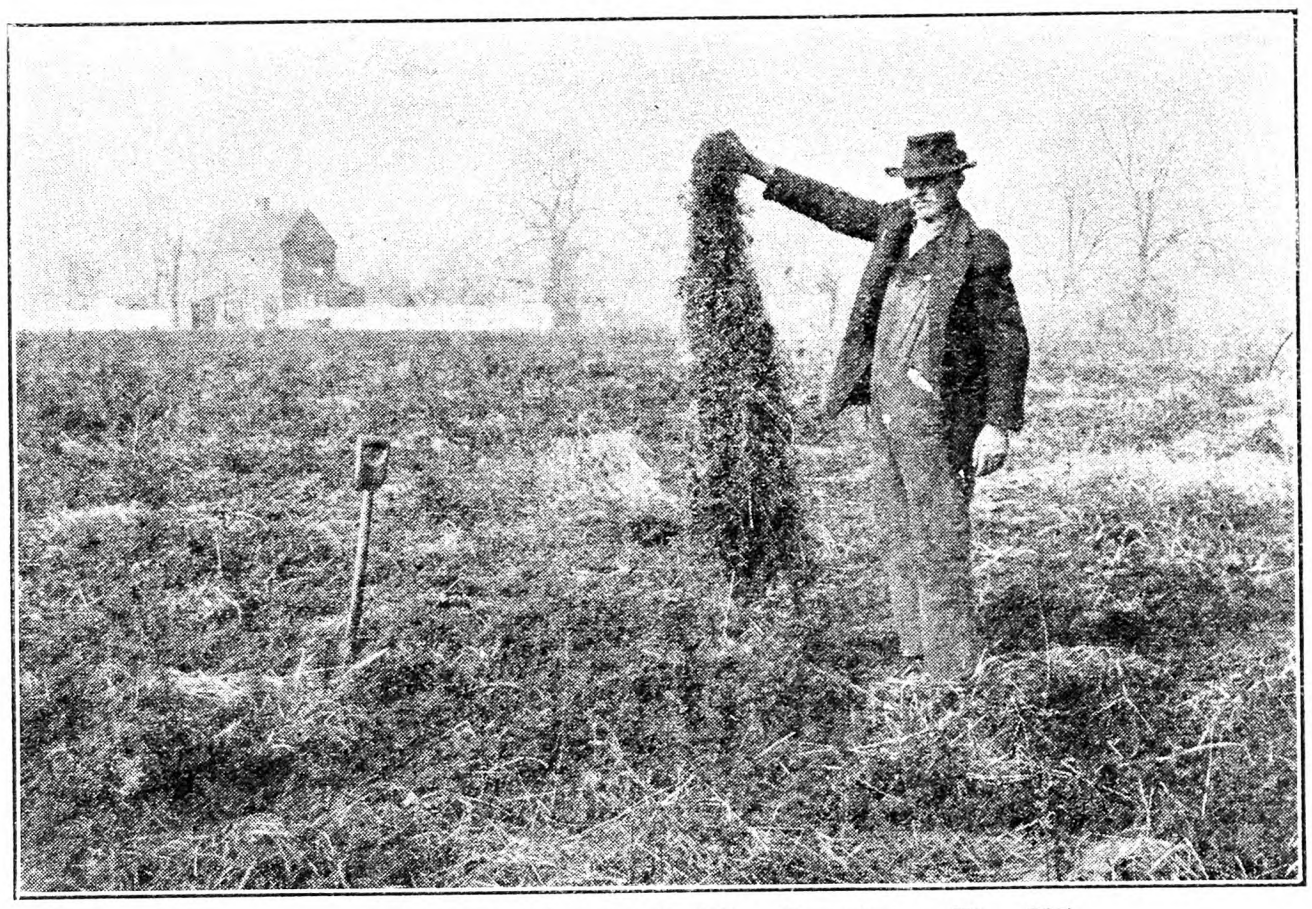
In order that this discussion may be clear and helpful it is well to make certain definitions. There are four types of green manuring, which are as follows: Main crop; companion crop; catch crop; Winter cover crop. These types have a place in the Middle Atlantic States. Let us consider them separately.

MAIN CROP.—A green manure crop which occupies the land during the growing season to the exclusion of any other crop and not used for any other purpose may be called a main crop green manure. An example would be Soy beans sown in May or June. Such a crop would be plowed or disked down in late Summer, after which a Winter cover crop would usually be sown. Green manuring of this type, devoting an entire season to the growth of a crop, is rather expensive, so much so indeed that the plan is not often used. Where the land is to be devoted later to the production of high-valued crops, it is probable that certain men could well afford to devote a field for a year to soil improvement by this process. Other crops which have a place in green manuring during the Summer season are Sudan grass, sorghum, corn, buckwheat and sunflowers. A number of farmers in New Jersey have used various of these crops in the manner described above.

COMPANION CROP.—In many sections of the United States it is common practice to sow clover and grass in small grain. Ordinarily the grass and clover mixture is cut for hay; it is also utilized sometimes as a green manure crop. Sweet clover alone or mixed with grass and other clovers is the crop most largely utilized in this way for green manure. After harvest it makes a fast growth. By the following Spring a large amount of green manure, rich in nitrogen, may be turned under. Although this plant is used rather widely in the Middle West it has not made much headway in the Atlantic States. It is well adapted to this region, however, and might well be used more widely in this way. If the land has not been limed recently a mixture of Alsike clover and Timothy might be better than Sweet clover.



A Cover Crop of Rye After Potatoes. Fig. 294



A Cover Crop of Hairy Vetch After Tomatoes. Fig. 295

CATCH CROP. — Crops that have a brief period of growth and are put in after a main crop has been harvested or between two main crops, are called catch crops. I anticipated an increase in this type of green manuring in the intensive vegetable growing sections. Certain market gardeners find it impossible to use a Winter cover crop, or at least they think so, on account of utilizing the land from early Spring until late Fall. Many of these men, however, find that there is a period between the early and late market crops, usually in July, lasting from three to six weeks, in which a green manure crop may be grown. It has been found that such fast-growing crops as Sudan grass and sunflowers offer large possibilities. One of the New Jersey market gardeners last year had sunflowers 18 inches high and Sudan grass 12 inches high only three weeks after sowing the seed. This method is especially adapted to land having overhead irrigation. Another type of catch crop is one which is seeded in late Winter or early Spring to precede a late planted market crop. Among the various crops tested so far on this basis in New Jersey, oats seem to be about the most efficient.

WINTER COVER CROPS.—Of the four types of green manure crops, these are by far the most important. There are many different kinds of Winter cover crops, and there are many different ways of using them. Some live over the Winter and start growth in the Spring. Others die on the approach of cold weather. Some are sown in the Summer, others in the Fall. Some are sown at the last cultivation of the main crop, others after the main crop is removed. Some are reliable, others rather unreliable. Winter cover crops have broader functions to perform than the other types of green manure crops. Besides providing organic matter and conserving plant food they prevent the soil from blowing and washing during the Winter.

With Winter cover crops we have the important problem before us as to whether they shall be legumes or non-legumes. This problem applies also to the other three types of green manure crops, but will be discussed here on account of the relative importance to Winter cover crops among the four general classes. Legumes are plants which belong to the clover family and include besides all the clovers, Alfalfa, vetch, Soy beans, field peas and others. The great advantage of growing legumes is that they add considerable amounts of nitrogen to the land, gathered from the air, through the activity of the nodule-forming bacteria living on their roots.

The legumes, however, have certain disadvantages as compared with the non-legumes. They are more difficult to grow, they are fussy about soil acidity,

(Continued on Peg 771)

A Letter from Labrador

[Our friend and correspondent, Alfred C. Weed, who is with the Rawson-Macmillan scientific expedition in Labrador, sends the following letter, postmarked at Nain, Labrador, January 13; the next postmark is Lourdes du Blanc Sablon, Quebec, March 17, and it reached us April 20.]

THE new year finds us frozen in at the head of a beautiful bay about the middle of the east coast of Labrador. We are something like 50 miles in from the open sea and perhaps as far from the place where the waters begin to flow to the northwest toward Ungava Bay. Nain, our nearest village, is the oldest white settlement and the oldest mission station in Labrador, having been founded by the Moravian missionaries in the year 1771. It is a village of a few hundred Eskimos with a Moravian church, a Hudson's Bay post and a free trader. It also has a large dog population, which is quite musical whenever the church bell rings.

The station building is on a sand point a few feet above tide level and at the foot of some rugged mountains which shelter it from all the westerly winds. A short distance out in the bay the winds get a full sweep, and sometimes make it bad for small boats. From my east window I can see across the bay and a big cove to a range of big mountains that are high enough to get the first snows of Fall. The big mountain that is in full sight through the trees catches the last rays of the setting sun about half-past three these days.

This is a land of lakes and ponds. Every little brook flows out of a pond. I have visited about 30 lakes and ponds within a radius of perhaps three or four miles of the station and know of several others. They tell great stories of the fish in these lakes, but we have seen little direct evidence as yet.

There are no farms in this country. The rock ribs show through the thin cover of half-rotted leaves and moss. A few gravel or sand ridges have a little real soil and can raise such hardy crops as turnips, cabbage and radishes. Potatoes do well some years, but must be covered on frosty nights. In the mission gardens they have the covers ready to spread over the potato patches whenever a frost threatens. There is no month of the year when frost does not threaten. Snowstorms do not come in July or August every year, but neither are they so rare as to be of more than passing interest.

There are no domestic animals here except dogs. They are half-wild, wolfish and wonderfully affectionate. Anything in the way of domestic animals is promptly killed and eaten, but considering their numbers, it is quite rare for them to attack people. With thousands of dogs and few people along the coast, even these few cases count up and are told back and forth until they make up a total that is startling. Everyone knows all the cases that have happened along a hundred miles of coast line, and they will all be repeated in the stories of each, so that in a short journey one may hear them all a dozen times. My impression is that the average might be something like one case a year on the whole 600 miles from Battle Harbor to Cape Chidley. A few pigs and sheep were landed from a wrecked steamer last Summer, and kept the whole village in a turmoil for weeks just saving them from the dogs. A cow from the same steamer was promptly killed because it would not be possible to save her from the dogs.

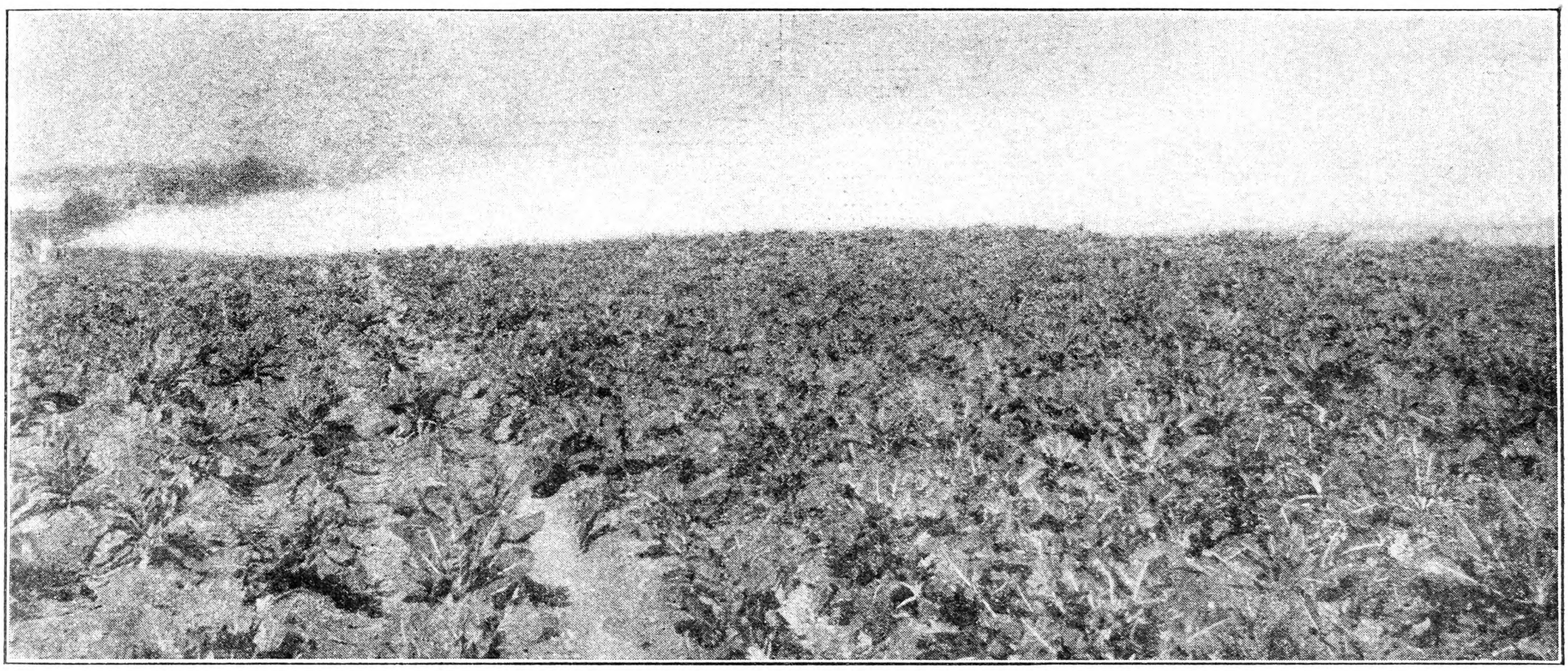
With no domestic animals and no farm crops, the people must turn to the sea and the woods for their living. In Summer they catch fish; cod, trout and salmon for sale. Later they catch cod to feed their dogs. When the cod fishery begins to fail they go to the sealing stations. This furnishes food for themselves and their dogs, and skins for boots and clothing. When the ice comes and stops the sealing they go into the woods with their traps. Fur goes to the traders to buy woolen clothes and all kinds of manufactured articles. Sometimes they go back into the country after caribou for food, clothing and sewing sinew. Sometimes in the time when the bays are open they are able to kill a whale or a porpoise. Then they and their dogs have a feast.

This year has been a time of crop failure. The fishery was pretty good. Cod was plentiful, but the price was low. Seals did not come to their usual haunts, and a village that ordinarily uses a couple of thousand in a season has only a few hundred to take them through the Winter. Then a big wreck on the coast disturbed the whole schedule of mail and supply boats, so that some places did not get their outside supplies at all. There is danger that a good many people will be hungry before Spring.

This is a beautiful and interesting country, to one who is well supplied with provisions and who is in good health. It is merciless to all who are out of luck. A climb over the mountains or a boat trip through the bays is great fun, but a disabling accident changes the fun to tragedy. A trip over the bays behind a good dog team is great on a calm day or with a fair wind. Fighting against the winds means hours of sheer torture. We have a good, warm house to live in and plenty of provisions. Taking great care to prevent accidents we hope to do our work and come through the Winter in good condition.

We are able to hear from outside through Mr. Clark C. Rodiman of the Amateur Radio Relay League. We talk with Mr. Rodiman several times a week.

ALFRED C. WEED.



Some time ago we printed a picture of an airplane dropping poison dust on a cotton field. Above is shown another type of machine, the Dustall, operating on the ground. This dust was thrown 1,120 feet, protecting a field of broccoli from worms and aphis. The picture gives an idea of the even distribution of this dust over such a wide area.

Story of an Ear of Corn

THE marvels of nature are so multiplied around us that we seldom pause to study their how and why. The ear of corn presents a most interesting study. We find a little tuft of leaves about half way up on the plant. This soon develops into an ear, having a bunch of what we call silks spreading out of the upper end. If we follow these hair-like threads we find that each individual silk extends down inside the leaves or husks that enclose the ear to every kernel on that ear. It is attached or grows from a point on the kernel on the side that faces the tip of the ear. Every kernel in the ear has this germination office in this particular location. The other side of the kernel is flat and smooth. The ear of corn is not self-fertilized. The pollen from the tassels of the other stalks of corn is captured in the air by the silks exposed on the ears, and is by a complicated natural law carried down to each kernel of the ear. This is the reason why we seldom find a perfect ear on a stalk growing all by itself, and we do not plant a single row of corn in the field or garden as we often do with many other sorts of plants.

I am inspired to write this little story as I sit in my chair by a window where I have four boxes of thrifty corn plants showing a beautiful green leaf growth with white stems. The separate kernels planted in these boxes were taken from 12 ears of corn at random from different places in the crib. Some of these ears I would reject if selecting seed for the field crop. In order that all favoritism would be avoided six kernels were selected from each ear and were planted in numbered sections of these boxes, and a corresponding number was placed on a bit of card and fastened to the butt end of each ear by a small nail driven into the cob.

In order to give each kernel an even chance in the germinating process I take the kernel between the thumb and forefinger and press it point down in the dirt in the same position that it occupied on the cob, then scatter loose moist soil over the top, making it all level. By keeping this surface moist the plants begin to show in about five days and generally by the eighth day all that will germinate show up. Some ears are more vigorous than others.

In these window boxes were planted 72 kernels from the 12 ears. There are 62 fine, thrifty plants, and two dwarfs. The result of this testing was far better than I expected as there was no selection of these ears for the planting. As I watch the growth of these corn plants from day to day, and try in my mind to follow them back to their origin in the kernel of corn that was planted last year, I can see the plan and purpose of the operation of a great creative mind too wonderful for human understanding.

The seed for our own planting is always selected during the harvesting of the crop and hung up in the storeroom in the house. This does not need testing.

HENRY E. COX.

New York.

Improving Thin Alfalfa

IN THE Spring of 1926 we started a field of Alfalfa with poor success. We limed it and used oats as a nurse crop. The sowing was done in early April. We used about 1,200 lbs. of hydrated lime. The plants seemed to come up well, but some vanished during the Summer and then during the Winter more were killed, which left a poor stand. The following Spring we drilled about 10 lbs. of Alfalfa and that worked fine. A good stand is the result. I cannot account for the failure, but I think that perhaps the lime should have been applied a few months before the seeding so as to sweeten the soil, or perhaps the inoculation was not properly done.

The greatest enemy to Alfalfa is dodder. I had a field of good Alfalfa where dodder established itself. I tried to eradicate it with a number of methods, but regardless of all my efforts the dodder spread and I had to plow the field to kill out the dodder and start again.

C. R. BASHORE.

Berks Co., Pa.

That Orchard Fertilizer Problem

Among his many problems the progressive apple grower of New York State has none more perplexing than that of fertilization. Data compiled by his State station plainly indicate that its experiments show no profit in the average orchard from the use of commercial fertilizer. On the other hand bulletins from other States frequently show that gratifying results have been obtained from the use of nitrates and in cases the added use of phosphates and potash. His own more or less haphazard use of fertilizers from time to time may have seemed to show improved growth where it was applied. At any rate the growth of his trees and the set of his fruit are not all that he desires, and he reasons that his conditions are probably different from those where experiments have given negative results. If the hope of improving his trees and fruit impels him to use fertilizer he still has the problems of what to use and when and how to apply it.

We are working out the problem by using three types of nitrogen and crossing them with strips of phosphate and potash, which will enable us to compare any appreciable results obtained from the use of each element alone or in combination with the others. We hope to continue this for at least another year.

With thorough tillage we are inclined to reduce the amount of nitrogen used. We are also applying the nitrates as early as possible after the buds begin swelling so as to have them in available condition for the roots to absorb before the bloom opens.

We sow by hand. The men are instructed to broadcast it as evenly as possible as though they were sowing seed and wished an even stand. They are cautioned to keep it well away from the trunks and, if trees are large, to cover the whole space between them. In the case of young trees the fertilizer should extend further beyond the branches than their tips are from the trunk, as the feeding roots reach out often far beyond the branches until in time they meet the roots of their neighbors. We wish to encourage their spread so we tempt them by having food ready for them to reach out after. Besides, if only part of the roots receive the whole dose of concentrated chemicals, they may be overfed and even killed while the rest are undernourished. With us the supply of moisture is often of great importance. Water from the subsoil is being constantly drawn upwards in dry weather by surface soil or leaf evaporation. The greater the area covered by a tree's roots the larger the portion of the water received.

Also in sod or in tillage the growth of grass or cover crop is important, especially in the open where the sun is hot and drying if soil is bare or sparsely covered and humus must be made. If the men understand these things they are glad to co-operate intelligently and sow it as instructed. Ootherwise we find the general idea that the roots are under the branches impels them to throw most of it there. Even mulch, to say nothing of manure, is of more value beyond the branches than in the shade under them. Often, the time spent in raking up grass mowed in an orchard and placing it under the trees is not only wasted but the mulch would have done more good if left where it lay. Mice often live under mulch. If near the trees the large roots and trunk are endangered by them.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Notes on Pennsylvania Horticulture

The southeastern counties show considerable damage to Yellow Transparent and to a lesser degree Williams Red. Erie County has been reported as showing about 20 per cent bud injury to grapes and from 30 to 40 per cent in sweet cherries. Throughout the carlot section the York Imperial seems to have been more or less severely injured in bud. Sour cherries confirm previous reports of much bud injury.

The heaviest April 27-28 snow in 40 years covered the entire State with a blanket varying from a few inches to three feet. Most of the fruit sections received at least the better part of two feet—the carlot region about the maximum amount. In this latter area, pears, plums and cherries were in full bloom, while peaches were either starting to bloom or just ready to open. Very fortunately the temperature did not fall below 32 degrees so that freezing was not a factor, although open blossoms were probably injured by the high winds and sleet accompanying the storm. Some loss of pollen can be expected from these same flowers. Subsequent weather conditions were very favorable for insect flights, and probably much of the injury to these open flowers was overcome by this circumstance.

Girdling or "ringing" filler trees to promote early bearing will now be tried in several demonstration orchards this Spring. The girdle is made by a single deep knife cut entirely around the tree trunk in late June. This deep score heals over quickly, but aids fruit buds to form for next year's crop. There may be an occasional loss of a weak tree, but if the trees must come out in a few years and will probably not pay their keep as usually grown, this method is worth a trial. In one orchard this practice has been used on over 1,000 fillers for three years straight, and on part of these for several years before this period. In all, about a dozen trees have been lost but the girdled trees are profitable, while the ungirdled fillers will hardly pay for the trouble taken with them.

The several young apple orchards in this State where the "disbudding" method of training has been used are showing strong young trees as near the ideal modified central leader type as could be desired. This method was discussed in THE R. N.-Y. a few weeks ago.

One commercial strawberry section is now promising a light crop due to Winter injury partly but mostly to a severe hailstorm last Summer which cut the young runners badly.

A mark or label clearly indicating the source of origin of all fresh apples imported into the British market will be required this next season if the recommendations of the standing committee on agricultural and horticultural produce under the Merchandise Marks Act of 1926 are followed. As suggested, this would apply to all fresh apples imported, whether wholesaled or retailed. Each container would have to bear this place of origin mark with the exception of retail 14-lb. lots or less which would be exempt from this proposed regulation.

R. H. SUDDS.

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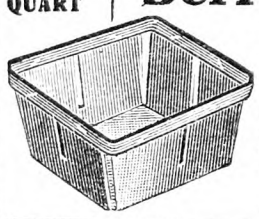
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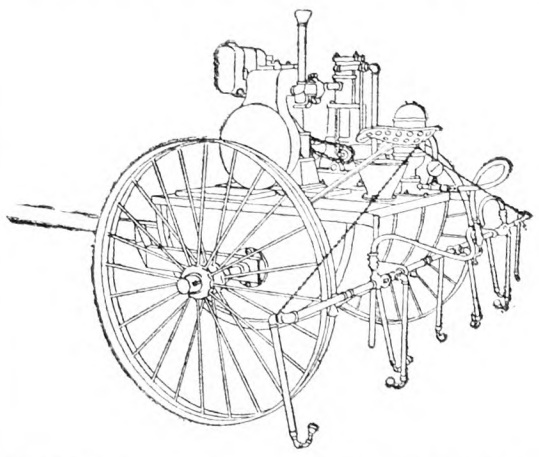
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VEGETABLE PLANTS Frostproof Cabbage, Wakefields, Copenhagen. Flat varieties, ready—500-$1.50, 1,000-$2.50 prepaid. 10,000 express collect, $15.00. Tomato, $2.50. Pepper, Sweet Potato, $3.00 and charges. Good plants, well packed, satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—College inspected. Green Mountains, Smooth Rurals, Russet Rurals, Irish Cobblers, Spaulding Rose. Satisfaction guaranteed. NEW YORK CO-OPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASS'N., Inc., 52 Utica National Bank Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

FIELD GROWN PLANTS Standard varieties. Cabbage plants $1 per 1000, charges collect, $2 per 1000 del. Cauliflower, $3.50 per 1000 collect. Special prices on large orders. Clifford A. Cutchins, Jr., Franklin, Va.

Frostproof CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS
Bermuda and Prize Taker, $1.00 thousand. Prompt shipment of very fine plants. GUARANTEE PLANT CO., TyTy, Ga.

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Best for May, June and July planting. Just as good as pot-grown plants at ½ the cost. Also Raspberry, Blackberry and other Berry Plants. Asparagus, etc. Catalog of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines, free. Address
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Just the money maker you should grow this season. Freshly dug, well rooted, Northern grown
Strawberry Plants
carefully packed. $1.00-100, $3.75-500, $7.25-1000, $32.50-5000 prepaid. J. Britton, Chepachet, R. I.

Large Asparagus Roots---Washington
5 years old, bearing size, $1.75 per dozen; $10 per 100.
HARRY L. SQUIRES . Hampton Bays, N. Y.

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THIS new air-nitrogen fertilizer containing 34% nitrogen (41.3% ammonia) is a better source of nitrogen for your crops,

Because–

1— CALUREA contains two forms of nitrogen combined in one material. This unique advantage gives a service impossible to duplicate with other materials containing only one form of nitrogen.

2— CALUREA is nitrate nitrogen that gives a quick stimulating effect in the early season. It also contains nitrogen in the form of Urea —one of the most valuable forms of nitrogen known for continuous crop use. Four-fifths of the nitrogen in CALUREA is from Urea. This is an organic form of nitrogen that successfully will replace more expensive forms and give equal or better crop results.

3— For high quality vegetables, tobacco and fruit, no nitrogen fertilizer is equal to CALUREA. This is a characteristic of the Urea it contains. For top-dressing and side-dressing purposes, it is "quick and lasting too!"

CALUREA *Quick and Lasting Too!*

4— CALUREA is concentrated containing 41.3% ammonia. This means economy in cost of bags, freight, handling, hauling and applying. For a smaller amount produces equal or better results.

5— There are no harmful ingredients in CALUREA—any residue left in the soil is beneficial, It improves the soil physically as well as feeding the crop.

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CALUREA is suited for practically all crops, but can be especially recommended for vegetables, tobacco and for top-dressing wheat, hay fields, pastures and lawns. Use CALUREA this season as a source of nitrogen for vegetables or for top-dressing hay fields, wheat or pastures. 100 to 200 pounds per acre is ample.

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Consult our Agricultural Department

Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corporation
285 Madison Avenue
New York

SNP
TRADE MARK

Sowing Annuals in the Open Ground

In an article in THE R. N.-Y. of March 24, under the heading of "Lovely Annuals," and signed by Florence Cornwall, the writer spoke of the difficulty of transplanting asters sown the latter part of May, presumably in the open ground, which led me to wonder if the writer, and possibly other readers of THE R. N.-Y. had missed all of the joys and satisfaction of growing asters, and many other of our annuals, in fact most of them, by making sowing in the open ground or in the garden where they are to bloom, doing away as much as possible with transplanting late in the season.

As beautiful asters, and I think I may say altogether the most satisfactory that I ever grew, were grown in this way, and the same is true of many other annuals including everlastings for Winter decorations. Of course it will require a few more seeds sown in this way, but only a few more if care is used in sowing the seed, three or four in a place, the same distance apart that the plants would be transplanted, or in other words, in each place where a plant is wanted to bloom. I have a garden seed-drill that besides sowing a continuous drill may be set to sow a few seeds in a place at varying distances apart, and for asters I usually set it to sow one foot apart in the row. Many times, especially where the soil is inclined to crust over, a few seeds sown in a cluster in this way will break through the ground where one seed alone would not. But do not neglect the thinning to one plant in a place, which should be done before they begin to crowd much. Oftentimes one plant will be a thing of beauty and a joy where more would prove to be a sad disappointment.

Of course where especially early blooms are wanted it may become necessary to sow the seed inside very early in the Spring. But in that case the young seedlings are usually "pricked out" to other boxes or beds while very small, which operation induces a new and greater root growth. So that when the time comes to move the plants to the beds in which they are to bloom, which in this case would be while the ground is cool and moist and the sun not so high and hot, you have a plant, if properly grown, that has a very large root development in proportion to the top, and is properly hardened to stand the shock of transplanting. On the other hand, with the seed sown in May in the open ground the plant is getting its start under the best growing conditions of the year, and makes a large top growth in comparison to the root, a condition usually augmented by standing too thick in the row and in this case is probably transplanted direct from the seed row to the blooming beds and a part of the already none too great supply of roots is broken off in "lifting," and with its large and rapidly growing top, makes a very tender plant, unable to stand the shock of transplanting.

With our present varieties of asters fine blooms may be had in early August even in most of the colder sections of the country, from seed sown in the open ground, as asters are quite hardy, and the young seedlings will not be injured by light freezes or snow, if grown outside from the start. However, with a stiff, heavy clay soil, such as we have here, I prefer to sow seed for nearly all early plants in a hotbed or cold frame, as it gives a better opportunity to prepare the soil outside.

But to me one of the best features of the aster is the lateness of the season in which excellent blooms may be had for cut flowers after the more tender Summer bloomers are gone, and good blooms are getting scarce. For this purpose I prefer to sow the seed where the plants are to stand. By sowing different varieties from the earlies to the late bloomers, or by making successive sowings of favorite varieties, one may have an abundance of good flowers right up to the time of quite heavy frosts.

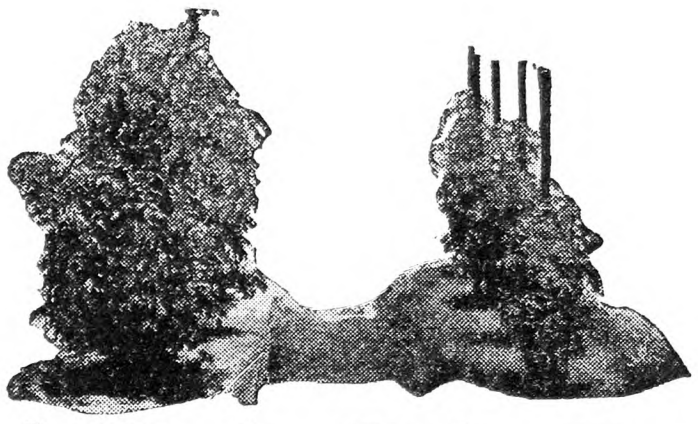
Probably the plants referred to in the article mentioned above, that blossomed "late in October" would not only have bloomed about two weeks earlier, but the chances are they would have also given more good blooms, had they not been required to undergo the shock of transplanting. Any plant to give its very best results should make a steady, continuous growth without a check or setback from start to finish. Herein lies one of the rewards of vigilance in preventing injury from insects, disease, drought, weeds, etc., as any damage or set-back is a permanent injury and will impose its tax, although the plant may recover and complete its cycle of growth. H. S. S.

Pennsylvania.

Saltpeter for Cabbage Worms

I see questions asked about cabbage worms. I never worry about the worms. I take two tablespoons of saltpeter, dissolve it in a pail of cold water, and I spray the cabbage with it. I have never had a failure. MRS. W. N.

Great Valley, N. Y.



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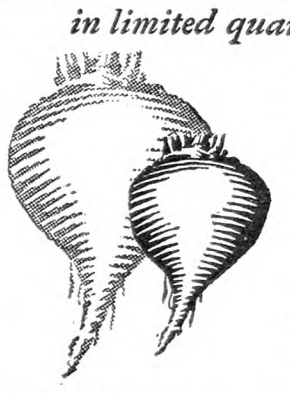

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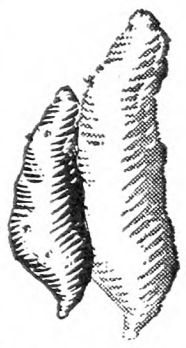

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The Spring has been very backward, but at last it seems as though some real progress was being made. Several days of warm weather stimulated the production of asparagus and fair volumes from Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey are now being received. Eastern Pennsylvania has also started to cut a little asparagus. California is about done shipping to eastern markets, but South Carolina continues to move a few carloads a day. In Philadelphia, New Jersey asparagus, green, ranged from $3 to $6 per dozen bunches for medium to large asparagus, with some special marks bringing even more. White asparagus moved with difficulty at relatively low prices. Rhubarb has been very plentiful with most sales within the range of $1.50 to $2.50 per 100 bunches. Spinach was in moderate demand at 50c to $1 a bushel, and scallions also sold fairly well. Sweet potatoes were in very limited demand and nearby white potatoes sold on a dull market in competition with the new potatoes from Florida. Florida potatoes, since the more liberal offerings with the opening of the Hastings section, have been selling on a declining market, the best of them selling recently at around $5 a barrel. Old potatoes were also dull, Pennsylvania 120-lb. sacks Round Whites ranging $2.25 to $2.75 and Maine Green Mountains in 150-lb. sacks were quoted at $3.25. The receipts of mushrooms were unusually heavy for the season. There has been considerable interest in the strawberry market. Most of the strawberries arriving in carlots have been sold at auction this season, the auction opening up about 4:30 o'clock in the morning which gave the trade a good opportunity to move this highly perishable product very rapidly into the consuming channels. Louisiana is getting about done but North Carolina is shipping rather heavily. A few strawberries have also been received from the Norfolk and Eastern Shore Districts of Virginia. To date the North Carolina berries have not been arriving in as good condition as usual, but with better weather they will no doubt improve. The heavier receipts caused prices to decline. Some truck shipments were received, a distance of 500 miles, the berries arriving in this way selling at $4.50 to $5 per 32-qt. crate. Some Virginia berries brought up to $5.50 a crate. Cabbage was irregular. Most of the new cabbage received at present originated in South Carolina, best stock selling around $2.15 per one-half barrel hamper. Tomatoes were quite plentiful from Florida, but recent receipts were somewhat lighter as the East Coast district is about done. Onions are arriving in considerable volume from Texas, with U. S. No. 1 selling $2 to $2.25 a crate containing 40 to 45 lbs.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts were a little heavier last week, amounting to 55,835 cases against 47,335 cases for the week previous. Total receipts of eggs in Philadelphia, however, since January 1 equaled about 655,000 cases, or around 30,000 cases less than to the same date a year ago. Prices during the past week have been fluctuating within narrow limits, but on the whole there has been some gains on the finer quality eggs. There were only moderate offerings of high-grade eggs. Fresh extra firsts were quqoted at 32½c a dozen and fresh firsts 30 to 31c, those in new cases bringing the top quotation. There were also some carefully selected candled fresh eggs which averaged 37c, and very fancy stock candled out for the carton trade ranged 39 to 42c. The movement into storage to date is considerably lighter than a year ago. On May 5 only 132,318 cases had been placed in storage in Philadelphia compared with 221,700 cases to same date last year. Prices on storage packed firsts have been 32c and extra firsts 33c.

There has been quite a drop in the price on live poultry during the past two weeks. The demand was limited and the offerings, while not heavy, were more than sufficient to meet the demand, and prices tended downward. Light-weight colored fowl averaged 28c and the heavier stock worked out at 26 to 27c. Leghorns were quoted 25 to 26c. As usual, the Plymouth Rock broilers topped the broiler market, ranging 47 to 48c, and R. I. Red broilers followed, averaging 44c a lb. Leghorn broilers weighing 1½ to 1⅓ lbs. ranged 35 to 36c with heavier stock bringing up to 40c. Old roosters held at 18c and white Pekin ducks at 22 to 25c a lb. Receipts of fresh-killed dressed poultry were generaly moderate and the market held about steady under a rather limited demand. Fresh-killed fowl in barrels held all the week around 29 to 30c a lb. for the 4 to 5½-lb. sizes, heavier weights selling for about 2c a lb less. Smaller fowl ranged 22 to 28c as to size. Cold storage holdings of poultry continues to be considerably lighter than last year at this time when on May 5 Philadelphia had 2,800,370 lbs. on hand against 1,635,-525 lbs. on May 5, 1928.

HAY AND STRAW

There was a scarcity of high-grade hay, and the market held about steady, but on the undergrades which comprised the bulk of the offerings a weak market prevailed. No. 2 Timothy averaged $16 a ton and No. 3 was quoted $13.50 to $14.50 a ton. Best clover mixed ranged $15.50 to $16 a ton. Offerings of straw were rather light but the market was quiet, straight rye bringing $20 to $21 a ton and wheat straw $14 to $14.50. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 54c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 32c; duck eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 oz.; pullet eggs, doz., 29c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at lowest prices. Asparagus, lb., 20c; apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, new, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 7c; red, head, 6c; old cabbage, lb., 2c; carrots, bch, 4c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 4 for 25c; dandelion greens, pk., 25c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, 3 lbs. 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, home grown, bu., $1.80; parsnips, lb., 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; strawberries, 2 pts, 35c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 27 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 70 to 75c; live, lb., 60c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 50 to 60c; eggs, crate, $8 to $8.50; retail, 28 to 30c; duck eggs, doz., 40c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, bch, 35c; beets, bu., 75c to $1; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, bu., 40c; carrots, bu., $1; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 8c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., medium, $1.25; bu., large, $1.15 to $1.50; small, 70 to 90c; onions, bu., $2 to $3; parsnips, bu., 75c to $1; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 90c to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 65c; turnips, bu., 50 to 65c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $4.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; mutton, 15 to 18c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Cabbage, doz. heads, 50 to 90c; 100 heads, $5 to $6; carrots, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $2.75 to $3.25; horseradish, lb., 20 to 25c; green onions, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds, 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $2 to $2.50; parsnips, bskt, 50 to 65c; bu., $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.30 to $1.40; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, h.h., doz. bchs, $1.25 to $1.50; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 75c to $1; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 40 to 60c.

Apples—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, heavy, lb., 29 to 30c; light, lb., 27 to 28c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 28 to 30c; doz., small lots, 30 to 33c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter prices are called weak, while eggs are in good demand and holding steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 45 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; block Swiss, 31 to 32c; limburger, 32 to 33c. Eggs, steady; Grade A, 30 to 32c; grade B, 29 to 30c; grade C, 27 to 28c; unclassified, 26 to 29c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 24 to 32c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 34 to 38c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, easy; fowls, 23 to 29c; old roosters, 18 to 19c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 19 to 20c; broilers, 35 to 45c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; King, bu., $2 to $2.65; Russet, $2.50 to $2.75; Baldwin, $2.50 to $3; Northern Spy, $3.50 to $4; Rome Beauty, $2.25 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box, $4.25 to $5.50; Winesap, $2.25 to $3.75. Potatoes, easier; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1.60; 150-lb. bag, $3.25 to $3.75; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $14; Cuba, crate, $2.75 to $3.25; sweets, Tenn., hamper, $2.25 to $2.50.

Fruits and Berries — Cherries, Cal., 8-lb. box, $4.75; oranges, Cal., box, $6 to $7; Fla., $6 to $8; pineapples, crate, $5 to $7; strawberries, Ala., 24-qt. crate, $6.50 to $9.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; marrow, $9.50 to $10; pea, medium, $10.25 to $10.50; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, firmer; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $4.25 to $5; Texas, crate, $2.25 to $2.50.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $2 to $3; beans, Fla., hamper, $2.75 to $4.25; beets, Cal., crate, $3.50 to $4; cabbage, bu., 40 to 60c; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.75; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $2.25; celery, doz., 65c to $1.15; cucumbers, bskt., $2.50 to $3; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $3.75; horseradish, bbl., $23 to $26; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt, 75 to 90c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, $1 to $1.50; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 50 to 65c; parsnips, bu., $1.65 to $2.25; peas, hamper, $2.50 to $3; peppers, Fla., crate, $2.75 to $4.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 18 to 25c; rhubarb, Cal., box, $3 to $3.50; spinach, Texas, bu., 75c to $1.25; tomatoes, 3-bskt. carrier, $3.25 to $4; turnips, bu., 50 to 90c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 16 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, dull; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $40; standard middlings, $40.50; red-dog, $43.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $58.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54.50; hominy, $46; gluten, $42.60; oatfeed, $32.80. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

May 10, 1928.

MILK

May: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45 @	$0.45½
Extra, 92 score		.44½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43¾ @	.44¼
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.42½ @	.43½
Lower grades	.40 @	.42
Ladles	.36½ @	.40
Packing stock	.33 @	.34½
Renovated		.42½
Sweet, fancy	.46½ @	.47
Extra	.45½ @	.46
Firsts	.44¼ @	.45¼
Seconds	.43½ @	.44

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29½ @	$0.30
Average run	.28 @	.28½
Flats, fresh	.22 @	.22½
Wisconsin, held	.29 @	.29¾
Daisies, fresh	.23 @	.23½
Watertown, N. Y.		.20

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.35 @	$0.37
Average extras	.34 @	.34½
Extra firsts	.32 @	.33
Firsts	.30½ @	.31½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32 @	.38
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.36 @	.36½
Gathered, best	.32 @	.33
Common to good	.27 @	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26 @	$0.29
Broilers	.35 @	.52
Roosters		.14
Ducks	.18 @	.24
Geese		.10
Tame rabbits	.27 @	.29

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.45 @	$0.53
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.35 @	.53
Roosters	.15 @	.21
Fowls	.24 @	.31
Capons, 9 lbs.	.45 @	.53
Mixed weights	.38 @	.44
Ducks	.15 @	.21
Geese	.18 @	.23
Turkeys, young	.43 @	.46
Old	.32 @	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.50 @	.70
Dark, doz.	3.00 @	3.50
Culls	2.00 @	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.25 @	13.85
Bulls	7.75 @	9.45
Cows	4.25 @	7.25
Calves, best	14.00 @	15.50
Sheep	4.00 @	8.00
Lambs	18.00 @	20.50
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50 @	10.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.19 @	$0.20
Good to prime	.15 @	.18
Culls	.10 @	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	6.00 @	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00 @	23.00
Bulls	12.50 @	14.75
Cows	15.00 @	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.00 @	$4.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.50 @	3.25
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.75 @	4.00
Bermuda, bbl.	3.50 @	6.00
Idaho, bu.	2.85 @	3.00
Cuban, bu.	1.25 @	2.00
Florida, bbl.	3.50 @	5.25
Sweet potatoes, bu.	.75 @	3.50

VEGETABLES

Anise, bu.	$1.50 @	$2.25
Asparagus, doz.	2.75 @	6.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	1.50 @	2.50
Cabbage, bu.	1.50 @	2.75
Carrots, bu.	1.00 @	1.40
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50 @	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	2.00 @	2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00 @	4.00
Dandelions, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.00 @	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	2.00
Onions, wn., yellow, 100 lbs.	3.25 @	5.00
Parsnips, bbl.	3.50 @	3.75
Peas, bu.	2.00 @	3.00
Radishes, bu.	.75 @	1.75
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	1.00
String beans, bu.	1.00 @	3.25
Tomatoes, 6 bskt. crate	1.00 @	4.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.25 @	2.60
White, new, bu.	1.00 @	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00 @ 10.25
Pea	10.25
Red kidney	9.25
White kidney	10.25 @ 10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.50 @	$4.25
Bbl.	4.00 @	10.50
Grapes, S. A., 20-lb. box	2.50 @	4.00
Oranges, Fla., box	4.00 @	10.05
Cal.	4.10 @	8.70
Strawberries, So., qt.	.15 @	.45

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00 @ 24.00
No. 2	20.00 @ 22.00
No. 3	16.00 @ 19.00
Clover mixed	18.00 @ 22.00
Straw, rye	25.00 @ 26.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.77
No. 2 red	2.20
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.29⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.80½
Rye	1.49⅜
Barley	1.16

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18	
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15	
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10	
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12	
Certified, qt.	.28	
Certified, pt.	.17	
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55 @	.56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55 @	.60
Gathered	.40 @	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03 @	.05
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04 @	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15 @	.30
Apples, table, doz.	.30 @	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10 @	.12
Celery, root	.15 @	.20
Cauliflower, head	.20 @	.35
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.25
Lima beans, lb.	.30 @	.35
Peas, lb.	.20 @	.35
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.04 @	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.04

Cattle Sales

May 23.—Lake Geneva, Wis., J. J. Mitchell estate. Jerseys.

May 30.—Springfield Jersey Sales' Association, Springfield, O.

June 4.—Jerseys. W. Spann & Sons, Morristown, N. J.

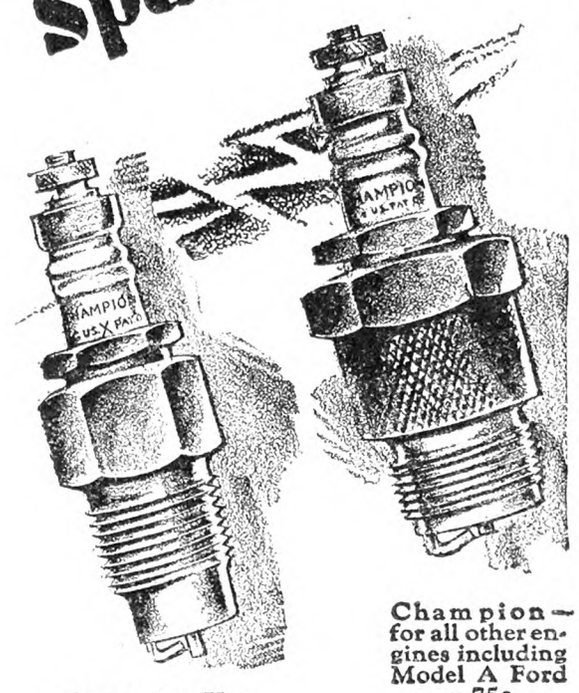
June 7.—Holsteins. Co-operative National Sale, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7.—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

June 13.—Ohio Jersey Cattle Club, Columbus, O.

PHYSICIANS having caused a tremendous increase in the price of liver by recommending it to anemics, we hope they will not discover anything remedial in ham and cabbage.—Omaha Bee News.

CHAMPION Spark Plugs



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CHAMPION Spark Plugs

(TOLEDO OHIO

Great Benefit from Green Manure Crops

(Continued from Page 766)

the cost of the seed is a little higher as a rule, and they usually require a longer period of growth to produce an equal amount of organic matter. These are serious weaknesses and have to be reckoned with. In spite of most of the propaganda on green manure crops favoring the legumes rather than the non-legumes our New Jersey farmers seem to prefer the latter. In a survey made last year in Gloucester County on 90 vegetable growing farms, the following acreages of the various Winter cover crops were found:

Rye	1,611
Wheat	76
Hairy vetch	97
Crimson clover	187
Others	511

Included in "others" were Soy beans, Sweet clover, and such mixtures as rye and vetch, rye and Crimson clover and vetch and Crimson clover. If a similar survey were made in the Central Jersey potato district a still greater preponderance of rye would be found.

If this is the situation today it is more than probable that the non-legumes will be even more important relatively in the future, at least on the intensive vegetable farms. I base this guess in part on the probability of cheaper commercial nitrogen in the future, which would place less value on the nitrogen producing cover crops, and in part on the probability of more intensiveness in the vegetable industry, which would permit a smaller proportion of the growing season being alloted to the growing of green manure crops.

And just how much more valuable are the legumes than the non-legumes, even under circumstances favorable to the legumes? The figures in the second table will throw some light on this point. Although the cover crop mixture containing legumes produced a larger yield of sweet corn than did the rye cover crop at the first harvest, at the second harvest the rye cover crop had practically caught up with the other. The principal reason for this was that during part of the time the legume cover crops were partial failures. This apparent superiority of non-legumes under certain conditions would probably not hold in many types of farming other than intensive vegetable and fruit growing.

As I have observed the Winter cover crop situation in New Jersey the following summary might be made for each of the more important Winter cover crops:

HAIRY VETCH.—At its best when seeded in September and allowed to grow a while the following Spring. Cost of the seed comparatively high. A better stand may be had by drilling than by scratching in. Needs inoculation on land that has not raised vetch or peas successfully in recent years. Prefers a sweet soil. Not as dependable as rye, but if a good stand and growth is secured a most valuable cover crop, adding both organic matter and large amounts of nitrogen to the soil.

THE CLOVERS. — This includes Crimson, Sweet, Alsike and Red. Cost of the seed fairly high. At their best if sown in August. Not so necessary to drill as with vetch. Not necessary to inoculate except in the case of Sweet clover. Much prefer a sweet soil. Not as dependable as rye. Fully as valuable as vetch with an equally good stand and growth.

RYE.—A general purpose, fool-proof cover crop. Can be sown early or late. Cost of seed comparatively low. Not as fussy in any respect as vetch or the clovers. A fast grower. A more efficient producer of organic matter than vetch or the clovers. Its great disadvantages are that it is not a nitrogen gatherer and that it must be turned under before it gets too high or it may do more harm than good to the crop which follows.

WHEAT.—On land well adapted to wheat and with seasonable sowing probably of more value than rye. Cost of seed usually a little higher than rye. More latitude permitted in Spring than with rye as to time of plowing under.

So far our discussion of Winter cover crops has been confined to those crops which live over the Winter. There are certain crops which do not live over the Winter, but which may be classed as Winter cover crops. When sown early enough oats may be put in after an early main crop and be depended upon to make a heavy growth before it is killed by freezing. The dead tops cover the soil surface during the Winter, and furnish considerable organic matter when turned down in the Spring. They may be depended upon to make more growth between midsummer and Fall than would rye sown at the same time. I have seen oats and barley sown after potatoes in early August make 2½ ft. of growth before cold weather. Several years ago Prof. G. S. Watts, of Pennsylvania, ran a test to compare oats with a number of other crops sown under the conditions above described. After the market crop was removed, sowings were made on August 10 to millet. Sudan grass, sunflowers, corn, buckwheat, barley and oats. Oats and barley made the best showing of all. Sunflowers also did very well. Both the Sudan grass and sunflowers would probably have given a better account of themselves with earlier sowing.

The question is often raised whether a Winter cover crop such as rye is suf-

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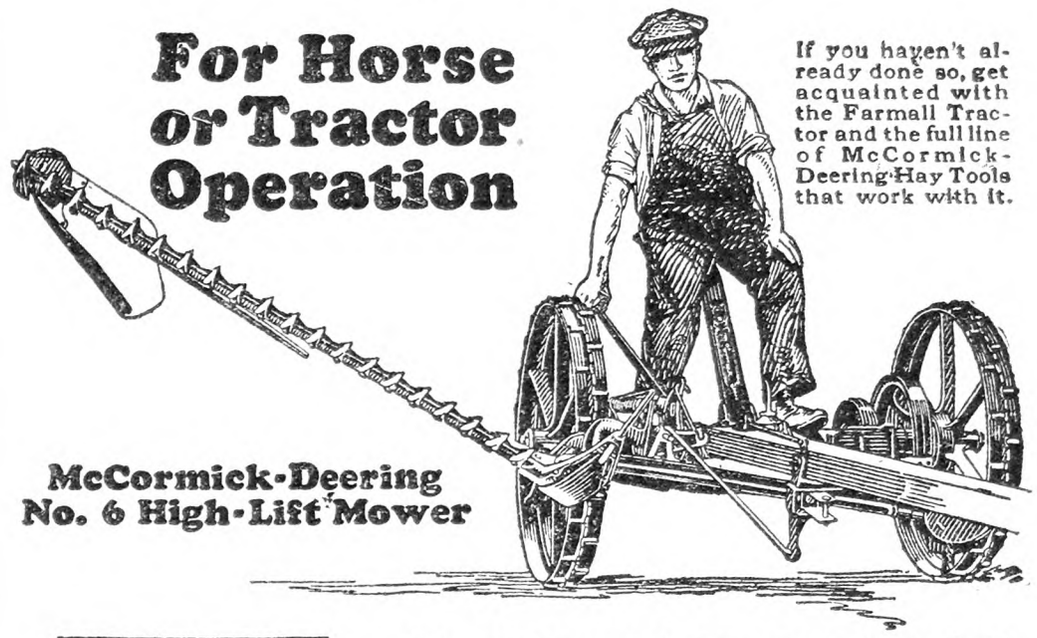

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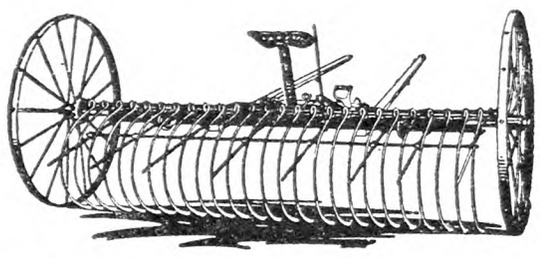

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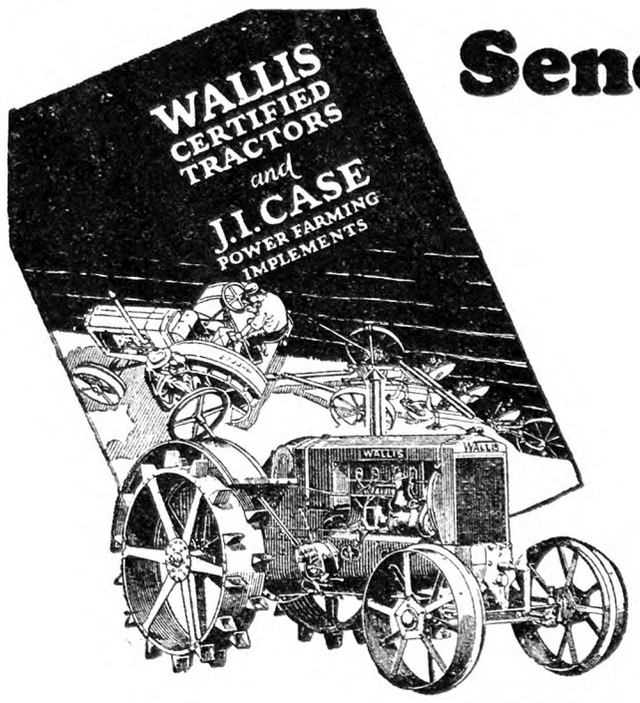

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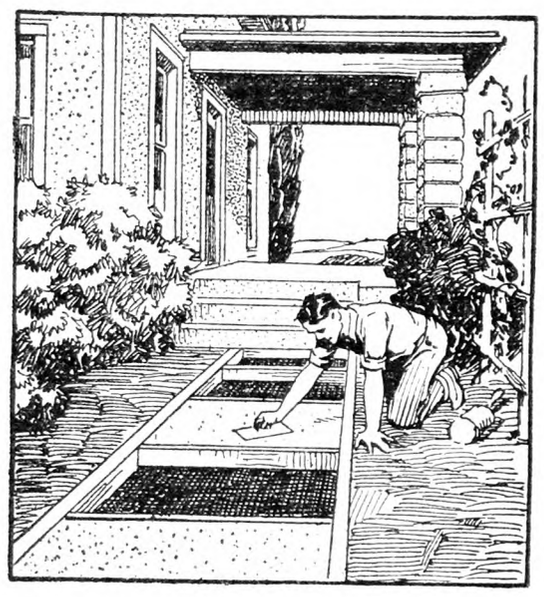

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ficient to maintain the organic matter content of the soil. This is an important question. Under certain circumstances it seems to be sufficient; under others it certainly is not. The potato grower who can get in a rye cover in August or September, for instance, will have a fairly thick mat of green manure to turn under even with very early Spring plowing. There is no evidence that potato yields are decreasing in Central Jersey under this rather general system of rye cover cropping. On the other hand the truck farmer who puts in his rye in October or November and plows it down at the first possible date in the Spring is usually not maintaining organic matter. Some of these men say that their yields of market crops are not as good as they used to be. What is the solution of the organic matter problem under these conditions? The obvious thing is to allow longer periods for the growth of the green manure crops. This may be done by sowing the Winter cover crop earlier, or letting it grow later, or in certain other cases, devoting an entire season to green manuring as previously discussed. The impression prevails that yields are better after the land has "rested" for a year in sod, by which is meant a grass or clover sod, than they are after a Winter cover crop. Even if the sod is not cut for hay it may be a wise plan for certain truckers to sow down some of their land for a year to grass and clover, especially those men who have more land than they can farm efficiently. As a matter of fact grass and clover sown in August and turned under late the following Spring is a fairly good Winter cover crop.

H. R. COX.

New Jersey Agricultural College.

Farm Preparedness

One of the first requisites of successful farming is forehandedness. The work is so varied, the tools, implements and supplies so many and often seldom used; and the time for their proper use so limited and yet urgent, that it is imperative for smooth, economical management that each be ready and in working condition when needed.

To achieve this it is necessary to develop the habit of thinking over and through each operation some days before it is due. All machines and tools should be brought out, inspected, and if necessary, repaired or limbered up. If wrenches, oil cans or other accessories are missing put them in place, or be sure where they can be had quickly and not forgotten. Any supplies needed should be ordered at once or put on the list for the next shopping trip. So much time is lost getting started at spraying, dusting, planting, mowing and so on, by forgetting some tool or supply in the bustle of the new job that it is well to have a list of everything needed, written at some quiet time, and check off each item before starting away from headquarters.

The farm is frequently at a distance from town so that a special trip for a bolt, file, handle, or part, needed before a piece of work can be done, may cost in mileage alone more than its cash value. If a stock list of all the things that may be needed, such as assorted nails, screws, bolts, washers, tire tape, files, oil cans, handles, sparkplugs, etc., is kept and their purchase made in combined lots from time to time the merchant can afford to give a percentage off for the larger order, and the time saved in supplying many small articles in one cash transaction. The saving and the satisfaction derived from putting one's hand on the needed trifle without delay is often great.

If unexpected sickness or distractions come, the forehanded farmer can tell in a few words what should be done, where the things to use can be found, and blessed is his lot if he has developed good neighbors who are prepared and ready to carry him over the crisis with a helping hand.

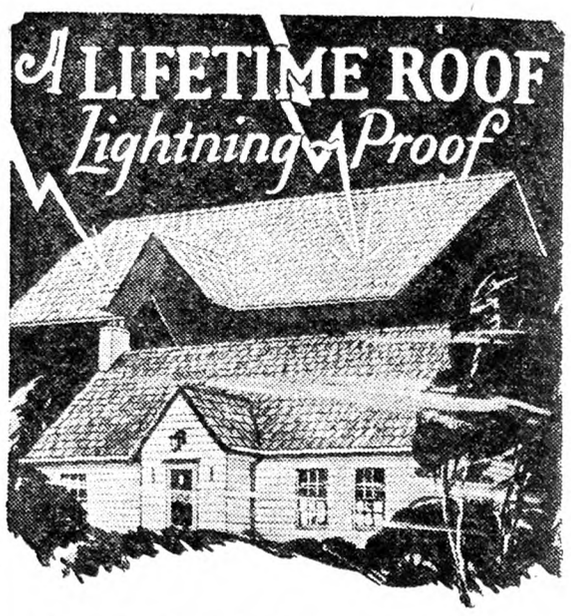
E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

Dull Polish on Wood

What is the best procedure to give a dull finish to black walnut and cherry wood? How is the wood treated, and does shellac rubbed while drying give this effect?

INQUIRER.



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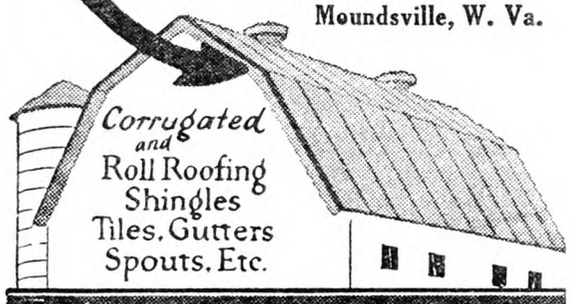

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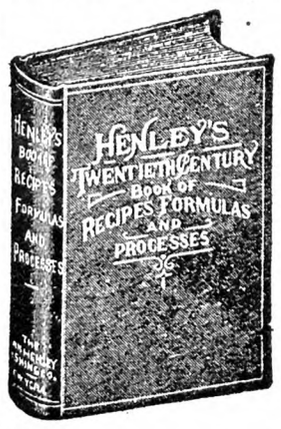

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Baldwin Apples

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Sixty-four years ago I held trees to be planted. A man told me he picked lovely apples from them last Fall. The Baldwin has done well here, but has been picked too soon. ELIAS GATES.

Growing Head Lettuce

I am a gardener and interested in Mr. Perkins' article on how to grow and care for the different vegetables, particularly head lettuce. I have had some success although 50 per cent of my plants are all that head, and last year it was not that much except in one little spot, where probably 80 per cent made fine heads. I used a 4-8-6 fertilizer at a rate of about 500 lbs. to the acre, part of it muck and part low sand but in good condition. I start plants in flats about March 15 in greenhouse and when it warms up, set them out until I get the ground ready to plant, about the last of April or first of May. Mr. Perkins speaks of starting the plants in the Fall and wintering over. About what time does he plant his seed in the Fall, and in the cold-frame or out in the open garden? How long can lettuce be kept in good condition if taken direct from the field and put in cold storage? We have a good resort business here along the shores of Lake Michigan and many small inland lakes which creates a good vegetable trade.

HENRY W. PETERSON.

In regard to growing head lettuce from Spring grown plants, I have found it very unsatisfactory, as the plants are too tender for very early planting in open ground unless the weather is favorable, which means a long cool Spring and Summer. There is very little labor or care attached to growing strong heading plants by sowing the seed the first week in November in this section (about last week in October in Michigan). Sow seed broadcast in a cold-frame, put the sash on and as soon as plants are up, push sash down from top about three inches to give air. When the weather is below freezing point close sash and the plants will need no other protection even if the mercury goes below zero.

The plants will continue to grow a little all Winter when the weather is pleasant and by the middle of March the plants will be ready to set in open ground, and it is surprising the amount of freezing weather they will stand. This Spring I set 1,200 plants on March 27 which was a nice warm day. The next day it became very cold so the ground froze hard enough to bear a team, and continued cold for five days, freezing hard each night. As the plants had not rooted before the cold weather set in, I expected to lose half of them, but I find at this writing (April 12) only about 50 out of the 1,200 died.

The grade of fertilizer used by H. W. P. should be all right unless the soil needs more nitrogen. Then I would use a 7-8-6. If the lettuce grows good and rank, with open or soft heads, it is a good sign that too much nitrogen and not enough phosphoric acid and potash is present.

Lettuce can be kept in cold storage two weeks or longer by cutting heads early in the morning while the dew is on, pack two dozen heads in each crate, butts to butts. Line crates with paper.

WM. PERKINS.

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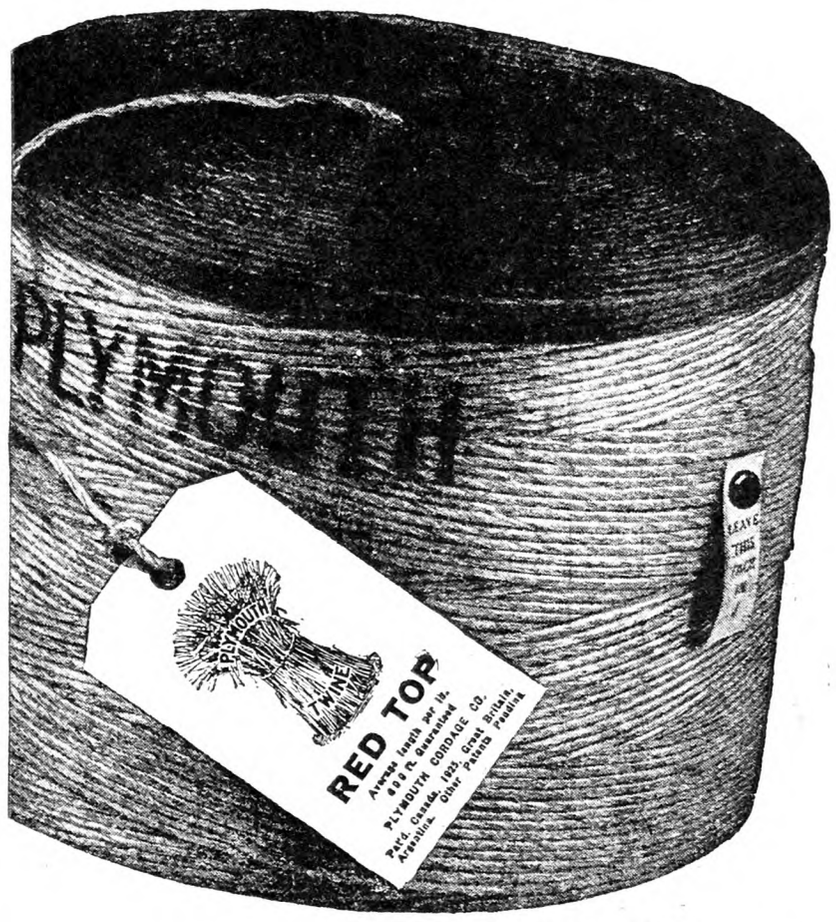

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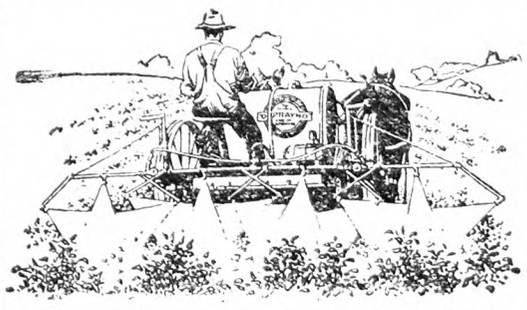

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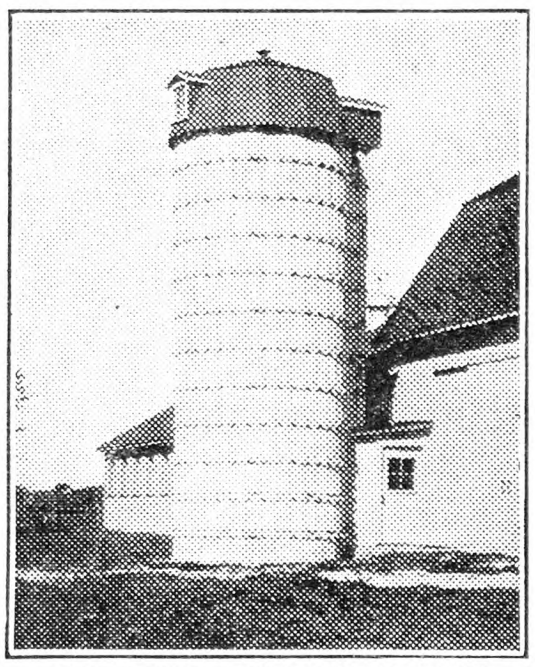

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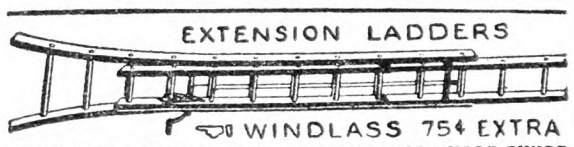

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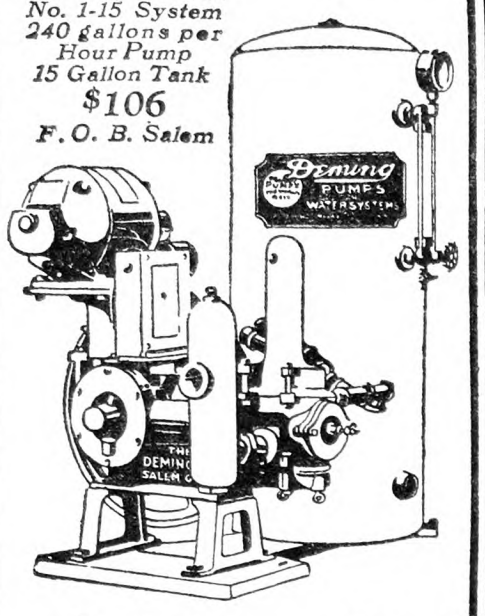

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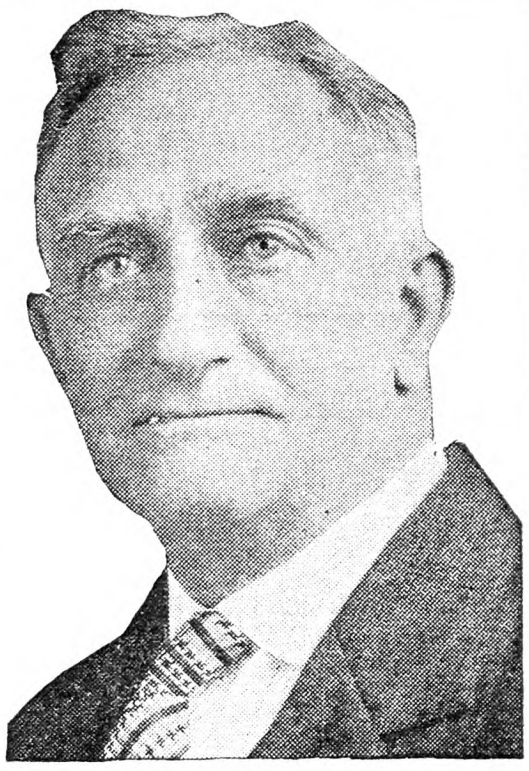

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Long Acres Farm Notes

Calvin and I have been plowing this morning in the front orchard. He followed me round after round, while occasionally we rested and talked things over. He told me that he must eat a lot so he would grow as tall as the sky and then he too could plow.

The plum trees growing as fillers are loaded with buds which gives promise of a full crop. Last year these same trees had but few buds and no plums. We live and learn. My raspberries did poorly last year, so I thought to improve the quality by having the boys cut back the canes severely; now I read in my latest R. N.-Y. that I have cut off the profitable part of the canes. That just again illustrates my saying, "Just when you think you are it, you aint." Well, anyway, I shall spread fertilizer generously beside the rows and hope to get a crop.

The belief persists here that we are breeding a San Jose scale immune to lime-sulphur spray. It seems that a few individuals had or developed a resistance to the spray material and transmitted this immunity to their offspring so that in time we shall have our trees and bushes covered with scale which laughs at lime-sulphur. That belief seems reasonable, as old Mother Nature does the same thing for plants and humans in her law of the survival of the fittest. I hesitate to use oil other than the miscible oils, as my experience teaches that oil kills vegetation. Possibly we shall in time get down to the old remedy for killing potato bugs. In boyhood days an advertisement appeared in local papers offering to send a sure death for potato bugs for a quarter. When a farmer sent in the quarter he received a leaflet instructing him to grasp the bug, force open its mouth and stuff a piece of old newspaper down his throat, thus choking him to death.

We never realize what an influence we have upon others. Some years ago I sent away and bought a small geared hand duster of one quart capacity. I used it for dusting melons, cucumber vines, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, raspberry bushes, for currant worms and even used it to dust two acres of grapes. It is the handiest small tool on the place, as I can dust the whole garden before I could get the spray rig ready, and do it after supper, too. Little by little neighbors got to hear about my duster or came to see it. In time the dusting idea spread, so that local dealers laid in stocks of dust and dusters. Now a number of men own power dusters and use them for all but dormant spraying. The dust does the business on melon and cucumber vines, chasing the striped bugs away pronto. Before getting the duster we had to fight to get a melon or pickle vine, as the striped bugs persisted in eating the small hills in spite of all we could do. As this is quite a melon and pickle section this discovery means money to us. Dust also is excellent for asparagus beetles as it makes them hunt their holes in a hurry.

Of late years we have had with us a small, brown bug which gayly eats the centers of the raspberry blossoms or punctures the buds and lays an egg, the resulting maggot causing the berry to be one-sided and shriveled. Spray does not control this bug, as it is a sucking insect. I sent a few in a pill bottle to the experiment station and asked for help. I received an answer informing me that it was a beetle with a Latin name something like "Terrilibus Eataberrybus," together with a long history of the life habits, but nothing about control measures. I felt like telling the professor that he was a Foolabus Professorbus. It reminded me of an incident of my younger days.

During my teaching experience I attended a State normal every Summer. I had a chum named Stewart, who fell deeply in love with a schoolmarm one Summer. To me she looked like a lemon of 40 lemon power, but love was blind with Stewart. The Winter winds cooled the romance, so it was very dim the next Spring. When normal school opened we three, the gal, Stewart and myself, met in the main hall. After talking a few moments the young lady walked away. Stewart looked after her with open mouth. Finally he turned to me and said, "What a fool I was." Well, anyway, I shall lasso no more bugs to send away in pill bottles hoping to get information on control measures. Our County Agent was stuck by those same bugs but finally recommended a spray mixture calculated to make the bugs fall dead at the mere mention of the various ingredients. A number of raspberry growers mixed the dope according to formula and applied it with the result that foliage, bugs and all burned to death. One man told me that he had a stroke of good luck. When I inquired how he said that his power sprayer had broken down after spraying 10 rows leaving 40 rows unsprayed. That was the first time I ever knew of a breakdown meaning good luck.

Just why my raspberry foliage is always perforated by tiny holes has always been a mystery to me, as I never have caught any villain eating out these holes, but this year I shall apply a thorough dose of Bordeaux mixture plus arsenate of lead and hope to overcome that. It was news to me too that crayfish (crawdads) ate leaves and other vegetation. I set young raspberry plants on a piece of low ground where crawdads threw up their characteristic towers, and the leaves of my plants were eaten. Finally I found the crawdads were to blame and dusted the plants thoroughly. So far the raspberries have yielded very well and grown nicely, even though neighbors told me I could not raise them on low ground. I shall tile the piece in time but there are a thousand and one things to do and only one pair of hands. Well, I must let that good dinner settle awhile. Friend wife served Calvin and me with whipped cream on peaches for dessert. Calvin licked off the cream but left some of the peaches. L. B. R.

West Virginia Fruit Notes

We hardly know what to think about the chance for fruit in the central section of West Virginia. On April 27-28, the whole country was buried under snow from six inches to three feet, to say nothing of the drifts. It was the worst storm in the history of the State coming at that time of the year. Most of the fruit trees were pretty well out; in fact most growers had begun putting on the pre-pink spray. All stone fruits were about in full bloom, and the heavy snow did much damage to the trees, breaking limbs and clusters of blossoms off. But today, after nearly all the snow is gone, we cannot find that the cold damaged the blossoms any although the mercury dropped as low as 28 one night. It must have been the blanket of snow on the buds and blossoms that saved it.

The setting of fruit in this section is very light this year, many varieties not having any bloom at all and none except Rome and Grimes appears to be full enough. Just why this is we cannot understand for we had no crop last season and usually the year after a small crop we have a very heavy bloom.

We are top-working a lot of trees this year into Delicious and Grimes and some Baldwin. Baldwin is getting more in favor here the past few years as a late Fall and holiday apple. It will not keep with us as it does in New York and the New England States, but according to my opinion we do not have a better apple on the market.

The influence of the stock on the fruit is a subject that should be looked into more than it is. I believe that it will be possible when we know more about this subject to take the good varieties that do not keep so well and topwork them on the late keeping varieties to get a later keeper. I know that most growers do not take much stock in this fact, but I have seen enough to convince me that there is a lot to it. A few years ago we topworked several Yorks with Grimes and they have borne several crops. We exhibited them two years at the State show and were turned down the first year because they were not true to type, but after the show we persuaded the judges to sample the apple and they pronounced them better than the average Grimes. Then we tried them out in home storage and kept them in perfect condition two months longer than we had ever been able to keep Grimes before.

Another instance was the grafting of a Fallawater on the wild crab. This tree was set in a block of the same kind all grafted from the same scions and the apples were never worth gathering. Although they grew larger than the others, they would keep but a few weeks after picking either. If there are others that have tested this matter out I would like to hear about it. When I mention it to the specialists they laugh at me and say there is nothing to it.

We are getting on the market here now apples that they claim came from New York, that must have been what usually were sold as cider apples for they would not make really good cider stock. They are not packed under any brand but are just sold as apples, mostly Baldwins, but a few Russets. It would be interesting to know just what these apples brought the grower; they are retailing here at 10 cents per pound or $4 per bushel.

Barbour Co., W. Va. L. G. Z.

LITTLE JOHNNY: "Look at that rhinoceros." Little Willie: "That ain't no rhinoceros; that's a hippopotamus. Can't you see it ain't got no radiator cap?"—Judge.

The Best Exposure for Peaches

I wish to plant about 200 peach trees, and I have heard that they should be planted on the northern slope of a hillside for best results. Is there any certain position on hillsides in which they should be planted? A. J. M.

Brewster, N. Y.

The writer has seen peach orchards on every conceivable exposure, and the final conclusion is that the direction of the slope is a minor consideration compared with the many others involved. For example, good altitude and good air drainage are much more important than slope. Peach orchards at lower elevations or with poor air drainage will often miss a crop when those better situated will come through in good condition.

Theoretically, however, the northern and eastern exposure should be preferred for the reason that on slopes of these directions there is less exposure to the sun's rays in Winter and so less injury from sunscald. Furthermore, the trees are held back somewhat in Spring and so more likely to miss frost damage. Listed in order, the northern slope would be considered best, the eastern slope second, the western slope third, and the southern slope last. This opinion would be subject to change in accordance with local conditions, of course. H. B. T.

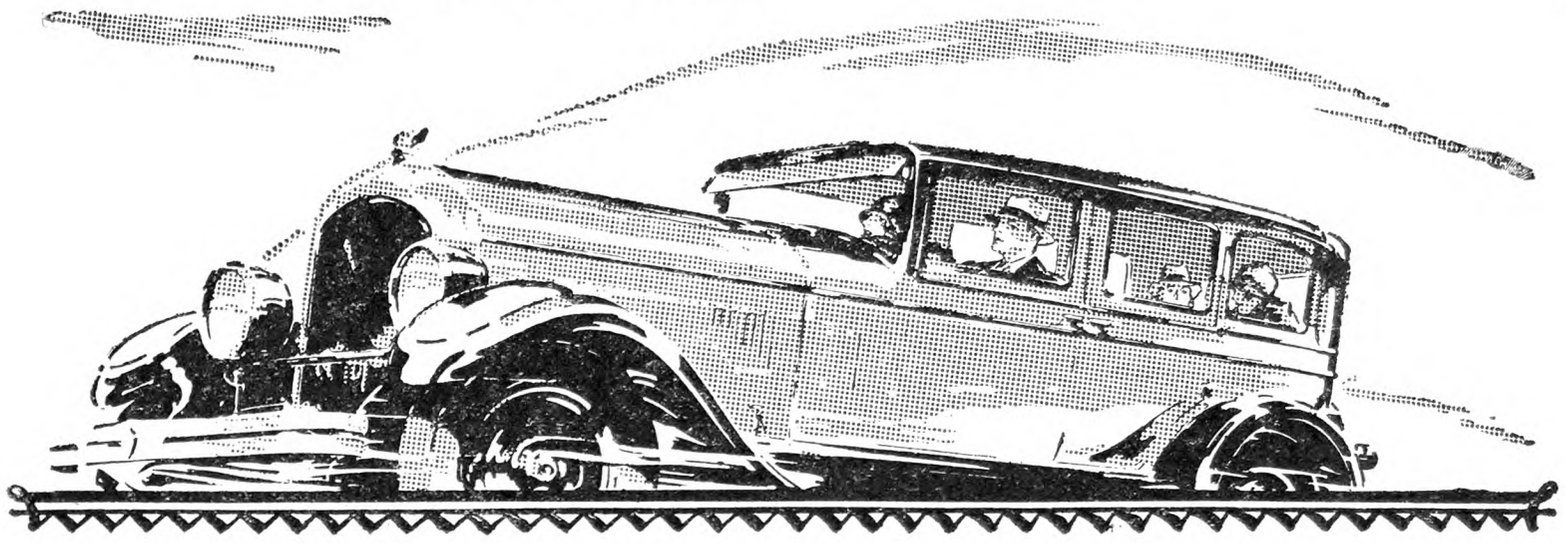
Digging the Flower Garden

This would seem at first thought to be a simple matter, but having seen so much very hard work spent on it, and also so much that is useless, it occurred to me that a few hints about the easiest way to do might be a good idea. The writer was much surprised recently to read of a meeting at a well-known garden club of a member giving directions for digging the garden with a round-pointed long-handled shovel instead of a digging fork. Now it is a well-known principle in all mechanics that the more friction there is to the work the more the loss of power, and if anyone doubts this let him drive a spade or shovel into the ground and then drive a four or five-pronged digging fork in the same ground, and notice the difference in the power required. This saving of strength is a very great advantage, as there are many persons who have no energy to waste, but who still take a delight in their garden and have to do all the work themselves.

When starting digging it is an advantage to dig one row across and throw out the soil entirely, leaving an open trench one foot wide across the patch; then the second row across can be dug, and the open trench allows the soil to be turned upside down much more easily from the fork. Continue in this way until a space has been dug about as wide as can easily be reached with a long-handled steel rake, smooth the ground backwards and forwards with the rake, so that any leaves or rubbish can be buried in the open trench; then proceed as before until sufficient ground has been dug ready for use. Bone dust or any commercial fertilizer can be raked in on top of the soil, but if stable manure is used it should either be spread on the top before beginning the work, or worked in the trenches as the work of digging proceeds. Do not dig ground when it is wet if it can possibly be avoided, as it tends to pack the ground too hard for a good growth or crop.

H. W. HALES.

FIRST FARMER: "That city girl is sure dumb." Second Farmer: "How so?" First Farmer: "She looked at my windmill and then wanted to know if anybody was hurt in that airplane wreck." —Detroit News.



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FICTION has its place in story-books, but not in a farm paper. There are many farm families in which THE R. N.-Y. has been handed down from father to son, so that, like the buildings, it is a fixture of the farm.

*

In planting potatoes would you advise using acid phosphate? One of my neighbors said he used it and got better results than he did with 4-8-5 which is considered expressly for potatoes. C. D.

THIS is one of those cases where it is not well to jump at a conclusion. On land very deficient in phosphorus, acid phosphate containing around 15 per cent phosphoric acid might give quite spectacular results, compared with the lower phosphorus content in the mixed goods. But on general principles the fertilizer containing a fair percentage of potash is considered essential for potatoes, and this may well be supplemented with additional acid phosphate, where it may be expected that there is a lack.

*

I have been following the plow and draping myself on a hoe handle for some time now. It has turned fierce hot and very dry here, with wheat being plowed under and meadows the poorest in years.

THIS from a Michigan correspondent sounds a bit discouraging, but there is nothing in the remainder of his letter to indicate pessimism or a thought that life is not worth while. Like thousands of others who have experienced the "ways" of weather and know how farming acts some years, he merely takes a fresh hold and by this time doubtless has that unpromising wheat turned under and the soil in shape for some other crop. In farming, as in most other lines of business, there is the bitter and the sweet, profit accounts and the red ink entries showing loss. But in many cases the farmer has more to fall back on in an emergency than the business man after a disastrous experience.

*

MANY questions are asked involving joint deeds to real estate, so that the survivor of two may come into possession of the property without a will. This arrangement can be made if it is done right, but such a paper should be drawn by a competent lawyer who is made fully acquainted with all the circumstances. It is not safe for a layman to copy some document made for another case, even though that went through in the way intended. There may be something about your situation requiring different legal verbiage. With some legal papers the evident intent may be killed by incorrect words and sometimes punctuation. Some correspondents write us in doubt about these matters. They "think it is probably all right," but are not sure. The local lawyer, who knows all of the circumstances, would better be asked about it.

*

WHO should be boss of the household, the man or the woman? Now don't be too expectant, because we are not going to answer that question off hand. It depends on circumstances—and people. We know one household where this was settled without the question ever being raised. It was a suburban family—father, mother and three children, all grown to working age. The father was busy in the city and home only nights, Sundays and holidays. They did not own a house, so the question of moving came up at times. Father asked only one condition as to the living arrangements in a new house. He hoped it would have a sitting-room with an open fireplace. This was not always easy to find, but the others searched until father's special desire was gratified—it was only one request and seemed so reasonable. Father is not held up as a saint in this case or as one easily satisfied. In fact we considered him rather selfish, but there was no doubt about his being a skilled diplomat in getting what was a pleasure to him and keeping the others satisfied with the arrangements. We do not specially recommend this method of handling household affairs, but merely give the incident as showing how it worked out in one case.

*

THIS is the time of the year when everyone is forecasting the fruit crop. The buyer tries his hand, the grower tries his, and State and Government reports soon follow. It is getting to be the opinion among growers that in most cases the early reports are optimistic and react to their disadvantage. The buyer, either consciously or unconsciously, approaches a prospective grower with reports at least not pessimistic. The grower, too, usually feels that prospects are bright. There are some big growers who make it a regular practice to underestimate their crops, and even then they find that they are not far wrong when the fruit finally reaches the packing shed. There are many things which may decrease a prospective bumper crop between Spring and Fall. Sometimes the effect is so sudden that it approaches a calamity, such as a late Spring frost. Other times a series of small adversities take ever increasing toll until by picking time the crop has been greatly depleted. At all events there are more factors working towards a reduction of crop than those working for an increase, and growers do themselves no good by talking big crop before it has actually arrived. The suggestion is not out of place for growers to tone down any too optimistic figures that they send to State and Government workers tabulating crop estimates. Be as accurate as possible, but do not overshoot the mark.

*

GASOLINE power has done away with the horse in many lines of work, but the demand for draft animals of quality continues surprisingly good. The Percheron Society reports 1,000 inquiries received by them since January 1, and 433 names of buyers in various sections of the country on their lists. There were, of course, many more sales not reported to the association. Even in the large cities we still see many heavy horses in use, by express companies, milkmen, etc. This matter is carefully figured out, and where horses are found at such work it is because they are more economical or convenient, or both, for those special jobs. The truck and automobile have helped the horse out of many tough spots, mainly road work and heavy farm work or hauling, regardless of broiling heat, but they are far from having put the horse out of business.

*

THERE is something going on in the basement of a neighbor's barn that we should like to see duplicated all over the country. The neighbor who owns this barn is a mechanic employed in a nearby glove factory. He understands the making of workmen's gloves and mittens from the cutting of the leather to the sewing of the last seam. To keep busy in times of slack employment, he and another glove-maker have fitted up this basement with the few tools and machines needed in the making of gloves of this class, all obtained second hand. A cutting block or two, a few dies, sewing machines operated by small electric motors and a small steam boiler for heating the metal forms upon which finished gloves are stretched. This latter gets its heat from the coal stove used to warm the basement. As a factory, it is a small affair; probably a few dozen pairs of gloves daily is all that it could turn out, but as an indication of a possible turn in the tide of industry that has swept the country bare of its young blood to build up great cities it is significant. Powers and transportation have centered manufacturing in the large towns, to the detriment of the country as a whole and greatly to the detriment of the social life of the people. There are signs now of a breaking up of the hold which these centers have secured through the wider distribution of natural power and the increasing facilities for transportation. Our great waterfalls are sending their energy for hundreds of miles over copper wires and the time seems near at hand when the coal from the mines will be carried from them only in the form of electric currents that can be tapped anywhere. Concrete roads have already robbed steel rails of their monopoly of transportation. In the early years of our country, small and widely scattered factories supplied the needs of the people. Perhaps this glove factory in the basement of a barn is but the forerunner of a return to that era when the money that controls industry was not concentrated in a few hands and when all the youth of the country was not drawn into those grinding industrial gears where all individuality is crushed out and men become cogs.

*

THAT is a thoughtful discussion of cover crops on our first page. Nature has been sowing cover crops for untold ages, making land from weathered rock, and building up soil that has been depleted because of weather damage or earth convulsions. Nature's cover crops are what we call weeds, which, of one kind or another, grow under practically everything other than desert conditions. When fields are denuded or buried by wash or torn with earthquake, nature starts at once its work of getting vegetation going in its own way. If an excavation is made for a cellar and the work stopped for a year, weeds, often giant "pigweed" or ragweed, will be growing in this subsoil as though in a desperate hurry to cover the ground. Mr. Cox shows how man, improving on nature's methods, can make cover crops his servants, ready to go anywhere and do anything he desires in feeding his land and live stock.

*

A DISTINGUISHED lawyer once told us that the bitterest family feuds he had ever seen resulted from the distribution of property where some person had died without making a will. In such a case, the law must divide or distribute the property according to statute, without considering personal feeling. From the standpoint of sentiment, and sometimes in the light of moral obligation, this may appear unjust, yet it is unalterable in law. "They knew Janey meant to give me that little pitcher, because it belonged to mother," says a disappointed woman. But Janey made no will and the little pitcher goes to uninterested heirs. If a will had been made the admired heirloom could have been devised to one who valued it above money. The point is that any person of age and understanding, who owns real or personal property, should make a will while health and understanding are vigorous. It should be plain, brief and just, properly witnessed. A competent local lawyer can draw up a valid will and his fee will be less than the cost of administering the property of one who dies intestate. Even a small estate consisting of personal property should be justly divided. There are those who have a superstitious fear of this duty, and who hate to contemplate it. Yet it is but insurance that we carry for the rights of friends and family. "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out."

Brevities

WHEN strawberries are set 2 ft. apart, it takes 5,445 plants to set an acre.

FARM flocks in Pennsylvania last year, numbering 19,000,000 hens, laid approximately 118,000,000 eggs.

THE forestry club idea is growing in the schools. During 1927 school children in New York planted 228,000 trees.

DURING the first three months of this year New York City had 76 murders and 598 felonious assaults. Violent crimes are reported as on the increase.

THE leading commercial strawberry in New Hampshire is Howard 17, according to the State University. It is being planted in New England almost to the exclusion of other sorts, though Dunlap, Sample, Heritage and Marshall are being grown to some extent.

TWO young men denounced by the court as "the meanest gamblers" were recently sentenced to 10 days in the workhouse in New York City. They had swindled high school students with loaded dice. We may add that schoolboys who do not gamble are safe from the danger of being cheated in this way.

WILD stories are being disseminated asserting that aluminum cooking vessels are unwholesome, and that their use causes cancer. The U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and the Journal of the American Medical Association both say such stories are ridiculous, and that aluminum is harmless, even for the cooking of acid foods.

THE Forest Service places the average annual number of forest fires in the United States during the past 10 years at approximately 51,000. The average area swept by fires each year stands at about 15,000,000 acres, and the annual damage runs up to $20,000,000, not taking into account the damage to young growth, watersheds, grazing lands, and recreational facilities, which can hardly be estimated.

WHEN a resident of Arizona talks about "the duty of water," he means the amount of irrigation water necessary for the successful and economical cultivation of his land. The average need for all crops in the famous Salt River Valley is water enough to cover each acre to a depth of three feet if applied at one time. Due to wastes from evaporation, leakage from ditches, etc., an extra two and a quarter feet have to be provided for.

The New Milk Code Again

Is the new milk law that goes into effect July 1 only for whole sweet milk or does it include buttermilk and skim-milk? Is it necessary to get a permit where anyone wants to buy some milk for a cat or pig or chickens? I make butter and am not in the business of selling milk, only as anyone comes to me for it. Must manure from untested cows be used where the cows are kept, or can it be taken anywhere? I do not want to be made pay any fines—it is enough to pay taxes.
New York. A. S.

THE code defines the term milk to mean cow's milk either unpasteurized or pasteurized, but in its original liquid state, which is to be sold or offered for sale for human consumption. "In its original liquid state" seems to exclude buttermilk and skim-milk. It does exclude butter. Butter, cheese and ice cream may be made from milk produced anywhere under any conditions, and sold. The code does not prohibit the sale of milk for consumption by cats, pigs or chickens, but the agricultural law prohibits the use of skim-milk from butter or cheese factories or milk plants unless it is pasteurized or sterilized, but this law does not affect skim-milk from the farm. Under the new code it is necessary to have a license to sell milk to patrons who come to the farm for it. Manure must be removed from stable at least once daily, but not during or just before milking, and so disposed of that the cows will not have access to it, but no special provision is made in this particular for untested cows.

Milk Producers' Advisory Board

AT A meeting of the Milk Producers' Advisory Board held in the city of New York April 26, 1928, 10 of the 11 members being present, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The experience of this board has demonstrated that much benefit can accrue to all dairymen in the New York milk shed through better co-operation, and

Whereas, Such co-operation requires full understanding and concord on the part of the producers' organizations.

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the members of the Dairymen's League, Inc., be again urged to send their quota of representatives to the meetings of this board for conference and united action.

Senate Document No. 85

ON PAGE 500, we gave a brief review of a pamphlet published by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia in which he told the story of two Jersey heifers from his herd that had been condemned by State officials as tubercular after a tuberculin test and which, after an expenditure of some $12,000 over a period of six years of time, he succeeded in proving to be entirely free from tuberculin infection and to have been unjustly condemned to slaughter. This pamphlet has now been enlarged to contain a discussion of the evidence upon which statements as to the danger to human health of milk from tubercular cows are made and upon which restrictive laws by municipalities are based. The added section is probably of greater real value as a contribution to the study of tuberculin testing than the part which was reviewed and the whole has now been published as a Congressional document available to all who wish to ask for it. Anyone who cares to take the trouble may write to his Congressman or Senator Carter Glass at Washington, D. C., and ask for "Senate Document No. 85; Tubercular Infection of Animals," and receive a copy free. Senator Glass states that, before publication, this document was submitted to the experts of the U. S. Public Health Service and pronounced by them sound in its conclusions. The document was also submitted to Senator Copeland, for five years Commissioner of Public Health for New York City, and by him unqualifiedly approved. Senator Glass believes that it should convince breeders and dairymen that tuberculin testing has nothing whatsoever to do with public health and that concern for this should not be fraudulently used as a basis for compulsory tuberculin testing by cities and towns.

Decree to Restore Milk License

JUSTICE GARVIN, of the Supreme Court, has granted to Henry Morris, a Bronx milk dealer, a writ of mandamus directing Commissioner Harris to return Morris's license. The license had been canceled on the ground that Morris was under bail in a court action. He had been exonerated on the charge against him, but the commissioner refused to restore the license. It is reported that Commissioner Harris has requested the corporation counsel to appeal the case.

April Milk Prices

NET cash prices for April so far reported per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone are as follows:

Sheffield Producers	$2.185
Unity, Buffalo District	2.41
Meridale Farms	2.18
Model Dairy	2.18

The net cash prices for 3 per cent milk in Buffalo, which have not heretofore been published were as follows:

Unity	$2.41
Sheffields	2.17
Pool	2.02

While as usual for this time of year there is a little flush of milk there is nothing to indicate an unusual surplus. The Spring is backward, cold and no early pasture. There have been no large shipments into the territory anywhere. In March there was 7 per cent increase of consumption over March, 1927. A year ago the cry was over short supply and appeal for increased production. Now with conditions much the same the alibi for the reduced prices is surplus. For March the League paid in 1927, $2.30, and in 1928, $2.18. Sheffield and other dealers paid, in 1927, $2.49, and in 1928, $2.33. This amounts to a substantial reduction of about 20 cents per 100 lbs. The only justification we hear for it is the mythical surplus. No one can change these conditions but dairymen themselves. They can change it in short order when they make up their minds to do it. They have sufficient basic organization already established and enough plants to take care of the surplus. All that is needed is a common salesman who can sell distributors their requirements of milk at a fair price, and make up their own surplus, when there is any, in their own plants.

Paul T. Brady Dies

PAUL T. BRADY, a prominent business man and large farmer, died suddenly of heart disease at the home of his son in Portland, Ore. His home was in Palisade, N. J. Mr. Brady was born on a farm near Cooperstown, in Otsego County, N. Y., 71 years ago. He was engaged in the electrical business for 45 years. In 1894 he became New York State manager of the Westinghouse Company, and since 1907, he has been a special representative of the company in the New York office. Mr. Brady owned and operated a large dairy farm at Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y. He was always concerned in the problems of agriculture and particularly solicitous for the interests of the farm in his native Otsego County.

An Appeal for Farm Initiative

I AM not much of a writer but I have some pent-up feelings and I must give them vent. The so-called T. B. test is the principal cause of my emotions at this particular time. Through it the State imposes its major imposition on the farmer, but this is one of the symptoms. The seat of the trouble is the farmer's lack of influence in the affairs of the State which affect all of us. I make no plea for control of the State by farmers. They could not gain such control if they would, and, if they did, it would not cure all our troubles. But they number about one-third of the population. They do the work and business of the most important basic industry of the State, and are entitled to representation in the councils which shape the public policies and spend the public money. Nobody denies them this right. No one could keep them out of it, if they set out as a body to assume responsibility for their duties as citizens in local State and national affairs. The fathers of the Republic fought for the principle of representation before taxation. Their successors on the farm have no real representation, but they meekly pay the taxes.

In our experience we have had the price fixed for our wheat, and at the same time the price of our flour was fixed to enrich the miller and the distributor. We had similar experience in the price of corn and cattle and milk. Distributors and processors and speculators were all protected in their cost of production but the farmer. He alone was expected to work from patriotic motives. He did. He paid 32 cents a pound for sugar which was monopolized by volunteer dollar-a-year Federal employes. After the war the men and firms with a contract drew the war-time prices for their surplus. Farmers took what they could get, and have since been forced to submit to one of the worst agricultural depressions in the history of the country, while other industries have experienced a period of the greatest prosperity known to the nation.

The record is made, and the worst of it is that men in positions of power admit it, and are willing to make some little concessions by way of temporary relief, but refuse to do anything to put the business of the farm on a parity with other industries. It is not that farmers seek or need special legislation for themselves. They only ask such an adjustment of legislation and custom as now discriminates against them. Give us an even chance in the channels of trade and we will take care of ourselves. We are not running to the Legislature as we are often accused of doing to cure our economic ills. We will be satisfied, if the Legislature just gives us an equal show before the law with other producers and other business.

This appeal and no other mere verbal appeal will bring equality or a square deal to the farm. There are enough of us to organize a body to give us representation in every public body, local, State and national. If we avoid politicians and political methods, and select high-class men, and through them demand honesty, and integrity in the public service, we would soon have the confidence of the city as well as the country population, and while recognizing the rights of all, farmers would be able to secure justice for themselves. J. F. U.
Palmyra, N. Y.

Farm Relief

For the past two years farm relief has taken up the valuable time of our Congress and no one dares to suggest the real remedy, viz: that the farmers quit raising a surplus in a vain effort to get hard cash to buy gasoline, oil, tractor repairs, replacements, etc., and go back to horses or mules, thereby using this surplus that they are trying to sell to foreign countries, feeding it to that part of the 800,000 horses replaced by the nation's 400,000 tractors. The money saved would in a majority of cases be the difference between a year's profit and deficit. One fruit farmer I know had a gasoline-oil bill last season of over $900; another spent $2,000 on new equipment (and I saw his tractor pulling a sprayer, one man holding the nozzle when a team of horses would have put that tractor driver on another nozzle, cutting spraying time just half). Also dairy farmers use big expensive tractors and they cannot sell surplus hay.

My grandfather raised nine children on a 60-acre farm in Maine, and when today's farm cuts out the surplus, sold to get cash to buy what it should produce, including hay and grain for motive power, and butter, bread, vegetables, meat, canned goods—in fact everything but salt, pepper, sugar, coffee—then our agricultural troubles will practically be at an end. Heaven helps those who help themselves. J. L. S.
Pennsylvania.

Centralized Schools

There are two sides to this question and different views have been brought out. If all our roads were improved the result would be quite different. I give my experience while living in a county of centralized schools in Ohio. I saw the little red schoolhouses give way to the fine structures of today. The cry went out for better schools, better teachers, better transportation, and less expense. One building instead of so many. Not so many teachers but better ones. The little red schoolhouses were sold for a song, some for farm use, others for cheap dwelling houses. Ground was bought in central location for building which cost many times the amount that was realized from sale of the small houses.

The next thing was to hire better teachers. Where could they be found and what was to become of the old ones? They hired the old ones at an extra price, then a few extra ones, besides a principal who could oversee, look wise and draw a fat salary. Next a janitor must be hired at a wage equal to a teacher.

Then they were ready to gather in the pupils. Who would do that? Auto carry-alls were bought for each district and paid for by the township; then a driver for each auto, and they charged more than some of the teachers got. In order to get all over the district in time for school they had to start quite early. The first pupils called for had to be ready. They were all bunched together like hogs.

While the weather was good all went well, but the time came when the roads were too bad for an auto and stayed that way for several weeks. Then new carry-alls were secured at a big expense and teams got to draw them. This took four head for each one, which made a very slow and tedious trip so the wagon must start long before daylight to make the round in time for school. The first pupils had to be ready by five o'clock, and would be in that old coop three or four hours. All classes being in together, if one had an ailment, they all got it. The return trip was not completed until after dark. The wagon must make the two trips regardless of the weather.

Now we are at school and find teachers with the classes of one grade instead of eight that they were used to. Time drags on their hands so it is utilized by reading stories, drilling in class yells, planning for picnics and many other such things. These all take the scholars' time from study. The result is that the pupils are not so thorough in their studies.

Instead of being cheaper our township soon found out that the tax levy was not sufficient to pay the expenses, and as the levy was up to the limit, an election was ordered to vote on the question, "Shall the levy be raised?" It was voted no. As there was no money to pay expenses there was no school in the township for two years. Further than that I know not, as I came East. Other townships in the county found it the same but I don't think they closed the schools. The schools are quite a help to the towns where located and to the teachers who have less work and better pay, so of course, they are in favor of it. I have no axes to grind and have given only a few of the facts as they came to me.
Pennsylvania. S. S. B.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Poplar Tree

I heard one leaf
  Talking to another,
The higher leaf
  To a listening brother—
"There's a mist on the hills,
  There's a wren on the wall,
There's a cloud in the north,
  And the cuckoos call:
There's a road to the south
  Where a cart goes down,
And children are shouting
  All over the town."

The tree stood still
  In the morning sun
And the small leaves waited,
  Every one.
"There's a wind in the west
  That will blow here soon,
And you'll whirl on your stems
  In a dance at noon.
Look, little leaf!
  Listen, little brother . . .!"
I heard one leaf
  Talking to another.
—Martha Banning Thomas
in New York Herald-Tribune.

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PERSONS who are not in touch with the real problem of farm life, which is the poor financial return for the skilled labor of the farm family, often wonder why many farmhouses are poorly equipped with modern conveniences. We think the lack of these things can usually be traced to financial reasons. Wherever money can be found for improvements it will be spent in this way. Given their fair share of the nation's wealth, farmers would furnish the finest market in the world for everything that will add material comfort and welfare. It is a pity that the city workers do not realize how much their welfare is bound up in that of the farms. At the present time the South is working energetically to make cotton fabrics more popular, and thus to improve the market for their great crop. If every farm housewife in the North and West was financially able to buy as many cotton house dresses and aprons as she really needs, and as many little frocks and bloomers as she would like for her children, how many thousands—no, millions—of yards of cotton goods would it mean?

Starting a Tea Room

Each year finds an increasing number of motorists on the highways with a demand for good food. If you are located on a main road, know how to cook well, and if there is no tea room in your immediate vicinity, this may be your opportunity to earn "pin money" or even greater profits. The tea room is chiefly a woman's field of occupation, and is a business adaptable to almost any location or pocketbook.

The amount of capital needed to open a tea room varies greatly. Much depends on one's own skill and ingenuity; on size and location and on individual ideas of furnishing and equipment. I know several successful country tea rooms have been opened with a capital of $200, and recently I heard of one starting with $50. Starting in at a heavy expense is the cause of many failures. It is much wiser to begin in a small way and let the tea room pay for its own added equipment as you go along.

In equipping a tea room by all means make use of whatever you already have. Many tea rooms started at home would require very little in addition to small tables and chairs. If you have plated silver and a dinner set you do not have to get others for a tea room. If you find you must invest in china don't buy a whole dinner set. Choose an open stock pattern which can always be matched and buy just the cups, saucers and various sized plates.

You can make a modest beginning with four tables, adding more as your trade grows. Unfinished furniture comes now at quite moderate prices and is very easy to paint to suit your color scheme. The common kitchen chair is a popular type, and you may already have some of these that could be repainted. The new drop leaf tables are not any more expensive, and are so much easier to handle.

Bare tables as well as bare floors are cheaper and less work. If you do not like paper napkins and doilies many tea rooms use napkins and table runners of Japanese crepe.

Make your own curtains of unbleached cottons, ginghams, scrim, etc. Also make your own menu cards. They can be in some shape illustrating your tea room name.

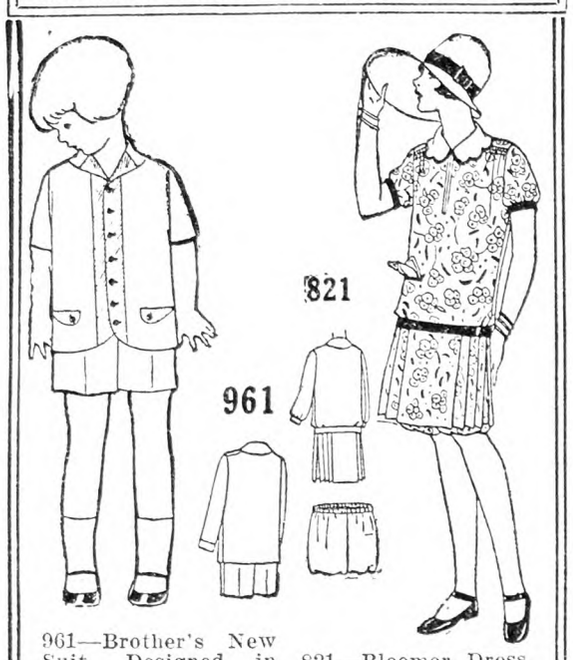
When it comes to food don't have a great assortment of hearty dishes. Do have a variety of beverages, sandwiches and salads. Make a specialty of some particular food that you excel in making, and think would be popular. It may be waffles or some special cake or bread.

Most tea rooms have one or two special combinations consisting of meat, vegetables, salad and dessert, that are served at a fixed price for luncheon or dinner. In the country some form of chicken is usually featured, but for the sake of variety, another specialty may be preferred such as bacon, country sausages or steak. In having your own vegetable garden and chickens you will lower your food cost very noticeably.

Advertise your tea room in automobile books, newspapers, attractive road signs and cards sent directly to prospective customers. Running a tea room requires courage and hard work, but it can be made interesting and profitable. A. F. C.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



961—Brother's New Suit. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yds. of 32-in. material with ¼ yd. of 40-in. contrasting and ⅜ yd. of 36-in. lining. Ten cents.

821—Bloomer Dress. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅞ yds. of 36-in. material with ¼ yd. of 18-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

155—Flaring Lines. Designed in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 18-in. contrasting and 1½ yds. of ribbon. Ten cents. Embroidery No. 11136 (blue) 10c extra.

151—For the Smart Junior. Designed in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2½ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

11087—Motifs for Children's Clothes, Nursery Furnishings, Handkerchiefs, etc. Pattern contains 28 motifs, as follows: 1 right and 1 left of A, 5¼ in. high, 1 right and 1 left of B, C, D and E, each 5 in. high, 1 right and 1 left of each design, 1½ in. high. 10 cents.

New Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Dandelions and Rhubarb

Just as the housewife is cleaning and redressing the house, nature is renovating out of doors, and our bodies are calling for the same cleansing and rebuilding. Nature as ever is holding out one of her best agents, to those who have eyes to see, in the dandelion, for this is one of the best of Spring tonics. Dandelions may be chopped, combined with hard boiled eggs and mayonnaise for a salad but most people prefer them cooked as greens. When cooked with salt pork, bacon or ham they are a very appetizing, and when garnished with slices of bacon or hard boiled eggs, they make a pleasing dish.

Dandelions may be easily canned for Winter use. Wash and clean the greens. Blanch for about 20 minutes, or until they are entirely wilted. Pack in cans, adding one teaspoon salt, and one tablespoon vinegar, and boil in a hot-water bath for two hours. Seal and place in a cool dark place. My neighbor cooks them until tender in the kettle, adds one teaspoon salt, three or four tablespoons of vinegar and seals them in sterilized jars and so avoids the use of the canner, but many do not care for the acid taste.

Another early Spring food is rhubarb. This has many uses both when fresh and preserved. It makes excellent sauce when stewed as well as fine pies. I like the pies best when made from part apples and seasoned with a little nutmeg. The following is a recipe not so commonly known.

Line a pie tin with pie crust and bake. For filling take one cup rhubarb and cook in enough water to make two cups liquid when cooked; drain juice into double boiler. Add to the liquid half cup raisins and cook five minutes; mix together one-half cup sugar, two tablespoons flour or cornstarch and enough water to make a paste. Stir the mixture in the hot liquid and allow to cook until thick. Add piece of butter and half teaspoon salt. Remove from the stove and add the beaten yolk of one, or if you prefer, two eggs and last of all carefully add the cooked rhubarb. Fill the crust and cover with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs and brown in the oven. This may be made from canned rhubarb which is one of the easiest things to preserve.

To can it for pies simply peel the rhubarb, cut in pieces and pack tightly in jars. Fill the jars with cold water and seal. If it is desired for sauce, cook and sweeten as for the table and seal. A very good conserve is made from rhubarb: Two cups rhubarb cut fine, two cups sugar, one orange, juice and grated rind, one lemon, juice and grated rind, one-half cup nuts, cut fine. Mix the rhubarb and sugar and let set for 24 hours or longer. This keeps the rhubarb from cooking to pieces so badly. Add the lemons and oranges and cook until tender. Lastly add the nuts and seal or place in jelly glasses and seal with paraffin.

Another rhubarb conserve calls for: One quart strawberries, one quart rhubarb, 1½ quarts sugar. Cut the unpeeled rhubarb in pieces. Mix with the strawberries and sugar and cook until it is clear and thick. Seal in jars or in jelly glasses, covering with paraffin.

AUNT HELEN.

Remnants to the Rescue

While rummaging in the attic I found odds and ends in the various bundles that could be used in many attractive ways, and nearly every home has just such an accumulation of bits of this and that, too good to put into mats, yet in such small pieces that it is hard to find a practical use for them.

My choicest "find" was some remnants of bright chintz left from a chair covering. By a skilful matching and piecing they were made into a set of valances for the living-room windows. This chintz saved the buying of new curtains, as the plain net was worn and frayed at the bottom, and by turning "upside down" the frayed portion came underneath the valance and the effect was simple and charming.

Some pieces of dainty gingham that had seemed too large to cut up for quilts were made into quilted pads for the dressing table in the guest room. The low rocker was also fitted with a quilted box cushion to match, and a gingham shade was made for the lamp. The quilted pads were made with a lining, a bit of wadding, and an interlining. They were quilted with a colored thread to match the gingham. The lamp shade was made by stretching some gingham tightly over the wire frame and sewing firmly in place. It was given a coat of clear shellac before the narrow pleated ruffle was sewed to the edge.

A few small pieces of gingham were made into quilted table mats, or covers for the asbestos mats. The design used was copied from the dishes and was done in thread to match, and these dainty washable mats were most attractive. The few pieces left were sewed together and made into a quilted pillow cover for the couch.

Then one day as I was going through my left-over wallpaper in search of a certain roll that I wished to use to paper a closet, I noticed that the backs of practically all the rolls were the same delicate shade of cream. An inspiration came to me! Instead of using the bright strips for the closets I measured their lengths and found that there were enough, cut lengthwise, leaving the two blue and gold stripes on either side of the lovely vine and flowers that formed the main design, to use for the border of a small room that needed repapering. Next I measured the pieces of rolls having the same color and texture on the wrong side. There was enough to paper the room, wrong side out. The family was a bit doubtful concerning my experiment but I was careful to avoid using any paper that had a heavy dark design, as such colors would probably have shown through or "run" when wet with the paste. As it was when only two strips were hung we knew that it was going to look "like a million dollars." But it put the dingy paint to shame. So we hied forth to the

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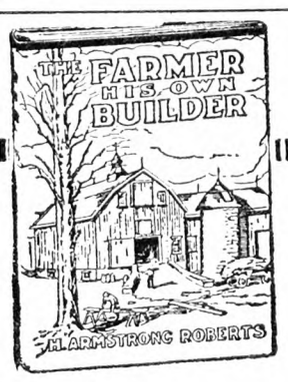

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shed to see what we could find in the paint pails (yes, money was scarce). There was a small quantity of yellow floor paint, a pint of blue wagon paint, some green blind paint, red barn paint, and white house paint, an assortment found in most sheds. The yellow, blue and white offered possibilities. First it was thinned with turpentine and strained through an old, fine, wire sieve. Then the yellow was diluted with the white until it was a cream shade, and the bright blue was subdued in color and increased in quantity in the same way. There was not enough of either to paint the entire room, so the door panels and chair moldings were painted blue and the cream used as the main color. The result was lovely, in fact if we had purchased the materials purposely they could not have blended more perfectly.

The remnant of green paint was used to paint the ends and chains of the porch hammock. The covering to the pads was badly worn so it was ripped off, used as a pattern for a new cover. The new cover was made of denim remnants (we buy the remnants at the factory to make the work clothes) and tacked with stout linen thread, making little tufts of green and white cotton. The new back curtain was scalloped and the scallops were bound with bias tape. When cutting, an allowance was made for a deep hem at the top through which to run the supporting back rod. FLORENCE HADLEY.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

The kind words of the "Wolverine Wife" have stirred me up to write again, in spite of my manifold activities. It sounds ridiculous, but I actually had one Rural letter written, in the early Winter, that never got copied nor sent off. In that, I told of the joys of rising "while it is yet night" in order to give "meat to my household," which happened to be mostly barnhold. Also I told something about bringing up the twin heifers, which, though odd for a household page, might be worth repeating, as many people seem to have trouble with their "bucket babies."

The twins are going on nine months old, and I never did get them weaned from the buckets till about three weeks ago. The great husky elephants could gobble a bucket of gruel while I turned around, but I felt that they needed the warm drink at least once a day while the cold weather lasted. But those calves have been an unmixed joy, with constant growth and never a single day of sickness, and they are the first calves raised since I have been here of which that can be said. In the first place, they were left with Mother Bella in the front lot for their first week, as the weather was warm, and there was plenty of grass and shade. Then they were fed whole milk (Bella's—6½ per cent) for three weeks more. I don't know exactly how much, as Cousin Harvey was here then. When I took charge I soon "tapered them off" to a calf meal gruel, mixed first with skim-milk and then with water. By the time they were three months old they got their maximum feed of the gruel, and any increase in their diet was made in their dry grain feed, bran, shelled corn, ground oats, and later dairy feed in place of the oats, which I could not get. Good mixed hay was before them at all times, and fresh water (when they didn't upset it). They always had loads of bedding. The man who helps me is strong for plenty of good clean bedding, which pleases me, as I have plenty of straw. They have been out of the barn but twice since put in at the age of one week. People say they look as if they had been on pasture six months, sleek as moles, fat and "sassy". I don't know just why these calves have escaped the scours, as they were no stronger when born than many others. They have had mostly patent gruel instead of milk, they have had a pinch of a mineral tonic almost from the start, and their buckets have been soaped and scrubbed and scalded and sunned as they never were before. Take your choice of reasons—I have my own idea. I thought I was through bucket-feeding calves for the Summer, but a telephone call just now offered me a three-months-old heifer, of excellent family, a tempting prospect. At least I must go and see her! She should be past the ills of babyhood, anyway.

I thought it might be amusing to make a list of the things outside the home, in which I am expected to aid. I belong to one church, and do not aid it as much as I should; one lodge, a holdover from my town life, but I do nothing in it but pay my dues; one literary club, in town; one general-purpose club (literary, social, charitable) in the country; one garden club; one historical society, of which I happen to be president; one library board, and a committee thereof; just now beginning, a sort of co-operative buying club; considering, D. A. R.; one missionary society, interdenominational.

I took some correspondence instruction last Summer, in a subject that has always interested me. My teaches stresses "high energy," more than any other one thing necessary for success. I think I have energy enough, but too many calls for it!

I am still staying alone, but by no means doing all the work, not since New Year's. Even before that I had help once or twice a week, to clean stables, get in straw, and pitch down a supply of hay. Then I bespoke the same "help" (Charley by name) to work for me this season, with time off for harvest and occasional other times. He has done a world of cleaning up of the premises, pruning, cutting wood, doing repair jobs in the house and outside. At first he had Sundays for himself, but after little pigs began to arrive he took over their care, and that of a fresh cow, so comes morning and evening. The chickens are my charge, unless I am too late getting home—from some club! I mix and portion out the feed for the cattle, and I milk dear Bella, actually enjoying that task, and not wanting to give it up to anybody, since I have got her used to me again. And now I am beginning to milk Goldie, though Cousin Harvey said I never could! She is a sweet, quiet lady, but not so easy to milk as Bella. I found out that I got nothing done in the house, when I did all the feeding, and sewing was waiting, hill-high. Now I have made three dresses, and part of another—a gingham, a wool challis, and a novelty that was called part-wool, but I think perhaps somebody chased a sheep through a cotton field, and a little wool stuck to the plants. I wear clothes out so fast, in this farming, and boots are so hard on hose! The season is so late, there is little need yet of Spring clothes. Gardens are plowed, waiting for rains to stop long enough to drag and plant. Fruit buds are backward, not killed yet. I have tomatoes and peppers coming on in boxes, also Zinnias, asters, and I hope, Primula obconica; they are so slow to start, and so tiny, I am not sure, but think they are peeping through.

I am keeping a new dog for company for Toto, who mourned so when the cousins' little dog moved away. This is an Irish setter belonging to our veterinarian. The dog was about to get himself auto-annihilated in town, and I rather wanted him, a very lovable and well-trained animal; he has more manners than Toto. I thought I could fatten him a bit, as Toto looks fit to butcher, but if anything he is thinner than when he came. He seems perfectly satisfied and happy, but he runs miles every day about the fields, and as he is not a very hearty eater, it seems hopeless to try to fatten him. I've been saying, "Dr. G. will look for his dog some day and find no dog—just a long Rhode Island Red feather!" Brownie matches the hens exactly. Fortunately he does not bother them. A stray came here earlier in the Spring, got into the henhouse, and ate 15 eggs in 15 minutes. I had Charlie make a good dog of it, promptly and permanently. E. M. C.

Cement Repair Work

Finely sifted Portland cement can be used to repair many breakages. Mix the quantity needed with cold water until a smooth paste is made that will run from a spoon, but not freely. This mixture will cement the handles on knives and forks, and repair lamps and candlesticks that have parted company with their bases. A small amount mixed with soft putty will mend all kinds of pottery, also close cracks in stove grates and ovens. L. M. C.

Cocoa Rice Pudding

Over the bottom of a baking dish, sprinkle one-half cup well washed rice, one-half cup sugar and a pinch of salt. Mix one-half cup cocoa with a little water and stir it in one quart of milk. Pour this over the other ingredients and bake in moderate over 1½ hours, or until the rice is well cooked. Every grain will be separate. Hot or cold this pudding is delicious and also nourishing. M. F. B.

Mock Mince Pie

I read Mrs. E. M.'s recipe for emergency mince pie. I wish she would try this mock mince pie: One cup weak vinegar, one cup raisins run through food chopper, one cup cracker crumbs, two cups sugar, one cup water, one egg, pinch of salt, spices to taste, nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves. This makes two pies. C. J. B.

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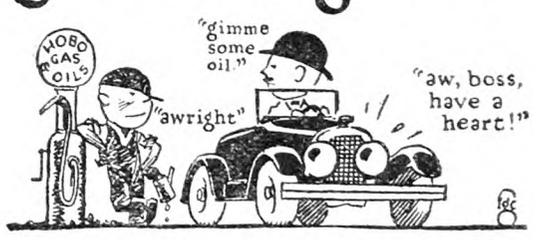

"MORNING, Boss. Say, Boss, that oil we got last night wasn't so good. I've a pain all along my crank shaft that feels serious—you know, kind of burning.

"Don't run away, Boss, I want to talk to you seriously. It's this way. I would like to do a good job for you this summer, take hills on high, pep in traffic. But I must get a square deal. I may have an iron constitution but my digestion is as delicate as yours. You have fed me gas at times that a Diesel couldn't explode. And will you please understand that I must have good oil? That stuff you bought last night, for instance. I heard you. 'Gimme some oil,' says you, and at a strange pump, too. Say, if that was oil, I'm a Swiss watch. As a result, I'm all gummed up. My bearings don't feel right, valves are sticky. Think it over, Boss. I cost a lot of money, but I am only as good as the gas and oil you give me."

WATCH the cars that draw up beside the new Socony Special Gasoline pump. Some of them are brand new, with high compression motors. Others are veterans still purring softly in spite of their carbonized cylinders. And they come back for more every time.

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Handling and Selling Dressed Beef

Steers, when fat, dress about 55 per cent of their live weight. Heifer meat is fully as good as steer meat, but a butcher is never sure that a heifer is not bred and due with calf sometime, and that is very objectionable. In selling dressed, the hide is usually for the party who dresses the carcass. I sold 12 cents per pound last Winter. A hide from a steer which dresses 500 lbs., weighs about 65 lbs., 13 cents live weight is about the price at present.

Bethel, Pa. C. R. B.

Stale Bread for Live Stock

What do you think of the value of stale bread at two cents a loaf, run through a grinder and fed to cows for milk production? I would appreciate all the information you can give me along this line. J. W. S.

New Jersey.

Will readers who have had experience in this line please anwser?

Sweet Clover for Hog Pasture

There are many grasses that make good pastures for swine, and any or all will be needed these times. My experience is that Alfalfa and Sweet clover stand at the head of the list, with old-fashioned Red clover, Soy beans and cow peas a close second. But pigs and shotes thrive much better with a well-balanced variety than on any one kind of feed. I find rye makes good pasture for pigs unless on low, wet land; then it is liable to develop a disease that often causes death to some of the pigs. On well-drained land, rye and Winter vetch make an almost ideal pasture for the pigs and shotes to graze. The pasture most desirable is the early and quick-growing kinds.

I know of no better kind for earliness than rape and Canada field peas (or cow peas) sown together as early as the weather and ground will permit, as these are cool weather plants (especially rape and Canada peas) and by getting them in fairly early they get a good start on the weeds as well as come to usefulness sooner, are more luxuriant, and make a better quality of feed.

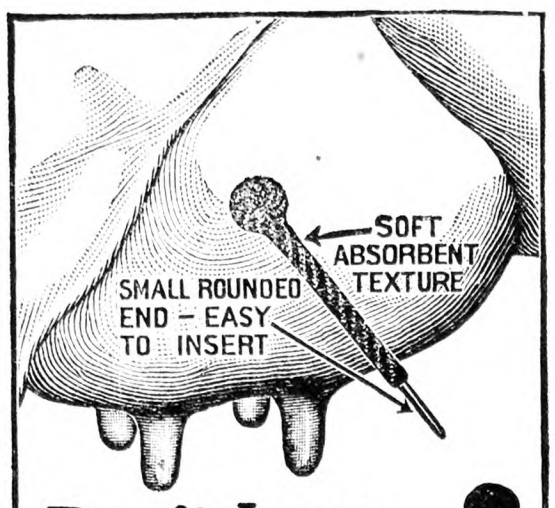
For later pastures, rape and any of the millets (especially broom millet), can be seeded together just after corn-planting time, and, if desirable, sweet corn and Soy beans planted for late Summer fill the cycle for quick-growing pastures better than any other kind I know of.

But I started out to speak in favor of Sweet clover, as an early and good pig pasture. It comes even earlier into pasturage than rye and vetch, is rather more nutritious than Alfalfa, grows more rapidly, far larger and has more succulent stems while young, size for size, than Alfalfa. Being luxuriant growth it furnishes more pasturage. When pastured down fairly close so that it can have but little chance to run to seed, it will grow all the Summer, dry weather seeming to have but little effect on it on account of its long tap-root going far down into the soil. Pigs when turned on it in early Spring when it is only a few inches high soon learn to eat it and like the taste. Pigs and shotes thrive well on it, as it gives them plenty of "bone-making" material, as well as flesh-forming food.

It is not a great fat producer like sweet or green corn. When stalks and all are fed in late Summer and Fall in connection with the Sweet clover it makes ideal pork. Of course Soy beans and cow peas fed the same way make good cheap feed, as the legumes are all rich in protein and the sweet corn in sugar. It will pay to seed some of the above crops in early Spring and Summer for the growing pigs and shotes.

I find Sweet clover is a great help in solving the pasture problem. The most successful farmers find that pasturing the second year's growth until after harvest is often best. The seed is sown in small grain crops, and after the shocks are removed from the grain fields, the pasture will be ideal and lasting in normal seasons. Great care should be exercised not to overstock it. Sweet clover will stand a reasonable amount of Fall and early Winter pasturing in the Middle, Eastern and Southern States, even better than the clovers, Alfalfas, etc. W. H. HARRISON.

Virginia.



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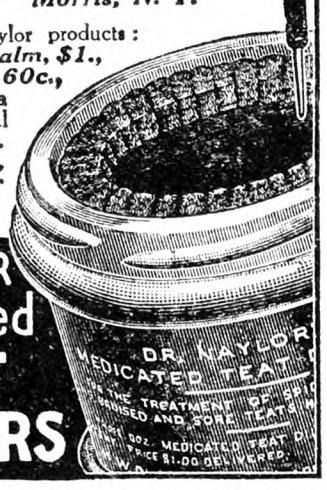

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English and Welsh Shepherds You will be proud to own snappy heel biters that go for stock alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

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Collie and Shepherd Cross Puppies $5.00 cash or send C. O. D. A. L. SPENCER, Salisbury Center, N. Y.

Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES—Parti-color, black and white, eligible. IDA WOODEN - Waterloo, N. Y.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by John J. Manning, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The demand continued fairly strong on the new territory wools during the past weeks. The old wools however remained draggy. The demand for local fruits and produce was unsteady.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Baldwins, Mass. A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy, large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9 bbl. Best Russets, $2 to $3.50. Ben Davis, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $6 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins, U. S. 1, 2½ to 2¾-in., $8.50 to $9. Russets, 2½-in., $6.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies light, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Cabbage. — Supplies light, demand good. N. Y. Danish, $2.75 to $3 100 lbs. S. C. crts, $5 to $6.

Carrots.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed ord., $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Texas, crt. bchs, fancy, $3.75 to $4.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Fla., 10-in. crts, $4.50 to $5.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $3.50 to $6; few, $6.50. Ohio, bskts, 24 cukes, $2 to $2.25.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native h.h., 18 hds., ord., 85c to $1.10. Best, mostly, $1.25; few $1.35 std. bu. box. Iceberg, Cal. and Ariz., crts., $3 to $4.50; few higher, poorer, lower.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand light. 100 lbs. Egyptians, $4.75 to $5. Texas, crts, $2 to $2.25.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed, best, $1.75 to $3.75; poorer, $1 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., $2.15 to $2.25 100 lbs. Fla. Spauldings, U. S. 1, $7.50 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., mostly 7 to 8c lb. Cal., 40-lb. boxes, $1.75 to $2.25.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Bskts., Md. and Va., 75c to $1.25.

Squash.—Supplies light, demand light. Native Hubbard, mostly $100 to $110 ton; $4.50 to $5 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native h.h., mostly 28 to 32c lb. Fla., crts, $1 to $1.75.

Turnips. — Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native Ruta and Purple Tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Capes, few sales; fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs. Canadian Rutabagas, $1.75 to $2.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light; demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $15 to $19. Clover mixed red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45½c; firsts, 45c; seconds, 44 to 44½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 37c; mixed colors, 35 to 40c; white extras, 33 to 34c doz. Pullets, 29 to 31c. Fresh eastern extras, 33c. Undergrades, 28 to 30c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 29½c; firsts, new, 23½ to 24c; extras held, 29½ to 30c; firsts held, 27½ to 28½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, 10.50 to $10.75; Cal., small white, $10.25 to $10.50; Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11; red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50; Lima, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm; receipts of domestic for week ending May 5, 3,762,000 lbs.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, $1 to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 92 to 97c; ⅜ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 87 to 93c; ¼ blood, combing, 90 to 95c; clothing, 80 to 83c; low ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 82c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.20; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.08; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 83 to 88c; low ¼ blood, 82 to 87c.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

June 7.—New Jersey Cattle Club show, Far Hills, N. J.

June 8.—Massachusetts Jersey Cattle Club, tour and meeting, Spencer, Mass.

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

∴ DOGS ∴

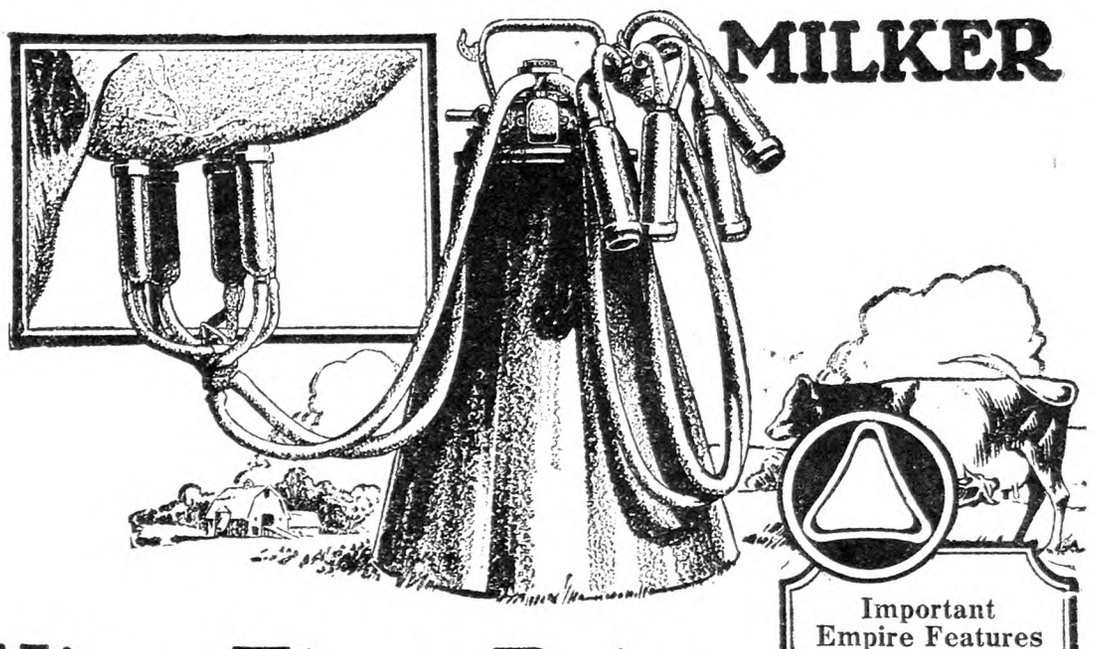
ENGLISH SETTERS All Ages ELMER SPAULDING, South Edmeston, N. Y.

Police Puppies at Farmers Prices
Well bred, nicely marked. S. L. FLINCHBAUGH, Barto, Penna.

St. Bernard Puppies Thoroughbred, great guardians of homes and children. Males, $35.00. E. G. CARLSON, 15 Winter St., N. Woburn, Mass.

Cocker Spaniel Pups Black or brown, two litters. Males, $10.00; females, $7.00. Black Cocker Spaniel Female, 1 year old, bred, $30.00. 1 six months, female pup, $15.00. C. H. RICHARD, Franklin, Vt.

The great EMPIRE MILKER



Wins First Prize on Certified Milk

Scoring 98.70% and with low bacteria count of 300, the Delchester Farms of Edgemont, Pa., using an Empire Milking Machine, easily took first honors for Certified Milk at this year's Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

Not only in milking contests but in daily use on thousands of dairy farms the Great Empire Milker is doing a cleaner, quicker, more efficient job of milking.

The Empire's combination of superior features, found in no other machine or method of milking, assures greatly lowered bacteria counts and maximum production every day.

Our new catalog describes Empire Milker in detail and gives full particulars of our easy payment plan. We will gladly send you a copy.

Important Empire Features

The EMPIRE *Milks As It Should.* The Empire takes milk from all four quarters at once—just as the cow gives it down. The Empire's three-sided tip to udder squeeze (a patented feature) exactly duplicates the massage of a calf's tongue.

The EMPIRE *Is Easy To Operate.* Cups can be quickly placed on teats. Held firmly by vacuum, they do not climb up or drop off. No clumsy harness needed.

The EMPIRE *Cleans With Ease.* Simply draw cold water, then hot, through the assembled units by vacuum. Not necessary to remove inflations from cups after each milking.

The EMPIRE *Lasts Longer.* Some Empires are still in service after twenty years. Patented reinforced Empire inflations prevent stretching—a feature exclusive to Empire. That is why Empire inflations last five times as long as ordinary inserts.

EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE CO., INC.
Dept. 8, 97 Humboldt St., Rochester, N. Y.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

HOLSTEINS -more Milk
Greater milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butterfat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.
Write for literature
The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

35 Registered Holsteins
1—2 Years Old—10 Bred.
3—1 Year Old Bulls—7 Cows.
SPOT FARM *J. C. Reagan* TULLY, N. Y.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle
are the ideal breed for our Eastern conditions. We have the largest and finest herd in the East. Visitors are always welcome. BRIARCLIFF FARMS, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.) N. Y.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mertonville, Penna.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

PERCHERONS 4 yr. Black Stallon, $400. 2 yr. Gray and 2 yr. Black Stallions at $225 each. 2 Richly bred, 3 yr. Mares. WM. A. REID Oxford, Pa.

CHINCHILLAS Winning HIGHLAND STRAIN ONEIDA LAKE FUR FARM, Jewell, N. Y

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

WE HAVE SEVERAL WELL-BRED
BULL CALVES
for sale—most of them out of A. R. dams. We also have a few pure-bred heifers and some good grade heifers out of high producing dams and by our herd sires.
P. S.—Our herd sires dams have an average of 17,610.4 lbs. milk and 831 lbs. fat in Class A. Address inquiries to
Clapboard Hill Farms Co., Inc.
New Canaan, Conn.

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice bull calves and bulls ready for service. A. R. breeding. Attractive prices. Delivered at your station.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

Wanted—Three Purebred Guernsey Heifers
To freshen in late Fall or early Winter.
CHAS. L. KECK, R. D. No. 3, West Alexander, Pa.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—from rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

American Fruits
by Samuel Fraser
Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

4 CONSECUTIVE YEARS (Illinois State Accrediting) Means Something

For four successive years our stock has been inspected and passed by authorized state inspectors. The good effects of this rigid selection has been multiplied in our breeding work each year. Corn Belt chicks have the accumulated quality of four successive years of Accreditation. It makes a big difference. Consider this in buying your chicks.

This catalog is free. Send for it today

BIG PRICE REDUCTION

PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 1st

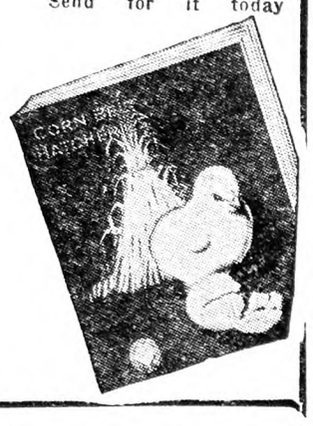
	50	100	300	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$4.75	$8.50	$24.00	$40.00	$75.00
Buff Leghorns, Anconas	5.25	9.50	28.00	45.00	85.00
Bd., Wh., Bf. Rocks, S.C. Bl. Minorcas	5.75	10.50	31.00	50.00	95.00
Wyandottes, Buff & Wh. Orps, R. C. Reds, S. C. W. Minorcas	6.25	11.50	34.00	55.00	105.00
Light Brahmas	7.25	13.50	40.00	65.00	125.00
Jersey Giants	8.25	15.50	46.00	75.00	145.00

Assorted, all breeds: $8.50 per 100; $40 for 500. Assorted, all heavies, $9.50 per 100; $45 for 500.

GET THIS FREE CATALOG

We want to send you one of our new catalogs that tells all about these chicks that will make money for you. Read in this catalog how we select and mate our breeders. Get the catalog. It tells about our special matings. You will find it helpful. It is free.

CORN BELT HATCHERIES D. K. ROTH & SONS, Owners Box 69 Gibson City, Ill.



Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL-BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of May 21	Grade A	$14.00	$16.00	$17.00	$20.00
	Special Matings	16.00	18.00	20.00	23.00
Week of May 28	Grade A	$12.00	$15.00	$16.00	$18.00
	Special Matings	14.00	17.00	18.00	20.00

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

Hall Bros. POPLAR HILL FARM BOX 60. WALLINGFORD CONN.

MAY & JUNE ARE ALWAY THE MONTHS OF BARGAINS IN

PARKS BRED-TO LAY ROCKS

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON YOUNGSTERS, 3-6 and 12 weeks old.
ONE-THIRD OFF ON OLD STOCK after May 20th.
HALF PRICE ON EGGS, AND CHICKS, ETC. after May 20th

This is nature's natural growing season. The weather is more settled. Lots of Sunshine, Greens and Bugs. Keeps them growing and mature quickly into winter layers. Mr. U. Johnson, Mont Clair, N. J., writes:—"My late hatched chicks did so well I want more. They are better than the early ones. Outlayed everything around here." NOW is your chance to get the cream of the World's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain at prices that come but once in a year.

Prompt shipment. Full count and safe delivery guaranteed.

Parks Strain. The strain protected by U. S. Registered Trade Mark.

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

LET us ship you our chicks, $1.00 with order, balance C. O. D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 1st	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White and Brown; Anconas	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff, Partridge; B. Minorcas	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. and R. C. Reds; B. Orpingtons; S. L. and W. Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

Heavy Mixed.... 9c. Light Brahmas.... 16c. B. J. Giants.... 18c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.

EMPIRE CHICK HATCHERY Box 10 COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

REDUCED PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.50	$19.00	$45.00	$ 85.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds	3.00	5.50	10.50	21.00	50.00	95.00
White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.75	11.00	22.00	52.50	100.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 14c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.

THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

Buy Huber's Reliable Chicks

Prices the Lowest in Our History—CHICKS, 7½c AND UP.

Fine pure-bred stock. Careful records kept on flock breeding. Will not ship less than 25 chicks. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. and S. C. R I. Reds, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, 11c—S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Black Minorcas, 9½c—White Wyandottes, 12c—Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas, 14c—Heavy Mixed, 10c—Light Mixed, 8c. June Chicks, 50c per hundred lower than above prices. **On orders for 400 or more chicks take discount of 50c per hundred. C. O. D.** Can book your order by sending 10% of the amount—balance C. O. D., postage added. Order today. Free catalog. Special Book on care of Chicks with each order amounting to $8 or more. **8 to 10-Week Pullets ready for immediate delivery.** HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Main St., Fostoria, Ohio.

HILLSIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed.....7c Owen's Strain Reds, 12c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 8c S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 12c
Rocks and Reds, 10c Heavy Mixed..... 9c

Half cent less on 500 lots. One cent less on 1000 lots

Postage paid and we guarantee 100% live delivery. All free range stock.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Cash or C.O.D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range stock. Postpaid. 100% live del. Special price on large lots. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality Higher and Prices reduced for May and June. Leghorns, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes 12c each; Light Brahmas, 16c each. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Special Price on Three Hundred or more.

THE WHARTON HATCHERY CO. Box 102, WHARTON, OHIO

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12 per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS BOX 60 WALDEN, N. Y.

Member International Baby Chick Association

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending Apr. 30, 1928, with comments of the director:

Prevention Is the Best Disease Control.—No one has much patience with the man who is always looking for trouble. If ever any distinction may be drawn between looking for trouble and looking out for trouble, the period when chicks are partly grown is the time. About the most discouraging thing in the course of a season's work, is to have a promising, thrifty bunch of chicks suddenly "go to pieces," due to ravages of worms or coccidia.

The poultryman too frequently has to be told that his losses could have been reduced or avoided by strict adherence to a sanitation program; by observing certain precautions which perhaps seemed unnecessary.

On Long Island, as elsewhere, we have troubles with what is glibly called "contamination." Dirty, foul, infected soils; filthy shipping crates; manure and litter tracked from one end of the farm to the other, or blown by the wind. Raising chicks on new range does not eliminate contamination, as many have learned by experience. Confinement rearing, by the use of platforms, may help.

Other things which help include the following:

Avoidance of Contacts With All Older Stock.—Grown birds, apparently healthy, may be heavily infested with parasites which work havoc with young birds.

Culling the Cripples.—It costs enough to raise good stuff without nursing along a bunch of culls. The poultryman cannot afford to run a convalescent home for stunted, unthrifty chicks. They never get better; they always get worse. The cheapest time to weed them out is now.

Prevent Crowding.—Crowding may not directly cause disease, but it certainly fosters it. The house that was plenty big enough to start 400 chicks is too small to grow 150 pullets. Hopper space must be provided so that young stock can get a chance to eat at any time. Don't expect your birds to work in shifts at the mash box.

"Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you," was never meant for a poultryman's maxim. Prevention is the best disease control. Our best treatments are expensive, uncertain and sometimes dangerous. Try to avoid Summer disease trouble by taking pains in the Spring.—Locke James, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

During the twenty-sixth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,456 eggs, or 63.6 per cent. This is a decrease of 23 eggs, or .3 per cent under last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 70,666 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 62; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 61; Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 60; Warren's Farm, Mo., 60; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 60; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 59.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Warren's Farm, Mo., 1,059; Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,038; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,037; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 970; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, N. Y., 965; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 962.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,090; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 986; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 835; Frank M. Corwin, N. Y., 829.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 592; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 533.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 851; A. C. Jones, Del., 845; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 800.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 824; William R. Speck, N. Y., 774.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
April 24	63	37	Rain, clear
April 25	58	38	Clear
April 26	60	36	Clear
April 27	59	27	Partly cloudy
April 28	53	38	Clear
April 29	61	40	Clear
April 30	65	40	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 37c; brown, 36c; medium, 31c.

Raw Potatoes for Chicks

I would like to give our experience with chicks. When a few days old we noticed a few doubled up behind so we thought of white diarrhoea. One of the first remedies suggested by an experienced poultryman was grated raw potatoes. We tried this and found to our surprise that chicks went wild over this feed, so we kept it up all through the brooder stage, but after the first few days found that it was not necessary to grate the potato, for as soon as chicks learned what they were they would pounce on them as greedily as on a nice fat worm. We also fed them all the sprouts from the potatoes in cellar and peelings from kitchen.

Of course we know now chicks did not

MONTCALM GAME FARM

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Montcalm turkeys will be ready for shipment in October. Hatching eggs during season. Montcalm turkeys are big-boned, deep-breasted, beautifully bronzed birds bred from 20-lb. hens and 35-lb. toms. Our high-class young toms are excellent birds to head flocks already established, that need the addition of fresh blood from vigorous, early maturing, heavyweight strains. Complete foundation flocks or young hens for pure-bred breeding flocks. We guarantee the safe delivery of eggs and birds or adjustment will be made at full value.

Write for catalog and prices

MONTCALM GAME FARM
R. F. D. No. 3
Box L
Phoenixville, Pa.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS
Large type, vigorous, exhibition quality. Production bred, grow heavier, economical. Catalog free.
25...$8.00, 50...$15.50, 100...$30.00, 1000...$280.
K. BORMAN Box 1 LAURELTON, N. J.

Tiffany's Superior DUCKLINGS
Mammoth Pekin and White Indian Runner Ducklings and Eggs. 20th year.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM R. 34 PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—25 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. *This is my 28th year.* EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

PEKIN DUCKLINGS best quality—$26 per 100, or $250 per 1000, prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkey Eggs, $6 per 12 postpaid. Bronze Cobblers. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free. Highland Farm, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lots, $28. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

For Sale—BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS $3.50 for 6, $6.00 for 12
MRS. L. M. WAGNER R. 1 Hopewell Jct., N. Y.

WhiteChineseGooseEggs,50cea.
$5.00 per dozen. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS!
Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux, White Kings a specialty. *All other breeds. Send stamps for catalog and price list.*
Allston Squab Co. 83 N. Beacon St. ALLSTON, MASS.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4 50	$ 8 00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5 50	10.00	47.50	90 00
R. I. Reds	3 50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90 00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $10, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $12; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 hun. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Zeller's Extra Quality Chicks
Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Trapnested, production bred matings, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500, $95.00 per 1000. Also quality Rocks and Reds. Circular free. 10% hdg. order. EDGAR A. ZELLER, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Pa.

CHICKS *Barred Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns*
$10.00 a 100—from our heavy egg strains. Every chick guaranteed. Mixed, $8.00 a 100. Can ship C. O. D. Postage Prepaid.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHIX FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
Prices Effective May 20th.
$8.00 Per 100 $70.00 Per 1000
Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

PRICES AFTER MAY 15th. *100*
White and Brown Leghorns $ 8.00
Barred Rocks 9.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds 10.00
Mixed for Broilers 6.50
500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. Will ship C.O.D. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa. *Member I. B. C. A.*

HIGH GRADE CHICKS PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$11.00	$50.00	$100
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	13.00	60.00	120
Wh. Wyandottes and Blk. Minorcas	14.00	65.00	120

Assorted—Light, 8c; Heavy, 11c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

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Day old chicks. Penna. supervised. Blood tested flocks. Bred for size, vigor and high egg production. Catalogue free. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Mifflintown, Penna.

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CHICKS-PULLETS BARRON'S WHITE LEGHORNS 250-311 Egg strain. Large type. Excellent layers. IMPORTED direct from ENGLAND. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box R, New Washington, O.

CHICKS, 7c UP Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Free range. Del. guar. Catalog Prices. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

REDUCED PRICES

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

All from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights. Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.50
Tancred Leghorns	5.75	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	52.50
R. I. Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00
Asst. Chicks	4.25	8.00	38.00

3000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets, ready June 1st. 10 Weeks Old at Rock Bottom Prices.

Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.

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Dept. R, E. C. Brown, Sergeantville, N.J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

Niagara Poultry Farm
Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, northern grown, heavy laying, free range breeding flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Our prices will save you money. Three weeks old chicks in all breeds.

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WYANDOTTES—PEKIN DUX
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

For bigger Poultry Profits get our Catalog.

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Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.
Established 1887

Linesville's Sturdy Chicks WIN GOLD MEDAL for Vocational School Boy in Pennsylvania's State Contest for best project $926.40 clear in 6 months.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKS LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna.

3c Per Chick DISCOUNT from June 1st on.

You can do as well. Catalogue of these Well-Bred, Sturdy Chicks; and the Story of this Boy's Success sent free. All Leading Breeds. Write now

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.
ORDER NOW for June and July Delivery.
EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

BRAMBLE'S *HIGH-QUALITY* **Baby Chicks**
BIG MAY REDUCTION
Barred and White Rox
Wyandottes and Reds
White and Brown Leghorns
Mixed—
Write for Illustrated Catalogue
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Phone 308, Chestertown, Md.

Quality Baby Chicks, $8 per 100 up

Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff..... $10 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... 12 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 14 per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—EGGS FOR HATCHING
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 8c Light and Heavy, 10c Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

12,000 Hens Mated to Pedigreed Males

MAIZIE WORLD'S RECORD HEN

Males heading our flocks are from dams with records of 200-273 eggs. Get our catalog which tells all about our especially bred White Leghorns. Two sons of Maizie, the world's record hen, are in our flocks. Over 210 hens made over 200 eggs in trapnest under Ohio R. O. P. on our two breeding farms. All chicks Ohio accredited. Write for details. Prices are right and our stock unusual.
LAYON LEGHORN FARMS, R. 6, St. Clairsville, Ohio

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00 a hun. Heavy Mixed.. $9.00 a hun.
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. Order from Ad or write for free circular.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R.D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
$8.00 per 100 and $12.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds, $10.00 per 100
Assorted . . $7.00 and $9.00 per 100
100% live arrival guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. R. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS
Our Giants big winners, leading shows, all stock trapnested, blood tested chicks, $25.00 hundred. Order from this ad. LONGVUE FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS Big and husky. Pennsylvania's finest production strains. For May—Light Breeds, 10c; Heavies, 12c. Order now. MILTON POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, Milton, Pa.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c for June. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 8c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery—JUNE. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY · McAlisterville, Penna.

have white diarrhoea and were a remarkably healthy batch as a whole. Our records show that at 10 weeks of age we had lost 72 out of the lot. They were an even bunch and their pullet year record of 169 eggs per hen all seems to indicate to me that the potatoes did not hurt them.

This year we have 1,500 pullets and just about a week ago we sold off all surplus potatoes and sprouted the remainder. I carried several bushels of small potatoes and sprouts and gave these pullets, and production has climbed steadily since. Mashed raw potatoes was the old remedy for scurvy and I firmly believe they are good for chickens when green stuff is scarce. C. E. S.

Tennessee.

Bacillary Diarrhoea

Where chicks are affected with white diarrhoea would a remedy advertised as an antiseptic be reliable as a cure? What are the causes of this disease and some of the cures which are recommended by the poultry experts? L. C.

New York.

The cause of bacillary white diarrhoea, the form of white diarrhoea that is not caused by errors in feeding or brooding, is a germ that is carried by mature fowls that had the disease when chicks and became carriers because of the fact that the germs remained in their bodies and were included in the eggs subsequently laid, to infect the chicks hatched from these eggs. Since the chick is infected when hatched, there is no known preventive if the mother of the chick is infected. These germs may also be picked up with droppings from infected chicks in incubators or brooders, but chicks seem to be quite resistant to this outside source of infection after the first two days of life. This disease is one that causes its greatest mortality within the first two or three weeks of life. Since the germs cannot be expelled from the ovaries of the mother hens and as there is no known way of destroying them in the bodies of infected chicks, it becomes evident that any alleged cure of bacillary white diarrhoea is to be looked upon with suspicion. Prevention comes through hatching only from disease free stock, and there are blood tests for mature fowls that determine the question of their freedom from such infection. There are no cures for bacillary white diarrhoea recommended by good poultry authorities; prevention, not cure, is the point to be aimed at. Furthermore, so far as is known, there is no "mild, safe antiseptic that controls all bowel diseases in chicks." M. B. D.

Gasping Hens

My hens have been laying heavily all Winter. Now they refuse to eat and seem stopped up in the throat, gasping for breath, and not laying so well. What is the trouble? F. C.

Butler, N. J.

When hens gasp for breath they should be held in a good light and the mouth should be opened to give a good view of the interior. Note whether there are any soft growths, cankers, on the membrane lining the mouth and particularly at the entrance to the wind pipe, where a soft ring of fungus may be stopping the passage of air to the lungs. If found, such growths should be swabbed off and the places touched with tincture of iodine on a brush or swab. If the choking occurs from obstruction deeper down, it may be due to bronchitis or even pneumonia. There is little that can be done medically for such cases but they can be placed in warm, dry quarters that are free from irritating dust and guarded from cold winds and dampness. The litter, too, should be made dry and free from molds and mustiness. There may be other causes of gasping, such as obstruction to breathing from the secretions of roup, but such diseases soon show themselves in other ways. M. B. D.

Sour Crop

My hens seem moping and sick. I have five in pen now with crop full of liquid. I hold head down and it runs out of mouth; is color of mud and so sour that odor is very unpleasant. I mixed soda with water and cleaned crops out, and gave them some every little while. They have had salts once a week, and charcoal, grits and shell by them all the time. They had cabbage most of Winter. It has been frozen. Would that cause the trouble? MRS. C. J. S.

New York.

These fowls are evidently suffering from what is called sour crop, or a catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the crop due to eating indigestible and irritating material, obstruction that keeps food in the crop until it ferments, certain infectious diseases or, sometimes, to parasites. The crop may be emptied by manipulation with the bird hanging head downward, a little soda given and a teaspoonful of castor oil administered as a cathartic. It should then be fed lightly, given sour milk or buttermilk and charcoal. If subject to frequent attacks of this trouble, it will be best to dispose of the bird. M. B. D.

LIVE-ABILITY!

IF chicks are healthy and sound at 3 weeks half the battle of bringing them up to lay is won. Isn't a food that raises every liveable chick nearly worth its weight in gold? And if half the chicks died on a food that somebody *gave away* you wouldn't think he was much of a friend.

Pratts is the starting food that posted poultrymen rely on. Everything is there—properly prepared and balanced. All the elements for muscle, bone, nerve, blood, feather.

Good dealers get Pratts for their customers. People who have good luck with chicks are better feed customers later. Write us if you don't know your Pratt dealer's name.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratts *Buttermilk* **Baby Chick Food**

55 years of success and fair dealing behind the Pratt guarantee. See your dealer for a money-back trial of any Pratt feed or remedy.

BABY CHICKS
10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each
READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 306 BELLEFONTE, PA.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.
Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amount with order—save postage.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; S. C. M. Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38.00	$ 75
S.C.B. Minorcas; Bd.&Wh. Rocks; R.C.&S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75.00	145
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42.00	80
Assorted Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68

For Quality Prices Add 3c per chick to these prices. Pullets, 6 weeks, 50c each—8 weeks at 75c each
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

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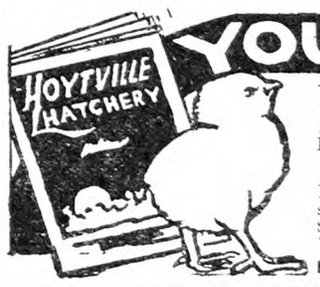

10 EXTRA CHICKS With every 100 chicks ordered during May and June we give 10 extra chicks without charge.
REDUCED PRICES—Prices on our high quality Ohio Accredited Chicks have been drastically reduced. Write for information.
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Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. **GUARANTEED CHICKS.** Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose with our chicks. Get our May and June prices.
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Fairport *Quality* Chicks
are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*
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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"
They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **10c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 207 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

CHOICE EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY—WE SHIP C. O. D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for variety and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected, 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$2.50	$4.75	$9.50	$27.50	$45.00
Rocks, Minorcas, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons	3.00	5.75	11.00	32.50	52.00
Assorted, all nice heavy chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00	29.50	49.00
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.00	20.00	.....	.....

THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

WENE CHICKS

State Certified Blood-Tested

WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK

$12.50 Now Buys 100 State-Certified, Blood Tested, Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from Select WENE Matings
$60 for 500; $110 for 1,000—IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.

HEAVIER BREEDS ALSO REDUCED

Your choice of White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks and R. I. Red Chicks from blood-tested breeders, $16 per 100; $77 for 500. Special Cross-Breed, White Wyandotte—White Rock from Blood-Tested Matings selected especially for Broilers and Roasters, only $12.50 per 100; $60 for 500; $110 for 1,000. ALL CHICKS POSTPAID—SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

S. C. LEGHORN PULLETS, 12 weeks old, $1.15 each f.o.b. Immediate Deliveries.
MATING LIST FREE—WRITE FOR YOUR COPY

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

CHICKS, $8.00 PER 100 AND UP

We are offering our fine pure-bred chicks at rock bottom prices for May and June. Same carefully culled stock and high quality breeding as before but prices are down. Order today and get the extra chicks.

Varieties Prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Buff and S.C. & R.C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas		$5.00	$9	$45	$90
Brd., Wh., Buff Rocks; S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds		6.00	11	55	110
White Wyandottes; Black & Buff Minorcas		6.50	12	60	120
S. C. White Minorcas; White & Buff Orpingtons		8.00	15	75	150
Jersey Giants		13.00	25	..	...
Heavy Assorted		5.50	10	50	100
Light Assorted		4.50	8	40	80
Mammoth White Pekins	6.50	13.00	25	..	...
White Indian Runners	5.75	11.50	22	..	...

We guarantee 100% live delivery and will ship C. O. D. if you wish. Send $1.00 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay postman the rest.

Our Pay Streak Chicks are 3c per chick higher than above prices.

COOPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO., Box 205, TIRO, O.

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928

"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
These Prices Effective May 15th
From Free Range Breeders

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strain	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.00	$42.50	$80
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Broilers: Heavy Breed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42 50	80
Broilers: Light Breed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.

THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box Y, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

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JARVIS' CHICKS PULLETS

White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Producing Stock. Free from disease, guaranteed good quality. Write for illustrated catalog and low prices.

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Chicks

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed, full count. These chicks are all from free range and heavy laying flocks. **FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.**

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Free Range Stock.
Write for prices. Prompt Live Delivery.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM
WM. D. SCOTT, Prop. HARRINGTON, DEL.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery *SUMMER PRICES* **Catalog Free**

	25	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$6.50	$31.50	$60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

PULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	12c
White Rock	10c
Barred Rock	10c
Heavy Mixed	8c

100% live delivery guaranteed.

JAS. E ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Send Order Now for May Chicks
Prices Effective May 20th $8.00 per 100 $70.00-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

Cash or C. O. D.

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$10.00	$5.50	$3.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	8.00	4.50	2.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.

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CHICKS

from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, **9c**; Reds, **9c**; Heavy Mixed, **8c**. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

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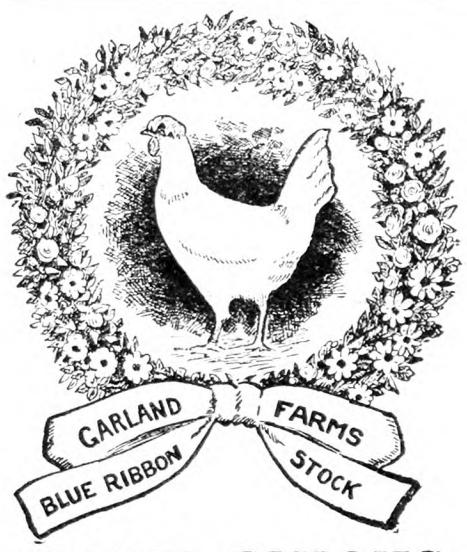
Baby Chicks, finest stock, best layers, greatest profits. Catalog FREE.
VALLEY FARM R. D. 60 WALLKILL, N. Y.



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All chicks for 1928 will be sired by males whose dams have laid 200 to 282 large white eggs in a year. If you want large Leghorns, large white eggs and good Leghorn type, we are interested. Three nearest dams of our chicks average well over 200 LARGE WHITE EGGS in a year. If there is anything in breeding we have them and at 16c to 20c each. Send for circular at once.

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We will tell you how. Write today for handsome free booklet. Tell us if you keep bees now. Here is a bargain: Gleanings in Bee Culture, monthly magazine, 2 years, $1.00. "Starting Right with Bees," a book with 128 pages, 124 illustrations, and Gleanings in Bee Culture, 2 years, both $1.50. These will absolutely teach you beekeeping.

The A. I. Root Co., 664 Liberty St., Medina, O.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Stock
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$ 70
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.00	90
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	....
Assorted Chicks	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Legh'ns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11 00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at **$9.00** per 100; **$42.00** per 500; **$80.00** per 1000. Hatches June 5, 12, 19, 26th. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.

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Strickler's Quality June Chicks

Big Hatches June 4-11-18-25.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at **$9** per 100, **$26** per 300, **$43** per 500, **$85** per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage, Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Among the multitude of blessings which the Grange has brought to the people of the farms in its 60 years of history there is one achievement that stands out most prominently—rural mail delivery.

Now that practically every farm is served by this great system, with nearly 30,000,000 people of the rural communities receiving a daily mail, it should not be forgotten that this boon to agriculture came from the long and persistent efforts of the National Grange.

The rural mail delivery system is the growth of 30 years. The first rural mail routes were established as an experiment in 1896 in West Virginia, following repeated urging of Congress by the National Grange. So successful was the experiment that the Post Office Department could not keep up with the appeals for extension that soon followed from the people of the farms. Now there are about 45,000 rural mail routes in operation, covering almost every section of rural America.

The first official recommendation of the National Grange for rural mail delivery was in 1891, when Master J. H. Brigham referred to the fa t that farmers were calling for this measure. At this session the National Grange first went on record favoring the extension of free delivery of mail to the rural districts. However, it was not until five years thereafter that the plan was actually placed in operation.

The marvelous growth of the Grange organization during the early 70's was due largely to a popular uprising among farmers, especially in the Western States, in which they sought to protect themselves from what they regarded as the oppression by the railroad companies. Among other things the Grange demanded was a reduction of freight rates on farm products. They demanded government regulation of the transportation companies, declaring that "the creator was greater than the creature." The establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission followed this agitation upon the part of the farmers of the country, as voiced by the Granges, and without doubt the Grange deserves a large share of the credit for the organization of this great regulating body.

The Grange has had a potent influence on education, and early in its career threw the force of its organized influence in favor of agricultural colleges, experimental stations and farms, farmers' institutes and the teaching of agriculture in the public schools.

Through the influence of the Grange the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the president's cabinet. The first secretary to receive this high honor was Norman J. Coleman, who was serving as Commissioner of Agriculture when the office of Secretary of Agriculture became operative. He was an active member of the order and at that time Master of Potomac Grange No. 1 of Washington, D. C. The Secretary of Agriculture became an official member of the President's Cabinet in 1889. Secretary Coleman, however, held the office but a short time before he was legislated out of office by a change in the political administration.

The appointment of J. Sterling Morton as Secretary of Agriculture was soon followed by a storm of protest from members of the Grange, as Secretary Morton showed himself as not at all in sympathy with the Grange. The National Grange called upon the President to replace Morton with a secretary more in sympathy with the purposes of the Grange. When President McKinley began his duties at Washington he was waited upon by a delegation from the National Grange and was urged to appoint to the position of Secretary of Agriculture a man truly representative of agriculture. As a result President McKinley named as secretary Hon. James Wilson, an Iowa farmer, with Col. J. H. Brigham, Master of the National Grange as assistant secretary.

In the line of co-operation the Grange has done much for agriculture in general. In fact it is true that all the achievements of the Grange have brought better conditions to all farmers, whether members of the order or not. Perhaps in no line of co-operative effort has Grange success been more pronounced than in the establishment of mutual insurance companies. However, the building up of the Grange organization has taught farmers everywhere the benefits of co-operation and made easier the success of a multitude of other co-operatives.

Baby Chick Convention

The International Baby Chick Convention will be held at Cedar Point, O., July 31-Aug. 3. A special feature will be the exhibits, as nearly 20,000 square feet of floor space is provided in an exhibit hall which has just been built especially for conventions as large as this. Over 100 of the leading manufacturers of all kinds of poultry supplies and equipment have requested space.

There will be addresses by speakers of wide experience, and discussions by the hatcherymen themselves on the floor of the convention on their own problems.

The managing director of the association is Reese V. Hicks, 127 Wirthman Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Hubbard Farms S. C. Red Chicks

have a reputation for
Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production

Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.

REDUCED PRICES FOR MAY DELIVERY.

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Pinecrest Orchards Strain R.I. REDS-GROWN CHICKS

One to seven weeks old. Eight to ten weeks old pullets now ready. Stock 100% free white diarrhoea. State tested. Foundation stock came from the highest egg production farm in the U. S. If you want EGGS try our pullets. We have a few thousand day-old chicks to sell up to May 14.

Write for Circular and Prices.

Scott Poultry Farm
Box R Groton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs, try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free. All chicks from our own eggs.

Redbird Farm, Wrentham, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.

Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 80 Attleboro, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS SINGLE COMB Vt. Certified and tested 100% free from White Diarrhea. Heavy production. Males from 200 egg hens. February hatched pullets, 8 weeks, **$1.25**; 10 weeks, **$1.50**. March and April hatched pullets. **STARTED CHICKS**, 3 weeks, **35c**. **BABY CHICKS** until June 1—25-$5.50, 50-$10.50, 100 up **20c** each, 500-**$95**, 1000-**$180**. ASCUTNEY FARMS, R. N. 10, Hartland, Vt.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain
Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs

Priced Right
FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

CHICKS

Pure bred. Blood tested free range breeders Leghorns, Anconas, **10c**. Rocks, Reds, **12c**. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, **13c**. Black Giants, **18c**. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.

SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

Buy C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS

Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, headed by imported Males; also Barred Rocks, White Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Big fluffy chicks that please. Live delivery guaranteed. New Low Prices for May & June. Write for free catalog.

C. M. LONGENECKER Box 50 ELIZABETHTOWN, PA.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS

The Kind That Lay—The famous Hampton Black Leghorn Chick, will please you and grow into best layer and profit payer you ever had. A trial will convince you of the superior merits of the Black Leghorn. Write today. A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

$8.00 per 100 $37.50, 500 $70, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

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JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks

are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.

A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** Now 8c each. Heavy Mixed 7c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Barred Rock Chicks **$10.00** per 100. Heavy Mixed, **$8.00** per 100. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. **J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Pa.**

WHITE ROCKS ONLY Baby chicks from highest grade heavy laying stock at reasonable prices. Circular free. **THEO. L. POOLE, Jamesville, N. Y.**

FRANCAIS ROCKS-LEGHORNS—Winners at Storrs, Farmingdale, Illinois contest. Breeders tested. Chicks, Eggs. Cockerels. **JULES FRANCAIS, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.**

White Wyandotte Chicks, $15 EGGS, $6.00. Won all first prizes Ohio State Fair, last 3 years. Real quality. Large catalog free. **SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, O.**

PRICES REDUCED BEFORE BUYING LEGHORN CHICKS Get our circular of a Tancred Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Every chick hatched from our own breeders. We guarantee satisfaction. **ADRIAN DeNEEF - SODUS, N. Y.**

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Accused of driving a truck containing dynamite through several miles of streets in the Bronx while intoxicated, John English, 31, of 1235 Woodycrest Ave., employed by the Dittmar Powder Works of Baychester, N. Y., was held May 4 in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Ewald in Bronx Traffic Court for hearing May 11. English, although hardly able to stand, was driving a truck containing enough dynamite to wreck a large portion of the Bronx.

Fire believed to have been started by sparks from a whirling cut-off saw in the Eastman-Gardiner Company's lumber mill at Laurel, Miss, May 4, destroyed the plant at an estimated loss of $1,000,000 and threw 1,000 men out of employment. The monthly payroll of the mill was $75,000.

Four persons who were arrested in New York May 5 by agents from the office of Ralph Oyler, chief of the narcotic bureau of the Internal Revenue service, with the assistance of Chester L. Cain, post office inspector, are said to have been concerned in a mail order business in narcotics which covered the country. They are said also to have used carrier pigeons for distribution of the drugs. The prisoners said they were Joseph Martile, Lillian Smith, Mrs. Celia Meltzer and Mrs. Meltzer's son, William, 18 years old. The Federal detectives said they had been searching for some time for the headquarters of a group which was sending habit-forming drugs through the mail, distributing its products widely throughout the country.

May 7 Coast Guard officers shot Jacob D. Hanson of Niagara Falls, N. Y., after he had refused to halt when ordered. Hanson was shot through the head when he sought to escape from two men whom he believed thugs, but who were officers searching for rum runners. He is in a serious condition in a hospital, his right eye destroyed by a bullet.

May 8 the jury disagreed in the case of Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, formerly New York Secretary of State, on trial for grand larceny in connection of her administration of the 1925 State census funds. The jury was out 11 hours, and stood 6 to 6 on last ballot. Mrs. Knapp will be tried again May 21.

WASHINGTON.—The McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill, equalization fee and all, was passed May 3 by the House, 204 to 121. The measure now goes to conference before going to the President, who has indicated he will not approve the equalization fee. The bill provides for a revolving fund of $400,000,000 from which loans may be made to co-operative associations or to corporations established to handle surplus crops if the equalization fee did not meet the losses sustained. It creates a Federal Board of 12, to be supplemented by advisory councils to be chosen by producers of affected commodities, clothed with authority to administer the act. One provision would insure co-operatives that the average selling price of the commodity dealt in should not be less than the average price at which it was bought. The measure has been voted on four times by both House and Senate. It was first introduced shortly after the World War and defeated in the House. The next time it was passed by the House, but died in the Senate. Last session it was passed by both Houses but vetoed by the President.

The Pension Bureau figured May 3 that the United States had paid $7,663,900,000 on account of its pensioners between 1790 and March 31, 1928. The figures do not include compensation paid to World War veterans through the Veterans' Bureau. Pensioners of the Revolution received $70,000,000, those of the War of 1812, $46,179,364 and of the Indian War, $34,380,363. Pensioners of the war with Mexico received $58,471,636. Civil War pensioners received $7,065,442,194. Those of the war with Spain were paid $291,807,321, and the World War pensioners have been paid $232,177.

With only minor amendments the Jones-White merchant shipping bill was passed by the House May 5 without a record vote. The measure now goes to the Senate, where little opposition is expected. One change regarded as important dealt with the interest rate on loans. This amendment provides a rate on advances under the construction loan fund of approximately 2½ per cent. The House retained the Merchant Marine committee's recommendation requiring an affirmative vote of five members of the Shipping Board to legalize ship sales as a substitute for the provision in the Jones bill demanding "unanimous consent" by the seven members. The bill as passed provides: A construction loan fund of $250,000,000 to permit advances to private shipowners up to three-fourths of the cost of construction of new tonnage in American yards. Increased mail rates ranging from $1.50 to $12 per nautical mile for carriage of foreign mails. Enlarges the present insurance fund to provide for protection of the government's interest in ships under construction and interest in ship yards.

The Federal Bureau of Education estimates that there are more college students in the United States than in all the other countries combined. Its figures place the American total at approximately one million and give the rest of the world 950,000. American students of high school rank were estimated to number 4,200,000, as compared with 5,700,000 for the other countries. In schools of all kinds 29,000,000 were enrolled, estimated to be more than one-fifth of the world's total.

Coccidiosis Control

The New Jersey Station makes the following statement about this disastrous chick trouble:

It is possible for chicks to become infected with coccidiosis at any time during the growing period, but the disease generally makes its appearance when the birds are between four and eight weeks old. Chicks that have coccidiosis will stand around near the stove or in the corner of the brooder-house with their eyes closed and wings down. The beaks and legs of the affected chicks will be white. To diagnose coccidiosis definitely, it is a good plan to cut open one or two of the affected chicks. The ceca, or two blind pouches of the intestines, of diseased chicks will be greatly enlarged, and filled with a hard, cheesy mass. When such conditions are found, steps should be taken to stop the spread of the disease.

The disease is spread principally through the droppings of the affected chicks, so the brooder-house should be cleaned every five days. Keep the chicks off the bare ground around the brooder-house by moving the house to a new location. Where the house cannot be moved it is a good practice to confine the chicks to the brooder-house.

Plenty of milk is a great help in controlling coccidiosis. The following ration composed of 40 per cent milk has proved valuable for use at the time of the outbreak: 40 lbs. dried skim-milk or buttermilk, 30 lbs. ground yellow corn, 20 lbs. ground rolled oats, and 10 lbs. wheat bran. This mash should be given the chicks as soon as the disease is recognized and kept before them as long as they appear affected. The scratch grain should be greatly reduced so that all chicks will be compelled to eat the mash. Provide plenty of hopper space so the chicks can eat without crowding. When all symptoms of the disease disappear, gradually change the ration to the regular feed that the chicks were having at the time of the outbreak.

Movable Brooder-house

In building movable brooder-house it would be advisable to use 4x8 or 6x8-in. lumber for runners under the house as it is not as hard on the horses. Weight is negligible, as the whole house is not cutting up ground as much with 4x8 as 2x8. Also breakage is avoided. We only use 6x8 on our colony houses with good success. B. S.

Wider runners certainly would make a brooder-house draw more easily over soft ground, though adding somewhat to weight and expense of the building. Four runners, instead of two, are sometimes used, these being equally spaced beneath the floor. Three by six-inch stuff is also suitable for these runners. If desirable to move brooder-houses frequently in the Summer, why not spike a 2x4 stick to the bottom of a 2x4 runner, laying it flat upon it to give a 4-in. bearing upon the ground? This would make a light runner and three might be used under a building of medium weight. Perhaps the things to remember is that these small buildings are apt to be heavier than they appear, as one is pretty sure to realize if he attempts to move one with one horse. M. B. D.

"JOHN, what made you jump so?" asked the Chicago wife. "Oh," he replied, "when I heard those two bangs I thought at first it was those two old tires blowing out, but when I heard the bullets whiz by I knew we were all right." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Barron-Hollywood Strain. N. Y. State Certified.
Trapnested under N. Y. State R. O. P.
PULLETS, 10-Weeks-Old, $1.00 each.
On free range. Now ready for delivery.
MILTON P. PHILLIPS Box 422, Mattituck, N. Y. Successor to Arthur H. Penny

BABY CHICKS
Mixed ..... $ 7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns ..... 8 per 100
Barred Rocks ..... 10 per 100
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Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. From our own selected breeders, bred for size and heavy production. Wonderful birds raised on Cod-Liver-Oil, buttermilk mash, milk and free range. 12-weeks, $1. On approval.
FINGER LAKES POULTRY FARM Hammondsport, N. Y.

TANCRED LEGHORN CHICKS from Pennsylvania—State Certified, Bacillary White Diarrhea "FREE" flocks. Only 207-262 Egg Pedigreed Males used. Hatching Eggs. Ten-Week Old Cockerels and Pullets. Free booklet.
NORTH POULTRY FARM Box K McALISTERVILLE, PA.

3000 White Leghorn Pullets
from heavy producing Tancred strain. 8-weeks-old, $1.00 each; delivery June 1st. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Westfield, N. J. Tel. 1629 Westfield.

PHEASANT EGGS
Ringneck, from unrelated stock, setting of 12 eggs, $3.00.
PINE PHEASANT AND POULTRY FARM, J. Eckert, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

Wyckoff LEGHORN CHICKS
from breeders direct. The old reliable strain. Husky chicks guaranteed to please you at Special May Prices. Catalog. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, M. A. Campbell, Box H, Jamestown, Pa.

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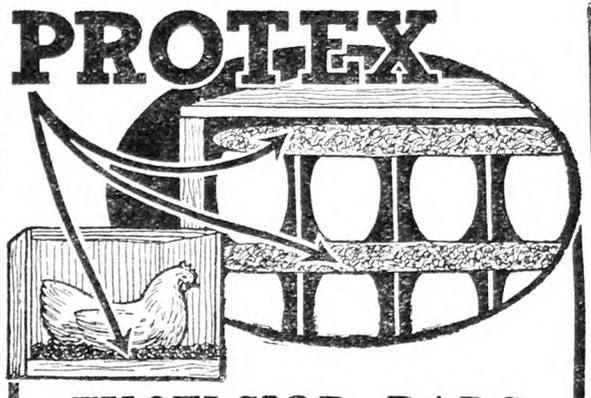
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Protect Poultry Products
PROTEX PRODUCTS are made in our own factories from high-grade excelsior of our own manufacture. Only woods suited to this purpose are used for making the excelsior.
Order your poultry supplies direct from the manufacturer—save money and make sure of dependable goods.
PROTEX Egg Case Pads, 11½ in. sq., covered with kraft paper. Best protection for eggs shipped in standard cases. 50 Pads, postpaid, $1.25; 1,000 Pads, freight collect, $9.
PROTEX Chick Pads, each large enough for 25 chicks. Save packer's time and save chicks lives. Strictly sanitary. 50 Pads, postpaid, $1; 1,000 Pads, freight collect, $8.
PROTEX Cedar Nest Pads prevent lice and mite troubles; save labor and insecticide. Try a bundle. 50 Pads, postpaid, $1.50; 1,000 Pads, freight collect, $12.50.
PROTEX Poultry Litter (Brown Peat Moss). Bale covers 300 sq. ft. 1 inch deep. Per Bale, $3, freight collect; 10 Bales or more, $2.50.
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Baby Chick Boxes, corrugated, 100-chick capacity, per dozen postpaid $2.75
Same in 10-doz. lots, per doz., freight collect 1.90
Nest Pads, Poplar Excelsior, per bundle of 50, postpaid 1.50
Same, per 1,000, freight collect 10.00
Cedar Wood Wool, per bale, freight collect.. 3.00
Basswood Wood Wool, per bale, freight collect. 3.00
"Superfine" Wood Wool, per bale, freight collect 3.25
Poplar Excelsior, per bale, freight collect.... 2.00
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We are also equipped to supply Twines, Staples, Paper, Gummed Tape and all Poultry and Nursery Supplies. Special wholesale prices on large lots. Send remittance with order and avoid delay. We'll gladly send free sample of any item which interests you. Tell us what to send. Write for free Price List and Booklets describing the big Atlantic line of Poultry and Nursery Supplies.
ATLANTIC EXCELSIOR CO., Inc.
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Eight Shipping Points Keep Freight Charges Low.

A paying flock for next fall
Buy Kerr's baby chicks now and have pullets with a fine laying inheritance ready for Fall and Winter laying. Chicks have same blood lines as hens making the great records in leading eastern laying contests.
Shipments Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week
NEW LOW PRICES

No. of chicks	White Leghorns	Barred Rocks	R. I. Reds	White Rocks
25	$3.25	$3.75	$3.75	$3.75
50	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
100	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
500	52.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
1,000	100.00	120.00	120.00	120.00

For Special Matings add 3c per chick to above prices. Write for prices on blood-tested stock.
Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 25% deposit required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Send money order, check or cash in registered letter. Kerr's illustrated Chick Book sent free on request.
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Offices and Hatcheries at
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OUR SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
REDS; WHITE WYANDOTTES; WHITE, BARRED ROCKS; GIANTS; BLACK MINORCAS; ANCONAS; WHITE, BROWN LEGHORNS.
Send for FREE Catalogue and Prices.
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REDUCED PRICES ON WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS May 8c. June 7c.
Parcel post paid. FRANK BLUM, New Washington, O.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

CHIX
Prices Effective May 20th.

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS Imported 250-300 egg stock. Circular free. Prices right. DAVID HAMMOND, Cortland, N.Y.

BARRED ROCKS—Trapnested! Eggs, Chicks, Youngsters. Catalog, details free! Write A. L. SEARLES, Milford, N. H.

Rosemont Chicks

"Select Grade A" Now Offered at "Utility" Prices
This week, we are offering Rural New-Yorker readers the very cream of chickdom, Rosemont Select Grade A Chicks at the prices previously quoted on our Utility Grade. Rural New-Yorker readers have been buying Rosemont Chicks for 17 years, and every year they buy more of them. They must be good, in fact they're better now than ever.
Immediate Delivery
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Select Grade A	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns ...	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
Bd. Rocks, R.I. Reds	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
W. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Br. Leghorns	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
Jersey Black Giants, State Certified, Blood-Tested	12.00	23.00	112.50	220.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	5.00	9.00	45.00	88.00

All shipments prepaid. We guarantee 100% live delivery plus complete satisfaction.
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This Guarantee Really Protects
Early this season we announced that Lord Farms Grade A Chicks would be guaranteed to pay better than any other kind. That's the broadest guarantee ever given by any poultry breeder, but it's working out well. We're getting lots of letters of praise, once in a great while one of complaint, due to faulty delivery. Every such instance is promptly adjusted.
MAY PRICES MUCH REDUCED
Write for our 78-page Year Book. Chock-full of common sense poultry information. Worth $1, but we send it FREE.
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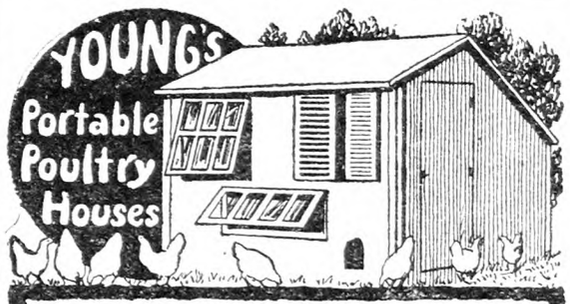

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E. C. YOUNG CO.,
85 Depot Street, Randolph, Mass.

CHICKS—$6 Per 100

	25	50	100	500
Buff, White, Black, Brown Leg.	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes....	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers.....	2.25	4.50	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers.....	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

100% delivery. Circular free.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY ICKESBURG, PA.

S.C. White Leghorn PULLETS Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8 to 10-week old Pullets. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

TURKEYS By Helen M. Baker $1.50
Practical theories and complete management. Hatching and Brooding. Feeding directions and formulas.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Ducklings and Chicks of the Finest Quality
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, postpaid: 12, $4; 25, $7.75; 50, $15.25; 100, $30; 500, $140. No better Ducklings at any price.
FAWN and WHITE, also ENGLISH PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS, from 280-egg strain, postpaid: 12, $4; 25, $7.75; 50, $15.25; 100, $30; 500, $140.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and S.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, strong, lively chicks: 25, $3.50; 50, $6.25; 100, $12; 500, $58.
TANCRED-BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, from closely culled, well kept flocks; an income of $5 to $6 per hen is made annually: 25, $2.75; 50, $5.25; 100, $10; 500, $46; 1,000, $90, postpaid. Also 2, 4 and 10-week olds. Send for price list.
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER has been coming to our home for 51 years. Since its establishment I have always read the Publisher's Desk items first, the advertisements next, and the other text matter for 50 years, has kept me ten years younger. The long acquaintance with E. S. Carman and later the inspiration created by friend Collingwood's "Hope Farm Notes," the hard-headed business influence of the Dillons, have made life more worth living for me. Success to you. M. C.
Ohio.

What finer tribute can be paid in recognition of an honest service and an association of more than 50 years? We have no words to express appreciation of such letters from old friends and it is our highest ambition to merit such commendation. This tribute from an old-time reader, conveys a friendly spirit that only comes from long and pleasant associations.

E. G. Lewis, Atascadero and Los Angeles land, oil and mining promoter, was today en route to McNeill's Island prison to surrender himself to serve two terms of five and six years, running concurrently, to which he was sentenced for misuse of the mails.—California Paper.

At last justice triumphs—and E. G. Lewis is behind prison bars. Had the government been successful in its prosecution of Lewis in St. Louis, the many thousands who were victims of his California operations would have been protected. That Lewis will finally atone for his crimes will establish a respect for law, but his punishment will not return the losses of his victims.

Between Nov. 4 and Nov. 12, 1925, I shipped 17 crates of Brussels sprouts to James Sawyers & Co., Inc., commission merchants, 117 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa. It appears that James Sawyers, in his will, bequeathed an interest in the business to his daughter and she decided on or about Nov. 12, 1925 to take her interest in cash; a reorganization was the result. The business is now being conducted by a man named Morrison. Several letters to him have produced no result. I do not know the exact amount due me, but it is between $60 and $65. Any effort you make in the matter will be appreciated. W. W. C.
New York.

We took this complaint up with the company, and have not been able to get any settlement. They assured us from time to time that they would have ample funds to take care of the accounts from railroad claims that were pending, but they do not reply to our letters, and no adjustment has been made. We are giving the record for the information of our other subscribers.

Is the tree strawberry, advertisement which is enclosed, worthy of growing?
Virginia. R. F. D.

No! This is one of the novelties which has been much exploited by nursery firms not particular about their reputation. It is not a strawberry at all but more resembles the raspberry. Its only value is for ornamental purposes, the fruit being of very little value.

I enclose circular from Frank P. Joyce & Co., Boston, Mass. I have received special delivery letters, telegrams and telephone calls in regard to this stock, and now ask you for your advice in regard to it. I have good reasons to believe that the public at large should know the facts. C. H. P.
New York.

The circular pertains to the Ardsley Butte stock which has been exploited by another broker of the notorious Boston Curb Exchange through a tipster sheet, long distance telephone calls, etc. This class of brokers constitutes the Boston Curb and can make the price to suit themselves. The circular quotes the stock at $3.68¾ but no holder of the stock can sell it at that price. It is strictly a "wild-cat" promotion which should be avoided; as well as all brokers operating in the manner described.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 26.—District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards started a grand jury inquiry today into the business methods of the Official Automobile Owners' Association, of 113 West Forty-second street, New York. Information had been given him, said Mr. Edwards, that the organization had only about $1,500 on deposit, although it had collected more than $150,000.

He wishes to find out whether the concern is in a position to give the service held out as an inducement to subscribe. Certificates of membership, according to Mr. Edwards, entitle holders to reductions in the prices of gasoline, oil and accessories at certain service stations and to call on the association for bail up to $5,000 in case they are arrested for violation of the Motor Vehicle law.

Information that memberships were sold by agents for $29.75, of which the agents retained $18 for their commission, has been given the District Attorney. He was anxious, he said, to interrogate two of the agents for the concern to ascertain what representations they made to prospective members.

Mr. Edwards's investigation was the result of a complaint made to him by proprietors of the Jerry & Jack Tire Store, Inc., of Hempstead, L. I., who said they had agreed to act as local representatives of the association for $1,000 a year, of which they were to receive $100 immediately and $100 every month for nine months.

On March 10 the proprietors of the store said they received one check for $50 and one for $57.50, signed by Nathan Meyer, of the Colonial Arms, Jamaica, Queens, manager of the association. Neither check, it is said, was honored by the bank on which it was drawn.

The officers of the association, according to Mr. Edwards, are Maximilian Bloom, president and treasurer, whose home is at 1170 Walton Avenue, the Bronx; Frank Einhorn, of 1281 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, secetary, and Fay Fisher, assistant secretary.

The above newspaper report of the activities of the District Attorney of Nassau County, N. Y., regarding the automobile service contracts or membership schemes speaks for itself. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has been publishing the facts about these propositions since we first read of the scheme some three years ago. A dozen or more such schemes have come and gone in that time. We have never believed the promoters of the service contracts or membership schemes could or did carry out the promises made to secure signers to the contracts and now there is a prospect that the merits of the plan will be passed upon by a judicial tribunal.

Scarcely a day passes without at least one complaint against those sellers of men's clothing who do business through canvassers. Not only do the garments thus obtained prove to be a disappointment in too many instances, but there appear to be many three-cornered disputes involving the customer, the salesman and the company. Possibly the trouble in some cases starts through an advertisement such as the following, which appeared in a New York newspaper of March 27:

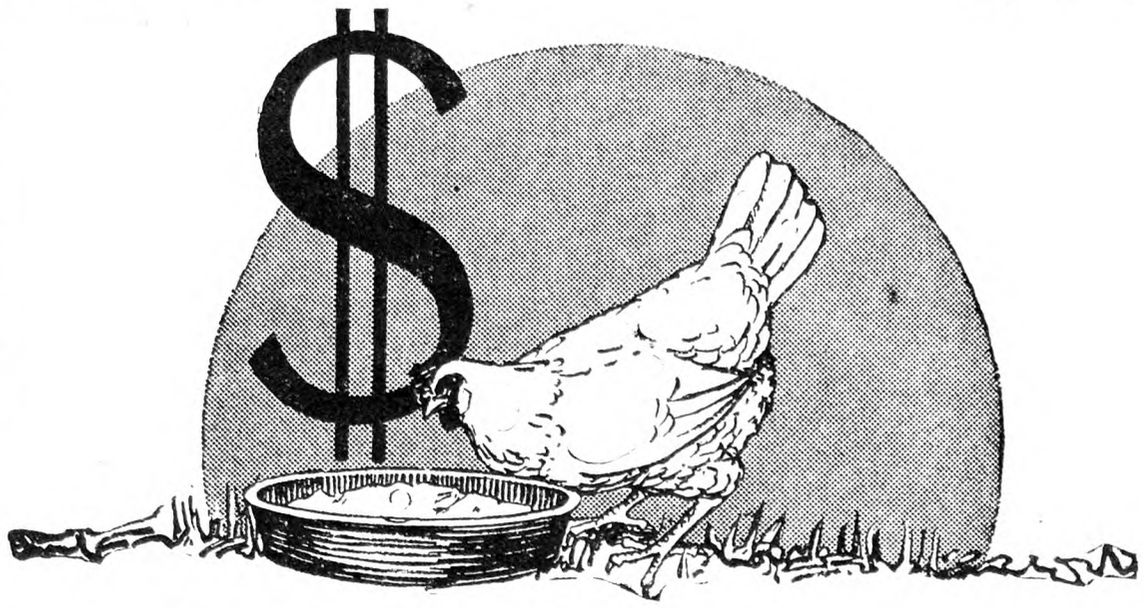
SALESMEN
Stop Wasting Time
looking for new business every day.
Sell the only All Wool Suit or Topcoat ever tailored to measure for $18.75, obtaining repeat business.
$45 salary and commission, permanent future assured; experience unnecessary.
A guarantee backed by a $6,000,000 company protects your customers.
CANTERBURY TAILORS,
20 W. 22nd St.
Ask for Mr. Judd.

Bureau representatives responded to this advertisement. They were not, however, offered a salary of $45 per week but were told that they would have to work on a commission basis. They were told that in order to obtain $45 per week, it would be necessary for them to prove that they had a great deal of experience and that they had made a large amount of money in their previous connections. No explanation was made of the advertised phrase, "experience unnecessary."

Although the advertisement mentions suits and topcoats "Tailored to measure" a representative of the Canterbury Tailors acknowledged that the garments were not made to the customer's measure but that orders were filled from ready-made stocks.

One of the Bureau representatives accepted the position on a straight commission basis and was given instructions and a book of samples. Only a portion of the swatches contained in this book were all wool, the others for the most part being approximately 50 per cent cotton. —Better Business Bureau.

The above expose of a concern selling suits through agents is quite typical of the manner in which the business is conducted as indicated by the reports we are constantly receiving. There is much trouble of suits, not corresponding with the measurements given the agent and in many cases the material is not of quality or color as represented. We are publishing this item as a word of caution as to giving orders for cheap clothes to agents representing so-called tailoring houses.



The Hen and the Dollar-Sign

IF you are to make dollars grow out of your poultry, your laying hens must have plenty of exercise, fresh air and a well-balanced ration. But this is not enough—you must keep Oyster Shell before them all the time.

The normal hen can and will produce more eggs if she only has sufficient shell material—but she won't if she hasn't. Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake gives her the shell material she needs—means the difference between profit and loss, many eggs or only a few. It is 98½% pure Calcium Carbonate, and egg shell material is Calcium Carbonate.

Purified, triple-screened, odorless and without dirt or waste! It is inexpensive—and a real profit breeder. For "dollar-sign hens" keep Pilot Brand in front of them all year 'round.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE
FOR POULTRY

Sold Everywhere

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
One Broadway, New York, N. Y.

REDUCE PUFFED ANKLES

Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, poll evil, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free.
Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. "I will recommend Absorbine to my neighbors".
ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 461 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

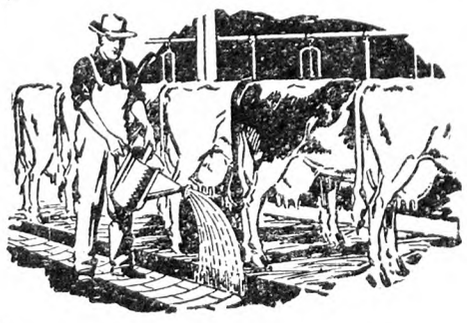
When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Use the dip that's standardized

ALWAYS full strength, always uniform. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant has a fixed carbolic acid coefficient of 5, which means that it is five times as strong as carbolic acid. Being standardized, you always know exactly how much water to add to make your dipping mixture right for scab, sheep ticks, cattle ticks and hog lice.

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT

The superior emulsion it makes is an outstanding feature—the finest, milk-white emulsion of any dip you can buy. No settlings, no gathering oil streaks on top, no matter how long your emulsion stands.



A powerful disinfectant and destroyer of disease germs. Keeps down foul odors, makes living quarters healthful. Fully guaranteed.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

NOTICE **FOR SALE**—50 Acres, House, Barn, Henhouse, running water in all buildings, 7 Cows, Horses, Hens, Hogs, Tools. **Price $4000,** $2200 down. Also 140 Acres, House, 2 Barns, Horses, Cows, Hens, Tools, on State Road. **Price $4300,** $1500 down. Also 74 Acre Farm, fair buildings. **Price $2100,** $600 down. Write to HENRY WULFF, Ellicottville, N. Y.

FARMS ALL KINDS CATALOG AND LIST FREE. EASTERN SHORE TRUST CO. Real Estate Dept. Cambridge, Maryland

DEL-MAR-VA EASTERN SHORE MD. FARMS FOR SALE Free Catalog. C. E. TURNER, Federalsburg, Md.

FOR SALE Farms and Suburban Property. Ideal Climate, R. P. FREEZE, Hendersonville, N. C.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A reliable single young man of ability and good habits and who thoroughly understands all branches of farming, on a dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; excellent room and board in addition to cash salary; please send references and state wages desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 3980, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man as herdsman on dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; must thoroughly understand the care and feeding of stock and be a good dry-hand milker; please state cash wages desired in addition to board and room, and send references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3979, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Single man to work in dairy barn and help with milking; $60 with board and room; send references and full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4055, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, man and wife, no children; wife to cook and general kitchen work, no laundry except own, and kitchen towels; man must be good milker and understand cattle and help wife with work between milkings; good home, good treatment, good wages, $125 per month and everything found; don't answer unless you want a permanent place; address giving references, age and all particulars. FAIRVIEW DAIRY FARMS, Caldwell, N. J. Phone, 284.

5 SINGLE men wanted as good dry-hand milkers; willing to work on farm or in barns between milkings; only good men looking for permanent positions need apply; wages $75 per month and board; no Polish, Russian or Irish. FAIRVIEW DAIRY FARMS, Caldwell, N. J.

WANTED—Energetic single man of good habits to do general work on poultry farm, one handy with tools preferred; state experience and salary expected. ADVERTISER 4060, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married herdsman without family preferred; capable of making large yearly records and grade A milk; must be fast dry-hand milker and highly reliable; state experience and salary wanted; reference required. H. E. ROBERTSON, Robertson Farms, York, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced teamster on farm, also one garden helper; no milking. W. B. STARK, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

WOMAN, general housework; plain cooking, no washing; small family; $40 month; references required. MRS. THOMISON, 519 Upper Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

COUPLE, clean, sober, industrious, without children, wanted as working housekeeper and manager of bachelor's place in Ulster County; good living conditions, year round position; no farming required; must be experienced with poultry and small stock, also simple carpentering; am willing to make share arrangement; state fully experience and expectations. ADVERTISER 4061, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, age 18-22, for work on poultry farm, 30 miles from Philadelphia; wages $50 per month with room, board. SCHUYLKILL VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Inc., 6 N. Hanover St., Pottstown, Pa.

WANTED—Married farmer, non-smoker, willing, capable worker; steady employment; village fruit farm, good house and privileges; state age, weight, nationality, wages and past experience. GEORGE L. COOPER, Lyndonville, N. Y.

RELIABLE single man to assist in barn work; milking machines used but must be good dry-hand milker; splendid conditions; every other Sunday off; $65 month and board to start. BOX 3, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WOMAN, Protestant, white, good cook, baker, no laundry; permanent position private family on Long Island country place; wages $65; give references, full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 4017, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man on milk farm; wife to board single men; both must be competent for position; state age, wages expected; give reference. S. D. NEWELL, Bristol, Conn.

WANTED—Farm-hand, no drinking or smoking; $35 per month, board, room; New Jersey. ADVERTISER 4083, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN for small farm; $40 month, board, room; state experience. ADVERTISER 4086, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, settled man, between 35-40, wanted on poultry farm, with some farm experience; American; state wages and how soon available; position is permanent. ADVERTISER 4093, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man on dairy farm by the year; must be first-class milker and general farmer; $75 and usual privileges. BOX 520, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 25 to 35 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education; must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M. D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple; woman assist housework; man develop poultry opportunity, share profits, one cow, some farming, generally useful; Northern New Jersey; comfortable quarters; write fully. ADVERTISER 4095, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

PRACTICAL, married, dairy-poultry farmer; two milkers, 14 years' experience. ADVERTISER 4036, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG Swedish man wishes position on estate as gardener's helper, houseman or handy-man; good teamster. C. O. CARLSON, 10 Coles St., Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y. Telephone, Glen Cove 867-Y.

A REFINED, intelligent lady wishes position as housekeeper. MRS. H. JOHNSON, Spencertown, N. Y.

COMPETENT carpenter, married, wants position on estate; can do all repairing on buildings; new work, concrete, painting and glazing. ADVERTISER 4065, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate superintendent all branches; single, good parentage, best personal references. ADVERTISER 4066, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 24, single, clean, trustworthy, ambitious, willing to work; German college graduate, 4 years at U. S. A., fully experienced in farm work; wants for May 21, position on modern farm with good chances for fast advancement; state wages and conditions. von BRANDT, 300 Old Army Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

POSITION wanted by man, middle-aged, willing and handy around poultry plant. ADVERTISER 4076, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, successful, sober and reliable; man wants position where results will be appreciated. ADVERTISER 4067, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, agricultural education and experience; married, 25; capable of taking full charge of herd; can deliver goods; best of references; New York State preferred. ADVERTISER 4068, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER or superintendent; married, 31, Scotch; wants position with private estate or large high-class farm, preferably where registered stock are kept; experienced feeder and show fitter, thorough knowledge of all branches of farming and modern machinery and knows how to handle men. ADVERTISER 4069, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING dairy farm manager open for position; experienced with registered cattle, feeding, breeding, calf raising, veterinary work, certified milk production; first-class references to character and ability. ADVERTISER 4070, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN open for position June 1; single, 26 years of age; 3 years' experience with purebred Guernseys, graduate of Penn State short courses; excellent recommendations; good accommodations required. Address HOWARD T. PIERCE, Jr., Glencoe, Md.

HERDSMAN, manager, single, 32, life experience, desires charge small place. ADVERTISER 4071, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, married, no children, desires position; wife willing to board help. BOX 7560, Ardmore, Pa.

DAIRY farmer desires position or rent an equipped dairy farm on 50-50 basis. ADVERTISER 4072, care of Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 3 years' experience, poultry course student; Norwegian; wants steady job. ADVERTISER 4073, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, reliable young man; practical and theoretical experience. ADVERTISER 4075, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM work wanted. J. WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG man, German, single, desires permanent position on gentleman's private estate or dairy; can milk or run milking machine; good teamster; can handle all kinds machinery; please give particulars to ERNST BACKER, 1526 N. Myrtlewood St., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG man, hard-worker, single, 22, wishes position on farm; references. ADVERTISER 4077, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, capable of taking entire charge, wishes position; references. ADVERTISER 4078, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, Christian, 45; some experience; wants inside dairy or poultry place; $30 month. ADVERTISER 4079, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced single young man desires first-class position as assistant on modern poultry farm. L. K. GRUND, 632 Chestnut St., Arlington, N. J.

MAN wishes light work, six hours daily, poultry, lawns, furnace, painting, useful; exchange, small cottage (mother, self) and $5 weekly, or alone for room, board, fare; clean place. ADVERTISER 4081, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, married, age 34, position private estate; thorough knowledge farm machiney, autos, experienced driver, gardener; 4 years last place; best reference. ADVERTISER 4082, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, single, wants position; 20 years' experience; good buttermaker. ADVERTISER 4084, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, wants position; 20 years' experience. ADVERTISER 4085, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man will assist experienced party in poultry business. ADVERTISER 4088, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, 39, experienced dairy, farming, gardening, fair carpenter, painter; like position private estate or superintendent small place; Southern Hudson Valley, Northern Jersey; references. ADVERTISER 4089, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG American Protestant couple desire position as caretakers; man experienced poultryman; no children; state wages, full particulars; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4094, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, available immediately; sold estate and wish to place him on high-grade farm-estate which measures up to his honesty and qualifications; experienced in general farming, estate management, maintenance, orchards, dairy, horses, dogs, floriculture, gardens, poultry, landscaping, etc.; can design and build new estate economically; life experience and references; wonderful opportunity to secure high-grade man; salary $200 per month and perquisites. ADVERTISER 4091, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, farmer, no children, desires position with house and usual privileges. ADVERTISER 4092, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, married, childless; life experience; desires permanent position where results are appreciated. ADVERTISER 4090, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

210 ACRES in Catskills, on State road, suitable for boys' camp, club or private residence; main building 12 rooms, 2 baths, improvements, tenant house 5 rooms, bath; large barn, laying house, brooder, tool, duck, ice houses, farm implements; cost $25,000, for sale $15,000; this price would not build the main building, all in first-class condition. O. M. VAIL, 280 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAIRY farm, 135 acres; barn for 25 cows, 3 horses; 6-room house, water in barn and house; two miles from Borden's dairy grade A plant; price $6,500; 60 miles from New York. BOX 106, Washingtonville, N. Y.

WANTED—Hear from owner, medium-sized farm; State road, good markets, well drained, pleasantly situated; protected location. ADVERTISER 4037, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Nursery of the late J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa., 65 acres of land under cultivation; large number of hardy nut trees including new varieties developed by Mr. Jones; also number of budded cherry and fruit tree seedlings for next Fall and Spring delivery; nursery in fine running condition, with well established business; unusual business opportunity. Address, MRS. J. F. JONES, Lancaster, Pa.

ADIRONDACKS—To rent for Summer, 5-room cottage furnished; spring water, garage, fine view; price $150. SCHUYLER WINSLOW, Stony Creek, N. Y.

65-ACRE farm, 30 acres planted to potatoes; improved residence; fully equipped, stock and tools; $22,500. SAMUEL E. BENNETT, Cranbury, N. J.

FOR SALE or exchange for town or suburban property, 100-acre farm near Cato; good buildings. 9 BENTON ST., Auburn, N. Y.

MUST sacrifice productive home farm, 53 acres; fine location; Wayne County fruit belt; get details. ADVERTISER 4051, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM opportunity—By reason of pending foreclosure arising out of unavoidable circumstances one of the best farms in Western New York will be offered at foreclosure sale at Albion, N. Y., June 8, 1928. This farm of 156 acres situated ¼ mile off the Million Dollar Highway just outside of Albion is one of the most productive farms obtainable. 15 acres excellent bearing apple orchard, 17 acres young orchard, 68 acres Winter wheat with every prospect of over 2,000-bushel harvest this season. Beautiful old colonial house, modern improvement and electric lights. Farm in excellent condition in every respect. Bank will aid in financing reliable purchaser at a 5% rate. Seldom is there an opportunity to purchase a farm of such character under these conditions. FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Inquire, George H. Miller, Agent, Albion, N. Y.

ON ACCOUNT of wife's ill health will sell cheap, 21¾-acre poultry, fruit and truck farm. Write owner, ANTHONY ADAMS, Rt. 1, Marydel, Md.

GROCERY, living-rooms, garage; no chain store competition; doing good business; Finger Lakes region. ADVERTISER 4059, care Rural New-Yorker.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres, 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Stayman Winesaps, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Reds, Jonathans; new bean sprayer; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; $45,000, sacrifice price $12,000; satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—60-acre farm, fine hunting and fishing; 12-room house, basement barn; timber; would make good hunting club. H. J. SCHALL, Carter Camp, Pa.

FOR SALE or exchange, garage on State road, all equipped, with good business. LESLIE THOMPSON, Barre, Mass.

FOR RENT—Country home, 9 rooms and one acre land. P. F. LYNCH, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE—220 acres, sheep and cattle, fenced; water, fruit, woods; big basement barn, 12-room house; 2 miles off State road, on mail route, to be paved; $2,000, $500 cash. SUSAN GREGORY, Mt. Vision, N. Y.

90-ACRE farm, situated on navigable river, within town limits; half valuable woodland; modern 8-room brick dwelling, electricity, town water, heat; modern 100-ft. chicken house; other outbuildings; family orchard; price $16,000 with stock, implements, etc. JOSEPH HAVELKA, Milton, Del.

WANTED—Land or abandoned farm, in hilly section, with some trees and a brook on property, situated within ten miles of a railroad station, not more than two hours' time from New York City; give description, location, price and taxes. L. P. HUTTON, Room 1215, No. 350 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG married man with plenty of help available, would like to rent a large dairy farm on shares; best references. ADVERTISER 4062, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE cheap—Am going out of business, reason old age; water power feed mill, 42x70 two-story grocery store attached 12-room dwelling, chicken house, one cow barn, garden, storage sheds 30x60, 5-room dwelling, chicken house, garage, acre of ground; dwelling house, 13 rooms, fully furnished, lot 120x175, barn, garage, ice-house, chicken house; warehouse on railroad track 30x100, two stories; will sell all or separate to suit buyer. CYRUS GRAY, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100-acre dairy and fruit farm in Southern New Hampshire. ADVERTISER 4074, care Rural New-Yorker.

VERMONT farm, equally divided, $10,000 set of buildings for less than half cost of buildings. BRACKETT, Hartland, Vt.

CHOICE grade A dairy farm for sale; 154 acres; running water, timber; excellent buildings; all improvements; concrete road; ideal gentleman's estate. W. O. WIGHTMAN, Greene, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Good 10-room colonial house, large maple shaded lawn, 360-ft. frontage on main State road, Cochecton turnpike, 3 miles west of city of Newburgh, 2 miles to Orange Lake; fruit, good water; bus at door; electricity and phone; also have best corner for road stand on same farm with 250-ft. road frontage. Write, GEO. E. HARRIS, Owner, 243 Orange Ave., Walden, N. Y. Phone 11-M.

200-ACRE farm for sale on New York State highway; good buildings; near town; 32 head cattle and machinery included; $11,000, $2,000 down. ADVERTISER 4024, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, over 5 acres, on Pennsylvania railroad, 30 miles out; good for commuter; almost new house; coops for 400 hens and 2,500 chicks; near concrete road and bus; electric service and telephone; price $6,800, terms. HERMAN LUDERER, Stelton, N. J.

WANTED—Small farm cheap, near markets; cash price, description. TYLER, 685 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—30-acre fruit farm near Burlington, N. J.; trees 12 years old in bearing, all late varieties of apples, now loaded with bloom; 7-room brick house with bath and heater; 6-car garage; two barns; $12,500; will help finance. DR. MARCUS W. NEWCOMB, Browns Mills In-the-Pines, N. J.

FOR SALE—6-room house, all improvements; fruit; lot 100x300; for particulars write E. ZIBELL, Montvale, N. J.

FOR SALE—100-acre dairy farm, excellent soil; good buildings, plenty of water, big stream; 65 miles from New York City. HERMAN KRAMER, Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.90; paid to third zone; sample, 10c. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Colt carbide lighting plant and fixtures, $50 cash. FRED BUSH, Sanborn, N. Y.

PURE honey, blend dark, 5 lbs., 80 cents, postage prepaid into third zone. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly people to board, country home. ADVERTISER 4058, care Rural New-Yorker.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, extra fine, $2.50 per gallon, by insured parcel post, prepaid to third zone; cash with order. U. F. WEBSTER, R. F. D. 1, East Highgate, Vt.

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WANTED—Cider mill machinery complete except power; must be in first-class condition. JERICHO CIDER MILLS, Jericho, N. Y.

23 COLONIES bees, A. I. Root stock, purebred Italian; ten-frame Hoffman hives; quick sale only. LESTER WALDRON, North Creek, N. Y.

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WANTED—Elderly gentleman or lady to board in Protestant country home; we have no children. ADVERTISER 4063, care Rural New-Yorker.

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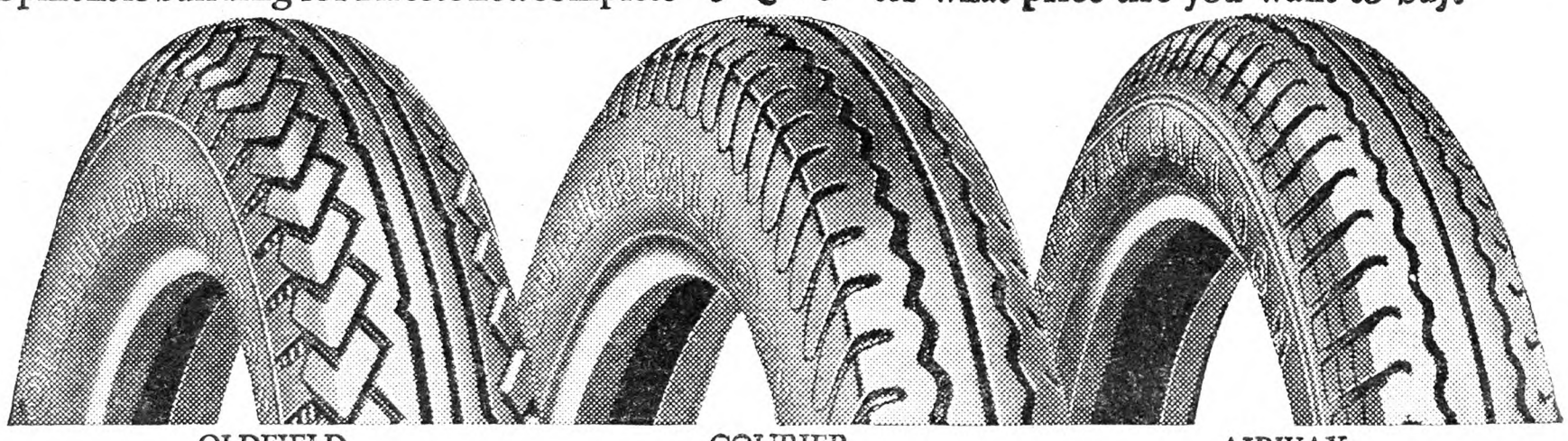

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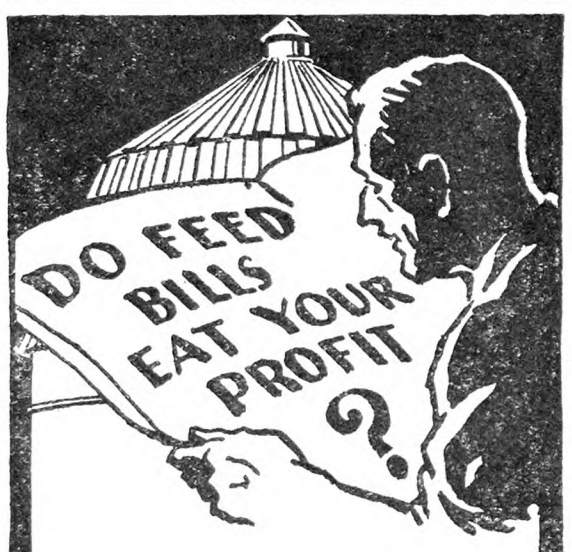

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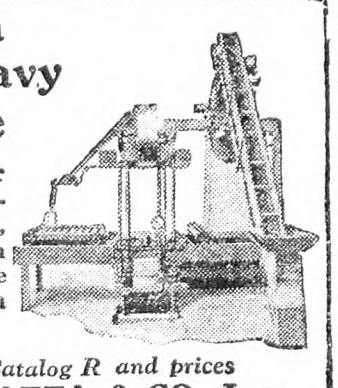

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Memorial Day—The Last of His Company

Spring Poisoning of Livestock

By Albert A. Hansen, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station

HAVE you ever lost livestock during the mild days of Spring in so sudden and mysterious a manner that even the attending veterinarian was puzzled? Painful experiences of this kind can be recalled by many farmers, and the blame is usually placed on digestive disturbances, worms and so on, and the losses faced philosophically.

During the past few years a vast amount of experimental and field work has been done on the subject of forage poisoning, in which the botanist with his knowledge of plants has joined forces with the veterinarian, and the results indicate strongly that many of the hitherto unexplainable losses of pigs, horses and other farm animals can be attributed to plant poisoning. Let us apply this knowledge to Spring conditions, since the Spring months are unusually favorable for livestock losses of this character.

Perhaps you have lost pigs down by the creek or on overflow land. If the animals developed staggers, and threw their heads backward in a peculiar fashion, look around for cocklebur sprouts. Investigations have shown that during the succulent two-leaf stage, when the shoots possess a pair of grass-like leaves, (page 792) cocklebur are fatally poisonous to hogs, particularly pigs as well as to sheep and even young cattle. If some of the animals are still sick, feed them on cream, milk, fats or oils and they stand a good chance of recovery.

But cocklebur sprouts are not the only plants found along stream banks that may cause trouble. There is a parsnip-like species frequently and incorrectly called wild parsnip that possesses tuberous roots and purple shoots that are exceedingly dangerous to both man and beast. Dig into the ground to uncover the fleshy roots, which resemble a cluster of small sweet potatoes, and cut one of these roots in half. The odor will be sweet and pleasant, but even more conspicuous is the glistening yellow exudate that soon turns reddish. This yellow juice contains the poison which is so potent that it is said the Indians used a piece of the root the size of a walnut for suicidal purposes. The plant is water hemlock, sometimes called the most dangerous species in America. Most cases of so-called wild parsnip poisoning are really due to water hemlock. Unfortunately the poisonous principle enters the sprouts, although it is thought to be absent in the mature tops. Water hemlock poisoning usually takes place during the Spring months, and is due to grazing on the tender young shoots or to eating the fleshy roots that have been exposed by freezing and thawing or washed out by the Spring rains. All farm livestock is susceptible, and the usual symptoms are violent, intermittent convulsions.

There is another poisonous species found along stream banks that is not as common as water hemlock and cocklebur, a plant known as the cursed crowfoot or buttercup. Even as this is being written a specimen of the dangerous plant has been received from Dr. C. H. Goddard of Pine Creek, Ind., with the statement that "this weed grows along a branch, and for the past three or four years has poisoned hogs on the farm where it occurs. It poisons all hogs, regardless of age; the animals go blind and can't eat, but will recover in three or four days if taken away as soon as the trouble is noted." The cursed crowfoot can be recognized by its buttercup-like appearance (it is a true buttercup) and the extremely acrid, burning juices which cause the poisoning.

Possibly your trouble has not been on moist land, but in the fields. Then look for evidence of grazing on wild cherry sprouts growing along the fencerow, the commonest cause of livestock poisoning in pastures. Or perhaps the wind blew cherry limbs into the pasture, or the telephone linesmen worked on some wild cherries and carelessly cast the trimmings where your livestock has access. Both the young sprouts and the wilting leaves of the common wild cherry develop prussic acid, one of the deadliest and quickest-acting poisons known. Sprouting cherry stumps should be destroyed with a bucketful or two of dry salt, but be careful that salt-hungry animals do not have access to the new salt, or they may gorge themselves with fatal results.

Another poisonous species found along fencerows is the common black locust, the bark of which contains a toxin that is dangerous alike to livestock and humans. Locust poisoning occurs principally among horses in our experience.

There is little danger of plant poisoning in the open pasture, although rape and Alsike clover, particularly after heavy dews, may cause a peculiar type of skin disease that is apparently limited to the white skin areas. The skin of affected animals sometimes hangs in sheets, and loss of condition and even death may result if an immediate change of pasture is not made. All types of farm animals, particularly hogs, horses and cattle, are susceptible to this strange malady, which is widespread in sections where rape and Alsike are grown.

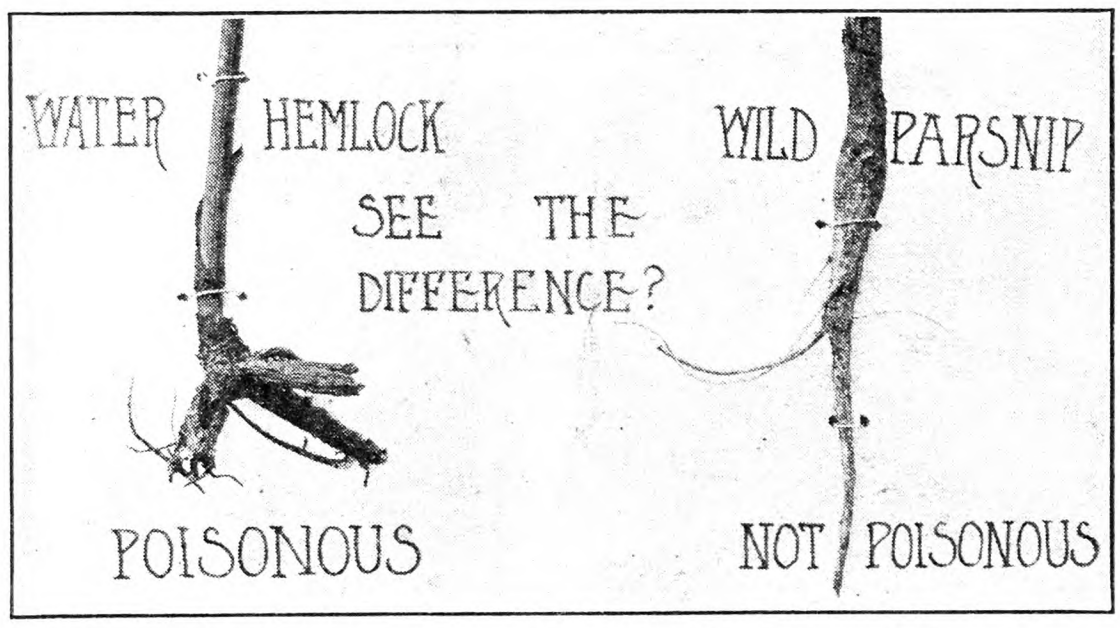
Perhaps you have traced the source of your trouble to the woodlot in which you turned your stock just as soon as weather permitted. There are two species commonly found in woodland pastures capable of poisoning livestock during the Spring of the year. One of these is a handsome little wildflower known as Dutchman's breeches on account of the odd, pantaloon-like shape of the dainty white blossoms. Pull one of these plants up by the roots—the chances are it will yield easily on account of growing in the loose leaf mold—and you will discover that it possesses a fleshy, scaly tuber. Within that root, as well as in the foliage, government investigators have located a poisonous principle that causes severe trembles and even death in cattle that are turned into the woods so early as to be practically compelled to graze on this, the only green in sight. Growing in company with the Dutchman's breeches may sometimes be found a handsome blue-flowered species called the dwarf larkspur that also possesses a fleshy root and that poisons in much the same manner as its companion plant.

Another comparatively common cause of livestock poisoning in wooded areas is the buckeye and its relative, horse chestnut. Illness and death is usually caused during the Spring season from grazing on the sprouts, or as a result of stripping off the buds, which animals seem to enjoy. Later in the season grazing on buckeye nuts may cause trouble. A unique symptom exhibited by buckeyed animals is the peculiar manner in which the front legs are carried high, as though the victim is walking gingerly on thin ice.

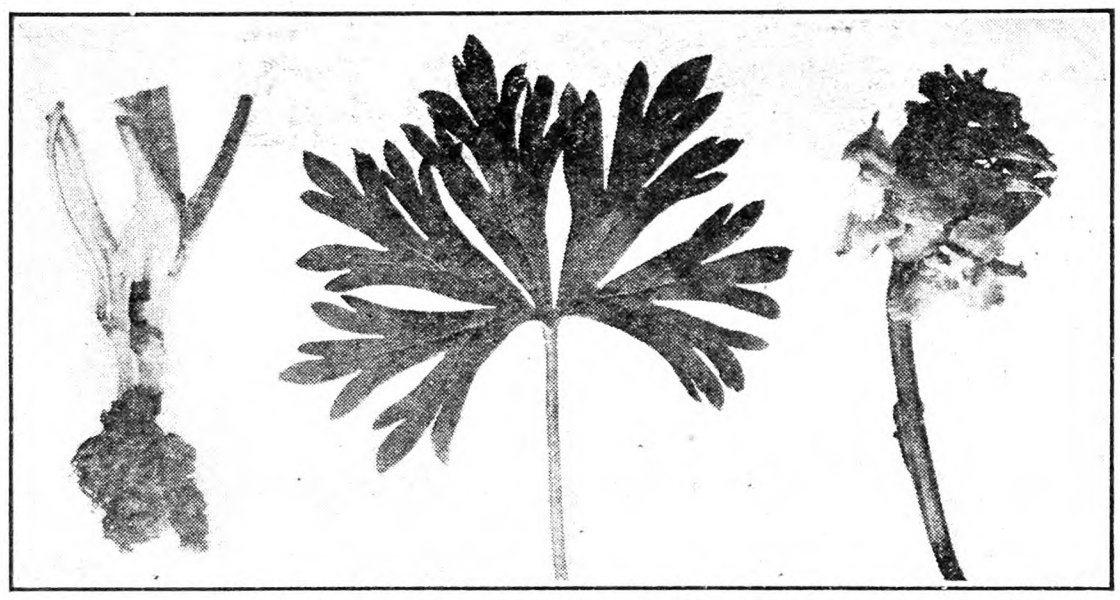
On almost any part of the farm may be found jimson weed and pokeroot, both capable of causing livestock and human losses. Jimson sprouts may be at fault or, later in the season, grazing on the entire plant while the animals are hungry or eating silage containing quantities of jimson may lead to trouble. A prominent symptom of jimson poisoning is marked dilation of the pupils of the eyes.

During mid-April of the present Spring, Farrel Shock, of Indiana, unearthed a fleshy root while plowing. Mistaking it for parsnips, he and his mother-in-law tasted of a small piece of the strange root, and both were severely poisoned. The remainder of the root was forwarded by the County Agent to the writer for identification, and it turned out to be common pokeroot. Pokeroot is a well-known poisonous plant, held responsible for losses of human life as well as livestock. The dangerous parts are the fleshy roots and later on the green berries. Livestock should never be allowed to graze where there is an abundance of pokeroot, at least not when there is danger of pasture shortage that may drive the animals to eating the poke.

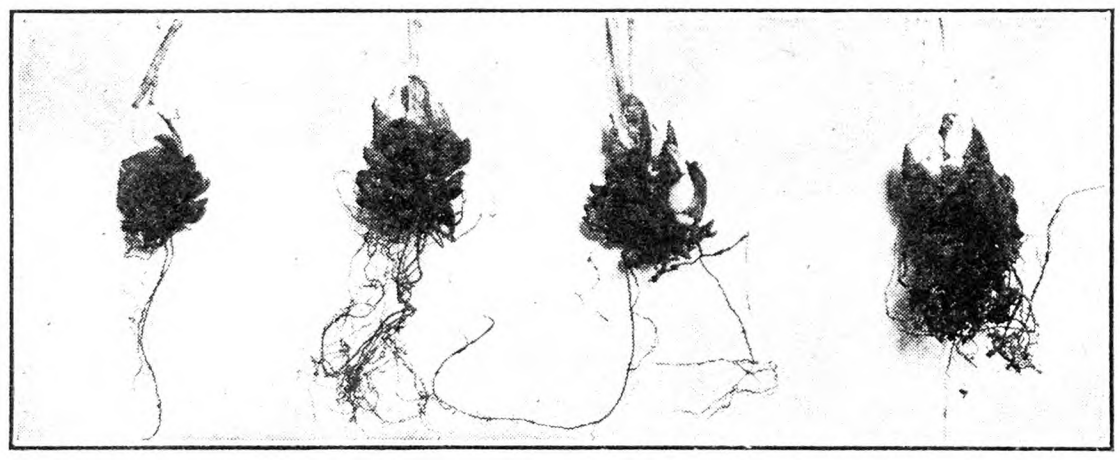
There are a number of additional species capable of causing livestock losses during these gentle Spring days, but the ones listed have from practical experience proved to be the most important that the average farmer should be on his guard against. It is a good rule to follow not to turn animals into pasture, particularly woodland pastures, until the desirable grazing plants have got a good start, since otherwise livestock may be practically starved into tasting of forbidden fruits.



Difference Between Poisonous Roots—Water Hemlock—and Harmless Wild Parsnip. Fig. 299



Dwarf Larkspur, the Cause of Livestock Poisoning in the Spring Woods. Fig. 300



The Poisonous Roots of Dutchman's Breeches. Fig. 301

God's Acre

AS MEMORIAL Day comes to us each year it brings especially to our minds the quiet burying grounds scattered over the countryside, which our forefathers so fittingly and beautifully called, "God's Acre." Certainly, one of the most beautiful customs that has arisen from the Civil War, is the idea of setting this day apart for the remembrance of our dead. It has assuredly given impetus to the better keeping of the little country graveyards. And once a year, at least, the grass is trimmed, and flowers are scattered like bright embroidery among the white headstones. Even those who through pressure of cares and the burden of years have grown neglectful, have their memories stirred at this season, and feel the desire to give that care to the graves in the family plot, that should be a regular and precious duty.

It is especially gratifying to know that many cemetery associations are being formed in rural neighborhoods, with the idea of beautifying and properly maintaining the local cemeteries. Much can be done by even a few people working together on a project of this kind, and many who have moved from the

UNIVERSITY MAY 25 1928

community and find it difficult to care for their own plot, willingly contribute the small sum required in dues each year, knowing that the graves in which they are interested will be properly cared for.

I have often wondered why more is not done to beautify and dignify the country graveyard, by proper landscaping. The planting of a few shrubs and trees, broad paths and good driveways through a cemetery, mean so much in beauty and comfort, yet too few have them.

Those of us who have visited any of our nationally-known cemeteries have admired their beauty, and wished that it might be more general. They are certainly an inspiration, and in these days of automobile travel can be visited by many who otherwise would not have the opportunity. Beautiful "Sleepy Hollow" at Concord, Mass., is one that will well repay the visitor. To me there is an indescribable charm about this lovely spot. While carefully tended, nature, not art, is uppermost in its arrangement. Little hills and glades, the peace and mystery of mighty trees, as well as more formal arrangement of shrubs and flowers, attract the eye and cast a spell of peace and holy calm. I am not one of the moderns who decry the old-time poets and novelists; scornfully setting them aside as of little worth, because they sang of ideals and held sentiment as of greater worth than murky realism. So I have from childhood worshipped at the shrine of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau and Louisa Alcott. To me it was a high privilege to stand by their quiet headstones and recall some cheering verse or lofty sentiment that their hand once penned. The great pines above Emerson's grave seemed to whisper once more, on the peaceful Sunday that I stood beneath them, the immortal maxims that have caused his name to live. I felt that it would have been worth taking a much longer journey than I had, for the privilege of looking on the spot where these great ones lie sleeping.

Mount Auburn cemetery at Cambridge is well worth a visit. Here lie the Longfellows and Lowells, among many other notables. "Sweet Auburn," Lowell calls it in his tender, beautiful poem, "The First Snowfall."

Gettysburg and Arlington are two other cherished spots to which I look back in memory. I happened to visit them after the others I have mentioned, so they seem to place themselves in that order when I write. I believe that every patriotic American should, if possible, visit these two great cemeteries, if for nothing else than to obtain a new, patriotic vision. Especially should the young people of our country make a pilgrimage there. How much better it would be to save money for this purpose than to fritter it away on movies and cheap amusements. I cannot imagine anyone viewing those seemingly endless curving lines of white headstones at Gettysburg, or the "Field of Dead" in Arlington, where lie the Civil War veterans, without having a better understanding of what our Union has cost. And I think very poorly of one who can look on these manifold graves without a lump in the throat and a high resolve to live worthy of those who lie there. In Gettysburg we have, too, the spot where Lincoln gave the immortal address, and, also, the mighty battlefield that is adjacent to, and surrounding the cemetery. Here a particularly satisfying thing, is to see memorials to the brave men of both the North and the South. It is interesting to note the monuments and statues standing in the midst of farms, or, perhaps, alongside of barns and gardens. I wonder does the pulse of those who work there quicken as they go about their peaceful, daily round, or does constant association with these stirring reminders make them indifferent?

Arlington is one of the most beautiful cemeteries I have ever seen. I visited it at Easter time when everything was beautiful—velvety grass, trees and budding flowers. I shall never forget the noble view from the portico of Arlington House: immediately in front, the gentle slope of the cemetery; at its foot, the historic Potomac; and on the farther shore, Washington, with Monument and Capitol Building standing out as dominant figures in the landscape. How simple and how beautiful is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier! Dignity, mystery, and heartbreaking reality seem all enshrined in the silent marble.

ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Calyx Sprays

PEARS.—Pear trees should be sprayed within three or four days after the petals fall. This is a very important application as it is directed against a large number of the more important pests attacking the pear. The formula is: Lime, 30 to 40 lbs.; copper sulphate, 2 lbs.; arsenate of lead, 2½ lbs. (powder); nicotine sulphate, 1 pint; watered to make 100 gallons.

Lime-sulphur solution is not used after the blossom on pears because of the danger of foliage injury. For those not wishing to use the lime and copper sulphate mixture the following dry mix spray may be substituted: Hydrated lime, 8 lbs.; superfine sulphur, 16 lbs.; calcium caseinate, 8 ozs.; water to make 100 gallons.

These spray materials are easily mixed by using the pressure from the spray gun to force the materials through a screen built to fit the opening in the top of the spray tank. Screen no coarser than common door screen should be used and the wooden sides should be at least 10 inches high to avoid the loss of material.

Usually by the time petals have fallen from the blossoms the psylla eggs are completely hatched, and the young nymphs are susceptible to the lime and nicotine. A thorough calyx application used to follow up a cluster bud spray of strong lime-sulphur

My Dog and I. Fig. 302

frequently gives commercial control of the psylla for the season. Nymphs of the false tarnished plant bug that cause one type of knotty pears, are also destroyed by this application. A number of chewing insects including the leaf roller, green fruit worm, and plum curculio are poisoned with the arsenate of lead, and the spray forced into the calyx cups will destroy the codling moth larvæ that attempt to enter the fruit through the calyx. Infection from pear scab is prevented by the copper sulphate or sulphur in the spray mixture.

APPLES.—The apple calyxes usually close within about one week's time after the petals fall. Usually spraying is started when the last of the petals are falling to be able to complete the application on time. However care must be exercised not to spray too early as bees and other insects working in the flowers may be destroyed. The object of spraying before the calyx closes is to place a dose of poison in the calyx cups which will prove destructive to the codling moth larvæ that attempt to enter by this route a few weeks later. Leaf rollers, green fruit worms, canker worms, bud moth larvæ, curculio, lesser apple worms, and the apple and thorn skeletonizer are some of the insects poisoned by this spray. The eggs of the red spider are usually hatched by the calyx period and the lime-sulphur will destroy many of these pests.

If apple red bugs have been injurious they are best combated at this time by adding nicotine sulphate to the spray mixture. These active insects, easily recognized by their brilliant red coloration in the younger stages, cause the red stippled effect on new foliage and the dimpled and gnarled apples with more or less angular russet markings.

The calyx application during some seasons may be the principal scab spray so it is vitally important from the standpoint of this disease to protect the new growth with a fungicide as soon as the petals have dropped. The formula is: Lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons; arsenate of lead, 2½ lbs. (powder); nicotine sulphate, 1 pint; water to make 100 gallons. (Omit the nicotine when red bugs are not present.)

S. W. HARMON.

A Seed Potato Plot

IT MAY not yet be too late, though this is an early Spring, to suggest desirability of planting a seed plot. This plot should be planted by tuber units, which means planting selected tubers, one at a time, in succeeding hills. Good tubers with surface-borne diseases can be made into good seed by treating them, but seed treatment will not make good seed out of culls, nor control any of the internally-borne diseases.

Plant good-sized sets, containing not less than 1½ to 2 ounces each. Tubers of a limited range of weight are desirable, to permit tuber units all to be made of the same number of hills and have the seed pieces uniform in size. Seven to nine-ounce tubers are considered best for the purpose.

The tuber is cut lengthwise through its central axis into two equal parts, cutting through the cluster of eyes at the terminal end, then crosswise, forming four blocky seed pieces. The quarters are planted consecutively, a double space being left between each tuber.

The appearance of the plants will likely present many marked differences between the various units. The tuber units should receive careful study for the presence of diseased or abnormal plants, and only those which are most uniform, vigorous and healthy, should be retained.

Sufficient and proper spraying with Bordeaux, 80 gallons per application per acre, is necessary, and with arsenicals to control leaf-chewing insects is a necessary precaution where these pests occur; usually five or more applications.

J. A. MACDONALD.

Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Seen in Virginia

(Editorial Correspondence)

PART I

TWO weeks ago the Shenandoah Valley, Va., apple blossom festival was held, an annual event. Up that valley from Gettysburg, through Winchester and beyond, there are said to be 10,000,000 apple trees, and when in blossom they make considerable of a flower garden. The good roads in that part of Virginia attract automobiles, and this year there was an immense apple blossom parade, with ceremonies at Winchester by Gov. Byrd, who flew over from Richmond. A young woman whose face shows character and good sense, as well as good looks, was crowned Queen Shenandoah V, and with her court of a dozen or more princesses, made a pleasant contrast with the so-called "bathing beauties" and movie stars often flaunted in the newspapers.

This apple blossom parade was fitting acknowledgment of the interest people of the Old Dominion have in a great agricultural industry. There were, of course, many from other States on hand, but it was easy to see that Virginians considered it their display and had wholesome pride in it.

One way to get what may be called almost a birds-eye view of a large stretch of this apple valley is to approach it from the lower side by the Lee Highway. This winds up the mountain through a gap where suddenly one reaches the summit, and the broad Shenandoah Valley with its apple orchards comes into view, many miles on a clear day, as when I saw it. On the Luray side is the Blue Ridge we found on our maps in the school days when it was the custom to study geography, and they are truly blue and long in extent. The apple valley is flanked with shorter and more broken ranges of the Appalachin system, a genuine "land of the sky," the air so stimulating to one accustomed to the lowlands.

Apple blossoms are, of course, merely partial promise of a crop. There is tillage and much spraying to be done, as well as careful harvesting, before there is anything to put into storage or on the open market early. Prices of the past season made storage profitable for some farmers who took this venture, but it is usually some one other than the grower who makes the big profits from storage, though sometimes a big loss is handed to the middleman.

These Virginia apple blossoms are the earliest of great commercial importance in the Eastern United States. Later New York State makes a great display in this line.

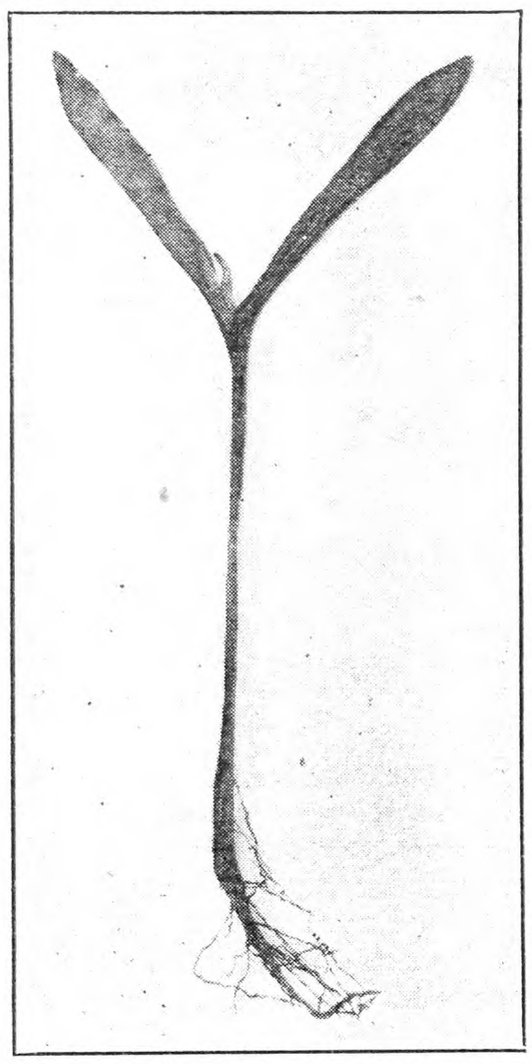
There is other farming than apples and peaches in these Virginia valleys. Wheat is a staple crop, usually dependable, though this Spring it looks poor, because of fly damage and lack of Winter snow covering. Here and there are local flour mills doing an important business. I found one sizable mill where extensive remodeling is being done, which will give it equipment comparable in quality with the large plants.

W. W. H.

Notes from a Jersey Garden

When Spring weather arrived a few days ago it seemed almost impossible for the weather to be chilly or cold again this season, but today the air is extremely raw, and it goes to show how quickly the wind can change and possibly spoil all our ideals for a time. In spite of all this the garden looks bright and prosperous and some of the trees and shrubs have done extremely well. The Forsythias have been exceedingly fine, the bright yellow of the Viredissima particularly so. Calycathus or strawberry shrub is just showing its handsome dark brown sweet-scented flowers, and this "shrub" brings pleasant memories to many of the "old homestead" of earlier days. A look from the window as I write shows a mass of brilliant pink entirely covering the ground at one spot, and this is the well-known mountain or moss pink (Phlox subulata) which is an extremely hardy perennial and seldom fails to give satisfaction, as it is easily grown almost anywhere. Vinca minor or small-leaved myrtle is now in full bloom, and its light blue flowers give a fine contrast with the dark green leaves which cover the ground entirely.

Pansies, of course, are in full bloom, and the pretty little grape hyacinth has



Dangerous Two-leaf Stage of Cocklebur Sprout. (*See page* 790)

just finished for the season. The Japan quince with its bright scarlet flowers now makes a fine show, and is always a striking object when in bloom. This also makes an excellent hedge plant, and its sharp thorns and stocky growth will not only keep out trespassers, but will also keep even a neighbor's dog at bay. Japanese zebra grass seems to be late in starting this season, and has not grown enough as yet to show any of its characteristic leaves, but with more sun and heat it will undoubtedly soon make up for lost time. Lilacs are just beginning to show a little color, and a close inspection at this period is well worth the time and trouble— if it can be called a trouble— as considerable information can be gained thereby. Thus the size, shape and color of leaves give an extremely good idea of what the flowers will be. Some of the double varieties are particularly fine.

The geraniums here are now all in large pots, and are being hardened off in a small greenhouse or frame, the object in this is to get large plants for immediate bloom, and notwithstanding that they have flowered all Winter they look thriving and by hardening them off well they will receive little or no shock when set entirely out of doors. Aquatic plants in the water garden here are just beginning to grow, and the Japanese Calamus, with its handsomely striped leaves, is already making a fine show. Pond lilies seem to be just starting, as also are the Myriophyllum or parrot's feather. Nelumbiums or lotus, however, have made no start as yet, but the roots are all right and will no doubt soon get busy. All that is needed is a little more sun and heat. The goldfish are extremely lively and also hungry, and some are not only very large, but extremely high colored. The writer has been striving for years to get a strain of brilliant red ones by eliminating all poorly colored stock, and retaining only the finer strains, and the result is now apparent to even the casual observer by the deep scarlet color and hardy constitution.

Artemisia stelleriana, the old "dusty miller" of our grandmother's garden, is one of the hardiest of all perennial plants, and was formerly much used as a white border for flower beds; its semi-trailing habit of growing close to the ground, and its clear silvery-white color, makes it not only a very useful but rather striking plant. Hardy Chrysanthemums have wintered over finely, and are making already a good strong growth, and have promise of much good to come. The large English daisies that were planted out here this Spring are much checked by the cold winds, but are now just recovering, and the pale yellow English primrose is now in full bloom in the garden of a neighbor. This reminds me that one of the most striking plants seen last Summer was the Siberian wallflower (Cherianthus Allioni) whose deep yellow flowers give a color that always seems to be scarce in the usual garden. H. W. HALES.

Notes from Texas

All the new growth on most kinds of grapes was killed by frost in the middle of April. We had pecan trees in nursery row not over two feet high that were covered with catkins and bid fair to set a heavy bloom. I was anxious for these trees to bear this season, as some of them would have been a show. A variety called Halbert is almost a freak when it comes to early bearing. The new growth on these trees was killed and away went my pecan crop. I am sure the frost has greatly reduced the fruit crop in Texas and we figured on having a big one. Texas has had some freak weather this year, there having been 11 inches of snow in April. In 1876 we had a hard freeze in June that killed the corn, but we did not have any snow. I have noticed that they are now claiming radio is the cause of all this freak weather. When they first began to put up telephone poles here in the South the people claimed they would cause great storms and other disasters.

This season is really a month late. The trees that usually bloom the first of February bloomed this year the first of March. It is likely that we will not have a heavy peach crop, for during blooming time the wind was so high that bees and insects could not fly to carry pollen. Lots of the peaches that escape frost may fall off. I doubt that the winds carry much fruit blossom pollen, for the pollen of fruit blossoms is sticky and can only be carried by insects. I have noticed that if it is real windy when peaches and plums bloom and we have no still days we are likely to have a short crop.

Here in the South we raise different races of blackberries from those that are raised in the North. Most of the berries here in the South seem to be hybrids between the blackberry and the dewberry. They must all be pollinated. Most all the northern berries get ripe in July, and our races of berries get ripe in May and June for us. However, I have been told the McDonald, a popular berry here, is getting to be largely planted at the North. The new Young or Aulo berry, it seems, will be a leader here in the South.

J. E. FITZGERALD.

Carrot Culture in Delaware

Carrots require, for best results, a deep, friable, sandy loam. The time to plant is the first time the land can be worked in March; for late planting midsummer. I planted a few rows in my garden about the middle of July, and they made beautiful roots for table by November. For main crop, May is the best time to plant.

For field acreage, have rows as narrow as you can to get a horse through, about 26 to 30 inches. Plant very shallow and just barely cover the seed. If you cover too deep and a crust should form they will never come through. They are usually hard to germinate, and are a very delicate plant. Just as they are breaking through commence to cultivate and then continue stirring the ground until they are laid by.

There will have to be several workings with the hand hoe and if weeds are allowed to get a start it will be very tedious and expensive to grow a good crop. Gradually thin out to 8 to 10 inches, pulling the dirt somewhat towards the plant. It is a very hardy plant, and can be left out all Winter, in Delaware, but it is best to store about December 1 because in mid-Winter often the ground is frozen hard and you cannot get them out.

Carrots are one of the best root crops grown for both humans and animals, and the reason they are not more universally grown is that they require such persistent care, so much hand work. Feed them in February to your team; it soon puts them in fine condition, and dairy stock relish them above all roots, but it is well worth while to grow them for your own use, and generally they bring a good price commercially. I. S. WINFREE.

Wicomico Co., Md.

Garden and Fruit Pests

In an article on page 572 on protecting vegetables from the ravages of birds, the use of black cotton thread is suggested. An improvement of the scheme consists in tying an elastic rubber band to either end of the post or stick. The thread is fastened to the rubber with enough tension to keep the string always taut.

Recently a number of cases of damage to trees by rabbits was mentioned. Bridge-grafting is usually done too late. Prevention is therefore better. We lost some trees, and a few years ago almost all raspberries, as rabbits ate the tender bark. Now in late Fall I apply whitewash or any available remnant of cold water paint, which is mixed with a generous dose of Paris green. This mixture is easily and quickly spattered on by a flat brush or whisk broom. No rabbits or mice touched trees and shrubs thus treated. The apple and peach borers seem to consider trees thus painted as though they were fence posts. We found hardly any borers on the trunks. W. E.

Pennsylvania.

Honey Vinegar

How can I make vinegar from honey? Books on uses of honey have nothing to say about this. C. J. W.

Hatboro, Pa.

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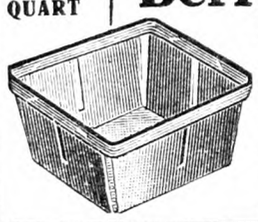

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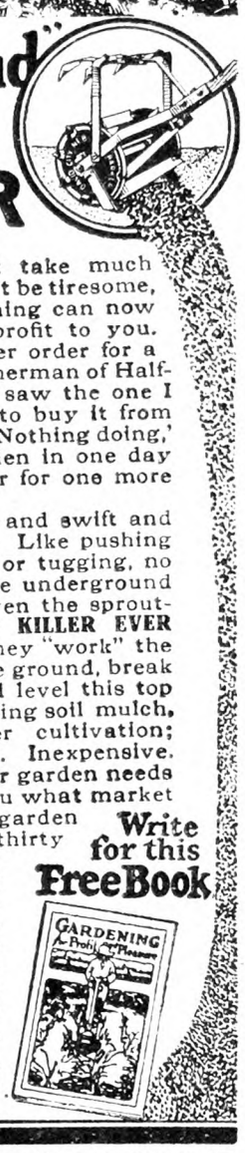

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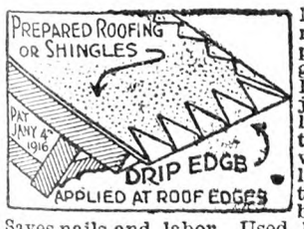

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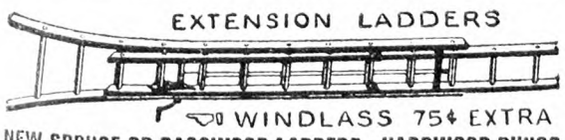

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Lawn Mowers

There are so many makes of lawn mowers, each one claiming to be the best in the market, that the intending purchaser is naturally bewildered by the different statements of the dealers, and it often results in his purchasing a machine that is not only ill adapted for his use but is very often a veritable "man-killer" to the user. There is one fact which is plain to all of us who have had considerable experience, and that is that given two machines that look similar at first glance, one will require twice the power and do no better work, and often at an increased cost besides. It is a well-known principle in mechanics that the use of a fly-wheel helps to obtain a more steady and easy motion (when once started) than is the case without, and consequently those lawn mowers with four or five revolving cutters naturally work harder than one with only three to the reel, as there is a constant drag which cannot be overcome by the momentum of the machine when in use. Why then do we use a four or five-blade at all in the mower, it may be asked? Simply that the four or five blades will make a slightly smoother lawn when finished, and if a power mower is used instead of human muscle and strength it does not seem to make so much difference.

Some one may here ask: "How about mowers of the reciprocating or back-and-forth type?" After spending much time and money I have never found one yet that was at all practical, notwithstanding the large number tried and tested. Any reciprocating motion is simply out of the question for a hand machine, as the loss of power is too great entirely. There is one type of mower made by several firms with three blades to the reel, which allows a much greater curvature to the reel blades, and this helps to get a good draw cut, which is a decided advantage to the user, and as the machine is also lighter and easier to run it is a move in the right direction. They are also made so the knife and cutters revolve closer to the end of the machine, and this enables the user to get much closer to any trees or shrubs on the lawn, which is very often a great advantage in use. H. W. HALES.

A Good Early Cabbage

I have seen several articles regarding the best varieties of early cabbage, but the cabbage that is the earliest and gives the greatest tonnage per acre has not been mentioned. I have grown cabbage for more than 20 years. Four years ago a reliable seed company advertised a new cabbage called Golden Acre [now handled by most seedsmen—Eds.]. I bought seed enough to put out an acre, and it excelled my expectations in every way, even to standing extremely cold weather after it had been transplanted.

Golden Acre is of Danish origin and is especially valued for the market gardener because it not only produces heads earlier than any other cabbage I have known, but is also more uniform. Most of it can be taken at first cutting. The heads are surrounded by a few outer leaves, this permitting close planting. The plants can be set 14 in. apart and in furrows 22 in. apart.

The heads of this cabbage are round and a very convenient and correct size for early market. It will stand in the field for a long time without bursting, and is the best shipper in early cabbage that I have grown. There is a great deal of cabbage grown here for an eastern and northern market and Golden Acre is the only kind used. Some gardeners grow it for a late crop, but it will not produce the tonnage that the later varieties will yield. C. T. CHAPMAN.

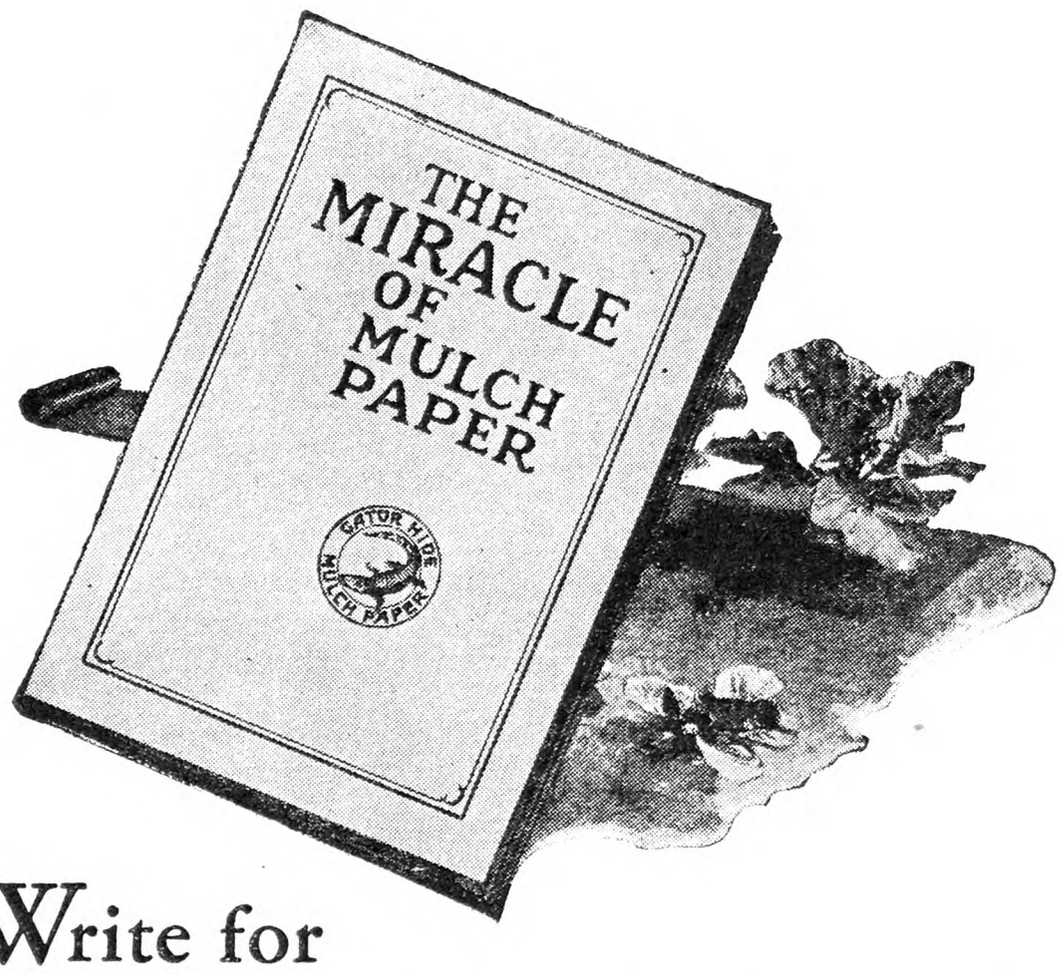
Fremont Co., Col.

To Prevent Ivy Poisoning

As I am susceptible to this poison I think I have found the ounce of prevention. When going into the bushes to pick wild fruit I take along a bottle of carbolated "Vaseline," which I rub into my hands and have found it very effective in warding off the poison.

This same carbolated "Vaseline" rubbed on the hairs inside of a horse's ears will keep out all insects, and afford the horse great comfort during the Summer months. F. V. B.

Niverville, N. Y.



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Western Reserve Maple Festival at Chardon, Ohio

Farmers and business men, farmers' wives, and society women met on common ground in the Western Reserve, Ohio, Maple Festival, held at Chardon, Geauga county, April 13 and 14. The idea back of the event was to popularize a product which had made Geauga County and Northern Ohio famous. Three years ago, A. B. Carlson, farmer and business man of Chardon, recognized the dwindling interest in the production of maple syrup. Farmers' supply moved slowly, and was frequently carried over. Substitutes were ruining the market for the product and preverting the taste of possible buyers. It appeared evident that the great maple sugar bushes of Geauga County were doomed to the ax. A half million dollar industry of Northeastern Ohio, was about to expire. A Maple Festival held this year compared with the one of 1926, the first of its kind ever held, shows the stride that can be made when farmer and business man join hands. With misgivings, the first festival was attemped, conservatism was overcome. The farmers were asked to contribute their gallon of syrup, and help was recruited from the farm home and family. This year 15,000 people attended the festival during two days.

The taste of the good old sweet created a new interest in the product. During the festival more than 10,000 dishes of warm sugar were given to guests. With each dish was presented a wooden paddle for stirring. Chardon is thirty miles from Cleveland, and with the aid of the city papers the festival proved an outstanding event. The romance of the industry was brought down to date. The old iron kettle suspended from a swinging pole and protected by slabs leaned to a ridge-pole showed the primitive methods employed by the early settlers of the Western Reserve. The old wooden troughs, the large semi-circular spout which was driven in the notch opened by a gouge, were part of the historical exhibit. The wooden pails, the wooden spouts that represented long nights of whittling, recalled the early days when production was slow and laborious. At another point on the public square was to be seen the three-side log sugar-house protecting the stone arch and pan. Old-time method of gathering with yoke of oxen and sled was a part of the routine.

Harry Osborne, of Chardon, received the Plain Dealer cup, with a feeling of pride, for Mr. Ohborne won the honors of being the best maple-syrup maker. Miss Gladys Strong, of Chardon, was winner of the popularity contest, and Miss Eleanor Tobin, of Garretsville, was named Maple Queen. C. P. Nichols, of Chardon, the winner of the medal and diploma at the World's Columbia Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, was present, recalling early experiences of the industry. The Geauga County display at the World's Fair was pretentious, and caused the eyes of the world to be focused on Geauga County as a maple production area.

Mr. Carlson and Mr. Denton declare the advertising has been worth tens of thousands of dollars to the industry. Farmers, another year, it is believed, will willingly give one per cent of the selling price of their product, if asked. They have been unsparing in their efforts to make the event successful, now it is well started. A new interest in the maple products industry, in the preserving of the old wood lots, and the setting of maple trees is felt by all. As a result of the festival this year's syrup will be sold out in a very short time. Community cooperation, leadership and publicity, are the secrets of this event.

WALTER JACK.

A Few Words About Berries

I have just been reading L. B. R.'s comments on strawberry picking, and am surprised to find that he considers it the hardest kind of work he does. As I have often heard it spoken of in this way before, I am tempted to offer R. N.-Y. readers our solution of that back-breaking problem. I like to pick strawberries better than anything else I know of.

We grow the plants in the matted row, and during the Winter cover them with straw for protection. When Spring comes that straw is raked off into cancave space between the rows, where it is perhaps five inches deep, and this makes such a comfortable pad on which to kneel that most all our strawberries are picked on our knees. The bed is kept clean enough so that all the berries are easily seen from that position. We find that it is when we get up on our feet to pick that we skip them. Every picker is expected to carry her own strawberries to the cellar, and this little exercise is most important, we find, in taking off the strain. Tired pickers mean careless work, and we have to be very particular in regard to stem picking.

The prices given by L. B. R. would discourage us from ever growing berries; we plan to accomodate the local trade where the demand for good berries depends largely upon advertising. One good thing about berries is that they cannot be held like potatoes, at least not here in our local market. An over-supply melts away over night.

We seem to be following in L. B. R.'s footsteps as a grower of berry crops, excepting dewberry, which we were very glad to have him comment upon. His description of tying the canes has cured us of a hankering for dewberries, but we already have the Columbian raspberry, and the Eldorado blackberry. The raspberries are set five feet apart in the row, with rows seven feet apart, to allow for cultivation, both ways. The blackberry plants are set in rows eight feet apart, and five feet apart in the row. For the first year, at least we are planting early potatoes in the center of the wide row opposite each plant, so that these also can be worked both ways.

We chose the purple Columbian because they are the only raspberries that do not blight in this soil. They are hardy, and vigorous growers, as well as heavy yielders. The Eldorado blackberry is perhaps the easiest handled of any of the black berries. Instead of running up to tall canes which catch you in the back of the neck at picking time, and have to be pulled down to unload, the Eldorado bushes out and as it never grows very tall is much more practical as a commercial berry. In using the hill system for our berry bushes we hope to eliminate hand work in cultivation. To get the best out of any crop, soil must be kept mellow and weedless.

A man who set berry bushes in his land, and left them to their own devices found that he could not get a stand of them, and set in apple trees. He thought it necessary to cultivate between the trees, and as soon as he began plowing, the berries began growing. Today he has some splendid plants, and is wondering what he had better do, cut down the trees, or grub out the berries.

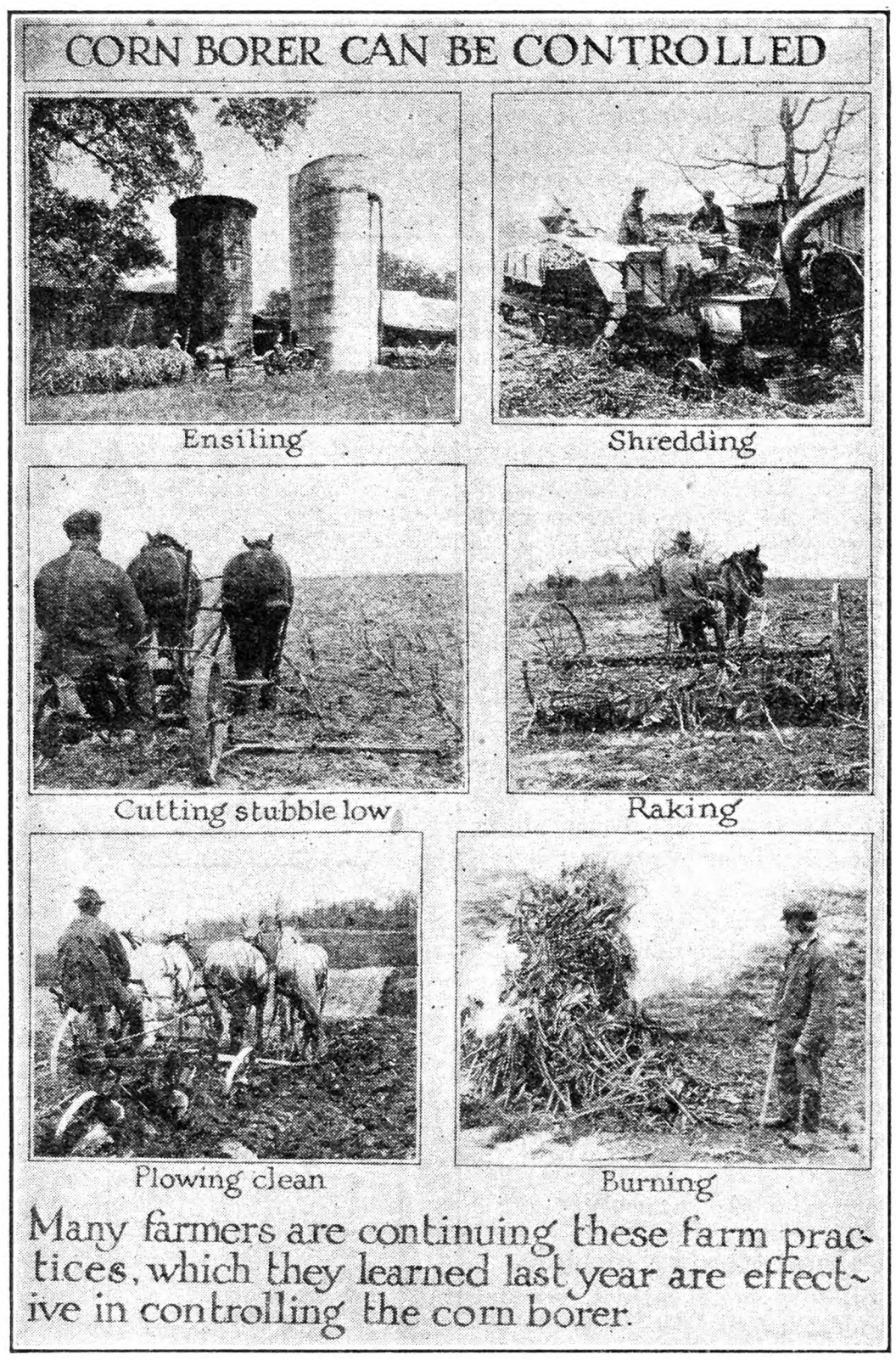
SENECA COUNTY (N. Y.), READER.

The Dusting Question

Referring to H. C. W., page 611, April 14, "What About Dusting?" In our Pennsylvania orchard of about 70 acres, dusting has been used for nine years—not always on the entire orchard, since some spraying is done every year. Dusting has in general given us results gave up dormant dusts—they catch fire too readily, require careful removal from the duster to prevent caking, and do not control the pests that dormant sprays do. Peach dusting is an accepted practice. Summer dusting of the apple may work in one orchard and not in the one next door. One can usually be more sure of protection with sprays, although dusts may also give satisfaction as well. We were driven to dust by a scanty water supply on the farm, requiring a haul of more than a mile over a poor road with a tank truck. In rush times our water supply would fail. Under these conditions even the most bitter opponents of dusting will admit that a coat of dust is a lot better than no protective covering. We have seen in other orchards where the owner was expecting one spray rig to cover 75 to 100 acres of trees on time, which is risky at best. When things come with a rush, this fellow is lost. One duster could cover the whole orchard in a day and night, if necessary.

If you would like to try dust, do so with care. Do not be convinced either way by one year's results. By all means about as good as spraying. We long ago do not sell your sprayer nor fail to have one where you can get it for special purposes, such as dormant spraying. There is no doubt that the finish of dusted fruit is apt to be superior to that of the sprayed article—we noticed that particularly last year. We lay our success in dusting to careful timing of applications, plenty of material, and still air wherever possible, generally very early morning or after sundown.

Pennsylvania. OBSERVER.



U. S. Department of Agriculture Corn Borer Control Pictures

Notes on Pennsylvania Horticulture

The blooming season seems to be more upset than first imagined. Erie County, normally blooming one month later than the southern counties seems to be actually ahead of them. This seems to be particularly true of the lake terrace region where the lake's influence is felt. Other upsets have taken place so that extension men are finding their usual program turned upside down.

Although one Pennsylvania farmer possessed a $175 rat last Winter, he would have given him away free—this is what it cost this man to get the rat out of his bank storage for apples. It took five men one week to move the apples of which the animal had destroyed about 60 bushels. As could be expected, the rodent was caught in the last crate.

York County apple growers have defeated the western boxed apple in their county. Good fruit carefully graded and boxed in western style did the trick, together with the natural freight rate advantage.

The Erie County Horticultural Society and the Erie County Agricultural Extension Association are putting on an intensive grape culture program in anticipation of the purchase of grapes by grade. The plans involve fertilizing, plowing before May 15, clean cultivation six times, several sprays and cover crops seeded the middle of July. No special cover crop is to be used, although golden millet has the preference.

A Lehigh County grower with 3,000 bushels of Romes and Starks in cold storage is wholesaling them readily at $4 per bushel. This prevalent condition looks very tempting to prospective orchardists who do not remember 1926 and its prices.

A Franklin County orchardist recently took out of cold storage a bushel of 1926 Delicious. About a quarter were rotten, but the rest were still fairly good eating. This shows how superior varieties with cold storage are crowding out certain older varieties whose chief recommendation was that they would keep under none too favorable conditions.

Buckwheat hulls were tried as a Winter mulch for strawberries. The high winds blew all of them away, except those held by the plant itself.

Woodchucks are active again. Cyanogas seldom fails in cleaning them out. Some have tried tractor exhaust fumes with good results.

Clovers and non-legume sods have suffered in some localities, especially the ones planted last Summer and Fall. Snow protection this Winter in Pennsylvania averaged only 2.5 weeks in comparison with the 5.3 weeks for the Winter of 1925-26, consequently these plants, with the Winter grains, do not look as well as usual this year. The unprotected ground has been more subject to washing which is reflected in the way the sprayer bumps over the washes this Spring. R. H. SUDDS.

Summer Radio Reception

Several years ago, when radio transmission and reception was not as far advanced as now. Summer-time reception was not looked forward to with the enthusiasm that now prevails. The increase in transmitting power of the larger stations from five kilowatt to 50 kilowatts has helped to bring comparatively strong signals thru Summer static. Loop receivers —especially those of the superheterodyne type are well adapted to Summer-time reception, because the static picked up by the loop is much less than if an antenna were used. The music and speech will not be as loud as could be obtained from a good antenna, but the static to music ratio is considerably lower where a well designed loop receiver is used.

Portable receivers should find special favor during the Summer months, because they afford the Camper, Cottager, and also the automobile traveler a means of keeping in touch with their favorite broadcasting stations.

The portable superheterodyne is perhaps the most sensitive of portable receivers and in view of the fact that a loop is used it can be operated quite conveniently in an automobile or even in a small motor boat. The batteries for receivers of this type are of necessity of the dry type in order to assure small weight and ease in carrying.

The rapid development of portable receivers gives the radio listener an apportunity to listen to the strains of music from a far off metropolitan station while drifting idly along a placid moonlit lake or stream, or while sitting by the camp fire.

If one lives in the country where plenty of yard space is available, a reduction in Summer static can be obtained by using a well insulated antenna wire stretched along the ground. Such an antenna should have a waterproof covering to keep the wire from grounding during wet rainy weather. A good example of waterproof wire is the kind used by telephone companies. The length of this type of antenna should be about 150 feet. The abovementioned antenna will bring in a weaker signal than a good high antenna, but the static background will be considerably less. Antennas of the above type should be used more as a substitute to be switched over to when static is very bad.

Another substitute for the high outdoor antenna is the indoor antenna. An insulated wire may be run atop the picture moulding in the room. A spiral made up of a hundred feet or more of No. 22 insulated wire can be coiled under the living room rug and used as an indoor antenna. The danger from lightning is eliminated where indoor antennas are used.

It should be borne in mind that these are all substitutes for a real big outdoor antenna and that the signals will not be as loud but the static background will be less in proportion to the signal received.

Oftentimes campers and cottagers find it difficult to obtain a good ground connection for their receivers. Should the ground facilities be found poor, a counterpoise can be used with excellent results. The counterpoise should consist of another wire of the same length as the antenna and should be suspended eight feet or so above the ground. Many of our present-day transmitting stations utilize a counterpoise with excellent results.

Distance reception is really a Winter sport, but good reception from nearby high-powered stations can be had year in and year out if we will but do what we can to keep the static background to a minimum. H. K. B.

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The Growing of Good Asters

Aster growing has been my hobby for a great many years, and my experience in that length of time has taught me a good many lessons, so I am passing on this knowledge to others. Asters, in my opinion, are one of the most beautiful flowers grown. They have so many good points; splendid for cut flowers, keeping for a week when freshly cut, vivid coloring, late flowering, and hardy enough to withstand quite a frost. I have been out many a morning after a frost expecting my asters to be ruined, and found them entirely unharmed. Some of the late varieties are almost as fluffy and full as Chrysanthemums, and when rightly grown almost as beautiful. My asters have received a good many premiums at both county and State fairs, and I have been successful in selling them to one of the best florists in New York City, who demands and will accept only the best.

I found years ago that to raise good asters meant careful attention to detail, and hard work. One can raise quite good asters under ordinary conditions, but not the long-stemmed, big, fluffy ones which are the only kind that appeal to me. These have to be fed, cultivated, and pruned in the right way to get results.

I buy the highest priced seed I can procure from good, reliable firms, as it pays to plant the best seed. Of course there are always some plants that do not make good flowers; these are discarded and not sold from my garden, unless especially asked for at a low price by local trade.

I sow my seed as early in the Spring as the soil is workable in coldframes, this being about the last week of April or first week of May in this northern location. My coldframes are very easily made. I use a couple of long boards for the sides, about 12 inches high, and two short boards for the ends, same height. These are nailed together acording to the size of glass to be used. I use just our common double windows, and find them very satisfactory. Then select a sunny position and set your frame, lowering the board on the sunniest side three or four inches. I do this by digging out the soil under the board, then pressing board down.

The soil is prepared by throwing on a good layer of well-rotted manure, which must be thoroughly worked into the soil and made fine and mellow, and the top soil where I am to sow my seeds is sifted through an ash sifter. This is done just before sowing seeds, as the sifted soil dries out very quickly. I then make shallow drills about four inches apart, and sow each seed separately. In this way the plants are not disturbed so much when transplanting into permanent beds, as when sown thickly together. After sowing I pack the soil firmly in the drills and put my double windows over the frame, leaving a little air space between windows, excepting on very cold nights, when I push them together. After the seeds are sown the soil must be kept moist until they germinate, which is usually from a week to ten days, and the little seedlings also must not be allowed to dry out, as being under glass they require more moisture than out in the open.

When they are strong, sturdy plants I transplant them into their permanent beds which is usually about June 20 or a little earlier. Those beds are made very rich, with a heavy coating of old rotted cow manure, which I prefer to have put on in the Fall, and then thoroughly worked into the ground in the Spring until the soil is mellow, this to be done a short time before transplanting.

When the plants are ready to set out, I take up a few at a time to prevent wilting badly, and set them out about 18 inches apart, as they need a good deal of root space. Water must be put in each hole as you set them out; this keeps roots moist until they get a little start. Transplant when possible on a cloudy day or just before a rain.

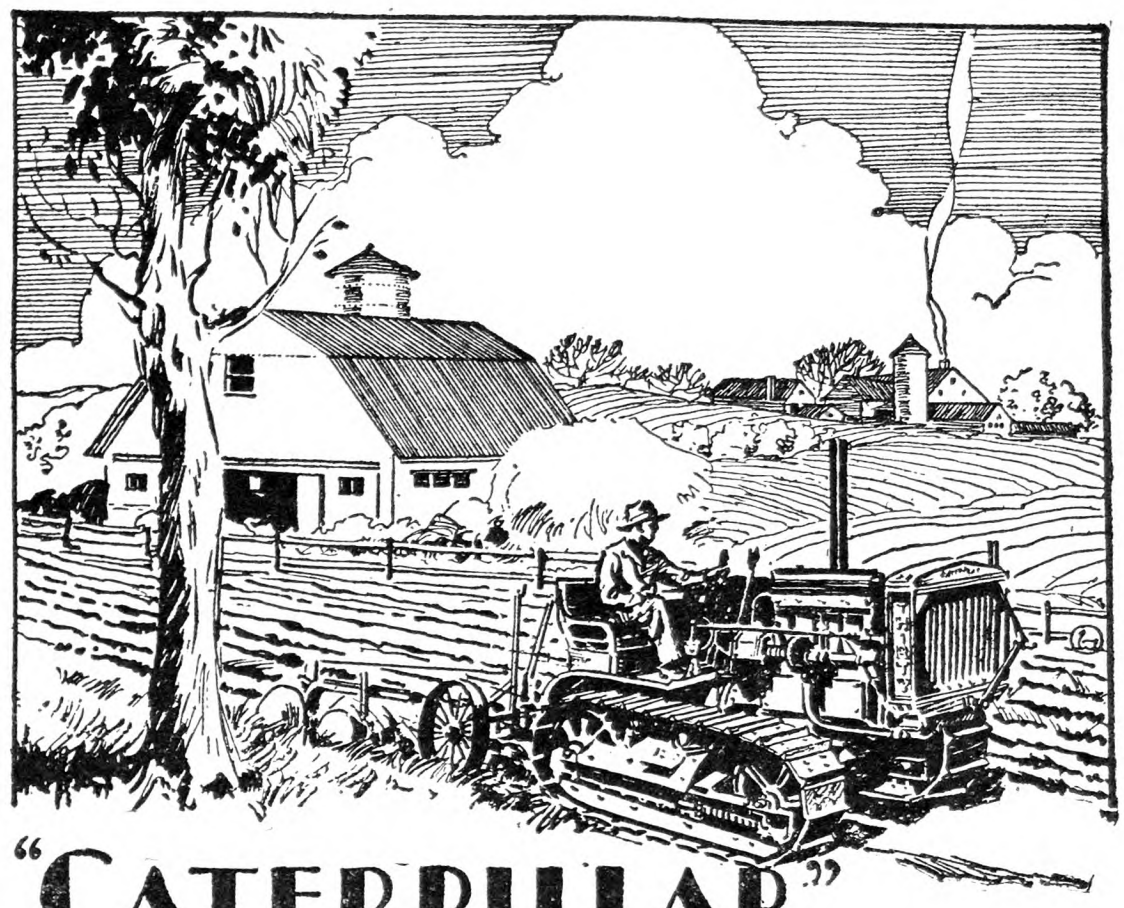
When plants are well established and starting to grow, I put a trowel of wood ashes around each plant, raking it lightly in. This is a good preventive of grubs and lice, which in some seasons attack the roots of asters, and is a fine stimulant to plant growth, especially making the stems strong and sturdy.

When the plants being to branch pinch out the center bud, throwing the strength to the side branches, and prune all buds that form on side branches excepting top bud, and do not allow too many branches to a plant.

The ground must be well cultivated and kept free from weeds for good results, and thoroughly watered in a dry time, although under ordinary conditions I depend more on cultivation than watering. When watering do it thoroughly; sprinkling the plants simply cakes the soil around them and does more damage than good. A thorough soaking that will wash down to the roots once or twice a week is of great benefit when the weather is hot and dry.

Asters are subject to many ills, but I never have had any serious trouble with them excepting one year when stem-rot took heavy toll, and I lost nearly all my plants. This is a fungus growth that gets into the soil, and the only remedy is to change the location of your aster plot. This trouble is usually caused by setting asters out in the same piece of ground too many years. It is better to change when possible every two or three years. Thoroughness has been my watch word.

New York. MRS. HOWARD PLUMB.



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Spraying Reflections

PART I

A suburbanite once remarked that if he wished to learn orchard management he could acquire the necesary information about sprays and fertilizers in two or three weeks of intensive study. This may seem to be a reasonable assumption. And yet after nearly 30 years of experience and observation during which we have tried out nearly every type of material and equipment against the ever-increasing variety of apple pests, the choice of materials and methods of application is more puzzling than ever.

There is ample definite advice to be had from experiment station, spray service, and bulletins. Also, many States are using with apparent success, sprays not yet endorsed by our stations. However, local conditions of pest or climate may render standard practices unsatisfactory.

When one begins to take account of all the factors of timeliness, thoroughness, effect of varied temperatures, needs of different varieties, ease of preparation and agreeable application of materials, the incompatibility of some chemicals, comparative costs, foliage stimulation versus foliage checking, possible bark or bud injury, and the many other things which may cause the success or failure of a spray application, the wisest and most experienced grower or scientist must needs make his choice with care and caution. The success of the coming crop, possibly the next year's crop also, may depend on the use or rejection of some poison and the time and method of application. Also, the authority who advises others may lose his prestige and become discredited if results are negative or injury results.

Obviously, the trained specialist with special field and labratory equipment and his ready access to sources of like information from other States is in the best position to learn the correct treatments for the trees. Unless special conditions make a variation from the orthodox schedules seem necessary, they should be followed.

In the course of the development of the science of orchard insect and disease control, a great deal of experimental work has been done by progressive growers, often under the direction of the State. These experiments have frequently pointed the way for the more accurate tests of the specialist and have contributed greatly to our knowledge.

I have found it interesting while applying our delayed dormant spray to review in my mind the history of this spray and the many treatments succesively used. With the coming of the San José scale, originally unaccompanied by its parasites, a new problem was thrust upon the unfortunate grower who unwittingly had acquired it. He must spray his trees or soon lose them. Our first attempts at control were with kerosene oil and water. Since the oil would not mix with the water, and if applied alone would kill tree as well as scale, a double pump delivering desired proportions of oil and water from separate tanks was used. Like most machines these pumps were not infallible. If the oil pump failed to funtion, the scale killed the tree, and if the water was scant the oil was as harmful as the scale. Still a correct mixture was obtained much of the time; there was no better remedy known and the scale was held in check to an encouraging degree. Crude petroleum became a somewhat safer and more satisfactory oil, and was used until a new type of insecticide was introduced. This was home-boiled lime, sulphur and salt. It had to be boiled just before using and put in the tank hot. Whereas the oils killed by smothering the scale, the caustic nature of the new material did the work. This very caustic quality along with the delay and trouble of making when needed made it unpleasant and inconvenient to use but it proved more effective than the oils previously used. However when oils were discovered that would mix with water and remain in suspension in the tank they were hailed with joy. After the torture of applying the caustic spray, and its very corrosive action on the primitive equipment then used, the new misible oils were a pleasure to apply, even though they were costly. Soon, however, there were reports of orchards that had many dead or injured trees where these oils had been used. Bark was apparently killed where the spray had run down the limbs and trunks in quantity and buds started later than on unsprayed trees.

Growers and experiment stations were anxious to find a safe insecticide that could be bought ready for use. Their search was successful. What was probably the most valuable acquisition ever added to the list of apple spray materials was discovered. It was found that lime and sulphur could be made into a stock solution that could be kept indefinitely, and that, in addition to its insecticidal properties, it was an effective fungicide even when diluted so it would not appreciably injure foliage if used at moderate temperatures.

Up to this time these sprays had been applied only in the dormant stage in early Winter or early Spring, the only condition considered necessary being weather warm enough in which the equipment could work without freezing while the spray was being applied. Poles and nozzles were used. E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Long Acres Farm Notes

The trouble with writing about the weather is that you report a big freeze and then when your letter is in print the thermometer registers 90 in the shade. However, I must remark that this is the coldest Spring we have had for many years. When nearly the first of May ice was freezing every night. Today though is warm and sunny, so we all feel better. The peaches are frozen again. This is an annual story about this time, but I fear it is nearly true as certainly this has been a bad Spring for fruit buds. Elbertas are frozen more than other varieties, with Rochester and South Haven making the best showing for live buds. The plum trees are just waiting for a real warm day to burst into a mass of bloom which, to my mind, is equal to any cherry bloom.

Friday the boys had no school in the afternoon on account of a district spelling match, so we got busy at plant setting. Yesterday and today we set about 2,000 blackcap and Latham red plants. As a consequence my back feels stiff as a ramrod, and my legs ache so that even sitting down is not very restful. It will be the third year before these plants are in full bearing, but hope and faith will carry us through the three years of plowing and hoeing.

Three more weeks of school and then the three older children will be home every day to help around the farm. It is

The Last Snowstorm of the Season

great company to have the boys along when working, even though they cannot do much. I dammed up a tiny stream in the pasture, making a small pond. The boys will soon begin to tease again to undress and go into the pond. Last Summer they made a regular practice of taking a somewhat muddy bath every afternoon after picking berries all day. Even Calvin waded around in the shallowest part of the pond, and occasionally sat down in the soft mud. I learned to swim in a pond still smaller, so the boys will learn in this pond, I hope. Childhood on the farm is the greatest heritage we can give our children. I want them to look back with pleasure to the many good times on the home farm. I am always astonished at the small sizes when buying clothes for our boys. The two older boys are 10 and 11, yet I have to buy sizes 14 and 16 for them. Evidently clothing makers judge their sizes by town boys, who do not get enough milk, eggs and real butter, plus the healthful exercise in the open air.

At the farmers' meeting the other night our County Agent said one bright thing when he remarked that the farmer need not worry that he will ever be out of a job. That may be taken two ways as it is true that a farmer can always find something to do in any kind of weather, but the other side is best in that we need not worry for fear the shop will shut down, the boss give us our walking papers, or business become so dull we get laid off. The newspaper accounts of thousands of men out of work never apply to farmers. Now that is a mighty comforting thought when you think it over. The man in town who is out of work is up against it right away but we farmers never worry over anything like that.

I know now how all the nursery rhymes and tales are perpetuated. Late evening, just before the sandman comes, the children listen to mother telling them the tales which mothers have told their children for ages. Calvin knows the story of the four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie, the tale of the rabbit and turtle, the three bears and other tales. I told the older boys about going snipe hunting at night and holding the bag while the others drove the snipes in—maybe so they will not get caught with that ancient joke anyway. I wonder just how many city boys visiting the country have gone snipe hunting at night and held the bag. I told them, too, about putting the mouth close down to a doodle-bug's hole and inviting him to come. This they doubted, but I shall prove it to them this Summer. In talking with two ministers at one time I told them about doodle-bugs and they declared there wasn't any such animal, but in time they came to tell me that they had learned better. Of course there is a scientific explanation of why a doodle-bug (ant lion) will come to the top of his hole when you ask him to come up, as he thinks some insect is inviting him to lunch, but why destroy a childhood illusion. Entomology sounds like a fierce word but insect study means the same thing—so the boys will start with me this Summer in a course of study with no books, no school walls but just the environs of the home farm, and we shall have a good time studying bugs.

L. B. R.

The Will of the North Wind

The robin outside is singing his rain song. Far too long has it been since the leaf buds opened; they are still waiting for the magic touch of rain, creeping forward slowly as if half paralyzed, for the heavenly draught is not forthcoming. The grass is green, and the field soil damp, owing to a fall of snow April 28. Against the background of grassy lawn and field the trees and shrubs seem very far behind, almost an unreality in their backwardness, for the sun is hot in the mid-day before the cold late-afternoon breeze comes breathing from North. That breeze has no friendliness for Spring showers. It dims our faith in southeast winds and muggy air as rain breeders. When we are out in the heat, stifling over a patch of soil, with all but prescribed clothing eliminated, this North breeze steals across to us, and sends us scurrying, shivering up the steps into the kitchen for a coat. The same effect is produced upon the advance agents of any warm shower that we have been confidently expecting. All clouds run to cover, leaving the night clear for frost.

"It be dry!" is Grandpa's summing up, as he hangs up the dish pan, and adjusts himself to do some tinkering on a leaky Ford radiator. "I guess you get dry, for quite a spell."

Asparagus, like mercury in a thermometer, refuses to come up until it is warm. It is time that it went to market, but only that which grows in the lightest sand consents to push up. The produce dealers are anxious. Suppose they order asparagus shipped in and the weather turns warm, the local crop shoots up, and the market sinks. That means a loss. They prefer to wait, although the local supply is very small, and it is easy to get 25c a pound, for what they call most inelegantly "the grass." And it is with bitterness that they consider how much money could have been made in the last few days if only they had had the courage to ship in a supply. The only thing there is to do is to phone truck gardeners to bring what they can find, and not to bother to bunch it—anything at all, anyhow, as long as it is asparagus. The gardener out on the farm looks earnestly at the rows where the first shoots are making cobwebby cracks in the soil, and turns vindictively to the horsetail stalks that grow so generouly, and so like asparagus, wondering why Nature was so lavish with a worthless weed.

Sand has always been a problem for us. During the last of April the Spring allotment of fertilizer had just been worked into the asparagus bed, when a fierce northwestern gale whipped up the surface sand in clouds that shut out sky, woods and next-door neighbors. It was not a happy thought to remember that somewhere in that swirling sandstorm was the fertilizer in transportation. Newly set strwberry plants were covered deeply and had to be released. A hollow which Daddy had been at great pains to fill—with sand—was swept clean down to the very hardpan. The house windows had to be rewashed, and the inside sills, laden with the finest of the sand, had to be carefully cleaned. I have heard men and women rail against sand in great bitterness of spirit. Yet here was that light sandy knoll absolutely worthless for other crops pushing up the first stalks of asparagus, which were to be the most valuable part of the crop, both for size and earliness.

While the trees and crops hide their growth from the ravaging north wind, we have been able for the first time to let our thoughts turn upon landscaping. It does not change the face of nature one whit to think about foundation planting in the Winter months, if one lets the Spring slide by without carrying out good intentions. Many a man and woman have started life on a farm, intending to bring their surroundings up to the highest level of beauty in environment, and failed because they put off setting shrubs and trees in their youth. When they grow old they have plenty of time to see about these things, but it is too late. It takes year to grow shrubs or trees to perfection, and their years are already nearly spent. That is the reason why many a farmhouse of likely situation stands gaunt and bare, when it might have been the nucleus of beautiful grounds, and worth many times more today in actual value. If in the beginning you had told the owner when young, that he would in the end come to own a dwelling of this type, he would have hated you for it. No one deliberately starts out for such a goal. It is important that we set the plant in our youth, if we would have it grow up to cheer us in our old age.

It was a hedge that was in our minds, and which had been procrastinated for at least the last five years. There were some well-grown three-year asparagus roots in the seed bed from which our stock sprang. Daddy wished they were out of the way, and felt half-inclined to plow them out. Eventually we traded them with a nurseryman who gave us their value in nursery stock. This nurseryman happened to be in the same mood as Daddy in regard to some of his shrubs, and was glad to turn them over to us along with a weeping willow, a Lombardy poplar, a white birch, a row of Catalpa Bungeii, some fancy dwarf evergreens, a snowball bush, and a Forsythia.

I cannot begin to impress upon this paper the joy it gave Daddy and I to start out at two o'clock one morning in the big slow truck and bring these things home. True, the place does not look very much different than it did before, but the promise is there. It so happens that the north wind has held back the weeds; it has snowed since, and no time has been lost over these "fancy fixins."

Many of the most enterprising farmers had oats under the snow, and fields of seed have had to be plowed up again. The strawberry plants have grown leaves but do not attempt to blossom. The peach trees caught a hard frost in full bloom, and the pear trees have hesitated a week on the very verge of opening the blossom buds and yet have waited. Man may rail at the north wind, he may even tear his hair, but it does not matter at all to the elements. The north wind is king now, and he does not choose to retire. Here is as fine a May day as one would wish to see—inside—but outside one needs a coat and mittens. Aries, the baby ram, is filling himself with the thick, green grass on the lawn, and no doubt thanking his creator for a thick wool coat.

The one thing that is wanting is the touch of rain. An hour of rain would turn out all the leaf buds, double the size of the leaves, and set the oats sprouting. All signs fail. The robin's prophesy turns to nothing. A famine, such as this one we read about in China may be hanging over us—who knows. It all depends upon what is the will of the north wind.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

The Yellow Meal-worm in Corn Fodder

I am sending some worms that I got out of the cornstalks, or in the husks around the ear, overhead in the cow barn. Are these the corn borer. There seems to be a lot of them. W. H. D.

Warren, Vt.

Fortunately W. H. D. sent along some of the worms he found among his corn fodder stored in the barn. Otherwise I should certainly have though his farm was infested with the notorious European corn-borer. As it turns out, however, the "worms" are the common yellow "meal-worms," the larvæ of a black beetle which is widely distributed all over the world, having come to us from Europe. These yellow meal-worms are brownish yellow in color, cylindrical in form, about 1 in. long, and hard like wire. They closely resemble the common wireworms so troublesome in corn and wheat fields.

These meal-worms are raised in quantities by certain bird supply houses and sold for bird food. They occur in all kinds of forms of cereals, whole corn, oats and wheat, in flour, meal, oatmeal, hominy, bread, and in other grain products. They will breed in cornmeal indefinitely, and there are several cases on record in which the "worms" have been swallowed by individuals while eating cornmeal mush or other cereal products containing the larvæ. Evidently the individuals swallowing these "worms" whole did not chew their food very much. However, the worms make excellent bird food, why not also human food?

An interesting and rather humorous account of the effect on the occupant of a hotel bedroom of the presence of these worms in a pincushion on the dresser in the room has come down to us. "A guest, who had occupied the bedroom, complained in the morning to his host that the room was haunted. The host, of course, pooh-poohed the idea, but the occupant persisted in his story and related how the bogies had plagued him. He said they were around the dresser and had kept him awake most of the night by the incessant scratching sounds produced somewhere about the furniture. Investigation showed that the scratching noises were present, and were evidently issuing from a large pincushion lying on the dresser. When opened and the filling, composed of coarse shorts used as a food for horses, had been shaken out, several large black beetles of this species appeared among the grain. Evidently some of the larvæ or beetles had been inclosed with the shorts and had been breeding in the meantime within the cushion. The grain had served as food for them."

As W. H. D. feeds out his corn and cleans up the remnants in the loft the worms will disappear. Fortunately they do not injure growing corn, oats or wheat in the field. GLENN W. HERRICK.

IF THE farmers ever get as excited over farm-relief as the politicians are, look out!—Florence (Ala.) Herald.

How to Increase Sugar Content in Squashes

Growing for years the so-called Delicious squash there came the desire to find, if possible, the way to increase the sugar content of this, one of the very choicest of all varieties grown. The rule adopted was to save by itself the seed from every squash cut which came up to a fixed standard. Then when a better one was cut that seed was so marked and set one side. Following this rule through the Winter I selected, when ready to plant, the seed from the squash of highest quality, thickest flesh and sweetest when cooked. No attention was paid to color, size or shape, quality and sugar content being the sole conditions.

That this has led to improvement in these essentials there is no question and shows itself in all the crops of 1927. That a number of years have been necessary to bring about this result, is not to be wondered at but one may well bear in mind that all the while we have had the best squashes that could be grown year by year. Another result noted is that there has been a slow but steady thickening of the flesh and consequently weight without increasing size. I find many who state that they always save seeds from the biggest squash and doubtless in this way size would be increased but except for weight in the market this amounts to nothing, and even here does not weigh against the higher quality which may be insured by some such method as is here outlined.

Of course the ground used must be well prepared and no crowding of vines can be allowed without loss in numbers, and certainly in size and quality. Protection from insect pests cannot be neglected and wise is he who is ahead and gets there first. Then there is call to provide abundance of food to insure growth, and this calls for nitrogen, and then to strengthen stalk and fruit growth and this makes necessary a combination carrying a liberal per cent of acid phosphate, or superphosphate as it is now called. When nature is so profligate in number of seed packed into a six-pound squash, there should be forced on our brains the certainty that she will be equally liberal in building fruit if we but do our part well. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Maine.

A Farm Flower Business

The new greenhouse is well under way. The frame is made up of spruce dimension stuff, with hemlock boards for the sides. The benches will be made of pecky cypress. The roof will be made up of cold-frame sash 3x6 ft., using 10x12 in. glass. This house will take sixty-four sashes, with one in the end to be used in the door. We have copied a neighbor's house, which has been very successful.

The house sets on 2½-ft. cement posts, sunk into the ground. If the house warrants it we shall put in a cement wall above these up to the height of 2½ ft. instead of the wooden walls, some time in the future. We used pipe for the supports inside of the house. The frame is already up, and the sash are glazed and painted one coat. The second coat of paint is going on now. The boards on the sides will be covered with a good grade of roofing paper. This house will not need a heating system this Spring, because it was the last of April before it was ready for plants. With an ordinary year's profits, we can hope to put one in this next Fall, to be used for the Winter.

My husband has not decided just what he will use the house for this Winter, but he is most favorable inclined toward growing some of the perennials, which are propagated from root cuttings. However, he is still open to any better suggestion. This house will probably cost us about $550 without the heating system, since we are doing a large part of the work ourselves. This does not seem an unreasonable price for a house of this size and type, and we hope it will be a successful as the one it is copied from.

The seeds which have been planted are now about right for transplanting. That is, the majority of them. The vegetable plants have already been transplanted once. The lettuce is growing fine in our original plant house, and the cabbage and cauliflower are doing well in their own separate hotbed.

We are starting our sweet peas in the plant house this year, hoping to have them enough earlier to pay for the trouble. We have not done this before, but have read of others trying it successfully. The other seedlings are the more common annuals; snapdragons, Ageratum, several kinds and types of asters, Calendulas, both single and double Cosmos, Petunias, Scabiosa, stock, Verbenas, Zinnias, Alyssum, Anchusas, Arctotis, candytuft, Centaureas, Chrysanthemums, Cineraria, Cobæa, Chinese forget-me-nots, Didiscus, Gilia, Gypsophila, Helichrysum for Winter bouquets), heliotrope, Kochia, larkspur, Matricaria and Nigella. This last does better if sown in the bed in which it is to grow, as do also the annual larkspur and Centaurea. Any of these plants which we may have left over we put into flower beds of our own for cut flowers, so of course we have quite a variety during the Summer, together with our perennials.

Among the perennials the best cut flowers are from the Delphinium, monkshood and Veronica, for blue flowers, with Linum perenne for those who call for it. This flax is a lovely dainty flower but since it shreds its petals each day and new flowers come out the next morning, it is rather a messy flower to have in the house.

For pink flowers we have Canterbury bells, foxglove, Aquilegia, Pyrethrum, perennial pinks, St. Egwin Fall asters, and Phlox.

Another flower I forgot to mention among the annuals was the lovely rose Shirley poppy. These we plant among the tulips and use the poppies for pink flowers, when there is not much else. They will keep quite a long time if the stems are dipped in boiling water for a few seconds immediately after cutting, which should be done in the early morning, being sure to cut newly opened ones. A lovely combination is made up of these poppies with Gypsophila and annual Chrysanthemums (yellow), or perhaps a few short stemmed Belladonna larkspur.

We have found another combination which is very popular with some of our customers. Mullein pinks, of the cerise or bright red variety, a hard color to combine with anything but white, we use with pale blue larkspur and a little Gypsophila for airiness and grace. Another which seems to please is Veronica with lemon Calendulas and Achillea. The blue and yellow and white bouquets seem to be more popular here, although there are many who like the soft pinks with the blues.

Our sweet peas we do not mix with anything except perennial baby's breath, or something of this sort to make the bouquets look less "solid." We use the orchid-flowering varieties, as they have such long stems, and are profuse bloomers. We usually get a quarter of a pound of the mixed, a good pink and lavender and white. These flowers certainly make a good side line, and are a good way for the lady of the house to make a little extra money if she is inclined that way. I usually have the cutting and arranging to do, also gather those that are requested by passing motorists. I have made myself familiar with both the annuals and perennials, so that in my husband's absence I can answer any inquiries which may be made, and love the thrill of being able to sell five, ten or even twenty dollars worth of plants, with my own "sale talk."

To go back to the subject of the most popular of perennials here, in our yellow collection, the earliest is Alyssum saxatile. It causes more comment than anything else in our perennial garden. It is a sheet of yellow blossoms by May 20, when nothing else is blooming except Arabis, and the garden looks quite bare. We find that we can sell quite a little of this in pots around Memorial Day, along with our tulips and Narcissus.

Between $100 and $200 is often realized on Memorial Day just from these things. We usually have a thousand tulips to set each year, the same kinds, Clara Butt, Rev. Ewbank, and Isabella, a cottage tulip, being all the variety we have. The Narcissi have not been touched for years, and the only care the tulips require is to dig them up in the Summer, to allow drying, followed by setting in the late Fall, and finally the gathering the day before Memorial Day. As most farmers will know, about the last of May is rather a lean time, and this income at this time is very gratefully received.

We have one worry with us this Spring. It is so cold and late, that we fear the tulips may not mature in time, unless May is a very sunshiny and balmy month. But since this catastrophe does not occur very often, we still take the chance each year, and hope for the best. We have had such a mild Winter that we must expect the weather to even things up this Spring. Here in Maine, the ground is soaked with heavy rains, and early planting seems out of the question for the present. Our heavy clay loam seems to be even worse than usual, but a few windy and sunny days can work wonders. So our hope still stays with us, even though it feels very much more like snow than Springtime.

Biddeford, Me. R. A. B.

Two college students were arraigned before the magistrate, charged with hurdling the low spots in the road in their motorcar. "Have you a lawyer?" asked the magistrate. "We're not going to have any lawyer," answered the elder of the students. "We've decided to tell the truth."—The Christian Advocate.

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

TALK OR NOTHING.—Yes, it's talk or nothing with the Parson. And as he got a bad cold in his throat somewhere yesterday and can hardly speak a loud word he has taken to his bed and here he is. Bed is the best place to get rid of a cold anyway, and the best thing to do with a cold just as soon as you possibly can is to get rid of it. There has been a run of grippe or flu through the school George goes to, and he is home with that. He is in bed with a fever while the only fever the Parson can boast is the fever of excitement running through the house because they have been able to keep the Parson in bed a whole half day. Once or twice he got up, but was duly chased back again.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.—So the doctor came out to see George and while out here he took the Parson in hand and ordered him to stay in bed for two days at least. How they do change the ways of doctoring! Now everything is to drink a lot of liquids; "At least four or five quarts a day," he said. Now that much of water looks like an awful lot, but the Parson remembered that elderberry juice down cellar that we put up last Fall. So here comes Mrs. Parson with another pitcher of it—half juice and half water. It certainly makes a nice drink. The little cubes of ice are rattling about in it—cubes of ice from the new refrigerator. You see we could not put up ice this year, as it never froze thick enough. They certainly are wonderful things—these electric refrigerators. No milk has ever gone sour in there yet, nor has anything ever "spoiled." Talk about hard butter! We happened to get one with glass doors and we like this very much—you can see just which door to open to get what you want. With this last convenience the place seems to be pretty well electrified although the agents are forever coming round to show how this or that thing is all out of date, and determined for you to buy another—even if it works just as well as it ever did. Sales resistance is what one wants to cultivate now in this day and generation. The women folks who are forever being jollied about their powers of speech ought to be able to handle these fellows.

NOT HIS WIFE.—Did you hear about the fellow who was trying to find out whether his wife attended a meeting the night before? He met a friend and he said: "Were you at that meeting in the town hall last night?" "Yes, I was there," said the man. "Well, did you see my wife there?" "I do not know your wife if I should see her," came the answer. "Did anyone get up to speak?" "Yes, a woman got up to speak and began by saying that 'she could not find words to express her feelings.'" "Well, well," shouted the man most decisively, "that wasn't my wife."

UP AGAIN.—Here it is a week after writing the above and the Parson is up again and George is back in his school again. Some that read his last letter have joked him about those beans he planted so early that they would never see the light of day. There came on a cold wet rain for an even six days, and the Parson didn't expect to see them again either. But he was just over there this minute and lo and behold, one of them is just coming through. He noticed the peas were looking fine, the spinach and radshes have a good start, and the beets were just coming through. Today is the tenth of May. Few cows are turned out to pasture yet, as the Spring it late. Our one Guernsey is staked out here by the house, and is getting a fine breakfast. The sheep are over taking the heads off those wild morning-glory weeds in the meadow, and it will be of interest to see whether they survive the onslaught. The flock of 10 has now grown to 18, and may increase still further.

ANOTHER TRIP. — The Parson seems booked for considerable travel this Summer. About the eighth of June he starts for Michigan, where he is to be the after-dinner spouter for the annual banquet of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Marquette. After that he goes to Grand Isle for a couple of days for a conference there. He ought to stop off in Chicago and have a handshake with Big Bill Thompson! But this gentleman (should one use that word? seems to have quieted down wonderfully since election. How much easier King George must breathe now! The Parson met quite a number of RURAL NEW-YORKER readers while out in Lansing last Summer, and hopes to meet more on this trip. He will try to get a little time in Chicago and look round a bit, see the university buildings and drop in on the *Christian Century* folks. This *Christian Century* is an independent religious paper which the Parson reads most devotedly and swears by most conscientiously.

THOSE SETTERS.—The Parson used to be both provoked and pestered with setters this time of year, but now he actually looks forward to finding several on the nests at night. After the first batch of five which he cured with the ax and made into an Easter dinner down at one of the churches, he has distributed all the others out around among village folks, and they in turn can return the hen, or better still, some young roosters which the Parson will convert into broilers. This gives these people a chance to raise a few chickens, and if the mother and babies don't spend too many afternoons in the neighbor's pansy bed, things may come on very well.

THE MOVING PICTURE MACHINE. — While the Parson is writing this, here in the evening, the boys are working on the moving picture machine. We have some reels on the trade schools of the State showing how boys can learn a trade and be fitted for and get a job when they get out of school. The Parson hopes to show these around in the schools quite a bit, and he and the boys will show them down in a town hall tomorrow night. We have four other reels coming from Boston—two of them comedies—and it will be a real party. We will ask no admission fee, but all our church folks and their friends can come and we will have games and then the pictures and then dancing and refreshments for the vast sum of 10 cents—coffee or cocoa, cake and a sandwich.

SUNDAY VISITORS.—Now that Summer is coming the city folks will begin their annual Sunday trips to the country relations' houses. It never seems to occur to them that these people might want to go to church. Not only do they expect the grown-ups to stay at home and wait on them and cook great meals for them—both dinner and supper—but they "Want to see the children, too." One good woman in the Parson's parish got three children all ready for Sunday school last Sunday when the phone rang to say that the relations from the city were coming out, with "friends" of course, and particularly requested all children be at home. "If we could only get off before they phoned," one woman said. But these city folks are not bashful and make sure to ring up early to give the country folk plenty of time to get a big dinner under way—even kill a chicken if need be, and to stay to supper too if there is the slightest hint.

HE LEARNED.—Yes, he learned his lesson. The Parson went off to a social service convention the other day, and you know everything now is along the line of psychology and how to diagnose the vagaries of the human mind. The Parson believes this is a great step in advance, and that many cases of insanity could have been avoided if doctors knew more about the mind. Parents ought to know more about habits and forming habits and how to change habits. Punishments should have some connection with the crime. One of the speakers told of the following method of curing a bad case of evil temper. A young man, about to be married, had a terrible temper which once in about so often entirely got the better of him. His mother conscientiously felt that the bride to be ought to be told about her son's temper, and she did tell her all about it, but the daughter did not seem to mind such a little thing in the least and married him just the same. Some time after the wedding, she was sewing a button on his wedding trousers, very nice trousers, that with the suit were expected to last a very long time, when the young husband came into the room and just happened to stumble over a very nice footrest or "cricket" her bridesmaid had given for a wedding gift. Instantly he flew into a rage, grabbed up the cricket and placed it right on top of the big fire burning in the fireplace. She never said a word, but with perfect calmness arose and placed his wedding pants right on top of the cricket. Then they both stood there and saw both burn up. She could have said something, but didn't —there was nothing for him to say. A while after that he lost himself again and threw a sugar bowl full of sugar out of the door and it smashed to pieces on the steps and walk. But the girl spake never a word nor never a broom did take to sweep it up. There lay the sugar, crockery pieces and all. The postman came and the neighbors came and went. If they said anything, she referred them to her husband. The third day he got a broom and cleaned it up. When her children were grown they remembered their father chiefly for the "fine, sweet disposition and self-control" he had.

POLITICS.—Tonight the Parson goes off some 30 miles and attends a political supper and makes a speech. He has so much on hand he did not see how he could go, but on the other hand, was there ever a year when it was more important that people should take a hand in politics? If government is left to a gang of spoilsmen what can we expect? How much candor, dignity and honor is left to government when the people who run it look upon politics as a "crafty game." For with most, it is nothing but a game—playing the game—and swapping and taking and getting what you can. There is too little difference between the two big parties anyway. It is again the case of the old doctor, with the two kinds of medicine. One he called "High-cock-a-lorum" and the other he called "Low-cock-a-hirum." They were both made from the bark of the poplar tree, but in the one case he stripped the bark from the top down and

(Continued on Page 812)

Vermont Garden Notes

Snow or rain and colder! Should the weather report read "Fair and slightly warmer," we know that it is going to be snow or rain and colder—with possibly a thunder shower to break the monotony.

Considering the difficult Winter things came through in the garden fairly well. Hollyhocks and Anchusas rotted rather badly and Canterbury bells all perished. One foxglove remains. We shall try none but the true perennial (Grandiflora) and the purple Siberian this year. The latter should prove more hardy. The mice seemed to have a great fancy for the spice pinks and Armeria, shearing the whole border as neatly as a lawn mower could have done. The chimney bellflower, not supposed to be entirely hardy north of Philadelphia, did not flinch and a couple of dozen of Tritomas left outside for a test are all growing. Violas nearly all winter-killed, but we prefer to grow them as annuals, so it does not matter. We were advised to enjoy our English daisies as much as possible last Autumn for we were never to see them again, but they are busily blooming.

Bee balm, Achillea, yellow primrose, Golden Glow, and striped grass are all to be relegated to the far reaches of the garden—they are far too aggressive. With them must go butter-and-eggs, Physostegia and the Fall asters.

We are elated to find that a pegged down branch of Daphne Cneorum has taken root. Most of the branches seem to be pegged down now. We are experimenting with many cuttings—drying-out is not a serious consideration at present. Large roots of Pentstemon (Torreyi) have divided most happily. We are keeping an eagle eye on a Delphinium seedling with variegated leaves, never happening to have seen one before.

The cats chose to sleep on the flats of alpine pinks and Aubrietias one afternoon while we were out. The mortality was very great but we rescued some from the edges of the flats. But two of the Rose Queen Viola seedlings are with us. If, as the catalog states, 40 per cent come true to color, how many shall we have? Bluebells of Scotland and saxifrage are past their babyhood and we may breathe easily—it did not seem that such fragile things could possibly grow. We could not believe Dicentra eximia when it sent up such minute bronze leaves, the big, shiny, black seeds looked so capable of putting forth a lusty shoot, but upon investigation we found that it was their habit to start a good set of roots before appearing above ground. They have the right idea, and should make their way in the world.

The last pleasant afternoon we took basket and trowel and went exploring up on the home farm. We came to the edge of a little wood and the Unobserving One scouted ahead. "Nothing there," was the report but a more careful survey disclosed Trilliums, Erythroniums, Hepaticas, crinkleroot, bellwort, closed gentians, wild ginger, bishop's cap and many violets, rushes and ferns with which we filled the basket to overflowing. Next we visited a nook where the long-stemmed yellow violets used to grow in profusion. It is probably 25 years since I visited the spot, but the violets were still there. We gathered several clumps, and I trust the color of the flower is the same.

A correspondent has asked about an acid that may be used on the soil for certain plants and I find the following in a little catalog of Rocky Mountain wild flowers. "While some of these plants may prove indifferent, it is safe to assume that they will thrive best in an acid soil which may be produced by adding humus in the form of leaf mold or granulated peat, or if it is known to contain much lime it may be replaced with the right mixture. A soil basis of sandy loam will accommodate the largest number of species so far as texture is concerned. Commercial tannic acid dissolved in water may be used two or three times a year on acid-requiring plants at the rate of an ounce or less to the square yard, but occasional soil tests should be made to avoid excess." The foregoing remarks would apply to the needs of our own wild flowers as well.

Elizabeth Townsend's article on western wild flowers filled me with rank envy, yet I suppose our own are quite as lovely, and we would find them so if they came from afar. One of our choicest and well-guarded possessions is a packet of seed from the fringed gentian. We hunted everywhere for it last Autumn but it seems to have disappeared completely from its old haunts.

Fall-planted annuals are more or less retiring, only now and then can one be found. Possibly so much damp weather has had an ill effect upon them, perhaps they are just waiting for warmth.

ETHEL A. LYONS.

Two New Books

GIANTS IN THE EARTH, by Rolvaag, gives Montana pioneer life in detail, and THE BONNEY FAMILY, by Ruth Suckow, deals with the Middle West pioneers. These two books make interesting reading and give us a clear idea of the difficulties encountered in the efforts to settle on the broad prairies. The books cost $2.50 each. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

Growing Trees from Seed

Mr. Woodward, on page 610, requesting other people's experience, interested me, as I have been in the planting business to some extent for about 65 years. I lived for a number of years in the plains country, North Nebraska, 12 miles from the Dakota State line, when the tree claim act was in force, whereby you acquired 160 acres of land for the planting of 10 acres of timber, which required 28,000 trees to plant. During my time there I planted over 460,000 trees.

My first contract was 10 acres that covered my homestead on the southwest. These were set in the Spring. The following Spring I went over them and pruned them lightly and counted the trees that failed, and I found 14 trees failed out of 28,000. These were about 12 to 15 inches high, one-year size, when set and at the end of the season were 4 to 7 ft. tall.

The law required trees, seeds or cuttings to be planted. I planted a few tracts by using seeds for alternate rows. If they grew all well and good, and if they did not it filled the requirements of the law, as only 675 trees were required when final proof was made in the twelfth year after entry. There were but few claims where the seeds were a success. White ash and ash-leaved maple were sure to come if good seed was used, and were not blown out by the wind. I have grown seedlings of ash, silver maple and ash-leaved maple with great success. Silver maple should be sown in furrows 14 in. wide, raked flat and covered 2 in. These should be sown as soon as ripe, which is about June 1. Ash-leaved maple and ash I always sowed in Spring or Fall (mostly Spring).

Seeds of nut-bearing trees, like chestnut and oak, I found certain to grow if I packed them in damp, fine sand and kept them in a cool cellar over Winter. Walnut and butternut are best planted in the Fall, but the outer hull should be removed before planting or they are not apt to come till they are in the ground two Winters. I always prepared the ground as I would for corn and marked it both ways, 4 ft. each way. This requires 2,722½ trees per acre. Clean cultivation is required till they shade the ground on account of fire, which is the greatest menace to starting a forest. When land is cut over or thinned of its natural growth seedlings should be set before any sod forms by grubbing up about 2 ft. in diameter and planting the tree in center of plot. No grass should be allowed to grow. Any forest that is thinned out and stock turned in will start to sod over and then the forest begins to die. This is one law of nature. To maintain a forest in healthy growth a deep mulch must be maintained, or clean cultivation is maintained.

I used to set 5,000 to 6,000 trees per day in well prepared soil. Our soil was a sandy loam, a spade thrust down full length, pushed over and pulled out as the tree was placed behind it and stepping on two sides of it with both feet and holding the tree straight up. I have also set 500 trees in 27 minutes and every one grew. Bur oak, sweet oak, black walnut, tulip poplar, basswood and European larch would be my choice of timber to plant. I should include ash, both white and blue ash. I have planted something over 500,000 trees in my time; I am past 76.

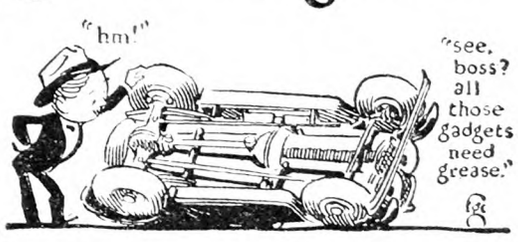
Ohio. ISAIAH LOWER.

NEWSPAPER CANVASSER: "You advertised in our paper for a night watchman. Did you get any results, sir?" Shopkeeper: "I most certainly did. The advertisement appeared yesterday morning, and I was burgled last night."—Passing Show.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

A NEW PLEASURE IN MOTORING FOR A FEW CENTS MORE A GALLON

"good morning, motor"



"GOOD MORNING, Boss. Say, could you spare me for an hour down at the garage? I don't feel just right. Shouldn't wonder if the gear shift or diffy needed some grease. Or maybe the clutch is slipping. Those birds never have much to say for themselves, but they do a lot of work and get awful mean when they don't feel right. Be sure to shoot some grease into the universal. He's a useful little fellow but a hog for grease. Do you know, I wish the old boat could be turned upside down once a month just to remind you of all these gadgets underneath. When you have two pieces of steel working together, they are like a couple of strange bull terriers if you don't feed them plenty of oil and grease.

"I hate to complain about my own troubles but you might as well have them change my oil while they are at it. That last oil was about as lubricating as powdered alum. No body and couldn't stand the heat. The guy who sold it to you will get rich if he can keep his customers long enough. Insist on good oil, Boss—it's important."

WATCH those cars that draw up beside the Socony Special pump—new cars with high compression motors and veterans still going strong despite their carbonized cylinders.

Their owners are paying more a gallon—for what?

Not for transportation exactly. They could save the few cents, get Socony Gasoline, be absolutely protected against fuel troubles, and match mileage and upkeep records with anybody. No, the owners of these cars are looking for something different, and getting it. They are getting a perceptible improvement in the pick-up of the motor in traffic, a little more silk in the sound of its purr, a little more power on the steep hills, and *a gratifying absence of knocking.*

They're getting, in brief, a new and exciting pleasure in motoring worth far more than the few extra cents they pay. Like Socony Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil, Socony Special is tested thirteen times before it reaches your car.

Let your motor be the judge

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

READERS sometimes ask about growing trees from seeds. On page 799 our friend Isaiah Lower gives advice worth considering. A record of having planted over 500,000 trees entitles one to speak with authority.

*

MEMORIAL Day is at hand. To many this means a pilgrimage to the graves of relations or friends who died in war. But it is also a fitting time to consider the local cemetery, God's Acre, and see whether this is being kept in proper condition. It is not always feasible to have the cemetery mowed like a lawn. This is beautiful where it can be done, but clean, unmowed grass is not unsightly. Weeds, briars and bushes have no place there and are easily kept out. Where a cemetery is not incorporated, and there is no provision for a caretaker, it is easy for the neighborhood to arrange a day when all shall turn out and do any necessary work.

*

THE commission man's position in dealing with his shippers will not be quite so one-sided under the new Federal produce agency act. Officials in charge of enforcement are insisting that the dealers account their returns on the basis of the actual sales and they must not sell to themselves. If they sell part of the produce at the railroad yard and part at their store at a higher price, they must return the account that way with the different prices showing for the different lots. A few dealers make returns that way now, but it appears that some of them keep anything they receive above what they consider the market price for large lots. This is one reason why certain commission men prefer consignments on commission rather than buying outright. A dealer runs no risk of loss on commission shipments when the price declines and he doesn't need to argue about the price when he sells to himself. The new ruling would tend to change all this. It may be hard to enforce, in fact the scanty results so far look as if the act did not cover the whole ground. The pending Federal bill requiring commission men to be licensed, would be likely to help enforcement of the other law. Through refusal to grant a license or to renew it, a dealer could be put out of business altogether, if he used crooked methods in accounting for shipments.

*

THE Middle West reports renewed interest in heavy draft horses for farm work. The old style of hitch seen on many eastern farms in which four horses are used abreast is now all but obsolete. In its place come six horses, made up of two three-horse teams. An extra horse goes in here and there on the gang plow or the harrow so that the horses may be kept moving most of the day. With wages at a high level the farmer has been forced to find ways and means of getting more work done per man-hour. Another horse added means enough easier draft so that there is almost no need to stop for rest. Because of this arrangement the horse once more begins to compete with the untiring tractor, and in consequence there is a demand for heavy draft horses. So the circle keeps moving on, and half of the joy in living is in helping to form the circle as it swings along.

*

QUARANTINE measures have arrived at a stage where they are being used as cudgels by different agencies by which to whip the opposition into line. One has only to recall the embargoes from foreign countries upon various agricultural products from the United States in reply to other embargoes levied upon foreign products by the United States. Aside from the merits of the cases there was a strong suspicion of economic necessity and of retaliatory measures. After considerable note writing the State Department and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in the countries concerned found a way to settle the difficulties. Now much the same situation is arising within the United States between States. One State prohibits the importation of certain produce because of the possibility of introducing some insect or disease. The State legislated against then looks around in hope of finding some legitimate excuse in the form of a bug or a disease on the basis of which produce from that State can be discriminated against. The entire situation needs airing. If restrictive measures are needed they should be viewed with open minds and for the purposes actually intended. After all it is a question whether in these days of rapid transportation and tremendous exchange of commodities between communities the entire and ever-increasing burden of regulative legislation accomplishes much of use. The matter warrants careful consideration by the taxpayers who pay the bills.

*

THE article on page 797, "A Farm Flower Business," will be read with interest by many who are catering to a roadside trade. We think there is a great opportunity for the sale of hardy perennial plants, and the average farm flower grower will be wise to consider this trade, since field-grown plants of this class are usually of superior quality. There is an opportunity to sell plants in Spring and Fall, and to supply cut flowers through a large part of the season. Great real estate developments, and an increasing taste for ornamental planting, make this a growing business. Growing hardy perennials seems one way of producing a profitable crop, while diminishing the farm surplus.

*

RESEARCH at the agricultural colleges and experiment stations about the country is entering upon an interesting stage. Shall research be essentially along lines of applied agriculture or shall it be unrestricted and left to pursue its own course—justified by the final results? The advocates of applied agriculture point out that there are many practical problems sadly needing attention and still untouched. Those who favor "pure" scientific research, just so long as it is research, show that many of the most important contributions have come from unexpected developments arising from work upon abstract problems. At the present time there is a strong swing towards scientific research without regard to its practical bearing. It would be unfortunate if the practical viewpoint should be entirely disregarded. Very likely there is a happy medium between the two. To an outsider it would seem reasonable to expect more far-reaching results by close co-operation between both lines of thought, the one endeavoring to delve deeper into scientific facts merely so as to acquire more information, and the other working along practical lines backed up with the aid and assistance of its companion.

*

THE poultry industry has existed from the time that the first jungle fowl was confined to an enclosure by an East Indian native and systematically robbed for man's benefit. Granting historical accuracy to this imaginative account of the origin of poultry keeping, the industry is one of ancient origin. The science of poultry keeping, however, is quite new. To offer a satisfactory definition of "science" is difficult. Most definitions require more defining than does the word defined, but in this connection, we use the term "science of poultry keeping" to indicate the sum of all those studies and practical experiments in the management of poultry that have contributed to our present knowledge of the subject. Contributors to these studies have been many. The list is long of those who have rendered great service to poultrymen of the present day. Largely through their efforts, much of the risk of poultry keeping as a business has been removed. While no one can guarantee profit or freedom from loss in poultry keeping as a business venture, it is conceded that it is now upon a basis as substantial as that of any live stock and that those who prepare themselves by study and practical experience pursue it as a business need have little fear of failure through disasters they cannot forsee and for which no methods of prevention have been devised.

Among those who have been outstanding in raising old haphazard methods of poultry keeping to the dignity and assurance of what may be called a profession, no one stands out more prominently than Professor James E. Rice of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. The friends of Prof. Rice, widely scattered, as they are, now propose to show their appreciation of the great service that he has rendered both to the science and the art of poultry culture by placing in the halls of Cornell a memorial in the form of an oil painting of "Our Professor." The committee in charge wish to give former students and all other friends of Prof. Rice an opportunity to contribute to the cost. Any amounts sent to the treasurer of the committee, Prof. L. M. Hurd, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., will be credited to the donors. The names of these will be placed upon a scroll to be presented later to the teacher whose quarter century of unselfish service in his present position so richly deserves this public recognition.

*

AN INQUIRY by the Federal Trade Commission at Washington recently brought out the fact that a trade organization connected with public utilities devoted itself mainly to removing "objectionable" textbooks from schools, supplying newspapers with publicity, and employing professors from higher educational institutions. It was admitted that speakers who favored municipal ownership of utilities were regarded as objectionable at power conferences. We do not wish to discuss this particular inquiry further, but to point out the difficulty of any ordinary person in seeking unbiased truth. If commercial agencies can, in some cases, censor our textbooks and our public conferences, we can easily see that not only material but spiritual needs may be controlled in the same way. The radio is already sought as a medium for advertising propaganda, and too many publications stifle, rather than encourage independent thought. If some great moral issue confronts us as a nation, where may we look for the truth?

*

I would like to know whether the Rural School Improvement Society is a fraud or not, and what is the work they are trying to do? Our school superintendent says we should have nothing to do with them. M. P.

THIS is an organization in the interest of the rural school. It tries to prevent arbitrary consolidation of rural districts in localities where this is against the will and good of the majority of these districts, and works in favor of legislation that would give rural districts a fair share of the public school money they do not now get. It stands for the right of rural schools to have a reasonable amount of self determination of their own affairs. We will let readers judge whether doing these things and going about telling the truth regarding school matters makes one a fraud. But further, the acts and position taken by this school society are just what the State Education Department and the the school superintendents might be expected to do if they had the best interest of the schools of the State at heart. Study the attitude and action of the State school authorities in the matters of forced consolidation and a rightful share of State money for the smaller schools, and you will see why they do not like the Rural School Improvement Society and are working to the limit of their power against it.

Brevities

REMEMBER the early days of the San José scale, when it was freely predicted that this pest would put an end to profitable orcharding in the East? Who worries about it now?

ONE of the dirctors of the National Safety Council recently stated that traffic accidents, which last year took the lives of 25,800 persons cost the United States more than $700,000,000.

ACCORDING to the American Association for Medical Progress, for five years in succession the United States has reported more cases of small pox than any other country in the world except India. There were 38,498 cases in 1927, an increase of 13 per cent over the previous year.

THESE qualifications are noted in judging eggs for exterior quality: a weight of 25 ounces or over per dozen, uniformity in both size and shape, lack of any tint in white eggs and a uniform color in brown, and shells of fine texture, strong, free from rough places, wrinkles, thin or porous spots.

THE city council of Pittsburgh, Pa., was recently asked to appropriate $20 for the purchase of two gallinules for the city zoo. One of the councilmen asked what a gallinule was, and finally it was discovered that this mystery is a mudhen or moor hen allied to the coots. The purchase was allowed.

DO YOU know what a zanjero is? Being easterners, we found this a new word in a publication from the Arizona College of Agriculture. From its use there, we conclude that a zanjero is an official who measures the rate of flow into private irrigation ditches. Our biggest dictionary gives us no help in the matter.

No Dictator for the Dairy Farm

A DICTATOR has been proposed for the dairy industry. When aristocracy denies that farmers have the ability to do business for themselves, and autocracy has failed, it is entirely consistent in the autocrats to propose a dictator. A mind focussed on centralized power abhors the will of the masses. Its ideal is class dominance, and alarmed by the demand of the masses for self-determination in either civil or industrial affairs they cry aloud for a dictator to help them retain the powers which they have abused. No policy could be more disastrous to an industry in which large masses of the people are concerned. No dictator was ever created by the will of the people. The function of the dictator is to defeat the will of the public by grabbing the powers of government in civic or industrial organization. It is only of late that he has come to steer the profiteer safely between the Scylla of sport and the Charybdis of profit. Co-operation came into existence as a protest against the power of the dictator and autocrat. As long as a true spirit of co-operation exists the dictator cannot rise.

The suggestion for a State franchise for the milk industry springs from the same state of mind as the demand for a milk dictator. It is equally futile. President Coolidge recently reminded us that when we seek to escape responsibilities by calling on the government to perform our duties, we forget that the same human agencies that fail us in private business are employed by the government for the work. In some services involving a natural monopoly the government grants special franchises and attempts in some measure to regulate the business and to limit the profits of the business. Usually these franchises involve the right of eminent domain, as in the railroads, telephone lines, gas and electric conduits. In general these privileged corporations assume civil powers, and become the masters rather than the traditional servants of the public. The experience with them warns us that it will be wiser to limit the privileges rather than to extend them into fields so far occupied by private business.

The milk industry is an inheritance of the eastern farmer. It is growing in volume, and importance and value every day. There is no better farm prospect anywhere, and no dictator or State commission is as well qualified to develop it for the farm as the producers themselves. It would be an economic crime to turn it over to any other power. We think it will not be done, and we predict that the day is not far distant when dairy farmers will assume control of the business and surprise themselves with their ability to develop a pleasant and profitable industry.

The Farmer's Taxes

MAY farmers hope to reduce their burdens of taxes by influencing lower appropriations, and reduced public expenses? Some see no hope here, because the public always votes in favor of bond sales, and increased public expenditures. They look for public expenses to increase in the future as they have in the past. While they think it desirable and a sure way to reduce taxes, they despair of any results here. They think the chances are better in an effort to shift a portion of the tax from the farm to other industries. This is a just demand because even the direct property tax on the farm is higher than on other forms of property. Of course the authorities who keep on increasing public expense are also responsible for the unjust share of it which they load on the farmer's back, and if we admit our failure to reduce the public expense, how can we hope to induce them to change their policy in the collection of the tax? The expense is imprudent, and the farmer's share of the tax is unjust. Both should be attacked and corrected.

It is, however, the indirect tax that neither the farmer nor the consumer sees that weighs heaviest upon them. The importer adds the tariff tax to the cost of a cowhide, and shifts the tax with his percentage of profit on it to the jobber, who adds it with his profits to the price to the wholesaler and so on through the tanner, the wholesaler and retailer of leather, the shoemaker and the wholesaler and retailer of shoes to the farmer who pays not only the original dollar of import tax, but the sum total of all the profits which accumulate in a geometric ratio. The original dollar increases to about $2.85 by the time the farmer pays it. If he could add the tax to the price of his product and pass it on to his buyer as the others do, the circle would be complete and no one would bear it all, but under the present system he is unable to do so, and the whole burden rests permanently on his shoulders. The manufacturer and the merchant add the income tax to the price of their goods. The city real estate owner adds the tax to the rent. There are two forms of tax which cannot be shifted: inheritance tax and farm tax. The inheritance tax is levied on the estate after the death of the owner. It cannot be shifted. The farmer pays the indirect tax as a part of the price on practically everything he buys. He is unable to shift this or even his direct tax to anyone else, because he is not able to fix the price for the things he sells. These prices are made by middlemen who never inquire about the farm tax or cost of production. By united effort we believe farmers could reduce public expenses and reduce their direct property tax, but their whole unjust burden of tax can be equalized only when they find a way to fix the price for their products.

Indemnities for Slaughtered Cattle

ON PAGE 751 we made a mistake in saying that the total indemnity for slaughtered cattle in the tuberculosis eradication work cannot exceed $90 for grades and $150 for purebred cattle. We should have said that the total indemnity cannot exceed the appraised value of the animal.

Under the new State law the owner receives the net proceeds of the sale of the animal. In addition he receives from the State 90 per cent of the appraised value of the animal, but not exceeding $150 for purebred registered animals, and not exceeding $90 for grades. The Federal indemnities are $50 for purebred cattle and $25 for grades, and these items are in addition to the State payments. It is stated that the salvage per carcass averaged $34 during 1927, so that in a given case the owner may receive $34 salvage, $150 from State and $50 from Federal government or a total of $234 for a purebred animal, or $149 for a grade. It must be understood, however, that the total payments including salvage, State and Federal allowance cannot exceed the appraised value of the animal.

Buffalo Milk Prices

THE price of 3 per cent milk to the Unity buyers at Buffalo for the month of April was $2.42 per 100 lbs., f.o.b. country station, with the usual butterfat differential. The association's deductions are 1c per 100 lbs., making the net cash returned to producers $2.41.

The Sheffield Farms Producers' Association returned to producers in the 400-mile zone $2.025 per 100 lbs. net cash for 3 per cent milk.

The Dairymen's League net cash return to patrons in the State for 3 per cent milk in the 200-mile zone was $1.95 per 100 lbs., and with the freight differential for the 400-mile zone off, the price in this district was $1.79. This gives the Unity producers in this district a net cash return of 62c above the League price, or allowing deduction for certificates as cash, the difference is 52c per 100 lbs. in favor of the Unity producers.

The dairy farm conditions at the present time, however, are nothing to brag about. The weather is cold. Pastures are not starting up. Practically all the farmers are out of silage and many are buying hay. Feed hovers around $50 a ton. Even with a comparatively good showing in prices, farmers feel discouraged with the general prospect. If the March reductions could have been saved it would have just about helped out in this situation. UNITY PRODUCER.

Receipts of Milk and Cream at New York City and Metropolitan Area for April, 1928

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed* (*Fresh*) 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,232,123	113,980	28,667
New Jersey	152,136	2,994	77
Pennsylvania	330,219	13,850	4,014
Vermont	80,128	7,980	...
Connecticut	7,505	...	...
Massachusetts	11,486	122	...
Maryland	6,584	...	...
Delaware	...	51	...
Iowa	...	1,191	...
Indiana	...	800	40
Wisconsin	...	400	...
Ohio	...	500	...
Canada	...	124	...
Total	2,820,181	141,992	32,798
Last Year	2,779,085	137,577	35,519

Preserve the Farm Freehold

The economist says: "With increased machinery capacity the average farm of the future is to be larger and consolidations of farm lands are in order and less man power will be used."

"The logic of the situation indicates that there are still too many farmers."

"If one-fourth more of the people now on American farms can yet be dispensed with, then the farm population is too great."

"The demand for farm products is limited to foodstuffs and material for clothing but there is no limit to the possibilities of expansion in the broad field of industry. This means more people driven from our farms, large scale ownership of the land, corporate management, aristocratic government, peonage.

"No king was ever known to voluntarily abdicate. No nobleman ever willingly divided his land and deeded it to his tenants. The large estates of history have been broken up only after centuries of despoliation of the peasants and the brutal reaction of civil war. It is not wise for this nation to lay the foundation of a landed aristocracy."

"What are we going to do with these millions of men and women that improved machinery and the so-called necessity of reduction of production of farm products are driving into idleness?"

"Our father hewed and plowed and hoed homes for themselves out of the bleak lands of New England; a mighty race, big in thought, eloquent in speech, great in action, magnificent in achievement and stern in independence, but not for slaves."

"One monster there is in the world—the idle man."

"He is great who confers most benefits. He is base—and that is the one base thing in the universe—who receives favors and renders none."

"This nation has received great benefits from its farmers; it has taken their homes from them. It has one positive, immediate duty to perform, get this land in small units into the ownership of the men who work it. It is our one hope of maintaining our liberties and sustaining a free government." W. A. MAC PHERSON.

Dairy and Pasture Outlook

Dairying seems profitable in this vicinity to those farmers who have become federally accredited and who go about their job as up-to-date dairymen. Some of the best Guernsey herds (grade and purebred) hereabouts ship their milk to Abbotts at a premium, I think, though last Fall there was a cut which I think was adjusted for shippers of A milk. The average herd is between 8 and 12 milking cows. The average net wholesale price seems to be about 8 to 8½ cents a quart for 4½ per cent butterfat, bacteria count under 50,000, after deduction for haulage by motor truck to Philadelphia and Trenton.

Doylestown (Bucks County seat, population over 5,000) is supplied by three milk dealers at 12 cents a quart, bottled and pasteurized. About two months ago I started selling grade A raw milk in Doylestown at 16 cents a quart, cream 80 cents a quart. One other farmer is bottling and selling his own milk in Doylestown. Ten miles away pasteurized milk is selling at 18 cents a quart. There seems to be little difficulty in selling Guernsey raw milk at a premium. I could sell double the quantity I do if I had the cows but good Guernseys are extremely difficult to obtain at a fair price.

Furthermore many herds are being blood tested for Bang bacillus and clean herd owners are naturally very cautious about buying untested stock. It will not be long before herds hereabouts will have to be federally accredited for the blood test. I am blood testing, and think it a good thing, but believe there is too much propaganda to stampede farmers into it. It should, and I believe could be done more gradually so as to entail less loss to those unfortunate farmers who are badly infected.

Pastures seems about as good as usual but not many get attention. I think those farmers who use chemicals, reseed or roll are the exception. Most pastures are low and wet, inconvenient to work, and are merely a convenient place to air the herds during Summer. I hope to treat my own to a dose of limestone and acid phosphate which is indicated.

Hay should be good. It has been quite rainy and everything looks green. Alfalfa is sown and does well, provided some lime is used and the Winter is not too open, subjecting it to alternate freezing and thawing. The best success seems to be obtained by those who plant around the middle of August. When once caught Alfalfa gives fairly good yield for five or six years.

I have never been able to get a good Alfalfa stand except on an experimental plot of one-fourth acre on which I am raising from ½ to four tons to the acre. I believe I know why both my attempts failed. One year I sowed with oats and seeded my oats too thickly. Last year I had a wonderfully good stand, sown on August 20, after harrowing in two tons of limestone to the acre, but it winter-killed. The ground in February was covered with the dead Alfalfa seedlings which had been pulled out bodily. The safest practice, used in one case with excellent results was to sow with Timothy, Red clover, Alsike clover in August to insure having a stand in case Alfalfa should fail. Some farmers here seem to prefer the mixture to straight Alfalfa, saying the cows eat it better.

My own opinion is that the dairyman's salvation is: Beets, oats, Soy beans (thrash half for high protein concentrate), Alfalfa or clover and corn.

I have a silo which I fill—but I suspect that with beets and either Alfalfa, Soy bean hay or clover and good feed can do as well at less cost and taking everything into consideration, even the trouble of weeding beets, than with silage but without beets. Swapping work with neighbors in filling silo takes a good many days, and so does cultivating the corn to put into it.

Bucks Co., Pa. T. S.

The dairying business in my section I consider is only about 60 per cent of what it was in 1910 to 1920. The chief causes are increased cost of dairy cows, feed and labor, proportionate to returns. Another factor is the demand of tuberculin tested herds, which causes increased investments to keep going, as generally the indemnity and salvages cover only about 70 to 80 per cent of replacements.

Then another factor is the wholesale price of which a fair average is about $6.50 per 100 quarts for 4 per cent milk. The retail prices are from 12 to 16 cents per quart.

Very little old pasture renewing or reseeding is done. The outlook for hay is very little clover and about 75 per cent Timothy. Not much Alfalfa grown in this section, due, I think, to poor stands. Soy beans especially for hay are rapidly increasing in popularity.

In other lines of farming, poultry seems to be on the increase on lots of farms. In many cases the farms go untilled, the owner keeping from 200 to 500 hens, having the wife and family caring for same and the owner working in town. G. H. M.

Chalfont, Pa.

Drawn by Sara Smith (16), New Jersey

**"Now blackbirds call from tops of trees,
And apple blossoms scent the breeze."**

Drawn by Veron Bowyer (12), Ohio

MEMORY VERSE

Leisure

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

No time to stand beneath the boughs,
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like stars at night.

No time to turn at beauty's glance,
And watch their feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this, if full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.
—W. H. Davies.

Drawn by Cecilia Fredrickson, New York

Nature Puzzle

The answer to last month's Nature Puzzle was the "peeper," a member of the tree toad family. All of the answers received were right, and we trust that little Hyla Pickeringii has fulfilled his purpose of telling his name to the boys and girls who listen for his voice in the Spring. It is nice to know these things, to have a chance to know better the little creatures that are woven into the pattern of our lives. These are our hidden friends. The next puzzle is based on a garden flower with place in mythology. It is only necessary to read the old Greek myths to discover the answer. Isn't that a lively hint?

I am a favorite Spring flower of the lily family, whose blue, white and purple blossoms make your garden lovely in May. I was introduced in Europe in the beginning of the sixteenth century, where I became speedily popular with the English and Dutch. An old Greek myth tells the story of my origin from the blood of Hyacinth, a beautiful Spartan youth, a friend of Apollo. Zephyrus was jealous because this youth favored Apollo, and struck and killed Hyacinth at play. Apollo caused a purple flower to spring from the drops of blood that fell from the youth's brow. However that may be, I am now grown from bulbs. The group to which I belong comprises about 30 species. As high as $1,000 has been paid for one of my bulbs.

My flowers are drooping, bell-shaped and both single and double flowers, many on one stalk. My flowers are very fragrant; the fragrance is strongest about or after 11 o'clock at night. When planted in pots my bulbs may be forced in the house and will bloom in midwinter, but the number grown in the open is far greater.

Did you watch me unfold this Spring, and stoop down to catch the matchless fragrance from my stalk of flower? I think then, you can answer this question, "What Am I?"—Sent by Vivian Avery (13), New York.

Enigma No. 1

My first is in rat but not in mice,
My second in flour but not in rice,
My third is in buy but not in choose,
My fourth is in win but not in lose,
My fifth is in man but not in boy,
My whole is a bird who brings us joy.
—Annie Stone (13), New Hampshire.

Enigma No. 2

My first is in whole but not in head,
My second in made but not in said,
My third is in top but not in ball,
My fourth is in coat but not in shawl,
My fifth is in you but not in me,
My sixth is in can but not in be,
My seventh is in table but not in stand,
My whole is grown all over the land.
—Robert Foster (12), Maine.

Geography Riddles

1. What falls in South Dakota is the name of a famous Indian tribe?
2. What city in Kentucky is a name of a food most people like?
3. What city in Wisconsin is the name of one of our famous Presidents?
4. What lake in Maine is the name of one of our birds?
5. What small city in Texas is the name of a city in Europe?—Sent by Esther Goodspeed (14), Vermont.

The answer to last month's Enigma was "plow," and to the Geography Riddles were as follows: No. 1, Lincoln; No. 2, Derby; No. 3, Coatesville; No. 4, Butler; No. 5, Lexington.

Drawn by Helen Messemer (17), New York

Bird Notes

Dear Iva Unger: Why don't you send me some decent weather? The barn swallows should have been here ten days ago, and they haven't come yet. The quince bush isn't open yet either, so the towhees, orioles and humming-birds aren't around our house yet, either. In fact the quince's only visitant is a song sparrow who sits huddled in the top every morning, hardly knowing whether to sing or not.

I have six bloodroot buds and one blossom located. Don't you think they're pretty? There are oodles of bluets in the pasture, but no violets yet.

Our puppy is having a wonderful time keeping crows off the place. If she sees one light, or about to light, she runs as fast as she can to drive it off. She chases robins, too, but they're not half as much fun as big black crows. And ruffed grouse! They're the most fun of all, because they make such a tremendous noise when they rise! — From Berta Griffiths, Connecticut, April 29, 1928.

April 21, 1928.—On going to the barn to milk this morning to my great surprise I saw a barn swallow. On first sight of it it looked to be one, but as it was quite some distance away I thought myself mistaken. I wasn't, however, for it soon flew nearer, and once it came down quite close to my head.

April 30.—There has been snow on the ground for the past few days, therefore I haven't seen any new Spring birds as I hoped to. It is my belief that the lone barn swallow has deserted us. Snowbirds have been coming to my feeding station to dine on grain and crumbs, and occasionally I have seen one on the back porch. The sun came out very bright and warm for a while this P. M. and while it shone the air rang with songs of phoebes and song sparrows. About two weeks ago there was a phoebe bird carrying bits of material for the purpose of building a nest in the wall of what was once a log barn. Such cold weather must make it hard for them, but their nesting place is situated on the south side where the sun strikes it fully.

I notice that Berta Griffiths has a strong dislike for English sparrows. I can't say as I blame her. I don't like them much myself.

May 1.—The first day of May, and Spring has been reborn. The night hawk's wings reflected the rays of the rising sun as he made his swift dizzy circles on high. Barn swallows are flying about and it makes me think of how I would hate to be one of the insects that haunt this balmy air.—Aubrey Gregory (17), New York (Catskill Region).

Birds I Have Seen

Scarlet tanager, wings and tail jet black, the rest vivid scarlet.

Brown thrush, brown above, reddish on head and shoulders, shading into olive brown, on tail, throat, breast. Dark brown spots on breast. Shorter than a robin.

Meadow lark, larger than a robin. Throat and chin yellow. Black crescent on breast. Crown streaked with brown and black.

Flicker, length 12 in. Top of head and neck bluish gray with black cheek patches. Red crescent across back of neck and a black crescent on breast.—Sent by Helen Mellish (15), Connecticut.

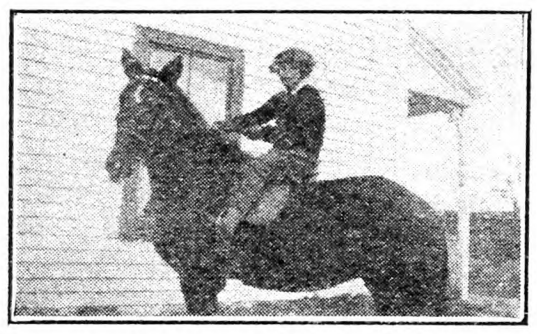
Drawn by Aubrey Gregory (17), New York

My Cat "Spotty"

Dear Friends: I have a kitty called "Spotty." She isn't afraid of anything. I have only been to school five months and I am in the second reader. I was not well, and my aunt taught me. Sincerely, Almira May Richardson (8), New York.

Two Farm Girls

Dear Boys and Girls: This picture was taken in front of our barn in 1924, when we were building a new one. My sister and I had to draw water for the cement. I wish some of the girls of Our Page would write to me. A new friend, Ruth Hrehor (12), New York.



Ready for Horseback Ride

Dear Friends: I live on a farm just outside of Stoughton, Mass. I used to have a donkey, but our parrot is all that is left now. The photo is of myself and a horse called "Bonnie" that I exercise. If there is anyone of my age that would like to write to me, I wish they would. From Marjorie Smith (12), Massachusetts.

The Pet Lamb

Dear Boys and Girls: Here is a picture of me and my lambie, "Spiderlegs," which I feed on a bottle. I am a boy nine years old, from Montgomery County. Yours, Kenneth Crawford (9), New York.

Drawn by Waddy Kic (14), New York

Jokes

"A sensible man doubts everything. Only a fool is certain of what he says."
"Are you certain of that?"
"Positive!"—Sent by Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

Customer: "Are those doughnuts fresh?"
Clerk: "I don't know. I've only been here a week."—Sent by Amy Layton, Connecticut.

Harry: "My dad is a Lion, a Moose, an Elk, and an Eagle."
Dicky: "What does it cost to see him?"
—Sent by Mary Bekes, New York.

What Does Your Hand Tell?

For the purpose of fortune telling, the left hand is always chosen, it being supposed that the heart and brain have more influence over it than over its fellow.

The principal line in it—called the line of life—encloses the thumb, and separates it from the palm of the hand. The next to it, called the natural line, takes its beginning from the rising of the middle finger. The table line begins under the little and ends near the forefinger. The Girdle of Venus—another line—begins near the joint of the forefinger, and ends in the middle one. The line of death is a counter line to the line of life, and by some called the sister line. There are other lines on the fleshy parts, as in the ball of the thumb, which is called the Mount of Venus. The hollow of the hand is called the plain of Mars.

If the lines which are in the middle of the hand, and are called the table lines, are broad and fair without being broken, it is a sign that, with care and industry, the person will lead a happy life, but if broken it shows that great prudence is needed to avert misfortune. If the line from the wrist goes straight to the middle finger, it denotes that the person will live to be a great age, but should the lines want continuity the presage is not so favorable.

If the line of life—the one running from the wrist by the ball of the thumb and ending beneath the forefinger—is clear and unbroken, it foretells prosperity and happy old age, but if indistinct and interrupted, bad news and a short life. Round lines like semi-circles on the inside of the tips of fingers promise houses, lands and inheritance.

If the middle or table lines are very narrow and crooked, or contracted, it is the sign of poverty and misfortune. If a crooked line goes through the table line, it foretells a dangerous accident, occasioned by carelessness, but if straight and even it is a good sign.—Written by Ozias Gauthier, Vermont.

Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki, Ohio

April 11.—Cloudy and cool. I helped saw down two hemlock trees and cut the limbs from them. We intend to hew the timbers out, and put them under the barn for sills. The odor of the hemlock boughs was agreeable to the nostrils, but when my ax came in contact with a large knot it did not agree with my temper. Cleaned up the old shingles from the ground where they had been torn from the barn roof.

April 28.—The alarm awoke me at 5 o'clock this morning with its "b-r-r." On looking out of the window, what a sight met my eyes! The ground was covered with snow. About six inches fell through the night. Helped do the milking and having finished this I strained the milk and changed the pails under the separator, ate breakfast and fed the pigs, hens and calves. Later I watered the cows and cleaned the cow stables.

May 2.—Fair. Hauled manure and watched the incubator between trips.—"Sandy" (17), New York.

April 25.—I got up late this morning as school is gone out and mother never calls me. It is cold and wind is blowing. Played the phonograph some this afternoon. THE R. N.-Y. came this afternoon and I enjoyed reading it.

April 27.—It is raining, but turned to snow and snowed all day. I am going to bed and it is still snowing.

April 28.—It is still snowing. The ground is covered with four inches of snow, and peach trees in full bloom.—"Naomi" (10), West Virginia.

April 1.—We've moved to town, now. The other day we went up home to the farm. It seemed too good for words to see Prinnie (our dog), the hens and everything else. Very often I think a person does not appreciate the beautiful living things about him because they are so common, and we see them so often. But when they are shut away from us and we can't have any more of them to enjoy, then you see how much you really did love them. You probably always knew in a vague way that they were so dear to you, but a person does not, I think, as a rule, fully realize the beauty of the everyday things about him. I think I can say I've had experience, as we've lived in the city since last Fall, and that's quite a time, in a way.

April 4.—This evening I walked out to the limits, across a field, and went to the river. The sun had just set and the colors were beautiful. To the south the sky was all blue and pink, reflected in the river; to the west, yellow. Then as you looked down the river the colors gradually faded away, and the water was a deep black spotted with cakes of ice and snow Over across the river I could hear a bird, the song sparrow, singing very sweetly, and besides that the rains song of the robin, and the gurgle of water. Then there was a calm silence. It seems too beautiful to leave.

I'm down by the river now. Am sitting on a big cement block in the middle of a cheery little creek that flows in with the river. This creek runs through a deep valley where I came to ski in the Winter. It's a very nice place. It has been a cloudy changeable day, very muddy, but Spring just the same. I'm writing fast, but I guess I'll have to stop now, and go home, as the sun has set and the chill and the darkness are coming on.—"Net," (14), New York.

Our Artists At Art School

Dear Editor: Yes, I liked the Memory Verse in the last two numbers of Our Page, and always read these first. The original stories were very interesting, I thought, and exceedingly well written.

In drawing the head in school we are first taught how to construct it as to the proportions. Then we get the poise of the head and draw a center line down from the forehead to the middle of the chin. In this way the features are easily put in their proper place. After the student draws a well-constructed head he is taught to get more character in his drawings.

When this much is accomplished, the student is ready to start on the shading and modeling of the head and features. This is what I am learning now, as you have seen in the last issue of Our Page. —Esther Herr (19), Pennsylvania.

Dave Pratt And the Panther

Some forty years ago it was the custom of a certain Massachusetts orphanage to place its boys from the age of eleven up, in farm homes where they were to work for their board and clothing, and to be given the sum of $18 when they became their own men.

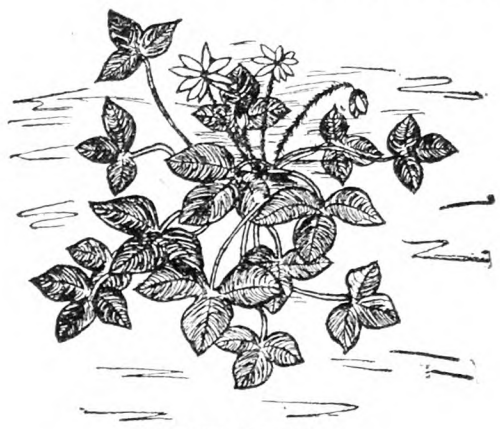
My story is of a 12-year-old boy named David Pratt, who was taken by a Ver-

(Continued on Page 305)

OUR ART

No 8-y

By Helen Wilson (13), Missouri



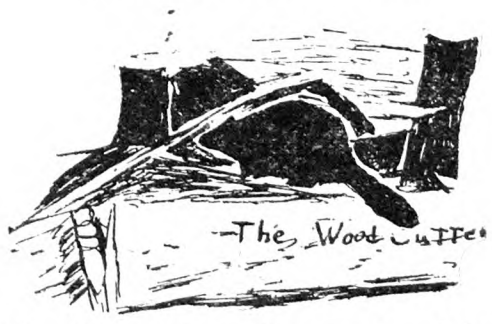
HEPATICA

Hepatica—By Pearl Wilfert

Ain't It Awful?—By Alma Poggi (13), New Jersey

A Peeper, Peeping—By Charlotte Dolly (14), New York

The Old Covered Bridge—By Joy Johnson (15), New York



The Woodcutter—Drawn by John Bonner (10), Georgia

Drawn by Edna Howell (16) Pa.

Rural New-Yorker Cooks

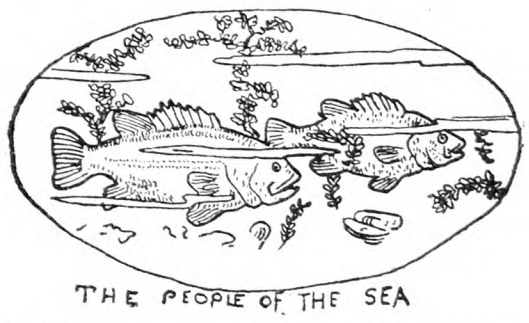
Dear Cooks: Egg dishes are always nice in the Spring, don't you think? I'm sending this recipe of goldenrod eggs, and hope you'll like it:

Scald two cups of milk in a double boiler. Melt one tablespoon butter and mix in a bowl with two tablespoons flour, salt, and pepper to taste. Stir until creamy. Pour some of the scalded milk over the mixture, stirring constantly. Then pour all the mixture in the double boiler with the rest of the milk. Boil four eggs for 10 minutes. Shell and separate the whites from the yolk. Chop the whites up fine and add to the cream sauce. Grind the yolks and add. Pour over hot buttered toast and serve.—From Althea Ralph (15), Massachusetts.

The Panther—By Rena Cook (13), Pennsylvania

Feeding Time—By Barbara Knowler (17), Rhode Island

Self Portrait—By Alice Lewis (13), Connecticut



The People of the Sea—By Olive Stanton Maine

Boys And Girls Exchange

Dear Friends: I think it would be a good idea if we could have a view postal card exchange, as I know THE R. N.-Y. has a large circulation. I think it would be great fun for all of us. I em enclosing a card from my section of the type I like best.—Marvin Gurlin, New Jersey.

Goodnight

I see the little first star;
The little first star sees me.
God bless the little first star—
God bless thee.
—By Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

ORIGINAL POEMS

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (17), Pennsylvania

The Piper

The piper came over the mountains today,
And he piped the wildest refrain!
Lilt of a bird song borne on the breeze,
Sigh of the south wind in lilac trees,
Silver-sweet tones of the rain!

The piper came over the mountain today;
Robed in his Lincoln green;
And the flecks of gold in his merry brown eyes,
Are beams of sunlight from the skies
Filmed in a molten sheen.

The piper came over the mountain today,
And gay is the song he would sing;
For he captured the joy of the rivulet's laughter,
And he offers the mirth that our hearts have sought after—
And the piper's name is Spring!
—By Lois Russell (17), New York.

A Memorial To Mother

There is one person I love best,
Who works long hours without much rest,
She watches me when fever takes its turn.
She says that she will never leave me;
That her love will always burn.
She is not my friend today
And someone else's tomorrow!
She follows me all my way
Helping me through my sorrows.
She shows me which is right—
Turning me from wrong.
Her help is free; with all her might
She fills my heart with joyful song.
Have you ever found like this, another?
If you have, it's surely Mother!
—By Beatrice Carew (13), New Hampshire.

That Big One

When I go fishing down the brook,
I always turn and go
Where the water turns a little crook,
An' the hemlock boughs hang low.

There I get a great big bite,
An' break the line almost,
I've tried and tried with all my might
And never yet can boast
How I went and caught a great big trout,
But never mind, just wait
Sometimes I'll write and tell you about
How that fish ate hook and bait!
—By John Frederickson (14), New York.

Little House

Beautiful from a distance,
Sturdy against the hill—
But O, little house, a stranger
Would see grass growing on the sill.
And surely through broken windows,
Would see nothing but empty rooms;
And the dust that has been gathering
For many weary moons.

O dear house, how could a stranger
Know that without looking I see,
A well-loved face in the door way,
And a table set for three?
How could he know I am hearing
The voices of two loved friends
With hurt in my heart that is aching
With a sadness that never ends?

O, little house you will never,
Be deserted as long as I live,
For I'll keep you in memory forever,
And give all I have to give
Of love, to mend broken places
That are torn by wind and rain.
O, little house though I may wander,
I'll always come back again.
—By Faye Frayer, New York.

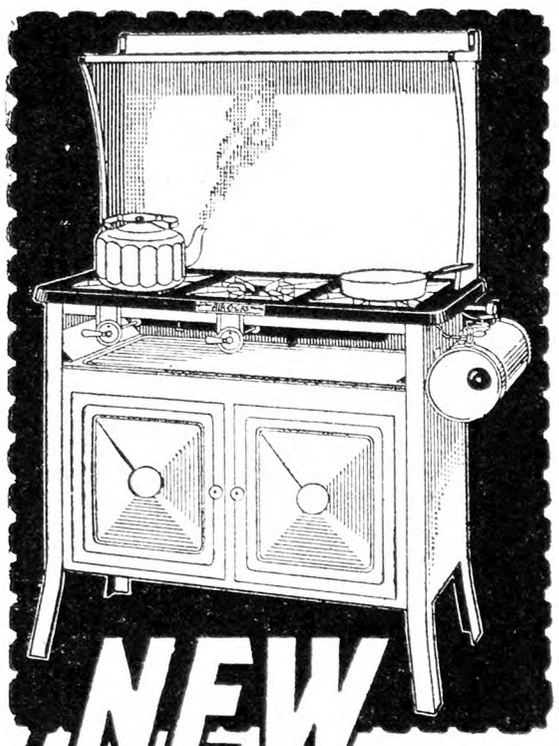
Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

Our Page This Month

Our Page has sung our praises of the country in May, without whispering a word about it being a very busy month so that boys and girls had to sit up nights to write and draw. That I think is a very good testimony of the feeling we have for this work. Supposing most of our skilled artists were too tired! It is the mark of the thoroughbred, this hanging-on, this carrying through whatever the cost. Did you know that?

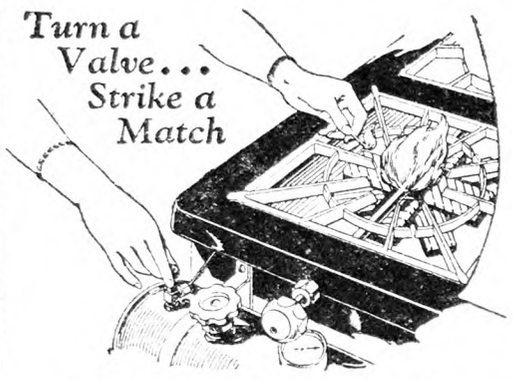
I do not believe that Our Page will ever lack short stories again. There are some very good ones on my desk this month, and I have been wondering how I can ever bring myself to choose between them.

I wonder how many of you know that



NEW

Instant Gas Starter



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Made in a variety of styles and sizes handsomely finished in snow-white porcelain, rich French gray enamel, satiny black Japan—trimmings of glistening nickel.

Ask Your Dealer for a demonstration. Write for descriptive literature and prices on the various models. Dept.RY 18

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W. W. Higgins who wrote a paragraph in Our Page last month is managing editor of THE R. N.-Y. Of course I should have told you last month, but the fact is I did not know about it until after the Page was printed. But now I whisper it to you, that our stuff is really some good. There are many people watching our work that you do not know about, and would likely feel shy if you did, so that I had better not tell you!

June is coming next. That brings the man with the scythe, the roses, and the old swimming hole. In some places it means loads of hay and panting, straining horses. Pigs like to get out in June, too, and usually it happens on a day that every one is away but you, and old Towser is your only hope, but saves the day. Do not forget that black ink is the only reliable medium for drawing. The size of the drawing does not matter much as they are easily reduced.

Send all contributions before the fifth of the month to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

Drawn by P. F. Lynn (17), *New York*

"You asked how we came to get THE R. N.-Y. My mother has a cousin in New Jersey who ordered it for us. I surely enjoy the Boys' and Girls' Page; it is the best page I have seen in any paper. I live on a farm about 30 miles from Winnipeg."—Wilma Brusch (13), Manitoba.

"My favorite pastime is hiking, which is only natural, I suppose, living in the Rocky Mountains. I went on some wonderful hikes last Fall in the canyons around here. The Monument National Canyon is about five miles from where I live. The water falls for 200 feet in places; has worn a tunnel down through the rock through which it falls. You can imagine what a roar it makes. I would be glad to correspond with anyone who is interested in the West and the Rocky Mountains." — Florence Swan (15), Colorado.

"I was eating my supper when mother told me we had received THE R. N.-Y. for April 28. And as it is spread out before me I feel that I must do justice to our poetry column. 'Shackled Youth,' by J. Fredrickson, and 'A Dream,' by Lucile Thatcher! If you have poems of this type for May just lay aside mine—'The Old Weather Vane.' Esther Herr's drawing is so good it just thrills me through and through."—Franklin Kohler (17), Pennsylvania.

"Just a note to let you know that I like the Boys' and Girls' Page very much and wish we could have it twice a month instead of once."—Marvin Gurlin, New Jersey.

"I want to thank you very much for publishing my poem. It was a great surprise when I opened THE R. N.-Y. and saw the Boys' and Girls' Page with a poem, which I had written, printed." — Isabel Davies (15), New York.

"I am a little girl 12 years old. I live in the beautiful mountains of the Blue Ridge. I have one sister; she is in the Woodrow Wilson College at Banner Elk, N. C. My father is a fruit grower, and a bee-keeper. I have one pet chicken; its name is Blackie. We have been taking THE R. N.-Y. for several years. I enjoy the Boys' and Girls' Page very much. Please do not let Mr. Wastebasket get this letter, as I want to surprise my mother and father."—Arabella Braswell, North Carolina.

"My jokes were a failure last month, so I will try again. I am sending more contributions this time but expect about as much as last time. In fact I am making an effort."—Teresa Prinzing, New York.

"Stories, stories, stories! I have one on the table before me. But probably many of you will understand when I say that it doesn't look half as good now as it did when I wrote it. If I cannot think of anything else next month I shall send a photo that will certainly spoil Our Page." — John Fredrickson (14), New York.

"You can't say the story I'm sending isn't about farm life, Iva Unger, 'cause it is. And most of it is true, too."—Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

List of Contributors

* Marks the names of those whose work appears in this month's page.

New York.—Ida Moshier (11), Laverne Hotaling (14), Frances Porter, Annabel O'Brien (13), James Craver (12), *Carl Ratsch (15), Alice Moshier (10), Helen Barrett (12), Frances Van Dyke (11), Mildred Osterdahl (13), Charlotte Huess, Norton Curtis, Mabel Anthony (11), Alvine Trentelman (11), Willard Derby (16), *John Mucha (16), Myrtle Fehler (14), Dorothy Evans (12), Catherine Downing (16), Janet Ingersoll (13), Katherine Hoffman (13), Mildred Sunderland (9), Willie Witch, Doris Weaver (10), Anna Yurkowitz (14), Harold Fuller (12), Isabel Davies (15), Johanna Koch, Mildred Silsby (13), *Vivian Avery (13), *Pearl Lynn (17), *John Frederickson (14), *Arthur Joy (16), Hazel Taylor, Frances Drace (11), *Jean Doren (13), *Stanley Brown (16), Lena Joy (16), Edith Gregware, Teresa Pinzing, Marguerite Grau (16), Margaret Haight (12), *Aubrey Gregory (17), *Lois Russell (15), *Mary Bekes.

Pennsylvania.—Anna Shaeffer (13), Amanda Fisher (14), Matilda Succourish (14), Elizabeth Yilek (14), Russell Russell, Eddie Faulkner, *Franklin Kohler (17), Anna Mertsoc (16), *Rena Cook (12), Ethel Manges, *Esther Herr (18).

Connecticut.—Annie Grayson (9), John Grayson (7), *Helen Mellish (15), Berta Griffiths (18), Alice Lewis (14), E. Calve, Delia Piersig (14), Henry Inowye (13).

New Jersey.—Marie DuPlecy, Billy Mole (8), *Sara Smith (16), Marvin Gurlin, *Alice Chew (16), Florence Johnson (17), Edna Barchi (15), Hildur Olsen (14).

New Hampshire. — Theodore Caughey (10), *Beatrice Carew (13), Florence Weaver (13), Mildred Bullard, Mildred Hall (16), Annie Stone (13).

Vermont.—*Ozias Guthier, Arlene Gould (15), Freda Stone (15), Helen Chapman (11), *Esther Goodspeed (14).

Maine.—Olive Stanton (17).

Rhode Island.—Loretta Gordon (14), *Barbara Knowles (16).

Delaware.—Dorothy Anderson (12).

Maryland.—Matilda Brown (16).

Virginia.—Catherine Stover (11).

North Carolina.—Arabella Braswell (12).

Georgia.—John Brannen (10), Alice Dorsey.

Illinois.—Doris Coulter (10), Evelyn Schoonover.

Texas. — Myrtle Dougherty (17), Muriel Dougherty (11).

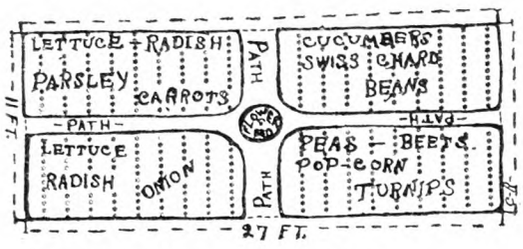
Colorado.—Florence Swan (15).

Missouri.—*Helen Wilson.

Manitoba.—*Wilma Brusch (13).

Letters Wanted

Annabel O'Brien (13), New York; Mildred Bullard (11), New Hampshire, Etta Steeves (11), Massachusetts, Dorothy Evans (12), New York, Clarence Leary (16), West Virginia, Margaret Haight (12), New York, Delig Piersig (14), Connecticut.



My Garden

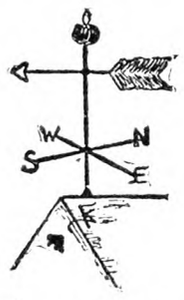
Every year about the first of May I start my garden. Its exact dimensions are 11x27 ft.

It may seem like a lot of bother to a lot of boys to start a garden when they know they must take care of their father's garden, but I always look forward to my having a garden every year. For not only do I receive many times the amount I spend, on the produce, but I also get a lot of fun taking care of it. Of course I buy my own seeds, so that all the money I get from the produce belongs to me.

The vegetables I grow the best and with the easiest culture here are lettuce, peas, cucumbers, onions, beets, popcorn, turnips, radish, and carrots.

I have few flowers in my garden. The flowers I do have are placed around the large lawn in front of our house. The easiest flowers to grow (to me) are nasturtiums, Sweet William, Phlox, Cosmos, Asters, Zinnias and poppies.

I always have radish and lettuce before the neighbors do. If my garden is real good I will send a picture of myself in the garden with a hoe or something, and perhaps some garden diaries.—From Carl Ratsch (15), New York.



"The Old Weather-vane"

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (17), *Pennsylvania*

The Old Weather Vane

How did it get its name?
Is it always the same?
Who made the first?
Was it a blessing or a curse?
What is it for?
Can it be bought at the store?

I will solve the mystery—
Some parts are from a tree—
Bronze may adorn it, too;
While glass is on a few.
You will see them
On houses now and then
But it looks best on a barn—
Found only on a farm;
So I introduce without shame—
A shattered weather vane.

My Symphony

O may this be
My symphony,
And may I never swerve!
To honest be, and true alway,
To do a worthy deed each day,
And honor Him I serve!

The good to prize,
All else despise,
Compassionate be ever;
To one in need a hand to give,
Not to subsist, but nobly live,
And right from wrong dissever!
—By Rouen H. Kresge.

All Catalog Prices Reduced 10%

Readers of this paper have so heartily endorsed the sale we have run for the past two months that through volume business we are enabled to continue the sale for another month. DEDUCT 10% FROM THE CATALOG PRICE YOURSELF.

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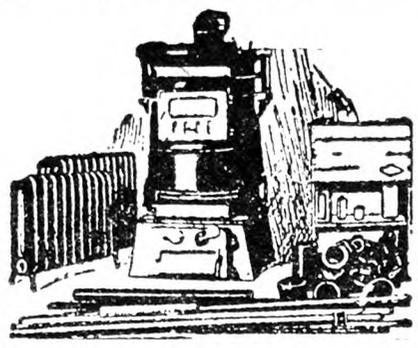
Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin, Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials. Was $57.50. Now $51.50



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Feeds and Feeding, by Henry and Morrison, complete	4.50
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The Home Dressmaker

THE YOUNGER GENERATION. — But a few years ago writers used to lament the vanity of mothers who imprisoned their little girls in starched embroideries, frills, and tight sashes, did up their hair in curlers, and crowned them with heavy over-trimmed hats. All this has passed away, and if any child is now foolishly dressed, it is because her elders are foolish, and not because fashion compels it. Sensible bloomers, matching the dress, save hours of ironing, but somehow mothers seem just as busy, in spite of labor-saving appliances.

SHEER DIMITY.—There is a revival of all the dainty cotton fabrics this season, and the littlest girl at the left of picture shows a frock of pale pink dimity, very fine and sheer. This was trimmed with pale blue bias binding. The round collar had two rows of the binding, and a tie in front, the binding being whipped together to form the tie. The very short sleeves had two rows of the blue binding, and the two little pockets had bands of the binding tied in a bow. These pockets were smocked across the top with pale blue, and there was a little diamond-shaped patch of smocking, done in pale blue, on each shoulder, which gave a little extra fullness. This dress was entirely handmade, and while very simple it reflects the current mode. Very short sleeves, well above the elbow, are a noticeable feature in children's clothes. Such dresses are often made in the sheer cotton flowered materials with colored bindings. A good many handmade children's clothes now come from Austria; the European countries excel in fine needlework, and of course such work is much cheaper than it would be here. We also notice among the season's styles the informal haircut for youngsters, which is described as the windblown bob. It is rather irregular, childish and becoming.

PLAIN AND STRIPED LINEN.—Next is a linen dress, a combination of solid jade green linen with green and white stripes. The solid green was open in front to show a square vestee of the striped linen, with a rolled collar attached. The lower part of the dress was cut out in four deep battlements, filled in with the striped linen. All these openings were plainly finished with a row of machine stitching. The long plain sleeves had a narrow cuff of the striped linen. This was a very pretty dress, and a little unusual in style.

DOTTED LINEN.—Next is a dress of linen having a ring dot of bright blue on a white ground. This had the short sleeves finished with a cuff of the same material, and a rolled collar. The dress was entirely plain except for four kilt pleats at each side of the skirt. The only trimming was the belt and broad tie, both of bright blue silk, the belt stitched flat and fastened with a buckle. The tie and belt were removable, and the dress could be readily laundered

FLOWERED BATISTE.—The dress shown at the right of this linen was printed batiste, as fine and lustrous as silk. It had a white ground with a design of rose-colored flowers. The frock was plain, without belt, a little fullness being given by two tucks on the shoulder. Little pleatings of white batiste were the only sleeves. The front had a band of black ribbon extending like a panel from neck to hem, and across this at regular intervals, were three little bands of the white pleating. It was rather an odd trimming, but very pretty.

SMOCKED AND PLEATED SILK. — The frock at the right was white wash silk, and was made entirely by hand, with exquisite neatness. The entire dress was made in box pleats with smocking between at the top and the waist. The smocking drew it in at the waist a little, so that no belt was needed, and at the top fitted into a shallow circular yoke. At the left side, where the yoke was fastened, there were two floating ends of the silk extending from a little bunch of silk flowers, pink and blue. The long sleeves had a balloon cuff or extension at the wrist. This little dress was of Austrian work, and its retail price was over forty dollars. The seamstress who set those beautiful stitches would not get a great deal of the final price.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—What are called tunic dresses are simply-made one-piece styles, usually in washable silk. We have seen some very pretty ones of wash silk in pastel colors priced just under $10. They were hand-smocked at shoulders and hips, and had long sleeves, a narrow girdle, and a tie at the neck.

The new sweaters include both cardigan and jumper type, and they are very popular with sports skirts. Some of the handsomest we have seen were of light-weight alpaca yarn, striped in contrasting colors. They were priced from $16.50 to $22.50.

The cotton prints, in all sorts of gay patterns and colors, are being featured by all the stores. We noticed some handsome lawns, 36 inches wide, for 58 cents a yard, while voiles, 40 inches wide, were 45 cents a yard. These were fast washable colors. The voiles are especially desirable because they do not wrinkle as badly as some of the other wash materials, and the patterns and colors are lovely.

Many women who wish to wear a suit complain that they can only find blouses in silk, but while the lingerie blouse has not returned to favor there are many pretty styles in white cotton broadcloth. These cost about $2.95 at any good shop. We also noted dress length tunics of cotton broadcloth in white or green with white bands, for $4.25; they were very pretty, but had very short sleeves. The very short sleeves are quite popular, but are covered with a coat or sweater out of doors.

Blazer coats of striped flannel have returned; we saw some very smart ones of diagonal stripes, red and white, green and white, etc., or solid blue. They had notched collars and patched pockets, and cost $10.75.

Attractive Styles for the Younger Generation

Dave Pratt and the Panther

(Continued from Page 803)

mont farmer and his wife, the Cummings. Dave was brown-haired, blue-eyed, and though rather small for his age was quite capable of helping with the chores, and Mr. Cummings came to depend on him for more responsible duties.

One of the things he like especially well was salting the sheep when they were in the Summer pasture, which was about three miles away. This was usually done on a Sunday afternoon if the weather permitted, and Dave used to ride over on the old horse, Ned. The only house he passed was at the end of a two-mile road, and the rest was along a cart path. It was early in September, the family had been to church in the morning, and company had come home with them to dinner, so Dave did not get the horse saddled and ready to go until after four o'clock. When Dave started out the sky was cloudless, crickets and other insects chirped in the grass and leaves. Here and there he saw clumps of bright blue-bottle gentians. Wild asters and goldenrod were just beginning their time of greatest splendor. Here and there he saw some tender things that had been nipped by the frost, some nights before. Maples by the river were beginning to turn their leaves into beautiful pastel tints that seemed at a distance like floating clouds of color.

Ned was an old horse, heavy and slow, stiffened by years of work. He was brown and had a star on his forehead, and Dave thought him quite handsome. Now he dug his heels into his sides and sent him down the road at his fastest gait—a slow trot.

It did not take long to reach and pass the Matteson house, and they were soon going up the cart path. Ned was walking now, for the brief run had tired him and the long hot, drowsy day had tired Dave, too, and he hunched in the saddle half asleep. He saw some red grapes hanging temptingly from some oak trees over his head, but it seemed too much effort to stop Ned and pick them, so they kept on at the same slow pace.

Suddenly Ned stopped. Dave was instantly awake and kicking him tried to get him to go on. Ned, however, would not move. He held his head high in the air. An older and more experienced person would have seen that he was extremely nervous. Dave broke a branch from a tree and lashed the horse with that, but it had no more real effect than the kicks. Ned would only rear and plunge, and not move a step farther. Finally Dave swung off, got the rope that was tied to the back of the saddle and hitched him to a tree. Then taking his bag of salt, he went to the pasture a few rods away.

The sheep were very glad to see him and crowded him eagerly as he distributed the salt. He had just finished and was climbing over the bars when he heard Ned snort, jump and then go galloping down the road. Dave ran to the tree where he had hitched him, and found there, only the frayed and broken rope swaying in the breeze.

Poor Dave! The thought of his long hot walk dismayed him, and sitting down on a rock he burst into tears. Suddenly his attention was attracted by the slight rustle of leaves, and looking across the path he saw a big yellow animal watching him intently. A dog! Dave liked dogs. He leaped to his feet and started across the path with outstretched hands.

"Nice dog!" he said. But the dog jumped back snarling. This frightened Dave and he hastily filled his hands with stones lest the dog attack him. He started walking down the path—it began to follow. He walked faster—so did the dog. He began to run—the dog ran, too. Thoroughly frightened he dropped his stones and ran as fast as he could to the Matteson house.

He reached the house out of breath, frightened, and tear-stained.

"Did you see my horse, Mis' Matteson?" he asked as she opened the door.

"Yes—he went by here a few minutes ago like a streak of lightning. Guess he must be home by now. Won't you come in and set a minute? You look all tuckered out!" So Dave went in and while he munched the big "hunk" of ginger-

(Continued on Page 812)

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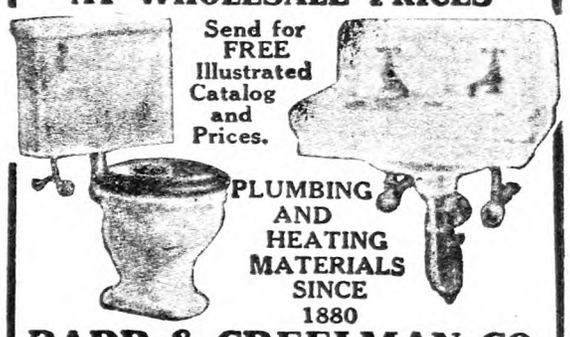

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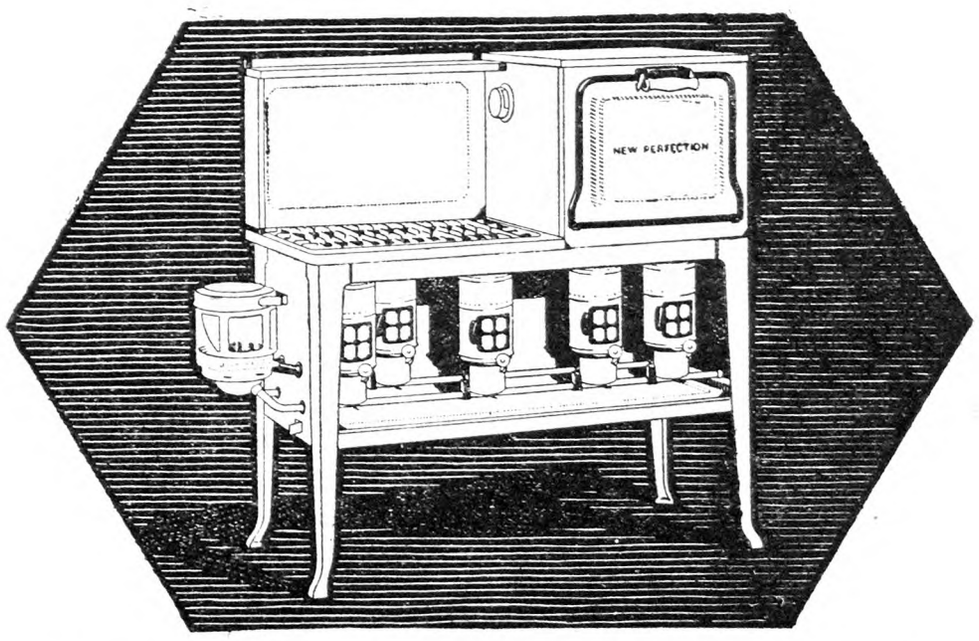

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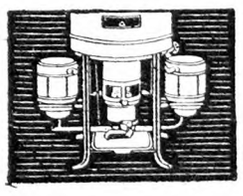

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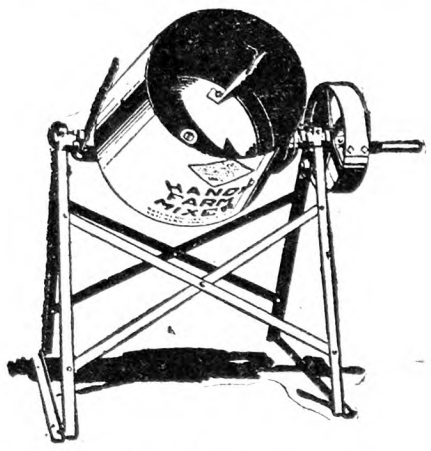

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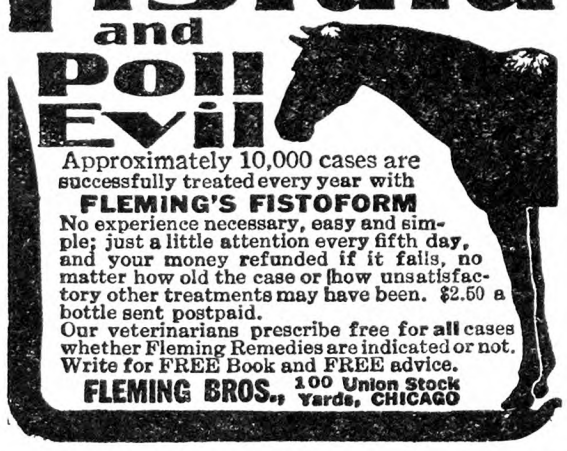

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Live Stock and Dairy

Raising the Calf

Should a calf be allowed to nurse its mother more than three days? How much milk should a calf have when it is beginning to learn to drink? How long should it receive milk?

The question of calf raising, especially at this time of year, is a keen one. It was not many years ago when only those calves born during the Spring months were raised. Now, however, the market demands that milk be furnished uniformly throughout the year so that in most dairies calves are coming nearly every month in the year. It may be easier to grow a calf during the Spring months, yet the farmer has more time to look after such matters during the Fall and Winter months. Nevertheless the calf must have good care and the proper start during the first few days of its life in order that it may continue to grow into a large-sized animal. In these days when there are so many diseases lurking about the calf should be born in a clean stall. If available it is well to have the cow in a well-bedded box stall several days previous to calving. If cows have been allowed to give birth to calves in the box stall recently, a strong disinfectant should be used. Immediately after arrival the calf must be given attention. Usually the cow will lick the new-born which has a tendency to start good circulation as well as to dry the calf. Shortly after birth the calf will be able to stand and within a half hour usually nurses.

We should not wait for the calf to get up to nurse but some of the colostrum milk of the mother should be taken by the calf just as soon as the attendant can milk some of this new milk into a baby's nursing bottle to which should be attached a nipple. This can then be put into the calf's mouth and it will usually take about a pint within four or five minutes after birth. Nature has provided that the colostrum shall be filled with what are known as anti-bodies, which tend to immunize the calf against scours and at the same time give it strength to withstand other calf troubles.

To guard against infection, the navel cord should be dipped in tincture of iodine as soon as possible after birth. Whether the calf shall remain with the mother one, two, three or more days must be determined by the owner. There is no danger that the calf may overeat when it is allowed to remain with its mother continuously and probably there is some advantage to the health of the calf to remain where it may nurse often for the first few days. The great disadvantage of allowing the calf to stay with its mother is that it oftentimes causes the cow to have sore teats and because of the fact that if calf remains several days the cow becomes so much attached to it that she does not begin readily to produce when the calf is taken away. If the cow is to go on test, probably the sooner the calf can be removed from the mother's sight, the better it will be for getting started on the record.

When the calf is removed from the mother's side, it should be kept by itself for the first month at least, in order that it may not come in contact with other calves which may have scours or colds. Should the calf refuse to drink, there need be no cause for worry. It will do no harm to let it go without feed for 12 hours as it will have an appetite at the end of such time when it no doubt can be easily taught to drink from a pail. At any rate it can be taught if the attendant will place his hand underneath the jaw of the calf with the fingers entering the calf's mouth rather than over the face of the calf and the fingers entering the mouth. It is natural for the calf to reach up for its first food and if the hand is placed over the nose and the head pushed down into the pail, the calf is encouraged to reach up, thinking it will get something to eat. When the hand is placed underneath the jaw, the first impulse is for the calf to follow the fingers which may be lowered into the pail of milk where the youngster may get his fill. When this practice is followed, very little trouble should ensue in getting the calf to drinking regularly after one or two attempts.

It is a good rule to allow a three or four-day-old calf to have somewhere between 5 and 10 per cent of its own weight in milk, depending upon the size and vigor of the animal. Of course the amount of milk can be increased after the first few days, yet if the same percentage is kept in mind the attendant will not go far wrong in the amount he feeds. There are two essentials, however, in feeding a new calf. The first one is cleanliness and the second is not to overfeed. More calves are lost through the use of dirty utensils and over-feeding than from diseases. When the first sign of scours appears, the cause should be removed. It will not hurt the calf to go without being fed for 12 hours, during which time the digestive system can get some rest. It is probably not best to put the calf back on full feed at the first feeding, but bring it back gradually. If the scours seem to be a bad attack, it may be well to give a couple of tablespoons of castor oil at the same time the milk is taken away. The length of time that the young dairy animal shall receive milk must be determined first by the cost and secondly by the desire of the owner.

If the calf is going to be shown at a fair or sold as a breeding animal while young, the owner will probably want to have it in fine condition, and may wish to feed milk even up to five and six months of age. Unless such a plan is in mind it is well not to have a calf too fat, but rather to keep it growing without putting on too much body weight. It would seem that the calf which is always kept fat does not develop the barrel that that animal does which is grown on bulky roughages and concentrates. Neither does the fat calf develop into a mature cow with as much refinement as one which has been allowed to grow without becoming too fat. Calves will learn to eat grain at about the third week, and from this time should be provided with a good growing ration and plenty of clean, bright hay.

Many breeders feel that Alfalfa hay is too laxative for a young calf and prefer fine clover or even young mixed hay as a roughage. The grain ration should be low in protein and can probably best be made from cornmeal, ground oats, wheat bran and linseed oilmeal. There are those, however, who prefer to leave out the cornmeal and to feed whole oats instead of ground oats. Silage is not a very satisfactory feed for little calves but may be safely used after the calves reach three months or more of age. The owner should always keep in mind that no specific rule will always hold good in growing young animals. He must observe the tendency of each calf to thrive or to show a lack of thrift and govern himself accordingly in caring for each young animal. J. W. B.

Lamb Dysentery

Is there any remedy for scours in lambs? I am having the worst siege with it this Spring that I ever had, and heavy losses. My lambs are dropped in April and ordinarilly I have very good luck with them. I always begin to grain ewes about the first of February and continue till grass comes. I keep about 60 ewes.

Delaware Co., N. Y. G. H. B.

The first cause of many lamb ailments is laid a year or years before the little fellows were born. They come handicapped like some children, and then other causes arise along the way. No one at long range can give the reason in this case. The best we can do is to take a flock of ewes which has had over 200 lambs, not one of which has shown any evidence of dysentery. A large per cent of these have gone for hothouse. They were half bloods, but there are 50 full bloods to pick ewes from later to keep the flock blood pure.

The mothers and all forebears of this flock had the kind of treatment that all sheep should have. Pasture was ample and when the corn was cut, it was time to give them some from the shock. This braced up bodies already in good condition for lamb raising. During Winter the stables were all right, but they got out of them every good morning for shock corn and to nip pasture if they had to paw for it. They had been dosed for probable parasites in the Fall, to prevent any tendency of transmission or weakness that would encourage them in the offspring. Not a day passed until they were sheared and turned to pasture in the Spring but they got some grain, and there was a creep in the field for the lambs kept over to give them stamina for later life, or to fatten the little wethers. During the whole year there were boxes of salt and also of chemicals, and the little fellows patronized them as soon as they began to investigate the many things in their new world.

There was no mongrel blood in the flock, their constitutions were near perfection from attention of every detail to themselves and their forebears, the mothers had nourishment all the time the lambs were in the fetal stage, and there was plenty of good milk on hand when they came. There was work after that with a little disowning, unfortunates which were on the edge of life and death and twins, but we are on the subject of health and vigor, the essentials to ward off ailments. Flaws in the constitution and malnutrition are the causes of most sheep and lamb ailments. Then there are later causes to anticipate, and the same ones which influence dysentery in calves and children become liable.

We cannot predicate the cause in G. H. B.'s case but can, with the example given, show how many of the sheepman's troubles may be avoided. It is a progressive work to build the right kind of a flock, but the extra work and cost is returned in wool, lambs and freedom from vexation by failure. As to the cure for scours. The same treatment that fits children and calves is the best known. Some mild doses of castor or linseed oil for nourishment and to heal the sore places, some soda and beaten eggs and proper feed. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Ohio.

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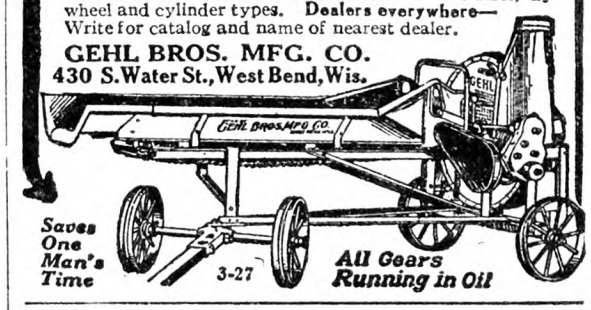

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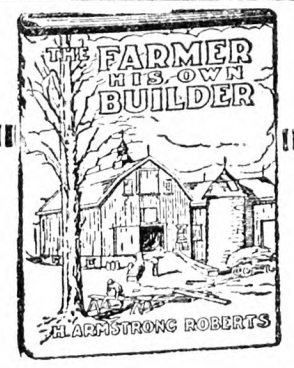

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Breaking Draft Animals

Breaking a three-year-old mule in half an hour is the record made recently at the State College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia. It was a feature of a big-hitch demonstration put on by the college in cooperation with the Horse Association of America. The mule, which had never been worked before, was hitched with three horses, being tied in and bucked back so that it was impossible for her to go anywhere but where the driver wanted her to go, and in half an hour's time she wasn't offering any resistance.

"The breaking was done more effectively than I have ever seen accomplished before with such expedition and dispatch," declared Prof. A. M. Soule, president of the College.

On the farm of W. S. Corsa at White Hall, Ill., a similar occurrence has taken place. A three-year-old horse that never had had a strap of leather on, not even a halter, was placed on the outside of the rear four in an eight-horse hitch on a tandem disk. After a couple of times around the field this young mare made her own turns and went right along without trouble. At noon she was replaced by another colt that needed breaking, and the result was the same.

"No time was lost in special training to the wagon," Mr. Corsa declares, "and the men are unanimous in their opinion that the colt is less scared and is more tractable in a big team following the other horses than when hitched up to a rattling wagon. For some time now every half day has seen a new green horse go into collar and we are all set for the real year's work."

The men had picked up from the air the suggestion of breaking colts in this way and had challenged it as being an absolute impossibility.

Hitch demonstrations as arranged every Spring by the Horse Association of America and the different agricultural colleges are already under way, in order that farmers may have the benefit of this work in their Spring plowing and disking, soon to start. In Redwood County, Minnesota, the Farm Bureau, cooperating with the State Agricultural College and the Horse Association of America, will give a demonstration during April and May in every township of the county.

Ewes Dying

What is the matter with my sheep? The ewes go off there feed and die in a day or two. Their noses run badly. I keep my sheep in a dry barn with a dry straw bed. I am feeding a mixed hay of Timothy and clover, also about a pint of oats to each sheep a day. These ewes have lambs by side about two weeks old. These ewes have been running out all Winter to get their water and to exercise about two hours a day. J. T. E.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

These sheep have care, feed and exercise enough at present, so we must go back to speculate on the cause of trouble. We say speculate because no one at long range can hit it accurately. This much is shown. They have lung worms, judging by their noses. There is no cure, so we must rely on prevention. Flies laid eggs in their nostrils last Summer. Long grass and tarred noses will prevent them. Pine tar mixed with salt, so their noses will be smeared, but especially tar applied with a paddle will keep flies away. Robust sheep will sometimes blow out the worms, but that kind seldom get them in the first place.

Most sheep ailments are from weak constitutions, the result of malnutrition or mongrel breeding. The man who has cared for his sheep in the past, which means for several generations of them, and not criss-crossed the blood has little trouble. This does not say that the inquirer was delinquent, but the rule is that robust, purebred sheep will escape or throw off many ailments. The nearest we can get to this case from present knowledge is tar, condition powder and nourishment. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Ohio.

Ayrshire Annual Meeting

On June 13 the fifty-third annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held at the Hotel Narragansett, Providence, R. I. Following the business session at 10:30 A. M., daylight saving time, Robert L. Knight will entertain with a clam bake at Lippitt Farm. At seven o'clock a banquet is planned at the Hotel Narragansett in Providence.

On June 14 a consignment sale, sponsored by the Rhode Island Ayrshire Club, will be held at Kingston, R. I. Consignments from the leading herds of New England and Southern Quebec have been secured by Manager James G. Watson, and an excellent offering is assured. Prior to the opening of the sale the sale cattle will be judged by John Cochrane, of Bernardsville, N. J. Cash prizes have been provided by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and a silver trophy for the grand champion is offered by the Rhode Island Ayrshire Club.

Many Ayrshire breeders are planning to include the Bellefonte dispersal sale on June 11 and 12 at Yorktown Heights, N. Y., while en route to the annual meeting.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Most vegetable prices show an easier tendency. Eggs are firm for fancy grade.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, easier; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; dairy, 44 to 45c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats 26 to 27c; longhorn, 26 to 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 31 to 32c. Eggs, firm; Grade A, 30 to 33c; grade B, 29 to 30c; grade C, 27 to 28c; unclassified, 26 to 29c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 31c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 34 to 38c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 28c; old roosters, 17 to 19c; ducks, 29 to 30c; geese, 19 to 20c; broilers, 35 to 42c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, firm; King, bu., $2 to $2.65; Rome Beauty, $2.25 to $3.25; Russet, $2.50 to $2.75; Baldwin, $3 to $3.25; McIntosh, $3 to $3.75; Northern Spy, $3.75 to $4; Winesap, western, box, $3.25 to $3.75; Delicious, $3.75 to $4.50. Potatoes, lower; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1.50; 150-lb. bag, $3.25 to $3.50; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $14; Cuba, crate, $1.50 to $2; sweets, Tenn., hamper, $2.25 to $2.50.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, La., 24-pt. crates, $3.25; cherries, Cal., 12-lb. lug, $4; oranges, Cal., box, $5 to $9; Fla., $5.75 to $10; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $3.50 to $4.25; strawberries, La., 24-qt. crate, $3.50 to $6.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; marrow, $9.50 to $10; pea, medium, $10.25 to $10.50; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, firmer; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $4.25 to $5; Texas, crate, $1.75 to $2.15.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, Cal., crate, $2.50 to $3; beans, Fla., hamper, $2 to $3.50; beets, Texas, bu., $2 to $2.15; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, bu., $1.40 to $1.75; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $2; celery, doz., 65c to $1.15; cucumbers, bskt, $1.85 to $2.50; eggplants, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $3.75; horseradish, bbl., $23 to $26; lettuce, box, $1.25 to $1.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, 75c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 50 to 65c; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; peas, hamper, $2.50 to $3; peppers, Fla., crate, $3.75 to $4.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 18 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; spinach, Texas, bu., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, bskt, $3.50 to $4.25; turnips, bu., 50 to 90c.

Sweets. — Honey, steady; light comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 16 to 25c.

Feed.—Hay, dull; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $41.50; standard middlings, $42.50; red-dog, $47; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $60; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54; hominy, $45; gluten, $42.60; oatfeed, $32.80. C. H. B.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

June 2.—Pasture Day, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn. Visitors will bring basket lunch, but coffee will be provided.

June 7.—New Jersey Cattle Club show, Far Hills, N. J.

June 8.—Massachusetts Jersey Cattle Club, tour and meeting, Spencer, Mass.

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

Cattle Sales

June 7.—Holsteins. Co-operative National Sale, Milwaukee, Wis. Manager, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis.

June 22.—Jerseys. Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y.

Aug. 15.—Jerseys. Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Randolph, Vt.

Oct. 15. — Holsteins. Kirkpatricks Quality Holstein Bull Sale. Hillside Stock Farm, Reedsburg, Wis.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

BELGIAN HARES Five pedigreed bucks, out of parents that are registered, or eligible. Ages, 3-9 mos.; 1-11 mos.; 1-8 mos. These Hares have been bred for quality, and are true Belgian type and color. Pedigrees given. Price, $5.00 each. NORTH RIDGE RABBITRY, COOKSBURG, NEW YORK

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∴ GOATS ∴

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Large BERKSHIRES at Highwood Service boars and young bred sows. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING Dundee, N. Y.

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CHESTER WHITE PIGS 6 weeks old, $4.50 8 weeks old, $5.00 High grade and pure bred pigs, $6.00. Ready to ship. OAKS DAIRY FARM - - Wyalusing, Pa.

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Chester and Berkshire cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.50 each. All good feeders, healthy and rugged. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied return pigs at my expense. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn Street, WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 1503-W.

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LANGWATER FRANCESCA 127249 A. R.
Dropped, October 23, 1921
9143.5 lbs. Milk; 449.3 lbs. B. F., Class G
Sire, Cramond Stalwart 58812
Dam, Imp. Fanny of Langwater II 110739
C. E. COTTING, 70 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Accredited Herd 100024.
Negative to the Blood Test.

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

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ACCREDITED GUERNSEY HERD
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65 Registered Holstein Cattle
SELLING AT PUBLIC AUCTION Monday, June 4, 1928 WYALUSING, PENNA.
A breeder's herd, all raised on the farm. FULLY ACCREDITED for 8 years—60-day retest. 40 milking cows; 15 yearlings; and 10 heifer calves. Many fresh and heavy springers. Nearly all are sired by two bulls of very rich breeding. Send at once for catalog of this important sale event to R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

35 Registered Holsteins
1—2 Years Old—10 Bred.
3—1 Year Old Bulls—7 Cows.
SPOT FARM J. C. Reagan TULLY, N. Y.

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Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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Pedigreed Airedale Puppies Bred for farm and hunters. Write ALICE PACKER, Wyckoff, N. J.

Fox Terrier Female Nicely marked, 18 months old. Last litter 7 pups, $15.00. SUNNY SLOPE FARMS, Scio, N. Y.

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Boston Terrier Male 5 mos. old $20 Beagle Hounds, all ages, cheap. B. JONES, Lakeport, N. H.

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Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O.

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ENGLISH SETTERS All ages. ELMER SPAULDING, South Edmeston, N. Y.

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Things To Think About

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

In Grange annals Chautauqua county of New York State holds a proud position. It is the home of Fredonia Grange No. 1, the first regularly organized subordinate Grange in the world; it ranks first among the fifty-three Granges of the Empire State in membership and is also the largest Grange county in the United States. It is the only New York county that has furnished a Master of the National Grange. It also furnished the first Master of the State Grange and more State Masters than any other New York county.

There are two notable Grange shrines in the country, the first at Washington, where the order was born, Dec. 4, 1867, and the second at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, where, five months after the birth of the Grange organization, Oliver Hudson Kelley, the "Father of the Grange," April 16, 1868, founded the pioneer subordinate Grange of America.

On April 3, 1868, Father Kelley started out from Washington for Harrisburg, Pa., on his historic crusade to found Grange units in various parts of the country. Unsuccessful at Harrisburg, he went on up into New York State, stopping at Penn Yan, where his attempt to establish a Grange failed. Then he went on to Wayne, N. Y., where resided F. M. McDowell, one of the Seven Founders of the Order, who presented him with $50 and sent him on his way with a lighter heart.

At Fredonia lived his friend A. S. Goss, one of the pioneer members of the order, who had recently been elected Assistant Steward of the National Grange at Washington. At Fredonia he received a cordial reception and the first subordinate Grange was the result, with U. E. Dodge as the first master. The organizers of Fredonia were A. S. Gos, U. E. Dodge, W. H. Stevens, Louis McKinstry, A. P. Bond, D. Fairbanks, Willard McKinstry, William Risley and M. S. Woodford. Fredonia Grange has recently passed its sixtieth anniversary.

When the New York State Grange was organized at Syracuse, Nov. 6, 1873, it selected as its first Master George D. Hinckley, of Chautauqua county, who served as Master until 1878. Mr. Hinckley was one of the charter members of Fredonia Grange and served as its second Master, succeeding Mr. Dodge. He was one of the ablest leaders the State Grange ever had, and during the first trying years of the State Grange's history his firm hand on the helm brought the Grange craft through to safe waters.

The second State Master from Chautauqua was W. C. Gifford, who began his official service in the State Grange in 1880 as Assistant Steward, being promoted to the mastership in 1890, serving as presiding officer for four years. The third State Master from Chautauqua was Sherman J. Lowell, who served from 1916 to 1920. Later Mr. Lowell brought added fame to his county, being elected in November, 1920, as Master of the National Grange, where he served four years.

In July, 1927, Mr. Lowell was appointed as a member of the Federal Tariff Board at Washington by President Coolidge, a position he still holds. This was one of the greatest honors ever shown the Grange organization. Mr. Lowell is considered one of the outstanding leaders of the grange fraternity and one of the most forceful speakers in its ranks. He is a member of Fredonia Grange No. 1, which he has served as Master, as have his two stalwart sons. Mr. Lowell has been a regular attendant at State Grange sessions for more than 20 years, never having missed a session. He is almost idolized by the members of the State Grange, where his words of counsel are always eagerly received.

Chautauqua's women have also had a leading part in the history of the Grange. Perhaps the most distinguished of these was Mrs. B. B. Lord, whose fame as a Grange leader was not confined to her own State. She served as State Grange Flora and State Lecturer, being the first woman to occupy the office of State Lecturer. She was also Master of the Pomona Grange of Chautauqua, the first woman ever to be thus honored. During the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo in 1891 she was in charge of the Grange headquarters.

Mrs. W. C. Gifford, wife of State Master Gifford, was another woman who brought honor to her county and State. She was one of the pioneer crusaders in the State for the cause of woman's suffrage and was chiefly instrumental in placing the New York State Grange on record in favor of this great movement.

It was at Jamestown in 1888 that the sixth degree was first conferred by the State Grange, Mrs. B. B. Lord presiding as Flora. The State Grange has held three annual sessions in Chautauqua county, in 1888, and again in 1916 and 1927, all at Jamestown. Chautauqua also has one of the oldest Pomona Granges in the State, its Pomona dating from September 24, 1875. It ranks third, the two counties antedating it being Chemung and Broome. Chautauqua has 8,122 members of the Grange in its 34 subordinate organizations.

The Future of the Grange

To me the interest manifested in the future of our order by some of the contributers to your Grange department, is most gratifying. So interesting has it proven to me that I find it too hard to keep out of the discussion and so am venturing in with a few thoughts that result from a rather wide experience.

My first Grange was organized in February, 1896. It was a fine Grange of 71 charter members. Since that time I have been connected in one way or another with the State Grange. For nearly 18 years I have been a member of the executive committee, and during the time since my Grange work began, it has been my privilege to visit Granges in nearly all the counties of the State.

While our successess, our problems, and our limitations are necessarily different in Michigan from yours in New York, still we have much in common and for this reason I enter upon this discussion with just about the same freedom that I feel when talking with our own sisters and brothers in Michigan.

Let me congratulate your State upon its fine Grange Leadership. It must be a great inspiration to the Patrons of your State to know that they are holding their own in the presence of such odds as the trend to the cities. How can we keep up interest in the Grange when interest in farm life declines? I am not sure that we can, but is not our first duty to conserve the interest in things belonging to the open country? Were this question to be asked in nine Grange gatherings out of ten in Michigan, I am sure that an immediate reply would be that if we are to conserve interest in agriculture it must be made more prosperous. I am for any reasonable means of improving economic conditions in the country, but I do not believe that poverty, or the lack of an equal chance to make money, is the greatest difficulty with agriculture at present. Careful investigation proves that a large percentage of those who leave the farm for the town, do so at a financial loss. Again, it is just as clear that where the people of any rural community have given attention and constructive thought to their business, and have put the matter of making a life, even above that of making a living, that community has remained prosperous, and happy.

There is no other farm organization like the Grange. Have you ever stopped to think how fully it meets the needs of the rural neighborhood? It is a school in agriculture and in business, and its influence tends to keep its members in touch with the best in art, music and literature. These activities minister to the growth of those ideals that make life on the farm what it must be if our civilization is to last, while our population increases and our problems continue to multiply.

It is indeed an inspiration to consider the vision of the founders of our order. Again and again I wonder at its breadth. Throughout the manual, all through the installation service, and wherever or whenever they spoke, those great builders stressed the improvement of the farmer and his farm. Here rests the future of the Grange and the Grange must ever keep faith with agriculture. Every State Grange organization must keep in touch with the agricultural college and the experiment station of its State. Otherwise its power to give service is limited. It is unfortunate indeed when the Grange makes a mistake in its attitude toward any movement affecting the people of the country. The college men may not always be right, the experiment station may make mistakes, the extension program may not be the best program, but if we do not keep in touch with them, we are not prepared to criticize in a helpful way.

The Grange must retain its most helpful interest in farm legislation. Just consider for a moment how often in its history it has been right and how very seldom it has been wrong.

If the Grange is to serve the future it must take a live interest in rural betterment. To this end it should co-operate with the school, the church, and with every other agency having for its object the improvement of conditions in the open country. This is a large program, but the Grange is in position to receive and adopt it. Such a program is a challenge to the best there is in us, but nothing short of such a program will meet the needs of the days that are ahead.

Michigan. W. F. TAYLOR.

An Open Letter to the American Potato Grower and Consuming Public

(We are glad to print this statement from a Canadian reader.)

As no doubt your readers have noticed the move made by Senator Gould, of Aroostook County, Maine, for an increase in the already high duty on Canadian seed and table stock potatoes entering the United States, and as there are two sides to every question, I think it only fair to the American farmer and also to the consuming public to give them the viewpoint of those who are opposed to Senator Gould's propostion and those are not only Canadians but a large proportion of the people of the United States.

Senator Gould appears not to have correct information regarding the growing of potatoes in Canada, and no doubt made the statements which he did in good faith. In pointing out that the Canadian farmer could produce potatoes cheaper than the American farmer he states that the Canadian Government refunded $10 per ton on all fertilizer bought by the potato grower. I regret that this is not the case. No such refund has ever been made and the Canadian farmer has to produce his potatoes without any financial government assistance and has to pay fifty cents per one hundred pounds if he wishes to place those potatoes on the American market. In addition to this he has to buy almost all his potato machinery from the American manufacturer on which he pays a duty of from 10 to 15 per cent; also, his gasoline and everything he needs in producing his crop costs more, so how would it be possible to produce cheaper than the American?

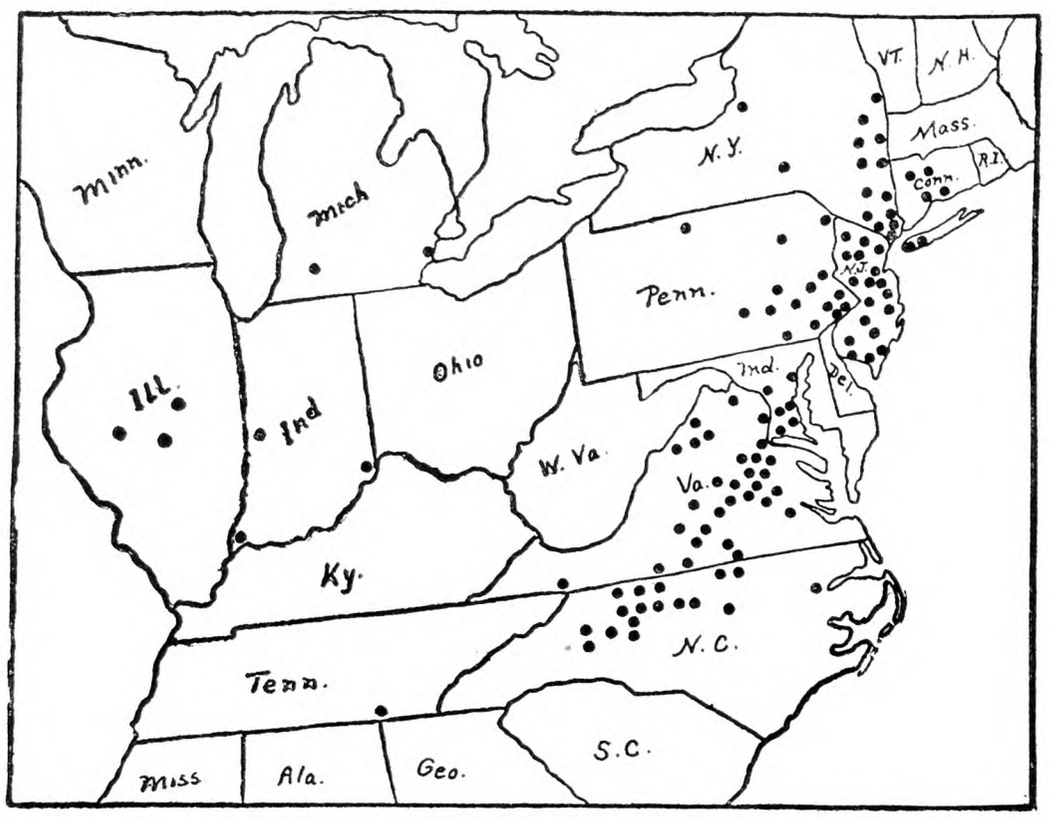
To look at this question from the viewpoint of a large proportion of the American farmers and also the consumers, the situation is that the American potato grower needs our strong virile disease-free Northern seed potatoes and he has to have them if he is to continue in the business. He is anxious to buy them, not because they are Canadian seed but because of the increased yield he would secure from them. The American farmer buys them because it pays him to do so notwithstanding the fact that there is a duty of 50 cents per 100 lbs. to be paid by someone, which should be reduced for the benefit of the American farmer and consumer rather than increased. But Senator Gould would like to impose a greater burden on his fellow citizens in the United States, both farmers and consumers, by get ing the President to increase the already too high duty by over 50 per cent. It must be plain to the consuming public of the United States that if the American potato grower is forced to pay 80 cents to $1 per 100 lbs. on his seed potatoes, this increased cost is going to be reflected in the price and that every American family will have to pay more for the potatoes that go on their table daily.

I submit it is not a fair proposition as the duty is already too high for the good of both countries. The Canadian potato grower is a great customer of the United States. He buys all his fertilizer now from the United States, the Canadian Government has put fertilizer on the free list and the Americans have a great market thrown open to them free. We buy our potato machinery in very large quantities. We buy our spraying material, so that a large proportion of the money we get from our potato trade goes back to the United States for those articles.

In view of all this, the United States Government owes it to their own people to see to it that no increase is allowed in the present duty. I am glad to see that the United States press on both sides of politics are opposed to this increase. The American potato grower has the benefit of the Candian market at certain seasons of the year at a very low rate of duty because the Canadian Government believes in giving the consuming public the privilege of purchasing the necessities of life as cheaply as possible. Senator Gould admits in his remarks that he cannot hope to stop Canadian potatoes from coming into the United States. The only effect, therefore, will be to increase the cost to the potato grower who needs the seed and to the consumer for his daily requirements.

The geographical situation of the two countries is another thing that should be considered in dealing with this matter. For instance, if there is a shortage of potatoes in Ontario or Western Canada, the distance from the Maritimes and the freight cost prohibit the shipping of potatoes from the Maritimes to the West, while the American states adjacent to those provinces can supply them and the same in British Columbia. The same applies to the United States—if there is a shortage in the Eastern states they could be supplied more easily and cheaply from the Maritimes. In other words, let trade flow in the natural channels and cut out those artifical barriers that prevent trade and injure the people.

A. E. MAC LEAN.



Dots Show Probable Cicada Invasion

The Periodical Cicada (Seventeen-year Locust)

The periodical cicada, erroneously known as the "17-year locust," is due to appear in certain of the Eastern States this year. This most interesting insect has a 17-year life cycle in the Northern States and a 13-year cycle in the Southern States. As many as 22 separate broods have been reported, so distributed as to appear in some section of the country every year. The cicadas appearing in 1928 are known as Brood II, and will be found in certain parts of Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, as shown on the accompanying map.

These insects are close relatives of the well-known dog-day cicada or harvest fly, whose shrill notes are common in the late Summer. The periodical cicada is somewhat smaller, with coral red eyes and wing veins, while the more common species has dark green markings. In the latitude of New York State the adult insects appear late in May and continue to July.

Within a few days after the insects appear the female cicadas commence egg laying in the twigs and smaller branches of deciduous trees. After this period she drops to the ground and perishes, or falls victim to her various natural enemies. In six or seven weeks' time the eggs hatch into tiny grub-like creatures about 1-16 inch long. These young larvæ are very active for a time, finally dropping to the ground, where they dig themselves in and feed underground upon tender succulent rootlets. In the Spring 13 or 17 years later, as the case may be, the full-grown nymphs come to the surface of the ground, pupate in curious earthern chambers afterwards crawling to nearby plants or trees where they emerge from their pupal cases as the adult insects.

Contrary to the belief of most people, the adult cicadas eat little or nothing. The important injury is caused by the females cutting slits in the twigs and smaller branches in which they deposit their eggs. Small trees of only a few years' growth may be seriously injured, but large trees usually withstand the injury without serious consequences. As the operations of the insect are largely confined to forest land this particular type of injury is not serious. However, young orchards, vineyards, and choice ornamental plantings can be severely damaged, but such instances are relatively of rare occurrence.

As a precaution against injury by the adult cicadas in localities where the insect is known to occur in considerable numbers it is well to avoid planting young stock during the two years previous to their appearance. Where valuable trees are threatened, they may be protected by covering with netting. Birds destroy enormous numbers of these insects, and chickens allowed to run on ground where the cicadas were emerging have been very effective in reducing the amount of injury. A thorough sprayiing with Bordeaux mixture or lime wash will also tend to reduce the injury. S. W. H.

MOTHER: "Now, Violet, can you give me any reason why I should not punish you for your disobedience?" Vi: "Yes, Mother. The doctor said you weren't to take any violent exercise." — Boston Transcript.

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The backwardness of the season is still apparent all up and down the coast. Florida reached peak shipments of potatoes about the middle of the month and South Carolina growers with a good-sized potato crop, although a week late, are ready to move their crop marketward as soon as they have a favorable opportunity. Prices on Florida potatoes have dropped to $4.50 to $5 a barrel and naturally the price on the old crop potatoes had to be reduced to meet the competition. Maine's in 150-lb. sack ranged $2.35 to $2.85 and Long Island's moved out at $3.75 to $4 a sack. Old crop onions are about done. Texas has been shipping new crop onions liberally, prices f.o.b. Texas shipping points ranging 75c to $1 per standard crate. Prices in New York ranged $1.25 to $1.75 a crate. Considerable interest is being shown in nearby asparagus. Good quantities are arriving from Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey and the increasing receipts caused a downward trend in prices. South Carolina is practically done shipping asparagus. String beans have been in good demand but with increasing supplies from South Carolina the market weakened. Cabbage is also weaker due to the same conditions but price still favorable, crates 100 lbs. selling $4 to $4.50. New Jersey no longer has a monopoly on rhubarb as Long Island and up-river sections of New York State are beginning to ship. Virginia spinach flooded the market which was in a demoralized condition, the best of it bringing up to 65c a bushel. A little Texas sweet corn has commenced to arrive, selling around $3.50 a bushel basket. There were heavy receipts of North Carolina strawberries and the Norfolk district of Virginia was shipping in limited quantities. The season is very late and Maryland is not expected to move any great volume until the last week in May and the first week in June. Best North Carolina berries sold up to 23c a quart. A few carloads of Florida watermelons have already been received but the weather was not favorable and movement was slow.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week ending May 12 were 237,893 cases compared with 244,300 for the week previous and 246,486 cases for the same period a year ago. There was very little change in the situation until the last of the week when the market on western eggs eased off probably due to lack of speculative support. Nearby white eggs have not been moving any too well but dealers were content to put much of the surplus in storage until an easier market developed on western eggs. With the general easiness developing in mixed colors nearby white eggs were also influenced. Offerings of Pacific Coasts' eggs were relatively light as other markets were apparently in better shape. Cold storage holdings of eggs in New York on May 14 were officially reported as 1,079,515 cases compared with 1,116,550 cases a year ago. For 26 cities of the country the total on May 12 was 3,834,199 cases against 4,776,292 cases a year ago.

The live poultry market was unsettled and prices irregular. More poultry was received the last of the week than was anticipated which served to upset the calculations of the receivers. The market was decidedly easier. Offerings of nearby fowl were mostly heavy and these held little interest for the buyer as the demand has been for light-weight fowl. Many Leghorns were moved out at 2 to 4c under light-weight stock. There was some carry over of broilers over the week-end but the demand was only fair and the market was inclined to be weak. Fresh-killed poultry was also easier. Receipts of fowl were somewhat larger and prices averaged a little lower the last of the week, barreled-packed fowl being especially draggy. There was also some increase in the supply of fresh-killed broilers and very little iced stock sold above 47c a lb. Receipts of dressed poultry in New York from January 1 to about the middle of May equaled nearly 50,000,000 lbs., about 6,000,000 lbs. more than during the same period a year ago. Cold storage holdings, however, were only 13,139,360 lbs. in New York on May 4, compared with 14,503,600 lbs. same date a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

There has been an active demand for high-grade hay as buyers' stocks were getting low. Prices advanced early in the week but with more liberal offerings, especially of medium and low-grade hay, the market was easier toward the close. Straight rye straw continues scarce and prices advanced to $27 to $29 a ton.

B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 33c; duck eggs, doz., 38c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 30c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Asparagus, new, lb., 25c; apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 6c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; old cabbage, lb., 3c; carrots, bch, 4c; carrots, dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 5 for 25c; dandelion greens, pk., 25c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 10c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, 6 lbs., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 3 lbs., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.70; parsnips, lb., 5c; bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; new green peas, qt., 15c; salsify, bch, 10c; strawberries, 2 pts., 35c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 15c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 35c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 27 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 60c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 50 to 60c; eggs, crate, $8.25 to $8.75; retail, 30 to 35c; duck eggs, doz., 40c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $2; beets, bu., 75c to $1; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, bu., 40c; carrots, bu., $1; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 7c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., medium, $1.15; large, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; small, bu., 70 to 90c; onions, bu., $2 to $3; parsnips, bu., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs, 65c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 65 to 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; mutton, 15 to 18c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; cabbage, doz. heads, 50 to 90c; 100 heads, $5 to $6; carrots, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $2 to $3.25; horseradish, lb., 20 to 25c; green onions, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 30 to 50c; onions, yellow, bu., $2 to $2.50; parsnips, bskt, 50 to 65c; bu., $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., $1.30 to $1.40; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, h.h., doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; bu., 75c to $1; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 40 to 60c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, heavy, lb., 29 to 30c; light, lb., 27 to 28c; roasters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 23 to 32c; doz. in small lots, 32 to 35c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by John J. Manning, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

For the past week trading on the market has been rather quiet, except on asparagus, cucumbers, and lettuce. Dandelions were in heavy supply, but have gradually dropped down to a limited supply. The dandelion season is about ended in the Boston Market. Native asparagus seems to be holding its own against southern grass and the market is expected to pick up soon. Fine domestic wools have shown improvement during the last week. Wool receipts are much heavier.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light; demand light. Baldwins, Mass. A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy, large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9 bbl. Best Russets, $2 to $3.50. Ben Davis, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me., Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $6 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins, U. S. 1, 2½ to 2¾-in., $8.50 to $9. Russets, 2½-in., $6.50 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies light, demand good. N. Y. Danish, $2.75 to $3 100 lbs. S. C., crts, $5 to $6.

Carrots. — Supplies liberal; demand good for best. Market about steady. Native cut off washed ord., $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Texas, crt., bchs, fancy, $2.50 to $3.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Fla., 10-in. crts, $4.50 to $5.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $4 to $6; few, $6.50. Ohio bskts, 24 cukes, $2 to $2.25.

Lettuce.—Supplies heavy, demand good for best. Native h.h., 18 hds., ord., $1 to $1.10. Best, mostly $1.25; few, $1.35 std. bu. box. Iceberg, Cal. and Ariz., crts, $3 to $4; few higher; poorer lower.

Onions.—Supplies heavy, demand fair; 100 lbs. Egyptians, $3.50 to $5; Texas, crts, $1.65 to $1.80.

Parsnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native cut off, washed, best, $1.75 to $2.75; poorer, $1 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Me and N. B. Gr. Mts., $1.80 to $2 100 lbs. Fla. Spauldings, U. S. 1, $5.25 to $6.50 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., mostly, 7 to 8c lb. Cal., 40-lb. boxes, $1.75 to $2.25.

Squash.—Supplies light, demand light. Native Hubbard, mostly, $100 to $110 ton; $4.50 to $5 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native h.h., mostly, 28 to 32c lb. Fla., crts, $1 to $1.75; few $2.

Turnips.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native Ruts and Purple tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Capes, few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs. Canadian Rutabagas, $1.75 to $2 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderately light; demand fair for best. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $15 to $19. Clover mixed, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45½c; firsts, 45c; seconds, 44 to 44½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 38c. Mixed colors, 35 to 40c; white extras, 33 to 34c doz. Pullets, 29 to 31c. Fresh eastern extras, 33c. Undergrades, 28 to 30c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 29½c. First, new, 23½ to 24c. Extras held, 29½ to 30c. Firsts held, 27½ to 28½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10 to $10.50. Cal., small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red Kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm. Receipts of domestic for week ending May 12, 5,947,000 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 42c; ⅜ blood, combing, 54c; clothing, 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 54c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.17 to $1.22; clothing, $1 to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 92 to 97c; ⅜ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 87 to 92c; ¼ blood, combing, 92 to 97c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 85c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.20; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 95c to $1; ¼ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, 85 to 90c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

May 17, 1928.

MILK

May: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47 @	$0.47½
Extra, 92 score		.46½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.44½ @	.46¼
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.43½ @	.44½
Lower grades	.42 @	.43
Ladles	.36½ @	.40
Packing stock	.33 @	.34½
Renovated		.42½
Sweet, fancy	.48½ @	.49
Extra		.48
Firsts	.46 @	.47½
Seconds	.45 @	.45½

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29½ @	$0.30
Average run	.28 @	.28½
Flats, fresh	.22 @	.22½
Wisconsin, held	.29¾ @	.30
Daisies, fresh	.23½ @	.24
Watertown, N. Y.		.20

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.34½ @	$0.36
Average extras	.33½ @	.34
Extra firsts	.32½ @	.33
Firsts	.30½ @	.32
Pacific Coast, whites	.32 @	.38
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.35 @	.36
Gathered, best	.31½ @	.32½
Common to good	.27 @	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26 @	$0.29
Broilers	.35 @	.52
Roosters		.14
Ducks	.18 @	.24
Geese		.10
Tame rabbits	.26 @	.29

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.45 @	$0.50
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.40 @	.50
Roosters	.13 @	.19
Fowls	.24 @	.29
Capons, 9 lbs.	.45 @	.53
Mixed weights	.38 @	.44
Ducks	.15 @	.22
Geese	.18 @	.23
Turkeys, young	.43 @	.46
Old	.32 @	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.50 @	.70
Dark, doz.	3.00 @	3.50
Culls	2.00 @	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.25 @	12.75
Bulls	7.75 @	9.45
Cows	4.25 @	7.25
Calves, best	14.00 @	17.00
Sheep	4.00 @	8.00
Lambs	18.00 @	20.50
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50 @	10.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.19 @	$0.21
Good to prime	.15 @	.18
Culls	.10 @	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	4.00 @	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00 @	23.00
Bulls	12.50 @	14.50
Cows	15.00 @	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.75 @	$4.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.35 @	2.85
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.10 @	3.60
Bermuda, bbl.	3.50 @	5.50
Idaho, bu.	2.25 @	2.50
Florida, bbl.	2.25 @	5.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00 @	3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.75 @	$4.50
Beets, Texas, bu.	1.00 @	2.00
Cabbage, bu.	1.00 @	1.50
Carrots, bu.	1.00 @	1.65
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00 @	2.00
Celery hearts, doz.	2.00 @	2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00 @	5.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00 @	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50 @	1.75
Parsnips, bbl.	3.00 @	3.75
Peas, bu.	.75 @	2.25
Radishes, bu.	.75 @	1.75
Spinach, bu.	.50 @	.75
String beans, bu.	1.00 @	3.05
Tomatoes, 6 bskt. crate	1.00 @	4.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.10 @	2.35

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00 @	10.25
Pea		10.25
Red kidney		9.25
White kidney	10.25 @	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.50 @	$4.00
Bbl.	4.00 @	10.50
Grapes, S. A., 20-lb. box	3.00 @	6.00
Oranges, Fla., box	4.50 @	11.90
Cal.	5.00 @	8.75
Strawberries, So., qt.	.05 @	.23

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00 @	24.00
No. 2	20.00 @	22.00
No. 3	16.00 @	19.00
Clover mixed	18.00 @	22.00
Straw, rye	27.00 @	29.00

GRAINS

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.66½
No. 2 red	2.15½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.24¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.81
Rye	1.43¼
Barley	1.13

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18	
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15	
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10	
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12	
Certified, qt.	.28	
Certified, pt.	.17	
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55 @	.56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55 @	.60
Gathered	.40 @	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03 @	.04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04 @	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15 @	.25
Apples, table, doz.	.30 @	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10 @	.12
Celery, root	.15 @	.20
Cauliflower, head	.20 @	.35
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30 @	.35
Peas, lb.	.15 @	.20
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.04 @	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03 @	.04

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$12.00	$15.00	$16.00	$18.00
Special Matings	14.00	17.00	18.00	20.00

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS. POPLAR HILL FARM BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending May 7, 1928, with comments of the director:

Daylight Saving Time and Feeding Practices.—On most farms the change to daylight saving time is not received with enthusiasm. We find an advantage and a disadvantage in the use of daylight time on the poultry farm. The advantage is found in giving birds attention one hour earlier in the morning. The hens get a wet mash and fresh water while the growing stock is allowed out to get the insects and a goodly portion of mash before the sun gets very high. It is during the middle of the day that poultry look for a shady spot. In the afternoon the birds will be found at the mash hoppers again. Here is where the disadvantage of daylight saving time is noted. If the birds are to be fed before supper, they will leave the mash hoppers for the grain trough.

It is a well established fact that growth of birds is in direct proportion to mash consumption. Egg production is also dependent upon the amount of mash consumed. Poultry of all ages should be encouraged to consume all the mash possible. This should not be construed to mean that one is justified in cutting down on the night feeding of grain to force greater mash consumption. However, mash consumption can be increased by withholding hard grain until one hour before sunset. This means the inconvenience of feeding the poultry after the poultryman has eaten his own supper. Here again the matter of best management versus good enough methods comes up for a decision.

In regard to the feeding of hard grain to growing stock, poultrymen may be interested in our method tried out for the first time this season with very satisfactory results. We use no hard grain until the birds are big enough to consume the hen-sized cracked corn. The birds are four to five weeks old at this time. Mash, oyster shell and clean water produce satisfactory growth up to this time, provided sufficient hopper space is available.—D. H. Horton, Head Department of Poultry Husbandry.

Note.—Present contestants must send applications for entry in next contest at once, in order to be given preference over new applicants.

During the twenty-seventh week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,393 eggs or 62.8 per cent. This is a decrease of 63 eggs or .9 per cent under last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 75,064 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: E. E. Chamberlain, N. Y., 62; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, N. Y., 59; Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 59; Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Pa., 59; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 59; Claraben Court Farm, N. Y., 58; W. N. Hendrick, Canada, 58; Warren's Farm, Mo., 58.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Warren's Farm, Mo., 1,117; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,093; Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,084; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 1,026; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,015; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 1,010.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,117; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,032; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 883; Frank M. Corwin, N. Y., 875.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 626; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 571.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 908; A. C. Jones, Del., 876; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 848.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 877; William R. Speck, N. Y., 810.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
May 1	66	48	Rain, clear
May 2	76	44	Clear
May 3	80	35	Clear
May 4	82	45	Clear
May 5	79	36	Clear
May 6	75	53	Partly cloudy, clear
May 7	70	47	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 37c; brown, 36½c; medium, 31½c.

Broilers or Laying Stock

I have a brooder-house with a capacity for 800 chicks at one brooding, and a laying-house 14x100 which has a double floor and a side wall made of tongue-and-groove boards. Would it be likely to pay us to install four large brooders in the laying-house, and raise two broods of broilers in the Winter and early Spring instead of raising and keeping laying stock? The laying-house has a capacity for 380 hens, but would accommodate at least 1,600 broiler chicks at one brooding, and two broods could be raised in less than six months. J. F. B.

Louisa, Va.

No one can tell you what your comparative profit between keeping hens for egg production and the raising of broilers as a specialty would be, as those things

SUMMER CHICKS—REDUCED PRICES

C. O. D. or cash with order. Send $1 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay balance when chicks arrive.

	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.00	$80.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Heavy Mixed or Broilers	4.50	8.00	40.00	80.00
Light Mixed	4.00	7.50	37.00	73.00

Send for free catalog. Chicks prepaid—100% live arrival.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

50,000 Weekly. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All Flocks Culled.

	50	100	400
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$5.00	$ 9.00	$34.00
White and Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	6.00	11.00	42.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, R.I. Reds, Buff Minorcas	6.50	12.00	46.00
Black Giants and Light Brahmas	9.50	18.00	68.00
Anconas	5.50	10.00	38.00

Heavy Mixed - - $9 per 100 Odds and Ends . $7 per 100
Pekin Ducks - - $25 per 100 Catalog in colors free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY Box 32 BUCYRUS, OHIO

Chicks — Will Ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
$8.00 per 100 and $12.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds, $10.00 per 100
Assorted . . $7.00 and $9.00 per 100
100% live arrival guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. R. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Prices Effective May 20th.
$8.00 Per 100 $70.00 Per 1000
Postage Paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS
White Wyandotte..... 12c
White Rock..... 10c
Barred Rock..... 10c
Heavy Mixed..... 8c
100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS OF QUALITY
Cash or C. O. D.

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$10.00	$5.50	$3.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	8.00	4.50	2.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
$8.00 per 100 $37.50, 500 $70, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
B. W. AMEY - - COCOLAMUS, PA.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 8c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery—JUNE. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY - McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c for June. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $10, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $12; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 hun. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

ANCONAS Baby Chicks, finest stock, best layers, greatest profits. Catalog FREE.
VALLEY FARM R. D. 60 WALLKILL, N. Y.

JARVIS' CHICKS PULLETS
White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Producing Stock. Free from disease, guaranteed good quality. Write for illustrated catalog and low prices.
JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box O, Berlin, Maryland

	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	9.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed $8.50 Light Mixed	6.50

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. PULLETS FOR SALE.
ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY - Port Trevorton, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS Imported 250-300 egg stock. Circular free. Prices right. DAVID HAMMOND, Cortland, N.Y.

TANCRED LEGHORN BREEDING COCKERELS—from Pennsylvania Certified 261 Egg Dams and 300 Egg Males. Booklet. NORTH POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Insure Your Profits
With Strong, Healthy, Vigorous
CHICKS

Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.

$12.00 Per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under Cornell University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Legh'ns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at $9.00 per 100; $42.00 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. Hatches June 5, 12, 19, 26th. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.
Robert Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

CHICKS
From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied. June Prices, Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns $ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks 10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds 10.00
Light Mixed, $7; Heavy 8.00
Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.
LOOK
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa. R. F. D. No. 3

Strickler's Quality June Chicks
Big Hatches June 4-11-18-25.
Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS
WILL SHIP C. O. D.

Light Mixed	7c	Owen's Strain Reds	12c
S.C.W. Leghorns	8c	S.C.W.L. Wyckoff	12c
Rocks and Reds	10c	Heavy Mixed	9c

Half cent less on 500 lots. One cent less on 1000 lots
Postage paid and we guarantee 100% live delivery.
All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Cash or C.O.D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range stock. Postpaid. 100% live del. Special price on large lots. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY Quality CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
100% Delivery SUMMER PRICES Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$6.50	$31.50	$60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

MONTCALM GAME FARM
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
Montcalm turkeys will be ready for shipment in October. Hatching eggs during season. Montcalm turkeys are big-boned, deep-breasted, beautifully bronzed birds bred from 20-lb. hens and 35-lb. toms. Our high-class young toms are excellent birds to head flocks already established, that need the addition of fresh blood from vigorous, early maturing, heavyweight strains. Complete foundation flocks or young hens for pure-bred breeding flocks. We guarantee the safe delivery of eggs and birds or adjustment will be made at full value.
Write for catalog and prices
MONTCALM GAME FARM
R. F. D. No. 3
Box L
Phoenixville, Pa.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS
Large type, vigorous, exhibition quality. Production bred, grow heavier, economical. Catalog free.
25...$8.00, 50...$15.50, 100...$30.00, 1000...$280.
K. BORMAN Box 1 LAURELTON, N. J.

Tiffany's Superior DUCKLINGS
Mammoth Pekin and White Indian Runner Ducklings and Eggs. 20th year.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM R. 34 PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free.
PARDEE'S PEKINS
Islip, L. I. N. Y.

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—25 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. This is my 24th year. EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkey Eggs, $6 per 12 postpaid. Bronze Gobblers. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free. Highland Farm, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

White Chinese Goose Eggs, 50c ea.
$5.00 per dozen. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lots, $28. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

Zeller's Extra Quality Chicks
Barron English Large Type S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Trapnested, production bred matings, $10.00 per 100, $47.50 per 500, $95.00 per 1000. Also quality Rocks and Reds. Circular free. 10% books order. EDGAR A. ZELLER, 2014 Manada St., Harrisburg, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Send Order Now for May Chicks
Prices Effective May 20th $8.00 per 100 $70.00-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$11.00	$50.00	$100
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	13.00	60.00	120
Wh. Wyandottes and Blk. Minorcas	14.00	65.00	120

Assorted—Light, 8c; Heavy, 11c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

CHICKS-PULLETS BARRON'S WHITE LEGHORNS 250-311 Egg strain. Large type. Excellent layers. IMPORTED direct from ENGLAND. Catalog free. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box R, New Washington, O.

CHICKS, 7c UP Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Free range. Del. guar. Catalog Prices. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed.
$10.00—105 $80.00—1050. C. O. D.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Barred Rock Chicks $10.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed $8.00 per 100. Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks Now 8c each. Heavy Mixed 7c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

PRICES REDUCED BEFORE BUYING LEGHORN CHICKS Get our circular of a Tancred Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Every chick hatched from our own breeders. We guarantee satisfaction. ADRIAN DeNEEF - SODUS, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS
Our Giants big winners, leading shows, all stock trapnested, blood tested chicks, $25.00 hundred. Order from this ad. LONGVUE FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y.

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

depend upon many factors that cannot be foreseen. It may be stated as a general proposition that broiler raising has been overdone and that, while good profits have been made, they are not keeping up to previous marks. This does not mean that broiler raising cannot be profitable or that there will be no change in conditions but it should be considered by those who contemplate changing from general poultry keeping to making broiler raising a special industry. Broilers are, of course, as much a market commodity as eggs and will continue to be in demand. It is not a question of whether they can be sold but of whether they can be produced at a satisfactory profit. This will depend both upon the cost of production and marketing and the prices that can be obtained, and these factors vary with individuals and from time to time. Anyone who attempts to predict the future is on very uncertain ground. With conditions just as they are now, we should not advise plunging in broiler production. M. B. D.

Bacillary White Diarrhoea

I had last year my first experience in raising baby birds, and was often discouraged to find three or four, or as many as seven dead chicks a day. They seemed to get weak on their feet, let their wings drop, then they would gradually close their eyes, gasp for breath and turn their head to one side and the neck would get stiff and could not be moved back. Their excretions would dry and clog them up completely. Could you tell me what sickness they had? I lost about 50 chicks out of 200 the first two weeks. Then a friend advised me to give the chicks some tincture of iron in their water. I bought 25 cents worth and put 10 drops in a quart of drinking water. I put some cod liver oil in their mash, and after two days they all seemed to be much livelier and I had no more trouble after this. F. L.

New York.

When baby chicks die in large numbers during the first two weeks with the symptoms that you describe, a droopy, hunched-up and rough appearance, more or less pasting of the fluff discharges and evident growing weakness that terminates in death, it is a pretty safe guess that they are affected by bacillary white diarrhoea. This is a disease that is inherited through the egg from an infected mother or picked up from droppings of infected chicks during the first two days of life. It is incurable by any known means and is to be prevented by precautions in selecting eggs from flocks known to be free from the infection for hatching and cleanliness of incubators and brooders. The tincture of iron that you gave your chicks was harmless and the cod liver oil was valuable, but it is quite likely that much, if not all, of the apparent value of these things from a curative standpoint was given by the fact that the seriously infected chicks had succumbed to the disease and those that remained would have lived anyway. The use of the cod liver oil, however, while it cannot cure the disease, does add to the ability of the chick to resist all diseases. M. B. D.

Hens with Obstructed Breathing

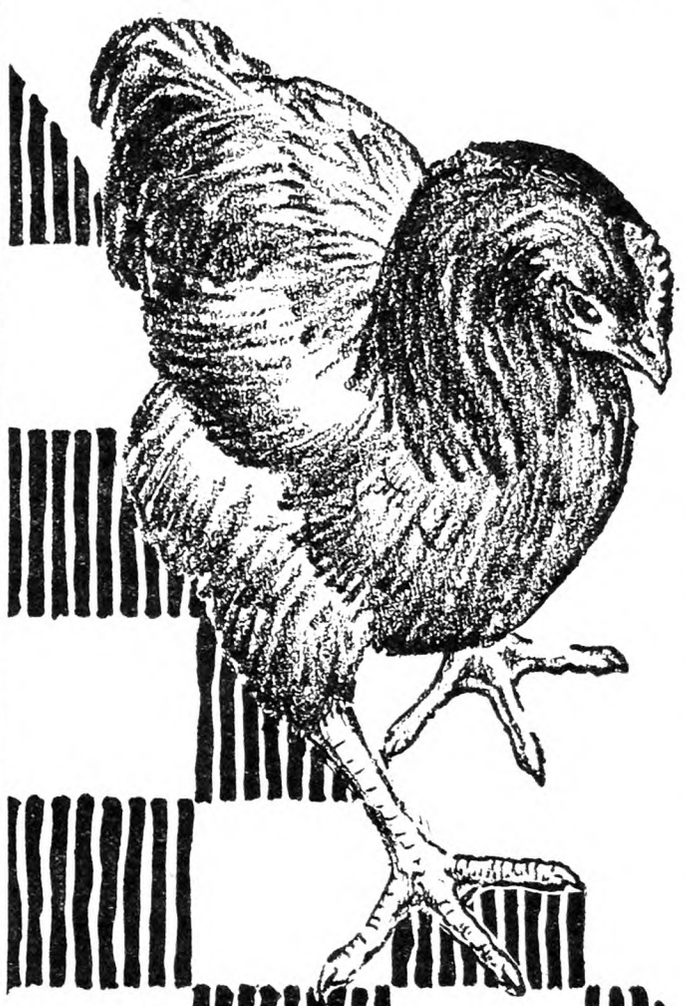
My Barred Rock hens are dying. They first shake their heads and act as if trying to clear their throats. Then they wheeze and gasp for breath. Some die sudden without any sign of being sick. I have been giving them eight drops of castor oil, three drops of beechwood creosote, and three drops of eucalyptus oil in capsule. That helps them if I find out they are sick in time to treat them. Some get better. They die in Summer as well as Winter but not quite so many. They are laying pretty well now.

Virginia. J. B. K.

I judge from your description that your fowls are suffering from an obstruction to breathing that is probably caused by the formation of soft spongy growths (cankers) either in the mouth and at the entrance to the windpipe or deeper in the breathing passages. Such growths are caused by germs usually derived from moldy or musty litter, food or places where the fowls run. Fowls that die suddenly after gasping for breath may be choked by a soft growth at the entrance to the windpipe that finally stops it entirely. All birds showing difficulty in breathing should be picked up and the mouth opened in a good light. If small gray or yellowish masses are noted on the membranes inside the mouth, they should be removed with a swab and the places touched with tincture of iodine. Particular note should be taken of the opening of the wind pipe to see if there is not a ring of this material about it which must be removed to save the bird. When these fungus growths obtain entrance to the deeper structures there is nothing that can be done to remove them but precautions against dampness and mustiness in the fowls' quarters may prevent their formation. M. B. D.

YOUNG LADY: "Were you pleased with the new school, little boy?" Little Boy: "Naw! Dey made me wash my face an' when I went home my dog bit me 'cause he didn't know me."—Credit Lost.

Eat the Cockerels



THOSE young roosters you hatched out this spring ought to be eaten. They are drones. They'll never lay an egg. The sooner they're ready to eat, the less they are going to cost you.

If they stick around the place half the summer, eating up a lot of feed, they'll cost you a good deal more than if you make a little investment right now on a feed that will develop them in a hurry.

Purina Chick Growena and Intermediate Hen Chow make the finest growing ration that money can buy! Every ingredient means stronger, thriftier chicks that will mature weeks ahead of the ordinary run.

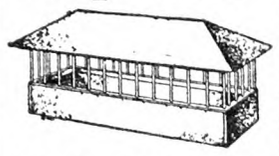
Growena—rich in vitamins—rich in growth promoting cod-liver oil—perfectly balanced—will put your young roosters on your Sunday dinner table or on the early market, while your neighbors are still throwing out a lot of feed to their skinny flocks.

Order it from the checkerboard feed dealer. You can't go wrong. It's *Purina!*

PURINA MILLS, 827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

Write us for a 96-page Poultry Book—free

Carpenter's Universal



Weather-Proof Feeder

Ideal for outdoor as well as indoor use. Capacity of one bushel of feed.

Factory Price, $4.50

W. J. CARPENTER COMPANY
Brightwood, Virginia

Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber

The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.

5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.

Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUY OF WENTWORTH BROS.
Manufacturers of Poultry Equipment
CORNISH, MAINE - - Get Circulars
FEED MIXERS, Etc.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Prices Effective May 20th.	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns - - -	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks - - - -	5.50	10.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds - - -	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas - - -	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed Chicks - - -	4.00	7.00	60

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, $8 a 100. Heavy Mixed, $7 a 100. Can ship C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strain	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers Heavy Breed.....	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Broilers Light Breed.....	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box Y, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
S. C. Rocks and Reds -	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons -	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks - - - -	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$ 8.00	$37.00	$ 70
Barred Rocks.....	10.00	47.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	10.00	47.00	90
S. L. Wyandottes.....	11.00	52.00	....
Assorted Chicks.....	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00	37.00	70
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

WHITE ROCKS ONLY Baby chicks from highest grade heavy laying stock at reasonable prices. Circular free. THEO. L. POOLE, Jamesville, N. Y.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00 a hun. Heavy Mixed.. $9.00 a hun.
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. Order from Ad or write for free circular.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R.D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks, $8 per 100 up

Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff..... $10 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... 12 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 14 per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—EGGS FOR HATCHING
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—
Light, 8c Light and Heavy, 10c Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

GOOD CHICKS
AT RIGHT PRICES

As low as $7.00 per 100. Write for special prices on large quantities. W. Leghorn, B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Heavy Mix. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box 65, RICHFIELD, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF.....	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

CHIX Prices Reduced on June 1st. Rox, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Chestertown, Md.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS
LEADING BREEDS · · LOWEST PRICES!

Good Luck Chicks — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BIG, BEAUTIFUL COLORED ART BOOK FREE

Thousands of pleased customers again testify in 1927 to the wonderful quality of our inspected "GOOD LUCK" chicks. Our beautiful Art Book shows many of our "GOOD LUCK" fowls in their natural colors and is really a work of art. The book also contains many letters from all parts of the country endorsing "GOOD LUCK" chicks, and these will interest you. Nearly all leading varieties are included in our catalog. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

REDUCED ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$42.00	$80.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	52.00	100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. and Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
White and Buff Minorcas	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

Assorted Light, $8 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy, $9.50 per 100 straight. We can also supply you QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS at slightly higher prices that will surely please and prove highly profitable. Bank Reference. Member of International B. C. A. Don't fail to order our BIG ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Dept. 42 NAPOLEON, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each

READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM

Box 306 BELLEFONTE, PA.

"SUNBEAM" ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS MEAN PROFITS

FOUR REASONS FOR BUYING SUNBEAM HIGH-GRADE CHICKS

1.—Absolute Reliability. Eleventh Year. One of the Oldest Ohio Hatcheries. Member I. B. C. A. Reference, Buckeye Commercial Bank. **2.—Finest Quality.** From purebred, heavy laying winter-egg flocks, selected and inspected for years by experts. **Healthy, hardy, vigorous. 3.—Ohio Accredited.** All breeders chosen and leg-banded by Experts authorized by the Ohio State Poultry Improvement Assn. **4.—Very Low Prices.** Compare these prices with chicks of equal quality anywhere. **100% live delivery guaranteed. 2% discount on all cash orders** three weeks in advance. Postpaid to your door—

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, R.C. & S.C. R. I. Reds	$3.25	$6.00	$12.00	$34.50	$55.00	$105.00
S.C. White & Buff Orpingtons, White & Silver Wyandottes	3.25	6.00	12.00	34.50	55.00	105.00
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	3.00	5.25	10.00	28.50	45.00	85.00

Assorted Heavies, $10 per 100. All Breeds, $9 per 100. We ship C.O.D. Careful personal attention to all orders. Order from this ad. or write for our Beautiful 1928 Catalog. Our chicks went into 29 States and 2 Canadian Provinces last year. Our shipping losses were less than 1%.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, BOX 58, FINDLAY, OHIO

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION · STANDARD QUALITY ·

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS come from flocks culled for egg production and standard quality, by poultrymen trained by the Ohio State University. Interesting catalog write for it, or order from this ad. Live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank.

LOOK! "THESE PRICES EFFECTIVE FOR MAY AND JUNE"

Varieties— Postpaid Prices in U. S. A.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Extra Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$32.00	$52	$ 95
Buff, Rose, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Sheppards Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00	29.00	47	90
Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.25	11.50	33.50	55	110
Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.25	11.50	33.50	55	110
White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.00	38.00	62	115
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	53.00	87	170

CHICKS FROM SPECIAL MATING Heavy Broilers, $9.50. Light, $8.00 per 100

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY, Route 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

JUNE PRICES, POSTPAID

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$7.50	$36.00	$70.00
Br., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00
Barred & White Rocks, Black Minorcas	3.25	5.00	9.50	46.00	90.00
R. I. Reds & Buff Orpingtons	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.75	6.00	11.00	53.00	105.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rocks, Wyckoff Wh. Legehorns	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
White & Buff Minorcas	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Light Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00	34.00	68.00

Pekin Ducklings, 26c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref., Farmers State Bank. Free Catalog.

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box D, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amount with order—save postage.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; S. C. M. Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38.00	$ 75
S.C.B. Minorcas; Bd. & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75.00	145
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42.00	80
Assorted Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68

For Quality Prices Add 3c per chick to these prices. Pullets, 6 weeks, 50c each—8 weeks at 75c each

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 2, GIBSONBURG, O.

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices.*

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SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" "LIVE AND LAY" BABY CHICKS

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **10 c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY 207 Northampton BUFFALO, N.Y.

REDUCED PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.75	$5.00	$ 9.50	$19.00	$45.00	$ 85.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds	3.00	5.50	10.50	21.00	50.00	95.00
White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.75	11.00	22.00	52.50	100.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 14c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.

THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

Buy Huber's Reliable Chicks Prices the Lowest in Our History—CHICKS, 7½c AND UP.

Fine pure-bred stock. Careful records kept on flock breeding. Will not ship less than 25 chicks. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, **11c**—S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Black Minorcas, **9½c**—White Wyandottes, **12c**—Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas, **14c**—Heavy Mixed, **10c**—Light Mixed, **8c**. June Chicks, 50c per hundred lower than above prices. **On orders for 400 or more chicks take discount of 50c per hundred, C. O. D.** Can book your order by sending 10% of the amount—balance C. O. D., postage added. Order today. Free catalog. Special Book on care of Chicks with each order amounting to $8 or more. **8 to 10-Week Pullets ready for immediate delivery. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Main St., Fostoria, Ohio.**

Sour Crop

I have a Barred Rock hen that seems rather dull. Top of comb is dark, crop is large and apparently filled with liquid. When held up by the feet water runs from mouth. Can you tell me the cause of this, and what, if anything, can be done to effect a cure? Is this a disease, likely to spread to others of the flock? F. C.

Fowls suffering from digestive disorders are apt to have what is called sour crop. This may also be due to eating indigestible things that accumulate in the crop. The crop becomes distended with a sour fluid that may run from the bird's mouth. The disease is not contagious and a bird showing the symptoms that you describe is probably not worth any prolonged treatment. A physic, such as a teaspoonful or more of castor oil, may be given and the hen lightly fed for a time. If there is actual obstruction to the crop from accumulated straw, feathers or other such substances, this must be removed, either by manipulation from outside or through an incision through the skin and crop wall, these latter then to be sewed up with fine silk.

M. B. D.

Dave Pratt and the Panther

(Continued from Page 805)

bread she gave him, he told of the big yellow dog that had snarled and followed him.

Mr. Matteson and his son exchanged glances. They asked for more details and where Dave had seen him last. When Dave finished, Mr. Matteson said, "I don't hardly believe that was a dog you saw, Dave, but Jim and I will find out." The two took their guns from the hooks on the ceiling, and started off up the path. Dave watched until they were quite out of sight, then he turned to his hostess.

"Well, I must be going home to help milk," he said. "Thank you for the cooky, Mis' Matteson."

Mr. Cummings had nearly finished milking when Dave reached home, and while they put the milk to cool, Dave told how Ned had jumped and broken his rope, and about the big dog.

"Mr. Matteson didn't think it was a dog," he said.

"I don't either," said Mr. Cummings. "I think I had better go find out. I don't want anything molesting the sheep."

Dave helped hitch Ned to the light wagon and they started off into the gathering twilight. When they reached Matteson's, Mrs. Matteson was standing out in the yard.

"John got back yet?" Mr. Cummings asked.

"No, not yet," she replied. "I heard a shot awhile back."

"Well then, we'll go and meet them," said Mr. Cummings, and he started old Ned up the path. They had not gone far before they met John and Jim carrying between them the big yellow animal. They placed it in the wagon, and said, "Some dog, Dave!"

"What is it really?" asked Dave.

"Why don't you know?" they answered, surprised at his ignorance. "That's a panther!"

* * * * *

Several years ago, Dave Pratt, now a man of fifty with graying hair, saw in a museum in a Vermont city that selfsame panther stuffed and mounted. He also read in the records the story of the orphan boy who went to salt the sheep. —By Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

(Continued from Page 798)

in the other case he stripped it from the bottom up. The tree, like the people, gets skinned either way. And of course the farmer gets skinned from the tax end of it—a good deal worse than any of the others.

THE INSANE.—At this conference also they pointed out the great increase in insanity. We have made great progress in other directions, having reduced the death rate of babies from 150 per 1,000 to 77 per 1,000, thereby saving 170,000 a year. We have also saved 200,000 a year from dying with consumption, but our insane are increasing at the rate of 10,000 a year. This is 114 per cent increase in the last 10 years. Comparatively recently two people have gone insane right here in the neighborhood where we live—one a young woman with five children, was taken away from her family last week. How terrible that is! Ministers have to deal with people's minds and ought to know about them and how to deal with them, if anybody does. The Parson and Mrs. Parson have long felt that women who worked and worked and never went anywhere or had any outside social relations ought to have something done for them right away, or they would go to pieces. We can't always just take things as they come and expect everything to come out all right. You know about the colored man that went over to the war and got into the thick of the fighting and got so terribly scared that he had to go to the captain about it. "Why, Rastus," said the captain, "if those shells coming over have got your number on them, they will just get you, that's all, and if they haven't they won't. Nothing to worry about." "That may be all very well," said Rastus, "but how about dem shells what carry the words, 'To whom it may concern?'"

REDUCED PRICES

BROOKSIDE CHICKS

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

All from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights. Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.50
Tancred Leghorns	5.75	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	52.50
R. I. Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00
Asst. Chicks	4.25	8.00	38.00

3000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets, ready June 1st. 10 Weeks Old at Rock Bottom Prices.

Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.

Brookside Poultry Farms

Dept. R, E. C. Brown, Sergeantville, N.J.

Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

Pinecrest Orchards Strain

R.I. REDS-GROWN CHICKS

One to seven weeks old. Eight to ten weeks old pullets now ready. Stock 100% free white diarrhoea. State tested. Foundation stock came from the highest egg production farm in the U. S. If you want EGGS try our pullets. We have a few thousand day-old chicks to sell up to May 14.

Write for Circular and Prices.

Scott Poultry Farm

Box R Groton, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.

Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM

Box 80 Attleboro, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

For seventeen years we have specialized in high egg production. If you want eggs, try our chicks. Our 5,000 breeders are in perfect condition, state tested. They have the size and color. Our best matings are trapnested. Catalog free. All chicks from our own eggs.

Redbird Farm, Wrentham, Mass.

R SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Vt. Tested. 100% free from White Diarrhea. Heavy production. Pullets, 6 to 12 weeks.

Started Chicks, 3 weeks, **35c. Baby Chicks,** until June, **20c.** 100 up, **18c.**

Ascutney Farms RN-10 Hartland, Vt.

Niagara Poultry Farm

Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, northern grown, heavy laying, free range breeding flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Our prices will save you money. Three weeks old chicks in all breeds.

LEGHORNS—REDS—ROCKS WYANDOTTES—PEKIN DUX

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

For bigger Poultry Profits get our Catalog.

Niagara Poultry Farm

Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.

Established 1887

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.

ORDER NOW for June and July Delivery.

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RED BANK NEW JERSEY

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large Vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr. & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM

Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain

Breeding Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Chicks and Eggs

Priced Right

FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, F. Warren, Mgr., Mt Ephraim, N. J

Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively

Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. Years of ideal white egg breeding. Males used from 240 egg hens only. 25% off on chicks and eggs. Limited number 10-week old Pullets. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.

Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop. R.F.D. No. 1, Cortland, N.Y.

S.C. White Leghorn PULLETS Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8 to 10-week old Pullets. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

CUT PRICES NOW LIGHT BREEDS, 9c HEAVY BREEDS, 12c

Order now, don't wait. Some June chicks, but not many. Gold Medal Quality. Pullets for sale now. Priced Right.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Claud Irons, Mgr., Linesville, Pa.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Police and troopers of three States were patrolling the highways May 10 for a robber who proved to Joseph Kramer of Salt Lake City, that Western hospitality is dangerous to apply in the East. Kramer was left stranded on the highway North of Valatie, N. Y., with nothing but the clothes he wore, he said, while a stranger whom he had met in Albany rode away with his automobile, money and baggage. He had invited the stranger, whom he met in an Albany restaurant, to ride with him. The stranger held him up with a pistol, taking his money and valuables, and his car.

Lieut. Royal V. Thomas, one of America's best-known air pilots, who only six days before had made the world's endurance record for solo flying, was killed May 9 when his Bellanca monoplane Reliance, which he was testing for a flight alone to Rome, crashed near the Teterboro Airdrome, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. With him in the plane was Vaughan J. Weatherley, test engineer for the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, who was also killed.

Miss Amy Wren, lawyer and Republican co-leader of the 1st Assembly District, Brooklyn, was appointed May 11 United States Commissioner by Federal Judges Campbell, Inch and Moscowitz, and was sworn in by Judge Campbell. Miss Wren is the first woman appointed United States Commissioner in the East. She succeeds Henry D. Barmore, who resigned.

Lieut. Joseph John Rooney, naval aviation pilot, was killed May 10 when he attempted to land a plane on the deck of the new airplane carrier, Lexington, while that vessel was carrying on training tests near Oceanside, Calif. The accident occurred as Rooney was making a sharp turn to approach the Lexington preparatory to landing. The plane plunged into the sea and sank. Rooney's body could not be found.

The New York State Department of Labor is carrying on a campaign of education to protect children from blasting caps and to reduce the number of casualities and accidents in the handling of explosives. Approximately 500 children are injured each year in the United States by playing with blasting caps which they have picked up or stolen, and New York had the second highest number of such accidents last year. Illustrated lectures have been prepared, one a safety picture warning boys and others against carelessness, and another showing proper methods of using dynamite. Information regarding these lectures may be obtained from J. J. Daly, Division of Mines, Quarries, Tunnels and Explosives, State Department of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

Two soldiers attached to the chemical warfare service at Edgewood Arsenal were killed at Aberdeen, Md., May 13, as their automobile crashed into a Pennsylvania train. They were Privates Ernest W. Farran of Keysville, Va., and Charles Curry of Altoona, Pa. The bodies were found by State police beneath the demolished machine at the railroad crossing.

Five persons were killed and six injured when an Atlantic Coast line passenger train struck their truck May 13 at a grade crossing near Chadburn, N. C. The dead are Mary Bullard, 17; Chester Bullard, 47; Sadie Callahan, 14; Bertie Brittain, 13; Rossa Ellis, seven.

Eight persons were killed May 13 at the Espyville, Pa., grade crossing on the Erie and Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad when two speeding automobiles, attempting to beat each other, crashed into the side of Pennsylvania passenger train No. 415, bound from Pittsburgh to Erie. Eight other persons in the two cars were injured, one probably mortally. The dead: Mr. and Mrs. Clare Hayes, South Chenango, Pa., and their four sons, aged 10, seven, four and three; William Thomas, 32, Albion, Pa.; Ward Thomas, 60, Pennside, Pa. Mrs. Belle Thomas is dying from a fractured skull. James Pilmer of Erie, Pa., engineer of the train, said he first noticed the two cars speeding toward the track. The drivers appeared to be paying no attention to the oncoming train. He made an effort to stop, but as he passed over the crossing the cars crashed into the side of the engine.

Ten men, members of a fishing party of 11, were believed to have drowned May 13 when their motor boat filled and sunk in 60 feet of water in Moosehead Lake, Maine. Police Capt. James E. Lays of Brockton, Mass., thought to be the only survivor, swam ashore, and after passing the night in a camp, reached West Outlet Camps May 14 exhausted. The others, including prominent professional and business men of Brockton, were: Fire Chief William F. Daley, Dr. Arthur F. Peterson, former city physician; Sheriff Earl P. Blake of Plymouth, Mass., Dr. David Bridgewood, Knote Salander, John Sandberg, manufacturer; Fred Dahlborg, Highway Commissioner; Dr. Frank Moberg, Harry Howard, former Mayor, and Sam Budden, Greenville, Maine, boatman.

Harry Anderson, 28, Roseville, Mich., aviator, and Clarence Frechette, 24, of the Hotel Statler, Detroit, narrowly escaped death at Pontiac, Mich., May 14, when Anderson's plane dropped in a 2,000-foot nose dive when Frechette, apparently crazed, knocked Anderson unconscious with a hammer. Both are in the City Hospital recovering from minor injuries caused when the plane crashed after Anderson had partly managed to right it and avert destruction. Frechette is under mental observation. Anderson said Frechette, who claims to be an exhibition pilot and parachute tester, hired him to fly from Roseville to Pontiac, 25 miles. As they were flying over the State Hospital for the Insane at Pontiac, Anderson said, Frechette picked up a hammer and struck him on the head.

The Court of Errors and Appeals, highest tribunal of New Jersey, declared itself May 14 for "the most liberal and comprehensive construction" of all the mandates guaranteeing the right of free assembly, and unanimously reversed the convictions of Roger N. Baldwin, a director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and of four others in connection with an alleged unlawful assembly during the silk strike in Paterson in 1924. Judge James A. Delaney in Special Sessions, Paterson, sitting without a jury, convicted Baldwin, John C. Butterworth, George Cabrizza, Basil Effsa and David Nitkin April 9, 1925. Baldwin was sentenced to six months in jail and the others were fined $50 each. Baldwin has been free in $2,000 bail. The convictions were sustained by the Supreme Court.

FARM AND GARDEN.—A machine which destroys organisms in cream so that it will not sour for a week or more has been invented by a Glasgow man, according to newspaper statements. The process will keep cream fresh much longer than the preservatives once used, the inventor says. Thousands of gallons of cream have gone to waste in the Glasgow area since adoption of pure food law banning the use of preservatives.

Another good will pilgrimage of American farmers is being organized at Chicago by the American Farm Bureau Federation for a second farm tour of Europe this coming Summer. The trip is being planned with the specific idea of providing an opportunity for American farm people to study under the most favorable conditions European agricultural methods both in production and marketing. Carefully planned arrangements made through government agencies will give the visitors admittance to private farms, government experiment stations and other agricultural institutions which are not open to the casual traveler. The farmers, piloted by Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will sail from New York, Aug. 1. They will traverse France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and England, for a total of some 11,000 miles, including the ocean passages, and return by Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON.—A radical change in the administration of foreign service promotions in the State Department, designed to create a personnel bureau under an additional Assistant Secretary and "manned by officials wholly disconnected from the foreign service," is provided in a bill ordered favorably reported May 9 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The measure was framed by a subcommittee headed by Senator Moses of New Hampshire, which conducted extensive hearings to explore complaints of favoritism in foreign service promotions.

A bill to provide a $5,000 pension for Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was passed May 14 by the Senate. Senator Swason (D., Va.) urged passage of the measure, which now goes to the House. The pension would be in the same amount as allowed to the widow of President Roosevelt.

The task of curbing the flood menace of the Mississippi was taken over May 15 by the Federal Government with the signing by President Collidge of the Flood Control Bill. The new law authorizes an appropriation of $325,000,000 for carrying out the work. The major share of this amount will be used for controlling the flood waters from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to the Gulf of Mexico. The States are to furnish the land needed for the foundations for the levees on the main river. This land is expected to cost only $500,000. Departing from the old plan of relying solely on the levees on the main stream for control, the new plan proposes the construction by the Federal Government of diversion channels, known as floodways and spillways. In carrying out this part of the program the Federal Government will assume responsibility for damage to lands not previously subjected to floods.

Countrywide Situation

PORK OUTLOOK BETTER; POTATO BUSINESS CHANGING; FOREIGN FOOD FANCIES.

The pork situation so far as can be worked out from the figures at hand, promises to continue about the same this Summer and Fall, but should improve by next Winter. The heavy slaughter of last Winter and the record breaking kill of March, followed by reports of a rather light crop of young pigs, would all tend finally to a lighter supply of hogs in the market.

Two reasons have prevented quick recovery. One is the heavy holdings in cold storage comprising the products of last Winter's active marketing of hogs. These supplies are likely to overhang the markets for six months more. The other bad feature is the cost of feed, tending to force early marketing of many young, half-fattened hogs. After that is over, the market supply should be considerably reduced. Looking still farther ahead, it might happen that next Fall and the Spring of 1929, would be a better time to raise pigs than this Spring or last year. It oftens turns out that way after a year or two of cheap hogs and high-priced feed. The general pig crop seems very likely to be lighter then.

Price of feed may not be low, but the present outlook is for more acres in the cotton, flax and grain country. Cotton and linseed meals ought to be cheaper next season, although these are of more interest to the dairyman than to the pig feeder, but a good supply of any feed tends to cheapen the rest. The corn crop will depend more on the weather than on the slight indicated gain in acreage. If the potato growers have planted as much more land as they expected, they may be glad of a few young pigs next Fall to consume what potatoes cannot be sold.

POTATO YIELD INCREASING.

The trouble with the potato crop is, that it is part way between a side line and a specialty. The average fields are growing larger and more fertilizer and better seed is being used. The same number of acres produce more potatoes year by year and upet all market calculations. The change indicates that the market crop is going gradually into the hands of larger growers, just as happened to oranges, apples, cranberries and some kinds of southern and western truck crops. Specialists have the best of it in a poor year. They fight harder for their main cash crop because they depend on it. They get larger yield, better quality and higher price as a rule. The increase of average yield from 100 bushels to about 115 bushels in recent years is supposed to be the work of the potato growers, rather than of the farmers who raise only a few. So far as it goes, it seems about the same kind of a change that doubled the number of market carloads of apples in half a dozen years without any increase in number of trees and the quality is so much improved that the fruit of scattering neglected trees on old farms has small chance in the market on a good fruit year. Possibly the potato business is moving in the same direction.

Canadian growers seem to have done rather well with potatoes last season and there is talk of heavier planting in the provinces which usually ship potatoes to this country. More land is likely to be planted to potatoes in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia. The market director of the province tells growers that the secret of successful potato raising is the use of certified seed. It is claimed up there that the returns are doubled by planting such seed. Prince Edward Island growers make a specialty of seed potato production, competing with the Border States, without much of a handicap from the tariff duty of 50 cents per 100 pounds. They were receiving early this Spring at shipping points about $2 per 100 pounds for seed potatoes, compared with $1.50 to $1.75 for table stock, but prices have been coming down lately.

SWAPPING FOREIGN FOODS.

Some of the countries supposed to export mostly raw materials have grown to the stage where they import foreign foods during their off-season. News notices and consular reports mention rather heavy shipments to Argentina of apples from America; eggs from Holland and onions from the Canary Islands. They arrive in the season of scarcity of fresh food in that part of the world and bring fairly good prices. Such imports are offset in the course of trade with grapes, melons and peaches, shipped to our markets in the Spring.

Who remembers when the "sugar trust" was shown in the cartoons as a big robber with mask and club, demanding the thin purse of little Mr. Common People? Over in Russia the government itself has a Sugar Trust which it claims has done wonders in bringing back the beet sugar industry to almost what it was before the War. Thus, what was poison to father, seems good medicine to son, for a while anyhow. Even in this more cautious land of ours, any schemes like some of the modern plans to boost the farming industry might have started our Trust fighting fathers on the war path.

G. B. F.

A paying flock for next fall

Buy Kerr's baby chicks now and have pullets with a fine laying inheritance ready for Fall and Winter laying. Chicks have same blood lines as hens making the great records in leading eastern laying contests.

Shipments Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week

NEW LOW PRICES

No. of chicks	White Leghorns	Barred Rocks	R. I. Reds	White Rocks
25	$3.25	$3.75	$3.75	$3.75
50	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
100	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
500	52.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
1,000	100.00	120.00	120.00	120.00

For Special Matings add 3c per chick to above prices. Write for prices on blood-tested stock.

Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 25% deposit required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Send money order, check or cash in registered letter. Kerr's illustrated Chick Book sent free on request.

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Offices and Hatcheries at
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LORD FARMS
S.C. White Leghorns
LOW JUNE PRICES NOW EFFECTIVE
This is your chance to make a start with the famous Lord Farms Chicks. The pullets will mature evenly, lay early and bring up your flock average.
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
50 Grade A Chicks, $8; 100, $15; 500, $70; 1,000, $130.
50 Grade B Chicks, $7; 100, $13; 500, $60; 1,000, $110.
All charges prepaid. Every shipment guaranteed to pay better than any other strain of chicks you can buy, otherwise, we'll refund difference in price paid.
Year Book Mailed free on request.
LORD FARMS
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Hubbard Farms S. C. Red Chicks
have a reputation for
Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production
Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.
REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE DELIVERY.
Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS
Free range grown. From selected parent stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
Mixed $ 7 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns 8 per 100
Barred Rocks 10 per 100
Reds 10 per 100
Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

Pullets B. Rocks, Leghorns, 8 weeks old, $1.00. 12-15 weeks, $1.25 each, ready now or later. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, N. Y.

REDUCED PRICES ON WHITE AND BROWN **LEGHORN CHICKS** May 8c. June 7c. Parcel post paid. FRANK BLUM, New Washington, O.

PEKIN DUCKLINGS best quality—$26 per 100, or $250 per 1000, prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio

HANSON PEDIGREED LEGHORN BREEDING PEN—Parents direct. McNERNEY, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs, 35c ea. JOHN T. EAGAN Lebanon, N. Y.

WENE CHICKS
State Certified Blood-Tested
WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK
100 BLOOD-TESTED STATE-CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS, $12.50; 500 for $60.00; 1,000 for $110—PROMPT SHIPMENTS.
These are specialty-bred S. C. White Leghorn Chicks from blood-tested Select Wene Matings. They will raise your flock average and earn extra profits.
BLOOD-TESTED ROCKS, WYANDOTTES AND REDS
White Wyandotte, Barred Rock, White Rock and R. I. Red Chicks from blood-tested breeders. $16 per 100; $77 per 500. Special Cross, White Wyandotte-White Rock from blood-tested matings, extra good for Broilers and Roasters, only $12.50 per 100; $60 for 500; $110 for 1,000. ALL CHICKS POSTPAID—SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 12 weeks old, $1.15 each, f.o.b. IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

The New Science Institute of Steubenville, Ohio, advertised a truss without leg straps with the choice of either sending cash or paying the postman when delivered, $9.85 with five days trial. If not satisfied in five days the firm would accept the return of the truss and refund the money. I purchased one of these trusses but it did not prove satisfactory and I returned it. The concern wrote back saying they never used goods after they had been worn and returned the truss, putting on a leg strap. It was no better. R. D. G.
Maine.

The guarantee of the New Science Institute does not provide for a trial permitting the buyer to put the device on. The buyer may only "look it over" and try some experiment with it. The device is sealed and it is necessary to break the seal in order to try the device on. If the seal is broken the concern will not refund the price of the device or truss. Perhaps there are good sanitary reasons for refusing to accept the return of a truss after it has been worn; but this is the only way to determine whether the device will prove satisfactory. Therefore any other guarantee or five day trial is only a play on words. As in most other human ailments we think it is unwise for a rupture sufferer to attempt to fit himself with a truss or other appliances. A competent physician should be consulted and his advice followed. For this reason we accept no advertising of rupture appliances.

Are the Franklin Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Fulton Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio, both reliable houses to deal with? C. R. R.

The Franklin Paint Co. and Fulton Paint Co. we believe are one and the same concern as the two firm names are owned and controlled by the same interests. Both employ the same objectionable sales methods. The roofing paint is sold on four months' time under a guarantee of satisfaction or no pay. When a purchaser makes claim that the paint proved unsatisfactory, the guarantee is ignored and the purchaser is threatened with lawsuit. Another feature of the sales plan of these firms is that the purchaser is kept in the dark as to the number of gallons that will be shipped as a barrel or half barrel. Farmers consider a barrel as 32 gallons while in the paint and oil trade a barrel is considered about 60 gallons, and 40 gallons is usually shipped as a half barrel. Fair dealing would require that the buyer be advised the amount he is buying.

What about this scheme of States Art Company, New York City, for getting $1.98 out of anyone who bites? Their offer of a $25 check, seems to me, a new stunt. I would be glad to see something regarding this in Publisher's Desk. I read your paper each week and like it greatly. W. G. M.
New York.

This is a picture enlargement concern. The circular offers agents $40 per week salary. The $25 check weekly is "subject to conditions of agreement, etc." The joker is in the words in quotation. We are unable to comprehend what the circular does mean but all such propositions at the final analysis amount to a commission on the sales made and nothing more. Publisher's Desk, however, has more concern for the victims of the agents of picture enlarging concerns than the agents who may be deluded by such propositions.

Will you inform me as to the reliability of the Virtuoso Music School, 3231 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.? I wish to know about this school before signing up an enrollment for a course with them. I will enclose one of their guarantees.
Vermont. F. F. R.

THE R. N.-Y. does not recommend any correspondence courses. Musical authorities agree the subject cannot be successfully taught by correspondence. We do not pretend to know, but we rely upon the testimony of those who are in a position to judge.

The Transcontinental Holding Corporation, an investment firm, has called me on the long distance phone to purchase 100 shares of Transcontinental Holding Corporation stock. Would you give me some advice as to its value? If this concern is not reliable I wish you would expose same, as a warning to R. N.-Y. readers. E. Q.
New York.

Our advice is "Don't!" The long distance telephone process bespeaks a doubtful, if not worthless security. Only brokers promoting this class resort to long distance telephone calls. The stock in question has no established value.

Will you give us information regarding the Post Office regulations on opening and inspecting baby chicks at the post office and if all C. O. D. packages can be opened before being paid for? C. L. H.
New York.

Postmasters or other postal employes are not permitted to certify to the number and condition of day-old chicks upon delivery.

Postal employes are permitted to remove dead chicks from shipments of day-old chicks if the presence of the dead chicks in the shipments causes an offensive odor. However, when such action is taken the employes removing the dead chicks are required to place indorsements on the parcels showing the number of dead chicks removed, by whom they were removed, and the date of their removal.

Postal employes are not permitted, under any circumstances, to allow the addressees of C. O. D. parcels to examine the contents of the parcels prior to delivery and payment of the C. O. D. charges. The regulations in this respect are applicable to C. O. D. shipments of day-old chicks as well as to other C. O. D. shipments.

I have decided to sell my farm and am thinking about listing it with the Black International Selling Service, Chippewa Falls, Wis. They want $10 in advance for advertising purposes, but I would like to find out if they are a reliable firm, and would appreciate it very much if you could give me some information concerning them. E. P.
New York.

These "listing fee" schemes, like the "free lot" offers, will not down. The $10 advance fee is easy money for Mr. Black. We have previously called for reports from those who had sold property through this class of real estate operators asking an advance fee. We have no report of such a sale up to this time. If we had a record of a single sale made by John J. Black or the other so-called realtors we should like to give them credit for it. We therefore advised E. P. to make some better use of her $10.

Can you tell me anything about the J. A. Stransky Mfg. Co., Pukwana, S. D., and the relative merits of their product—a so-called vaporizer and decarbonizer which is to increase the gas mileage of cars so remarkably? It would seem that car manufacturers would adopt such things to improve their cars, were there merits to back up such claims. I run a ton truck daily and get 15 miles per gallon. If this can be increased to 25 I would like to, but before investing would like your good opinion. E. J.
New York.

Wonderful claims are made for this vaporizer in the way of saving gas. If such devices accomplished all that is claimed for them we should be able to operate automobiles without using gas at all. The Better Business Bureau conducted a test of this device and found that with the carburetor properly adjusted it caused no saving in gas whatever. The subscriber's logic is sound.

The Ohio Board of Real Estate Examiners yesterday reiterated its determination to stop so-called "free lot" schemes throughout Ohio. At its closing session here the board, through Chairman J. W. Jacoby, announced that it would promulgate a rule that any operator or salesman engaging in the "free lot" sort of business would be refused a license forever. —Cleveland, Ohio, Daily.

Here is another nail driven in the coffin of the "free lot scheme." Of course no reputable real estate operator would resort to such deceptive tactics, but there are always a sufficient number of undesirables in the business to keep such schemes alive. Educating the public to the fraud in such schemes appears to be the only means of curbing them. Readers of THE R. N.-Y. have only themselves to blame if they swallow the "free lot" bait.

A Live Letter from the Pacific Coast

The contrast between this and the Atlantic is mostly in climate and natural beauty. The climate is nearly alike all along the border, being warmer at the south end than in the north, but there is more rain in the north. Mountains range north and south, with wide valleys between. Strange that in the south, snow remains on the mountains more than in the north. That is so in Mexico; there they bring slush snow to the City of Mexico in midsummer on muleback. Elevation makes the air so cool. The tourists are the product of the South or make their home there. Of course they are almost everywhere, and are now coming more and more, as the State and National highways are opening the way. The mountains in the South are somewhat covered with timber, mostly oaks in variety. As you go north you come on the Sequoia gigantea in both the east range and nearer the coast. North of San Francisco, near the coast, the other Sequoia sempervirens comes wholly to view, the trees resemble the hemlock of the East in foliage and the difference in the two kinds here is seen in the names, sempervirens means evergreen, perpetual, which is the remarkable trait of the variety. It sprouts from around the stump at all or any time, in large numbers, each growing up as straight as the original tree, no matter how crowded they grow. I have seen 15 to 20 sprouts around one stump. S. gigantea is not so, but it does make a larger tree.

As you go north, you find the variety of timber on the increase; the yellow pine and sugar pine, till farther north near Oregon, the Douglas spruce becomes prominent. That is largely preferred for paper-making. Still farther in Washington the yellow pine is pre-eminently the tree. The timber line is largest near the coast, the interior is more prairie and more chilly in Winter.

Fruit in variety is the product of the coast; the citrus in all kinds and grapes are mostly in the south; so of vegetables that are grown and shipped all the season, especially in Winter. Prunes and apples begin in Santa Clara County, and they are continued north through the State with more apples, peaches and cherries. Farming in dairies, wool and grain is found all through, with eggs most active in Petaluma and Sonoma counties. A large part of the north is mountainous, with little valleys between some. Mining is now a lesser part but we have some of the elements of those days yet with us, in the form of what are called California tourists. It is the remnant of mining days when men came from all parts with only their ambitions and hope to carry them on. They then slept in bunkhouses, provided their own sleeping equipments, and went from place to place as conditions promised. Strange to tell some of those old men are here in the same outfit yet. They are less in number now than 10 years ago, but some young men fill in the ranks, a most hopeless job, in my way of thinking. It used to be a sad sight to me to see them walking along with no more in sight than the open road and a little cash at times. I interviewed one man who had left his pack outside a store, and as he came out I asked if that was his choice of living. "Yes," he said, "I have worked here near 50 years, and all I have is wrapped in that bundle." "What have you worked at?" I asked him. "Anything from mining to ranch work; earned from $3 to $5 per day." "What have you done with it?" I asked. "Had a good time with the other boys." He was then yet a man in good vitality to live and work. Many not so well supplied as he seems to have been, and yet they are here in sight almost daily on the road, a relic of the days when men made millions. They make it now in oil and gas in southern parts.

Dairying is good business, so is fruit growing, but that has been badly managed at the selling end of it. The managers failed to sell right or collect the price paid, and the growers are out on such deals. But they have learned a lesson; some have joined other companies; other buyers are in the market to offer better pay, and the old crowd is taking notice, and trying to do better. We have never known a failure in crops. Sometimes more than others, but always good crops and if pay had been according, there would be different feeling from what there is now.

The fruit ranches or farms are mostly of 10 to 20 acres, and are mostly cared for by the owners, changing work with neighbors at times. Many are new to the business of growing fruit, so they have to learn something. But with it all the climate is worth living for, and the scenery in the northern part is enchanting, many spend part of the season camping, and come home when they are ready. Hence many older people come here from the East to close a day. The writer is one of them. A. H. GRIESA.
California.

"HERBERT," said the teacher, "answer this: 'Do we eat the flesh of the whale?'" "Yes, sir," said Herbert. "And what do we do with the bones?" "We leave them on the side of our plate, sir," faltered Herbert.—Glasgow Evening Citizen.

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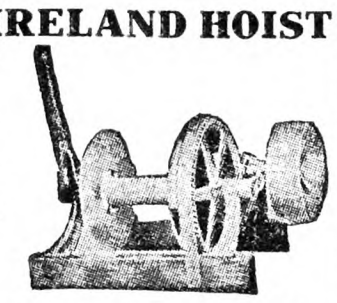
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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

DEL-MAR-VA EASTERN SHORE MD. FARMS FOR SALE Free Catalog. C. E. TURNER, Federalsburg, Md.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—A reliable single young man of ability and good habits and who thoroughly understands all branches of farming, on a dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; excellent room and board in addition to cash salary; please send references and state wages desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 3980, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man as herdsman on dairy farm in Southern Connecticut; must thoroughly understand the care and feeding of stock and be a good dry-hand milker; please state cash wages desired in addition to board and room, and send references in first letter. ADVERTISER 3979, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WOMAN, Protestant, white, good cook, baker, no laundry; permanent position private family on Long Island country place; wages $65; give references, full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 4017, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man on dairy farm by the year; must be first-class milker and general farmer; $75 and usual privileges. BOX 520, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 25 to 35 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education; must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M. D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

REFINED young woman, employed or studying in New York City, may have pleasant accommodations; home privileges for part-time assistance with housework; private house, yard, telephone; references exchanged. MRS. LAND, 1236 Tinton Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Young man on poultry farm, $40 per month with room and board to start. LUSTGARTEN, R. D. 3, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—Exeprienced married man for milk-house on modern farm making grade A milk; wages $65 a month, house and privileges; only experienced men need apply. Address BOX 138, York, Pa.

WANTED—Housekeeper, middle-aged, for small boarding-house; state wages. MOUNTAIN SIDE FARM, Leeds, N. Y.

WANTED—Married couple for large farm boarding house; references required; state wages. ADVERTISER 4100, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—In Protestant family of two, middle-aged working housekeeper; wages $40; family live in Middletown, N. Y. in Winter and in country home in Summer. ADVERTISER 4102, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man and wife on a small farm; no children; man must understand farm machinery, making minor repairs; the wife as cook; family of two adults and one child; state wages, age, nationality and references in first letter. ADVERTISER 4109, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOSE answering advertisements in this department should not send original testimonials, photographs, etc., that the applicant for position wishes returned.

WANTED—Young man willing to do a good day's work and wanting to learn the poultry business (farm-raised preferred), and should be handy with tools; $50 per month and board; new Jersey. ADVERTISER 4110, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable single man on fruit farm; state wages and reference first letter. ROY'S FRUIT FARM, Newton, N. J.

WANTED—A temperate single man for general farm work; steady work year round; board and room, $85; no estate. Address BOX 27, Jericho, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—In Long Island home a cook and also a chambermaid-waitress; intelligence and character more necessary than experience; high wages for right people; permanent; write fully. ADVERTISER 4112, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Cook, also houseworker, for Long Island estate; no laundry; other help employed; salary cook $100, other $80; permanent; no ordinary servant type need apply; write full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4113, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, reliable man, general farm work. MRS. C. D. KING, Benson, Vt.

WANTED—Settled married couple, no children, for permanent position, small country place; man to do general work, milk cow, gardening, mow lawn, fruit trees, chores, etc.; wife make butter, occasionally board help; $75, house, fuel, light, city water; Protestant preferred. W. M. WEED, Noroton, Conn.

WANTED—Married man, Protestant; help renovate old farm house and do general farming; handy with tools and operate Fordson tractor; house and privileges furnished; Columbia County. ADVERTISER 4120, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN for general work, small farm. BOX 103, Stamford, Conn.

Situations Wanted

FARM work wanted. J. WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

ELDERLY, reliable man wants gardening or other light work or care of invalid. A. AMBROSE, Sherman Mills, Me.

FIRST-CLASS married herdsman, expert hand milker, wants to change position; can board one man; good references. Write, A. DEBOER, care K. V. D. Marel, Center Moriches, N. Y.

YOUNG man, experienced, wants year round job on fruit farm. ADVERTISER 4096, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, clean, long practical private and commercial training all branches. ADVERTISER 4098, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 46, experienced worker; will produce profitable results; percentage proposition on over 1,200 layers considered; please give particulars. ADVERTISER 4099, care Rural New-Yorker.

JOB wanted, single, American, age 40, with mother; experienced dairy farm-hand; no drink; can give reference; state wages in first letter; can go to any State. PERLEY S. PIKE, Mystic P. O., Conn.

YOUNG man, 24, Hollander, wants position on poultry farm; 1 year experience, good reference; salary and details in first letter. ADVERTISER 4104, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE poultryman with general farming knowledge; (married, no children); best reference required. ADVERTISER 4105, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, life experience in all branches of farming; having been herdsman, poultryman, gardener, third year at present position as manager; capable of taking full charge and assuming large responsibility; would like the building up of an estate or mismanaged place; sober, industrious, hard worker who understands his business; married, American, aged 35; salary around $2,000 a year with usual maintenance. ADVERTISER 4106, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, married, one child, milker and all around man, willing worker, experienced with farm machinery, is looking for position by June 1; all year round job preferred. ADVERTISER 4107, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, married, wants position on farm or estate; experienced in all branches; good milker and chauffeur. P. ERICKSON, care Charles May, 253 South Irving St., Ridgewood, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, single, 26, American; 2 years' college training, 5 years' experience; have successfully managed 1,500-bird plant; can take full charge of all details including bookkeeping and correspondence; only permanent position with good opportunity desired; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4108, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 23, farm bred, ambitious and with clean habits wants work on small dairy farm or estate; good home wanted. ED KANIUS, care R. Poortstra, Monroe, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, married, no children, desires position; wife willing to board help. BOX 7560, Ardmore, Pa.

DAIRY farmer desires position or rent an equipped dairy farm on 50-50 basis. ADVERTISER 4072, care Rural New-Yorker.

JANITOR—A middle-aged white man desires position as janitor of large school; prefers to handle the work alone; has had 4 years' experience in public schools and can furnish good references. ADVERTISER 4111, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP, poultry or general farm, agricultural college graduate. A. FONT, 154 E. 41st St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, single, college graduate; managed last place over three years; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 4116, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man desires position on poultry farm or as gardener's helper on private estate; experienced. EDWARD NELSON, 195 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG man, single, several years' experience, desires position on poultry farm; state particulars first letter. ADOLF RAGOTZKY, Risley, N. J.

WANTED—Position as teamster by middle-aged man on private estate where a reliable man would be appreciated; good horse man; permanent place desired; best references; disengaged June 1. ADVERTISER 4118, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, Scandinavian, practical, middle-aged, good references; married, have no children; wants steady position with good house; wife will assist. ADVERTISER 4119, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL dairy farm manager open for a position; life experience and training; married, small family; experienced in all branches of farming, milk production, rotation of crops, handling help, etc.; best references from former employers. ADVERTISER 4114, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

210 ACRES in Catskills, on State road, suitable for boys' camp, club or private residence; main building 12 rooms, 2 baths, improvements, tenant house 5 rooms, bath; large barn, laying house, brooder, tool, duck, ice houses, farm implements; cost $25,000, for sale $15,000; this price would not build the main building, all in first-class condition. O. M. VAIL, 280 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Nursery of the late J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa., 65 acres of land under cultivation; large number of hardy nut trees including new varieties developed by Mr. Jones; also number of budded cherry and fruit tree seedlings for next Fall and Spring delivery; nursery in fine running condition, with well established business; unusual business opportunity. Address, MRS. J. F. JONES, Lancaster, Pa.

65-ACRE farm, 30 acres planted to potatoes; improved residence; fully equipped, stock and tools; $22,500. SAMUEL E. BENNETT, Cranbury, N. J.

YOUNG married man with plenty of help available, would like to rent a large dairy farm on shares; best references. ADVERTISER 4062, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Country home, 9 rooms and one acre land. P. F. LYNCH, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.

FARM opportunity—By reason of pending foreclosure arising out of unavoidable circumstances one of the best farms in Western New York will be offered at foreclosure sale at Albion, N. Y., June 8, 1928. This farm of 156 acres situated ¼ mile off the Million Dollar Highway just outside of Albion is one of the most productive farms obtainable. 15 acres excellent bearing apple orchard, 17 acres young orchard, 68 acres Winter wheat with every prospect of over 2,000-bushel harvest this season. Beautiful old colonial house, modern improvement and electric lights. Farm in excellent condition in every respect. Bank will aid in financing reliable purchaser at a 5% rate. Seldom is there an opportunity to purchase a farm of such character under these conditions. FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Inquire, George H. Miller, Agent, Albion, N. Y.

FOR SALE cheap—Am going out of business, reason old age; water power feed mill, 42x70 two-story grocery store attached 12-room dwelling, chicken house, one cow barn, garden, storage sheds 30x60, 5-room dwelling, chicken house, garage, acre of ground; dwelling house, 13 rooms, fully furnished, lot 120x175, barn, garage, ice-house, chicken house; warehouse on railroad track 30x100, two stories; will sell all or separate to suit buyer. CYRUS GRAY, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6-room house, all improvements; fruit; lot 100x300; for particulars write E. ZIBELL, Montvale, N. J.

FOR SALE—100-acre dairy farm, excellent soil; good buildings, plenty of water, big stream; 65 miles from New York City. HERMAN KRAMER, Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm of 60 acres on good road near town for a beautiful Summer home or tourist campsite. ADVERTISER 4097, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY and truck farm for sale on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; 52 acres, 35 cultivated; 1½ miles from Denton, a county seat town on railroad; within 100 yards of paved State highway; A-1 soil, lays well; fine water; nice shade trees and fruit for home use; good neighbors; some good poultry buildings; old 7-room, 2-story frame house of little value, but habitable and in fair repair; price $2,500, terms $1,500 cash or half cash and the buyer assumes a 5 per cent government mortgage of $1,000 with 25 years to run; if 6 per cent is paid until maturity this pays off principal as well as interest by amortization under the Federal loan plan; large quantities of eggs are shipped daily to New York City from many successful poultry farms around Denton with its advantages of milder climate, lower cost for land, taxes, feed, labor, etc., as compared with further north; a well-located, worth while farm, truthfully described and offered at a substantial sacrifice by non-resident owner; can show photos and meet anyone interested by appointment anywhere in New York City. J. E. BAINES, Red Bank, N. J.

FARM—85 acres, 50 tillable, 15 timber, 20 pasture, fruit; farm machinery, team horses, large modern house, some furniture; necessary outbuildings; all in fine condition; splendid property at low price. G. H. COOK, Canaan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20 acres land, 12-room house, 4 and 6-room bungalows; all improvements; barn, ice house, chicken house; good country home for city party. WM. GREGORY, R. D. 3, Millbrook, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Bungalow, Central Nyack; water, light, large chicken coop; for particulars, write ALICE MILLER, 413 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J.

APPLE orchard, 165 acres; 6,500 12-year-old bearing trees; Stayman Winesaps, Yorks, Grimes Goldens, Williams Early Reds, Jonathans; new bean sprayer; good buildings; on paved State highway and beautiful river; $45,000 property, sacrifice price $14,000; satisfactory terms. SALE PICKENS, Berlin, Md.

POULTRY farm and filling station, 4½ acres; 6-room house, electric lights, good water, phone, pullets, playground, etc.; on main stone road; $3,500, terms. JOHN N. GORDY, Snow Hill, Md.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm, 160 acres, Germantown, N. Y.; modern 10-room house, all conveniences; two tenant houses; adequate barn buildings; terms and further details consult owner. O. T. MOORE, Germantown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—8 acres, house, barn, henhouse, garage, on Chenango trail; write for details; $1,500. S. H. CATLIN, R. 3, Hamilton, N. Y.

A REAL farm for sale, a money-making farm; my Cromhorn stock farm in the village of Milford, Otsego County, is for sale; about 225 acres of river flats, fine buildings, 50 tuberculin tested cows, very fine; all farming tools; am 70 and not able to run it. GEORGE D. CULVER, Milford, N. Y.

PINE PLAINS, N. Y.—511 acres, right near State road; 400 acres perfectly level, balance rolling; large stream, almost a river, right through property; wonderful dairy farm for 75 years; now operating; suitable also camp or club; asking price $14,000 but must be sold; easy terms; brokers protected; owner. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

FOR RENT—High-class tea room near Danbury, Conn.; plenty business, beautiful place; act quick. ADVERTISER 4101, care Rural New-Yorker.

HAVE 700 pullets, wish to rent chicken farm with buildings; capacity for 1,000 or more. ADVERTISER 4103, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Village farm on State highway near two large Massachusetts cities, 35 miles from Boston; nine-room house with electric lights, furnace, large barn, double garage, all in excellent repair; modern poultry plant, 3,000 capacity; 700 apple trees and lot of other fruit; large lot pine timber; sacrifice price, $14,000, on account poor health. C. R. QUIMBY, Atkinson, N. H.

FOR SALE—30-acre development lot; electricity, telephone, main highway, Erie Railroad, large lake available; 50 miles from New York; price reasonable to quick buyer. BOX 46, Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—House, 9 acres of land situated in center of small town; modern house, electricity, furnace, hardwood floors, two blocks from high school, bus and railroad service; an ideal place for poultry or light farming. Address BOX 287, DeRuyter, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN wants farm suitable raising chickens; state full particulars, enclose picture. ADVERTISER 4115, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE at Bellport, farm 150 acres; 125 under cultivation, about 1½ miles road frontage; used for past 10 years for potatoes and cauliflower; price reasonable. Address T. D. LAWLES, 688 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED to rent, with option to buy, farm, about 50 acres, with brook, near good road, within 40 miles of New York; New Jersey preferred. G. SCARZELLO, 315 9th St., Union City, N. J.

WANTED to lease for 2 years, option to buy, village home, 6 to 7 rooms, 3 to 7 acres, close to Geneva, N. Y.; property to have water, electricity, fruit, shade trees, on State road, near school; consider only property that is located in the village. ADVERTISER 4117, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.90; paid to third zone; sample, 10c. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

PURE honey, blend dark, 5 lbs., 80 cents, postage prepaid into third zone. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

UPON receipt of $1.25 will send postpaid 5-pound pail our exquisite pure clover honey. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Invalid or freight hand elevator, 600-lb. capacity; good condition. SIDNEY CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

WANTED—Cider mill machinery complete except power; must be in first-class condition. JERICHO CIDER MILLS, Jericho, N. Y.

WANTED—Parents to adopt six-year-old orphan boy of American parentage; he is sturdy, full of life and likes the country and animals; if you are interested, write to CORNELIA M. OUGHELTREE, 105 East 22d St., New York City. References exchanged.

COLLECTOR wants antique fire arms, cash or trade. COLLECTOR, 23 Osborne St., Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED—Used concrete mixer, 1-bag size preferred. A. LOHSE, West Norwood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Mount Gilead hydraulic cider press, Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, apple graters, peeling machines, cement blocking machine. MAX KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

GRIST MILL machinery, Roller buckwheat shucker, cleaner, polisher, little used; rye and wheat cleaner and polisher; elevators, shafting, grass, two-run burr stones, etc., at one-quarter cost. A. L. WRIGHT, Purling, N. Y.

WANTED take to board children on farm for Summer. PETER LAHTI, Box 123, Shushan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—40 horsepower high-pressure boiler, used 10 days; no reasonable offer refused. H. J. BROWN, R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—40 48-inch diameter Burt building ventilators; ideal for installation on barns, cold storage plants, dry houses, etc.; $5 each, f.o.b. Rochester, while they last. STECHER LITHOGRAPHIC CO., 274 N. Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y.

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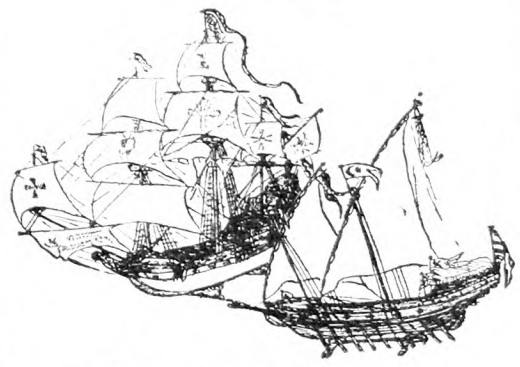

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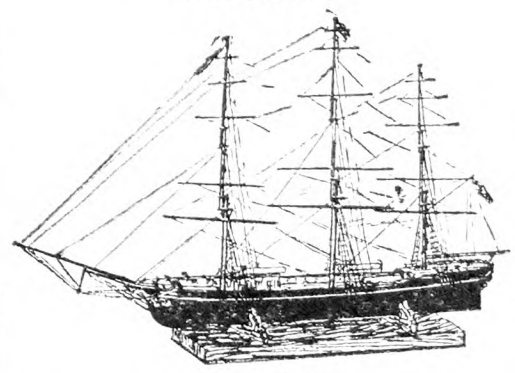

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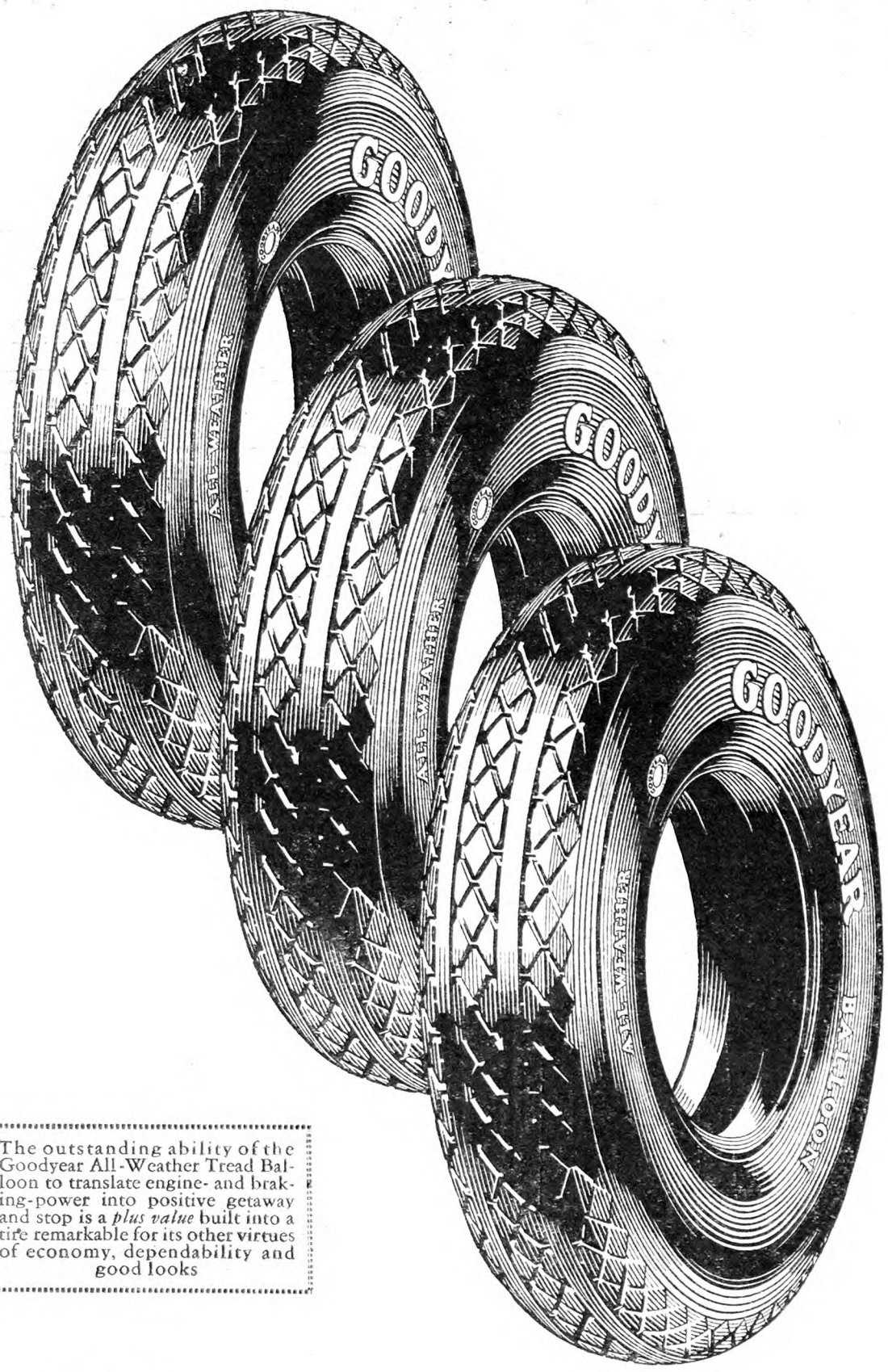

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Engine

Tune motor (including replacement of commutator case, brush and vibrator points if necessary)	$ 1.00
Grind valves and clean carbon	3.75
Overhaul carburetor	1.50
Reline detachable car transmission bands	1.50
Install new pistons or connecting rods	6.00
Tighten all main bearings	6.00
Overhaul motor and transmission	$20.00 to 25.00

Rear System

Replace rear axle assembly	2.50
Install universal joint	3.00
Reline brake shoes	1.50
Tighten rear radius rod	.60
Replace rear axle shaft, drive shaft pinion, or drive gear	5.00
Overhaul complete rear axle assembly	$5.75 to 7.00
Rebush spring and perches	1.75
Oil and graphite springs	3.00

Front System

Overhaul front axle	$4.00 to 5.00
Rebush spindle bodies and arms (both sides)	2.50
Replace or straighten spindle connecting rod	.75
Tighten radius rod or steering ball cap	.60
Tighten all sockets and joints of front end	1.50
Replace front spring tie bolt or new leaf	2.50
Straighten front axle	1.50

Chassis

Tighten all nuts and bolts	3.00
Replace rear fender	1.75
Overhaul steering gear	3.50
Repair muffler	1.00
Overhaul radiator	7.50
Line up front wheels	.50
Repaint Coupe	25.00
Repaint Sedan	25.00
Repaint Touring Car	20.00
Reupholster Runabout	8.00
Reupholster Touring Car	15.00
Repair seat cushion	2.50
Replace top deck (Coupe or Sedan)	4.00
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These prices are approximate and are for labor only, because the number of necessary parts needed depends on the condition of each car. The charge for these parts is low, however, because of the established Ford low-price policy.

So that you may get the greatest use from your Model T Ford over the longest period of time, we suggest that you take the car to the nearest Ford dealer and have him estimate on the cost of putting it in good shape. A very small expenditure may be the means of giving you thousands of miles of additional service.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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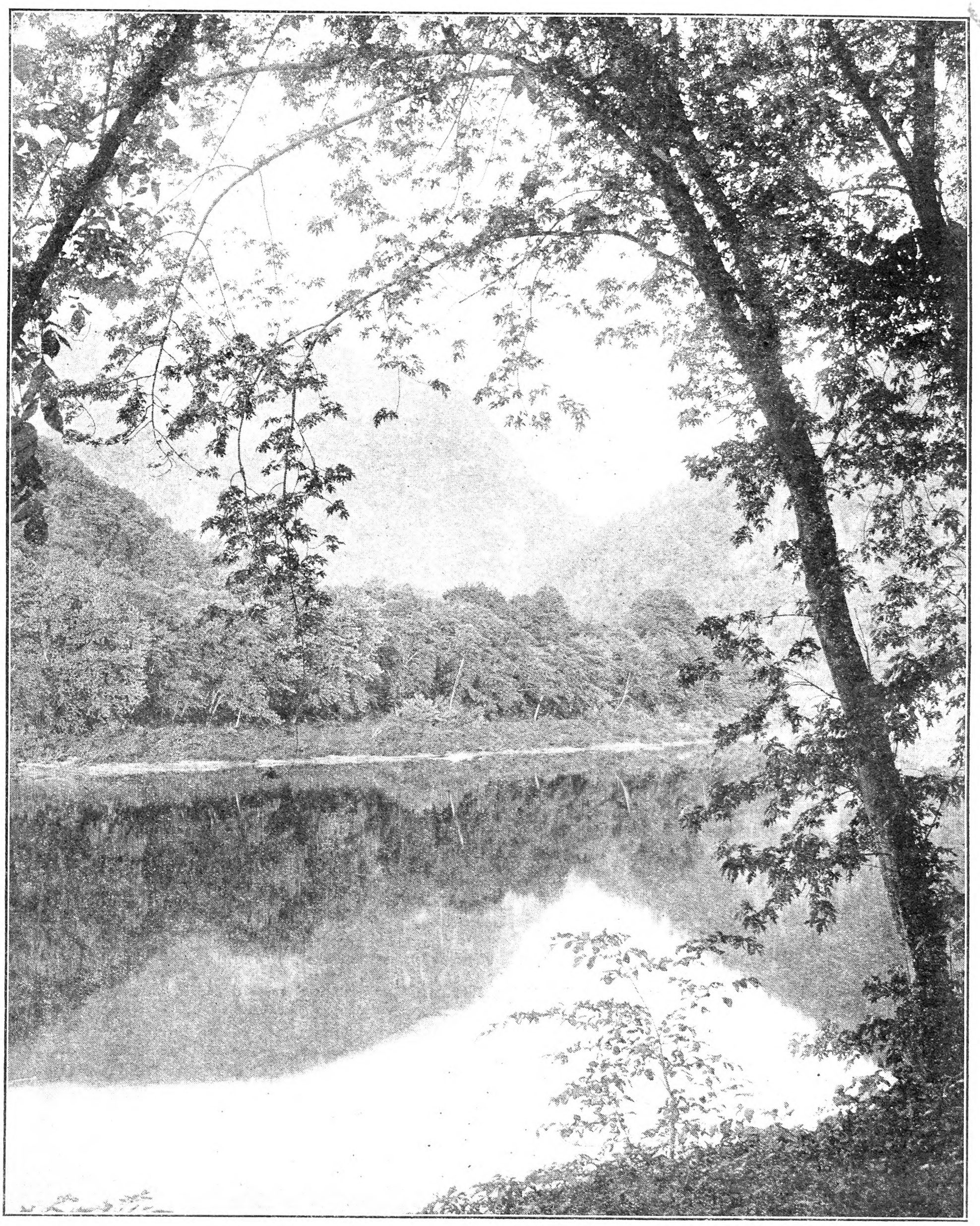


In the Delaware Water Gap

Successful Potato Growing in New England

PART I

IN THE Spring of 1923 two brothers arrived in a quiet little village of Hartford County, Conn., who had behind them an enviable record as potato growers, and who were destined to make potatoes the principal field crop of that fertile section. These men were the Daigle brothers—Louis and Adlord. They were born at Fort Kent, Maine, of Acadian French ancestry and the sons of successful potato growers. They had been raised on a farm where the potato was the chief source of income, and no mean income at that. There they shouldered their share of the many branches of the work and mastered its details. Fort Kent, however, was a long distance from market. Fertilizer was a necessity and the distance it had to be hauled made it extremely costly.

The boys then turned their attention to other localities. They first went to Putnam, Conn., where they tried out the Aroostook County, Maine, potato growing methods on Connecticut soil. During the entire time they averaged 240 measured bushels to the acre on a 60-acre farm all planted to potatoes. Considering the season, this was far higher than the usual acreage production in Connecticut at that time. They now average an annual potato area of approximately 30 acres. On this land they have annually produced upwards of 400 bushels to the acre, placing them among the foremost potato growers of the State. One achievement worthy of particular mention is that for three consecutive years they planted the same 10-acre tract to potatoes, producing on it in 1927 an average acreage of 420 bushels which was a trifle better than the 1926 crop on the same piece of ground.

Not only do Daigle Brothers produce large crops, but the quality is of the very best. The size runs fairly uniform, a little better than the standard market size. The surfaces are smooth and firm. Even the largest potatoes are solid through and through, there being no hollow centers. Both for texture and flavor, their table stock is excellent. During the past two years they have conducted, in addition to the Connecticut farm, a 40-acre potato tract at Fort Kent, Maine, on which they have grown stock for seed exclusively, chiefly to meet their own planting requirements and the needs of a few growers. In order to secure the very best available seed for his Maine farm, Louis Daigle has spent every moment of available time between crops, traveling in practically every potato-growing district from Florida to the distant northern reaches of Canada—so far, in fact, that roads were behind him and he followed trails into desolate wilderness in pursuit of men who, he had been led to believe, produced potatoes of very superior quality. Being an expert judge, he then knew exactly upon whom to call to get the highest quality seed which could be purchased. When he started out on a seed hunting mission, he went directly to his goal. He wasted no time at hotels, as his little sedan carried as comfortable and complete a home as one could desire to have. He and his wife, who usually is his traveling companion, are excellent camp cooks.

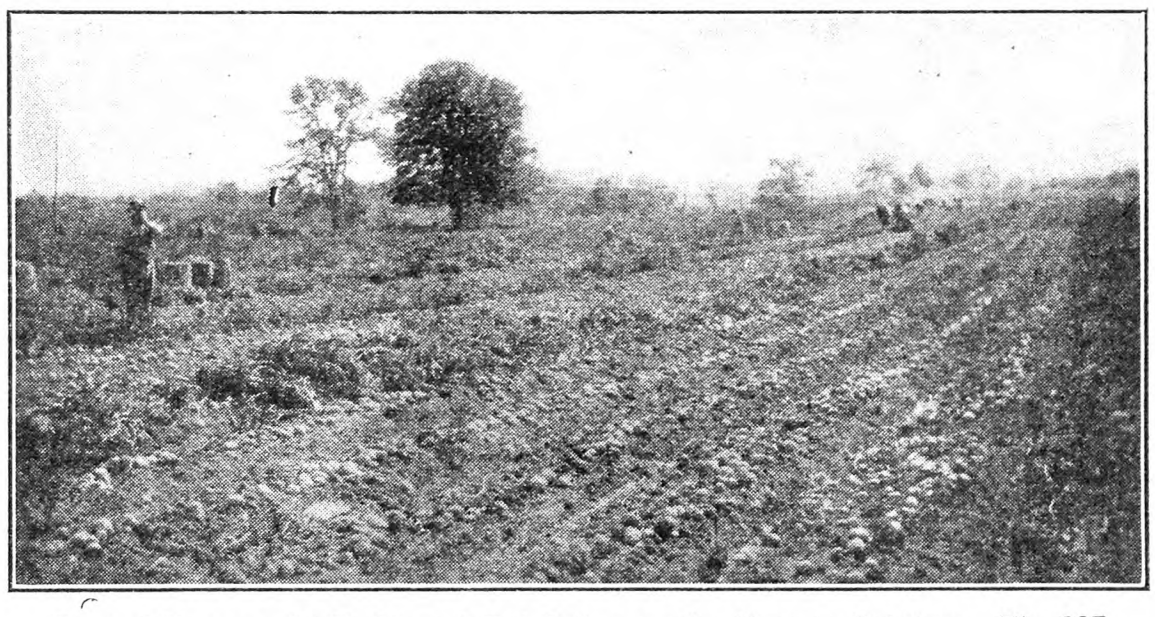
The Daigles are modest, home and family loving men, never inclined to discuss their achievements and never to overestimate them. One thing they intensely dislike about press reporting is the possibility of exaggeration.

"Tell the exact truth," is their warning. "If you can't do that make your report a little less than the actual rather than more, because, you know, many a good fellow has been misled by exaggerated reports of some agricultural achievement, and has plunged headlong into it believing that it offered him fabulous opportunity, and when he had lost what he had invested in it, discovered too late that the whole yarn was not possible in the first place."

The writer interviewed these growers separately concerning their methods of raising potatoes. Living for five years across the street from the big two-family farmhouse where reside the neighborly Daigle brothers, I have observed with genuine personal interest their efficient methods from season to season. I am convinced without a doubt that their success has been due to their persistent, capable, hard and faithful work, coupled with a policy of absolutely square dealing, quick and efficient service and constant effort to have pleased and satisfied customers. Whatever they do they leave the impression that they practice always the old adage, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Cultivation, Showing Ridging Method. Fig. 335

Spraying on Field That Produced More Than 450 Bushels Per Acre. Fig. 336



Part of Ten-acre Field Planted Third Consecutive Year to Potatoes. Fig. 337

"Mr. Daigle," the interviewer said, "you have now spent 10 years growing potatoes in Connecticut and producing seed suitable for planting in this section. Would you outline your plan and method for the benefit of local farmers?"

"Certainly," responded Mr. Daigle, "if the things we have found out would be of any use to them we'd gladly pass them along. Of course we do not know it all. Our methods may not be the best for growing potatoes, but they have given us the best results of any we have yet tried. We are always on the alert to learn better ways, so each season sees some improvement in our methods. When we first came to this State we knew nothing at all about it. We had no knowledge of the soil or other handicaps to be overcome. We realized the convenient location as related to markets and sources of fertilizer supply, but that was about all. We knew how to grow potatoes in Maine. In order that we make fewer mistakes in planting in Connecticut, we conferred with the County Agent and authorities from Storrs Agricultural College. As there were already some very productive potato farms in Conecticut, they were in a position to help us. They did so generously. Their painstaking aid has been largely responsible for the success which we have had with potato growing in this section."

"Of course," he continued, "the first important question to consider is seed. Certified seed is best, but that is not enough. It is necessary to know by whom it is grown. Buy only such seed as is produced by a grower who has established a reputation for quality stock and fair dealing. Each year the agricultural colleges show up the reliable growers, and unless thoroughly familiar with the seed potato market, it is advisable to consult these authorities before buying. Practically all seed potatoes used here are northern grown. During the past few years there has been such a vast increase in the number of acres desiring certification on potato seed that the number of government inspectors, although increased, have been unable fully to qualify certified stock, so much of its real worth depends very largely upon the integrity of the grower.

"Soil conditions vary, but generally speaking, a gravelly loam is best suited to potato growing. It drains well and makes a uniform distribution of the nutritive elements contained in the fertilizer. As weather conditions differ to such an extent from year to year, it is hard to tell just what kind of soil will produce the best crop. This is owing to the fact that a wet season requires a well-drained location, while in a season of drought, low, moisture retaining ground would be an advantage.

"Throughout New England, soil needs thorough fertilization in order to produce even average crops. The best method, in our opinion, for fertilizing potato land, is to plow in a heavy clover sod in the Fall. If available, a top-dressing of barnyard manure is exceedingly valuable. Even though land has been so treated, it will be necessary to use from 1,800 lbs. to a ton of high-grade commercial fertilizer to the acre to produce a paying crop of quality potatoes. We have used successfully grades 4-8-4, 4-8-6 and 5-8-7, but have had the best results in this locality with 5-8-7, the added chemicals paying for themselves by materially increasing production. As the fertilizer problem is the potato grower's biggest bugbear, it is the one to which we have given our most careful attention. We do not buy fertilizer on time. We pay cash for raw chemicals and do our own mixing. We buy nothing but the best available materials, but exert great care to be very thorough in our mixing and avoid any needless waste through floor cracks and similar places. There are, however, several reasons why this plan, in some cases might not prove an economy, such as growing potatoes on a small scale or where there might be any possibility of careless handling."

HELEN N. UPSON.

(To Be Continued)

The Sheep Industry Past and Future

I WRITE on this subject because we are short on this very essential industry, and because many in it now do not understand why, nor the means to help make it standard like our other animal interests. We are short on others also, but since the operators have taken heart, it is likely that a discussion on it will have more force. The present status of sheep we understand, but for their success in future it is necessary to know their past history.

This takes for granted that a successful American sheep industry, growing an ample supply of wool to clothe Americans, is needed not only for the fibers

but to help balance our one-sided production. There is nothing the matter with farmers except money shortage, brought on by growing too much of some things, while they neglected others in whole or part. We remember when this land grew all the wool its people needed. The whole East had hundreds of sheep where there are ten now, and the Middle West had hundreds where it now has scores. Here were all these sheep for a population less than half what it is now. Then the industry began to run on snags and numbers have decreased ever since.

Until 1870 there was enough home-grown wool, even of much lighter yield per sheep, to clothe all, but since then one tribulation after another has followed them. Manufacturers wanting a duty to keep out foreign cloth inveigled wool growers into the belief that their interests were identical and got their help to get a tariff on both wool and cloth. It proved a bone of contention, and has continued that to date. The duty on cloth has been realized, but has been of no use on wool. Some politicians to show their pretended interest in wool growers, continually advocated wool duty, but not one referred to the fact that it never came the grower's way. The irregular market for wool forgot to add on that duty, but the manufacturer never neglected to add both it and the duty on cloth to the price. Other politicians to show their solicitude about the public being the victims of the rapacious sheepmen harped on the "robber tariff," and because the growers were easier marks than the manufacturers, they were the victims.

This persistent, perpetual warring set the public against the sheepmen, and since they were not in shape to defend themselves against platform and press it was a continual injury to wool sales. Now, even when some of that contention has died a natural death, there is the most irregular market for wool of any commodity sold in the United States, and in spite of a duty of 31 cents a pound on scoured wool, much has been bought at higher figures than quotations here at the same dates. Then worse than this tariff and bad feeling has been the substitution of wool refuse, and other less valuable fibers, all going to the ultimate consumers under the forgery of the term "all wool." The sheepmen with their investments, intelligent care and labor have competed with the junkman, the cotton grower, the Hindu coolie's jute and anybody that has fibers which wool would carry.

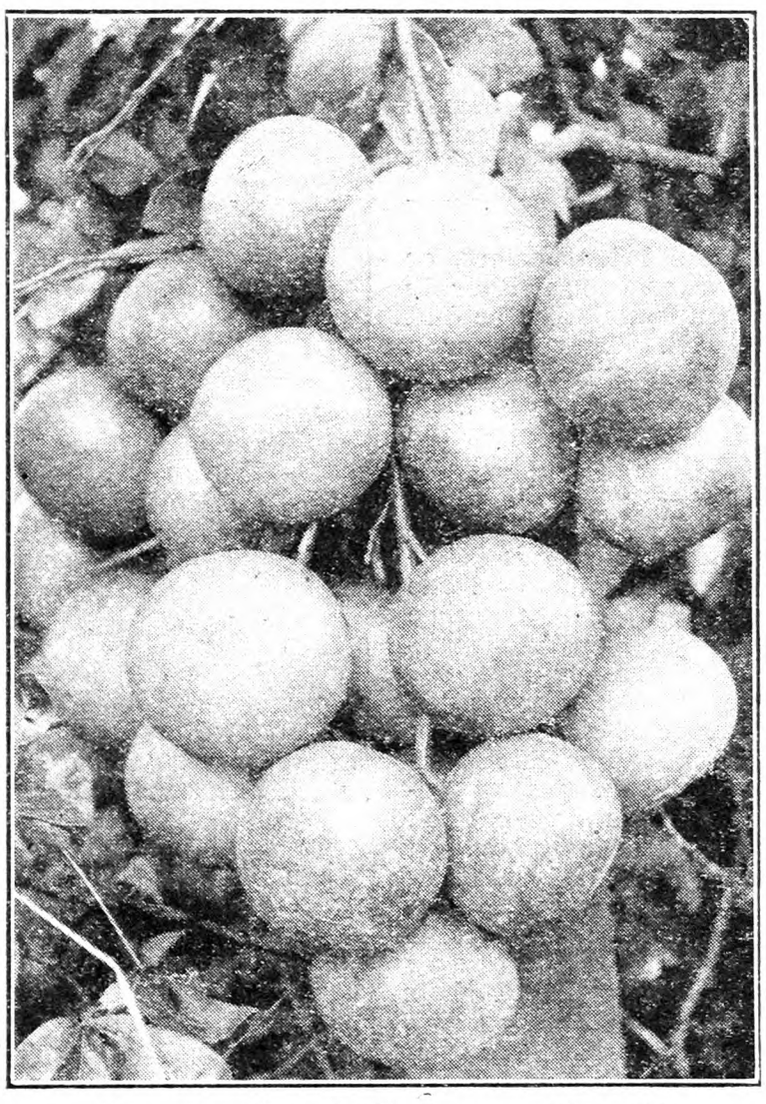
Wool was practically a despised product until the Great War, when the world awakened to its value and scarcity. Government and business began to have some respect for it, but, better still, a psychological uplift came to owners of sheep who had experienced a lifetime of depression. Readers can compare the care and value of sheep now with that of a decade previous. That uplift of sheepmen has had more to do with advanced prices than all other causes. What they need is more uplift, and that is the object of this writing. Sheep have too many handicaps yet, different from any other kind of animals, grains, vegetables or any farm product, and sheepmen must combat them for success. They need more uplift.

Let readers try to imagine substitution of any farm product equal to the substitution of wool by shoddy, cotton and things of less value. Try wheat. Suppose some crook used screenings, corn, oats and less valuable materials and turned the mess on the market for "all wheat flour." Then suppose all the millers got at it and the government winked at it. No more wheat would then be bought from the growers than would carry base materials. Wheat growing would languish, the price would be irregular, and we would have another deficit industry, with a bigger surplus of ones at par, and lower prices for all. On the other hand suppose but one-third of our demand for wheat was grown here, like the wool shortage, and there was also a world shortage like wool. What would wheat bring from trucks at the separators, or the barns where little bunches were stored? Try any other farm product and use substitutes with impunity. Do I make a case?

Another small handicap is that some speakers and writers seeing sheep more prosperous than in the past are prophets of evil. Even in the Department of Agriculture at Washington some man stated nearly three years ago that sheep were "approaching the end of a period of high prices." Since that another one caused heavy loss for the cotton men, so the habit has a quietus there. Here is one now from a man in government pay to encourage Michigan farmers, "It is probable that we will see during the next two or three years declining prices for lambs. The man about to engage in sheep raising should be very careful about his purchases." Many who own no sheep have been warning about impending disaster for years, but think of the industry being "wounded in the house of its friends" by men paid from our tax money. The consolation is that no one believes it.

Too many clothing merchants who were selling indifferent woolens have put blame for price charged on the sheepmen and the tariff. There has been a conspiracy against sheep not equaled by all opposition to other farm animals and products, but the hope that has grown in the hearts of the sheepmen will gradually overcome some of the troubles. We need more sheep for the good of the farms, to clothe citizens with home-grown wool, and we need more sheepmen to help lift the industry to the power and respect of our other industries. Good food is man's primary need, and good clothing is a close second. The future is bright if operators are awake and do their part in uplifting it. The present psychology will hold unless a national panic strikes, but then sheep will be as profitable as anything on the farm.

Now that lamb price is fair, and men are inclined to increase them, there should be efforts for a larger market. It is likely the demand may grow with the increase, but we should encourage that demand anyhow. Western men have propaganda and the effects of it have shown already. They pay in on the decks



How the Grapefruit Grows. Fig. 338

or sales. Contributions would not come as easy from men not uplifted by the great open spaces, but there is a better way in personal contact here. Every man who grows lambs should make at least one convert per year, which is easy. When eating at public places he can order lamb, whether it is available or not. It will be an educator.

Then conversation aids digestion, and during the meal he can tell how good lamb is, and put it so nicely that his listeners can smell the delicate aroma. An education of the strength and value of wool for wearing is still easier. He should not wear any substitutes himself, but influence others. Then his family should be wrapped at night, and in the car, with home-grown blankets and rugs, and if all would do this it would reduce stocks materially. He should consider himself a guardian of the American sheep industry, because his own success and the welfare of the whole land depends on raising the sheep census to balance production.

The future is bright. Personally we have the nicest big pile of wool and have the money for a lot of lambs with us less than three months. We are doing well every year and want a continuance, and want all owners to do well. It is a selfish wish for us, but warranted because it is a public welfare work. There is no danger of too quick an increase. The West has its periodical vicissitudes, and it is now making a big fuss about the contracting of the range, and efforts of the government to prevent it from boring the sparse roots out. Then while easterners, after a long period of privation can get the price they will let the ewe lambs go, also while there are so many mongrel flocks, and buyers are penurious about selecting rams. The wise man who likes sheep will determine to arrange for their company during life. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Ohio.

Getting Rid of Quack Grass

I have some quack grass which I wish to get rid of. Would sowing cane heavily smother it? It is spreading. Iowa. B. D.

THIS can be smothered out with fair success on some kinds of land, particularly in the East. We do not know just what type of soil you have, but if it is the deep black prairie, smothering is exceedingly difficult because the roots run a considerable distance in depth as well as extent in such soil and will apparently live for some time even though not permitted to make much growth above ground. We know that in parts of the West, particularly Minnesota, the quack problem is so serious that they use special machinery to drag out the roots which are carted off or burned, as they have found no system of cropping that would overcome the quack.

In the East, any cultivated crop that has to be kept clean throughout the season will damage the quack seriously and get it under control if the work is persisted in. One of the best crops for the purpose here is cabbage, which must be cultivated regularly for a long time, and in fact until the leaves practically cover the entire ground. Corn and potatoes will keep the quack down quite well, and buckwheat in a season fairly favorable for this plant will do the quack serious damage. Sorghum might be quite effective, but much of the success in smothering depends on whether the soil is that deep black prairie, where the quack instead of dying from cultivation merely lives and spreads, if given a chance here and there to get a few shoots out of the ground for breathing.

Seen in Virginia

(Editorial Correspondence)

PART II

BACK in the sixties, this Shenandoah Valley saw more lively times than apple growing. Fratricidal strife, the bitterest type of war, raged in that country, yet war with all the romance of centuries past—often Cavalier against Cavalier, and Cavalier fighting side by side with Puritan. There were no airplanes—no radio—no field telephones—no trenches as we now know them—no camouflage—no khaki uniforms, soldiers visible miles away—no censorship, newspaper men in every army—campfires in the open—messengers on horseback—slow moving shells that could be seen coming, and perhaps dodged.

This was Stonewall Jackson country, where Yankee sentinels within hailing distance of enemy outpost might shout "Hurrah for Stonewall Jackson." The dead and wounded like heaps of cordwood at Antietam—the dashing Phil Sheridan—General Robert E. Lee, idol of the North as well as the South—Jackson dying of wounds, his last words, "Let us now cross over the river and lie down amid the shade of the trees." War, awful, regrettable, yet romantic, firing imagination, and stimulating men to their best efforts.

These things went through my mind like a picture, while going along the great Lee Highway. The Negro guide with whom I was riding—in his own car—pointed out mountains and landscapes he thought I would like to see. But what interested him most were the apples and wheat. And why not, for they are the finest products of earth yoked with man's skill.

Now this valley, once swept back and forth by armies, is the home of apple trees, millions of them, but this apple raising art of peace requires thought and work and skill and strategy and persistence as certainly as did the war. Probably there are no better examples of high-grade apple growing practice in the East than will be found in this valley, though the growers themselves are not disposed to brag about it. The remembrance of bad seasons in the growing or marketing ends of the business often tones down the enthusiasm one might have over acres of apple blosoms.

We crossed over into another ridge. The land had tillable lay and looked fairly good, but was not being farmed. "What's the trouble?" I asked.

"O, right around here the young folks all left the farms; first one went away and then another. It seemed to be almost catching, in the neighborhood, like chickenpox; one got the city idea from the other, and now they are doctors and lawyers and teachers and clerks, and so on. Most of the parents are staying here. They let the land lie without much farming. They have some money laid by and raise poultry, keep a cow or two, maybe and some hogs."

Yes, I had seen hogs here and there pasturing, and noticed signs beside farm gates that showed the destination of those hogs and pigs, *"Virginia Ham and Bacon For Sale, Choice Home Cured."* W. W. H.

Bird Guests and Their Homes

When shall we build bird houses? Any time of year that we can and will is a good time. There is no more fascinating occupation for amateurs of all ages. A great variety of material may be used, much of it may be salvaged from waste and odds and ends of boards, shingles, packing boxes, tin cans, or what not, so long as a few important principles are observed. Usually the simpler and less expensive the materials the better the birds like it.

Our bird population is becoming so depleted that it is almost a patriotic duty to do what we can to bring them back. Latter-day conditions are very unfavorable for bird life. With the removal of the forests and hedgerows they find no suitable nesting places, the nestlings too often are unprotected from storms and prowling animals, and too frequently bigger birds of prey destroy the eggs and the young. The study of bird life is a most fascinating one. As we come to know these tiny, mysterious beings, with their little mannerisms, their whimsicalities, and their heroisms, we want to help and to protect them.

The average person's knowledge of bird life and bird needs is surprisingly slight. Do we know by sight, or recognize by their song, or have knowledge of the habits of a dozen birds? If so, we know more about them than the average person does, it is said. Do we know how many or what birds eat the scale insect, the curculio, the codling moth, plant lice, white grubs, cutworms, gnats, and eggs and larvæ of many other insects that defeat the farmer in his work of growing fruit and crops?

The birds are disappearing for lack of nesting places more than because of any other one thing. The destructive effects of cats, squirrels, crows, and English sparrows also tend to keep the bird population depleted. What effect the increasing numbers of starlings will have on our native birds in nesting time remains to be seen. Indeed it looks more and more as though we must begin to make pretty careful plans to protect our native songsters or the countryside will soon lose its feathered guests.

There are several quick and inexpensive ways of increasing the bird life of our neighborhoods. Houses adapted to the needs of the birds, nest building materials, bird baths in Summer, suet bags and feeding stations in Winter, are some of these. We can keep our cats shut up in nesting time, or train them to respect bird life as they are trained to respect chick life. More than three million birds are killed in New York State alone every year, it is said. If the birds find building sites in plenty, and are not forced to spend days and weeks hewing out proper cavities for nests, or scouring the country for nest materials they will often raise two and sometimes three broods in a season.

It takes a bird ordinarily 10 days or two weeks to build a nest. If given plenty of material it can be done in three to four days, saving much valuable time in our short northern seasons for brooding. Bits of wool or of string, always in short lengths so that the bird does not get entangled and executed, soft rags, feathers, horsehair, fine dry grass, will be gladly utilized if placed where the birds can find them. Mud is dearly prized by the robins and phoebes for nest building. Bits of lace from the clothes line, or even feathers from the backs of live hens, are sometimes stolen by the little builders in their urgent need. Old nests may be torn apart and some of the material will be used again. Some birds that will not use a man-made nest may be helped by scattering nesting materials about the orchards, woods, and pastures. King birds, and cedar birds, warblers and others will often come for these treasures and bear them away for use in their nests in early Spring.

Now is a good time to make and put out bird houses. Do not wait for any better time. There is none; and you may lose your enthusiasm. Or you may get so interested in the making of these intriguing bits of architecture that you forget to put them out for the birds to use. The writer knows one man who got so interested in planning and building and showing bird houses to his friends that before he had realized it two nesting seasons had come and gone before his houses were in position!

When the house is built put it up at once. If the birds do not use it immediately they will at least have a chance to look it over and will know where to come next year. In the meantime the house will be taking on the weathered look the birds desire.

Birds do not like bright colors, or the look of new, raw wood; neither do they approve of paint, unless it be dull and well weathered. They prefer a natural effect, rough surfaces, bark. Most birds want the entrance to their homes to be well towards the top, the wren being an exception to this. They want retired locations, usually at least 8 ft. above the ground.

The occupant of the house is determined by the size and shape of the house and by the size of its entrance more than by location or any other factors, as many birds rather seek the vicinity of our dwellings for protection from foes. A number of birds are now known to use man-made houses, including a few of the smaller hawks, woodpeckers, and owls. Even a wood duck has been known to use a nest box.

Practically all of the birds that by nature nest in cavities will use a house if it is rightly proportioned. Robins and phoebes will not nest in a box, or house, but welcome a sheltered shelf under the eaves, a ledge, or a covered bracket. Robin shelters should be open on one or two sides, with a sheltering roof. They should be placed in the crotch of a tree or about the buildings. Barn swallows often use a shelf under the eaves. This bird is fast disappearing because it finds so few nesting places. Its insect hunting habits make it valuable. Cat birds, brown thrashers and song sparrows will use the roofed brackets if they are placed low in the thickness of bushes, or in fence corners. A driving rain creates terrible destruction to these nestlings if not given this protection.

There are a few general requirements for bird houses. First, they should be firmly attached in the position they are to occupy, else the first high wind plays havoc with them. They should face the east, or away from the prevailing storms. They should be made with some provision for opening at least once a year for cleaning. Many a house is unused after the first year because it needs cleaning. The roof may be hinged and hooked shut, or the front may be fastened on with screws, to permit cleaning.

All smooth surfaces should have a few cleats tacked on the inside to enable the bird to climb out, as it cannot use its wings in so small a space. If of tin there should be several strong coarse twigs inside to assist the bird in getting out. Omitting this may imprison the bird, or several birds, to perish of starvation. All houses should have a few small holes in the bottom for drainage, also one or two for ventilation near the top.

One of the best liked materials is the discarded slab from the sawmill, with the natural bark on it. They are substantial, and a house made of slabs will last for years. Natural hollow logs, sawed off and given a roof, or cavities in old limbs of trees are next best. One can slit a section of a large limb and scoop out a gourd-shaped nest inside, fastening the halves back together after the cavity is done, and wiring it to a tree. All tin boxes should be placed where the sun will never shine on them, as they would draw the heat and kill the birds.

Do not build any fancy many-roomed structures unless you hope to attract martins, the only birds that will occupy colony houses. Catering to the martins is very commendable, as they are becoming almost extinct, but doing it successfully requires real skill, and patience to wait for tenants. Martin houses must be high in the air, at the top of a strong, high pole, or tower, with 12 to 30 rooms, with 2-in. entrances.

Wrens need an opening 1¼ in. in diameter. This keeps the English sparrows out. The wrens like a house to be longer horizontally. Other birds prefer the nest cavity to be deeper up and down.

Bluebirds, tree swallows and crested flycatchers need a 2-in. entrance. Flickers, woodpeckers and screech owls should have larger entrances, with a perch underneath. A deep box with a floor space at least 5x8 in. is needed by the flicker and screech owl, and 12 in. deep. Boxes designed for the woodpecker family should have sawdust in the bottom, as these birds do not build a nest. The floor space should be at least 5x5 in. for birds smaller than the flicker, with the entrance 9 in. above the floor.

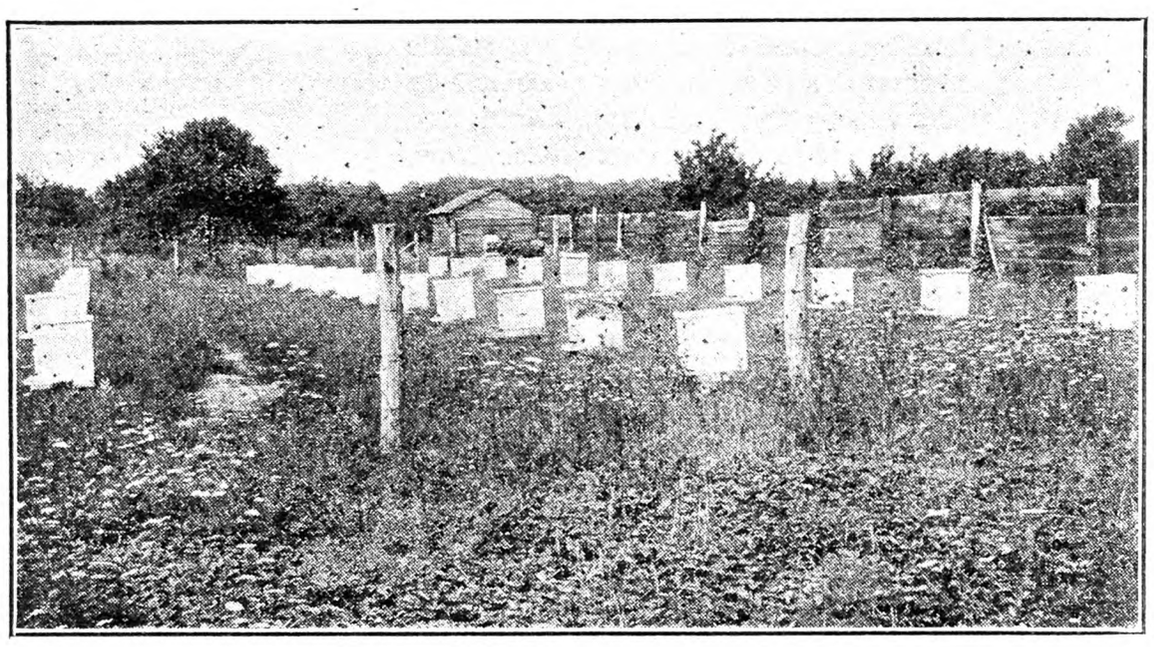
Do not be afraid of encouraging the screech owls, sparrow hawks, or barn owls. They all do much good, and the former will occupy the house all Winter. In the retreat of one pair of barn owls more than 3,000 skulls of mammals have been found, 97 per cent of them being mice, rats and other rodents.

The needs of the bird family are greatest when the young are growing, that time of year when insect life multiplies with such unbelievable rapidity. The parents then do treble and quadruple service to mankind. In seven hours of observation on four different days a common little chipping sparrow fed its young 119 feedings, or 17 feedings per hour. In a 14-hour day a pair would feed their young 238 insects.

The death rate of young birds is most alarmingly large. We do need to give them every protection that they will accept.

It is frequently noted that birds are much more plentiful near the shallow streams or ponds. That is because they must have water to drink, and for bathing. Often there is such a scarcity of water that birds are obliged to travel long distances from their natural feeding grounds for water, thus limiting their protective work. An old pan or large basin with a few stones in it for them to alight on, with never over 1½ in. of water, and never allowed to get dry will increase the numbers of bird visitors. It is best to place this on a post or a stump, so that cats cannot reach the birds.

New York. VIOLA CUTTING.



Bees for Pollination in a South Jersey Orchard

Notes on Pennsylvania Horticulture

The blossoming period has been retarded and greatly extended by the late season. The sleet and snowstorm of April 28 and the low temperatures following have not seemed to injure fruit prospects very materially. Like all early estimates, the following are not much more than a guess, but the figures represent reasonable figures as we see them at this time: Apples—about three-fourths of a crop except for the early apples which show considerable injury and are apt to be very spotty in yields. Peaches appear to be somewhere between one-half and three-fourths of a crop, possibly nearer the latter figure. As before mentioned, peaches in certain districts are reported as being killed or badly reduced in quantity. Peach indications appear to be somewhat more uncertain than apples. Plums and cherries have been killed in various localities.

An unusual appeal has just been published in a Pittsburgh paper: "Please do not strip fruit trees of blossoms," is the plea of farmers and owners of orchards along the highways of this district. With fruit trees in full bloom a few passersby have broken trees in gathering bouquets of such blossoms, which will keep for only a few hours. After several years of small crops the indications this year are for a record harvest. As a result the appeal that blossoms be left on the trees has been made.

Treesdale Farm, a successful fruit farm in spite of its being the hobby of a wealthy Pittsburgher, invited the public as usual to its observance of Blossom Day. Considerable publicity was given the event and a large crowd of motorists visited the orchards to see the fruit blossoms. This large farm contains 1,600 acres and is located just a few miles north of Pittsburgh. Here there are about 32,000 apple trees, 10,000 peach, 7,000 plum, and 3,000 cherry trees. It is a real proposition and is in the hands of a live manager. The fruit is sold at roadside market and trucked to the city. A by-products plant disposes of the cull problem to a large extent.

Two counties in the western end of the State did not use lead arsenate in the early sprays as directed. Bud moths and case-bearers have badly injured some of these orchards, so that fruit thinning may not be so much of a problem in these places.

Some of us are keeping one eye on the weather and the other on the blooming of the trees. Our scab spores have been waiting for a good rain, and now the weather is threatening just when our main variety trees are in full bloom. We do not want to spray when in full flower, particularly since we ought to use arsenic, yet we know how fast scab can get started on so many unprotected leaves and flowers. At our orchard, we are spraying odd varieties as soon as we dare, adding nicotine to help keep the bees away since pollination has been accomplished, and to control red bug. No aphids are in sight, yet their total absence may be more apparent than real. Then if a general rain is forecast, we intend to go after everything in the order of their susceptibility to scab. This may be the time when sufficient spray rig capacity for a rapid covering will show its true worth.

It is remarkable how soon after using oil sprays that the rubber gaskets blow out in the sprayers. It would save time to change them all when the oil is all on before starting lime-sulphur. Gaskets always change more easily in the shed than in the orchard on a hurry-up job, yet it is human to take a chance.

Superstitions bob up now and then according to the extension men. A certain grower will not prune his peaches in the dark of the moon, since he did so once and the trees showed black rings of injured tissue later. Some of us might perhaps lay it to the Winter rather than to the time of pruning.

A few Pennsylvania orchards still show a past idea on tree planting. One of them has old Baldwins 60 by 30. These trees make such a hedge that cultivating has to be just one way along the row. This orchard also has apples at 120 feet by 30 with peaches at 60 feet between the apple rows. It certainly looks peculiar to see so much room between rows. The purpose of all this wide spacing was to make it possible to grow a considerable quantity of inter-crops while the trees were becoming full-sized. This practice is much less common now than even a few years ago.

In a previous note, buckwheat hulls were mentioned as being found too light and too readily blown away to make a good strawberry mulch. Since then, an old-timer says that they are valued for this very reason in making a "fox bed." In this bed, the steel traps were covered with these same buckwheat hulls and since they would never mat down, the traps could spring freely yet at the same time be perfectly hidden.

R. H. SUDDS.

Various Horticultural Notes

Spraying Reflections

PART II

Up to the time of the discovery of commercial lime-sulphur the dormant and calyx sprays were, except in a few cases, the only ones used on apples in the Hudson Valley. While scab was a factor in some orchards on some varieties, most orchards were practically immune from it. When a fungicide was desired, Bordeaux mixture was used. Suppose we review in our minds the history and properties of this fungicide.

Back in the last century, the story goes, the grape-growers of Bordeaux, France, lost so many grapes by theft that they let it be known they had covered their vines with poison. They used copper sulphate and lime, coating the leaves and fruit with a bluish whitewash which repelled the most rapacious thief. To their surprise and joy they observed that the vines so sprayed were free from disease and more vigorous than the unsprayed vines. It was later learned by experiments that this is a potent remedy for fungi on many trees and plants. It was also found that unless enough lime is used to neutralize the acid action of the copper sulphate, foliage sprayed with it will be injured. It was also found that approximately an equal weight of active stone or hydrated lime to the copper sulphate used would prevent an acid reaction. Some plants, however, are more resistant than others, for instance the potato, for which Bordeaux is the standard blight remedy. It is even claimed that its effect is impaired if an excess of lime is used in potato sprays.

In our use of Bordeaux in the usual proportion of 3-3-50, or 3 lbs. blue vitriol, 3 lbs. lime, to 50 gallons water, we experienced a netting or rusting of the skin on some varieties of apples, and burning of the foliage in wet weather. This rusting is often so noticeable and so thoroughly to be expected that one can tell which orchards have been sprayed with a copper sulphate fungicide and which have not. The skin of some varieties is much less susceptible to such injury than that of others.

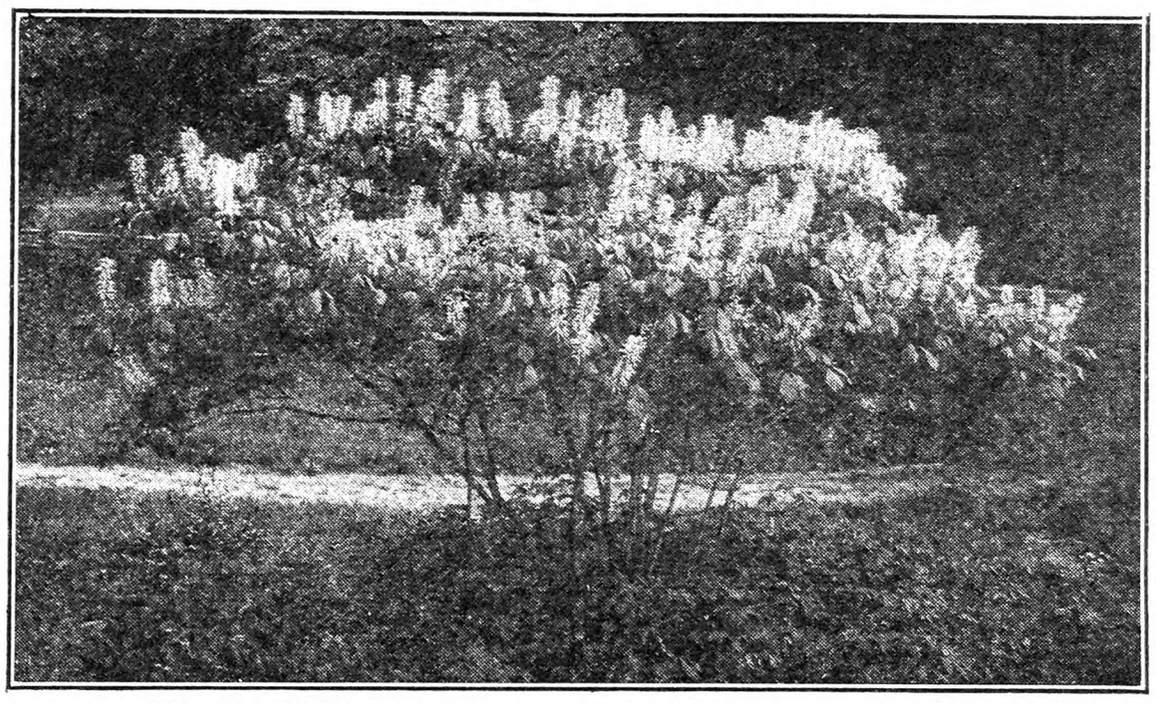
With the adoption of commercial lime-sulphur as a fungicide, it was found that the smoothness and finish of the apples was greatly improved. It was, also, easier to pour the liquid from a barrel than to dissolve the blue vitriol and slake the lime. Bordeaux was soon discarded, lime-sulphur being used for dormant and calyx sprays.

We began to notice, however, that if we did not finish our dormant spray before the leaves of the blossom clusters were beginning to unfold, these leaves especially on our Spies, would be stunted and more yellow or brown in tone of color than those not sprayed. We also were greatly disappointed in the set of our Spies even though the trees bloomed full. About this time the parasite of the San José scale appeared and the scale soon almost completely disappeared so we omitted the dormant spray nearly every other year.

Some time after we discarded miscible oils for lime-sulphur, we began to notice a grayish brown tint in our foliage and learned we had a mite called red spider. We also found an alarming per cent of apples picked were dimpled and scarred. This we learned was caused by a sucking insect called red bug. As these new insects were on the under sides of leaves as well as on the upper surfaces and we had only poles and a fine, spreading mist to spray with, we could not cope very successfully with them as they had to be actually wet to be killed. We did our best, however, to cope with them using a pink spray with nicotine and lime-sulphur as well as using nicotine in the calyx spray for the red bug. We also used lime-sulphur in July for red spider when it became alarmingly numerous.

With the introduction of the spray gun enabling the operator to deliver the spray up through and over the tree it became possible to cover the under sides of the leaves and get much more satisfactory control of red bug and aphis than before. We soon found that the force of the narrow stream necessary in reaching the tops and distant parts of the trees injured the young, tender foliage. By the time we had killed the scale with strong lime-sulphur, the red bug and aphis with nicotine and dilute lime-sulphur in pink and calyx sprays, we looked over the orchards through eyes inflamed and tired from the repeated applications of the burning mist to find our foliage sparse and lacking the rich, healthy color of unsprayed trees. We also found yields of Baldwins as well as Spies much less than estimates based upon experience obtained in less sprayed or unsprayed orchards led us to expect. And if we had a scourge of red spider in torrid weather an effort to destroy them often left part of the leaves singed and fruit burned. It became difficult for us to obtain and keep good men for and through the spraying season, even when a premium was paid. We always supply them with cold cream with which they thoroughly cover their faces. They cannot, however, protect their eyes. We frequently were obliged to stop spraying in windy weather when the men could not stand in the positions necessary for thorough covering because of gusts of spray whirled unexpectedly in their faces. E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.



The Dwarf Horse Chestnut—An Attractive Lawn Specimen

Dwarf Horse Chestnut

This makes an extremely attractive tree on a large lawn, as its peculiar growth and habit is so different from the trees and shrubs usually seen. As will be noted it is a dwarf tree that seldom attains more than 10 or 12 ft. in height, while its width may extend nearly double that size, its branching habit, clean dark foliage and large white flowers being characteristics that attract even the most casual observer. The tree also is entirely free from insects of any kind, and once established, seems to be able to hold its own in every way. It is of rather slow growth at first, like all the horse chestnut family, but unlike most of them, it never makes a large tree, although the nuts are among the largest of all the family. It seems too bad that they are not edible like the Italian chestnut which they much resemble in size and shape.

The flowers, which are borne in Summer, almost cover the entire tree, and all the honey-bees in the neighborhood soon find it out and spend most of their time there. The tree is propagated from the long runners or roots which come up from the main stem, and which grow readily when transplanted. Taken altogether it is a tree that would be much more popular than it is were it more common or better known, as its rugged constitution and freedom from insects at all times are very much in its favor. H. W. HALES.

Potato Onions

The potato onions are mostly put out in the Fall, here in Virginia about the first of October. They should be planted in rows 2 ft. apart for hand working, and 2½ to 3 ft. for horse working, placed 8 to 12 in. apart in the row and covered about 1 in. The potato onion doesn't produce seed. They are produced by the division of the onion that is set out. The smallest sets produce one or two large onions of mild flavor; medium-sized sets produce a number of medium to small size sets and the large onions produce a great number of small sets. If large onions are wanted plant the small sets; if bunch onions are wanted, plant medium size sets, or if sets are wanted, plant large onions.

The White Multipliers are better for bunch onions as they usually make more onions and are white, while potato onions are yellow, but they don't make large onions like potato onions.

Virginia. R. CORBEY.

Garden Notes

I have been reading an inquiry from a "retired" farmer of 63 who asks information as to the prospects of successfully conducting a small fruit ranch, and whose chief question seems to be the size of possible crops and how much profit to be derived therefrom. This project is to embrace ten acres eventually. I am led to wonder if this party anticipates to conduct a business of this magnitude without the employment of a small army of assistants. My advice to any undertaking an enterprise of this sort is first to investigate the market for such fruits as are to be grown. In my own experience of gaining a livelihood from gardening, I found from two to three acres to be as large an area as I could manage without hired help, and many helpers would be required if such fruits as strawberries and raspberries comprised any considerable proportion of the crops. The growing of things to be transported to a market 30 miles distant, and there sold at wholesale, calls for a degree of business prudence and skill that dwarfs the consideration of how much the size of crops and the possible profits. Grapes are mentioned as a crop to be grown. This is a thing of which the possibilities are more alluring than berries, because of the longer period between ripening and necessary disposal of the crop. While living in my New England home I made a trial of some ten or more varieties of grapes, in a location where neighbors assured me that they had made a complete failure of them. Among the better known sorts,, the Lucile was the only one which proved of any account. The best advice I could offer anyone who wished to derive profit from the land, and especially one already well advanced in life, is to locate where the market exists right at hand, that the produce may be delivered direct to consumers. A family trade is one that knows no gluts, and 40 years spent in this work taught me that the gardener who has looked first to his customers' welfare will always find his produce preferred to that which has been through the wholesalers' hands.

One of the surprises that awaited me on emigrating from my native Massachusetts home, to this Puget Sound region, was that the different climate and soil called for a general revisal of former experience. In the matter of strawberries, a crop that had always been with me a particular hobby, I found the long list of profitable sorts was to be reduced to a very few, notwithstanding that the strawberry thrives here wonderfully well. The Marshall, a berry which is known to be one of the best in the East, is here so highly approved that hardly another sort offers any competition. The wholesale market wants no other. The everbearers are here of little account, because our long dry Summers fail to prepare the plants for Autumn bearing. The same applies to the St. Regis raspberry, for the same reason. Cuthbert is our one best variety, save that here, as in the East, the canes are but semi-hardy. I have seen in the Puyallup Valley the Cuthbert a total failure, from a sudden cold spell following a long, moist Autumn, destroying every cane. Antwerp, in adjoining rows, was uninjured.

We have had here on Puget Sound, the past Winter, not enough frost to kill the chickweed. No snow has fallen to remain over night. Carrots have stood in the open, to be pulled each day as required for the table. These open Winters are in one way a vexation, for grass and dandelions continue to grow, making the care of strawberries difficult, as the ground is too wet to cultivate. We plant peas in February, having first caused them to sprout, by soaking them in warm water around the stove a couple of days. Thus advanced, they will continue to grow however cold the weather. At this writing, March 25, the peas are just pricking through and though we are as far north as Northern Maine we shall have peas for the table late in May.

The confusion arising from misnaming of the different sorts of fruits and vegetables is very annoying. Having read so much of the Americus strawberry as of extraordinary flavor, I have spent two seasons working up a stock bought from a prominent grower back East, to find it so more than sour, even bitter, that I have discarded it. Can it be that different environment can account for this? Remembering the delicious sweetness of the Sharpless of a half-century ago, I also stocked up with that variety. It proved out small, acid, and in every way distinct from the old sort. I have been been two seasons working up a stock of the Victory raspberry. It will require a couple more seasons to complete my test. Meanwhile some recent reviews of the subject, neglect to mention the variety; one grower reports that it is so nearly identical with Cuthbert that he omits it from his catalog, and another refers to it as a "super-Cuthbert." I am left to wonder at the truth.

In our cool Summer climate the growing of tomatoes and sweet corn is a gamble, and only the quickest-maturing sorts are worth while. The beet tends to become an annual, and if planted too thickly will go to seed, rather than make a good root. As the pea is best adapted to northerly regions, these make a fine crop. I wonder how many readers know of Reid's Unique pea? I received this sort many years ago from a Vermont grower, it being claimed to result from crossing Premium Gem with Hosford's Market Garden. The Gem had been my staple first sort for many years, but I immediately adopted Unique in its place, as being better to pick and more prolific. To follow this and for later planting I have Sutton's Excelsior. This is the largest podded dwarf. During twenty years I have not seen fit to change from these varieties. This is the potato grower's country par excellence. The few tubers missed in digging start growth early, and will often beat out the Spring planted, provided the soil is fertile and planting has been deferred until usual planting season. Recent reference in THE R. N.-Y.'s columns to old varieties of potatoes causes me to wonder how many readers remember Davis Seedling, Jackson White and Jersey Peachblow. I recollect how I was sent to school with one of the latter sort which would measure about the size of my head, to be displayed while reciting a bit of doggerel, in lieu of a recitation which I had failed to learn. This was accomplished much to my humiliation. I often think that the heaven which Wordsworth said lies about us in our infancy was of the adulterated type . FRED. W. PROCTOR.

Pierce County, Wash.

The Bookshelf

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS, by Clark L. Thayer. A useful little book of 123 pages, attractively illustrated, which covers its subject in a very interesting manner. Its lists of varieties will be very helpful to the planter, and the cultural instructions convey the information necessary for best results. Published by Orange Judd Co., New York; price $1.25.

HARDY EVERGREENS, by Frank A. Schrepfer. This handbook is a welcome one, for it discusses the planting, growth and management of these trees and shrubs in a thoroughly practical manner, and offers excellent advice on selection for special purposes. Its discussion is confined to the coniferous evergreens, and it does not include the broad-leaved class, such as Rhododendrons. The book contains 127 pages, attractively illustrated. Published by the Orange Judd Co., New York; price $1.25.

BUSH FRUIT PRODUCTION, by R. A. Van Meter. This gives the gardener clear and practical information on the production of these useful fruits—raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and blueberries. It is a class of fruit which should be found on every farm, whether for home or market use, and yet many farm owners have little experience with them. The information given is authoritative, and the illustrations are helpful to the text. It is another of the helpful handbooks that should have a place in every farm library. Published by Orange Judd Co., New York; price $1.25.

The Hop Aphid

Would you advise me about a spray or dust for hop lice? They destroyed the entire hop crop in Schoharie County last year. Would tobacco dust and hard wood ashes dusted on kill these green lice that destroy hops? They generally attack vines in late July. T. T.

Carlisle Center, N. Y.

The hop aphid is an old offender to hop growers, for it occurs wherever hops are grown in this country. It is one of those insects which occur in enormous numbers in certain years, while during other seasons it is scarcely noticed. The Summer of 1927 was particularly favorable for all kinds of aphids, especially those infesting fruits and hops. It is quite likely that during the present season of 1928 we will be little troubled by aphids. If the cold, wet weather during April has destroyed the young aphids as they have hatched from the eggs we are likely to go through the season with little trouble from these pests. On the other hand, we cannot be sure what will happen in July and August, and it is best to be prepared for the worst.

The hop aphid, like some other aphids, lives upon alternate host plants. That is to say, in the Fall here in the Eastern United States, winged aphids about hop-picking time fly to plum trees, on branches of which a little later the black shiny eggs are deposited. Here the eggs rest until Spring, when they hatch, and the winged individuals, when they appear, fly back to the hops, where the Summer is spent. In California where the prune is commonly grown the hop aphid will deposit its Winter eggs on that tree, but here in the East the Winter eggs have been seen only on the plum. It is conceivable that if all of the hop vines and debris in the yards were cleaned up and burned in the Fall and all plum trees within two miles of a hop yard were destroyed, the hop aphid would be completely eradicated, because it would have no plant on which it could lay its eggs and thus get through the Winter. Since this is scarcely possible we shall have to fight the hop aphid in some other way.

The hop aphid, like many others, is susceptible to the effects of nicotine applied in combination with soap and water as a spray or in combination with sulphur or lime as a dust. Most hop growers have trouble with mildew and are obliged to dust their vines with sulphur. Fortunately nicotine sulphate can be combined with sulphur and the combination is effective against the aphid and hop mildew. Thus two birds can be killed with the one dust stone. The following formula will give a 2 per cent nicotine dust which should be effective in destroying the aphids but if a 3 per cent dust is desired the second formula may be used.

Formula No. 1 for a 2 per cent nicotine dust: Finely ground sulphur, 95 lbs.; nicotine sulphate, 5 lbs.

Formula No. 2 for a 3 per cent nicotine dust: Finely ground sulphur, 92½ lbs.; nicotine sulphate, 7½ lbs.

The nicotine sulphate being a liquid is somewhat difficult to mix thoroughly with the sulphur. Great care should be taken if this dust is made at home to mix the materials thoroughly and evenly. It would probably be best to purchase the material from a reliable manufacturer who has machinery for grinding and mixing these dusts.

Application of the sulphur-nicotine dusts should be made as soon as the aphids appear in sufficient numbers to indicate danger of injury. If the season of 1928 should turn out to be warm and dry during July and August there will probably be little injury from the hop aphid. If, on the other hand, the season should be a warm wet one with heavy rainfall in July and August the aphids may increase rapidly and cause severe injury. GLENN W. HERRICK.

Henry E. Cox

We greatly regret to announce the death of our friend and contributor for many years, Henry E. Cox of Monroe Co., N. Y. Mr. Cox was a good farmer, specially skilled in drainage and other matters of farm engineering. In previous years he had written many articles for THE RURAL NEW-YORKER on farm crops, the handling of wet soils, arranging farm water supply and other practical matters. Although retired from active work, he had retained interest in the garden and all growing things. His "Story of an Ear of Corn," in our May 19 issue, showed some of his plans for this season.

Mr. Cox is survived by his wife, four sons and one daughter.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Legislation fixing standards for hampers, round-stave baskets and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables was passed by the Senate without debate on May 8 and now goes to the House. The legislation requires that all manufacturers of such articles shall secure approval of their specifications from the Secretary of Agriculture, and makes it unlawful to manufacture for domestic sale or shipment hampers or baskets which do not comply with the Act (except in the case of climax baskets, berry boxes and till baskets which comply with the Act of Aug. 31, 1916). The bill, if enacted this session, would go into effect Nov. 1, 1929.

The European corn-borer is not a pest of any great importance over most areas in Europe, say entomologists of the Federal Department of Agriculture, owing to a combination of factors. These, according to a report just issued, include weather and climate, cultural practices, the relative unimportance of corn as a crop, parasites, and the reduction in the numbers of the borers due to the characteristics of structure and habits peculiar to the species. The experts are led to believe that no such state of balance can be expected in the United States for at least 20 years, and that in the meantime corn growers must expect to live with the borer as it exists and to make such adjustments as may prove necessary in gaining control over it.

Folders describing the farm camps for city boys operated by the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, are now available, according to an announcement from the office of Director H. B. Knapp. These camps have been conducted by the Institute for four successive years and the folder gives the story in words and pictures of the camp program. In 1924 the attendance was 36, in 1927 it was 166. It was necessary to limit the registration last year. Three camps are operated during the season, each for a period of two weeks. The first camp begins July 2. The forenoon of each day is devoted to work with the farm livestock, the use of farm machinery and the harvesting of crops. The afternoon is devoted to sports and organized games. All activities are carried out under the supervision and direction of the regular teachers of the Institute staff. The camp director is a Scoutmaster, and many of the boys are Scouts. The announcement states that only boys with a genuine interest in country life are acceptable. Each boy must have the endorsement of his school principal. Boys from 13 to 16 years old are eligible. The cost is $20 for the two weeks period.

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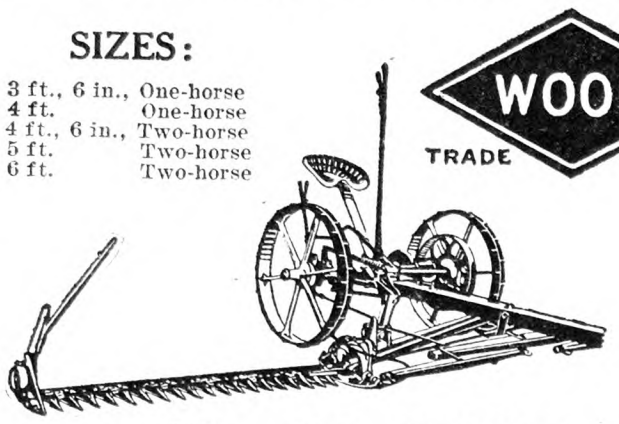

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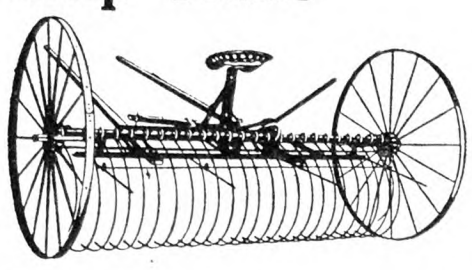

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Things To Think About

Self Contentment

By self contentment I mean that quality which will enable one to sit quietly with himself, whether he be amid the tumult of a city or on a desert isle, and feel a sense of satisfaction in living. I do not wish to convey the idea of egotism, but of a mind so rich in experiences of the whole world, that there is no need of an entertainer to make life enjoyable.

A writer tells of a young man who was to spend his life on a farm, raising horses. He was asked why he continued his studies so long at college as he would have no practical use for them in the life before him. He had chosen an arts course. His reply was that he was "Digging a well for his soul."

He or anyone who contemplates farm life, or any life amid the solitudes of nature, needs that well where he may drink deep and satisfy his thirst.

See the crowds of restless people scurrying about in quest of entertainment. I know two in the late thirties, living on a farm, who never seem able to spend a quiet evening at home. They rush off night after night, seeking entertainment. What a life they must live, knowing no peace when the day's work is done. Such people are not educated. They have no basis for thought or earnest conversation; no common ground where mind and soul can meet and find contentment. When gossip runs dry they are lost. They have no mental reservoir. They did not dig their well deep enough.

As teachers and educators, we must direct the digging of this well, see that it is deep and reaches the true vein of never failing supply. It matters not whether the child has a college education before him or not. He needs the well. If he is to have only the grades, in a rural school, he needs it all the more, and we must give more care to the digging. I have met educated men and women, who never finished high school and I have also known college graduates who were not educated in the true sense of the word.

True education means more than a college degree. It means the ability to get the most out of life in any environment. To do this we must think, observe and read wisely and widely. Our job is to teach the child to think, to observe all that passes around him, to read good books with undertsanding, and to cull the worth-while from the literary trash.

For a well balanced education, all of the branches of the curriculum need careful attention, but for the child who is to have only the grades in a rural school, or is doubtful of having more, much stress and careful planning must be given to his English, nature study and reading, if he is to think observe and read wisely and widely. The thinking can be developed in many ways in the English work. Composition and letter writing, original stories, stories from pictures, and dramatizations will attend to that, if cleverly presented.

Nature study must be his science course. It must be well planned to cover a bit of physical geography and physics, yet simple enough that the child will understand and readily grasp the idea. Here is where his powers of observation are developed; ability to enjoy his surroundings and get pleasure unlimited from the common things of life.

Reading must be planned so that he forms the habit which is to carry him on after school days are over. It is to be his post-graduate course, even though never graduated. With a well developed taste for good books, he may educate himself with history, biography, travel, geography and practically all other subjects. From fiction he will get a rich store of experiences; food for thought; ability to enjoy himself even though he finds himself without books; and it may be his ability to write, himself.

In visiting homes of pupils, I often notice very poor class reading seems prevalent in so many farm homes. There is good reading, too, but it seems a shame that a child should ever see some of the trash, "Sex" stories, sensational newspapers with murders, divorces and bootlegging taking up the first page and most of the others.

This reading habit, as most habits, good or bad,, is formed in childhood. As teachers let us do our part to see that the children are getting the worth while material; that their taste is being formed for the really good things as literature. It helps to have a reading table supplied with good books and magazines and at least one good newspaper, where children who have finished their lessons, may pass quietly to and read or just look at pictures.

How much may be learned from good pictures. An interesting picture will often lead a child to read a part of the story to find out what it is all about and thus gain his interest to such an extent that he finishes it for the story itself. Most any rural school has a corner where a table may be covered with white oilcloth and placed with two or three chairs, for this purpose. The boys may enjoy painting them and the whole equipment need cost very little. Magazines may be contributed by parents or teacher or perhaps some interested outsider, after they have finished with them. The teacher should act as censor of all contributions.

At this old table in the corner the seed may be planted that will grow into an educated man or woman and blossom with the flower of self contentment. MAYME O. THOMSON.

Reclamation Projects

A short time ago about 300 reclamation officers and camp followers held a conference at Washington, evidently to press for more millions to bring into active use large acreage of wild lands to produce in direct competition with the farm acreage now owned and tilled at individual energy and expense. It does not seem that these men with itching palms can wait till the price and demand of farm products lure individual effort and capital. Now it is apparent that the stated convention at Washington was fruitful in results, as we read the following statement:

"The House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation has made a favorable report on the Columbia River Basin Reclamation project bill. The project will irrigate 1,883,000 acres of land in the State of Washington. The soil is said to be capable of producing 10 tons of Alfalfa, 60 to 80 bushels of wheat or 8 to 20 tons of potatoes per acre. The cost of this project is estimated at $298,000,000 or an acre cost of $159. In its report the committee figures that the products of this project will be needed to meet the demand of our growing cities."

Now let the reader reflect that it was only recently that our Congress was debating seriously or otherwise means of "farm relief." Do we have this glaring inconsistency through ignorance, stupidity or by perfidious activities? Why is it that there is so little effective opposition on the part of farmers and their organizations to this rank injustice and waste of money? Why not do more than pass sentimental resolutions at farm gatherings? Why not stack our farm implements in the shed and hang the hoe and scythe in the crotch of a nearby tree till the farmers' rights are respected? Or should we, too, enter the project scheme and demand over-production of manufactured goods.

Pennsylvania. D. H. WATTS.

Commends Senator Glass

This article has no political significance as I am a Republican, but I cannot help commenting upon the stand taken by Senator Carter Glass in regard to the accuracy of testing cattle for tuberculosis.

Senator Glass did not ask for an investigation, but did it himself at his own expense. I consider this as important to farmers as anything anyone has undertaken individually in a long time. This country has produced but few Patrick Henrys, Grover Clevelands or Theodore Roosevelts—men formed of the material he-men should be made of; men with the courage to express their convictions regardless of opposition, political or otherwise.

The people of this nation should place the name of Carter Glass in the list of great men. A. D. V.

Niagara Co., N. Y.

The Bookshelf

SPRING IN THE LITTLE GARDEN, by Frances Edge McIlvaine. This is a new issue in the "Little Garden" series, and it gives a very attractive study of the beauty that may be obtained in a garden of moderate scope. There is so much Spring material available that we sometimes overlook the very thing that would give charm to our surroundings. Both native and foreign plants are discussed, and naturally the early bulbs have a place of honor. It is a charming book, which would delight any flower lover. Published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston; 88 pages; price $1.75.

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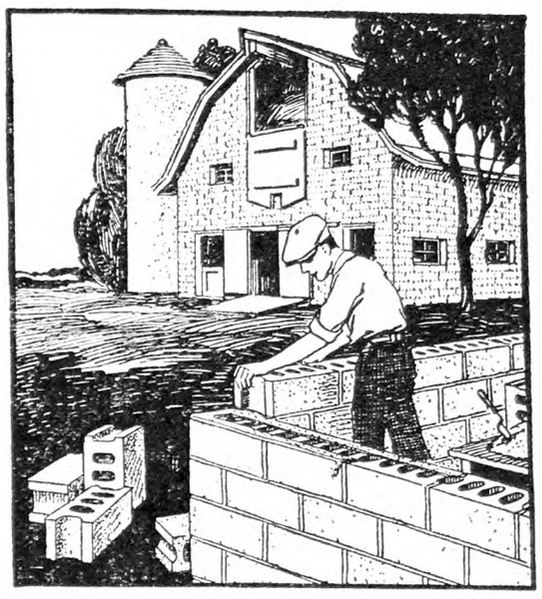

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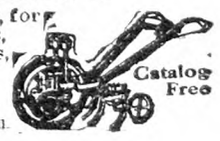

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The movement of asparagus to market has been very heavy. The season was backward and when the weather finally did turn warm for several consecutive days asparagus came in in a rush from all producing areas. South Carolina was late in starting also and the growers naturally cut as long as there was a profitable market. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania have all been trucking heavily to Philadelphia, consequently this market, like all other eastern markets, has been practically demoralized. Canners have been buying considerable asparagus on the open market, in Philadelphia particularly the white or partly green stock. The ordinary run of asparagus ranged $1.25 to $2.25 per dozen bunches with some fancy asparagus or special marks of long green asparagus selling $2.50 to $3.50 and occasionally up to $5 a dozen bunches. The cabbage market has weakened with heavy shipments from South Carolina, 1½-bushel hampers selling around $1.50. Potatoes have also been selling on a very weak market. Florida has moved the bulk of its crop, and South Carolina is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to start. Florida potatoes were selling in Philadelphia at $4.25 to $4.50 a barrel. There has also been a heavy movement of old crop potatoes from Maine and mid-western States, the combined movement of old and new crop forcing prices downward to low levels. Best Maine potatoes sold around $3 per 150-lb. sack. String beans shipments originating as far north as South Carolina bushel hampers sold $1.50 to $3.25. Texas bunched beets also weakened to $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel and the bunched carrot market was dull at $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel. Lettuce supplies were only moderate, but the market was dull at 75c to $1.25 for best North Carolina stock in five-peck hampers. Texas onions were dull with shipments much heavier than last year, standard crates of U. S. No. 1 yellows selling $1.65 to $1.85 a crate. Peas brought 75c to $1.50 a bushel, but fancy peppers continue to bring $3.50 to $3.75 a crate. Mushrooms unusually plentiful for the season. The market on spinach has been in poor shape, although the last of the week there was a slight improvement, best Maryland and nearby selling up to 90c a bushel while poor stock was difficult to move at any price. The strawberry market was practically demoralizezd at the close of the week ending May 22 with heavy arrivals by truck from Virginia and North Carolina as well as carlot receipts from these districts also.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week were 54,169 cases, almost the same as for the week previous, but 14,000 cases more than for the same period a year ago. The market has been irregular. Early in the week there was a fairly good outlet for high-grade stock which was in limited supply and on such the market ruled firm, but later fairly liberal offerings with a moderate demand caused a slight weakness, fresh extra firsts selling 31½c a dozen and firsts up to 30c a dozen. As usual there were limited offerings of very fancy selected candled fresh eggs for carton trade which were quoted up to 41c, while a limited amount of candled fresh eggs moved in cases at 35 to 37c a dozen. The movement of eggs into storage is going on steadily, but to May 21 Philadelphia with its 191,000 cases was more than 100,000 cases short of the holdings on the same date a year ago. Total holdings of 26 cities of the country on May 19 were reported as 4,450,359 cases against 5,298,000 cases on May 21, 1927.

The live poultry market has been rather slow but with offerings light there were few price changes during the week. The smaller sizes of colored fowl were preferred and these brought as high as 30c a lb. while the heavier birds brought 27 to 28c. Leghorn fowl were quoted 26 to 27c. Plymouth Rock broilers topped the poultry market, prices ranging 40 to 47c as to size, while R. I. Reds were quoted 35 to 40c a lb. Leghorns ranged from 25c for 1-lb. birds to 36c for sizes weighing 2 lbs. or over. White ducks were quoted 22 to 25c and mixed colors averaged 19c a lb. Dressed poultry were quiet and price changes few, barreled packed 5 to 5½-lb. fowl selling 29 to 30c while heavier fowl and 4 to 4½-lb. sizes brought 26 to 28c a lb. Old roosters ranged 17 to 21c a lb. as to size. There is still quite a difference in the amount of dressed poultry this year compared with last year. Philadelphia on May 21 had only 1,450,365 lbs. on hand against 2,630,793 lbs. a year ago. A report covering 10 principal markets showed 33,203,353 lbs. on the same date compared with over 49,392,900 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

There was a very good supply of undergrade hay and the trading being light the market was inclined to weakness except on the high-grade hay which ruled steady. No. 2 Timothy averaged $16 a ton and No. 3 Timothy $14 a ton. Best Timothy and clover mixed ranged $15.50 to $16. Straight rye straw was largely nominal and was quoted at $23 a ton, while wheat and oat straw averaged $15.50 a ton.

B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 33c; duck eggs, doz., 38c; minimum weight all eggs, doz. 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 30c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruit and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Asparagus, new, lb., 25c; apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 8c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; old cabbage, lb., 3c; carrots, bch, 4c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 5 for 25c; dandelion greens, pk., 25c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 10c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, 6 lbs., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 3 lbs., 25c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.70 parsnips, lb., 5c; bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; new green peas, qt., 15c; salsify, bch, 10c; strawberries, 2 pts., 35c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 15c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats. — Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 32 to 35c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 27 to 35c; dresed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 27 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 70c; live, lb., 40 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; geese, live, lb., 28 to 30c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $8.50 to $9.25; retail, 33 to 35c; duck eggs, doz., 40c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.25 to $1.50; beets, bu., 75c to $1; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 60c; carrots, bu., $1; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 7c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 25c; potatoes, bu., medium, $1; large, bu., $1.10 to $1.25; small, bu., 75c; radishes, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 10 to 11c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; mutton, 15 to 18c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, 75c to $1.20; carrots, bskt, 35 to 40c; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, h.h, doz., $1.75 to $2.50; horseradish, lb., 20 to 25c; green onions, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds, 50 to 60c; onions, yellow, bu., $2 to $2.50; parsnips, bskt, 50 to 65c; bu., $1.50; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., $1.25 to $1.35; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 35 to 50c; spinach, bu., $1.25; turnips, bskt, 35 to 40c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 40 to 60c.

Apples.—Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 35 to 38c; fowls, heavy, lb., 29 to 30c; light, lb., 27 to 28c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 30 to 32c; doz., small lots, 32 to 35c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by John J. Manning, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Market weakened on most commodities during the past week and supplies were generally liberal. Supplies of local asparagus are higher and higher every day, that is, more grass is coming, but the prices are going down. The potato market weakened slightly, especially on old stock. The first car of cantaloupes arrived on Tuesday from California. Onions were dull and weak. Wool market strong in values despite some spotty trading. Prices show a steadily increasing tendency. Territory wools are selling steadily in the original bags. Foreign wools quiet during the week.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light; demand light. Baldwins, Mass. A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy, large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9 bbl. Best Russets, $2 to $3.50. Ben Davis, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $6 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins, U. S. 1, 2½ to 2¾-in., $8.50 to $9. Russets, 2½-in., $6.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies light, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand limited. S. C., crts, $4.50 to $4.75. Ala., flat, bbl. crts, $5.50.

Carrots. — Supplies liberal, demand moderate. Market firm. Native cut off washed ord., $1.50 to$1.75 std. bu. box. Tex., crt., bchs, fancy, $2.50 to $3.

Celery. — Supplies liberal; demand moderate. Fla., 10 in crts., mostly $5.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $5 to $6; few $6.50. Ohio bskts, 24 cukes, $2 to $2.25.

Lettuce.—Supplies heavy, demand good for best. Native h.h., 18 hds., ord., 85c to $1.10. Iceberg, Cal. and Ariz., crts, $3 to $3.50; few higher.

Onions.—Supplies heavy, demand fair; 100 lbs. Egyptians, $3.50 to $5. Texas, crts, $1.65 to $1.80.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., $1.75 to $1.85 100 lbs. Fla., Spauldings, U. S., mostly $5; few $5.25 to $5.50 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies fairly heavy, demand good. Native h.h. mostly 6 to 7c lb. Cal., 40-lb. boxes, $1.75 to $2.

Spinach.—Supplies light, demand good for best. Baskets, Md. and Va., 65 to 75c; few as high as 85c.

Squash.—Supplies light, demand light. Native Hubbard, mostly $100 to $110 ton; $4.50 to $5 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native h.h., mostly 28 to 30c lb. Fla. crts, choice count, $2.75 to $3.25; mostly $3.

Turnips.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native Ruta and Purple tops, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. White Capes, few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs. Canadian Rutabagas, $1.75 to $2 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies fair, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $15 to $19. Clover mixed, Red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 46c; firsts, 45½c; seconds, 45c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 37c. Mixed colors, 35 to 40c; white extras, 33 to 34c doz. Pullets, 29 to 31c. Fresh eastern extras, 33c. Undergrades, 28 to 29c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 30c. Firsts new, 23½ to 24c. Extras held, 30 to 30½c. Firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10 to $10.50. Cal., small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red Kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market strong. Receipts of domestic for week ending May 19, 5,320,900 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 42c; ⅜ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 47 to 48c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1 to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 92 to 97c; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 87 to 92c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 85c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 95c to $1; ¼ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 85 to 90c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

May 24, 1928.

MILK

May: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.80; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45 @	$0.45½
Extra, 92 score		.44½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42¾ @	.44¼
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.42 @	.42½
Lower grades	.41 @	.41½
Ladles	.36½ @	.39½
Packing stock	.32½ @	.34
Renovated	.41 @	.42
Sweet, fancy	.46½ @	.47
Extra		.46
Firsts	.43¾ @	.45½
Seconds	.43 @	.43½

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.29½ @	$0.30
Average run	.28 @	.28½
Flats, fresh	.22½ @	.23
Wisconsin, held	.29¾ @	.30
Daisies, fresh	.24 @	.24½
Watertown, N. Y.		.20¾

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.34½ @	$0.36
Average extras	.33 @	.34
Extra firsts	.32 @	.32½
Firsts	.30½ @	.31½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32 @	.38
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.35 @	.36
Gathered, best	.31½ @	.32½
Common to good	.27 @	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.26 @	$0.30
Broilers	.26 @	.40
Roosters		.14
Ducks	.18 @	.24
Geese		.12
Tame rabbits	.28 @	.30

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38 @	$0.46
Fair to good	.30 @	.36
Broilers	.30 @	.48
Roosters	.15 @	.19
Fowls	.24 @	.30
Capons, 9 lbs.	.45 @	.53
Mixed weights	.38 @	.44
Ducks	.15 @	.22
Geese	.18 @	.23
Turkeys, young	.43 @	.47
Old	.32 @	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.50 @	.70
Dark, doz.	3.00 @	3.50
Culls	2.00 @	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.25 @	12.75
Bulls	7.75 @	9.50
Cows	4.25 @	7.25
Calves, best	14.00 @	17.00
Sheep	4.00 @	8.00
Lambs	18.00 @	20.50
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50 @	10.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.19 @	$0.21
Good to prime	.15 @	.18
Culls	.10 @	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	4.00 @	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00 @	22.50
Bulls	12.50 @	14.50
Cows	16.00 @	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.75 @	$3.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.35 @	2.60
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.00 @	3.35
Bermuda, bbl.	3.50 @	5.50
Idaho, bu.	2.25 @	2.50
Florida, bbl.	2.25 @	5.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00 @	3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.75 @	$4.00
Beets, Texas, bu.	1.00 @	1.50
Cabbage, bu.	1.00 @	1.75
Carrots, bu.	1.00 @	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50 @	2.25
Celery hearts, doz.	2.00 @	2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50 @	6.00
Kale, bbl.	.50 @	.75
Lima beans, bu.	2.50 @	5.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50 @	1.50
Parsley, bu.	1.25 @	1.50
Parsnips, bbl.	3.00 @	3.75
Peas, bu.	1.00 @	2.75
Radishes, bu.	.50 @	1.50
Spinach, bu.	.50 @	1.00
String beans, bu.	1.25 @	3.25
Tomatoes, 6 bskt. crate	1.25 @	4.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.10 @	2.35
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50 @	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00 @	10.25
Pea	10.25 @	10.50
Red kidney	9.00 @	9.25
White kidney	10.25 @	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.50 @	$4.00
Bbl.	4.00 @	10.50
Grapes, S. A., 20-lb. box	3.60 @	4.20
Oranges, Fla., box	4.50 @	12.00
Cal.	5.00 @	9.05
Strawberries, N. C., qt.	.05 @	.18
Norfolk	.05 @	.11
Erie Shore	.10 @	.20
Md.	.15 @	.22
Ark.	.10 @	.13
Tenn.	.07 @	.15
Watermelons, each	1.00 @	1.35
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	5.00 @	6.00
Mexican	3.50 @	4.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00 @	25.00
No. 2	22.00 @	23.00
No. 3	16.00 @	20.00
Clover mixed	18.00 @	22.00
Straw, rye	27.00 @	29.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.66⅞
No. 2 red	2.12¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.26⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.81
Rye	1.43¾
Barley	1.11

Buffalo Markets and Retail Prices at New York will be found on page 833.

"YES, madam, I arrived at my present position with nothing to help me but my intelligence." "How nice to be able to say that you started with nothing at all." —Pages Gaies.

Long Acres Farm Notes

I had counted on an apple crop from my young trees this year, as apparently they had made oodles of fruit spurs and were getting old enough and large enough to pay me back for some of the hard work I had been doing on them for years. Now they are all leafed out and it is plain that apples will be about as scarce as saloonkeepers at a W. C. T. U. convention. A man who depends on apple trees for a living must be a confirmed optimist for they are as temperamental as a movie actress. The buds are barely in the pink now and possibly more bloom will show up than I expect, as the bud clusters are hard to see amongst the tender green shoots, but I know right now that I will not have any apples to sell and will be thankful to get enough for home use. The trees must be sprayed and the ground worked just as though there was a bountiful crop. To offset this the grapes apparently escaped the terrible freezes we have had and are coming out nicely, while berries never looked better. I shall have a piece of meadow plowed and dragged by a neighbor's tractor thereby saving much time and a lot of plodding around. May 10 to 20 is corn planting time around here; very few have planters but most of us have the old jab and step, hand planters. I often wonder why these planters are so poorly made as only about one out of a dozen will plant without clogging about every ten hills.

The other day I was plowing in a vineyard near the pasture. Friend wife and Calvin came down to help me hoe but the hoe and Calvin soon disagreed. He wandered about for a time and then came running in excitement. Two cows were sitting down and chewing gum and he wanted to know what kind of gum it was and where they found it in the pasture. Truth to tell that was somewhat of a mystery to me, too, as I never saw pastures any poorer than they are this Spring. Dry and very cold weather has held back the grass so the pastures look more like August. Now someone will say that cows should not be turned on pasture until the grass is good but with the haymow almost empty, the pocketbook even emptier and about all the neighbors in the same fix, it is a relief not to stuff mangers at noon anyway.

A party of Chicago friends were over Sunday so we took them back to the wooded ravine where they picked armfuls of snake flowers and cowslips and thought them wonderful. I just looked wise but I carefully steered them away from where I knew Jack-in-the-pulpit was sturdily standing in clumps, sweet Williams and white lilies were growing. In that woodlot I have about twenty whitewood trees. They were very small when I bought but now they tower towards the sky with nary a limb for many feet and straight as ramrods. So many men ask me why I do not cut them down for logs and bolts and do not understand me when I tell them that the money would soon be spent and then I would not have any whitewoods to admire. It seems to me that the man who cannot see a tree without wishing to cut it down is akin to the man who delights in shooting quail and squirrels but I don't pretend to be the arbiter of other men's habits or beliefs, only on Long Acres no quail or squirrels will be killed and no trees cut down until nature says they are ripe for harvest. It seems to me that a tree is a priceless possession second only to owning the land upon which it stands.

I am inclined to think that the killdeer is responsible for most of the seed corn robbery attributed to crows. Flocks of crows nest every year in a woods belonging to a neighbor but I rarely see them on a cornfield while the sassy killdeer will pull up corn right in front of your face and scold roundly if you disturb him. Even so I plow around the nest when I find one for the young are about the cutest thing out. They can run almost as soon as they are out of the egg and bob along in most comical fashion. I know they will grow up to rob my corn planting but who could have the heart to kill one? Supper is over and there is still light enough so I may go out and ramble around just looking things over the while I delight my eyes with blossom and bud arrayed on a background of living green such as no artist could paint. This is blossom week in Michigan and our fruit farms are a blaze of glory even if my plans for an apple crop are awry. L. B. V.

Missouri Notes

Spring has been chary of a contest with stern Winter, and so cool days linger on till in May. The snowless Winter with its many freezes and thaws proved quite destructive to roses, and to Fall-set perennials. Beware of these latter. We lost about all the foxgloves and Canterbury bells. Hardy Phlox plants with long roots were found lying flat, with only a mere tip of the roots still in the ground. The Funkia or plantain lily suffered the same fate. These plants were all given a coarse mulch that in most years would have been sufficient. For the first time pansies froze out, and we have just replanted. Roses may be insured by cutting tops back to six inches and mounding them over with earth, but perennials cannot be thus protected. Wheat straw (probably hay, also) is the best mulch I know of. Plants can breathe through it and it does not smother. Narcissus (long since) were fine. The giant trumpet sorts are the most popular, with bicolor Victoria second choice. The King Alfreds were really kings until the still larger Van Waveren Giant and Treserve appeared a little later, just right to prolong the season. We sold at from 25 to 35c per dozen, but noticed them quoted wholesale in the cities at from 6 to 8c each by the 100. Then followed the tulips without an interval, but when they were gone the peonies were not quite ready, and the Iris proceeded to take the throne, re-enforced with snowball and pink Weigela sprays and columbines and daisies (Hartje and Elder's). These last are a great acquisition, coming on long before the Shasta and blooming a long time.

Mother's Day found the peonies shyly displaying spots of color as the fast swelling buds forced back their tighly drawn covers that seemed loath to reveal the beauty beneath them. The preceding day was ushered in by a very cool north wind that halted the disrobing of the peonies and unfortunately postponed the proper cutting another 24 hours. Consequently the numerous customers stripped the Iris rows, and what other flowers were available, and went away with nothing more than a vision of what the peonies would have to display.

Never has there been anything like the present promise of display by the peonies. Never have I seen the plants with such great and tall green tops above which wave a veritable forest of big buds, the king bud often surrounded by as many as four or five satellite buds, vying with the king in size; a luxuriance of growth unexampled here. I can attribute this only to the cool and damp Spring, conditions I understand, specially favored by this flower whose home is in the North rather than the South. The petty worries of routine life shrink away without impression as we seem to hear the approaching murmur of a great pageant of nature—whose beauty we know is destined to soon overwhelm us. Nevertheless in this magic hour a bitterness appears. Le Cygne, Solange, Therese and Jules Elie stand together as a four-cornered quartette, all just coming into a young prime. Of the four Solange has shown the most vigor and the most flowers and now its heavy buds on long stems are swaying out and downward. They must have support. Le Cygne also has a load of great buds, and I was gloating over what loveliness these two patricians would soon have to disclose to us when I was suddenly stung with the discovery that some insects were eating into the buds and fast destroying them. Consternation seized me. The bugles seemed to sound for battle; the enemy was attacking and apparently making nocturnal raids for I could perceive nothing. And then with incomprehensible blindness I proceeded to treat these buds with a tobacco solution, the panacea for sucking insects, when the injuries to the buds unmistakably proclaimed that the depredators were leaf eaters and therefore susceptible only to poisons. So precious time was lost while I adopted other weapons. It may not be too late to save a few buds from damage. With the view of stimulating the flowers of this quartette I had carried to them a bucket containing some stable manure covered with water, to make a fertilizing solution. I was bent on having something superfine and Nature rebuked my presumption. In his "Origin of Species" Darwin constantly refers to Nature as an active and governing power but never to a God. I should like to have his definition of Nature. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Giradeau Co., Mo.

Onions in Delaware

A Delaware man asks whether he can sow onion seed this Summer or Fall and leave them in the ground all Winter. To sow the seed as late as this time would not mature the crop this season, and to allow them to remain in the ground would be dangerous. It is more than probable that they would heave out. The best way would be to sow the seed in early Summer; by November they would make sets. Dry them off well and store in some dry place. Prepare land this Fall and manure heavily, leaving it just as plowed.

The first time the land is in working condition next year, say in late February, work it down in fine tilth and put out the sets, planting in rows about eight inches apart. You may have the rows 18 or 20 inches apart for hand cultivation. Further, say 30 inches for horse cultivation. Or you may drill the seed as soon as you can get on the land in early Spring. Onions require rich land. They are a laborious crop to grow, requiring much hand work. If the crop is planted in acres, there will have to be a storage house that can be heated to dry or cure the onions. They cannot be bulked. There must be slatted trays, and onions spread on them only a few inches deep. If they are put away damp they soon sweat, turn dark and become almost worthless.

If the inquirer has the proper conditions he will succeed, but if he cannot get an abundance of moderate-priced day labor and has no experience in growing onions I would not attempt an acreage. Go slow; try one-fourth acre and see how things work. If the yield is sufficient, if the land is suitable, and the profits justify an extended acreage why go ahead and prepare for a larger crop.

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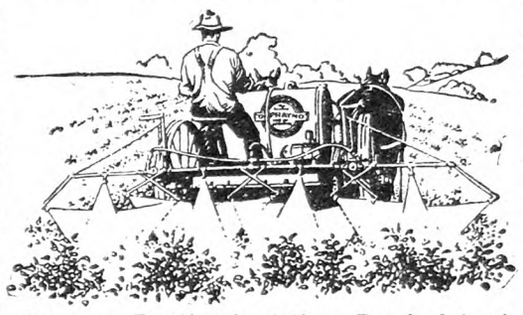
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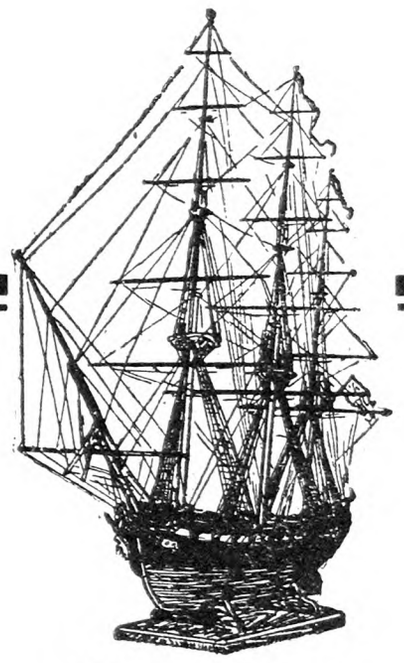

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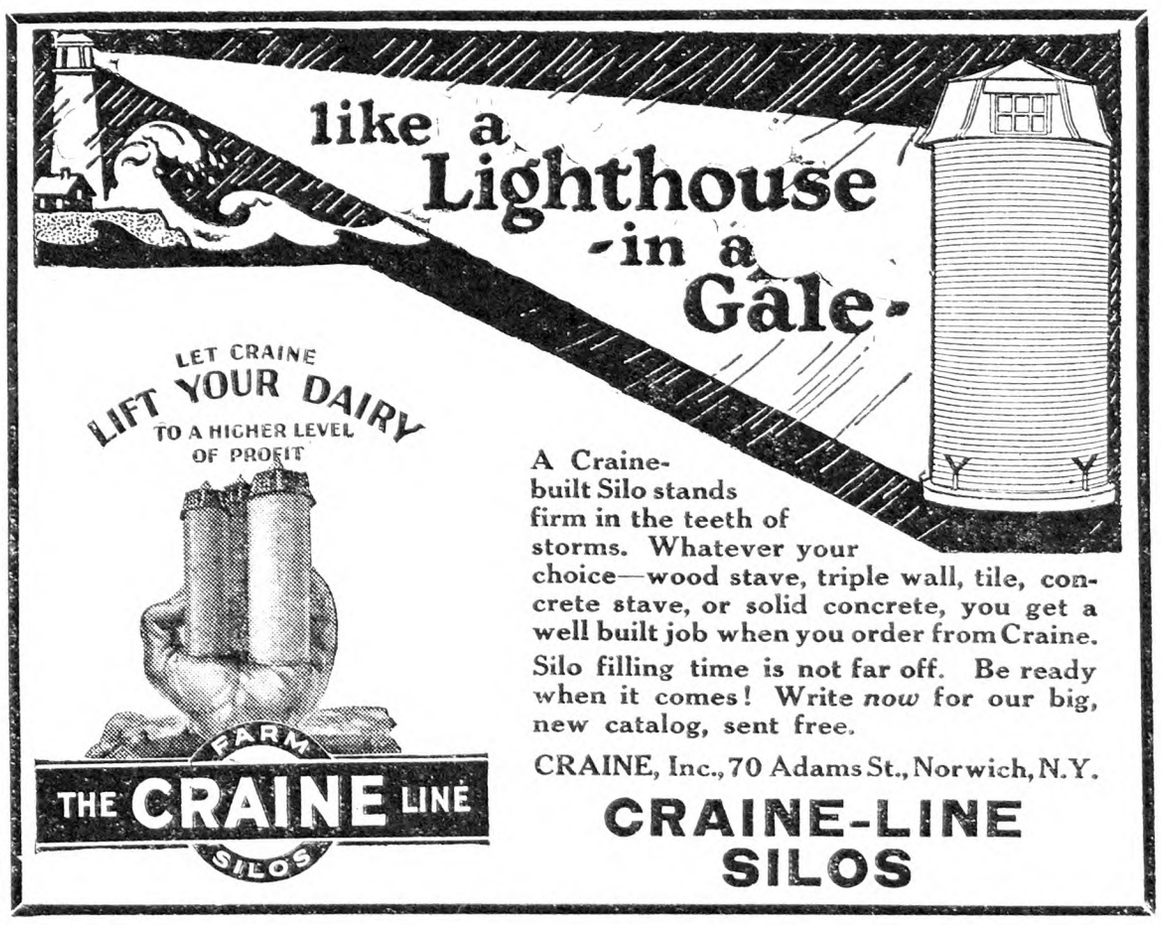

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Fair Hope Farm Notes

Recently we were obliged to make a trip to the metropolis of our State at a time when the work on the farm was most pressing. The Spring season is always a busy time of year and it is more so when the Spring is late as this year. One of the sons needed better or more skilled medical and surgical attention than we had at any of the local centers.

There is one outstanding thought that comes to me whenever I take a trip to

Winnowing Onion Sets—Windy Weather Needed

any city, and that is that the people appear to live an artificial life. Modern life with all its luxuries and inventions, has done something to us to make many dissatisfied with the real worth-while things of life. It is difficult to analyze what it is. It is easy to understand that most people enjoy a ride in a modern automobile out into the country if the roads are good, to understand that it is hard to get along without a car when those about you all, or nearly all have one, but it is not easy to understand why people will shoulder a burden that they cannot at all afford, mortgage the future for themselves and family, live in unsuitable quarters and go without proper food in order to be able to do what others are doing, be able to drive a good car which they call theirs.

It is hard to understand why people who regard themselves as gentlemen or ladies, who would be highly indignant if told they were not, will drive out into the country, park their car and deliberately go upon the property of others without permission and become common thieves.

One can understand that having been denied the things that grow close to Mother Nature's lap, and not in city streets they are hungry for them, but that they so far forget the rights of others who own what they desire, and perhaps have labored for years to produce them, that they are willing to steal what they desire to possess, is not easy to understand. There seems only one word that will apply in answering, namely selfishness. I believe that selfishness is back of it all. Children are not being trained today to think of others but of self. The child of wealthy parents who has nearly all that the heart or a depraved nature asks, in the way of playthings is not often taught to divide with its less fortunate acquaintences, but rather to feel that if the child who has little happens to possess something that their fleeting fancy craves, they should be compelled to surrender it.

They grow to manhood and womanhood and when their thoughts turn to the opposite sex, the old-fashioned desire for a home and children appears to have been lost from the make-up of either sex, but this appears to be especially so with the female of the species. They hope to marry some young man, or older one, who has wealth sufficient to supply all their desires. The home has come to be only a place in which to spend the latter part of the night and early day, and a place to entertain their set. It is only natural that the contracting parties to a marriage where the motives are purely selfish soon after appear in the divorce courts, seeking a release from a bondage which has soon become loathsome. The conception of either party, of the holy alliance of matrimony, was not real. Had they assumed the duties as well as the privileges of the married state with the earnest desire to become home builders, the venture would not have ended in disaster.

Sometimes I think that true character of the right type cannot be builded outside the home. In other words the child that has received no training in morals and righteousness before the years of maturity will rarely prove the type of citizen and neighbor that he or she should be. Too many of those having charge of the training of the minds of the child and youth of today, are not themselves possessed of the attributes which qualify them to train others.

Many of the text-books used by young children in the schools are the wildest flights of fancy into the unreal and impossible, and we are told that this is necessary in order to interest the young mind in reading. The earth and universe are full of the most wonderful things that are true and of far greater interest than the wildest flights of fancy, and still the child is made to spend its time with that which is false.

The country boy or girl has an advantage over their city cousin, for the real in life cannot be wholly blotted out. It is too evident all about them. Nature trains her children well if she is given an opportunity. It is so easy to make almost every child see the beauties and purposes of life if the teacher only has the real conception of what life is. The maturing boy or girl has a right to know what life expects of them, what demands it will make upon them, and how best they can meet those demands and be of greatest service to their fellows and in so fulfilling their mission in life as God meant they should, find the greater happiness for themselves and others. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—A bomb burst under the front porch of Fred Eiche, a juror, in Chicago May 16, and wrecked his home just 24 hours after he had voted a guilty verdict for Eugene (Red) McLaughlin, convicted of highway robbery.

Accused of shipping munitions to Mexico in violation of the Federal Act of 1924 covering export of arms to foreign ports, three men were arrested in Brooklyn May 17 by Department of Justice Agent Francis X. Fay and Detectives Von Burgen, Murphy and Sahadi of the Butler Street Station. The prisoners, held for the Federal authorities, were booked as Emanuel Menedez, 36, and Benigno Del Rio, 52, both of 181 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, and John M. Berm, 32, a ship's baker, of 332 River Street, Hoboken. The detectives said they found 5,000 rounds of 38-calibre cartridges and several automatic pistols in the rear of a haberdashery operated by Menedez and Del Rio at the Columbia Street address. The prisoners confessed they had been shipping arms and munitions to Mexico for the past five months.

Planting Onion Sets After the Marker, Shown Below, Has Spotted Out the Rows

A fund has been started at Donora, Pa., to provide for 10 Negro children, orphaned May 16 by their fathers' heroism. May 4, Samuel Carter, an employee of the American Steel and Wire Company, tried to save Albert Ferraro, who had fallen into a vat of acid. Painfully burned, Carter contracted pneumonia and died. His wife contracted influenza while nursing him and died May 15.

The dense fog which hung over New York Harbor May 19 caused three collisions involving six ocean-going steamships entering or leaving the port, and caused an excursion steamer to run aground. Two of the vessels were trans-Atlantic liners, two were coastwise passenger ships, one was a Porto Rican steamer and another was a freighter. Damage to the steamships and their cargoes was estimated at more than $2,000,000. No one was lost or injured, but more than 1,000 passengers bound for European and Southern ports were delayed. The most serious collision occurred about three miles west of Atlantic Highlands, where the Old Dominion steamship Jefferson, inward bound from Norfolk, Va., rammed the new Clyde liner, Mohawk, outward bound for Jacksonville, Fla., with 83 passengers. Badly damaged, the Mohawk ran for shallow water and went aground near Seabright, N. J., and her passengers were taken off. The outbound Porto Rico steamship Porto Rico, carrying 100 passengers for San Juan, hit the Holland-America liner Veendam, bound for Plymouth, Boulogne and Rotterdam, with 700 passengers and mails. The accident occurred in Gravesend Bay near Craven Shoal. The Veendam dropped anchor near the scene of the collision and returned later to her Hoboken dock where she sank. Extensive repairs will be needed. The Red Star liner Pennland, with 207 passengers for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp, was struck by the Isthmian Line freighter Anniston City, inbound from Baltimore off Sandy Hook.

May 19 explosions in the Mather mine of the Mather Collieries Co., Mather, Pa., entombed over 200 men, and it is believed the death list will be close to that number. Sixty bodies were taken out the next day. Survivors who are said to have witnessed the beginning of a series of explosions, say a cutting machine severed the insulation on an electric cable causing a flash of sparks. The sparks ignited a pocket of gas and coal dust.

May 20, at Blanc Sablon, Labrador, the trans-Atlantic airplane Bremen took to the air again, gained a height of 50 feet and crashed to the ice. The plane was badly smashed but the occupants were uninjured. From the time that Fred Melchior, Junkers pilot, landed successfully in his parachute from one of the two United States Army amphibian planes which flew there on a rescue expedition, preparations had been going forward for the take-off of the plane, which had been brought to the mainland from Greenly Island. It is believed that the plane will have to be shipped out by steamer.

Monroe Nickelson of National Park, N. J., was killed May 20 when a commercial airplane in which he was a passenger crashed in a swamp near Westville, N. J. Emory C. Malick of Philadelphia, pilot of the plane, suffered a fractured nose and a jaw and facial lacerations.

His airplane sidestepping when he tried to make a sharp bank, Donald Carette was killed May 20 when the machine fell into Milwaukee Harbor, Wisconsin. James Rollins, student, flying with Carette, struggled to the surface of the water and clung to the plane until he was rescued by a motorboat. A moment later the plane sunk.

Three girls, daughter of S. F. Owen, former State Senator, were burned to death when the Owen residence was destroyed by fire at New Albany, Miss., May 21. Mr. and Mrs. Owen, only other occupants of the house escaped, just before the roof crashed in. The victims were Dorothy, 18; Elizabeth, 16, and Helen, eight.

Mrs. Gertrude Goldsborough of 4408 Nelson Avenue, Queens, N. Y., wife of Brice Goldsborough, navigator of the amphibian plane Dawn, who was lost last December with Mrs. Florence Grayson and two others in an attempted trans-Atlantic flight, May 21 applied to Surrogate Wingate in Brooklyn for an order declaring her husband legally dead and appointing her administratrix of his estate. The Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mrs. Goldsborough said in her affidavit, and the Travelers' Insurance Company, satisfied with proof of his death, have paid her respectively $15,070 and $13,334 on policies her husband held.

A woman was killed, two children severely injured and a score of men and women narrowly escaped injury by an automobile operated by Salvatore Manino of 225 Union Avenue, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, who, in avoiding hitting a car driven by Charles Burke, ran his own on the sidewalk on State Street, near Market, West New Brighton May 21.

Three persons were killed and probably 50 injured, one fatally, when a 70-mile hail and wind storm swept Laredo and Webb County Texas, May 21.

Seven men were unaccounted for May 22 after an explosion in Mine No. 30 of the Black Mountain Coal Corporation at Harlan, Ky. About 75 miners were caught by the blast, but all except 16 escaped. Other mine disasters in West Virginia and Nevada brought the death list in mines to 218 in four days.

Virgil C. Kinney, 27, who recently completed flying lessons and planned to establish a commercial air business at Sussex, N. J., was killed May 22 when the motor of his plane stalled at an altitude of about 500 feet and the ship nose-dived to earth on his private flying field. Several hundred persons were watching Kinney when the crash came. The ship was smashed and Kinney was dead when taken from the wreckage.

Lieut. William H. Reddington, a naval flyer attached to the U. S. S. Langley, was killed May 22 when his plane went into a nose-dive after taking off from the deck of the ship, which is in Hawaiian waters. It was the first fatality resulting from an aircraft accident aboard the Langley since she was converted in 1922.

A north-bound mail plane on the route connecting the East with the South crashed out of a fog-laden sky at Richmond, Va., May 22, and killed its pilot, E. J. Morrissey, 35, of Aurora, Ill. H. A. Elliott, local manager for Pitcairn Aviation, Inc., said Morrissey apparently became lost in the fog while seeking to land on the Seven Pines Golf Course.

Two men were killed when their airplane went into a tail spin and fell five miles north of Everett, Wash, May 22. The dead are Ralph Hunter of Arlington, Wash., and Pilot Davis of the Commercial Air Transport, Inc., of Everett.

WASHIGNTON.—By a vote of 251 to 165 the House May 16 passed the Muscle Shoals bill in a 10-year fight over utilization of the Government's war-time properties on the Tennessee River in Alabama. As approved by the House, the bill puts the Government in the business of manufacturing and selling nitrogen and whatever surplus power is generated in the plants. The chief fight was centered around preserving the fertilizer provision in the bill. This was defeated by the House agreeing to substitute the words "fixed nitrogen." As finally approved by the House, the measure is a substitute for the Norris bill, which passed the Senate, and the bill now goes to the upper house for consideration. If the Senate accepts the House substitute the resolution will go to the White House for the Presidential signature. Proponents of the legislation say Mr. Coolidge will sign the bill. The House bill creates a $10,000,000 government corporation authorized to manufacture and sell fixed nitrogen and surplus power generated incident to the manufacture of the nitrogen.

The Ackerman bill to authorize an appropriation of $161,622 for payment of claims for deaths, injuries and property damages as the result of the explosion at the Lake Denmark, N. J., naval ammunition depot in July, 1926, was passed May 21 by the House and sent to the Senate.

The State Department sent telegraphic instructions May 21 to the American Ministers in Ottawa and Dublin and the American Ambassador in London to deliver notes inviting the Dominion Governments of the British Empire and the Government of India to become original parties to the multilateral anti-war treaty. In making this announcement the department stated that the United States Government had received with keenest satisfaction the statement of Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, that the Dominion Governments and India had been consulted and all were in cordial agrement with the general principle of the treaty for renunciation of war.

May 21 the Senate passed a bill, carrying a total of more than $205,000,000 tax reduction, substantially as reported from its Finance Committee without a record vote. The measure goes into conference with the House, which passed a $289,000,000 bill December last.

After approving at first the Cohen bill to award a medal of honor to Clarence D. Chamberlin, pilot of the New York-to-Germany flight, the House Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee rescinded its action May 22 and reported instead a bill which already has passed the Senate granting medals both to Chamberlin and to his passenger on the flight, Charles A. Levine. Representative Cohen, Democrat, New York, requested the committee to set aside his bill, contending that Levine, although only a passenger, deserved the award for the feat. He said the members of

Marking Out Ground for Onion Sets

the Byrd flight who did not participate in the piloting of that airplane were as much passengers as was Levine.

May 24 the President vetoed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill. In his veto message the President stated that the farm measure's major weakness and peril might be summed up under six headings:

"1. Its attempted price-fixing fallacy.

"2. The tax characteristics of the equalization fee.

"3. The widespread bureaucracy which it would set up.

"4. Its encouragement to profiteering and wasteful distribution.

"5. Its stimulation of overproduction.

"6. Its aid to our foreign agricultural competitors."

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

All of the seven men who are numbered as "Founders of the Grange" were men of much force of character, but without doubt the most famous of the circle who established this great farm fraternity was William Saunders, first Master of the National Grange.

Born in Scotland, William Saunders came of a family of noted gardeners, famous in the land of his birth for at least three generations. As a boy William worked in the beautiful gardens of the estate of Sir David Baird in Scotland, where his father was the gardener in charge. The love of gardening early became with him a ruling passion. Although his family wished William to study for the ministry the inherent love of gardening in the young man caused him to leave the divinity school where his parents had placed him and he joined himself to an expert gardener as a journeyman to learn the business. Later he pursued a course in horticulture in the College of Edinburgh.

In 1874 he married and he and his wife soon set sail for America. He settled in New Haven, Conn., where he took a position as gardener. He became an authority on horticulture and was a frequent contributor to the horticultural publications of the country. He was assistant editor of *The Horticulturist* for several years.

In 1854 Mr. Saunders associated himself with Thomas Meehan at Germantown, Pa., in the business of landscape gardening and horticulture. Eight years later he received an appointment in the United States Department of Agriculture, where he continued the remainder of his life. He was reckoned as one of the leading landscape gardeners of the country and many of the great parks of the land were of his designing. Among his greatest works was the planning of the great National Cemetery at Gettysburg. He also designed the grounds around the Lincoln Monument, the cemetery at Springfield, Ill., and many other public parks and grounds.

It was in the office of Mr. Saunders at Washington that the historic meeting of December 4, 1867, was held, when the Grange organization had its birth. At that time Mr. Saunders was elected as the first Master, where he served for six years, during the arduous period of establishing the new fraternity on a firm and enduring basis.

After the organization of the Grange was effected there fell to Mr. Saunders the task of preparing literature telling farmers of the benefits of the new organization. Master Saunders was a firm believer in the idea of giving women full and equal privileges with men in the new order. Much of the beautiful Grange ritual was the work of Mr. Saunders. He wrote a large part of the first four degrees and also the preamble of the Grange constitution. After Mr. Saunders retired from the Mastership of the National Grange he served for many years as a member of the executive committee. His death occurred in September, 1900, being the fifth of the founders of the order to die.

In his annual address, delivered at the sixth session of the National Grange, the last over which he presided, Master Saunders, in speaking of the purpose of the Grange, said: "It was desired from the start that its extension should be as wide as the continent. Whatever other institutions might be, in this, at least, there should be no North, no South, no East, no West, but its benefits and privileges should reach all who desired to profit by them."

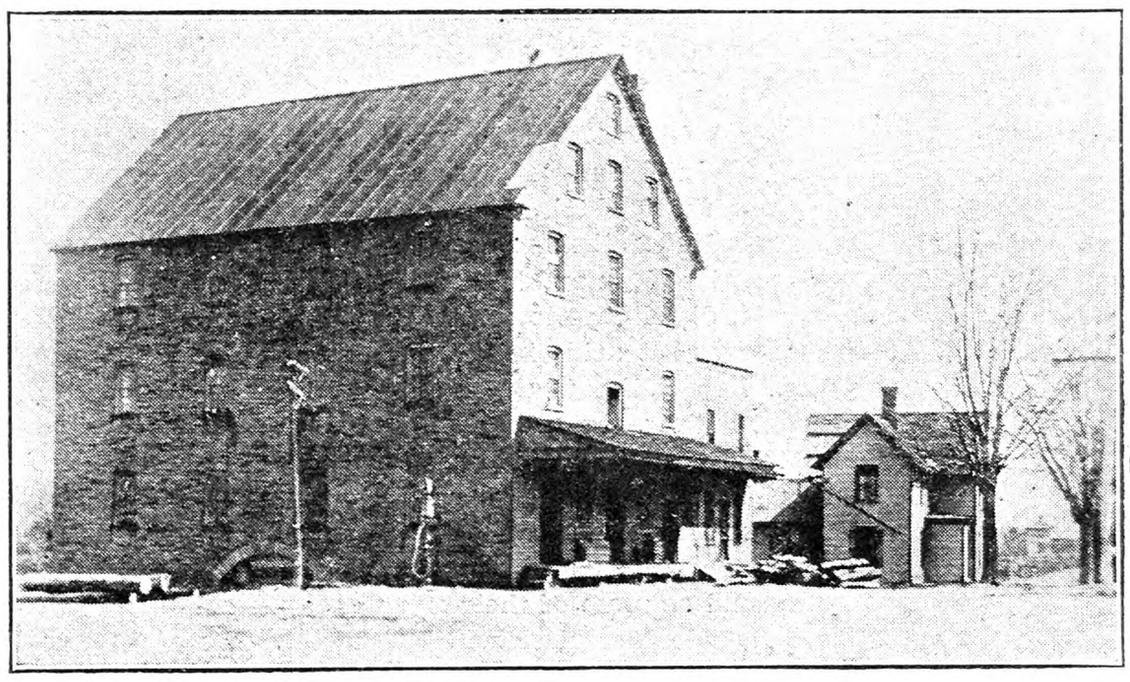
When the Genesee Country Was the Granary of the New World

The section of New York State now known as the Genesee country, was, a century ago, the granary of the New World. In those days vast quantities of wheat were shipped by the way of Erie Canal to cities in eastern United States. New York City depended largely on the Mohawk Valley in 1820, and, later on, the Genesee Valley to furnish bread-making materials.

Great eastern cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Montreal, had grown up as great trading centers between the people of the Old World and the people of the New World. They had grown up because of their natural trade advantages, such as accessibility to markets, good harbors, good water transportation facilities, both inland and over-seas, but with little reference to their available food supply. It was because of this difficulty of obtaining food that the people of New York State built and re-built the great Erie Canal, in the days before railroads became factors in transportation.

Rochester, because of its location near the center of the New World granary, soon became the leading flour manufacturing city of the country. It also had the natural advantage of being located on the great Erie Canal.

In those days of 1820 to 1850, wheat was the principal crop grown in this Genesee country. Little attention was paid to maintaining soil fertility, but because of the great natural fertility of the Genesee country soils the wheat yields suffered little even though wheat was grown continuously on the same fields. Live stock was of little importance. A few cows were kept but only to supply the farm families with milk, cheese and butter. A few sheep were kept, but only to supply mutton and wool for local consumption. Barns were inadequate and the Winter feed supply was insufficient to carry much stock through the Winter.



An Old New York State Mill

The other crops grown in these pioneer days were turnips, potatoes, barley, fruit, flax, stock beets, carrots and beans. Occasionally clover was mentioned as a crop, but it seems to have been only occasionally grown by a few farmers. All of these crops were incidental to the wheat crop, which was grown for sale. Just enough of other crops were produced to furnish a food and clothing supply for local people. It was in this period that the Genesee country became known as the granary of the New World.

The Genesee country still produces a considerable amount of wheat, grown now in rotation with other crops such as potatoes, beans, peas, corn, oats and barley, clover and Alfalfa. Live stock is kept on most farms in sufficient number that, with the help of the clover and Alfalfa crops plowed under, and the use of some commercial fertilizer, the fertility of the soil is maintained. But the old order of things, when wheat was the only crop sold, is now displaced by a new and diversified agriculture. L. H. WOODWARD.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

The Farm Wife Exhibits

Purebred hogs and cattle are groomed to take to the fair. But the wife is busy, too, getting ready the products which required her skill to make. It pays to know what points are scored, and that these products will be high quality, ready to take blue ribbons.

Dried Fruits and Vegetables. — Corn should be dry enough that it rattles, and cannot be dented with the fingernail. Yellow sweet corn makes a more attractive appearance than white. Small whole kernels look better than that prepared by cutting off the tips, then scraping out the milk and germ. The container counts 15 per cent, and this is usually a clear white glass fruit jar with shiny new cover, and label telling variety of corn and date of drying.

General appearance of dried products counts 30 per cent. This includes color, 10 per cent. It should look natural, not darkened nor scorched. Apples darken easily, and are best kept in water to which a tablespoon salt or lemon juice per quart is added, if they cannot be immediately put into drier when peeled. Size, shape and uniformity of pieces count 10 per cent. Apples look most attractive if cored, then sliced ¼ in. thick without peeling. If peeled first and cored, slice evenly.

Flavor counts 35 per cent, and the judge tastes the product. It should be nearly like the fresh fruit or vegetable. Tender, young, fully ripe products of a fine variety are best. Apples should be rather tart, not too sweet. Texture counts 20 per cent, and while corn is dry enough to rattle on the drying trays, apples are rather rubber-like, or elastic, pliable enough to press between the fingers and spring back, yet when pressed with fingernail the pulp breaks.

Since cleanliness, under general appearance, is 10 points, the food should be well pared, specked portions removed, no mold, fly specks or insect eggs present, which is very simple with proper handling.

Honey Scoring.—Container counts 10 per cent, attractive shape, clear glass, neatly sealed and labeled. Color is 30 per cent, and while this will vary with the kind of honey, it should be as light as possible, and where all are in competition together, buckwheat honey will not take a prize because of its darker color and less attractive appearance and flavor. Body counts 20 per cent. It should be ripe and thick, not thin and watery. It should weigh not less than 12 lbs. per gallon, yet not be too heavy.

Flavor counts 30 per cent, and while a judge may personally prefer white clover honey, the particular kind should not matter so much as the delicacy and fineness of flavor, just as in judging cakes it should not actually matter whether a cake is flavored with lemon or vanilla, so long as the flavoring is done skillfully and high quality flavor is used. The flavor must be distinct, but not too strong, but it should never be insipid and flavorless. Clarity counts 10 points, which is easily seen by holding the jar to the light. It must not contain any air bubbles or sediment.

The honey itself must be of similar high quality when exhibited in the comb; color counting 15, body 10, and flavor 25.

Under section, color counts 5, no stain 5. No section should weigh less than 12½ ozs. or more than 13½ ozs. gross. The sections should be well cleaned of wax and propolis, and marketable. All sections in the exhibit should be similar, of the same grade.

Comb counts 10. It must be firmly attached on all sides, straight, not projecting beyond the wood, and perfectly capped. Under cappings, 5 per cent is given for no stain, 15 for color, 10 for finish. Clearness of capping is important, should be capped with white, not water capping or travel stained. Sections must be well filled, combs firmly attached on all sides and evenly capped except the outside row next the wood.

Soap Made at Butchering Time. — If there is an excess of lye, the soap looks white and dry. If there is an excess of fat it looks soft and greasy. Good quality soap at the store is right, and is the standard for judging. This counts 35 points. Under texture are considered hardness, 20. Unless it is a soft soap, it should be hard as boughten soap, since this proves more economical in using it; 15 points are given for fineness and evenness of grain. Coarse-grained, mottled, streaked, too soft soap may work all right for home use provided the lye was thoroughly worked in, but if it is thoroughly enough mixed to make really good soap for everyday use, it looks attractive, too, and it lasts longer and gives better satisfaction for dishwashing.

Color receives 15 points. It may be artificially colored, even scented, as a fine hand soap can be made at home by a woman really skilled in soap making—one who weighs her ingredients and has patience to stir as long as necessary. Shape 5, size 5, and uniformity of bars 5, completes the 100 per cent soap.

Iowa. DORIS W. MC CRAY.

Countrywide Situation

FEED COSTS MORE; GRADING PRODUCE; EASTERN APPLES SCARCE; HEAVY HORSES SELL HIGHER; COMBINATION FOR SELLING WHEAT.

A rise of 25 cents in wheat and 15 cents in corn during the past few weeks will not strike all farmers in the same light. Many of them buy more grain than they sell. With feeds going up while butter has been going down, the dairyman finds his pocketbook snipped at both ends.

Even the farmer who raises his own grain and feeds it out, views the rising market with some uneasiness, knowing that higher feed prices will cause some feeders to ship their live stock to market early in order to cut down expenses. Shipments of this kind often cause oversupply of the live stock markets and low prices for the time being. Lately, the live stock market has been doing well with sheep and lambs higher than usual, cattle not far below the recent high levels and hogs which have lagged behind for the year past are now up to about the level of May, 1927.

The advancing feed prices result partly from the usual tendency to keep pace with the grain markets and partly from the long Spring feeding season. The slight tendency to higher prices for dairy cattle suggests that the dairy interest are not discouraged over the outlook. For one thing there is plenty of hay held over and some farmers, particularly in the Northwest are reported intending to keep the old hay until they find out whether the late start of the grass this season means a poor crop. Choice hay advanced about 50 cents a ton in April and demand was good for the more desirable grades.

APPLES EAST AND WEST

Eastern apple growers looking over the market might feel they are better off than their western competitors. Good Baldwin apples were selling at $2.50 per bushel basket in producing sections at the end of April. Fancy and Extra Fancy Rome apples at the same time were selling at $2 to $2.50 per box in northwestern apple regions. Packing charges on the boxed apples at 40 cents are higher than the cost of the basket pack. Usually the trouble with eastern apples is that there are too many of them. This season it is the western producer who has suffered in the markets from comparatively liberal production.

DEMAND FOR HORSES

The time seems to have arrived for thinking more about the business of horse breeding. After ten years of low prices and neglect, the industry is beginnig to pick up a little. Prices are likely to be considerably higher before the supply can be increased enough to keep up with the larger demand probable the next few years. Scarcity of heavy horses reported in the Western United States and Canada and the active demand for mules in southern farming districts; all such items strike a new note in the market. Teams of draft horses are reported selling up to $750 in the Canadian grain belt, where horses were cheap only a little while ago. Farming in general seems to be starting a very active season. This is shown by the unusually strong demand for fertilizers, seeds and farm machinery. The demand for work animals was a feature of the same activity, but horse breeders have not been ready for anything of the kind and prices responded quickly. Milk cows, too, seem likely to go higher, despite the temporary slight set-back in the dairy situation on account of higher prices of some feeds.

POOL SELLING

The pooling system seems to have given satisfaction to Ontario wheat growers this season. They were paid $1.01 per bushel at first, then 15 cents more and they will get a final payment when the pool closes in June. Efforts are being made to include all the producers the coming season. The benefits of selling as a group include cutting out some of the marketing cost and also securing an even price for everybody, regardless of the season's ups and downs. Northwestern apple growers' associations, in fact a great many of the producers' combinations settle with their members in some such way. It would be interesting to figure out what might have been the pool price on the main potato crop of the United States for instance. Would the pool have been able to handle the situation so that the recent market boom and collapse would not have gone so far because of regulating shipments according to probable demand keeping prices at fairly high levels for the season?

The trouble with all such systems is, that a success brings heavier production soon. Only the cranberry pool has been able to keep the acreage down, one reason being that only a few growers have the right conditions to increase that crop to any great extent. G. B. F.

The Rural New-Yorker

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

DURING the three weeks ending May 9, the State Automobile License Bureau, under Commissioner Charles A. Harnett, revoked 139 licenses in New York City, and suspended 139. In other sections of the State 137 licenses were revoked and 137 suspended. The causes for revocation of licenses were largely for driving while intoxicated. Other causes were for improper plates, leaving scene of accident without reporting, and false statement in application.

The causes for suspensions were largely for reckless driving, and illegal plates. When we realize that reckless and intoxicated drivers endanger the lives of passengers of other cars as well as themselves, we can well approve the vigilance of Commissioner Harnett in removing these perils to the traveling public.

*

THIS issue contains two interesting sheep articles. On page 819, W. W. Reynolds writes, as usual, with feeling and force, on his favorite subject. We know that his work for the past 10 years, in example, address and writing has encouraged sheep men and awakened many others to the possibilities in this industry. On page 832, Mr. Williams touches another point of importance; that is showing people who use wool, or ought to, what pure virgin wool fiber really is. At every fair or other exhibit where wool is shown, someone ought to be on hand with a glass, which is a true eye-opener to those unfamiliar with wool impurity. A piece of cloth, spun and woven from virgin wool, should be there for visitors to examine and handle. The sheep man knows the "feel" of virgin wool cloth, and educating the public along this line will help many to discard the dead shoddy-mixed stuff when offered them in clothing.

*

NEWSPAPER reports state that pupils in the California public schools are to be taught English through cartoons, jokes and tongue-twisting drills. We think it possible that the new methods are not nearly as much like comic strips as these reports would indicate, and we believe the flood of slovenly and ungrammatical speech we hear everywhere shows the need of special efforts in teaching. Reading of all the new plans which should make education easier to the learner than of old, we think of the hardships which formerly seemed a natural part of an American boy's schooling, and not on the farm alone. One of the season's biographies that we find very interesting is "Henry Ward Beecher—An American Portrait," by Paxton Hibben. Beecher was born in 1813, and began to go to school in 1817. The following reference is made to his activities:

"As he attended district school, Henry Ward hemmed towels and aprons and knit suspenders and mittens. At eight, he was up while it was yet dark to build the kitchen fire before morning prayers, held at sunrise. In Winter when the water in the well froze, he took the oxen sledge and drove it two miles, broke the ice of a stream, filled barrels with enough water for washday, and fetched it home. He dug tunnels through the snow to the woodpile, split and carried the wood, cried with the cold as he stamped his feet and slapped his hands to keep warm. And when Winter was gone, he hoed corn and potatoes in newly cleared fields, and took care of a horse and a cow. Outside of that, and school, his time was his own.

*

AN APPARENTLY trustworthy announcement of a passenger transportation service from New York to Los Angeles by a combined air and rail route has been made. According to the published plans, the time needed to go from one city to the other will be cut from four to two days. A passenger may take a train at New York early in the evening, transfer to an airplane at Columbus, O., the next morning, stop for luncheon in St. Louis and, later in the afternoon, again take a train at Wichita, Kan. From Wichita, he will be taken to some point in New Mexico, where he will board a second airplane for a flight to Los Angeles, reaching that city late in the afternoon of the second day. The statement is that no stock will be offered to the public. The government mail service, established ten years ago, permitting a letter mailed in New York on Monday morning to be delivered in San Francisco on Tuesday evening adds to the confidence which one may feel in the success of such a business venture. The proposed price of a ticket from New York to Los Angeles, more than double the present railroad fare, will probably discourage joy rides between these two towns but should not compel the 14-passenger trimotored planes to fly empty. The idea of using train service over particularly dangerous routes for flying will appeal to the reasonably cautious. A probably inevitable but unfortunate result of the publication of such plans will be to attract fakers to the possibilities in forming air transport companies on paper and selling worthless stock to credulous investors throughout the country. Air transport companies are not yet suitable industries for the investment of small savings. If there are riches that aspire to take wings behind powerful motors, we may be glad that there is money available for such experiments, but the savings needed for future or family support should still be kept close to the ground.

*

SPURRED on by that stern teacher, necessity, the West has achieved marked progress in fruit marketing. Of late many reports reach us about their progress in marketing eggs in the eastern markets. According to their recent report, the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, of Seattle, Wash., distributes to their shippers of 1922-1923 the reserves set aside in the surplus fund for those years. In addition to the development of adequate market outlets, the asociation reports for the years 1923-1927 an average paid-in capital of $651,704.57 and net earnings for the same period of $407,545.09 or 62 per cent on the paid-in capital. This unusual success prompts us to ask our neighbors of the West to send us more of their experiences in cooperation. Include the bitter with the sweet. We will all be the wiser for it and it will make for better neighbors.

*

I have six apple trees about eight feet high that I never get any apples from. The trees are kept open, but they make a great deal of new wood every year. I keep each tree cultivated, about six feet away from the trunk. Will you tell me what to do in order to get these trees to bear fruit? T. N.
New York.

WE OFTEN have similar inquiries. The variety and age of the trees is not stated. Perhaps they are the deliberate Baldwin or some other of this slow type, merely taking firm hold in preparation for a long life. Or if they have been heavily fed, wood growth may have been over stimulated. Our judgment is that the trees may not be old enough. Ease up on heavy feeding and see whether fruit buds will not form this season. We should not do anything radical in the way of root pruning or ringing this year.

*

AMONG other things for which we were told that the World War was being fought was that the world might become safe for democracy. Thoughtful men are now asking, can democracy be made safe for the world? We have been shocked by recent exposures of wrong-doing in high offices in both State and nation, by actions which showed callous indifference to ordinary standards of honesty, and which were the more reprehensible in that they were committed by those to whom had been entrusted, not only the performance of necessary public duties but the guarding of the country's honor. But more disturbing still than these betrayals of public trust are the too frequently heard comments that these officials have done only what others in their places would have done, and the apparent readiness to assume that nothing else need be expected or looked for. Coupled with this attitude of indifference is the disquieting evidence that private citizens are refusing to play their part in self-government. When officials are selected after a count of but one-half the ballots that should be cast in an election, one-half of the public has been convicted of as gross neglect of duty as can be shown on the part of any who take office, not by the choice but through the indifference of those whose business it is to select them. Democracy has then been placed on trial and has failed. Those who are responsible for it and who must live under it have shown themselves more willing to condone wrong than to concern themselves with seeing that only right is done. When a citizen in a democracy refuses to participate in the selection of public officials, he has condemned the form of government under which he lives, for he has done what he can to show that democracy is unsafe because men cannot be entrusted with it. The greatest foe of self-government in nation, State, county, town and school district which we are facing today is indifference. If we will not do it ourselves, it will be done for us.

*

The published attempt to slander the leaders ot the Rural School Improvement Society in circulars and editorial propaganda makes my blood boil. It all goes to show how difficult it is to honestly serve the interests of farm people. Those who undertake to do so spend themselves and their money in a worthy cause, and for this they are subject to the abuse and slander of those who are grafting on the public. The author of the inclosed clipping is worried because the officers of the R. S. I. S. did not pay a public accountant for certifying to what the open records show in accounting for a few hundred dollars a year. Yet this same individual spent $20,000 in an attempt to make consolidation of country school compulsory, and no accounting has been given the public to show where the money come from or where it went. He makes a virtue of the fact that he favored larger State appropriation for public schools, but he cleverly neglects to say that the laws authorizing these extra appropriations discriminate against the one-room school, and that they are really intended as a weapon to force country schools into consolidation. All of this propaganda is put out under the pretense that it is friendly to the farm. If so God save the farm from its friends.
New York. R. B. P.

THE most astonishing pronouncement is that prominent legislative leaders assert they will allow no legislation, good or bad, if approved by the Rural School Improvement Society, to become a law. In attempting to discredit the officials of the R. S. I. S. they have not only issued a scandal against every man and woman in the State who wish to preserve the sovereign rights of the country schools, but they have also indicted the members of the Legislature on a charge that laws in Albany are approved or defeated on personal prejudices. There are many honest members in the Legislature who will resent this interpretation of their official duties.

*

THERE is need for more light upon the subject of the various forms of lamps that are now being extensively advertised for home treatment of disease or promotion of health. The public has been told of the newly discovered virtues of the ultra-violet rays; the X-ray has long held a prominent place in popular imagination as a mysterious force, and, now, the infra-red rays are being exploited as cures for various diseases. There can be no question of the activity of all these forces of nature and their usefulness in their proper spheres, but there is very grave doubt of the propriety of commercializing the but partly understood effects of light and attempting to persuade the public that in its rays lie healing virtues as potent as they are mysterious. The efforts of enterprising manufacturers to seize upon half knowledge and undigested facts in medicine and turn these to their financial advantage are nowhere better illustrated than in the exploiting of the use of light in the treatment of disease. Good sense will lead readers of attractive advertisements to consult their family physicians before investing heavily in any medical apparatus of unknown value.

Brevities

QUACK grass is "doing well," even though the Spring is late.

MUSKMELONS, ten cars or so per day, are reaching New York from California.

FREIGHT loadings in this country up to 1,000,000 cars per week were reported in mid-May.

DOES the average buyer consider flavor in potatoes, or is a mealy appearance when cooked the chief requisite in table stock?

NO, LAND plaster (calcium sulphate) does not help sweeten land. In fact the land may become more acid from using it.

THE pasture season in the North is about two weeks later than usual, and many dairymen are still feeding a full Winter ration.

FIELD days at the stations and field meetings of various agricultural societies are being planned. It is a good things to attend when possible. Perhaps your experience will help someone else.

ACCORDING to the Department of Commerce, the estimated annual consumption of chewing gum in the United States is approximately 70,000,000 lbs. or about 100 sticks for every man, woman and child in the country. The total value is not far from $100,000,000. What a world this would be if the gum chewers spent that $100,000,000 on the farms!

THE Canadian Department of Agriculture reports the following proposition made to it by financial interests there for increasing sheep holdings in the Dominion: "A limited number of sheep will be distributed to farmers this Fall, range-bred ewes born in 1927. The approximate price will be $12 to $14 per head. Payment for the sheep will be made by the farmer on a basis of 20 cents cash, 30 per cent of the balance in 1929, 30 per cent in 1930, and 40 per cent in 1931."

The Logic of Potato Imports

MR. A. E. MACLEAN, our good friend from Canada, made a strong and eloquent plea on page 808 for reciprocal trade in potatoes across our northern line. It is easy to understand his position as a Canadian grower, and to appreciate the sincerity of his appeal for a natural flow of trade without artificial barriers in products that are abundant in one place and scarce in another. A considerable number of our people endorse this view as a national policy. But such is not the general policy of the United States government. This is not the time or place to discuss the merits of protection and free trade. We shall not break into that disputed subject. It is enough to say that our government is committed to the principle of a high import duty. This duty is high enough to keep many foreign goods which the farmer buys out of the American markets. The tariff is added to the price of the foreign goods which do come in, and the American farmer pays higher prices for such supplies whether he takes the homemade or imported article. The only possible benefit to him in this import tax is in the home market created by the operators of the factories which produce the goods in this country. As it works out the tendency now is to increase the export of factory goods, to export less and less farm products, and to increase our imports of foods and raw agricultural materials. While we are loaning money abroad our exports may be paid in foreign credits, but when interest comes due and payments are made to reduce the foreign loans, foreign goods of some kind must come to pay the bank interest and amortization payments. When this time comes we must also import enough foreign goods to pay for the exports, and the pressure to import farm products to pay for our exports of manufactured goods is sure to increase. If this policy be permitted, the best of the home food markets will be supplied by foreign importers, and the American farmer will always face a glutted home market. He will take what is left of the local market after the exporter has in effect first sold the food imports which come in to pay for the goods he shipped out. Mr. MacLean has illustrated this principle very clearly when he says that the Canadian potato grower buys fertilizers (Which are on the free list), machinery and spraying materials in America, and consequently sends the potato money back to this country for those articles. This trade serves the American manufacturer and the Canadian potato grower, but if allowed to become a national policy, with our tariff system otherwise the same, it will spell ruin to the American farmer.

Quick or Slow Assets

WHEN you wish to sell a share of stock in a corporation you merely indorse your certificate on the back, and the corporation issues a new certificate to the new owner. If you want to "mortgage" it for borrowed money you merely assign it conditionally and surrender it temporarily with a note for the protection of the bank or other lender in case you fail to repay the borrowed money. Because of the ease, readiness, and little or no expense of these transactions, this form of property is called "quick assets." They may be transferred in a few minutes, and readily turned into cash.

Under our general system of real estate transfer, it is customary first, and usually prudent, to employ an attorney to prepare a contract setting forth the terms of sale and method of payment, and fixing a date for the transfer of title. Then the lawyer representing the buyer searches the records to make sure that the title is good, and finally on the fixed date, a deed is prepared, and title passes. The usual time between the signing of contract and taking of title is 30 to 60 days. It is seldom less in large cities, but in the country less time is required. City and suburban records have become so complicated, that buyers do not feel justified in accepting a "search" by an attorney. If by any chance he overlooked a defect in the title, it might later cause the new owner heavy losses. To meet this situation title insurance companies have been organized to guarantee the titles. With their system of research, the risk to them is almost negligible, but the fees for the service are heavy. Every time a transfer is made or a mortgage given the whole process must be repeated, and to some extent this is true of the renewal of a mortgage. Because of this loss of time and heavy expense in transfers, real estate is called a slow asset.

Under the Torrens method the transfer of titles is based upon certificates of title that may be transferred with the same ease and economy that certificates of shares of stock in a corporation are transferred. The certificate of title shows all the facts of ownership, the description of the land and all encumbrances.

The title is transferred by the Registrar of Titles upon production of the owner's duplicate certificate of title with an assignment or deed to the purchaser. The old certificate of title is cancelled and a new certificate of title is issued to the purchaser in his own name upon which are noted only such encumbrances as are alive and are carried forward to the new certificate. The cost of this transfer is trifling, usually $3, and may be made about as quickly as the transfer of a stock certificate. With this registration there is no danger of a defective title and no expense for a title policy.

The resistance against this easy method of real estate transfer has long existed. It is no doubt due in some measure to reluctance to change a system once in use. It may also be in part due to the fact that in this country initial registration requires a court proceeding. On small parcels especially this increases the first registry. But the principal resistance comes from the title guarantee companies which enjoy a highly profitable business under the present system. The adoption of the Torrens method of registration would not only save millions in transferring real estate titles, but should make land a quick asset, and reduce interest rates on farm mortgages.

Comparison of Farm Prices

The following comparison of farm prices in 1912, compared with the present time, may be of interest to other farmers, and might well serve as a basis for a change in our unfair system of exchange. In 1912 we were paying the following prices:

Help, per hour	$0.12½
Masons, per hour	.30
District school teachers, per month	40.00
Cow feed, per ton	22.00
Taxes, same farm	84.00
Clover seed, per bushel	9.00
Grain binder	125.00
Corn harvester	125.00
Ensilage cutter	145.00
Plow	9.00
Harrow	12.50
Cultivator	5.00
Railroad freight, per ton	.80
Railroad freight, per car	7.00
Horse team shod	2.00
Railroad trackmen received per day	1.50

We sold produce at following prices:

Milk, per quart	$0.06
Eggs, per dozen	.20
Pork, per pound	.22
Berries, per quart	.20
Cows, each	100.00
Horses, each	175.00
Hay, per ton	8.00

Now we pay the following prices:

Farm help, per hour	$0.40
Masons, per hour	1.50
District school teacher	100.00
Cow feed, per ton	53.00
Taxes, same farm	210.00
Clover seed, per bushel	25.00
Grain binder	250.00
Corn harvester	250.00
Ensilage cutter	340.00
Plow	24.00
Harrow	25.00
Cultivator	14.00
Railroad freight, per ton	2.60
Railroad freight, per car	27.00
Horse team shod	7.00
Railroad trackman receives, 8-hour day	2.40

Now we sell farm produce for prices as follows:

Milk, per quart	$0.06
Eggs, per dozen	.22
Pork, per pound	.11
Berries, per quart	.17
Cows, A-1	125.00
Horses, A-1	100.00
Hay, per ton	8.00

In 1912 we had 65 head of cattle, now 33 head. Then we had 300 hens, now 100; then 22 hogs, now 7; then 11 horses, now 3.

These figures are taken from our records for both years. They may be different from the general rule in some items due to local conditions, but in the main are probably about the average. E. E. C.

New York.

TAKING the cost of one unit in the whole list of purchases for each year, the cost in 1928 is about 2.2 times the cost in 1912 or an increase of 120 per cent. Taking the farm sales in the same way the returns for 1928 are only about .82 times the returns for 1912, or a decrease of 18 per cent. This, as the author says, may vary in some particulars from experiences in other places, but it is one farmer's actual book record. In his case it took just about two units of each item in his sales list to buy one of each, unit in his list of supplies. But in 1928 it took 5.7 units of the sales to buy one unit of the supplies. Figured in any way he was obliged to deliver double the volume of farm products in 1928 to buy back the same quantity of supplies he had in 1912.

Estimated in another way and taking the average price of a quart of milk for 1912 which was 3.25 cents a quart, and the average of Sheffield and League prices for 1928, which was 5.25 cents, 38 quarts of milk paid a hired man for a 10-hour day in 1912. In 1928 it took 76 quarts. To buy one item in the whole list of supplies in 1912 required the proceeds of 18,100 quarts of milk. In 1928 it took 25,300 quarts. In 1912 it took 61 quarts of milk to pay for shoeing his horse team; in 1928 it took 133 quarts of milk for the same job.

What good can come to the dairy industry from kidding ourselves that we are receiving more for milk now than before the war when the facts are revealed in the above and in many similar records? Price is the amount of money we get for a quart of milk. The real value is the amount of other needed things we get for it. When it takes more quarts of milk to buy our supplies in 1928 than it did in 1912, we get less for milk now than we got in 1912. That fact is too evident to need argument. To get the real significance of the present situation we must remember that we were in rebellion against the low price in 1912, and yet we are actualy getting less now in the volume of the things we must buy. It is important that we should know these facts, and this farmer has made the truth clearer than index numbers could express it. If we use it as a complaint only, our task is vain. We have a wrong to be righted. We have an injustice to be corrected. We have the ability to change this unfair system of exchange. We have the purpose to do it, but so far we lack united action. Has not the time come to get together and make the return for a quart of milk at least as much as it was 16 years ago?

Selling Wheat by Long Distance Telephone

A CALL was received from England in the regular course of business by the Canadian wheat pool, and was made for a cargo involving many thousand tons of wheat. The deal was completed just as the London operator reminded her caller that his three minutes were up. This was the first commercial telephone call from London to Winnepeg. The message was conveyed over a distance of 4,367 miles and the charge for the call was $51. It is said every word came through as clear as a bell.

A Gem of Purest Ray Serene

In its statement "To Our Members," the secretary of the East St. Louis District Mutual Cyclone Insurance company says: "The justification of any co-operative enterprise is founded on the service it renders and the savings effected for its members. This company was not organized to make money, but to save money for the policy-holders."

I first began to take an interest in the subject of co-operation in 1881 and have read a lot on the subject since, but never have I seen the basic object of co-operation more strongly or succinctly suggested or stated than in the above quotation. In that respect I regard it as a "gem of purest ray serene." As there are so many unfamiliar with the object of co-operative enterprises and who have difficulty in differentiating between the object of an ordinary business corporation and a co-operative corporation the publication of the foregoing may help them to get a clearer viewpoint in regard to the matter. A. B. OGLE.

Illinois.

Local Farm Markets

I was in a city-controlled market last year where I paid $5 to $10 a year as an entrance fee. It cost $25 to $75 a year more if they furnished a stall and $1.50 each night. In my opinion we would fare better if we operated our own markets. We had a good example here in Newburgh, N. Y. last year; what I call a whooping success. We did not like the temporary terminal market site prepared by the city so we rented a vacant lot and ran our own market. At the end of the season, after paying all bills and other expenses, we had $500 in the bank and enough money on check to pay our rent for the coming season. We did this on $1 a week expense to the farmer. If any of our readers have experience in market operation I would like to hear from them. G. F. S.

Orange Co., N. Y.

There are not so many cattle in the immediate vicinity as there were 5, 10, 15 or 20 years ago. I live about 1¼ or 1½ miles, as the crow flies, southeast of a mountainside or chain. Twenty years ago there were a number of small farms where from one to four cows were kept. Now nearly all of these places are deserted, and those that are not, scarcely keep a cow.

To the south, about 3½ miles, is the town of Bangor, Pa., with two borough suburbs. The principal occupation formerly was making slate. They still make slate, but not like they did before the war. Silk mills, paint mills, etc., furnish most of the employment now. On three sides of Bangor slate companies own most of the farms which were once quite prominent and important.

On about 14 farms between here and Bangor, on the direct road, there are about 25 dairy cows kept. At one time there may have been 150 cows kept. But as a whole a better grade of cattle are kept with better care and better results.

I make butter, one of the few left that do that. Most of those who produce milk sell it for local use in the nearby towns. The raw milk is about 6 cents wholesale. Most of it is pasteurized and bottled and then retailed at 12 cents per quart. I believe some of the raw milk is retailed for 10 cents.

Most of pasturing is on ground not tillable, till after hay is made, when that land is used for pasture. There is much land around here that cannot be cultivated. Everything is late here. The Winter grains do not look well here. J. J. S.

Northampton Co., Pa.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Flag Goes By

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by;

Sea-fights and land-fights grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the State;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend law;

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor,—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high:
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!
—Henry Holcomb Bennett (1863-1924)

*

THE following process for dyeing by the old-fashioned copperas method has been sent in answer to an inquiry. This is given by Prof. C. E. Pellew, in an article on craft dyeing. Materials required are copperas, soda or soda ash; appliances, two agate or stone kettles. Eleven quarts of cold water are put in each kettle. In one dissolve five tablespoons of copperas, in the other ten tablespoons of washing soda or soda ash. This quantity is for ten yards of material, or about 3 pounds and 6 ounces, which has previously been throughly cleaned and boiled one hour to make evenly wet all over, also to remove material used in finishing the goods. Wring out the material and dip in the copperas, then wring tight, shake well, and dip into soda kettle. Wring tight again and dry thoroughly out of doors. If it is desired to test color before drying use a small piece of goods, process as for dyeing, wring out and place in air for a few minutes. If not dark enough redip your material immediately in same baths. Dark shades will require several dippings before drying. When dyed material is thoroughly dry, rinse in good hot suds and then in cold water until color stops running. This gives a lasting color, dull yellow or orange.

*

SEVERAL readers ask us about the floor stain made from permanganate of potash. This is prepared in the proportion of one ounce of permanganate of potash to one quart of warm water. The solution is violet in color, but the stain is brown, the chemical action of the wood affecting it. This stain works better on pine than on oak.

*

ANOTHER frequent inquiry is for a crack filler. A standard formula is to melt cabinet glue in water, in a double boiler, and then thicken with fine sawdust until it is like putty. This can be colored to match the floor, and it does not work out of the cracks. Wood fiber plaster, mixed to a smooth paste with a little water, is recommended by one of our readers as an excellent crack filler.

The Layette Up to Date

The modern baby's layette, has a number of excellent features worth recording, chiefly because a baby's clothes, in order to give comfort, must be loose, light in weight and not irritable to the tender skin. Woolen shirts are now considered not so good, except in extremely cold weather, as those made of a mixture of silk and cotton or plain cotton. All seams are laid open and whipped flat, and no buttons or pins are used, tape ties instead to proect the tender skin, except in pinning the diaper, which is no longer folded into a poorly fitting triangle, but is folded square, cut a yard long and one-half yard wide, and pinned at both sides instead of centre. It is well to have numerous pads of old soft material to place inside the diaper to receive the discharges; these can be burned and save much laundering.

Clothes should not be made more than 22 inches long, and can be made ample with tapes at neck and sleeves to a 10-inch neck size and 7-inch cuffs. These clothes can be worn until the baby is put in rompers. With these short dresses one needs cotton socks in Summer or cotton and wool mixed for Winter. The petticoat should be slightly shorter than the dresses in a straight one-piece style; all wool for Winter or wool mixed for Summer. These open style tape-tied clothes, make it unnecessary to pull clothing up over the feet or down over the child's head. It simplifies dressing very much, but the best thing about it is that when the child is laid down, the dress and petticoat may be drawn apart in the back and a soft pad placed beneath the body, the clothes remaining fresh, dry and unsoiled.

It seems to be another modern idea that one should supply clothes enough so with the exception of diapers, which are washed every day, one need only do the baby's wash twice a week. I still think it convenient in most cases to do this every day; however, the extra clothing would not come amiss.

Six dresses, six petticoats, four shirts, three flannel bands, four nightgowns, four dozen diapers, one wrapper, one coat, one cap, with stockings and a soft lightweight warm shawl, should amply provide for a baby. The dresses may be made of muslin, nainsook or longcloth, or if preferred white flannelette, but no lace or trimming should be applied, and the dresses never starched, to prevent any needless skin chafing. M. L. E.

The Rural Patterns

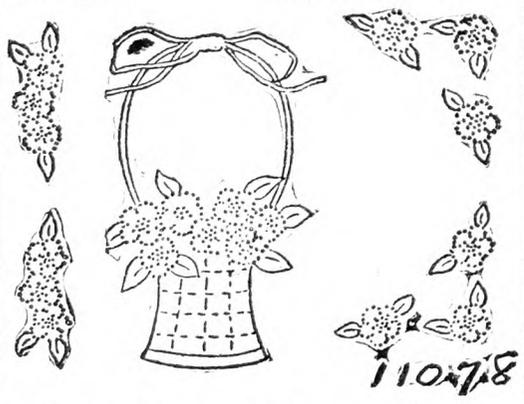
In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

231—A Pretty Junior Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1¾ yds. of 32 or 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and 1¾ yds. of ruffing. Ten cents.

133—Another Junior Model. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 36-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

912—For Classroom. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

789 — Dainty and Practical. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2⅜ yds. of 36-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



11078—Design for Bedspread The pattern contains a flower baske 15 in. wide by 23 in. high, four corner designs 11 in. long on either outer edge, and two sprays 4½x13 in. Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Catalog, 10 cents.

Water in Woodsy

We are in France, and Woodsy is just the name of a little French hamlet, turned into English. In Woodsy, all your water comes in by bucketfuls, from "la source" or "la fontaine." You are out walking, and against the hillside, a few rods from the highway, you see a little stone building with lovely arched opening and a mossy-tiled roof. A grassy road runs in front of it, and at the end of the road is a horizon-blue gate. "Aha!" you say to yourself—"a forest chapel, no doubt, sacred to some pagan deity—Pan or Diana. I must ask madame." But madame shrugs her shoulder. "C'est la lavoir"—in plain words, the community wash-house. And if you investigate, you will find a stone trough with sloping brim running the length of the building, water perpetually flowing through it, and a group of black-eyed women on their knees in their straw-tined "boxes," laughing, gossiping, tossing ready words to and fro as they knead and souse their linen in the clear current. A sociable people, the French!

Another public watering place also housed under a tile roof, is the "April Fountain"—a massive concrete affair, but not at all the stolid oblong vat that those words suggest. Massive though it is, every clean line and curve has its own delicate sprightliness, to which the water, spouting in and then out, lends a living grace. And the name, "Fontaine d' Avril!" Well, well, imagine the like on Main Street!

In Switzerland, you may chance on a different sort of neighborhood wash-tub. A huge fir-tree trunk, 30 feet long, hollowed out like a boat, with somebody's laundry or somebody's cheese firkins merrily soaking there. Perhaps the pipe that feeds it is ingeniously enclosed in another red-brown trunk, and the crystal stream spouts through a hollowed branch. Natural wood-sculptors the Swiss!

Farther south, even in the large towns, innumerable women wash in groups on the river banks, and hang their clothes on the hedges to dry or spread them on the pebbly beach, weighted at the corners with little white stones. A pleasant thing, community wash under a friendly sky!

To return to Woodsy you will find in the outskirts a hooded well, very cool and dusky, with showers of ivy framing it in; buckets are filled here, and cart-horses watered and ducks and babies play in the sloppy pools. Not a very sanitary place, I'm afraid; but I love the way that those stones, waist-high in front, have chipped out in smooth scallops, over which you can lean and glimpse your tremulous reflection below. Always the little, additional touch that makes for beauty and artistry!

Yes, our modern plumbing, our laundries and electric machines could give French housewives a jolt and teach them a lesson; but on the other hand, there's something to be learned about a water supply right here in Woodsy. D. R. G.

Tennessee Notes

Here it is April 23, and it has surely been a month of tears. The redbuds with their cluster of pink, and dogwood bloom white and cream, with here and there green foliage, makes of the wooded hills a vertible bouquet that Mother Nature could well be proud of. Beneath are moss-covered rocks decked with feathery ferns, violets and other wild flowers. Yet two weeks ago today, all was hidden beneath a heavy snow.

Listen, how many different bird melodies one can hear from, the "chee" of the English sparrow, the saucy call of jay, the impudent mockery of the catbird, the flute-like note of the bobolink, melody of the mocking bird, robins, larks, and over against the hillside a company of crows trying to locate the turkey nest as well as to spy out the guinea hen nests.

After all, nature is a wonderful healer of both mind and body, and we surely find a panacea for many ills human flesh is subject to. Not more than half a mile down the road along a valley with steep hills on either side, a clear spring bubbles forth from under a great arched rock. And for quite a way, the branch is clogged with the tenderest cress. It is such a very lonely place. Years ago it was the site of a happy home, one where I used to visit as a child, and later in life, but the house was burned down and the place, in the hands of strangers, has for years been slowly going back to the forsaken untrained denseness of briers, bushes and weeds, yet I notice the honeysuckle showers of gold, bridal wreath, and a few rose bushes, still stand as a memory to some loving hands long ago crumbled back to the dust of decay. It is a very snaky place too, but I venture in and soon fill my bucket to overflowing with nice tender cress, which we like with boiled vegetables used as a salad. I find it does not just exactly agree with one, or the wet feet either, for today, throat is swollen, head and nose burning and last night I just froze and chilled all night, but I keep mum, because all the sympathy one gets is "you ought to have known better." Anyway the other members of the family enjoyed the cress, as well as a good neighbor too feeble to make the trip. Yet as I looked at all that green cress growing up and going to waste how I did wish that one could just pass it along to many who would, I know, enjoy it.

Last night some members of our family went to see the four babies (quadruplets) who are all living. Their parents moved to the neaby city thinking they would get help in caring for them, but when the novelty wore off they were left to their resources, and just one to provide for ten, and no steady job in town means hardships. There was nothing left for them to do, only return to the country, but how one mother is to care for four babies as well as four other small children is a puzzle that it would take a wiser head than mine to solve.

We think we butt up against a tough proposition sometimes but nothing is so bad it could not be worse. MRS. D. B. P.

From the Lonesome Farmhouse

Did the birds winter well and return in large numbers to your locality? I note one correspondent says they are numerous near her. Certainly, we never had more birds than this Spring, although still too cold for our warm weather friends. April 1 was four degrees below zero, but the week was warm and Summerlike, then cold northwest winds and snowflakes driving hard so that Karl said there were 5,000,000 birds in the barn and scratching shed. I fear he did not count them, but I counted 50 juncoes on a small space and estimated there must be more than 200 around the buildings. Both chipping and song sparrows gather and feed with the juncoes and we counted 50 robins in one flock. Chickadees came bad days and phoebes call from trees and ridgepoles. The boys thought they saw a pair of barn swallows, but if so they have gone back. This has happened some years.

The little incubator will hatch Monday, or else it won't hatch. The way we have watched the thermometer on it reminds me of Jerome K. Jerome's essay on "Babies." "It is only the first one that requires all the time. Three or four are not half as much trouble." So if we are successful we will have three or four, for it will not be much more work to watch them. The outside temperature has varied so much that probably more attention has been required.

We have planted nothing outside yet, April 20. The garden was plowed yesterday. Leonard's first attempt, but he did well, even if mother did drive the horses, as father is so lame he can hardly walk. These cold winds creep clear through one's bones, and the road is so rough it is easier to walk to town than to ride.

We had but little snow here, only six or eight inches, but the hot days turned it into water all at once, and there was more snow on the mountains, so Bald Mountain Brook rose again, until water was up on the horses' sides, and the wood and logs put in to fill holes last Fall were floating and the sawdust put in as a temporary measure has gone to the Atlantic. The roads have been mud and still more mud, and a truck had to be used to bring mail, as other motor vehicles could not get through. There has been much more traffic, as all supplies have come by truck, as our railroad is not rebuilt, and we were told years ago that scraping the snow off the roads allowed them to freeze deeper and deeper mud was the result.

It was not an ideal Winter for hardy plants. While it was not a cold Winter we lacked our snow blanket, and the severe cold of April 1 found the ground bare and where there were perhaps 200 Campanulas, only perhaps 25 are left. They are so lovely, but so undependable.

Field mice and meadow moles evidently wintered, but Smut Cat springs well and they will be beautifully less. But I fear it is too late to help Dorothy Perkins and Climbing American Beauty. The Crimson Rambler looks well.

I want to thank Mrs. R. E. C. of New Hampshire for her rose advice. I have tried about half the varieties she mentions and they are blooming in Rainbow Land—" 'Tis the heaven of flowers you see there."

Perhaps altitude as well as latitude makes the difference; we are about 1,000 feet above sea level, according to survey maps. Then, too, perhaps our definition of hardiness may vary.

I am differently situated from some. Husband has much trouble with his back, and there are often several days at a time when he cannot turn in bed and is in intense pain, then days or week or two on crutches and cane, but Old Time marches on, things get behind and all hands and the cook have to hurry to catch up as best we can, and not much time or strength to mound roses and bury them in leaves. The climbers I love especially and manage to lay them down, and the boys help heap leaves over them.

Across the valley is a Summer home but it is closed October 1, so all protection must be done by then. I shook my head over the rose garden but all are gone except the Ramblers, and the owner asked what she could use to cover the arches, as the roses died back so badly. Magna Charta, Gen. Jacqueminot, Captian Christy, Marshall P. Wilder, Paul Neyron, all old, but seemingly as hardy as any. I have 14 old varieties of roses, old-fashioned roses I mean, that are iron clad. Although in this I have included one of the early forms of White Rambler, it is not a climber, in fact Jack says, "It is nothing but a double blackberry," but many of you know husbands don't mean half they say, but double blackberry does fit it. But it is pretty, fragrant and hardy. The single red Rugosa is hardy, so will try more.

MOTHER BEE.

Canning Vegetables

PEAS.—The following method comes from a Maine housekeeper:

First, one must have freshly picked, tender peas, shell and can at once. We use the home washboiler method, because we never have felt that we could spare the money for a nice presure cooker and probably there are others in the same situation financially. My boiler holds 15 one-quart cans so with one pair of hands, it is impossible in one day to pick, shell and can that amount of peas, with all the other work there is to be done. Two bushels of peas are required to fill the 15 jars. After being picked, shelled and picked over they put on several dishes in a cool place until the next morning. If placed in one large receptacle they will heat, and the spoiling has already begun. They could be covered with cold water, but I have found that leaving them dry and cool is the best plan. The next morning the peas are placed in two clean white cloth bags, kept especially for this purpose, and made from one whole grain bag, cut in two in the center, the end sewed up. Sufficient water is put into the boiler to cover these two bags of peas. When the water is boiling the bags are dropped into it and left 10 minutes. It will take at least two minutes before the water begins to boil again after peas are dropped in.

Have ready in another receptacle plenty of cold water to drop the bags of peas in, as soon as the hot water is drained from them. Give them a good shaking around in the water for at least two minutes. Drain and place peas in another receptacle, then wash out and rinse thoroughly the bags, and hang out to dry. Then they have no time to get the pea-water dried into them and can be kept sweet and clean for the next using. Empty the boiler of the blanching water. Place the boiler back on the stove with a small amount of water in it with the wooden rack that has been made to fit the boiler. Now fill the jars as quickly as possible. I put no sugar, or salt with them, as I find that toughens them. Fill the jars within an inch of the top, then fill with water until the bubbles stop rising up on top of the water. I use a ladle to dip the water with, so the handle is reversed and run down into the jar, through the peas, to the bottom of the jar, on all sides. The water will run over the top of the jar, but refill, put on the cover, and clamp on the top spring, leaving side clamp up. Place on the wooden rack in the boiler, being careful to place jars so as to have the clamps that later will have to be snapped down all going in the same direction as they are packed in the boiler, packing them snug, so there will be no friction. If packed snug there will be no breakage; nothing is needed between the jars, only packing the jars snug against each other so they will not rub up and down. If you do not have enough peas to fill all the jars the boiler requires, fill extra jars with water, place in the boiler with the others, so that they will all stand firm while cooking. When boiler is packed with jars finish filling with water up to the neck of the jars, or wholly covering them, just as you prefer.

Regarding the seasoning, a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar may be added as the jars are filled if water is soft, but if water is hard omit sugar and salt, seasoning the peas as prepared when used.

Keep the water boiling for one hour and a half. I have no thermometer, but as long as a good fire is kept going so that the water boils they have always come out all right. When the one and a half hours is up I usually refill the firebox, then plan to put in no more wood, and let the fire go down gradually and go out, but if I cannot do this on account of other work I let them cook the two hours. If alone I move the boiler to the back of the stove, or if someone can help me, lift it to where it can stand out of a draft until cool, then clamp down the side springs. For years I have followed the plan of waiting until water is cool before clamping down springs. Of course in the beginning of the work, one wants to test out each jar. Even then sometimes one will give out on processing. Each top is examined to see if all is solid; if not, either put into another jar and process long enough to seal jar, or eat at once

CORN.—The following experience in canning corn, comes from Connecticut.

I have an aluminum pressure cooker which holds five quart or eight pint cans. The morning that I think the corn is ready to can (when it is just right to eat) I get out my cooker and if I haven't been using it lately I thoroughly scald it and 10 or 15 jars. I like the fruit cans with the spring wire top best. Then I go to the garden and gather what corn I think will fill the five cans, husk it and remove the silks. Then I pack the ears closely in a pail and pour a teakettle full of boiling water over the corn and cover and let stand for three minutes, or until the milk is set. Then pour off the hot water and cover with cold, pour that off. I like to cut the kernels off into an enamel dish pan. Hold the ear with the tip resting on bottom of the pan, cut off enough for two or three cans, then fill them and set in a cool place until the rest are filled. I fill a can partly full, then set it down rather heavily on the table several times so it will pack down some but don't try to crowd in too much, and only to within one inch of the top. Put a teaspoon of salt on the top of each quart can, also a new rubber ring, and when the cans are all filled with corn fill each with hot water to the neck and adjust the wire on the top, but leave the lower wire up. Put two cups of water in the cooker, put in rack and cans of corn, put on cover and screw down tight. Place over fire but leave the petcock open until steam begins to issue from it; then close and process for 60 minutes at 10 lbs. pressure. Then remove the cooker from the stove. When the indicator has returned to zero, leave it for a moment or two, then very slowly open the petcock to allow the steam to escape, then loosen the thumbscrews and remove the cover, quickly reach in and push down the side wire or tighten the screw top and remove cans.

I can all kinds of vegetables in this way, even to a quart can partly full of stewed pumpkin, and everything keeps. I store the cans where they are to stay all Winter before they are entirely cold.

BEANS.—Beans should be tender and freshly gathered. Wash, string and cut. We do not blanch them, and do not see that it makes any difference, but if this is desired blanch for five minutes in boiling water, then chill in cold water. Pack in freshly washed jars to within one inch of top, add one teaspoon salt to the quart, and fill up with hot water. Put on rubber, adjust lid and bring wire over the top; put in kettle, and boil steadily for three hours; then tighten lid and set away to cool. When processed in pressure cooker the beans are heated to the boiling point in water enough to cover before placing in jars, and are then processed for 40 minutes at 10 lbs. pressure.

GREENS.—The following method is used for dandelion greens, beet tops, Swiss chard, etc.

The greens, dandelion, beet top, Swiss chard etc., must be washed and picked over carefully, so that there is no sand, grass or old stalks. Then blanch for 20 minutes. The best way to blanch the greens is with steam, as this retains the valuable minerals that may be boiled away otherwise. A method used is to put the greens in a sort of hammock of cheesecloth over the rapidly boiling water, until blanching is completed. The greens are then plunged in cold water until thoroughly chilled, and then packed in jars closely, but without pounding down to within 1 in. of top. Fill up crevices with boiling water, put one teaspoon of salt in top of quart jar, adjust rubber and lid without tightening, and then process for two hours. Tighten lid, cool, and wrap jar or put in pasteboard carton, to prevent light from bleaching in storage. A little bacon fat, olive oil or a slice of bacon may be added if desired.

Cross-stitch and Knitted Rugs

If those rugs are not worn threadbare I would like to tell the sisters how I made some, and they are pretty too.

Take a firm burlap bag and tack it on a frame. Any cross-stitch pattern of animals or flowers will make a pretty rug. Count your threads each way, so you will know how many threads to take in cross-stitching to have them come out right. In one of mine I took over four threads of the canvas each way, but another only three each way.

Take cotton rags or print (plain colors are the best), tear them about half an inch wide, thread into darning needle, or, better still, a tape needle and work as you would any cross-stitch. A deer, a dog or bird, would be pretty for center of one. Put a border around the edge and fill in all the ground work with some contrasting color. One of mine is a cat sitting on a box. I lined mine with cheap ticking.

I saw a pretty rug woven as you would weave a May basket. Use two shades of very heavy cloth, such as overcoat or heavy broadcloth, blue and brown or wine and gray or black. Fasten on a frame narrow strips about an inch wide, tack at each end of frame, but do not draw tight, using, say, brown first and weave same color under and over from side to side. Fasten on each side to under strip, then use different color to make plaid border.

Another style of rug is knitted on steel needle with stout cord (wrapping twine if quite stout). Cast on 51 stitches for a center. Cut strips 2½ inches long and half an inch wide from soft wool goods. The greater the variety the handsomer the rug. Knit a stitch, place one of the little strips between the needles, knit the next stitch, and turn the strip back, bringing both ends on the outside of the knitting, continue throughout the row, being careful to keep the ends even. Knit 20 inches or more long, as you wish for large or small rugs.

For a border shade through grays to black, and sew on the sides. These rugs are pretty in two colors or different shades of two colors, and are quite durable, lasting a long time. A. M. P.

Doughnuts That Keep

Doughnuts made from the following recipe will keep fresh and soft for two weeks:

Boil and mash, or put through a sieve, five medium-sized potatoes. There should be about two even measuring cups full. Add one and one-half cups sugar, two eggs, one cup sweet milk, three teaspoons melted butter, four teaspoons baking powder, salt and nutmeg. Mix thoroughly and add flour to make dough conistency to roll and cut without sticking. Lard should be very hot.

This is maple syrup time and the following is an old New England pudding:

Put one quart sweet milk over the fire in a large sauce pan to allow for swelling. Add one quart of pared, cored and thinly sliced apples to the hot milk, then add one-fourth cup chopped suet, or salt pork, or butter, and one cup thick maple syrup or melted maple sugar, more if the apples are very sour. Dissolve a teaspoon of soda in a little hot water and add just before putting in the oven. If suet is used add a bit of salt. Bake in a covered dish for four hours slowly. Serve with hard sauce while hot. I. M. C.

Two Veal Recipes

Browned knuckle of veal is a welcome change from that good old stand-by veal pot-pie. Put the meat to cook with water to nearly cover, adding a bay leaf, celery leaves, or any suitable flavoring. Skim thoroughly and simmer till tender, then transfer to a dripping pan, cover with thin slices of pork or bacon, and brown in the oven. Make a gravy in the pan, using browned flour and a little of the water in which the meat was cooked, with a few drops of Worcestershire sauce or kitchen bouquet. Serve with fried potatoes and tomato ketchup.

Remnants of cold roast veal make a delicious curry, particuarly if they include the kidney. To one cupful or more of diced meat add a pint of rich white sauce seasoned with one tablespoon of curry powder and a dash of red pepper. Simmer together for 10 minutes. Squeeze lemon juice over all, and serve in a rice border. R. F. D.

Cheese Cake

Crust.—Use one box of either zweibach or Holland rusk. Roll it, or grind very fine and add ¾ cup sugar and 1/3 cup of melted butter, one teaspoon cinnamon. Mix well, and pat it around sides and bottom of greased square pan. Save a little of the crumbs for topping.

Filling—Four eggs, beaten light. One cup sugar, almost ½ pint of sweet cream, pinch of salt, one heaping tablespoon flour, one teaspoon vanilla, ¼ cup of melted butter, cooled, 1½ lbs. fine pot cheese. If not fine and light, put through a sieve. Mix until very light, and put over crust. Sprinkle with some saved crumbs. Bake in a medium slow oven for 1 full hour, and do not open door while baking. MRS. G. L. H.

Danish "Yulekage"

Dissolve 1½ cakes of yeast in ½ cup of lukewarm water. Mix into three cups of milk, which has been scalded and cooled, add four cups of flour and one teaspoon salt. Cream one cup of butter with 2½ cups of sugar, two well-beaten eggs; mix all together, cover and let rise. When very light knead into the dough one cup raisins, one cup currants, ½ cup of citron, ½ teaspoon of nutmeg, ½ teaspoon of cinnamon or powdered cardamom and four cups of flour. When double in size form into loaves, let rise again until very light, and bake in a not too hot oven. MRS. A. SONNE.

Red Pepper Jam

This is an excellent jam or relish.—Two level cups of sweet red peppers, 6½ cups suger, 1½ cup vinegar, 1 bottle commercial pectin. Discard the seeds and grind fine 12 red peppers. Put them through the grinder twice. Drain off some of the juice and pack the cups solid with the ground peppers, using just enough juice to flood the cups level. Discard the rest of juice. Bring sugar, peppers and vinegar to a hard boil in a large pan, and set aside where it will keep hot for 15 to 20 minutes uncovered, stirring occasionally. Bring again to a full rolling boil and boil three or four minutes. Remove from fire and stir in pectin, skim and stir repeatedly for just five minutes after taking from fire, to cool slightly, then pour quickly in jelly glasses and cover hot jam at once with hot melted paraffin. This is a slow setting jam and sometimes takes a week to come to a full set. This is delicious with meat or for sandwiches. Green peppers can be used also if desired. MRS. R. J. C.

Creamed Artichokes

Did any of the readers ever cook artichokes? They are quite a substitute for vegetable oysters. Simply pare and slice the roots, cook in water till tender, drain and season with salt and pepper, put milk on them and a generous piece of butter. MRS. W. H. D.

Joining Twine in Rugs

I have been crocheting rugs from jute and in joining the twine I just take the two ends, lap them quite a way, and crochet it in. If the ends do come out they could be sewn down. MRS. J. H.

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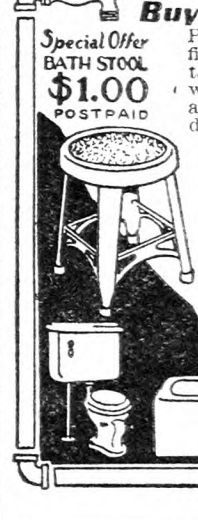

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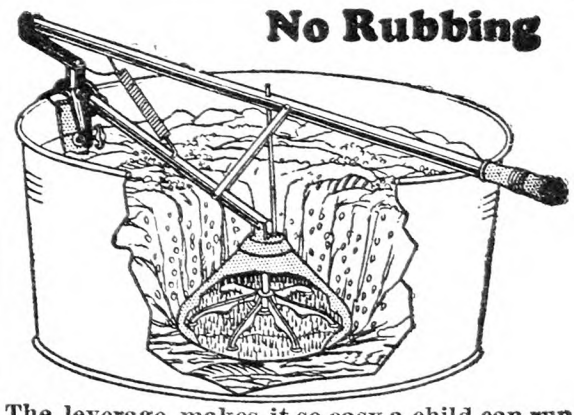

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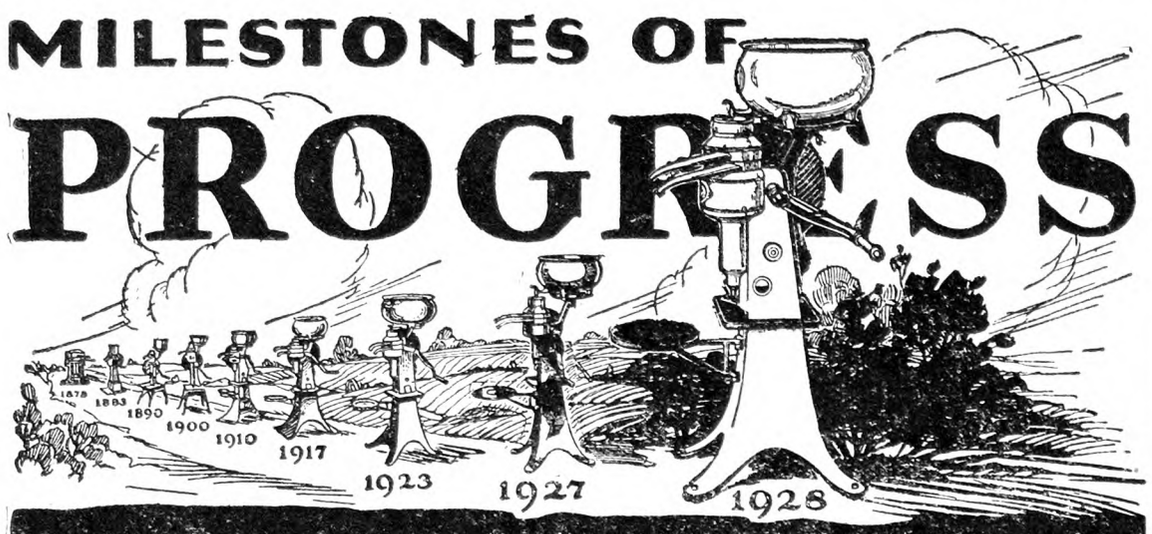

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Each De Laval has in its day been the leading separator. As a result more than four million have been made. They are used in every country of the world, and there are practically as many in use as all other makes combined.

Now the 1928 "Golden Series" De Laval Separators mark another step forward. They are the crowning achievement in 50 years of leadership and service to the dairy industry.

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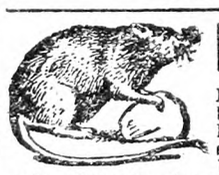

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Grain for Cows on Pasture

How much grain should be fed to cows on pasture when the pastures are fresh in the Spring? What is a good ration to feed on pasture and will it pay me to milk three times daily?

There is a difference of opinion as to whether milk can be made more cheaply during the Summer months than during the Winter. Very few farmers would admit that milk can be made just as cheaply during the Winter as during the pasture season. Yet when one has high-producing cows it is a question for debate. Pasture grasses in themselves are quite a complete ration, yet when we consider that pasture grass contains only 3.5 per cent of protein we must realize that a cow has to eat a very great amount of grass and must naturally work very hard if she is to supply the nutrients for 40 to 60 lbs. of milk a day. It is rather doubtful whether our best pastures are ample to take care of the cows producing such amounts of milk, and it is considered well when we own cows producing 50 to 60 lbs. of milk a day to feed some grain in addition to good pasture. In the first place this will keep up the milk flow to the maximum that the cow will give, and secondly, grasses are very laxative at this time of year and have a tendency to make the heavy milker rather thin. Feeding of grain will help to keep the cow from getting in such a condition.

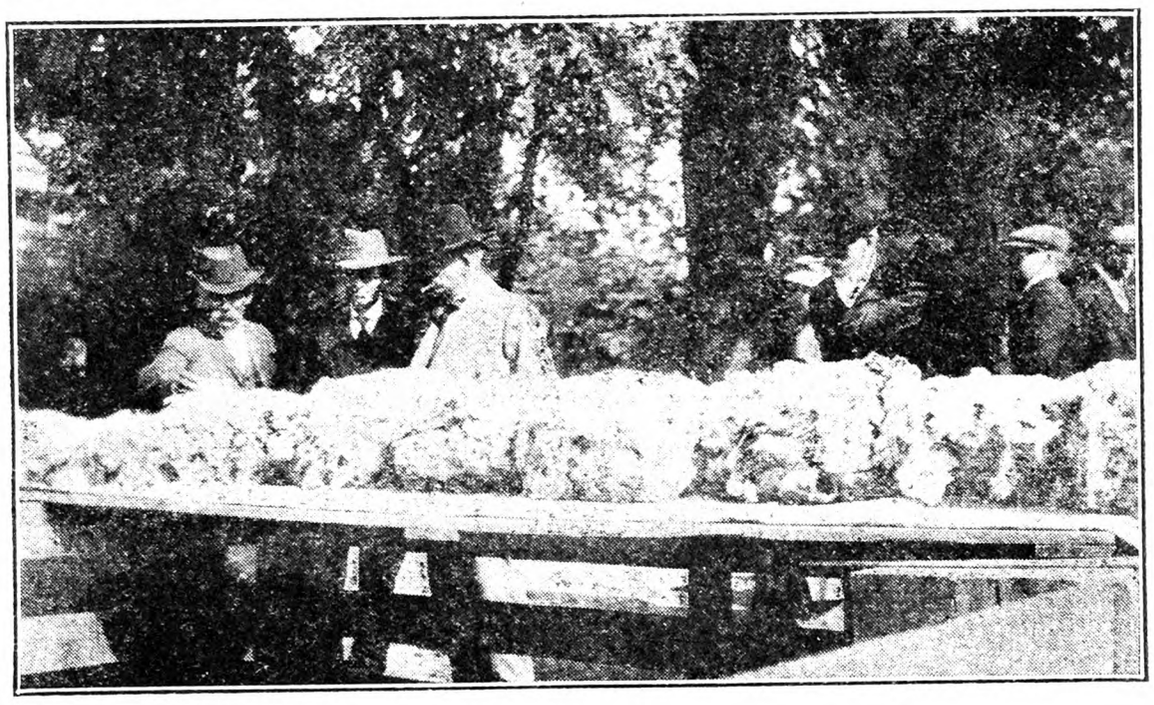
If when July and August pastures get poor the cow is in a thin condition, it is going to be difficult to keep her from drying up. We all know that when once a cow dries up during the late Summer it is difficult to bring her milk flow back to normal until another lactation period. It is, therefore, recommended that grain be fed to cows producing 25 or more pounds of milk daily if they are of the Guernsey or Jersey breed. To these two breeds, which are producing on the average around 25 lbs. of milk a day, feed 5 lbs. of grain, and for every 5 lbs. additional milk produced per day, allow an extra pound of grain. The Holstein herd need not have grain unless it is producing at least 30 lbs. of milk a day, and then it should have about 5 lbs. of grain, with an allowance of one extra pound for every additional 5 lbs. of milk above 30.

As the principal ingredient in pasture is protein, we can probably get good results from a low-protein grain ration. One containing 16 per cent of this nutrient may be made up this year by mixing 200 lbs. of cornmeal, 200 lbs. of gluten feed, 100 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 200 lbs. of ground oats, and 200 lbs of wheat bran. Of course the feeder must keep in mind the condition of his cows and their stage of lactation. The above recommendations are all right for the fresh cow or one which has freshened since the first of January. For that animal which will have a calf during August or September very little grain should be fed, as within the next two months such animals should begin to dry off and get rations which will prepare them for the next lactation period. As soon as such animals are dry, even though pastures are good, it is well to feed some grain as such treatment will tend to give the cow a hard flesh and one which will not milk off readily when she does freshen during the late Summer or early Fall. The dairyman must keep in mind next Winter's production, and should always be planning several months ahead as to how and what kind of feed he is going to give each cow in the herd in order to get best results at the milk pail. What may seem like a penny saved during the early months of Summer because pastures are good really may mean money lost later on if each animal is not prepared for her next milking period. Of course, too, one must feed his herd according to the condition of the pastures. If by the first of July, or a little later, dry weather comes on and flies are annoying it may be money well invested to feed the high-producing cows according to production and also of a 20 per cent protein feed. Feeding according to production means that the larger breeds should have a pound of grain to every 3½ to 4 lbs. of milk produced, and the smaller breeds a pound of grain to each 3 lbs. of milk produced each day.

Milking three times a day certainly is worth while with good cows. It is also easier on the cow herself if she is producing a lot of milk when she can be milked out morning, noon and night. If fed according to production she will respond to the extra feed and care that she gets to the extent of an increase of about 20 per cent in milk production. The owner naturally must figure out for himself whether such a procedure pays when he considers what his time and the extra amount of milk are worth balanced one against the other. Few farmers have the time during the busy Summer months to milk during the middle of the day, yet is it not worth considering whether an hour taken out of the middle of the day to milk a few of the best cows is not just as much worth while as spending that same time in the hay field? It is believed that due to extra feed and care that the cow milked three times a day will be healthier, keep in better condition, and be a better breeder than one milked only twice. It would seem that the answer to the question shall one milk three times a day must be determined by the amount of milk that the cows are giving, the price of feed, and the amount of extra labor involved in a noon milking. J. W. S.

Practical Wool Demonstration Needed

I have never seen a wool show or a wool demonstration or a wool class that amounted to shucks. I do not recall ever having seen a woman examining the fiber of virgin wool in a critical or intelligent way. I never recall in 40 years of tramping around having seen a wool grower demonstrating fine virgin woll to any woman observers.



Looking Over Fleeces

I have been at fairs and expositions where little cups of coffee were served to the public in order to show them how good the drink was. I have stepped up and spread oleomargaine on a crackerette and satisfied the seller by eating a sample of his goods. But never have I seen any wool grower carefully and intelligently demonstrating the relative superiority of his fabric materials over the common shoddy stuff that is so prevalent on the backs of the people.

Fairs often offer prizes for the best fleeces of wool—but the interest is solely confined to the matter of who is going to get the premium and who will walk off with the honor that only a few of his fellows understand. Women should be the wool critics—women should be shown the raw materials from which the family garments are to be made! Why not?

Ohio. G. P. WILLIAMS.

New Jersey Annual Field Day

The New Jersey State College of Agriculture and Experiment Station at New Brunswick will hold its annual field day on June 13 this year. It will be open to all visitors from New Jersey and other States, and will, as in past years, be designed to furnish practical information on farm, garden, and home matters.

The program begins at 10:30 A. M., daylight saving time, but an information exchange is to be opened by members of the staff at an earlier hour.

In the morning visitors are to be addressed by several prominent agricultural leaders who will talk briefly on different matters concerning New Jersey's agriculture and her homes.

Facilities for feeding the large number of visitors who will attend are to be established on the grounds of the college, although ample space will be available for those desiring to bring picnic lunches.

During the afternoon, members of the staff will take visitors to the various sections of the experimental farms, where tests are conducted with vegetables, fruits, poultry and livestock.

Garlic in Pasture

My pastures are filled with garlic and every Spring when we first turn out there is always a complaint from the people who buy our milk saying that the milk tastes like onions. Is there any way that this bad flavor may be overcome?

This is the season when many cans of milk go to the milk station with a worse flavor than during the Winter months when the cows are in the barn. Just why cows are prone to eat weeds and especially garlic when pastures are abundant, is not known. This evil weed, which belongs to the onion family, when eaten by cows makes its appearance in the form of onion odors in the milk in a very few minutes. Fortunately it does not trouble the herd after the first few days on pasture. There is today on the market a type of purifier which removes the bad flavors from milk by heating it to a certain temperature and exposing it in a certain way to the air. Unfortunately, however, these outfits cost considerable money, and the average dairyman cannot afford to own one.

If the pastures are not too large, most of the trouble from garlic can be overcome if the young stock are turned to pasture about two weeks previous to the time when the milking herd is turned out as the young animals will have a tendency to eat off most of the weeds. If it is impossible to use this method then it is suggested that the milking herd be turned out for only a few hours during the day and be brought back to the barn at least by noon if the milking takes place around five o'clock. Another scheme which usually brings good results is to leave the milking herd out about three hours, then return it to the barn and feed a liberal amount of dry hay. The eating of the hay has a tendency to remove the offensive flavors from the milk. J. W. B.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55@ .56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55@ .60
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@ .25
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.10@ .12
Celery, root	.15@ .20
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.15@ .20
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .35
Peas, lb.	.15@ .20
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potatoes are dull and weak. Butter prices are showing a little stronger trend.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firmer; creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 44 to 46c. Cheese, firm; new daisies, flats, brick, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, firm; Grade A, 30 to 33c; grade B, 29 to 30c; grade C, 28 to 29c; unclassified, 28 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 31c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; ducks, 26 to 30c; chickens, 34 to 38c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 28c; old roosters, 16 to 19c; ducks, 28 to 30c; broilers, 33 to 42c; geese, 19 to 20c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; King, bu., $2 to $2.65; Russet, $2.25 to $2.75; Rome Beauty, $2.25 to $3.25; Baldwin, $3 to $3.25; Northern Spy, $3.75 to $4; Winesap, western, box, $3.25 to $3.75; Delicious, $3.75 to $4.50. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1.25; 150-lb. bag, $3 to $3.25; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $14; Cuba, crate, $1.50 to $2; sweets, Del., hamper, $2.50 to $2.75.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $8 to $11; cherries, Cal., box, $3.50 to $3.75; oranges, Cal., box, $5 to $9; Fla., $5.75 to $10; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $3.75 to $4.50; strawberries, Ala., 24-qt. crate, $2.50 to $4.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; marrow, $9.50 to $10; pea, medium, $10.25 to $10.50; white kidney, $10.50 to $11. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $4.25 to $4.75; Texas, crate, $1.65 to $1.75.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, home-grown, bskt, $1.75 to $2.25; beans, Fla., hamper, $1.50 to $2.75; beets, Texas, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; cabbage, bu., 35 to 50c; carrots, Texas, crate, $2.50 to $3.25; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $2; celery, doz., 65c to $1.15; cucumbers, bskt, $1.86 to $2.50; eggplant, Fla., crt, $3.50 to $3.75; lettuce, box, $1.25 to $1.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 40 to 50c; peas, Miss., hamper, $1.50 to $2; radishes, doz. bchs, 60 to 75c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; spinach, Md., bu., 75c to $1; tomatoes, Fla., carton, $3 to $3.50; turnips, bu., 50 to 90c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, easy; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $40; standard middlings, $41.50; Red-dog, $45; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $60; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $53.50; hominy, $45.50; gluten feed, $44.75; oatfeed, $34.80. C. H. B.

Cattle Sales

June 7.—Holsteins. Co-operative National Sale, Milwaukee, Wis. Manager, S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis.

June 9.—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

June 13.—Jerseys. Ohio Jersey Cattle Club, Columbus, O.

June 22.—Jerseys. Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y.

Aug. 15. — Jerseys. Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Randolph, Vt.

Oct. 15. — Holsteins. Kirkpatricks Quality Holstein Bull Sale. Hillside Stock Farm, Reedsburg, Wis.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

June 2. — Pasture Day, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn. Visitors will bring basket lunch, but coffee will be provided.

June 7.—New Jersey Cattle Club show, Far Hills, N. J.

June 8.—Masachusetts Jersey Cattle Club, tour and meeting, Spencer, Mass.

June 13.—Annual field day. New Jersey State College, New Brunswick, N. J.

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

AT AUCTION

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF

45 Pure Bred Guernseys

20 Cows in Milk — 9 Bred Heifers
13 Open Heifers — 3 Bulls

Saturday, June 9th, 1928

12 o'Clock Noon
Daylight Saving Time
(LUNCH SERVED)
at

Albany County Fair Grounds

ALTAMONT, N. Y.
14 miles on good state road from Albany, N. Y.
Buses leave Albany every hour on the hour
Under the auspices of The Capitol District Guernsey Breeders' Association

These cattle have been carefully selected by a committee for this sale appointed by the Association from nineteen of the best herds in this District. Individually they rank high and of the best blood lines. Animals who have won honors in the show ring and animals of proven worth as breeders are in this consignment.

A good Guernsey Cow once used as a family cow forever displaces any other stock.

Whether she gives you milk, cream, butter or cheese, she stamps it naturally with a yellow band distinctly her own. Buy and keep the Golden Guernsey Cow.

Those looking for foundation stock or specimens for replenishing their herd or for family cows should plan to attend this sale.

GET TOGETHER DINNER—YOU ARE INVITED

Will be held at the De Witt Clinton Hotel, Albany, on Friday evening, June 8th at 7:30 o'clock, Daylight Saving Time

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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Bull Calves at Bargain Prices

We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS

Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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35 Registered Holsteins

1—2 Years Old—10 Bred.
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Hampshire Sheep — Draft Horses
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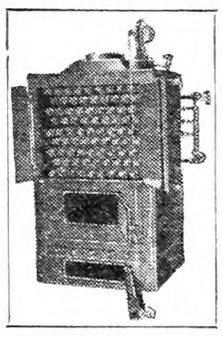

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Chester and Berkshire cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.50 each. All good feeders, healthy and rugged. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied return pigs at my expense. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn Street, WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 1503-W.

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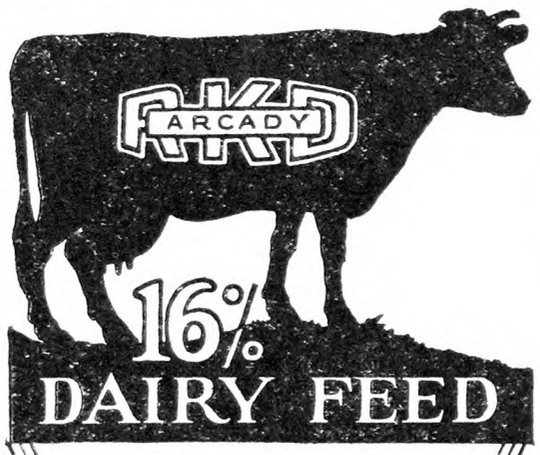

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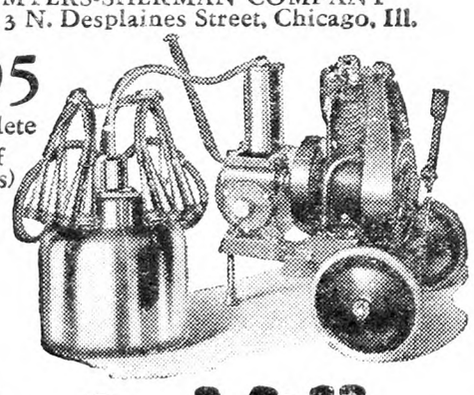

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The Use of Biologics

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

In the previous article on this subject it was stated that the blood contains elements known as "antibodies" which fight against invading germs of disease. When numerous and strong these protective agents usually succeed in defeating the enemy; when deficient and weak, or when the germs are numerous and virulent, they may fail, partially or completely, to defend the body and a serious attack of infectious disease occurs. The antibodies include agents which lessen the injurious effects of germ-formed toxins or poisons, or prevent movement of invading germs by uniting them in masses (agglutination), or by precipitating them so that their progress is stopped, or by breaking down their structure, or rendering them easy of digestion by the white corpuscles. The action of these protective elements may be strengthened or aroused to maximum activity and that is what is accomplished by the employment of biological immunizing agents which are now called "biologics." They are injected to confer passive or temporary immunity, or active immunity which is lasting. Single vaccination against hog cholera, with protective serum alone, is an illustration of passive immunity; that with both serum and virus, termed simultaneous or double vaccination, comfers active immunity. Biologics are also used, to some extent, as remedies for certain infectious diseases. They act chiefly as preventives, however, and are employed in conjunction with other preventive and remedial treatment. When the biologic is produced by a reliable manufacturer, used by a qualified veterinarian before its potency has been impaired by aging or exposure, in correct doses and before the strength of the animal has been greatly lessened by progress of the disease, they should give good results.

That owners of animals may have some understanding of the character and purpose of the various biologics now in use by experts, each, in turn, is briefly described in the following paragraphs:

VACCINES.—True vaccines contain the live but weakened (attenuated) bacteria or virus of the disease for which each is to be used, suspended in suitable media, such as broth, saline solution or dilute glycerin. They are used as preventives only, and when injected into the system confer a lasting or active immunity, by causing a mild form of the infection. Thus treated, the animal is protected against natural infection, when subsequently exposed. Vaccines have been extensively employed for the prevention of anthrax and blackleg. Recently, a vaccine against contagious abortion disease has come into vogue in extensively affected herds of cows.

BACTERINS. — These are standardized suspensions of killed bacteria and contain certain immunity-producing or protective products (antibodies) which are antagonistic to the live germs of the type involved. When injected into an animal, they stimulate the production of protec tive anti-bodies which combat the subsequent invasion of disease-producing bacteria or germs. An autogenous bacterin is that prepared from bacteria-containing fluid (pus, milk, etc.) obtained from the affected animal to be treated. Such a bacterin is commonly used, with a fair degree of success, in the treatment of pus infections in the horse and mastitis or garget in the cow. Bacterins are also used in combating many other diseases, but their action is not always certainly specific.

ANTI-BACTERIAL SERUMS.—These are obtained from the blood of animals that have been intensely immunized (hyperimmunized) against specific disease germs. They contain the anti-bodies produced by the reaction between the organism and the body cells. Serums produce a temporary or passive immunity when injected into the animal. They are also used as curative agents when the infected body does not produce sufficient anti-bodies to combat, successfully, those produced by the infection. When used alone they confer immediate by temporary immunity; when combined with living germs or virus, as in the simultaneous or double method of vaccinating hogs against cholera, they confer active or lasting immunity by greatly stimulating the production of protective anti-bodies in the animal's blood.

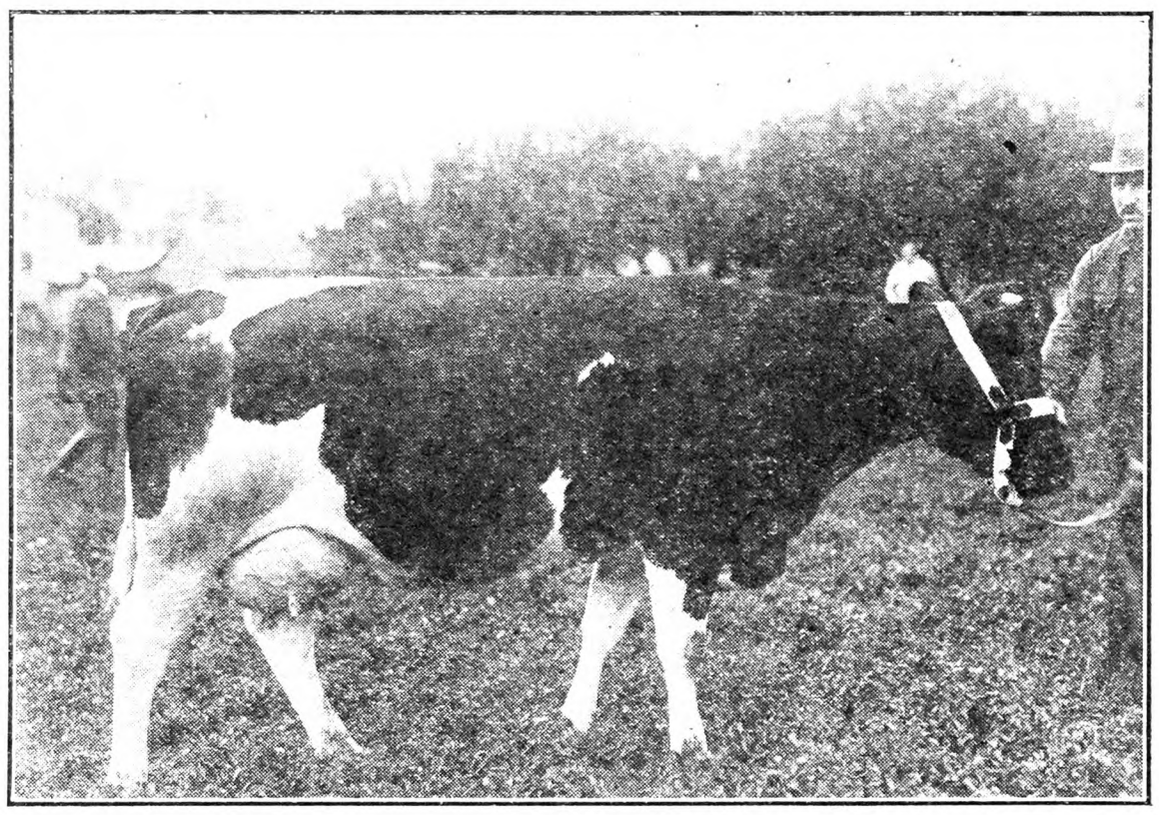
ANTITOXINS.—These are obtained from the blood serum of horses that have been actively immunized against the specific toxins of infectious organisms. They contain protective antitoxin elements, produced by the reaction taking place between the specific toxin and the animal body cells. Tetanus antitoxin is an example of this type of biologic and has great preventive powers.

FILTRATES.—These are media in which disease-causing bacteria have been grown, but from which the germs have been removed by filtering. The remaining filtrate contains the toxin produced by the bacteria and is used to produce an active immunity. It is a germ-free extract, of which blackleg filtrate is an extensively used example.

AGGRESSINS.—These are biological immunizing products formed in the tissues of animals affected with germ-caused disease. Fluids pressed out of the affected tissues and filtered to remove the disease germs, constitute the aggressin. When injected into a susceptible animal, aggressin confers an active immunity by stimulating formation of anti-aggressin in the blood. It has, in recent years, been extensively and successfully used as a preventive of blackleg in young cattle and is coming into use for the prevention of other diseases in animals.

SEROVACCINES AND SEROBACTERINS may also be mentioned. The former are suspensions of living bacteria which have been sensitized by contact with a serum containing quantities of anti-bodies sepecific for the bacteria. During the period of sensitization the immune bodies attach themselves to the bacteria. After at least 24 hours of contact, the bacteria are worked free from the serum and suspended in physiological salt solution. "Serobacterins are similar to serovaccines, except that the bacteria in the finished product are dead. (Principles of Veterinary Science." F. B. Hadley).

(To Be Continued)



The German railroad information office, of New York, sends us the above picture of the cow "Peluschke" on the East German Estate, Palmnicken, East Prussia. This cow has set a new record for Germany with 25,018 lbs. of 4 per cent milk in a year, from which 1,120 lbs. of butter were made.

Calf Club Members and Family Funds

Will you settle this family argument for us? A, the father says a calf club member should give him half of the profits from selling milk, even though the members work in the barn, are not lazy, use the cows gently and brush them regularly.

The father has about 18 cows. The mother has 15 choice purebreds. The father's cows are grades except one purebred. The five children have six milking heifers and some yearling heifers. These have won many blue ribbons as well as second and third prizes. They are all paid for and yet the father demands his children's and wife's money. When he gives them money for clothes they take it out of the profits. Yet the profits seem large. He is in debt quite heavily and the mother works very hard. The children are getting an education, love farm work and intend to stay on the farm, if posible. B, the club member says he should have the profits from his heifer, as she is paid for, and he wants a thorough education. This demands money. The club member's animals are paid for and the family of seven work very hard. This dispute was voted on. My father was going to bring this up before the County Agent, and my mother wished to ask THE R. N.-Y. The score stood 6 to 1 in favor of THE R. N.-Y. Do you agree with the father or the five club members and their mother? The mother wishes to help the father, but the children should have their profits, she says the children don't expect wages for the work they do around the farm.

A CALF CLUB MEMBER.

Family arguments are seldom susceptible to outside settlement and it is rather a bold arbiter who attempts it. In this case, we can give only our own opinion, without much hope that it will be accepted as more reasonable than his own by any one who thinks differently. In the first place, we must define the word "rights," as it is used here. If we mean legal rights, there is probably but one side to the argument. It is likely that, in your State, the father is the legal owner of all property given to or purchased by minor children. Legally, therefore, he would be entitled, not only to the profits from the heifers in question but to the heifers themselves. He would also be entitled to the labor of the minor children and the latter could not legally claim wages or their equivalent in some other form, except in the form of protection and support.

We shall assume, however, that the legal side of the matter is not in dispute; that the father is as anxious as the mother and children that the welfare of the family as a whole shall be considered and that all that can reasonably be done shall be done to further the interests of the children, even at the cost of sacrifice upon the part of the parents. It is needless to say that the natural love of fathers for their children is usually sufficient to guarantee that they will take this attitude and that the letter of the law in the matter of property rights of the children does not seriously concern them. As this family is described, it is one in very moderate circumstances, rather heavily in debt and working hard to become independent and give all members the educational and other advantages to which they are entitled and to which they should aspire. We grant the self sacrifice and interest of the mother—because she is the mother. It remains only to consider the points of view of the father and the children.

Here, we have to admit that differences hard to adjust sometimes arise, and we are by no means ready to hasten to condemn the father for what may at first glance seem hard heartedness or indifference upon his part. He has carried a burden in the support of the children which he knows that they are unable to understand or appreciate. When they demand their "rights," he knows that they have little comprehension of what they would have received from the time of their birth had legal rights only and not parental love been given them. He is looking back upon things to which their young eyes have never been opened and which they will never fully see until they stand in a like place. The spectre of that debt has long been before him. Perhaps others, like coming old age and helplessness, are crowding for a place by the side of it. It isn't strange that he feels that he cannot fully let go of any farm income, even though it will all be used in family support. The children, on their part, look upon the "profits" as being something for which they are fully responsible, which could not have been had but for their efforts and, consequently, something to which they are justly entitled. They see in part, they know in part and, because they are the children, for which the family primarily exists, they are entitled to consideration of their views that a hard, cold analysis of the situation would not give them.

If it were really up to us to decide this matter, we think that we should take the father aside and say something like this: Legally, there is but one side to this, but you are not at all interested in that. The only thing that you really care for is that these children shall grow up into fine, honest, capable citizens, worthy of all the toil and sacrifices that their mother and you have made for them. When they have done that, you will be fully repaid and you will not regret that you have given them more than their due in those little business transactions that, after all, have been but a part of the training for life that you have enabled them to get. If you can make it go at all, give them all of what they call the profits, never mind if you are carrying the overhead, and help them to get a business training and an attitude toward honest work that will be worth everything to them in the future. By all accounts, they are exceptionally good children and are taking an active interest in the work of the farm. By increasing this interest, you are helping yourself, if you want to take a little selfish attitude in the matter. You can't lose. And, then, there is the mother to be considered. She seems to think that the children should be given a little more leeway. Of course I understand how it is with these mothers and where we men come out when the children are concerned. At the same time, mother has always done her full part, maybe a little more. She hasn't been backward when it came to sacrificing for the children and she can get their viewpoint a little bit better than we can. Let's put the responsibility up to her. If her judgment proves to be wrong, we are let out, anyway, and she don't often go very far wrong in such matters.

M. B. D.

CITY BANKER (visiting the farm): "I suppose that's the hired man?" Farmer (who had visited banks): "No, that's the first vice-president in charge of cows."—Credit Lost.

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S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.50
Tancred Leghorns	5.75	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	52.50
R. I. Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00
Asst. Chicks	4.25	8.00	38.00

3000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets, ready June 1st. 10 Weeks Old at Rock Bottom Prices.

Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.

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Dept. R, E. C. Brown, Sergeantville, N.J.
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have a reputation for
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Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.
REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE DELIVERY.
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Profitable Chicks and Dux Will Always Satisfy You

Hardy, northern grown, heavy laying, free range breeding flocks insures you livable, profitable chicks. Our prices will save you money. Three weeks old chicks in all breeds.
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Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.
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200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strain	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers Heavy Breed	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
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BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

Quality Baby Chicks, $8 per 100 up

Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff ..... **$10** per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas ..... **12** per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. **14** per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—EGGS FOR HATCHING
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, **8c** Light and Heavy, **10c** Heavy, **12c.**
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.**

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00 a hun. Heavy Mixed.. $9.00 a hun.
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. Order from Ad or write for free circular.
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AT RIGHT PRICES

As low as **$7.00** per 100. Write for special prices on large quantities. W. Leghorn, B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Heavy Mix. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box 65, RICHFIELD, PA.

	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	9.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed $8.50 Light Mixed	6.50

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. PULLETS FOR SALE.
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BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, **$8** a 100. Heavy Mixed, **$7** a 100. Can ship C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to May 14, 1928, with remarks by the director:

For the second consecutive week the White Leghorn entry of George Lowry, from Connecticut, headed the honor roll in the Storrs Laying Contest, this time with a production of 66 eggs. The honor had to be shared with another entry, however, as F. E. Freeman's R. I. Reds from Ohio produced a like number of eggs. Lowry's birds are leading all contestants on the basis of total production also, and up to last Monday night these ten pullets had produced 1,585 eggs. This is 61 eggs more than the score of the second high entry at Storrs, and inasmuch as Lowry's pen is with one exception outlaying all other teams, they should continue to set the pace for some time to come.

Production remained on a fairly even keel during the twenty-eighth week with the 1,400 pullets shelling out 6,514 eggs for a lay of 66.4 per cent. This is 34 eggs less than the production for the preceding week but 37 eggs more than the score for the corresponding week a year ago. Total production to last Monday night was 148,779 eggs. This is an average of 1,062 eggs for each of the 140 competing entries or 106 eggs per bird. In 28 weeks the present competition has gained 10,949 eggs over last year's trial.

This was another week of high pen scores for eight entries laid 60 or more eggs to earn places on the honor roll. The Lowry and Freeman pens, as mentioned above, set the pace with scores of 66 eggs each. In second position were three entries, each with scores of 63 eggs. They are the Barred Rocks of Kerr Chickeries from New Jersey; the R. I. Reds of Naacook Farm from Massachusetts, and the White Leghorns of St. John's Poultry Farm from Missouri. Clarence E. Lee's Reds from New York, and the Hollywood Poultry Farm Leghorns from Washington, each produced 61 eggs to tie for third position, and the White Rocks of A. T. Lenzen from Massachusetts, laid 60 eggs to place fourth for the week. The honor roll for the past week is certainly a representative one, as on it may be found Reds, Leghorns and Barred and White Rocks from the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri and Washington.

Perhaps the most interesting change among the leaders during the past week was the one that saw the Hollywood Farm entry jump from sixth to fourth place in the Leghorn classification. The Hollywood score is 1,383 eggs, and it ranks this entry from Washington fifth among all contestants. George B. Ferris's pen from Michigan, with a score of 1,377 eggs still remains in fifth place among the Leghorns and sixth among all contestants. In the Red division, the entry of West Neck Farm from New York has moved up from fourth to third position, displacing the entry of Fred H. Sampson from Massachusetts.

Results secured in Connecticut "Grow Healthy Chicks" campaign show that the following suggestions on the care of growing stock help materially in obtaining maximum growth and development. When early chicks have run bare a part of the range it is desirable to move the colony houses on to clean sod, plow where the range is bare, and plant corn and sunflowers that will later provide excellent shade. If the brooder houses are of the permanent unmovable type, the chickens may be trained to spend much of their time on a cleaner section of the land by moving the feed and water dishes to it. Automatic water fountains, with the feed pipes laid a few inches below the surface of the ground, insure an adequate supply of water at all times. Large range hoppers for both grain and mash are desirable. The feeding of whole corn should be started when the pullets are about three months old. The use of Summer roosting shelters is also recommended. When cannibalism breaks out, control measures must be taken promptly.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Maine, 1,251; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,247; Hawes Bros., Maine, 1,138.

White Rocks.—Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 1,334; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,313.

White Wyandottes. — Tom Barron, Eng., 1,266; Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 1,241.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,519; Homestead Farm, Conn., 1,373; West Neck Farm, N. Y., 1,359; Fred H. Sampson, Mass., 1,340; Mass. Agricultural College, Mass., 1,337.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 1,585; Broadview Farm, Conn., 1,515; George Lowry, 1,422; Hollywood Poultry Farm, Wash., 1,383; Geo. B. Ferris, Mich., 1,377; Amakassia Farm, N. Y., 1,367.

Chickenpox; Australorps

1. I have about 1,500 White Leghorn pullets which were under lights last Winter. They had a little roup and I lost a few; then chickenpox came around, some in each pen. They stopped laying, and molted. Do you think chickenpox was cause of molt? Will it pay me to carry

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CHICK FEED
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STARTING MASH
Contains finest quality of ground whole wheat, dried milk, yellow corn meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, ground oat groats, choice wheat bran, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% salt, *Protozyme.* No meat or fish—just milk and plenty of it!

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Contains finest quality of dried milk, yellow cornmeal, fish meal, standard wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, bone meal, pulverized heavy oats, choice wheat bran, corn gluten meal, choice meat scrap, soluble calcium carbonate, ½% fine salt and *Protozyme. It makes eggs!*

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10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
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Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
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SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON YOUNGSTERS, 3-6 and 12 weeks old.
ONE-THIRD OFF ON OLD STOCK NOW.
HALF PRICE ON EGGS, ETC. NOW.
This is nature's natural growing season. The weather is more settled. Lots of Sunshine, Greens and Bugs. Keeps them growing and mature quickly into winter layers. Mr. U. Johnson, Mont Clair, N. J., writes:—"My late hatched chicks did so well I want more. They are better than the early ones. Outlayed everything around here." NOW is your chance to get the cream of the World's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain at prices that come but once in a year.
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JUNE PRICES, POSTPAID	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$7.50	$36.00	$70.00
Br., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00
Barred & White Rocks, Black Minorcas	3.25	5.00	9.50	46.00	90.00
R. I. Reds & Buff Orpingtons	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.75	6.00	11.00	53.00	105.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rocks, Wyckoff Wh. Legehorns	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
White & Buff Minorcas	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Light Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00	34.00	68.00

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Large Type White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.50	$14.75	$36.00	$ 70.00
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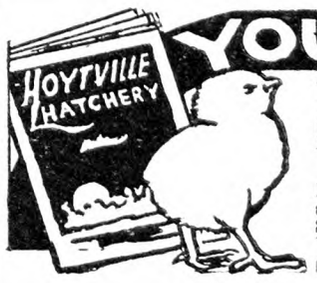

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Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

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Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at $9.00 per 100; $42.00 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. Hatches June 5, 12, 19, 26th. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.
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Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

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White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Producing Stock. Free from disease, guaranteed good quality. Write for illustrated catalog and low prices.
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White Wyandotte	12c
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Barred and White Rocks, $8, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $10; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$ 7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns	8 per 100
Barred Rocks	10 per 100
Reds	10 per 100

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
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On Strong, Healthy, Vigorous Chicks
Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.

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S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns / S. C. Anconas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
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White Wyandottes / Black Minorcas	$4.50	$8.00	$15.00	$72.50	$140

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$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.
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LOTS	100	500	1000
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Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.00	90
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	....
Assorted Chicks	6 50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	8 00	37.00	70
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S. C. W. Legh'ns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
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Light Mixed 7c	Owen's Strain Reds, 12c
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Rocks and Reds, 10c	Heavy Mixed 9c

Half cent less on 500 lots. One cent less on 1000 lots
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100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds	3 50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

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BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
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Cash or C.O.D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range stock. Postpaid. 100% live del. Special price on large lots. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

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	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	60

CHIX
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ANCONAS Baby Chicks, finest stock, best layers, greatest profits. Catalog FREE. VALLEY FARM R. D. 60 WALLKILL, N. Y.

these hens through Summer or would you advise selling them?

2. I am thinking of trying Australorps. What do you think of them as Winter layers? E. V. S.

Rome, Pa.

1. It would certainly appear to be unwise to dispose of a flock of pullets now in good condition because some had molted and suffered from chickenpox in the Winter. There are many things that might have caused a head or neck molt, including a check from disease. Any serious disturbance of the bird's body condition, from any cause, is likely to result in a partial molt. Pullets being forced for production under lights are perhaps especially susceptible to this.

2. I should not advise substituting Australorps for White Leghorns in this country until they had proved themselves more profitable over a term of years. These fowls have been developed in Australia to a high point of excellence and may well be tried out in this country by those who wish to ascertain for themselves just what their merits are, but black fowls are handicapped here by their color and those who are making a business of poultry keeping can hardly afford to discard a variety of known excellence for one with which they are not acquainted until they have demonstrated for themselves the superiority of the latter. I should consider it an excellent plan to secure a pen of Australorps for trial, however, if for nothing more than the pleasure of comparing them with the better-known native breeds. M. B. D.

Leg Weakness in Chicks

Is there any cure for leg weakness in chicks four weeks old? Is it contagious? They have been fed buttermilk, starting mash, cod liver oil added one pint to 100 lbs. mash, also steamed chick grains. I have had to keep them inside most of the time on account of bad weather. They are very lively and eat well. W. G. M.

"Leg weakness" is not a disease but a symptom of any disease in which there is such general weakness that the affected chick or older bird cannot or does not care to stand. There is a constitutional disorder known as rickets, in which the bones are affected, lacking strength, that affects young chicks that are long confined indoors out of direct sunlight. This trouble was so common a few years ago in early hatched chicks that could not be got out upon the ground that it rather monopolized the term leg weakness. It was thought then that there was something in contact with the earth that prevented it, but it is now known that the real preventive was the outdoor sunshine that did not pass through glass windows. Direct sunlight has the power possessed by vitamins to enable the lime and phosphorus of the bird's food to be utilized in building up strong bones. When sunlight passes through glass, this power is removed from it because of needed rays that cannot pass through glass. The feeding of a vitamin containing food, cod liver oil, acts as a substitute for direct sunlight, however, and, if your chicks have had one pound of a good quality of cod liver oil in their mash to each 100 lbs. of the latter, there is reason to suspect that the leg weakness comes from some such disease as coccidiosis. In this disease, there will be, not only leg weakness but a general appearance of droopiness, with more or less diarrhoea, possibly streaked with blood, and increasing stupor until death occurs.

Upon opening chicks dead from coccidiosis, you will find that the blind guts (cacea) contain bloody, soft or cheesy material indicating inflammation of these organs. When this disease is present in the flock it is recommended that copper sulphate be given in the drinking water, an ounce of the copper sulphate to each 10 gallons of water, this treatment being continued for several weeks. As with all other chick diseases, the most satisfactory method of control is by prevention, keeping chicks in clean quarters off from old ground that has become infested by the parasites responsible for coccidiosis. Any treatment is more or less unsatisfactory after the damage to the chick has been done. You will have been able by this time to get your chicks out upon the ground and, if upon a clean, grassy run, their leg weakness, unless due to disease, should be disappearing. M. B. D.

Chickens Eat Ashes

I have 115 chickens and as I clean my brooder stove the chickens act crazy after ashes. They run in the ash box after them. What can I do about them? Are ashes good for chickens or not? J. S. M.

I have never observed any trouble from eating this hard coal ash on the part of little chicks, though I have had the same trouble that you experience in keeping the chicks out of the brooder stove while I was emptying the ash pan. There seems to be an uncontrollable desire to do something that they ought not to do, eat something that they ought not to eat or go somewhere they ought not to go inherent in young chicks. Fortunately chicks, like children, seem to be immune to dangers that would be fatal in older and more responsible young animals. Nevertheless, only constant watchfulness can save a big brood of chicks from involuntary suicides among its members in a marvellous variety of ways. M. B. D.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
Montcalm turkeys will be ready for shipment in October. Hatching eggs during season. Montcalm turkeys are big-boned, deep-breasted, beautifully bronzed birds bred from 20-lb. hens and 35-lb. toms. Our high-class young toms are excellent birds to head flocks already established, that need the addition of fresh blood from vigorous, early maturing, heavyweight strains. Complete foundation flocks or young hens for pure-bred breeding flocks. We guarantee the safe delivery of eggs and birds or adjustment will be made at full value.
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Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 40 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 27 years

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS
Large type, vigorous, exhibition quality. Production bred, grow heavier, economical. Catalog free.
25...$8.00, 50...$15.50, 100...$30.00, 1000...$280.
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Tiffany's Superior DUCKLINGS
Mammoth Pekin and White Indian Runner Ducklings and Eggs. 20th year.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM R. 34 PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.

PEKIN DUCKLINGS best quality—$26 per 100, or $250 per 1000, prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkey Eggs, $6 per 12 postpaid. Bronze Gobblers. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free. Highland Farm, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lots, $28. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

White Chinese Goose Eggs, 50c ea.
$5.00 per dozen. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—25 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. *This is my 24th year.* EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

PHEASANT EGGS
Ringneck, from unrelated stock, setting of 12 eggs, $3.00.
PINE PHEASANT AND POULTRY FARM, J. Eckert, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

CHICKS Pure bred. Blood tested free range breeders Leghorns, Anconas, 8c. Rocks, Reds, 10c. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 11c. Black Giants, 16c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

Basom's Barred Rocks
CHIX
the large, heavy boned stock, bred for size and production, $10 per 100; $90 per 1000.
Orders filled Promptly.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Reduced Prices on
OUR SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
REDS; WHITE WYANDOTTES; WHITE, BARRED ROCKS; GIANTS; BLACK MINORCAS; ANCONAS; WHITE, BROWN LEGHORNS.
Send for FREE Catalogue and Prices.
BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Dept. E, Bucyrus Ohio

HIGH GRADE CHICKS PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$11.00	$50.00	$100
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	13.00	60.00	120
Wh. Wyandottes and Blk. Minorcas	14.00	65.00	120

Assorted—Light, 8c; Heavy, 11c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** Now 8c each. Heavy Mixed 7c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

WHITE ROCKS ONLY Baby chicks from highest grade heavy laying stock at reasonable prices. Circular free. THEO. L. POOLE, Jamesville, N. Y.

FRANCAIS ROCKS-LEGHORNS—Winners at Storrs, Farmingdale, Illinois contest. Breeders tested. Chicks, Eggs. Cockerels. JULES FRANCAIS, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

S.C. White Leghorn PULLETS Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8 to 10-week old Pullets. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS Imported 250-300 egg stock. Circular free. Prices right. DAVID HAMMOND, Cortland, N. Y.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 7c for June. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

12-WEEK-OLD BARRED ROCK **PULLETS** THE LEICK FARM North Olmsted, O.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK
Price, $2.00
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

The Henyard

Success with Black Jersey Giants

A large, black hen just came around the corner of the house, walking so swiftly it was nearly a "canter." In her wake came several others, including the head of the roost. They were my business flock of Black Giants. This breed of poultry was but slightly known in our neighborhood. We were so fascinated by their large, well proportioned bodies that we were determined to try our luck. So we became owners of seven hens, mostly two years old, and "Old Sam," then head of the flock. Few neighbors were in favor of our investment. Discouragements such as poor layers, slow to mature, dark flesh, and hard to dress for market were offered as free advice. We have proved these beliefs to be untrue!

These seven hens averaged six eggs per day all Summer. They were fed laying mash, with added meat scraps, cracked and whole corn, plenty of fresh water, and oyster shells. A large range was afforded them.

We set 26 eggs which finally left us with 14 chickens in the Fall. The young roosters weighed 8 lbs. in October, hatched May 18. "Old Sam" made someone a good Thanksgiving dinner, weighing 12 lbs. He was replaced by a young purebred from another flock.

This year we have 11 hens and 23 chicks, nearly two weeks old. These were hatched in an incubator, and we have 50 eggs now set under R. I. Red hens. It seems to be an unusual characteristic of the Jersey Giant hen seldom to become broody. We have had no setting hens during our year of experience.

The Jersey Giants must be properly fed and cared for, in order to respond to one's expectations. Is this not the truth in any breed of poultry, or in any thing upon the farm? I believe too many people expect a 100 per cent result from 50 per cent care.

We are working for a strong, vigorous breed, and by increasing the flock gradually, from the best stock, I am sure we may accomplish this aim. MRS. A. W. Y.

New York.

Poor Hatch

I have had three incubators going with 640 eggs, kept the right consistency of heat, 103 degrees, and candled the eggs on the fourteenth day, and out of that amount only hatched about 270 chicks. I notice that the eggs were fertile and that they were pipped, but the chicks could not get out of the shells. Do you know whether I did not have enough moisture in the cellar where I had them? Do not have any furnace heat and have placed burlap bags under the incubators and sprinkled them, but if possible would like to overcome this trouble before I place another hatch going. Also had the best oil for the lamps, cleaned them every day and kept them filled C. J. F.

The question as to why so many fully developed chicks die in the shell when nearly ready to hatch is one that has interested poultrymen ever since incubators came into general use. Such losses have been ascribed to about everything connected with artificial hatching without finding any one thing that can be held responsible. Of course any occurrence during the hatch that could sufficiently weaken the embryos, such as prolonged chilling or overheating, might be responsible in a given case, but, where there has been no serious mismanagement, the cause must be looked for elsewhere and it should probably be found in the majority of instances in the condition and care of the breeding flock. Eggs will not hatch unless the embryo is endowed with sufficient vigor, not only to reach full development but to break its way out of the shell, and this vigor is conferred upon it by the hen laying the egg in which it is enclosed. The conditions that insure good hatches, then, may originate in the fall previous to the setting of the eggs and continue through the Winter. Everything should be done to conserve the vitality of the breeders, that they may pass this vitality on. A recent discovery is that cod liver oil fed to the breeders through the Winter is very helpful in this matter, but there is no one thing responsible for poor hatches and a search for their causes must go back through all conditions and operations connected with the attempt to produce chicks by artificial methods.

M. B. D.

Essentials in Chick Ration

Is it essential for healthy, profitable chicks to be fed whole or sour milk. Could I expect to raise 1,000 R. I. Reds to maturity without milk in diet.

Towners, N. Y. M. D. J.

I do not know of any one food that is absolutely essential in the rearing of young chicks. If I were to pick out one that I thought nearest to it, I should probably select corn, but I have no doubt that chicks could be raised to healthy and vigorous maturity without any corn or corn products in their rations. My personal opinion is that whole wheat has been much over stressed as a needed food for chicks and mature fowls and that it can profitably be dispensed with when high in price as compared with yellow corn. Wheat bran and middlings, however, seem more nearly indispensable in chick rearing and the feeding of mature birds.

The general use of milk in considerable quantities in the feeding of young chicks is a comparatively recent procedure, and the use of the dry milk products is more recent still. Milk, either in liquid form or dry, seems to possess virtues that no other food does and, if the commercial mixtures contain enough of it, there is no necessity for feeding other milk in addition. Yes, you could raise R. I. Reds without milk in any form but a growing mash with a liberal quantity of dried milk in it is to be preferred to one with a small amount or none. M. B. D.

My Pinfeathering Machine

I notice on page 732 a request for methods for removing the feathers and pinfeathers from chickens "with neatness and dispatch," so I will give our method.

We usually keep our poultry without food or water from 15 to 18 hours before killing, this allows the crop to get empty and the carcasses have a better appearance. When ready to kill, we hang the bird head down by looping a cord around both legs and suspend it from a hook in the ceiling, this cord is long enough so that the bird's head will be about waist high, this I find is the most convenient height for me to work.

Holding the bird's mouth open with the left hand, with a sharp, slender knife blade we cut the veins in the bird's throat, this is done by a cut across the inside of the throat, then the point of the knife blade is thrust into the spine at the base of the brain and is removed with a slightly drawing cut which opens into the base of the brain. When the point of the blade enters the spine or brain the bird usually gives a convulsive jerk, sometimes accompanied by a slight squawk.

If this is properly done the feathers will loosen so that they can be fairly scraped off and the skin will not be torn at all. Where the bird has few pinfeathers it is a short job and you have a fine looking carcass into the bargain.

When sorting out our birds to kill we look for pinfeathers and if we find large quantities of them we keep the bird for a few weeks longer. We begin picking as soon as the knife is removed from the brain and when working alone I grasp the bird's head with my left hand, in this way preventing the throwing of the blood around, while I strip the feathers with my right. The ease of picking depends on the accuracy of the knife thrust into the spine and the first attempts will not always be successful but a little practice will enable any one to get the desired results nearly every time.

This method is the fastest and gives the best-looking carcasses of any that I have seen and poultry dressed in this way will keep much better than any that has been scalded. H. L. S.

Maine.

News from Southern Michigan

The farmers in this community are all rejoicing over the warm Spring rain that is falling so quietly. It has been nearly two weeks since we had rain. That gave the oats enough moisture to come up, but dried so quickly they seemed to stand still. That storm was cyclonic in spots nearby. It completely wrecked a garage north of us, and at a country village east it took the roof off the grist mill, some of the flying timber so seriously injuring a man that he has since died.

Early cherries and peaches and the crabapple are in bloom. We are using rhubarb and green onions and began cutting asparagus last week. I know of no early Spring vegetable more delicious than that, and it can be had with so little effort after the bed is once established. The man of the house set out 50 two-year-old Conover's Colossal roots 18 years ago. I think about 35 of them grew. Last year we served seven families from that bed. Not continuously, of course, but all had at least one generous supply.

Most farmers have their plowing pretty well along. For several nights after supper we could hear the hum of the nearest tractor. Everything is hurry and hustle with the season so backward. Early potatoes are planted and gardens partly planted. The date for corn planting will soon be here, May 24, and all are hoping the soil will be really warm by that time.

Indoors, housecleaning is the order of the day. It kept cold so late I put off starting, and when I did begin, the bedding nearly got caught in a snowstorm. I like best to wait until it is warm enough to let the fires out, open doors and windows wide, have gentle breezes and a warm sun, and fill the line with quilts and comforters and let them hang all day.

Our school closed last Friday with a program in the evening, preceded by election of officers for Parent-Teachers' Association for the ensuing year, and followed by ice cream and cake, which is what the children always look forward to on the last day. In April we had been invited to take our P. T. A. work to the adjoining district on the north. The roads were a bottomless pit, in spots, but there was a good turnout. The evening of May 1, that district came down here with a nice program.

Yesterday, about 4 P. M., I started with a fresh drink to the man, who was plowing just north of the barn. When I came in sight nothing to be seen but one horse lying down in harness, by the plow. On the run I went to the barn. He said the horse began to paw and groan and dropped down right there. I came to the house on the run to phone the veterinary. Could I get central? No, indeed. And nobody else between us and town. Then I got the next neighbor, on the other side. She couldn't get central either. Back I went to the barn. He had the sick one in and unharnessed by that time. He came in and tried the phone, with no better luck. So said we would drive the six miles after the doctor. Out on the road the car bumped along—we wondered what was wrong—on the hill we stopped to inspect and found a flat tire. A tack with a washer had been picked up on the trip before, likely. Just a few steps down the other side of the hill lives a good neighbor, who helped do the necessary changing and pumping, so we got away in about half the time we ordinarily would. The horse is better today, for which we are very grateful.

WOLVERINE WIFE.

Gratiot County, Mich.

Notes from Steuben County, N. Y.

It must look to several men in our community like a favorable time to purchase a farm, seeing that more farms have changed hands this Spring than in several years before, and at fairly remunerative prices. Of course some of these farms brought less than they cost perhaps 20 years ago, but then the owner could afford to take less owing to the cash returns received in the period. One farmer had let his farm for seven years and had grown old and unable to return to it when the tenant could remain no longer, so he sold on an offer by a man who was willing to give $250 less than his asking price. It seemed like a forced sale as he could neither work the farm nor let it. But it does seem like a revival in farming interests to have $4,000 farms pass off to men who have been living in town and are wishing for a place back on a farm.

A little different case is that of a farm of 57 acres that a man bought for $800. It had been unworked for some years, and was grown up to various weeds and grasses, also small bushes in places. There are seven acres of second-growth timber which is thrifty and useful for fuel or building purposes. Under the present ownership the farm will soon come back to its original productive state, and may surpass it.

Another opportunity is that of a farm of 130 acres which is offered for $800. It is hill land—just suited to potatoes when brought back to condition. Often such farms that have been tenant-worked for a period of time have only the upper three or four inches of soil in a depleted condition. So, if the plow is let down an inch or two, good soil can be brought to the surface and aerated. This semi-virgin soil contains just the elements for giving a good start to clover, perhaps without lime. Of course it is better to use lime at seeding time and thus insure a good stand of the legume. Human nature seeks for a change, and a man who has been living in town where employment is dubious at best but the high cost of living is never in doubt, is many times anxious to come back to the farm, and one of these cheap farms is just the place for him.

A new idea has presented itself in the heavy snowfall of April 29 and 30. Although only 14 inches deep the body was as heavy as three times the depth of light snow would have been. A man said this heavy material would help grass lands by pressing the upheaved plants back in the ground. Nature has ways of healing apparent damage done by an open Winter.

New York. C. M. DRAKE.

A paying flock for next fall

Buy Kerr's baby chicks now and have pullets with a fine laying inheritance ready for Fall and Winter laying. Chicks have same blood lines as hens making the great records in leading eastern laying contests.

Shipments Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week

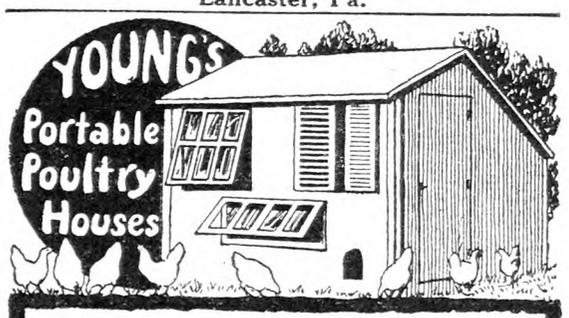
NEW LOW PRICES—Effective June 4th

No. of chicks	White Leghorns	Barred Rocks	R. I. Reds	White Rocks
25	$3.00	$3.50	$3.75	$3.75
50	5.00	6.50	7.00	7.00
100	9.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
500	42.50	57.50	62.50	62.50
1,000	85.00	110.00	120.00	120.00

For Special Matings add 3c per chick to above prices. Write for prices on blood-tested stock.

Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 25% deposit required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Send money order, check or cash in registered letter. Kerr's illustrated Chick Book sent free on request.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Dept. 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J.
Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y.
Lancaster, Pa.



$49.00 Buys This 8x8 Ft. "Amherst" House
Complete with windows, ventilating shutters, roosts, nests and dropping boards and roofing materials. Shipped in sections, ready to put up. **Better and cheaper than home made.**
Free Catalog shows and describes many other designs, including Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels. Write today.
E. C. YOUNG CO.,
85 Depot Street, Randolph, Mass.

FOR SALE
12,000 10-WEEK-OLD BARRED ROCK PULLETS
FOR JUNE DELIVERY
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS
From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied. June Prices, Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns $ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks 10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds 10.00
Light Mixed, $7; Heavy 8.00
Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100% prepaid and delivery guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa. R. F. D. No. 3

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
$8.00 and $10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds, $9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed . . . . . $8.00 per 100
100% live arrival guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. R. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS SINGLE COMB Vt. Tested. 100% free from White Diarrhea. Heavy production. Feb. Hatched Pullets, $1.50. Started Chicks, 3 weeks, 35c. Baby Chicks—NOW—25, $4.00; 50, $7.75. 100 up, 15c.
ASCUTNEY FARMS RN-10 Hartland, Vt.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets Hollywood Strain—8 to 10 week old Pullets. Write for prices. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, N. Y.

CHICKS, 7c UP Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Free range. Del. guar. Catalog Prices. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

GUINEAS—HATCHING EGGS—Both White and Pearl, $1.50 setting. S. A. EVERETT, R. D. 1, Flemington, N. J.

MATTITUCK WHITE LEGHORN FARM
Barron-Hollywood Strain. N. Y. State Certified.
Trapnested under N. Y. State R. O. P.
PULLETS, 10-Weeks-Old, $1.00 each.
On free range. Now ready for delivery.
MILTON P. PHILLIPS, Box 422, Mattituck, N. Y. *Successor to Arthur H. Penny*

WENE CHICKS
State Certified Blood-Tested
WENE State Certified Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK
BLOOD-TESTED STATE-CERTIFIED S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS
These are specialty bred chicks from select Wene matings, the finest quality obtainable. 25 Chicks, $3.25; 50 for $6.25; 100 for $11.50 and 500 for $55.
BLOOD-TESTED BARRED ROCKS, WH. ROCKS, WH. WYANDOTTES AND RHODE ISLAND REDS, 25 for $3.50; 50 for $6.50; 100 for $12.50 and 500 for $60.
SPECIAL CROSS WH. WYANDOTTES-WH. ROCKS from blood-tested matings, extra good for broilers and roasters only $3.25 for 25; $6.25 for 50; $11.50 for 100 and $55 for 500.
ALL SHIPMENTS POSTPAID, SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED
S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS 10 and 12 weeks old. WRITE FOR PRICES.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, N. J.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Albany, N. Y., May 20.—On the first of next month the offices of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will begin the task of renewing more than 2,000,000 motor vehicle driving licenses.

On or before July 1, 1928, the licenses of all operators and chauffeurs must be renewed. The new law, which will become effective June 1, 1928, provides that holders of existing licenses shall be allowed "a renewal license expiring May 31, 1929, and all licenses issued under this act on and after June 1, 1928, shall expire the following May 31."

The new law dispenses with the chauffeurs' badges with distinguishing numbers heretofore furnished by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. The provisions of law requiring such badges to be worn by chauffeurs will be eliminated, as of June 1, 1928.—Department of Taxation and Finance, Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

Some time ago I answered an advertisement in the *Blade and Ledger*, of the Pearl Garment Co., New York, to make dresses at $2.25 a dozen, goods and all material furnished. They wrote back asking for $1.50 as good faith, which I sent them. They sent me a sample; when completed to keep sample and write for further instructions which I did. They asked $7 for a deposit on two dozen dresses which were to be furnished free. I was to keep the sample for my $1.50 which is an ordinary piece of cheesecloth with some gaudy colors painted on it, worth about 10 or 15 cents for dusting cloth. Now I am a poor woman anxious to make some money honestly so I thought their advertisement sounded good, but I guess there is a sucker born every minute.
Pennsylvania. E. H.

This is the regular experience of women who fall for the alluring advertisements of the work-at-home frauds. The publishers printing such advertisements should feel proud of the fact that they are helping rob worthy women of even small amounts.

On May 3 an agent of the Chicago Portrait Company called here. He said he was not selling anything but was just advertising. He showed us his sample portraits, and I went to my work. Then he got my wife to draw a card from his box. He said it entitled her to a free portrait and $15 on another. The regular price was $30 each. So he got her to sign for two portraits to be delivered for $15 with frames extra. The frames are optional. We wrote them the next day to cancel the order. Yesterday we received their reply refusing to cancel it as the order has a clause in it which says "Not subject to countermand." Do you think they can collect since we notified them before they had time to do any work? R. W. M.
Pennsylvania.

The non-cancellable clause in the contract means nothing. No contract is cancellable without the consent of both parties to it. This woman's signature to the contract was secured by deceptive methods; $15 is the regular price for the two pictures and the company does not expect more in any instance. The drawing of a card or lucky envelope is a rank deception to lead women to believe that they are getting something for nothing. It is on a par with the puzzle schemes and the lucky card which entitles the holder to a "free lot." This husband and wife have no moral responsibility in an order secured by such a deception. And it would be interesting to watch the Chicago Portrait Company going before a court to enforce such a contract. The couple will no doubt be threatened by collection agencies, lawyers, etc., but we have no record of any portrait concern operating on such lines going into court to collect a claim. We have heard of cases where the parties signing orders were threatened they would be put in jail if they did not pay for pictures when presented. Only children can be frightened by such a bugaboo. THE R. N.-Y. has time and again warned the public regarding the tactics of portrait agents generally and the agents of Chicago Portrait Company in particular.

I want to thank you for obtaining check for me from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I don't know why the railroads are so hard to get settlements out of; they can't help but know it is driving shippers to using trucks whenever we can. Thank you again, and I assure you I will always speak a good word for THE R. N.-Y. A. C. B.
Maryland.

This is a claim that was entered in October, and has been hanging fire. The railroad company threw the responsibility on the consignee and refused to pay the claim, but we insisted that they must recheck the records and finally convinced the railroad that the responsibility was theirs. It would have been just as easy to pay it in the beginning as it is seven months afterwards. The shippers carry all the loss and the railroad delays simply add to it until the shippers are using other means of transportation wherever possible.

I have sold a number of suits for the Lucky Strike Tailoring Co., 821 Broadway, New York City. Sometime ago I sold one of their suits to a neighbor. The suit was of very poor quality and not at all as measured. Naturally the customer was not pleased, and asked to have his money returned. I guarantee satisfaction or money refunded to my customers, and I will refund it if this company doesn't. They, however, wish to force one of these suits on him, and repeatedly refuse to give his money back. I am sorry they take this attitude, but I will not allow them to force one of their suits on this man against his wishes. R. A. G.
Virginia.

The Lucky Strike Tailoring Co. guarantee satisfaction but interpret the guarantee as meaning it will alter or replace unsatisfactory suits, but will not make refund of money. It is well to have it clearly understood by prospective agents of this concern as well as the prospective purchasers of the suits. Cheap suits ordered through agents, rarely prove any bargain—and we have many cases of dissatisfaction such as the above.

I am enclosing you criculars of the Radium Ore Revigorator Co., which I wish you would investigate and let me know if there is anything to this business. As I am told, the price of this jar is $35. A couple of relatives of mine who are along in years are thinking of investing in one of them to improve their health. This is quite a sum for these people to invest and they cannot afford to lose it on some fake.
New York. F. R. Q.

This "revigorater" is described as an ornamental stone water container which has been lined with a patented composition of radio-active ores. This water container is supposed to change the character of the water giving it health giving qualities. It is claimed that those drinking the water from these containers will have more pep, greater vitality and better health. It sounds almost like a patent medicine advertisement! One recommendation in this circular describing this wonderful water container is that those seeking health drink eight glasses of water a day. To this advice we heartily subscribe. Few of us drink sufficient water to carry off the poisons of the body. We believe anyone who will adopt the practice of drinking eight glasses of pure water a day will note beneficial results whether the water is drawn from one of these patented water containers or not. The eight glasses of water a day is one portion of the literature to which we heartily subscribe. That the stone water container adds any medicinal value to the water, we can find no sound basis for accepting.

Several weeks ago we made several shipments of eggs to Jacobson & Co., 7 Harrison St., New York City, and up until the present time we have been unable to hear from them. If it is possible for you to do so we would thank you to advise us as to these people, and if they are worth anything, and if they are still located at the above address. S. & M.
Virginia.

We fear the Virginia shippers will be obliged to charge the shipments to Jacobson & Co. up to experience. The firm had no financial responsibility while as usual furnished bank reference. Jacobson only had desk room at the address given and has now disappeared and cannot be located. We have claims from a number which we see no prospect of realizing upon. It is another demonstration of the unwisdom of shipping to any house without investigating its responsibility and standing.

Will you advise me as to the reliability of the Chicago Motor Training Corporation, 1916 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago, Ill.? They advertise a course in automobile work by mail for $97.50, and send a money back agreement. R. B. R.
New York.

We do not believe that automobile mechanics can be taught by mail. The mails are filled with advertising matter of such correspondence propositions, many publications advertise them but in the interest of its readers THE R. N.-Y. refuses all advertising of correspondence instructions.

The Bean Crop Is a Problem

Wyoming, N. Y., farmers are still facing the bean crop problem, and presumably farmers in the adjoining counties are in the same condition. The problem of getting the bean crop back to the plane it occupied a score of years ago is unsolved and agriculturists are still groping for an answer.

A decrease in yield, disease, insect pests and weather conditions are some of the factors of this problem. With all of these obstacles standing before the bean crop, it is not a surprise that farmers say there is no money in raising beans. This is not the attitude taken by all of the farmers, but many of them concur that the yield has fallen off. Of course, prices are higher than 20 years ago, but even then a farmer is losing money if he figures in the cost of his labor and horse labor.

Many farmers express the opinion that the continual raising of beans has exhausted the soil of the properties necessary for the growth of this crop. They advocate the discontinuation of bean growing for a few years in order to give the soil a chance to recoup its lost properties. While it cannot be proved that this is the factor that has thrown the bean crop out of control, it can be shown that the average yield has decreased.

A score of years ago, and even a decade ago, yields of 30 bushels to the acre were not infrequent. Now a yield of 20 bushels is considered good, and a yield of 15 bushels a fair crop. The average for Wyoming County is around 10 bushels to the acre. When the cost of the seed, the cost of thrashing and the labor costs are totaled it can be seen that the farmer needs more than 10 or 12 bushels to the acre if there is to be a profit.

The weather has probably proved the worst blow to the bean crop during the past two or three years. In 1925 and 1926, unusually wet weather during the harvest periods did hundreds of thousands of dollars damage. Last Fall was normal and not much difficulty was experienced from the weather during the harvest period, but a spell of rainy weather early last Summer gave the snails an opportunity to do some damage. Wet weather is also ideal for the starting and spread of anthracnose. However, the weather cannot be controlled and so this factor is beyond the reach of human improvement.

Diseases and insect pests take their share of the profits from the bean crop. Snails are the worst pests, and even their appearance depends on the weather. Warm, dry weather is a good enemy of the snail, while a cold, rainy period when the beans are first coming up proves ideal for the snail to get in his work.

Anthracnose is the dreaded disease. This disease can blight a field in a few weeks. The leaves turn brown, the pods become spotted and the whole plant becomes shriveled, and by harvest time the plant has died, or as the case usually is, a stub of a plant with a few small pods is left standing. Some varieties are resistant to anthracnose, particularly the Perry marrow and the California red kidney, the latter commonly termed "California Reds."

The Perry marrow is a new variety, and is probably not very widely known outside of Wyoming County at the present time. It was developed at a State bean laboratory which was maintained at Perry for two years about a decade ago. The seed that was procured was given to a few prominent farmers with the result that the seed is now beginning to be produced in commercial quantities. The Perry marrow is a good yielder and resistant to anthracnose. That is one answer to the bean problem.

In the past 10 or 12 years, several varieties of beans have held the spotlight at different times, this popularity depending, for the most part, on prices, the manner of growth and susceptibility to disease. For a time the Canadian marrow was universally popular. This variety gave way to the common red kidney and the white kidney. Two or three years ago it was the Nova Scotia marrow, and now it is the Perry marrow and the California Red. Mediums have always had a good following because they are good yielders. Yellow eyes and pea beans are becoming less and less popular each year.

When the California Reds were first introduced into Wyoming County, they were hailed with delight by the farmers. They proved resistant to anthracnose and the seed was as large as the common red kidney. Even this variety disappointed the growers eventually because the seed will not remain blight resistant only for one year and the seed also becomes much smaller the second year. The only way of combating this is to bring the seed into New York State each year.

The bean crop is probably the most talked-of crop in Wyoming County, and its decrease in yield has presented a vexatious problem. Many farmers have decreased their bean acreage, and are growing canning crops, principally peas and sweet corn. Good money was made from these crops the first few years, but during the past two years the canning companies and the farmers disagreed. Prices were not high enough and some of the farmers declared that the grading was not done correctly. Last year a number of farmers refused to cut and deliver their peas to the canning companies because of the low prices and the alleged unfair methods on the part of the companies.

So, the bean crop is at best a confused muddle. The farmer does not know whether or not to plant them or what varieties to plant. They cannot be said to be a very profitable crop, and last year the canning crops were not much better. About the only answer to the question that is now apparent is improved seed and better growing methods. H. B. P.

To Insure a Good Crop of Corn

The first object to be considered in growing a good crop of corn is the kind of seed used, as we cannot expect a large yield of any crop from the use of poor seed. I always use great care in seed selection. I select from standing stalks just before the bulk of the crop is harvested, selecting the two best-looking ears from stalks producing three ears or more.

The next move is to plant nothing but fertile land, as I find 10 acres of good land properly cultivated will make more corn than 30 or 40 acres not so fertile and only half cultivated. Then, there is not one-half of the labor and expense attached to cultivating 10 acres as compared to 30 or 40. I use frequent and shallow cultivation until the crop is laid by. At the last cultivation cow peas are sown broadcast, to be turned under in the Fall, as I don't believe in taking everything off the land and not put anything back.

I find that it does not pay to plant too early simply to get ahead of your neighbor. The very last of May or June 1, is ample time. In early planting there are several risks to run, such as securing a proper stand, (which often means having the entire crop to plant over), stunted by cool nights, destruction by bud-worm and other insects. I seldom have any of the above troubles to contend with when planted after the weather and ground becomes warm, as it makes a rapid growth from the start, getting ahead of insects.

Not being in too big a hurry to get ahead of your next-door neighbor in planting, saves seed, time, labor and expense, also with the assurance of a much better crop. Not only is this true with corn, but with all crops. By following the above rules, from 15 to 20 barrels of good corn per acre is the result.

To bring poor land up to a good state of fertilization for corn, I find nothing equal to Crimson clover. Seed it in early Fall and plow under in May for a green manure crop. I have had land that would not produce two barrels of corn per acre, seeded to Crimson clover, plowed under three years in succession, to produce from 8 to 10 barrels per acre. This is how I get up poor, worn-out land. The above proves what Crimson clover will do for poor land and corn.
Virginia. W. H. HARRISON.

Destroying Ants

The one practical method of destroying ants is to locate the nest or hill from which they come, and exterminate them there. Make an opening in the top of their home with a one-inch rod or similar implement and into this opening pour two tablespoons of carbon bisulphide, which can be purchased at any drugstore. Close the opening tightly with dirt and within a short time every ant in the den or home will be dead. The fumes of this drug being heavier than the air descend into the remote chambers of the ant hill, killing the pests. Do not use any fire for carbon bisulphide is highly inflammable. This treatment is quick, inexpensive and thorough. Cyanogas will also kill them in their nest.

Where the ants enter the house, they can be poisoned with tartar emetic, three grains to four tablespoons of sugar or syrup. The poison is exposed where the ants run, on paper or flat dishes. This drug is a poison, so it must not be exposed carelessly so that children or domestic animals will get at it. The small red ants are more likely to be attracted by fats than sweets.

Ants may also be trapped by soaking a piece of cloth or sponge in sweetened water, and leaving it where they run. When covered with the insects, the trap may be dropped quickly into boiling water. A scraped raw bone will attract little red ants in the same way. Persistent trapping and poisoning will weaken the colony seriously, especially as the workers will carry some of the poison to the nest. Ants are a nuisance in the house, but are even more objectionable in the garden, because of their habit of colonizing aphids, and the possibility of their carrying plant diseases. Repellents are not very efficient though ground cloves, used on pantry shelves or where food is stored, seems to have some effect in driving them away.

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WANTED Small or large farms in Bergen County, N. J., Rockland and Orange Counties, N. Y., or other nearby Counties. I am a broker and have calls for all sorts of small and large farms. No charge for listing and no commission charged unless sold. **COOK, Tappan, N. Y.**

WANTED Wild land with cover suitable for hunting and desirable to have a fishing stream, preferably within 100 miles of New York City. **COOK, Tappan, N. Y., *Broker*.**

200 Acre Stock Farm Fenced, equipped for 50 cattle. Immediate possession. Price, **$20,000.** Half cash. **S. FRANKLIN WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.**

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FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. **THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.**

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. **OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

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Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Housekeeper, middle-aged, for small boarding-house; state wages. MOUNTAIN SIDE FARM, Leeds, N. Y.

WOMAN for general housework, no laundry; modern country home; good wages; permanent place. ROBINWOOD FARM, Great Barrington, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced middle-aged man for general farm work, single and good milker; state wages, when answering. W. L. SMITH, 303 Crane Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

FARMER-GARDENER on small country place; take care cow, chickens, gardens, lawn, furnace and do any odd jobs required; all-year position; must be sober and willing; wages $80 month and board, or $100 month and use of cottage without board; state age, nationality; give references. BOX 279, Port Washington, N. Y.

GARDENER wanted—Experienced gardener with chauffeur's license for Westchester estate; able to take care poultry and cows; do not reply without giving full information as to experience, age, nationality and family; house with usual privileges furnished; no beginner or handy man wanted. ADVERTISER 4121, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Executive, married couple, good ability and character for boys' school; good salary; for particulars write SUPT., Training School, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Couple; woman cook, general housework, no laundry; man for houseman and gardening, modern farm New Jersey. ADVERTISER 4133, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man (Protestant) agricultural student preferred, on dairy farm at seashore; must drive car and help milk; wages $60 per month and board. CLOVER RIDGE DAIRY, Westerly, R. I.

PARTY thoroughly experienced to raise turkeys successfully on share basis; reliable, sober, permanent, steady; best references; write fully quickly. ADVERTISER 4138, care Rural New-Yorker.

STEADY single man for general farming in West Central New York; only experienced, capable man desired; wages right; give particulars. CHAS. A. RICE, Stanley, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, to work on chicken farm on 50-50 basis. ADVERTISER 4146, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN as partner on established chicken farm; small capital required. ADVERTISER 4147, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper in farm home; must be good cook, neat, clean; no objection to woman with child; good home to the right party; Protestant; reference required. ADVERTISER 4154, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, experienced, handy with tools; $40 month; on new plant. BOX 235, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

WOMAN for general housework, good home; state wages. BOX 114, West Nyack, N. Y.

SETTLED, white, Protestant woman, good cook, baker, canning; permanent position in private family; no laundry; state salary expected and full particulars in first letter. Answer, BOX 217, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Single poultryman for farm in Orange County, N. Y., of 1,500 layers; state age, experience, salary and give references. ADVERTISER 4159, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, married man, no small children, as helper on poultry farm; wife to help with egg packing when needed; good five-room house, running water, electric lights, large garden, on improved road near Philadelphia; steady job, good wages for party who is not afraid of long hours; references required. ADVERTISER 4160, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM work wanted. J. WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

PRACTICAL dairy farm manager open for a position; life experience and training; married, small family; experienced in all branches of farming, milk production, rotation of crops, handling help, etc.; best references from former employers. ADVERTISER 4114, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 30 years old, desires position either with herd or in dairy; 10 years' practical experience; gentleman's estate preferred. ADVERTISER 4123, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, reliable, clean young man, fully experienced; private or commercial; good references; available at once. ADVERTISER 4124, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 26, sterling character, no tobacco or booze; lifetime experience general farming; what have you? give complete description, all particulars and state exact salary offered or no reply; references. BOX 53, Berlin, Md.

ELDERLY man, good plain cook, wants position to cook for farm help; $75 per month; maintenance and laundry; good references; all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4125, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY clergyman wants federated church work; would take circuit of several different churches; presents interesting, constructive programs. ADVERTISER 4129, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wants work, estate or farm; handy around gasoline pumps, run Ford and drive team. JAMES COLES, Syosset Post Office, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS married American manager or herdsman wants position; dairy or estate; life experience; no liquor or tobacco; no small children; honest, dependable, neat. EXPERIENCED FARMER, Wakefield, R. I.

FARM manager—I will accept the management of a high-class dairy farm or breeding establishment producing grade A or certified milk and the handling of a high-class herd; thoroughly experienced in all branches of farming, A. R. work, breeding, handling of swine, sheep, poultry and all farm mechanics; recognized authority on dairying in all its branches; American of executive ability and a hustler; for interview, address BOX 346, Bridgeton, N. J.

MANAGER, married, 39 years old; 16 years' practical experience from hired hand to manager; wishes position on a small place where little or no regular help is required; good schools and living conditions more essential than large salary. Address ADVERTISER 4134, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager seeks new connection; have proven ability, 16 years' of successful farm and estate management; life experience, modern methods, commercial or private; four years in present position, 11 years at former place; American, married, age 40, A-1 references. ADVERTISER 4135, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD manager, 10 years' managerial duties, practical; references. ADVERTISER 4137, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted—Active young farmer, single, desires position milk peddler, truck or tractor driver, teamster or groom; wages $65. Address FRANK BADER, Dean Hill Farm, Canaan, N. Y.

VEGETABLE farmer, potato expert, wants $65-$85 month. GEORGE BROCKTEN, South Norwalk, Conn.

POSITION in North on estate or farm by young white (single) man, age 21; experienced with farm stock, auto and truck, general farm and garden work; references furnished. ROYAL BROWN, Route 3, Evington, Va.

MAN and wife wants position on dairy farm in Orange County; can do any kind of farm work, both good milkers; state wages and terms. MR. JAMES CONKLIN, Hitch St., R. F. D. 1, Goshen, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, 47, honest and reliable, wishes steady home-like place on farm. ADVERTISER 4139, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 19, Christian, of good family, wants light work on farm; good home. BOX 51, Greenville Station, Jersey City.

HERDSMAN-MANAGER, single, 32, desires charge small farm; life experience. ADVERTISER 4143, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, educated man (39), Protestant, references; desires to learn poultry business in modern, large chicken farm; have some experience and will work for one year or more as helper; expect full board incl., laundry and $30 monthly. ADVERTISER 4148, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER and handy man, 15 years' experience greenhouse, sash, lawn, alpine gardens, vegetables, flowers, courts, sprays, etc.; A-1 references; now available; single; moderate salary. ADVERTISER 4144, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED American woman, child 9 years, permanent position housekeeping or care invalid; country preferred; references exchanged. Phone 347-3. BOX 497, Watertown, Conn.

BOY, willing worker, wants good home and small compensation; give particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4150, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, college graduate, efficient; private or commercial; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4152, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN — 15 years' experience purebred Guernseys, over 9 years last position; best references; available immediately; married. ADVERTISER 4153, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on gentleman's country place; Danish; clean and sober; $60 per month, board and room; would prefer year around job. ADVERTISER 4157, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, capable, refined woman, wishes to help in country home. ADVERTISER 4155, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on milk plant or butter factory by Danish creamery man; two years in this country; clean, sober, reliable; good references from my home country; speak English; can come June 1. ADVERTISER 4156, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job on milk route or as chauffeur; experienced at farming. L. J. RANKIN, Box 13, Woodcliffe Lake, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Nursery of the late J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa., 65 acres of land under cultivation; large number of hardy nut trees including new varieties developed by Mr. Jones; also number of budded cherry and fruit tree seedlings for next Fall and Spring delivery; nursery in fine running condition, with well established business; unusual business opportunity. Address, MRS. J. F. JONES, Lancaster, Pa.

FOR RENT—Country home, 9 rooms and one acre land. P. F. LYNCH, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.

POULTRY farm and filling station, 4½ acres; 6-room house, electric lights, good water, phone, pullets, playground, etc.; on main stone road; $3,500, terms. JOHN N. GORDY, Snow Hill, Md.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm, 160 acres, Germantown, N. Y.; modern 10-room house, all conveniences; two tenant houses; adequate barn buildings; terms and further details consult owner. O. T. MOORE, Germantown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—30-acre development lot; electricity, telephone, main highway, Erie Railroad, large lake available; 50 miles from New York; price reasonable to quick buyer. BOX 46, Chester, N. Y.

WANTED to rent, with option to buy, farm, about 50 acres, with brook, near good road, within 40 miles of New York; New Jersey preferred. G. SCARZELLO, 315 9th St., Union City, N. J.

POULTRY farm, South Jersey, sacrifice 5½ acres, equipped for 1,200 layers, 4,200 chicks, incubators, fruit; 5-room home, electricity, heat, etc.; 1,200 birds now on place; price $6,500, terms. ADVERTISER 4122, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Five-acre poultry farm, fully equipped. R. S. HAIT, Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—In Milford, Conn., modern six-room house, five acres land; 1,000 ft. front; gas station and lunch room on place; must be sold on account of sickness. ADVERTISER 4128, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRODUCTIVE 130-acre farm, good buildings; 150 miles from New York City; price $5,000, half cash. Address BOX 36, R. F. D., Union Grove, N. Y.

FARM bargain, 40 acres on main macadam thoroughfare, two miles from city limits; well watered, two barns, 8-room house, productive land. F. H. WOOD, Route 6, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5-acre poultry farm on Long Island, fully equipped with stock. ADVERTISER 4126, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RENT—Part of house, small poultry plant; Protestant; in exchange for care of place, lawns, garden, etc. BOX 42, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—Village home in good condition with few level acres; town water, near large city; full description, location, price, etc.; photos returned. ADVERTISER 4131, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN with team, tools, wants rent small farm (privilege buying), where day work is plentiful. PRACTICAL FARMER, Wakefield, R. I.

FOR SALE or rent, money-making 100-acre Central Pennsylvania poultry farm; 1,800 Leghorn breeders; easy terms. ADVERTISER 4136, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 80 acres, 13 acres fruit, crop this year; excellent house, fireplace, some hardwood floors; four miles from village; $2,000 cash, balance of $3,500 on long term mortgage, for quick sale. JOHN O. YEOMANS, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

100-ACRE farm, Bucks Co., Pa.; Trenton-Philadelphia markets; stone road; crops planted, orchard, meadow, brook, excellent buildings; bargain, $14,000. L. C. CREGAR, Yardly, Pa.

FAIRVIEW Farm, Buckland, Mass., 170 acres—35 rich tillage, balance watered pasture and woodland; sugar bush, pine grove, well sprayed apple orchard specialty, southeast exposure, healthful location, excellent outlook, 10-room house, wide veranda, 3-story barn, carriage and tool house, cold storage apple cellar below, 1,000-barrel storage above, hen and sugar houses, spring water house and barn, ice pond, tools, firewood, hay; suitable for fruit, sheep, general farming. Summer boarders; school half mile, church 1¼, railroad 3; lifetime owner deceased; sacrifice price. MRS. MARION ORCUTT FERGUSON, West Chazy, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE Hills section, Columbia County, N. Y.; large acreage farm or Summer boarders; 10-room modern house; wonderful view many miles; six minutes' walk large railroad station, direct trains New York City; unusual opportunity for Summer cottages, rent quick; price $7,500; will accept best immediate cash offer. ADVERTISER 4140, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY, fruit, truck; 22 fertile acres near Pittsfield, Mass.; 8-room house, barn, henhouse, garage; 1,400 feet elevation; $600 cash, $800 in five years. ADVERTISER 4142, care Rural New-Yorker.

142-ACRE State road, 10 miles Saratoga, Battlefield 2, church, store, mineral spring 1; 9-room house, halls, bath, closets, furnace, electric lights, running water, shade trees, large profitable roadside stand, 3 barns, registered stock, horses, tools, 500 young sugar maples, 600 cords wood, 175 fruit trees. RAY STEVENS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 acres in good state of cultivation, buildings need some repairs; good water; all stock, tools, crops, included at time of sale; price $2,500. JOHN WOKASIEN, Owner, Fertigs P. O., Pa.

SOUTH Jersey grocery; chicken and fruit farm; gas station; 6-room house, other building, good condition; cash $3,000, balance mortgage; for particulars, SKOK, 8 W. Clifford Place, Bronx, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sickness compels me to sell 140-acre farm and tea room, doing profitable business; beautiful southern colonial house, 16 rooms; small amount of cash will hold it. ADVERTISER 4141, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—High-class tea room near Danbury, Conn.; plenty business, beautiful place; act quickly. ADVERTISER 4101, care Rural New-Yorker.

NO MONEY down, large sheep and dairy farm for sale; pay interest, taxes and insurance, principal as able. B. M. BALL, West Fairlee, Vt.

FARM wanted—25 to 50 acres with buildings, some wood land and little fruit; price about $4,000 to $5,000; state price and full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4149, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, in village, South Jersey; stock, tools, milk route, accredited herd. ADVERTISER 4151, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE in Park Ridge, N. J., 2 1/5 acres land, 8-room house, all improvements; on State road; all kinds of fruits, berries and grapes; garage, poultry houses. HENRY KEIL, Spring Valley Road, Park Ridge, N. J.

FOR SALE—6-room house, all improvements, gas, garage, plot 50x145; near station, school, bathing, fishing; particulars, BOX 141, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

10-ROOM house furnished, lot 50x100, in St. Petersburg, Fla., to sell or trade for New York or New Jersey property. Address FRED SCOTT, Rosebank, N. Y.

FARM for sale, 106 acres, 50 acres plain land, rest pasture and woods; 2 horses, 4 cattle, 200 chickens; good buildings; 1½ miles to railroad station. KLEIN, Owner, R. 2, Selkirk, N. Y.

VERMONT dairy farm for sale, 450 acres; 200 acres cultivated, balance maple trees, woodland, pasture; 7-room house, barn and outbuildings; price $3,500. MARTIN TEYERL, 328 E. 73d St., New York City.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10-lb. pail, $1.90; paid to third zone; sample, 10c. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

WANTED—Cider mill machinery complete except power; must be in first-class condition. JERICHO CIDER MILLS, Jericho, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mount Gilead hydraulic cider press, Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, apple graters, peeling machines, cement blocking machine. MAX KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

WANTED take to board children on farm for Summer. PETER LAHTI, Box 123, Shushan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—40 horsepower high-pressure boiler, used 10 days; no reasonable offer refused. H. J. BROWN, R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

CENTAUR tractor, equipped with 10-in. plow, large disk harrow and cultivator; used two seasons; price $250, half original cost. NELSON BEEBE, Tuckahoe, N. J.

WANTED—Children to board on farm through July and August, between 7 and 10 years; girls preferred. ALICE V. BELLIS, Box 7, Ringoes, N. J.

PROTESTANT nurse offers care to elderly invalids in farm home on Hudson; healthful location. A. FITCH, R. D. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders on farm; vegetables, milk, eggs; electricity. ADVERTISER 4127, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Nearly new Economy King cream separator No. 16, electrically driven; now selling whole milk. P. E. TWINING, Princess Anne, Md.

CHEMICAL analysis — Water, dairy products, minerals, soil, fertilizers, etc. C. W. WINCHELL, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Hay baler, wood splitter machine, also power log and tree saw. ADVERTISER 4130, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRAINED nurse wishes to board and care for chronic invalid in own home; Western New York State. ADVERTISER 4132, care Rural New-Yorker.

OLD carriage lamps wanted; send description and price to WILBERT WARD, 6 East 9th St., New York City.

WANTED—Home for orphan boy, age 11, sixth grade. ADVERTISER 4145, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO Mammoth wishbone incubators, 4,800-egg capacity each; used three seasons, absolutely as good as new; will sell for one-half original cost. LONG LAKE DUCK FARM, R. D. 4, Trenton, N. J.

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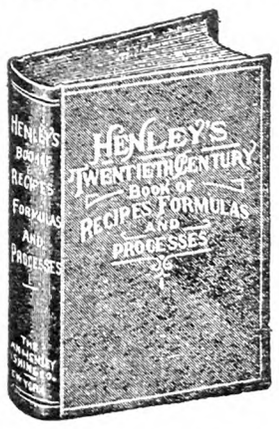

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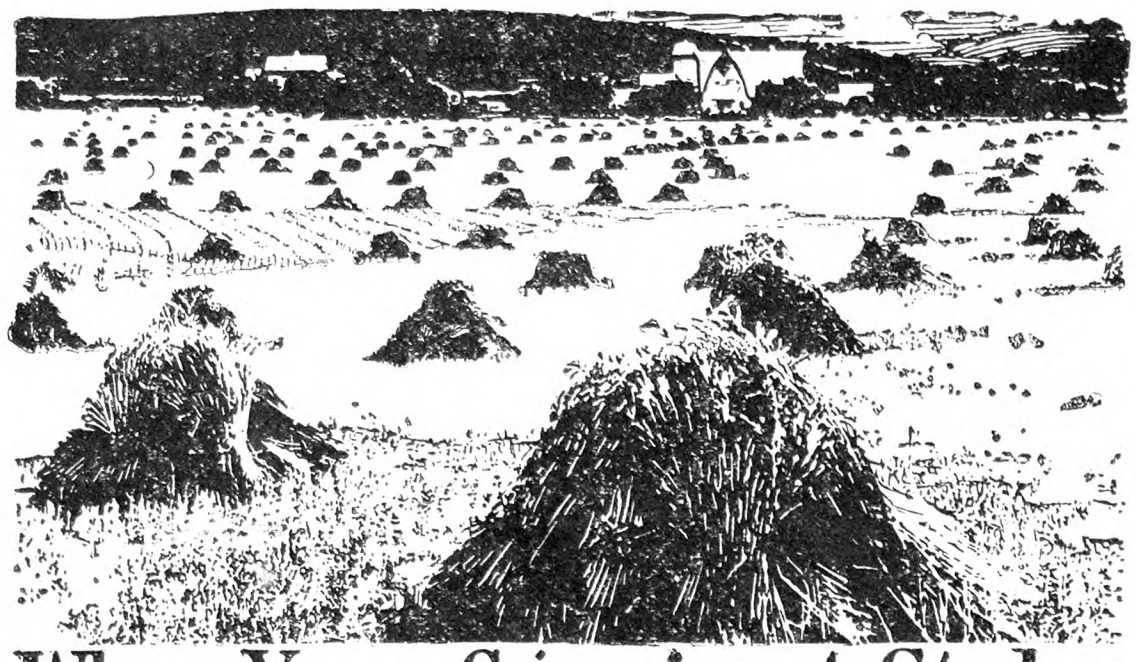

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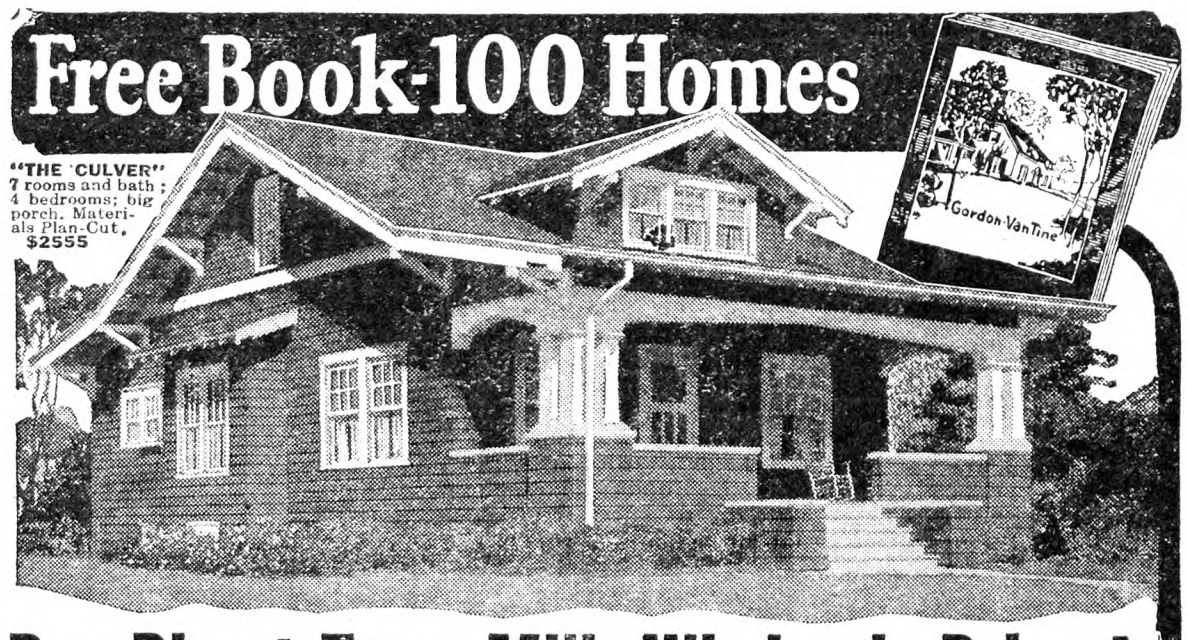

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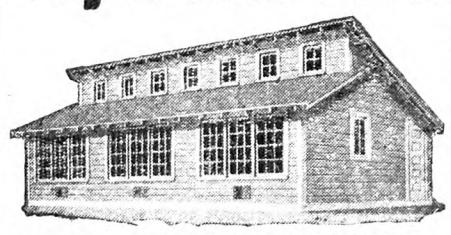

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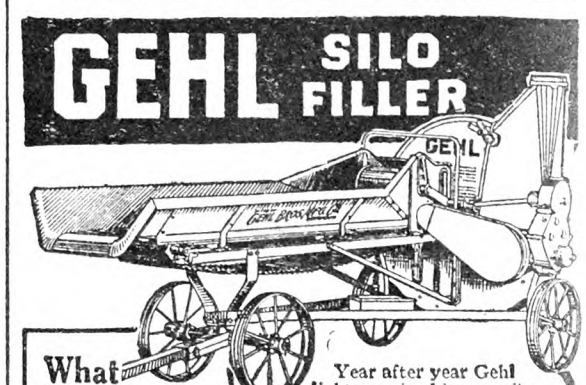

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Busy Times In the Home Canning Factory

Do Pigs Need A College Education?

A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF SOME OF THE VITAMINS.—Some people have contended that pigs, and to some extent, poultry and other farm animals, will balance their own ration provided they have free access to the necessary feeds. Director Morrison of the Geneva Experiment Station, and one of the leading authorities on animal nutrition, says that recent experiments seem to prove the fallacy of this educated pig idea. For Winter conditions in Wisconsin the ideal ration for growing pigs is corn, tankage, linseed oilmeal and chopped Alfalfa hay. Pigs were given free access to these feeds and should, according to some people, have been able to balance their own ration. Given this free choice, pigs showed little tendency to eat either the chopped Alfalfa or the linseed oilmeal. In this ration, linseed oilmeal and Alfalfa both appear to be necessary. If either of these ingredients is left out, the results are not satisfactory.

Perhaps these pigs were not up-to-date on their feeding habits and did not recognize the need of vitamins in their rations. There seems to have been a lack of some of the important vitamins in the corn and tankage ration, and these vitamins can be furnished by whole milk, pasture or linseed oilmeal and Alfalfa hay. The next generation of pigs may learn about their need for vitamins, but now that we have several new vitamins it will be more difficult for the new generation to acquire the necessary education.

According to Director Morrison only vitamin A and vitamin D are apt to be lacking in livestock feeding. Legume hay is rich in both of these vitamins, if it is well cured in direct sunlight and if it retains plenty of leaves and green color. Thus far five vitamins—vitamins A, B, C, D and E—have definitely been discovered. Their functions in the body are known with considerable exactness, and the relative amounts of each contained in many foods have been determined by painstaking experiments. Apparently we may now add vitamins F and G to the list. Doubtless others will be discovered.

VITAMIN A PROMOTES GROWTH.—Not only is vitamin A necessary for the growth of the young, but it is also just as essential for a healthy adult life. It has been repeatedly shown that a diet deficient in this vitamin leads to general weakness and increases the susceptibility to many infectious diseases. There is cause to believe that a more liberal supply of vitamin A may help to prevent the frequent colds and other respiratory diseases many children suffer from during the Winter. Recent investigations of Sherman and associates at Columbia University, as well as other studies, show that animals need for successful reproduction, proper lactation and long life even more vitamin A than is necessary to produce growth or to prevent distinct symptoms of a lack of the vitamin. These results are, without question, of far-reaching significance.

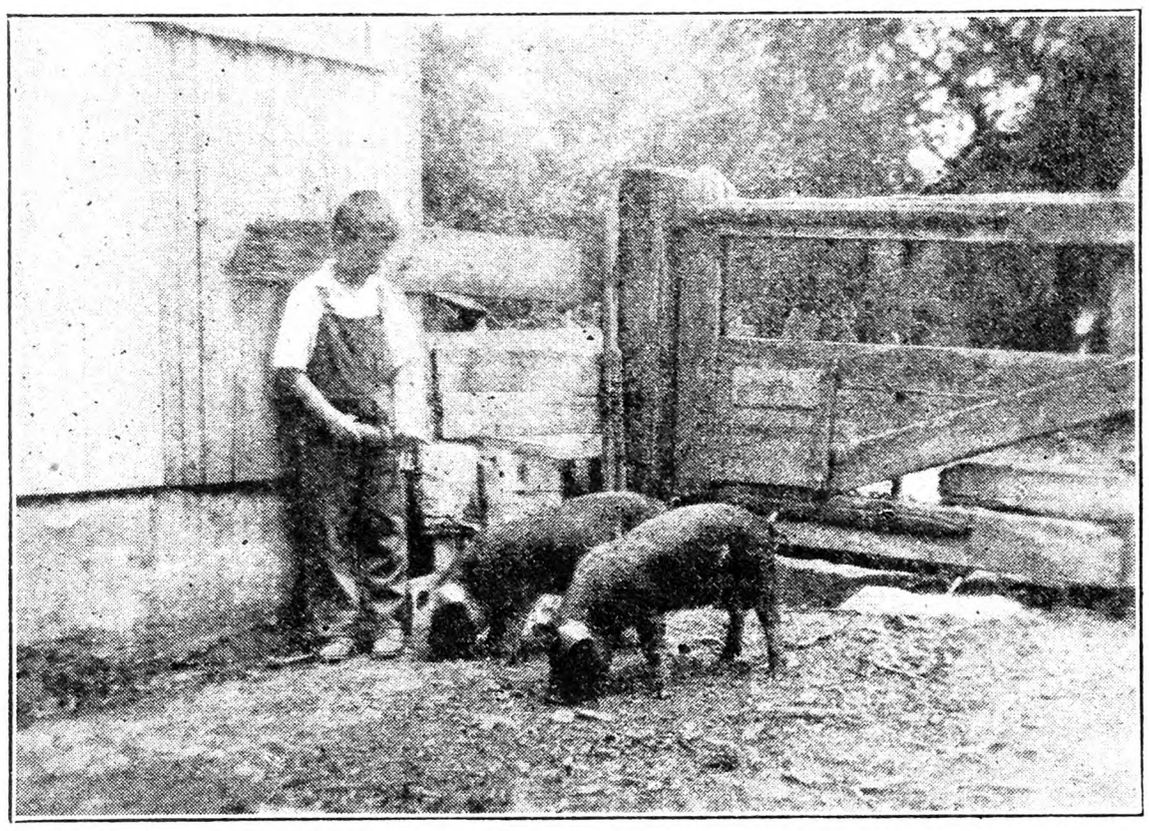
In experiments with swine on a vitamin A deficient diet young pigs often succumb to pneumonia, just as has been found in experiments with rats. A lack of vitamin A is probably a common cause of pneumonia which so often occurs during the Winter among swine in Northern States. The lack of the vitamin does not itself cause the disease, but so reduces the resistance of the body that the pneumonia germs gain a ready entrance. For this reason, as well as to supply vitamin D, which will be discussed later, it is wise to supply swine in Winter with a small amount of well-cured legume hay, especially Alfalfa.

FOODS RICH IN VITAMIN A.—On account of the vital importance of vitamin A in animal life, we should know the relative amounts in various foods. Since butterfat is especially rich in vitamin A, whole milk and all products made from it are excellent sources. Egg yolks, cod liver oil and other fish liver oils are also high in vitamin A. Particularly important, both to humans and animals, is the fact that all green parts of plants, especially the leaves, are rich in this vitamin. The green colored cabbage and celery contain a considerable amount, the inner blanched white leaves and stalks contain much less.

As a rule cereals are low in vitamin A, but Steenbock discovered in 1920 that yellow corn was a notable exception, being relatively rich in it. Roots and tubers are usually low in vitamin A, but carrots are excellent and sweet potatoes a good source. Most fruits, so far as investigated, are only fair in vitamin A content, except pineapples, tomatoes and yellow squash contain considerable quantities, as do such green vegetables as green peas and string beans. Nuts are not rich in this food factor. Fortunately, vitamin A is not very easily destroyed. It resists drying, as in the curing of hay, a matter of prime importance in stock feeding. Ordinary cooking temperatures also do not destroy it.

In livestock feeding, cattle, sheep and horses will not lack for vitamin A if they are fed the usual type of rations, including a reasonable amount of good hay. While green-colored hay is especially rich in vitamin A, most dry roughages contain some. Furthermore, since all green parts of plants are high in vitamin A, there is no danger of a lack in the case of any animals on good pasture. Only swine and poultry are apt to suffer from a lack of this vitamin, particularly in the Winter when they get no fresh green feed. In feeding them it is therefore necessary to make provision for a proper supply, or disaster may result.

VITAMINS B AND C.—Vitamin B is necessary to prevent beri-beri. From recent investigations, vitamin B now appears to be a combination of two different vitamins, for these investigations have shown that not only is a supply of vitamin B necessary to prevent beri-beri in man and similar diseases in animals, but also this mysterious food factor has other very definite functions in the body. Vitamin B is necessary for the growth of all animals. Without an ample supply normal growth is impossible. Moreover, though the young require an abundance of B, the amount needed continues to increase as the body increases in size. Adults therefore require a larger amount, though a smaller proportion of the vitamin, than do the young. Vitamin B is also apparently needed for reproduction and lactation. Indeed, even a larger proportion of the vitamin seems to be needed in the diet for these functions than for growth.



A Dependable Market for Vitamins. Fig. 347

Most fortunately vitamin B is widely and generally distributed in plant and animal tissues. It is found in considerable abundance in all the chief parts of plants—in leaves, stems, roots, tubers, seeds and fruits. From the standpoint of stock feeding, it is a highly important fact that all grains are high in it, and also all ordinary kinds of roughage, even straw. The cereal by-products, like wheat bran and wheat middlings, are especially rich in it. Due to the wide distribution of vitamin B it seems unlikely that there will be any lack of it in ordinary rations for livestock.

Vitamin C prevents scurvy. It is of no importance whatsoever in the feeding of farm animals. This is for the very good reason that men, monkeys and guinea pigs are the only animals which apparently ever have scurvy. Certain animals have been shown to have the ability to manufacture this vitamin in their bodies, others may secure plenty in all the rations they are fed, or even perhaps require none of this food factor, at least they suffer from no lack of it.

VITAMIN D AND BONE FORMATION. — This vitamin is called vitamin D, or the anti-rachitic vitamin. To prevent rickets, which may be used to include all bone disorders in which there is an inadequate assimilation of calcium and phosphorus, we now know that there must be an ample supply of these mineral nutrients in the food, and, fully as important, an adequate supply of vitamin D. Perhaps vitamin D is related in chemical composition to vitamin A, though they have radically different properties. Both apparently belong to the class of compounds known to the chemist as sterols.

Investigations have shown that apparently the ultra-violet light acts on minute amounts of certain sterols contained in most natural foods and changes these sterols in vitamin D, so that the compounds become anti-rachitic. Furthermore, it is now believed that the beneficial effect of sunlight and ultra-violet on humans suffering from rickets is due to the light acting on the sterols contained in small amounts in the skin tissues, changing them into vitamin D. The vitamin is then transported to all parts of the body where it may be needed by the blood. Not only is vitamin D necessary for the proper formation of bone in young animals, but it is also required for adult life. The requirement is especially large in lactation animals, for a great amount of calcium and phosphorus must be assimilated to secrete the large amount of milk.

Unfortunately, vitamin D is much less widely distributed in nature than vitamins A, B and C. Indeed cod liver oil and certain other fish oils are the only natural materials particularly rich in it. For this reason, cod liver oil and sunlight or ultra-violet light are the best preventives of rickets in children.

From the standpoint of livestock feeding, experiments have shown that vitamin D is of very great importance to livestock. Dairy cows, swine and poultry are especially apt to suffer from a lack of this vitamin. It has been found that legume hay cured in the bright sun contains considerable vitamin D. Also pasturage and other green feed aids in furnishing this vitamin. Poultry and swine are greatly benefited from sunlight and ultra-violet light, but according to recent investigations by Hart, when cows are exposed to sunlight or ultra-violet light it does not increase their ability to assimilate calcium and phosphorus or increase the vitamin D content of their milk.

THE NEW VITAMINS E, F AND G.—Vitamin E is necessary for successful reproduction. It is widely distributed in natural foods, cereals and other seeds being rich in it, as well as green leaves. It is doubtful, therefore, whether this vitamin is of any practical importance. Human diets and the rations fed livestock, as well, contain a considerable proportion of the classes of foods which have been found to be high in this vitamin. In discussing vitamin B, it was pointed out that several recent investigations indicate that what we have known as vitamin B really consists of two separate vitamins. The first is the vitamin which prevents beri-beri. Sherman has just recently proposed that this be called vitamin F.

The other is a vitamin which is necessary for growth. It is proposed that this be called vitamin G. The designation vitamin B will undoubtedly be retained, nevertheless, for the present to indicate the combined functions we have previously discussed. It is of interest to note in this connection that whole wheat is relatively rich in F—the anti-beri-beri vitamin, but relatively low in G—the growth factor. On the other hand milk is relatively higher in G than in F.

This discovery of vitamins and their relation to nutrition represents one of the most outstanding contributions of modern science to our everyday life. It has brought about many changed farm practices and many more changed practices will doubtless come in the near future. Vitamins are so vital a factor in our daily life and are likewise so important in securing maximum returns from livestock that it is essential that persons interested in farming have a clear understanding of what is known today about each of these mysterious substances.

L. H. WOODWARD.

Plan Now for Thinning Apples

PROPER thinning is an indispensable part of commercial apple growing. Its general practice would improve the apple situation greatly. This is the bearing year for apples in nearly all sections of the country. Up to the middle of May there was no serious frost injury in any large commercial district. We must expect a large, well distributed crop of apples. Small and low grade fruit will undoubtedly sell at such low prices that there will be little if any net return if it is picked and marketed.

Since forcing into consumption large quantities of small and low grade apples in years of heavy production is one of the main causes of low prices for the better sizes and grades, every effort should be made to keep undesirable apples off the market.

The first practical step growers can take towards this result is to grow as few cull apples as possible. If trees are overloaded, removing the surplus fruit is the only feasible way to prevent undesirably small fruit. While thinning for size, defective fruit can also be removed. Many growers who have never practiced thorough thinning would be glad to do so if they could secure efficient workers at moderate wages. The press of other work and the scarcity and high cost of hired men often make it seem impossible. There is also the difficulty of teaching workers which apples should be removed and which should be left on the tree. Unless they can do the same work for several weeks they often finish before they have learned to do rapid, accurate work. Where these conditions apply co-operation among neighbors may solve the problem.

This work is especially well suited for active boys and girls. It is pleasant, healthful work which under competent leadership can soon be learned. Our own orchards provide work for a foreman and six or eight workers for a month or more, after which we send them to help our neighbors, so that our gang has six weeks' work.

By starting with varieties like Wealthy, Rome, Jonathan and others that are sure to set a surplus, we can begin near the middle of June, reaching varieties having more of a June drop in July. If there are not enough suitable workers on the farm or in the neighborhood it may be possible to bring them daily by car or bus from the nearest city or village. In some places a camp or barracks can be established, a group being recruited from one of the large cities. By planning in time the school or college authorities might be made interested in the plan, tell the students about the opportunity for pleasant, Summer work in the country and recommend suitable applicants.

A trained leader could take the gang from orchard to orchard and get the trees thinned better and at less cost than if the growers were to do it themselves. E. STUART HUBBARD.

New York.

Teaching School in Albania

DURING most of the last year I have been in charge of the Albanian-American Agricultural School at Kanaja, Albania, and have seen many things that may be of interest to the great RURAL family.

Albania is one of the new countries, and is on the east side of the Adriatic, across from Italy, and north of Greece. When most of us studied geography it was a part of Turkey, and in the world of ancient history was in Macedonia. Alexander the Great was born in this region, whose people are the direct descendants of the Ilyrians of Greek history. Their language is unlike any nearby tongue, being the oldest language in Europe, older in fact than the classic Greek. Albania has at different times been under the political control of Phoenicia, Athens, Sparta, Rome, Venice and Turkey, but has been little changed by any of them. It has stood still while empires rose and fell, always stubbornly resisting oppression and hoping for the nationality which came with the downfall of Turkey at the close of the Balkan Wars in 1912. Then its natural rights were recognized and a ruler, the Prince of Wied, chosen by a protectorate of the powers. The prince proved too timid and weak to rule people who called themselves the Shiquiptar or Sons of the Eagle. The prince fled from his turbulant people just as the World War began. At the close of the World War the government was reorganized, and due to the effort of President Woodrow Wilson, recognized as a nation. The republic, with a constitution copied from the United States, was established in 1924, with the fighting chief of a warlike clan, Ahmet Zogu, chief of the "Mati," as president.

As a result of the thousand-year war against oppression neither agriculture nor industry has flourished. No schools existed and few travelers penetrated this primitive land. Now with a modern government and progressive president and parliament the country is rapidly becoming modern. The people have often been compared to the Irish and to the Scotch Highlanders. They always resisted payment of taxes to Turkey, but are willing to obey their own laws. The Turkish practice was to rob anyone who showed evidence of property, and as a result no one built a good house or improved his live stock. The agriculture is at present much the same as it was when St. Paul preached there. Wooden plows are drawn by undersized oxen. The grain is cut with reaping hooks and thrashed out by the feet of horses. The country is, in part, mountainous, but there are many rich, level, fertile valleys, suitable to extensive grain growing. Corn is raised everywhere, and forms the principal food. Wheat yields excellent crops and is ground as our grandfathers ground corn. There are only three flour mills in the entire country.

Large numbers of sheep and goats are kept, the sheep being milked as soon as the lambs can be weaned. The best draft animals are the big, blue-black water-buffalo, which also yields small amounts of rich milk. The cows are numerous and are often colored like Jerseys, but they give little more than their calves require, and cows' milk is not plentiful. Butter of four kinds can be had, cow, sheep, goat and buffalo, each worse than the others. It is melted and poured into earthen jars and used only for cooking. Cheese is also made, but because of lack of skill it is of low-grade and cheap.

The picture above is printed as an example of how *not* to spray potatoes. As will be seen, the spray arrangement is of the watering-can type, sprinkling a little of the liquid on the tops of the plants. Some potato beetles may be poisoned with this method, but it is of little value in blight prevention. Effective potato spraying should throw the material with some force and cover all parts of the plant.

Horses are very poor and the size of ponies. Mud brick, or adobe, is generally used for houses, with tile roof. Windows are few and small, for according to the Oriental custom, it is not considered wise to encourage women to look out. Most kitchens have a dirt floor, and a small fire is built in the center. The smoke escapes through the tile roof. The dishes to be heated are set on an iron circle supported by legs a foot high. Open wells supply water for household uses, and drinking water is delivered by gypsy women who carry the earthen jars on their backs.

Few houses have chairs, but divans with cushions or rugs are often seen. Poor people generally sit on the floor cross-legged on matting made of rushes. Beds are generally absent, the bedding being unrolled at night on the mats which serve as carpets in the daytime. In spite of these primitive conditions the people are a fine lot. Honesty and sobriety are general, and polygamy is no more common than in the United States. I often go into the bazaar, and after selecting what I want, hold out a handful of change for the merchant to take what is due him. I never had one cheat me. Most of the people live in small villages of from 10 to 50 houses, which are clustered together on rocky hills where they can be easily defended, as they have been in the turbulent past. Not one of these villages but tells hundreds of stories of wars, raids, massacres and revenges. Personal heroism is so common that it is taken for granted, and even the women and children stand ready to help in defending an attack or revenging an injury.

From these villages the men go out every day to the fields, which are often at a distance of a mile or two. One man is always chosen as "headman" or leader of the village, who has a great deal of authority and is always the one to entertain a chance visitor. The family is a very strong organization, and the man who is the head has an amount of authority incredible to us. The head of a family not only directs all work and handles all earnings, but even arranges marriages. When the young people are of suitable age (15-18 years) the heads of the families arrange a marriage. The couple to be married seldom meet until the ceremony.

There is a great deal of malaria along the coast, and the death rate among children is far too high. Extension teaching could do great things in giving instruction in proper diet and sanitation.

At the school we had 44 girls and 72 boys, the two sexes being kept in separate schools. They are all taught English, as it is difficult to teach technical subjects in their native tongue. The boys receive three or four hours a day of class-room work, and the remainder of the time are taught to farm in a modern manner. The girls receive a corresponding amount of work in weaving, dressmaking and other feminine handicrafts.

I have taught for more than 15 years, but I never saw anything to compare with the intense desire for knowledge which these young Albanians show. Those who have helped to force an education on the youth of America will appreciate the chance to teach where they thank you with eye and voice for each lesson assigned. I find the intelligence and capacity of these students fully equal to those in the best American schools.

The school is supported by money raised in America by those who feel, as one of the trustees put it, "I can live all my life here and make or lose a million dollars without it greatly affecting anyone, but over there a little money will not only change the whole life of the student, but start changes in the way of living of the whole people." H. F. BUTTON.

Seen in Virginia

(Editorial Correspondence)

PART III

NOW and then a flock of sheep came into view, usually 25 or more, occasionally less. These uplands are ideal sheep pastures. Sometimes cattle, hogs and sheep were in the same field.

Dogs were scarce. There must be plenty of them in Virginia, but I saw none beside the road. In fact the only dog noticed on this trip was a small fuzzy, sandy-loam colored pup that chased a train for some distance. It looked rather futile, but he appeared to get considerable "kick" (to use a slang expression) out of it. Perhaps his act was no more useless or foolish than many things we humans do at times.

On Sunday I was in a village of about 1,000 inhabitants. It has six churches, so there should be facilities to accommodate various religious viewpoints. Going past one I saw, in the grounds adjoining, two long tables of boards spread liberally with packages of eatables. A man with me said that was called the "True Church," further explaining that it is "old-fashioned religion, where they have meeting and then come out and eat. Everybody brings something, but it belongs to them all, and they eat without looking to see who brought this or that —and it would be the same if you went in there. You'd be welcome."

That sounded generous and practical. Our "Pastoral Parson" would feel right at home in that gathering.

That noon, at my stopping place, there was chicken dinner—not chicken that had wintered in a Chicago icehouse. Among the dinner trimmings were homemade noodles, and peach jam, and two other dishes I did not know, but just ate them, and will put them away in memory with that apple pie at Kennebunk, Maine; the boiled-ham potpie in Southern Rhode Island; a broiled fish dinner from Chesapeake Bay, winding up with native muskmelon; that apple butter, not too much spiced, got out in Ohio; and other local good things. I am not a gourmand but like to remember some of these high spots, here and there, so vividly picturing the skill of cook and gardener.

After dinner we sat a long time on the porch looking at those Blue Ridge Mountains, not a haze to blur their color or sharp outlines. W. W. H.

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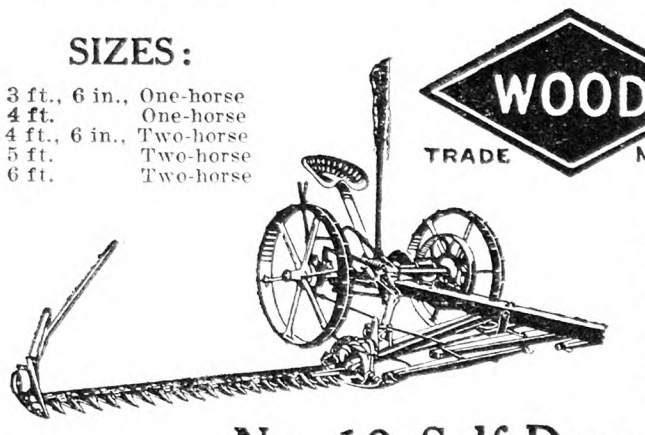

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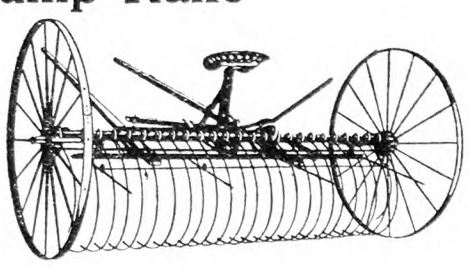

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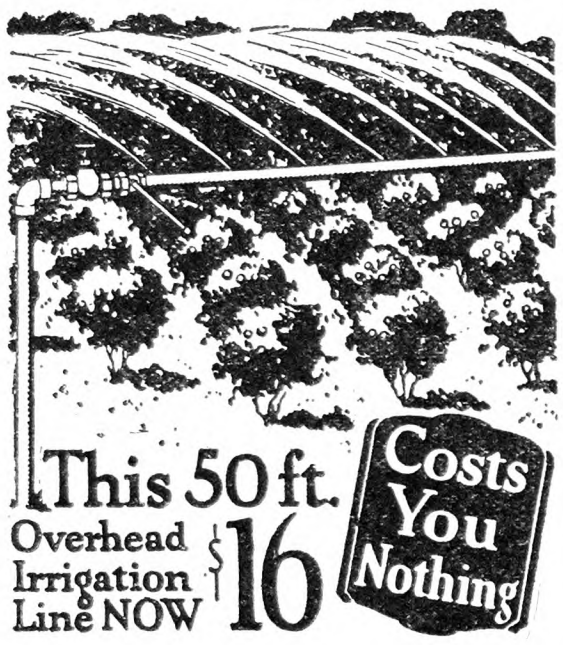

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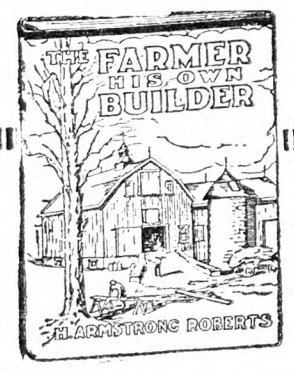

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Horticultural Gossip

Bamboo trees have been grown in the United States with some sucess. In the vicinity of Savannah, Ga., new bamboo shoots grow from 1 to 1½ ft. in a day, and mature groves will send up shoots 60 or more feet in height in three to four weeks. They will grow anywhere that cotton does well, and do not require wet places. They spread from clumps and from root stems so that once established they gradually extend their domain. It is said that they are good wind-breaks and that they also produce good fence posts and strong, light-weight poles for other purposes. The principal use of most bamboos is known to the young boy, usually with a string and a hook fastened at one end.

* * * * *

Western growers are still trying codling-moth traps, using fermented apple juice. A glass, aluminum or granite ware dish with an opening six to eight inches, is partially filled with fermented apple juice and suspended in the upper one-third of well-pruned trees. Besides materially reducing the number of moths in an orchard they also give information regarding the appearance of the moths, so that the grower can more accurately time his sprays. The cost of maintaining the traps is figured at about 25 cents per tree per season. The idea may not work in eastern orchards, but it should be tried out before it is discarded.

* * * * *

Some varieties of apples are especially susceptible to spray injury. The Ben Davis and Ben Davis type apples are noted for this weakness. Copper sprays and cold, or cool, wet weather may have serious consequences on such varieties. Rome Beauty and its children are, by contrast, quite resistant to spray injury. The Golden Delicious is perhaps more susceptible than any other commercial variety. The situation may be helped in varieties which are not overly subject to scab by using sprays after bloom containing excess of lime. In Ohio a combination of dry lime-sulphur plus hydrated lime is being considered, used in the proportions of 3-5-50 for pink sprays, and 1½-5-50 or 2-5-50 for all subsequent sprays.

* * * * *

An interesting publication from Connecticut shows that there has been a regular 14 year cycle in prices of Baldwin apples on the Boston market. The expectation from this analysis is that during the next four or five years average production will be high because of the plantings from 1904 to 1910 when prices were relatively high. Within nine years it is estimated that another low production and higher price period will have been reached. The question in many orchardists' minds is how they could possibly have withstood the onslaught for 10 years if the season of 1927 had not helped to ease the fiancial burden.

* * * * *

The present tendency in apple pruning is to prune lightly while the trees are young and more heavily as they grow older. The peach tree, however, is usually pruned quite severely beginning with the time it is set. Now the evidence seems to point in the direction of light thinning out of branches while the peach trees are young, and the customary severe heading back after they have begun fruiting. Three-year-old peach trees in Ohio that were lightly pruned yielded 40 lbs. of fruit in both 1925 and 1926, whereas the heavily pruned trees averaged 30 lbs. in 1925 and 22 lbs. in 1926. In heavy pruning 7 lbs. of wood was removed from each tree, and in light pruning only 3 lbs. was cut off.

* * * * *

Michigan growers are being told that expensive pruning of mature apple trees does not pay. Pruned trees of mature age that were in a moderately vigorous to vigorous condition produced fewer apples, smaller yields and lower net returns per tree or per acre than unpruned ones. Low vigor trees however, produced more apples of larger size when pruned than when not pruned. The location of the orchard and the choice of variety have proven of greater importance than any subsequent treatment. Regardless of whether or not one agrees with this idea of pruning he cannot help but be impressed as he looks around him by the fact that there are certain especially favored orchards which seem always profitable, while there are others which appear haunted by a jinx. In those cases the question is very largely one of location and variety.

* * * * *

The growth condition of sour cherry trees in different orchards or under different treatments was quite noticeable during bloom. The weaker, slower-growing trees showed white blossoms clear to the tips of the twigs, while the more vigorous or fertilized trees pushed green twigs out into the skyline. But while the trees with green-leaved terminal growths might seem to be carrying less bloom, they were in reality insuring crops for future years. The leaves form spurs which are highly productive. The trees which blossom to the tips of the twigs form few spurs and are dependent for the next seasons's crop upon fruit buds formed upon that season's short terminal growth. Keep the sour cherry vigorous and growing. Profit is dependent more upon yield than upon price per pound of fruit.

* * * * *

To what extent rapid and improved transportation is increasing competition in the fruit industry is shown by the announcement that a farmer in central British Columbia shipped 90 boxes of Duchess and Wealthy apples to eastern markets. Whether or not this is the most northerly orchard in North America is an open question, but that it is fairly well north is indicated by the fact that it is located in approximately the same latitude as the island upon which the ocean fliers landed with the Bremen.

* * * * *

The cutworm is one of the pests placed on this earth to try men's souls. Try a poison bran mash composed of 1 lb. of bran, 1 oz. of Paris green, 3 tablespoons of cheap syrup, one fourth of a lemon, and 2½ cups of water. This amount will cover a quarter of an acre. Mix the bran and Paris green dry. Squeeze the juice of the lemon into the water and add the peel and pulp after chopping it fine. Then dissolve the syrup in the fruit juice mixture and stir the liquid into the bran. Since cutworms are night feeders the bait should be spread in the evening so that it does not have time to dry out. Put a little around the tomato plants, the raspberry canes, or the strawberry plants if cutworms are bothersome—but be careful about possible poisoning of children, dogs, and birds. H. B. TUKEY.

Albert W. Close

We are sorry to announce the death of this old friend, at his home in North Stamford, Conn. He was 75 and had just been planning to celebrate his 54th wedding anniversary. He had been a reader of THE R. N.-Y. over 50 years.

Mr. Close was a farmer and had long taken active interest in the public life of his community, as well as in the Lodge of Masons, which he joined when 22 years old.

He is survived by his wife, Hannah Close; a son, Albert H. Close, and a daughter, Mrs. Albert Buckhout, Stamford, and a sister, Mrs. Joseph F. Richards.

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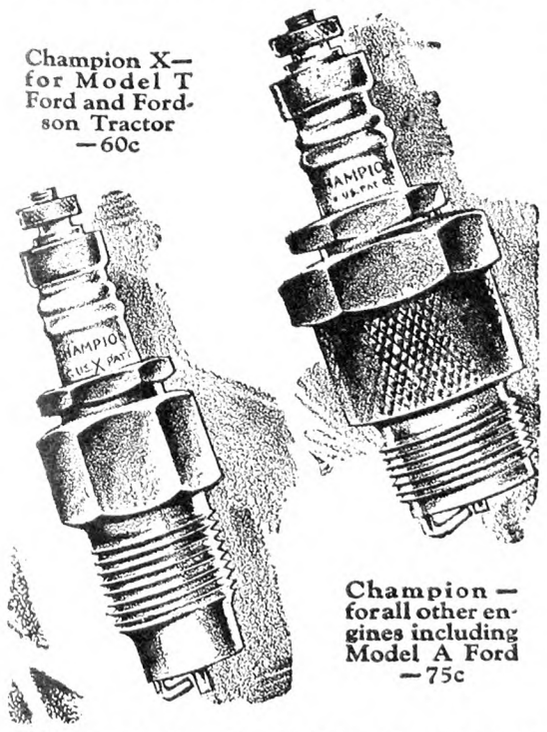

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TOLEDO, OHIO

Garden Bulletin Board

[Conducted by W. W. H. Experience and questions invited.]

The late tulips are now dropping petals. I had not more than 50, but all exceptionally good. There were parrots of gorgeous red, yellow and feathered, bizarres with their delicate penciling and stately Darwins—Clara Butt, rosy pink; blood red City of Haarlem; Dream, large mauve, and the somber Zulu and La Tulipe Noir, so exaggeratedly mournful that one cannot help laughing at them.

Two years ago I saved a lot of seed of the mullein pink (Lychnis coronaria) sowing it in crescent shape about six feet across. This year it will bloom, and promises to be quite wonderful. This biennial is one of our best garden flowers, blooming all Summer. It self-sows and transplants readily.

Peach bells are another desirable standby, perfectly hardy, spreading from the root so that fine clumps form. They are beautiful for cutting where one gets enough so that they can be spared for this purpose, especially fine for a table vase.

Although the season is about two weeks late, weather is now favorable, so that things are catching up. I have sweet corn four inches high and beans the same. Cutworms thinned out a row of Swiss chard, but have not disturbed the corn. It all depends on where the mother moths chanced to lay the eggs.

The rambler roses show great promise. I really have too many, as they are scrambling all over the wild garden. But I remember what a sight they are in late June and spare them another year. Their only weakness is liability to mildew, which is readily controlled with dry sulphur, dusted on the dew-wet leaves in evening or morning. Some years I use as much as 10 lbs. of sulphur for this purpose. One caution is needed here. Do not let the sulphur drift into your eyes. If it does, wash thoroughly with cold water. It will save a half hour of fiery biting.

Care of Easter Lily After Blooming

I have an Easter lily bulb in bloom. Will you tell me how to care for it so it will bloom another year? Is it possible to put it outside in the ground and let it grow like hardy lilies, or must I store it in a dry place for the Summer and start in the Fall? C. A.

When the lilies have ceased blooming, leave the bulbs in the pots, giving full sun and plenty of water to keep them growing. As the weather becomes warmer, plunge the pots outside; that is, sink in soil the depth of the pot, putting a shovelful of coal ashes in the bottom of the hole to keep earthworms out of the pot. Water regularly until about August, when growth will gradually cease, and the leaves will become yellow and wither. Water should then be gradually withheld as the top dries off. When the stem is dead the pots should be stored in the cellar, where they will not dry out entirely, until it is time to pot again. In October shake the dry earth off the bulbs and put in clean pots. Suitable soil is two-thirds good loam and one-third well-rotted manure. Put broken crocks in the bottom of the pot for drainage, and set the bulb in the middle of the pot, with two inches of clear space above it; barely cover with soil. More soil is added later for the stem roots to run in. Keep the pot in a cool cellar, or plunged in a sheltered spot outside, covered with a mulch, watering when needed, until roots are well formed, when it may be brought into the house. Success in blooming a second year depends on the vigor of the bulb.

Lilium longiflorum, commonly called the Easter lily, is not satisfactory out of doors in the Northern States. It is tender, and even when it survives the Winter it does not seem as permanent or long-lived as other garden lilies. Lilium candidum, the Madonna lily, is a very hardy and permanent variety with pure white flowers, smaller and more flaring in shape than the Easter lily; this is often forced for Easter, and is extremely satisfactory in the garden.

Grape Pests

Can you tell me what is best for spraying grapevines? Last year all the leaves were eaten off my grapevine by caterpillars. A. E. B.

New Jersey.

Grapes have various troubles, both insects and diseases. These are quite well controlled by the use of standard Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50, with 1½ lbs. powdered lead arsenate added. Or a combined fungicide and arsenical may be bought commercially and used according to directions.

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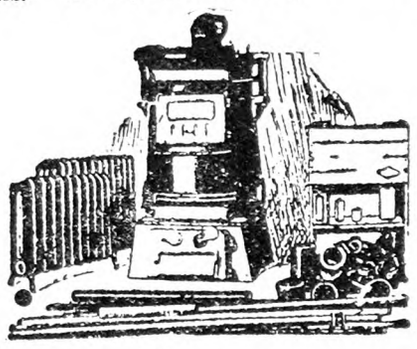

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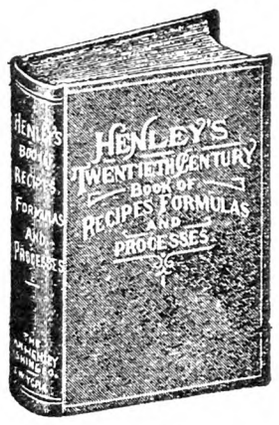

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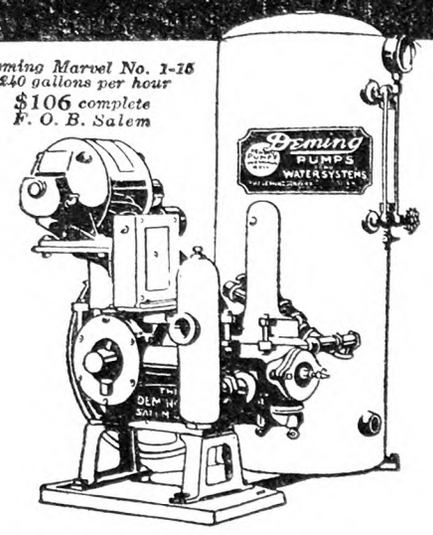

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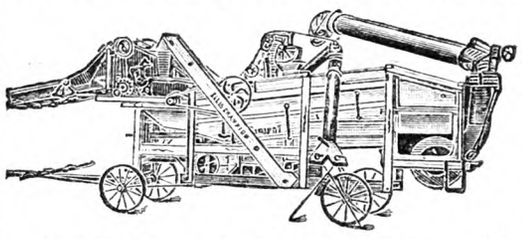

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—A will 11 ft. long was probated at Trenton, N. J., May 24. The document, written by Miss Eliza Atchley of Pennington in long hand provided bequests for more than 50 persons. Miss Atchley died May 11. She wrote the will on sheets of legal-sized paper, pasted end to end. Disposal of family heirlooms and personal belongings occupied most of the space.

The finding of five bodies May 24 in waters off Staten Island afforded the proof the city authorities have insisted had been lacking of loss of life on the municipal ferryboat Bronx when it was swamped April 27, and also accounted, it is believed, for two of the 18 men missing from the United States dredge Navesink after its collision with the freighter Swinburne several weeks ago. Three of the bodies were identified as those of passengers missing from the Bronx.

A woman parachute jumper fell 500 ft. to her death at Atlanta, Ga., May 27, when the third parachute in a triple jump failed to open. The victim, Miss Louise Gardner of Boston, had ascended to an altitude of 2,000 ft. in a balloon to make the jump.

Roy Goodwin, 28, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was killed instantly in a pile-up of automobiles in the sixth lap of a 100-mile automobile race at Toledo, Ohio, May 27. Goodwin's wife, Mrs. Carrie Goodwin, and their daughter, Darline, five, witnessed the fatal crash from the grandstand, which was filled with 10,000 spectators. Whiz Sloan, whose car ran over Goodwin's and catapulted over a six-foot fence without touching it, suffered a broken arm and severe body lacerations. Harold Phelps, whose skidding car started the mix-up, escaped without injury despite the fact that his car turned over, hurling him through the air into the inner field.

County authorities were confronted with a mystery at Prior Lake, Minn., May 28, following the finding of the bodies of two aged brothers Andrew Beisang, 75, and Samuel Beisang, 79, in the fire-swept ruins of their home. Whether the Beisang brothers had burned to death or had died before the fire had not been definitely established.

Wreckage of the steamer Kamloops and the bodies of two members of her crew of 22, who perished when the boat was lost in a storm last December, have been found, according to a telegram received at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., May 28 by Capt. N. G. Fish, in charge of the Great Lakes division of the Canadian Steamship Line, from the commanding officer of the cutter Crawford. The bodies, the message said, were found on Isle Royal and taken to Port Arthur. The wreckage was identified.

The navy seaplane PN-12, piloted by Lieut. Zeus Soucek, was declared May 28 to have established a new American altitude record for her type, carrying a useful load of 1,000 kilograms. The plane rose to about 17,000 feet, when the cold atmosphere interferred with operation of the motor. The former American record was 7,979 for this type of plane.

Identification of "Whitey" Walker, former member of the Ray Terrell band of Oklahoma bank bandits, as one of the men who held up the First National Bank at Lamar, Col., May 23, killed two of its officers, kidnapped two others and later killed a Dighton, Kan., physician, gave renewed activity May 28 to the man hunt that has been raging in five States since that time. It was anounced that the loot in the Lamar bank was $10,664 in cash and $76,500 in bonds. This, coupled with the $18,000 taken in a subsequent bank robbery at Wymore, Neb., brings the total obtained by the gang to more than $105,000. The killing of the physician, Dr. W. W. Winegar, was extremely cold-blooded. He was called from his home to treat one of the bandits who was wounded and after caring for the man was killed. No trace has been found of Everett A. Kessinger, bank teller, kidnapped by the robbers. The majority of the possemen, who at one time reached a total of more than 3,000, were returning to their homes May 28. Some 200 officials and deputy sheriffs are continuing the hunt.

FARM AND GARDEN. — Reports from Huntsville, Utah, indicate that plans are being made to ship sweet peas grown in that region, by airplane to Chicago during the coming Summer. About 250,000 stems per week are anticipated, commencing about July 5 and continuing until frost. A special Fairchild airplane is being built for the service and it will be operated by the Scenic Line Airways. The plane will leave Huntsville about 6 P. M. and arrive at Chicago at 6 A. M. It will carry 50 boxes of bloom, approximately 100,000 flowers, the total weight being about 800 lbs. The machine will stop at North Platte, Neb., for refueling and change of pilot.

The New Jersey Gladiolus Society held its second quarterly meeting at Horticultural Hall, State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, May 16. After the reading of the minutes a letter of welcome sent by the mayor and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Vineland was read inviting the members of the New Jersey Gladiolus Society to attend and bring blooms and friends to the South Jersey Gladiolus Show to be staged at the Vineland Y. M. C. A. Hall, August 7-8.

WASHINGTON.—A "reserve navy," higher wage scale and a $250,000,000 loan fund were offered for development of America's merchant marine May 23 as President Coolidge signed the Jones-White bill. The bill lays down a policy by which government ships may be transferred to private ownership, each sale requiring the consent of five of the seven members of the Shipping Board. The original Jones bill required unanimous consent of the board for such a transfer, but the House was successful in its insistence for a change to encourage private ownership. Another House provision seeks to encourage private capital to go into the ship-owning and ship-operating business by raising the $125,000,000 loan fund, derived from the sale of ships, to $250,000,000 by authorizing direct appropriations. Loans would be made by authorization of the Shipping Board up to within three-fourths of the value of the ship for which the money is sought, with a low rate of interest over a 21-year period. The measure contains these other provisions: Establishment of 10-year oceanic mail contracts with rates based on speed and tonnage of vessels. Doubling of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve pay to make a higher wage scale for officers and crews on American ships. Creation by the Shipping Board of an insurance fund, permitting the government to insure its own vessels and ships in which it has an interest, offsetting virtual insurance monopoly held by British interests. All government officials must travel on American vessels. The President is granted authority to commandeer the merchant fleet in time of war or a national emergency to establish it as a "reserve navy."

A tax bill carrying a total reduction of $222,495,000 agreed upon by House and Senate conferees May 24 contained the following changes: Corporation rate reduced 13½ to 12 per cent, $123,450,000. Corporation exemption increased $2,000 to $3,000, $12,000,000. Automobile tax repealed, $66,000,000. Admissions tax exemption increased by 75 cents to $3, $17,000,000. Club dues exemption raised $10 to $25, $1,000,000. Earned income allowance increased $20,000 to $30,000, $4,500,000. Cereal beverages, repealed, $185,000. Wine taxes reduced, $1,000,000. Foreign built yachts, repealed, $10,000. Narcotics, druggist's fee reduced from $6 to $3, $150,000. Total reductions $225,295,000. Withholding tax at source, $2,000,000. Prizefight admissions, 25 per cent over $5, $750,000. Foreign built yachts, customs, $50,000. Total increase, $2,800,000. Net reduction, $222,495,000. The new agreement exceeds the Treasury's latest "limit of safety" by $20,000,000, but members of both chambers feel that the variance is not great enough to bring a veto, especially since the Administration's first maximum was set at $225,000,000.

The James bill authorizing the appropriation of $14,200,260 for housing construction at military posts was passed May 28 by the House and sent to the Senate. Among the expenditures authorized were: Fort Jay, N. Y., $400,000; Mitchel Field, N. Y., $1,026,000; Fort Monmouth, N. J., $350,000; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., $100,000; Raritan Arsenal, N. J., $92,000; Fort Slocum, N. Y., $180,000; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., $80,000.

Senator Walsh of Montana in his final report made public May 28 on the investigation into the Continental Trading Company, Ltd., of Canada, sums up that chapter of the oil scandals by declaring this furtive concern was the medium for "the ill-gotten gains of a contemptible private steal, the speculations of trusted officers of great industrial houses pilfering from their own companies, robbing their own stockholders, the share of the boodle coming to one of the freebooters serving in part as the price of the perfidy of a member of the President's Cabinet." The "perfidy" refers to Harry F. Sinclair's use of the bonds he received from the Continental to send to Albert B. Fall following the Teapot Dome naval oil lease. The report emphasizes that Secretary of the Treasury Mellen has collected more than $2,000,000 in taxes in consequence of the exposure of the Continental's hidden dealings, whereas the investigation has cost about $14,000.

AVIATION.—The Italian flight to the North Pole was successful, according to early wireless reports, but May 29 the Italia, Gen. Nobile's airship, had been away from King's Bay, Spitzbergen, for 144 hours, and no definite word had been received from her for 71 hours. The Italia carried a maximum gasoline capacity of 60 hours running time on two motors, although some experts have said she might have run for 90 hours by slowing her motors. When last heard from she was forced to use all three motors on account of the heavy gale. Lighter than air experts believe that the Italia might remain aloft as a free balloon, with the supply of hydrogen gas she carried, for approximately one month, barring accident. Food supplies carried are sufficient at full rations for one month's supply for her crew of 18 men, and double that amount under careful conservation. In addition, several rifles and pistols and a large amount of ammunition was on board. The Italia carried three sledges, a dozen pairs of skis and complete equipment designed to insure the safe arrival of her crew at some civilized point provided it was necessary to abandon the airship and a safe landing could be made.

Notes on Pennsylvania Horticulture

Reports of extensive mouse girdling are still very frequent. This is not limited to this State, but is also prevalent in sod orchards to the South. Many sod orchardists probably are still unaware of the extent of the damages in their trees, since this type of injury may go until midsummer before it is noticed in the tree tops. All this damage resulted from what was considered a comparatively mild Winter and was unexpected.

Jenkintown, a place of about 4,000 population located northeast of Philadelphia, is to try a community spray program against the destruction caused by the Japanese beetle. This is to include all the trees and shrubs in the town. When the spraying starts, about the middle of June, a large meeting will be held for all property owners from neighboring places so that these people may learn how to protect their landscape and fruit plants from beetle injury. After the beetle season, another meeting will be held to survey the results obtained in the campaign. Persons who have never seen these insects work have little idea of how much damage they can accomplish and how little time it takes for them to do it.

Scab is now showing on fruit in this State. About the middle of May it was first seen in our orchard. Theatening weather caused us to spray our orchard with lime-sulphur at a time when the main varieties were just about in full bloom. Our main scab discharge was only waiting for rain. Lead arsenate was used, since bud-moth worms and other chewing insects were present. Nicotine was added for red bug and also for the repelling effect it is said to have on the bees—the trees were all overloaded with blossoms and pollination had probably been accomplished on plenty of flowers before the spray was applied. The nicotine also eased our consciences about aphids—we have seen absolutely none so far but it is remarkable how soon they can come from out of nowhere on occasion. We may lose some bees, but a few bushels of clean fruit from sprays timed right will pay for them. It was one or the other and we decided on the fruit.

Just to show how much variation in blooming times there is in this State, it is of interest to note that Central Pennsylvania had Northern Spy in full bloom on May 18, while the north central counties, next to New York, showed the same variety in only a delayed dormant stage. In normal years, Southern Pennsylvania is a month ahead of these same counties.

This is the time of year when we can see how much care was used in thoroughly scattering the nitrate of soda around the trees in sod. Where the nitrate landed, the grass is much longer and a deeper green. The Blue grass makes a fine marker for this purpose. Later in the year, this initial difference tends to become less pronounced and may almost disappear by Fall.

The grape section of Erie County is now mildly interested, at least, in vineyard heating. Success in grape growing depends largely on yields and some think that their tonnage is being cut into too much by frosts. The Pacific Coast uses heaters for strawberries in certain sections, while a few of our own growers try orchard heating for peaches. Whether or not it will pay is a question that must be decided by experience alone, under Erie conditions.

It is said that some of our northwestern competitors are having refrigerator cars in the fruit service painted, "Apples from Yakima Valley, Wash." Yakima and Wenatchee will continue to give the East stiff competition, as this new bit of evidence shows.

Orchard lug boxes, crates and storage cellars seem to be attracting interest wherever the codling moth is an unusually mysterious pest to contend with. The moths emerging from cocoons hidden about these may occasionally furnish considerable trouble.

A recent Missouri court decision will interest eastern growers of the more perishable fruits. A shipper in this particular State sued a carrier for damages to his strawberries alleged to have been due to the latter's failure to ice the cars properly in transit. The shipper lost, as he could not prove his contention. The court ruled that if he had simply claimed that the fruit was delivered to the carrier in good condition and arrived at the destination in poor shape, the carrier would have had to assume the burden of proof. However, when the shipper made a specific charge of negligence, he had to do all the proving. By this mistake the shipper lost out. Since berries and peaches will be subject to dispute now and then this year as before, this decision has attracted considerable attention. R. H. SUDDS.

Sowing Alfalfa

In my boyhood days we all went to school afoot. I was obliged to walk nearly two miles, for a part of the way along the track of a railroad. As I trudged along in frosty weather with my eyes upon the roadbed, stepping from tie to tie, I often noticed the ice crystals standing up in columns with spaces between them like the bristles upon the blacking brush with which mother insisted I must blacken my shoes upon festive occasions. Long afterwards when I took up farming on my own account and found it hard to get a good stand of Alfalfa, I thought of the ice crystals between the railroad ties, and wondered whether I could not utilize them, and I did.

I discovered that by sowing the seed broadcast in early March at about the time of the last hard frost the seed would rattle down between the ice crystals. When milder weather caused the ice to melt the lumps of soil which the ice had raised above the surface would settle down over and cover them. The sowing was done on the Winter wheat. This began to grow in the early Spring, the stalks affording shade and protection to the tender plants of Alfalfa. By the time the wheat was ripe for cutting the Alfalfa had grown to a length of several inches, forming a dense undergrowth. This was allowed to grow during the Fall and was not cut until the following Spring. Operating in this way I have invariably had a good stand, provided the seed was good, especially upon limestone land where the carbonic acid of the soil water dissolves the lime from the surface of the limestone fragments. The next dry spell carries this solution to the surface where it evaporates, leaving minute crystals of limestone to neutralize the acids of the soil. EDWARD HART.

Pennsylvania.

Crops in Steuben Co., N. Y.

Following an unfavorable Winter, we are having a Spring fully as bad for the crops that suffered during Winter. The open freezing weather, interspersed by thaws, left wheat and young clover in poor condition to start growth at the opening of Spring, and this was aggravated by depressing dry weather during the first half of May. Since the great precipitation at the beginning of the month (in snow form) we have had no rain at all up to May 16. This condition has a doleful aspect to one who does not look over and beyond his seeming troubles. According to the law of compensation, these conditions are going to be evened up by the close of the season, and we shall have average crops after all. If not made up this year, it will be next or the one following, perhaps. Nature seldom makes a debt without soon paying it.

It is thought that the great snowfall of April-May may have pressed the soil and the dry weather following may have baked it quite hard. It has become quite difficult to plow, except when equipped with a new point. To plow Alfalfa sward even with a tractor seems now to be out of the question. C. M. DRAKE.

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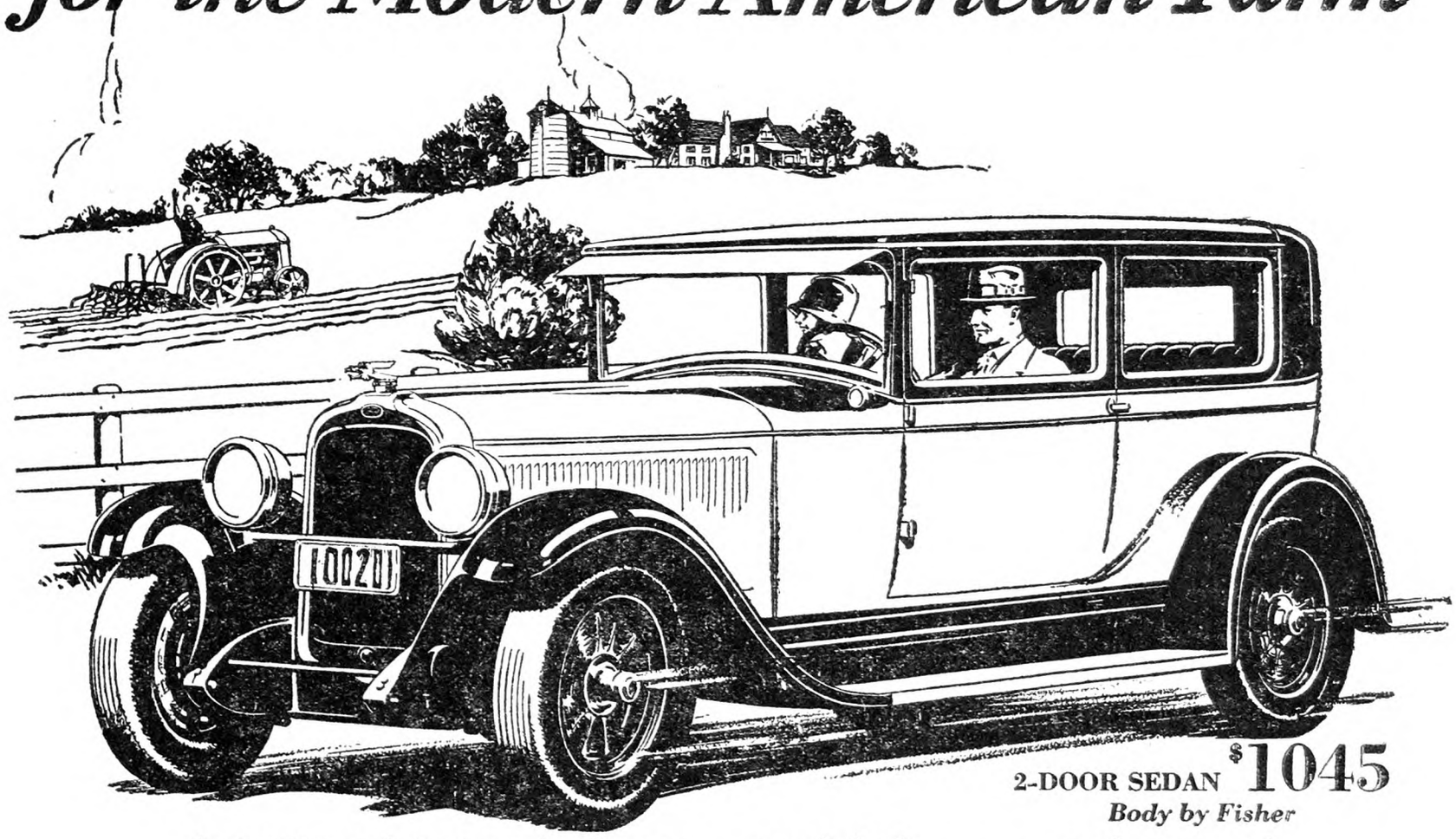

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

To Rochester has been given the honor of entertaining the 1928 annual session of the New York State Grange. The State Grange executive committee, in whom rests the power to select the annual meeting place for holding the State Grange, recently visited Syracuse, Oswego, Niagara Falls and Rochester, from which cities invitations had been received. After due deliberation Rochester was chosen. This is the seventh year Rochester has been host to the State Grange. The previous dates have been 1877, 1878, 1880, 1883, 1897 and 1920. The Hotel Seneca will be used for Grange headquarters and the sessions of the week will be held within the hotel building. The dates of the session will be February 5-8, 1929.

Monroe County is one of the largest Grange counties of the State, with a Grange membership of 6,200 in its 19 Granges. During the past year it made a larger gain in membership than any other county, so the action of the executive committee in awarding the State session to Monroe, seems to be well warranted by the county's fine record. Monroe ranks fourth in membership among the 56 Grange counties of the Empire State and it is also surrounded by a large number of strong Grange counties.

According to State Secretary Frank J. Riley the following 25 counties made gains in Grange membership during the past Grange year: Monroe, 223; Lewis, 173; Tompkins, 162; Clinton, 147; Columbia, 127; Cortland, 110; Greene, 96; Dutchess, 83; Putnam, 78; Cattaraugus, 78; Tioga, 76; Chautauqua, 62; Ulster, 45; Essex, 42; Yates, 36; Rensselaer, 36; Franklin, 31; Otsego, 30; Herkimer, 29; Suffolk, 26; Livingston, 22; Saratoga, 21; Albany, 16; Schoharie, 15; Broome, 7.

The present chaplain of the State Grange, elected at Poughkeepsie at the last session, is Rev. E. L. Tucker of Monroe County. S. J. Robins, a Civil War veteran, also previously served from Monroe County as State Grange Chaplain. Other State Grange officers from Monroe County have been: H. H. Goff, who served as secretary of the State Grange for 20 years; F. F. Capen, 12 years on the executive committee; Mrs. L. D. Welch, Pomona; John Krouse, gatekeeper; Stanley Todd, assistant steward and steward; Fred C. Hecker, assistant steward and steward; Mrs. W. D. Auchter, Flora and State juvenile deputy.

Monroe boasts of the largest subordinate Grange in the world, Webster Grange, with a membership of over 1,000. It also has within its borders one of the oldest subordinates in the State, Honeoye Falls Grange No. 6.

Monroe has another distinction in Grange history. It launched the first successful Grange co-operative enterprise in the State. This organization was formed in 1877 by the Monroe County council and within three years time had spread to 14 counties, with a business of more than half a million dollars a year. The leading spirit in this co-operative was H. H. Goff, who later was elected State secretary. At the height of its record this Grange co-operative did business in 28 counties and its annual business exceeded a million dollars a year.

Mr. Goff was also largely instrumental in obtaining State legislation permitting the incorporation of mutual Grange fire insurance companies. This law was enacted in 1879 and proved a long step forward in promoting this branch of co-operation among farmers, which has proven so marked a success. Monroe has one of the oldest of these Grange co-operative fire insurance companies, organized in December, 1876.

Monroe has a vigorous Pomona Grange, one of the largest in the State. It was organized February 27, 1892. The present Master is Jacob Shaffer, a well-known figure at State Grange sessions for many years, where he has headed the Monroe delegation for a long period. He is a Civil War veteran and in spite of his 85 years is very active both mentally and physically. He served as Master of his own subordinate, Ogden No. 111, for 20 years. He has been a member of the order for over 40 years.

T. B. Pengelly is the efficient county deputy of Monroe. Among his predecessors have been Silas J. Robins, Mrs. Weltha Groves, Lyman D. Welch, Dufay Wright and W. D. Auchter.

At the organization of the State Grange in 1873 one of the most active participants was John M. Davis, one of the members of the first executive committee of the State body. He also served as the first Master of the first Grange organized in Monroe County, Honeoye Falls No. 6.

Timely Spray Suggestions The Cherry Maggot

Successful cherry growers are getting "all set" for the maggot sprays to be applied in the near future. While wormy cherries may result from the presence of a number of different insect pests, the cherry fruit-fly is the main offender, and in most cases the control of this insect is the determining factor between success and failure. No cherry grower can afford to overlook the opportunity to apply the knockout dose at the critical time.

The adult insect is a brightly colored fly somewhat smaller than the common house-fly, and recognized by several dusky bands that run transversely across the otherwise transparent wings. There are two distinct species, known as the dark-bodied and the white-banded fruit flies, the name in each case describing the coloration of the abdomen of that species. Both flies are usually found in infested plantings, and as the methods of control are similar there is no need for the grower to attempt to distinguish between them.

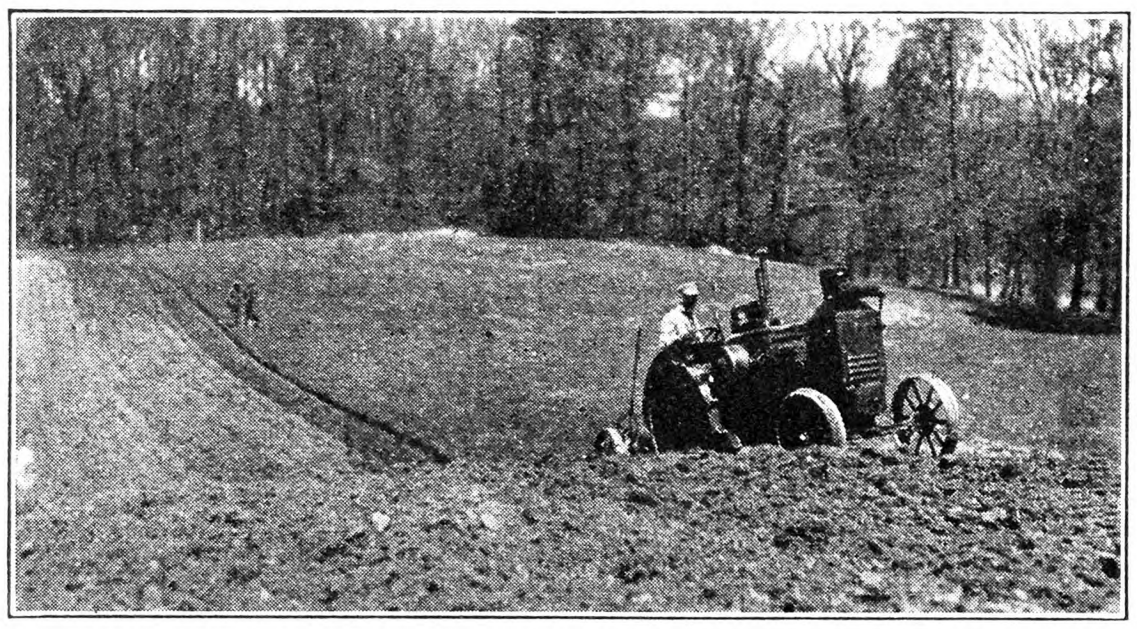
The flies may be observed on warm bright days lapping up drops of plant juices, honeydew or other moisture found on the fruit and foliage. It is this habit that provides the key to controlling the insect, namely, by applying a poisoned spray that will be taken by the flies.

The cherry maggots emerge as adult flies usually early in June in New York State. Within a week to 10 days after emerging the flies begin to lay their eggs in punctures made in the skin of the cherry. In five or six days the eggs hatch producing tiny white maggots that burrow through the flesh to the seed. Two or three weeks are spent in this feeding stage before the maggots mature. They then leave the fruit, drop to the ground and bury themselves in the soil.

There are a number of practices that tend to reduce the injury from the cherry maggot such as cultivation, clean picking, removing crop remnants, destroying neglected trees, etc., but it is doubtful if any one of these methods could hold the pest in check during a severe outbreak. On the other hand, arsenical sprays when properly applied give almost complete freedom from injury.

As the maggot feeds entirely within the fruit, the adult fly stage is the only stage that can be combated with the poison spray. Arsenate of lead is a slow acting poison and often requires a number of days to kill the flies, therefore unless they receive the dose soon after emerging they may deposit many eggs before succumbing. This factor makes it very necessary to have the spray applied at the proper time. This particular period in the life history of the insect agrees nicely with certain stages in the development of the fruit, namely, (1) when Early Richmond cherries show red on one side, and (2) when Montmorency cherries show red on one side. Two sprays, applied at these times, will give commercial control of the maggot.

The 90-10 sulphur-lead arsenate dust (which means 90 lbs. of sulphur to 10 lbs. of lead arsenate) can be substituted for the arsenical sprays, but it should be remembered that as dust does not adhere as well as the liquid spray extra treatment may be necessary in case heavy rains follow shortly after dust treatments. Both fruit and foliage must be covered while flies are present and late varieties such as the Morello may need additional treatments. S. W. H.



Oil Pull Tractor Hauling Two Plows Seven Inches Deep up a 50 Per Cent Grade

Spraying Reflections

PART III

At this time the San José scale was more in evidence than in the past few years due, no doubt, to the natural starvation of parasites and omitted spray. Remembering the comparative pleasure of applying oils and welcoming a cheaper scale control than concentrated lime-sulphur, we obtained all the data about oil emulsions we could and boiled enough oil and soap to spray a large part of our orchards.

The directions called for a small amount of copper-sulphate added to hard water before pouring the emulsion into the tank. From this we judged that an excess of alkaline solution would separate the oil from the emulsion while a slight excess of the acid blue vitriol was desirable. This suggested the solution of the problem of obtaining a fungicide to replace the scab killing properties of the lime-sulphur we were hoping to discard. We reasoned that if a barely balanced Bordeaux mixture of say 3-3-50 strength was sufficiently acid to burn foliage it should be compatible with the emulsion and at the same time safe to use in cool dry weather before the young apples were exposed. It was anxiously tried and proved all we had hoped for.

At the same time the State Experiment Station, unknown to us, began experiments with similar oils and Bordeaux in the Hudson Valley with gratifying results. The following year we made oil emulsion for our own orchards and supplied many neighbors. The third year we were able to buy a satisfactory commercial brand at very reasonable prices so we and a large number of nearby growers used it. The fourth year we used both this brand and a clay-oil emulsion made from southern formulas. This season we have used this clay-oil exclusively.

Suppose we review the experiences and note the effects of this five-year oil-Bordeaux treatment. Our first discovery was that we covered the trees with much less liquid than before. This was due to the better spreading quality of the oil and the fact that our men did not object to having this spray blow in their faces. Consequently we could spray in winds which would have compelled us to stop had we been using lime-sulphur, and we covered the orchard so rapidly that we easily finished before the proper leaf stage was past. The foliage was more normal and vigorous than when lime-sulphur was used, either concentrated or dilute. Without nicotine a fairly satisfactory control of aphis has been obtained, while the addition of half the usual dose of nicotine has given effective results.

It was very difficult to find red bugs the first year after applying this mixture. Since then they have almost completely disappeared and are no longer a factor with us. Red spider, also, disappeared the first year. The second year an unexpected outbreak occured in part of one orchard, due no doubt, to winds when the application of spray was made. Since then we have been free from them. San José scale has ceased to be a factor. Scab has been kept down at this stage of growth. Our average saving per year figures something like this, comparing previous with present application.

1. Scale, aphis, scab spray.—200-gal. tank, 1/8 lime-sulphur plus 2 pts. nicotine, $6.30. Covers 20 20-year-old trees at 31½c per tree.

2. Scale, aphis, scab, red spider, red bug spray.—200-gal. tank (3 gal. 2 per cent actual, oil, 1 pt. nicotine, 3-3-50 Bordeaux), $4.40. Covers 30 20-year-old trees at 14⅔c per tree.

When it is noted that the red bug pink spray has not been necessary when using this oil spray and later red spider sprays eliminated, one can readily appreciate how greatly our spray budget has been cut down. We are now also able to omit nicotine on varieties less susceptible to aphides where we would not dare omit it if using lime-sulphur. This effects a still further saving. By being able to delay the oil spray later than is possible with concentrated lime-sulphur, a pre-pink spray for scab affected varieties can often be omitted making only one special scab spray before bloom necessary—a further saving.

The experiments of our neighbors are similar. Supplies of emulsion based on previous experiences have frequently been adequate for one season and still left enough for half of the coming season's needs.

Perhaps the most surprising result we have obtained and noted is the almost complete freedom from the much feared oil injuries associated with the use of oils in spraying apple trees. After five successive years use of these oil emulsions there is no evidence of cumulative injury.

It is possible for foliage to be injured by having an application of these emulsions followed by freezing temperatures within a day, possibly two. This need not happen. Oils and the caustic sulphur solutions cannot be used together on foliage without causing harmful results. If people will insist on using them together they may expect injury. This is obviously not oil injury but sulphur injury, as emulsions can be used alone with stimulating rather than checking effect, while caustic sulphur combinations are always more or less harmful.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

A Schoolhouse Question

We are planning to build a new schoolhouse, one room, rural district. We are told that the State will not permit us to build a schoolroom large enough to seat more than 30 pupils. Is that true? We have 19 pupils. They have been in the habit of getting up public exercises, when they would invite their parents and friends in to hear them speak their pieces. There were 70 persons present at our last school meeting, 50 of them voters, taxpayers among the non-voters, and the schoolhouse has been used for lectures, etc. We have no other building available for such purposes. Is such use of the schoolhouse to be prohibited in the future? Just what are State requirements for a one-room rural schoohouse?

Steuben Co., N. Y. M. R. W.

The Education Law in no sense restricts the size of your schoolhouse or schoolroom except that there must be sufficient floor space and cubic air space per pupils. However, the law does require that no erection or remodeling of a schoolhouse to exceed $500 in cost shall be undertaken until the plans and specifications have been approved by the Commissioner of Education.

It does not seem probable that the Commissioner would refuse to approve plans for a schoolroom large enough for the community needs. However, the Legislature has granted him that power. I advise that you write Frank H. Wood, Chief Buildings and Grounds Division, Department of Education, Albany. He is in position to tell you just what the Department will approve. D. B. D.

Opening Closed School

We live between four and five miles from the public schools, and our children are carried to school. There is a district schoolhouse in this district, and it has been closed for 13 or 14 years, but now there are 10 or 11 children to go. Could this school be opened? Our children are carried to school, but they do not pay enough so they can have a very comfortable way to go. The children are clothed warm, but get very cold on cold days. Can they compel parents to send their children this way? The man who carries the children is allowed only $50 a month. Could the district in any way make them pay him more? MRS. R. S.

New York.

The most practical thing to do would be to open the convenient school near your home. This can be done by a vote of your own district if it is merely a contract district. However, if your district is consolidated your only remedy is to appeal to the district superintendent and to the Commissioner of Education. I know of no good reason why the Commissioner should not honor your request if you will present a statement or petition, asking the reinstatement of your district, which bears the signatures of a substantial majority of the residents of your original district. The value of your farm land would increase very substantially if you had a convenient school close at hand. D. B. D.

Voters at School Meeting; Compulsory Consolidation

Who has the right to vote at school meetings? Can they close a school when there are small children in the district? There are three children of school age in three of the families and their folks are against closing the school. R. N. R.

New York.

Every person entitled to vote at a school meeting must be:

1. A citizen of the United States.
2. Twenty-one years of age.
3. A resident of the district for the past 30 days, and in addition thereto, he must possess one of the four following qualifications:

1. Own, rent, hire or lease real property, or
2. Be parent of a child who has attended school in the district for a period of at least eight weeks during the year preceding the school meeting, or
3. Provides permanent residence for such child, or
4. Has taxable personal property assessed in the town for a sum in excess of $50.

Relative to the provisions which govern the closing of your school, it makes no difference whether there is one, three or fifty children in your district, the superintendent has authority to force your district into consolidation even though every parent and taxpayer should be opposed to such action. The Rural School Improvement Society is working for repeal of this compulsory consolidation law, so that districts may have the right of reasonable self-determination in this matter. D. B. D.

Abandoned Farms for Western Farmers

My folks were New Yorkers, father from Allegany and mother from Steuben County. I have never been in the State but have always been interested in it. Could abandoned land there be used profitably for stock, cattle, sheep, hogs, and title to enough in a body to make a good-sized ranch be had for a little? What kind of grass will grow on this land? In your picture of a church made into dairy barn it looks as though there was a healthy growth of grass in the foreground. In this vicinity we have some sandy lands which up to about three years ago were considered of not much value. In those three years the farmers, aided by the County Agent and other people, have discovered that Alfalfa will grow well on our sand, and some lands which were practically abandoned are being reclaimed, and held at fairly high figures. Perhaps Alfalfa would grow on your waste lands if lime and fertilizer could be had. In growing grass would it help by making a wind-break of trees around the land? Do you use box elder in reforesting? All over the West this tree has been used in great numbers. It will grow anywhere, comes quickly from the seed and makes a big tree in a few years. If given trimming it is handsome and much wood can be had while the tree is getting size. I note red pine pictures. At 10 years box elder would be three times as large. Would not elms be good with you? Our elms, white and red, grow fast from seed or setting.

Could a considerable body of this abandoned land be rented if a man wanted to try out the stock proposition without buying, or would that not be advisable?

Cedar Falls, Iowa. H. J. B

In the section of the country where your father and mother lived there has been a great change in the last 60 years. Most of the hill land in and around these communities that you mention is now completely abandoned as far as productive farming is concerned. Some of the fields are partially covered with thorn apples and poplar, and some of them are nearly barren.

I should like to make clear to H. J. B. that these farms have been abandoned not because the farmers who operated them used poor methods, but because the land itself is poor. The original settlers were of the same type as those who settled on good land. In fact, what is now the best land was often considered the poorest land because it was in the valley areas where land could not be farmed without drainage, whereas the hills needed clearing, only.

The descendants of the original settlers on poor land have less education than those in the good areas. This is because they must stop school at an early age in order to earn their living. The people in the poor areas are usually very conservative. This often leads visitors to believe they are not good farmers. They have learned that a dollar spent on a poor farm does not often return. If they ever do get a dollar, they keep it. They let the farm buildings decay.

Usually the first step in abandonment of land is for the young men and women and some of the older persons to leave the farms. One of the children may return to look after the parents when they are old, or may return to look after the property after the farmer dies. Once there, the problem becomes that of remaining a year at a time in hope of a sale.

In many cases, sales are made to city persons, western farmers, or foreigners who do not understand conditions. These people frequently bring in money, repair the buildings, and waste the best years of their lives before they escape by selling to another person who does not understand conditions. The procedure is then repeated. For many years real estate agencies have advertised these farms in the West, and many western farmers have purchased them. This is giving the State a bad reputation. There are excellent opportunities for western farmers in New York, but not in the abandoned farm areas.

Permanent abandonment usually does not occur so long as the house is habitable, because it is often possible by waiting a few years to sell to some unsophisticated person. When outside money is brought in to fix the buildings, it delays permanent abandonment. For example, two such areas were settled by Finnish farmers. In one of these, every Finn has gone. In another, the buildings have been improved, mostly with money brought from the outside, but abandonment has begun. Of 74 such farms, 15 were vacant. The building improvements made with outside money may delay final abandonment for many years.

Most of the abandoned farms are still owned in small tracts by persons who continue to pay taxes. Taxes usually amount to from 40 to 60 cents per acre per year. If he does not pay the taxes, the property is a complete loss. If he pays the taxes, he hopes for a sale. Usually he has little property besides the farm. To let the land go would mean the loss of most of his worldly possessions. He is exceedingly reluctant to give up, as long as there is any possibility of making a sale. After taxes have been paid for a number of years he would be very glad to give the property away if he could get his tax money back. But he will probably pay the taxes again this year in the hope of a sale.

Now it ought to be clear that this land is poorly adapted to any sort of farming. It is not good pasture land. An acre of good river bottom land will often pasture as much stock as 15 acres of this run-down hill land. The soil is a thin, glacial till sheet, and as such lacks lime and plant food.

If large areas of this land were to be used for Summer pasture it would be a problem to obtain fodder for the stock during the Winter.

The church shown in the picture was not located on poor land. It was in one of the fertile valleys surrounded by a considerable area of poor hill land. This was a case of an abandoned church, because many of the farms in the community had been abandoned. Alfalfa can be grown in the valleys, but it winter-kills. The land on the hills is subject to frost action and the Alfalfa roots are "heaved" out of the ground. Wind-breaks would be useful as a protection to the farmstead, but do not offer a solution to the crop problem on this land.

Box elder and elm are grown here in New York State as shade trees, but we do not consider them valuable species to grow for forests. Perhaps when we know more about reforestation we will come to use more of the deciduous species of trees, that shed their leaves in Winter. Just now the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of evergreen species such as pine, spruce, larch and cedar.

Without doubt large areas of this land could be rented at a very low rate.

L. H. WOODWARD.

Hints on Cabbage

For lice on cabbage a good spray is made with nicotine sulphate, six ounces, fish oil soap, 5 lbs., water 50 gallons, or to make a small amount, nicotine sulphate, ½ ounce, laundry soap, ½ cake, water, five gallons. Care must be taken to reach all parts of the plant with the spray. It must be kept in mind that contact sprays do not kill unless the spray comes in contact with the insects. For cutworms, bran, 5 lbs., Paris green, ¼ lb., molasses, one pint, water, three to four quarts. Mix bran and Paris green together, add molasses to water; if you have a lemon squeeze it in too, then moisten the bran and Paris green with the mixture until it will crumble between the fingers. Don't make the bran too wet. Apply the bran near plants in evening.

For worms, arsenate of lead or Paris green are best. Owing to the waxy surface of cabbage leaves it is hard to make a wet spray stick, so dust is preferred. Powdered arsenate of lead, one part, and two parts air-slaked lime or land plaster, or Paris green, 1 lb., with 20 lbs. lime or land plaster; apply in morning when plants are wet with dew. If plants are large when set out pinch off few of largest leaves.

If heads show signs of bursting pull head over a little to break some of the side roots.

Time to harvest cabbage to get greatest weight is when the top of the head turns a light shade at full maturity, also when the green leaves curl back showing the white leaves underneath.

In sowing seed don't sow too thick, and don't sow in too rich a ground; about the same richness as the ground where the crop will mature is best. If ground is too rich the plants will be long-legged and tender. Also if plants are set from rich ground to poorer ground it will give them a setback.

About ¼ lb. of seed will furnish plants for an acre. Damping-off can be controlled by stirring of the upper layer of soil, giving plenty of fresh air around the plants, good exposure to sunshine, watering of plants in the morning instead of late afternoon, or layer of one to two inches of sand sprinkled over the surface of soil. If plants are not growing or haven't a good color either in the bed or field, a light application of nitrate of soda will start them off, but be sure not to get any of the soda on the plants, because it will burn them. R. C.

Virginia.

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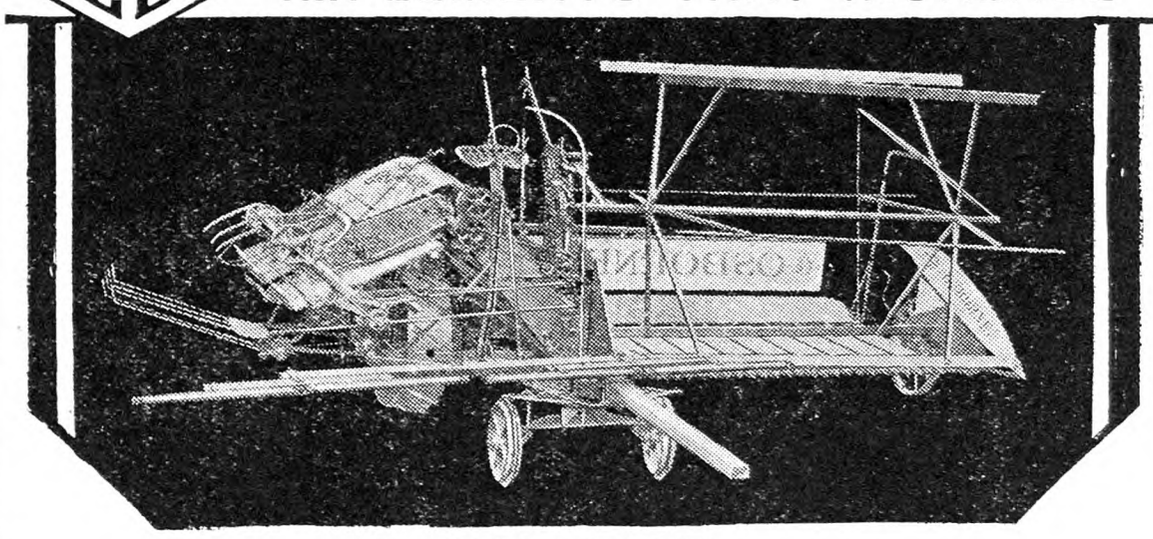

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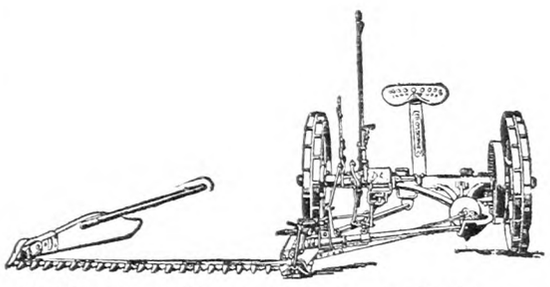

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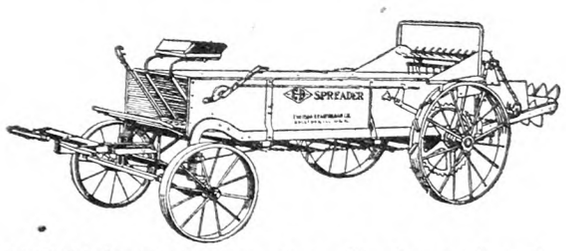

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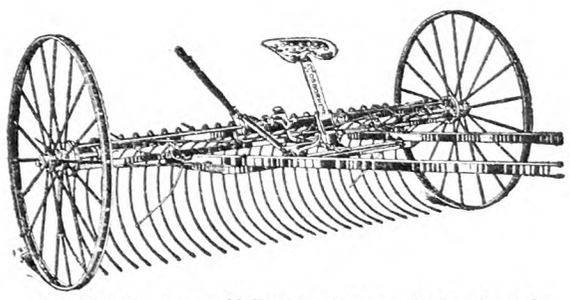

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Doings at Long Acres

There is an inquiry regarding the kind of dust I use to drive away the striped cucumber bug. My standby is my own mix consisting of hydrated lime, 10 lbs., and arsenate of lead (powder), 1 lb. I mix it by sifting several times through a flour sifter. It works fine in the duster if the lime is thoroughly dry but may be applied by sifting on through a burlap sack. If the bug eats the arsenate or breathes the lime he is a goner. I have used powdered Bordeaux mixture plus one to five arsenate of lead. The standard duster makers put out a sulphur or Bordeaux-arsenate dust which may be purchased from any dealer in spray materials. Tobacco dust is excellent. It does not kill the bugs but does drive them away. I sometimes mix tobacco dust with my lime-arsenate mixture. Arsenate is sure death to any chewing insect. I mix the lime with it as arsenate alone burns the leaves.

If I were an Eskimo or polar bear I might enjoy these fine Winter days, but being neither I must say that ice in the morning and coal fire at night is not much appreciated. It is nice, though, to follow the plow and wield the hoe without also using the handkerchief to wipe the brow. A long experience has taught me that nature balances things, give her time, so I shall not complain. I have discovered, too, that looking at the Summer's work as a whole is mighty discouraging, but taking it as it comes, day by day, gets an amazing amount of work done.

Long Acres is a paradise for old horses, as I do not like to rush things. Working around fruit means being slow and careful, or doing much damage. My pet peeve is cultivating very young corn with a five-tooth cultivator, but a slow horse is a big help. I note a surprising thing, too. Neighbors who keep fast horses apparently cover more ground in an hour than I do all day, yet my work is always up to and many times far ahead of theirs. I plow off a grape row, then old Babe eats grass while I hoe around the vines, but we cover a surprising piece of ground before the day is over. The harder the plowing the faster she goes, so that in soft ground we plug along, and in hard or soddy ground we move so fast my feet fairly fly.

The pancakes of regretful memory used to last until noon, but the cornflakes of Summer mornings are only a memory by 10 o'clock, so I often glance toward the house to see whether Calvin is bringing me a lunch. Sometimes he does, and then we sit down and share it while we talk things over. One time last year he was toddling along with a lunch when he suddenly stopped and went back. He declared later that he had met a big snake—he called it a nake—and sure enough, men haying in the field across the fence killed an enormous blue racer a few days later just across the fence from where he said he met it. I got no lunch that day nor for several more days.

At a christening a while ago I was godfather to my sister-in-law's newest baby, but did not know until my wife told me that I was supposed to make a present. Today I went shopping for a dress. It was a dinky little thing about the size of a woman's handkerchief, and so thin I could see right through it. I wanted a bright colored one, but the lady clerk assured me that only plain white would do for a small baby. While I was doing that friend wife bought herself a foxy house apron for 98 cents, while my tiny dress cost much more than that, and it was just plain white.

Well, it is time to carry Calvin upstairs to bed, as he is long since asleep.

L. B. R.

Notes from Eastern Shore Maryland

As the very important crop, hay, will soon be ready to harvest, a few suggestions about cutting, handling, etc., will not be amiss. In this section Crimson clover is the first hay to cut. It is universally grown and makes one of the best feeds properly cured. Red clover is not so extensively grown. Timothy and Redtop are seldom seen. Cow peas and Soy beans come later. Soy beans have become very popular, cow peas being left out of the rotation. I prefer peas and think them superior to beans. Cut the proper time and handled in right way there is no dairy feed that exceeds them.

More than often all kinds of hay is cut a little late for the best quality of feed. The old rule to cut when half the blossoms have turned brown is a good one, but a better one is to cut just when in full bloom. You will not get quite the weight of full ripe hay, but the quality of early cut hay is so far superior to full ripe that the few pounds less to the acre should not be noticed.

There were some inquiries in THE R. N.-Y. lately asking the advisability of planting millet, Sudan grass, etc., with cow peas. I do not like that mixture as they do not mature together, and do not make first class hay.

My plan for many years was to plant with a double-row corn planter cow peas, using at least five pecks to the acre, then going back and planting five pecks Soy beans to the acre. That will give a row of peas and beans alternating. When about 3 or 4 in. high run a horse weeder over them, which will be all the cultivation necessary. The beans, being a bushy plant tend to prevent the peas from trailing on the ground, and when cut will in a measure keep the hay open for sun and air to make a quick cure.

After mowing just as soon as the hay becomes thoroughly wilted, start horse rake, and dump often, not allowing the rake to become crowded. Then commence to cock, putting up carefully and compactly and well rounded 5 to 6 ft. high. Let it stay until all sap has left. It may take a week or more depending on weather conditions. I have seen and tried many ways of curing cow peas, and Soy beans.

The plan I adopted many years ago was successful, while a little troublesome. It pays to have a mow of well-cured bright hay. The racks I used are made of eight strips 1½x1 in., put together with small carriage bolts in the form of letter A. Bolt two together with a cross piece about a foot from the bottom, opening the two about 3½ ft. and joining at the apex, then put on the two bottom strips, forming a square place, a small forkful of hay at each corner and build up trying to keep an open space in the middle of the cock. Round off and keep hay well compacted. They never blow over and will stay in field for months without serious damage. Some years ago I had a field left from lack of barn room. When I did haul it to shelter I was surprised at the very small loss and the good condition of the hay.

One whose experience is limited in handling cow peas and Soy beans will hardly believe they can be cocked a few hours after mowing, just as soon as they become thoroughly wilted. They will cure fine and come out splendid bright green hay. The object in this quick handling is to secure the leaves, the most valuable part of the plant. Often you will find hay of all kinds allowed to stay uncocked and the loss is great by the shattering of the leaves. One bolt can be removed from the bottom of the rack and it can be folded and put away for future use. Another use of this rack is fine if you should have a piece of late corn, put it around the rack about 2 ft. deep, tie at top and it will cure out fine and can stay out all Winter with little injury.

I. S. WINFREE.

Watermelon Culture

Sandy loam soils are best but melons can be grown on any soil that is well drained and fertile. New ground is a good place as it will stand dry weather better and will be free from disease. The main requirements of soils are that they are well drained, warm and can be worked early. Watermelons should not be grown on same ground more than once in five years.

The land should be plowed in Fall or early Spring and well harrowed before planting. The manure can either be broadcast or placed in hills. If in hills it is well to mix it thoroughly with the dirt, or you can scatter the manure up the furrow if seed is to be drilled. Apply about 500 lbs. of fertilizer in row of 3 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 3 per cent potash. It will help to give them a start to apply about 75 to 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda around the plants after they come up, but don't use too much, as it will make the melons soft.

The Tom Watson and Thurmond Gray are good shipping melons of large size. For home use Kleckley Sweet, a smaller melon, is of better quality, but too thin a rind to ship. I find for a local trade it is well to grow some of each, as some people want a large melon, while others will pay more per pound for a smaller melon of better quality, or when a 40-lb. Watson sells for 40 cents, I get 30 cents for a 20-lb. Kleckley. It takes about 2 lbs. of seed to plant an acre.

In vicinity of Washington, D. C., about May 1 is right time to plant. About 8x8 ft. is distance apart for hills and thinned to two plants or drills 8 ft. apart with one plant every 4 ft. Cultivation should be shallow.

To get melons of good size and quality they should be pruned; that is, only leave two melons to a vine. If you have a sprayer it is well to spray the vines with Bordeaux mixture. For the striped cucumber beetle dust air-slaked lime on the plants.

In gathering melons gather in the morning if possible, before sunshines on them too much. Never pull them, but cut from vine with knife, and haul them from field to cool, shady place as soon after cutting from vines as possible, or if they are to be sold nearby, haul to market from field.

R. C.

Virginia.

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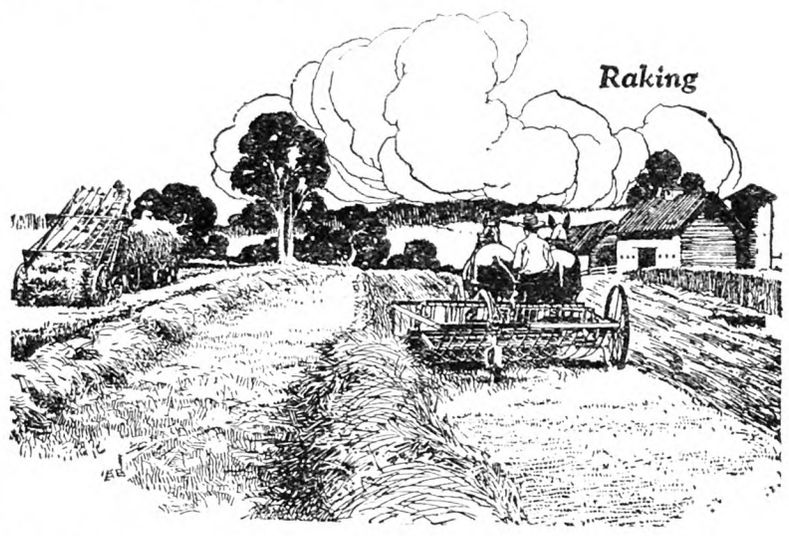

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The McCormick-Deering has many mechanical features that make the side rake and tedder a hard combination to beat. You will appreciate its roller-bearing construction, the steel frame, controls which raise or lower the reel ends to meet varying conditions, and other conveniences and efficiences of operation.

* * *

And to work with this ideal combination is an ideal partner, the *McCormick-Deering Adjustable Windrow Hay Loader*. After the hay has been rolled into airy windrows the perfectly cured hay is gently and quickly picked up and carried onto the load. And best of all, the adjustable section permits delivering the hay three feet nearer the rack when starting the load. This means you can continue the loading without trouble in windy weather.

* * *

The same combination of speed and quality will be found in every McCormick-Deering Hay Tool and you can see them all at the McCormick-Deering dealer's. Our full line is listed below. Rely on McCormick-Deering experience in hay machine development.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America (*Incorporated*)
606 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

These Hay Tools are sold Everywhere by McCormick-Deering Dealers

High-Lift Mowers
Easy-Dump Rakes
Cushion-Frame Tedders
Adjustable-Section Loaders
High-Lift Stackers
Combined Side-Rake and Tedders
Hand and Power-Lift Sweep Rakes
Farmall Tractor Hay Tools

BESIDES the Windrow Loader, with adjustable section, there is the McCormick-Deering Gearless Loader to pick up hay from the swath, saving the raking operation when hay dries quickly and help is scarce. The gearless loader does equally good work taking hay from the windrow. This loader is shown here with the best power for haying—the Farmall Tractor.

Gearless Loader and Farmall Tractor

Successful Potato Growing in New England

PART II

"We feel that if we haven't the money to buy our fertilizer for cash we certainly cannot afford to buy it on credit and pay more for it. Instead of buying ten tons on credit, if we were short of money, we would buy five tons for cash. If a buyer must borrow money why not borrow from his local bank? Surely, there his credit would be as good as with a strange fertilizer company. I believe that if all potato growers would adopt this scheme of cash fertilizer buying they would soon realize more satisfactory profits from their crops.

"Planting time will, of course, vary with the season, but we believe in getting them in as early as possible. In an aver-year April 20 is not too early—we like to get some planted a few days before that date. Late frosts or snows are usually harmless. Protection may be given by ridging over.

"Successful potato growers disagree concerning methods of cultivation. We prefer the hilling or ridging method, as it has proven successful with us during repeated experiments, even through such exceedingly dry seasons as that of 1923. Of course this method requires frequent cultivation to keep down the weeds. The entire crop ought to be gone over once each week. Frequency of cultivation depends somewhat on weather conditions. After rains, however, cultivation is necessary to loosen soil. Weeds should never be permitted to gain headway while the potato plants are growing.

"In order that the plants be adequately protected from the invasions of insects or disease, regular spraying, thoroughly done, with Bordeaux is absolutely necessary. It is a health-giver, and healthy plants are practically immune. We use a 5-5-50 solution, which has proven perfectly satisfactory. Should bugs appear we would spray at once with bug poison. For aphis, nicotine dust has given us the best results. The day must be right for the application if it proves effective. It must be dry and hot. Usually a first application is enough. Should it not be, a second application will certainly be enough. Spraying with Bordeaux should commense when plants are six inches high, and the process continued all Summer, once in ten days, always exerting special care to spray the underside of the leaves, as well as the tops. The higher the pressure in the pumps, the more satisfactorily the work will be done.

"We give preference to horse-drawn engine diggers for harvesting, and regard them as far more satisfactory for this work than the tractor-drawn diggers. They do a cleaner job, as it is much easier to regulate the speed, thus reducing the amount of dirt or vines picked up, and they are more economical. It takes one man to operate a horse-drawn digger, while a tractor-drawn digger requires two. If vines are very heavy, it may be necessary for a man to follow with a fork.

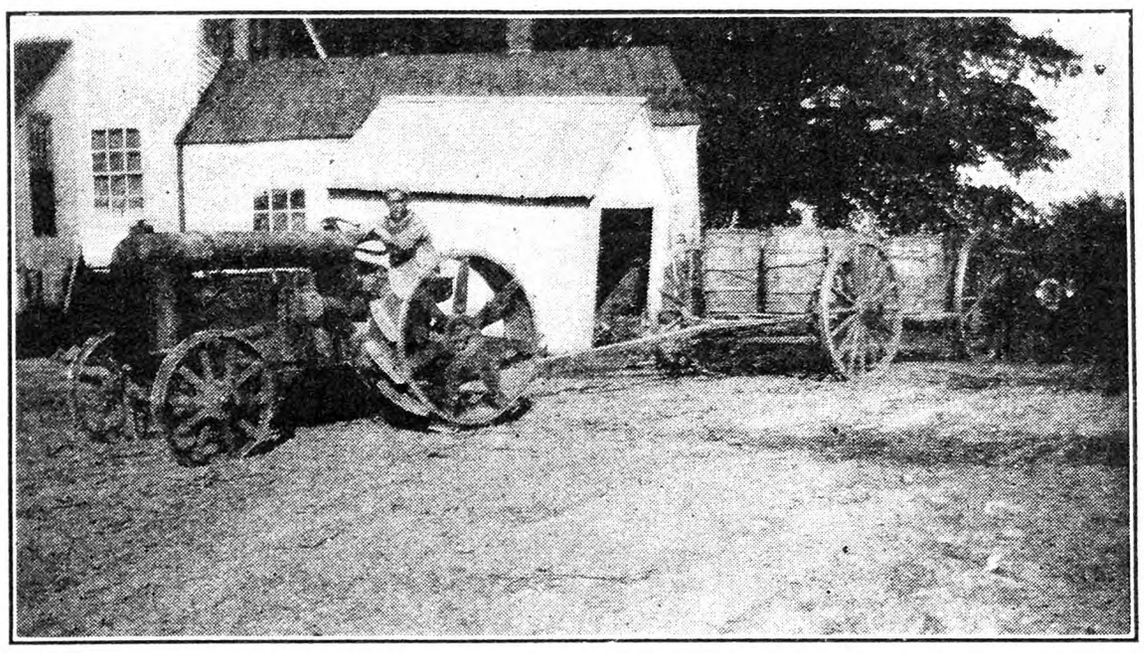
"We have succeeded in simplifying the harvesting problems somewhat and cutting down the expense of it. For picking, we find boys between the ages of 12 and 18 the best, being both practical and economical. The field is divided into sections, each boy being given a section, and his own barrels. We use barrels, as they seem to be the easiest method of conveying from field to storehouse. By using a low-bodied wagon, they are easily hoisted. Pickers are paid by the barrel. As the driver goes along collecting the barrels, each boy is given a ticket showing the quantity of potatoes he has picked up. Tickets, made of different colored Bristol board, are printed, 1 bbl., 3 bbls. and 5 bbls., together with the name of the pickers. They are uniform in size. These tickets are held by the boys until pay day, which comes on Thursday and Saturday of every week, as a boy likes to have pay day come often. The wagon is tractor-hauled from field to grading shed, the tractor being operated by a dependable 16-year-old boy who is willing to carry out any instructions carefully. Of course he is better paid than the pickers.

"Potatoes come to the grading shed unsorted. Carefully graded potatoes greatly influence their market possibilities. In this shed they are dumped over a power grader into bags, being graded into three sizes. Our grader is a little unusual, as we use two scales, and by the shifting of a lever direct the outpouring potatoes from one to the other without stopping the engine while the bags are being removed and replaced. Bags of uniform size are a genuine time economy in handling. The weight must be branded on all bags. It is essential that all bags be accurately weighed, snugly packed, neatly sewed and properly labeled. Good stock, true to grade and well put up in a neat package, will move first in the market and will bring top prices. Bags of uniform size, very securely and neatly sewed, with corner ears for handling, and so tightly packed that the potatoes will not shift in transit, make the bulk appear at its best in the market. As the buyer always snaps up the neatest-looking lots first, it pays to give careful attention to this important detail. When he finds real quality inside the bags, the next year he remembers the grower, and looks for his potatoes.

"Much might be said about advertising. We believe in local advertising in its various forms, as it increases local sales which usually bring fancy prices. Extensive advertising is hardly advisable unless one has the goods to back it up. Generally speaking, wholesaling is the most profitable marketing method and if a man's reputation is for quality goods, he will usually have as great a demand for his potatoes as he will be able to meet, unless he is growing very extensively. Of course the location of his farm and other individual conditions, would influence materially a man's method of sale. Unless the distance to market exceeds 150 miles, trucking by motor is generally the cheapest and most satisfactory method of making shipments."

That concludes the working information secured at the interviews, but things as yet unmentioned, should be added. The personalities of the Daigle Brothers are of the sort that boys like. They are pleasant, but businesslike and firm. The boys are given cheerful encouragement, but are never nagged, and are made to feel that they are entrusted with a responsibility worthy of a man's care and attention. They hold the boys' good will and respect. When the picking season is over they enjoy a "big day" at their employers' expense. Sometimes it is a trip to the shore, or again, an evening at the movies. On that day the Daigle men "are not really men at all—they're only little boys grown tall," so the companionship and sympathetic understanding of the two is complete. When the cars on the roller coaster come tearing around the precarious rails with Louis in the front seat of one, laughing good-naturedly with a car full of "his" boys, and Adlord doing the same sort of stunt on the "shoot the shoots" with another group, then the onlooker can understand why the Daigle Brothers have an enviable grip on their employes. One never hears them howling over the scarcity or high price of help. Every year they are obliged to turn many away, even though every boy who helps on that farm knows that all work there must be done thoroughly and promptly.

HELEN N. UPSON.



Hauling Low-bodied Potato Wagon From Field.

Flavor in Maple Products

When my cousin was in New Hampshire she used to know how to get for me a cleanly made, dark-colored sugar which she said came from maples growing in swamps, and was considered an inferior quality, but had a stronger maple taste. She knew the sugar bush it came from, and watched the deliveries from that sugar bush to the local store. Can you and your readers help me to get this kind of maple sugar again? I wrote to the man who makes my maple sugar and received from him an interesting letter which throws light upon the subject, but leaves me still anxious to get the coarser dark stuff. I have no desire to buy leaves, twigs and dirt and call the sugar better because it is dirtier.

C. M.

How to care for a Fisher Body

1 When you have the chassis of your car inspected, a thorough inspection of the body should also be made.

2 In case of a closed body, have it completely adjusted after the first 1000 or 1500 miles.

3 See that the tie-down bolts, which fasten the body to the chassis, are always kept tight. Loose tie-down bolts cause distortion of the door opening. They also cause squeaks.

4 Squeaks which come from a glazed hood can be readily eliminated by inserting a small piece of rubber, or cloth, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, under the lacing, and slightly lubricating the contact points.

5 Contact points on rubber door bumpers facing door pillars, the door supporting dovetail, and the striker plates, when they become glazed, should be lubricated, as should the door lock.

6 Don't fail to remove dust from the upholstery regularly, preferably using a vacuum cleaner with special dusting attachment, or, if this is not practicable, briskly apply a whisk broom.

7 Remove grease spots at once, using some safe, standard cleaner.

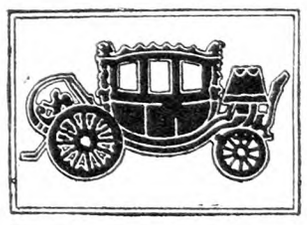
8 In washing car, play water on *gently* from a hose, or apply with sponge.

9 Never use hot water.

10 Never use soap.

11 Dry by wiping gently with a piece of chamois.

12 Whenever possible, do not allow your car to stand under a blistering sun for a long period, as this may have a deteriorating effect on the finish.



Body by FISHER

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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Advertising rates, $1.25 per agate line—7 words. References required for advertisers unknown to us; and cash must accompany transient orders.

"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

CROOKS have discovered a general alibi. Archæologists have unearthed cuneiform tablets in the site of ancient Nuzi in Mesopotamia, and the inscriptions on these tablets contain court records which show that graft was an art 1,500 years before Christ. In one case an official accepted a sheep as a bribe from a woman to fix a lawsuit. He failed to keep the promise, and in a dispute about it later, struck the woman, kept the sheep and compelled her to pay an additional fee for his services. In New York City we have a record of theft in the administration of the health laws, in the street-cleaning work, and in the building of city sewers. We have records of stealing up-State, in business of townships, counties and in the State itself. In the nation we have Teapot Dome, and the unsavory stench of the oil scandals. Our pride in our boasted civilization and wealth and intelligence, is paled with a shading of humility when officials find no better excuse for dishonesty and breach of official trust than to say that graft is older than Christianity.

*

WE HAVE all become familiar with the platform speaker who announces at the close of his address that he will be glad to receive constructive criticism of the project under discussion and which he is promoting but that he will not tolerate that which is destructive. In this way, he attempts to forestall any opposition and put up the bars against any who do not agree with him by labeling them obstructionists in advance. Such announcements, whether spoken or written, are merely cowardly attempts to hold one's position by applying a term of opprobrium to any possible opponent while clothing himself with a gown of self-esteem and infallibility. "Constructive criticism" has thus come to mean agreement with me, "destructive criticism" any attempt to substitute other ideas. Unfortunately, this plan often works; no one ventures to express his real opinions lest he incur the charge of being one who wishes only to tear down. There are times when the only criticism worth while is destructive, for that which is proposed needs to be done away with rather than modified. When asked to criticize, no one should permit his mouth to be closed to opposition by a badly worn ruse designed to bring out only approval. To criticize means to bring under judgment; this judgment may be in favor of a proposition or may not. Anyone who seeks to bend his audience to his will by denying a voice to opposition acknowledges the weakness of his position. There is no sanctity to the phrase "constructive criticism;" no opprobrium need attach to criticism that can be most useful by being destructive.

*

EMPLOYES of one of the country's greatest shoe manufacturing concerns, located in what is sometimes designated the triple city of Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott, N. Y., have recently voted to keep to standard time throughout the Summer, with no attempt to save daylight by setting the clocks an hour ahead. Their action will control local ordinances and a source of confusion and general annoyance will be avoided in one more section. It was particularly for the supposed benefit of factory employes that the ill-named daylight saving measure was inaugurated during the World War, and it is gratifying to note that so large a number of these men and women are now ready to return to a time standard that there was never any good reason for even temporarily discarding. The change never accomplished anything that could not equally well have been accomplished by setting whistles instead of clock an hour ahead and it worked to the serious disadvantage of farmers, for whom the sun refused to rise an hour earlier, and to the inconvenience of all who found a uniformity of time observance essential to the orderly conduct of business. There can be no objection to anyone arising and going to work an hour earlier than usual in the Summer if that seems agreeable and advisable, but to assume that people cannot or will not do this without a childish attempt at self-deception through a disarranged clock is to show little respect for common sense. So-called daylight saving never increased the hours of sunlight by a minute. It has set up several time standards instead of one and thereby created a nuisance, which when finally done away with will please the factory workers, and the general public as well as farmers whose day's work must be governed in large measure, not by a clock, but by the height of the sun in the heavens.

*

MRS. Florence E. S. Knapp, former Secretary of State, was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree on Saturday, May 26, by a jury in the Supreme Court at Albany. The charge was that while Secretary of State Mrs. Knapp caused an unearned check to be issued against the State census fund in the amount of $2,875.06, and diverted it to her own use. The check was made out in the name of Miss Clara Blanche Knapp, who is Mrs. Knapp's step-daughter. It was largely on Miss Knapp's testimony that the former Secretary of State was convicted. On account of Mrs. Knapp's weakened health, due to the strain of two trials, Justice Callaghan deferred sentence until September 4, but intimated that Mrs. Knapp would receive a prison sentence of some kind.

It is not our custom to minimize the effect of crime. Punishment must follow breach of trust in the use of public funds if we are to maintain order and self-government. The verdict seems abundantly justified. Yet we cannot help but regret the necessity of the conviction. It was four years ago that Mrs. Knapp, then at the head of a college in Syracuse University, was elected Secretary of State. She was the first woman elected to a State office. All of us who advocated woman suffrage predicted that woman's part in public affairs would tend to purify and dignify political activities. There will be some who will feel that Mrs. Knapp's conviction refutes that contention. We do not think so. Mrs. Knapp simply failed fairly to represent the women of the State. It is useless now to speculate on the cause of weakness and failure of one who stood high in the confidence of the people, but the women of the State are no more responsible for her official misconduct than male voters are to blame for the Teapot Dome crimes in national affairs. We confess to a feeling of disappointment and regret in Mrs. Knapp's failure to justify the expectations of the 1,530,000 men and women who voted for her four years ago, but the moral failure of an individual serves by contrast only to emphasize the high purposes of the staunch and honest womanhood of the State.

*

THE last sentence in the following paragraph from a recent speech by State Controller Morris S. Tremain, is a worthy and timely appeal to the people of the State for a measure of personal attention which each of us owes to the business we represent as stockholders in the corporate business of the State:

> The State is a gigantic business concern. We are in the transportation business with a great canal system and 14,000 miles of improved highways; we are in the hospital business with 16 hospitals, housing nearly 50,000 patients, and we are caring for those patients at an extraordinarily low cost of about $1.10 per day; we are in the business of combating tuberculosis; we are in the business of caring for crippled children; we are in the real estate business on an enormous scale, with 2,000,000 or more acres of forest land; we are in the business of furnishing recreation through our park system of two score parks; we are in the conservation business, and we are in the contracting business on a gigantic scale. We have an enormous legal department. We are in the agricultural busines—and our minor activities are too numerous to mention.
>
> In this great enterprise, the Governor of the State is the president, the Legislature is the board of directors, and you are our stockholders. And what we really need in this business is a more diligent body of stockholders.

*

ENTERING Greater New York from the west, we pass through a wide area of waste marshes on the Jersey side of the Hudson. This wasteland, with an area of 41 square miles, is known as the Hackensack Meadows. The marshes lie in Bergen and Hudson counties, and are intersected by rivers and creeks, some navigable, others merely muddy barriers through the reeds. Now it is said that this land may be converted into a city of 730,000 population, beautified by canals and parks. The Regional Plan report says:

To reclaim it would require raising the entire section ten feet above its present level. For this work about 200,000,000 cubic yards of fill would be necessary, all but 67,000,000 cubic yards of which would come from construction of canals as part of the project and straightening the Hackensack River. This amount could be borrowed from development of the waterfront of Newark Bay and New Jersey along the Upper Bay by floating down the excess dredging, provided the two undertakings were carried on at the same time.

The present value of the land in Hackensack Meadows was not given, but an estimated cost of between $8,700,000 and $14,400,000 for this reclamation would be paid by increases in land value.

Six major reasons why this should be done are set forth.

That the unattractive appearance of the area has retarded expansion in metropolitan New Jersey; that the area is unproductive; that occasional high tides submerge the entire area; that the assessed valuation is very low and improvement would therefore bring large financial returns to the surrounding communities; that the marshes breed mosquitoes and disease, and that development would help relieve congestion.

We disagree with the statement that the region is unattractive. In Summer it is a glory of wild flowers, the great masses of rose mallow especially attracting admiration, and in Winter the frozen marsh, with the glowing sunset beyond, is a picture of Nature's own painting. It is a sanctuary of bird life, too, and in spite of the Mosquito Commission's work in opening new channels for tide water, much of it is as wild as when, three centuries ago, a handful of Dutch pioneers fled across the marshes to Newark, when the little Hackensack settlement was raided by the Indians. The press of population must in time overflow the Hackensack Meadows, but we shall regret the passing of those wild gardens.

*

THE squeal of the Chicago pig is heard round the world. The recent early Spring slump in the pork market was followed by the same kind of trouble in German and British meat markets and for about the same reason. Hog raising had been overdone in Europe and prices were falling anyway. Then came the rise in cost of feed and a tendency to rush the hogs to market to cut down expenses. The worst of the market crash in hog products seems to be over. Farmers here and in Europe are talking of raising fewer pigs and the price of pork and bacon has been slanting upward a little in London and Berlin. Many of those who have studied the hog situation expect higher prices in this line of live stock by next Winter.

*

In a vote taken regarding consolidation of our school district with others, the majority was against the plan. But the school superintendent now writes me: "I am convinced that it is for the best interests of your community that the proposed consolidation should take place," and he goes on and orders it. We don't seem to have anything to say about our own affairs. L. S.

THAT is true. As the law now is the school authorities have full power to consolidate *regardless of the wishes of the local districts or any action they may be able to take.* The only remedy for this situation lies in the *consolidation* of sentiment favoring reasonable home rule for rural schools, so that the law-makers of the State may know that country people are in earnest about this matter. The Legislature has power to right this wrong and will do so when the sentiment of voters is known and the right men are elected. Candle the candidates for the next Legislature and make sure whether on the question of justice for our rural schools—they are "N. Y. State Standard Grade A," or "unclassified."

Brevities

SOME readers will be surprised to learn of the size of that lamb-feeding industry in Wyoming County, N. Y., page 856.

ARSENATE of lead is not the remedy for plant lice. They require a contact insecticide, like nicotine sulphate or tobacco dust.

LET us know dates and particulars of any farm or garden meetings held in your community. We are glad to list them when notice is given in time for publication.

A CROP bulletin recently issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture included several references, from correspondents, to losses among sheep caused by wolves. We had not realized that wolves could still be a menace in farming sections of Ontario.

ONTARIO, Canada, has a stringent weed control act with fines of $20 to $50 for neglect to obey orders given by the weed inspector. The following are listed as noxious weeds under this law: Bladder campion, ox-eye daisy, sow thistles, white cockle, wild oats, Canada thistle, blue weed, chicory, dock, ragweed, ribgrass, Russian thistle, stickseed, stinkweed, tumbling mustard, wild carrot, wild barley, cinquefoils, burdocks, hawkweeds, field peppergrass, wild lettuces.

O, THE bugs, flies, moths and weevils, curculios and worms; the beetles and the borers and bacteria and germs. San José is a scaly bird; he gets upon our trees and sucks the juice right through the bark; he does it with great ease. Young cabbage plants just out the ground succumb to the black fleas. The cutworm interviews the corn; it drops without a wheeze. The rose bug's shell's so thick be laughs at pizen spray rebukes. That lively striped varmint there's the bug that chaws the cukes.

Advisory Board on Milk Prices

AT the meeting of the members of the Advisory Board in New York City on May 23 past, present and future prices for milk were fully discussed. The opinion was that since milk is sold on the classified price plan, thus relieving dealers of any loss from surplus, there was no good reason for reducing the price a cent a quart on March 1, and compelling farmers to produce at a loss since that date, but the cut having been made then, no further reductions should be considered in Spring prices. Because of the March reduction it was felt that farmers would not increase production as readily this year as they did last season, unless some early and definite assurances be given them for a price for the coming Fall and Winter. The members of the board feel that if a conference of all concerned could be arranged during the month of June, assurances could be made that would result in a production to meet the requirements of consumers for the coming Fall and Winter months.

Teapot Dome Pays Income Tax

BESIDES its moral effect, if any, the oil investigation by the United States Senate has resulted in a tax payment of two million dollars on income earned by the Continental Trading Company, including tax penalty for non-payment and interest on the amount of the tax since due. The individuals or corporations receiving the profits will also have an income tax to pay on their receipts from the Continental Trading Company. In response to a resolution by the Senate for the information, Secretary Mellon, last week, informed the Senate that the above amounts had been received. Since the profits had been earned some five years ago and the charter of the company annulled, no report having been made or income tax paid, the tax would have been lost to the government, if the profits had not been revealed by the Senate investigation.

The Milk Dealer's Bond

My milk dealer has just sent me a petition form, prepared by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, in which the milk producers recite that they are satisfied with the financial responsbility of the dealer, and ask the Commissioner of Agriculture to issue the dealer a license without the filing of a bond. The agricultural law, in Section 253, requires the dealer to file a bond with the Commissioner of Agriculture as a protection to his milk producers. After going into considerable detail as to requiring reports from the dealer and investigation by the Commissioner of Agriculture on his own account if necessary, the last paragraph of Section 253 gives the Commissioner of Agriculture the option to issue the license without requiring the filing of a bond, if he shall think the dealer in question financially sound.

No milk producer should wish this exception attached to the law to nullify the effect of Section 253. The Commissioner of Agriculture is not obliged by the law to remit the bond of any dealer. The fee for the necessary dealer's bond is not excessive and a request for remission by a dealer should at once excite suspicion.

The average milk producer fears the loss of his market and dislikes to antagonize the dealer in any way. A request by the dealer to sign such a petition as I have described is a form of coercion, and few producers would have the strength to deny the request.

THE R. N.-Y. has assisted in righting many wrongs against the farmer, and through publicity this fault in the agricultural law may be revised. H. B. S

New York.

THE Department has been helpful in the administration of this law in cases in which we have been concerned. It explains that some dealers buy about $100 worth of milk a month. Frequently they pay daily or weekly. They are well known to the producers who supply them. It would be a hardship for them to file a surety bond for $5,000. Many of them are producers themselves, and buy a part of their supply from neighbors to distribute in their local villages or cities. The surety companies require real estate or deposits of other securities in addition to 1 per cent on the bond. A small dealer selling $100 worth of milk a month would be to the expense of $50 for bond and $10 license fee to comply with the law, when his neighbors and friends were willing to supply the milk on his own credit.

The Department advises that it now excuses dealers from filing a bond only in case of small purchases, and then from a few producers, all of whom, sign a petition to excuse the buyer from filing the bond. The waiver is not required by the law. The purpose of it is to make sure that patrons know the bond has not been filed. When the bond is not required, a card is posted stating that no bond has been filed.

An amendment to the law going into effect on September 1 authorizes the filing of a minimum bond for $2,000, and this bond will be required from dealers who were not required to put up a $5,000 bond, but the $5,000 bond or larger will be required where the volume of month's purchase approaches that amount. If objections are made in any instance to issuing a license to small dealers without a bond, the objection will receive consideration before the license is issued. Any unnecessary expense to the buyer increases the cost of distribution, and such expense should be avoided when it can be done without risk of loss to the producer. In the past, however, losses have been heavy, and the bonding law has been helpful. It is true that by appeal to individual patrons, a financially weak dealer could get consent to omit the bond, because of the hesitation of an individual farmer to antagonize his buyer. The best way to overcome this risk is always to have a local association, with a committee to sell the milk and fix terms. This also serves as a protection to the responsible dealer who always pays for his milk.

The Department invites the co-operation of producers in the enforcement of this law. Some dealers go into business without making application for a license. In such cases producers can help by sending the name and address of such dealers to the department, or by refusing to sell milk to a dealer who does not exhibit a license card in his place of business. There are hundreds of dealers in the State, the department advises, many of them in remote places. It is not easy to detect quickly those who fail to apply for a license, but producers can aid in their own protection by reporting dealers who do not exhibit a license. It would seem proper and helpful to impose a fine on dealers who attempted to evade the provisions of the law by neglecting to apply for a license.

April Milk Prices

THE following net cash prices have been announced for 3 per cent milk for April, 1928:

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, net, $1.95; gross, $2.11. Sheffield Farms Producers' Association, $2.185; Model Dairy Company, $2.18; Meridale Dairies, $2.18; Eagle Dairy Company, $2.055; Callicoon Co-operative Association, $2.20; Queensboro Dairy Company, $1.90.

The pool figures are as follows:

Class 1	1,127,766.86	× $2.70	= $3,044,970.52
Class 2A	436,711.24	× 1.86	= 812,282.90
Class 2B	103,941.68	× 2.11	= 219,316.94
Class 3	335,434.36	× 2.00	= 670,868.72
Class 4A	174,836.86	× 1.51	= 264,003.65
Class 4B	89,229.60	× 1.47	= 131,167.51
	2,267,920.60		$5,142,610.24
	2,267,920.60	× $2.11	= 4,785,312.46
Unaccounted for			$ 357,297.78

The Encroachments of Bureaucracy

IN A recent radio address under the auspices of the Bar of the City of New York, Charles E. Hughes discussed the relations of the nation and the States in language that every citizen could study with profit. Students of democratic forms of government have expressed alarm at the encroachments of the national government on the prerogatives of the States and local bodies. "It is useless," Mr. Hughes said, "to decry results without considering how they have been reached and how they may be changed." The powers of the national government, he showed, had been limited by the Constitution, but through amendments and creation of commissions and boards by legislation there have been definite encroachments on the powers of the States. He pointed out the disadvantages of a centralized power in a wide territory with authority to exercise control over local affairs, but he put the responsibility for increased national powers over local relations squarely up to the States and the people of the States. The extension of Federal powers by amendments or by legislation can come only through the representatives of the States and of the people. If the States have been shorn of powers, it is the States that are responsible. If Federal authority has been organized, it is the States themselves which have brought about the aggrandizement. Congress is created by the people of the States, and Congress can curtail at any time it sees fit the power of the bodies it has created. Mr. Hughes said:

"If we are to be saved from bureaucracy, it will be only through an alert and intelligent people insistent upon their liberties and exercising their political power to obtain a Congress responsive to their demands.

"We come back to the fundamental need, not so much of more democracy, but of more intelligence. There is no real liberty without self-government, and the capacity to maintain a well-administered national government eventually depends upon the sense of civic responsibility which is fostered by properly independent local government."

This exhortation to the people to give intelligent well-informed attention to civic affairs applies to farmers with even greater force than to urban people, because of the encroachments of other industries on the rights of the farm through bureaucratic powers, and the principles apply to their own co-operative organizations with even greater immediate importance than to their part in civil government. Give us well informed, intelligent local self-government in both civil and industrial organization, and the farms of the country will enjoy equal opportunity and blossom with prosperity.

Observations from the Corn Belt

Typical Spring weather has not come to the corn belt up to date. It is several weeks late. It may come overnight in this area. Farmer politicians in the mid-west are saying that Hoover can't defeat Smith. They don't anticipate Lowden's nomination. Organized mid-west farmers would support Dawes. In this region the country is overwhelmingly "dry," while the cities and larger towns are no less overwhelmingly "wet." Politics and unemployment and related matters are going to make this a nervous year. Fortunately there is nothing seriously the matter with the country at its roots. W.

Illinois.

Assemblyman Witter Speaks of Agricultural Legislation

Hon. Daniel P. Witter, dean of the New York State Assembly, in a recent address to farmers discussed what he considers the two most important legislative matters for farmers to consider in an organized way. He would have them study and discuss the question this coming Summer and be ready to bring their real influence to bear on the Legislature next Fall. He points out that this year's Assembly contained 108 urban and 42 rural members, while in the Senate there were 38 urban members and but 13 from the country and small villages. He also refers to the fact that in the State but one person out of every 15 lives on the land. The other 14 have different interests, though they may not be really antagonistic to the farmer.

He believes that it is harder to pass proper legislation affecting agriculture in this State than it is in others because of the small proportion of rural inhabitants in the State. "Though all members of the Legislature are State officers it is very natural, and I believe proper, that they should consider the interests of their own constituents first," he stated.

The Senate is conceded to be less responsive to the people than the Assembly. He explains this by the fact that the members of the Assembly are elected every year, and represent a district about one-third the size of the Senate district. They therefore are in much closer touch with the people—know the conditions in their district better.

Though Mr. Witter believes that city representatives in this State are for the most part friendly to legislation affecting agriculture he has found two measures that are desired by farmers, and which by right they should have, which are considered antagonistic to the interest of city dwellers. If such legislation is secured farmers will have to do some real work in their own behalf. One example of this is the sought-for legislation to protect farmers from trespassing, a protection they deserve.

When city men have paid for and secured a license to hunt and fish they naturally feel they have a right to go wherever they can find fish or game. The farmer, however, feels that he has furnished the food to raise the game on his farm and that it should belong to him.

"As I was leaving for Albany at the beginning of the legislative session this year a neighbor of mine who formerly lived in a State in the Middle West told me that the law in that State prohibited any person hunting or fishing on a farm without the written consent of the owner, and he wanted me to secure the passage of such a law in this State. I replied that we had tried to pass such a law, but had failed to get a sufficient number of votes. If the only damage done by hunters was the game they killed it would not be so bad for the farmer, but such is often not the case.

Valuable stock is killed by careless hunters every year. Some are so unmindful of the rights of the owner that they carry nippers and cut wire fences, leave gates and bars open, letting stock escape or do damage, and in other ways do unnecessary and wilful damage.

The other question has reference to needed protection from sheep-killing dogs if sheep breeding is to be made safe in the State.

Turning to the second question, he said: "There is a very urgent demand from sheep owners to have amendments made to the dog law that will give them protection from sheep-killing dogs that they should have. If the people in the State could be made to realize the damage done by dogs every year they would demand action on the part of the Legislature that would make it safe for a farmer to keep sheep if he wanted to. According to the records in the Department of Agriculture and Markets there has been damage caused by dogs among sheep and other animals in the State during the past 10 years to the amount of $1,375,000, which has been paid from the dog fund. According to the report of the Wicks Committee which investigated this subject in 1917, the slaughter of sheep by dogs in towns adjoining cities was at least double that of other towns of the county where sheep were kept."

Mr. Witter told of photographs on his desk, recently taken, which show sheep killed by two German police dogs. The dogs were owned in a city in this State, the sheep being killed seven miles from the home of the dogs. These dogs had actualy pulled all of the skin off the sheep, and when the dog catcher arrived and shot both the dogs one of the sheep that was fairly stripped of its hide was still alive.

Mr. Witter has himself appraised damage to sheep done by dogs, where sheep were still alive and able to walk, but most hideously mutilated. The sheep had to be killed to put them out of their misery.

The present sheep population of this State is now less than 500,000, whereas it was formerly about 6,000,000. Sheep killing dogs have not been responsible for all of this decrease, but for a big part of it. Every person, whether from city or country, should be interested in the production of food and clothing. About one-half of the wool used in this country is imported. If the keeping of sheep were made reasonably safe much of the 700,000 acres of unused tillable land in this State could be feeding sheep, and the production of meat and wool materially increased. Mr. Witter introduced into the Assembly a resolution which provides for an investigation of this subject by a legislative committee during the coming Sumer, with a view to having the law so amended that farmers may have better protection from sheep killing dogs. The sheep breeders urgently demand the pasage of such law. Mr. Witter believes that the situation demands wide support of protective legislation from farmers generally on both of these matters, the trespass situation, and the dog laws. He believes it must be a united support. V. M. C.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Little and Great

A traveler on a dusty road
  Strewed acorns on the lea;
And one took root and sprouted up,
  And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at even-time,
  To breathe its early vows;
And age was pleased, in heats of noon,
  To bask beneath its boughs.
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,
  The birds sweet music bore—
It stood a glory in its place,
  A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way
  Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well
  Where weary men might turn;
He walled it in, and hung with care
  A ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
  But judged that Toil might drink.
He passed again; and lo! the well,
  By Summer never dried.
Had cooled ten thousand parched tongues
  And saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought,
  'Twas old and yet 'twas new;
A simple fancy of the brain,
  But strong in being true.
It shone upon a genial mind,
  And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
  A monitory flame;
The thought was small; its issue great,
  A watch-fire on the hill,
It sheds its radiance far adown
  And cheers the valley still.

A nameless man, amid the crowd
  That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love,
  Unstudied from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown
  A transitory breath,
It raised a brother from the dust,
  It saved a soul from death.

O germ! O fount! O word of love!
  O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
  But mighty at the last.
—Charles Mackay (1814-1889).

*

We are asked again to give a recipe for sour cream pie. The following is very good. One cup of sour cream, one cup of sugar, yolks of three eggs, one-half teaspoon each of salt, cinnamon and cloves, one-half cup of chopped raisins. Bake this filling in one crust, and cover with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs, if liked.

*

The Cleanliness Institute says that what many a high school girl needs in order to be the belle of the ball is not a new frock but a bar of soap and a bath towel. If she wants to look attractive a pretty dress will help, but it won't fill the whole bill. Meticulous care of the skin, the hair, the nails and the posture gives girlish charm that outdazzles any Paris evening grown. All of these things go back to simple cleanliness.

*

We are often interested in hearing of the vocational training given in city schools, though it does not always work out as the educators may plan. Rural mothers sometimes write us asking information about special training that will fit their children for some breadwinning vocation, and here we must confess we are somewhat at a loss. We should like to see country opportunities for children who wish to stay there, but sensible parents do not expect their children to be unpaid workers on the home farm, and those who cannot work into partners and successors of their parents must look for opportunities elsewhere. This would be an interesting thing to discuss from the viewpoint of personal experience. What are your plans for the children?

White Cakes That Improve with Age

Very often it is necessary to do some baking in advance; perhaps you are going away, or have other work planned so that you do not wish to take time to bake. Yet the family would feel "abused" without some cake or pie to finish the meal. We usually resort to dark cakes when we wish them to keep, but if your family does not care for dark cakes or would like a change, try these and I am sure that you will be pleased. For want of any other name I call this "Delicious Cake"—this must stand at least four days to be at its best.

Delicious Cake.—Mix to a cream 1½ cups sugar and ⅔ cup butter; add the whites of five eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Stir and beat until as light as foam, then add ½ cup cornstarch dissolved in a little milk. Stir in a scant ⅔ cup of sweet milk and 2½ cups sifted flour, to which four level teaspoons baking powder have been added. Flavor with one teaspoon vanilla. This makes a large cake. I bake in a pan 9½ in. square and 2 in. deep. If you use a heat regulating oven, put cake in at 300 degrees, set regulator at 350 degrees and bake 45 minutes.

Hot Water Sponge Cake.—One cup sugar, three eggs, ½ cup hot water, one teaspoon vanilla, one teaspoon baking powder, pinch salt, one cup sifted flour. Separate the whites from the yolks, beat yolks and sugar together, add gradually the hot water, then flavoring and salt, then flour and baking powder, and last the beaten whites. This cake is good the day it is baked or a week later whenever you need it. This is not a large cake. Bake in ungreased tube pan about 7 in. in diameter, 3 in. deep. To double recipe use five eggs and double other ingredients. Requires same temperature and time as "Delicious Cake."

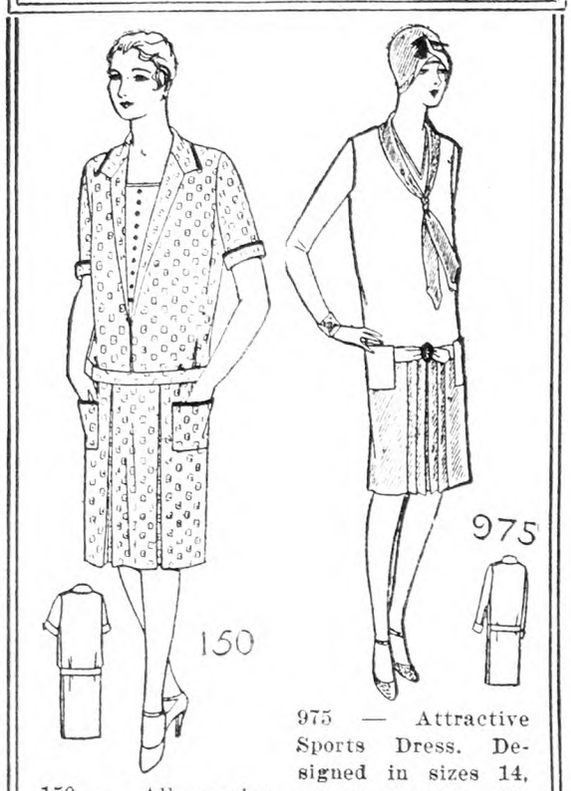
Any icing may be used on these cakes, but I have found a simple icing made by adding one tablespoon butter to one cup confectioner's sugar and mixed to consistency to spread with boiling water (we like almond flavor in this) is the most satisfactory for white cakes which are not to be used at once.

Often when baking in advance I like to stir up a cake to use immediately. If one wishes to use the egg yolks left from "Delicious Cake" a yellow cake may be made as follows:

Orange Layer Cake.—One cup sugar, seven tablespoons shortening, ½ cup cold water, one teaspoon orange or lemon extract, two cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, five egg yolks. Cream shortening and sugar, add beaten yolks. Sift flour and baking powder, add alternately with water. Bake in layers, put together with orange filling, made as you would a filling for lemon pie, using one egg. LENNAH B. BOND.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



150 — All-occasion Dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 20-in. contrasting and 1¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

975 — Attractive Sports Dress. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yds. of 36-in. dark material with 2⅛ yds. of 36-in. light material. Ten cents.

143 — Modish and Slender. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

283—Fluttering Fulness. Designed in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 36-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 3 yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.

11121 — Floral Motifs. Pattern contains 5 pieces, one large motif and four smaller designs. These motifs may be cut apart, to be used to decorate blouses, table scarves, centerpieces, sofa pillows, and for various other articles. The large motif is 15 in. tall and 18 in. wide at the widest point. The medium-sized motifs are 15¾x6½ in., and the smallest motifs are 9x4¼ in.

New Summer Fashion Catalog, 10 cents

Danish Christmas Cake

Melt 1¼ lbs. butter, stir in ¼ lb. granulated sugar and three whole eggs. Add 1½ pints of sweet milk, 1 lb. wheat flour, ¼ lb. potato flour (leave this out if you wish), ¼ lb. washed raisin, 10 ozs. citron peel, a little cardamom (ground), two cakes fresh yeast. Stir well and knead with your hands until the dough slips from the hand. Let it stand to rise. Brush with the white of an egg and bake one hour. E. J.

Rhubarb Pie

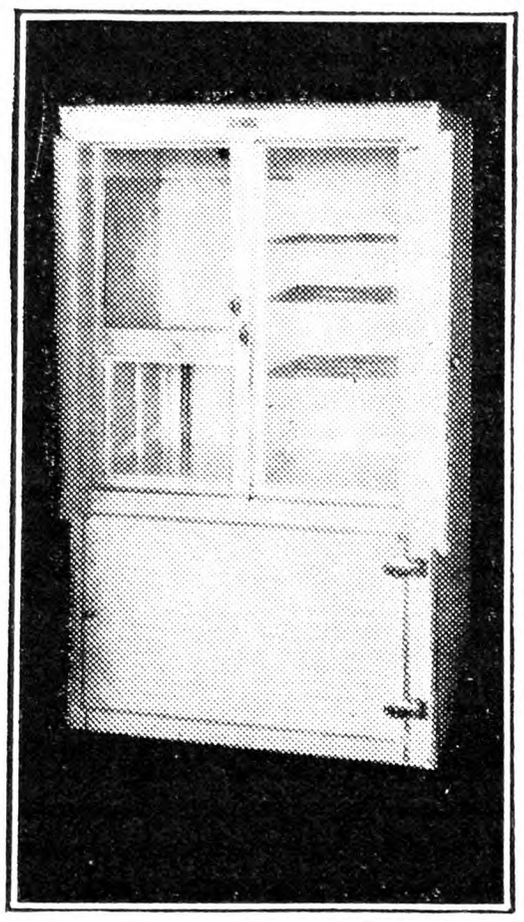
Make your pie crust as for any other pie. Make a filling of one yolk of egg, one tablespoon sugar; beat well, adding two teaspoons cornstarch and ¾ cup of milk, a little vanilla and half cup of shredded cocoanut. Cut some rhubarb on top. Do not put sugar on rhubarb before putting in oven. When pie is baked and still hot put sugar on top. This is an open pie.

For cooking rhubarb, cut up in pieces and let stand in cold water over night; drain off water and cook with sugar. It saves half of sugar by cooking this way. J. W.

Short Cake Hints

While visiting in the city not long ago I saw my hostess make a very satisfactory shortcake from a pint of strawberries. She made a biscuit dough which she patted into the desired size and shape and then cut in the number of pieces she wanted. On account of my being there it was six. These she separated in the tin before baking. She took some butter and set it in a little dish on top of the oven to melt. When the shortcake was done the pieces were easily opened and the melted butter put on with a spoon. Meanwhile the berries had been hulled, washed and mashed in a bowl with plenty of sugar. A tablespoonful between and one on top with some juice around made a very nice dessert. Of course when berries are more plentiful and not so high priced, more can be used. What I want to pass along is the hint about the melted butter and the one about cutting the dough with no waste before baking. J. M. B.

BUY THE MRS.



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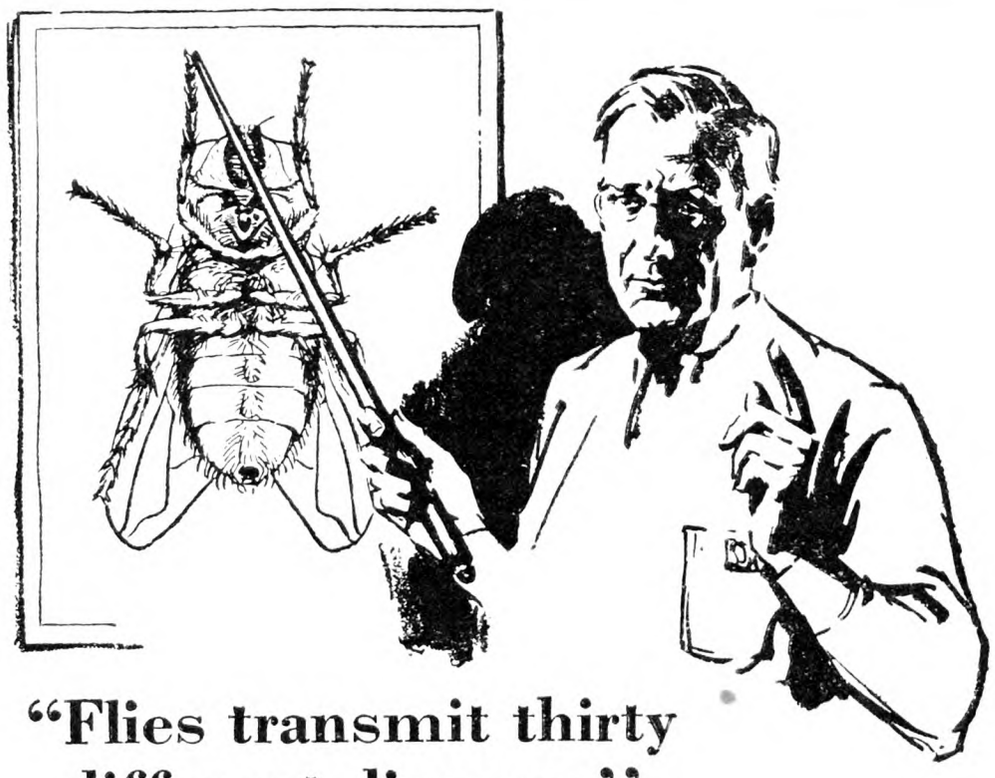

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Take Care of Your Helpers

How do you take care of your helpers in the house and kitchen? I am afraid a good many of us will have to plead guilty to rather shabby treatment of our faithful friends, the electric cleaner, the washer, the sewing-machine, and the rest of our indispensables. We forget to oil them, we let them get clogged with grease and dirt, and then wonder why they run so hard and do poor work. Many women of intelligence seem to believe that all machinery will run indefinitely without the least attention. While it does stand considerable neglect, the fact remains that its life and usefulness will be greatly prolonged if a little intelligent care is given it at intervals.

I think we all know that the bag of our electric cleaners should be emptied at frequent intervals, but deary me! we don't always do it. The motor of our cleaner needing some repairs, a neighbor kindly offered us the use of her cleaner. She sent it over to our house with her son, and the bag looked as if it had not been emptied in the year she had had it. But it must have been! for the metal clamp that closes the top of the bag had been lost. It was tied shut with a piece of twine, and this in turn was tied with many knots to the handle. It was the work of a good five minutes to untie these knots and remove the bag. The brush of the cleaner was a mass of hair and lint. This we cleaned with a coarse metal comb that we keep for the purpose. We oiled it, of course, cleaned off the metal parts, and after we had used it again cleaned bag and brush. The delighted owner later asked us what we had done to it, for it worked like new. The treatment this cleaner had received was typical of the way this family care for all their machinery. In two years they had two lawn mowers, and I was repeatedly called over, to render first aid to their electric sewing-machine and typewriter. I often wondered how many dollars families like this literally throw away each year, in discarding machinery, that if it has been properly cared for would have given many more years of good service.

It goes without saying, that every electrict cleaner should be oiled as often as the directions call for, have bag emptied and brush kept free from hair and lint. But sometimes a little more cleaning is necessary. Sometimes the fan clogs. Remove the screws in the plate in front of the motor, and you will find much dust and dirt between the blades of the fan. This should be carefully removed and the plate put back in place.

If your electric washer is the kind that requires oiling, do not neglect it. And do not make the mistake that is frequently made, in thinking that any oil is a lubricant. Kerosene oil is a cleaner, and linseed oil is good to mix with paint, but neither will serve as a lubricant. The latter was used by a friend to oil her washer, and she later spent the bigger part of a day in cleaning the resultant gum from the machinery.

Even the best oils will gum in time, if the machine is allowed to become dusty. It is a good plan every once in awhile to scrub all exposed parts of machinery with a small brush—a discarded tooth brush is good—dipped in kerosene. Then wipe off with a soft cloth and oil thoroughly, but do not have parts dripping. Be sure, too, that the belt on your machine is tight enough to cause no loss in efficiency by slipping. If it is loose, take off, unbend the metal wire that holds the ends together, cut off about half an inch, punch hole in end with a sharp punch, and fasten again with wire.

The sewing machine will repay overhauling of this kind, too. It will be necessary, also, to clean out any lint that has accumulated in crevices. A crochet hook or metal stiletto is good for this purpose. Unscrew the metal plate under the presser foot, and give the crevices a thorough cleaning. You will be surprised at the wads of felted lint that you will be able to dislodge. The shuttle, too, may need this treatment. Then clean with brush and kerosene, and wipe dry with soft cloth. The head of the machine should be raised and thoroughly cleaned in the same way. Here is where the oil always seems to gum the most. After the machine is oiled, all superfluous oil should be wiped off, for too much oil sometimes runs along the bearings and later when sewing, results in an ugly oil stain on your material.

A little of this treatment can also be extended to the clock. Take off the hands, unscrew the face and remove the screws that fasten the works in the case. Unhook the pendulum, and lift out the works. With a feather or camel's hair brush clean with gasoline—out of doors—lastly, oil with the very best grade of clock oil. Remember that a pendulum clock must hang perfectly true, so that the pendulum swings no farther to one side than the other. Have a regular time to wind the clock, and never turn the hands of a striking clock backward. We have had a clock in our kitchen that for 40 years received no other treatment than what I have outlined, and it has kept good time, ticking cheerfully each day and sounding forth the hours.

If there is a typewriter about the house, the brush and gasoline will clean it nicely, and with frequent oiling it will give good service for many years.

With all household machinery, the secret of long life is care, oiling, and keeping clean. With this, our faithful, mechanical servants will keep in good working order, and make few demands upon our pocketbooks for expensive repairs. ELLEN JOHNSTON.

My Perennial Garden

Wishing to start a perennial garden, and a coldframe being empty last Fall, I resolved to see what I could do with the seeds at hand.

The soil was mellow and seeding was easy, so first into the ground went some two-year-old seed of a beautiful double pink Aquilegia, saved from a plant in my garden. Some of the seed sown last year in a pan waited until this Spring to grow, and gave me several plants but it is such a soft pretty pink that I could use more to fill out bare spaces.

Next were the seeds of a Chinese lantern plant. The lantern which yielded this seed was three years old, saved from a Winter bouquet. The lantern was shriveled but the seeds still clinging tightly to the center, and these nearly all grew, but the plants when coming out in second leaf were eaten badly by some insect. These were sown the Fourth of July and a few days later my choice packet of English hybrid Delphiniums which I had ordered came, and I sowed these with care. They are of the giant type of bloom and the new colors are so pretty that it will be very interesting to watch them blossom. Delphiniums once well started grow into such large clumps and produce such magnificent sprays of bowers for years to come that I was very anxious to have good success. I raised about 20 plants, perhaps a fair per cent, as all high-grade seeds are "touchier" than common varieties, though I cannot see why one end of the row failed to germinate, for I was careful to keep it damp.

To help fill out I gathered and sowed some seeds of the perennial poppy thinking that if I couldn't use the plants perhaps some of my friends could. Lastly some perennial Coreopsis. This is my first experience raising these showy plants, though I have often admired them in other gardens. They germinated well and it was such a generous package that I only sowed part of it.

All these, with some foxglove plants, given me, about filled the frame. I decided to transplant the foxgloves, as they were so large by Fall, and some of each of the others, and winter the others in the frame. The plants were all strong and seemed to get well rooted before freezing weather came, but we had an open Winter, and not a plant of any kind lived. I did not give them any protection; perhaps that was the reason. The frame was covered with a sash and the plants left in it wintered well except the Chinese lanterns; they were all dead. So many people say they are very hardy, and will spread and become a pest, but I have had three trials and none has lived yet.

I have transplanted them all to the garden now, and hope they will all bloom this year. My perennial poppies did not survive the Winter, so I was glad to have the young plants to take their place. This is only the beginning of a perennial border but perhaps when the annuals now sown in the frame are transplanted I will try again with other varieties. T.

Take It to the Fair!

If you have a piece of needlework which you proudly show to your friends, launder it nicely, and take it to the county fair. It may not win, but it has not caused you much trouble. Yet it may take a blue ribbon, and the prize money that goes with it. Each premium is small, but added up for a number of successful entries you can have a check big enough to buy a pressure cooker, or a linoleum rug for the dining-room, or a new Fall hat, depending upon what you wish most to purchase.

Needlework should be neat and beautiful. The color harmony, beauty of design, application of the design to the material, proportions, suitability to its use, and fine workmanship all count. If your needlework is beautifully executed, charming in design, it need not be elaborate. The new needlework is preferred by the judge, or really old needlework which has been revived and improved upon. Cutwork is very old, yet the designs being used are much more beautiful than those used a few years ago, because designers have been making prettier patterns. Yet a piece which is truly beautiful will remain so, in spite of changing styles. Do not take a piece of needlework which is old, worn out, or unfinished. The premium list tells whether you are allowed to exhibit the same piece the second year if it does not take a prize the first year.

The awards depend entirely upon competition. You may win merely because your neighbors did not bother to exhibit. A blue ribbon is not deserved if the score is less than 90 per cent, therefore do not expect a prize merely because your work is the only entry!

Canned Goods at the Fair.—The finest peaches out of the bushel are saved for exhibit jars. They are firm, fully ripe, even color, and uniform size. They are scalded to loosen skins, peeled carefully, packed, covered with hot syrup and processed as short a time as possible (12 minutes). Really fine fruit, carefully handled, and not processed too long keeps its shape and color well.

Do not pack too closely, yet be sure the jar is filled evenly to the top. Beets shrink less than you expect them to. Pack them loosely. Spinach is apt to come out of the canner with vacant space at the top. The hot pack method is best for it, heating it thoroughly, packing boiling hot, adding as little water as possible. Cooking before packing shrinks it. Packed in hot jars, sealed with hot lid and put into hot canner, there is no danger of breakage, and cans may be sealed tight before processing, which prevents loss of liquid.

Tomatoes and corn are most attractive if packed in water. The corn is blanched, then cut close to the cob in large firm kernels, packed and covered with water. For home use you may prefer to cut tips of kernels and scrape out, but it does not look nearly so good for exhibit.

All blemishes should be removed, the arrangement of pieces of food in the jars attractive, and the seal tight, container neat, not sticky, with shiny new lid, and label plainly printed and pasted in place on the side of jar.

The wide-mouthed jars allow easier packing of large pieces. They should be clear white glass, not blue glass. It is easy to tell the quality of food through the glass jar, as old or tough portions appear fibrous. Select tender, young meat of fine eating quality, and trim away portions which do not look attractive. It is much nicer color and flavor if roasted before packing. Pour the pan gravy into jars, but do not add water. The jars need not be filled with liquid, but what there is should be clear (strained through cheesecloth and not containing black pepper) and it should be firm gelatin, which shows its richness and concentration. There should be enough fat to make the meat juicy and good flavor, but not so much that it is greasy and unattractive to eat.

Do not think because the jars are not opened that old inferior products will not show, for an experienced judge knows the difference. Color, clearness and fine quality of the food count the most.

DORIS W. MC CRAY.

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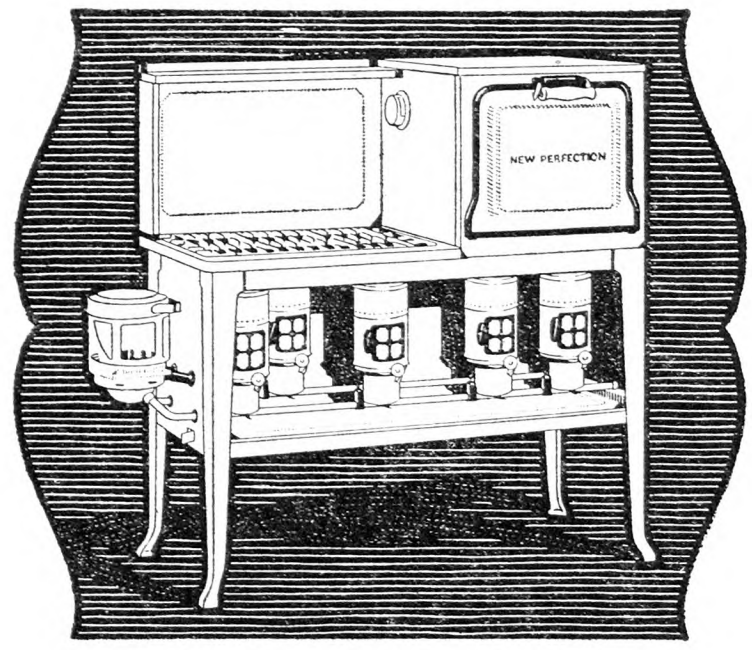

IN its new light colors the new Perfection oil range is so bright and cheerful looking any woman would enjoy cooking on it. Soft colors—silver gray and dove gray. Cool looking. Clean looking.

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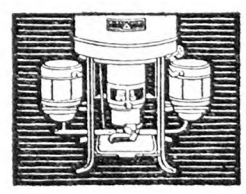

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Whether you have a pressure system or just a kitchen pump, the Perfection water heater will give you hot water for shaving and plenty of hot dish water in a few minutes. Rapid, reliable, moderate in price; ask your plumber.

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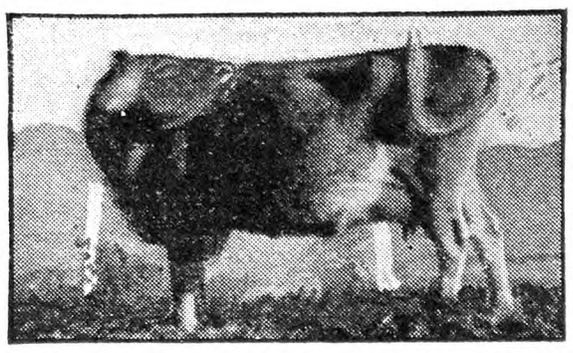

Get more milk from your cows

IT PAYS in cow comfort, in extra milk yield, and in your own comfort at milking time to drive away the pestering, blood-sucking flies. Cows protected with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser relax and "give down," so you get all the rich strippings.

Spray one of your cows with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, then compare her with others not sprayed. See how quiet and peaceable she is—how easy to milk, how much more milk she gives.

Be humane to your hard-working horses. Spray them with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser regularly and they'll get their much-needed rest. You'll save horse-flesh and they will better stand the hard summer work.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser

has the odor of the pines

Its pine woods odor, so agreeable to you, absolutely repels flies. It takes away offensive smells of stables and yards.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, in its improved form, is of a light amber color. Used to protect pure white or show animals from flies, it gives a smooth, satin coat without gumming the hair or the least discoloration.

It is an excellent disinfectant. Laboratory tests show it has the strength to kill practically all forms of disease germs.

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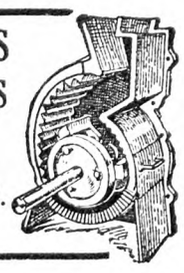

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Live Stock and Dairy

Care of Calving Cow

Should special care be given a cow at calving time and is it best to keep her in a box-stall or turn her out to pasture before calving?

At this season the question often arises whether it is better to keep the cow in the barn to bear her calf or let her lie out in the yard where she can be in the sun. A cow about to freshen should be cared for and fed so that she will calve easily and normally, keep free from milk fever and be in good condition to start her lactation period. Proper care of the cow before and at the time of calving means fewer deaths among calves, fewer sick cows and usually more milk and butter-fat production.

The cow which is to freshen should be dried off at least six weeks before the date of parturition and should be fed grain during this period in quantity large enough to keep her gaining in flesh up to calving time. If she is fed silage several days before calving, this roughage and the hay should be cut slightly and the grain cut down to 3 or 4 lbs. daily. Equal parts by weight of corn, oats, bran and oilmeal make a good preparatory ration for the cow to get in condition for her next lactation period. This ration can be cut to ground oats mixed with wheat bran just a few days before the milking period starts.

The drinking water should not be too cold or it will have a tendency to chill the animal's stomach and prevent good digestion. Warm bran mashes just before calving tend to keep the bowels laxative. If, however, any further laxative is necessary, give the cow a ½-lb. dose of Epsom salts.

During these last few days if the weather is cool and wet, the cow should be separated from the herd and placed in a roomy box-stall from which has been removed all of the litter which remained from the bed of the cow which has preceded this one. The floor, if possible, should be scrubbed and at least sprayed with a good disinfectant. It is a good plan to remember that the cow needs exercise at this time and should not be confined too closely to such comfortable conditions, but allowed to go out in the yard in good weather, even up to the day of calving.

If the weather has got warm, then the cow may be turned out to pasture but unless the cow can be out to pasture for a month at least before freshening, it is rather doubtful if it is a good plan to allow her access to such green food, as the green grass is so laxative it has a tendency to pull the cow's weight down before she freshens and we find her very poor within a month after her lactation period starts. A small pasture close by the barn makes an ideal spot for the near fresh cow.

The tendency to show an increased udder is one of the first signs of calving. The later indications are wax on the teats, relaxation of the muscles on either side of the tail head and finally uneasiness on the part of the cow. At the first signs of calving the cow should be let alone. Her condition, however, should be watched from time to time and if she does not give birth to the calf before an hour or two, an examination should be made by an experienced person as the calf may be in an abnormal position and cannot be expelled without great difficulty or perhaps not at all. Where such conditions exist steps should be taken to help the cow.

As soon as the calf arrives it should have some colostrum milk which is full of antibodies which have an immunizing effect upon the calf against scours. Antibodies have been set up by the cow from her blood stream and deposited in the udder as the first nourishment for the newborn calf in order to protect it from the danger of bacteria which may be lurking in the pens and which will have been taken into the calf's system before it has had a chance to get its mother's milk. Such bacteria will upset the calf's digestion, causing scours, chills, pneumonia and often the death of the calf. At this time the cow is in a weakened condition; she needs little nourishment except the bran mash and should be kept warm and out of drafts.

The water bowl should have been removed from the box-stall and warm drinking water should be substituted for that which she would have got from the water bucket. If the barn is at all chilly a blanket will be desirable.

It is well now not to milk the cow out dry for the first 24 hours as this may be a preventive of milk fever. If the cow is at all feverish and the udder decidedly inflamed and hard, a dose of 1 lb. of Epsom salts will do the cow no harm and may start her off well. For about two days if everything has proceeded as well as usual the cow can go into the milking herd and receive about the same grain ration as the other cows except that she should not get much over one-half of what she had when she was producing her maximum of milk before her calving period. Too much grain at this time may cause swelling of the udder and digestive disturbances. About three weeks should be taken to get the cow on full feed and by this time she should be able to go ahead with her lactation period. J. W. B.

Feeding Lambs for Winter Profits

Many farmers probably think the cold Winter months are dull and unprofitable, the monotony being broken only, perhaps, by the cutting and selling of a little wood. This is not the attitude taken by a number of farmers in Wyoming County, N. Y. These farmers have found a Winter occupation, that, taken year after year, prove profitable. That occupation is the fattening of lambs for the market, and in fact, Winter feeding of lambs has for a long time been recognized as the right path for Winter profits in Wyoming County.

The town of Perry, Wyoming County, is sometimes designated as the capital of the Winter lamb-feeding industry, having the reputation of being in the center of the section that is probably the largest and most efficient in this branch of farming. About 20,000 lambs are shipped into Perry each year. One year this number reached about 33,000. The lambs for the most part come from the great sheep ranges in Texas, Arizona, Idaho and Montana. The weights of the lambs received at Perry vary from 40 to 65 lbs. each. Some farmers prefer the lighter lambs because they claim a heavier gain in weight can be made. Others prefer the heavier lambs, contending that the heavy-weight lambs stand the transportation better. The lambs are ready for the market when they weigh around 80 to 95 lbs.; 95 lbs. is considered about the maximum weight, butchers not desiring lambs heavier than that figure, and 85 to 90 lbs. is considered ideal for Winter fattened lambs.

Each farmer has his own ideas regarding the care and feeding of the lambs. Perhaps a brief description of the methods of the most successful farmer will prove of interest. This farmer has fed lambs for around 30 years, and has attained better than the average success. He usually feeds 2,000 or more lambs each Winter. His barns are ideally equipped for the feeding of lambs, with plenty of room, feeding racks and self-feeders. Everything is arranged so as to take care of a large number of lambs with a minimum of labor. One large barn accommodates about 2,000 lambs, and a special feeding barn has room for 600.

Lambs weighing around 45 lbs. are preferred. Salvage grains are fed, as they are considered the least expensive, and contain practically no moisture. The charcoal in such grains is considered beneficial to the health of the lambs.

For roughage he feeds hay, bean pods, straw and corn fodder. The grain is fed in troughs until the lambs are nicely started, and then self-feeders are used. When the lambs first arrive they are unusually hungry, and self-feeders are taboo because of the danger of their eating too much grain. After having their craving for grain satisfied, self-feeders can be used safely.

This farmer says that about 5 or 6 lbs. of grain are required for each pound of gain in weight. If a 35-lb. gain in weight is made, about 185 lbs. of grain are required. From 60 to 100 days are required to fatten the lambs for the market, this depending of course on the weight of the lambs when received and feeding methods. Most farmers fatten two lots each Winter, the first lot arriving in the Fall and the second lot during the middle of the Winter. The average farmer takes half carload or carload lots.

This year proved to be an off year as far as profits were concerned. Most of the farmers lost money, only a small portion of them coming out with a balance on the right side of the ledger. This was due to the high purchase price of the lambs and the heavy weight of a big majority of the feeders, which precluded the possibility of obtaining a big gain in weight. The selling price was not favorable, either, in most cases being the same or a little below the purchase price.

One farmer purchased three carloads of lambs at different times during the Winter, and three times fortune proved fickle. His losses reached the total of $1,000, but undiscouraged he ordered a fourth carload and set about to recoup his losses. The carload cost him $2,792.67. Thirty-five died in transit, and he was paid $100 for them by the carrier; $1,200 of grain and roughage were fed them, and with the interest on the investment and cost of shearing, the total cost was $4,104.74. The lambs were sold a few days ago for $3,613.32. The lambs had sheared 9¾ lbs. of wool each and this brought $1,071. The net profit on the carload was $680, and while this did not recoup all of his losses, two-thirds of his Winter's loss was regained.

Taken year after year, lamb feeding has proved profitable. Occasionally there is a poor year, and the past Winter happened to be one of the poor years. The lamb feeding industry fills in a dull season for the farmers, making farming a 12 months' proposition.

It may be said that the feeding of lambs is speculative in nature, but isn't that true of all branches of farming? Anyway, the ledgers balance on the right side even if a few poor years have been incurred. H. B. P.

New York.

Feeding a Police Dog

Will you advise me how to feed my police dog? He is five years old, weighs about 75 lbs. He seems too fat. He has been troubled very much with eczema. He has it now, though not very badly. Is meat absolutely necessary and should it be raw? How much at a feeding? Should he have milk, and how much? Is dog biscuit a good food and can it take the place of meat? He is very fond of both raw meat and milk, but will live on the dog-biscuit ration.

Greene Co., N. Y. F. A.

It should be remembered that a dog is a carnivorous animal and that it forages for a living when in the natural state. Pampering, overfeeding and lack of exercise lead to all sorts of derangements in the domesticated dog, and one of them is eczema, or red mange. More often, however, the skin disease is true parasitic mange, contracted from another affected dog or from exposure to the parasites in a kennel or dog show. True mange is contagious. If it is present in the case in question, the affected skin will be not only red but scabby, or thickened and cracked. The diseased skin exudes a liquid which dries, forming the scabs or crusts. The parasitic mites live under the scabs. When a dog is badly affected with mange it has a strong, unpleasant odor. As the dog is fat and has skin disease it will not only require external treatment, but internal treatment and enforced exercise in addition to proper feeding. A fat, pampered dog usualy is constipated. To correct that, when medicine is required, give one tablespoonful of a mixture of equal quantities of castor oil, olive oil and fluid extract of cascara sagrada each morning before feeding until the desired effect has been had. When it is necessary to physic the dog, give two tablespoonfuls of the mixture at one dose, and do not repeat it. When the treatment has been given to open the bowels, give the dog ten grains of baking soda three times daily, in water or with the food. Meat must be given; indeed it should be the chief item of the ration, unless dog biscuit is fed. Such biscuit contains enough meat of the right kind, and in addition contains vegetables and meals. It is hard baked, so that it keeps well. Homemade dog biscuit tends to become moldy. Any standard dog biscuit on the market is satisfactory. Do not feed pork, liver, raw fish, cooked eggs, potatoes, cornmeal, cake, candy or much cereal of any kind other than wheat products. Milk, either sweet or sour, buttermilk or malted milk is suitable. Vegetables are excellent for dogs; so is thick vegetable soup poured upon stale wheat bread. Several times a week allow a large, smooth, raw beef knucklebone. Gnawing it gives the dog employment, helps to keep his teeth in order and supplies some nourishment.

Now, as regards exercise. If you could have your dog follow an automobile daily for a few miles and then gradually increase the distance and speed, that would be the best possible treatment. It really is medicinal in its effect, for the exercise burns up and eliminates poisonous waste products of the body which otherwise are retained and cause ill-health. By some means or another the dog must be made to take vigorous exercise every day. As to the skin disease, clip off the coat, tub the dog in a warm bath of coal-tar dip or disinfectant and when dry apply to the worst affected parts a lotion composed of one part of coal-tar dip, three parts of balsam of Peru and sixteen parts of alcohol. Make the application once daily for seven days and then repeat the tubbing. Afterward use the lotion when it is seen to be necessary. If that treatment does not avail, apply a simple ointment, composed of two parts of flowers of sulphur, one part of carbonate of potash and eight parts of lanolin (sheep's-wool fat), or unsalted lard. Rub that in at intervals of three days, but do not apply it to more than one-third of the body at one time. So treated, the dog should recover and become a good watch and companion instead of a nuisance about the place. A. S. A.

Trouble with Lambs

Tell G. H. B., who has trouble with dysentery among his lambs, that I had the same difficulty last year and was told by a good sheep man that the sheep needed more protein during Winter when they were carrying the lambs. I gave my ewes a small feeding each day of wheat bran and oilmeal. With this and the clover hay they came through this year and we did not have one case of it, whereas last year I lost a lot of lambs with dysentery.

Columbia Co., N. Y. F. B.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Most produce shows a firm tone. Potatoes, while slow, are now on a more steady basis.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 44 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, steady; Grade A, 31 to 33c; grade B, 29 to 30c; grade C, 28 to 29c; unclassified, 28 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 31c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 34 to 38c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese,, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 24 to 28c; springers, 23 to 28c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; ducks, 27 to 28c; broilers, 30 to 32c; geese, 16 to 18c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; King, bu., $2 to $2.65; Baldwin, $3 to $3.25; Northern Spy, $3.75 to $4.50; Winesap, western, box, $3.25 to $3.75; Delicious, $3.50 to $4.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1.25; 150-lb. bag, $2.50 to $3; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $14; Fla., $5.25 to $5.50; sweets, Tenn., hamper, $1.75 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $4.75 to $5.50; cherries, Cal., 12-lb. lug, $2.40 to $2.50; oranges, Cal., box, $5 to $9; Fla., $5.75 to $10; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $2.75 to $5; strawberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $5 to $6.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, white kidney, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, slow; home-grown, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; doz. bchs, 15 to 18c; Texas, crts, $1.65 to $1.75.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, home-grown, box, $3.25 to $3.50; beans, Miss., hamper, $2 to $3; beets, Texas, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; cabbage, Miss., crate, $2 to $2.50; carrots, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.50; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $1.75; celery, Fla., doz., 80 to 90c; cucumbers, bskt, $2.25 to $2.75; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $3.75; horseradish, bbl., $23 to $26; lettuce, box, $1 to $1.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, 75c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz., bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 40 to 50c; peas, Miss., hamper, $1.50 to $1.75; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., 65c to $1; tomatoes, bskt, $3.25 to $4.25; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $38; standard middlings, $40; red-dog, $47; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $62.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54; hominy, $45.75; gluten, $44.70; oat-feed, $36.80. C. H. B.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

June 8.—Massachusetts Jersey Cattle Club, tour and meeting, Spencer, Mass.

June 13.—Annual field day. New Jersey State College, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 20-22.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Denver, Col. Secretary, C. L. Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo.

June 22-24.—American Peony Society, annual show, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

June 26-29.—New England Institute of Co-operation, Amherst, Mass., Agricultural College.

June 27. — Ohio District National Flower Growers' Association, annual meeting, Columbus, Ohio.

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

The R. N.-Y. Annual Index

Readers who have not received THE RURAL NEW-YORKER INDEX for 1927 and desire a copy will be supplied on application to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

Cattle Sales

June 9.—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.

June 13.—Jerseys. Ohio Jersey Cattle Club, Columbus, Ohio.

June 22.—Jerseys. Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y.

July 2. — Jerseys. Mason Garfield, River Road Farm, Concord, Mass.

Aug. 15. — Jerseys. Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Randolph, Vt.

Oct. 15. — Holsteins. Kirkpatricks Quality Holstein Bull Sale. Hillside Stock Farm, Reedsburg, Wis.

Dec. 1.—Jerseys. Ferdinand. R. Bain, Los Angeles, Cal.

Puppies with Skin Trouble

I have four little puppies and they have small sores on their skin. They itch nearly all the time. What treatment is needed? A man told me that it was eczema. P. L.

I do not know the nature of these sores, as eczema is a term popularly used for almost any skin eruption. For sores caused by parasites, ordinary sulphur ointment is most frequently used and will probably be worth a trial in your case. It can be purchased at any drug store or made by rubbing in a liberal quantity of sulphur to "Vaseline." M. B. D.

DEACONS, CALF SKINS, HIDES wanted. Good prices. Write S. H. LIVINGSTON, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

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PURE BRED POLAND-CHINA PIGS $15 each. Reg. Trios, $50. Feeder pigs treated for Cholera, $12 pair. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Large BERKSHIRES at Highwood Service boars and young bred sows. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING Dundee, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son • Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO Improved Chester Whites Big Type, Registered Pigs, $10.75 ea. Pairs, no kin, $21.00. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES 3 very choice Boar Pigs of March 15th. farrow. Sired by a very large boar. Price, $12.00 ea. With pedigree. JOHN B. JOHNSON, Rome, N. Y.

Chester Whites Bred Sows, Fall Pigs. National Champion Blood Lines. CLOUDLAND FARM, Kennett Square, Pa

CHESTER WHITE PIGS 6 weeks old, $4.50 8 weeks old, $5.00 High grade and pure bred pigs, $6.00. Ready to ship. OAKS DAIRY FARM • Wyalusing, Pa.

Big Type Polands 50 Choice Pigs ready to ship. Special low prices if you act quick. Write me. G. S. HALL - - Farmdale, Ohio.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 7 to 8 weeks, $3.75 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.25 each. A few Chester Whites, 7 weeks old, $5.00 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if not satisfied, return at our expense. No charge for crating. Middlesex Farm, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS
Where Quality Prevails
Chester and Berkshire cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 8 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.50 each. All good feeders. healthy and rugged. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied return pigs at my expense. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn Street, WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 1503-W.

SPRING PIGS For Sale
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Big type Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. Barrows, boars or sows, 5-6 wks. old, $4.00 each; 6-7 wks., $4.25; 8 weeks old, $4.50 each. Shoats, three months old, $6.50 each. Two months old Chester Whites, also Durocs, boars and unrelated sows, $5.50 each. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.25
Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

Spring Pigs for Prompt Delivery
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - $4.25
Chester Whites, having size and breeding, $5.00 each. Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, WOBURN, MASS.

Good Healthy Pigs for Sale
Where you bought them before at the right price and right place
Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Some Chester pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $5.00 each. Also some nice O. I. C. pigs, $5.00 each. Will ship any amount C. O. D. on approval. Keep them ten days, if not satisfied, return at my expense and I will return your money. MICHAEL LUX, 9 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635.

FEEDERS or BREEDERS
OF BEST QUALITY
When starting to raise a Hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs, the kind that make a hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross pigs, 7 weeks old, $4.00 each. 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. Will ship one or more C. O. D. to your approval, and if satisfied in 10 days, keep them, and if not, return pigs at my expense. No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

CHEDCO FARM
FOR SALE
CHEDCO LADDIE
Dropped July 30, 1927.
SIRE: Cramond Horatius.
DAM:
Mixter May Fern, 12,021 lbs. M., 556.5 lbs. BF., Class F. 16,573.8 lbs. M., 742.9 lbs. BF., Class A.
C. E. COTTING
70 Federal Street Boston, Mass.
Accredited Herd 100024.
Negative to the Blood Test.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret. and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

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For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

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35 Registered Holsteins
1—2 Years Old—10 Bred.
3—1 Year Old Bulls—7 Cows.
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Aberdeen Angus Beef Cattle
are the ideal breed for our Eastern conditions. We have the largest and finest herd in the East. Visitors are always welcome. BRIARCLIFF FARMS, Inc., Pine Plains, (Dutchess Co.) N. Y.

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Mintz & Mintz, Newton, N. J.
Largest Shippers of Dairy Cattle in the East.
150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

FOR SALE **Ayrshires** OF ALL AGES, GRADES AND PURE BREDS.
Some excellent Fresh Cows and Bred Heifers. Monroe County Ayshire Club, *H. Hester, Sec.*, Stroudsburg, Pa.

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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
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JERSEY BULL CALF, a great grandson of Plain Mary, the world's record cow of 1923. A very typy looking fellow, dark color, seven months old—$90 crated, ready for shipment.
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For Sale—SHETLAND PONIES
with buggy and harness, $80. Ponies alone, $65.
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Shetland Ponies Beauties. Special prices for 30 days, also saddle horses ready to go. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS - - ATWATER, OHIO

FLEMISH GIANT and HAVANA **RABBITS** DUROC JERSEY PIGS. ARCHIE HORTON, Pulaski, N. Y.

WHITE MICE $1.00 per pair. CHARLES DIEHL, Jr., Closter, N. J.

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Now is the Time to Buy *English or Welsh* **Shepherd Pups**
6 and 8 months old. Will get your cows alone in a few weeks work. GEO. BOORMAN - Marathon, N. Y.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y. OFFERS: Shepherd, Collie, Spanial and Beagle Hound Puppies on approval.

Pedigreed Collies Two choice females puppies. TRACY NEISH - De Lancey, N. Y.

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Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

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Lincoln *and* Suffolk Rams
Yearlings and Ram Lambs. Some Show Prospects.
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REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS and RAM LAMBS—$35 ea. Shipped on approval. J. S. MORSE - Levanna, N. Y.

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Family Milk Goats Grade Nubians, Fresh Does, Young Stock, Reasonable Prices. MRS. C. C. LEWIS - Briggs, Va.

Milk Goats NUBIANS—Special offering in Young Bucks from our Best Milkers. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va.

Free Literature on Milk Goats American Milk Goat Record Association, Vincennes, Ind

TURKEYS *By Helen M. Baker* $1.50
Practical theories and complete management. Hatching and Brooding. Feeding directions and formulas.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Strawberry receipts were heavy and the market was very irregular, with price trend downward. Many poor berries were brought in, green, small and some rather weak due to rainy weather, and such moved very slowly with price ranges wide. By the last of the week the better quality berries were moving a little more freely and prices on such were a little higher. However, the bulk of the berries probably sold within the range of 6 to 12c a quart, with some of the best selling 15 to 18c, depending on quality. North Carolina is done in a commercial way, but Delaware is ready to open the strawberry season and New Jersey should be shipping heavily before the middle of June. California cantaloupes have been quite cheap in the retail stores, costing retailers about 10 to 12c each, but the weather has not been favorable to their consumption. Asparagus receipts have been heavy but after a market that was practically demoralized and some of the Southern States stopped shipping, a little better demand was reported and a better market developed, with little higher prices prevailing, very large asparagus selling up to $4 to $4.50 a dozen bunches. There has been increasing supplies of cabbage from Virginia and the market eased off with 1½-bushel hampers selling 50c to $1.25. The market on eastern lettuce has also been unsatisfactory. North Carolina is shipping heavily. New Jersey and Long Island are cutting a little, and with much of the offerings poor to ordinary the price on the best seldom exceeded $1 to $1.25 a crate or hamper. The market on peas was very weak due to heavy shipments from Southern States, selling mostly 50c to $1.50 a bushel. Spinach continues to bring low prices, although receipts were comparatively light, with the Virginia season about over. The season for old potatoes is about over for Long Island, and there was but little interest shown in Maine stock, the best Maine Green Mountains working out at $2.25 to $2.60 per 150-lb. sack. New potatoes fluctuated somewhat, but prices held around $5 a barrel for best Florida's. Texas onions were meeting a slow outlet with heavy supplies. Considerable quantities of Egyptian and Chileian onions were also offered. Best Texas yellows ranged $1.25 to $1.50 a crate of 40 to 45 lbs., while Chilian onions ranged $1.50 to $2 per 50-lb. sack.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There has been no radical change in the egg situation. Receipts of western eggs were heavy and the market was a little easier, prices declining one-half cent a dozen on high-grade stock, whether for storage or current use. The market on the better grades of nearby eggs continued firm. Jewish holidays, partially observed, served to stimulate trading the first of the week, but was followed by rather a quiet market. Pacific coast eggs were generally in good demand. The movement into storage in New York has moved along rapidly of late and holdings now exceed those of last year at this time, government reports showing 1,302,172 cases in storage compared with 1,287,355 cases a year ago. Reports covering other large cities, however, show holdings to be considerably smaller on the whole. Chicago had 206,000 cases less, Boston 110,000 cases less, and Philadelphia 95,000 cases less, the total holdings of the four large cities being 2,934,158 cases on May 26, against 3,328,176 cases same date a year ago.

For a day or two there was a good demand for live fowl on account of one of the minor Hebrew holidays, the Feast of Weeks, but in general the outlet was very limited. Very few fowls are coming in by express, but the offerings of live broilers have been liberal and the market irregular. The freight market was over supplied with mediums to poor quality of live broilers, but fancy broilers, either freight or express stock, moved readily. The large sizes of Leghorns ruled a little firmer the last of the week. The market of fresh killed broilers declined steadily. A car of Pacific Coast broilers, the first of the season, was reported in last week. There was also a fair supply of fresh killed fowl but offerings did not clean up as well as they should, although there was no excess of fancy stock. Barreled packed fowls were in light supply. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in New York on May 26 were about 1,022,000 lbs. less than a year ago, and the total holdings for the four principal markets, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, were 28,685,966 lbs. on May 26 compared with 42,693,531 lbs. same date a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

The accumulations of two weeks ago were rapidly diminished, and with light arrivals last week the market ruled steady to firm. This included medium and lower grades, which made up the bulk of the offerings. Practically no No. 1 Timothy hay was available, and such was wanted. Straight rye straw continues in limited supply and $28 to $29 a ton is being quoted, on No. 1 stock, and bundled wheat straw is bringing nearly as much as No. 2 Timothy hay. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 34c; duck eggs, doz., 39c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 31c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Asparagus, new, lb., 25c; apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beans, dry, lb., 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 6c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; old cabbage, lb., 3c; new carrots, bch, 7c; carrots, bch, 4c; dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 6 for 25c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 10c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 55c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, lb., 5c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.70; parsnips, lb., 5c; bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; new green peas, qt., 15c; salsify, bch, 10c; strawberries, qt., 22c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 17c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 32 to 35c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 20 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, live, lb., 27 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 70c; live, lb., 40 to 50c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $8.50 to $9.50; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 40c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.50 to $1.75; beets, bu., 75c to $1; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 60c; carrots, bu., $1; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 7c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 25c; potatoes, bu., medium, 75c; large, bu., 90c to $1.10; small, bu., 50c; radishes, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dresed, lb., 10 to 11c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; mutton, 15 to 18c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, 75 to 90c; carrots, bskt, 35 to 40c; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $1.75 to $2.50; horseradish, lb., 20 to 25c; green onions, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 50 to 60c; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 85c to $1.10; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; spinach, bu., $1.25; tomatoes, h.h, lb., 50 to 60c; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs, 40 to 60c.

Apples.—Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.65.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 35c; fowls, heavy, lb., 29 to 30c; light, lb., 27 to 28c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 32 to 34c; doz., small lots, 35 to 38c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pails, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by John J. Manning, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The market declined on most commodities during the week, particularly on strawberries, which were in liberal supply, and on cantaloupes, the demand for which is affected by the weather. New potatoes held about steady, although the demand was slow. Texas onions were weak, crates of yellows closing at $1.50 to $1.65 and 100-lb. sacks at $3.25. Southern asparagus is now limited to small express lots. The market on local trucked-in produce was generally healthy, most supplies being moderate with good demand on the best and the medium quality of all commodities.

Apples.—Supplies light; demand light. Baldwins, Mass. A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy, large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Maine, A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9 bbl. Best Russets, $2 to $3.50. Ben Davis, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Maine Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, uncl., $4 to $6 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins, U. S. 1, 2½ to 2¾-in., $8.50 to $9. Russets, 2½-in., $6.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies light, demand good for best. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cabbage. — Supplies liberal, demand moderate. Miss. best, $2.50 to $2.75. Ala., flat bbl. crts., $5.50.

Carrots. — Supplies liberal, demand moderate. Market firm. Native cut off, washed ord., $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, bchs, fancy, $2.50 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies liberal, demand moderate. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $6.50 to $7.50. Ohio, bskts, 24 cukes, $1.50 to $2.75.

Lettuce.—Supplies heavy, demand good for best. Native h.h., 18 hds., ord., 50c to $1. Iceberg, Cal. and Ariz., crts, $2.50 to $3; few higher.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand weak; 100 lbs. Egyptians, $2.50 to $3.50. Texas, crts, $1.50 to $1.65.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Maine and N. B. Gr. Mts., $1.35 to $1.50. 100 lbs. Fla. Spauldings, U. S., $4.75 to $5; few $5.25 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies fairly heavy, demand weak. Native mostly, 50 to 75c box.

Spinach.—Supplies light, demand good for best. Bskts., Md. and Va., 75c to $1.

Tomatoes. — Supplies heavy, demand good on best. Native h.h., mostly, 30 to 32c lb.; Fla., crts, choice, $2.75 to $3.

Turnips.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native, $1.75 doz. bchs. White Capes, few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies scarce, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22. Eastern, $15 to $19. Clover mixed, red, $18 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market unsettled, mostly on small lots. Creamery extras, 45c; firsts, 44½c; seconds, 44c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady; Nearby henneries, brown extras, 37c. Mixed colors, 35 to 40c. White extras, 33 to 34c doz. Pullets, 29 to 31c. Fresh eastern extras, 33c. Undergrades, 28 to 29c doz.

Cheese.—Markets steady. Twins extra fresh, 30c. Firsts, new, 23 to 24c. Extras held, 29½ to 30c. Firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10 to $10.50. Cal., small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.50 to $11. Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—General tone of market strong, activity spotty and trading slackened to some extent. Receipts of domestic for week ending May 19, 6,574,200 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 45c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 47 to 48c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 95 to 98c; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 87 to 92c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 85c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 95c to $1; ¼ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 85c to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 85 to 90c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

May 31, 1928.

MILK

June: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44½	@	$0.45
Extra, 92 score			.44
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43	@	.43½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.41	@	.41½
Lower grades	.40	@	.40½
Ladles	.35	@	.39½
Packing stock	.30	@	.33
Renovated	.40	@	.43
Sweet, fancy	.46	@	.46½
Extra	.45	@	.45½
Firsts	.44¼	@	.44½
Seconds	.42	@	.43

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.30	@	$0.31
Average run	.29	@	.30
Flats, fresh	.23½	@	.24
Wisconsin, held	.30	@	.31
Daisies, fresh	.24½	@	.25
Watertown, N. Y.			.21¼

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.34½	@	$0.36
Average extras	.33	@	.34
Extra firsts	.32	@	.32½
Firsts	.30½	@	.31½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32	@	.38
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.35	@	.36
Gathered, best	.31½	@	.32
Common to good	.27	@	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.26
Broilers	.26	@	.40
Roosters			.14
Ducks	.18	@	.24
Geese			.12
Tame rabbits	.28	@	.30

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38	@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@	.36
Broilers	.30	@	.48
Roosters	.14	@	.20
Fowls	.24	@	.28
Ducks	.15	@	.22
Geese	.18	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.32	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@	.70
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	14.00
Bulls	7.75	@	9.50
Cows	5.00	@	8.00
Calves, best	14.00	@	17.00
Sheep	4.00	@	8.00
Lambs	18.00	@	19.25
Hogs, 140 to 150 lbs.	9.50	@	10.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.21	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.15	@	.20
Culls	.10	@	.14
Lambs, h.h., head	4.00	@	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	22.50
Bulls	12.50	@	14.50
Cows	16.00	@	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.50	@	$3.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.35	@	2.60
Bulk, 180 lbs.	3.00	@	3.35
Bermuda, bbl.	3.50	@	5.50
Idaho, bu.	2.25	@	2.50
Florida, bbl.	2.25	@	5.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00	@	3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.75	@	$4.50
Beets, Texas, bu.	.75	@	1.00
Cabbage, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	2.00
Celery hearts, doz.	2.00	@	2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50	@	4.50
Lima beans, bu.	6.00	@	6.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@	1.25
Parsley, bu.	1.25	@	1.50
Parsnips, bbl.	3.00	@	3.75
Peas, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Radishes, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Spinach, bu.	.50	@	1.00
String beans, bu.	1.25	@	4.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.25	@	3.75
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.10	@	2.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea	10.25	@	10.50
Red kidney	8.75	@	9.00
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.50	@	$4.00
Bbl.	4.00	@	10.50
Oranges, Fla., box	4.50	@	12.00
Cal.	5.00	@	10.00
Strawberries, N. C., qt.	.08	@	.16
Norfolk	.10	@	.15
Eastern Shore	.10	@	.18
Md.	.10	@	.20
Watermelons, each	.60	@	1.25
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	4.00	@	4.50
Mexican	2.50	@	3.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00	@	24.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	16.00	@	20.00
Clover mixed	18.00	@	22.00
Straw, rye	27.00	@	29.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.67½
No. 2 red	2.03
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.21⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.82
Rye	1.39½
Barley	1.12

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18		
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15		
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10		
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12		
Certified, qt.	.28		
Certified, pt.	.17		
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54	@	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55	@	.60
Gathered	.40	@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03	@	.04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04	@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15	@	.20
Apples, table, doz.	.30	@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10	@	.12
Celery, root	.15	@	.20
Cauliflower, head	.20	@	.35
String beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Peas, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15

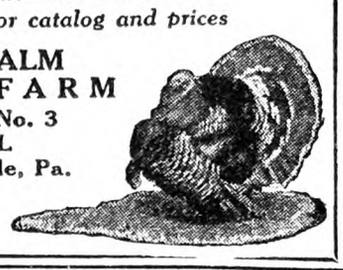
MONTCALM GAME FARM

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Montcalm turkeys will be ready for shipment in October. Hatching eggs during season. Montcalm turkeys are big-boned, deep-breasted, beautifully bronzed birds bred from 20-lb. hens and 35-lb. toms. Our high-class young toms are excellent birds to head flocks already established, that need the addition of fresh blood from vigorous, early maturing, heavy-weight strains. Complete foundation flocks or young hens for pure-bred breeding flocks. We guarantee the safe delivery of eggs and birds or adjustment will be made at full value.

Write for catalog and prices

MONTCALM GAME FARM
R. F. D. No. 3
Box L
Phoenixville, Pa.



Tiffany's Superior DUCKLINGS
Mammoth Pekin and White Indian Runner Ducklings and Eggs. 20th year.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM R. 34 PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.

PEKIN DUCKLINGS best quality—$26 per 100, or $250 per 1000, prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE and Bronze Turkey Eggs, $6 per 12 postpaid. Bronze Gobblers. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free. Highland Farm, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

White Chinese Goose Eggs, 50c ea.
$5.00 per dozen. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Legh'ns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$ 70
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds	10.00	47.00	90
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	....
Assorted Chicks	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS
Every chick has a 200-egg sire or better. Every breeder is State tested twice, free from white diarrhœa. Your success depends on clean, vigorous chicks, with the "lay" instinct bred into them.
Official contest records up to 259 eggs, why not start with a tested and proven strain—They cost no more—Catalog free.
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box 80 Attleboro, Mass.

Strickler's Quality June Chicks
Big Hatches June 4-11-18-25.
Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS
WILL SHIP C. O. D.
Light Mixed.....6½c Owen's Strain Reds, 12c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 7c S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 12c
Rocks and Reds, 9c Heavy Mixed..... 8c
Half cent less on 500 lots. One cent less on 1000 lots
Postage paid and we guarantee 100% live delivery.
All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop., United Phone, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at $9.00 per 100; $42.00 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. Hatches June 5, 12, 19, 26th. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.
Robert Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND RED S SINGLE COMB Vt. Tested. 100% free from White Diarrhea. Heavy production.
STARTED CHICKS—3 weeks—35c.
Ascutney Farms RN-10 Hartland, Vt.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed.
$10.00—105 $80.00—1050. C. O. D.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Basom's Barred Rocks
the large, heavy boned stock, bred for size and production, $10 per 100; $90 per 1000.
Orders filled Promptly.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** Now 8c each. Heavy Mixed 7c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending May 21, 1928, with comments of the director:

Poultry Disease Labratory. — Most poultrymen know something of the work of the poultry disease laboratory operating here at the State Institute, by arrangement with the New York State Institute, by arrangement with the New York State Veterinary College at Ithaca. This laboratory was established for the purpose of studying disease and disease problems and to assist poultrymen in overcoming existing disease conditions.

That aspect of the work in which the poultryman himself probably has the most vivid interest involves the post-mortems on specimens brought or sent to the laboratory. An attempt is made to give a prompt return in the way of diagnosis and advice as soon as examination is completed. In most cases, when birds are brought directly from the farm, a fairly satisfactory diagnosis can be made, and if the messenger is acquainted with conditions and management worthwhile suggestions may be given.

When birds are sent by mail or express there are certain precautions which, if observed, will insure more satisfactory service.

1. Specimens should be newly dead, not killed.

2. Specimens should be shipped early in the week. Too frequently packages arrive on Friday or Saturday, and since complete bacteriological examination requires a continuing manipulation of cultures, proper diagnosis is impossible.

3. Packages containing specimens should be plainly marked for the Poultry Disease Laboratory, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. If addressed to the poultry department, or simply to the State Institute, specimens may not be cared for as quickly as is necessary for accurate diagnosis.

4. Attach to the package a letter giving briefly the following information:

1. Name and address of shipper.
2. Number of birds on farm.
3. Number of birds in affected pen.
4. Number of deaths per day.
5. Size and type of house.
6. Kind of feed, including cod-liver oil, minerals and green feed.
7. Symptoms shown by affected birds before death.
8. Have you ever had similar trouble?

—Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the twenty-ninth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest, the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,200 eggs, or 60 per cent. This is a decrease of 154 eggs, or 2.2 per cent, under last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 83,618 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 63; E. E. Chamberlain, N. Y., 59; Claraben Court Farm, N. Y., 58; Belcoe Poultry Farm, N. Y., 58; Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 57; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 57; The Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 57; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 57.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Warren's Farm, 1,223; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,210; Kaverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,171; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 1,141; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,132; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 1,130.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,188; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,115; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 977; Foster D. Jameson, Maine, 943.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 703; Harvey V. Byerly, Pa., 647.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 1,016; A. C. Jones, Del., 950; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 928.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 978; William R. Speck, N. Y., 860.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Condition
May 15	78	35	Clear
May 16	87	48	Partly cloudy
May 17	72	40	Cloudy
May 18	66	50	Rain
May 19	62	56	Rain
May 20	62	53	Rain
May 21	64	54	Cloudy, clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 36c; brown, 36c; medium, 31½c.

Egg-eating Hens

To cure egg-eating hens, my husband took a potato crate, nailed a feed sack over top, letting center almost touch the bottom of crate. Have a hole in sack, which is double, about the size of an egg. Hole will get larger. We took a wooden egg, made hole in it, tied it on a string and hung it in the nest. The hens like to lay in this nest. Day before yesterday we gathered 12 eggs from this nest at one o'clock and only two in the other nests as no doubt they had eaten them.

This is no cure, but quite a help. Have sack high enough from bottom so an egg can roll away from opening. Several such nests would be better than one. M. M.

REDUCED PRICES
BROOKSIDE CHICKS

All from healthy bred to lay free range breeders, not forced by artificial lights. Brookside chicks are as good as 18 years' hatching and breeding experience can make them. None better. ORDER NOW.

	50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.75	$ 9.00	$42.50
Tancred Leghorns	5.75	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	5.75	11.00	52.50
R. I. Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00
Asst. Chicks	4.25	8.00	38.00

3000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets, ready June 1st. 10 Weeks Old at Rock Bottom Prices.
Shipped parcel post PREPAID; safe delivery and full count guaranteed.
Brookside Poultry Farms
Dept. R, E. C. Brown, Sergeantville, N.J.
Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

Hubbard Farms S. C. Red Chicks
have a reputation for
Livability—Vigor—Fast Growth—Egg Production
Every one hatched from our own strain of HARDY NORTHERN GROWN REDS. All breeders blood-tested free from White Diarrhœa. Our catalog will help and interest you. Our chicks will pay you profits. Full satisfaction always guaranteed. We are the largest breeders of Rhode Island Reds in the world. Three and four week old chicks at prices that will save you money.
REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE DELIVERY.
Hubbard Farms, Box 225, Walpole, N. H.

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS
BARGAIN PRICES NOW!
On Strong, Healthy, Vigorous Chicks
Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns / S. C. Anconas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks and Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
White Wyandottes / Black Minorcas	$4.50	$8.00	$15.00	$72.50	$140

100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.
ORDER NOW for June and July Delivery.
EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns				
Young and Barron Strain	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and S.C. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers Heavy Breed	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Broilers Light Breed	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box Y, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS
50,000 Weekly. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All Flocks Culled.

	50	100	400
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$5.00	$ 9.00	$34.00
White and Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	6.00	11.00	42.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, R.I. Reds, Buff Minorcas	6.50	12.00	46.00
Black Giants and Light Brahmas	9.50	18.00	68.00
Anconas	5.50	10.00	38.00

Heavy Mixed . . $9 per 100 Odds and Ends . $7 per 100
Pekin Ducks - - $25 per 100 Catalog in colors free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY Box 32 BUCYRUS, OHIO

Quality Baby Chicks, $8 per 100 up
Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff..... $10 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas..... 12 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 14 per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—EGGS FOR HATCHING
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 8c Light and Heavy, 10c Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
$8.00 and $10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds, $9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed . . . . . $8.00 per 100
100% live arrival guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. R. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY
Cash or C. O. D.

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$9.00	$5.00	$3.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	8.00	4.50	2.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets Hollywood Strain—8 to 10 week old Pullets. Write for prices. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.	$2.25	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. B. Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00 a hun. Heavy Mixed.. $9.00 a hun.
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Cash or C. O. D. Order from Ad or write for free circular.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, *Prop.* R.D. 2 McAlisterville, Pa.

Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. Years of ideal white egg breeding. Males used from 240 egg hens only. 25% off on chicks and eggs. Limited number 10-week old Pullets. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop. R.F.D. No. 1, Cortland, N.Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS**
Free range grown. From selected parent stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED
Prices Effective May 20th.

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas	6.00	11.00	100
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	60

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

GOOD CHICKS
AT RIGHT PRICES
As low as $7.00 per 100. Write for special prices on large quantities. W. Leghorn, B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Heavy Mix. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box 65, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS
100% Delivery *SUMMER PRICES* Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$6.50	$31.50	$60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
$8.00 per 100 $37.50, 500 $70, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, $8 a 100. Heavy Mixed, $7 a 100. Can ship C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $8. "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $10; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$ 7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns	8 per 100
Barred Rocks	10 per 100
Reds	10 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	9.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed.... $8.50 Light Mixed	6.50

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. PULLETS FOR SALE.
ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY - Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
B. W. AMEY - COCOLAMUS, PA.

ULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	12c
White Rock	9c
Barred Rock	9c
Heavy Mixed	7c

100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHIX Prices Reduced on June 1st. Rox, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Chestertown, Md.

CHICKS, 7c UP Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Free range. Del. guar. Catalog Prices. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

TANCRED LEGHORN BREEDING COCKERELS—from Pennsylvania Certified 200-289 Egg Dams and 300 Egg Males. Booklet. NORTH POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

REDUCED PRICES ON WHITE AND BROWN **LEGHORN CHICKS** May 8c. June 7c.
Parcel post paid. FRANK BLUM, New Washington, O.

S.C. White Leghorn PULLETS Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8 to 10-week old Pullets. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

The Henyard

Chicks with Legweakness

I hatched 90 chicks, all healthy, eat well, only they cannot stand on their feet. This happened after they were two weeks old. I gave them some Epsom salts, thinking it would help them but it did not. J. A.

Rhode Island.

You have probably kept these chicks indoors where they could not have the benefit of the outdoor sun and the result has been the occurrence of rickets, known in young chicks as "leg-weakness." If you had fed cod liver oil, the leg-weakness would probably not have occurred but, without that or egg yolk or some other vitamin D containing food or the daily exposure to outdoor sunshine, the chicks came to suffer from the lack of lime deposit in the bones needed to give them strength enough to support the body. From two to three weeks is as long as chicks will withstand indoor confinement unless some vitamin containing food like cod liver oil is made part of their ration. The remedy now is to give these chicks a daily outdoor run in the sunshine and, if possible, to give that run on clean grass. M. B. D.

Bantam Lays Abnormal Eggs

My Buff Cochin Bantam hen does not lay natural-size eggs. I have one rooster and one hen. The hen laid over a dozen small eggs; then she wanted to sit, but I would not let her so she started to lay again, but the eggs are only small and have no yolk, just white. I feed them bran mash in the morning and wheat and corn mixed during the day time. They are one year old. A. G.

Pennsylvania.

If these eggs are all without yolks, there is evidently some abnormality in the egg producing organs that renders the bird useless for breeding purposes. It sometimes happens that the yolks produced in the ovary do not find their way into the egg channel but fall into the abdominal cavity, where they sometimes accumulate in masses of considerable size that look like hard-boiled egg yolks. An autopsy upon this hen might disclose just that condition. M. B. D.

Age of Pullets

I have bought 200 White Leghorn pullets to be eight weeks old, also supposed to be hatched between March 15 and 30. Is there any way for me to determine the age by any indication in feathers of pullets? E. A. B.

Virginia.

There are no marks by which the exact age of chicks can be determined, though poultrymen of experience can guess pretty closely by the general development and appearance. Eight-week-old Leghorn chicks should weigh about a pound each if they have been well cared for, but neither weight nor other indication of age can be depended upon for exact determination of the time of hatching. If you have had little experience in estimating the age of young chicks, probably some more experienced neighbor will be able to help you out. M. B. D.

Poor Hatch

I have a very good incubator, but think there is some little thing I do not know. I have set it twice and both times had about 50 to 100 eggs that did not hatch, and they all had birds in them, but did not come out of shell. Some of the eggs were pipped and then the bird died. I am afraid I did not give them air enough in the last weeks. Could you help me on this? MRS. M. E.

Newburgh, N. Y.

The failure of some fully developed chicks to emerge from their shells may have been due to mismanagement of the incubator but is more likely to have been caused by some condition that weakened the embryos before incubation was begun. There are many possible causes of this; improper care of the breeding flock, holding eggs too long or exposing them to too high or too low temperatures before they are placed in the incubator, hatching too early in the season, when eggs are not strongly fertile, etc. If the greater part of the eggs set hatched well, it is not likely that there was any serious defect in operating methods and no one thing that caused the failure of others to produce living chicks. M. B. D.

Delaware Notes

The fourth annual dairy school was held at Midway, Del., May 15. This school was held under the auspices of the University of Delaware Extension Department, the Interstate Milk Producers' Association and Interstate Dairy Council, the Sussex Trust Company of Lewes, Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company of Philadelphia, Pa., Nassau Milk Producers' Association and the Rehoboth Presbyterian Church. Both meetings were largely attended and this school is becoming of great importance to the dairymen of Southern Delaware. This school was much better than any previous years. The committee arrange to have a chicken supper and also good singing and music in addition to the speakers. The supper was furnished by the ladies of the Rehoboth Presbyterian Church.

The following program was given: Address by W. E. Thompson, president of the Nassau Milk Producers' Association: "Results of Cow Testing Work," Prof. T. A. Baker, University of Delaware; address by Dean C. A. McCue, University of Delaware; "Co-operative Spirit," H. D. Cavis, Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co.; "Source of Adaptable Alfalfa Seed," Clarke W. Clemmer; general discussion conducted by A. D. Cobb, County Agent leader, Newark, Del.; community singing led by Thomas R. Ingram, Lewes, Del.; announcements by Dr. W. P. Robinson, member of the agricultural committee of the Susex Trust Co., of Lewes; "Marketing of Milk and Some of the Dairymen's Problems," H. D. Alleback, president Interstate Milk Producers' Association; "The Three-legged Stool," C. I. Cohee, Interstate Dairy Council.

The Delaware Trust Co., of Seaford, Del., with the assistance of County Agent C. R. Snyder, are sponsoring a corn contest to be held some time next Fall in Seaford. Any farmer living in the Second Senatorial District can compete. This district is comprised of Seaford Hundred, Broad Creek and Nanticoke Hundreds.

This contest is for the farmers not to increase their acreage but to increase their yield per acre. There are no special rules governing this contest, but a person to compete has to plant five or more acres. He can plant any kind of corn, use any kind of fertilization and use any methods of cultivations he wishes.

In order to increase the spirit in this show, the Delaware Trust Co. has given $30 for prizes for the farmers having the best yield on five or more acres, using five acres as a basis. The person having the best yield on the five acres will receive $15, the one who has the second best will receive $10, and the third best will receive $5. If enough people enroll it might be possible to hold a Senatorial District corn show in Seaford next Fall, and then each contestant could exhibit some of his corn and the winner of this show would be urged to exhibit at the county show at Georgetown, later in the Fall.

All of the farmers interested in this project should get in touch by letter with County Agent C. R. Snyder or the Delaware Trust Co., Seaford, Del. K. P. T.

Chemical in Clogged Cesspool

What chemical could I use to dispose of contents of cesspool, and must the system be opened or can chemical be put through waste traps? H. F. H.

Hawthorne, N. Y.

I do not know of any chemical that can be made to destroy the solid contents of a cesspool or of any method of renewing the value of a cesspool after the earth has become clogged by saturation with liquid and solids. A new cesspool in another place is the only solution to this problem of sewage disposal that I can suggest. M. B. D.

Countrywide Situation

The farm market position is more favorable than at any time since the War boom so far as concerns the buying power of farmers. For the first time in years "business forecasters" are talking of better buying from farmers as a probable source of prosperity for other lines of business. This buying is not only to provide farm equipment that has been neglected for a long time, including machines, tools, and building material, but it applies to fertilizer too, and the fertilizer trade has been more active this spring than for a long time. Much of the buying was for cash, indicating not only that farmers have a little more money but that they feel rather confident about the market for their crops. This confidence is shown in the tendency to plant more acres of the majority of the cash crops.

GRAIN AND FEED

The grain markets have held their spring advance fairly well up to June and corn is well above $1 in the West and correspondingly higher in the East. The corn crop although late in some sections was planted earlier in the Corn Belt than it was last season, and the prospect for the future market supply may be considered good at present. Farmers who held corn over from last season have been selling it lately with the idea that it might not be any higher, or might be lower if the new crop does well. Feeds stay high, especially cottonseed, linseed, and gluten. Demand for the wheat feeds has been light since the pasture season came on and prices for bran and middlings are little below the highest points. Beef cattle continue to sell at high prices and are likely to do so right along because of the reduced numbers of the herds on the western farms and ranges. Veal calves continue to bring high prices. Hogs hold at $9-$10 in western markets. Lambs have been in rather light supply and continue to sell at prices satisfactory to shippers. Wool is another product which has a good market, with demand better than supply and prices showing slow but steady gains.

Butter markets seem to be waiting for the increased shipments expectd when the pasture season is at its best this month. Prices gave way a little around the first of June for the first time in weeks. Cheese markets, however, have been well maintained owing to lack of any great spring increase in production.

SLOW, COOL SEASON.

The crop weather has been none too good, after a winter that was unfavorable for grain and clover. The wet cold weather persisting through the spring season has kept pastures back, delayed the usual increase in milk production and butter-making, and holds back many crops, especially those which need warm weather. Some of the sunshine crops like beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, and melons, promise rather poorly, so far, at least in the eastern states and in the South, and the crop estimates in these lines are so poor that it seems likely that the lighter yield will largely balance the greater acreage planted. The berry crop is heavy, but rainy weather and other causes have been responsible for more soft poor berries than usual.

MARKETING EGGS.

The output of eggs too has been very moderate and the usual spring slump did not go very far. It appears that production is lighter than expected. It is reported that consumers did not buy as freely as usual this spring because some of them were waiting for lower prices, but the storage people bought about as many as last season and no great surplus has appeared at any time.

They are paying more and more attention to handling eggs in the Middle West. Here is a bit of advice from the Iowa Poultry Division, and it fits anywhere: "Have plenty of clean nests for the hens; separate males from the flock at end of the hatching season; gather eggs at least once a day; never wash eggs unless they are to be used immediately; keep eggs in a cool fairly dry place; sort out dirty, cracked and inferior eggs; protect eggs from cold and heat when being taken to market; don't allow birds to roost on the edges of nests at night as that means dirty eggs." "And study the market," adds the Director. Yes, its no use to produce a fancy grade of anything unless it goes to buyers who will pay for the difference. Most of the money is on the choice stuff, but it takes a good salesman to get the money out. The only feature of the poultry market is the increasing supply of broilers at lower prices.

POTATO MARKET SICK.

The potato market was disappointing enough to those who hoped for a repetition of last year's late spring rise. The surprisingly large holdings in Maine and Idaho kept the May recovery from going very far and prices the first of June were back again at about the lowest level, ranging 75c to $1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern country shipping markets and as low as 50 cents in the far West. Southern potatoes have been coming in heavier supply lately and the total, old and new, amounts to about 1,000 carloads daily.

The apple season is closing without any change in prices, and with a general range of $5 to $10 per barrel in cities and $2 to $3 per bushel. About all that can be said about the new crop is that it promises well except for some complaint of the fruit dropping as a result of too much very cool wet weather. A heavy peach crop, possibly 17,000 cars, is expected from Georgia beginning this month. It will compete with the usual good supply of far western cantaloupes and a large acreage but uncertain yield of watermelons in the states from Florida northward. G. B. F.

Pheasant Eggs
RINGNECK, from choice stock, hardy birds, $3.50 setting of 12 eggs.
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12-WEEK-OLD BARRED ROCK **PULLETS** THE LEICK FARM North Olmsted, O.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—from Boston winners. ELISE M. HALLOCK - Washington Depot, Conn.

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The Sure Way To Bigger Profits
It's what your chicks earn, not what they cost that counts most. Lord Farms Chicks are guaranteed to earn more than any other kind you can buy, or we'll refund difference in price paid.
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$13 now buys 100 Lord Farms Grade A Chicks; $60 buys 500; $110 buys 1,000. Immediate June shipments. Order today.
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Prompt June Deliveries	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$5.75	$10.00	$48.00	$95.00
Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds	6.75	12.50	60.00	115.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	7.75	14.50	70.00	140.00
Best Mixed Chicks	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00

Special Matings, 2c per chick higher
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S.C. White Leghorn PULLETS
Special Matings. Immediate Delivery, 10 Weeks, 95c; 12 weeks, $1.15, F. O. B. Shipping Point.
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DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
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142-A Logan Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Cash or C.O.D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range stock. Postpaid. 100% live del. Special price on large lots. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

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	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 9.00	$40.00	$ 80
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	11.00	50.00	100
Wh. Wyandottes and Blk. Minorcas	12.00	55.00	110

Assorted—Light, 7c; Heavy, 10c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 7c for June. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

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PULLETS S. C. White Leghorns, healthy, free alfalfa range grown. Hatched April 3. June-July delivery. Norman Treble, Holley, N. Y.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 7c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

Want to Buy 100 Young Capons, heavy breed. State price and time of shipping. Address KROEZE, 66 Bridge St., Paterson, N. J.

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Ringneck, from unrelated stock, setting of 12 eggs, $3.00.
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These are specialty bred chicks from select Wene matings, the finest quality obtainable. 25 Chicks, $3.25; 50 for $6.25; 100 for $11.50 and 500 for $55.
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SPECIAL CROSS WH. WYANDOTTES-WH. ROCKS from blood-tested matings, extra good for broilers and roasters only $3.25 for 25; $6.25 for 50; $11.50 for 100 and $55 for 500.
ALL SHIPMENTS POSTPAID, SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED
S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS 10 and 12 weeks old. WRITE FOR PRICES.
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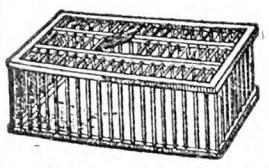

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Loss of Chicks

We have quite a high mortality among our baby chicks this year. Two hatches of 200 each, three weeks apart, seem to be affected alike, around five days to two weeks old. Chicks stand about in a stupid, indifferent way, eat little or no food, and often when they fall over lack strength to rise. Very few show signs of diarrhoea, few becoming pasted. Do you think this is coccidiosis, and will it be apt to affect the chickens next season as well as this? Am feeding a buttermilk mash, with semi-solid buttermilk product for drinking. I also put cod liver oil in mash, one tablespoon to one quart mash. Breeding fowls have been confined most of time, and feed them the Cornell ration.
New York. A. J. B.

When chicks begin to die in considerable numbers at five days of age, with the symptoms that you mention, there is good reason to suspect the presence of bacillary white diarrhoea. It is not necessary that there shall be any marked diarrhoea present in this disease, though there is usually more or less evidence of it in soiled fluffs and pasty discharges. If a chick dying from this disease is opened, an unabsorbed yolk may be found and perhaps red streaks upon the liver but the only positive diagnostic sign is the presence of the germ causing the disease in the blood and tissues of the bird. Coccidiosis produces practically the same external symptoms but is a disease of later life, after the first month rather than within it. This disease shows itself to examination of a dead bird by distension of the blind guts with bloody or more or less pasty material. True bacillary white diarrhoea may be acquired by a newly hatched chick from exposure to soiled surroundings in incubator or brooder but is usually transmitted to it through the yolk of the egg from which it is hatched and thus cannot be avoided if infected mature birds are used in the production of hatching eggs. Such hens carry the germs within their bodies and transmit them to their chicks. There is no known cure for this disease; it is to be prevented by hatching only from disease-free stock and avoiding early exposure to infected dirt, litter, etc.
M. B. D.

Difficulty with Incubators

I have two incubators, a hot water and a hot air, each 100-egg capacity. The hot water does not hold temperature evenly, so I have used it only twice. The other I have used four times. Both incubators bring the eggs up to the day of hatching all right, but the chickens do not hatch. They seem to be well formed and normal. The shell seems to be tough and the chicks die before getting out. I get only a 10 to 15 per cent hatch. I keep the temperature at about 103 degrees. I have kept them as moist as I know how, yet there is no moisture pan or tray or place for one. Can you suggest any way to overcome this problem or is this type of incubator a failure? E. P. H.
Elma, N. Y.

Both hot air and hot water types of incubators are successful in operation, the manner of heating being immaterial if the machines are properly constructed to maintain the temperatures at the needed height, to distribute the heat evenly throughout the hatching chamber and to permit the necessary governing of the temperature. Electric incubators are also successful in use, having the advantage over other types of ease of control of temperatures and the disadvantage of greater cost in operation unless the electric current can be obtained at less than ordinary rates in most localities. The fact that chicks reach full development but do not emerge from the shell is not evidence of failure on the part of the incubator if temperatures have been maintained at proper heights. It is more often evidence of improper handling of the breeding flock or of the eggs before incubation and a consequent lack of vigor in the embryo. Not all fertile eggs are hatchable; the embryo may die at any stage of incubation and the manner of conducting incubation is only one factor in the process of producing a chick from an egg. When chicks reach full development but do not hatch the search for the cause should begin with the flock from which the eggs were obtained and continue through the care of the eggs to the actual operation of the incubator. The fault may exist in any stage of this process. M. B. D.

Mixture for Growing Mash

How can I mix wheat middlings, cornmeal, oatmeal, ground oats, wheat bran, meat scraps, fish meal, bonemeal and dried buttermilk so as to make a balanced ration with about 17 to 18 per cent protein. I must use this for a growing mash.
Three Bridges, N. J. J. B. C.

The following formula for a chick mash, from recommendations of the New England Poultry Conference Board will utilize the ingredients that you mention: 200 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. white wheat middlings, 100 lbs. rolled oats or oatmeal or finely ground heavy oats, 50 lbs. high-grade beef scrap, 50 lbs. powdered buttermilk, 25 lbs. bonemeal and 5 lbs. fine table salt. Amounts may, of course, be cut down proportionately if it is not desired to mix so much mash at one time. M. B. D.

BABY CHICKS

10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each
READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
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Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and S. C. and R. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$42.00	$80.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.50	52.00	100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. and Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.50	62.00	120.00
White and Buff Minorcas	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

Assorted Light, $8 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy, $9.50 per 100 straight. We can also supply you QUALITY and SPECIAL QUALITY "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS at slightly higher prices that will surely please and prove highly profitable. Bank Reference. Member of International B. C. A. Don't fail to order our BIG ART BOOK today. It will be a treat for you.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
12c	15c	16c	18c

For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00.
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm **Box 60** **Wallingford, Conn.**

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	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.00	$80.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Heavy Mixed or Broilers	4.50	8.00	40.00	80.00
Light Mixed	4.00	7.50	37.00	73.00

Send for free catalog. Chicks prepaid—100% live arrival.
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Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.50	$14.75	$36.00	$ 70.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds; White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.50	48.00	95.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
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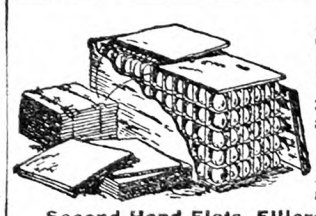
Fine pure-bred stock. Careful records kept on flock breeding. Will not ship less than 25 chicks. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, 11c—S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Black Minorcas, 9½c—White Wyandottes, 12c—Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas, 14c—Heavy Mixed, 10c—Light Mixed, 8c. June Chicks, 50c per hundred lower than above prices. **On orders for 400 or more chicks take discount of 50c per hundred, C. O. D.** Can book your order by sending 10% of the amount—balance C. O. D., postage added. Order today. Free catalog. Special Book on care of Chicks with each order amounting to $8 or more. 8 to 10-Week Pullets ready for immediate delivery. **HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Main St., Fostoria, Ohio.**



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12,000 10-WEEK-OLD BARRED ROCK PULLETS
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White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Producing Stock. Free from disease, guaranteed good quality. Write for illustrated catalog and low prices.
JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box O, Berlin, Maryland

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From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied. June Prices, Per 100

S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10.00
Light Mixed, $7; Heavy	8.00

Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa, R. F. D. No. 3

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Send Order Now for May Chicks
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Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

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Manufacturers of Poultry Equipment
CORNISH, MAINE - - Get Circulars
FEED MIXERS, Etc.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

In May 12 issue we published an item from a Long Island paper to the effect that the District Attorney of Nassau County had instituted a grand jury inquiry with regard to the operations of the Official Automobile Owners' Association, 113 W. 42d St., New York City, in the county. The result of the investigation is that Maximilian Bloom, president of the association, and several others who have not been apprehended were indicted for conspiracy. Mr. Bloom pleaded not guilty. The case is scheduled for trial during the early part of June, and the result reported later. The Official Automobile Owners' Asociation is carrying on or selling one of the service contract schemes which have been commented upon many times in Publisher's Desk.

Is the International Heating Co., St. Louis, Mo., all right, and is their oil-gas burner any good? Their circular enclosed.
New York. W. E. L.

Our reports on the International Heating Company's burners are in effect that they do not give satisfaction. Our reports, however, are comparatively small in number. Any heating engineer will verify the experience of users that the gravity feed burner is not practical. The circular does not describe the burner, but is devoted to the easy money which can be made selling the burners. The principle adopted by the standard manufacturers of oil burners is the force feed operated or an electric motor. We would not advise investment in any other sort of a burner.

Perhaps you will feel when you read this that the writer is one of those whom Barnum spoke about. But perhaps I, like others, being honest, believe everyone else is until they prove themselves otherwise. Enclosed you will find some literature of C. H. Geppert & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, which will explain itself. Some time ago I sent for two of these "Kleer-tone" devices, and after giving them as good a test as I believed was sufficient to prove their value, and finding they did not meet with the guarantee, I wrote Mr. Geppert stating what I had done. His reply you will find enclosed also. I wrote him a letter to which I did not receive any reply, so March 12 I wrote again and sent it "registered" mail, and demanded a return card which I have in my possession, also my receipt for the insurance on the "eliminators" that I returned. Now as far as the $4 is concerned I have put that in the lost column, but I do think that this concern is not living up to its agreement and guarantee and I am reporting my experience with view to protect some other unwary person. REV. C. H. M.
Pennsylvania.

This "Kleer-tone" device is sold on the claim that it will eliminate static on radios. This subscriber did not find the device produced the results claimed. He has given C. H. Gippert & Co. full opportunity to make good its guarantee. The concern has not answered our letter regarding the deal either.

I am taking advantage of your Publisher's Desk to ask you to inquire concerning St. Andrew's Bay Corporation of Camden, N. J. In 1925 I put $200 into Blain Florida Syndicate. I have fully expected to lose this money. Now the St. Andrew's Bay Corporation makes an agreement to exchange these shares of stock for stock in their corporation providing these shares are accompanied by a check for 5 per cent of the value thereof. It looks to me like a scheme to get more money and I feel that I have lost sufficient already. I should like to know your opinion. The amount asked for would in my case be only $10 but I cannot afford to lose that much more.
New York. F. B. D.

We share the suspicion of this reader. Sending good money after what is already lost is always a losing proposition. The only object we can see for the exchange of stock is the extra $10 involved.

On October 21, 1926 I placed an order with the Meredith Garment Corporation, Superior N. E. at 21st St., Cleveland, Ohio, through their representative L. E. Morton, of Huntington, L. I., for a coat priced at $39.50, $6 being paid to the representative and the balance of $33.50 to be paid on receipt of same. When the merchandise came I paid the amount C. O. D. at the post office. Upon opening I found that the coat was made of entirely different material from that ordered, so returned same to the company. Since that time I have had no word from them.
Long Island. E. M. F.

This is the danger of ordering goods from agents representing firms of no standing or responsibility. Letters to the Meredith Garment Corp. are returned by the post office stamped "out of business."

I am writing to see whether you can help me recover some loss in chicks that I bought from —— Hatchery. I bought 600 chicks, paid them $81. They advertised blood-tested stock. When I received the chicks they showed signs of white diarrhoea so I called in a veterinary and he sent eight chicks to the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg to have tested, and when I received their copy of laboratory I sent a copy to the hatchery. They sent me a letter that they did not believe there was anything wrong with the chicks. They said it was my fault that I did not have the right heat and that they would not make good. I asked them to give me good chicks or refund my money. I have 83 chicks out of 600. The rest all died within ten days. I am enclosing the copy from Harrisburg; the other I sent to them. Let me know if you can help me. H. C. F.
Pennsylvania.

Here is a baby chick case that is of great public interest. In the first place it calls into question the efficiency of blood-testing breeding stock to eliminate bacillary white diarrhoea in baby chicks. The hatchery contends that the hens from which the eggs were secured were all blood tested and the standing and character of the men behind the enterprise are such that the statement is not questioned. Is the laboratory analysis as conducted by the Department of Agriculture reliable and trustworthy? This has not been questioned either. Therefore the blood test of the stock would seem to be under indictment in this case.

How about the responsibility of the hatchery to the buyer on account of the loss of baby chicks due to bacillary white diarrhoea? The hatchery maintains that since it exercised every precaution to keep its chicks free from this disease and did not advertise or guarantee chicks to be bacillary white diarrhoea free that it has no responsibility to the customer and refuses to make adjustment. The question arises whether the buyer has a right to receive disease-free chicks regardless of the representations made at the time of sale. Granting that the hatchery has acted in good faith in shipping the chicks believed to be free from bacillary white diarrhoea is not the buyer as a matter of equity and justice entitled to replacement with healthy chicks or refund of purchase price? This is getting to be a big question and we invite a full and free discussion of the subject from the viewpoint of all interests of the baby chick trade. In order that all expressions shall be free from favor or prejudice the name of the hatchery is deleted from the complaint.

Do you know anything of the Moore Seed Co., 125 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.? I received a catalog from them early in Spring, and ordered 1,000 frost-proof cabbage plants for $2.75, sending check with the order. After waiting several weeks, and neither hearing from them, nor receiving the plants, I wrote them again, and asked them to send plants immediately, or refund the money. After waiting two weeks more, and as the check had been cashed by them, I wrote again for them to refund the money, or we would write to THE R. N.-Y. This last letter we sent them May 12. The order and check were sent April 5. A. W. H.
Connecticut.

Yes, we have known Moore Seed Co., of Philadelphia, for a number of years and each season we have had reports from the customers of the seed house similar to the above. The firm evidently resents THE R. N.-Y.'s interest in behalf of readers in such matters, and does not respond to courteous communications. The record speaks for itself.

How about business practices and reputation of W. A. Watson, Nature's Nursery, Deep Gap, N. C.? Mr. Watson quoted pine trees, 3 to 7 ft., at $1. I sent him a trial order for four trees, received good stock, but only one tree was up to 3 ft. I wrote him, asking for his idea of differences and he has absolutely ignored my inquiry. I am not insistent and will call the case closed, but Mr. Watson has not shown disposition which I expect to find in reliable houses.
Massachusetts. W. A. U.

Our records show Mr. W. A. Watson an undesirable type of nurseryman. In fact our reports indicate that he is more of a dealer than grower as stock ordered has been shipped from various sources. We have other complaints that the stock was not as represented. Nurserymen who have so little regard for fair dealing should be avoided.

"You don't look well." "No, I have just been unconscious for eight hours." "Heavens! What was wrong?" "Nothing—I was just asleep."—Pele Mele.

Another Station Broadcasts

Among the many broadcasters on the subject of market conditions, farm relief and market co-operation another voice more or less cannot make much difference in the general confusion, so here goes.

The man who puts in a part of each end of the day on the milking stool has an opportunity to do some thinking by himself and for himself. His thoughts may not be couched in quite so logical scientific terms as those of his brother professors in college, but his conclusions may be accurate. Scientific research and practical farming have long applied to the problem of increased production until in many lines production has overtaken and passed consumption to that degree that many products under present conditions do not command a price which leaves the average producer a living wage. Both scientific and practical farmers are seeking a solution of the problems of marketing produce and relieving the conditions which obtain among the rank and file of farmers. By many, co-operative marketing is being urged as the unfailing panacea for these conditions. Like all remedies it has its natural limitations and must be administered with common sense and reason or the cure becomes worse than the disease.

In the last analysis all marketing is controlled and regulated by the law of supply and demand. No individual or co-operative operator in the marketing of any product has ever succeeded for long in opposing that law, and none has ever been able to defeat or nullify it. It always asserts itself sooner or later in a positive unmistakable way.

It is a blessing to both producer and consumer that this is so, as long as human nature is selfish and avaricious. It is the operation of this law of supply and demand which enables the consumer to purchase the necessities of life, in the open market, at prices which he can pay. It is this same law that prevents the producer from boosting prices until his market is automatically shut off. The market for any product is very much like a stratified pyramid. At the apex are the few consumers who can and will have what they want regardless of the price. As the price is reduced the number of consumers who can and will buy at a given price increases, until the base of the pyramid may represent the largest number who will purchase the product at the least price. When the supply of any product falls short of the demand at a given price the price rises because there are enough consumers who can and will pay a higher price rather than go without; at the same time a certain percentage of the consumers who have been buying that product at that given price will be compelled to buy in smaller quantities or cease buying altogether. Thus the advance in price automatically reduces the volume of that particular product which can be marketed at the advanced price.

The fluctuating price becomes the floodgate which opens and allows the larger volume of produce to flow freely into larger consumption channels at a smaller price per unit; and closing restricts that flow and turns it into channels that return a higher price per unit.

As has been previously stated, a higher price means a restricted market and a restricted market means a smaller volume of produce moving to market. Unless the volume of produce moving into consuming channels bears the right ratio to total production, the restricted market means a surplus piling up on the producer's hands. And a surplus piling up behind a high price is like water piling up behind a dam, bound to break out and carry destruction and devastation before it. Better that the flow be regulated so that the piling up process be only such as safety and good judgment approve. Here then is the field where the co-operative can operate safely, helpfully, and legitimately. In harmony with the law of supply and demand, not in opposition to it.

Put in another way, the best, most helpful thing the co-operative can do for me as an individual member is so to regulate and direct the flow of my product to the consumer as will give me the highest possible returns consistent with market conditions as regards the law of supply and demand. RALPH E. BLISS.
New York.

From a R. N.-Y. Farmer

March 15 I was at the eighty mark. I am still an active farmer. For 12 or 13 years I have done the pruning in town lots, and the spraying; just finished one of the latter jobs, and must make another round, besides my own of over 100 apple trees, 50 Montmorency cherry trees, and some plums. The trees I have planted run into thousands. I send a clipping from my town paper, the *Millersburg Sentinel*:

"Ten weeks ago Mrs. Mary Ney, of Harrisburg, visited her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Schrope, at Hegins, Pa. During her stay she told how rats and mice troubled her home and neighborhood. Mrs. Schrope was the owner of Tommy, a five-year-old cat and gave the animal to her mother. Last week the cat returned to the Schrope home, after traveling 75 miles and crossing five mountains."
Dauphin Co., Pa. GEO. S. SNYDER.

Leadclad combines the strength and lightness of copper-bearing steel with the durability of everlasting lead. Re-roof right over the old roof—and forget it. No painting, no cracking, warping, or rusting—for a lifetime to come.

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WOOL growers and shippers please get in touch with us. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Wool Specialists, Lancaster, Pa.

CANVAS COVERS Heavy Waterproof, 9 ft. x 10 ft., $8. Hay Caps, 98c. Samples submitted.
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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Seeding Fall Pasture on Stubble

One year ago the oats were removed from the field just as the grain was passing from the "milk" to the "dough" stage of growth, by cutting them with a mower, raking and shocking them, then in a few days stacking or housing them for Winter feeding. They formed fine roughage, cut at this stage, the tender, succulent blades clinging to the stalks much better than when the oats are left standing until thoroughly ripe. The stems, too, were more juicy and palatable than the dry, tough, tasteless stalks of oats cut later on when dead ripe. There was just about the proper amount of grain in this oat hay to make it unnecessary for one to feed any other grain in connection with this roughage. This product was fed to all kinds and ages of stock, and was found to be highly satisfactory in every instance. With proper care used in feeding, there is absolutely no waste in feeding this oat hay roughage, as the stock consume all at every feed, and relish it.

Just as soon as posible after the oats were removed from the field, the disk-harrow was put on the land and it was lap-disked (the same as double-disking, only better). It was also cross-disked thoroughly, then thoroughly dragged or harrowed both ways. On this surface was seeded two parts cane, two parts millet, and one part ordinary field corn, broadcast, using two gallons of corn per acre. A thorough cultivation of the land with a spike-tooth harrow was used to cover the seed.

This mixture soon came up and made a rapid growth, reaching a height sufficient for mowing and turning into first-class hay, but stock were turned on it instead for late Fall and early Winter grazing. When the first killing frost came, some of the rank growth fell down and somewhat protected that underneath, and the stock had fine grazing up to midwinter; neither was it necessary to feed them anything else in connection with this pasturage grazing, and all cattle, sheep and horses kept in excellent condition.

Most anyone can do the same in the Middle, Eastern and Southern States. The above crop of oats was rather late, and the land was not got ready and seeded to the grass mixture until the last day of June; though it turned out to be amply early. A good bit of the above work is now being done and helps considerably with the feed bill where one raises stock for marketing. W. H. H.

Keep Lambs Growing

Summer lamb feeding, recently considered impracticable is today a definite established custom, but is a sphere for the specialist and, unlike Winter finishing, is ill-adapted to farm conditions. Lamb feeding can be made as profitable in Summer as well as in any other season. No matter how much milk they get from the mother ewe, and how good the pasture may be, I find it is advisable to give them a grain ration daily, composed of corn and oats, equal parts.

I find that lambs must be kept fat and growing from the time they are dropped if they are to be profitable. Lambs born of healthy, thrifty ewes which have been selected for their milking capacity, as well as individual excellence, are the kind from which we can count on a definite and satisfactory profit. There is no single factor so essential in producing a first-class lamb as is the mother's milk, yet, grain must be supplied in some form daily in Summer as well as in Fall and Winter for best results. I prefer Spring and early Summer lambs to any other.

Again, healthy, thrifty lambs are far more disease resistant, and their gains are made much more economically. They are ready to market at an earlier age, thereby reducing the drain on the mother ewe. This enables the owner to carry his breeding ewes through in better condition and build them up for the next season's breeding. So you can see there is an added advantage in that those ewes which are to be sold or culled may be put in good condition more quickly for market and the result will be a better and more profitable price, as there is less expense in getting them in prime order.

Bear in mind, there is no profit in a thin ewe or lamb. W. H. H.

Fertilizers and What They Do

Nitrogen increases growth of leaf and stem, gives the plant a dark green color and delays maturity. The nitrogen in nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia is readily available. Dried blood is slow, and the nitrogen in tankage and fish are much slower in action than dried blood.

Phosphoric acid hastens maturity, makes grain plump and full, also increases amount of grain. In acid phosphate the phosphoric acid is readily available. Bonemeal is slower to become available, and raw rock phosphate is very slow to become available.

Potash strengthens the stem. Muriate of potash and sulphate of potash are readily available. Plants that make large leaf growth require plenty of nitrogen, as kale and spinach. Plants where the grain or seed are used require plenty of phosphoric acid, as corn, tomatoes and beans. Plants where the roots are used require plenty of potash, as potatoes, carrots and onions. R. C.

FARMS ALL KINDS CATALOG AND LIST FREE. EASTERN SHORE TRUST CO. Real Estate Dept. Cambridge, Maryland

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN— **2 FARMS** on Stone road. One 112 acres and one 12-acre, chicken and truck. Good buildings. Good soil. 127 acres on tidewater. GILLIS RAYNE, Berlin, Md.

DEL-MAR-VA EASTERN SHORE MD. FARMS FOR SALE Free Catalog. C. E. TURNER, Federalsburg, Md.

WANTED GOOD—CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS** Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

GARDENER wanted—Experienced gardener with chauffeur's license for Westchester estate; able to take care poultry and cows; do not reply without giving full information as to experience, age, nationality and family; house with usual privileges furnished; no beginner or handy man wanted. ADVERTISER 4121, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple; woman cook, general housework, no laundry; man for houseman and gardening, modern farm New Jersey. ADVERTISER 4133, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, to work on chicken farm on 50-50 basis. ADVERTISER 4146, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN as partner on established chicken farm; small capital required. ADVERTISER 4147, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, no children, take care of 8-acre estate in Rockland County. ADVERTISER 4163, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm superintendent familiar with field and garden crops and who can manage a herd of purebred Guernsey cattle. Apply to WYEBROOK FARM, Loudonville, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class married farmer, ample modern home accommodations; high-class grade A Guernsey dairy farm; have milking machines and separator, electricity, running water, good equipment; ten men employed and room for two or three more at present; please write fully. ADVERTISER 4167, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single dairyman, general farmer; $60 and board year round; no cigarettes. DR. H. E. MARTIN, Clarence Center, N. Y.

CAPABLE poultryman with general farming knowledge; (married, no children); best reference required. ADVERTISER 4170, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer, dairyman about June 15; (married, no large family); private estate; take care of poultry, 2 cows and vegetable garden; experience and best references required; state wages and nationality; write to ARTHUR ILLSCHE, Harrison, N. Y.

WANTED—A married man on dairy and general farm in Westchester County, N. Y.; year around job, house and usual privileges; give full particulars in first letter and number in family. ADVERTISER 4177, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young American with ambition, who likes chickens, cows and general farming, on growing poultry farm; no cigarettes; state particulars, wages desired and reference. JOHN RONNER, Red Hook, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man to care for poultry and do light work on large farm; excellent opportunity to learn business; $40 per month with board and room; chance for advancement. ADVERTISER 4178, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, single man as helper in 50-cow dairy; milking machines used; must be clean, neat and patient with animals; hours, 4 A. M. to 10:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.; wages paid, $65 per month, room and board; reference required. Write HOMER F. de GROOT, Water Mill, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, middle-aged, intelligent, home-loving, plain cook; to keep house for professional woman and her 3½-year-old son (goes to kindergarten); our tastes are simple; we want someone to mother us; only those who wish a real home and a free hand in its management need apply; give full particulars including salary in first letter. S. R. K., 1078 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

FARM manager on 300-acre farm in Central New York; good living conditions, good equipment; registered cattle; position open coming Fall or Winter. ADVERTISER 4185, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man to operate poultry farm and raise major part of chicken feed in Columbia County, N. Y.; no children preferred; wife to have charge of house, cook for owners when present; wages dependent on ability of farmer with one assistant to operate poultry efficiently and raise feed successfully; at present 400 laying hens, 1,000 young pullets and cockerals; customary references required. ADVERTISER 4186, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married team driver on farm; good house and privileges; no cows. ADVERTISER 4184, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

ELDERLY man, good plain cook, wants position to cook for farm help; $75 per month; maintenance and laundry; good references; all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4125, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER and handy man, 15 years' experience greenhouse, sash, lawn, alpine gardens, vegetables, flowers, courts, sprays, etc.; A-1 references; now available; single; moderate salary. ADVERTISER 4144, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, high-class, long experience, skilled in mass production of eggs, baby chicks, broilers, capons, highest quality; expert in poultry diseases, sanitary conditions, building, equiping, stocking plant to make and save money; I am practical, industrious, single, American, passed middle age; in the market for position carrying good salary or profit-sharing, private or commercial plant; I invite business letters from business men or women. H. J. BORTHMAN, South Portland, Maine.

POSITION wanted by American young man on private estate; experienced, good milker. SAMUEL DICKENS, Gen. Del., Bridgeport, Conn.

FARMER who has opening, soon or later, for ambitious young German to work himself up; thoroughly practical and scientific; trained in farm management, 2 years here; at present in position on private estate; New Jersey. ADVERTISER 4161, care Rural New-Yorker.

16-YEAR-OLD boy wants position on farm in New York State; near Poughkeepsie preferred; some farm experience; pleasant home and fair wages desired. ADVERTISER 4162, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Protestant, American, Swiss, with a boy, desires position on a gentleman's estate or small dairy farm; sober, honest and reliable; good references. GOTTFRIED RIESEN, Box 24, Marathon, N. Y.

YOUNG man, 30, anxious to learn poultry farming, large scale; willing worker. SCHMADEKE, 1997 Grand Ave., Bronx, New York City.

BOY, 15, wishes job poultry farm, Summer; Christian surroundings essential; state inducements to ADVERTISER 4165, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager with life experience in crops, stock raising and poultry; ready June 15; American, age 48, married, one child; best of references and best of reason for change. BOX 240, Red Bank, N. J.

MARRIED man, small family, wants year round job on dairy or poultry farm; best references. FRANK YOUNG, R. D. 3, Geneva, N. Y.

FARM or estate superintendent, all branches, single, good parentage, best personal references. ADVERTISER 4172, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, life experience, wants permanent position on gentleman's private estate. ADVERTISER 4166, care Rural New-Yorker.

COLLEGE student desires Summer position, estate, hotel, other outside work considered, chauffeur; some farm experience. J. MARTIN, 120 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, life experience, single, 32, desires management small herd and farm; fair salary and share basis. ADVERTISER 4171, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer, gardener, poultryman, small dairy; two children; state salary and full particulars. ADVERTISER 4168, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG girl, 14 years, wishes position as mother's helper; good home. ADVERTISER 4182, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPANION nurse, trained, capable, Protestant, disengaged June, desires light case; able travel, drive car, massage, coloric irrigations; write fully. BAKER, Box 792, Freehold, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED man, German, handy with tools, no farm experience, wants position on farm; Maryland or Pennsylvania; good home preferred to wages. FR. BECK, 985 Second Ave., care R. Moore, New York.

YOUNG lady desires position as companion and helper to elderly lady or invalid; country preferred; can drive a car. ADVERTISER 4175, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, married, boy 12, desires work; caretaker, gardener's helper, farm work; reference. E. D., 29 Eldredge St., Port Chester, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL school graduate wishes position on private estate, orchard or landscape work. R. HOLDEN, Abington, Mass.

FARMER-GARDENER, estate caretaker, life experience in all its branches; reliable and faithful; married, one child; highest references. J., Box 77, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

FARMER, experienced, practical, gardening, caretaker; like Orange County, N. Y.; German, Protestant, no children; trustworthy; best results cows, chickens, vegetables, mushrooms, fruits, trees; handy with tools; willing; up-keep of estate; steady position. ADVERTISER 4181, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 30, single, wants job on farm or estate; handy, dry-hand milker. ADVERTISER 4183, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE without children want steady position on poultry farm; have furniture; moderate pay. ADVERTISER 4187, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—30-acre development lot; electricity, telephone, main highway, Erie Railroad, large lake available; 50 miles from New York; price reasonable to quick buyer. BOX 46, Chester, N. Y.

TO RENT—Part of house, small poultry plant; Protestant; in exchange for care of place, lawns, garden, etc. BOX 42, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, money-making 100-acre Central Pennsylvania poultry farm; 1,800 Leghorn breeders; easy terms. ADVERTISER 4136, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 80 acres, 13 acres fruit, crop this year; excellent house, fireplace, some hardwood floors; four miles from village; $2,000 cash, balance of $3,500 on long term mortgage, for quick sale. JOHN O. YEOMANS, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

SOUTH Jersey grocery; chicken and fruit farm; gas station; 6-room house, other building, good condition; cash $3,000, balance mortgage; for particulars, SKOK, 8 W. Clifford Place, Bronx, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5-acre poultry farm on Long Island, fully equipped with stock. ADVERTISER 4126, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Sickness compels me to sell 140-acre farm and tea room, doing profitable business; beautiful southern colonial house, 16 rooms; small amount of cash will hold it. ADVERTISER 4141, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—High-class tea room near Danbury, Conn.; plenty business, beautiful place; act quickly. ADVERTISER 4101, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Family for two-room bungalow with sleeping porch on farm; four months $100. BEESMER, R. D. 2, Box 56, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—In Columbia County beautiful colonial home, suitable for Summer or year around; also make a fine private sanitarium; price $50,000; no agents. ADVERTISER 4164, care Rural New-Yorker.

NINE-ROOM house, all improvements, electric lights, bath, two toilets, running water, garage, chicken houses; over 12 acres of land; in Bergen County, N. J.; price $18,000. RODMAN, Allendale, N. J. Phone, Park Ridge 132-M.

50 ACRES land, 8-room house, good barns, fruit trees; on navigable water; good location; price $5,500; term, one-third cash. SALISBURY BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—100 acres, 1½ miles from State road, Carlisle, N. Y.; well watered, productive; contains 100,000 feet of timber; $1,500 cash. P. CROSBY, Seward, N. Y.

TEA ROOM, fully equipped, $600 for season. BENNETT DE BEIXEDON, Southold, L. I., N. Y.

GOSHEN—Farm, 217 acres; 2½ miles Goshen, creamery half mile; stream water; barn; 50 cows; water; buildings and 12-room house. CHAS. GREEN, Campbell Hall, N. Y. 39 F-6 Goshen.

SOUTH JERSEY poultry farm for sale; accommodates 1,200 layers; water, lights, good brooder-house, incubator, all equipment and all in good shape; not an old place; also fruit and vegetables to sell; house has six rooms and all modern conveniences; near town in heart of poultry center. ADVERTISER 4169, care Rural New-Yorker.

FLORIST — Wonderful opportunity for greenhouse, nursery, etc., especially carnation and rose raising; 14 acres fine level soil; house, barn, large fruit trees; price reasonable; immediate possession. WILLIAM FOTH, Owner, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S country home and productive 85-acre farm; beautiful dwelling with artistic setting; electricity, furnace, sun parlor; large velvety lawns; ten kinds of shade trees, picturesque view; mammoth barns, beautiful meadows, bordered by trout stream; fine timber lot; large flock of hens, also cows and equipment will be included if desired. JOHN SCOTT, Owner, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Buy farm stocked on monthly payment or work on shares. BOX 45, West Camp, N. Y.

7 ROOMS, bath, all conveniences; large garage, new; acre or more land; suitable retired man. DESNOS, R. D. 1, Flemington, N. J.

EIGHTY-ACRE farm, one-half mile from city of Oneonta; 10-room house, wonderful lawn and shade trees; new basement barn, new three-stall garage, henhouse, milk house; running water to buildings; this is a wonderful opportunity for anyone wishing to educate their children at high school, normal or college; death forces sale; priced accordingly; price $9,500, cash $2,000. LOCK BOX 59, Oneonta, N. Y.

HUDSON Valley, 200 acres, near Albany; buildings, fruit, timber; consider small property, clear or first mortgage as first payment. OWNER, Box No. 13, New Baltimore, N. Y.

WANTED to lease a 6 to 7-room house two years; improvements, electricity and water; 3 to 5 acres, within village, fruited, shade; within 75 miles of New York; consider only first-class property. ADVERTISER 4180, care Rural New-Yorker.

STORE, modern, with apartments above; large basement, large yard, centrally located on a main street opposite a theater; good location for any business; for sale or lease at a bargain; reasonable terms; immediate possession; see owner. WILLIAM FOTH, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE by owner, ideal location for store, filling station and poultry farm, in South; Alabama. W. I. EDWARDS, Marion Junction, Ala.

WANTED to rent, purchase option, house, six rooms, improvements, with some land, in Jersey, commuting distance New York. ADVERTISER 4179, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Country place suitable for poultry or florist business or boarding-house; large 13-room house, poultry houses and other buildings; 50 miles to New York; 5 minutes' ride to Newburgh; near State road; 4½ acres land. ADVERTISER 4176, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted in Southern New Jersey or Eastern Shore of Maryland or Delaware; require 50 acres under cultivation; land must be suitable for apple orchard; send full particulars, price, terms, etc., to P. O. BOX 391, Park Ridge, N. J.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE extracted honey, 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2 buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—40 horsepower high-pressure boiler, used 10 days; no reasonable offer refused. H. J. BROWN, R. D. 2, South New Berlin, N. Y.

COLLECTOR wants antique fire arms, cash or trade. COLLECTOR, 23 Osborne St., Bloomfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—Pure maple syrup, $2 gallon. LOREN WESTCOTT, Erieville, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, light blend, granulated, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid to third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly people to board on farm. ADVERTISER 4173, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARD wanted by single man on farm, Summer; please state full details. ADVERTISER 4174, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Early historical books of Pennsylvania, also books pertaining to Indians. DR. J. M. GELWIX, Chambersburg, Pa.

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built into the famous
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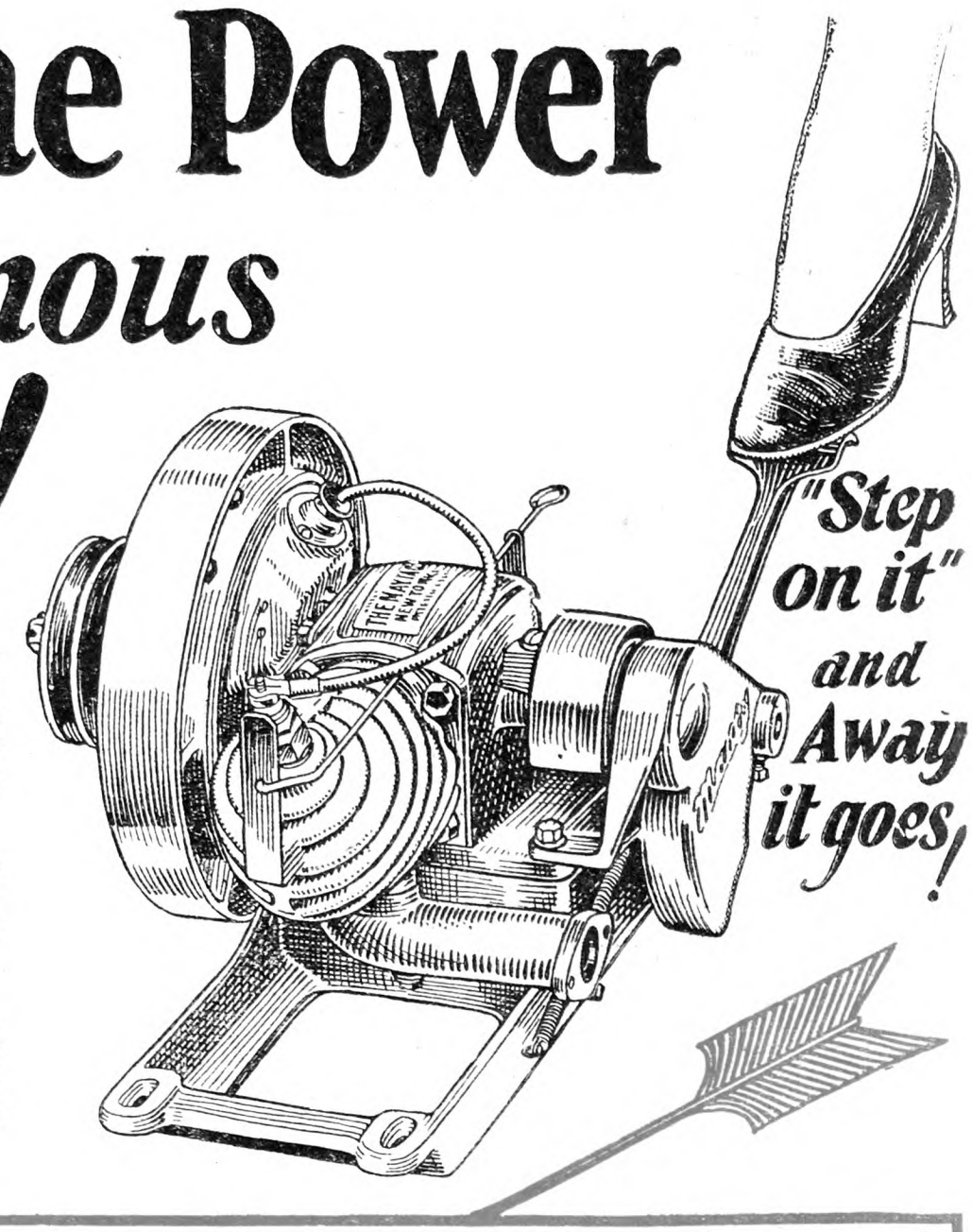
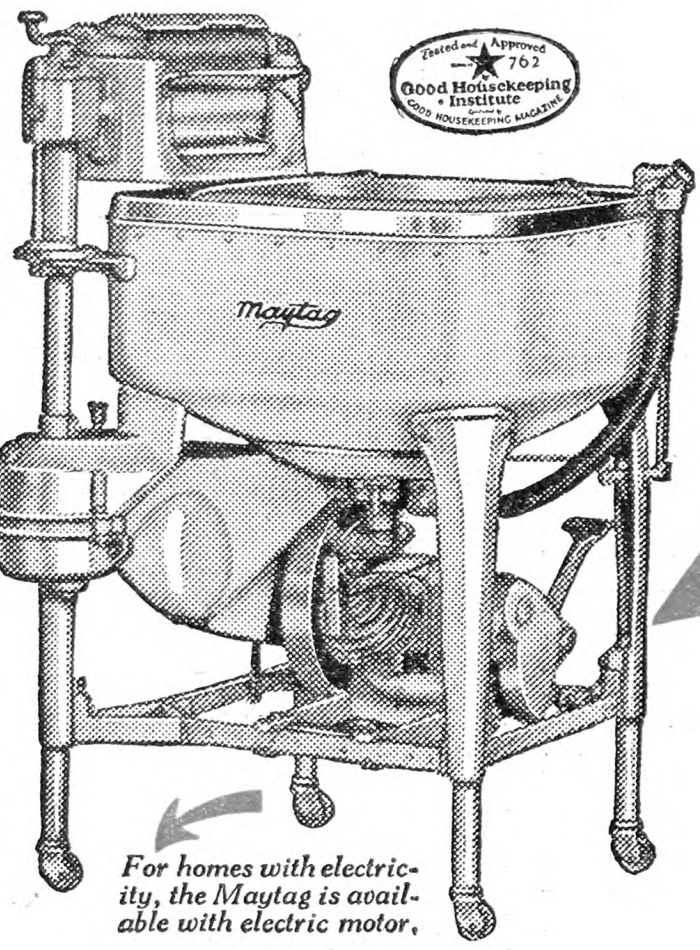


YOU, too, can have the washer that changes washday to washhour, the washer that washes everything clean without hand-rubbing, that washes by water action alone—the washer that won world leadership in 600 days. Choose your power—an electric motor or the Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. Either way you are assured of the same wonder-washing Maytag.

You are entitled to this time and labor-saving Maytag. It is just as much an economy as the farm engine or tractor, the feed grinder or thresher. The time saved can be spent with your children, with your garden or your chicks—in earning extra money.

The Maytag dealer will divide the payments to suit your convenience, and then your washday problem will be solved for a lifetime. The Maytag is practically all metal. The precision-cut steel gears give it astonishing smoothness, remarkable absence of vibration. The neat, compact design and durable lacquer finish give it a pleasing appearance.



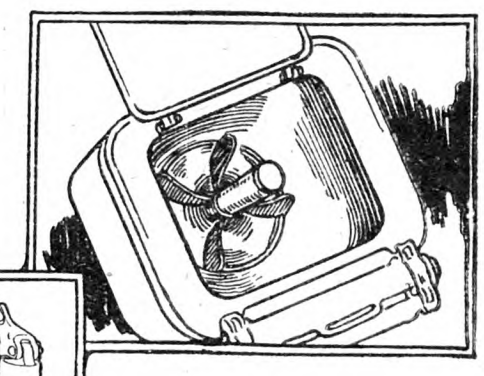
For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

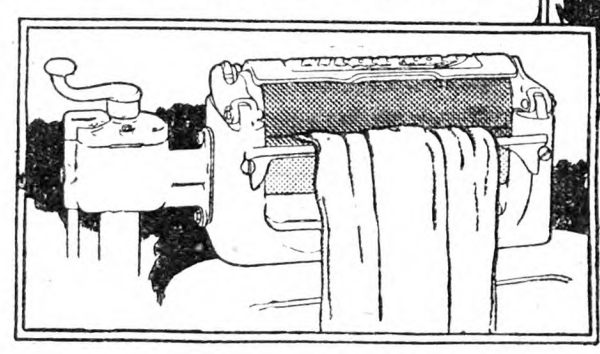
As Compact As An Electric Motor

Four bolts fasten the Gasoline Multi-Motor to the Maytag—the same four bolts that hold the electric motor to the Maytag, and the Multi-Motor gives the same, sure, steady flow of power. All working parts are rugged and there are remarkably few of them. This unusually fine, modern engine represents 15 years development. There are no belts to line up, the carburetor has but one adjustment, and is flood proof. High-grade bronze bearings are used throughout; starter and engine are combined in one unit. It is built for a woman to operate—as simple and dependable as an electric motor.

The Cast-Aluminum Tub

Thirty-six pounds of pure aluminum are used in the Maytag tub. Expensive yes, but not costly when built in Maytag's own foundry with a capacity of 2,000 a day. The Maytag tub is roomy, all washing space. It keeps the water hot for an entire washing, then empties and cleans itself. It will not rust, warp, dent, chip nor corrode.





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Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

Free Trial Washing

The Maytag must sell itself to you before you invest a penny. Write or telephone the Maytag dealer near you. He is prepared to loan you a Maytag without cost or obligation. Do your next washing with a Maytag.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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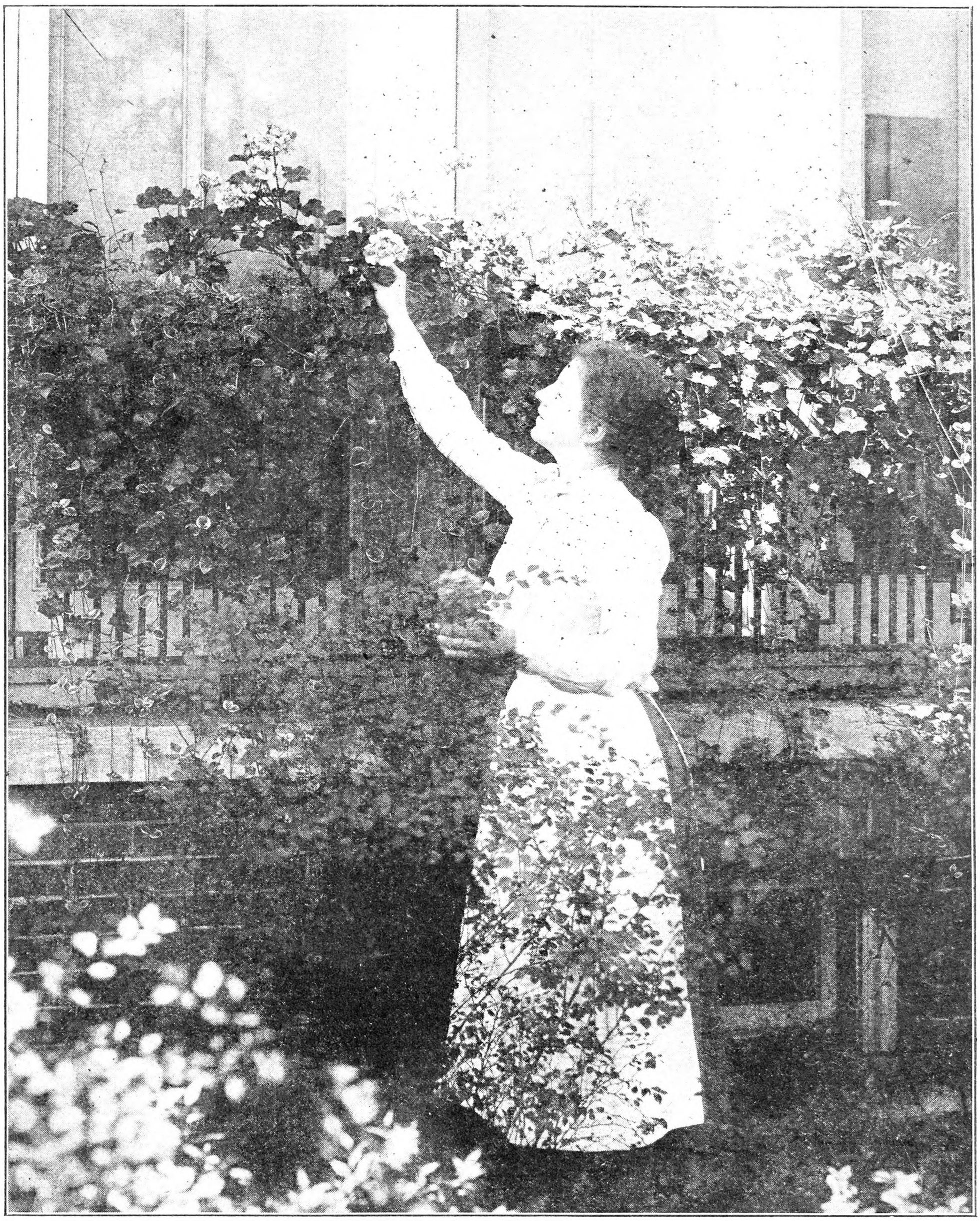


Well Arranged Porch Flower Boxes

Iris and Peony—Interesting Ornamentals

SPRING! And all our valleys turning into green, and Iris greeting us with rainbow sheen.

In our town everyone "trades" Iris roots. The text of our friendship gardens might be: "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

Our first roots were given us by a neighbor who telephoned that she has a wagonload to give away. It does increase wonderfully. We planted the two bushels of tubers, which we carried home, in a long border edging the combined flower and vegetable garden just a few feet south of the house. There are perhaps 18 varieties planted together with bewilderingly beautiful effect. A preponderance of the light straw color seems to harmonize the whole.

Iris may be transplanted in the early Spring, but it will probably not bloom that season; it may be moved while in flower, if it is important to get a certain color in the right spot, but the proper time is in its dormant season from August on. Bonemeal is a good fertilizer, water is necessary and weeding. We made a mistake of letting the grass get into our clumps. I believe we must have planted some stray fibers of quack. By the third year it had gotten so ahead of us that we had to dig up a good part of the border, turn the clumps upside down, and weed them from the bottom. Indeed a good many were pulled all to pieces before the wretched grass could be removed. It was dreadfully hard work, not, however, hurting the Iris any, as this plant will stand much rough handling.

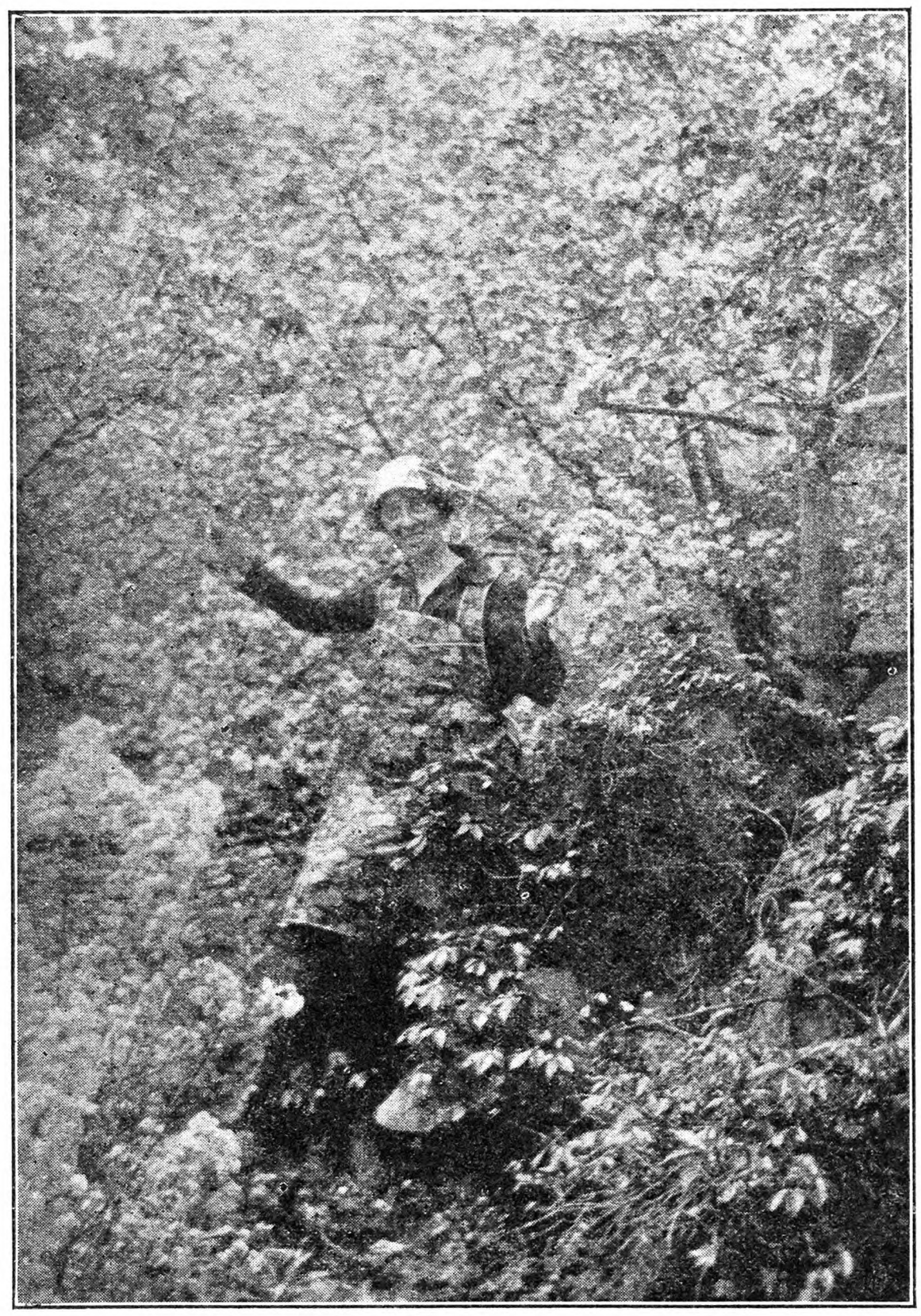
Care should be taken not to allow a clump to grow too large, as it will then gradually die out in the center, and stop blossoming.

The Iris grows in nearly all the northern countries of the world. We have varieties brought to America from England, Holland, Germany, Spain and Japan. We have our own native blue flag and a cute little dwarf kind, purple, from the Pennsylvania mountains. It is the "poor man's orchid" as well as the royal lily of France. So greatly has this plant increased in favor that many people are working to create new varieties. There are now several hundred in our country. This hybridizing can be easily done in the home garden. Our neighbor who has over 20 kinds planted together saved the scattering seed three years ago. Last Spring from these little seedlings she had five beautiful new color combinations. For while the colors are constant in root divisions, they may mix in the seed.

Next are the peonies. Three years ago THE R. N.-Y. sent us the following list of a dozen standard sorts: Avalanche, white, fragrant, late; Albert Crousse, very large blush white, popular for cutting; Baroness Schroeder, blush white, very fine; Dorchester, very late, pale pink; Duchess de Nemours, extra early, sulphur white; Edulis Superba, clear silvery pink; Felix Crousse, bright red; Festiva Maxima, the most popular white, early; Madame Elie Galle, shell pink; Monsieur Jules Elie, very large, pale silvery rose tinged with lilac; Madame Calot, delicate pink; Descartes, deep red. The catalogs are now mentioning special varieties for landscape effects, ones which are tall with sufficiently stiff stems to hold the blossoms upright. There is also an increasing interest in the single Japanese varieties.

There are many stories about this hardy flower of the North. Its origin is in the dim past, when the gods of the Greeks ruled the world. During the Trojan War the god, Pluto, was shot in the shoulder by a swift shaft winged by Hercules, the son of Jupiter. Pluto ran for help to Olympus, even to Jupiter himself, the father of the youth who had wounded him. It was a sore hurt requiring a consultation. Paeon, the physician to the gods, was called; Apollo, the god of healing; Jupiter and Leto, Apollo's parents. It was decided that Leto should place in the hands of Doctor Paeon there on Mount Olympus a healing herb, with which the injured shoulder of Pluto could be cured. This herb was the first peony and by its use Pluto was restored to health.

However, in summoning the best minds to the consultation a grave omission had been made. They had neglected to invite Aesculapius, the great god of medicine. This was a serious breach of professional etiquette. So jealous did this make Aesculapius that he plotted to murder Paeon, who but a short time before had been his own beloved pupil. Fortunately Pluto heard of this murderous plan. He, also, had power, not enough to entirely save his benefactor, but sufficient to mitigate the sentence, as it were. To save Doctor Paeon from the death of mortals Pluto changed the physician into the living plant which had effected the cure, and gave the plant the doctor's name, the Paeonia. This name has endured even until now, and the species of peony native to Southern Europe is held in high regard as a healing herb.



The Yearly Joy of Blossom Time. Fig. 352

In China where the peony has been cultivated from the earliest times, it is regarded as the rich man's flower. In the eighth century it was introduced from China into Japan. The Japanese regarded it as the king of flowers, associating it in decoration with the lion and the peacock. In the seventeenth century, after hundreds of years of hybridizing by the Chinese, a species from China was taken to Europe. In the following century a European variety was carried to China. In the nineteenth century a number of the best Chinese peonies were shipped into France and England, and at this time begins the modern history of the flower.

Nearly every cold country has a native variety of this plant. In California there is one which is from 12 to 18 inches tall with leaves resembling the columbine; a primrose yellow in Persia, a deep rose on the island of Corsica. A graceful specimen from the Caucasus was brought from England to France in 1810 for the Empress Josephine.

The Japanese love their single peonies and enjoy them hugely, too, judging from the names. In translation some of these are: The Cheerful Lion, An Illuminated Castle, Heavenly Sleeves of a Garment, A Book That Enlightens Every Secret Under Heaven.

But to the Japanese the glory of glories is the Tomatebako. This loveliest of flowers has connected with it a fairy tale. Long, long years ago Urashimo Taro, a poor fisher lad, found a great tortoise on the seashore near the village. A crowd of boys were tormenting this sea creature so helpless on the land. By fighting and persuasion Taro induced the boys to stop and to help the great shelled thing back into the water. The next morning as Taro Urashimo was fishing out on the ocean he heard his name called softly. There by the side of the boat was the grateful tortoise come to thank the boy and to offer him the greatest pleasure in his power to grant.

"I will take you," he said, "to Rin Tin, the palace of the Dragon King of the Sea. Only place yourself upon my broad back."

In an incredibly short time they arrived at the gate of the palace, which was built of coral and pearls and set in the midst of a garden where the beauties of all four seasons of the year could be enjoyed at the same time. There he met Otohime Sama, the daughter of the Dragon King, and married her. It was difficult to know the time down there under the ocean. When Taro thought that three suns had risen and set up in the world of men he told his princess that he must return home to see his friend. She wept and begged him not to leave her. As he insisted, she at length bade him farewell, giving him a priceless lacquer box tied with scarlet cord and tassels as a reminder of their happiness. "This is Tomate-bako, Box of the Jeweled Hand; in it is something of countless value. You must never open the box. Promise me that."

Upon his return to his little fishing village Taro found everything changed. He had been away three hundred years. Lonely and sad he wished only to go back to his princess. He went down to the seashore, but there no friendly tortoise appeared to guide him to the palace. Despairing he thought the secret of the way might be in the little box. As he raised the cover there arose from within a beautiful purple cloud in three soft wisps, completely surrounding him; whereupon he fell over, old and shrunken, dead upon the beach. The box had contained the spirit of his youth:

"Heaven and earth are flowers, God as well as Buddha are flowers, The heart of man is also the soul of flowers."

We have been having a hard time in the country during the past few years. But we are not the only ones. It is generally reported that 90 per cent of the business concerns of the United States are not making money. Only the very large ones seem to be prosperous.

In spite of this depression, which will not last always, let's enjoy all the things we can. We can have flowers, gardens, a cherry tree in bloom, "the soft rain and the smell of the ground."

Today I found this:

"There's nothing very beautiful and nothing very gay
About the rush of faces in the town by day,
But a light tan cow on a pale green mead
That is very beautiful, beautiful indeed."

FLORENCE CORNWALL.

The Mexican Bean Beetle

A NEW pest, the Mexican bean beetle, has made its way into American bean sections. It is said to be the most destructive pest of beans in this country. Starting with a small infestation in Alabama in 1920, it is now well established in Tennessee, the Carolinas, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The past season it was discovered in Michigan and New York, two important bean-growing States.

The presence of the beetle is not readily detected. Several growers were surprised last season to have it pointed out to them in their fields. It works in spots here and there in the field, not uniformly on one side or even scattered uniformly over it. It is

necessary to walk over the field looking for the eaten leaves, before one can be sure of its presence or absence. Growers should be on the lookout for it.

The injury is done by the adults and larvæ, or immature form. Feeding on the under side of the leaves, they eat out the green tissues, leaving the midribs and veins to form the very characteristic lace-like appearance which makes it easy to recognize bean beetle injury. The adult beetles are about a quarter of an inch long, copper to orange in color, and have eight black dots on each wing. They resemble their close relatives the "lady-bird" beetles, but are larger. The larvæ are about the same color as the adults, a third of an inch long, and have a distinct "fuzzy" appearance.

Common garden varieties of bush, pole, navy or pea, kidney and Lima beans are the preferred food of the Mexican bean beetle, but lacking these it will feed on cow peas, Soy beans, Alfalfa, Sweet clover, beggarweed and tick trefoil.

Efficient control of the Mexican bean beetle depends on thorough and frequent applications of arsenical sprays or dusts. Bean foliage is very susceptible to injury. Magnesium and calcium arsenate, however, have proved safe to use, provided they are made up in the proper proportions.

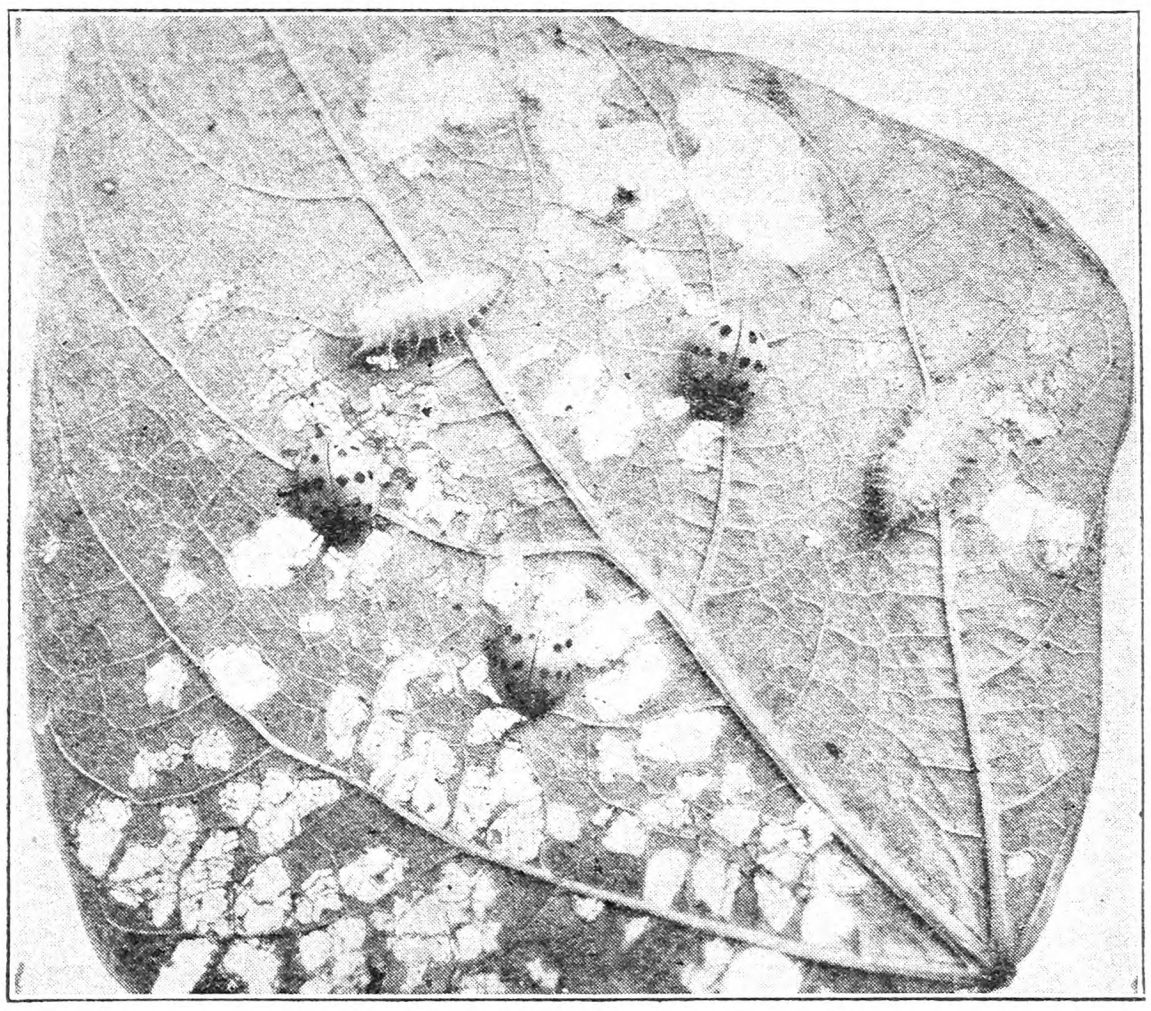
As a spray magnesium arsenate should be used at the rate of one ounce in three gallons of water where small areas are to be treated. For large areas the rate is 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of water. From 90 to 100 gallons per acre is required for satisfactory control.

In the case of calcium arsenate the proportions recommended are ¾ ounce of the poison and 1½ ounces of hydrated lime in three gallons of water for small areas, and 1½ lbs. of arsenate, 3 lbs. of lime, and 100 gallons of water for larger plantings.

One part of calcium arsenate in seven parts of hydrated lime applied as a dust at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre will also give very good control. Calcium arsenate may also be combined with one part of fine dusting sulphur and four parts of hydrated lime and applied at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Magnesium arsenate dust is made up in proportions of one part of magnesium arsenate to five parts of hydrated lime and is applied at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

It will be necessary to spray every ten days or two weeks and to dust every week or two, depending on the severity of the infestation, the amount of rainfall, and the rate of growth of the beans. In other words, the plants must be kept covered with the poison to obtain good results. And most important of all—both dusts and sprays must be applied to the under sides of the leaves where the beetles feed. J. D. L.



The Mexican Bean Beetle and Larvae on Bean Leaf. Fig. 353

"Burr-knots" and Ringing Apple Trees

1. Do the enclosed growths which seem to replace pruning cuts on the limbs of the Gravenstein dwarf apple, and which apparently grow where there were no cuts, mean any specific disease? 2. What part of the Summer or Fall is it best to ring an apple tree that has not bloomed yet? A. J. K.
New York City.

THE growths that were received were about the size of a quarter, and were rough and gall-like, presenting somewhat the same appearance as crown-gall. They were, however, so-called "burr-knots," harmless growths which can be found upon most varieties of apples, but more upon some varieties than upon others. It is interesting to know that trees which produce many "burr-knots" offer good possibilities of propagation by cuttings and by layers. In fact, it is said that the knots are really aerial roots.

2. Because of the wide interest in ringing apple trees it may not be out of place to repeat an abstract of an article about ringing which appeared in an earlier issue of THE R. N.-Y. Of course, the idea in ringing is to hasten bearing. Standard cultural practices, such as fertilizing, cultivating, pruning and spraying, should come first on the list, but if all of these possibilities have been exhausted, then ringing may rightfully be resorted to. The practice is especially suited to the filler tree to hasten its fruiting. But the old methods of ringing in which a piece of bark from half an inch to three inches was removed from around the trunk is no longer considered good. The shock to the tree is often serious, and some trees have not recovered. The better way is to make a ring one-quarter of an inch wide, or even less. In fact, it has been found practical merely to score the trunk or limb by drawing the knife about it, but making sure to cut through to the wood.

Some advise covering the wound with strips of cotton cloth dipped in grafting wax, while others declare that healing is sufficiently rapid so that no protection is necessary. If wrapping is done, the material should not work into the wound or it will interfere with healing. When scoring is done instead of ringing, no protection is necessary.

The best time to ring is when the tree is still growing vigorously, and before the fruit buds have been formed for next year. This means the last week in May or the first week in June in average seasons in New York State. With filler trees the entire tree may be "rung" or "scored" but with permanent trees it is safer to treat one or two scaffold branches on a tree at one time rather than the entire tree. If the fruit sets heavily it should be thinned.

H. B. TUKEY.

Tioga County, N. Y. and Its Industries

What are the chief industries of Tioga Co., N. Y., particularly around Berkshire? Would appreciate information as to climate, crops and market facilities for same. Is much dairying done? P. C.

THE chief industries of Tioga Co., N. Y., of which county I have been a lifetime resident and feel competent to speak, are maintaining a Republican majority in the Legislature and producing milk for New York City. Both are indefatigably pursued; open to question as to results when caught. It has produced its share of men of national prominence; among them, John D. Rockefeller. It is a small county of about 25,000 inhabitants. It contains nine townships, each with claims to superiority which none of the rest admits. It is whole-heartedly an agricultural county, with 2,506 farms and no cities outside the imaginations of local newspaper editors. It has a safe elevation above the sea level and a climate varying according to the season of the year from heavenly to deplorable.

Tioga County is a fair representative of the tier of southern central counties in the State that lie along the northern edge of Pennsylvania. The ice sheet which once covered the State gouged out its surface into narrow valleys extending in a northerly and southerly direction. Between these valleys, on the low hills, lie typical New York hill farms. Its only river valley is that of the Susquehanna crossing the southern end. The soil varies from very good to what natives admit is not quite so good. It is good on all farms offered for sale. There is ample opportunity and excellent reason for reforesting much of its hill land. The great pines and hemlocks which sheltered the Indians, brought toil to the original settlers and wealth to the next generation have been felled. The descendents of those who cleared the hills are leaving them to another generation of immigrants whose women folk do not object to taking a hand at the potato hook. Many of these are doing well and educating their children to supersede in their white collar jobs the children of those who sold them their farms.

Taxes in the county hold the same place in popular esteem as elsewhere, being somewhat more in evidence since a smooth-tongued emissary from the State Tax Department persuaded local assessors that doubling real estate valuations would not hurt. Since all wealth is founded upon the soil, the soil of the county is expected to bear the burden of taxation. It does. The average of prosperity is high, even granting that few reach it. There are no great manufacturing enterprises in the county, no large department stores, no aviation fields and there is no outstanding poverty. There are several golf links where the idle rich are employed. Unpaid labor is discouraged elsewhere. Tioga County is a county of moderate wealth, of thrift and contentment. Its chief immediate peril lies in the fact that its predominantly rural population attracts those agencies that are seeking to uplift the farmer by socialistic efforts which would teach him to rely upon State supported philanthropy rather than to depend upon himself while demanding an even footing in business.

Essentially a dairying county, cows exceed in number and value all other live stock. Census reports give the number as 16,355, or an average of six and one-half to the farm. Farms average in size 107 acres each. The unsheathed hypodermic syringe of the veterinarian has not yet materially reduced the cow population, the activities of the fraternity of the needle having been largely confined to three of the nine townships. Horses number but two to the farm, granted that the slight excess shown by the census is accounted for by the number of mules included in the enumeration. There are fewer than 6,000 sheep on its hills, though their natural enemies have been much reduced in numbers by a head tax on dogs and a swift-footed dog-catcher. When, and if, the national Legislature is able to turn its attention from wolves in the oil field to sheep in the meadows and passes a truth in fabrics bill, there will be hope for a restoration of flocks to Tioga County and reasonable wear in a fifty-dollar suit of clothes. Poultry keeping is of importance, shipping facilities to the large markets being excellent over the three trunk lines of railroads within the county.

The planted crops of the county are mostly consumed upon the farms, being marketed through the products of the live stock. Corn is king here, as elsewhere, the greatest acreage being in silage corn for the silos found upon every farm. Most farms receive some income from potatoes; a few farmers make them the chief money crop. Market prices, rather than the soil, determine the acreage from year to year. Buckwheat is a minor crop but one which returns a cash income of considerable importance. It is easily grown and readily marketed, usually at profitable prices. Oats are raised but fed on the farm. Wheat had its day when the soil lost its virginity, the Hessian fly appeared and the West entered into competition in its raising. There is a surplus of hay raised but little now goes into the general market. Grain products are imported from the West for dairy feeding; the busiest merchants in the towns are the feed dealers. Many dairy cows are shipped from the county to the vicinity of New York City. The pine and hemlock timber which, a generation ago, was the wealth of the county has been harvested. The tanneries which used the hemlock bark are closed and their pits filled. One forest product, maple syrup, is still produced, but in diminishing quantity as the old maple groves die and are not replaced.

Berkshire is a beautiful country village in a thrifty community of exceptional character. The owner of a farm home there need envy no one else.

M. B. D.

Top-dressing Grass Land

I have a field of Timothy land that was laid down three years ago with commercial fertilizer, oats and Timothy seed. The oats were cut for fodder. Last year's crop of hay showed a lack of fertilizer, some spots of broken sod and some spots that the Timothy did not head out. There is no barn dressing available. What would you advise for a top-dressing? Bonemeal was suggested by one of my neighbors. H. P. T.
Lincoln Co., Maine.

BONEMEAL is an excellent fertilizer, running around 3 per cent nitrogen and 10 per cent phosphoric acid. It is not a quick stimulant, like nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia or the synthetic nitrogen products, so perhaps something in that line might well be used in addition to the bone-

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th St., New York City

meal. Lime might also be an advantage. You speak of the sod being broken in spots. This sounds a little like the work of white grubs, which eat the grass roots, so that the sod rolls up like hay. Any spots should be reseeded, and if they can be rolled afterward, it will be an advantage in getting the seed and fertilizer pressed into the ground where they get to work at once.

Notes on Pennsylvania Horticulture

The frosts of the beginning of the week of May 13 have injured grapes in the Girard district of Erie County. Estimates of the damage, while running from 30 to 90 per cent for individual vineyards, must be subject to later correction at blooming time. The farther the vineyard from the lake, the greater the damage appeared to be. Very slight differences in elevation and amount of protection showed up greatly. The northeast section appears to have escaped any serious damage, since the high bluff or escarpment back of it aided the protective effect of the lake. The Girard district almost totally lacks this escarpment, so that the lake effect is not felt nearly so much. Strawberries are also said to have been injured severely.

The first of the week of May 13 saw quite a wide distribution of frosts over the State. It is interesting to see the various local accounts of damage to the fruit of the particular district. One county will report the fruit as being almost a total loss, while the county next door, with almost identically the same conditions, will claim that their fruit is only slightly injured. This may be due to the observer making the estimate—whether he was a pessimist or an optimist at the time of observation. Also, an 80 per cent loss of blossoms from trees loaded with flowers is much less serious than an 80 per cent loss from trees with just a scattering. Observations made the day after a frost are seldom so accurate as those of several days or a week later. All this goes to show that while this particular series of frosts did some damage, we must wait a while until it is possible for a more accurate estimation of the degree.

Hail insurance is now engaging the attention of many growers. If there are unpleasant memories of the hail of past years and its effect, this type of protection may be invaluable. We are thinking of it for our own orchard, since 1926 and one short hail storm cost us about $8,000 in a few minutes. This type of insurance is still in the experimental stage; the companies do not know much about the hazards of many particular districts or orchards. A few areas have been so often visited by hail that the insurance companies have refused to write any more insurance in these places. The fact that certain narrow belts and individual orchard sites may be so liable to this sort of storm, while the adjoining land is relatively safe, complicates the situation still farther.

Attacking apples and peaches as well as plums and cherries, the curculio is already at work in southern and central Pennsylvania. This pest will be ready to begin work in the northern counties as soon as the shucks are off peaches and the young apples form. Both green and rosy aphids have been reported from all the surrounding States. None has been reported for Pennsylvania. Last year they were on almost every kind of plant which would support them. We are always on the lookout for them, however, and the first cool rainy spell may reward our search.

Commissioner Gilbert of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture has announced official grades for strawberries and several other horticultural products.

A new source of nicotine is being tried this year if any aphids show up to test the materials. One is a finely ground high-powdered tobacco which is used at the rate of 20 lbs. per 100 gallons of water, giving a solution of the same strength as one pint of nicotine sulphate per 100 gallons. The other is a combination of this same special tobacco with other materials to be applied as a 2 per cent dust. The prices of these materials are supposed to be attractive as compared with equal strength commercial nicotine sulphate.

An Ohio man gives the season's prospects for his State as just fair, with Stayman, Jonathan and Delicious having good bloom, but with McIntosh, Grimes, Baldwin and Spy with a light amount. Baldwins in Northeastern Ohio failed to bloom, even on limbs ringed last year. The same source also believed Baldwins to be light in Michigan.

In just one Franklin County orchard, mice completely girdled 170 trees of the Nero apple in one block, besides doing considerable damage to other varieties in the same orchard. Extra labor was hired to bridge-graft these trees. R. H. SUDDS.

Sharpless Strawberry

Can you tell me where to obtain some Sharpless strawberry plants? A. B.

Massachusetts.

R. N.-Y.—Will some reader please tell us who now has this old variety?

Garden Bulletin Board

[Conducted by W. W. H. Experience and questions invited.]

THE COLUMBINES.—This year's were the finest I ever had. The semi-wild garden just suits them—enough sunlight dodging through the trees and shrubbery, yet protection from blazing heat and wind. They stand straight without any stakes, and their purple, lavender and barely tinted colors are good to look at. They seed themselves and ask no care other than removing intrusive weeds. Some stems have 15 and 17 flowers.

THOSE VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS.—The clump of Mertensia is now yellowing preparing for its long Summer rest. Soon these stalks will have entirely disappeared and only a label will show the place where for six weeks its clusters of bluebells dangled. It makes a few seeds, which must be watched daily as they ripen to get them ere they drop.

BEANS AND PANSIES.—This seems a strange combination. When planting my last row of bush beans in August, I scattered a few pansy seeds in the row. The beans were gathered, Winter passed, and now when ready to spade that part of the garden I find the pansy plants in bloom, all ready to set in the flower garden. Apparently they liked to be brought up with the beans.

SWEET CORN AND BEANS.—This year I have a supply of pulverized sheep manure and am putting a large handful into each corn hill. A little earth is kicked over it, and the corn planted about an inch deep; jumps up in a week. It is now fit to hoe and will be hoed regularly. Perhaps not altogether necessary, but I still stick to the hoe for garden work. The bush beans are getting the same sheep manure treatment for a start. A little later both corn and beans will have a dressing of high grade soluble fertilizer, and perhaps a little acid phosphate in addition. I am late with the limas, as they were planted June 2. There will be four poles of Kentucky Wonder, two white and two green. These excellent tender long pods are profitable and usually have two spells of bearing.

THE CATS.—Not mine, because I have none and don't need any. The neighbors have plenty, which like to prowl around in my wild garden and make sleeping nests in the grass under the tangles of Rambler roses. Cats are sometimes a garden pest, when two old Thomases meet to settle their difficulties with a rough and tumble among the young beets and carrots, but they catch field mice and are companionable. I often wonder how a horrid old fighting tomcat can on occasion sit at one's side on the garden bench and with his one good eye look up with almost a simperingly sentimental expression, but perhaps the fact that I am eating a large sardine sandwich, and now and then hand him one of those fat fishes, has something to do with it.

Spinach Leaf Mites

I am having trouble with my Spring-sown spinach, a couple leaves of which I enclose. I had a little of this last year, but this season the whole patch is affected including the smallest plants. The trouble seems to be caused by a small insect working between the two layers of the leaf, making it hard to reach with any insecticide. W. R. B.

Lancaster Co., Pa.

The leaves sent were infested with the spinach leaf miner, which is at times a serious pest. The adult quite resembles our house fly. After wintering in the pupal stage, the flies appear in May, laying their eggs on the underside of the leaves. The eggs hatch in less than a week and the white maggots complete their growth in about two weeks, after which they pupate, making three or four generations in the North.

Prevention is the only practical control method. A badly infested crop should be destroyed by spraying the plants with nicotine sulphate or cutting and burning. This will prevent multitudes of the maggots from reaching the egg-laying stage.

The wild plant lamb's quarters, often called pigweed, is natural food for this creature, so all such plants should be cleared from the premises.

The Asparagus Died

I had a small asparagus bed, 20 feet square, that was about six years old. Up to last year it throve very well, but last Spring the stalks were very small and sparse. A new gardener that I employed last year, in the early Fall dug the bed up, mellowed the ground quite deep, and incorporated a generous amount of well-rotted cow manure, re-set the roots, and later on gave the bed a generous covering of salt. This Spring the ground appeared hard and crusty, and we waited daily for the asparagus to show. After all other buds were showing well, I concluded to investigate, and dug up a root. The crown was rotted out, and the roots dead—tried another, the same, and had the whole bed dug up with the same result. Not a bud on one crown. Can you give me an idea as to the cause? C. P. F.

Connecticut.

Our judgment is that too much manure got in close contact with the roots and that an excess of salt was used. As the ground was soft the salt would work down to the roots with the first rain. That is different from putting salt on a bed where the ground was compact.

Bolting Trees; Wild Rice

In bolting the forks of trees split or otherwise, the bolt should not be continuous, but should be in two pieces. Have two bolts made with a hook on one end and a long thread for nut on the other. Bore hole from inside fork if convenient, push bolt from inside out, then hook a piece of chain over hooks and screw on nut on good washer; this bolting will last until it rusts out. If one bolt is used the constant motion of the two limbs will crystallize the bolt and it is sure to break when it is needed most.

Do you know of any wild rice or oats that will grow in small inland ponds? We have plenty of wild rice growing here on the banks of tidewater rivers, but it will not grow in inland ponds.

New Haven, Conn. F. A. S.

Wild rice (Zizania aquatica) usually grows well in ponds and lakes, having a muddy bottom. It is common in Minnesota and the Central West. The seed should be put in a coarse bag and soaked for 24 hours, then planted in water from four inches to five feet deep, in muddy bottom. Stir the mud before seeding, so that it will settle on the seed.

Late Sugar Corn

Late sugar corn is usually a profitable crop as there is not much on the market at that time. The early kinds can be planted 75 days before frost is expected, the second early 90 days and late varieties 100 days. A good loam soil is best, one that will hold moisture, but not be too wet. Pumpkins will make a good crop in late sugar corn, planting a hill every 8 or 10 feet in row in the place of a corn hill, and in every other row.

Late corn is also a good place to plant a few hills of pole beans, such as Kentucky Wonder. They must be planted with the late varieties corn as early varieties are not strong enough to hold up the bean vines. R. CORBEY.

Virginia.

Planting Soy Beans

The Ohio State University says that Soy beans may be planted late in June and make a fair crop of hay, although such a late planting date is not likely to produce a hay crop during favorable weather for curing the hay. They should not be planted too deep; in a good seed-bed one inch is enough. They may be sown with a grain drill, planted in rows so as to be cultivated, or sown with corn.

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Thinning Thoughts

The successful manufacturer is he who anticipates the consumer's demands and is prepared to supply the articles when, where and in the form desired.

The successful fruit grower is a manufacturer of fruit. His success depends on his ability to produce an attractive product of the sizes and packs desired.

The popular sizes of apples in our large markets have changed in the past few years. Time was when the wage earners had so little to spend that they could not afford to buy a large apple for each member of the family. The children were lucky to get even an ordinary, small apple. There was time at home to peel and trim small, defective fruit which could be bought at small cost. Bakeries and restaurants could employ cheap labor to prepare cheap fruit for cooking. Transportation, packages and handling costs were low, permitting a worth-while return from such fruit.

Today women and girls are largely employed. No one has time to prepare inferior apples. The family income is greatly increased and the children scorn a stingy apple. This demand for larger apples can be a help to the industry if growers will only wake up and take advantage of it. The volume of apple removed from the visible supply when a 2¾-inch apple is eaten is 303 per cent greater than if it were 2½ inches in diameter. The larger apples are also much more tempting to the housewife than the smaller ones which make up the bulk of the cooking apples we have been growing. The waste from peeling and trimming small apples may use up more apples than in the case of larger ones but is discouraging and costly in time.

The great demand is for apples 2½ inches to 3 inches in diameter. Few commercial varieties produce the desired sizes when bearing a full crop. A considerable part of the set is of undesirable color and quality. The result has been that of the great volume of apples produced in the East so small a proportion is of the most desirable sizes and quality that it rarely pays to separate these from the run of the pack.

Unless we do our best to give the public the sizes and grades of apples they want, in full crop years, we will continue to be unsuccessful manufacturers.

What then can we do to increase the size of our apples and decrease the proportion of small and cull fruit? Many growers have received a surprisingly great benefit from intelligent thinning. What more can we expect of a bountiful Providence than an ample set of young apples? Can nature be expected to leave on the trees just the correct number of apples to develop our arbitrary sizes? She wisely leaves a surplus so that the ravages of pest and storm may still leave an ample yield of perfect fruit if the husbandman will but remove the undesirable surplus. He must, however, do his part to get his reward. E. STUART HUBBARD.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Cucumbers for Pickles

The best soils for pickles are gravel and clay loam. The sandy soils are not so good; they are better for growing cucumbers for early market.

Cucumbers for pickles do not do so well in the South because of hot weather. They do better when Summers are cooler or north of Virginia. The land should be prepared same as for any hoed crop. The seed can be planted in hills checked 5 by 5 ft. or 6 by 6 ft., or in drills 6 ft. apart with plants 18 inches apart in row. It is best to plant in checks as it requires less hoe work.

Most of the cultivation can be done with a horse. Plant 10 to 15 seeds in the hills and thin to three or four plants. The seeds are usually planted some time in June or first part of July. The harvest begins last of July or August.

The pickles are pulled when 2½ to 5 inches long. The larger pickles are more profitable than the smaller as they are usually bought by weight, and to secure them before they get too large it is necessary to gather them about three times a week. It is very important that none of the cucumbers be allowed to come to maturity as it will greatly reduce the yield.

The most labor required is in the harvesting and few farmers have sufficient labor to grow more than one or two acres. It is a man's job to gather pickles, as they are heavy to carry, and it requires experience to find them under the leaves. R. CORBEY.

Sweet Potatoes in Southern Delaware

As mentioned in a previous article, sweet potatoes are one of the principal truck crops grown in this section. Owing to soil and climatic conditions they seem to be well adapted here, and are grown by nearly every farmer, ranging in quantity from the small plot for home consumption to as much as 15 or 20 acres for market.

No matter for what purpose raised, the method of production is practically the same, the soil being worked up in early Spring and the rows made similar to those prepared for strawberries. The fertilizer used, however, is rich in both phosphoric acid and potash. The formula usually is ammonia 3 per cent, phosphoric acid and potash 8 per cent. The plants, or sprouts, as they are commonly called, are obtained by bedding the medium-sized potatoes, commercially called seconds, in an ordinary cold frame prepared similar to hotbeds except that the potatoes are pressed firmly into the top soil and as close to each other as convenient without touching. They are then lightly covered with sand with a final covering or mulch of pine leaves four to six inches deep. After the sprouts have started and danger of frost is over, the mulch is removed. The potatoes are bedded early in March, and the plants are usually ready to transplant to their permanent location the last of May. About 7,000 are required to plant an acre.

Growers having a large acreage use a rather more elaborate system in growing their plants. The beds are made oblong and rather large, with a sunken fireplace at one end and one or more horizontal flues extending the full length of the bed or more below the surface. This furnishes additional bottom heat, and if sufficient moisture is applied considerably advances the growth of the sprouts. For the beginner or those wishing to grow just a few sweets for home use, it is advisable to purchase the needed plants from some reputable grower, particularly if early plants are wanted, for just one error or omission may result in complete failure, such as neglecting to see that the bed is sufficiently covered when a sudden cold wave comes along, etc.

Cultivation, like that of strawberries, is intensive, first by hoeing, then by horse-drawn cultivators, the vines being turned back over the row until the cultivator passes through and then spread out as before in order to conserve moisture, as they act as a mulch. This of course applies only to the last one or two cultivations. The crop is harvested about the time of the first frost, culled as to size, primes seconds, and strings (which are small value except for stock feeding.) They are then either placed on the market or stored in regular storage houses, of which there are usually several in each section, where they are artificially dried, and kept at a uniform temperature of 55 to 60 degrees until early Spring, when the market is satisfactory to the various owners.

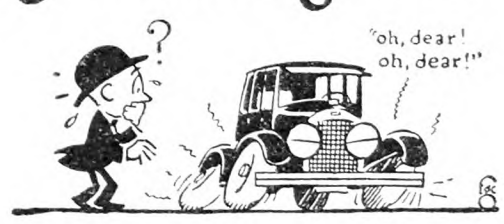
There are many varieties of sweets, and they are all represented here, but the ones principally grown are the Gold Skin or Early Yellow, Up the River, and the Big Stem Jersey. The Gold Skin is an excellent potato but not a good keeper. The ones mostly grown commercially are Up the River and the Big Stem Jersey, both wonderfully productive and good shippers, and if properly handled will keep for a year. For those preferring a dry sweet potato they are hard to beat. For those preferring a juicy potato the White Nancy Hall or the Red Porto Rico are the ones desired. They grow large in size and are at their best from a culinary standpoint just about the Christmas holidays. Like the Gold Skins, they are not such good keepers unless a minimum amount of handling is required, therefore are grown mostly for local consumption. Anyway they are all good, and it is only a matter of which variety seems to be the proper accessory for each individual taste. FRANK C. BAUGHMAN.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

ANY CAR OWNER CAN DO AS WELL-

AND MANY DO

"good morning, motor"



"GOOD morning, Boss. Say, talking about horrible examples, you ought to look over that car next door. He was just coughing the sad tale across the hedge. Seems that his boss is a bargain hunter—drives all over town looking for cheap hobo gas. Whenever he sees a pump with a cut price, he fills the tank. Buys his oil at the same places. If ever a motor had the T. B. that poor car has it. He's so choked up he can hardly inhale his gas. His bearings are so worn and loose, it sounds like a milk wagon going over cobbles even when he's idling. Says his cylinders are in terrible shape. When he was new a year ago, he did eighteen to the gallon and only gets about seven now. Ain't it a pity, Boss? There ought to be a law against abusing motors."

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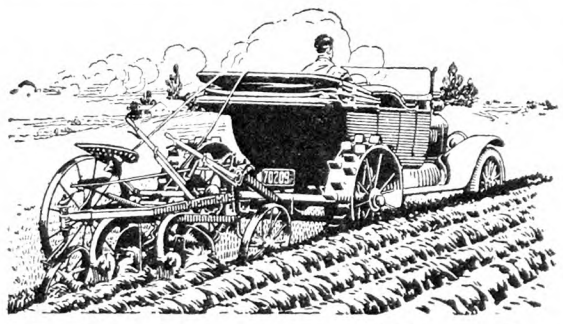

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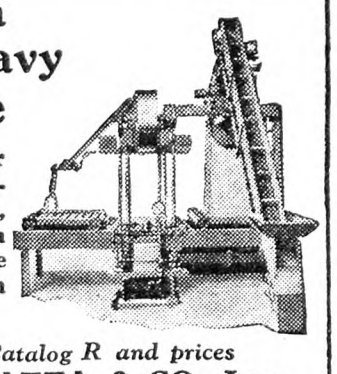

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

On September 19 of the present year Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, will celebrate his fiftieth birthday. This distinguished son of Ohio is the youngest member of the order ever to have been elected to this, the highest position in the Grange organization. Master Taber is now serving his fifth year as presiding officer of the National Grange.

Columbus, Ohio, is the home of the present National Grange master. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, September 19, 1878, of Quaker parentage. Master Taber is also an adherent of the Quaker faith. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors have been farmers for more than two centuries. Master Taber still operates the old homestead, specializing in Jersey purebred cattle, and his Jersey herd has won him many medals in the country's live stock shows. The Lady Blyth family of Jerseys was developed on the Taber homestead, and Lady Blyth has four gold-medal daughters and two silver-medal daughters, more than any other Jersey mother.

Beginning Grange work when he was 21 years of age, Mr. Taber has been in Grange service without interruption since. When Mr. Taber's parents moved to Barnesville, Ohio, he was six years of

National Grange Master L. J. Taber

age. Here he lived until a few years ago, when his official Grange duties made it necessary for him to move to Columbus.

In 1899 he helped to organized Belmont Grange in his community, being one of its charter members. He served eight years as lecturer of his own Grange. Then he was chosen lecturer of his Pomona Grange, serving for three years. Then in 1906 he was advanced to lecturer of the Ohio State Grange, a position he filled most capably for a period of eight years. Mr. Taber also had valuable training as county deputy and as special Grange organizer, under the dispensation of the National Grange. In the latter capacity he organized more than 50 granges.

In 1914 he was elevated to the mastership of the Ohio State Grange, when only 36 years of age. Here he early manifested his genius for organization. During the seven years he held the mastership of the Ohio State Grange he saw the State membership increase from 49,000 to more than 100,000.

In 1921 he was honored by being appointed State Director of Agriculture for Ohio. In 1923 he was elected as vice-president of the Ohio-Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank at Cleveland, Ohio. In the same year came his election as master of the National Grange. His previous long training in Grange work had given him a splendid preparation for his new position at the head of the greatest farm fraternity in the world. At the annual session of the National Grange, held last November in his native State at Cleveland, he was again honored by a re-election for a third term of two years.

Mr. Taber is one of the most popular orators on the Grange platform, and during his more than four years of service in the National Master's place has traveled many thousands of miles, speaking in practically every Grange State in the Union. He is a trusted friend of President Coolidge, who frequently calls the National Master into conference when he wishes first-hand information upon agricultural subjects. Master Taber was also recently selected by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover to represent agriculture on the Secretary's distinguished nation-wide industrial commission.

Master Taber is a firm believer in the value of publicity to spread the Grange gospel, and through the publicity bureau of the National Grange much is being accomplished in spreading knowledge of the order in new fields. Ohio is one of the leading Grange States, and for many years the State has held a place among the leading States as to increase in Grange membership.

Notes from Wisconsin

Spring has arrived, and yet is still so chilly that each night one wonders if it will freeze before morning. I cover the hotbed each night, while my good man laughs at me, "As if that were all that would freeze!" Well, I know just how much work and care and expense has gone into it, and if it can be kept in condition I know what I have saved.

Our cherry trees have very few cherries set. The apple trees have done better. Our neighbors' trees have plenty of cherries as well as their share of apples. Strawberries are straggling. Usually we find our first ripe ones on Memorial Day, but this year the plants are still in bloom. I see where the strawberries are raised for market that the stand is fine, though late. We must have neglected to do something we should have done with our bed.

Infuenza was epidemic here about a month ago, and it seems to me, I learned a lesson that may or may not be true. Just before Christmas we bought a barrel of apples. There are seven of us, so to get the greatest good from it we each had one apple each day. They lasted until the last week in February. The first week in March we all took turns with influenza or grippe—a severe type of cold. Then we bought more apples, and when influenza was epidemic—70 absent from school in the village in one week—none of us had it at all. Others who had had it when we did had it the second time and much harder. We were exposed to this second siege, and yet did not even have a cold. I am giving apples the full credit for it. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." "An apple eaten in the morning is golden, at noon silver, and at night lead." The originators of those old sayings didn't have the newspaper, telephone, radio and a thousand and one other things to scatter their attention. They had time to think of what they saw around them, and they thought straighter than many people nowadays like to credit to them.

Alfalfa has come on much better than it promised earlier. Corn is to the front now; some are plowing, some planting. This section was the victim of a severe rainstorm about the middle of May. It cut and tore the plowed ground into ditches, packed the oats and seeding down hard, and played havoc in general wherever conditions favored. The few days following were cloudy, so the oats and seeding may still come in.

MRS. ROBERT ONISCH.

Waukesha Co., Wis.

Black Spot on Roses

Black spot of roses is one of the most difficult diseases of roses to control, reports R. P. White, assistant plant pathologist at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick. Once a rose bed is badly infected with black spot, 100 per cent control of the disease is almost never obtained. Not only does the disease cause circular black spots on the rose leaves, yellowing of foliage, and premature defoliation, but indirectly it also is the cause of a large amount of Winter injury. Bushes prematurely defoliated enter the Winter months with an excessive amount of improperly matured, soft wood which is sure to be killed back.

Picking off infected leaves reduces the sources from which infection comes and is a good practice to follow. Fallen leaves should not be allowed to remain on the ground, as the fungus causing black spot continues to live in them. Old leaves should always be thoroughly cleaned up and burned in the Fall.

Because of the persistency of this disease once it is established, rose beds or plantations at present free from it should be dusted regularly throughout the season with a mixture composed of 90 parts of dusting sulphur and 10 parts of arsenate of lead, as a safeguard. Frequent light dustings should be applied from the time the first leaves are half size until late in the Summer. This dust also controls mildew. For beds already infected, more frequent applications of the dust are necessary.

Bordeaux mixture and ammoniacal copper carbonate sprays have not been as effective against black spot disease as the sulphur-lead dust. Moreover, Bordeaux sprays stain the foliage rather badly. There are, however, other diseases of roses, such as brown canker and cane canker, for which these copper sprays are recommended.

Late Cabbage

Did you fail on raising late cabbage plants? If so, sow some of the second early kinds. I have raised five crops from All Head Early sown as late as July 15 and Copenhagen Market sown as late as August 1. Other good kinds are Glory of Enkhuizen and All Seasons. The second early kinds will yield nearly as much as late varieties. The heads will not be as large but they can be planted closer in the row, and the rows made closer if desired.

R. CORBEY.

Virginia.

Notes from a Jersey Garden

June is now with us, and we are having almost our first taste of seasonable weather. While the air is somewhat cool, yet the countryside looks pleasant and cheerful. We have had most magnificent clouds (cumulus) the last few days, such as particularly delight the artist or landscape painter, but it will not do for us to "live in the clouds" too much, so I will not dwell longer on this subject, however much I may appreciate them, so will therefore try to come down to earth. Never before have the lilacs been finer than this year, and I have particularly noted the superiority of the double varieties for lasting or keeping, the double white and the double bluish purple being most striking in that respect. Rosa rugosa alba has again come out in all its glory, and proved once more that it is well worth a place on every good-sized lawn. Although this rose is not so well adapted to small rose gardens as to a good large lawn, yet its large pure white single flowers and the delicate sweetbriar odor give it qualities that all must admire. The rough green leaves and strong habit of growth are also commendable features. It seems at home in any soil and is entirely free from aphis and other insects that usually attack most roses. Spiraeas are now in full bloom, and one specimen about five feet high is one mass of snowy white, and having been trimmed to a globular shape is almost like a big ball of snow. The old-fashioned yellow flowering raspberry with its deep colored double flowers has just done blooming but while it lasted was certainly handsome, but this old-fashioned shrub has become almost lost in many sections of the country. The flowers being double, it of course produces no fruit, but the hardiness and the color of its flowers make it very acceptable for the lawn.

The geraniums have now been all placed outdoors here, and being kept right in the pots—6 to 7 in.—and the pots plunged or sunk to the rim, they are already in flower and look strong and healthy. The writer has been obliged to adopt this method of growing, as the large trees directly around the dwelling take all the nourishment out of the soil, but by lifting and turning the pots around about every two weeks, the tree roots cannot enter the pots and the geraniums thus thrive and bloom continually all Summer.

Dwarf dahlia seedlings in the cold frame are all growing well and I hope to get some striking novelties from them if all goes well, but there is "many a slip between the cup and the lip," and it is perhaps just as well not to count the chickens before they are hatched.

The water garden is looking fine, and the pond lilies are just beginning to show flower buds. Acorus Japonica variegata, the Japanese sweet flag, is always a striking aquatic plant and its strongly marked variegation, extreme hardiness and ease of growth make it very attractive. It can be grown in any soil or almost anywhere, as all it seems to need at any time is plenty of water and sunshine.

The red mignonette sown early this Spring is making a good growth as are also the snapdragons. English double violets, however, have not done so well, and I was obliged to transplant what few plants were left to a more sheltered situation. We seem to catch all the winds here from every direction and there are some plants that are like some people, who dislike too much wind, to say nothing about too much hot air. Evergreen trees are all looking lovely now, and the sight of the fresh and new growth in contrast to the dark green of the old is certainly a very pleasing one. The variegated cypress is now "dressed in its best" as if ready for a very large party.

The first white Icicle radishes were pulled this morning, and at this time of year are exceedingly crisp and tender. While not so early as the little round radishes, the quality of this radish is hard to beat, and as it roots deeper in the soil it will stand more drought than the round varieties. It is certainly fine for a second early crop.

The Egyptian lotus in the water garden is making its first set of leaves, and the manner of growth is very peculiar. The first set of leaves almost all float on top of the water. These are followed later by immense large leaves which stand on long stems far above the water, and when the plants bloom the flowers are much higher still. H. W. HALES.

Thoughts on Forestry

In the years gone by enormous pines grew on our hills. They were mostly cut before my time but I remember many evidences of them, especially the stumps that I helped to get out of the meadows and the stubs of pines that towered above the forest trees of 50 years ago. I helped to get out some of the logs that were formerly thought to be too poor to saw and we made a little lumber and many shingles. The barn still has these shingles after more than fifty years—54, I believe—of service. The old pines are gone and most of the evidences of them. Younger white pines took their places to some extent but most of them have now been cut. A few are left and one such blew over recently. I want to tell about that tree.

It measured 21 inches inside the bark at the stump. The rings counted about 80 years of growth. The logs scaled as follows: 180 feet, 100 feet, 91 feet, 40 feet, 18 feet and 8 feet. That makes 437 feet of lumber in the 80-year-old tree. That is a growth of over five feet a year. By 1934 if the rings continue to grow as thick as they have been the logs would scale 78 feet more, or a growth of twelve and a half feet a year. The first log is quite good and the second will make lumber that can be used for many purposes. The others have so many knots that they can be only for odd uses about the farm or sold for low grade stuff. It is doubtful if the pine could be sold on the stump for much above $10 a thousand.

I do not know what a 40 or 50-year growth of pine would be worth but it does not require much figuring to see that the income would be small. It is all right to plant pine, but to do so thinking to make a fortune in a few years is doubtful. Reforestation is rather for the State or for wealthy people who can afford it, unless in cases where the owner can afford to set relatively small areas. There are probably better opportunities for forestry in cut-over pieces, letting the growth come up to the sorts that grow naturally and perhaps cutting out some "weed" trees at times. Some pines may come up here and there but largely with us it will be hard wood.

Perhaps we would better think of the prospect for growing some hard wood anyway. Not far from here in the acid wood country where they cut over the growths once in about 20 years, it is said that they get 35 to 40 cords of 52-inch wood. For acid they want hard wood, for the softer the wood the less acid they get. Pine, ash, cherry and baswood are not wanted. Ash, cherry and basswood grow and make useful timber after some time, especially ash. It sells well at a good price, one especial use being tool handles for farm tools. It is light and strong. Acid wood may not always be in demand but wood is likely to be wanted.

I have a friend in the lumber business and I took a ride with him lately. He argues that for a short time project of perhaps 20 to 50 years hard wood promises most. We looked at piles of lumber that day. Some was pine but largely it was hard wood. It needs towards a hundred years to get really good pine. Those knots grow out very slowly. Of course some of the oak and maple that we looked at had been growing many years. Hard maple and black birch make good solid acid wood, but if one were to set trees, ash can be used to advantage. Even soft maple that so readily comes in of its own accord is useful in many ways; especially it makes pretty good firewood. My friend says tell them to set part of the forest area to hard woods.

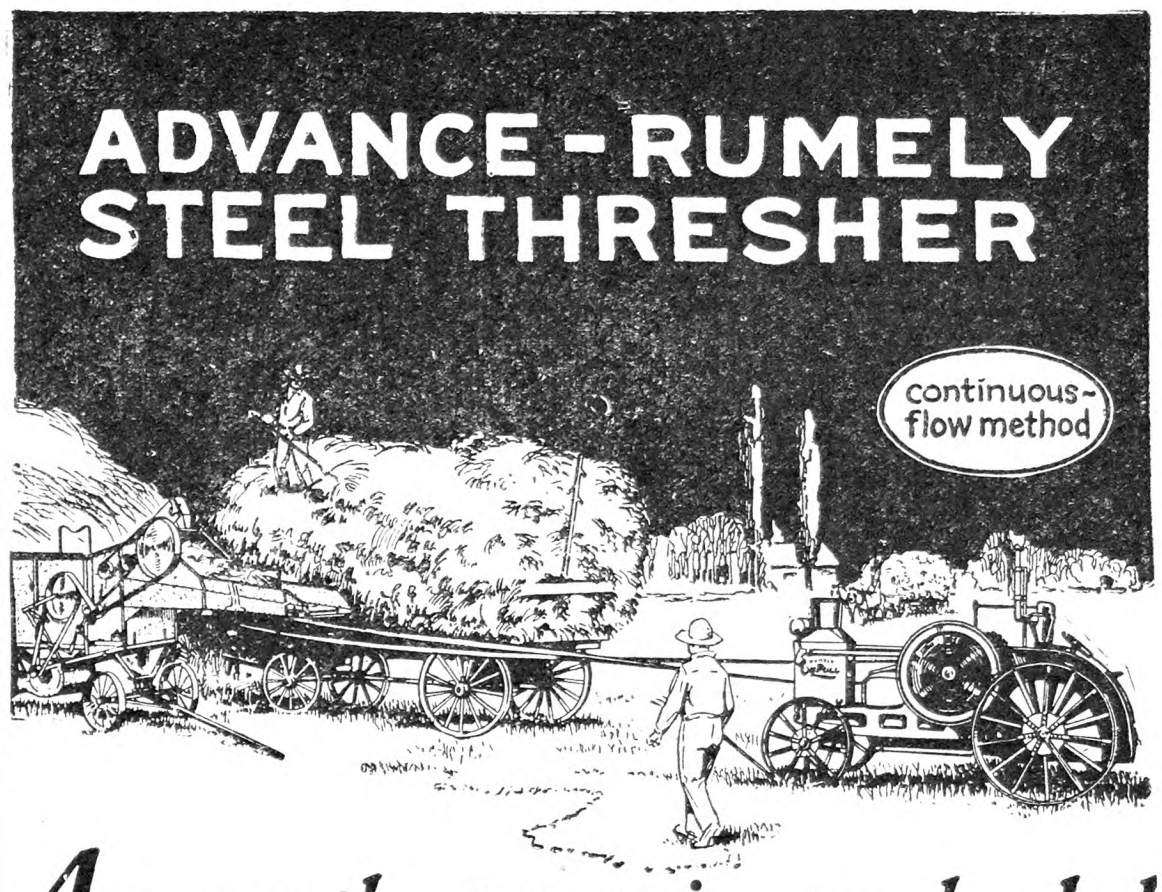
We passed the farm of a wealthy owner who is farming for fun, I suppose. He has 40 acres set to pine and similar woods. That is all right. He can afford to do it and he enjoys it, for other men worked for the money he spends. He is not likely to see much revenue from the plantings but he is doing as he likes and may, in that enterprise, be doing something for the public.

They tell us to weed out the beeches, and soft maple as well as poplar and iron wood. I have little fault to find with that but I have said a word for soft maple already and might in some cases say almost as much for beech for firewood. It might make a difference where it grows, however. In our woods some of these beeches have made great trees, tall and not shady. H. H. L.

The Aulo or Young Berry

I first got this berry from a man in Louisiana. He stated that it was a cross between the Austin dewberry and Loganberry. Since then the Young berry has come out and I find my Aulo berry is the same as the Young, or practically the same. It shows the Austin parentage, but the claim is made that the Young is a cross between the Austin and the Phenomenal. I hardly believe this. I am of the opinion that Mr. Young thought he had the Phenomenal for the Phenomenal that I got from Mr. Burbank was a very poor grower and the Young berry outgrows the Austin dewberry, and it takes a good grower to do this. Also the Aulo is productive and the Phenomenal was almost a non-producer. But just the same the Aulo is sure to be a leader in the South, and may prove hardy in the North. It is larger by almost half that any dewberry or blackberry I have ever seen. The leaves are very large and among my plants an entirely thornless one will crop out. The Young or Aulo is the most delicious in flavor of all berries. It combines the taste of both the dewberry and raspberry. It is sweet, with enough acid for it not to be insipid. It makes the best jelly of all fruits. People who have traveled a great deal tell me that in all the world they never tasted such jelly as the Aulo berry makes. This berry has me tempted to put in a jelly factory, for a man that such jelly could not separate from his money would be stingy, indeed. J. E. FITZGERALD.

Texas.



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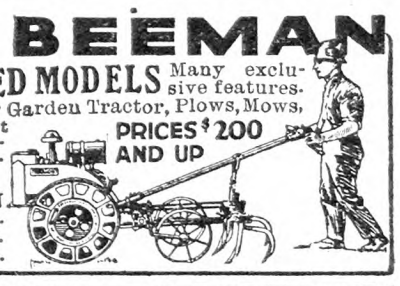

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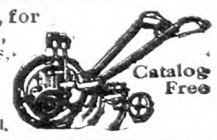
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The Collection of Taxes on Farm Property in N. Y.

State, county and town taxes on farm property in New York are collected by town collectors, one in each town. The collector is entitled to a fee of 1 per cent on taxes collected within 30 days from the date of the notice that he has received the tax roll. He is entitled to 5 per cent on taxes collected after the 30-day period. When he fails to collect and returns taxes as unpaid, he receives 2 per cent of their sum except in Suffolk, Delaware, Lewis and Herkimer counties, where no fees are paid for returned taxes. Thus the town collector receives twice as much for not collecting and five times as much for collecting late as he does for collecting on time. School taxes with a few exceptions are collected by special school tax collectors whose fees are 1 per cent on taxes collected.

A study of town collection in 160 towns in New York shows that the cost of collecting taxes on farm property is 1.35 per cent of the total taxes paid by farmers. School taxes are collected a little more cheaply. When averaged with town taxes, the total cost of collecting taxes on farm property in New York is 1.29 per cent. Can this cost of collection be lowered? This question can be answered by a comparison with tax collection costs in other States.

In 20 States of the United States, county treasurers collect all taxes levied on farm property. For this and other services they receive salaries. A study of collection costs in 91 counties in 18 of the 20 States where the treasurer collects, shows that in these counties taxes are collected and all expenses of running the county treasurers' offices are paid for .78 per cent of the taxes collected. In New York the 1.29 per cent cost of collection is for fees only. In addition taxes have to be paid toward the maintenance of the county treasurer's office. In these 91 counties the treasurer's salary and his office expenses, including the cost of tax collection, are all paid for .78 per cent of the taxes collected. If for the sake of accurate comparison, the cost of maintaining the office of county treasurer is added to the New York cost it becomes evident that taxpayers in New York are paying 1.71 per cent for services which in the 91 counties in other States cost only .78 per cent.

In addition to paying twice as much for the same services, these New York taxpayers lose out in another way. They reap no benefit from large collections. In the 91 counties studied, costs of tax collection decline sharply as the amount collected increases. Frequently the same treasurer on the same salary assisted by the same clerk can collect thousands of dollars more in taxes at little or no additional cost. This lowers the average cost of collection. But under the New York fee system, this cannot happen; 1 per cent, 2 per cent and 5 per cent are 1 per cent, 2 per cent and 5 per cent of a million dollars in taxes just as much as of a thousand dollars. No economies due to size of collection are possible.

Large sums of taxes are collected in New York counties. It is of course uncertain how low costs of collection would go in New York if county treasurers were put on a salary basis and given the duty of collecting taxes, but the experience in Ohio, another State with large collection, is instructive. In 1923, in Ohio, general property taxes were collected and all costs of the county treasurers' offices were paid for .36 per cent of the taxes collected by these treasurers. If the Ohio cost basis could be realized in New York the total saving in tax money would be great. In 1927, farm taxes paid in New York were a little more than 26 million dollars. It cost nearly $450,000 to collect these taxes and pay the farmers' share in maintaining the offices of county treasurer. In Ohio these taxes and the farmers' share of the cost of the county treasurer office would be a little under $100,000. This is a difference of $350,000. Probably such a saving is too much to expect. A saving of $300,000 a year is a conservative estimate of the gains to farmers which could be realized by the adoption of county treasurer collection of taxes in New York with the treasurer on a salary basis. This would be 33.2 per cent, or one-third of all State taxes on farm property in 1927.

The last question to be considered is: Would such a system of county treasurer collection work? To answer this a study was made of methods of collecting taxes in New York State and in States using county treasurer collection of taxes. The evidence is that farmers in New York pay their taxes in much the same ways as do taxpayers in States where the county treasurer collects. They are using checks; they are using the mails; they are visiting their collectors, and they are making personal payments at their homes a matter of another age, if such an age ever existed. They have gone as far as they can go, individually, toward a different system of collection. The next step is to install county treasurer collection and require county treasurers to notify all taxpayers of their taxes by mail. A saving of $300,000 a year, or one-third of all State taxes paid on farm property in 1927, is worth the effort necessary to make the change.

M. S. KENDRICK.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—May 31 seven persons were killed, and 23 injured, some mortally, when two interurban trains on the Illinois Traction system crashed head-on at Fithian, west of Danville, Ill.

May 31 four flyers, two American and two Australians, left Oakland, Cal., in a tri-motored Fokker plane for Sydney, Australia. The first part of their journey was to Hawaii, 2,400 miles. From there they went to Suva, Fiji, 3,138 miles, after being in air 35 hours from Honolulu.

June 1 the freight steamer Kershaw, from Boston for New York, was in collision with the President Garfield of the Dollar Line, returning from a trip around the world. The Kershaw sank in 80 ft. of water, with the loss of nine men.

Two persons perished, three were rescued in spectacular fashion by police, firemen and passers-by, and the lives of eleven others were endangered June 1 in a fire believed to have been of incendiary origin at No. 239 South Fourth street, Brooklyn. Those who lost their lives were a young married couple, Philip and Rose Sorel.

June 3 the tri-motored Fokker monoplane Friendship left Boston for a flight to England, the intention being to stop at Trepassey, N. F., for refuelling. Owing to fog, the Friendship was obliged to make a first stop at Halifax. The crew of the Friendship consisted of Miss Amelia Earhart, an amateur aviatrix; Wilmer Stultz, a well-known navigator, and a mechanic, Louis Edward Gordon, of Texas. The plane was originally purchased by Commander Richard E. Byrd for use on his forthcoming Antarctic expedition. Some time ago Byrd, revising his equipment plans, sold the plane. The plane is equipped with specially designed pontoons. This is the first time an American three-engined plane has had this equipment, or that one has been so outfitted for transoceanic flights. Commander Byrd himself maintains that a three-motored ship, with pontoons, is the ideal craft for long over-water work. The present ownership of the Fokker is somewhat shrouded in mystery. Officially it is the property of the Mechanical Science Corporation. The work of technical preparation for the flight has been in charge of Commander Robert E. P. Elmer, U. S. N., retired.

Three men held up two employees of the Bank of Washington Heights and the Bank of the Manhattan Company, Dyckman street and Sherman avenue, New York, within 50 ft. of the bank at 5:40 p. m. June 1 and robbed them of a bag containing $16,000 and three metal boxes filled with securities. The robbers fled in a sedan which police later found with the boxes of bonds at 159th street and Edgecombe avenue.

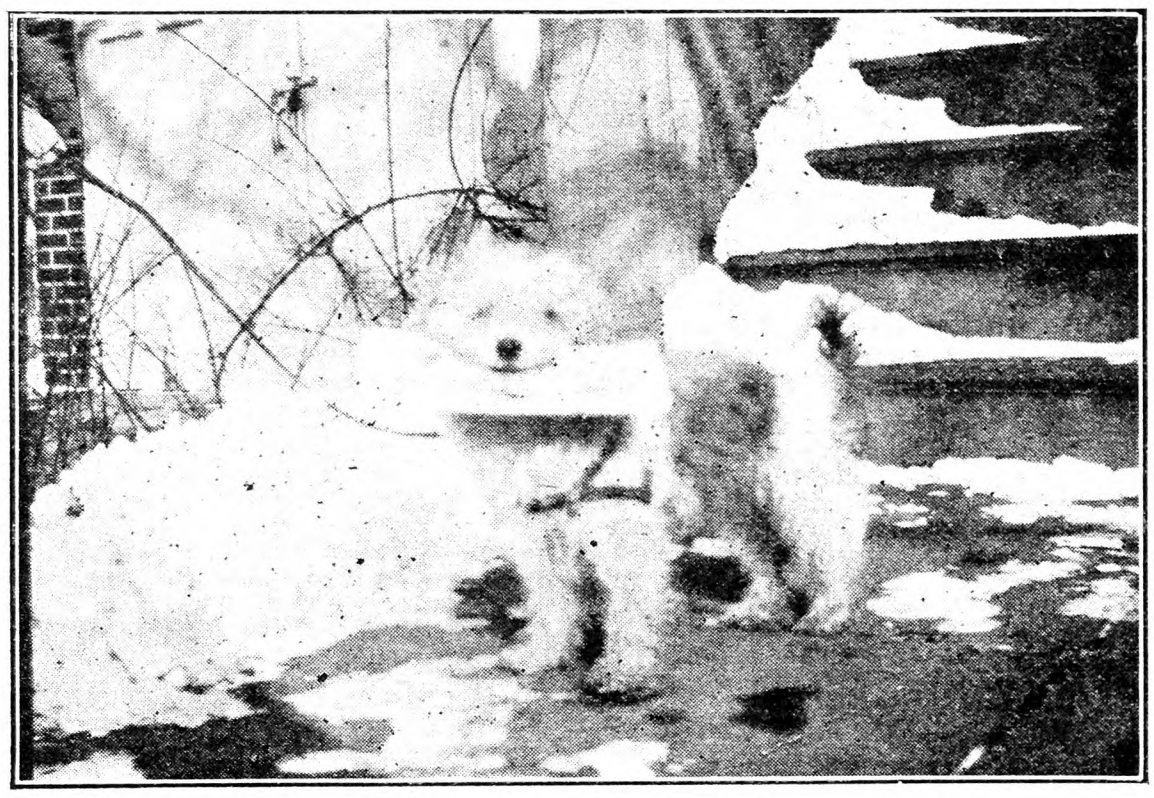
The joint suit for $1,250,000 against the United States Radium Corporation of Orange, N. J., brought by five women who are declared by reputable medical authorities to be dying of radium poisoning contracted as employees of the corporation, was settled out of court June 4. The settlement, announced by Federal Judge William Clark of Newark, binds the corporation to the following provisions: Each of the five women will receive $10,000, payable on or before June 11. Each woman also will receive a pension of $600 a year, payable quarterly, beginning September 11. All previous medical expenses, not to exceed $7,500 in the aggregate and to be approved by Judge Clark, will be paid by the corporation. Fees of the attorneys for the women, an amount fixed at $15,000, will be paid by the corporation. For legal expenses incurred by the same attorneys, the corporation will advance $4,500.

For the first time in more than 100 years the Massachusetts House of Representatives June 5 voted to impeach and recommend the removal of an elected officer of the Commonwealth. By the overwhelming vote of 196 to 18, the House assured the impeachment of Attorney General Arthur K. Reading on charges of gross misconduct in office. Not since 1821 has such a scene been witnessed in the Massachusetts Legislature. The House acted after an all-day debate on an impeachment resolution introduced by a special legislative committee which investigated the conduct in office of the Attorney General. The committee's recommendation was unanimous. Representative George F. James of Norwood, chairman of the investigating committee, demanded that the Attorney General be removed "as the only means by which the office he so contaminated can be cleansed and purified." The main charges concerned acceptance of a $25,000 retainer fee from the Decimo Club, Inc., when that organization was under investigation by his department, and his activities in bringing about a reorganization of the united L. A. W. Corporation.

Seven children, six of them members of one family, were killed at Auburn, 12 miles south of Springfield, Ill., June 5, when their automobile was struck by a northbound Illinois Traction System interurban train en route from St. Louis to Springfield. The six brothers and sisters, ranging in age from three to 19, were children of Dorem Brubaker of Virden; the other child, Chester Wiley, aged five. The seven boys and girl were driving east toward the interurban tracks, the motorman said, and were apparently were about to stop for the train when their automobile suddenly started forward and ran on to the track.

THE LATE CONGRESS.—During the session of Congress just closed 923 bills were passed, and the appropriations reached, in round figures, a total of $4,770,000,000. Among important measures passed were the Alien Property Bill, which provides for the immediate return of 80 per cent of the private property of German subjects sequestered during the war, and the return of the remainder after certain settlement between the United States and Germany are completed; the Flood Control Bill, the Muscle Shoals Bill, and the Tax Reduction Bill. Congress neglected the question of Boulder Dam, and it failed again to carry out any of the recommendations of the President or of the Coal Commission for dealing with the situation in the bituminous coal industry. Although much evidence was laid before a Senate committee during the Winter of the deplorable situation in the unionized fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, no remedial legislation was forthcoming. The Merchant Marine Bill, which was passed, is criticized as favoritism at the expense of the taxpayers. This measure provides a subsidy to private shipping through subventions for carrying the mails and loans to shipbuilders of $250,000,000 at the lowest rate of interest paid by the Government on any of its obligations. The killing of the Farm Relief Bill leaves both Congress and the Administration without any record of relief to agriculture.

WASHINGTON.—The President has selected a forest lodge in Northern Wisconsin for his Summer home. A picturesque home of the hunting lodge type on a small island in the Brule River, belonging to heirs of the late Henry Clay Pierce, millionoire oil and railroad man, will serve as the Summer White House for the three months President and Mrs. Coolidge will remain away from the capital. The building that will house the Presidential family is known as Cedar Island Lodge. It is about 28 miles southeast of Superior, Wis., a mile and a half from a main travel road, and 12 hours' train ride from Chicago. The cabin's logs are covered with white birch bark and the building contains eight bedrooms, four baths, a large living room, library and study. The kitchen, dining-room and servants' quarters are in a building of corresponding design not far away. The island is very close to the mainland on each side. Picturesque foot bridges connect with the mainland and one of these must be crossed going to and from meals. The location is about 1,300 miles from Washington.



This Dog Meets the Mail Man

President Coolidge May 31, in the presence of a representative gathering, laid the cornerstone for the marble structure to be erected as a memorial to the sacrifices and services of American women in the World War. The building at Seventeenth and E streets N. W., a short distance from the White House, will be in Ionic style and will conform in size and architecture to that erected in memory of the service of women in the Civil War. It will cost $575,000 when completed and $200,000 of this amount was appropriated by Congress and the balance raised by public subscription. Ground was broken February 24.

Effective August 1, the new rate on air mail postage will be 5 cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each additional ounce. Postmaster General New has ordered a new 5-cent air mail stamp issued. This action was taken by Mr. New under authority of the Kelly bill passed at the recent session of Congress, providing for a reduction in the rates on letters and package mail carried by airplane.

That Americans are eating more candy all the time is disclosed by a study just completed by the Commerce Department. In Nevada the study found the heaviest per capita intake, nearly 13 pounds a year, and the people of Montana, Illinois, Delaware, North Dakota, Vermont and California all eat more than 12 pounds annually per capita. In 1926 sales of so-called "penny goods" ran to 221,000,000 pounds of material and $34,000,000 in value. Nickel and dime candy, chocolate and peanut bars totaled 407,000,000 lbs and $100,000,000. The balance of 1926 sales brought the year's total value of candy consumed to $342,000,000. Very little American candy goes abroad, 1926 exports being only $3,000,000.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Over a million and a half dollars was sent out on May 23 by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coarse Grains Pools, it was announced by E. B. Ramsay, manager of the Central Selling Agency. Eight cents per bushel was paid on oats, except a few of the lower grades, and 10 cents per bushel on all grades of barley, flax and rye. This brings the price paid on oats up to 58 cents per bushel, barley 75 cents per bushel, rye 95 cents per bushel, and flax $1.75 per bushel. Saskatchewan is paying out a total of $780,361,000, made up as follows: $276,082 on 3,451,031 bushels of oats; $173,319 on 1,703,196 bushels of barley; $101,217 on 1,012,178 bushels of flax, and $229,741 on 2,297,418 bushels of rye. The total for Manitoba is $731,589.90, made up of $50,044.40 on 625,555 bushels of oats; $587,861.60 on 5,878,616 bushels of barley; $27,473.90 on 274,739 bushels of flax and $66,210 on 662,100 bushels of rye.

Sixty of Ohio's 88 counties are now wholly or in part within the area quarantined because of the presence of the European corn-borer, according to an official notice approved by W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, to take effect June 1. Fifty-two counties are wholly in the quarantined area, and 37 townships in eight other counties are included. Southermost areas included are Belmont County, with two townships; Clark, six townships; Fairfield, four townships; Madison, 12 townships; Miami, six townships; Muskingum, one; Perry, five; Pickaway, one township. Three West Virginia counties are also included, Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio. Roads on the edge of this territory will probably be patrolled this Summer to prevent exportation of corn to uninfested areas.

A forerunner of the seventeen-year locust, the periodical pest scheduled to appear soon in destructive swarms in certain parts of the East, was unearthed in a field in North Stamford, Conn., June 1.

Four additional field stations for rearing of large trout fingerlings are being developed by the New York Conservation Department—at Chateaugay, Crown Point, Fortsville and Newark Valley. Each of these stations has a supply of not less than 700 gallons of pure spring water per minute and each will have facilities for supplying at least 300,000 fingerlings in length from 2 to 4 inches, for distribution to waters throughout the State. When these stations are in full operation last year's output of trout fingerlings, 1,031,795, will be practically doubled.

Coming Farmers' Meetings

June 19-21.—American Country Life Association, eleventh annual conference, Urbana-Champaign, Ill. Headquarters, Waddington Farm, Wheeling, West Virginia.

June 20-22—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Denver, Col. Secretary, C. L. Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo.

June 22-24.—American Peony Society, annual show, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

June 26-29.—New England Institute of Co-operation, Amherst, Mass., Agricultural College.

June 27.—Ohio District National Flower Growers' Association, annual meeting, Columbus, Ohio.

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

From a Maine Farm

Though I live to be a century old I shall always marvel at the "miracle of Spring" here in the North. Two weeks ago the deciduous trees were gray and bare, or buds swelling to a reddish brown. Today, May 25, the forests are green and in half full leaf. From snowclad fields to green grass and opening flowers seems but a step. We do not walk from Winter into Spring, but simply rush out of one into the other.

The Spring has been favorable for work on the farms, not a rainy day to stop men and teams since work started until today. Rain was needed badly, and while it has stopped work in the fields the rain is doing a vast amount of good. Working the plowed fields with harrow and planter has been dirty work. The soil was so dry that the dust rolled in clouds from the surface, and men and teams were as dirty as though rolled in the soil, but it was clean wholesome dirt. Those operating the potato planters had the dust from the commercial fertilizers to put up with as well. It will be much pleasanter from now on if the weather does not take the other extreme and give us a prolonged wet spell. We trust it will not, as we like to finish planting the potato crop in May if possible. Early varieties like Irish Cobbler do well, often better, if planted up to June 10.

We have a quick growing season, and July and August are often hot months. Early varieties of potatoes planted the latter part of May are often dug and shipped on the early markets the latter part of August, yielding, in a favorable year, from 250 to 300 bushels per acre. From the time the potato plants break ground until the vines have reached maturity is only about six weeks. They are kept green and protected from early blight and the ravages of the potato bugs by frequent applications of Bordeaux mixture and insecticides, until the tubers mature, as a rule. With the latter varieties frost often puts a stop to further growth.

The handling of this great staple crop in this country has become a science, from the selection of the seed to the harvesting of the crop, and its care over Winter. The marketing of it is still speculative on the part of growers and dealers.

The past season has been a fairly steady market but toward Spring the market took an upward trend from about $2 a barrel to $4. Only a few were sold at the latter figure, but it was enough to cause growers to feel that there was to be a higher market, and in consequence not a few held for a higher figure. The boom did not last, but the price dropped rapidly by degrees until today they will not sell for much more than a dollar a barrel. The unit of measure here is the 11-peck barrel, and potatoes are handled from the field to cars or potato storage in this way. Barrels are not headed, or sold, but remain the property of the grower.

To plant the crop in the shortest possible time is the aim of all growers. Work starts with the cutting of the tubers into suitable seed pieces. This is mostly done by professional seed cutters. This year they are being paid 40 cents a barrel. As soon as the land is in condition to work, the tractors are started harrowing, and they are followed by the planters, which put the seed in the ground and apply the commercial fertilizer in the drill at the rate of one ton per acre or even more. Few use less.

In the days when the work was all done by teams of horses and oxen, it was slow work, and long days for men and teams. The day's work started in the fields at six o'clock, local time, 5:30 standard, and continued until eight o'clock or when it was nearly dark. Dinner was served at 11 o'clock, and supper at four. In the harvest season, when the days were shorter, this was changed to dinner at noon and supper at 6:30 or seven.

Today with the aid of tractor and truck and the modern farm tools, the crop goes into the ground much more quickly. It is not an uncommon sight to see a tractor pulling a potato planter which plants two rows each time it crosses the field, and on some of the larger farms the rows may be from a fourth to a half mile long. It is possible to plant 15 acres in a day in this way. Teams or truck will keep the planting crew supplied with seed and fertilizer, while another tractor is getting the ground in condition to plant. Some of the larger farmers will plant from 50 to 150 acres and some of the commercial growers who may operate several farms plant as many as 1,000 acres. From now until November Aroostook is a beautiful country, from any angle of view, and a very busy one. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

When Good Folks Get Together

Our Parent-Teacher Association has held some very successful meetings during the last year. Perhaps some of the games and "stunts" that we found popular may help similar organizations.

Getting the ball in motion, or a good "take off," as the aviators say, is the hardest thing, usually. For some unaccountable reason people who are friendly and at ease when meeting together in groups of twos and threes, seem to be invested with the greatest solemnity when they meet in a large, public gathering.

We found that having a leader for each meeting was very helpful. It was the leader's duty to start the games and various activities and make sure that the more backward members of the company joined in with the rest. In every gathering there are some timid folks, really anxious to join in the good times, but are too backward to do so unless they are urged. It is certain that no gathering is going to be much of a success if half of the members are "not playing."

The well-known plan of having everyone come dressed to represent a character or book, to be guessed by the others, is good; because it gets the company mingling freely at first. To save bother, the idea can be carried out in simple form, by having some representation prepared beforehand by a committee, and pinned on each person as they enter. A small blue flower could be used to represent the book, "The Blue Flower," or a slip of paper with the words, "Who is your teacher?" written on it, would stand for, "Hoosier Schoolmaster."

Here is one "stunt" that was heaps of fun at one of our meetings: The leader formed the company in two lines. In front of each line was a suit case and umbrella. The leader explained that the first in line must take the suitcase and umbrella in hand, open the suit case, take out the dress, put it on over the clothing, raise the umbrella, turn around three times, put down the umbrella, take off the dress, put it in suit case, and hand suit case and umbrella to the one behind, who would repeat the performance. This would continue down the line. Both lines started at a given signal, and a prize was awarded to the line finishing first.

Such fun! You have no idea how that dress will stick and perversely turn inside out, until you try to see how quickly you can get it on and off. And the men! A tall, thin man picks up the dress. He has watched the woman ahead put it on over her head, and it looked easy. But when he tries it, the sleeves flap, and his head becomes entangled in the folds of the skirt. Goodness! How do women ever get into them anyhow? The one behind him is urging haste, for the girls opposite is already handing her suit case back to the one next in line, so he wriggles desperately. Something rips, but the man emerges, with trousered legs sticking out below the short skirt, and sleeves halfway to the elbows. He tries to raise the umbrella. It sticks. At last it billows out triumphantly. He whirls around, gets it down somehow, and with bungling fingers gets the dress off wrong side out. By the rules of the game he must right it, thought, before putting it in the case, and by the time he is ready to pass on his burden, there has another finished in the opposing line. But never mind! A perspiring, fat man is the next in order in that line, so things will even up in the end.

The dress should be made of strong material and have long sleeves. If the umbrella has a hole in it, so much the better. I can assure you it will get larger as the game proceeds. One that we had, was in such a state long before the end of the line was reached, that it was impossible to raise it. It could only be held aloft and waved.

Another funny game that is not so strenuous: The company sit in a circle, or in rows if that is more convenient. Each person whispers to his neighbor on the left, what he intends doing the next day. Then at a signal from the leader, each one in turn asks his neighbor on the right, what he intends doing the next day, and that person must repeat aloud the sentence whispered to him a moment before by his other neighbor. If the men and women are well mixed up—the leader's job—the results are funny. For instance, a dainty little woman may tell the strapping bachelor on her left, that tomorrow she intends embroidering a dress for the baby, and when his turn comes to answer the question, "What are you going to do tomorrow?" he must give that answer, amid whoops of laughter and merry jibes. And perhaps the same little woman, repeating her neighbor's sentence will confess that her next day's work will be "fixing the roof of the barn," "butchering a couple of hogs," or some other distinctly masculine occupation. It is sure to be funny, for the most incongruous answers are bound to be given.

The best of these good times together, is that one gives us a taste for more. We learn to know our neighbor better, and like him, too, when we find what a good sort he really is. Community spirit is fostered, and those who have played together will find themselves working together also, for civic betterment. And every one will find that the fun and merriment has given him a saner, happier outlook. We all need good times, let us get together and have them!

ELLEN JOHNSTON.

MOTHER: "Why, Bobby, I'm ashamed of you—to be fighting with your little cousin. I thought you loved Stephen." Bobby: "Why, of course, I love him, 'cause he's my cousin, but I don't like him one bit."—Boston Transcript.

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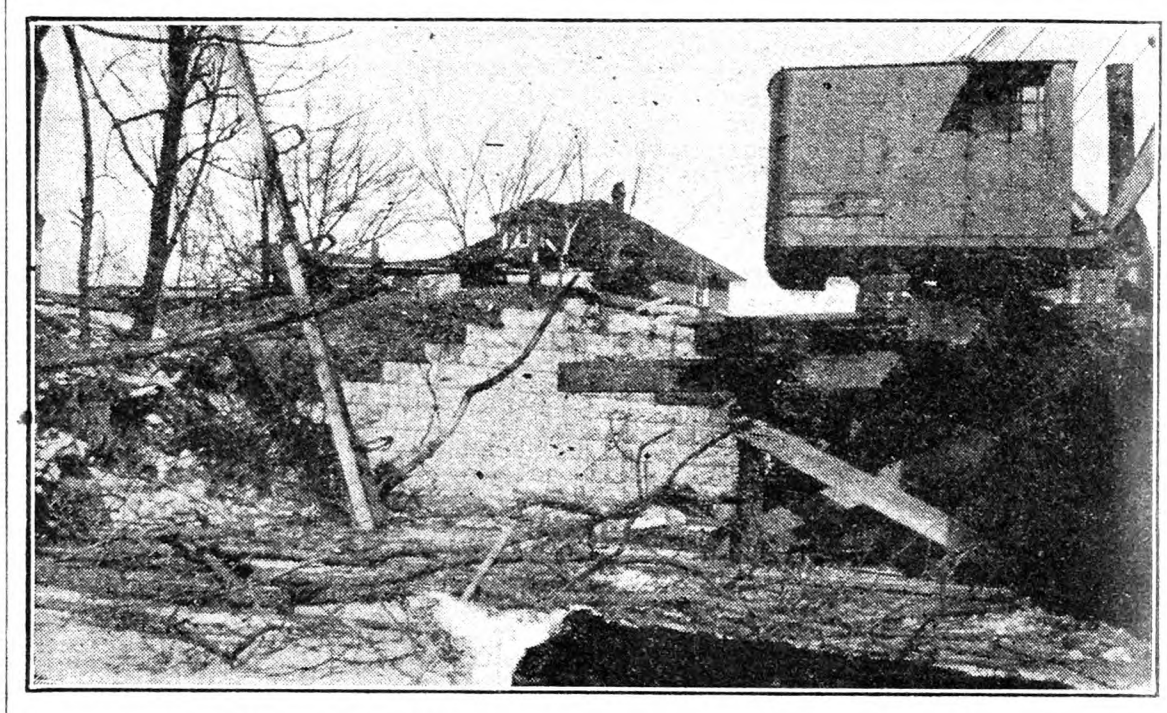
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, West 30th Street, New York

A Pioneer in Early Chicago Days

The highway bridge being rebuilt, shown in the accompanying picture, bears the name of a distinguished New Yorker who did things in Illinois when they were badly needed. His name was Socrates Rand, born in Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1804. He came to Chicago in 1832, and shortly afterward bought a farm of 320 acres on the DesPlaines River. He became one of the greatest road and bridge builders Illinois has ever had. He laid out prominent highways leading out of Chicago and was instrumental in getting a good class of soil tillers. One of the roads still bears his name but is now known as the Northwest Highway for nearly 100 miles out of Chicago. Three bridges have spanned the river at the same place and all have borne his name. The new one now being built will be the finest structure of the kind crossing the stream in Illinois.

Socrates Rand was elected a justice of the peace in 1835. His bailiwick embraced four big counties including Cook. He operated the first sawmill in the region and later converted it into a grist mill which he operated for 20 years. He contributed lumber for the first church and furnished a grove for a camp meeting which has been holding meetings annually for 70 years without a break.



Rebuilding the Old Rand Bridge Over Des Plaines River, Illinois

Squire Rand's young life in New York, before he came west was a useful one. He was engaged in harbor building at Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls, Fort Dalhousie and Kettle Creek. Before that he had been a timber dealer and vessel builder. It was prospective harbor work at Chicago that brought him to the scene of his greatest and best appreciated utility. J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

What About Farm Relief?

Have farmers in general asked for any kind of assistance? Do farmers need help? Why do farmers need help? What kind of farmers, if any, are asking for assistance? Is this question economic or political? I am convinced that it is strictly economic and only can be remedied by the farmers themselves, and I am unable to convince myself that farmers in general are asking for any kind of assistance, at least those farmers who operate their farms as a business man in the city conducts his business.

How will the Federal Government undertake to assist the farmer in any way without some sort of help or assistance being asked by the manufacturer, and all other kinds of business in general?

Plans for farm relief vary in many ways, but are alike in one particular. No one of them is workable except as to the extent it "works" the United States treasury.

Relief only amounts to subsidy. It borders on charity and I believe the good farmer, who as a rule is a good business man, will resent it.

I was born and raised on a farm. My father moved from New York State in 1879, and settled on an 80-acre farm in Ionia Co., Mich. This was not a very productive piece of land, of which 60 acres was fair. Four boys and three girls were in the family, ranging in age from one year to twelve years. He paid $4,000 for this farm, on which he paid $2,000, the balance settled by mortgage at 7 per cent. He possessed a lot of ambition and willingness to work hard.

During the succeeding 15 years crops were poor at times, and some fairly good years, others very poor. We raised potatoes, wheat, corn and oats, very little hay, the land being too poor.

Prices were low, potatoes, 10c to 75c per bushel; wheat, 50c to 80c per bushel; oats, 20c to 40c per bushel. We also raised some stock. However, beef sold at 3c to 4c on foot and hogs about the same. Butter, 10c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 8c to 25c per doz.

Even with poor crops and low prices, the mortgage was paid, and every child received a high school education, well fed and clothed.

My father was a good farmer. He studied farm conditions; he practiced economy; he lived within his means; never was in debt for anything. If he did not have the money to pay cash he went without.

He was very particular in all of his farm operations. His seed wheat, etc., must be of the highest quality. He had Eastern ideas about farming and lived up to them to the letter, the same as any successful business man. In other words, he studied and worked hard and attained some degree of success without assistance from any source. He won by applying only ordinary business methods. He worked from sunup to sundown when necessary.

He had every modern and up-to-date farm tool and machine. During all of his farm operations he only had one binder, mower, rake, plow, cultivator, wagon, etc. He housed these tools and machines at all times, but more especially when not in use and out of season.

Farm machinery as a rule does not wear out, it rusts out, and instead of buying new tools and machines every two or three years his tools and machinery lasted as long as he carried on his farm operations. Depreciation of farm machinery is one of the biggest leaks on the farm today. In traveling on the Grand Trunk Railroad between Lansing, Mich., and Cassopolis recently I counted 410 pieces of farm machinery, which could not be used at that particular season on the farm, standing in fields and farm-yards. This count was made on one side of the railroad, therefore it is only reasonable to suppose there would be 820 pieces on both sides of the railroad, and this would be a poor place to take note of such things. On one farm alone I counted 11 pieces of machinery out of season standing in the weather.

What is the matter with the farmers? I maintain the only one that can help the farmer is the farmer himself. His problem is an economic one. What he needs is a thorough study of his own problems and a proper application of the remedy.

The only one that can help the farmer is the farmer himself. He must live within his means. Work and study his farm problems the same as any business man, keep a correct account of his operations, and stop the leaks. If he will do all these he will attain success and relief at the same time. His problem is economic and can only be solved by himself. FRANK W. HAMMOND.

Michigan.

Teachers' Retirement Fund

To whom does the treasurer of school district pay money deducted from teachers' wages for teachers' retirement fund? Is the trustee supposed to give an order to treasurer to pay it? Does the trustee have to give an itemized account of expenses of district at school meeting? C. H.

New York.

The money which is deducted from the teacher's wages as a contribution toward the retirement fund is retained in your school district treasury. Your district will lose this amount when the State makes a deduction from the public money due your district. Your district will also lose a sum equal to 5.2 per cent of the salary paid your teacher last year. The latter deduction is called your district contribution toward the retirement fund. Your district will raise additional tax on this account.

The law requires that the trustee shall give an itemized account of all moneys received and disbursed.

D. B. D.

Doings at Long Acres

A warm rain can make an amazing difference in one's viewpoint of life. We had just decided to keep the Winter clothes on all Summer and give the moth balls to the heathen when the wind switched to the south, clouds gathered and a gentle, warm drizzle began. To add to my enjoyment, I finished planting corn just as the first drops began to fall. The rain lasted all night and on into the next day, so that the ground got a thorough soaking. The city dweller probably looks upon rain as an annoyance which calls for bumbershoots and raincoats to protect foxy bonnets and fancy lids, but we farmers know that they really are showers of blessings. We can fairly see the dollars coming down, but also see something of more importance than dollars and cents. There is real joy in seeing the thirsty plants soaking in a warm rain. This time nature did more than merely chuckle, she fairly laughed out loud, and every blade of grass, tiny oat and tall wheat joined in the chorus with chortles of glee. Our whole neighborhood changed with magical speed from sombre, blue, down-in-the-mouth to cheerful grins and hopeful speech, all brought about by just one—the first of this year—warm rain. Lawn mowers are clicking after supper, tulips have opened in a variegated blaze of loveliness, while orchard and field have taken on the beautiful green of early Spring.

I was a little previous in saying that grapes had withstood the freezing nights. It develops now that they are a total failure on the sand lands, and partially

Calvin Did Not Mind Winter

frozen on the heavy lands wherever the vineyard is near woods or water. One vineyard of my own has 25 rows. I had worked 17 rows, then stopped, because the ground was so hard I waited for a rain. Those worked rows froze to a frazzle while the eight unworked rows are about all good. Another vineyard farther from the woods lost only here and there a bud although all the rows had been plowed and hoed. The Niagaras froze much more than the Concords. Cherries too on sand lands were badly frozen. I have often longed for sandy land, as my land is mostly clay loam and black soil, but apparently sand has its drawbacks as well as good features. We note too about every Summer that our heavy lands stand a prolonged dry spell much better than the sand lands, although the light soils warm up much quicker in the Spring.

This day we sprayed the plums again, as the shucks are just falling. The boys are home now, so the whole family were on the job. I gave those curculios a nice lunch of arsenate of lead plus Bordeaux mixture. We discovered a few apple trees with a sprinkling of blossoms, so we dosed them too. This makes three sprayings for the plums so far, and we plan on several more, about 10 days apart. If spray dope will kill curculio I hope to get a plum crop this year. It is odd that plums sell so poorly. As a rule it hardly pays to pick, pack and send them to market, as often they do not bring enough to pay expenses of shipping and package, let alone the work.

The corn borer has not reached us yet, but has been found in this county farther south, so we may expect it any time. I have some charts, bulletins and specimens in alcohol, so I shall be on the lookout for the borer this Summer. The warm days have brought out swarms of bugs of all kinds. How those insects stand the freezing of Winter is a mystery to me. I had thought that the late Spring and unseasonable cold would thin out the bugs, but not so. They are as numerous as ever, and even more hungry than usual. Two allies appeared last night for the first time this Spring. A pair of barn swallows have nested in the wagon shed every year for 10 years now, and every Spring they suddenly appear sitting side by side on the clothes line just as evening deepens. They sure are welcome, for besides the pleasure of seeing their swift flight, I know that thousands of flying bugs will go to feed them. The boys found a meadow lark's nest in the old meadow, and besides her own four speckled eggs there was a ground sparrow's egg in the nest. Whether that means a tragedy or a lapse of morality I do not know, but I imagine that Mrs. Meadow Lark will have some explaining to do if the sparrow egg hatches along with her own. I found a quail's nest so full of eggs they laid on top of each other. There must be at least 20, but I did not count them, as I hurried away after taking one peep. I shall not tell the boys about that nest, as mother quail is quite particular about being disturbed, and would leave the nest. When the tiny, yellow balls are bobbing along I shall call the boys to see, but they will have to have sharp eyes, as young quail can hide under the small end of nothing, and do it so quickly they simply disappear before your eyes. I never found but one, and that one was hiding under a leaf no bigger than a postage stamp. Robins are nesting in various parts of the orchard, so we have to be extra careful with the spray nozzle. Meadow larks, song sparrows, quail and robins nesting all around us, and we know that later on the wild canaries will appear in the ravine, and then some ignoramuses wonder why we live on a farm. The boys brought up a big armful of dogwood from the ravine. The flaring, white blossoms with green centers adorn my work table.

Sure, that is a part of farming as well as following the plow and milking cows. One more day and I shall lay the plow aside for a much needed rest. From then on the spring-tooth drag and the cultivator will be busy for a while. A smooth, well-worked piece of ground is a delight to the eye, especially when you know that a million weeds have perished under the cultivator teeth. Supper is over, and Calvin and I must go and see how our lettuce and radish row is looking. We have one all to ourselves, and hope to beat the Missus with her fancy garden.

L. B. R.

More Cabbage Experience

As requested some time ago, I will try to give the readers some information about my "cabbage career" which has extended over three seasons, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

For our 1925 crop I selected a plot of ground which had been cropped to potatoes the previous season. It had been well covered with manure and considerable fertilizer (commercial) was used with the potato crop. I covered it again with manure and during April plowed it to a depth of eight inches. From then on until the last week in June it was harrowed each week to kill the weeds.

We grew our plants from ½ lb. of Flat Dutch seed that we planted in the garden. Shortly after June 21 we set out 1,200 plants. They had during the season one application of hen manure and one application of 16 per cent acid phosphate, at the rate of about 1,000 lbs. to the acre. That Fall we sold 900 heads to the local trade at 6 cts. per head. I might add that the cabbage worms did not eat a single head.

For the 1926 crop I selected a piece of clover sod. This I manured well and plowed early. In one corner of the plot I selected a spot to sow the seed. This time I put in Short Stem Danish Ball Head. Seed came up well, but the plants did not thrive. Nevertheless, about June 21 we planted 5,000 plants. The next week we applied 4-8-7 fertilizer, at the rate of 1,200 lbs. to the acre. But the plants did not grow, in fact went backward. Upon examination I discovered that they suffered from the ravages of the cabbage maggot. This took about half of the plants and then the others started to grow. Then after a month they too began to die, and much to my surprise, I discovered that the white grub worm was at work on the roots. Along with this came the cabbage worms, and between the pests they cleaned up the roots, stems and leaves of my entire crop. I did not market a single head.

Not discouraged by the 1926 failure, I selected a plot which had been cropped to potatoes in 1925 and Sudan grass in 1926, and manured and fertilized heavily for both crops. I stepped off one acre and put 30 two-horse wagonloads of stable manure on it, plowed early and harrowed same as before. About May 1 we sowed 1 lb. of Short Stem Danish in the garden and the middle of June we set out 12,000 plants, the distance between the rows 30 inches and in the row 12 inches. We applied 1,400 lbs. of 4-8-7 fertilizer in two applications and some sulphate of ammonia to the backward plants. Cultivated once a week or more, and took out some weeds by hand and hoe. The cabbage worms we killed with one dose of air-slaked lime (50 lbs.) to which was added 4 lbs. of arsenate of lead. It was applied with a small hand duster. Shortly after the Fourth of July a ground hog decided to live in a hole by the side of the field. He ate 600 or 700 plants before he got discouraged and left. Never got sight of him once.

In the Fall we gathered 9,000 heads that averaged 4 lbs. to the head. Sale for it was slow but we got $1.50 per bbl. We feel encouraged and shall try it again next year.

G. K. B.

Monroe Co., Pa.

"WHO's that behind us, Fred?" asked the man at the wheel as a car hooted. "Only a flapper in a roadster," Fred answered. The driver hurled his wheel over, swerved the car off the road, crashed through a fence, and turned turtle. "Thank heaven we escaped!" he muttered. —Smith's Weekly.

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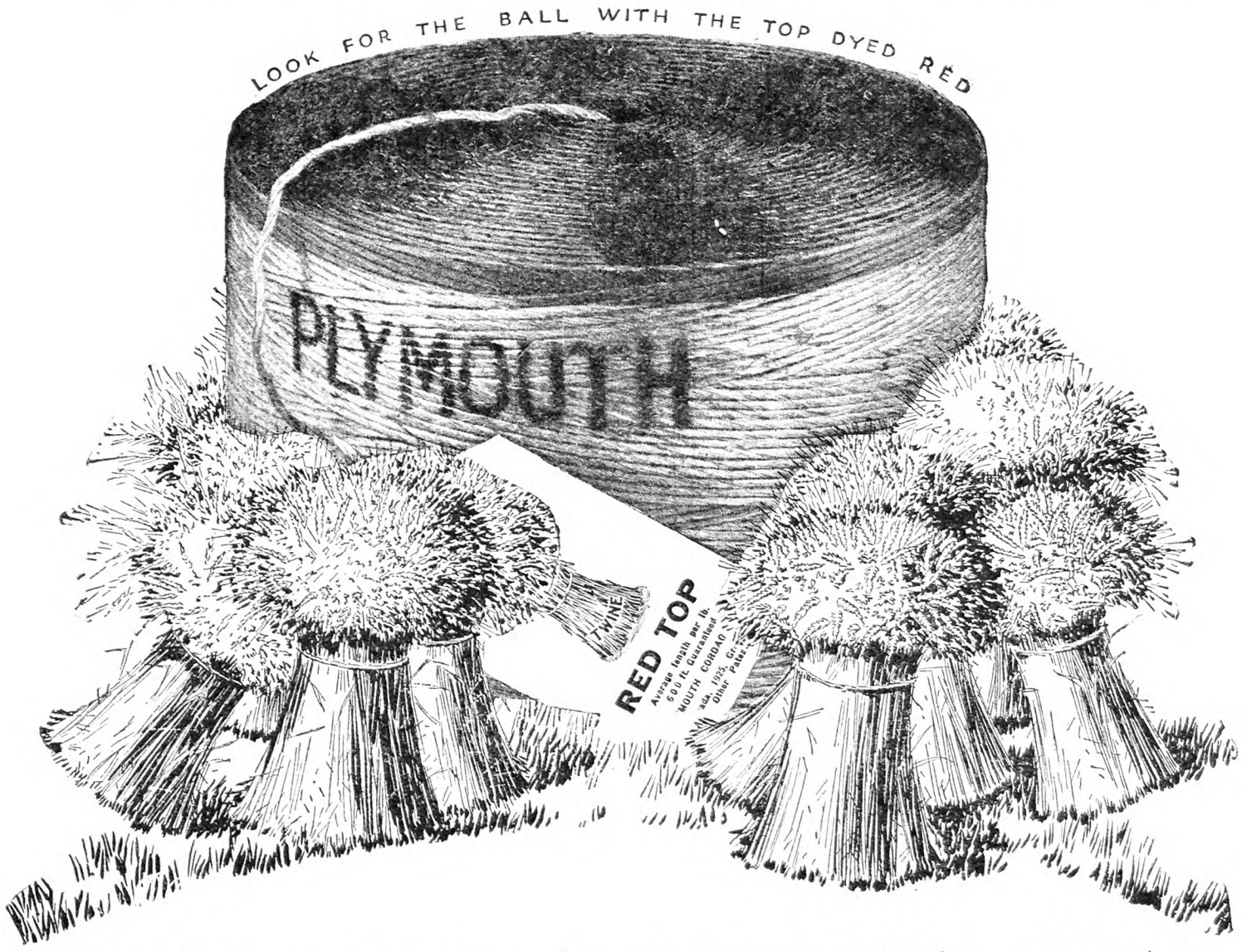

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THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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PHILIP SNOWDEN, former Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, gives it as his opinion that economic conditions in America will compel a change in her tariff policy. Man, he says, is being misplaced by the machine. Mechanical and scientific efficiency have placed America well ahead in the field of production. This, he thinks, will cause us to look more and more for foreign trade. In addition as a creditor nation it will be necessary for us to accept imports to pay our interest due us, and if we are to keep up our exports we must make it easier for foreign goods of some kind to come in to pay for what we send abroad. As a labor leader he seems to deplore the development of machinery which replaces human labor. This, we think, is a narrow view. Saving of labor and increased production cannot in our view fail to benefit all who consume the products created. Hardships, as we see it, do not come from ease in production and increased national wealth but from an unequal distribution of wealth. A fair distribution is our national problem.

*

"THE freedom, beauty and inspiration of the country, contrasted with those qualities of the city from which people, nowadays, try to escape, and from which the private schools have already escaped, are marked." The above is not quoted from an address by the president of the Rural School Improvement Society, seeking to show that the best place for country schools is in the country, but it is a statement from a committee representing one of the oldest and greatest of our universities, the University of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia. When established in West Philadelphia, this university was in a city suburb that is now fast becoming a railroad and business centre. The university authorities now see themselves rapidly becoming surrounded by conditions inimical to the isolation and quiet best suited to student life, and there is a movement under way to remove the undergraduate department of the university to Valley Forge, about 25 miles out of the city. It is proposed that the graduate departments for the students of mature age be left where they are but that the other departments for the younger undergraduates be taken from the "unfavorable environment and the continuous intrusion of the noise and bustle of the city." These comments upon the comparative advantages of city and country may well be commended to those educators who believe that the country children should be taken from their local schools and herded into the villages, where, in a small way, the "noise and bustle" of the town may serve to distract the pupils as those conditions in the cities do the university students.

*

AT the present time booksellers and librarians tell us that readers generally are more interested in biographies than ever before. Lives of eminent men and women dispute popularity with leading fiction and sell amazingly. Modern biographers write vividly, and seek to uncover the hidden springs of action, making it a strong contrast to the dryasdust histories of human lives that we used to read conscientiously but with little interest. Young people often feel, in reading these lives of those who went before, that life formerly offered greater opportunities to make history than it does now. They feel that everything has happened—that we are reduced to a level of material things, and that, beyond the plain decencies of life, we have no great moral decisions awaiting us. It is true that the ancient wrongs that sent Lincoln to the White House, and John Brown to the rope, no longer exist—yet every citizen of our country is faced by decisions that some future biographer will call equally great. Some farm boy now working along the corn rows, or some country girl, struggling with the last broody hen, may yet be the central figure in one of the great and living biographies of the future. So long as wrong, injustice or political dishonesty exists, this world needs character and original force, and such qualities are more likely to be developed through constructive country living than among the artificial environments of the city.

*

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War under Woodrow Wilson, has been appointed by President Coolidge a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He succeeds the late Oscar S. Straus. The other members are Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes and John Bassett Moore. Two are Democrats, and two Republicans. The court was created at a peace conference at The Hague in 1899. The conference was called at the request of the then Czar of Russia. It adopted rules for the settlement of international disputes and conduct of warfare on land and sea. Few cases have come before the court, and its authority is not very definite, yet it was about the first formal attempt towards international peace, and appointments to it have been consistently made from men eminent in the legal profession.

*

FARM production, all kinds together, has increased 14 per cent in five years and is gaining on the growth of population, which has increased only nine per cent in that time. On the other hand, the production of crops has not increased as fast as the population. The figures look puzzling but a specialist in Washington who is writing a book on such lines says that there are reasons why the animal products, which comprise two-thirds of the increase, have gained faster than crops. One cause is the motor car, which has crowded out horses, and their food has gone to other live stock which is producing meat or milk. So, in a way, gasoline adds to our food supply by leaving more hay and grain for meat and dairy herds. Another reason is the better methods leading to more milk and meat from the same quantity of food and from a similar number of live stock. The tendency of consumers to use more milk and pork and less beef has helped the output because these products give more weight for the feed used. Farmers may not profit over much by such changes, especially when they themselves join the army of gas buyers, and, besides, even the better methods of production are usually not without some extra cost.

*

MR. TELEVOX, that mechanical man invented by Roy J. Wensley, of the Westinghouse Electric Co., is for some purposes more dependable than we humans with our more or less boasted brains, which control our "harp of a thousand strings." As watchman of a power plant Televox never sleeps or fails in his duty. Instead of stopping to think what to do in an emergency, he does it at once. Mr. Wensley did the thinking when he arranged in the automaton's interior that maze of wires, tubes and films which enable this watchman to speak over the telephone—with human voice reproduction—and report what is necessary in his line of duty as watchman. A properly loaded mechanical man of this sort should be highly useful in a political campaign. It would save much human "wear and tear" and make as deep an impression on the audience as the "line of goods" handed out by the average political spellbinder.

*

A STRIKING statement which Michael Pupin, professor of electro-therapeutics in Columbia University, makes in the story of his life is this: "There never was a doubt in my mind that American adaptability which I observed on every occasion was in a measure due to manual training which young people used to get here. My experience confirmed me in the belief that manual training of the youth gives them a discipline which school books alone can never give." The skill in the use of their hands which the young people with whom he came into contact displayed was the envy of the young Serbian peasant lad who was trying to make his way in a new and strange country. He had been given educational advantages exceptional among the peasantry of his native home, but he did not find himself the equal of his American companions in the ability to turn his hand to any kind of work that offered. He says further that "The constructive genius of the American nation can in part be traced to the discipline which one gets from early manual training." In this, Prof. Pupin pays unconscious tribute to what has long been recognized as making up a large part of the value of the American farm home where children are early taught to take upon themselves some responsibility for the work to be done and where, in doing it, they learn to employ their hands as well as their heads. In addition to the skill which they must acquire in the handling of farm tools and machinery, they assume responsibility that comes with the care of live stock. All this, in connection with the close association of parents and children and the freedom from distractions which even village life forces upon young people accounts in large measure for the enviable reputation which the American farm home has always enjoyed as the best place for the rearing of children, and which it has shared with the little red schoolhouse as the best place for the beginning of their education.

*

ROADS in Japan are mainly poor, but sales of automobiles there are increasing rapidly. They are not used for pleasure but necessity in getting somewhere, and are thus replacing the man-drawn jinrikisha as that has crowded out the old-time New York cabby and his horse. An automobile salesman who has been working in Japan reports that they now have 50,000 taxis, or double the number in use five years ago.

*

CAN the board of directors of a vocational consolidated school increase the mills on the taxpayers without consulting them? They have raised the taxes four times in five years up to 15½ mills.

THIS is from a Pennsylvania reader. Perhaps the increase in school expenses mentioned has been necessary for the educational welfare of the community. If so, there is no logical ground for complaint. We all want the boys and girls now growing up to have every reasonable school facility. But there is something about the above letter, written by a practical farmer, which gives the impression that those school authorities look to him like runaway horses, getting nowhere in particular, causing damage and expense. That is a fair description of the actions of some of these school officials—"running blind," a horseman would call it. As to any remedy for such things, the exhortation of Saint Paul to the Philippians may be quoted: "Work out your own salvation." But the remainder of the sentence, "with fear and trembling," does not apply to the handling of our public matters. Work, with courage and vigorous action, is necessary, and often surprisingly effective. Politicians and "authorities" have wholesome respect for organized local sentiment.

*

A READER tells us that his strawberry plantation adjoining the highway on the outskirts of a village has been killed by leaks from a gas main. Can he collect for the loss? We have known some cases of this sort, usually tree damage, where the gas companies made settlements of some sort when pressed hard enough. Soil so saturated with gas must weather for a time before it can safely be used. Maple trees are particularly sensitive to gas poison, but no vegetation can endure much of it.

Brevities

THE Mexican Bean Beetle, page 867. It seems as though we had enough insect pests without this new arrival.

AMONG this week's new arrivals at New York market are huckleberries from North Carolina and raspberries from California.

No, peach leaf curl cannot be cured after the leaves are curled. The dormant spray is necessary, lime-sulphur of standard dormant strength.

AT a recent meeting of welfare workers in this city, Supreme Court Justice Proskauer gave a warning against overstandardizing boys' activities. He said city boys got too much technique and too little swimming hole.

"HOW much is a toad worth in a garden?" It is hard to tell exactly, but we should asy that a healthy toad should be worth a dollar to any gardener. They "hold" a good many worms and are busy at night when cutworms are working.

ONE of our Vermont correspondents says that the clubs in her town have given a package of hollyhock seed to each family, and they are hoping to become famous as a hollyhock town. We think that a delightful idea. Why not specialize in each rural community in something that will beautify the whole?

THE Summer pinching or topping of young canes of the blackberry and black and purple raspberry, but not of the red raspberry, is distinctly advantageous, according to J. S. Shoemaker, associate horticulturist in charge of small fruits at the Ohio Experiment Station. Summer pinching of the red raspberry, on the other hand, is not advised by Dr. Shoemaker, as it is likely to result in the formation of branches which are quite susceptible to winter-killing.

An Old Hand on a New Job

ORIGINALLY it was not our intention to make any formal announcement of the addition of Mr. De Witt C. Wing to our editorial staff; but rather to let the merit and charm of his work with us speak for itself. For forty-odd years THE R. N.-Y. has typified the ideal that a farm paper could be successfully published exclusively for the farm with all other influences eliminated. Incidental to this one controlling principle are the two rules that it print only what it believes to be the truth; and that it have the courage to do and say what is right. The ability and courage to maintain these ideals have been the test of every worker who has come to its service or developed in it for more than four decades. Mr. Wing fits in so strikingly and uniquely with these purposes and ideals he seemed one of the seasoned staff from the moment of his first appearance. He comes at the height of his intellectual vigor, ripe in his experiences as a farm writer and editor, and full of the enthusiasm and zest that goes to make a great farm journalist. So, confident that his work would reveal him in due time, we planned no public announcement of his coming, but when letters of congratulation began to come in, we recall that it has always been our policy to take our friends and readers into our confidence in matters relating to the paper, and so we introduce one whose work you will come to know, whose ability you will recognize, and whose kindly sympathies you will learn to prize, DeWitt C. Wing.

The following letters will serve to express the appreciation of Mr. Wing by prominent educators and distinguished editors:

Gentlemen:

I wish to congratulate you on securing the services of DeWitt Wing. I consider Mr. Wing the best and the most unique writer in the agricultural field. He has a style and psychology all his own that attracts the attention and holds the reader. He is a sincere and a loyal supporter for agriculture.

J. C. HOLBERT,
Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Iowa State College.

Dear Mr. Dillon:

They tell me that you have finally added to your editorial staff my good friend (and the good friend of all seeking guidance toward a more stimulating agricultural journalism), Mr. DeWitt C. Wing, the sage of Skillet Forks Farm, Illinois.

Well, the people out that way will certainly miss DeWitt; and anyone here in the East who followed his weekly column in the old *Breeders' Gazette* will understand why. I think that no other department of a farm paper except Mr. Collingwood's "Hope Farm Notes" ever won, and earned, so remarkable a following.

"All Around the Farm," more commonly called "The Mule Shed," and signed simply with the initials D. C. W., was different from "Hope Farm Notes;" yet different only in that sense that one outstanding individual fails to resemble another. Mr. Wing's grip on the reader was, and is, essentially the same as that exercised by Mr. Collingwood—the grip of an honest man with a fine mind, a grass-roots philosophy of life, and the habit of speaking exactly as he thinks.

If anybody had asked me a month ago to name offhand the best and most successful examples of old-time, hard-hitting personal journalism in the modern farm field, I'd have said: "In the East, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. In the West, DeWitt Wing."

That may sound like a sentiment prepared for the occasion, but I assure you that it is not. I put it that way to explain as clearly as I could, why the addition of Mr. Wing to THE R. N.-Y. editorial family seems to all of us here on *Farm and Fireside*—Andy Wing, Ross Lord, Wheeler McMillen particularly included—not only glad news, but news of great importance. It would be hard to imagine a happier combination or one more likely to sustain those traditions of independent thought and honest expression which one associates with your name, and with Mr. Collingwood's.

GEORGE MARTIN,
Editor *Farm and Fireside*.

The Milk Price Outlook

THE three dairy organizations of the New York milk shed have now expressed a desire to increase the price of Class 1 milk as soon as conditions warrant. Two have expressed the desire jointly, and one alone. Frankly we can find no reason to rejoice over these separate announcements. They serve only to emphasize the fact that there is no unity and no spirit of co-operation dominating the leadership of these organizations. United these three groups could make a fair price for milk now to cover deliveries from July 1 to April 1 next. Divided and speaking separately their announced desires will have no effect on the price of milk. When there is a threatened shortage the price will be advanced by the buyers. But a string will be tied to it. It will cover no definite time. It will apply to Class 1 milk. The blended price will be made three weeks after the last drop of the milk has been consumed. As soon as the crisis is over down will go the price again.

A year ago owing to a threatened shortage in the supply the prospect was the best for some years for a permanent increase; but through failure to act jointly we lost the opportunity, and now prices are less than they were a year ago. Organized groups working in opposition are even more helpless than individual competition. And yet organization is the hope of the industry. Any error or weakening in one organization is a loss to all dairymen. Every success is a gain to all. We have had experience enough to prove that any attempt of one group to profit over another results in the end in failure of all. Success will come only when the organizations serve the interests of every dairyman whether he be an actual member or not. When we make the organizations what they ought to be, dairymen can not be kept out of them.

We have had our ideals and principles, which we have always believed and yet believe essential to permanent successful farm organization. When given a chance these rules have brought results. But under present conditions in the dairy industry we cannot attain the ideal. Let us be practical and go as far as we can, and trust to the influence of working together to later perfect the formula of permanent organization. Any practical affiliation now of the three groups cannot fail to substantially increase the returns of milk to the producer from July to April next.

Milk and Cream Imports

DURING 1927 Canada shipped to the United States in cream and fluid milk, expressed in pounds of fluid milk, approximately 444,298,142 lbs., valued at $8,345,154. All other dairy products brought in from Canada for the same year, expressed in pounds of milk, amounted to approximately 196,961,208 lbs., valued at $3,387,337.

Importations in 1927 of all dairy products from Canada represent substantially 12 per cent of the total annual milk production of the State of New York. While this amount is not all used in liquid form of milk and cream, it represents a very substantial part of the total annual surplus of milk in the New York market.

It's no comfort to the American farmer that there are tariff laws and hygienic laws framed to affect the shipment of dairy products into this country so long as the milk actually comes in and competes in the New York market with milk from the farmers of the New York milk shed. A Canadian authority recently issued a statement in which it is claimed that the new United States sanitary law will have the effect of increasing Canadian milk exports to this country. Evidently to serve dairy farmers, the tariff must be high enough to keep these dairy products out of the American markets.

Before the day of refrigeration, Canada was the sole importer of cream and fluid milk. She still is the principal country of supply of import milk in liquid form. But in 1927 it is interesting to note a few small shipments of cream and fluid milk entered from Mexico, Norway and Switzerland. Little immediate importance need be given these entries, but the fact sets one thinking. Modern scientific invention will not rest. Alert to its power, we must act to protect our own dairy farms.

League Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association will be held in Convention Hall, city of Rochester, New York, on Thursday, June 21. Those wishing to attend the convention are advised to request a director or county president to reserve hotel accommodations or parking space for cars. The seating accommodations are thought to be the best the association has yet enjoyed.

Private Service at Public Expense

LEGAL graft is a form of privilege which encourages graft in its most hideous form. The Congressional franking privilege is a case in point. What members say in Congress becomes the record, and is carried free in the mails. This is legitimate because it is desirable that the people at home should have an opportunity to know what their representatives are saying in Congress, especially on subjects in which they are particularly concerned. But out of this has grown the custom of permitting members to place anything they want to say in the record, and the member may then mail it under his "frank" postage free. Not only so, but he may have it printed in the Government Printing Office at printing cost, which does not take into account cost of plant or overhead expenses, and consequently results in actual loss to the Government. At best the postal service is run at a loss, and the larger bulk of free mail increases the deficit. The Senate Committee investigating the campaign expenses of candidates for the Presidency has incidentally indicated the extent of this franked mail matter. The testimony showed that Senator Heflin sent 560,000 pieces of mail post free through the mails. Representative Burton of Ohio sent 760,000 pieces, Mr. Brand, also of Ohio, sent 490,000, Senator Sackett of Kentucky sent 185,000 pieces, Senator Walsh of Montana sent 300,000 pieces. Complaint is made from Texas that three candidates for State Senator are sending "franked" mail through the post-office in large volume as electioneering matter. Substantially all the matter referred to above was for personal or campaign purposes for themselves or their favorites. This abuse of the franking privilege might be expected from some of the offenders, but the sad part of it is that some of them have led us to expect a higher degree of ethics from them. The practice has become so common that members of Congress seem to have resorted to it without consideration or thought that they are furthering their own private interests at the public expense.

Joint Stock Land Bank Officials Get Jail Sentences

WALTER CRAVENS, former president of the Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank, and Miss Alice B. Todd, former secretary of the company, were convicted during the latter part of May for misappropriation of funds and making false entries in the records of the bank. Cravens was sentenced to six years in the Federal penitentiary and fined $25,000 by Justice Merrill E. Otis. Miss Todd was sentenced to one year and one day in prison.

THE R. N.-Y. was the first to call attention to the frenzied financing of the Joint Stock Land Banks. As usual, nothing was said about those institutions until we had intimate and accurate information of the manner in which they were being operated. It is due to some of the men who were connected with them in the East to say that they were drawn into a new financial field and that they did not at the time realize that in supporting astute leaders they were helping lay the foundation of a corrupt system. The leaders failed to file the libel suits which they threatened in advance if the story were told, but the publicity started governmental investigations, and convictions and punishment of some of the offenders have had the desired effect of restoring confidence in the land bank system. Of course, the 13 Federal Land Banks were at no time involved. We doubt if any further liberties will soon be taken with the Joint Stock Land Bank financing. In any event farmers who have mortgage contracts with them are fully protected. They have nothing to fear so long as they make their payments as provided in the mortgage.

What Readers Say

Since September last up until a short time before the first tuberculin test was given my herd, I sold seven head of cattle to other farmers in and near Roscoe, all of which, when tested in these herds were passed O. K. In the test of 18 head in my herd, all but one cow reacted. I am now left to wonder if the cows which I sold has been tested in my barn, whether or not they would also have reacted. It seems strange that the cows sold should be all free, while the rest of the herd show reaction. An explanation of the experience would interest me. ALEX CAIRNS.

New York.

The barn of W. D. Mitchell, one of our neighbors, was burned about a week ago. Mr. Mitchell was away from home at the time, working on another piece of ground, and had some of his farm tools and tractor with him. All other tools and about 14 tons of hay were burned. The cows were got out of the barn, but two head of young cattle tied with ropes were burned, no one seeming to have a knife to free them. There was no one in the barn at the time except two agents of the State who had come to make a tuberculin test of the cows. The fire started soon after they went into the barn. Neighbors gathered soon, but everything being dry, nothing could be done to check the flames. There is no direct evidence of how the fire started. No one saw the State agents smoking in Mr. Mitchell's barn, but it is known that they have been smoking when entering some other barns in the neighborhood. While there is no definite evidence of the origin of this fire, the incident might well be used to put farmers on their guard when men on any message enter the premises with pipes in their mouths. S. W. S.

Crawford Co., Pa.

I do not fear present large scale concentration of manufacturing enterprises per se, but what I do fear is that this idea will extend to the land. Large scale manufacturing and commercial organizations come and go in comparatively short periods, but large scale ownership of the land holds for centuries, and is never broken up except by civil war. America must root itself in the soil, every farmer the owner of the bit of land he tills, if she hopes to maintain a free government, a free people and defend herself against hostility from without. We must, as Emerson says, be armed "impregnably from within."

I hope you will go on with this work, having it more frequently and definitely before our people. This is not a farmer's fight, it is a national fight to preserve our integrity, to maintain our position among the free nations of the world. W. A. M.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Sea Gipsy

I am fevered with the sunset
I am fretful with the bay,
For the wander-thirst is on me
And my soul is in Cathay.

There's a schooner in the offing,
With her topsails shot with fire,
And my heart has gone aboard her,
For the Island of Desire.

I must forth again tomorrow!
With sunset I must be
Hull down on the trail of rapture
In the wonder of the Sea.
—Richard Hovey (1864-1900).

*

WHAT is your experience with home-cured pork as a part of the farm business? We address this to the housekeepers, because it is a thing that usually depends much on their readiness to help. Is there usually a home market for hams, bacon and sausage? It seems to us that there is a chance to sell some of these pork products direct to private customers who are supplied with eggs or butter. Of course such meat must be skillfully prepared, to compete with the even and unvarying quality of the packer's output.

*

A STATEWIDE vacation week for approximately 12,000 South Dakota farm women has been arranged by the South Dakota State College extension service. The home-makers will rest in three recreational camps to be held in representative sections of the State. A light educational program, with new features each day, has been planned for each camp. Trained nurses and doctors will give short lectures and demonstrations; new handicrafts, practical for home use, will be taught, and demonstrations on home economics subjects will be given. Swimming, boating, fishing, hiking and morning exercises will provide amusement during the day and in the evening story-telling around the campfire will end the day's activities. Each woman will have the opportunity to relate her most interesting experiences and tell stories. One camp is in the Black Hills—rather a startling change from the days of Indian raids and gold seekers. All girls' club leaders, numbering 375, and the 11,413 home extension club members in South Dakota may attend the camps. The camp expense per person will not exceed $6, according to the State College extension service. We think recreational camps for farm women one of the finest things ever planned for their benefit. One of our Vermont correspondents told us of her pleasure and profit at vacation camp. We should like to hear from others who can tell us of their camp experiences. One of the best things about such a vacation is that it widens a home-keeping woman's horizon, and teaches her that the family can occasionally get along without her.

*

A RECENT correspondent expressed her high approval of the recipe called "glorified gingerbread," which we printed some time ago, and several others have asked that it be repeated. It is as follows: Put in mixing bowl two cups of flour, one cup sugar, ½ cup shortening, ½ teaspoon ginger and cinnamon. Now mix as for pie crust. After it is mixed set aside ½ cup of this dry mixture, then make a hole in remainder, add one egg, two tablespoons of molasses, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon soda, a little salt. Put in baking tin, crumble the dry mixture over the top, smooth with spoon. Bake in moderate oven 30 minutes. Hide it away or you won't have a bit left to put on table.

Quick Breads for the Busy Housewife

Popovers.—Mix and sift 1¼ cups flour, and ½ teaspoon salt. Add slowly one cup milk, beating constantly. Add one well-beaten egg and one teaspoon melted butter. Beat vigorously with egg beater. Pour into hot, well buttered iron popover pan and bake 40 minutes.

Green Corn Griddle Cakes.—Mix one cup freshly grated corn with one well-beaten egg, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup milk and one teaspoon melted butter. Add gradually ½ cup flour sifted with one teaspoon baking powder. Drop by teaspoons on a hot aluminum griddle. Turn only once during baking. Serve immediately.

Quick Oregon Hot Rolls.—Mix and sift 2½ cups flour, two teaspoons sugar, one teaspoon salt and three teaspoons baking powder. Work in four tablespoons butter with tips of fingers. Beat one egg until light in a cup. Then fill the cup with milk. Add to the flour mixture. Pat out to ¼-in. thickness on a floured board. Cut in rounds. Brush each with melted butter and crease with back of knife. Fold over and bake in quick oven.

Orange Shortcake.—Make baking powder biscuit dough. Roll into a sheet about three-quarters of an inch thick and bake in a quick oven. Split carefully. Spread with butter and then with sliced and sweetened oranges. Put together and spread another layer of oranges on top of the cake. Sprinkle top with sifted powdered sugar. Serve with whipped cream.

Brown Bread Biscuits.—Melt four tablespoons fat in one cup boiling water, and pour over one cup ground whole wheat, rye or oatmeal bread crumbs. Cook until lukewarm, then add one cup of flour sifted with one teaspoon salt and three teaspoons baking powder. Add ¼ cup grated cheese or ground nuts. Put out on lightly floured board, shape in small rounds, brush lightly with milk and bake in a quick oven.

Waffles.—Mix and sift one pint flour, three teaspoons baking powder, and three quarters teaspoon salt. Add two well-beaten egg yolks mixed with 1¼ cups milk and beat till smooth. Add two tablespoons melted butter. Fold in two stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake on hot waffle irons.

MRS. J. W. RAY.

The Rural Patterns

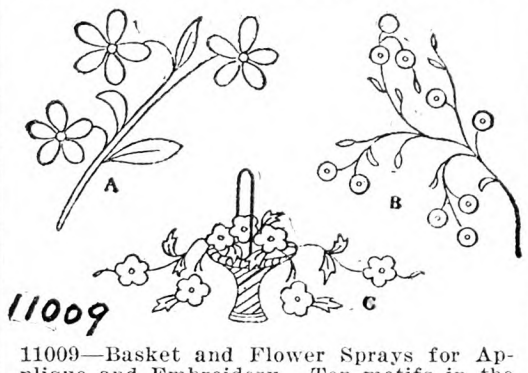
In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

144—Flattering Shirring. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with 2½ yds. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

750 — Morning or Sports Dress. Designed in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

977—Waistcoat Effect. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

876 — Flaring Skirt. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅜ yds. of 40-in. figured material with 2¼ yds. of 40-in. plain material. Ten cents.



11009—Basket and Flower Sprays for Applique and Embroidery. Ten motifs in the pattern, as follows; design A, flower spray 6⅜x10⅝ in., two in pattern; design B, rambler rose sprays, 5¾x3⅝ in., six in pattern; design C, basket of flowers 4x8 in., two in pattern. Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Catalog, 10 cents

Kitchens Made New

With all of the intriguing color schemes for kitchens at present I almost wish I had a kitchen for every one. It's so hard to settle on just one!

In the days of our grandmothers the kitchen was the center of family life. It was the coziest room in the house, and here the family naturally gathered to talk. What fascinating places those kitchens were! In these days of increasing efficiency we spend so much less time in the kitchen; nevertheless while we are there we do want to enjoy the appearance of this workroom. The old kitchens had charm, but we are proud of ours.

There are so many things I want to tell you if you are thinking of doing over your kitchen. If you have to plan carefully for the cost of this redecorating and do the work yourself I feel quite sure you will find these suggestions most practical.

In choosing your color scheme remember that if your kitchen is small light colors will give you an effect of spaciousness that dark colors never could. If the room is north or east do not use cold colors, but try to create a warm sunny effect. The design of linoleum for the floor features in this too; small designs or blocks rather than large are what you need in a small room. While speaking of linoleum let me tell you what you can do if your linoleum is badly worn and there is no hope of replacing it immediately. Paint it of course with a good paint, then varnish it. There is also a good brand of varnish that comes now in colors should you prefer to use it. Small linoleum rugs or perhaps gay little rag rugs can be placed where the greatest wear comes.

Don't be afraid of light colors; they are really just as easy to keep clean as darker, and much more attractive. For ease in cleaning all possible surfaces should be washable. The tiled kitchen is, to me, perfection, but few of us have them, especially if we live in old houses. A good paint or oilcloth (applied as wallpaper) is as easy to clean. Oilcloth looks very well "papering" the wall half way up, and finished with a small molding painted to correspond with the other woodwork. Other practical uses for oilcloth are for curtains, valances and shades. Shades can be made also from glazed chintz, either of which can be cut the desired size and tacked on your old shade rollers.

For bright color and a variety of uses you will find all kinds of tin boxes excellent. A noted biscuit manufacturer puts out cookies in an unusually distinctive square tin box, too colorful to hide away. Fruit cake boxes are useful and decorative, or paint your canisters and apply gay transfers.

One small kitchen I know of is situated on the northwest corner of the house. To achieve the appearance of space and offset the lack of sunshine the walls were painted white with barrelled sunlight and yellow used to brighten the room. The small breakfast table and benches are very pale yellow as are the two window and door frames. The built-in cabinet is white, and the inside of the glassed-in upper portion is painted yellow. At the windows hang straight narrow curtains of filmy yellow with valance of white oilcloth. I really must tell you about how these are hung, for it is so simple and convenient. First of all, instead of hooks for the curtain rods 1-in. brads were used. Then a piece of half-round molding was measured and holes put in its so it would also go on the brads. The molding was painted yellow like the curtains, the oilcloth tacked on and rolled over once. The oilcloth was white with blue figures of Dutch boys and girls. Touches of yellow were added to the costumes, making it just right. Over the stove is a shelf on which a frequently needed tray is kept, adding its touch of decoration, being of dull brass with a black center on which are two brilliant cockatoos and some flowers. Two orange and black vases are on the shelf as well. In the Summer a bouquet of flowers is always to be found on the sill of the smaller window over the breakfast table, and in Winter some attractive piece is placed there. Sometimes a Spanish pitcher in black with yellow and rose flower design, or a small orange bowl filled with bittersweet and pine twigs. On the floor there is linoleum in small octagons, tile effect, of cream and blue. Around the tiling that goes under the stove is a trim of wood painted blue. The radiator in this kitchen is painted to match the walls. You may know that it is no longer considered necessary to use bronze or aluminum paints on radiators. A good enamel gives the best radiation, looks better and cleans easily.

A kitchen with walls of pale peach and white woodwork is fresh and attractive. Linoleum in pale blue and cream can be used here. For the windows crisp white curtains beneath a wooden valance painted in the same blue as that of the linoleum. A quaint flower transfer would add distinction to the valance, and looking through the glass doors of the cabinets, won't the dishes look lovely against a peach background?

Maybe you want to plan a kitchen around a linoleum of plain green, not too light; shall we say a deep apple green? Ivory walls and white woodwork will relieve any sense of heaviness. Gay orange curtains as the sides of the windows, with a green valance, I think of wood. Then for shades let us use your old rollers and tack on them some pretty glazed chintz with dashes of green and orange. Pasted on the valance might be a bit of the design cut out. When dry this should be shellacked. Who couldn't delight in the duty of preparing meals in this cheery kitchen?

Or would you like yellow walls? White woodwork and squared blue and cream linoleum. For this kitchen let us have cream curtains with bands of flowered chintz, or daintily patterned cretonne; cream valance with an all-around border of blue, and do not have this valance too deep.

A kitchen I once saw had light tan walls and natural finish varnished woodwork. What drew my enthusiasm for this particular kitchen was its three large windows over the sink, framing a lovely view if you were busy there or if you weren't. The pretty blue and white checked gingham curtains with a potted pink geranium in each window made another picture for your admiration.

Here's a delightful kitchen if you care for unique harmony. Ivory walls and woodwork. Linoleum in black and ivory squares. For the windows, curtains of filmy apricot and put a valance of green with a little tinge of blue in it. If your canisters are where they can be seen paint them the same green for accent in the room.

About paint and colors. You don't have to decide on the very colors shown on the color guides in the paint store. Some of the most appealing shades will come to you by your own experimenting. Buy white paint and tubes of oil color to mix with it so you may have the most desired shades. Oh, that's half the fun, getting your own color and it's sure to be individual. When mixing colors mix thoroughly and pour the paint from one can to another several times to see that there are no drops of unmixed color.

Breakfast sets or nooks go hand in hand with kitchens these days. The gayer they are the better, and so many people are using them. They must be to harmonize with your color scheme or may be of the colors you have used. For use with them come the brightest of breakfast cloths, which are color fast. These with pretty peasant type dishes all start the day in such a cheery fashion, surely a fact to be considered when you think of some of the "breakfast" faces you've seen.

One word about the new enamelware. It is gorgeous! Get some if you possibly can; it comes in many lovely colors and will be a constant delight.

HARRIET WESTON.

A Garden of Remembrance

In many of the gardens of the countryside where I live, now and then by the roadside, and sometimes even in the fence corners, there grows a fragrant double crimson rose. It is known far and near as the Bancroft rose. Over a hundred years ago a young man and his wife came here from Vermont to the wilderness of Northern New York to make them a home. Mrs. Bancroft, the young wife, brought with her a slip of this rose, and it has thrived and grown and blossomed and been a joy to many. I wonder how many of the hardy flowers that grow and flourish here year by year, were brought from some dear home garden?

Now one of our own girls who used to live here, has made herself a Garden of Remembrance. She went away off West to teach school, married a young ranch owner, and stayed there. Once she wrote home, "Tell all my old friends to send me a root of flowers from their gardens, something that will go on growing year after year. It seems as though it would bring them closer than anything else I can have."

We were all delighted with the idea, and sent her roses and lilies, lilacs, Hydrangeas, and everything we could think of, even the sweet white elder, that grew over the well curb at her old home, and a root of blue violets that she used to love, that grew down by the brook. We packed them in boxes of soft moss and sent them by parcel post. They arrived safely, and have flourished amazingly.

"I put the white elder," she writes, "down by the spring, and the lilacs out west of the house where they can grow and multiply all they wish to their heart's content, and I will have a lot to give away. There is a row of roses across the farther side of the garden; next to them are the tall lilies, then the shorter flowers. I can see them all from the living-room windows. You ought to see some of my visitors, some woman from the East, I mean. She does not say much as she looks at the blossoms; just stands still. After a while, maybe, she will say, 'Mother always had a tiger lily in her garden. I wonder could you give me the least wee bit of a root.'"

I cannot tell what they mean to the girl herself. She writes, "When they blossom, I say dear Mrs. B. gave me that peony, or that rose looks just as Grace did when I saw her last. And it seems as though mother must come and pick the lilacs; she loves them so. When I go and sit in the corner by the blue violets, I almost think that I am a little girl again, at home and I do not know whether to laugh or cry, so sometimes I do both. I love and am proud of my western home, but the flowers you have sent have made it doubly dear to me. Tell all girls for me who are going away from home, if they wish to add a good measure of enjoyment to their new homes to be sure and make a Garden of Remembrance."

MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

Tennessee Notes

We used to be over-run with Sunday guests, and sometimes, Sunday night found me almost too tired to sleep. Since we formed the habit of church going, especially regular attendance of Sunday school, our guests came weekdays, nights or came to go with us to services. I don't think one should begrudge one day in seven to our Father who so graciously gives them all to us; we stand sorely in need of the rest, and to get in closer touch with the spiritual man that needs to be strengthened as well as the physical body.

I am so grateful for the comforting presence of the Invisible Helper, and it is helping me through the dark and trying hours; the long siege of sickness and death of a son-in-law. Leaving a wife and three little ones in a precarious condition has been hard. Then Paul, the youngest married son, broke up housekeeping in Iowa and landed in Detroit; there six weeks without work, and had to bring himself and family on home, to find times very hard in his native land. We sincerely need his help, but such a little he can lay by here. For his sake we surely wish he had held on to the job in Iowa.

From my window I see yellow flowers, and white and pink of the pears, plums and peaches. One might say that doesn't mean anything, but it speaks of delicious fruits later. These trees have been buffeted about by hard storms, frozen and shaken by fierce winds, but they have been held back and delayed until now there is a chance for a fruitful season.

Earning money at home is the great problem facing so many of us. The commercial poultry farms, equipped with every convenience, have brought poultry products down below the cost of production on the farm. The shop work has made home work a back number. Some of our people used to help out in home expense making brooms, baskets, etc., but that work no longer pays. The young folks of this day spend more for silk stockings and cosmetics than whole families used to spend for wearing apparel. The consumption of sugar, candy and chewing gum has increased by millions of dollars; so many useless expenditures that are more harmful than helpful, make for hard times. Although at the present the outlook for future fruit butters, pickles, jams and jellies is very dreary, owing to a belated snow that came snooping down on the peach, pear, plum and cherry bloom the day after Easter, yet one still has hopes there will be apples, and possibly a few of the earlier blooming fruits will escape. Again the sun is shining and the grass and leaves looking fairly green after their snow bath, and our minds turn to the empty jars, crocks and glasses. We wonder shall we ever fill them again.

First we think of strawberries, and remember how good our own were that were washed, steamed 10 minutes and placed in jars and covered with a thick syrup made of white sugar. For jams just a few strawberries mixed with other fruits gives such a delicious flavor.

Our canned corn we have found delicious; add one cup of sugar and one scant cup of salt to one gallon of cut-off corn, boil 20 minutes and can and seal.

To make delicious plum pickles for each quart of plums allow one quart of peach juice, one cup of sugar, one teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon. Boil the juice, sugar and spices 10 minutes, add the plums, let come to a boil and seal.

Another favorite is quince jam. Boil six pounds of sugar and three pints of water until it begins to syrup. Grate seven large quinces and three tartish apples, boil all together and stir 30 minutes, seal.

We like jellies made of mixed juices. Cherry and apple, rhubarb and plums, peaches and pears, berries and grapes, make good combinations. Fruit juices are handy in the Winter. Empty half a can in saucepan, let come to a boil, add dumplings, let boil slowly 10 minutes serve hot with rich sweet cream and sugar. It used to be dry everything from pumpkins up; now it is can everything from greens on up. I wonder if we are any stronger or healthier than older ones were with their plainer more substantial food?

School was out yesterday; the teacher and children went to the falls for a picnic. All returned tired, hungry and just a bit sad at the coming separation. We older ones took part in the spelling match and I missed a very simple word, but think I have really learned the word. Our primary schools only teach to the ninth grade, and now we shall have to make some arrangements for our eighth grades to begin their scholastic career somewhere else. To those of us with limited means it will mean many hardships and privations, but Thelma is bent on going through, and I should surely be glad to help her on the journey, but that remains hidden in the future. If we could see the future, the tears, the sorrow, the pain, the disappointments, the hardships, could see the many trials, the many crosses we have had to face, we have had to bear, and been forced to share, life's morning would not wear the rosy hue it does when we start out.

Let not your heart be troubled, speaks peace to my weary soul. MRS. D. B. P.

To Amuse Lonely Children

Though remembered with gratitude for her lovely thoughtfulness, some of my mother's untiring efforts to amuse me in my early childhood amuse me still when I recall them. I had no playmates but a baby brother, not very many toys, and no school within reach. Naturally my mother exhausted all her resources to keep me from being lonely. One device at which I yet smile was the representation by me, on our dining-table, of Central Park, which I had never seen but which she described to me. My hazy idea of fountains was not made more clear by using bottles to represent them, but perfume bottles were pretty, anyway. Trees and seats were as appropriately indicated. To give animation to the scene, spools of bright or light-colored silk or cotton represented women walking along the paths; dark-colored ones of course were men, while spools of twist were charmingly effective as children. What did it matter that my idea of the park, thus gained, was extremely vague? My mother's participation in the play was what made it interesting to me. She and my invalid grandmother left their sewing, took seats in chairs which were a train of cars, and made a journey with me to visit the park. It is of such as they that it is written,—

"Their children shall rise up and call them blessed."

When, later, little cousins visited us, we were encouraged to make collections of things, and exhibits, which the grown-ups came to see; also, to augment our family of paper dolls by cutting out fashion plates, giving a name to each. The writing of these names on the backs was quite a spelling lesson. We also stiffened the dolls and made braces, so that they would stand. Mother helped to supply names, and her admiring interest stimulated ours. She had much to do, but, however tired, actually entered into the spirit of our play in a way that was delightful to us.

A child of my acquaintance greatly enjoyed using a little wagon which he drew about on a table, loaded with tiny muslin bags filled with kernels of corn or wheat. Other toys, far more expensive, were discarded while he emptied and filled, loaded and unloaded, those bags. If he spilled grain—it was "clean dirt."

Young children derive much entertainment from the wealth of illustrations in our periodicals, if Mother starts them in making collections of special subjects; for instance, automobiles; houses; boats; bridges; trees; horses; cattle, birds; flowers, dolls, hats, dresses, pianos, dishes, etc. Let each child choose a subject and arrange and exhibit his collection. If several are playing, very small prizes may be offered for the largest collections, and for the one most neatly grouped. The spirit of competition is not usually needed, however, to make children enjoy the cutting out of pictures with a definite purpose. A boy and girl of nine, living near me, began several years ago to collect automobile pictures. Their parents encouraged, and neighbors sometimes assisted by lending periodicals for clipping. In a year, or less, they were able to recognize by name every car in use, and had incidentally acquired a surprising amount of other useful knowledge. GRACE A. TIMMERMAN.

It Pays to Be Thrifty

The articles in THE R. N.-Y. interest me, especially those written by women in their efforts to be thrifty and to prepare for the rainy day which comes sooner or later to us all. In my mind's eye, I see an array of noble hard-working women fixing over, patching up, making a dollar go as far as they can. A blessing always comes when we try to save, for after awhile we come to the place where we can afford ourselves some luxuries, and also the comforts of life.

When we were first married my husband had a rural parish, with two places. We were unable then to buy a horse; that was before the days of autos. Occasionally we hired one to go about the parish. One day my husband drove home with a horse and carriage he hired to take me into the city. There was no lap-robe, and that seemed strange to me. We could have purchased one (light weight) for the small sum of $1, but were obliged to forego that luxury. However, out in the barn there was a piece of cotton cloth, black and gray, put up to the window for a curtain. I took this down, washed and pressed it, and that was our lap-robe. After we began to keep a horse, I well remember spending a half day in the kitchen mending up an old horse blanket, that had been given us and that saved us the price of a new one.

All my married life has been spent in parsonages. The people are kind about fixing them up, but many times we do lots ourselves to save a little money for the people. One large parsonage we moved into, I remember well, a nice big bedroom, covered with green and white matting, which was very badly faded. One day I turned up a corner of it and to my great joy found that side next to the floor was a lovely green, not faded, as it had never been turned. I took it up, cleaned it thoroughly, put the bright side up and the result was a lovely, clean-looking room. In one other room I found the matting in the same condition and this I turned and cleaned, and remember well putting the worn parts under the bed where they did not show.

It requires bravery oftentimes to go without and we are often dubbed "mean" and stingy, but we can afford to get this name, for when it comes to giving we can far outgive those who misunderstand our economy for meanness. I believe all of us who have tried to be economical look back on those years as well spent, and as the result we are now able to enjoy some results of our self-denial.

MINISTER'S WIFE.

Streusel Cake and Stollen

Scald one pint milk, add one yeast cake, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar, and three cups bread flour, mix to a smooth batter and let rise in a warm place. Cream in a large bowl one cup butter, and one cup granulated sugar, add two eggs and beat well, then add the raised batter and one teaspoon vanilla, and work in five more cups of flour. Beat with a wooden spoon. Let rise again. When nice and light put dough about an inch thick in well-greased pans and let rise; then scatter the streusel in large crumbs thickly over the top after wetting top of cake with a little milk; bake 15 minutes.

Streusel.—Six tablespoons sugar, four tablespoons flour, grated outside rind of one orange and one lemon, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, then work in two rounded tablespoons of butter, the way shortening is worked in the flour for pie crust.

Stollen.—We use the same dough. When ready to put into pans turn out on a well-floured board, and roll out ½ in. thick, spread with ¼ cup softened butter, sprinkle ¼ cup of sugar and a little cinnamon, one cup of seedless raisins, ½ cup nut meats (any kind) and a little grated lemon rind. Now, start at one side and carefully fold the edge over and roll up like a jelly roll, put in a greased pan and when raised bake half to three quarters of an hour.

Now for a few hints: We start sponge while getting supper. By time supper is over it is ready to be kneaded down. Keep in a warm place over night. In the morning fix the stollen first by taking the top half of dough, and turning the crusty side down on the floured board makes it easier to handle. This recipe makes one nice stollen and two 8 x 12 in. streusel cakes.

Try some very thin in a greased pan and when light make a lot of holes in dough, fill them with small pieces of butter, then sprinkle with powdered sugar and cinnamon and bake 15 minutes.

For apple cake put dough half inch thick in a greased pan and when light cover top with quartered apples (peeled and cored): Bake in a slow oven until apples are done, then sprinkle with granulated sugar, a little cinnamon or nutmeg, and a few generous dabs of butter, and cover with a pot cover until sugar is melted. It is much better this way than if sugared before baking.

Good luck. MRS. F. CAMPBELL.

Honey and Potato Vinegar

On page 792 C. J. W. asks for recipe for honey vinegar. The following is recipe copied from an old cook book printed 50 years ago. To one quart clear honey add eight quarts warm water; mix it well together. When it has passed through the acetic fermentation a white clear vinegar will be formed in many respects better than any vinegar you can buy.

Potato Vinegar.—Two gallons of water that a quantity of peeled potatoes have been boiled in, 1 lb. of brown sugar and one cup hop yeast. In three or four weeks this will be excellent vinegar. Cucumbers cut fresh from the vines without any salt will keep well in this vinegar for months. MRS. W. D.

Some Family Recipes

Corn Bread With Yeast.—One cup cornmeal made into mush and cooked 10 minutes, one teaspoon salt, 1-3 cup sugar. When this mixture becomes cool, add one cup white bread sponge. Add flour until it can be easily handled in loaves. Make into loaves, let rise till light, bake one hour.

Plum Pudding.—One cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, one cup fruit, plums or cherries, two tablespoons butter, two teaspoons baking powder, one egg. Add flour to make batter as stiff as for cake. Bake in square tin inch and a half thick. Sauce one cup of sugar, one tablespoon flour; pour on one cup hot water, ½ cup of the juice; add lump of butter, let cook till thick. Cut pudding in squares, pour sauce over and serve warm.

Doughnuts.—Six potatoes size of walnuts. Boil and mash fine, having them as dry as possible. Add a pinch of salt and butter size of walnut, three eggs, two cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, five tablespoons baking powder, six cups flour and flavoring. COUSIN ETHEL.

To Dye with Copperas

Four pounds cloth, 1 lb. copperas, 1 lb. soda ash. Dissolve each in hot water and dip from one to the other until you get the desired shade. Working in the sun improves the color. A. L. A.

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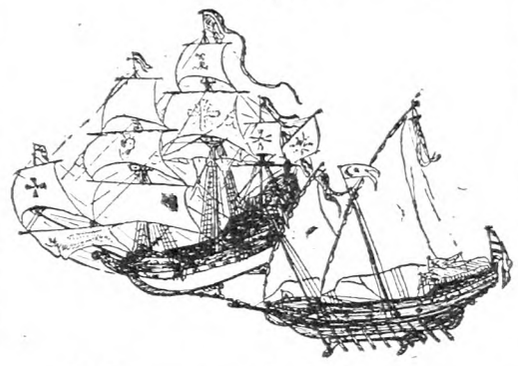

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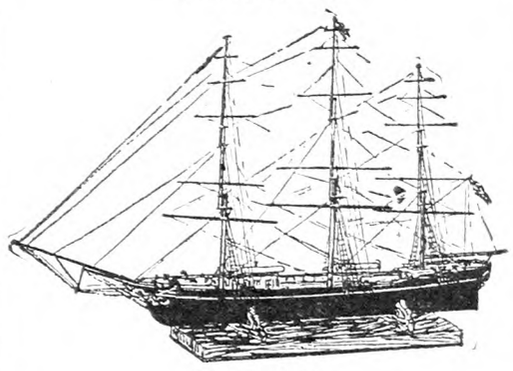

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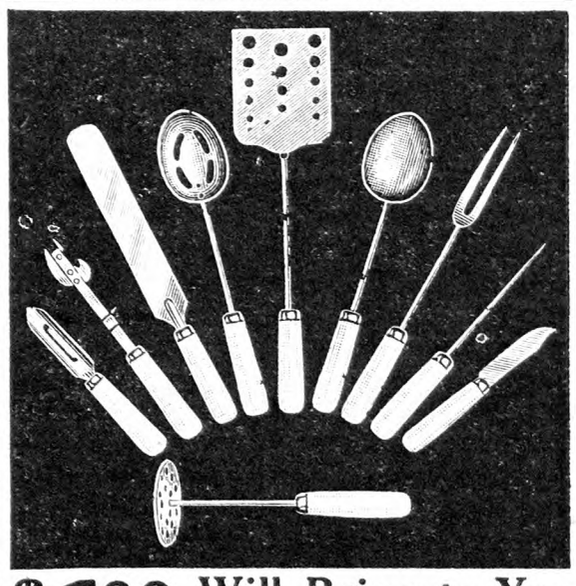

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Live Stock and Dairy

Watering the Cow

How much water does the average cow drink daily and why is water so important in a dairy cow's ration?

Water is one of the primary essentials of life and is present in nature in larger quantities than any other substance. Water is as equally important to a dairy cow as feed. Her body as well as her milk is largely composed of water.

The first assistance water gives to the cow is in her mastication and digestion of food. It not only makes the food more palatable and agreeable to the cow but it also aids greatly in the disintegration and dissolving of that food. All of the digestive juices and secretions are largely composed of water. This fact alone puts water to the fore in all digestive processes. Water must also be present in the feces and keep the bowels in proper condition so that constipation is avoided. Throughout the digestive tract, therefore, water is extremely important.

Water must also be regarded as a regulator of temperature. In this it finds its greatest need in the summer time. About ten per cent of the water taken into the cow's body during the summer is utilized to cool her body and passes off through the skin and lungs. When a calf is born it is composed of 75 per cent of water. Here again we see the essential part water plays in the production of offspring, since the calf itself is surrounded by and develops in a watery fluid.

Not over 15 per cent of the water consumed by a cow is used in her milk. Nevertheless about 85 per cent of milk is water. This should give one a fair idea of the large quantities of water consumed by a cow and if such is the case, then the importance of water should not be underestimated.

Another very important use of water is the function of the kidneys. After the waste products have been separated from the blood in the form of crystals, water washes them out and thus keeps the toxic effect at its minimum. Thus we see that water to the dairy cow is a digester, a cleanser, a temperature regulator, and a milk producer. Water is present and takes part in every reaction which goes on in the cow's body and is essential in every process.

In winter cows often do not get as much water as they really need, due to the fact that there is so much difference between the temperature of the water which they are compelled to drink and the temperature of their own bodies. Many readers will remember when it was not uncommon for cows to come to the brook to drink on cold January mornings and will also recollect having to cut holes through the ice with an ax so that the cows could get a drink. With the temperature hovering around zero it is easy to understand that the cow's stomach would get a severe shock if she took much water at such a temperature into her alimentary tract. Today the water cup in the stable has in a great measure overcome this old-time practice. Still there are farms where the cows are required to drink very cold water, and it would be an advantageous thing to use a hot water heater. This heater can be set right into the water tank and can serve the purpose of not only heating up the water in the tank but can be used as a means of burning up old wood, cobs, etc., which otherwise would decay around the premises. It is astonishing to note how much cows seem to enjoy drinking the warmed water from the trough on a Winter morning. When a cow is producing nearly a 40-quart can of milk a day and we know that 85 per cent of her milk is water, it is certainly a good investment to have warmed the water so that she will take a good amount in her stomach.

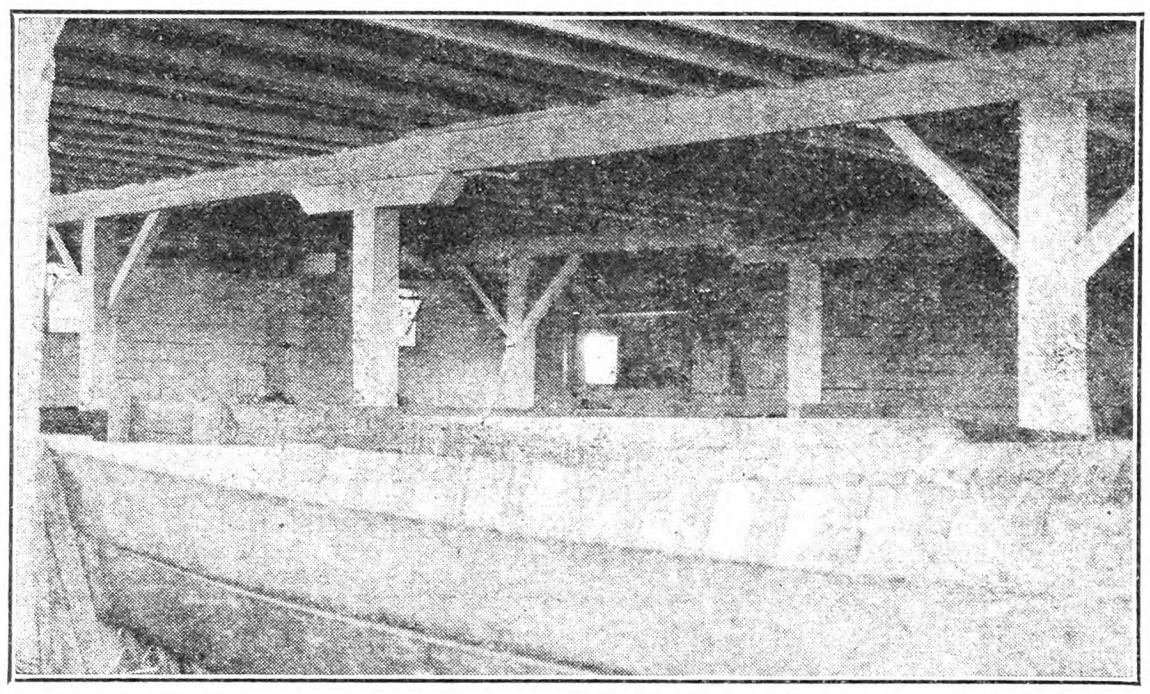
Figures seem to indicate that a cow that is giving 50 lbs. of milk will consume at least 48 quarts of water each day. The water heater also serves to save feed as the cow certainly requires energy to raise the water from freezing temperature up to body heat. This energy in the case of the cow must come from the feed eaten and probably for every 20 quarts of water drunk by the cow at zero temperature a pound of corn meal in the animal body is required to warm the cold water. Certainly this water can be warmed more cheaply by burning up refuse than by paying present prices for cornmeal.

J. W. B.

An Ohio Sheep Barn

This is the interior of the sheep barn of W. L. Williams, of Delaware Co., Ohio. Ventilation is free by reason of unobstructed interior. One of the essential objections of housing sheep in the same barn with other live stock is the tendency to too close confinement and lack of air for the sheep.

A feature of this barn, however, seldom met with in sheep barns is whitewash. Sides, ceiling and basement posts have all been sprayed with ordinary lime wash. In my own experience I have always thought sheep suffer psychologically, if you please to call it so, from long periods of shut-in-ness. This has led me to leave sheep out in the early Winter longer than the average farmer and to get them out into the fields fine days all Winter when possible and then turn them out to graze as early as I can.



A Light Sheep Barn

In this light, airy feeding barn were carried 600 western lambs to a quick finish last season, making extra good gains and turning out lambs with plenty of bloom.

G. P. WILLIAMS.

Ohio.

New England Co-operation Meeting

The second annual New England Institute of Co-operation will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, June 26 to 29, inclusive. The program will be built around the general subject, "The Place of Co-operation in New England." Dr. H. A. Ross, Cornell University, Dr. J. D. Black, Harvard University, and several representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture are on the list of speakers.

Problems relating to the marketing of the more important New England products and to co-operative buying will be considered. An attempt will be made in each case to tie up the discussion with an analysis of the New England situation and what co-operation may be expected to accomplish under New England conditions.

Representatives of co-operative organizations throughout New England will also lead discussions and will take an active part in the general discussion periods. Complete program may be had by writing H. B. Rowe, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

Among the speakers listed are: C. E. Hough, Connecticut Milk Producers' Association; W. P. Davis, New England Milk Producers' Association; John McGrath, Federated Co-operatives of Vermont; John Ellis, United Dairy System; T. G. Stitts, U. S. Department of Agriculture; I. G. Davis, Connecticut Agricultural College; E. A. Perregaux, Connecticut Agricultural College; C. W. Clemmer, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; John D. Zink, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; J. C. Cort, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture; Marcus L. Urann, Cape Cod Cranberry Exchange; W. A. Munson, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Chris L. Christensen, U. S. Department of Agriculture; E. H. Thompson, Federal Land Bank, Springfield; Harry R. Lewis, New England Council; Frederick V. Waugh, New England Research Council; R. B. Corbett, Rhode Island State College; A. W. McKay, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Roscoe W. Thatcher, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, Massachusetts; A. U. Chaney, American Cranberry Exchange.

International Live Stock Exposition

This will be held at Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1-8. The 1928 International will be held during the same week that the first Fat Stock Show was conducted on the Chicago Lake Front 50 years ago, and it is planned to commemorate this anniversary at the coming show and review the progress which has been made during the past half century.

Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland, who served as foreign judge of the steer classes at the last International, has agreed to continue this work for the next three years.

Several changes were made in the old contests, and new classes were added so as to make the exposition more interesting and instructive than ever. It was decided to judge the carloads of fat cattle on the opening Saturday instead of on Monday, so that the winners will be available for inspection over a longer period. The class for swine carcasses weighing over 400 lbs. was eliminated, and a rule was adopted that an exhibitor may not enter more than four carcasses in any one class.

The rapidly growing junior feeding contest was enlarged by the addition of three new clauses for individual calves, a national championship class for county groups of three calves and a showing contest. The junior corn contest is thrown open to any junior whose work is supervised by club leaders or agricultural instructors.

A SMALL boy came home and told his father he was now second in his class, the top being occupied by a girl. "But surely, John," said the father, "you're not going to be beaten by a mere girl?" "Well, you see, father," replied John, "girls are not nearly so mere as they used to be."—London Observer.

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Jersey Club Meet and Sale

At the regular annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club on June 6 in New York, Samuel F. Crabb, Fargo, N. D., was elected president, succeeding Col. A. Victor Barnes, New Canaan, Conn., who had held the office for two terms. Upon the happy motion of George W. Sisson, Col. Barnes was nominated for election to the board to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Crabb as a director. Col Barnes was unanimously elected. J. W. Ridgway, Ft. Worth, Tex., was elected to succeed himself as a director. Tom Dempsey, Westerville, Ohio, succeeded Hugh W. Bonnell of that State. George W. Sisson, Potsdam, N. Y., succeeded the late P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morristown, N. J., and A. H. Henderson, Ruston, La., succeeded C. H. Staples of that State on the directorate.

There was a comparatively large attendance at the meeting. A marked increase in the business of the club and in the demand for Jerseys, especially in the South, was indicated by the official reports. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1905, the club had 9,670 entries for registration; for the same period this year it had 67,155, an increase of more than 20 per cent. The club has 1,061 members. Texas leads in registrations and transfers, followed by Ohio, Tennessee and Missouri. In numbers of Jersey breeders Ohio leads, followed by Texas, Missouri, Michigan and Oregon. The club's extension work, including calf club organization in various States, was outlined by Secretary Lewis W. Morley. It is based on a wide-angled program that is being conservatively developed by well-trained men.

Treasurer R. M. Gow's report showed receipts for the year of $343,829; bonds owned, $103,356, and cash on hand and advances to field men, $29,127; total funds available during the year being $475,313. Total expenditures were $317,902, and total "quick assets" as of March 31 were $157,410. The club's accounts are audited four times a year.

A member from Florida reported some losses due to Johnin's disease and a parasite that attacks the red corpuscles of the blood of cattle in his region. Dr. John R. Mohler, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, had suggested a serum which had experimentally prevented the parasite from killing its victims, the Florida breeder stated. No remedy for Johnin's disease had been found. Tests similar to those for bovine tuberculosis indicate its presence.

It was the sense of the meeting that the program for the next annual meeting should be broadly informative and entertaining.

An average of $810 was realized on 71 Jerseys sold at auction on June 4 by W. R. Spann & Son at Morristown, N. J. Two bulls were included. The top price was $3,050, at which John T. Roland, Jr., Spring Valley, N. Y., acquired probably the most coveted female of the offering. Thirty-seven cows averaged over $750 and 17 over $1,000 each. The buyers were from more than 20 States. Mr. Spann reports a large and rapidly increasing trade in Jerseys in the Southern States. J. B. Dennis, Kingsport, Tenn., he said, had established a herd of 40 imported cows and a bull a year ago, and 36 calves had been dropped on the farm. Creameries are being established in some areas of the South and farmers there who are leading in building up dairy enterprises have learned that it is necessary for them to provide adequate pasturage of good quality in order to keep their cows in health and good condition, in or out of lactation. Mr. Ridgway said that the greatest extension of Jersey power in the next few years would be in Texas, which State now leads in registrations and transfers. Mr. Spann, commenting on this remark, said that since Texas was four times as large as any other State, it should make four times as much headway as any other in Jersey extension and development.

DE WITT C. WING.

N. Y. State Jersey Cattle Club Field Day

There will be a field day and sale Saturday, June 30, at the grounds of the Rutland Community Association, five miles west of Watertown, N. Y., at 10:30 standard time. The program will consist of cattle judging and demonstration, speaking and the sale of 10 selected registered heifers.

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is guaranteed to please for garget, spider trouble, caked bag, filthy milk, hard milkers, and if you do not like to milk three teated cows let milk-getter be your guard. At dealer or direct on receipt of $2.50.
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HORSES

For Sale—SHETLAND PONIES with buggy and harness, $80. Ponies alone, $65.
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AYRSHIRE BREED

59 head will be sold at Public Sale, at Orchard Hill Farms, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., thirty miles from Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, New York Central Railroad, **59**

Wednesday, June 20th, 1928

Sale to open promptly at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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FOR SALE Two Jersey Bulls
From Accredited Herd
Kenrose Majesty Sigmund No. 257087. Dropped Nov. 25, 1925. Splendid medium-sized typy bull. Straight top line solid color. Right in every way. Quiet and gentle, $85. Kenrose Galway Torono No. 276492. Dropped Aug. 30, 1027. Well grown and developed. Solid color. Straight top line. Lots of style. A buy at $75. Too many bulls force us to make these prices. Animals may be seen at Kenrose Farm, West Berne, Albany Co., N. Y. For particulars write Dr. K. R. McALPIN, 622 W. 168th St., N.Y.

JERSEY BULL CALF, a great grandson of Plain Mary, the world's record cow of 1923. A very typy looking fellow, dark color, seven months old—$90 crated, ready for shipment.
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For Sale 50 high-grade Jersey Heifers—some springers. 200 stock Ewes and Lambs. 2 cars of Beef Grade Yearlings. 1 car of Goats. W. S. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Va.

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FOR SALE 2000 Idaho Yearling Breeding Ewes
The right kind for hot house lambs or later breeding. Write, wire or come and see them.
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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Receipts and variety of nearby fruits and vegetables are on the increase and low prices on some of the commodities has tended to discourage carlot shipments to this market. Nearby lettuce from New Jersey and Pennsylvania has shown improvement in quality, but due to liberal offerings low prices were the rule, crates of two-dozen heads ranging 50c to $1 a crate. There were moderate supplies of California Iceberg lettuce and the market showed a little improvement the last of the week. Asparagus is practically all a nearby truck proposition with prices irregular, with the medium to large asparagus ranging $1.50 to $2.75, with some fancy selling $3 to $4 a dozen bunches. A few early June peas were received from nearby, but the majority were received from North Carolina, Virginia and the Baltimore section of Maryland, bushel hampers selling $1.50 to $3 as to quality and condition. Sweet potatoes have moved very well, considering the season is drawing to a close. Green leafy vegetables were generally dull. The new crop white potato market showed a little strength for a few days with best Florida Spaulding Rose selling around $3.50 a barrel. Bermuda onions were selling fairly well, but supplies were liberal and lower prices seemed advisable to keep stock moving, best Texas selling $1 to $1.40, mostly $1.25 to $1.40 per standard crate holding around 45 lbs. Carrots and beets were in moderate supply from Southern States, and the market held about steady, best Norfolk beets selling 50 to 75c per ½ crate, and best Louisiana carrots in bushels, bunched, averaged $1.50. Cabbage was slow and market weak, with heavy arrivals from the Norfolk district and from other Southern States, prices ranging $1.25 to $1.50 per 100-lb. crate. String beans were dull at $1 to $2.50; few $3 a bushel for green, with some wax bringing around $3.25 a bushel hamper. Strawberry receipts have been heavy during the past two weeks from Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, with heavy movement expected from New Jersey the second week in June. As many as 26,000 crates have been received by truck during one night, although recently supplies have ranged from 5,000 crates on a Monday morning to 12,000 or 15,000 crates on some other days. Prices showed a wide range, some of the best sold at from $2.50 to $3; few higher per 32-qt. crate, and poor stock brought as low as $1.25.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts in Philadelphia for the last two weeks in May were much heavier than for the same period a year ago, but the total receipts from January 1 to June 1 were only about 22,700 cases more than last year, or a total of nearly 870,000 cases. At the same time total receipts for four large markets from January 1 to June 1 were less than last year when 9,265,495 cases had been received to June 1, 1927, compared with 8,800,000 cases to same date this year. While there has been a fair demand for the fancy qualities, there was some weakness in the general market and prices declined slightly, fresh extra firsts dropping ½ to 31c and fresh seconds 20 to 27c a doz. Storage packed extra firsts also dropped, closing the week at 31½c and storage packed firsts were quoted at 30½c a dozen. The market on carefully selected and candled fresh eggs in cases and for carton trade held steady at 37 to 40c for finest stock for selling in cartons, and 34 to 36c for special case trade. Cold storage holdings continue to run considerably lighter than last year, on June 2 Philadelphia having nearly 241,000 cases in the warehouses against 325,450 cases same date a year ago. A report on the total of ten principal markets shows about 500,000 cases less in storage on June 2 than a year ago on the same date.

The live poultry market was rather quiet. Offerings were limited but the bulk of the receipts were Leghorn fowl, which were little wanted, and the market on such dropped 2 to 24 to 25c a lb. Colored fowl also dropped a cent a pound to 28 to 29c. Plymouth Rock broilers held steady at 40 to 47c, and R. I. Red broilers also held about steady at 34 to 40c a lb. Leghorns were a little too plentiful for trade needs, and they dropped to 32 to 33c for 2-lb. sizes or over, with smaller weights ranging downward to 25c a lb. White Pekin ducks, alive, were quoted 22 to 25c. Trading was light following Memorial Day, but prices showed little change. Barreled-packed, 5 to 5½-lb. fowl were bringing 29 to 30c with heavier weights ranging downward to 27c. Medium weight fowl ranged 24 to 28c and small sold as low as 21c a lb. The cold storage holdings of poultry continue to be considerably smaller than a year ago. On June 2 Philadelphia had only 1,224,270 lbs. on hand against 2,430,533 lbs. a year ago, while total holdings for four principal markets were reported at 41,193,000 lbs. compared with 27,238,500 lbs a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay held fairly steady on high-grade stock but most of the offerings were undergrades and a dull market resulted. No. 2 Timothy averaged about $16 a ton and No. 3 $14 a ton. Best light clover mixed ranged $15.50 to $16. Rye straw was in light supply and the market was firm at $23 for straight rye and $15 to $16 for wheat and oat straw. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 34c; duck eggs, doz., 39c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 31c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Asparagus, new, lb., 25c; apples, bu., $1.50 to $2; beans, dry, 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 6c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; old cabbage, lb., 3c; new carrots, bch, 7c; carrots, bch, 4c; carrots, dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 6 for 25c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 10c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; onions, green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 55c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, lb., 5c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.70; parsnips, lb., 5c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; new green peas, qt., 15c; salsify, bch, 10c; strawberries, qt., 22c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 17c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats. — Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 32 to 35c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 22 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 23 to 34c; dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 65 to 70c; live, lb., 30 to 35c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $8.50 to $9; retail, 33 to 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.75; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 60c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, bu., medium, 75c; large, bu., 90c to $1.10; small, bu., 50c; radishes, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $3.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 10 to 11c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; mutton, 15 to 18c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bcht, 90c to $1.25; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; celery knobs, doz. bchs, 40 to 60c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $1.25 to $1.75; horseradish, h.h., doz., 20 to 25c; green onions, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 30 to 40c; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 75 to 90c; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; spinach, bu., 70 to 90c; tomatoes, h.h., lb., 45c.

Apples.—Ben Davis, bu., $1.25.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 33 to 35c; fowls, heavy, lb., 29 to 30c; fowls, light, lb., 27c to 28c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 32 to 34c; eggs, doz. small lots, 35 to 38c; butter, country, crocks lb., 35 to 40c; butter, unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Hay and Straw.—Market for baled hay firm and prices steady. Straw market quiet. Quotations per ton are as follows: No. 1 Timothy hay, $13 to $14; clover hay, $15.50 to $16; Alfalfa, $23 to $29; oat straw, $11.50 to $12.50; wheat straw, $12 to $13; rye straw, $14 to $15.

Seeds.—The appended retail quotations per bushel are for American grown seed. Foreign stock is priced somewhat lower. Timothy, $2.75 to $3; Alfalfa, $13.50 to $15; Alsike, $17 to $18; clover, mammoth, $20 to $21; clover, medium, $19 to $20.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter and eggs are easier. Strawberries are coming in in quite liberal quantity.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, lower; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 44 to 45c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorns, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, lower; Grade A, 30 to 31c; grade B., 28 to 29c; grade C, 27 to 28c; unclassified, 28 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 31c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 34 to 38c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 29c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; broilers, 35 to 42c; ducks, 27 to 28c; geese, 16 to 18c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; King, bu., $2 to $2.65; Baldwin, $3 to $3.25; Russet, $2.25 to $2.75; Northern Spy, $3.75 to $4.50; Delicious, western, box, $4.25 to $5; Winesap, $2.50 to $3.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1.25; 150-lb. bag, $2.90 to $3; Fla., bbl., $4.50 to $5; Bermuda, $12 to $14; sweets, Tenn., hamper, $1.75 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3.50 to $4.50; cherries, Cal., 12-lb. lug, $2 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., box, $5 to $9; Fla., $5.75 to $10; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $2.50 to $4.50; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $2.50 to $6.50; watermelons, $1.25 to $1.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; 100-lb. bag, $3.50 to $4.25; doz. bchs, 15 to 18c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, bskt, $1.75 to $2.50; beans, Miss., hamper, $1.25 to $2.75; beets, Tex., bu., $1.15 to $1.35; cabbage, Tex., hamper, $1.25 to $1.50; carrots, Tex., crate, $2.50 to $3.25; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $1.75; celery, doz., 80 to 90c; cucumbers, bskt, $2.50 to $2.75; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $3.75; horseradish, bbl., $23 to $26; lettuce, box, 50c to $1; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 75c to $1; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 90c to $1; peas, Miss., hamper, $2 to $2.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 15 to 30c; spinach, bu., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, bskt, $1.50 to $2.50; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds. — Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $37; standard middlings, $38; red-dog, $44.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $58; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $53; hominy, $43; gluten feed, $44.75; oatfeed, $36.80. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

June 7, 1928.

MILK

June: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44½	@	$0.45
Extra, 92 score	.43⅜	@	.44
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.41½	@	.43½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.40	@	.40¾
Lower grades	.39	@	.39½
Ladles	.34½	@	.38½
Packing stock	.31	@	.32½
Renovated	.39½	@	.41
Sweet, fancy	.46	@	.46½
Extra	.45	@	.45½
Firsts	.44¼	@	.44½
Seconds	.42	@	.42½

CHEESE

State, flats, held, fancy	$0.30	@	$0.31
Average run	.29	@	.30
Flats, fresh, special	.25	@	.25½
Wisconsin, held	.30	@	.32
Daisies, fresh	.24½	@	.25½
Fancy	.24	@	.24½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.35	@	$0.36
Average extras	.33	@	.34
Extra firsts	.32	@	.32½
Firsts	.30½	@	.31½
Pacific Coast, whites	.32	@	.38
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.35	@	.36
Gathered, best	.31½	@	.32
Common to good	.27	@	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.26
Broilers	.30	@	.50
Roosters			.16
Ducks	.18	@	.24
Geese			.12
Tame rabbits	.20	@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38	@	$0.42
Fair to good	.30	@	.36
Broilers	.30	@	.45
Roosters	.14	@	.20
Fowls	.24	@	.29
Ducks	.15	@	.22
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.25	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.40	@	.65
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	$14.00
Bulls	7.75	@	9.50
Cows	5.00	@	8.50
Calves, best	16.00	@	18.00
Sheep,	4.00	@	7.50
Lambs	18.00	@	19.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice	$0.22	@	$0.23
Good to prime	.15	@	.20
Culls	.10	@	.14
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	23.50
Bulls	12.50	@	14.50
Cows	16.00	@	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.50	@	$2.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75	@	2.00
Bulk, 180 lbs.	2.50	@	2.75
Bermuda, bbl.	2.50	@	5.50
Southern, bbl.	2.25	@	3.50
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00	@	3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.75	@	$5.00
Beets, Southern, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Cabbage, bu.	1.00	@	1.75
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.75	@	3.25
Celery, hearts, doz.	2.00	@	2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50	@	4.50
Lettuce, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Lima beans, bu.	2.00	@	3.75
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Parsnips, bbl.	3.00	@	3.75
Peas, bu.	.50	@	1.50
Radishes, bu.	.25	@	1.00
Spinach, bu.	.50	@	1.00
String beans, bu.	1.25	@	4.00
Tomatoes, 6-bkt. crate	1.00	@	4.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.10	@	2.60

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	$10.25
Pea	10.25	@	10.50
Red kidney,	8.75	@	9.00
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.50	@	$4.00
Bbl.	4.00	@	10.50
Strawberries,			
Eastern Shore	.06	@	.11
Delaware and Maryland	.06	@	.14
Jersey	.08	@	.14
Peaches,			
Mayflower, 6-bkt. crate	3.00	@	5.00
Huckleberries, N. C., qt.	.25	@	.35
Watermelons, each	.60	@	1.65
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.00	@	4.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00	@	$24.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	16.00	@	20.00
Clover mixed	18.00	@	22.00
Straw, rye	30.00	@	31.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.60¾
No. 2 red	1.80¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.23½
Oats, No. 2 white	.82
Rye	1.38
Barley	1.08

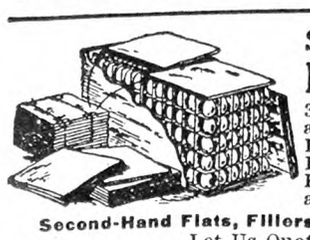
Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18		
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15		
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10		
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12		
Certified, qt.	.28		
Certified, pt.	.17		
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54	@	.55
Cheese, best, lb	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55	@	.60
Gathered	.40	@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03	@	.04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04	@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15	@	.20
Apples, table, doz.	.30	@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10	@	.12
Celery, root	.15	@	.20
Cauliflower, head	.20	@	.35
String beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Peas, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15

Some Guernsey Sales

Manager J. E. Dodge, of Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., reports the following recent sales: A bull calf to Samuel Bird, Ridgefield, Conn.; bull to George Williams, Vaughansville, Ohio; a cow to Mrs. Georgie McDonald Reed, Ossining, N. Y.; two females to Darwin S. Morse, Richmond, Mass.; a bull to George W. Bear, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; two cows to E. A. Brett, Katonah, N. Y.; a bull to James Beall, Linwood, N. C.; a bull to Dr. S. O. Black, Spartanburg, S. C.; a bull and two bred heifers to E. M. Brown, Abilene, Kan.; a bull to H. F. Joyce, Ashland, Wis., and an outstanding young herd of six females and one bull to C. J. Malmsten, Fremont, Neb.

BEES PAY BIG—EASY TO KEEP We will tell you how. Write today for handsome free booklet. Tell us if you keep bees now. Here is a bargain: Gleanings in Bee Culture, monthly magazine, 2 years, $1.00. "Starting Right with Bees," a book with 128 pages, 124 illustrations, and Gleanings in Bee Culture, 2 years, both $1.50. These will absolutely teach you beekeeping.
The A. I. Root Co., 665 Liberty St., Medina, O.


SECOND-HAND EGG CASES
30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.
Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
Let Us Quote You.
EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., INC.
Dept. R. 136 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

12,000 Hens Mated to Pedigreed Males

MAIZIE WORLD'S RECORD HEN
Males heading our flocks are from dams with records of 200-273 eggs. Get our catalog which tells all about our especially bred White Leghorns. Two sons of Maizie, the world's record hen, are in our flocks. Over 210 hens made over 200 eggs in trapnest under Ohio R. O. P. on our two breeding farms. All chicks Ohio accredited. Write for details. Prices are right and our stock unusual.
LAYON LEGHORN FARMS, R. 6, St. Clairsville, Ohio

FOR SALE
12,000 10-WEEK-OLD BARRED ROCK PULLETS
FOR JUNE DELIVERY
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

CHICKS
From highest quality free range stock bred for egg production and stamina. Every customer satisfied. June Prices, Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns $ 8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks 10.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds 10.00
Light Mixed, $7; Heavy 8.00
Special prices on 500 or 1000 lots. 100%, prepaid and delivery guaranteed.
LOOK
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, Millerstown, Pa, R. F. D. No. 3

Chicks

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed full count, These chicks are all from free rang and heavy laying. flocks. FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

JARVIS' CHICKS PULLETS
White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Producing Stock. Free from disease, guaranteed good quality. Write for illustrated catalog and low prices.
JARVIS POULTRY FARMS, Box O, Berlin, Maryland

Reduced Prices on
OUR SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
REDS; WHITE WYANDOTTES; WHITE, BARRED ROCKS; GIANTS; BLACK MINORCAS; ANCONAS; WHITE, BROWN LEGHORNS. Send for FREE Catalogue and Prices.
BUCHER BROS. HATCHERY, Dept. E, Bucyrus Ohio

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Cash or C.O.D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range stock. Postpaid. 100% live del. Special price on large lots. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 9.00	$40.00	$ 80
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	11.00	50.00	100
Wh. Wyandottes and Blk. Minorcas	12.00	55.00	110

Assorted—Light, 7c; Heavy, 10c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

ULSH'S CHICKS
White Wyandotte 12c
White Rock 9c
Barred Rock 9c
Heavy Mixed 7c
100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
$8.00 and $10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks and Reds, $9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed . . . . . $8.00 per 100
100% live arrival guaranteed.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY, R. R. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $8, "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $10; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	9.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed .... $8.50 Light Mixed	6.50

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. PULLETS FOR SALE.
ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY - Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
B. W. AMEY - - COCOLAMUS, PA.

BABY CHICKS
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, $8 a 100. Heavy Mixed, $7 a 100. Can ship C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to May 28, 1928, with remarks by the director:

Production picked up in the Storrs Laying Contest during the thirtieth week when the 1,400 pullets shelled out 6,412 eggs for a lay of 65.4 per cent. This is a gain of 81 eggs over the output of the preceding seven-day period and 269 eggs over the score for the corresponding week a year ago. Total production up to last Monday night was 161,522 eggs. This is an average of 1,153 eggs for each of the 140 competing entries of 115 eggs per bird. In 30 weeks the present competition has gained 11,128 eggs over last year's trial.

George Lowry's White Leghorns from Connecticut, have already laid 1,714 eggs in 30 weeks, and this score put them well out in front of all other entries on the basis of total production. The Charlescote Farm Reds from Massachusetts, are second with a 1,634-egg score, and the Broadview Farm White Leghorns from Connecticut stand third with a count of 1,619 eggs to their credit. These three entries have been the outstanding leaders to date and heavy laying earlier in the year enabled them to pile up a substantial lead over other competitors.

Lee Heads Honor Roll.—R. I. Reds entered by Clarence E. Lee from New York, succeeded in laying 65 eggs to head the honor roll during the thirtieth week. George Lowry's Leghorn entry made it a close second with a score of 64 eggs, and another pen of the same breed entered by St. John Poultry Farm from Missouri, was third with a 62-egg score. Two more Leghorn entries owned by Hanson's Leghorn Farm from Oregon, and Egg and Apple Fram from New York, tied for fourth place with scores of 60 eggs each.

There were several shifts among the leaders in the R. I. Red class during the past week. The West Neck Farm entry from New York passed the pen owned by Homestead Farm from Connecticut, to take second position. The entry of Zephrim Labelle from Connecticut, passed the entries of Fred H. Sampson from Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College from Amherst to take fourth position.

Controlling Coccidiosis.—Coccidiosis is a disease of poultry causing serious losses in young stock, especially in chicks from four to eight weeks of age. Accompanying the general symptoms common to many diseases there is a bleaching of from yellow to white of the chicks' shanks and beaks, and in severe cases bloody droppings may be noticed. Appetite is lacking, the chicks seem cold, and growth is retarded. On post-mortem examination, chicks infected with coccidiosis may show enlarged and blood-filled caeca, and a severely inflamed intestinal tract, both of which may indicate coccidiosis. Sometimes the caeca are enlarged and distended by accumulations of a yellowish, cheesy material.

The feeding of the "California Milk Mash" is effective in controlling coccidiosis. This is made up of 40 lbs. of either dried buttermilk or dried skimmed milk, 30 lbs. of corn meal, 20 lbs. of ground oatmeal or ground oats, and 10 lbs. of bran. This mash should be given to the affected flock for five or six days, during which time hard grain and all other feed except water should be withheld. When this treatment is given the house should be cleaned every day, and strict sanitary measures observed. If possible, move the chicks to new ground as soon as the treatment is completed.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—W. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,335; R. W. Davis & Sons, Maine, 1,328; Hawes Bros., Maine, 1,236.

White Rocks.—Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 1,429; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,409.

White Wyandottes.—Tom Baron, Eng., 1,370; Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 1,345.

Rhode Island Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,634; West Neck Farm, N. Y., 1,466; Homestead Farm, Conn., 1,456; Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 1,429; Mass. Agricultural College, Mass., 1,423.

White Leghorns.—George Lowry, Conn., 1,714; Broadview Farm, Conn., 1,619; George Lowry, Conn., 1,537; Hollywood Poultry Farm, Wash., 1,496; Geo. B. Ferris, Mich., 1,487; Amakassia Farm, N. Y., 1,451.

Pen-fattening Cockerels

The New Jersey Station gives the following as a desirable special fattening ration: 100 lbs. cornmeal, 50 lbs. wheat middling, 50 lbs. ground heavy oats or ground oatmeal, 30 lbs. meat scrap.

This mash is mixed with water and fed to the broilers three times a day, all they will clean up in 15 to 20 minutes. When milk is available for mixing, the meat scrap should be omitted from the mash. If semi-solid buttermilk is used, dilute one part of it with three parts of water and then mix with mash. When powdered milk is used, substitute 30 lbs. of it and omit the meat scrap. Water should be kept available for the birds. Market the broilers when they weigh 2 to 2½ lbs.

72 or 225?

MANY poultry raisers in this community make handsome profits every year from their flocks of hens by proper care and feeding. They know from past experience that *Quisenberry Quality Laying Mash with Buttermilk* has increased their egg production from 20% to 40%—and often more. They know that *Quisenberry Quality Laying Mash* contains proper food elements to maintain the body of the hens, keep them in the best condition and health, and enable good hens to produce 225 or more eggs per year—while ordinary hens fed ordinary grains average about 72 eggs each.
The Quisenberry Way Makes Every Hen Pay!
Free—
Ask your dealer or write us for "Crows and Cackles," a magazine choke full of information of interest and value to every poultry raiser. It tells the *Quisenberry Way to Bigger Poultry Profits.*
QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY FEEDS — MORE EGGS — All Feed — No Filler — HUSKER CHICKS
This Sign Points the Way to Bigger Poultry Profits. Use it as Your Guide When Buying Poultry Feeds.
Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co.
Kansas City, Mo. Dept. R. N. Buffalo, New York

BABY CHICKS
10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each
READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 306 BELLEFONTE, PA.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
12c	15c	16c	18c

For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00.
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

SUMMER CHICKS—REDUCED PRICES

C. O. D. or cash with order. Send $1 for each 100 chicks ordered. Pay balance when chicks arrive.

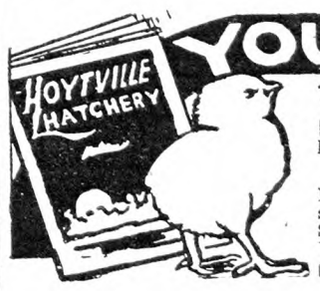
	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$4.75	$9.00	$42.00	$80.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes	5.75	11.00	52.00	100.00
Heavy Mixed or Broilers	4.50	8.00	40.00	80.00
Light Mixed	4.00	7.50	37.00	73.00

Send for free catalog. Chicks prepaid—100% live arrival.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.50	$14.75	$36.00	$ 70.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds; White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.50	48.00	95.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!


10 EXTRA CHICKS With every 100 chicks ordered during May and June we give 10 extra chicks without charge
REDUCED PRICES—Prices on our high quality Ohio Accredited Chicks have been drastically reduced. Write for information.
OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS
Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. GUARANTEED CHICKS. Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose with our chicks. Get our May and June prices.
HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY, 101 MAIN STREET, HOYTVILLE, OHIO

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
$8.00 Per 100 $70-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
$8.00 per 100 $37.50, 500 $70, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

MONTCALM GAME FARM

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Montcalm turkeys will be ready for shipment in October. Hatching eggs during season. Montcalm turkeys are big-boned, deep-breasted, beautifully bronzed birds bred from 20-lb. hens and 35-lb. toms. Our high-class young toms are excellent birds to head flocks already established, that need the addition of fresh blood from vigorous, early maturing, heavyweight strains. Complete foundation flocks or young hens for pure-bred breeding flocks. We guarantee the safe delivery of eggs and birds or adjustment will be made at full value.

Write for catalog and prices

MONTCALM GAME FARM
R. F. D. No. 3
Box L
Phoenixville, Pa.

Tiffany's Superior DUCKLINGS
Mammoth Pekin and White Indian Runner Ducklings and Eggs. 20th year.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM R. 34 PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.

PEKIN DUCKLINGS best quality—$26 per 100, or $250 per 1000, prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Bucyrus, Ohio

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—25 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. *This is my 24th year.* EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

White Chinese Goose Eggs, 50c ea.
$5.00 per dozen. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lots, $28. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $5.00 per 12 postpaid. Valuable instructions with order. Pekin Duck eggs, $2.00 per 12. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$ 70
Barred Rocks	9.00	42.00	80
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.00	42.00	80
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	...
Assorted Chicks	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at $9.00 per 100; $42.00 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. Hatches June 5, 12, 19, 26th. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.
Robert Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Strickler's Quality June Chicks
Big Hatches June 4-11-18-25.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

GOOD CHICKS
AT RIGHT PRICES
As low as $7.00 per 100. Write for special prices on large quantities. W. Leghorn. B. Rocks. R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Heavy Mix. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box 65, RICHFIELD, PA.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets Hollywood Strain—8 to 10 week old Pullets. Write for prices. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, N. Y.

CHICKS OF QUALITY
Cash or C. O. D.

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$9.00	$5.00	$3.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	8.00	4.50	2.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8 00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds	3 50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

CHIX Prices Reduced on June 1st. Rox, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Chestertown, Md.

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.
ORDER NOW for June and July Delivery.
EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

BARGAIN PRICES NOW!
On Strong, Healthy, Vigorous Chicks
Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Rocks and Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	$4.50	$8.00	$15.00	$72.50	$140

100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

S. C. White Leghorns	50	100	500	1000
Young and Barron Strain	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers Heavy Breed	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Broilers Light Breed	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Circular Free.
THE VALLEY HATCHERY, R 1, Box Y, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Quality Baby Chicks, $8 per 100 up
Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff ..... $10 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas ..... 12 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 14 per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—EGGS FOR HATCHING
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 8c Light and Heavy, 10c Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

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WILL SHIP C. O. D.
Light Mixed ..... 6½c Owen's Strain Reds, 12c
S.C.W. Leghorns, 7c S.C.W.L. Wyckoff, 12c
Rocks and Reds, 9c Heavy Mixed 8c
Half cent less on 500 lots. One cent less on 1000 lots
Postage paid and we guarantee 100% live delivery.
All free range stock.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown. From selected parent stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
100% Delivery *SUMMER PRICES* Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$6.50	$31.50	$60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage, Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

CHIX **Basom's Barred Rocks**
the large, heavy boned stock, bred for size and production, $9 per 100; $80 per 1000.
Orders filled Promptly.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** Now 8c each. Heavy Mixed 7c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
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Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS ONLY Baby chicks from highest grade heavy laying stock at reasonable prices. Circular free. THEO. L. POOLE, Jamesville, N. Y.

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

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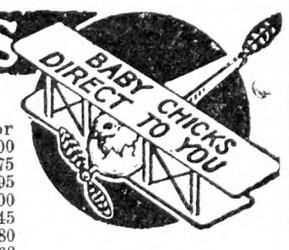

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay postman the balance.
Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amount with order—save postage.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; S. C. M. Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38.00	$ 75
S.C.B. Minorcas; Bd. & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75.00	145
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42.00	80
Assorted Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68

For Quality Prices Add 3c per chick to these prices. Pullets, 6 weeks, 50c each—8 weeks at 75c each.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY BOX 2 GIBSONBURG, O.

FOR YEARS WE HAVE HATCHED AND SOLD SATISFACTORY CHICKS

JUNE PRICES, POSTPAID

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$2.75	$4.00	$7.50	$36.00	$70.00
Br., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas, Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00
Barred & White Rocks, Black Minorcas	3.25	5.00	9.50	46.00	90.00
R. I. Reds & Buff Orpingtons	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.75	6.00	11.00	53.00	105.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rocks, Wyckoff Wh. Legehorns	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
White & Buff Minorcas	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Light Mixed	2.75	4.00	7.00	34.00	68.00

Pekin Ducklings, 26c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Best personal attention to all orders. Ref., Farmers State Bank. Free Catalog.
THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box D, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

The Henyard

The Commercial Hatchery and Disease

The question of responsibility for disease in day-old chicks shipped from hatcheries is one that is arousing comment and complaint to an extent which shows it to be a matter of serious concern to all involved, and to no one more than to the proprietor of commercial hatcheries who, in recent years, have built up a large business in selling baby chicks. This is a business of increasing importance but it is one that cannot continue unless it is conducted to the satisfaction of patrons as well as to the profit of those engaged in it. It is peculiarly a business conducted upon confidence. The purchaser of baby chicks has no way of knowing whether he has received just the chicks which he ordered and for which he has paid and he knows that the opportunities for substitution are numerous and the temptation to substitute at times likely to be strong. On the other hand, the hatchery knows that not all possible patrons are honest, that there is a very strong temptation when chicks die from any cause to blame the hatchery and to try to shift the loss to it. Instances are not unknown where wholly baseless claims have been made for the purpose of getting an extra supply of chicks without cost. The distance between buyer and seller and the comparatively small amounts usually involved make personal investigations when disputes have arisen impracticable.

The efficacy of the blood test to determine whether or not mature fowls are carriers of disease germs that may be directly transmitted to their offspring has been generally accepted as demonstrated, but testimony upon this point is not unanimous. There are very competent investigators who believe that the test is not to be depended upon and there is no question that in this, as in other, laboratory work findings are valuable only in proportion to the skill of the worker and in his faithfulness in all details of operations that are very susceptible to error. A laboratory test may be said to be only as reliable as the laboratory that made it. There is a perhaps somewhat unfortunate tendency upon the part of the lay public to accept anything bearing the label "laboratory made" as beyond question as to value. The microscope wears an air of infallibility that is not always justified by its works.

The practical question that arises out of all this is, can the commercial hatchery determine whether or not the flocks from which it hatches are disease free and is it fully responsible for any infected chicks sent to customer? In popular language, "blood tested" means tested and found free from infection by germs of bacilliary white diarrhoea. An advertiser who uses this term in connection with his other claims for the value of his stock is adding an inferential but very real guarantee that the chicks which he sends out are free from an inherited infection known to be very fatal to young chicks. This being the case, it is difficult to see how he can escape full responsibility for the appearance of a disease that must have had its origin on his own premises. He is entitled, however, to proof that infection was present and that the losses complained of were not due to conditions beyond his control after the chicks had reached purchasers. In the present state of knowledge, the laboratory seems to offer the only court of resort in cases of dispute and its findings would probably be accepted in courts of law.

It is another question whether, under conditions in the trade as they now exist, an advertiser who makes no claims as to freedom from disease can be held responsible for loss due to it provided that he has exercised reasonable care and has presumably tried to give full value for money received. A diseased chick is without value. Anyone who knowingly sells such a chick is guilty of fraud. Disease, however, is something that is not always evident and something that may exist for a time without the knowledge of those in contact with it. To hold a hatchery responsible for something beyond reasonable limits of its knowledge would be manifestly unfair. To hold it responsible for all reasonable efforts to acquire the knowledge which it should have, is quite another matter. Responsibility extends to efforts as well as to results. It is a fair assumption that all hatcheries know the risk of hatching from untested stock unless previous hatches have shown that bacillary white diarrhoea does not exist in it. However, this disease, though widespread, is not universally present; the majority of flocks do not show it. It is not to be assumed that it is certainly present if blood tests or chicks already hatched do not show its absence. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the presumption of freedom from disease in young and old stock apparently healthy should hold. It is upon this assumption that the greater part of hatchery chicks are sold. The question at issue is, is it the duty of a hatchery to go beyond the evidence of freedom from disease that would be taken as sufficient in the case of other live stock and inferentially guarantee a purchaser against loss if disease appeared? In the absence of evidence to the contrary, is there any reason to assume that a hatchery has not acted in good faith in sending out chicks apparently healthy and is there any reason why a purchaser should not take the risk involved in buying without a guarantee?

The above discussion is probably sufficient to show that there is room for more than one opinion as to both the ethics and legal considerations involved in the baby chick trade. There is another side that, in practical importance, outweighs what has been said. No hatchery can long continue in business and acquire a reputation for selling chicks that die of some infectious disease soon after reaching their purchasers. Unless fortunes in the business can be so quickly made that retirement before a reputation is acquired is possible, no one else is quite as much interested in sending out disease-free stock as is the proprietor of a hatchery. To insure himself against the danger of doing this may be tedious and expensive but he is not safe until he has done it. If he has inadvertently caused loss to a customer because of precautions which he might have taken but did not take, it is hardly worth while for him to retire behind the protection of legal technicalities and refuse to take the responsibility. The whole baby chick business is at stake; not only will the individual in it be ruined but the whole industry will go upon the rocks unless it is found possible to ship disease-free stock and assure the customer that such stock will be received. Confidence must precede sales. If blood tests can bring assurance about, blood tests may solve the problem. If other and more tedious methods are required, they must be adopted. Experience has not yet fully shown the way but a way must be found. M. B. D.

Ration for Chicks

I am feeding intermediate scratch feed to seven-weeks chicks, but they will not clean up the Kaffir corn in the feed. I would like a formula for a chick feed from seven to 12 weeks of age, and a good growing mash. H. R. S.

New Jersey.

I know of nothing better for growing chicks than corn and wheat, the former cracked finely enough to suit their age, or, in other words, small enough to enable them to swallow the pieces. Ordinary cracked corn after about six weeks of age. Finely cracked before that. Wheat does not need cracking except for the very young chick. Corn is the most needed of the grains; wheat may be added in any quantity to suit the feeder's fancy. Good, heavy oats may be added when pullets will eat them.

A simple "growing" mash may be made up of equal parts by weight of cornmeal, wheat bran, flour wheat middlings, finely ground heavy oats and one-half or more part high-grade meat scrap. If skim-milk can be fed, little meat is needed in addition; all the milk that the chicks will consume will replace meat in the mash. A more scientifically blended mash may be made according to the Cornell formula, 30 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 20 lbs. wheat bran, 15 lbs. flour wheat middlings, 10 lbs. fine ground heavy oats, 10 lbs. ground meat scraps, 5 lbs. bonemeal, 10 lbs. dried milk and ½ lb. of salt. Here is a formula which the all mashers are using very successfully: Coarse ground yellow cornmeal, 70 lbs.; coarse ground wheat or Winter wheat middlings, 20 lbs.; meat scrap, 5 lbs.; poultry bonemeal, 4 lbs.; salt, 1 lb. Milk in some form should be fed with this, but it is fed as a substitute for a combined mash and whole grain ration, and growing stock seems to do as well upon it as when hard grain and mash are both fed in carefully regulated quantities. Some way, chicks don't seem to fully appreciate the very carefully blended mixtures that exact feeding science offers them; they grow, anyway, if they have enough to eat. M. B. D.

Symptoms of Coccidiosis

The New Hampshire Station makes the following statement about this serious poultry trouble:

The birds may lose their equilibrium, teeter back on the tailhead, have an unsteady wobbly gait, or lie on the floor and kick around in a circle. Another indication of the disease is that the chickens go off feed with feathers ruffled and eyes dull. Many are humped up and tend to crowd around the brooder stove. Occasionally meaty and bloody droppings are noticed. Emaciation along the breastbone and shanks is usually very evident. With pullets over three months of age the disease has been closely associated with paralysis; symptoms are thinness or going light and a paleness of the shanks. Preventive treatment consists of feeding a 40 per cent dried buttermilk mash, withholding all scratch feed, supplemented with thorough cleaning and scrubbing out of the houses.

"DO MAKE yourselves at home, ladies," remarked the hostess affably. "I am at home myself, and wish you all were!"—Glasgow News.

The Henyard

Broiler Raising

Over 40 years ago, in the vicinity of Hammonton, Atlantic County, N. J., several men of various vocations became interested in the raising of chickens during the Winter months, selling them when they weighed from 1½ to 2 lbs. each. This was really the beginning of the Winter broiler industry. Very few of the extensive plants in those early days were successful. Even nowadays many poultry authorities and men of experience in poultry lines are confident that broiler raising is the most hazardous of any branch of poultry culture. When one sees prices quoted during February, March and April at 65 to 75 cents per lb. on the wholesale New York market for chickens weighing about 1 lb., or $1.50 a pair for chickens weighing ¾ lb. each, it would seem that there must be profit in growing them. The demand has constantly increased during the past, but has been checked simply because it was impossible to secure any considerable quantity or a constant supply. With our present knowledge of poultry husbandry, secured through experiment stations and other sources, it would seem that many of the failures of the past could be avoided. The main trouble has been the great loss while the chickens were small.

We know now that much of the loss and disease in young chickens can be avoided if we keep up the health and vigor of the parent birds. I believe that a flock of fowls needs entirely different management for the best results when market eggs are the product desired, from a flock kept for breeding purposes. A poultry house should be built for the special purpose it is to be used for, and young stock for broiler purposes needs quite a different treatment from those to be kept for mature producers. A poultry plant needs just as careful businesslike system and forethought as any other enterprise. I think it takes closer attention to details and a more personal inclination to make a profit from a poultry farm than from any other kind of farming. I know several poultry farms where poultry pays a larger percentage on the money and time expended than almost any other crop I know of.

Many more people are going in for egg production than for broiler raising. To be sure, eggs have been selling high for the last eight years. Looking the whole situation over, theres seems to be no reason why more broiler farms cannot be made to pay. Special equipment is necessary when special products are to be grown. One thing is certain, broiler raising is one business that the inexperienced should take up very carefully. Hired help, expensive buildings, handy devices and all else amount to nothing without personal attention to the work from day to day by one who thoroughly understands chicken raising and all its pitfalls.

What does the market demand? Broilers are classed according to their size. Squab broilers should weigh from ⅝ to ⅞ lb. apiece. They are in demand from January 15 to April 30. The prices in New York, the principal market for this class, vary from 85 cents a pair about Christmas up to $1.50 or more in March, and down again to the ordinary Spring chicken price in June. Medium broilers are those larger than squab broilers and not over 1¾ lbs. each. The squabs are always sold by the pair; the medium sometimes that way and sometimes by the pound. They are worth about the same as squab broilers early in the season by the pound, but usually are quoted a little higher in the Spring. Large broilers are always in demand, but more so during March, April and May. To people unfamiliar with the broiler business it seems queer that the prices are so high. Large broilers, 2 lbs. in weight, sold for over 60 cents a lb. in weight nearly all the Spring of 1927. There were several reasons for this. One is that there are many people in the large cities and Winter hotels who will have Summer luxuries if money can buy them.

It will be readily accepted that these are special products. There must be certain breeds best adapted for these different sized broilers. For squab chickens I believe without a doubt that the Single Comb White Leghorn has better qualifications than any other breed. It grows as fast as or faster than any other up to six to ten weeks old, when the chickens should be marketed. Some few small raisers use White Wyandottes for squab broilers. The Wyandotte has the typical broiler conformation and is ready for market at any age. Plymouth Rocks are used for some large broilers, but are more adapted to soft roaster production. In selecting a breed, of course, many conditions may enter. I am dealing only with broiler raising for the wholesale market. The main points to be considered are a quick-growing chicken with as plump a carcass as possible at killing age.

White pin feathers and yellow skin are valuable points. Early feathering is very important. Of course, strong fertility and high hatchability are requisites to success. Then personally, I consider selection for breeding purposes the most important step in conducting a poultry farm for any purpose. First, always select with constitutional vigor as the main thing, then select for egg type, broiler type, roaster type or exhibition type, as the case may be. On a commercial scale both incubating and brooding must be entirely artificial. The mammoth machines on the market are much more economical than a number of small machines. I would urge anyone starting in even with some experience with poultry, to start in a small way. If the machines he buys are of good quality, a fair price can be secured for them later. Dealing with the subject of houses broadly, you want your incubators and your brooders in houses adapted to them. The mistake is often made of buying to economize by building two-storied houses and of combining brooding equipment with a laying house, etc. Most always these methods are failures. Incubators will not run under adverse conditions. Years ago the cry was, "We can hatch chickens all right," but cannot raise. With improved brooding devices and dry feeding poultrymen are now able to raise chickens that they hatch, which years ago they could not.

C. A. UMOSELLE.

New Jersey.

From Franklin County, Vt., Farm Bureau

"I always plan to cut my hay early but do not always get started as early as I like. Two years ago I got it all in the barn before the Timothy had more than come into bloom. It made very good hay, and I do not think my cows ever did any better then when they were being fed that hay." This is the statement made by R. L. Chaffee, of Enosburg, who is one of the best practical dairymen in the county, and who has an exceptionally high producing Jersey herd.

The question of the early cutting of hay particularly of Timothy is this year being very much discussed in Franklin County, and unless weather conditions are extremely unfavorable it is expected that haying will be started earlier than usual by the progressive farmers. The chief objections raised against early cutting are reduced tonnage, and unsatisfactory weather for curing the hay. Concerning the first of these, County Agent R. C. McWilliams says that the investigations of the Missouri Experiment Station show that Timothy cut before bloom does not gain in total digestible matter as rapidly as is lost by the crop when the seed has passed the dough stage. Since in this county ordinarily only a small portion of the crop is cut early it would seem better business to have the last tonnage of hay feed value in early cut hay, rather than the same yield of very low feed value of late cut hay. The County Agent also calls attention to the fact of late that cutting early usually results in a large crop of rowen of feed value higher than straight clover hay.

The weather prior to July 1 is usually not so satisfactory for hay but the experiences of many farmers throughout the county would indicate that the use of 15 lbs. of salt per ton of hay will prevent heating in hay that would ordinarily be considered only half cured.

A. W. Lohman of the State Extension Service will be in the county on June 14 and 15. When with the County Agent he will visit poultry keepers in the county. If there are any who have particular problems they will be called on if they will notify the County Agent.

Mr. Lohman has spent very little time in this county previously and this visit will be largely in the nature of a get-acquainted tour. Definite arrangements for meetings and demonstrations will also be made at this time.

R. C. M.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The market during the past week has shown the demoralizing effect of heavy offerings along some lines. Cabbage, onions, potatoes and strawberries were perhaps most heavily hit. Other produce has generally sold quite well.

Apples.—Supplies light; demand light. Baldwins Mass. A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9 bbl. Best Russets, $2 to $3.50. Ben Davis, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, unclassified, $4 to $6 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins U. S. 1, 2½ to 2¾-in., $8.50 to $9. Russets, 2½-in., $6.50 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Va. crts, 60c to $1.25; some worthless. Miss., ⅞ bu., $1 hamp.

Cabbage. — Supplies liberal; demand slow. Ala., flat crts., $2 to $2.50. Va. Wakefield, $1 to $1.25 crt.

Carrots. — Supplies liberal; demand moderate. Market firm. Native cut off ord., $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Tex. and Miss. crt. bchs, fair, $2.50 to $2.75. Cal., crts, $3.50 to $4.

Cucumbers.—Supplies liberal; demand moderate. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $6.50 to $7.50. Ohio, bskts, 25 cukes, $2 to $2.75. Fla., ⅞-bu. hamp., $2.50 to $3.25.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native h.h., 18 hds. ord., 60c to $1; best, $1.10 to $1.35. Iceberg, Cal. and Wash., best, $3 to $4; poorer, 50c crt.

Onions.—Supplies heavy, market dull and weak; 110 lbs. Egyptians, $2.25 to $3. Tex., crts, mostly $1.35. Cal., $1.25 to $1.40 crt.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., 90c to $1.15 100 lbs. Fla. Spauldings, U. S. No. 1, $4. S. C. Cobblers, No. 1 mostly $4 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand light. Native mostly 40 to 60c std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies heavy, demand poor. Native, 15 to 40c std. bu. box.

Strawberries.—Supplies liberal; market weak; 32-qt. crts., Md. and Del., various varieties, 5 to 15c qt. Ky. Aromas, 13 to 15c. Mo., 10 to 13c qt.

Tomatoes. — Supplies heavy, demand good on best. Native h.h., mostly 28 to 30c lb. Ohio, 10-lb. bskts, $2.25 to $2.50 Fla. crts, $1.50 to $3.50. Tex. lugs, $1.50 to $2.75.

Turnips.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native P. T., $1.50 to $2 24 bchs. White Capes, few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50. Eastern, $17 to $21. Clover mixed, red, $20 to $21 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 44c; firsts, 43½ to 44c; seconds, 42 to 43c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 37c. Mixed colors, 36c. White extras, 34c doz. Pullets, 30 to 32c. Fresh eastern extras, 34c. Undergrades, 28 to 30c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 29½c; firsts, new, 23½ to 24c; extra held, 29½ to 30c; firsts held, 27½ to 28½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10.75 to $11. Cal. small white, $10.25 to $10.50; Yelloy Eyes, $10.25 to $10.50; Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50; Lima, $9.75 to $10 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—General tone of market strong, activity spotty and trading slackened to some extent. Receipts of domestic for week ending June 2, 1928, 8,884,100 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 45 to 47c; ¼ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 95 to 98c; ⅜ bloodfi combing, $1.01 to $1.06; clothing, 87 to 92c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c; Terr. mostly, combing $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.95 to $1.10; clothing, 95c to $1.03; ¼ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 92c.

An unconfirmed rumor has been going the rounds that both political conventions will fearlessly indorse the campaign against the corn-borer and vote to uphold the Constitution.—Louisville Times.

BABY CHICKS
Mixed..... $7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns..... 7 per 100
Barred Rocks..... 9 per 100
Reds..... 9 per 100
Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. From our own selected breeders, bred for size and heavy production. Wonderful birds raised on Cod-Liver-Oil, buttermilk mash, milk and free range. 12-weeks, $1. On approval.
FINGER LAKES POULTRY FARM Hammondsport, N. Y.

WHITE ROCK PULLETS
14 wks. old, high producing strain, $1.50 ea. No sickness on my place. A. BRANDENBERGER, Waretown, N. J.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 7c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

REDUCED PRICES ON WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN CHICKS May 8c. June 7c. Parcel post paid. FRANK BLUM, New Washington, O.

CHICKS, 7c UP Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Free range. Del. guar. Catalog Prices. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

S.C. White Leghorn PULLETS Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8 to 10-week old Pullets. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

TANCRED LEGHORN BREEDING COCKERELS—from Pennsylvania Certified 200-289 Egg Dams and 300 Egg Males. Booklet. NORTH POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Vermont Tested. 100% Free from White Diarrhea. Heavy Production. Started Chicks, 3 weeks, 35c.
ASCUTNEY FARMS RN-10 Hartland, Vt.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys Hardy disease free stock.
EGGS—5 for $3.00, 25 for $10.00.
WILD MALLARDS, RING NECK PHEASANTS, GIANT BELGAIN HARES.
Circular free.
WILLOWEMOC FARMS, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

WANTED to BUY About 300 or 400 Day-Old-Turkeys
GOOD HEALTHY STOCK. Middle JUNE Hatch. State Price. D. RUNGE, Norton, Mass.

A paying flock for next fall

Buy Kerr's baby chicks now and have pullets with a fine laying inheritance ready for Fall and Winter laying. Chicks have same blood lines as hens making the great records in leading eastern laying contests.

Shipments Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week

NEW LOW PRICES—Effective June 4th

No. of chicks	White Leghorns	Barred Rocks	R. I. Reds	White Rocks
25	$3.00	$3.50	$3.75	$3.75
50	5.00	6.50	7.00	7.00
100	9.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
500	42.50	57.50	62.50	62.50
1,000	85.00	110.00	120.00	120.00

For Special Matings add 3c per chick to above prices. Write for prices on blood-tested stock.

Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 25% deposit required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Send money order, check or cash in registered letter. Kerr's illustrated Chick Book sent free on request.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Dept. 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J.
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A Colony House For Growing Birds
Our "Amherst" House, pictured above, is just right for growing stock. Ample ventilation. Can be mounted for easy moving. Complete, with nests, roosts and dropping boards. Size, 8x8 ft. Price, $49, F. O. B.
Free Catalog shows and describes many other designs, including Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels. Write today.
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8,000 ROSEMONT S. C. White Leghorn PULLETS
ALL APRIL HATCHED
10 Weeks Old, $1.00 each
12 Weeks Old, $1.25 each
Prices F. O. B. Shipping Point
Delivery: June 27th—July 18th
Order today; make sure of Rosemont Quality
ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY
Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey

WENE CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns, blood-tested and state-certified or W. Rock-W. Wyandotte cross breeds from blood-tested matings, exceptionally fine for broilers and roasters, only $9.50 per 100. Straight breeds—B. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes at $12.50 per 100.
Immediate Delivery. Postpaid.
WENE CHICK FARM, Dept. A, VINELAND, N. J.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Legh'ns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
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Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.00	9	42.50	80
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
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MATTITUCK WHITE LEGHORN FARM
Barron-Hollywood Strain. N. Y. State Certified. Trapnested under N. Y. State R. O. P.
PULLETS, 10-Weeks-Old, $1.00 each.
On free range. Now ready for delivery. 3 mos. old, $1.25.
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100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	90
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	60

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Enclosed please find one dollar for new subscriber which I promised to get you in return for information you sent me as to the reliability of the United Service Corp., for which I thank you in behalf of several nearly bitten suckers. At the mentio - of THE R. N.-Y. their representatives began to grow timid. Wishing THE R. N.-Y. the best of prosperity at all times. W. F. N.

Connecticut.

To be of service to country people in the matter of steering them clear of sharks in any line is one of the ambitions of THE R. N.-Y. and the particular function of Publisher's Desk. We cannot too often or too emphatically urge the necessity of investigation of propositions presented by strangers before parting with money or signing the dotted line.

A few weeks ago a representative from the Anthony Wayne Correspondence School of Fort Wayne, Indiana, called at my school. He proved to be a very suave talker, taking up an hour and a half of my time. The course was open to teachers only. The school was giving scholarships to four teachers in each supervisory district. The course being reduced from about $400 to $200, which included textbooks, material and typewriter. Is this school reliable or is it another way to get a young teacher's money? Many around here signed up for the course. After finding I would not sign the contracts agent became very insulting and proved himself no gentleman. Has he a right to force himself in a school and take up our time? M. A.

N. Y.

The above is quite the characteristic method of correspondence course agents to secure signature to the enrollment contract. Young woman teachers or those trained for the profession seem to be the particular field in which the Ft. Wayne institutions operate. These agents have no right in the schools and the authorities should not permit them to enter the schoolrooms. At our valuation of correspondence course, $200 is several times what the course is worth and it is doubtful if the course was intended to sell at a higher price. Such claims are a ruse to lead the prospect to believe that a wonderful opportunity to get a bargain is being offered. We are glad this young woman refused to become a victim.

An agent from Hope Oil Co., Bridgeport, Ill., is leasing 1,000 or more acres in this locality, and wants me to sign a document of which I inclose you a copy. Neighbors on all sides of us have signed but your Publisher's Desk has been slowly but surely educating us along the line of schemes, so we solicit your advice in this matter. Would such a lease interfere with the sale of such property? The agent didn't entirely fill out blanks, but left it for our investigation. A. A. P.

Michigan.

The enclosed is an "oil and gas lease" on farms providing that the owner of the farm shall receive one-eighth of all the oil produced from the farm. The purpose of such lease is not clear. Such leases are solicited and secured on property far removed from regions where oil has been found, and no prospect of locating oil. Perhaps such leases are valuable in the promotion of oil royalties. The objection to farmers signing such leases is that the owner ties up the right for drilling for oil on his property with no adequate compensation. In this case as with most leases that have come under our observation, the other party to the lease has no established financial responsibility. The farm owner is responsible for his part of the contract, but he has no assurance that the oil company can be forced to live up to its part of the agreement if it should be to the company's advantage to repudiate it. Therefore the farmer has nothing to gain and all to lose in signing this readymade lease which has not been prepared with view to protecting his interests. If the Hope Oil Co. can establish its financial responsibility then it will be time enough to consider such a lease. We commend the subscriber's prudence in refusing to follow the lead like the proverbial flock of sheep.

Is the Capon Raisers' Association, 422 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., a real honest firm to deal with? I received a letter from them stating that it costs $10 to join, and that they guarantee to sell every capon I raise. I have 10 days to make my reply, receiving the $5 association caponizing outfit free. G. M.

Connecticut.

All our investigations revealed of this association was a single individual occupying a desk at the given address, while an advertising man is alleged to be also interested in the project. The association advertises "Earn $100 a week raising capons in your back yard." This is within the range of possibility if your backyard is large enough to accommodate a large enough flock. The "enormous profits" and "experience unnecessary" are likely to be questioned by any practical poultryman. The caponizing outfit is reported to be a cheap outfit. The "guarantee" to sell all you raise, only means that the association will direct or turn over the shipments of capons to some commission house in Chicago and the shipper will have to be content with whatever returns are sent him. There is no question that there is more easy money in the promotion of this membership scheme than there will prove to be for the members in growing capons.

E. T. Morton, publisher of the *Financialistic Debater* and one of the most persistent the Dollarettes *The Financial World* exposed, continues to bombard his readers with long winded telegrams and expensive long distance telephone calls urging the purchase of his Victory Gold, Butte Copper and Ardsley Butte and he hopes to lure some of them in his net with intangible promises of profits running into as high as 400 per cent within the next few months. The present speculative fever must be helping his game.

The above item from *The Financial World* cannot be too much emphasized. Many inexperienced investors are induced to send a dollar for subscription to this class of "tipster" sheets. Then it is only another step to the bombardment with telegrams and long distance calls. Only those who are wise to the methods of the Boston Curb can resist the inducements.

Would you hunt up for me the New Era Portrait Co., 716 W. Maidson Street, Chicago, Ill., Dept 146. They advertised in *True Story Magazine*, April, 1928. I sent a dear picture of my daughter, who had just died, and 50 cents, in stamps, one month ago, and have written and cannot hear a word from them.

New York. MRS. R. E. S.

We are unable to get response to our letters from New Era Portrait Co. either. The class of papers which these portrait concerns advertise assume no responsibility for the character of the advertising published. Perhaps the order and instructions will be carried out some time in the future; but concerns refusing to answer letters are very unsatisfactory to have dealings with. We are unable to secure the return of the photograph for this mother.

I will appreciate information as to the standing of the Imperial Royalties Company, Kansas City, Mo., and Tulsa, Okla. They have agents selling stock for them.

Delaware. L. F. H.

A royalty in the oil industry is the amount of oil the owner or lessee of the land receives for the use of the land for drilling the wells. It is usually one-eighth of the oil produced. The owner or leaseholder frequently disposes of his rights or holdings to organizations or royalty companies. Some of these royalty companies are conducted profitably and others are not. As production progresses on any property the oil supply diminishes. It is difficult to secure any accurate appraisal of the values behind royalty investment proposition. They are a speculation at best, and we should avoid investments regarding which there is not full information available.

I received a check from the Long Island R. R. for the claim. I thank you for your efforts in my behalf. As an individual, the railroad had denied me justice on this claim. When you spoke, backed by your 250,000 subscribers, they thought it was time to give justice.

H. R. T.

This claim was for overcharge on a car of potatoes. We put it up to the railroad and they promptly made adjustment, though it had been refused the claimant. There seemed no room for dispute, and we can only assume the claim had not reached the proper party.

The Boston Terminal Market

[Boston's new wholesale produce market was opened about a year ago. The following statement by the market authorities will be of interest to readers:]

The Boston Terminal Market is a wholesale fruit and produce market, located in the Fargo Street yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—just off Summer Street, between Boston proper and South Boston. It opened April 4, 1927.

This market is operated by the Boston Market Terminal Company, an association of fruit and produce dealers, who lease the building from the railroad company. The market has been housed during the past year in two brick buildings, each 660 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, each having a capacity of about 80 carloads. The success of this venture has now made it necessary to have additional accommodations in the form of a third house, soon to be put into operation, having a capacity of over 50 carloads. This new house will also provide office space for some of the dealers. Connected with the Terminal, there is also a bulk yard for car-door delivery, having a capacity of close to 200 cars.

During its first year of operation over 18,000 cars were handled at the Terminal, nearly 16,000 of which have been unloaded into the houses and the remainder sold on track. Probably 2,000 cars have also passed through to wharves, storages, etc.

Distribution at the Terminal is strictly on a wholesale basis. Its business is the selling of carlots or less than carlots down to certain specified minimums, such as 25 boxes of apples, 10 crates of lettuce, etc. This market is for produce coming in by rail only. No trucked-in goods are handled. Business now opens at 6 A. M. During the Summer it will probably open earlier. In Winter it opens at 7 A. M.

Dealers do not have permanent locations. Produce is unloaded at the place most convenient to the spot where the cars are set in the yard. For instance, Dealer A may have the first space in one house this morning and the last space in the other house tomorrow. All he is sure of is that his carloads will be brought together in some designated location. This location is designated on a blackboard at the main entrance so that buyers may readily locate their favorite dealers. A blackboard also tells the number of cars of each commodity offered. Selling is most active during the first hour of business. Sales close at 11 A. M. in Winter and 10 A. M. in Summer. Buyers are given until 4:30 P. M. to remove each day's purchases.

One of the principal objects of the establishment of the Terminal was the relief of congestion in the old market district. In this it has been notably successful, having eliminated much of the hauling of wagonloads from railroad yards to dealers' stores.

Produce offered but not sold at the Terminal may be hauled to dealers' stores, but the regulations state that, except for berries, it must first be unloaded onto dealer's sidewalk or other place of business before being offered for sale. The object of this regulation is, to lessen congestion caused by wagonloads backed up to sidewalks waiting for the load to be disposed of. The terminal has also advanced the hours of trading so that buyers can now inspect and buy their stuff earlier than under the former system when it had to be hauled to the market first.

Most of the carlot early apples from South Atlantic States this past season were handled at the Terminal. This has also been the case with most recent scattering receipts of carlot apples with the exception of northwestern boxes, most of which go to the Charlestown auction.

From this it will be seen that comparatively few shipped in apples come direct to the old market district. Of course supplies that are bought by jobbers from wholesalers at the Terminal come into the market district to be sold in smaller lots, but the out-of-town purchases go direct from the Terminal to their destination without passing through any of the Faneuil Hall or other downtown market sections.

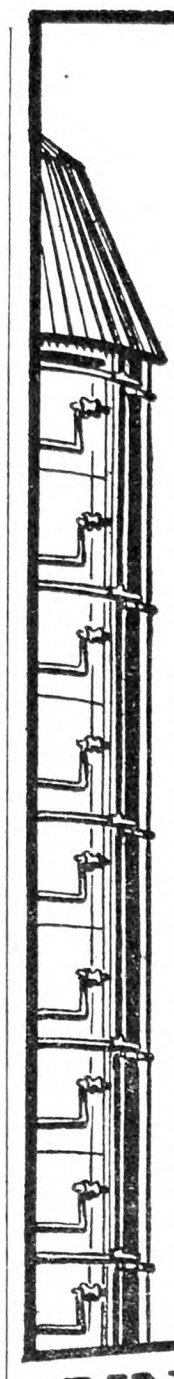
It is doubtful whether the existence of the Terminal during the past season has had any noticeable effect on the marketing of trucked-in apples in the old market district. Its possible effect in the future is also mostly a matter of conjecture. In years of keen competition between shipped-in and home-grown stock the fact that the job of buying is somewhat split up may react to the advantage of one or other of those two classes of apples. WALTER E. PIPER.

Contracts for Oil Boring

What is the usual procedure in drilling for oil or gas? I have reference to the steps taken by the property owner who has reason to believe oil or gas may be present. What is the best method to pursue and what points of importance in contracts and agreements must one observe? State also the usual expenses connected therewith. H. M. S.

R. N.-Y.—Will some reader who knows from experience or observation tell about this?

THERE'S nothing against the inferiority complex, except that it doesn't affect the right people.—Publishers Syndicate.



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You climb up your silo and fork out silage. Do this in the safest, easiest way—the Unadilla way!

The Unadilla has air-tight, water-tight doors that just can't stick or freeze. These doors provide a continuous opening at the level of the silage. No more hand over head *pitching* of tons of silage—all you do is *push* out the silage as you'd push a milk stool out of your way.

The door fasteners form a permanent, steady ladder, convenient, *safe*.

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Also tubs, tanks and vats

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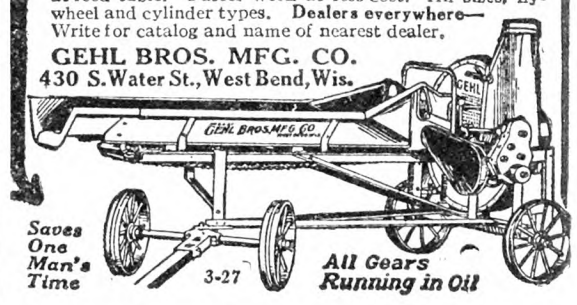
Broke all Power Records at University Tests

In a University test a Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 horse power or .688 H. P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M. — **the lowest power of any cutter in the test.** It will do as well on your own farm.

An all-steel machine, unbreakable steel fly wheel, built for years of hard service. Requires no man at feed table. Faster work at less cost. All sizes, fly-wheel and cylinder types. **Dealers everywhere**—Write for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
430 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.



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Agents Wanted

FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
216-224 Dennison Blk., Syracuse, N. Y.

Cornell Poultry Show

The college of agriculture at Cornell University announces its eleventh annual poultry judging and breeding school for June 25 to 30 at Ithaca, N. Y. This school is for the purpose of studying and identifying the characters which indicate egg and meat production in farm flocks. Those who attend will hear lectures and will do a lot of the actual work of handling fowls, since the gathering is strictly a school and not a conference.

The buildings, staff and equipment of the poultry department of the college will be used, and the breeds studied are Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and single comb white Leghorns. Admission is limited to persons professionally engaged in teaching, research, judging, poultry journalism, college students specializing in poultry husbandry, and persons who are engaged in poultry raising. The lower age limit is 18 years.

A laboratory fee of $5 is charged. Other expenses, except for transportation may range from $2.25 to $3 a day for board and room. Those who expect to attend should write for a descriptive circular and application blank, addressing the Poultry Department, College of Agri-

Department of Agriculture Yearbook

The 1927 Yearbook of Agriculture contains 320 articles, varying in length from 250 to 1,500 words, in which new scientific discoveries and progress in farm production and marketing are dealt with by department specialists.

In the statistical section the most important agricultural statistics for the United States, and for the world as far as the agriculture of this country is concerned, are brought together for a series of years ending with the crop year 1926-27. For major crops, historical series going back to 1867 are given. Information is also furnished on returns from farming, costs of farm production, farm living standards, wages, labor, population, freight rates, temperature and rainfall, and many other subjects knowledge of which is helpful to the producer in solving his problems of production and marketing. It contains 1,234 pages, is well illustrated and indexed, and its articles are arranged in alphabetical order.

The Yearbook is published under a special congressional appropriation. Four hundred thousand copies are published and these will be distributed largely by Congressmen and Senators, to each of whom is allotted about 400 copies. Twenty thousand copies are purchased by the United States Department of Agriculture for allotment to its various bureaus. Persons who cannot obtain a copy of the book from Congressmen or Senators, or who are not on the list to receive one from some bureau of the department, may obtain a copy for $1.50 from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Good Whitewash

I would like to know what is the best thing to put in lime whitewash to make it stick and keep white in damp cow barn?

M. M.

Some people add salt to whitewash with the idea that it will stick better, but we do not recommend that for stable use, as the cows will lick it off. We are not at all certain that it is of any value. Whitewash made from lump lime properly slaked has excellent sticking qualities. The difficulty usually is that it is drowned or burned in slaking or made from powdered lime. Such wash has no permanent body.

Udder Diseases of the Cow

Dr. A. S. Alexander, well-known to our readers as an eminent veterinary authority, has written a book on this important subject. Some of the chapter headings giving an idea of its scope are: Structure of the Udder; Diseases of the Udder; Teat Sores and Injuries; Surgery of Teats and Udder; Systemic Diseases Affecting the Udder; Conditions Affecting Milk Yield; Vices; Abnormalities of Milk; Milk Hygiene; Disinfection.

The book contains 213 pages and 29 illustrations. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER; price $2.25.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—a Competent settled woman as general houseworker and plain cook. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Single man to care for poultry and do light work on large farm; excellent opportunity to learn business; $40 per month with board and room; chance for advancement. ADVERTISER 4178, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager on 300-acre farm in Central New York; good living conditions, good equipment; registered cattle; position open coming Fall or Winter. ADVERTISER 4185, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG, capable woman; housework, waiting on table, private family; all-year position; state salary expected, all other particulars in first letter. Answer BOX 217, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Two first-class farm teamsters and two A No. 1 dry-hand milkers. Apply EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Jct., N. Y.

WANTED—For July and August, refined white woman to cook in girls' school in country. Apply MATRON, Box 222, Ambler, Penna.

MAN and wife or two women to run 16-room house for owner and family of Masten Lake Co., Wurtsboro, N. Y., Catskill Mountains. Plain cooking; extra help when needed. Caretaker on grounds all time; $100 per month. MASTEN LAKE CO., 12 Depot Square, Englewood, N. J.

EXPERIENCED single poultryman, wages $65 and board. Full particulars must accompany first letter. ADVERTISER 4198, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young men, 18 to 20 years; one dry hand milker for 15 cows; one to help on retail milk route, night delivery. Good home and board and fellow workers. State wages wanted in first letter. ORADELL FARMS, Oradell, N. J.

WANTED, couple—Man to attend garden, drive car, etc., and woman for general housework. Good positions for right people; wages $125 per month. Write giving age, experience and full particulars as to previous employment. Address GEORGE E. QUIGLEY, Bernardsville, N. J.

WANTED—Single, experienced man for general farm; $40 month, board, room. GEORGE SEESTADT, Valatie, N. Y.

WANTED—Energetic single man of good habits, to do general work on poultry farm, handy with tools. State wages and experience. ADVERTISER 4205, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm hand, experienced poultry, hogs; industrious and sober; must be strong. Small place, 5 acres. HAROLD SINDBAUGH, R. D. No. 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

SINGLE man to work on fruit farm. S. A. BROWN, Tivoli, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced man for general farm work; single, and good milker; wages $65 per month and board. D. B. DAWSON, Boonton, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced single man, hustler, on commercial truck farm; $55 per month and board. Cigarette smoker need not apply. BOX 6, Shelter Island, Long Island, N. Y.

GOOD general houseworker, good plain cook, sensible with children; 2 adults, 4 children in family; $75 per month. MRS. R. C. NORTON, 133 Fulton St., Lawrence, L. I.

RELIABLE single men wanted at once, one in small pasteurizing plant and one on farm. Good home and board. State age, experience and wage. Address BOX 115, Washington, Conn.

GIRLS or women for trap-nest work on large poultry plant. State age, experience and wages. ADVERTISER 4221, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Cook, woman preferably without child, for three adults on farm, Orange Co.; all conveniences. State wages, experience, age and references. ADVERTISER 4222, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

GARDENER-CHAUFFEUR, experienced; Finnish, age 33, married, one child; able to do painting and carpentry; for interview write H. SEEK, 145 Central Ave., Baldwin, N. Y.

SINGLE man, refined, wishes position to manage country estate. Experienced poultry and all branches farming. ADVERTISER 4189, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE want position (58) at gentleman's country home; man gardener, lawns, poultry; wife will assist in house; at present employed. Permanent only; references. ADVERTISER 4190, care Rural New-Yorker.

HIGH-CLASS herdsman and manager will consider connection with some large dairy farm. ADVERTISER 4193, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE educated man, 43, wants to go on commercial fruit farm; will pay for board and be generally useful. ADVERTISER 4194, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN wishes position; experienced in exhibition work, also R. O. P. work; single, 24; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 4195, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER wishes position on estate; experienced in greenhouse, sash and outdoor gardening, also acquainted with poultry and cows; age 31, married, Danish; available now; good reference. ADVERTISER 4196, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED man wishes work in milk house or on route only. ADVERTISER 4197, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, college graduate, experienced in all branches, desires position as manager of poultry farm. ADVERTISER 4199, care Rural New-Yorker.

HIGH-CLASS poultryman, married, no children, over 20 years' experience, winner of first prizes at egg-laying contests and leading shows, wants to take full charge of poultry farm on profit-sharing basis or build new plant. ADVERTISER 4200, Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, industrious, conscientious worker, with many years' experience, desires position. ADVERTISER 4210, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultry manager open for position; college and working experience; has capital and retail connections in N. Y. City. ADVERTISER 4207, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN open for position; experienced; an all-year man. ADVERTISER 4208, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, competent, wants position on estate; can do all repairs on buildings, new work, concrete, painting and glazing. ADVERTISER 4206, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, 30, with wide experience and training (Cornell) in all branches of agriculture, especially poultry and orchards, would develop or manage estate or commercial enterprise. Addresss OTTO GUTH, Schwenksville, Pa., R. F. D. 2.

ELDERLY man, good plain cook, wishes position as housekeeper for bachelor; reference exchanged. State wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4203, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Practical, experienced man wants position where results count. ADVERTISER 4201, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 14 years, vigorous and willing, desires work on farm during July and August where he will have good home; any reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 4202, care Rural New-Yorker.

HAVE you a farm within 50 miles of N. Y. City where you can give good nourishment and take good care of a young man who has had a mental illness and needs to be kept occupied? State details and charges. ADVERTISER 4211, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 24, desires position on poultry farm; Protestant, American; good worker, no bad habits. ADVERTISER 4212, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL dairy farm manager open for a position; life experience and training; married, small family; experienced in all branches of farming, milk production, rotation of crops, handling help, etc.; best references from former employers. ADVERTISER 4214, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman, married, understands all branches, capable handling men, tractor, truck repairing, for modern farm or estate. ADVERTISER 4215, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 55, American, single, clean, honest, dependable, handy with tools in repairs to building and farm machinery; chauffeur's license, run tractor, all farm or estate work except milking, wants position, giving good house with congenial people; salary according to work done. ADVERTISER 4217, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY and farm manager seeks position; English, aged 40, single; wholesale and retail Grade A; balance feeding, breeding, farming operations; good references. E. MISSING, 465 Astoria Ave., Astoria, L. I.

ONE or two young men, 23-25, Christian, American, desire work on farm; one prefers poultry; inexperienced but honest, willing workers. PALMER, 231 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER dairy farm or estate open for position; life experience and training; 15 years with purebred cattle; production of high-grade milk, rotation of crops, handling help, etc. Would consider salary and share proposition on up-to-date place; N. J. or Conn. preferred. American, married, no booze or tobacco; good references. ADVERTISER 4219, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO BOYS, 16 and 17, wish job on farm for Summer; some experience. PENNO, 105 Dahlgren Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRAINED NURSE wishes to board and care for convalescent children or maternity cases; Adirondack country home, healthy location. ADVERTISER 4220, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE young man drive cars, repairs, care of private estate; experienced. ADVERTISER 4218, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—30-acre development lot; electricity, telephone, main highway, Erie Railroad, large lake available; 50 miles from New York; price reasonable to quick buyer. BOX 46, Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, money-making 100-acre Central Pennsylvania poultry farm; 1,800 Leghorn breeders; easy terms. ADVERTISER 4136, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Sickness compels me to sell 140-acre farm and tea room, doing profitable business; beautiful southern colonial house, 16 rooms; small amount of cash will hold it. ADVERTISER 4141, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100 acres, 1½ miles from State road, Carlisle, N. Y.; well watered, productive; contains 100,000 feet of timber; $1,500 cash. P. CROSBY, Seward, N. Y.

TEA ROOM, fully equipped, $600 for season. BENNETT DE BEIXEDON, Southold, L. I., N. Y.

FLORIST — Wonderful opportunity for greenhouse, nursery, etc., especially carnation and rose raising; 14 acres fine level soil; house, barn, large fruit trees; price reasonable; immediate possession. WILLIAM FOTH, Owner, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

STORE, modern, with apartments above; large basement, large yard, centrally located on a main street opposite a theater; good location for any business; for sale or lease at a bargain; reasonable terms; immediate possession; see owner. WILLIAM FOTH, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE by owner, ideal location for store, filling station and poultry farm, in South; Alabama. W. I. EDWARDS, Marion Junction, Ala.

WANTED to rent, purchase option, house, six rooms, improvements, with some land, in Jersey, commuting distance New York. ADVERTISER 4179, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Country place suitable for poultry or florist business or boarding-house; large 13-room house, poultry houses and other buildings; 50 miles to New York; 5 minutes' ride to Newburgh; near State road; 4½ acres land. ADVERTISER 4176, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE by owner, two 50-acre farms; buildings, stream, macadam road; cheap. E. O. HANNAHS, Addison, N. Y.

DEATH compels sacrifice fully equipped, if desired, 200-acre Hudson River fruit and dairy farm; one and one-half miles to village of Catskill; 400 apple and pear trees, mostly Baldwin, Greening and Clapps. ADVERTISER 4188, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm, 135 acres, barn for 25 cows, 6-room house, all crops; 2 miles from Borden's Grade A plant; 12 tested cows, 3 true breds. GEORGE WAGNER, Box 106, Washingtonville, N. Y.

EASTERN Shore of Virginia farm, 40 acres at New Church Station, lying between concrete road and railroad; seven-room dwelling in excellent condition and in sight of school and churches. MRS. ELLEN J. NOCK, Accomac, Va.

WANTED—Small country or village home in good repair, with few acres. State price. ADVERTISER 4191, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Stocked and equipped dairy farm to rent on cash basis. References exchanged. ADVERTISER 4192, care Rural New-Yorker.

$25,000, ONLY $3,000 cash, buys fine country estate, appraised at $50,000; superb location, money maker. Owner 75, no family, hence sacrifice. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well located and improved; $4,000, half cash. GEO. HOPPES, Salisbury, Md., R. 2.

FOR SALE—Successful leghorn plant and hatchery, capacity 3,000 layers; fine chance for hustler. Trial on wages to prospective buyer. P. O. BOX 292, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large, well-built home in a beautiful historic village of Columbia Co., N. Y. Will be sold by the owner at a bargain if taken at once; large garden with fruits, shade, good garage and chicken house; $3,000 required, balance on mortgage. ADVERTISER 4209, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Three-acre farm, new 7-room house, State road, mile from Warwick, N. Y.; $5,000, one-half cash. W. F. VAN DIEN, Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y.

FARM for $600, or the farm with one horse, 25 hens, farming tools and crops, if sold before Fall, for $800; easy terms. MARVIN STRINGER, Cherry Valley, N. Y., R. D. 3.

SEVEN-ROOM old homestead, perfect condition; fireplace, bath, shower; 23 acres, Duchess County, near Poughkeepsie; sacrifice. ADVERTISER 4204, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Tenant put 10 to 20 cows on village estate; low rent. We have machinery, implements. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

WANTED—Waterfront farm, 15 to 25 acres, 2 or 3 acres clear, some woodland, on Chesapeake Bay from Cambridge to Rock Hall, with small house or bungalow with modern improvements. HENRY COOK, Woodbury, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TRADE at half cost of buildings, 5 acres cleared, in heart of best fishing-hunting in Adirondacks; small poultry, fruit place in Mass., Conn., N. J. or Pa. considered. ADVERTISER 4213, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Twelve-acre farm, barn, outbuildings, 8-room house, in good condition; furniture, farming tools; price $1,100; terms. Location, Otsego Co. For particulars L. M. CARTER, 425 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—A fine 50-acre poultry farm; price $4,000. ADVERTISER 4216, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARGAIN—27-acre farm, 8-room boarding house, furnished; gas, bath, telephone, running water, 6 outbuildings, Summer kitchen, dining porch, all first-class condition; 2 cows, 1 horse, chickens, 2 streams, all small farm tools, fruit trees; 3½ miles from Kingston; must see to appreciate. M. SCHULTZE, Kingston, N. Y. R. F. D. 3, Box 93.

ADIRONDACKS—To rent for Summer, 5-room cottage, furnished; spring water, garage, fine view. Price $150. ALBERT WINSLOW, Stony Creek, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Nice place, good hunting and also can have fishing pond; 5-room house, nice chicken barn, garage and barn complete; few chickens, furniture. Will sell furniture with place; nice orchard; price reasonable. Answer or write to ERNEST BERGER, Rio, Orange Co., N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, light blend, granulated, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid to third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly people to board on farm. ADVERTISER 4173, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHEMICAL analysis — Water, dairy products, minerals, soil, fertilizers, etc. C. W. WINCHELL, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A No. 8 Buckeye cabinet incubator. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

WANTED—Single horse hay mower in good order; state price. J. GRANT, Darien, Conn.

WANTED to buy greenhouses to dismantle, also hotbed sash, pipes, etc. L. SUESSERMAN, 104 Ridgewood Ave., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Summer boarders in fine country home on good road near Washington City; plain but best home fare; very moderate rates. Write MRS. LENA DODGE, Manassas, Va.

PAY a little more, get the best. A 5-pound pail of our exquisite clover honey sent postpaid for $1.25. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

WANTED—Boarders; good water, eggs and milk, near a pine grove. MRS. N. B. PEVEAR, Seabrook, N. H.

LADIES—Terms reasonable in hair work. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

WANTED—Ensilage cutter with piping, feed grinder; state name, type and price. NUTWOOD FARM, East Chatham, N. Y.

COME TO WAUKESHA FARM INN, 1 mile from P. O., 4 miles from large town; ideal surroundings; $18 per week; bath. MRS. J. W. BARRETT, Prop., Pepacton, N. Y.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, Genco, 32-volt, never used; new cost $295; will sacrifice price for quick cash sale. Also automatic water system and power stand. Write for further particulars. C. B. DIBBLE, Sidney Center, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure maple syrup, first quality, $2.50 delivered second zone; $2.75 third zone. F. W. POWERS, So. Otselic, N. Y.

WANTED—Gasoline engine pumping outfit for drive well, cream separator, hand power potato duster. ADVERTISER 4224, care Rural New-Yorker.

Proso, a Little-known Crop

I would like to know if "Proso" will take the place of millet on the farm.
Chester, Vt. W. E. G.

Proso is millet, a form mainly valuable for the grain. The three principal groups of millets cultivated in the United States are foxtail millets, barnyard millets and proso millets. Proso is a crop of great importance in arid sections of Asia, as it makes a crop when other grains fail. It is raised extensively in Eastern Russia, Tibet, Turkestan, Mongolia, Manchuria and Siberia. It is cultivated in the Himalayas up to an elevation of 11,000 feet.

Proso forms the leading cereal food of arid Asia, is excellent for animals, and is one of the best poultry grains. Hulled proso is said to have a higher nutritive value than wheat flour. The South Dakota Experiment Station issued an interesting bulletin on proso and kaoliang (a northern variety of sorghum) in 1915. Prof. Hansen was specially interested in a large-seeded white millet grown by the Kirghiz Tartars of the Semipalatinsk region of Siberia. This was introduced as Hansen's White Siberian proso. It was Prof. Hansen's opinion that farmers on the driest uplands in our Western States, from Mexico to the Canadian border, ought to be able to raise this grain millet in our driest years. The information we have concerning proso suggests that its value is for grain in dry sections, whereas the other millets are chiefly grown for forage.

Comparison of Corn and Buttermilk; Beans for Cows

What is the food value of buttermilk at two cents per gallon, and corn at $2.30 per cwt.? Which would be the cheaper as feed for hogs; also which is the better? Is ground bean meal of any value for fertilizer, and what proportion should be used? Can it be of any value for cow feed and what proportion should be used?
Harrisonburg, Va. L. A. B.

Corn and buttermilk can hardly be compared with each other as to which is the best food for pigs, since they are different in their nature and both, or substitutes for both, are needed. Corn is a carbohydrate, buttermilk or skim-milk a protein food. A combination of carbohydrates and proteins is needed in any well balanced ration. However, a comparison of values between corn and skim-milk for pig feeding is given in "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry and Morrison. Skim-milk and buttermilk are of practically equal value for feeding pigs. These values vary with the proportions of corn and skim-milk fed, but a rule by Hoard for finding the money value of skim-milk when fed with corn to fattening pigs is as follows: To find the value of 100 lbs. of skim-milk when fed alone, multiply the market price of live hogs in cents per pound by five. If fed with corn or barley, multiply by six. According to this, if hogs were worth five cents per pound live weight, skim-milk fed alone would be worth 25 cents per 100 lbs.; if fed with corn, 30 cents per 100 lbs. A more simple rule, known as the Gurler rule, is that 100 lbs. of skim-milk fed with corn to fattening hogs is half the market price of corn per bushel. With corn at $2.30 per 100 lbs., or $1.29 per bushel, 56 lbs. in Virginia, skim-milk or buttermilk would be worth 64 cents per 100 lbs., or approximately 12 gallons. This, of course, would make the milk worth five and one-third cents per gallon. Skim-milk is worth more as a food for young and growing pigs than as one for fattening hogs.

Ground bean meal would, of course, be of value as a fertilizer, as all vegetable matter is, but it is of so much greater value as stock food that it can hardly be expected to make up much of ordinary fertilizer mixtures. It contains from 5 to 6 lbs. of nitrogen, a little phosphorus and from 3 to 4 lbs. of potash in 1,000 lbs. The nitrogen is the most valuable of the elements contained but, as you see, is present in the amount of only about one-half of 1 per cent of the meal, too small an amount to make the meal an economical source of nitrogen, though waste meal might of course be utilized as fertilizer for what it is worth.

I cannot find any recommendation of field beans as part of the dairy cow's ration. Whether there is any good reason why beans should not be fed to cows or not, it is evident that they are not customarily so used. They seem best adapted to sheep feeding, with some little value in the production of pork. The horse bean, at least, is used in England for feeding horses, but that particular variety is not raised in this country. In view of the apparent ignoring of this not uncommon food supply in feeding dairy animals, I should not wish to give it to cows in any considerable quantity without first having assurance from users that it is suitable for that purpose. M. B. D.

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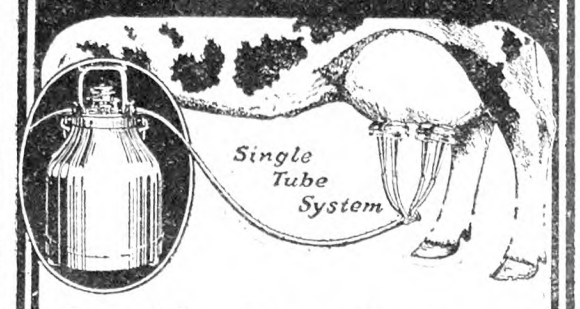

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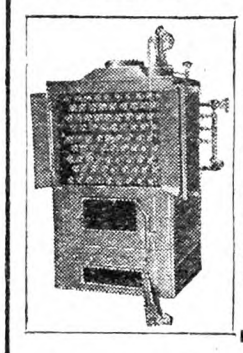

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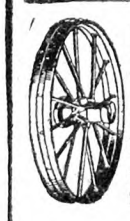

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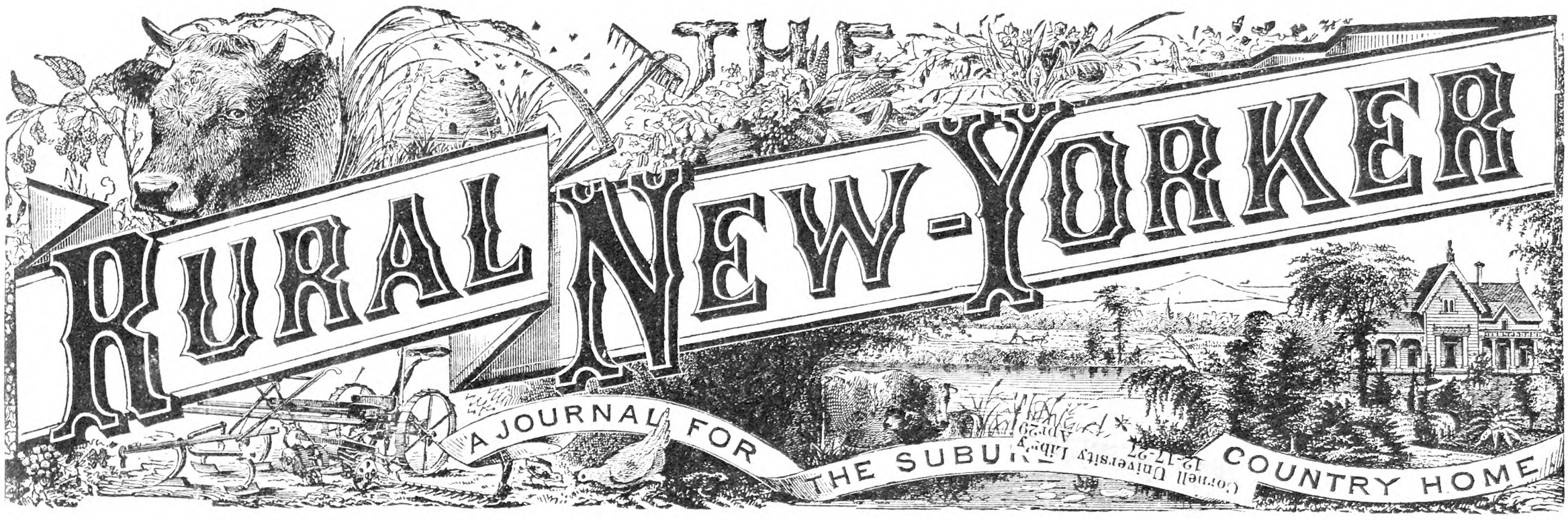

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The Grain Harvest of a Former Generation

Fertilizing Permanent Pasture Lands

ECONOMIC changes, particularly the increased cost of labor and purchased feeds, without corresponding increases in the cost of fertilizing materials, have resulted in circumstances favorable for the profitable fertilization of pastures. Recently much interest has been shown in this method of increasing the productivity of the farm and of reducing the feed bill. Several of the agricultural experiment stations in the Northeastern States have been studying this question, and some information is now available. It is the purpose of this article briefly to summarize the results from a relatively large pasture improvement project at the Storrs (Connecticut) Agricultural Experiment Station.

DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIMENTAL PASTURE.—The pasture for the Connecticut experiment was selected in 1919. At that time about one-third of the area had a growth of hardwood trees, suitable for fence posts and cordwood; one-third was covered with white (gray) birches and large bushes, and the remainder, although relatively open, was dotted with clumps of huckleberry and bayberry bushes. A herd of 10 cows was obtaining a part of their roughage on the 65 acres in this pasture. In other words it was in a condition similar to a great many neglected pastures in this region.

The soil is more retentive of moisture than much of the Gloucester fine sandy loam, the predominating type in the vicinity, but does not have the rather impenetrable hardpan, characteristic of Charlton loam. Rocks are so abundant that it would not be feasible to till very much of the area. However, the older residents can remember when two small fields within the tract were plowed and mowed.

HOW RESULTS ARE MEASURED. — Believing that the best method of measuring the productivity of pastures is to graze the herbage with animals and determine the effects on them, an experiment of the "grazing type" was planned. To this end, after the land had been cleared of the bushes and trees, nine four-acre plots were laid out and fenced in 1921 and 1922. Since the plots were fenced, they have been grazed with yearling steers, which are weighed at frequent intervals during the pasture season. The gains in the weights of the steers and the pounds of cattle maintained on each plot are used to calculate the yields of the different plots.

RESULTS.—In order to determine the original differences between the plots, they were grazed three years—1921, 1922 and 1923—without treatments of any kind, except the mowing of bushes. In April, 1924, eight of the plots were treated with various fertilizers, either alone or in combination. For comparison, one plot was not fertilized. Until 1927, no more fertilizer was applied, but in April of that year, plots 4, 6, and 9 received additional amounts, as indicated in Table I, which summarizes results to date.

As may be noted by a glance at the data in Table I, significant increases in production have been obtained with some of the treatments. Without phosphorus, none of the fertilizers, either alone or in combination, have improved the pasturage very much. Superphosphate alone has increased the production 72 per cent over the untreated plot during the four years since its application. Limestone with superphosphate has given a large additional increase (62 per cent) and there were indications in 1927 that the lime-phosphorus treatment will be relatively more effective than phosphorus alone in future years. The reason for this supposition is that white (Dutch) clover was much more abundant on the lime-phosphorus than on the phosphorus plot.

The figures indicate that potash may have produced some improvement when added to lime and phosphorus or phosphorus alone, but in an experiment of this kind, small differences cannot be considered significant until the project has been under way for several more years.

There is no doubt that nitrogen has increased the pasturage when the limiting factor of phosphorus starvation has been removed. On Plot 4, with no phosphorus, 23 lbs. of nitrogen per acre in urea stimulated the growth of the grasses and brought the relative rating of that plot from 76 in 1926 to 121 in 1927. If this increase were calculated on a percentage basis, it would look very favorable for nitrogen alone, but if compared to the plots which received superphosphate, an entirely different aspect is obtained. Thus, if the cost of the nitrogen were invested in superphosphate, greater increases than those secured from nitrogen might be expected for each of several more years, whereas the nitrogen treatment must be repeated each year if the increase is to be maintained. Moreover, judging from results on mowing land, nitrogen alone will fail to produce the desired effect after a few years.

The question of adding nitrogen to the superphosphate or to superphosphate in combination with other mineral fertilizers, depends for answer on several factors, such as the relative cost of nitrogen; the value and condition of the land; the willingness of the owner or manager to devote considerable attention to pasture management, and on the ability of the soil to support a good growth of vegetation during dry periods. It is true that the profitableness of any program of pasture fertilization depends more or less on these same factors, but due to the higher cost of nitrogen and the frequency with which it must be applied, one should be particularly attentive to all the factors involved when using it.

In the experiment under consideration, the net acre values (cost of fertilizers and the production of the untreated plot subtracted) of the increases in pasturage during the period 1924 to 1927 inclusive were $53.10 for the lime, phosphorus, potash plot and $37.90 for the nitrogen, phosphorus, potash plot. Besides this financial advantage of the plot receiving lime, phosphorus and potash, it appeared in 1927 to be in a much better condition to continue good production without additional treatments than the plot which received nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.

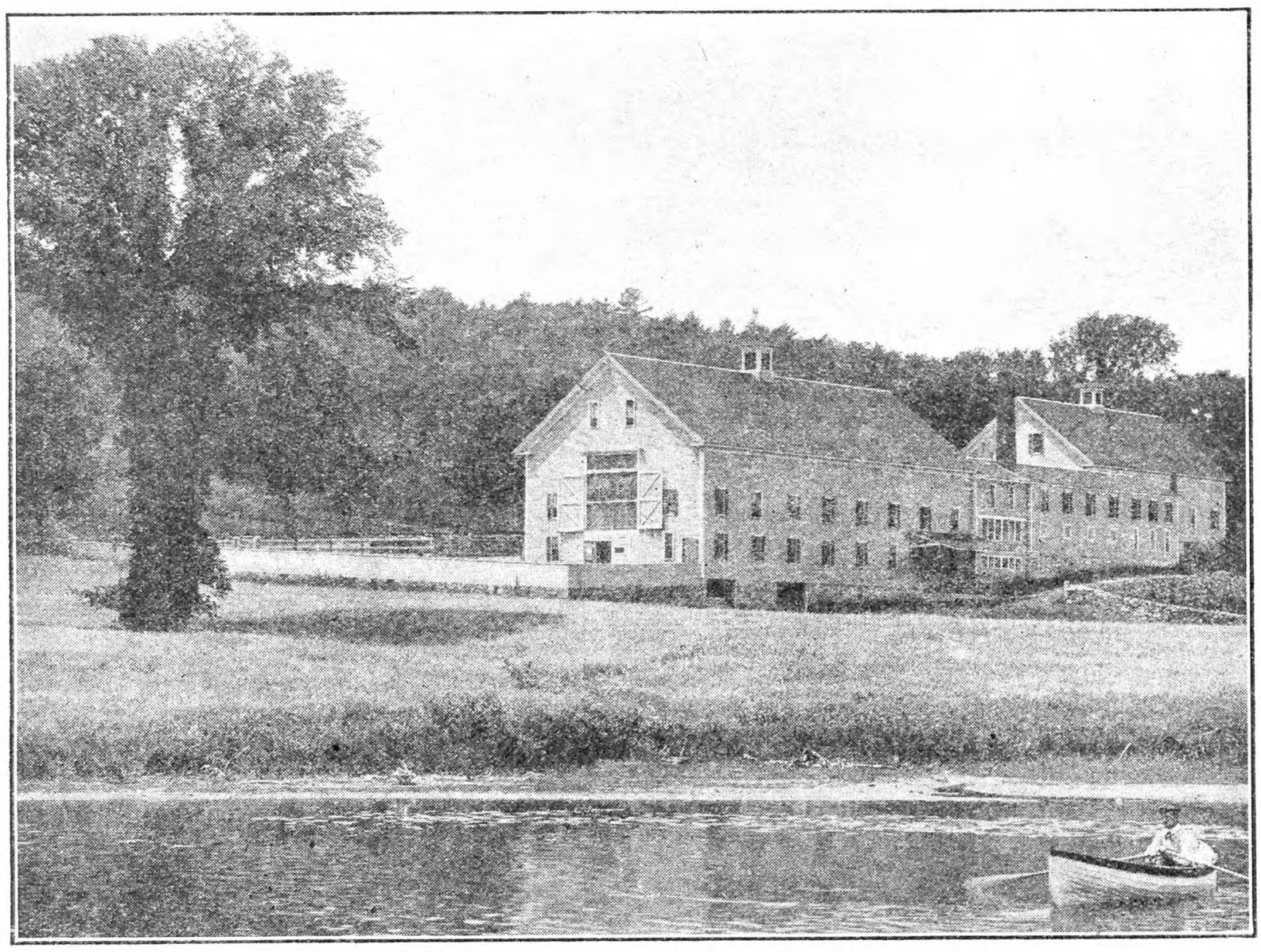
Before concluding this article, the writer wishes to emphasize the fact that moisture is the limiting factor on much of the pasture land and that the areas to be fertilized should be carefully chosen.

Connecticut Experiment Station. B. A. BROWN.

TABLE I—RELATIVE PRODUCTIVITY OF PASTURE PLOTS (Plot 5, Untreated=100)

Plot No. Treatments* (1924 only, excepting Pots 4-6-9)	Before Treatment (Average of 3 years)	After Treatment 1924	1925	1926	1927	Av. of 4 Years	Av. % Increase
1—L P ...	87	113	209	264	231	204	134
2—P	104	141	180	196	189	177	72
3—L K ..	103	90	130	122	140	121	17
4—K	90	90	101	76	121¶	89†	..
5ck—None	100	100	100	100	100	100	..
6—L	104	98	123	104	204§	108†	4
7—P K ..	90	127	186	229	175	179	99
8—L P K.	99	126	273	315	253	242	144
9—N P K.	105	200	191	202	274‡	217	107

*—L—Ground limestone at 2,000 lbs. per acre.
P—Superphosphate at 500 lbs. per acre.
K—Muriate of potash at 100 lbs. per acre.
N—Nitrate of soda at 150 lbs. per acre.
¶—Plot 4 received 50 lbs. urea (23 lbs. nitrogen) per acre in 1927.
§—Plot 6 received the same N P K treatment in 1927 as given plot 9 in 1924.
‡—Nitrate of soda repeated on plot 9 in 1927.
†—Average does not include 1927 results.



A Group of Dairy Buildings on a New Hampshire Farm. Fig. 358

What We do on a Maine Farm

AFTER having read numerous articles in THE R. N.-Y. regarding methods of earning a living on a farm, I have wondered if others might not be just as much interested in our method as we are in theirs. We are a family consisting of father, mother, son and his wife, and two babies. We live together, the son planning the work of growing and the father selling what produce we raise. There are three phases to our work, namely, market gardening, landscape construction work, and the growing of annuals and perennials for a Summer resort trade.

MARKET GARDENING.—We plan to have two acres of strawberries each year to sell from. The greater part of these berries is sold in a nearby city of about 20,000 persons, but we plan to sell from two to four bushels a day at retail to customers who are here for the Summer months only, from June 15 to September 15. Along with these berries, we have a few red raspberries in season, and vegetables in season. We have also found it wise to carry the more common fruits, such as bananas, oranges, lemons, pears, apples, melons, grapefruit, etc., so that we may have no handicap in competing with other retailers. We also carry flowers. This makes a gross business of from $30 to $40 a day, the father handling all of the selling, only having help in preparing his loads.

We hire three men, two from April 1 to December 1, and the other from May 1 to September 15. These men first help with planting of vegetables, transplanting of annuals and perennials, and with our work of planting and caring for estates at the beach resort. Of course we must have a succession of vegetables in order to keep them fresh and green all through the season. We make a specialty of having the finest green peas from July 15 until frost. Also we have the usual run, such as beans, beets, carrots, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, shell beans, onions, spinach and other greens, radish, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. Our corn we buy, as our land is too heavy to get it early enough for any profit. The hired men prepare the vegetables for the retail load, also any surplus that we may have for wholesale, to be carried 15 miles to a larger city market.

ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS.—This phase of our business is started about March 15, when the son plants the seeds for the annual plants, which often bring in as high as $500 for the Spring season, not counting what the perennials bring in through the early Spring and also in the Fall, as late as November.

We have a small plant house, about 10x30 ft., made up of regular coldframe sash, and heated by a large stove. We also have about 1,500 sq. ft. of cold-

frame space, into which the plants are set as soon as danger from freezing is past. This year we hope to build a larger and more suitable plant house, and use the old one for the more hardy types of flowers. These plants are sold either by the dozen in boxes, or by the fifties and hundreds, at a slightly lower rate. We have found this a very profitable part of our business, one that could be enlarged to include neighboring towns, as well as our own, and the resort, which is within five miles.

Also, as soon as the earth is workable we plant seeds of the more common perennials, and thus keep a fresh stock. We find a fairly ready sale for them, usually selling the greater part of each year's stock at retail prices, some few at wholesale prices to a nursery 60 miles away. This part of our work has brought us work at preparing the grounds of residences for planting during the Fall months, thus keeping our income up over a longer period of time than is usual on a farm.

Some folks might think we hired too much help, but we find that the more help we hire, which makes it necessary for us to find profitable work for them, the more our profit is, and so we do not hesitate to take on an extra man if we find it necessary.

LANDSCAPE COSTRUCTION WORK.—Here we find the greater part of the work for the men we hire. We make 10 cents on hour on their labor and between 20 to 30 per cent on materials such as manure, loam, stone for rock gardens, and sometimes put in our own plants or buy from other nurseries at a discount.

We have about six estates at the beach which we keep in trim shape through the Summer months, also covering plants in the Fall, and giving them a general going over in the Spring.

We also have the construction work done locally for a large nursery in Massachusetts. This usually takes up about three months, one in the Spring and two in the Fall. In this work we pay our own men, and buy whatever materials are needed, hire trucks for hauling fill and loam and stone, also procuring and selecting the stone for prominent positions. The statement is then presented to the contractor and he, after approving same, passes it on to the owner of the estate.

We have had several years of this work, carrying all three phases of it along together, and we have found it very profitable, in that we raise all needed vegetables for ourselves, and make a fair income outside of general expenses, with which we either make improvements or invest in more stock, or as is the case this year, in a new plant house. Last year it was a new one-half ton truck for the retail trade at the beach, and in a ton truck, which we now use instead of hiring one from the outside.

I hope someone else may see a way in which to make a little better living through our experiences. We should be glad to explain any details not made quite clear.

The son's wife takes care of the bookkeeping end of this enterprise, as we carry about 100 charge accounts during the Summer, besides the work on the estates. In this way, as I am the son's wife, I keep interested and find the farm all the more pleasing. I was not brought up on a farm, and expected when I married to find it rather lonely to say the least, but find myself looking forward to the Spring months and beginning of our work. I am also getting to be quite a booster for living on a farm, which I really believe to be the most contented and natural mode of living today. I do know we are apt to be happier than our neighbors who think it such hard work, and so tiresome. But we find them much more weary after their day of working for someone else than we are after spending our day without a boss to be toadied to. MRS. R. A. B.

Maine.

Wireworms Injuring Potatoes

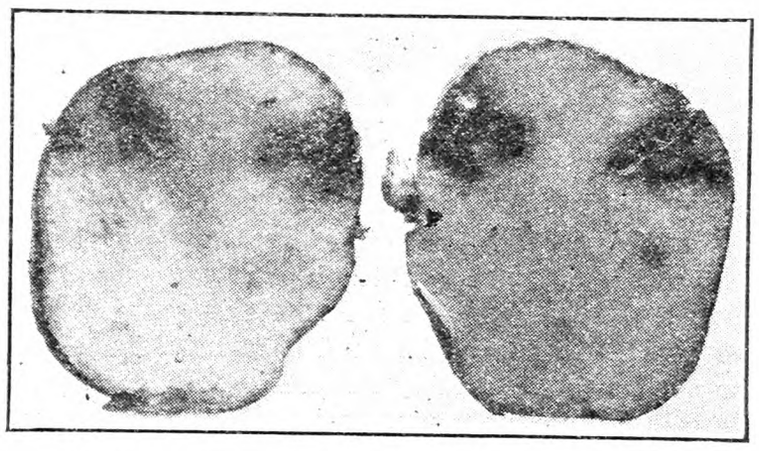
The last few years we find that our potatoes show many pinworms. A neighbor advises me to use lime and salt on the land. Would you advise me whether lime and salt would have the desired result? What should be the amount applied, and what should be the proportion? F. O. S.

Tonawanda, N. Y.

THE so-called pinworm injury in potatoes grown by F. O. S. is caused by those old, long-standing pests of the general agriculturist commonly known as wireworms. These creatures are the larvæ of what we boys knew as "snapping bugs" or "click-beetles." We used to bring the beetles into the schoolroom where, behind our geographies carefully spread out and stood up on the desk, we watched their jumping antics much to the amusement of all who could see. Touch one of these beetles and it at once draws up its legs and drops as if shot; it usually falls on its back lying as if dead. Suddenly it gives a click, jumps into the air several inches and usually comes down right side up.

In the fields these click-beetles deposit their eggs in the soil, where they hatch into the hard brown cylindrical larvæ that we know as wireworms, and which are so destructive to potatoes, corn, wheat and other cereal crops. Unfortunately, no very successful methods of control have ever been found for these pests. We do know, however, of some things that are not effective and not worth while doing. For example, salt will not destroy wireworms or stop them from committing their injuries unless it is put on the soil in such large quantities that it kills the crop of corn, wheat, or potatoes. A little salt does no good, and it is hardly worth while to use enough to destroy the crop—it would be just as well to let the wireworms have the potatoes. The same can be said of ashes, kainit, lime, and similar substances. Many years ago a long careful series of experiments at this experiment station proved all of these materials to be worthless in destroying wireworms.

The only practical way for the general farmer to hold wireworms in check is to put into practice a three-year or a four-year rotation, and keep it up so long as he runs a farm. If long-standing sod land is plowed and planted to potatoes injury from wireworms is almost sure to follow. It would be better, if possible, to follow sod with some crop not subject to injury by wireworms. If an old meadow, for example, is to be plowed, it would be wise to cut the



Potatoes Injured by Wireworms. Fig. 359

hay a bit early then plow the sod and put on buckwheat or even let the ground lie fallow during the late Summer and early Fall, keeping down the weeds by occasional harrowing or disking. Then in the latter part of October plow the land again. This late Fall plowing will destroy many of the wireworms. The next Summer plant corn and follow the corn with Winter wheat seeded to clover. Cut the clover for hay the next year and possibly a second year, then plow in the Fall and plant potatoes the following season. Plow land in Fall, plant corn the following season. Plow in the Fall again and sow wheat seeded to clover. Let clover stand one year or possibly two seasons, plow in Fall and follow with potatoes. In this manner a three-year or a four-year rotation will become established and the wireworms will gradually be destroyed, and will disappear because they cannot withstand the frequent Fall plowing and the rapid change of crops. Moreover, it is now recognized that a regular rotation of crops on arable land in which some legume like Red clover is grown for one or two years constitutes the best type of farming practice. GLENN W. HERRICK.

Planting the Lowlands

A TYPE of soil intermediate between upland and meadow has always been a difficult problem for the farmer. For three generations my grandfather, my father and I have endeavored to work out this problem. Perhaps readers of THE R. N.-Y. may derive some little profit from our experiences.

The land I am referring to lies too low for a regular crop rotation, but lacks the deep black mud necessary for permanent meadow, being mostly thin loam with a subsoil of clay and river sand deposit. If plowed and sowed down, it yields as a rule one fair crop of Alsike followed by a rapidly diminishing series of crops of Red-top, in a very few years not worth the cutting.

We have experimented with lime, ground bone, ashes and phosphate alike without profit. Now I find that by spreading barnyard manure in the late Fall or Winter and plowing it under as early as the ground is dry enough in the Spring, planting to corn and applying nitrate of soda during cultivation, I can reckon on a fair crop even in a pretty wet season. The most important point to bear in mind is to avoid excessive harrowing, the essential thing being to keep the furrows as nearly as possible as they were left by the plow, so as to have an air space beneath the furrow to serve for drainage throughout the season. If harrowed with a tractor, once is enough. Repeated harrowings pack the ground as hard as it was before it was plowed. Stop harrowing when you have enough loose top soil to permit of planting. For this purpose the spring-tooth harrow is better than the disk or cutaway.

Lacking the nitrate of soda at the time of cultivating, I have never secured even half a crop; the corn scarcely reaching knee high before the first frost of Autumn. Grass and clover seed may be sown broadcast at the time of last cultivation—about the last of June or the first of July, sown and harrowed in after the corn has been harvested in the Fall, or with a cover crop of oats the following Spring, but do not under any circumstances plow a second time. With the sod left as first turned under, the following hay crop will be better, and continue so for many more successive seasons.

This Spring I have again planted corn on land such as I have been describing, and my method is certainly being well tested this time, this being the seventh day of rain and fog with northeast wind and no prospect of clearing, yet the planted ground shows drier than does similar land alongside, the upstanding furrows evidently leading off the water, while turf on either side is flooded.

Rockingham Co., N. H. WILLIAM EVERETT CRAM.

The Joy of Tree Planting

IT'S a joy to me to read Mr. Woodward's article on page 610, and Isaiah Lower on page 799, about tree planting from the seeds. This is the most simple thing on earth if anyone can muster up ambition enough to do it.

In 1878 my father and I were looking over our farm one Sunday, which was always our custom. I was 16 years old then. My father was a brickmaker by trade, and had to borrow the first $50 to get a start. Business was good and he would buy some land next to him, and kept at it until he had a little over 400 acres. A great deal was in woods. It was my father's aim to get these woods to furnish fuel to burn the brick.

On our Sunday morning trips we crossed over a hill, a worthless piece, good only for sheep pasture, containing a little over 10 acres. I suggested to my father that the hill ought to be seeded to forest trees. He answered me I could have the job. He did not have to tell me the second time. This was in Germany.

The woodcutters took out trees for burning the brick next Summer, which required acres of woods. The trees were mostly Norway pine. When the woodcutters had those trees down I would pick the cones and gathered something like 10 bushels. In the Spring I took a horse hitched to a plow and plowed a shallow furrow about every 3 ft. After awhile I realized we had to have a road, so after that I skipped and left roads. I dropped my cones in the furrow the same as potatoes.

The sun was shining hot. I told the shepherd to pasture that hill while the cones were all open so the sheep could kick them out and cover them at the time, and the thing worked to perfection. Rain followed next day and soon those little trees were coming up, a beautiful sight.

In 1881 I left home and came to this country. In one of my father's letters, after I had been here 20 years, he said that my name would go in the family history—as those trees were over 75 feet and the best kind of building timber.

In 1900 I decided to go to see my folks once more. My wife never knew that the world was as big as it is, never been away from Erie County, Pa., before, and viewed my boyish acts with a surprise. These same trees were all taken down later and sold at a big figure.

I have in this country raised, sold and set out hundreds of sugar maple for groves and shade. It always makes me feel bad if I see a gully or side hill with nothing but sumack growing there. How much nicer a maple or oak would look. I have some Norway pine seedlings coming up now, even if I am 65 years old. ERNST HAHN.

Erie Co., Pa.

Making Waterproof Concrete

THE Michigan State College Quarterly gives the following instructions about this work:

In the case of new work, the first precaution is to make a correct mixture of concrete. Theoretically, a perfect mix for concrete should be waterproof; that is if the concrete is mixed in such proportions that all of the voids are filled, there will be no possibility for moisture to pass through. Concrete consists of particles varying in fineness from that of

the particles of the cement, which is often as fine as 1-200 of an inch in diameter, to the stones in the gravel. The voids between the stones are filled by the particles of the sand and the voids between the sand are filled by the particles of cement. In practice it will be found that good concrete will be waterproof, and precautions should be taken on a wall that is desired to be waterproof to make the concrete as strong and dense as possible.

The greatest density is secured when the size of the sand and gravel is graded from fine to coarse. A 1-2-3 mix is considered to be very good, meaning one part of cement, two parts of sand and three parts of gravel. Sand is taken to be all material of a gravel which will pass through a ¼-in. screen and gravel particles which will not pass through a ¼-in. screen. Gravel may be as coarse as 1½ to 2 in. in diameter for ordinary foundation work, but coarser material should not ordinarily be used.

The quantity of water which goes into the concrete mix has a great deal to do with the strength and density and the waterproofness of the concrete. With any given mix, the quantity of mixing water determines the strength of the concrete so long as the mix is of workable plasticity. The rules ordinarily used for proportioning concrete usually fail to give proper attention to the quantity of water in the mix. Experimental work has emphasized the importance of water in concrete mixes and shows that water is one of the most important ingredients, since very small variations in water content produce important variations in the strength and density of the concrete. One pint of water more than necessary to produce a plastic cement reduces the strength as much as to reduce one to three pounds of cement from a bag mix. Since the amount of water contained in the sand or gravel varies greatly, no rule for actual quantity of mixing water can be given, but the following rule is a safe one to follow:

"Use the smallest quantity of mixing water that will produce a plastic or workable cement."

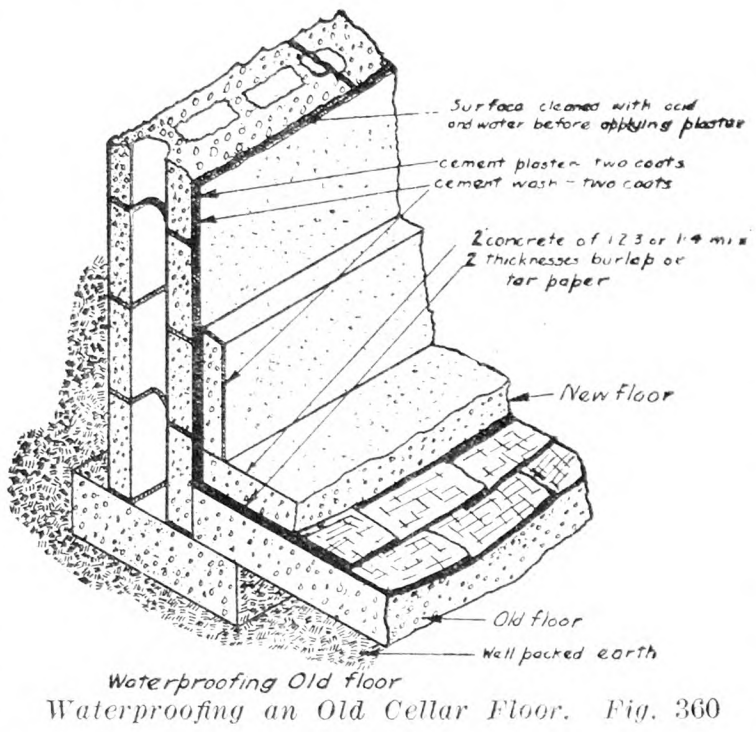
Enough water should be used so that when mixed the material will begin to slump down when piled in a cone shaped pile. Another test is that the pile will quake slightly when patted with the back of a shovel.

Concrete, itself, may be made waterproof by carefully selecting and compounding the ordinary ingredients of the mix, or, if such care is impractical, a permeable concrete can be waterproofed by one of the four methods which will be described.

The integral method of waterproofing concrete is the uniform distribution throughout the concrete of some insoluble water repellent material in sufficient quantity to make the concrete waterproof. Since waterproofing is done by producing a very dense concrete through which water cannot pass, the use of hydrated lime which is extremely fine helps to fill the smallest voids into which the cement particles do not readily fit. Lime may be added to the mix to the cement to the extent of not more than 10 per cent of the weight of the cement. Alum and soap makes a water repellent. To make this mixture dissolve a pound of alum in two gallons of water, also dissolve one pound of soap in 3½ gallons of water. The two solutions are then mixed. Use this solution instead of water in mixing the concrete. Stir the solution frequently to prevent materials from accumulating on the surface.

A second method for waterproofing concrete is by means of a cement wash or a cement plaster applied to the surface. A cement wash is made up by mixing pure cement and water to the consistency of thick cream. This wash is applied with a brush or broom. It is best applied to fresh clean cement. If applied to old cement, the old cement must first be cleaned and washed with a 10 per cent solution of muriatic acid and again rinsed clean. Cement plaster is made of one part of cement and two or three parts of finely screened sand to which may be added not more than 10 per cent of hydrated lime. The lime is added to make the cement work more freely under the trowel and to retard its setting. The cement is applied to the cleaned surface of concrete to a thickness of one-half of an inch to one inch. The cement plaster method is permanent and inexpensive and gives a clean pleasing surface, but it can be used only in cases where the water pressure is against the cement plaster, as in a cistern tank or outside of foundation wall, and cannot be used in such places as the inside of the basement when the water pressure is from the outside.

The third method for waterproofing is the membrane method which consists of a coat or successive coats of asphaltum or some bituminous mixture. Asphaltum may be applied cold or hot. When applied cold, a mixture of asphaltum and naphtha or some other substance which will evaporate readily is used. After being applied the naphtha evaporates leaving a coating of asphaltum. It is usually wise to apply more than one coat when applied cold and is a more expensive method. Pure asphaltum may be applied to a clean, dry, concrete surface. The asphaltum not only should be melted but it also should be hot enough so that it will penetrate as much as possible. More than one coat may be applied if necessary. It is needless to say that to secure a perfect bond,



Waterproofing an Old Cellar Floor. Fig. 360

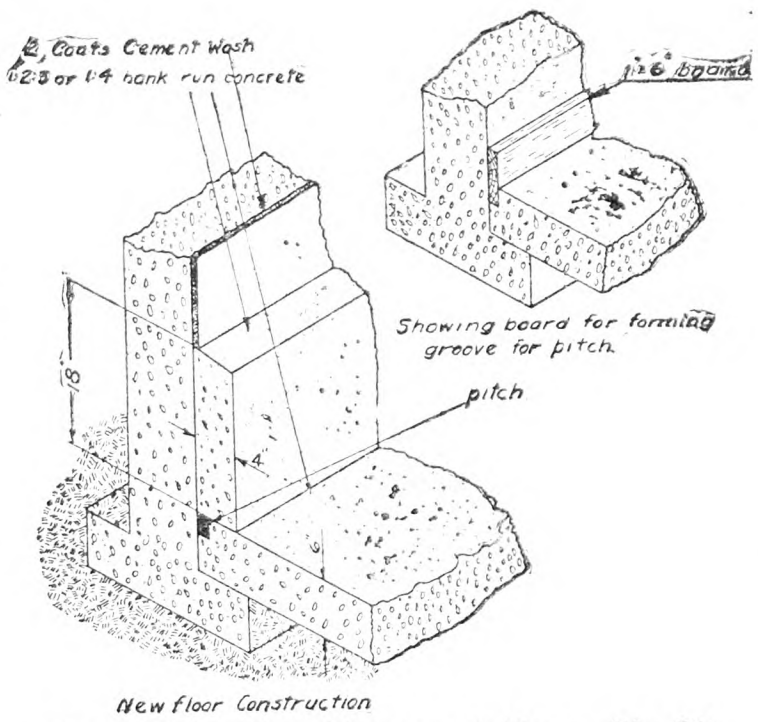
asphaltum should be applied only to a clean surface. Layers of felt or paper are very frequently interposed with layers of asphaltum. This method is particularly recommended where there is a pressure of water. When asphaltum is applied to the inside of a basement or inside of a tank, two inches of concrete should be poured after the asphaltum is applied.

A fourth method for waterproofing consists of the application of a metallic mixture to the surface of the concrete, and can be used only in cases where the surface is reasonably smooth and tight. These metallic mixtures are made up in such a way that, after being applied and entering the pores of the concrete, oxidation, which expands the material and renders the surface waterproof, takes place. This is the only class of material that can be applied to the inside of a wall such as a basement wall when the water pressure is from the outside. While this class of material has in the past been used only by experienced workmen and on larger jobs, its use is rapidly becoming general.

Celery Blight

I grow 10 acres of celery each year, and am troubled with celery blight. Can you tell me how the growers of celery in Sanford, Fla., or all big growers control the blight? I hope it is by dusting, as it is faster and cheaper than other treatment. W. R. I.
Pennsylvania.

AS STATED in a previous article it is almost impossible to control the blight of celery some seasons. I do not know the reason, unless it is atmospheric conditions, for no matter how often the



Constructing New Waterproof Floor. Fig. 361

plants are sprayed, and in spite of all one can do, some seasons it is impossible to check it. While spraying is important to prevent blight, there is another thing just as important, and that is to feed the plants so well that they will grow very quickly, for if they are not strong and robust they are more susceptible to diseases of different kinds.

If it is possible apply a heavy coat of well-rotted manure broadcast before plowing ground, then after the plants are transplanted and have struck root apply a handful of fertilizer (running about 7-10-6) each side of the row every 3 ft. Work this in the soil immediately after applying. Spraying the plants with Bordeaux should begin when the plants are 3 in. high in the seed bed. About two sprayings are necessary. Then when the plants are dug for transplanting, have a pail of the Bordeaux mixture ready and as the plants are trimmed, dip each handful in the Bordeaux. This thoroughly saturates root and top.

The Bordeaux dust can be used to as good advantage as the liquid; it should be applied while the dew is on the plants and when there is little air stirring. This spraying should be done every week, for we must remember that this is not a cure for the disease, but it is very often a preventive.

WM. PERKINS.

Construction of Chimney and Fireplace

We have a red clay bottom in our cellar, inclined to be rather wet; a 7-ft. cellar, 8-ft. first story, 8-ft. second story, and about 7 ft. to peak of attic, covered by wood shingle roof. At present there are two chimneys, one near each end, of colonial style, upright, which are becoming unsafe. It is our intention to build chimney from cellar bottom, through the roof, about one-third of distance from one end of upright to other. This will come against partition in living-room separating living-room from kitchen. On first floor we would like to build a small fireplace to take about 15 in. wood, perhaps 18 in. inside, and in cellar we intend installing a furnace, leading smoke pipe from furnace into chimney under floor of first story. How large would foundation need to be, and could we build the foundation entirely from cellar bottom up to first floor of cement? Would this chimney need to be more than one brick thick and how large flue would we need for furnace, fireplace and kitchen range? Is there any way to install a damper above fireplace to stop fireplace causing a draft when not in use? How high above roof would chimney need to project, and could we use the bricks from the old chimneys? Would it be necessary to hire a mason to lay up this chimney, or would it be possible for us to lay it by using a form for a guide? We wish to keep the expense as low as possible with reasonable safety. E. C. L.
New York.

THE best place for a chimney, as far as effectiveness is concerned, is on the inside of a building. The walls are kept warm, and because the ascending column of air is not permitted to cool a better draft is secured. It goes without saying that when built in this position a chimney must be made absolutely safe. It should extend from the cellar bottom up, be lined with flue tile, and should be effectively heat insulated where it passes through floors or stands against a partition. To prevent back drafts, the chimney should extend to a point 2½ to 3 ft. above the highest part of the roof. Otherwise air currents may pour over these high places like water over a dam, directly into the top of the chimney, causing the smoking and backdrafting referred to.

There is no objection to making the foundation of the chimney from concrete. If made solid a great many field stones can be imbedded in it as well. For convenience and safety, however, I would suggest leaving room for the furnace pipe to enter and for clean-outs, both below this pipe and the proposed fireplace, below the first floor.

The fireplace, furnace and range should each have a separate flue. This is necessary to secure the best draft. The furnace flue can pass up through the brickwork on one side of the fireplace, and the range flue on the other. A foundation the size of the fireplace will be sufficient. Above the first floor the size of the chimney can be reduced. Back of the fireplace and on the first floor the brickwork should be arranged to provide an air space between the fireplace and the wall. Above the first floor one brick thick will be sufficient in addition to the flue lining.

Because of inconvenience in caring for it a fireplace should not be less than 2 ft. in height. For the sake of appearance the opening should be wider than it is high. This makes an opening about 2 ft. high and from 28 to 30 in. wide the minimum. A flue 8x8 in. inside measurement should be satisfactory for a fireplace of this size. The same size could be used for the furnace while a 6-in. flue will care for the range.

Dampers and heating devices can both be purchased for use in fireplaces. A damper is almost necessary to close the opening when not in use, and as a fireplace is notoriously wasteful of fuel, any device that will make it more effective in heating should be worth putting in. The old bricks, if in good condition, can be used. Whether or not a mason will be needed depends entirely upon your ability as a bricklayer. In general I would say that if a competent bricklayer is available he will have both the tools and experience, and can probably do a much better job than an amateur could hope to do without using a great deal of time.

Farmers' Bulletin 1230, "Chimneys and Fireplaces," will, I am sure, be of great help to you. It is obtainable from your Congressman upon request.

R. H. SMITH.

A Discussion About Pears

THE plum and the grape may offer the widest assortment of colors, flavors, shapes and sizes of all the northern fruits, but the pear is not far behind. Furthermore, the pear has a season of usefulness extending over nine months of the year, in this way making up in usefulness for what it may lack in varied colors and flavors. It may be eaten fresh out of hand, it may be dried, it may be canned, it may be stored, it may be grown as a standard for commercial quantity production of fruit, and it may be grown as a dwarf in the home garden.

Of course, Bartlett stands supreme among pears in this country, and justly so. In fact there are many people who know no other pear than Bartlett. Fortunately it is of excellent quality and represents its class well, quite by contrast with the average quality Elberta peach in its class. The trees are very productive and regular bearers, though only half-hardy and subject to blight. But the combination of good-sized attractive fruits of good quality, and high regular production is more than any other variety has been able to overcome. Plantings of Bartlett on the Pacific Coast, however, have been so extensive in recent years that the market has been overcrowded and prices have not been good. In consequence there has been interest in varieties which extended the pear season.

The American nation has learned to like grape juice and cider. Why not perry? Europeans raise orchards of pears especially for their juice, or perry. A book of several hundred pages is needed to describe the varieties of Austrian and German perry pears or "mostbirne." The baked apple is still a recognized breakfast fruit in spite of keen competition from the citrus fruits, yet who has ever baked the pear? In Europe a class of pears is raised for this purpose alone. In England they are designated as "Wardens" or baking pears. The famous "Black Pear of Worcester" that figures on the shield of one of the old English families is a representative of this class.

But confining this discussion largely to extending the pear season through a wider assortment of varieties, Clapp Favorite looms as a likely possibility. Coming two weeks before Bartlett, it has always been a profitable kind. Eastern growers find that because of its similarity to Bartlett in general size and appearance, and because it reaches market at a time when there is a lull in western shipments of Bartlett, it commands a good price. The trees are very subject to blight, but they are hardy, productive, and excellent pollenizers. They seem especially suited on a heavy soil where they make a moderate, regular annual growth. Successful growers of Clapp Favorite rarely prune the young trees, fearing that they may induce a sucker growth that will blight. In the earlier ripening sections it is found profitable to hold the fruit in cold storage for a few weeks until the glut of western Bartletts is past. Clapp, then, is a variety that is well worth more extensive planting.

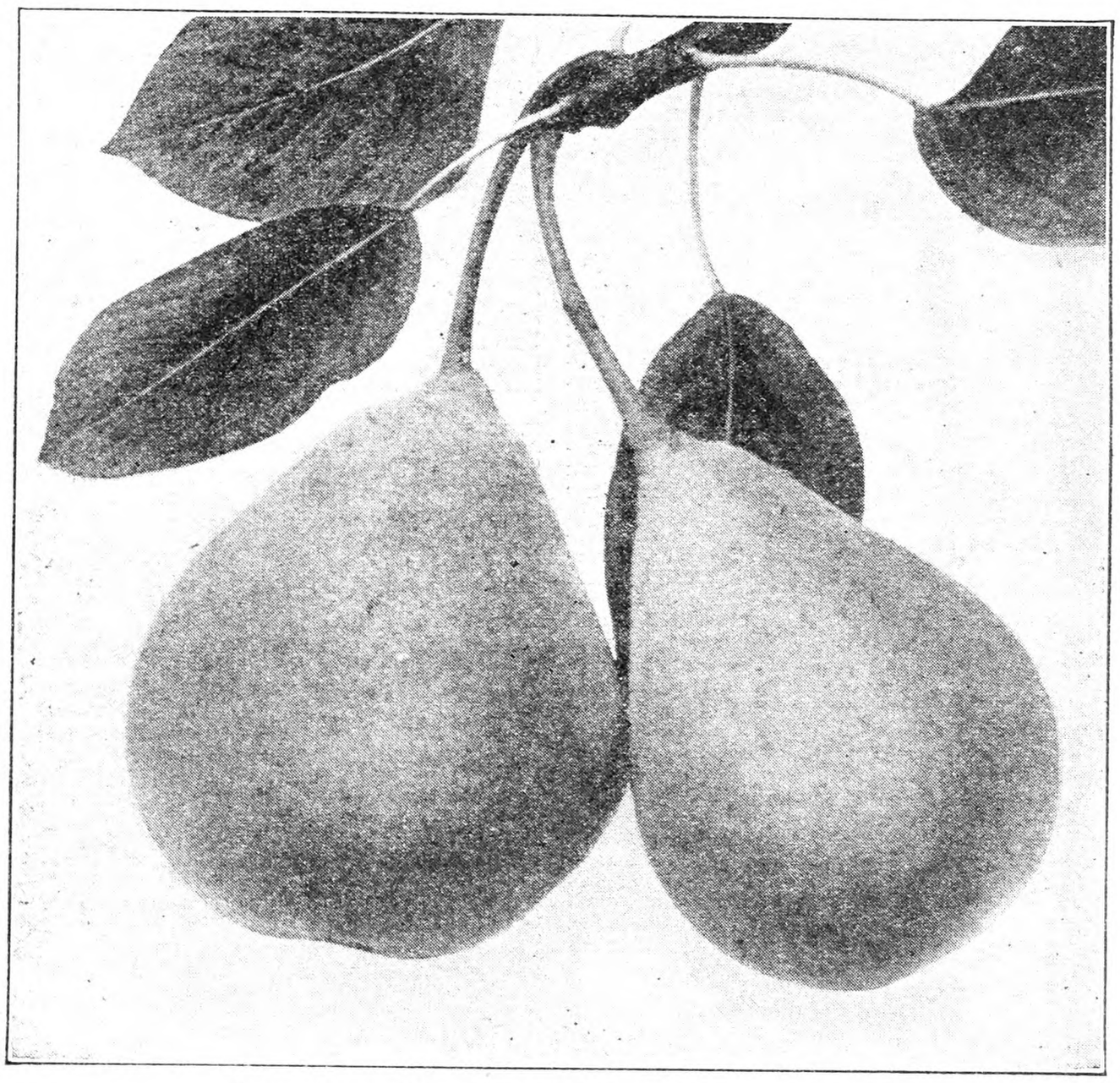
To follow Bartlett are Buerré Bosc, Sheldon, Seckel, Beurré Clairgeau, and even Kieffer. It is popular just now to laugh at the Ben Davis apple and the Kieffer pear, but they have both found a place in the world's markets. They will not do for connoisseurs of fruit but the Ben Davis is not a bad apple in June, and Kieffer makes a good canned product. And so while it is of doubtful wisdom to recommend the planting of Kieffer, yet the present acreage should not be discarded.

Seckel, on the other hand, can be recommended full-heartedly. The fruits are small but they are the most exquisite of all pears. The trees are hardy and resistant to blight, although not always productive where pear thrips interferes with the set. Plantings are limited to eastern sections, so that there should be no severe competition, at least not until more extensive acreages are set.

Beurré Bosc and Sheldon, too, are two old sorts now coming into favor. There are many who consider Bosc the finest of all pears, not barring Seckel. Certain it is that its long bronze, gourd-shaped fruits are as rich in flavor as they are in appearance. The apple-shaped fruits of Sheldon are quite a contrast with those of Bosc, but they have a similar russet finish and a delicious buttery flavor. Both of these varieties are worthy of commercial planting now that the trend is towards better prices for varieties of good quality that extend the pear season.

Beurré Clairgeau has good size and an attractive red cheek to recommend it, but the quality is poor, and the fruit drops badly. It is a variety of doubtful value for future markets. Flemish Beauty has been disregarded in the general discussion of pears, largely because of its susceptibility to scab, but with present methods of scab control, this disease is not so serious. The trees are among the hardiest and most productive, and the fruit is of good size, attractive, and long-keeping. It may be that Flemish should be returned to culture, or at least considered for the northern sections where hardiness is occasionally a factor.

Then there are Glou Morceau, Passe Colmar, Duchess d'Angoulême, and Easter Beurré—all varieties to extend the pear season into the Winter months, but all needful of careful scrutiny. They do not mature their fruit properly in most eastern sections with their short growing seasons, but on quick-ripening stocks they are unsurpassed.



Tyson-Dependable for the Home Orchard. Fig. 362

The possibility of growing many other late-maturing, European varieties by working them on the quince and thereby hastening their ripening, also needs recognition. So far little or nothing has been done with quince roots since poor management and improper care sounded the death-knell for dwarf pears. Given a fair chance they do well. Some varieties like Louise Bonne de Jersey, Glou Morceau, Duchess d'Angoulême, Easter Buerré, Beurré Diel and Vicar of Wakefield have seemed especially improved by growing upon the quince. Other kinds, like Josephine de Malines, Beurré Superfin and White Doyenné are improved to a lesser degree, while Beurré Bosc, Seckel and Winter Nelis will not grow on the quince unless double-worked. For this purpose Beurré Hardy is used, the desired variety then being top-worked upon the Hardy stock. At any rate the dwarf pear is due for return to favor, especially for the lover of fruits who delights in the more interesting and rarer varieties.

Winter Nelis runs too small under eastern conditions to warrant extensive planting, although its late-keeping qualities plus its high quality make it desirable for the home. Lawrence and Beurré d'Anjou are two other questionable kinds. Among newer sorts are Conference, a pinkish-flesh, high quality fruit, ripening after Bartlett. It is popular in England and has been reported favorably from Michigan, but its dull color is against it. Pultney, Phelps, and Gorham are three Winter pears that have originated at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and which are now on trial.

As for the home orchard, there is such a variety of shapes, sizes, flavors and colors that one hardly knows where to begin. Early in the season is the brilliant red-cheeked Elizabeth—small, roundish and good in quality. Margaret is of better size, but not so attractive. Beurré Giffard is strongly recommended by vigorous, blight-resistant trees, and fair-sized, good quality fruits; while later in the season comes Tyson, perhaps the most dependable of all the pears. The fruit though high in quality is too small to receive market attention, yet the high yielding, blight-free trees seem designed for the amateur and the home orchardist. A Tyson tree is a joy forever.

Another choice kind is Dana Hovey with its medium-sized, golden-yellow, roundish, sweet-flavored fruits, in season in November and December. The trees are not overly vigorous, but for the home gardener the virtues of the fruit more than offset the faults of the tree. One of the most striking and most attractive varieties is Forelle, which appears identical with Vermont Beauty. Under the right conditions Forelle develops a brilliant red cheek and is covered with clear brown dots. Incidentally the "speckled" dotting accounts for the name "Forelle," which translated means "trout." Unfortunately the quality is not high, but the attractiveness of the fruit assures a limited market demand.

Doyenné Boussock, too, lacks quality. Its claim to recognition lies in the freedom of both the tree and the fruit from insect and fungous attack. The tree is clean and vigorous—an ornament to any garden. The fruits are large, shapely, mild-flavored and almost invariably free from worms or other pests.

And then might be mentioned the delicious Doyenné du Comice, more at home on the Pacific Coast than in New York State; the soft-fleshed and tender-skinned Beurré Superfin, especially suited to the home orchard; the strong, Lombardy poplar shaped tree of Buffum carrying fruits of about the same season as Seckel; Frederick Clapp with its roundish lemon-yellow, sprightly flavored fruit; Pitmaston Duchess, which is difficult to distinguish from Bartlett by appearance alone; the very large, shapely but poor quality Pound and Lincoln Coreless, and finally the delicious Marie Louise.

There is no end to the interest and variety in pears. Between the commercial idea of standardization on a few varieties and the amateur idea of variety and assortment stands a happy medium. Too few varieties are nearly as bad as too many varieties. The advocates of each line of thought can help the pear industry—the one fostering and encouraging the planting of better and diverse varieties whose period of usefulness extends the present pear season over more months of the year, and the other ruthlessly condemning those kinds that do not meet the requirements of profitable cultivation. H. B. TUKEY.

A Potato Spray Ring

SPRAY rings for handling potato spraying are being found practical. The Lima (Livingston County, N. Y.) *Recorder*, makes the following statement as to how this is done:

The first Farm Bureau potato spray ring in Livingston County was formed recently in northern Lima and Avon towns. Several potato growers joined together and appointed one of their members as chairman, who will purchase a new four-row traction potato sprayer, buy material enough to provide for six sprays, and hire a man to operate the sprayer. Saving can thus be made both in time and expense. Potatoes will not be neglected because of the rush of other farm operations during the Summer, and each man will not have full burdens of owning a sprayer. The cost the first year will be about $13 per acre, covering cost of materials, sprayers, operator's labor, and all other expenses. The second year's cost will be lower because of no sprayer to buy. The men who are at present in the ring are: Archie Fishell, Stacy Peck, Ernie Bolt, William Harrington, George Sackett, Bill Batsel, Albert Meyers, Martin Dalton, Mark Kling, William Tubbs and William Lutz.

Propagation of Lilies

Although it is intended primarily for market growers of lily bulbs, amateur lily growers will find suggtions of value in Circular 23-C, "A Score of Easily Propagated Lilies," by David Griffiths, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The author reports experimental work in lily propagation at the Arlington farm, near Washington, D. C., and at the Bellingham, Wash., garden.

Production of lilies from seed is not so difficult as has been generally supposed. "Usually," Dr. Griffiths says, "it has been thought necessary to start the seed with the extreme nicety of greenhouse or frame culture. There is probably nothing that has been done at the Bellingham garden that has created so much surprise among experienced visitors as the planting of seed of so many species of lilies in the open field. It is the logical thing to do in other climates if it is possible there to maintain moisture at the surface of the ground long enough to get the seed up. With an overhead sprinkling system, both Regal and Easter lily seed have been grown satisfactorily under open-field conditions at Arlington farm."

The species of lilies on which Dr. Griffiths reports successful propagation and multiplication by the methods suggested are the Madonna, Nankeen, Easter, Regal, Umbellatum, Orange, Thunberg, Redstar, Tiger, Leopard, Humboldt, Turk's-cap, Columbia, Canada, Coral, Martagon, Hanson and Speciosum.

After describing briefly the lily bulb and its variations, Dr. Griffiths says, "the ideal climate for the culture of the largest number of species is one having a uniformly low temperature and relatively high humidity. A maritime situation in any location has decided advantages in both equability of temperature and humidity. Lilies are not particularly exacting as to the types of soils in which they do best, except that they require a friable loam. An adequate supply of organic matter is also necessary, and preparation of the soil must be thorough. The greater part of the culture for any crop of lilies should take place before that crop is planted. Germinating weed seeds are killed with as little disturbance of the soil as possible, and after the plants are above ground the beds or rows are mulched. The best time to apply manure is on the preceding crop.

Several methods of propagation and multiplication of lilies are possible, usually two or more desirable for each species. When grown from seed it is usually the third and for some species the fourth season before blossoms are profuse. In the Madonna lily, seed production demands hand pollination and three years for production of commercial bulbs. Natural reproduction by the splitting up of the bulb, "serves admirably for any increase of stock desired by the householder, but the method is too slow for the commercial grower." Stem can be jerked out of the bulbs as soon as the flowers have faded and "heeled over" in the field with soil over the lower 12 to 15 inches to allow for development of "bulblets" at the axils of the leaves. Scales from the bulbs may be removed while plants are in blossom, or as soon as the flowers have faded, and planted in dry soil or layered over Winter for Spring planting, a favored method for rapid reproduction.

Dr. Griffiths also discusses preparing stocks for planting, mulching, the time for propagation, handling the seeds and seedlings, and desirable packing and shipping methods. He reviews briefly the pests and diseases to which lilies are subject, but says "fungi and insects are likely to be blamed for much of the havoc wrought by high temperatures, bad soil conditions, exposure, abrasions and desiccation."

Fruit in West Virginia

It has rained for over three weeks here, and has been so cold that what we expected to be half crop of fruit has dropped until if we have a fourth crop in this secion we shall do well. In the two other fruit sections, the two panhandles of the State, they are reporting more than an average crop.

Other crops are not doing well either owing to the cool weather. Corn is just standing. The only thing that seems to be growing is potatoes, but the weeds are growing as fast, and if we have a little more wet weather it will cost more to clean out the weeds than the crop will be worth. Here it is the tenth of June and we have never got to work our corn yet. Most years we had gone through it twice before this time.

Apples that have stuck are looking exceptionally well, are larger and freer from disease than formerly, in spite of the fact that we have not been able to spray when we should. When we did get enough clear weather to put on a few tanks the chances were that it would get washed off before it got dry, but it is an ill wind that blows no one good, and we have the best foliage on the trees that I ever remember. I have observed that we always have a fine quality of fruit when we have good foliage.

It seems that we only just get able to control one pest before another pops up. This year in this section the locust beetles are injuring our apple trees so severely that if it keeps up we will have to use a poison spray all Summer whether we have fruit or not. These beetles with the aid of the locust borer have about killed all the locust timber in the State, and I suppose that they must have got tired of locust leaves, or else they are getting scarce. I do not know whether this small beetle is numerous elsewhere or not, but they are here just by the millions and have been here for several years. They are a small brown, about a quarter of an inch long with two yellow stripes down their back, and in feeding they do not eat the whole leaf but just strip the green off, making the trees look as though they had been scorched by fire, and they seem to be ravenous feeders, cleaning things up as they go, and continuing all Summer with several generations. In our orchards this year they would leave the apple trees in swarms that could be seen for a long distance when the spray was turned on the tree.

We are learning here to help ourselves more and more through organization. We have just put into effect in several counties of the State the Ohio method of hiring a full-time Farm Bureau service manager, whose duties will be to look after all the various interests of the different groups of farmers and the business of their various marketing and buying organizations. This man will be paid according to the business that he builds up, so it is no job for a lazy man. In our county he has charge of the Live Stock Shippers' Association, Potato Growers' Association, Wool Pool, the buying of feeds and fertilizers, and the Farm Bureau auto insurance, as his main work, with other minor things as they come up. One in particular is the farmers' exchange list. He keeps in touch with anything that you may have to sell and anything that your neighbor wants to buy, and by knowing these things can often save many dollars by getting a market close home for the farmers. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

Truck Crops in the Virgin Islands

Winter production of such vegetable crops as onions, tomatoes, eggplants and peppers for early marketing in New York offers a favorable opportunity for profitable agriculture in the Virgin Islands according to the report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which is under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. Labor costs in truck production were figured at the prevailing wage of 40 cents a day.

In a test planting the Winter of 1926-27 conditions were not particularly favorable to growth, the report says, but net returns from the crops after allowing for all costs of land rent, crop production and marketing expense, allowed a profit of about $50 an acre. Tomatoes were delivered in New York early in January and sold for an average of $5.46 a crate with costs of $2.25. Both the pepper and eggplant crops netted a profit of more than $1 a crate above all costs.

In the islands, John B. Thompson, director of the station, says, interest in crop diversification is increasing. Planters marketed about 4,000 crates of Bermuda onions. The station experiments with live stock and poultry continued. The poultry experiments have not yet demonstrated whether imported standard-bred poultry will be able to resist the hardships incident to local conditions and so prove superior to the native stock. Experiments with papayas, yams, Winter carrots, Lima beans and sugar canes were continued. Sugar production of the islands for the year increased from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. "Bananas," the report notes, "should be grown more extensively in the Virgin Islands." It was determined that avocados made desirable progress when interplanted with bananas. Cotton was almost a complete failure due to the ravages of the pink boll-worm, and this year will be a closed season for cotton at the station and on the island of St. Croix.

The Growing and Marketing of a Crop

Last season the celery growers of Western New York produced 6,000 cars of celery, which was the largest in quantity, and the best in quality ever grown there. About 3,000 cars of this being mostly of the earlier varieties, with a small quantity of the late, was loaded in cars direct from the fields, and netted the grower a small margin of profit. The other half was placed in the storages practically all held by the growers, for a later market.

About December 1 an article was circulated through the daily press which stated, in substance, that the large harvested celery crop of 1,000 more cars than the year before would result in a surplus which the consuming public could not take, consequently some would have to be dumped, advising growers to take what they could get and save the necessity of paying storage out of their pockets. The price established was from $1.05 to $1.10 per crate, 55 cents of this for storage, the balance for the grower.

December 15, another article appeared, widely circulated, that the celery remaining in storage because of poor packing, was facing a dead market, and much of it would have to be dumped. As a result of this propaganda the growers fell over one another to dispose of their holdings, and buyers were ready to take every crate offered. As a result 2,400 cars or 600,000 crates were released from storage and marketed in December after which the market advanced $1 per crate over night.

It has since been shown that the consuming market took every crate of celery, but consumed it at the high level of prices, as the city dweller will testify. It has been estimated that $15,000,000 exchanged hands in that one month, of which the producer received less than 2 per cent after paying for package. Of course a goat had to be found, and the grower was chosen on the ground that he put up such a poor pack. A public meeting of growers was called and the 400 growers were told by a speaker that they got what was coming to them because they hadn't packed their celery as they had been told. As a consequence a permanent organization has been formed, and a rule has been adopted to pack according to U. S. standard. This can do no harm and may be of some benefit but I believe that 90 per cent of last season's pack was up to this standard.

THE R. N.-Y. has for years shown up the 30-cent dollar, but this case will put all others in the shade.

New York. ISAAC BRASSER.

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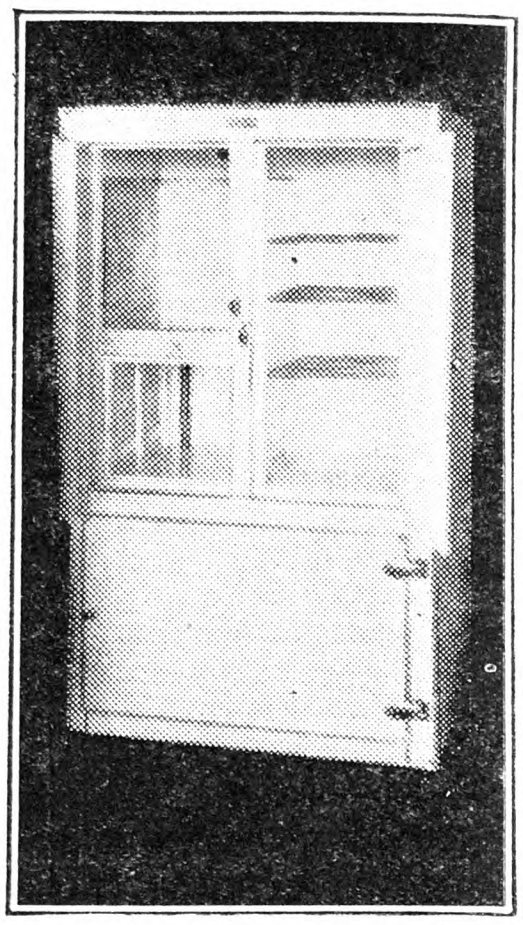

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

In a recent letter from National Master L. J. Taber he writes the following cheerful paragraph: "You will be interested to know that there is evidence of more Grange activity than at any other period since the World War, and I am hoping that we can make 1928 an outstanding year in Grange affairs."

Reports from State Master Fred J. Freestone also indicate a very satisfactory increase in interest and membership among the counties of the Empire State and it seems more than likely that his goal of a 2,000 net gain will be realized before the next annual session of the State Grange.

It is expected that National Master Taber will be a visitor at the coming conference of the Grange lecturers of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, to be held at Cornell University in August. Chairman E. J. Walrath of the State Grange executive committee, in announcing the coming of National Master Taber to New York State, says that he will also deliver several Grange addresses while on his trip to the Empire State, the final announcements to be made later.

June is a busy month among the Granges. Children's Day programs are quite generally held during the month of roses and it is also the month of holding many of the Pomona Grange sessions. The Jefferson County Pomona Grange met June 6 with one of the pioneer subordinates of the county as host, Champion No. 18. In spite of the fact that there was an attendance of nearly three hundred, the entertaining Grange was fully equal to the big task of caring for its guests.

Added interest was attached to the meeting from the historical setting of the session. The hall of Champion Grange was formerly the Congregational Church of Champion village, where the first settlement in Jefferson County was made. The Champion Congregationalists erected the first church building in the county. In the village cemetery at Champion, a few rods from the Grange building, lies the body of Noadian Hubbard, the county's first settler.

Dean Van C Whittemore, head of the St. Lawrence University School of Agriculture at Canton, in the neighboring county of St. Lawrence, was present at the Pomona, and at his suggestion the Pomona selected W. D. Bennett, a successful young farmer of the town of Philadelphia, as Pomona's representative on the agricultural school's new advisory board of nine members, this board being composed of a representative from both the Pomonas and the Farm Bureaus of the counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis and Franklin, and one member from the alumni association of the school. The members of the board will make frequent visits to the school and an endeavor will be made to develop a closer co-operation between the farmers of the North Country and its agricultural school.

Herbert E. Cook of Denmark, Lewis County, preceded Mr. Whittemore as dean of the agricultural school at Canton. The school is doing a splendid work among the young people of the northern part of the State and its graduates are sure to have a powerful influence for good in upbuilding agriculture in this territory.

Dean Whittemore is an active member of Silas Wright Grange at Canton, and headed the St. Lawrence County delegation at the recent session of the State Grange at Poughkeepsie. The Canton agricultural school is admirably situated, as it is the center of one of the finest agricultural districts in the State. The four counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis and Franklin produce more butter and cheese than any other four counties of the State, besides shipping to the New York market several million dollars worth of fluid milk each year. There are two cheese boards in St. Lawrence County, one at Canton and the other at Gouverneur. The cheese board at Watertown, in Jefferson County, is the largest interior cheese market in the East, and at Lowville in Lewis County, is the largest cold storage cheese warehouse outside of New York City. Jefferson and Lewis counties specialize in the manufacture of cheese and St. Lawrence and Franklin manufacture both cheese and creamery butter. These counties, with the addition of the counties of Oswego, Oneida and Herkimer to the south, constitute one of the leading cheese making centers of the United States. It was here that the cheese industry of the country had its birth.

During the past ten years the shipment of fluid milk to the New York market has made enormous inroads into the Northern New York cheese industry and cut down the number of cheese factories nearly if not quite one-half.

Crows and Corn

E. L. B. asks what to do to keep the crows from pulling his corn. If he will use turpentine on his seed I think he will have very little trouble with the crows. I saw this recipe in THE R. N.-Y. several years ago, and have used it ever since with good results. One tablespoonful to one-half bushel of corn will be plenty.

Pennsylvania. E. M. B.

R. N.-Y.—We pass this recipe on again with the added endorsement of our Pennsylvania friend's experience.

Garden Bulletin Board

[Conducted by W. W. H. Experience and questions invited.]

THE EARLY SWEET CORN is a foot high (June 9). That is nothing to brag about, but fairly good for this late season. Occasionally we have corn soon after July 4. It has been hoed twice, and responded in the way corn does. I am using as much as I dare of a mixture running 15-30-15, which is about three times the strength of an ordinary field analysis. One row that is a little slow is being helped out with a 34-per cent nitrogen product.

HUNGRY POTATO BEETLES.—I have no potatoes in this year's garden, so the beetles that are always ready for the first potato tops have had poor pasture. They are now pestering the tomatoes, and unless the plants are looked over twice daily only stems will be left. Perhaps a few potato hills to attract the stray beetles may be good insurance. I have never seen them eat anything but the garden solanums, potato, tomato and eggplant, any of which apparently provides them a balanced ration.

DESIRABLE HARDY CLIMBERS.—Akebia quinata is not very well known, but excellent on a pillar, pergola or veranda. It is hardy and has no insect or fungus enemies that I have seen. Growing 12 ft. or more in good ground its limber stems may be trained in any form desired. The flowers, produced early, are purplish brown, the pistillate expanded and the staminate not.

Another climber of similar habit on the same pergola is Actinidia arguta. The vine and large shiny leaves are clean looking and handsome. In some localities it flowers and bears fruit of fig-like quality, but never has done so with me.

Polygonum Auberti, also known as the "silver lace vine," is the third of my desirable climbers, and the strongest growing one of the lot. It makes a mass of vine nearly equal to Clematis paniculata and great graceful sprays of white buckwheat-like flowers.

STRAWBERRIES are doing well. My Spring-set plants did not get quite the proper attention, so are not giving the limit of first-season fruit, but I get a few. Dunlap appears best for this method and is about the best all around for home garden.

Oyster Shell Scale

I have a Northern Spy apple tree that was set about four years ago. It is only about six feet tall and is covered all over as the inclosed branch shows. What is the disease and what could I spray with to stop it? W. M. F.

Oswego Co., N. Y.

This is oyster shell scale. Lime-sulphur at strength according to the season is the standard treatment. In a case like this, where there is only one small tree to handle, strong laundry soap solution, used with a scrubbing brush on trunk and large limbs will clean the scales off at once, but of course this plan is not feasible for orchard use.

Clearing Out Dandelions

What would you recommend one to get rid of dandelions in a lawn. Our lawn is filled with them. Is there anything one could use to kill the roots? It seems impossible to cut them out. W. C. S.

Bergen County, N. J.

For the larger plants we know of no effective treatment other than cutting with a knife or spud. Make sure to cut the root where it is black, at least an inch under ground. Some claim to have had success with the young plants by spraying the lawn with iron sulphate, one pound to a gallon of water, on a bright day just after the lawn has been mowed. The dandelion foliage is quite sensitive to this material but we doubt whether many of the roots will be killed by one treatment. Cutting out is rather slow and laborious but effective. Close watch should be kept to prevent seeding. We have seen large grounds thoroughly cleaned out with this method.

Comfort in Using Tools

In using many garden and farm tools the hands of the operator who is not "hardened" often suffer severely and callus and get very sore—much more so than necessary. If all tool handles such as hoes, rakes, spades, scythes, etc., are well rubbed smooth with fine sand-paper, and kept well oiled with raw linseed oil, there will be much more comfort in using them, and this is particularly so when using a scythe or lawn-mower where the work is harder than usual. It also pays to have all tools good and sharp, as much more work can be done in the same time, and of course with less fatigue to the operator. Dull tools always mean much harder work, and next to having good tools of the simplest and best kind there is nothing that helps more than keeping them in good order. Well-oiled and smooth handles and keen, bright blades will lighten many a hard day's work, and will always be found to pay well in the end. H. W. HALES.

Japanese Persimmons

The recent question about the seeds in the oranges bring to mind the many questions that are asked me about persimmons. I have probably the largest bearing Japanese persimmon orchard in the United States, and it is not a very large one, for there are said to be about 25,000 Japanese persimmon trees large enough to bear in the United States, and I now have about 3,000 of them. Among the others is the Tamopan persimmon. This persimmon looks exactly like it had a string tied around it, and I am asked that question many times, how I managed to tie all the strings around the fruits, and why I tied around them. These persimmons are also seedless. I have raised many bushels and have never found a seed in a fruit. People often buy the fruits and say they are going to plant the seed. I tell them I will give them a dollar a tree for all the trees they can raise from the seed. It seems there is a very small section of the country where this fruit does well, and as luck would have it I am right in the middle of that section. When it comes to dry weather the Japanese persimmon is a desert plant, for it seldom gets too dry and hot for it. I planted my first Japanese persimmon tree in 1900, and have planted a few each year since then. Last season was the first real crop failure I have ever had with them, only had about one hundred bushels. J. E. FITZGERALD.

Texas.

Homemade Garden Trellis

I recently built a trellis 50 ft. long and 6 ft. high to separate the flower garden from the vegetable garden in the rear of our property. The total cost of making and erecting this trellis was a little over $20. This included: eight cedar posts, 8 ft. long; 12 pieces of 2x3-in. planed spruce; joists 80 ft. long; 1,400 linear feet 1 in. square and 12 ft. long; two quarts of white lead paint were used to paint the lattice.

The spacings in the lattice were made 6 in. apart so that the climbing roses could twine in and out easily over the trellis. With a perennial border already planted in the front of the rose-covered lattice, the effect of the whole in a year or two will be beautiful, and serve as a screen between the two portions of the home grounds. E. R. WYETH.

Bristol Co., Mass.

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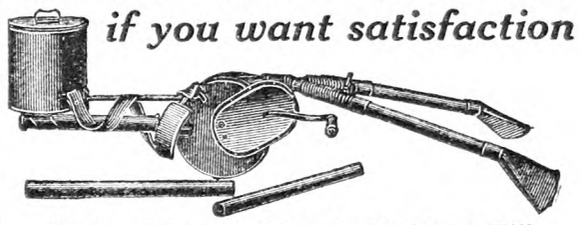
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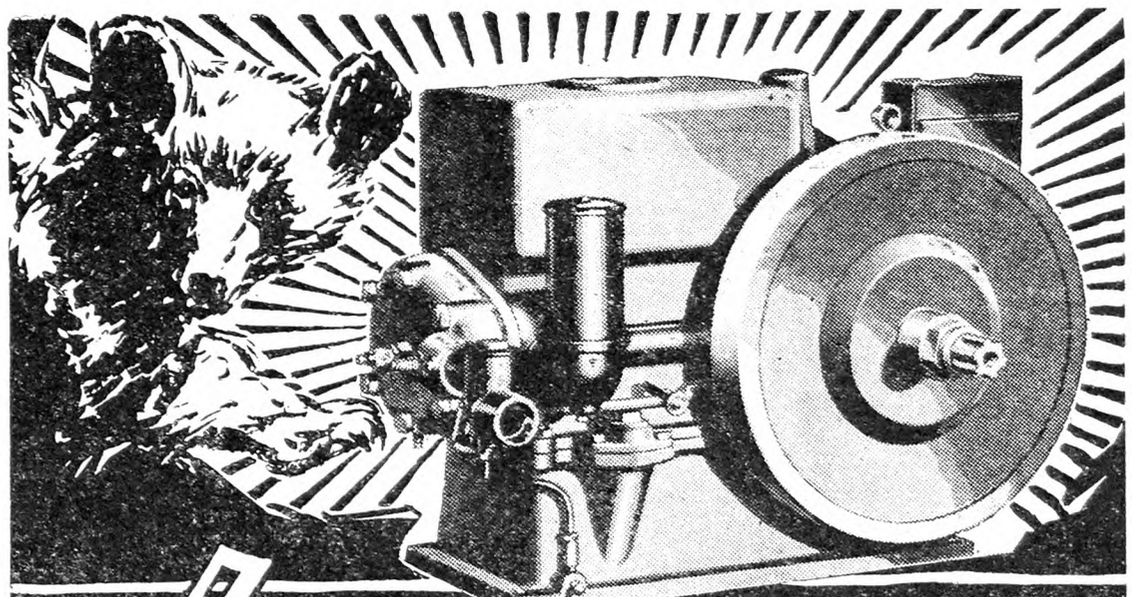
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Imperial Valley Asparagus

Eastern markets have had large supplies of asparagus from the Imperial Valley, California, of recent years. According to a bulletin issued by the University of California, in this valley, some harvesting can be done the second year, if the plants have made a good growth the previous season. The third and subsequent years the beds are usually cut the entire season. It is the custom to disk the stalks into the soil during December or early January.

Almost all of the asparagus in the Imperial Valley is grown for the early market, and if the ridges are high, the soil about the crown buds warms up slowly, early growth is delayed, and it takes longer for the spear to grow through the deep covering of soil and attain marketable length. There is also danger of the heads opening before the desired length of green is obtained. The usual height of the ridge is three or four inches. The ridges over the rows, however, should be made sufficiently high to prevent flooding at time of irrigation. Water is applied early in January. If the soil is warm, this early irrigation forces the buds into growth. Frequent irrigations are given during the cutting season. At any one irrigation, water is applied to alternate furrows, the unirrigated middles being used as walks for the cutters. At the following application, water is turned into the furrows not irrigated the preceding time. Frequent irrigation is necessary in the Imperial Valley, as the evaporation rate is very high and there is almost no rainfall throughout the year.

Cutting usually starts early in February and continues until shipping is no longer profitable. This is usually about April 15 but may be as late as May 1. At the close of the cutting season, the ridges are disked down to destroy weeds and loosen the soil, but are again rebuilt to facilitate irrigation and to prevent flooding and the formation of a crust over the row. It is desirable to secure a good growth of tops as soon as possible after the cutting season. This growth is usually obtained by applying a top-dressing of 75 to 100 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia and then irrigating. The extremely hot weather during July and August checks new growth, but the water should be applied in order to keep the stalks green so that the manufacture of food may continue. Cultivation is necessary after each irrigation. After late August or early September, irrigation is discontinued in order that additional buds may not be forced into growth during the Fall and thus use the food reserves stored in the roots.

A few growers in the Imperial Valley are now cutting asparagus in the Fall of the year. The fields are matured early by withholding water. Then the stalks are cut, dried, and burned, or disked into the soil and water applied to start the buds into growth. The plants have an exceptionally long period for growth and food storage in the Imperial Valley. For this reason, it may be possible to develop methods of handling so that the same beds may be cut for a short time in both the Spring and Fall of the year when the returns are most favorable. However, there are indications that Spring cutting is delayed on beds that have been cut in the Fall.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—A gift of $500,000 from Max Adler, former Sears, Roebuck & Co. executive, for construction of a planetarium on an island off Chicago's lake front near the Field Museum was acknowledged June 7 by Edward J. Kelly, president of the South Park Commissioners. The planetarium is a device designed to give the average person an opportunity to view the heavens as only astronomers heretofore have been able to do.

Residents of Scarsdale, N. Y., June 7 won a victory in stopping airplanes from flying over their land, temporarily at least. Word was sent to Supreme Court Justice Taylor, who recently tried an injunction suit brought by residents against the Atlantic Airways Inc., that the company has withdrawn its enterprise on the Scarsdale-New Rochelle line "for valuable consideration." Lewis W. Bloomingdale, one of the 45 complainants in the suit, objected to the flight of airplanes over his place and that of his neighbors on the ground that children were frightened, pet cows became nervous and sick and chickens ceased to be contented and the output of eggs declined. Mr. Bloomingdale and other residents complained that stunts were sometimes performed by the aviators over their homes and their guests were reluctant to remain in the vicinity lest there be a crash.

Two students were under arrest June 7 and officials were seeking six others named in warrants issued following a series of fires in Kappa Sigma Alpha fraternity house at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. The fraternity was reported deeply in debt and it was charged the officers of the fraternity fraudulently obtained insurance money for replenishing fraternity funds.

Said by relatives to have been 120, John Whitefish, the oldest Indian in the Sac and Fox Reservation, Tampa, Iowa, was buried June 7 in one of the reservation cemeteries. Other estimates placed his age at 108.

Indications that gasoline offered a medium of grafting $50,000 a year and possibly more from the New York City Department of Street Cleaning were brought out June 8 in the public graft inquiry of the department under way before James A. Higgins, Commissioner of Accounts. Evidence of losing gasoline in the department impressed Commissioner Higgins to the extent of causing him to direct that the findings of his investigators be turned over to the District Attorneys in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx for further action. Samuel Lazarus, one of Commissioner Higgins's accountants, who testified of gasoline figures in previous hearings, said on the stand June 8 his figures show that in a specific week in May of last year, the Street Cleaning Department used 9,854 more gallons of gasoline than for the corresponding week of this year.

James Toney and George Cole were found guilty of attempted murder June 8 at Fairmont, W. Va., in a conspiracy to blow up the Monongah mine of the Consolidation Coal Co. in 1927. The men were charged with planting four gallons of nitroglycerine, dynamite and powder in one of the main airways of the mine. The State charged that had the explosion occurred between 300 and 400 would have been killed.

An action to disbar Ben B. Lindsey, former Judge of the Juvenile Court at Denver, Col., on the grounds that he improperly accepted money from Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes, was begun in the Supreme Court there June 8 by Attroney General W. L. Boatright on complaint of the State Bar Association. It is charged that Lindsey, while acting as judge and receiving a State salary, received $37,500 from Mrs. Stokes in the course of her litigation to secure for her children part of the estate of W. E. D. Stokes, New York hotel man. Later, it is said, Lindsey received $10,000 from Samuel Untermyer, who was also acting for Mrs. Stokes. The Attorney General declares that it was illegal for Lindsey as a judge to receive a fee, and that besides, in this case, he had acted as a judge rather than as an attorney.

Charged with beating a girl clerk insensible with clubbed pistols, of binding another employe with wire and adhesive tape and then looting the safe of $700 in a hold-up at the offices of the Beneficial Loan Society of Hudson County at 860 Bergenline Avenue, Union City, N. J., June 8, two men were held at Police Headquarters in that city. The prisoners were booked at Thomas Martin of 1509 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, and Alfred J. Ryan of 341 South Pearl Street, Albany. They are charged with atrocious assault and battery, robbery and carrying concealed weapons. The victim of the beating is Miss Margaret Reardon, 22, a clerk. John H. Cussens, manager of the concern, is the employe whose hands were bound with wire and mouth sealed with adhesive tape. Ryan was captured by Capt. Charles Friedel, Jr., in command of Engine Company No. 3, stationed across the street from the loan organization's building. Martin was caught by police. Both had revolvers and the cash, police said.

A pair of famous polo ponies were killed in their stable June 8 at the Meadow Brook Club when a Curtiss Falcon observation plane, undergoing flight tests by two Army flyers from Mitchell Field, L. I., snapped off its wings and plunged to earth from 3,000 feet. The flyers took to their parachutes and were saved, although one of them landed in a tree and dangled precariously before he could set himself free. The horses, Gay Boy and Anaconda, were crushed to death when the plane crashed through the roof and the second story of the stable, its terrific impact sweeping everything in its path straight through to the ground. Two grooms, who had been in their quarters on the second floor a few minutes earlier, were saved by the fact that they had gone about some outside chores.

Exceeding even the most optimistic expectations, the Holland Tunnel, connecting New York and New Jersey, in the first seven months of its operation has produced toll receipts of $2,401,980.70. Total expenses, including amortization of $48,000,000 in bonds, has been estimated at $10,500 a day. The average daily return so far has been $11,305.50. The New York-New Jersey Tunnel Commission believes the tunnel will have paid for itself in ten years. At the time it was projected, engineers estimated not more than 5,372,000 vehicles would use the tube the first year. In the first seven months, ending June 11, 4,334,295 vehicles passed through the tunnel.

AVIATION.—The trans-Pacific monoplane Southern Cross left Naselai Beach, Fiji, for Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 1,762 miles, June 8. The plane reached Brisbane June 9, completing the first air crossing of the Pacific. Gales that threatened destruction were fought by the plane and its four men much of the flight of 1,762 miles and 21 hours 28 minutes over the South Pacific. In coming to Brisbane the Southern Cross passed over Moreton Bay, receiving the siren salute of steamships in Brisbane River, and alighted after sailing over the city of more than 200,000. The city's noisy acclaim was scarcely heard by the flyers, their hearing deadened by the many hours' roar of the three motors of the plane.

Gen. Umberto Nobile, leader of the ill-fated Polar expedition on the dirigible Italia, was leading five of his men across the Arctic ice in an effort to meet the steamer Braganza, according to radio messages June 11. Two of this party were suffering from injuries suffered when the gondola of the ship was torn loose by its first contact with the ice. The messages added that the men still have a small supply of fuel, but that frostbitten hands and feet, coupled with the condition of the injured men, are hampering their progress. The Italia's crew split into three groups when the disaster occurred, May 25. Gen. Nobile and his companions were left behind when the gondola was torn away. The others in the crew came down on the ice about 18 miles further east. Three of this second group started across the ice toward land. Nothing further has been heard from them. The remainder of the main group, including the wireless operator, report they have sufficient food, but that the provisions are being rigorously rationed. They need medicines for those suffering with frostbites. They report themselves as drifting on the ice, but generally westward toward land. Little progress was reported by the rescue ships Hobby and Braganza. The latter is making the best headway eastward around the north coast of the archipelago, and it is generally believed that she will be first to reach the stranded explorers.

The monoplane Columbia, bearing Miss Mabel Boll and her pilots, Oliver Le Boutillier and Arthur Argles, arrived at Harbor Grace, N. F., June 12, on the first leg of its trans-Atlantic flight. The plane will be refueled and take off as soon as the weather permits. In the meantime the three-motored airplane, Friendship bearing Miss Amelia Earhart, Miss Boll's rival, made several ineffectual attempts to get off the water at Trepassey Bay, but failed owing to the heavy load.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The convention opened at Kansas City, June 12. After the formal opening it was said that Hoover was secure on the first ballot. Efforts began to find an acceptable candidate for second place on the ticket. The evident dissatisfaction of the farmers of the Middle West was causing concern to the political leaders. William S. Vare, political boss of Philadelphia, the man to whom a seat has been refused in the United States Senate, led the Pennsylvania delegation which voted unanimously in caucus to cast its 79 votes on the first ballot for Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, this virtually assuring Hoover's nomination. Vare, disregarding the edict of Secretary Mellon, chairman of the delegation, that a decision be delayed until it had been considered in caucus, openly declared for Hoover and announced that he would lead a fight against the Mellon policy of delay if such a fight proved necessary.

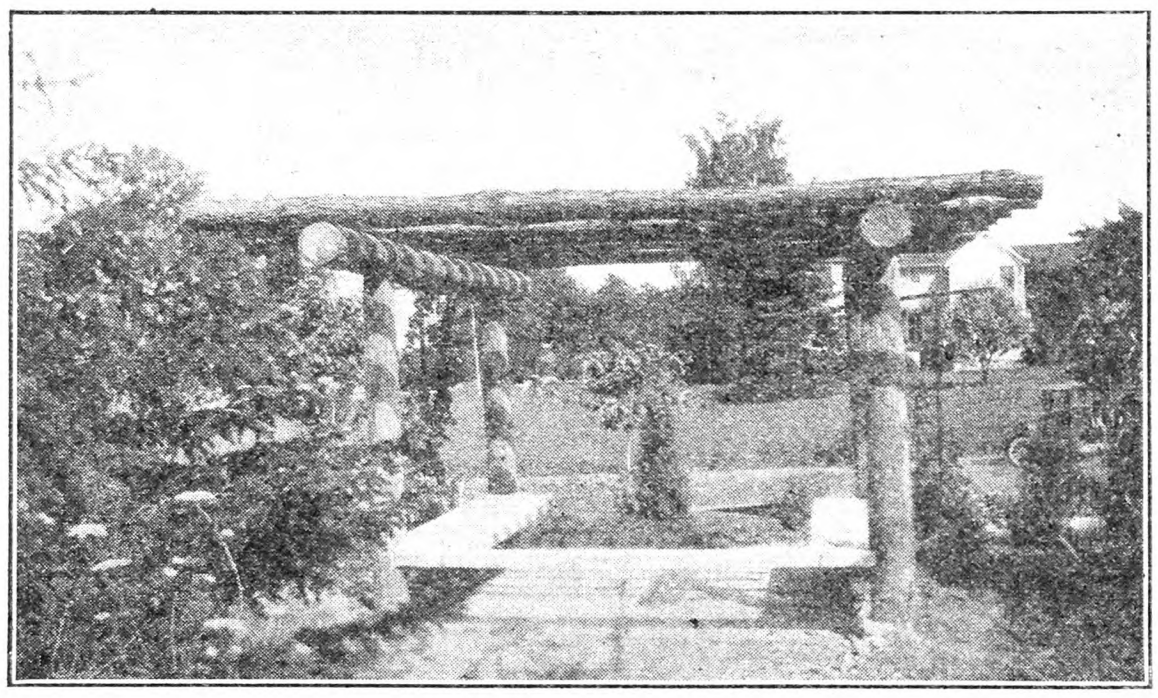
WASHINGTON.—An information bureau maintained by Texas utility companies spent $16,000 to $18,000 a year in disseminating favorable publicity among newspapers and information among the schools, William C. Grant, director of the bureau, testified June 12 at the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into utility companies. The bureau, the witness said, was maintained by the joint contributions of utility companies in the State. A continuous stream of articles was sent to Texas newspapers and to press associations, Grant testified. In addition to this the utilities inaugurated a speaking campaign by their executives. Grant said no Texas educators were paid by the bureau but admitted the utility companies had paid the expenses of four college professors to an educational meeting at New Orleans last Winter. Among the accomplishments of his bureau last year Grant listed the circulation of 80,000 pamphlets dealing with electrical subjects to high schools and educators in Texas. The chief expenditures of the bureau, Grant testified, were in furnishing material for publication to newspapers.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The 17-year locust was reported in the Hudson Valley, Connecticut and Staten Island June 7-10. Some places now thickly built up on Staten Island reported the locust in enormous swarms.

The onion area of Northern Indiana celebrated Onion Day at Bass Lake, June 9.

The fourth international congress of entomology at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 12 to 18, promises to be the most largely attended of any such congress yet held. More than $6,000 has been contributed to aid foreign entomologists to attend and for entertaining them while they are in this country. Large groups from Britain and Germany are assured, 25 from England alone. Other countries which will be represented are Australia, Japan, China, Chile and Argentina.

Program for the seventh annual junior field days and short course for 4-H club boys and girls in agriculture and home-making to be held at Cornell University June 25 to 27 under the auspices of the New York State College of Agriculture and home economics has been announced by Dean A. R. Mann. This event is the outstanding State-wide event of the year for 4-H club members. During their three-day stay at Cornell, they attend classrooms and laboratories, play games on the athletic fields, eat in the student dining halls and sleep in the student dormitories, following much the same routine that a student does during the college year.



A Graceful Pergola on a County Place, Property of Clark Allis of New York

Coming Farmers' Meetings

June 19-21.—American Country Life Association, eleventh annual conference, Urbana-Champaign, Ill. Headquarters, Waddington Farm, Wheeling, W. Va.

June 20-22.—American Association of Nurserymen, annual convention, Denver, Col. Secretary, C. L. Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo.

June 22-24.—American Peony Society, annual show, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

June 25-27—Seventh annual junior field days, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 26-29.—New England Institute of Co-operation, Amherst, Mass., Agricultural College.

June 27. — Ohio District National Flower Growers' Association, annual meeting, Columbus, Ohio.

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

July 30-31.—New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, three-county potato tour, Cortland, N. Y.

Aug. 15.—New York State Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, and International Entomological Congress, State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Book Shelf

THE LIVING BIBLE, by Bolton Hall. This is an attempt to present the entire contents of the Scriptures in condensed form. Repetitions, ceremonial details, most genealogies and land boundaries are omitted. The condensation does not alter the charm but makes a clear connected story of the entire Bible. In the original form the details of Solomon's Temple and the Tabernacle use up 10,000 words. Mr. Hall puts it into a few hundred words and the buildings stand out as real pictures. This is what he has done throughout the book and the result makes easy reading of what some find rather hard. The Gospels are a consecutive story of the life of Christ. "The Living Bible" is the whole Bible in its fewest words. It costs $6.

We offer the following books at reduced prices as they are slightly shelf-worn, but all in excellent condition:

"First Steps for Little Feet," by Charles Foster, 75 cents.

"Story of the Gospel," by Charles Foster, $1.

"Story of the Bible," by Charles Foster, $1.50.

"Our Rural Heritage," by James Mickle Williams, $3.

"Coat Tales from the Pocket of the Happy Giant," by Owens, 90 cents.

For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Doings at Long Acres

Calvin and I won the lettuce and radish race by a wide margin. We had planted them between two young blackcap rows, where the soil was not overly fertile, and inclined to bake, so the Missus promptly told us the seed was wasted, as radishes would never grow in such hard ground. She planted in the regular garden where the ground was fertile and mellow. Our radishes are being served on the table now, and the lettuce is large enough to cut, while hers is small. We did not tell how much fertilizer we used.

For the benefit of the Purdue man I remark that the best time to cut a Canada thistle is when you have a hoe in your hand. I well remember when Michigan farmers were panic-stricken at the invasion of the Canada thistle, and freely predicted that wherever it got a foothold the field must be abandoned. The thistle and I are friendly enemies on this farm. They hide beneath the currant bushes and in the berry rows, but I send the sharp-eyed boys through with hoes and cut them off, while I too gaily amputate their necks on all occasions. They retaliate by growing in the small grains where we cannot get at them, and giving some extra fine peeks while shocking, also shed their briars during thrashing time, so that when I reach into the oat bin I frequently get a fine peeking in the fingers. Some way we have learned to live with weeds on a sort of armed neutrality or continuous warfare. I was given a big load of manure some years ago, and that was worth hauling in this fruit country. Among the manure were some cockle-bur seeds, and they have been coming up ever since on that spot, although every year I pull them up and burn them. The champion weed on this place is the wild morning-glory. I have one orchard infested with it, and seem to be losing the battle. If I could fence it and turn hogs or sheep in I might win, but that cannot be done, so I go on hoeing, dragging, cultivating and pulling. This year I have enlisted the boys, and we are cutting them with sharp hoes.

Western farmers have cockle-bur and jimson weeds to fight, also sow thistles, yet they do not give up, but learn to live with weeds. I spent one Winter in Alabama, and there they have Johnson grass to fight. It was the custom at that time to give up when Johnson grass invaded the farm, and either move away or sell out to a Northerner. Farther south, nearer the coast, Bermuda grass was just as bad. Both are something like our quack grass. I have several patches of quack grass, but refuse to allow it to bother me very much, as I find that the frequent cultivation required in our fruit rows keeps it down so that it is little bother. The thought I am trying to convey is that we can learn to live with weeds without any extra worry or discouragement. The goldenrod is our State flower, and many people admire it, but such folks may have my share for nothing. The pesky things have roots like ropes, and can grow on top of a stone pile. Plowing them under is just to their taste, and hoeing only encourages their growth. We fight them with drag and hoe, and manage to keep even anyway. We have the various varieties of milkweed also, and some contrive to escape the hoe every year, in spite of our work. I sometimes wonder why a shiny green-backed beetle is always found on milkweed and never on any other plant. A long-horned bug also is always found on the milkweed, while the Monarch butterfly prefers it to all other weeds for its eggs. The pupa of the Monarch is about the most beautiful thing you can find. We look for them with eagerness every Summer and call them jewel cases. The juice of the milkweed will take off warts, especially seed warts. At one time I was bothered with seed warts on my chin, and milked a few dozen milkweeds until I had a small bottle full of the milk. This applied to the warts drove them away never to return. About the only place quack grass gets the best of us is in our small asparagus bed. I salted the bed heavily last Summer and the grass turned yellow, so I gave a hip hurrah, thinking I had won at last, but this year it is thicker than ever. As soon as we stop cutting I shall give it another dose of salt. We find chickweed our greatest enemy in the strawberry patch. It grows among the plants and makes picking difficult without crushing the berries.

I had to grin over the letter about growing strawberries exclusively for the home trade. No doubt that is the thing to do in many localities, but here we often ship 40,000 cases in one evening, and our home trade can absorb not much over 20 cases so we must be at the mercy of the commission man in the large city. Of late years truckers are coming here every day during the fruit season and trucking away the fruit to cities within a range of 200 miles, and this helps a great deal, as we do not have to dump everything into Chicago. I often wonder why the eastern and southern growers almost invariably use the 24-quart crate, while we use the 16-quart crate exclusively. Our square boxes do not make an attractive package, so it is some tendency to pack in ventilated crates with small baskets instead of quart boxes. From weeds to strawberries isn't such a jump as you might think if you have never tried to raise strawberries, for they seem to be natural affinities. I have often heard it said that if it wasn't for weeds and chores there would be more farmers, but there is real joy in the battle with weeds, and real pleasure in a fight well won, so we shall continue to fight on.

Michigan. L. B. R.

Missouri Notes

June here and still no hot weather; our Spring a replica of last year's. Wonder if we shall have the same cool Summer? For three years I have discarded socks from April till frost; find it far more comfortable and sanitary. Your feet will acclaim the change with joy. I have considered organizing a sockless club with all members sworn to the habit. As accessories, wear a featherweight straw hat and filmy garments that will allow the body a bath of violet sun rays. Clothed thus after beginning the day with a cold shower and vigorous rub-down, the farmer may consider his physical attentions done.

A climate 10 per cent cooler seems to agree well with garden and orchard. Everywhere one sees evidence that trees, plants and flowers like it. Only corn and cotton slow down and sigh for more heat. Strawberries are a bumper crop with resultant low prices. The producer grumbles but the housewife smiles as she orders a hundred pounds of sugar. Plenty of gooseberries. Too far south here for currants. The "June drop" of apples left the trees of some varieties almost bare, notably Early Harvest and Transparent, but my one Duchess tree is overloaded. Perhaps the "drop" is wise Nature's way of restoring balances, for last year the empty trees gave us enough for two crops, while my Duchess had few.

Only a remnant of the peony crop survived for Decoration Day. It was the day before when we had a record run on flowers. People were coming all day long. How we could have handled out armsful of peonies a week before, but our eager customers were not finicky. They thankfully accepted flowers of all degrees. There were besides some peonies, Delphiniums, columbines, sweet pinks, white daisies, yellow Coreopsis, Sweet Williams, Pyrethrums or painted daisies, Iris (on the decline), some roses and sprays of mock orange and Deutzias. The Deutzia Pride of Rochester, pure white, mates well with Peutzia crenata flore plena, tinged with pink, which blooms a few days later. Our Crenata, three years ago, had grown too tall and was burdened with old wood. Cut to the ground, it devoted one year to growth and the second year it came forth transformed into a beautiful symmetrical shrub, a mass of slender limbs bowing gracefully under the weight of its tassel-like flowers. This apparent annihilation is the best treatment for old shrubs that have become unsightly. Grant them a year's absence and they will reappear with all the beauty of a new youth.

My last notes pictured my dismay at seeming insect attacks on the buds of choice peonies. Since then I have become satisfied that the damage was due to weather conditions. Besides Le Cygne and Solange I noticed the same injury to the buds of Couronne d'Or and Marie Lemoine, both late varieties. Nevertheless I saw enough of Le Cygne to believe that its top grade of 9.9 out of a possible 10, was justified. But Solange is an immense flower. Its cup-shaped top nestles in and on an incredibly thick mattress of petals built up like a Hindu pagoda. It saddens one to think that a whole year must elapse before Nature will again raise the curtain on another beauty contest, that we must go through Summer with its heat, Autumn with its chills, rough Winter with its rigors of cold and uncertain-tempered March and capricious April before Nature grants us the delight of witnessing another pageant of her nymphs. Commenting on peonies I noted that Felix Crousse far excelled any other red in productiveness and general grade of flowers. No wonder it is the most popular of its color. The plants were loaded with fine blooms. The old Victoria I think had more blooms to the yard of row than any other. Jules Elie is a reliable bloomer and productive enough of its giant flowers. Its understudy is the Model of Perfection. Festiva Maxima is among the earliest and is most prodigal with its great snowy flowers. The plant is large and strong, and even the many secondary buds make fine blooms. It deserves to be considered the most popular white. Couronne d'Or is a really grand variety, very floriferous, with an added value in its lateness coming in just ahead of Marie Lemoine, which in turn deserves to rank among the noblest of the family.

L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

A Woman and Her Plants

I wonder how many readers of THE R. N.-Y. ever raised Coleus from seed. I think it is most interesting to watch the tiny plants change color. I usually get my seed from different seedsmen each year, so to get different varieties. I have at present between 75 and 100 little plants. As soon as they get nicely up I transplant them, using a toothpick to set them out, and a teaspoon to put a few drops of water on them to firm them down, and this helps to keep them from damping off. I can hear you say, "How fussy," and "I wouldn't bother with that." As soon as the third leaf comes they begin to show their colors, and it is so fascinating. I watch them daily, and sometimes two or three times a day, to see if there isn't a new one.

I have one from last year's seed sowing, a low-growing variety with curly and crinkly leaves, light red changing to dark, interlaced with white and green, a white center, also one light green with a creamy white center, and this is a very beautiful plant. Another with crimson splashed and dotted over green and white; this is unusually pretty, and it grows a short stalk of clear crimson and red stalk on the original stalk, which looks very odd.

I have a Campanula isophylla, and I have the same trouble that many others do. I have had my plant nearly three years and it has surely had its "ups and downs" during that time. First it grew well, was a beautiful plant full of blossoms. In fact, I had two of them, nice big plants covered with white stars. It certainly is a beautiful plant when growing properly. The next thing I knew it began to die off, until I had hard work to save even a small piece. I have a very small plant at present, but hope it will grow, as I have re-potted it, and it nearly died after that, but I think it is growing now, and I have hopes of great things from it this Summer.

I have an Amaryllis which got struck with rust, the roots all turned red and died off. The plant did not grow but dwindled away. I took it out of the pot, shook all the dirt off the roots, then rubbed them well with baking soda and then planted them in good new soil with a mixture of sand in it. If persevered in, this will cure it, but of course it takes some time. Mine is doing very well at present, and has blossomed once since treatment.

I have lots of daffodils in my garden, so I take some of them in the Fall and plant four or five bulbs in coffee cans or any tins (like those best because they hold moisture), and place them in the cellar and keep them watered. About Christmas time I begin to bring them up by the window, and soon have some nice yellow flowers, and by bringing them up at intervals of about two weeks I have flowers all Winter. I wrap green crepe paper around the cans, and have something bright and cheery when the snow is on the ground.

I usually sow my tomatoes and peppers about the new moon in March. I think they grow better if sown at this time, but maybe it is a whim, but all the same I usually have tomatoes in blossom and sometimes tomatoes set on the plants when set out after danger of frost is over. I transplant two or three times; first when they are real small I transplant a number in one pot; after a while I thin out, putting less in a pot. Lastly I put singly in tin cans and place in the window next the glass and keep them there until time to harden off out of doors. Just as soon as it is safe to set them out of doors to harden off, I place them in a deep box and this protects them from the wind. I cover them up at night with some old carpet and boards until all danger of frost is over, then set them in the garden. I have six or seven kinds—white, yellow, red, and red and yellow pear tomatoes. I treat my pepper plants the same way. Last year my pepper plants began bearing when only four or five inches high, and they were loaded with green peppers when cut by frost.

MRS. R. J. C.

Potato Ball War

We think many readers of middle age or past will appreciate the following reference to youthful sport of a previous generation. As a small boy the writer remembers gathering these potato balls and the vile smell they had when smashed.

When I was a boy our potato fields furnished not only food but ammunition. Just after the Civil War in the late Summer almost every potato plant vine was finished off with a large cluster of potato balls. We boys used to fill our pockets with them, and armed with a short flexible stick, having a sharpened end, went out to battle. Our guns were loaded by forcing a ball onto the sharp end of the stick and it was surprising how straight and how far we could shoot by a quick snap of the stick in the direction of the enemy. The war continued until the potato field was stripped of ammunition.

Few present day potatoes yield these balls, but the early drops from the apple trees are a fair substitute. E. B. ROGERS.

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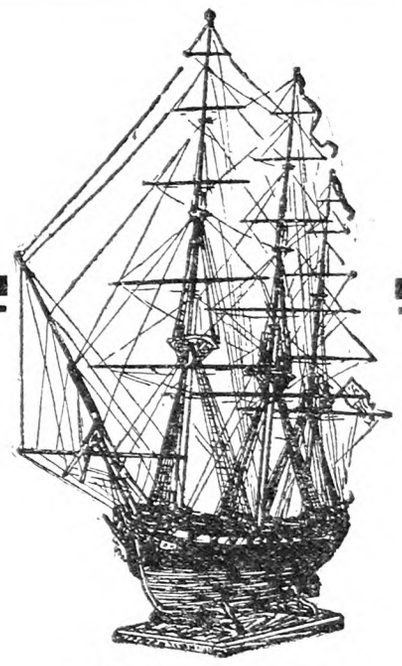

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Pumping Water from Spring

I have a 4-ft. spring 165 ft. from the barn, with a fall of 12 ft. from barn to bottom of spring. I would like to pump the water to the barn to water stock from tub. What kind of pump would be required, and what power would be necessary, pump to be located at barn? L. M. E.

Sprakers, N. Y.

If the fall and distances are no more than stated water can be pumped from the spring by a pump located at the barn. The type of pump used will depend upon the service desired of it. If it is to be used to fill the water tub only, and this is below the level of the pump spout, an ordinary lift pump can be used. If, however, it is desired to use the pump to wash down the stable floors with a hose and similar work a force pump should be selected. In either case the pump should have a windmill top to permit the attachment of a pump jack if power is to be used. One of the horizontal type pumps with jack built integral with the pump is very convenient, but of course is higher in price than the regular type. Where a regular stock pump is used with a windmill top, the pump jack can be mounted on the ceiling over the pump and out of the way.

A one-horse gasoline engine or ½ h.p. electric motor will operate the pump, but it will probably be desirable to purchase a motor large enough to operate the milking machine as well.

Care should be taken to see that the suction line is laid from pipe as large as the suction opening in the pump, that the joints are tight and that the end in the spring is well below low water level. R. H. S.

Ram for Water Supply

My spring is 400 ft. from barn, 25 ft. lower than the barn. Water if run 100 ft. from spring will have a 5 ft. drop and be 475 ft. from barn. Where must I put a ram to get water to my barn? Can I put it in the spring or must I put it lower than the spring? How small a pipe from the spring to ram and how small pipe from ram to the barn? Would ½-in. pipe be large enough for it to force water up? Water will go into a tank. Water in the spring will test about 45 degrees if pipe is 2 ft. under the ground. What should the water test at barn? I want to cool my milk and the overflow for my cattle to drink. Will it freeze if pump is working all the time and only 2 ft. under the ground? E. F. R.

Waterville, N. Y.

Assuming a water supply of three or more gallons per minute from your spring you will be able to use a ram for pumping. Water must flow to a ram from a source above it, as it is the energy of the running water that operates the ram. The location that is mentioned as being 5 ft. lower than the spring will be suitable provided there is a free escape for the waste water from the ram. Good drainage must be provided. If installed here the drive pipe should be about 25 ft. in length, making a standpipe or secondary open tank between the ram and the spring necessary.

The size of pipe to be used will be determined by the ram purchased. Use pipe to fit the ram. The size of ram selected will be governed by the supply of water available at the spring and the quantity of water required at the buildings. Assuming a supply of three gallons per minute and a fall of 5 ft. to the ram about 4-10 of a gallon per minute could be expected at the buildings. If this was delivered through a ½-in. pipe it would have a velocity of about 37 ft. per minute, and would require some 12 to 13 minutes to travel from the ram to the buildings. What the temperature would be I cannot say, but it is likely that with so small a stream of water so long in contact with the pipe, it would be approximately the same as that of the earth surrounding it. Another foot deeper would secure cooler water, and would also be added insurance against freezing.

Write to New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and request Bulletin 145, "The Use of the Hydraulic Ram." You will find it very helpful. This bulletin contains a list of ram manufacturers. R. H. S.

Determining Horse Power of Wind and Water

How do you figure the horsepower of over-shot water-wheels? How do you figure the horsepower of windmills? How do you find the horsepower of a sail set square up to the wind? What angle are the fans set on windmill, and how wide are they, also what shape works best? H. R. F.

Cheshire, Conn.

An over-shot water-wheel has no power. The power or energy is in the falling water. The wheel is simply a means of harnessing this water and making it do useful work.

To determine the horsepower of a stream two things must be known: The quantity of water flowing per minute and the distance through which it falls or the head. Suppose a stream is flowing at the rate of 20 cubic feet per minute and the water has a head or fall of 15 ft. A cubic foot of water weighs 62.42 lbs. This gives us a weight of water flowing each minute of 1,248.4 lbs. if this falls through a distance of 15 ft. we would have 15x 1248.4—18,726 foot pounds per minute. A horsepower is equal to 33,000 foot pounds done in one minute, therefore 18,726x33,000—.567 horsepower. As a good wheel is capable of delivering about 85 to 90% of this about one-half horsepower could be expected from the above stream.

The power obtainable from the wind through the use of a modern windmill is det rmined by a very complicated formula. It is influenced by barometric pressure, temperature, wind velocity, altitude, and many other factors. In general it may be said that the power will vary as the cube of the wind's velocity and the square of the working area of the wheel. This applies only at the speed at which the wheel is designed to run. The formula is based on the weight of air passing through the wheel in a given unit of time. An 8-ft. wheel with a wind velocity of 20 miles per hour will deliver about .7 of a horsepower.

The horsepower of the wind when acting on a sail set at right angles to its direction would be affected by the same factors that influence it when acting on a windmill. Theoretically it would be the weight of the air column impinging against the sail times the head in feet due to the velocity or $\frac{V \times V}{64.4}$ where V—the velocity in feet per second. In theory this would amount to about six horsepower when using a sail 10 ft. square in a 20-mile wind. In practice it would be considerably less than this.

Windmill vanes are somewhat triangular in shape, with the apex of the triangle removed. They should be about two-thirds of the radius of the wheel in length. Their width should be such that they cover about seven-eighths of this two-thirds zone; that is, there should be a small opening between them. The angle of vane should vary with the type of mill. In a direct stroke mill the angle should not be more than 30 degrees with the direction of the wind to secure a slow running wheel. In the back-geared mills the angle is much flatter as the wheel runs faster. Usually the vane is curved, causing the direction of the wind striking it to be changed gradually. Strictly speaking the angle of the vane should change constantly throughout its length, as at no two points in the vane is the velocity the same; the outer end travels farther in making a revolution than the inner end does and consequently must move faster. R. H. S.

Notes on Pennsylvania Horticulture

We now have our apple and peach crop insured against hail. It cost 4 per cent of the estimated value of the crop. At this rate, the first 10 per cent of any loss is borne by us. If there be any damage over this amount, the insurance company pays it. The fruit alone is covered by this insurance—it includes no covering to trees or blossoms.

Apple scab is appearing in the more important carlot counties. A week's rain prevented many growers from spraying as they would have done otherwise. In this connection, it is interesting to note that some of the clean orchards in this district were said to have been sprayed in the rain. Most of us feel, however, that we would like the spray film to dry first before it rains—this takes just a few minutes. An occasional shower does not bother us much, but a steady rain puts the sprayer in the barn.

In certain parts of Pennsylvania there are hazards other than frosts, hail and scab. One of the additional perils of fruit-growing is the forest fire. Many of our sod orchards are located on land such that at least one side of the orchard touches woods and at certain times of the year, the fire problem is a real one. This Spring, a 20-acre block of Romes was injured so badly by a forest fire sweeping on through the orchard that about 12 acres are dead and eight acres are badly scorched on the lower limbs. Every year brings some such loss. So besides mice, and sometimes deer, these owners, once in a while, have a threat of fire over their heads.

A puzzle was unraveled for us a short time ago. One man was having too much trouble with spray burn and it was not apparent at first just why this should be. Finally the spray disk was accused. It was worn so badly that the hole was at least five times greater in area that it was when new. This changed the character of the spray, wasting material and burning the foliage. A new disk gave excellent results. From what we have known ourselves to do, we suspect that too many may be saving money on disks only to lose it in effectiveness and cost of the spray.

At least one grower adds boiling water to his cold spray water for spraying on very hot days. The idea was claimed to be that the temperature of spray and leaf were more nearly equalized and as a result the shock to the leaf was lessened, and consequently the possibility of burning reduced.

A visitor fooled us with the little green apples from old-fashioned Winesap pollinated by Delicious. We called them the latter. He stated that in this large orchard of his, the Winesaps had a habit of looking so much like Delicious that experienced pickers occasionally had to bite into one to tell them apart. We sometimes wonder if there isn't something in this pollen effect on the external features of another variety. At least, it makes a handy alibi when we go wrong on naming a variety correctly.

Utopia has been found at last. It must be in the "panhandle" of West Virginia just a little way west of Pittsburgh. This fortunate area is said to have absolutely no scab to contend with—all the fortunate growers there have to use is arsenate of lead and nicotine. Since scab makes us lose more sleep than all the other ills of our orchard combined, it would indeed be ideal in this respect. However, experience seems to teach that every locality has some drawback for fruit-growing. If it isn't one thing it is another.

A recent Colorado bulletin tells of the troubles in one section of that State where too much nitrates in the soil causes all sorts of ills. This condition is apparently hard for them to overcome. This is one thing with which our sod orchards are seldom apt to be bothered. One of the main difficulties in Pennsylvania is to get growers to use enough nitrogen in some form or other on trees in Blue grass sods.

The apple crop figures are beginning their expected downward slide. We are almost ready to suspect that apples will bring a fair price this Fall. Injury to early varieties in parts of the State coupled with no bloom and bloom that did not set are doing their bit. Our Stay mans were white with bloom, but just a moderate crop set under good pollinating conditions. Others report the same thing. Our Baldwins are mostly taking the year off. Yorks are deceitful as usual. The early June rains have done wonders to the peaches and small fruits.

The appearance of our strawberry field causes us to suspect that the wheat straw was not very clean of grain. It is going to be a nice job to pull it out and leave the strawberries in place.

RICHARD H. SUDDS.

The Zanjero and His Work

Referring to a recent "Brevity," a Zanjero (pronounced sanhero) is Spanish, and means a ditch digger—zanja, ditch, trench, zanjar, to open ditch. It may also mean one who tends the ditches and your suggestion is probably a local usage for this Spanish word. A. T.

Massachusetts.

From a Maine Farm

That mankind must be controlled or governed by law I suppose is true, but that we are governed by customs of those about us and those who preceded us is none the less true. How often we see someone doing things for which they can offer no good reason. Often intelligent persons will allow some superstition to take possession of them to such an extent that they blindly obey the edicts of some ancestor who has been long gathered to his fathers. I was fortunate in having a father who held few superstitions and thus I had few to overcome. He believed there was a reason for every occurrence and what appeared to be unreal if we could only find it. I was taught to believe that I need not have the slightest fear of the dead, that the spirits of the departed did not return to earth in the form of ghosts, and in consequence I can today enter a cemetery on the most perfect night for ghosts; if necessary sleep there under the open sky, without the slightest feeling of fear, while another as sensible as myself and possessed of as much or even greater intelligence would not be able to keep the nerves at all quiet, and sleep would be out of the question.

While I take pride in being of a somewhat practical turn of mind, I find myself half holding to certain things that I do not know, the origin of and can give no reason for. Take the old adage that "Friday will be the fairest or foulest day of the week." In dull weather I often find myself looking forward to Friday with a conviction there it will be a good day. The times that it proves to be true have made such a strong impression on my mind that I have forgotten the times that it failed to be either.

I believe the scientists tell us that the moon has no effect on the weather on our planet, and yet there are many of us who cannot escape the belief of some of our ancestors that it did. We have recently had a prolonged spell of rainy weather. The ground was soaked, roads almost impassable, rivers and streams at Spring freshet pitch. Everyone was hoping for fair weather. I had faith enough to prophesy that the weather would clear on the third of the month as the moon fulled on that date. It did and we have had four days of beautiful weather. My faith in the influence of the moon on the weather is not without reason, as we do know that there is some connection between the moon and the flow and ebb of the tides.

With the superstitions and strange beliefs that we have inherited, many of which we would no doubt be better off without, there have been handed down to us beautiful customs that we should take care to preserve. Different peoples have, and have had different customs and here in America we hold many of them which have been brought to us from the old countries of Europe. One of these was recently brought to my attention which was new to me, and made a strong impression on my mind.

My wife's parents came from Denmark as emigrants to Canada and settled in a colony in New Brunswick which they named New Denmark. Here under adverse conditions, which were strange to them and outside of the colony, among people whose language and customs they did not understand, they reared a family of seven children. Four came to this country and three remained in the land of their birth.

Recently the mother was laid to rest in the cemetery on a hill which overlooks the colony in which she lived and toiled for nearly 50 years. From the home of the daughter, where she died, to the church and cemetery where she was laid to rest was a distance of three miles. As the funeral procession passed along the road I noticed in front of nearly every dwelling a considerable patch of evergreen boughs. These were the small branches and carefully laid to form a small carpet. I inquired to learn the meaning of the custom and its origin but there was none could tell me, except that it was a custom brought from the old country and was done to show respect for the departed one and sympathy for those who mourned. To me it was a beautiful thing and yet so simple that even the poorest family could render this tribute without any hardship. Just a little thoughtful kindly labor of love.

I could not help but contrast this simple custom with our more costly one of carrying flowers to a funeral, which today must be purchased regardless of cost. I attended a funeral a short time ago where it seemed that half the space in the church was taken up with the flowers. Two trucks were necessary to move them to the cemetery. I love flowers, but I want them while I am alive. I would much rather those who have not had time or thought to give me a blossom or a kind word while I am able to appreciate it, would not bring costly blossoms to lay on my casket. I would like to feel that there were some who cared enough, who remembered the good I tried to do, and forget the things I had left undone and the mistakes I have made, to spread a few evergreen branches in the road that my body shall travel on its way to its last resting place. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

Things To Think About

Certified Seed Potatoes

The State Plant Board of Mississippi announces a new regulation with regard to the sale of Irish seed potatoes within the State which is of interest to potato growers and seedsmen everywhere. The rule reads as follows:

"In order to discourage the introduction into and the dissemination within Mississippi of mosaic, scab, leaf-roll, spindle tuber, late blight, wilt, wart and other diseases of Irish potatoes, the use of the terms 'certified,' 'inspected,' 'registered,' or any other terms conveying a meaning substantially equivalent to these terms, either orally or in writing, or in advertising in reference to such potatoes, or on the labels or containers thereof, is prohibited, except when such potatoes shall have been inspected and certified by the legally constituted inspection officials of the State in which they were grown, or by such other agencies as may be approved by the State Plant Board of Mississippi."

The above regulation THE R. N.-Y. regards as logical and reasonable. Perhaps experienced seed houses are just as competent to certify to seed potatoes as the representatives of the various State agricultural colleges, but the point is that the word "certified" as applied to seed generally is understood to mean that the crop has been inspected under the State agricultural college supervision and therefore the term "certified" should not be used when the inspection and certification has been made in any other manner or by any other authority whatever. It would be well that some such regulation be applied by the other States to the use of the word "certified" in connection with seed potatoes.

Those Old Potato Varieties

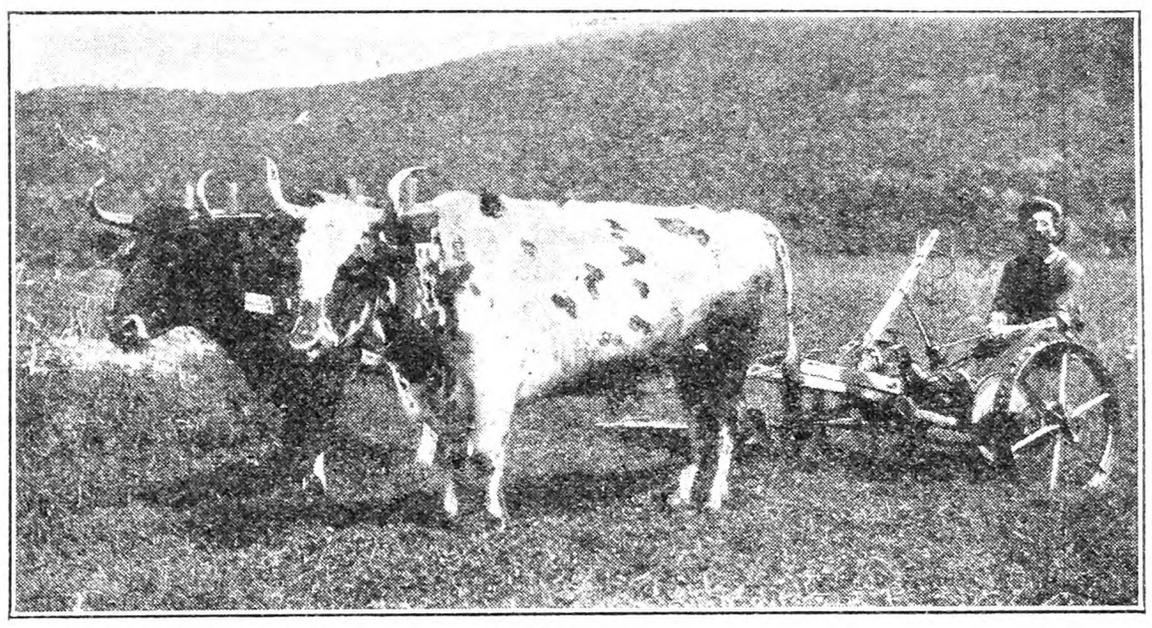
Are we allowing too many potato varieties to slip away into the limbo of the things that were? The tendency for potatoes to "run out" is strong. Degenerative diseases, notably leaf-roll, mosaic and spindle tuber, have come upon us from nowhere, and to that place are doing their best to lead their hosts. The certification services of the Northern States and the many interested growers working with them are striving to counteract this tendency with a considerable degree of success. But their work is confined very largely to a few varieties of chief commercial importance in their respective sections. Irish Cobblers and Green Mountains (using the latter as a group name) make up the great bulk of certified seed stock in the New England States, the eastern Canadian provinces and New York, with the addition of the Rural in the last named State.

Where are the Early Rose, the Hebrons, the Peachblows and the Snowflakes—the snows, may we say—of yesteryear, and all the other old standbys? Oh! they can be found, some of them, anyway, in backyard gardens and small lots, more than likely under the wrong names, but try to find good healthy stock of such varieties. The writer hasn't happened on to any in 14 years' experience with potato inspection work and the Vermont Certification Service has been trying, unsuccessfully, to locate some good Early Rose stock. Predictions are more odious than comparison, perhaps, but it is pretty safe to venture this one, that unless something is done to improve these varieties, as regards disease, they will perish from the earth within a few years. Perhaps there is no large place in the sun for them today. It is unlikely that there would be any great quantity demand for seed from these waning varieties even if strains were discovered or developed which could be certified, but could not profitable small-order seed markets be developed around them? Some had certain desirable qualities especially fitting them for the home garden. But regardless of the question of superior quality, there is the opportunity to "cash in" on that quirk in human nature which craves "something different," provided that stock can be supplied that will stand up.

Vermont and New York loom large in that most interesting chapter of potato history covering the period of great varietal improvement 40 to 60 years ago. Goodrich of Utica and E. S. Carman, former editor of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, were, of course, the outstanding figures in this connection in New York. Goodrich's Rough Purple Chili, secured through an American consul in South America, was the great-granddaddy of them all, except those which have descended from Carman's importations and developments. These latter include, of course, the Rurals, Carmans and Sir Walter Raleigh. In Vermont O. H. Alexander of Charlotte originated Green Mountain—this was just 50 years ago, by-the-way—and numerous other varieties, of which Charles Downing is still going strong in some sections. Other important Vermont potato breeders were C. W. Brownell of Essex, Albert Rand of Shelburne, originator of Delaware, C. G. Pringle and Albert Bresee. The latter perhaps should have been named first, for he produced Early Rose. This potato has been called by William Stuart the first really promising commercial variety grown in America, and it was the foundation source of a very great many subsequent varieties. It came from Goodrich's Garnet Chili, the latter being a seedling from the Rough Purple Chili.

Can we give as good an account of our stewardship as we should? Painstaking varietal investigation and breeding work is being carried on by some of our horticulturists at Washington and elsewhere. Perhaps they will produce something better than we have had before. The fact that seed balls have become so rare in most of our fields that the discovery of one by a backyard gardener recently led to the press report that a tomato had been found growing on a potato vine pretty well precludes amateur effort in that line. The finder of this ball could not have been of that older generation whose members invariably tell of the great plenitude of potato balls in their youth, and of their skill in throwing them from the end of a stick.

In the meantime why not snatch a few of these old varieties from the burning until we at least are sure whether we want them or not? Strain selection, careful roguing and isolated growing might turn the tide. HAROLD L. BAILEY.
Vermont Department of Agriculture.



The Oxen Haul This Mower

News from Our Side Hill

We had almost given up hope of a hay crop or of decent pasture for the cows, but it has rained for two days now in a very steady and thorough manner, and we can hardly estimate the amount of good it has done. Usually our best pasture comes in May, but this year it seems to be waiting for June or July. Hardly any cows were turned out until the middle of May, and then feed was not much to brag about.

The strawberry patch is white with bloom, and looks as if a nice crop would reward us in good time. We leave the mulch on them late to hold them back until danger of frosts has passed. We cannot compete with the early market, so think it is better to wait until the early crop is well gone before putting any fruit on the market. However we have learned not to bank too heavily on any crop until the returns are all in and the accounts balanced. It was only the year before last that we were looking for a record-breaking crop of strawberries. The plants were wonderful. Great bunches of ripening and green fruit filled every plant. Two hours passed and they were cut to pieces by a hailstorm. The fruit was beaten into the ground and what few berries finally ripened were ill-shaped and of poor quality. Therefore I say the berries look now as if we would have a good crop.

Our bird neighbors are all back at home with us. The little house wrens have their accustomed place in the Rambler rose and are busy feeding their young family. The Baltimore orioles have their hanging nests high in the big maple and send their call to us each morning. The big barns are full of swallows, and they must eat a large number of insects for they are in the air constantly. Their mud nests are really rather a nuisance inside the barn, but we do hate to disturb them. Mostly the nests are outside under the eaves, and are no bother at all. Our veteran henhawk sails haughtily about keeping close watch of the neighborhood chicken runs. I expect he is highly disgusted with us for not hatching any chicks for him to prey upon this season. Occasionally we see him swoop down into the field or marsh after some unwary mouse or frog or other small creature. The robins and other birds are keeping a close watch of our cherry trees. The rascals know to a minute the times they are perfectly safe to steal all they can take. We frighten them with something new every day, but they are our friends even if they do steal our fruit. We would have no fruit at all if they did not keep the insect pests from destroying it.

It has been a good Spring to put in the crops, speaking from the teamster's point of view. There have been very few days when the horses could not work comfortably. It was rather hard plowing for corn because it was so dry, but the first week of June saw all of our crops in the ground. We put in just about our usual acreage of potatoes. There have been three years when the Fall price of the tubers has been above the average so it is a poor time to make any increase in the crop. Last year it was only the short crop that saved the price from dropping out of sight.

The home garden looks fairly good. It needs cultivating as soon as it can be after the ground dries a little. There is something about a good garden that satisfies us, even if it does mean several backaches to keep it looking clean and thrifty. There is not a meal without fresh vegetables all Summer long and our Winter canned stuff is best that comes from our own garden.

We have flowers growing, too. The lilacs were not as nice as usual this year, but there are the Spiræas just coming into bloom now—somewhat late but none the less lovely. Soon the peonies will be in full bloom. The hollyhocks are looking thrifty and making a fine growth ready for mid-Summer blooming. Sweet William is ready to bloom and sweet peas are climbing their ladder. The white honeysuckle is lovely now, but the Japanese honeysuckle vines are just peeping through the earth. They were nearly winter-killed in spite of a heavy mulch. The pansy bed had to be reset this Spring also. Only a few hardy plants lived through the severe cold.

All of the different beds and borders and shrubs take a little time and attention but they are what makes the difference between a mere house and a home, and every tie that binds us closer to our own side hill makes living a little sweeter and more worth while.

NEW YORK STATE FARMER'S WIFE.

More Produce Trucked to Market

NEW YORK STATE GETS LARGE SHARE OF FRESH PEACHES, BERRIES AND APPLES BY MOTOR POWER.

It is hard work now to get a close idea of the fresh food supply of the great markets because so much of it comes by motor truck and does not appear in the shipment reports.

Last Summer a government man gathered daily report from 40 to 50 New York dealers and found that more than half of the fresh produce was coming by truck during some of the active weeks of the season, but the most active season lasts only through Summer and early Fall. The supplies are coming from somewhere all the time, and the proportion of nearby produce in a great northern market the year around is not so great as some people have supposed. But the so-called near-by section itself is changing. If it is supposed to mean the section from which the produce is hauled by truck it may be anywhere from 50 to 300 miles away, instead of 5 to 25 miles as in the days of horse-drawn market wagons.

It appears from the report that most of New York's trucked-in produce comes from New Jersey. There is some from Pennsylvania, Long Island and Connecticut, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. Considerable produce comes from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware and even from as far south as North Carolina, but the New Jersey produce is the main item. It is rather surprising to learn that in the period reported the receipts of peaches and apples by truck from New Jersey far exceeded rail receipts, amounting to 71 per cent of the peaches, and 85 per cent of the apples received from that State. During part of the tomato season more than half the New Jersey receipts arrived by truck. The proportion of cantaloupes, peppers and other specialties is much lighter, the greater part of these being delivered by rail or boat. Comparing the total truck receipts of the principal items with the total receipts from all sources during the period reported, it appears that 30 per cent of the peaches, 25 per cent of the tomatoes and 20 per cent of the apples came by truck.

Who is doing this produce trucking business? It appears that many dealers are sending out their own trucks and buyers, collecting and paying for their load on the spot. This kind of buying rather pleases the producers, because the truckmen sometimes pay prices a little higher than the regular market in order to get a quick load and start back promptly. A part of the trucking is done by the growers who own the truck and the produce and who drive the truck themselves, acting as their own salesmen. Sometimes local peddlers operate trucks, pick up loads from the growers and take the produce to market to sell on their own account, or as agents for the growers. It appears that in the great Eastern Shore region more than half the production of such crops as strawberries, apples and peaches is taken to market by motor truck.

There is some discussion regarding the advantages. The trucking charge is a little higher than the express rate, but there is less shifting of the load. Sometimes the fruit settles in the boxes when carried over the road, but it is said that it holds up better in the long run than fruit received by railroad. One feature that the grower likes is the habit of many of the buyers of paying spot cash for their truck loads. G. B. F.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

This market has ruled moderately active during the past week, although prices realized on quantity offerings have been low in many cases. This has been especially true of lettuce, radishes, spinach and strawberries. Cabbage and potatoes also have sold poorly at low prices.

Apples.—Supplies light; demand light. Baldwin Mass. A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy, large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9 bbl. Best Russets, $2.50 to $3.50. Ben Davis, $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, uncl., $4 to $6 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins, U. S. 1, 2½ to 2¾-in., $8.50 to $9.50. Russets, 2½-in., $6.50 bbl.

Asparagus. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 36 bchs, $4 to $6.50; fancy, $7 to $7.50. Hudson River, $2.50 to $4.50. N. J., $3 to $6 doz.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Va., ½ crts, $1.50 to $2; some worthless. Miss., ⅞-bu., 85c to $1 hamp.

Cabbage. — Supplies liberal; demand slow; market weaker. Va. Wakefield, $1 to $1.50 crt.

Carrots. — Supplies liberal, demand moderate. Market firm. Native cut off ord., $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Miss, crt, bchs, 65 to 75c; best, 85c to $1 ⅞ bu. Cal., crts, mostly $3.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies liberal, demand slower. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $6 to $6.50. Ohio bskts, 24 cukes, $1.75 to $2.25. Fla., ⅞-bu. hamp, $1 to $1.75.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand fair for best. Native h.h., 18 hds. ord., 25 to 60c. Iceberg, native, Cal. and Wash., best, $3 to $4; poorer, 50c crt.

Onions.—Supplies heavy, market dull and weak. 110 lbs. Egyptians, $2 to $3.25. Tex., crts, mostly $1.35. Cal., $1.25 to $1.40 crt.

Peas. — Supplies moderate, demand limited. Ida., $3.50 to $4. Del. and Md., $1.50 to $2.75 bu. bskt.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Me and N. B. Gr. Mts., 90c to $1.10 100 lbs. Fla. Spauldings, U. S. No. 1, $4.25 to $4.50. S. C. Cobblers, No. 1, mostly $3.75 to $4 bbl. Va. Cobblers, No. 1, $4 to $4.50.

Spinach—Supplies heavy, demand poor. Native, 25 to 40c; few, 50c std. bu. box.

Strawberries.—Supplies liberal. Market slightly stronger. 32-qt. crts., Md., and Del., various varieties, 10 to 16c; poorer, 5c qt. N. J., 15 to 20c qt.

Tomatoes. — Supplies heavy, demand good on best. Native h.h., mostly 25 to 28c lb. Ohio, 10-lb. bskt, $2.25 to $2.50. Fla., crts, $1.50 to $3.50. Tex., lugs, No. 1, $2.25 to $2.75. Mex. Gems, $1.75 to $2 lug.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native P. T., $1 to $1.50 24 bchs. White Capes, few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50. Eastern, $17 to $21. Clover mixed, red, $20 to $21 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 44½c; firsts, 43½ to 44c; seconds, 42 to 43c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 37c. Mixed colors, 36c. White extras, 34c doz. Pullets, 30 to 32c. Fresh eastern extras, 34c. Undergrades, 28 to 30c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 29½c; firsts, new, 24 to 24½c. Extras held, 29½ to 30c. Firsts held, 27½ to 28½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10.75 to $11. Cal. small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.25 to $10.50. Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.75 to $10 100-lb. sack.

The Rural New-Yorker

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FERTILIZING pasture lands—another article on this subject is printed on our first page this week. Farmers have been interested in pasture improvement for many years, but have been doubtful whether anything could be done without plowing and reseeding—a troublesome job in a stony country. Now the stations are showing what can be done with soluble chemicals on some of these pastures. This is excellent work, as it shows farmers what methods are likely to prove profitable under their special conditions. The results from additional phosphorus and lime are striking, and the quick stimulation from nitrates is very evident.

*

THE United States Public Health Service, American Red Cross, and other agencies are making a general "drive" to safeguard those who are taking tours or vacations during the Summer. Lectures, radio, and printer's ink are all used for the benefit of campers and tourists. Special warning is given against drinking contaminated water, leaving garbage and other wastes exposed, and neglecting fire precautions. First aid kits, and proper treatment in accidents and emergencies, are also stressed. We may well remember that every suggestion as to safety among campers and tourists applies equally to the family on the farm. A safe, certain and constant water supply is a necessity. Sanitary disposal of wastes and sewage, and elimination of fire hazards, are equally necessary, nor is household equipment complete without a first-aid kit. We approve of every effort made to safeguard the Summer tourist and camper, and wish every farm dweller would extend such considerations to home conditions. Farming is no vacation, but vacations often include surroundings similar to the farm.

*

IN A dispatch from Washington we learn that Lloyd S. Tenney, of Hilton, Monroe Co., N. Y., has resigned as Chief of the Bureau of Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and accepted an executive position with the California Fruit Industries, Inc. This is a growers' organization designed to bring about co-ordinate action between growers and shipping interests in the distribution of grapes and other deciduous fruits.

Mr. Tenney is one of our popular New York State boys. His father was a well-known and successful fruit grower of Orleans County. Lloyd was a promising boy, and made rapid progress in agricultural education work from one place to another up to the elevated position which he now resigns for an important western field. Many of his New York friends who will feel that he is needed here in the East, will wish him a continuation in California of the success and popularity he always enjoyed in the East.

*

SUBSCRIBERS in several States are draining wet or swampy spots on their farms. Some of them are interested in draining large similar areas in their neighborhoods. Requests for information on various engineering and legal points involved in this work have been received at this office. Interest in the subject seems widespread. Almost every land-drainage case presents some new or uncommon angles. A few well-known principles, however, are applicable to all cases. A drainage problem affecting a large area, on one farm or in a given territory, justifies employing an experienced engineer to lay out and supervise the installation of a system of tiles. Hundreds of wet, untilled spots and more extensive tracts of the same character, are rich in plant food. Eroded, depleted hill and rolling lands, long under the plow, in many States, are unprofitable. Consequently, they are passing out of cultivation. Timber and grass will make them useful. Unaided nature built them up. Aided by man, nature will more quickly rebuild them.

*

AGRICULTURE is still an art. In spite of all the advances in machinery, the findings of science, and the organization of effort, the fact remains that farming is based primarily upon the individual and upon its own art. As an example here is a man who plants a field of peas. He secures the best of pea seed from the regions which are supposed to produce disease-free seed. He inoculates the seed with the bacteria which are to give him greater yields. He plants earlier than his neighbors because the latest facts indicate that early planting is all-important. But somehow the field does not look good. A month after planting there is only a scattering stand of peas. What is wrong? An outsider looks into the problem and finds that the field has been rolled with a heavy roller while still wet, and that a crust has formed which is almost as hard as a coating of cement, through which the peas are unable to force their way. In other words the art of working the soil at the proper time is more important than all the other learning combined. Another instance is to be found in the control of crown-gall in apple grafts in the nursery. Various bacteria were held responsible for the trouble. Millions of trees were destroyed because of infection with so-called crown-gall. All kinds of soil treatment and antiseptic materials were tried with little or no success. Finally it was determined that most of the overgrowths resembling crown-gall were due to poor matching of the stock and the scion, and that by better attention to the art of grafting the number of affected trees could be reduced to almost nothing. It is well to keep these facts in mind, and to remember that even with the remarkable advances of the present day the old principles laid down by good farmers in the art of farming are still essential to success.

*

STERILITY or barrenness in cows is common and increasing. Dr. H. O. Boston, a veterinarian of first-rate training, discusses this subject in a recent issue of *The Holstein-Friesian World*. He outlines the conditions and causes of sterility, as a specialist knows them. "In beginning the treatment of all diseases of the reproductive organs of cattle, female or male, make sure of the diagnosis." That is his sound advice. An expert would appreciate it. We wonder, however, whether the average veterinarian is sure of his diagnosis in dozens of "strange" or unusual cases which he is called to treat? In saying this we do not condemn veterinarians as a class We think it obvious, however, that the increasing prevalence of serious diseases in live stock calls for the service of practitioners who are more broadly trained and more intensively trained along certain lines than the rank and file now available to stockmen in most communities. Our opinion is that present and prospective members of this profession who concentrate their studies and investigations upon the nutritional approach to the prevention and remedying of animal diseases are likely to be incalculably useful to our animal industry. The relation of the classes, qualities and sources of foods to the health and usefulness of animals and plants—and of course to the welfare of the human family—is a fascinating challenge to the minds and hearts of our most ambitious young scientists.

*

DID it ever seem strange to you that your hands or your fingers should have ceased growing when they reached just the proper size? Supposing one finger should have kept on growing for a year or two after the others had stopped, or supposing one leg had stopped growing long before the other. Just a moment or two of reflection—serious reflection—brings home the fact that there are most marvelous forces at work controlling the growth of the body. Only when something goes wrong to attract our attention by some illness or monstrous symptom do we awake to consider it at all. Little by little, amazing facts are being discovered about the relatively small and delicate organs which control the various processes in the body. Small glands at the base of the brain are now found to secrete materials into the blood which reach every part of the body through the blood stream and which have a great deal to do with the size of the individual. The thyroid gland in the neck sends secretions into the blood which influence the activity of the body. The pancreas normally secretes materials which affect the use of sugar. If the pancreas fails to function properly, diabetes results. And the messengers which these glands send into the blood stream are called "hormones," a word which may sound strange now but which seems destined to become as much a part of everyone's vocabulary as the word "vitamin." Little by little science is revealing the secrets of life, and as each wonder is revealed the impression grows stronger that we are most gloriously created and that we must bow in awe before the majesties of life.

*

WESTERN New York is still feeling the effects of the tent-caterpiller invasion which began in Eastern New York several years ago, and gradually spread across the State. Every wild cherry tree is covered with the unsightly webs, and neglected orchards are almost as bad. Fortunately the pest is not of great economic importance. In commercial orchards that are sprayed regularly the tent caterpiller is seldom found. It is an easy prey to arsenate of lead sprays, and for that matter its nests are destroyed by burning with a kerosene swab or even by wiping out with a stick or the gloved hand. The collection of millions of egg masses by boys and girls has reduced this unsightliness in every county in the State. All of these agencies have helped. Gradually, however, the parasites and various adverse seasonal conditions will begin to take toll and the tent caterpiller outbreak will finally become a thing of the past, only to reappear at some later date in another of nature's unending cycles.

*

THAT list of pears given on page 893 reminds us of the pleasant fruit flavors of former years, when practically every farm and village garden had two or more of these choice "home varieties," which never became strictly commercial because they lacked size, productiveness or shipping quality. Dana Hovey and Tyson are two wonders in this line. A dwarf tree of Louise Bonne de Jersey loaded with its red-cheeked fruit is a beautiful sight, and the slightly acid flavor is a delight for two or three weeks while ripening under its cover of thick paper or cloth on a shelf. Dwarf trees in some lines are mainly a fancy, but with many varieties of pears the dwarfing process is entirely practical, suitable for the backyard or even a corner of the lawn.

I would like the experience of readers in using bells on their sheep as protection from dogs. We are having trouble here and would appreciate the experience of others along this line. L. C. M.
Ohio.

IN MOST cases reported to us the chief advantage seemed to be that the jingling bells aroused the neighborhood, so that people from all directions came at once to help. The general opinion was that the dogs did not fear the bells, except as they heard shouts and saw help coming. Two people wrote us in previous years that they were sure some dogs at least were afraid of the noise made by the bells. We should like to hear from anyone having experience tending to show this. The number of bells, and perhaps their tone, might be important. The writer as a boy in hill country, where many sheep were kept at that time, well remembers getting out in the night when the signal telling that the flock was in danger awakened us. Some dogs barked when chasing sheep, thus giving themselves away, and others were silent. On one occasion Father sent a charge of shot in the direction of a barking dog after the sheep, though it was so dark that he could see nothing moving. Next morning the dog lay there dead, and the strange thing was that this was a neighbor's dog, with the reputation of being peaceable, orderly and always attending to his own affairs.

Brevities

THE perfect 100 per cent American strawberry short cake—should it be made with cake batter or biscuit dough?

WHAT is the greatest detriment to farm welfare in your community? Don't all speak at once, and say the politicians.

WHAT is the furthest point in the West at which the starling has established itself in the United States? Have any of our readers seen this bird in any State west of Pennsylvania?

THERE are nearly 200 firms in New York City that have been in business here for 100 years or more. A "One-hundred Year Club" is now being formed, to be composed of firms that were doing business in New York in 1828.

VISITING a home for old people, we are impressed by the fact that a considerable proportion of the inmates could be cared for by relatives—if the relatives did not shirk the responsibility. They thus tend to crowd out really friendless old people.

TOMATOES from the Virgin Islands were delivered in New York early in January. They sold for an average of $5.46 a crate, with costs of $2.25. Labor to produce them cost 40 cents a day. These tomatoes compete with cannery pack grown by truckers here. How much a day do our truckers pay for labor?

That Board of Health Milk Ruling

I am producing grade A milk from a herd of healthy cattle in up-to-date barn, but have never had the tuberculin test. Heretofore I have sold milk to Summer camps and other people in the locality. I am told that under certain conditions I can have an inspection and continue to supply these people. Is this true, and to whom should I apply for the inspection? A GRADE.
New York.

TO COMPLY with the new code it will be necessary for you to apply to your local health officer for permit to sell milk and cream for human consumption. He has authority under some circumstances to issue a provisional permit, but application must be made on a blank prepared by the State Commissioner of Health, which the local health officer can probably supply.

We confess we are unable to see the consistency of the State Health Department in providing such painstaking regulations for the sale of fresh milk daily to local country consumers who have every opportunity to know their source of supply, and at the same time place no hygienic restrictions whatever on the sale of butter and ice cream from the remotest corners of the earth to these same consumers. If there is any better or safer food than milk fresh from the cow it has not been revealed either by science or practice. We concede difficulties in writing a code to cover so many varying conditions, but we hope the health department will distinguish between the need for detail of regulations in the sale of fresh milk to country consumers and milk shipped long distances to city populations.

I am producing milk from two cows. I bottle the milk and sell it in my own store in a village of about 400 population. I do not peddle. The people come to the store for the milk. It would not pay me to put in a pasteurizing plant for the product of two cows. Some say I cannot sell after July 1. Others say I may since I do not deliver. I would be obliged if you would give me the desired information. SMALL DAIRY.
New York.

IT IS necessary to have a permit from a health officer to sell or offer milk or cream used for human consumption after July 1, except when the milk or cream is consumed on the premises. The health officer of a town may, however, issue a provisional permit for certain reasons, and among such reasons is the location in isolated rural communities, not an incorporated village. In any case the seller must have a permit from the local health officers, and the first proceeding is to make application to him for a permit on blanks prepared by the State Commissioner of Health.

May Milk Prices

THE net cash returns reported for milk on the 3 per cent basis in the 201-210-mile zone for the month of May, 1928, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$2.145
Meridale Farms	2.145
Dairymen's League	1.81
Model Dairy	2.12
Eagle Dairy Co.	2.015

The League reductions were 21c, making the gross $2.02.

At Kansas City

THIS is Thursday morning, and it seems as sure as anything can be which has not already happened that Herbert Hoover will be nominated for President at the Republican convention here this afternoon or Friday, and possibly on the first ballot. The management for Frank O. Lowden of Illinois so far insist that he will be put in nomination and fight to the last, but the allied opposition to Mr. Hoover from a dozen or more of the central agricultural States has practically broken down. This opposition was waged in the name of farm relief, but it did not make the showing at the convention that the leaders had promised in newspaper statements. Instead of an outpouring of a hundred thousand farmers to make a demonstration at the convention for the principles that had been focused into the McNary-Haugen bill and in opposition to President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover, the farm parade did not exceed 500 persons. The proportions of leaders and actual farmers could only be estimated. A considerable number of them were in overalls, but the close observers claimed that a large portion of them were not directly of the farm. The spokesman claimed, however, to represent 3,000,000 farmers. On Wednesday two attempts were made by the farm paraders to rush the gates into the Convention Hall, but on both occasions they were stopped, and an appeal to the sergeant-at-arms for permission to enter was refused, no one being admitted except by ticket. A parade was then started around the building with banners declaring themselves Republicans coming to save the party, and willing to accept any candidate but Hoover. Governor A. G. Sorlie of North Dakota, who arrived late, and started to make a speech at farm headquarters, declared at the beginning that he was for Lowden first, and Hoover second. A demonstration against this statement stopped the speech. The protests made it impossible for the Governor to go on. There were shouts from the floor that he never could be elected in North Dakota again.

There is likely to be a dispute on the floor over the farm relief plank in the platform. The platform committee is preparing an agricultural plank on the administration lines. The Central State delegates will insist on a plank approving the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill, and particularly the equalization fee principle. The plank in the platform is, however, pretty sure to be approved as submitted by the committee in harmony with the administration policies.

Whatever the cause, the farm leaders failed to makes an impression either on the platform committee or on the convention as a whole. The cause is generally attributed to the assertion that the movement was not, as it purported to be, sincerely in the interest of agriculture, but a political movement staged for the purpose of nominating Frank O. Lowden of Illinois for President by a group of western promoters and leaders who adopted the expediency of government appropriation and equalization fee for political purposes and the aggrandizement of the leadership. In this position it is asserted that they were encouraged by western bankers and other interests who hold farms and accounts against farmers and who welcome government appropriations and equalization fee funds which would enable them to cash in on the accounts and transfer the credits to the government and to farmers en masse, through their associations, with the sure effect of increasing the burden of the individual farmer.

The contention is that the leadership was not speaking for actual farmers, and while the convention of necessity was obliged to introduce the Coolidge Administration and nominate a candidate consistent with that policy, the delegates as a whole seem to take the view that the proposed farm leadership did not represent the Republican farm voters of the Central Western States, and stood on the hope, if not the conviction, that the leadership did not represent the farm sentiments of their States. It would be hard to account for the action of the convention on any other ground, because the leaders of no party would deliberately sacrifice their prospects of success in a dozen or more States on which the party has heretofore relied for Presidential electors.

AN OBSERVER.

Troublesome Pheasants

The English pheasants which have been introduced into this country and protected by law are becoming very destructive to the farmers and truckers of this vicinity. They especially destroy peas, berries and corn. The district game warden states that no action can be taken against them except during gunning season, and that has never been open for the hens. Is it fair that we stand by and see our labor wasted and our crops destroyed for the benefit of a few sportsmen? If such should be the case I think it is high time farmers and truckers get together and seek to have the law revised. E. H. H.
Montgomery Co., Pa.

THIS is an intolerable situation, and, as our correspondent says, it is time for the farmers and gardeners concerned to get together on the basis of law revision that will permit the protection of their crops. Strong protests to the game commission at the State capital, giving details of what the pheasants are doing, may help. Local game wardens have no latitude about such matters, but sometimes State authorities will grant needed relief.

Pheasants around the farm become nearly as tame as the poultry with which they feed regularly, so that when the "open season" comes it is an open season for the poultry and other farm live stock, dogs, cats and even humans, while the careless and excited sports are banging away. We are unable to see how shooting practically tame pheasants around the farm buildings can in any sense be called sport. Last year a reader told us of being in the horse stable when a charge of shot came through the window and was buried in the boards opposite, just missing him and one of the horses. A pheasant had been scared up before the open stable window, and the wild-eyed gunner had pulled the trigger without regard to what else he might hit—and even at that he did not get the pheasant shot at.

New Jersey Truck Crops

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture gives the following statement of outlook in that State:

The condition of asparagus on June 1 was 94 per cent of a normal, as compared with 90 per cent last year. The total acreage was reported at 11,000 as compared with 10,500 acres last year and 10,000 acres in 1926. Both condition and acreage are slightly higher this year than last. The season started about two weeks late.

The condition of strawberries in New Jersey so far has been favorable, and the June 1 condition was 93 per cent of a normal, as compared with 92 per cent last year. The preliminary acreage is estimated at 7,000 acres, as compared with 6,600 acres last year. Early varieties are moving out of South Jersey, the peak being around June 15 to 20.

The average condition of lettuce on June 1 was 75 per cent of a normal, as compared with 85 per cent last year and 80 per cent last month. The number of acres under cultivation is 1,300, as compared with 1,200 acres in 1927 and 1,100 acres in 1926. The stand is very uneven and weather conditions have been unsatisfactory. Wilt is bad in South Jersey, and on many fields it is doubtful if growers will harvest half a crop.

The condition of onions continues to be good and was reported at 95 per cent of a normal, as compared with 94 per cent on this date. The number of acres planted is estimated at 2,750 or 150 acres less than in 1927 and 1926.

The preliminary estimate of this year's acreage of peppers, which is 7,140 acres shows a slight increase as compared with last year when there were 7,000 acres. The condition was reported on June 1 at 87 per cent of a normal, as compared with 82 per cent last year on this date. Plant, soil and prospect are very good.

It is a little early perhaps to estimate the cantaloupe outlook, but reports received indicate an acreage reduction of 10 per cent, as compared with last year, or about 3,600 acres planted for 1928. The poor season last year has caused a cut in the cantaloupe acreage this year. The condition on June 1 was reported at 80 per cent of a normal, as compared with 68 per cent last year. The season is backward and germination of the plants has been slow.

The condition of market tomatoes was reported at 90 per cent of a normal, as compared with 67 per cent for the same date last year. The number of acres planted is approximately 11,600, that is 2 per cent above last year. Conditions so far have been very favorable.

There is indicated a 3 per cent increase in the acreage of cabbage this year, the preliminary estimate of the total State acreage being 6,800 acres. The condition was reported on June 1 at 88 per cent of a normal, compared with 86 per cent last year on this date. The season is two to three weeks late.

For the whole State an increase in cucumber acreage of 5 per cent over last year has been reported, bringing the total to 2,100 acres. The condition was estimated to be 83 per cent of a normal on June 1, as compared with a condition of 86 per cent of a normal at this time last year. Considerable replanting had to be done as germination was poor, due to the cold late Spring.

The Lima bean condition on June 1 was reported at 80 per cent of a normal crop, as compared with 70 per cent last year on this date. The number of acres planted was reported at 3,100, as compared with 3,000 acres last year. Considerable replanting was necessary, due to the cold late Spring.

The condition of green peas was reported on June 1 at 93 per cent of a normal, which is equal to the same date of last year. The number of acres was reported at 4,000, the same as last year. Weather conditions have been extremely favorable and the crop is in excellent condition.

For the whole State an increase in Spring celery acreage of 5 per cent over last year has been reported, bringing the total to 840 acres. The crop appears to be in good condition, being reported at 90 per cent of a normal, as compared with 97 per cent last year on this date.

The Spring crop of spinach was reported at 80 per cent of a normal, as compared with 95 per cent on this date last year. For the whole State a decrease in acreage of 11 per cent less than last year has been reported, bringing the total acreage to 1,350 acres. Yields so far have been low, due to unfavorable weather.

The condition of carrots was reported at 85 per cent of normal, as compared with 96 per cent last year on this date. For the whole State a decrease in acreage of 8 per cent as compared with last year has been reported, bringing the total acreage to 1,300 acres.

The condition of string beans was reported at 87 per cent of a normal crop, as compared with 86 per cent last year on this date. The acreage planted slightly increased, being 12,000 acres for the present year, as compared with 11,300 acres for 1927. The conditions so far have been favorable.

The condition of beets for market was reported at 85 per cent of normal, as compared with 90 per cent last year. The preliminary estimate of the acreage is 1,000 acres, the same as last year.

The total acreage of intermediate white potatoes in New Jersey this year is believed to be about 47,000 acres according to the preliminary estimate. Last year's acreage was reported at 44,800 acres, therefore we have an increase for the present year of approximately 5 per cent. The condition on June 1 was reported at 89 per cent of a normal, as compared with 95 per cent last year on this date. The crop is somewhat late.

There seems to have been an increase in the acreage of sweet corn. The total preliminary estimate of the acreage for the State was reported at 18,500 acres, as compared with 18,000 acres last year. The condition is reported at 85 per cent of a normal, as compared with 74 per cent at the same time in 1927.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Song of Hope

Children of yesterday,
  Heirs of tomorrow,
What are you weaving?
  Labor and sorrow?
Look to your looms again,
  Faster and faster
Fly the great shuttles
  Prepared by the Master,
Life's in the loom,
  Room for it—
    Room!

Children of yesterday,
  Heirs of tomorrow,
Lighten the labor
  And sweeten the sorrow.
Now, while the shuttles fly
  Faster and faster,
Up and be at it,
  At work with the Master;
He stands at your loom,
  Room for Him—
    Room!

Children of yesterday,
  Heirs of tomorrow,
Look at your fabric,
  Of labor and sorrow.
Seamy and dark
  With despair and disaster
Turn it, and—lo,
  The design of the Master!
The Lord's at the loom!
  Room for Him—
    Room!
    —Mary Artemisia Lathbury.

*

THE director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association has issued a warning against the dangers that accompany measles—often regarded as merely a childish ailment of little importance. So far this year 19,000 cases of measles have been reported in New York City, with 176 deaths from the disease. The following points are emphasized:

Commissione Harris rightly points out that these figures do not tell the whole tale, that measles, neglected—as the disease too often is—frequently leads to fatal broncho-pneumonia, and thus is responsible for many more deaths than are directly attributable to it. Nor is that all. Measles, too commonly regarded as "harmless," many leave pernicious effects upon those who recover from the disease itself. Many times there are complications which do not end fatally but which permanently disable or cripple the little victims.

Do not expose children to measles. Remember, too, that they stand a better chance of "coming through" measles unharmed at the age of six or later, than when younger.

If a child has a slight fever, with symptoms of a "common cold," and watering eyes that are sensitive to light, put him to bed, call a physician, and keep all other persons — particularly children — out of the room.

Taken in hand early, and properly treated, measles usually proves a mild disease. Neglected, it often becomes very serious.

In most cases of measles special care must be taken to avoid straining the eyes, for carelessness in this particular may leave serious results. It may be necessary to keep the patient in a darkened room for a time, and the child should not be allowed to read while the eyes are weak and watery. After recovery, the teeth are likely to need attention, and in some cases it will be found that the enamel is affected. Milk of magnesia used as a mouth wash the last thing at night will be found very beneficial.

*

RASPBERRY vinegar is an old-fashioned flavoring for beverages but is very good. The following is our recipe: Mash the berries, and when reduced to a pulp, add enough vinegar to cover them. Set in a warm place for 12 hours, stirring often. Strain and press; add as many mashed raspberries as before to the vinegar, cover, and leave in the kitchen or hot sun for six hours. Then strain, and measure juice, add half as much water as you have juice, and stir into this 5 lbs. of granulated sugar for every three pints of liquid. Bring slowly to a boil, let it boil up once, and strain. Bottle, cork, and seal while hot.

*

A HANDY salad washer noted at one of the large shops is equally convenient for washing vegetables and small fruits. It is a wire globe, with handle and stand. The material to be washed is put inside, and the globe container is shaken under the faucet. All sediment drains out, and it would certainly be a wonderful aid in washing spinach, which seems to absorb sand in all its crinkles. This washer cost $1.50. Another kitchen utensil new to us was a checkerboard cake set, which has a double-ringed portion that goes inside the cake pan, holding alternate light and dark batter. The ring with three pans is priced at $1.75.

Preserving Fresh Herrings

The following recipes were sent us by a correspondent in the State of Washington:

Canned With Tomato Sauce.—Clean and scale. Pack in jars; large mouth jars are best. To each quart use one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoons catsup, one tablespoon whole mixed spices. Set lids on lightly, place in bath and boil one hour; seal, cover with hot water and boil three hours. If convenient let cool in water they are boiled in.

Mild-cured Herrings.—Take fish as they are in boxes without rinsing. Nip out gills and main gut. Place in stone jars or keg. Use about 25 lbs. of coarse salt to each box of herring; clean as you use them and soak in water. This prepares them for pickling in vinegar, mixed spices and sugar.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

814 — Youthful appearance. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with 3¼ yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.

169—A Tennis frock. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 36-in. material with 2¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

526—For the Junior. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜-yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

181—Sports Model. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

11106—Design for Doilies. Pattern contains designs for two round doilies 9 inches in diameter, one oval 12 by 9½ inches, and two motifs 7 by 3 inches. Ten cents.

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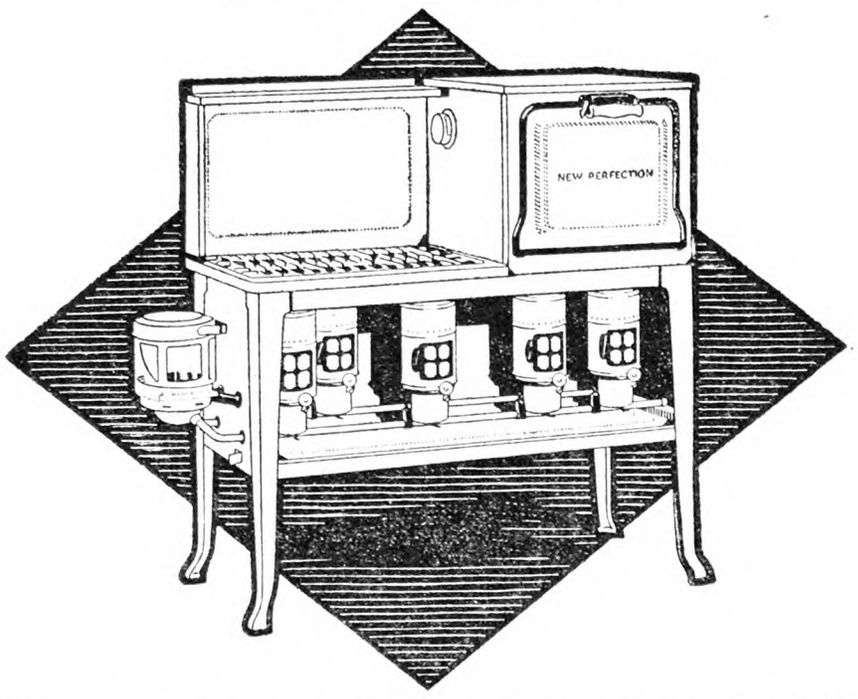
OIL RANGE



YOU'LL like these new light color Perfection oil ranges. They're so cheerful looking, and clean looking. They brighten up the kitchen. In snow-white, full-porcelain enamel, silver gray, soft dove gray—a happy contrast to the old-fashioned, glum looking range.

And a new finish—Perfectolac—a brilliant, wonderfully durable lacquer like that used on modern automobiles. It keeps its brightness and is easy to clean.

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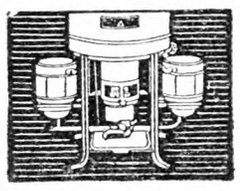

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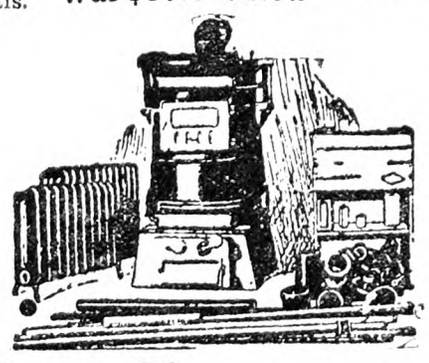

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Just Little Things

We farmer women are so busy most of the time with the constant round of work every day, I wonder if we ever stop to think and appreciate the many little (if we cannt have big) conveniences that we have that our pioneer forefathers and mothers did not have. I have had a chance to go to the city quite a few times lately, and it is really surprising how many things can be bought at the five and ten-cent store that really save time and help so much in one's work. For instance, we have wheat pancakes nearly every morning in the Winter, and I always beat the whites of my eggs separately and fold them in last carefully, as it makes so much nicer, lighter cakes. Heretofore I have used a dover beater and any basin, of course getting them from two different parts of my cabinet. I purchased a glass bowl, beater and top complete for 10 cents a part, making a total of 30 cents, and have everything necessary right in front of me every morning ready to do business. Unless one has used one of these egg beaters we do not realize how convenient they are. The bowl is smaller at the bottom, tapering to large proportion at the top, so that one egg white is beaten as nicely as more. And the nicest part is you do not have to hunt for a dish that your egg-beater will fit and work well in, as these are made for that express purpose, and the top helps to hold the beater in place. I should have another immediately if anything happened to this one.

A friend brough me a disk knife sharpener from Chicago. I never did have any sharp knives for any length of time before, but now all I have to do is draw the knife blade through the disks once or twice, and my knife is as sharp as one wants it. These can be screwed onto one's work table or the wall by the cabinet, whichever is the most convenient place. They cost only 25 cents at a department store. Another thing that can be bought for the same price is a can opener with a knife disk and cog-wheel attached to a handle. The disk part is placed on the outside of the can with the cogged wheel inside of the tiny raised rim around the top of the can. The handle is held tightly together with the left hand while the screw on top is turned with the right hand. This will turn the opener all around the top of the can and the cover is cut off clean, leaving no rough edges, and of course there is no danger of cutting oneself, as one is so apt to with the old-fashioned can-opener. The same can-openers are sold in our small town at a range of 25, 30 and 35 cents at as many different stores. Sometimes I wonder, does it pay to trade at home for some things!

A girl who helped me a short time ago bought me an apple corer which had a tiny knife on top for paring potatoes, etc., and little teeth on the other edge for scaling fish. She said her mother could not keep house without one, and she thought they saved so much waste when paring the vegetables for dinner, as one could not pare the skins any thicker than the knife would allow. And these handy little things are only 10 cents. Stainless steel knives are so much nicer than the old kind that had to be scoured after each time of using to be kept bright and shining, this saving so much time, energy and scouring powder.

My feet bothered me dreadfully for a time, so I bought a step-ladder stool to use for such work as washing dishes, preparing vegetables, ironing, etc. I find it such a help I could not do without it. The boys use the step-ladder part to climb up on to wash their hands and face, and comb their hair, as they cannot reach the sink without. It is the very thing to carry from window to window when cleaning them, or for brushing down the walls, etc. Much handier than just an ordinary high stool, as it eliminates the necessity of having two articles, a stool and a step-ladder, is much lighter to handle than a big step-ladder, and as far as I can see is all one needs unless the rooms are very high. I bought mine, and it is a good strong one, for 89 cents, and surely do enjoy it. When not in use it is pushed under the sink and bothers no one.

We have just learned how to work a cream syphon and think them great. Glass ones can be obtained at the 10-cent store. Ours is aluminum and works splendidly. It is set at the depth of the cream and dropped in rather quickly to your quart bottle of milk to start it drawing. It syphons off only the cream. They do not work very well, if at all, in pint bottles of milk, as the cream line will not be low enough to splash up over the part which starts it to drawing.

These are just a few things that I use constantly and find so helpful that I wish every housekeeper had each and every one of them in her kitchen to use. I surely enjoy household aids, and usually look through the magazine first to see if there is any new thing that comes within range of my purse, for every minute saved can be spent elsewhere to better advantage. So I hope these may inspire someone else to tell us of her various discoveries.

During war time we were asked to cut our bread at table to conserve wheat. It has always been a custom in our family to do so anyway, and the other day I found a nice sanitary and prettily decorated bread board at the 10-cent store. My husband declares it is a great improvement over a plate. I had wanted one for a long time, but anything decorated at all costs upwards of a dollar and I hadn't felt I could afford it. This answers the purpose every bit as well.

ELLEN ACKERMAN ELLIOT.

Echoes from Mapledale

"I suppose you have your house cleaned." A very popular remark this time of the year. You have heard it before. I have too, and I am always wishing I could smile proudly and say "Oh, yes," the very first time I hear it, which I never can. Nor can I even yet this Spring. To begin with the weather has to be just right before I feel the inner urge. For the past two weeks we have had some rain almost every day, which is not conducive to a housecleaning mood. We will change the subject before you ask me just how much of my house is cleaned.

I have many irons in the fire. Always sewing that might be done, to say nothing of mending. Just now extra sewing with smocks for our Rural Club Fair. The three rural clubs are to unite for a fair the last of June. Each club has a booth of its own, a supper for the public will be served and in the evening will be held an entertainment. Each club is to put on a little one-act play That sounds easy, but for my particular group it is quite a problem, for there are only two who have ever been in a play. The rest of us have no dramatic talent—at least no one has ever seen it. But we can't let the other clubs go ahead of us without a big effort on our part to keep up. Speaking of the fair, it means a lot of work, but that will be forgotten when the Gala Day arrives.

At our last club meeting we tried something new for dinner. Each woman carried something, not consulting anyone else. Strange as it may seem, no two of us carried the same thing, and we surely had a very fine dinner. There was salad, spaghetti, beans; sandwiches, Dutch cheese, doughnuts, blueberry pie, canned meat, brown bread, ginger cake and soft cookies. The hostess served hot coffee with it all.

In connection with Better Homes Week here there was a poster contest in the high school and upper grades, with very gratifying results. Our school has no art teacher. These posters made us realize the possibilities if the pupils had had training. The contest itself was a comparatively unimportant thing, but if it leads up to thought and action which many result in providing instruction in drawing in our school, it is a stepping stone to big things. Though we cannot see any direct influence for good from certain small things, shall we say, "What's the use? Let's not do this." Everything, I believe, that is wholesome must have a certain influence for good, however trivial in itself it may seem. Our little high school has been publishing a school paper this year and for the last issue, members of the alumni were asked to contribute. I enjoyed immensely writing up "An Evening of Study" based upon memories of such evenings in my high school days when my sister and I went to the house where four girls boarded themselves, to write Latin prose. And really, I can't see that young folks have changed much. Lest you think that the article is a dry serious one I might say that there should be a question mark after "Study."

We are hoping very much that our town will become almost world famous for being a hollyhock town. The clubs have given a package of seeds to each rural family. It is easy to imagine a town with beautiful hollyhocks at every back door. We have yet to see how the vision will work out in reality.

Once in a while husband gets out the .22 and says: "Come. Show your skill with a gun", Of course I obey the summons. This last time the target was a toy dog on the top of the mail box post. And I showed my skill first off by shooting two holes through the mail box! I think I later hit the dog but I am not telling how many bullets I wasted.

I am now looking forward to going to the Farm Women's Camp which opens June 18. This is something I plan for all the year. It is not a question for argument in our family. Husband wants me to go, and the children are being brought up to think mother should have a vacation week. And aren't they going to this very same camp when they are old enought? I wish more women could enjoy it, for surely every woman deserves one week of rest out of the fifty-two.

S. M. B.

Keeping Pickles

Having read of the difficulty others have had in regard to their cucumber pickles not keeping, I will say that was my experience exactly. I have decided to seal them so tightly in quart glass jars that no air could get to them, and see what that will do. It worked. Now when I open a jar they are firm and fine. I use the same pickle or liquid mixture: To one gallon of vinegar, one cup sugar, one of salt, one of ground horseradish, ½ cup mustard (dry), mixed thoroughly in stone jar. Fill quart jars with tiny cucumbers as you have them on hand and fill up with the liquid, seal tight with rubber on jar. I am sure the air spoils them.

I have had many good things from the R. N. Y., so thought I must send some help if I could to be passed on.

MRS. J. P. H.

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MANY users of Marietta Silos find they pay for themselves in from one to two years. Reasons are apparent. More stock is wintered, ensilage is much finer. L. D. Wells, M. D., Kirkersville, Ohio, says—"the Marietta Silo you put up for me is giving good service. Ensilage is the best I ever had since using silos. If I build another it will also be a Marietta Concrete stave silo."

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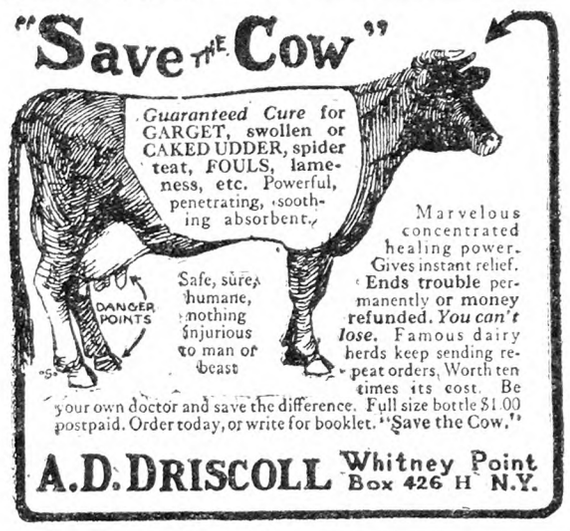

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Holstein-Friesian Meeting

One of the outstanding events in the dairy world every year is the meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Its forty-third annual convention took place in Milwaukee, Wis., June 5-6. Delegates to the number of 169, representing members in 47 States, including Canada and the District of Columbia, were present. The total attendance was about 600 persons.

For the eighth consecutive year ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was elected president. Dr. S. M. Babcock of Wisconsin, to whom the civilized world is indebted for the Babcock test, was presented with small models of the so-called true-type cow and bull of the breed. The herd test plan, color markings and milk problems were the principal subjects discussed. Philadelphia was selected as the place of the 1929 meeting. Louisville, Ky., and Syracuse, N. Y., were bidders for it.

Dr. L. M. Thompson of Pennsylvania was elected vice-president. Martin Buth, of Michigan; Frederick M. Peasley, of Connecticut, and E. S. Hass, of California, were elected directors. The hold-over members of the board are: H. V. Noyes of New York, W. H. Mott of Kansas, and Harry Yates of New York. The board elected Houghton Seaverns, Brattleboro, Vt., secretary, to succeed Frederick L. Houghton, who served in that capacity from 1894 down to 1927. He died December 19 last. Horace W. Norton, Jr., of Michigan, was elected Superintendent of Advanced Registry, to succeed Malcolm H. Gardner of Wisconsin, who, after a long and distinguished service, shared with rare intelligence by his wife, has retired.

It is a useful educational privilege to study the printed reports of the officers and committees of the Holstein-Friesian association. We give here a few gleanings from them. Total cash receipts by the organization, which has 28,000 members, amounted to $704,224 for the year ending December 31 last, while its total disbursements were $539,751. The reserve fund totals $328,821, and the general fund $70,666, making a total surplus of $399,487. In money and membership, it is the strongest organization of its kind in the world.

During the year more than 20,000 deaths of registered cattle were reported to the secretarial office. This was an increase of over 1,000 head compared with the preceding year. According to the by-law, "it shall be the duty of all owners of registered cattle, upon the death of any such cattle, to return the registration certificates thereof to the secretary for cancellation." If the owner so desires, such certificates will be indorsed by the secretary as to the fact of death and returned to the owner.

Last year 1,547 new members were enrolled. The deaths of more than 200 members were reported. One member, Geo. E. Stevenson, Clark's Summit and Scranton, Pa., was expelled "for conduct such as to make his association undesirable."

The range and character of the extension work done by the association were outlined in the well arranged report of Earl J. Cooper, who directs the service from his headquarters in Chicago, Ill. Cattle and milk advertising was placed in journals having a total circulation of 7,925,000. Journals which circulate among doctors, nurses, health authorities and students of nutrition were used as the mediums through which to "tell the story of milk from Holstein-Friesians." Educational exhibits were made by the service at 349 shows and fairs last year. Marked activity in the development of boys' and girls' club work was reported. Altogether 15 different lines of work are carried on by the extension service.

According to the report of Acting Secretary Houghton Seaverns, the association's business for the first three months of this year was 14 per cent greater than it was for the corresponding period in 1927. It has since been running stronger than for the same season in the recent past. A force of 125 clerks is employed in the office at Brattleboro, Vt.

Article IV, Sec. 12, of the by-laws was amended to read as follows:

"The following shall bar the registration of animals in this association on and after January 1, 1929, to-wit:

"(a) Colors that bar registration of females and males: (1) solid black; (2) solid whites; (3) black in switch; (4) solid black belly; (5) one or more legs encircled with black touching the hoof; (6) black on one or more legs beginning at the hoof and extending to or above the knee or hock; (7) black and white intermixed to give grayish appearance, or color other than distinct black or white."

An amendment of the by-laws, proposed by the board of directors, and adopted, reads as follows:

"No animal shall be eligible for record born from a service taken place less than nine days from the date of last calving.

"(a) No animal shall be eligible for registry whose dam was not at least one year old at time of service.

"(b) No animal shall be eligible for registry whose sire was not at least nine months old at time of service."

Among Jersey Cattlemen

A memorable week of Jersey cattle events in the East came to a close on June 9, at the Interstate fair grounds at Trenton, N. J., where the National Jersey Sale was held, under the management of Joe Morris, Westerville, O. The offering was drawn from more than a dozen leading herds. It was worthy and representative of the breed's higher levels of merit in individuality and bloodlines.

A senior yearling heifer—Xenia's Oxford Zelsate, from Elm Hill Farm (O. W. Means), Brookfield, Mass.—was the first animal sold. She was started at $500, and ran up to $1,000, at which she was acquired by W. R. Boles, Portland Ore. Mr. Boles bought 13 head for $7,200.

Some outstanding imported females were exposed. Perhaps the top of these was Forward's Beautiful Carrie, imported and consigned by T. S. Cooper, Jr., Coopersburg, Pa. She fetched $1,350, Arnold H. Goss, Ann Arbor, Mich., being the buyer.

The 35 cows and heifers averaged $509, and the three bulls $366; while the general average was $478 on 38 head. A year ago 84 head averaged $552, with a $3,600 top, at the National at Trenton.

More than a hundred breeders and farmers were in the coliseum when James McCord, Lewisburg, Tenn., opened the auction. He sold one-half of the offering, assisted in the righ by Walter F. Andrews, Beach City, O., and then the two exchange places. It was a cash sale, well managed.

The second annual Spring show, under the auspices of the Jersey Cattle Association of New Jersey, was held on the fair grounds at Far Hills, N. J., June 7. It was a small show of high quality, most of the exhibitors being local breeders. Among these were President D. A. Heald, Vice-president P. H. B. Frelinghuysen and Secretary J. M. Belcher of the association.

T. R. Webber, Shelbyville, Ky., was the judge. Entries in the three bull classes totaled less than a dozen head. It was inevitable that the class "for bulls under two years" should include, as it did, a variety of ages and sizes. The female entries outnumbered the bulls. The grand champion bull was Mourier's Oxford Noble, from Mr. Frelinghuysen's Twin Oaks Farm herd at Morristown, N. J. Rower's Golden Starlight from the same herd was the grand champion female. By way of capping the climax, Twin Oaks Farm won the Meridale Challenge Cup, offered by Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y., for the best three animals. By this winning Twin Oaks Farm achieves permanent possession of the cup.

Some noted show-yard winners were in competition on this occasion. The weather was pleasant for a useful and enjoyable exhibition that was well managed. Luncheon was served in the club house on the bank of the clear, babbling little North Branch of the Raritan River.

Among the visitors were 20 breeders from North Carolina, Georgia and Florida, who traveled in a chartered motor bus. The party of southerners was organized and conducted by County Agent J. W. Hendricks, Catawba Co., N. C. He and F. W. Doherty, of the American Jersey Cattle Club, together hit upon this unique method of bringing people to the club's annual meeting in New York. It is an economical method, and so enjoyable and practical that several motor busloads of Jersey breeders from distant regions may be expected to journey to the East next year. Mr. Hendricks' party traveled more than 2,500 miles, and visited all the leading Jersey establishments in the East before it returned to its base at Newton, N. C., on June 13.

An interesting program was arranged by the Massachusetts Jersey Cattle Club and John R. Sibley of Sibley Farms, Spencer, Mass., for June 8, the date of a field day and tour in that State. A special Pullman carried a number of Jersey cattlemen from New York City, where the American Jersey Cattle Club's 60th annual meeting had been held the day before, to Brookfield. Here the party breakfasted, the guests of O. W. Means, owner of Elm Hill Farm, whose Jerseys were seen. The motor busload of southerners, under the direction of County Agent J. W. Hendricks, from North Carolina, heightened interest in the program and tour, and did not lower the average of the visitors, of whom there were about 200. A special dairy lunch was served at Sibley Farms Dairy Cottage, a roadside market which was patronized last year by 40,000 persons. At Sibley Farms the visitors were keenly interested in seeing and studying the records of some 80 daughters of the famous bull Spermfield Owl's Progress. Mr. Sibley's herd, now 10 years old, is being bred along sound producing lines. No females have been sold from it in years. It is steadily increasing in production.

Samuel F. Crabbe, Fargo, N. D., new president of the American Jersey Cattle Club, established his herd many years ago. Born in Wisconsin, he studied engineering at the University of Wisconsin. He has lived in North Dakota for 35 years. For 18 years he was Fargo's engineer. He has also been consulting engineer for the State Board of Control, and the Cass County Drainage Commission. A number of northwestern cities have retained him as consulting engineer in the construction of sewer and water systems. At present Mr. Crabbe is president of the North Dakota State Live Stock Breeders' Association and a director of the North Dakota State Dairymen's Association. He has been identified with the management of the State fair as president, secretary and director. He operates a farm near Fargo, and one at Detroit, Minn. One of his cows, Noble's Golden Marguerite, is the highest producing Jersey in North Dakota, and the champion producer of all breeds in that State.

Samuel F. Crabbe, of Fargo, N. D., President of American Jersey Cattle Club

Duncan O. Bull of the firm of B. H. Bull & Son, Ontario breeders, importers and exhibitors of Jerseys, says that the Island of Jersey is smaller than many a farm in the United States. It contains about 27,000 acres, its population is less than 60,000, and there are 11,000 Jersey cattle in the island. Bull & Son's second importation of Jerseys this year, consisting of about 100 head, recently arrived at the quarantine station at Athenia, N. J.

With a year's record, recently completed, of 23,677 lbs. of milk and 1,197.51 lbs. of butterfat, Abigail of Hillside becomes the champion producer of the Jersey breed. Of medium size and of Sophie Tormentor lineage, she is owned by J. T. Carpenter, Jr., Shelburne Falls, Mass. In fat production Red Lady, bred and

owned by R. L. Shuford, Newton, N. C., previously held the breed's record (1,028.51 lbs.). Register of Merit work in Jerseys increased more than 35 per cent in a year. There were 3,211 cows on test in March, 1928, against 2,380 a year ago. DE WITT C. WING.

Prof. Wing Retires with Honors

Prof. H. H. Wing, head of instruction in animal husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture since 1888, will retire at the end of this school year. Members of the Round-up Club, made up of students in animal husbandry, have started a subscription to present to the University a portrait of Prof. Wing painted by one of his colleagues on the Cornell faculty, Prof. Olaf Brauner of the department of fine arts. The portrait will be turned over to the university with appropriate ceremonies, and be hung in the entrance of the animal husbandry building, itself a monument to Prof. Wing's administration. All students who have ever taken work under Prof. Wing are being given an opportunity to subscribe to the portrait fund.

Prof. Wing will become emeritus professor on the occasion of his retirement. He will continue to live at Ithaca, the scene of his long and useful labors. Those who have followed his career, credit him with much of the success of New York dairy farmers.

Scours in New-born Calves

That form of diarrhea or dysentery which attacks the new-born calf within a few hours or days of birth, and usually proves fatal, is also called "calf cholera." Technically it is infectious dysentery. It is germ-caused, and is either born in the calf or quickly contracted by way of the raw navel stump or mouth.

No certain medicinal remedy has been found, but treatment with triple sulphocarbolate tablets is worth trying. In some cases we have also had good results from the administration of a mixture of one part salol and two parts of bismuth subnitrate, but it rarely helps when the attack is severe and comes on immediately after birth. There is some hope of success in treating calves attacked several days after birth. It is in these that we have had some success from medicinal treatment. There is much more likelihood of success by the hypoderemic injection treatment with anti-calf scour serum, followed by similar treatment with anti-calf scour bacterin to make immunity lasting or active after the serum has saved the calf and caused temporary or passive immunity. The veterinarian should be consulted relative to that curative treatment and also relative to preventive treatment with the same biologics.

The disease may be prevented with a fair degree of success by the following procedure: Have the pregnant cows take active outdoor exercise every day, and feed them a complete ration, including alfalfa, clover or other legume hay, silage or roots (to regulate the bowels), and a well-balanced ration of ground grains, wheat bran, linseedmeal and cottonseed meal. Glutenmeal is also useful, and soaked beet pulp may be fed, when silage or rutabagas are not available. With each 100 pounds of concentrate feed given daily to pregnant cows, mix 4 pounds of steamed bonemeal, or give any mineral mixture prescribed by an agricultural experiment station or by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Provide a new, sanitary calving pen and similar calf pen. Each should be sunny, dry, and well ventilated. Keep the pens clean, disinfected, whitewashed and freshly bedded. As a disinfectant, use a mixture of one part of compound cresol solution and 30 parts of water, or one part of coaltar disinfectant and 20 parts of water. Also mix 1 lb. of fresh chloride of lime with each 3 gals. of freshly made limewash. Include the flour in the cleansing, disinfecting and whitewashing process.

Abandon for new-born calves any calving pen in which the disease has occurred. Immediately at birth, saturate the calf's navel with tincture of iodine or a 5 per cent solution of mercurochrome, which should be made fresh for each calf; then dust the stump of the navel with powdered starch or finely-sifted slaked lime. Repeat the treatment daily until the navel is completely healed and dried. If the calf is allowed to nurse its dam, first cleanse her udder and teats, and then disinfect with a saturated solution of boric acid or a 2 per cent solution of hypochlorite of soda or granular hyposulphite of soda. Repeat the disinfection twice daily for the first week of life of the calf, if it is allowed to nurse; but we personally advise that when the disease has been prevalent in a herd, it is much better to feed the new-born calf the milk of a cow that has been "fresh" for some time than to let it take its dam's milk.

The first milk of the cow (colostrum) theoretically has been pronounced a prevetive of germ infection in the new-born calf, but our experience is to the contrary, so far as white scours is concerned. In addition to the preventive treatment just prescribed, have each new-born calf immunized with anti-calf scour serum and bacterin just as soon as a veterinarian can be employed to do the work. If an attack occurs, the veterinarian should use the same biologics in double doses and possibly may save the life of the calf by that treatment.

It is the calves of highly-bred, pampered, constitutionally-weakened cows that are most susceptible to white scours or pneumono-enteritis. It has also been noticed by many veterinarians that the disease is most prevalent in herds affected with contagious abortion disease, and in those that are little exercised, heavily-fed, heavy milkers and kept in hot, badly-ventilated stables. It used to be thought that dairy cows needed no exercise other than chewing of the cud and digesting food. That was disastrous heresy, and paved the way for many of the serious germ-diseases prevalent today among highly-bred cows that are forced to make phenomenal milk production records. We have noticed that the substitution of oats for corn in the ration of the heavily corn-fed dairy cow tends to lessen scour cases. The feeding of sprouted oats may be even more beneficial, but that remains to be proved.

A. S. A.

Peavine Silage for Cows

"Good pea vine silage delivered at the barn is worth as much to the dairy farmer as good corn silage," according to F. B. Morrison, director of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. "Farmers located near canning factories often find that a combination of dairying and canning crop production affords a well-balanced enterprise, especially when such canning factory wastes, as pea vine silage or silage from sweet corn waste, can be used as stock feed," says Director Morrison. "One of the most valuable canning factory wastes is peavine silage. Sweet corn fodder from which the ears have been removed for the cannery is also sometimes available for the silo in the vicinity of a canning factory. Silage from sweet corn fodder is nearly equal in feeding value to immature corn silage. Where sweet corn fodder is to be put in the silo, the silage will be improved somewhat by letting the fodder remain in the field after the ears are removed for the canning factory until it has reached about the same stage of maturity as field corn that is cut for the silo. Husks and cobs from the canning factory have a lower feeding value than sweet corn fodder, and when combined with the latter in the silo tend to lower the feeding value of the of the fodder."

Hoof Trimming As a Profession

I am an expert cow chiropodist; that is, a trimmer of the hoofs of cattle, and think I should be able to make a living at this work. I do not know how to get started. Is a certificate necessary? What should I charge per cow? Should I ask higher prices for trimming cows that are in bad shape, and bulls? Should I have advertising matter printed and send it to men who are going to hold auctions, or go in my car from place to place and apply for work? In what areas of New York and New Jersey are there the most dairy farmers? C. D.

Hoof-trimming is not necessarily or often a veterinary service. It is not difficult to do or to learn how to do. Most breeders of purebred dairy and beef cattle do it themselves or it is done by their herdsmen. A license should not be required. If it were, it could not be obtained for in no State law, so far as we know, is hoof-trimming recognized as a profession or occupation. Anyone who practices it as such probably would be called on to do some cow "doctoring;" if he did that, he would invade the veterinarian's field, and would and should have trouble.

We doubt whether C. D. could make a living at hoof-trimming. Such work of this kind as is necessary in the general run of dairy and beef herds can be and commonly is done by home talent. Calling on cattle owners at their farms would be C. D.'s best way to offer his services. The fee per head would be determined by the time required properly to do the job. It might be worth from 25 cents to $3 worth of his time. Once a beast is lodged and secured in a chute, so that its feet can be worked on, trimming can be done quickly. Dairy cattle are more numerous in the central areas of New York and New Jersey than elsewhere in these States.

AVERAGE woman's vocabulary is said to be about 500 words. Small inventory, but think of the turnover.—Wall Street Journal.

∴ SWINE ∴

PIGS—REG. POLAND CHINA Breeding stock, bred gilts, service boars, champion breeding. FEEDER PIGS, $5 each. Cholera treated, crated. Purebreds and high grades, both P. China and C. Whites. Buy treated pigs. Write, STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO Improved Chester Whites Big Type, Registered Pigs. $10.75 ea. Pairs, no kin, $21.00. Easy feeders, quick growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

O. I. C's. Registered Bred Gilts, Spring Pigs. Big litters, best quality, $8.50 up. L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Ohio.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS 6 weeks old, $4.50 8 weeks old, $5.00 High grade and pure bred pigs, $6.00. Ready to ship. OAKS DAIRY FARM - - Wyalusing, Pa.

Chester Whites Bred Sows, Fall Pigs. National Champion Blood Lines. CLOUDLAND FARM, Kennett Square, Pa

FOR SALE 100 six weeks pigs..... $4.00 each Also 40 White Berkshires 4.00 each ROUSE BROS. - - - - Dushore, Pa.

FOR SALE BIG TYPE BERKSHIRE Spring Pigs of either sex, out of two good Brood Sows, one litter of 12, one litter of 11. Sired by Dumfounder Zeal 2nd, No. 340448. Raise big litters. Might sell the two sows if I can get near what they are worth. Registered stock. S. S. HOCKSTETLER, Box 110 R. 2, Meyersdale, Pa.

PIGS for Sale
FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
When starting to raise a Hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs, the kind that make a hog. I guarantee the pigs to be all healthy and good size for their ages. Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.50 each. 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you and if satisfied in 10 days, keep them, and if not, return the pigs and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

SUFFOLK FARM PIGS
ALL NICE HEALTHY PIGS
Chester and Yorkshire and Berkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old.....$3.75 each
9 weeks old..... 4.25 each
Few Chester Whites, $5 ea. And some O.I.C. Pigs, $5 ea. Sold subject to approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return pigs and I will return your money.
SUFFOLK FARM WOBURN, MASS.

SPRING PIGS
Where Quality Prevails
Chester and Berkshire cross or Yorkshire and Chester cross, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old $4.50 each. All good feeders, healthy and rugged. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied return pigs at my expense. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn Street, WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 1503-W.

SPRING PIGS For Sale
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Big type Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed. Barrows, boars or sows, 5-6 wks. old, $4.00 each; 6-7 wks., $4.25; 8 weeks old, $4.50 each. Shoats, three months old, $6.50 each. Two months old Chester Whites, also Durocs, boars and unrelated sows, $5.50 each. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.25
Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

Spring Pigs for Prompt Delivery
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - $4.25
Chester Whites, having size and breeding, $5.00 each. Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
YOUNG PIGS
Large Chester Whites and Berkshire crossed. Yorkshire and Chester Whites crossed.
7-8 weeks old, $4.00; 8-10 weeks old, $4.25.
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock. The kind that will give satisfaction. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied return them at my expense. Crates free of charge.
EDWARD BUNZEL, EAST ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6 to 7 weeks, $3.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.25 each. A few Chester Whites, 7 weeks old, $5.00 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them a week, and if not satisfied, return at our expense. No charge for crating. Middlesex Farm, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

Good Healthy Pigs for Sale
Chester and Yorkshire crossed, 6 to 7 wks. old, $3.75 ea.
Berkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 wks. old, 3.75 ea.
8 to 9 wks. old, 4.25 ea.
Also some Chester Pigs, 7 weeks old..... 5.00 ea.
And some O. I. C., 6 to 7 weeks old..... 5.00 ea.
Sold subject to your approval C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return them and I will return you a pig or your money. No crate charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635.

∴ HORSES ∴

Shetland Ponies Beauties. Special prices for 30 days, also saddle horses ready to go. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS - - ATWATER, OHIO

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

REG. GUERNSEY HERD SIRE
Son of Maxim of Linda Vista, 3 yrs. old, gentle, out of High BF. Cow with good record. T. B. tested. Photo and pedigree on request. M. V. BRYANT, Box 46, R.F.D. 3, Kingston, N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

For highly bred. Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

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35 Registered Holsteins
1—2 Years Old—10 Bred.
3—1 Year Old Bulls—7 Cows.
SPOT FARM *J. C. Reagan* TULLY, N. Y.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

Mintz & Mintz, Newton, N. J.
Largest Shippers of Dairy Cattle in the East.
150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

FOR SALE Ayrshires OF ALL AGES, GRADES AND PURE BREDS.
Some excellent Fresh Cows and Bred Heifers. Monroe County Ayshire Club, *H. Hester, Sec.*, Stroudsburg, Pa.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

LAKE DELAWARE FARMS GUERNSEYS—Choice young bulls out of Imported Dams at attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars. DELHI, N. Y.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

FOR SALE Two Jersey Bulls
From Accredited Herd
Kenrose Majesty Sigmund No. 257087. Dropped Nov. 25, 1925. Splendid medium-sized typy bull. Straight top line solid color. Right in every way. Quiet and gentle, $85. Kenrose Galway Torono No. 276492. Dropped Aug. 30, 1027. Well grown and developed. Solid color. Straight top line. Lots of style. A buy at $75. Too many bulls force us to make these prices. Animals may be seen at Kenrose Farm, West Berne, Albany Co., N. Y. For particulars write Dr. K. R. McALPIN, 622 W. 168th St., N.Y

JERSEY BULL CALF—A great grandson of Plain Mary, the world's record cow of 1923. A very typy looking fellow, dark color, 10 months old. Herd fully accredited. Crated, ready for shipment, transfer papers included—$90. MAPLE ORCHARD FARMS, Weston, Vermont

For Sale 50 high-grade Jersey Heifers—some springers. 200 stock Ewes and Lambs. 2 cars of Beef Grade Yearlings. 1 car of Goats. W. S. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Va.

∴ DOGS ∴

German Police Puppies
Pedigreed, 8-weeks-old, farm raised, very good stock. Will sell cheap. ERICH SCHUBERT, R. F. D., Athens, N. Y.

Pure Thoroughbred English Beagles Nothing finer, 10 weeks old pups, $10.00. Thoroughly trained males and females, $25.00 up on trial. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa.

Now is the Time to Buy *English or Welsh* **Shepherd Pups** 6 and 8 months old. Will get your cows alone in a few weeks work. GEO. BOORMAN - Marathon, N. Y.

AIREDALE PUPPIES for Sale Seven-weeks-old—$20 male, $10 female. R. D. BRAKELEY 704 Lincoln Ave., Dunellen, N. J.

White Collie Puppies SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS. MRS. S. C. REAVER, Taneytown, Md.

Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

Choice Pedigreed Cocker Pups $25.00 and $30.00. GRETIA FARR, Bristol, Vt.

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2 NUBIAN DOES to freshen Sept. 5th, one in milk. MAE BROG, Mays Landing, N. J.

Milk Goats NUBIANS—Special offering in Young Bucks from our Best Milkers. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va.

Free Literature on Milk Goats American Milk Goat Record Association, Vincennes, Ind

∴ SHEEP ∴

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS and RAM LAMBS—$35 ea. Shipped on approval. J. S. MORSE - Levanna, N. Y.

TURKEYS *By Helen M. Baker* $1.50
Practical theories and complete management. Hatching and Brooding. Feeding directions and formulas.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

DRY MILK FOR THE CALVES, ETC. Cows' sweet skimmed milk. (You add water). Made of milk from T. B. tested herds. W. A. RANDEL R. 7 Seymour, Conn.

Market News & Prices

Local Up-State Markets

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs. — Yard eggs, doz., 34c; duck eggs, doz., 39c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 31c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Asparagus, ½-lb. bch, 10c; apples, bu., $1.50 to $2; beans, dry, 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; dandelion greens, pk., 15c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 6c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; old cabbage, lb., 3c; new carrots, bch, 5c; carrots, bch, 4c; carrots, dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 6 for 25c; endive, lb., 12c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 10c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; onions, green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 45c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, lb., 5c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., $1.35; parsnips, lb., 5c; bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; new green peas, 2 qts., 25c; salsify, bch, 10c; strawberries, qt., 18c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 17c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 35c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 65 to 70c; live, lb., 30 to 40c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $9.60 to $10; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.75 to $2; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; potatoes, medium, bu., 75c; large, bu., 85c to $1; small, bu., 50c; radishes, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; spinach, bu., 50 to 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $2 to $3.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 10 to 11c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; mutton, 15 to 18c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $1.25 to $1.75; horseradish, lb., 25 to 26c; green onions, home-grown, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, curly, doz. hds, 30 to 40c; pasley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 75 to 90c; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; 100 bchs, $1.75 to $2; romaine, doz. bchs, 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; spinach, bu., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, h.h., lb., 30 to 35c; 12-lb. bskt, 3.75 to $4.

Apples.—Ben Davis, bu., $1.25 to $1.50.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 30 to 35c; fowls, heavy, lb., 28 to 30c; light, lb., 27 to 28c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz., in cases, 32 to 33c; doz., small lots, 35 to 38c; butter, country, crock, lb., 35 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c

Hay and Straw.—Market for baled hay firm and prices steady. Straw market quiet. Quotations per ton are as follows: No. 1 Timothy hay, $13 to $14; clover hay, $15.50 to $16; Alfalfa, $23 to $29; oat straw, $11.50 to $12.50; wheat straw, $12 to $13; rye straw, $14 to $15.

Seeds.—The appended retail quotations per bushel are for American grown seed. Foreign stock is priced somewhat lower. Timothy, $2.75 to $3; Alfalfa, $13.50 to $15; Alsike, $17 to $18; clover, Mammoth, $20 to $21; clover, medium, $19 to $20.

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Strawberries are commanding considerable attention inasmuch as the nearby berry season is passing rapidly. Southern New Jersey is shipping heavily and Pennsylvania and some New York districts are also moving their crop. Prices have fluctuated considerably but good strawberries have been selling generally within the range of 10-15c a quart. Trucking, especially for berries, is becoming more prevalent each season, and has had the effect of making the opening hours of marketing earlier, and New York is now practically an all night market. Muskmelons are arriving in increasing quantities from California, but the weather has been a little more favorable and prices were well sustained, volume considered. Florida watermelons have not been moving very well, and there was a fairly heavy carryover from day to day considering the season. Georgia plums were recently added to the list of fruits, and there have been fair offerings of dewberries and blueberries from the Carolinas. It is late for old crop apples and too early for the new crop fruit. The apple market has been very dull with the large variety of fresh fruits now coming in, and offerings were difficult to move even at concessions. Prices ranged on the limited outlet of Baldwins at from $8 to $9 a barrel for U. S. No. 1, A2½-in. stock, while some Virginia Pippins brought $9 to $10 a barrel for the same sized fruit. Asparagus has fluctuated quite a bit, closing easy with the majority of offerings selling within the range of $2 to $4 a dozen bunches, a bunch weighing about 2½ lbs. The market on string beans was nearly demoralized due to heavy receipts, and the cabbage market was in a worse condition. The cabbage market has not been clearing, and almost any price was accepted to move accumulations. Beets were very dull also, but new carrots were in fair demand. Lettuce from nearby was very plentiful and movement was slow. Fair quantities of peas were received with the bulk of offerings from North Carolina. New Jersey's season for peas opened about June 5. Spinach was neglected, and low prices prevailed. The Florida potato season is about done but South Carolina is shipping heavily and North Carolina growers are impatient to market their crop. The New York market had difficulty in handling the increasing amount of potatoes coming in and the market showed some weakness, best South Carolina's selling $2.25 to $3.25 a barrel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts continue liberal for the season, but a general firmness was reported in the West which had some influence on the New York market. A good deal of the recent trading has been speculative, jobbers showing but little interest. Receipts of fancy quality of nearby eggs are reported as being considerably lighter from some districts in New York State, and fancy nearby eggs have been moving well. Prices on fancy nearby eggs have also tended upward. The cold storage holdings in New York now exceed last year's holdings by about 85,000 cases, reports covering New York showing 1,555,484 cases on hand on June 12, 1928. The total holdings of cold storage eggs in ten principal markets on June 12 were 4,683,762 cases compared with 5,386,056 cases on the same date a year ago.

The live fowl market was fairly satisfactory. Good medium fowl were in demand and supplies were well cleared. Heavy fowl were a little draggy toward the end of the week as is usual. The express market received only a few fowl and these were placed at the freight market, around 29c for colored, 24 to 26c for Leghorns. There was, however, a heavy supply of express broilers and the market was irregular. The best demand was for the largest sizes of fancy birds, but the market in general was very weak, fancy Plymouth Rocks selling at 43c, but other breeds ranged 35 to 40c for the best grades, with poor and small Leghorns selling as low as 15c lb. Fresh-killed broilers were in fair supply, and strictly fancy sold fairly well. Offerings of barreled-packed fowl were light, while dealers kept the boxed-packed fowl cleaned up rather closely. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in New York on June 12 were reported officially as 10,050,655 lbs. compared with 11,645,973 lbs. on the same date a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Most offerings of hay consisted of medium and sample grades, and with continued light receipts supplies became rather low under active trading, with prices holding steady to firm. Rye straw took another advance of $1 a ton under active trading and light offerings.

B. W. S.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potatoes have shown a declining tendency. Eggs are now a little higher. Apples are quite firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 43 to 46c. Cheese, firm; new flats, daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; limburger, 30 to 31c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, strong; Grade A, 34 to 35c; grade B, 30 to 32c; grade C, 27 to 29c; unclassified, 28 to 31c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 31c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 34 to 38c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 28c; old roosters, 15 to 17c; ducks, 27 to 28c; broilers, 16 to 35c; geese, 16 to 18c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; Russet, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; Baldwin, $2.75 to $3.25; Winesap, western, box, $3 to $3.50; Delicious, $4.25 to $5. Potatoes, lower; home-grown, bu., 50c to $1; 150-lb. bag, $2.50 to $2.65; N. C., bbl., $4 to $4.25; Cuba, crate, $1.50 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.75; cherries, Cal., lug., $3.25 to $3.75; honey-dews, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., box, $7 to $8.50; Fla., $7 to $10; plums, Cal., box, $2.15 to $2.25; raspberries, Cal., crate, $2.50 to $2.75; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $3 to $5.25; watermelons, 75c to $1.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; Tex., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; Egyptian, sack, $2.75 to $3.50; home-grown, doz. bchs, 15 to 18c.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, bskt., $1.75 to $2.25; beans, Miss. hamper, $2 to $3.25; beets, Tex., bu., 80c to $1; cabbage, Miss., hamper, $1 to $1.25; carrots, Tex., crate, $2.75 to $3; celery, doz., 80 to 90c; cucumbers, bskt., $1.75 to $2; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $3.75; lettuce, box, 50c to $1.25; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 70 to 75c; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 90c to $1; peas, Cal., hamper, $2 to $2.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $4 to $5.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 25 to 35c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 30 to 45c; spinach, bu., 20 to 30c; tomatoes, bskt., $1.75 to $2.25; turnips, Can., 100-lb. sack, $1.65 to $1.75; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $36; standard middlings, $38.50; red-dog, $44.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $58; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $52; hominy, $44; gluten, $44.75; oatfeed, $30.

C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

June 14, 1928.

MILK

June: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44¼@	$0.44¾
Extra, 92 score		.43¾
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.41½@	.43½
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.40½@	.41
Lower grades	.39 @	.40
Ladles	.34½@	.38½
Packing stock	.31 @	.32½
Renovated	.39½@	.40½
Sweet, fancy	.45¾@	.46¼
Extra	.45¼@	.45½
Firsts	.43 @	.45
Seconds	.41½@	.42½

CHEESE

State, flats, held special	$0.31 @	$0.32
Fancy	.30 @	.31
Average run	.29 @	.30
Flats, fresh, special	.25 @	.25½
Fancy	.24 @	.24½
Wisconsin, held	.30 @	.32
Daisies, fresh	.25½@	.25¾

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.37 @	$0.38
Average extras	.34½@	.36
Extra firsts	.32½@	.34
Firsts	.31 @	.32
Pacific Coast, whites	.32 @	.38
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.34½@	.36
Gathered, best	.31½@	.32
Common to good	.27 @	.29

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.26
Broilers	.30@	.40
Roosters		.17
Ducks	.18@	.24
Geese		.12
Tame rabbits	.20@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30@	.36
Broilers	.30@	.44
Roosters	.15@	.22
Fowls	.24@	.30
Ducks	.15@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43@	.47
Old	.25@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.40@	.60
Dark, doz.	3.00@	3.50
Culls	2.00@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75@	13.00
Bulls	7.75@	9.50
Cows	5.00@	8.50
Calves, best	16.00@	17.50
Sheep	4.00@	7.00
Lambs	15.75@	16.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20@	$0.21
Good to prime	.16@	.19
Culls	.10@	.14
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@	23.50
Bulls	12.50@	14.25
Cows	16.00@	19.50

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.25@	$2.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.50@	1.90
Bulk, 180 lbs.	1.75@	2.13
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00@	7.00
Fla., bbl.	1.00@	3.75
Carolina, bbl.	1.25@	3.25
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00@	3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.50@	$5.00
Beets, Southern, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Cabbage, bu.	.85@	1.25
Carrots, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	2.75
Celery, hearts, doz.	1.00@	2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@	4.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.50@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.75@	1.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.50@	6.00
Okra, bu.	3.00@	4.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Parsnips, bbl.	3.00@	3.75
Peas, bu.	.50@	3.00
Radishes, bu.	.50@	1.00
Spinach, bu.	.50@	.75
String beans, bu.	.25@	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@	4.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.25@	3.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00@	10.25
Pea	10.25@	10.50
Red kidney	8.75@	9.00
White kidney	10.25@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.50@	$3.50
Bbl.	3.00@	10.50
Strawberries, Del. and Md.	.06@	.15
Jersey	.08@	.16
Up-river	.10@	.18
Peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate	1.50@	4.50
Huckleberries, N. C., qt.	.10@	.25
Blackberries, qt.	.07@	.18
Watermelons, carload	185.00@	535.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	4.00@	5.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00@	24.00
No. 2	22.00@	23.00
No. 3	16.00@	20.00
Clover mixed	18.00@	22.00
Straw, rye	31.00@	32.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.56½
No. 2 red	1.75½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.20
Oats, No. 2 white	.82
Rye	1.37½
Barley	1.08

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.18
Grade B, bottled, qt.		.15
Grade B, bottled, pt.		.10
Grade B, loose, qt.		.12
Certified, qt.		.28
Certified, pt.		.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.		.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54@	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60@	.65
Gathered	.40@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@	.04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@	.20
Apples, table, doz.	.30@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10@	.12
Celery, root	.15@	.20
Cauliflower, head	.20@	.35
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30@	.35
Peas, lb.	.15@	.25
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15

Honey Vinegar

Replying to J. W.'s request, honey vinegar is made as follows: Mix one part of honey with five parts water (specific gravity 1.050 or Baumé hydrometer between 7 and 8 degrees), or mix honey and water until an egg floats with just a small spot above the surface. Pour into a keg which is kept closed except for a small vent to allow "gas" to escape. To hasten process add a little yeast.

When the vinous fermentation is complete, after some weeks transfer the liquid to an open keg. To hasten vinegar fermentation add a bit of "mother" of vinegar. Dark honeys ferment faster than light honeys. The first, or vinious fermentation may be hastened by adding almost any fruit juice. These directions are taken from "The A. B. C. and X. Y. Z. of Beekeeping," by Root, a book which becomes more or less a constant companion to every beekeeper. I have read it several times over, and refer to it very frequently in solving my beekeeping puzzles, although I consider myself fairly well versed in the field, and receive two bee magazines regularly.

A. A. B.

College Point, N. Y.

The Henyard

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending June 4, 1928, with comments of the director:

Hen Chicks vs. Pullet Chicks at Eight weeks.—In a recent press bulletin, an account was given about the growth, at four weeks of age, of chicks hatched from hen breeders and those hatched from pullet breeders. At that time it was found that in two lots of chicks a difference of .04 lbs. and .05 lbs. per chick was noted in favor of hen chicks over pullet chicks.

These same chicks were weighed at eight weeks of age to determine whether the difference occurring at four weeks would be any indication of a similar difference at eight weeks. There was a possibility that the pullet chicks in the intervening time, between the fourth and the eighth weeks, might catch up with the hen chicks. On the other hand, there was the probability that the hen chicks might increase their advantage over the pullet chicks. The following table gives the weights in pounds per chick as recorded at eight weeks:

	Hen Chicks	Pullet Chicks
Lot 6B	.93	.89
Lot 17	1.14	1.10

A glance at the table will show that the chicks continued to maintain the difference of .04 of a lb. per chick between hen chicks and pullet chicks as recorded at the four-week period. From a percentage standpoint, we find that the two lots of pullet chicks added from the fourth to the eighth week 168 per cent and 178 per cent respectively of their weight at four weeks, while the hen chicks added only 151 per cent and 153 per cent. This might lead one to believe that pullet chicks were more profitable than hen chicks, but by actual weight in pounds gained, between the fourth and eighth week, there was no difference.

If the .04 of a lb. advantage in hen chicks obtained at the fourth week always became apparent at the end of the eighth week, then with broilers at 40c per lb. the poultryman would net an additional profit of $16 per thousand birds.—C. D. Anderson, Manager New York State Egg-laying Contest.

During the thirty-first week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,147 eggs, or 59.2 per cent. This is a decrease of 46 eggs, or .6 per cent under last week's production. Total production to date since Nov. 1, 1927, is 91,959 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 64; W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich, 59; E. & D. Chicken Farm, N. Y., 58; Kirkups Poultry Farm, N. Y., 57; George B. Ferris, Mich., 56; Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Pa., 56; Sunset Ridge Poultry Farm, N. Y., 56.

High pens in each variety to date.

White Leghorns—Warren's Farm, Mo., 1,328; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,303; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 1,250; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,247; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 1,241; Waverly Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,240.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,256; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,203; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 1,067; Foster D. Jameson, Me., 1,040.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 791; Harvey Byerly, Pa., 725.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 1,120; A. C. Jones, Del., 1,022; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 1,010.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,078; William R. Speck, N. Y., 930.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
May 29	84	46	Clear
May 30	86	47	Clear
May 31	84	47	Clear
June 1	82	43	Clear
June 2	87	61	Partly cloudy, clear
June 3	83	55	Clear
June 4	79	56	Partly cloudy, rain

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 36c; brown, 36c; medium, 31½c.

Ailing Chicks

I have 15 Jersey Giant chicks eight weeks old, ill with pneumonia (supposed). Symptoms, a bubbling sound (like a child with a cold in the head) when they breathe; occasionally one or two must breathe with bill open. This condition worse at night. All have good appetites. The dry mash makes them worse, as though it affected them like pollen a hay fever patient. No running around in the deep wet grass. Treatment, isolation in a large house 20 ft. from the ground. House kept clean with spray and lime dust twice a week. Light feeding of second size scratch feed 8 a. m. Onion (chopped), with clover sod at 10 a. m. Light feed at 12. Sweet milk all afternoon. Scratch feed at 4. Drinking water, 5 drops of turpentine in ½ pt. soft water. Codliver oil, a few drops twice a week mixed in hard feed. They sleep in a box at night with plenty of ventilation, though I wrap a flannel cloth over the open front. The big coop is all open to the sun from sun up, but in the afternoon there is no sun. They are not in a draft.

Can you help me further? What is the correct turpentine prescription?

C. H.

Pennsylvania.

This trouble cannot well be pneumonia, as it has lasted too long. It may be a mild form of bronchitis, in which case you are doing about all possible for it, or it may be that there is some local obstruction to breathing, such as might be caused by fungus growths in the respiratory passages. If you can see a soft growth at the entrance to the windpipe upon looking down the bird's throat, remove it with a swab and touch any similar places on the mucus membrane with tincture of iodine. General treatment consists in keeping the birds in a warm, dry place, with plenty of ventilation but no direct drafts. Do not enclose them in a small place at night by curtains. Their quarters should not be dusty as any dust would only make breathing more difficult and they should not be kept wet by spraying. It is not likely that a few drops of turpentine in the drinking water would have any effect upon the disorder and cod liver oil is more a food than medicine, to be given to growing chicks as an aid to development. There is a form of infectious bronchitis prevalent that is very fatal. Mild forms which are like extensions of colds to the deeper passages recover when the victims are kept in suitable quarters under healthful conditions. Milk can be given as food and hard grains if mashes interfere with breathing.

M. B. D.

Chicks with Coccidiosis

I have a block of 50 chicks four weeks old. They begin to droop, pass nothing but blood in their droppings. Can you tell me what is the matter? I feed them good grade of mash, charcoal and green stuff.

M. D.

Michigan.

When four-weeks-old chicks begin to get droopy and die in considerable numbers and the droppings show blood streaks it is pretty safe to conclude that they are suffering from coccidiosis. This is particularly apt to be the case if they are being kept on ground long used by poultry and, perhaps, in quarters where other chicks or older fowls have been kept. If a dead chick is opened and the blind guts, or short spurs of intestines attached to the main gut, are found to be distended by soft material, the diagnosis of coccidiosis can safely be made. This disease should be prevented by raising chicks only upon ground that has not been long used by other chicks or old fowls. After it has reached the stage of bloody droppings and deaths there is little that can be done for it. The use of blue vitriol in the drinking water of the flock, one ounce of the crystals dissolved in 10 gallons of water, is helpful and the heavy feeding of dry milk in the mash is a preventive. Coccidiosis, however, is a disease to be guarded against in the ways above spoken of rather than to be cured after it has sapped the strength of the chick.

M. B. D.

Light-colored Yolks Wanted

I am having a little trouble in trying to obtain a light yellow yolk in eggs for the New York market. The place that I am sending them to, tells me that they will pay me three or four cents per dozen more if I can give them a light yellow yolk. It is very possible that the feed which I am giving my flock has something to do with it as the yolk in the eggs which I am now getting is rather a trifle dark orange. I have a flock of 375 White Leghorns.

A. K.

New Jersey.

The light color of the yolk of fancy grades of eggs from California has apparently set a fashion difficult to follow in the East. The food probably has more than anything else to do with the color of the yolks. Large quantities of green stuff darken the yolk and some vegetables with a strong flavor, like onions, may even impart a disagreeable taste to it. Yellow corn may also contribute to the deep color of the yolk. I know of no way of preventing a too deep color save avoiding the foods that produce it and should expect to have more trouble in this respect in early Spring, when green food becomes abundant and the hens most anxious to get it.

M. B. D.

DOCTOR: "About nine patients out of ten don't live through this operation. Is there anything I can do for you before we begin?" Dusky Patient: "Yessah. Kindly hand me mah hat."—Credit Lost.

BABY CHICKS
10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each
READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
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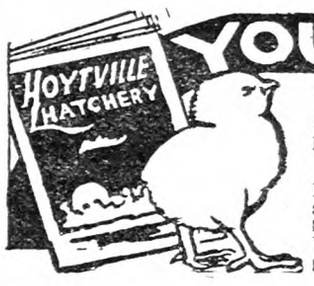
S. C. W. LEGHORNS 12c | S. C. R. I. REDS 15c | BARRED ROCKS 16c | WHITE WYANDOTTES 18c
For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00.
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.



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Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts trained and authorized by the Poultry Department of the Ohio State University. GUARANTEED CHICKS. Find out about our guaranteed plan. You can't lose with our chicks. Get our May and June prices.
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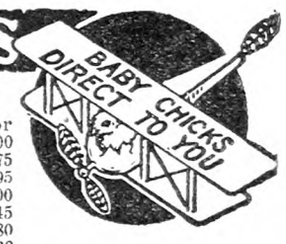

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Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Write for catalog or send full amount with order—save postage.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns; S. C. M. Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38.00	$ 75
S C.B.Minorcas; Bd. & Wh. Rocks; R. C. & S.C.R.I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
White Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75.00	145
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42.00	80
Assorted Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68

For Quality Prices Add 3c per chick to these prices. Pullets, 6 weeks, 50c each—8 weeks at 75c each.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY BOX 2 GIBSONBURG, O.

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.50	$14.75	$36.00	$ 70.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds; White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.50	48.00	95.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
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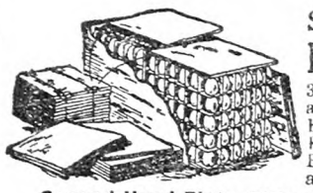
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Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
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Dept. R. 136 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Manufacturers of Poultry Equipment
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The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
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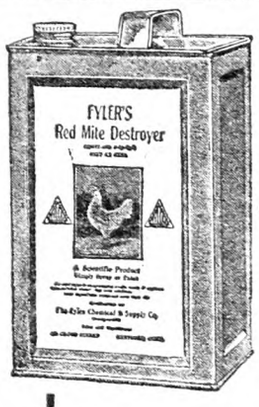
12,000 10-WEEK-OLD BARRED ROCK PULLETS
FOR JUNE DELIVERY
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.



60c Qt.
90c Half Gal.
$1.50 Gal.
$6.00 5 Gals.
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FYLER'S RED MITE DESTROYER
The Wonder Spray
Recommended by leading Poultrymen and Connecticut State Poultry Expert,
ROY E. JONES, Storrs, Ct.
The increased egg production from mite-free birds more than offsets the slight cost of Fyler's Red Mite Destroyer.
Applied Only Once a Year
Your dealer can supply you or shipped direct
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SEND coupon for FREE 56-Page Poultry Supply Bulletin.
Fyler Chemical & Supply Co., Hartford, Ct.
Please send 56-page Poultry Supply Bulletin ☐ FREE
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WENE CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns, blood-tested and state-certified or W. Rock-W. Wyandotte cross breeds from blood-tested matings, exceptionally fine for broilers and roasters, only $9.50 per 100. Straight breeds—B. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes at $12.50 per 100.
Immediate Delivery. Postpaid.
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100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED
CHIX

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	90
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	60

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

JARVIS' CHICKS PULLETS
White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Producing Stock. Free from disease, guaranteed good quality. Write for illustrated catalog and low prices.
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ULSH'S CHICKS
White Wyandotte..... 12c
White Rock..... 9c
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100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
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WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
$8.00 per 100 $37.50, 500 $70, 1000
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S.C. White Leghorn PULLETS Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8 to 10-week old Pullets. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

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Mammoth Pekin and White Indian Runner Ducklings and Eggs. 20th year.
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DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—25 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. *This is my 24th year.* EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

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	25	50	100
S. C. W. Legh'ns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
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Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

200,000 "CHICKS" 1928
"GOODLING'S" SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns Young and Barron Strain	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.00	90.00
Broilers Heavy Breed	4.50	8.00	37.00	70.00
Broilers Light Breed	4.00	7.00	32.00	60.00

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GOLDEN RULE CHICKS
50,000 Weekly. Prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All Flocks Culled.

	50	100	400
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$5.00	$ 9.00	$34.00
White and Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	6.00	11.00	42.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, R.I. Reds, Buff Minorcas	6.50	12.00	46.00
Black Giants and Light Brahmas	9.50	18.00	68.00
Anconas	5.50	10.00	38.00

Heavy Mixed - - $9 per 100 Odds and Ends . $7 per 100
Pekin Ducks - - $25 per 100 Catalog in colors free.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY Box 32 BUCYRUS, OHIO

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.00	9	42.50	80
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
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Strickler's Quality July Chicks
Big Hatches July 3-10-17-24.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
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CHICKS OF QUALITY
Cash or C. O. D.

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$9.00	$5.00	$3.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	8.00	4.50	2.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

GOOD CHICKS
AT RIGHT PRICES
As low as $7.00 per 100. Write for special prices on large quantities. W. Leghorn, B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Heavy Mix. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid.
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Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$ 70
Barred Rocks	9.00	42.00	80
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.00	42.00	80
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	....
Assorted Chicks	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

8,000 ROSEMONT S. C. White Leghorn PULLETS
ALL APRIL HATCHED
10 Weeks Old, $1.00 each
12 Weeks Old, $1.25 each
Prices F. O. B. Shipping Point
Delivery: June 27th—July 18th
Order today; make sure of Rosemont Quality
ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY
Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.
ORDER NOW for June and July Delivery.
EIGENRAUCH FARMS
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From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at $9.00 per 100; $42.00 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. Hatches July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31st. 100% live arrival guar. 10% books order. Catalog free.
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Quality Baby Chicks, $8 per 100 up
Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff ..... $10 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas ..... 12 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 14 per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—EGGS FOR HATCHING
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 8c Light and Heavy, 10c Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$7 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	7 per 100
Barred Rocks	9 per 100
Reds	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAllisterville, Pa.

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Free range grown. From selected parent stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
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Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. Years of ideal white egg breeding. Males used from 240 egg hens only. 25% off on chicks and eggs. Limited number 10-week old Pullets. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
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BABY CHICKS
100% Delivery *SUMMER PRICES* Catalog Free

	25	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$2.00	$3.75	$6.50	$31.50	$60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Bd. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

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Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets Hollywood Strain—8 to 10 week old Pullets. Write for prices. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, N. Y.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed.
$10.00—105 $80.00—1050. C. O. D.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

Basom's Barred Rocks
CHIX
the large, heavy boned stock, bred for size and production, $9 per 100; $80 per 1000.
Orders filled Promptly.
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Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** Now 8c each. Heavy Mixed 7c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	9.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed .... $8.50 Light Mixed	6.50

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. PULLETS FOR SALE.
ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY - Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
B. W. AMEY - - COCOLAMUS, PA.

ROYAL CHICKS guaranteed to live and produce profits. Circular free. ROYAL FARM - BERGEY, PA.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Vermont Tested. 100% Free from White Diarrhea. Heavy Production. Started Chicks, 3 weeks, 35c.
ASCUTNEY FARMS RN-10 Hartland, Vt.

The Henyard

Protection Against Disease

I was very much interested in a recent article of poultry diseases. The evidence seems to prove that poultry contract most diseases and infections of parasites through eating. I would like to know if there are reliable remedies for diseases that can be applied in the same way. Is there any liquid that can be mixed with the drinking water or any preparation that can be mixed with the mash that will have the desired effect? It seems to me that if poultry become infected by eating the undesirable organisms, there must be some remedy that can be applied in the same manner. D. W. W.

New York.

It does seem reasonable that any disease acquired through food should be curable by medicine administered in food, but unfortunately, it is sometimes much easier to start a fire than to put it out. The fire may get beyond reach. In the first place, and this may seem a startling statement, there are few diseases that are curable by medicine and few medicines that cure disease. Leaving out the only too few medicines called specific, because they do act directly and positively upon some disease, medicines are administered as more or less useful aids to the body in its fight with the disorder that calls for attention. Quinine may properly be called a cure for malaria, because it directly attacks and destroys the organism that causes malaria. Diphtheria antitoxin may similarly be considered a cure for diphtheria, because it directly overcomes the poison generated by the diphtheria germs. However, even these medicines cannot always cure and there are many other diseases for which such specifics have never been found. There is no cure for pneumonia, for instance, save in the natural resistive power of the body, which resistive power may be reinforced and helped at times by properly selected and administered drugs. A heart that is failing in pneumonia may perhaps be supported by a drug that acts directly upon that organ and carried through the crisis. In that sense, the drug cures the pneumonia but it has no direct effect as a specific upon the disease itself. So much for the action of drugs and medicines in disease, an action too little understood by those who have been taught that diseases are ordinarily "cured" by the medicines administered.

Now, as to the hen and her troubles, She may pick up with her food the organisms that cause coccidiosis. This she usually does in very early life, for these organisms are widespread in nature. These organisms find a congenial home in her body and multiply and, in most cases, produce more or less serious evidences of disease. Having picked up the organisms in her food, why cannot we follow the organisms by some drug given in the food that will kill them? Because they find refuge in the crannies and recesses of the body where they are hard to get at and where they may live in peace in spite of our efforts to reach them. Then, too, we have no drugs that will destroy these organisms in the hen or chick's body without at the same time injuring the tissues of the body. We could, it is true, send a solution of corrosive sublimate or other germicide after these organisms but, if we made it strong enough to kill the organisms it would also kill the bird. If we make it weak enough to be a safe drink, the germs need not fear it. There has been a long search for a germicide that will disinfect the digestive tract of the living animal without harm to the animal. Many substances have been brought forth and acclaimed as the long sought one but none of them have succeeded in holding their position.

Another type of poultry disease is roup. This attacks, not the digestive tract, but the respiratory passages. This, too, may be acquired by contact with food, water or by other things that have been contaminated by the discharges of some roupy bird. The germs of roup burrow deep in the tissues about the head, finding refuge in the pockets of membranes lining the eye cavity, the nostrils and adjacent parts. If they could be gotten at by some germicide dissolved in the drinking water, they could be destroyed but they are safe in their hiding places from any such easy method of control.

Other diseases of internal organs are likewise beyond the reach of medicines because there are no drugs that are capable of restoring disabled organs to their former usefulness. The one class of drugs that are most effective in controlling poultry diseases is that of the germicides, or germ destroyers, and the best time to use these is before the germs obtain access to the bodies of the fowls. As has already been said, germicides powerful enough to kill germs within animal bodies are also powerful enough to be detrimental to the tissues. There is nothing known which can be merely dissolved in the drinking water and thus made to overcome germ diseases after they have been acquired. The time to hit the germ is before he causes trouble and this is to be done in two ways: First, observe cleanly methods about the poultry yard, particularly with all utensils that the fowls come in direct contact with in eating and drinking. Cleanliness is the cheapest, most simple and about the most effective disinfectant. When you remove dirt, you remove germs along with it. Sunshine and fresh air come next in the order of universally available germ destroyers, and then come the chemical disinfectants used to complete the work that the hoe and broom and scrubbing brush have not been able to fully accomplish. Of course all diseases are not directly caused by germs, the most of these are not amenable to any practicable treatment and the best remedy for them is removal from the premises along with the diseased bird. M. B. D.

Weight of Chicks

Is there a standard weight that chicks should weigh through their few weeks of development? I am a beginner and have a flock of 300 baby chicks so far this year. They are three weeks old and some weigh nine ounces each. Is that sufficient for that age? J. A. B.

Vineland, N. J.

Data kept at the Storrs (Conn.) Experiment Station to determine the rate of growth of Leghorns and R. I. Reds showed average weights of the former at three weeks to be .26 lbs., or a trifle over one-quarter of a pound. The R. I. Reds, which may be taken as a type of the heavy breeds, weighed the same. In the fourth week the Leghorns weighed slightly more than the Reds. Not until the fifth week did the Reds show consistent gains over the Leghorns in weight. In the eighth week the Leghorns weighed an average of 1.09 lbs. each, the Reds 1.22 lbs. Normal weight of Leghorns at eight weeks was found to be 1 lb. and food consumed since hatching to be 3.5 lbs. R. I. Reds reached a weight of 1 lb. at seven weeks, having consumed 3 lbs. of food. Standards of weight and food consumed applied at the New York and New Jersey experiment stations correspond with those reached at Storrs and, in addition to those mentioned above, are: Leghorns, 2, 2.5 and 3 lbs. weight at 14, 17 and 21 weeks of age respectively. R. I. Reds, 2, 3, and 4 lbs. in weight at 11, 16 and 22 weeks of age respectively. M. B. D.

Hens with Obstructed Breathing

I have lost several hens within a few days. They go around with their mouths open as though hard to breath and heads turns purple, but does not swell. Some die within two or three hours after they first show symptoms, and apparently choke to death. I have lost six within 48 hours. Can you tell me what it is and what to do for it? S. L. H.

Vermont.

These hens are evidently suffering from obstruction to the respiratory passages and it seems probable that the obstruction is caused by an attack of bronchitis. Roup may produce much the same condition and there may be a removable obstruction in the form of a fungus growth at the entrance to the windpipe. Any bird showing these symptoms should have the mouth opened in a good light and an inspection of the interior of mouth and throat as far down as possible. If a cheesy or soft growth is seen at the entrance of the windpipe, this should be removed by a swab. If other such growths (cankers) are found upon the mucous membrane of the mouth, they should be removed and the places touched with tincture of iodine. There is a form of acute bronchitis, known as infectious bronchitis, which is very fatal and in which the same difficulty in breathing is noted. The obstruction is caused by the inflammation of the air passages and is out of reach of medicinal measures. Giving the birds the best care possible, with careful attention to cleanliness of quarters, freedom from dampness and cold drafts and separation from the healthy members of the flock is about all that can be done for their benefit. M. B. D.

Chicks' Eyes Inflamed

I got 400 baby chicks now 11 days old. They seem to have eye trouble. Usually one eye closes and runs; once in a while, one keels over and dies. I do not know what to do. H. B.

Little chicks are apt to acquire a mild inflammation of the eyes, showing as a watery discharge and giving the eyes a peculiar black look, such as, in the human animal, is supposed to call for the application of a beefsteak. This may be due to exposure to such conditions as might incite a catarrhal inflammation, dampness, cold and drafts, and is usually recovered from promptly if the chicks are kept under healthful conditions of warmth, freedom from cold drafts and irritating dusts or vapors. The chicks that die may have some other trouble. M. B. D.

A SCIENTIST says the earthworm is the farmer's greatest friend. Some candidates would dispute that.—Wichita Eagle.

The Henyard

Raising Sturdy Chicks

Last Summer we had a dreadful time trying to raise a lot of chicks; out of 4,000 at the beginning of the campaign barely 1,000 answered "here" three months or so later. Those chicks had been purchased in good faith; they had been given every attention we could think of as requisite for the well-being of any feathered bipeds—good, clean brooder equipment; the right supply of heat; clean feed and plenty of it, intelligently selected; plenty of clean drinking water in clean and frequently cleaned containers; good yards; and anxious care; yet they would not thrive.

Now, here is a room in the same brooder-house. It was well cleaned after last season, but not disinfected, as we found so-called "disinfectants" rather weak reeds to lean upon. A month ago 357 chicks were placed under the stove. They were good chicks from our own incubators, except about 20 that had been subjected to the antics of a defective thermometer and were not well hatched. We thought of destroying them, but let them take their chances with the rest.

A dozen of the weaklings died the first night, and five more within the first week. The loss stopped there, and none have been lost since. They are now four weeks old and have safely passed the most dangerous age. They are the brightest, most wideawake set of youngsters we have had in 10 years. A slight cough or other unusual noise will send them scurrying into hiding like partridges. We are doing certain things differently from other years. That may account for this outstanding success; but whatever the reason we are enjoying the raising of chicks as we did 20 years ago, for the daily burials are eliminated.

Last Fall we stored a lot of celery in the brooder-house for sale before Chrismas. We took it up with considerable earth on the roots and set it in ranks on the concrete floor. Two rooms were filled in this way, and in a third a brooder stove was set up for use in sudden spurts of cold. When the celery was sold the soil remained, and when the stove was started for the chicks the floor was well covered with earth from the celery storage, which dried out competely.

As is well known, dried earth is about as good a deodorant and disinfectant as it is easy to get. One of the results of our new method is a remarkably clean, odorless air in the brooder-house. Another result, however, is that the chicks are not as white as one expects Leghorns to be. In fact, they are yellowish, but as they are on top of the ground instead of beneath it we try to bear up under that affliction. The healthiest boys, as is well known are always the grimiest. It is to be noted that this soil came from a distant field, where no chickens of any kind had ever been kept; consequently all possible fowl contamination was avoided. That is point number one. Number two is, the chicks have not yet been outside the brooder-house. When they needed additional room we let them run into an adjoining room containing the celery soil. These rooms are 10x16 ft., separated by boards 1 ft. high and inch mesh wire netting.

The chicks are getting all the sunlight that will come in through the double windows, which is not as much as we would like, and we try to help out with cod-liver oil.

In past seasons we tried about all the famed chick starters and growing mashes there are, and it become a weariness to the flesh. With chicks of different ages in the brooders it was brain racking to remember just which was which. Very much like the trouble of the centipede with the rheumatism in one of his legs, and he wept because he did not know which.

When these chicks arrived we had on hand a lot of cracked corn screened out from a lot that had been thrashed for sale, and also our regular laying mash—equal parts of weight of bran, middlings, oats chop, corn chop and beef scrap. In desperation, or a flight of inspiration, we decided to use what we had, and started the youngsters on their journey on these rations. The best proof that any device is right is that it works. Well, this ration decidedly "works" for the record proves it. Lately we bought a laying mash of similar construction except for the addition of a portion of ground Alfalfa, and the replacement of a part of the beef scrap with dried milk.

We do not say that the chicks would not have done equally well had we fed the usual chick rations. We do not know. But an argument in favor of our way is the fact that our laying mash costs less than the starters. If the results are equally as good the added expense is not wise, nor justified.

We feed no so-called "scratch grains." Only the cracked corn is used, and that as well as the mash is fed in wooden troughs. Healthy chicks do not need the "exercise" sought for by throwing the grain into litter. Neither, for that matter, do older fowls unless conditions are exceptional. It is a very wasteful, unclean, and therefore unwise way of feeding.

Of course it is plain we are following, in a measure, some of the newer methods of chick management and chick feeding. The larger proportion of yellow corn in the ration is one part of this. Keeping the chicks from outside ground for the earlier stages of their growth is another. Using cod liver oil is a third. In a way we also exclude danger from worms or grubs likely to be picked up in open runs. The soil brought in with the celery is now entirely dry and any "critters" it may once have contained are done for. Its distance from the farm buildings makes the ground of the celery field entirely free from fowl contamination with its possible dangers.

Those who practice the latest methods, however, also include screening the windows with wire cloth so as to exclude flies and other insects. That would seem to make the disease exclusion complete; but we have not yet seen the need of it, as flies will not be numerous for a month or two.

The method we are using is notable both for the success it seems to assure and because it entails no added expense; in fact, because of the change of feed the expense is lessened. We would then seem to be on the way to cash in on two profits—one due to lessened cost of feeding, the other to a larger percentage of living birds, and a Leghorn is always more profitable in the laying house than in the cemetery.

Aside from their—let us say—unwhiteness, these chicks are a pleasant sight with their bright, intelligent eyes, their budding combs, their feathers just long enough and with wings compactly clasped against the body; and their "sassy" little tails sticking out just at the right angle—what more do you want?

Pa. HOWARD MITMAN.

Satisfactory Laying

I noticed article on page 425, "Poor Laying Pullets." It especially interested me as I have almost the same number of pullets and same variety, 210 White Leghorn pullets, hatched in two lots, the first and last of June. One lot free range, the other closely confined; with the result that the last were sadly handicapped in starting to lay. Mine laid for the month of January, 3,088, or a daily average of 99½; on January 18 I got 116 eggs. My biggest day for January was 125. For February I got 3,814, or a daily average of 131½, and up to the time of writing, an average of 134½ for the month of March. I am not thinking that by any means this is wonderful laying, but to us it is certainly satisfying, especially as our eggs are of good size. We gave our hens good care, but they are overcrowded, but we don't intend them to do without what is essential for them to have for good egg production. We fed beets and carrots for green stuff and warm water and plenty of shells. This is up in cold New Hampshire. M. E. W.

Perhaps this production was not wonderful but it certainly was excellent, particularly as your pullets were rather late hatched. A Winter production of 50 per cent or better is good, but here is a sad fact that is noticeable; many who enter the poultry business on a reasonable scale do as well, or better, for a year or two and then gradually fail to make their poultry keeping profitable. I have not yet been able to assign a good reason for this, though it seems quite possible that waning interest in the birds as the novelty of keeping them wears off brings about a neglect of details in their management and a consequent loss of profit. I am not sure that this is the case, but for some reason, there has always been a turn over in the poultry business that other callings seem, in large measure, to escape. It would be interesting to know whether the occasion for this lies in the poultry or the poultry keeper. At any rate, it is unfortunate that so many who do well with poultry for a year or two seem to find it impossible to continue the record indefinitely. M. B. D.

Laying Hens and Heavy Feeding

I have 232 pullets and 32 hens. They have been laying an average of 70 per cent, but several have prolapsis of the oviduct. I have been feeding a moist mash of 6 lbs. of mash and 5 lbs. of semi-solid buttermilk, and giving them 10 to 12 quarts of skim-milk a day. I have this amount from one cow and so used it up this way. Have I been feeding too much milk? How much would 12 quarts of skim-milk figure in semi-solid buttermilk in weight? The commercial feed I am using contains 20 per cent meatscrap. W. N.

Yes, you have been feeding too heavily of high protein animal foods. Your laying mash that contained one-fifth part meat scrap had all the animal food needed in it, if not too much, the addition of a considerable quantity of milk only increasing that amount. You have secured a high yield but at the expense of a considerable strain upon the digestive and reproductive organs of the birds fed. It is not strange that some of them have broken down under it. Milk in any form is a good food for poultry, but where it it added in any quantity to a mash containing meat scrap, the amount of the meat in the mash should be reduced from what it otherwise might well be. A 20 per cent meat content in a laying mash has been a standard one for years, but there is a growing conviction that it is too much and would better be reduced and milk in some form substituted. Twelve quarts of skim-milk daily would be nearly sufficient for 100 hens if no meat at all were fed. Buttermilk is reduced to one-eighth of its weight in the process of condensation. If so, 12 quarts, or about 24 lbs., of liquir skim-milk or buttermilk would equal 1½ lbs. of the condensed product. M. B. D.

About Birds and Their Nesting Places

The article on page 820, by Viola Cutting, is one of the best that I have read in years on birds and their nests. It reminds me of several things on the subject not mentioned in the article. Birds have plenty of feathered enemies without being exposed to depredations of cats in a needless manner.

Last Winter I found a lone dove, so chilled that it could be picked up and carried in by the stove. It became lively when warmed and fed, and my youngest boy placed a box inside the barn so that a dove entrance would open into it. This the dove enjoyed until the mating season came, when it went in search of company, I suppose. Going in the barn the other day, I heard a noise like young birds being fed, and curiosity led me to open the box, where I found a nest of young starlings. Here was a secure place indeed for bird rearing, and the starlings bid fair to grow up quickly, judged by the frequency of their feeding. I expect that during this period more insects are converted into bird meat than we are aware.

At one time while in Washington, a son of the lady who owned the rooming-house said that he was required by his teacher to build a bird house and bring it to school, so he and a neighbor boy set to work in the house basement to build one for each of them. A small wooden box was secured and the boys proceeded to put a roof on it, with no substitute for a hammer other than a roller skate. The boys proceeded with difficulty in their architectural work, and finally had something they could take to school. I do not know whether the work was criticized like the other school exercises or not.

I like the idea of providing not only shelter for the bird's nests but the material with which to build them. Many a time I have seen the family cat lose some of her fur going to the barn by the swallows that swooped down and secured a mouthful for nest lining. I expect the cat did not so much regret the loss of the fur as the manner of losing it. At one time a gable window of our house remained open for a time, and a chimney swallow entered and made a nest against the chimney. Often, while lying in bed, I could hear the young birds being fed, but they grew up quickly and were on the wing. It would be hard to find a more agile bird on wing than the swallow,—necessarily so because of obtaining food as it flies.

When a boy I found a humming bird's nest on a comparatively low twig of an apple tree. These birds are certainly a wonder, being, perhaps, more agile and graceful than the swallow. The wing muscles must act with great rapidity, and I have seen the bird perch for a minute to rest them. C. M. DRAKE.

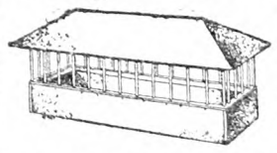
New York.

Udder Diseases of the Cow

Dr. A. S. Alexander, well-known to our readers as an eminent veterinary authority, has written a book on this important subject. Some of the chapter headings giving an idea of its scope are: Structure of the Udder; Diseases of the Udder; Teat Sores and Injuries; Surgery of Teats and Udder; Systemic Diseases Affecting the Udder; Conditions Affecting Milk Yield; Vices; Abnormalities of Milk; Milk Hygiene; Disinfection.

The book contains 213 pages and 29 illustrations. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER; price $2.25.

Carpenter's Universal



Weather-Proof Feeder

Ideal for outdoor as well as indoor use. Capacity of one bushel of feed.

Factory Price, $4.50

W. J. CARPENTER COMPANY
Brightwood, Virginia

BRED TO LAY WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS**

Quality stock. March 15th hatched. Will lay by Aug. 15th, when egg prices begin to soar. Price **$1.75** each for shipment during week ending June 30 25% with order, balance express C. O. D. If this stock does not prove satisfactory, return it and get your money back.

R. O. Hasbrouck HILLTOP FARM Rhinebeck, N. Y.

PULLETS 85c each, 8 weeks old; 12 weeks, $1.10 each, express paid. Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Good Stock. Seeing is Believing. Come and See.
UNITED EGG FARMS HILLSDALE, N. Y.

A paying flock for next fall

Buy Kerr's baby chicks now and have pullets with a fine laying inheritance ready for Fall and Winter laying. Chicks have same blood lines as hens making the great records in leading eastern laying contests.

Shipments Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week

NEW LOW PRICES—Effective June 4th

No. of chicks	White Leghorns	Barred Rocks	R. I. Reds	White Rocks
25	$3.00	$3.50	$3.75	$3.75
50	5.00	6.50	7.00	7.00
100	9.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
500	42.50	57.50	62.50	62.50
1,000	85.00	110.00	120.00	120.00

For Special Matings add 3c per chick to above prices. Write for prices on blood-tested stock.

Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 25% deposit required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Send money order, check or cash in registered letter. Kerr's illustrated Chick Book sent free on request.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

We are now offering from our own breeding farms ten-weeks-old White Leghorn pullets from Kerr's Special Matings. These birds are of the same blood lines as our contest winners. They have all been raised on new ground and are exceptionally vigorous and well grown out. A rare opportunity to secure choice pullets for early fall laying. Available July 9th. Prompt application is advisable. Prices:

For 20 to 49 pullets.....$1.35 each
For 50 to 99 pullets..... 1.25 each
For 100 or over ..... 1.20 each

Shipments by express, collect, from Frenchtown. Remit full amount when ordering.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Department 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J.
Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y.
Lancaster, Pa.

Lord Farms S. C. White Leghorns

Lord Farms S. C. White Leghorns Must Pay You Better
than cheaper chicks or we'll refund difference in price. Write for this amazing Guarantee and Year Book telling how to make money with hens.
LORD FARMS 67 FOREST STREET METHUEN, MASS.

Ask for the Best Beef Scrap by Name—
DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

Cash or C.O.D. These chicks are carefully selected from our free range stock. Postpaid. 100% live del. Special price on large lots. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY **CHICKS**

Barred and White Rocks, $8. "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $10; Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, $8 a 100. Heavy Mixed, $7 a 100. Can ship C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
$8.00 Per 100 $70-1000
CHIX Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 9.00	$40.00	$ 80
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	11.00	50.00	100
Wh. Wyandottes and Blk. Minorcas	12.00	55.00	110

Assorted—Light, 7c; Heavy, 10c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 7c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

1,000 Leghorn PULLETS
10-wks.-old, $1.25 each, from heavy producing Tancred Strain. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Mountainside, N. J. Phone Westfield 1629

REDUCED PRICES ON WHITE AND BROWN **LEGHORN CHICKS** May 8c. June 7c.
Parcel post paid. FRANK BLUM, New Washington, O.

CHICKS, 7c UP Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Free range. Del. guar. Catalog Prices. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

PIGEONS Quality Racing Homers, $2.00 per pair. E. HIMMELBERGER, Westfield, N. J.

Pheasant Eggs
RINGNECK, from choice stock, hardy birds, $3.00 setting of 12 eggs.
ALPHEUS COE SUFFERN, N. Y.

Ducklings 20c From our heavy laying strain of Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks—100-$20; 500-$95.
LONG LAKE DUCK FARM, R. F. D. No. 4, Trenton, N. J.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

The enclosed letter explains itself, and we feel at loss for words to express our appreciation of your service. We feel the most appropriate text we could use under the circumstances would be found in the 15th chapter of St. Luke and 9th verse: "And when she hath found it (the lost coin) she calleth her friends and her neighbors together, saying, 'Rejoice with me; for I have found the piece (the coin) which I had lost.'" That is the way I felt about the coin I had spent on the eliminators that were not as represented, but thanks to your valuable service our money was returned.

I have been reading THE R. N.-Y. for the past five years, and if I did not derive any other benefits from it other than the Publisher's Desk column, that would more than compensate the price of subscription. But there is another feature about it that appeals to us; we know when we read an advertisement in it we can depend upon it that we will either get what is promised in the advertisement or our money refunded. It is a pleasure to shop through such a paper. REV. C. H. M.

Pennsylvania.

The above letter gives expression to such beautiful sentiments that we feel all readers of Publisher's Desk will enjoy reading it. The tribute paid the advertising feature of THE R. N.-Y. is one that we earnestly strive to merit 52 weeks of the year—and it is only the province of our subscribers to judge the degree of success which crowns our efforts.

Can you tell me anything as to the reliability of the Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J.? I ordered 50 Black Langshan chicks from them, which they notified me would be sent May 28. The chicks did not come. I wrote them at once and received a printed card which did not mean much. I learn that a Leominster man ordered Leghorns from them last year to be shipped in April and did not receive them till late in June, and then only after getting the postmaster to write them.

The Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio, advertise 100,000 Langshan chicks—this sounds very extravagant to me. C. H. S.

Massachusetts.

Nabob Hatcheries' claim probably takes in all the Langshan chicks in the United States. The concern doesn't claim to own that many chicks. Our reports are to the effect that Gambier Hatcheries has no such incubator capacity. It buys baby chicks to fill its orders just as we have many times explained is the practice of H. W. Cobb of Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, of Ridgewood, N. J. The subscriber may receive his chicks some time when the hatchery to which Cobb sends the order to be filled gets good and ready to make shipment.

Boston, June 5.—For the first time in more than 100 years the Massachusetts House of Representatives today voted to recommend the impeachment and removal of an elected officer of the commonwealth. By the overwhelming vote of 196 to 18 the House assured the impeachment of Attorney General Arthur K. Reading on charges of gross misconduct in office.

The main charges against the Attorney General concerned his acceptance of a $25,000 retainer from the Decimo Club, Inc., when the affairs of that organization were under investigation by his department and his activities in bringing about a reorganization of the United L. A. W. Corporation.

The resolution, passed by the House, was as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of this House, as the grand inquest of the people of this Commonwealth, to cause Arthur K. Reading, Esq., Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be impeached for misconduct and maladministration in his said office, as disclosed in the evidence and findings submitted to this House, and be it further

"Resolved, That this House do proceed to impeach the said Arthur K. Reading, Esq., for misconduct and maladministration in his said office at the bar of the honorable the Senate of this Commonwealth."

The Decimo Club scheme was several times discussed in this department during the past year. The Decimo Club is now in the hands of a receiver. If any justification of the action of the Massachusetts House of Representatives is needed it is furnished by the subsequent resignation of Arthur K. Reading as Attorney General of the State. Accepting a retainer from a concern of this character by a prosecuting attorney can only be interpreted as a bribe and evidently members of the House of Representatives did so consider it.

I answered an advertisement in *The Tribune-Republican* of Meadville, Pa., in which the Silver Mirror Company of Marion, Ohio, promise steady employment at home with light easy work which will pay as high as $6 for two hours' work in an evening. Today I received an answer from this concern, and they have two formulas which they will send me for $4; then if my work is satisfactory they will furnish me steady employment resilvering mirrors (10x12 inches) at $12 per dozen. This seems to be a good offer to make a little extra money in spare time, and if the company is reliable and honest I intend to take up this work. Will you give the information as to their reliability and standing? R. K.

Pennsylvania.

Yes, the "offer" is fine. All work-at-home offers look good until the money has been secured on such schemes. The object of the advertising is to sell the formulas. And resilvering mirrors at home is not practical. It is another easy-money, work-at-home scheme.

The enclosed clipping taken from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of today's issue, should be broadcast through all farm papers, so that all may know how the scheme of free lots is worked. J. R. H.

Pennsylvania.

The newspaper item reveals nothing new in the "free lot" scheme as exposed in this department during the past 30 years. The report shows that an operator of one of these free lot swindles was prosecuted in the Federal Court at Omaha, Neb., and sentenced to a year and a day in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan. The method followed by this promoter is the old one of giving out cards at theaters or fairs and securing the names and addresses of those receiving the card. Then a little later the individual is advised that he or she drew a "lucky" card and was entitled to a free lot. Such a scheme was worked on the New York State Fair Grounds at Syracuse during the fair. In the Omaha case $59 was to be paid for expenses in securing the deed. This $59 is the important feature of the game. The lots to be secured were not worth the $59 paid under the above pretext. As the indictment in this case charges, such free lot offers are clearly a scheme to defraud. There is always a hook behind the bait offering something for nothing.

Could you help me or give me advice in regard to some trouble I have with the Tru-Fit Tailoring Co., 808 Broadway, New York City?

I ordered a suit of clothes from one of their agents who called at my house. It was to be tailor-made and a true fit. Price of suit was $16.95. I paid their agent $4 deposit and Uncle Sam collected the balance when I received the suit. I received it in about five days. Pants and vest were a perfect fit, but the coat was a bad misfit. I wrote them and they told me to ship suit back and they would alter coat. Now, after waiting ten days, they write and send check of $10.45. I paid in all $16.95 and parcel post charges, and this is all I received from them. I figure they owe me $6.50. If you could collect this, I would be very much pleased. W. S. C.

Connecticut.

The agent or dealer of course kept the $4 deposit as his commission and the Tru-Fit Tailoring Company refers the customer to the agent for the refund of that amount. The remainder of $2.50 was a service charge to reimburse the company for expense incurred in connection with the order. The subscriber is out $6.50 for the privilege of signing an order for a suit with the agent of this concern. The experience may save some other reader from being induced to sign an order for a cheap suit with agents of tailoring concerns at a distance. There may be tailoring houses securing orders through agents that give satisfaction; but our reports show that there are a great many unsatisfactory ones at any rate.

Are those two propositions of solving puzzles fakes? Last March I got these replies. *The Household Guest* has written three times; have not paid any attention. My husband says to write to you and you would solve the puzzle for me in jig time. MRS. W. J. D.

New York.

Puzzle schemes and missing letter contests, etc., are invariably fakes. It requires no powerful magnifying glass to see through these deceptions. They are an insult to the reader's intelligence. Both propositions are a cheap attempt to lead the receiver of the literature to believe that he or she can get something for nothing.

Evidence That a Lighting Plant Will Pay

We have a complete installation on our place. We not only light all the buildings on the place, but, in addition, we have an electric washer and iron, a pumping system, and a vacuum cleaner. You can readily see that the uses we make of the electricity actually save time for us. In addition to the shorter time required to do these jobs, there is a good deal of time saved in the house because there are no lamps to be cleaned and filled.

In doing the chores I save a lot of time, because I do not need to bother with kerosene lantern. I can carry buckets of feed because both hands are free. I can work faster because the light is better. I can see what I am doing and so can do it better. In order to accomplish the same results it would be necessary to do my chores in the daylight, and that would mean, of course, that I would have to work shorter hours in the field. I hardly realized how much electricity was actually saving me until I used pencil and paper to figure just how much I saved on each item. I found, on talking to my wife about the matter, that she saved four hours every week by using electricity to help her with the washing and ironing. Besides the actual time saved, the work is much easier and she has more time to rest, or to do other work. By actually cleaning and filling the lamps and keeping track of the time, she found that this work required three and one-half hours each week. She uses the vacuum cleaner that saves two and one-half hours a week. So you see electricity saves my wife nine hours 52 times a year. That doesn't take into consideration the time that was formerly required to light the lamps and to carry them about the house when doing housework after dark. Now, if something is wanted in any part of the house, even in one of the darkest closets, all that she needs to do is to turn on the switch and the room is flooded with light. This leaves both hands free to carry things or to do work.

By having electricity to pump the water I save ten hours a week. A lot of this time was formerly required to carry water; now I transfer the water in pipes to various places where it is used. I save not less than three and one-half hours a week in doing my chores, due to the fact that electricity makes it much easier to do the work. I save four hours every week in separating the cream. That makes a total of 17½ hours saving to me, or a grand total of 29 hours a week saved on our farm. When you consider that this saving is made 52 times a year you see that we save 1,508 hours, or 150 days of 10 hours each. In other words, if a farmer were in the habit of employing a man about half the time, an installation of electricity might be made to take the place of the man entirely. Of course, the electricity would not do exactly the same work the man had done, but it would make the work of the owner so much lighter that he could do the extra man's work.

When I installed my electric system I paid out just about $1,000. This included not only the cost of the generating plant, but also all of the wiring and all of the lights and equipment. It sounded like quite a lot of money at the time, but if you figure the actual saving I made in one year you will see that the original cost is hardly to be considered. I saved 1,508 hours, and counting each hour worth at least 40 cent the saving amounted to $603.20. I expect to make even larger saving every year, because I have discovered several other ways to use the power to advantage.

Don't let me mislead you. This $603.20 is not all clear gain, because it costs something to operate the plant. The engine that produces my electricity burns kerosene and uses only three gallons a week at 15 cents wholesale. One pint of oil is sufficient to run the engine one week. That makes a total of 55 cents a week for fuel and oil. So far I have had no repairs, and I doubt if there will be any required for a long time because the outfit I have is very compact and appears to be almost perfect mechanically. My total cost then for fuel and oil for a year amounts to about $28.60. Mechanically speaking, my outfit is worth less the second year than it was when I installed it; in other words, there is a certain amount of depreciation each year. It is difficult to determine this exactly, but the man who installed it told me that I ought to consider the depreciation to be about $120 a year. It seems to me that is high, but I would rather have it high than low. Granting that it is correct, that makes my total cost for electricity for the year $153.60. That leaves me a net gain of $549.60. J. A. UMOSELLE.

New Jersey.

Some Transplanted Architecture

Western building contractors say that the year 1927 will go down in history as one in which unusual remodeling and rebuilding of rural homes took place. In scores of instances farmers have either built new homes or altered the appearance of old ones.

New England Farm Architecture in Illinois

Sometimes we see New England farm architecture brought to rural abodes in Illinois towns and prairies. Many western travelers have noticed the style of a farm home in Vermont and New Hampshire. One of the outstanding features of these quaint homes is that the buildings are built under one roof as it were, and occupants pass from the kitchen to the furthest barn, through the wood shed and other farm buildings without having to go out in the wet or the cold. The structures are under one roof. It seems that some westerners like the idea.

Shown in the picture is one of the remodeled homes, somewhat after the New England idea. This one stands high on the bank of the Des Plaines River. There are other new homes in the same locality but this one commands attention at once. It is entirely of lumber and is considered a show place, especially in Summer.

J. L. GRAFF.

New Swine Book

The Webb Publishing Company has got out a new book, "Some Questions Answered," by W. H. Peters. This book answers questions that are vital to hog raisers and takes the pig from litter to market. The answers are well grouped and so carefully indexed that a particular subject can be found without waste of time. The information given is from reliable sources and the result of real experience of men who have been in the business many years. Price 50c. For sale by THE R. N.-Y., 333 West 30th St., N. Y.

WIGG: "Sorry to keep you waiting, old man; but I've just been setting a trap for my wife." Wagg: "Heavens! What do you suspect?" Wigg: "A mouse in the pantry."—Passing Show.

Those Rural Schools

I have been greatly interested in the articles in THE R. N.-Y. relating to the rural school situation in New York. The situation seems to be much the same throughout the Northeast, excepting that the officials responsible for the closing of small schools and transportation of their pupils to central schools vary in different States.

Here in Maine the State Commissioner of Education is without authority to close such schools, the law placing this authority with the school board of each city or town, with the provision that no school having an average attendance less than eight shall be maintained excepting by vote of the town.

Under these conditions a large number of schools have been closed during the last few years and their pupils transported to other schools, not always to one located in a village, the members of the local school boards often feeling that the expenses of these small schools are too great to warrant their maintenance.

In the face of these facts the following plank from the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention, held at Waterville, April 3, is illuminating:

"Farms remote from schools will not be purchased by those who have children, nor will farms continue to be occupied and cultivated after schools which have therefore been established in the vicinity have been discontinued and the children of the occupants compelled to submit to the loss of time, inconvenience and hazard of either walking or being conveyed to a school located at a distant point. We believe that the centralization of schools in our rural districts only retards our agricultural development, and is actually contributing to its retrogression, resulting in a constantly decreasing value of farm property, a constantly decreasing number of live stock, without any compensating return or advantage in better fundamental instruction to the children."

At close range this seems like a fair and dispassionate statement of facts and would seem to be worthy of careful consideration, not only by our own voters but by the citizens of other States.

Maine. H. L. S.

DOCTOR: "You want to cheer yourself up as much as possible—sing at your work." Patient: "It can't be done; I'm a glassblower."—Punch.

Grand Fruit & Dairy Farm

9-room cozy dwelling and sun parlor, 4 open fireplaces; all modern impts., 2 large new barns, 40x42-40x45; large, new poultry house 120x50; garage, machine shed, 24x60; 500 apples, 1,400 peaches, raspberries, dewberries, grapes, several acres of Alfalfa, great productive soil, 19 head of reg. Guernsey cattle, horses, poultry and all up-to-date machinery and tractor; property adjoining Hudson Country Golf Club. Price $20,000, all complete.

LLOYD M. HALLENBECK,
Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

FARMS ALL KINDS CATALOG AND LIST FREE.
EASTERN SHORE TRUST CO.
Real Estate Dept. Cambridge, Maryland

For Quick Sale SPECIAL BARGAIN! 41 acres—with buildings and crops, horses, cow, farm implements and feed. Near Town and Stone Road. Price $4,600—$2,000 cash. Solicit correspondence. J. R. McGONIGAL, Dover, Del.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FARM AND GARDEN HELP Best positions, private estates and farms. Married and single. Written references required. Call if possible. THE FARMERS' BUREAU (AGENCY) 71 West 45th St., N. Y. C

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 8th Avenue, New York City

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—a Competent settled woman as general houseworker and plain cook. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

STRONG, capable woman; housework, waiting on table, private family; all-year position; state salary expected, all other particulars in first letter. Answer BOX 217, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

GIRLS or women for trap-nest work on large poultry plant. State age, experience and wages. ADVERTISER 4221, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Steady man for general farming; will pay $60 to $70 per month. DAVID T. COHEN, Pleasantville Farm, Guilford, Conn. Telephone, Guilford 167-2.

WANTED—At once, single man on dairy and fruit farm; clean habits and willing worker; $75 a month with board and room. ADVERTISER 4228, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two first-class farm teamsters and two A No. 1 dry-hand milkers. Apply EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Jct., N. Y.

WANTED—Married couple; wife to work in owner's house; man to milk and work around place; $125 and maintenance; must be willing and obliging. ADVERTISER 4229, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married couple, no children, for work on dairy and general farm; good milker and farmer; wages $70 per month, house, wood, potatoes, milk, fruit; references. WM. J. GORRIE, Rockaway Farms, R. D. 2, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Single man for purebred Holstein herd; must be good milker; one who will take an interest in the herd will be appreciated; $50 per month, board and room; references. ROCKAWAY FARMS, R. D. 2, Lebanon, N. J.

MAN to work on poultry farm; some experience; wages $50 with board and room. J. M. MILLS, Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced herdsman fully capable to run certified milk plant and produce clean milk with lowest bacteria count; furnish copies of references and time of experience with your reply; state wages desired; no one will be considered who is not able to furnish the above particulars. ADVERTISER 4232, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Executive couple to care for family boys; salary $1,500; for particulars, COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

DRY MILKER and general farm work; $65 month; references. STEWART SCOFIELD, Ridgefield, Conn.

FARM-HANDS, single, industrious, willing workers; permanency of employment depends on ability; good living conditions and good board; state references, experience, and wages expected in first letter. BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, Lebanon, N. J.

SINGLE American Protestant, young man, as helper with thrashing outfit and to work on farm when not thrashing; must be good milker and teamster; $75 per month, room and board; good home and kind treatment; position open now; no boozers or floaters and only those not afraid of hard work need apply. AMOS FINLAW, Quinton, N. J.

WANTED—Man for general farm work; good dry-hand milker; honest; $50 per month and board, including washing. WM. G. MILLER, New Kingston, N. Y.

WOMAN for general housework in country family of two adults; city conveniences; must be good plain cook, neat and willing; good home and wages; references and full information in first letter. MRS. DANIEL ROBERT, New Lebanon Center, N. Y.

WANTED—Man, work on dairy farm, Sullivan County. Write FINK, 273 West 39th St., New York.

WANTED—Man to milk 6 cows and be useful to the farmer in field work; steady job; $50 per month and excellent board; wages may be increased to able man. Apply OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, Box 25, Cottekill, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SETTLED white woman, cooking, baking, no washing; write fully and state wages expected; Protestant preferred. ADVERTISER 4252, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced, willing man on farm to help care for poultry, pick strawberries and make himself generally useful; good home and kind treatment. W. A. JONES, Hillsdale, N. Y.

MAN, general work, small farm, moderate wages. BOX 103, Stamford, Conn.

Situations Wanted

COUPLE want position (58) at gentleman's country home; man gardener, lawns, poultry; wife will assist in house; at present employed. Permanent only; references. ADVERTISER 4190, care Rural New-Yorker.

HIGH-CLASS poultryman, married, no children, over 20 years' experience, winner of first prizes at egg-laying contests and leading shows, wants to take full charge of poultry farm on profit-sharing basis or build new plant. ADVERTISER 4200, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man, good plain cook, wishes position as housekeeper for bachelor; references exchanged. State wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4203, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 24, desires position on poultry farm; Protestant, American; good worker, no bad habits. ADVERTISER 4212, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL dairy farm manager open for a position; life experience and training; married, small family; experienced in all branches of farming, milk production, rotation of crops, handling help, etc.; best references from former employers. ADVERTISER 4214, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 20, graduate of three-year specialized course, with four years' experience. H, 95-14 41st Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

DAIRY and farm manager seeks position; English, aged 40, single; wholesale and retail Grade A; balance feeding, breeding, farming operations; good references. E. MISSING, 465 Astoria Ave., Astoria, L. I.

POSITION wanted as chef or houseman; references. ADVERTISER 4225, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, reliable, clean young man, fully experienced, private and commercial; good references; available at once. ADVERTISER 4227, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as herdsman; Hollander, single, 31 years of age; have been running for two years a 115-cow daily for myself; six years as herdsman on certified dairy; not afraid of work; best of references; can start July 1; state wages in first letter. Address ADVERTISER 4230, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as foreman or assistant foreman in creamery or certified milk plant by experienced young American; can furnish the best of references. ADVERTISER 4231, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, conscientious and willing worker, capable of taking full charge of plant, is open for position, commercial or private. ADVERTISER 4233, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, general housework, in country; man, gardener, house man; wife, good cook and bread maker; year around; $100 month. ADVERTISER 4234, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, single, 27, desires work in a milk-bottling room; 2 years 6 months' experience on one place. ADVERTISER 4235, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, desires situation in adults home. BOX 92, Erieville, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL school graduate wishes position on poultry or fruit farm on Long Island. ADVERTISER 4236, care Rural New-Yorker.

SCANDINAVIAN, married man, 47, 4 children, wishes position as caretaker on estate or small farm; can run tractor and do any kind of work; good reference. ADVERTISER 4237, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate superintendent, all branches, life experience, best personal references. ADVERTISER 4238, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS, married, two boys, acquainted with all farm work; drivers license, knows tractor, farm machinery; sober, honest, reliable; references; state wages in first letter. F. TSCHUDY, Route 2, Milford, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, single, clean, long practical private and commercial training all branches. ADVERTISER 4240, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO capable young men (Hollanders) desire position on the same farm, in vicinity of New York City, where they may take care of from 20 to 25 cows; state wages paid. BOX 126, Plainsboro, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, single, excellent references, desires position, private or commercial plant, where earnest effort and hard work are appreciated. ADVERTISER 4242, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single young man, agricultural education and experience, capable of taking full charge. ADVERTISER 4243, care Rural New-Yorker.

COWMAN, first class, life experience; married, one child; wishes position on estate; best reference. ADVERTISER 4245, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN ESTATE or farm manager of experience who has been scientifically trained in all farming matters, and an efficient handler of fine Jerseys and Guernseys and their products, seeks connection where highest possible results are demanded. BOX 453, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, young man, single, long experience, desires position; reference. ADVERTISER 4244, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 32, life experience, result-getter; references. ADVERTISER 4253, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman open for position at once; married, age 40, no small children; reason for change, death of owner; Southeastern Pennsylvania or Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 4254, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, long practical experience in egg production, expert in poultry diseases; stock in good healthy condition, make and save money; best reference. Write 433 COLUMBIA AVE, Grantwood, N. J.

GERMAN pastor desires country district. JURICK, R. D. 2, Lakewood, N. J.

FARM mechanic wants job, temperate, no smoker, dry-hand milker, do general farm work. R. BRAUN, 710 McMaster Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.

TEACHER, experienced, desires position in rural school. ADVERTISER 4246, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, 43, American, 20 years' experience in all kinds of farming on gentlemen's estate or farm; best of references; desires change. J. H. COOPER, 356 Central St., Winchendon, Mass.

GOOD clean milker by hand, experienced. H. DETZAUER, 305 W. 86th St., New York.

POSITION wanted as manager or superintendent of large farm or estate; Scotch, 31, small family, fully experienced in all branches of farming; cattle feeding and show fitting a specialty. ADVERTISER 4248, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHARGE small estate or herd; life experience farming and purebred cattle; married, no children; references. ADVERTISER 4249, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUMMER position, former bank clerk, willing, courteous, references. ADVERTISER 4250, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, want position, truck or tractor driver, also understand farming and care stock. JOSEPH LAPOINT, Middlebury Ct., Pa.

POSITION by single man as herdsman or butter maker; references. CHAS. LINCOLN, Gen. Del., Springfield, Mass.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—30-acre development lot; electricity, telephone, main highway, Erie Railroad, large lake available; 50 miles from New York; price reasonable to quick buyer. BOX 46, Chester, N. Y.

TEA ROOM, fully equipped, $600 for season. BENNETT DE BEIXEDON, Southold, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED to rent, purchase option, house, six rooms, improvements, with some land, in Jersey, commuting distance New York. ADVERTISER 4179, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Country place suitable for poultry or florist business or boarding-house; large 13-room house, poultry houses and other buildings; 50 miles to New York; 5 minutes' ride to Newburgh; near State road; 4½ acres land. ADVERTISER 4176, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm, 135 acres, barn for 25 cows, 6-room house, all crops; 2 miles from Borden's Grade A plant; 12 tested cows, 3 true breds. GEORGE WAGNER, Box 106, Washingtonville, N. Y.

EASTERN Shore of Virginia farm, 40 acres at New Church Station, lying between concrete road and railroad; seven-room dwelling in excellent condition and in sight of school and churches. MRS. ELLEN J. NOCK, Accomac, Va.

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well located and improved; $4,000, half cash. GEO. HOPPES, Salisbury, Md., R. 2.

FARM for $600, or the farm with one horse, 25 hens, farming tools and crops, if sold before Fall, for $800; easy terms. MARVIN STRINGER, Cherry Valley, N. Y., R. D. 3.

FOR SALE—Twelve-acre farm, barn, outbuildings, 8-room house, in good condition; furniture, farming tools; price $1,100; terms. Location, Otsego Co. For particulars L. M. CARTER, 425 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORANGE GROVES, also farm; wonderful buy. Owner CROWE, Davenport, Fla.

ADIRONDACKS—To rent for Summer, 5-room cottage, furnished; spring water, garage, fine view. Price $150. ALBERT WINSLOW, Stony Creek, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two lots, cottage, fine location; in Southern State; reasonable. R. E. BANIGER 125 Washington St., Binghamton, N. Y.

TO RENT—Furnished house, State road, near Endicott, N. Y.; also board for girls on farm; this vacation. ADVERTISER 4226, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—60-acre farm on Dry Hill road; good soil, apple trees, etc.; 5-room house in good repairs, barn, implements; price $2,000. WM. J. McKAY, R. F. D., Box 99, Montague, Mass.

FOR SALE—High-class, fully equipped stock and dairy farm in the Lebanon Valley near the city of Harrisburg, Pa.; immediate possession giving you crops both in the barn and in the ground; a paying investment; for detailed description and full particulars address the owner, W. W. WEIMAN, P. O. Box 727, Wilmington, Del.

EASTERN Shore of Maryland, 52 acres, 35 cultivated, good soil; close to paved State highway, 1½ miles from Denton, a county seat town on railroad; 7-room house, good outbuildings, shade trees, family orchard, fine water; some good poultry houses; $2,500, easy terms. J. E. BAINES, Red Bank, N. J.

TO SETTLE an estate, four hundred and twelve acres (412) farm, near Lakewood, on the main State road to Philadelphia; three hundred acres (300) under cultivation, all planted and well fenced; seventy-five acres (75) good woodland, balance small growth; ten-room two-family tenant house, farm house, ice house, garage, etc.; ground is in very good condition and has been well fertilized and taken care of for the past eight years; also other acreage farm lands, excellent location for aviation field, air port, flying school, golf course, etc. I. DESPRES, 100 Bleeker St., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—116-acre farm with stock and tools, bargain. H. L. ARNOLD, Millers Mills, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Hudson Valley farm, 30 acres, level land, extra good buildings, good water system, some fruit; price $15,000. ADVERTISER 4239, care Rural New-Yorker.

1½ ACRES, 6-room cottage, outbuildings, also furniture and garden tools. A. BRUNDAGE, R. F. D. 1, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Desirable country home and farm of 27 acres; good soil and all tillable; well-built eight-room house in very good condition, new exceptionally large two-car garage, barn, wagon shed, tool house and pig pen; also new chicken house accommodating 150 chickens; natural spring with specific gravity to house; about 60 fruit trees, consisting of apple, pear, plum, prune and cherry trees; located five minutes' walk and clear view of New York State Highway No. 5; 12 miles west of Utica; for full particulars write R. A. KAYSER, R. F. D. No. 2, Vernon, N. Y. Or phone Clinton 92-F-15. This must be seen to be appreciated.

FOR SALE—3-acre chicken farm, 6-room house, barn, hennery; A-1 condition; near Poughkeepsie, on improved road, near State road; fine spring water, lawn, shade trees. OWNER, 123 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SUBURBAN 8-room house, 50-ft. sunparlor, 2 basements, 2 attics; cedar jungle adjoining; South Jersey city; 16 roads radiating all directions; woods and water; suitable tearooms, boarding house, residence; inquiries answered. W. G. BONHAM, Burlington Ave., Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE—248 acres, Northwest Pennsylvania, beautiful home, tilled land; 60-cow barn, two silos, tenant house; telephone; near church, school, store; price $10,000, about $6,000 down. RALPH GREENLEE, Conneautville, Pa.

LARGE old-fashioned house with all conveniences, on corner lot 98x200, in county town, Central New Jersey, and on main highway; would make a fine residence for retired man or a good business proposition; will include a good paying business if desired. ADVERTISER 4247, care Rural New-Yorker.

5-ROOM, all-year bungalow, all improvements, three porches, two screened, heat, fireplace, built-in bookcase, running water, quiet, beautifully located on knoll facing Catskills; near Kinderhook Lake; $5,000, half cash. MRS. HAWES, Niverville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—31½-acre farm with crops and equipment; new 5-room bungalow and outbuildings; selling on account of wife's ill health; reasonable to quick buyer. OTTO KABELKA, Marydel, Md.

FOR SALE—Suburban dairy farm, 143 acres, on main State road, near Buffalo; large modern buildings, beautifully located, excellent market; also 198-acre Seneca Lake farm, finest beach for bathing and trout fishing; price low account of foreclosure. ADVERTISER 4251, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, light blend, granulated, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid to third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

PAY a little more, get the best. A 5-pound pail of our exquisite clover honey sent postpaid for $1.25. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

LADIES—Terms reasonable in hair work. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Pure maple syrup, first quality, $2.50 delivered second zone; $2.75 third zone. F. W. POWERS, So. Otselic, N. Y.

BOARDERS wanted. MRS. R. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Bruclyn Farm, Lynn, Pa.

FOR SALE—Established farm power machinery and water supply business in rich dairying section, near Baltimore; good roads, churches and schools; unusual opportunity. H. H. SHANK, Cockeysville, Md.

BALSAM Pillows.—Sleep on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friends; 2½ lbs., $1.25, cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

BOARDERS wanted—Two to share room on farm, all improvements, private family, quiet location in Pennsylvania, 35 miles Philadelphia. ADVERTISER 4241, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS wanted at Sunny Brook Farm, $12 per week; home cooking, daily mail, electric lights; 90 miles from New York. MRS. MARY A. PECK, Milford Square, Pa.

Rules for Tanning Hides

Tanning is a trade requiring experience and skill to get first-class results. The following rules are given for amateurs who wish to do a little of this work at home:

TANNING WITH THE HAIR ON.—If the skin is dry, soak until flexible. While soaking, work and stretch in all directions to make it pliable. When soft, lay it flesh side up. Scrape off every particle of flesh and pound thick places with a wood mallet until of an even thickness. Dissolve alum in soft water, 1 lb. to 4 gals. of water, and soak the skin 24 hours, pulling and stretching frequently to get a uniform penetration of the liquid. Wring the skin as dry as possible, spread flesh side up, and sprinkle liberally with equal parts of alum and salt. Fold, roll lightly, and lay away 24 hours. Then unroll, stretch, and sprinkle again with the same mixture. Do this daily until the skin will absorb no more. This will take a week or 10 days. Now wash in repeated waters, until the water has neither an astringent nor a salty flavor, then in strong soapsuds, wring out and hang up to dry. When dry, spread flat, work into the flesh side all the neat's-foot oil that the skin will absorb, and hang up to dry. Repeat this as often as the skin becomes dry, until no more oil can be worked into it. This will require from four to six rubbings. Then rub well with powdered chalk to remove the oil from the outside. If chalk is not at hand, common clay, baked and pulverized, or sawdust, or wheat bran will answer this purpose tolerably well. Lastly, the quality of the leather will be vastly improved if the hide is subjected for 24 hours to the smoke arising from burning corncobs. This, however, will impart an odor which may be unpleasant and undesirable. If so, the smoking may be omitted.

TANNING WITHOUT THE HAIR.—If it is desired to tan the skin without the hair, bury the skin in warm, soft, stagnant mud for a week or more, or until the hair may be readily scraped off, or spread a coating of hardwood ashes an inch thick over the flesh side. Fold and lay in a cool, damp place until the hair will slip. Then remove it and immerse the side in soft soap for 24 hours. Or, soak the skin in strong lime water until the hair can be removed. In all cases, after the above treatment, proceed in tanning as previously directed.

SOLE LEATHER is always tanned by what is known as the bark process. No other method will render the leather as nearly waterproof. First, the hair is removed by the lime or some other process, then a quantity of oak or hemlock bark is ground or pounded into small bits. This is leached, and the hides are soaked in the resulting liquor for from six months to a year or more. First they are soaked in a very weak liquor, then removed into a vat containing a stronger decoction, and a little later into one that is still stronger, the liquor being changed from four to six times. If the stronger liquid were used in the beginning, a leather would result in a month's time, and at a vastly less cost, but the hide would be tanned only in a thin layer upon each side, and as soon as that is worn away the remainder will have but little better wearing qualities than paper.

SOFT LEATHER, used in making the upper parts of working shoes, is sometimes tanned by the same process, and sometimes by the chrome, or mineral process, which requires too expensive an equipment for home use. It produces a leather at much less cost, and of equal quality and superior appearance, but it is lacking in the waterproofing qualities. Thinner hides are selected for upper leather, and even these are either split into halves or they are shaved down to the required thickness.

The Kicking Cow

What can be done to break a kicking cow of this habit, and why do cows kick?

G. A.

Some cows kick because of sore teats or rough handling by the milker. Others appear to have a sort of "mean streak," such as sometimes crops out in humans. The thing *not* to do with a kicking cow is to yell at her or punish her by whipping. That might stop the kicking, but is highly unprofitable treatment, damaging both the cow and the milker's temper. Firm restraint, so that she cannot kick, is the remedy. Various anti-kicking devices are sold. The writer has used with success the homemade plan of strapping the kicking leg slightly back to a post set firmly in the ground. The cow's head is tied fairly short to a ring in the side of a building. Another ring is put in far enough back so that a strap or rope through it and around her body will prevent throwing herself if she tries that. The post for her foot is set far enough away from the side so she can stand naturally. In this way she is comfortable if she stands still, but restrained if she struggles.

The next thing is to start milking and *keep right at it.* That can be done if the straps have been correctly adjusted. If the cow struggles, lean firmly against her and keep milking. Some will give up sooner than others. This is the noiseless, harmless, easy way to handle a kicking cow.

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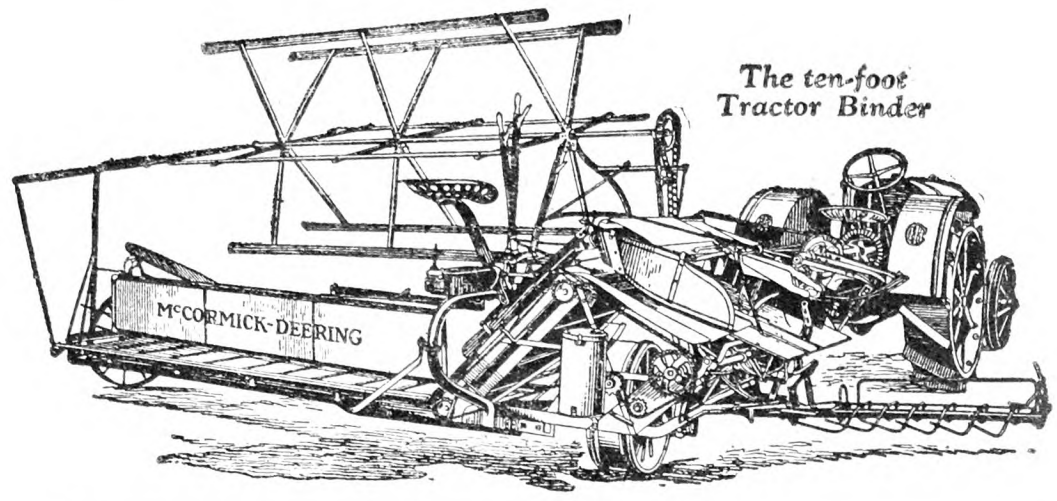

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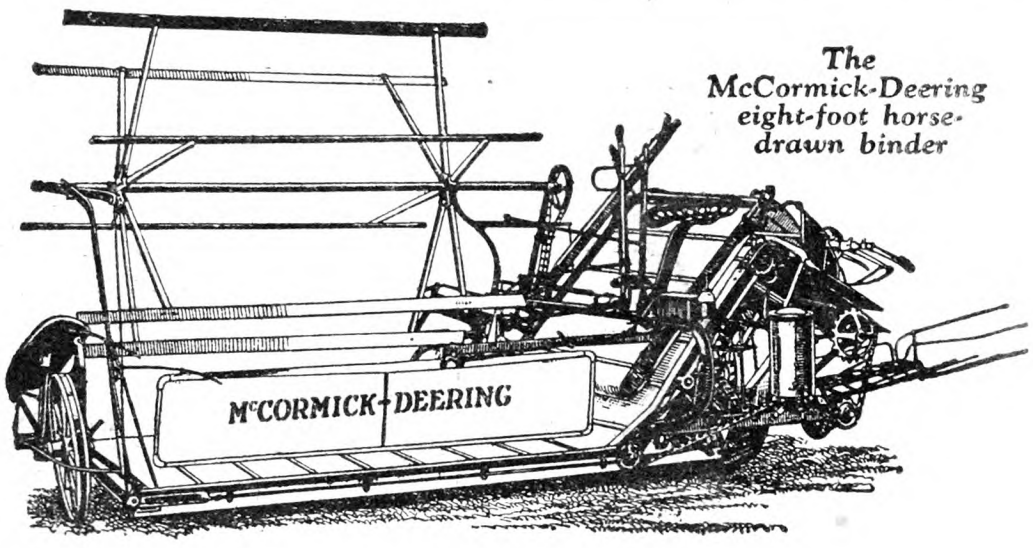

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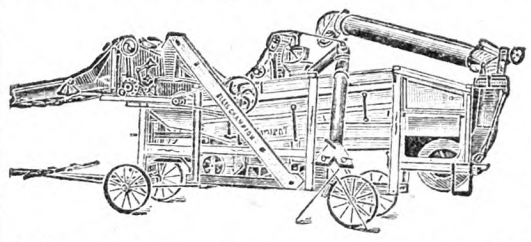

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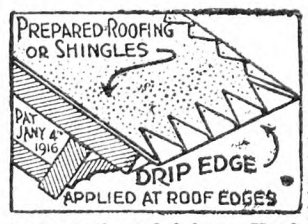

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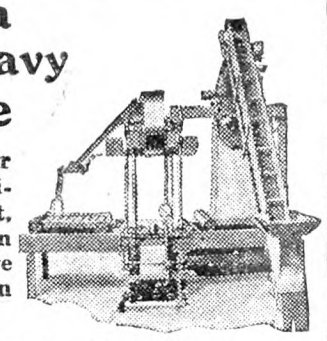

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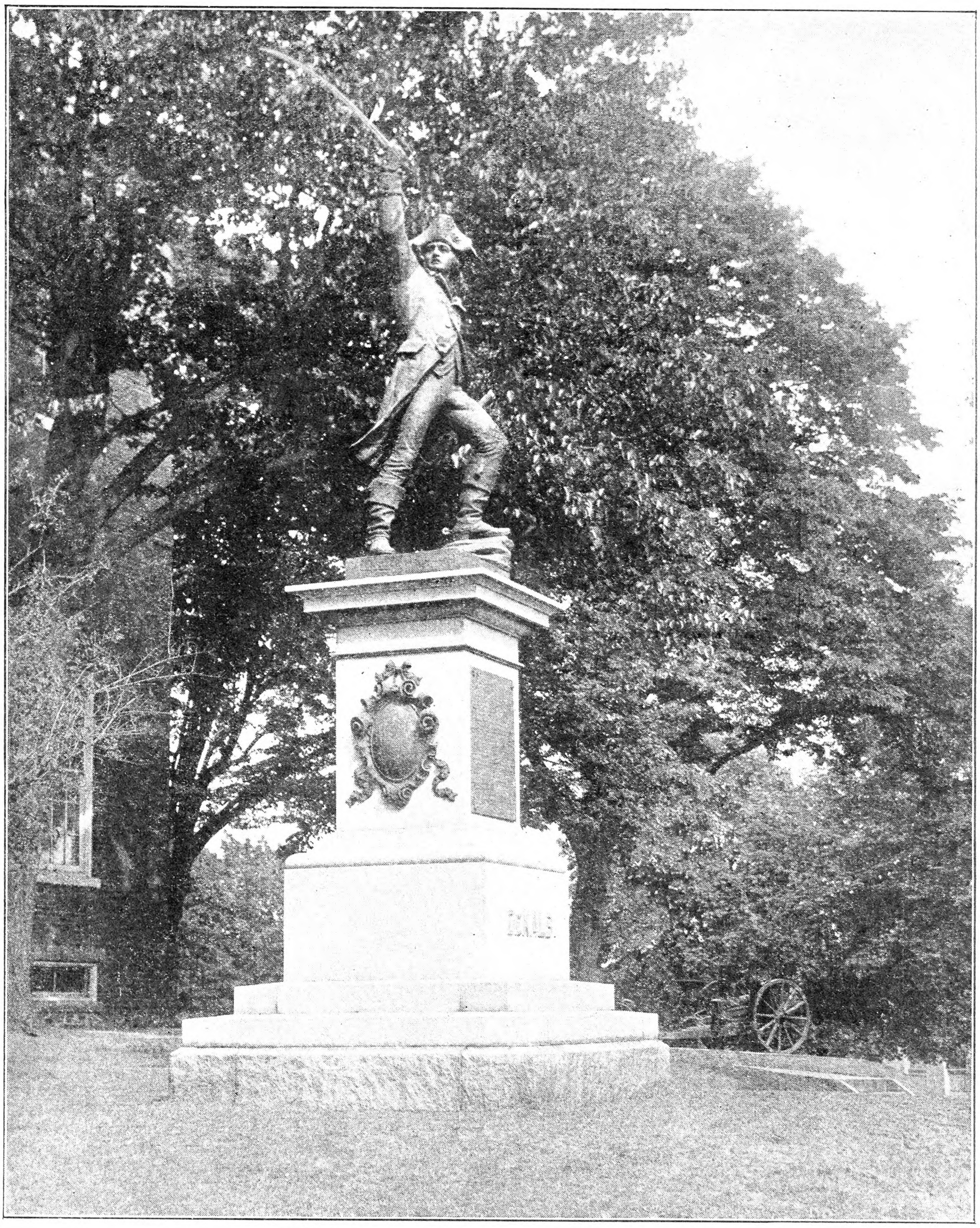


Independence Day—De Kalb Memorial at Annapolis, Maryland

Do We Cultivate Too Much?

FOR years we have believed that cultivation is for the purpose of creating and maintaining a moisture-holding mulch and, incidentally, to improve the physical condition of the soil and control weeds. This viewpoint has been accepted for generations, with no one courageous enough to challenge it successfully.

Then came the experiment stations and the Federal Agricultural Department with their doubting Thomases who want to put every pet theory of farming, however ancient and well established, to actual test. A score of years ago, for example, a government agronomist took two plots of ground, of similar size and soil type, and prepared the land on both in exactly the same manner. Then he planted the same amount of corn on each and cultivated one in the ordinary manner of farmers. The other, however, was not touched with a cultivator after the preparation of the seed bed. Instead, the weeds were kept out either by cutting with a sharp hoe or by hand pulling—any way as long as the surface of the soil was not disturbed. And when the harvest was measured, the yields were practically the same!

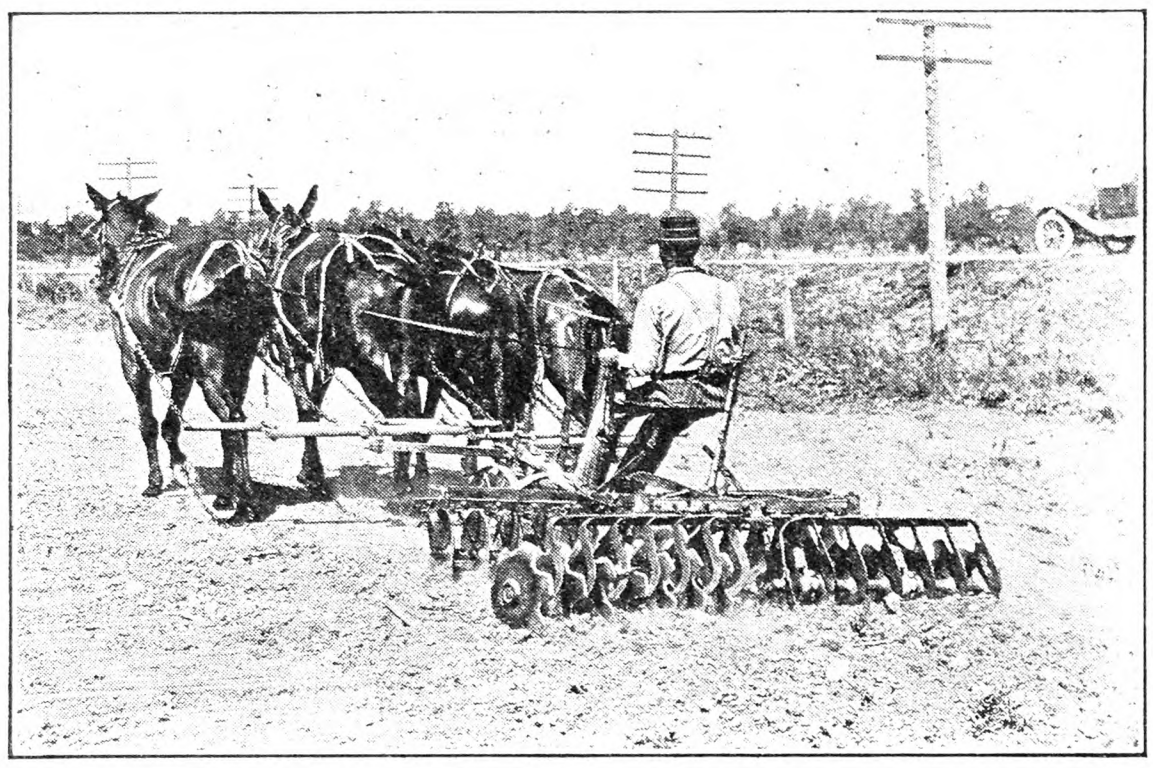
Surprising, of course. The work was continued on the two plots for four years, with similar results. The services of a number of experiment stations and well-trained co-operators were then enlisted and a series of 125 three and four-year tests stretching from coast to coast on all types of soils was then inaugurated, and the grand total of the yields of the cultivated plots was found to be practically the same as the total yields of the plots that were not cultivated after seed bed preparation, but instead were kept free of weeds.

Over a hundred additional tests with other crops — cotton, potatoes tobacco, vegetables — force the same conclusion. Exceptions were found during certain seasons and under different conditions, but the averages were about the same. For instance, during the Summer of 1923, experiments at the Ohio Station showed a difference of 30 per cent in favor of a field cultivated in the usual way, compared with where the weeds were scraped away without disturbing the soil. On the other hand, an eight-year test at the Illinois Station showed a yield of 117 per cent where the weeds were pulled or hoe-cut compared with 100 per cent where the land was cultivated in the ordinary fashion!

From these hundreds of experiments there is only one conclusion that can be drawn. *After the preparation of the seed bed, the object of cultivation is not to create a mulch, but to destroy the weeds.* It is possible that exceptions may be made, however, in the case of soils that bake hard and crack deeply after rains.

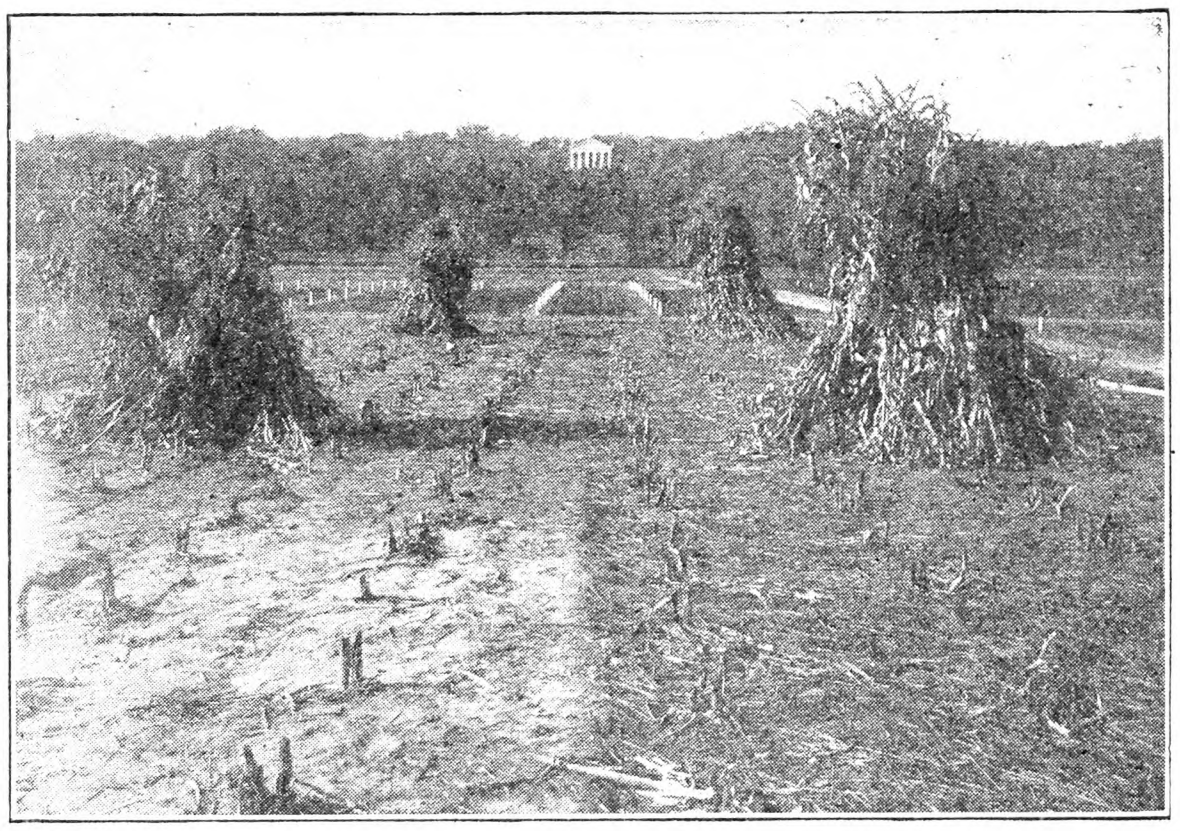
But what about the proven success of the dust mulch theory in the arid lands of the West, you will ask. The dust mulch has been successful not because the dust conserved moisture, since the dry surface of any soil will hold moisture just as well stirred or unstirred, but because in maintaining the mulch all weeds have been kept down. An ordinary weed can give off its weight in moisture in a single day—indeed, weeds literally pump the moisture out of the ground. However wrong the dust mulch idea may have been in theory, it actually worked in practice because it kept the weeds down.

But how will all this affect the average farmer? At first blush it may not seem very important, but the practical application soon becomes obvious. Standards of cultivation vary in different parts of the country—some farmers cultivate a certain number of times whether the crop needs it or not, others use their own judgment, while in some sections moon farmers, who regulate all their activities by lunar phases, may still be found. Evidently, in light of this new viewpoint, the only true standard for cultivation is the weed growth. There are farmers, particularly market gardeners, who cultivate when there is not a weed in sight, and the man is not rare who starts over a field again as soon as one cultivation has been finished, regardless of weeds or weather. All of which means just that much effort wasted if we can believe the results of hundreds of careful tests.



The place to kill weeds is during the preparation of the seed bed. Fig. 368

Corn clean of weeds and not in need of cultivation. Fig. 369



The plot to the left was cultivated in the ordinary manner, while the plot to the right received no cultivation after seed bed preparation but the weeds were carefully removed. The yields were practically identical. Fig. 370

This new viewpoint is being accepted and practiced by hundreds of up-to-date farmers. For instance, Pete Lux of Shelby Co., Ind., who has several times been crowned International Corn King, wastes very little time cultivating his corn. Instead, he destroys the weeds during the preparation of the seed bed, on which he spends considerable care and time, and continues the eradication process against the succulent weeds in the young corn with a rotary hoe. By destroying the weeds while they are young and easily eradicated, little cultivation is necessary in the growing crop.

There is another mighty important application of this new knowledge, and that is regarding the type of cultivator that should be used. Since the main object of cultivation is to destroy weeds, it is evident that cultivating implements should be designed for this purpose, and not merely to stir up the soil. Comparative tests with the various kinds of cultivators now on the market have revealed that the common shovel type is poorly suited for the purpose. Who has not seen Canada thistle and other weeds slide around the blades, absolutely unharmed?

The tests strongly indicate that cultivating implements of the knife or duck-foot type best suit the purpose, particularly if kept sharp. Sets of these knives may be purchased for about 75 cents per knife, and screwed on in place of the old-fashioned shovels. Although of little value on stony soil, where the blades cannot be kept sharp, on ordinary mellow land the knives sever the weeds an inch or two below the surface, and they do the job without harm to the corn roots.

On fields free of weeds cultivation, particularly with shovel implements, is apt to do more harm than good by pruning the fine feeding roots of the corn, and the more roots the crop loses, the less will be the yield. This is an additional and strong argument in favor of shallow cultivation with the knife type of implement.

To sum it all up, the experiments with crops and tests with cultivating implements show that cultivation after seed bed preparation should be done mainly to control weeds and the knife or duck-foot implements are best suited for the job on soil that is not stony. Killing the weeds by careful seed-bed preparation should save considerable time by eliminating the necessity of cultivation later on.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

A Western Man Comes East

I WOULD like to answer the inquiry of H. J. B., page 849, as to the New York abandoned farms from the standpoint of a western farmer. I rented a 150-acre farm here March 1, 1927, by mail, while living in Idaho on my own place. A brother-in-law moving here from Canada in 1926 enabled me to do this without personal inspection. I ordered 500 baby chicks for May 1 shipment, which my sister-in-law raised to three months of age for half of them. My brother-in-law put in an acre of potatoes, five of buckwheat and some garden.

We left Idaho with a touring car and 1¼-ton truck May 25, 11 in the party; self, wife, her father, 86 years old, born at Saratoga Springs, and going west with his parents when four years of age, our seven children, oldest boy 21 and youngest 5½, and our oldest daughter's husband. A married son lives in Idaho, but we will get him here if we can, for we realize conditions are better here than in the West except schools. I think our western schools are better, not so "hidebound."

We had a fine trip, camped and visited relatives in every State except Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania; were nearly two months on the road, arriving here July 18, 1927.

I was raised on a 320-acre diversified farm in Northern Illinois, which was as good as the best, selling to its present owners for about $500 per acre. I owned and operated a cattle ranch in Colorado for

11 years, raising my crops by irrigation, and for seven years owned and operated a small wheat ranch in Idaho.

Now, as to my experience in New York of 11 months. We have lived cheaper than anywhere we know of in 25 years of wedded life. We raised fair crops at a minimum of expense. Our hens have paid us nearly $2 per hen profit. We have rented the same farm again, making nearly enough maple syrup to pay the rent for 1928. We do not have a fuel bill, which in any of the States, except Colorado, would amount to nearly as much as we pay in rent. This past year we have had to buy our feed grain, but this year hope to raise enough or more; have in five acres oats, two acres wheat, one acre barley, 2½ acres potatoes, 1½ acres millet and Soy beans, and the ground plowed for 10 acres buckwheat. Have five cows, all paid for, five nice heifer calves, half interest in purebred bull, and had less than $500 when I came here. Our second oldest boy earned enough from July 18 to October 1 to pay his way for six months at Morrisville Agricultural School. The oldest boy helped at home and assisted us with part of his wages. The son-in-law worked six months on a dairy farm for $80 per month, and has since worked steadily for $3 per day and board, and they will soon have enough saved to start for themselves, a feat absolutely impossible in the West. The third boy helped me at home all year, but he will go to Morrisville October 1. The other three children go to high school, three miles, the bus taking them from the doorstep.

Of course all the things mentioned by L. H. Woodward must be considered, for they are all facts, and one other that will work harder against the western farmer than all the rest is the scarcity of working days. Instead of four to six days a week for field work that he is accustomed to, you can scarcely average two days a week, and there, I think, would be the defeat of a large unit. On a small unit there are always odd jobs to do to occupy the help. As far as the cattle business is concerned I think there is money to be made here, feeding baby beef, for the market is at your door.

In Central New York on the limestone land you can grow anything in the grass line you can in Iowa, only it takes more fertilization. Alfalfa should grow well for pasture, but on account of so much rain would be hard to cure for hay. Barley will take the place of corn in beef feeding. Timothy and clover grow well if land is drained and limed on the shale land. Orchard grass produces lots of feed. Most people here, I think, let their hay get too ripe for good cow hay.

I would not undertake to advise anyone on a change of this kind, for there are too many instances of dissatisfaction, but there are several westerners near here who like it and are doing well. As for myself I am going to stay and am working in a small way toward a beef cattle ranch. As for the inhabitants here, no finer people live anywhere; they are the salt of the earth, steady, honest, conservative, neighborly and friendly. F. W. P.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

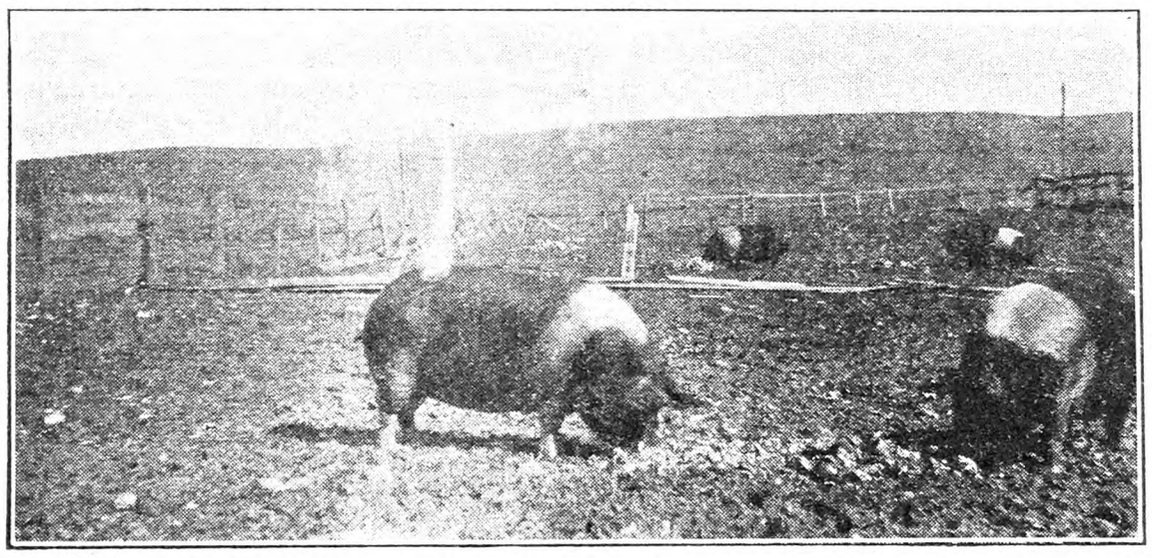
Commercial Feeding of Table Refuse to Swine

THE feeding of table refuse (garbage) to both fattening and breeding hogs has assumed quite an economic importance throughout the United States. At the present time between three and four hundred cities of over 10,000 population are so disposing of their garbage. There seems to be an entirely unjustified prejudice in the minds of many people toward garbage-produced pork. The Bureau of Animal Industry has demonstrated by tests that the quality of pork so produced is as good as that produced by any other standard hog ration. Garbage is the refuse from our own tables, and while it may contain some spoiled and tainted food this should not be fed to hogs, as it may cause death.

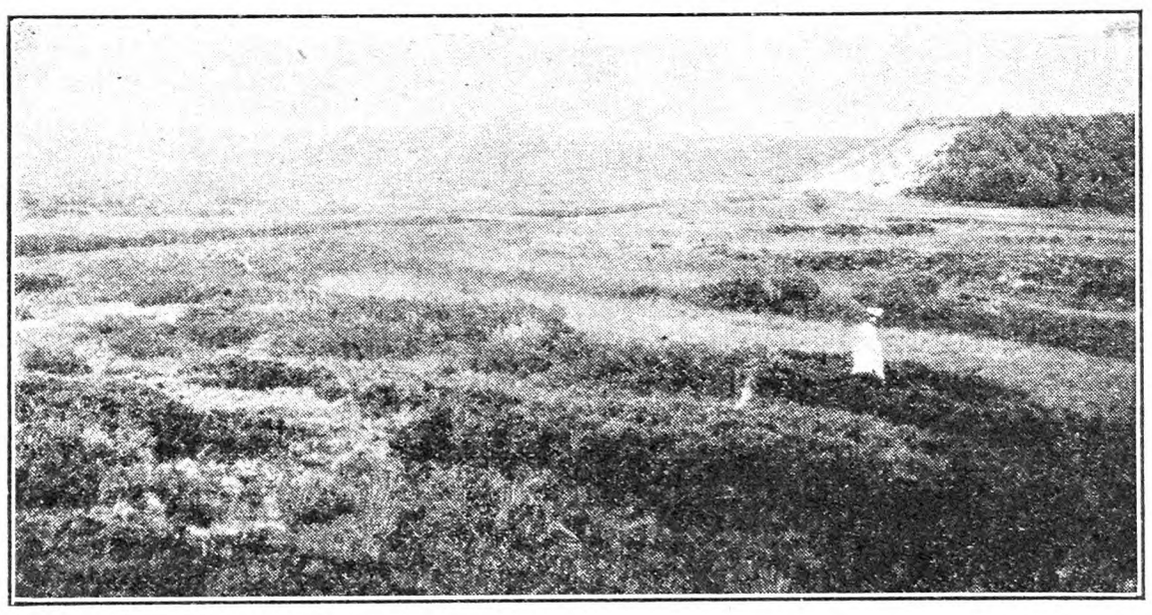
The feeding of garbage is a specialized type of feeding. Any feeder contemplating installing this system should carefully study the various methods employed before embarking on the enterprise. The principal essential factors to be observed are, vaccination against hog-cholera, frequent collection, proper sanitation and removal of all injurious substances.

The College of Agriculture, Syracuse University, has fed garbage to large numbers of both fattening and breeding hogs for several years. The composition and quality of table waste is exceedingly variable, particularly with reference to its moisture content. Good quality table waste will contain on the average about 30 per cent dry matter. Garbage of this quality, if properly supplemented with Alfalfa meal or forage and minerals, will require about one ton to produce 100 lbs. of pork. Municipal garbage collected at random, due to its high moisture content and inferior quality, will require on the average about two and one-half tons to produce 100 lbs. of pork.

In 1923 a feeding test was conducted at Syracuse University Farm to observe the efficiency and economy of gain in pigs fed table refuse when compared with corn and barley. Thirty pigs were divided into three pens of 10 each, care being taken to make the division comparable. Ground corn and wheat middlings was fed to Pen 1, ground barley and wheat middlings was fed to Pen 2, while Pen 3 received table refuse and wheat middlings. The ground corn, barley and wheat middlings was self-fed. The garbage was hand fed. The pigs were fed for 100 days. The garbage fed pigs made the largest daily gain and the most total profit per head.



Swine Feeding on Table Refuse. Fig. 371



Heath Land in Jutland, Denmark, Now Being Reclaimed. Fig. 372

Recent work at several experiment stations clearly demonstrated that many of our basal hog rations formerly used for dry lot or Winter feeding are deficient in vitamins. This deficiency is usually manifested by small gains, unthriftiness, lameness, paralysis, weak bones, rheumatism and rickets. The vitamin requirements of pigs fed a garbage ration will vary more than any other kind of feed, because, one can of garbage may contain a large proportion of lettuce and cabbage leaves and other vegetables, while the next can of garbage may contain mostly bread or meat scraps. As a test for our local conditions, which are fairly typical of the average commercial plant, an experiment was conducted in 1925 and 1926 by the Animal Husbandry Department, to observe the results obtained by adding Alfalfa meal, in a self-feeder, as a source of vitamins for garbage-fed pigs. Pen 1 received garbage and minerals. Pen 2 received garbage, minerals and vitamins, in the form of Alfalfa meal. The mineral mixture was a simple one and has seemed entirely adequate after several years use; it consists of the following ingredients: Charcoal, ½ part by weight; ground limestone, one part; salt, one part. The pigs which received only garbage and minerals made an average daily gain of 1.2 lbs. per head for a period of 75 days. They required 480 lbs. of dry matter to produce 100 lbs. of gain. The pigs which received Alfalfa meal in addition to the ration just stated made an average daily gain of 1.5 lbs. per head for the same period, and required only 403 lbs. of dry matter to produce 100 lbs. of gain. The feed cost per cwt. gain was $0.652 less with the Alfalfa-fed pigs. The Alfalfa meal fed pigs also looked thriftier and ate more heartily. There were 18 pigs used in each pen during the test, which is the average of two years of dry lot or Winter feeding. Pen 1 made a total profit of $190.68 and Pen 2 made a total profit of $232.66.

In 1927 a test was conducted at the same place to compare crude cod liver oil with Alfalfa meal as a source of vitamins. The cod liver oil was fed by mixing it with the garbage. It was fed once daily, in the morning, at the rate of one-half pint to eight shotes, for a period of 60 days. This would be equivalent to about one tablespoonful per 100 lbs. live weight. The oil did not appear to be unpalatable to the pigs. The pigs receiving the oil as a supplement to their garbage ration made a slightly larger gain per head, and required less feed to produce 100 lbs. of gain. There was also a decrease of 10 cents in the feed cost per cwt. gain. However, there are some disadvantages to feeding cod liver oil as compared with Alfalfa meal that could easily offset the slight difference in gain. To be efficient the cod liver oil must be fresh and pure. It must also be tightly covered and kept in a cool dark place, care must be exercised in handling it and mixing it with the feed. The Alfalfa meal can be placed in a self feeder and forgotten, it has the advantage of convenience and being easily obtained.

In a test just concluded a commercial, nitrogenous, supplemental pig feed consisting of digester tankage, linseed meal, corn germ meal, Alfalfa leaf flour, wheat middlings, hominy feed, molasses, charcoal and salt was fed to a pen of pigs as a supplement to their garbage ration. This feed reduced the dry matter required to produce 100 lbs. of gain nearly 31 lbs. Due to the low cost of the garbage, its replacement value was so lowered that it increased the cost per cwt. gain from $3.52 to $4.30. However, the pigs receiving the supplemental commercial feed made a total gain of 13.4 lbs. more per head in a 14-day feeding period, so that in spite of the fact that their gains were slightly more expensive they actually made $0.081 more profit per head. RUSSELL W. DUCK.

Syracuse University, N. Y.

Reclaiming Europe's Waste Land

A GREAT deal of nearly barren land is still to be found in certain districts of Northern Europe, particularly in Denmark, Germany and Holland. These lands are being steadily brought into useful conditions by methods much the same in all these countries. The soil is dyked, drained and pumped out if necessary, and the soil improved by plowing under green crops and the use of fertilizers.

Some of the soil is as thin and sandy as it is along certain parts of our Atlantic coast from Cape Cod down to Florida, and in a few districts in the Great Lakes region. The poorest soil appears to be useful only for planting trees of the pine, spruce and fir family, and great areas of these trees in various stages of growth may be seen in these countries. Other land, while naturally rather light and poor, has been reclaimed for farming by persistant methods of soil improvement. The photograph shown here, taken in the Jutland region of Denmark, shows one of these heath areas before much work had been done to bring it into cultivation. It is a desolate looking tract, but many attractive farms have been developed in just such localities. An association called the Danish Heath Society encourages planting trees on soils not adapted to other purposes. It helps farmers obtain supplies of lime and marl which have been found especially useful on heathy soils. The association publishes a paper and has 10,000 members who are given aid from a large national fund. Information is distributed on cultivation methods, on dividing the land into farms, and on construction of buildings suitable for the conditions.

Wood is rather scarce in these northern countries and the governments give special attention to encouraging production. Even now only about 8 per cent of Danish land is in forests. About three-fourths is owned by farmers and the rest by the

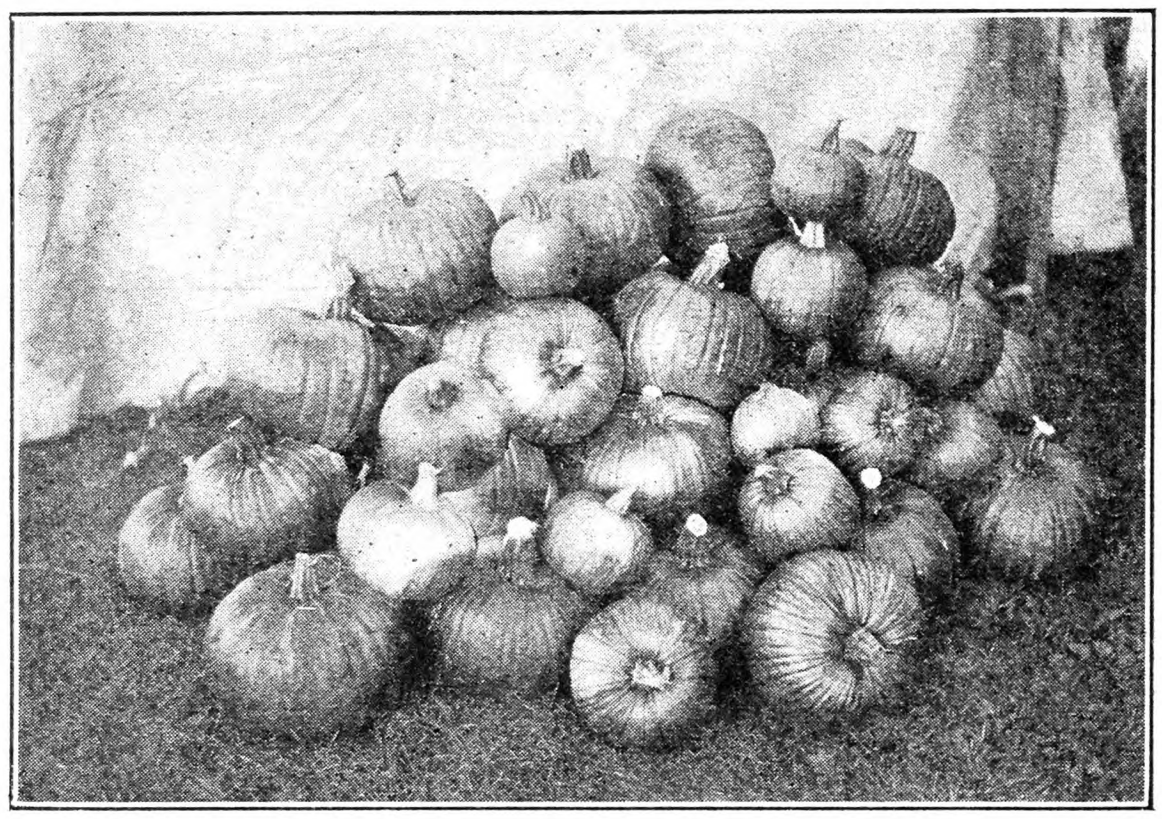
State, in contrast with extensive public ownership and management as seen in Germany. Most of the wooded land in Denmark is planted with beech and red pine. Laws are framed for the purpose of keeping these lands continually for trees. When old trees are cut down, new ones must be planted.

G. B. F.

The Product of One Seed

ONE of the constant surprises met by the man who has his eyes open is the marvelous bounty of nature when given opportunity. The fact is we have all along been trying to force production by massing seed, thereby preventing the end desired. Evidently writers and seedsmen recognize the certain result, for in recent years more and more is attention being directed to the necessity for scattering rather than massing seed if best crop yield is to be possible. Repeatedly has this lesson been forced home as individual seeds have multiplied production when given a chance. The illustration here presented only serves to emphasize the lesson, and the story is a simple one.

The failure of a lot of strawberry plants left me an open space on ground well fertilized and prepared, and in the center a single sugar pumpkin seed was dropped and covered. As it grew four branches were allowed, and these were trained in four directions. At the axil of each leaf the ground underneath was stirred and the vine gently pressed down to encourage additional root system. When the main branches were 16 ft. long the tips were pinched off and the vine buried, first working in a little dressing at these points. Before Fall additional branches entirely filled the space, and the 32 ft. square was fully covered. When time to gather the fruit of this vine the apple pickers were sent out to bring in, count and weigh. The result was 62 pumpkins shown in the cut, none weighing less than 2 lbs.



The 62 Pumpkins That Grew from One Seed. Fig. 373

If the number is surprising the fact that in one specimen there were 679 well-developed seeds further testifies to the wonderful bounty of nature. If we allow each one to carry as many, and each vine be allowed space and then to cover the same as did this, there were seeds enough produced from the one seed used to plant more than 700 acres. To my mind here is a lesson well worth holding in the hope that it may lead growers to give nature a better chance to prove what it is waiting to do. It is not the number of acres covered, not the amount of seed put in, but the spirit of co-operation sure to lead to giving room for a seed to do its best. As this gets foothold in our brains we will find the way out of some of the troubles about which so often we complain. When we do our part nature will complete the record to our profit. For years the rule has been to set tomato plants 6 ft. each way and, when well started, mulch heavily and let the vines run. In this way all the space is covered and later in the season pruning will be called for, but the yield of fruit is far beyond anything previously obtained. We have found that four stalks of sweet corn to the hill will produce more and sweeter corn than a larger number. Planting one kernel every nine inches in the row gave me the highest yield yet obtained and the sweetest corn. Here is illustration of the self-same lesson so often entirely overlooked. The secret of success is to find the closer co-operation with nature and work in harmony with her laws. We cannot force; we must invite.

G. M. TWITCHELL.

Maine.

The Haymaking Job

THIS is a matter about which we all *know* better than we usually *do*. Weather is the deciding factor to such an extent that it often makes the work of an experienced farmer look like that of a novice.

A load of hay cut at the right time and cured without weathering is good to look at, whether it be Timothy, clover or mixed grasses. And one fortunate enough to put in a whole mow of this sort has something that he likes to show to visitors.

Machinery has simplified the labor of haying, but has not improved the quality possibilities of the hay. That could not be done, because grass cut with the scythe, spread and turned with forks and raked by hand, is the topnotch of hay quality, and contains none of the stones and dirt we scrape into it with the wire rake. However, no one wants to go back to the old hand methods, even though it were possible to get labor for this sort of haying. In many cases the tedder, side-delivery rake, loader and horse fork or slings, are as much a part of farm equipment as the mower and ordinary dumping rake of a generation ago, when we had the man-killing job of pitching the load over the "big beam." In fact this big beam has disappeared from the majority of modern barns with their plank frame construction.

There are two common methods of hay-making in good weather. One is to get it under cover the same day cut. This can be done with Timothy and the lighter grasses, when the sun shines and wind blows. No one expects to get quite so good results with this quick process, because the hay is bleached by the sunlight, and often over-dried. However, the appeal of getting along with the work is so strong that we are likely to haul in as much as possible of the early cut the same day, and all of the middle and later cuttings when weather favors. The clovers can seldom be handled in this way, and, when they are, there is serious loss from shattering of the valuable leaves.

The other and generally recognized better method is to mow in morning when the dew is off, let lie until wilted, turn or ted if heavy, rake loosely into windrows and bunch in the afternoon. In early forenoon these haycocks are opened, merely turned out into three or four bunches, or spread more if thought necessary, depending on its condition and the weather, and hauled in in afternoon. Clovers often have to be left in the cock longer, two days or even more, to get properly cured, which means that there is not an excess of moisture left in the stems. This system of curing in the cock permits the development of certain fermentations, resulting in flavors and aroma somewhat comparable to the treatment of tobacco in the best methods of curing. Any man who has tried to use tobacco dried quickly, as we get in hay the same day it is cut, knows how deficient in so-called quality such tobacco is.

It often happens that one may have cocked hay out on threatening mornings, not rainy but doubtful. Will it stand safely until another day? By feeling the inside of a few bunches a good idea of its condition may be had. If quite hot, there is danger, which may be avoided by forking off the top half. One motion will do this, and only two or three are necessary to recock it.

It is convenient to have a place under cover, in some shed or on the poles, where we can put a load or two of hay that we know is too green for the mow. There it will usually cure safely. But this should be the natural juice of the grass—not rain or dew. Wet hay is poor stuff to house, as it is likely to mold.

Opinions differ as to the use of salt or lime in the mow. The writer never used either and has had the repuation of putting hay in "awfully green." I have seldom found moldy spots in the mow, but have seen hay reddened almost to brick color in places with salt and no good hay smell to it.

W. W. H.

A Country Crusoe

PICTURE a neighborhood of neglected farms on a road off the main highway. A neighborhood where patient oxen, instead of tractors, are still used to haul the load and drag the plow. A neighborhood where the passing of an automobile other than that of the rural delivery postman is an event. Picture such a neighborhood and you have the environment of Forsaken Farm, a community into which Robinson Crusoe Jones and his wife moved from the city not so very long ago. The Joneses were city born and bred; they knew little of farming; theirs was a voyage of discovery; they would live and learn. And they did.

It was midsummer when the Joneses moved onto their farm. They had bought it with the garden all grown, which was considered an advantage, from their standpoint. It was an easy thing to pick the corn and cucumbers and tomatoes and peppers, which the former owner had planted and cared for. That is, he cared for the garden up to the time when the bargain was struck. From that moment, however, not a stitch of work had he done in the way of cultivation, and the weeds, which took no note of change in ownership, perked up their heads and took a fresh start. They knew that Newcomer Crusoe would be busy with other things, and if they put in their best licks he would be assured of at least one good crop the next season; so they went to it.

Next season's Spring was early. Crusoe Jones bargained for the services of Bob Gainwell's ox team and had his Spring plowing done betimes. Study of the seedsmen's catalogs yielded a generous supply of vegetable seeds from which Crusoe selected a planting of peas of a kind which the book with the gaudy colored cover declared would yield "a large crop of long dark green pods packed with green wrinkled peas of large size and unsurpassed quality."

When he had plowed the old cornfield near the farm cemetery—for Forsaken Farm had its little self-starting cemetery, like so many Rhode Island farms—Bob had said, casually, "Peas ought to grow well there," indicating a moist spot where the earth was black and mellow. Crusoe had been quick to take the hint. There the peas were planted, row on row. They came up in due time and form and Crusoe's mouth watered as he anticipated the ample servings of lucious legumes which the garden promised.

One morning Crusoe Jones, like his namesake, Robinson, discovered footprints in the sand. It was no Friday footprint which dented the pea patch, but the mark of a cloven hoof. "The devil!" ejaculated Crusoe to himself. He was wrong. It was not the devil, but a deer which had marked the garden soil. The deer had also marked the rows of peas, and where yesterday there were pecks of promise today there were only the stubs of pea vines, nibbled off short. As he wended his way to the house after his gun, Crusoe meditated on the justice of a State law which forbids the killing of deer and compels the farmer to stand by and see his crop devoured unless he chooses to be a law-breaker. Robinson Crusoe Jones didn't break the law, but his law-abiding was only because the deer kept away from his pea patch when he had his gun.

A little later Robinson Crusoe Jones figured that it was time to plant beans. Henry Thoreau, you remember, knew beans and planted them, raising a crop. Jones reckoned that he could do the same. This time his seeds were sown nearer his dwelling on a piece of land which he believed was too near habitation for deer to bother. The bean plot was on a side hill, gently sloping to the morning sun. Jones had the beans boiled, baked and bolted, figuratively, as he dropped his seeds into hills which he carefully prepared according to the most approved formula. Never did beans come up more uniformly, nor with a better prospect. They were good color, the twin first leaves grew erect after the bent stem had broken the ground, and altogether they were beans to be proud of.

That was Saturday night. On Monday morning Robinson inspected his bean field as the sun rose in his splendor over the eastern hills beyond the river. Where were the beans? There were some ugly looking green stems sticking out of the ground where the bean vines had been, but that was all. The leaves had been nipped off as neatly as you please. Here was a puzzle. The depredation could not have been by deer since no tracks showed. What was the cause?

It soon developed. Woodchucks! Robinson found the boss woodchuck's hole on the upper side of the hill at the end of one of the rows. That night a steel trap was carefully concealed in the mouth of the hole to work while Robinson slept. The next morning the trap was found sprung but there was no

woodchuck. Only a little fur, which showed that the Candlemas Day shadower had been caught but not held. The trap was reset, but for several days and nights it was not touched. Crusoe believed that the woodchuck had been frightened away and carefully replanted his bean patch.

In due time the second crop of beans poked heads above ground and began to flourish. Farmer Crusoe flattered himself that this time his beans would develop. They grew nicely until the third leaves appeared when, at a morning inspection, it was apparent that the groundhog had been at them again. Careful examination of the premises showed what had happened. The woodchuck, whose long teeth were doubtless wisdom teeth, had evidently figured that it was no use to continue his residence on the upper side of the bean plot, where there was a trap, and had shifted to a location on the lower side. Here he had dug a new hole from which he made his little journeys of depredation.

Robinson figured that the woodchuck knew beans better than he knew woodchucks and gave it up until another year. Then he planted his beans within the bounds of a wire fenced henyard and raised a bumper crop.

"You should have a dog," said Neighbor Black to whom Robinson told his tale of woodchuck woe. Of course he should. Whoever heard of a Crusoe without a dog? And then it occurred to Robinson how he had missed his opportunity to carry out the simile.

As newcomers into the Forsaken Farm community the Joneses had expected a call from the minister of the little local church within a reasonable time after their arrival. Greatly to their surprise no call was made. They could not quite figure it out. Could the fact that they had Unitarian leanings, while the local church was of another denomination, make it possible that their souls were not worth cultivation? Some of the member of the church did not seem to share the minister's indifference, since they called and were cordial in their invitations, but the minister stayed away.

One Saturday morning, when Mrs. Jones was in the middle of her Sunday baking, there came a knock at the kitchen door. It was the minister, at last. He had not come to make a pastoral call, he explained, but to try to give away a dog. The minister had recently resigned his pastorate, it should be said here, and was about to remove to another part of the country a considerable distance away. There were reasons, the minister said, why he could not take his dog with him. He was a good dog. The neighbors all knew what a good dog he was, but the neighbors all had dogs of their own, and the newly come family, without a dog, had suggested itself to the minister as the most likely prospect for furnishing a good home for Nimrod. Wouldn't the Joneses like to have the dog?

Robinson and his wife stole rapid glances at each other while the minister talked. Out of the rear kitchen window Robinson caught sight of a long-eared hound with black and yellow spots, gobbling chicken bones which had been placed in the cats' feeding dish by the woodshed door.

"Is that your dog?" he asked the minister, pointing in Nimrod's direction. The minister allowed that it was. He apologized for the dog's greed and seemed surprised that a minister's dog should be robbing the poor plate. But he did not seem so very much surprised, after all, when his hosts declined to act as the local Animal Rescue League.

With the dog at Forsaken Farm the woodchuck might not have "spilled" the beans.

W. H. BROWNING.

The Tomato Business on Long Island

OF ALL the market garden crops grown on Long Island probably none is of greater importance than the tomato, and from a financial standpoint, it takes a leading place. Comparatively easy to grow once the plants get started there need be little or no difficulty in securing a crop, provided, of course, that no unusual weather conditions prevail during the growing season which extends from June until frost kills the vines.

For some years past, since the use of trucks has made delivery to the Brooklyn and Manhattan markets a matter of a few hours, tomato growing has received quite an impetus here on the South Side as well as on the North Fork from Riverhead east to Orient. Southold is one of the leading points on the North Side and, along the South Shore, Speonk and Remsenburg as well as the Moriches have supplied these markets with a fine grade of ripe tomatoes. Green tomatoes, too, are sold to some extent, supplying canning factories.

On the writer's farm at Remsenburg tomatoes have been grown to a limited extent with two or three acres as a filler in connection with other truck specialties. We began with a half acre and did so well in money returns that we decided to increase the acreage for the next succeeding years.

The introduction of the carrier containing six four-quart boxes has been the means of greatly simplifying the packing of tomatoes and insures their arrival in the market in good condition without crushing or bruising the fruit. Not only are they in better condition, but their attractive appearance packed in this way insures a far better price. The old way of shipping loosely in peach baskets or other containers often resulted in considerable loss, especially in long hauls to market.

These carriers are bought second hand, costing about 15 cents each, and are usually supplied by the commission house selling the produce. From 15 to 18 ripe tomatoes are placed in each six-quart box and the carrier when filled contains about 100, depending on the size of the fruit. During our first year's experience with this crop we received as high as $3 to $3.50 a carrier but during the next few

The Baby Goats Take Kindly to the Bottle. Fig. 374

years the price averaged lower, in some instances to 75 cents, which made shipping unprofitable. This low level was due in most instances to a glut in the market, and to overcome that condition the tomatoes were left on the vines until the market improved.

An oversupply of any vegetable often occurs and means a great loss to the growers. For instance a 75-cent market means a net return of less than 25 cents a carrier. Figuring the containers at 15 cents there is a cartage of 30 cents and a commission of 10 per cent on the sales, all of which eat up the profits at an alarming rate, leaving the farmer in a decidedly pessimistic frame of mind to say the least. However, on general principles, taking one season with another, there is a fair profit made on tomatoes as the general selling price averages from $1.50 to $2.50 for a fancy pack, ripe but not soft and properly graded as to size and general appearance. No. 1 and No. 2 are packed separately now, but until this was done there was slight chance to secure and retain grocery trade which demands a choice product.

The general appearance of a package of tomatoes is enhanced 50 per cent by taking care in selecting only hard fruit without blemish and free from cracked surfaces or decay. We always made it a point to have our packers handle every tomato carefully and polish each one with a cloth until it looked good enough to place directly on the table. This took time, but we found it paid in dollars and cents as well as for our own satisfaction in putting out a high-grade article meeting the requirements for quality products. The grower's name on the package is often sufficient and after a while the trade will rely on goods from some particular farm and sales will be made without difficulty when other stuff is often meeting with a slow outlet. Marketmen are quick to recognize a good package of tomatoes and if their good will is once obtained there need be no serious difficulty in securing top prices, provided normal conditions prevail. A congested market, however, sometimes occurs and seems to be beyond anyone's control, especially when the law of supply and demand exerts such an influence in our centers of trade.

In the selection of a soil for tomatoes it is well to use ground that has been well fertilized with either chemicals or manure or both, always keeping in mind that an excess of nitrogen is conducive to a rank growth of vine whch tends to produce a mass of foliage without a corresponding production of fruits unless properly balanced by acid phosphate and potash, the latter being a prime requisite for quality. The first named elements promote growth and general productiveness and should be in a soluble form in order that the plants may readily assimilate such plant food as they require throughout the season. When manure was used on our farm we usually applied a well rotted compost in late Fall or early Winter. A high-grade fertilizer was broadcast over the entire area and, if found necessary, a small application was dropped by the side of each plant after setting the field.

Plants are started in a specially prepared seed bed using an ordinary garden planter or drill, properly gauged to drop the seed rather thinly if possible. A mass of plants in the row is not desirable as the tendency is to produce a lot of weak plants, lacking vigor and strength of stem. To avoid this the seedlings should be thinned so that they stand an inch or two apart in the row, thus giving them a chance to develop into stocky plants with a good root growth and capable of withstanding the shock while being transplanted into the field.

We have always set the plants four feet each way in the field, making the holes with a stick and setting by hand and if the soil was dry some water was poured in each hole. This method is just as effective although slower than the more modern way of using a regular setter which makes the drill, while a man riding back of the machine near the ground places the plants at the required distance and from a tank forward a stream of water completes the operation. By this method the plants are placed about two feet apart in the row or at a greater distance if thought advisable. We liked the 4x4 way because of the greater ease in picking the crop as it allows plenty of space between the rows and permits the picker to walk in either direction without injuring the vines. The newer method has its advantages, and, in the commercial growing of the crop as we now find it, hand work in setting would be too laborious and time wasting, except possibly on limited areas.

For the control of fungus diseases, such as blight, an application or two of Bordeaux mixture is recommended. This will help to control blight as well as the tomato worm which at times is troublesome and will have to be picked off by hand unless killed by poison. All enemies of the plant are multiplied many times over when the crop is planted on the same ground year after year without a rotation, and this principle applies with equal force to all our cultivated vegetables and plants.

We have grown a number of varieties of tomatoes but for the general market our choice has been the Stone. It is of medium size, is firm and stands shipping well, besides being popular for the table as well as for canning.

W. B. TUTHILL.

A Drainage Problem

WE HAVE a low field that needs tile drains and would like to have you give us some data on draining this fields. All land here is underlaid with tight red clay but three feet or more below surface of this field. Soil is sandy loam (fine sand and no gravel). There are springs to handle in the tiles. Open ditch in road along east side of field will carry water from tiles.

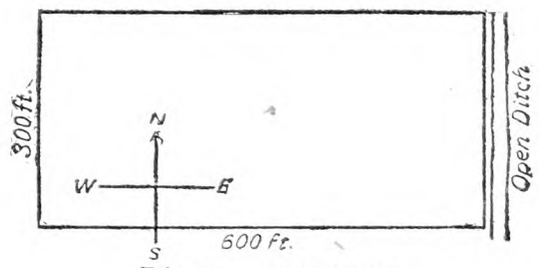


Diagram of Field

We would like a sketch to show place and length of main drains and side drains, size of tiles to be used and depth of trenches. Which are better to use, one-foot or two-foot tiles? I enclose an outline of the field.

C. W. B.

Virginia.

R. N.-Y.—Here is a problem on which we would like the experience of several readers.

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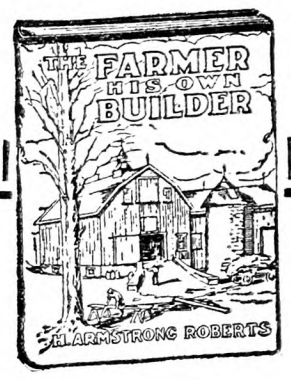

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[Conducted by W. W. H. Experience and questions invited.]

Beauty in Flowering Shrubs

Spring and early Summer show an abundance of bloom among shrubs, but we often find sameness in these displays, and little show of bloom from midsummer on. Effort should be made to diversify and prolong this bloom.

Just now we are enjoying one of the newer mock oranges, Virginal, which has flowers 2 in. across, forming a solid wreath along the branch. This is very showy and also slightly fragrant; one of the most desirable among the newer sorts. The old-fashioned garland mock orange (Philadelphus coronarius) is still the sweetest of all, and the earliest to flower, but some of the new ones are more showy. Virginal seems to be generally semi-double, while the new variety, Girandole, which I have not tried yet, is very double, with dense trusses of flowers.

Among the bush honeysuckles desirable in a shrubbery bed I find Lonicera Morrowi especially vigorous and hardy. It is covered with small white flowers in May, and these are followed by showy bright red fruits through Summer and Fall.

For a continued show of flowers from July until frost, nothing is more striking than the butterfly bush, Buddleia variabilis. It is sometimes called Summer lilac, its dense cylindrical spikes of violet flowers suggesting that flower. As this flowers on new wood it requires quite severe pruning in Winter or early Spring. Of course the early Spring-flowering shrubs must be pruned in Summer, after blooming is over.

Last year one of our favorite Weigelas, an old bush planted about 40 years, was burned to the ground by a brush fire. We thought it would be a total loss, but after the dead branches were removed the plant started strong shoots from the root, and this year it is a symmetrical bush, covered with flowers. The moral is that we may be too tender-hearted in pruning a strong-growing old shrub, and permit an ungainly form, when it would be improved by severe cutting back. Burning over is too drastic, however; while the old Weigela survived the ordeal, barberries were destroyed. E. T. R.

More About Perennials

I was especially interested in two letters on perennial gardens in a recent issue, as I have been working along this line for about five years. I now have quite a large and lovely collection. Every year I plan to add at least one or two varieties. I also save seeds of those which are less hardy, so if the old plants fail to winter I can start new ones without buying seeds. However, I find that nearly always if I give the beds a slight covering during the Winter many seedlings will come up in the Spring, even though the old plants do not live. These seedlings seem to come along much faster than those sown in the Spring, even when I have started them inside.

I have trouble making hollyhocks live for more than one Winter, but they seed themselves generously. This year my Coreopsis also died, but the ground is thick with tiny seedlings. I have Delphinium (larkspur), Pyrethrum, Lychnis (Jerusalem Cross), columbines, Iceland poppies, Sweet William and bergamot or bee balm, all large and firmly established, some five years old. I also have Digitalis (foxglove) and Oriental poppy sown last Summer and transplanted this Spring. The Digitalis is goin gto bloom, but am not sure of the poppies. Last year my Coreopsis and hollyhocks were wonderful. I shall miss them this year, but will have them again next year.

Never plant Achillea (milfoil or yarrow) in your garden. It will spread, and is very hard to control. I know from experience. I have read that Anchusa (alkanet) would do the same. Mine died last Winter and I am not going to let the seedlings live for fear of it. [We have never seen alkanet growing out of bounds.—Ed.]

I think the reason for the loss of plants which the writer on page 855 had was due to non-protection of Fall transplanted plants. Even the hardiest of plants must be covered if moved in the Fall. However, with foxgloves, hollyhocks, Oriental poppies or any perennial which has a crown or keeps some or all of its foliage care must be taken not to smother. Pine boughs make the best covering for these.

I also raise lots of annuals and exhibit at the county fair. My premium check last Fall was $20, and I had a free entry ticket to the fair also. My entry fees cost about $2.50, so I made a nice profit. I also had my flowers all Summer. I like this way to earn a bit. I enjoy it and the work is healthful. MRS. W. F.
New York.

Double Blossom Disease of Blackberries

I have some blackberries which are fruiting this year for the first time. They have all had the same treatment. I am sending you some of the biggest and cleanest berries. Can you tell me what is the matter with them? I got the vines from a neighbor. He told me that the first four years he had lots of berries, but that this year his fruit is the same as mine. G. W. R.
South Jacksonville, Fla.

The dewberry has few diseases of importance, but anthracnose and double blossom cause considerable trouble at times. The fruit that was received was a mass of dried seeds, characteristic of the double blossom trouble. It is because of this disease that southern dewberry growers cut the canes close to the crown just after the fruit is harvested. In New Jersey and Tennessee this practice controls double blossom. Unfortunately the same plan does not work so well in Florida, but you should at least try it. There is no other known remedy. H. B. T.

Tomato Pests

Something is eating my tomato plants, eaving only the stem. S. C.
Sussex Co., N. J.

This sounds like the work of potato beetles. They quickly destroy young tomato plants if not watched. Black fleas and plant lice are also possibilities. Strong tobacco dust is a useful repellent, but the potato beetles may well be picked off daily.

Culture of Cucumbers and Dahlias

1. I have a good local market for pickles and cucumbers. Would you give me some information on their culture? What kind of soil required? What kind of diseases will there be and how to fight them? 2. I also want to grow a large patch of Dahlias. I have the bulbs and would like to get some advice about the culture. Is well manured soil all right for this flower? Should every bulb be planted separate or more bulbs to a hill?
Red Hook, N. Y. A. E.

1. In growing cucumbers, light sandy soil is preferable for an early crop, but yields are larger and the bearing period longer on heavier soil. Cool clay loam is used for late crop and for pickle stock. Early plowing and frequent harrowing before planting are important. Stable manures are valuable for this crop, but should be well rotted. This may be applied broadcast, or in the furrow. Some truckers open the furrows about a month before planting, distribute the manure, and then turn back the soil, mixing soil and manure in the furrow. If commercial fertilizer is used it should not contain more than 4 per cent nitrogen, with 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 6 to 10 per cent potash. From 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of fertilizer is applied to the acre. Planting should not be done until the ground is warm and there is no danger of frost. Tillage is continued as long as it can be done without danger to the vines.

The most serious trouble affecting cucumbers is the striped beetle, and this is difficult to control. Dusting with 1 lb. of arsenate of lead to 15-lbs. land plaster is helpful. Downy mildew, leaf blight and anthracnose are important diseases of the cucumber. They are controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, beginning early in the season, and continuing at intervals of about 10 days.

2. Dahlias should not be planted too early for best results; many large growers set out any time from May 15 to July 1. In a large planting entirely devoted to them, they should be set 4x4 ft., which gives an opportunity for tillage. Best results are obtained when the soil is manured and well worked in the Fall. In Spring a good potato fertilizer may be applied at the rate of 100 lbs. to 1,000 square feet.

In dividing clumps of tubers, be sure each tuber has an "eye" or bud, at the stalk end. Without this the tuber will not grow. While large clumps must be separated, we like two tubers in a hill but one good plump tuber with strong eye will give satisfactory results.

Basic Slag on Grass

This product of iron manufacture (Thomas phosphate powder) is not a new material, but during the war and for some time afterward was not available. Farmers are now using it again, and find it very desirable where phosphorus and lime are needed, as is the case with many of our grass lands. It can be broadcast at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. In analysis it runs around 18 per cent phosphoric acid and 40 per cent lime.

It is not a complete fertilizer, so should be supplemented with nitrogen and potash where these are needed. We have found it especially desirable for orchard use, on grass and in the garden.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The greatest grain shipments in the history of Argentina are reported for the week ending June 14. In seven days loadings reached about 175,000 tons of wheat, 275,000 of corn, 52,000 of linseed and 16,000 of oats.

An emergency clinic was established by Mount Vernon, N. Y., health officials recently for the treatment of children who are bitten by dogs. Ten cases were reported June 12 and three June 14. Health Commissioner Shipman said that the situation in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, regarding the prevalence of rabies, was "most acute."

Ohio poultry growers will make their first State tour in July. Extension poultry specialists of the Ohio State University have arranged a motor-bus trip upon which it is hoped at least 50 poultrymen and their wives will visit poultry plants in four other States—Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. The party will leave Columbus on July 9 and will travel through Pennsylvania and Maryland to Washington, D. C. A day will be spent sightseeing in and near the national capital, and the government experimental poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., will also be inspected. There will later be visits to Atlantic City, New York City, Cornell University, and Niagara Falls, aside from the inspections of important and interesting poultry plants in the territory where land and labor costs are higher than they are in Ohio, and where the most modern methods are being used to overcome the handicaps of these high costs. The party will return to Columbus on July 23.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine will attend the fourth annual session of the American Institute of Co-operation, meeting this Summer at the University of California, Berkeley, and will address that gathering on the evening of July 24. This will be the fourth consecutive session of the Institute in which Secretary Jardine has participated. He will discuss "The Future of Agricultural Co-operation in the United States." On July 25 Secretary Jardine is scheduled to speak as the guest of the San Jose Merchants Association, San Jose, Cal. He has arranged conferences for the following two days with California farm leaders for a discussion of their problems as they relate to the work of the Department of Agriculture.

To meet the standards which have been laid down by the poultry husbandry department of the Ohio State University, a hen should have laid 72 eggs since November 1, 1927. The "poultry year" begins November 1, and the first six months of that year ended April 30. Twenty of the 72 eggs should have been laid in April. The demonstration flocks in April averaged 17.6 eggs per hen and for the six months, 66.1 eggs. The figure is below that of last year, when the April average was 18.8 eggs per hen and the six months average was 67.8 eggs per hen.

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Doings at Long Acres

After wasting considerable energy in worrying over unseasonable, cold weather, floods, droughts, hailstorms and tornadoes, it is somewhat disconcerting to have a pesky little bug no bigger than the small end of nothing come along and do more damage than all those major disasters put together. Sections engaged in fruit-growing become hardened to bug menace, and are organized to fight bugs with everything from hand dusters to power sprayers of 200-gallon capacity, while local dealers carry in stock an array of poisons and noxious nostrums of all descriptions. However, I rather think that the great majority of THE R. N.-Y. family are general farmers with fruit and vegetable growing only incidental, and next to no equipment for fighting bugs. It is to them that I attempt to bring a few words of comfort and help.

Bugs are classified from two viewpoints. The scientist insists that a bug with hard wing covers is a beetle and not a bug at all, but we farmers care little for that, so we continue speaking of potato bugs instead of calling them Colorado beetles. Another classification is much easier to remember, for it divides into two classes of chewing bugs and sucking bugs. Any bug which eats leaves or stems, such as potato bugs, striped cucumber bugs, squash bugs, etc., is a chewing insect, and hence easy to kill by the application of poison to the plants.

Suppose we take up the chewing bugs first. Do you remember way back when we put a teaspoon of Paris green in a bucket of water and sprinkled the potatoes with a whisk broom dipped in the poison water? We were careful not to get it too strong, and often thought that tip burn of the leaves was caused by too strong Paris green solution. Now we know that leaf hoppers were hiding under the leaves and laughing at our Paris green while they were busy weakening the plants and spreading blight from hill to hill. Paris green solution is still good, but has the disadvantage of burning the foliage, especially of tender plants. Arsenate of lead powder or calcium sulphate powder are both good, but they, too, burn if used alone. In using either it is best to use in conjunction with the standard Bordeaux mixture of 4 lbs. bluestone (copperas, sometimes called blue vitriol), 4 lbs. lime, 1 or 1½ lbs. arsenate of lead powder and 50 gallons of water, but this again calls for a spray rig. Scale that down to ½ lb. bluestone, 1 lb. lime, ¼ lb. arsenate of lead and six to eight gallons of water, mix in a crock or keg and apply with the quart size hand sprayer or a garden sprinkler, provided you have only a garden or bush fruits to care for. That will not only poison the bugs but also stimulate plant growth. You may mix still smaller quantities if you wish, but always put in lime. Too much lime will do no harm, but too much arsenate will burn tender foliage.

Sucking insects, such as aphids, leaf hoppers, rose bugs and the stinking squash bugs are another matter. They must be fought with a contact spray. Fortunately we have a cheap and common remedy for them, and that is tobacco. If a tobacco solution touches an insect that bug is a goner. The best is nicotine sulphate, commonly called Black Leaf 40, and sold under that name. The usual mixture is a pint of nicotine sulphate to a barrel of water, but you may scale that down to a big teaspoon to a gallon of water, and use in a quart size sprayer. Tobacco stems, procured for next to nothing at any cigar factory, may be steeped for a time and the solution used; if you are unable to procure nicotine or tobacco stems buy a package of cigar clippings for 10 cents at any cigar store and steep them all day in a gallon of water and use that for a spray. If any of the solution touches an aphid he is a dead bug. That is the standard remedy for aphids and leaf hoppers. Leaf hoppers are the villains which ruin your string beans, tomato plants and cause tip burn on potato leaves. Go after them with tobacco solution.

Lastly and best of all to my mind comes the dusting method of bug control. Dusters may be as cheap as 50 cents for a hand dust gun, or small geared machine for $8 to $10. Your hardware dealer will order one for you if he does not keep them in stock. An insect has no lungs, consequently does not breathe through his mouth or nose. It does have tubes running traverse of its body, open at each end and thus does it breathing. If dust obstructs the tubes the bug chokes to death. The hens knew this long before we did. They take dust baths, knowing the poultry lice will die if well dusted. We improve on the hens though, as we add poisons to our dust and thus catch the bugs coming and going. If a bit of tobacco, lime or poison powder enters a breathing tube, the bug dies, and if he eats the poison dust he also dies. Tobacco dust used alone or with lime and arsenate is the standard remedy for aphids. Tobacco dust is also good plant food, and will not burn foliage. The best dust for home mix is 1 lb. tobacco dust, 1 lb. arsenate of lead powder, 10 lbs. hydrated lime. Mix it by stirring with a paddle and then sifting several times through a flour sifter; apply it with a dust gun, geared duster or even shake it through a burlap sack. It is good for striped cucumber bugs, stinking squash bugs, aphids, leaf hoppers, currant worms or potato bugs. Scale that amount down in proportion for the small home garden. With a geared duster you can blow it into fruit trees if they are not full grown.

Yes, I know, folks, that it is easy to talk, but all these things are being done right here on our farm. I dust the string beans and other garden stuff and use a regular spray rig for fruit trees. I steep tobacco and keep lime and arsenate on hand at all times, so you see I am not telling you to do something I am not doing myself. Whether you follow my directions for a backyard garden or an extensive fruit farm makes no difference; the directions are good for both. I don't know it all. I have heaps of things to learn yet, but if I can help you just a little I sure will be glad. That hop grower, for instance, could have saved his crop with a hand-geared duster and a few dollars worth of dust. You will find both dusters and dust advertised, and can use the prepared dusts if you prefer. They have the advantage of being ground very fine and thus blowing better than the home mix. Sulphur dusts are all right if combined with lime plus some poison, but for aphis tobacco dust or tobacco solution is the thing. Strangely enough we have very few aphis this year. Those ants running up your fruit trees are not injuring the trees a particle, but are injurious, as they are encouraging aphis to multiply. Watch an ant and you will see him stroke an aphid's back and then lick off the tiny drops of sweet liquid the aphid forces out of the tiny horns on his back.

Just as a pleasing change from bug subjects get this. I was visiting at a house today which had a cat hole through the back door. Actually an honest to goodness cat hole. I hadn't seen one since I was a boy. It brought me memories of bootjacks, hot tallow for greasing boots, ox teams, logging bees, husking bees and country dances. When the boys tease me for a story tonight just before bedtime I shall tell them about the cat hole and the memories it evoked. Can you imagine anything more fascinating than a real honest cat hole? Yes, they were real old people and had two cats. I surreptitiously gave one cat a gentle kick just to see it fly for the cat hole. I can see Calvin's eyes grow big and round as I tell him all about the magic cat hole, and how surprised the old folks looked as the cat dashed through. L. B. R.

The Long Acre Basketball Team

The European Pine-shoot Moth

I am sending you a specimen of a white pine worm. Would you let me know the name of this insect? What spray can I use to kill it? The pines grew well last year up to the month of September; then the growth they had formed fell off. You will see by this year's growth where the insect goes up in the center of the shoot. We have about 300 white pine (Scotch). They are very badly infested. Will you let me know what spray I could use to kill the insect? T. L.

Larchmont, N. Y.

In 1914 a caterpillar was found injuring European pines on an estate on Long Island. On investigation the larva was found to be a pest which had long been injurious in Europe and had now come to America. The insect is known as the European pine-shoot moth and is now fairly well distributed in Eastern New York and Connecticut.

The caterpillar bores into the young developing buds in the Spring and works on down into the young growing shoots. The caterpillars not only attack the leader but they burrow into the side shoots so that nothing is left to take the place of the dead leader. If the injured shoots succeed in growing they bend downward and outward and become greatly crooked and deformed. Thus the injured trees have crooked, deformed trunks which are not only unsightly but are greatly lessened in value as a source of lumber.

The only method of controlling this pest is that practiced in Europe, namely, the pruning and burning of the infested twigs together with the caterpillars on them. The best time to do this is in the Fall, Winter, and early Spring months while the caterpillars are inside of the buds. Some of the infested shoots may be missed because in the Winter the presence of the caterpillars is not easily noted in every case. Therefore, the trees should be gone over again in the Spring when the work of the pest is much more conspicuous.

G. W. H.

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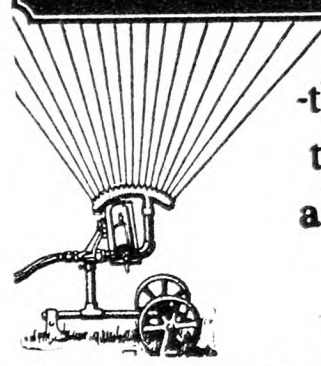

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Berries have been one of the leading features of the fruit and vegetable markets. During the height of the strawberry movement when Virginia districts were about ready to clean up, when Delaware and Maryland were shipping heavily and when New Jersey was just ready to start, from twenty to twenty-five thousand crates were received in a single night by truck. After such receipts the market was generally demoralized and receipts would drop to five or ten thousand crates the following day. Recently only 3,000 to 5,000 crates have been coming in, but prices have not advanced in proportion to the reduction in supplies, most sales ranging $2.25 to $3.25 a crate, with some fancy bringing up to $5 and poor as low as $1.50 a crate of 32-quarts. Following the strawberries there were North Carolina huckleberries and blackberries, the former bringing $5 to $7.50 a crate and the latter $2.50 to $5.50 a crate. A few raspberries have also been received which sold well at 15 to 20c a pint. A recent addition to the list of fruits are the cherries, just now Early Richmond being fairly plentiful, which will be followed by the Montmorency and certain varieties of white and red sweet cherries. Sour cherries have been bringing 5 to 10c a pound. Early varieties of Georgia peaches, principally Uneedas, have been coming in at the rate of three or four carloads a day. They have been small and sold around $2 per 6-basket carrier. The weather has recently been favorable for such fruit as cantaloupe, and a steady to firm market prevailed, standard 45's selling around $3.50 a crate. The cabbage market has been dull, and prices very low. Lettuce has also been very plentiful and the prices discouraging. Big Boston selling 25c to $1 a crate and bushels of nearby Iceberg 25 to 60c. The white potato market was very weak with too many potatoes arriving for trade needs. North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia were all shipping and $2 to $2.25 a barrel was about all that could be obtained for the best stock. Good tomatoes have been selling fairly well, Texas lugs bringing $2 to $2.25, and crates with four 4-quart tills $1 to $1.35. New Jersey peas were quite plentiful and prices were low, Early Junes selling 25 to 50c per ⅝-bushel basket, and large peas brought only 25 to 85c a basket.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts have been quite liberal, amounting to nearly 50,000 cases for the week compared with 36,800 for the week previous, and 41,600 for a similar period a year ago. The market has been rather quiet, but prices held fairly steady, fresh extra firsts selling 32½c and firsts were quoted at 30½c a dozen. A few selected especially for the carton trade were bringing 38 to 41c and some carefully selected candled fresh eggs brought 35 to 37c in cases. The market on storage-packed held up well, in fact the price advanced ½c over those quoted two weeks ago, extra firsts selling at 32c and storage-packed firsts at 31c a dozen. The season was late and cold storage holdings in Philadelphia have recently increased quite rapidly. For two weeks ending June 18 there was a total increase in holdings of 31,000 cases compared with only 11,800 cases for the same period last year, but total holdings in Philadelphia on July 18 were only 278,000 cases against 336,555 cases a year ago. Total holdings for the ten principal cities had reached a total of 6,151,430 cases on June 16 compared with 6,876,409 cases a year ago.

There has been very little activity in the live fowl market and prices have declined. Leghorns were particularly dull with offerings in excess of requirements, and an average of 20c a pound was quoted on White Leghorn fowl. Colored fowl were also a little weak, and 26 to 28c a pound was about all they would bring. Live broilers have also declined in price, best Plymouth Rocks weighing 2½ pounds or over bringing about 40c a pound, with smaller sizes selling 35 to 38c. Rhode Island Reds were quoted 30 to 35c and White Leghorns ranged from 24c for small up to 32c for 2-pound or over sizes. Although the market on fresh-killed poultry was quiet, it ruled firm, fresh-killed fowl, barreled-packed, weighing 5 pounds selling 29 to 30c, while heavy fowl and 4 to 4½-pound sizes sold up to 28c a pound. Western broilers packed in ice were quoted 40 to 42c a pound. Cold storage holdings of poultry in Philadelphia on June 18 was reported as 1,176,233 pounds against 2,381,184 pounds a year ago. Reports covering the entire country as a whole as of June 1 showed holdings of broilers, roasters and fryers to be considerably below the five-year average, while holding of fowl were about the same as last year and slightly smaller than the five-year average.

HAY AND STRAW

The better grades of hay ruled firm and prices on No. 2 Timothy ranged $15.50 to $16.50 a ton. Undergrades were plentiful and market weak with No. 3 Timothy and No. 2 light clover mixed averaging $14 a ton. The market on straight rye straw was quiet but firmly held at $23 a ton with wheat and oat straw moving at $15 to $16 a ton. B. W. S.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week has undoubtedly been devoid of pleasure to most growers and salesmen of produce on this market. Demand generally has been poor with supplies more than ample with resulting low prices.

Apples.—Supplies light; demand light. Baldwins, Mass. A grade, $3 to $3.50. Fancy, large sizes, $3.60 to $3.75. Ungraded, $2 to $3 box. Me., A2¼ to 2½-in., $7.50 to $9 bbl. Best Russets, $2.50 to $3.50. Ben Davis, $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. H. Baldwins, A2½-in. up, $8.50 to $9.50 bbl. Me. Spies, A grade, $7 to $8. Ben Davis, uncl., $4 to $6 bbl. N. Y. Baldwins, U. S. 1, 2½ to 2¾-in., $8.50 to $9.50. Russets, 2½-in., $6.50 bbl.

Asparagus. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native, 36 bchs, mostly $2.50 to $5. Fancy, $4.50 to $6.50. Hudson River, $2 to $4.50. N. J., $3 to $6 doz.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native, 18 bchs, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Va., ½ crts., $1.50 to $1.75; some worthless. Best, 60-qt. crts., $2.50 to $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Va. Wakefield, 25 to 60c ½ crt., and hamp. Md., hamp., 65 to 75c.

Carrots. — Supplies liberal, demand slow. Market dull. Native cut off ord., $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Miss., bchs, 65 to 85c ⅞ bu. Cal., crts, few sales, $3 to $3.50. Va., ½ crts., 50 to 75c.

Cucumbers.—Supplies liberal; demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $2 to $6.50. Ohio, bskts, 24 cukes, $1 to $2. Fla., ⅞ bu hamp., poor, 25 to 75c.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand fair for best. Native h.h., 18 hds. ord., 25 to 60c. Iceberg, native, 40 to 85c; Cal. and Wash., best, $4 to $5.50; poorer, 50c crt.

Onions.—Supplies heavy, market dull and weak. 110 lbs., mostly ordinary, Egyptians, $2 to $3.25. Texas, crts., mostly 75c to $1.10. Cal., $1 to $1.10 crt.

Peas. — Supplies moderate, demand limited. Del. and Md., $1.50 to $1.75 bu. bskt.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market weak. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., 90c to $1.10 100 lbs. N. C. Cobblers, No. 1, mostly $2.50 to $3 bbl. Va. Cobblers, No. 1, mostly $3.25 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, mostly 40 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies heavy, demand good. Native, 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Strawberries. — Supplies liberal. Demand good. 32-qt. crts., native, 18 to 22c. Md. and Del., various varieties, 7 to 15c qt. N. J., 14 to 16c qt.

Tomatoes. — Supplies heavy, demand good on best. Native h.h., mostly 25 to 28c; few 30c lb. Ohio, 10-lb. bskts., $2.25 to $2.50. Fla., crts, $1.50 to $3. Texas, lugs, No. 1, $2.25 to $2.75. Mex., lugs, $2.25 to $2.75 lug.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native P. T., $1 to $1.35 24 bchs. White Capes, few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $24. Eastern, $17 to $21. Clover mixed, red, $20 to $21 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 44½c; firsts, 43 to 44½c; seconds, 40 to 42½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 37c. Mixed colors, 36c. White extras, 34c doz. Pullets, 30 to 32c. Fresh eastern extras, 34c. Undergrades, 28 to 30c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 25½c. Firsts new, 24½ to 25c. Extras held, 30 to 31c. Firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., pea, $10.75 to $11. Cal. small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.25 to $10.50. Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.75 to $10 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market generally unchanged except for slight advances on medium grades with trading greatly restricted.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43c; ⅜ blood, combing, 57c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 55 to 56c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 95 to 98c; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.03 to $1.08; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.25; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ¼ blood, combing, 98c to $1.02; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 92c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Southern potatoes and cabbage are coming in and prices are lower. Raspberries from California show increased receipts.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 43 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, longhorn, 26 to 27c; bricks, 27 to 28c; limburger, 30 to 31c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, higher; Grade A, 35 to 36c; grade B, 33 to 34c; grade C, 29 to 30c; unclassified, 29 to 33c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 31c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; chickens, 34 to 38c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 23 to 26c; old roosters, 15 to 16c; ducks, 27 to 28c; broilers, 25 to 40c; geese, 16 to 19c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russetts, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; Baldwin, $2.75 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box, $4.25 to $5; Winesap, $3 to $3.50. Potatoes, lower; home-grown, bu., 50c to $1; 150-lb. bag, $2.25 to $2.50; N. C., bbl., $3 to $3.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3.50 to $4.75; cherries, box, $3 to $3.25; honeydews, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; plums, Cal., crate, $2.25 to $2.75; raspberries, Cal., crate, $2.25 to $2.75; strawberries, home-grown, 32-qt. crate, $7 to $8; watermelons, 35c to $1.10.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kdiney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, slow; Texas, crate, $1.50 to $1.75; home-grown, doz. bchs, 10 to 15c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, bskt., $1.75 to $2; beans, Miss., hamper, $1.75 to $2.50; beets, Texas, bu., 75c to $1.25; cabbage, Miss., hamper, 60c to $1; carrots, Fla., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.25; celery, doz., 75c to $1; cucumbers, bskt., $1.25 to $1.75; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4.25; lettuce, box, 40 to 50c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 60 to 65c; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, doz., 90c to $1; peas, Va., hamper, $1.40 to $1.65; peppers, Fla., crate, $4.25 to $4.75; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 20 to 40c; spinach, bu., 25 to 35c; tomatoes, bskt, $1.75 to $2.25; turnips, 100-lb. sack, $1.65 to $1.75; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 20 to 21c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, easy; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $36.50; standard middlings, $38.50; red-dog, $44.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $58; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $52; hominy, $43.50; gluten feed, $44.75; oat-feed, $29.30. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

June 21, 1928.

MILK

June: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44½@	$0.45
Extra, 92 score		.44
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42 @	.43¾
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.40½@	.41½
Lower grades	.39 @	.40
Ladles	.34½@	.38½
Packing stock	.31 @	.32½
Renovated	.39½@	.40½
Sweet, fancy	.46 @	.46½
Extra		.45½
Firsts	.43 @	.45
Seconds	.42 @	.42½

CHEESE

State, flats, held special	$0.31 @	$0.32
Fancy	.30 @	.31
Average run	.29 @	.30
Flats, fresh, special	.25½@	.26
Fancy		.25
Wisconsin, held	.30 @	.32
Daisies, fresh		.26

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.37 @	$0.39
Average extras		.36
Extra firsts	.33 @	.35
Firsts	.31½@	.32
Pacific Coast, whites	.31 @	.39
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.36 @	.37
Gathered, best	.32 @	.33½
Common to good	.27 @	.30

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.26
Broilers	.30@	.45
Roosters		.14
Ducks	.18@	.24
Geese		.12
Tame rabbits	.15@	.22

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38@	$0.43
Fair to good	.30@	.36
Broilers	.30@	.43
Roosters	.15@	.22
Fowls	.24@	.31
Ducks	.15@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43@	.47
Old	.25@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.45@	.60
Dark, doz.	3.00@	3.50
Culls	2.00@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75@13.00
Bulls	7.75@ 9.50
Cows	5.00@ 8.50
Calves, best	15.00@16.50
Sheep	4.00@ 7.00
Lambs	16.00@17.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20@$0.21
Good to prime	.16@ .19
Culls	.10@ .14
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00@22.50
Bulls	14.00@14.50
Cows	16.00@19.50

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$1.25@$1.60
Bulks, 180 lbs.	1.60@ 1.90
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00@ 6.00
Southern, bbl.	1.00@ 2.35
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00@ 3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.50@$5.00
Beets, Southern, bu.	1.00@ 1.50
Cabbage, bu.	.50@ 1.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@ 2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.25@ 2.50
Celery, hearts, doz.	1.00@ 2.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@ 2.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.50@ 3.25
Lettuce, bu.	.50@ 1.00
Lima beans, bu.	3.00@ 7.00
Okra, bu.	2.00@ 4.00
Parsley, bu.	.75@ 1.25
Parsnips, bbl.	3.00@ 4.00
Peas, bu.	1.00@ 2.00
Radishes, bu.	.50@ 1.25
Spinach, bu.	.50@ .75
String beans, bu.	.25@ 3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@ 4.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.25@ 2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS
(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00@10.25
Pea	10.25@10.50
Red kidney	8.75@ 9.00
White kidney	10.25@10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.50@$3.00
Bbl.	4.00@ 9.50
Cherries, sweet, qt.	.17@ .22
Strawberries, Del. and Md.	.06@ .12
Jersey	.08@ .18
Up-river	.10@ .25
Hilton, N. J.	.30@ .40
Peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate	1.50@ 5.00
Huckleberries, N. C., qt.	.15@ .35
Blackberries, qt.	.07@ .18
Watermelons, carload	385.00@835.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.25@ 5.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00@24.00
No. 2	22.00@23.00
No. 3	16.00@20.00
Clover mixed	18.00@22.00
Straw, rye	31.00@32.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.56¾
No. 2 red	1.80¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.18
Oats, No. 2 white	.74½
Rye	1.26⅜
Barley	1.04

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54@ .55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60@ .65
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.03@ .04
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@ .20
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.10@ .12
Celery, root	.15@ .20
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.15@ .20
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .35
Peas, lb.	.15@ .25
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15

Coming Farmers' Meetings

June 30.—Rutland Community Association, New York State Jersey Cattle Club Field Day, Watertown, N. Y.

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

June 28.—Licking Co., Ohio, Horticultural Society, June meeting, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

July 30-31.—New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, three-county potato tour, Cortland, N. Y.

Aug. 15.—New York State Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, and International Entomological Congress, State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 22-25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

JUN 29 1926

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

CHICAGO.—Well, here the Parson is, way out in Chicago. He is on his way to Escanaba, Mich., right up in the northwest corner of the lake of that name, and he will write you more about it when he gets there. It is very cool out here and everyone complains about the cold late Spring (did you ever know a Spring that they didn't?). The Parson wore a straw hat chiefly because he happened to have a fairly good one—much better than any other hat he had—but it is quite lonesome out here, as very few such hats are to be seen. They are not even featured in the store windows. Here goes a girl with a fur coat on, but she won't have to worry about her face being cold as it is well covered and her nose better covered still. The painters don't have to advertise their wares out here in Chicago. No wonder paint is high out in the East—so much of it used up by the girls in Chicago. It must have been out round here that Billy Sunday said he would not dare to kiss a girl anyway for fear of contracting painter's colic.

A BIG TOWN.—Yes, Chicago is a big town all right. Here is a man who has been down to Cincinnati for a stay attending a convention. From there he went to Washington and looked over that town. But he comes back all the more enthusiastic about Chicago. "It is sure to be the biggest city in America," says he. "And the best, too." The Parson didn't go into the matter of the present mayor. What an immense railroad station this Chicago and Northwestern is! They say the Union Station is bigger still. The Parson must go over one block and see it. He has just been down Canal Street and got a bite to eat and wandered around in a provision store. Some years ago when out this way it seemed to the Parson foodstuffs were a good deal cheaper in Chicago and the Middle West than in New England, but this time it does not appear so. The tremendous growth of these cities must make a difference. Strictly fresh eggs are quite a little higher than they are in Connecticut, as are also "Illinois State" eggs. Meats, right here at the packing center, seem just about as high, too. Strawberries are about the only thing that look low priced and very nice—20 cents a basket. Raspberries run up to 25 cents for a pint basket, and a mighty small-looking basket at that.

MOTION PICTURE ADVERTISING.—A motion picture machine has now been started up here in the station. It seems to be advertising the advantages of living in the Black Hills country of North Dakota or at least spending the Summer there. Now it is showing President Coolidge taking the trout out of his basket and showing them to his wife. It is automatic to the extent that it flops the two reels right over some way, and shows them all over again, over and over, till a man comes and shuts it off. A train man is now calling a train to "Reno." There is quite a rush to get it and the Parson wonders if they are all after a divorce. He has often wondered whether people look happy or unhappy when headed for a divorce. Perhaps they look one way and feel another. "Are you married," asked one man of another. "No, no," came the quick response. "I'm in business for myself."

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.—What a lot of unhappy marriages there are! The Parson has so many happy and pretty weddings and then when he inquires about the couple some time later, he hears "that things aren't going just right." "He doesn't do right by her," and so on. As soon as he gets back home he ought to go and look up a poor girl and see what he can do for her. Such a sweet bride and sweet girl she was, too. A good steady fellow in the neighborhood wanted her and would have made her a good home, but a kind of a sporty Lochinvar blew in from the West and he was different and new, and well, we all know how it is.

THE PULLMANS.—But now the Parson is off again, and he walks into the Pullman sleeper as though he came from Wall Street. You see his expenses are paid and his instructions were to take the "sleeper out of Chicago." If one could take some of the sleepers out of New England as easy as you can get one out of Chicago it might not be such a bad thing after all. You will remember that the Parson is an Episcopalian, and he never thinks of the West without remembering what they say out here about our missionary efforts. The Methodists and the Baptists came through with the people in the covered wagons but the Episcopalians waited for the Pullmans to bring them. Is there really a difference between a Pullman crowd out of New York and a Pullman crowd beyond Chicago? Do you ever see them striking up conversations in parlor cars in New England? But it was most no time out here but everyone was chattering and visiting and having a most sociable time. Here is a man telling me about his shopping trip with his wife to Chicago. He came down the line 418 miles, and it will take him all night and half the forenoon to get home. "I just bought a fine piano," he is saying, "a baby grand, self-player that cost $1,500. But I consider that an investment and not money spent. You put money in a car and you never see it again. I can get along with inexpensive cars, but a piano for my children and perhaps their children, too, that's different."

THE NORTH COUNTRY. — Here it is Monday, June 11, and the Parson is pretty well up in the North Country. The woods look like the pictures you see in the advertisements—a great deal of pine and spruce and cedar, but quite a different cedar from that we have in Connecticut. The lilacs here are hardly in blossom yet, and they must have to use hemlock boughs and other Christmas trimmings for Decoration Day. The lumber, the real timber, is gone, and the next sizes go in to posts to be sent down in the Michigan lower peninsula for making arbors to raise grapes on, and the next smaller stuff goes for paper-making. But when the woods are cut off, then the people must find something else to do, and they are casting about here. It is a good Alfalfa country, but too cold for much corn, and dairying is creeping up from Wisconsin and will soon spread all over this section. "New England is the market we are looking toward for our milk and butter," said the Governor of Michigan last Summer. There are some fox farms up here and they say the Farm Bureau Agents have been putting forth the desirability of going into the domesticated beaver business. The wild ones are so easily tamed and they are easy to raise, and live wholly on white birch bark and any old grass they find. Of course you must have a brook running through the enclosure. You cut down the white birch, throw it in for the beavers to eat the bark off, and then use it for wood, none the worse for having the bark gone. This is where the iron ore comes down from the North, and is loaded from the cars into the boats to be distributed most everywhere from Ford's plant in Detroit to Pittsburgh. They reload 11 million tons a year. It seems queer out here to find a great need for rain and sprinklers going on the lawns when New England is soaked to the core with rain and Vermont nearly distracted with ground so wet they cannot even plant potatoes.

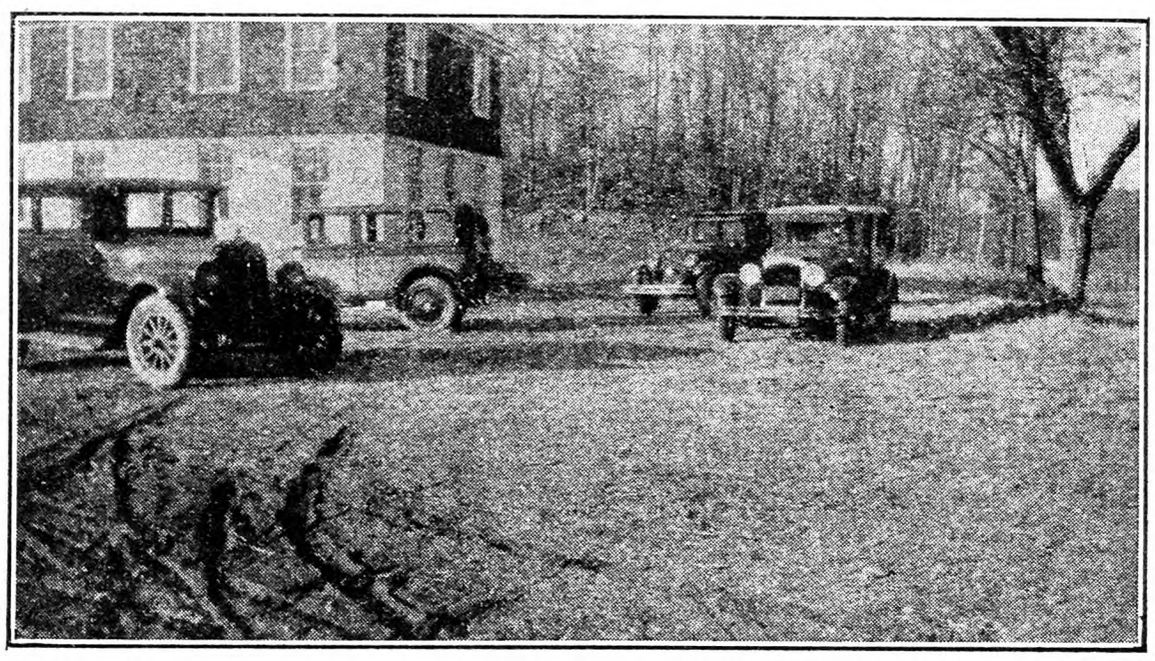
LAKE SUPERIOR.—Tomorrow afternoon the Parson goes on an auto trip some 150 miles further north to a place on Lake Superior for a couple of days. They claim the water in Superior never varies more than two degrees—never getting above 34 in Summer. It must be pretty cold for the small boys, and he doubts if he will venture a dive. From there he will go down through what they call the "Soo" and to Detroit and home again. By the way, did you hear about that old New England Yankee that went out to Detroit, and somone saw him strolling around with a pair of much wrinkled pants on his arm. "Are you looking for something?" asked one of the citizens. "Why, er, yes," he answered, looking down at his wrinkled pants. "I was looking for the *Detroit Free Press*."

A BANQUET.—Here it is midnight and the Parson is just in from a big diocesan banquet—246 sitting at the tables. They roared well at the Parson's New England jokes:

"A laugh, an open face and fair,
'Twill scatter sunhine everywhere."

He told them of western and eastern farming conditions, and struck a most responsive chord. He is certainly glad of the onslaught that the farmers are making on the Kansas City convention, and hopes it is making an impression. Industry, transportation, banking—all other occupations are organized to the hilt, and they have been letting party leaders know what they want weeks ahead, at least, the manufacturers did, according to the papers, months ago. The farmer has yet to organize and make his wants known in no uncertain way. The politicians always say: "Oh well, the farmer does a deal of hollering and kicking, but he will vote just the way as he always has." Of course, as long as the farmer does that he will never get anywhere or get anything.

SUNDAY COMPANY.—This Sunday company matter seems really to grow worse, though the Parson rubs it into the city folks with all his might. The Parson is sending in a picture that he took this Sunday of a house and yard about two miles out. The children had all expected to come to church and Sunday school but these four cars arrived from New York City, carrying some 22 people, to spend the day. Of course the mother couldn't possibly get the children ready. That "if!" It is a regular thing now to have country folks say, if you mention church: "Yes, sure, I'll be there if a lot of company doesn't pull in before I can get away."



Sunday Visitors Arrive Before Church Time Now

Conditions in Vermont

Rain, rain and still more rain seems to be the lot of Vermont again this Spring. We have had 11 days of continuous rain and mist, one rainless day, three showery ones, a few pleasant days with gentle winds that dried out the ground so harrowing and planting could be done, and now June 6 is the second day of this rain and no signs of abating. People who planted early find much of the seed has rotted in the ground, especially on the heavier soils, and some find the water standing between the rows until they are nearly covered. Certainly it is not a cheery prospect, but grass is looking very well and feed is coming on in the pastures, but it was late in starting, as early it was as cool and dry as it is cool and wet now.

Road work is going on fast as possible, but it is so wet that the constant usage, ruts and cuts the new fillings needed after the flood. Farmers whose meadows were damaged by flood have been filling the gullies and where the deposit was not too great have been plowing and planting or sowing. But they tell us Windham County conditions are very good compared to the White and Winooski River valleys.

Then there was the man whose 50 incubator chicks were crowding against the wire guard of his brooder until the chicks were squeezed to death. We, of the Green Mountains, use homemade brooders for small numbers of chicks. Just now there are 25 healthy happy youngsters in a cheese box in the kitchen. Their heat is provided by a gallon jug of hot water wrapped in several thicknesses of an old wool shawl, (an old bed blanket is good) and this will retain heat from 9 P. M. till 6 A. M. A school mate used an old washtub and two-gallon jug for 45 chicks. Turn in raw edges or hem the jug cover on the mischievous chicks will pull the threads and swallow them until they can swallow no more and be hung to the cloth. Of course the thread can be removed by careful pulling.

I hope all are enjoying the articles by the school teachers as much as we are, and especially the thought of keeping our pupils in the rural schools from 6 to 18 years. We hear so much of the juvenile crime wave, and the prison statistics seem to verify all we are told. As a country mother I wonder if part of it at least is not caused by the children having to leave home in many cases at 13 to 15 years of age if they wish to attend school, or be herded in the school bus.

Then there was the teacher who boarded most of the year outside her school district, and remarked there were no entertainments and amusements in her district. For five years I boarded in ordinary farm homes, visited, lived and loved among my pupils and their parents, and count them among the most beautiful of life's memories.

As for amusements, years ago there were singing schools, later community sings with games for young and old. Where are they now? In every community there is latent talent waiting for the touch of the magic wand and a neighborhood evening in which each contributes to the fun is most enjoyable. Our teacher, Miss Blank, is a real friend to all the people, and she can be such a help to the older boys and girls by her wider experience. Not that "I am holier than thou" expression but the knowledge that the "Colonel's lady an' Judy O'Grady are sisters under their skins." There are such teachers and I know, honor and love them.

MOTHER BEE.

A Backward Glance

Yesterday was one of the first really warm days that nature has given us this season. Everything was beautiful. Sky, grass, trees and flowers were one grand harmony of beauty. Every growing thing seemed fairly to be shooting skyward, birds were vieing with each other in melody, and the scent of earth and blossom was almost intoxicating. Precisely the kind of morning when it is hardest for me to stay indoors. Just at that juncture a friend called up and asked if I would like to go with them for a drive and a call. Business was taking the man of the house to a near-by village, and while he was transacting it, his wife and I might visit with a friend. Did I want to go with them? Superfluous question. What were mere household tasks in comparison?

The old friend on which we had come to call was one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil War. For many years he had been the valley's outstanding farmer, a substantial citizen, and a good friend to all with whom he came in contact. Now he was laid aside by illness, and confined to his room for a large part of the time, but his keen brain was as alert as ever, and his large heart overflowed in kindliness as of old. During the visit he gave us some delightful reminiscences of the early days, which he recalled so vividly. Old letters, papers and books of pre-Civil War days were brought out and inspected. They were most interesting compared with present day life and ideas. Some might have been written yesterday. Others showed a spirit decidedly at variance with the habits and thoughts of today.

Some old records of school doings were especially interesting to me. There were some catalogs and programs of an academy that met the need for higher education of the youth of that day. One of these programs of some literary exercises was dated in April, 1852, and the hour was designated as "half after six o'clock." Evidently early suppers were the rule in those days. As I turned over the yellowed pages I could almost see the demure young ladies with voluminous, long skirts, the tight-fitting pantaloons of the young men, as they filed into the school auditorium. The programs consisted of "Original Orations," music and, usually a debate. The subjects of these orations show the trend of thought in those days. Here are a few: "Moral Problems," "Pleasures of Winter," "Thoughts on Political Problems," and "Meditations on Life." One, evidently more frivolous, young man discussed "Courtship," and forerunner of modern discussions—"The Degeneracy of Modern Youth!" Evidently there were young people in those days, three-quarters of a century ago, who, too, "walked not in the ways of their fathers." One of the subjects for debate reflected the spirit of the time, and brings a smile to the face of the present-day reader: "Shall Female Education Be Restricted?"

Prices of room, board and incidentals, in those halycon days, were most interesting. Tuition, board and room for one term was quoted at the staggering price of $45! "Incidentals" cost 25 cents. Just what was included by this term was not set forth, but most of us would like to know what that amount could possibly cover. A coin that is now accepted with contemptuous hauteur by the waiter who brings your check in a city restaurant, must have had at that time considerable purchasing power.

Rules for the students, provide food for thought. Twice each day all were required to assemble for Bible reading and prayer. Nowadays, the students are loud in their protests, if they chance to attend a school where daily compulsory chapel is the rule. But at that day no students resented it, for family worship was regular thing in most of the homes from which they came. I wonder if some of these ideas and practices in regard to religious training were carried out in the home and schools, today, if we would read of so many student suicides. Certainly it gives something to anchor to in the days of stress and trouble that come to each of us. I looked at the calm, happy face of the old warrior that had attended that school in the days of his youth, and had for a long life-time practiced its ideals, and I could not but feel that education today lacks something. Knowledge may have increased, but there does not always accompany it the wisdom from above that alone can produce character.

ELLEN JOHNSTON.

GUIDE (proudly): "And this—this is the Castle of Sternfels." Tourist: "Yeh? What pitcher was it built for?" Guide: "But, my dear fellow, this schloss was erected in 1392." Tourist: "Well, I never did care for them early films."—George Washington Ghost.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Having procured for the people of the farms the boon of free mail delivery and the parcel post system the National Grange is now concerned to guard against any danger of losing the benefits thus obtained.

The Washington office of the National Grange has been asking Congress to plan for a further development of the parcel post system, so that the recent large losses in revenue from this department of the postal service may be overcome. The parcel post business has grown to a total of $140,000,000, and it is the belief of the Grange that if sufficient attention is devoted to a systematic development of this branch of the service that the business will make still further increases.

In general the Grange plan calls for the reorganization of the parcel post department, with the appointment of a director or manager, responsible for the success of the department, who will seek to extend in every legitimate way the various fields of the work. It is believed that with a reorganization would come many new phases of usefulness for the parcel post department.

A few years ago an attempt was made by the Post Office Department to try out the marketing of certain kinds of farm produce through the parcel post system. This plan was inaugurated in accordance with the postal law of February 28, 1925. After the experiment had been under way for some time the department reported that the plan was a failure. It is believed that no class receives so much benefit from the parcel post system as farmers. It is for this reason that the National Grange has taken up the fight to extend the service of the system and to make it self supporting.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, there was a decrease of over 27,000,000 parcel post packages, as compared with the preceding year. This resulted in a decrease in revenue of almost $4,000,000. It is probable that the springing up of so many roadside stands along the principal highways and the increased marketing of farm produce through these places and direct to automobile parties at the farmer's door has had something to do with the falling off in the amount of business of the parcel post in the rural districts. There is one line of business, however, which has been helped very materially by the parcel post and that is the delivery of baby chicks, a branch of the service which has proven quite successful.

The fact that there is no delivery of express matter in the rural districts makes it the more necessary to have an extension of the parcel post system in rural communities, where over 20,000,000 people are served by the rural carriers daily. A study of the working of the parcel post system has been recently made by the Federal Department of Agriculture and this department reports that there are many undeveloped fields where the parcel post could be extended. It is sure that the thousands of Grange units throughout the country could be made available to bring before the farmers the advantages of an extension of the system, if the extension should be decided upon.

Many members of Congress have expressed themselves as favorable to the Grange plan for an extension of the parcel post service, and officials of the Post Office Department have also shown sympathy with the scheme. It has not yet been decided whether new legislation by Congress will be needed to put the new plan into effect. It is possible that the improvement may be put in force through the officials of the Post Office Department without any new laws.

Jottings from Old Nantucket

What goes on after the annual exodus south of Cape Cod?

Having only room for one book in my suit-case, I chose Melville's great romance with the salty Nantucket flavor, "Moby Dick," a story of a whale, and, to risk the vernacular, a whale of a story. Like its hero, we took boat at New Bedford, and after a sail of four or five hours, reached the island too late for anything more than a seven-mile drive to the little gray village of Siasconset, where we fell into bed and were put to sleep by the boom of the sea.

Do you know how, two good centuries and a half and more ago, the first white settler, shaking off the dust of Puritan Massachusetts, crossed to Nantucket in an open boat with wife and children because he was summoned to court on a criminal charge of opening his door to three rain-soaked Quakers? Here he built his log cabin, neighbored by wigwams, and here, up to a time within the memory of old men, the island formed a little world apart, a kindly, daring, freedom-loving community, Indians and white men mutual teachers and learners, and Nantucket whaling vessels famous in every port. I was told by an eye-witness, a briny blue-eyed ancient, that the last of these whaling ships (well insured) was burned by its owner in the harbor when his prescient soul foresaw the end of the industry. Almost a pity it seems that coal-oil was ever discovered. Almost a shame that "off-islanders" ever invaded Sconset!

Sconset (the town is as lovable as it sounds) was originally a "fishing stage" (Summer hamlet), its one-room cabins occupied only by men, who bunked inside and did their cooking outdoors. In time the women joined them, and then the roof was extended in the rear to cover two tiny bedrooms, and this is still a favorite pattern for Sconset houses. The space between these wings (known to their builders as warts) is either left open, or roofed and used as a porch. The better houses have a fenced-in platform surrounding the chimney; sometimes the whole length of the ridgepole, called the widows' walk or widows' gallery, from which the fishermen's wives "looked on the squall and looked on the shower," or gazed oceanward for a longed-for sail. A round port-hole "bull's-eye" set in your front door, or a whale's vertebra, looking like a water-worn lichened stone, in your dooryard, are features too common to attract notice. The old Quaker meeting-house, with its original furnishings, is still standing in town, but both Quakers and Indians have disappeared, though the blood of the former still flows in Nantucket veins.

Marvelous are the gardens of Sconset! Not the ornamental grounds of the rich—those are much the same everywhere, but the smother of brilliant posies in every tiny dooryard, and the glorious wild gardens that dot the commons: gardens of purple Gerardia and sunny ground-goldflower; sand gardens of feathery knot grass; swamp gardens of silken rose mallow; water gardens of lilac pickerel weed. If you ever botanized you will botanize here; if you prefer feather to foliage, the innumerable gulls and terns that gather at sundown to steer for their island rookery at Muskeget, where cats are taboo, will surely take your eye.

That very word, commons or sheep-commons, is sweet in our ears, though few sheep now dot the moors where ten thousands once grazed, and the old Washing Pond where the bleating hosts performed their ablutions is now harnessed to commonplace uses. How one envies those who took part, even as "coofs" or off-islanders, in the general merry-making that in old times ushered in the annual sheep shearing.

It was on a golden September morning that we left the main traveled road for a little weather stained settlement in the heart of the cranberry bogs. The sparkling dew was still on the commons; the perfume of wild grapes on the air; the thunder of curling, foam-capped waves in our ears. Acres of dog roses topped with glistening light red heps mingled with spicy sweet fern, bayberry and thorny beach plums. Streets are few on "Nancy's Isle;" lanes—Coon Lane, Step Lane, Candle Lane—these are everywhere. Many of the lanes haven't even a name—they are just deeply grassed cart tracks, meandering over the heath and ending nowhere in particular; in fact, with a plucky engine and unconventional driver, you can explore Nantucket in a car sans roads—until you are trapped in a sand dune. By a winding lane then, we made our way to the bogs—not wet bogs, as you fancy, but fields as level as a floor, crisp and resilient under foot, dancing with ruddy-streaked fruit, lightly sprinkled with aster and goldenrod.

Cranberries, so I understand from a delicious old print, used to be hand-picked by smiling Yankee girls in buttoned-up waists, long skirts and sunbonnets. The pickers now are comely Portuguese, some with handsome, delicate features, others the swarthier for a dash of Ethiopian blood. Men, maids and matrons take part, and the berries are gathered, not by hand but with a scoop—a big tooth-edged contraption of wood and wire, grasped like a cradle in both hands and rhythmically swung from right to left as you advance on your knees. Leaving our car with the children and dogs at the settlement, we walked a mile or so to the field where work was to begin, a blithe young overseer meanwhile enlightening our ignorance. The bogs were flooded in Winter; the picking lasted four or five weeks; wages were 70 cents an hour; yes, they got sick and tired of cranberry sauce. When we reached the appointed spot it was still too dewy to start work, and for half and hour the pickers reclined, gypsy-like in the blissful sunshine, silken headscarfs, with long fringes atoning for clumsy aprons of bagging, lively Latin tongues exchanging their quick comments, or bandying jests with much flashing of white teeth. Then the young boss gave the signal, and, kneeling, the long line moved forward abreast. Hard work no doubt—"Yes, awful hard on your shoulder and knees," as one woman put it, but beautiful and wholesome, and "we do have a jolly time with the boys."

Though the shores of Nantucket have been strewn with numberless wrecks, yet the Gulf Stream is kind to her; indeed, it is said that she was fathered by the Gulf Stream, as she was born of a glacier. These dooryard gardens, so they tell us, bloom even into December, and all through the Fall, the heathland and salt marshes are brilliant with color; the winds are soft, though strong, the air brave with the tang of the sea, and fine duck shooting gives the sportsman an excuse for his gun. I believe Nantucketers are too kindly to look on "Summer People" as a blot on the landscape, but at least they are "Summer People," and pack up early. Blessed is the man who, disguising the fact that he is such a person, can muster an excuse for an Autumn holidays and steal back to Sconset!

DORA READ GOODALE.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—The faculty at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., voted June 14 to forbid all students to use automobiles. This regulation becomes effective next Fall and supersedes a former decision to restrict the use of automobiles to seniors. The action taken was the result of the death of three students and injury of three others in automobile accidents during the year.

Gloria Swanson, film star, was named in an income tax lien of $18,889.93 for 1923 on file June 14 in United States District Court at Los Angeles. The lien was filed against Gloria Swanson Somborne, Miss Swanson's married name that year.

During a violent electrical storm June 14 Robert Wilson Patterson Jr., of Pittsburgh was killed instantly when lightning struck a tree near where he was standing at Palmer Stadium, Princeton University. Joseph Snyder, 40, Averill Park, N. Y., was killed by lightning while taking refuge in a barn during storm the same day. Fifteen men with him were not injured.

June 15 the British government paid this country $67,200,000 as an installment on its war debt. A check made out in pennies—considerably less than a dollar, was paid, and the remainder of the amount was in the form of United States Government securities, which have been purchased over a considerable period for British account in the open market. So expertly and accurately have the purchases been carried out that the difference between the amount of securities held for surrender by Great Britain to this country and the amount due under the debt schedule on June 15 amounted only to pennies, and a check was made out to complete the transaction.

A daring raid on the $1,700 payroll of the Thearle Duffield Fireworks Company was made June 16 by three gunmen, who kidnapped the paymaster and his chauffeur in view of hundreds of workmen in the Calumet District. The robbery occurred in Robey, Ind., in front of the plant of the American Maize Company. Charles Garet, 65-year-old paymaster, and Sidney Kresell, chauffeur, were the kidnapped victims. While speeding away with them, the robbers' car crashed into a light post in South Chicago. The gunmen then fled on foot, leaving behind their victims together with $500 of their loot and two revolvers.

June 16 a serious flood condition existed in sections of Arkansas and Missouri. Some 250 of the 1,000 persons driven from their homes by flood waters of the White River camped on Surrounded Hill, in the lower part of Jackson County, Ark., and many of them faced the prospect of living for several days more in improvised quarters before their homes are released from the flood's grip. The break June 15 in the dyke at Stephens, 12 miles south of Newport, Ark., spread the flood waters of the White over between 35,000 and 40,000 acres of land in the southern part of the county, from which the residents, previously warned, had fled with their belongings. About 60 per cent of this land was under cultivation, the rest being woodland. At Kennett, Mo., more than 25,000 acres of land were flooded by the St. Francis River. This was steadily increasing June 18. Pouring through three crevasses, the river has inundated approximately 75,000 acres in Dunklin County and caused a loss, chiefly growing crops, estimated at more than $1,000,000. Workers fought desperately to hold the Mills Levee, west of Campbell, and keep an additional 25,000 acres from being flooded.

Eight dead, hundreds homeless and property damage in the neighborhood of $2,000,000 was the toll of the week-end storms which swept over Southwestern Oklahoma, Southern Kansas and Southwestern Missouri, June 16-18. In the 40-mile swath cut by a tornado which devastated Blair and Headrick in Southwestern Oklahoma June 16, 300 families, outside of the wrecked towns, were left without homes. Property damage was estimated at $1,500,000. The State Health Department has been asked for anti-typhoid serum and other medical supplies. Streams in Southern Kansas are full to overflowing. Highways have been inundated and railroad tracks covered with water at some points. The Verdigris River at Coffeyville, Kan., is on the verge of spilling over its banks.

June 17, early in the morning, three young men and two young women of Jamestown, N. Y., were killed when an automobile in which they were riding collided head-on with a trolley car. The dead are: Ralph T. Baptist, 27, steel worker, Erie, driver; Gertrude B. Johnson, 23, Ella Benson, 25, Jamestown; J. C. Lewis, 22, Erie; Albert Byrnes, 22, Erie.

Ten men, including a State Senator and a nephew of City Collector Morris Eller, were indicted June 18 as the Chicago Special Grand Jury investigating the frauds and acts of violence in the recent primary election made its first return in Criminal Court. The State Senator, charged with assault to commit murder and with kidnapping, is James B. Leonardo. His bonds total $70,000. The nephew of the City Collector, who faces similar charges and bonds of $35,000, is Martin Klass. Klass had been expecting the indictment. He is charged with assaulting and kidnapping Jack Edmundson, an election worker, with intent to commit murder. In the case of Senator Leonardo, the complaining witness is C. Ray Hanson, a watcher for the Chicago Bar Association, who was beaten, kidnapped and robbed.

A mysterious bomb explosion rocked the County Building in the downtown district of Detroit, June 18, injured at least 10 persons, shattered virtually every window in the stone building and sent hundreds of person, including judges, jurors, county officials and clerks, rushing panic-stricken into the street. Three persons, including two guards, were severely injured. Other casualties less serious resulted from flying glass. The big building, which occupies a city square and is only two blocks from police headquarters, houses virtually all county offices, circuit and justice courts. Four persons seen loitering near the areaway before the explosion were arrested on suspicion.

Nate Weinzimmer, 29, of 601 E. 106th St., Cleveland, Ohio, was convicted of robbery in the first degree as a second offender, and sentenced to 20 years in prison June 19 by Judge Koenig in General Sessions, New York City. Weinzimmer was convicted of being the man who drove the car in which members of the Whittemore gang escaped after taking $179,000 worth of unset diamonds from Albert L. Goudvis of 22 W. 48th St., on Jan. 11, 1926.

OBITUARY. — Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Cabinet, died June 17 at Des Moines, Iowa. Heart failure, resulting from high blood pressure, was given as the cause of death. Mr. Meredith had been ill for several months. Besides his political activities, Mr. Meredith was widely known as the publisher of farm papers. Three of his publications have their headquarters at Des Moines. Mr. Meredith entered politics in 1914 as a Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Iowa. He was defeated, as he was two years later when he was a candidate for Governor. His entry into politics followed a steady upward climb in the business world. Starting as a "dirt farmer," which had been the occupation of his father and grandfather, he later entered the publishing business. His attitude on farm questions—he constantly sought improvement of the farmer's condition—won him national attention. President Wilson named Mr. Meredith to the Cabinet in 1920. In the 1924 Democratic convention Mr. Meredith's name remained before the delegates to the end. On the 101st ballot he received 130 votes, ranking third to John W. Davis and Oscar W. Underwood. He is survived by a widow, son and daughter.

AVIATION.—The monoplane Friendship, from Trepassey, Newfoundland, reached Burry Port, Wales, June 18, traveling 2,000 miles in 20 hours, 49 minutes. The crew consisted of Miss Amelia Earhart, Wilmer Stultz and Louis Gordon. Miss Earhart is the first woman to fly across the Atlantic. The "girl Lindy" was born in Atchison, Kan., 30 years ago, was a nurse with the Canadian Red Cross during the war and has been a social worker at Denison House in Boston for two years. She began flying five years ago and received a pilot's license after a few months. She did not pilot the plane across the Atlantic, as she was unable to guide the plane by instruments alone. Wilmer Stultz, who was the pilot, is two years younger than Miss Earhart. He was in the Army Air Service during the war and then had three years with the navy. After that he became one of the best known of commercial pilots and was selected by Mrs. Frances Grayson as pilot for her plane, the Dawn, which was lost on an attempted flight to Europe. Stultz broke with Mrs. Grayson before the flight and another pilot took his place. Lou Gordon, the mechanic, was born in San Antonio in 1901 and was in the Army Air Service from 1919 to 1926. Since then he has been a flight mechanic for the Reynolds Airways.

The Gall-fly's Work

I am enclosing a leaf with a growth attached. One of the children brought it in from the woods. We would like to know what it is. MRS. T. A. J.

Berwinsdale, Pa.

The growth attached to the leaf sent was one of the familiar "galls" produced by the puncture of a curious insect known as a gall-fly. These flies resemble, minute wasps in form. The eggs are laid in the tissue of the plant on leaves, stem or root, and the irritation caused by the larva induces the abnormal growth. It is a singular fact that the same species of gall-fly invariably produces the same kind of gall on the same variety of plant. When the oak gall, sometimes called oak apple, is dry and brown, one will notice the little round hole from which the adult insect has emerged. Strange-looking galls are produced in this way on roses, and on the wild Azalea or pinxter, the latter, pale green and wax-like, being called pinxter apples. An irregular warty swelling sometimes seen on blackberry stems is a regular gall-fly apartment house, for it will contain a number of the larvæ in separate cells. Small galls are often produced in this way on vine leaves. These gall-flies do not seem to do much damage, and are controlled by picking and burning affected leaves, before the mature fly emerges.

Problems of Growth

Mark craved to get the box that held the funny yellow-eyed beans. A covered dish holding buttermilk slipped off the edge of the kitchen cabinet and fell with a sickening splash into a pail of milk for the pigs standing on the floor below. A moment later, a little lad stood by my typewriter straining at his fingers, and trying without any success to find words to frame the awful event that had just taken place. Seeing that no words were forthcoming I asked my five-year old "What happened, Mark?" That loosened his tongue enough to let him say constrainedly that a dish had fallen in the pail. "Come out," he begged, pulling at my dress.

When I went out to the kitchen there was the milk splattered all over the floor. What the pail had failed to contribute had been yielded most generously by the dish of buttermilk, and worse yet there was Daddy coming in the door. It wrung the little fellow's soul to have Daddy walk in then, and his face drew down in queer little wrinkles. Spilling milk is such a baby's trick, and he liked to appear a man before his father, especially as he had just been helping him to make chicken coops and swinging a man's hammer.

"Why, what's this, mamma?" said his hero, and stopped. I said that Mark had just told me that an accident had happened in the kitchen, and that I was about to clean it up.

"Better call in old Pete first," was Daddy's comment. When the dog came in he cast a gloomy look at the milk on the floor, and only when Daddy insisted did he taste it. I give him credit for tasting of it, although it confirmed his idea that this milk did not appeal to him. No help to be expected from Pete.

"Well, mamma, I guess you are in for it," said Daddy with a sigh. "Don't forget that it has a spattered all over the wall and kitchen cabinet, will you?" I started for the fire shovel. "Now, what were you trying to get when you knocked this off, Mark?" The little fellow's voice, quavered and high pitched, softened his father's eye. "I wanted to see if the beans were dry enough to plant!"

The box of beans, strange beans with yellow spots around the "eye," came to us in the mail today from Rhode Island in a tin can with a tight cover, from a man who asked us to try them. When we opened the cover, there sat a number of strange little flies, which I suppose were weevils, and their number was added to by many more that come up from below. They were not hungry, for little holes in the beans testified to that, but needed air. Daddy had plunged them hastily into a pan of cold water, skimmed them out again with a sieve and finished them by lifting the stove lid. Mark had been feverishly interested, and now he was impatient for the beans to be dry, to plant them in the ground. He expected to drop them ahead of the hoe, as he had once dropped corn when the planter gave out. They were "going in" between the rows in the new asparagus bed, which was the best place he and his father could think of. Yellow-eyed beans were the cause of all this milk on the floor. I was thankful of two things. The beans themselves had not gone into the pail, and the child had not lied.

Easy enough to make a liar of a child by scolding for accidents. He is, at the start, what is called "unmoral." Then he is scolded for what seems like an unnecessary accident or mistake, perhaps at the very time when he was running over with pride and eagerness to learn, and the whole world changes for him. There is no special age for making blunders. We grown-ups make a sad blunder when we use harsh words to children, for there is where we begin to lose dignity. No parent appears in the same light to a child after he has lost his temper. He belittles himself and his work, and though the childish judge forgives and condones many times, we can never again be quite the ideal that we once were. From the moment mother and father falls from the pedestal, nothing is quite so important as it was.

Mark's lively interest in man-sized tools and materials have brought about several near catastrophies, but none of them caused us so much worry as his fear of admitting that he had made a mistake in judgment. His inquiring hammer shattered the glass over an expensive instrument on the tractor. He pulled out the switch key, copying his father's movements being one thing he cannot resist, and the key slipped out of his hand and fell down through a hole in the floor of the truck and there it lay on the axle below, perfectly safe but out of sight of the family who were searching frantically on the ground. That was the beginning of Mark's fear of consequences, and his following evasions. It seemed that scolding hurt him more than he could bear. He was eventually turned over Daddy's knee for not telling the truth, but after that he closed his lips when questioned and no urging could make him speak. His muscles became curiously tense and when he was finally made to understand that what he did was not of any consequence in comparison with a lie he was shaken with dry constrained sobs. What a rumpus to make over an accident that no one would even be able to remember in later years! We stopped scolding for accidents, and even then it was two months before the child came to us of his own accord and told us exactly what had happened when things went wrong. I have come to think that it is really better to turn one's back on them when they are doing foolish things later on in life, than to be ready with a reproof. The fact is, we all make mistakes. Advice is better any time than scolding, which was unpopular even with the Puritans. I did not mean to write so much about this, but it is not moralizing so much as it is a confession.

Rain has come in the night to flood fields and endanger the life of crops here in the Finger Lakes region. Water stands about the fields in little pools waiting for a chance to get away in the ditches underground. Asparagus shot up inches in this over-night transformation, a bed of Iris opened, and the great brilliant orange red poppies slipped out of their buds to drink. Last, but not least, the strawberries in the big bed are turning. The storm was loud with thunder and bright with lightning, and its advance had been advertised all day with a hot, strong, south wind. Even a weed may grow today, for there is no footing in the fields. Toads come to the lily pool in great numbers, where they are apprehended by Mark and escorted to the pasture spring. At this moment, a loud trill sounds from the direction of the water and I know that we have a new arrival. Few people know that a toad has any language, but treat him with ordinary kindness and he will become as garrulous and sociable as a young duck, and with much the same voice and delivery. Mornings when the toad jar is well occupied they form a jolly company. When one acquires a lily pool he has strange experiences with a part of our world which is not very well known. Toads come here altogether for the privilege of depositing eggs, but froggish faces peer up from the water all Summer. Birds light on a lily pad, and as it sinks enough to form a saucer, dip and flutter in his natural bath.

Aries, the baby ram, has attained a degree of understanding that directs him how to have his own way with human beings. When Mark leads him out to grass, he rebels at the door to the shed where I am tying asparagus, for he loves company, and after all there is grass near the door. "Come on, Aries," says Mark desperately tugging at the rope. Aries sets his legs against the rope, and upon being brought to his knees turns over on his side. While lying on his side waiting for someone to intercede for him his tongue runs out to lap the dust. He is in no hurry, and of an enquiring mind. His horns are growing quite long, and often we think of the time when Aries will wonder and perhaps guess why they are there. Just now, though, he is a shrewd lamb with a black, woolly, face, that loves bread, and means to have bread if calling for it will help, or watching hands and pockets will make people remember what they are meant for.

Juno, the tame pigeon who was raised on corn and oatmeal porridge from a syringe, when she was a mere scrap of down with eyes and beak, that squeaked for food, has grown into a dignified bird of gray and green that sits on the window sills between flights begging entrance. Only at night do we open the window so that she may come winging in to her old roost. It was a mistake to bring her up in the kitchen, but then it was March, her mother had left the nest, and she had no feathers. Now she will accept no other home and after finding her cold and stiff in our doorway after an evening in the night air we have made arrangements for her accommodation on the fernery over Jack, the canary. She is very proud of this position and swells out her throat to coo or peck at anyone who offers to take her from it. Juno, though she hates being taken into the hand and will fight desperately to free herself, loves human company, and we do not leave the house very long before we find her alighting on head or shoulder. Her relatives out on the barn roof are utterly scorned. She never visits them, nor does she encourage visitors with any but strange, frightened, looks. The instinct of a homer pigeon for homing, yea, even if it be the kitchen, is not to be trifled with.

These are matters of growth. The time to bend the twig is during the period of growing, and even after we have studied which way to bend, what problems arise!

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Notes on Pennsylvania Horticulture

The Pennsylvania Federal-State Co-operative Crop Reporting Service has issued its June 1 crop report. The following are the figures of horticultural interest, showing conditions of crops in percentages:

	June 1, 1928	June 1, 1927	June 1, 10-yr. Av.
Apples	72	63	70.5
Peaches	68	47	57.6
Pears	74	55	63.4

Some of us feel that the figures are entirely too high and that the next report will show a decided drop. In addition, it is to be noted that these figures count scabby and wormy apples as well as good fruit. From what we have seen and heard of apple scab and various kinds of fruit worms this Spring, we are confident that the condition of the crop is going to be a big factor this Fall. Baldwins are going to be light this year. Stayman bloomed heavily, but dropped many blossoms. Yorks may have a fair average yield, although they vary greatly from one district to another and even in the same orchard. Rome promises a good set.

Nearly 2,000,000 bushels of apples were shipped by fruit growers in Pennsylvania during the past year, according to the State Bureau of Markets. Almost 4,000 cars were required to move these apples to markets located in all parts of the world, about one-third going to foreign countries, principally Great Britain, France, Germany, Scandinavian countries and South America. More than 20 States in this country, located as far west as Wisconsin and as far south as Florida rereived one or more cars of Pennsylvania-grown apples this past season. In spite of this, the great bulk of the apples reached their local markets by other means than rail shipping.

Fire blight is causing considerable damage this year. One Allegheny County orchard has lost about 30 acres of apples so far, and a Central Pennsylvania orchard is badly damaged.

The spray service has been of great value where the growers have followed instructions as to when to start spraying. However there are many with smaller acreages who get the spray wagon going when they become uneasy some time after they have been warned to begin at once. As these warnings are not generally issued more than about 48 hours before a rain, it is essential to lose no time. The trees and fruit are now showing who got the spray on on time and who missed it.

A so-called "tree expert," supposedly trained in tree pruning, was turned loose in a block of 60 beautiful Spies about 20 years old. When he finally became tired out, all the trees had an umbrella or mushroom shape, and were considerably smaller than when he started. And such a piece of work! Cuts made into three and four-year wood with absolutely no regard for sense or side branches. We have seen trees pruned with a dull ax that were at least no worse. It will take a real expert several years of the most painstaking work even to undo partly this butcher pruning. The bill was only $254 cash, or $4.23 each. This is no fairy-tale —it is a real proposition in Clearfield County.

Complete standardization of wooden fruit and vegetable containers with the exception of crates and boxes is reported following the enactment at the last session of Congress of legislation covering standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and split or market baskets. This new act supplements the United States Standard Container Act of 1917 which established standards for climax baskets for grapes, berry boxes and till baskets. The new law provides that hampers and round stave baskets shall be made in the following capacities only: 1/8 bushel, 1/4 bushel, 1/2 bushel, 5/8 bushel, 3/4 bushel, 1 bushel, 1 1/4 bushels, 1 1/2 bushels and 2 bushels. For splint or market baskets, the following capacities in quarts are provided: 4, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 32 quarts. The law provides that manufacturers of these three types of containers shall submit to the Department of Agriculture at Washington for approval their dimension specifications, approval to be based on tests of samples as to capacity and whether the containers are deceptive in appearance. The penalty provision of the act becomes effective November 1, 1929. While nonstandard hampers and baskets may be used until November 1, 1929, the department expects to proceed immediately with the work of determining whether manufacturers' specifications are correct.

United States Standards for American (eastern type) bunch grapes (1928) have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

R. H. SUDDS.

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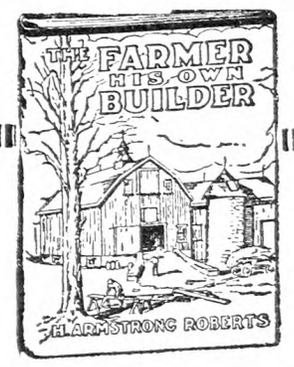

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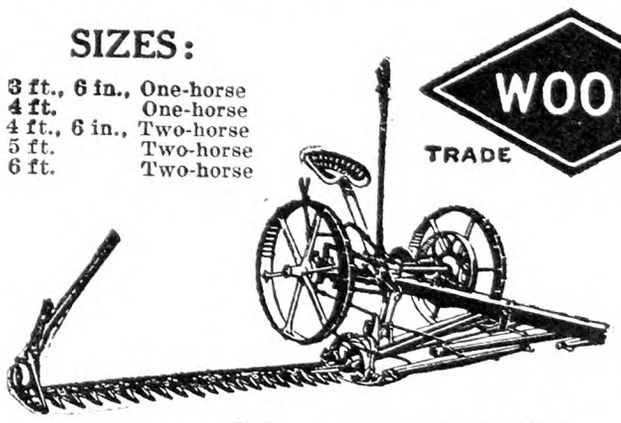

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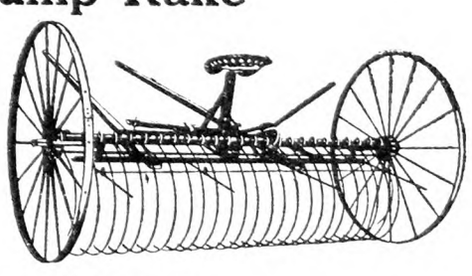

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THAT article on corn cultivation, page 914, may seem a bit like heresy to those of us who were brought up with the idea that the time to start working in corn was as soon as we could see the rows, and the time to stop was when one could no longer get through it. True, many good corn crops were, and are now being raised in that way, but is all this stirring of the soil necessary? Prof. Hansen thinks not, and gives what appears to be convincing proof, that in a great many instances the only necessity for cultivation is weed killing. Much, of course, depends on the soil and the season. Soil that bakes brick-hard, or becomes sodden with rain, needs to be worked when it can. Years ago it was thought necessary, in the East, to hoe all field corn twice, the last time making large square hills, at least a big hoeful of earth on all four sides. Shortage of labor has cut out this hoeing, except in gardens, and the corn grows and yields the same with the level culture that never sees a hoe except as it is carried to kill stray weeds. Perhaps a careful lessening of present cultural methods is to come.

*

WE ARE asked, "Is this a safe time to build up and increase flocks of sheep?" We think it is, for farmers who like sheep, and are located where land, crops and climate are adapted to sheep. Certain areas in the East are going back to grass and reforested pastures. About one-half of 700,000 acres in New York State that is unused tillable land would carry sheep. In recent years there has been a revival of interest in sheep-raising in regions of the East. Sheep are outnumbered by dogs in several States. Maryland has 100,000 sheep and 200,000 dogs. New York State has less than 500,000 sheep; years ago it had 6,000,000 head. A marked decline in sheep-raising has occurred in the Eastern United States in particular. It is due in part to the development of the West, whereby the agriculture of the East was profoundly changed. One result of the change has been a decreasing farming population as well as the rise of industrialism, in the East. Many a farm that once supported a flock and other stock has been urbanized by outspreading cities and towns. A noted 500-acre stock-farm recently was sold in a New York State county to a syndicate which will convert it into a country club. The mutton side of the sheep industry is more important than it has been in the past, not only because mutton is wholesome, palatable food, but because wool remains the football of tariff politicians. Wool is an international crop. As such, it figures in the political and economic ups and downs of the civilized world. Countless tons of wool were destroyed by the World War. The resulting shortage of wool increased the production of cotton, and stimulated the development of machinery and processes for turning out several substitutes for wool and other relatively expensive fibers. One of the arts of modern merchandising is the art of substitution. It is practiced on fibers, foods and everything else.

*

THE imagination of everyone thrills with horror at the cry "mad dog," and the words bring to most of us a picture of a great dog running at large, drooling at the mouth, and attacking all in its way. We need to know, however, that not all dogs or other animals suffering from rabies present such a picture. A nine-year-old boy recently died in New York State with a very regrettable degree of responsibility for the termination of the case apparently resting upon a physician who had failed to recognize the danger that the boy was in. This boy was bitten in the face by a three-months-old puppy that had strayed from home and which he was carrying back. The existence of rabies in the vicinity had been previously known. The puppy died two days later, evidently without symptoms that aroused a needed degree of concern. About six weeks from the time of having been bitten, the boy became ill, dying in convulsions a few days later. Three things that should have been done were neglected in this case, prompt and deep cauterization of the wound by the only cauterizing agent worth while, fuming nitric acid, the sending of the dead puppy's head, packed in ice, to the nearest laboratory where an examination of the brain could be made, and beginning treatment of the boy by the methods of Pasteur, even before a positive diagnosis could be gained. Such early treatmen would have been justified here by the suspicious circumstances present and by the knowledge that wounds of the face made by a rabid animal are more dangerous than those upon parts of the body more remote from the brain. The first impulse upon learning of an attack upon a child by a dog is to shoot the dog. Unless the animal is unmistakably sick, this should not be done, for the appearance of the brain which enables laboratory workers to determine the presence of rabies does not develop within the first few days, and premature death of the dog would prevent a positive diagnosis being made. Such a dog should be safely confined and humanely treated for 10 days, within which time rabies will show unmistakable symptoms and probably produce death. Local health authorities should be given supervision of the matter and made responsible for oversight of the case.

*

E. T. MEREDITH, publisher of *Successful Farming* at Des Moines, Iowa, and for a time Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Administration, died at his home in Des Moines on June 17 of heart disease. He was born on an Iowa farm in 1876, and was connected with the farm publishing business since he was 20 years of age.

*

I have 1,400 chickens, and a private party has built a flying field nearby, making a good many landings. Some days they take people up for $3 each, two at a time. They have all directions to fly, but will generally try to go over my chickens, scaring them. I want to see these people enjoy themselves, but they can land without flying directly down over my chickens.

New Jersey. W. C. I.

THIS is a sample of several complaints we have received, showing that the abuse is getting to be serious. It is evident that strict regulation of flying to prevent such outrages is necessary. Those who are interested in the use of airplanes for pleasure and business should take this matter in hand and see that airplane pilots have decent regard for the property rights of others, as well as for life and safety. If they do not remove this nuisance, local authorities will have to regulate the matter with ordinances. We should like to hear from any country locality or village where this question has been met and settled.

*

POTATOES in New York are the lowest in many years. The present week started with a holdover of around 150 cars, and 560 cars more arrived the first two days. These were mainly new potatoes, which have to be moved rapidly for safety. Much of the southern new stock sold below $2 per barrel, which left nothing for the grower. Supplies of other vegetables were large, which doubtless helped depress the potato market. Buyers around the market, particularly of the type known to some as "snakes," work effectively in beating down prices. They go about asking how much is this or that, make profane or at least scornful remarks and pass on. There appear at times to be cliques of these that work systematically, and as effectively as bears in the stock market. After a time a produce dealer, who is heavily stocked with something perishable, will weaken as he sees these possible buyers pass, and down goes his price, which is what they are figuring on.

*

COMMENTING on a paragraph in these columns last week, a widely-known veterinarian writes that he is "especially interested in the nutrition of farm animals, and in its incidental effect in preventing diseases by strengthening systemic or constitutional resistance." We shall continue to emphasize the vital relation of complete feeding to the prevention of animal diseases. That kind of feeding begins before an animal is born and continues until it is mature and fully developed. Exercise and plenty of outdoor life go with it. An animal thus fed and handled is likely to be highly resistant to diseases. Another important aid to the eradication of diseases is persistent, selective breeding for high resistance to or freedom from infectious or contagious diseases. Many animals apparently are or may be immune from these diseases. They are therefore invaluable as foundations on which to build future herds, flocks and studs. It is certain that if we feed and breed for health, vitality and prolificacy in farm animals, apply the known principles of sanitation, and, whenever occasion requires, avail ourselves of qualified veterinary service, we can produce and maintain a much higher percentage of healthy, profitable live stock than we have had per 1,000 head in the last 15 years.

*

MANY have given up trying to raise cucumbers and melons on a small scale, because of the wilt disease. The vines start out and look well for a time and then quit. Those who have studied the matter carefully are now convinced that the striped cucumber beetle is the culprit which spreads the disease from plant to plant, so the importance of controlling this pest is evident. The beetles are so numerous and active that the constant use of poisons and repellents is necessary. The New York State Station recommends land plaster and calcium arsenate, 15 parts plaster to one of the poison, used half a dozen or more times during the season, at least after every rain. As a spray, Bordeaux made with 2 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. hydrated lime and 3 lbs. lead arsenate to 50 gallons of water will be useful. Strong tobacco dust is a deterrent of this as well as other insects. Rubbish around the garden should be cleared up, so that there will be no Winter harbor for these pests. They hibernate in such trash and a short distance under ground. It is not too late now to plant cucumbers in the garden. Suppose those of us who have given it up make another trial, with the treatments recommended.

*

IN a volume of the Farmers' Register for 1838, a correspondent at Hoboken, N. J., who signs himself J. L. L., gives the following statement of returns from his "farm" of 3,552 square feet: One bushel radishes; three of green peas; string beans, two; cucumbers, one; cherries, 2½; sweet corn, two; Lima beans, 3½; onions, one; tomatoes, three; beets, two; cabbage, 210 heads; pumpkins, 53, averaging 17 pounds each; grapes, 33 bunches Golden Chasselas and 80 Isabella, averaging ½ pound each. In addition he kept a cow for which he paid $20 in April, 1836. Her keep for pasture, hay and grain to December, 1837, was $74. During this period he made 225 pounds of butter, which sold at 25 cents per pound; the calf brought $12; two quarts of milk per day for the house, $45.50; cash for milk sold, chiefly buttermilk, $147.25; total, $261, leaving profit on the cow of $167. Three pairs of chickens, bought September, 1835, cost $2.50; feed to December, 1837, $57.25. He got 2,500 eggs, selling at 12 cents per dozen, and at the end of the period had 143 fowls valued at $71.50. He appears to have been a careful and thrifty man, and judging from the cheerful tone of his letter to this old paper, enjoyed the work.

*

THIS being the last issue of the month contains, as usual, the Boys' and Girls' pages. The work is done by the young folks themselves, under sympathetic direction, the aim being to encourage all reasonable self-expression in writing and drawing, and the leafing over and search of the limitless delightful book of nature. These Boys' and Girls' pages are recommended for the perusal of grown-ups as well. You will find there bits of action, enthusiasm, lightness of touch and joy of living—in fact the "Fountain of Youth" that old-timer, Ponce de Leon, sought in vain.

Brevities

IN Northwestern Ohio, man-labor is the most expensive item in raising sugar beets, taking 52.3 per cent of the total cost.

THE United States Bureau of Entomology says that in 1926 the corn ear-worm did considerable damage to green peaches in the South.

YES, feed the asparagus bed well from now on through the season, as it is then storing up strength for next year's shoots. A mixture running 4-8-10, with additional nitrate of soda as seems needed will do well for the asparagus bed.

PRICES for feeder cattle probably will remain relatively high for some time, according to C. R. Arnold of the rural economics department of the Ohio State University. He points out that there is a marked shortage of breeding cows on the western and southwestern ranges.

ACCORDING to a recent survey the average distance to the nearest medical aid in Cortland Co., N. Y., is six miles, but the average length of all sicknesses in the country is 23 days, as against 28 days in the villages. People six miles from the doctor evidently feel that getting well depends on their own grit and energy.

THE water hyacinth has become a nuisance in some sections, where it fills water courses with a solid mat, but one of the speakers at the Indian Science Congress at Calcutta stated he had succeeded in producing pure potassium chloride and power alcohol from the dried plant, while the pulp is suitable for making strawboard.

Turn Defeat to Victory

THE collapse of the promised farm demonstration at Kansas City should help rather than discourage the cause of agriculture. Its greatest benefit was in showing up the pretenses of the men who staged the farm relief project. Ten years ago, when genuine farm co-operation promised to put farmers in a way to control the sale and price of their own products, these same professional promoters injected themselves into the situation. They won the confidence of farmers by reciting the just complaints of agriculture, and promising farmers disinterested service and sure relief. Then in the name of farmers they secured the passage of uniform laws in 42 States providing for the organization of farm associations, which put the control and management of the association in the power of the promoters without even the necessity of an accounting to the members. Farmers were tied up in long term contracts, alliances were made with middlemen, salaries and expenses were fixed by themselves and ran high. Farmers got little or no returns, there were disappointments and losses everywhere, but in the face of failure and tragedy to the farms the lawyers and promoters insisted on full and prompt payment of fees and salaries and expenses for themselves. In the case of frequent bankruptcies, farmers lost not only the products delivered but were assessed for losses and the law of the 42 States enacted for the alleged benefit of farmers compelled them to pay the assessments. When this scheme collapsed, and farmers deserted the organizations, or took control of them for themselves, the promoters turned to the politicians and members of Congress, and evolved the program advertised under the "farm relief" slogan. They might have had legislation to help relieve the distresses for farmers, but what they wanted was legislation helpful to themselves. They demanded it or nothing, and when they failed to get it, they boasted that a hundred thousand farmers would voice their protests at Kansas City. But when their bluff was called, they had nothing in their hands to show. The farmers were not there.

Conditions favored the promoters. They had discredited and discouraged true co-operation, and left farmers discouraged and helpless. For eight years this country as a whole has enjoyed the most prosperous period that the world of nations has ever known. Agriculture alone was distressed. Farm property alone had depreciated in value, and farm income alone had declined. Farmers were in distress through no fault of their own. They suffered from legislative and economic laws, and the government did nothing to relieve them. The government did help other industries at the expense of the farm. Naturally many farmers accepted the promises of the promoters and built their hope for the future on them. There were sincere and honest farmers through the corn and wheat belts who believed that the proposed McNary-Haugen bill, if enacted into law, would help them. Some saw the subtle hands of the old promoters through the new scheme, and would have none of it. Few realized how completely the proposed system would put farmers at the mercy of combinations of the professional leaders and middlemen. The veto left them confused and discouraged. Their true friends sympathized with them and were anxious to help them. They went to the proponents of the bill in Congress and proposed changes in the bill to give farmers the means to control the management and the policies of the associations, with means of information as to their financial and business conditions, so that the members could by a majority vote discontinue or change any policy that was bringing disaster upon them. With such safeguards these friends would support the bill in the confidence that farmers could be trusted to protect themselves and all concerned. The Grange proposed simple and helpful measures. The proponents of the bill were anxious for support, but they were committed to the professional promoters to whom control was everything, and no change in the bill would be permitted. The Grange measures were practically ignored. There were honest men among the legislators and leaders whose moving purpose was to help the farms, but the readiness of many of them already to abandon the wrecked machine and line up with dominating forces confirms the suspicion that the movement was political and the purpose selfish and mercenary.

How can farmers turn the experience to their own benefit? First of all the lesson is plain that farmers cannot rely on professional promoters, politicians or legislators to improve their business and industrial affairs. This is no reflection on those classes. In this selfish human world of ours every person and every class are expected to look out for self first. There is no fair measure of help for the farmer until he assumes the responsibility of his own affairs and directs the management and controls the policies of his own business. That one set of autocratic officials or middlemen may for a time serve him better than another there may be no doubt, but if they are outside of his control, the benefits will be limited and sooner or later they will have disappointments and scandal and losses. The professional promoters of the present period, posing as farm leaders do not trust the farmers to control their own affairs because they want to reserve that profitable privilege for themselves. And the experience of the last decade has taught discriminating farmers no longer to trust them. The leaders in the Kansas City convention knew that the promoters did not have authority to speak for farmers. If farmers come to realize through this humiliating experience how badly they are neglected and misrepresented in these places where industrial and farm interests are being adjusted, and of their own initative and free will commission competent representatives of their own members to speak for them without prejudice or passion, the humiliation at Kansas City will become a priceless asset to American agriculture.

Personal but Concerns All

I am rejoiced to know that Dewitt C. Wing is to be identified with THE R. N.-Y. hereafter. I have known and loved Wing ever since he first came up out of Missouri, more than 30 years ago, to make name and fame for himself and friends wherever he went.

I have often wondered who finally would be called to the position, without ever connecting Mr. Wing with that possibility. Now that he has been called I feel that he will make good with his readers as he always has. He loves all mankind in a way that binds his friends to him as with bands of steel. I know you will enjoy your association with him and my best wishes go with the combination. MILLER PURVIS.

I am glad that Mr. Wing is now associated with you. You could not get anywhere in the world a man better fitted to carry on your splendid traditions, and at the same time to add a fine, sound, personal viewpoint.
NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD.
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Milk and Cream Market Report for New York and Metropolitan Area, May, 1928

State of Origin	Milk 40-qt. Units	Cream 40-qt. Units	Condensed (Fresh) 40-qt. Units
New York	2,382,897	151,107	41,384
New Jersey	157,249	3,440	...
Pennsylvania	348,265	19,506	4,804
Vermont	88,298	13,540	...
Connecticut	7,835	...	...
Massachusetts	12,770	170	...
Maryland	1,116	...	...
Illinois	...	534	...
Iowa	...	2,843	...
Indiana	...	685	15
Wisconsin	...	1,000	...
Ohio	...	1,060	...
Totals	2,998,430	193,885	46,203

New York State furnished 79.4 per cent of the milk and 77.9 per cent of the cream.

May Milk Prices

THE following net cash prices have been announced for 3 per cent milk for May, 1928:

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, net, $1.81, gross $2.02; Sheffield Farms Producer's Association, $2.145; Model Dairy Company, $2.12; Meridale Dairies, $2.145; Eagle Dairy Company, $2.015.

The pool figures are as follows:

Class 1	1,226,704.35	× $2.70	= $3,312,101.74
Class 2A	533,191.00	× 1.86	= 991,735.26
Class 2B	95,739.14	× 2.11	= 202,009.58
Class 3	461,162.63	× 2.00	= 922,325.26
Class 4A	207,145.34	× 1.49	= 308,646.55
Class 4B	108,701.16	× 1.485	= 161,421.22
	2,632,643.62		$5,898,239.61
	2,632,643.62	× $2.02	= 5,317,940.11
Unaccounted for			$ 580,299.50

Butter Under New Sanitary Code

I have been selling butter to a country grocer, but he says due to a law which goes into effect July 1 he will not be allowed to buy any more butter from farmers. Is that true? Can you tell me about the law? I have known of no such law. The only one I have heard of is the one which does not allow one to sell unpasteurized milk from cows which are not tuberculin tested, and as we have an accredited herd that wouldn't affect us.
New York. J. S. H.

YOUR grocer is in error. The new code going into effect July 1 does not affect the sale of butter or milk for manufacturing purposes. It permits the sale of raw milk from cows which have passed the tuberculin test, and, of course, this includes accredited herds. The grocer may not wish to continue to buy the farm-made butter and uses the law as an excuse, or he may have been misinformed as to the provisions of the law, which is more likely to be the cause of the trouble. Anyway, there is nothing in the new code to interfere with his privilege of buying the butter and reselling it to his customers anywhere.

Sale of Milk Under New Code

Will you give me some information in regard to the new law which goes into effect July 1 regulating the sale of milk and cream when cows are not tuberculin tested and the milk not pastuerized. Does it affect milk sold in unincorporated villages? N. B. F.
New York.

THE new code affects all milk and cream in its original liquid State to be used for human consumption, except milk and cream consumed on the premises where sold or dispensed. It does not affect the sale of milk or cream or by-products of milk, such as butter, cheese, ice cream or condensed milks or powdered milks.

To sell milk or cream legally in the original liquid state, you must first get a permit from your local health officer, and the application must be made on a blank prepared by the State Commissioner of Health. This may be secured from the local health officer. The regulations provide among other things that the milk must either be pasteurized or the cows producing it must be tuberculin-tested. In sparsely settled country districts and in incorporated villages there are provisions for exceptions, but whether or not the exception will be made rests largely with the discretion of the local health officer under general regulations set up in the code. The first thing to do is to make the application for a permit to the local health officer.

What Readers Say

Will you print this appeal to your readers regardless of occupations to protest with letters and telegrams against these amendments to the State milk regulations that go into effect July 1, that the Governor will suspend this law that is driving us from our homes and putting milk beyond the price that the man of moderate means can pay? Telegraph to the Governor at once, that he may know from all over the Empire State there is disapproval of such a law.

"Law is not fair when it violates principles of eternal justice." A FARMER'S WIFE.
New York.

Following the recent scandals of cattle dealers in Cortland Co., N. Y., which resulted in the trial and conviction and jail sentence for several cattle dealers because of crooked practices in the tuberculin testing of cattle, we have recently discovered a new scheme to make illegitimate money through the test, and State indemnities. State Inspectors, J. W. Illston and Dr. E. V. Moore, Cortland County veterinarian, discovered the new practices, and the Agricultural Department, it is said, has placed a quarantine on the cattle under suspicion in Cortlandville township where the alleged irregularities have been discovered.

The purpose is to increase the indemnities paid for reacting cattle. The dealers under suspicion are said to have bought up low-priced cattle, and distributed them in the township where the area testing is in process, and where 90 per cent of the cattle of the township must be tested before the department can place a quarantine on the township. The animals are signed up for the test, and to make sure of an unfavorable reaction, the cow's tail is "pinched" which gives a result similar to a legitimate test. Another practice is to inject a certain fluid just before the test is made by the State veterinarians. This also causes a symptom similar to that produced by a legitimate test. When these cattle are condemned, the Federal and State indemnities amount to more than the original cost of the poor animals, leaving a profit to the dealer, which of course, results in increased percentages of reactors, and is said to have increased the indemnities in Cortlandville township to the high mark of $10,000 a week.

Cortland County as a whole, and Cortland County herd owners in particular, repudiate and abhor these irregular practices, and are rendering the State every possible assistance to correct the abuses, and to punish those who create a new scandal in the county. E. F. W.

I think farmers should run their own market. The farmer and the city people are working along two distinct opposite lines. The farmer is trying to get the most he can for his produce while the city is always trying to cheapen produce. So for this important reason the less the city has to do with our marketing the better for us.

The city of Newburgh is promoting a market of its own. The farmers have rented the seven acres used by them last year, which is an ideal place, three blocks in factory zone.

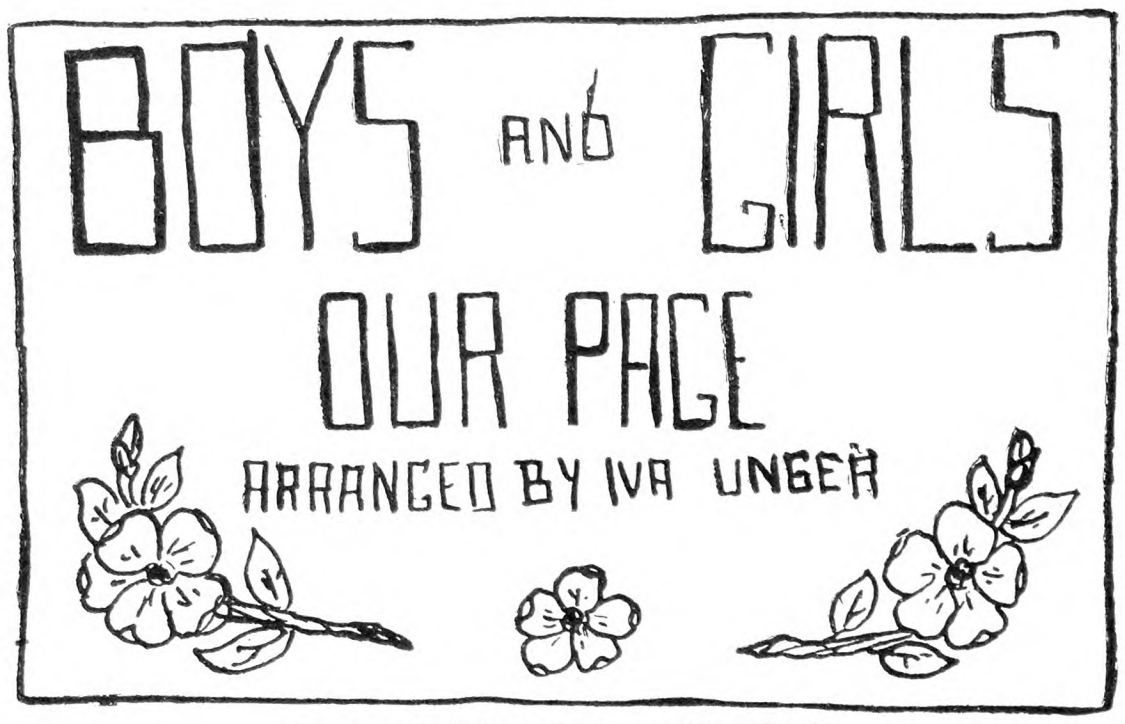
In the first place the city does not know what the producer wants nor are they in a position to find out. I sold stuff in Newburgh ever since the city had a market and long before, and never in all that time saw the city mayor or city manager at the market. With us doing our own job we can see our own troubles and mistakes and try to remedy them. With us running our own market we have practical control, while under city control we have no voice in the matter.

With one year's experience I am sure we are on the gain. The old way the city charged buyer and seller alike, a wholesaler selling $200 worth paid no more than a backyard farmer with $2 worth of radishes. In the farm market we charged the wholesaler much more than the regular farmer, but charged the buyer nothing. Glad to see the buyers; the more buyers the more we sell and the better the prices.

The old way was to mix buyers and sellers alike. The market could be nearly sold out to the dealers, yet to an unfamiliar buyer the market was still loaded in appearance. Many family buyers were easily caught by the dealers selling again. With us we put the farmers together and if there were a lot of empty rigs in the farmers' line we had a chance to raise the price a little on the remaining produce if there were plenty of buyers. The farmer knew things were scarce so did the buyer. In the old way the first rig to market got the best place, making it necessary to get up in the night to get a good place. With us we reserved some stalls, making it so you could sleep a little longer and still get your same place each day.

With the city in charge the scalper, which is a large load coming unexpected from a distance and selling for

(Continued on Page 931)



Drawn by Helen Messemer, New York

"June Yields to Us the Colors, and In Every Tint We Know God's Hand."

Drawn by Franklin Kohler, Pennsylvania

MEMORY VERSE

June

Wealth of leaf on every tree,
Song of bird and hum of bee,
South wind, blowing soft and free,
In sunny, smiling June.

Roses—roses, everywhere,
Stately lilies, tall and fair,
Charm the eye and scent the air,
In flaming, flowery June.

Tints of green upon the grass,
Fleecy clouds that move and pass,
Gone thou art, too soon, alas!
Glorious, queenly, June.
—Florence E. Wigg.

Sent by Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

Grasshopper Green

Grasshopper Green is a comical chap;
He lives on the best of fare.
Bright little trousers, jacket and cap,
These are his Summer wear.
Out in the meadow he loves to go,
Playing away in the sun;
It's hopperty, skipperty, high and low,
Summer's the time for fun.

Grasshopper Green has a quaint little house,
Under the hedge so gay.
Grandmother Spider as still as a mouse,
Watches him over the way.
Gladly he's calling the children I know,
Out in the beautiful sun.
It's hopperty, skipperty, high and low,
Summer's the time for fun.
—Author Unknown.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (12), New York

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "Hyacinth." "That was too easy," wrote one of our contributors. True, there were not very many things to tell about this flower that we do not already know, and no unexpected characteristic to throw us off the track. The subject of the next puzzle is altogether different, but I must be careful what I say or I shall give away the secret! Are you all ready?

I am familiar to everyone who spades a garden, but no one seems to care what I am doing there or to give me credit for my good work. A creature of my usefulness should come to a better end than—well, I will speak of that later, and tell my story first. I live in the earth. My body is made up of segments, sometimes as many as 120 of them. Each of these is fitted with four pairs of minute stiff bristles pointing backwards. These are of use to me in locomotion for I have no legs. I get through the earth by means of two sets of muscles, which enable me to contract and dilate my ring-like segments. The bristles prevent my slipping backward, so that all my effort results in progress. The expansion of the rings shortens my length and draws forward my hinder parts, widening the passage ahead through earth whose particles were close together before. The multitudes of my kind continually stir and loosen the soil through which we work our way, not to mention the moles who, pursuing us to feed on us, stir and loosen it still more. Then, too, living on the finest, richest, particles of earth, as we do, we bring to the surface casts of the very finest kind of soil which gradually accumulates and enriches the crops. To this it is supposed that the best old pastures in a great measure owe their high value. The value of any soil is measured by the numbers of my kind, who dwell in it. Did you know that, after the Mississippi flood last year, the loss was reckoned by the drowning of my kind, rather than from the mere destroying of crops? Without me, land grows solid and heavy—you can find such soil in your poultry yard.

For your information I want to state that my head where my mouth is situated, is pointed, and my tail is flattened. I have no teeth, my mouth consisting of two lips, the upper lip elongated. I am blind, and have no antennæ, so that I do not often visit the ground except during the night, when the birds are gone to roost, though I do enjoy lying under boards where it is cool, moist and dark. Sometimes when I feel the jar of a shovel I come hurrying up thinking the disturbance may be caused by my enemy, the mole, searching for me in the ground nearby. Both drought and cold cause me to retreat more deeply into the earth. My breathing is effected by little sacs which communicate by means of minute pores with the external air. My eggs often contain two young and these escape by a sort of valvular opening at the end.

My quarrel with man is this: I live my life in enriching his soil. Without me the world of men could not exist. And what is my reward? When man discovers me he often impales me on a curved steel he calls a hook. I die there by inches, like a martyr. It is not a very good reward for faithful service, is it? I think that by now you know me for what am. Well then, "What Am I?" — Adapted from Columbian Encyclopedia.

Enigma

My first is in Ruth but not in Mabel,
My second in one but not in three,
My third is in love but not in hate,
My fourth is in five but not in six.
My whole is all over the barn.
—By Verna Herr (14), Pennsylvania.

The answers to last month's enigmas are as follows: No. 1, robin; No. 2, lettuce. The answers to geography riddles are: No. 1, Sioux Falls; No. 2, Frankfort; No. 3, Madison; No. 4, Eagle; No. 5, Paris.

Geography Riddles

1. What city of New York State is found in both the east and west part of the State so that no one need go dirty?
2. What city in Arizona is the name of a mythical Egyptian bird that lives a hundred years?
3. What city in Mississippi do we find in the woods in the Spring?
4. What two cities in Georgia are each half of the names of the discoverers of America?
5. What city in Texas is the name of a general who fought in the Civil War?

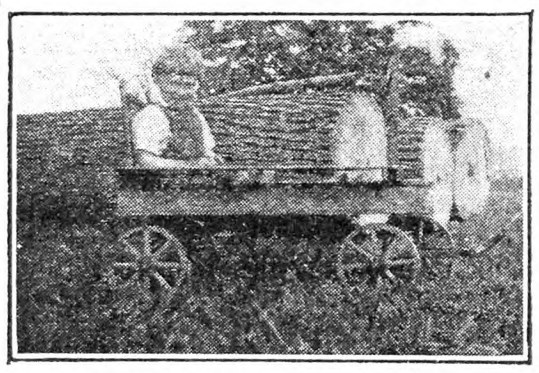
—By Esther Wright (14), District of Columbia.

My Ships

Upon a foggy day,
Mount Hosmer is so gray!
The outline of the rocks you see
Would be of different shapes to me.
They seem like ships at sea.
Some like trees and some like ships,
But I sail with the Rocks of Hosmer.
—By Sophie Grayson (12), Connecticut.

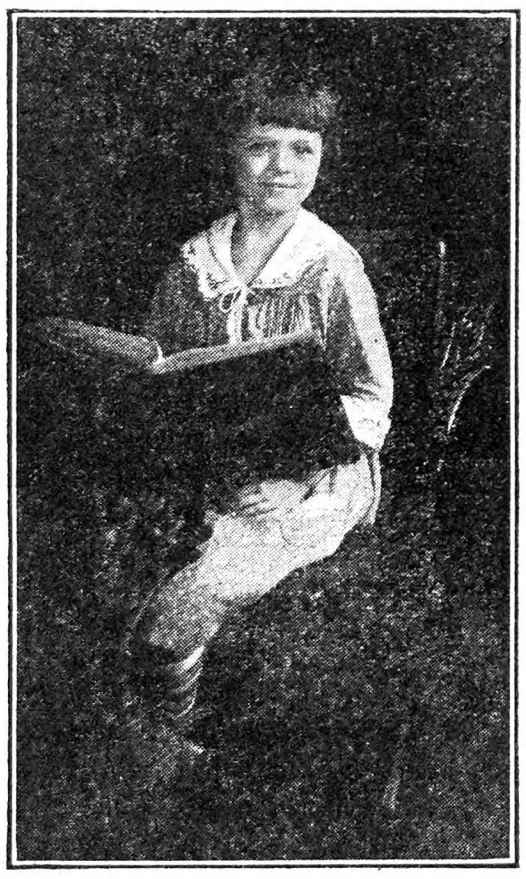
OURSELVES TO EACH OTHER

Drawn by John Mucha, (16), New York



Ellsworth With His Wagon

Dear Friends: I am sending you my snapshot taken about two years ago. I have never written to you, but my sister Iona has. I am nine years old and in the third grade. I have a nice dog, Buster. Ellsworth Welker (9), New York.

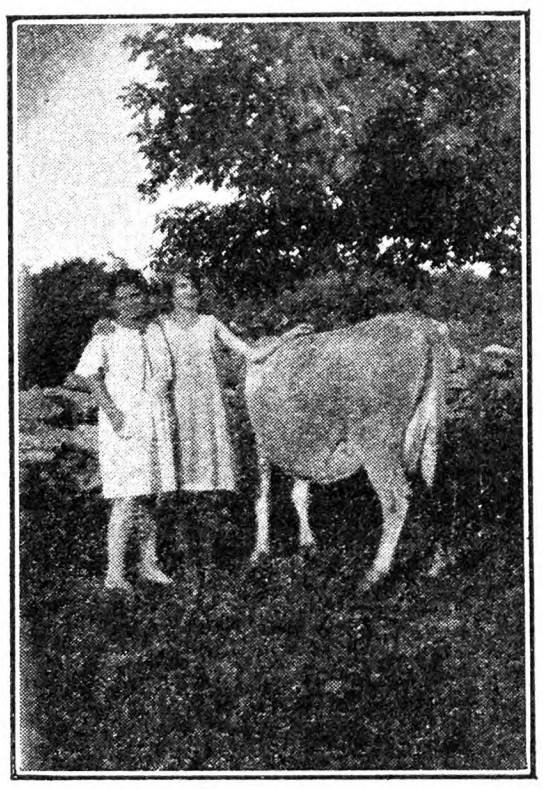


A Long Island School Girl

Dear Friends: Enclosed find my picture for Boys' and Girls' Page. My age is nine years. I am in the fifth grade. If you care to put it in Our Page I would be pleased. Naomi Pauley (9), Long Island.

My Friends and I

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending a picture of my horse, Spotty, and my dog "Fido." My house stands in the background. Father takes THE R. N.-Y., and I am interested in Our Page. Louise Dean, New York.



The Pet Cow

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending a picture of my friend and me. I am at the right. This is one of our cows. I am a new contributor, though my father has taken THE R. N.-Y. for five or six years. I would like to hear from boys and girls both. I am 14 years old. Yours, Blanche Smithe, New York.

Drawn by Pearl Lynn (17), New York

Dear Iva Unger: I've just been out in my flower garden. Heidi, my calf, got over the wire fence the other day and she just about wrecked the place—knocked over my Iris, ate the forget-me-nots, stepped on the columbines and hopped up and down on the poppy bed! My beds are bordered with quahog shells and she knocked them out of place and broke a lot.

Mr. Oriole was sitting in the ash tree out there. When I get through writing this I am going to put some bright-colored yarns in the little cherry tree, and see if they take them. I hope they will build here this year—usually they go across the river to the elms.

The catbirds come up around the house every day. I saw three in my garden just now. I think they nest in the bushes down by the river. Chewinks don't come around my garden so much, but I see one once in a while. I used to call them the birds that wear overalls.

One of the chebecs that live near the house is very friendly and flies up on the porch rail and looks in to see what we're doing. He catches a great many insects and always looks so trim and neat in his gray suit we love to watch him. Did you ever see a chebec's nest? Almost as small and dainty as a goldfinch's, and the eggs are white.

Mrs. Phoebe has four white eggs in her nest under the barn eaves. She has built in the same place for four years.

Time to go weeding!—Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

June 1.—I am in a green-bordered lane where choke-cherry bushes hang gracefully overhead, and the air is heavy with the sweet scent of their blossoms. In the early morning hours, catbirds are seen and heard here, but today bright colored butterflies and busy bumblebees are going in and out among the thick branches.

In a nearby field are some bobolinks. They fly up and down, and often they come to earth, where they light upon a blade of grass and swing to and fro in the breeze. They are constantly singing their sweet clear song.

I noticed a pair of orioles in an apple tree near the house. How nice it would be if they would build their hammock nest there, but of course they won't. They build their nests farther back in the woods. A beautiful contrast of color is seen as the scarlet tanager flashes through the green-leaved willows by the brookside.

It is nearing night and the robins greet the sunset with their "cheer-up" and out in the swamp the peepers join in with their "peep-peep." As twilight deepens the bullfrog's voice will be heard. Their music seems to increase one's moods or sorrow. Why must it ever be the latter? —Aubrey Gregory (17), New York.

Birds I Have Seen

Towhee or Chewink.—I saw the male, 8¼ inches in length, mostly black, belly white, tail feathers tipped with white, and brown underneath the wings.

Osprey or Fish Hawk.—23 inches in length; brown upper part and white under part except a light brown band across the chest. Wings very long, extending beyond the tail. Sometimes called the bald buzzard.

Kingfisher. — 13 inches, bluish-gray head and cockatoo, with white front, interrupted by a bluish gray ribbon. Back and tail of same color, with a few black wing feathers. The underneath feathers are white.—From Lucille Bennett (12), New Jersey.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), New York

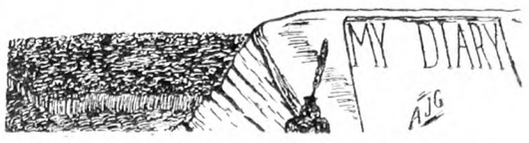
The man who bought a second-hand car took it back.

"What's the matter with it?" asked the seller.

"Well, you see," said the disgusted owner, "every part of it makes a noise but the horn." — Sent by Carl Ratsch (14), New York.

Swimming Teacher: "Now don't forget—a hollow body can't sink! In my next lesson I'll show you how easy it is to keep your head above water."—Sent by Thomas Allender (13), West Virginia.

After one year of college John telegraphed to his brother Glenn: "Failed in everything. Prepare papa." Glenn telegraphed back to John, "Papa prepared; prepare yourself."—Sent by Hilah Foote (10), New York.



Drawn by Aubrey J. Gregory (17), New York

May 11.—Cool and cloudy, and occasionally sprinkling. I dragged the oat ground over twice. My brother sowed the oats, then I dragged it over two more times. It is quite late to be sowing oats, but the ground has not been dry before, this Spring, making earlier planting possible.

May 17.—It's quite like Summer today. Helped plant potatoes this A. M. We planted a little over four bushels. Since dinner I have been helping plant the garden. We planted peas, radishes, cabbages and some beets. I noticed that the lettuce bed needs weeding. The lettuce isn't growing very fast. Perhaps the weather is not suitable for it.

May 21.—Today sees black clouds rolling from the south, loud claps of thunder and now and then a downpour of rain. Built a porch box for house plants. It looks a little clumsy, but maybe a coat of paint will alter that. The oat ground looks very promising. It has changed from brown to a light green, as the oats are sprouting nicely.

May 28.—Cloudy. I helped with tearing down the fence in the old cow pasture and putting on new wire. In one place we had to go through a patch of wild roses. My brother had mown them down beforehand, as best he could, but there were plenty of prickles left to prick our legs. In another place we went through a water hole or small stream of water.

May 29.—I aided in finishing the fence building this A. M. and hoed the other lettuce row this P. M.

June 2.—A Summer day. A cool breeze is blowing, the sky is all blue with the exception of a few fleecy clouds sailing over. Helped plant potatoes today. We finished them up. It is late, but the recent rains would not permit planting them before.—Sandy (17), New York.

May 26.—I got up late as usual this morning. I helped my mother and brother paper some this morning. I noticed this morning that the peach trees have lots of peaches on them. My mother and I papered this afternoon. It thundered and lightened this evening but did not rain much.—Naomi (10), West Virginia.

May 15.—I didn't get up very early this morning. Dad woke me when he ran the milk. Breakfast was over when I got downstairs. I picked up the dishes and made my bed. Helped mop the kitchen floor. Got some clover for the rabbits and had a visit with them. I enjoy watching them eat. Fed the lamb, and played with my Angora kitten. My sister and I tuned up the "uke" and sang a few songs, but we soon had to stop as Dad had come for dinner and the table wasn't ready. What a life! Our radio is a great companion to me. After dinner I got my hair cut and then read another story. It was a mystery composition and very interesting. Finished decorating a desk set for our teacher, and started another letter of material for Our Page.—Buddie (17), New York.

Our Artists at Art School

Dear Editor: Will write a few more lines on drawing the head and getting more character into the drawing.

First, the student is taught to draw the head with good construction — all the features placed where they should be, or where they belong in the average head. Then when the student does this well the next step is character—a very important thing.

The student must sit first and study the person's type—not looking at the drawing, but at the sitter; must see whether the forehead is high or low, and get the character of the jaw, suggesting the cheek bones if they are prominent. The student is also taught to study the character of the upper eyelids as some are much thicker or heavier than others. Also the nose and mouth have a lot of character. In drawing the mouth it should travel around the arch of the teeth and not appear to be just a straight line on a flat surface.

Of course, some heads are much easier to draw than others, as I have learned. School has been closed now for the Summer and the annual exhibition of students' work is being held. Prizes all awarded to the best drawings.—Esther Herr (19), Pennsylvania.

How Does Your Garden Grow?

May 5.—Planted some radish, lettuce, carrots, onions, parsley and turnips. Also some beans and peas.

May 11.—Radish, lettuce, turnips and a single beanstalk up.

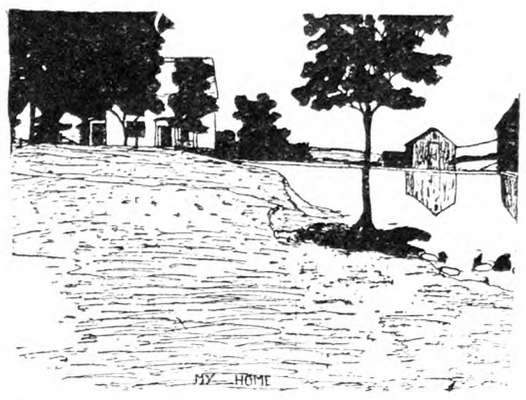
May 15.—Everything up. Today I made a sign to put in the garden. On it was written, "Jardin des Legumes" which in English means "Garden of Vegetables."

May 26.—Hoed my beans and "bushed" my peas. Planted radish, lettuce, Swiss chard, popcorn and cucumbers. Weeds are coming fast. It is not quite big enough to take a picture, although my beans are four inches high, and my peas three inches.—From Carl Ratsch (14), New York.

OUR ART

JUNE

By Carl Ratsch (14), New York



My Home—By Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York

Reaching for Butterflies—By Helen Gartelman (13), New York

Treasure Trove—By Eleanor Stafford (16), Ohio

Last Days of School—By Rena Cook (11), New York

The Little Skipper—By Barbara Knowles (17), Rhode Island

Come Chick!—By Beatrice Foss (14), New Hampshire

The End of a Year's Work—By William Hehir

Last Days of School—By Rena Cook (11), New York

Drawn by Pearl Lynn (17), New York

Baked Liver. — Place two or three strips of bacon in the bottom of a baking pan and on top of this put one large slice of liver. Cover this with stuffing made of two cups stale bread crumbs, one egg, milk to moisten, poultry seasoning, onion, salt and pepper. Then place another slice of liver on this and then more strips of bacon on top. Cook in a fairly hot oven about one hour.—Amy Layton (14), Connecticut.

Lambs—By Charlotte Dolly (14), New York

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (18), Pennsylvania

War-weary

Today they plow again the war-scarred fields,
Where ten long years ago their brave sons bled;
O yet, the soil, fresh turned, seems wet with blood,
Of these and of the enemy that fled.

The trees they cherished long are stark and shattered,
The walls where once vines grew are cracked and bare.
And little homes are patched with salvaged pieces,
That once were neatly built with loving care.

An old plowman who is too old for plowing,
And patiently, a blind child feeding geese,
Are like a group designed by clever artist,
To plead in humble silence for world peace.

—By Faye Frayer (19), New York.

Curiosity

My teacher says I have a lot of curiosity
But I think she has some, too—
Even a little more.
Doesn't she look over the top of her desk
To see what I am doing?
And ask why I am doing it?
She asks me where I put a question mark
And what are nine plus eight,
Where the Sahara Desert is,
And how to spell "imitate."
Just what is curiosity? Wish it would rhyme!
I like to be like teacher,
Asking questions all the time.

—Elspeth Dangerfield (9), New York.

Day Dreaming at School

The hills are blue and hazy,
And appear so far away;
They look like painted pictures,
This beautiful Spring day.

I wander to the river,
I cross the bridge and then
I climb into my mountains
Along a dreamy glen.

I roam blue heights and valleys,
So far from home, am I
That I look down on my dwelling,
From my seat up in the sky.

At last my dream is over,
I come upon a pool;
And splash!—I find myself
Sitting here in school.

—Florence Swan (15), Colorado.

From the Radio

Broadcasting Station R-N-Y,
Iva Unger, please stand by!
"Boys and girls of youthful age,
Youthful readers of Our Page,
If you like it (as you must),
Write at once, something for us.
Photos, drawings, diaries,
We will print for just these fees;
If yours are the best that's sent,
Neat, and by your labors lent
Till they're the best that you **can** do
Sent with wishes well by you,
Knowing that you'll get no wage—
Then you'll see them on Our Page.

—By Mary Blair (15), New York.

The Wall

There's a high wall of silence and color
Between the day and the night,
A wall of reverie and dreams,
Purple shadows and mellow light.

There's a wall of glory and wonder
A pause, as it were, in time's flight;
A wall of calm and contentment
A link which is called twilight.

—By Marian Blood (19), Vermont.

Drawn by Alice Chew, New Jersey

Our Page This Month

Has it ever occurred to you that Our Page, besides being wings for our ambition, is a historical, illustrated record of our time and life? Every issue marks the

time, the place, and the people. Such a record must always be of interest; perhaps long after our hair has turned white it may even be of value. Shall we give our work to the kitchen fire? Suppose we have suggestions for making a binder for copies of THE R. N.-Y. which contain Our Page. The covers might be hand made, and self-decorated—might be made of leather, heavy wrapping paper or pasteboard. Or what have you to offer?

I wonder what you think of the poem "Down on the Farm," sent in by Thomas Allender, West Virginia. We had almost decided not to use it, but the unquenched cheerfulness of the writer insisted on its being used. It sounds as if written sometime ago for it seemed to use old-time expressions and terms that have not been in practice for about half a century. Yet there is Rhoda and Jiggs. I expect that we will find that this inconsistency is due to its having been "made up" by someone who belongs to our time along with the above-named characters, and who chose to "fake" the old hackneyed comedy that has so long passed as farm life on the stage. Worldly people have long laughed at this quaint figure of a supposed farmer, without dreaming they were being misled. It is for us to show them what real, genuine farm folks are like!

July will come to meet us this Summer. A great deal of growing must be done in a few weeks, and changes take place rapidly. Next month we are to have a story about a black bull, "all black except for a small spot of white on his forehead." He stood on a hill overlooking a little patch of water where a farm boy who had come to drive the cows home was sailing his boat. When he roared his voice shook the valley, and the boy's courage. But here I am telling Aubrey Gregory's story. Illustrations for this story may interest our artists, however, which is my excuse.

Here, at last, is Our Page for June. The time, place and people are so well marked upon it that even one who could not read English would know what we have tried to express. What can we do to express July? Use black ink for all drawings, and send contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City, any time before the fifth of the month for July printing, or any time at all if the material can be held over.

Drawn by Lucile V. Bennett (12), New Jersey

"I thank you for printing my poem, though now I am a little ashamed of it. It was the first I ever wrote and seems to lack everything but length." — Faye Frayer (19), New York.

"Back again to the Boys' and Girls' Page. 'Ain't it a grand and glorious feelin'?' I have made a resolution to send at least one contribution each month. Don't faint, dear 'Editoress,' I mean to do better next time."—Teresa Prinzing (13), New York.

"The picture of the pond and house is my home, and I wish I could draw it like it really is. I suppose it appears more beautiful to me than it would to anyone else. The pond is about three times as long as it is wide, and in the center of what was once the nicest orchard in this part of our town. The pond was built in 1911 by J. McLaughlin. The end nearest the house is made of solid concrete. My home was built nine years ago by the same man that built the pond." —Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York.

"I like everything on our pages and I think if we keep on growing as we have been that they (?) had better turn the whole paper over to us. Or we might start a paper of our own and call in the "Junior Rural New-Yorker." — Esther Wright (14), District of Columbia.

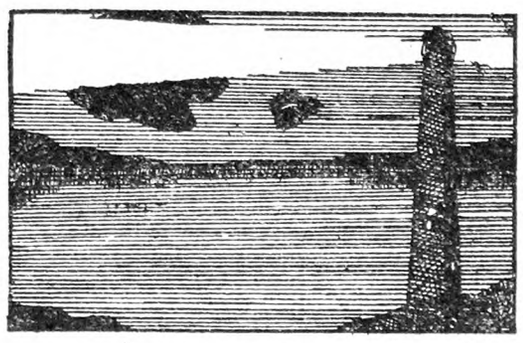
"Although I cannot write poems or draw anything I always try at night to draw something I have seen. That's what I was doing tonight until I decided to write to the Boys' and Girls' Page."—Ruth Morgan (13), Ohio.

"Our page for May was very interesting. I read every word of it. The poems were especially good, and the short story, "Dave Pratt and the Panther" was wonderful. Give us more like it next month." —Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

"I was very much surprised to see 'Dave Pratt and the Panther' printed. I haven't asked 'Dave Pratt' whether the panther was spotted or not, because I haven't seen him. Do you want another story about Dave Pratt and his duck?"—Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

"I have not contributed to the page lately because I have been to the hospital. I had four operations for blood poisoning. My nurse's name was Gwendoline and she looked like one of those nurses on a Red Cross poster."—Stanley Brown (16), New York.

"Does Marian Blood contribute poems to the Girls' Sunday school paper, *The Portal?* I think I've seen some there because I take the paper."—Rena Cook (13), Pennsylvania.



Drawn by Pearl F. Lynn (17), New York

The Bliss of Solitude

The solemnity of the darkness—
  In its shroud of black and gray;
Came creeping from the valley
  To admit the arrival of day.
Behind the cloud of silent night—
  The sunbeams danced with the wind,
The birds began cooing to their mates,
  Hid away in eglantine.

The crimson dawn beyond the hills
  Like a maiden kissed each tulip,
The freshening gale called out to the sun,
  "Hurry, and help us do it!"
Off they pranced to fill buttercups,
  With happiness, joy and mirth.
They left a ray of sunshine
  Most every place on earth.

I sat there on a mossy bank,
  And gazed, and dreamed, and thought—
Of the vast expanse of nature
  My sleepy eyes had caught.
I thought again of the tulips,
  And of the birds that cooed;
My lonely heart with rapture filled
  I had found the bliss of solitude.
  —By Pearl Lynn (17), New York.

Down on the Farm

Down on the farm about half past four,
I slip on my clothes and sneak out the door.
Out in the yard, I run like the dickens,
To milk all the cows and feed all the chickens,
Clean out the barnyard, curry Rhoda and Jiggs,
Separate the cream and slop all the pigs.
Hustle two hours, then eat like a Turk.
And then, I'm ready for a full day's work.
Grease the wagon and put on the rack,
Throw a jug of water in the old grain sack,
Hitch up the mules, slip down the lane,
Must get the hay in, it looks like rain.
Look over yonder—sure as I am born,
Cows on the rampage, hogs in the corn,
I start across the meadow, run a mile or two,
Heaving like I'm windbroken, wet clear through.
Back with the mules, then for recompense,
Rhoda gets astraddle the barbed wire fence.
Work all Summer till Winter is nigh,
Then figure at the bank and heave a big sigh.
When Spring rolls round I take another chance,
As the fuzz grows longer on my old gray pants.
Give my galluses a hitch, belt another jerk,
Now, I'm ready for a full year's work.
  Author unknown. Sent in by Thomas Allender (13), West Virginia.

Planting Corn in Chautauqua County

The day before Jack and my father had loaded the lumber wagon with corn and fertilizer, while I was hurrying around the 10-acre lot with the disk harrow. This work is all started before daylight. All through the chilly morning to mid-day I was crossing the field with the harrow and drag. The harness of the team cheered me by its jogging and squeaking. Blackbirds came down in behind the knoll. The irregular lot made the place a beautiful piece of scenery.

Worms were in abundance on the field. I was always wondering if I could hit one with a lump of dirt.

It took a number of days to plant the field with its endless rows. But when my two younger brothers came home from school they were ordered to hurry up and come to help plant. During these days I was supposed to stay home and do my school work during the evening. My brothers were quickly assigned a job and were joyously at their tasks in the next moment. My brother Tom wished he could use the corn planter, but he was too young for that. He liked to hear the clicking of the machine as it hopped from hill to hill. The row was marked by my father, who was followed by mom with the pail of fertilizer. After I was done with my harrowing, I took to my job of working the corn planter.

To Tom and Joe the time flew away. They had only been at work an hour, and the dinner bell rang before they knew it. But to my father, Jack and me, it was the end of the first day. Jack was obliged to quit and do chores while my father and I and my two brothers worked until seven.

The next day the same work was done, and we worked late that day because we were nearly done and hoped to finish on the morrow. When the big patch of sandy loam was finally seeded it looked good. The weather now is getting warmer and things are springing up very rapidly. The orchard is in full bloom and the bees are humming busily. This work is done in May in Chautauqua County.—Arthur Joy (16), New York.

Bits of Life on a Georgia Farm

These are very busy days (June 2). Cotton, though about three weeks late this year on account of the heavy rains during the usual planting season, is now at the stage when most work is required. It is being plowed ("cultivated" in New York State talk). Pimento peppers and sweet potatoes are being reset from their plant beds into the fields. Wheat and oats are ready to be cut. Corn and watermelons are being worked. Yes, these are the busiest days of the year on a Georgia farm.

Wild strawberries are in season now. They are my favorites, for they have such a rich, tasteful flavor. I like them better than I do the cultivated strawberries even if they are much smaller. My especial wild strawberry patch is on the edge of our farm, and underneath a wide-spreading wild plum bush. You may be sure I visit it almost every day.

Currant bushes are loaded with ripe fruit, so I discovered several days ago. Dewberries are about grown in size, and are getting black in color, which means that in a week I'll also have dewberries to pick.

In a small holly tree near our dining-room window a family of young mocking-birds may be found. The nest is a bulky affair of grasses and twigs, and contains three little birds. Father and Mother Mocking-bird bring worms, bugs, etc., and standing on a limb above the nest, feed their hungry mouths. The greatest worry of their lives is "Tar Baby," our black cat. Though she never goes to the holly tree, the older birds have a dreadful fear that she will find the little birds. When they find her in the yard they scold her, and sometimes dare to fight her. She certainly runs when she hears them start scolding.

A thing of beauty is the Dorothy Perkins rose vine on a trellis on the eastern end of our porch. The hollyhocks and Dahlias on the other side of the house are blooming, and the field daisies are beautiful. Who doesn't love the cool refreshing Summer nights, after the long hot days of work? I like to sit on the porch after supper and listen to the happy voices of the Negroes at their cabin across fields. They gather under the old oaks in their yard, and sing and play games. Someone may bring out a mouth harp, or a banjo, and they'll play and sing the old Negro songs. How good it sounds!

Perhaps if the Negroes are real tired and do not entertain us, I'll bring out my old guitar and strum a few tunes on it. Or maybe we will just sit quiet and enjoy the beauty of the night. How peaceful and restful are Summer nights on a farm!—Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

*Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.

New York — Marguerite Grau (16), Elaine Heavenor (11), Lucy Gobin (10), Leroy Vincent (18), *Faye Frayer (19), Vincent Bovine (12), Hilda Yancy (14), Anna Cain (11), Janet Ingersoll (13), Francella Kernik (13), Harry Dill (17), William Hehir, *Mary Blair (15), Marian Palmer, Bert Sellers, Margaret Carson (14), Juanita Conklin, *Pearl Lynn (17), *Hilah Foote (10), *Teresa Prinzing (13), *Carl Ratsch (14), *Stanley Brown (16), Gertrude Schrader (18), *Elizabeth Humphreys (15), Arlene Thomas (11), Muriel DeSanto (12), *Aubrey Gregory (17), Bessie Shanlon (15), Frances Impson (15), Harold Wollert.

Pennsylvania.—*Esther Herr (18), Verna Herr (14), Mary Harnish (14), George Whitlock (7), Gladys Marshall (11), Mary Ebenshade (9), Anna Mertsoc (16), *Franklin Kohler (18), Elizabeth Weaver (14), Thelma Miller (16), *Rena Cook (12), Virginia Caldwell (14), Mara Tracy (10), Marjorie Weston (9).

Connecticut.—Doris Blake (11), R. J. Garvey (18), Eunice Letsky (14), Elizabeth Metsack (12), *Berta Griffiths (18).

New Jersey.—Virginia Stauffer (15), Carolyn Burghardt (11), Thomas Allender (13), W. L. Hallock (6), Anna Baba (13), *Lucille Bennett (12), Toots (13), Sadie Allen, *Alice Chew (16), Anna Ten Eyck (9).

Ohio.—Neva Doak (12), Violet Asmund (10), Audrey Hadlock (13), Ruth Morgan (13), Margaret Weichel (10), Robert Row (12).

Massachusetts.—Ermina Strickland (10), Alice Reed (11).

Vermont. — Morgan Craig, Helen Chapman, Ruth Abbott (12), *Marian Blood (19).

Rhode Island.—Eleanor Battey (8), *Barabara Knowles (17).

Delaware.—Pearl Hudson (11).

Maine.—Elizabeth Cudworth (14).

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (14), Thomas Allender (13), *Naomi Allender (10).

Maryland.—Matilda Brown (16).

Georgia. — *Alice Dorsey, Woodrow Wilson (11).

New Hampshire.—Beatrice Foss, Ruth Goodell.

District of Columbia.—Esther Wright (14).

Virginia.—Katherine Storer (11).

Missouri — Geraldine Wilson, Helen Wilson (13).

Letters Wanted

Letters to contributors may be sent to this office for local address. Please seal and stamp the letter to be sent, using as much of the address as is given, and mailing in a larger envelope. Please do not forget the stamp. R. N.-Y. is glad to perform this service.—I. U.

Ruth Scoville (13), New York.
Ruth Morgan (13), Ohio.
Elizabeth Weaver (14), Pennsylvania.
Arlene Thomas (11), New York.

Water Lilies and Bog Plants

I have a place on the shore of a lake in Sullivan County, N. Y., and wish to turn part of it into a garden for flowers. This lake is about 1,440 feet at the water level. The temperature goes to 20 degrees sometimes. The soil is sour as shown by the white birch, thick moss and high bush huckleberries that grow there, also cranberries in the wet spots. I want to plant some water lilies, as I have sufficient water space although quite shallow. I also want to plant perennials of various sizes and kinds, anything, vines, trees, shrubs or bushes that will winter without help or very little help. Most books tell of things that will grow anywhere, but not where I want them in the severe Winter country. J. C. R.
New York.

The location you suggest is excellent for an aquatic and bog garden. There are many hardy waterlilies that will endure your Winters.

In a natural pond the lilies may be planted where the water is one to two feet deep. If the bottom is sand or gravel the roots may be planted in a basket of rich soil and sunk an inch below the bottom level of the pond. If this is not necessary they may be simply pushed into the soil at the bottom or anchored with a stone if the soil seems too soft to hold them. A study of the catalogs listing these plants will help in selection.

It is possible that the edges of the pond already show attractive plants that grow in shallow water such as arrowhead, pickerel weed and sweet flag or calamus. Along the edges an effort should be made to naturalize the forget-me-not, which finds a congenial home in wet places.

Among bog plants that will make a great show in such a place are the yellow English Iris, Iris pseudacorus, and the Siberian and Japanese Irises. The native pink Hibiscus or marshmallow, cardinal flower (Lobelia cardinalis), loosestrife (Lythrum), spiderwort, Oswego tea or bergamot, and lemon lily (Hemerocallis) will all do well. All these perennials named are hardy, flower profusely and will spread in such a natural environment. The native meadow rue (Thalictrum) is a graceful tall plant, and the common boneset and Joe Pye weed will be found effective. A study of local swamps will show plenty of desirable native plants for use in the bog garden.

Correct Names for Plants and Seeds

One of the most exasperating things that probably can happen to the plant or flower lover is to pay a high price for some so-called novelty only to find after a long time growing it, that it is an old variety under a new and often misleading name. Thus seedsman Jones may send out a really fine variety or stock of seed and immediately seedsman Smith or Thompson get hold of it they attach their own name to it and try to make out to the uninitiated that they are the originators. To such a degree has this been carried that many so-called reputable firms resort to this constantly and unblushingly, and it is a practice that should be brought up with a sharp turn. When any grower produces a new variety, especially a superior one, he has the right not only to name it, but to name it permanently, and no one has either a legal or moral right to change it or to attach his own name to it for the sake of mere profit. Sending out seeds and plants or advertising them without giving the botanical names is also a reprehensible practice, and the public would do well to avoid dealings with all men who do this. Thus to be sold a huckleberry (so-called) which turns out to be a tomato is to say the least anything but ethical, and it all can be avoided if the purchaser will insist on having the proper or correct name of all that he purchases. H. W. HALES.

Darning with Hair

I once was shown a dark wool coat which had been darned with hair so successfully that the mending was invisible. Later, a rose thorn tore a small hole in the front of my brown dotted Swiss dress. I darned it with hair of the same shade, with tiny patch underneath, and the result was as good as the darning on the heavy wool goods. Nothing else, not even ravelings, could have repaired it so invisibly. Such darning can and should be pressed, but with an iron very moderately heated. GRACE A. TIMMERMAN.

The Home Dressmaker

AN UNSETTLED SEASON. — Summer clothes are with us, but rain, cool weather and unsettled business conditions have all affected retail selling. Silk manufacturers complain of dull times due to overproduction, and the efforts to boom cotton and linen dress goods must affect silk. Generally speaking, we think careful buyers can make a dollar go further this year than last.

VELVET COATS.—The first figure at the left of the picture shows one of the fashionable velvet coats. This was transparent velvet of a soft violet shade, lined with beige satin. Transparent velvet is expensive and perishable, but very fashionable; during the Winter it was much used for evening dresses, and this Summer is in high favor for handsome coats. This coat had no trimming but a scarf collar, which fell loose at one side, and formed a bow at the other shoulder. The hat worn with this was straw with velvet and chenille embroidery, all in tones of violet and orchid, and the costume was finished with pale orchid stockings and violet kid shoes. Both dress velvet and velveteen are used for such coats, but transparent velvet is most fashionable. The colors are very charming, deep fuchsia, violet, myrtle and sapphire, maroon or black lined with georgette, crepe or satin of a paler or contrasting color.

A LINEN ENSEMBLE.—The next figure shows an ensemble of plain and figured linen, which is much smarter than the old-style tailored linen coat and skirt we used to wear in the days of shirt waists. The dress covered by the short coat, was printed linen, a pattern of black, blue and red on natural linen color. This was one of the little sports dresses without sleeves, perfectly plain except for a group of kilt pleatings at each side. Around the bottom of the skirt was a band of the natural linen, scalloped at the top, and stitched flat, while a scalloped yoke of the plain linen finished the top of the frock, extending enough to give a scalloped band around the armholes. The simple little coat, which did not meet in front, was of Tuxedo shape and was lined throughout with the printed linen, the flaring collar being faced with the printed material. The shallow turn-back cuffs of the plain material were scalloped. The belt was of ecru kid. The hat was a wide poke of natural straw, trimmed with an ornamental band of blue and red silk. This linen dress was simple, but as shown by a rather exclusive shop, its price was more than many women pay for silk.

ANOTHER LINEN.—The model in the center shows black and white printed linen in combination with plain white. The waist of printed linen had flaring collar and cuffs of white linen, scalloped along the edge. The flaring skirt was stitched to the waist, and scalloped along the top. The skirt was in two tiers, not flounces, but stitched together, both upper and lower tier edged with scallops. Black and white combinations are greatly favored this season, and this dress was very smart, with its jaunty flare. The hat was one of those close little skullcaps now so fashionable, only suited to pretty young faces; it was a combination of black and white, in straw and silk.

A SILK ENSEMBLE.—The figured dress and coat is of printed silk, and shows one of the popular ensembles. The silk is dark blue with a white figure. The dress was sleeveless like so many this season and was very plain, seamed on to the waist with slight fullness. The original feature of the dress was the trimming, which was blue silk cording put on the edges in a series of regular loops. The round neck had a double row of these cord loops with a tie in front; the sleeveless armholes were finished in this way, and also the bottom of the skirt. The coat, which did not quite meet in front, was edged all around with the loops, faced on, and the sleeves were finished in the same way. This was a very pretty trimming, which could be applied to many uses. We see these ensembles in both plain and printed silk, or a printed dress with coat in plain material. The silk coats are usually unlined, which makes them cooler. These unlined coats have French seams, giving a neat finish on the inside. It is unwise, however, to wear a dress without lining in the waist. The nicest silks should have a lining of white China silk, costing about $1.50 a yard; this is thin, cool, and washes well. Less expensive linings are made of white silk mull, costing from 40 to 75 cents a yard, narrower than the silk. Net is desirable for very thin silks or voiles. These linings should always be removable for washing. Linings and shields are dress insurance.

AN ALPACA SPORTS DRESS.—The dress at the right was a fine silky alpaca, white with a hair-line stripe of black. The pleated skirt, which was attached to the waist, had a band of the material at the bottom, with the stripes going horizontally. The waist was made the other way of the material, with stripes going across, and was trimmed at neck and armhole with a band and pleating of white silk. A belt of black moire had a square jet buckle. This was classed as a sports dress, but did not have an accompanying coat. Of course a sleeveless dress should not be worn on the city street without a coat; its place is at pleasure resorts or private entertainments. One often sees a sleeveless sports dress worn with a fur neckpiece, which is very bad taste, besides being rather absurd and uncomfortable.

Midsummer Modes in Velvet, Linen, Silk and Alpaca

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Anyone whose sight makes threading needles rather troublesome should try one of the little needle threaders sold by the department stores. They consist of a pointed loop of hair-like wire attached to a thin little disk of aluminum. It is very easy to poke this wire through the eye of a needle by feel, holding the little disk to the right of the needle, then slip the thread through the wire loop, and draw back, pulling the thread through. We also like the calyx-eyed needles which are threaded by feel, but though they are very convenient with cotton thread, they are not desirable with silk, which roughens and ravels where drawn through.

Some tight little skullcaps seen among the new hats are a combination of straw and stockinet. The hard outline is not generally becoming, but the hat is considered "stylish." The French milliners are making straw more fashionable, though American women still cling to felt. The panama hat trimmed with printed silk, with a printed silk scarf to match, is featured for sports wear.

"Garden prints" in washable silk are smart and pretty, some dresses of this style having long sleeves, while others are sleeveless. These are quite gay in color and design. There are also styles in blue and white printed silk that are very popular, especially those that have very small floral designs.

Some of the prettiest and coolest Summer underwear is made of voile in pale colors trimmed with lace.

The bunches and sprays of flowers worn so long on coats and dresses show a number of novelties, among them suede leather and cork. There are some odd-looking French flowers in cork outlined in gold or silver. They are not as pretty as the little flowers with glass petals and leaves. We have seen some lovely ones, imitating semi-precious stones, which were made in Japan.

What are called tennis frocks, in washable silk crepe, shantung or pique, are among the prettiest Summer styles for girls and young women. If the family purse will not run to silk, such dresses are equally fashionable in pique. Their style depends on the way they are made, which should be very plain, with careful finish. Sports dresses and tennis frocks are the most desirable styles for girls in country homes.

The Rural High School

De we need a rural high school? There is much agitation today over the question as to whether we shall consolidate or not. For the most part, we, who live in the country districts where Winters with heavy snows prevail, are decidedly against sending our small children any farther than we need to get them into the schoolroom. We know far better than our educational superiors can possibly know what is best for the little ones entrusted to our care, because we view the landscape 365 days in the year. We want our nearby schools for our younger pupils, but what about high school?

There are various reasons advanced for the rural high school. In some cases, the nearby high school hasn't room to care for all the children from the rural districts. In others the care of the pupils from the outlying sections would necessitate engaging more teachers at much added expense. Prominent educators set forth the advantages of consolidation or, as we more lately hear it expressed, centralization, and then bemoan the idea that the country people are too ignorant to understand their own best needs. The impression gained by 90 per cent of the people interested in centralization is apparently that the farmers will have none of it because it would make their taxes higher. Surely, with the balance between the outgo and income of the average farm as it is today, they have a right to weigh the increased tax carefully. But, let these people once strike the keynote of the need of a rural high school, and they will see the cloak of antagonism or indifference fall off. Why don't they sound that? They cannot. To them, it is as the lost chord. When our rural folks see that their boys and girls actually need such a school, that their lives are starving for it, then, and not until then, will a lively interest be aroused and the rural high become an actuality in general.

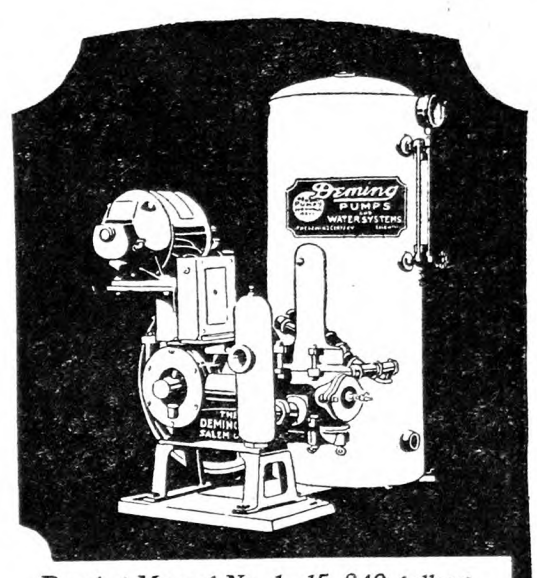
Now, our boys and girls go through the district school, get their preliminary certificates, and are admitted to high school. They are like plants taken from their native soil and transplanted. The new soil is not conducive to steady development. They are croweded by their neighbors to whom the soil is natural. There is a long period of re-adjustment to new conditions. Some become discouraged and drop out just as the plant, often unable to endure the radical change, droops and dies.

For many country people, it is hard to understand that conditions in the upper grades are different from what they were years ago. It is a fact nevertheless, as we who are mothers of boys or girls of high school age know. Scholarship no longer holds the place it once did. The farm children leave a school where, generally speaking, an earnest conscientious teacher has held high ideals and a just sense of equality before the children. They enter the village where life is always more superficial than on the farm, and they find their early training upset. They are face to face with a new standard based not upon character, but upon financial and social position.

The effect of this change shows itself in various ways. Some will determine to imitate their town cousins, regardless of cost or principle. Others of the more timid type, will feel crushed—broken like tender plants, rudely handled. Still others will, with an innate pride, rise above the snobbery on every hand and cling more closely to the principles which have been basic to them. But, for all of them, the beautiful outlook of youth has been marred. Never again will it have the same luster as when they left their home school. Some will develop into men and women of whom their country shall be proud. Some may become social butterflies. Some may, in the vernacular of the present day, go to the dogs. Had there been a central rural high school where pupils entering the higher grades would mingle just with competitors holding similar interests to their own during the formative years of the growing children, how might the results be read? Temptations are fewer in the country and at home. Loftier ideals will be pre-eminent, while general good comradeship will afford a natural growth to the social side. Then, when they are men and women, they will not look at their own lives, and know that, far too young, they forgot how to play. Whether college beckons them after graduation, or they face the problem of earning a living, they will have gained poise and self-confidence impossible under a rank change of conditions during the adolescent age.

The intelligent people on the farms, the people who form the backbone of every rural community, stand now, and always have for the best interests of their neighborhood children. They are thoughtful, broadminded men and women who dislike to see the boys and girls strive for popularity at the cost of forsaking the very creed of earlier years. They object to the false values the neighborhood children put upon the vital things of life. Let these good folks but know the bitterness and heartaches endured by these same boys and girls, the discouragements, the shattered ideals, and the lost faith in others which, if held but a few years longer, would have instilled its beauty into their very lives, and there will be schools builded for them in the midst of their surroundings. Their taxes may be higher, but they will sacrifice without complaint as they point with pride to "our school."

A RURAL WOMAN.



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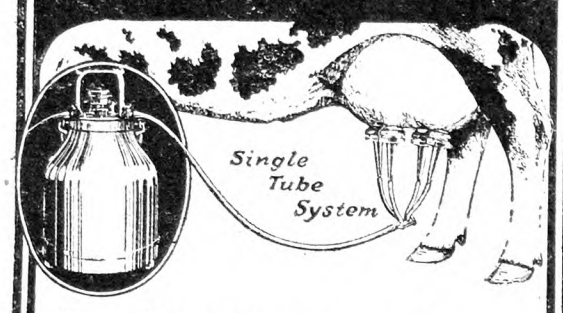

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Those of us who keep grade dairy cows could increase our net returns by building up purebred herds of any one of the milk breeds. A heifer could be bought well worth her cost, and developed into the foundress of a purebred herd. That has often been done. As a procedure, it is well adapted to the young man, if he be not too impatient, for it is always wiser for a real farmer to grow and go slowly into purebred stock raising than to plunge in from a checkbook springboard.

Many a noted, profitable herd has been built up by a single cow or heifer, bought at a moderate price. Also, many a dairyman has come into possession of a purebred herd by using a registered bull on his grade cows. Having seen the bull's daughters outyield their dams, he was inspired to continue the upgrading of his cow herd. Eventually he introduced some purebreds, and these and their progeny gradually took the places of the grades.

Purebreds will give a sorry account of themselves under indifferent management. Thus mistreated, they are no better than grades, and may be less useful. Some herds are unprofitable because they are neither well-bred nor wisely fed and managed. Some purebred herds are unprofitable because, being choicely bred, they have been excessively refined and pampered.

Immoderate kindness and blind sentiment have brought about the degeneration and ruination of many a herd. Extremes lead to troubles and disasters in every business.

This department, like every other in THE R. N.-Y., is at the service of readers who desire information concerning purebred stock. If they need assistance in dealing with the problems that interest beginners and others in establishing and maintaining herds of cattle and hogs, flocks of sheep and goats and studs of horses, we invite them to write to us. If we cannot help them, we know who can and will. DE WITT C. WING.

Prof. Reed New Dairy Chief

Secretary of Agriculture Wm. M. Jardine recently announced the appointment of Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy husbandry work at the Michigan State College, to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Dr. C. W. Larson resigned that post early in the year, to accept the directorship of the National Dairy Council.

Prof. Reed has done good work in dairy husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural College and at Purdue University, in Indiana, as well as in Michigan. In Michigan he developed and extended cow-testing along sound, practical lines. He was born and reared on a farm in Howard Co., Mo., graduated from the university in that State, receiving his master's degree there in 1910, and has been president of the American Dairy Science Association. He is one of the delegates to the International Dairy Congress, to be held this year in England. Prof. Reed is an earnest, practical and well qualified friend of the dairy industry. We hope that in his new position he can still be helpful to the people who are milking cows.

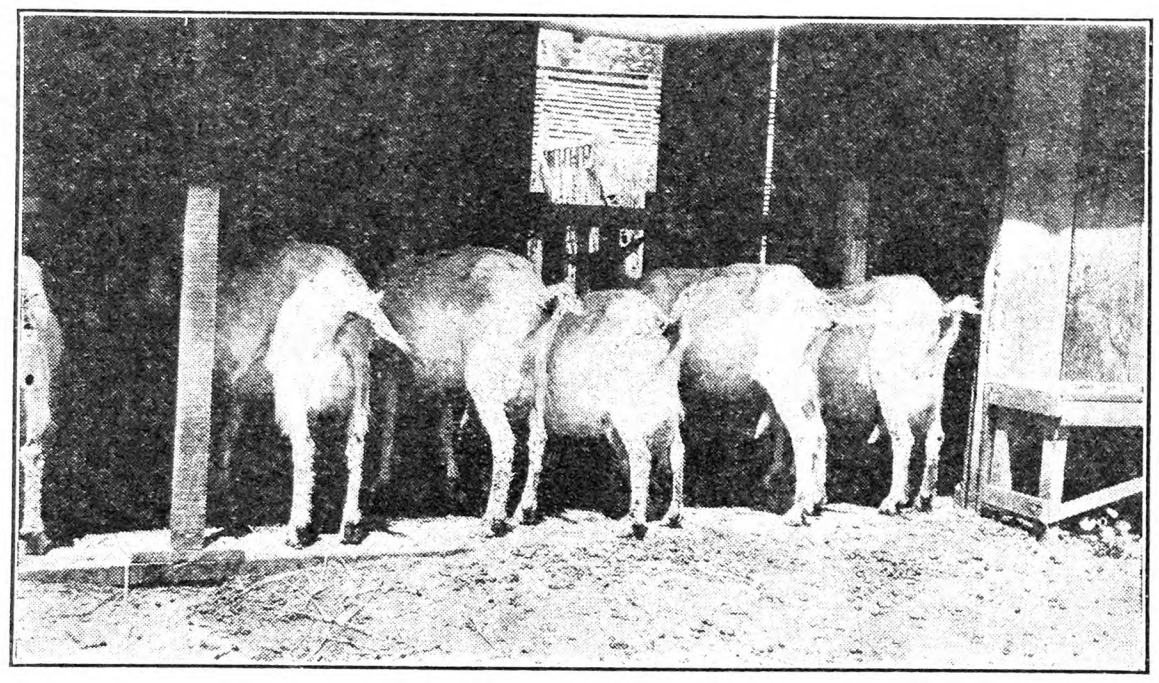
Butter and Cottage Cheese from Goat's Milk

We are having trouble making butter and cottage cheese from goat's milk. The butter is difficult to get, and difficult to separate the milk from the butter, and the butter is very soft when we finally get it. The cottage cheese is difficult to separate from the whey or milk. Would a starter help in the butter-making, and would rennet help any in the cheese making? M. J. S.

Like everything else conditions must be right if you get the most out of what you are trying to do. You should have no trouble in making fine butter from goats' milk under proper conditions, including temperature, age, etc. The average butter made from goats' milk is not quite so firm as that made from cows' milk due to the minuteness of the fat globule, which renders it of finer or more smooth texture.

There should be no greater difficulty in working the milk out of the butter than is experienced in working butter made from cows' milk except it should not be kneaded too vigorously, as that mashes the globules and is probably the direct cause for less firmness. Always use cold water in washing the milk out of the butter. Do not churn too vigorously in order to avoid breaking up the globules.

As to cottage cheese let the milk sour enough to show tendency to clabber on bottom of vessel, then heat to boiling point. Remove from stove or turn off heat in case of gas or electric stove and when cooled sufficiently to handle without inconvenience, place in a cheese cloth bag and permit to drain until it is entirely free from whey. The cheese will then be dry and flaky. If cream has been skimmed from the milk, or in case whole milk has been used, the cheese should be of a smooth texture. WILLET RANDALL.



Dairy Goats in Stable

Ill-flavored Goat's Milk

Last December I purchased a purebred Toggenberg goat and she gave delicious milk until dry. Then she kidded March 30 and as we had other kids the day before from another goat she provided these five goats with milk for about 10 days. After that time we started to use the milk ourselves and discovered a very bitter taste to the milk. This has continued right along and does not improve. We have her in a clean new barn, our utensils are clean also, our hands and I wash her udder before milking. H. M. H.

When goats give strong-tasting milk it is usually caused by one of two things; either the presence of the buck in the herd, or by the goat eating some kind of weeds or brush found in the pastures in early Spring or Summer. Never allow the male goat in the herd with milking does, as it is the male goat only who has any trace of odor. Keep bucks in an enclosure by themselves. If allowed to run with the does, the milk may take on an unpleasant odor.

The only remedy I can suggest is a change to pasture where the does will not get the kind of weeds or brush which cause the trouble. If kept in the barns and fed only hay and grain and the milk still continues to be strong your only remedy lies in discarding the doe and replacing her with another which is a proven producer of fine flavored milk. Some does habitually give tainted milk, but this is only very seldom, since goats' milk as a rule is a wonderfully mild sweet flavor. WILLET RANDALL.

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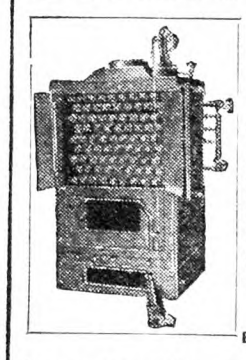

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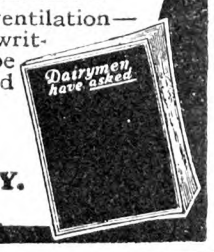

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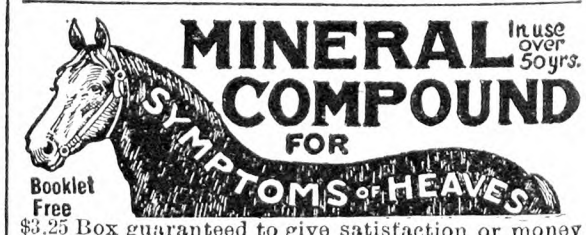

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A Small Silo

I would like to say for the benefit of J. E. K., whose inquiry is on page 623, that I am using a silo six feet inside diameter with complete satisfaction. I use a four-knife cutter cutting the fodder one fourth inch in length, which if properly spread and packed, or tramped down, will keep nicely. Of course the higher the silo the better, as the more weight the harder it will pack.

I am using a silo built of square-edged boards, two layers, with waterproof building paper between. This silo is built octagon style with joist lapped and bolted at the corners to serve as hoops. Any man handy with tools can build a silo of this type which will give good satisfaction. In filling a silo of small diameter, care should be taken that the fodder does not become too dry, as it will not settle and pack as tightly as in a silo of large diameter. Z. W. WATROUS.

New London Co., Conn.

Barnyard Manures

Barnyard manures contain plant food, but they also contain substances not classed as food for vegetables that stimulate the growth of plants. These substances are known as plant vitamins.

The stimulating properties of manures rest largely in the soluble portions taken up by water. Allowing manures to leach, therefore, removes much of their value though it leaves the most of the actual plant food.

Decaying plants furnish food and stimulants for other plants. That is why green manures are manures.

Indispensable as mineral or commercial fertilizers are, they cannot wholly take the place of manure made from plants that have either passed through the digestive organs of animals or been allowed to rot and become mixed with the soil. M. B. D.

Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is an annual and is closely related to the sorghum. Sudan grass grows about 3 to 5 ft. high and has stems a little smaller than a lead pencil when sown broadcast. If sown in rows and cultivated, it grows 8 ft. tall and has stems about ¼ in. in diameter. The leaves are very much like Johnson grass, but it does not have the long underground roots that Johnson grass has. Some plants of Sudan make as many as a 100 stems. Sudan does best in a warm climate. In favorable season as many as four cuttings can be made, varying from two to five tons per acre.

In the Middle Atlantic States about two good cuttings of hay are secured. It will grow as far north as Southern Michigan or New York.

In the clover and Timothy region it is mostly used for Summer pasture.

Sudan grass will grow and produce fair crops in regions of low rainfall. It grows best on a good loam soil, but can be grown on most any soil, on sandy and wet soils the yields are light. The ground is plowed and harrowed as for corn. It is advisable to use some fertilizer. Do not sow the seed until the soil is warm. The best depth is about 1 in. When sowing in rows the rows can be 2 to 4 ft. apart. It will take from 2 to 5 lbs. of seed per acre. About 20 lbs. will sow an acre broadcast. The time to cut the hay is from when it begins to head until it is fully headed. R. CORBEY.

Westmoreland Co., Va.

Making Clean Butter

Clean butter is made first as your cows go in the barn. Take a pail of water on a cloth and wash the cows' udders, wring the cloth or get a dry one, and dry the udders. Milk with dry hands, so nothing will drip in the milk. If there is any manure or mud there it will be cleaned off. Then strain through absorbent cotten on strainer. Have strainer and separator both clean, washed and scalded well. Then put milk in a cream pail, washed and scalded.

See that the churn is washed when put away, then scald it. After you drain the water out put cold water in to cool the churn. Then pour the cream in, and enough butter color to make a June tinge. When churned draw off the buttermilk in a separate dish, and put away for cooking, or to drink; it's good. Then take good clean spring or well water and wash butter in two waters; drain off the water, salt it, work it over, pack or print it. I have put up prints 50 lbs. at a time, put it in a cold place to keep. Use fine table salt; it is best.

Be sure in the Fall not to get any bloody milk in; that spoils it all. Test the cows and see which cow gives you the bloody milk, and stop milking her.

Spragueville, N. Y. L. A. K.

Streaked Butter

What makes butter streaked after it has been packed in jars? I wash it three times, salt it, and let it stand a while in the butter bowl to get the buttermilk all out. The butter is good. W. W. P.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Streaks, waves or mottles in butter indicate an uneven distribution of color. Mottles are shown by the presence of a dappled condition. Streaks and waves show definite layer differences in the color. The trade, of course, objects to this condition, but the quality of the butter is in no way affected. Such butter is just as good and wholesome as that which is not streaked. The cause may be simply explained by stating that it is due to an uneven distribution of the water droplets in the butter. It might also be noted that unsalted butter does not streak. The uneven distribution of the moisture, therefore, is associated with the salt.

The working in of the salt is the important step to be considered. Well-worked butter has all of the salt in solution in the water of the butter. This brine is thoroughly and evenly distributed throughout the mass of butter. Hence there is no chance for an uneven distribution of the water because there is no longer free water present. It is now brine. If any salt is not evenly worked into the butter, there is a difference in water concentration. When the difference occurs there seems to be a concentration occurring of brine in one part and water in others. Hence the differences in color distribution.

As a remedy, the butter must be thoroughly worked at salting so as to get a complete solution of salt. This process is the only means of getting salt into all the butter moisture. The handling of butter in the presence of free water such as in storage must be watched. Any free water on the surface will cause streaks later. This often happens in restaurants where the small butter pieces are kept in ice water. In packing salt butter, then, it is best to rinse all jars with salt brine, soak all papers and clothes with brine before packing the butter. Unsalted butter should be handled with water soaked containers and wrappers.

Your trouble may be overcome, then, by giving the butter more thorough working after salting. Even let the salted butter stand for a half hour after you think it has been well worked and then work it again. In packing finally rinse all containers, cloths or wrapping papers in a salt brine so that no free, unsalted water will be present. These precautions will help you. Remember, though, that for food purposes there is no difference in wholesomeness between streaked or unstreaked butter. If you sell your product, however, the trade will cut the price on streaked butter. J. W. D.

Angus Cattle to South America

W. A. McGregor of Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., writes as follows regarding a shipment of Angus cattle to South America:

The steamship Bogota, sailing from New York to South America on June 15, carried a valuable shipment of purebred Aberdeen Angus cattle from Briarcliff Farms at Pine Plains, N. Y. The purchasers are German Cubillos and Company of Colombia, South America, and the animals are to be used for breeding purposes in the improvement of their beef cattle.

The shipment consisted of three young bulls and two heifers. These animals were selected with great care and it is doubtful if there has ever been a finer lot of Aberdeen Angus exported from this country. The South American cattlemen are noted for buying the very best bulls of England and Scotland. They demand nothing but the very finest animals procurable.

The Briarcliff herd numbers over 1,200 purebred Aberdeen Angus breeding animals and is the largest and finest beef herd in the East.

What Readers Say

(Continued from Page 925)

less than our market price, paid no more than the others. With us we charge him plenty, so he won't feel like cutting price. With city management you feel that you are forced to pay, while with us our cheerful collector got the dues without trouble. With the city collecting all we know is that the money is gone, but with us we hope to make good use of the surplus in the near future. G. F. S.

Newburgh, N. Y.

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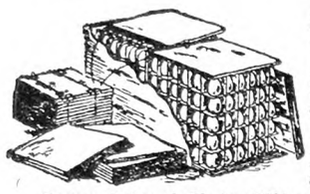

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S. C. W. Leghorns, blood-tested and state-certified or W. Rock-W. Wyandotte cross breeds from blood-tested matings, exceptionally fine for broilers and roasters, only $9.50 per 100. Straight breeds—B. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes at $12.50 per 100.

Immediate Delivery. Postpaid.

WENE CHICK FARM, Dept. A, VINELAND, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$4 50	$ 8	$37.50	$ 70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.00	9	42.50	80
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
S. C. W. L. Wyckoff Strain	3.50	6.50	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.00	7	32.50	65

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

ULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	12c
White Rock	9c
Barred Rock	9c
Heavy Mixed	8c

100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.

JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA

Tiffany's Superior DUCKLINGS

Mammoth Pekin and White Indian Runner Ducklings and Eggs. 20th year.

ALDHAM POULTRY FARM R. 34 PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS

Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free.

PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I. N. Y.

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—25 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. *This is my 24th year.* EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $5.00 per 12 postpaid. Valuable instructions with order. Pekin Duck eggs, $2.00 per 12. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lots, $28. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

White Chinese Goose Eggs, 50c ea.

$5.00 per dozen. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

SPECIAL FOR JULY

SPECIAL MATING RED CHICKS

from N. E. Accredited breeders, free from B. W. D., at only $17.00 per hundred.

RED and BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 6 weeks old and older, at prices to interest you.

HALL BROS., Wallingford, Conn.
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Strickler's Quality July Chicks

Big Hatches July 3-10-17-24.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

Cash or C. O. D.

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	$9.00	$5.00	$3.00
S. C. W. Leghorns and Mixed	8.00	4.50	2.50

Free range flocks. 100% delivery guaranteed.

B. N. LAUVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, $8 a 100. Heavy Mixed, $7 a 100. Can ship C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

100% Delivery. Will Ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$3.75	$6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks, $9; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $11; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS PREPAID DELIVERY 100%

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 9.00	$40.00	$ 80
Bd. Rocks, Anconas, R. I. Reds	11.00	50.00	100
Wh. Wyandottes and Blk. Minorcas	12.00	55.00	110

Assorted—Light, 7c; Heavy, 10c; Pekin Ducklings, 28c. Immediate delivery. Order direct or write for circular. Bank reference. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY - Liberty, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

$8.00 Per 100 $70-1000

CHIX Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

1,000 Leghorn PULLETS

10-wks.-old, $1.25 each, from heavy producing Tancred Strain. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Mountainside, N. J. Phone Westfield 1629

8,000 ROSEMONT S. C. White Leghorn PULLETS

ALL APRIL HATCHED

10 Weeks Old, $1.00 each
12 Weeks Old, $1.25 each

Prices F. O. B. Shipping Point
Delivery: June 27th—July 18th

Order today; make sure of Rosemont Quality

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY
Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.

ORDER NOW for June and July Delivery.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

Quality Baby Chicks, $8 per 100 up

Our June and July Hatched Baby Chick Prices are:
Leghorns, White, Brown, Buff ..... $10 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas ..... 12 per 100
White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 14 per 100
CUSTOM HATCHING—EGGS FOR HATCHING
Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks—Light, 8c Light and Heavy, 10c Heavy, 12c.
Better place your order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, Husky, Pure Bred Chicks. Twelve varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed Postage prepaid. Send for booklet. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J. Phone: 1604 or 337.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at $9.00 per 100; $42.00 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. Hatches July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31st. 100% live arrival guar. 10% books order. Catalog free.

Robert Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.00	$ 70
Barred Rocks	9.00	42.00	80
S. C. R. I. Reds	9.00	42.00	80
S. L. Wyandottes	11.00	52.00	....
Assorted Chicks	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY
Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of

BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds	3 50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

Chicks

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Assorted Light	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

I pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed full count, These chicks are all from free rang and heavy laying. flocks. FRANK NACE POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Free range grown. From selected parent stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.

Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage, Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS

America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.

FREE CATALOG

I. W. Parks & Sons Box Y Altoona, Pa.

CHIX Basom's Barred Rocks

the large, heavy boned stock, bred for size and production, $9 per 100; $80 per 1000.

Orders filled Promptly.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks

are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.

A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

	100
White and Brown Leghorns	$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	9.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed $8.50 Light Mixed	6.50

500, ½c less, 1000, 1c less. PULLETS FOR SALE.

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY - Port Treverton, Pa.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks Now 8c each. Heavy Mixed 7c each.

C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns	7 per 100
Barred Rocks	9 per 100
Reds	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

B. W. AMEY - - COCOLAMUS, PA.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

The Henyard

Vineland, N. J., Egg Contest

Each pen contains 10 birds. Following is the report for week ending June 11, 1928.

The production for the 32nd week at the Vineland International Egg-laying Contest was 3,929 eggs, or an average of 62.02 per cent. The production to date is 116,901 eggs.

Pen 61, a White Leghorn pen owned by M. Johnson Poultry Ranch, Texas, is high for the week with 58 eggs. Pen 82, a White Leghorn pen owned by Welsbret Farm, Pa., and pen 99, a White Leghorn pen owned by Woods Poultry Farm, N. J., are tied for second place with 56 eggs each. Pen 52, a White Leghorn pen owned by Chas. E. Flinchbaugh, Pa., is third with 55 eggs. Pen 25, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., is high for the Contest with 1,732 eggs. Pen 53, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., is second with 1,649 eggs, and pen 36, a White Leghorn pen owned by C. W. Brown, N. J., is third with 1,624 eggs.

One of our contemporaries in egg-laying contest work hit a very important point in his weekly letter a few days ago, which it would be well for all New Jersey poultry breeders to bear in mind as the Summer advances and they have their eyes fixed on the pullet flocks from which the contest pullets are to be selected in the Fall. Selecting contest entry pullets should not be delayed until the Fall itself comes. The matter of sending pullets away from the home farm to be trapnested at official contests is too important a business proposition to give any other than most serious consideration. The point we would emphasize at this time is that of planning to watch the development of possible contest birds through the Summer as to color, shape, size, and standard characteristics. Sometimes we watch them expertly for those signs of early maturity to first egg, egg-shape, body condition and size, and the characteristics which we have come to associate with egg yield. That is entirely as it should be, but we should not fail to remember that unless a good layer is something near the standard for her breed, she will not possess high value as a breeder from which to produce future flocks. The sales value of poultry breeding stock nowadays depends upon utilitarian capacities and upon appearances, that is, the buyers want performance but they want it in birds that possess breed characteristics also. For example, the Rhode Island Red hen with a high egg production record but poor in color and off in shape will not be as valuable as a breeder from which to develop a commercially valuable family or strain of Reds as the hen which is really Red and also lays well. Pullets that are not good specimens of their breed will not be welcome at many egg-laying contests. Several are now practising sending back obviously poor individuals. Many contests reserve the right to return birds not near the standard. Our New Jersey contests make this reservation, in the interests of better quality poultry breeding, and we are supported by the great rank and file of the contestants. The New Jersey contests for next year are nearly filled at this date.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. L. Vreeland, N. J., 1,562; R. C. Cobb, Mass., 1,406; H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y., 1,309.

White Wyandottes.—Gouverneur Cadwalader, Pa., 1,145; W. G. McNees, Pa., 1,009.

Rhode Island Reds.—Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 1,732; Pine Hill Poultry Farm Mass., 1,545; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,537.

Jersey Black Giants. — William E. Roch, N. J., 926; W. Roger Test, N. J., 890.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,649; C. W. Brown, N. J., 1,624; Edwin Carey, Ohio, 1,559.

Miscellaneous.—Stephen H. Costa, N. J. (S. C. Black Minorcas), 1,028; J. I. Lyle, N. J. (White Orpingtons), 1,014.

Healthy Hens

I believe I have had a rather exceptional experience in having hens that have kept healthy without requiring much attention to keep them so. Years ago I used to have a medicine chest for my hens, and when any of them got out of condition I began to experiment with them. In the meantime I was studying books on poultry diseases and acquiring a library which embraced everything on the subject that has been published in the shape of book or bulletin. I had enough of bacteriology to be able to follow a discussion on the subject and I added to this by getting a friend who had this subject in his classes, to tutor me so that I would know something more, going far enough to be able to determine after examining a dead fowl whether it was tuberculosis, white diarrhoea or one of the liver troubles that had caused death. The information I thus secured has been of much use to me in my capacity as editor of poultry publications and of the poultry department of farm papers.

Gradually I came to think that doctoring a sick hen is mostly a waste of time, and in time my knowledge of poultry medicine was used mostly for the benefit of others, always with the saving reservation that there is not much chance where the symptoms are not clearly and intelligently given, that remedial measures will be effective. I have spoiled a great deal of perfectly good paper trying to educate poultrykeepers to the point where they will notice the first manifestations of disease and immediately isolate any bird that seems in any way indisposed, no matter how slightly. For several years I studied everything that Dr. Raymond Pearl, of the Maine Experiment Station, published about poultry. If I had forgotten everything he ever wrote except one little short paragraph the time I spent reading after him would have been well spent. He said, in effect, that the ability to see a hen was the most important requirement to make a successful poultryman. He meant the ability to notice if there was anything the matter with any hen in the flock as soon as the caretaker goes among them; to get a comprehensive view of every individual bird at a glance and notice when anything is wrong with any of them.

When I reached the place where I understood that the loss of a single sick hen, the value of which had become doubtful, was a small matter when weighed against the chance of infecting the whole flock I began to pay less attention to curing disease and more to preventing it. For several years I have used only two or three simple remedies for disease. If a hen is running at the nose I treat her by dipping her head in a solution of potasium permanganate, give her a dose of Epsom salts and keep her in quarantine until she gets well or gets worse. If she gets worse I destroy her and burn her or bury her deeply far from the poultry yard. Sounds brutal, doesn't it? I am so squeamish about killing anything that we rarely eat poultry at our house, but I can easily argue myself into putting a sick hen out of her misery on the ground of public good—the poultry yard community.

I learned long ago that a chick which has shanks that are small and just bone and skin, which is not plump and round, with a short, stubby beak and eyes like shiny black beads when it is taken from the incubator has small chance to make a valuable fowl and that it is best to destroy it before wasting any feed on it.

As I was trying to improve the laying ability of my hens year after year I did not keep a poor layer loafing on the job, as I had a lot of customers who were glad to get a fat hen any time and a thin one, that could not be fattened was not worth keeping. I kept the average vigor of my flock high all the time. In the course of time I had very few sick hens that must be destroyed, fewer chicks that did not hatch robustly and no trouble with white diarrhoea at all. I bought two cases of tuberculosis but was able to discover that the hens were not in good condition and to determine after I had killed them what ailed them. I spent more each time on disinfectants than the hens had cost me but the disease never went any farther.

I did not take any credit to myself because my hens were healthy. I just crossed my fingers every time I mentioned my good luck in this respect. Then a bulletin written by Roy Waite, of the Maryland Experiment Station, was sent to me in which Mr. Waite detailed how he had mastered white diarrhoea by the simple process of elimination. He argued that an infected hen was never among the best layers and as a matter of good business he disposed of the poor layers in the flock in his charge. He had the same notion that I had held that the little skinny chick was not worth saving and he disposed of all of this kind he found in his hatches. Just as simply as this he had freed his flocks of white diarrhoea and at one time when the station bought a lot of infected baby chicks he stopped the disease before it went any farther.

I haven't any quarrel with those who want to doctor their sick hens, but I do feel very confident that if poultrykeepers would learn to "see a hen" in Dr. Pearl's sense and isolate every one that shows any symptom of not being in full vigor and keep her isolated until she was well or had died there would be less need of using medicines and fewer deaths among hens.

MILLER PURVIS.

Chicks Die in Shell

I notice one of your readers asks why so many chicks die in the shell. The answer is for lack of fresh air. A hen, when her eggs begin to pip, raises up and lets them have fresh air.

Remove all burlap or pads in the bottom of your incubator the eighteenth day so a freer circulation of fresh air can be had. Moisten the eggs freely the last time they are turned. If turned three times daily it is better than twice, and do not keep them over 10 days before putting them to set. Use vigorous stock only and run your machine according to direction.

W. E. SAMSON.

Broome Co., N. Y.

Vertigo in Fowls

I have a flock of 300 pullets, Leghorns and Reds. They have plenty of fresh water, good balanced ration, laying mash, charcoal and oyster shells, also fed whole grain. Occasionally one of them will act queer; seem to stagger and head is turned upward, and at times they will go around making circles. After a while they start off again, walking in an unsteady way. Sometimes they go totally blind and have to be fed by hand. Is there such a disease as blind cholera, and would it fit this case? E. M.

High Point, N. C.

The term cholera is commonly applied to any serious disease of fowls, though it should be restricted to the specific infection properly given that name. It is a disease marked by diarrhoeal discharges but all diarrhoeas are not due to cholera. The disorder that you describe is vertigo, probably due to some irritation of the brain or other great nerve centers from some obscure cause. Intestinal indigestion and the presence of intestinal worms are given as causes. The later may be found, if present, by examining the interior of the digestive tract of a dead bird. If worms are found, the tobacco, or other, treatment for worms should be instituted. A quickly acting physic, such as one or more teaspoons of castor oil, should be given any bird showing smptoms of dizziness, in the hope that any intestinal irritant may be swept out. Flock treatment for worms, such as the giving of a pound of tobacco dust of guaranteed 1½ to 2 per cent nicotine content in 50 lbs. of the regular mash over a period of two or three weeks, no other mash being fed at the time, would probably not be out of the way in your case and would be indicated if a post-mortem examination of several dead birds revealed intestinal worms in considerable numbers.

M. B. D.

Epidemic in Chicks

We have been selling baby chicks this year which were hatched in Delaware, and our customers have in a great many cases reported unusual losses. We have discussed the matter with the hatchery to learn the cause and they tell us that it is an epidemic which the State authorities have been unable to combat or tell much about. We would like to know if this condition is general. The chicks gasp for breath as though they had gapes and a post-mortem shows that one or both of the lungs are pus marked. J. R.

New York.

Your information is too limited to enable us to draw any positive conclusions as to the anture of this trouble. Your description of young chicks gasping for breath and the finding of pus marked lung tissue upon autopsy suggest brooder pneumonia or aspergillosis. In this disease, the chicks show sleepiness, dumpiness, rapid breathing and, upon post-mortem, the presence of yellowish tubercles in the lungs, the latter being sometimes found also in the liver or intestinal tissues. The disease appears within the first four weeks, is very fatal and has as its exciting cause the presence of fungus growths derived from litter or spoiled grain. Exposure to chilling, dampness or other unhealthful conditions may be a predisposing cause. There is no known curative treatment of value, general measures of sanitation and good care being depended upon for prevention.

M. B. D.

Home-mixed Feed for Chicks

I am feeding 800 chicks on chick starter at five cents per pound. At what age can I change to a home-mixed mash at lower cost, and what would you suggest? The oldest of the chicks are three weeks, next lot two weeks. They have mash before them all the time. One lot has semi-solid buttermilk, the other water. They will have plenty of range. I have 75 or 80 bushels of corn and some wheat. Have to buy everything else, but will want to change to some combination of corn, oats and wheat to replace the fine chick feed. H. H. H.

Chestertown, Md.

Why not switch gradually to the all-mash method of feeding? I think that you will be able to do this with entire safety. The Ohio formula for mash to be fed chicks and growing pullets is coarse ground yellow corn 70 parts, coarse ground wheat or Winter wheat middlings 20 parts, high-grade meat scrap five parts, granulated poultry bonemeal four parts, fine salt one part. This formula will enable you to use your corn and wheat. If your oats are heavy, 40 lbs. to the bushel or better, you could have them finely ground and use them in the mash in the same amount in which you use wheat middlings. Light oats, however, are poor substitutes for poultry foods. This formula is deficient in animal protein if milk is not fed in addition, but you speak of using semi-solid buttermilk and you can continue this as a drink, diluted by adding a pound or two to a gallon of water. If you have skim-milk, it is not necessary to purchase any other milk product. Chicks kept indoors would need some chick size or fine oyster shell and about 1 per cent of cod liver oil in addition, but these should not be needed at this time of the year when chicks can get out of doors on a grass range and are given this opportunity. Do not discontinue the mash now used suddenly but make the change gradually by adding the new mash to the old in increasing quantities until all new is used. Sudden radical changes in the ration are never advisable in poultry feeding. M. B. D.

Countrywide Situation

Midsummer is the height of the second-early truck shipping season from the "Eastern Shore," westward to the Mississippi. Carload shipments in June were about 3,000 cars daily and do not increase much farther although other crops, especially apples and late potatoes, make a heavier total carload movement in the Fall. The condition of the second-early trucking crops leaves much to be desired this season. They are mostly from one to two weeks late, which brings them into competition with sections not usually shipping at the same time. California produce has been slipping into the markets on schedule time and competed strongly, especially in fruits, cantaloupes and lettuce. Many of the principal vegetable crops in the midsummer shipping region are reported in June at about average condition. This applies to asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, onions, cantaloupes, sweet corn, potatoes and strawberries. It does not include the sunshine-loving crops like string beans, peppers, tomatoes and watermelons. This second list mostly gained in condition a little during May but was considered still decidedly below average.

BERRIES SELLING BETTER

There is hope that the northern strawberry crop will turn out more profitably than the southern crop, which has been selling wholesale mostly at the rate of 5 to 12c a quart. The northern crop is reported producing rather lightly in the section of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, and westward. New Jersey will produce about the same as last year, it appears, but the condition is low in New York State with only 2,000 quarts per acre indicated and the total crop for the State estimated 25 per cent under last season. Pennsylvania shows a still lighter yield per acre. New Jersey berries were selling toward the middle of June at 18c per quart basis in some Northern cities but not many above 15c in New York. These were early varieties, not the finest grown.

PAPER PACKAGES

A note from Holland mentions the appearance in the markets of that country of strawberries packed in pasteboard boxes and crates. These have been shipped as far as England. It is said they reached English markets in first-rate condition after the long journey by railroad and ocean ferry. Pasteboard or strawboard berry boxes were used considerably in this country 30 or 40 years ago but went out of favor, being almost too loose and flimsy even for the home trade. These Dutch berry boxes are described as rather substantial. They hold only a pint. The use of pasteboard crates or boxes seems a hint that the train hands over there are careful and the roadbeds well made, which seems to be a fact.

ROOM FOR LOCAL TRUCKERS

One of the market gardening magazines has been conducting a contest on the question whether near-by gardeners have a chance to compete with distant shipping regions where the business is carried on extensively by communities of specialized growers. The prize-winning answer summarized the advantages of the near-by grower as consisting of low freight costs, the saving in packing expenses because the market did not expect fancy packs in near-by produce; the possibility of catering to a high-quality trade by growing varieties that would not stand long shipment; the advantage of selling in small quantities at a time, thus prolonging the shipping season because quantities less than carloads could be sold; the light cost of the open pack for near-by produce; the opportunity for the near-by grower to produce a variety of products, not depending wholly on special lines which are likely not to pay some seasons, and, finally, the use of the motor truck which gives the grower the numerous advantages of direct marketing.

DISTRICT COMPETITION

Fruit and vegetable growers may as well make up their minds to stronger Winter and Spring competition from South America. Heavy shipments of Chilean onions played a part in breaking the onion market three months ago. They arrive here a little ahead of the Texas onions and are like them in general quality and style. There were equal to about 400 carloads, which was three times as many as come in 1927 and seven times as many as in 1926. The Chileans are starting to increase exports of fruit, which also move to market in early Spring. The Government lends money to the growers and shippers, and it is starting tree nurseries and cold storage equipment. The climate of the Chilean fruit country is something like that of California, but it is harvest season there during our Spring months. The apples, grapes, peaches and melons from Argentina and Chile sell too high to compete much with home-grown fruit at present, but the quantity and variety are increasing each season and prices tending lower. G. B. F.

A paying flock for next fall

Buy Kerr's baby chicks now and have pullets with a fine laying inheritance ready for Fall and Winter laying. Chicks have same blood lines as hens making the great records in leading eastern laying contests.

Shipments Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week

NEW LOW PRICES—Effective June 4th

No. of chicks	White Leghorns	Barred Rocks	R. I. Reds	White Rocks
25	$3.00	$3.50	$3.75	$3.75
50	5.00	6.50	7.00	7.00
100	9.00	12.00	13.00	13.00
500	42.50	57.50	62.50	62.50
1,000	85.00	110.00	120.00	120.00

For Special Matings add 3c per chick to above prices. Write for prices on blood-tested stock.

Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 25% deposit required with order; balance two weeks before shipment. Send full remittance for quick shipment. Send money order, check or cash in registered letter. Kerr's illustrated Chick Book sent free on request.

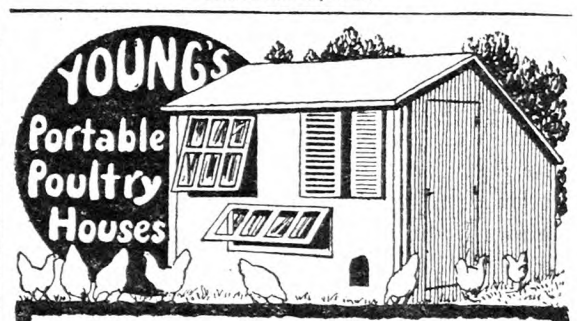
WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

We are now offering from our own breeding farms ten-weeks-old White Leghorn pullets from Kerr's Special Matings. These birds are of the same blood lines as our contest winners. They have all been raised on new ground and are exceptionally vigorous and well grown out. A rare opportunity to secure choice pullets for early fall laying. Available July 9th. Prompt application is advisable. Prices:

For 20 to 49 pullets.....$1.35 each
For 50 to 99 pullets..... 1.25 each
For 100 or over ..... 1.20 each

Shipments by express, collect, from Frenchtown. Remit full amount when ordering.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Department 9
Offices and Hatcheries at
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J.
Springfield, Mass. Syracuse, N. Y.
Lancaster, Pa.



Quick Delivery Ready To Put Up

The 8x8 ft. "Amherst" pictured above makes a fine Brooder and Summer Colony House. Shipped in sections with roofing in roll. Price, $45 f.o.b. Roosts, nests and dropping board, $4 extra. **Better and Cheaper than home made.** FREE CATALOG pictures and prices many designs, including Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels.

E. C. YOUNG COMPANY
85 Depot St. Randolph Mass.

FOR SALE
12,000 10-WEEK-OLD BARRED ROCK PULLETS
FOR JUNE DELIVERY
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
S. C. Br. Leghorns	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	2.50	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.50	6.50	30.00	60.00

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order direct.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	90
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	60

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

GOOD CHICKS
AT RIGHT PRICES
As low as **$7.00** per 100. Write for special prices on large quantities. W. Leghorn, B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Heavy Mix. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid.
THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box 65, RICHFIELD, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.
LOTS OF..... 100 500 1000
$8.00 $37.00 $70.00
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
$8.00 per 100 $37.50, 500 $70, 1000
100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

Production Bred Pullets
Late March and early April hatch. Sired by HOLLYWOOD COCKERELS—12 weeks, $1.10 16 weeks, $1.30.
J. GUY LESHER, R. 1, Northumberland, Penna.

JUSTA Few Hundred 8-week LEGHORN PULLETS
for July shipment. Tested Hen Breeders, Shenandoah raised, Buttermilk and Oil ration. "If they're not the best you ever saw, we refund your money—no Hee-Haw." Price, $1.10 each; $100 per 100; larger lots lower.
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

PULLETS 85c each, 8 weeks old; 12 weeks, $1.10 each, express paid. Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Good Stock. Seeing is Believing. Come and See.
UNITED EGG FARMS HILLSDALE, N. Y.

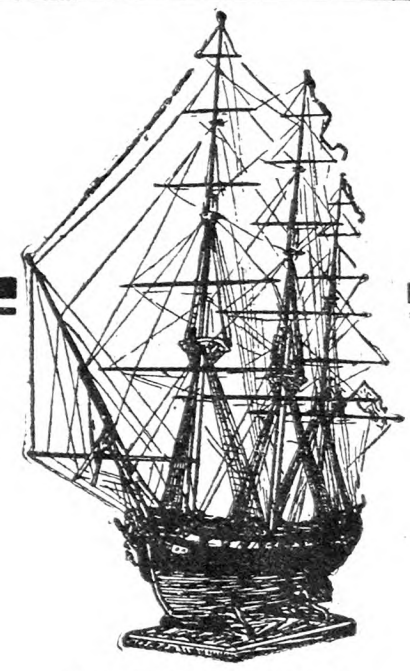
CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 7c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS, 7c UP Rocks, Reds, Wyan., Leg., Mixed. Free range. Del. guar. Catalog Prices. LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

FOR SALE **200 S. C. W. L. HENS, $1.75 each**
$165 for 100. $325 for the lot. Terms—Cash with order. KWALITE BREEDERS, Three Bridges, N. J. F. Cressy, Mgr.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED COCKERELS Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8-10-12-week old. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y Rahway, N. J.

S. C. White Leghorn Pullets Healthy, free alfalfa range birds, 12-14 wks. $1.25 each. NORMAN TREBLE - - Holley, N. Y.



VOLUME III OF THE SHIP MODEL MAKING BOOKS IS JUST OUT

THIS tells how to make a model of the "United States Ship the Constitution," by Captain E. Armitage McCann. Ample description is given as to the tools and material required and the plans are simple so that anyone can make the model. **Price, $2.50.**

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.50	$14.75	$36.00	$ 70.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.50	48.00	95.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

BABY CHICKS
10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each
READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 306 BELLEFONTE, PA.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

When one moves he does not care to take everything, nor leave certain things either. As to magazines, I left them all except my good old R. N.-Y. It is a good feeling to know that stacked away in a convenient place is my pile of R. N.-Y.'s. R. B. B.

Pennsylvania.

We consider it a fine compliment that THE R. N.-Y. file was preserved and brought along to the new home with other valuables when all other publications were abandoned. The incident serves to show that we who have a hand in making the paper are in a measure successful in making it a real service to farming people, and not merely furnish some pleasant reading as a pastime.

Many inquiries have been received by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, as to the value of "Ucco Insecticide," composed essentially of carbon bisulphide soap emulsion. For the information of all interested parties, the bureau has issued the following statement:

"This product, recommended by the manufacturers, the Union Control Corporation, of Coudersport, for killing European corn-borer and certain other insects, will not do the work claimed for it. Users of insecticides are warned as to the misstatements made for this product.

"Carbon bisulphide soap emulsion is not recommended by the Bureau of Plant Industry for the killing and control of all ground insects at the dilution for which it is claimed effective. Recommendations for the control of insect pests will be furnished by the bureau upon request.

"The claims made for this particular brand were incorrect, as evidenced by recent action of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in prosecuting the Union Control Corporation, of Coudersport, for violation of the National Insecticide Law, Act of 1910, as a result of which the defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

"The prosecution was the result of packages being misbranded because of the claims made that it would kill European corn-borer and certain other ground insects at a recommended dilution, which could not possibly be effective."—Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Union Control Corporation is one of the many schemes operated by J. P. S. Strickler. He formerly operated from Mifflinburg and Lewisburg, Pa., selling stock condiments. Of recent years he has been selling spurious insecticides, and making false claims for products that are useful for certain purposes. The penalty is adequate punishment for houses that misbrand goods through some misunderstanding or accident, but habitual offenders merit a heavier sentence.

Deceptive advertising of articles offered by the Eastern Seed Company of Lancaster, Pa., as premiums to children and others who sell seeds is prohibited in an order of the Federal Trade Commission announced today. Misrepresentation by the company of the seed itself is also ordered stopped.

Gold-plated watches were represented as being 14-K white gold, imitation ivory manicure sets as genuine ivory, and imitation pocket-books as made of embossed leather, the commission found in investigating the list of premiums offered.

Findings of the commission show that the seed company solicited by mail persons, mostly children, in various parts of the country to sell a specified number of seed packages at 10 cents each. Premiums were to be awarded. However, these agents found on receiving their packages from the company that three extra packages of seeds had been enclosed. Printed notices advised that due to increased postal rates it would be necessary for the agent to sell the three extra packages to insure delivery of the premium postpaid. This was found to be a misrepresentation, as the postage and fees for insurance did not amount to the additional 30 cents required by the respondent to insure delivery of premiums to the agents.

The company's seed was represented as specially tested. Pictures showing flower testing and vegetable testing gardens said to belong to the company were sent to the agents. However, the commission found that the company neither owned nor operated such gardens, and as far as the quality of the seed was concerned, merely relied on statements made by the original growers of the seed from whom they purchased them. — Federal Trade Commission.

The individuals operating under this name are R. P. Kuhns, Homer Lay, Roy Deck and E. J. Sterner. The commission issues an order containing 14 counts on which the Eastern Seed Co. and the individuals named cease and desist from using the deceptive and misleading descriptions of the premiums used to induce children to sell the seeds and with the descriptions and claims made for the seeds sold.

THE R. N.-Y. has always regarded the practice of inducing children to sell seeds on the promise of receiving a wonderful premium, which usually proves to be a very cheap affair, to be subject to criticism, and this class of advertising is not accepted. Seeds should be sold on merit or the reputation and standing of the seed house selling them.

Will you kindly try to help me collect this bill? I formerly supplied Fred Fuchs with eggs, until he sold his store; he paid promptly and was all right. S. Winocker (De Luxe Market), 1110 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., his successor, wrote for a case of eggs, which was shipped on June 30, 1927, and accepted. The following week I shipped another case, which he refused to accept, but agreed to pay express charges. I have written him repeatedly, but receive no reply. The amount due is $11.31. C. F. B.

Our letters to Mr. Winocker met with the same result. Mr. Winocker did not reply to our letters, but called us on the telephone and promised to send a check at once. This was not done, and when our representative called, he again promised to send the check, but he has not kept any of his promises. The transaction is very nearly a year old, and we are publishing the record so that others will be protected and not meet with a similar loss.

An agent of Super Health Aluminum Co., Newark, N. J., gave a luncheon at my neighbor's house. I gave an order and deposit of $5 to the agent for a pair of combination waffle irons similar to those which my neighbor had secured from the same company. The company now contends it never handled the combination iron and and wants me to accept another kind which I refuse to do. MRS. M. T. J.

New Jersey.

These "luncheons," sometimes called "demonstrations," seem to be the popular plan of agents of aluminum houses to sell their wares, and women who accept invitations to these parties should understand that the primary and ultimate object of the invitation is to induce them to order aluminum ware, and many times at exorbitant prices. In this controversy the woman at whose house the luncheon was held supports the claims of the subscriber with regard to the waffle iron on which she paid the deposit. The Super-Health Aluminum Co. in our correspondence still maintains that it never handled or sold the sort of waffle iron described, and refuses to refund the $5 deposit. Mrs. M. T. J., therefore, has the choice of accepting other goods or losing the deposit.

Thank you for your trouble in my behalf against Ryther-Purdy Co., Grand Central Terminal, New York City. While it cost me heavy discount to get what I did, it is considerable satisfaction to know Purdy had to come across. G. F. R.

New York.

This was a transaction over the sale of two carloads of poles nearly two years ago. In the meantime Mr. Ryther of the firm has passed away. The claim came into our hands about a year ago, and Mr. Purdy made several promises to make settlement which were not kept. The attorney, after making a large allowance on the claim of defective poles, secured settlement for the shipper. The claim for allowance was not substantiated but the concession was made to secure settlement without suit. The record of the case does not justify lumbermen shipping to Mr. Purdy or the Ryther-Purdy Lumber Co. on open account.

I have just received a letter which I am enclosing from Riter Tailor Co., Kansas City, Mo., which appeals to me, but it does not seem that anyone is giving goods away, nor can afford to do so. Please read it and give me your opinion on same. F. X. M.

New York.

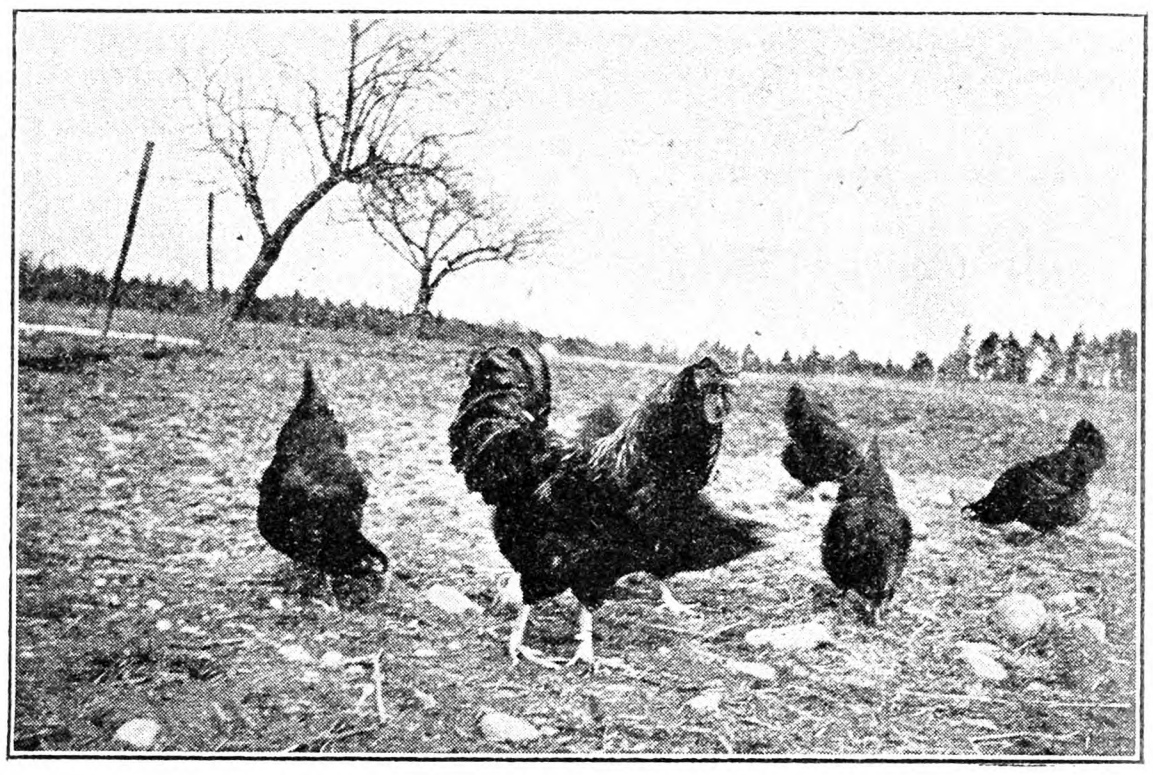
The circular letter enclosed is a very plausible story to make it appear that a sweater sport coat can be secured at a bargain. It is ingeniously suggested that the value of the sweater-raincoat is from $7.95 to $11.85, but if the individual addressed in the circular letter will express his opinion of the value of the garment, he may have one at only $3.95. The garment is referred as a "sweater sport coat," and again as a sweater and coat, as though they were separate garments. At any rate we do not advise those of our readers receiving such letters to expect any bargain, or something for nothing.

The Barnevelder Breed of Poultry

The name "Barnevelder" has nothing to do with a barn, as presumed by some, nor is it in any way connected with "velder" of Lakenvelder. This breed originated in the vicinity of a Dutch village, Barneveld, located in the province of Gelderland. When in 1921 the early breeders united in a club they decided to name this breed after that village.

A thorough search has shown beyond any doubt that when the Barnevelders were in "making" the following breeds were used: Partridge Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans and Buff Orpingtons. From these crossings the Dutch poultrymen created a new breed that resembles none of the Asiatic breeds just named, a distinctive breed by itself. Here are the points these men were after: They wanted to retain the great resistance of the Asiatics to climate conditions, but they wanted a medium heavy body with greater activity to make this breed better adapted to heavy egg-production, and the utmost attention was given that the Barnevelders would lay an egg as brown and beautiful as so far only the Langshan could. It took years and years of persistence and hard work before the pioneers had a uniform product. In 1921 they all united in a club "De Barnevelder" and drew up a standard. Now all the breeders had the same goal to steer at, and they soon had a finished Barnevelder, ready to release.

The size of the Barnevelder is about the same as of the Rocks and Reds. Our oldest cock weighs 8 lbs. 4 ozs. in ordinary breeding condition, the average two-year-old hen from 5 to 6 lbs.



A Group of Barnevelders

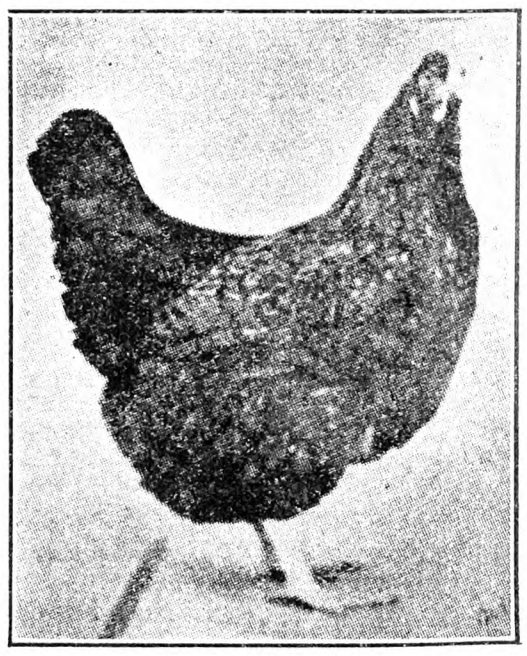
That this is a hardy breed was soon proved. When the visitors of the first world's poultry congress in The Hague (Holland) became acquainted there with the Barnevelders, several exportations followed soon, sending Barnevelders to different countries. They withstood the foggy moist climate of Holland and England as well as the high altitude of Switzerland. The tropical heat of the Dutch Indies could not bring down the Barnevelder either. The mail of today (April 12) brought us a letter from a man who is at present in the United States for awhile and has a farm in South Africa. We quote from his letter: "The Barnevelders are certainly doing well in the hot climate of Transvaal, indeed, all over South Africa, including what used to be German Southwest Africa."

Some breeders did claim this to be a non-setting breed. This, however, is not altogether true, but it is only fair to say that they do it very little compared with other breeds of same size. Years ago we first kept R. I. Reds, but gave them up just for the reason that we never had a Summer day with every nest clear at night. We then kept a well-known strain of Barred Rocks which were better as far as broodiness goes. But the Barnevelders give us less trouble yet. Out of one group of 75 layers we have so far this season three hens that want to set. When making our first importation we bought one four-year-old hen of excellent production. Her record stated that she never had been broody yet, not even a single day. She ran true to form here in her fifth year, also during her sixth year, giving us fine offspring in both seasons. We planned to give her a place in one of our best pens again this Spring, but she fell victim to a killing dog of a neighbor last Fall, very much to our regret.

There are different varieties now of this breed, double laced, partridge and black, but as the double-laced variety is the outstanding one of the three we only will describe that one. The hen has double-laced (black alternating with dark brown) breast, back and wing feathers. Tail, neck and thighs black. The cock has black tail and breast feathers, other feathers black with red at extreme end. The wing when folded shows a broad red band. Legs and skin are yellow, comb single.

It is the dark chocolate colored big eggs that have made the Barnevelders famous. There is no other breed on earth now that can outdo the Barnevelders as to laying brown eggs. This is the very reason why the Barnevelders made such a success in England, as London pays a premium for deep brown eggs. It will appear to us that in due time many egg producers for the Boston market will turn to this breed for the same reason as the English farmers did. However, be it understood that the Barnevelders do not all lay eggs of exactly the same shade brown. Some are darker than others, but selection on color of shell at hatching time brings noticible improvement. During Spring season when eggs are rolling out fast the eggs of a good layer will be of lighter shade for a while, as at that time the egg passes too quickly through the coloring process to get a full dose of pigment. The eggs are of good size, the average for pullet eggs is around 26 ozs. The eggs of our old pens come in average to 28 ozs.

This breed has been more boosted for its large and dark brown eggs than for quantity production, but the laying contests in Holland and England proved that they lay a good number. During the 1923-1924 contest for Barnevelders in England (Harper Adams) the average production was 176 eggs. A Dutch contest (Avicultura), a few years later showed 183 eggs the average per entered bird. When making our first importation some years ago we bought hens with egg records not lower than 200, and we thought very much of that figure. Last Winter we could lay hands on a young male raised from a pen of which every hen laid more than 250 eggs. Every year so far production has been brought to a higher level as result from trap-nesting and selection. Still the greatest stress is laid on big and dark brown eggs, and rightly so, for these two items made the Barnevelder a cosmopolitan, which never would have occurred if the race for the 365 eggs had been started at the beginning. The full attention of the early breeders for that marvelous brown egg would have been sidetracked.



Typical Barnevelder Hen

Ulster Co., N. Y. HERMAN BENNINK.

Roily Water

I have read a number of articles in THE R. N.-Y. from different persons relative to wells, either drilled or dug. I wrote some time ago relating to well (drilled) in the cellar into which a quantity of vinegar had soaked due to a barrel having sprung open, and was informed that doubtless pumping would restore the water to its former condition. I have followed that suggestion to the utmost and will say that the water is normal as to taste, but at times it is so roily as to be unfit for use. Then in a short time it will be clear and right, and if left for a short time and then again pumped it will be terribly thick. The well was supposed to be about 60 ft. in depth. If anyone has ever had any such experience and can inform me as to how to overcome the conditions I shall be very grateful for such information. H. B. B.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Questions About Schools

Consolidation and Centralization

What are the provisions of the consolidation school law of this State, also the centralization law? Agitators here claim a great difference. Is there any? Can the county superintendents force the people to centralize and where will the control of common rural school district then lie? W. H. S.

New York.

The compulsory consolidation law grants:

1. Joint authority to the trustees and the district superintendent to order consolidation of school districts without regard for the wishes of the people.

2. Absolute authority to the district superintendent to force consolidation of school districts against the unanimous protest of every parent and taxpayer concerned.

The compulsory centralization law (Article 6-B) does not grant consolidation authority to the district superintendent but it empowers the Commissioner of Education at Albany to select certain districts which, upon the call of 15 taxable inhabitants are compelled to vote on the question of consolidation in one joint school meeting. The village which the commissioner uses as a nucleus for his proposition is abundantly able to outvote the combined opposition of all the country districts. There would be no criticism if this law were amended to allow each existing district to decide for itself but the commissioner steadfastly refuses to allow each district to decide for itself. The handful of country voters must go down in the village to vote where country sentiment is easily swallowed up by the massed voters of the village.

Centralization abolishes country control over country schools. All present school district offices are abandoned. Instead of a trustee in each district, a board of education composed of five members, which may be entirely under the control of the village, takes charge of all the schools in the centralized territory. What was a country district has no legal right to assemble of its own violation and transact any business conducive to the welfare of the local school. The village controlled board may be a good board or it may place all the more experienced teachers in the village consolidated school and send the less qualified teachers to the country schools if they are still open.

Both centralization and consolidation mean consolidation of school districts and the abolition of local control. The Rural School Improvement Society has never opposed voluntary consolidation but the society will oppose oppression and tyranny and force. D. B. D.

Chairman's Vote; Qualifications for Voting

1. Is it legal at a school meeting for the chairman to cast his ballot? If so, who decides a tie? Our superintendent claims it is legal for the chairman to cast his ballot the same as the other voters. 2. A father owns farm; son is working same on shares. Machinery and tools belong to son, cows in partnership, profits divided. Son married and lives in one part of house. Is son entitled to vote?

New York. R. C.

1. The chairman of a school district meeting has a right to cast his ballot on all propositions which come before the meeting. In case of a tie another ballot may be taken.

2. The son is qualified to vote provided he is 21 years of age and is a citizen. D. B. D.

Three Offices in One Family

Can two people in the same family hold three offices? The father is clerk and treasurer and the son is trustee. There were other men who would have taken some one of these offices, but it appeared that they wanted it all in the family. There were others who paid larger taxes than those people. L. L.

New York.

The law provides that all school district officers must be elected by ballot, and that the person elected must receive a majority of all the ballots cast. If your district meeting followed this procedure the officers elected were the choice of a majority of the voters present.

The law allows that all school district officers in common school districts may be held by members of the same family. D. B. D.

Excessive Tax

In a rural school district may the trustee levy a tax for twice what the yearly expenses are, and for years keep a large surplus on hand without having it on interest for the district? I. W. S.

New York.

At the annual school meeting, each year, your district should vote funds sufficient to cover all school expenses throughout the ensuing year. The failure to do this on the part of the district opens the way for the trustee to levy such a tax as he deems sufficient. The trustee has authority to levy a necessary tax if the district neglects to perform this duty but the trustee cannot levy an indiscriminate tax.

The trustee is not required to keep district funds at interest. D. B. D.

Pupils with Non-resident Father

We have a mother, with children of school age, living in our district at the home of her parents. The children's father lives in the adjoining town where they both vote and pay taxes. The children have always lived with their grandparents. Can they attend school in our district without paying tuition? Has the mother a right to vote at our school meetings. H. R. D.

The school law provides that tuition may be charged on account of the attendance of non-resident pupils. The education law places final jurisdiction over this matter with the Commissioner of Education. In view of the fact that these children have always lived with their grandparents I am inclined to believe that the commissioner would hold them to be residents of the district if the question should be appealed. However, if the mother and the children are supported entirely by the husband who resides in another district there is substantial argument for deeming the children non-residents. In numerous cases I find that the law has been interpreted liberally in favor of the children. D. B. D.

Grand Fruit & Dairy Farm

9-room cozy dwelling and sun parlor, 4 open fireplaces; all modern impts., 2 large new barns, 40x42-40x45; large, new poultry house 120x50; garage, machine shed, 24x60; 500 apples, 1,400 peaches, raspberries, dewberries, grapes, several acres of Alfalfa, great productive soil, 19 head of reg. Guernsey cattle, horses, poultry and all up-to-date machinery and tractor; property adjoining Hudson Country Golf Club. Price $20,000, all complete.

LLOYD M. HALLENBECK,
Greendale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 8th Avenue, New York City

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Two first-class farm teamsters and two A No. 1 dry-hand milkers. Apply EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Jct., N. Y.

SETTLED white woman, cooking, baking, no washing; write fully and state wages expected; Protestant preferred. ADVERTISER 4252, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced, willing man on farm to help care for poultry, pick strawberries and make himself generally useful; good home and kind treatment. W. A. JONES, Hillsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple, repairing and farming; woman, cook; permanent; salary $75 and $80 per month; for particulars, SUPERINTENDENT, Training School, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife with no children in the family, free from the use of tobacco, to become manager and matron in a school for boys; middle-aged country people, members of a church and of good habits desired; for full information write to CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

WANTED—Married man as dairyman; one who understands poultry; for a gentleman's private place; help given; must be up-to-date man; give particulars of experience, age, number in family, wages expected and reference in first letter. ADVERTISER 4253, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man to work on poultry and fruit farm; experienced or willing to work and learn; state year round wage and references. GEORGE B. WOODWARD, R. F. D., Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED—Good dry-hand milker, experienced with calves; wages $65 a month and board. Address BOX 155, Spring Grove, Pa.

MAN wanted on small truck farm, one around 50 or 60 years old, single, who understands horses and one who can milk; American preferred. ADVERTISER 4259, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS farm-hand wanted; $60 per month and board; also a second hand. ADVERTISER 4262, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wanted; married man with experience; small family; must be good salesman and willing to work; breeding and commercial egg farm; references. GENESEE COUNTY FARM BUREAU, Batavia, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man for general farm work; must be good milker and kind to stock; will pay what is right to good man; cottage, etc.; state age, number in family, wages expected and references. VICTOR FARMS, Bellvale, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable single man to work on fruit farm; state wages and references in first letter. ROY'S FRUIT FARM, Newton, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced single poultryman after July 15 for small plant on gentleman's estate; elderly man preferred; must be absolutely clean, steady and reliable; no room for car; state wage, nationality and experience. BOX 37, Scarboro-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as foreman or assistant foreman in creamery or certified milk plant by experienced young American; can furnish the best of references. ADVERTISER 4231, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, young man, single, long experience, desires position; reference. ADVERTISER 4244, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, Christian, age 38, wants work on farm; no milking; long experience, handy with farm machinery; small family; good house, wages $85. Address BOX 64, Poughquag, N. Y.

YOUNG man desires two weeks' farm work; experience with stock farmer; no remuneration. ADVERTISER 4255, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted in certified dairy, creamery or milk station by an agriculture college graduate who understands all phases concerning the handling of milk and it products; will not consider small proposition; for details write, C. G. PECK, Northville, Mich.

AS CARETAKERS on nice country place, by middle-aged American couple; wife nice cook; man care poultry, garden, milk; good references. ADVERTISER 4256, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, German, wants position in country; one child 6 years; man, chauffeur and handy man; wife general houseworker. MAX JOHNS, 723 Broadway, West New York, N. J.

WANTED by single experienced man, 40, position on general or Alfalfa farm; can milk. JOHN KLEIN, Midland Ave., Paramus, Ridgewood, N. J.

HERDSMAN, single, 32, life experience, result-getter; references. ADVERTISER 4264, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, middle-aged, single, German, very handy all around, wants position with board; experienced on chicken farm; state wages. BOX 33, East View, N. Y.

YOUNG man would like light work on small poultry farm. STANLEY W. ZETIFF, 159 Orange St., Bloomfield, N. J.

POSITION wanted by young single man on farm; have had 15 years of experience; can give good reference; will go any where. MR. GEORGE TRACY, Pearl River, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, manager of 30,000-layer plant, desires immediate position; 18 years' experience; will build new plant or take full charge of commercial plant which is capable of large production on salary and profit-sharing basis. ADVERTISER 4265, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER-SUPERINTENDENT desires position, private farm, estate; married; references, 18 years' experience, last two places; only high-grade, permanent offers considered, which measure up to applicant's standard; experienced farm, estate, all lines stock; salary $200 per month, perquisites; particlars first letter. ADVERTISER 4266, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO young men, single, 22, wish farm work. ADVERTISER 4268, care Rural New-Yorker.

VEGETABLE farmer wants $65-$85 month. GEORGE BROCKTEN, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—Position as working foreman on farm or estate; 3 years as herdsman with certified dairy; thoroughly understands all farm machinery; can handle men, take complete charge if necessary; knowledge of draining, ditching and blasting; licensed chauffeur; am single, American; would like to get with people who want to make their farm pay; open first of July. ADVERTISER 4269, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT pasture manager, calf raiser, will consider connection with some large dairy farms or general farming. ADVERTISER 4270, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO young men, experienced in farm work, want year-round jobs on good farm or private estate; moderate wages but first-class board absolutely essential; state full particulars. ADVERTISER 4271, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK wanted on poultry farm, two years' experience; references. ADVERTISER 4273, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, Norwegian, experienced; references; wants permanent job. ADVERTISER 4274, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 16, Protestant, sturdy, industrious, intelligent; some experience; for Summer; state wages, home conditions. ADVERTISER 4275, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on gentleman's country place; Austrian, 26 years old, clean and sober; $60 per month, board and room; would prefer year around job. JOS. OTTMAN, 347 West 18th St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, with three small children, wants position in country; good home preferred to high wages. ADVERTISER 4276, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—30-acre development lot; electricity, telephone, main highway, Erie Railroad, large lake available; 50 miles from New York; price reasonable to quick buyer. BOX 46, Chester, N. Y.

WANTED to rent, purchase option, house, six rooms, improvements, with some land, in Jersey, commuting distance New York. ADVERTISER 4179, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Country place suitable for poultry or florist business or boarding-house; large 13-room house, poultry houses and other buildings; 50 miles to New York; 5 minutes' ride to Newburgh; near State road; 4½ acres land. ADVERTISER 4176, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORANGE GROVES, also farm; wonderful buy. Owner CROWE, Davenport, Fla.

FOR SALE—High-class, fully equipped stock and dairy farm in the Lebanon Valley near the city of Harrisburg, Pa.; immediate possession giving you crops both in the barn and in the ground; a paying investment; for detailed description and full particulars address the owner, W. W. WEIMAN, P. O. Box 727, Wilmington, Del.

FARM wanted for florist and nursery, no swamp, clay, stony hillside or quack grass; would incorporate with owner; give full details as to water supply, shipping, electric, price, terms. ADVERTISER 4254, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well located and improved; $4,000, half cash. GEO. HOPPES, Salisbury, Md., R. 2.

FOR SALE—Desirable country home and farm of 27 acres; good soil and all tillable; well-built eight-room house in very good condition, new exceptionally large two-car garage, barn, wagon shed, tool house and pig pen; also new chicken house accommodating 150 chickens; natural spring with specific gravity to house; about 60 fruit trees, consisting of apple, pear, plum, prune and cherry trees; located five minutes' walk and clear view of New York State Highway No. 5; 12 miles west of Utica; for full particulars write R. A. KAYSER, R. F. D. No. 2, Vernon, N. Y. Or phone Clinton 92-F-15. This must be seen to be appreciated.

HAVE you for sale one, two acres wooded land with or without buildings, not suitable farming, for Summer bungalow for two people who love country but cannot pay high price? Any location; good water; distance New York 50 miles; Westchester, Putnam County, Connecticut preferred; state price. ADVERTISER 4261, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange for farm in New York State, two new stucco houses, all improvements. JOS. F. SCHEUERMAN, Box 640, Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—20 acres, 14 miles Richmond, Va., 11 concrete road; attractive place, new buildings, productive soil; owner is getting old. LEWIS HANSEN, Meadow, Va.

FOR SALE—A fine year round business; tea room, home-made ice cream and candy; on one of the main trunk lines in Northeastern New York; tourist and town trade; splendid chance for man and wife. ADVERTISER 4260, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Established retail butter and egg route. ADVERTISER 4258, care Rural New-Yorker.

ONE-ACRE modern poultry farm; rent, sale; 24 miles from New York; 1,000 White Leghorn pullets; good opportunity; single man. HANEXFELD, Chatham, N. J.

FOR RENT—Clean, cosy cottage, furnished; no improvements; in country, Rockland County, $200, long season. ADVERTISER 4263, care Rural New-Yorker.

ROAD stand for rent in Pocomo Mountains at Tafton, Fairview Lake; also tenting and camping spaces; reasonable. MRS. J. E. MANDVILLE, Tafton, Fairview Lake, Pa.

TO RENT—An up-to-date poultry plant, built in 1926-27; floor space 26,000 sq. ft.; brooding equipment for 20,000 chicks; incubators for 10,000 eggs; seven outside buildings; 54 acres; very good layout; 23 miles from New York City; also good local market. Address J. SPITY, R. F. D. 2, Allendale, N. J.

FOR SALE or exchange for city property or small farm, 141 acres, 1,300 fruit trees, wood land, good buildings; well stocked. WM. JURGENSEN, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

OLD established country store, good business and stock; large house; school and church; $4,000, balance on mortgage. WEUNERHOLM, Highland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Country home at Saint James, L. I., N. Y.; ten-room house, running water, gasoline pump, 3 acres, good outbuildings, good shade; near Middle Country Road, about two miles from Lake Ronkonkoma. ADVERTISER 4267, care Rural New-Yorker.

THIS 45-acre farm has a reputation for cherries; never supplied full demand; appraisal price takes it. BORLING, Y7, Madison, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One of the finest fruit farms in Greene County, 2½ miles from West Shore railroad station, ¼ mile from State road; 60 acres, 40 of fruit, mostly apples, also peaches, pears and cherries, trees from 18-22 years of age; good springs and wells; good 10-room house with acetylene gas system, telephone, water in house; new power and milk house combined, garage, new fruit house with packing room and cellar of 800-barrel capacity each, cooper shop, barn 40x50-ft. with two sheds attached; running water at barn; one smaller barn for storing machinery, new wagon house, new henhouse, new hog-house; owing to poor health owner wishes to sell; will sell with stock and tools or without. M. E. MYERS, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

FINE village homes, self supporting, for retired people, 2-family house on best street in beautiful villiage of Washingtonville; one side rent for $25; all improvements, very pleasant location; price $7,000. THOMAS PENDELL, Washingtonville, N. Y.

50-ACRE truck farm, one-half cleared, balance timber; 6-room house with porches, barn and other buildings; 100 peach trees loaded with fruit; good shade and nice location; near city of Salisbury; price $5,500, $2,500 cash, balance mortgage. FRED A. POLLITT, Owner, Salisbury, Md.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Best white, $6.60 60 lbs.; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10-lb. pails, granulated, $2 postpaid; purity and satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, light blend, granulated, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid to third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

LADIES—Terms reasonable in hair work. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

BOARDERS wanted. MRS. R. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Bruclyn Farm, Lynn, Pa.

BALSAM Pillows.—Sleep on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friends; 2½ lbs., $1.25, cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

WANTED to buy steel cow stalls. EARL HEIST, R. D. 2, Norristown, Pa.

WANTED—Boarders for July and August, rates low. BLANCHE ADAMS, Stalker, Pa.

WANTED—Board for girl 17, boy 9, July-August; highest references. ALICE M. KEELER, 502 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders on farm, 70 miles from New York, $12. ADVERTISER 4272, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS, country home, would board convalescent mother and infant. CORA SLUBLES, Box 38, Montague, Mass.

WANTED—Quilt piecing to do, prices reasonable. LAURA CLARK, Mitchellville, Tenn.

That Notable Sleigh Ride

I would like to ask whether anyone knows when the bob sled was put on sale. In the year 1856, there was a grand sleigh ride in Medina, Summit, and Cuyahoga counties in Ohio; Medina Co., winning the prize for having the most sleighs, horses and men in the parade. Now, there is an argument about what kind of sleds were used. Some claim that the bob sled was not in use at that time. Others say it was but cannot prove it. Is there anyone among the readers of THE R. N.-Y., who can tell me?

Cleveland, Ohio. MRS. L. H.

Removing Scale from Maple Evaporator

Can you tell me what will take the coating off a sugar pan without injuring the pan? Our evaporator is coated quite badly. MRS. O. B.

Groton, N. Y.

This deposit is undoubtedly sucrate of calcium. Only the best sugar makers have trouble with it, for with most outfits the management is such that the sap sours enough to hold it in solution. This means that almost any weak acid will take it off. The easiest way is to boil some sour sap in the pan in cleaning up at the end of the season. Next best is to add a little vinegar to plain water. Neither, of course, will injure the pan, though if it was made of galvanized iron the vinegar might color it slightly. E. D.

Michigan.

Bottling the Insects

Some years ago I had two plum trees loaded with plums half grown. One day I found that the fruit on one of them had been stung, the other had not. I immediately took a large mouthed bottle, filled it one-half full of sweetened water and hung in each tree. After two or three weeks I found in them a very large number of bugs, moths and flies. The one tree did not mature a single plum while the other tree ripened nearly all that were there when I put up the bottles. This year I have taken some baking powder cans, cut part away round the top (not too large a hole) and hung them in my orchard. This is intended as a hint to those where spraying is not available. J. D. S.

Delaware County, N. Y.

Rabbits Destroying Lettuce

Lost year I lost nearly 1,500 head lettuce and as much cabbage by rabbits. Neighbors advised stakes with rags, but they helped just for a few days. Now I am advised to dust with lime and sulphur. Would that keep them off, and in what proportion should it be mixed? Will tobacco dust keep rabbits away, or is there any other thing? We live in a mountainous section and rabbits are plentiful though hard to catch. H. A. C.

Roanoke, Va.

This is certainly a very serious matter in a section where rabbits are plentiful. The probability is that dusting with such substances as tobacco, lime and sulphur would have a considerable deterrent effect, as rabbits are quite sensitive to smells. Another substance sometimes used on trees to keep rabbits from girdling them is a solution of dried blood. Like many other animals the rabbits do not like the smell of blood so it is possible that if you use some dried blood as fertilizer on this lettuce on the ground close to the plants that might help considerably. This is an excellent fertilizer material and may be had at most seed stores.

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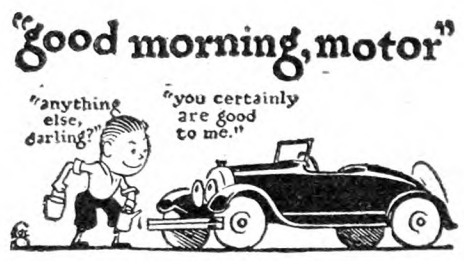

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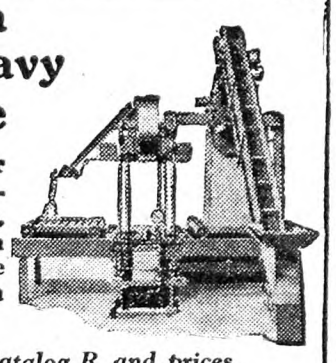

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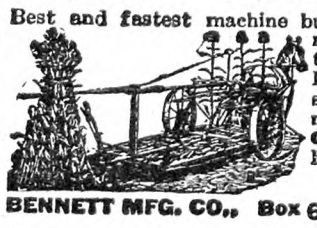

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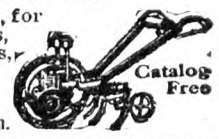

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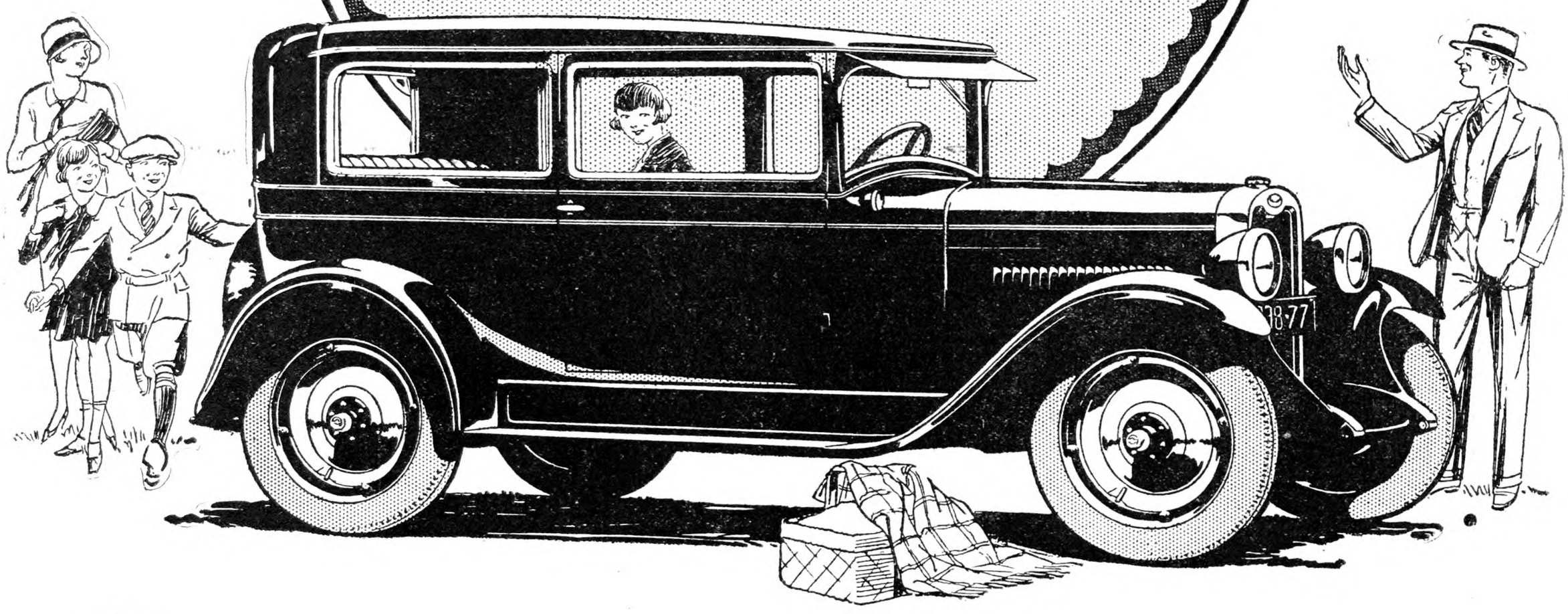

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

Should Beef Cattle Return to Eastern Farms?

By R. R. Snapp, University of Illinois

FARMING in the eastern section of the United States has undergone many transitions during the last century. Previous to 1825 the States east of the Alleghany Mountains had a large rural population, and raised more than enough food to supply the markets of the country. Large quantities of wheat, corn, beef, pork and other provisions were shipped to the West Indies, where they were exchanged for sugar, coffee and molasses. The interruption of this trade by the passage of the Sugar Act by the English Parliament in 1764, which forbade commerce with the French and Spanish colonies, caused a marked decline in the prices of agricultural products, and brought about great economic depression. Thus unwittingly did the English Parliament prepare a fertile seedbed for the seeds of discontent sown during the following years by King George III. By thus destroying the prosperity of the colonies, the English government so aroused their anger that when the opportunity came "the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world."

Unfortunately political independence did not bring an era of perpetual economic independence and prosperity to the farmers of the seaboard States. All went well until the building of canals and railroads during the period 1825-1860. This permitted the easy shipment of huge food supplies to the eastern cities from the newly settled regions of the Central West. In the production of foodstuffs the long-cultivated, small, hilly farms of New England, New York and Pennsylvania were no match for the broad, fertile acres of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. As a result, farming in the Eastern States underwent a transformation. No longer was an attempt made to grow cattle, hogs and wheat for the market. Instead, the farmers centered their attention on the production of perishable products that could not be shipped easily long distances, such as fresh vegetables, fruits, butter, cheese and whole milk. Beef cattle, which once grazed throughout the length and breadth of the Connecticut, Hudson and Mohawk valleys, were rapidly displaced by dairy stock. Only in the relatively inaccessible mountainous regions of New England were any beef cattle still to be found.

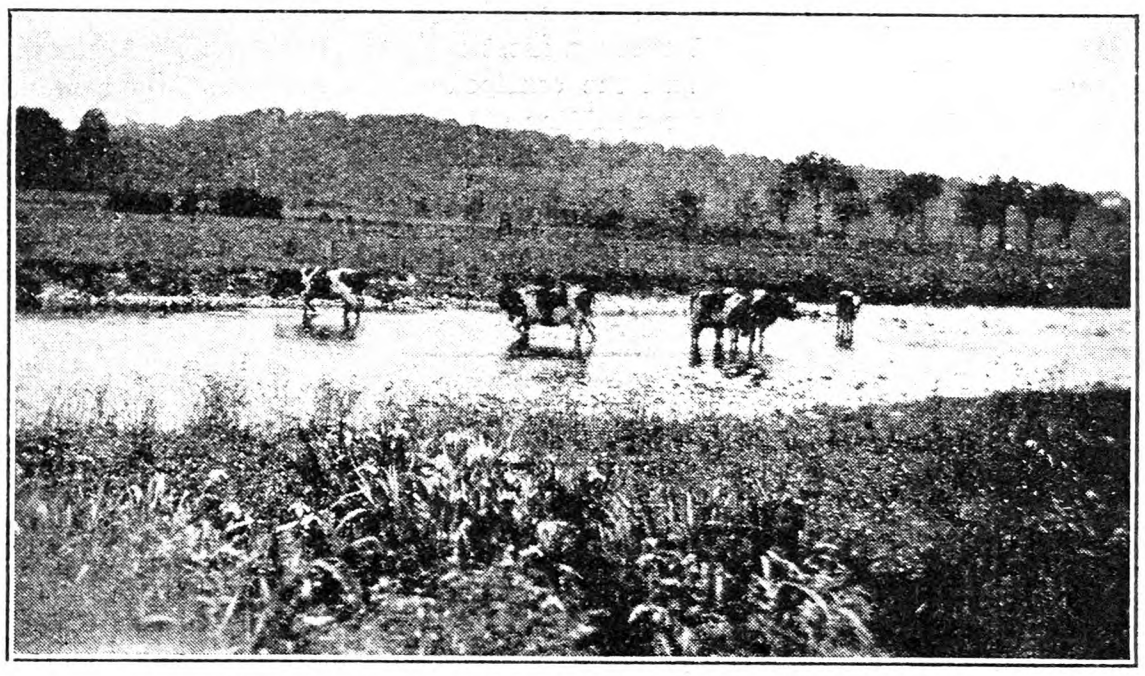
This situation continued to the end of the nineteenth century. Indeed, it prevails today throughout the greater part of the East. The majority of the farmers of this region feel that they, with their small farms and limited feed supply, are in no position to compete with western ranchers in the production of beef calves, nor with corn-belt farmers in fattening steers for the market. For the East as a whole, this is no doubt true, but it by no means is true for the individual farmer who has a liking for beef cattle and sufficient initiative and intelligence so to handle his cattle that they will help him to utilize efficiently the products of his farm and to market them advantageously.

Moreover, many things have changed during the past 20 years which have placed the eastern beef producer in a much better position, as regards his ability to compete successfully with his western brethren. Among the events that have contributed to his advantage may be mentioned the following:

1. The change in land values throughout the country.
2. The preference of the public for young beef.
3. The preference of the public for beef carrying only a moderate amount of fat.
4. The formation of co-operative live stock shiping associations throughout the country and the establishment of small slaughtering plants in many of the eastern cities.
5. The relatively high freight rates on live stock and animal products.
6. Seasonal fluctuation in prices of dairy products.

A brief discussion of the above points may assist the skeptical reader to see that beef cattle do have a place on many eastern farms from which they have been banished for nearly a century.

Probably the reason most frequently given for the small interest in beef cattle in the Eastern States is that the land is too high-priced to produce beef in competition with the cheap lands of the West. Such undoubtedly was the case during most of the hundred-year period ending about 1925. But during recent years land values the country over have been shaken down to a point where the difference between "low-priced" and "high-priced" lands is but a fraction of what it was 20 or 30 years ago. No longer is it possible to raise cattle in the West with title only to a few acres used for ranch headquarters. While government land in the form of national forests is still available for Summer use, Winter ranges and hay lands must be owned or leased under present methods of ranch management. In many cases a considerable portion of the ranch consists of irrigated Alfalfa meadows worth from $100 to $200 an acre. With beef calves selling for from $40 to $50 at six months of age, no land in the humid sections of the United States that can be bought for $50 or less per acre is too high-priced to raise beef cattle. Ofttimes farms worth more than twice this figure show a better return from the beef cattle enterprise than from corn, oats or wheat, due to much lower labor, fertilizer and marketing costs.



Pasture Scene in Western New York. Fig. 400

Duke and Dime, With Their Trainer. Fig. 401. See next page.

Time was when a steer was not considered fit for the butcher until he was at least 2½ years old and weighed upwards of 1,300 lbs. Also, cows and heifers were regarded as "trash" by cattle buyers to be bought at the lowest possible figure. "She stuff" was regarded as merely a by-product of the cattle business, and the loss sustained in their production was deducted from the profits derived from the steers.

Now all is changed. No longer must a steer be kept on the place until he has been listed two or three times by the assessor; instead he is sent to market when from 12 to 15 months of age in the form of "baby beef." No longer do fat heifers have to be peddled in order to be disposed off; instead they sell as readily as their half brothers, and usually for the same price. Even beef cows from 6 to 10 years of age that have been fed sufficient grain to give them a decent covering of fat frequently sell within a couple of dollars of the top of the cattle market. With the great reduction in the supply of mature steers, buyers in need of a few heavy carcasses for hotel and dining-car orders are often forced to substitute fat cows for steers. With the quick turnover secured from the sale of young cattle and the substantial receipts obtained from the sale of discarded cows and bulls the beef cattle enterprise affords much larger opportunities for the small eastern farmer than it did formerly.

Not only does the present-day consuming public evidence a strong dislike for carcasses that are too heavy, but it also discriminates severely against beef that is too fat. In the heyday of the big steer, fat beef sold at a premium—the fatter the carcass the higher the price. The muscles of mature animals are strong and tough; generous deposits of fat within and around them are necessary to insure tenderness and palatableness when the meat appears on the table. The flesh of young cattle, however, is naturally tender and juicy; only enough fat is needed to prevent undue drying during cooking and to impart the proper flavor. Indeed, any more is regarded as so much waste—something to be paid for but not eaten.

Thus it has come about that the corn belt has lost some of the advantages it formerly possessed as a cattle feeding section. Other States with smaller supplies of concentrates are able to make their young cattle sufficiently fat to meet the requirements of the most fastidious consumers. Few eastern farmers do not raise or cannot afford to buy sufficient grain and protein concentrates to fatten all the calves that they produce on their own farms.

Not so many years ago it was the rule to buy and sell cattle in carload lots. Unless a farmer was equipped to handle a carload he handled none at all. Buying and selling methods were such that the less-than-carload feeder was at a distinct disadvantage. In buying he was limited to the few odd, scrub and dairy-bred calves that he could buy from his neighbors; in selling he was at the mercy of the local live stock shipper who was commonly and very properly termed a "scalper." All has been changed in the last few years. Few towns do not have a co-operative live-stock shipping association that sends to market each week at least one car loaded with stock belonging to perhaps a dozen different men. Few farmers east of Indiana are not within easy trucking distance of a small slaughtering plant where fat calves and handy-weight yearlings can be sold for from $1 to $3 more per hundredweight than they would bring on the Chicago or Omaha market. As yet the co-operative purchase of feeder animals is just nicely started. So far the orders have been largely for carload lots. However, it is a simple matter for three or four farmers to order a carload together, and divide the calves up after they arrive.

During the 25-year period from 1890 to 1915, the freight rate on live cattle from Chicago to New York was 28 cents per hundred. Beginning with 1915, the rate was raised gradually until it reached 63 cents in 1920. However, on July 1, 1922, it was reduced to 56.5 cents, where it still remains. Thus, we see that the cost of transporting live cattle is almost exactly twice what it was 15 years ago. The rate on dressed beef shows nearly the same advance, being 45 cents per hundred previous to 1915 and 79 cents at the present time. These advances in freight rates have put the eastern beef producer in a very favorable position. It amounts, in effect, to insuring him a considerably higher price for his fat cattle than he could expect to get if the former rates were still in force. In other words he is protected against his western competitors by an amount equal to the freight rate on live cattle from Chicago to his nearest slaughtering point. Furthermore he has the advantage of having less shrink on his cattle because of the shorter time they are en route to market. Considering these facts, it is not surprising that

prices paid by eastern butchers and packers are from $1 to $3 per hundred higher than they are at the larger western markets.

The majority of eastern farmers are confirmed dairymen. Black and white and fawn colored cattle rather than red, roans, and blacks graze the rolling pasture lands of the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Frequently the complaint is heard that milk prices are low and that the dairy business is overdone. Letters received by corn-belt farmers from relatives living in New York State disclose that whole families, including the wives and 10-year-old children, milk cows from before daylight until long after dark for no more than a bare living and interest on the farm mortgage. To a corn-belt cattleman, accustomed to taking things a bit easy, such reports smack strongly of peasantry. Never having lived in the East, he wisely refrains from advising others what they should do, but as for himself, he is of the opinion that a herd of from 10 to 25 good beef cows would be a paying proposition on many of those eastern farms. Moreover, the above-mentioned facts would seem to warrant the retaining of this opinion until it is shown to be unsound.

Training a Yoke of Steers

I AM sending a picture of the fine yoke of steers, Duke and Dime, which I drove in the Jamestown Centennial Parade June, 1927, when they were yearlings. I drove them to Portville on the cart after a load of grain and had them weighed last January. When Dime stepped off the scales and Duke stepped on the beam balanced in the same notch, exactly 920 lbs. each. These steers may be driven either side.

I am 19 years of age and have broken five yokes of steers. This Spring I used these steers on the plow and spring-tooth drag. I also rolled about 17 acres with them. I did all the driving from behind them. When skidding wood I drive from behind my skid of wood. I can stand perfectly still and send them about 20 paces away in any direction and stop them, gee or haw them about and bring them back to me.

The best method which I have found in training steers is to build a yard as near round as possible so there will not be any sharp corners in which they can stop. The yard must be small enough so that the driver can reach the steers with his whip when standing in the center. They should be turned in the yard without a yoke or anything on them. The driver should have a whip which is not very harsh but one that he can handle quick and easy, having a long limber stalk with a short lash.

The main thing in training steers is to have plenty of patience and keep the good will of them and at the same time get the best of them. After turning them in the yard, I go in with my whip and teach them to follow the fence side by side until they walk around together without much trouble. Then I turn them around and let them go the other way around. When they begin to want to stop they can be taught to stop by saying, "whoa" and tapping them over the head with the lash. After they have learned to stop when you say "whoa," and start when you tell them you can then gee and haw them about by tapping one over the head and making the other come around. They will soon go in any direction you desire when you tell them what to do without touching them with the whip.

I now put the yoke on them for the first time and drive them as I did before by letting them follow the yard until they become used to the yoke. It is a good plan to put a rope on the near ox when first driving them after you have completed your training in the yard.

I have been very much interested in the ox pictures in THE R. N.-Y. and hope there will be many more of them. The ox team has done its part in the foundation of American progress and now don't let them be forgotten. IRVING LAMB.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

Things That Pass in the Night

IT IS historical fact that the passenger pigeon went completely out of existence almost in a day. Time was when they would pass through Eastern Texas on migrations in such great numbers that they would break down trees where they roosted. But they went in a night, and no man knows where.

Twenty years ago the old jimson weed covered this country. It was a pest. It was everywhere. But it has passed on, for no jimson now grows in this country. How came it to quit growing? You can now travel for days and see no jimson. A few years ago it was about the only weed you did see in some parts of Texas. Where did it go? Is it possible that some kind of climatic change keeps it from growing?

There are many kinds of bugs that the writer knew when he was a boy that now exist no more. The pinch-bug of Mark Twain is gone. Thirty-five years ago there were millions of the so-called centipedes here in Texas. This was a beautiful and at the same time horrid creature. It was jointed and often eight inches long. The body was half an inch thick. It was the same size all along the way. It was called centipede because it was said to have one hundred legs. The body was a shiny green; I might say a brilliant green. The head and legs were yellow. It was claimed that there was a sting at the end of each leg. It stayed under bark and in old stumps. I was picking cotton when I was about 17 years old. There were a lot of girls also picking. To show just how smart I was I kicked over a big stump. A big centipede came out and some way in my scramble I got tangled in my cotton sack and could not get out of his way. Before you could say scat the gentleman was up my trousers leg. I forgot a girl was in 20 miles and pulled off my trousers. But the beast did not sting me. I was scared so badly that I could not pick any more cotton that day.

The food of the centipede was a spider or bug of some kind we called the grand-daddy. I do not know why the name. He had a small body and great long legs and an awful odor; a most repellent creature. But grand-daddy and the centipede are both gone. You might kick over a million old stumps now without finding a centipede. What has become of these creatures? I have often wondered if the whole human race will some day cease to exist like these creatures. J. E. FITZGERALD.

Erath Co., Texas.

Changing from Cows to Sheep

I have a 42-acre farm, and have been keeping 10 cows. As I am getting too old, I would like to know if I could keep 50 sheep. The farm land is level, not swampy or very wet, only in the Spring. My taxes and interest are over $200 a year. Could I make a living with 50 sheep, chickens and garden, and what kind of sheep would be the best? There are five in the family. F. P.

Geauga Co., Ohio.

THAT number of sheep can be kept on less feed than 10 cows require to make a good flow of milk. Money would come from them but twice a year, from lamb and wool sales, instead of regular milk checks. There would not be half so much of it, but the outlay for feed would be small. Then the labor with sheep is small compared with cows. I have just returned from a spin in Maine, through the mountains and scenes of Holstein cows, and the buggies, wagons and machines of the dwellers along the way had from one bag of bought feed to big loads.

However, it would be very unwise to make a sudden change. In fact it would be disastrous unless one knew sheep as well as he did cows. I advise parting with one or two of the least profitable cows, and an investment in a few good ewes, also an association with some man who has sheep, to learn his methods. A few sheep will forage about the place and cost little, but during these times when anxious hearts are studying to better their lives, one should move with caution. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Sweet Scented Flowers and Shrubs

NEXT to beauty and perhaps vying with it is fragrance among flowers and plants, and who has not been pleased with some association of fragrance in flowers that has brought to memory some long-forgotten scene, as the delicate odor of the English lavender and the sweet briar or even the odor of the well-known rose geranium? Among those that are easily grown are of course sweet Alyssum, mignonette, sweet peas, pansies, violets, apple-scented geranium, nutmeg geranium, carnations and pinks, heliotrope, stocks or Matthiola, Nicotiana, Sweet Williams, etc., to say nothing about such shrubs as lilacs, syringia, strawberry shrub or roses. This list, while a very short one, may give some idea of perhaps some old forgotten favorite, and may be enlarged to almost any extent. H. W. HALES.

Weeds the Automatic Cover Crop

THE idea of turning wastes and liabilities into assets has long occupied the minds of industrialists and many a paying concern is paying today solely because of efficient disposal of "wastes." That agriculture is behind the procession in this regard seems evident.

Take the matter of using weeds as a cover crop in orchards and vineyards. For centuries weeds have been the farmer's cross. With hands and hoes, with aching back and calloused knees, he has fought weeds, endlessly, doggedly. It seems, however, that some fruit growers are inclined to let their pride overwhelm their horse sense, and are still keeping their orchards and vineyards spotlessly clean. In some cases they go to the expense and trouble of sowing cover crops such as oats, rye, vetch, millet, etc. In other cases no cover crop is sowed and, sad to relate, the orchard is allowed to enter the Winter in a bare and unprotected condition. Tradition is strong. The ancient tradition of the husbandman tells them that to harbor weeds is a disgrace. It is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Many fruit growers are now brushing tradition aside and are learning to capture the ancient enemy and put him to work. On our own place we have used weeds as a cover crop for a number of years. Formerly we sowed cover crops because the land was not fertile enough to grow a quick thick stand of weeds. Now we find that it is only necessary to stop cultivation about mid-July and let the automatic cover crop do the rest. This plan has worked especially well in grapes and apples, and also works fairly well with peaches.

It is essential that cultivation be stopped at just the right time. We have found that one cultivation too many will practically kill off the cover crop for that year.

When the weed plan was first tried in the vineyard the rank growth proved to be a considerable nuisance at harvest time, and the pickers complained of the inconvenience, and especially of the wetness on dewy mornings. One man claimed he would "just as leave" jump into Lake Michigan as to pick grapes in our vineyard on a dewy morning. We then tried mowing the weeds next to the rows with scythes, but that was too much hand work, and "elbow grease" is a very expensive lubricant. Last year's procedure was more satisfactory. After the last cultivation the weeds were allowed to start, and then one narrow round was made close to each row with a one-horse cultivator, set shallow, so as not to injure the grape roots. This made a clean strip close to each row, but left the centers undisturbed. The weeds in the centers grew so rankly, however, that in many places they were lopped over toward the grape rows, completely concealing the clean strips. Just before picking time, therefore, two sections of a smoothing-harrow were hitched one behind the other and weighted with two small logs. This outfit was dragged once down the center of each row with a team, effectually flattening the weeds. This easy operation, together with the clean strip next to the rows, made harvesting much more convenient.

In the apple orchard no one-horse cultivating was done and the dragging down process was not quite so effective, nor was it as badly needed. The drag sections were placed side by side and that did not flatten the weeds as well as in the vineyard where the sections were hitched tandem. Mowing a swath along the tree row was undesirable because windfall apples were damaged by being impaled on the stub ends of the coarser weeds. Another objection to mowing is that it reduces the snow-holding ability of the cover crop, which is considered an important function in preventing Winter injury to the roots.

The weed cover crop does not live over Winter. That, we think, is in its favor. Any growth that a cover crop might make in the Spring robs the trees of moisture and plant food at a time when these are most vitally needed. We believe in plowing the orchards and vineyards just as early as possible in the Spring, to conserve as much moisture and release as much plant food as possible at that time. With a live cover crop the temptation is ever present to allow it to grow "a little more" in order to get a greater amount of organic matter to plow under.

A green succulent cover crop may bulk large when it is plowed, but if its moisture were removed the amount of actual dry matter remaining would be quite a contrast. Surprising amounts of humus material are obtained with a good weed crop. Our sandy loam soil has become steadily darker and its water-holding capacity seems to be far better than it once was.

The weed cover crop is of course not leguminous. This objection has lost much of its importance since the use of nitrogenous fertilizers has come into being. These fertilizers, applied early, give the tree a boost when it needs it most, and at a time when the soil is still cold and its natural supply of available nitrate rather low. In midsummer the effect of these fertilizers is past and the growth of the trees can be more readily stopped. This power to regulate the growth of the trees is important in many ways, and not the least of these is the ability to obtain good color on apples. HERBERT NAFZIGER.

Michigan.

Better Potatoes

"THERE is no other crop grown on the American continent whose yield and quality so accurately reflect the caliber of the grower, as potatoes do. The yield and quality of our potatoes are an indication of the brains and effort we put into the growing of them. We can have small potatoes or big potatoes. We can have knobby potatoes or smooth potatoes. We can have diseased potatoes, or clean, healthy potatoes. We can eat from our own field good, mealy potatoes, or soggy, bitter, green potatoes. It's up to us. Show me the kind of potatoes you put into storage or on your table, and I will know the kind of a man you are."

This statement by P. G. Holden places the blame where it belongs all right, but it is a little startling the first time you see it. Western New York potato growers along about 1925 were inclined to blame the unfavorable reputation of their potatoes on the consumer or the broker or the middleman or the local dealer or someone else. But, anyway, they admitted that they were losing their reputation for good quality potatoes.

In 1926 they began to study the problem. Trips were made to the eastern cities where their potatoes were sold. Consumers, brokers, retail storekeepers and other middlemen were asked their opinion about Western New York potatoes. Meetings were held and attempts were made to pass potato grading laws that would compel potato shippers to grade their potatoes properly and then, finally, the problem was analyzed. The analysis showed plainly that as Mr. Holden says, "It's up to us," and in this case the "us" was the grower himself.

The grower's final analysis of the situation showed 13 factors that influenced the quality of Western New York potatoes. Some of these factors were favorable and some unfavorable; some were easy to control; some could be controlled only with difficulty, and some of the unfavorable factors showed need of further study.

GEOGRAPHICALLY FAVORED. — First of all there were the geographical factors which were largely favorable to potato growers in Western New York, and which also were largely out of their control. These factors—soil type, climate and length of the growing season—were important factors to consider in the production of high quality table potatoes, and the fact that these were favorable has made Western New York an important potato-growing center.

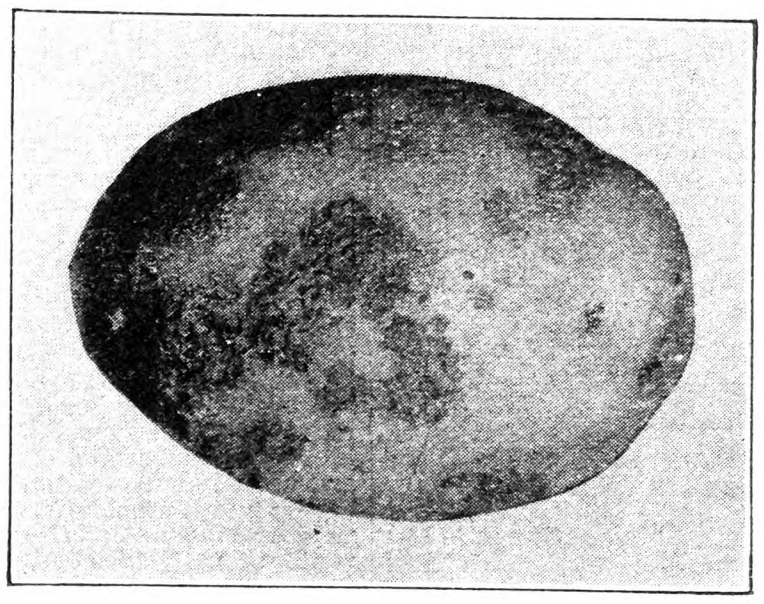
The potato-growing section of Western New York is characterized by rolling, hilly topography, with an elevation of from 1,200 to 2,000 feet. The Genesee, Dunkirk and Wooster soils where most of the crop is produced are fertile and medium to light in texture, and should produce potatoes of excellent quality. On the other hand, in certain parts of the area some potatoes are produced on Lordstown and Volusia types of soil. These last two soil types are heavy and less fertile, and produce potatoes of relatively lower market and table quality than do the light loamy soils.

No environmental factor is more influential on potato yields and quality than is climate. Although the grower has no power to alter or control climate, a fuller knowledge of the extent to which the growing season temperature and rainfall determine the size of the crop, should influence him to regulate his cultural practices accordingly. In general, rainfall is sufficient in Western New York for good yields. The growing season precipitation varies from 14 to 18 inches. When it is less, the crop is likely to suffer from drought; when higher, the yields are usually large but, because of loss from blight rot, the harvested crop may be relatively small. The potato tuber is nearly 80 per cent water, hence the growing plant requires much available soil moisture. A well-distributed rainfall rather than a large total seasonal rainfall is desirable. In fact, rainfall is most necessary at and during the weeks immediately following blossoming and tuber-setting. Late Fall rains generally result in more or less late blight.

The question of the length of the growing season for both better quality and higher yield of potatoes needs further study. With the advent of better spraying practices to control late blight and leaf hopper it would seem that a longer growing season brought about by earlier planting would produce both higher yields and better quality potatoes. The average date of planting in Western New York is about June 10. What evidence there is at hand indicates that earlier planting would be desirable, but the question certainly needs further study.

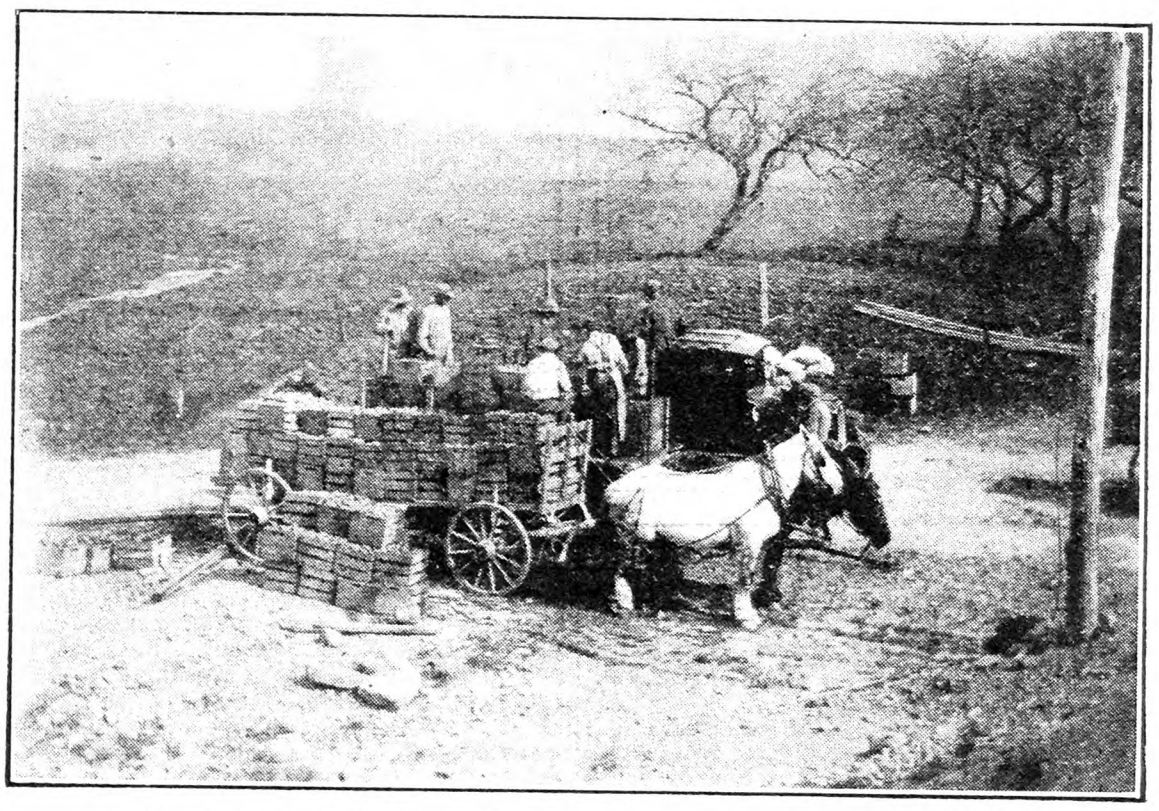
SEED TREATMENT NEEDED.—Some of the factors on which Western New York potato growers focused their attention in order to produce better quality potatoes were directly related to seed. Three ways were open for improvement so far as seed was concerned. These were the use of certified seed, seed disinfection and the wise choice of varieties.

The most important of these for Western New York



Potato Affected With Common Scab. Fig. 403

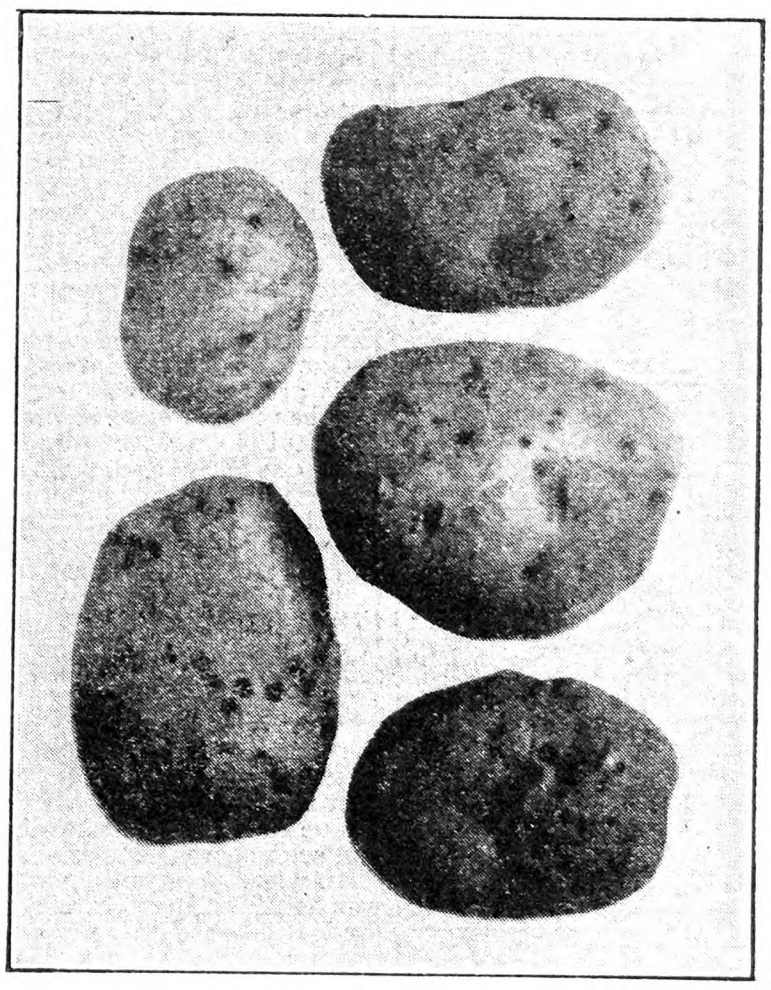
growers to consider was seed disinfection. A study of the quality of potatoes produced in Western New York during 1925 and 1926 showed that failure to disinfect seed potatoes was costing the growers many thousand dollars each year. Seed disinfection controls scab and



Treating Seed Potatoes With Hot Corrosive Sublimate. Fig. 404

rhizoctonia, which caused most of their rough potatoes, and at the same time seed disinfection prevents missing hills in the field and a resulting loss in yield.

Attention was focused on this need during 1927 and 1928 and the result was that outfits operated by Farm Bureaus and others disinfected over 100,000 bushels of



Potatoes Pitted With Rhizoctonia. Fig. 405

seed potatoes in Western New York in 1928. In addition to this, many growers were influenced to use home methods to control these diseases, and it is probable that as many more bushels of seed potatoes were disinfected at home with cold corrosive sublimate or dip dust. The result of the work already done shows marked improvement in quality of potatoes, so far as seed disinfection is concerned.

During the last 10 years there has been a movement in the direction of fewer varieties and types. This helps to improve market quality, because a carload of potatoes, uniform in shape, color and appearance, sells much better than a carload with red, white and blue potatoes of both round and long types, and with both deep and shallow eyes. This question of fewer varieties and types had already been largely eliminated in the best growing sections, however, because already most growers had settled on White Rurals for the main crop and Cobblers for the early crop. Few potatoes of other types are now grown in Western New York.

MUCH CERTIFIED SEED GROWN.—Because of the favorable soil and climatic conditions Western New York produces much certified seed. Degeneration diseases, such as mosaic and leaf-roll, develop much less rapidly at high elevations. Thus we have Wyoming County in the center of this potato region, a county with most of the potatoes produced at elevations above 1,500 feet, leading all other counties in New York State in the production of certified seed. Certified seed has been used quite commonly throughout Western New York. Its use should continue.

CULTURAL FACTORS AND QUALITY. — The study which Western New York potato growers made in analyzing the cause of poor quality potatoes showed that cultural methods were very important. The more important of these cultural factors were as follows: The amount and kind of fertilizer used; the crop rotation; the improvement of their spraying practices; the rate of planting and the methods of cultivation. The many and varied advantages of crop rotation are well known. Rotation tends to control many diseases, such as scab and rhizoctonia. On many Western New York farms where a long rotation had been followed wireworms had become a limiting factor in the production of good quality market potatoes. An analysis of the situation showed that a short rotation was decidedly to their advantage in producing high quality potatoes. The rotation recommended for most farms in the potato growing section was potatoes, oats and clover—a three year rotation with potatoes grown on clover sod.

There seemed to be a direct relationship between the amount and kind of fertilizer used and the quality of the potatoes. Potatoes in order to be of highest quality need to have a fairly long growing season, and to reach maturity before killing frost. Earlier planting was one method that could be used to lengthen the growing season, better fertilizer practices was another. Liberal applications of phosphoric acid, either as superphosphate or in mixed fertilizers, was recommended.

Of second importance as a factor needing immediate attention in connection with this problem, was the question of more and better spraying. In regions of considerable rainfall the control of late blight is important, not only to increase yields, but also to prevent dry rot from affecting the tubers. As a result of the efforts of potato growers to adopt better potato practices many new sprayers have been purchased, and are now in use on potato farms in Western New York. In addition to this the sprayers which were already on farms have been used to much better advantage. The number of applications of Bordeaux mixture have been increased and the general methods of application have been improved.

The rate of planting and the methods of cultivation have an important part to play in the number of oversize potatoes, and the amount of hollow-heart and sunburn, and the quality of the potatoes so far as maturity is concerned. A study of these factors showed that the rate of planting was a factor of considerable importance to bring to the attention of the Western New York growers. The number of bushels of seed per acre planted in this section is about 12 bushels. The study showed that there is an abundance of evidence that as large a total crop and a crop of better quality could be produced from smaller acreage by planting more seed. The planting of from 15 to 20 bushels of seed per acre will result in not only increased yield but fewer oversize potatoes and less hollow heart.

CARE AND HANDLING IMPORTANT.—Potatoes freshly dug are much more easily injured than those that have been exposed to the air for a few hours. For this reason care in handling is important to prevent bruising at harvest time. On heavy soils it is also important that potatoes should be dug during dry weather. When heavy soils are wet, mud clings to the potatoes, and the result is that they do not present an attractive

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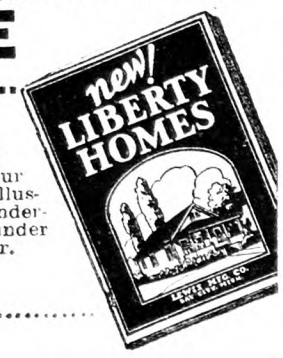

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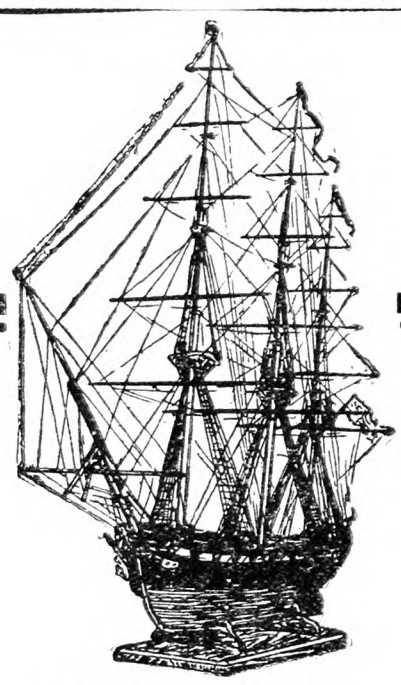

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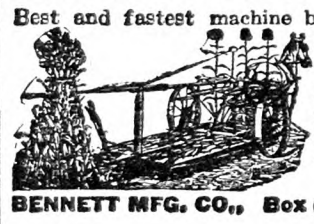

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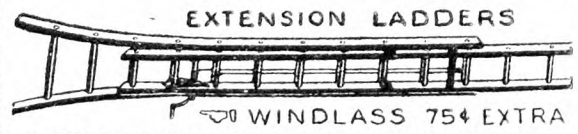

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appearance. The first requirement of successful potato storage is a mature sound crop of tubers. Immature tubers with thin and curled skin shrink more rapidly during the early storage period than do mature tubers. Potatoes injured from rough handling or blemished by diseases, such as late blight and bacterial soft rots, will incur considerable loss even under favorable storage conditions. The average shrinkage from water loss alone of mature sound tubers during the full storage period probably ranges from 2 to 8 per cent. This varies with the temperature mainly, although humidity is also influential. Potato tubers can be kept longest in a sound, dormant, high quality condition when the storage temperature is maintained at between 34 and 40 degrees Fahr.

House cellars of dirt floor and stonewall construction are, by far, the most common type of potato storage. A dirt floor is better than concrete, in that it is a better regulator of humidity. Such a storage should be insulated from the direct heat of the furnace wherever the latter is near the stored crop. A false floor and wall boards set at least 4 in. from the wall will provide insulation from possible freezing, and at the same time insure ventilation. Provision should be made for the intake of cold air at the bottom and the outlet of warm air at the top of the pile. These ventilators should be opened and closed as the weather dictates. The Geneva Experiment Station has shown experimentally that it is unsafe to store potatoes in piles so large that portions of the lot may be 6 ft. or more from the free air surface. The danger here is that too little access to free oxygen may result in a condition at the center of the tuber, known as blackheart.

Among the principal markets receiving rail shipments of Western New York potatoes are New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Washington, Newark, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Scranton. Whereas 10 years ago most of the surplus crop was shipped in bulk, probably 75 per cent of it is now shipped in sacks, chiefly in sacks of 150 lbs. capacity.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. — All the factors that will help to improve quality of potatoes were carefully studied. Recommendations were made as to the best method to use in bringing this improvement about. Already over 100,000 bushels of seed potatoes have been disinfected, more careful spraying has been done, care in handling and closer planting have received their share of attention, and shorter rotations have been used to control wireworms.

Of the factors that need further attention are the results of earlier planting to increase the length of the growing season, the elimination of the heavy, undersirable soil types in potato production, a study of better methods of storage and more rigid grading. Western New York potato growers realize the situation, and will solve these problems by united effort. Gainesville potatoes are now selling at 10 to 15 cents per bushel above the top market price on certain markets, because the growers in Gainesville community started work on this problem several years ago. Western New York growers are determined that their potatoes shall be of the highest market quality.

L. H. WOODWARD.

Apple Prospects in the Hudson Valley

Every recurrent season brings its features of special interest to the fruit growers. The present one is no exception to the rule. It commenced with the promise of an exceptionally large infestation of red mite, the twigs being covered with eggs in some places. Following last year's plentiful scab, it was looked for again this year if weather conditions were favorable. Aphis eggs were plentiful but an ample supply of parasites was expected to help reduce this pest and, of course, codling moth and some of the minor enemies are always with us.

One of the most interesting chances in fruit growing is the fact that, no matter whether insect eggs or disease spores are plentiful or few, no one can prophesy with certainty as to whether they will develop in quantity, even if not thoroughly attacked by the growers, or if it will be possible, even with the most energetic and careful spray schedule to keep them under control in years where they appear to be insignificant. Weather conditions have a controlling influence over both the fruit and insect growth.

This was a very backward Spring. The weather continued cold and rather wet, the fruit buds coming out at least a week later than normal and the cool weather continuing so steadily that aphid mortality due to low temperature was very heavy and scab spores could not fly even though there was much wet, damp weather. There was much windy weather during the delayed dormant spray period, which caused many growers to get poor covering, so that in some orchards a proportion of the red mite eggs was not killed, while in others control was satisfactory.

Scab, however, was not a factor in the Hudson Valley until the blossoms had opened. With thorough spraying having been practiced in the pink by nearly all the leading growers, a general feeling of complacency and satisfaction existed. There was a considerable amount of precipitation and wet weather during bloom in the Valley but the growers believed their trees well protected by spray and promptly applied their calyx application to cover newly grown foliage and fruit.

After finishing calyx spray there was every indication of the fruit being safe for two weeks, at least, so I took my annual trip to Florida returning on June 20. The first news to greet me was that scab was very plentiful in the Valley and that there was a moderate infestation on the foliage of our McIntosh. This was a surprise. Upon investigation it seems that one or two leaves developed and were unprotected by spray during wet weather at the end of the blooming period. The temperatures were then high enough for the scab spores to shoot. They had attached themselves to a few of these unprotected leaves and had grown sufficiently to develop new spores which were being washed by the rains down to the foliage which had grown since the calyx spray, causing a secondary infection. The fruit being protected by the pink spray during the bloom period escaped the primary infection, and still carried a scattering coating of the calyx spray which has apparently warded off a secondary infection. This condition seems to be general throughout the Valley except in a few cases where trees were dusted during bloom with sulphur alone. In one dusted orchard a considerable percentage of the fruit showed the primary infection but I failed to see infected fruit in the sprayed orchards that I have visited.

We, as well as others, have promptly covered foliage and fruit with fungicides, and, by continuing to do so hope to harvest clean fruit. This only goes to show how unexpectedly things happen in our industry. The aphids have almost completely disappeared. There has rarely been less rosy aphis injury in our section. The green aphids, which last year were so harmful, are also a negligible factor so far and, as the terminal buds are forming, there should be little trouble from them.

The bloom throughout the Valley was very promising, the few exceptions to be noted being off year Baldwin, Jonathan and Spy trees or those which had been badly attacked by aphis last year. The unfavorable weather while trees were in bloom, however, has taken heavy toll in the orchards, especially those which have lacked vigor due to scant soil fertility or foliage injured by pest, disease or spray materials either last year or this Spring. In many cases the McIntosh have dropped heavily, while in others the set is normal for the bloom, so that some orchards have more, others about the same and apparently a larger proportion less than last year when the crop of McIntosh was above average for the Valley.

Last year was Spy year, consequently Spies are much lighter, though we have a very promising crop. Greenings are generally a good crop though some growers report undue dropping, while Baldwins promise less than either last year or the year before. Early fruit seems to be fairly good near us. It remains to be seen what surprises are in store for us the latter part of the season.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

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The Garden Bulletin Board
Three New Roses

We are trying three new Hybrid Teas this year which certainly possess unusual beauty, and while we cannot tell as yet how they will behave over Winter, they are all strong growers, and should be as hardy as others of their class.

Norman Lambert is really the most gorgeous rose now in bloom. The inside of the petals is an orange salmon, the outside chrome yellow shaded at the edge with orange scarlet. The colors are so vivid that the rose attracts immediate attention; the flower is very full, and beautifully formed. It seems inclined to bloom freely, and is making good growth. We hope this beautiful variety will stand the Winter as well as others of its class; it surely has unusual beauty of coloring.

Sir David Davis is described by the introducer as one of the best red bedding roses, and our brief acquaintance with it shows that it is strong growing, and a free bloomer. The color is a deep glowing crimson, the petals very large and heavy. The flowers are pointed in bud, and richly scented. It is a very handsome rose, with much individuality.

Dame Edith Helen, introduced in England in 1926, is, we think after a brief acquaintance, the most magnificent pink rose we have ever grown. The flowers are large, the petals thick and heavy, curling back from a long pointed bud that opens into a very double bloom. The flower is fragrant, and lasts well after cutting; the color is a brilliant pink. It has received high honors wherever exhibited. These three are far from being the only new roses of merit, but they are all of unusual beauty, and make a lovely trio. E. T. R.

Some Garden Jottings

THE FIRST PEAS were picked June 22—Early Bird variety. That was far from early, but fairly so for this year. No aphids have arrived yet. They are a hard pest to handle on garden peas, which are usually too closely planted to get at effectively with spray.

FAIR CORN WEATHER.—There were a few chilly days in June which slowed down the corn a little, but it is now coming on. The earliest stands three feet tall—no sign of tassels yet. The row treated only with sheep manure, left as a check, fell behind so badly in a week that I felt too sorry for it to continue that neglect longer. I have now fed it as much as I dared of a 34 per cent nitrogen product, a tablespoonful to a hill, scattered thinly, not closer than four inches and carefully worked in. After a week a little larger dose of the 15-30-15 soluble fertilizer will go on, and we shall see how near it comes to catching up with the other rows. That is more fussing than one would care to do in the field, but is interesting in garden work.

MOONFLOWERS.—I have had none for three years but now some are coming on. They were planted outside. The seed germinates slowly, but if kept in water three days, until the sprout starts, they are out of the ground in a week. These are an ordinary commercial strain. Some years ago I had plants from specially selected seed of that Georgia expert, A. W. Smith, grown by Godfrey Aschmann, of Philadelphia, who knew just how to handle them. The plants when received from him were 15 inches high, thrifty and not pot-bound. Many of those flowers were actually the size of saucers, and some evenings there were 50 out at one time. The neighbors had never seen anything like it, and neither had I, so we all stood around and stared at them. Flowers from the seeds now planted probably will not run more than three or four inches in diameter. Smith's years of selection counted in size and vigor of plants.

GARDEN HOUSE.—This is only 10 feet square and made merely to hold tools, but has been found handy shelter in a shower, and a good place to sit beside on Sunday afternoon. The wild garden is in front and a good-sized maple tree gives shade. That big pyramid of rambler roses is in one corner; a patch of peach bells now at their best; the bed of rose campion, 125 flowers out just now, and they will keep at it until frost; my neighbor's big bush of Paul's Scarlet rose, dazzling as the afternoon sun strikes it, and a nearby arbor of American Pillar, lighter color but nearly as brilliant. A bluejay in the tree, not 10 feet from me, has been saying something to its youngster. I think I understood the conversation, but our language is too crude to express such bird sentiments so I will attempt no translation. Yes, this comfortable chair in front of the garden shack is not a bad spot on a June Sunday afternoon. That is, I was using the chair until I went to look at a plant, and coming back found that a neighbor's large tiger cat had spread himself out on the chair. Well, that's all right; I can sit on the ground. I like his nerve anyway. He gets elected without ever being nominated. W. W. H.

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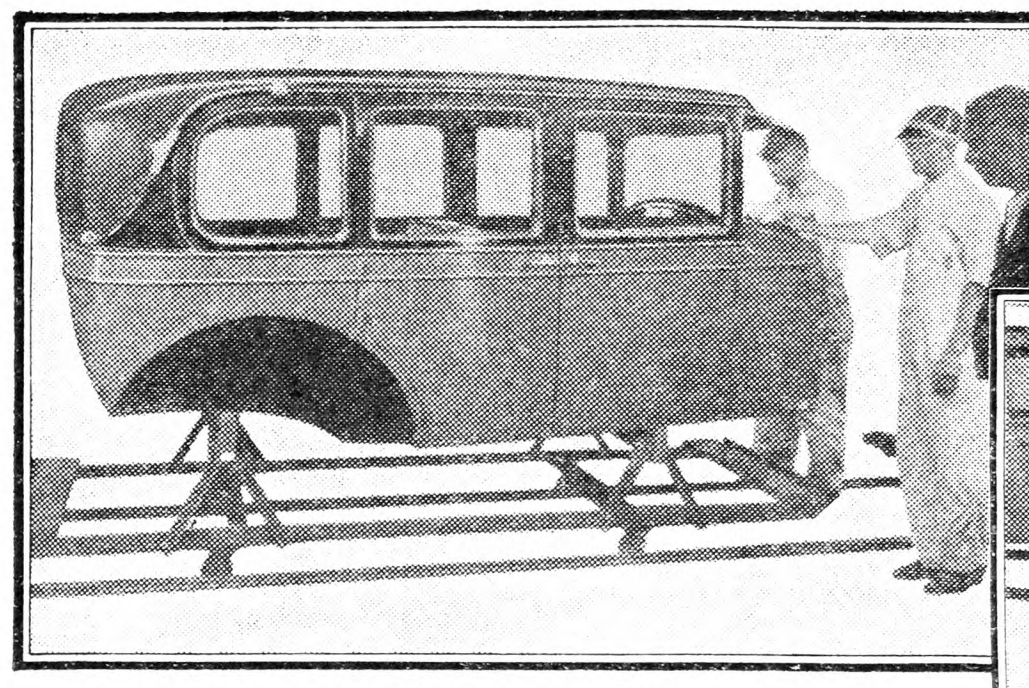

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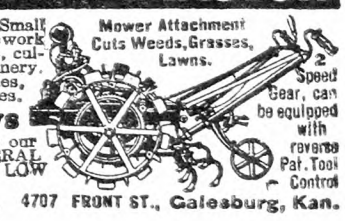

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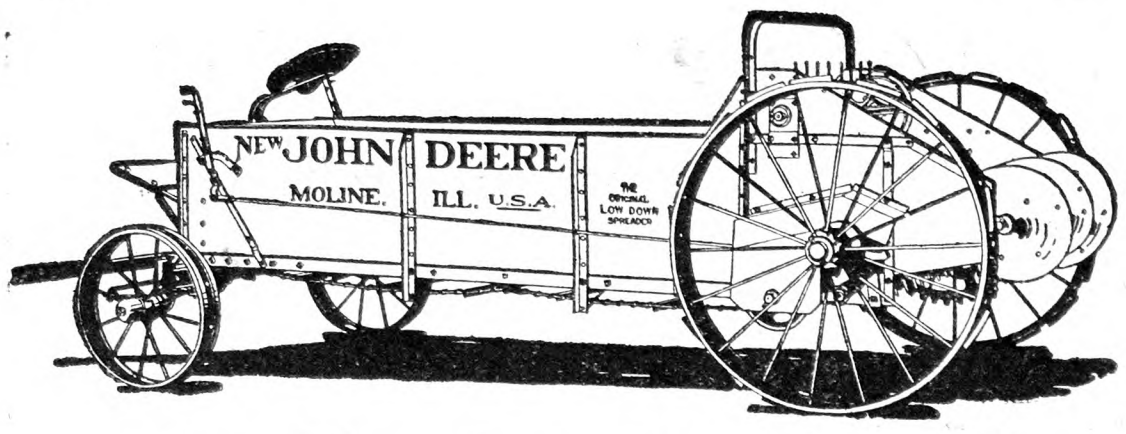

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — A violent earthquake rocked the southern coast of Alaska June 21. Three distinct series of shocks were felt. The quake lasted several seconds each time. In Seward the ground gave the sensation of rolling like waves. No damage was reported other than a few broken dishes. Avalanches in the mountains were reported.

Investigation is being made as to false certificates of attendance at the College of the City of New York, which were sold to students entering other institutions. At least 40 students entered law and medical schools by presenting records of courses they never had passed or even attended, Assistant District Attorney Pecora said. Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the college, said, however, that "there never had been issued by the College of the City of New York a diploma to a person not entitled to receive it." Mr. Pecora said a former student of the college was connected with the falsification. This man obviously had access to the scholastic records, as the procedure was to insert the false record in the file and allow the college to send it to other institutions inquiring about the qualifications of applicants. No official of the college is under suspicion, Mr. Pecora said.

Two men from Oklahoma held up the Bank of Arizona branch at Clarkdale, Ariz., June 21, robbing the bank of $50,000. The younger of the two men, identified as William J. Forrester, 30, was killed by David Saunders, the cashier. The other, Paul Hauffman, 45, was captured by Saunders and Deputy Sheriff James Roberts. All the money was recovered.

Fire early June 24 destroyed the Ocean Park Casino at Long Branch, N. J., with damage estimated at $100,000. The building was built in 1905 and was owned by the city. For several years it has been used only in Summer when it has been leased to the Ocean View Athletic Association for wrestling and boxing shows. The fire was started by defective wiring.

When the ocean liner Leviathan docked at Southampton June 23, it was discovered that registered mail, consisting of money and negotiable bonds, said to amount to $500,000, had been stolen. All the bags robbed were consigned from the New York Post Office. These are not examined on board the steamer. The registered bags from the smaller postal areas in the United States, which are sorted on the voyage by postal clerks, were not touched.

At 3 A. M. June 25 Michael Koretor, Robert Sinclair and James Stavan held up a taxicab driver at the point of a pistol at Caton Avenue and Marlborough Road in Brooklyn, and at 3 P. M. the same day all three were on the way to Sing Sing Prison having long terms at hard labor. The men had taken a taxi, and when it came to a lonely place the driver was dragged out. The men placed him with his back against a picket fence and were binding him to the pickets with neckties when a passing motorist saw them. The motorist gave no indication that he was aware of what was going on, but kept on until he saw Patrolman William Jones patrolling a beat. He chased the thieves in the other car, and caught them. Koretor was sentenced to serve from 29 to 40 years, Sinclair to from 15 to 30 years, and Stavan from seven and one-half to 17 years.

Reports to the American Red Cross from its disaster relief workers in the flood territory in Missouri and Arkansas June 25 stated that 4,520 families are affected by the high waters of the St. Francis, Black and White rivers, and that 600,000 acres are inundated, of which 250,000 were in crops. The Red Cross has seven national workers on the scene, besides representatives of chapters in the affected communities. One national worker is directing operations in each county. Requests for food have just begun to reach the Red Cross, as at first the families were prepared to care for their own needs. Feed of live stock and seed for replanting when the water subsides are also problems before the Red Cross in the flooded country. In McLean County, Arkansas, 250 families require aid. A survey in Ohio County shows about 25,000 cultivated acres flooded and 2,500 families affected, with 500 families requiring immediate assistance. The St. Francis River broke through a levee near St. Francis, Ark., June 25. About 10,000 acres in Clay County will be inundated as a result of the break, it was estimated. While five companies of National Guard troops were en route to Mississippi County, Ark., June 25, the latest danger zone in the Arkansas flood siege, an 1,800-foot gap in White River levee in Woodruff County relieved pressure there. Troops were requested by Big Lake levee officials, who feared dynamiting by local property owners.

Percy Jay Fuller, former broker and promoter of stock enterprises, was sentenced June 26 to four years at Atlanta Penitentiary by Federal Judge McCormick for fraudulent use of the mails in selling securities of the New England Tobacco Company, Cuban Tobacco Company, French franc pool and United States Power Corporation. Judge McCormick said that when anyone "through personality or other appeal succeeds in getting women to invest and in doing so misrepresents, eventually gets to the end of his pyramiding through failure, he must expect to pay the legal penalties exacted by the law."

Two awards against the city of Albany, N. Y., growing out of a typhoid fever epidemic in 1924, and said to mark the first of a series of similar suits, have been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, it was announced June 26. The awards of $2,000 each were in favor of John Wiesner, Jr. and his father, John Wiesner. The boy's suit was brought to recover damages for permanent injuries to his health, alleged to have resulted from typhoid fever. Eighty-three other cases of typhoid were reported in Albany during the epidemic. The awards were said to be the first ever given in this State against a municipality as a result of disease contracted from the municipal water supply.

Three young persons, two sisters and their brothers, of Elliotvale, Prince Edward Island, were drowned, and two others, another brother and sister of the same family, escaped when an automobile took a wrong turn in the fog and plunged into a river at Southport, June 26. The dead are Eileen, Genevieve and Arthur Walsh. The survivors are Geo. Walsh of New York and Blanche E. Walsh of Elliotvale.

WASHINGTON. — Col. Robert W. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, was indicted June 25 by the Federal Grand Jury here on the charge of committing perjury in the testimony he gave before the Senate Teapot Dome Committee during its investigation of the Continental Trading Company's bonds. The oil magnate, acquitted June 14 of contempt of the Senate for refusal to answer questions about the Continental bonds, now faces a second jury trial. The indictment includes three counts, substantially the same, alleging that the perjury consisted of Stewart's telling the Senate committee Feb. 2 that he knew nothing of the distribution of the bonds, whereas in fact he had received $759,500 of them as he later admitted.

AVIATION.—Gen. Umberto Nobile, leader of the exploration party on the dirigible Italia, has been rescued from the Arctic ice after being marooned for a month. The other five members of the party on the floe near Foyn Island were left stranded when the rescue plane overturned on its second attempt to land. Official word of the rescue came from the Citta di Milano, base ship of Nobile's expedition, June 24. It showed that the rescue had been accomplished by the pilot of a Swedish plane and that he escaped injury when he crashed on his second attempt. Reports say that the ice started to break up under the Nobile camp and that he and his companions fought a desperate battle against tossing floes. One of the shifting cakes caught the leader of the expedition and fractured his leg. A second member of the crew of the Italia was rescued June 25 by airplanes, but four others and Einar-Paul Lundborg, pilot of the wrecked Swedish airplane, were still marooned on an ice cake. Meanwhile, elsewhere—somewhere—on the broad Arctic spaces still are 16 other men of whom there has been no trace. These are the seven last heard of as wth the remains of the Italia, the three who left Gen. Noble afoot to find land and the would-be rescuers, Roald Amundsen, Rene Guilbaud, Lief Dietrichsen, and their plane's crew of three. Following the removal of Gen. Umberto Nobile from the ice cake near Foyn Island, the motor chief of the Italia, Natale Ceccioni, has been rescued and presumably taken to the base ship Citta di Milano, now at Virgo Bay.

FARM AND GARDEN. — Announcement of the establishment of a 300-acre public arboretum on the Moneypenny Farm in Sprain Road, Yonkers, N. Y., in which every plant, shrub and tree which will grow in this climate will be placed, was made recently by Dr. Frederick J. Pope, Secretary of the William Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research in Yonkers. The arboretum, it was said, will be used as a center of research for agriculturists and florists in the East and will be open to the public. It will be laid out in the manner of a park. Additions to the acreage will be made as the need arises, said Dr. Pope. The exhibit when completed will be the most thoroughly equipped arboretum in America.

The Japanese beetle has made its appearance in Orange Co., N. Y. Mayor A. McCardel of Middletown, has wired the United States Department of Agriculture urging advice and co-operation at once. Its greatest stronghold in this country is in New Jersey, which is under a Japanese beetle quarantine. The specimen was found on the farm of J. D. Loring, in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.

Announcement is made by Dean Franklin Moon of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University that the dedication of the new building of the New York State Ranger School at Wanakena in the Adirondacks will be held August 24. A conference of Ranger School education will be held in the new building on August 25, immediately following the dedicatory exercises. Invitations to participate in the two days' exercises have been extended to all interested in forestry, and particularly to educators, foresters, federal and State officials.

DON'T FOOL YOURSELF

Better to be safe than sorry when halitosis is involved.

Halitosis makes you unpopular

It is inexcusable . . . . . can be instantly remedied.

NO matter how charming you may be or how fond of you your friends are, you cannot expect them to put up with halitosis (unpleasant breath) forever. They may be nice to you—but it is an effort.

Don't fool yourself that you never have halitosis—as do so many self-assured people who constantly offend this way.

Read the facts in the panel below and you will see that your chance of escape is slight. Nor should you count on being able to detect this ailment in yourself. Halitosis doesn't announce itself. You are seldom aware you have it.

Recognizing these truths, nice people end any chance of offending by systematically rinsing the mouth with Listerine. Every morning. Every night. And between times when necessary, especially before meeting others.

Keep a bottle handy in home and office for this purpose.

Listerine ends halitosis instantly. Being antiseptic, it strikes at its commonest cause—fermentation in the oral cavity. Then, being a powerful deodorant, it destroys the odors themselves.

If you have any doubt of Listerine's powerful deodorant properties, make this test: Rub a slice of onion on your hand. Then apply Listerine clear. Immediately, every trace of onion odor is gone. Even the strong odor of fish yields to it. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

READ THE FACTS
1/3 had halitosis

68 hairdressers state that about every third woman, many of them from the wealthy classes, is halitoxic. Who should know better than they?

LISTERINE

The safe antiseptic

HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM?

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterward. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.

Doings at Long Acres

Red-winged blackbird sitting on the fence at the end of the grape row was bragging about his wonderful family. I told him that Calvin was worth more than his whole nest full of black children but he just laughed and reminded me that his children grew their own overalls and he did not have to buy linoleum rugs for his wife. I lost that argument right there, so went on with my dragging.

The boy's quail raising was not a success as the hen broke all the quail eggs but one. They opened that one to see what was in it and found out in a hurry. They arranged a new nest and moved the hen eggs into it so they may get a few regular chicks after all.

Housecleaning is about over and we sure are glad. We have been living in an atmosphere of paint and varnish for two weeks now. Strangely enough the fields at the farthest end of the farm needed working the most during that time. I did get in on it though as my share was to paper two large rooms. My brother is a paperhanger and I often work with him so that was not so bad as it sounds. I slapped on paper with considerable eclat and gusto, but it took the better part of two days. For a long time we have been papering with papers of indistinct pattern and sombre hue, as the salesman assured us that the really swell people all used that kind of paper. This time we pleased ourselves and selected a paper with a bright pattern of vines bearing pink, lavender and purple blossoms such as never grew on land or sea, but anyway it is a real cheerful paper. I often wonder why people select such nondescript paper for the kitchen while the bedroom papers are all bright and gay with color. A woman spends most of her waking time in the kitchen and that room should be the gayest of all to my notion. My pet aversion is the horrible brick pattern especially if it comes in the varnished paper which, contrary to belief, will not wash.

Now here is an opportunity for someone to help me. What in the world is a rotary hoe or cultivator? I never saw one or a picture of one. No one around here has one and most never heard of one. How are they built? Where do you get them? How do they work, like a small disk? I imagine one would be just the thing for working between berry rows. Our berry rows are from six to eight feet apart and a rotary hoe or cultivator sounds like it might chew up Canada thistles to a frazzle. Our five-tooth cultivators and seven or nine-tooth single drags slide around the tough roots so that we must follow up with a hoe for thistles and milkweeds. Will some good friend who reads my stuff kindly write me in regard to the rotary cultivator, or is it a hoe?

My corn came up to a poor stand and the birds kindly thinned that for me. Pheasants crow in the ravine near the field and crows sit on the trees and scold me for interrupting their fun. I blame the pheasants more than the crows though. I was careful to rub my shoe over the planter mark and it rained that night leveling the marks, but the birds followed the row and dug every hill until they had enough, although how they knew just where to dig puzzles me. The boys replanted but ran out of field corn so finished with a mixture of sweet corn, pop corn, beans and other seeds. The birds even dug out the replant. I know though that corn which grows farther apart makes the best hills and the biggest ears so it will turn out all right anyway I hope.

There is a general report that seed came up very poorly this year owing to the continued cold. One thing did thrive for us and that is early potatoes. I succeeded in getting a strain of the old-fashioned Early Rose some years ago and have kept it comparatively pure. On good soil the Early Rose makes fine spuds for us. I tried the Early Ohio one Spring and they grew well and yielded well but the potatoes would not cook soft or mealy but resembled water-soaked dough balls. So far not a pickle bug has appeared but I must knock on wood right now. Last week I wrote that we had no aphis this year and later examined the hazelnut bushes to see whether they were setting any nuts, when behold every leaf was covered with green aphis on the under side. We set those hazelnut bushes on the north side of the yard next the driveway as a windbreak and also for the boys. They have grown until they are nearly 20 feet across and at least 10 feet high. That is because the hens like to sit under them during the heat of the day and their droppings fertilize the bushes. I set Japan walnuts, English walnuts and a pecan, so the boys could gather nuts later on. That was eight years ago, and the Japan walnuts are growing nicely and bearing but the English walnuts have grown with exasperating slowness and show no signs of bearing. They are the hardy strain obtained from a nursery in Western New York. The pecan stood still for four years but finally decided to grow and is shooting up rapidly. We also have a lone chestnut. We had two but the cow broke one down. I knew one alone would not bear well. The tree grew very slowly for a while but finally sent its root through the clay to a sand layer about six feet down and now is growing nicely but not bearing yet.

Among other perennials set a year ago last Spring was a pink, as boyhood memories made it dear to me. To our disappointment the flowers were white last year. Some one told us that a newly-set pink always had white flowers the first year but would bear pink flowers the next year. That sounded like bunk to me, but sure enough the flowers this year are pink and delightfully fragrant. The columbine too is another boyhood delight which now flourishes for our boys. We hope to fill the treasure house of our boys' memories with beautiful things and what could be better than the old-fashioned flowers? L. B. R.

Michigan.

How the Small Grain Separator Pays

If you own a gasoline engine for pumping water, sawing wood, cutting feed, grinding grain, etc., there is no more profitable investment than the purchase of a small grain separator. Considerable grain is annually lost, or the quality of the grain is reduced, due to inability to secure a thrasher at the proper time. From experience, I know this to be a fact, because I have time and again had a large portion of my grain crop sprouted in the shock and stack because I had to wait for the regular neighborhood machine to come my way.

I find a small separator will do just as good work as a large one, but of course, not so rapidly, though you will be surprised at the capacity. One that can be easily operated by an 8 or 10-horsepower gasoline engine will thrash from 400 to 500 bushels of grain a day, and the work can be done far more cheaply than with the hired thrasher. Better still, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we can do the work at odd times, or any time we get ready, not having to wait from 10 days to three weeks for the neighborhood thrasher to come around, which often means a lot of lost and damaged grain if a rainy spell should happen to come while waiting for the outfit.

Then I find another great advantage of the small individual separator is, that after we get through our own crop (if we have the time to spare and feel disposed to do so), we can step outside and thrash a crop or two for our friends or neighbors, all of which will be practically clear cash money. I have heard of people making enough extra money in this way alone in a single season to nearly pay for the separator.

A small separator can also be used for thrashing or picking the peanut crop by only a slight alteration of the concave. With such a large acreage of peanuts as is now grown this alone would pay handsomely. W. H. H.

Virginia.

Distribution of New Peaches in New Jersey

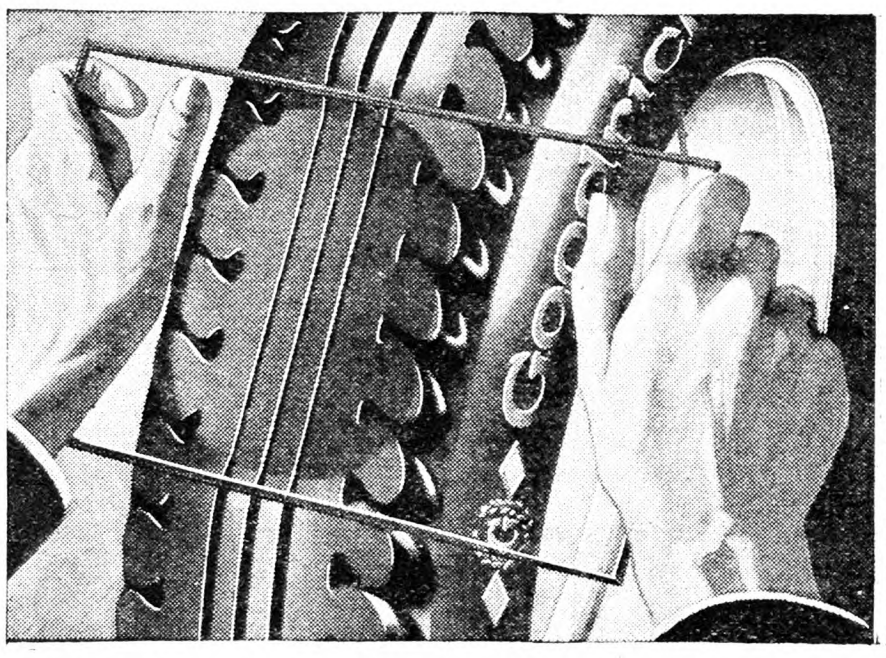
The New Jersey State Horticultural Society will assist the State Agricultural Experiment Station to devise plans for distributing new varieties of peach trees developed on the experiment farm at New Brunswick. A council of 10 experienced peach growers has been appointed by John Hankinson, president of the society, at the request of M. A. Blake, horticulturist of the experiment station. The appointees are: Charles Barton, Marlton; A. Clinton Clement, Westville; Lester Collins, Moorestown; A. J. Farley, New Brunswick; Harry F. Hall, Moorestown; John Hankinson, Glen Moore; Robert Hulsart, Manasquan; Lloyd Lewis, Bridgeton; Laton Parkhurst, Hammonton, and Byron Roberts, Moorestown.

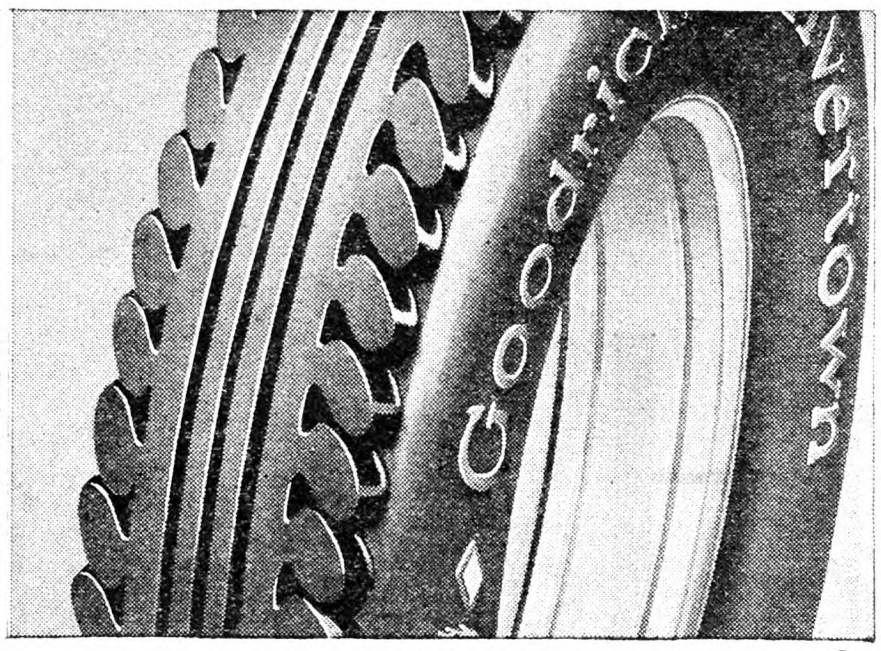
These men will attempt to solve the perplexing problem of determining the method by which trees of an approved new seedling shall be distributed to the growers. The horticultural division of the experiment station is not equipped to engage in the commercial distribution of peach stock, and many authorities believe that it is not the function of the station to engage in such a field. It is for this reason that a plan which will provide efficient distribution of the new varieties of peaches is considered desirable. Another problem to be solved by the committee will be the determining of the nature and length of the orchard test to which a new variety of peach is to be subjected before it is approved for distribution to the fruit growers of the State.

Horticulturists have found that New Jersey greatly needs better commercial varieties of peaches than those now grown, and, as a result of large-scale operations, the experiment station has considerable numbers of new seedlings coming into bearing annually.

The Bookshelf

WATER GARDENS AND GOLDFISH, by Robert V. Sawyer and Edwin H. Perkins. The increasing interest in aquatic gardens has caused a demand for information on this subject, and ornamental fishes are naturally associated with water plants. We find this attractive volume very instructive in covering the construction and stocking of an aquatic garden, while the section devoted to goldfish will be valuable to all who wish to care for an aquarium. The illustrations, both of aquatic plants and fish, are charming, and the book is a very attractive one. Published by A. T. De La Mare Company, Inc., New York; price $1.65.





By this easy test

You can see why Silvertowns are making new mileage records!

ABOVE is a Goodrich Silvertown "in action." Beneath the plate glass is the tread just as it would look in that fleeting instant when it rushes against the road.

Compare the tread under pressure with the tread on the right.

Note, above, how the grooves can close up—easily, smoothly, without harmful tread distortion.

Then glance at the edges of the tread—the shoulders—and see how those heavy safety blocks come against the road with full, firm contact.

Perhaps this does not seem so important. But remember, what you see here happens close to 300 times a minute when you drive 30 miles an hour.

That is why the balloon tread, to be successful, must have a flexible center. It is the reason Goodrich Silvertowns have proved so remarkably free from uneven, choppy tread wear. They give your car comfort, safety, silent traction and smart appearance, combined with true economy.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
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Goodrich Silvertowns

Goodrich Silvertowns Deserve the Dependability of Goodrich Inner Tubes

From A Maine Farm

Yesterday was our primary election here in Maine, and it looked as though the voters meant to exercise their right to name the candidates that should be voted on in the September election, as there appeared to be a much larger vote coming to the polls than usual in a primary election. There was a greater interest than usual on the part of most voters, as there was a contest for a number of the offices including that of U. S. Senator and Member of Congress, as well as four men seeking the nomination for Governor of the State. We are fortunate this year in the fact that all the men seeking office, especially the higher ones, are pretty decent sort of citizens. I am always impressed by the fact that there are so many intelligent men and women, even among those who go to the polls, who admit that they do not feel that they understand the questions to be decided or are informed to any extent regarding the candidates seeking their support. What is to be done to remedy this evil? We all recognize the power of the press to influence public opinion as they see fit and we have learned that some periodicals are not over scrupulous as to how their influence is used.

The voters should have some means of informing themselves regarding important issues and as to the character of those seeking office, from some source which they need not question as to its truth. To me it seems wholly within the province of the Grange that the leadership should keep its members fully informed on all important questions, in an absolutely non-partisan manner, especially those questions and proposed laws which affect farmers and rural people.

Voters should know, as far as possible, the life history and activities of those seeking office. Better still the voters themselves should seek out the men or women desired to fill the several offices, and persuade them to accept the nominations, and the candidate should not be obliged to spend a dollar to secure the election. As I see it these things are of vital importance to the people if this nation is to endure as a government of the people.

I suppose I cannot claim to be a strong party man. While I realize that under our present system of government we must have parties, I have never placed the welfare of any political party above that of the people. Neither do I believe that all the righteous are within one party and all the sinners in the other. I believe there is too much control exercised over both the dominant parties for selfish ends of certain interests, and that it is high time that the people awoke to this condition and applied a remedy. Farmers as a rule are pretty patient, but when fully aroused will have to be reckoned with. The tendency to ignore the wishes of farm and rural people by party leaders, by industrial and commercial interests and by those charged with the adminstration of our schools is having its effect and the reaction is bound to come.

I do not know if farm people are more indifferent to public affairs than others or not, but I do know that the majority of men and women on the farms give little consideration to matters of government and the things that pertain to their welfare if it happens that they are just beyond their immediate range of vision. I am referring to farmers of my own section particularly. The farmers of this county have the reputation of being as progressive as anywhere in the United States, and so far as pertains to their farm operations this is no doubt deserved, but when it comes to informing themselves on questions pertaining to the public welfare, their attitude is to "let Jake do it." Recently at one of our Grange meetings a prominent member moved that the Grange take a recess until November. He felt that farmers hadn't time to go to Grange during the busy season, but he and others had plenty of time to keep up and attend a regular Saturday night dance. Only yesterday while talking with an old gentleman regarding a very important matter which affects the welfare of every citizen of America, I tried to impress upon his mind the seriousness of the lack of interest on the part of the voters concerning this and other things. His reply to me was "You read too much." There must be some way to impress upon the minds of the voters the importance of studying these important questions, and being informed so that they may be able to understand them and vote in an intelligent manner, but who is to do it and just how is it to be done so that all may have confidence that the source of information is reliable and not coming from those who "have an ax to grind."

I feel that we are facing a Presidential campaign that is to arouse a great deal of feeling and animosity. I am hoping that the saner element of both parties will keep a cool head and a kindly tongue, and in so far as it is possible see that others do the same. We do not need to worry unduly, for we may be able to say as did the old colored lady during a critical time of the World War, when her employer was greatly worried, "God aint dead yet." O. B. GRIFFIN.

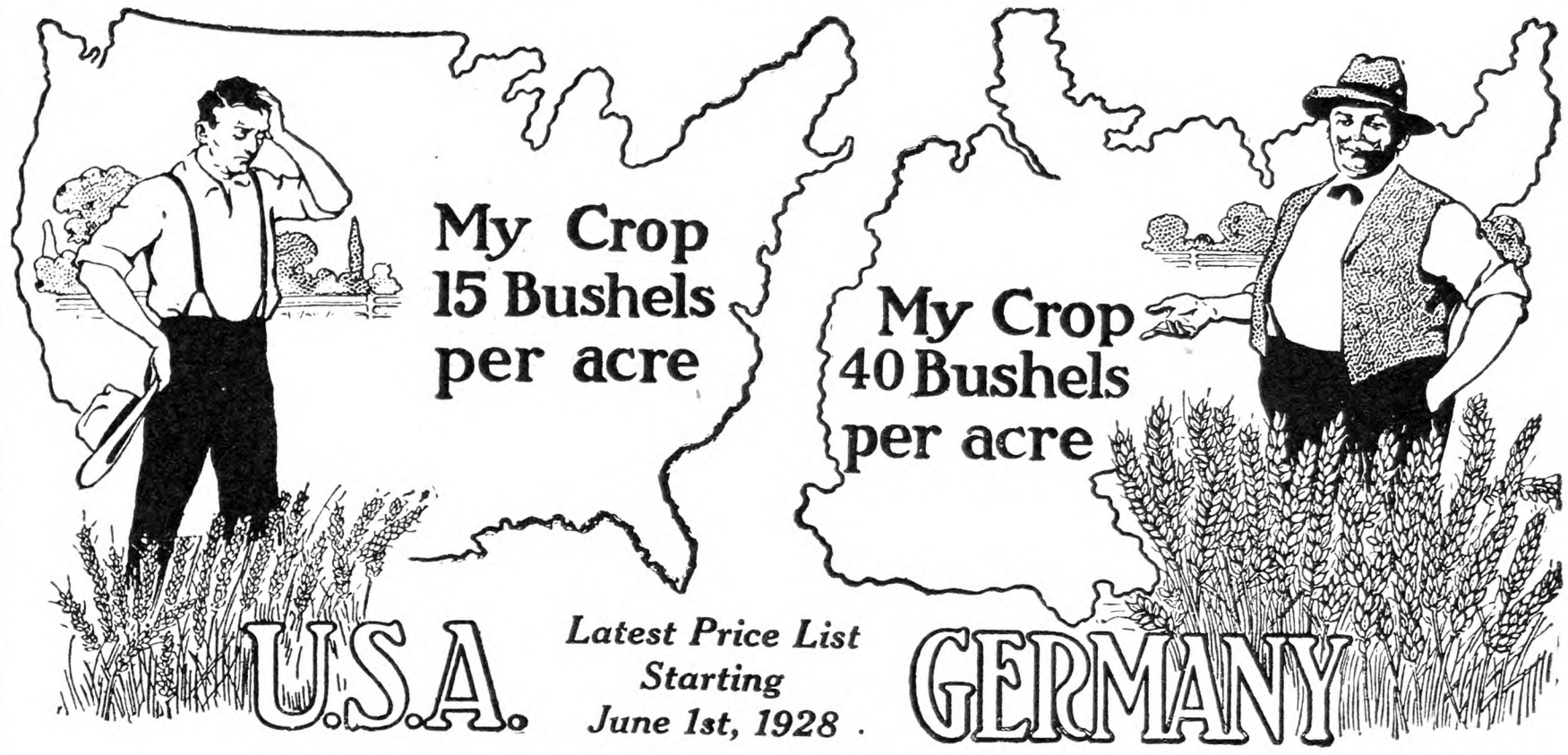
Maine.

Standard Wholesale Phosphate Company, Baltimore, Maryland

Organized during the War to reduce the cost of living

The most up-to-date Fertilizer Manufacturing Plant in America, owned and operated with the above avowed purpose

"What the Standard Makes—The Whole World Takes"



More Wheat Per Acre

WE cannot control the price of a bushel of wheat, because too many countries raise wheat, but we can increase the profit from an acre of wheat by reducing the cost of production per bushel. There is not much profit in 13 bushels of wheat per acre, which is the American average. There is good money in yields of 25 to 35 bushels. These can be obtained, if one prepares the land right, uses good seed and GOOD FERTILIZATION.

Potash

GOOD FERTILIZATION means enough fertilizer of the right kind. With a good rotation 400 to 600 pounds per acre is enough, provided a reasonably high-grade formula, such as 2-10-2, 2-12-2, 2-10-4, 2-12-4 or 2-12-6 is used. Some of the most progressive farmers are using 2-8-10, for wheat, followed by clover. The low-grade 1-7-1, 2-8-2, and 0-10-2 formulas are out of date and out of balance, and the plant food in them costs too much per unit. Urge your brother farmers to use high-grade formulas.

Why Fertilize Wheat?

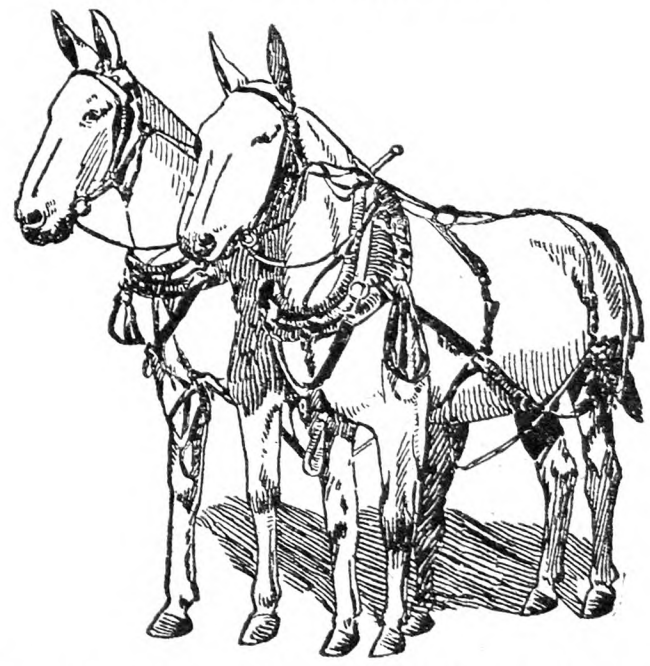
The largest factor in determining the cost of producing a bushel of wheat is yield per acre. Low yields mean high production costs. This is because many of the costs are fixed, whether the yield is high or low. Land rental, seed, and labor for plowing, seeding and harvesting are practically the same whether the yield is 15 or 40 bushels to the acre. High yields of wheat are obtained only when the crop has an adequate supply of plant food, and when good cultural methods are practiced. Fertilizer on wheat produces more bushels. It reduces the cost per bushel and increases the profit per acre.

Fertilizer also improves quality, and raises the grade and price received.

We sell Potash Salts in any quantity from 200 pounds up. Write us for prices.

STANDARD WHOLESALE PHOSPHATE CO.
Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

Save the Cost of a Pair of



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Our terms are easy. Sight draft or cash with order. We dun nobody.

	Per ton
Muriate Potash	$38.25
Sulphate Potash	48.80
Nitrate Soda	56.00
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Digestor Hog Feed Tankage 55/60 Protein	80.00
Sulphate of Ammonia	57.25

Pure South American Bone Meal Per ton

3 % Ammonia 22% Phosphoric Acid	$35.75
4½% Ammonia 22% Phosphoric Acid	38.75

fertilizing WHEAT

Special Wheat Compounds—Phosphates Per ton

GOOD—16% Acid Phosphate (Pure, sweet chamber acid) Square Deal	$13.00
BETTER — 18% Super Phosphate (Pure, sweet chamber acid) Square Deal	14.00
BEST — 20% Double Strength Super Phosphate, Square Deal	15.95

Fish Bone and Potash Compounds
Sure Growth Brands for Choice Wheat

FOR THE MIDDLE WESTERN STATES
For Soils Needing Complete Fertilizer Per ton

2-12-2	$23.20	2-12-4	$24.40
2-14-2	24.85	2-12-6	25.60
2-16-2	$26.05		

FOR THE EASTERN STATES
For Soils Needing Complete Fertilizer

4-8- 4	$28.00	2-12-2	$23.20
2-8-10	25.60	2-12-4	24.40
2-8- 5	22.60	2-10-6	24.40
2-10-2	22.00	2-10-4	23.20

For Soils Not Needing Ammonia

0-12-5	$19.65	0-10-4	$17.50

For Well-Manured Soils Use

Lime, Phosphate—Available Phosphate Acid 13%, Lime 30% $13.50

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SPECIAL: 2-12-4 at $24.40 per ton. SPECIAL: 2-12-6 at $25.60 per ton

We would be glad if each user would register his name, address, quantity per acre and acreage planted with this guano with the Head Office, 1600 Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

STANDARD WHOLESALE PHOSPHATE & ACID WORKS, INC.
Continental Building, Baltimore, Maryland

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THE Callicoon Co-operative Dairy Association, Inc., paid its patrons for the month of May, $2.18 for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone. This is the highest price reported to us for the month. Of course a single plant is not able to change the market price, but the success of this local farm unit demonstrates what plain farmers are capable of doing in the way of economy and efficiency in the management of their own business. With a chain of such associations handling a large volume of the New York milk supply, affiliated together for marketing purposes, the milk problem would be solved. There are already enough farm-owned plants to do it.

*

BECAUSE of heavy rain, many strawberry growers have had serious losses this year. There is perhaps no other farm job in which one is so nearly helpless as with strawberries nearly ripe and rain falling steadily, and the bigger the berries the greater the chance of their rotting. Some try to save the crop by picking in the rain. That will work if the berries can be sold on the farm to peddlers or marketed nearby, but for shipment these big wet berries are quite sure to go to pieces. They may possibly hold up until out of the wholesaler's hands, but both retailer and consumer are sure to be sick of their bargains. We have many times seen crates of such berries solidly moldy when the cover was lifted in the wholesaler's store. Effort should be made to drain out rain-soaked strawberries if they must be shipped, and set them in the wind if there is any. Of course this does not apply to berries picked under normal conditions and crated in a cool packing house.

*

OUR remarks concerning sheep, printed in these columns last week, prompted a subscriber to ask, "Should I begin with a few registered ewes or buy some grades and a registered ram?" In most beginnings with sheep by men who do not know much about them, the safer procedure is to start with a few grade ewes that have good mouths, sound udders and are free from internal parasites. The assistance of an experienced sheepman would be valuable to any inexperienced beginner in selecting his foundation stock. Many a breeder in recent years has unknowingly bought coughing old ewes with well-nigh toothless mouths, defective udders and an ailment besides. Ewes of this class are like cast-off dairy cows. In a few years a man who likes to handle sheep will learn and apply the principles of shepherding. His flock will teach him. On the basis of his experience and growing interest, he may safely add some registered ewes to his flock, and eventually get rid of his grades. Good, healthy purebreds are superior in fleece and flesh to ordinary grades. Consequently, they and their wool are always marketable at higher prices. Finally, in States whose dog laws are fair to sheep-owners, the collectible damages for a pedigree sheep killed by dogs are three to eight times greater than those for a grade. It does not cost much if any more to raise registered sheep than grades. The expense of registering is small. A pedigree flock of good, healthy sheep is the goal toward which it is worth while for any beginner to work.

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THE board of directors of the California Grape Growers' Exchange has set the minimum price on juice grapes for the 1928 season. The prices are for the 1,450 members of the exchange, who control approximately 70,000 tons of black juice grapes. Alicante Bouschet is listed at $57.50 a ton, Grand Noir at $52.50, Zinfandel at $50, mixed blacks at $45, and U. S. No. 2 grades of the same varieties at $10 less a ton. It is expected that this announcement of the opening schedule will stop all cheap buying and selling, and make the growers quite shy of companies who have been trying to buy on the $35 guarantee basis. Just how far western fruit interests are going to be able to go towards stabilizing prices is a debatable question. Nevertheless, it is certain that they are making some gigantic strides. Once growers can feel confident that they will receive a price which has been established by a fair review of the crop for that year, it will not be impossible to extend the idea to other parts of the country. Growers in the East will watch these attempts with increasing interest.

*

CENSUS figures hint at a population of 180 to 200 millions in the United States by the end of the century. The rate of gain is faster now, but it may slow down in later years, giving about these results, according to expert opinion. Crop acreage is not expected to increase much in the next few years, but larger yields to the acre and better live stock will tend to keep production fully up to needs for some time. Perhaps the future population will eat less meat, butter and eggs and more grain foods and vegetables, as people do now in the crowded countries of the world, but that will depend mainly on costs and wages. People in the older countries eat vegetable foods because they are cheaper. In this country the tendency has been the other way. Highly paid consumers are liberal users of meat, eggs, butter and fruits. There is prospect that Americans will be able to carry along with them their present standards of food quality and variety. The tendency of modern farming is to produce more food from the same land with less labor. For a long time the trouble may be not in feeding the people enough, but in feeding them well enough. After all, predictions may amount to but little because new conditions change everything. Even the present population of the world is three times that of 100 years ago, yet most of these added millions live better, thanks to railroads, commerce, machinery, cold storage and the rest of modern progress. Nobody living a century ago could have foreseen that the population and means of living could gain so fast. The forecasters of those days made gloomy predictions of crowded populations killing off one another in the fight for food. Those who had any faith in Providence and progress did not fret about the food supply of their great grandchildren and probably there is still less cause for worry now.

*

A READER in a suburban town has a neighbor who wants to make a garden on filled-in land, which appears to be mainly ashes, tin cans, etc. He asks for some hints that he can pass on to his neighbor. If the proportion of tin cans and old bed springs in this filled-in spot is not too large, the job is not so near hopeless as it sounds. Nature would in time make soil there with decayed weeds. We should fork up those ashes now and sow buckwheat, with a little sprinkling of complete fertilizer to encourage it. With rain, there will be some growth, which can in early September be turned under, and rye sown in the same way, with more fertilizer. There is fair chance that some of the rye will live over Winter. It should be put under before a foot high and oats sown. Follow these with buckwheat and rye again, using a little fertilizer every time. Next year, beans, corn, tomatoes and perhaps some other things should grow there if commercial sheep or cattle manure is put in the hill and other soluble fertilizer used. Meanwhile a compost heap in a corner, of weeds, leaves and anything that will rot should be under way for use in the hills. There are other methods, but this is the simplest and cheapest way we know to get such a piece of land doing something.

*

AN OUTSIDER'S first impressions of Maryland are likely to heighten his appreciation of the emotion which natives express when they sing their State song. Maryland in June is Maryland—but this is not the place for paint. We have simply to record that on June 14, in a brief talk, welcoming several hundred visitors, Dr. H. J. Patterson, director of the Maryland Experiment Station, casually remarked that 40 years ago on that day he had begun his professional career there. It was also the 156th birthday of the American flag. By act of its Legislature in 1847, Maryland, he said, was the first State to do laboratory soil work. It was also the first to inaugurate crop and weather reports, propose the mixed feed idea, grow Soy beans and charter an agricultural college. If all this were not enough, let it be recalled that a steamboat was on the Potomac before the Fultons were on the Hudson, according to Dr. Patterson. Soy beans are growing today on 60,000 acres in Maryland. In the tidewater area they should be grown instead of wheat, he said. During his long and faithful stewardship, Dr. Patterson has seen Maryland's average corn yield increase 10 bushels per acre. An area of more than 600,000 acres is devoted to that crop in the State. Some excellent samples of native yellow dent and white corns were on exhibition in the building in which he spoke. Most of the State's farm products, he pointed out, go at once into human consumption. By overnight shipment these products can be placed on markets that serve 20,000,000 people. Maryland's agriculture is on a basis of diversified specialties.

*

AN HOUR'S wait around the Erie Railroad terminal in Jersey City in early evening gives one new ideas of mail service magnitude and variety. Trucks piled high with sacks are waiting for outgoing trains, and on the ferry side are loaded hand trucks and large piles sorted for different routes—Greater New York delivery or transfer to other railroads. Every ferry brings in mail vans which unload at the sorting room and take out their loads here and there. The quantity of eggs by parcel post was a surprise. In a few minutes we saw 50 packages, and all handled—at least respectfully. There were two 30-dozen cases, several of four to ten dozen and others smaller. One of these large cases was from a farm at Port Jervis, N. Y., to a Brooklyn man. If more egg shipments were treated with the care those got, parcel post business in this line would increase.

*

TWO widespread diseases are serious menaces to the dairy cattle industry: tuberculosis and contagious abortion. The country's annual direct losses due to these bovine plagues total millions of dollars. Their presence in herds reduces or destroys their usefulness at the pail and as breeders. It also entails expensive management and testing on the owners of infected as well as clean herds. It is the experience and consensus of opinion of dairy cattlemen that contagious abortion causes a greater loss and more trouble than tuberculosis. As a diagnostic device, the agglutination test for the abortion disease is far less satisfactory than the tuberculin test for tuberculosis. Neither of these tests, however, is by any means the finished work of veterinary science. Both would be more useful, if not eventually unnecessary, if dairy cattle were bred, fed, milked, pastured and exercised with special reference to their health. The excessive development and exploitation of the cow's milking habit or "efficiency" at the pail, tend to denature her. By highly specializing her function, man depletes her body resources, weakens her constitution, deranges her vital processes and lowers her resistance to diseases. The organized drive for high production records, by individuals or herds, invites and fosters diseases in dairy cattle. It will go on until it exhausts their vitality and destroys their breeding power or, what is more likely, until breeders realize that moderate records by cows that breed regularly and remain healthy are more profitable and more humane than record-breaking records that glorify a few men and kill cows.

Brevities

MORE than 500 acres of persimmons are now under cultivation in Orange Co., Cal.

THE potato market in New York is a tragedy at present. Good new stock is less than $2 per barrel wholesale.

A HERD of Texas longhorn cattle is being cared for in the Wichita National Park where they will be preserved to prevent this famous old breed from becoming extinct.

IT is reported that much of the onion crop in the Coachella Valley, Cal., will remain unharvested this year, as the prices are too low to pay for the cost of harvesting.

AT the meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials in Atlantic City recently, a speaker said that metals get tired and need resting. This over fatigue, he said, was one cause why axles break without apparent reason.

A "POOR-BOX camera," invented by a New York policeman, takes a picture of a thief who tries to rifle the box. The little camera can be connected with a cash register. Its first capture, recently, was a man who was robbing the poor-box in a New York church.

IN the three months ending March 31 there were 446 persons killed in motor vehicle accidents in New York State, an increase of 103, or 30 per cent over the number killed during the same period in 1927, according to a recent report issued by the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Of the 446 persons 307 were pedestrians hit by automobiles, while 14 met their deaths as a result of collision with railroad trains.

American Farm Markets

SOME of the statesmen at political conventions now tell us they are in favor of protecting the American markets for American farm products. The promise is all good as far as promises go, but there is nothing in past experience to justify the hope that the promise will be kept after election without well directed farm demand by farmers themselves. Total imports for the year ending June 30, 1927, amounted to $4,968,169,000, and 59 per cent of it, or $2,519,282,000 worth was in farm products.

The imports sold in American markets during the year to replace American farm products and lower the price of all of them included the following:

Dairy products	$ 42,100,000
Animals and products	723,168,000
Eggs	7,592,000
Fruits	54,141,000
Grain and products	28,480,000
Nuts and products	33,079,000
Vegetable oils	84,666,000
Seeds	81,150,000
Spices	18,905,000
Tobacco, raw	76,669,000
Sugar and syrups	266,014,000
Vegetables and products	1,221,188,000

Some of these products pay no duty. Bananas are on the free list. They came in the amount of $32,169,000, to replace American fruit. But whether farm imports come free or pay a duty, they replace our farm products, and reduce prices. Recently when iron and steel products paid a tax, but came in, the tariff was increased enough to keep them out. That will be a good precedent for agricultural products. One way to protect the American markets for American farm products is to make the tariff high enough to keep out foreign food products.

Farmers differ on the tariff question. There is probably no other subject that is so sure to develop an argument. We need not debate the merits of the tariff tax here. We have as a nation adopted the principle of a protective tariff, and farmers who oppose it as well as those who approve it in principle are agreed that so long as we have it farmers are entitled to their share of the protection. High protectionists who have made a study of the subject, under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, do not hesitate to say frankly in open meeting that farmers have not had a fair share in the benefits of the tariff, and give it as their opinion that unless the discriminations are corrected the system will be in danger. An adjustment of the tariff so as to give all the protection possible to farm markets through that source will be helpful. It will not put agriculture on a parity with other industries because agriculture is suffering from other causes, but sympathetic committee reports and pre-election promises will not bring us even this belated measure of justice. Promises and expressions of sympathy we have had a plenty, but the benefits do not materialize. Relative to other industries agricultural conditions have grown worse and worse. The reason is plain enough. Every other industry has spoken for itself. Farmers have allowed self-appointed leaders to speak for them, and when the crucial moment came to betray them. When farmers get into the way of conferring with one another, in meetings, and select competent spokesmen from their own members, and commission them to speak for all of them whenever and wherever the interests of the farm demands a spokesman, it will not be long before American markets will be protected for the American farm products.

The Grange Type of Organization

THE Grange is the ideal type of farm organization. It begins at the ground with the farmer and the farm family in its local associations. These local bodies affiliate to form the county and State organizations. In the adult members they embrace the intelligent and progressive people of the local community, and through the children they train the coming generation not only to become the future Grangers but good farmers and capable American citizens. The social features of the Grange have been a great asset to it. The social meetings develop neighborly friendship and good will. The Grange, like all human agencies, has had its mistakes and its trials, but its record of service to agriculture has been far-reaching and glorious. Its modesty seems to be its one greatest fault. It has accomplished more than it has ever made known. It has worked quietly, sincerely and effectively. For the most part its members modestly discussing farm problems in their local meetings were themselves unaware of the sentiment they were creating in the State and nation. No other body of farmers has ever exercised the influence on State and national legislatures to compare with the influence of the Grange. Modesty in its place is a great virtue and works good in its own way, but just now there is need of intelligent, sincere and persisitent militant work for agriculture, and the Grange has a great opportunity in the leadership of a campaign for justice to the farm. It is equipped for the service and we hope to see it assume the responsibility.

The New League President

MR. FRED H. SEXAUER, of Auburn, N. Y., was elected president of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association at the annual meeting in Rochester last week, to succeed George W. Slocum, of Milton, Pa., who has been president of the organization since 1920. Other new officers are, L. A. Chapin, North Bangor, Franklin County, and H. H. Rathburn, Oneida County, who become members of the executive committee in place of Mr. Slocum who now becomes a member of the committee by virtue of his office, and also in place of Paul Smith, who retires.

As a new head of a great dairy organization, Mr. Sexauer has an opportunity to reunite dairy farmers, and render a great and permanent service to the milk industry in the New York milk shed. Our sincere hope is that he will rise to the occasion and succeed.

At Houston, Texas

THIS again is Thursday morning, just 14 days to a minute since I reported from the Kansas City convention. The exact words that I wrote two weeks ago of the probable nomination of Herbert Hoover might be used to express the practically certain nomination of Alfred E. Smith at the convention now in session here. The effort of the Smith forces for several days has been to prevent his spontaneous nomination on the first ballot at least until after the delegates from other sections may have an opportunity to give a complimentary vote to the favorite sons of their own States. They are confident of the ultimate nomination of Governor Smith, and they are anxious to indulge sentiment from other States to avoid friction and permit party harmony. The balloting begins tonight, and it is as certain as anything could be that Governor Smith will be the first choice for President, and Senator Robinson of Arkansas the choice for Vice-president.

The platform is not yet completed. The temperance question promises a contest in the convention. There are wets and drys, and those who contend that prohibition is not a national political question. It will probably result, as it did in Kansas City, in a paragraph without specific endorsement of either side, but broad enough to allow everyone to interpret it in favor of his own convictions. The one thing admitted here is that the liquor is as good here as it was in Kansas City, and just as plenty, and while there have been strict teetotalers at both places they have been outnumbered in both instances by politicians who talk dry in public and drink in private.

The advocates of farm relief had two hours' hearing before the platform committee last night. Many of them asserted that they were Republicans who had failed to get recognition for agriculture at Kansas City and came to Houston for it. At Kansas City they came boastfully demanding the McNary-Haugen bill and the equalization fee. They have adopted a different policy here. They come pleading. Some demand the McNary-Haguen bill and equalization fees in so many words or in principle. Others say that they will be satisfied with legislation that will put agriculture on a parity with other industries. Some admit that they are not able to guarantee farm votes for the Democratic candidate even if they get what they want. Others are confident that the platform that suited them would result in turning the corn and wheat belts over to the Democratic candidate. So like the general run of political planks anyone is free to hear the argument and draw his own conclusions. It is the belief here that the agricultural plank will be drafted to suit the desires of Governor Smith, and that it will promise a special session of Congress to work out a farm relief plan after the procedure adopted in the case of the Federal bank system and Federal farm loan legislation. This will give the candidate an opportunity to amplify details during the campaign. There is some talk in the lobbies favorable to provisions advocated by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to place the control of any system for the relief of agriculture in the hands of farmers themselves, but the consensus of opinion is that while this provision is sound it is a detail to be worked out later in the proposed legislation.

OBSERVER.

What Readers Say

I was right interested in the item relative to the burning of W. D. Mitchell's barn, page 877, and to say the least government agents should be the first to set the example for care and sanitation. However, some do expect to be immune from all restraint.

Why is it, too, that those whose duty it is to protect the public from impure milk will go into a barn after traveling over dusty country roads without the least pretense at care and sanitation? One farmer in this section was told that the inspectors were ready to make an examination, that they had properly disinfected after leaving the last place, and refused admittance to his barn and herd until proper disinfection had taken place, closing the argument with the remark that he "didn't care what the inspectors did after they left the last place; the only thing interesting him was what they did previous to contact with his particular herd." He carried his point. When such lack of care is shown, why wonder if tuberculosis exists? H. V. PETTIBONE.

Massachusetts.

June 16, with one of our largest and most successful farmers of this section just finishing the last plantings of corn for silage, shows how very backward our Spring and early Summer have been. The gardeners are just as late in their operations. In former years this section started shipping rhubarb to the New York City market not later than April 20; this season it was May 4 when the first marketings were made.

Home-grown strawberries generally are in our Newburgh market before Decoration Day. This season the first appeared on June 6 and the grower who brought them in is considered to have the earliest farm in this section of the Hudson Valley.

New seedings of grass were badly injured by the open and changeable Winter but the excessive rains of the Spring have made a splendid growth of the older fields so that there promises to be a fair hay crop. Quite an acreage of peas and oats was planted by dairymen who feared that their hay supply would be curtailed.

The drastic milk regulations which have been made by the State Department and which take effect July 1 have caused many of the farmers who have been retailing milk in Newburgh to install small pasteurizing plants. In one case four fair-sized operators have combined and have purchased quite a large plant, and now are in a position to take care of not only their own supply of milk but are offering to pasteurize for other smaller dealers.

Prices on produce appear rather low to the grower. On Saturday, June 9, Jersey strawberries retailed in the Newburgh stores for 15 cents per quart. What price did the grower get after paying freight, cartage, commission and retailer's profit? C. O. WARFORD.

Government Crop Report

The Agricultural Department makes the following June 1 outlook statement:

	Condition June 1, 1928	June 1,1928 Indicated Production (bushels)	1927 Production (bushels)
Winter wheat	73.6	512,252,000	552,000,000
Rye	67.9	36,676,000	58,600,000
Peaches	72.7	64,186,000	45,500,000
Pears	70.0	23,130,000	18,100,000

	Condition June 1, 1928	Condition June 1, 1927	10-year Average Condition 1918-1927
Spring wheat	79.0	86.8	88.4
Oats	78.3	79.9	85.2
Barley	82.7	81.5	86.1
All tame hay	76.6	88.0	85.7
Pasture	78.6	88.3	87.1
Apples	72.2	57.2	68.0
Peaches	72.7	51.8	64.0
Pears	70.0	56.9	65.5

Potatoes (Early Irish).—The estimated acreage is 264,430 acres, as compared with 238,210 acres last year. The production forecast is 30,211,000 bushels, as compared with 29,307,000 bushels last year. In the second-early States the commercial acreage for 1928 is estimated at 106,210 acres, as compared with 93,740 acres in 1927.

New Jersey Fruit Report

The New Jersey State Agricultural Department says that the following figures represent the estimated condition of apples and peaches expressed as a percentage of a full crop promise on June 1 this year:

Apples.—Yellow Transparent, 52; William Early Red, 77; Winesap, 75; Starr, 56; Grimes Golden, 48; Rome Beauty, 84; McIntosh, 63; Delicious, 70; Stayman, 72; Wealthy, 63.

Peaches.—Elberta, 51; Belle of Georgia, 71; Champion, 68; Carman, 77; Hiley, 74; Hale, 56; Iron Mountain, 54; Greensboro, 81; Krummel, 55; Fox, 60.

Berries and Grapes.—Raspberries, 80; blackberries, 82; grapes, 69.

Truck crop areas and outlook are as follows:

Onions, 2,750 acres, or 150 less than last year. Outlook 95 per cent of normal.

Peppers, 7,140 acres; outlook 87 per cent.

Muskmelons, 3,600 acres; 80 per cent.

Tomatoes, 11,600 acres, or 2 per cent more than in 1927; condition 90 per cent.

Cabbage, 6,800 acres; 88 per cent.

Cucumbers, 2,100 acres; 83 per cent.

Lima beans, 3,100 acres; 80 per cent.

Green peas, 4,000 acres; 93 per cent.

String beans, 12,000 acres; 87 per cent.

White potatoes, 47,000 acres, 5 per cent increase over last year; condition 89 per cent; crop late.

Sweet corn, 18,500 acres; 85 per cent.

The approximate area in truck crops this year for the State is 139,000 acres.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The First Radio Hymn

O Thou Who first didst use a sign
  To keep Thy children from despair—
The pillared cloud, the fire divine,
  The rainbow pledge of future care—

Imperfectly we know Thy thought,
  Yet dare recall Thy ways of yore;
Behold, O Lord, what Thou hast wrought,
  And bless the radio, we implore.

The speeding message far transcends
  The bounds and limits man assigns;
We use Thy lightning for our ends
  Afar; we follow Thy designs.

Thy laws fulfilled, we work our will
  With clever touch of sentient keys,
And unseen wavelets bear the thrill
  To distant shores of ether seas.

O may the wave lengths of our souls
  Be tuned and measured to Thine own,
And keyed to pitch no foe controls;
  Preserve our contact with Thy throne.
—Alice M. Shepard in the Congregationalist.

*

THOSE who have honey to use in cooking will find honey coffee cake very good: Three cups flour, two cups milk, 1/3 cup honey, 1/2 cup warm water, one yeast cake, 1/4 teaspoon salt, three tablespoons melted butter, one egg, more flour, probably one cup to make a stiff dough after rising. Dissolve the yeast in the warm water. Mix flour, milk, honey, yeast and salt, and set dough in a warm place to rise. When very light, add the beaten egg, melted butter, and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Knead lightly, and mold, putting in a flat pan. Let rise again until very light and fluffy, then bake. Glaze with sugar and water just before removing from the oven. This recipe makes very nice buns, with the addition of raisins or candied peel.

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THE following suggestions for the care of the feet come from the Cleanliness Institute:

The first essential in the proper care of the feet is rigid cleanliness. Perspiration and dust cause offensive odors and often result in skin abrasions and blisters as well.

A cool or tepid foot bath after a long walk will make you feel fresh enough to want to start all over again. It will allay any sensation of burning and will stimulate and harden the skin.

Scrub the feet briskly with a stiff nail brush, using plenty of soap to efface all traces of dirt. This treatment will remove any dead cuticle and will cleanse the pores thoroughly. It will help keep the feet in a vigorous, healthy condition. After rinsing the feet in clear cold water, dry thoroughly. Dust the entire surface with talcum or foot powder, sifting a greater amount in between the toes.

For the Schoolgirl Who Boards Herself

The following question comes from a rural mother in Vermont. Her problem must be one that comes before many farm people, and we think that the most useful information on the subject will come from those who have learned by experience. We shall welcome a full discussion of this question from readers:

My 13-year-old daughter enters high school this Fall, and will have to board herself from Sunday night until Friday night. What will she need to take, and what can she get for her meals that will give the right nourishment with the least work? MRS. B. E. K.

Boarding Children in New Jersey

We have a great deal of experience in boarding children from the city, not only during the Summer vacation, but also during the school year. We have had them both with and without their mothers. The highest price the average mother or society cares to or can afford to pay is $6 a week. This includes board, room care, discipline, washing, ironing and everything. Many societies pay as little as $3 or $3.50, which certainly does not pay at all unless a woman is doing the work for the love of it, or for philanthropic reasons. At $6 weekly one child does not mean so much. Two or three at one time at $6 a week are very little more work, and the profit is noticeably more.

In New Jersey, before a person can board children (without parent, too), she must get a license which will be given to her by the State after a proper inspection of the home and living conditions and upon proof and recommendation that the person is the right kind to board children. This is necessary because of the horrid conditions which existed on so called "baby farms." A person who boards children generally must be one who has had little ones of her own, and who thus knows about their care and training.

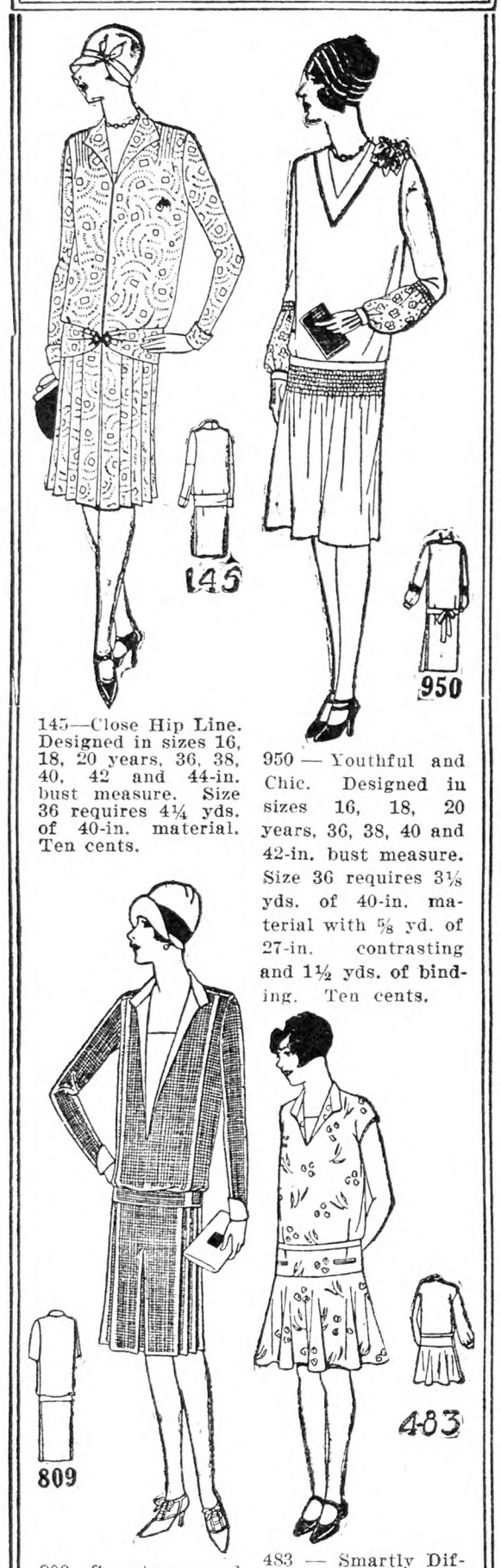
We have had some very lovely children to board, and have become greatly attached to them. When the time came for them to go home, it was hard to say which felt their going more, the children or us.

There are certain societies which are glad to place children on farms. They guarantee the payment of their board. It is dangerous to take unknown children otherwise. Sometimes unscrupulous people will place their children and then suddenly "drop out of existence," thus leaving the child on the hands of the boarding mistress, or else as a State charge. The societies I know of are very good to the children, and give them the best of care possible. They give them a thorough physical examination before placing them. After placing them they visit the home occasionally to see about their progress and welfare.

We have had children whose mothers were temporarily ill and in the hospital, not knowing what to do with the children, perhaps having no relatives to care for them, the parents placed them in the care of a society. The society in turn has investigated homes and places the children in those homes. Some of these are poor children without much training in any way. With an instinctive love for children they are very easily handled, and are soon taught to take care of themselves. We think children from three to eight are much more desirable than the older ones. A NEW JERSEY SUBSCRIBER.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



145—Close Hip Line. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

950 — Youthful and Chic. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and 1½ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

809—Smartness and Simplicity. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 30 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

483 — Smartly Different. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 36-in. material with ¼ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Summer Fashion Catalog, 10 cents.

We Save What We Can

If great-grandmother, thrifty old soul that she was, could come to my home for a visit, I think it would be the canned goods shelves that would hold her attention the longest.

The automobile, the bathroom, the electric lights and refrigerator, all the things that help smooth the pathway for the twentieth century housewife, would be examined with interest, of course, but after all it would be those shining rows of fruits, preserves, meats, soups, beans, corn and tomatoes, all the wealth of the orchard and garden, that would give her the most pleasure. What a help they would have been to grandmother, who had her husband and six tall sons to "do" for, and often two or three extra men who were helping with the clearing or woodchopping; with the logging or at the sawmill—hearty pioneers all, who could put a real meal away when they came in from their labors.

Pork was plentiful and cheap in those days, when hogs ran in droves and fattened on the mast in the oak forests, but only during cold weather could grandmother serve pork at its best. She had no glass jars, and the art of cold packing was unknown. What pork she had during the Summer was preserved in brine strong enough to float a house, or salted so heavily that all the wholesome flavor was lost. On my shelves are cans of spareribs and backbones, as sweet and fresh as when butchered; quarts of soup stock and jar after jar of tenderloin and fresh side, daintily browned and more tender and palatable than they could ever be if merely fried. Besides the pork are jars of baked beans, for it is an easy matter during butchering time to slip a big pan of beans and meat scraps into the oven to brown at their leisure. After they are baked they are put into pint cans, cooked for three hours in the hot bath, and nothing could be better or more easily prepared for supper than a dish of these home-baked beans.

When grandmother had unexpected company or was preparing a fine Sunday dinner for the minister she must descend upon the poultry yard, snatch up whatever chicken was handy, and give an hour of her precious time to preparing it for the pot. I have half a dozen roosters killed the first week in June, and spend one day in caring for them. It is a strenuous day, I'll admit, but at its close I have a dozen jars of chicken to set away on my shelves. I put one drum stick, one thigh, one piece of breast, and one wing in each can, fill in with small pieces of the back, and when company comes I am able to put a delicious platter of fried chicken on the table in 10 minutes' time. One quart furnishes enough pieces for a small number, or will make a big dish of salad. It seems to me that chicken packed in jars and cooked for three hours is more tender than any I can cook in the ordinary way. The big pieces are an advantage, of course, I don't think young chickens or the small breeds would give as good results.

Poor grandmother, whose acres teemed with wild life, squirrels, rabbits, partridges and fat wild turkeys, what a godsend a few glass jars and a little knowledge would have been to her! But the jars did not come until later. Before the earthenware jar she tried drying her excess fruit crop; muslin sacks of dried apples and peaches hanging from the rafters to supply endless pies for the hungry men folk, dried cherries, and dried pumpkin and even dried berries. The hills bore a wealth of blackberries, mulberries, raspberries and wild strawberries every year, but they could be enjoyed only in season. Half the rich lucious crop went to waste while people suffered in Winter time from their tiresome, heavy diet of meat, mush and potatoes, and longed for something fresh and sweet.

When sugar became more plentiful grandmother began experimenting with jelly and preserves, keeping them in whatever containers she happened to have on hand. It was with the advent of the tin can and earthenware jar made airtight with sealing wax that grandmother began canning in earnest. Even then it was only fruit put up in a strong solution of sugar that she could keep. Like grandmother, I still prefer the open kettle method for canning fruit. Quantities of sugar and brisk cooking—not too long—seem to give the best results. All juice is sterilized and set by for a wintry day, when it is made into jelly. Pulp for butter is also sealed in jars and made up later in the season. There are better things to do in the Summer time and jelly always tastes better when fresh.

The canned corn, the string beans, Lima beans, the peas, the pumpkin ready for pies and the corn and tomatoes ready for chowder would surely delight grandmother's eye. Only she knows how she sighed over the waste in her garden and racked her brains for some way to keep her green vegetables through the Winter. Now with the help of the little glass jar, an insignificant thing in itself, not one fresh vegetable in our gardens goes to waste, and our health is vastly improved by the variety we are able to set on the table regardless of the season.

As one small boy said: "Mom could can anything but snowballs, she hadn't had any luck with them—yet." I wonder what is still ahead of us in this line?

CATHERINE.

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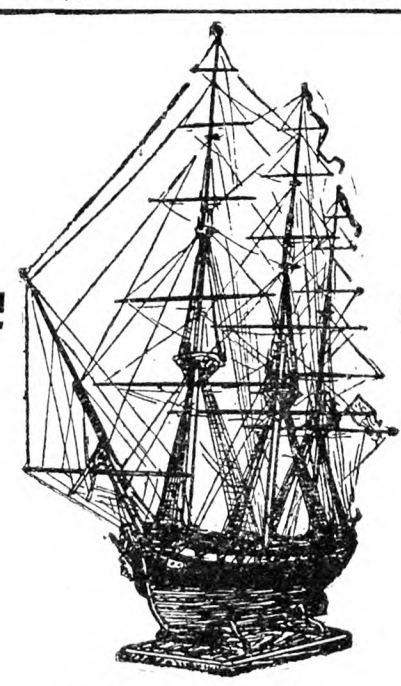

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Home Jelly Making

The successful making of good quality jelly in the home kitchen is neither complicated, tedious nor uncertain. Once the few general principles necessary to success are understood and observed closely the work becomes both fascinating and pleasant to the extent that the inexperienced young housewife finds it easy to fill her pantry with wholesome jellies, for there is a long list of fruits and berries from which lovely, delicately flavored jellies are easily made once the fundamentals of successful jelly making are mastered and the necessary rules adhered to.

First, never use overripe fruits or berries for jelly making. These will work up nicely into jams, marmalades and butters but, owing to the lack of pectin, the juices from such will not jell. Grapes, fruits and all berries are at their best for making jelly when just a little too green for canning. As ripening decreases the quantity of pectin, the needed part and that which causes all fruit juices to jell, decreases until when fruits are fully ripe very little pectin remains. For this reason always select fruits and berries before fully ripe. Many of our green fruits such as grapes, huckleberries, gooseberries and plums, make lovely colored and finely flavored jellies. Owing to the large amount of pectin in juices from green fruits only a few minutes boiling is necessary for producing jelly of proper consistency.

After removing any bruised or decayed portions and washing well, put to cook in enough water to cover and cook until fruits are tender and juices are extracted. No water is necessary when cooking berries, as enough water adheres to the berries during the washing process to start the cooking. Mash well and cook 20 to 30 minutes. The potato masher is a good utensil for mashing all fruits and berries when cooking for making jelly. When fruit is soft and juices seem extracted, remove from fire and pour contents into a strong jelly bag. Have ready a place where this bag may be hung up and juice allowed to drain slowly. When bulk of juice has drained away, remove the first vessel and place another for holding last part of juice. Jelly made from this last part will be a little cloudy and dark, but flavor and quality will be equal to the better colored, clear jelly made from the first of juice. When making jelly for exhibition purposes, or other occasions than common table use do not press the jelly bag.

A flannel bag is not necessary; one made from coarse crash, Turkish toweling or strong unbleached muslin will prove very satisfactory. Allow all juices to settle for at least two hours, overnight is better, drain off slowly and reject the last of juice, this may be used in making jams or butters. Measure juice carefully and put into cooking pans, wide flat pans of agate or porcelain are good for cooking. Best results will be had when not more than four to six cups of juice are boiled at one time, however, two or three pans may be going at one time and the work hastened in this way. For six cups of juice measure five cups of sugar. Always use a good grade of granulated sugar for making jelly. Place jelly in shallow pans in the oven to heat, stirring well to prevent scorching.

When juice has boiled 10 minutes, and has been well skimmed, add the heated sugar, adding slowly and stirring until dissolved, which prevents caking at the bottom of pan. After five minutes of hard boiling the jelly, as a rule, is ready for pouring into heated containers. It is tested, however, for proper consistency, or stiffness, by dipping a spoonful into a saucer and cooling in a vessel of cold water, also by dipping a spoon into the boiling mass and lifting up, allowing contents to fall back in pan. If the jelly "sheets" the spoon on cooling it is ready for pouring up and should be removed from the fire at once, allowed to cool five minutes and poured into heated glasses. Too long boiling is very detrimental to good jelly making since is gives the mixture that gummy, tough texture instead of the tender, congealed stiffness found in the properly cooked article. A batch of overcooked jelly cannot be recooked and made into good jelly, but it can be used in the making of fruit butters by melting slowly in warm water and adding to fruit pulp.

When jelly is done pour through a fine wire strainer into heated containers and cover with a quarter-inch of melted paraffin and store in a dry, airy place.

Most housewives know that the mixing of different fruits and berries not only gives variety and flavor to many fine jellies, but also, the combining of a fruit rich in pectin with one in which insufficient pectin is present makes it possible to secure delightfully blended products in jelly making. Juice from the most acid peaches refuses to jell if used alone, but combined with equal parts of apple or plum juice a delicious jelly is made. Apples and plums, also green grapes, are very rich in pectin and juice from these may be combined with those lacking in pectin with good results. Blackberries and dewberries rank high in jelly making properties. Cherries and peaches possess little or no pectin and juices from these must be supplied with pectin by combining with some of those rich in this necessary property, or with some of the commercial pectins. These come in both liquid and solid form and are easily used. By their use it is easy to make fine jellies from any of our domestic fruits and berries. However, the flavor is at its best when made from the pure fruit juices.

LILY REED YORK.

Finger Lakes Short Cake

I have just tried a new idea of mine in the line of short cake and call it "Finger Lakes short cake." Make short cake of two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, a pinch of salt; add one cup cream and one-half cup milk. Mix until smooth and divide in two parts and roll out in two layers. You will not find it necessary to spread layers with butter if cream is used in cakes. For the fruit part, take one dozen bananas and slice thin, add one cup sugar, and one pint canned strawberries or fresh jammed berries and lastly, one cup stewed rhubarb. This is fine. Serve with cream. This will make six large portions.

SENECA COUNTY READER.

Filling Up Fruit Cans

I use a steam cooker. In canning vegetables if the can is packed quite tightly and then filled with water I do not find that the contents settle very much. If there should be a little space not filled it does no harm, as the air is sterilized. In canning fruits, however, I did find it annoying to have the syrup run over and lose out of the cans. For the last two years I have used the following method with fruit and have found it entirely satisfactory.

I fill the jar with fruit and cook for the required period. While this is cooking I made a syrup in a separate utensil. This should be made heavy or light as the fruit at hand requires. When the fruit has cooked the required time it will have settled enough to admit of about two cups of syrup which is poured in the cans immediately as they are removed from the cooker. I leave the syrup on the stove where it keeps boiling until the cans are all filled. I have had excellent results with this method.

MRS. H. M. B.

A Tufted Rug

A friend made a rug of strips cut 2 in. long by ½ in. wide, arranging them in clusters of eight in a bunch, sewed on to a foundation. Many serviceable rugs can be made in this way. I have seen them arranged in stripes, also in checks, and in crazy-work fashion, blending the colors to dark and bright cloth to suit the maker's own idea of beauty. One rug was made of 1½ in. silk squares, caught on to the foundation by the center of the square, hit or miss style. Personally I prefer the straight narrow strips sewed on to the foundation by machine, because they are more quickly made, and smoother and neater work can be done. Thirty years ago these little lengths were knit with twine, in strips, and sewed together to form a rug. The center was in bright hit or miss colors one yard long by half a yard wide, with a 6-in. border of black. It has been in constant wear and is good for some time to come. Such an amount of work as it was to do, when in one-sixteenth of the time it could have been made with these little strips and sewed on to a foundation by machine. The effect would be exactly the same, and not so hard on the hands to do as the knitting. On one of these rugs the foundation was made from striped bedticking. The lines on the ticking were used for a guide to sew the lengths on. These rugs can be made to have the same effect as sheared hooked-in rugs with much less work. I have often wondered if the flowers and leaves could be successfully made on stamped or marked out hooked-in rug designs. Where one is on the lookout for something different they make a good center for a braided rug.

This is not rugs, but two cloth mittens were cut out from strong cloth. The palm side covered in the same way with the little strips cut from old stocking legs. The mittens were then sewn together. One was used for a duster, the other for the stoves. They were found very useful.

JENNIE LIND.

Rhubarb in Marmalade

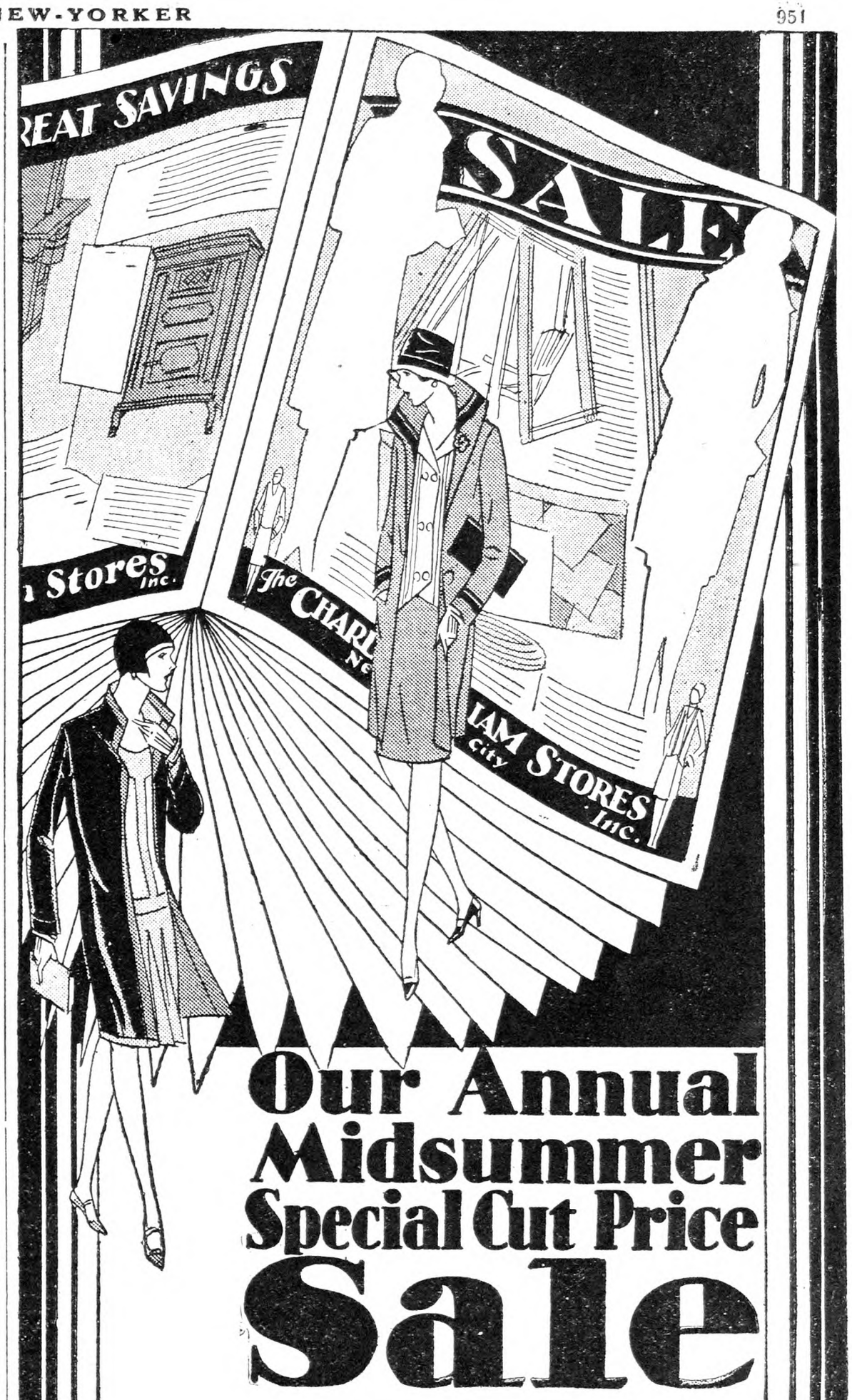
One pound of rhubarb peeled and cut in half-inch pieces, 1 lb. of sugar, and one-half cup of water. Put in an aluminum or granite ware dish, and cook slowly until as thick as jelly. Using this for a foundation you may make appetizing kinds.

Add to above recipe the juice and grated peel of one lemon, for lemon marmalade; or add the minced peel and juice of an orange for an orange marmalade; or a thick slice of pineapple cut up very fine and a little juice makes pineapple marmalade

Rhubarb loses its own flavor largely, and accentuates whatever flavor you combine with it. Add two cups of strawberries and another cup of sugar for strawberry marmalade.

To make the "Best of All Marmalade". Take 1 lb. of rhubarb, 2 lbs. of sugar, one lemon, one orange, one slice of pineapple, one cup of strawberries or raspberries ½ cup of nut meats chopped fine, and one cup of water, and cook until very thick. One who does not like nut meats, may use a cup of raisins instead. This make a very appetizing conserve for breakfast in Spring and Winter.

MARY S. HITCHCOCK.



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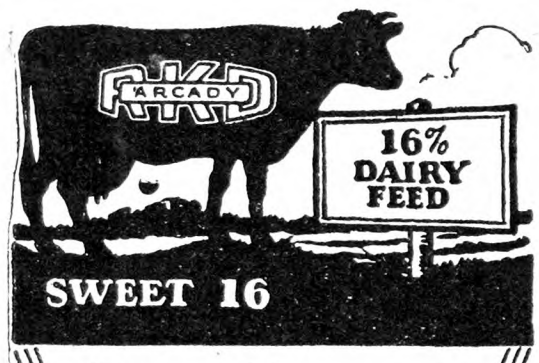

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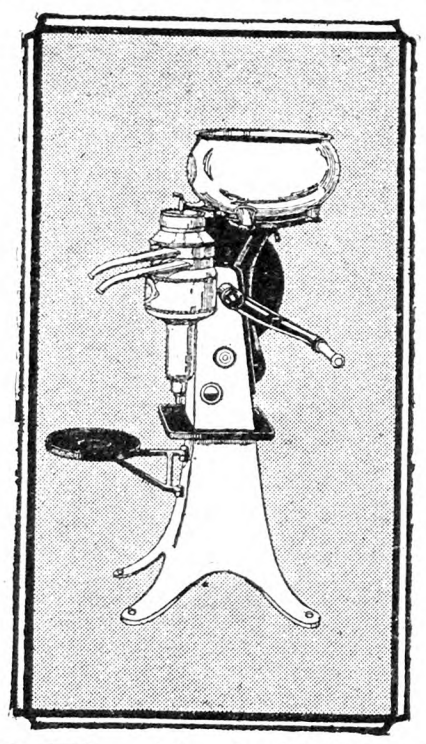

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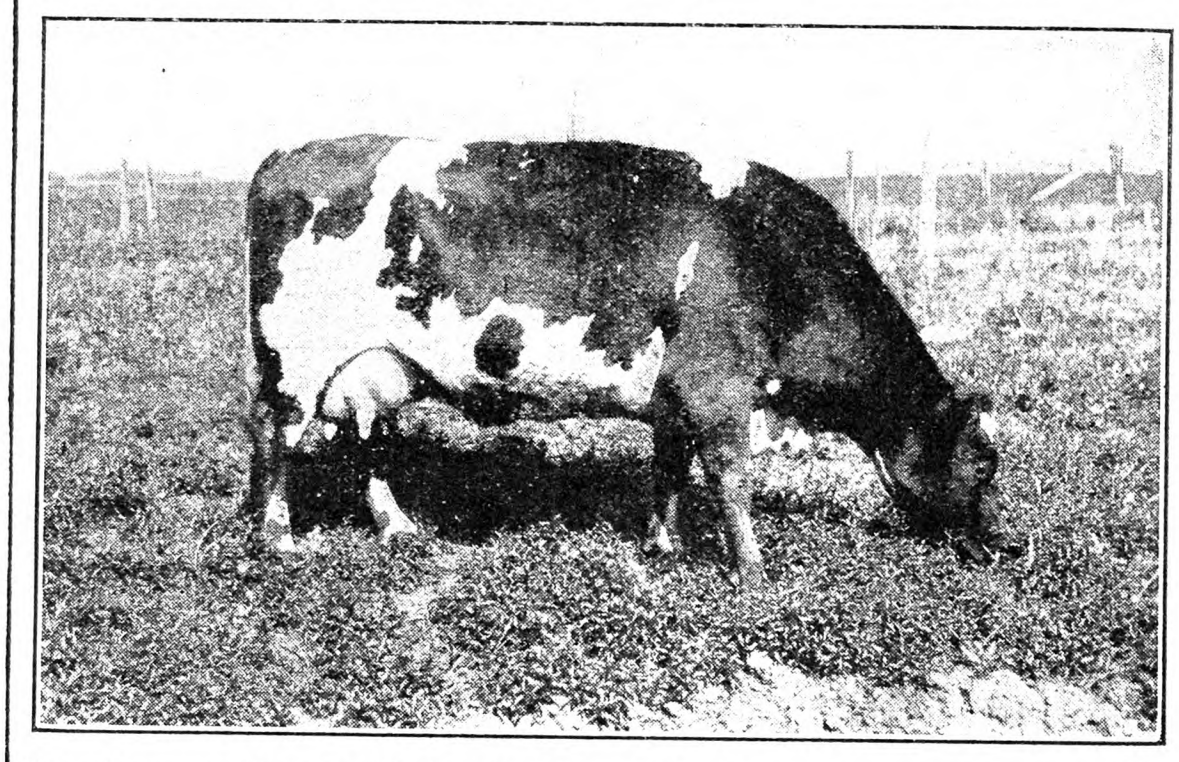
Live Stock and Dairy

A Useful Type of Cow

Early last Summer, in company with Profs. Andrew Boss and E. F. Ferrin of the Minnesota Experiment Station, I visited the substation at Waseca in that State. Several lines of work which Prof. Boss initiated there years ago have been developed, under the supervision of R. E. Hodgson, until their educational value is beginning to flow into the plans and practices of many Minnesota farmers.

One of the things in which the substation may take much pride is its herd of Shorthorn cattle, which are mostly grades of dual-purpose type. I was especially interested in the eight-year-old cow Dot, a member of the herd, for she is well-nigh a model beef-and-milk cow. She is a grade Milking Shorthorn. Her milk and butterfat records prove that she ranks high as a dairy cow, while in conformation she is remarkably beefy. She has produced three of the best steers ever fed out at the substation. Her first calf made an average gain of over 3 pounds a day for six months on a limited corn ration.



The eight-year-old grade Milking Shorthorn Dot—a dual-purpose type—whose milk and butterfat records with her third calf were, respectively, 12,561 and 558 pounds.

After being started on skim-milk, he was sold at 18 months of age weighing 1,100 pounds. Her other calves have been of similar quality. Prof. Boss says that "Dot serves as a good illustration of what we are finding to be a profit-bearing type on one of our good farms in Southern Minnestota."

D. C. W.

Club Boys to England

The national champion boys' and girls' 4-H club team in judging dairy cattle consists of three Nebraska boys who sailed for England June 16, to compete at the international Dairy Judging Contest at Wye, Kent, England, July 5. America has won five of the seven contests there, but the last two years the English team has kept the gold cup at home. The boys on the team live in Boone Co., Neb., and won their championship at the National Dairy Exposition in Memphis, Tenn., where the State champion judging teams competed for national honors. Highest individual honors in that contest went to Jesse Bilyeu, 18, who brought home most of the ribbons and medals awarded for individual excellence. The second member of the team is Joe King, 17, an old-timer in Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club work in Boone County, who started at the age of seven and has completed 18 different club projects. Russell Hughes, 18, the third member, has been in dairy and pig clubs for the past three years. The team will be accompanied by M. L. Flack, State Extension Agent in dairy husbandry, and C. C. Girardot, their local club leader.

The expense of sending the team to England is borne by Boone Co., Neb., State dairy interests, 4-H club boys and girls, and business and agricultural interests.

Aberdeen-Angus Activity

Secretary W. H. Tomhave, of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., states that Aberdeen-Angus exhibitors will have an opportunity to compete for $15,000 in special premiums offered by the association at more than 50 leading fairs and shows this Fall. These premiums are offered in addition to regular prizes offered by the State, district and national fairs. The amount offered at each fair will be from $75 at the smaller fairs to $4 200 on breeding cattle, carload lots and single fat steers at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. More than $2,000 will be offered in special premiums for boys' and girls' baby beef clubs.

Records in Secretary Tomhave's office show a marked increase in registrations and transfers for the first six months of the fiscal year as compared with the same period in 1927.

National Holstein-Friesian Sale

An average of $567 was paid by breeders from 11 States for 74 animals consigned from herds in a dozen States to the ninth co-operative national Holstein-Friesian sale held in Milwaukee, Wis., during the recent annual meeting there of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. A bull calf five months old, Dutchland Denver the Great, consigned by Dutchland Farms, Brockton, Mass., topped the auction at $4,500. His dam has a record of over 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year as a two-year-old. He was purchased by Owen D. Young, Ft. Plains, N. Y.

Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Lady, consigned by F. H. Boyle, Fond du Lac, Wis., sold for $2,100 to Thomas Saxe, Hale's Corners, Wis. This was the highest price received for a female. Eight animals sold for $1,000 or more each. Wisconsin breeders bought 33 head. Glen Householder picked out 10 animals for various State institutions in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin State Board of Control has been buying a large number of registered cattle to replace grades in institution herds.

Seen and Heard

Samuel F. Crabbe of North Dakota, new president of the American Jersey Cattle Club, tells us that many farmers in the Red River Valley in his State are likely in a few years, through organized effort, to realize excellent prices for their immense annual crop of sweet clover honey. Hitherto much of it has sugared before it could be marketed, and thereby acquired a "strong" taste which made it unmarketable. By a mechanical process, recently hit upon by a college man at the University of Idaho, the crystals in sugared honey can be broken up until the resultant fluffy, delicious product resembles whipped cream. In this form it will be tinned, advertised and marketed under a tempting name by an association of growers that has been formed.

Our old friend George A. Buckstaff, a few months before his lamented death last year, drew our attention to several pairs of purple martins that had nested and raised their young in crevices in the roofing and upper walls of brick stores in the noisiest and busiest street of his home town, Oshkosh, Wis. These cheerful, lovable birds that live on insects are busy friends of farmers. Gourds—the kind of which our forefathers in some regions used to make dippers—serve as martin "boxes" in parts of Tennessee.

We have never seen more luxuriant Alsike, Red, White and yellow-blossom Sweet clovers—all volunteer—than we saw recently on the Interstate Fair Grounds at Trenton, N. J. Evidently each variety was self-inoculated. The plants were healthy; none was infested with insects. The reddish clay soil of that area apparently is well adapted to these legumes.

MRS. SMITH: "This 'ere fellow thinks 'e can sing like Caruso." Mrs. Brown: "Well, they do say as 'ow Caruso 'ad a beautiful voice, but 'ow could they know, with 'im stranded on that island with nobody but Friday to 'ear 'im?"—Tit-Bits.

Live Stock Men and News

Prof. C. S. Plumb, for many years professor of animal husbandry at the Ohio State University, veteran author of many books on live stock, and beloved as a teacher by hundreds of students in various walks of life in numerous States, has been relieved, at his request, of the duties of an instructor, so that he may devote his time to writing.

* * * * *

Director George I. Christie of the agricultural experiment station of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has resigned that position, and will shortly assume the deanship of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph. By birth a Canadian, Prof Christie has spent the most of his life on this side of the border, chiefly at the Indiana institution.

* * * * *

It is estimated by the Federal Department of Agriculture that the Spring pig crop is 7 per cent less than that of 1927.

* * * * *

Discussing the value of a pedigree in a recent issue of *The Hereford Journal*, John M. Hazleton wisely remarks that "an exact knowledge of an animal's ancestors for two or three generations is of far greater value in determining values than a hazy, indefinite reputation covering 30 to 40 years."

* * * * *

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the American Royal Live Stock Show, in Kansas City, Mo., J. C. Swift was re-elected president; Wm. H. Weeks vice-president and general manager; F. H. Servatius secretary, and A. M. Paterson assistant secretary. The dates of this year's show are Nov. 17-24.

* * * * *

In connection with Prof. R. R. Snapp's article on beef cattle in the Eastern States in this issue, it is interesting to record that L. A. Colton, a sauerkraut manufacturer, is establishing a herd of Aberdeen-Angus on his farm near Geneva, N. Y. He recently acquired 30 cows of that breed from Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.

Meridale's Jersey Sale

More than 500 breeders, farmers and others attended Meridale Farms' sale of imported Jerseys at Meredith, N. Y., June 22. For this event Manager P. A. Dutton had selected in the Island of Jersey a uniformly good lot of cows. The confidence of bidders and buyers in the offering and in the sellers were convincingly demonstrated by the fact that the 41 cows sold for $49,990, an average of $1,217. The highest price was for the beautiful cup-winning cow Snow Pansy, bought by F. Eugene Dixon, Elkins Park, Pa. The National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., bought six head. The rest of the cattle were well distributed. The auction was conducted by Col. Geo. Bain of Kentucky. It was the outstanding event of the year so far in the Jersey cattle trade of America.

Aberdeen-Angus Values

At the early Spring auctions of Aberdeen-Angus in Iowa, Michigan and Indiana, 38 bulls averaged $156, and 93 cows, $142, with a top of $475 for a bull and $345 for a cow. A few weeks later in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska four Aberdeen-Angus auctions were held at which 83 bulls averaged $122 and 98 cows $119. The highest price for a bull was $380, and for a cow $325. The averages here recorded are out of line with the prices of the best grades of beef on the hoof at the leading western markets. It requires to be added, however, that the class of Aberdeen-Angus cattle that if offered would sell for much higher prices than these averages is not for sale. What the trade knows as "top" cattle are tightly held by Aberdeen-Angus breeders who own them.

Spring Hereford Sales

At P. J. Sullivan's Hereford cattle dispersion in Denver, Col., in May, an average of $818 was realized on 13 bulls and $649 on 87 females. The 100 head averaged $671, while the highest price for a bull was $3,000 and for a cow $2,050. Hereford cattle values in the West have appreciated to a marked extent in the last 18 months. Senator J. N. Camden recently dispersed his Hereford herd of 77 head at Hartland Farms, Versailles, Ky., at an average of $300. His 14 bulls averaged $560 and his 63 females $243. R. E. Baker dispersed his herd of 42 head at an average of $273 at the same point in Kentucky. His seven bulls averaged $356. Several weeks later E. S. Kelly held his first annual Hereford sale at his Whitehall Farm, Yellow Springs, O. His average on six bulls was $254; his 33 females averaged $154, and the 39 head, $170. His herd was established a few years ago, many of the foundation cattle having been selected by Manager J. E. Drake from J. H. Bereman's herd of Aurora, Ill. At Sweet Springs, Mo., A. L. Webber recently sold 43 Herefords for $153 a head.

Guernsey Prices

A number of Guernsey cattle auctions have been held during the past two months. On the whole, the prices received were probably more satisfactory to the men who sold the cattle than they have ever been before in the Guernsey trade. At the National Guernsey Sale at Hinsdale, Ill., 77 head averaged $1,409. Thirty-eight breeders bought them. The offering was selected by Charles L. Hill, of Wisconsin, from herds in 38 States. The top price was $15,500, paid for the bull Shuttlewick Champion. The buyers were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey McCormick, Naperville, Ill. The Fern-Dell Farm herd of 186 Guernseys, owned by the Wm. Larsen Canning Co. in Wisconsin, was dispersed at an average of $269. An average of $194 was obtained on the 40 head sold at Platteville, Wis., by the Southwestern Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders' Association. For the 39 head offered at Columbia, S. C., members of the South Carolina Guernsey Breeders' Association received an average of $304. At the consignment sale held at Marion, N. Y., by breeders in Western New York an average of $173 was paid for 57 head. North Carolina breeders sold 43 head at Lexington, N. C., at an average of $261. At the annual Coventry-Florham-Rockingham-Wendmere consignment sale at Trenton, N. J., 52 Guernseys averaged $671. Members of the Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association sold 58 head at East Lansing, Mich., their average being $358. Fifty-two head were sold at an average of $302 by the Chester County Guernsey Breeders' Association, at Chadds Ford Junction, Pa. The Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., sold 79 head at an average of $316 at Trenton, N. J. Louis Merryman's semi-annual sale at Timonium, Md., averaged $269 on 94 head. Penncrest Farms' sale of 58 head at Media, Pa., averaged $349. Over in England 59 head sold under the auspices of the English Guernsey Cattle Society realized an average of $253.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

July 30-31. — New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, three-county potato tour, Cortland, N. Y.

Aug. 15. — New York State Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, and International Entomological Congress, State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., in Champlain Valley.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 22 - 25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.

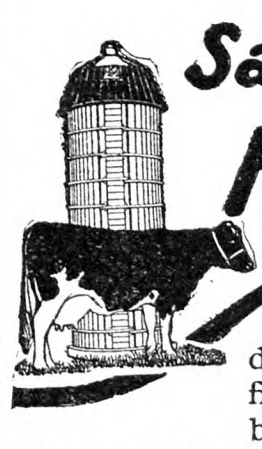
Aug. 24.—Dedication of new building, New York Ranger School, Wanakena, N. Y.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



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Free Literature on Milk Goats American Milk Goat Record Association, Vincennes, Ind.

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FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

When starting to raise a Hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs, the kind that make a hog. I guarantee the pigs to be all healthy and good size for their ages. Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.50 each. 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you and if satisfied in 10 days, keep them, and if not, return the pigs and I will return your money. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

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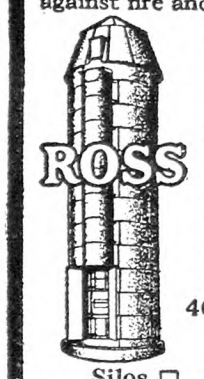

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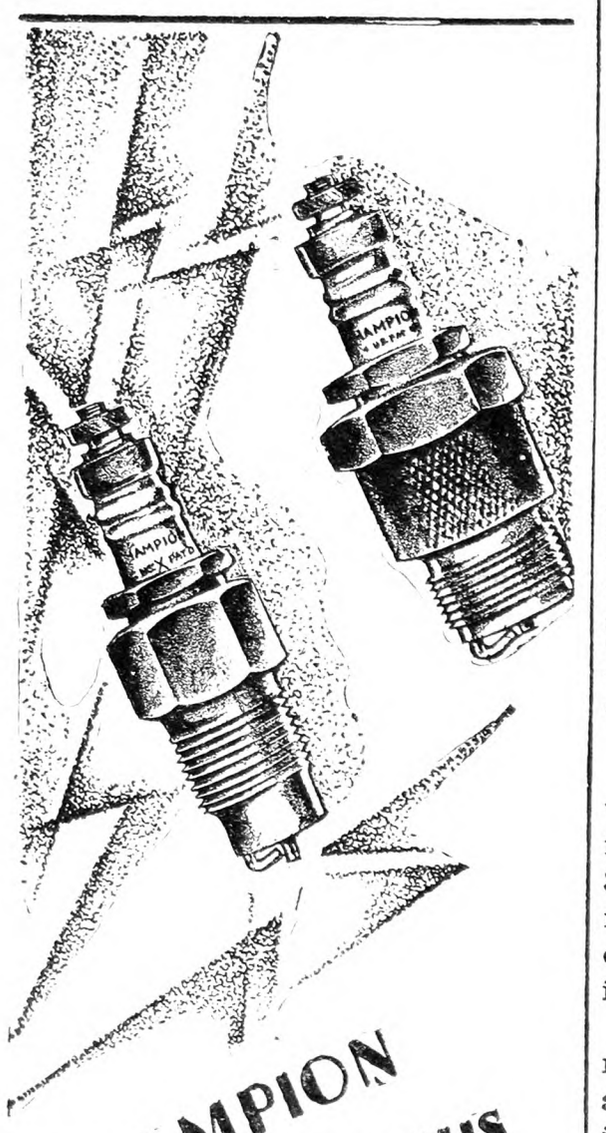

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Farm Mechanics

Conducted by Robert H. Smith, of the Canton Agricultural School
Canton, New York

Accuracy of Electric Meter

On cutting off a switch does the dial on electric meter stop short or does it turn either back or forward? If the dial on the meter runs back a little after the switch is cut off does it register? If the dial runs forward a little after cutting off switch does it register? When a switch is turned on, say a 40-watt, can the meter go wrong and register either more or less than 40-watt? Approximately how much current would the different size bulbs consume each per hour on 10, 15, 25, 40, 75 and 100 watt? How much current would a ¼-H.P. automatic water pump consume per hour? MRS. N. M. K.
Virginia.

The dial of a meter registers only when current is flowing. Under average family lighting requirements, using say 30 kilowatts of current per month, the registering hand will move only about one-quarter inch per day. The motion is very slow.

Like any other human device a meter may go wrong. However, they are carefully made and adjusted and it is seldom that this happens. If suspected of being wrong one may have them tested. The manager of the local light office told me some time ago that the greatest error they had ever found in a meter was 6%. In paying for the 30 kilowatts mentioned above as an average family lighting requirement at 10 cents per K.W. hour this would amount to 18 cents. In the case of error mentioned the meter was under-registering.

A bulb is rated to consume each hour the number of watts marked upon it.

A 40-watt bulb will take about 40 watts per hour, a 50-watt bulb about 50 watts per hour and so on. About 1¼ watts are required to produce a candlepower of light.

The quantity of current consumed by a ¼-H.P. motor coupled to an automatic water pump would depend upon the amount of water pumped. If run constantly at full ¼-H.P. load it would use about 186 watts each hour; 746 watts equal 1 horsepower. No automatic pumping plant works under so heavy a load, however, and the actual current consumption would be much less through the day and nothing at all through the night. Current would be used only when the motor was running. A motor is a very light user of current. Heavy current consumption comes through the use of devices for heat, such as the electric iron and toaster. Where current is available, however, the electric iron is a great labor saver in the Summer, and as it is used but once or twice a week the cost of the operation is not excessive.

R. H. S.

Stucco for Frame House

I am thinking of stuccoing my house. It is about 20x30 ft., 10 ft. high except for the peaks. It has eight windows and two doors, windows 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. I want it the natural gray, not too dark or too light. How much wire would it take; also how many bags of cement and lime? Do you start on the bottom or top? What mixture do you use? Would that make it warm in Winter and cool in summer? C. F.

Houses are frequently given an overcoating of stucco as a warmth measure. If carefully done it will make the house warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer.

The first step is to carefully brace the old structure and to make sure that is amply strong to hold the added load of cement mortar without sagging, and also so to place the braces that there can be no weaving or racking in the wind. This, of course, would crack the stucco. Diagonal corner braces will usually make the walls rigid.

Next all window openings, doors, frieze boards or other points where the stucco will join the wood must be carefully flashed, making it impossible for moisture to get back of the stucco coating.

Assuming that your house has a square pitch there will be approximately 1,200 square feet of surface to cover. With a stucco coating ranging from ¾ to 1 in. in thickness about 36 sacks of cement will be needed and 108 cubic feet of sand. This is estimated on a basis of a 1 to 3 mixture: one sack of cement to three cubic feet of sand. To the above may be added hydrated lime in amounts not exceeding 8 lbs. per sack of cement, to improve the handling qualities of the mortar.

The sand used should be clean and graduated in size from fine to coarse. The coarse particles should be considerably in excess of the fine. The idea is to get a sand in which the fine particles are only sufficient to fill the openings betwen the larger.

The materials should be carefully measured and well mixed dry. Sufficient water is then added in measured amounts to make the mortar workable. Both water and dry materials must be carefully measure l for each batch if it is desired to secure an even colored stucco. Stucco should be prepared in small amounts to enable the workmen to get it in place before it has taken its initial set, about 30 minutes after mixing.

Application of stucco should be carried on continuously in one general direction to avoid construction joints or cracks. As stagings can be dropped as the work progresses the most convenient method is to work downward, finishing up a day's work at the side of a window or other division.

R. H. S.

Power from Automobile Engine

How much power could one get from an automobile engine, 40 or 50 horse power, by taking gears off and extending crank shaft out with two more boxings, putting a tight and loose pulley between them? C. M. J.

An automobile engine of this size, if in good condition could be expected to furnish 12 to 15 horse power steadily. It would do such work as wood sawing, light thrashing and silo filling. An engine built for automobile use is not designed for heavy duty, and consequently cannot be expected to run at its full rated horse power except for emergencies, as in hill climbing or for short bursts of speed. The parts are too light to stand the grind of continued heavy load.

Another difficulty that one is likely to run against in the use of an engine of this type is its condition. Frequently before being discarded for automobile use they have become so worn that they use fuel and oil excessively, making their operation expensive. R. H. S.

Removing Lime from Heating Coil

How can I remove the sediment in a hot-water coil, due to the hardness of the water? I thought that boiling in a lye solution might have this effect.
North East, Pa. C. R. P.

Dyke's "Automobile Encyclopedia" suggests the use of hydrochloric or muriatic acid for cleaning badly crusted radiators, a condition similar to the one named. The solution is used in the proportions of one part hydrochloric acid to 20 parts of water, and is permitted to circulate for a few minutes through the radiator or coil. If it is found that the solution when made up of the strength given does not soften the sediment rapidly enough, more acid can be added. Hydrochloric acid can be purchased at the drug store. It is bought by the pound. A pint of the acid will weigh a little more than a pound. R. H. S.

Balky horse-power

A WHOLE engine full of it. A fine how-de-do on a country road late at night! But the flashlight found the trouble. Float stuck in the carburetor. A minute's work and home we rolled! Nothing like a flashlight around a car. You don't catch ME monkeying around gasoline with matches.

Because I like to be sure about things, my flashlight's an Eveready and—don't miss this—I keep it loaded with Eveready Batteries . . . as full of power for their size as a racing motor.

Get the flashlight habit. A good flashlight is as necessary as a spare tire. And always use Eveready Batteries.

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writes J. C. Willard, Philadelphia, N.Y. "High-speed cutters are dangerous and take more power. No matter how crooked the stalks, the Third Roll takes them through." "We ran six days without a stop of any kind at all," reports S. M. Richardson, Smith Grove, Ky.
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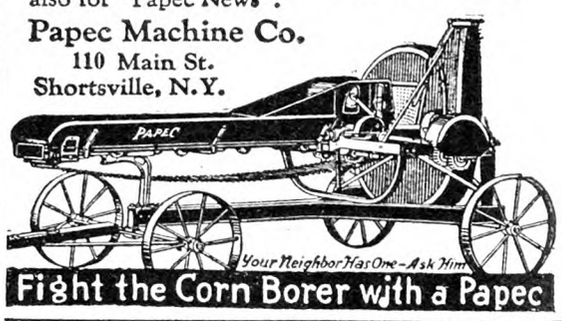

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Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Potato shipments have been very heavy. North Carolina at this writing is about 80 per cent done, Virginia is shipping 600 carloads a day and Maryland has just started. From 1,000 to 1,200 carloads are being moved daily, taking the country as a whole, and New York received during the week ending June 23 over 1,100 carloads, nearly one-half of which were from North Carolina. Prices have been very low, $1.50 to $2 a barrel and at even these low prices the market was very dull. Cantaloupes are probably the next most important commodity to be received in New York in point of volume, about 450 carloads being received weekly. This includes the regular California cantaloupe as well as honey-dews and other melons of that type. The strawberry season is about done with the exception of New York State. Wet weather is hastening the winding up of the New Jersey season. Best New York State strawberries brought 18 to 22c, with some fancy 25 to 30c a quart. A few raspberries are being received from New Jersey selling 15 to 20c a pint and good supplies of North Carolina dewberries and huckleberries have been coming in. Huckleberries were dull, but good dewberries sold readily at 12 to 18c a quart. Receipts of New York State and New Jersey cherries were very limited and prices held up well. The lettuce market has been very disappointing all the week, in fact most all the season. It has been difficult to exceed $1.25 a crate at any time this season and during the past week best New York State lettuce from Orange County ranged 75c to $1, and Jersey 50 to 75c a crate of two dozen. The cabbage market has also been very slow. Virginia was very slow to market its crop on account of low prices, and New Jersey is coming in rapidly with best one-half barrel crates selling $1 to $1.25, and 50 to 85c a bushel. Fancy celery sold well, but supply is increasing from York State and from New Jersey. Also considerable quantities of Bermuda celery are reported in storage. String beans have been in rather limited supply although toward the last of the week they were a little more plentiful and market was easier, best Jersey selling $3 to $4 a bushel. Good southern tomatoes were in active demand with Georgias selling $2 to $3 per six-basket carrier.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market in general held steady to firm. Fancy nearby white eggs moved well and there was a slight advance in prices during the week. However, the market did not always clear on the top grades but these were generally taken care of by storage. Nearby mediums were in very good request and Pacific Coast eggs showed some improvement during the week. The firmness of the market may be attributed largely to a firmer situation in the central and western distributing markets as local dealers had to meet the competition of other cities in their purchases of western eggs although egg receipts have been fully as heavy as last year at this time. The total receipts in New York since January 1 of 4,695,600 cases is over 90,000 cases heavier than last year, but New York has been getting a slightly larger proportion than some other cities. Chicago has received nearly 375,000 cases less than last year since January 1, and Boston receipts are nearly 200,000 cases less. Cold storage holdings of eggs in New York on June 25 were reported officially as 1,644,178 cases against 1,532,761 cases a year ago, while total holdings for 26 principal markets was 6,376,444 cases against 7,066,000 cases same date last year.

The live fowl market has been in good condition. There was not the usual price discrimination between light and heavy fowl, although because of their finer quality heavy fowl generally sold a little more readily than light weights. The weather favored the sale of fowl and with light receipts the market tended upward. The live broiler market was not in such good shape. Arrivals by express were rather free and considerable quantities were also brought in by freight including some straight carloads and there were many mixed in with the fowl. The market in general was weak, sales being made almost entirely on the basis of quality. Fresh-killed broilers also sold on a weak market. The demand for broilers has been limited and although receipts continued rather light there was an easiness to the market and many dealers placed freshly received stocks in storage rather than shade prices. Fresh-killed fowl were also selling on a weak market. Cold storage holdings in New York are about 1,450,000 lbs. less than a year ago at this time, and total holdings of 26 markets were reported on June 25 as approximately 30,000,000 lbs. against nearly 44,000,000 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

The market on hay was slow and weak with considerable accumulations on hand. Very little high-grade hay is being received. Small bales were especially plentiful and sold at from $2 to $3 a ton under large bales. Rye straw was also weak and prices dropped from $1 to $2 a ton during the week. B. W. S.

Countrywide Situation

It may turn out a fairly good season. The wide range of climate of the United States makes it not easy to say whether the average is satisfactory or not, but the tendency of reports since the middle of June has been toward improvement. There was still rather too much cool weather, sometimes dry as well as cool, and the crops are still considered late.

The more hardy lines including grain and potatoes, onions and cabbage seem to be doing better than the warm-weather crops, but even the cabbage crop is reported backward in Western New York State. It appears that planters in that section intend to reduce acreage about 10 per cent and there is some reduction in most of the late cabbage States, bringing the total production to the lightest acreage in five years. Weather is reported too dry for onion plants in Wisconsin and Minnesota also and there is general complaint of maggots in seed beds.

HEAVY POTATO SHIPMENTS

Potatoes are turning out a big low-priced crop so far and northern growers are beginning to tremble in their shoes and wonder if they planted too many. Shipments have been coming to market at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 cars per day and the demand has been unable to take proper care of such enormous quantities. Prices of $2 per barrel in the city leave the shippers in a helpless position. To dig or not to dig, is reported to be the question among the southern growers. Some of them have settled it for themselves by forgetting about potatoes for the present and turning their attention to cultivating their sweet potatoes, corn and other crops, refusing to dig potatoes unless the local price shows a little return after paying for the labor and marketing expenses. These southern potatoes are mostly of good quality and the yield is large. The price makes it necessary to ship only the best stock. The heaviest shipping region in June was North Carolina, where the growers were being paid $1.50 to $1.65 per barrel at shipping point, which is about 1c per lb. The Eastern Shore section, a little farther north, is also in full swing and New Jersey will come next, besides a number of shipping sections westward. The prospect is for plenty of potatoes through July. There are some old potatoes still coming. They sell at 75c to $1 per 100 lbs. in the large markets. The growing crop in the North, although late, is reported doing well.

Cabbage growers seem to be cutting down their acreage and they may be able to avoid any such low prices as prevailed last season. The cabbage crop is starting late in all northern sections, New York, the Upper Lakes region and Colorado. Southern cabbage has been selling at low prices. Northern onion acreage seems moderate.

PLENTY OF APPLES

Apple growers are trying to reckon out how much the rather liberal crop outlook was changed by the heavy June drop in some sections. It looks now like plenty of apples both East and West, but possibly no more than can be sold well if export trade is active. Europe expects a fairly good crop in most sections but will need to import more if the price is moderate, as seems probable.

English news reports show gains of about 8,000 acres in fruit last year, more than half of the increase being in Kent, Worcester and Hereford counties. Additional planting is reported this year in the same districts. There was a report of a June freeze in German apple sections, but the news has not been confirmed.

Peaches look like a big crop with rather low prices. Georgia growers are worrying now over the market surplus expected in midsummer when Georgia, North Carolina and a list of Western States are shipping together. Their problem is to keep the low grade fruit out of the market and to distribute shipments as widely as possible. The best fruit has been bringing fairly high prices in northern cities but shipments are hardly yet in full swing. The northern peach crop was reported promising at last accounts.

BUTTER MARKET UNSETTLED

The price of butter has held up remarkably well owing to the delay in production in the Spring. There is considerable nervousness among dealers, but little actual change in prices at this time of supposed heaviest production. Holdings in cold storage are much lower than last season, a situation which affords considerable leeway for the increasing supplies. June prices of butter and cheese range about one cent above those of a year ago. The cheese situation is like that of butter, but prices have held even more firmly and there was a rise of over one cent a pound in Wisconsin producing sections in mid June. Shipments of butter and cheese are increasing week by week but are not as yet increasing over those of last season.

EGG SUPPLY MODERATE

Holdings of eggs in cold storage are less by several hundred thousand cases than at this time of last season. This condition caused the market to respond to changes in fresh receipts, but the general level has not moved much in either direction. Poultry holdings in cold storage are also light and there is good demand for fresh-killed broilers and for fowls.

Other lines of farm products show hardly enough change to attract notice. The downward tendency of wheat, owing to better crop conditions here and in Canada, has been the most striking general feature. Cotton and wool continue to sell high. These are in light demand at about the same prices. Cattle and hogs sell at recent prices but the tendency of lambs and veal has been downward with the usual increase of supply at this time. G. B. F.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Trading on the Boston produce market has been brisk during the past week, although prices have hardly been encouraging to many shippers. Potatoes have perhaps been the most consistent in low prices with cabbage fluctuating daily. The wool market has been quiet. Strawberries have been decidedly affected by wet and humid weather with demand falling off sharply.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 36 bchs, mostly $3.50 to $6. Fancy, $6.50 to $8. Hudson River, $2 to $5. N. J., $3 to $5.50 doz.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native, 18 bchs, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Va., ½ crts, $1.50; some worthless. Best, 60-qt. crts, $2.50 to $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Va., bbl. crts, mostly $1.50. Md., hamp., 90c to $1.

Carrots—Supplies liberal, demand slow, market dull. Native bchd, few sales, $1 doz. Miss., bchs, 65 to 85c ⅞-bu. Cal., crts, few sales, $5 to $5.50. Va., ½ crts, $2.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies liberal, demand fair. Native, h.h., 50-70 cukes, std. bu. box, $2 to $6.50. Ohio, bskts, 24 cukes, 50c to $1.50. N. C., hamp, $1.50 to $1.75.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand fair for best. Native h.h., 18 hds. ord, 25 to 50c. Iceberg, native, 40 to 75c. Cal. and Wash. best, $2.50 to $3.50 crt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Cal., crts, few sales, $1.75.

Peas.—Supplies moderate, demand limited. Native, $3 to $4 std. bu. box. Utah, bu. bskt, $2.75 to $3.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow, market weak. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, 75c to $1 100 lbs. N. C. Cobblers, No. 1, mostly $2; few $2.15 bbl. Va., No. 1, mostly $1.75 to $2.75 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, mostly 40 to 60c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 65 to 85c; few $1 std. bu. box.

Strawberries.—Supplies liberal, demand poor. 32-qt. crts, native, 8 to 16c.

Tomatoes. — Supplies heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly 18 to 23c lb. Ohio, 10-lb. bskts, $1.75. Fla., crts, $1.50 to $2.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native P. T., 75c to $1 24 bchs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $24. Eastern, $16 to $20. Clovers mixed, $19 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 44½c; firsts, 42½ to 44c; seconds, 40 to 42c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 39c. Mixed colors, 38c. White extras, 36c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 36c. Undergrades, 30 to 32c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26c. Firsts new, 25 to 25½c. Extras held, 30 to 31c. Firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.75 to $11. Cal. small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.25 to $10.50. Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.75 to $10 100-lb. sack.

Wool. — Market generally unchanged. Receipts of domestic for week ending June 23, 10,169,200 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56 to 57c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 55 to 56c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 95 to 98c; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.03 to $1.08; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ¼ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, 87 to 92c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

June 28, 1928.

MILK

July: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45	@	$0.45½
Extra, 92 score			.44½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42½	@	.44
Seconds, 84 to 87 score	.41	@	.41¾
Lower grades	.40	@	.40½
Ladles	.34	@	.38½
Packing stock	.31	@	.32½
Renovated	.39½	@	.40½
Sweet, fancy	.46½	@	.47
Extra			.46
Firsts	.43½	@	.45½
Seconds	.42	@	.43

CHEESE

State, flats, held special	$0.31	@	$0.32
Fancy	.30	@	.31
Average run	.29	@	.30
Flats, fresh, special	.26	@	.26½
Fancy	.25	@	.25½
Wisconsin, held	.30	@	.30½
Daisies, fresh			.26½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.38	@	$0.39
Average extras	.36	@	.37
Extra firsts	.33	@	.35
Firsts	.31½	@	.32
Pacific Coast, white	.31	@	.39
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.36	@	.37
Gathered, best	.32	@	.33½
Common to good	.27	@	.30

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.26
Broilers	.30	@	.40
Roosters	.15	@	.16
Ducks	.18	@	.24
Geese			.12
Tame rabbits	.15	@	.22

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38	@	$0.43
Fair to good	.30	@	.36
Broilers	.30	@	.43
Roosters	.15	@	.22
Fowls	.24	@	.30
Ducks	.15	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.25	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.55
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	13.70
Bulls	7.75	@	9.50
Cows	6.00	@	10.00
Calves, best	15.00	@	16.50
Sheep	5.00	@	7.50
Lambs	16.00	@	17.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.21
Good to prime	.16	@	.19
Culls	.10	@	.14
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	22.50
Bulls	14.00	@	14.50
Cows	16.00	@	19.50

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$1.35
Bulks, 180 lbs.	1.50	@	1.75
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00	@	5.50
Southern, bbl.	1.00	@	1.75
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00	@	3.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.00	@	$5.00
Beets, bu.	.75	@	1.25
Cabbage, bu.	.50	@	1.25
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	2.50
Celery, hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@	2.25
Eggplants, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Kohlrabi, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.25	@	.75
Lima beans, bu.	2.50	@	6.00
Onions, bu. crate	.75	@	2.00
Okra, bu.	2.00	@	4.00
Parsley, bu.	.75	@	1.00
Peas, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Radishes, bu.	.25	@	.75
Spinach, bu.	.50	@	.65
String beans, bu.	.50	@	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	3.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.25	@	2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea	10.25	@	10.50
Red kidney	8.75	@	9.00
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.25	@	$3.00
Bbl.	4.00	@	9.00
Cherries, sweet, qt.	.13	@	.22
Sour	.10	@	.16
Strawberries, Del. and Md.	.06	@	.14
Jersey	.06	@	.14
Up-river	.10	@	.30
Hilton, N. J.	.25	@	.30
Peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate	1.50	@	4.00
Huckleberries, qt.	.15	@	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.10	@	.20
Raspberries, pt.	.08	@	.22
Watermelons, carload	275.00	@	900.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.00	@	4.25

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00	@	24.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	16.00	@	20.00
Clover mixed	18.00	@	22.00
Straw, rye	31.00	@	32.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.58
No. 2 red	1.80½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.22
Oats, No. 2 white	.76½
Barley	1.17
Rye	1.26¼

Retail Prices at New York will be found on page 959.

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S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
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S. C. Br. Leghorns....	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	65.00
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Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at **$9.00** per 100; **$42.00** per 500; **$80.00** per 1000. Hatches July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31st. 100% live arrival guar. 10% books order. Catalog free.
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Baby Chicks From Free Range Stock 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

LOTS	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$ 8.00	$37.00	$ 70
Barred Rocks.....	9.00	42.00	80
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	9.00	42.00	80
S. L. Wyandottes.....	11.00	52.00	....
Assorted Chicks.....	6.50	30.00	58
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00	37.00	70
Light Mixed	7.00	32.00	60

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Box 166, Richfield, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns.....	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks.....	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds.....	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

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8, 10 and 12 WEEKS OLD S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS
From Ledger North American Contest Winning Stock. Also cockerels same age. Now is the time to buy and save money. Pullets, $1.20 to $1.60. Cockerels, $1.50 to $2.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown. From selected parent stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

Chicks

	100	50	25
Light Mixed..	$6.00	$3.50	$2.00
Heavy Mixed.	8.00	4.50	2.50
Leghorns.....	7.00	4.00	2.25
Rocks.....	9.00	5.00	2.75

Free Range—Circular.
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Basom's Barred Rocks
CHIX
the large, heavy boned stock, bred for size and production, **$9** per 100; **$80** per 1000.
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are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
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Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks Now 9c each. Heavy Mixed 8c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed.
$10.00—105 $80.00—1050. C. O. D.
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Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. **J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.**

BABY CHICKS

Mixed.....	$7 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	7 per 100
Barred Rocks.....	9 per 100
Reds.....	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
B. W. AMEY - - COCOLAMUS, PA.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK.
SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to June 18, 1928, with remarks by the director:

The fast pace set by George Lowry's White Leghorns in the Storrs Laying Contest continues unabated, and during the thirty-third week of competition these birds from Connecticut shelled out 65 eggs to head the honor roll for the third consecutive week. At the present rate of production, Lowry's birds are increasing each week the lead they gained some time ago over all other competitors, and as the race progresses it seems more and more likely that these ten pullets will establish a new Storrs contest record.

The Lowry birds have already produced 1,912 eggs in 33 weeks, an average of better than 191 eggs per bird. This entry should pass the 2,000-egg mark during the thirty-fifth week which will be the earliest any pen has reached that much sought after score in the 17 years laying trials have been conducted at Storrs. During the past eight weeks, the Lowry birds have headed the honor roll six times and placed second twice. Weekly scores for this period starting with the twenty-sixth week, have been 62, 67, 66, 65, 64, 68, 65 and 65 eggs. This is a total of 522 out of a possible 560 eggs, or a production of 93.2 percent. With production of this kind it is no wonder that Lowry has a lead of 118 eggs over the second-high entry in the contest, and 151 eggs more than the production for the first 33 weeks of the Hollywood Poultry Farm entry that last year set up a new pen record at Storrs.

There was a slight decline in production during the past week but no more than is to be expected at this time of year. The 1,400 contest pullets laid 6,192 eggs for a production of 63.2 per cent. This is 104 eggs less than the output for the preceding week but 71 eggs more than the score for the corresponding week a year ago. Total production up to last Monday night was 180,367 eggs. This is an average of 1,288 eggs for each of the 140 competing entries or better than 128 eggs per bird. In 33 weeks the present competition has gained 11,748 eggs over last year's record breaking laying trial.

White Leghorns and R. I. Reds won all the places on the week's honor roll. After Lowry's Leghorn entry in first place came the R. I. Red pen of Clarence E. Lee from New York, which took second position with a score of 61 eggs to its credit. Another Red entry owned by F. E. Freeman from Ohio and the White Leghorn entry of Tip Top Farm from Maine, tied for third position with scores of 59 eggs each. White Leghorns entered by Spring Brook Poultry Farm from New York, and the M. Johnson Poultry Ranch of Texas tied for fourth place with scores of 58 eggs each.

Three changes took place among the leaders during the past week. In the Barred Rock division the pen owned by R. W. Davis and Sons from Maine, regained its first place position by passing the entry of R. Walter Bishop from Connecticut. These two entries have been staging a tight race for the leadership of the Barred Rock field, and neither entry has as yet gained a decisive advantage. At the present time the Davis entry is leading by only 15 eggs. In the R. I. Red class the entry of Globus Poultry Farm from Massachusetts, climbed up into third place, passing the pen owned by Homestead Farm from Connecticut. At the same time the entry of Massachusetts Agricultural College came back strong to wrest the fifth position from the pen entered by Zephrim LaBelle from Connecticut.

Following Lowry's entry to take second place among all competitors is the R. I. Red entry of Charlescote Farm from Massachusetts, with a lay of 1,796 eggs. And in third place is the White Leghorn pen owned by Broadview Farm from Connecticut.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Maine, 1,463; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,448; Hawes Bros., Maine, 1,370.

White Rocks.—Granite Spring Farm, N. Y., 1,548; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,543.

White Wyandottes.—Tom Baron, Eng., 1,531; Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 1,492.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,796; West Neck Farm, N. Y., 1,612; Globus poultry farm, Mass., 1,577; Homestead Farm, Conn., 1,575; Mass. Agri. College. Mass., 1,563.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 1,912; Broadview Farm, Conn., 1,774; George Lowry, Conn., 1,715; Hollywood Poultry Farm, Wash., 1,666; Geo. B. Ferris, Mich., 1,651; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 1,599.

Chicken Thieves in Florida

The *Florida Farmer* has offered a reward of $10, to any reader or officer of the law who aids in the conviction of chicken thieves. This class of robbery has been causing a great deal of loss, and poultry farmers feel that if they cannot control such theft the business will be seriously affected. The following items from the above publication have been sent us by readers:

Mr. E. F. Stanton, of Chipley, supervisor of the National Egg-Laying Contest, recently demonstrated the most effective way of dealing with a chicken thief. He killed him. The fellow was making away with some of Stanton's choicest birds when Stanton appeared on the scene with his gun. No telling how many chickens the man had stolen before he met Stanton. But it's easy to guess how many he stole afterwards.

A farmer down-State also caught a man making away with some of his chickens and let go both barrels of his shot-gun. The thief's leg was shattered and had to be amputated. They threatened for a time to put the farmer in jail—for defending his own property!

It is regrettable, but true, that it is almost impossible to convict in our courts for the stealing of the products of the farm. Evidence, sufficient to convict, was presented to a recent Alachua Grand Jury covering three cases of cattle stealing but they failed to indict. Two cases of hog stealing were tried in the County Judges Court. In one case the rogue pleaded that his dog had changed the mark on the hogs, but still he had them in his possession when caught. In the other cases three negroes were caught in a man's pasture with a truck load of hogs. Their plea was they were catching hogs for another party who claimed to have some in that neighborhood. They thought the hogs they were catching were in this party's mark. The jury in both cases brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Few men relish the idea of killing another, even though he be a thief, but the only recourse left seems to be "leave them where you find them."

"The thieves in our vicinity have been known to dress the fat hens out in the woods and sell them on the market or ship them, so that it is hard to identify the birds.

"Have often wished a plan could be worked out that every market purchasing dressed or live hens would be compelled to take address of the person or persons selling either live or dressed hens, also license number of car or truck bringing hens to market. This might help in a small way."

"I had a little expeprience of thieving last Fall. Had a pen of 20 young R. I. Red cockerels. I had picked out 10 of these and had punched them for breeding purposes. Well, only a few nights after 8 that had been marked were missing. It had been raining the night before. I got the sheriff out here and we found their tracks around my place to where they had taken to their auto. The next morning I went to town and good friend of mine had heard some young fellows bragging of the fine chicken fry they had been having a few nights before and where they got the chickens. So he gave me their names. I took the names to the sheriff and it wasn't long before these young men were before the judge. As it was their first offense he let them off by paying me $10.00 apiece for the cockerels and gave them fair warning that if they came up a second time he would put them on the public road and they have been very model young men since."

The European Hen Flea Visits Us

Bulletin 294 from the Connecticut Experiment Station gives an account of the finding in that State of a poultry house and backyard badly infested by the European hen flea. A family that had recently moved into a tenant house reported to the station that their two-year-old child had come in from the garden with some sort of fleas upon its body and had broken out with a rash resembling that of hives. An investigation showed that these fleas were swarming through the henhouse and were numerous in the grass about the garden, the plowed ground and the back porch of the dwelling house. A specimen of the fleas was sent to M. A. Stewart, then at the University of Rochester, who had recently reported the presence of the European hen flea in this country. Mr. Stewart identified the specimen sent as a female of this insect. This was the first known appearance of the European hen flea in Connecticut, though there is evidence that it is distributed from Maine to Oregon. Where present, it breeds abundantly in the dirt of the floor and in the nests of poultry-houses and may seriously reduce egg production and the weight of fowls by its attacks. This insect does not appear to be hard to destroy, and poultry-houses may be cleared of it by thorough cleaning of litter and droppings, burning the litter and burying the droppings, after which the interior of the building, roosts, nests, etc., should be sprayed with an efficient coal-tar disinfectant and the fowls dipped in a suitable disinfectant solution. M. B. D.

Profitable Poultry

My experience is that the R. I. Reds are as profitable as any poultry. I had 65 R. I. Reds last year. They brought $150 in eggs for the year. I would not want anything better. I did all my own hatching, sold $65 in broilers. We had one roaster which weighed 11½ lbs. He was a beauty. My hens all weigh 8½ to 9 lbs. I think that is heavy enough. I care for them at regular hours; that helps more than anything I can think of.

Pennsylvania. R. G. D.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Pennsylvania stands among the leaders in the list of Grange States, with a membership, according to State Secretary John H. Light, of 82,280 in its 900 subordinate Granges. The State is also among the first in the strength of the Juvenile Grange movement, with 94 units in this department, of which 18 were organized during the last Grange year. Pennsylvania ranks next to Ohio in the number of Juvenile Granges enrolled, the Buckeye State leading all others in juvenile work.

Perhaps the outstanding thing which the Grangers of Pennsylvania have accomplished is the raising of a fund of over $55,000 towards the erection of a girls' dormitory at the Pennsylvania State College, this undertaking being in the nature of a Grange memorial. This movement was started by the Pennsylvania State Grange in 1922 and comparatively little of the fund raised has been taken from the Grange treasuries. In nearly every case the gifts have come through Grange entertainments of various kinds, the members working with remarkable zeal and enthusiasm to build up this worthy fund.

The board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College agreed that when the fund reached $100,000 the board would finance the remainder necessary for the building and this has helped to spur the Grange workers in their efforts. Several of the Pomona Granges of the State pledged $1,000 each towards the fund, Susquehanna Pomona leading in this plan of thousand-dollar contributions.

A Grange periodical, *The Grange News*, is published by the State Grange, the editor being State Secretary John H. Light. The report of the State Grange treasurer shows that *The News* cost the State Grange $8,101.82 last year for its publication.

Each year a conference of Grange lecturers and Grange leaders is held under the auspices of the State Grange and the Pennsylvania State College, these conferences being held in August and continuing four days. This conference also had the aid of speakers from the State Department of Agriculture, the State Educational Department and other agencies.

Pennsylvania also joined heartily with New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland in holding a five-State conference of Grange lecturers last year at New Brunswick, N. J., and which will be held this Summer at Cornell University, Ithaca. Pennsylvania has extended an invitation to the conference to meet in the Keystone State in 1929. Regional conferences for the subordinate Grange lecturers of Pennsylvania are also held under the supervision of the State Lecturer.

The new Grange song book, recently adopted by the National Grange, was compiled by a Pennsylvania Granger, Mrs. Louise Taylor Rodgers. Mrs. Rodgers' death occured last January. For several years she had been an officer of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

The present Washington representative of the National Grange is a Pennsylvanian, Fred Brenckman, formerly secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Crawford County has the most subordinate Granges of any county in Pennsylvania, 26, with Tioga a close second with 23.

The present officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange are: Master, E. B. Dorsett; overseer, J. Audley Boak; lecturer, H. G. Eisaman; steward, J. B. W. Stufft; assistant steward, H. B. Phillips; chaplain, Rev. Charles I. Steffey; treasurer, Frank P. Willits; secretary, John H. Light; gatekeeper, M. A. Spleen; Ceres, Elda T. Caldwell; Pomona, Mrs. George Gault; Flora, Adelaide Rankin; lady assistant steward, Miss Jennie Cole; members executive committee, A. H. Fullerton, Harry Pratt, Kenzie Bagshaw.

The annual meetings of the Pennsylvania State Grange are held in December, Erie entertaining the last session. The selection of a place for holding the sessions of the State Grange is left with the executive committee.

Conditions in Northern Steuben Co., N. Y.

The growth of canning peas has now reached its maximum for development at this season, which at the start was considered a late one. Frequent and copious rains supplemented by a moderate temperature have pushed this important legume to its utmost, and indications now are that peas will make a record crop. They are now (June 22) coming into full bloom and are a pretty sight with their thrifty green foliage mingled with white blossoms. The promise held out by these blossoms adds much to their beauty of appearance.

Oats are making a rank growth, and the well-developed plants thus secured can do but one thing—make a good yield of heavy grain. This important cereal grain is used not only for all live stock, but on the family breakfast table. Perhaps no grain excels it in vitamin power and the straw is always important when unaffected by smut.

The lateness of potato planting is specially noticeable. Instead of becoming a crop of Spring planting, much of it has run past the Summer solstice. One large farmer still has eight acres to plant, and another about as many, having been delayed by rains. The weeks beginning June 4 and 18 seemed to be marked by unusual rainfall. This was a little more noticeable the present week, as one day, in a space of four hours, about as many inches of water fell. These two wet weeks could have effect in other ways, but they must delay planting.

The cultivated blackberry is now a handsome bush, and the more so owing to to promise of an abundant crop. I never saw them more fully covered with bloom. These may be, in a way, exceptional owing to their location on a rich creek bank, but they teach the lesson that to do its best a plant must have abundant moisture near at hand.

The butter crop is about the most profitable now produced in the county, which, owing to the comparative scarcity of cows, seems barely equal to the demand. For the first time in history, perhaps, cows and horses are at a par in price. A cow that five years ago cost me $35 is now worth much better than $100. Two men came along the other evening and saw me leading the cow in the barn at milking time. One left the car, came to the barn door and said, "How much?" I put the price at $150, feeling it to be out of his reach, and it was for the time being. I do not know how soon he may return and claim her at the offer. Little wonder that cows are comparatively few considering the number tested out for tuberculosis and the number of calves sold as veals, both male and female. Butter is higher at the present time than in the Civil War, and it will perhaps remain so till the tuberculosis war is over.

An old lady, who has a quaint manner of expressing her thoughts, said that rats, crows, bugs, worms and hawks keep one busy protecting the things they are trying to raise. She might have added several bloodthirsty animals like minks, weasels and skunks to the list. Hawks like to visit poultry yards near a piece of woods, but many times will venture far out. Certain vigilance is required in order to save the good and expel the bad when trying to rear a flock of poultry or many other young things on the farm.

Ontario Co., N. Y. C. M. DRAKE.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The new-crop apple movement is now on. Half a dozen cars of them were shipped the week of the 10th of June. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and California were the originating States. The season is opening a little later than it did last year.

Competition for the apple growers of the United States is now coming from a new place. Special efforts were made by South Africa in the past deciduous fruit shipping season to open markets for fruit in South America and Canada. Most attention, however, was devoted to the Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires markets. The duration of the voyage from Cape Town to these markets is only nine days and it is believed that large quantities of South African apples, pears, plums and peaches can be sold there as soon as adequate refrigeration facilities can be provided. This reminds us that the Winter before last our local market had peaches from the Argentine for sale. Of course, Winter and Summer are reversed in the southern hemisphere from ours up North. All the above goes to show that the world is getting too small for fruit growers, since rapid transportation and refrigeration have been so well developed.

Newfoundland is becoming interested in our blueberry business, since they shipped 277,000 pounds of blueberries valued at $21,000 to the United States last year. The Newfoundland Government intends to take steps to provide for the grading and standardizing of the berries shipped to this country so as to prevent the shipment of unripe or unsound fruit.

Our larger growers always keep an eye on Europe as sort of a safety-valve for releasing some of the pressure of too many apples. The safety valve is much more efficient when Europe has few apples of her own. This year it seems that apple and pear conditions in May were favorable for a generally good setting of fruit in some important European producing areas. In England, the chief foreign market for United States apples, crop conditions for apples and pears appear to be good in spite of some frost damage, according to the official report for April 28. From the point of view of potential export supplies in the United States, it should be noted that the total apple crop has largely escaped serious injury from frost. Most of the other European areas are anticipating good crops. Prospects are subject to revision, however, by the outcome of the June drop.

A new way of handling strawberries has been adopted by a Salem, Oregon, shipper. The berries are put up in pound cartons, carefully waxed and beautifully labeled, and thus shipped East to reach consumers as fresh Oregon berries in handy packages.

A new term for an old familiar sort of fruit injury has been given us by Illinois—the "cat-facing" of peaches. All this refers to are the peaches that have been injured by curculios, stink-bugs, plant-bugs, etc., so that they are scarred or distorted from their natural condition. It may vary from a few spots to most of the peach. This sort of injury varies with the variety and is of most importance in the Middle West and North, Georgia, Indiana and Kentucky. The general average for these areas is said to be about 15 per cent. "Cat-faced" peaches usually grade as No. 2, or else as culls if severely injured. We ran across this term while trying to figure out what caused the injury on some Early Elbertas from the southern part of the State.

Peach thinning is now under way. The June drop is over on them and many of ours are still too close. Two years ago, our peaches of several varieties became too large because of heavy thinning and favorable weather for size combined. The over-size fruit was not only poorer in quality, but was also discriminated against by the housewife, since the halves were too big to go through the mouths of the standard fruit jars in good order, and so much space had to be filled with juice rather than fruit when the jar would not quite hold another large half peach.

Many apple and pear twigs have been sent in recently, all with fire blight and now quinces, with the same disease, are beginning to arrive. Pennsylvania recommendations are to leave any cutting out of infected wood or trees until Winter, when the chances of spreading the disease are much less. Everyone wants to know what spray to use to control this disease. Unfortunately there is none, since the organisms causing it travel inside the tissues of the invaded plant, where they are safe from any spray material. About all we can do is to clean out all diseased wood in Winter, burn it, and hope a new infestation does not get started the following Spring. Two years ago we watched about all of our good pears die of it, while Kieffer was practically untouched.

The Ohio State Horticultural Society has formed a mutual hail insurance association for their fruit growers. Enough of this insurance has been written to warrant the setting up of the mutual and it is expected that when they finish writing policies this season, there will be over a quarter of a million dollars in force. It is believed that this amount is large enough to give adequate protection and to distribute the risk. The growers who have applied for this insurance are scattered widely over the State, so that no one local hail can damage more than a portion of the grower-members. Some hail damage has been reported this year from Pennsylvania orchards. We feel better now that ours is well protected.

R. H. SUDDS.

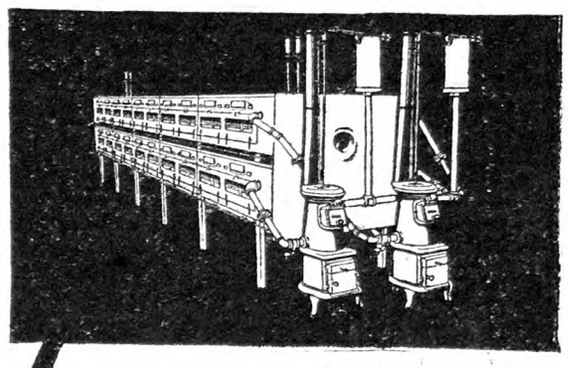
Bleeding Hens

I have a flock of White Leghorns, and each morning on going to feed them find several bleeding apparently at the nose. Some seem to have lost considerable blood, as they show signs of weakness. Can you suggest a reason for this? I have wondered if they are not receiving the proper food, or whether some animal or insect can be attacking them. D. B.

Pennsylvania.

I do not know of any cause for bleeding from the nostrils and wonder if you do not mistake bloody beaks for this accident. It is a common trouble among flocks that hens or pullets bleed at the vent from injured oviducts and that other fowls, seeing the blood, pick at the injured birds, frequently disemboweling and killing them. Everted and bleeding oviducts may arise in pullets from attempts to lay overly large eggs before the parts have become accustomed to their work.

M. B. D.



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HALL Mammoth Incubators may be bought in 1200-egg capacity, single deck up to 48,000 triple deck, and afford the means for a pleasant, independent business.

Whether you are already in the hatching business or are planning to go into it, a careful investigation of the results obtained by present HALL owners will prove profitable to you. Write us for descriptive literature and further information.

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MATTITUCK WHITE LEGHORN FARM
Barron-Hollywood Strain. N. Y. State Certified.
Trapnested under N. Y. State R. O. P.
PULLETS 4 Months Old..... $1.50 each
Ready to Lay..... 1.80 each
On free range. Now ready for delivery.
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100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

CHIX	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	90
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	60

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Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. Years of ideal white egg breeding. Males used from 240 egg hens only. 25% off on chicks and eggs. Limited number 10-week old Pullets. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
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Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
WYCKOFF and TANCRED STRAINS.

LOTS OF	100	500	1000
	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
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1,000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
FOR SALE. Ten and twelve weeks old. From heavy producing Tancred strain. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Springfield Road, Mountainside, N. J. :: 'Phone, Westfield, 1629

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 8c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED COCKERELS Morgan-Tancred Strain 8-10-12-week old. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y Rahway, N. J.

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Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.50	$14.75	$36.00	$ 70.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.50	48.00	95.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
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BABY CHICKS
10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each
READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 306 BELLEFONTE, PA.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I sent the following letter with my renewal to another publication:

"I like the reading matter, and the price for your paper is reasonable, but a decent paper that has the interests of its subscribers at heart would be ashamed to carry the advertising that you print. I am sure that the management of your paper has sufficient intelligence to know that over 50 per cent of the advertisements you carry are bunk, graft and fakes. You also know—or ought to know—that if you refused to carry such fake advertisements, as THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and some other papers do, you would gain much good will and confidence of your subscribers. I would not trust half of your advertisers for 10 cents, while I would not hesitate to send $10 to any advertiser as long as the advertisement appeared in THE R. N.-Y. Responsible advertisers would take advantage of such a policy and would take the places of the bunko artists whose advertising you carry now, and you would be the gainer. Your readers would appreciate it. Will you see the light? Can't you realize what a boost this would be for your paper? Don't you think it would be a big asset for your paper if the people could have confidence in your advertising columns?" C. E.

Arizona.

The above letter gives another publisher sound advice as to an advertising policy for his publication. It costs the publisher nothing, and no doubt will, on that account, be lightly regarded. What the subscriber says of the advertising of the other publication we know to be true. It is gratifying to see such a keen conception of dishonest advertising and advertising psychology as displayed in this letter. It is not unusual that THE R. N.-Y. is accepted as the standard by which advertising in other publications is judged.

Will you tell me what you know about Tyrell Hygienic Institute, Inc., 152 W. 65th St., New York City? They sent me a lot of testimonials—what wonders their medicine has done. If you will advise me what you know about them it will be greatly appreciated. J. J. P.

New Hampshire.

The "Institute" about which you inquire is probably one conducted by Dr. C. A. Tyrrell, exploiter of the "J. B. L. Cascade" and other quack devices for healing the sick. Dr. Tyrrell seems to have graduated from an eclectic medical college in New York in 1900, when 57 years of age. He is therefore entitled to his title as well as to the reproach of all sincere men for his exploitation of quackery in various forms. The "ideal sight restorer" was another of his vicious devices for getting money from the credulous while endangering the physical welfare of at least a part of them. The "cascade" consisted of a device similar to an ordinary hot water bottle with a tip attached by means of which it could be used to give an enema in a rather dangerous way. An "antiseptic tonic" was sold with it, this, upon analysis, having been shown to consist essentially of common salt and borax. An amount costing probably not to exceed one cent is sold for 50 cents. The usual testimonials that accompany all quack medical devices are offered, coming from ministers of the Gospel, legislators, well-known actresses and others whose credulity in medical matters exceeds their common sense.

Aside from the ridiculous claims made for the health-giving value of the device exploited, there is the greater condemnation in advocating the daily and habitual use of rectal enemas. The enema habit is as much to be deplored as the cathartic habit, but when enemas are needed the use of the ordinary fountain syringe will be found more safe and quite as effectual as the patented device referred to, and salt and borax can be purchased cheaply at the grocery stores.

What kind of people are the Country Club Association, 1658 Broadway, Suite 408, New York City? They want to buy my farm. They want $25 down to send a man out to investigate my farm. I would like to find out before I send check.

New Jersey. C. F. K.

Don't send $25 or any other amount to anyone on the prospect of selling your farm. If you do you will lose it. This so-called Country Club takes a very easy way to get money.

Many farmers and poultrymen have believed it possible that certain chemicals administered as medicine or mixed with feed or water may protect their animals from external parasites. Ignorant and unscrupulous dealers, particularly in the poultry business, have played on this belief. The prevailing idea is that the material is taken up by the blood and then excreted on the surface. Many believe that the parasites are either poisoned in this way, or else that a condition is induced which makes the fowl displeasing to its parasites and causes them to leave. Vendors of nostrums have sold liquids, tablets and powders for use in this way. The insecticide authorities in the United States Department of Agriculture have issued warnings against these remedies, and in many cases have forced the makers to cease advertising and selling the frauds.

In Technical Bulletin 60-T, "Ineffectiveness of Internal Medication of Poultry for the Control of External Parasites," just off the press, investigators of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the results of experiments on which they based their opposition to this fakery. In approximately 50 tests of the preparations advertised none showed any indications of value against the common external parasites with which the hens were infested. Lice and mites thrived and multiplied as they might have been expected to do if the "medicine" had not been administered. These tests were the basis of the campaign against the fakers.

The tests by the Department of Agriculture confirm the advice published by THE R. N.-Y. many times. The advertising of all these spurious remedies has been rigorously excluded from its columns. Poultry raisers who desire to review for themselves the evidence against the nostrums may obtain Technical Bulletin 60-T free, while the supply lasts, by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

I received a letter from a concern called the Penn State Food Co., in Mifflinburg, Pa., in regards to an agency for their product, (animal conditioner). I answered same. They then sent a Mr. Silverman to call on me, and after talking the proposition over I foolishly signed, what I though was the right to distribute as an agent for them, this product. This was in the morning and when I came home at noon, I read it over more carefully, and found that I had signed an order for 100 bags (25 lbs. each) at $5.50 a bag. Now although their blank read that the order could not be countermanded, I immediately telegraphed a countermand. I also confirmed this telegram with a registered letter. Furthermore, under the printed word "terms," Mr. Silverman wrote in the words: "One note, no interest, $275, 90 days. One note, no interest, $275, 120 days."

They shipped the goods over my countermand, and informed me that I could not countermand the order.

In due time a shipment of 156 bags arrived at the freight station, whch I refused to accept. The freight people wrote to the Penn State Food Co., and in return received a letter that I owned the goods and had paid for them with two notes, and if I did not lift them, they would pay the freight, and the railroad could store them, sell them, or throw them away. Of course I have also received several letters in kind, but I simply wrote that the goods were at the freight station and I did not intend to accept them.

I am very much worried as $550 would practically sink me, and I am writing you this in hope that you can enlighten me in regard to this concern, and give me some advice. R. B. M.

Massachusetts.

Penn State Food Co. is one of the J. P. S. Strickler enterprises and the above shows the individual is still running true to form. We have had just such stories about Strickler for many years past. We doubt that an order signed by such tricky methods as related above can be enforced in the courts of Massachusetts or any other State. We have yet to find Strickler disposed to have his sales methods aired in court. As reported last week he was recently fined $100 for misbranding and making false claims for insecticides he sold under the firm name of Union Control Corp., Coudersport, Pa.

Pea Vines for Horses

Will readers please tell how to feed pea vines to horses without giving them the colic? D. H. R.

New Jersey.

We shall be glad to hear from readers who have had experience in this line. Some horses are likely to overeat if given the opportunity with almost any succulent green stuff.

A Teacher's Views On Consolidation

Since 1909 I have taught school in southeastern counties of New York State, beginning in one-room schools, and am now principal of a four-room school. I own a home, pay taxes and have two children. I think this should qualify me to speak for the country schools. Where conditions are right, I think two or three one-room rural schools may be consolidated. I think the consolidation may have great advantages, provided the people of each school district vote for it.

But there is one type of consolidation which I shall oppose whenever and wherever I have the chance, and that is the abolishing of good two, three or four-room schools, and joining them with schools within the incorporated villages and cities. I think this an outrage and I hope THE R. N.-Y. will continue to strike with all force as it has done in the past against this type of consolidation. I know there would be a "war" in our district if the near-by village should attempt to annex us. Our social life centers around our school. During the long Winter evenings the teachers, together with the principal and most of the fathers and mothers of our boys and girls, have several social gatherings at the school. We have an "Old Time Dance Orchestra" which plays for our affairs, we eat, play games and enjoy ourselves generally. We're all neighbors. We don't bicker over petty affairs. We enjoy ourselves. Consolidation would be vigorously opposed by the district. Our school records show that we are graduating as many pupils, if not more, than any school of our size and kind anywhere.

Our pupils take their eighth grade or preliminary examinations at the village school. The principal is a scholarly man. He is courteous to us and shows us many favors; but he wants to consolidate our school with his, and insists that in 10 years we shall be in his system. Asked if he had ever read THE R. N.-Y., he said he had, but it is prejudiced and ignorant. He asked in turn, if I was raised on a farm, and said farmers generally talked as I did. Asked if he believed everybody opposed to consolidation ignorant, he said yes on that subject.

The human passion is a lure of power. Independence and liberty and self-determination and justice are academic propositions to men in high positions. Democracy appeals principally only to the masses and individuals who value liberty and justice above class distinction and bureaucratic power. Keep at the fight for the people of our rural schools. Already the bureaucrats have almost everything else. Keep them out of our country schools. TEACHER.

Trustee's Report

1. What is the law in regard to the trustee giving his annual report? 2. Is it legal to do business and elect officers for another year before that report is given? At a recent school meeting the trustee did not attend, and refused to send his report. P.

New York.

1. The trustee is required to give a full and accurate report in writing at the annual school meeting.

2. The order in which the business shall be conducted at school meeting is not set down in the law. Normal procedure would dictate that all reports be submitted before new business is entered upon.

The district can compel the trustee to report. D. B. D.

Transportation of Pupils

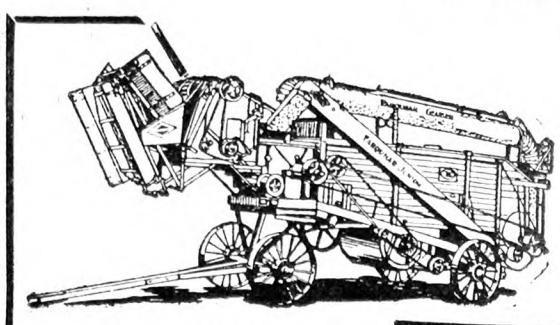
Our school district has not maintained school for years and is sending the pupils to a village school by truck. At eight o'clock driver leaves home to start gathering the children. He goes from one end to the other of the district. The children are picked up at the door. There is one cross dirt road where there are eight pupils, and these children have to walk out to the State road to meet the truck, which is one mile. Could driver be compelled to come in after the children? Is a district supposed to provide transportation for high school pupils to and from high school which is in another district? What kind of vehicle should be used to transport children to and from school?

New York. R. G.

1. It is within the province of the trustee or the board of education of the district to determine the route over which the school bus shall travel. Your remedy is to take up this matter with the trustee or board (as the case may be) having charge over your district. If you are not satisfied with their action you may appeal to the Commissioner of Education.

2. Country districts have a right to provide transportation for the academic pupils. Contracts for instruction entered into by districts not desiring to maintain a home school are made subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Education. The Commissioner may require that the transportation of academic pupils be provided for in the contract.

3. There is no law regulating transportation equipment. Each district may select its own equipment. In most sections of the State motor equipment cannot be used throughout the Winter and Spring months. The first consideration is to protect the children's health. D. B. D.



EASY, CLEAN and FAST

THRESHING WITH A FARQUHAR "ALL-STEEL"

Here is our new modern Thresher. Embodies all the best ideas obtained from hundreds of successful threshermen. It is so easily operated. Uses little power because equipped with Roller Bearings. Does a nice, clean job of threshing any kind or condition of grain. Has large capacity and built to endure the heavy strains of long, hard usage.

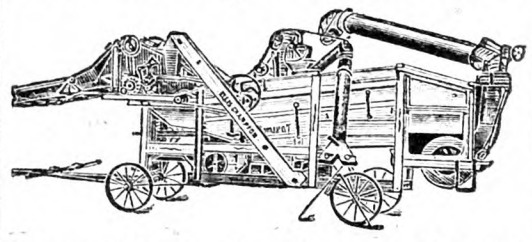
Write for Bulletin 528 and learn the results of both threshermen and farmers.

We also build Engines, Boilers, Sawmills, Hay Balers, Cider Presses and Farm Implements. Catalogue upon request.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 530 York, Pa.

You can increase your farm crops with less labor and worry if you use a Farquhar "Non-Wrap" Manure Spreader.

Ellis Champion Threshers



It is a Champion all right, measured in ability to thresh fast and clean, in years of service to the owner, and in the small amount of power required to operate it.

Take the 12-bar cylinder, the large number of teeth in cylinder, the pitchfork action of agitating the straw, the Hyatt Roller Bearings, Rockwood Drive Pulleys, the unexcelled cleaning system, the superior windstacker fan, the sturdy steel construction, and you have some of the reasons why it is called "The Champion." The Little Thresher that fights for the last grain.

Write for additional information

ELLIS KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL WORKS
Pottstown, Pennsylvania

The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct $23.75 JUST the THING for SHOCK or SILO CUTTING

Works in any kind of soil.
Cuts stalks, doesn't pull them.
Cuts 4 to 7 acres a day with one man and horse.
Great labor saver. Sold direct to farmers. Get your catalog NOW—Be prepared. Write:

LOVE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept 160, Lincoln, Illinois

Delivered prices quoted on request.

THE E. BIGLOW CO., New London, O

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

FREE CATALOG tells you how you can save money on Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers, also Wheels — steel or wood—to fit **any** running gear, or Trailer. Send for it today.
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 48 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

WOOL growers and shippers please get in touch with us. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Wool Specialists, Lancaster, Pa.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12
Certified, qt.	.28
Certified, pt.	.17
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54@ .55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60@ .65
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@ .03
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04@ .06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@ .20
Apples, table, doz.	.30@ .60
Cooking, lb.	.10@ .15
Celery, root	.15@ .20
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .35
String beans, lb.	.15@ .20
Lima beans, lb.	.30@ .35
Peas, lb.	.15@ .25
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15

Preserving Beans In Brine

Use fresh tender beans. Snip off the ends, wash, and pack in an earthen jar with alternate layers of salt, using one part salt to 10 parts beans by weight. Weight the beans down, and two days later add enough 10 per cent salt solution to fill the jar. The 10 per cent solution is made by dissolving 10 cups of salt in one gallon of water. After the brine ceases to form bubbles, which may be in a week, melted paraffin may be poured over the top to prevent mold. Cover the crock with a tight lid.

SALTSPRINGVILLE, N. Y

I HAVE FOR SALE 25 FARMS

Village property; camping houses, in a nice locality right by village on hard road. Farm of 125 acres, 115 tillable, worked with tractor, 15 tested cows, 3 horses; good buildings, near hard road, church, store, school and post office. Will carry 30 head of cows; for quick sale; part down. Very pretty place. Write for particulars.

Land Agent, David Breman, Saltspringville, N. Y.

WANTED GOOD—CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**

Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 8th Avenue, New York City

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Two first-class farm teamsters and two A No. 1 dry-hand milkers. Apply EMMADINE FARM, Hopewell Jct., N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable single man to work on fruit farm; state wages and references in first letter. ROY'S FRUIT FARM, Newton, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced single poultryman after July 15 for small plant on gentleman's estate; elderly man preferred; must be absolutely clean, steady and reliable; no room for car; state wage, nationality and experience. BOX 37, Scarboro-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MARRIED couple, no children; man for work on small dairy and general farm; good milker and farmer; wife to be good cook and housekeeper; references as to honesty and ability required; state wages expected. ADVERTISER 4281, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG woman wanted—Waitress and cleaning; salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

SOBER, honest, reliable, middle-aged married man to work in dairy; must be good milker, experienced with cattle, able to act as foreman; good job, home, location and wages for right man; small family or none; $75 to start. VIOLET BANK DAIRY, Box 87, Norfolk, Va.

PENNSYLVANIA Hospital School of Nursing for Men, offers a combined general and special course to high school graduates; advantages of a large private hospital; maintenance and allowance; P. G. course in physiotherapy open to our graduates. Write LeROY N. CRAIG, R. N., Supt. of Nurses, 111 N. 49th St., W. Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN on small fruit and vegetable farm, $50 a month and board. BURNETT, R. 2, Toms River, N. J.

COUPLE, general housework and cook, for small family; man for garden, poultry and good milker; all-year position to willing workers; state salary expected. ADVERTISER 4297, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young woman for general housework in family of two adults, twelve (12) miles from New York City; must be good plain cook. MRS. MORELL BIRTWHISTLE, 71 Glenwood Road, Englewood, N. J.

WANTED—Young man on poultry farm, $40 per month to start; good room and board. LUSTGARTEN, R. F. D. 3, Paterson, N. J.

COUPLE, general housework, in country; man, gardener, house man; wife, good cook and bread maker; year around; $100 month. ADVERTISER 4286, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man to work on a farm. FRANK LaPLACA, R. D. 1, Old Chatham, Col. Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Man or woman, single, who has thorough knowledge of fruit and bees, as assistant on fruit farm and large apiary; no tobacco; must come well recommended; $100 month to start; chance for rapid advancement. ADVERTISER 4310, care Rural New-Yorker.

A GENTLEMANLY middle-aged man to be sexton of a New York suburban church and care for grounds; a married man without children preferred; wages to start $70 per month with four rooms, light and heat; reply promptly with particulars as to age and qualifications to ADVERTISER 4313, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once young man on general, fruit and garden farm; wages $50 to $60 per month, according to age, experience and efficiency, with board and lodging. SPRING BROOK FARM, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced man of about middle-age, reliable and of good character, to take charge of and operating gardens of 20 acres, also greenhouses connected with institution; a permanent position for right party with good salary; references must accompany application. VERMONT STATE PRISON, R. H. Walker, Warden, Windsor, Vt.

WANTED—Man and wife to manage 35-cow dairy farm in Fairfield County; good proposition for the right party. ADVERTISER 4305, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A white cook for family of two adults; no washing or ironing; maid and chauffeur, white, eat at second table; pleasant and permanent homes for right persons; in Catskill, N. Y., at residence of president of local bank; correspondence invited; references exchanged. Address MRS. JAMES P. PHILIP, Catskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT., Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

Situations Wanted

POSITION wanted as chef or houseman; references. ADVERTISER 4225, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted in certified dairy, creamery or milk station by an agriculture college graduate who understands all phases concerning the handling of milk and it products; will not consider small proposition; for details write, C. G. PECK, Northville, Mich.

MAN, 27, wishes place as working foreman; dairy farm experienced. ADVERTISER 4282, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, German, 25, good milker, experienced poultry and general farming; references. FRANK BREHM, Route 2, Chatham, N. J.

WOULD like work as teamster on farm where wife can keep boarders; both can furnish references. LOCK BOX 435, Harriman, N. Y.

WANTED—Position on private estate as second gardener or gardener's helper, by young man; Protestant American, 22 years old, with one year of agricultural school training in floriculture. LORIMER P. HILTON, Old County Road, Saugus, Mass.

A MIDDLE-AGED man experienced in cooking and housework wants work of this kind on a farm boarding-house or batchelor's home; best of references furnished. Address BOX 314, Broadalbin, N. Y.

YOUNG man, 18 years old, wishes position as gamekeeper's helper. P. O. BOX 304, Somerville, N. J.

AMERICAN man, 30, strong and able-bodied, desires outdoor work; holds certificate of Cornell Winter course in poultry husbandry; since applicant is subject to occasional attacks of epilepsy (usually during night) he is willing to work for the present for board and lodging only in order to be in country. Apply to W. H. ADDOMS, 290 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO young men, experienced farm hands. OLAF BROWN, 32 Manhassett Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION Wanted—I am in a position to recommend an old-fashioned, reliable, farm-raised young man, aged 27, to any small private estate owner who would appreciate a permanent man of his calibre, faithful to a fault, brought up to put his employer's interest always first; would serve as assistant poultryman or assistant gardener or caretaker of small place; willing to milk a few cows or help out in any capacity; experienced with heating systems; please state full particulars, wages to start, etc., first letter. ADVERTISER 4285, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, no children; experienced general farming; wants work on fruit farm. ADVERTISER 4287, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEFTY high school boy, 17, wants vacation employment; drives tractors, etc., milks; $12 weekly, room and board. ADVERTISER 4288, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED Norwegian, 27, one year's experience on poultry farm, seeks steady job on general farm or poultry farm; two children 7-8 years; honest, sober, industrious; state wages and privileges. HAROLD HALVORSEN, 56 Sullivan St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED creamery man wants position in certified dairy or milk plant; references. ADVERTISER 4289, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT man wants position as superintendent of farm or estate; can direct men and plan work efficiently; understands modern farming, dairying; also construction, cement, carpentry, roads, etc. ADVERTISER 4292, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, young Germans, shortly landed, desires position; man for gardening, wife to do chamberwork or housework. A. STOFFEL, 378 Main Street, Bradley Beach, N. J.

HERDSMAN, married, wants position; experience all branches, dairying, grade A and certified milk; excellent record, college training. ADVERTISER 4294, care Rural New-Yorker.

VEGETABLE farmer, $65 month. GEORGE BROCKTEN, South Norwalk, Conn.

COUPLE want position, middle-aged, active in gentleman's country home; man gardener, poultry, handy with tools; wife as laundress or housework; references; permanent only; at present employed. ADVERTISER 4290, care Rural New-Yorker.

SETTLED woman, neat, clean, good plain cook, general houseworker, downstairs only; country; write promptly if interested. ADVERTISER 4296, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman, married, one child 6½, wants position; German, Protestant, well recommended; wife will board help. KARL HIRSCH, Guggenheim Estate, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 12 years in charge of large farms; married, no children; desires responsible position, salary or profit-sharing or will build new plant. ADVERTISER 4299, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER-HERDSMAN, single, 32, desires charge small dairy farm; broad life experience. ADVERTISER 4300, care Rural New-Yorker.

HIGH-CLASS poultryman, married, no children, over 20 years' experience, winner of first prizes at egg-laying contests and leading shows, wants to take full charge of poultry farm on profit-sharing basis or build new plant. ADVERTISER 4301, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, no children, American, wishes position as poultryman; six years' experience in all branches of the business; also experienced in raising pheasants; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4304, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as herdsman or A. R. work by American, 50 years, single; 15 years with Guernseys, prefer large herd; references furnished; East preferred. ADVERTISER 4306, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on farm, little experience, handy man. DUBOIS, 697 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, single, agricultural college training, seven years' experience, private estate or commercial. ADVERTISER 4307, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, single, excellent references, desires position private or commercial plant, where earnest effort and hard work are appreciated. ADVERTISER 4308, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, life experience in all branches, age 58, single, reliable, practical, tested methods for results; $100 per month and found; references. HI, R. 3, Box 101, White Pigeon, Mich.

HERDSMAN with 15 years' experience with purebred Guernseys wants position on up-to-date place; married, small family; capable and reliable; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 4311, care Rural New-Yorker.

OUTSIDE work wanted; school executive and two sons, 19 and 15; vacation or permanently; singly or together; skilled harvesters, milkers, gardeners; two are good drivers; any hard work anywhere; references. ADVERTISER 4315, care Rural New-Yorker or telephone Yonkers 506.

GARDENER'S assistant, 26, chauffeur's license, also farming experience, desires permanent position; willing, reference. ADVERTISER 4314, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager-gardener-mechanic, wishes private-commercial position; able, honest, responsible. ADVERTISER 4303, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 30, wishes to learn poultry farming, large scale; willing worker. SCHMADEKE, 1997 Grand Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Eighty-acre farm, well located and improved; $4,000, half cash. GEO. HOPPES, Salisbury, Md., R. 2.

ORANGE GROVES, also farm; wonderful buy. Owner CROWE, Davenport, Fla.

FOR SALE—High-class, fully equipped stock and dairy farm in the Lebanon Valley near the city of Harrisburg, Pa.; immediate possession giving you crops both in the barn and in the ground; a paying investment; for detailed description and full particulars address the owner, W. W. WEIMAN, P. O. Box 727, Wilmington, Del.

FARM wanted for florist and nursery, no swamp, clay, stony hillside or quack grass; would incorporate with owner; give full details as to water supply, shipping, electric, price, terms. ADVERTISER 4254, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RENT—An up-to-date poultry plant, built in 1926-27; floor space 26,000 sq. ft.; brooding equipment for 20,000 chicks; incubators for 10,000 eggs; seven outside buildings; 54 acres; very good layout; 23 miles from New York City; also good local market. Address J. SPITY, R. F. D. 2, Allendale, N. J.

FOR SALE or exchange for city property or small farm, 141 acres, 1,300 fruit trees, wood land, good buildings; well stocked. WM. JURGENSEN, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

FARM Wanted—4 or more acres tillable land, 4 or 5-room house, suitable for poultry. ADVERTISER 4277, care Rural New-Yorker.

A SMALL farm, 4 acres or more, wanted for poultry. ADVERTISER 4278, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General country store in village, gas stand, 15 miles from Albany; modern apartment over store. ADVERTISER 4280, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy five acres waste land in Delaware Township, N. Y., or Damascus, Pa. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Hortonville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 143 acres, near Albany, N. Y.; good buildings; lake ½ mile; best markets for dairy produce, fruit or truck; priced right and terms liberal. Write, C. JOHNSON, 153 Dana Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, N. J., 154 acres, half planted, two dwellings suitable for boarders; fully equipped; live stock; earns $250-$300 monthly. DePOWELL, 3610 28th Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

FOR SALE—79 acres, 6-room house, barns, poultry house, etc.; 3 cows, 2 horses, farm machinery; ideal location for roadstand, gas station, etc.; 8 miles from Chatham, N. Y.; price $4,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 4283, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—90 acres good fertile land, never failing creek, three never failing springs, 10-room house, two barns, two poultry buildings; 20 rods to good rural school; $1,000 for quick sale. CECIL CRAFT, DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Commuter's farm, large or small in New York State; prefer Westchester County. Write ROOM 408, 101 West 42d St., New York.

FOR SALE—10 acres extra good land, 8-room house, running water in house, 4 poultry-houses; ¼ mile to good rural school; will take $1,500, if sold at once. E. S. CRAFT, DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—On State road, 9-acre poultry farm, large henhouse, good barn with basement, good house with running water and electric lights; just outside village; for $2,500 is cheap; inquire of W. S. KING, Brooktendale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bungalow, 4 rooms and bath, all improvements; 2-car garage, poultryhouse, all brand new buildings; 2 acres on State highway; ideal for filling station; 8 miles to Lakewood; electricity installed, telephone available; price $4,500, cash $2,000, balance easy terms. CHARLES KIRST, Owner, Vanhiseville, N. J.

INVESTIGATE — Fine investment, immense amount pine, excellent New Hampshire Summer home or all round farm; 300 acres, 60 acres tillage; wonderful views; many advantages; sell whole or part; stock and equipment if desired; priced to sell. ADVERTISER 4291, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—65-acre farm, good land, partly muck soil; 15 acres in potatoes, bad yields of 350 to acre; all buildings new, worth more than asked for farm; 8-room house, varnished woodwork, oak floors, telephone, electric lights; fine location, few steps to church and school; 1¼ miles to B. & A. R. R.; price $6,500; with stock, tools and crops, $10,000. ADVERTISER 4293, care Rural New-Yorker.

ON ACCOUNT of wife's ill health will sell cheap, 21¾-acre poultry, fruit and truck farm; write owner. ANTHONY ADAMS, Route 1, Marydel, Md.

93-ACRE farm for lease for number of years; commuting distance of New York; dairy, poultry or general, with fine hay crop. G. P. O. BOX 272, New York City.

POULTRY and dairyman; two young men, married and single, to rent farm suitable for the combination; farm preferred near New York. ADVERTISER 4295, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—6-room house, garage, lot 150x200 ft., $2,000, terms. R. WALLACE, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE — Large level lot, colonial house, barn, garden; half block stores, etc.; bus line, Horseshoe Trail; fine scenery; price $1,350, also two cheaper places. ADVERTISER 4302, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINE country home, poultry farm, 7½ acres; bungalow, 7 rooms, large attic, cellar, 2 porches, all conveniences; garage; modern laying house, 1,400 capacity, feed house; complete equipment; good markets; only $5,000 cash required; a high-grade property. BOX 133, Toms River, N. J.

200-ACRE valley farm, Delaware County, N. Y.; fine large buildings, all improvements, macadam road, near town; price $15,000 with stock and all kinds machinery, tractor, etc.; $3,500 cash. ADVERTISER 4309, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent fully equipped dairy farm with option to buy by a capable and reliable farmer; give full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 4312, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHENANDOAH Valley home, 13 acres, fine location; also store building. F. H. WILKINS, Edinburg, Va.

FOR SALE—A good fruit and grain farm consisting of 227 acres, including 10 of woodland, 3½ miles from Kinderhook village, 12 miles from the city of Hudson; good roads; a large farm house in excellent condition; two sets of farm buildings; the farm is well watered with good springs and the outlet from one near the house could be made into a fish pond; a fine view from nearly all parts of the farm can be had of the Catskill Mountains, the Berkshires and the Hudson Valley; a fine place for a gentleman's country estate; all kinds of fruit including peach, pear and apple orchards; for further information, address P. O. BOX 183, Kinderhook, N. Y.

300 ACRES excellent land, mostly tractor land; wonderful buildings, fine condition; would cost $20,000 to build; high elevation; half mile from railroad station; excellent spring water; price $12,500, but must be sold; terms; stock at inventory; brokers protected. SAMUEL DEUEL, Owner, Pine Plains, N. Y. Phone 10-3.

IF YOU have the cash and want a bargain in productive dairy farm, write E. McKINNEY, Binghamton, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

EXTRACTED honey, light blend, granulated, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid to third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

LADIES—Terms reasonable in hair work. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

BALSAM Pillows.—Sleep on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sickroom; excellent gift for sweetheart or friends; 2½ lbs., $1.25, cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

WANTED to buy steel cow stalls. EARL HEIST, R. D. 2, Norristown, Pa.

WANTED—Second-hand riding Utilitor motor cultivator. ADVERTISER 4279, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—2-3 small children to board in country, mother's care. MRS. MATTHEW FRITCH, R. F. D. 2, Box 212, Torrington, Conn.

WANTED — Elderly boarders, pleasant farm home, good fishing. MRS. MANNING GILLESPIE, New Milford, Pa.

HONEY—60 lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

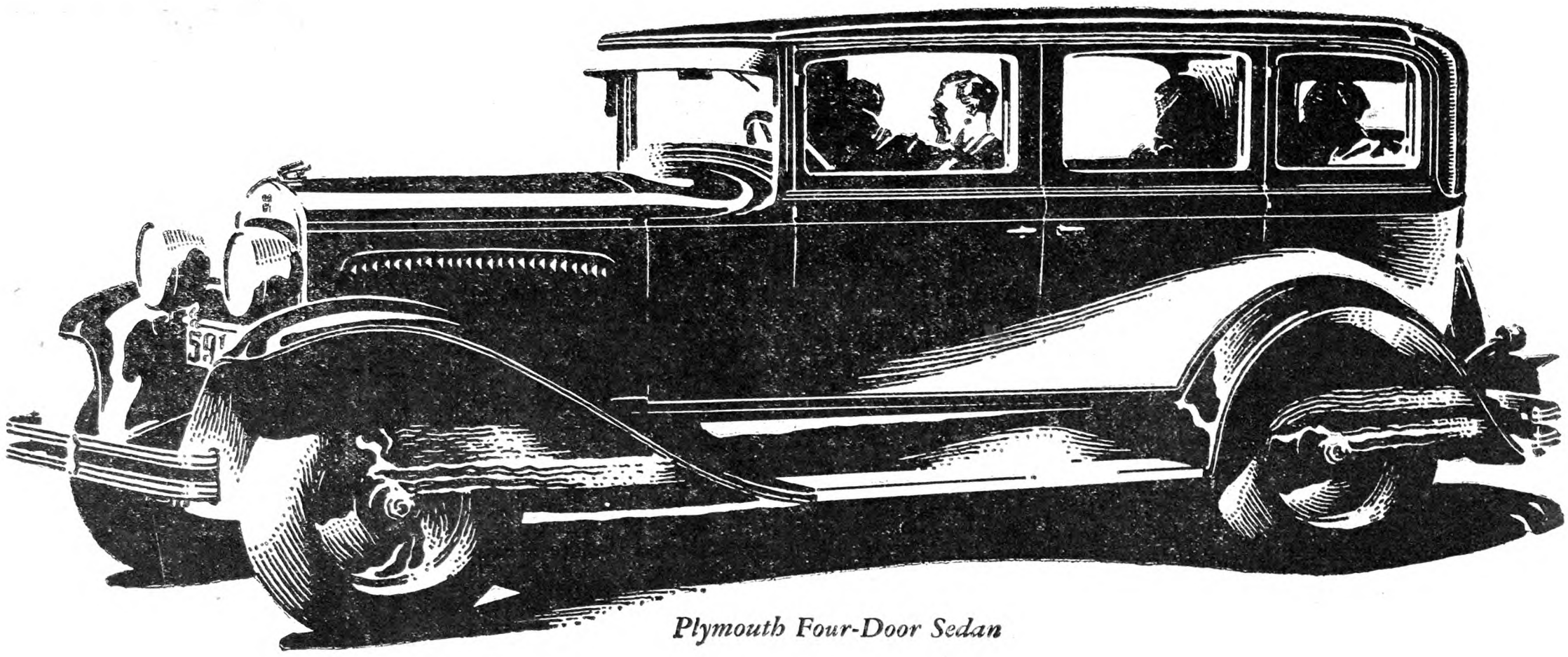
WANTED—Hen manure in large quantities; state price and if clean or mixed litter; also pony cart or buggy. LESTER W. BENNETT, Victor, N. Y.

WANTED—Protestant boarding home, preferably on farm; must be in New York or Connecticut, within 50 miles of New York City, for two brothers 11 and 13 years old. ADVERTISER 4284, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARD wanted by a gentleman to spend a few days a week on a farm; prefer woodland, water. ADVERTISER 4298, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE cheap, Mann green bone grinder No. 7½, hand or power; American feed grinder, 18-in. plates; extra plates and plate grinder. WALTER SNELL, Medina, N. Y.

CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH



Plymouth Four-Door Sedan

A NEW CAR . . . A NEW CAR STYLE

$670 AND UPWARDS

Coupe	$670
Roadster	670
2-Door Sedan	690
Touring	695
De Luxe Coupe	720
4-Door Sedan	725

All prices f. o. b. Detroit · Chrysler dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments.

A NEW ZENITH OF LOW PRICED CAR-LUXURY AND PERFORMANCE

Plymouth Features—New slender profile chromium-plated radiator. —Long, low bodies.—Generous room for 2 to 5 passengers, according to body model. — Luxurious deep upholstery and appointment detail such as you expect only in cars of far higher price.— New "Silver-Dome" high-compression engine, for use with any gasoline.—Smooth speed up to 60 and more miles an hour.—Characteristic Chrysler acceleration. — Unbelievable smoothness of operation at all driving speeds.—Body impulse neutralizer.—Chrysler light-action internal expanding hydraulic four-wheel brakes — no other car of this price possesses this feature.

With the new Plymouth, Chrysler is the first to give, at so low a price, the advantages of performance, riding ease, dependability and full adult size which characterize fine cars of higher price.

It is so revolutionary an advance over other low priced cars, it is such conclusive evidence that the past year's strides in the science of manufacturing have multiplied the purchasing power of the motor car dollar, that you will surely want to see it and drive it.

A Plymouth ride is the best demonstration of the ease with which it leaps from 5 to 60 and more miles per hour—the quiet of its power and the smoothness of its flight.

You yourself must put your foot to the light-action internal hydraulic 4-wheel brakes to know the confidence of the fastest and safest deceleration you have ever experienced.

And above all, you must see its beautiful lines and finish, and stretch at ease in its deep-upholstered, full adult-size bodies, to comprehend how completely the Plymouth surpasses cars heretofore sold under $1000.

Please see and ride in the Plymouth. We believe you will discover there has never been a car anywhere near its price that can approach the Plymouth for power, pick-up, smoothness, easy handling, safety, quietness and roominess — nor that can equal it in beauty and style.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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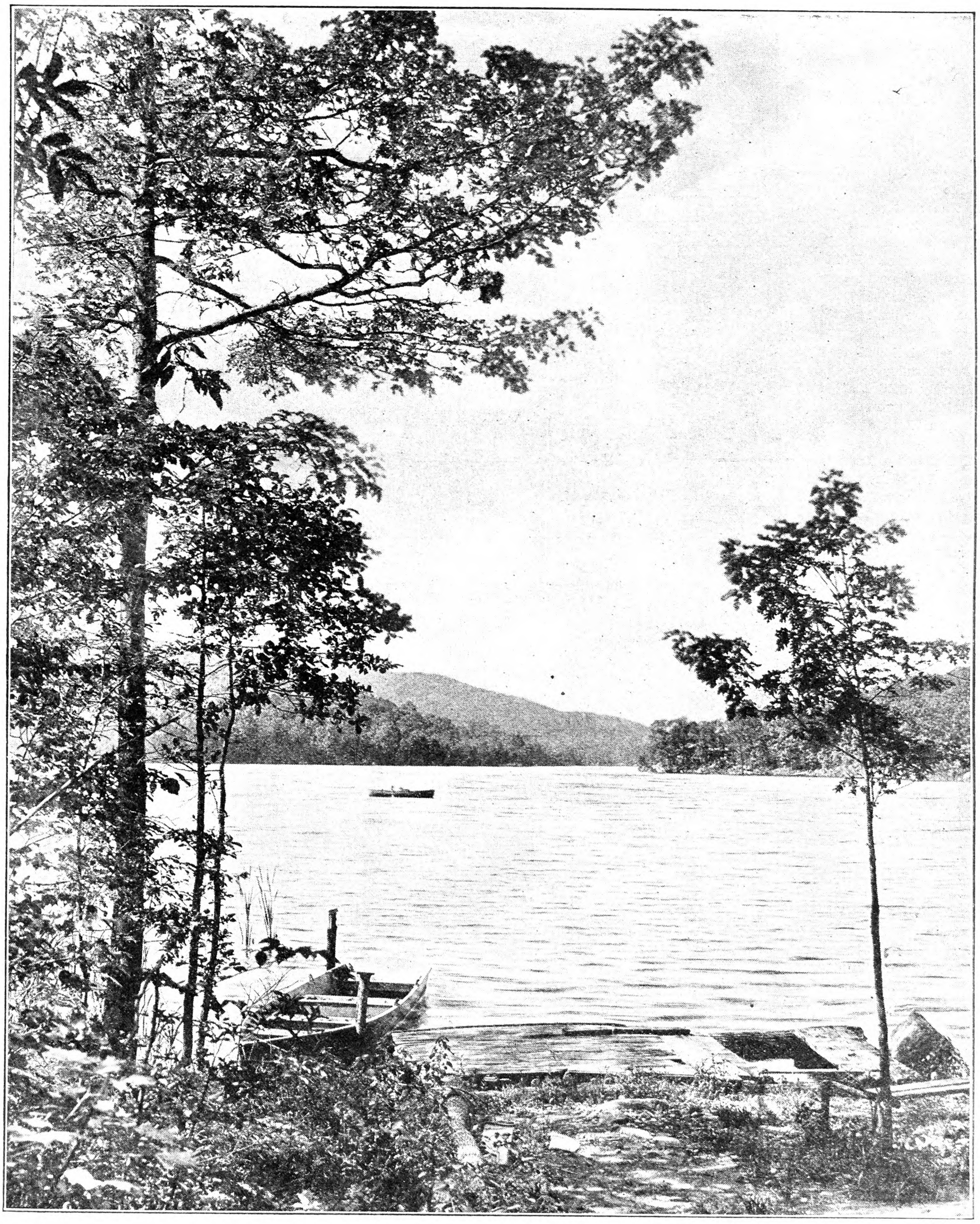


Scene at Greenwood Lake, in Northern New Jersey

An Optimist and His Farm

ABOUT a year ago a well-known farm writer and lecturer expressed it as his opinion that farmers as a class are incorrigible optimists. That awakened an immediate assent in my mind, and although there are a few pessimists to be found on farms yet, the last few years have been hard on them. I certainly want to be counted with those "who take the most hopeful view" of the things that are happening in the country.

I was born to farm life and know something about the struggles of a large family during a worse period of farm depression than we have been experiencing of late. As a boy I knew the discipline of hard work and not the best of health. In spite of some discouragements I always saw the brighter side of farming and it made me resolve that if fortune ever let me live where I really wanted to it would be on a farm of my own. At 21 years of age I was free to choose my job, but aware of the need of completing my too abbreviated education. I had only a matter of $200 in cash saved from the slow earnings of previous years. I saw an opportunity to invest that money in technical education that I thought would make me an educated farmer, and enable me to earn a salary that would give me the start on the road to independence. The next five years I spent all I could earn and all I had saved in a college course in agriculture. It has never made me rich. I did not expect it would, but as an investment of time and money, I don't regret it. It has helped me to live the rest of my life so far, as an optimist.

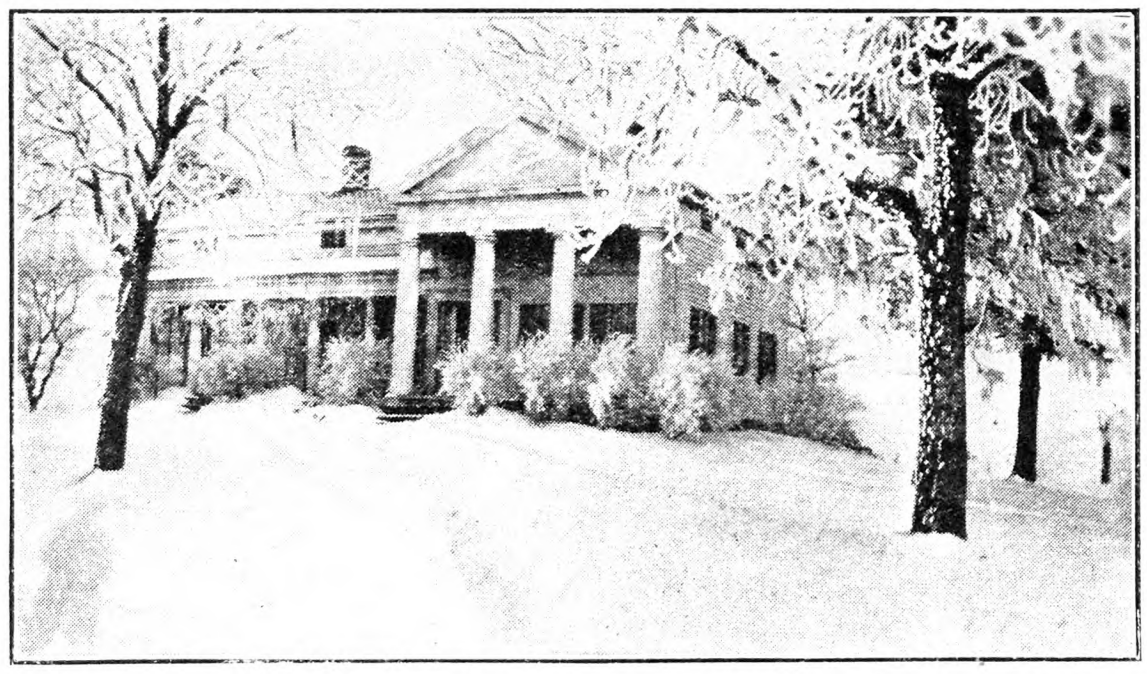
Once through school I had to hire out to somebody in order to use my talents, and I bravely tackled a job as manager of a capitalist's new farm enterprise. It was in those days when quite a few business men were deluded by reading "The Fat of the Land" and similar literature. I told my employer it would take five years for the project to begin paying, but we parted at the end of half that time because he could not wait that long for profits, and I could not carry on in the face of his discontent. Subsequent years vindicated my expectations, first with a herd of purebred cattle, then later with the orchards I had planned and planted. I saw that orchard of apple trees 15 years after it was set, and that brief visit helped to confirm my optimism.

A little over 20 years ago I was attracted to New York State to tackle a newly created job of institutional farming mixed with some teaching. Neither side of this proved very satisfactory, and I drifted into extension teaching, first over the entire State and later for three years confined to one county. Here I found the biggest disappointment I had ever faced. I had to give up this line of work which had appealed to me as having good possibilities for service to farmers, and better pay than previous jobs. Wife and I had been saving what we could out of the family income, but we were yet quite a distance from a safe investment in a farm enterprise. Soon after the World War engulfed this country I had a chance to engage in the same kind of service I began with after getting out of college. An estate with a large dairy herd and considerable orchards was in need of a new superintendent. It had been established early in that period since 1900, when such enterprises were popular with wealthy people. The owner of this one had founded it with the idea of making for himself and wife an enjoyable Summer home, and so operating the farm as to have it serve the community. He died a year before my acquaintance with the place, leaving his widow to carry on the farm as long as she wished to make her home there.

I felt that at least 10 years of work on a salary would be necessary to bring our savings to a sum large enough to invest in a farm home and business. This new job paid better than any previous one, but war times made living cost more than we had ever known before, and kept down savings. I had need of all my optimism to face mounting labor costs and scarcity. Deflation set in, and we reduced the size of the farm business. War costs and higher taxes compelled so many estate farm owners to give up the game that when my employer, on account of advancing age, decided to abandon the enterprise and retire to a city home, I found my interesting job slipping away, and the total number of farms under superintendents in the entire country had shrunken one-half. I looked around optimistically for another salaried job to work at until economic conditions should be more favorable for a farm investment. I found the opportunities few and of indifferent quality. Hardly any appeared to have permanency. The conviction was finally forced on me that now was the time to find that permanent farm home and business that I had dreamed of, but was not quite ready for yet.

The Home We Had to Give Up, Four Years Ago. Fig. 408

Our Present House As It Looked When We Took It. Fig. 409



Our Home on a Beautiful Morning in Winter—Rime an Inch Thick. Fig. 410

Four years ago I set out to find a suitable farm and home. I wanted one that I could operate alone if necessary, but large enough to provide Summer work for two growing boys as long as they should need it. A farm home is the best place for boys to come from even though they are lured to the town or city by better business opportunities. I had two valid arguments for buying a farm in the face of farm depression. One was 10 years of age and the other 14.

A first hand study of farming in many parts of the State, and over 200 replies to my advertisements for a farm, gave me some idea of where to look for one. Most of the offers had to be passed up because they were dairy farms, or else too large for our needs. By automobile and train I traveled up the Hudson Valley, through the Mohawk Valley, into Central New York as far west as Medina. Quite accidentally I found an 80-acre farm five miles from a city where I was well acquainted, and the owners expressed a willingness to sell. I made a fair offer for the bare farm in Autumn, but as they were under no pressure to sell they rejected it. Evidently this farm had suburban as well as agricultural value. Another productive farm 20 miles from this same city was advertised for sale, as the owner wanted to make his future home in Florida. I was at the point of making a bargain for this place, when something seemed to urge me to wait another day and have a look at farms in a similar region that lay to the west of this one with a 40-mile lake between. One of my advisers had said, "Look for a farm with good land, good buildings, and on a State road." The farm I almost bought did not have that last requisite, and the prospect was lean that it ever would. Spring was advancing, but it was a late Spring, and I felt that another day spent in farm hunting would be little time wasted, and besides I might find just the kind of farm I was looking for. I did. It had all three of the specifications to a degree I had all but given up finding. It was a real estate agent who led me to it, after expressing some doubts about my getting possession of it that season, for the crops were planted on shares by a neighboring farmer. The owner had been willing to sell for some time, but was not expecting a buyer just then and not prepared to give possession soon, but after due consideration of the prospect of a sale he consented to move in two months. I had to make the best I could out of waiting until August to move in, but it was worth it.

Let me tell you what this farm was like four years ago. It had 63 acres of land, much of it tile-drained. Lilac bushes, fruit trees and cellar holes mark the site of four cottages, once the homes no doubt of laboring men in the days of the scythe and cradle. The farmstead itself included two ample barns with a shed attached so as to form a sheltered yard enclosing a straw shed. The house, a comfortable, well-built home with beautiful columns on its front facing the south, and located on a long knoll that gives it a fine command of the much traveled State road, and beyond that the fields sloping gently to a woodlot that crowns a shady hill like an island in the broad landscape. Inside, the house was a treasure. I had looked at many farmhouses in the course of my search but none that could compare with it in convenience or adaptability to modern improvements. In the cellar was a big flagstone table such as I never had dreamed of. The main chimney had been built from the cellar up with a fireplace and brick oven attached. Best of all there was a flue hole into the chimney ready for a furnace without any alteration, and an outside entrance with no stairway to take the joy out of storing Winter supplies. On the ground floor, just handy to the living-room, we found a little square room just right for an office or "den" for the farmer, mostly. Upstairs, just at the right spot, was a little room most conveniently located for a bathroom as soon as we could manage it. But the kitchen, that most important room in a farm home, was the most immediate fulfillment of our needs. Large, well-lighted, accessible, and through its south and west windows commanding a splendid view of the fields, highway and the nearest neighbor's home. The house was too much sheltered by old spruce trees, but that was easily remedied the first Winter, with saw and ax. East of the house lay the kitchen garden

(Continued on Page 965)

The Orchard Cover Crop is Being Sown Early

CULTIVATION has stopped sooner and cover crops have been planted earlier in eastern orchards this season than ever before. Not many years ago no one thought of cover crops until August rolled around or until rains in late Summer made it likely that cover crop seed would grow. Gradually the time of seeding has been pushed up until now it has gone back through the month of July into June. Some apple growers in the Hudson River Valley sowed a cover crop this season following the last cultivation the second week in June, and while this may not be a record it indicates the trend of events.

This change of thought really comes from what has been found out about supplying quickly available nitrogen to fruit trees very early in the season. It is now common knowledge that the application of nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate in early Spring just as the buds begin to break helps the tree to set its fruit. Those who cultivate in place of using nitrogen fertilizers have endeavored to accomplish the same results either by Fall plowing or by very early Spring cultivation. A few years back many orchardists had fallen into the habit of not cultivating until after their calyx spray was on, because for one reason it was much easier to get the spraying done on land that was not freshly cultivated. No matter whether nitrogen applications are used or whether early Spring cultivation has been resorted to, the result has been to help move up the date of seeding for the cover crop.

An additional urge was given in some sections by too rank tree growth and too poorly colored fruit where nitrogen had been applied. The demand arose in consequence for something that would check growth in the Summer and help to mature and color the fruit, without however interfering with the benefits from early nitrogen applications. The cover crop has seemed the logical answer, but no one is absolutely certain of the outcome.

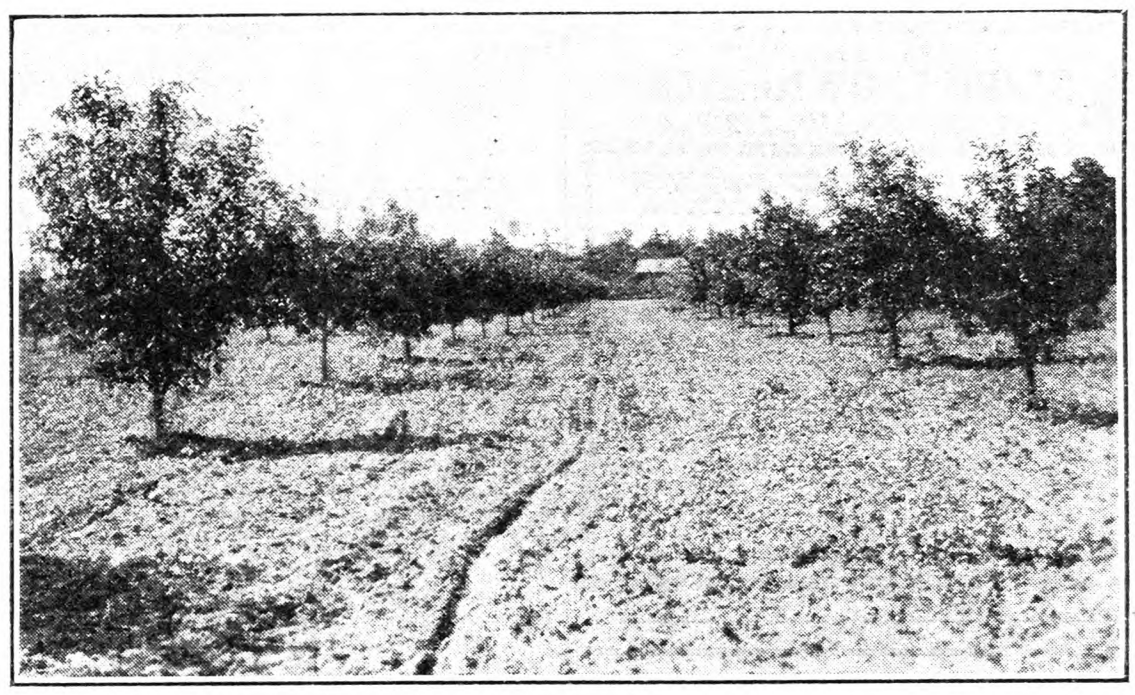
As for the kind of a cover crop to grow, there are many growers who favor weeds. Unquestionably a good weed growth is just as good as a sown crop, with the advantage that the seed costs nothing and there is no labor charge for seeding. Unfortunately not all well-tilled orchards provide as vigorous a weed growth as one might suppose. Some of these weed cover crops look good enough from the end of the orchard, but they are bare in spots and surprisingly thin throughout. A good illustration is found in one of the contemporary "best sellers" where the author, in speaking of the new growth on the desert says that as one looked off across country it seemed to be covered with a hazy, light green cloak, but a man riding on a camel and looking straight down at the ground beneath him found it difficult to pick out the spears of grass. And so while there are many orchards that can depend upon the weed growth there are many others that are only fooling their owners into believing that there is an abundance of organic matter being grown beneath and between the trees.

Rye, oats and wheat have been used extensively, but they do not fit well into the new plan of early seeding. For late Summer sowing they are splendid, but when planted the last of June or the first of July they are likely to suffer from the hot weather or from rusts. In four successive seasons in Eastern New York all three of these crops failed when seeded the first week in July.

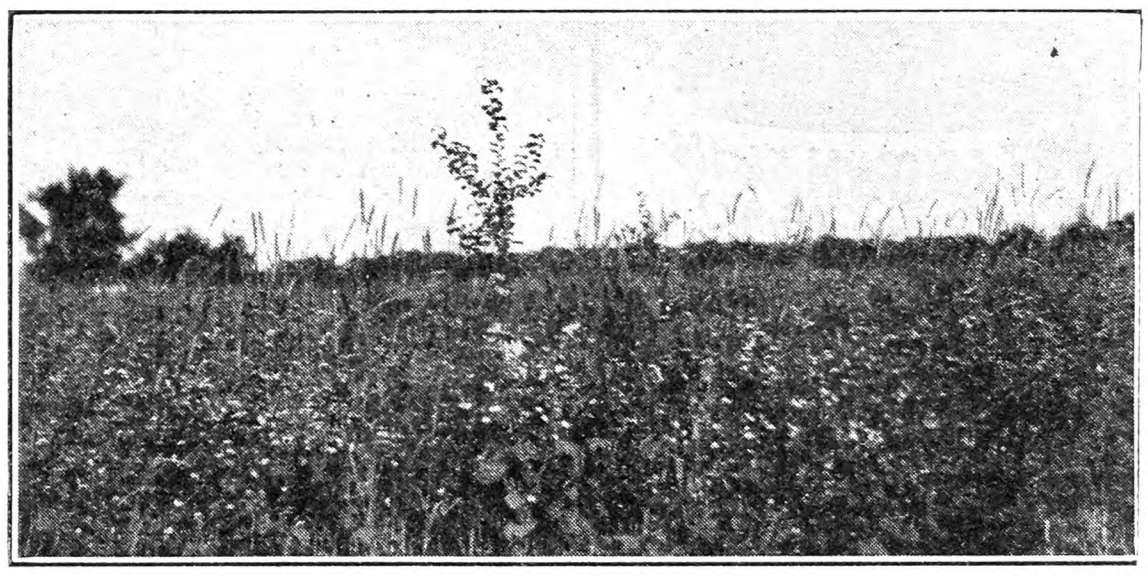
Buckwheat and millet, on the other hand, have done fairly well under many conditions. Used in the proportions of three pecks of buckwheat to one peck of millet, the buckwheat comes rapidly and will nurse the slower-growing millet along in spite of Summer heat or crusted ground. Later on in the season as the buckwheat matures, the millet will push above it and produce a good growth. The mixture is as cheap a cover crop as can be grown, barring rape or turnips.

Most leguminous crops are too expensive to use for this purpose, although when planting is done as early as possible, say the first or second week in June, good stands of many clovers can be secured. If the crop is not plowed under until the following Spring, or even left in the orchard for a second Summer, the extra cost will be repaid. Mammoth clover, Red clover and Alsike clover, either alone or in combination are good, while more recently white Sweet clover has been demanding attention. Soy beans, too, are reliable. The seed is not overly expensive, and the best time of seeding agrees almost exactly with the new time for sowing the cover crop in the orchard. Cow peas are best for the South, but Soy beans are far superior for the North. Vetch is an old standby for late Summer planting, and for the shaded orchard, but the cost of seed is prohibitive.

Although early seeding is desirable for the apple orchard, late seeding is necessary in the cherry orchard. Color and maturity are not the factors with the cherry that they are with the apple. In fact, the most productive cherry orchards are those which are kept growing late in good vigorous condition. Accordingly cherry growers keep their orchards cultivated through picking time, usually the middle of August. Their demands, therefore, are for a crop that will grow in the Fall and early Spring, something along the same line as the apple grower of a few years ago planted. Rye meets the needs well.



A Clean Cultivated Five-year-old Orchard That Is Sown to a Cover Crop the Last of June. Fig. 411



Heavy Cover Crop of Buckwheat, Millet and Barley in a Young Apple Orchard. Fig. 412

Buckwheat will do after a fashion. Wheat is good in localities where rye is difficult to handle the following season. Vetch is ideal if it can be afforded. Vineyardists are fond of millet. Golden millet seems to produce the greatest amount of organic matter. Running between the rows just before picking time with a disk or a roller will knock the millet down sufficiently so as not to interfere with harvest.

Each crop and each locality has its special demands, but the thought at the present time in most of them is to get the cover crop in the ground just as early as is possible. If the plan works well this year it will be followed another season, or the date of seeding may be pushed still further ahead up to the very first part of June. H. B. TUKEY.

Spraying Reflections

PART IV

WITH the dormant or delayed dormant sprays finished we are confronted with the problem of spraying foliage and fruit without doing them more injury with the materials and equipment we use than we benefit them by lessening pest and disease. Experience has proved this to be no simple proposition.

We must spray to kill the chewing insects, the sucking bugs and the fungi. Frequently all three types are present at once, usually two types and more rarely only one. This requires the use of combination sprays. The first class must be fed stomach poison, such as arsenate of lead, the second must be smothered with soaps, oils or dusts, burned with lime-sulphur or other caustics or fumigated with nicotine, cyanide, sulphur or other gases, and the third prevented or killed by using some form of copper or sulphur.

This brings up some interesting problems in chemistry. When used alone a material may give excellent results against one pest, as for instance lime-sulphur, under a few conditions, against fungi and spider, and arsenate of lead for chewing insects. Combine them, however, and foliage and fruit injury may occur due to free arsenic released by the lime-sulphur. Again this may be remedied by adding lime, which in turn may release the nicotine from nicotine sulphate more rapidly than expected. It can be readily seen that new combinations cannot be safely used unless it is known what chemical or mechanical reactions can be expected or after repeated experiments have proved them safe.

The pink spray just before the buds open, may be needed only for scab prevention. What fungicide would we use? When we first were obliged to make this application lime-sulphur was in vogue. To cover tall, broad trees it was necessary to drive the spray into part of the foliage. This resulted in singed and dwarfed foliage. We had experienced foliage injury and fruit rusting from balanced Bordeaux mixtures such as 3-3-50 and shunned them. Some years ago we read of the success of an excess lime Bordeaux in Nova Scotia, and were delighted to find that a 2-10-50 mixture could be driven into the tenderest apple foliage without a trace of the supposed "gun" injury we had been experiencing. When adding arsenate of lead no harmful reaction could result and nicotine if put in the tank last and applied at once was effective. We found that the fruit of some varieties under some conditions would be rusted by this formula at any stage of its growth and do not apply it to Baldwins, Jonathans or Ben Davis or to any variety when it may remain wet on the trees for some time. We do, however, use it on our McIntosh, Spy and Rome in the pink and on Spy in calyx and later. It is possible to get more luxuriant foliage with this Bordeaux mixture than with any of the sulphur fungicides we have tried. We have used it in very hot weather without gun injury and use it regularly on young trees whenever we apply nicotine or arsenic, with gratifying results.

When visiting our station at Geneva in 1923, Prof. Parrott showed me a plot of trees that looked as though they had been whitewashed, and explained that they were trying sulphur dust applied with hydrated lime, casein and water as a Summer fungicide. It was claimed that this mixture could be used in hot weather without burning. It looked very promising, so we tried it the following year, and use it in the pink and for later sprays where we do not use the modified Bordeaux. The foliage which develops under this coating is nearly normal in shape and color and of much greater area than when lime-sulphur is used.

Following the pink stage we sometimes have a cold, wet extended bloom period during which new unprotected foliage develops. The only scab insurance for this situation that we know of is dusting with sulphur alone while the blossoms are still on the tree. I have not heard of definite proof that this will not lessen the set. It has saved many crops from scab infection, however, and been followed by good sets. We are prepared to give this treatment if it seems necessary.

Then comes the oldest spray generally used, the calyx application. The period when the calyx cups remain open to receive the poison is often so short that haste is necessary if everything is to be covered in time. By this time the foliage is denser than before. If codling moth alone were all we had to fight we could do quick work using a fine mist which could be sifted over and through the foliage upon and around the small apples. This used to give 98 per cent control or better. It seems now as though the descendants of the few worms who avoided calyx cups have increased so that a larger proportion enter the side of the apple than did formerly. More complete coating of the apple is, therefore, desirable. We also must protect from scab and red spider and sometimes red bug and aphid, so we attempt to cover

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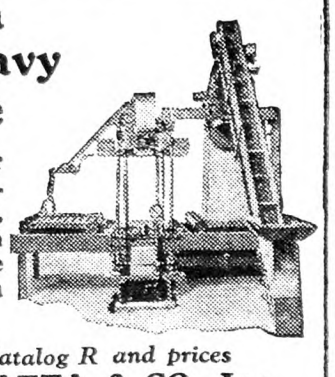

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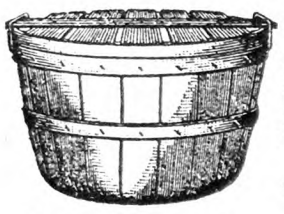

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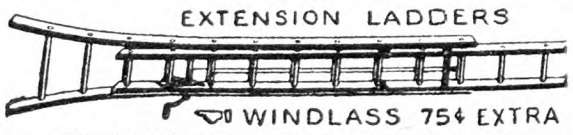

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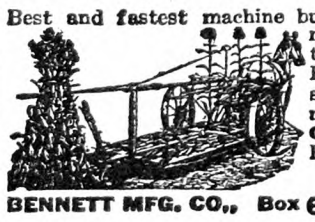

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all leaf and fruit surface. To do this we must drive the spray up through the branches and leaves from under the tree as well as into the foliage from the outside. By using disks with small holes, material is saved and less gun injury results. We use the Jersey dry mix or wettable sulphur described above as a fungicide, lead arsenate as a stomach poison and nicotine sulphate as a contact poison. Suppose, however, we find red spider present in alarming numbers? Our experience has shown that dry mix and even lime-sulphur have failed to control them. They have survived soakings with soaps and dustings with sulphur. After several years of careful experimenting we have adopted our clay oil emulsion as a spreader in place of casein or glue in dry mix using one to two gallons to 200 and increasing this to three gallons if spiders are present or nicotine is needed for aphids or red bug, in which case the nicotine dose is cut in half. This has been very effective and has caused no foliage injury except when the weather has been very hot and foliage has had punctures due to driven spray, aphids or other causes in which case the oil seems to carry the sulphur into the tissue and burn the edges of the wound. This has not occurred when the oil has been used in connection with modified Bordeaux. This added oil has proved to be a great sticker for the other chemicals, an ample protective coating remaining on the fruit and foliage much longer than with casein. It also acts as a repellent to green aphids which avoid apples thus coated.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

New York State Fruit Report

The following statement about the early outlook for fruit in New York State is given by State Agricultural Department statistician, R. L. Gillett, in co-operation with Roy P. McPherson, secretary of New York State Horticultural Society. This is not the "Government Crop Report," which will be issued later.

The blooming season for tree fruits which averaged one day later than last year in Western New York, and four days later than last year in the Hudson Valley, was cool, with frequent rains during most of the period. Comments indicate that this may have interfered with the "setting" of the fruits. The uncertainty of conditions at the time of mailing the reports is emphasized by the wide variability of the estimates even in individual counties. This also indicates that conditions are far from uniform. The fact that the "June drop" was still in progress added further to the difficulty of reporting.

Apples. — Baldwins, the predominant variety of Winter apples, are generally reported light, especially in Western New York. Many trees failed to bloom. McIntosh and Northern Spy, also generally light, except in the Lake Champlain Valley, where they are good, are in marked contrast to Fall varieties, such as Wealthy, which are apparently almost uniformly good. Greenings bloomed heavily, though the "set" was somewhat disappointing. Their condition is substantially above the average of all varieties which in turn is substantially the same as the average of the society's June report for the past seven years.

Pears.—Bartletts are especially light, Kieffer is below average and Seckel is about average with generally better prospects in Western New York than in the Hudson Valley.

Peaches.—With late varieties, mainly Elbertas, relatively better than early varieties, are substantially above average, and especially good in the Hudson Valley.

Plums.—The outlook is much better than last year, and about average, with relatively better prospects in Western New York than in the Hudson Valley.

Quinces.—The condition of quinces is better than last year, and about average.

Sour Cherries.—A light crop is again promised somewhat better than last year in Western New York and somewhat poorer in the Hudson Valley, with the State average the poorest since 1921.

Sweet Cherries.—A very light crop is promised in the Western New York counties, while conditions in the Hudson Valley are not materially better than last year, with the State average the lowest since 1921.

Grapes.—Though not all in full bloom at the time some reports were mailed, prospects in all sections appeared to be much better than last Summer, with the State above average.

The State average outlook, in percentages of a full crop are:

Apples, all varieties, 55 per cent; Fall kinds, 66; Baldwin, 39; Greening, 60; McIntosh, 40; Spy, 43.

Pears, all varieties, 43; Bartlett, 31; Seckel, 48; Kieffer, 46.

Peaches, all varieties, 67; early, 80; late, 67.

Plums, 55; quinces, 67; cherries, sour, 37; sweet, 32; grapes, 86.

By localities the percentages are:

Northern District.—Apples, 95, with Greenings highest, up to 102.

Western District.—Apples, 51; Fall varieties highest, 63; Greening, 57; Baldwin, 30; pears, 44; peaches, 66; early, 73; late, 58. Plums, 55. Quinces, 68. Cherries, sour, 31; sweet, 24. Grapes, 74.

Central District.—Apples, 65; Baldwin, 47; Greening, 71; McIntosh, 43. Pears, 49. Peaches, 100. Plums, 61. Cherries, sour, 50; sweet, 28. Grapes, 92.

Eastern District.—Apples, 57; Baldwin, 44; Greening, 59; McIntosh, 31. Pears, 63. Peaches, 70. Plums, 65. Quinces, 85. Cherries, sour, 60; sweet, 37. Grapes, 75.

Southwestern District. — Apples, 30; Baldwin, 50; Greening, 50; McIntosh, 10. Pears, 50. Plums, 60. Quinces, 60. Cherries, sour, 10. Grapes, 90.

Southeastern District. — Apples, 59; Baldwin, 50; Greening, 61; McIntosh, 39. Pears, 34. Peaches, 83. Plums, 50. Quinces, 62. Cherries, sour, 47; sweet, 45. Grapes, 86.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 12. — Annual Farm and Home Day, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D.

July 18.—Annual field day. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Mt. Carmel Farm, Evergreen Ave., Hamden, Conn.

July 22-23. — Massachusetts State Grange Field Days, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

July 24-27.—Tenth annual Summer Farm and Home Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

July 30-31. — New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, three-county potato tour, Cortland, N. Y.

Aug. 1.—Field Day, Market Garden Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 15.—New York State Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, and International Entomological Congress, State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., in Champlain Valley.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 22 - 25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.

Aug. 24.—Dedication of new building, New York Ranger School, Wanakena, N. Y.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stack Yards, Chicago., Ill.

Insects on Blue Spruce

I have two blue spruce trees about 10 ft. high, nine years old. One is doing very well, but we noticed last year that the other one was attacked by insects resembling moths. Could you advise me what the trouble is and how to overcome it?

J. G. M.

The most common moth on blue spruce is one that is about the size of our common clothes moth, but dark in color. I suspect this is the one that did the damage. Spraying with lead arsenate powder. 12 teaspoons to one gallon of water should be effective.

A. H. MAC ANDREWS.

Syracuse, N. Y., College of Forestry.

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State Grange

There are not many Granges that are able to celebrate a 55th anniversary, especially in New York State, as 1873 was practically the beginning of Grange work in the Empire State. With the exception of Fredonia Grange in Chautauqua County, organized in April, 1868, little organization work was done until 1873, but during that year nearly 30 subordinates were founded in the State, many of which, however, sooner or later surrendered their charters.

Of these Granges organized in 1873 11 of them were located in Jefferson County, and the most prominent of these was Watertown No. 7, which for many years was the largest New York Grange. Watertown Grange has just celebrated its 55th anniversary.

Owing to the fact that the subordinates bearing the numbers three and four long ago surrendered their charters, Watertown Grange, although bearing charter No. 7, is really No. 5 in point of age among the nearly 900 subordinates of the State. The four Granges antedating Watertown are Fredonia No. 1, Portland No. 2, of Chautauqua; Union No. 5 of Jefferson County, and Honeoye Falls No. 6 of Monroe County. Granges three and four were located in St. Lawrence County and long ago ceased to exist.

As the State's largest Grange over a long period, the history of Watertown Grange has more than local interest. Luke Fulton, who organized Watertown Grange July 17, 1873, was one of the organizers of the State Grange November 6, 1873, and served as first chaplain of the State Grange. He also served the State body as treasurer and member of the executive committee. He was appointed as a special deputy by State Master George D. Hinckley, soon after the organization of the State Grange, and organized many subordinates in half a dozen of the counties of Northern New York. Deputy Fulton was originally a charter member of Union Grange No. 5, and served as its first master. Later he transferred his membership to Watertown Grange. He was also the first master of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange when it was organized May 4, 1876.

At the dedication of the hall of Watertown Grange in September, 1884, under Pomona auspices, Governor R. P. Flower and State Superintendent of Education Charles R. Skinner, both residents of Watertown, were present and delivered addresses.

Watertown Grange has furnished 13 Pomona masters as follows: Elliott Makepeace, L. D. Olney, W. O. Tolman, S. H. Bibbins, Willet H. Vary, Will C. Baker, H. P. Dunlap, Leonard L. Allen, Oscar E. Hinds, M. R. Randall, Fay Jacobs, C. Leigh Beecher and Alfred E. Emerson. Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, a member of Watertown Grange, is serving her 33d year as secretary of the Jefferson Pomona.

Watertown Grange has also furnished the following State Grange officers: Mrs. Elliott Makepeace, State Flora; Alpha M. Child, State chaplain and overseer; Miss Ella Fulton, State Ceres; Mrs. Luke Fulton, State Flora; Luke Fulton, State chaplain, treasurer and member of executive committee; Willet H. Vary, overseer and master of State Grange and also overseer of the National Grange; Mrs. H. S. Wilson, chairman women's work committee; L. L. Allen, historian and press correspondent.

Located in the city of Watertown is the largest Grange fire insurance company in the world, with a total amount of risks carried in excess of $24,000,000. Watertown Grange has furnished two presidents for this organization, Luke Fulton, who served from 1890 to 1904, and Oscar E. Hinds, who now occupies the position. The Grange also supplied two secretaries of this insurance company, Willet H. Vary, who served for over 20 years, and who was succeeded at his death by Ernest W. Vary, his son, who still occupies that important post.

At the recent 55th anniversary the principal address was delivered by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville, the lecturer of the State Grange. The following officers of the Jefferson Pomona were also present as guests of honor: Master George W. Greeney, Lecturer Harriette Reeves, Overseer A. E. Holmes and Secretary Elizabeth Parker. Among the guests also was former Deputy Josiah Betts, of Onondaga County, a member of Geddes Grange, who has been a member of the order for 54 years.

Hollyhocks and Oriental Poppies

On page 918 I notice Mrs. W. F. says she has trouble making hollyhocks live through more than one Winter. As I understand hollyhocks they are not really perennials, but are biennials, and no hollyhock plant lives more than two years. It is the falling seeds that renew the plants, and that is why they are commonly called perennials. From my own observation hollyhocks never winter-kill, for I never cover them, and we live in a very cold section of Northern New York.

The only abuse hollyhocks won't stand is wet feet. They must be in a well-drained location all the year. My observation has shown me that no plant of hollyhock ever blooms two years.

This information may be useful to those who are starting "Hollyhock Towns." Seed sown this year will bloom next year, but if after blooming you cut off the tops before the seed ripens and falls you will have no hollyhocks the third year. The roots do not winter-kill; they simply are biennials just as Sweet William is a biennial. The seedlings of hollyhocks should be set in rows where wanted this season, and they will be glorious next year. If properly cared for there will always be a supply of blooming age plants in the garden. Do not crowd the plants, give plenty of room. If the bed is low and wet at any season of the year hollyhocks will not thrive in such a place, but they will stand extreme cold and need not be covered at all.

The Oriental poppies are perennials and the same roots live and increase year after year. But they must not be disturbed during their "resting period" after blooming. When resting you may think they have dried out completely, but let them alone; they will come up smiling in the Fall. They are very hardy.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. MRS. W. D.

An Optimist and His Farm

(Continued from page 962)

sheltered by an arbor-vitæ hedge which we have learned to value highly for its protection to the early and late garden crops. Beyond the garden stood an old orchard of good varieties of apples, but most of them ready for the woodpile. Adjoining that a mixed orchard of peaches, pears and apples had been set 17 years before. The peach trees were all gone, but the pears and apples were in bearing, so that I was able to name each one the first year. The farm, we found, was bounded on the long side by a town line highway, and bisected at right angles to this by the State highway, with the farmstead about in the middle.

Three crop seasons have passed since we settled here. I can report some progress in the farm business. It has been made without going further into debt, which is the safest plan in these times. A new orchard of three acres set to a few good varieties of apples and pears was started two years ago on a clover sod field adjoining the bearing orchard. The new growth last year was very gratifying. Each year I have sown a bushel of Alfalfa seed. The first time it had to be sown with oats, and there are better nurse crops for Alfalfa. It was a real test of the adaptability of Alfalfa to our farm, and apparently the first attempt to grow the crop on it. There was a fair stand of plants surviving at the end of last season, but I feel sure I can succeed better on the same field, so I plowed it last Autumn and gave our three-horse team all they wanted to do. I want to keep on sowing a bushel of seed a year until all the better fields have had a chance to show how well it may succeed. Our red raspberry patch was enlarged last year with the intention of having crops to sell from it. The strawberry patch has grown larger each year, and though drought hurt production last season we sold enough to make a reputation for late berries of quality and size. We have tried our talents at commercial aster growing with only moderate success, but there has been enough encouragement in it to keep up hope.

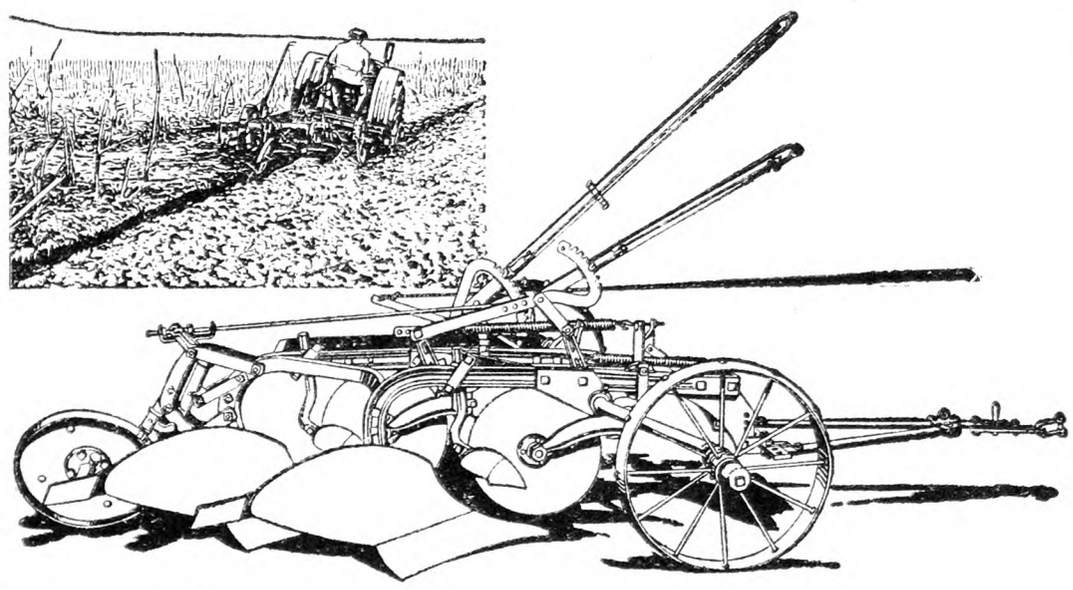
The farm live stock to start with consisted of one cow, two horses and a flock of chickens. We find some obstacles to overcome to reach our goal of three cows and 300 laying hens. We have had to buy the additional cows as heifers, for not one has yet been born for us to raise. Butter and cream find a ready cash market here, and the hens and chicks pay well for the skim-milk. Bacillary white diarrhoea made sad havoc with chick raising until we learned its life history and remedy. Now with a new henhouse and a blood-tested breeding flock the way seems clear for better poultry profits than before.

"Sun spot weather" has been one of the difficulties of the last four years, but if the scientists are correct that cycle is now on the wane and we may expect more normal seasons to come. With as many farm enterprises as our farm has there are always some that prosper in this climate.

The crop rotation I follow is a somewhat flexible one intended to distribute labor through the year. It includes clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, oats, barley, wheat, corn, field beans and peas for the cannery. The products of the garden, orchard, hennery and dairy, enable us to have the best balanced living we ever enjoyed. If we had to buy it from some other farm the cost would stagger us. I maintain that we live on the fat of the land, but not on a fat cash income.

Of course I can see many ways we could spend money to improve this farm and increase our comfort, but it would take some of the zest out of life to have everything one wanted. I believe that economic conditions are going to change for the better in a few years. When we invested here it seemed as if land values were at the bottom, but such was not the case. Forced sales hereabouts in the last two years have shown a heavy slump and no market for inferior farms. It is a good time now to buy a farm if one has the endurance and an eye to the future. I know two real farmers who have recently done it. Most of our country folks are real philosophers and ready to "take the bitter with the sweet." I'm glad to be a farmer and an optimist. OPTI.

New York.



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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York

News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The unusually heavy June drop is still going on in the central part of the State. Package orders have been subject to many changes before July 1. We have just finished cancelling on one car of bushel baskets out of a total of three originally ordered. Stayman and Rome Beauty are still dropping—we hope they stop soon while a half-reasonable crop is in sight. The season is late, as is shown by shipping items and by the fact that Transparents are usually ready for a first picking soon after July Fourth. This will not be the case this year.

Several Pennsylvania growers are using a new idea in cover crops. About June 1 they sowed Soy beans in drills in their orchards, spaced so that they could be cultivated like corn. Cultivation will be continued for some time with much of its benefits, yet a fine crop of the Soy beans will have a chance to mature and give a large amount of plant material to turn under.

One Central Pennsylvania orchard is capable of growing fine stands of Alfalfa or other legumes, yet the owner was concerned over his inability to work these plants under because of his land being too rough and rocky to permit ready disking. Soil that will grow legumes like Alfalfa and the clovers, and give a fine stand of them, should cause the fortunate possessor no worry. They could be chopped up as thoroughly as possible, if cultivation was considered a necessity, and if the result looked a bit ragged, the remaining plants would do no harm. Personally, we would not feel like tearing up a good Alfalfa sod any oftener than reseeding required, as we have seen some beautiful orchards handled in this way.

One hundred peach trees were "disbudded" this Spring by way of trial. The trees were headed at about 30 inches, with the lowest bud being left at 18 inches and the next at 24 inches. Details of this method were given in an earlier issue of THE R. N.-Y. (page 518).

A grower with 20 acres of nine-year-old apples girdled all the fillers this year. The varieties were Golden Delicious, Grimes, Stayman, Paragon, Winesap, Nero and York. The original distance was 20 x 20 feet square, but the situation was complicated by the fact that rows of peaches were put in between each apple row.

An Adams county man cleared up another one of the usual orchard mysteries. A portion of his trees showed what looked like spray burn, yet the same variety sprayed at the same time around this group were uninjured. He finally remembered that he had burned some old sulphur bags to the windward of the injured trees, and although the trees were at a safe distance for an ordinary fire, the fumes of the burning sulphur left their trail as the breeze carried them through the orchard. What appears to be spray burn is evident in some parts of the State. Exactly why this should be is not clear.

A recent article from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station reports dust as being absolutely satisfactory for apple scab, actually costing less per bushel of fruit and producing more sound, better colored, and finer finished apples than spraying in Ohio in 1927. Uniformly satisfactory results are also reported for 1926. About the same time, West Virginia reported that eight years work in several locations and orchards indicated that dust mixtures, as now known and used, were not effective or satifactory, for the control of several outbreaks of apple scab under West Virginia conditions. The lesson to be drawn from these conflicting reports is that dust may not fail to give satisfaction in one archard, while the one next door may be held up as a bad example of the use of dust, without anyone knowing exactly why the difference.

A Central Pennsylvania vegetable grower also specializes in strawberries. Two years ago he imported some new variety of them from the southern part of the United States, and this importation brought with it red spiders. These pests have cost him considerable in fruit and plants this year, and the standard control measures for this mite have failed. Entomologists are busy trying different materials, and are attempting to devise some practicaly way of spraying these plants so that the under surfaces of the leaves will be thoroughly covered, as well as the tops. The field was burned over last year after harvest, but this did not seem to influence the numbers of this pest greatly.

Fruit growers of the United States will be glad to hear that there is one setback to fruit growing that they have not met nor are they likely to face. For the first time in 20 years the slopes of Vesuvius in Italy were devastated by the rain of acid from the skies. Vegetation was killed, exposed metal objects ruined, and the people suffered bodily discomfort, as well as losing hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of orchards, vineyards and other property. Just as in the case of similar rains in the past, this rain contained hydrochloric of muriatic and sulphuric acids, dissolved from the vapors of the volcano. All this is part of the price paid for utilizing the favorable slopes and soil of this famous mountain.

The Sunkist ads remind us that the California Fruit Exchange represented by this brand hopes to sell 1,500 cars of lemons and 4,500 cars of oranges during 1928 for drinking fountain use where the fruit would not be used otherwise. All this was brought about by the electric juice extractors devised by these enterprising people. What would some sort of a workable machine designed to handle apple juice in the same way accomplish in stabilizing the apple market?

Pennsylvania, with a peach production in 1927 of 947,000 bushels, valued at $1,894,000 stands as one of the nine leading peach-growing States of the nation, the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service has announced. While the total crop for 1927 was less than half of the crop of 1926, the average value per bushel was more than doubled. Franklin county has been the leading producer during the past two years, with York county last year replacing Adams for second place.

R. H. SUDDS.

Memories of the Thousand Islands

I read not long ago of a man who never found any water that seemed as cold or quenched his thirst as did the water from the spring on the farm where he lived as a boy. He always talked about it, until at last he had a wonderful memory of that spring built up in his mind. After long years he took his son to visit the place, and found to his surprise that the spring was not nearly as large as he remembered it, nor the water as cold. The son called it just a waterhole in the woods. And so it is often with the memories of our childhood. We are very apt unconsciously to enlarge on the wonders of what took place then when we meet old friends, and get to talking over old times. I have been thinking lately about the excursions we used to take on the St. Lawrence River and comparing them with one we took last Summer.

Thirty years ago the automobile or the airplane had not invaded our territory, and the only means of travel were the river steamers and the railroad. The St. Lawrence River is the most beautiful river in the world; if you do not believe it I invite you to visit it and its Thousand Islands. Thirty years ago the river was full of steamers crowded with passengers, and the islands were like great flower gardens. Wealthy families from all over the United States came to the islands, and built themselves palatial Summer homes. They seemed to vie with each other as to the quantity of flowers they could raise, and this, with the beautiful blue-green of the water and the sunny blue skies of this section, made the river a most beautiful sight. White sailboats and long slim yachts added a picturesque touch. Many excursion boats ran from down the river to points among the islands and above, some leaving in the morning and returning in the early evening, and others leaving in the afternoon and returning later at night. These latter were equipped with searchlights, which played back and forth upon the islands and the shores. This was a favorite trip for the young couples of that time, and I have no doubt that the climax of many a courtship was reached in the shadow of the deck of a river steamer on a moonlight excursion.

It was possible in those days to charter a steamer for a day, and this was often done by Sunday schools. It was a gala day for us when our school was going, for it meant that all the family and all our friends and neighbors would be going, too. We were up early, and needless to say there was great excitement. Being the eldest of six it generally fell to my lot to get some of the younger ones ready, and I am afraid that there was not much ceremony about the way they were washed and combed. When mother had packed the lunch which she had spent most of the day before preparing, and looked us all over to make sure we were all right, we climbed into the big double buggy and father drove to Morristown, where the boat was to make a landing. There we found some of our friends, and visited while we waited for the boat to arrive. Father always allowed plenty of time and we were at the dock early, so that long before it was time for the boat to come we were sure that something had happened, and that she would not come that day. At last the little steamer came nosing into the bay, and what a thrill it gave us! I am sure no ocean liner ever looked as majestic as did that excursion steamer, and our hearts beat fast as we stepped quickly over the gangplank and went up on the deck. Here we hung timidly over the rail, keeping a tight hold for fear of slipping overboard, as we had been told a child had once done. We liked to watch the water slip past us, and see the swells caused by the motion of the boat. We had brought along the pennies we had saved, and with them we bought sticks of candy, peppermint or cinnamon drops, and if we had enough a dish of ice cream. I do not remember that they had ice cream cones at that time. We rushed about the boat, intent at seeing as much as posible, and each new sight entranced us. We were not as sophisticated as the youngsters of today, and were easily pleased, going into raptures over each sailboat.

Before noon we were teasing to get into the lunch basket, for the river air made us hungry, and we had had an early breakfast. We always had our dinner over before we reached Alexandria Bay, where a short stop of half an hour was made. I can just see those porters as they stood on the dock calling the names of their various houses. There was one big black fellow we always looked for, who called out over and over "Thousand Island House" in a voice so deep that we were sure it came from his toes. Sometimes we got off for a few minutes, but often the fear of being left on shore kept us on board during the stop. I thought for years that all there was in Alexandria Bay was the big hotels and a few stores, for I had never dared venture away from the river. The most beautiful part of the river is around and above this place, and many people still visit there, and probably always will. Many beautiful homes and large club houses were open, and the places beautiful with flowers. Our little steamer took us in and out among the islands, until at last we see Clayton in the distance, and soon we come to Thousand Island Park. Sometimes we stopped there for a time, but often we came around the end of the island on which the park is located, and started on our way home. This is a large island, nine miles long and quite wide, so the circle we cut is a large one, and we were always sure to hear some one declaring that we had not turned around yet when we were quite a piece on the way home. When we have passed this island we are in the Lost Channel, and we really fear that the captain has lost his way. There are numbers of small islands, and here we see nature unadorned. The water in here is calm, and the foliage is reflected, making it very beautiful. We seem to be heading directly for an island, when suddenly we turn and pass through an opening we could not see before. It is like fairyland, and is well named, for the course could be very easily lost by a captain who did not know it well. Everyone is quiet as we pass through this portion of the river, lost in wonder at the beauty of nature.

By and by we begin to see some of the places we passed on our way up the river, and come to Heart Island, which is opposite Alexandria Bay. On this island we see a great castle of brown stone being bulit by a man from New York City, and if it were night we would see a great heart-shaped electric sign also. The building was never finished on acount of the death of the owner's wife, but that is a story by itself.

The trip from now on is rather uneventful, and we begin to forage among the lunch baskets, and to look for Morristown. When we finaly reach there we are a tired but happy crowd, and our parents no doubt see us safely on shore with thankful hearts. Excursion days were red letter days in our young lives.

Later I went on the larger steamers with other young people, and after I was married we went occasionally with visiting friends who wanted to see the river. Gradually the river traffic has dropped off, as the automobile has changed the mode of travel, and now very few steamers ply the river, and only one makes the trip among the islands from our section of the St. Lawrence.

As a Summer resort the Thousand Islands is a back number, and many of the finest places are closed. To be sure there will always be those who love the river and come back each year, but they are not among the wealthy class. I heard a man say recently that an island in the river was about as easy to sell as a farm. Tourists visit the islands, but they come in their cars to Clayton or Alexandria Bay and there hire a man with a large motor boat to take them among the islands. It is really the best way, and not so tiresome, especially if you have children in the party.

Last Summer my sister and I recalled the fact that we had not been up the river in years, and that our children had never been on a river steamer or anything larger than a 40-ft. motor boat. They heard us talking about it and made up their minds they were being cheated out of some pleasure. We probably made a good story of it, for they wanted to go, and we consented. We left Ogdensburg at an early hour laden with generous baskets and boxes of lunch for we remembered how hungry we got. From Ogdensburg to Morristown there is nothing to be seen, but as the journey takes and hour, the children thought the wonderful sights should begin. Boys of 10 and 12 cannot sit still very long, at least these three cannot, and soon they were below examining the machinery. There were not many passengers aboard, and no one that we knew. When the boys were out of our sight we wondered what they were doing, and where they were. Once we discovered them having a game of tag which took them all over, up on the seats at the side and over the feet of the pasengers. Even when we reached the islands the scenery soon palled upon them, and the only time we felt really comfortable about them was when they were eating. We fed them as often as we could, and as the afternoon wore away we told stories and played games to try to make the trip less tiresome for them. The littlest boy got so reckless standing up on the rail that his mother made him sit by her the rest of the way. It brought our hearts in our mouths to see them hang over the side, and it was sighs of thankfulness that we set foot on shore that night. My sister said, "Well, we brought them all back with us."

We had taken the same trip on almost the same kind of a boat. We had seen the same sights and visited the same place, but it was not the same to us. Children nowadays have so many pleasures that they will never get the thrills from anything that we got from a Sunday school excursion. I haven't heard them mention it even once. I know they launched out into a glorious game of tag as soon as they reached home, and ran as if they enjoyed being able to stretch their legs, while their mothers sat in easy chairs, both mentally and physically exhausted, and declaring that once in a lifetime was enough for a trip of that kind. The next time we reminisce we will do so when the children are out of hearing.

MRS. CHARLES MC ARTHUR.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

From a Maine Farm

Someone has said that "both poverty and prosperity were infectious." To no small extent I believe this to be true. This county furnishes a striking example of this adage or the real meaning of it. Let a farmer discover some better method of handling his potato fields or some better tool and in a very short time that method will be the common one all over the county, or the tool will soon be in general use. The potato grower is ever looking for something new. This makes it rather a fertile field for agents selling farm machinery, automobiles, trucks, etc.

I have noted many times that few farmers attempt to corner information. Let them discover any good thing and they hasten to their neighbor to give away the valuable information even though by so doing they increase competition in the very thing they are producing. There are a few exceptions of course to the general rule. I have in mind a generous old beekeeper friend who gave me a great deal of help when I first became interested in bees, as a young man. Another prosperous beekeeper who could not be considered generous once said of him when he was being quoted by a beginner, "He don't know enough to keep bees; he tells all he knows." I think it is true "that the greatest reward of science is the pleasure of instructing the ignorant." What a satisfaction it is to be able to impart to others a truth that makes them happier, and more prosperous.

Prosperity too often separates neighbors and sometimes it takes a calamity to bring them together. This ought not to be so. We ought to be glad for a neighbor who has prospered and that man or woman should find their greatest happiness in making that prosperity a means to aiding others.

Henry Ford considers his wealth but tools with which to work. He makes no display of wealth that can offend even one in moderate circumstances. He wears modest clothes and lives a simple life. It appears that he believes it much better to create some industry that will give employment to many, where they are paid a wage that makes them self respecting and prosperous, rather than to make large donations to charitable institutions.

If a few attain honest prosperity in a certain community, those near them usually have pride enough to make a real effort to improve their conditions and surroundings. Thus the next adjoining neighborhood takes it up and it spreads on and out in ever widening circles. I once remarked to a neighbor who was building his house over and making it much better, that I was glad to see him do it as it helped me too. He could not see how I was to benefit by it. If one cared to dispose of his property, he could sell it much more quickly and at a better price in a community of fine homes than if in a community where all the homes were in a run-down condition. Thus one cannot improve his surroundings or attain true prosperity without benefiting those about him. How many have a fine flowering plant, shrub or fruit because they first saw it in a neighbor's yard? Thus example becomes more fruitful than precept.

I always feel sorry for the man or woman who can see no beauty except in that which brings returns in dollars and cents. We should aim to make our homes just as attractive and our surroundings as beautiful as our time and means will permit. After all it is happiness that we are all seeking. If we labor for dollars, we mean to make them buy happiness for ourselves and those we love. Few, at first, care for the dollars just for the dollars' sake, but because of what they will buy, but if we are not careful the habit of putting them aside until we have more becomes fixed and we cannot part with them without a struggle, even to buy happiness for those we love. While it is not too late let us improve every day so that when memory travels back over the years that were ours there may be no vain regrets. "While we enjoy life let us erect our own monuments." If we can make our corner of the earth a little better place in which those who come after us may live, we shall not need a monument of stone to mark our last resting place.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Rolling Canada Thistles

Our cure when the thistles are grown about eight inches is to roll them with a common hand roller. That breaks off the stem and they die. We have practiced this for seven or eight years; it has not failed at any time. It works the same with the yellow mustard. Roll when in blossom. A. L. F.

Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Feed and Fertilizer Conferences

An expensive war of competition is being waged by feed and fertilizer manufacturers, through their local dealers and some other agencies, for the patronage of eastern farmers in particular. For years many interests and persons have profited by this war at the expense of farmers. The conflict has raged until, having lowered the retail prices of certain mixtures or of some of their ingredients, it is beginning to benefit some farmers; provided that it has not lowered the quality of the goods. But this war cannot be continued without creating deficits instead of profits for those who conduct it. Meantime farmers want, first, honest, dependable goods at the lowest prices which responsible concerns can afford to accept, and, second, as much "service"—like credits, prompt deliveries, and occasional advice and suggestions—as they can get when they want it.

In June, at the University of Maryland, I attended a two-day conference for dealers who sell Purina feeds in what the manufacturers call the "Atlantic division" of their trade territory. More than 150 dealers and a number of other visitors were present. Dr. H. J. Patterson of the Maryland Experiment Station welcomed them. His colleague Dr. De Voe Meade of the animal husbandry department spoke briefly. Some of the experiment station people were in attendance during some of the sessions.

Much of the educational material used was dramatically presented in several short-act plays, written, planned and staged by members of the Purina organization.

A few days later a conference of the same kind, with practically the same program, was held by the Purina people at Pennsylvania State College. It was the special object there, as well as at College Park, Md., to instruct dealers in some of the major details of stock and poultry feeding and in the principles and practices of salesmanship. Notebooks were provided, and there were ideas, suggestions and recorded experiences of users of feeds to jot down.

The Maryland and Pennsylvania institutions, having been open, fair and hosts to these conferences, are likely to be unfairly charged with recommending Purina feeds against rival products.

A conference of a hundred fertilizer salesmen and a few others was held in Caldwell Hall at Cornell University, Ithaca, June 21, followed by a two-day session at the Rhode Island Experiment Station at Kingston. These conferences were conducted by the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association, in co-operation with certain members of the staffs of the two institutions. Most of the subjects were discussed at considerable length by the audience.

At the Cornell conference H. R. Smalley, director of the northern division of the Soil Improvement Committee's territory, illustrated the committee's activities with pictures. Cornell's lime and legume programs for New York State were outlined by Prof. E. L. Worthen, speaking for Prof. A. F. Gustafson, who could not be present. Prof. John H. Barron of Cornell made it clear that the use of certain fertilizers is required in the economic management of most pastures. Prof. Worthen summarized Cornell's State fertilizer program. It had been formulated, he said, with special reference to the economic position of farmers in the State since the post-war depression began in agriculture.

J. B. Abbott, New England representative of the committee, drew upon his own experience as a dairy farmer near Bellows Falls, Vt., for facts with which to indicate the possibilities of reducing milk production costs by producing and using home-grown roughages and green feed.

Fertilizers usually show a profit in vegetable production in New York State, according to Prof. H. C. Thompson of Cornell. Prof. G. W. Peck of Cornell said that cultivation and the growing of cover crops would largely maintain the fertility of soils in orchards. When trees first come into bearing, the element that they are likely to need is nitrogen, he said.

Members of the Rhode Island Experiment Station staff who contributed to the program for the fertilizer conference at Kingston were Acting Director Dr. B. E. Gilbert, Dr. B. L. Hartwell, Prof. John B. Smith and Dr. Forman T. McLean. Profs. J. K. Shaw and J. P. Helyar of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and H. R. Smalley and J. B. Abbott also addressed the conference.

Thousands of the brightest young men in the land have joined the army of salesman. Modern selling or merchandising forces are being trained, drilled and organized for conquests. In action, these forces are difficult to resist on the farm or in city or town.

If a man whose experience, sympathies and viewpoint are those of a farmer sits through conferences of salesmen and manufacturers who desire sell goods of any kind to farmers, he will be stimulated to think and wonder. He may be persuaded and convinced. He will assuredly sprout a conviction that since he is a "unit of buying power," exposed to energetic traveling salesmen, accommodating local dealers and smart, businesslike follow-up letters and circulars, he should know, in his own interest, what he needs and can afford to buy, and what should be a fair price for it. If he is informed and has will power and a backbone, he will be prompt to say "yes" or "no" to salesmen, and stick to it. D. C. W.

The Wild Sweet Potato

Some months ago I recall reading about a wild sweet potato, and as I remember, a variety of Ipomœa, growing a very large and edible root. I would be glad to learn more about this plant, whether it is adapted to this climate, and how propagated. The West India yam grows very successfully on the sandy Florida land, is a good substitute for the Irish potato and would be an economic acquisition if people were not so wedded to the eating of the things to which they are accustomed. F. R.

The wild sweet potato-vine or man-of-the-earth is Ipomœa pandurata, a native perennial vine growing from the Northern States to Florida, and extending westward to Texas. It makes a root weighing from 10 to 30 lbs., and as it is a quick-growing vine with attractive flowers, white with purple throat, it is sometimes planted as a screen. It is hardy, and is called the hardy moonflower in some localities. It does well in rather dry sandy soil.

We do not know anything personally of the food quality of the fleshy root, but it is described by botanists as edible and sweet. However, the roots are buried so deeply in the ground that it is very laborious to dig them, and for this reason it is not grown for food, though it is said that the wild plant furnished food for the aborigines. Sometimes this plant becomes a troublesome weed, and it is difficult to get rid of it, because of the labor involved in digging out the roots. This peculiarity would make it less desirable than the other yams and sweet potatoes grown as food.

Waterproofing for Cloth

We are asked to repeat a formula for waterproofing cloth, which we printed some time ago. This is an excellent protection for tents, wagon covers, and similar fabrics, filling up the cloth so that it is entirely impervious to water. It is a combination of paraffin with gasoline. One formula is to shave paraffin fine, and add as much as the gasoline will dissolve, letting the mixture stand over night. Another is to melt 1½ lbs. of paraffin, and when melted stir into one gallon of gasoline. In either case, do the mixing out of doors, and keep it away from a light or fire. We are told that it must be pure gasoline, some of the fuel gasoline being of rather poor grade. Naphtha is sometimes preferred to gasoline, as forming a better solvent.

While this preparation is excellent for waterproofing tents and covers, it is not suitable for waterproof garments, which are usually rubberized.

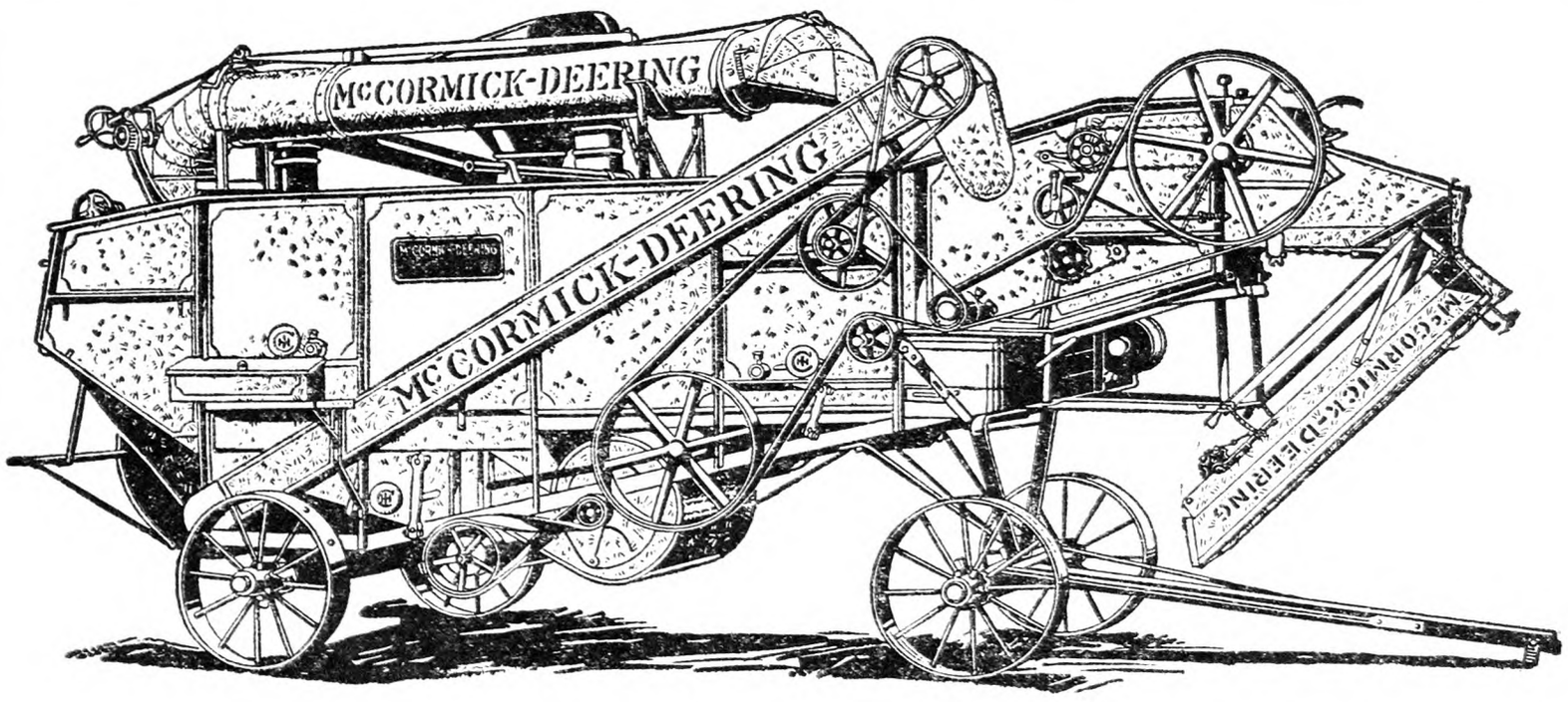
Saving Labor in Tomato Harvesting

We plant our tomatoes in rows 6 ft. apart, and use a flat tray bottomed wheelbarrow, carrying three baskets of the type we wish to sell in. The Buffalo market has been the best with us. Each picker wears cotton canvas gloves. As the tomatoes are picked they are wiped by rubbing with the gloves, put in their respective baskets, one for ripe marketable fruit, one for half ripe and the third for culls. When baskets are filled they are wheeled to the end of the rows, where the ripe ones are loaded on the truck for market; the half ripes are drawn to the packing shed, where they stand until ripe enough to be repacked for the market. The culls are disposed of by roadside sales, if possible, or thrown to the hogs. We never wash tomatoes, as they have too great a tendency to crack, and it is also hard to have them dry clean. We find a great advantage in picking the half ripes at the same time we pick the ripes, as it lessens the number of trips over the field, and is especially appreciated during frequent rainy days, as it is certainly fine to have 75 or 100 baskets of dry, clean fruit in the packing shed ready to be packed, rather than have to go out in the mud and rain that day.

Toward the end of the season, many tomatoes are shipped to New York City. We then grade and clean the half ripes for that trade, as we pick them in the field. We do not pretend to pack in layers, although we do try to place all fruit stem ends down and as regularly as can be done quickly, while being picked, and aim to finish the top of the baskets smoothly and with a slight crown to the center of baskets. We find that in handling our tomatoes in this way we save much labor by packing direct in the field, and to have some half ripes indoors is a great advantage in case of storm.

New Jersey. C. A. UMOSELLE.

PERHAPS the McNary-Haugen bill would have relieved the corn-belt farmers, but the veto certainly has relieved the corn-belt politicians.—San Diego Union.



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McCORMICK-DEERING Threshers have always been recognized as among the machines that do the cleanest threshing . . . but this 1928 model is by far the finest, fastest, cleanest and most profitable of the long line that dates back many years. It is built in three sizes, 20x32, 22x38 and 28x46, and meets every requirement for a light-weight, easily-transported, large-capacity thresher.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

Agricultural Planks in the Platforms

Eliminating the introductory paragraphs in the Democratic plank, scoring the Republican Party for neglect and deception of agriculture, the agricultural planks in both platforms are reprinted below:

Republican Plank

The agricultural problem is national in scope and, as such is recognized by the Republican Party, which pledges its strength and energy to the solution of the same. Realizing that many farmers are facing problems more difficult than those which are the portion of many other basic industries, the party is anxious to aid in every way possible. Many of our farmers are still going through readjustments, a relic of the years directly following the great war. All the farmers are being called on to meet new and perplexing conditions created by foreign competition, the complexities of domestic marketing, labor problems and a steady increase in local and State taxes.

The general depression in a great basic industry inevitably reacts upon the conditions in the country as a whole and cannot be ignored. It is a matter of satisfaction that the desire to help in the correction of agricultural wrongs and conditions is not confined to any one section of our country or any particular group.

The Republican Party and the Republican Administration, particularly during the last five years, have settled many of the most distressing problems as they have arisen, and the achievements in aid of agriculture are properly a part of this record. The Republican Congresses have been most responsive in the matter of agricultural appropriations, not only for the extension and development of the activities of the Department of Agriculture.

The protection of the American farmer against foreign farm competition and foreign trade practices has been vigorously carried on by the Department of State. The right of the farmers to engage in collective buying and co-operative selling, as provided for by the Capper-Volstead act of 1922, has been promulgated through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice, which have given most valuable aid and assistance to the heads of the farm organizations.

The Treasury Department and the proper committees of Congress have lightened the tax burden on farming communities; and through the Federal Farm Loan system there has been made available to the farmers of the nation $1,850,000,000 for loaning purposes at a low rate of interest, and through the Intermediate Credit Banks $655,000,000 of short-term credits have been made available to the farmers. The Post Office Department has systematically and generously extended the rural free delivery routes into even the most sparsely settled communities.

When a shortage of transportation facilities threatened to deprive the farmers of their opportunity to reach waiting markets overseas, the President, appreciative and sensitive of the condition and the possible loss to the communities, ordered the reconditioning of Shipping Board vessels, thus relieving a great emergency.

Last, but not least, the Federal Tariff Commission has at all times shown a willingness under the provisions of the Flexible Tariff act to aid the farmers when foreign competition made possible by low wage scales abroad, threatened to deprive our farmers of their domestic markets. Under this act the President has increased duties on wheat, flour, mill feed and dairy products. Numerous other farm products are now being investigated by the Tariff Commission.

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, Government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal Farm Board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system, of farmer owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other interests, without any disturbance in industrial and financial prosperity.

Democratic Plank

The Democratic Party recognizes that the problems of production differ as between agriculture and industry. Industrial production is largely under human control, while agricultural production, because of lack of co-ordination among the 6,500,000 individual farm units, and because of the influence of weather, pests and other causes, is largely beyond human control. The result is that a large crop frequently is produced on a small acreage and a small crop on a large acreage, and measured in money value it frequently happens that a large crop brings less than a small crop.

Producers of crops whose total volume exceeds the needs of the domestic market must continue at a disadvantage until the Government shall intervene as seriously and as effectively in behalf of the farmer as it has intervened in behalf of labor and industry. There is a need of supplemental legislation for the control and orderly handling of agricultural surpluses, in order that the price of the surplus may not determine the price of the whole crop. Labor has benefited by collective bargaining and some industries by tariff. Agriculture must be as effectively aided.

The Democratic Party in its 1924 platform pledged its support to such legislation. It now reaffirms that stand and pledges the united efforts of the legislative and executive branches of Government, as far as may be controlled by the party, to the immediate enactment of such legislation, and to such other steps as are necessary to place and maintain the purchasing power of farm products and the complete economic equality of agriculture.

The Democratic Party has always stood against special privilege and for common equality under the law. It is a fundamental principle of the party that such tariffs as are levied must not discriminate against any industry, class or section. Therefore we pledge that in its tariff policy the Democratic Party will insist upon equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries.

Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include among other things:

(a) Credit aid by loans to co-operatives on at least as favorable a basis as the Government aid to the merchant marine.

(b) Creation of a Federal Farm Board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products, as the Federal Reserve Board has done for the banker and business man. When our archaic banking and currency system was revised after its record of disaster and panic under Republican administrations, it was a Democratic Congress in the administration of a Democratic President that accomplished its stabilization through the Federal Reserve act creating the Federal Reserve Board with powers adequate to its purpose. Now in the hour of agriculture's need the Democratic Party pledges the establishment of a new agricultural policy fitted to present conditions, under the direction of a farm board vested with all the powers necessary to accomplish for agriculture what the Federal Reserve Board has been able to accomplish for finance, in full recognition of the fact that the banks of the country, through voluntary co-operation, were never able to stabilize the financial system of the country until Government powers were invoked to help them.

(c) Reduction through proper government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock raiser gets and the ultimate consumer pays, with consequent benefits to both.

(d) Consideration of the condition of agriculture in the formulation of Government financial and tax measures.

We pledge the party to foster and develop co-operative marketing associations through appropriate Government aid.

We recognize that experience has demonstrated that members of such associations alone cannot successfully assume the full responsibility for a program that benefits all producers alike. We pledge the party to an earnest endeavor to solve this problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed units of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance. The solution of this problem would avoid Government subsidy, to which the Democratic Party has always been opposed. The solution of this problem will be a prime and immediate concern of a Democratic administration.

We direct attention to the fact that it was a Democratic Congress in the Administration of a Democratic President which established the Federal Loan System and laid the foundation for the entire rural credits structure, which has aided agriculaure to sustain, in part, the shock of the policies of two Republican Administrations; and we promise a thorough-going administration of our rural credits law, so that the farmers in all sections may secure the maximum benefits intended under these acts.

The Perry Marrow Bean

What will be the fate of the Perry Marrow bean which has done so well on Western New York farms during the last few years? This question will have to be settled by the bean growers themselves. Unless some farmers take the necessary steps to keep Perry Marrow beans from running out, this variety will follow in the same path of Nova Scotia Marrows and other good varieties of beans have gone.

The present method of handling seed beans leads directly to those things which cause beans to run out. Most of the bean growers sell their crop to the bean elevator. At the elevator the best looking beans are run over the grader and sorted according to size. The largest size beans of each variety are those used for seed. Little attention is paid to the source of these seed beans. To the elevator manager, the fact that the beans are clean and bright indicates that they are good enough for seed. Freedom from disease, yield, and plants off-type mean little to the man at the elevator.

Potato growers have paid far more attention to improving strains of potatoes than bean growers to improving the strain of their beans. The potato grower would expect little or no results if he drew his potatoes to the warehouse and had the largest size potatoes graded out for him to use as seed. He would accomplish little or nothing in this way, in potato improvement.

Potato varieties are improved by hill selection and by rogueing out the diseased plants. Beans can be improved in much the same way. So far as is known at the present time there are no farmers in Western New York who are making any effort to hill select beans. Hill selection of beans will be profitable to the bean industry of Western New York, if it is carried out in a logical manner.

L. H. W.

Lima Beans on Long Island

Indications point to another large acreage of Lima beans on Eastern Long Island, which seems to be especially suited to this vegetable. From a market gardener's standpoint the crop has many advantages and it has been found a valuable addition to the truck farm where specializing in Autumn vegetables for the New York market.

This vegetable has been grown successfully for many years along the south side through the Moriches, Eastport and Speonk and seems to thrive better here than at the Hamptons where it is little grown commercially on account of heavier soil and nearness to the ocean which seems to be a detriment to its best growth. Dampness, humidity and fog seem conductive to mold, which often causes a large loss such as occurred in many instances here and elsewhere last year.

Generally speaking, however, Lima beans are considered a dependable crop and the financial returns one year with another are quite satisfactory, often yielding the grower from $2 to $3 a bushel. There is a good profit at $1.50 to $1.75 a bag if the yield is normal. A short crop may carry the price to $4 to $5 as has occurred in the past, but there is always the possibility of shipments from California or other points at a season which may sharply affect the market.

The bulk of seed planted on Long Island comes from California where soil and climate are especially suited for the production of the seed. Last year seed sold for $12 a bushel. This Spring a scarcity was reported and the price ran up to $15 and even $20 a bushel.

When the writer first planted beans on his farm some 20 years ago, Dreer's Improved Lima was the only variety planted, but now Fordhook has taken its place on Long Island, except perhaps, in the small garden where pole or climbing kinds may be grown. We raised pole limas for market one or two years but the labor involved and the necessity of renewing poles after the second season unless cedar sticks were used, led us to abandon this variety for the dwarf bean. Pole Limas are very polific and 25 or 30 hills will give a small family an ample quanity for the season.

Limas do best in a medium loam made fairly rich by the application of rotted manure or chemicals. A complete fertilizer is generally used, being sown over the row after the crop is planted, using from 500 to 700 pounds per acre. As the beans come through the ground the chemicals will be pushed aside with the earth and no damage done, but if the seed should come into contact with the fertilizer, germination will be seriously affected, perhaps completely destroying the sprout.

Lima beans may be planted by hand or with a corn planter, either method being quite satisfactory. On many farms the hills are made and covered with a hoe, dropping three beans to a hill and about an inch in depth. In using a corn planter the slot through which the corn falls must be made larger for beans, otherwise there will not be enough in a hill. In this way one may be sure of two or three beans going through each time. A corn planter is faster than dropping by hand and is a very satisfactory method if the ground is moist. If not, the use of the hot may be better as some wet dirt can usually be found to cover the seed. A dry soil makes germination difficult and an imperfect stand occurs as a result. For several years we made shallow drills with an old potato planter, dropped the seed by hand and covered with the foot. Fertilizer was then sown in this depression and after the beans were up and the rows visible the cultivator run close to the rows covered a large part of the fertilizer and leveled the ground. Sometimes we use a weeder which will take out many fine weeds and a surprisingly few plants will be destroyed by the weeder teeth.

Cultivations continue until late July, and little more can be done until picking time which usually commences in late August and continues until a heavy frost kills the vines. A few light frosts will not injure the beans themselves on account of the heavy covering.

Picking is usually done by women and children and is paid for at the rate of about 25 cents a bushel. When the beans are plentiful a good picker can earn from $4 to $5 a day. Trucks come to the farm every night and take the day's shipment to market, charging 20 cents a bushel bag for cartage. This with a 10-per cent commission and a quarter for picking makes anything less than a $1.50 market unprofitable.

Beans are subject to the same market conditions as other vegetables, a brisk demand one week and the next slow and draggy. We get used to these ups and downs and rush the crop when the price moves to profitable levels and stop picking on a slump. Quite often the crop may be held on the vines a week or more until conditions improve.

Long Island. W. B. TUTHILL.

Countrywide Situation

The season has kept on rather cold and wet in the East and South, but many crops seem to be doing well even when harvest season was delayed and the carlot shipments have been turning out about at heavy as they were last year in midsummer. The season is something like that of a year ago in various ways. Both years were cool in midsummer and some crops in doubtful position. The Spring grains look well in both seasons. Cotton did not promise very well and prices were advancing. There is no drought this year in the South, but there was more Winter injury everywhere to grain crops.

One favorable difference is the prospect of much larger fruit crops of nearly all kinds. The general market situation is better this year, because excepting fruits and vegetables, nearly the whole list of leading farm products is selling higher than in early July, 1927.

LESS BUTTER STORED

Pastures are good, a fortunate condition considering the high price of millfeeds. Dairy products are turning out in liberal quantity, yet the price has held up well, because of good demand and a favorable general storage situation. Such figures as are available indicate several million pounds less butter in cold storage than were held a year ago. The markets appeared rather nervous around the first of the month, because dealers realized that prices were higher than a year ago and production likely to continue heavy in the principal dairy sections.

Trading in cheese has been quiet lately, the price being higher than last season and storage holdings heavy. Prices in Wisconsin were a shade lower at the end of June. The favorable feature is the rather light current cheese production, with good demand for all lines of dairy produce including milk.

The egg position is also a bit unsettled, but many conditions seem favorable to the usual advance which takes place after the end of the season of heaviest production. Stocks in cold storage are lighter than a year ago, possibly a million cases less, complete figures not yet being available. This does not mean light holdings, but merely lighter than the very large holdings last year, which sold out well, although at lower prices than must be asked for this year's stocks if owners are to make a profit on a cost several cents above that of last season. From this point of view, the question is, whether they can get the higher prices in view of the reduced quantity. The producer has less to worry about, having received his money and being in a position all the more favorable because of the high cost level of the storage stocks.

HOG RAISERS HOPEFUL

The expectation of higher hog prices was supported by the official pig survey in June showing a decrease of about four million pigs compared with last Fall and an indicated decrease of the crop next Fall. Low prices of a few months ago and continued high cost of grain have tended to bring about a sharp change in the underlying situation. The high price of beef and lamb products has done much to favor the sale of the enormous holdings of pork products in cold storage. These holdings are still large and will last a long time, but the other underlying conditions favor the hog market. G. B. F.

The Charm of the Back Road

Ten years ago we bought this farm, our home, on a lonely, little-used country cross roads. Those who came to comment, would say, "And do you expect to live here all your life?" or "You should have bought on the main road," or "Aren't you ever lonesome?" etc. To which we smiled, "Yes, we probably would live here to the end of our days; at any rate, our plans were not for a temporary transient stay here." "Yes, we had contemplated a home on the main road, but preferred this for a number of reasons." "Yes, if we sat empty-handed we might be lonesome, but with more to do than there was time to get it all done in, and a rapidly growing family on our hands we just couldn't realize lonesomeness."

Ten years of transition and change. That main-traveled road carries a never-ending procession of speeding people. The road past that home we talked about has been the site of more than one most tragic ending. It is risking one's life and one's property to cross it from one lot on one side of the road to the other on the opposite side. That road is paved and our cross-country road is the equal of that road 10 years ago, but our road is still the road of quiet rural beauty. The travel on it cannot speed at the rate of that on the pavement. We still have the curves and unrevealed beauty just beyond. Our children are far safer here and we not a mile from either of two well-kept highways. We are near the road so as to have an interest in the passer-by; an interest not deadened by a passing throng. Those on the main highway must build back away from it to secure the restful quiet that is ours. Those who come to comment now have changed their tune even as time has changed the traveled highways. "My, you have changed things here. It's a home with beautiful flowers." "You don't get all the dust of that awful main road," or just "I love it here." The only discordant note they ring is "You can't market your flowers or produce at your door as so-and-so on the main road." Meanwhile we smile again because we know that if ever the time comes that we have products meritorious of such a market that hungry, eager public will find its way to our door and be truly glad to travel the little extra to reach it. Just now we have neither time nor inclination to cater to such a demand, and that isn't sour grapes either. Now if our experience is typical and I am inclined to believe it is, then the back country roads are coming into their own and that estate is much to be envied. A. O.

Mukwonago, Wis.

Restful Fertility Away from the Main Highway

Notes from a Jersey Garden

June is particularly the month of roses, and therefore a few remarks about their varieties and peculiarities may not be amiss at this time. Not many years ago we all thought that a rose variety to be really good must be imported or grown abroad, but the weak habit and poor constitution of many varieties, especially the Hybrid Teas, with their liability to mildew and black spot has thoroughly convinced many rose lovers that much has yet to be done by the hybridizers before the ideal rose arrives here. More particularly is this the case with the yellow and Capucine colored sorts, such as Sunburst. A handsome plant of this variety is now in full bloom, and is not only very striking, but attracts much attention on account of the many different colors on the plant at one time. As the name suggests, the normal color is a peculiar one of red and yellow shades and mixed, but on this plant scarcely any two have been alike, and this has been accentuated by the thick chunky buds and strong and stocky growth. It is certainly a good variety for growers to experiment with, as it has grown well in the open ground here with scarcely any care. General Jacqueminot is a very old crimson Hybrid Perpetual, and still remains a great favorite, as it always flowers well, and while not very double when fully open its freedom of bloom and rich color and fragrance are always appreciated. Dorothy Perkins is also in full bloom at this writing, and is almost one mass of flowers. Its delicate and handsome color and strong constitution makes it particularly desirable as a rambler.

Paul's Scarlet is a striking rose on account of its color and it always attracts the eye at once on that account, it is much brighter in color than the Crimson Rambler. What we need mostly, however, in the rose line is a good race of healthy and strong everbloomers of the Hybrid Tea type, and our American growers and hybridizers are now awakened to this fact.

Rugosa Alba is again in its full glory with its dark rugged leaves and strong and healthy growth. The large white single flowers have all the old-time fragrance of the English sweetbriar, and it blooms with us here almost all Summer, especially if the haws or seed berries are kept cut off. This rose is almost insect-proof, and even the rose bugs will touch nothing except the flower petals and stamens.

Cutworms have been particularly troublesome this season, so instead of planting out the tomatoes as usual they have been kept in long narrow boxes of only one row of plants. They are well fed with plenty of humus, sheep manure and bone dust, and are so strong and stocky that when planted out they will hardly know they have been moved. They are now in bloom and the stems are much too hard for the worms to attack.

Calycanthus has done extremely well this season, as the weather has been favorable to odorous flowers, and it is indeed a most desirable shrub, its pleasant strawberry or pineapple fragrance being given out by the entire shrub as well as the flowers, which are dark reddish brown in color. It should always be planted near the dwelling-house in order to obtain the full benefit.

Lilium tenuifolium with its brilliant scarlet flowers is now in full bloom, and is one of the good old stand-bys that are now very seldom seen, and therefore not much known. It is perfectly hardy here and generally free from all diseases. While we have had extremely cool weather so far this season, there has been some compensation in the fact that pansies and other cool weather plants have done extremely well and been very satisfactory. Not so, however, with some of the tropical aquatic seeds sown by the writer. These African natives like extremely warm weather, and they will simply lie dormant until the weather gets warm enough to suit them. Speaking of water plants reminds me that some of our native aquatics are not only desirable but extremely handsome, and the well-known Pontederia or pickerel weed with its rich blue flowers is always handsome and makes a fine combination with the variegated leaves of Japanese sweet flag or Calamus. Our native pond lilies with their white flowers and delicate odor are too well known to need any commendation from me, as they have always been admired by every nature lover.

H. W. HALES.

Vermont Garden Notes

The rain has brought the morning's outside occupations to an end. It usually does, these days. Transplanting cannot fail but with seed-sowing—that's different, the chances being about 50-50.

It is early in the season to think of seed-gathering but many from the Spring bloomers show signs of maturing. In the wild garden the bloodroot, lady's-slippers, painted Trilliums, Canada violets, and the newly-acquired fringed Polygala are all wearing muslin nightcaps. The seed-pods of most of these look sturdy and reliable, but as they burst the contents have a disconcerting way of flying far and wide. Jack-in-the-pulpit, Clintonia, and baneberry generously offer us their bright-colored fruits and hold them for us throughout the season.

The Canada violet, bearing white blooms with lavender facing, is one of our favorites. It is rare enough to make itself desirable, and grows so thriftily with a long season of bloom when satisfied. Our oldest plant has a spread of 18 inches. The wild leek offers a splendid Springtime ground cover with its great glossy leaves. They have now turned yellow and the sheathed flowerbuds have sprung up. The dainty, almost ethereal Linnæa borealis or twinflower is a new arrival in the pine grove. We hardly dare hope that such a fragile creature will become contented and increase for us. Goldthread, the fringed Polygala, mountain laurel and trailing arbutus planted earlier in the season are all thriving. Cornus canadensis, a tiny dogwood familiarly called bunchberry, starflower and white wood oxalis are not too happy. Bird's-foot violets are growing thriftily in a mixture of sand, pine needles and garden soil. Shinleaf with its white, waxy bloom and the false spikenard have both entered the garden unannounced, but are no less welcome.

Matthews states that in New England the pale Corydalis has almost supplanted the Dutchman's breeches, but we have never been able to find it. Durand suggests that we plant the seed of the arbutus. We had never thought of this particular plant as bearing seed, but upon investigation we find little burr-like clusters. Gathering and planting this will be an interesting experiment. Doubtless it should be Fall-planted.

Violas and pansies make slow work in the garden, springing up here, there, and everywhere, for who could have the heart to spade them under? They are transferred one by one to any available spot. It is most fascinating to watch the opening of these self-sown seedlings and those of the columbine. Each is just a wee bit different from its neighbor. A charming black Johnny arrived in the mail last night, and has been given a place of honor till its brethren shall have attained blooming size.

Although a great many of the Anchusas were seemingly winter-killed we are in no danger of losing them, for everywhere the smallest piece of root was left there's a new Anchusa. They are like the Oriental poppies in this respect. A new poppy forest springs up from wherever the old plants are taken. Their great pudding-dish posies are casting a shadow of insignificance over the rest of the garden at the present time, but one cannot argue with them.

The loveliest spot is created by the Siberian Iris of blue and the old-fashioned spice pinks. This fancy Iris is deserving of the immortal and oft-quoted lines to the fringed gentian:

"Blue, blue, as though the skies let fall
A flower from its cerulean wall!"

The honesty "trees" are filled with dangling, silvering purses most attractive to the youngsters. A western correspondent speaks of them as shepherd's purse, but our plant of that name is quite different in character—a pestiferous little object resembling chickweed and having a running rootstock most difficult to eradicate.

The long-continued rains have greatly encouraged the garden slugs and they have raised havoc among many choice seedlings and the early strawberries. To offset these ravages we have a dearth of tent caterpillars and green aphis. Never have we seen so many birds, old friends and new. Devastation honors are a tie between the six cats and the bantam hen with the one guinea chick.

We feel that we have passed one phase in the amateur gardener's career, for we no longer have the urge to purchase collections of sorts not named. Each and every flower in the garden has become a personal friend, and we wish to be able to greet them as such, for they have personalities much the same as people.

ETHEL A. LYONS.

Gasoline for Dandelions

May I add my advice on the subject of ridding a lawn of dandelions? I have served a strenuous apprenticeship at clearing a lawn of dandelions, plantains, etc., and have settled down to the use of a squirt-can and gasoline. Experiments repeatedly tried prove that cutting dandelions even 1½ in. below the surface of the ground seldom causes the root to die. It only delays its reappearance, but feed any dandelion just a little gasoline, right in its mouth, and it curls up brown in a few days, and is no more.

My squirt can method was developed some years ago. I now learn some enterprising person has placed a "gun" on the market. Care in the use of gasoline is in order. When slopped about it kills grass as well as weeds. My present practice is to use it on all lawn and garden pests. Have just begun to use it on a small colony of Canada thistle that keeping carefully pulled up for 10 years, has failed to eradicate. Can't yet say what the result will be. WM. S. ROWELL.

Pennsylvania.

Farmers Plan Self Protection

A reader at Fitchburg, Mass., sends us the following clipping from a local paper. This seems a practical way to get at this matter:

"Lunenburg, May 31.—Lunenburg farmers have decided to protect their produce, fruit, berries and flowers this Summer.

"Notices are to be posted around the town offering $10 for information which will lead to the arrest of parties stealing same and driving away in automobiles. To earn the reward all one has to do is secure the number of the automobile and report it to the police. The step is sponsored by the Lunenburg Farmers, Inc."

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"I am sending a snapshot of my country home in which we installed a Bulldog Furnace. Will say that with the severe winter our house has been cozy at all times, with less fuel than was used for one stove."—A. E. Durggins, Rt. 4, Cumberland, Md.

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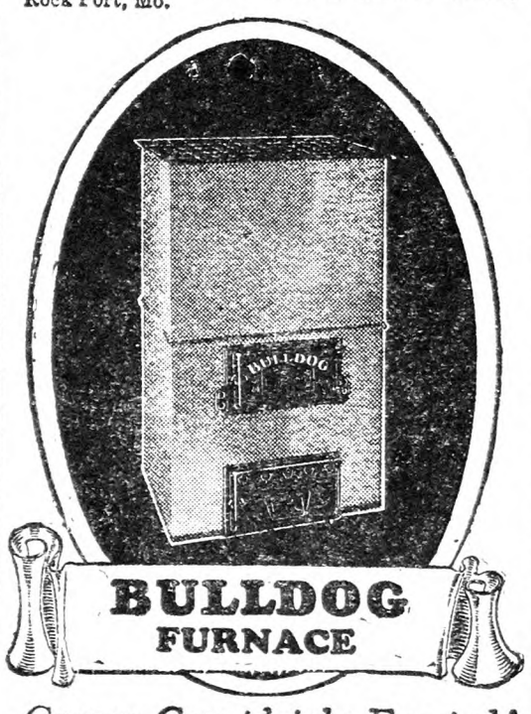

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

IT may be necessary to "read between the lines" a bit, as the saying is, to get the full meaning of our first-page article this week. It is not intended to show farming as a steep sidehill down which one may coast to wealth and fame, in the common acceptance of those terms. This man's optimism is on a different basis. He is getting some of the rewards that may be expected from a well-selected farm run by a trained farm manager who is using his skill on his own land. But to get the wider view of what is really going on there, suppose we throw these things in the shadow and let the two special reasons the optimist gives for wanting a farm stand out—the two boys in their "teens." What an opportunity they have to learn this farming trade—or business or profession if that sounds any better, because it is all of these. A pleasant living place that is home and workshop for all the family—no wonder he calls himself an optimist.

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THE agricultural planks in both the Republican and Democratic platforms are printed in full on page 968. Both of them pledge a national system for the distribution and sale of farm products and the stabilization of farm values. The Republican plank promises it shall be farm owned and controlled. The Democratic plank promises that the system will do as much for farmers as the Federal Reserve System does for banks and business men. The Federal Reserve System is based on the local banks, and these banks are owned and controlled by bankers. The whole reserve banking system is in the hands of bankers, who are selected by the banks. If both are in good faith they promise the same thing; but both sides voted in Congress for a system which they promised would put the farm plan in the control of farmers, but which they refused to revise to make good the promises. They were committeed to promoters who had devised the machinery of control for themselves. The test will be if they provide in their laws to give farmers the measure of control and protection which the bankers have in the local banks which form the basis of the Federal Reserve System. We hope that one or both of the candidates will make this promise definite; but the leaders of neither of them had the purpose or courage to do so in the platforms.

*

NEW YORK State's new milk code, or, more accurately speaking, the revised chapter of the State's sanitary code relating to the sale of fluid milk and cream, went into effect upon July 1. Under its provisions, the sale for human consumption of milk and cream has been placed under restrictions not heretofore in effect. These restrictions impose upon milk producers increased expense in labor and equipment and can be justified only as they contribute to the safeguarding of the public health. Applying, as they do, to details of dairy management that cannot be kept under official supervision, they can be enforced only by securing the full co-operation of all whom they affect, and such co-operation need not be expected from those who do not believe the regulations reasonable, essential and something more than unwarranted official interference with private business. The burden of enforcement of these regulations is placed upon local health officers, and these officials are given a certain amount of discretion in applying the rules. The giving of this has, perhaps, been the best evidence of wisdom shown by those who framed the code. Without a degree of flexibility in its provisions, there could be little hope of general acceptance of the law and there is no certainty that the law itself would be upheld by the courts in case of contention. The men who constitute the great body of rural health officers are, as a rule, sensible men who are in close touch with those who produce and sell milk and acquainted with their practices and problems. There will probably be few cases of unjustifiable meddlesomeness upon the part of these officials and it is certain that this effort to improve the public milk supply will depend for its success very largely upon the judgment and discretion shown by them in carrying out their part of the code's provisions.

*

JULY has a fair chance of being peach month this season. Usually July and August run a close race for leadership in number of carloads shipped. This year the size and lateness of the Georgia crop brought during June possibly twice as many Georgia peaches as in that month a year ago. The other big July shipping sections, the Carolinas, Arkansas and Kentucky, all have large crops. California has also, but that section may hardly find it profitable to ship many peaches East this season, because of low prices, the improved outlook for canning and the fact that a large proportion of California peaches are cling varieties more suitable for canning than for the general market. But the other sections are likely to make up any marked shortage from this distant source. The list of States shipping in August includes more northern sections; Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, Colorado, and the majority of these according to early reports have crops fairly large, but not so large as that of the southern producing region. The sections overlap in a late season and some of the August shipping sections will continue active in September, otherwise there should be a sharp decrease in the September movement, because of moderate crops expected in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan and other late shipping districts. The really excessive production of peaches seems to be in the early shipping region, reaching height in July.

*

INQUIRIES concerning milk goats are coming to us from several Eastern States. Twenty-five years ago milk goats were seldom heard of or seen anywhere in America, although livery stable "Billies" in many towns, and goats of the brush-eating variety were not uncommon. In some Continental European countries and parts of the British Isles milk goats are and long have been well-nigh indispensable to thousands of poor families. One of the virtues of these sturdy, self-reliant animals is their healthiness; they are remarkably healthy and cleanly. Like all other animals, however, goats do have diseases and parasitic foes. In the last dozen years hundreds of farmers and suburbanites have been "reading up on goats." Many of these people keep a few grade or purebred milk goats, and some of them have founded pedigree flocks of high dairy quality. Not a few of their does yield two to four quarts of milk a day. The foundation for a milk goat industry in the United States has been laid, and the establishing and improving of flocks are engaging the attention of many earnest men and women. All this prompts us to suggest that dozens of eastern farms which have been sold for taxes, abandoned or can be bought for less money than the buildings on them cost are adapted to the raising of milk goats. Rabbits also probably could be raised at the same time on the same farms. There are still plenty of opportunities in eastern agriculture for people who desire to own and live on small farms and make them profitable.

*

SEVERAL mid-west farm journals have devoted most of their space in recent issues to articles, road maps and suggestions for farmers and their families who may be interested in taking a Summer or early Fall vacation. Numerous farm families in the corn belt and elsewhere make auto pilgrimages every year or less frequently to some of the nation's historic or scenic fairylands or to the homes of their friends or kin in distant regions. Hard roads and autos have vastly increased and prolonged the vacations and recreations of millions of people, including a considerable sprinkling of farmers. Most farmers, however, know or assume that they cannot afford a vacation and rest every year. Not many of them have ever taken a vacation as such. Some of them prefer to stay at home. Practically all farmers, however, are going about in their own communities, counties and States, on business and other affairs, to a far greater extent than has ever before been known in history. Owing to the menacing fact that America's wealth or prosperity is highly localized, or, at any rate, is not equitably generalized, the masses of farmers and their wives and children do not possess the spare change to invest in recreational auto trips to nature's wonders and scenes of enchantment in America. Most farmers in the East are companionably close to hills, valleys, rivers, lakes and forests, but probably every one of them and his family hope some day to pile into their car and travel through the land of corn and out to the Grand Canyon, the Rockies, and the Pacific Coast. Much of the earth's living beauty never touches the hungering soul of our common humanity that does the world's basic work.

*

THOUSANDS of acres of land south of Philadelphia have been made over with Crimson clover, Trifolium incarnatum. This is not a new plant, but in many places, because of the great scarcity of stable manure, there is increased interest in this legume, which is not only a nitrogen gatherer but yields a big bulk of humus-making material to turn under. Soils deficient in humus improve with remarkable speed when Crimson clover is plowed under. It is not considered reliably hardy north of Philadelphia, but we have known it to live over in Northern New Jersey and Connecticut, and there are many places north of its recognized belt, especially on upland, where it may well be tried. It is not a desirable crop for Spring sowing, as its best growth is made in cool Fall weather. As a cover crop sown in corn at last cultivation, it may or may not amount to anything, depending on whether the corn robs it in a dry time. For the northern latitudes better treatment than fighting its way in a cornfield is desirable. Sown alone on a field that has had oats or early potatoes it may make a large Fall growth and live. The expense of a trial is so light that the venture may be worth while unless one knows he is positively out of the Crimson clover belt.

*

IF THOSE mortgage-burdened mid-west farmers who have leisure to invest in auto trips and a vacation this Summer would visit New York State and other regions of the East, we think that they would like the people whom they would meet, enjoy the scenery, and experience a high percentage of pleasure and comfort per gallon of gasoline burned. It is likely, moreover, that some of them, if interested, would see improved farms that could be purchased for less money than the buildings on them cost. Under good handling, these farms would yield a fair to good rate of interest on the money invested in them. Farm land values are on a sounder basis in the East than in the West, and the farmer's market in the East is more accessible, more diversified and better stabilized than that of his western brother. The East does not covet or invite carloads or caravans of western or other farmers to come here under the spell of a real estate propaganda to buy wornout farms and make a failure. There are farms in the East and everywhere else which farmers could not afford to accept as gifts. There are, however, hundreds of business opportunities in eastern agriculture for the right kind of people who desire to buy and live on small farms and practice a system of mixed or specialized farming close to the largest and broadest markets in the world.

Brevities

HOW many orchardists in your locality keep bees to aid in pollenizing the fruit blossoms?

FIRST aid in destroying ants—inject a small quantity of bisulphide of carbon into the hill by means of a spring-bottom, long-tubed engineer's oil can.

IN 1927 Kansas grew 31,585 acres of feterita. The grain amounted to 759,107 bushels, valued at $440,781.59, while 64,930 tons of the stover amounted to $129,138.05.

IF EARTHWORMS are troublesome, they can be controlled by saturating the ground with lime water. Dissolve 20 lbs. of stone lime in 40 gallons of water, allow the solution to stand until clear, and then apply the clear liquid. Worm casts are unsightly, but these creatures are beneficial to the soil.

A REPORT made to the Legislation League for the Conservation of Human Life states that liquor now obtained kills more suddenly than formerly. We might recall the essay written by a small boy, in which he said "Arsenic has saved many lives by not swallowing it." People who don't drink illegal intoxicants will not risk dying from poisonous alcohol.

A BOSTON surgeon received $1,000 for performing an operation on a patient who was in very moderate circumstances. The patient died of surgical shock, leaving an estate of $2,250. An official medical organization suspended the surgeon's license to practice for one month, and the Supreme Court confirmed the penalty. The judge found that a fee of $300 would be justified. Cases of such rapacity are doubtless rare, and there is no question that many surgeons give much free treatment, but doctors' bills are always a terror to people of modest means.

Wants Rings in Farmers' Noses

IN HIS address at the annual convention of the Dairymen's League at Rochester on June 26, Mr. William Hirth, of Columbia, Mo., who made the principal address, pleaded for the McNary-Haugen bill with the equalization fee. Referring to the fee he is quoted by the *League News* as saying:

"One redeeming feature of it is that these devils who refuse to sign a producer's contract would have a ring put in their noses, and they would have to sign." [Applause.]

And again:

"They say it took this old man Heinz 20 years to develop the 57 varieties of pickles. Why, we hadn't been in the field with our contract 30 days before we discovered that many kinds of varieties of damn fool farmers."

These paragraphs reveal the attitude of the promoters of the centralized farm organizations to farmers more definitely than anything that they have before admitted. The illustration makes the purpose perfectly clear. With a ring in farmers' noses, and the staff in the promoters' grasp, the triumph of centralization would be complete.

The producer's contract, according to its author Aaron Sapiro, tied the farmer as tight as if he signed a note at the bank. It compelled him to hand his crop over to a centralized association for five or seven years no matter how little he got for it. The provisions of the contract protected the officers, the middlemen and the bankers. There is not a line or a word in it anywhere to safeguard the interest of farmers. Mr. Hirth describes it well. Whether they signed voluntarily or by force of circumstances it put a ring in their noses! Mr. Hirth complains of the invincible ignorance of farmers. He classifies them by a standard test. If they can be persuaded to sign a contract that "puts a ring in their noses," they are intelligent. If they refuse to sign, they belong to one of the 57 varieties of "damn fool farmers."

Observation on May Milk Prices

DURING the month of June western cream, 40 per cent butterfat, was quoted in New York State markets at $23.30 a 40-quart can. One thousand pounds of 3.5 per cent milk makes 87.5 lbs. or a little more than a can of 40 per cent cream. Sheffield's price of Class 2 milk, 3.5 per cent test, used for making cream, was $2.10, and League $1.975 per 100 lbs. This makes the Class 2 price about 30 cents less than the eastern price for milk to convert into cream. These conditions would surely justify an increase of 30 cents for milk used in Class 2, for making cream. This raise would make quite a difference in the returns. In May only 46 per cent of pool milk was reported as sold in Class 1, and cheese factories in Northern New York report returns to patrons in May as $2.16, which is more than either the League or Sheffield's returned in the same territory.

Corporation Farming

WE have been requested by the editor of the magazine to comment on an article in his *Magazine of Business*, written by Mr. Thomas D. Campbell, who is president of a corporation which owns and operates a farm in Montana consisting of 95,000 acres, and equipped with 56 tractors, capable of plowing 1,000 acres a day, and thrashing 30,000 bushels of grain a day. In the article we find the following lines:

> We have too many people on the farms now. In 20 years we will have less than 20 per cent of our population and the people who leave the farm will be needed to take care of our constantly growing industrial demands.
>
> It will not be long until we will have many farming organizations, well financed, managed by business men with the help of high-grade engineers and skilled men, who are paid as high wages as the skilled men in the cities. When this time comes there will not be any scarcity of farm labor.

Picture the titles of the 190,000 farm freeholders of the State of New York cancelled, and the 190,000 farm homes razed from the face of the land, the district school and the country church deserted, not a whistling boy or a singing girl to be met anywhere. No proud farmer smiling on the growing crop, and frolicking herds, no fond mother to comfort and cheer and bless the home hallowed by her prudent care and lavish love. There would be no posy beds, no blooming vines, no laughing children. Nothing to greet the traveler but open spacious fields, with here and there a noisy tractor, an overseer with boots and spurs, and a tired gang of sullen, hopeless workers as much a part of the system as the cattle and the gang plows. Do your efficiency, your economy of production, and your commercialized farm system compensate for the loss of the family and the home, the school and church, the country life and the homely virtues of proud, independent, home-loving people?

You would drive the farm people to the cities and the shops. You would take away their pride in the ownership of land, and in the comforts of their homes. You would take them from the joys of a peaceful, simple, virtuous life to the grime and noise and turmoil and wickedness of a crowded city. You would kill ambition and hope in the hearts of rising generations of farm workers. You would classify them, and reduce them to the state of dependents without opportunity or hope of rising above the servile state of their parents. In short you would reduce the proud independent, freeholder to the humble position of European peasantry.

Have a care. No nation ever exploited its agriculture and survived. You aim to destroy the very foundation of American institutions and American greatness. Banish the small freeholder, destroy the farm home, abandon the country school and the country church and you may as well destroy the monuments at Lexington and Bunker Hill and Valley Forge. You will have killed the spirit that put these names in history. If financial and commercial domination means that we must sacrifice our country homes, our farm freeholds and personal liberty, then let us forego our financial and commercial supremacy, and preserve the treasured traditions and institutions that have made us great as a nation.

Charity Glorifies a Human Tragedy

CAPTAIN James Eaton had carried arms as an American soldier for 19 years. He did duty in the Spanish-American War, in the Philippines, in Mexico and in the late World War. After the armistice he concluded to devote himself to industrial and domestic life. He fell in love with a French girl and married her. They settled in the country. The wife took sick and died. Their infant child was a dark-haired little girl. Her name was Rachel. Captain Eaton worked and raised the motherless child. The struggle was hard. His health broke. As his physical forces declined his love of his native country increased. He developed a passion to return to his native land. He sold his war risk insurance for $150 to help in living expense that his earnings might be saved for passage money home. He had been in many exciting battles but this was the stubborn and supreme fight of his life. At last he had the passage money.

Recently some 280 veterans of the World War returned to the battlefields and cemeteries of France to pay their respects to fallen comrades and erect monuments to their memory. They were members of the American Expeditionary Force of Pennsylvania. They were already aboard the United States liner George Washington lying off Cherbourg. The veterans were in good spirits, homeward bound, and leaned over the ship's rails to get a last look at France and the harbor. A little tug came alongside the steamer. On its deck on a stretcher lay a pale and emaciated man looking appealingly to the veterans aboard the liner and homeward bound. Holding his thin hand was a black-haired little seven-year-old girl. It was Rachel and her father, Captain James Eaton. A French soldier on the little tug shouted to the veterans: "He is an American veteran of the war. He wants to go home with you." General Edward Martin, the commanding officer of the veterans, was called to the rail of the ship. He summoned the ship's surgeon, Dr. W. S. Galbraith. After an examination the doctor reported that the man on the stretcher seemed to be in the last stages of consumption and couldn't live for the voyage home.

The veterans learned the story from the child. The father managed by a supreme effort to make his own appeal, "I want to go back and take my little girl. I want her to grow up to be an American, and I want to die back home." They tried to persuade him. Maybe if he remained in France he would grow stronger and make the journey later. The doctor had warned of the danger in the voyage now. Holding the little girl tight in his hand, and addressing him he said, "Buddy, if I have lived this long just to get enough money to pay the way, I'll live long enough to get there." And to the veterans he pleaded, "Please, you must take us along." Gen. Martin took the responsibility and the stretcher with the sick man and little Rachel were hoisted over the rail, and were soon on their way home.

The veterans were moved to compassion. They had the sick man placed in the infirmary and provided to put him in a Marine hospital on arrival. They raised $931 for Rachel. One of the veterans, Capt. Robert M. Clutch, of Philadelphia, consented to take Rachel to his home and care for her with his own three children. The division adopted Rachel, and the father recovered enough to hear the arrangements, to make his approval and to make the adoption legal. On the arrival in New York the sick man was taken to a hospital. Rachel bade him good by at the ambulance door with tears in the eyes of father and child. Twenty-four hours later Captain Eaton passed on to the final home beyond mortal vision.

The story of the veterans of the Twenty-eighth Division inspires every American with a feeling of pride and gratitude. Their generous impulses dignify humanity and exalt the fellowship of American manhood.

What Readers Say

Dear Dillon: You and your co-workers are to be congratulated for having added Mr. DeWitt C. Wing to your editorial staff. In my judgment, Mr. Wing, by virtue of his training and experience, is one of the most capable agricultural journalists in America. His sympathetic understanding of American agriculture and his clear, forceful, magnetic style of writing will, I predict, prove a source of great strength for THE R. N.-Y. We miss him in the corn belt but I am sure our loss will prove your gain. R. B. COOLEY.

Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Purdue University, Indiana.

THE R. N.-Y. appears to have a strong grasp on the milk situation. Has it figured how many pounds of milk it takes to pay the hired man for the month of May, 1928, compared with the same month in the years 1909 and 1924? With us in 1909 it took 2,273 lbs. to pay the hired man for a month, and in 1924 5,714 lbs., or more than 2½ times as much. J. A. M.

Prince Edward Island.

Taking the general average of the markets milk was a little higher in May, 1928, than in 1924, but farm wages are higher, so that the increase since 1924 in milk will not make up for the higher price to the hired man.

In the last four years there is not much difference in the volume of milk required to buy farm machinery. The farmer is trying to overcome the cost of farm wages by the use of machinery. Where he formerly hired two men, he now hires one and tries to make up the difference in machinery. But a large part of the cost of the machinery is made up of wages, and even a higher wage than the farm labor. He pays one man's wages on the farm and the other in the shop. The change gets him nowhere. Through lack of proper organization the purchasing power of milk has been reduced almost one-half since 1909.

There is a large demand for milk here; anywhere from 10 to 60 head of cows are kept. Retail price for milk is around 14 cents per quart; wholesale about 8 to 10 cents. Pastures are not very good. No attempt has been made to improve them with chemicals that I know. The hay outlook is not very good owing to cold Spring and drought. There is no Alfalfa sown in this locality. I do not see any reason why it wouldn't be successful. C. M. W.

McKean Co., Pa.

Agricultural News from Canada

Sixty years ago 480,000 acres was sown to wheat in Canada. Last year the wheat acreage of the Dominion passed the 21,000,000-acre mark. This year it is almost 22,000,000. Canada today leads the world in wheat exports, and actually exports as much as India, Australia and Argentina combined.

Western Canada farmers through the Canadian wheat pools are adding to their grain handling facilities at the rate of more than 150,000 bushels of storage capacity a day. The three wheat pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are now operating 1,000 country elevators and 12 terminal elevators with a total storage capacity of more than 63,000,000 bushels.

It is estimated that of the total stand of timber in Canada (242,127,000,000 cubic feet), the softwood, or coniferous species account for 418,034,000,000 feet board measure of saw material and 876,568,000 cords of pulpwood, fuelwood, etc. The deciduous, or hardwood species total 39,846,000,000 feet board measure and 412,502,000 cords, or 47,458,000,000 cubic feet.

A net surplus of $1,291,986 for the municipalities of Ontario operating their own electric light and power services under the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission was earned during the 12 months ended December 31, 1927. This surplus was accumulated after providing for debenture and interest charges and setting aside $1,262,000 for depreciation.

The total surplus of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, which is a government organization for providing light and power to the people of Ontario at low cost is now more than $23,000,000 in addition to depreciation and other reserves aggregating over $11,000,000. There is a cash balance of $3,014,832 on hand, besides $1,696,237 in bonds and other investments. On account of the low price of electricity in Ontario it is extensively used not only in the cities, but throughout the rural communities.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Little Hands

Soft little hands that stray and clutch
  Like fern fronds curl and uncurl bold,
While baby faces lie in such
  Close sleep as flowers at night that fold,
What is it you would stretch and hold,
  Wandering outstretched with wilful touch?
O fingers small of shell-tipped rose,
  How should you know you hold so much?
Two full hearts beating you inclose,
  Hopes, fears, prayers, longings, joys and woes—
All yours to hold, O little hands!
  More, more than wisdom understands
And love, love only knows.

—Laurence Binyon.

*

DAMP, rainy weather with high temperature is likely to cause mildew in cotton and linen fabrics. Soap and water and a sun bath will usually remove mildew. Wash well, and lay in the full sun while wet.

*

IT is early to begin pickling, but every year we get hurry calls from women who want to make mystery pickle, but find at the last moment they have forgotten or lost the recipe, so they ask for it by return mail. Here it is in advance: Run one peck of green tomatoes, six medium-sized white onions, and nine small peppers through a meat chopper, stir in one-half pint of salt, and let the mixture stand 24 hours. Drain, put on vinegar enough to cover, and cook half an hour. Add one-half pint of vinegar, one-half pound of sugar, two tablespoons ground mustard mixed with a little vinegar, two tablespoons celery seed, one teaspoon each of allspice, cinnamon and cloves, and half a pint of grated horseradish. Stir well, and seal in bottles.

*

WE are asked to repeat a recipe for pepper relish which we printed in July, 1926. It is as follows: Chop very fine two dozen each of red and green sweet peppers, and same number of medium-sized white onions. Cover with boiling water, let stand 10 minutes, then drain. Add to the mixture one quart of vinegar, four cups sugar, four tablespoons salt, and boil five minutes. Seal in glass jars.

Outdoor Cooking in Italy

One of the many amusing street sights in Italy is the outdoor cookery conducted by men or boys over funny little charcoal stoves, or sometimes over small wood fires built at the edge of the street or waterfront. In Venice, for instance, while threading your way through the numberless alley-like streets which, connected by numberless arched bridges, line her "piccoli" or little canals—while thus threading your way you come on a big steaming kettle, from which a brown-skinned, dark-eyed youth is extracting hot sweet potatoes or yams, rather pale in color, and selling them, piping hot, by ones or twos and wrapped in a bit of newspaper, to a stream of brown-skinned chaffering housewives. Again, instead of potatoes, it is a pan of roast apples or syrupy pears, or perhaps on the beach of the blue Mediterranean, you find a lad browning a pan of coffee over the coals, and sending abroad a delicious aroma.

Near the river front in romantic Verona I repeatedly saw workmen preparing their noonday meal before a blaze at the edge of the curb. And hot roast, or more rarely, boiled chestnuts! These, indeed, are almost as familiar in New York as in Rome, but how important they are in the land of chestnut groves is evident by the trail of shells scattered over Italy. Everybody, except the elegant, eats chestnuts on the street, and they are made into the most delicious puddings and confections. I should like to know whether the tree has been introduced into America, and if so, whether it is proof against chestnut blight. D. R. G.

From a Washington Homestead

My aunt from Vermont sent us THE R. N.-Y. which we consider a wonderful help on the farm. I saw in one issue a few lines from Western Oregon so thought I would write and tell you where one of your papers goes. Our town is 11 miles from Canadian line, but we live three miles from highway. There is a lake called Christian Lake about three miles from boundary line, and lots of Americans go on the other side for dances every Saturday night. They go more for the liquor than dances. It is right disgusting to me to hear the women talk of liking beer and whisky.

This is a mining country. Several mines have closed down for lack of funds to operate. They start in with a few dollars, expecting to pick the mineral off the ground, not thinking of going down for it, so there has not been much taken out in the five years we have been here. The ground is just cut up with prospect holes. My husband nearly lost his life two or three times by walking into an old prospect hole.

We have a 20-acre homestead, but last month we got our deed for it, so Uncle Sam cannot claim it now. We have had some pinched times, but have always managed to keep our heads above water. My husband cuts wood, makes fence posts or poles or logs, so we have plenty to do. We are raising Alfalfa, Timothy, Red-top, clover. The place was still so thick with willows one could hardly walk through them, but by steady work we have conquered them.

I don't suppose many of you eastern folk have ever seen the Oregon grapes growing. The leaves resemble the holly. In early Spring there are clusters of canary yellow flowers. In July or August the grapes are dark blue and very bitter. The roots are very useful for medicine for kidney trouble. [This is Mahonia aquifolium, often planted as an ornamental shrub.] There are other herbs, some are claimed to be poison but are used in case of pains in chest or fever. The princess pine found only on top of high mountains is very good for rheumatism.

There are quantities of wild raspberries in the swamps and bushels of hazelnuts growing all around.

From our yard we can see mountains of all size and description. We are right in a little sheltered valley out of the wind. MRS. K. L. S.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

992—New and Striking. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

531—Slender Lines. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

495 — Slender and Practical. Designed in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

845 — Jabot Trimming. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Catalog, 10 cents.

Potato Balloons

One cup mashed potatoes, two teaspoons baking powder, two eggs, 1½ cups flour, one cup milk. Sift baking powder in flour. Beat potatoes, eggs and flour, add milk. Beat well. Drop from spoon in boiling hot fat. M. L. C.

Preserving and Using Fruit

Following are some of my methods of preserving fruit. O' course there are some general rules one must remember.

Use good cans and new rubbers (it is cheaper to buy new rubbers than lose our fruit). Sterilize the jars. Have the fruit hot when put in the cans, if canning with open kettle method. Seal immediately and tightly.

Huckleberries for Pies.—Pick over and wash the berries. Fill the jars with the berries, shaking gently to insure a full pack. Fill the jar with boiling water and seal. Place the jar in a receptacle and cover with boiling water. Allow to remain until the water is cold. Huckleberries canned in this way will remain firm, and retain much of the flavor of fresh berries.

Canned Huckleberries.—Pick over and wash berries. Fill the jars, shaking down to insure a full pack. Fill the jar with a syrup made from 4½ cups sugar and four cups water. Seal and place in a receptacle. Cover with boiling water and allow to stand until cold. [This is an excellent method with red raspberries also.—Eds.].

Huckleberry Pickle. — Pick over and wash berries. Place in the preserving kettle. For each jar of berries add three tablespoons of vinegar, 1½ cups sugar, ¼ teaspoon ground cloves and ½ teaspoon cinnamon. Boil six minutes, pour in clean hot jars and seal.

Huckleberry Pies.—Line the pieplates with crust. Moisten the edge with cold water. Sprinkle ½ tablespoon flour in the bottom and fill with berries. Cover with ½ cup sugar and one tablespoon minute tapioca. Dot with pieces of butter. Add two tablespoons vinegar and sprinkle very lightly with nutmeg. Cover with the crust, pressing the damp edges together firmly to prevent cooking over, and bake in a hot oven. Canned berries may be used.

Blackberries.—The same methods may be used for blackberries as those described above for huckleberries.

Canned Cherries.—In canning cherries the pits may or may not be removed. Make a syrup of five cups sugar and four cups water. When it is boiling add five quarts cherries. Boil rapidly for from five to eight minutes. Pour in sterilized jars and seal.

Cherry, Pineapple and Apple Conserve.—Two quarts pitted cherries, three cups pineapple, put through a food chopper, two cups diced apples. Mix with two quarts sugar and let stand over night. Cook until thick, add ½ lb. English walnut meats, chopped fine. Pour in hot, clean glasses and seal with paraffin when cold. The nut meats may be omitted.

Cherry Pudding. — Three-fourths cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, one egg, one small cup sweet milk, 1¾ cups flour, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, salt. Fill cups one-third full of stewed sweetened cherries and add one-third cup of the batter. Place in a dish of hot water and steam one hour. Invert the contents in an individual dish. Serve with cream and sugar, whipped cream or the following sauce: ⅓ cup butter, ½ cup sugar, two tablespoons flour. Mix together and add boiling water to make the consistency of thin gravy. Add one tablespoon vinegar and one teaspoon lemon, or cherry juice may be used in place of some of the water as flavoring.

Candied Cherries.—Stone, drain and weigh the cherries. Take 1 lb. sugar for each pound cherries. Dissolve the sugar in as little water as possible, bring to the boiling point, and skim. Add the cherries to the syrup and let stand where they will not quite boil for an hour. Move to hot fire and cook until clear. Drain and place them in sieve or tray in the sun or oven. When dry pack between wax paper.

Currant Conserve.—One pound currants, 1 lb. raspberries, one cup seeded raisin, ground, three cups sugar, pulp and juice of one orange. Cook slowly, being careful not to burn, until the fruit is quite thick. Add one cup chopped walnut meats. Seal in jars or fill jelly glasses and cover with paraffin when cool.

Currant Jelly.—Wash ripe currants and place in a jelly bag or press. Squeeze out the juice and measure. Put the juice in a sauce-pan and boil 20 minutes. Skim. Add one cup of sugar for each cup of juice and boil until the sugar is dissolved. Put in jelly glasses and seal with paraffin when cold.

A test for jelly as given by the State Extension Service is as follows: One tablespoon cooked fruit juice, one teaspoon sugar, ½ tablespoon Epsom salts. Stir the mixture until the salts have dissolved and let stand 20 minutes. If the mixture forms a solid mass or large flocculent particles, the juice will make satisfactory jelly.

They also give the reason for some failures in jelly making to be the use of too much sugar, as currants, unripe grapes and wild apples are practically the only fruits requiring an equal measure of sugar. Most fruits require only two-thirds as much.

Sun Preserves.—Strawberries, cherries and raspberries make excellent sun preserves. Use 1 lb. sugar to each pound fruit. Put alternate layers of cherries and sugar in the kettle and add two or three tablespoons water to prevent burning. Heat mixture until the sugar is dissolved. Avoid crushing the fruit. Boil five minutes and pour on platters. Set in the sun three days, when it should jell or thicken on the platter. Place in glasses and seal with paraffin. When preserved so they retain much of their fresh flavor.

Raspberry Cake Filling. — Beat the white of an egg, add one cup sugar and one cup raspberries (strawberries may also be used). Beat well and spread on cake when cold.

Another icing is made as follows: One cup sugar, four tablespoons sweet cream, a little milk, three tablespoons raspberry juice. Boil until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Place the dish in cold water and allow to become quite cool. Beat well and use. Care must be taken not to use too much raspberry juice as it will cause the icing to be gummy.

Blackberry Cake.—Two eggs, 1½ cups sugar, 1½ cups butter, one cup blackberry juice, one teaspoon soda, two cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one cup berries. Bake in layers and use white icing. AUNT HELEN.

Serving Cauliflower

Cauliflower Cream.—Boil a cauliflower in salted water for half an hour uncovered; drain dry and add one pint of milk and the same amount of hot water and simmer for half an hour longer. Take it up very carefully, drain it, place it on a hot dish and pour over it the following sauce. Place one cup of milk in a double boiler and let it come to the boiling point. Wet a tablespoon of flour with cold milk, season with pepper and salt, then stir it into the hot milk and boil for a few minutes, add one tablespoon of butter. Beat an egg and stir into the sauce. Pour over the cauliflower and serve.

Cauliflower Salad.—Cook a head of cauliflower uncovered in salted water for about 30 minutes; keep it perfectly white. If it boils too long it will lose its color. When done lift it carefully and stand aside to cool. At serving time arrange it in a salad bowl, sprinkle with chopped parsley and a tablespoon of onion juice, and pour French dressing over all.

Escalloped Cauliflower. — Boil cauliflower uncovered until tender in salted water. Make a sauce of one tablespoon of butter, one tablespoon of flour, stirring smooth, add one cup of milk, stir until stiff, Put alternate layers of cauliflower and bread crumbs in a dish, cover with sauce. Bake in a hot oven about 30 minutes or until brown.

Cauliflower Fritters.—Mash finely a quart of boiled cauliflower, add two eggs, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of butter, a dash of pepper, and one teaspoon of baking powder. Last stir in one cup of flour. Mix well and drop with a spoon into a pan of hot lard. Fry until done; drain on oiled paper.

Fried Cauliflower.—Cut cauliflower in large pieces, soak for a few minutes in salted water, drain, dip in beaten egg and fry in butter until brown, then place in a baking dish in the oven and bake until tender.

Cauliflower Pudding.—Mash fine one quart of boiled cauliflower, add two beaten eggs, one-half cup of cream or rich milk, one tablespoon of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Bake in buttered dish about half an hour. Serve hot. This is delicious.

Cauliflower Puff.—Press a boiled cauliflower through a sieve and to each cup add one tablespoon of butter, one-fourth cup of sweet cream and the beaten yolk of one egg, salt and pepper to taste. Just before placing in a moderate oven fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake until a delicate brown.

Cauliflower Pickle. — Choose white, closely headed cauliflower. Put into a jar, cover with a brine made in the proportion of one pint of salt to eight pints of water, and allow to stand for two days. Drain and cut into slices, cover with boiling water and allow to stand over night. In the morning drain and pack into glass jars, cover with boiling vinegar and seal. If the vinegar is very strong, it should be diluted with boiling water. Spices may be added if one wishes. MRS. R. C. DE LYNE.

Bread and Butter Pickles

Three dozen large cucumbers, one dozen large onions. Silce and put in brine in the evening (the cucumbers are not peeled). In the morning drain well and put over fire in two quarts vinegar, with one tablespoon ground mustard, one tablespoon whole mustard seed and one tablespoon celery seed. Cook till tender, but they should remain whole. This recipe does not call for sugar, but I find a cup of brown sugar added to the vinegar and spices makes this a delicious pickle. If vinegar is too strong it can be diluted. MRS. F. S.

I note your inquiry for recipe for "bread and butter pickles," and I am sending one which is very like those purchased in bottles. Peel and slice cucumbers as for the table. Sprinkle over one teaspoon of salt to a quart of cucumbers. Let stand two or three hours, drain off water. Put one cup vinegar, ½ cup sugar, one tablespoon whole mixed spice in kettle, add cucumbers when liquor is boiling, and cook 15 minutes. Seal in hot jars. This recipe may be enlarged to suit. MRS. J. G. M.

Lone Cypress Items

Tall, stately, serene, friendly it stands on my left, visible through a glassed, screened-in porch, Summer room, dining-room and living-room all in one. The "Lone Cypress" was planted nearly 40 years ago by a missionary pastor on a small acreage that was home when his parish or calls led him not to other places. As a beacon it directs to the home from the many byways; as a harbor for birds it leads its friendly shelter. When the Summer sun climbs past the zenith to the westward its welcome shade is pleasant.

This is June 15. How the birds are chattering—calling, singing. Perhaps they are calling to others to come and enjoy the ripe apricots. Yes, they peck into a great many of the red-faced cots. But they are our friends and we do not begrudge the fruit they make unsalable. In some parts of the apricot acreage in California, a late frost made a very small crop. In this vicinity, southern part, the crop will be fair. Prices are not so good as was expected, because of the amount canned left over from last year, and the very large crop of peaches in the northern part, expected this year.

Fresh fruit is available here nearly the year around, so while it is not necessary to put it up in such quantities as is done in the East it is fine to have an emergency closet well stocked.

Just came in from the blackberry thicket. How sharp the thorns are. The Advance came in the latter part of March and during April. Our variety which comes in second will last some few weeks longer. Then the Himalaya will ripen and last until November, so if one has the three varieties, he can supply the market for sometime. Had another stop for potatoes this time, to be dug before the bees get too busy, as the small potato patch is close to the little apiary, and the scouts from the hives seem always on duty. These potatoes were planted in February. We began using them about the middle of May. They should be dug now, but the patch is small, just for home consumption, and just now only two in the family. Husband who planted "Lone Cypress" is nearing his eightieth birthday, still hale and hearty, doing most of the work on his small place. Perhaps because he accomplishes as much as he does is due to the fact of his frequent resting, never to hurry and always a serene mind; so the potatoes may wait his leisure for digging.

He is irrigating today. Just came in to say, "Not much of a head of water. If it does not come on in greater quantity by noon it will be necessary to go to headquarters; unless the zanjero (dictionary pronounces it thus—"than-ha'ro," though it is called here "san-ka'ro") should come." It is a Spanish word meaning one in charge of water from an irrigating canal.

My dining table has been given a new coat of paint. It is thoroughly dry now and the paint serves in place of a cover. A huge bouquet of roses is my centerpiece. Always there are flowers on the table. Sometimes for variety, a runner is used. Again doilies make a change, or my blue-bordered tablecloth with napkins to match. With this cover a large, blue flower bowl with yellow flowers adds a distinct charm.

Yesterday while mending and sewing on buttons I wished a device might be introduced on the thimble for clipping the thread. Breaking the thread was hard, reaching for the scissors loss of efficiency, because of unnecessary time consumed. In looking through my scrap bag various colors and fabrics reminded me of people. There were silks, bright, delicate, medium. Strong, heavy, wearever, fast colored materials. Colors reminded me strongly of friends. This rich purple is my missionary friend in South America, who took up the study of Spanish in her early fifties to carry the message to natives in Peru who speak this language. Her only child, a daughter, whose husband is also a missionary there, works with her. This brown material is a steady worth-while friend, plodding and faithful. This pea green is a young teacher, fresh from college, who enlivens things with her wit and pleasantries. This drab, is an elderly spinster, serious but not sad. One likes her, she is so kind, if one really gets acquainted with her. There are others, yellow, pink, red, blue and in-betweens. Have you ever given colors to your acquaintances? It adds a spice to life.

We had an experience with an agent for a vacuum cleaner not long since. Near dusk a man dressed in khaki soldier suit wanted to demonstrate the cleaner. Owing to the late hour we were not very gracious about it. He did not mind that, but eventually came in, talked fast and furiously about its merits. It worked without electricity and as we have none it did seem what was needed and we bought it, putting in a very good carpet sweeper, nearly new. He had asked for this. He showed us credentials of being a soldier and now in a home for disabled veterans. This home is well-known to us. We bought the vacuum. It proved to be a good investment. Three or four months afterward, when the wife was absent from home, the agent appeared again, asked to see the cleaner; said it needed repairing, took it home, saying he would return it in a short time. Well! He has not brought it back. We are out about $30. Besides, he put up a pitiful story of being robbed and borrowed $10 from the aged pastor. Now I must get another carpet sweeper. We swallowed the bait, sinker and all. Only his dress and credentials admitted him. But from this on —no more agents will be admitted, or given an interview outside if wife is at home!

There are quite a number of Japanese in California. They are good workers and seem well adapted to the working conditions here. A gentleman was reading in the paper of this, and that "Every tenth child born in California was a Japanese." "Well," he said, "I am going to stop with nine." RUTH.

Suggestions from Connecticut

I have been interested in reading the various methods used in canning meats that have appeared on the home page in THE R. N.-Y. for several months past. I know if I were a farmer woman and had pork and beef butchered on the farm I should can quantities of it, and chickens when over-supplied. Personally I think it very interesting work. I study everything I find on the subject, and by using some of those methods and ideas of my own I have canned meats, vegetables, soups, eggs, cider, clam chowder and fish with excellent success. For several years we had a large garden, and I put every bit of surplus vegetables into cans. I also put up quantities of fruit and jellies. I do not think it profitable to buy vegetables to can unless you can get them fresh from the gardens and very reasonable in price. Vegetables must be fresh if they are to be canned, otherwise time and money are wasted.

We have to wash the menfolks' trousers once in a while, and to press them back in shape was always a dreaded task until I found by turning them wrong side out and ironing while damp the same as any garment, opening the seams and when smooth turn to the right side, fold into shape, cover with a dampened pressing cloth and crease, it takes less than half the time and a much better job.

When ripping has to be done take a pair of sharp-pointed scissors and cut every three or four stitches on one side of the seam going as far as to be ripped, then grasp the cloth each side of the seam and pull, or pull the other thread, and in half a minute the seam is open and only half as many threads to pick out.

When zipper arctics won't "zip" put a drop of machine oil on each side.

Instead of using canvas gloves to hang out clothes on a cold day, take a pair of partly worn cotton gloves (washed), cut the fingers off about a couple of inches and see how much faster you can work. Rubbing a litfle alcohol on the hands before going out keeps the cold away and there is not so much danger of catching cold after having one's hands in water. MRS. A. C. I.

With Needle and Thread

The poet tells us that "In the Spring the young man's fancy, lightly turns to thoughts of love." And in the Spring the thoughts of womenkind "lightly turns" to thoughts of clothes. There is something about nature's fresh and beautiful garments at that season that causes the feminine part of the population, at least, to want something fresh and pretty to wear, too. Nevertheless, after that time arrives, we have some moments of leisure, though many women have more time for sewing in Winter than they will later.

It is a good plan, in the first place, to do like the merchants, take stock of what it on hand before buying new materials. In doing this I found our closets and bureau drawers were overflowing, especially with undergarments, that could no longer be worn. Most of these were corset covers and skirts worn in the days when fullness and ruffles formed the desired silhouette. Some of these skirts were so long that I immediately saw their possibilities as present day slips. The belt was ripped off and the back seam ripped. Some of the width was taken out and the ruffles removed. They were then sewed up and hemmed at the top. When shoulder straps were sewed on. I had a number of good looking slips, some of silk and some of muslin. I found some of these skirts were so long that they had to be shortened even for slips. It scarcely seems possible that women ever had to walk with their skirts flapping around their ankles and impeding every step. As a youngster, I used to watch my mother and other grown-ups holding up their skirts as they walked, and I thought it was the most graceful gesture imaginable, and longed for the day when I might have long skirts, too. We children practiced very frequently with our abbreviated garments. Wasted practice! but I am heartily glad of it. That is a present-day fashion of which I heartily approve—in reason. I like my knees covered, sitting or standing.

I actually made two dresses out of the skirts of two that had been relegated to the farthest corners of the clothes closet. The sleeves and the skirts were all that was needed for two perfectly adequate gowns. The waists were useless, except as small pieces were needed for cuffs and trimming bands.

Several of the short skirts I found, were given to a friend to make into slips for her little girl, following the same plan that I had used in making the longer ones. A good many of the corset covers had very good crocheted edging on them. This was ripped off and applied to some small scarfs and doilies. It was a great relief to get the bureau drawers and closets cleared, and also nice to be able to make something worth while out of apparently hopeless material.

While on the subject of dress, I want to tell about an outfit I had last Winter that was one of the handiest I have ever had. It was a velvet jacket worn with a separate skirt. It made a delightfully warm indoor costume for Winter, and was nice for an outdoor garment last Spring. Mine was made from an old, brown velvet suit coat, and the skirt was a cream and brown woolen mixture. For convenience, quick changes, and variety, it is the best costume I have ever had. A waist with short sleeves can be worn under the jacket, and the jacket laid aside when busy with housework, or a smock can be worn over the skirt, without a waist being worn. This is the plan I followed, for I like long sleeves. Last Winter has made me an ardent convert to the wearing of smocks. Slipped over any dress, it is thoroughly protected, sleeves and all. When the wearer is through with the housework it can be slipped off as easily as an apron. My velvet jacket has this same advantage, it is so easily slipped on and off, with no mussing of the hair. I like the slip-over dresses immensely, but for frequent changes the smock and jacket are even better. The smocks are so pretty and cheery, too, in their bright colors, that they help to brighten up a dark day, or a disagreeable task. I am so glad this is the day of pretty colors for clothes and furnishings. I cannot imagine why folks were satisfied so long with dark, dreary colors for work clothes and kitchen furnishings. Surely here is where we need the most the happy influence of color. ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Seasonable Dishes

Best Chicken Salad.—Put one teaspoon each of mixed whole spice, minced onion and sweet green pepper into three cups of boiling water, add one-half teaspoon salt, and simmer 10 minutes. Strain and add one pint of this boiling water to a package of lemon gelatin; stir well until dissolved. Cool and as the gelatin stiffens add two cups of finely minced chicken. Pack into a mold and set away to harden. Turn out on a bed of lettuce and serve with any good salad dressing. This may be used as a sandwich filling, adding a little snappy dressing.

Tasty Sandwiches.—Prepare a filling of any well-cooked, finely chopped meat, seasoned with cooked salad dressing. Spread between slices of buttered bread and toast until delicately brown. Serve hot.

Fried Carrots.—Left-over cold carrots can be used for this recipe as well as fresh ones. Pare and boil the carrots and drain. Then cut lengthwise into thin slices, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in smoking hot fat. MRS. J. W. R.

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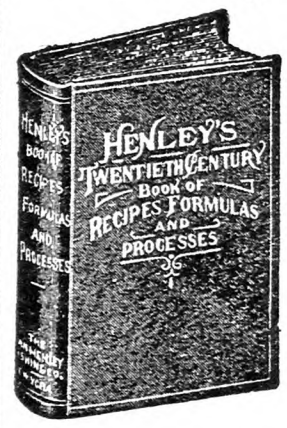

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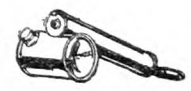
FOR cleanliness, health, and unmolested summer comfort spray every room every day  **with**

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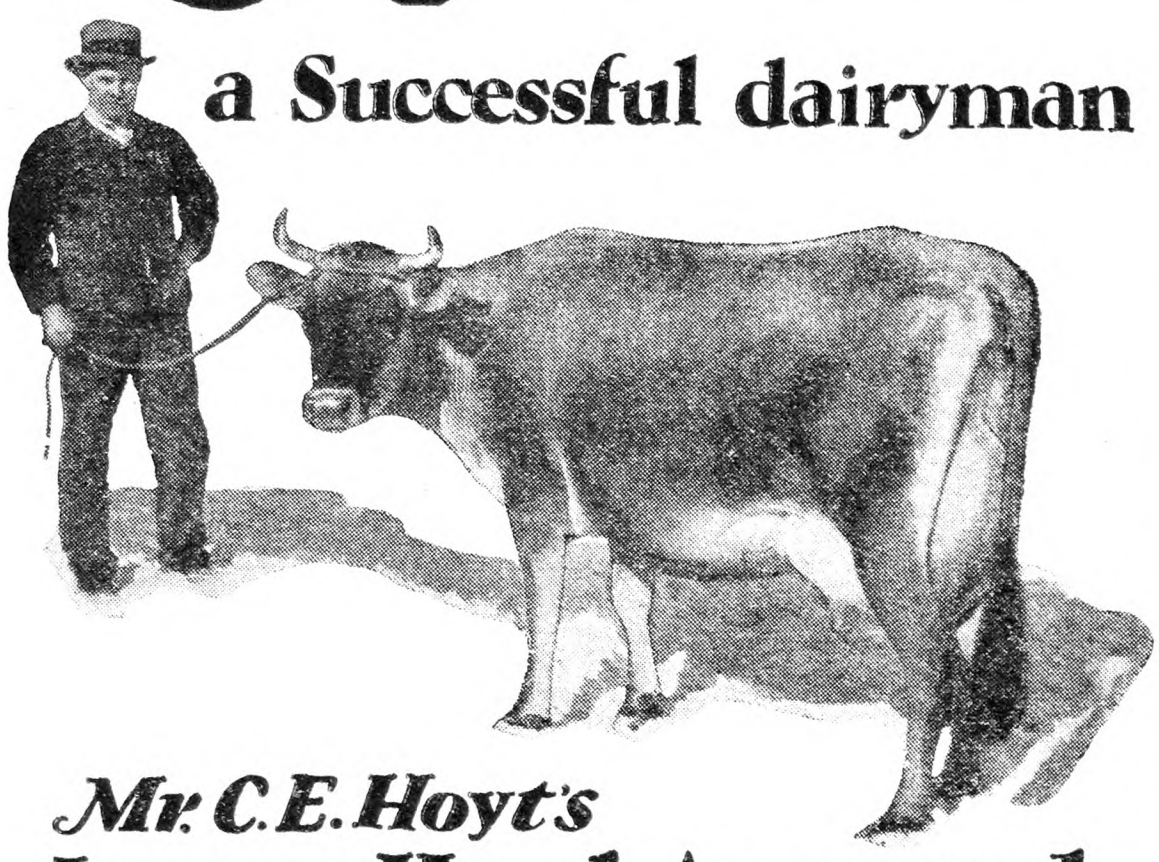

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Diagnosing Disease

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

How to determine just what is wrong with a farm animal when it becomes sick is a puzzle to the owner or attendant and often taxes the skill of the professional veterinarian. Unless a correct determination or diagnosis be made treatment manifestly must fail and may do much more harm than good. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary that great care be taken in arriving at a conclusion regarding the identity of the disease present for, should an error be made, a medicine may be administered that will aggravate the condition or make it promptly fatal. The choice of a drug or combination of drugs appropriate for the disease found present is, therefore, of paramount importance and its choice and beneficial effect must depend upon correct diagnosis.

To make this plain it may be stated that when a horse suddenly is affected with "colic" and evinces much pain one must not jump at the conclusion that "cramp" or spasmodic colic necessarily is present. To determine which form of colic or derangement of the digestive organs is causing the pain the observer must carefully note the symptoms presented until he satisfies himself as to the nature of the ailment; then he will select and administer what, from his knowledge and experience, he considers the remedy most likely to relieve suffering and antidote its cause. Once administered, a drug cannot be recalled; it inevitably will have its effect, "for weal or woe." If, for instance, the horse is suffering from inflammation of the bowels (enteritis) and is given an aloes physic ball, which possibly might be indicated for spasmodic colic, it will be certain to hasten death. That, too, would be true were the horse affected with influenza and pneumonia and given the physic ball which, in those conditions, would be likely to cause superpurgation. The importance of correct diagnosis may be further illustrated or emphasized by reminding our readers that a chronic nasal discharge, in the horse or mule, may be due to one of several diseases, of which glanders is one. That disease is not only incurable and contagious in the equine animal, but is communicable and fatal to man. Many cases are on record of death from glanders contracted by men who have mistaken the disease for chronic catarrh, influenza, strangles ("colt distemper") or a simple "cold." Evidently, a qualified veterinarian always should be employed to make a careful diagnosis in a question of that sort and, as regards glanders and its skin form "farcy," he can apply the mallein test to make his conclusion positive. Let us state, further, that when blood flows from the natural openings of the body after death, in cattle, it is dangerous for the owner or attendant to skin and open the carcass on the supposition that the animal has been killed by lightning, or suffered an injury, or rupture of a blood vessel. Such bleeding instantly suggests anthrax, to the expert, as the disease probably responsible for the death, and he therefore takes every possibly precaution to avoid contracting the malady himself, protects others from the infection and prevents spread of the disease.

That one may become proficient in diagnosing disease, it is imperative that he first make himself perfectly familiar with the normal or natural appearance and actions of the various farm animals in health. That requires time, patient, close observation and long experience. When such intimate information has been obtained the skilled observer becomes able, almost instantly, to notice the slightest departure from the normal appearance, attitude, behavior and condition of the animal. That is necessary for correct diagnosis. He will also have made himself familiar with the natural appearance, consistency, color and smell of the bowel discharges (feces) of each animal, according to its kind, and noted the character of the urine under all circumstances and conditions. So informed, he can instantly detect departures from the normal which indicate derangement that often may be remedied quickly by appropriate treatment and serious sickness avoided.

Noting the attitude and actions of the animal helps in making a diagnosis. "Actions speak louder than words." The animal is accounted "dumb," but sign language is expressive and readily understood by the experienced observer. A hoof thrust forward, when a horse rests, plainly denotes discomfort or pain, directs attention to the affected part and invites attention from the "doctor." Limping is also a sure sign of trouble affecting the hoofs or legs. The sound hoof makes a deep depression in soft earth or snow, as weight is taken off the lame foot. That helps one decide which foot is affected. The sound hip drops, during action, as the lame leg is favored. Nod in unison or "time" with a lame horse, and it is easy to determine which leg is affected. A horse affected with pneumonia, or other serious lung trouble, persistently stands; a cow, similarly affected, retains the recumbent position. When a horse sits on its rump like a dog, or lies on its back while suffering intense agony from colic, a stoppage of the bowels is almost invariably present, such as obstruction, strangulation, hernia or telescoping of a small intestine. When there is no let up of pain and the horse is afraid to lie down and walks in a circle, enetritis is present; when spasmodic or cramp colic is present the pain comes and goes and, during paroxyisms of pain, the horse dashes fearlessly upon the ground, rolling and kicking recklessly. Profuse sweating and steaming also indicate acute nervous disturbance and pain. They are seen in tetanus (lockjaw) and in azoturia and lymphangitis ("Monday morning disease"). Many more illustrations might be given to indicate the importance of noting attitude and actions, but, from those cited, others may be observed by the student.

The veterinarian, seeking to make a diagnosis, takes the pulse of the animal to judge of the condition of the heart and, by means of a clinical thermometer, inserted in the rectum for three or four minutes, notes whether the temperature is normal or how far it has deviated therefrom. He is careful, also to note the color of the visible mucous membranes and for "ready reference" exposes the "haw" of the horse's eye (membrana nictitans or "third eyelid"). That is an index to the condition of the membranes that cannot be seen. A healthy pink color is normal; yellowish discoloration indicates bile-staining and liver derangement, as in jaundice or biliousness; angry red indicates fever and congestion of arteries; dark red or purplish color indicates venous congestion and, possibly, impending death; purple spots stud the membrane in certain diseases, notably purpura hemorrhagica of the horse. In tetanus, the "haw" of the eye is protruded part way over the eyeball, especially when the head suddenly is raised. The character of the nasal discharge is also noted in all animals and at the same time one may also note whether there is an abnormal odor from the nose or mouth.

The rate and character of the breathing motions (respirations) also give hints relative to sickness or health. Every reader knows how the flanks heave in emphysema of the lungs ("heaves"); but that symptom is absent in pneumonia, while a marked ridge formed along the lower borders of the ribs ("peuritic ridge") is characteristic, in the horse, of pleurisy and other "lung trouble." Panting and gasping for air are characteristic of extreme difficulty in breathing and urgent need of oxygen. The keen observer, by experience, learns to interpret all such "sign language," when seeking to determine what is wrong with an animal in his charge. In some diseases, where definite symptoms do not positively decide the diagnosis, certain tests may successfully be applied, as for example, the tuberculin test for tuberculosis, mallein test for glanders, and johnin test for Johne's disease of cattle.

It is no simple matter, therefore, correctly to diagnose disease, but every stockman may become proficient in recognizing simple ailments and knows, from experience, that the expert should be employed in all cases of serious and mysterious diseases. It is in these that his greater experience counts.

That New Milk Code

I was told today of a country storekeeper telling a patron he could not buy her butter after July 1 unless everything complied with the milk code. The county veterinarian has been telling some people they could not sell butter after July 1, only a pound or two to a neighbor. If you will explain the butter part of it I will be very grateful and you will be doing the farmers a good deed. A. M. D.
New York.

It is but natural that people reading of a "milk code" should infer that its provisions must also cover products made directly from milk and subject to all its possible defects in wholesomeness. Public officials, however, should inform themselves before attempting to tell people what they may or may not do. Like all new laws, this code has required considerable explanation in the making of its provisions clear but it should now be generally understood. The first thing to be noted in it is that no one can legally sell milk or cream that is not to be consumed upon the premises where sold without a permit from the local health officer. This provision applies to everyone, whether he sells the milk from one cow or from 40. The only one exempt from it is the hotel or restaurant keeper or anyone else who sells milk by the glass as part of a lunch or meal.

Those who wish to sell milk from but one cow and those who live outside of a city or incorporated village where there are no regularly licensed milk dealers may obtain from their health officers a permit to sell milk or cream to their neighbors without necessarily complying with all the provisions of the code. Just what provisions they may be freed from observing depends upon the health officer; he may remit such as he believes to be unnecessary in the case and give a permit without requiring compliance with them. This gives people in rural communities who depend upon a neighbor for their daily supply an opportunity to obtain milk that they might not otherwise be able to get, since it would not pay any farmer to equip himself with the facilities for retailing milk required of one making a business of it simply for the sake of supplying a family or two near him. There have been objections upon the part of dealers who are obliged to comply with all of the provisions of the code because of this exemption in the case of "one-cow dairies" and there is some reason in their contention that all should be treated alike, but, to require those who, perhaps, wish to sell to neighbors only the surplus

milk from the family cow to equip themselves with bottling machines, etc., would be so manifestly absurd as to bring the whole law into contempt.

Finally, it is to be noted that this milk code applies only to the sale of milk and cream. Butter, condensed milk, milk powder, cheese or other manufactured milk products are not considered in this law. Neither, for that matter, is the milk from goats. "Milk" is cow's milk in its original liquid state. "Cream" is that portion of cow's milk containing not less than 18 per cent of fat and offered for sale in its original liquid state. This "new code" is really but Chapter 3 of the State's Sanitary Code relating to milk and cream. The provisions of this chapter which are new are contained in amendments to Chaper 3 that became effective on July 1. M. B. D.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

This market has been afflicted with humid, rainy weather during the past week and the normal supply of most perishable produce has suffered accordingly. Strawberries were perhaps the most affected and native growers have in most cases suffered large losses.

Asparagus. — Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 36 bchs, mostly $3.50 to $6. Hudson River, $2 to $5 doz.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 bchs, $1.10 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Va., ½ crts, $1; some worthless.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Md., 1½-bu. hamp., 15 to 50c.

Carrots. — Supplies liberal, demand slow, market dull. Native, bchd, few sales, $1 doz. Miss., crt., $1.25 ⅞ bu. Va., ½ crts, $1.50 to $1.75.

Cucumbers.—Supplies liberal, demand fair. Native, h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $2 to $6.50; few $7. N. C., hamp, 75c to $1.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand fair for best. Native h.h., 18 hds., ord, 25 to 50c. Iceberg, native, 75c to $1. Cal. and Wash, best, $1 to $3 crt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Cal., crts, few sales, $1.50. Egyptian, 110-lb. sacks, $2 to $2.50.

Peas. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $2.25 to $3.25 std. bu. box. Cal., bu. hamp, best, $1.50 to $2.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor, market weak. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, 50 to 75c 100 lbs. N. C. Cobblers, No. 1, mostly $1.75 to $2 bbl. Va., No. 1, mostly $1.75 to $2.25 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, mostly 40 to 50c str. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 85c to $1 std. bu. box.

Strawberries.—Supplies liberal, quality poor, demand poor. 32-qt. crts, native, 5 to 14c.

Tomatoes. — Supplies heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly 20 to 28c lb. Miss, 4s, 25 to 85c. Texas, lug, best, $1 to $2, poorer lower.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native P. T., 50 to 75c 24 bchs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $24. Eastern, $16 to $20. Clover mixed, $19 to $20 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 44½c; firsts, 43½ to 44c; seconds, 40 to 42½c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 40c. Mixed colors, 39c. White extras, 37c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 37c. Undergrades, 30 to 32c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 26½c. Firsts, new, 25½ to 26c. Extras held, 30 to 31c. Firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10.75 to $11. Cal. small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10.25 to $10.50. Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.75 to $10 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market generally unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56 to 57c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 55 to 56c; clothing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.09; clothing, 95 to 98c; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.03 to $1.08; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ¼ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, 87 to 92c.

Polishing Cows for Shows

Cattle which are to be shown this Fall should have the fine polish put on their appearance now, according to specialists in dairying and animal husbandry at the Ohio State University. After the animals have been selected they should be tied in a cool, dark barn, and be blanketed. Before their blankets are put on, the cattle should have a bath in water which is not too cold. If they have not shed their long, rough hair, it should be clipped at once, so that their coats will be smooth by fair time. The tails, necks and heads should be clipped again about a week before the fair, and their horns polished at the same time. They should be groomed and rubbed down daily.

Animals should be in good flesh to show well. If rapid gains in flesh must be made, a little molasses along with their grain mixture may help. Soaked beet pulp will also help in putting them into condition. Bulky feeds, rather than highly concentrated ones, are best for fitting show animals for exhibition.

Every day they should be led into the open for a little exercise, and to be trained in posing for the judges. "The benefits derived from showing at fairs are not measured by the premium money received, but by the education, acquaintance and advertising that an exhibitor gets," say the Ohio specialists.

York State Jersey Record

The gold and silver medal Jersey cow Sayda's Baron's Idelpha, seven years old, has completed her fourth official test with another gold medal record of 755.36 lbs. of butterfat and 11,691 lbs. of milk. She is owned by George W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N. Y. Her milk averaged 6.46 per cent butterfat for the test, and in her best month her yield was 1,304 lbs. of milk which tested 6.20 per cent butterfat. This gave her a yield of 80.85 lbs. of butterfat for the month. She carried a calf 168 days while making this record, qualifying for a gold medal awarded by the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Sheep in Maryland

Interest in purebred sheep in Maryland is rapidly increasing. Within the past year a number of new purebred flocks have been established and are already making commendable progress. Joseph C. Dalton of Sparks, Md., has just purchased 14 purebred Shropshire ewes to establish a new flock. Leonard Snider, of LaPlata, recently bought 12 purebred Hampshire ewes from the University of Maryland flock. Mr. Snider has a large farm near LaPlata and plans from this start eventually to have one of the largest sheep farms in the State.

Maryland. THOMAS H. BARTILSON.

Minerals for Cows

A long-time mineral feeding experiment including seven lots of Holstein heifers, with five in each lot, was begun more than five years ago at the Michigan Agricultural College. Various rations of roughage have been fed to these lots of cattle, and some lots received various mineral supplements.

The mineral supplements used along with Timothy hay were bonemeal with one lot; calcium carbonate and raw rock phosphate with another lot, and another lot received a commercially prepared complex mineral mixture.

The results of this five-year study thus far indicate the average milking cow, fed on a well-cured roughage and a balanced ration, needs very little, if any, mineral supplement in the ration. The experiment indicates quite positively that if a mineral supplement is required, a high quality steamed bonemeal will give the best results. L. H. W.

ANOTHER of life's unsolved mysteries is why, when you have a swatter in your hand, a fly nearly always persists in alighting on something fragile.—Louisville Times.

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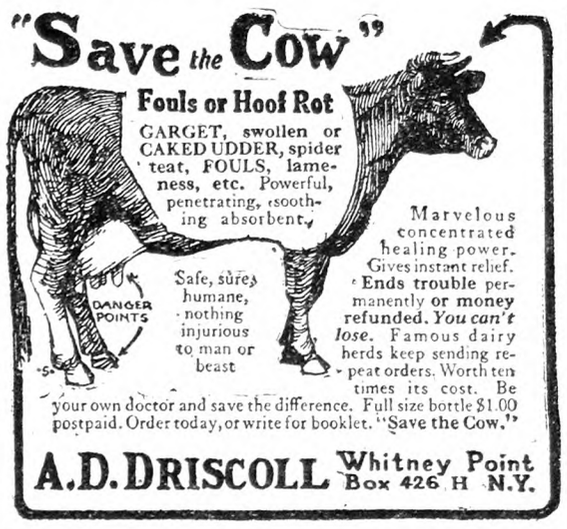

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The passing of every week adds to the variety of fruits available coming into the market as well as increasing the volume. California melons are to be seen on every side, including the regular western cantaloupes, the honey-dews and the honey-balls. Crates of 45 cantaloupes range $3.50 to $4.25 and honey-balls brought about the same price, while honey-dews were quoted $2 to $2.50 per crate of six. Early varieties of Georgia peaches are arriving quite freely and a few peaches were received from North Carolina. Fancy Early Rose from Georgia ranged $3.50 to $4 a crate. Old crop apples continue to be sold on the street and a few new crop apples were offered from Maryland at $2 to $2.25 a bushel. New Jersey growers are in the midst of the cherry season, red sour selling mostly 5 to 8c a lb. Currants have recently been added to the list of fruits available, many of which were shipped in strawberry crates containing 32 quarts which sold at around $5 a crate. The weather has been favorable for the movement of watermelons and the market ruled firm. Strawberries are about done in Southern New Jersey and with Pennsylvania supplying only moderate amounts the market on good to fancy berries worked upward, best selling $4 to $7.50 a crate. Huckleberries have been selling well at $6 to $8 a crate but were in limted supply. Delaware and Maryland contributed many of the blackberries which ranged in price from $4 to $5.50 a crate, but North Carolina dewberries were even more plentiful and these ranged $3.25 to $3.50 a crate. The New Jersey raspberry season is well under way, and there were a few carloads received from the State of Washington which worked out at about 10c a pint. New Jersey raspberries ranged 10 to 18c a pint. The season is late for asparagus and it is being more or less neglected. String beans took a sharp drop with more liberal offerings from Maryland, bushels selling 50c to $1 as to quality. Cabbage receipts have been much heavier and $1 to $1.25 a barrel was all it would do. South Jersey lettuce is about done and prices showed a little improvement, but prices continue to be low enough, very little exceeding $1 a crate of two dozen, and off-grade lettuce sold as low as 50c a crate. Onions held fairly steady with California Yellow Bermudas ranging $1.65 to $1.75 a crate. The New Jersey onion season is expected to reach peak movement shortly after the middle of July and a few have already been marketed. The potato market has been the lowest in years with both North Carolina and Virginia shipping freely. The market, however, closed steady to firm at $1.50 to $1.90 per barrel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts continue about normal for the season and prices held up well under a fairly good demand. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 32c and firsts at 1 to 1½c a dozen under extra firsts. As usual there were some carefully selected and candled fresh eggs put up for special trade which in new cases ranged 34 to 36c and some even more carefully selected for carton trade brought 37 to 40c a dozen. The total receipts of 1,032,957 cases of eggs in Philadelphia since January 1 is only 37,000 cases heavier than for the same period last year, and taking the total receipts for the four principal markets, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, as indicative of the movement to the terminal markets of the country we find the supply to be a little less than last year. A total of approximately 10,400,000 cases had been received to the first of July in these four markets, as against a little over 10,800,000 cases for the same time a year ago. The cold storage holdings of eggs in the same markets are also lighter, the 3,886,657 cases reported on hand on June 30 being nearly 286,000 cases less than a year ago on the same date.

Trading in the live fowl market has been rather quiet, and although receipts were only moderate, they were in excess of requirements and prices eased off slightly. Colored fowl were quoted at 27 to 28c and White Leghorns averaged about 20c a lb. Plymouth Rock broilers held steady at 38 to 40c for large and 33 to 36c for the smaller sizes. Rhode Island Reds are about 2c a lb. lower than two weeks ago, best selling 30 to 33c. Leghorn broilers ranged from 24c for small up to 28c a lb. for the larger sizes. Dressed poultry held fairly steady, with trading quiet, fresh-killed fowl in barrels, weighing 5 to 5½ lbs., the preferred size selling 28 to 29c, and heavier weights brought from 1 to 2c under these prices. Medium-sizes ranged 23 to 26c and light-weight fowl sold as low as 21c a lb. Broiling-sized chickens in barrels iced were quoted at 39 to 41c and old roosters ranged 17 to 21c a lb. Cold storage holdings in Philadelphia are about 1,000,000 lbs. lighter than last year at this time, and total holdings in four principal markets the last of June were reported at 22,663,092 lbs. against 33,538,338 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Offerings of hay were mostly medium and low grades, which were dull and weak, No. 2 Timothy selling $15.50 to $16.50 a ton, and No. 3 averaged $14 a ton. Best light clover mixed was quoted $15.50 to $16 a ton. There were light offerings of straw, the market holding steady under a light demand, best straight rye straw selling at $23 a ton, and wheat and oat straw $15 to $16 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 30c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, qt., 11c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Asparagus, new, ½ lb. bch, 10c; apples, each, 3 to 4c; beans, dry, 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; dandelion greens, pk., 15c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; carrots, bch, 4c; carrots, dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 6 for 25c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; onions, green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 26c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, lb., 5c; potatoes, home-grown, bu., 90c; parsnips, lb., 5c; bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; new green peas, 2 qts., 25c; salsify, bch, 10c; strawberries, home-grown, qt., 25c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 17c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 55 to 65c; fowl, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 55 to 60c; live, lb., 24 to 34c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $9.50 to $10.25; retail, 45 to 50c; ducks eggs, doz., 45c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.25; beans, lb., 7 to 9c; beets, doz. bchs, $1; cabbage, doz. heads, $1.50 honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 3 to 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; peas, bu., $2 to $3; potatoes, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs, 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, bu., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $2 to $3; strawberries, crate, $5 to $8; qt., 25 to 30c; cherries, qt., 20c.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 10 to 11c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, 65 to 85c; beets, doz. bchs, 35 to 50c; beet greens, bu., 50 to 60c; cabbage, doz. heads, $1.50 to $1.75; carrots, doz. bchs, 40c; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.50; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $1 to $1.50; horseradish, lb., 20 to 25c; green onions, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; green peas, bu., $2.75 to $3.50; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs, 80c to $1.25; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 30 to 35c; outdoor, doz. heads, 25c; Boston, head, box, 75c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; 100 bchs, $1 to $1.25; white, doz. bchs, 20c; romaine, doz. bchs, 20c; rhubarb, doz., bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, bu., 25 to 40c; tomatoes, h.h., lb., 25c; 12-qt. bskt, $2.75 to $3.

Fruit.—Cherries, early, white, lb., 10 to 12c; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $4.50 to $7; qt., 18 to 22c.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 30 to 31c; fowls, heavy, lb., 28 to 30c; light, lb., 27 to 28c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 32 to 33c; doz., small lots, 35 to 38c; butter, country, crock, lb., 32 to 38c; unsalted, lb., 33 to 40c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Hay and Straw. — Market for baled hay firmer and prices steady. Straw market firm. Quotations per ton are as follows: No. 1 Timothy hay, $15 to $16; clover hay, $16.50 to $17; Alfalfa, $23 to $29; oat straw, $11.50 to $12.50; wheat straw, $12 to $13; rye straw, $14 to $15.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Home-grown peas and berries are beginning to come into the market in fairly liberal quantity. Live poultry is weak.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 43 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, 26 to 27c; longhorn, brick, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, steady; Grade A, 35 to 36c; grade B, 33 to 34c; grade C, 29 to 30c; unclassified, 29 to 33c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 17c; chickens, 37 to 39c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 20 to 25c; old roosters, 15 to 17c; broilers, 20 to 35c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 16 to 18c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, slow; Baldwins, bu., $2.75 to $3.25; Winesap, western, box, $3 to $3.50; Tenn., hamper, $3.75 to $4. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 50 to 90c; N. C., bbl., $2 to $2.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Apricots, Cal., box, $1.60 to $1.75; blackberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $4 to $5.50; cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3.75 to $4.75; cherries, Wash., 32-qt. lug, $3.50 to $5.50; honeydews, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.50; huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $7 to $8; plums, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2.25; raspberries, Wash., 12-qt. crate, $5 to $6; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $3 to $6; watermelons, each, 25c to $1.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, easy; Texas, crate, $1.35 to $1.65; Cal., crate, $1.25 to $1.75; home-grown, doz. bchs., 10 to 15c.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, bskt., $1.75 to $2; beans, Va., hamper, $2 to $3; beets, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1.25; carrots, Fla., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., $3.25 to $3.50; celery, doz., 75c to $1; cucumbers, Texas, bu., $1.15 to $2.50; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3 to $3.50; lettuce, box, 25 to 50c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 75 to 80c; oyster plant, doz., bchs, 50 to 75c; parsley, La., bu., $2 to $2.50; peas, bu., 75c to $2.25; peppers, La., hamper, $1.75 to $2; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 15 to 30c; spinach, bu., 30 to 60c; tomatoes, bskt, $1.25 to $1.75; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, firmer; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65. Sugar, 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, easy; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $31.50; standard middlings, $38; red-dog, $46.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $54; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51.50; hominy, $42.75; gluten feed, $46.40; oat feed, $23.75. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

July 5, 1928.

MILK

July: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44½	@	$0.45
Extra, 92 score	.43¾	@	.44
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42	@	.43½
Lower grades	.40	@	.40½
Ladles	.34	@	.38½
Packing stock	.31	@	.32½
Renovated	.39½	@	.40½
Sweet, fancy	.46	@	.46½
Extra			.45½
Firsts	.43	@	.45
Seconds	.41½	@	.42½

CHEESE

State, flats, held, special	$0.31	@	$0.32
Fancy	.30	@	.31
Average run	.29	@	.30
Flats, fresh, special	.26	@	.26½
Fancy			.25½
Wisconsin, held	.30	@	.30½
Daisies, fresh			.26½
Watertown, N. Y., mkt.			.23¼

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.38	@	$0.39
Average extras	.36	@	.37
Extra firsts	.33	@	.35
Firsts	.31½	@	.32
Pacific Coast, white	.31	@	.39
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.36	@	.37
Gathered, best	.32	@	.33½
Common to good	.27	@	.30

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.27
Broilers	.30	@	.43
Roosters	.17	@	.18
Ducks	.15	@	.20
Geese			.12
Tame rabbits	.20	@	.24

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38	@	$0.43
Fair to good	.30	@	.36
Broilers	.30	@	.43
Roosters	.15	@	.21
Fowls	.24	@	.30
Ducks	.15	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.25	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.55
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.50
Culls	2.00	@	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	13.70
Bulls	7.75	@	9.50
Cows	6.00	@	10.00
Calves, best	15.00	@	17.50
Sheep	5.00	@	7.50
Lambs	16.00	@	16.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.23
Good to prime	.16	@	.19
Culls	.10	@	.14
Steers, 100 lbs.	18.00	@	22.50
Bulls	14.00	@	15.00
Cows	16.00	@	20.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$1.35
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00	@	5.50
Southern, bbl.	1.25	@	2.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	1.00	@	4.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.00	@	$4.75
Beets, bu.	.75	@	1.25
Cabbage, bu.	.50	@	1.25
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Celery, hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	.75	@	2.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.25	@	4.00
Kohlrabi, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.25	@	1.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.50	@	5.00
Onions, bu. crate	.75	@	2.00
Okra, bu.	2.00	@	4.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Peas, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
Radishes, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Spinach, bu.	.50	@	.85
String beans, bu.	.50	@	1.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	2.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	2.25	@	2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea	10.25	@	10.50
Red kidney			8.75
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$2.75
Bbl.	4.00	@	9.00
Cherries, sweet, qt.	.13	@	.22
Sour	.10	@	.16
Strawberries, Oswego, qt.	.20	@	.35
Up-river	.10	@	.28
Peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate	1.50	@	4.00
Huckleberries, qt.	.20	@	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.10	@	.20
Raspberries, pt.	.09	@	.14
Watermelons, carload	200.00	@	665.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.00	@	4.25

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00	@	24.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	16.00	@	20.00
Clover mixed	18.00	@	22.00
Straw, rye	31.00	@	32.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.58
No. 2 red	1.83⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.25
Oats, No. 2 white	.74½
Barley	1.16½
Rye	1.25¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18		
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15		
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10		
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12		
Certified, qt.	.28		
Certified, pt.	.17		
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54	@	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@	.65
Gathered	.40	@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04	@	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.15	@	.20
Apples, table, doz.	.30	@	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10	@	.15
Celery, root	.15	@	.20
Cauliflower, head	.20	@	.35
String beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Peas, lb.	.15	@	.25
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15

Two small boys were out hunting in the woods, and one of them stopped and picked up a chestnut burr. "Buddy!" he called excitedly, "Come here! I've found a porcupine egg!"—Life.

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending June 25, 1928:

During the thirty-fourth week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 3,983 eggs was made, or an average of 61.18 per cent. The production to date is 121,537 eggs.

Pen 48, a White Leghorn pen owned by W. S. Hannah & Son, Michigan, is high for the week with 59 eggs. Pen 26, owned by L. C. Beall, Jr., Washington, pen 53, owned by Hollywood Poultry Farm, Inc., Washington, and pen 84, owned by Twin Orchard Poultry Ranch, Ohio, are tied for second place with 57 eggs each. Pen 81, owned by Sunny Slope Farm, New York, is third with 55 eggs. These four latter pens are of the White Leghorn breed.

Pen 19, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 1,725 eggs. Pen 40, a White Leghorn pen owned by W. A. Eckard, Michigan, is second with 1,675 eggs, and pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is third with 1,672 eggs.

The hot weather of midsummer, while it has been a bit late in arriving, is apparently coming with more or less of a vengeance as July arrives. There is probably no one management factor of greater importance to continued health and vigorous activity on the part of the laying flocks, or, for that matter, the growing pullets than the furnishing of a plentiful supply of clean, cool, pure water. During the hot weather, the hen cannot lay aside her warm feather coat, except as she partialy does so in molting. Further, the hen does not have sweat glands and thus is not cooled automatically through the evaporation process. The hen must be automatically and mechanically cooled, or protected from extremes of heat. Water intake is one of the quickest and surest ways of helping the fowls to control body temperatures and remain comfortable and safe during extremely hot days. The continuation of egg production through the Summer months is somewhat dependent upon the water supply as well. Hens want and need much more water in hot weather than at other seasons. It is a cheap and economical safeguard to health, yet it is often neglected. Provide ventilation, fresh air in abundance, and shade for both hens and pullets on range as Summer advances. Be sure the water supply is clean and renewed often.

As this report goes out, practically all pens at both contests for next year have been reserved. It is the earliest date at which all entries have been in since the establishment of the contests in this State. It evidently means that contests are coming to mean more and more to New Jersey poultrymen. Probably some present contestants will be disappointed at not having been included, but the demand has been heavy and repeated warnings have been issued in this report during recent weeks.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,249; Lewis Farms, R. I., 1,182; Fred K. Goddington, N. J., 1,164.

White Plymouth Rocks. — Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 1,328; John G. Hall, N. J., 1,318.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,725; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,287; Gilbert's R. I. Reds, N. J., 1,222.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—W. A. Eckard, Mich., 1,675; White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 1,672; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,620.

Miscellaneous. — Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 1,153; A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. Black Leghorns, 1,080; N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, White Wyandottes, 1,065; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 940.

Mixing a Ration

Is a mash composed of the following ingredients a good ration: 400 lbs. ground oats, 400 lbs. meal, 400 lbs. bran, 400 lbs. middlings, 200 lbs. beef scrap, 100 lbs. powdered milk, 100 lbs. Alfalfa, 16 lbs. salt, 2½ gallons cod liver oil? What amount of mash and scratch feed should I feed, and what must the scratch consist of to properly match and balance with above mash, to make equal number yolks and white of egg? R. C. B.

Vermont.

I should cut the salt in the proposed mixture to 12 lbs. and should not mix cod liver oil with ton lots of feed unless the latter would be used up within two or three weeks. There is some dispute as to whether this oil loses its vitamin potency upon standing and drying after being mixed with feeds, but it is usually thought that it does and it is just as well not to give it an opportunity. The proportions and ingredients are good and I should expect good results from this mash. Ground oats should be ground heavy oats, 40 lbs. to the bushel or more. There is more chaff than meat in many samples of ground oats. If heavy oats cannot be procured, I should increase the proportion of yellow cornmeal as a substitute. Any mixture of corn, oats, wheat, barley and buckwheat may be used as scratch food with the above, but corn should make up at least one-half of the whole mixture. As to amounts of each, a light feeding of the scratch grain should be given in the morning, perhaps one-fourth or one-third of the total daily amount, and, at night, all that the fowls will consume. Some poultrymen feed whole grains only at night, keeping the mash dry before the flock at all times. What are you going to do with proportions of ingredients to make equal numbers of yolks and whites if you do not also provide for equal numbers of shells? And what if the hens use unequal portions of these ingredients for body maintainence before any eggs are made? We cannot figure foods quite as closely as that. M. B. D.

Ashes with Hen Manure

In using poultry manure and hardwood ashes as fertilizer, what is the objection to mixing, if any? I am using ashes on dropping boards in poultry-houses, and an acquaintance tells me that by doing so I destroy the fertilizing quality of manure, but he was not able to tell me why. G. C.

North Fitchburg, Mass:

The objection to this mixture is that the lime in the ashes sets free the ammonia in the hen manure, which is a valuable fertilizer constituent, and it passes away into the air and is lost. That is the reason we always advise not using wood ashes or lime in the henhouse. In fact, whenever a strong smell of ammonia is noticeable around any manure heap, that is evidence that some of the fertilizer is being lost. These materials may be used all right together in the soil, as that will hold any ammonia that escapes from the union of the two underground.

Queen, Drone and Worker Bees

How many kinds of eggs does the queen lay to produce queens, drones and workers? How does the queen determine which eggs to lay in the drone cell that will produce a drone, and the egg in the worker cell that will produce the worker? G. M. E.

Mechanicsburg, Pa.

A queen bee lays two kinds of eggs, commonly called worker eggs and drone eggs. The worker eggs are fertilized eggs; the drone eggs are fertile but not fertilized. An unmated queen can lay the unfertilized eggs which will produce drones, but she cannot lay fertilized eggs which will produce workers.

We do not know how the fertilization of the egg is controlled by the queen. Queens will lay drone eggs in worker cells if drone cells are not available.

R. D. BARCLAY.

"I WISH," said the club bore, "that one of you chaps would give me a cure for insomnia." "Have you ever," remarked one of his victims, "tried talking to yourself?"—Bystander.

WeneChicks
JULY DELIVERIES
White Rock-White Wyandotte cross breeds from Blood Tested Matings, exceptionally fine for broilers and roasters—only $11.50 per hundred.
Straight Breeds—Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, $13.50 per hundred. Postpaid.
8-10 Week Leghorn Pullets Delivery Aug. 1st.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, purebred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

QUALITY PULLETS
Will lay by August 15th. Price, $2.25 each while they last, during July only;
R. O. HASBROUCK, HILLTOP FARM, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Basom's Barred Rocks
the large, heavy boned stock, bred for size and production, $9 per 100; $80 per 1000.
Orders filled Promptly.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed.
$10.00—105 $80.00—1050. C. O. D.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
J. W. Parks & Sons Box Y Altoona, Pa.
FREE CATALOG

Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** Now 9c each. Heavy Mixed 8c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

Pure **Cod Liver Oil** Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
$1 EACH—F. O. B. RED BANK, N. J.
ORDER NOW for June and July Delivery.
EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type BARRON ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range, selected stock at $9.00 per 100; $42.00 per 500; $80.00 per 1000. Hatches July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31st. 100% live arrival guar. 10% books order. Catalog free.
Robert Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Legh'ns—Wyckoff Strain	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Br. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. Full count. 100% live arrival guar. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

SPECIAL FOR JULY
SPECIAL MATING RED CHICKS
from N. E. Accredited breeders, free from B. W. D., at only $17.00 per hundred.
RED and BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 6 weeks old and older, at prices to interest you.
HALL BROS., Wallingford, Conn.
Box 60, or 'phone 645-5

FOR SALE
12,000 10-WEEK-OLD BARRED ROCK PULLETS
FOR JUNE DELIVERY
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

BABY CHICKS
100% Delivery. Will Ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$3.75	$6.50	$31.50	$60.00
Heavy Mixed	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00
Bd. Rocks and Reds	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, Prop. Box 1 Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS
Mixed $7 per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns 7 per 100
Barred Rocks 9 per 100
Reds 9 per 100
Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

Pullets for Sale S. C. White Leghorns. Selected stock. Free range grown. March and April hatched. ROUND POND FARMS, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
$8.00 Per 100 $70-1000
Postage paid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM - RICHFIELD, PA.

Tiffany's Superior DUCKLINGS
Mammoth Pekin and White Indian Runner Ducklings and Eggs. 20th year.
ALDHAM POULTRY FARM R. 34 PHOENIXVILLE, PA.

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—20 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. *This is my 24th year.* EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $5.00 per 12 postpaid. Valuable instructions with order. Pekin Duck eggs, $2.00 per 12. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS $25 per hundred, delivered. Small lots, $28. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

Healthy Pullets Wanted IN EXCHANGE FOR CHOICE **Ped. Police Dogs**
R. GRAHAM - - Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

BEES PAY BIG—EASY TO KEEP
We will tell you how. Write today for handsome free booklet. Tell us if you keep bees now. Here is a bargain: Gleanings in Bee Culture, monthly magazine, 2 years, $1.00. "Starting Right with Bees," a book with 128 pages, 124 illustrations, and Gleanings in Bee Culture, 2 years, both $1.50. These will absolutely teach you beekeeping.
The A. I. Root Co., 666 Liberty St., Medina, O.

Strickler's Quality July Chicks
Big Hatches July 3-10-17-24.
Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

100% Arrival Prepaid to your office of
BABY *Quality* CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
R. I. Reds	3.50	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60.00

Stony Point Hatchery Box R Richfield, Pa.

Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. Years of ideal white egg breeding. Males used from 240 egg hens only. 25% off on chicks and eggs. Limited number 10-week old Pullets. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop. R.F.D. No. 1, Cortland, N.Y.

Chicks Will Ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leghorns	$4.50	$ 8.00	$ 70
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	70
Barred Rocks	5.00	9.00	80
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.00	9.00	80
Black Minorcas	5.50	10.00	90
Mixed Chicks	4.00	7.00	60

CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks

	100	50	25
Mixed	$7.00	$4.00	$2.25
W. Leg.-H. Mixed	8.00	4.50	2.50
Rocks	9.00	5.00	2.75
Wyan.-Reds	10.00	5.50	3.00

Special Prices on Large Lots.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY
Box 50 Millerstown, Pa.

8, 10 and 12 WEEKS OLD **S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS**
From Ledger North American Contest Winning Stock. Also cockerels same age. Now is the time to buy and save money. Pullets, $1.20 to $1.60. Cockerels, $1.50 to $2.
PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $9; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $11; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	12c
White Rock	9c
Barred Rock	9c
Heavy Mixed	8c

100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS**
Free range grown. From selected parent stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

PULLETS 85c each, 8 weeks old; 12 weeks, $1.10 each, express paid. Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Good Stock. Seeing is Believing. Come and See.
UNITED EGG FARMS HILLSDALE, N. Y.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
B. W. AMEY - - COCOLAMUS, PA.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 8c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED **COCKERELS** Morgan-Tancred Strain 8-10-12-week old. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y Rahway, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.50	$14.75	$36.00	$ 70.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.50	48.00	95.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

BABY CHICKS
10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each
READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 306 BELLEFONTE, PA.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

Some time ago my daughter sent to the American Shirt and Monogram Co., 4210 West 22d St., Chicago, Ill., for one dozen monograms to be embroidered, and she paid $1 for same, which was to be given back to her after she had done $10 worth. She was to get $1 a dozen for her work, so she did the first dozen and sent them back, but got no reply from them. She wrote to the 1 later but has had no reply yet from them. Do you know anything about this firm, or is there any way to get her money back? J. B. R.

Pennsylvania.

We know of no means of securing the refund of money sent on these "work-at-home schemes," but we advise all who have been victimized by such games to make complaint to the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., charging the promoters with fraudulent use of the mails, and submitting evidence in support of the complaint.

The Boston *Post* describes a new method to swindle farmers on a stock-selling scheme which was unearthed by the Boston Better Business Bureau. The story runs as follows:

"The first approach in these swindling operations," it is stated in the bureau's bulletin, "is by an elderly and prosperous-looking man who stops at a farmhouse and sends his uniformed chauffeur to the house to request a glass of milk. The chauffeur gives a false name of his employer, the names of well-known men in the business world having been frequently used.

"The scheme is worked so that the employer rests a few minutes at the farmhouse during which time he tells a fascinating story of recent investments which he has made where, in some instances, his money has been doubled and tripled within a few weeks.

"He lays particular stress on a new security which he states is backed by some of his friends and which he is absolutely certain will triple in price within 10 days. After arousing the curiosity of the farmers and their desire for quick riches, he drives on, leaving a $5 bill in payment for his glass of milk.

"A few days later a smooth-spoken young man calls at the farmhouse, stating that their visitor of a few days ago requested that he call and give them an opportunity to buy some of this stock. The stock salesman states that the previous visitor was so grateful and impressed with the hospitality given him that he insisted that the farmer be given a chance to come in on the ground floor.

"In numerous cases, the farmer has purchased on these representations, received the stock, but has since been unable to locate the seller or find any market for the worthless paper which he holds."

This is even more seductive than the long distance telephone system employed by a large number of the promoters of worthless stocks. Farmers cannot be too cautious about falling for the representations and promises of easy riches made by strangers.

A test of the Stransky vaporizer made under the direction of Dean A. Fales, associate professor of automotive engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, brings out comment on the Stransky claims as follows:

Assuming that the engine is operated at too rich a mixture (which is true in many cases), the Stransky device, if attached, results in a substantial cutting down of the consumption of gasoline.

On a car with a properly adjusted and well designed and built carbureter, the Stransky vaporizer could contribute nothing to performance and would probably lower it.

The statement that the device "completely vaporizes the gasoline" is not true.

The claim of super-charging gasoline after it leaves the carbureter is not in accord with automotive engineers' accepted definition of super-charging.

The claim of "more compression out of less gasoline" is unsound.—Buffalo Better Business Bureau.

The above will answer many inquiries with regard to the claims of J. A. Stransky, Pukwana, S. D. for the automobile device or vaporizer. The test by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology only confirms what common sense suggests, that if such devices had any substantial merit the automobile manufacturers would equip their cars with them.

I enclose an advertisement which I see in several papers, and wish you would advise me about it. I have received several letters from the Marmola Company, but have always destroyed them. I am very stout myself, and getting stouter every day, it seems. I have been on diets but did not seem to lose any flesh. I wish you would advise me if "Marmola" is safe to take or harmful in any way. Or could you tell me of anything which would reduce excess fat? MRS. G. W. O.

New York.

Many fleshy people are looking for ways and means to reduce without injury to their health. The following is a statement from the American Medical Association, Chicago, on the use of this product:

"Marmola belongs to that dangerous group of quack 'obesity cures' that admittedly depend for their action on the presence of thyroid. There is no excuse either in economics or morals for the sale to the layman of products containing desiccated thyroid, the use of which is fraught with danger and should be controlled by the careful supervision of a physician."

There appears on the screen of imagination the figure of a woman in a drab tenement. Hers is a house of a hundred urgent needs. Clothes for the children who are ashamed of their shabby appearance before their schoolmates, piano lessons for promising Mary, dentistry for James, a truss to lessen grandfather's aching side, overdue rent, food to satisfy a hard-working husband, palliating his Sunday morning ugliness when the defeat of low wages and long hours surges through his mind and stabs his heart.

We know such women—have known them all our lives. "Oh," she will say, "If I could but make a little extra money at home. How a few dollars would help!"

There is a breed of human hyenas that prey upon such pathetic women as these, through the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines. If in the whole realm of commercial hellishness of the day there is anything meaner than the "home work for women" gyp we have yet to hear of it. The classified advertisement is craftily written. It is calculated to draw a letter from despairing women of the type described. In response the gyp sends a lengthy, roseate explanation, which concludes with the requirement that a dollar or more be sent for material. There is a promise of purchase of the goods, stitched by patient hands, if—

The woman does the work, perhaps embroidery, in the spare moments of the day and in the dark reaches of the night when the family is slumbering. Hopefully she sends a package to the gyp and awaits the reward that may mean to her a glimpse of happiness, a moment's respite from killing worry. The work is returned. It is not satisfactory. Perhaps the poor creature gets a 10-cent apron for her time and her money investment.

We believe that any advertisement is suspect which reads: "Earn money at home. Easy sewing. Experience unnecessary. All materials supplied. Send stamp for particulars."

Who in American journalism wants any part of that dirty dollar?—Editor and Publisher.

The above is strong language from the trade publication, but not more so than the work-at-home scheme deserves. If the Federal Trade Commission carries out its program to make the publishers printing such advertisements responsible for the fraud the "dirty dollars" will disappear. To assume that publishers do not know such advertisements are fraudulent is to convict them of imbecility. Such publishers are willing to help fleece their readers for a share of the dirty dollars!

Some time ago I received a letter from the Country Club Association asking me if I would sell my place, and I wrote I would. The answer is enclosed in this letter. Is this just another money-making game? I often read your advice in THE R. N.-Y., and I am sure you can advise me what to do in this matter.

New York. F. S.

This Country Club Association writes that from the description of the property of this subscriber it would be suitable for a country club. The club asks for $50 to pay for time and expense of the club's investigator to look over the property. The proposition is characteristic of the easy-money schemes that THE R. N.-Y. has repeatedly advised its readers about. Don't part with $50 or any other amount on such a proposition.

Feeding Stale Bread

On page 700 appears an inquiry about stale bread for livestock. I think it is first rate. A neighbor of mine has fed it to his cows all Winter, and they did well. I fed it and found that the cows increased the amount of milk.

I soak it before each feeding time and use a sharp-pointed shovel to cut the bread up. I use a little high protein feed with it. F. J. B.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR CORN CROP!

INSTEAD have a reliable Silo in readiness for any emergency. Then if your belated corn fails to mature; is nipped by an early frost, or becomes infested with the corn borer you won't suffer loss. In a Unadilla Silo all such corn becomes succulent, nutritious feed.

The Unadilla is easy to erect and safe to use. Its patented door opening is continuous, with the door fasteners forming a safe ladder all the way up. With a Unadilla, there is no need for the hard lifting or pitching of silage—you simply *push* the silage out at any level.

With its great convenience and unique safety features, it is no wonder that the Unadilla is the favorite silo of most leading dairymen.

We have all sizes of Oregon Fir or Spruce silos ready for shipment immediately. The time to order your silo is *now*. Then have it erected and ready to fill at the most opportune time.

You can either take advantage of our liberal cash discount offer or buy a Unadilla on the easy time payment plan. Write for catalog, prices and terms.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

GEHL SILO FILLER

Broke all Power Records at University Tests

In a University test a Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 horse power or .688 H.P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M. — **the lowest power of any cutter in the test.** It will do as well on your own farm.

An all-steel machine, unbreakable steel fly wheel, built for years of hard service. Requires no man at feed table. Faster work at less cost. All sizes, fly-wheel and cylinder types. **Dealers everywhere**—Write for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
430 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.

PIPE SECOND HAND

Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

WOOL growers and shippers please get in touch with us. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Wool Specialists, Lancaster, Pa.

STOPS LAMENESS

from a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles; gets horse going sound. Absorbine acts mildly but quickly. Lasting results. Does not blister or remove hair, and horse can be worked. At druggists, or postpaid, $2.50. Horse book 9-S free.

Pleased user says: "Had a very lame horse with bone spavin. Now sound as a dollar; not a lame step in months. Working daily."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Edmonds Poultry Records

POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
MONTHLY EGG RECORD CARDS.—4 doz., $1; 8 doz., $1.80.

Sample Cards Free

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Stop fly torture

Get more milk from your cows

IT PAYS in cow comfort, in extra milk yield, and in your own comfort at milking time to drive away the pestering, blood-sucking flies. Cows protected with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser relax and "give down," so you get all the rich strippings.

Spray one of your cows with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, then compare her with others not sprayed. See how quiet and peaceable she is—how easy to milk, how much more milk she gives.

Be humane to your hard-working horses. Spray them with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser regularly and they'll get their much-needed rest. You'll save horse-flesh and they will better stand the hard summer work.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser
has the odor of the pines

Its pine woods odor, so agreeable to you, absolutely repels flies. It takes away offensive smells of stables and yards.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, in its improved form, is of a light amber color. Used to protect pure white or show animals from flies, it gives a smooth, satin coat without gumming the hair or the least discoloration.

It is an excellent disinfectant. Laboratory tests show it has the strength to kill practically all forms of disease germs.

Sold on guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., *Ashland, Ohio*

Medical Examination; Resignation of Trustee

1. Do rural districts where no regular nurse is employed have a medical examination this year? 2. If a trustee wishes to resign to whom does he have to hand it, the school board or superintendent? 3. Where can I send and get a copy of school laws? C. H.

1. Yes, medical examination of all pupils is required by law.

2. A trustee wishing to resign should call a special school meeting of the district and resign at such meeting.

3. You may secure a copy of the Education Law from the Department of Education, Albany, N. Y. D. B. D.

High School Tuition

I have a boy 14 years of age who is now attending high school. There is no high school in this district, and he has to go seven miles to another school. Is this district supposed to help pay expenses, and if so how much? W. L.
New York.

The Education Law does not require country districts to pay the cost of transportation of the academic pupils who reside therein. The district, however, has authority to vote to pay such cost.

Academic pupils who reside in districts not maintaining a high school are entitled to free instruction in a high school district located elsewhere. In most cases the entire tuition is paid by the State. When a high school district charges tuition in excess of the amount paid by the State such amount must be paid by the district from which such non-resident academic pupil attends. Country districts have authority to designate particular high school districts to which they will pay excess tuition if any can be reasonably charged. D. B. D.

School Tuition for Child Boarder

I keep a boarding-house for children on a small scale. I have a boy 11 years old who has been with me for about six months. The school authorities charge me $45 tuition for the term. He is from New York State and I live in Pennsylvania. His mother pays me $5 a week for board. Can they make me pay this tuition?
Pennsylvania. MRS. L. C.

If the child in question is a non-resident of your school district the board of education will have authority to charge reasonable tuition. A child who boards in another district for the purpose of attending school probably would be considered a non-resident. Any such question, of course, would have to be decided on all the facts in the case. D. B. D.

School Consolidation Experience

When I lived in Washburn County, the consolidation idea came around. They got signers, telling them they wanted to try it a year. Then if everything was satisfactory they would continue. If not they would go back the old way. The first thing to do was to sell the old country schools. The village school was too small so they had to buy a hall and turn it into a schoolhouse. Then they got a State inspector to condemn the buildings and had to build a new modern brick building. A place that had been taxed at around $20 rose at once to around $100.

As to the taxes I could stand that part of it if need be, but I don't believe in the punishment it brought to the children. I at that time had a girl nine and a boy seven. They had to walk one-half mile and wait for the bus which was a team and covered wagon. They had to leave home at seven o'clock in the morning and wait at the road for the bus. Many times they left home when it was below zero. Then got on that bus to ride seven miles to school. I have seen the time when the roads were so bad they did not get off the bus until nine o'clock at night. They took bids for hauling, and took the cheapest. One man got the contract for $58 per month. He had to furnish his wagon, sled and team and board himself. You can imagine what kind of a team and man did the work. Once or twice they got stuck in a snow drift and toppled over and had to call on neighbors to take the children back home.

They had a stove in one end of the bus and some would nearly burn up while others froze. One good driver we had got all of them out one morning and made them walk to keep from freezing. My boy burned his overcoat, so he had to have a new one because of crowding against the stove, every one pushing to get near the heat.

Of course there is good and bad in education as in everything else, I want my children to get the best, and it will be no fault of mine if they do not get it. But were all of our great men educated entirely in city schools? I think many got their biggest start in the country schools. A. W. T.
Wisconsin.

Eligible School Officer

Suppose a woman whose husband owns property in the school district, but who has not a joint deed with her husband and who has no children, was elected school collector, can such a woman serve? If not, how is the vacancy filled, by special school meeting or by appointment by district superintendent? H. S. R.
New York.

The person elected collector is not a qualified voter because of her dower right to property which is owned by her husband. The trustee has authority to fill the unexpired term of a school district officer by appointment. D. B. D.

For Sale—A Bargain

161 ACRES—61 acres in young timber, with buildings, would cost over $3,000 to build, 2 miles of station. Price $5,500—$2,000 cash, running stream. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Del.

HATCHERY Modern equipment, returning nice profits, in connection therewith house, 14 rooms on main highway. Fine location for Tea Room or Tourists Lodge, making year-round business. A. C. FENN Box 133 Toms River, N. J.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial Estates, Etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 5th Avenue, New York City

"SCRAPEALL" The new Kitchen Spoon. Every housewife needs one. Excellent proposition for agents. Sample 25c. RICHARDS, Box 502, Norwalk, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA Hospital School of Nursing for Men, offers a combined general and special course to high school graduates; advantages of a large private hospital; maintenance and allowance; P. G. course in physiotherapy open to our graduates. Write LeROY N. CRAIG, R. N., Supt. of Nurses, 111 N. 49th St., W. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Man and wife to manage 35-cow dairy farm in Fairfield County; good proposition for the right party. ADVERTISER 4305, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A white cook for family of two adults; no washing or ironing; maid and chauffeur, white, eat at second table; pleasant and permanent homes for right persons; in Catskill, N. Y., at residence of president of local bank; correspondence invited; references exchanged. Address MRS. JAMES P. PHILIP, Catskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT, Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED—Farm-raised young man on commercial poultry farm; state age, height, weight; should be handy with tools; $50 per month and board. INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

WANTED—Man, good dry-hand milker and farm work. DAN O'DOWD, Pine Brook, N. J.

WANTED—Young man to milk 15 cows, good board and near large town; state salary expected in first letter. ORADELL FARMS, Oradell, N. J.

WANTED—A competent housekeeper in a small sanitarium; salary $75 and maintenance; middle-aged woman preferred. W. H. ROSS, M.D., Brentwood, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent farmhand; state experience and wages expected. BOX 698, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced man of about middle-age, reliable and of good character, to take charge of and operating gardens of 20 acres, also greenhouses connected with institution; a permanent position for right party with good salary; references must accompany application. VERMONT STATE PRISON, R. H. Walker, Warden, Windsor, Vt.

WANTED—Caretaker on small estate all year; must drive Ford; prefer single aged man; no objection for couple without children; work is not hard, but reliable honest men with references are asked to apply; salary $75 month, light, heat, room and all farm products. Write RICHARD BOLESLAVSKY, Bridgewater, Conn.

ATTENDANTS, male and female, $54-$66 month and maintenance; good health required; vacancies in Creedmoor division; a new hospital, with opportunities for advancement; apply by letter, stating details to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUPERVISOR of grounds, male, $84-$96 per month and maintenance; good health, ability to receive and execute orders intelligently, and to supervise employees; apply by letter, giving details as to age, education, training and experience. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SETTLED woman, neat, clean, good plain cook, general houseworker, down stairs only; country; write promptly if interested. ADVERTISER 4326, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, no children, for general outside work and care three cows, on gentleman's country place Princeton, N. J.; must be well recommended; all year position, good wage and new tenent house. ADVERTISER 4331, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, Protestant-American, by month or year on modern dairy farm; no booze, cigarettes or swearing; owner. ADVERTISER 4333, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young American with ambition who likes cows, chickens and general farming, on growing poultry farm; no cigarettes; state wages desired. LAFAYETTE FARM, Red Hook, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable family for 25-cow dairy; good milkers and caretakers; state wages and references. B. STONER, Hanover, Pa.

Situations Wanted

COUPLE want position, middle-aged, active in gentleman's country home; man gardener, poultry, handy with tools; wife as laundress or housework; references; permanent only; at present employed. ADVERTISER 4290, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager-gardener-mechanic, wishes private-commercial position; able, honest, responsible. ADVERTISER 4303, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, 20, wishes outdoor work on farm for Summer. ADVERTISER 4316, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, chauffeur, mechanic, position private estate; age 34, married, two children; 4 years' in charge in last place. ADVERTISER 4317, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, high-grade man; Canadian, single, fully experienced, thoroughly reliable. ADVERTISER 4318, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, clean, wants position where ability and results count. ADVERTISER 4323, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE with girl 4 years; institution experience, capable as house parents; wife fine cook, housekeeper; husband useful man, chauffeur; references. ADVERTISER 4324, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as milk station or bottling plant manager; 22 years' experience; only permanent position considered. BOX 217, Coleman's Station, N. Y.

HANDY man, single, wants work on small estate, or as gardener's helper or with nurseryman, or on fruit farm; references. ADVERTISER 4329, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, gardener, general handy, years' experience; best references; greenhouse, rockeries, lawns, perennials, annuals, vegetables, stock, etc.; now available; moderate salary. ADVERTISER 4327, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, 43, American, 20 years' experience in all kinds of farming on gentlemen's estate or farm; best of references; desires change. J. H. COOPER, 356 Central St., Winchendon, Mass.

POSITION wanted, caretaker, carpenter, general repairing; life-time experience gardening, poultry; single, best references. CARETAKER, 118 E. 79th St., New York.

POULTRYMAN, German, single, experienced, references; wants position anywhere. ADVERTISER 4335, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE young man seeks all year round position on estate understands farming and gardening, can take full charge in upkeep of place, no bad habits, good references. Apply F. PRIOR, Box 490, Red Oak Lane, White Plains, N. Y.

YOUNG man, German, seeks connection preferably on large farm or estate; has agricultural training and three years practical experience; is clean cut and hard, willing worker. ADVERTISER 4336, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN desires to develop and operate high-class poultry breeding farm on profit-sharing basis; 15 years' experience, thorough knowledge of growth, production, management, sanitation, pedigree, breeding, selection, baby chick business and sale of high-class production bred breeding stock; will build new plant if needed. ADVERTISER 4338, care Rural New-Yorker.

HORSEMAN wants position with thoroughbreds, experienced in all branches; A-1 references; married. P. W. WEAVER, Mt. Washington, Md.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

ORANGE GROVES, also farm; wonderful buy. Owner CROWE, Davenport, Fla.

FOR SALE or exchange for city property or small farm, 141 acres, 1,300 fruit trees, woodland, good buildings; well stocked. WM. JURGENSEN, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

FARM Wanted—4 or more acres tillable land, 4 or 5-room house, suitable for poultry. ADVERTISER 4277, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 143 acres, near Albany, N. Y.; good buildings; lake ½ mile; best markets for dairy produce, fruit or truck; priced right and terms liberal. Write, C. JOHNSON, 153 Dana Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, N. J., 154 acres, half planted, two dwellings suitable for boarders; fully equipped; live stock; earns $250-$300 monthly. DePOWELL, 3610 28th Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

FINE country home, poultry farm, 7½ acres; bungalow, 7 rooms, large attic, cellar, 2 porches, all conveniences; garage; modern laying house, 1,400 capacity, feed house; complete equipment; good markets; only $5,000 cash required; a high-grade property. BOX 133, Toms River, N. J.

FOR SALE—A good fruit and grain farm consisting of 227 acres, including 10 of woodland, 3½ miles from Kinderhook village, 12 miles from the city of Hudson; good roads; a large farm house in excellent condition; two sets of farm buildings; the farm is well watered with good springs and the outlet from one near the house could be made into a fish pond; a fine view from nearly all parts of the farm can be had of the Catskill Mountains, the Berkshires and the Hudson Valley; a fine place for a gentleman's country estate; all kinds of fruit including peach, pear and apple orchards; for further information, address P. O. BOX 183, Kinderhook, N. Y.

300 ACRES excellent land, mostly tractor land; wonderful buildings, fine condition; would cost $20,000 to build; high elevation; half mile from railroad station; excellent spring water; price $12,500, but must be sold; terms; stock at inventory; brokers protected. SAMUEL DEUEL, Owner, Pine Plains, N. Y. Phone 10-3.

EASTERN Shore of Maryland, poultry farm, 52 acres, 35 cultivated, good soil, close to paved State highway, 1½ miles from attractive county seat town on railroad, 5 hours from New York; mild climate; 7-room house, shade trees, family orchard; fine water; lays well, good neighbors; poultry houses for 1,000 layers; $2,500. J. E. BAINES, Red Bank, N. J.

FARM for sale—150 acres, large barn 145 feet long with concrete floors, lights and water; 3 good living houses and other small buildings; most of land level, lime rock and black soil; place well located between two macadamized roads, about 14 miles west from Schenectady city on bus line road No. 7; one mile from D. & H. railroad station; a good location for business. EDWIN BARTON, Box 14, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large colonial residence near Altamont, N. Y.; State road, hourly bus to Albany, N. Y.; 30 acres land, 10 rooms, light, heater, fireplace, nice shade, good location; price $10,000. C. E. LUCKEY, Altamont, N. Y.

WISH to exchange equity, $4,500 on $9,000, A-1 house in Bergen County, against small State road farm; will add some cash; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 4321, care Rural New-Yorker.

VERY productive dairy farm, 120 miles from New York City; priced for quick sale; small amount cash. ADVERTISER 4322, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, 22-room house, barn, 12 acres of finest level land, on the State road, near station; located in the busiest section of the Catskills. Apply WALNUT FARMHOUSE, White Sulphur Road, Liberty, N. Y.

A WIDOW must sell or rent 22-acre Winter strawberry and truck farm. MRS. NORA WILLIAMS, Dover, Fla.

FOR SALE—Desirable farm, five acres, rich cultivated soil; house, eight rooms, barn; excellent location on State road, between Hartford and Middletown; all modern improvements available; $6,500. HERBERT T. CLARK, Tryon St., South Glastonbury, Conn.

WANTED to rent with option to buy paying store, stand, small chicken farm; near New York; partnership considered. ADVERTISER 4325, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE by owner, ideal location for store, filling station and poultry farm; 27 acres; near sea shore market, concrete road and electricity; price $1,200 cash. P. A. ERRICKSON, Delmont, N. J.

FOR SALE—Improved 70-acre potato, poultry and dairy farm, some fruit; good buildings, near hard road; $2,500; everything on place if desired. FRANK HOSKIN, R. D. 1, Whitney Point, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Country store, good business and stock, large house, garage; $3,500 down, balance on mortgage. ADVERTISER 4328, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General store with eight rooms, improvements, separate house six rooms, outbuildings; on State road. ADVERTISER 4320, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED within 60 miles New York, house with an acre or two; cheap for cash; in or near small town; give particulars. ADVERTISER 4332, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—160 acres woodland, best quality soil, town, Southampton; village, Westhampton, near railroad station and creamery; $150 per acre. ADVERTISER 4334, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Hudson Valley farm, 130 acres, level land, extra good buildings, good water system, some fruit; price $15,000. ADVERTISER 4239, care Rural New-Yorker.

WE HAVE health, education, experience, help and equipment to invest in modern dairy farm, State road; milk route preferred. ADVERTISER 4337, care Rural New-Yorker.

150-ACRE farm with stock and tools, small payment down. L. E. WILHELM, Houghton, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

EXTRACTED honey, light blend, granulated, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid to third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

WANTED — Elderly boarders, pleasant farm home, good fishing. MRS. MANNING GILLESPIE, New Milford, Pa.

HONEY—60-lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SUMMER boarders wanted in country near Cayuga Lake, N. Y.; $10 week. ADVERTISER 4319, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Old pictures, signed documents, prisms, anything antique; insurance plates. C. E. H. WHITLOCK, Bethany, Conn.

CONVALESCENTS—Country place, high, wonderful view Delaware River. BIRCH SPRING RIDGE, Lambertville, N. J.

ROOMERS wanted, July-August; partly furnished rooms, with kitchen; Sullivan County. ADVERTISER 4330, care Rural New-Yorker.

Doings at Long Acres

Strawberries are ripe at last and we are feasting on shortcake. I was a little dubious about the Mastodon variety, as they are a Fall bearer, but they are bearing a full Spring crop just as was claimed for them. The berries are large and solid, so that they ship well. So far I have sidestepped the picking with the excuse that the corn needed cultivating, but last night it rained, so I have no excuse this morning, and likely enough must bend my bones over the rows. This rain should be of great benefit to meadows and they sure need it, as I never saw them so poor as they are this year. That report comes from many other sections also, so hay should bring a good price this year. While spreading fertilizer for corn alongside the meadow I stepped over and threw one big handful on the grass. On that one spot the Timothy is a foot higher and a deep green. If the whole meadow was that good it would run three tons to the acre at least.

We have some odd beliefs in our family which I find are shared by many people. Counting the number of fruits on a limb invariably makes them drop off—maybe—at least that is the traditional belief with us. Kenney has a seedling peach tree which he has tended with extra care. Last year it bore a few very fine peaches and this year it is well set with fruit, but we have a lot of fun with him pretending to count the peaches. We stand near the tree and begin to point and count one, two, three, but that is about as far as we get, as he comes with a rush and roar and we sneak for shelter. Old Mother Nature has a number of secrets which we have never discovered. For instance, I have tried this many times. When the melons begin to set we are joyful when we find a young watermelon. Pointing the finger fixedly at the little melon the while we exclaim "There's one," is almost sure to cause that melon to turn yellow and drop off in a few days. That sounds like foolishness, but sometimes it really does have that effect. Is there an electrical discharge from the finger which affects the melon? I do know that I have often held my fingers near a swiftly moving belt and had blue flames dart from my fingers into the belt.

Another old saying of ours is that if you sing before you eat you will cry before you sleep, so I repress my inclination to burst into more or less melodious song while taking the cow down to the pasture before breakfast. That is really the boys' job but I haven't the heart to rouse them out so early, as I am often in the field before they get up.

The boys have been having a big time constructing a raft for the pasture pond. They wanted me to make it for them, but I refused, as I thought it best for them to solve their own problems. They tried many times and got many a ducking, but finally succeeded, and now they sail around with glee. The banks of the ravine are high enough so that they wear nature's bathing suits so it is some sight to see them, with even Calvin's tiny body splashing gleefully in the shallow water. Memories of that kind are among my choicest, so I do not growl if I find the hoes lying idle and hear joyful yells coming from the pasture pond.

Calvin wants to know whether I put in the paper that he drives old Babe up from the field. He watches for hours and comes running to meet me when we turn dinnerward; then he proudly takes the lines and has a great time driving, although his little feet have to paddle along swiftly through the dust. Very few of us have riding tools, as our fields are small, so we do our cultivating with one-horse tools. I read now that cultivating corn is needless except to keep down weeds, but I was raised to believe in hoeing corn, so the boys and I have been hoeing faithfully until every hill has been hoed. We have a belief here that corn should be knee high by the Fourth of July, but my corn will be about knee high to a grasshopper unless it does some plain and fancy growing in the short time left before that date. The idea of hoeing corn would make a corn belt farmer feel faint, and I could not blame him. I have seen fields in Illinois and Missouri in which a man would have to carry his dinner if he attempted to hoe a row and back. One farm I know has 20,000 acres with corn rows nearly a mile long, so naturally they sniff at the idea of hoeing corn, but we little fellows still believe in the hoe.

A man sure learns a lot of lessons as he gains in years and experience. I used to think that the biggest tools were the best, so I bought big hoes and heavy axes, but now I take the lightest hoe I can find and do more work. I have an iron hoe to chop out berries, and sometimes the rest of the family are using the lighter hoes so that dad must take the iron hoe. That sure makes me feel a deep respect for our forebears who wielded those man-killers among the stumps and grubs.

But I must hie me to the barn and make several repairs in my old harness with the aid of copper rivets. Our last harness shop closed its doors, so that we must make our own repairs. We still have one blacksmith in town, but I fear he will not last long. When a pair of lines costs as much as a whole harness did a few years ago we must continue to patch and splice. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

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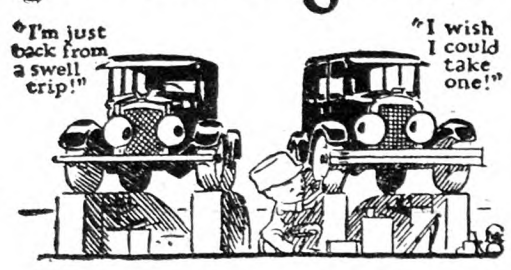
"HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR MOTOR OIL?"

"Good morning, motor"



"SAY, BOSS, I was talking with an old buddy-car of mine yesterday while we were having our oil changed. He was telling me about a trip he just made up through New England. He was wild about the roads—did more than nine hundred miles without getting off hard roads once. He worked up the shore road through New Haven and Providence to Boston. They toured up through the White Mountains, then down the Connecticut River through Windsor and Brattleboro to Greenfield. They hit the Mohawk Trail and drove to North Adams and Williamstown. He said the Madam was crazy about the hotels—food especially. Sounded like a mighty interesting trip—only gone four days. I'm tired of just taxiing about—why don't we try a run like that?"

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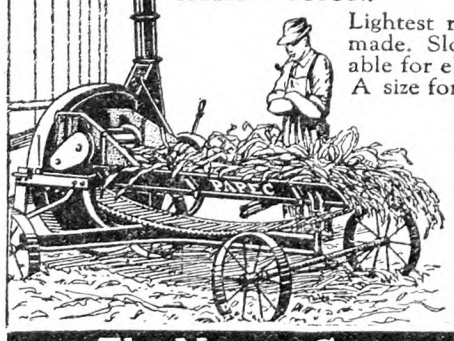

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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12-17-27
Apr.29

The Alpaufzug. A Scene in Switzerland. See page 983

Cantaloupes A Sunshine Crop

THE cantaloupe and melon family has languished somewhat this Spring, in eastern producing sections. Too much cold weather is responsible for a low percentage of crop condition in the region along the coast from Florida to Maryland. So far, the western crop has had the market very much to itself. California melons are near the top of their activity from the southern part of the State, but will continue through July and August as the melon areas in the central part of the State reach their shipping seasons.

Quality of these western melons is surprisingly good when it is considered that every melon has to be picked before it is ripe. Formerly they were picked so early that the vine would break off at a distance from the melon and the fruit would never reach good flavor. Now, inspectors throw out stock of this class and oblige the growers to pick the fruit either half-slip or full-slip, according to the distance the cantaloupes are to be shipped to market. The melon is picked "half-slip" when only a part of the stem pulls away from the melon smoothly, the rest breaking off. It is "full-slip" when the stem will separate from the melon cleanly under moderate pressure of the thumb and finger, leaving a cuplike hole and taking with it nothing of the rind. At the beginning of the shipping season it is usually possible to send full-slip melons much longer distances than is practicable at a later period. The shippers in Southern California insist that the growers pick only on the full-slip at the opening of the harvest, in spite of the fact that the fruit is to be sent to eastern markets. This practice is intended to make sure that the melon consumers get well-ripened, good flavored fruit at the opening of the season and do not get prejudiced against cantaloupes by starting with tough, half-ripe fruit. It is claimed that some varieties may be picked at full-slip throughout the season and still carry long distances successfully.

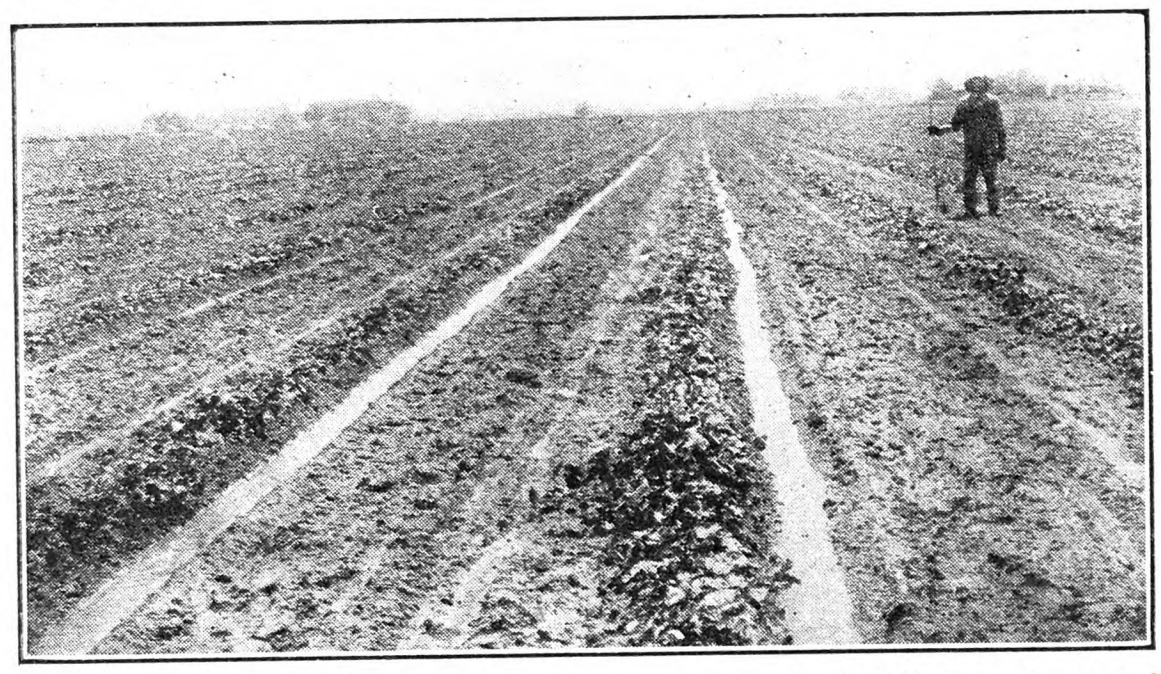
Eastern growers, of course, are able to pick their fruit on the full-slip and as nearly ripe as the distance from market will permit. They must be picked every day to avoid overripe stock and, in some cases, the best growers go over the vines twice a day when the weather is unusually hot. Temperatures go up to 110 or 115 degrees in the California melon country.

THE LATE SUPPLY.—After California is done and most of the eastern shipping sections likewise, the best melons and the great bulk of the late carlot supply come from the irrigated regions of the Rocky Mountain section. Under warm Summer sunshine, light loamy soil and running water of the Colorado valleys, the cantaloupe crop of that State is moving right along, and will be ready for market in late August and through September. The pictures, Fig. 415 and 416, taken three weeks apart, show how much the vines grow during that time in the well-known Rocky Ford district. The melons were planted the middle of May, close to the left side of the ditches to be handy to the water supply. By the middle of July they begin to run across the 7-ft. row; three weeks later, August 1, they will be across the row and bearing good-sized melons. A vigorous, leafy variety is needed to shade the fruit from the almost continuous hot sunshine. The vines are trained crosswise and away from the nearest water trench. The leafage of the crop at the height of growth is 15 inches deep. From seeding to market time is about three months. The variety is the vigorous, green-meated "Perfecto." Under favorable conditions any kind grows well in the long, sunny days.

NEED DRY WEATHER.—The usual dryness of the climate during the season of ripening is considered important in giving sweetness to the melons. The reputation of the Rocky Ford cantaloupes was due to the sunshine rather than the variety. Seed from the Rocky Ford cantaloupes planted in New Jersey and Maryland gave about the same quality of fruit as other seed of the same varieties which had long been grown in the East. Dryness also checks mildew and blight. It is not all smooth sailing in the western melon region. Sometimes insects, hailstorms or a late season or unexpected rainfall disturb growers' plans.

Colorado ships 3,000 to 4,500 carloads, which is from 10 to 15 per cent of all cantaloupe shipments. A good crop fairly well sold brings growers of the State $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. Yields in Colorado in different seasons has ranged from 100 to nearly 200 crates per acre, averaging about the same as in other leading cantaloupe sections as a group but somewhat less than in Southern California and Arizona and more than in most of the Southern and Eastern States. Growers in Colorado are paid on the crate basis, by wagonload in bulk. Prices often fall below $1 per crate of 45 melons during the height of the season. They bring shippers good prices after packing and shipment East but the freight and refrigeration charges amount to over $1 per crate.

G. B. F.



Seed field Orange Flesh Perfecto melons, taken at Rocky Ford, Col., July 12, planted May 18, showing system of irrigation. Rows are seven feet apart; plants 30 inches in the row. Fig. 415

Same field August 1. Vines are now about half their normal growth, which will be so heavy as to shade the melons from sun scald. Fig. 416

Are You Getting the Most out of Radio Tubes?

IT HAS been my observation that a great many radio sets which are not giving service are quite often afflicted with tube trouble. One poor tube can do a lot towards reducing the signal strength. Two or three bad tubes will reduce the received signal still more.

In the Summer time, when distant signals are not any too strong at best, it is well to give this matter of tube condition serious consideration. Battery-operated sets that utilize UX-199 and UX-201A tubes, or in fact any tubes containing thoriated filaments, are subject to a decrease in electron emission. This decrease in emission is more marked after the tubes have been in use for a long time, and especially so where the tubes have been lighted too brightly. The greater the voltage applied the brighter the tube will burn. A 199 should never receive a voltage across the filament terminals in excess of three volts. A 201A tube should never receive more than five volts. This is the reason that a 199 is called a three-volt tube and a 201A a five-volt tube. These voltages are the normal operating voltages, and should not be exceeded. If the normal operating voltage is exceeded it will shorten the life of the filament and will decrease the sensitivity of the tube.

The emission of which we speak is the emission of electrons as given off by the heated filament of the tube. The filament of an ordinary electric light bulb emits enormous numbers of electrons every second, just as your radio tubes do, but in a radio tube the electrons are put to work. In order that a radio tube may function at its best the electron emission must be kept at a high value with the normal filament voltage. Thorium is a metal that emits electrons freely, and it is the thorium metal which is alloyed with the tungsten filament of the tube that gives us the so-called thoriated filaments.

It is a good plan to have your dealer or service man check your tubes over about once every three months. This checking process will reveal the poor tubes which may be reactivated and put into service again. Many tubes will, after rejuvenation, give off as much emission as they did when new. It is quite possible to reactivate thoriated filament tubes several times. The process of reactivation cannot be continued indefinitely, but it helps considerably in that it prolongs the period of usefulness of the tubes a great deal. One of the leading tube manufacturers recommends that a new set of tubes be installed after the tubes have been in service a year. At the outset this may seem like propaganda on the part of the manufacturer to sell more tubes, but it is quite sound advice at that. Radio tubes that fail to respond to the reactivation treatment must be discarded as they function only as an electric light bulb. Where oxide-coated filaments are used, the filaments have a dull red color when lighted. These are usually used in A. C. operated sets. These should be inspected also, and replaced if found below normal. Oxide coated tubes cannot be reactivated like the thoriated tubes.

Tube checkers are now on the market that can be bought for a reasonable price. In such instances where facilities are lacking for the checking of tubes through a dealer or service man it would prove worth while for a number of set owners to club together and get one of these for their mutual use. The operating instructions are quite simple and can be mastered in 10 or 15 minutes. In a forthcoming issue I shall describe a simple but effective method for reactivating tubes which can be set up at a minimum of expense. Don't neglect your tubes; it may mean the difference between good or poor reception.

H. K. B.

Summer Care of Strawberries

THE strawberry season is over, and we realize with regret that we shall not see much of that delicious fruit until next Spring. It is gone, and perhaps forgotten by some of us, unless we happen to be among those fortunate enough to have a strawberry patch of our own. If such is the case we must not forget the patch at least. During the latter part of the Summer, strawberries, as well as other farm crops, are likely to suffer from neglect caused by the pressure of other work and the tendency to let up after a crop is safely planted. Strawberry growers, however, must look a year ahead, as the next year's crop depends more on the care given this season than on that given next Spring before the berries are picked.

Care of the young bed during midsummer consists principally of keeping the weeds down and the ground well cultivated. A shallow cultivation after each rain, or every two weeks if rains are infrequent, will prevent the formation of a crust on the soil and will kill most of the weeds. Weeds in the

rows can be controlled only by hand hoeing and pulling.

As soon as the runners begin to form the width of the strip to be cultivated will steadily decrease, until at the end of the Summer the plants will occupy a space about two feet wide, and the cultivated strip will be 18 inches to two feet. These figures will depend somewhat on the distance apart of the rows, the varieties grown and the preference of the grower. Most growers, however, have realized the value of the narrow matted row, since the plants in the central part of the wide matted row are always weaker than those on the outside of the row, and produce less fruit and smaller berries.

The wide matted row would be satisfactory if thinning or spacing were resorted to in order to give each plant sufficient space and full exposure to the sun. The spacing of strawberry runners some six or eight inches apart as they take root is practicable in the home garden, but not for the commercial grower. If spacing is practiced the berries will be larger, although the total yield may not be greatly affected. Many commercial growers, however, would find it profitable to do some thinning with a hoe when taking out weeds late in the Summer. It is said that "a weed is a plant out of place," so some of the strawberry plants are really weeds when they grow so thick they take the moisture and plant food needed by the plants which produce the crop. Varieties like Chesapeake will need neither spacing nor thinning, but under most conditions many others like Howard 17 (Premier) bed up too thickly for best results.

Cultivating too close to the rows should be carefully avoided, as the runners will be thrown back on the edge of the matted row, where they will take root, causing the plants to be even thicker than they would usually grow. With varieties which make numerous plants it is better to allow the runners to spread as far as the limits of the proposed matted row, after which the width should be maintained by chopping off the projecting runners with a hoe or rolling cutter.

A great many strawberry growers do not fertilize during the Summer, which is all right if the soil is rich. However, on soils of medium or low fertility an application of a nitrogenous fertilizer at the rate of 100 or 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre, or an equivalent amount of some other readily available source of nitrogen, during August will aid in the production of fruit buds for next Spring's crop.

The old strawberry bed, that is, one which has been picked this Spring, is much more likely to be neglected than a new one. It is true that some growers successfully follow the practice of plowing up a bed after it has fruited once. They do this because the bed is usually at its best the first picking season and because the weeds are rather difficult to control in an old bed. This course is the best one to follow in a market garden or truck crop area where some vegetable crop is raised between the strawberries the first year, and a late vegetable crop is put in as soon as the berries are picked. The average strawberry grower, however, does not raise anything between the young plants and may not want to plant another crop as soon as the berry harvest is finished. Such a grower takes care of the land two years for one berry crop, but if he leaves the patch for a second crop he has two productive years out of three. Only strong, vigorous patches, of good varieties, and comparatively free from weeds will be profitable the second year. Only very exceptional patches can be kept profitably for more than two crops.

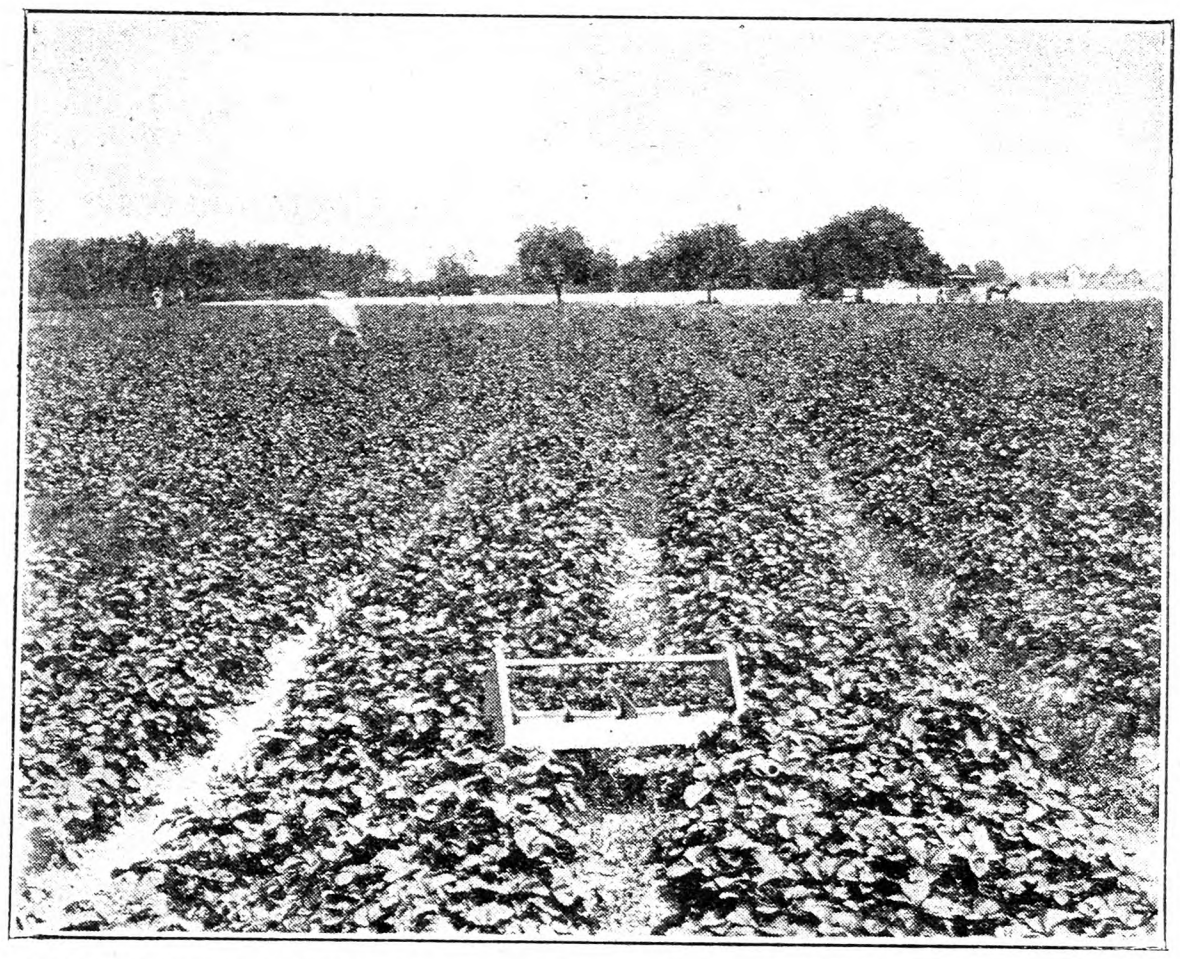
A bed that is going to be kept for a second crop should be renewed or renovated as soon as the first crop is harvested. Some method of getting rid of part of the old plants must be practiced, as new runner plants will be produced, although the old matted row is already thick enough. One of the best methods, if carefully followed, is to plow up all of the matted row except a strip of plants on one side a foot or so in width. A harrow is then used to level the ground and tear out a number of plants in the foot-wide strip. The number of plants left should be about the same or a little more than in a newly set bed at this time of year. This narrow strip of plants is then cultivated and treated the same as a new bed.

A method which is perhaps better adapted to large scale operations, provided weeds are easy to control, consists of cultivating the alleys with a one-horse cultivator, and then cultivating and thinning the plants in the matted row with a disk harrow or spring-tooth harrow. The harrow must be set to take out enough plants, but still not destroy the bed. The usual fault with this method is that too few plants are taken out, so that they are entirely too thick the second season.

On most soils it will pay to fertilize strawberries at time of renovation. The kinds and amounts of fertilizers to use will of course depend on the individual bed. On soils of average or low fertility, an application of 500 lbs. of acid phosphate and 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda should be sufficient; 800 lbs. of a good complete fertilizer, such as a 4-8-4 may be used instead. The easiest way to apply this is to broadcast it just before going into the patch with plow or harrow.

Usually more hand-weeding will be necessary the second year than the first. There must be no neglect in this respect, for strawberries are easily choked out by weeds, especially such common ones as chickweed and sorrel or sour grass. J. H. CLARK.

New Jersey Experiment Station.



A Bed of Lupton Strawberries in Cumberland Co., N. J., During the Second Picking Season. Fig. 417

The Alpaufzug in Switzerland

THE departure of the herdsmen and cattle for the loftily situated pastures is one of the festive events of the year and is described as "the Alpaufzug." Down in the valley the herds are assembled in a long procession, and in front of each are the herdsman and his assistants. Garlands of flowers and huge bells on gaily patterned collars decorate the bovine leaders which proudly sense their important role on this day of days. Bells of a smaller size are also worn by every other member of the carefully groomed herds and their keepers too are in holiday attire. They wear immaculate white shirts, fancy waistcoats, elaborate braces, breeches and white stockings. Wreaths of alpine blossoms adorn their hats and in some districts they wear a single brass ear-ring representing a milk-bowl. Behind the herds follow decorated wagons laden with household goods, supplies and dairying utensils.

The Summer cottages dotted here and there in altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 8,000 feet are usually crude log cabins, with a low shingle roof weighted down by large stones. The furnishings within are necessarily few: a table, a few benches along the walls, two or three chairs and some beds. If there are not enough of the latter, there is always plenty of fragrant hay upstairs. A huge cauldron and a variety of utensils essential for cheese-making are the chief furnishings of the kitchen.

Should the family be unable to leave its home in the valley, the cattle are sent to the high alpine pastures in care of professional dairymen. In such cases, the cows of each farmer are examined weekly in order to ascertain their individual milk supply. At the end of the season the respective owners receive an amount of cheese proportionate to the yield of their herd.

The goats are treated in a similar manner, but they together with the sheep are led to less accessible regions where the grass is scarcer. Here in nature's greatest solitude, with just a primitive hut as a shelter, is the domain of the shepherd and the goatherd. In the evening, however, the flocks are driven to the dairy settlement below, and after the goats have been milked everybody sits down to a wholesome supper of cheese, bread and butter and milk.

After this simple repast the herdsmen rest before their huts, reverently enjoying the glories of the sunset. Presently one of them will sound out the air of a psalm on the Alphorn; the sweet music is carried on to other Alps and soon a whole mountainside will burst into melodious song. F. DOSSENBACH.

Official Information Bureau of Switzerland.

Alfalfa in Virginia

HERE are five good reasons why Alfalfa should be grown on every farm:

It comes in early when other feed is scarce, being ready to cut May 1, and every four or five weeks up to October 1.

It stands dry weather better than any hay or forage crop, as its roots penetrate deeply in search of moisture.

It is a nutritious and most strengthening feed, and also promotes rapid growth. All stock relish it, and by its use begin to thrive at once.

It yields enormously, producing an abundant supply of the best kind of hay, which is an important object.

It is as good a soil improver as any other legume crop.

It seems difficult to convince some eastern and southern farmers that Alfalfa is "worth while." Yet, if they would think what have been the results of growing this crop in the North and West, they would realize its value. It has enabled them to feed large herds of cattle, sheep and swine, while maintaining and increasing the fertility of their lands. It has also brought them thousands of dollars annually by selling the hay in large cities for feed purposes. My experience and idea is that what it has done for western farmers can be done for those of the Middle, Eastern and Southern States, if they would give it a fair trial.

I find Alfalfa thrives best in a warm, fertile soil of a moderately light, loamy nature, where its long, branchy roots can easily penetrate. The land must be in a good state of fertilization and free from weeds and wild grasses. It is useless to attempt growing Alfalfa on poor land, as this is impossible, nor will it successfully win a battle with weeds and grass. From my 40 years experience with Alfalfa I consider it by far the most profitable hay crop. Where one owns stock of any kind it is to his interest to grow it. For cows it increases the flow of milk at once, and keeps them in better condition than any other kind of hay. A few years ago my pasture was cut short by dry weather, but I had a good supply of well-cured and sweet Alfalfa, so gave them a light forkful of the hay at night, and the milk supply increased at once.

Lastly a large yield can be grown per acre in a single season. In some cases one can safely count on eight or ten tons of well-cured hay per acre. I have often cut and saved that quantity. I believe there are but few localities in the United States where Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown if it has the proper care and attention.

Do not start on too large a scale at first. Try about one acre, and if you succeed you can increase the acreage another year. If you think you haven't the time or inclination to put the seed bed in proper condition, so important for this crop, you would better not waste any time with Alfalfa, as you will only lose your time, labor and money spent for seed.

What is meant by proper condition is that the land intended for Alfalfa must be broken deeply three or four weeks prior to time of seeding; then just before seeding, disked thoroughly both ways, then dragged both ways so as to form a thoroughly pulverized seed bed, and also to kill all small weeds and grass that have come forth, and seeds that have germinated. It is essential to see that the land is free from weeds and grass before seeding. If not, the young Alfalfa plants will be choked out. After the land is plowed, it is also a good idea to cultivate or drag the land every week up to time of seeding, as this will destroy the weeds and grass as fast as they come forth, and also help to keep the land in better condition.

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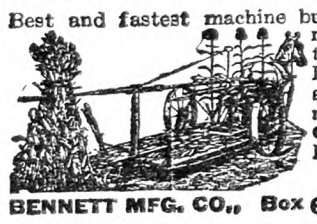

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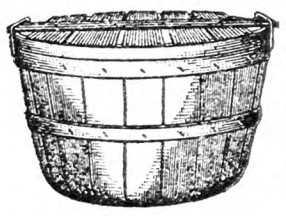

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Catalog free. C. E. FIELD, Sewell, N. J.

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August 20 to September 10 is about the best time for seeding Alfalfa in the Middle, Eastern and Southern States. From 25 to 30 lbs. of seed is required to sow an acre. The best way where one sows only an acre or two is to sow by hand, or use the small hand seeder, then run the pea or corn weeder over the land both ways. The common hay rake will also do a good job of covering when run lightly. This covers the seed amply deep.

Do not allow stock to graze it until at least two years old, as when in the young stage it is very tender and easily destroyed. It is also very important that lime be sown heavily on the land before getting it in order to receive the seed, so as to get it thoroughly mixed with the soil. From 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. is required for an acre, if the land has not been recently limed. The first time I tried growing Alfalfa I lacked enough lime to finish one corner of my patch. This corner never got over six inches in height during the entire season, while the rest of the patch was 15 or 18 inches high. If the land is not in a good state of fertility, it is necessary to give it about 400 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre, or cover over with finely prepared barnyard manure, and this thoroughly worked into the soil. Alfalfa makes an enormous quantity of feed each year after it gets well established on the land, yet it often makes but a slender growth the first year, except on extremely fertile soil.

Another object in growing Alfalfa is, that it lasts for years without being reseeded, getting better each year. I have had fields of Alfalfa to be just as good the eighth or tenth year as it was the third or fourth. I believe we have been growing for the past 30 years as good Alfalfa as the Far West and without any inoculation whatever. In fact I have never used it on any field, in any shape or form. This proves that it is not always necessary. However, some soils may require it, but not all kinds.

It will not thrive on wet soil. The roots have been known to go down from 20 to 30 feet. So it is very essential for the soil to be well drained, as this crop depends more than any other on the water supply below, rather than a surface supply. Alfalfa can stand more dry weather than any other crop. I have often noticed when other crops stop growing and are in a withered condition from want of rain, Alfalfa is green and in a flourishing condition.

As soon as you notice the first blooms it is ready to cut. If not cut in proper time it will not be so nutritious or valuable for feed. My experience with curing Alfalfa is that it is very much like clover, hard to cure unless we can strike four or five days of sunshine and wind. Don't let it get wet, or burnt by the sun. It should remain on the ground as the mower left it certainly a day and a half, then raked into windrows, and left in this condition about the same length of time, then put it up into medium-size cocks or piles and leave for a day or two, when it will be ready for the barn. This is the only fault I find in growing Alfalfa, being so hard to cure properly, and taking such a long time. I seldom lose any, but have found that to cure it properly it is absolutely necessary to have ideal weather for several days.

It is important some time during the Winter to give it a light dressing of acid phosphate, say from 250 to 300 lbs. per acre each year. I prefer the latter part of November or early December for doing this job. So treated it should stand for 10 to 15 years, giving anywhere from eight to ten tons of cured hay per acre. A good field of Alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops we can grow, and one that is appreciated by both man and beast. If you have never tried Alfalfa, give it a trial and be convinced.

Virginia. W. H. HARRISON.

Spray Injury to Pear Trees

I am sending you samples of leaves and fruit from my Sheldon pear tree. Is my trouble from spraying with 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead and two tablespoons of dry lime-sulphur, when the petals fell, as I did for apples? H. W.

Schenectady, N. Y.

The leaves and fruit that were received showed injury that looked something like spray injury, but because the specimens were so badly dried, it was impossible to tell exactly whether or not this was the trouble. If lime-sulphur had been used, it would be a good guess that spray had caused the damage, but dry lime-sulphur used as the manufacturer recommends, is less likely to cause injury. It depends entirely upon just what strength H. W. used. Ordinarily it is safer to keep lime-sulphur away from pears. Certain spray recommendations call for a concentrated lime-sulphur spray in the cluster bud stage, but often injury results. In that particular spray, however, the effort is being made to kill the pear psylla, which is likely to do much more harm than the spray might do. For the rest of the Summer schedule, a lime-Bordeaux spray is recommended, and some growers have switched over to the dry-mix. Dry-mix is perhaps the safest spray for pears. It is made by mixing the following materials in 100 gallons of water: 16 lbs. of superfine sulphur; 8 lbs. hydrated lime; 1 lb. calcium caseinate. H. B. T.

Apple Leaf-roller

What is the trouble with my apple trees? They blossom full but after the fruit has set, it turns yellow at the stem and nearly all falls off. Then the leaves turn yellow, and I have noticed that the leaves roll up and that there is a green worm inside. I sprayed this Spring but it did no good. Can you tell me a remedy? J. P. G.

Oneonta, N. Y.

Very likely the dropping of the fruit is due to lack of vigor on the part of the tree. Lack of proper pollination would even precede this explanation, but it is a fair guess that there are apple trees in the vicinity. If there are not, then pollination is a factor. Another year try applying 4 or 5 lbs. of nitrate of soda to the ground around the tree out near the ends of the branches early in the Spring, just as the buds start to swell. Another possibility is apple scab. In some seasons this disease will attack the stems of the fruit so severely that a heavy drop results. Spraying with lime-sulphur when the apple blossoms are in the pink stage and again before the calyx closes will give protection.

As for the rolled leaves, the leaf-roller is responsible. The pest is controlled by spraying with a 6 or 8 per cent oil spray in early Spring when the buds are showing white, but before the leaves have appeared. There is nothing of real consequence that you can do now to help this situation. H. B. T.

Dying Cherry Trees

I have a sweet cherry tree as well as a sour cherry tree which have been set out three years. They have made vigorous growth. Last year the sour cherry had some fruit, but this Spring the trees partly blossomed and only a few leaves came out. They look as though they were dying. Can you give me any advice?

Romulus, N. Y. W. D.

This same condition is quite common among cherry trees in almost every part of the country. It usually means some form of Winter injury. As a matter of fact most folks have been saying "Winter injury" for any dead branches. More recently the feeling is growing that the injury is associated with the root upon which the tree is growing. The Mahaleb root does not seem as good for either the sweet or the sour cherry under most conditions that cherries are grown, and considerable dying of this kind occurs. All that you can do now is to cut out the dead branches, cultivate the tree and perhaps give it 2 or 3 lbs. of nitrate of soda even at this late date. You had better feed the tree further next Spring as well. In the future insist upon the Mazzard stock. H. B. T.

Some Garden Jottings

Two weeks ago I spoke of a row of sweet corn left as a check, with only sheep manure at planting time, that had fallen behind the other in size and color. I gave it as much as seemed safe, a tablespoon to a hill, of 34 per cent nitrogen, and two days after a small handful of 15-30-15. In one week it had caught up with the other in color, and now there is no material difference in size. This shows what soluble fertilizer will do, but the weather has been favorable, plenty of rain.

STRING BEANS were ready July 4. There is no other garden crop from which one can get so much good, provided the family likes green beans. With the succession already in and to be planted, pickings can be made three times a week until frost, and it would be easy to arrange for them daily if desired. We do not care for the shelled beans, so when a row has provided about all the snaps it will, the tops and remaining beans are spaded under, and more are planted there. In turning them under I walk backwards on the tops, treading them down, and with a sharp spade, cut and turn under narrow slices. With care the tops can all be covered and set to work rotting. The new planting must be stuck in with the fingers to avoid tearing out the turned-under vines, and a scattering of soluble fertilizer on top sets the new planting at work quickly.

SWISS CHARD gets to be an old story after beans are ready, but an occasional mess goes well for variety. The blister beetle, also called the "old-fashioned potato bug," is sometimes troublesome on chard and beans. As poison and such repellents as nicotine are not desirable to apply there, hand work is necessary and more effective than might be expected. Quick work with sharp shears, cutting them in two, is the best plan I have found. Their way is to drop to the ground if disturbed, so some escape the first round, but are usually up and at work when coming back. The main thing is to look sharp and be quick, getting them without shaking the plants. On 12 feet of row 10 minutes work makes a good start and a short looking over daily after that clears them out for good. These beetles are fond of the weeds lamb's-quarters, and red-root pigweed, but are such a pest that they should be destroyed even when eating weeds. Of course a good garden should not have weeds like red-root in it, but such things will sneak in around the edges. W. W. H.

Late-sown Pansies

The pansy is hardy with very slight protection, and thrives best when grown cool. In hot exposed locations it fails to give satisfaction. Two ways of raising pansies from seed are used: One in Autumn, the other in Spring. These suggestions are for those busy people who would like to raise these flowers, and have neither time nor inclination to bother with cold-frames or hotbeds.

Sow the seed thinly in July or August in the open ground, in a finely prepared seed bed sheltered from the hot sun, or protect with a light covering of hay, straw or burlap bags, to keep the ground moist until seedlings are up, when covering is to be removed. We use the burlap bags, and wet them as often as required, so that the surface of the seed bed is never dry until the tiny plants appear.

If the seedlings are closer than three or four inches apart they should be thinned as soon as it is possible to handle them. Keep them well watered for about six weeks, when they will be large enough to transplant into their permanent flowering quarters. After freezing weather sets in they should be covered with salt hay or other mulch to the depth of not over three inches. In most sections lighter covering will be better, as too much covering makes the plants too tender.

Pansies wintered in this way make sturdy plants, and will flower early and freely the following Spring. The light covering should be removed as soon as possible in Spring.

The finest collection of pansies I ever saw wintered under a blanket of about 30 inches of snow, with no other covering. Another way to winter over Fall-sown seedlings is to transplant them three or four inches apart into cold-frames, and transplant to flowering quarters as early in Spring as possible. This method might be better where there are severe Winters and very little snow, or where plants are wanted for Spring market. MRS. W. D.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

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Doings at Long Acres

Eight days of rain have left us in a condition which may be truthfully called moist. At times it has dried off long enough so that we have kept the strawberries picked but the weeds are springing up all over the place. I neglected to mention two of our worst weeds while writing on weeds. A few years ago wild carrot was introduced in some baled hay. At first it was only on one farm but now it has spread for miles in all directions and is still marching on. Fortunately it grows late in the season so it does not affect the hay crop much, as it comes on after the hay is cut, but it does get into our berry rows and is hard to get out as it has a long tough tap root. Chicory is the other bad weed. This was sown purposely by an old country resident who wanted the roots for coffee. It, too, has spread along the roads and relentlessly marches on and it, too, has a tough tap root which makes it hard to get out.

The boys' raft on the pasture pond was not a good one. If they made it large enough to hold them both it took too much room and if smaller sank under them. I finally gave them the remains of an old wagon box and helped them make a small boat. Then we all went along to see it tried out. Both boys got in and shoved off but the joints leaked badly so the boat began to fill with water. They paddled desperately for shore and Kenny gave a grand leap reaching shore safely. His leap tipped the boat until it filled and begin to sink under Pop's feet. His eyes grew big as he saw the boat sinking; he, too, leaped but he landed in water nearly up to his armpits and had to wade out. Fortunately he is blessed with a sense of humor so he was able to grin feebly while the rest of us rolled on the grass and chortled with glee. We stuffed up the leaks and I took a ride to convince them the boat was safe but I made it a short ride as the thing is wobbly. The family stood on the bank hoping I, too, would get a ducking but I landed safely. Pop is in his twelfth year now so no doubt he will remember the time he was shipwrecked on the pasture pond and will tell his own boys all about it when he, too, is a daddy.

Between showers we have been grubbing sassafras along the fence rows. That stuff is almost impossible to kill out. One rather sandy field has been worked for many years, yet the sassafras keeps coming up every year so that if I miss a few stalks one year I have to get the grub hoe the next, as they are too big to plow under. The children made some sassafras tea and drank it but I have outgrown my taste for that. Purposely set wintergreen plants in the ravine wood lot but they grow slowly and spread but little. There is no squaw berry vine growing around here, no trailing arbutus and none of the trailing evergreen vine I used to see in the northern part of this State. I have never found any laurel growing in Michigan such as I used to see in Northern Pennsylvania, in old Tioga County. A near neighbor has a field of white daisies growing across the fence from me which is slowly spreading around the neighborhood. No doubt in time we shall all have to fight white daisies as a bad weed. They sure are pretty though. I think folks aid in spreading them as many auto loads stop and pick bouquets which are doubtless thrown away when wilted and thus start a new infection.

Two rather amusing incidents occurred in our neighborhood which illustrate the value of clear thinking. After we stop cultivation in August the space between strawberry rows fills up with runner plants which we dig in the Spring to start a new patch. Last year five families moved here from Iowa, leaving corn and hogs to make a fortune growing fruit. Some of them came to my neighbor and asked for strawberry plants this Spring. He took them to his patch and told them to dig all they wanted. A while later he went to see how they were getting along. They were digging row and all and had one row dug completely and half way down another. He grinned when he told me about it, but it was rather a sickly grin. Another man bought a place with a large gooseberry patch all grown up to quack grass. He spent his spare time hoeing quack until he had the patch nearly cleaned. One day he had to go to town so told his hired man to finish the job of cleaning the gooseberry patch. When he returned he went out to see how the man was getting along. The hired man was cleaning the patch with a grub hoe and had all but one row grubbed out so the gooseberry patch was a goner. I cleaned mine the same way last year but I did it purposely and really enjoyed getting revenge on those bushes for the many scratchings we had taken in picking the gooseberries. Some people go into raptures over gooseberry pie but our family never would eat gooseberries in any form. I left a few Houghton bushes in a tree row as these get red and sweet in time and the children love them. The Downing are much larger but never get red. The Houghton far outyield the Downing but the market demands large berries so most of mine were Downings. A gooseberry has so many briars a blackberry turns pale with envy when it sees one. Never again will we scratch ourselves on those miserable Downings. I would clean the dewberry patch the same way but it would no no good as once you plant a dewberry you will have them as long as you live. It is next to impossible to kill out a dewberry patch. Well, I must go and dust the potatoes. Bugs were scarce on the early spuds but now the late ones are up and all the bugs in the neighborhood are gathering for the feast. I shall give them a banquet of arsenate dust and powdered Bordeaux. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Bog Plants in Cold Climates

We were interested in the inquiry about water lilies and bog plants at an elevation of 1,440 ft. and a Winter temperature of —20 degrees.

We are at an elevation of about 1,000 ft., and in the past 27 years I recall but three Winters when the mercury has not touched —20 degrees. Once it was —35, and other times —25 to —28, so when I say hardy it really means hardy in most parts of the Northeastern States. But I believe we are told we should have about two feet of water in the pond for Winter protection.

The catalogs list numerous hardy Nymphæas in white, yellow and pink, but there is no hardy blue water lily. Wild Nuphar advena or yellow cow lily is found everywhere; Nymphæa odorata or white pond lily is classed as common in "Flora of Vermont." Roots of these can be obtained in May by using a boat and potato hook to reach down and pull the roots, then put them in a pail of mud and water for the homeward trip. To plant these lilies tie a stone or piece of iron and lower carefully into the muddy bottom.

A catalog beside me lists 23 varieties of hardy Nymphæas ranging in price from 50 cents to $10. I note, too, a Nymphæa odorata minor, small enough to grow in tubs and little pools.

For the border planting as suggested the native plants are as lovely and dependable as could be desired. Many can be found in any locality and several firms specialize in native plants.

"What time the earliest buds unfold,
The meadow cowslip counts its gold."

The first of showy native bog plants. This should have an open sunny place. Mine is where the soil gets fairly dry in time of drought, so it never increases. The next ones will be set there is always mud for its roots. If obliged to go to the catalog this is Caltha palustris.

The second one I would recommend is our much loved native shrub, river, swamp or mountain pink, pink swamp honeysuckle and wild azalea. "Flora of Vermont" calls its Rhododendron canescens, and also gives the names of R. nudiflora and Azalea canescens, so it seems even botanists cannot quite agree. This is probably transplanted to the gardens oftener than any other wild plant. Son says he met a truck filled with these shrubs, roots and all and in full bloom. Perhaps this seems queer, but there is a superstition that these and the mountain laurel will not live unless transplanted when in bloom, but I know they will. The swamp honeysuckle would prefer a place on a rise of ground on the shady side of the pond. These bloom the latter part of May and along in June, and the white form received from another State blooms in July.

The next plant in my bog is the curious pitcher plant, "Sarracenia purpurea, sphagnum bogs," so this delights in that wet mossy soil, sun or shade. It is easily tranferred; a spade is best but fingers will do, and put this in a pail of mud to bring home. We are always told of its curious pitcher-like leaves of green veined with dark red, but seldom are mentioned its maroon blossoms, three inches in diameter, borne on a stalk eight to 14 inches above the pitchers and unlike any other flower I know, in its construction. Unlike many wild flowers they carry well and keep well.

Then comes the Iris. The pure bright yellow Iris pseudacorus has leaves three feet tall and combines well with the lower growing lavendar native Iris versicolor, commonly called blue flag, and right here don't forget to add the cat-tail and sweet flags.

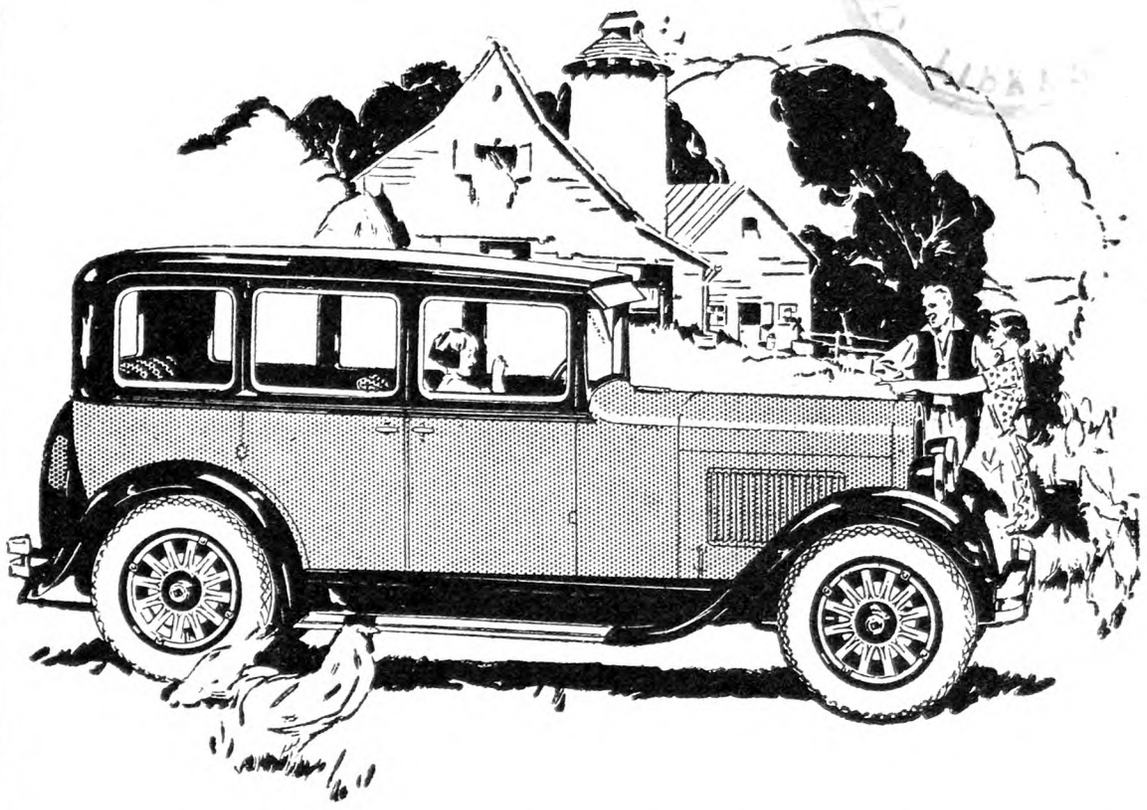
The next to come is the swamp rose or Rosa carolina. This has glossy leaves and it is always attractive from early Spring growth, its abundant single pink flowers to its many bright red heps of Fall and Winter.

Then come the native Asters. Haven't you ever seen these growing with water even over the roots? They start early in Spring and the woodsmen look and say, "Yes, the deer have come to feed on cold water root." By watching when in bloom one may get white, lavender and I know where there is one deep, deep purple one that I shall bring home unless someone beats me to it.

I haven't spoken of native orchids, but some of our most admired flowers are orchids, especially Calopogon pulchellus, grass pink, and Habenaria psycodes, the purple fringed orchis. But these sometimes die out after a year or two and if one once starts the orchid fever it is a long, long one.

Just now we are experimenting with the cultivated Iris and asters, as they out-grow the garden and the shrubby Spiræa salicifolia or ash-leaved Spiræa is going to be naturalized on the side of my "mud puddle." MOTHER BEE.

As THE conventions approach the candidates' silence on the subject of Prohibition grows more and more ominous. Nothing is chattering but the teeth.—The New Yorker.



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Jersey Tomatoes Shipped in Peach Carriers

All tomatoes shipped from this section are packed in six-till peach carriers. The picking is done into five-eighths bushel baskets, which are carted with truck from field to the packing table, which is under four posts with burlap bags and brush covering the top and sides. The table can easily be built from shingles, laths or similar material. A two-inch frame is built around the table to prevent the tomatoes from rolling off. We always wipe the tomatoes before packing them into the tills. If the tomatoes are picked after the dew has dried from the vines, very little wiping is necessary. When they are picked early in the morning, a great deal of wiping is necessary and more time is required for packing. Grading is absolutely essential, if market returns are to be profitable. Only one grade is marketed; sound, ripe tomotoes of average size and shape. All others are sold locally, or at stores. No cracked tomatoes are included in the pack.

The packing is done as follows: The smaller tomatoes are put in the bottom of the till with the blossom end down, because the larger tomatoes will not pack evenly. In the second layer, the tomatoes are placed on end, all facing the same direction if possible. Enough tomatoes are put in each till to make them fit snugly so that they will not be shaken and mashed on the way to market.

The tomatoes are picked about three-fourths ripe. If they were much riper, they might reach the market too soft. This method appears to be suitable for our market conditions. All market tomatoes are shipped to New York City, a distance of 100 miles. Shipment in baskets would, of course, be out of the question. In the peach carrier, the tomatoes reach the market in first-class condition and make a fine appearance. The tomatoes thus do not have to be handled by the middleman until they are sold to the actual consumer. Clean fruit in neat packages attracts trade. They must be clean and dry before packing.

New Jersey. C. A. UMOSELLE.

Caring for Strawberry Plantings

For the past year, strawberries, all over the country, have been having a hard time of it. Insects, especially white grubs and cutworms, and weather conditions have played their parts well, and consequently there were fewer live strawberry plants the country over than for some years.

These damaging effects of weather conditions, especially those of last Winter, were very noticeable in the fruiting bed this Spring, also the beds set this Spring. In some localities the plants in the fruiting beds were killed outright, while in others they were so damaged that they could not make a normal Spring growth, consequently greatly affecting the Spring crop. This is not the only bad effect. Many growers set out these damaged young plants in the strawberry beds they started this Spring and, of course, they have died, leaving vacancies in the rows, or made a very slow unsatisfactory growth. This dying out and slow growth are caused by the roots being killed, or partly so, by either severe freezing under too wet conditions during the Winter or the repeated freezing and thawing during the late Winter and the early Spring. This last condition will heave the plants out of the soil thus breaking the roots, and bringing them above the surface, exposing them to the killing effects of sudden and repeated freezing and thawing, just like clover and Alfalfa fields are often killed out.

With such varieties of strawberries as the Premier (Howard 17) and Aroma, that do not set a heavy supply of plants even under the best of conditions, growers are going to feel these ill effects more than with varieties such as the Senator Dunlap and others that produce a large number of plants. About the only way to overcome the difficulty is to give the plants the best of care by frequent cultivation, hoeing, and fertilizing to get the greatest plant growth and runner formation.

Prof. Loree of the Michigan State College, in his work on the nutrient requirements of strawberries, found that nitrogen was one of the best fertilizers to stimulate plant growth, and if this idea could be carried out with Spring-set plants that are not making the growth they should, it is altogether possible to get quite a satisfactory growth of young plants yet. One has to go a little slow in using nitrogenous fertilizers on most varieties of strawberries in average soils, because runner formation might be stimulated too much, resulting in too many plants in a fruiting row, which will affect yields.

In applying fertilizers to stimulate plant growth and runner formation, apply it on both sides of the row in a trench about three inches deep and four inches from the plant. Don't place it on the plant or its roots for it will kill them. Use ammonium sulphate or nitrate of soda at the rate of one tablespoon per plant and apply as soon as possible. Barnyard manure in some fine pulverized form can be used instead of fertilizers.

Berrien Co., Mich. B. W. K.

From Western New York

Rain, and still more rain, so much that the creek overflowed this week, drowned fields of corn and oats on the flats, and carried mud and driftwood all over the meadows. Truly a mess. The rains have given the hay crop a much needed boost. In fact everything not drowned out is growing fast, including the weeds. I see where there will be plenty to do as soon as the ground dries enough to permit cultivation.

Our vegetable garden is late, owing to the backward Spring. We are using asparagus, lettuce and green onions now, and will soon have peas. Something (I suspect a rabbit) ate the tops off all of our string beans, leaving nothing but the bare stalks remaining. A woodchuck destroyed a lot of our pea vines before we discovered him, and pheasants dug out some of the sweet corn. It looks as if we would have to make a fight to save our garden from being a free lunch counter to these "Summer boarders" of ours.

Now that the weather has finally warmed up, the shrubs and perennials are trying to out-bloom each other. The mock orange at the east corner of the house is white with fragrant, waxy flowers. At the opposite corner the snowberry bushes are showing their tiny pink cups and the dogwood, that we transplanted from the woods, wears white, lacy patches of bloom.

Over in the border at the edge of the lawn a big Weigela bush is a mass of pink trumpets. The peonies nearby are not yet in bloom but the Iris are in full glory of purple, orchid, creamy yellow and gold. They are unusually nice this year. The Iceland poppies and foxgloves winter-killed badly, so we have only one plant of each to blossom this season instead of the usual dozen or more. The Sweet Williams and Delphiniums are just beginning to blossom. A few spikes of the pale blue Belladonna Delphinium and some pale pink Pyrethrums are in a vase on the living-room table as I write.

We honored the Oriental poppies with a corner to themselves among the shrubbery where their blazing orange-red cups do not clash with the other flowers. But the Anchusa, sweet rocket and the mountain cornflower are purposely planted neighbor to the fragrant lemon lilies, and yellow and purple Violas grown at their feet. Next to this group of yellow lavender and blue are the long-spurred columbines airily beautiful in dresses of pastel shades—cream, white, lavender, yellow and pink—the daintiest, most graceful of all flowers.

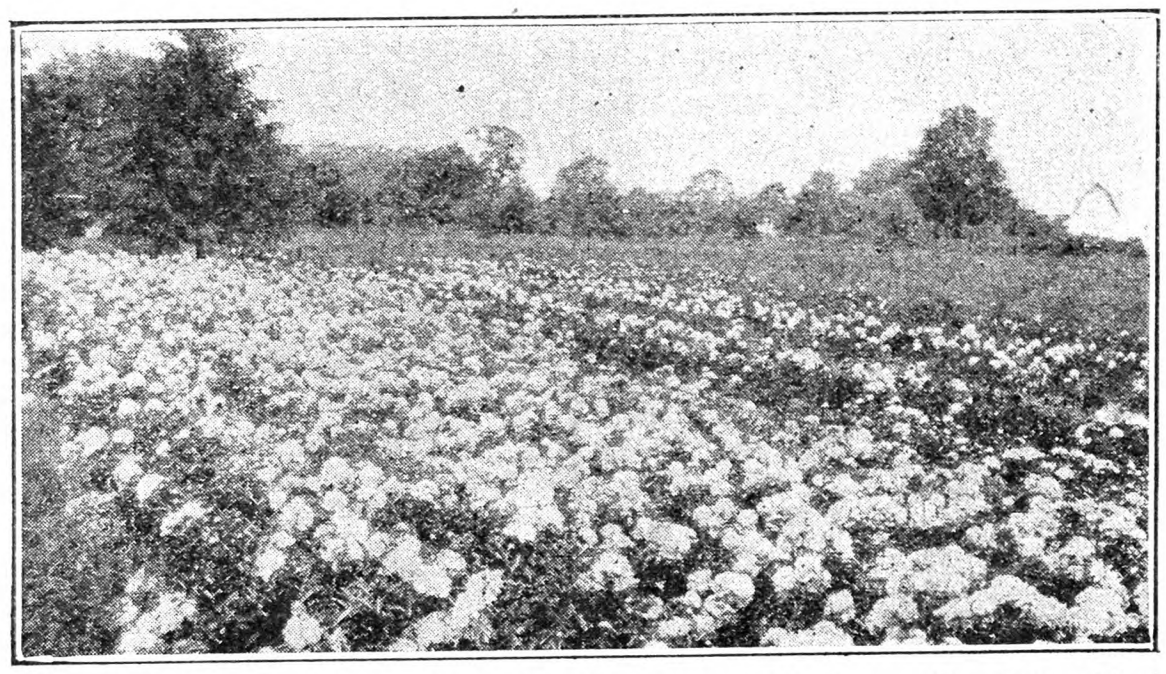
Lately a pair of ruby-throated humming birds have appropriated the flower border and try to chase us away if we go too close. I notice they are especially fond of the nectar of the Weigela, columbine and cornflower. I have never seen them perch to feed although they often rest between meals on the wire clothesline nearby, where they look more like ridiculous, fat clothespins than birds. But how gorgeous they are as they hover over the flowers beating the air with tiny wings. Interesting as the humming birds are I am not so fond of them as of the friendly little chipping sparrow that hunts so industriously for bugs on our back lawn, or the nice-mannered bluebirds that nest in the apple tree above the house. Sometimes we see tiny yellow warblers in the pear tree, and an indigo bunting sings among the grapevines. We watch an oriole try unsuccessfully time and again to steal the strings which support the perennial sweet peas. All these are welcome visitors.

Robins are not so welcome. They are too destructive to our fruit. People say, "Oh, but you ought not to begrudge the robins a few berries." I don't mind a few, but they are never satisfied with a few. They call in all their relatives and friends for miles around and bring the whole crew to feed on our cherries and berries as long as the fruit lasts. If robins would eat tent caterpillars I'd give them a big hand, but they won't. I have seen bluebirds carrying caterpillars and other injurious worms to their nests, but never a robin.

We are overrun with tent caterpillars here in Erie County this year. The apple trees are heavily infested, every wild cherry carries a dozen or more tents and is stripped of leaves so the caterpillars are moving on in search of more food. They are everywhere, on the lawn, the shade trees, the shrubbery, in the garden, on fence posts, on the sides of the house, and even on the wash on the line. The inside of a well-screened house is not free of them, for they drop on us when we are outdoors and we give them a free ride in unawares. Unpleasant certainly! But what can we do about it?

This is not a commercial apple section. Most every one has a few trees for home use only. These are all old high-headed trees impossibe to spray without an orchard spray rig which we cannot afford to own for the few trees we have. If we did spray our apple trees how about the wild cherry trees growing so abundantly along the woods and roadsides? They are more heavily infested with worms than the apple trees. I have burned out a lot of nests this spring but cannot see that I have reduced the caterpillar population very much thereby. M. A. B.

Erie Co., N. Y.



This is part of the peony garden of W. L. Williams, of Delaware Co., Ohio. Mr. Williams is a practical live stock farmer and orchardist, and grows these peonies for diversion and pleasure, not commercializing them in any way. Mr. Williams has in excess of the proverbial "57 varieties" of peonies and if he were to take that notion could stage a peony show of his own that might easily be attributed to ten counties or more.—G. W. R.

N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Meeting

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association plans to hold its annual Summer meeting at Ithaca, Wednesday, August 8, with the Department of Vegetable Gardening at Cornell University. Trade concerns have been invited to demonstrate tractors, transplanters, cultivators, sprayers, dusters, and other equipment and supplies.

A number of interesting experiments are in progress and time will be provided for examining these as well as the 600 or 800 plantings of varieties and strains of the leading vegetable crops.

The New York State Vegetable Growers' Association consists of 16 local associations and a number of these are planning to tour in a body to Ithaca for the day. Some will bring picnic dinners while the others will have opportunity to secure lunch at the college.

The meeting is open to all and any who are interested will be welcome. Details are announced in the Bulletin of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, a copy of which may be had on application to Howard Crandall, Secretary, 417 Hector Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Crops on Long Island

Crop prospects on Long Island at this season are based primarily on growing conditions as found in the field. All of the crops except cauliflower, late cabbage and Brussels sprouts have been planted for several weeks and give some index of their general development, although it is still too early for an estimate of yield since weather conditions will play an important part in the final analysis.

Clear, cool weather with a minimum of humidity will go a long way toward putting potatoes in a favorable position during the next few weeks. This crop reaches its critical stage during July when there must be sufficient rainfall to furnish the tons of water which the tubers must have in order to make their best development. Sometimes, though, a drought in one of the potato growing sections shortens the crop there and another part of the country more favorably situated reaps the benefit in better prices. Potato rot likewise affects the market, reducing the yield, which can be taken advantage of by the area having clean, healthy stock. Where one loses the other gains, a rule that applies to farming as well as to business in general. The potato crop occupies the same important place as last year. In some sections of the island there is a notable increase in acreage, particularly at East Moriches where Eugene G. Warner is planting 150 acres. Eastport and Speonk are other sections on the south side devoting more ground to this crop.

While potatoes are showing a marked growth, corn is in a less favorable position due to the backward season with so much rain and cool weather. Planted late, in some instances it is still yellow and backward, at least two weeks from the average normal growth. Birds have been troublesome, picking into the hills and carrying the seed away to feed their young. Even where seed was treated with crow repellents the tender blades of the corn plant have been pulled off and eaten with an evident relish. Much of the late crop was not planted until late May and the first week in June, and farmers will fertilize liberally to rush the crop along hoping for a late Fall.

Seldom has Timothy and clover hay been more foward than at present and a wet May and June being favorable to a rapid growth. This has been an ideal Spring for applying chemicals to grass lands, either to old or new meadows, used for the commercial growing of hay. Although fewer horses there is a fairly good demand for clover and mixed hay for dairy cows. On the writer's farm a top dressing of coarse stable manure was applied to an unpromising Timothy and Red-top sward early in April. With frequent rains since that time, nothing could have been more favorable to start growth, and we have the satisfaction of seeing two blades grow where one grew before. Red clover is in blossom and with a week of dry weather will be ready to harvest. It is thick and heavy and in some fields shows signs of lodging. One piece of Crimson clover at Remsenburg is an attractive sight and will soon be ready to cut. It is equally good to plow in for improving the soil and used to be grown for that purpose more than at present, rye and other green crops taking its place.

Oats are looking fine. Quite a quantity is used on the duck farms to furnish green food for growing stock. It is chopped fine and mixed with the feed, furnishing bulk, besides giving the ration a good flavor, and the ducks eat it readily.

Announcement is made that a loading station will be established at East Moriches this Fall, which will serve the farming section from the Moriches to Speonk, a radius of ten miles or more. For some years past growers have been obliged to truck their potatoes to Calverton and Riverhead or ship them by truck to the city. It is felt that a local market will go a long way to encourage potato growing on the south side and restore the business in that section to its former importance. The principal potato sections are the district from Calverton through Riverhead, Southold and Orient, embracing a rich agricultural section of over 40 miles where potato growing is a highly developed art. Plantings there are equal to last year and in the Hamptons where the soil is dark and heavy the crop is being cultivated extensively this year.

Green Mountains have been generally planted, using seed from Prince Edward Island and Michigan with a limited acreage of Irish Cobblers to harvest early. From Calverton to Orient Green Mountains also form the bulk of the crop, although a considerable area has been planted to Cobblers at East Marion, Orient and other east-end points, shipments of Cobblers being made by steamers to New York and New England points.

Potatoes have come up well, in the main, and are growing rapidly having been favored by cool, wet weather. They are in the blossoming stage now and tubers are beginning to form. Fields, generally, look clean and well cultivated although frequent rains have tended to hinder the use of machinery. The first few sprayings with Bordeaux mixture to prevent leaf blight have been made and will continue at frequent intervals during the next month or six weeks. These sprayings with the blight preventive and Paris green or arsenate of lead have killed off the Colorado beetle to such an extent that it is no longer a pest. In sections where the bug is troublesome arsenate of lead in powder form is dusted on the vines, being done mostly on small farms where no spraying has been the rule.

Cauliflower and cabbage plants are making a good growth in the seed beds and will soon be ready for the fields. Seed was sown the last of May and early June. All garden vegetables appear to be thriving and there should be plenty of green stuff from now on. Early varieties of peas are ready to pick and there is an abundance of lettuce, beets, spinach and other tender vegetables ready for the table. Strawberries have not ripened well owing to lack of sunshine. All small fruits such as raspberries, currants and gooseberries are growing well and will soon go into pies and jams. Everything considered the Long Island farms and gardens are not failing in their ability to provide for the sustenance of man and beast. W. B. TUTHILL.

Oil Drilling and Leases

[On page 886 a reader asked for information about oil land leases. Below are several replies covering various phases of the business:]

The first essential in drilling for oil is a fat pocketbook; next an honest driller, and a good contract that will protect both. Drilling is let by the foot to a specified depth, unless gas or oil is found before. The cost of a well today, like everything else, seems beyond reason. To drill down 1,600 or 1,800 ft. a well would cost anywhere from $6,000 to $7,000. Indication on surface for gas or oil is no criterion to go by. I was with a gas company when they put down a well near a spring, and surface gas was burning all the time. They went down 2,000 ft. and got nothing.
Hamburg, N. Y. A. M.

A lease is usually made out for 10, 15 or 20 years, or as long as oil or gas is found in paying quantities, which clause holds the lease regardless of number of years stated. It should state when the company will begin operations; 60 or 90 days would be sufficient time in an oil field. But in case of a "wildcat" well in untested territory, it might take longer to get a well started.

A lease calls for a certain royalty, usually one-eighth. That is, the land-owner gets one barrel out of every eight barrels produced. Sometimes a graded lease is given which calls for one-seventh or one-sixth royalty if well produces more than 10 or 20 barrels per day (24 hours).

There should be a clause calling for free gas for household use if gas is found in sufficient quantities. It will probably state that land-owner is to furnish all necessary pipe and fittings to pipe gas from well, or from company's gas line at a point nearest house.

The oil company leasing pays all expenses of making out and signing lease, drilling well, casing, tubing, rods, tanks and everything necessary to pump the well.

The division sheet calls for royalty and working interest. If eight men would drill a well, each would sign for one-eighth working interest. The land-owner would sign for one-eighth royalty. I heard a man say that an oil well was the only thing that had nine-eighths. But of course the land-owner's one-eighth is taken out first, and balance divided among those carrying the working interests; one-eighth royalty is considered as good as one-fourth working interest.

If H. M. S. is thinking of drilling the well himself it will be necessary for him to get in touch with some contractor who will furnish standard rig or drilling machine and drill the well at a certain sum per foot. H. M. S. would have to furnish the casing. No doubt he could hire a string of casing, and if he strikes oil he could buy the casing.

The contractor usually gives one to three days cleaning out well after the shot, and helps tube and put the well to pumping. As to cost of drilling, it will depend on distance contractor will have to move tools and depth to oil sand.
Grove City, Pa. W. W. K.

A contractor will drill the hole for so much per foot. Around here they charge $1.40 per foot. If you know how far down the sand is you can tell about what it will cost. We have two sands here. The Speachly is about 2,100 ft. and the Kane is 2,500 to 2,600 ft. Owner has to furnish casing for the hole. That will cost about $1.40 per foot. Here we use about 500 ft. Of course if you get a dry hole you can pull that out and use it for second-hand casing.

It costs money to follow this business, but if you have acreage enough and the money it may pay. You can never tell whether you are going to get anything or not beforehand. I know wells that come in as high as one to five million, and 1,000 ft. away a dry hole. W. J. D.
Ridgeway, Pa.

In this district and some others "flooding" restored old fields and increased their yield far beyond the old rate. Duke Center, Pa., had its day and was a dead boom town, partly burned and mostly deserted. Old houses were sold and torn down for lumber. Today it is the best dressed town of its size and growing rapidly. This township I live in, Otto Township, McKean County, is the richest in the county. Soon will be all paved or macadam roads, and a very low tax rate. The township has a $6,000 fire engine, carries enough water in its tank to put out any small fire, 1,500 feet of hose, can hook on to hydrants, creek, pond or use chemicals, can reach any point in the township in 10 minutes. But the flood has flooded out the farms. The adjoining districts that used to count cows by the hundred have few in miles. Between Duke Center and Eldred are not more than a dozen cows. G. W. E.
Eldred, Pa.

The usual method of drilling an oil well here is to hire a drilling contractor, who for an agreed price will drill the well and attend to all details until finished. In addition, you will have to pay for whatever pipe and casing may be used in the well, which in case of a dry hole can be sold to second-hand men, who make a business of buying this sort of pipe. Or, he can arrange with a drilling company to furnish same.

The nearer to his operation he gets the contractor, the less the costs. Also, the cost of one well will be much more, proportionately, than a contract for four or five wells. F. H. L.
Oil City, Pa.

The following letter shows some of the high spots and shadows in the oil business:

As to contracts for oil boring I have had some experience, having leased up about 53,000 acres in Texas in four different blocks of 10 to 15,000 acres each. One block of 13,000 acres I leased and paid the owners 30 cents per acre for the lease to continue five years. Anyone whose land was not drilled on in the five years was to receive 30 cents per acre each year, and if not drilled in that time or the rental was not paid the lease became null and void.

Two blocks we got from owners free by putting up $5,000 in bank guaranteeing to drill a well a certain depth (ours was 2,500 ft. deep). If we failed to drill by time set, ownership of lease went back to land-owner. If we drilled the well or started it we had a right to sell leases to others, and sold some at a good price. In this case we drilled and drillers claimed we did not get oil. We believe there was showing but it was money to the drillers to say no and wait till some future time to drill. There are legitimate drillers who will drill a well for 5,000 acres, expecting to get their money back (and it costs in the neighborhood of $40,000 to $50,000 to drill a deep well). In this case the original drilling company was given 8,000 acres. They sublet it for no doubt a much smaller amount, and had the extra acreage to sell at a good price as clear profit. It wound up in a lawsuit and well was stopped when contracted depth was reached, pipe casing pulled and well abandoned.

One other block of about 15,000 acres was secured the same way only rather than to be stung by a smarter company the men I represented set up a rig at a cost of about $5,000 and spudded in (just started the hole) in order to get the leases from the bank, but they failed to profit by it and let the leases go back (blowed up).

The other block we purchased from a bunch of farmers that had got their leases from neighbors and friends to speculate, paying them 25 cents per acre for what they had got for nothing, and it blew up and leases were returned.

The great drawback is cost of drilling a well, a deep well at least. In some sections like Brownwood, Texas, oil was got at a shallow depth that could be drilled with a common well drill. This does not cost so much, and if the questioner has shallow oil get an ordinary well drill and go ahead, but if deep well for oil is expected you will find that it costs money.

The greatest drawback is when the majority find there is prospect of there being a well drilled they want to hold their land out until someone else has stood the cost of testing it and then sell their lease at a big price and profit by the other's labors. It is unreasonable to expect some outsider to come in and pay a big price for the lease and then spend $40,000 to $50,000 just to find out if there is oil there.

If I were a farmer and had reason to believe there was oil on my place I would quietly work to persuade enough farmers in a block to put up their leases free to get some legitimate drilling company to put down a well, for if they did not get oil, the farmers would be out nothing, it would be the drilling company's loss (which they often have in the business). But if they found oil the farmer on whose land they drilled would certainly be made rich, and it would not be long before they would be drilling on the other farmers' lands. But beware of the oil shark and speculator, and do business with honest men in the business if you can locate them.

I was once asked how I could mix the oil business with the ministry, and my answer was, "When I could not I would get out of the oil business," and I got out, a sadder and wiser man. Take this for what you think it is worth to you, but lots of children don't know the fire is hot until they have stuck their fingers in it and suffered the consequences. On the other hand if you use the fire rightly (oil business) you may profit by it.
Geneva, Pa. L. E. T.

Lawn Mowers

Is there a lawn mower on which the knife precedes the wheels and also extends to the sides beyond the wheels so that the wheels never travel on standing grass? I have two excellent machines, one of them being an old standard make, and they are kept in perfect order by a competent mechanic, but if the grass is a bit too high there are bound to be ridges caused by the wheels matting down the standing grass, and the only way to get satisfactory results is to cross-mow, which means twice over the same ground. I have watched other lawns and mowers and find the same conditions, so I conclude it is not the result of poor work on my part. H. F. M.
Franklin Co., Mass.

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Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture is doing a splendid work in giving formal recognition to some of the men and women of rural America whose service has earned for them nation-wide leadership in various fields of endeavor. This year's conferring of these honors was the nineteenth since the custom was established, three men and one woman being on this year's honor roll.

The Grange organization has been recognized by the bestowal of a testimonial of honor upon Oliver Hudson Kelley, the founder of the Grange. This was bestowed in 1913, soon after the death in January, of that year, of Father Kelley.

It is a noteworthy fact that several of those upon whom this honor has been bestowed, like the late Mr. Collingwood, have been editors of agricultural publications. One of the first farm editors honored by this movement was Henry Wallace, editor of the Iowa agricultural paper that bears his name. This recognition of Mr. Wallace was made in 1909, the initial year of the honor system's inauguration.

During the 19 years since the plan was put in operation at Wisconsin University a total of 73 people have received these testimonials. The list includes editors, farmers, gardeners, inventors, dairymen, breeders, horticulturists and others who have helped to place agriculture on a higher and nobler plane.

Since the University of Wisconsin began this annual custom of awarding these testimonials about a dozen other agricultural institutions in the country have adopted like systems of making awards, with the central idea of adding dignity to agriculture. In contrast with the plan in force among the great educational colleges and universities, the Wisconsin plan does not require that the recipient of the honor should have an academic training.

When the plan was formally announced in 1909 the University, through Dean H. L. Russell of the college of agriculture, placed the honors to be given upon the basis of recognition "of individuals who have advanced the cause of this basic industry by their thinking, whether they have expressed such service by doing things with their hands, or with pen or speech. Thus the creator of new and valuable types of plants and animals; the breeder who has much improved the original stock with which he started; the dairyman who, by careful study of methods of control, has raised the efficiency of the farm to the highest degree; the inventor who develops a machine which profoundly improves agricultural conditions; the man who, by his writings, teaching or speaking, has lifted agriculture to a higher and broader plane—these are the types of men who have performed service worthy of recognition." In handing out these testimonials the University of Wisconsin has not confined itself to State lines, as 12 of the awards have gone to people outside the State.

Only one college professor has been numbered among those who have received the university's awards, Prof. T. L. Haecker, of the University of Minnesota, being honored on account of his great work in promoting the principle of co-operation among the dairymen of his own State. It is not the intention of Wisconsin University to discriminate against the colloge trained man, in awarding these honors, but the fact is taken into consideration that the college graduates are usually taken care of in the awarding of degrees for extraordinary achievement in the realm of human endeavor.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

We are anxious to see the July 1 State-Federal Crop Report for Pennsylvania. From the information we are able to obtain, we confidently expect a considerable drop in the apple estimates. Our own orchard declined from about 70 per cent to not more than 50 per cent since June 1.

There is considerable apple-cedar rust showing up in our susceptible varieties just the past week. We know perfectly well where it is coming from, but we are not able to do anything about it, since the land on which the cedars are located is not under our control.

Our dusted blocks are showing that dusts do not inconvenience the red spider much, while the standard lime-sulphur spray has held them in check. The whole orchard got an oil spray this Spring for this pest. On the other hand, the foliage, size and color is very much better on the dusted than of the sprayed blocks. For our second brood codling moth spray, we will probably use mostly dust for two reasons: Our lime-sulphur is about gone, and the finish of fruit dusted the last time in the year is better than sprayed. There is no streaking to grade down some of the fruit. Our frost-injured leaves are suffering from lime-sulphur which works into the frost cracks and finishes the damage. We have not seen any injury of this nature on dusted trees.

Three weeks ago, before the last long-continued rainy spell, we sowed some of our clover sections. They are now showing three sets of leaves. The rest of the clover is going in now as fast as the tractors can fit the land. We hope that the newly seeded clover gets through the soil before it crusts over. Our millet and buckwheat combination is going in now also. We have discarded an oat and rye combination—rye is all right for Fall sowing, but not for July. Oats rust too badly to grow worth while at this time of year.

About July 16 we expect some Yellow Transparents. Usually they are ready for a thinning picking soon after the Fourth.

An Ohio crop report just arrived, dated July 5. It states that prospects for an apple crop in that State are somewhat variable, with some orchards having a good crop, some with a medium crop, and still others with no crop. This variation is said to be due in part to the difference in care given the orchards. Those that have received good care and which were not neglected in 1927, especially, when many orchards did not produce any fruit, are the ones producing from a medium to a full crop this year. Many orchards neglected that year will produce little or nothing. According to this report, in a general way, early varieties will produce more heavily than late varieties. Baldwin, which is grown mostly in the northern part of the State of Ohio, will have a very light crop this season as it is an off year. The general condition of the fruit in the commercial orchards is said to be good. Peach prospects are good, but the Ohio grower is warned to be ready to place on the market fruit of good quality and large size, if satisfactory returns are to be realized this year. This applies especially to those who do not have a local market, and will be obliged to place their fruit on city markets where peaches from other States will be in competition with the Ohio product.

Illinois reports that a new type of "bootlegging," which deals in cull apples, is threatening the 1928 markets for good fruit, and growers in that State are warned to dispose of their culls in such a way that they will not fall into the hands of unscrupulous dealers. These dealers are said to haul culls by truck out of Southern and Western Illinois to cities where they sell the "junk" at prices near those received for good fruit. Growers are urged to see that their culls are turned over into vinegar, cider, canned apples and the various juices and extracts.

An official of a large grape juice concern recently gave his opinion of the eastern grape situation about as follows: "There are three factors which largely influence the income of the grape growers, of whom the Concord growers represent the largest number. (1) The size of the California table grape crop. When these come into market earlier than normal, they flood the eastern cities with all the grapes needed, and consequently kill the sale of later varieties like Concord which do not come onto the market until October. (2) The favorable freight rates which California has had up until this time has given them a slight advantage over eastern growers. The Interstate Commerce Commission has just recommended a reduction in rates which will benefit eastern growers as much as $5 to $10 a ton. (3) The size and quality of the eastern crop has a bearing on the income of the grape grower. When there is a bumper crop, as happens about once every five years, the demand for grapes, both for table and juice plants, cannot meet the over-production. During such times, the price goes down to sometimes less than the cost of growing them." More and more California grapes are giving eastern grapes competition in all lines.

Pennsylvania leads all States in the percentage of farms having apple trees and last year ranked fourth in total apple production. About 90 per cent of our farms have apple trees. This is surprising in view of the tendency during recent years to concentrate the apple orchards in the south-central and southeastern counties of the Commonwealth. In 1900, less than one-sixth of the bearing apple trees were located in seven counties: Adams, Bedford, Berks, Cumberland, Franklin, Luzerne and York, while 25 years later more than one-fourth were in these same counties. In Adams County alone there has been an increase during the past 25 years of approximately 300,000 in number of apple trees of bearing age. Some of the other important apple producing counties show little change in the number of trees of bearing age, but these trees are now growing in commercial orchards which are generally given much better care than the old home orchards. The average farm price per barrel received by the producers in Pennsylvania for their commercial fruit in 1927 was 20 cents more than that received by the producers in the State of Washington. The Pennsylvania 1927 crop was 6,300,000 bushels valued at $8,820,000 which gave this State a rank along with Washington, New York and California as the four leading apple producing States.

R. H. SUDDS.

N. J. State Horticultural Society Summer Meeting

Fruit and vegetable growers will be interested in the announcement that the New Jersey State Horticultural Society will hold its annual Summer meeting and tour in Burlington County on August 14.

A tour through a portion of Burlington County's intensive fruit and vegetable farms will be followed by lunch, and a meeting at the home of the vice-president of the society, E. A. Mechling, just outside of Moorestown. Educational exhibits of interest to fruit and vegetable growers, together with demonstrations of new types of fruit and vegetable equipment and short, snappy talks on fruit and vegetable production problems promise to make this one of the best Summer meetings the society has held in recent years. All persons interested in the production, transportation, or marketing of fruits and vegetables, whether members of the State Horticultural Society or not, are invited to attend this meeting.

Further details may be secured from the secretary of the society, Prof. Arthur J. Farley, New Brunswick, N. J.

Conditions in Rhode Island

I am always interested in reading the letters that come from farm women in different States, especially the South or West. Many people think of Rhode Island as the State of shore resorts, cotton cloth, and jewelry. Yet in the northern part there are large apple and peach orchards, and in the southern part fine farms with herds of cattle and sheep. In the towns along the western border you can travel for miles and see only woodland and game reservations. There, farmhouses are far apart, and some of them are deserted. The farm problem in New England is so old that nobody gets excited about it any more.

As for myself I live on a dairy farm on the edge of the manufacturing district, and the real country section lies beyond us. An excellent State road goes past the place, but fortunately the house is set so far back from the road that we do not get much of the dust and roar of the heavy traffic. I am always amused in Winter when city acquaintances ask me in a pitying tone of voice, "How are the roads out your way?" They do not seem to realize that the State road is better maintained than the average city street. No sooner do the snow flakes begin to fall than the great plows start out, and we are never shut in on account of storms.

Another State road is being built not far away, and the last beauty spot near here will be wiped out. Two steep hills are being cut away, and 20 feet of earth will be piled on top of the beautiful brook once covered by a rustic bridge. Owners of some of the land beside this road will have to climb down a ladder to reach their property or else go round by Robin Hood's barn from another road. The lots are rendered practically useless for building purposes.

But there is little time to stop and worry over that. Gardens are the biggest problem now. It has rained and rained and rained. Nothing has done well, and we are beginning to wonder if we shall ever get corn enough this year to feed the cattle. A friend just back from a trip to Portland reports that none of the gardens along the way looked really flourishing. My flower garden looks rather sorry. Between rain and too much listening to national conventions, I have neglected it of late. However, I have never before had such a clear idea of politics. So long as women have the ballot, it seems as if it was their duty to try, at least, to vote intelligently. I am not so sure that all the men do, but that is another thing not worth bothering about now. Clearing away the weeds is more important.

The Bible says that Adam and Eve walked in the garden in the cool of the day. They were wise. That is the best time to enjoy it, to transplant the young seedlings, and to rest one's tired feet. After the hired men are all gone, and it is too late to expect callers, I like to walk about the garden. R. B.

Kent Co., R. I.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—July 5 lightning struck the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer, Paterson, N. J., and caused a fire, which destroyed it. The loss was $250,000, with $200,000 insurance.

At Hanover, N. J., during a thunderstorm July 5, two men were killed by lightning.

St. Joseph's Normal College, conducted by the Christian Brothers at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., has been sold to John D. Rockefeller Jr. for $500,000, it was announced July 8. At the same time it became known that Mr. Rockefeller had donated the college $1,000,000 toward the cost of its removal program. It is the largest single gift to Catholicism that Mr. Rockefeller has ever made. The property contains 360 acres and takes in most of the Buttermilk range of hills, which are among the highest in Westchester County.

Trying to protect the trans-Atlantic monoplane Bremen from vandals bent on stripping it of everything of value, Eugene Thibault, Junkers mechanic left to guard the machine, has been compelled to fire on the raiders several times. Even so, he has not been able to prevent fishermen in the vicinity of Long Point, where the plane has been resting for weeks, from making off with the compasses and other instruments of considerable value.

Gang war in New York City appears to be approaching Chicago conditions. July 9 two men were killed and two others wounded in Brooklyn, by gunmen who fired on their victims from an automobile in which they escaped. It was discovered on the same day that approximately 100,000 gallons of grain alcohol and whiskey had disappeared from government concentration warehouses. Both events are linked up in the minds of the authorities with the activities of Frankie Yale, New York counterpart of O'Bannion and other notorious Chicago racketeers, who was shot and killed by enemy gangsters in Brooklyn June 30. The two men killed July 9 were Golitto Marrero, 22, of 90 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and Florentino San Just, 19, of 11 Columbia Street, Brooklyn. The four men fired upon were all Porto Ricans, working as longshoremen and living in furnished rooms.

The proposed New Jersey uniform Traffic Code in its revamped form was the principal topic discussed at the reconvening of the Legislature July 10 at Trenton. The original bill failed to pass the Legislature over Gov. Moore's veto, following opposition of State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Dill. He is satisfied with the amended bill. His chief objection to the former measure was the speed limit in school zones and on curves and the right of municipalities to regulate speed within their boundaries. Under the amendment, permissible speed in school zones has been reduced from 15 to 10 miles an hour. The maximum speed of 15 miles an hour on curves has been retained. In place of giving municipalities the power of regulating speed, the proposed law gives them authority to regulate traffic by means of traffic signs or traffic officers. The amendment would increase the speed limit on the open road from 35 to 40 miles an hour and would eliminate the necessity of slowing down to 15 miles an hour when approaching grade crossings. The other speed limits are 15 miles an hour when approaching a highway intersection and in business districts without traffic control; 20 miles an hour in business districts where traffic is controlled by traffic officers or signals, and in residential districts. The revised bill would differentiate between passenger and commercial vehicles, speeds of the latter being controlled by the Act of 1921. A limitation is placed on railroad trains passing over crossings at grade.

Canadian telegraphic communication between east and west was seriously hampered July 7-9 by aurora borealis or northern lights. Winnipeg was shut off from Ottawa for long periods.

An impressive story of the futility of dishonesty was told by George W. Anderson, who took $60,000 from the Calumet, Ill., National Bank six months ago and fled. He was a trusted teller. He was found ragged and almost shoeless July 10 living in a Chicago basement. He had 30 cents when searched. He had lost the money on the stock market and in gambling.

WASHINGTON.—At the request of the British government the Navy Department July 9 authorized the loan of two pontoons to the British Navy for use in salvaging the British battle cruiser Dauntless, aground in Halifax Harbor. The pontoons, which will be sent from the Boston Navy Yard immediately, have a lifting capacity of 80 tons and are the same as were used to salvage the submarine S-4.

The pedestrian would have the right of way in street traffic and the three-color signal lights—red, amber and green—be used to control vehicles, under a decision reached July 5 by the committee of traffic experts appointed to draft a model municipal traffic ordinance for the United States. The committee met to write the final draft of the ordinance which will be harmonized with provisions of the already prepared uniform State Motor Vehicle Code at a meeting of the Committee on Uniformity of Laws and Regulations. The ordinance will be submitted to all cities and towns as a pattern for traffic regulation.

FARM AND GARDEN. — Pennsylvania poultrymen will have an opportunity to visit some of the most successful poultry farms in Connecticut on a tour to be conducted by the Poultry Extension Division of the Pennsylvania State College, August 27 to 30. The tour will start from Port Jervis, N. Y., at eight o'clock, Monday morning, August 27.

Christmas trees and greens may be imported into the United States from the Province of Quebec, Canada, on and after July 1, as the result of an order signed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture. The revocation of the quarantine was the result of the eradication of the gypsy moth in that Province which was confirmed by field surveys made by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. The importation of Christmas trees and greens will now involve no risk of the introduction of this pest.

Meeting for the first time since the nominations of Herbert Hoover and Gov. Smith, the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation held its quarterly executive session at Indianapolis July 10. The federation considered the nominees' stand on farm relief as compared with their party platforms. William H. Settle, Indiana federation president, had sent telegrams to both candidates regarding their farm policies and while Smith answered satisfactorily no reply has been received from Hoover, and it was intimated Hoover may not express himself until his acceptance speech in August.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association was held in Chicago June 27-29. The following officers were elected: President, Louis B. Reuter, New Orleans, La.; vice-presidents, Waldo Rohnert, Gilroy, Cal., W. D. Steele, Toronto, Canada; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, O.; assistant secretary, G. F. Bradley, Cleveland, Ohio.

Questions About Insects

Answered by Prof. Glenn W. Herrick

The Leaf-cutting or "Parasol" Ants

I find that there is a line of ants climbing every one of my two or three-year-old peach trees, and carrying away tiny pieces of the leaves, which they have cut away. Will this cause injury, and what can be done about it? M. Y. D.

Birmingham, Ala.

The leaf-cutting ants of tropical and sub-tropical America are among the most interesting forms of animal life. We have but one conspicuous species of leaf-cutting ant (Atta texana) in our own country and this one is found only, so far as we know, in South-central Texas. It is often injurious to cultivated crops of cotton, corn, sorghum, fruit trees and other plants while many wild plants, especially forest trees, are attacked. It is a curious and interesting sight to see a long file of these ants traveling along certain pathways from their food plants to their nests, each one carrying a bit of a leaf held in its jaws, but often flung over its back like a tiny green flag or parasol.

Perhaps the strangest habit of the "parasol" ant is the use to which it puts the pieces of leaves. The nest of the ant in the soil consists of a series of tunnels or passageways which here and there are enlarged into chambers. In many, perhaps most, of these chambers the ants maintain their "pastures," or their food production areas. That is to say, the ants bring the bits of leaves into the nest, drop them down, and return for more. The pieces are at once taken by workers within the nest who chew them fine, pack the whole mass down on the walls of the chamber and then plant a mold or fungus on this layer of leafy soil. The fungus grows rapidly in the moist warm chamber and certain small workers look after it, weed out other molds that may come in, and "tend" the crop with great care, for this white mold or fungus constitutes the food of the ants. The young immature forms, the larvæ, are fed on small bits of the fungus and the welfare of the whole colony depends upon the success with which the mold is cultivated and grown.

It seems rather remarkable, to us at least, that when a queen parasol ant gets ready to leave the old home and go out to start a new colony she rolls up a little ball of the fungus, tucks it away in a corner of her mouth like a "cud," and carries it with her to her new home as "seed," with which to start the crop of food for her prospective family. Much has been written about these ants and their habits, and yet much remains to be known about them. Almost the first insects the writer saw, when some years ago he spent a season in the Brazos Valley of Texas, was a group of these large black, leaf-cutting ants. Although this acquaintance with them was brief, yet it was sufficient to create a lasting interest in them.

We have said that there is but one conspicuous leaf-cutting ant in the United States. This is true, but it is not the whole story, for there are several other smaller, less known, and seldom observed species of these ants, one of which, at least, ranges throughout the Southern States and up the Atlantic Coast as far north as New Jersey. It is probable that it is this one with the following long scientific name, (Trachymyrmex septentrionalis), that M. Y. D. finds in his yard cutting the leaves of his peach trees. This little reddish-brown ant only about one-tenth of an inch long is not as injurious as the large Texas species of which we have spoken.

Perhaps the ants could be prevented from visiting the trees by tying sticky fly paper around the trunks, putting cotton batting under the paper in order to fill up the crevices and prevent the creatures from crawling up beneath the barrier.

Another plan that might be well to try is to put a ring of sodium fluoride around the tree trunk on the ground, which should first be smoothed and leveled. The ring of powder should be two or three inches from the trunk of the tree, for it might injure the tree if it came in contact with the bark. Two or three ounces of the powder should be sufficient for each tree. Of course the permanent method of control consists in locating the colony of ants and destroying it by pouring a solution of sodium cyanide, one ounce to a quart of water, down the openings of the nest. GLENN W. HERRICK.

The Big Bedbug

I am sending you a bug that I found on my pantry shelf. What is its name and what are its habits? There were both dried fruit and cereals on the shelf, but the bug was not in either of them. MRS. N. S.

Thompson, Pa.

A careful housekeeper is apt to be considerably excited if she happens to find one or two bedbugs which have somehow gained access to her house and have taken up their comfortable abode in one of her beds. Her excitement, however, over a common bedbug only about one-sixth of an inch in length ought to be mild compared to her trepidation over finding a bug in her bed nearly an inch long; and this discovery might easily be made if she were living in Southern New Jersey or Pennsylvania and the States southward. For all over that great region, from New Jersey to Texas, there occurs a large bug nearly an inch in length with a long pointed head ending in a strong sharp beak with which it not only punctures human beings, but very often attacks young chickens and even horses under certain conditions. The specific name of this bug is *sanguisuga*, which is derived from the Latin *sanguis*, meaning blood, and a most excellent name it is, for this "big bedbug" is certainly bloodthirsty. In the Southwest, where it is most common, it is called the Texas or the Mexican bedbug, because it often ensconces itself in a bed from which vantage ground it may puncture the human occupants with serious results, although the effect of the puncture will vary with the susceptibility of the person bitten. An itching sensation usually accompanies the bite, and sometimes the leg or arm or face become greatly swollen, and occasionally large red blotches appear on the body of the victim. Children suffer most, for they are most susceptible to the effects of the poison.

Some years ago the "kissing-bug" craze, which started in this country in Washington, was traced to an epidemic of bugs which occurred in different parts of the country and attacked individuals by puncturing them about the face, especially on the lips. Three or four different kinds of similar bugs with sharp beaks were caught and convicted of the crime of "kissing," among which was this "big bedbug." It is therefore also sometimes known as a "kissing-bug."

Normally, this bug lives on other insects, and because of this habit may be looked upon with some degree of favor. In fact, it undoubtedly enters dwellings on occasion in search of that common pest of bedsteads, the true bedbug; and perhaps the taste of this larger species for human blood has been acquired through its sucking the bodies of bedbugs swollen with blood obtained from human victims.

The specimen sent by N. S. was the young of the big bedbug, for it had not yet acquired its wings. This young bug was very likely in search of other smaller insects, perhaps hoping to find a young tender cockroach. At any rate this young bug would have had a hard time in finding food enough to sustain life until it reached maturity. I do not believe it would have attacked the dried fruits on the pantry shelf unless it had become desperately hungry and had discovered that the juices from the fruit would satisfy its appetite. Fortunately, the big bedbug does not usually occur in large enough numbers in the northern part of its range to become very injurious.

GLENN W. HERRICK.

ALPHA: "What was the denomination of that bill you loaned me?" Theta: "Episcopalian I guess; it keeps lent."—Flamingo.

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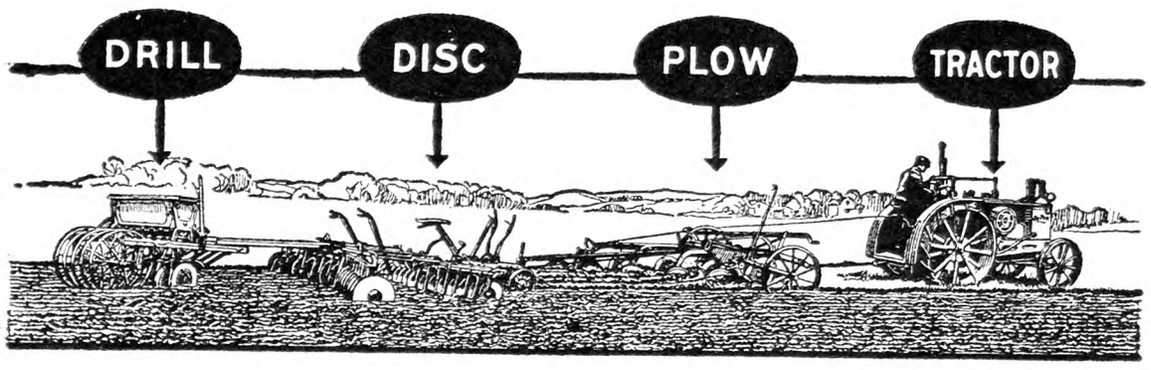

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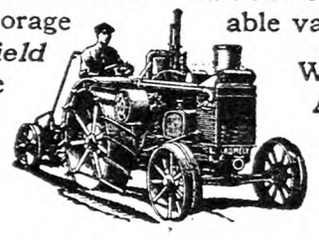

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I am pleased to see the picture on cover of your June 23 issue. The man shown with grain cradle is still living at the age of 98, having been born December 30, 1830. He still makes a garden. His ancestors settled in this valley and purchased the land of the Indians. Long may he live is my wish. D. C.
New Haven Co., Conn.

WITH our other readers we join in this wish and the hope that our friend may more than round out a century. There is nothing equal to a garden for keeping one young regardless of years.

*

THOSE of our readers who are natives of Switzerland or have lived there, will recognize the scene on our cover page this week. The Alp aufzug, or journey up into the Alpine pastures for the Summer butter and cheese making, is a pleasant picture, though the season's work itself is toilsome and under conditions requiring strong bodies and stout hearts. We are glad to have this glimpse of dairy herds and workers in a faraway mountain country, and to pass the scene on to readers.

*

THE Grange is well equipped and abundantly qualified to take up the leadership for farm relief. It has the organization, the intelligence, and the confidence of the general public. It cannot be rushed into approval of some ill-considered policy, or stampeded into endorsement of a scheme to satisfy some personal or group ambition. It has time and opportunity and experience for discussion, debate and calm judgment. The problem itself is generally recognized by the hard sense of farmers themselves. It is to find a way to exchange the things we produce for the things we buy whether by barter or cash sales on a basis that gives us as much for our hour of labor, unit of management, and dollar of capital as other industries receive for their labor and management and capital. It must be created and controlled by farmers themselves. It is true this must take the form of a national system because it must articulate with other national systems already developed, and the system must be comprehensive enough to comprehend all farm products and all farmers. To limit it to a class or region or a single commodity would be fatal. The Grange itself is national in scope. It has the true spirit of co-operation, kindly, sympathetic, mutual help. What the Grange creates will be the product of farmers themselves. It will command and receive consideration everywhere.

*

A READER in a country section of Pennsylvania sends us a clipping from the village paper, stating that the local crop of fruits and vegetables promises to be large, so that prices to consumers ought to be low. It happens that the actual crop outlook in that vicinity is quite the opposite, as the Spring was late and cold, so that seed rotted or has grown slowly. The clipping is quite in line with the way the newspapers often talk. Part of it is perhaps ignorance, but no doubt in many cases it is a deliberate attempt to beat down the prices of such things in advance, as these people are more concerned in pleasing the town inhabitants than accommodating farmers. The truth about crops should be told so far as it may be learned, but pounding the farmer with a low-price prophecy while he is hard at work in the field trying to grow a crop is a contemptible action for his county or village newspaper.

*

CAREFUL farming, on the basis of a five or ten-year average, pays fairly well in any good farming region. A North Dakotan whose record backs up what he says remarked in our hearing that "careful farming will solve all of our farm problems that are solvable." It was John W. Scott who spoke. Anyone who visits the Red River Valley in North Dakota and talks with a few natives there will hear much about Mr. Scott. He is a leader in the agriculture of Eastern North Dakota and John Christiansen is as well known in the dairy region surrounding New Salem in Western North Dakota. More than 45 years ago Mr. Scott acquired some land in Grand Forks Co., N. D. By growing legumes, rotating crops, raising live stock and attending strictly to his own business as a farmer, he has made money every year. His example and counsel have inspired and helped and won and held the respect of his neighbors. He is widely known as "a good farmer and a good citizen." Beginning on a small scale, he has extended his acreage and built up one of the most profitable farms in the Northwest. Two years ago the 1,600 acres grossed more than $25,000; in 1927 it did not fall far short of netting that total, for it was the best year in Mr. Scott's experience. He and his son and partner John, Jr., regard their flock, which now numbers more than 400 sheep, as a key factor in their farming program. Legumes (clover, Alfalfa and Sweet clover), crop rotations and careful management have made the farm more productive than it was when broken as prairie sod. A visitor there would have seen in June, 1927, a fine field of Grimm Alfalfa; another of Durum wheat; one of Burbank Quality wheat; one of Marquis wheat; one of potatoes; one of Red clover, and one of Minnesota No. 13 corn (an early-maturing type). The fields run from 50 to 80 acres. Yields of 30 to 35 bushels of wheat are the rule. Modern machinery is extensively used by the Scotts in their large, smooth, level fields. Fargo in their State is the second largest farm machinery distributing center in America.

*

I expect that the mortgage on my farm will soon be foreclosed because I have not been able to meet payments and interest. Shall I be entitled to the crops in case it is sold under foreclosure? E. F.
New York.

IT IS well established that the purchaser at a foreclosure sale is entitled to the crops growing at the time he assumes title and possession, in preference to the mortgagor or anyone who acquires a claim under his, provided the claim originated after the mortgage was given. A confirmation of the sale by the court relates back to the sale and entitles the purchaser to the crops from that time, if due notice has been given to the interested party. The occupant of the mortgaged premises undoubtedly can dispose of such crops as mature before the sale of the property, unless a receiver has been appointed by the court to prevent waste. When a receiver is appointed he is an agent of the court, and he has control of the property under the direction of the court. It has been held that the purchaser at a foreclosure sale is entitled to the growing crops as against the lessee who took his lease after the execution of the mortgage for the record of the mortgage is notice to the lessee.

*

THE actions of water at flood time make many problems, even in small water courses. A creek may break its bank and make a new channel, destroying a meadow or even making a small lake if the lay of the land permits. It may be that the man whose property contains the original break does not object to the new channel; in fact it may suit him better. Can the second property owner compel him to restore the barrier so that the creek will run in its old course? We are asked a question involving this point. The rule is that no one has a right to interfere with the established course of a creek to the detriment of another, except by sanction of law. From the description of the case we should judge that no large amount of labor would be needed to stop the gap and turn the creek back where it belongs, and that it is the first owner's duty to do so. The neighborly thing would be for all concerned to take hold and do the job. Flood damage from great rivers is usually looked on as an "act of God" which the public at large must handle. But small watercourses are different, and, if such a creek strayed from the writer's field, he would feel as much obligation to fence it in as in the case of live stock.

*

How can one tell when a cantaloupe or watermelon is just right for use? I see people look at them closely and pinch and thump them. What do they see or feel or hear that tells them when the melon is fit? W. H. W.

WE ARE probably out of date in our technique for determining ripeness in melons on the vine. A definite fragrance of the fruit and the coloring of its skin are reliably indicative of ripeness in popular varieties of netted cantaloupes. A melon, like a Grimes or a McIntosh at its best for the palate, when it smells ripe and looks ripe. The experienced hand may assist the nose and eye. A melon ready to pull and eat "gives" just enough when pressed by the hand. How much "give" or resilience is enough or not enough or too much is a detail on which experience alone can enlighten a man. One must have grown and handled watermelons for several years in order to be able to identify ripe ones on the vine by thumping them. Even then he will make mistakes. Thousands of green and inedible melons are pulled and wantonly wasted in farm patches. Thumping is done with the nail of the index finger, flicked by the thumb, the movement being the reverse of that used in shooting the taw at marbles. Thumping a watermelon gives the trained ear information that averages high in accuracy. Beginners will require to do a lot of thumping and slashing before they can distinguish a "just ripe" or "full ripe" thump from a variety of other thumps. The appearance of the stem and vines and of the melon itself signify something to "the man who knows." In his own patch a man or boy sometimes resorts to plugging watermelons in order literally to see whether they are ripe or not. Melons that ripen on the vine in the sun are finer in flavor and quality and probably more wholesome than those that are pulled relatively green and ripened in transit and storage. A high percentage of cantaloupes is rejected by the patrons of restaurants and hotels, and of those that city housekeepers buy, many are discarded as unfit to eat. Consequently in cities there is sometimes as much luck as art in picking out ripe melons that are good. The only infallible test for ripeness in melons on the vine or elsewhere is the knife, followed by the eating.

*

WELL, what are you going to do about it? That is the attitude of school authorities toward recent protests against consolidation. Objections of those who suffer inconvenience and hardship because their local school districts have been killed are brushed aside or ignored. Under present conditions a consolidation project may be hatched up and given semblance of respectability by a vote in which a village interested in annexing farm districts, so that farmers have to help pay village school taxes, far outnumbers the farmers. The vote is only a formality, because under the law the "powers that be" can consolidate as they see fit, regardless of what the annexed districts think or say. The only thing to *do* about such a situation is what can be done on election day. The New York State school law exists because of something at previous election times that was done or not done. You have the right to know how your members of the Legislature stand in this matter of reasonable self determination of school affairs, and from now until election time legislators, and those who would be, should be candled by voters as carefully as an egg is examined for quality. Do not let this year's Presidential election obscure local issues.

*

Will you print the recipe for using ipecac to cure blackhead in turkeys? S. R.

THE rule called for a teaspoonful of powdered ipecac put in the mash for 20 turkey poults once a week. It is not now considered effective, though for a time so-called recoveries from its use were reported. Some are succeeding with turkeys now by observing strict sanitation, keeping them separate from other poultry, and watching every detail of their feed and care to get steady and strong development when young. This watchfulness catches many points in sanitation overlooked by those who merely think they are careful, and perhaps that may be the main point in success.

Brevities

ACCORDING to the Federal Department of agriculture, the annual fire damages on farms in the United States totals $150,000,000.

ROSE growers are now using a grafting stock they call Ragged Robin, which has proved very satisfactory in this country. This is the old China rose introduced by a French rosarian in 1825 as Gloire des Rosomanes. It is used for hedges in Louisiana.

THIRTEEN hundred and fifty-eight certificates of automobile registration and licenses to drive were revoked or suspended by Charles A. Hartnett, New York Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, during the two weeks ended June 20. There were 961 revocations and 93 suspensions in New York City and 158 revocations and 145 suspensions in other parts of the State.

THE floods in Vermont last Fall did great damage to meadow land through carrying deposits of sand, gravel and stones over them. In many places stream banks have been cut far back into the very best bottom lands of the State; in other places streams cut new channels through meadows, destroying large areas of the most valuable land. Approximately 10,000 acres of fine meadow lands, it is estimated, have been ruined or seriously impaired for the time being.

Let Dairymen Vote on Reunion

A RESOLUTION adopted at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League in Rochester approved the action of the management in refusing to join with the other two dairy groups in the Advisory Board to improve market conditions as recommended by the Ten Eyck Committee. It gave public assurance to the Borden Company that it had nothing to fear, and notice to producers that it had nothing to hope from a reunion of dairymen.

In 1916 we organized the Dairymen's League to take the power of fixing the price of milk out of Borden's hands, and putting that power in the hands of dairy farmers. We fought the issue out and won. The triumphant army has since been divided and surrendered. It has lost all that it fought for and gained 12 years ago. The Bordens again fix the price and make it lower than it was in 1916, considering the purchasing power of the dollar now and then. Dairymen in all the groups are helpless because they are separated and kept apart. But if the men and women who depend on their milk returns for their income had a voice in the matter, 90 out of 100 producers in each and every group, would vote to restore unity in the industry. And a large majority of the distributors would welcome it.

Milk Flow Lower

A HURRIED trip through the dairy sections of Orange and Sullivan counties, N. Y., reveals a sudden falling off in the flow of milk since July 1. For the first 10 days of July the drop ran from 20 to 25 per cent. The decrease is not only less than it was in June, but less than it was for corresponding days last year. Pastures have been very good, but owing to almost continuous wet weather the pastures have been soft and with abundance of grass the flow of milk has fallen off. Since February last the price of milk has been so low and the price of feed so high, farmers as a rule have not been able to feed grains. A limited number have continued to feed a little. These have held their production above the average, but not up to previous records, and with feed at $57 a ton and milk at $36.20 to $42.80 a ton the more they feed, as one young farmer expressed it, the more they lose.

Dairymen who responded to the appeal and promises of last year to increase production for the Fall and Winter months say out loud that they will not be fooled again. They saw a 42-cent raise last year increase their price a half cent a quart, while the March reduction of 47 cents reduced their price a full cent a quart or thereabouts. They see that under the classified price plan they never know what the real price will be until they get the returns and that as soon as they increase the supply, the price is reduced below the cost of production. We did not find a single producer in these two counties who did not say that he had lost money since the reduction of March 1. And the increase in the cost of feed and cows since has made production without loss impossible.

This year another appeal to increase the supply to save the New York market will, many of the producers agree, fall on deaf ears. Last year's experience is too fresh in their memories. A market that can be supplied only at a loss, they frankly and logically say, is not worth saving. Besides, looking back over the record they tell you that they believe they were "gypped." They have seen western cream sold for the last month in their markets for more money than their own milk brings, and the prices for milk in the western markets are higher than the New York prices.

"If they would pay us," one large dairyman said, "as much as it would cost them to bring western milk into our markets we would give them all the milk they want without appeal." Continuing this farmer said, "Instead of increasing production under present conditions, I would like to see production decreased one-half. Give them a chance to get western milk, and with one-half our production the price would go up quick, and we would make more money in a year than we make now producing a surplus. I do not believe in radical measures as a rule, but I am out of patience with the tyranny in the milk business, and whatever others do, I shall produce less next Fall than I did last unless we have definite assurance of a definite price to run through the Fall and Winter up to April 1 at least. As a matter of fact, there is no good reason why the price of liquid milk should not be $3 per 100 lbs. the year around. The consumers are able and willing to pay it and some of the best dealers say frankly that farmers ought to get it, and they are willing to pay it as soon as the increased price can be made uniform to all. There are only two ways that I can see hope for a fair price. One way and the best way is to affiliate all the associations under one head, and sell the dealers at a fair price all the milk they want for liquid consumption, and handle the surplus ourselves. The other way is to reduce production until competition raises the price to a profitable basis."

With the increased demand which always comes with hot weather and reduced production, an increase in price is sure to come, but it will be made by the buyers and not by the producers, and as soon as the crisis is over the price will again go down. Any type of a producers' organization would correct this system provided the members had full information and a vote to control the policies.

New Poultry Crate Regulations

I understand there is a new law regulating the size of poultry crates for market shipping, also size of openings allowed in such crates. Can you give me the particulars of this law or tell me where to obtain same?
New York. C. R.

THE express company has inaugurated regulations governing the size of poultry crates, but the laws will not take effect until January 1, 1929, in order to give poultrymen an opportunity to use up the supply they have on hand or remodel their coops to meet the requirements. The new regulations will read as follows:

"Coops must be large enough to prevent overcrowding and top of coop must be covered by slats not more than one inch apart or by wire or screen containing meshes not to exceed one inch in size.

"Charges will be based upon the gross weight of coop and contents at time of shipment.

"Any coop which with its contents exceeds 150 pounds in weight will not be accepted."

Russian Wheat Export

BEFORE the Russian revolution that country exported wheat to the amount of eight to twelve million tons annually. This export product was produced largely by rich farmers and large landowner estates. The peasants produced about one-half the national wheat crop, and consumed themselves only about 40 per cent of it. Since then the peasants have become largely landowners, and now produce about 85 per cent of the crop, and consume themselves 75 per cent of it. In consequence we are told that the villages are short one-half their needs, and export has been reduced to one-twentieth, or 5 per cent of the pre-war exports. Soviet officials are alarmed. Grain made up two-thirds of Russia's export. The government is anxious to maintain the export trade to pay for imports. But the peasant finds that he must sell his wheat at about one and a half times pre-war prices, and pay four times pre-war prices for manufactured products. In other words he has to give up 2 2/3 bushels of wheat now to get the manufactured article he got before the war for one bushel. He refuses to do it. He eats more wheat and goes without the factory products. The government is afraid to seize the wheat lest the peasants would refuse to sow in the future. The Russian peasant having little or no investment, and having nothing to lose, may go to greater extremes in opposition to the outrageous inequality of exchange imposed on farmers of the world since the war than farmers in other countries will venture. It would be an interesting experience if the ignorant and oppressed peasant of Russia should give the farmers of the world a successful demonstration of the results that may safely be expected through the free play of economic law.

Beef in the East

SEVERAL readers have expressed a lively interest in the subject of raising beef cattle in the East, which was discussed by R. R. Snapp in THE R. N.-Y. of July 7. For instance, W. E. Serson, who raises sheep and beef cattle on his farm in Onondaga Co., N. Y., writes that "if your readers who are waiting for *farm relief* or wish to escape much of the drudgery of present dairy methods will investigate this branch of agriculture, a brighter day will dawn for them." Mr. Serson goes on to say that "large areas of good soils now selling, in some cases, for less than half of what the buildings on them cost should be cultivated to grow the essential grains for cattle rations and the rest devoted to pasture for beef."

We have been saying for years and repeat that the raising and feeding of improved beef cattle could be developed by men who possess beef cattle sense into a paying enterprise on many a farm in the Eastern States. Hard work and considerable drudgery, however, are inseparable from any kind of stock raising or farming that pays or keeps going. To many of us the other man's job may appear on the surface to be far easier and pleasanter than our own. It rarely or never is. A man who is making a good living and some money at dairying on his own farm would do well to think hard more than once before giving up that business and engaging in raising beef cattle as his chief enterprise. Many a promising new jump is out of the frying pan into the fire. If the extension and development of raising good beef cattle in various regions of the Eastern States can be justified and sustained by the net returns received by the farmers who do the work, it is certain that we are going to have more beef cattle in this territory.

Government Crop Report

The Winter wheat estimate July 1 was 543,782,000 bushels. Spring wheat outlook is 256,155,000 bushels.

Corn acreage was estimated at 102,280,000 acres, an increase of about 3,500,000 acres, or 3.6 per cent over the area harvested last year. Nearly all of the increase has taken place in the group of States extending from Ohio and Kentucky, west to Kansas. In the eastern portion of this area, wet weather prevented the planting of the usual acreage of corn in 1927, and the heavy loss of Winter wheat left an unusually large acreage to be planted to corn and small grains.

The condition of corn on July 1 was estimated to be 78.1 per cent of normal, with a probable yield per acre of 26.7 bushels, compared with 28.2 bushels per acre harvested in 1927, and 27.2 bushels, the five-year average. A condition estimated of 78.1 per cent may be compared with 69.9 per cent on July 1, 1927 and 82.6 per cent, the 10-year average.

Production, estimated on the basis of a yield of 26.7 bushels per acre, is forecast at 2,735,617,000 bushels, which compares with 2,786,000,000 bushels harvested in 1927 and 2,752,000,000 bushels, the five-year average.

Wheat stocks on farms July 1 are estimated at 23,450,000 bushels, compared with 27,215,000 bushels last year.

The acreage of oats shows practically no change, 41,974,000 acres. The condition of oats on July 1 was 79.9 per cent of normal. An average yield per acre of 31.5 bushels is indicated, compared with 28.3 bushels per acre harvested in 1927. On this basis production is forecast at 1,320,097,000 bushels, compared with 1,195,000,000 bushels harvested in 1927.

The acreage of barley is estimated at 12,243,000 acres, compared with 9,454,000 acres last year. The condition of barley on July 1 was reported as 81.3 per cent. This indicates the probability of a yield of about 24.8 bushels per acre or a total crop about 303,000.000 bushels, exceeding the largest previous crop by about 14 per cent.

The acreage of rye for harvest decreased 4.2 per cent compared with 1927. The acreage is reported as 3,535,000, compared with 3,690,000 harvested in 1927. The condition of 66.7 per cent on July 1 indicates an average yield of 11.1 bushels per acre, compared with 16 bushels harvested in 1927. Production is forecast at 39,273,000 bushels, compared with 36,376,000 bushels indicated by June 1 conditions and 58,600,000 bushels harvested in 1927.

Leading Pennsylvania Counties

The following statement is from Bulletin 445 of the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Board:

Lehigh had the highest value of crops per farm of any county in 1926.

Lancaster led in total production of corn, wheat, tobacco and hay; in number of cattle on farms; in number of chickens on farms and egg produced, and in number of farms having automobiles and tractors.

Berks produced the most oats while Lawrence and Beaver secured the highest yield per acre.

Philadelphia produced the most wheat and corn per acre.

Berks led in production of rye.

Bradford raised the most buckwheat while Adams secured the highest yield per acre.

Adams produced more than 1,500,000 bushels of apples, 500,000 bushels more than Franklin, the second highest.

Franklin produced 187,000 bushels of peaches, 34,000 bushels more than Allegheny, the second leading county.

Montgomery produced the most pears.

Lehigh produced almost twice as many potatoes as any other county, while Lackawanna and Wyoming had the highest yield per acre.

Washington led in wool production with Greene a close second.

Allegheny has the largest number of farms equipped with radios.

Vermont Feed Prices

The Vermont Department of Agriculture gives the following figures for the principal feed markets of the State, in straight carlots:

No. 2 white oats, 84c; No. 3 white oats, 77c; No. 2 yellow corn, $1.26½; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.24½; S. W. bran, $37.60; hard Winter bran, $38.60; standard middlings, $43.10; flour middlings, $51.10; red-dog flour, $53.10; dry brewers' grain, $40.60; white hominy, $55.60; gluten feed, $47.85; gluten meal, $63.60; 36 per cent cottonseed meal, $58.20; 41 per cent cottonseed meal, $66.70; 43 per cent cottonseed meal, $70.70; 31 per cent oilmeal, $57.10; 34 per cent oilmeal, $57.60.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Counsel

If thou shouldst bid thy friend farewell,
But for one night though that farewell may be,
Press thou his hand in thine; thou canst not tell
How far from thee

Fate or caprice may lead his feet
Ere that tomorrow come. Men have been known
Lightly to turn the corner of a street,
And days have grown

To months, and months to lagging years,
Before they look on loving eyes again.
Parting, at best, is underlaid with tears,
With tears and pain.

Therefore, lest sudden death should come between,
Or time, or distance, clasp with pressure true
The palm of him who goeth forth, unseen,
Fate goeth, too!

Yea, find thou always time to say
Some earnest word betwixt the idle talk,
Lest with thee henceforth ever, night and day,
Regret should walk.
—Mary Evelyn Moore Davis (1852-1909).

*

CHILDREN should be taught, from their earliest years, to put away their clothes neatly, but hooks and hangers are often too high for a child to reach. The clothing specialist of the South Dakota State College suggests the use of a narrow board with a line of clothes hooks, swung by cords from the higher hooks. This can be arranged so as to be convenient in height for the children and it will teach them orderly care of their clothes. There is always plenty of "picking up" for mother, even when the children are reasonably neat.

*

THE following is a quick method of making cottage cheese: Thick curdled milk that has soured quickly is the best foundation for a good quality cottage cheese. Set the bowl of milk in a pan of hot water. The milk itself should never become more than lukewarm. When the whey has separated and large thick curds have formed, pour it into a cheesecloth bag and hang it to drain for 20 minutes. Then measure the curd, put it into a colander, and beat in a teaspoonful of butter to a quart of curd. Add salt to taste and leave the mixture to drain for an hour or two longer. A delicious salad combination was made by putting tender young garden lettuce in a bowl, seasoning with French dressing, then placing on it a mound of cottage cheese. The cottage cheese was surrounded by a ring of gooseberry preserve. It made a very pretty dish, and the combination was delicious.

*

THE blueberry muffins they make down on Cape Cod are very good, and the following recipe for them was sent us some years ago by a Massachusetts woman: Sift two cups or flour with two teaspoons of baking powder, a half teaspoon of salt and one round teaspoon of sugar. Beat three eggs without separating; add to them 1½ cups of milk and stir the milk and eggs into the flour. Have ready a cup of carefully-cleaned blueberries and stir them lightly into the mixture. Bake in hot buttered gem pans in a quick oven for 15 minutes.

Preparing a Rose Jar

Some time ago you printed the rules for making a rose jar. Would you repeat these directions? MRS. J. H. L.

Collect the rose petals from fragrant, fully open or falling flowers, and dry in the shade. A mosquito net bag, hung in an airy place, is convenient for this, as the petals cannot blow about, and can be shaken to aid drying. The old-fashioned European way was to spread out the petals, and sprinkle with salt, but this makes too much moisture, matting the petals together, and we prefer to dry without salt.

The petals being dried, you are ready for the pot-pourri mixture. In addition to rose petals, use any flower or leaf that retains fragrance when dried; sweet clover, scented geranium, lemon verbena or pinks. To six quarts of the dried petals and leaves, use one-fourth ounce each of coarsely ground mace, allspice, cloves, and cinnamon; one ounce each of gum benzoin coarsely pounded, one ounce chipped orris root, a little dried and pulverized orange and lemon peel, sandalwood sawdust and powdered myrrh. Mix all together and pack in the rose jar, first putting in the bottom a grain of musk and a little oil of rose. Some pour a little bay rum over all, but we think this overpowers the rose odor, and do not use it. When the jar is packed, cover tightly and leave for three months, that the odor may be well blended.

Sunshine Preserves

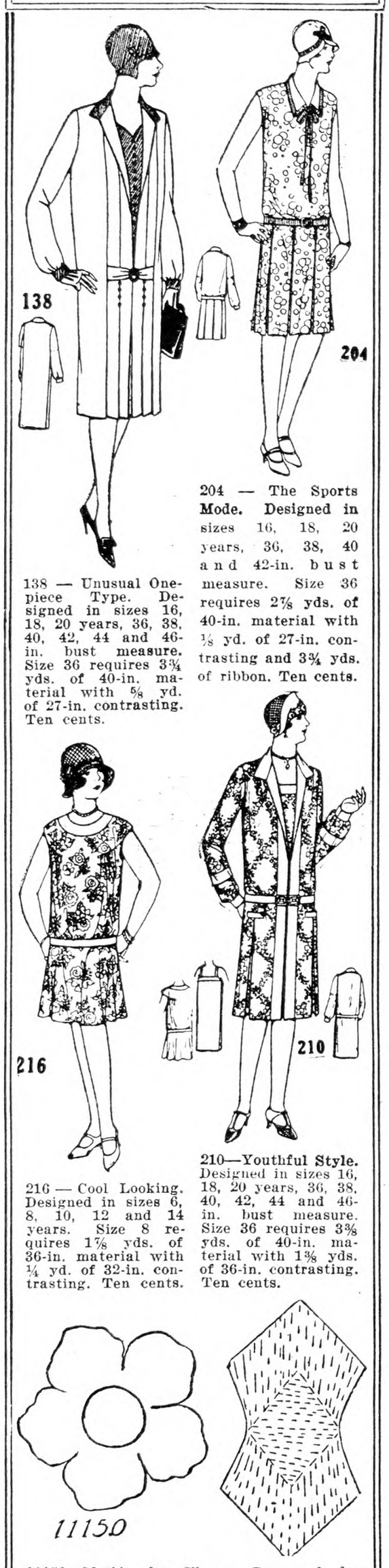
Sunshine preserves are something new in this section of the country, so will pass my recent experience along this line which is as follows:

Weigh 1 lb. of sugar for each pound of fruit. Put sugar on stove with just a little water to dissolve. When it boils, put in the fruit and boil for only 20 minutes. Remove from the fire and pour into pans not over two inches deep. Cover with net or cheesecloth, and place them in the sun for three days to become thick.

I have just finished preserving my cherries and strawberries this way, and no more delicious or beautiful preserves could be wished for. Where the best part comes in is that it requires so little time over the fire on hot days. Any kind of fruit can be preserved in this way. I want to preserve some peaches this Summer the same way. Sunshine preserves also have a better flavor than when preserved the old way. I have a friend who told me her mother did all of her preserving by the "sunshine" method. Try preserving by the "sunshine" process. I am sure you will be pleased in more ways than one. MRS. V. H. S.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



138 — Unusual One-piece Type. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

204 — The Sports Mode. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅛ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and 3¾ yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.

216 — Cool Looking. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 36-in. material with ¼ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

210—Youthful Style. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with 1⅜ yds. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

11150—Motifs for Flower Bag and for Slipper Buckles. Pattern contains 36 flower motifs and four slipper motifs. Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Tennessee Notes

Vegetation of all kinds was weeks behind the beginning of June; cold rains had turned corn and beans a sickly yellow. As yet our young turkeys have withstood the cold and wet but some of my neighbors have lost entire broods. We have an exceptionally good mother hen, although it is her first brood, she watches the clouds and at the first sprinkle she makes her way to the coop.

The rats have destroyed almost every young chick; they even carry them out of the nest when first hatched, and though we have dug, trapped and keep cats, they seem to grow worse every year.

Our old-fashioned roses are one mass of bloom. Some of the fruit trees with a fair crop; blackberry briers were white with bloom, and with all the empty jars, crocks and glasses one surely hopes they will soon mature.

Yesterday I washed, scrubbed the floors and churned; then thought of a strawberry pie. It was a long long way, and many others had the same desire, and there were only sufficient for a small dish of jam, which was very nice with biscuits and butter. Wild strawberries are not so plentiful as they used to be, but are just as delicious.

If one could only find some use for bugs! The beans are already riddled, tomatoes covered with tiny ones, Irish potatoes in same condition. I am using Paris green and hoping to help the vegetables get a start of the bugs, but I notice even the weeds are alive with insects, so it is an up-hill fight. We find a maggot now and then in the onions as well as the rhubarb, and the worms just walked off with the gooseberries and then began on the currants.

The hens have gone on a strike; I've an idea it is for more feed, but the crows allow us a few guinea eggs now and then. People love the farm, but to see the waters swooping down the valleys and cutting great trenches through freshly planted grain or newly set plants, to see a late frost or an early one cut down entire crops, or a hailstorm destroy a season's work in a few moments, to go out and find your choice stock dead from no particular cause—to work and work and work, to wear rags and tags—and have not sufficient coppers ofttimes to mail a letter—well, sometimes I don't love the farm so well. There are advantages and disadvantages in every walk of life. Today one may have a year's living in prospect, and tomorrow starvation may be staring him in the face. I trust there will be sufficient for all to live and to let live. One reaches the end of the proverbial rainbow, and finds no pot of gold, looks behind the clouds and sees no silver lining, and like a tired child at the close of day we are anxious for rest and sleep, willing to trust it all to a Divine power. MRS. D. B. P.

From the Little Brown House

Some have taken exception to the name of "Lonesome Farmhouse" and in a book recently sent the boys is the old poem of the boy who was going away for a year and a day, and hunt for the best place in the world and then come and get his mother, but when the year was ended he told his mother:

"The dearest and best
Is a little brown house,
An old brown house,
Under the apple tree."

And after all these years it seemed so fit we wonder if at the end of a perfect day our boys will feel the same.

Such a unique experience was mine a few days ago. As I opened my eyes in the white lilac was a chipping sparrow and myrtle warbler, in the plum tree just beyond was the black-throated blue warbler, and the easily distinguished Blackburnian warbler, and a phoebe was calling from the ridge pole of the barn, a song sparrow was trilling in the apple tree, while the barn full of swallows was filling the air with gladness. A pair of robins is nesting in a nearby apple tree, the goldfinch visits the grounds each day, and cedar waxwing investigated the trees, but I don't find his nest yet, while a flock of 20 chimney swifts came to the apple trees north of the house one night, but seemingly have gone on.

On June 9 the lilacs, Tartarian honeysuckle and Japan quince were in full bloom and the hardy plants, so slow in starting this Spring, were coming on well and hurrying their buds. Hardy lupins and Heuchera or alum-root are among the new buds I am eagerly watching. Geum Mrs. Bradshaw is growing freely from seed, but am not sure there is a single plant of Asclepias tuberosa, something partner and I were especially anxious to grow.

The maiden pinks, Dianthus deltoides, started for rock work, are things of beauty in their dainty little leaves and buds of promise.

The garden was so sadly neglected last year that I started in to reset all but shrubs, roses, peonies and Iris, the Iris to be reset after blooming; so many rainy days have been favorable to this work and how the plants appreciate a nice rich, soft root bed. I think I have been too afraid of resetting the hardy plants, perhaps now I shall go to the other extreme.

Have those interested in wild plants tried growing them from seed? Those we are trying we have sown as soon as ripe, in Mother Nature's way, and most of the seedlings appear the next Spring. Blood-root ripened seed in July, was sown at once, and covered with a burlap sack, and in June the little plants came. Herb Robert has very tiny seeds, but sown last Fall is coming on finely, and Jack-in-the-pulpit always grows; as well as Clematis, virgin's bower, and the Œnothera or evening primrose.

Karl, aged 10, is enthusiastically pressing and mounting one of each variety of wild flower he finds, and wishing he could press one of each variety in the world. Poor little chap! His little feet have a long way to travel before he learns it is a "great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world" in the prose of everyday life.

In wallpaper economy it is often possible to buy odd rolls of wallpaper; those that have the same plain shade back may be put on reverse side out, and make a substantial saving.

And now it is raining again, the seventeenth rainy day in less than a month.

MOTHER BEE.

Food for Health

We farmers should be the best nourished people in the world, but all too frequently, owing to a misunderstanding of food values, we are overfed and undernourished. Milk and eggs should form a large part of our diet, but I often hear housewives say: "I cannot afford to feed my family milk and eggs; those are the things that we have to depend on to bring in money," and the same women buy expensive cuts of meat and spend their time concocting rich dishes abounding in sugar and fat, and flatter themselves that they are saving money, but an epidemic of any disease is sure to find one or more victims beneath their roofs. Those same women will say in such an injured tone of voice, "We are so unlucky, it just seems as if it was our fate that some of our family should catch every ailment that comes within a mile of us." In the end it costs them a lot more for doctor's bills than has been saved by depriving themselves of wholesome foods.

One of our friends is at present recovering from a long and expensive illness with the grippe. His wife is an excellent cook and a fine woman, but she has an ingrown notion that milk and eggs are produced to be sold. From a dairy of ten cows she saves one quart of milk a day, and if the supply falls short she adds water to make it hold out. The hired man is very fond of milk, but she says "he will have to drink tea and coffee, milk costs too much." The fact of the matter is, at the prices we receive for milk, it is the cheapest of all foods, and not only the cheapest but the wholesomest. At our house milk and eggs are eaten freely every day, and none of us ever have more than a touch of the grippe.

A farmer's wife whose husband kept a dairy of 20 cows, once said to me: "Tapioca pudding is our favorite dessert, but we never have it except in the Winter time when the milk is kept at home; we can't afford to use much milk in the Summer time." This woman's daughter's face was a sight, covered with pimples from eating too much pork and rich cake and pie. Milk is a great beautifier, and if for no other reason it would pay our girls and women to drink lots of it.

Dr. Royal S. Copelanc says if he had his way every man, woman and child in the world would drink at least a quart of milk each day. If the good doctor had his way what would it mean to the dairy farmer? If the rest of the world will not follow his advice there is nothing to prevent farmers and their families from doing it.

The great majority of farmers eat too much starch in the form of white bread, potatoes, pies, puddings and cake; growing children and anyone who leads an active outdoor life need plenty of body-building elements in their daily diet, and milk, eggs and fresh fruits and vegetables supply these elements more abundantly and in far better form than the usual diet of white bread, meat, potatoes and desserts. If you are suffering from digestive disturbances with "that tired feeling" added to your other discomforts just try for one month living on green leafy vegetables made into appetizing salads, eat two or three eggs a day, drink milk instead of tea or coffee, and see if you do not feel better at the end of the month. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," you know.

My husband once worked two months for a prosperous farmer who sold a bushel basket of eggs every week, and they appeared on the table three times during the two months. The usual supper was bread and butter, dried herrings and cake. It was haying time, and when the boys found a nest of eggs in the mow they went the way good eggs often go when hungry boys find them.

Buttermilk is a fine article of diet for those who relish it, and everyone should learn to; we cannot all get the real stuff, but a good substitute of equal food value is, well-flavored sour milk with two tablespoons of cream added to each cupful,

and well beaten with an egg-beater.

White bread is lacking in minerals and vitamins and should never be used as a steady article of diet; for the past five months I have eaten only whole wheat bread and I never had better health. The curse of America is the great number of refined foods that are advertised so widely, so refined and devitalized that there is almost no food value left.

Old-fashioned cornmeal mush is an excellent food, I make it very thin with salted water and after it has boiled a few minutes I put it in the oven for two hours or longer, it cannot be cooked too long, and when I take it out I just remove the skin that forms on the top; this is easier than cooking it on top of the stove and I think it cooks more evenly. If you can get milk and cream half and half to serve with it you have a dish fit for a prince.

My family like johnny-cake made by this recipe: One and two-thirds cups cornmeal, two and one-third cups white flour, three-fourths cup sugar, two teaspoons salt, mix all together, make a hole in the center and break in two eggs. Stir the eggs with part of the dry mixture, this obviates the necessity of beating them, then add two cups of sour milk in which two teaspoons of soda has been dissolved. This is a favorite dish at our house, served hot with milk, but I prefer it cold with butter. C. T.

Home-cured Pork

A reader has inquired about the market for home-cured pork. It has been our experience that there is more profit in this method of marketing pigs than any other. Notice that I said "pigs," not "hogs." THE R. N.-Y. said that the farmer would have to compete with the big packers whose products are always uniform and of excellent quality. This is right of course and for this reason it is as necessary to give the young pigs quick-growing feeds as it is to cure the pork carefully. Then they should be quickly, though moderately, fattened in order that the meat may be tender, juicy and fine grained, with a good flavor. Although the commercial hams are in great demand, if the farmer can produce such a grade of meat it will find a ready sale with a certain class of customers who are willing to pay a big price for a good quality, and certainly a well-cared-for dairy-fed pork bears the palm over all others.

The joints should be well rounded and plump, instead of thin and flat, the outside skin must be tender, thin and pliable, and fine streaks of fat should show through the muscle fibres. A poorly fed and slowly grown pig will produce hams that will be dry and tough in comparison, no matter how carefully they may be cured, and an old hog will be too fat and coarse-grained for a finicky trade.

Hams sell more readily if they weigh about 12 lbs., as 15 and 16 "sound" like too much for the average customer.

If the product is to be boned be sure that the meat is rolled very tightly and tied and skewered firmly and neatly in place. Gummed paper strips are more satisfactory, and look better, to hold the first wrapping in place.

In curing hams a mild flavor is usually preferred, and this means that the meat must be removed from the pickle exactly on time and all the curing ingredients exactly proportioned, according to the method and recipe used. Every farmer has a pet method for curing pork, and usually is more successful if that method is followed; however always avoid over salting and depend on the long, slow smoking for keeping qualities.

Satisfactory bacon is far more difficult to prepare than any other pork product. The lean must be tender and of a bright color, and the fat should be firm and white.

So much for smoked products. If sausage is attempted, orders should be taken early in the season before the pigs are butchered in order to know just how much meat to allow for this purpose. It pays to use all the meat, except the heavy clear fat, for sausage, as good homemade sausage brings a high price to private customers, and can be safely and cheaply sent by mail during the cold months, parcel post.

Here again the product must be uniform, as it would never do to make a good lean sausage for one order and then, because the next pig happened to be fatter, have the next order all melt away in the frying pan. The old-fashioned fat sausage is out of date. It should not shrink more than one-sixth in frying. It must be fine grained, but not pasty like the butcher's sausage. The texture should be even and the seasoning well mixed. To do this it must be ground once, spread out and sprinkled with the seasoning, mixed slightly by hand and then ground twice more. It is then pressed into a firm round roll, wrapped neatly in oiled paper, ready to be sliced easily. Fresh home-grown sage is the best seasoning, but lacking this a good fresh commercial poultry dressing can be used following directions carefully, being careful not to have the product too highly flavored, as that is one strong objection to the commercial sausage. The consumer wishes to enjoy the flavor of the pork as well as salt and sage.

There are four varieties of popular sausage. The best and highest priced is the all pork, next comes the pork and beef, then the pork and veal, and pork and cereal. This last I have never attempted, although I have eaten it and found it very good.

When beef is combined with pork, the beef should be lean, but the pork may safely contain a trifle more fat than when all pork is used. Not more than one-third beef should be used, as it will be more like hamburg steak than sausage if there is too much beef. It must be very thoroughly mixed by grinding the strips alternately.

In the pork and veal sausage the bacon cuts may be combined with the clear lean pork and lean veal.

A standard sausage recipe is 100 lbs. of pork and 1¾ lbs. of salt, 5 ozs. of black pepper and 4 ozs. of freshly ground sage and 1 oz. of ground mustard. This makes a mild flavored sausage and can be varied to suit the taste.

It is wise to specialize on the form of product, and not try to prepare the whole pig for private customers, as it is apt to prove too difficult. By concentrating our efforts on either the smoked products or the sausage, success is more assured, as some of the better meat is needed in the sausage. FLORENCE HADLEY.

Keeping Butter in Brine

Heretofore in keeping butter put up in brine I always found a difficult task to keep it from getting that old, stale, strong odor and flavor until a year or two ago, when I tried an experiment with first-class results.

Simply get a thin piece of cloth and cut in square sizes large enough to hold about a pound of butter, then wrap butter closely and drop into the brine jar or crock. First, be sure to work out all water or sour milk, then let it become firm and make into as round cakes as possible. Small 2-lb. sugar or salt bags are ideal to put it in. Last Fall I put up in this way about 15 lbs. just for table use (as my cow would be dry in midwinter) and it kept nearly as sweet as when first made, and I didn't use the last until May. When it is packed close in a stone jar or crock then covered with brine, the brine does not get free access to the butter, which causes it to get old and strong, but when put up in cloth, the brine gets all around and in between each package, as they do not fit solid or close together. This free access of brine at all times causes the butter to keep sweet. When the jar is full, weight with a small plate or rock or something similar so as every cake will be well under the brine.

Be sure to have the brine strong enough to float an egg. I have used the above method for three Winters with the same good results. It is no doubt the best recipe I ever tried or have seen in print for keeping butter fresh and sweet for so long a time. MRS. V. H. S.

Proved by Experience

The following are some recipes that I have found helpful, so am passing them along.

Salad Dressing.—One can sweetened condensed milk, ½ cup vinegar, one teaspoon salt, one heaping teaspoon ground mustard, a little pepper, celery salt and paprika if desired. Put all the above ingredients into a dish and beat thoroughly with an egg beater. This is quite thin when first made, but thickens in a short time. As soon as I finish beating I usually pour into a can that has a tight cover, and if kept where it is cool will keep quite a while.

Chocolate Jumbles.—One pint molasses, one coffee cup brown sugar, one coffee cup lard, ½ coffee cup hot water, two teaspoons soda and salt, one teaspoon each cloves and cinnamon, one teaspoon nutmeg, one cake chocolate, flour. Chip up chocolate and dissolve in hot water, add molasses, sugar, lard, salt and soda (dissolved in a little hot water). Add flour sifted with spices until it is a soft dough. Roll out, cut with doughnut cutter. The secret of these is to have the dough as soft as possible. Cocoa may be used in place of the chocolate. This makes a large amount but it never pays to make half the amount for my family, for they simply "won't keep" when the youngsters find them. When I frost these I have my milk warm that I add to the confectioner's sugar and keep the frosting warm. This makes it easy to spread, and it hardens quickly when applied to the cold jumbles.

Chocolate Cake (no eggs or milk). — One cup sugar, 1⅔ cups flour, lard size of an egg, one cup boiling water, one teaspoon soda, two squares chocolate or four tablespoon cocoa, one teaspoon vanilla. Dissolve together lard, soda, chocolate and boiling water. When cool add sugar and flour and flavoring. Beat well and bake in layer cake tins. Frost with white frosting.

Butterscotch Pie. — One cup brown sugar, yolk of two eggs, a little water, butter size of walnut, one tablespoon flour, one cup milk. Combine all ingredients and cook until thick. Pour into baked pie shell and use whites of two eggs for meringue.

Carrot Pie.—Add one cup grated raw carrots to one cup sweet milk, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon ginger, beaten yolks of two eggs and ½ cup sugar. Put this mixture in a tin lined with crust, and bake as for pumpkin pie, which it tastes like. A good way to use the carrots.

Vinegar Pie.—One egg, three tablespoons vinegar, one teaspoon lemon extract, four tablespoons flour, one cup sugar, one cup water. Mix sugar and flour, add boiling water, cook five minutes, add egg well beaten, cook two minutes. Remove from fire and add vinegar and lemon extract. Pour into ready-baked crust.

Mocha Frosting.—One-third cup butter, two cups confectioner's sugar, ¼ cup dry cocoa, three tablespoons liquid coffee, one teaspoon vanilla. Beat butter until creamy, add one cup sugar and cocoa. Beat well, put in coffee and rest of sugar, lastly vanilla, and beat again. MRS. L. S. C.

Keeping a Diary

Some time ago one of the correspondents of THE R. N.-Y. stated that she did not think she would ever keep a diary, as most of the entries would probably read: "Etc., etc., etc." I smiled when I read it, for I have been keeping a diary ever since 1916, and only wish I had begun sooner.

Of course there's always the weather to be noted, but not many of us attach the same importance to it as did the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who, under the birth date of his son, wrote, "Rain this morning. Son born."

Each evening I record what kind of work was done that day, who our visitors were, if any, and if any of us were off the ranch, and if we marketed anything, often give prices received, or tell what we paid for various articles. In growing season I never fail to record time of first blossoms of various flowers, and first mess of the various fresh vegetables. I always tell when we heard the first meadow lark, or saw the first humming-bird. The smart sayings or doing of the youngsters of the family are written, and I know that when my grand-children are grown men and women they will enjoy reading about their childish capers.

I've even dipped into my near neighbors' business, and more than once Neighbor De Graff has walked over to inquire the date on which he shipped his cattle last year, or Neighbor Bransford comes to see when it was he started his hotbeds. Coming back to the weather, I find that we, like most people, are apt to declare that "We never saw such a late Spring" or "It never did get so dry," but when we dig out the diaries, we discover that it is the same old brand of weather we've always had. Now you just try keeping a diary. It's fun. MRS. P. U.

My Best Cucumber Pickle Recipe

Gather the cucumbers and put away in good strong brine (strong enough to float an egg) till convenient to make pickle. When ready to use, take out and soak for two or three days till salt is out. For every two gallons of cucumbers have a half gallon of good cider vinegar and 6 lbs. of brown sugar in the preserving kettle, hot. Drop part of the cucumbers in and let them get thoroughly hot; take these out and put the remainder in and get hot. Take these out and put all cucumbers back in jar. Now take vinegar off the stove and add about one teacup of ground mustard dissolved in a cup of hot water, a tablespoon each of spice, cloves, cinnamon, celery seed, turmeric; pour over cucumbers and cover. Be sure all cucumbers are well covered in the vinegar. In a week or ten days you will have the best cucumber pickle you ever tasted. My pickle is highly complimented by old and young. MRS. V. H. S.

Bread and Butter Pickles

Eight quarts table-size cucumbers, peeled and sliced (not too thin, about one inch), two quarts medium-size white onions, peeled and sliced. Two containers should be used for these two vegetables, and each is left to stand over night with salt between layers of vegetables, using in all about two cups of salt. In the morning drain and rinse well each vegetable. Prepare two quarts cider vinegar, 2½ lbs. brown sugar, ¼ lb. stick cinnamon, one tablespoon whole allspice, one tablespoon turmeric, 2½ tablespoons white mustard seed, two teaspoons celery seed, ½ teaspoon cayenne pepper. Tie cinnamon and allspice in a muslin bag, and add to other ingredients, and bring to a boil. Then add cucumbers and onions, bring just to a boil, pack and seal in glass jars. MRS. G. A. H.

Two Drop Cookies

Drop White Cookies.—One-third pound butter, one cup white sugar creamed; five egg yolks, ½ cup chopped walnut meats, one teaspoon vanilla, pinch salt, one teaspoon baking powder, five egg whites beaten stiff. Flour to make stiff enough to drop. Always try one. This recipe makes 24 cookies. You can place raisin in center of each cooky.

Drop Ginger Cookies.—Three-fourths cup brown sugar, ¾ cup molasses, ½ cup lard, one egg, one teaspoon ginger (level), ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ cup buttermilk, one teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon baking powder. Flour to make stiff enough to drop. Always try one. This recipe makes about 2½ or three dozen. MRS. W. W. NIMMS.

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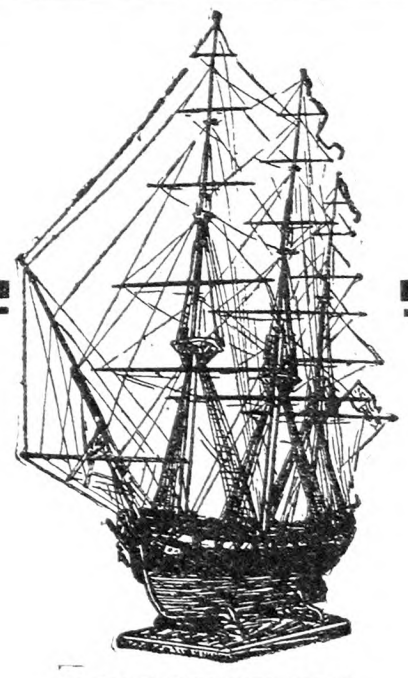

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A Farmer's Opinions

"FARMER" DEFINED.—If a man owns, lives on and personally operates a farm, and has no income from any other source, he is a farmer in the most literal sense of the word. The man who lives in a town, owns a farm and rents it on shares or for cash, is a tired or retired farmer. The man who rents a farm from a landowner and moves every March is another kind of farmer. Many a man classed by the census as a farmer is a dairyman, horticulturist, stockman, breeder, poultryman, beekeeper or seedsman, depending on the type of farming to which he chiefly devotes himself. In that case he is, like the modern physician, a specialist.

GREELEY'S OPINION. — According to Horace Greeley, a man who lives and works in a city and owns a farm is an "agriculturist." The famous editor might have defined that kind of "agriculturist" as a poor business man, for city men who run their farms by proxy lose money every year almost without exception. At the outset they expect to "go in the hole," and enjoy the going, but when the novelty of the experience wears off and their check books run out, they dispose of their farms at losing prices, and thereafter believe that a wise cobbler sticks to his last.

OTHER KINDS OF FARMERS.—Another kind of farmer, of whom one hears certain cynical Iowa bankers speak, is "the gasoline farmer"—the man who "drives" most of the time without getting anywhere, so far as his mortgage is concerned. Still another and more numerous kind of farmer is the man who refuses to join William Hirth's crowd in Missouri or elsewhere, and will not permit Mr. Hirth's friendly right hand of goodfellowship to slip a ring in his nose. Mr. Hirth's label of brotherly love for this man is "damn fool farmer." (See editorial "Wants Rings in Farmers' Noses" on page 971 of THE R. N.-Y. last week.) As a native of the forbearing State in which Mr. Hirth remains at large and unmolested, and as a farm-owner who has not been rung by ringleaders of the exploiters of cornbelt farmers in distress, I am glad to wear Mr. Hirth's tag of honor. It may serve to identify the kind of farmer who begins this week to record "A Farmer's Opinions" in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

ON TRANSPLANTING.—A friendly or disinterested fate sometimes tears a man out of the soil of which for years he has been a part, and plants him in a different field far away from the scenes of his youth. Not infrequently, in an age of shifts and changes, fate, luck or chance pulls round pegs out of square holes and drops them into round ones. Quite as often it works the other way, or doesn't work at all. Some men are born with better rudders than others possess who sail the seas or walk the earth. To some extent they plan and govern their lives. Most people, however, come and go and eddy about, like the wind. No man is superior to the forces that, like the ocean tides, push and pull him, whether he is conscious of their power or not. In speculative moods, some of us wonder whether we live our lives or whether the old and endless stream of life flows through us without our having much to do with its course. Be that as it may, every man, cast upon the stream with deep urges and wellsprings in his heart, hopes and tries to take a hand in his own destiny. Whatever the result, the effort cannot be altogether in vain.

FROM WEST TO EAST.—It is one thing to have looked, listened and talked as a repeating visitor in our Eastern States, to have spent days and nights on eastern farms, and then returned to the cornbelt or home land. It is a different thing to pass out of the mid-west, settle down in an Eastern State and go to work as one of its residents. Having done both things, I shall probably be expressing many opinions and some convictions in these columns which may be colored by geography. That could be a possible virtue; it might easily be something else. The breadth of a man's point of view should correspond in some degree with the range of his experience and observations in space and time.

THE PLAY OF GEOGRAPHY.—When a man from Indiana, New York or any other State in the Union goes to Europe, he is called an "American" over there, and likes it. He seems to forget for a little while that he is a "Hoosier" or "New Yorker;" but when he returns to the United States he drops the national label and proudly pins on his local or State tag. An acquaintance of mine was asked by an Englishman in London where he was from. Proud of his State, the American answered, "I'm from Missouri." The Englishman was not informed by that information, for, in sincerity, he asked, "What is that and where is it?" We are a State-conscious people. Many of us are county-conscious. We cultivate, develop and advertise geographical and other intolerances and prejudices which do not help us to live and work together in harmony as citizens of the United States. In a land of excessive laws, organized tyrannies and official coercions, every man who desires to enjoy what is left of personal liberty will try earnestly to be tolerant of his neighbor's intolerances.

WHY SO MUCH RAIN?—A Pennsylvanian, in an enthusiastic letter, says that scientists are on the verge of learning "how to make it rain." His opinion is that radio waves, along with other extensive uses of electricity, caused the widespread rainy weather that began early in the Spring and, up to date (July 6), has not appreciably changed. Farmers who are fighting weeds, trying to cure hay or harvest a grain crop are not interested at present in an invention that might "make it rain;" they would like to see one that would make it stop raining for a week at least. At the end of the year, however, the total precipitation in any given region probably will turn out to be just about what its 10-year average has been. Perhaps after all, the weather every day is entitled to a word of appreciation. A wet June yields a prodigious wealth of floral beauty. An abundance of moisture, along with frequent spells of hot weather, creates the soil conditions under which applied fertilizers act freely, rapidly and uniformly.

AN UNCOMMON SEASON.—Friends and acquaintances in many States west of Pennsylvania write that the bulk of their Spring plantings and seedings was several days to a few weeks late, and that the weather has since been uncommonly wet and freakish. An Ozark mountaineer observes that "it always is in a Presidential year." According to his view, moreover, "the weather changes oftener and to a greater extent than the prejudices and habits of most people in this part of the country." Maybe he could safely have taken in a little more territory. No county, State of country has a monopoly of the virtues or vices of mankind or of fair weather or foul. Whatever any man may say against this year's weather, if he will judge it by the year instead of the day he will almost surely have much to say in praise of it. Sitting in a chair on the screened porch of her farm home in Champaign County, Ohio, Mrs. Florence S. Wing wrote this on July 2: "It has been a beautiful Spring, but very wet for field work. Just now, climbing roses, honeysuckles, blue Delphiniums and Canterbury bells are showing great blooms. Everything is lush-green. There is no wheat hereabouts, but barley and oats instead. We have a choice small flock of Dorsets trimming the lawn by turns; they look good to me. An orphan foal interests me very much. It is doing well."

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y. — A farming area in which there is a large population of dairy cows is likely to be relatively prosperous, and, what is more important, rich in happy, healthy girls and boys on farms. Wholesome dairy products contain most of the vital nutritive makings of sound, robust human bodies. Jefferson County, N. Y., in which I recently spent a delightful day, bears many landscape earmarks of social and economic well being. Dairying is its chief and growing rural industry. Some of the country through which ones passes from Watertown to Middle Road Church — about six miles — would rejoice the heart of a home-loving Swiss, for it bears a suggestive resemblance to parts of his native land. Are there no Brown Swiss cattle in the county? It is good to see a rugged, big-barreled, muscular Brown Swiss cow, swinging a large, shapely udder and a tinkling bell, as she grazes the sweet herbage of a limestone hill pasture that flanks a pine forest.

CHILDREN AND ICE CREAM. — Thirty years ago the refreshments of farm children at picnics and Fourth of July celebrations were red-and-white stick candy (often in bad bacteriological condition) and soda pop. It is no wonder that those of us who partook of these factory products often fought Indians and panthers in our dreams. Forty boys and girls, before and after dinner at the Jersey cattle show and sale near Watertown, ate ice cream cones and chocolate bars. Human nutrition and confections are improving. None of these youngsters was of the undernourished, runty, rickety sort sometimes seen at feeble, spiritless play in cities. Every one was active, playful and at ease in the crowd of some 200 men and women, mostly their parents. One felt here the controlling presence of genuine, localized neighborliness, which is the root-basis of sound co-operation. Farm children as a whole aren't so timid and shy as their parents were at their ages. Shyness is a social and business handicap.

GROUNDS FOR HOPEFULNESS. — If a man isn't a chronic dyspeptic or a humorless pessimist on his way down the third time to the bottom of Salt Fork, he can find many concrete facts and read plain signs on which to base a hopeful view of life in any farming community which practices dairying and develops a few supplemental farm enterprises that can be carried along with dairying. By-products may often be far more valuable than the raw materials from which they issue. A first-class boy-and-girl crop is a by-product of dairying. One doesn't hear much about farm relief in a dairy-farming community, where, as in Jefferson County, on festive occasions, one sees well-fed, healthy, merry children playing in the grass and climbing trees. You see there the human foundation for a better citizenship to come. You see Margaret Bull, 9, and Wilbur Bull, 11, take a competent hand in showing calves. You hear women talk intelligently about cows and books worth reading. You hear farmers say things which prove that they know and are applying the elements of economics.

A JERSEY CATTLE SALE. — Holstein-Friesians lead all other breeds combined in Jefferson County, but Jerseys, which constitute 25 per cent of its cattle population, are increasing in this black-and-white stronghold. Guernseys and Ayrshires also have some active friends there. Boys' and girls' club work is done by some 1,300 members recruited from about one-half of the 343 schools in the county. A sale of eight Jersey heifers and heifer calves was an event of the day. It was under the auspices of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club. Breeders in the Watertown region consigned the entries, which sold well, the average being $128, with a $205 top. Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y., consigned a comely yearling for which Mrs. I. G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y., paid $175. Geo. W. Sisson, Potsdam, N. Y., paid $200 for the choice senior yearling Fancy Pearl Ada, bred and consigned by John Tucker, Skaneateles, N. Y. Robt. W. Eno, fieldman for the American Jersey Cattle Club, assisted the auctioneer in the selling. A show preceded the auction. Mr. Sisson made the awards. His clear reasons for his decisions were helpful. A good dinner was served in the hall. Talks about Jerseys and dairying were made, Hudson C. Bull presiding. There was dancing to the music of an old-fashioned fiddler.

D. C. W.

Points on Selling a Farm

After reading a letter of mine in THE R. N.-Y. for May 26, a subscriber wrote me an interesting letter concerning the sale of her mother's farm, consisting of 100 acres of land in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. The place is a few rods from an improved road and about five miles from a good town having a milk plant. It is rolling land, not hilly, a flowing well at the kitchen door, and creeks in the pastures. The soil is good, and the farm has always been known as desirable. It is now temporarily depleted, having been farmed by the owner of an adjoining farm for the last two years, and before that was run by a city man who bought it in boom times at a fancy price, and after two or three years abandoned it.

The buildings are a large barn, one-half the roof being new, and the other half in need of renewing. There is lumber enough on the place to build a milkhouse, and some standing timber. Distance to school about 1½ miles. The eight-room house is in need of some repairs. The farm is offered for less than $25 an acre on long time, or for less for a down sum.

Now come the funny offers she has received after advertising it quite extensively. Most would-be buyers want a farm not more than 40 miles from New York. One man said the place, 10 or 15 minutes from the village, is "much too far from town." A Pennsylvanian said he would give $1,200, nothing down, but $10 a month and "not one cent of interest." A worthless, penniless drunkard of the neighborhood who wanted to rent it took a very high-hat tone about the condition of the barn roof. A one-armed old foreigner, who said he did his own housekeeping, and had samples of all his cooking on his coat, explained that he did not sell milk to the factory as they said it was dirty; he wanted to rent the farm, which he had not seen, but thought $50 the limit.

The farm still remains unsold, although desirable in many ways and attractive in price. I will give a few reasons, as I see them, for the slow sale of this farm. First, the soil being slightly depleted. In these get-rich-quick days men do not want to build up a farm before reaping a good harvest. It does cost to build up a farm, though not much depleted. On this point let me say I took a much run-down farm, and while building it up, gathered in a 20 per cent income, gross.

Second, the condition of the buildings. No one wants to buy a hat or pair of trousers new and then go on and do them over. Why not buy something not in need of immediate repair? A very small particle feels large when it gets in the eye. You go into a house or barn at night and find that you can study astronomy through the roof, and it dampens your enthusiasm. Then the woman looks over the house which is to be her abode if it is bought, and quickly decides adversely, when it is not in good repair. "The little foxes spoil the vines." It was the "last straw that broke the camel's back."

C. M. DRAKE.

New York.

Hog Feeding in Delaware

To feeder hogs and sows I desire to feed yellow cornmeal, wheat middlings, tankage, lime, salt and bonemeal. How should these be mixed? Should the mixture be hand-fed or self-fed in hoppers?
Kent Co., Del. W. H.

For feeders I should suggest a mixture of nine parts yellow cornmeal and one part tankage.

All gilts and those mature sows that are advanced in pregnancy should receive a mixture of 70 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 25 lbs. middlings and 5 lbs. tankage. Open sows and those in early pregnancy can get along with reduced amounts of middlings and tankage.

The feeders may be self-fed, but the breeding stock should have the grain restricted. For each 100 lbs. live weight, feed 1 lb. of grain to sows and 1½ lbs. to gilts. Pasturage or legume hay fed from racks is important for sows and gilts.

If minerals are added to these rations, I should mix salt, bonemeal and lime in equal portions and feed them from a separate hopper. T. A. BAKER.
University of Delaware.

High-production Jerseys

The Jersey cow Sophie's Honeysuckle, in the herd of Randleigh Farms, Lockport, N. Y., has completed her fourth official production test with a record of 872 lbs. of butterfat and 14,878 lbs. of milk. Her milk averaged 5.86 per cent butterfat for the year, and for eight of the months of the test her production exceeded 70 lbs. of butterfat. While on her four tests she has produced a total of 3,294.34 lbs. of butterfat and 56,969 lbs. of milk. This consistently high producer is by the gold and silver medal bull Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, and out of Figgis 97th of Hood Farm, a cow which has a 365-day record of 750.10 lbs. of butterfat and 14,796 lbs. of milk.

A gold medal has bee nawarded to Vermont Owl's Addie M., a mature Jersey in the herd of the New York State School of Agriculture, Delhi, N. Y., which yielded 704.04 lbs. of butterfat and 15,785 lbs. of milk in 365 days on an official production test. She carried a calf 209 days while making the record, qualifying for a gold medal awarded by the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Calves or Vealers?

Tentative market classes and grades of calves and vealers have been set up by the Federal bureau of agriculture economics. According to Don J. Slater, marketing specialist, they are at present more or less generally recognized by the trade at many of the large central markets. At practically all important central live stock markets a day's supply of immature cattle ranges from several hundred up to several thousand head. These animals have been and still are designated by various names at different markets. At some markets all such animals are termed calves, whereas at other markets they are called vealers, and at still other markets, usually the larger, more highly developed and specialized markets, part of them are known as calves and part as vealers.

When these immature animals are classified and graded in accordance with the system of tentative standard market classes and grades adopted by the bureau, they naturally fall into two rather distinct groups because, when slaughtered, they produce two more or less distinct kinds of meal. As a rule, immature cattle three months of age or younger produce a dressed carcass the meat of which is distinctly different from that obtained from older young cattle.

The meat produced by a large percentage of immature cattle which are approximately three months old or younger is known in the wholesale and retail meat trade as veal, whereas the carcasses produced by most of the immature cattle over three months old are known in the wholesale and retail meat trade as calf carcasses.

It is on the basis of these differences that the tentative grades of the bureau are founded.

Sheep in Maryland

"A million sheep on Maryland farms" is the slogan of members of the Maryland Sheep Growers' Association. Secretary K. A. Clark, College Park, Md., recently announced the auction of 20 purebred rams. At this writing we do not have the details of the sale, which took place at Centerville, Md., on July 19. During the past few years several auctions of pedigree rams have been held in Maryland, good prices being realized. Hampshires, of which we saw several well improved flocks in Maryland last month, appear to be making much headway in the State.

Powdered Milk for Calves

In feeding powdered skim-milk to calves, how much water should be used for each pound of powder? R. S.
Long Island, N. Y.

Powdered skim-milk may readily be used as a feed for calves. The most satisfactory way is to reconstitute it with water, using about 8 lbs. of water to 1 lb. of powder. It is better to prepare it several hours before feeding, though care must be taken that in hot weather it does not set so long as to become sour.
Tompkins Co., N. Y. H. H. WING.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 22-23. — Massachusetts State Grange Feld Days, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

July 24-27. — Tenth annual Summer Farm and Home Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

July 30-31. — New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, three-county potato tour, Cortland, N. Y.

Aug. 1.—Field Day, Market Garden Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 14-18. — International Poultry Show and annual convention of the American Poultry Association, Ardmore, Okla.

Aug. 15.—New York State Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, and International Entomological Congress, State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., in Champlain Valley.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 22 - 25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.

Aug. 24.—Dedication of new building, New York Ranger School, Wanakena, N. Y.

Aug. 27-30. — Pennsylvania Poultry Tour to Connecticut, starting from Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 27.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 3-8.—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 13-20.—National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Coming Cattle Sales

Aug. 15.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Aug. 31. — Cayuga County Guernsey Sale, Auburn, N. Y.

Oct. 10. — Louis Merryman's Grade Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Md.

Oct. 11.—Louis Merryman's 19th Semi-annual Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Md.

Udder Diseases of the Cow

Dr. A. S. Alexander, well-known to our readers as an eminent veterinary authority, has written a book on this important subject. Some of the chapter headings giving an idea of its scope are: Structure of the Udder; Diseases of the Udder; Teat Sores and Injuries; Surgery of Teats and Udder; Systemic Diseases Affecting the Udder; Conditions Affecting Milk Yield; Vices; Abnormalities of Milk; Milk Hygiene; Disinfection.

The book contains 213 pages and 29 illustrations. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER; price $2.25.

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Pair of Black Grey Percheron, 2 year olds, mare and horse, closely related and matched, mare is bred—Price, $275.
One Registered Black Percheron Yearling Stallion—Price, $160.
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∴ SHEEP ∴

For Sale—REGISTERED CHEVIOT 2 rams born March 1927. Particulars: Address THOMAS McNUTT, Manager, Whitpain Farms, Ambler, Penna.

REGISTERED SHORPSHIRE RAMS and RAM LAMBS $20.00 to $40.00 each. Shipped on approval. No money required. J. S. MORSE - Levanna, N. Y.

∴ GOATS ∴

Free Literature on Milk Goats American Milk Goat Record Association, Vincennes, Ind.

Nubian Milk Goats Fall sale list now ready—Milking does pure and grade, mature bucks, kids both sexes. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va.

∴ SWINE ∴

OHIO Improved Chester Whites Choice Registered Pigs, $8.75 up. Extra nice Bred Gilts. $35.00. Bred Tried Sows, $40.00. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Chester Whites Bred Sows, Fall Pigs. National Champion Blood Lines. CLOUDLAND FARM, Kennett Square, Pa

PIGS—REG. POLAND CHINA Breeding stock, bred gilts, service boars, champion breeding. FEEDER PIGS, $5 each. Cholera treated, crated. Purebreds and high grades, both P. China and C. Whites. Buy treated pigs. Write, STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

BIG TYPE POLANDS 10 Choice Boars, 3 months old, good ones, $12 each. Hurry your order. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

50 PIGS 2 to 4 mos. old, full bred Chester, Berkshire and Poland China, $6 to $12 each. Express paid I. R. TANGER, York Springs, Pa.

Swine for Sale O. I. C. Reg. Thorough-bred Pigs, 6 weeks old, $10 each. ORDER NOW. DR. J. W. W. WALKER, Box 594, Auburn, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS 6 weeks old, $4.50 8 weeks old, $5.00 High grade and pure bred pigs, $6.00. Ready to ship. OAKS DAIRY FARM - - Wyalusing, Pa.

PIGS FOR SALE
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
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FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
When starting to raise a Hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs, the kind that make a hog. I guarantee the pigs to be all healthy and good size for their ages. Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.50 each. 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you and if satisfied in 10 days, keep them, and if not, return the pigs and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
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Good Healthy Pigs for Sale
Chester and Yorkshire crossed, 7 to 8 wks. old, $3.50 ea.
Berkshire and Chester crossed, 7 to 8 wks. old, 3.50 ea.
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Also some Chester Pigs, 7 weeks old..... 5.00 ea.
And some O. I. C., 6 to 7 weeks old..... 5.00 ea.
Sold subject to your approval C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if not satisfied, return them and I will return you a pig or your money. No crate charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635.

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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
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Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
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8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 806 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

∴ DOGS ∴

WHITE SPITZ
Male Pups, 4 mos. old, $10. 1 Fine Bred Female, $20. PEACOCK'S POULTRY FARM, Winnebago, Ill.

Black Cocker SPANIEL PUPS 2 mos. old. Dandies—Males, $10.00; females, $5.00 One litter brown ones same price. Square deal. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

WANTED 2 GOOD DOGS to follow Saddle Horses on country roads. Full particulars in first letter. Answer WILLIAM A. BARTLE, Lakeville, Conn.

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP FOR COWS in the furthest corner of the pasture. Why worry, when a 6 or 8 month ENGLISH or WELSH SHEPHERD PUP will soon get them alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y

Lake Shore Kennels, Himrod, N. Y.—Offers Coon Hounds, Beagles, Spaniels and Shepherd Puppies, all on approval. Summer prices.

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Pure Thoroughbred Police Puppies 8 weeks old. Very good stock. MOUNTAINVIEW POULTRY FARM, Plainfield, N. J.

AIREDALE PUPPIES—BERKSHIRE PIGS. Will ship C. O. D. SHADYSIDE FARM - Madison, N. Y.

SEALYHAM PUPS—1 male, 2 females, reasonable for quick sale. JOHN GRANT - Darien, Conn.

Pure Thoroughbred English Beagles Nothing finer, 10 weeks old pups, $10.00. Thoroughly trained males and females, $25.00 up on trial. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa.

WORLD'S BEST COON DOGS—Raised and trained in Arkansas, acclimated in Vermont. Fully guaranteed. Prices right. ARKMONT KENNELS, Fairlee, Vt.

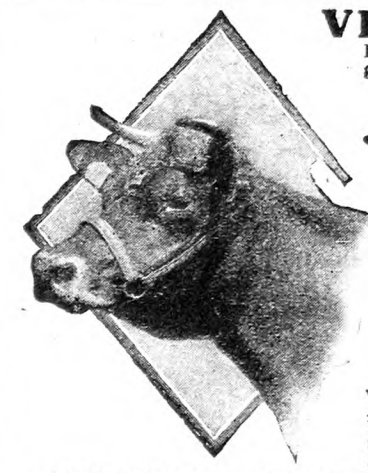
Fox or Coon Hound Puppies 3 mos. old, will hunt this fall, $10 each. R. W. SCHALLENBERG, Westerville, N. Y.

Collies—Wirehaired Fox Terriers—Cocker Spaniels
Pedigreed stock—Best blood lines. Puppies and grown dogs. $25 and upwards. Write fully just what you want. GLENGAE KENNELS Powerville Turnpike BOONTON, N. J.

Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

∴ JERSEYS ∴



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Write for literature
The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
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TWO HEIFERS
One dropped Feb. 6th, 1927
Price $250
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Both thoroughly sound in every way.
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80 HEIFERS
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150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

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Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TENWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Potato receipts continued heavy although North Carolina is finishing and an embargo was placed by the Eastern Shore Farmers' Association preventing the movement of potatoes by its members for several days. The market, however, had been receiving heavy supplies for some time and several days were needed to move those already in the hands of the retailers and jobbers, but a better clearance was reported by the end of the week with a little improvement in price, best Virginia stock selling $1.50 to $1.875 per barrel. The onion market has been very dull excepting for good stock. Plenty of Spanish onions were available but were more or less neglected as Northern Texas onions were largely supplying the needs of the trade. California has also been shipping some onions this way and the New Jersey onion season has just opened. Cabbage seems to have hit bottom at 75c to $1 per one-half barrel crate and nearby, 50c to $1 a barrel with New Jersey, Long Island and Ohio supplying the market. Lettuce has worked upward since the finishing of the new Jersey season. String beans have been very plentiful with prices averaging low on the bulk of the offerings. Celery was in fair demand when showing quality with California celery especially working toward higher price levels. A little Catskill New York cauliflower has begun to arrive and offerings of Long Island cauliflower were also very light, a Long Island crate averaging about $1.50. Tomatoes were weak with Tennessee shipping heavily and several other Southern States moving good quantities. Best southern brought $1.50 to $2 per six-till carrier and a few early Jerseys brought a little better price. The market on peas slumped due to heavy arrivals from New York State.

Fruit has been very plentiful. Georgia has been supplying the New York market with around 80 carloads of peaches a day, and a few carloads were also received from North Carolina. Weather has been unfavorable and the market weakened, Hiley selling $1.50 to $3.50 a crate. Western muskmelons sold fairly on a steady to firm market. The sweet cherry market ruled dull and weak but good sour cherries held fairly steady. There was a limited demand for gooseberries at 8 to 15c a quart as to size. The berry market was weak. Rain in producing areas injured the quality and many poor berries were received, huckleberries ranging 15 to 35c as to quality and condition, Pennsylvania berries topping the market. Good black or dewberries sold at from 15 to 20c a quart, and good raspberries 5 to 12c a pint.

EGGS AND POULTRY

A firm tone prevailed in reference to the market on western mixed colored eggs. There has been a scarcity of cheap eggs and with firmer advices covering midwestern shipping points the local market has tended to react in the same direction. Qualities of both western and nearby eggs have been a little more irregular with the advancing season and the hot weather. The position of nearby white eggs, however, has not been strong. Considerable quantities were placed in storage by dealers to prevent accumulations although at times some were inclined to make concessions to move current receipts. Pacific Coast eggs were rather quiet. Cold storage holdings of eggs on June 7 equaled 1,727,709 cases, about 200,000 cases heavier than a year ago, but the total holdings of ten principal markets indicated lighter supplies taking the country as a whole. On July 7, 5,238,608 cases were reported on hand in the ten principal markets against 5,789,774 cases a year ago.

The demand for live fowl has not been active. On the other hand there was generally a good demand for broilers and receivers having a large proportion of broilers often used them to force the sale of fowl. Leghorn fowl moved fairly well. Only a few express colored fowl were received and such were generally sold at about the same price as paid for freight fowl, but Leghorns found a fairly good outlet. Express broilers were very firm, and Plymouth Rocks have worked back to 45c a lb. Receipts of fresh-killed poultry were heavier than trade requirements. Nearby broilers were dull and very few did better than 40c a lb. There was some surplus of fowls and considerable difficulty was experienced in moving medium to light weight stock. Cold storage holdings on dressed poultry equalied 9,300,342 lbs. in New York on July 7 compared with 10,226,346 lbs. a year ago, while the total for four principal markets was reported as 22,839,466 lbs. or nearly 10,000,000 lbs. lighter than same date a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay declined about a dollar a ton with supplies considerably in excess of the demand. The little No. 1 Timothy hay received sold readily but the bulk of the hay offered was small bales grading from No. 3 downward, and such was moved with difficulty. Rye straw held about steady.

B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 52c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 36c; duck eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 32c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Asparagus, new, ½ lb. bch, 10c; apples, each, 3 to 4c; beans, dry, 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; dandelion greens, pk., 15c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; carrots, dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 6 for 25c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; onions, green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, lb., 5c; potatoes, bu., 90c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; new green peas, 2 qts., 25c; salsify, bch, 10c; strawberries, home-grown, qt., 25c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 15c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 23 to 28c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 30c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 55 to 60c; live, lb., 18 to 34c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, crate, $9.75 to $10.50; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.25 to $1.50; beans, string, bu., $3; beets, doz. bchs, 50c; cabbage, doz. heads, $1.25; celery, doz. bchs, $1.25; cauliflower, doz. heads, $3; carrots, doz. bchs, 50c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 3 to 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; peas, bu., 80c to $1.25; potatoes, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, bu., 50c; squabs, doz., $2; turnips, doz. bchs, 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $2 to $3; strawberries, crate, $3.50 to $6; qt., 15 to 20c; cherries, qt., 20c.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 10 to 11c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, 70 to 80c; beans, green, bskt, $1.50; wax, bskt, $2 to $2.50; beets, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; beet greens, bu., 50 to 60c; cabbage, doz. heads, $1 to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.50; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $1 to $1.50; horseradish, lb., 20 to 25c; green onions, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; green peas, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs, 80c to $1.25; lettuce, curly, doz. hds, 30 to 35c; outdoor, doz. hds, 25c; Boston, head, box, $1 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 40 to 50c; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; 100 bchs, 75c; white, doz. bchs, 20c; romaine, doz. bchs, 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, bu., 25 to 40c; squash, Summer, doz., $1.40 to $1.50; tomatoes, h.h., lb., 25c; 12-qt. bskt, $2.50 to $3.

Fruit.—Cherries, early white, lb., 8 to 9c; white, sweet, 9 to 10c; red, sweet, lb., 10 to 12c; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $3.50 to $5; qt., 15 to 18c.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 30 to 31c; heavy, lb., 28 to 30c; light, lb., 27 to 28c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 32 to 35c; doz., small lots, 37 to 42c; butter, country crock, lb., 32 to 38c; unsalted, lb., 33 to 40c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; maple sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Home-grown vegetables, including peas and string beans, are in large supply. Live poultry is stronger.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 43 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, longhorns, 27 to 28c; limburger, 30 to 31c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, steady; Grade A, 35 to 36c; grade B, 33 to 34c; grade C, 29 to 30c; unclassified, 29 to 33c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 17c; chickens, 37 to 39c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, strong; fowls, 22 to 27c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; ducks, 26 to 28c; broilers, 28 to 35c; geese, 16 to 18c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, easier; Baldwin, bu., $2.75 to $3.25; Tenn., Transparent, $3 to $3.50; Harvest, $2.25 to $2.50; Winesap, western, box, $3 to $3.50. Potatoes, lower; home-grown, bu., 35 to 65c; N. C., bbl., $2 to $2.15.

Fruits and Berries.—Apricots, Cal., box, $1.60 to $1.75; blackberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $3.50 to $5; black raspberries, N. J., 32-qt. crate, $8 to $8.50; cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3 to $4.25; cherries, Wash., 32-qt. crate, $4.50 to $6; grapes, Cal., seedless, box, $3 to $3.50; honey-dews, Cal., crate, $1.85 to $2.50; huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $7.50 to $8.50; peaches, Early Rose, bu., $3 to $3.50; plums, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $2.50; red raspberries, 24-pt. crate, $5 to $6; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $2.50 to $6.50; watermelons, 40c to $1.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, white kidney, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; Texas, crate, $1.50 to $1.75; Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.65; doz. bchs, 15 to 25c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, bskt., $1.75 to $2.50; beans, home-grown, 16-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; beets, doz. bchs, 45 to 65c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 65c; carrots, doz. bchs, 35 to 45c; cauliflower, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; celery, doz., 75 to 85c; cucumbers, bskt, $1.75 to $2.25; eggplants, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $3.25; lettuce, box, 60 to 75c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 80 to 90c; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; parsley, La., bu., $2 to $2.50; peas, bu., 50c to $2.50; peppers, La., hamper, $1.35 to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 40c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.50; tomatoes, bskt, $1 to $1.50; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, firmer; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, $30.50; standard middlings, $36; red-dog, $47; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $53; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51; hominy, $43; gluten feed, $43.75; oatfeed, $23.25.

C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

July 12, 1928.

MILK

July: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $2.70 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.78½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.03½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $2.70; Class 2, $1.90; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45¾ @	$0.46¼
Extra, 92 score		.45¼
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42½ @	.44⅜
Lower grades	.40 @	.41
Ladles	.34 @	.38½
Packing stock	.31 @	.32½
Renovated	.40 @	.41
Sweet, fancy	.47 @	.47½
Extra		.46½
Firsts	.43½ @	.45½
Seconds	.42½ @	.43

CHEESE

State, flats, held, special	$0.31 @	$0.32
Fancy	.30 @	.31
Average run	.29 @	.30
Flats, fresh, special	.26 @	.26½
Fancy		.25½
Wisconsin, held	.30 @	.30½
Daisies, fresh	.26¼ @	.26½
Watertown, N. Y., mkt.		.23¼

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.38 @	$0.39
Average extras	.36 @	.37
Extra firsts	.33 @	.35
Firsts	.31½ @	.32
Pacific Coast, white	.31 @	.39
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.36 @	.38
Gathered, best	.32 @	.33½
Common to good	.27 @	.30

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20 @	$0.27
Broilers	.30 @	.42
Roosters	.17 @	.18
Ducks	.15 @	.20
Geese	.10 @	.12
Tame rabbits	.18 @	.24

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38 @	$0.41
Fair to good	.30 @	.36
Broilers	.30 @	.41
Roosters	.15 @	.21
Fowls	.24 @	.29
Ducks	.15 @	.23
Turkeys, young	.43 @	.47
Old	.25 @	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.45 @	.60
Dark, doz.	3.00 @	3.50
Culls	2.00 @	2.50

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75 @	14.75
Bulls	7.75 @	9.50
Cows	6.00 @	10.50
Calves, best	14.00 @	14.25
Sheep	5.00 @	7.00
Lambs	16.00 @	16.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.24 @	$0.25
Good to prime	.18 @	.23
Culls	.10 @	.14
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00 @	25.00
Bulls	14.00 @	15.00
Cows	16.00 @	21.00

POTATOES

Bermuda, bbl.	$4.00 @	$4.50
Southern, bbl.	1.25 @	1.75
Sweet potatoes, bu.	3.00 @	4.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.50 @	$5.00
Beets, bu.	.75 @	1.25
Cabbage, bu.	.50 @	1.00
Carrots, bu.	1.75 @	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	3.00 @	3.50
Celery, hearts, doz.	1.00 @	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.50 @	1.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.50 @	2.25
Kohlrabi, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.25 @	2.00
Lima beans, bu.	3.00 @	4.00
Onions, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Okra, bu.	2.00 @	4.00
Parsley, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Peas, bu.	1.00 @	4.00
Radishes, 100 bchs	1.00 @	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.50 @	1.00
String beans, bu.	.10 @	1.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00 @	2.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50 @	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00 @	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00 @	10.25
Pea	10.50 @	10.75
Red kidney		8.75
White kidney	10.25 @	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00 @	$3.00
Bbl.	3.50 @	8.00
Cherries, sweet, qt.	.05 @	.18
Sour	.10 @	.18
Strawberries, Oswego, qt.	.20 @	.35
Peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate	1.00 @	3.00
Huckleberries, qt.	.20 @	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.10 @	.20
Raspberries, pt.	.09 @	.18
Watermelons, carload	275.00 @	565.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.00 @	4.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00 @	24.00
No. 2	22.00 @	23.00
No. 3	16.00 @	20.00
Clover mixed	18.00 @	22.00
Straw, rye	30.00 @	31.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.52⅛
No. 2 red	1.73⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.21⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.71
Barley	1.11¼
Rye	1.22¼

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.18	
Grade B, bottled, qt.	.15	
Grade B, bottled, pt.	.10	
Grade B, loose, qt.	.12	
Certified, qt.	.28	
Certified, pt.	.17	
Cream, heavy, ½ pt.	.29	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54 @	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60 @	.65
Gathered	.40 @	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02 @	.03
Sweet potatoes, lb.	.04 @	.06
Tomatoes, lb.	.12 @	.15
Apples, table, doz.	.30 @	.60
Cooking, lb.	.10 @	.15
Celery, root	.15 @	.20
Cauliflower, head	.20 @	.35
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30 @	.35
Peas, lb.	.15 @	.25
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15

Rural School Society Picnic

The Rural School Improvement Societies of Bedfords Corner, Main Settlement and Steam Valley, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., held their third annual picnic at Childs Grove June 27. Over 100 attended and all enjoyed themselves. At 1 P. M. dinner was served; at 2 P. M. the games started. Horseshoe pitching contests, foot races, baseball games, and tug of war. At a business meeting held before dinner it was decided to hold our next picnic on July 4, 1929. The committee is busy lining up some suitable prizes of all contests, which we hope to make a big affair.

A. B. JENNINGS, Secretary.

"My wife will never go to bed before two o'clock in the morning—I can't break her of the habit." "What does she do all the time?" "Waits up for me." — Passing Show.

Vineland, N, J., Egg Contest

Each pen contains 10 birds. Following is the report for week ending July 2, 1928:

The production for the thirty-fifth week at the Vineland International Egg-laying Contest was 3,779 eggs, or an average of 60.65 per cent. The production to date is 128,847 eggs.

Pen 61, a White Leghorn pen owned by M. Johnson Poultry Ranch, Texas, is high for the week with 60 eggs. Pen 13, a Barred Plymouth Rock pen owned by R. C. Cobb, Massachusetts, is second with 56 eggs, and pen 52, a White Leghorn pen owned by Chas. E. Flinchbaugh, Pennsylvania, is third with 55 eggs.

Pen 25, a R. I. Red pen owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 1,860 eggs. Pen 53, a White Leghorn pen owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is second with 1,779 eggs, and pen 36, a White Leghorn pen owned by C. W. Brown, New Jersey, is third with 1,776 eggs.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—A. L. Vreeland, N. J., 1,703; R. C. Cobb, Mass., 1,666; H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y., 1,394.

White Wyandottes.—Gouverneur Cadwalader, Pa., 1,215; W. G. McNees, Pa., 1,087.

R. I. Reds.—Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 1,860; Pine Hill Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,669; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,647.

Jersey Black Giants.—W. Roger Test, N. J., 1,030; Willim E. Roch, N. J., 1,014.

S. C. White Leghorns. — Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J., 1,779; C. W. Brown, N. J., 1,776; Edwin Carey, Ohio, 1,744.

Miscellaneous.—Stephen H. Costa, N. J., S. C. Black Minorcas, 1,275; J. I. Lyle, N. J., White Orpingtons, 1,116.

The hot weather spoken about last week has surely arrived and its coming has brought to a head one of the projects at the experiment station. Last Winter we lined the inside of two of the poultry-houses on the farm and were able at that time to conserve the heat within the houses and make them quite comfortable. Now we see the reverse action. The lined houses are cool and comfortable, while those without ceilings are regular bake ovens. This is an important factor and it may be that there is more value in lining the houses to keep them cool in Summer than there is in lining them to keep them warm in Winter. Regardless of that, however, the results have been beneficial during both seasons, and it seems probable that some type of a lining or perhaps only a ceiling will be a permanent feature of future poultry-houses. It may be that a simple straw loft will serve the purpose just as well, and the straw cleaned out in the Spring and in the Fall. Something to act as an attic and hold the heat up in the house appears to be quite valuable during hot weather, however, and the effect upon egg yield should be noticeable.

Ration for Eggs and Breeders

A common idea is that we cannot have eggs and chickens too. That is, if we feed hens our balanced ration for eggs and get plenty of them all Winter the chicks from these eggs in the Spring will naturally be weak, scrawny things. The general rule is withhold feed and keep them barely on a maintenance ration without much beef scrap. C. W.

Pennsylvania.

Hens that are fed upon a balanced ration through the Winter should lay more fertile and hatchable eggs in the Spring than those kept upon a one-sided ration for the purpose of preventing laying. Heavy laying through the Winter might deplete to some extent the vitality of a flock but, if properly cared for and not unduly forced, Winter laying should not prevent good hatchability of the Spring eggs and good vitality in the chicks. Feeding fowls upon mash alone is a comparatively new procedure in poultry keeping but one that is meeting with considerable favor. With longer experience it may not hold its place as a practicable and economical method of feeding but it is now in very good standing and not to be thoughtlessly condemned. Whether fed grain and mash or all grains ground into a mash, there should be a proper proportion in the ingredients, both foods of vegetable and animal origin being included in the ration. M. B. D.

Concrete Floor in Poultry House

I have two chicken-houses in which I would like to put cement floors; 1,100 suare feet. How much gravel and cement would I need to lay floor 4 inches thick?

New York. P. P.

If placed on a well-drained foundation of rammed cinders or gravel, concrete makes an excellent poultry house floor. It is sanitary and is an aid in combating rats and vermin. Where a solid foundation of gravel or cinders is provided, a 4-in. floor is not necessary for a chicken house. Three inches of well-laid concrete should be sufficient. Use a mixture of one sack of cement, two cubic feet of sand and four cubic feet of screened gravel. This should be mixed thoroughly dry and the water added and again mixed until every part is equally wet. Only sufficient water should be used to make the concrete plastic enough to lay easily. Too much water weakens the concrete. When mixing the first batch of concrete add the water slowly, a little at a time, until the desired consistency is secured. Carefully measure the water while adding and succeeding batches can be given an equal amount making the concrete uniform.

The gravel should be run over a quarter-inch screen—the material passing through the screen is considered as sand and the coarser material retained on it as gravel—when making up the mixture. In no other way can concrete of uniform strength be made. Bank-run gravel is seldom uniform in its sand and stone content and usually carries an excess of sand.

Eleven hundred square feet of three-inch floor will contain 275 cubic feet of concrete. When using a 1-2-4 mixture each sack of cement will make 4½ cubic feet of concrete, making 62 bags of cement, 124 cubic feet of sand and 248 cubic feet of screened gravel necessary for this floor.

ROBERT H. SMITH.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Most produce has been in liberal supply on this market during the past week. Daily offerings have cleaned up quite well, however, although not always at a profitable price. Beets, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, lettuce and tomatoes have all sold well. Asparagus and strawberries have been poor crops for local growers due to unfavorable weather, with the season practically over.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, quality mostly ordinary, demand poor, except for best. Native, 36 bchs., mostly $3.50 to $6.50 std. bu. box.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 bchs, 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cabbage—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 75c to $1 std. bu. box.; $1 to $1.25 bbl.; Md., 1½ bu. hamp., mostly 75c; Ohio, crts, $2.

Carrots. — Supplies liberal; demand slow; market dull. Native bchd, few sales, 75c to $1 doz.; N. Y. crts, $1.25 to $1.75; Texas, crts, $3 to $4.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $3 to $7; Va., hotbed, $1 to $3 hamp.; Ohio, h.h., $1.50 to $2.50 bskt.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand good for best. Native h.h., 18 hds. ord., 50c to $1; Iceberg, native, $1.25 to $2; Cal. and Wash., best, $8 crt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Cal. crts, few sales, $1.25 to $1.50; Egyptian, 110-lb. sacks, $2 to $2.50.

Peas.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand poor. Native, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor; market weak. Me. and N. B. Gr. Mts., best, 50 to 75c 100 lbs.; N. C. Cobblers, No. 1, mostly $1.75 bbl.; Va., No. 1, mostly $1.75 to $2.10 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, mostly 40 to 60c std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, $1 to $1.60 std. bu. box.

Strawberries. — Supplies moderate, quality mostly poor; demand slow. 32-qt. crts, native, 10 to 20c qt.; Maine crts, 18 to 22c qt.

Tomatoes. — Supplies heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly 15 to 20c; few 22c lb.; Miss., 4s, 25 to 85c; Texas, lug, best, $1 to $2; poorer, lower.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native P. T., 35 to 75c 24 bchs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best; No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50; eastern, $15.50 to $19; clover mixed, $19 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 44¾c; firsts, 42½ to 44½c; seconds, 40 to 42c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 43c; mixed colors, 42c; white extras, 39c doz.; fresh eastern extras, 39c; undergrades, 30 to 32c doz.

Cheese. — Market steady; twins extra fresh, 26½c; firsts new, 25½ to 26c; extras held, 30 to 31c; firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

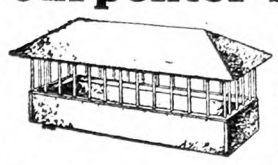
Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.75 to $11; Cal. small white, $10.25 to $10.50; Yellow Eyes, $10 to $10.50; red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50; Lima, $9.75 to $10 100-lb. sack.

Wool. — Spotty trading with prices slightly lower on most fleece. Receipts at Boston for week ending July 7, 1928, 9,942,400 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 49c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, 50c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.16 to $1.20; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.08; clothing, 98c to $1.01; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.01 to $1.05; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, 82 to 87c. Terr., mostly, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ¼ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 92c.

Carpenter's Universal



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Ideal for outdoor as well as indoor use. Capacity of one bushel of feed.

Factory Price, $4.50

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Big Hatches July 3-10-17-24.
Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
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Barred and White Rocks, $9; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $11; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chicks

	100	50	25
Mixed	$7.00	$4.00	$2.25
W. Leg.-H. Mixed	8.00	4.50	2.50
Rocks	9.00	5.00	2.75
Wyan.-Reds	10.00	5.50	3.00

Special Prices on Large Lots.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY
Box 50 Millerstown, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	12c
White Rock	9c
Barred Rock	9c
Heavy Mixed	8c

100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

WeneChicks
JULY DELIVERIES
White Rock-White Wyandotte cross breeds from Blood Tested Matings, exceptionally fine for broilers and roasters—only $11.50 per hundred.
Straight Breeds—Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, $13.50 per hundred. Postpaid.
8-10 Week Leghorn Pullets Delivery Aug. 1st.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. Years of ideal white egg breeding. Males used from 240 egg hens only. 25% off on chicks and eggs. Limited number 10-week old Pullets. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop. R.F.D. No. 1, Cortland, N.Y.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns	7 per 100
Barred Rocks	9 per 100
Reds	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
B. W. AMEY - - COCOLAMUS, PA.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 8c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed.
$10.00—105 $80.00—1050. C. O. D.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** Now 9c each. Heavy Mixed 8c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS**
Free range grown. From selected parent stock. April and May hatched, for July and August delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

8, 10 and 12 WEEKS OLD **S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS**
From Ledger North American Contest Winning Stock. Also cockerels same age. Now is the time to buy and save money. Pullets, $1.20 to $1.60. Cockerels, $1.50 to $2.
PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Penna.

PULLETS 85c each, 8 weeks old; 12 weeks, $1.10 each, express paid. Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. Good Stock. Seeing is Believing. Come and See.
UNITED EGG FARMS HILLSDALE, N. Y.

QUALITY PULLETS
Will lay by August 15th. Price, $2.25 each while they last, during July only;
R. O. HASBROUCK, HILLTOP FARM, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Pullets Tancred Leghorn—Special breeding. 12 weeks, $1.25; 16, $1.50; 20, $1.75.
LAYWELL FARM, R. 5, Beaver Springs, Penna.

Pullets for Sale March and April Hatch—500 Leghorns, $1.00 each. 200 Barred Rocks, $1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN SMATUSEK, Jacksons Mills, Lakewood, N. J.

Pullets for Sale S. C. White Leghorns. Selected stock. Free range grown. March and April hatched. ROUND POND FARMS, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED COCKERELS Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8-10-12-week old. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y Rahway, N. J.

500 Barred Rock Pullets $1.25 each. 14 weeks old. WENDELL STILL, Selden, L. I., N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—20 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. *This is my 24th year.* EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $5.00 per 12 postpaid. Valuable instructions with order. Pekin Duck eggs, $2.00 per 12. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.50	$14.75	$36.00	$ 70.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds; White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.50	48.00	95.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

BABY CHICKS
10,000 S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 7c each
10,000 Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks, 9c each
READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT
Chicks are from Pure-Bred Flocks, and we ship C. O. D.
BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 306 BELLEFONTE, PA.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

I wrote you only three days ago of not having received any word from a firm in regard to two different small orders sent them a few months ago. The two parcels came this morning. The gun you used on them must have been properly loaded and fired to hit the "bull's-eye." I have been acquainted with your system of doing business with suspected crooks and swindlers for past 40 years and hasten to recommend you most enthusiastically. This year's subscription I forwarded two months in advance of time it would be due. Long may you live and prosper.
Pennsylvania. H. B. O.

We cannot refrain from printing this gracious acknowledgment of our little service. In this case it was a complaint against a perfectly responsible house, but through some misadventure the complaint did not get to the proper department, but when we brought it to their attention they corrected the oversight. Prompt attention to complaint and correspondence is one of the strongest assets of business houses and results in better and more satisfied customers.

We appreciate the prompt renewal of the subscription although our service does not hinge upon this.

I risked $1.50 to the Art Dress Co., 308 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn., and I am a poor woman living alone, and working out by day's work. I thought I could make something at home, so sent $1.50. I was informed that you would try to collect it for me. I am out the $1.50, besides the postage and what I have spent writing them. MRS. E. C.
New York.

Our letters are returned by the post office marked "Fraudulent," and there is no chance to get any refund. These work-at-home schemes should be avoided. The money loss is inevitable.

This will acknowledge your letter of June 21. It is true that I have received a deed from the Maxim Development Corporation. I agree with you that it may be worthless, but at any rate it is something. Perhaps you think I am ungrateful for your aid. If so, I now take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation and thanks for all you have done for me. In the future, should anyone have occasion to ask me for an authority on such a question I feel that I can refer with utmost confidence to you.
New York. O. H. N.

This was one of the "free lots" for which the subscriber had trouble in securing the deed. He now has the deed to the lot, whether the same proves an asset or liability in the future. He was entitled to the deed at any rate.

My brother, 18 years old, is thinking of taking a physical culture course from Earle Liederman. Do you think that such a course is helpful to anyone working on a farm and now in good health? Do you know if his money-back guarantee is good? F. J. G.
New York.

In our opinion anyone engaged in farm work gets sufficient exercise without the assistance of self-styled physical culture experts. We have no record of anyone securing refund of money sent on this or similar propositions. This young man should not part with the money.

The editor of Publisher's Desk is on the "sucker list" of three tipster sheets, *Market Barometer*, Newark, N. J.; *Wolf's Market Forecast*, 50 Broad St., New York, and *Financial Criterion*, Boston. There are a dozen or more of these sheets that we know about. They are very innocent in themselves. The publisher ask for a trial subscription of $1. After the prospect becomes interested in the publication long distance telephone calls are employed to lure the prospect into an investment in worthless or near-worthless stock. The promoters can make all sorts of extravagant claims and promises because it is difficult to prove what claims were made in a telephone conversation. If the same statements were made in a letter or circular they might land the promoter in jail. Don't subscribe for "tipster sheets," and above all pay no attention to telephone calls on matters of investments.

I bought some acteylene light fixtures from Chas. A. Brown of Mannsville, N. Y. He came to our place this Spring. I needed some fixtures so I ordered some from him. When he told me how much they cost, I told him it was too much; that I could not afford to pay so much, so I didn't take all I had ordered, which brought the bill down to $12.65, and he was to send the fixtures C.O.D. When they came the bill was $17 and some cents with the postage. I wrote him telling him he had made a mistake. He came back again and saw that he had made a mistake, but didn't pay me the difference, but wrote down that I had a credit of $3.91. I supposed he would send me the money but I haven't heard from him. I wrote him again and told him I would take some more fixtures, but haven't heard or seen him. I don't need any fixtures now, so would like the money. I paid for the postage, but I don't just remember what that was. The whole bill was $17 and some cents. He had overcharged me $3.91 and now won't make it right.
New York. F. L.

We have other complaints from readers who sent orders to Mr. Brown for carbide, and have been unable to secure the goods. Mr. Brown is not particular about answering letters about complaints and on the whole we could not recommend further dealings with him on the part of our people.

On May 25 I sent the Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm, Center Hall, Pa., a check for $8 for some baby chicks to come June 4 or 5. Same was acknowledged on their order 3734-15A May 28. The check was cashed at our bank June 1. I have not heard a word since although I wrote them June 7 to return the $8 if chicks were not sent by 11th. Also wrote the 14th requesting the return of the money at once. H. F. W.
New York.

Another letter from the above subscriber June 29 reads as follows:

Referring to my letter of June 25 regarding the Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm of Center Hall, Pa., they ignored my two requests to return the $8 which they had of mine, and sent the 100 baby chicks, arriving June 26. They were most unwelcome at such late date, and one rebels strenuously against such methods of gag rule as enforced on me.
New York. H. F. W.

In the above transaction Mr. Kerlin is running true to form. When he gets a customer's money he disregards the purchaser's interests and ignores cancellations. That he was 20 days late in filling the order doesn't appeal to Mr. Kerlin as good reason for cancellation by the customer.

Wishing to protect the innocent public, and knowing your stand for honest dealings, I shall relate to you an experience I had this morning while in my berry patch along the road. A fine-looking coupe with two men stopped and one came up on the bank where I was and engaged me in conversation by asking me if I knew a man named Schmidt. I mentioned a person of that name, but he did not seem any too interested in that matter and immediately became very familiar. Extending his hand said he was Dr. Marsh, an optician, and was looking up former patrons to see how their glasses fitted, and I have no doubt would have sprung a scheme on me, but I then asked him if he had a State optician license, or what official identification he had to prove himself Dr. Marsh. With this he seemed quite taken back, and his strongest claim seemed to be his self-announced title and on his appearance. At this point I informed him I was aware of quite a number of frauds of this nature and that at least I would wish his car number and was not a little surprised to find the following: "S 1156, District of Columbia," which surely seemed some distant place for a man on above errand. If you deem wise it might bear a little investigation. R. L. M.
New Jersey.

The above story of the encounter with an alleged eye doctor may serve to put country people generally on their guard when approached by unknown individuals. We have published a number of cases where country people have been imposed upon by fake eye doctors and had not this subscriber nipped in the bud whatever scheme the alleged Dr. Marsh had up his sleeve no doubt some easy money proposition would have been unfolded.

Can you tell me the address of a company, a reliable company, who sends apron dresses to make without a deposit of nearly $1.50? I sent $1.50 to the Morning Glory Apron Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., last Winter and never heard from them. Now I have an offer from the Bell Mfg. Co., 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., and they make a fair offer but want $1.45 to begin with. Are they reliable? If not, can you give me the address of a company that is? I would appreciate the favor very much. MRS. E. C.
New York.

We are unable to give the above subscriber the names of any concerns that send out sewing to be done at home on a legitimate basis. All the concerns advertising to pay for this class of work-at-home result in the same way as the experience of the subscriber with the Morning Glory Apron Company. The proposition of the Bell Mfg. Company is another easy-money deceptive scheme.

Men of Tomorrow

One evening last week, as I sat reading, waiting for the family to come in for their supper, I heard a rap at the kitchen door. When I opened the door, I found a very bedraggled and forlorn-looking young man.

"Good evening, James."

"Hello, Mrs. R—. Have you some work for me to do?"

"What is the matter? Aren't you needed at home?"

"No, the old man got smart and told me to get out and stay out. I would be glad to find some place to stay. I would be willing to work just for my board."

"Go to the barn and see if they can use you."

I was sorry for him, and wanted to help him, but I did not relish the idea of having him around, either. I almost hoped they could use him, and yet it was a relief to see them come to the house without him.

It was raining and a strong wind blowing. Certainly no night for anyone to be without shelter. I worried over that boy all evening, and prayed for him at night. I was very much relieved when I learned, next morning, that a kindly neighbor had taken him in for the night.

Now why didn't I want him around? For the same reason that the kindly neighbor sent him on his way the next morning, and possibly for the same reason his irate father kicked him out. He lacks character. He is now about 20 years old. Since leaving school he has been drifting from one job to another, never staying more than a few weeks at one thing. He has no definite aim in life, no intention of being anything in particular. When at home he did as little as he possibly could and get away with it, and spent the rest of the time running around in the car. At two different times he smashed into other cars, and in both cases it cost his father a pretty penny for damages. His bill for cigarettes, candy and ice cream at the local store was charged to his father, and caused the old man much annoyance.

And yet this boy thinks he is clever. That is the worst of it all, I think; his good opinion of himself. I talked next day with the neighbor who had kept him overnight. "Yes, Jim is a good boy—for about two weeks—and then too much mouth. He wants to tell me what to do."

Without stopping to think twice, I can name a dozen more between the ages of 17 and 21, right in this neighborhood, who are following the same path. They have none of the qualities that go to form character. They lack a definite purpose in life. I do not believe the question, "What shall I be when I am a man?" ever entered their minds. When I was a child that was a subject which placed all children on common ground, from the blacksmith's son to the banker's. All had ambitions and plans for manhood and womanhood, too.

I taught my first school in my mother's cabbage patch, with the cabbage heads for pupils, at the early age of seven. A little friend who was destined to be a doctor, spent her spare time amputating her own doll's limbs, as well as my doll's. Today she is a successful doctor, and I am still teaching, and ofttimes I have pupils that remind me of that first school I taught so long ago.

I like to think back of that crowd of boys and girls who attended that little village school of my childhood and trace their lives to successful men and women of today. All had a goal to reach, and most of them reached it. A few were to be doctors, one or two lawyers, several merchants, many teachers, many farmers and one little freckled-faced, red-haired rascal who was so full of "cussedness" that his skin would scarcely hold him, was determined to be a cowboy and a cowboy he became. He had to go to Wyoming to do it, but the last I heard from him he was riding in the rodeos in Cheyenne and winning prizes at 21 years of age.

There was a singleness of purpose in the lives of all. The farmers to be, had their pens of pigs or chickens or their calf or colt to experiment on before they were out of the grades. They assisted their parents with the farm work with an interest, for it was a part of their education, a preparation for life.

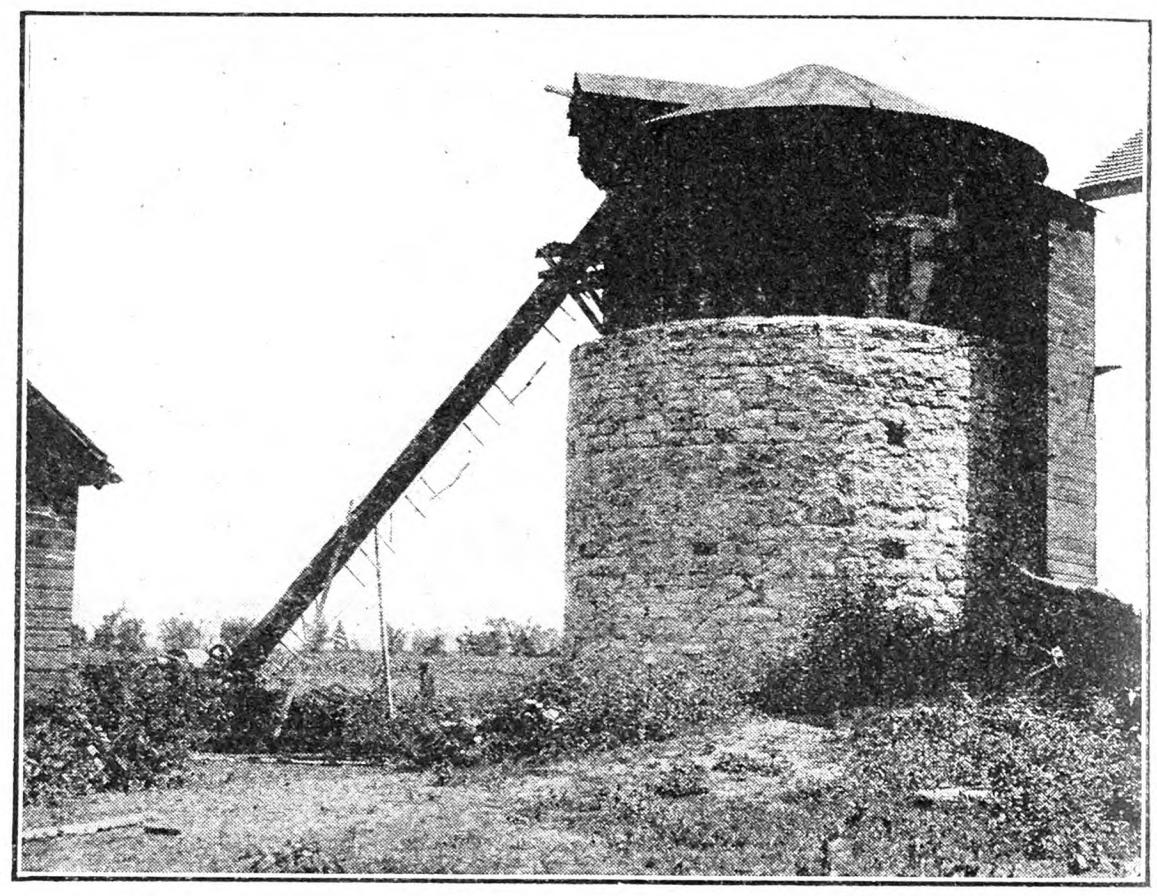
It now seems that very few farm boys want to farm. I know of only one in this community who is making a real farmer. If they really wanted to do something else worth while, it would not be so sad. Talk to them and you find they have no end in view. Just drifting. Flotsam on the sea of life. And it is not, just in rural communities that we find this condition. The percentage of high school and college graduates who have "blind alley" jobs is appalling. They pick up the first job that presents itself and just drift. I knew several who are driving trucks on construction jobs. It certainly did not require four years of college to reach that position. Another quality they seem to lack, is tenacity. They cannot "wait and not be tired by waiting."

I heard one young man who had made up his mind to study medicine, while in his first year high school, remark in his third year that it would take too long, he believed. He would get a job when he had finished high. What kind of a job? Oh, just any job.

Another boy who had the hardest time imaginable getting through high school, having to work his way, had only the goal of graduation in mind. It is my opinion that it was time and effort wasted getting the diploma. He was 20 when he graduated. He left school with no aim. He was very poorly prepared to do anything. One day he drifted into a public library, read an article on bookkeeping, decided he would be a bookkeeper, read a few books in the library on the subject and started out to revolutionize somebody's system of keeping books. Finally he found a job. He proceeded to carry out his intentions. He has his fourth job now since five months ago. Too much ego in his cosmos. What could you expect? He is not a bookkeeper because he really wished to be, but because he happened to be.

One thing that has kept many boys from finishing courses or from making any definite plans for the future is the high price paid for unskilled labor. It has also taken many boys from the farm. It is hard to convince a 16-year-old lad that he should continue his studies for four or eight years in order to earn a worth-while salary, when he can earn four or five dollars a day working on the highway or some construction job. He figures the amount he can earn in that time against what he would have to spend or deny himself and says, "Nothing doing!" But at the end of the four or eight years, you will, no doubt, find him dead broke. The youth of today expects as a matter of course, luxuries and privileges that father and mother have only just acquired. It takes much money to pay for these and many of them are taking it where they can find it and asking no questions. I know a young man who was offered $40 a night for two nights out of each week to drive a truck and ask or answer no questions. He refused through fear for his physical well-being, not from morals. The business that calls for still-mouthed night drivers, is doing much to undermine manhood.

All of the boys referred to in this article lack the one great factor that makes character, singleness of purpose, a goal to strive for, a definite aim in life. And these boys are the men of tomorrow.
FARM WOMAN.



Relic of Pioneer Days—An old block house for protection in Indian warfare converted into a silo.

An order has gone out from Washington not to shoot bootleggers. This is a Presidential year, and even a bootlegger has a vote.—Milwaukee Journal.

Killing Canada Thistles

The last 10 years has been marked by a hundredfold increase of Canada thistles in Ohio. A still worse thistle is the sow thistle, resembling the Canada but with broader and less prickly leaf—but much more persistent, really far more stubborn than the Canada thistle. We have been fighting thistles off and on for 20 years and have tried any suggestion that sounded a bit like it might prove effective.

When all has been said and done, we have found one effective method—to keep the thistles cut continuously throughout the season and follow the next year by pulling the shoots with gloved hands. For sow thistles we prefer pulling from the start, but have to cut when the ground is too hard to pull and get the expected 10 or 12 inches of root.

We do our main campaigning when the infested land is in corn. The only tool we cut with is a garden hoe, filed every few minutes. To pull thistles, grasp them right above the ground with the same kind of grip used in milking a cow—use both hands and follow the milker's "swing." It is unnecessary to pull straight up if the soil is loose or the ground rather wet.

When these thistles invade rich land in three or four years rotation they should be weeded out at once, however distasteful the job, for in such fields they are much harder to control than in old sod if once they are permitted to gain headway in the arable land. The roots of these perennial thistles are below the plow line and these roots must be starved by preventing leaf spread.

Ohio. G. P. WILLIAMS.

Nature Camp Faculty Dines on Rattlesnake

Members of the faculty of the nature study camp opened by the Pennsylvania State College in the Seven Mountains June 30 were formally initiated into the famous camp society, the "Den of Rattlers" when they qualified by partaking of the camp's prize dish, fried rattlesnake. The den was started last year when students in camp qualified 100 per cent for membership.

A fine big rattler was captured a few days before the camp opened by the director, Prof. G. R. Green, of the college nature education department. One of the first to partake of the June 30 "feed" was Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, emeritus professor of nature study at Cornell University, generally known as the "Mother of Nature Study in America." Others included Miss Violet Findley, nature instructor at Delaware State College; Dr. John A. Hollinger, director of nature study in the Pittsburgh public schools and Oliver P. Medsger, chairman of the New Jersey State Department of Biology.

The 60 students in the camp will have opportunity to join the den at the end of their three weeks' session. A second camp opens July 18 when another group of nature enthusiasts will join the den. Freshman forestry students at Lamar, where the rattlesnake dinner was made an annual tradition some years ago, are also preparing for a "rattling feed."

CIDER Cloth, racks, pumps, graters, 2 second hand presses. Catalog free. PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

"SCRAPEALL" The new Kitchen Spoon. Every housewife needs one. Excellent proposition for agents. Sample 25c. RICHARDS, Box 502, Norwalk, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feebleminded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA Hospital School of Nursing for Men, offers a combined general and special course to high school graduates; advantages of a large private hospital; maintenance and allowance; P. G. course in physiotherapy open to our graduates. Write LeROY N. CRAIG, R. N., Supt. of Nurses, 111 N. 49th St., W. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A white cook for family of two adults; no washing or ironing; maid and chauffeur, white, eat at second table; pleasant and permanent homes for right persons; in Catskill, N. Y., at residence of president of local bank; correspondence invited; references exchanged. Address MRS. JAMES P. PHILIP, Catskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced man of about middle-age, reliable and of good character, to take charge of and operating gardens of 20 acres, also greenhouses connected with institution; a permanent position for right party with good salary; references must accompany application. VERMONT STATE PRISON, R. H. Walker, Warden, Windsor, Vt.

WANTED—Competent farmhand; state experience and wages expected. BOX 698, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT, Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED—Caretaker on small estate all year; must drive Ford; prefer single aged man; no objection for couple without children; work is not hard, but reliable honest men with references are asked to apply; salary $75 month, light, heat, room and all farm products. Write RICHARD BOLESLAVSKY, Bridgewater, Conn.

ATTENDANTS, male and female, $54-$66 month and maintenance; good health required; vacancies in Creedmoor division; a new hospital, with opportunities for advancement; apply by letter, stating details to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN to work in dog kennel, knowledge of farm work desired but not required; only permanent man need apply; full references as to character and desire to please essential; wages to start $50 per month and board. DR. GILMAN, Anatomy Farm, Cornell University Medical College, Shrub Oak, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple to do general work in house; man to help outside when necessary; must have good references; Summer home at Dennis, Mass., Cape Cod. Winter, in Newton Center, Mass. MRS. A. L. LEWIS, Dennis, Mass.

WANTED—Single man with experience in general farm work to work on poultry farm; good living conditions. ADVERTISER 4349, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Assistant herdsman-dairyman for small Guernsey herd located near Pittsburgh, Pa.; give particulars in first letter as to experience, etc. ADVERTISER 4348, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working gardener on private estate, September or sooner; Western Pennsylvania; married or single American; reference and experience required; house supplied. ADVERTISER 4344, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSES—Hospital, 600 beds, course 30 months, monthly allowances; residence hall, swimming pool; high school graduation required; non-sectarian. Address, MARY E. PILLSBURY, Superintendent of Nurses, 701 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm-bred man, 20 to 30 years old, to learn florist's business; permanent job and good treatment to right man. C. A. DARROW, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

COMPETENT white woman, cook, baker, private family, living all the year on country place; no washing; wages $70; references required ADVERTISER 4353, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wanted to pick fruit and tend road stand on New York road. FRANK D. HAM, Livingston, N. Y.

WANTED—Single, experienced poultryman, middle age preferred; must be neat, steady, honest; $60 and board. ADVERTISER 4360, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, dairy farmer, also want experienced route man. Address TAYLOR'S DAIRY, Cedar Grove, N. J.

WANTED—Poultryman, married, to take full charge of plant; one thoroughly understanding the business, brooding, breeding, feeding for egg production; wife d. the cooking. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Westfield, N. J. Phone 1629.

WANTED—Young settled woman housekeeper in farm home; must be good plain cook, neat, clean, cheerful disposition, Catholic; no objection to woman with child; good home to right party; good reference required. ADVERTISER 4368, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN as partner on poultry farm; some capital required. ADVERTISER 4370, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Men to do advanced registry testing in New Jersey; requirements: honesty, accuracy and a thorough knowledge of Babcock test. Apply, W. W. ROBBERS, Superintendent Advanced Registry, New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

EXPERIENCED Catholic farm helper, 2 horses, 1 cow, not much driving but must be able to drive a car; $65, board and room. F. S. CRANE, Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Single Protestant for general work; dry-hand milker; good wages and board. H. H. MEADER, Supt. Wayside Farm, Mendham, N. J.

Situations Wanted

SINGLE man, gardener, general handy, years' experience; best references; greenhouse, rockeries, lawns, perennials, annuals, vegetables, stock, etc.; now available; moderate salary. ADVERTISER 4327, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT position and home on a farm; middle-age, educated, refined; good manager, understand every part of farm work, good milker; home essential, wages secondary. Write CHARLES BENNETT, Gen. Del., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRY manager, understanding every phase of the industry, expert in incubation and brooding, specialist in egg production, is open for a first-class commercial position; first-class references. ADVERTISER 4340, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, companion-helper to lady, anywhere; South preferred; permanent; good reference. BOX 170, Middletown, N. Y.

YOUNG woman, general farm experience, wants position on first-class poultry farm; highly recommended. ADVERTISER 4342, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE superintendent, successful farm manager, who has executive and proven ability with initiative; trained in all branches of farming, stock and all details pertaining to estate work; desires better position; only high-grade offer considered. ADVERTISER 4343, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM HELPER, young man, wishes position on poultry or truck farm or estate; handy with tools; age 21, Danish, single. ADVERTISER 4345, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by young married man on dairy farm, understanding all branches of farming; capable of taking charge; references furnished; 29 years old, one child; ready at once. NELSON GLODDY, Walpole, Mass.

TRAINED nurse wants child or chronic invalid to care for in own home on farm 10 miles from Ithaca; milk and cream from certified dairy; ideal conditions for child needing sunlight treatment; terms $10 a week up depending on professional care required; telephone, doctor in 10 minutes' ride. ADVERTISER 4347, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Practical farmer, experience in cows, chickens and crops; 38, married, no children; uses no liquor or tobacco. Write P. O. BOX 1361, New Haven, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, young American Protestant, married, desires connection with strictly modern commercial plant, preferably on private estate; residence on farm not essential; practical business and college references; poultry propositions of any kind considered. ADVERTISER 4351, care Rural New-Yorker.

A SWEDISH single young man desires year round work with poultry; have 3 years' experience with references. ADVERTISER 4352, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Couple with two children school age; man for general work; wife to board men on farm. EDWARD POWERS, 47 West 22d St., New York City.

SETTLED woman, (R.N.) of exceptional qualifications and character desires position either as a companion and nurse to semi-invalid, care of infant, mother's helper or useful housekeeper; references. ADVERTISER 4354, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, estate or general farm manager of experience, efficient handler of dairy, poultry, crops; excellent references; free at once; married. ADVERTISER 4358, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, American, Protestant, experienced in the care and handling of horses, understand all general farm work; would like position on farm as teamster; would consider job as general farmhand; capable of taking charge; Pennsylvania or New York State preferred; best of references. ADVERTISER 4361, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as working herdsman on small, well-located commercial dairy, by experienced single American man. P. O. BOX 123, Plainsboro, N. J.

SWISS, good milker, in small Catholic institution; short period. ADVERTISER 4362, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, age 30 years, wants work on commercial egg plant; honest worker, willing; foreman last year on large plant in New Jersey; I realize the importance of details and will not neglect them; reference. ADVERTISER 4363, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on private estate as cowman, chicken man or gardener, by experienced man; small family, best references; state wages and privileges in first letter. ADVERTISER 4365, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN or caretaker; American, 29, married, one child; seeks position on small estate; thoroughly experienced; wife will board one or two men; present place three years; leaving for best of reasons; references. BERNARD SLOM, Ward Acres, New Rochelle, N. Y.

COUPLE wants permanent place in country where right services is valued; middle-aged; good cook or laundress; man, gardener, lawns, poultry; both experienced, references; Long Island or New York preferred. ADVERTISER 4357, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE and experienced poultryman desires position as working manager after September 1; a hustler who can obtain maximum results; Cornell poultry course graduate; married, excellent references. ADVERTISER 4355, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE Norwegian wishes position to manage farm or country estate; college training and practical experience as cow tester and in all lines of dairying and agriculture. Write R. B., Box 471, Hawthorne, N. Y.

WANTED to pasture about 100 cattle or 1,000 sheep, high-grade mountain grass, spring water all Summer; price reasonable. OSCAR REITMANN, North Petersburg, N. Y.

WOMAN, farm experience and Cornell training, desires position as assistant to capable manager; stenographer; pedigree and production records. ADVERTISER 4377, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, with child, help with housework. MRS. ARCHER, 94 Main St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 10 years' practical experience handling successful commercial plant, wants position on modern plant where results count. ADVERTISER 4366, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 21, white, for poultry farm; unexperienced, not afraid of work. ANTHONY DECKER, 8500 Bartram, Philadelphia, Pa.

COUPLE, man thoroughly experienced in care of live stock, good milker, experienced with poultry; wife excellent laundress; best of reference; wishes position near a good school, Westchester County preferred. ADVERTISER 4371, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Light out-door work by man just recovered from nervous breakdown; will pay board; state particulars. ADVERTISER 4372, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm superintendent desires position on private or commercial plant; 23 years' practical experience in every branch of poultry; thoroughly competent in handling all kinds of farm help; wife fine housekeeper and can board help; finest references; at liberty August 1. ADVERTISER 4373, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 28, single, intelligent, wants permanent position on farm. ADVERTISER 4376, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, wants position; married, no children; if your plant is losing, with full charge, I'll make it pay; references prove success. ADVERTISER 4375, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience; my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE or exchange for city property or small farm, 141 acres, 1,300 fruit trees, woodland, good buildings; well stocked. WM. JURGENSEN, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, N. J., 154 acres, half planted, two dwellings suitable for boarders; fully equipped; live stock; earns $250-$300 monthly. DePOWELL, 3610 28th Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

FOR SALE—General store with eight rooms, improvements, separate house six rooms, outbuildings; on State road. ADVERTISER 4320, care Rural New-Yorker.

150-ACRE farm with stock and tools, small payment down. L. E. WILHELM, Houghton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Nice place, good hunting and also can have fishing pond; 5-room house, nice chicken barn, garage and barn complete; few chickens, furniture; will sell furniture with place; nice orchard; price reasonable. Answer or write to ERNEST BERGER, Rio, Orange County, N. Y.

NEW PALTZ, N. Y.—Fifty acres, high elevation, stream; excellent for camp or bungalow development. ADVERTISER 4339, care Rural New-Yorker.

6 TO 10 ACRES, with or without buildings, suitable poultry; Putnam or Dutchess counties or Western Connecticut. ADVERTISER 4341, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHENANDOAH Valley home, 13 acres, fine location; also store building. F. H. WILKINS, Edinburg, Va.

WANTED to buy, in Fall, house with several acres suitable ground for tearoom, boarding-house, or gardening business, on highway; cheap. ADVERTISER 4346, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One mile from Sharon Springs, N. Y. depot, a farm of 90 acres; if sold before Fall will include crops, some stock and tools; write for terms. HERBERT ELDREDGE, R. D. 3, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New Jersey poultry farm, 6 acres; 11 miles from Philadelphia; buildings for 1,200 layers, 2,000 chicks; new 7-room dwelling, hot-water heat; electric lights; near villages; $3,000 cash, balance mortgage. ADVERTISER 4350, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Dairy farm of 210 acres, 125 acres tillable, 30 acres pasturage, 50 acres wood; good barns, fair dwelling, 20 stanchion cow barn; 60 acres hay to be cut; want farmer tenant; reasonable rent and terms. W. J. EYPPER, 61 Park Ave., Guttenberg, N. J.

FOR SALE—20-acre farm, buildings, all new; crops, tools, furniture; must sell, going away. F. MARSHALL, Dover, Del.

POULTRY farm for sale, capacity 5,000 hens; all improvements, running water, electric, etc.; 3,000-egg incubator, 5 brooder houses, garage; new stucco house, 5 large rooms, bath and pantry; all modern improvements and fully furnished; half minute to stores, post office and beautiful lake; on macadamized road; with or without stock. ARTHUR F. MUELLER, Kenoza Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, 30 acres or more, well drained sandy loam on good road near markets and railroad station; comfortable house; within 30-50 miles from New York; not over $5,000. ADVERTISER 4359, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY, fruit, truck; 20 fertile acres near Pittsfield, Mass.; 8-room house, barn, poultry house; $600 cash, $800 mortgage; another $500 cash, $500 mortgage. SKY FARM, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

160-ACRE farm, Otsego County, N. Y.; 30 head Holsteins, pair horses, complete set tools, large buildings; main road, near town; $6,500, $1,500 down. ADVERTISER 4369, care Rural New-Yorker.

142-ACRE State road, 10 miles Saratoga, Battlefield 2, church, store, mineral spring 1; 9-room house, halls, bath, closets, furnace, electric lights, running water, shade trees, large profitable roadside stand, tourists accommodated; 3 barns, registered stock, horses, tools, 500 sugar maples, 600 cords of wood, 175 fruit trees. RAY STEVENS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Productive stock and dairy farm in the Lebanon Valley near city of Harrisburg, Pa., fully equipped, immediate possession, giving you crops both in the barn and in the ground; an assured money maker; for detailed description and full particulars address the owner, W. W. WEIMAN, Box 727, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED to buy or rent a dairy farm of about 50 acres level ground, no stone, in or near Sussex County, N. J. ADVERTISER 4374, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL farm wanted for nursery and garden business; no stony, swampy or stiff clay land; on State road near good town; give particulars about place, especially water, buildings and conveniences. CLARENCE WOODFORD, Elbridge, N. Y.

WILL sacrifice 111-acre dairy-poultry farm; $3,500 down, balance long time. ADVERTISER 4367, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

EXTRACTED honey, light blend, granulated, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid to third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY—60-lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand tractor in good condition, reasonable. BENJ. E. BERRY, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders, pleasant farm home. MRS. GORDON J. SICKLER, Lake Hill, N. Y.

USED incubators for sale—One 16,200 triple deck style Newtown and one 16,200 double deck Newtown with triple deck style top; will sell separate sections; in fine condition; more information, write ALLEN HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.

WANTED—Adult boarders on farm near Kingston, all improvements. ADVERTISER 4356, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Nearly new Aeromotor windmill with pump; bobsled, 2 Halicom shellers, stoves, feed grinder, 999 John Deere check row corn planter; good condition, price right. MORGAN TOPPING, Wainscott, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Automatic water pump for 110-volt D. C. ADVERTISER 4364, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS wanted, reasonable rates, all conveniences; private family, two beautiful lakes, one mile to either one; phone Saylorsburg 3516; week-end parties especial. P. O. BOX 26, Brodheadsville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Vermont maple syrup, dark in color, but the pure article; $2 gal. D. B. HATCH, R. 2, Woodstock, Vt.

PEACHES—Fancy gift baskets, peck large selected, delicious Elbertas, $1.50, express collect; quick order; through shipping August 10; check, money order. J. R. RITTER, P. O. Box 39, Fort Valley, Ga.

Starlings in Ohio

THE R. N.-Y. recently asked whether any of it readers knew how far west of Pennsylvania the starling had migrated. Starlings have been seen in the western part of Belmont Co., Ohio.

Belmont Co., Ohio. DAVID A. HALL.

Roily Water

In regard to the article on page 934 by H. B. B. as to roily water in his drilled well, his trouble lies in not having the well casing properly seated in the rock to shut off the surface water. In practically every case where the water fails to clear up permanently in a drilled well in rock, this is the trouble, due to inexperienced or careless drillers.

The remedy lies in either driving the pipe down into the rock to make a tight seal or putting in what is known as a wall packer on another string of pipe the next size smaller that will go into the well. The packer should be placed into the rock a few feet and set there. This makes a water-tight seal and prevents surface water, mud, etc., from entering the well. CHARLES J. BARD.

Westchester Co., N. Y.

Asphalt Water Paints

We are often asked about various water paints, many of which are merely washes that do not amount to much. The preservative properties of asphalt are well known. A process has now been devised by which this can be applied in solutions with water as an emulsion.

Cheap Marketing Methods

I have been growing and marketing vegetables from a one-acre garden for the past 40 years, and find that the best and least expensive method of selling is as follows:

When vegetables and small fruits are ready to market, I have regular salesmen who come twice a week direct to the garden, and gather such vegetables as they wish to market. Some prefer buying the vegetables, while others sell on commission, and I allow 20 cents on every dollar's worth sold.

This method saves the trouble and expense of gathering, buying material and making crates and boxes, packing and hauling, all of which counts for much in the busy season when crops need cultivation. I often sell from this one acre from $60 to $100 worth of produce annually, which pays the largest portion of the family wash and grocery bills (with the exception of flour) for a family of four.

Who can say the small home garden doesn't pay? W. H. HARRISON.

Prince George Co., Va.

The Country Church

The letter of R. R. telling of the work they were doing for their little church, struck an answering chord in my own heart. The little church where I have attended services since a child, is in very much the same condition as the one R. R. mentions. The little country churches seem to me to be in great danger of being extinguished altogether. The many automobiles bring the larger town churches nearer, as well as making Sunday pleasuring more tempting so that there are few left to keep up the real country church. I, for one, love the little church and I am sure there are many others who feel the same.

Just now we are getting ready for an apron social. The aprons are tiny ones with a pocket large compared to the size of the apron; these together with a verse explaining the use of the apron, date and kind of entertainment to be given, as well as place, are sent around to anyone who wishes to attend. The price of admission is a cent for each inch one's waist measures around. We are having a program and serving cake and fruit drink.

E. M. W.

Plants Poisonous to Birds

I have just read in THE R. N.-Y. about the various poisonous weeds. It seems here in the South many weeds of a poisonous nature are coming. Just today we found two pheasants down in their pen apparently poisoned. Not so long ago an African goose had the symptoms of cocklebur poisoning. A couple of years ago we lost a whole flock of mallard ducks and some peafowls from this peculiar poison. These fowls seem to get poisoned just after a rain. At first we thought it was maybe caused from eating something dead, but I am now sure this is not the case. It is likely that these fowls die from eating some weed that has just come up since they get poisoned just after a rain. Not so long ago we turned some little goslings out of their pen. In 20 minutes two of them were dying. I cannot find any cockleburs just coming up. I am wondering if other readers of THE R. N.-Y. have had this kind of trouble with fowls. Sheep stay right around and do well. J. E. FITZGERALD.

Texas.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

SOCONY MOTOR OIL IS CONSTANTLY ADAPTED TO MEET NEW ENGINE NEEDS

"Good morning, motor"

"GOOD MORNING, ma'am. I see you've loaded in everything but the kitchen stove—guess we are headed for the Farm. Too bad the boss isn't going. No offense, but I always feel easier on a 300 mile trip if he is along to keep track of oil and water. By the way, if I were you, I would drive over to the garage now and let them change my oil. It's pretty thin and dirty. Only take a few minutes and I'll run more smoothly all day. Remember that I turn over 2000 times a minute—33 times a second. If it wasn't for a protecting film of oil, my bearings would burn out in a few minutes. Bad oil can't stand the heat, gums up bearings and gives me indigestion. And say, I know you won't think I am rude if I suggest that you buy good gas this trip. Last time you picked up ten gallons along the way, at a bargain, which pretty nearly did me in. I was panting like a truck in an excavation towards the end. I really am a delicate and nicely adjusted bit of machinery and I need good gas and oil."

WHEN the new Ford was announced, Socony was ready with the proper lubricating oil for it.

When the new high compression motors were planned, Socony was ready again.

Greater speed, higher compression and thermostatic control of the cooling system tend to increase motor temperature. Socony's Laboratories adapted Socony Motor Oil to meet these new needs.

You are not interested in "viscosity" or "flash points." You *are* interested in the fact that Socony Motor Oil is tested 13 times; that 54 years of refining experience stand behind it, and that whenever a new automotive development creates a new lubricating problem, this company will have a motor oil to meet it.

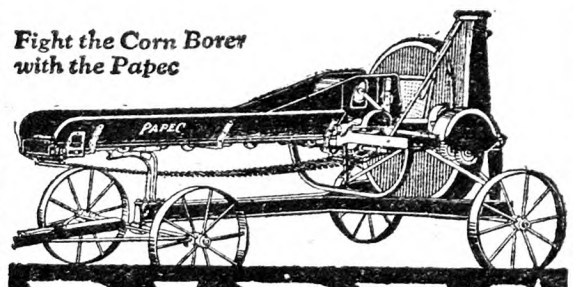
Standardize on Socony, and change your motor oil every 500 miles.

Thunder in the Rear?

You will never hear thunder in the differential if you will have it flushed out and filled with new lubricant twice a year. Do the same thing with your transmission. Socony Transmission Lubricant and Gear Oil cost little. New gears cost a lot.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fight the Corn Borer with the Papec



PAPEC

The Cutter That Does Not Clog

THESE are the features, which appeal to Adam Sponenberg, Fonda, N. Y.: "Easy-feeding and non-clogging and non-winding of strings around shaft. The Third Roll saves a lot of hard work, gathering in crooked and tangled bundles of corn."

Send for New FREE Catalog also for Copy of "PAPEC NEWS." It tells you how to cut your silo-filling costs and have better silage. *Write for yours today*

Papec Machine Co.
110 Main St.
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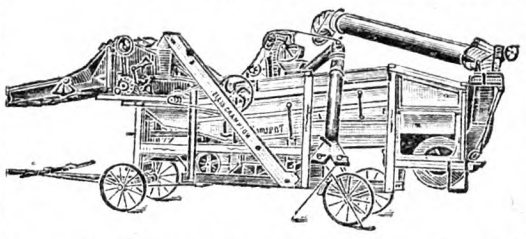
Your Neighbor Has a Papec - Ask Him!

Ellis Champion Threshers



It is a Champion all right, measured in ability to thresh fast and clean, in years of service to the owner, and in the small amount of power required to operate it.

Take the 12-bar cylinder, the large number of teeth in cylinder, the pitchfork action of agitating the straw, the Hyatt Roller Bearings, Rockwood Drive Pulleys, the unexcelled cleaning system, the superior windstacker fan, the sturdy steel construction, and you have some of the reasons why it is called "The Champion." The Little Thresher that fights for the last grain.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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The "Pioneer Woman," in Marland Public Park, Northern Oklahoma. (See page 1003)

Irrigation Methods on Eastern Farms

IRRIGATION will undoubtedly be found in wide use throughout the northeastern part of the United States within the next few years. Rising valuations of land demand a more intensive cultivation and cropping of that land if good profits are to be made. The man, for example, who raises one crop of vegetables a year on land that is taxed at $200 an acre cannot compete on even terms with the man who, on land of similar valuation, raises two or three crops a year. It is plain that a hired man who can plow two acres a day with a team is a better investment than another who for almost the same wages can plow but half that much. The same is true, within limits, of land—the more it will do the more profitable it is to the owner.

But irrigation has another advantage of first-rate importance. By making the vegetable grower independent of the weather so far as droughts are concerned, it enables him to produce larger and better crops. The increased yield and the higher quality are frequently sufficient to make an enormous difference in the profits of a single crop. The markets of the larger cities have become so discriminating that they will pay a premium price for well-developed, succulent, unblemished vegetables and almost nothing for ungraded, misshapen, knurly produce. In seasons of low rainfall the man with the irrigated land can show a high percentage of excellent crops if his cultural practices are correct.

A study of rainfall tables for the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey reveals that vegetable growers in these States without means of irrigating their crops have been dealt with harshly for many years. Experience has shown that four inches of rain a month are needed during the growing season, April 1 to October 1, if the best crops are to be produced.

However, not once since 1896 has this condition been met in Central New Jersey. Every year during that 32-year period there has been at least one month—usually in the critical months of April, May or June—greatly deficient in rain, and nearly every year two or three months have fallen far below the required 4-in. precipitation. Only 13 times in the 32 years did the month of May get its four inches. June got it just nine times! Sometimes successive months of rainfall shortage have occurred. Eight times the period of April-May-June averaged less than three inches a month. Similar irregularities occur in adjacent States.

Many in the East think of irrigation as consisting of a system of ditches whereby water is delivered to the land under cultivation. This is a method of the West. Here we find the sprinkling method in use. Its advantages over other methods of irrigation are: (1) it can be used on hilly as well as level land; (2) it can be used on any kind of soil; (3) it uses water economically; (4) it applies water as a fine spray which does not pack the soil or wash out young plants; (5) it distributes the water evenly and slowly over a considerable period of time; (6) it may be used to prevent frost injury; (7) it requires little labor to operate.

This type of sprinkling irrigation used was invented by C. W. Skinner of Newfield, N. J., about 30 years ago. It consists of horizontal pipe lines parallel to each other, each line being perforated with small holes through which the water is forced. This is one of the important features of the equipment. The small holes, spaced three or four feet apart along two sides of the pipe, are fitted with patent nozzles that insure a satisfactory spray of water. Merely drilling holes along the pipe will not give good results; the water from many of them will simply dribble down on the ground, and even where the pressure is tremendous enough to force water out in streams the spray will be very uneven. Moreover, the bore holes will quickly rust shut—only a few days being necessary for this. The nozzles are of non-rusting metal and are absolutely necessary for satisfactory irrigation. The pipes for the nozzle lines may be bought plain or already drilled for the nozzles. Small machines for drilling and tapping plain pipe are available on the market.

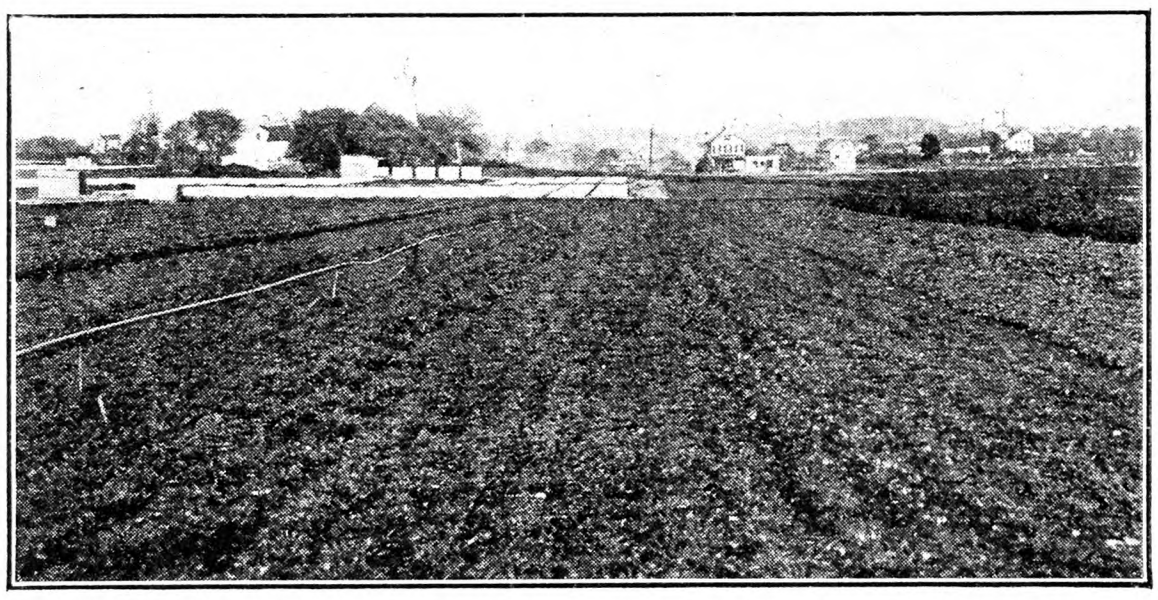
The pipe lines containing the screwed-in nozzles are usually placed about 50 ft. apart, where a permanent system is set up. Since each line throws a spray 25 ft. on each side of itself, the entire 50-ft. area between lines is watered by twisting the pipe back and forth. This is known as oscillating and may be done either by hand or by patent oscillators now on the market. A single line of pipe 875 ft. long, spraying 25 ft. of land on each side, is irrigating slightly more than an acre.

A study of all the farms in New Jersey having more than an acre of land under irrigation was made by H. F. Huber, E. R. Gross and D. B. Lucas, of the departments of vegetable growing and agricultural engineering at the New Jersey Experiment Station. They found nearly 350 systems in use and gathered from these some invaluable information about irrigation. Two arrangements for sprinkling irrigation were found to be employed. In the one the nozzle lines are permanently fastened to posts which nearly always are high enough to permit machinery to pass under the lines; in the other, the lines are laid on temporary supports, such as stakes, old crates and boxes. Sometimes they are laid on the ground.

In New Jersey—and costs would be about the same for adjacent States—the average installation cost per acre was $481.90 for permanent lines when the work was given to others on contract. Where the farm operators did the installing themselves the average was $391.85, or nearly $100 less. For movable lines the cost of installing is smaller and, strangely enough, the contract installations averaged less than the self-installed systems; the cost for the first was $94.29 an acre, and for the latter $144.85. Once installed, however, the permanent systems cost less to operate, the average in New Jersey being $23.37 per annum per acre, against $30.50 for the movable. Most of this difference is because of the labor involved in shifting the movable lines.

Huber, Gross and Lucas found also that the permanent lines last, on an average, 22.68 years, and the movable lines 18.78 years. Most of this difference is of course owing to the fact that the wear and tear is greater where frequent shifting of the lines is necessary. But in either case the length of life is surprisingly long, considering the destructive action of water, air and sun, year after year. Rust is the greatest enemy of both systems, and for this reason all nozzle lines should be galvanized to reduce rust to a minimum.

A Permanent Sprinkling Irrigation Outfit on Posts High Enough to Let Machinery Pass Under the Lines Fig. 422



Movable Irrigation Line Supported on Portable Metal Posts. Fig. 423

The survey showed that 191 New Jersey vegetable growers are getting water from wells, 113 from city water systems, and 42 from surface water sources such as ponds and streams. Satisfactory results are obtained from all. In choosing a pond or stream, however, care must be taken that the source will not dry up during the Summer. All of the growers were asked about their satisfaction with sprinkling irrigation, and 259 reported that they were pleased. Thirty-six mentioned faults which might have been prevented by taking certain precautions when the systems were installed. Fifty-one did not commit themselves. This is not a bad showing, for it is reasonable to suppose that if 259 men could get satisfactory results, all could do so if they had followed the same methods. Of those who were not completely pleased, an insufficiency of water was the common cause. Inadequacy of the pumping system, that is, weak engines or motors, was another.

From their observations and from questioning the owners of irrigation equipment Huber, Gross and Lucas recommend using city water if the pressure is about 43 lbs. per square inch. They point out that it has the advantage of cheapness in installation and requires much less attention than where wells or surface waters are used. They found that the average cost of installing systems using city water was only $164.73 per acre. One reason for this cheapness is that no pumping outfit is needed; another reason is that city water is often used with movable systems—which, as we have already mentioned, cost much less than permanent systems.

The average cost of operating systems using city water was found to be $31.79 per acre per year, and repairs $3.04. This is somewhat higher than for the systems using wells, $17.68 for operation and $4.97 for repairs, also for those using surface water, $19.84 for operation and $2.05 for repairs. In spite of its higher cost of operation, a system using city water has the great advantages already mentioned, namely, lower cost of installation and absence from bother with a pumping outfit.

The average cost per acre for all permanent outfits, including those using wells, surface water, and city water was $481.90 when done on contract; when done by the farmers themselves it was $332.70. For all movable outfits, including those using water from wells, surface sources, and city mains the cost was $94.29 on contract; when done by the farmers themselves it was $144.85.

Now to consider both the permanent and the movable systems according to the source of water supply. The following figures are an average of contract installed and home installed outfits. Permanent systems using city water cost for installation an average of $270.77 per acre; those using wells, $430.91, and those using surface water $526.42. Movable systems using city water averaged $68.70; those using wells, $203.03, and those using surface water $500. Thus it can be seen that if a permanent system is established the cost will be lowest if you can use city water and do the work of installation yourself. The cheapest system of all, on the other hand, is a movable system connected with city water.

Where city water is not available a pumping outfit is of course necessary unless water at a high elevation, one hundred feet or more, is available. In New Jersey both gasoline engines and electric motors are in common use. Steam engines are occasionally found, but the investigators report that they require much more attention and cost a great deal more to operate.

Piston pumps are generally used with gasoline engines and centrifugal pumps with electric motors. Where water must be drawn from a well or some other source at low elevation the pump may be of the lift or suction type since it is cheaper to install and requires less power than a deep well pump. The suction pump usually will not give good results, however, if it is placed higher than 20 ft. above the water. Where the water is so low that a greater lift than this would be necessary the pump may be put into a pit so as to keep within the 20-ft. limit.

According to Gross, a pump delivering 60 gallons per minute with a pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch at the nozzles will irrigate one acre at a time if properly designed feed and nozzle lines are used. Thus it is easy to determine the size of pump needed by multiplying sixty by the number of acres to be irrigated.

Under some conditions a three-horsepower engine will operate a 60-gallon per minute pump connected to a sprinkling irrigation outfit, but Gross strongly advises against it, since such an engine must work at full capacity and has no margin left for losses of power through slight engine wear, carbonization, and other factors which lower the efficiency of a gasoline engine. Many New Jersey growers were found to be using a six-horsepower engine for 60-gallon per minute pump, a 12-horsepower engine for a 120-gallon pump, and so on. This allows a liberal margin of reserve and permits the engine to run at less than full capacity, thus greatly reducing the wear and tear on it.

The rate of flow of water and the pressure delivered at the nozzles are affected by the size of the pipe used in the main feed lines and the nozzle lines, and by the length of these lines. Lack of space prevents going into detail on this. Suffice it to say that the larger the pipe the smaller the loss of pressure at the nozzles.

For details concerning layouts, it is best to write to the agricultural engineering department of your experiment station or to the manufacturers of irrigation equipment. The object should be to use the pipe sizes which are large enough to deliver uniform pressure to the nozzles without excessive loss of the pressure delivered by the pump, and at the same time use sizes small enough to prevent excessive costs of installation. This can be figured very accurately by your experiment station or the manufacturers.

An interesting fact brought out by the survey made in New Jersey was that irrigation equipment was used successfully on farms of a wide variety of soils, as follows: on sand, 40; on gravelly sandy loam, 34; on sandy loam, 153; on loam, 55, and on clay loam, 34. Seventeen farmers had outfits on steep ground, 104 on rolling ground and 225 on level or gently sloping ground. The largest irrigated farm in the State, Del-Bay Farms, at Bridgeton, contained 242½ acres; Cedarville Farms, Cedarville, had 72 acres; Jill Brothers, Sharpstown, 45, and R. L. Axt, Brookdale, 42 acres. It might be worth while to look at one of these if you are thinking of installing irrigation equipment.

Sprinkling irrigation is not profitable on some

crops. It is profitable with the highly cultivated, heavy producing crops which have a short season of growth. These permit two or even three or four successive crops a season, and thereby "work the land for all it is worth. ROGER DE BAUN.

Middlesex County, N. J.

Bug Against Bug

In 1911 I was working in a garden with a road in the lower part with cobble foundation. The surface of the road was dotted with holes, nearly as big as mouse holes; they served as domiciles for giant hornets about two inches long and over. They were hunting cicadas, catching them on the wing and at the same moment curving in their lower body stung their victims and brought them to their burrow and stored them in there. Sometimes the cicada was too big for the hole, when the hornet would start enlarging it, doing it the same way a terrier would do. Cicadas are not dead but in a comatose state. On investigation of the burrows I found the cicadas were stored in about same manner as blue wasps pack away spiders. Could a sting of either of these cause "sleeping sickness" in humans? W. T. W.

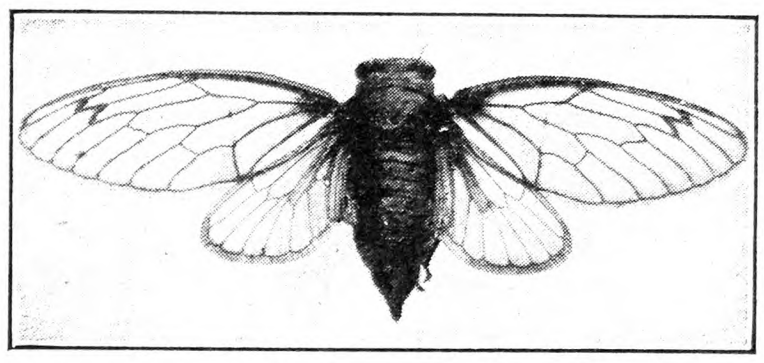
New Jersey.

THIS letter from W. T. W. is very interesting, because it illustrates clearly the manner in which warfare is carried on among insects themselves. Insects are so numerous on the earth and increase at such an enormously rapid rate that the food of man would soon be entirely consumed, and man himself would be crowded off the earth, if there were not some natural effective checks to hold these tiny animals within reasonable bounds.

Many years ago the great scientist, Huxley, made the statement that if all of the aphids for 10 generations which might arise from one mother aphid starting early in the Spring, should live and be present on the earth at one time they would weigh more than the whole population of China, namely about 500,000,000 people. That statement seemed, on the face of it, rather fanciful; but a few years ago I kept the common cabbage aphid living and breeding through one whole year. I found that there was a new generation of cabbage aphids about every 12 days, and that during the year there were 30 generations, with 12 generations between April 1 and August 15. Moreover, each mother aphid brought forth an average of over 40 young aphids. By a little easy multiplication I found that if all of the aphids born from one mother aphid starting on April 1, were to live and remain on the earth until August 15, there would be over 564 quadrillion aphids present on this old round world of ours. Those figures astonished me so much that I weighed several of the small aphids in order to get the average weight of each one. It was then easy to find that the enormous number of aphids would weigh over 822 million tons, much more than the whole population of China if each person weighed 200 pounds. I was astounded and went over my figures again and again and had a friend go over them to be sure I was right, for I could hardly believe it; but there is no doubt about it, Huxley's estimate was far too low.

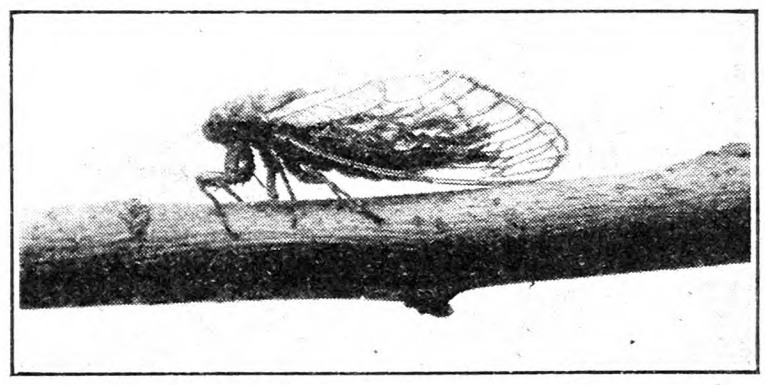
What does this all mean? Well, in the first place it means that if all of the insects born on the face of the earth were to live they would overwhelm us and destroy us. But fortunately, such a thing doesn't actually happen, for most of the insects born on the earth are destroyed and die before they come to maturity. A large portion of the eggs of most insects are destroyed before they hatch. If the eggs succeed in hatching most of the young insects usually die from some cause before they become grown so that but few individuals are really left to bother us except now and then in special instances. The question at once arises, what forces or agents are at work destroying the eggs, the young, and the full-grown individuals of all the different kinds of insects which are constantly being produced on the earth in such enormous numbers? The answer has been found through the careful studies of many students who have patiently observed these tiny animals through long periods of time. Actually there are many forces at work destroying insects and holding them in check. Cold rains, late frosts, ice-storms, hot, dry weather, birds, toads, snakes, and lastly, insects themselves, are all enemies of these tiny pests. It is an interesting and seemingly contrary fact that the worst enemy of insects is *insects themselves*. The lady-bird beetles, for example, do nothing in the world but eat up other insects. Their whole menu for breakfast, dinner, supper and all of the bites in between, consists of other insects. In addition, there is that whole great host of tiny wasp-like insects, thousands of species, which live as parasites on and in the bodies and eggs of other insects. If it were not for these predaceous and parasitic insects I am afraid we should have to give up the fight and turn this earth on which we live over to the "bugs" and let them run it. All of this is by way of preface to the real point of the letter of W. T. W.

The other day I spent an afternoon on the Vincent Astor Estate near Rhinecliff, N. Y., where that remarkable insect, the 17-year cicada, more often called the 17-year locust, is now present in enormous numbers. The song of the insects fills the air with a sound much like that of the peeping of thousands of frogs in the early Spring. The cicadas swarm over the trees and bushes where they are just now laying their eggs in the branches of elm, maple and young apple trees. We drove for, at least, three miles through swarms of the cicadas. They will lay their eggs, sing their songs, and then die, so that none will be found much beyond the middle of July. The young white grubs of them, however, will live in the ground on the roots of trees for nearly 17 years and in the Spring of 1945 will come up to the surface and each will transform to a winged cicada, so that those of us who are here in 1945 will again see a great swarm of these cicadas in these same fields. But what a harvest the "giant hornet" of which W. T. W. speaks is now having if it is present in the vicinity of those swarms of cicadas. I didn't happen to see any hornets present, but I suspect they were there, for this cicada-killer occurs all over



The 17-year Cicada, Commonly Known As 17-year Locusts. Fig. 424

the country and does catch and store away in its nests the cicadas, just as W. T. W. describes. This giant hornet is one of our friends, for it helps to hold the cicadas in check. The habits and life of this big wasp, the cicada-killer, constitute a story by themselves which I described in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for Sept. 2, 1922, on page 1079. No doubt this wasp can sting human beings and might do so if sufficiently irritated. Ordinarily, the cicada-killer tends strictly to its business of rearing a family and providing its young wasps with live cicadas for food,

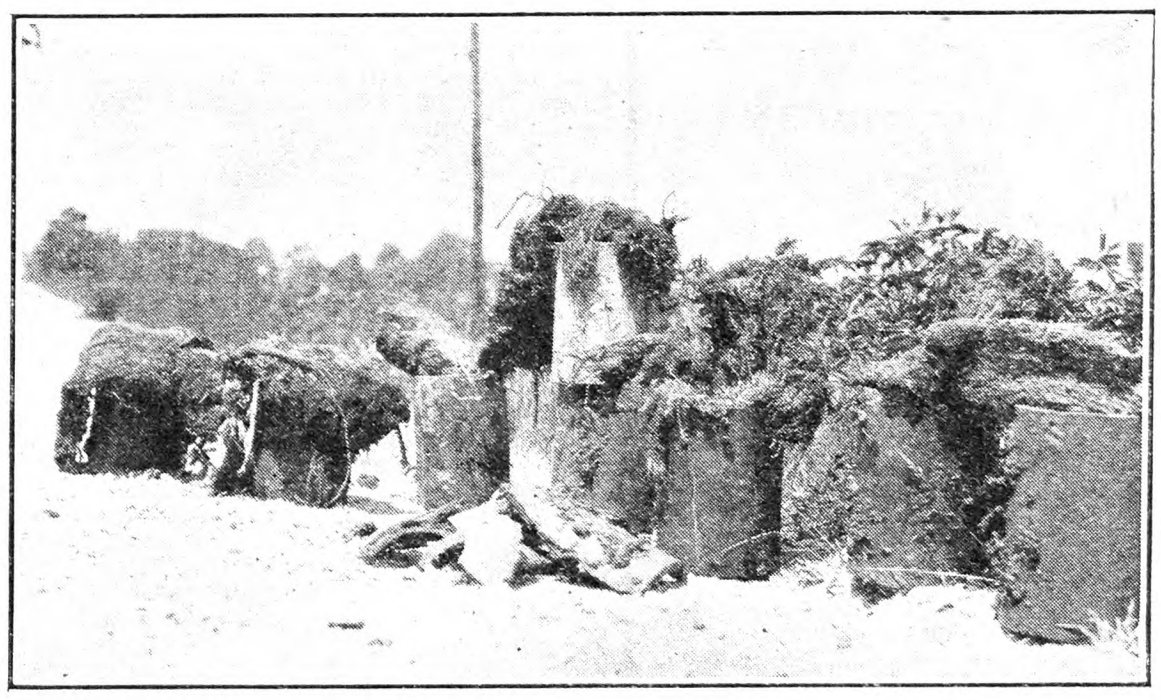


The Cicada on a Tree. Fig. 425

and does not pay any attention to man. If I saw it at work, however, digging its burrow in the ground and bringing in the cicadas to store them in the tunnels as food for the young wasps, I should not get in the way of the big hornet or irritate it in any way. There are some insects that are better left alone. GLENN W. HERRICK.

What Elder Roots Did

TILE drainage systems are usually considered permanent investments on the farm. But still, they are due for occasional thoughtful consideration and close inspection. When a roof gets bad it leaks; when a fence begins to go bad the stock get out; when a bridge is in bad repair we can't cross. Out-of-order condition in about everything on the farm shows up sooner than such a state of bad repair shows up in the tile drain buried out of our sight.



Elder Roots Found in a Seven-inch Tile Drain. Fig. 426

Throughout Central Ohio just now (last half of June), the young corn is being badly damaged by too much moisture even where underground drainage systems are in good order, but probably not for a score of years has the attention of farmers generally been called so forcibly to the tile drainage systems that are not working freely. More elder packs have been removed from tiles this month than in any year in a score past.

The farmer who may have elders growing over tiles should look at this picture, Fig. 426, of the condition encountered in a rather small tile (a 7-in. lateral), draining a limited acreage. Ten and 12-in. tiles are being found packed nearly full of elder roots, the condition having come about gradually, but when the elders put up tall canes this Spring a multitude of hair-like roots made these packs much worse in only a few days, and at a critical time of the year for the young corn. A farmer who had been relieving one of these packs in a county ditch draining several farms compared the packs to a mass of "horse tails," the rooting being so fine and so dense.

One farmer reports a pack amounting almost to complete closure, resulting from a mere sprig of a bush growing over a lateral. These elder patches are more easily neglected and overlooked because found where drains cross the public road, or pass under a farm fence line, or where running through a woodlot or pasture field, as county ditches often do. In case the farms are operated by tenants the location of the tile is usually not known, or the tenant may be unaware of the serious flooding of his land that may follow neglecting an elder clump over a main tile drain.

It is not sufficient to cut such elder patches two or three times in a season. To be killed they should be treated rough! The more roots that are dug out and destroyed the better. Then turn up at the spot every few days all Summer with something like a sharp garden hoe or corn-cutter, and hack every tender shoot as fast as it gets above the ground. By preventing foliage the elders can surely be killed—but if a heavy start of leaves be left for only a few days the root system is able to revive and may hang on for years. G. P. WILLIAMS.

Delaware County, Ohio.

Bryant Baker's "Pioneer Woman"

ON our cover page this week is shown Bryant Baker's conception of the pioneer woman, the sculpture selected in competition with many others for erection in Mr. E. W. Marland's public park in the old "Cherokee Strip" of Northern Oklahoma. The comments on this statue written by Edith Johnson in *The Oklahoma Times* are so fitting that we quote them here:

"This figure personifies those lofty and Spartan virtues for which the pioneer woman is remembered. There is courage and fortitude, hope and faith, poise and purpose in it.

"With head erect and heart undaunted, this young pioneer mother walks without wavering. Holding by the hand her little son, filled with his mother's high spirit, eager with hope, charged with ambition, she leads him straight into the future. No trick of fate or blow of circumstance will stop the onward sweep of her spirit until she faces death itself.

"What does this young pioneer woman, with her worldly goods slung on her arm, know of riches? Nothing, if to be rich is to have money, lands, houses, stock and bonds. And yet, she is the possessor of that real wealth that survives pain and sorrow and disaster, the inexhaustible wealth of a magnificent soul. Hers is beauty that needs little adornment. In plain dress and stout shoes she walks with a queenly dignity. And about her there clings an air of authority, though her face be shadowed with sunbonnet; her brow unadorned with a crown.

"Home is wherever she is, with her brave and tender love and willing service; be that home the wind-swept plains with only the stars above for shelter, or the four rude walls of a log or sod house. Under her arm, you perceive, the Pioneer Woman is carrying her Bible, the symbol of her faith, the rod and staff which comfort her.

"On her way to establish order in a new, savage, chaotic world, there clings to this young Pioneer Woman the deep romance of her girlhood days. Do you not see it in her eyes, in which shine a light that never was on land or sea?

"This figure, as I see it, lives and moves and has its being in a magnificently vital purpose. And only such could have made possible by their courage, strength and sacrifice the civilization in which you and I live and move and have our being today."

Hardy Peaches

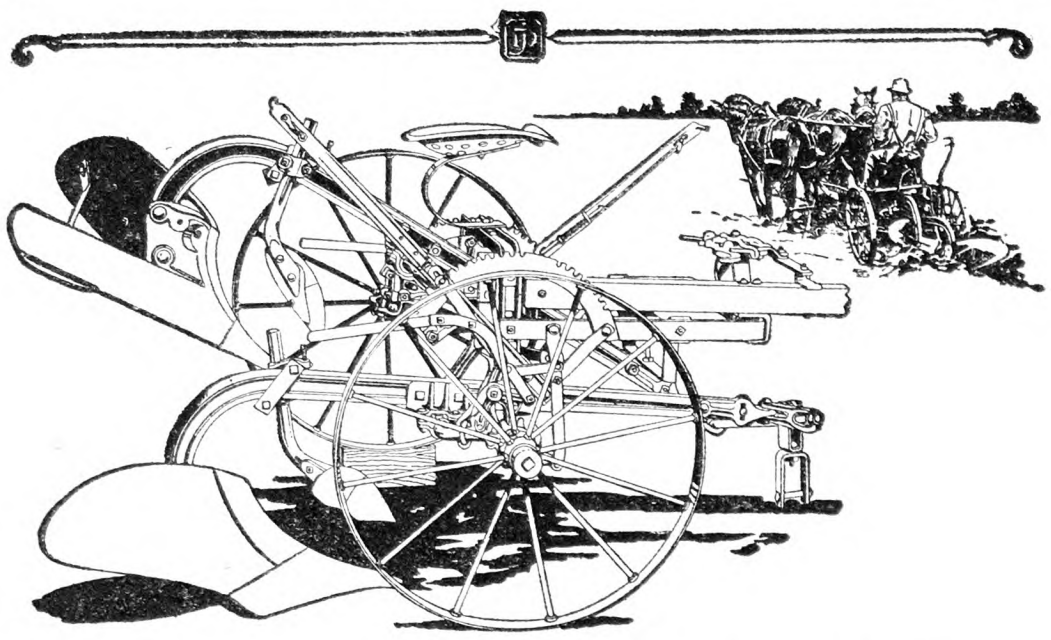
Will you send me a list of the varieties of yellow freestone peaches that are quite hardy in the bud, and at the same time good bearers? L. M. S.

St. Catherines, Ontario.

YOU will do well to get in touch with your experiment station at Vineland, where you will be given any information that has been accumulated regarding the performance of peaches in your section and in other parts of Canada. Any list of hardy, yellow freestones must be very short. In order of ripening they are Triumph, South Haven, Rochester and Crosby. Some may object to including Triumph in the list because of the fact that it is no more than semi-free. Next in order of hardiness will come the Crawford group of peaches, including Yellow St. John, Niagara, Fitzgerald, Early Crawford and Late Crawford. Though not hardy, they are not so tender as Elberta. Among the white flesh peaches, Greensboro is considered quite hardy. H. B. T.

Trespassing Hens

I am a woman past middle age, earning my livelihood by gardening. I grow a little of everything, vegetables, red and black raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, also plums, cherries, pears and apples, also a few flowers, and I think it an honorable occupation, for I help to feed the world. But here comes my problem. I have a neighbor who keeps chickens, and lets them rove at will most of the time. I have asked them, every year for the last eight years, to keep them off my garden. They will shut them up for a little while, and just when I think I am getting ahead, there are these chickens again everywhere. They start eating the currant buds, then the blossoms, and so on, till there is



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John Deere-Syracuse No. 4 Two-Way Plow

This plow embodies the most advanced ideas of its originators, plus all of the merits that have made John Deere-Syracuse Two-Way Plows popular for many years.

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nothing left, and the same destruction with everything else that a hen can destroy. What is the law in the State of New York in regard to such negligent hen owners, who wilfully let their fowls destroy their neighbors' property? If they themselves came over and stole my products I could have them arrested, but when their chickens do it they laugh at you. This morning I told the man again and I made it strong, told him they would have to pay for the damage they did and still he gave no satisfaction. I do not want to go to law, but want my rights. What is there to do about it? M. S. H.

Niagara Co., N. Y.

Where a neighbor persistently refuses to shut up his hens, the only legal remedy is to bring an action against him for the damages which the hens have caused. Some may advise you to kill the hens, but you have no legal right to do this.

N. T.

Spraying Reflections

PART V

A few days after the latest varieties have received their calyx spray the crescent scars, made by the "Little Turk" may appear on the fruit of the varieties which received this spray first. These punctures may be looked for near stone walls, brush heaps and woods, where the curculio hibernates. It has been our practice to spray at least two rows of trees adjoining such places and all bearing orchards up to eight or ten years old if their work has been seen there in past seasons. This spray follows about two weeks after the calyx application and may also be a help in controlling codling moth and scab. The calyx mixture is generally used with the addition of more lime. A heavy coating of spray is said to be repellent to these insects.

The codling moths lay their eggs on leaf and apple about ten days after they emerge from their cocoons. This year, as well as last, they were delayed by steady cool weather, the first eggs appearing the last few days in June or three weeks after the curculio spray was applied, the peak coming still later. Last year we had our worst scourge of green aphis in early July. We used our oil emulsion with nicotine, arsenate of lead and dry mix from the fifth to the fifteenth giving gratifying results with the aphids. There have been strong claims made that oil is toxic to codling moth eggs and the young worms. The effectiveness of an application lasts from one to two weeks. This oily coating conceivably gave contact protection against codling moth eggs and worms at the peak of the first brood, and its great sticking quality kept the poison available for many weeks.

We had about 5 per cent of codling moth injury by careful count from the drops which were picked up, after the trees had been picked, from trees on which this spray was purposely omitted, and less than 2 per cent drops under those thus sprayed. It is of interest that these trees were near a shed where field crates were stored, and that the light crop of the previous year was very wormy. This year the aphids are absent but scab threatens, so we are applying the same mixture as last year the last week in June and first in July to give scab, codling moth, red mite and maggot protection, believing that there will be ample poison remaining for the maggot flies to lick, even though they may not appear for several weeks, as seems likely this late season. Should the sun be very hot we will use this oil-sulphur mixture only at the cooler times, as the sulphur is more liable to burn when used with the oil emulsion.

We are glad to make this application earlier than last year because there was still residue or mottling at picking time on some of the apples which were sprayed in July. If scab threatens later we can dust and still not stain the fruit.

Last year we had a week about September 1 during which the trees were seldom dry as rain was almost continuous. This was followed by a late scab infection on fruit on which no spray or dust protection remained. Even a few scab spots on terminals or apples may cause the spread of spores to any fruit near or below them. It is necessary to keep susceptible varieties like McIntosh protected right up to picking time if sources of infection exist on the trees. The duster may provide the only practical way to give this protection late in the season when spray would leave objectionable residue. E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

It seems that we were right when we said that the June 1 crop report for 1928 was entirely too high. In presenting the July 1 forecast, we still think that it is going to go down some more in the next month, although not so severely as in June. The Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service released the following as of July 10:

	July 1, '28	June 1, '28	July 1, '27	10-yr. Av.
Apples ..	55%	72%	47%	56.6%
Peaches .	62	68	39	52.4
Pears ...	64	74	44	55.3
Grapes ..	78	..	70	73.9

The State apple crop forecast for July 1 is 9,306,000 bushels compared with 6,300,000 bushels harvested last year. The trees blossomed well, have grown excellently and show heavy foliage, but the set has been disappointing. Late freezes, lack of pollination, prolonged periods of wet weather and local hail storms are blamed for the situation. Scab is plentiful, and on account of the weather difficult to control—we have had 17 rainy days in June and about three inches too much rainfall over most of the State. The commercial apple crop is estimated at 1,148,000 barrels, an increase of 300,000 barrels over last year's crop. We are expecting the size and condition to drop still more, as July is still too rainy. One hundred and sixteen commercial growers have reported their average for all varieties as about 40 per cent of a normal crop, which is less than the average for the total crop, commercial and home orchards.

Peach conditions in Pennsylvania range from total failure to heavy crops. There was a heavy drop, but plenty of them are still left in many orchards. Insect damage has been less than usual, and the fruit quality seems good. The July 1 forecast, 1,680,000 bushels, exceeds the five-year production by 150,000 bushels and is 78 per cent larger than last year's crop.

Pear production is 50 per cent larger than last year so far. The grape forecast is equal to 20,639 tons, 40 per cent more than last year.

Cherries are probably not going to give more than half a crop. In addition to the light set in many localities, there was much loss from rotting on the trees on account of the rainy weather.

A Western Pennsylvania man has a sure recipe for insuring pollination of his plums. He hangs up in the tree several pails of buttermilk previous to blooming time, and leaves it there until the blossoms are dead. Of course, this buttermilk gets worse and worse, but he says that is why he always has plums when the others do not.

The Japanese quince, which used to be very popular for ornamental plantings is coming back again. Some of the older generation seem to have used it with other fruits in canning. Some recent work shows the belief of an improvement following their addition is well-founded, since this juice intensifies the flavor of apples, cherries, European quince (common quince), and plums or prunes in their use in jellies or preserves. The Ornamental Horticulturist says that some of the newer sorts of this Japanese quince do not produce fruit so far as he knows, but the common kind usually does.

Some years ago, the tree doctors of a quack variety were known to try to kill all diseases and insects on trees by injecting medicines into the trunks. Sometimes this severely injured or even killed the tree, without hurting the pests on the tree directly. Not long ago, a series of scientific experiments were tried along this same line, aimed particularly at borers. The workers state that the chemicals they squirted into the trees had various effects on the trees, but no effect on the borers.

The State of Washington seems to like the so-called everbearing strawberries very much, stating that the everbearers, particularly the Mastodon, outyielded the Spring fruiting kinds. We think the Mastodon is the best everbearer we have tried. It is to be noted that more interest is being shown in this class of strawberries than previously.

Some of our growers use a cane-like stick to thin their peaches. The cane may have a sharpened curved or else an ordinary straight nail in the end to help remove the fruit. It is said to work fast in the hands of an expert—the fruit is knocked or jerked from the branches to be thinned. R. H. SUDDS.

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The Common Lecanium Scales Attacking Fruit Trees and Their Control

There are two particular kinds of the soft brown Lecanium scales which are more or less common in the Eastern United States and which attack fruit trees, as well as certain shade, ornamental and forest trees, and also some of the small fruits. These two species are commonly known as the European fruit Lecanium and the terrapin scale.

Both of these scales look somewhat alike to the casual observer in that they resemble small roasted coffee bean halves, or else small halved peas colored brown. The terrapin scale gets its common name from its resemblance to a minute terrapin or turtle, with its shell markings. The European is the larger of the two with adult females measuring from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch in length, while those of the terrapin scale are about one-eighth of an inch long.

The European fruit Lecanium is now becoming one of the most common of all the brown soft scales in the Eastern United States. It not only attacks all the deciduous fruit trees, but also the rose, blackberry, currant, mulberry, osage orange, pecan, ash, chestnut, oak, maple, elm and linden. The most serious outbreak of this scale occurred in 1894 and 1895 in the plum orchards of Western New York. The pest appeared suddenly in large numbers and caused great alarm among the fruit-growers of that region. For some reason or other, possibly severe Winters or attacks of parasites, the numbers of this invader again became of lesser importance in this district.

The terrapin scale attacks not only the peach and plum in particular, but also the apple, olive, maple, basswood, sycamore, birch and blueberry to a lesser degree. As a peach pest, it has caused considerable loss in the orchards of Southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. It is again showing signs of activity in certain orchards and counties in Pennsylvania where nothing has been done to check it for some time.

In both species, the injury is caused by the females, since the males are tiny, delicate-winged insects which die soon after mating without having done any damage to the host plant. The females are relatively stationary for their year or so of life, those on the leaves moving to the twigs in the Fall, where they winter over. Like all scale insects, these Lecaniums have sucking mouth parts, eating no plant tissue, but sucking the plant juices from the host plant by means of this special equipment.

The damage done by these pests is of two kinds—direct and indirect. Directly, these insects may seriously injure or kill the infested trees by means of their weight of numbers and heavy feeding. Indirectly the damag is also of importance to the fruit grower in that these scales produce great quantities of a clear, sweet liquid known as honey-dew similar to that of the plant lice. This copious honey-dew falls over the leaves and fruit and affords an ideal food for the development of a sooty fungus, unless it happens to be washed off by heavy rains. This discolored fruit is very disagreeable in appearance and is practically unsalable. Walking under a tree on which many of the Lecaniums are busy feeding is said to be about like going through a light shower, much more so than in the case of elms or maples on which plant lice are working.

Since these insects are so much alike in the manner in which they cause damage, the control measures are identical. Arsenate of lead is of no use for sucking insects, therefore a contact insecticide must be used. Miscible oil sprays give the best degree of control. Homemade oil emulsions may also be used, provided the user can make one which is safe to apply. However, for the majority of cases in which the individual has had no experience in making these homemade emulsions, safety and efficiency strongly recommend the readymade commercial preparations. The oil spray should be applied to the infested trees in the early Spring just as the buds are beginning to burst. If the spray equipment and operator are not equal to covering the plants thoroughly, the efforts will be liable to be largely in vain. The following Spring after the first application, it is usually considered best to go over the same trees at the same period of time in order to clean up any scales missed by the first application. In districts where either of these pests are particularly active, an oil spray may be required every few years as conditions seem to indicate.

A few words of caution as to using oil sprays should be added. The only time the oil can be applied with safety is before any leaves appear. Study the manufacturer's directions for mixing his oil with the water before spraying, and note any precautions he may give as to applying it. Never apply any oil spray to any plant if it does not form an even milky emulsion with water without having any excess of oil floating on the surface. If the oil and water do not mix, something is wrong, and to use it in this condition is almost certain to result in serious injury to the tree. Do not spray with this material immediately after an extremely cold snap; wait a few days first. By observing these precautions, the Lecaniums will be controlled with safety without any reasonable liability of injuring valued and useful plants.

R. H. SUDDS.

Notes from a Jersey Garden

The hot weather here has made all vegetation fairly jump into growth, and it is astonishing what nature can do in this line in so short a time. Roses are now past their best, but there are a few flowers left yet, mostly of the rambler and Multiflora type. One of the latter has a very peculiar shade of purple with a strong cast of blue; it is certainly the nearest approach to a blue that I have ever seen, and it may yet be possible for us to get a real blue in future. Among new annuals one of the finest is a dwarf candytuft of almost all shades of color from pure white through all the shades of pink, purple, mauve, etc., and even extending to two colors like the well-known Lantana, the colors dark in the center with a distinct zone or belt. It grows only eight inches high, and is very stocky and distinct, and a decided acquisition in that line.

The aquatic plants in the pool have made a most decided growth, and the white pond lilies are now in full bloom. Myriophyllum is beginning to grow or run along the top of the water, and its bright green and lace-like leaves make it very attractive. The African water lily seeds sown over six weeks ago have just been brought to life by the heat and are just breaking through the soil, and if the fat little tadpoles (toad tadpoles) will not roll over them too much I am in hopes of getting a few plants. Speaking of tadpoles it is astonishing how many thousands or hundreds of thousands hatch out every year, but never live to maturity or develop into toads. Nearly all birds seem to like them as food and the robins seem to devour all within their reach and it is certainly preferable to feed them on these than strawberries and cherries.

The writer has been experimenting with the tree tomatoes and at this date the fruit is just forming on the tops of the plants. Owing to the ravages of the cutworms the plants were not set in the open ground until June 25, but they are making remarkable progress and I hope to have photographs showing just how they grow and fruit. Tropical plants and all heat lovers are now in their glory and the Ricinus or castor oil beans are beginning to show their characteristics. Gibsoni, with its very dark purple foliage, and Redspire with its bright colored veins, seem to me to be the best in this line, and are very satisfactory if given plenty of room. They are extremely easy to grow, as no insects of any kind seem to like them.

It has always seemed to me that I wanted some small dwarf Dahlias that would bloom when small and early in the season, but I never hoped to have them in bud as early as this. To my surprise, in looking them over this morning, I found quite a number of buds setting. Just imagine Dahlias not over 18 inches high with flowers on them! It seems almost too good to be true, but it is well worth striving for at all events, and no care or trouble will be spared to get them into early flower in hopes that some good will come from them. Eulalia Japonica zebrina, the zebra grass from Japan, is a splendid hardy grass, and its leaves are very striking in full color. As its name indicates, it is barred instead of striped like most variegated leaved grasses. The plant attains a large size, and the plumes are very handsome when dried, and are similar to the well-known pampas grass.

Yucca aloifolia variegata is just sending up its flower stem and looks very attractive. Unlike the green variety, however, the leaves are striped with creamy white which gives it a very distinct look. It seems at home in the driest and poorest soil, and stands the cold Winter winds equally well. It is a plant that should be much better known, but it is for some reason generally scarce everywhere, and no one seems to offer it for sale.

H. W. HALES.

Poison Ivy

At this season of the year many people who are susceptible to it frequently get poisoned before they know it, and many inhabitants of our cities are not familiar enough with the characteristics of the poison ivy (Rhus toxicodendron) to distinguish it clearly from the well-known Virginia creeper or Ampelopsis, which is always perfectly harmless. It is easy to remember, however, that the poison ivy has three leaves while the Ampelopsis has five. The poison ivy also, when growing upon trees, has a more or less hairy growth of roots that hold the tree (its victim) tightly, while the Ampelopsis is much more smooth of stem. This will enable even the novice to distinguish them apart and so avoid any trouble. Should any reader of THE R. N.-Y. be poisoned from the ivy, there is an extremely simple and safe remedy. Simply bathe the affected parts with a saturated solution of sodium hyposulphite, the common "hypo" of the photographer. This soon relieves the patient, and is safe and harmless in every way, and generally very efficient.

H. W. HALES.

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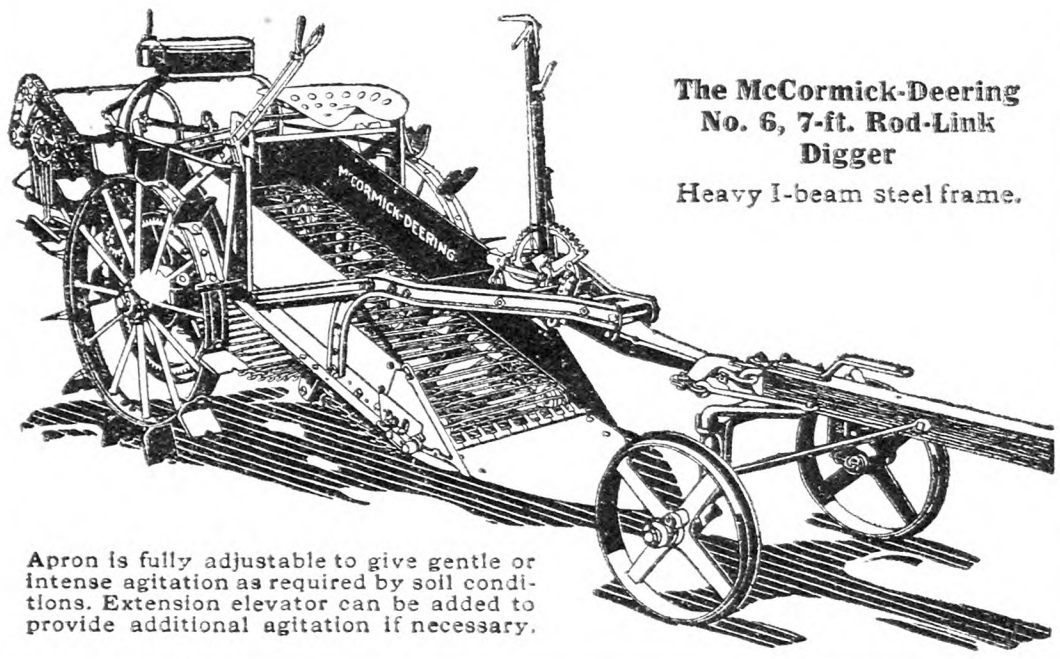

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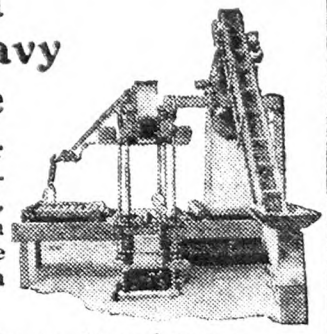

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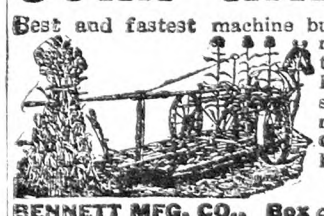

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The Sun Shines

We are enjoying a sunny interlude. Rain fell almost every day during the strawberry season, so that up every row lay a trail of softened berries, almost too good to throw away. A conscientious housewife could have gathered up a supply for Winter canning, behind us. Yet because it rained the fruit was larger, and made a handsome finish. The last berries were not the kind that make the grower blush, as sometimes the last of the crop does shame us, but almost as good as the first. It was also a remarkable time for growing weeds, and being naturally economical of back-bending labor I often forgot whether I was pulling weeds or berries. The corn, left to its own devices, is leading a race against the ragweed, with a start of about two feet in advance. Now that the sunny days have come it is for the man to decide between saving his hay or his corn. Perhaps the corn will muddle along by itself. At any rate it is time the hay was cut, and here is hay weather.

The stretch of standing Timothy cupped in the valley over by the woods is laid out in shining swathes of hay, parted like a schoolboy's hair. This is not a natural hay soil, and there is a bald spot up on the knoll where the sand shows through, though below in the valley clay the stalks are thick and heavy. The wind seems to have lifted the sand from the valley and deposited it up on the knoll, so that the quality of the hay becomes poor with altitude. Witness the miraculous stand of grass on the edge next the asparagus, and you will see what the wind did with some of the fertilizer it carried off the bed last Spring. Four-eight-seven has a way of speaking for itself that settles the argument.

I have not drawn rein over Moll and Dan, the white Clydesdales, since last Summer's raking. Now that the call has come again, I reach for my hat and amber spectacles with a curious sense of uplift. Once a horsewoman, means always. Of course the old hay rake is no sulky, but Dan is a plump, mischievous bit of horseflesh, and hanging on to him is as much a matter of diplomacy as it is of strength. His response to a kind authoritative voice is instant—Dan is a fine gentleman—but if you forego speaking he would pull the rake by the reins rather than by the tugs. I once thought of making a saddle horse of Dan, and Elsie and I saddled them both and started bravely out. As long as Molly was with him Dan was a fine fellow, but at a time when Molly was a rod or two ahead a car passed us, and what did Daniel do? He reached high in the air and came down with his front feet in a ditch overgrown with bushes. Very wisely he extricated himself by another mighty uplift, and no harm was done, but the driver who had passed us spread the news, and all down the road people hung out of their windows. My hope of making a saddle horse of Dan died a sudden death. The rake is a modern steel-framed affair, and not arranged for the accommodation of children who enjoy the thrill of riding behind horses. Fortunately Elsie is not large for her age, and is able to dispose herself on the left side. Mark and Jane do not feel safe on the corresponding section to the right where the lever comes up, and I take them, one at a time, against my knees. Of course this calls for a stop every time around to change passengers, and though some time is spent in this way, I doubt very much if it is wasted. This is the same instinct, is it not, that brings children, to a merry-go-round?

Why wait for the make-believe when the real is at hand? Children do not forget these things, and here is where a parent writes his own epitaph. What country child who has every ridden real horses ever gets on a merry-go-round without a sheepish feeling that he is being second-rate? The rolling coaster and the toboggan slide likewise play second fiddle to the thrill offered by a leap from a beam in the peak of the haymow way down into the first load of hay at the bottom. The Ferris wheel gives briefly what one can get without limit from the top of a windmill. This accounts for part of the so-called greenness in country children. After having lived the real thing, they cannot bring themselves to the plane of children who imitate life with a toy. This standoffishness passes for timidity, if I am not mistaken. It is not known that they are thinking the merry-go-round is but a treadmill where nothing unusual ever happens. These thoughtful children do not find the movie comics funny, because the action seems so purposeless. Life carries us on and on, and not in the fashion of merry-go-rounds.

Lately the collector of our school district gave the school children his thirteen-dollar commission on tax collections. There are 14 children in school, so they would have nearly one dollar apiece. The donor had stipulated that the money was to be used by the children, and as they should themselves decide. No grown-up must be allowed to decide for them. So the teacher let them ballot on the proposition of how the money was to be used. A number of ideas were suggested, among them a Summer resort with the usual hot-dog stand and so-called amusements. However, the children elected to spend their time in sight-seeing. Teacher went ahead and found guides for them before the trip was started, and these country children were taken through Rochester's two finest theaters from cellar to garret. The huge dynamo that refrigerates air was started for them, and it was shown just how the air is cleansed with water. They went into the projection room and peeped into the cinema machines and down through the portholes. They saw an original painting by Hawthorne, a lovely original pastel by Maxfield Parrish, and went through Eastman School of Music, where the guide obligingly showed them how the pipe organs worked.

The guide stopped at nothing, for this of course meant advertising to him. The parents, in the interests of transportation, were along also and looked over the children's shoulders, so to speak. There was a lunch at the park outside the city where deer came to the table side and let you feel their wonderful velvet horns, warm and soft like a finger; where buffaloes grazed on a hill across the ravine and swans moved across the water below. So much for nearly one dollar, and thanks to the parents, with their motor cars, none of it spent. The children expressed some disappointment at not having a chance to see a moving picture and hear the music at the theater, but the picture at that time was not what we thought fit to see, and money will keep. So they spent the first real money to see the convict ship which then lay in Charlotte harbor. Few of them will ever forget the gruesome tales that went with it, or the wax figures in the dark cells. I advised Elsie and Jane not to look at too many of them, fearing the nightmares that might follow too close application. Kings and queens, says the book, have examined this ship, which was used in transporting convicts from England to Australia, and once lay at the bottom of the ocean. Only teakwood saved her from the fate of most sunken ships, and teakwood must have been abundant at the time, 1790, when she was built in India. There was more in the old convict ship than in a clothes basket full of wild west yarns, and it lacked nothing by being real.

The children from this school who took Regents and failed last January, made a clean sweep of them this June. One of the girls stood 100 per cent in arithmetic, and who would ask more? Later she picked 100 quarts of strawberries in a day, which I suppose is merely another way of adding. But seriously, we are rather proud of these girls who took all the Regents at once and got good marks. They surprised us, I admit, but we are willing for more of the treatment. One of these young ladies still likes to ride the hayrake with me and I am glad of that. At this time a 14-year-old shows some evidence of growing up, and learns to scorn childish things. What interests Elsie is the play of Dan's great white flanks and the shake of his wilful head. When she goes back to the house she will put him on paper in pen and ink and try again and again in an effort to get the spirit of him there.

So much rain has fallen between the hot days that we are kept quite breathless mowing the lawn. The two lawn-mowers are some day to be replaced by one with a motor, but just now we have no time. Aries is a fair lawn mower in his own right, but a baby ram has his limits, though his horns are making great headway and will naturally be expected to open doors sooner or later. None of the other lambs in his flock (Shropshires) developed horns we learn, and it is a great mystery and delight that Aries should be born with them, and that his mother would foolishly hang herself in the manger so that he would be given to us. During those hot days, we turned the hose on Aries as he stood panting under a tree, and the shrewd lamb stood calmly under the very nozzle. Those black eyes see much and tell little.

The lily pool is bright with bloom and the hollyhocks by garden seat are out. Sit down there, rest your head against the fireplace chimney and look across that stretch of meadow until it meets the woods. Does it not make you feel a fresh courage? Over there where the tall chimney stands in the haze is the city, and there is strength in this aloofness. Perhaps they may call us the inarticulate class, but may we not say that it is the empty wagon going down the road that makes the most noise? MRS. F. H. UNGER.

From a Maine Farm

Whenever I drive over the country, or rather when I ride, as I seldom drive the car for any distance from home, as I have sons who can do it better and who prefer to drive, I like to get all I can from it. If I am driving I have to attend strictly to the driving and I am not able to get much from the trip except a tired brain and body. I find the habit of a lifetime hard to break away from. I have driven horses since old enough to hold the reins and have owned some good driving horses. When driving an intelligent horse that is well broken one can trust the horse for a great deal. I have often dropped asleep when out at night and would be awakened when the horse turned aside to allow another team to pass. This will not do when one is driving a car as the car is pretty sure to turn out of the road at the first opportunity, and is not a bit careful to pick a nice soft place. I have never had a real accident with a car, but the near accidents occurred when for a moment I forgot that I was driving a high-powered motor vehicle that did not possess "hoss sense." It is very amusing to the young folks to hear an old teamster call out "whoa" to his car when a bit excited, but he has only forgotten for an instant that he is not driving a trusty horse.

If I am not driving I have opportunity to see a great deal, and I particularly like to note the homes and what they have that are attractive. It has always seemed strange to me that people who possess a piece of land do not make more effort to have a good vegetable and fruit garden, not to mention the flower garden. There appear to be many men who do not care for flowers to make any effort to grow them, in fact some men seem to think it rather an unmanly thing to do, if they show any liking for flowers or the things that do not grow dollars and cents, but there are few men who do not appreciate nice fresh vegetables when well cooked and served. The same is true of fruit. Then why do so few make a real worth-while effort to have them and have them in abundance? These do pay and pay in dollars and cents and in better health and there is no secret in their successful growth that any man may not learn.

I have known women to spend half a day in the hot sun picking wild strawberries, and they were eaten at one or two meals and these who picked them were lucky if they had a taste for themselves. If a few well-known rules are followed, strawberries are easily grown, and every home where there is a piece of land available should have them in abundance in season. I have had men who owned 200 acres of land and had from 50 to 100 acres in potatoes tell me they would like to have a strawberry patch but that they had no place for them. This is just an attitude of mind. The trouble comes the moment they think of planting a garden of fruit that it will take just so much land that could be planted to potatoes, and the time necessary to plant and care for the garden would produce a great many barrels of potatoes. Some will say that they prefer to grow the potatoes and buy their berries but they don't buy them, at least but a few, and they never know the taste of fresh ripe berries from their own patch, that their own labors have produced.

It seems to me that the first duty of a real farmer is to supply his family with the things that it is practical to grow on his land in the climate where he is located, after that to grow what he can to sell. There are exceptions to this of course, but a farm would not seem like a real farm to me without plenty of milk and cream, butter, eggs and chicken in season, with all the fresh vegetables and fruits that could be grown in that climate. We have done but little with glass in the way of prolonging the season or having early vegetables, but just enough to know that very much is possible even at small expense after the first cost of sash. It is a real pleasure to have something out of season that one has produced himself.

Grapevines will not live over Winter in our northern climate without special protection but we have one making its fourth season's growth that gave us three baskets of fruit last season and gives promise of more than doubling this number this season. How much better these tasted than grapes we could buy. The season is not hot enough up here or quite long enough to bring them to full maturity, and we must find a way to hurry them along a bit.

We are too far north to make successful growing of corn a sure thing even in the garden where it is plucked green, but we rarely fail to have plenty of green corn and most years ripen seed for our own use. Our seasons are long enough for corn but our nights are very cool, and this the corn does not like. I believe that a strain of corn could be developed especially for this climate that would make a crop in any ordinary season. Our experiment stations apparently have never felt it worth while to try to do this. As a field crop it might never be a profitable crop but there should be a variety so well adapted to this climate that all could have all needed for their own table. Is there anything nicer than a well roasted ear of corn served with plenty of good butter? Some one said, "yes, two ears."

Fifty years ago when the clearings were small and protected from cold winds by the forest, the pioneers grew an early variety of corn and most years ripened it so that they had it for meal in a small way and to hull. Hulled corn and good rich milk often formed the evening meal in my boyhood days. It is wholesome fare and we have it in our family still as often as the wife can find time to prepare it.

There are foods that we can buy to better advantage than we can grow them on the farm, but so far as practical we like to grow our food. It is a comfortable feeling when the Winter winds roar about the home to know that there is plenty to eat stored away for time of need. I think there must be something of the chipmunk in my nature. The red squirrel is content to take a chance on what the future may provide to carry him safely through the Winter, and he usually gets through some way, but not the chipmunk. He wants to know that there is plenty stored within his reach, tucked away snug and warm near his underground bedroom.

Too many humans are like the red squirrel or cricket; they want to play and sing through the Summer months, or life's Summertime, and when the storms of life overtake them, they expect those who have been more frugal and industrious to carry them comfortably along to the end of life's journey. Winning a living from the soil teaches one things, not learned in factory, office or store. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Aroostook Co., Me.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Two women and five men were held by police at Toronto, Ont., July 12, in connection with the $125,000 robbery of a Canadian National Railways mail car at the Union Station there the night of June 20. About $8,000, approximately one-third of the stolen currency, was recovered. The balance of the loot consisted of securities, the major part of which was found in an abandoned automobile two days after the robbery. Those charged with the actual robbery are, Finlay McLeod, Sr., 48 years old, of Toronto; Everett McKibbon, 33, a barber, of Detroit, and John Brown, alias Sullivan, a Toronto cigar store clerk.

More than a dozen persons were injured, some seriously, when an aerial bomb shot skyward, fell into a crowd of 3,000 watching a fireworks display near Swissvale, Pa., July 16. Joseph Amery-aschyok and Andrew Yunic of Braddock were blinded. Physicians hold no hope for the recovery of their eyesight. Others nearby were treated for burns. The fireworks were set off as part of an Italian feast day celebration.

Fire in the heart of the business district of Helena, Mont., was brought under control July 16 after burning more than three hours. Newspapers estimated a loss of at least $1,000,000. The city's largest department store, two large office buildings and part of a third, with a score of smaller business houses, were destroyed.

Two Sing Sing Prison keepers were arrested July 15 by State Police in Briarcliff, N. Y., on suspicion of posing as officers and extorting money from motorists on the Albany Post Road, between Tarrytown and Ossining. Warden Lewis E. Lawes promised co-operation with the State Police a week before following numerous reports that two men in uniform, ostensibly those of State troopers, patrolled the Albany Post Road in Mount Pleasant and "shook down" motorists, whom they would accuse of speeding.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Although the people of the United States are now consuming about 4.36 pounds of cheese per capita annually, as compared with 3.5 pounds in 1921, Americans are still far from being in the heavy cheese-eating class. In Switzerland the per capita consumption is approximately 23 pounds; in France, Denmark and the Netherlands, approximtely 13 pounds; in Germany, 9.5 pounds and in Great Britain, 8.9 pounds. In the opinion of dairy specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, it should be possible to increase the consumption of cheese in the United States by improving the quality of the product and by disseminating knowledge as to its uses, food value and varieties.

Robert Moore, test pilot for Grover Loening, while flying a Loening commercial amphibian biplane back to its hangar at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, July 12, landed in a potato field on the farm of John Froellich of Westbury, who, when he saw the plane plow into his potatoes, demanded $300 damages. It was the second time within a month that a plane has come down on Froellich's acreage. The bill on the other occasion, it is said, was for a similar amount.

Enlisted men of the navy will not suffer from a lack of canned fruit when the fresh article is out of season. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has opened bids on 1,155,000 lbs. of canned peaches, 1,830,000 lbs. of pineapples, 1,590,000 lbs. of figs and 840,000 lbs. of apricots.

MEXICO.—General Alvaro Obregon, President-elect of Mexico, was assassinated July 17. He died of five pistol bullets fired at close range during a luncheon in his honor at a restaurant, La Bombilla, in the fashionable resort of San Angel, 12 miles south of Mexico City. His assassin was Juan Escapulario, a young man who approached Obregon during the luncheon in his capacity as political cartoonist. General Obregon, the uncontested candidate for President, whose election took place July 1, and who would have taken office for the second time December 1, was the strongest figure on the national scene. Revered for his utter fearlessness, which had been displayed in various other attempts upon his life, deliberate in judgment and action, a brilliant and successful politician, he occupied a unique place in Mexico's life. The effect of his death, it is already forecast, will be tremendous. President Calles is expected in some quarters to attempt to carry on the government, which is in a curious position since General Obregon had no rival for office.

From a Virginia Farmer

FALL CARROTS.—I usually find a Fall crop of carrots to pay better than the Spring crop. The seed can be sown as late as August 10 in Virginia, but a little earlier is better, about middle of July until first of August. I like the Chantenay best; it will mature about October 15 to 30. The seed can be sown in drills as close as 15 inches apart, but I prefer them wide enough for a horse to go between. The late crop requires about the same cultivation as the Spring crop. The soil for the Fall crop should be fertile and have plenty of moisture. On dry soil the crop will most likely be a failure. On poor soil the crop will not mature before cold weather.

To store for Winter cut off the tops about an inch from the crown and pack in sand in the cellar or in an outdoor pit covering with about six inches of dirt. Part of the crop can be left in the field and before the ground freezes run a one horse plow on each side of row, throwing dirt over the row, covering the crown of the carrots with several inches of dirt. Early in the Spring harrow these ridges down and the tops will soon sprout out, and in a week or so they will be green like a new crop.

An early Spring crop can be grown by sowing about last of August. Before cold weather they will be about the thickness of a pencil, when they will be covered with dirt as described above. After harrowing in Spring they should be cultivated and will be ready to use weeks ahead of Spring sown seed. They will be just as tender as carrots raised from Spring-sown seed, except for the little core in the middle that was the Fall growth, which can be cut out, when preparing for the table.

THE POTATO LEAF HOPPER.—The leaf hopper causes considerable damage to the potato leaves, causing them to turn yellow, which is apt to develop into what is known as hopper-burn. The first symptoms are the tip of the leaves turning yellow, later the leaves turn yellow and curl over. The hopper-burn is worse in hot, dry weather, while wet or cool weather helps to check the disease. Hopper-burn will kill some varieties of potatoes quicker than others. The average time is about five to seven weeks. The leaf hopper also causes considerable damage to beans. The best remedy is to keep the vines well sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, which will drive away the leaf hoppers and prevent the hopper-burn. The spray should cover all parts of the plant.

FALL LETTUCE.—Lettuce is easy to grow in the Fall, but requires rich, moist clean ground and plenty of cultivation as it must grow fast to be tender and have a good flavor. The seed can be sown last of July or in August. Transplant as soon as large enough and they will be ready before cold weather, or the seed can be sown in the row and thinned. Big Boston should be at least 12 inches apart each way, while New York or Iceberg needs at least 16 inches each way. For use in November and December sow the seed in September and transplant to coldframes, protecting them during cold spells. Loose leaf or head lettuce can be used. The plants can be set closer in the beds than outdoors and, when they begin to crowd each other, pulling out and using every other one will give the remaining plants more room.

CARE OF A PAINT BRUSH. — A new brush should be cleaned before being used. By working it back and forth through the hand most of the dust and loose hair will come off, then place it in water for a few minutes, then shake dry. It is now ready to use. For first few days a new brush requires special care when not in use; they should be dipped in raw oil or the paint, then smoothed out and laid on side over night. Brushes should never stand on end when not in use. When changing from one color paint to another wash brush in turpentine and shake dry. To soften a hard brush place the brush in a pot of soft soap for a day, then clean with warm water. R. C.

Westmoreland Co., Va.

Missouri Notes

As the cool damp Spring passed the wetness of the skies intensified, and by the last of June we found that that month had gained the record for rainfall, running 40 years back. No less than 22 inches of water fell in those 30 days to bathe the earth. Men suffer when nature acts abnormally, and on the hill farms there was dire washing of the fields, and furrows full of soft earth became hardbottomed ruts with the planted corn or potatoes floating down in the roaring waters of the creek beds, turbid with the richest soil of the land that was being borne away to fertilize distant bottoms. And the farmer of the bottoms felt a cold paralysis numbing him as he saw his growing crops submerged under a yellow flood that overran drainage ditches and burst through levees to threaten even his dwelling. "We are feeling blue," writes the wife of a renter 75 miles south of us, "the water has ruined our corn and cotton. We have 50 head of hogs to fatten and nothing to feed them on." We know this family. They toil from early to late. Their hopes were high in the Spring. Forty acres of corn and 10 acres of cotton promised them a reward for their labor that would sweeten their lives with some comforts and luxuries. Now the bright prospect has turned drab. Another year of toil merely to live confronts them. But the irrepressible humor of childhood, the freshness that keeps the old world young, bubbles up into postscripts to this letter of the mother. They were written by boy and girl, brave workers in the fields at an incredibly early age, with not a hint that the withering hand of misfortune has touched them. Thus hope and faith and courage live on in youth which God is ever renewing.

At home on a high ridge with little slope the erosion of heavy rains was not a great problem, but still one to be under daily consideration. The ground surface became solid under so much rain patter and the water did not cut in. The Gladiolus showed benefit from the excessive moisture. Many bulblets were scattered along wide shallow furrows at our first planting, for they should have a long growing season and early Spring supplies the moisture to soften their shells and hasten germination. There was a splendid stand of them, and also of grass. Here our experience of last year was of great value. With sharp hoes we shaved off the rows when bulblet tops were 5 or 6 in. high, leaving rows bare. In a few days the bulblet tops were back again but not so the grass. It had no bulbs to draw strength from and was easily outdistanced. The large bulbs sent up rank tops from the very rich soil and finally long flower spikes that stood up surprisingly well against the strong winds and rains. All in all the rainy season has helped the glads. Not so the Dahlias. The Dahlias were planted in furrows not completely filled up after planting. There was little erosion in these furrows, but the water followed them in downpours, and in the lowest places there would be a stratum of sediment. When finally the rains did stop I found to my dismay that many tubers had failed to come up. Then I began investigating the new varieties I was trying out. Here was a stake labeled "Judge Marean," but no sprout was visible. Hoping against hope I dug down to the tuber only to find the sprout had rotted off. "The World's Best White" was another absentee above ground. It had cost me more than any other variety I had bought. Joy followed when I found it had started up a good strong sprout. But this was an exception. Most of those we dug for had partly rotted or were unsprouted, and reluctantly I was convinced that the rains had damaged the Dahlias. But on the whole I was far ahead of last year in grade of varieties. I was elated to find Mrs. I. de Ver Warner almost a perfect stand of vigorous plants throughout a 60-yard row. George Walters was another fine row; Salsbach was good but Jersey Beauty showed only 14 hills out of 40. That was quite a stroke. Ten or 15 bushels of tubers that were cut off from the first planting in late May were now planted in late June, just a month later. The big job before us now is getting rid of the grass that under cover of the rain has filled all the space between rows of flowers and stands from 8 to 18 in. high. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

The Good Old Sharpless Strawberry

On page 868 we printed a request from a reader who wants to get plants of the Sharpless strawberry, which has been dropped by many plant people because it is not a commercial variety. We have now learned of two plant growers who have it. One correspondent makes the following interesting comment:

I would like to add a word of praise for what I consider the best strawberry for home use ever propagated, and a little history of a few of those plants, which I think will bear out my statement.

In the Summer of 1884 I set out a quarter acre of Sharpless plants on one corner of my father's farm, about a mile from Deer Park, L. I. I gave them good care that Summer and the following year, and they grew and bore amazingly. I paid a visit to the old home in the Summer of 1926 and learned from a young man living there that strawberries still grew down in that corner, which long since was grown up with white birch and bushes. I went down and scratched out four puny little plants, and set them in my garden. They started to grow, and last year, 1927, they threw out many runners, but no berries. June 20 this year we picked a quart of as fine Sharpless berries as ever grew. I know positively that field where they are has never been cultivated since 1885, and there has never been a strawberry planted in less than a quarter of a mile of the old patch.

Long Island. C. N. S.

Potato Spraying and Dusting

The Ohio Station recommends 4-6-50 Bordeaux for potato blight prevention. The spray should be put on with a high-pressure machine.

A 20-80 fresh-mixed copper-lime dust is prepared by mixing 20 lbs. of monohydrated copper sulphate with 80 lbs. of finest hydrated lime. The mixing can be done in the hopper of a power duster equipped with a mixer or small amounts can be mixed in a barrel churn. Applications of 40 lbs. to the acre are necessary and must be made in the morning when the plants are wet with dew and when there is no wind.

The first application of either spray or dust should be made when the plants are four to six inches through the ground and continued at intervals of a week or ten days during the hot weather of July and August for best results.

It is recommended that 1½ lbs. of arsenate of lead be added to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux to control leaf eating insects, or if dust is used, that 10 per cent of the mixture be arsenate of lead.

Countrywide Situation

The season has been showing some signs of turning out fairly well after all. During the hot spells of early July there was some good hay weather. Pasture feed came along fast and the warm weather crops fairly jumped ahead. The weather summary for the whole country still calls the season late, perhaps ten days late on an average for all sections. The worst spot in the crop map seems to be cotton in the South. The best that can be said of the cotton outlook is that it is fair, some sections being poor and some rather good. The increased acreage of about 11 per cent makes producers feel somewhat less certain about the price outlook.

The potato crop is a sore spot in the farm situation for another reason. Acreage was increased in nearly all the States and at present the condition indicates a better yield per acre than last season. The South disregarded the warnings about increasing the potato acreage. They planted more land, used more fertilizer and cultivated the crop as well as they could between the rains. They have good crops but the price is below reasonable cost in the South at not much over $1 a barrel, packed, and no market for No. 2's. Northern growers are afraid of the same kind of a situation ahead of them, but perhaps not. Reports of wet soil, poor stands in the field and late replanting indicate that some sections, at least in the North, will need a long and favorable growing season to turn out a full crop. A generally heavy yield this year from the larger acreage is the last thing to be wanted from the market point of view. The early and midseason crops being late the marketing season of the main crop will be shortened by competition with such sections as Georgia, Kansas, Nebraska and Southern Idaho. Also, it may be hard for the early kinds of northern potatoes to find market room during the scramble of the next few weeks.

Moderate crops in New Jersey and rather light crops in parts of the Central Southwest may afford some relief if the Maryland-Delaware and Kansas-Missouri crops get out of the market in reasonable season. One possibility is blight, this kind of a season being favorable to plant diseases. Late drouth or early frost would change the situation, too, but just now the growers are unable to see much of a chance for high prices for potatoes.

The truck crops are turning out rather heavy yields per acre. Plenty of rain is one reason, liberal use of fertilizer is another according to the sales reports, which show more fertilizer sold in the South than during any season lately. Cotton, of course, got most of this extra plant food, but the rush of southern potato shipments this Summer is a hint that the truck crops had a considerable share.

The July crop reports issued the tenth of the month show that the tendency to increase acres, like the tendency to buy more fertilizer, was quite general, indicating perhaps a little too much confidence at planting time. There was considerable plowing-up of hay lands and shifting to tillage crops. The farmers put in 4 per cent more corn, 30 per cent more barley, 9 to 10 per cent more potatoes; there was 18 per cent gain in tobacco acreage, and 7 per cent in beans. They cut down somewhat on hay, wheat, rye, flax and sweet potatoes. This means a liberal general supply of farm products if the season turns out fairly well.

The condition of grain seems to be good, making some little allowance for lateness of the season. The prospect for field beans is for production a little below the five-year average. Hay is likely to turn out a considerably lighter crop than last season and the holdover being more moderate than expected, the market outlook is not particularly bad.

July reports show prospects of fairly heavy fruit production with the West again favored with somewhat better early crop conditions than the East, but the Southeast certainly has plenty of peaches and together with California makes up a tremendous production, so that the total crop is only four million bushels short of the 1926 output.

Apples promise now to be about midway between last year's light crop and the heavy crop of the year before. The estimated output of 33 million barrels of market apples shows increases in all sections compared with last year, but of the 8 million barrels' gain, 3 million are in the North Atlantic States and there is about the same gain in the Far West, while the northern lakes region and the South show more moderate increases. June drop in the East and scab in the South have made some trouble.

About the only light crops of fruit seem to be in the Central Southwest in the Kansas-Missouri and Oklahoma region. Pears are a good crop in the West and fair in the East. Grapes promise a still larger crop this year. G. B. F.

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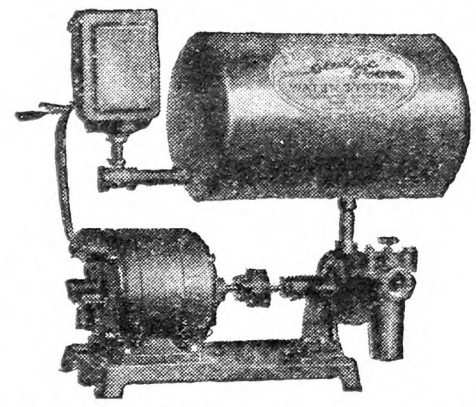

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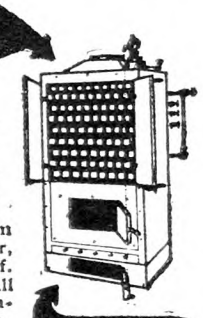

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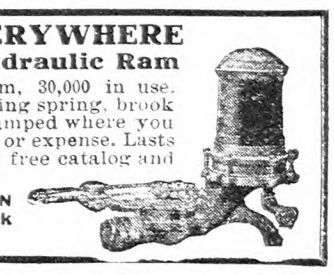

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I wish to ask a question in regard to a hen. She sings and eats well, seems all right but she does not lay as she should, only two or three times in a month.
Broome Co., N. Y. J. H. U.

FROM this inquirer's description of how he feeds the hen, we judge that she has everything that heart could wish in this line. Commercial egg production is evidently not one of her strong points. Some hens are that way. As she sings, and eats and enjoys life so well we hesitate to recommend the remedy of making her the leading lady in a chicken pie. The world has no surplus of good cheer, and there are some humans who eat plentifully and take freely of life's bounties without doing anything so useful as singing. The writer will have to confess keeping several non-laying hens at times, just because they were so pleasant to have around. But with a whole flock acting that way, it would be different.

*

FROM a considerable area of the Northwest, including a large block of North Dakota, the sow thistle is spreading southward. It is always the most fertile land which this weed "finds" and infests. Its presence is an indisputable proof of high fertility in soils. For years the weed has competed seriously for moisture and plant food with standard crops on farms where it has established itself. Unable to eradicate or control it, according to laborious, expensive methods involving hand work, many farmers in the Northwest thistle territory have practically abandoned fields of their best land in recent years. Some men there, fearing this hardy, fecund pest, have sold their farms at ruinously sacrificial prices. In most communities, however, certain farmers in the thistle zone have so far controlled the weed that they no longer fear it. We have heard them say, perhaps a little jocularly, that they would rather live with it than without it. They sow Alfalfa and Sweet clover in their most thickly infested fields, and pasture with sheep and cattle. Mowing legume and thistle together for hay also is a part of their program. Sheep will thrive on the thistle alone. The North Dakota practice works. It is spreading. It involves the building and maintenance of fences. We cannot concur in the view, expressed by an Ohio correspondent on page 999 last week, that the sow thistle is "worse" than the Canada variety. Both, he states, are spreading in his county. He recommends hand methods of eradicating the sow thistle. Maybe he could save time and money adopting the North Dakota practice. Dan E. Willard of the Great Northern Railway recommends it in that road's territory, where he conducts tours every year for the special purpose of demonstrating the efficacy of live stock and legumes in controlling the sow thistle.

*

POTATOES are one of the products which have no Summer canning outlet, and so far as the early crop is concerned, must be sold promptly. Hence the glut in the potato markets this Summer, although the season's early shipments as a whole have not greatly exceeded those of last season. The trouble was that for weeks at a time shipments were coming 1,000 carloads a day, while consumption could not be increased above 700 cars daily without great effort and cutting of prices. Some markets were reporting in mid-July that carloads on track were not bringing freight charges. Even at best, thousands of carloads were sold below fair cost of production. Prices were a long time showing the effect of the strong efforts made by Eastern Shore producers to reduce shipments. Many shipments kept on coming by motor truck. Another reason was the overstocked condition of city markets and the need of moving such supplies quickly in hot weather. Prices at last began to improve somewhat, around the middle of July, rising about 25 cents per barrel in the Eastern Shore producing region. City markets did not hold the improvement very strongly and most of them were quoting near $2 per barrel. Western markets are as severely depressed as those of the East, ranging 75 cents to $1.25 per 100 pounds.

*

FARM power is becoming more and more each year power that is developed from what are called internal combustion engines, or engines that burn their fuel within their cylinders instead of upon grates outside of them. The remarkable development of these engines has been the mechanical marvel of the past quarter century. It is they that have made possible the airplane and, what is of no less importance, have carried portable and easily controlled power into the fields and even into the farm kitchens. Gasoline has already replaced steam in a thousand power fields and now sees in electricity its only rival, a rival that cannot crowd it from its place until it becomes possible to disconnect the wires that at present must tie every electric motor to the stationary source of its energy. When the electric currents moving through the earth and the air may be harnessed by portable motors, the internal combustion engine will have had its day. Until then, we shall realize our dependence upon the liquid fuels that play such an important part in our work and it is reassuring to have good authorities now tell us that the periodic scares over threatened oil shortages are no longer justified. In his annual report for 1927, Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, says that there has now been developed in the crude oil industry a sufficient reserve of raw material to insure stability in the supply over a period of years. In addition to this, there are credible reports of German success in reducing cheap and abundant soft coals to gasoline and fuel oil, thus extending into a distant future any possible time of shortage.

*

A NEW ENGLAND mother recently asked us for information that would help a schoolgirl who must board herself while away at high school. It is evident that this is a common experience, for a number of readers came forward with practical advice. Providing suitable meals is not a great problem for an intelligent farm-raised girl. But there is another side to this question which impresses us deeply, and that is the moral hazard. The critical age of adolescence is a time when boy or girl is most in need of wise, sympathetic supervision and control. If they must be among strangers, perhaps exposed to lower standards of conduct, which are not uncommon in small towns, there should be some official supervision that would minimize possible dangers. We credit the teachers with every desire to safeguard their pupils, but unless there is some system of accredited dormitories, with a certain amount of supervision out of school hours, pupils may be exposed to undesirable associations or amusements. Since the Department of Education is more and more committed to plans which involve the longer separation of parents and children, it is an official duty to eliminate moral hazard. The saddening records of juvenile delinquency, and the cases that come before some of the religious organizations, suggest that mental and moral training do not always travel hand in hand.

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DURING the past 10 years Alfalfa has been "running out" in Kansas. Many years ago the late F. D. Coburn used to say that "a good stand of Alfalfa will stand for ever in Kansas." J. C. Mohler, his successor as secretary of the board of agriculture in that State, has said in some of his publications in recent years that in the older Alfalfa areas of Kansas it is far more difficult than it used to be to secure a stand, and that the stand is not good for more than two or three years in a great number of instances. J. D. Martin & Sons, Aberdeen-Angus breeders in Jefferson Co., Kan., report that their experience bears out this statement. What has happened there is that the mowing of Alfalfa for 15 to 20 years in succession on the same land has reduced the soil's calcium (lime) and phosphorus content until the old plants are dying out and the new seedings cannot thrive in it. Apple and peach orchards on worn soils also will slowly peter out if not fed. Kansas farmers will be compelled every few years to lime and use phosphatic fertilizers on their Alfalfa land in order to obtain good stands and a good quality of hay in profitable acre yields. We printed last week a communication on this subject from a Virginia farmer who has been growing Alfalfa for 30 years. He sweetens his soil with 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. of ground limestone per acre, and seeds his Alfalfa between August 20 and September 10. Every year he top-dresses his Alfalfa with 250 to 300 lbs. of ammonium phosphate. It is not necessary for him to inoculate, he says. His stands are always good and do well for 10 to 15 years, "yielding 8 to 10 tons of cured Alfalfa per acre that is as good as the best grown anywhere." Grain and forage plants and fruit trees growing in long-farmed soils require some kind of feeding every year. In many cases these soils also need light applications of lime every few years. America's virgin stock of plant food has been reduced in all of our best farming States. That reduction affects the health, vigor and usefulness of crops of all kinds and of our animals as well. It is also at the root of the so-called "farm problem," for the depletion of agriculture's capital stock—its soil fertility—has imposed many expenses and handicaps upon those who are farming today. Fortunately, in plenty of instances, soils can be quickly brought back if they are not too far gone.

*

I have been fighting bugs and beetles like a madman, having inherited them from sloppy gardeners who had this place last year, the year before, and the year before that. The insects are worthy foes. They have begun to interest me personally. Anything so poison-resistant as my bugs is worthy of study and attention, even from a disinterested standpoint. I am particularly interested in the striped cucumber beetle. L. C.
Connecticut.

THIS beetle makes things lively for all of us who try to raise anything of the cucumber and squash tribes. The standard repellents and poisons, such as arsenate of lead may be used at strengths this foliage will stand, but the creature is so active that all parts of the plant must be covered to get him or keep him away. Persistent use of tobacco dust on the plants and the ground under them is quite effective. Some report success with moth balls in clam shells or saucers. Any strong or vile odor is distasteful to them. The suggestion of the inquirer that his troubles come from previous negligent gardeners is a key to prevention. Destroying the cucumber and squash vines as soon as they are dead, and clearing up all garden trash which harbors these and other garden pests through Winter, will be a great help.

*

We have had a wet Spring. I shall have much more hay than I can store in barn. Can I bale from the field without danger of its spoiling in the bale? Hay Timothy and clover, half and half. J. W. P.
New Jersey.

BALING hay in the field is a doubtful practice in the East. If the hay is well cured in the cock, so that it goes through a sweating process and then thoroughly dries, the danger is less. We have, however, seen so much of this early baled hay get moldy inside that our preference would be to stack the barn surplus and bale from the stack later. If well stacked, so that the middle is kept high, weather damage and molding at the bottom will be slight—much less than the chance of moldy bales.

Brevities

"FOR politeness, careful driving, and what we may call solid respectability, Indiana impressed us more than any other locality we passed through," says a New Yorker who recently drove out to Chicago.

SOME of our local truckers say that Saturday is a poor market day, because so many customers go off on a week-end tour and have no Sunday dinner. They must eat somewhere, but are there people who are more ready to pay for gasoline than human food?

COL. E. Alexander Powell, whose travel record equals 40 times the earth's circumference, says that desert trips in Asia that formerly took him two weeks are now covered in a day with American motor busses. "Why the Bedouin robbers go about in Cadillacs," he said.

IN Great Britain the land-owner has power to lease shooting rights, and in addition to this sportsmen must pay for a gun license. Anyone shooting, snaring or detroying game without the owner's permission is a poacher, subject to fine or imprisonment. Why should not an American farmer charge for the right to shoot or trap game nourished on his property? When the State sells a hunting or fishing license, it does not at the same time assume a right of eminent domain over private property.

THE cost of growing cotton ranged from 8 cents a pound of lint to 59 cents a pound during 1927, as reported to the Federal Department of Agriculture by 992 cotton-growers. Most of the growers reporting had yields higher than the average of 154 pounds per acre, reported by the Federal Crop Reporting Board. More than half these farmers had yields of 141 to 300 pounds per acre, with an average production cost of 13 cents per pound of lint cotton. These farmers were among the group having the larger cotton acreages.

A Silver Lining for Every Cloud

IT COSTS us $3 and up to see an imaginary tragedy acted on a city stage. In the country one may see human tragedies in the actual affairs of everyday life. There is no admission fee, and no stage curtain. One has only to open his eyes, lend an attentive ear to the recitations, and open his heart and his sympathies to human trials and struggles and triumphs. His emotions will rise and fall with the alternating hope and despair of his fellow beings. The performance is continuous, but when one of necessity retires from the varied and fascinating activities, he comes to realize a great plan in it all for the development of the highest and best to be found in human life and character.

Within a radius of 15 miles in a farm region in the southern part of New York State, we saw in three days more trial and suffering, hardship and despair, courage and faith, hope and triumph in real life, than has ever been acted on the stage in a lifetime. Milk inspectors from New York had just been over the territory following a shake-up in the city board of health. These officials were new men. They were under the necessity of justifying their superiors in demoting the older men. No inspectors would have difficulty in finding violations of regulations in any milk plant in the State or in any dairy barn in the New York milk shed. Several plants were closed for from three days to three weeks. Many farmers were told to keep their milk home. Some knew why. Others didn't. The supply had already dropped off a quarter or a third. The plant owners were embarrassed, and when complaints were rectified they waited impatiently for days or weeks for a reinspection. Dairymen had little heart in it anyway. They had not paid expenses since February, but milk in the home without means of caring for it is enough to drive even the saintly women of the farm homes to distraction. But the day finally came in each case when the embargo was lifted and with the worst over, at least for the present, joy and contentment again prevailed. Discouragement in the milk business has made philosophers of New York dairymen. They have endured so much they feel the worst must be over.

In the black dirt meadows of the Wallkill River long rows of green onions covered acre after acre of the soft black earth. The tiny seed had been planted in early Spring, mostly by Polish people. Last year the crop had failed them. New hope came with the early growth this year. Men, women and tender children of both sexes followed the rows days after day pulling the weeds to give the tiny plants a chance. Their labor seemed to be rewarded. The plants grew stronger. The clean rows decorated the landscape. The promise was good. Then of a sudden in the early days of June a terrific downpour of rain flooded the fields. Scarcely a cat could cross the rows without miring in the mud. The rain continued several days, followed by great heat. The green onion tops turned yellow. The rows looked as if a fire had passed over them. Hope in a crop was lost. The labor of months was wasted. The crop for the second year was a failure. What would these poor discouraged people do? Some would replant to lettuce, and leave the women and children to cultivate it. The men would seek work elsewhere. These afflicted people make no complaint. They work on. Some fail. Many triumph through a new generation.

A neglected farm had been bought subject to a mortgage. The home gave testimony of a frugal and industrious housewife. The evidences of former neglect disappeared. The place looked tidy and well kept. Thrift was evident. The place was small, but the fields were well tilled. A fire had destroyed the barn, but while discouraging, the trial was faced, and the barn replaced. A small herd of seven good cows was the main source of income. The returns were small, but there was no help to pay, and the fresh pastures would save feed bills. The cows were herded under a tree during a thunderstorm. The crash and the flash came together. The bolt struck the tree and killed every cow. The income stopped, but taxes and interest and living expenses go on. It will cost $250 apiece to replace the cows. The loss is heavy, but there are stout hearts on the farm, and it is safe to predict that the cows will be replaced.

A young farmer jumped off his hay-rake at sundown. Something struck him in the eye. A local doctor was unable to remove a foreign substance that bedded itself in the cornea of the eye, but a specialist in a nearby city quickly removed a point of steel that barely escaped the sight nerve. Discomfort and pain were cheerfully endured in the joy and thankfulness that sight was not impaired. Misfortunes calmly endured reveal the strength of human character.

The wife of a thrifty farmer had been ill. A new and serious trouble developed. Scarcely was this under control when he himself, apparently in the best of health, fell ill, and became incapacitated. Planting was necessarily neglected, weeds grew and harvest time approached. Every farm housewife and every active farmer can visualize the picture both in the home and on the farm. A son was spending his first year at the Naval College. It had been his life ambition. He was not fitted for farm duties. He had distinguished himself in his classes, but offered to give it all up and return to the relief of the parents and do his best on the farm. The temptation of the parents no one knows. It must have been great. But no thought of self moved them. The boy must have his chance. The father and mother bid him continue in his chosen work. They struggle on, happy in their trial because of the pride in their boy.

The farm was small. The husband supplemented the meager income by day's work outside the farm as opportunity offered. Sacrifices were made to keep the daughter in her teens in high school. The little girl of tender age shared the mother's care with the home and the duties of the little farm. Consulting a doctor in reference to what she thought a slight ailment, it appeared that a serious operation was necessary. She was taken to the hospital. Anxiety was mingled with fear alternating with confidence and hope. Neighbors and relatives did what they could, but all waited anxiously for news of the operation. It brought despair to the little circle of neighbors. She had survived the knife, but she was very weak. The doctors feared she could not live through the night. Neighbors were saddened. Husband, daughter and sister were distracted with grief. Other near relatives were hurriedly summoned from a distance. For a time hope was abandoned. Despair was written on all faces. The time for resignation had not come. In the minds of such grief, we ventured a suggestion of encouragement. It kindled a ray of hope. But the doctor's sympathetic fears were repeated. "Could I yet hope that there was a chance?" "Yes." A woman's vitality and will power often exceeded a doctor's expectations. The great mysteries of life baffle all human understanding. Hope and prayer do much for us all. She survived the night. The next morning she was holding her own. The following day she was better. We could not wait to see the homecoming, but we felt the emotions of hearts that no actor could produce, and we shared with these good people a joyful thrill that no story of the imagination could stir.

Life on the farm seems to develop a philosophy all its own. The good things of life are accepted as sacred gifts, and not to be misused lest they turn to dangers in the hands. So, too, troubles and trials are accepted as tests of merit. Through patience and fortitude and endurance the seeming misfortunes are converted into sources of pleasure and joy and happiness.

A Successful Co-operative Association

SOUTHERN Ulster is a region embracing the lower part of Ulster County, N. Y., and an adjacent northern portion of Orange County on the west side of the Hudson River. For its size it is one of the most successful fruit producing sections in the world, and probably exceeded by none. This territory has developed two successful co-operative marketing agencies. One of these is the Clintondale Fruit Growers' Co-operative Association. The association is organized under the membership co-operative law. It was financed through the credit of its members, each depositing his individual note in the sum of $500 to be used as collateral for bank loans. A cold storage plant was built and equipped by the railroad track to handle 25,000 barrels. It carries a first mortgage of $49,000, and a second of $27,000. The mortgages are represented in bonds of small denomination for easy distribution to members and other purchasers. At the present time an addition to the plant is under construction. It is to be 75x145 feet, with a capacity of 27,000 barrels, and the whole plant, new and old, is to have modern equipment throughout. The new building will be fireproof. It will have a sprinkler system, and the Moore system of ventilation. The old plan with direct ammonia expansion will be operated by the forced brine system. These improvements will control both moisture and temperature, and reduce insurance to less than 20 per cent of the former rate. The new plant will involve an expense of $150,000. Plans are matured to issue mortgage bonds to the amount of $200,000 and retire the present mortgages with interest rate of 7 per cent. The assets will represent $400,000. The present earning income is $30,000. The annual income of the completed plant is estimated to be $52,000 after deductions for additional labor and depreciation to new building and equipment. The accountants have allowed for annual interest of $14,000, and sinking fund to retire the mortgage in 20 years, $10,000 annually, leaving an estimated annual surplus of substantially $28,000, which may be distributed in dividends. The present membership is 130, and it is expected to increase it to 150.

In addition to the storage and shipping plant, the association owns and operates a factory for making packages and a high speed truck for deliveries, principally to New York City. It has also developed a wholesale oil and gasoline business which already pays an annual profit of $12,000, and is capable of expansion and increased profit. It also buys fertilizers, spraying material, packages, barrels and supplies of various kinds for its members. These purchases last year amounted to $133,747.94.

The net earned surplus for the past seven years amounted to $62,751.30, or an average of $8,964.47. The products handled consist of currants, cherries, berries, grapes, peaches, pears and apples. A uniform schedule of charges is worked out for cooling and storing charges, and 3 per cent for selling charges. The produce is sold f.o.b. and largely in carlots. The association guarantees the accounts. Each member's stock is held separately in storage, and his wishes and judgment govern sales and prices. Grapes, however, were sold in a pool last year in an estimated advantage of $7 a ton over separate offers.

No one should get the notion from this recital that everything is rosy and success certain in a co-operative association. If Ulster County fruit growers had been easily discouraged and quit at the first trials, there would be no story of success to relate now. There will be troubles and trials and disappointment and some losses in an association just as there are in a personal farm business. The first essential is the confidence of the members in the management, and the best way to establish that confidence and hold it, is to provide means by which the members may change the management and the policies if they wish to do so, and supplementary to this privilege they must have full and detailed information. This is all provided for at Clintondale. The annual report to members gives details to account for every dollar in both income and outgo. These growers have demonstrated that farmers have the ability to organize and direct their business jointly for themselves.

The management consists of: M. G. Herd, president; W. E. Harcourt, vice-president; D. J. Minard, secretary; W. J. Margraf, treasurer and manager.

Directors: Simon Terwilliger, A. J. Schaefer, Jos. Deyo, F. H. Terhune, J. B. Minard, W. G. Minard.

Milk Prices Advanced

THE Dairymen's League and Sheffield Producers' Association have announced an increase of 47c per 100 lbs. in Class 1, and 20c per 100 lbs. in Class 2, taking effect July 16. It is understood that other dealers will follow with similar increases. The price to consumers has been increased a full cent a quart, but this increase to the consumers will not be passed on in full to the producers. The classified price plan makes it possible to prevent some of the increases from going back to the farm. The small increase in Class 2, which is largely milk going into cream, reduces the returns as a whole. Conditions would seem to abundantly justify the 47c increase for Class 2 as well as Class 1.

June Milk Prices

THE net cash returns reported for milk on the 3 per cent basis in the 201-210-mile zone for the month of June, 1928, are as follows:

Dairymen's League	$1.71
Sheffield Farms	2.125
Meridale Dairies	2.125
Model Dairy Co.	2.10

The League reductions were 6c for expenses and 15c for certificates, making the gross price $1.92.

March, April, May, dry; frosts in May, following the setting of early cabbage of the Golden Acre type made plants look discouraged. In June came rains and we have been cutting nice solid cabbage for some time. Too much rain for the Red River tomato, Prof. Yeager's development at the North Dakota Experiment Station, but bloom is showing although plants did not come from the greenhouse in very good shape. Prof. Yeager's Sunshine sweet corn is tasseling. Potatoes, it is said, will be a big crop. Some corn coming fine. Too dry and cold. Early for hay crop. F. E. P.

Kane County, Ill.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (12), New York

The Sun, Afire in the Sky
Browns Us to Tan; It Is July

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (18), Pennsylvania

MEMORY VERSE

Who Has Seen the Wind?

Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you;
But when the leaves hang trembling,
The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I;
But when the trees bow down their heads,
The wind is passing by.
—Christina Rosetti.

Summer

Fair Spring with all her glories came and went;
The trees then budding, now with fruit are bent.
The farmer sees his corn grow day by day,
He cuts his first big yield of clover hay.
The forest trees with banners green parade,
And man and beast both seek their cooling shade.
The bearded wheat absorbs Sol's golden hue;
The berries now are turning red and blue.
O Summer, with your fulness we are blessed,
Of all the seasons we love you the best.

The honeybee doth garner from the field
The nectar from the buckwheat's bounty yield.
The bumblebee doth hum a doleful noise
As he is chased around by reckless boys.
The mason-bee is daubing up her cell,
Where she'll secrete her larvæ for a spell.
The tadpoles in the shallows and the bogs,
Are turning into little jumping frogs.
The seasons each in part make up the year,
But we're most pleased when Summertime is here. —G. E. Hiser.

Sent in by Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), New York

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" puzzle was "earthworm." Now you will understand why the lawn grass looks so much better when the hens are not allowed to run over it. The earthworm is as vital to our welfare as water and air. What a strange life he leads! Our next puzzle is about a bird, a tropical little creature that no one ever sees long enough to know much about. He is so different from other birds that this answer to "What Am I?" ought to be easy.

I am a little bird of about three-fourths of an inch in length. My body, tail, and top of head are greenish. My throat is red if I am a male, but not if I am a female. My breast and stomach are white. I am found only in America and its islands. Most of us are tropical, though I venture even into the regions of the Hudson Bay Company.

My dazzling brilliancy, the extreme rapidity with which I dart through the air, hovering above the flowers from which I obtain my food, my wings moving so quickly that they are not visible except as a "mist," have attracted admiration since the discovery of America. Attempts to take me across the Atlantic have in most cases been unsuccessful, as have the efforts to keep me in captivity, because people think I live altogether on honey or syrup, whereas insect food is necessary to balance my diet. I like even spiders, and annoy them very much by snatching away the insects entangled in their webs.

I have a long bill of which the lower part fits into the upper, thus adapting it for sucking. My tongue is very long and capable of being darted out to a still greater length to seize small insects in the recesses of flowers. It is separated at the tip.

I have a sharp temper and fight with my own kind or any larger bird that ventures to dispute my territorial rights. I strike fearlessly with my needle-like bill at the eyes of birds of prey, which I far surpass in agility and rapidity of flight. Yet I am easily tamed and rendered familiar and return again every Spring to the place where I have been well-treated.

The male of my species takes no part in the building of the nest, which is constructed with nice art, of fibrous substances such as cotton. No more than two eggs are laid. I depart and leave the cares to my wife.

If you look around a trumpet vine, lilac or hollyhock, you may see me around the flowers. Sit very still when you see me and perhaps I will come quite near you. I am the smallest of birds, and if stripped of my feathers would not be larger than a bumblebee. "What Am I?" —Sent by Lucille Bennett (12), New Jersey.

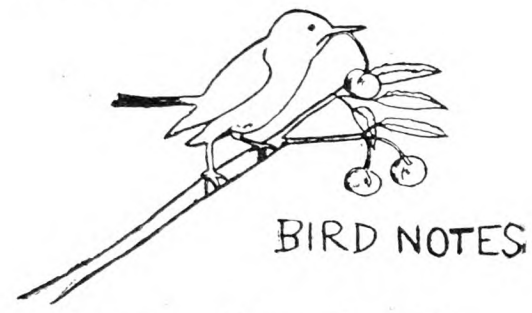
The answer to last month's enigma was "roof," and to the geography riddles, answers were as follows: 1, Bath; 2, Phoenix; 3, Laurel; 4, Americus and Columbus; 5, Sherman.

Enigma

My first is in hot but not in fire,
My second in slush but not in mire,
My third is in duck but not in drake,
My fourth is in nap but not in wake,
My fifth is in cloud but not in rain,
My sixth is in empty but not in drain,
My seventh in racket but not in noise,
My whole often frightens girls and boys.
—By Ella Calvert (16), New York.

Riddle

Purple, yellow, red and green,
The King cannot reach it or the Queen,
Nor can old Noll whose power's so great.
Tell me this riddle, while I count eight.
—Sent by Alice Mack (16), New York.



Drawn by Robert Eng (12), New Jersey

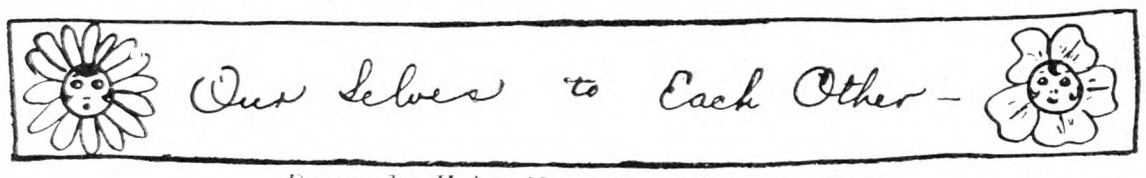
A few years ago Daddy put some hollow gourds at intervals around our garden fence. He cut little round holes enough to let the birds in and every year, bluebirds build their nests in them. This year there are two families of young bluebirds there. The other day I discovered a brown thrush's nest in a small persimmon tree in a little grove near our house. However, I didn't get a peep into it as Mr. and Mrs. Brown Thrush returned and scolded and tried to fight me until I left the vicinity of their home.

Every evening almost dusk we can hear the clear loud call of the bob-white. And then from afar will come the answer from another bob-white. The call seems to say "Bob-white are your peas all ripe?" and the answer, "No, Bob-white, not quite—not quite." One pair has its nest in the edge of the small grove. I have seen the older birds several times. They are brown with black and white heads, and white under their necks. But even a glimpse of their baby birds is impossible as their mother warns them to hide at the approach of a person. And oh, how still they do sit. They just seem to melt right into the grass and brush and can't be seen.—By Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

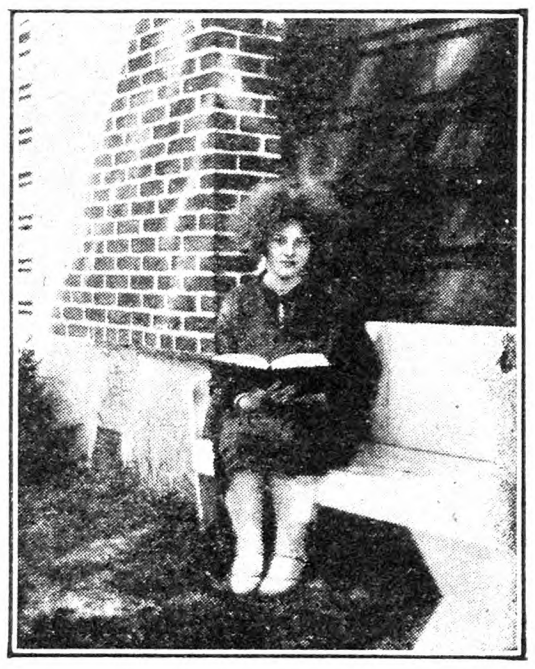
I have been having some experience, myself. I was wandering about the yard and gardens when I came upon a baby oriole just old enough to fly. I marveled at his ability to stretch his head out and up from the fluffy feathers of his neck and breast, and then call lustily for food. He had perched himself so near the ground that I feared for his safety from cats, so I gently placed him in a young apple tree. I seated myself on a pile of sacks eight or nine feet away and prepared myself to watch him. His plaintively repeated calls soon brought the parent orioles, and one swooped down a little fearfully with food for him. In the next hour, while I still watched, the parent oriole came at least 20 times to feed the youngster. They became unafraid of me. I offered the baby a beetle and angleworm and a caterpillar, but he refused them, as I was not able to do such a graceful job of administering. Once, when the parent offered an insect the young bird was not ready for it until the adult bird very gently pushed her baby with one black foot, and teased and coaxed. It is very amusing to watch them closely for they seem almost human at times.—From Florence Parfrey (14), Wisconsin.

What do you think I saw when coming home from church today? Three guesses couldn't guess, so I'll tell you. A mother skunk and four or five or six young ones about five inches long. All of them had very broad white stripes and a great deal of white on their tails. They were very cunning as they played about in the thick bushes at the foot of an old stone wall, but you can guess I didn't care to watch too long.

The mountain laurel has been beautiful this year. Down along the river are great masses of it, just loaded with bloom. The mountain laurel is Connecticut's State flower, you know. Wild rose bushes are filled with buds and a few scattering blooms. Pitcher plants are in full bloom. The prettiest feature of my garden now is the bed of foxgloves which the humming-birds visit frequently. The peonies are in full bloom now, and the currants are just beginning to turn (contrast to Georgia notes). Where's my bathing suit? Got the soap? Come on—hurry up! Into the old swimming hole under the old maple tree, we go. —From Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.



Drawn by Helen Messemer (17), New York



From the Finger Lakes

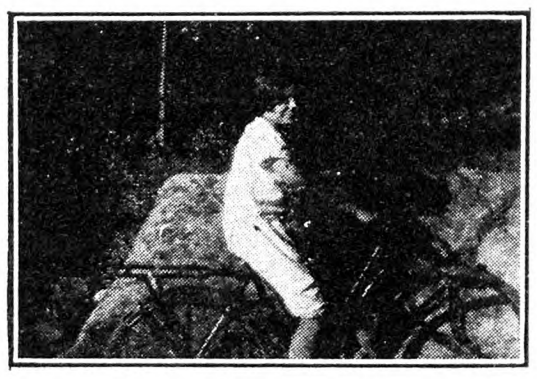
Dear Friends: I am sending you a photo of myself, taken at my chum's house. I live on a farm in the Finger Lakes region, and enjoy farm life. May be you will think my hair looks awful but it is so curly I cannot do anything else with it. Please write to me. Sincerely, Inez McCabe (14), New York.

My First Contribution

Dear Boys and Girls: I am enclosing a little picture of myself taken at 13. I am 14 now, and a freshman in high school. I am writing to the Boys and Girls Page for the first time, but I intend to write often. My sister and I enjoy "Our Page" very much and wish there was one oftener than once a month. Your, Elizabeth Cudworth, Maine.

In the Flower Garden

Dear Friends: I am sending a snapshot of myself. I am a new contributor, and think Our Page is very nice. I am going to start a quilt and wish to have blocks from all boys and girls who read THE R. N.-Y. The blocks are to be 6 in. square and name embroidered. I will send a block with my name to whoever wants it. Elsa Peck (17), New York.



On the Way to School

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending a snapshot of myself. I enjoy Our Page very much. I used to draw for it when I was seven years old. I hope to do something for it every month. I live on a farm in Westchester County, and go 2½ miles each day to a little stone schoolhouse. Janet Ingersoll (13), New York.

Drawn by Alice Chew, New Jersey

A farmer was driving an old mare that interfered very badly. A passing friend cried out, "Say, Si, that mare of yours interferes pretty badly don't she?"

Si paused to spit in the road, "Yeh, she interferes all right, but she don't interfere with nobody but herself."—Sent by Hilah Foote (10), New York.

Mr. Smith calling up his friend Jim: "Did you read the announcement of my death in the paper this morning?"

Jim, very surprised: "Yes, and where are you talking from?"

Joshua Reynolds

Joshua Reynolds was born four miles from Plymouth, England, at Plymouth Earl, on July 16, 1723. His father, whose circumstances were very modest, had originally intended that he should become an apothecary; in those days apothecaries practiced medicine, but the child at an early age gave unmistakable signs of a talent for drawing, and with difficulty could be kept at his books. At 12 there is a record of his having painted a portrait, using the sails of a boat for his canvas and employing pigments secured from the shed of a shipwright. A local painter having seen his work, sent the lad to London to become the pupil of Thomas Hudson. He was perfectly happy for a while, though his joy did not last long. He made progress too fast to

(Continued on Page 1012)

Drawn by Woodrow Wilson (11), Georgia

June 27.—Hot and sultry. Did my chores at the barn and churned. After that had trouble getting the butter hard enough to lift. Cleaned eggs this afternoon. Ironed some this evening.

June 29.—Raining again. Path to the barn swimming in three inches of mud and water. I was pretty much disgusted with it when I got both feet wet. I sort of wished for an ark. It would have made good time, I'm sure. The day did not turn out half bad, cloudy, nice breeze blowing, sunlight, showers. Helped get dinner, then donned my overalls and went with my brother to pick cherries. The first tree was a very small one. While my brother was picking the lower limbs I climbed up in the top, when all at once the limbs began to bend. A gust of wind finished it. I was down before you could say Jack Robinson. As I passed, brother yelled, "Look out!" We got about 18 quarts of cherries, but had a ton of fun getting them. My pen lets down enough ink to choke a horse or none at all. So long for the lapse of another month.—From "Elinore" (14), Pennsylvania.

June 11. — Forenoon, grubbed tree sprouts from the field, plowed for Soy beans and buckwheat. Afternoon, planted some beans, "brown eyes," (so-called because of the spot of brown surrounding the eye, leaving the rest white.) I do not consider the soil where they were planted as ideal, in fact I think the soil should be more fertile and the site nearer the house, for convenience in spraying, cultivating and gathering.

June 16.—Went with my brother this morning and hoed corn till noon. Also hoed corn this afternoon. Almost everyone is late with corn this year. Ours is not all hoed or cultivated yet. Went swimming in the creek this evening. As usual the water was wet! Not an ideal place, but the best one near here.—From "Tark," West Virginia.

June 14.—The sky was clear when arose at 5 o'clock, but the air was sultry. I set out some tomato plants in place of some the frost had killed. Put some poison on the same to kill the worms which endeavor to destroy their lives. Worked in the cornfield until noon, and again after dinner. Shortly after noon dark clouds began to gather in the west, and rolled across the sky. This continued until about three o'clock. Then a shower broke down upon us in rending fury. The wind blew a gale and the rain fell in torrents.

Sunset tonight gives promise of a fair day tomorrow nevertheless.

June 19.—When I came to this morning the rain was dropping on the roof overhead. It rained all morning. I milked, strained the milk and changed the pails under the separator, fed the calves, hogs, hens and chickens. My morning chores finished, I turned the churn. The rain has ceased since noon. I mowed with a scythe this afternoon. It isn't haying time yet, but I mowed the grass around the farm buildings. How sweet the green grass smelled! The fields are now a waving mass of tall grass as it sways and bends in the wind. If all goes well, another month will see it lying smooth and calm in the sunlight.

July 2.—Hot! I arose and did my usual chores in the morning, then made a scarecrow and set it up in the cornfield. (If it looked like myself it would certainly keep the crows away). Hoed this afternoon.—From Sandy (17), New York.

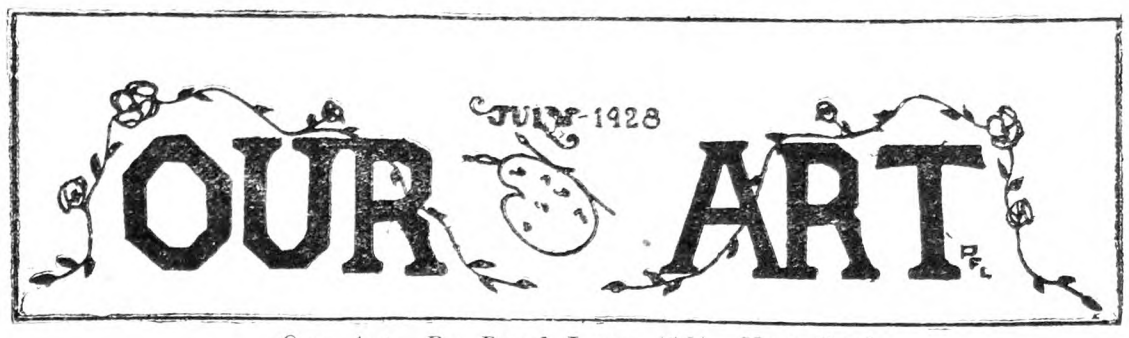
June 28.—I worked some in my garden this afternoon. Once when watching the calves I saw a rabbit. I watched it until it was out of sight. I saw a rabbit when I was feeding the chickens. It is raining some tonight.

June 29.—I got up at 7 o'clock this morning. This afternoon I picked some peas to take to town tomorrow. I went with my brother after the cows this evening. It rained a little this evening.

June 30.—I went to town with Dad today. We got back about noon. I helped scrub the floor this evening. —Naomi (10), West Virginia.

June 28.—Very warm. Went to see my horse in the pasture. On the way back picked some strawberries. Found about a quart. Went in swimming in the afternoon—stayed all the afternoon. Came home, helped get supper, and shortly after went to bed.

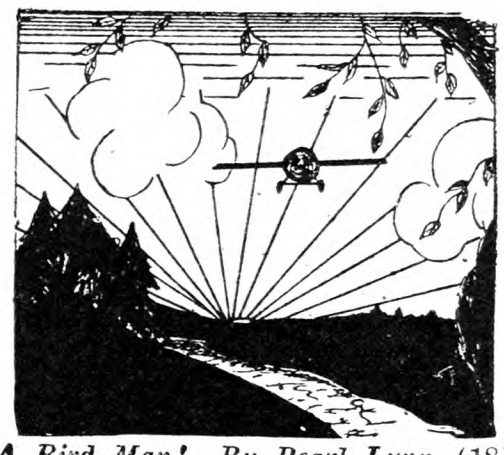
June 29.—Rained all day. Not very cheerful. Took a little walk when it didn't rain. Helped my mother. Practiced my music lesson and then hung around the house and read. Then wrote a letter to Our Page.—"Louise" (13), New York.



Our Art—By Pearl Lynn (18), New York

Solomon's Seal—By Harold Deveney (17), New York

Myself—By Ruth Mead (17), New York

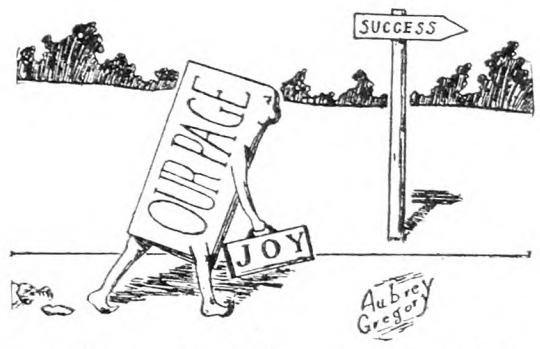


A Bird Man!—By Pearl Lynn (18), New York

Hiawatha—By R. Florence Cook (13), Pennsylvania

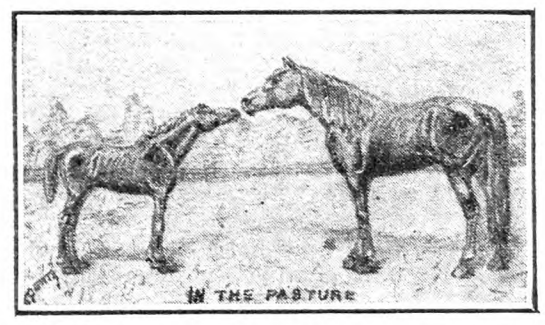
The Swan—By Mary Day (16), Connecticut

Jumbo Bathing—By Wilma Brusch (13), Manitoba, Canada



Our Page—By Aubrey Gregory (17), New York

Old Baldy—By Stanley Brown (16), New York



In the Pasture—By Hazel Duntz (19), New York

Drawn by Amy Layton (14), Connecticut

Ice Cream Cake

Cream one cup of sugar, with one-half cup of butter, Add one-half cup milk, 1¾ cups flour sifted with two level teaspoons of baking powder. Beat well and fold in beaten whites of three eggs. Bake in moderate oven. Frost with beaten yolks of eggs thickened with powdered sugar.—Myra Harper (14), Missouri.

The Constitution—By John Brannen (9), Georgia

The Turtle

The turtle in his pretty case,
  Colored black and rose,
Thrust out his wicked pointed head
  And looked upon my toes.

I met him walking down the lane
  Thus peering from his armored shell.
I saw his curious tiny eye,
  And backed away. I though it well.
—By Inez McCabe (14), New York.

Drawn by Thelma Miller (16), Pennsylvania

The Bob-o-link

Wise and gifted bob-o-link,
  Others have made rhyme of you,
Telling of the song you sing
  As you swung above the dew.

But though all admiring, they
  Make so little of your song,
There is vastly more it tells
  All the golden season long.

Silver-toned as fairy music
  Richly deep as murmuring streams,
Like the very voice of Summer,
  Joyously, your glad song seems.
—By Faye Frayer, New York.

Anticipation

I've just had an inkling of a story I'm to read,
An' I hope I get a copy of it, double quick speed.
'Cuz I've got a little picture of it stored far away
In my mind, which makes me want to hear all the rest today.
There's a big, black bull, a standin' on a hill.
He's a standin' there as quiet, just as still—as still—
And down in the valley there's a little farmer's boy
As has come to drive the cows home and is playin' with his toy—
A little boat—an' sailin' it, he'll push it an' he'll pull
Never dreaming that behind him is a great big bull—
A big black bull with ju t a little patch of white,
A standin' there as quiet, just as dark as blackest night.
An' all of a sudden, when everything was still,
That big black bull that was standin' on the hill,
Just roared as loud as thunder with a voice that fairly shook
The whole big valley, like a giant in a book.
An' the little boy was scared as scared, and didn't know what to do;
An' that is what I want to know, and what I'm asking you:
What did the little farm boy do, and what's the end of it?
An' I must wait a whole long month, not know another bit!
—By Mary Blair (15), New York.

My Doggie

I have a little doggie
  His name is Si;
We are the greatest friends
  This little dog and I.

Brother calls him a yellow pup,
  Sister says he is a shame,
That I can't keep the nasty brute,
  But I love him just the same.

Only this I have against him,
  When I leave my clothes on the floor,
Pretty soon my shoes are nowhere,
  My clothes are seen no more.
—By Helen Pavlovsky (8) Maryland.

The Brook

I love to sit by the rippling brook,
And into its crystal waters look;
I love to sit there and think about things,
While time flies on with its swift wings.

I stoop and dip my hand for a drink,
'Tis the sweetest and coolest of waters I think.
Time flies. I can no longer sit by the brook,
Or under the shade of the oak, read my book.
—By Marie Hettema (12), New Jersey.

A Slogan for Our Page

If you are out—come in!
If you are in—stay in!
—By Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

Drawn by Ruth Mead (17), New York

Our Page This Month

The other day I was talking with a man who knew apples. He is well known at the State Fair as one who knows how to select prize apples, for his fruit inevitably moves up to first place. His name is not so important as his words. He said this: "Most everybody has prize apples somewhere on the tree. I could go in anybody's orchard and find them, though perhaps I would not find so many

there as in mine. People just don't know which are their prize apples."

Of course I at once turned this to account for Our Page, for here is where the first prize poems, drawings, stories and all our best work appears. I have often wished that I could tell those whose work has not yet begun to appear just how and what to do, so that every one would have a chance to make his work count. But that, alas, would never do. We have to learn to pick out the prize apples all by ourselves. We have to learn how to judge our incidents, our landscapes, and know whether or not they are good material. If we cannot learn to choose the best our drawing or writing will never count. But prize apples grow everywhere!

In a way we are all editors, picking out this and that to paste in our life book. If you look back in yours, I think you will be surprised to find how very few handsome ladies and gentlemen there are in it, and how few fine clothes. These things excite us, and almost make us think they own us, but in the end we find that we do not need them in our life book. For one thing, they cover up people's real selves too much, and the great work of an artist is to be able to see right into things. And then some people use fine clothes merely as a pose, in order to seem like somebody they are not, so that they can deceive us unless we do look inside. For these reasons we do not print drawings of fine ladies "dressed for the ball." They do not tell a story when we look at them, or need a second look to get at their ideas. There is nothing underneath to build upon.

Mary Blair writes, "You have given advice and suggestions for drawings, captions, puzzles and stories, but the poets seldom receive any." The best advice about either writing or poetry is to keep only the best company. A book or a poem is like an acquaintance. Its author becomes very well known to you before you get to the end of his work. You are letting him build you, whether you know it or not. You cannot resist being shaped by your reading. And so be very careful who these book people are that you associate with. I have it on authority from a great teacher that an education may be acquired by reading alone. In order to write poetry or prose you must not only have a fine background, but must be fine all through. What is inside shows up very quickly on the printed page. You cannot give out what you have never taken in, and that is a fine thing to know here at the start.

Our Page must go to press, and I will not ramble further. August will be on our heels before long, and we must think this month for next. Why do we not have more of the wild life drawings and poems next month? You haven't made verses about the homely toad, the hawk, or the pollywogs, and they are within view of all. Watch for the prize apples! Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, before the fifth of the month. Drawings received later will be held for the month following.

Joshua Reynolds

(Continued from page 1010)

suit his master. Hudson grew jealous of his pupil, and seeing a stupid excuse, discharged him at the end of two years. The boy returned home. His father dying in 1746, he went to Devonshire where he remained three years, later went to Italy. Here he spent two years copying the old masters. In the year 1758, for example, he painted 150 portraits from first to last; it is claimed that he painted some 3,000 canvases, and before he died over 700 of his works had been engraved. He was always a great patron of the theater. He made many acquaintances among the actors and actresses. He painted as well some of the frailer beauties of the times—handsome women who were the toast of the gilded youth of the city, or whose names were connected with those of rich noblemen, among them the famous Lady Parsons, Miss Kennedy. One of his portraits of Kitty Fisher is at the Lenox Library in New York City. While copying in the Vatican when in Rome Reynolds caught a severe cold, which settled in his ear, and this occasioned a deafness that clung to him for the remainder of his life. He located in Leicester Square, No. 37, where he built a gallery and settled for the remainder of his life. Reynolds held strictly to system in his life as in his work. Every day at 10 promptly he entered his painting room. He posed his sitters so that he saw them in a mirrow, and thus he painted their reflection. There is no record of any other artists working in this manner, King George III, who was upon the throne, made the famous painter a knight, which added "Sir" to his name. Sir Joshua never married, although it was rumored that he was in love with the fair Angelica Kauffman, a Swiss painter, who came to England. Sir Joshua died at the age of 71, on February 23, 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, beside the greatest of English architects. No man ever lived a more normal, a healthier or a more consistent life.—Sent by Elizabeth Weaver (14), Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (18), Pennsylvania

The Black Bull

It was Spring in the Catskills. The warm sun shone down on rolling green meadows where tender grass sprouted and dandelions dotted the rich green. The pasturelands wound away into the distance until they found timber of maple and birch covered with young leaves. These rose higher and higher in the clear sparkling air, until they seemed to meet the blue sky.

In the corner of the pasture was a small pond. It had been built there by Jake Hendrick's boy, Samuel. Its green banks and shallow water made it a safe and attractive place for children to play. The Hendrick farm was situated between two hills quite a distance from the river flats. The buildings were grouped in a spot where the sun's rays poured down upon them. The house was two stories high and painted gray. The barn had recently been built and was of natural color.

Each day the Hendrick cows made their way from the barnyard, grazed slowly along the level stretch of pasture, and drank their fill of cool water here at the pond. After satisfying their thirst they would ascend the slope and lie down in the shade of the trees. With the cattle there was always a large bull, called Romeo; his coat was jet black with the exception of a small white spot on his forehead. He had a pair of long horns that curved forward and upward, adding to his robust appearance. He delighted in pawing the ground and sending forth loud threats, and was often seen throwing the dirt high in the air. His bellows could be heard for miles. When Jake went for the cows at night he ended these threats with a loud voice and a well-directed stone. Then Romeo became curiously satisfied and followed quietly home.

The children of the neighborhood feared Romeo, and none of them feared him more than 10-year-old Samuel, who on this, his tenth birthday, had been elected by his father and the hired men to go fetch home the cows. He had thought about it at idle moments all day. At school he had confided in Tom Winch, and the news quickly spread. "You dasn't," Tom had said. Sam was not a bold boy and hated fist fights. His reputation for courage was not high. The boys would never forget it if he flunked out. Somehow he must bring home Romeo, the black bull.

Immediately after he reached home from school, Samuel started for the cows. It was early, but he had a feeling that the sooner he set out, the easier it would be. He went without a cap, and his hair showed brown and curly above his fair complexion and blue eyes. At length he reached the pond. The black bull was partly up the hill, peacefully chewing his cud, and Sam decided to bring out his boat, for a little while before taking the cows home.

In one hand he held a long slender stick. He would push the small toy boat into the deepest part of the pond, where the breeze would catch the sail, sending it on a short journey to the other shore. His interest in this made him forget all else.

He was not alone in this interest however. The black bull on the hill also thought his play amusing. Lying still a few moments he watched the boy at his play. As the bull's interest grew he rose to his feet and began walking slowly toward the place of amusement. He walked a few rods, then stopped, and standing with head erect watched with increasing interest. Several times he repeated this act, until he was within about a hundred and fifty feet of the pond.

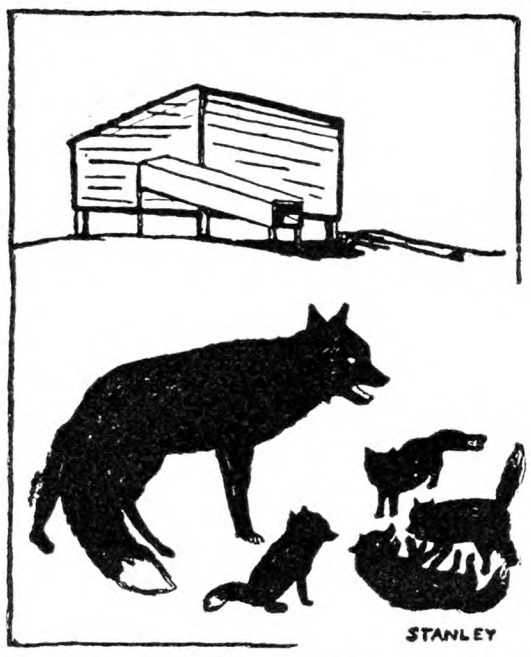
Unconscious of the animal's movements, Samuel went on with his play. As no change took place in the boy's actions, the bull soon began to lose interest. Once more as Samuel launched his craft on the water he sat down on the bank to rest. As he took his seat on the grassy mound of earth at the water's edge, he saw his boat as the breeze caught it and hurled it past the tiny islands of sods that projected from the water. Large bullfrogs plunged into the water in awe of the passing monster. Sam laughed heartily at the fright his toy ship had caused the frogs.

At the sound of the boy's laughter the bull's attitude suddenly changed. He began to lower his head, and as he did so he began walking quietly toward the human being sitting on the bank. With each step his nose came nearer the ground until it almost brushed the grass. After he had come a few feet nearer the water he stopped and began to tear up the soft earth with his hoof, and the dirt began to fly into the air. A low bellow began in his throat, and instantly rose to a frightful roar.

Sam turned instantly, and the sight that met his eyes made his blood run cold. He felt that not a second was to be lost. Springing to his feet he began running toward the house as fast as his legs could carry him. The barbed wire fence took toll of his blue waist and knee pants as he plunged under it. At last he stood safely on the outside, and turned for the first time to look back, his breath coming in short gasps from the long fast run.

Romeo was still standing in the same place! Only now he was looking meekly across at him. Each looked at the other for a moment, and then the bull turned and began making his way back to the cattle on the hill. Perhaps old Fanny had made up her mind that it was time to come home, for she rose and the other cows followed her example. They began to move slowly down the hill and through the valley towards the gate.

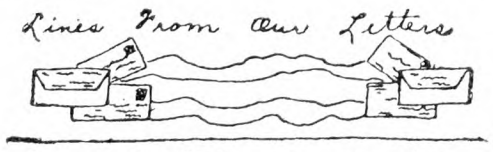
Sam looked at the rents in his waist and pants, and thought of what his mother would say when she saw them. Also he thought of his father and the smiles of the hired men—the boys at school. He began to feel rather foolish. He felt that he could never bear to return home without the cows and explain to his father, for after all, Romeo had not really chased him—had never chased anybody. Perhaps sometime he would, but men had to take chances. Courage came back to him. Old Fanny, leading the herd, had come up, and looked expectantly at the gate. It was his tenth birthday. He gathered up a pocket full of hard stones and let the cattle through the long lane. Romeo stopped to paw and bellow, sending dirt and stones high over his back. Sam selected a stone, pitched it at the black bull's ribs and sent him moving on.—Aubrey Gregory.



Silver Fox on a Ranch—Drawn by Stanley Brown (16), New York

The Truth About Silver Fox

Sometime ago I read an article in THE R. N.-Y. that did not speak well for the fox industry. On some ranches the practice of mating red foxes with silver foxes was carried on to make a large herd at smaller cost. This of course developed a bad strain. In the wild, a silver fox would never mate with a red fox. Nature meant that they should not. But in captivity they have been induced to do so. Also there has been the extensive manufacture of a fur called pointed fox. In some cases the fur never grew on a fox, but was dyed and fixed up. Generally, though, they are a red fox, dyed black, and with badger hairs sewed in to imitate the silver. These crude imitations of the silver fox may be found in every department store, and many people think they are a real silver fox and sometimes pay prices for them almost as much as the real thing would cost. A good silver fox fur can be bought for $300 and up. The background of my drawing is a standard fox kennel, not a chicken coop.—By Stanley Brown (16), New York.



Drawn by Helen Barrett (13), New York

"Yes, I really do know 'Dave Pratt.' He was our minister until June 24, when he resigned to take a pastorate in Vermont."—Berta Griffiths, Connecticut.

"Now I thought maybe there was just a little bit of a suggestion hidden away in that editorial, so I read it all over, and as a result we have 'Anticipation.'"—Mary Blair (15), New York.

"We have taken THE R. N.-Y. for several years, but I never took any notice of it until the other day. I was glancing through one and came across Boys and Girls. Then I hunted up all I could find. I enjoy Our Page very much and wish it was in every week."—Helen Goodrich (14), Vermont.

"Mary Blair's poem 'From the Radio' impressed me with a desire to impart to the boys and girls what I really think of their page, and to tell them that I, too, would like to become one of their charming circle." — Ethel Lewis, New York.

"Although you have not heard from me in quite a while I have been thinking of you and reading each page as it comes due. As ever they furnish the same pleasure and amusement. Each one seems a little better than the last, perhaps because the latest is freshest in my mind. I like the poem by P. Lynn."—Norman Hallock, Connecticut.

"I would have liked to have had more time on the story illustration, but did the best I could with the hurried conditions."—Franklin Kohler (18), Pennsylvania.

"To tell the truth I was a little ashamed of 'The Bliss of Solitude' after I read the other poems. I am mighty glad you did not print it beside the rest, Iva Unger. It is a great help when one is trying to find an issue printed in a certain year, to have the year placed by the name of the month for Our Page."—Pearl Lynn (18), New York.

"I think Faye Frayer's poem, 'War Weary,' has a very beautiful thought, and it is expressed very beautifully. Thank you for printing my little sketch of Georgia farm life. For myself I enjoyed the drawings and poems so much more."—Alyce Dorsey, Georgia.

"The two articles written by Arthur Joy and Alice Dorsey were interesting, and written well. The latter was new to me being from a distant State."—Aubrey Gregory (17), New York.

"Tell Esther Herr to appoint me as associate editor of the Junior Rural New-Yorker. I think the geography riddles suggest too many possibilities."—Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month:

New York.—Dorothy Hurst (14), Elda Bennett (17), Marguerite Grau, Myrtle Bennett (12), Gertrude Short (10), *Helen Barrett (13), Josephine Gillette (9), Jennie Huhtanen (16), *Louise Dean (13), Muriel Camp (10), Bertha Hiller (17), Clifford Tuttel (12), Frances Hollenbeck (16), Robert Northrup (8), Gladys Whipple, Emilia Hotash, James Hall (14), Vivian Avery (13), William Goff (11), Mildred King (14), Helen Lyke (16), Viola Spring (15), Dorothy Dingman (12), Elizabeth Dinehart (11), Gertrude Wilson (15), *Pearl Lynn (18), Wilma Asthalter (12), Marie DuPlecy (11), Ruth Scoville (13), Mabel Chaffin, Teresa Prinzing (13), *Carl Ratsch (14), Grover Raymond, Severyn Hasbrouck (11), William Hehir (14), *Aubrey Gregory (17), Ethel Lewis (17), *Mary Blair (15), *Inez McCabe (14).

New Jersey.—Andrew Olson (9), Beth Hardwick (12), *Alice Chew (16), Lucille Bennett (12), June Doolittle, Carolyn Burghardt (11), Ethyl Whipps (16), Josephine Wasylewiz (12), *Marie Hettema (12).

Pennsylvania.—*Elizabeth Weaver (14), Edna Shirley (9), Cleo Tubbs (10), Mildred Spangenburg (13), Katherine Cornog (15), *Franklin Kohler (18), Eleanor Maser (14), Irene Seeverburg (16).

Connecticut.—Eda Calve (16), Helen Cross (12), Edna Garlick (16), *Mary Day (16), *Berta Griffiths (18).

New Hampshire.—Ruth Mackenzie (9).

Massachusetts. — Hester Cummings, Isabel Needham (13), Dorothy Walker (16), Anne Krasnoselsky (14), Alice Doniels (11), Gladys Hazen (14).

Maine.—Frank Jewel (9).

Rhode Island.—Anna Ray (15), Elizabeth Littlefield, Gordon Campbell (15).

Vermont.—Ruth Abbot (12), Helen Goodrich (14), Gladys Craig (12), Virginia Carter (14), Louella Brown (14), Amanda Churchill (14).

North Carolina.—Pearl Bryant (13).

Maryland.—Metilda Brown (16), *Mary Pavlovsky (8), Joseph Pavlovsky (11), Ethel Detwilder (17).

Ohio.—Verna Young (13), Evelyn Pottenger (8).

Wisconsin.—*Florence Parfrey (14).

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (14), *Naomi Allender (10), *Thomas Allender (13).

California.—Ida Hartweld.

Georgia.—Alice Dorsey.

Virginia.—Katherine Storer (11).

Missouri.—Helen Wilson.

Letters Wanted

To send letters to contributors of Boys and Girls, mail letters fully sealed and stamped and enclosed in another envelope, to this office, where they will receive full address and be mailed at once:

Anna Ten Eyck (10), New Jersey.
Prudence Thomas (16), New York.
Helen Barrett (13), New York.
Jennie Huhtanen (16), New York.
Helen Goodrich (14), Vermont.

The Fatted Calf

Braised Cutlet.—Two pounds of neck or loin cutlet, two tablespoons of fat, two slices of bacon, six small onions, three carrots quartered lengthwise, pepper, salt and celery salt, one pint of boiling water. Brown the veal (which may be cut in squares and floured) in the fat, add the vegetables, water and seasoning, and cook in a bean-pot or covered casserole for two hours in a moderate oven.

Left-overs can be utilized in making a tempting veal loaf: Three cups of cooked veal, one cup of cooked or raw ham, two tablespoons of butter, melted; two tablespoons of cream, two eggs, beaten, ½ cup of fine bread crumbs; season with salt, pepper and minced parsley. Chop the meat very fine and add the other ingredients in order; mix thoroughly and bake one hour; uncover and bake half an hour longer. If it seems dry, baste with the liquor in which the meat was cooked. Serve hot, with a brown sauce to which a chopped pickle has been added. It is also good cold, as a luncheon or picnic dish. R. F. D.

The Home Dressmaker

SILKS FOT SERVICE.—There are many beautiful new silks that will wash as well as calico, and there are others that clean well by what is called the dry process, but there are also certain silks that are not trustworthy either for washing or cleaning. One of our readers recently sent us a complaint against a large establishment engaged in cleaning and dyeing. She had sent a brown radium silk to be cleaned, and it came back changed in color, and entirely ruined as to texture. We discussed this complaint with a man in the silk business, and he informed us that this material was artificial silk, and that some dyes could never be relied upon in this fabric. A recent newspaper note says that the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners is trying to find a cleaning fluid that will not destroy such articles. We sympathized deeply with the woman who had thus lost the use of a dress almost new, and feel that this disadvantage should be understood. This does not apply to the white or pale-tinted undergarments of artificial silk, which launder very well, and give good service. Some of the cleaning materials used will almost dissolve artificial silk. Real silk is now made in a great many washing forms; we have found printed crepe de chine in good quality especially reliable. Georgette is likely to shrink if wetted, and the poorer qualities will not stand cleaning. The present craze for silk induces many women to buy poor qualities which do not give satisfaction. A fine quality of cotton voile looks better and wears better than cheap georgette or chiffon.

THE PICTURES.—The little girl at the left shows a very simple style, little different from what we have depicted before, but it has one difference to which we wish to call attention. It opens at both shoulder seams, these being closed with buttons and loops, and this is a wonderful help in ironing. We have seen many little girls' dresses made in this way, and the little extra time in making is more than repaid in ease of ironing. Baby dresses used to be made in this way. This dress was of washing silk, but we have seen the same style in dimity, the yoke being made of bands of material faggoted together. In this case bands of the material made the yoke, and continued to form the armhole. This plan of buttoning the shoulder seams makes it much easier to remove the dress from a warm and wriggling small girl.

RED CHECK GINGHAM. — The second dress was red and white check gingham, one of those straight little frocks with pleats running down from the shoulder. The way it was trimmed was new and attractive. It had a vestee of white organdie laid on over the gingham, this being cut at the edge in shallow curving points, and outlined with red embroidery stitches. Neck and front opening were bound with the gingham. The armhole was finished with a cap of the white organdie. The belt was of red ribbon velvet. We liked the effect of the white organdie trimming with the check showing through, and it is easier to lay it over the gingham than to insert a separate vestee. It is noticeable that all the sleeveless dresses this year have some sort of a sleeve-cap that makes the armhole fit snugly. This is more becoming than a short sleeve, or an untrimmed armhole.

PINK LINEN.—The young girl's dress in the center was made of fine linen in two shades, pale and deep rose. The two triangles of deep rose applied at the sides of the waist are outlined by pin tucks. These are not difficult to do, and with the applied pieces form the only trimming. Bias bands of the deeper color outline the armholes, narrowing a little underneath, so as to fit comfortably. The neck had a band of the paler pink, terminating in a tie looped over, one end of the tie having three initial letters embroidered, one above the other, in deep rose. The skirt, box-pleated in front, but plain in the back, was bordered with a band of deep rose, the waist, which was stitched down over the skirt, having a shallow point in front. The belt was the paler colored linen with a pearl buckle. The little hat was white straw with rose-colored bands. There were several things about this dress which made it especially pretty. One was the color combination, the pale pink and deeper rose being very attractive. The little tie with initial letters was novel, and would please the young wearer.

A CHIFFON ENSEMBLE.—The idea of a coat of chiffon or gorgette seems futile as a means of warmth or protection, but is much favored this season. Very often sleeveless georgette dresses have a coat of the same material to be worn on the street. The illustration shows an expensive chiffon ensemble, but the style and coloring was adaptable to other materials, and was unusually pretty. The material was golden brown chiffon; the skirt was finely pleated all around, and the front of the full-length coat was pleated also. The coat had a yoke, and the sleeves were cut in one with the yoke. A long scarf took the place of a collar. The blouse, which fitted snugly over the skirt, was trimmed around the bottom with four bands of chiffon, dark brown, fawn, cream and orange; similar bands went straight across the front of the blouse at the top, and finished the bottom of the sleeves. The same combination of color and trimming would be very attractive in crepe de chine, but in the heavier silk the coat would not be pleated. The shops make a great feature of these ensembles as an extra dress for midsummer wear. We think it very wise to get an extra Summer dress in July or August, for prices are generally reduced and it gives something to start the next season. One reason for these transparent coats is that they give a little protection to bare arms, worn with a sleeveless dress, without adding to the warmth.

SILK AND FLANNEL.—The sports dress at the right shows a combination of silk and flannel, which has come into favor this year. The skirt is of chestnut brown crepe de chine, kilt pleated at the sides. The overblouse is of buttercup yellow, flannel, buttoning over at one side; a rolled collar of the silk crossing diagonally, and narrowing towards the closing. A triangular scarf of the silk was draped over one shoulder, and knotted at the other. This triangular scarf or half-kerchief appeals on so many dresses now that it is rather overdone, but it is a pretty style, and especially suitable for a sports dress.

FORECASTS OF FASHION.—Trade shows of new styles are a little kinder towards plump women, but while they permit curves, and do not demand boyish outline, the stout woman will have to keep within bounds. Velvet is to be the most popular Fall and Winter fabric, and the favorite colors are dark blues, deep shades of green, known as Normandy greens, and harvest brown. Guava red, a dark wine color, is to be used for both day and evening wear. Most of the models so far shown are very sumptuous; rich fabrics and much fur. Evening dresses show uneven hem lines and floating draperies; skirts in general continue to be extremely short.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Do you remember the belted trench coats that came to us from the war zone 10 years ago? They are in style again for sports and country wear; mannish belted coats with large collars and raglan sleeves. They are usually made of flannel in bright colors—scarlet, jade green, buttercup yellow or vivid blue. They are useful and smart looking.

Footwear this Summer shows an amazing outbreak of colored shoes, and more blue than any other. Beige watersnake is another very fashionable style in shoes. All the snake and lizard leathers are fashionable for shoes, and women who would be terrified by a little garter snake display the skin of tropical reptiles with pride.

While many straw hats are worn, there is no question that felt remains supreme. Most popular of all are the smart little hats of white felt, which go so well with Summer dresses.

A Group of Midsummer Styles

From a Texas Garden

Just came in from the flower garden. The sand is so hot it actually burns through my shoes. We are now in the midst of a typical Texas Summer. High dry winds, more than six weeks since we have had a rain. In the middle of the day the wind is hot and disagreeable. But in spite of all this I have some of the most beautiful flowers you can find anywhere out of a greenhouse. My Gladioli are just beginning to wane; they have been the most beautiful things. Such bright, brilliant, gorgeous colors; such long spikes covered with blossoms, some ruffled, some splotched, some such dark reds and purples that they look almost black in the buds. And along with the glads are the perennial Phlox in all shades of pink and lavender; purple, pure white, white with red eyes, they have all the lovely colors that the little annual Phlox have; great balls of blooms on long stems. They are so easy to grow, as they are easy to root and require so little attention. They can be divided every Spring like the Chrysanthemums. I think no flower garden is complete without Gladiolus and hardy Phlox. They are as essential and as thrifty as the Zinnias and Petunias, hollyhocks, etc., that are in all southern gardens.

My Zinnias are surely fine this year, each one trying to be larger and fluffier than the other. And the Petunias with their striped, splotched, ruffled and dark faces peeping out from every plant. Another good plant I have found stands the dry hot climates well is the dwarf nasturtium. Mine have paid and repaid me over for the little time and money spent on them. They look so lovely gathered and put in shallow bowls with the perforated tops that are made especially for short stem flowers like these and pansies, violets, etc.

If you want pretty flowers and are not fixed to irrigate have them planted in rows just like your vegetables are and have them plowed and weeded just as they do the garden and field stuff and they will grow and bloom lots more than you would ever think they possibly could. Considering the hot high winds we have had all the Summer my roses are still looking fine. While we always have lots of wind, it seems it has been unusually windy this year. I did not put out my Dahlia tubers until the middle of May, thinking they would not try to bloom in the hot Summer, but they sprang right up and are blooming right along. I have cut several real fine ones, as large as I have seen grown near here. Another row in my garden that is always full of color is the Lantana; some a fiery red, some pink, some lavender and the old-time orange and yellow. These are very fine for low hedges or planted in groups.

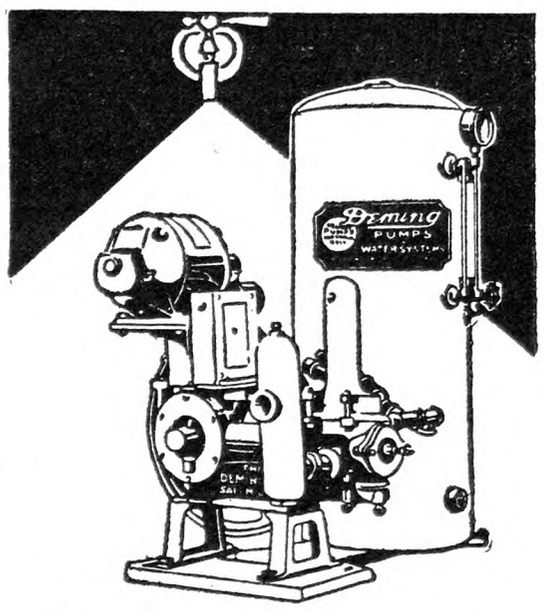
And there are the Spiræas that bloom from the very earliest Spring flowers till midsummer beginning with the Van Houttei, then the Anthony Waterer (June and July) and another which I have forgotten the name. The first named is the old-fashioned one that our mothers and their mothers called bridal wreath; a great fountain of white blooms, their dainty lacy foliage that makes it an excellent foundation plant.

Then rows of the different honeysuckles, the Morrowi and the evergreen both in the prostrate and bush, and the old-fashioned Hall's honeysuckle, (the fragrant kind); then the red that is also evergreen and blooms from February till Christmas. Then the syringa or mock orange as same call it, Hibiscus, hollyhocks in the darkest reds, and very double. Buddleia or butterfly bush (also called Summer lilac) Althæa or Rose of Sharon. Alongside of a row of Giant rhubarb (which by the way is the first I ever saw growing) are rows of Cannas, all different reds and yellows and pinks and some whites. One shrub that I have that I did not especially care for the first year is the Vitex or chaste tree, but this Summer it has attracted lots of attention and it surely was a beauty. Mine were 5 or 6 ft. tall and a mass of blue spikes all over.

In the yard I built a lily pool, a square cement pool, about 14 in. deep. In the center is a pile of petrified wood, crossed and cemented together so that the goldfish can go under and between. On top of this is an old tub with Caladiums, rhubarb and hardy ferns planted in it. Beside the lily pond is one about the same size and depth for the children to play in, with the water pipe coming up through the center. Around the pipe we stacked more petrified pieces and sand rocks, and on top of these I put an old worn-out granite dishpan with a hole cut in the center and the pipe run through with a fountain spray attached, and have a pretty, rustic bird bath. The pan is covered with several coats of cement, and then covered with sea shells that we picked up along the beach at Galveston.

Erath Co., Texas. TEXAS MOLLY.

THEY are trying to divorce politics from crime in Chicago, but it certainly can't be done on the grounds of non-support.—American Legion.



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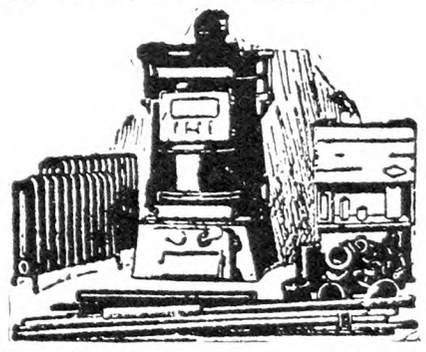

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A Farmer's Opinions

"CORPORATION FARMING."—What THE R. N.-Y. had editorially to say on this subject in its issue of July 14 is worth rereading and pondering. It was a vivid picture of what a farseeing mind discerns in the wake of farming done by corporations. Not a few young to middle-aged men who have been trained in farm mechanics and engineering, and have some knowledge of modern financing methods, are eager to engage in this kind of farming. To them it is a "big business" adventure, offering high salaries, interesting experiences and prominence in publicity, at the expense of stockholders.

AN ENGINEER'S VIEW. — A friend whose extended schooling has been in farm mechanics is eager to engage in corporation farming. We have together discussed the subject many times. So far as financing, machinery, production and marketing are concerned, the system is practical, he says, and will be extended and further developed. Some examples of it may now be seen, chiefly in the Northwest, where banks, life insurance companies and estates own or control vast tracts of prairie land which, because of climate and location, are fairly well adapted to centralized farming on a large scale with machinery. He realizes that it has limitations and several important weaknesses as a system.

EFFECTS ON RURAL LIFE.—My engineering friend says frankly that he is not interested in the effects of corporation farming on the life and liberty of rural people. He accepts poverty and semi-slavery as inevitable by-products of the existing competitive, capitalist system for masses of people "who cannot keep up with the leaders" in any business or are indifferent to success, in terms of property. He is not "100 per cent confident," however, in corporation farming when, in our discussions of it, we come to the human factor or the working staff, on which success chiefly depends. He realizes workers are always ambitious to improve their position in life, and that "the desire to own land is as natural as breathing." Consequently, he is doubtful whether the factory system can be applied to workers on land.

WHO WILL DO THE WORK?—A corporation farm must employ labor. Is experienced labor of the requisite quality available? Are farm hands who have lost or failed to acquire farms of their own the men to be employed? Would they be "efficient" under a system which could not afford to carry a staff of overseers or petty bosses? Men who like to live and work on farms either own or desire to own farms. These men are the most competent workers in agriculture. How many of them would tie themselves up with a corporation unless it gave them an opportunity of achieving ownership in some of the real estate? To what sort of inducement would they respond?

SCHEME TO SELL LAND?—Some of us have suspected that corporation farming is, at bottom, an accidental or premeditated scheme to acquire agricultural real estate at a low price and eventually sell it at a much higher price. If, therefore, a worker on a corporation farm were given an opportunity of coming into possession of a slice of the farm, it seems highly probable that he would pay handsomely for it. Bankers and life insurance people, through mortgage foreclosures, have come into involuntary possession of thousands of farms in many States. They desire to sell them. While waiting for buyers, they must put the land to use. Here we have the stage set for organizers and managers who aspire to act in a big way as corporation farmers.

THE LAND PRICE FACTOR. — Many large holdings of highly productive land in North Dakota are managed successfully by exceptional men whose conspicuous examples stimulate interest in corporation farming. Most of this land was acquired many years ago at a nominal or very moderate cost. Let's assume that the owners mortgaged one of these farms (which cost a few dollars per acre) for all that they could borrow on it, say $40 an acre, and that, failing to pay expenses and taxes, it passed into the possession of the mortgagor. He now sells it to a corporation, with a high-salaried general manager, a departmental staff, a crew of labor and a fixed interest expense. Is it likely that the corporation will succeed? Isn't it far more likely that a farmer and his family could succeed on a section or quarter-section of this land? Even in their case, however, the rise in land values, due to the demand for land, would make their struggle harder than it was for a family a generation ago on the same or a similar farm. The price of any desirable farm today is five to 20 times greater than its pioneer price. The buying of such a farm saddles a heavy burden upon its purchaser. The interest on his investment is equal to or greater than the annual rental value of his land. His taxes and other fixed expenses are much higher than those of the owner of the farm 50 years ago. Moreover, the farm is less productive than it was then. In addition to all this, his living standard is higher, and the disease and insect problems in connection with his live stock and crops are more serious than they used to be. To cap the climax, laws and official red tape in many instances increase his labor and expenses, and abridge his freedom of action. If the individual farmer has a hard struggle under these conditions, what chance has a corporation under the same conditions to succeed?

OPPORTUNITIES IN FARMING.—Despite the darkest picture of farming that can be drawn, on the basis of facts, my conviction is that farm families who work together on their farms, keep their expenses down, improve their soils, go slowly in adding to their machinery and improvements, pay as they go, and are content to enjoy the more popular conveniences and luxuries of modern life if, as and when they can afford them, will live well, remain solvent and develop the habits of hand, heart and head that belong to independent citizens. Many families in every farming community are pursuing this steady way of life. They desire to be up-to-date, but being thrifty and patient, they refuse to be forced overnight into the advance guard of up-to-daters that travels faster and more adventurously and more dangerously than the masses of folks can afford to travel. All this amounts to saying that, in the long run, success or failure is largely a personal, family condition. If this were not true, how can we account for the fact that a poor Bohemian and his family in 14 years paid for 1,400 acres of land in Western North Dakota, lost $6,000 in a bank failure, have $6,000 in cash in a local bank, desire to buy more land now or sell their farm for $15,000, and have reared and educated three children, while, on the other hand, many a native family, up-to-date and once well-to-do, in the same region, is forced to sell out?

NOT THE HEAVIEST HOG.—Our attention has been drawn to an illustration of "the largest hog in the world" in the July number of *The Review of Reviews*. His weight was 1,210 pounds. He was a Poland-China. A correspondent asks if the quoted statement is true. It is not. Thomas W. Brunk & Son, Salem, Ore., bred and sold a Poland-China that dressed 1,480 pounds. He was farrowed March 11, 1924. After having been used as a herd sire, he was castrated in 1927 and fattened. His weight on foot is not known. Up to the appearance of this behemoth, "the heaviest hog in the world" was a Poland-China owned by W. I. Knepper, Hagerstown, Md. According to authentic history, this big one dressed 1,350 pounds. Heavier hogs than either of these probably have been produced. There will be heavier ones produced in the future, for the desire to break records, whether of size, speed or yield, is a burning reality in many men. It is not the heaviest or the largest hog, however, that makes the most money for the greatest number of hog-raising farmers.

EXTREMES IN ANIMALS.—All extremes in animal production are, in the long-run, unprofitable in the hands of practical farmers who have no market for side-show monstrosities. Most of the so-called "biggest" animals at shows are the fattest. Fat often covers many defects in form. Fat and finish, like fancy clothes and a gift of gab, interest and "sell" people who do not see beneath these merchandising veneers. If a breeder offers stock in ordinary breeding condition at auction, he will receive less money per head than he could obtain for the same stock offered in show "bloom" to the same company of buyers. It is easier and cheaper to fit young animals than mature ones for sale. It was the life-long practice of the late William Duthie, famous Shorthorn breeder in Scotland, to sell his annual crop of bull calves in their milk-fat stage. It was one of his rules, moreover, never to retain in his herd an excessively large cow or bull. J. W. McDermott, a Shorthorn breeder in Missouri, spent a dozen years breeding exceptionally large cattle. It took him that long to learn that he had made a mistake.

WOMEN UNMENTIONED.—Recently at a meeting of farmers and their wives and children in a New York State county we heard a half dozen interesting talks in which "leading men in their communities" were named and praised, and boys and girls complimented on their opportunities and accomplishments as club members. Not one word was addressed to or said about the wives of the men and the mothers of the children. Sitting in an audience in which there were at least a hundred women I wondered whether these women felt slighted or, what is more probable, realized something of their own power and personalities in the recognition accorded their men and children. Perhaps the most useful and the happiest women and men are those who live and work for others, and through others earn a recognition that lives and grows down through the years.

D. C. W.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

Many Grange members, not only in New York State but in other States as well, will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Hattie Fuller, widow of George A. Fuller of Jefferson County, who served as Master of the New York State Grange from February, 1906 to March 3, 1907, his sudden death terminating a career of great promise. Mrs. Fuller died very suddenly at the home of her brother, Melvin R. Randall, at the village of Black River, near Watertown, Monday evening, July 9. Mrs. Fuller leaves one son, Glen L. Fuller, who is engaged in soil survey work in Georgia, in connection with the College of Agriculture of that State. Previous to serving as State Grange Master Mr. Fuller served from 1900 to 1906 as Overseer of the State Grange.

West Groton Grange, in Tompkins County, N. Y., recently lost one of its oldest members, Warner C. Allen, who died in his eightieth year. There are two remarkable facts attending the death of Mr. Allen. For the past 48 years he has been totally blind and during that long period of affliction he has been most tenderly cared for by a sister, Miss Flora J. Allen, who is the sole survivor of this historic family which settled in Tompkins County early in the nineteenth century. Mr. Allen's grandfather, Isaac Allen, was one of the pioneer bridge builders of the country, his greatest structure being a bridge across the Potomac, connecting Arlington with Georgetown. In spite of the long period of darkness which enshrouded his life Mr. Allen held a leading place in his community, in the work of his Grange and church. The Allens originally came from Vermont and were direct descendants of Colonel Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame. On his grandmother's side of the family he was a descendant of Seth Warner, one of the heroes of the Revolution, in whose memory there stands a monument in the city of Bennington, Vt.

Most encouraging reports come of the growth of the work of the Juvenile Granges in the various Grange States. New York State has nearly 2,000 members enrolled in its list of almost 70 Juvenile Granges, according to the report of Mrs. Emma R. Jerome of Syracuse. Michigan has almost 1,400 in its 52 Juvenile Granges. Ohio continues to lead all the States in this branch of Grange work, the Buckeye State adding 26 new Juvenile Granges to its membership last year. New Jersey and Idaho each report six Juvenile Granges. In New England, New Hampshire especially, there is renewed activity in this department of Grange work.

During the month of May there were 19 new Granges organized in the country, National Master Taber's State, Ohio, leading with five. Nebraska reports four new Granges, with two each in California, Idaho and Washington, while Connecticut, Massachusetts, Kansas and Oregon report one each. Of the new Juveniles, there were three in Ohio and one each in Oregon, Illinois and Pennsylvania. Oregon also has a new Pomona Grange to her credit.

State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York, has been very busy during the past few months. Among his other duties he dedicated a new Grange hall in Montgomery County for Bowman Creek Grange, every one of the county's dozen Granges but one being represented at the dedication. Master Freestone was also in attendance at the June session of the Broome County Pomona Grange, where 22 members received the Pomona degree. State Master Freestone reports five Grange hall dedications during the past month.

The Revolving Scholarship fund of the New York State Grange has already begun its beneficent work, three loans having recently been made to students by the committee having control of the fund, H. M. Stanley of Skaneateles, N. Y., being the secretary of the committee. State Master Freestone has made an appeal asking for a contribution from every subordinate Grange of the State, and there are nearly 900 of them.

August 8, 9, and 10 are the dates of the three-day conference of the lecturers of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, to be held at Chemistry Hall, Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y. Among the speakers will be National Master Louis J. Taber and Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly. National Lecturer James C. Farmer of New Hampshire, is also on the program.

The New England Lecturers' Associa-

tion will hold its annual conference at Burlington, Vt., August 20, 21 and 22, and the lecturers of Pennsylvania will, in addition to attending the Ithaca conference, hold one in their own State on August 14 to 17.

Sherman J. Lowell, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., has been reappointed by President Coolidge as member of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Lowell has served on the commission since 1926. He formerly served as Master of the New York State Grange and later as Master of the National Grange. He is also a Past Master of Fredonia Grange No. 1, the first Grange organized in the world with dues-paying members.

Ground was broken for the new girls' dormitory at the Pennsylvania State College on June 15, towards which the Granges of Pennsylvania contributed $100,000. It is expected that the new dormitory will be ready for use January 1, 1929. It will accommodate about 100 girls.

Coming Cattle Sales

Aug. 15.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Aug. 31. — Cayuga County Guernsey Sale, Auburn, N. Y.

Oct. 10. — Louis Merryman's Grade Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Md.

Oct. 11—Louis Merryman's 19th Semi-annual Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Md.

Oct. 31.—Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club, ninth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y. R. E. Mead, Hornell, N. Y., sale manager.

Emmadine Guernsey' Records

At J. C. Penney's Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., the main objective, as defined by Manager James E. Dodge, is "to breed large, economical producers of the type that is pleasing to look at, wins at the shows, is strong in all essential points, especially in capacity and constitution, and has the ability to reproduce these essential factors for breed improvement." The long and many-angled experience which Mr. Dodge had in connection with the development of Hood Farm's historic Jersey herd at Lowell, Mass., is expressing itself in results at Emmadine Farm.

Writing to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER on July 11, Mr. Dodge says: "When our 24 cows and heifers on advance registry test in May averaged 1048.1 lbs. of milk and 50.4 lbs. of fat, after being in milk an average of 197 days, we felt that this was large, consistent production; but when 28 advanced registry cows in June averaged 1049 lbs. of milk and 51.7 lbs. of fat, their average days in milk being 20, we feel that this is rather exceptional, considering that the average grain ration is less than 8 lbs. per day per cow. This consistent large production on an economical basis is strong evidence that production follows type, as a number of these cows were prizewinners, some as heifers and some as cows in milk. In the lot is the first prizewinner at the Sesquicentennial and a grand champion at the National Dairy Exposition."

Beef in the East

I have read with great interest the article on beef in Eastern States by R. R. Snapp. If your readers who are waiting for farm relief or wish to escape much of the drudgery of present dairy methods will read this article carefully and fully investigate this branch of agriculture, a brighter day will dawn for them.

While there are areas in New York State almost worthless, yet there are much larger areas adapted to beef and mutton production. The native or never-do-well of the plains will say, "Beef and mutton cannot be grown profitably in the East."

The milk dealer and the man who sells dairy rations does not give any encouragement. Read what our good friend W. W. Reynolds, the sheepman, says about his trip into the hills of Maine, "Almost every vehicle loaded, whole or in part, with dairy rations for the cows." Large areas of that kind of land should be abandoned, and the good soils now selling for, in some cases, less than half the cost of the buildings, cultivated to grow the essential grains for cattle rations and the rest to grass for beef.

Mr. Snapp has written so clearly in his six points and further shown the opportunity for calf raising, that it does not require anything additional from me except to state that I have proved this matter practically on my own farm, both sheep and beef. Dog trouble sheep sometimes, and I have no love for them, but they do not cause so large a percentage of loss as the wild animals in the Far West, and sheepmen there are prosperous.

The bovine population of the United States is about the same as it was in 1913, while our human population has increased about 30,000,000. Look at the market reports in the large centers; thousands of calves slaughtered. Even if we do speed up, it will be years before beef production can overtake consumption. With high freight rates to points of consumption, everything looks most favorable to the producer of sheep and beef in New England. W. E. SERSON.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Home-grown fruits, including cherries and raspberries, are coming in. Home vegetables are in light supply.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 43 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, brick, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, steady; grade A, 35 to 36c; grade B, 33 to 34c; grade C, 29 to 30c; unclassified, 29 to 33c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady, fowls, 25 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 17c; chickens, 37 to 39c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 22 to 27c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; broilers, 20 to 37c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 16 to 18c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Early Harvest, bu., $2 to $2.50; Baldwin, $2.75 to $3.25; Del. Transparents, $2.25 to $3.25; Winesap, western, box, $2.50 to $3.25. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 35 to 65c; Va., bbl., $2 to $2.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Apricots, Cal., box, $1.60 to $1.75; cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3 to $4.50; cherries, home-grown, 4-qt. bskt., 40c to $1; currants, 32-qt. crate, $4 to $5; gooseberries, 32-qt. crate, $5 to $6; grapes, Cal., box, $2.25 to $3; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $1.50; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $8 to $8.50; peaches, bu., $2.50 to $3; plums, Cal., bskt., $1.75 to $2.50; raspberries, 24-pt. crate, $3.25 to $3.75; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $2 to $6; watermelons, 30 to 90c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; beans, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; beets, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs., 30 to 40c; cauliflower, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, doz., 75 to 85c; cucumbers, bskt., $1.50 to $2; eggplant, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $3.25; lettuce, box, 50c to $1.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; parsley, La., bu., $2 to $2.50; peas, bu., 75c to $1.75; peppers, Miss., hamper, $1.25 to $1.35; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, bskt., $1.25 to $1.35; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Feed.—Hay, easy; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $30.50; standard middlings, $36; red-dog, $46; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $53; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $43; gluten feed, $43.75; oat feed, $22.75. C. H. B.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 30-31. — New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, three-county potato tour, Cortland, N. Y.

Aug. 1.—Field Day, Market Garden Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 8.—Annual picnic and field day, farmers' organizations of St. Lawrence County, Hannawa Falls Amusement park, Hannawa Falls, N. Y.

Aug. 14-18. — International Poultry Show and annual convention of the American Poultry Association, Ardmore, Okla.

Aug. 15.—New York State Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, and International Entomological Congress, State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., in Champlain Valley.

Aug. 18.—New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association picnic, Ward Acres, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 22 - 25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.

Aug. 24.—Dedication of new building, New York Ranger School, Wanakena, N. Y.

Aug. 27-30. — Pennsylvania Poultry Tour to Connecticut, starting from Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 27.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 3-8.—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

∴ GOATS ∴

PUREBRED TOGGENBURG BUCK AND DOE—3 years old. Buck and Doe Kids, 4 mos. old for sale, OTTO HORNICKE, Green Acres, SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.

GOATS FOR SALE, CHEAP. One fifteen-sixteen pure Toggenburg, heavy milking milch goat and two 3½ months old kids. RAY HUEY - VOORHEESVILLE, N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴

FOR SALE 2000 Idaho Yearling Breeding Ewes The right kind for hot house lambs or later breeding. Write, wire or come and see them. CHARLES H. BRAGG HOLLEY, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHORPSHIRE RAMS and RAM LAMBS $20.00 to $40.00 each. Shipped on approval, No money required. J. S. MORSE - Levanna, N. Y.

For Sale—REGISTERED CHEVIOT 2 rams born March 1927. Particulars: Address THOMAS McNUTT, Manager, Whitpain Farms, Ambler, Penna.

Miscellaneous

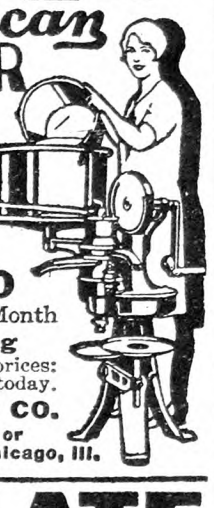
300 HEAD FLEMISH GIANTS—Black, Steel Grey and Checkered. All our breeders are Pedigreed and Registered. 10 weeks old, $5; Pairs, $7. Trio breeders a specialty. Dams and G. Grand Dams, 12 to 21½ lbs. Sires and G. Grand Sires, 14 to 18½ lbs. Send for Circular. LIVINGSTON RABBITRY, No 1, Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y. JONAS HAYNER, Prop.

RABBITS and Guinea Pigs. Have a few to sell. W. J. LEWIS - Bushkill, Pa.

WANTED! ICELAND PONIES, ANGORA GOATS. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Callicoon, N. Y.

Save $20 TO $40 SENT ON TRIAL FREIGHT PAID

NEW American SEPARATOR



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Factory Prices—Freight Prepaid Payments Low as $2.30 per Month

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BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO Improved Chester Whites Registered Pigs, $8.75 up. Bred Sows, $35. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH YOUNG PIGS

Large Chester Whites and Berkshire crossed. Yorkshire and Chester Whites crossed. 7-8 weeks old, $3.75; 8-10 weeks old, $4.00. All husky, healthy, fast growing stock. The kind that will give satisfaction. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied return them at my expense. Crates free of charge. EDWARD BUNZEL, EAST ST., LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0496

PIGS FOR SALE

I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST

Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

PIGS for Sale

FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

When starting to raise a Hog, why not have quality. These are all large blocky pigs, the kind that make a hog. I guarantee the pigs to be all healthy and good size for their ages. Pigs, 7 to 8 weeks old, $3.50 each. 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each. I will ship any number C. O. D. to you and if satisfied in 10 days, keep them, and if not, return the pigs and I will return your money. No charge for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

Spring Pigs for Prompt Delivery

Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—

Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.50
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - $4.00

Chester Whites, having size and breeding, $5.00 each. Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense. ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.75
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.00

Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.

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∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD

Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6

Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.

Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.

BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices

We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS

Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars. SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

REG. BULL FOR SALE: Joe Mercedes Fayne DeKol

Sire—King Ormsby Ideal Fayne, 382745. Dam—Alice Mercedes DeKol 4th, 303603. Born, March 8th, 1926. Price very reasonable. Must sell above splendid individual, as owner has purchased Guernsey herd. Write—MINISCEONGO FARM - Stony Point, N. Y.

T. B. Tested Holsteins

for sale. Registered cows, heifers and bulls, also grades. SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

FOR SALE REGISTERED, ACCREDITED AYRSHIRE CATTLE

22 in number, fall freshening; also 22 head grade Holsteins, fall freshening. If interested communicate with J. D. MacRae, Moose Creek, Ontario, Canada

Mintz & Mintz, Newton, N. J.

Largest Shippers of Dairy Cattle in the East.

150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

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Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect. JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

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Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

LILLIS LAKE HEREFORD RANCH

Hereford herd bulls, ready for immediate service. These Herefords are founded on the best blood obtainable. Prize winners for sale at very reasonable prices. WILLIAM J. LILLIS, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR SALE 125 Head Pure Bred Angus

Accredited herd. SANFORD & RICH - Mocksville, N. C.

FOR SALE—100 Jersey Cows, 80 Beef Grade Steers, 90 Steer Yearlings. W. S. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Va.

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

JERSEY BULL CALF

A great grandson of Plain Mary, the world's record cow of 1923. A very typy looking fellow, dark color, 10 mos. old. Herd fully accredited. Crated, ready for shipment, transfer papers included—$90.00. MAPLE ORCHARD FARMS, Weston, Vermont.

Jerseys Pure Bred Bull Calves for Sale, from 2 mos. to 15 mos., from high producing cows and will sell at farmers prices. PINE GROVE FARM, 1166 Murry St., Forty Fort, Penna.

COW JERSEY for sale. 6 years old. Good milker. JOHN NOLAN, Virginia Avenue, Dumont, N. J.

∴ DOGS ∴

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP FOR COWS

in the furthest corner of the pasture. Why worry, when a 6 or 8 month ENGLISH or WELSH SHEPHERD PUP will soon get them alone. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y

Fox or Coon Hound Puppies 3 mos. old, will hunt this fall, $10 each. R. W. SCHALLENBERG, Westerville, N. Y.

Lake Shore Kennels, Himrod, N. Y.—Offers Coon Hounds, Beagles, Spaniels and Shepherd Puppies, all on approval. Summer prices.

FOX HOUNDS For sale. Two extra fine running hounds. LOUIS BARTO, Babylon, N. Y.

If You Want Protection BUY AN ENGLISH BLOODHOUND. A few choice pups. A. K. C. Reg. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

Pure Thoroughbred English Beagles Nothing finer, 10 weeks old pups, $10.00. Thoroughly trained males and females, $25.00 up on trial. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa.

Pure Thoroughbred Police Puppies 8 weeks old. Very good stock. MOUNTAINVIEW POULTRY FARM, Plainfield, N. J.

Pedigreed White Scotch Collie Pups Farm raised. Females, $5; Males, $15. E. D. BEESMER, Kingston, N. Y., R. 2, Box 56.

Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O

Collie Puppies Registered stock. Illustrated circular free. Clovernook Kennels, Chambersburg, Pa.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

RAT TERRIERS—Large Illustrated Circular. Satisfaction guaranteed 1 year. CRUSADERS KENNELS, Stafford, Kans.

DR. SPENCER'S COW POLK

The only polk that stops the cow BEFORE she gets started through or over the fence. Most humane; most effective. 30 days' approval. Price, Postpaid, $1.50. $2.50 for two. Delivered at your door.

NOTE: You know we also have the Bull Tamer and the best bull staff on the market.

SPENCER BROTHERS Inc., Savona, N. Y.

Market News & Prices

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 52c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 36c; duck eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 32c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Asparagus, new, ½ lb., 10c; apples, each, 3 to 4c; beans, dry, 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; dandelion greens, pk., 15c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; carrots, dry, lb., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 6 for 25c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; onions, green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, lb., 5c; potatoes, bu., 90c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; new green peas, 2 qts., 25c; salsify, bch, 10c; strawberries, home-grown, qt., 25c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pt., 25c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 15c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Round steak, western, lb., 28c; porterhouse, western, lb., 35c; sirloin, western, lb., 30c; plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 30c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25c; veal cutlets, lb., 40c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 16c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, card, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 55c; fowls, live, lb., 23 to 27c; dressed, lb., 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 30c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, dressed, lb., 55 to 60c; broilers, Leghorns, 24 to 28c; broilers, heavy, 32 to 34c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 45 to 55c; eggs, crate, $9.90 to $10; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $2; beans, string, bu., $2; beets, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; cabbage, doz. heads, 90c to $1; celery, doz. bchs, $1.25; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.50 to $2.50; carrots, doz. bchs, 50c; honey, qt., 65 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 3 to 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; peas, bu., $1 to $1.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, doz., $2; turnips, doz. bchs., 75c.

Fruits.—Strawberries, crate, $3.50 to $6; qt., 20 to 25c; cherries, qt., 15 to 20c; crate, $4 to $6; currants, qt., 20c.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, 65 to 75c; beans, green, bskt, 50 to 60c; wax, 50 to 60c; beets, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; beet greens, bu., 40 to 50c; cabbage, doz. heads, 75c to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; cucumbers, h.h., doz., 75c to $1; green onions, doz. bchs, 12 to 15c; green peas, bu., $1 to $1.25; kale, bu., 40 to 50c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs, 56 to 70c; lettuce, outdoor, doz. hds., 25 to 30c; Boston, hd., box, 75c to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., 40 to 50c; radishes, doz. bchs, 12 to 15c; 100 bchs, 60 to 75c; white, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; romaine, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; spinach, bu., 50 to 60c; squash, Summer, doz., $1.25 to $1.50; tomatoes, h.h., lb., 20 to 22c; 12-qt. bskt., $2.25 to $2.50; turnips, 14-lb. bskt, 75c.

Fruit.—Cherries, early white, lb., 10 to 12c; white, sweet, 12c; red, sweet, lb., 15 to 20c; black, lb., 15 to 20c; sour, lb., 9 to 10c; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $4 to $8; qt., 12 to 15c.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 30 to 31c; fowls, heavy, lb., 28 to 30c; light, lb., 27 to 28c; roosters, old, lb., 25 to 28c; ducks, lb., 30 to 32c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, doz. in cases, 38 to 40c; doz., small lots, 45 to 48c; butter, country, crock, lb., 32 to 38c; unsalted, lb., 33 to 40c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; buckwheat, 5-lb. pail, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; sugar, lb., 26 to 28c.

Hay and Straw. — Market for baled hay firm and prices steady. Straw market firm. Quotations per ton are as follows: No. 1 Timothy hay, $15 to $16; clover hay, $16.50 to $17; Alfalfa, $23 to $29; oat straw, $11.50 to $12.50; wheat straw, $12 to $13; rye straw, $14 to $15.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Most produce has continued in moderately heavy supply on the Boston market during the past week with price concessions necessary on those commodities most plentiful.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderately light, season about over, quality mostly ordinary, demand poor except for best. Native, 36 bchs., mostly $3.50 to $6 std. bu. box.

Beans. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green, $1 to $1.60. Wax, $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Beets—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 bchs, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; 85c to $1 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies liberal, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs, $1 to $1.75 box. N. J., crts, 75c to $1. Cal., crts, $3 to $4.

Cucumbers.—Supplies heavy, demand poor, market draggy. Native h.h., 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $1 to $4; few fancy, $5. Md., bu. bskt, 25c to $1. Va., bbls, $1.50 to $2.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand good for best. Native h.h., 18 hds., 50 to 85c. Iceberg, native, $1 to $1.75. Cal. and Wash., best, $4 to $6 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 hds., $1.25 to $1.50.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Cal., crts, $1.25 to $1.50. N. J., hampers, No. 1, $1 to $1.15.

Peas.—Supplies moderate, quality mostly ord., demand poor. Native, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. N. Y., bskt, $1 to $1.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor, market weak. Va., bbls, No. 1, mostly $1.75 to $2.10 bbl.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native, mostly 50 to 65c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Strawberries.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. 32-qt. crts, Me., crts, 18 to 22c; few, 25c qt.

Tomatoes. — Supplies heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly 15 to 20c. Tenn., 4s, $1 to $1.25. N. J., 20-qt. crts, $1.50 to $2.75. Cal., lugs, $2 to $3.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native P. T., 35 to 75c 24 bchs.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50. Eastern, $15.50 to $19. Clover mixed, $19 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45¼c; firsts, 43 to 45c; seconds, 40 to 42c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries brown extras, 44c. Mixed colors, 43c. White extras, 40c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 40c. Undergrades, 30 to 33c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras, fresh, 26½c. Firsts, new, 25½ to 26c. Extras held, 30 to 31c. Firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10.75 to $11. Cal., small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10 to $10.50. Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.75 to $10 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market quiet with prices largely unchanged. Receipts at Boston for week ending July 14, 3,333,300 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 49c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.16 to $1.20; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.08; clothing; 98c to $1.01; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.01 to $1.05, clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.18 to $1.23; clothing, $1.05 to $1.10; ½ blood, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ¼ blood, combing, 98c to $1.03; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 92c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

July 19, 1928.

MILK

July 16; League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.98½, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.23½; Class 3, $2.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 5½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $1.90.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45¾	@	$0.46¼
Extra, 92 score			.45¼
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43	@	.44¾
Lower grades	.40	@	.41
Ladles	.34	@	.38½
Packing stock	.32	@	.33
Renovated	.40	@	.41
Sweet, fancy	.47	@	.47½
Extra	.46	@	.46½
Firsts	.44	@	.45½
Seconds	.42½	@	.43½

CHEESE

State, flats, held, special	$0.31	@	$0.32
Fancy	.30	@	.31
Average run	.29	@	.30
Flats, fresh, special	.26	@	.26½
Fancy			.25½
Wisconsin, held	.30	@	.30½
Daisies, fresh	.26¼	@	.26½
Watertown, N. Y., mkt.			.23

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.38	@	$0.39
Average extras	.36	@	.37
Extra firsts	.33	@	.35
Firsts	.31½	@	.32
Pacific Coast, white	.32	@	.39
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.36	@	.38
Gathered, best	.32	@	.33
Common to good	.27	@	.30

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.27
Broilers	.30	@	.42
Roosters	.17	@	.18
Ducks	.15	@	.20
Geese	.10	@	.12
Tame rabbits	.18	@	.24

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38	@	$0.42
Fair to good	.30	@	.36
Broilers	.30	@	.42
Roosters	.15	@	.20
Fowls	.24	@	.30
Ducks	.15	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.25	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.60
Dark, doz.	3.00	@	3.25
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	14.25
Bulls	7.75	@	9.50
Cows	6.00	@	9.00
Calves, best	15.00	@	16.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	16.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.25
Good to prime	.18	@	.23
Culls	.10	@	.14
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	24.00
Bulls	14.00	@	15.00
Cows	16.00	@	20.00

POTATOES

Bermuda, bbl.	$4.00	@	$5.00
Southern, bbl.	1.00	@	2.00
Sweet potatoes, bu.	3.00	@	5.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.50	@	$6.00
Beets, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Cabbage, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Carrots, bu.	1.75	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	4.00	@	6.00
Celery, hearts, doz.	1.00	@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@	1.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.50	@	2.50
Kohlrabi, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.25	@	2.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.25	@	4.00
Onions, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Okra, bu.	2.00	@	3.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Peas, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	2.50
Spinach, bu.	.50	@	1.50
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	2.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50	@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.			3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea	10.50	@	10.75
Red kidney			8.75
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$1.00	@	$2.75
Bbl.	3.50	@	8.00
Cherries, sweet, qt.	.10	@	.20
Sour	.10	@	.18
Peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	3.25
Huckleberries, qt.	.20	@	.35
Blackberries, qt.	.10	@	.14
Raspberries, pt.	.09	@	.20
Watermelons, carload	150.00	@	465.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	2.50	@	3.25

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00	@	24.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	16.00	@	20.00
Clover mixed	18.00	@	22.00
Straw, rye	29.00	@	30.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.51⅛
No. 2 red	1.72⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.23⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.71
Barley	.91¾
Rye	1.16⅜

Doings at Long Acres

The other night I was awakened from a sound sleep by my wife's cry, "Something is after my little chickens." I hopped from bed and sailed valiantly to the rescue. I soon discovered that it was too dark to see anything, so I lit the lantern, found a long club, and went forth to do battle with an enormous skunk which had waited for my coming. The skunk ran through the orchard and through berry rows with me after it but not too fast for safety. Then I made two more discoveries; the first one was that the ground and wet grass were cold and the second one was that the boys had evidently missed a large number of thistles. I found them all with my bare feet, also sharp stones, pieces of broken sticks, chunks of cinders and a varied assortment of other things which were bad for bare feet. We spent a long time hunting boards for the coops and a still longer time getting our feet back to normalcy. Our State conservation committee warn us not to trap or injure a skunk except during certain periods of the Winter but I have taken effective measures against another visit. Calvin called it a stunk and he sure had the right word that time.

We are having another rain which is not needed. I remember other Summers when it rained about every day, so am not at all discouraged even if the weeds are getting the best of us. If weeds grow so do other things as well. Strawberry season is about over though we still have a few for shortcakes. Raspberries never looked better with promise for a bountiful crop of both reds and blackcap. We do not raise the Columbian, half black, half red, as our market does not pay well for them.

We attended both political conventions via radio sitting up very late to listen to the buncombe, but knowing all the time that the whole thing had been decided weeks before. About the only real impressions we got out of it was the thought that there was plenty of work yet for the fool killer. I have to wonder where all this farmers' woe talked about is located. I am very familiar with a section of Missouri in which no fruit is raised, but the farmers depend entirely upon grain plus hogs and cattle. Not one farmer is bankrupt; everyone of them owns big sedans plus trucks, tractors and in many cases cheaper cars for running about besides the big family car. Our own county here in Michigan is a fair sample of farm conditions as we have a large number of grain and dairy farms outside of the fruit belt but all are seemingly prosperous. They dress as well or better than town people, have radios, pianos, big cars, nice homes and while none are rich neither are any poor in the sense that they are facing bankruptcy. It is true that land has depreciated in value and that the farmer's dollar will not buy as much as it did in years back, but it is also true that there are no abandoned farms and no hardships such as our pioneer fathers faced. We have relatives in town with the men getting big wages but the pay check just barely reaching for the gas, light, milk, grocery, meat, bakery and other bills plus exceeding high taxes twice a year.

Here on Long Acres I have invested largely in young orchards so that it is rather uphill for a time until those trees come into full bearing. We could use much more than our income at present, but we know that the place is growing into money while the children have room to run and grow as nature intended them to live. Just outside the window to my left is a rambler rose with hundreds of buds, some showing pink. When it is not raining we open the window and have a bouquet of roses in the room with the stems in nature's vase. On the table before me is a huge bouquet of roses, sweet williams and pinks while a vase full of nasturtiums is on the window sill. Outside the window the Syringa bush is white with blossom and the front orchard stretches in a vista of living green. Contrast that with a grimy, greasy, dirty, smoky shop window opening upon a yard of cinders and rusty scrap iron. Contrast that with a view of brick pavement shimmering in the heat, cement sidewalks glaring in the sun, flat wheeled street cars and smelly trucks rattling past. No thanks, none of that for mine. The country is good enough for me even if I do not buy many bonds with the surplus from the farm income.

A pair of wrens are finally nesting in the bird house put up last year. Mr. Wren is a champion singer, seeming to delight in a never ending twitter of song. Mulberries are ripe on the tree by the chicken house so both birds and boys are feasting while the robins are leaving the cherries for the mulberries. We planted a row of gourds of various kinds and those things are fairly stretching themselves in this wet, warm weather. The boys are popping firecrackers as the Fourth begins for them in June and ends about the first of August. Calvin and I walked through the raspberry rows last evening finding a number of ripe ones which he promptly ate. That means that raspberry picking will soon begin. That too is hard on the back but nothing like strawberry picking. Currants are ripening rapidly and that is where I shine as we pick them by sitting on a box beside the bush one on each side and cleaning the bush before we move. They are a light crop this year because of an early freeze, but we have 5,000 bushes, so considerable sitting is in prospect. L. B. R.

Sure GO Burglar Alarm Locks for hen houses, protects your poultry while you sleep. Price without drycells, $7.25. Write STARL NOTTINGHAM, Cuba, N. Y.

Chicks

	100	50	25
Mixed	$7.00	$4.00	$2.25
W. Leg.-H. Mixed	8.00	4.50	2.50
Rocks	9.00	5.00	2.75
Wyan.-Reds	10.00	5.50	3.00

Special Prices on Large Lots.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, purebred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 249 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns	7 per 100
Barred Rocks	9 per 100
Reds	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAllisterville, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown. From selected parent stock. April and May hatched, for July and August delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; Reds, 9c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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Barred and White Rocks, $9; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $11; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Pullets BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS 12 wks. old. Good stock. Seeing is believing. Come and see.
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PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
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are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
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Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks Now 9c each. Heavy Mixed 8c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

Pullets for Sale March and April Hatch—500 Leghorns, $1.00 each. 200 Barred Rocks, $1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN SMATUSEK, Jacksons Mills, Lakewood, N. J.

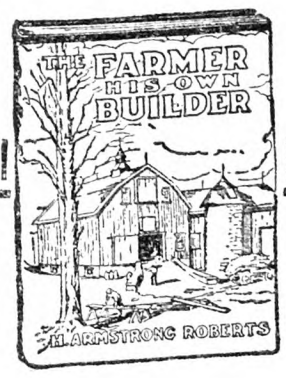
S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED COCKERELS Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8-10-12 week old. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y Rahway, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

DUCKLINGS WHITE PEKIN—20 or more 25c each, delivered by parcel post. *This is my 24th year.* EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $5.00 per 12 postpaid. Valuable instructions with order. Pekin Duck eggs, $2.00 per 12. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York



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PRICE $1.50

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333 West 30th Street, New York

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending July 9, 1928:

The Poultry Disease Laboratory, whose services to poultrymen of Long Island and vicinity were described in a recent press bulletin, has been handicapped by the long-continued illness of Dr. J. M. Hendrickson, and more lately by the resignation of Dr. Arthur Trayford.

During this period, some of the work has been cared for, as effectively as time and facilities would permit, by the poultry department. It has been impossible, however, to adequately meet all requests and none have regretted the deficiency more than members of this department.

Poultrymen will be interested to learn that the Poultry Disease Laboratory now is resuming its former activities, with Dr. Kenneth Hilbert of the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, handling the diagnostic work.

We are glad to report that Dr. Hendrickson is much improved, and hopes to be back at the laboratory in the near future.

The re-opening of the laboratory will be welcome news to many who in the past have profited by its advice and service. —Locke James, Instructor Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the thirty-sixth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,690 eggs, or 52.7 per cent. This is an increase of 60 eggs, or .09 per cent over last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 110,918.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: E. E. Chamberlain, N. Y., 58; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 56; Alfred R. Scott, N. J., 54; Vijohn Farm, N. Y., 53; Warren's Farm, Mo., 53; Clark Hewlett, N. Y., 52; Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 52.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Warren's Farm, Mo., 1,584; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,539; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 1,500; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 1,500; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,489; Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 1,447.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm., Mass., 1,459; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,452; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 1,276; Foster D. Jameson, Maine, 1,270.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 980; Harvey Byerly, Pa., 861.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 1,296; Poultry Dept., O. A. C., Canada, 1,203; A. C. Jones, Del., 1,174.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,311; William R. Speck, N. Y., 1,111.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
July 3	98	62	Clear
July 4	98	66	Clear
July 5	99	68	Partly cloudy
July 6	70	66	Rain
July 7	97	61	Clear
July 8	100	62	Clear
July 9	104	68	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 39c; brown, 38c; medium, 35c.

Loss of Young Turkeys

My turkeys are dying. They get droopy and their wings hang, and postmortem shows liver has spots on it. They are four weeks old. They do well until they get that age. What should I feed young turkeys that are three or four days old. W. C.

Preston, Md.

When young turkeys droop and die and are found to have yellowish or greenish spots upon the liver it may be known that they are suffering from blackhead, a disease of the intestines and liver caused by an organism that they pick up with food and drink from infected ground upon which poultry has long been kept. This disease has made turkey raising very difficult for many years, a large part of the poults annually hatched dying from it. No one has been able to discover a cure and few places indeed are free from it. There are some signs now, however, that turkeys are either developing an immunity to this disease or the organism causing it is losing its virulence, for, in various parts of the country, men are having pronounced success in raising large flocks of turkeys in limited quarters that can hardly be free from the parasite that causes blackhead. There does not appear to be any food or drug that is responsible for this success and we cannot yet give any means of cure to those now losing their young stock from blackhead. Sour milk fed early and often, is one of the best foods for young turkeys. Hard-boiled eggs mixed with bread crumbs, a rich food not to be fed too liberally, is a standard food for poults and cracked or whole wheat, finely cracked corn, rolled oats and the other foods given young chicks are also generally used. M. B. D.

PURINA POULTRY CHOWS

SUMMER laying is a real strain on your hens. They must not only be fed *plenty* of egg-making materials, but the right *proportions* of those materials. June 1st to October 1st, feed *twice* as much Chicken Chowder as Hen Chow by weight—*three* times as much by measure. Order Purina Chicken Chowder at the store with the checkerboard sign.

Write us for a 96-page Poultry Book—free

PURINA MILLS
827 Gratiot Street
St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

SUMMER PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.50	$14.75	$36.00	$ 70.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds; White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.50	5.00	10.00	19.50	48.00	95.00

S. S. Hamburgs, 10c. Assorted Light, 7c. Light and Heavy, 8c. Heavy, 9c.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX B TIFFIN, OHIO

4,000 ROSEMONT S. C. White Leghorn PULLETS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
10 Weeks Old, $1.00 each
12 Weeks Old, $1.25 each
Prices F. O. B. Shipping Point
Order today; make sure of Rosemont Quality
ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY
Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon Co., New Jersey

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C.O.D., and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.00
Br. Rocks & R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Broiler Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 705 Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE
12,000 10-WEEK-OLD BARRED ROCK PULLETS
FOR JUNE DELIVERY
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 (F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00) N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

WeneChicks
DELIVERY—Beginning Aug. 1, Hatching days every Thursday
White Rock-White Wyandotte cross breeds from Blood Tested Matings, exceptionally fine for Fall broilers and roasters—only $12.50 per 100.
Straight Breeds—Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. $14.50 per 100 postpaid. Add 2c per chick for lots less than 100.
8-10 Week Leghorn Pullets Delivery Aug. 1st.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

Strickler's Quality July Chicks
Hatches August 6-13-20-27. Ship C. O. D.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. Years of ideal white egg breeding. Males used from 240 egg hens only. 25% off on chicks and eggs. Limited number 10-week old Pullets. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop. R.F.D. No. 1, Cortland, N.Y.

SPECIAL FOR JULY
SPECIAL MATING RED CHICKS
from N. E. Accredited breeders, free from B. W. D., at only $17.00 per hundred.
RED and BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 6 weeks old and older, at prices to interest you.
HALL BROS., Wallingford, Conn.
Box 60, or 'phone 645-5

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns 8c. From my own bred-to-lay flock. 100% live delivery. Circular. E. L. BEAVER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Penna.

ULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	12c
White Rock	9c
Barred Rock	9c
Heavy Mixed	8c

100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

Having read THE R. N.-Y. quite frequently, and having noticed the Publisher's Desk department, I am taking advantage of this opportunity to ask you as to the reliability and honesty of W. J. Ebel or Ebel & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York City, dealers in puts and calls and investment securities. I sent the above firm post office money order for $25 for option on General Motors March 10, 1928. Again I sent the same firm post office money order for $35 March 19, 1928. Again I sent the same firm post office money order March 27, 1928, for $35. On the first above option I was advised by Ebel & Co. of net profit of $162.50, and wrote them several times to send my balance, but never could get any answer but they would continue to send stock quotations. On May 11, I instructed them to option General Motors and charge to my balance, which left me a balance of $127.50, which I have never been able to get from them, and they now do not send me any quotations nor communications of any kind. On June 23 I sent a registered letter to Mr. W. J. Ebel, 20 Broad Street, New York City, to be delivered to addressee only, and letter was returned to me today marked "No Office Hours." I would be very grateful if you would kindly advise me whether there is any possible way of making this collection, and also whether the dealing on their part was not in violation of the U. S. postal laws.
Iowa. K. D.

The very nature of the "put and call" scheme places Ebel & Co. outside the pale of reputable brokers. It is a gambling scheme with the dice invariably loaded. When the security on which the option is placed declines in price the investor naturally loses. In cases where the price of the stock advances the investor wins, but cannot cash in on his winnings, because he cannot collect his winning from such concerns as deal in "puts and calls." It is cheaper to go into bankruptcy or close up and disappear than settle with customers on a rising market. So in either case the result of such gambling enterprises proves a loss to the outsider indulging in it. Readers of Publisher's Desk have had adequate warning regarding financial traps. As to Ebel & Co., the courts last month branded the Ebel partial payment plan as illegitimate and issued a permanent injunction against the company continuing to use the plan or any similar scheme.

My son-in-law who is not a reader of Publisher's Desk, sent a check for $7 to the Pearl Garment Co., of New York (date May 7) and in return for the $7 got a sample apron worth about 30 cents, a duplication of the experience in your issue of June 2, 1928, a complete swindle. I have the returned check in my possession, canceled and endorsed by the Pearl Garment Co. What should we do? My son-in-law says he is willing to lose this $7 if he can keep other people from being swindled. What is your advice?
Virginia. R. C. L.

Our advice to this young man is to place his evidence with regard to this work-at-home swindle in the hands of the Post Office Inspector in Charge, New York City. There is no question that these schemes are conducted in violation of the postal regulations, while it is often difficult to produce legal evidence of the fact. These meanest of all petty swindles have been exposed so many times that there is no good excuse for any reader taking the bait.

In your issue of July 9 I saw a note about a man buying 600 chicks from blood-tested stock for bacillary white diarrhoea and lost all but 85. Some hatcheries make a statement that their hens have been tested for bacillary white diarrhoea but they don't tell how many hens reacted to the test and had to be killed, so blood tested does not mean anything. If they said blood tested and accredited free from bacillary white diarrhoea it would mean something; if a flock of hens are tested for three years without any reactors they are accredited. W. C. R.
Connecticut.

As the subscriber suggests "blood tested" stock does not mean very much unless the testing has been carefully and consistently carried on for a sufficient length of time to eliminate practically all reactors.

Mrs. Bertha Anna Staib, of Bethel, as administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, Edward A. Staib, brought suit in the superior court of Fairfield County, May 29, against the National Casualty Co., of Detroit, and the Three-Pay Sales Corporation, Judge Publishing Co., and Leslie Judge Publishing Co., of New York City, in an action to collect life insurance alleged to be due the estate.

It is alleged that on December 5, 1927 the Three-Pay Sales Corporation obtained from Mr. Staib an order for Judge magazine, which order carried with it an order for an insurance policy. Mr. Staib is said to have paid a deposit when the order was given. Three months later the Three-Pay company is alleged to have notified him that the policy would be issued to him when the balance due on the order was paid. The balance was paid February 17, last.

The policy was supposed to have contained a clause for the payment of $5,000 in the event of the death of the assured, provided he was killed by an automobile while he was a pedestrian. On February 25, last, Mr. Staib was fatally injured by an automobile while on the street near the Greenwood avenue crossing in Bethel. His death occurred February 29.

Mrs. Staib alleges in her suit that the defendant company refuses to issue the policy. She claims that the Sales corporation and publishing companies were agents of the Casualty company and that the Sales corporation acted as agent for the publishing companies. She asks for $5,000 damages from the insurance company, if the court finds that the other companies acted as its agent, or for the same amount from the other companies if it is found that they are not agents of the Casualty company. — Danbury (Conn.) News.

The above is interesting only as indicating the value of the class of accident insurance issued in connection with subscriptions to publications. We shall watch the result of the legal battle with interest.

Magazine subscription solicitors have been active in Syracuse for the past few months using the "college student" appeal. Close attention to every sales talk will bring memories of the same sort of talk given by the last one who solicited you. The sales talk is designed to play upon the sympathies of the housewife who ofttimes signs whatever the agent places before her without knowing whether she is contracting the magazine for one or six years. The various stories may be different but each is that of a hard-working student, trying to make enough money to go through college.—Better Business Bureau, Syracuse, N. Y.

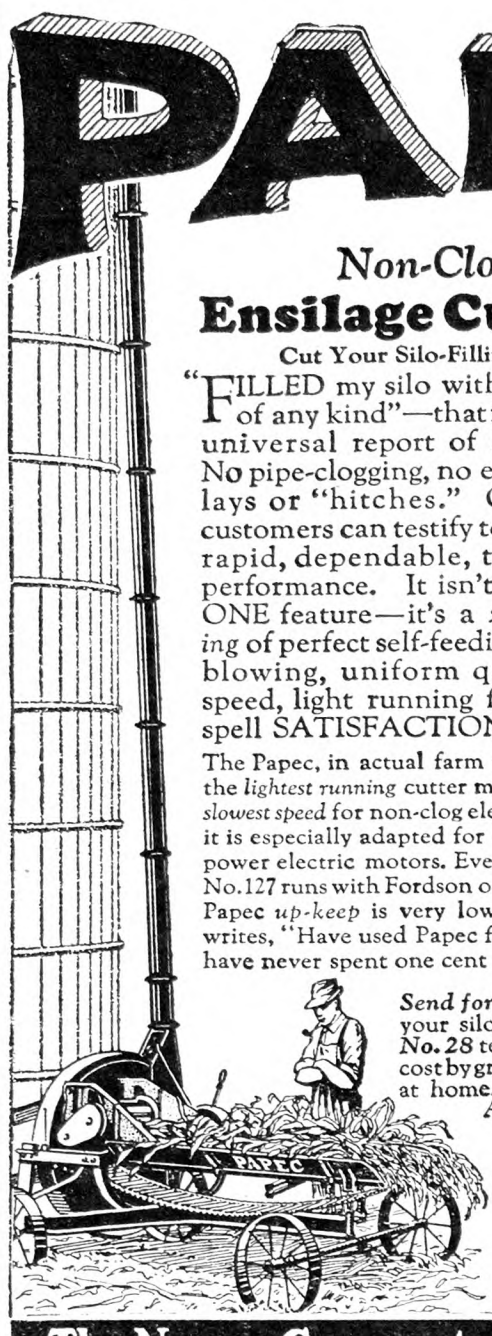
That class of subscription fakers are active everywhere, and as a rule are working for some general subscription agency on the plan of part payment to the agent, the balance of the subscription price to be sent to the headquarters of the agency. The sympathy appeal to get money to go through college is false in 99 cases out of 100, and the system results in failure to receive the publication subscribed for in many cases. THE R. N.-Y. does not accept subscriptions from agencies pursuing such objectionable methods. We are glad to see the Better Business Bureau going after such offenders.

We gave a Mr. Nicholson an order for two suits of clothes from the American Clothing Co., Inc., 37 E. 12th St., New York City. We made Mr. Nicholson a deposit of $6 and paid a balance of $33.50 to the parcel post. In one of these suits they substituted other material of the poorest quality imaginable, and the other suit had no fit and it was impossble for buyer to wear the same. I wrote them upon receipt of the suits and they failed to give us a reply. I have also taken it up with their representative, Mr. Nicholson, with the same results. A. M. B.
New York.

The above is a fair sample of complaints coming to us from subscribers who give orders to agents for suits and overcoats. Not all houses in this line treat their customers in this manner, but the complaints are so numerous that caution would suggest the wisdom of patronizing only the houses that have established a reputation for square dealing and satisfied customers. We have had more complaints about clothing houses and their agents in the past three months than in three years previously.

A TOURIST stopped at a cabin far up in the Southern hills. Noticing four good-sized holes in the door he said to the lanky mountaineer, who sat whittling near the cabin, "I don't like to be inquisitive, but what's the idea of having four holes in the door?" The mountaineer replied, "We got foah cats." "But why didn't you cut out one large hole?" queried the tourist. "Stranger," snapped the native, "when I says 'scat' I means 'scat'!"—Chicago Tribune.

PAPEC



Non-Clog
Ensilage Cutters
Cut Your Silo-Filling Cost

"FILLED my silo without a hitch of any kind"—that is the almost universal report of Papec users. No pipe-clogging, no expensive delays or "hitches." Over 50,000 customers can testify to the Papec's rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. It isn't due to any ONE feature—it's a *27-year blending* of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality, slow speed, light running features that spell SATISFACTION.

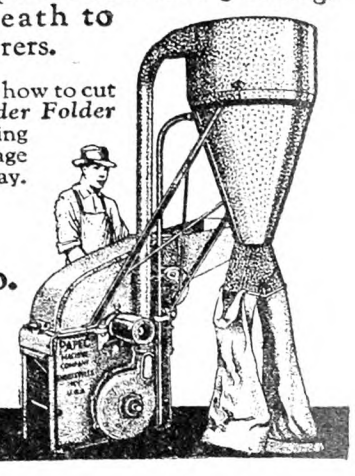
The Papec, in actual farm practice, is still the *lightest running* cutter made. It runs at *slowest speed* for non-clog elevation. Hence, it is especially adapted for use with small power electric motors. Even the powerful No.127 runs with Fordson or similar power. Papec *up-keep* is very low. One farmer writes, "Have used Papec for 13 years and have never spent one cent for repairs."

Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders
Hammer Out More and Better Feed

KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER than you can get elsewhere.

"Rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors," writes one. Customers say its performance exceeds all claims. "Capacity away beyond expectations." "Handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover and alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, corn stalks, etc." "A great machine as to price, capacity, power and fine grinding." Sure death to corn borers.

Send for 1928 Papec Catalog. Tells how to cut your silo filling cost. Ask for *Grinder Folder No. 28* telling how to reduce your feeding cost by grinding both grains and roughage at home. No obligation. Send today. A postal will do.



Papec Machine Co.
110 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

The Name Guarantees The Quality

WE PAY THE FREIGHT
LEADCLAD WIRE FENCE AND BARB WIRE
LEADCLAD TONCAN-IRON -AND- APEX-GALVANIZED ROOFING
METAL ROOFING

IF you are in the Market for Metal Roofing—Wire Fence—Barb Wire House and Roof Paint, at a Price you can afford to pay, Samples and Prices Free, Write
CONSUMERS' MFG. & SUPPLY CO.
Dept. R Moundsville, W. Va.

GEHL SILO FILLER

What a University Test Proved
A Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 H. P., elevating 35 feet and running 465 R. P. M.—the lowest power of any cutter in test. It will save you time, labor and money.

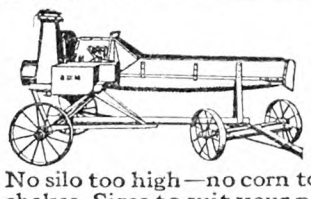
Year after year Gehl light-running big capacity performance stands unchallenged. Its low speed reduces vibration, makes it the smoothest running cutter made. All steel construction, enclosed gears running in oil, heavy-duty ball-bearing pressure lubrication, with gun, steel boiler-plate fly-wheel that can't burst, give it remarkably long life free from trouble. It is absolutely self-feeding.

AUTO-TYPE GEAR SHIFT
for changing length of cut. Wonderful no-choke blower fills highest silo with low speed—3 H. P. up runs a Gehl. Dealers everywhere. Write for literature and name of dealer near you.
Electric power users.—Write for information about running a Gehl with a 5 H. P. motor. 2-28
Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., 430 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.

SILOS

Highest Quality—Lowest Price
Best construction. Genuine Saskatchewan white spruce. 9/16" rust-resisting steel rods with rolled threads. Special malleable iron lugs protect threads. Heavy steel base anchors. Roof is special design allowing greater capaicty.
FREIGHT PREPAID
Think of the saving to you in having your silo delivered to your freight station without cost.
WE SAVE YOU MONEY
You keep the middleman's profit by buying from us. Direct from factory to you method of selling puts money in your pocket.
SEND FOR FREE CATALOG
Ask for full information and prices on other sizes of silos, as well as all farm machinery, equipment and supplies. Write Today!
J.B. SEDBERRY - P.O. BOX 251, UTICA, N.Y.

ROSS Two-In-One Silo Filler-Feed Cutter



Sold with the positive guarantee to cut finer — blow higher and run easier with less horse-power.
No silo too high—no corn too large—never chokes. Sizes to suit your power.
It cuts feed in 1/8 inch lengths and thus serves those who need feed as a cutter mill prepares it. *Check below product and we will send catalog.*
ROSS CUTTER AND SILO CO., Springfield, O.
Established 1850 679 Warder St.
Silo Fillers ☐ Silo ☐ Cribs ☐

A NEW ROOF! WITH A 10 YEAR GUARANTEE

SEND NO MONEY—get all the coating and tools you need without paying a cent. Inexpensive—durable. Covers a roof like a rubber blanket. Try before you buy. Makes old roofs like new. Write today for details.
Get our low prices on paints and varnishes.
ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY, Dept. RN North Wales, Pa.
Agents Wanted
Liquid Asbestos ROOF COATING

Farm Profit Leaks
may be stopped by practical co-operation. The new book:
"Organized Co-operation"
by JOHN J. DILLON tells how. Price, One Dollar. For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

ENJOY MILLER DRIP EDGE

Miller Drip Edge, a galvanized strip. Neatly fastens prepared roofing and shingles at eave and gable. Forms stiff, sturdy, projecting edges that properly carries the water from the roof. Withstands winds, ladders and carelessness. Permits eave-troughs essential to good buildings. Easily applied. Saves nails and labor. Used by thousands in 39 States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Buy from your roofing dealer. If unable, write us giving his name. Thank you.
MILLER & GLEASON, Div. 1, Olean, N.Y

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

The All-mash Poultry Feeding Plan

I am using the Ohio all-mash poultry system with decided success. My losses for the first four weeks have been about 5 per cent in all. I am surely pleased with the feed and the system. We have a gallon of cod liver oil mixed with each 500 lbs. of feed, as Jersey sunshine has been a missing item. The chicks get buttermilk mixed from semi-solid for their only drink. Our hens are a rather ordinary lot of Leghorns and white heavies. We changed onto the Ohio all mash and got 50 per cent production through June.
Morris Co., N. J. H. M. G.

75 Acres Buildings would cost $2,500, will sell for $3,500. $1,500 cash, 40 acres fine land, with buildings, with stock, implements and crops. Price, $4,600. $2,000 cash, bargain.
J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Delaware

DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK **DAIRY FARM**
200 acres, modern buildings, macadam road, near town, stock and complete line machinery, tractor, etc., $15,000, $3,500 cash. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, Del. Co., New York

THE BEST 190 acres on state road; fine buildings, all improvements; 35 tested cows; team; tools; milk check last month, $700.00 Price, $18,000; $7,000 down.
THEO. FULLER - - UNADILLA, N. Y.

CIDER Cloth, racks, pumps, graters, 2 second hand presses. Catalog free.
PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Competent farmhand; state experience and wages expected. BOX 698, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT, Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED—Caretaker on small estate all year; must drive Ford; prefer single aged man; no objection for couple without children; work is not hard, but reliable honest men with references are asked to apply; salary $75 month, light, heat, room and all farm products. Write RICHARD BOLESLAVSKY, Bridgewater, Conn.

ATTENDANTS, male and female, $54-$66 month and maintenance; good health required; vacancies in Creedmoor division; a new hospital, with opportunities for advancement; apply by letter, stating details to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED — Assistant herdsman-dairyman for small Guernsey herd located near Pittsburgh, Pa.; give particulars in first letter as to experience, etc. ADVERTISER 4348, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working gardener on private estate, September or sooner; Western Pennsylvania; married or single American; reference and experience required; house supplied. ADVERTISER 4344, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT white woman, cook, baker, private family, living all the year on country place; no washing; wages $70; references required ADVERTISER 4353, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, dairy farmer, also want experienced route man. Address TAYLOR'S DAIRY, Cedar Grove, N. J.

WANTED—Poultryman, married, to take full charge of plant; one thoroughly understanding the business, brooding, breeding, feeding for egg production; wife do the cooking. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Westfield, N. J. Phone 1629.

WANTED—Single Protestant for general work; dry-hand milker; good wages and board. H. H. MEADER, Supt. Wayside Farm, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED—Reliable man, no liquor, in small pasteurizing plant; permanent position, good home; give age and wage expected. Address BOX 115, Washington, Conn.

WANTED—Careful driver familiar with care of cars, to keep cars in order, care for furnace in Winter and help around grounds in spare time; accommodations, four roomed, heated apartment, with bath. Apply with full particulars to CLIFFORD L. MILLER, Claverack, N. Y.

NURSES—Hospital, 600 beds; course 30 months; monthly allowances; residence hall, swimming pool; high school graduation required; non-sectarian. Address MARY E. PILLSBURY, Superintendent Nurses, 701 Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN wanted, board, wages, light work. MRS. BENJ. BROWN, Northport, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A good clerk for hotel; must be a real salesman, write a good hand; must have pleasing personality and be honest; good salary and meals; write giving all information. ADVERTISER 4417, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer and wife for farm estate; must be experienced farm workers; wife good plain cook for owner week-ends; good permanent position for right couple; extra compensation paid farm products sold; reply full particulars and wages desired. ADVERTISER 4418, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, girl do housework, wait on table; man, general farm work; man who can make engine repairs desired. CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Shrub Oak, N. Y., address Dr. Gilman. Phone Peekskill 1670.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work; $40 per month and keep the year around. Write EVERETT OSTRANDER, Ghent, N. Y.

WILLING and capable single man for outside work; must have operating knowledge of trucks and tractors; $70 month, board; every other Sunday off. ROSELLSON FARM, Basking Ridge, N. J.

COUPLE, middle-aged, no young children, for general outside work and care of one cow; wife to make butter; gentleman's country place, Connecticut; must be well recommended; good wage, modern house; Protestants preferred. ADVERTISER 4402, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man qualified to act as assistant herdsman for Holstein and Jersey herd in Western Pennsylvania; state wages wanted and give references; full maintenance. Write W. M. KNUTH, Box 43, Morganza, Pa.

CAPABLE married man to assist in barn, machine used but must be good dry-hand milker; $90 month, milk, house with furnace, electricity, running water, etc.; alternate Sundays off; opportunity to board two high-class men at $30 each. ADVERTISER 4399, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable couple, no children; man, gardener, chauffeur, milk one cow; wife, cooking, housework; address, giving references and full information. BOX 117, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Man capable of operating with help 100 acres apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and strawberries; must have selling ability. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

MAN, married, experience milker hand and machine, 30 cows, general farm work; reliable, steady; must be honest, small family; $90 per month, dwelling, etc.; permanent position. PETER W. METZ, Succasunna, N. J. Phone 15M.

Situations Wanted

HERDSMAN or caretaker; American, 29, married, one child; seeks position on small estate; thoroughly experienced; wife will board one or two men; present place three years; leaving for best of reasons; references. BERNARD SLOM, Ward Acres, New Rochelle, N. Y.

COUPLE wants permanent place in country where right services is valued; middle-aged; good cook or laundress; man, gardener, lawns, poultry; both experienced, references; Long Island or New York preferred. ADVERTISER 4357, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE and experienced poultryman desires position as working manager after September 1; a hustler who can obtain maximum results; Cornell poultry course graduate; married, excellent references. ADVERTISER 4355, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience; my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

WORKING dairy farm manager, married, will be open for position; experienced with registered cattle, feeding, breeding, calf raising, certified milk production, veterinary work; first-class references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 4379, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED couple, no children, general farm work, customary privileges; best references. JOHN W. PEELLE, Rock Stream, N. Y.

AFTER 50 years of medical practice in one community I desire to locate in some country village desiring a resident physician. ADVERTISER 4380, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, competent and experienced, desires position in rural school. ADVERTISER 4382, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position to do chores in exchange for good home and small wages. BOX 835, East Wareham, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, single, agricultural school training, seven years' experience, wishes position, private or commercial. ADVERTISER 4383, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG lady wishes position as chauffeur on private estate; 8 years' experience. ADVERTISER 4385, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE young man, 23, desires position on poultry farm, commercial or private. GEORGE WARD, West Lynn, Mass.

MANAGER or superintendent, married, 34, German-American, is open for position working manager or farm where results are wanted; will board few farm hands; understand repairing, building. ADVERTISER 4387, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, practical farmer wants position as manager on private estate; life experience; A-1 references; can bring along son-in-law, very good mechanic on cars, plumbing, etc., and to help on farm; state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4388, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, life experience on estates; good butter-maker; American, 36, married, small family; would be willing to take full charge of a small estate. ADVERTISER 4389, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by a single American young man, about 28 years old, on a small private estate or a small farm or poultry farm; knowledge of flowers, fruit orchards, vegetable growing and poultrying; about September 1. ADVERTISER 4392, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-HAND, Danish, 27 years, in this country 1½ years, wants job on farm; have license for car. NICOLAS JOHANSEN, Post Office Box 314, Carmel, N. Y.

SITUATION wanted on farm as milk route driver or dairyman by married man; 3 to 5 years' experience; furnish best of references; steady position desired; state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4395, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 32, life experience and training, open for position requiring results. ADVERTISER 4397, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE herdsman wants position; 2 years' agricultural college graduate; experienced feeder, calf raiser and dairyman. ADVERTISER 4398, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, married, with life experience in commercial poultry farming, desires handling large plant on 50-50 basis or salary. ADVERTISER 4400, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL poultryman, single, middle-aged, desires position as working manager of modern plant; state wages with or without board. A. L. ANDREWS, Far Hills, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, references, single Scandinavian, 27, poultry course student, wants permanent position. ADVERTISER 4419, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, clean, wants position where results count; capable of managing plant; can supply helper also. ALFRED BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, with boy 10, good references, wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4403, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, American, expert in incubation and brooding, also thorough knowledge chick raising, culling, feeds and feeding, breeding and management; specialist in egg production; is open for a commercial position; first-class references. ADVERTISER 4406, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 22, wants position as caretaker, gardener, handy man; experienced, steady. DANIEL KELLY, Amherst, Mass.

POSITION wanted by married herdsman, dairyman, 7½ years present position; capable of taking charge of any herd; made world's record for Guernsey breed; unquestionable references; please state particulars fully. MARTIN MUNSON, Farmington, Conn.

SINGLE man, middle-aged, expert in brooding and breeding of chickens, pheasants and waterfowls, also expert in handling and training of dogs; wants steady position. ADVERTISER 4409, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, experienced gardener, landscaping, greenhouse, able any repairs, construction, no chauffeur; first-class cook, waitress, housework; best references, white, Americans, accustomed full care gentleman's country place, no farm; we are clean, respectable and quiet, do our very best and know how; salary question secondary to homelike conditions. ADVERTISER 4410, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED woman wants position on farm boarding-house to help in kitchen and wait on table; good place preferred to high wages. MARY TKALER, 405 E. 159th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children, wishes position, private or commercial; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4412, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN farmer, married, desires position; thoroughly understands cattle, crops, tractor, farm machinery and upkeep of same; 20 years' experience as manager and herdsman. ADVERTISER 4413, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED American woman wants position as housekeeper. ADVERTISER 4415, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER'S son, 25, seeks position as herdsman or foreman; life experience dairy and mixed farming; good habits and reliable; give full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 4416, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATIONS wanted on gentleman's estate, about September 1, as milkers or chauffeurs, by two young men, Americans, age 20; references. ADVERTISER 4414, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position commercial or private; 25 years' experience, understand thoroughly hatching, rearing and care of layers, also well acquainted with hatching and rearing of wild fowl. R. C. HEMPEL, Box 104, Trenton Jct., N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED to buy, in Fall, house with several acres suitable ground for tearoom, boarding-house, or gardening business, on highway; cheap. ADVERTISER 4346, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One mile from Sharon Springs, N. Y. depot, a farm of 90 acres; if sold before Fall will include crops, some stock and tools; write for terms. HERBERT ELDREDGE, R. D. 3, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New Jersey poultry farm, 6 acres; 11 miles from Philadelphia; buildings for 1,200 layers, 2,000 chicks; new 7-room dwelling, hot-water heat; electric lights; near villages; $3,000 cash, balance mortgage. ADVERTISER 4350, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, 30 acres or more, well drained sandy loam on good road near markets and railroad station; comfortable house; within 30-50 miles from New York; not over $5,000. ADVERTISER 4359, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL sacrifice 111-acre dairy-poultry farm; $3,500 down, balance long time. ADVERTISER 4367, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm in Hudson Valley, Dutchess County; 60 acres, one-third in fruit, apples and grapes; 14-room house, all improvements, suitable for two families; barns, garage; 3 miles from Wappingers Falls; price and photo. CHAS. TEN BROECK, Owner, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—Small place in Delaware, commuting distance Wilmington; purchase option. ADVERTISER 4378, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—9-room house and lot in village; large garden, barn, chicken-house, fruit; call or write M. REINHART, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

DAIRY and poultry farm, 250 acres; poultry, barn yard, pasture, brook watered; good buildings, spring watered; 30 acres good timber; a No. 1 all around farm. MRS. BESSIE SCHEUERMAN, Sherburne, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two nice lots in city of Clearwater, Florida, small cottage on one; cheap. MRS. R. E. BARRIGER, 125 Washington St., Binghamton, N. Y.

FARM, 50 acres, near Mohawk Trail, suitable for chickens or small dairy; good market, good buildings, ideal Summer home. Address JOS. BLAIS, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

$20,000, half cash, buys wonderful, level, State road, village, dairy farm; cuts 150 tons hay, carry 60 cows; will sell $15,000 worth milk year; half mile water front, near city, creameries, high school; commute to New York; good 12-room house, large new barn; old age, immense sacrifice. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6½ acres, good soil, 6-room house, barn, garage, chicken houses; on good road, electricity available; near Lake Ronkonkoma, 45 miles to New York City; $6,800, easy terms. ADVERTISER 4386, care Rural New-Yorker.

12-ROOM house, fireplace, good shape; 100 bearing apple trees, other fruit; garage, barn, henhouse; electricity available; abundant water; tools, tractor, auto, all furnished; 15 acres; good neighborhood; $43,000, half cash; no trades or agents. JOHN MESHER, Niverville, N. Y.

CRANBERRY bog, Central New Jersey, 30 acres, fully equipped; bargain. ADVERTISER 4384, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, New York State, at least 20 acres tillable, suitable for poultry, fruit, truck, with good house and outbuildings; State road, near large city; give particulars and lowest price. ADVERTISER 4391, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Productive stock and dairy farm in the Lebanon Valley near city of Harrisburg, Pa.; fully equipped, immediate possession, giving you crops both in the barn and in the ground; an assured money maker; for detailed description and full particulars address the owner, W. W. WEIMAN, Box 727, Wilmington, Del.

BARGAIN—4-room cottage, new; cellar, porch, water; 4-acre grove, truck, fruit; mail daily. GEO. W. HILBERT, Owner, Upper Black Eddy, Pa.

FOR SALE-EXCHANGE—5-acre, modern poultry and fruit farm; 1,000 Leghorns; send particulars. ADVERTISER 4396, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General store, Central New York, doing a good paying business; large house, garage, barn and henhouse; improvements; State road; easy terms. ADVERTISER 4401, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN farm, only 55 miles from New York City, also good local market; plant for 2,000 layers, large broiler capacity, incubators; six acres land; bachelor quarters available but fine location to build home; altitude 600 feet; good water, splendid scenery; attractive deal to right party, including stock. ADVERTISER 4404, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Garage or blacksmith shop; two-story 32x56 building, 10-room house, henhouse, about two acres land; electricity, city water in house and shop; house has furnace; at junction of two State highways. ADVERTISER 4405, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent a small place with a few acres of land, not necessarily on State road, within 100 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 4407, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 10 acres, Southern New Jersey, fully equipped; 2 laying houses, 900 capacity; 5 brooder houses; 500 Leghorn hens, 600 Leghorn pullets; dwelling completely furnished; 2-story garage, 10 truck; barn, apple and plum trees, 125 grapevines; garden tractor; good markets; $7,000. ADVERTISER 4411, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—130-acre farm in Catskill Mountains, on cash or share basis; attractive terms for reliable party. ADVERTISER 4408, care Rural New-Yorker.

FLORIDA poultry farm, close to Orlando; ideally located; 28 acres of rolling land; modern house, garage, poultry buildings to house 2,500; brooding capacity 6,000; will sell or lease; further information address ROUTE 3, Box 101G, Orlando, Fla.

FOR SALE—Splendid poultry and truck farm, ½ mile from stone road, 6 miles from Snow Hill; 45 acres cleared, 8 acres woodland; good 6-room dwelling, 2 halls, 2 porches, 2 large barns, garage, laying house for 400 birds, brooder house, cow stall, corn crib, other outbuildings; if sold at once, pair mules, Ford truck and farm implements included for $6,500; ½ cash, balance easy terms; phone line. A. P. SHOCKLEY, Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md.

WANTED—Waste land, Sullivan County. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Callicoon, N. Y.

TWO 300-ACRE farms; dairy farms for years; excellent land; well watered; wonderful buildings, fine condition; good locations; now operating; price each $12,000 but must be sold; brokers protected; full information, SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y. Phone 10-3.

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HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60-lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

USED incubators for sale—One 16,200 triple deck style Newtown and one 16,200 double deck Newtown with triple deck style top; will sell separate sections; in fine condition; more information, write ALLEN HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.

WANTED—Automatic water pump for 110-volt D. C. ADVERTISER 4364, care Rural New-Yorker.

PEACHES—Fancy gift baskets, peck large selected, delicious Elbertas, $1.50, express collect; quick order; through shipping August 10; check, money order. J. R. RITTER, P. O. Box 39, Fort Valley, Ga.

SUMMER boarders wanted, Christians only; real country home cooking, electric lights, telephone; 14 miles from Hartford; large airy rooms. MRS. GEORGE W. PARNELL, Unionville, Conn.

WANTED—Protestant boarding home for brother and sister, aged 11 and 5 years respectively; board guaranteed. ADVERTISER 4381, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Hall incubator, 4,800-egg capacity, $150. C. W. COON, Madalin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small laundry equipment. BOX 250, McGraw, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fresh white eggs direct from a producer. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

BOARD wanted in country by elderly gentleman, lady and child, Christians; quiet, no other boarders; near lake or brook. ADVERTISER 4393, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARD and room to young lady for the Summer in my beautiful country home in exchange for few light duties. ADVERTISER 4394, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Candee 4-section 2,400-egg mechanical egg turner incubator, excellent running order; a bargain; will sell with or without coal stove. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

WANTED—Used DeLaval milking machine in good condition. BOX 222, Salamanca, N. Y.

LADIES—Anyone can have a Deauville triangle silk scarf, so much in vogue, tied on left shoulder; state color; guarantee satisfaction; only $1.75. MRS. HARRIETT M. ASHLEY, Keswick, Va.

FOR SALE—Kinkade garden tractor equipped with magneto, lawnmower attachment, teeth, plow and disks; has been used only a few times, is in perfect condition; cost $200; give me an offer. NEIL KELLER, 123 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ONE Hall single deck coal burning incubator; 12,000-egg capacity; also 150 Hall mechanical turner trays. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 2, Watervliet, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Six-horse International Harverster engine on wheels $30; iron corn sheller and cultivator $8; new hot-water heater. BARCLAY WARD, Huntington, N. Y.

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"I can run my Bulldog furnace for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I'm using." **That's what the Bulldog does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Here's what it does with coal:**

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"This is my third winter with the Bulldog. It does the work of 3 coal stoves that I used, which only warmed up part of the house and not very well at that. My Bulldog not only does that, but also heats 3 rooms upstairs, with great satisfaction. My house is located in a very cold place, with no protection at all. It is the easiest furnace to handle I have yet seen." E. C. Diplock, 105 Elm Street, Camden, Me.

Heats 8 Rooms Instead of One

"My 8-room house has seven windows on north-west side downstairs, so it takes SOME heat. The Bulldog doesn't burn very much more coal than my old stove used to, and it heats the whole house, where my stove would heat only the one room it was in." Ernest H. Marzoli, 72 South Street, Milford, N. H.

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"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. Easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather." Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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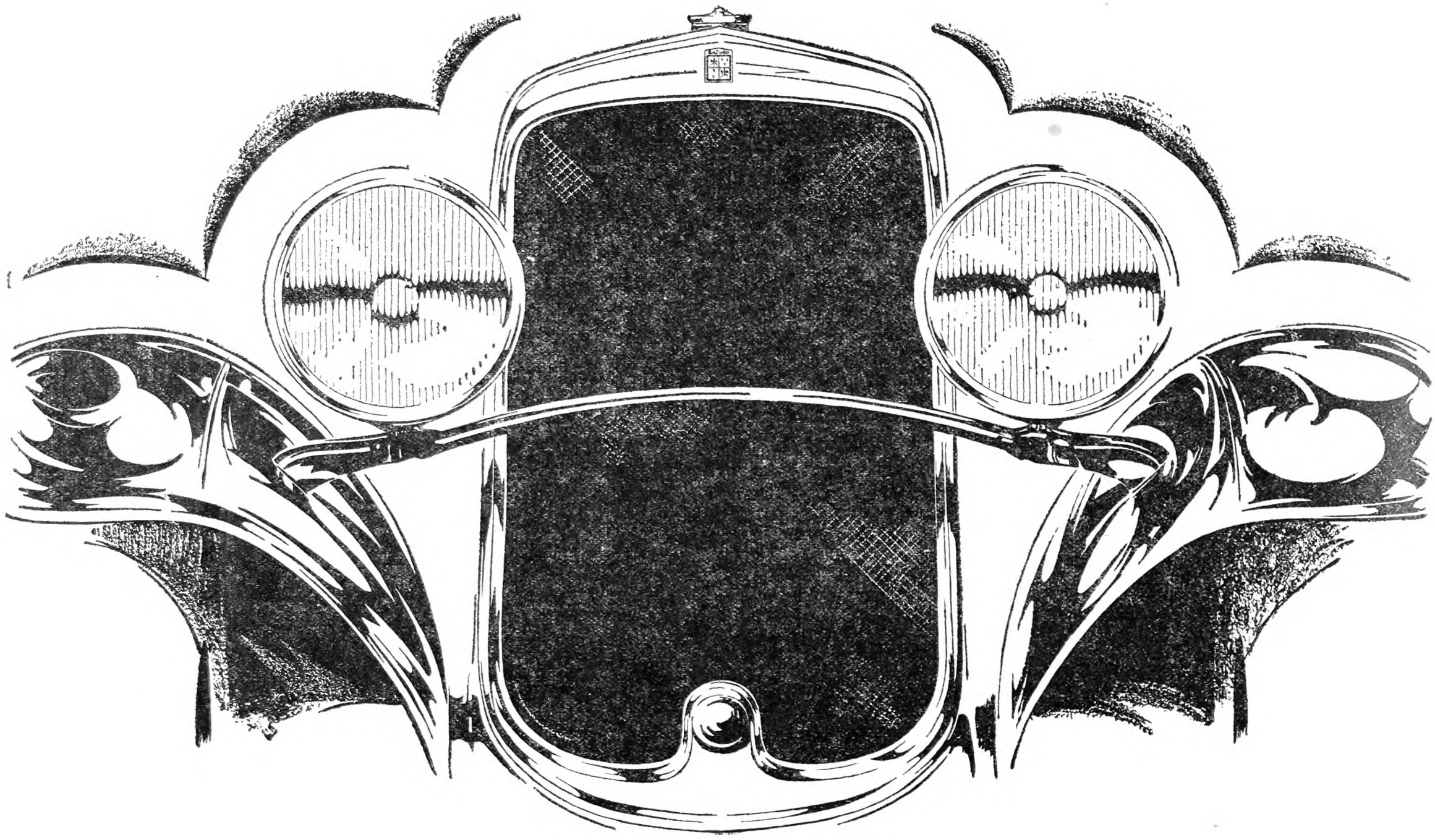
AUG 3 1928

"The Lure of Green Things Growing and the Call of Waters Flowing"

DE SOTO SIX



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A Discussion About Budding

THE French speak of "bud-grafting" rather than "budding." By using the word in this way they help to simplify an explanation, because budding is essentially the same as grafting, excepting that in the case of budding a bud is used instead of a piece of scion wood. In the case of the cleft-graft, familiar to everyone as the method used for top-working large trees, the graft is made preferably when the trees are dormant, using a scion from four to six inches long, having from one to four buds or "eyes." The union between the stock and the scion takes place along the growing cambium layer just under the bark, the scion starts to grow in the Spring, and the buds on the scion push out to begin the formation of a new top on the old tree.

To carry the comparison to budding, a bud from the new green growth of the current season is cut from the mother plant and slipped down between the bark and the wood on the plant that is to be budded. The bud attaches itself or "sticks," as the budder says, and lies there dormant until the following Spring, when it pushes out like any other new bud to form a new top on the plant upon which it was placed.

As for the bud itself, whether on green bud stick or dormant scion stick, it was formed in the same way, that is, in the angle between the leaf and the stem. In the case of the green bud, however, the leaf is still attached to the stick and is, therefore, the more conspicuous part, while in the case of the buds on the scion stick, the leaves have fallen and have left the dormant buds as the more noticeable objects. The bud that is transferred in budding, then, is still immature and growing on unripened wood, while the bud on the scion stick is mature, and the wood is dormant.

The expert budder speaks of a bud as having "stuck" to the new plant. Although the term is a little out of place, it emphasizes the fact that the cambium layer of the bud must be brought into contact with the stock just as is the case with the scion and the stock. The two then grow together, and for all practical purposes they are "stuck." With this idea in mind, of the transferring of a bud from one plant to the other, the operation of budding becomes something logical instead of something bound round with mysticism and "can'ts" and "don'ts." Of course there are many different ways of budding, but for the purpose of this discussion, the more common "shield bud" is taken.

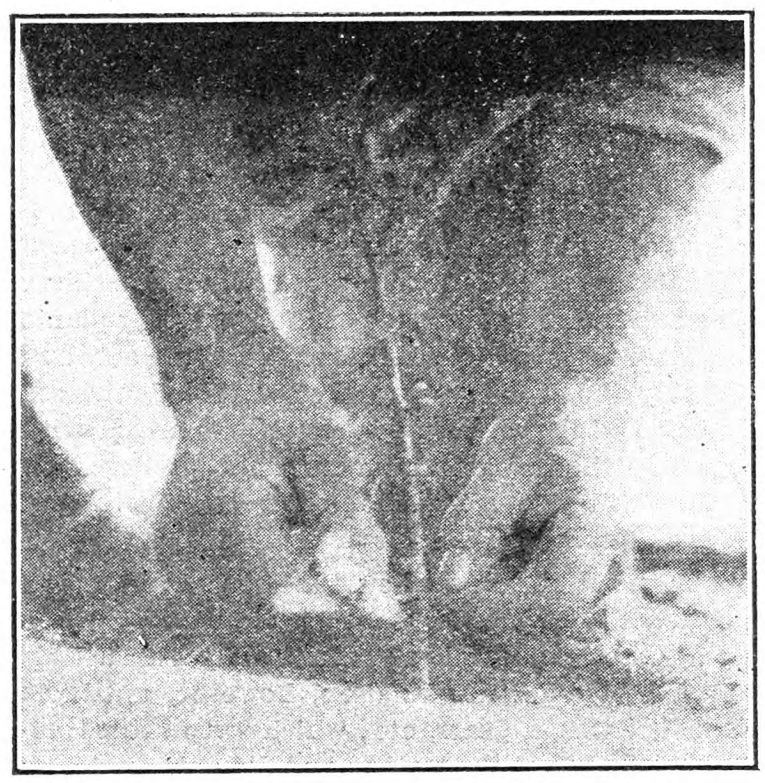
As for tools, a sharp knife and some sort of tying material are all that is necessary. There are all kinds of elaborate and expensive knives on the market to tempt the amateur's money, but any straight-bladed

Top-working a Yearling Apple Tree in the Orchard by Budding. Fig. 450

knife that will hold a sharp edge is enough. Commercial budding is done with wooden-handled knives that cost $3.50 a dozen. For tying, raffia, soft string, waxed string, or quarter-inch rubber bands may be used. The nurseryman prefers raffia, which he dampens so that it is flexible and makes a tight tie.

Time of Budding.—Budding may be done as long as the stock is growing and the bark slipping easily, and as early as the new buds are sufficiently mature. These two points control the span of time during which the work can be done. In average years for Western New York, the approximate dates for budding nursery stock are as follows:

Rose—July 1 to 10.
Apple—July 15 to August 1.
Pear—July 10 to 15.
Quince—July 25 to August 15.



Tying the Buds on Budded Nursery Stock. Fig. 451

Mazzard cherry—July 20 to August 1.
Mahaleb cherry—August 20 to September 1.
Plum—August 15 to September 1.
Peach—August 20 to September 10.

This season the dates are relatively later, and for that matter they may vary from year to year because of weather and insect or disease attack. The Mazzard cherry is especially troublesome in this way. When attacked by leaf-spot, the stock stops growing and the bark no longer slips well. An attack may come suddenly and close the bark up tight, catching nurserymen with several weeks' budding yet to do. Bordeaux mixture, lime-sulphur, and sulphur dust will hold leaf-spot in check, but this susceptibility to attack is one more resaon why nurserymen prefer the Mahaleb to the Mazzard. Mahaleb may be budded over a long period and is practically immune from pests.

In the case of top-budding older trees which have thick bark, it is advisable to cut back a few branches here and there the preceding Winter, so that young growths will be forced out, better suited to budding.

Cutting the Bud.—The best buds are found on wood 10 to 15 inches long. The buds at the end will be too soft and should be cut off. Those at the base may be small and abnormal. Between there will be 10 to 12 plump, well-ripened buds, ideal for budding. The leaves are cut from the stick, leaving a quarter inch of leaf stem by which to handle the bud, and the sticks wrapped in damp burlap, or wet newspaper. As the budding is done, the budder takes a stick from the bundle, holds the top end toward him, and cuts all the buds from the bottom up, cutting just through the bark and catching a small bit of wood but not quite severing the buds from the stick.

Making the Cut.—The stock, in the meantime, has been prepared for the operation. If it is in the nursery, the ground has been cleared away, and all weeds and low branches removed so as not to impede the worker. First the budder makes a cross-cut just through the bark, about two inches above the ground line. Then holding the knife in his hand so that the index finger sticks out as a guide against the stock, he draws it from bottom upwards to the cross-cut to make a second cut an inch long at right angles to the first, competing a "T." With almost the same motion he gives the knife a slight twist as he completes the draw, and the bark lines open at the top ready to receive the bud. There is much talk about using a knife with a wedged handle to open the bark. There is no need for such a tool, provided the bark will slip; if the bark will not slip, then the buds will seldom stick.

From the bud stick with a press of his knife across the top of each hanging bud he severs the bud, lifts it by the stub of the leaf stem or on the tip of his knife, and slips it well down into the T-shaped cut.

Behind him comes the tyer with raffia, usually a boy, who dexterously makes four snug turns of the raffia below the bud and three above it, so as to completely cover the cut and hold the bud tight in place. The bud and the stub of the leaf stem is all that is visible of the new bud. An expert budder who has his buds delivered to him, and who has the stock well cleaned ahead of him, and a boy to tie for him, will insert 2,000 buds a day. Some records stand at 5,000 a day, but they are not to be compared with average working figures.

The budding of older trees is essentialy the same, excepting that the worker is probably standing, rather than on one knee, doubled up like a jacknife.

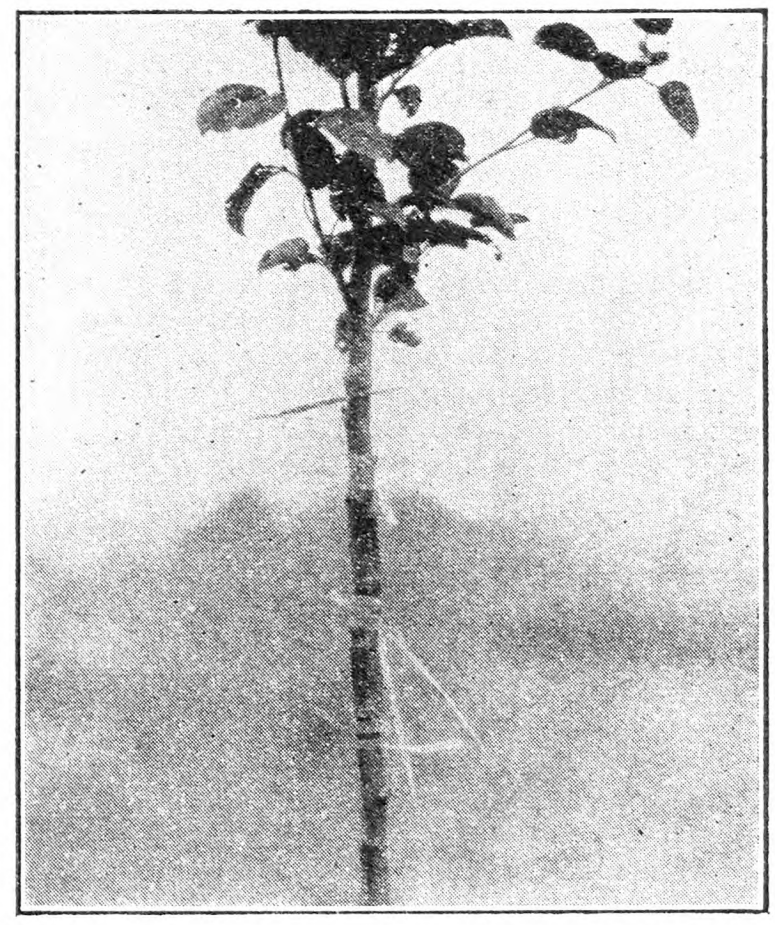
Later Attention.—In about three weeks the strings should be cut. By that time the buds will have become attached to the stocks, and if the strings are not cut, there is danger of their strangling the bud. A knife run up the back side and possibly cutting through into the bark a little will severe the strings quickly.

The following Spring the stock must be cut off at a point an inch above the bud. This will send the strength from the stock into the new buds and push the new shoots vigorously that come from them. Peach trees in some sections make six or seven feet of growth from the bud in one season. A little later, just after the buds have started and danger of Winter injury or drying-out are past, the stub that was left should be cut back close to the bud so that the stub may heal over.

Budding is, of course, confined mostly to young plants. Grafting is usually to be preferred for top-working orchard trees. Peaches, plums and some cherries are, however, frequently difficult to graft, and budding may then be resorted to with good results. Furthermore, the human element enters into consideration. Some are very successful at grafting, while others have better success at budding. At all events an understanding of how to bud is always worth while, and somehow there is tremendous personal satisfaction in slipping in a few buds here and there and then seeing them grow and do exactly as you had hoped they might. H. B. TUKEY.

News From Steuben County, N. Y.

WE NOW have proof of yield of two important crops grown in this county, viz., canning peas and strawberries. The latter are just being finished and the former are just getting under way. I will speak of the delicious fruit first, of which we have



Yearling Apple Tree Budded With Four Buds in the Orchard. Fig. 452

plenty for family use, which is saying considerable for a fruit with which everyone is fascinated to the limit. That means a large consumption per capita. The yield has been most satisfactory of large size berries, with a few affected by rot, owing to contact with the ground and warm moist weather. We have had them plentifully at most meals, and they taste as good as at the beginning, making one wish they could last the warm season through. It was this desire perhaps that led to the originating of a Fall-

bearing variety. It will remain an unsolved matter, perhaps, how a crop so easily grown and so delicious should be found in so few gardens. Some men are interested in a thing like strawberries only when they are where they can be raised with a spoon. The spade must precede the spoon.

I have found Aroma superior to Senator Dunlap where the plants were produced by a grower of pedigreed stock. The former are as good as the latter in yield, without the objectionable hard green tip on the ripe berries.

Pea viners and canneries have been in operation a week now, and while the quality is excellent in every case, the yield has been most variable. About 25 per cent of the growers so far have been producing a paying crop of Surprise peas. The causes of failure may be variously stated. Frequent quack grass has, by its persistence, cut the crop in half. Loads come to the viners that look most like loads of grass. One fields that was tractor plowed was thus affected, when there was plenty of power to deepen the plowing and cut off the quack grass for a season at least. This I have proved by experience. Another will bring in peas from which must be separated many rank Canada thistles, or let the balls come through with the peas. Such men perhaps believe in the Scriptural advice to let the wheat and tares grow together till the harvest and then let some one else do the separating. These may be controlled by suitable plowing.

Others will bring peas that shell out a ton per acre—a paying crop. A casual observer would pick out such men as the prosperous farmers and rightly so. With such men a crop failure is the exception rather than the rule, while in the other case a crop failure is the rule.

After shelling the peas the vines go into silage stack from which growers are entitled to draw respective quotas the following Winter. This is an excellent succulent addition to dry Winter feed. It is obtained for one dollar a ton, which is considered much less than its actual worth. Another incentive to growing peas is the excellent condition, mechanical and otherwise in which the ground is left. Like any other legume, peas are more apt to leave land in better condition for fertility than they found it.

A lady complains that wet weather has not been any help in growing chicks. I presume the complaint is well-founded, but for other live stock the improved pasturage is most encouraging. Dairymen are reaping a harvest from the large butter product and its high price. Growers of Spring lambs are noting an excellent gain on the fine pasturage. This letter may seem quite optimistic but it is not overdrawn. Farmers need substantial encouragement, not the wordy sort handed out by politicians.

C. M. DRAKE.

Renewing Strawberry Beds

JUST what should be done with the "old strawberry bed?" Many growers have the idea that a strawberry bed is not worth much after it produces a year or two. If someone tells you the "old strawberry bed might as well be plowed under," consider a few things before doing so. There might be as much profit for you to renew it as there would be in caring for a new planting. Just because a strawberry bed has fruited a crop or two does not make it worthless, although this is the general opinion among growers. Consider the following before plowing under your "old strawberry bed."

1. Age of bed. How many Spring's have you picked it? If only one or two, surely it will pay you to renew it, providing the plants are healthy.

2. Condition of the plants. If the plants came through the Winter in good condition, provided the producing of the Spring crop has not made them worthless. Of course they might appear pretty well whipped out, but proper care and fertilization will revive them, cause them to take on new growth, send out runners and form a new row of new plants which will produce a good crop the following year along with the old plants which are left in the row. If they bore a good crop of berries for you, it is quite certain that the rows are worth renewing.

3. If the strawberry bed is the only one you have, of course you should do something in the way of renewing it regardless of age, provided the plants are capable of responding.

In renewing a strawberry bed, keep two thoughts in mind:

1. Invigorate the old plants you have in the row as soon as possible after the Spring crop is harvested.

2. Fertilize and cultivate to assist the young runner plants that form to develop into strong, vigorous, thrifty plants.

The most common method of renewing, and the one which will give you the most profitable results is the "blocking-out" method. As soon as possible after fruiting, plow under the largest part of the fruiting row, leaving a narrow strip four to six inches of the best part of the row. This "best strip" will be generally found near the edge of the old row where the plants are the youngest. Go over the field and determine which side of the rows should be left so the strips of plants will be the same distance apart across the field. By leaving the narrow strip of plants along the edge of the old row, most of the new row will form in the space which had not plants the year before and there will be better plant growth.

As soon as possible after plowing away from these narrow strips of plants, go through and "block-out" the best plants, leaving them 8 to 12 in. apart, and be sure to bank loose soil up around the plants you have so they won't dry out or their growth be checked in any way. If possible, and it is quite necessary for the best results, scatter well rotted barnyard manure, or a 4-8 brand of commercial fertilizer in the trenches on either side of the remaining plants (the "narrow strip") before blocking them out, and in hoeing the loose soil up around the plants, see that some of the manure or fertilizer is mixed with the soil so the plants can have immediate access to it. This will give them that new fresh growth that you are after.

After you have "blocked-out" the rows in this way, cultivate the soil back to the plants, filling the trenches, and making it as smooth as possible. This cultivating should not be done, however, until the old plants, weeds, grass, etc., which were turned under, have had time to smother and die out.

For garden or small beds, where plowing away from the rows cannot be followed out very conveniently, renewing can be accomplished by hoeing out the older and weaker plants, leaving a row of those which appear most capable of responding to good care. These plants need not necessarily be left in a narrow straight line across the bed, but may occupy an 18-in. space, but spaced over this width of row so they are at least 12 in. apart. The soil in between these plants should be well stirred and well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer, as mentioned under other system should be used. In stirring the soil do not dig deep next to the plants. An inch or so is plenty, but three or four inches away deeper hoeing would be beneficial. In renewing after this method, it would be well to shift the new row as much as possible toward the space between the old rows.

When the runners begin to come out from the plants which are left in the row, regardless of the renewal method followed, draw them in along the rows, assisting the young plants to take root as soon as possible and form 4 to 6 in. from each other. Do not allow them to form too thick in the row. Crowding among strawberry plants is detrimental. The worst weeds in a strawberry row are too many strawberry plants.

Get at the renewing of the old strawberry bed soon, as the plants which are left and, especially the new ones that are formed, will be of good size during September and October, for it is in these months that the fruit buds are formed for the Spring crop of berries. If your strawberry plants are weak and inferior during these months (September and October) they will not form many fruit buds for the following Spring's crop, therefore strive to have the plants as well developed, large and vigorous as possible at that time when the following Spring's crop is in the making.

B. W. KEITH.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Growing Big Berries

I AM in my seventy-first year and much interested in growing small fruits and vegetables. We have had an abundance of rain, more perhaps than we really need, but crops look promising.

Strawberries have done well. I have the Campbell. They are a wonderful large dark red berry of a delicious flavor, very firm, of wonderfully vigorous growth and great yielders. I have also the Brandywine, a beautiful rich pink berry but quite acid. They are strong growers.

How do I grow the largest berries? Not by walking up and down the rows and singing merry songs. No sir, it is by hard work and clean culture. I make the rows 3½ ft. apart and set plants 3 ft. apart in the row, as early in the Spring as possible. I cultivate often as necessary, being careful in hoeing that the roots are not disturbed. I keep all weeds down, I keep off all runners until the plants are well established and do not let each runner make more than two or three plants. For best results and large berries these plants should not be closer than 6 in. apart.

I have had good results by planting the rows 2½ ft. and plants 1 ft. apart, keeping off all runners. It is a poor policy to grow them in matted rows for the berries will be small. They must have some room to grow.

W. R. POWELL.

Crawford Co., Pa.

Robins and Strawberries

What will keep robins from my strawberries? They are so bold they even scold the cats.

E. T.

Maryland.

WE HAVE had some success with artificial snakes made from mottled garden hose, animated by attaching pieces of string which could be pulled slightly when the bold birds came back. Toy windmills stuck in the ground, and with streamers attached are often useful.

For small fields or gardens, mosquito netting or fish net is effective and not so much trouble to prepare and handle as might be expected.

We shall be glad to hear from readers who have effective bird repellents.

Some Principles of Soil Fertility

No I

The Soil Itself

FOR unknown ages, rocks have been weathering, vegetation has lived its life, dropped and decayed. Sunshine and frost and wind and water have done their work. Glacial ice has ground its grist from the rocks and written its story on the earth's face, transporting bowlders far from their native lands, left stranded until possibly some future ice age shall give them further passage. Here and there on these "erratics" may be found polished spots equal to results of the stone worker's art.

Earth convulsions, giant quakes, the like of which we do not now know, have made vast upheavals and depressions. Volcanoes have poured out quantities of the earth's interior on to its surface—ashes and molten lava. All of these natural forces, working by physical and chemical action through unlimited time, have given us the soil in which we are now growing crops.

This soil-making process is still going on actively, though the tremendous rending and grinding of prehistoric times have ceased. The expansion and contraction of rock at even ordinary temperature changes gradually tends to break it down, if of complex aggregates, as most rocks are, the different particles having different degrees of contraction and expansion. Thus practically every day throughout the year there is this grinding of rock particles against each other because of temperature changes.

Some rocks are partially solvent in water or water charged with carbonic acid. So we have water that is "hard," and mineral springs pouring out their mixtures of water, and what was once the hard material of rock. This, like the action of temperature, is a slow process, but is so nearly constant that it bulks large, even in a human lifetime.

And plant life itself working on the rocks is helping dissolve and tear them apart. The action of roots in rock crevices and the resulting organic acids of root action and decay all have their effect. Every bit of moss and lichen on bare rock is helping break it apart..

To the naked eye the soil of an average field may look fairly uniform in material and texture, but even a small glass shows considerable difference in size, color and quality of the soil particles. With more magnifying power, the bits of sand become stones, the coarser parts of the humus like pieces of frayed rope, and from that down to fine threads, the tougher fibers of leaves and stems, last to decay. Thoroughly rotted vegetation, so fine that it is scarcely more than particles of color, will be seen sticking to the sands and sifted between them. When some of the clay mixtures are examined the microscope no longer separates the individual bits, which when in solution require still water and a long time to become sediment.

In these underground crevices and channels, the roots of our plants are at work, searching for what they need to develop growth and fruitfulness.

Next we will consider the composition of some plants we grow as crops, so far as chemistry is able to tell us about it.

W. W. H.

Better Pastures

THE neglect and abuse of natural pastures is a disgrace to the American farmer. Only the fact that grass will stand an almost incredible amount of abuse has prevented its utter destruction. Relegated to land too rough to till, neglected by the farmer, abused by the grazier, ignored by the investigator, the permanent pastures still furnish at least one-third of the feed consumed by domestic animals. "Better pastures" should become the slogan of American live stock farmers.

Pasture is the foundation of the stock farm. All great live stock districts have been first noted for their grass land. It would be as unwise to attempt live stock operations without an abundance of pasture as to build the proverbial house upon the sands. Grazing was the original and primitive form of husbandry, yet our most advanced ideas of live stock management accord to it the greatest importance.

Pasture Methods

There are various methods of pasturing practiced in the different parts of the world. With our broad expanse of comparatively cheap land, ranging is the form most common to this country, while in Great Britain, with their necessarily intensive system of farming they get the utmost yield, with least waste, from the smallest acreage by confining the stock to small areas by means of hurdles. This insures the complete utilization of all forage without picking it over as is commonly done when wider range is provided. Special forage crops are sown for this purpose. Our practice of "hogging-off" corn, rape and other forage crops is an outgrowth of this method.

On the Channel Islands and in Central Europe where individual holdings of both land and stock are small the tether system of grazing is followed. Each animal is staked out and moved around as the grass within range is eaten off.

Noted Pasture Region

Scattered throughout the world are regions noted for their pasture land. The best pasture conditions are obtained where the soil is well supplied with lime. Thus we have the limestone regions of Kentucky, Virginia and the Genesee Valley of Western New York, where Kentucky Blue grass and White clover grow naturally and abundantly. For centuries, too, in Europe the best pasture regions have been those that are continuous with the soils best supplied with chalk or limestone in some other form. The pastures of La Perche, France, of Herefordshire, England, and of North Germany are noted for quality of the live stock that is produced thereon.

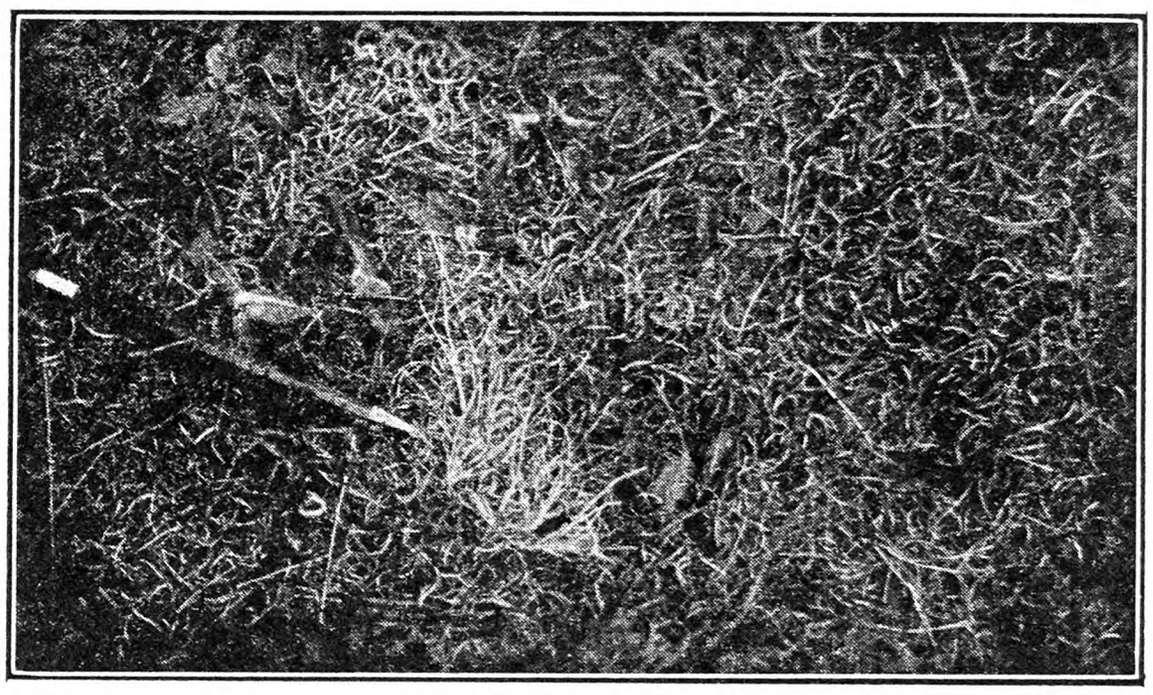
Contrary to the prevailing opinion that only such land as cannot be otherwise cropped should be utilized as pasture, the late Joe Wing declared that no land is too good or too high priced to be used as temporary pasture at least. He proclaims that pasture is one of the farm's greatest crops. Obviously he did not have in mind the kind of pasture that consists of the discarded section of the farm, nor the pasture method which discards the stock into the back woods, hillside or bottom pasture at the first peep of green in the Spring, to be forgotten till snow flies in the Autumn.

It is necessary to feed pasture soils, although not to the same extent as other crops. The manure returned to the sod by the stock grazing on it does not represent all the fertility that has been taken out of the soil by the grass that has been eaten. It is therefore necessary to make up this deficit or the pasture will run out. The extent to which grazing exhausts the soil will depend upon the class of stock pastured; fattening cattle, sheep or hogs probably return to the soil more of the fertility contained in the feed which they eat than do milk cows or growing young stock. If the animals are fed grain on pasture they will return more fertility than they take off in grass, the exact amount of which will depend largely upon the character of their ration; oilmeal being especially rich in plant food.

When practicable it is better not to put on the manure from the stock that is to feed on the pasture. This is particularly true in the case of sheep, whose manure contains the eggs of parasites which cause so much trouble in the lambs. In the same way, colts may be infested from horse manure. It is known that the germs of tuberculosis and abortion are contained in the manure of cattle, and while they may not live in the soil or on the grass as do the eggs of parasites, there is, nevertheless, some risk in using cow manure for cow pastures.

The manure dropped by the stock on pasture should be gone over with some sort of a drag at regular intervals for the purpose of breaking it up and distributing its fertility evenly over a greater surface. If allowed to lie as dropped it smothers out a considerable area of grass while the fertility is all concentrated on a small surrounding area on which the grass grows so rank that the stock will not eat it readily.

In Europe the Dairy Cows Are Staked Out in the Pasture. This Method Promotes Pasture Improvement. Fig. 453



Poverty Grass Is Found on Soils With High Lime Requirement and Very Deficient in Plant Food. It Is Practically Valueless as Pasture. Fig. 454

Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover Pasture. This Type of Pasture Is Common on the Fertile Lowlands That Are Well Drained. Fig. 455

Over-grazing

Fully as important as the good pasture itself is the management of the stock on it. Many pastures have never had a chance on account of early and over-stocking. One week's delay in turning stock on pasture in the Spring will insure a much longer pasture season with a higher yield throughout. Besides the first growth of Spring grass is washy stuff affording little feed and causing marked shrinkage in the animals. Stock on pasture is a handicap proposition and the pasture should have the start. Moreover, this start should be so much that the stock can never catch up. The old saying in Virginia is "Pasture for three, but two to eat it."

In Northeastern United States there are three classes into which permanent pastures may be divided. The Kentucky Blue grass and White clover pastures are on fertile soil well supplied with limestone. The Canada Blue grass and Red-top pastures are on land deficient in lime and often on land of depleted soil fertility. The creeping bent grass pastures are on land that is too wet to grow White clover and Blue grass.

Prof. Barron of Cornell University says, "The fundamental plant food needs of pastures are nitrogen and phosphorus. In all cases it is necessary to apply superphosphate to meet the latter need. On the sweeter soil pastures, where Kentucky Blue grass or closely related species do well, ammonia is applied indirectly through limestone. That material stimulates clover growth which in turn furnishes plant food nitrogen for other plants. On the lighter soil pastures, and on the heavier wetter ones, when it may be needed there, nitrogen is applied directly through manure or through sulphate of ammonia.

"On the lighter soil pastures where Red-top and Canada Blue grass are important and on the wet ones where creeping bent grass grows or should grow limestone should not be used, but superphosphate should be employed liberally. These pastures should in addition to the superphosphate be treated with manure. If that material cannot be used applications of sulphate of ammonia should be made. In the absence of manure muriate of potash would also be helpful on the more sandy soils."

It is always a great relief when the time comes in the Spring to open the banryard gate and turn the cows out to pasture. The lowest cost milk is made from cows on good pasture. The trouble is that pastures are not good long enough. If pastures are to be improved, they must receive attention just as other parts of the farm. We must supply the needed plant food, protect them from over-grazing, cut out the brush and weeds and then we will be proud of our profitable pastures.

L. H. WOODWARD.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Hatching Results with Stolen Nest

Have you any data concerning "stolen nests." It seems that hens that steal their nests invariably have better luck than any case where "set" by man. Will a hen steal a nest and "set" on "infertile" eggs, i.s., supposing there is no rooster or a very young one? G. H. P.
Montourville, Pa.

I DO not know of any actual comparisons that have been accurately made between the hatching results in stolen nests and in the artificial ones prepared by man. The fact that a hen from a stolen nest will often bring off a nearly 100 per cent hatch has led to the assumption that she excels any method of artificial incubation, but there is no proof that, if given the same number of eggs and the same eggs, if that were possible, she would do any better with them than a good incubator does. Then a hen usually has the advantage of a small number of eggs kept under more favorable conditions for hatching than those saved for a large incubator. Even then, she often fails to hatch a considerable proportion of them, and her reputation, too, is based to a great extent upon her successes, rather than her failures. It is one of the peculiarities of the human mind that it keeps the unusual before it until that has become the rule. If a marked success in any line occurs, that is remembered while failures are forgotten. If a hen brings off a 100 per cent hatch, she will be talked about for months, perhaps years, and the impression that hens hatch all of the eggs upon which they sit will gradually impress itself upon the consciousness. A sister of that hen may have made as miserable a failure as she has a success, but there being nothing unusual about a failure and, moreover, it not being a very pleasant thing to think about, it is

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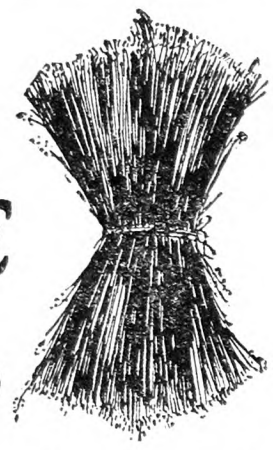

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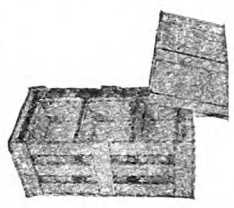

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relegated to the background and soon forgotten. We like to keep in mind only the things that we can brag about; the commonplace is so commonplace that we don't think it worth while to burden our minds with or bore our friends about it.

As to trying to hatch infertile eggs, I do not think that hens make any distinction between the hatchable and the unhatchable in that respect. It might be thought that some natural instinct would tell a bird that its eggs were infertile and that efforts to hatch them would be wasted, but, if this were the case, the troubles which all poultrymen have with broody fowls could be quickly overcome. It is not the practice to keep males with flocks after the hatching season is over, or, indeed, at all if the eggs from the flock are not to be incubated. Hens lay as well without males in the flock as with and infertile eggs are preferred to fertile because of their better keeping qualities. The experience of most of us with broody hens is that they will sit upon anything that can be construed in their imaginations as even remotely resembling an egg and the objects with which some of them succeed in deceiving themselves range all the way from discarded spark plugs to battered and useless currycombs.

M. B. D.

Thinning Technique

There are several fundamental things we try to teach the men and girls who are to thin our apples. They should understand them before they are taught the technique of removing the surplus fruit.

1. A certain amount of leaf surface is necessary to develop each apple to a desired size.
2. If a tree is evenly loaded on all its branches, each branch must carry no more apples than its leaves can properly nourish.
3. If a tree is unevenly loaded a surplus of leaves on one part may permit a proportionate surplus of fruit to develop on other parts.
4. Apples on or near the ends of branches are usually smaller and will not grow as large as those having more leaves beyond them.
5. With red varieties, apples growing underneath branches or spurs will not color as much as those exposed to the sun.
6. Apples which are smaller than the average of healthy ones can never be expected to catch up to them.
7. An apple of abnormal shape will maintain its shape and rarely grow as large as normal.
8. Insect and other injuries will increase in size with the growth of the apple.
9. Leaves removed from the trees will lessen by so much the foliage available for developing the remaining apples.
10. Thinners are earning their pay if they find enough apples that need to be removed so there is a steady, frequent dropping of the thinned fruit. If only an occasional apple falls at infrequent intervals, it does not pay.

When these facts have been taught and understood the worker is ready to learn how to remove the surplus fruit, which to take, and how far apart those remaining should be. The quickest way to remove the apples, especially when they are small, is to push or snap the apple from the stem where it joins the apple, leaving the stem on the tree. This does less harm to the spur or the stem of an adjoining apple than pulling the whole stem away. As the apples grow larger, however, especially with some varieties, it may be easier to pick the stem with the apple.

Before starting a tree it should be sized up to learn if there are any areas without fruit. The worker will then leave more or less on the heavily loaded parts so as to provide as nearly as possible a correct load on the whole tree.

What, will be asked, is the correct spacing? How far apart should apples be left on a full tree? This depends on variety, thrift and size desired. With Greening, Baldwin, Wealthy, Rome and other varieties, where 2¾ to 3-in. apples are desired, an average spacing of at least 10 inches is necessary. This may mean that in places the apples when grown may almost touch each other and pairs may be left if there are areas without apples. Smaller varieties such as McIntosh and Jonathan may average 8 in. apart if foliage and vigor are good. McIntosh on young trees rarely need thinning except for defective fruit. Jonathan and McIntosh on older trees may need wider spacing if foliage is thin.

With varieties like Baldwin which bear on the ends of the branches we remove the terminal apple first. If part of the fruit is defective or abnormal in shape or size it is found and removed. If there are still too many, clusters of two or more to a spur are thinned to one; those most shaded or liable to be limb-rubbed are removed, and finally, if necessary, normal apples are taken so as to leave the rest spaced as evenly as possible the desired distance apart.

With varieties like McIntosh which usually bear on spurs with considerable non-bearing wood at the outer ends of the branches and next the trunks, the age on this non-bearing wood must be considered, since it can be used by apples elsewhere on the branch or tree. The thinner should estimate the number of apples required for correct spacing and leave enough wherever they may be, to provide the proper load.

One worker is enough for a small tree. When trees are large enough for ladders one usually thins from the ground and one from the ladder. Three can often be used to advantage on large trees, a special "squirrel" climbing the branches and doing the inside work.

Leaving a cull apple may delay for at least a year the production of a good one on the spur on which it is growing. It may also weaken adjoining spurs so they cannot set fruit the following year, even though they may bloom. Cull apples can rarely be harvested and marketed at a profit. The greatest profit comes from annual crops of fine fruit even though the yield each year may not be as large as can be secured from a full load of tree run fruit in a bearing year on trees bearing biennially. It is therefore well to remove apples that will be culls even though the load remaining may not be all the tree could develop to the proper size. This is especially true when a large crop is expected with low prices resulting.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

A Farmers Camping Party

Last August after our farmers had laid by their crops, we got up a crowd and went on a short vacation tour of one week. The party consisted of 30 men and women, married and single, who went in automobiles and trucks to a place on the James River, known as "Burwells Bay," about 40 miles from home. Here we pitched our tents for the grand occasion.

We carried every convenience necessary to make such a party enjoyable which included beds and cots, properly furnished, cooking stove, chickens, hams, eggs, butter, coffee, tea, sugar, cakes, lemons and a 200-lb. block of ice. Of course, all cooking utensils, plates, dishes, etc., were also carried. Some also carried cameras to snap pictures of one another and different scenes. We could catch our own fish and crabs to eat, which was great sport for most of us. Bathing was also the order of the day. All had one of the grandest times of their lives, and are looking forward to just such another occasion the coming August or September.

After a strenuous year's hard labor, farmers are entitled to such a rest or recreation as well as the city folks. Again, a real vacation does not mean altogether rest for taking long journeys to strange places, but rather a change from the constant duty of routine work. It is doing the same thing month after month, and year after year, that makes life a rather hard, difficult task, and creates a longing or desire for other places and scenes.

Think of the cool, shady spot on the river bank or beach, get up a party and start out for at least a week. You will come home rested and greatly benefitted.

Prince George Co., Va. W. H. H.

ROADSIDE MARKETING, by Gilbert S. Watts. This is a new and practical book on a subject of growing interest, particularly to farmers near main roads. How to make the stand, grade and display the produce and sell it, are some of the essential points covered. Published by Orange Judd Pub. Co., Inc., New York, price $1.25. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

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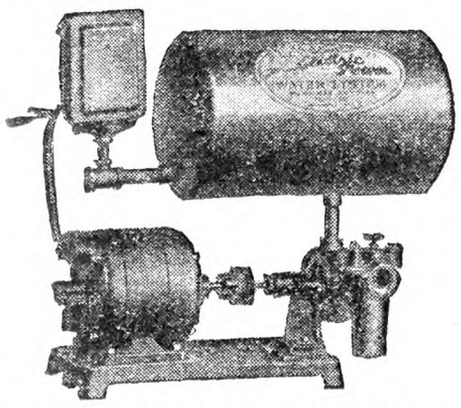

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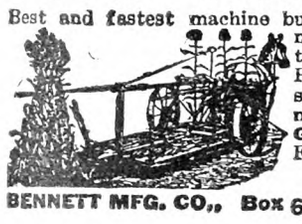

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Black Mold on Grape and Nectarine

Will you tell us what sort of disease affects the enclosed leaves of grapes and nectarines, grown under glass, and what spray should be used? S. H. N.
New York.

Examination of the above specimens suggests that "black mold" is the trouble in question. This mold is made possible on the foliage through the honey-dew secreted by plant lice, the mold growing in the honey-dew as a medium. Hence in order to prevent in the future the development of this it will be necessary to spray with some contact insecticide as nicotine sulphate, that the lice may be killed. This material may be purchased in any desired quantity and full directions are given on the container for the control of the various pests. It should perhaps be suggested that late applications should be avoided, that is those planned after the fruit begins to color. F. E. G.

Hollyhock Rust

What can I do with my hollyhocks? They were the most beautiful plants, but now they are beginning to get little rusty colored spots under the leaves which grow until they stick out like warts. The trouble persists until the leaves are destroyed.
Burnside, N. Y. A. C. L.

The trouble affecting the hollyhock leaves is rust. This is a serious trouble, native to Chile, which was introduced into Europe about 60 years ago. In serious cases, the whole plant may wither and die; with a slight attack the leaves remain green, and the plant may bloom. The wart-like protuberances, yellow to brown, are very noticeable. It is recommended to sponge the affected parts with a solution of permanganate of potash. Prepare a saturated solution; that is, dissolve as much of the chemical as the water will take up. Then dilute two tablespoons of the saturated solution with a quart of water. In the Fall, gather up and burn the leaves and stems remaining. In some sections the trouble is now so serious that it is almost useless to try to grow hollyhocks.

Corn-borer in Roses

Have any of your readers had trouble with the European corn-borer in rambler roses? I noticed a number of tips wilted over. On investigating found they had been hollowed out, and on opening found the corn-borer very much at home, also found one in the stem of a wild daisy in the garden. It would be interesting to know if others have had like experience.
Burton, Ohio. J. B. V.

Three Questions Await Answers

I have a pasture with a blind ditch which I am starting as soon as dry enough to grade into an ice pond and small Summer lake, using the ditch as outlet. 2. I have a space of 75 feet in length, with any desired width, where I wish to build a hothouse, with my own labor, and my own timber. I already have started hotbeds near. 3. I also have 1917 Ford, which I would like to use as tractor, and rig up a line-shaft in shed to run machines from it. H. A. H.
New York.

Aliens Can Own Farms

Would you tell me if there is any law preventing an alien from owning a farm in New York State? O. J.

There is no law to prevent an alien from owning property in New York State. Of course, it is desirable for anybody who wishes to buy property to become naturalized, as it gives him a rather different standing in the community, makes him a voter, and in many cases we think increases his own courage in taking hold of a farm and running it.

Beans As Cow Feed

On back cover of June 16 issue L. A. B. asks about beans for cow feed. About ten years ago I experimented some with beans as a cow feed. They are valuable as a source of protein but are not palatable to cows. We found that up to 10 per cent was nearly the limit that could be mixed. Above that amount some cows do not relish them. Another miller experimented with them at the same time, and his results were about the same as ours.

He found that by roasting them more could be used in the mixture. We abandoned them as the available supply at economical prices was limited. The beans we used were mixed beans of all varieties imported from Mexico and South America mostly. If you have only a few hundred pounds you might try cooking them for cows or hogs also. W. B. T.
Schenectady Co., N. Y.

Stumpage Value of Trees

Could you advise me what oak trees are worth on the stump, 12 inches and larger, trees to be cut by purchaser?
Great Notch, N. J. J. H. S.

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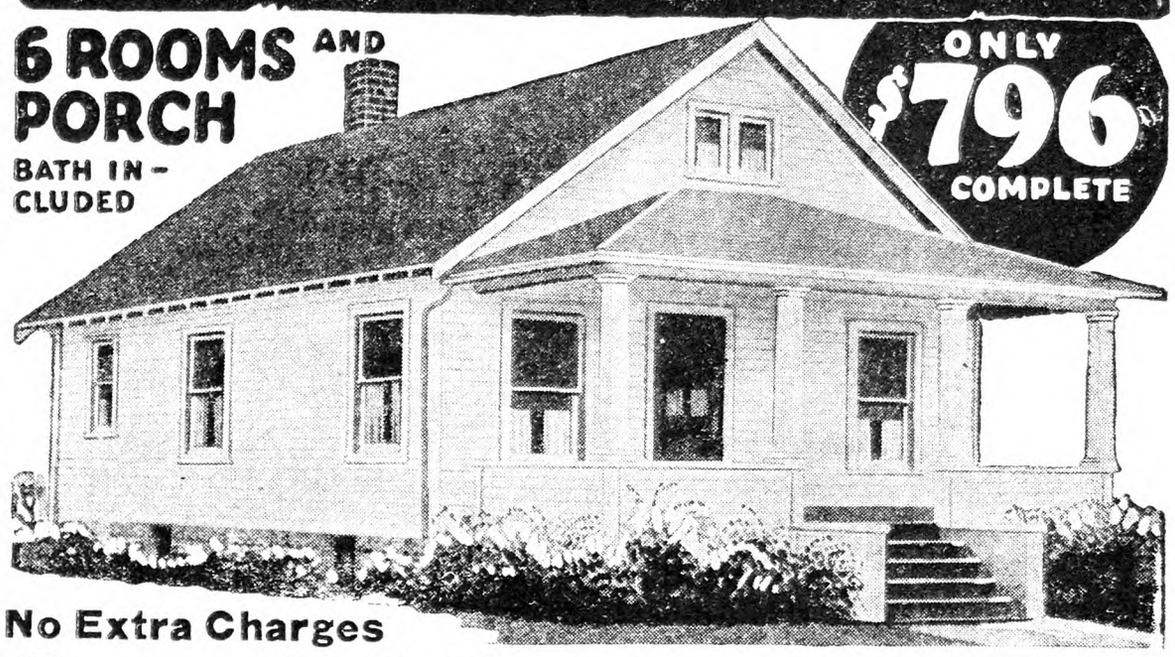

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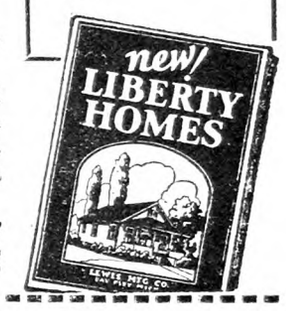

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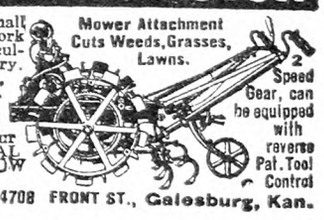

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On an Ohio Farm

The glory of a dewy morning in the country cannot be overpraised by the poet or the lover of the beauties of nature in all the sweet freshness of a Summer morning. Frequent rains have made the foliage and shrubbery lush-green. The contrast of shades in view from the porch is worthy of note. There are long morning shadows on the grass, showing the deepest emerald greens and the blue-greens in the shadows that artists love to portray. In sunlit spaces, sparkling with dew, purple grackles are hunting for food, or the robin hops along for earthworms or perhaps the friendly cardinal, with his flash of red, or his mate, less gay but quite as attractive on close view.

This year a pair of cardinals made their nest in the honeysuckle by the dining-room window, near the sash, yet secluded by the growing vines. The driveway passes very near, and the family cat is often about, but the nestlings were safely launched in this so-called troubled world. I heard a strange note in the plum tree one day and, on looking up, saw the male redbird hop down on a limb beside the less gay bird which I guessed to be the mate-mother. I found, however, that this was a nestling which the male was feeding, and this to me was a new bird note, as I had supposed that the youngsters fed themselves after being able to fly. A sort of baby, peevish note came from the offspring as a teasing plea for more food.

The roses have thriven luxuriantly in this moist weather. Delphiniums, Campanulas (Canterbury bells) and earliest Pyrethrum or painted daisies were very pretty in pink shades and white. An American Pillar climbing rose on the porch, with its shades of deep and pale-pink showing the yellow center, has been especially full of bloom. A Sliver Moon close to it has creamy-white half-double roses, and in front a clump of blue Delphiniums has made a very charming color combination. Our old friend Crimson Rambler on the lawn fence makes masses of color in the hedge. It may not be artistic, but it pleases passersby.

Now the wild pink dog roses are coming out in places, and the backyard has numerous elders, with lacy, cool-looking clusters. Anthony Waterer Spiræa and thimbleberry blooms need this white to tone the pink of their flowers.

The country quiet is broken only by the twitter of feathered friends or a passing car or the postman's stopping at the mail-box. Earlier, many trucks and cars and even trams pass, as the farm hands go out from the village to help in haying. The first Alfalfa crop is mostly safely garnered. Bakers' trucks and cream haulers from neighboring towns pass by usually early in the day. This is not a Garden of Eden. There are dusty days when the grinding of farm grain, ladened wagons or noisy trucks make the hot days irksome, but the calcium-chloride that we apply to the road, even on the fresh gravel, is keeping down the dust, though a full application has not been used until the gravel is packed. This salt-like mixture is more satisfactory than oil. It is easier to put on and quite lasting in effect. Living on a corner, we get dust two ways. The lesser-traveled road is not usually treated, but to be able to have front windows open and to sit on the porch is quite a satisfaction if only we could dust down the mosquitoes.

The quiet of the scene is broken by the blat of lambs that, with the ewes, have been pastured on the lawn for several periods, being kept from the flowers and shrubs by a movable wire fence. It gave me great joy to see Dorset sheep again on our land. The ewes trim up and off some ugly weeds and enrich the grass. They are really a decoration to a sheep-loving countrywomen. The son-farmer made various explanations before venturing this lawn-mowing sheep scheme, but it meets with approval, and is a time-saver for mowing a large lawn. Of course, the borders have to be mowed and the whole yard gone over occasionally.

The corn grows in spite of late planting, on account of wet land, and weeds caused by excessive rain. Many fields of barley are showing signs of ripening (July 12). It and oats were sown in fields where wheat was winter-killed. Very few fields of wheat survived the open Winter in this latitude, but 60 miles north where more snow stayed on, there is plenty of wheat. Barley is excellent feed for hogs, sheep and chickens. Oats are fed more than they used to be to hogs, especially young stock.

MRS. FLORENCE S. WING.
Champaign Co., Ohio.

The South Jersey Gladiolus Show

The South Jersey Gladiolus Show will be staged at the new Vineland Y. M. C. A., August 7 and 8.

F. F. Rockwell, of Cape May, well-known floricultural writer, is serving on the prize schedule committee. Mrs. A. H. Austin, of Ravenna, Ohio, former supervisor of judges of the A. G. S.; J. A. Kemp, of Little Silver, president of the N. J. Gladiolus Society; Prof J. H. Clark, of New Brunswick; and C. C. White, of Hatfield, Pa., (all active in the New Jersey Gladiolus Society), will judge the Gladiolus classes. Mrs. J. M. Weston, director of the home and garden section of the *Haddon Fortnightly*, and Bill Jones, garden editor of the *Evening Courier*, will judge the miscellaneous flowers and the Junior Garden Club Section. The prize schedule will include a score card prepared by Mrs. Austin and brief general instructions on arrangement of flowers by Prof. H. O. Yates, supervisor of floriculture of the Camden County Vocational School. Prof. Yates will also give a lecture on the evening of August 8 on flower arrangement, using the Gladiolus to illustrate his talk. Mrs. Austin will have charge of the oral judging on the evening of the seventh. Both she and President Kemp will conduct round table discussions for the benefit of Gladiolus lovers during the exhibition. Mrs. Weston will give an address to the members of the Vineland Junior Garden Club of which there are 700 members. Members of the Federated Junior Garden Clubs of South Jersey are especially invited for this meeting. All interested are invited to attend these special programs.

News From Our Side Hill

Here it is the middle of July and pastures are better than they were the first of June. However, June was a mighty peculiar month this year; it was said to be the wettest June since 1881 and I can well believe it. It was a real life-saver for hay and grass. Haying will be a bit later than usual on account of the late growth but it looks as though a regular crop would be harvested after all. But the unusual amount of wet weather made the usual June cultivation of field crops impossible and they show the lack of it.

Even at this late date it is still too wet to run the cultivator on a part of the field of corn and a nice crop of ragweed is taking advantage of this fact to make a record growth. About the only remedy that I can see for it, is the old-fashioned hoe, and that takes more time than there is to spare just now. The potatoes are not so weedy, as they were on the hill and could be stirred well with the smoothing harrow at the right time to kill the small weeds. The potato vines look healthy and there are very few bugs on them yet.

We planted only the late kinds this year as the Southern grown crop rather spoils the market for our early ones. It used to be that our best paying potatoes were the early one that could be dug the latter part of July. There was always a demand for them and a good price but now the Southern crop can be shipped in to supply the demand for less than we can afford to grow them. Early potatoes seldom yield like the late crop so the price had to be good to make it pay to grow them at all.

Those four patriotic heifer calves are growing as fast as any we ever raised. Why patriotic? Two were born on Lincoln's birthday and two on Washington's. A short time ago was the first time they had been tied out of doors. Did they make their presence known to the world at large? They did and we were glad, when their vocal cords were worn to a frazzle and they could only offer a faint "baaa" of protest against a cruel fate that tied them in the orchard instead of the hot stable. After the strangeness wore off they were as happy and contented as ever. The only unpleasant part of having them there is that if they could see me when it is anywhere near feeding time, they tune up again until their hunger is satisfied. We really pay as much, or more, for a heifer that we raise as we could buy one for. But there is one advantage—we know these are from good healthy cows and so stand a better chance of making good profitable milkers.

The strawberry crop is nearly all gone now and was not especially good. True, the quack grass got too good a start and will have to be cleaned out by main strength if the patch amounts to much. It was the grass alone that caused the short crop. There was a large bloom but the fruit did not fulfill the promises of blossom time. Even a small crop kept us busy. Dad and I were alone to pick them mostly and we both have so many other demands on our time. The selling part was easy as we took all the orders over the 'phone and just delivered them as ordered. Now picking strawberries is a lot of fun—sometimes. One day when it was 93 in the north side of the porch, we nearly melted picking them. It was one time when there was not a breeze stirring, not even on our sidehill. There is one pleasant thing about strawberry time, —shortcake. We have had fresh or shortcake nearly every day and it is still a welcome addition when a few fresh berries can be found. Almost any other fruit is good but strawberries are easily away in the lead as a favorite in our family.

The roses are a riot of bloom. The hollyhocks lift their lovely rows of bloom spikes ready to carry on when the roses fade. The sweet peas center our table with their fragrant beauty. Lots of old favorites are growing up for Autumn blooming. The flowers are such a comfort both to the eye and heart. We take a choice bunch of blossoms that we have loved and tended and carry them gently to that Silent City. There we are comforted a little in the thought of the one whose memory we would ever keep.

N. Y. STATE FARMER'S WIFE.

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

It is a perfect morning out here at a little town called Eagle Butte, S. D. The Parson came out to a rural church conference at Madison, Wis., held at the State College. It did not seem as though he ever hated to do anything so much in his life as to start out on that trip. There seemed to be everything to do, both on the farm and in the missions. Trying to hay it with two fair days out of 14, and no horse—depending on neighbors is not what it is cracked up to be. George is up in Vermont earning a dollar working for Uncle Closson, and Shelley had gone to a conference at Wellesley College to get a special course in choir training. "Just why," said the Parson to Mrs. Parson, "should I rise up as weary as I feel, and start this morning, June 30, for Wisconsin?" But a letter trying to get out of it had only resulted in a telegram saying, "Be sure and come," so there seemed nothing else to do.

MADISON. — Madison is certainly a beautiful city, lying as it does, on a peninsula between two lakes—one lake is 28 miles around and 85 feet deep. A fellow who took us around said his brother caught a pickerel that weighed 20 lbs. the week before. These people in Madison actually seem to think more of the kind of town they live in than its size, which is a most refreshing thing in these days.

THE COLLEGE.—The college is wonderfully situated along the lake and has superb buildings. They have some 8,000 students in the Winter, and more than 5,000 taking Summer courses. It is a great thing to have all these buildings that belong to the people in use and to have all these young people have this advantage.

THE CONFERENCE.—One gets quite a lot of ideas at these conferences—some small part of them you use and the other 99 per cent stays snugly away, up on the shelf, in the notebook. I suppose if a man learns really one thing and uses it, the whole matter pays, like the man who said he knew two tunes—one was Yankee Doodle and the other wasn't. One good idea those speakers got off was in regard to those "surveys" and "investigations." Don't survey a farmer or what is ten times worse investigate him. Use the term, "Get acquainted." Say, "Well, I've come to live around here awhile and thought I'd drop down and get acquainted." Then start in about most anything except going to church, and you are off for a good hour. If a minister hasn't any better reasons for calling on people than to get after them about not coming to church, then he might as well let him ask himself, "If they start in will they keep it up?"

MINNESOTA.—From here the Parson started west with some people he knew, living and doing missionary work out on the crow reservation for Indians in South Dakota. By the map you can see how we went a long way in Wisconsin—certainly a great dairy State and such fine dairy cows—mostly Holsteins. We crossed the State of Minnesota to a wonderful State with its Alfalfa and corn and grain and unused fields.

TOURISTS ACCOMMODATED. — Talk about houses taking in tourists—the Parson never saw anything like the number of houses doing that. We stayed in one such place one night on the edge of a town. There were nine in our party—seven adults and two children. This woman also had another party that night—three women. One of these women said she drove 350 miles the day before and had expected to drive 380 that day but it getting dark she stopped at a little over 300. This house, where we stopped, has all the tourists it can care for at $1 per person for lodging and breakfasts at 35, 50 or 65 cents. The first was very satisfactory indeed, for our party—cereals, coffee, jam, butter and toast and Jersey cream and milk all in abundance. The rooms were so sweet and clean and freshly prepared.

SIOUX FALLS.—On Sunday morning, July 8, we reached Sioux Falls, S. D., and the Parson preached in the Cathedral there at the morning service. He told them much of the relations of farming and industry, both East and West, and what seemed to be the matter with the situation and how we must all try to get the other fellow's viewpoint. After the service the State commissioner of rural credits came to him and arranged for a long interview for the afternoon. Later in the week at his invitation the Parson met him at the State House in Pierre, and he took me all about in his auto, even showing me the monument erected at center of North America, just a little out of Pierre.

AN INDIAN GATHERING.—But where in the world do you suppose the Parson is sitting as he writes these very words? Away out here, 17 miles beyond Timber Lake, in the very northwestern corner of South Dakota, in the vestry room of a little Episcopal chapel. Out at the organ this very minute are four lusty Indians singing as a quartette, one playing the organ, and out of this little window, as the Parson looks there are more than 300 tents pitched, more than 400 horses grubbing around and more than 1,500 people, mostly Indians. Just this instant this Indian quartette, out here in the chapel, is striking up "Speed Away," and they certainly do sing it fine—Dakota language.

A CONVOCATION.—This is the great Indian Convocation of the Episcopal Church which has done so much for these people. By Sunday there will be over 2,000 here, and once they had over 3,000 Indians; 1,200 would sit at the tables at one time. For one dinner the Indian women made over 750 pies. The best of the old "Pow-wow" has been brought over and leavened with the touch of Christianity, so wisely did the great Bishop Hare minister to these people all these years. His monument—a simple cross—stands over his grave at Sioux Falls.

ORDERLY.—With this crowd, there is no police or need of any, no tearing around by young fellows, no noise whatever. Just out the window here is a group of seven young fellows sitting on their horses all bunched together, sort of visiting but all so quiet. Of course there is no shade, not a sign of a tree, worthy the name, as far as the eye can reach, and that is a long way. "How many acres of land can I see looking off there?" asked the Parson. "Oh, probably from fifty to sixty thousand," came the answer. Land, land and beyond horizon of land, more land.

A COMFORT. — Yes, a comfort, that is what it is—this gathering of the ancient race. No gambling, or swindlers; no money made or to be made by anyone; just a great gathering of a native people in a native way to worship the Great Father—made greater and more fatherly by the leaven of the kindly Christian touch. Delegates from all the other reservations are the guests of this Standing Rock Division, and among other things 31 steers worth over $3,000, and $1,000 worth of groceries were provided.

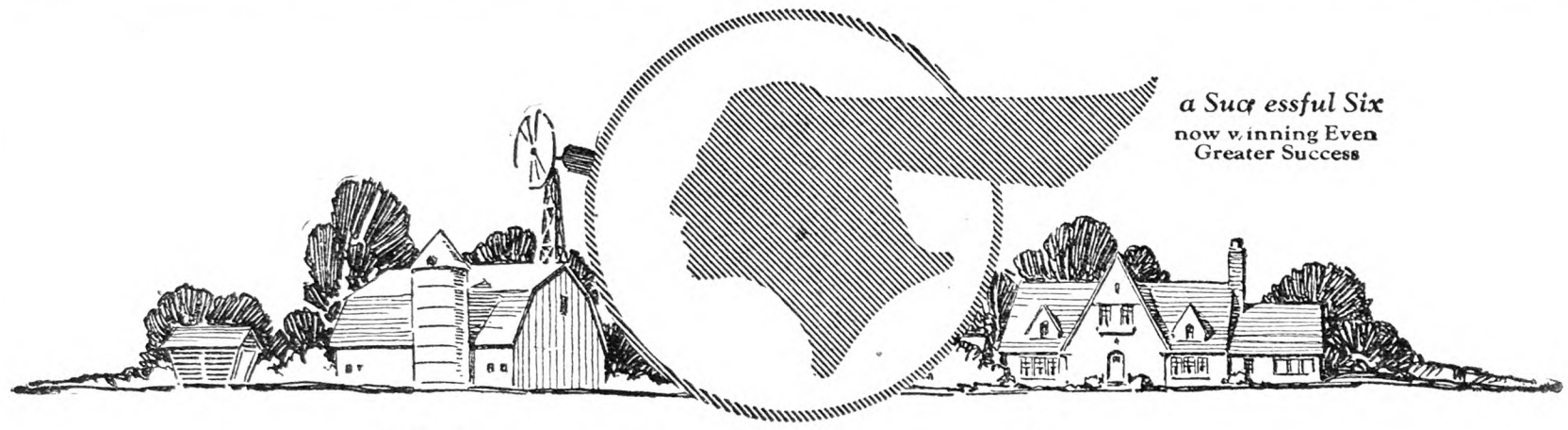
Crimson Clover

Crimson clover is a fine land improver, but care has to be taken in sowing, because if the land is not suitable, or if sown too early or too late, there will be a poor stand. The young plants are easily killed by hot weather or dry weather. Cold weather will also kill the plants if they are small.

The land should be plowed several weeks before sowing to allow the soil to settle. Crimson clover does not do so well on light sand, heavy wet soil or rough new ground. The seed should be sown shallow, about an inch deep; sow when the soil contains plenty of moisture just before or after a rain. If sown when ground is dry, a poor stand will result. Or if sown too early hot weather will kill the plants. If sown too late they will not get growth enough before Winter and will be killed by cold. A good time to sow the seed in the vicinity of Washington and Baltimore is August 10 to September 1. It takes about 15 pounds of seed to sow an acre. When sown in a field for the first time the seed or soil should be inoculated. If fertilizer is used apply about 300 lbs. of acid phosphate or a mixture of 400 pounds containing 10 to 12 per cent acid phosphate, and 2 to 4 per cent potash per acre. An application of lime will help in most soils. Crimson clover is often sown in corn at the last cultivation.

If the land is good the Winter's supply of turnips can be raised in the Crimson clover, using at the rate of one pound of turnip seed per acre. It is best to mix the turnip and clover seed together before sowing. R. C.

"YOU say he is a typical American patriot, but what do you mean by that?" "That he hangs out the flag on holidays if reminded of it, hums the national anthem after the second line, forgets to register and kicks about the men the others have voted into office."—Cincinnati Enquirer.



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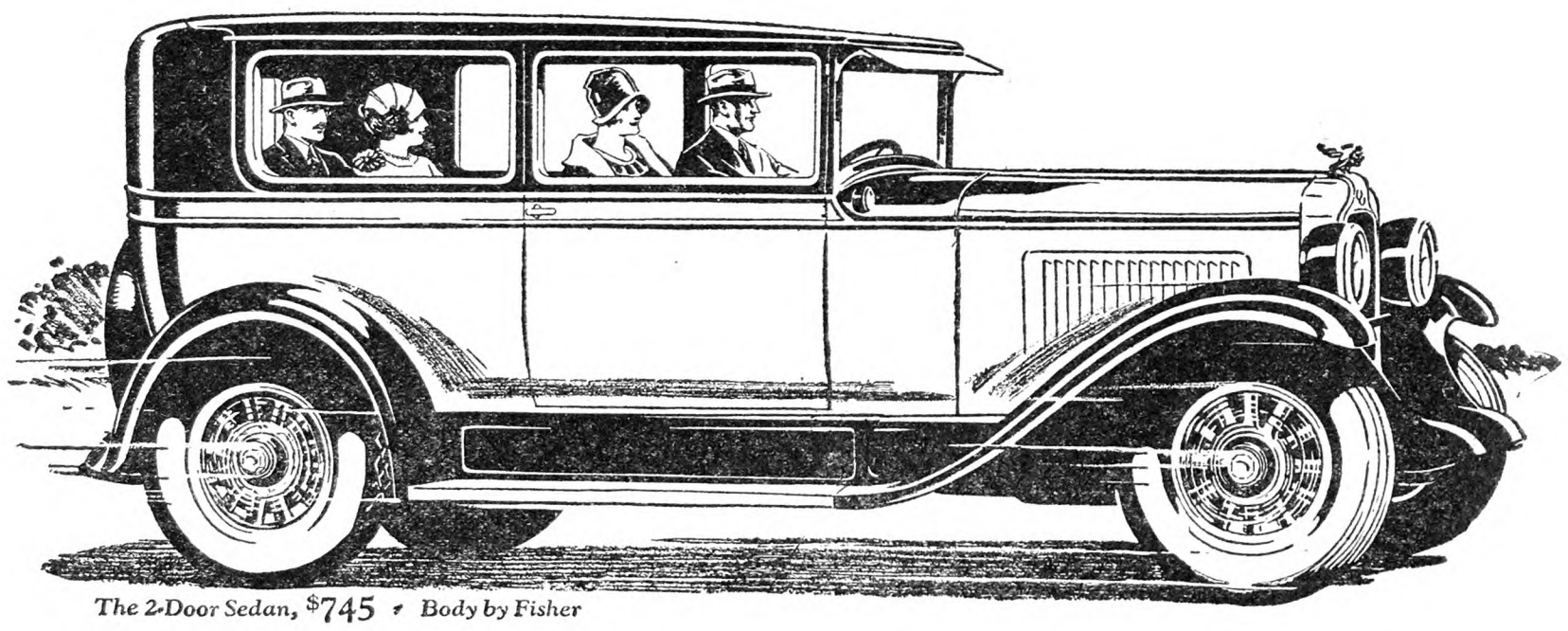

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

There seems to be some chance of injury from using old discolored sulphur-lime dusts. The darker the color of the dust, the greater the chance for injury resulting from its use.

Having in mind the readiness with which pure sulphur dust takes fire in the duster, particularly at the blow-pipe, we tried it out as a rock-pile cleaner last week. The duster was run as usual and the dust ignited with a match as it left the pipe, giving a large-sized blow-torch which roared loudly. It did not stay lit as well as when the fire is accidental, but once the pile started to burn it did very well, quickly cleaning up the weeds and brush. There are two precautions to this method—have a fire extinguisher at hand if anything goes wrong, and do not try it when the smoke can blow over any fruit or forest trees of value when the leaves are on, as the fumes will kill everything they touch in the line of foliage. The operator will not need to be told twice that the smoke should not be inhaled. Within its limitations, it works pretty well. Next Winter, we are going to try it on an old troublesome stone fence-row, first cutting out the trees in it, then flaming the row thoroughly from the windward side.

Local hails have inflicted more or less damage in at least several important fruit districts of the State, giving the hail insurance adjusters something to do where this insurance was in force. Hail is one of the more important hazards of the fruit industry in the commercial car-lot area of Southern Pennsylvania. A grower from this section insured one of his orchards which seemed annually to be injured to some extent by hail, leaving unprotected another orchard where hail had been of no consequence in the past. Hail visited the uncovered planting, and kept almost entirely away from the insured area.

Debudded apple trees have been spoken of in this column several times. One unfortunate feature of this type of training showed up this year. It will be recalled that only the buds which are desired to grow are left on these newly planted whips. Our Pennsylvania deer carry the matter still farther, and occasionally remove the remaining buds or part of them. It can readily be seen that this sort of work is a serious drawback to the future condition of the tree, since in debudding only three to five buds are left at the desired positions on the trees, and the loss of any of them means setback, at least of a temporary nature.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a new bulletin on training and pruning apple trees. This contains many pictures of apple trees as they were carried through successive years training and pruning from planting to six years. Illustrations and directions for debudding are also given. Anyone may obtain a free copy by addressing the station at State College, Pa.

The British Parliament has received the imported apple marking draft. This bill, requiring a mark or label clearly indicating the source of origin of all fresh apples imported into the British market, was recently presented to this body, according to the American Agricultural Commissioner in London. Parliamentary action on the order is not expected before August 1.

The State Department of Agriculture has prepared an exhibit which is to be shown at as many of the usual county fairs as is possible this Summer. It consists of an enlarged colored drawing of an adult Japanese beetle, a map of the State with electric lights flashing to show the spread of the European corn-borer, actual specimens of many costly insect pests of plants and live stock, and several colored pictures of well-graded samples of some of Pennsylvania's finest fruits and vegetables.

The grape freight rate reduction of 25 per cent is to go into effect on September 1. This will benefit Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania. The joint freight rate committee representing the Horticultural Societies of Virginia-West Virginia has decided to start action at once before the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking lower freight rates on apples and peaches from this district to market territory in all directions. The case has been placed in the hands of attorneys for the respective State corporation commissions. A freight rate specialist has been engaged to prepare the case, including rate data, exhibits and other material necessary to present to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case will cost at least $10,000. West Virginia will assume one-third of the expense. Pennsylvania growers in Adams, York, Franklin and Cumberland counties, our car-lot region, will be asked to aid in financial support, since the requested rate reduction will also affect them. The other important apple producing counties in this State will not be directly requested for funds, although no contributions will be declined from any of these sections.

The Virginia State Horticultural Society is trying to kill the rumor in that State that the English apple crop is very light, since no one really knows the true situation yet. The export market is of great importance to Virginia growers, particularly with their Albemarle Pippins, Yorks, Winesaps and Ben Davis.

From what we have gathered recently, we expect the tub basket to show a considerable increase this year in number used. Boxes will also be more popular. These two packages are thriving at the expense of the barrel which is losing ground rapidly in much of this State.

R. H. SUDDS.

On an Illinois Farm

I was not born and reared on a farm, but I have lived on a 240-acre grain farm in Central Illinois for the last 14 years. This is a very busy time in Illinois. Corn—acres and acres of it—shoots up overnight. Every effort is being made to get it laid by while the plows can get through it. The excessive heat of the last few weeks has been hard on horses and men, and showers have delayed the work until many fields will not be cultivated three times. There are plenty of fields of small corn, the corn having been planted late. It will never mature if we have an early frost; but, generally speaking, Illinois has not had such good prospects for a corn crop in several years.

We have had too much rain, too little rain and chinch bugs, and now they tell us the corn-borer is coming, but unless it hurries it will not get us this year. Every one enjoys the sight of field after field and row after row of waving blades, the waxy finish and deep green color bearing witness to its health.

With all of this acreage of corn, very few tractor planters and cultivators are in use, although the tractor is generally used for seedbed preparation. I sometimes wonder if there is ever a busier time for the Illinois farmer than at this time of the year; especially if corn plowing is delayed or harvest comes a little early.

An increased acreage is being sown to barley each year, as it yields better and brings a better price than oats. Just south of our house, a combine looms like a huge monster in a field where barley was thrashed yesterday afternoon. The yield was between 37 and 38 busuhels an acre—much better than the wheat or oat yield for several years. Wheat was winterkilled. It is the old old story: good price and no wheat.

We have another field of barley to thrash, but as it was too green the men decided to let it stand a few days. Now there are only two extra men to feed. What farm woman has entirely recovered from the shock of harvest time without men, men, men and an orgy of cooking? My time will come, for we have 25 acres of oats which we will cut with the binder and thrash with the thrashing machine. The barley is thrashed with the combine because it is bearded and disagreeable to handle. Some men use the combine for all small grain, but because of the high bushel rate charged and the fear that the combine (the machine is seldom individually owned) may not get to the grain when it is ready to thrash, most farmers still use the thrashing machine.

Our men are thinking of oats, barley and wheat cutting, corn plowing, haymaking and Soy beans to rotary hoe, while the women are a second with green beans, peas, beets, raspberries and blackberries to can and the everlasting weeds to battle.

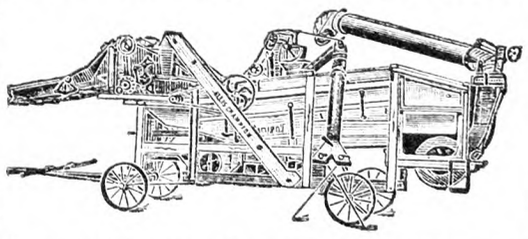
I must tell L. B. R., of Michigan, about the rotary hoe. We have had one for several years. This year, due to numerous rains after planting, many new rotaries were sold by implement dealers. The rotary hoe will make no impression on Canada thistles or milk weeds. It is designed to break up the soil crust, stir the soil close to young plants, allow air and light to warm the soil, and to destroy young weeds just starting to take root.

The hoe is made of a series of jagged-pointed knives which rotate on a shaft in such a manner that they strike the ground at intervals of 2½ inches. Unless the point of one of these knives should strike the center of the thistle or milkweed, it would have no effect upon it, although it will satisfactorily uproot small plants, even crabgrass, if very small, by tearing up the crust. It works best on crusted ground, being used extensively for Soy bean cultivation and the cultivating of corn too small to be plowed.

MRS. THORA M. CARMEAN.

Macon Co., Ill.

Ellis Champion Threshers



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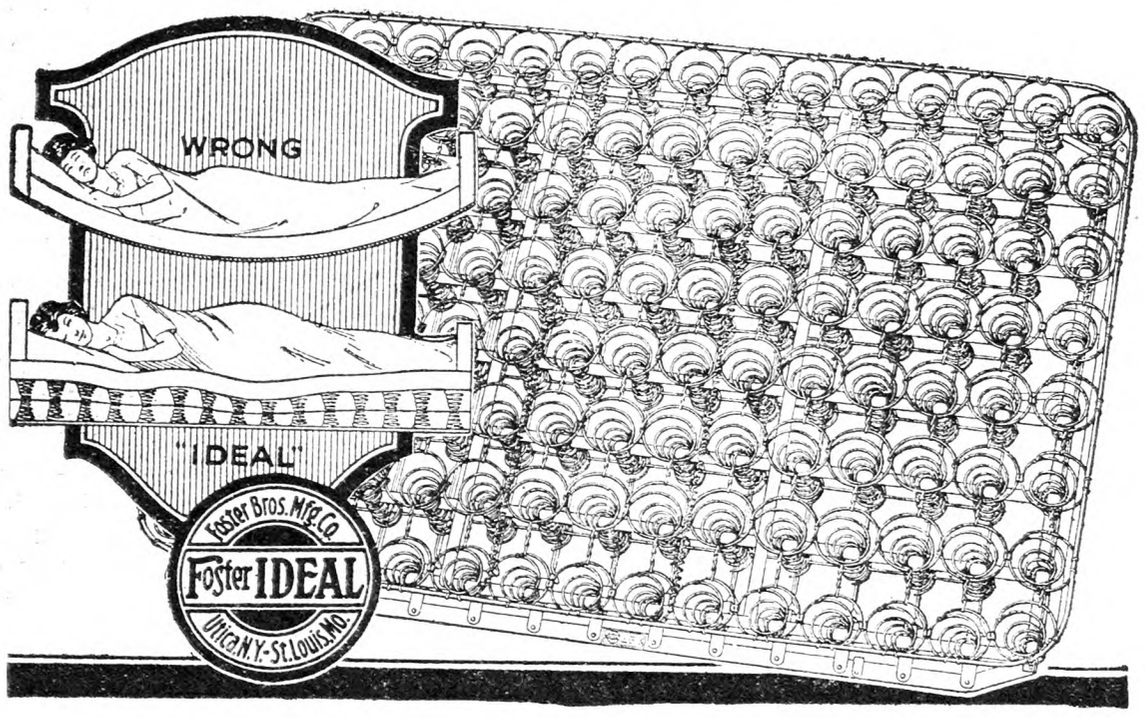

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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We are very busy—but glad!

THIS is the ending of a letter from a friend who after three years on a farm in New York State, which he looked some time to find, discovers that he has a home, as well as a farm, and good reason for gladness. Yes, gladness is better than a grouch—for the one who has it and those he meets.

*

THE occupations, habits and living conditions of vast city populations have greatly changed in recent years. It is not commonly realized to what a marked extent this change has discriminated in butcher shops and grocery stores against large, old-style cuts of fat meat, several fruits and vegetables of exceptional size, and numerous cumbersome units of merchandise. Producers and processors of foods and manufacturers of staple commodities have responded to the new demands of the consuming public. Beef makers have practically abandoned the old-fashioned, aged steer, weighing nearly a ton when fat, and concentrated on the production of "baby beef"—a steer weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. at a year old. Lamb is much more popularly demanded than mutton. Fat in meats is penalized by most consumers in cities and towns; they ask for lean meats in small cuts. Hog breeders are coming back to the medium-size, as against the giant or big-type, of market hog. Peaches that are too large to slip into mason jars are not bought by experienced housewives. One rarely sees a 12-ounce tomato, a watermelon as large as a nail keg, a muskmelon the size of a football, or a dill pickle as long and thick as a link of Summer sausage. We have not seen an eight-pound cabbage or a 30-pound turkey in a long time in a city market. At Cornell University Dr. C. H. Myers said to us recently that cabbages nowadays must weigh about two or three pounds in order to sell themselves to the rank and file of city apartment dwellers. All along the line, big things appear to be contracting and losing some of their "fat." This is made necessary by the cramped living quarters and the hand-to-mouth buying of most urban people. Some groups of producers on farms have been benfited to some extent by the economies which they can effect in growing the small-package style of animal, fruit or vegetable, and in the more rapid turnover which can thereby be secured in certain instances.

*

THE Iowa Station has presented some interesting studies on the amount of time a honey bee requires to do certain of her necessary tasks. The average speed of a worker was found to be a little less than 15 miles per hour in a calm, and that an hour was ample time for a nectar-carrier to make a round trip, of which ten trips a day were the average number under favorable conditions. The pollen-carriers required greatly varying times, but when gathering corn pollen under favorable conditions, 15 minutes were enough. Since corn pollen is not usually available after noon, no daily average could be worked out. Water-carriers can make a round trip in about five minutes when the supply is near, or from 50 to 100 a day. The field bees normally spend less than five minutes in the hive between trips, regardless of whether they carry nectar, pollen or water.

*

IN RECENT issues pasture improvement has been discussed. Mr. Woodward's thoughtful article on page 1025 gives what may be called the strictly farm viewpoint—the possibilities in a practical and economical way on the individual farm. The problem is now complicated because of the danger of spreading worm infestation in sheep and the contagious abortion germ in cattle through the manure. Pastures need to be rotated in a way formerly thought unnecessary. Large flocks of sheep once roamed the slate land pastures of the East, which improved instead of running out. Those farms usually contained 200 to 300 acres, and the sheep pastures were not too closely nibbled down. Now and then a farmer got a good crop of rye from one of those slate fields, which was then seeded down and sheep turned on to continue their soil improvement work. That was the only care and fertilizer those fields had. They produced wool and mutton and the sheep did most of the work. With the present necessity for rotation, judicious use of nitrates and phosphorus will help these pastures.

*

HEAVY production in some lines will be partly relieved by renewed activity of the canning business. Crops grown for canning, including the leading ones, sweet corn, tomatoes and string beans, showed about average condition on July 1, according to reports put out the middle of the month. Peas were well above average. Tomato acreage for canning is about the same as last season, which means lighter than in other recent seasons. Gains are greatest in Indiana, New Jersey, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky and the decreases greatest in Maryland and California. Maryland seems to have shifted some tomato land to beans and corn, showing 3,000 acres more land in corn for canning, and 1,000 acres more in beans. Many other States increased their acreage of canning corn, making a total gain of over one-third or some 80,000 acres, which is fully up to the average of recent years and suggests full recovery in that line of canning. Most of the 15 leading States show gains in this crop of which five-sixths is produced in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Maryland and New York. Snap beans for canning have been increased about one-third in acreage, which is the largest in five years.

*

THE remarkable progress in aviation gives us an opportunity to speculate pleasantly with regard to the future of what might be called commercial or industrial flying as distinct from that engaged in for sport or pleasure. We are likely, however, to overlook some of the things that have already been accomplished, paying more attention to such spectacular feats as crossing the ocean or encircling the pole than to the far more useful ones of carrying people or parcels quickly and safely from one point to another in the natural channels of transportation. A growing uneasiness in this country because of the increasing scarcity of country doctors may yet be abated by measures already adopted in Australia. In a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, its London correspondent tells of an air service in that island continent that is very suggestive of future possibilities. This service is that of carrying medical and surgical aid to inland areas remote from the better settled sections of the country. The Australian Inland Mission has for years included medical aid in its work for the religious welfare of the people. The wireless telephone has already reduced the difficulties in communication, and arrangements have now been made with an established aerial transport system to carry the mission's ministry in medical and surgical lines to points in the interior table land districts where settlers may be as far as 400 miles from a physician. A pilot and an airplane will be in readiness at a central point and it is expected that at least 25,000 miles will be covered during the first year. The plan has been given the support of the government and of various large commercial enterprises and will be extended if it proves of sufficient value.

*

THERE are several practical methods of handling strawberry beds after fruiting. We have printed some of these, and on page 1024 others are given. All who keep a strawberry patch clean will agree with our Pennsylvania friend that it is not done by "walking along the rows and singing merry songs." Work, both careful and persistent, is needed. His methods may well be called strawberry culture de luxe, bringing the topnotch of satisfaction and berries. It is interesting to note that one of his varieties is Campbell, introduced years ago, but not now listed by many plant men. Old varieties are not likely to "run out" in the hands of those who like them and continue propagating from the best individuals. The choicest Dunlap plants we ever had were got from the originator, Mr. Reasoner, who was so much interested in the variety that he kept it pure and up to its best possibilities. Mr. Keith, on page 1024 tells how a plantation may be kept going a year or two longer when one may feel disposed to plow it under. Doubtless replanting may often be more desirable, but the method of "renewing" ensures a crop next season, and the better the renewing job is done the better the crop will be.

*

A MILK borne disease with a comparatively unfamiliar name has appeared with considerable frequency in this country within the last 20 years, a recent outbreak in Lee, Mass., having involved nearly one-tenth of the population of that village and having caused 15 deaths. This disease is known as septic sore throat, a name that well describes it. It is caused by drinking milk from the inflamed udder of a cow, the udder having first been infected by the hands of a milker suffering from tonsilitis. Its symptoms are those of an attack of acute tonsilitis, with headache, fever, muscular soreness and a prostration that may lead to a diagnosis of the grip. In the Massachusetts outbreak spoken of, the epidemic was traced to a milker in a dairy that supplied the greater part of the milk sold in the village, no part of which milk was pasteurized. Pasteurization of the public milk supply is the best known safeguard against this and other communicable diseases that may be carried through milk, its value having been summed up in a recent report of a discussion of the Canadian Public Health Association in the statements that, properly carried out, it destroys about 99 per cent of the germs present in the milk at a cost of less than one-half cent per gallon; that the tendency toward scurvy in babies fed upon pasteurized milk may be readily overcome by the giving of orange juice, tomato juice or potato water and that it is superior to tuberculin testing as a safeguard against milk-borne tuberculosis.

*

I have for feed as hay, 20 acres of oats. What is the best stage in which to cut them to make the best hay? What is the approximate relative value of oat hay and good clover hay as milk producers? P. C. S.
Shrub Oak, N. Y.

OATS or any other cereal grass intended for use as hay should be cut when the grain is in the early milk stage. Most of us are more likely to be late than premature in cutting oats for hay. Sun-cured oat hay contains about 12 per cent water, 6.8 ash, 8.4 protein, 28 fiber, 41.7 nitrogen-free extract and 2.8 fat. Clover hay cured in the field contains about the same amount of water as oat hay, but more ash, less fiber and nitrogen-free extract, a little more fat and much more protein. Every dairyman knows that protein is the most important constituent of a hay or concentrate used for the production of milk. Clover hay, therefore, should have about a fourth more value than oat hay for dairy cows. Oat hay, however, has been experimentally grown and artificially cured at the New Jersey Experiment Station which contained 23 per cent protein. It was from a field sown July 17. The cutting and curing were done just 30 days thereafter. The yield was three-fourths of a ton per acre. An abundance of valuable, high-protein hays belonging to the cereal grass family can be grown in most eastern dairy regions, but it is well-nigh impossible, especially in a season like the present, satisfactorily to cure any kind of hay in the field. The artificial curing of hay plants, cut when at their best for the purpose, may in a few years pass out of the experimental into the practical farm stage. Hay-drying machinery is being developed and improved. It is more than probable that some day the work of this machinery will be so economical, in relation to the nutritive value of the hays which it cures, that in humid regions where the most and the best hay can be grown, artificially-cured hays will be the rule.

Brevities

ABOUT 110,000 acres of outdoor cucumbers are grown in this country.

CANADA'S commercial apple crop in 1927 was 2,810,000 barrels, valued at $10, 411,035.

A FAVORABLE outlook for the swine industry during the next two years is indicated by the midsummer hog-outlook report of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

THE Mexican bean beetle is reported in Maryland and Virginia, in the vicinity of Washington. Spraying or dusting with magnesium arsenate or calcium arsenate is advised as the best control measure so far. Both beetles and larvæ are destructive.

THE New Hampshire Station recommends 8-4-50 Bordeaux for potatoes—8 lbs. copper sulphate and 4 lbs. quicklime to 50 gallons of water, used regularly at 14-day intervals, with an arsenical added for potato bugs. It is better applied when the foliage is dry. If copper lime dust is used, it should contain not less than 6 nor more than 10 per cent metallic copper and should be applied every seven days.

Doctor Harris Retires

DR. Louis I. Harris has resigned as Commissioner of the Board of Health of the City of New York. The resignation has been accepted by Mayor Walker. Dr. Harris says that he resigns at his own option and without any political pressure. He has accepted a position as health expert with the National Dairy Products' Corporation which is the holding corporation for a chain of milk and ice cream concerns extending from New York to Chicago, including the Sheffield Farms' Company of New York.

The retirement of Dr. Harris has been rumored and predicted and denied for some time. He attained considerable popularity from the prosecution of "bootleg" grafters in the city milk market, and some criticism because of an alleged over-zealous interference with the distribution of the milk supply both in the city and country. His letter, printed below, is a frank admission of some unnecessary hardships to farmers in the inspection system and indicates a spirit of fairness which has generally been credited to him.

Saner Milk Inspection

IN REFERENCE to milk inspection in country districts we have received the following from Dr. Harris of the city health department:

I have learned to my chagrin and amazement that there have been some instances where the men have visited undue hardship and severity upon farmers in instances where minor infractions of the law were involved. While I do not, for a moment, condone any infraction of the law, still I do not wish to deprive men of property rights and injure their business and their livelihood, by arbitrary action, except where a major offense against public health laws is committed. I am anxious that this be known, for it certainly is not our intention to encourage arbitrary and unduly severe punishment in cases where minor sanitary violations are discovered. I am making every effort now to have my inspectors understand that there is a golden mean between laxity in the enforcement of law and unreasoning and arbitrary severity, which is wholly out of proportion to the offense that may be discovered.

LOUIS I. HARRIS, Commissioner.

Milk and Cream Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for June, 1928

State of Origin	Milk 40-qt. Units	Cream 40-qt. Units	Condensed (Fresh) 40-qt. Units
New York	2,348,746	149,874	48,939
New Jersey	157,192	5,115	...
Pennsylvania	343,340	19,221	8,519
Vermont	93,773	13,803	413
Connecticut	8,043	10	...
Massachusetts	14,037	349	...
Illinois	...	1,938	...
Iowa	...	2,629	...
Indiana	...	300	...
Wisconsin	...	721	...
Ohio	162	1,150	...
Tennessee	...	434	...
Totals	2,965,293	195,544	57,871

New York State furnished 78.9 per cent of the milk and 76.6 per cent of the cream.

Lessening Milk Bacterial Count

WE SUBMITTED this question to several dealers, city board of health and State agricultural department, and received the following replies:

I would like to know how many of the milk distributors recommend discarding the fore milk as a means of lessening the bacterial count, especially in grade A milk? Would it be a violation of regulations or law to discard the first drawing of milk? The question has been rasied here and I should like to get the information. L. F. H.

New York.

The Agricultural and Markets Law, Section 46, entitled, "Definitions," reads, in part, as follows:

"The term 'milk' when used in this article means the whole, fresh, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept . . ."

It has been held by officials of this department that all of the milk must be included in order that the definition above quoted be complied with. However, I have grave doubts whether the State could succeed in a prosecution against a producer of milk if he did, in fact, withhold or discard some of the first milk in order that the remainder of the product might be bettered either from the point of butterfat content or from the point of lessening the bacterial count. I think the producer would be in no danger of getting into trouble with this department if he produces a better product than the law requires. H. J. HENRY, Assistant Commissioner.

In reply to your letter of July 16, addressed to the Sheffield Farms Company, I wish to advise you that discarding the first-drawn milk would increase the butterfat test of the milk and also tend to lessen the bacterial count also. SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY.

Mr. W. M. Evans is out of town, but this company favors discarding the fore milk for lessening of bacteria count and increasing the butterfat content.

W. M. EVANS CO.

Our company has always recommended dairymen to practice the method of discarding the first few streams from each teat. The purpose of this is to clean out the teat canal and to eliminate at least some of the organisms which might have worked up into the canal or into the lower part of the udder itself. Discarding the fore milk tends to wash out some of these organisms. We have also found that the fore milk contains very little butterfat in some cases, as little as less than 1 per cent. In the production of certified milk, it is required in the methods and standards that the first streams of milk from each teat be discarded. We do not believe that this practice is in violation of any law or regulation. In fact, most representatives of the departments of health recommend the pracice. BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS CO.

We believe the producers of grade A milk would be aided by discarding two or three streams of the fore milk, for the purpose of reducing the bacteria content of their milk. However, since the regulations of the board of health have been changed, requiring the reduction of bacteria in grade B milk, that will put grade B milk almost in the grade A class and will make it more difficult for the grade B producers and, no doubt, much difficulty will be experienced with that class of milk.

I am not in sympathy with the idea of discarding the fore milk for the purpose of raising the test. I do not believe that is economical. MERIDALE DAIRIES.

Farmers' Interests Are One

IN NEXT column an Illinois farmer quotes a farm economist of his State to show the low income for Illinois farms and verifies the statement from his own experience and observation. The record is not much different from other sections. We sympathize with farmers of the corn belt and everywhere in their herioc struggle to make ends meet under the economic farm conditions of recent years, but we think it would be unfortunate if the midwest farmers should allow themselves to believe that eastern farmers were responsible for the conditions or, in fact, any better off as a whole than themselves.

Ten years ago promoters and self appointed leaders set themselves up as spokesmen of farmers in this capacity. They capitalized farm sentiment for themselves and had laws passed in 42 States to authorize the incorporation of farmers in associations under provisions which gave the promoters and leaders absolute control of the associations and through them the farmers produce and business. The disaster of that scheme has been written on the farm records of the whole country. Farmers east and west rebelled. Many of them were ruined and lost their farms. The scheme could not be revived by voluntary consent of farmers and so the promoters attempted to get a national law that would operate through the associations which they control and compel farmers to submit to it and tax them to supply the amount of funds they demanded. This is the scheme which Mr. William Hirth in a recent speech at Rochester praises because it would "put rings in their noses." It certainly would.

It is not only the so-called Yankees of the East who refuse to submit themselves to these promoters with a mistaken faith in promises of future benefits. Some East and West, yet hope on, but those with experience and others who have taken pains to inform themselves see the futility and the folly of it all. East and West, North and South, they refuse to submit to the instruments which tame wild cattle. It is a part of the plan of promoters and their allies to divide farmers into sections or groups because they are then helpless. There should be no dispute between farmers anywhere. The interest of one in a broad way is the interest of all. And the way of union is so easy and so obvious. Put the business and financial information and the control of management and policies into the hands of farmers themselves and we will then have a union of farmers East and West and successful farm organizations everywhere.

Purebred Live Stock Exports

LITTLE by little our exports of pedigree live stock to foreign countries are growing. The total number in any year has never been large, and no marked expansion of this trade can reasonably be expected for years to come. American breeders are handicapped by their lack of extended experience in entering and cultivating foreign markets in which British rivals in particular have long been strongly intrenched. But opening wedges have been entered in several overseas countries, and if the business beginnings thus made are followed up by organized breeders, under well-informed, tactful leadership, our exports of pedigree stocks will increase. During the last few years several thousand registered American sheep have gone to Russia, a few hundred hogs to South America, Cuba and Porto Rico and, last Winter, 25 Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois jacks to the British Remount Service in India. Frank Simpson, of Nebraska, who has selected and made several exportations of this class of stock, accompanied the shipment. Recently Oakleigh Thorne shipped from his Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y., five Aberdeen-Angus cattle—three young bulls and two bred heifers—to Colombia, South America. It was, so far as we know, the first exportation of cattle of this breed ever made to a Latin republic. Marked activity in Aberdeen-Angus affairs has taken place since the breed's pedigree record association dropped an old, troublesome proxy system of perpetuating official cliques in power, adopted a delegate system of democratic management, and elected Prof. Wm. H. Tomhave of Pennsylvania State College secretary.

Animal Products in Storage

ANIMAL products loom large in the national dietary when the statistics of their production, storage and transportation are examined. We note, for example, that on July 1, according to the State of New York Department of Agriculture and Markets, the "holdings in licensed cold storage warehouses" in the Greater New York area included, in round numbers, 3,500,000 lbs. of butter (creamery); 909,000 cases of eggs; 3,500,000 frozen eggs; 2,600,000 lbs. of frozen beef; 880,000 lbs. of cured beef; 3,100,000 lbs. of frozen pork; 268,000 lbs. of dry salt pork; 1,300,000 lbs. of sweet pickled pork; 1,100,000 lbs. of frozen lamb and mutton; 3,500,000 lbs. of *miscellaneous* meats; 855,000 lbs. of broilers; 2,500,000 lbs. of roasters; 995,000 lbs. of fowls; 1,300,000 lbs. of turkeys; 2,400,000 lbs. of miscellaneous poultry and 7,900,000 lbs. of fish. It is of interest to note that frozen fish outbulks any other item in the list. Evidently certain meats in storage are too numerous specifically to mention; otherwise they would not be covered up by "miscellaneous," which we have italicised. Animal products constitute a high percentage of the food of the American people. For animal proteins in our dietarys there are no completely satisfactory substitutes. But the per capita consumption of cereals, fruits and vegetables is increasing in this country. Our national vegetable crop realizes $750,000,000 annually, while the value of vegetable cannery products alone was $277,000,000 last year. Many localities possess peculiar conditions favorable to producing certain crops at particular seasons. Vegetable shipments are made from all of the 48 States, and averaged 230,263 cars annually from 1920 to 1925. Established producing areas and modern transportation, utilization, storage and market facilities make it possible to supply great city populations with an ever-increasing variety and improving quality of vegetables 365 days in the year.

What Readers Say

M. C. M. Case, economist of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, says that from actual records of 1,300 Illinois farms it is doubtful if the average farmer of that State got 2 per cent on a fair valuation of his property in 1927. Incomes for the farms of the State ran from $200 to $300 less than for the previous year. In Wethersfield Township records of 117 farms showed that if the farmers had allowed themselves hired men's wages of $720 a year they received only 2¼ per cent on their total investment. If they had charged 5 per cent on their investment and worked free, they would lack $395 of coming out even. The farm values were conservatively estimated on less than pre-war values.

From personal experience, and as I am a man almost 77 years of age and have always lived and worked on a farm and have spent 62 years of that time right here in Dewitt County, I have good reason to know the statements are true. Just a few days ago the County Treasurer of McLean County, that joins us on the north, had a land tax sale and sold 500 different tracts of land for taxes. They ran all the way from village, town lots to 200-acre farms. There is no better land in the world than in McLean Co., Ill., and they have as good a class of farmers as is in the United States. The thick-headed Yankees will hear from the Middle West later on. J. M. S.

Illinois.

Some years ago we frequently had a page, or part of a page, of THE R. N.-Y., devoted to crop prospects from all over the country; very interesting and useful to the farmer. I really believe this would be very helpful if taken up again in a brief way, especially touching on our most general crops. The hay crop in our locality is unusually large this season, due to frequent heavy rains in Spring and early Summer. Corn acreage is small, about three-fourths that of normal season. Many good fields were too wet to plant last Spring, but the corn is now looking well, just a little late. Yes we hoe it by hand after cultivating thoroughly; have tried and seen tried both ways many times. My 10 acres will be all hoed twice. It pays in this section. Apple prospects are good. FARMER.

Franklin Co., Maine.

Your paper was the first friend I got in this country and now, as I am going back to Switzerland, I will take it with me and hope it will stay with me, so that I may be able to see how the fellow farmers in America are fighting for their rights. I wish your paper every success and hope that American farmers will follow your advice in better co-operation without politicians' help. E. D.

As to farm conditions in Lawrence Co., Pa., there has been much rain. Oats looking well. I have just seen one field of corn in tassel. Wheat is ready to cut. The fruit is falling so it looks like a poor crop. Buckwheat is being planted. Prices paid here for hay and grain are: Wheat, $1.61 to $1.71; oats, 66c; clover hay, ton, $16; Timothy hay, $11.50 to $12.50; eggs, 25 to 30c; butter, creamery, 50 to 53c; homemade, 40 to 45c.

Lawrence Co., Pa. W. D.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

In Praise of Cows

Her occupation is to graze
  In meadows where the grass grows deep.
She begs no bounty but the day's
  Conclusion and the curve of sleep.

She never lifts her lunging head,
  The sky has never troubled her.
The earth is ample for her bed.
  Abundant for her provender.

She crops the colors of the field
  And gives no thought to anything,
But heavily turns home to yield
  Her bubbling milk at evening.
—Guy Carleton Drewry in
New York Herald-Tribune.

*

SOME of our readers have asked us to reprint the recipe for sweet dill pickles given some time ago. It is as follows: Pick and wash medium-sized cucumbers, pack in glass jars. Put dill among the pickles to suit the taste. Add two level tablespoon of sugar, the same of salt, and one cup of vinegar. Pour this over the pickles, adding enough water to fill the jars.

*

WE are asked to repeat once more the method of canning string beans with cream of tartar. It is as follows: Wash and cut the beans in inch pieces. Add water enough to cover, and to each quart of water add one teaspoon of cream of tartar. Boil 20 minutes and seal in fruit cans. When using, pour off the water, rinse in fresh cold water, and cook like fresh beans.

*

REGARDING the schoolgirl who is to board herself, while away at high school, a sensible Massachusetts mother makes the following:

Thirteen! When my two daughters tell me some of their experiences it makes me think 30 too young to trust to the untender mercies of the world. It was, I realize now, only by the "grace of God" that they came through without serious harm, and they were well looked after, too!

I hope someone will have the courage to tell "Vermont Mother" that, unless the child is with good, responsible and suitable friends, who understand youth and high school life as it is today, she might better take her first year's work in the home school (such arrangements can be made between high school principal and teacher or superintendent) as it is a big adjustment to make at the age of 13.

Tennessee Notes

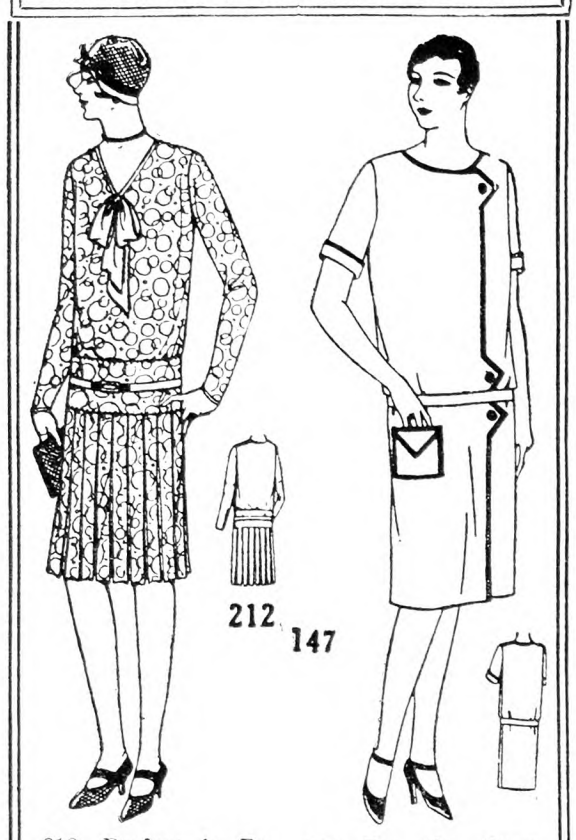
Rain, rain, rain! It was an old saying that if it failed to rain the second day of July there would be no rain for six weeks. It was a dry day here, but it has surely rained the fourth and fifth. There was a big program on for the Fourth at Kingsport, but the weeds and wheat harvest looked larger to many of us. Some of those who went can tell us nothing, only about a rope-walker, a boxing bout and other foolhardy feats. I asked, "Was there any speaking?" They say, "I never heard any—some places dancing pavilions." I can but wonder is the Fourth degenerating like Christmas or just a mockery, like Thanksgiving, of what it was originally intended to be. Is it an honor to the dead heroes who marched through the snow and over frozen ground half clad, half fed, barefooted, until in places they could be tracked by the blood from their feet? Is it right to commercialize the anniversary and use it for revelry and questionable amusements?

Cherries have come and gone. We canned over 50 jars and made jelly and a bit of butter. We find that cherry juice mixed with strained apples and sugar, equal portions, and boiled 30 minutes, gives us a delicious cherry tasted spread. Our Transparent apple tree is bending. We count on baking many of them with peel on, and covering with boiling syrup and sealing. They hold their flavor and keep years. The Red Astrachans are a good pie apple canned so. Many of the Fall and Winter apples are too weak flavored to give good results canned.

We do not want to forget our sulphured apples. We can use quantities of them. Our method is to cut a basketfull and hang basket over a barrel, tie string to handle of basket, run stick through string, lay stick across top of barrel, or a tight box will do. Have old quilt or oil cloth ready. Place coals in an iron or metal receptacle, sprinkle sulphur over live coals, set under basket, cover quickly so fumes cannot escape. Leave for several hours or until apples turn white. I find it best to renew sulphur and coals once or twice. Then pack in a large jar or watertight barrel, keep covered securely. To use wash in several waters. Always use cold water to wash fruit, and to start cooking. Sprinkle with sugar and boil until tender, and they are superior to canned apples for pies, and to bake with sugar and butter.

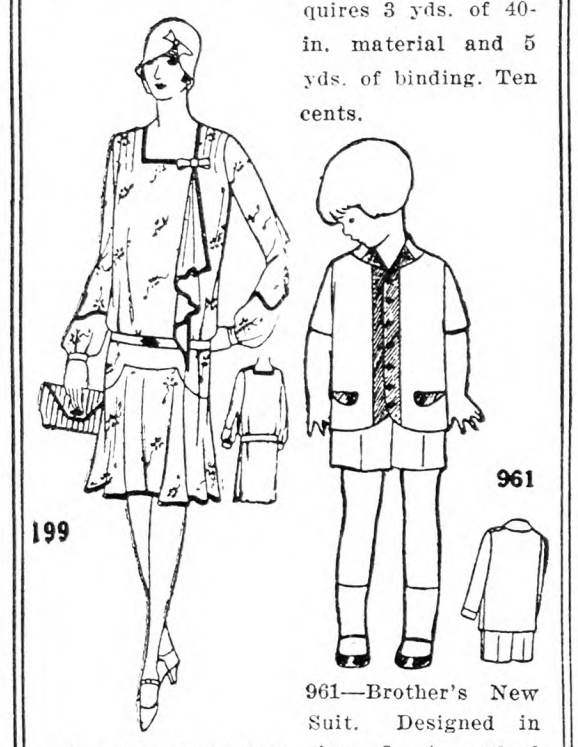
The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



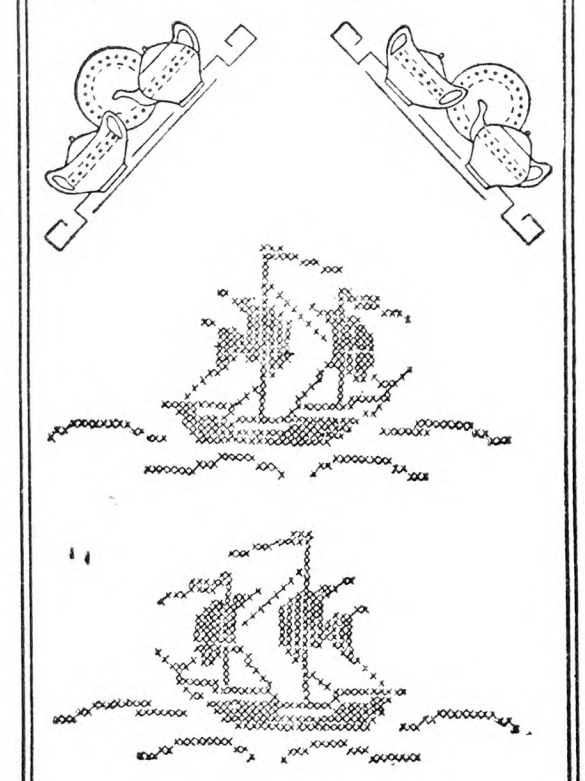
212—Perfect in Detail. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

147—For the Busy Woman. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material and 5 yds. of binding. Ten cents.



199 — Unmistakably Smart. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 4½ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

961—Brother's New Suit. Designed in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yds. of 32-in. material with ¼ yd. of 40-in. contrasting and ⅜ yd. of 36-in. lining. Ten cents.



111.43

11143—Ship Designs and Household Motifs. Pattern contains two ship designs, measuring about 12¼ in. wide and 6¼ in. high, including the water line; also two motifs for trimming household linens, measuring about 7¾ in. wide and 3 in. high. Ten cents.

New Fashion Catalog, 10 cents

Dewberries are our next crop. We find them rather scarce, but the blackberry briers are loaded. We had our first cooking of green beans the third of July. The chickens hulled our peas and saved us the trouble of cooking as well as the pleasure of eating them. Irish potatoes have made fairly good; cabbage gone to leaves and no heads. We used arsenate of lead to spray our beans, had no sprayer and used a bunch of leaves. Where there is a will there's a way. The beetles are not going so well; can only use it before beans shape, for snap beans, but we surely hope to hold them in check.

The rats have left us 18 young chickens, but as yet have not molested the old hens. Our cats will hardly tackle the wharf rats. They are hard to trap. We have dug out some dens that were well-filled with chickens, but they seem to be everywhere; not uncommon to find dens in the fields. They have gnawed numerous holes through planks into the house in some homes, especially the old-fashioned log houses. They are so numerous that members of the family have been bitten during the night. If every locality would set a rat day and go after them it might help. The farmer has surely got his troubles with enemies on every side, and as I look out of the window on the steep hillsides gullied out until a horse can hardly cross them in the cornfield, look around and see the many hills stripped bare of the timber, I can but wonder what will be the fortune of the next generation. The struggle for a bare existence will be more ferocious than our own has been.

MRS. D. B. P.

From a New Hampshire Farm

Rain has been the rule here in New England for many months, and still the earth sucks it out of sight continously. This week's storm approached a small cloudburst, flooding many spots, which dried out quick enough to save the crops. Alfalfa and early cut hay are almost a total loss. Apples, other fruits and berries seem to have set above the normal average. Crops except on the heavier soils, seem to have come up more even and much quicker than other years, and growth is very fast when we do get several sunshiny days. The gipsy caterpillars and others cover the birches, pines and other woodland trees; even elms are being stripped of their leaves. To my mind a worm must have some appetite to digest elm leaves. Maples seem more immune. Carolina poplars are almost out of style here, as the worms eat the leaves, in preference to other food.

Earlier in the season the cuckoos bothered nesting birds quite badly, close in the yard, and also tried to get into the barn where 30 to 50 pairs of barn swallows nest yearly. Meeting too much resistance there they pestered a pewee nesting in the henhouse. We found there the dead cuckoo, also the nest full of dead pewees almost ready to fly. As to the pewee parents, it will ever remain a mystery. Those small pewees were covered with more mites than I ever saw at one time in a henhouse before. If one wishes to save some of these birds a good dusting with louse powder would be the best one could do for them.

I opened the dead cuckoo, and to my surprise she was filled to an extreme size with nearly full-grown gypsy caterpillars. A much maligned friend is the cuckoo if it is probable at all that their natural diet may be these pests.

Not many old relics of a past early settlement are to be found in these parts now, mostly the dealers and collectors have raked the farms clean, but several days ago one of the sons brought in an old two-tined fork dated 1786, a fireplace crane, 1811, and now along comes another young man, with a half cent, 1823, and a "Bentonian mint drop," 1837, a coin I had never seen or heard of before. It seems that that year there was a financial panic in this country. Just what value the mint drop was supposed to represent I am at a loss to say. These were dug up in the yard; perhaps more may show up later.

The bantam is bringing out a nest full of pearl guineas today. I hope I can raise them, shall try by the government bulletin I have on "Guineas." I sent for 100 bulletins and nearly fell over in surprise when I received them all, and so many times I turn to those pages, and such a help they have been to me.

MOTHER OF SEVEN.

Helps in Housekeeping

The little things count in making housekeeping easy, I think sometimes, almost as much as the big ones. How many housewives have discovered that rubber bands, such as are used in offices, are most helpful in the kitchen? Package goods when opened, such as rice, tapioca, breakfast food, etc., have a most disconcerting way of topping over and spilling their contents over pantry shelves. It is a good bit of trouble to tie them shut with a string each time they are used, but a rubber band can be snapped on in a second, and the package is kept securely shut when in storage.

Perhaps you have a bit of fish, or other oderiferous food, that needs a cover when in the refrigerator. There may be other households like ours, where there are never half enough small covers for dishes in which food is stored. But a good-sized piece of waxed paper put over the dish, with a rubber band to hold it in place, solves the problem. It is even better than a cover, for keeping the odor from going through the ice box.

Those of us who some times have to wear a long-sleeved dress in the kitchen, know how the sleeves will work down when we are working, even though we think we have rolled them up securely. And when your hands are in something like dish water or piecrust, and you cannot tuck them up without soiling the sleeves, is just the time they come down most frequently. They are almost as aggravating in their uncanny ability to annoy you when you are most helpless, as the fly that will sit on your nose when your hands are so occupied that they cannot brush it off. The remedy for sleeves that thus get in the way, I have found, is a rubber band. Use a very narrow band about five inches in circumference. This size is most comfortable, and exerts sufficient pressure to keep the sleeves in place.

If you sell rhubarb or asparagus, it is much more convenient to use rubber bands than string, to hold the stalks in bunches. An old inner tube cut in rings about one-fourth inch in width, makes fine, strong bands for this purpose.

If the children's overshoes keep coming off in muddy weather, one of these bands over the instep will hold the shoes firmly in place. Keep a box of rubber bands in the drawer of kitchen table or cabinet, and I venture to say that you will find many more uses for them than I have outlined, and I am sure you will wonder how you ever got along without them.

Another of my pet helps is spreading newspapers on the floor to save cleaning. Do the men of your household always leave a pool of water with tiny islands of ice in it, when they replenish the ice supply in the refrigerator? Ice, at our house, seems always to be perversely, just a mite too wide or too long for the ice chamber, and requires chipping to make it fit when it reaches the refrigerator. A good, thick newspaper spread wide on the floor in front of the ice box, makes a splendid field of operations for this fitting process, and it saves mopping up a pool of water from the linoleum. When baking I always carpet the floor with newspapers under the table I am using. It takes only a second to roll them up when through, and the floor is just as spick and span as when I started. In muddy weather spread a row of them on the back porch where the men and children walk, and there will be no need to scold about muddy tracks. A brick or two will weigh them down and hold in place if it is windy.

ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Salads That Are Different

The following salads are the results of some experimenting which I have done. My family was well pleased. Perhaps you would like to try them.

Cottage Cheese and Prune Salad.—This idea may be helpful when fresh fruit and vegetables are not available. Remove pits froms large, well-drained cooked prunes, insert a quarter of an English walnut kernel or an almond. From cottage cheese make oval balls the size and shape of the prune. On individual salad plates arrange prunes and cheese in any desired design. The black and white color contrast makes this dish very attractive. Pass mayonnaise to be used with this if desired.

My Favorite Molded Salad. — Have tried many recipes for molded salad, but this one which I worked out myself is always best received by my family and friends: To one pint of lemon gelatine, add three-fourths cup of diced tender celery, one tart but not sour apple and orange, one banana and one-half cup of dates—all cut in small pieces. Mold in individual or large mold. Serve on lettuce preferably on individual plates. Pass mayonnaise dressing in a bowl. The dates, seem to give this mixture a taste different from any other salad of this kind.

Pear and Pineapple Salad. — Canned pears may be used but fresh ones are much better. For the foundation of this salad use two parts pears cut in cubes and one part well drained and cubed pineapple, or proportion according to taste. Mix well with mayonnaise dressing. Now several different salads may be concocted from this mixture. Nuts may be added, oranges, apples or bananas. The latter are especially good. The pear and pineapple is very good with cottage cheese and different from the familiar cottage cheese and pear combination.

MRS. LENNAH B. BOND.

Rhubarb Custard Pie

I want to tell the home folks how I make rhubarb custard pie, that is very popular. I cut up the rhubarb with the skin on, pour over it boiling water and let stand five minutes. Drain off water, add sugar, butter and lemon, cook, thickening with cornstarch, and add yolk of egg, when you remove from fire. Fill a baked pie shell, cover with meringue made of egg white, put into oven until a light brown.

MRS. W. R. L.

Mayonnaise

Use a mixing bowl. This recipe makes one pint: One egg, two tablespoons sugar, two level teaspoons mustard, 1½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon paprika, ¾ cup oil, ¼ cup vinegar, four level tablespoons cornstarch, one cup cold water. Put all ingredients in bowl but do not mix. Cook cornstarch and water together until it clears. Put this mixture in bowl with other ingredients and beat briskly with egg beater.

MRS. E. R. Y.

The romance wrecker

Halitosis (unpleasant breath) a handicap to popularity and a bar to marriage

MANY a love affair is nipped in the bud simply because either the man or the woman has halitosis—and is not aware of it.

Don't fool yourself that you never have this all-too-common ailment. Since it never announces itself to the victim, you simply cannot know when you have it. But others know—and are offended.

How foolish to risk such offense when, by simply using Listerine systematically, you can put yourself on the safe side—and the polite side.

Listerine ends halitosis quickly. Being antiseptic, it attacks bacteria that usually cause odors. And, then, being a powerful deodorant, it overcomes the odors themselves. Even the strong odors of fish and onion yield to it.

You need only to rinse the mouth with Listerine to eliminate the risk of offending. You'll find it a precaution worth taking. Keep a bottle handy in your bathroom or on your dressing table. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

The New Baby—
LISTERINE
SHAVING
CREAM
-you've got a treat ahead of you.
TRY IT

LISTERINE

The safe antiseptic

READ THE FACTS
⅓ had halitosis

68 hairdressers state that about every third woman, many of them from the wealthy classes, is halitoxic. Who should know better than they?

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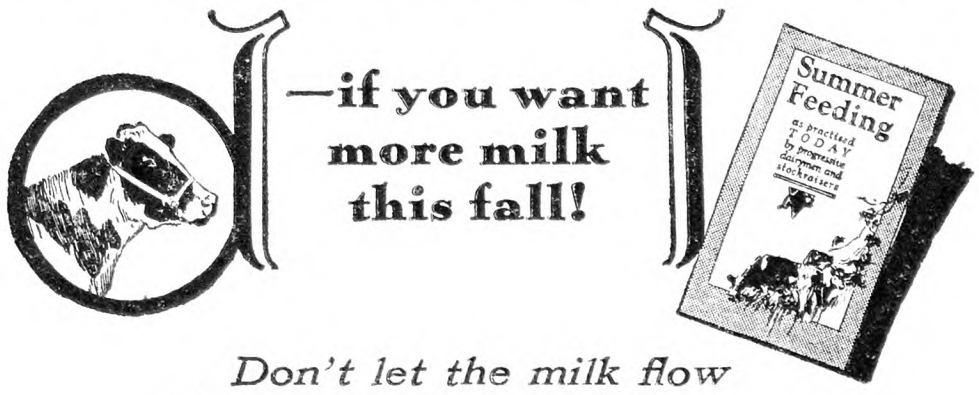

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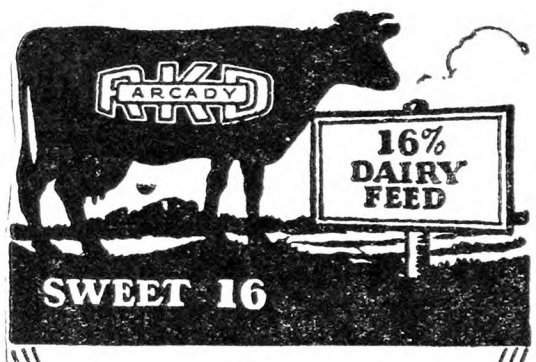

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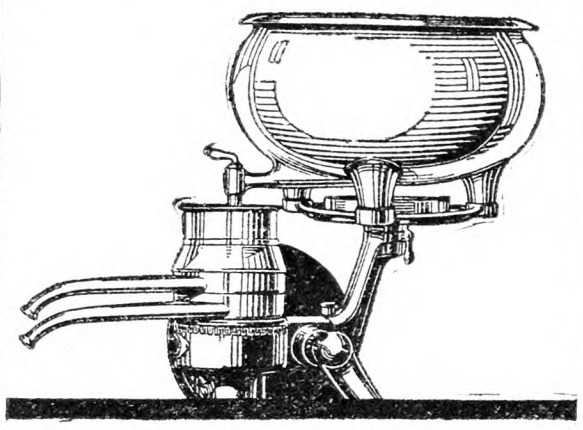

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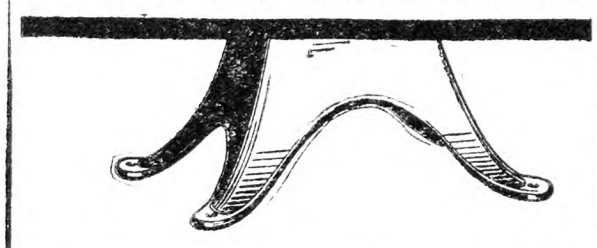

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A Farmer's Opinions

A COUNTRY CHURCH. — An inspiring sign of moral standards and stability in a farming community is the country church. In it people gather together for quiet meditation. It evidences their purpose to develop and realize the high values and the splendid possibilities of life. What else can men do that will dignify, enrich and sweeten their lives, and set them apart from jungle animals?

IT SERVES HUMAN NEEDS.—In Jefferson Co., N. Y., on a Saturday in June my searching attention was fixed for happy minutes on the Middle Road Church, more than 75 years old. Chaste white, it stands in good repair upon a solid foundation, with fine old trees and the wide spaces of green fields and distant hills around it. One thinks of it as the embodiment of the spirit and peace of the open country. One might see it as a living, growing tree, mutely but eloquently exhorting in behalf of the good life. It was good to talk with some of the men and women to whose needs this revered institution and its associations have ministered. It is the church of a farming community. The marriage and funeral ceremonies of three generations of local families have been performed within its walls. Little children have grown up in its Sunday school and seen their own boys and girls sit where they sat long ago, when horses and buggies carried them thither over rough roads through rain, snow, sleet and wind.

A HAPPY MERCHANT.—For 30 years Fred M. Fuller has conducted a general merchandising business in a very old building, about 18 by 20 feet, with a new annex to it, a few hundred yards from the Middle Road Church. He inherited the business and property from his father. Going into the store, a stranger, I began to ask questions. Mr. Fuller answered courteously, but didn't say anything more than was necessary until I handed him a card; then he talked and smiled and showed me the store. I noticed a pile of RURAL NEW-YORKERS on a shelf. He reads the paper critically. Several local people came in, addressed him genially by his first name, bought things and walked out. It was pleasant and instructive to linger and loaf there, and hear his remarks on crop conditions, seed, feed and milk prices, and the qualities and behavior of men. He is prospering, lives well but simply, and is respected by a long list of patrons. The scene and its setting and the honest aromas of the clean little store took me back in memory to a lone country store in a boy's fairyland of swimming holes, wild animals, forests, farms, orchards, bee trees, hills and high bluffs with overhanging, vine-clad ledges. A stage coach drawn by four mules (sometimes by horses) carried merchandise to this store, and at the same time dropped off and took on a mail bag twice a week, for it was also a post office. It was known as "the store that's 15 miles from nowhere," but the two men who owned and ran it were as good merchants, as good citizens and as good neighbors as pioneer conditions ever developed.

RABBITS IN NEW YORK STATE.—Having seen many areas in New York State and in some other States as well where milk goats and rabbits could be raised on the same farms—probably at a profit—we printed a paragraph on this subject in THE R. N.-Y. of July 14. After reading it, D. J. B., Sullivan Co., N. Y., wrote this: "Do you know anyone who raises rabbits exclusively, to the extent of making a living from them? Often, when I meet some one engaged in animal husbandry, I bring up the question of rabbits. The answers lead me to believe that there are no optimists in that line. City friends usually hold up their hands in horror. Inasmuch as your editorial had some enthusiasm on the subject, there must be a bright side to rabbits."

THERE IS A BRIGHT SIDE.—D. J. B. is assured that there is a bright side to rabbit-raising, but one might require to go to California to see it. Many people in the East, however, raise rabbits, and it is more than probable that some of them make a profit by doing so. If they do, then others surely can do likewise, after they learn how to proceed. Much can be learned by reading standard texts and bulletins, but experience is always the most effective teacher. Three valuable leaflets on the subject are for distribution by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: *Raising Domestic Rabbits* (Leaflet 4), *Chinchilla Rabbits for Food and Fur* (Leaflet 22), and *Rabbit-House Construction* (Leaflet 15). Farmers' Bulletin No. 1519, entitled *Rabbit Skins for Fur*, also is worth reading and keeping. From Leaflet 4, written by D. Monroe Green, this is quoted: "The production of domestic rabbits has developed during the past few years into an industry that promises to become important throughout the whole country." Mr. Green states that more than $1,000,000 worth of dressed rabbit meat was marketed in Los Angeles in 1926. In California rabbits are produced in large numbers. Some breeders keep 50 to 100 head and some 1,000 to 5,000 or more. Net profits of 40 to 50 cents a pound for live rabbits are not uncommon in that State. They are mostly marketed as fryers at eight weeks of age, weighing about four pounds.

COMBINES FOR HARVESTING.—J. W. S., Brookeville, Md., asks for information concerning the combine. This is a big but not highly complicated machine that beheads and thrashes wheat or other small-grain crop. It deposits the grain in an elevator, which is a part of it, and scatters the chaff and straw upon the field. Commonly a tractor pulls it, but horses and mules do the pulling in some regions. At intervals the grain is emptied by gravitation into wagons that run from the field to the granary. Men who have had much experience with combines, on a big scale and under fair conditions, report that they do rapid, satisfactory work, greatly reduce man labor in harvesting, eliminate the twine bill, and are sound business investments. Last year in North Dakota and Central Illinois I saw combines in operation. "New" men were having plenty of expensive trouble with some of them. This is always to be expected. All makes of the machine are undergoing changes and improvements. In price, they run from $1,500 to $3,000, depending on size or capacity. Useful information can be obtained from the manufacturers. Information of a different kind, but invaluable to anyone interested, is contained in a bulletin issued last year by the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

"COMBINED" GRAIN IN GRANARY. — W. B. DeNault supervises the farming of 75,000 acres in North Dakota. He is as clear-headed and right-headed a man as one is likely to meet. J. F. Hardy, who operates one of Mr. DeNault's farms, bought a combine for $2,700 last year with which to harvest his wheat. Mr. DeNault reports that, according to the farm's accounts, Mr. Hardy's investment was amply justified by the results obtained. Weeds are common in fields of Spring-grown grains in the Northwest and elsewhere, and in many fields of Winter wheat in other regions. When the grain crop is harvested, the weed seeds are green. The combine thrashes them out and runs them into its elevator. Moisture in them transfers itself to the grain in storage bins or granaries. A new device for cleaning weed seeds out gave excellent experimental results in the Northwest last year. A high percentage of grain that is "combined" goes into the granary carrying so much moisture that it will burn, mold and lose its market value unless the granary is equipped with a somewhat elaborate ventilating system. This is a detail that has been attended to by experienced users of the machine. Large smooth fields, in which there are no "seepy" or wet places, are best adapted to the combine. In Illinois the combine on Senator Frank H. Funk's farm blew a lot of wheat out in the straw and chaff, but the crop was hardly worth harvesting, and the operator had not mastered his job. Farm machinery as a whole has been improved to a considerable extent in the last dozen years, but I haven't observed any improvement in the retail prices to farmers. The user of the combine saves the wages of several farm hands, but when he buys the machine he pays the much higher wages of as many men whose labor went into the machine.

A WEAK-BACKED PIG. — T. H. B., Southold, L. I., N. Y., asks: "What would help a nice pig four months old that has a weak back and weak legs?" Plenty of milk (whole, skimmed or from the churn), a handful of mineralized pig feed at a time and clover pasture would strengthen the pig's back and legs in a few weeks, and maybe start it on the way to a fairly satisfactory hoghood. During its unborn life, the pig was inadequately supplied with lime. Probably, also, its dam's milk was deficient in that substance throughout the suckling period. The time to begin feeding a pig is a few months before its dam is bred to its sire. The keels of pigs are laid during the first few weeks of the dam's pregnancy. She must have plenty of lime and other cell-feeding or building materials stored in her body, and receive a complete or well-balanced ration in order to build her offspring. The wise stockman begins feeding and raising his animals before they

are born, and continues the good work from their birth to maturity. He likes his work and does it well. On a runty, puny pig, with weak, brittle bones and a curlless tail, it would be easy to spend a dollar's worth of work and feed for every dime's worth of pork or progeny that it would yield.

HORSE-LOVERS AND HORSE SENSE. — Most of us who have raised, broken, ridden, worked and played with horses are often likely to be childishly sentimental in our spoken or written allusions to them. You have now or remember your favorite horse. I remember mine. "He was the most intelligent, the most faithful and the noblest animal in the world, except my dog." (I have said that so often that I quote it. Why do we make such sweeping statements? I don't know, but I still believe what I've said about the horse and the dog that I loved a long time ago, over the hills and far away.) A Rockford, Ill., plant slaughters several hundred wild and worthless range horses daily. It converts them into canned meat for export and for domestic dog feed. The plant was damaged a few years ago by the explosion of a bomb that was thrown into it by a fanatical friend of the horse. He was violently opposed to the killing of horses, and he proposed to kill their killers. His kind of horse-love lacked horse sense. An ardent horse worshipper, whose emotions are unstable or under dubious control, is no harmless crank, sometimes. Even so, I like cranks, if they don't take the bombing route to their goals. They have done many a good turn in thought and invention.

FED STALE BREAD TO HORSES.—G. H., Franklinville, N. J., is not a horse crank, but it is evident that he loves horses, for on July 14 he wrote this: "About 40 years ago, when I was driving bakery routes on Long Island, I fed stale bread to our horses. I soaked it in the morning, and in the evening, before feeding time, squeezed the water out as much as possible. To two quarts of it I added a quart of whole oats and a quart of bran, mixing thoroughly. This was a ration for a horse. My horses looked slick and fat. Everybody wanted to know what we were feeding them. In the morning they got four quarts of oats, the same at dinner time, and hay alone at night. We never had a case of colic." G. H. put that stale bread to good use. Being mostly starch, it tended to balance up the proteins of his oats and bran. Doubtful edibles used to be tried on the dog first. I have seen stale bread (of my own making) that would require radical processing in order to make it acceptable to my dog. When stale bread is subjected to the well-nigh miraculous culinary art for which the French are famous, it becomes "French toast" or "the poor man's cake."

BUSINESS SECRETS.—In the industrial world, as men come to know it in cities, trade rivals have trade secrets which they do not share with one another. Each strives to "get ahead of the other fellow." A patent, secret or clever practice of his own designing may enable him to do it. Practically all farmers used to be glad to tell anything that they knew that would be helpful to others. One seldom met a farmer who, having been successful in doing something original and profitable, would refuse, if asked, to disclose his secret, formula or method. Has this innate goodness and generosity of heart been modified by the science, economics, and intense commercialization of farming? Have the examples of "go-getters" in the big industries stimulated the moneymaking instict in farmers until their relations with one another are less free and less human than they were a generation ago? One answer is that at heart men as a whole are just about what they have always been, whether living on farms or in cities and towns. There are other answers. D. C. W.

North Dakota Silos

As I have been reading the advice given L. C. about a silo for six cows, may I offer him some more, and tell him to do it the North Dakota way? We do not build silos: we dig them! that is, if an old gravel pit, cellar or convenient hole in the ground is not to be had. In Benson County several farmers tried this method of curing corn several years ago, and last year trench silos, as we choose to call them, were common in this district.

On our own farm we enlarged a hole that had once been in use as a dugout chicken house. The subsoil was quite sandy. We had our doubts about the walls holding without cement, but we tried it out. As corn was backward here last year, there were no ears. We had planted a tall-growing, thin-stemmed variety. As we had no silage cutter, we laid it in the trench in regular piles, and a small boy on a horse tramped it down. This corn cured splendidly. After a small amount had been used, the men drove right into the silo with a horse on a stone boat and cut it out with a hay knife.

The silo was covered with a straw and pole roof. The cost was just the work, while the work of filling was much less than with the old style.

Some of these trenches need to be cemented up to prevent caving. Several local farmers have trench silos adjoining their barns. This is a handy arrangement. About 400 trenches are to be dug in the western part of the State this Summer, to be ready for Fall use.

Benson Co., N. D. J. J. B.

Live Stock Brevities

The late Frank S. Hastings, for many years manager of the S. M. S. Ranch, owned in Texas by the Swensons, said that the will to live and to resist conquering was more powerful and assertive in the old-time longhorn steers than in modern improved and refined beef steers. If the vital endowment and fire of life in live stock be weakened and cooled down by excessive housing and pampering, we are sure to have increasingly serious difficulties with animal diseases and sterility.

In the course of their recent meetings and tours in the East, some of the Jersey cattle people said that a Jersey cow is at her best at the pail when she is about eight years old.

At the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association in Madison, Wis., in June, S. S. Brownell, of Pennsylvania State College, talked on "Organization and Operation of Bull Associations." He was invited to appear before Farmers' Day audiences in New Jersey and to arrange a tour of New York dairymen to Keystone communities where bull associations are operating. This last request comes as a result of a talk at the Cornell University Farmers' Week.

A Cow Tester's Notes

I am inclosing some figures which I thought would be of interest to readers. There were about 600 cows tested in the Morris County Cow Testing Association for May, of which a grade Guernsey, Trilby of Beaver Brook, led all the breeds. John Spear is the owner, Edward J. Addis, herdsman. Trilby gave 1,568.6 lbs. milk and 90.9 lbs. butterfat. So far this year she has milked 5,983 lbs. milk and 276.1 lbs. butterfat. Last year, in her normal milking period, she made 10,156 lbs. of milk and 443 lbs. butterfat. Incidentally, so far this year Trilby is beating her last year's record. Mr. Spear had a herd average of 4.96 per cent butterfat for the month of May.

ARTHUR E. CURREN.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 1.—Field Day, Market Garden Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 8.—Annual picnic and field day, farmers' organizations of St. Lawrence County, Hannawa Falls Amusement Park, Hannawa Falls, N. Y.

Aug. 14-18. — International Poultry Show and annual convention of the American Poultry Association, Ardmore, Okla.

Aug. 15.—New York State Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, and International Entomological Congress, State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., in Champlain Valley.

Aug. 18.—New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association picnic, Ward Acres, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 22 - 25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.

Aug. 24.—Dedication of new building, New York Ranger School, Wanakena, N. Y.

Aug. 27-30. — Pennsylvania Poultry Tour to Connecticut, starting from Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 27.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 2-8. — Connecticut State Fair, Hartford.

Sept. 3-8.—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 18-22. — Garden State Fair, Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J.

Sept. 25-29.—New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 13-20.—National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 5-8, 1929.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

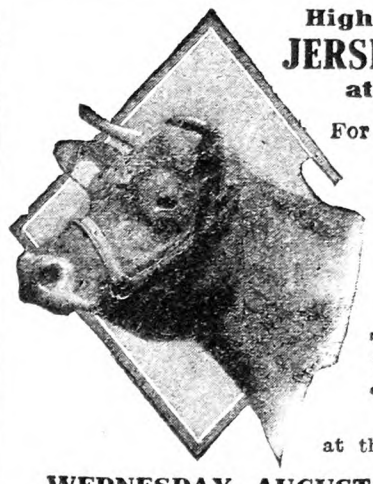
Building A Silo

I am building a 12x30 foot silo with cement bottom. Some say to leave a drain in it and some say not. Which is better? F. J.

Beaver Co., Pa.

The usual practice is to build a silo as tight as possible in the effort to keep the juices in. Storing corn in a silo is similar to the canning process employed in the home, with the exception that the silage is not cooked. Spoiling of the silage is largely caused by bacteria which must have air (oxygen) to live. If juices are permitted to escape through a drain, air must take their place and is is reasonable to expect a greater loss of silage through decay. Build the silo as tight as possible. R. H. S.

∴ JERSEYS ∴



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CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE and DUROC PIGS—6 weeks old, $3.25; 8 weeks, $4.00. High grade and Pure-bred Pigs, not registered, $6.00.
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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

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AT A LOW PRICE
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $3.75 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
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Chester Whites, having size and breeding, $5.00 each. Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
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Pure Thoroughbred English Beagles Nothing finer, 10 weeks old pups, $10.00. Thoroughly trained males and females, $25.00 up on trial. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa.

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Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O

Collie Puppies Registered stock. Illustrated circular free. Clovernook Kennels, Chambersburg, Pa.

1 Fine Pedigreed Collie Female. Age 5 months. TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

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5 to 7 months old, $5.00. Bred, $7.00 each.
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SHROPSHIRES—Choice yearling rams, with size, type and well wooled. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, LODI, N. Y.

Sixth Annual Consignment Sale
POMFRET, VERMONT
AUGUST 14TH, 1928

Jersey prosperity is apparent everywhere. Healthy Vermont Jerseys are known the country over, and Pomfret is the center of Vermont's thriving Jersey business. Pomfret Jersey breeders have been breeding the best for fifty years, and throughout this time, all dairymen breeders of this section have used the best bulls money could buy, and now are using a number from dams with 800 lbs., or higher, fat records.

The Sixth Annual Sale consisting largely of fresh cows, and close springers, of the Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association, will be held at Pomfret, near Woodstock, Vermont, Tuesday, August 14, 1928. All cattle fully accredited. For further information, write sale committee:

JOHN W. DANA, No. Pomfret, Vt., Secy. CLIFTON H. LEONARD, No. Pomfret, Vt.
D. H. RIKERT, So. Royalton, Vt.

Feeding and Caring for Pigeons

I do not see anything in THE R. N.-Y. about pigeons, and as I am starting to raise them I would like very much to know how to feed and care for them.
New York. MRS. W. E.

I have written two books about pigeons, both of which were just about feeding and caring for pigeons and marketing squabs, so I shall not be able to cover the whole subject in this brief article. The important part of starting to breed pigeons is to get good stock for the purpose for which the birds are to be bred. If just fancy pigeons are to be kept one can go the length of one's purse in buying foundation stock. If the pigenos are to be bred to produce squabs for home use or market the choice may well be confined to three breeds: Homers, Red Carneaux or White Kings. Homers are bred by a very large majority of squab producers in this country and are perhaps the better breed for a beginner, and are not costly.

A room 8x10 feet will accommodate 50 pairs of pigeons. This house may be from 7 to 9 ft. at the eaves and should have in the south side a window about 2x4 ft. Attached to this house should be attached a pen—pigeon breeders call it a "fly"—surrounded and covered over the top with poultry wire fencing. One-inch mesh fencing is best but 1½ or 2-in. mesh may be used. The smaller mesh will keep rats and weasels out and give greater protection to the birds. The floor of the house and the ground in the fly should be covered with clean sand, which should be renewed once in three months. Perches should be arranged in the fly where the birds can stand to preen their feathers. Bird stores have iron perches for sale which can be fastened to the posts, but strips 1x2 ft. about 2 ft. long do perfectly well.

When pigeons mate they are mated for life and are usually true to each other but occasionally the female becomes a "flirt" and proceeds to make trouble by luring the male pigeons away from their mates. This causes battles between the males and when a female goes wrong the best thing to do with her is to use her in a pigeon pie. When this is done the deserted male may be confined in a separate room with another female until they accept each other as mates. If this does not happen another female may be tried, until a mate is found. Usually there is no difficulty in remating a bird.

The house should contain two nests for each pair of pigeons, as they breed every month for eight or nine months of the year, producing a pair of young each month if they have luck, after they are in their second year. They need two nests to the pair as in one will be squabs and in one eggs all the breeding season. Young pigeons are often neglectful of their young and do not raise as many as older birds. Pigeons once mated should be kept as breeders as long as they are useful, which is about five years, although I have visited a pigeon plant where a pen of pigeons that had been mated seven years were still being used just to determine how long they could be used as breeders. The owner told me that after five years they were likely to produce fewer birds than when younger.

The nests may be the burned clay pigeon nests sold by bird stores or they may be made of lumber 10 in. in every dimension. These are ranged on the walls like pigeonholes in a desk, as such pigeon nests are what we get the word "pigeonholes" from. On the bottom of each nest should be a shallow tray 2 in. deep which can be taken out to clean the nest when this is necessary.

The female pigeon lays two eggs at a time, from one of which will be hatched a male and from other a female. It is not uncommon for only one squab to be raised and this is almost invariably the male. The nests and the inside of the house should be whitewashed. The females will build their own nests if furnished the material. Tobacco stems from cigar factories make the best nests as these stems are repellents for lice and mites, to some extent. These stems can be bought at bird stores. If they cannot be procured straw makes a satisfactory nest. The nests should be cleaned out as soon as a pair of squabs is taken out or has left it, so it will be clean for the next pair. It takes 18 days for pigeon eggs to hatch. During this time the female sits from late afternoon until sometime in the forenoon, the male taking a turn at sitting while his mate feeds, bathes and preens her feathers during the middle hours of the day. As they hatch a pair every month they have one pair to feed and a pair of eggs to sit on most of the time after they get started.

When the squabs are hatched both parents feed them and they grow with remarkable rapidity, getting to full size by the time the following pair is ready to be fed. For the first four or five days the parents feed their young on a thick milky substance which forms in their crops, by putting their beaks in the squab's mouth and pumping this "pigeon's milk" down their throats. After they have fed their young in this way a few days they begin feeding them grain, pumping it into them in the same way. The squab weighs more when it is ready to come out of the nest than it ever will again, being just a lump of fat, so to speak, losing weight after this until it is reduced to the normal weight for the breed.

It is just at this time when the parent will push them out of the nest and refuse to feed them any longer, that the squabs are used for the table. If the stock is a good strain Homer squabs should weigh from 10 to 12 lbs. to the dozen. Such squabs bring the highest prices in market if properly dressed and packed.

Pigeons are very cleanly in their habits and a bath tub kept filled with fresh water should be provided in the fly for their use. After a number have bathed in a tub the water will have a milky appearance. They should be given a chance to bathe at least twice a week except in Winter when once a week is often enough. An ordinary dishpan makes a good bathtub. Put 4 in. of water in it.

Pigeons are fed cracked corn, wheat Kaffir corn and field peas, mixed in equal parts. Millet and hemp seed may be fed once a week, but not oftener as they are too fattening for regular use. These are not absolutely necessary if hard to get. In each house a small shallow box, one about 8 in. square should be filled with salt, another with oyster shell, chick size, and another with charcoal should be provided and renewed as often as they get too much litter in them. Keep all feed inside the house, feeding the grain mixture in a trough about 4 ft. long. Feed only what will be eaten clean and feed twice a day, say at 6:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in Summer and at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. in Winter. When squabs are being fed the feed trough must be watched, as a supply of feed must be available all the time when feeding a ravenous lot of squabs. Water is important as pigeons drink a great deal for their size. The water pan should be arranged so litter will not get into it. Setting it on a box or a little platform will do this. Some perches inside the house make it more comfortable for the birds.

Lice and mites are two pests which the pigeon breeder must watch and prevent from getting a start. Insect powder will keep the body lice in subjection and painting the nests with coal oil in which a little coal tar disinfectant has been mixed will destroy the mites. This painting must be done when the nest material is taken out after a pair of squabs have been removed from a nest. If constant watch is kept keeping lice and mites under subjection is easy but if they are allowed to get a start they require heroic measures.

Only mated birds should be allowed in the breeding houses. If an odd bird is allowed in a house it will make trouble as long as it is allowed to remain by trying to steal a mate from some other bird.

It costs about a dollar to feed a pigeon a year. This includes the feed that the birds give to their young. A pair of pigeons may produce from 8 to 16 squabs in a year. Probably the average will be about a dozen. These should sell at from $1.50 to $3 per dozen. Squabs from a good strain should bring at least $3 per year for each pair of birds. I once visited an old man, of nearly 80 years and his wife who had a thousand pigeons. They did all the work of caring for these birds and sold squabs every week for ten months in the year. The profit of these kept the old couple in everything they needed for comfort. MILLER PURVIS.

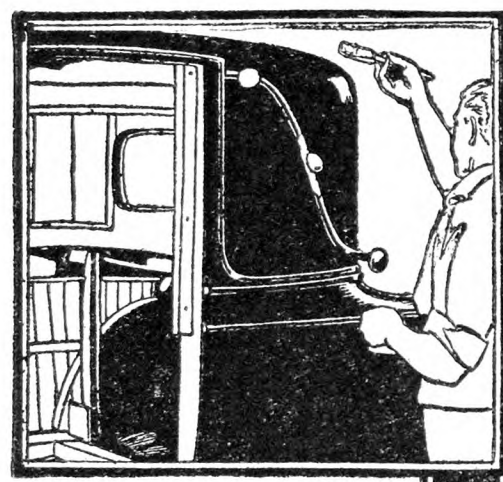
Blue Vitriol for Chicks

I have some four-weeks-old chicks, and some lately pass nothing but blood. I think it is coccidiosis. I read that the use of blue vitriol in the drinking water would help, one ounce to 10 gallons of water. Would there be any chance of poisoning the chicks? I am keeping my chicks in brooder house now. Is there anything else that would be good?
New Jersey. MRS. A. J. D.

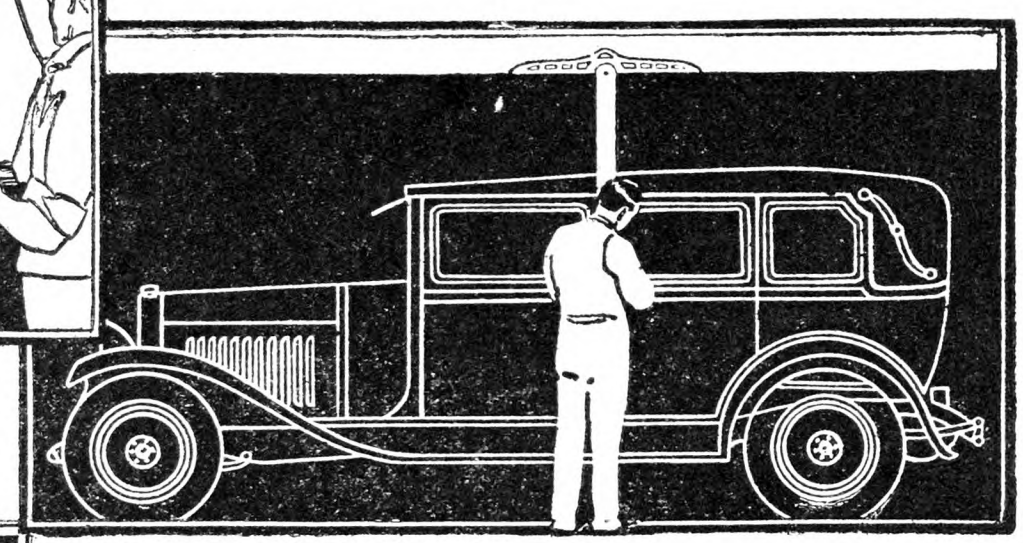
Blue vitriol is, of course, a poison and could not be used in excessive dosage but, in the amount recommended, one ounce to 10 gallons of water, it may safely be given to chickens over a period of several weeks. Where chicks are badly infected, it cannot be expected to cure them but, as a preventive when the chicks are exposed to infection, it is of value. Coccidiosis is a result of keeping chicks upon old ground that has become infected by the organisms causing the disease, and is to be avoided by raising the flocks upon soil not previously long used for the purpose. Where chicks must be raised in close confinement, it has become a practice to keep them when out of doors upon a cement platform that can be frequently cleaned. These platforms and the brooder-houses are also sometimes screened against flies, to avoid infection by a species of tapeworm that is carried to chicks through flies. The best advice that can be given to those who have room, is to avoid long continued use of the same ground for either young or old fowls. It is more easy to avoid disease than to cure it, and a chick that has become the victim of any severe disorder is of doubtful value. The removal of the sick chicks from your flock, strict attention to cleanliness of utensils and quarters and the giving of the copper sulphate in the drinking water as recommended for three weeks or more may save those of the chicks not seriously affected now. M. B. D.

WE read that Americans are sinking $1,000,000,000 a year in dubious financial schemes. The principal one of which is keeping up with the neighbors.—Arkansas Gazette.

...how FISHER designs a body



The clay model, when finished looks exactly the same as the finished body will look.



After a body design is drawn on blackboard, a clay model is made and painted.

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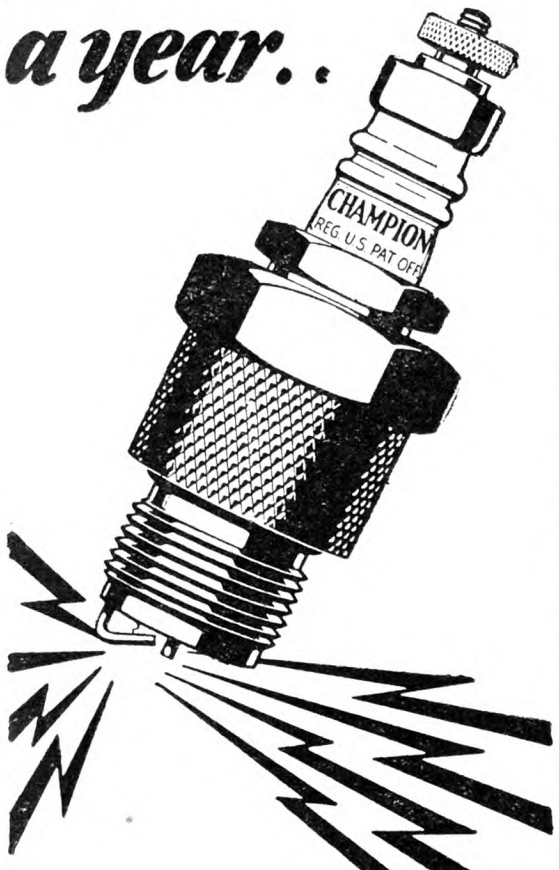
FISHER has always led the automotive industry in the designing of beautiful and comfortable motor car bodies. So much so, in fact, that "Body by Fisher" is today inseparable from the thought of style leadership in automobiles. Before a body by Fisher is ready for production, several steps are necessary. The first of these is outlining the new car, full size, on a blackboard. Fisher body designers are leaders. While they must always work to certain fixed measurements which assure passenger comfort and convenience, their genius for harmony of line and proportion has achieved ever greater heights of beauty and style in Fisher Bodies. That is why, year after year, cars with Fisher Bodies determine motor car design generally. For this reason, too, the buyer of a General Motors car with Body by Fisher enjoys the great advantage of an automobile which is several months in advance of the style trend. How true this is is revealed by frequent attempts to imitate the lines of cars equipped with Body by Fisher.

Body by FISHER

New Champion Spark Plugs *once a year..*



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TO install new Champion Spark Plugs once a year actually costs you nothing, as they quickly save their price in gas and oil.

After 10,000 miles of service, spark plugs deteriorate, no matter how well made they are. The spark is weakened. Combustion is only partially complete. Unburned gas is wasted through the exhaust. Power is lost. Engine performance is seriously impaired.

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CHAMPION

Doings at Long Acres

The hay is in the barn and it was time, as the boys threw the last forkful out of the mow the morning the mower began to click. Haying is not a big job on this farm as we cannot afford to have a big meadow but we do aim to raise some hay and grain. One thing that I learned long ago is not to buy a pitchfork with a long handle. The first fork I bought I selected one with a handle much longer than usual, thinking it would aid in pitching up on the load but it was a hindrance rather than a help. The hay was so far from the fulcrum of my hand that it was extra heavy. I sawed a foot off from the handle and then the fork did not hang right. Finally it broke and I was glad. I can see now that more experienced farmers probably had a quiet laugh when I appeared at thrashing time with a fork with a handle as long as a wagon tongue. The other day I needed an extra fork and sent the boys to a neighbor to borrow. They came back with a long-handled fork and thought it an extra good one. Right then and there I gave them a lesson in fork handle lore. Never again for me, as a short-handled fork is far the best when loading or in the mow. I have found too that it pays to spend time when buying a hand tool like a fork or hoe to find one which hangs right as tools vary amazingly even though made by the same manufacturer on the same machines.

We are head over heels in picking now as everything is coming on with a rush. Every year we find from one to five yellow jacket nests in the currant bushes. Generally we find them after sitting down to the bush and beginning to pick, after which which we rise again and flee from that spot swiftly thankful if we escape some hot points. This year Mineva and Pop found the first one and yelled as though a snake was there. It is my job to sneak out after dark with a kerosene soaked rag tied to a long stick and burn the nest but quite often miss a few and they continue to fly for many days so we have to pick that and nearby bushes with a wary eye.

Yesterday a skunk came ambling along the currant row all dressed up with white stripes. We welcomed him with a barrage of stones and clods. The public demands the Cherry currant regardless but does not know one currant from another except by size. Several varieties are both larger and better than the Cherry so we mark all our large currants, after placing in cases, Cherry currants and let it go at that. Possibly that is a somewhat questionable practice but we know the buyer is getting currants better in size and quality so we do not let it bother us. Both the Fays Prolific and the Perfection are larger and better than Cherry.

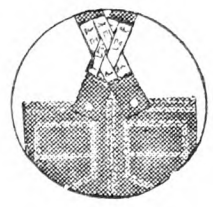
Strawberry shortcake has been succeeded by cherry pies so we still are feasting. Few people know that raspberries make as good shortcake as strawberries, or better, but we know it and have our share in season. The picking season is a strenuous one so light meals are the rule. In this fruit section many people consider it necessary to pick on Sunday, but my early training forbids that so we never pick on Sunday but we do get our perishable fruit off and sold without loss as well as our Sunday working neighbors, and have one day of rest and also a Sunday dinner which lingers in memory during the whole week of hurried, pickup meals.

I have received one response to my request for information regarding the rotary hoe. This machine pictured seems to be built somewhat on the order of a lawn mower but I question whether the knives would not quickly clog with grass roots. It is a hand power tool also, so I do not expect to hitch myself behind it and push. The largest size is fourteen inches and that would not do for farm work. There must be a horse drawn tool as surely real farmers could not afford to spend time pushing a small tool like that although it might be just the thing for a garden.

I find my seven tooth, spring tooth, adjustable cultivator a very good tool for combating wild morning glories but it has the defect of ridging the soil on each side so if used between rows the soil next the rows is soon heaped up in ridges. I use it the last cultivation in the potato patch but no longer hill up the spuds by hand hoeing as I doubt the utility of that. I was brought up to believe that potatoes must be hilled up but find in practice that they do better with level cultivation so another old idea is junked. The spring tooth cultivator may be spread wide enough so it does not ridge the soil but in that case the teeth are so wide apart they do not dig out the weeds.

I never see the old time A spike-tooth drags although they were common in my boyhood. We do use section spike tooth drags to smooth ground which has been disked but they are square instead of A-shaped. Farther west I have seen double disk, smoothing harrow and wide drill hitched tandem behind a tractor, but our farms are too small for that. I have seen pioneer farmers in the cut-over sections cut down a brushy tree and use it as a smoothing harrow and to brush in hand-sown seed but we are far past that even if we are behind in some things. Valentine is bawling for her supper so I must ring off. Calvin and I must begin the chores. It is his job to scatter the feed for the chickens. L. B. R.

If You Compare Price, You Must Compare QUALITY—



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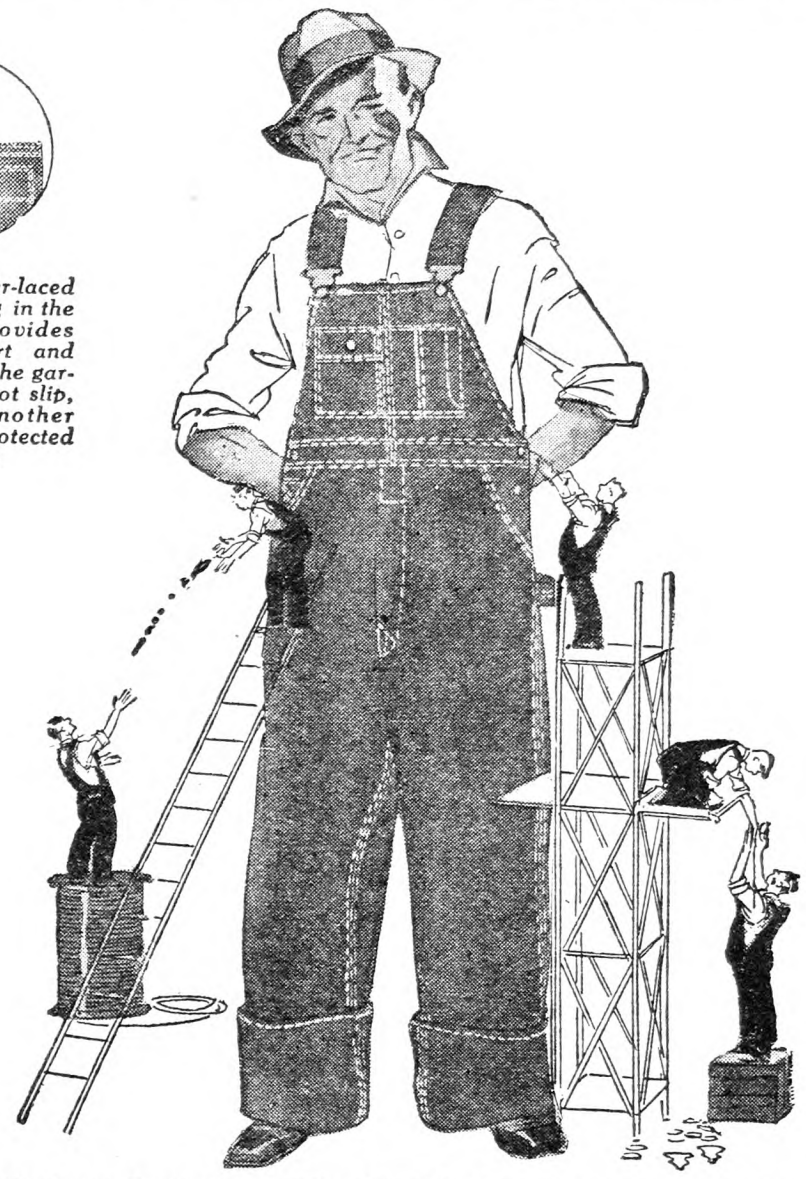

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Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

The carlot movement of potatoes continues to be heavy, especially from Eastern Shore of Virginia. Generally they are cleaning up their potatoo crop by the last of July but with much heavier yields than was at first anticipated a carlot movement of 20,000 to 23,000 carloads is not unlikely from the Eastern Shore district this year. Prices at present are low, $1 to $1.15 a barrel at shipping point. In New York they were selling at $1.50 to $1.75 a barrel. Some Long Island potatoes were moved by truck last week which brought $2 to $2.25 a barrel in the New York market. Onions are moving freely from New Jersey and light supplies were received from other States but there was very little activity to the market and prices were unsatisfactory. The lettuce market advanced considerably and fancy lettuce brought up to $3 a crate, but supplies were heavier the last of the week and market weakened. The cabbage market is in bad shape and in spite of the low prices, 50c to $1 a barrel, Ohio rolled seven carloads into the local market during the week. Celery closed steady on good stock. Sweet corn is being supplied largely by New Jersey at $1 to $4, mostly $2.50 to $3.25 per sack of about 100 ears, the wide range being due to the quality and condition of offerings. A little Long Island sweet corn was also received. Beets and carrots have been selling well this season. Pickling cucumbers were in fairly good demand and York State peas of good quality were also in good demand. Southern peppers are about done and New Jersey is supplying the market. The market on apples has declined steadily with increasing quantities from Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey. The market was overloaded with small fruit and this moved very slowly. California Gravensteins have begun to arrive and sold at a wide range in prices, $2.10 to $3.50 a box. The Gravenstein crop in California is reported large this season, 1,800 to 2,000 carloads, and they may give our eastern growers serious competition with our early apples. Peach receipts equaled 632 carloads for the week, mostly from Georgia, a few cars arriving from North and South Carolina and six were from California. The market has been in poor shape, in fact almost demoralized with best Elbertas selling mostly at from $2 downward per six-basket carriers. Watermelon supplies were very heavy, and offerings of western cantaloupes were liberal. Many berries have not been up to their usual standard due to excessive rains in producing sections.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts dropped to 116,530 cases for the week in New York or about 33,000 cases less than for the week previous. The decline was noticeable in both western and nearby eggs. The weather has been hot, and current receipts have been showing more defects: consequently the quantity of fancy eggs available has decreased and high-grade eggs have cleared readily with some improvement in price, nearby closely selected extras advancing 4c a dozen during the week. Under grades, however, showed no improvement and generally met a dull market. The cold storage holdings in New York are about 220,000 cases ahead of last year's holdings at this time but taking the total of ten markets we find fewer eggs in storage than a year ago, the difference being well toward a half million cases.

The market on live fowl has been in exceedingly poor shape. The hot weather affected the demand for live fowl and the supply was very much heavier than was at first anticipated. A nine-day fast by Orthodox Hebrews was also a factor in depressing the market and prices declined materially. Several carloads were carried over from day to day and losses by receivers were rather heavy on the downward market. The live broiler market was irregular. Leghorns were generally a little slow and the heavier breeds were steady to weak. The demand for fresh-killed poultry has been unusually light. Hot weather has undoubtedly had its effect on the demand and large sizes of broilers were especially weak under heavier supplies than trade demands warranted. Roasting chickens were in light supply and sold readily but fowl were weak although receipts were rather light. Cold storage holdings continue to be somewhat smaller than last year at this time taking the total holdings of 26 cities as an indication for the country as a whole but in New York storage holdings were somewhat larger than last year at this time.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts of hay were light but the demand was slow and market draggy. Most of the offerings were under grades. Small bales were especially slow while large bales of No. 1 Timothy were in short supply and firm. Rye straw is holding up well, best selling for about $30 a ton.

B. W. S.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Both butter and eggs are a little higher. Various fruits are in more liberal supply.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 43 to 44c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, brick, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, firm; Grade A, 37 to 38c; grade B, 34 to 36c; grade C, 30 to 33c; unclassified, 30 to 35c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 17c; chickens, 37 to 39c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 22 to 27c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; broilers, 20 to 38c; ducks, 30 to 34c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Early Harvest, bu., $1 to $1.75; Tenn., Transparent, 75c to $2.50; Duchess, $2 to $2.50; Winesap, western, box, $2.25 to $3.25. Potatoes, steady; Va., bbl., $2 to $2.25; N. C., $1.50 to $1.65.

Fruits and Berries. — Cantaloupes, Ariz., crate, $3 to $3.75; cherries, 32-qt. crate, $3.25 to $4; currants, 32-qt. crate, $2.25 to $4; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2; grapes, Cal., seedless, box, $2 to $2.50; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt., crate, $6 to $7; pears, Cal., Bartlett, box, $3 to $3.50; peaches, Ga., bu., $1.25 to $1.75; plums, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2.25; raspberries, 32-qt. crate, $4.50 to $11.25; watermelons, 25 to 45c.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; Tex., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; Egyptian, sack, $2.25 to $2.50; home-grown, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Vegetables.—Beans, bu., 50c to $1.25; beets, doz. bchs, 25 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 35c; carrots, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; cauliflower, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, doz., 60 to 85c; cucumbers, bskt., $1.15 to $1.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3 to $3.50; lettuce, box, 50c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. carton, $1.65 to $2; parsley, La., doz., 50 to 65c; peas, bu., 75c to $1; peppers, Miss., hamper, $1.10 to $1.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 40c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; tomatoes, 4-qt. bskt., 75c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 12 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $10; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $30.50; standard middlings, $34; red-dog, $46; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $52; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $43; gluten feed, $42.75; oat-feed, $20.75.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Transparents, 2 to 2½-in., Del., Va. and N. J., 75 to $1.75 bskt.

Beans. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green, $1.25 to $1.75; few flat, $2; wax, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 bchs, 50 to 65c std. bu. box.

Blueberries—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native, 30 to 35c qt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 75c; few fancy, 85c std. bu. box; $1 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 24 bchs, $1 to $1.50 box. Cal., crts, $3 to $4.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand improved. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $2 to $5. Md., bu. bskt, 50 to $1.25. N. J., large, pickles, $1.75 to $2 bu. hamper.

Lettuce. — Moderate supplies, demand good for best. Native, h.h., 18 hds., 60c to $1. Iceberg, native, $1 to $1.75. Cal. and Wash., best, $6 to $7 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 hds., $2 to $2.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Few native yellows, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. Cal., crts, $1.25 to $1.50. N. J., hampers, No. 1, $1 to $1.15.

Peas.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, ord., $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. N. Y. bskt, best, $2.50 to $3; Me., bags, mostly $3.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Market weak. Va., bbls., No. 1, mostly $1.75 to $2 bbl.

Spinach—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, $1 to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Strawberries.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. 32-qt. crts, Me. crts, 18 to 22c; few, 25c qt.

Tomatoes.—Supplies, very heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly, 15 to 20c lb. Tenn., 4s, 40 to 85c. N. J., 20-qt. crts, 50c to $1. Cal., lugs, $2.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50. Eastern, $15.50 to $19. Clover mixed, $19 to $20 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45¼c; firsts, 43 to 45c; seconds, 40 to 42½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady; nearby henneries, brown extras, 45c. Mixed colors, 44c. White extras, 40c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 40c. Undergrades, 30 to 33c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady; twins extras fresh, 26½c. Firsts, new, 25½ to 26c. Extras, held, 30 to 31c. Firsts, held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.75 to $11. Cal., small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $10 to $10.50. Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Lima, $9.75 to $10 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market somewhat more active, especially on finer grades. Receipts at Boston for week ending July 21, 1928, 10,850,500 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 49c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

July 26, 1928.

MILK

August: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.20.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, July 16: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $1.90. August prices not yet reported.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45	@	$0.45½
Extra, 92 score			.44½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43	@	.44
Lower grades	.40½	@	.41½
Ladles	.34	@	.38½
Packing stock	.32	@	.33½
Renovated	.40	@	.41
Sweet, fancy	.46	@	.46½
Extra	.45¼	@	.45¾
Firsts	.43	@	.45
Seconds	.42½	@	.43

CHEESE

State, flats, held, special	$0.31	@	$0.32
Fancy	.30	@	.31
Average run	.29	@	.30
Flats, fresh, special	.26	@	.26½
Fancy			.25½
Under grades	.23	@	.24
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26¼	@	.26½
Watertown, N. Y., mkt.			.23

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.44	@	$0.45
Average extras	.41	@	.42
Extra firsts	.36	@	.39
Firsts	.33	@	.35
Pacific Coast, white	.33	@	.40
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.38	@	.40
Gathered, best	.34	@	.35
Common to good	.27	@	.30

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.27
Broilers	.30	@	.42
Roosters	.17	@	.18
Ducks	.15	@	.23
Geese	.10	@	.12
Tame rabbits	.15	@	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38	@	$0.42
Fair to good	.30	@	.36
Broilers	.30	@	.42
Roosters	.16	@	.22
Fowls	.24	@	.30
Ducks	.15	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.25	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.55
Dark, doz.	2.75	@	3.00
Culls	1.50	@	1.75

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	14.75
Bulls	7.75	@	9.50
Cows	6.00	@	9.00
Calves, best	16.00	@	17.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	15.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.21	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.18	@	.20
Culls	.10	@	.14
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	24.50
Bulls	14.00	@	14.50
Cows	16.00	@	19.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$0.75	@	$1.75
N. Car., bbl.	1.00	@	1.50
Maryland, bbl.	1.25	@	1.50
Sweet potatoes, bu.	3.00	@	5.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.75	@	$2.00
Cabbage, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Carrots, bu.	1.75	@	3.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	6.00
Celery, hearts, doz.	1.00	@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@	1.75
Eggplants, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Kohlrabi, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.75	@	2.25
Lima beans, bu.	1.25	@	4.00
Onions, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Okra, bu.	1.50	@	3.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Peas, bu.	1.50	@	2.75
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	5.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	1.75
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	2.50
Sweet corn, bag	1.00	@	4.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.75	@	1.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.75	@	2.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea	10.50	@	10.75
Red kidney			8.75
White kidney	10.25	@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.50	@	$2.25
Cherries	.15	@	.22
Peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate	.50	@	2.00
Huckleberries, qt.	.10	@	.27
Blackberries, qt.			.05
Raspberries, pt.	.05	@	.20
Watermelons, carload	90.00	@	240.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	2.50	@	3.25

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$23.00	@	24.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	16.00	@	19.00
Clover mixed	18.00	@	22.00
Straw, rye	29.00	@	30.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.46⅜
No. 2 red	1.55⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.20
Oats, No. 2 white	.65
Barley	.91⅛
Rye	1.09¼

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

Strange as it may seem, the State which led all the States of the Union when the great Grange fraternity was being established is not now numbered among the Grange States. At the annual session of the National Grange in January, 1870, about two years after the birth of the Grange, the roll of Grange organizations was as follows: Minnesota, 40 Granges; Illinois, 3; Iowa, 3; Pennsylvania, 1; New York, 1; Ohio, 1.

In addition to leading all the States in new Grange units, Minnesota was also the home of the founder of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, Oliver Hudson Kelley, for it was in his adopted State that Father Kelley did his greatest organization work in establishing new Granges.

It was in Minnesota also that the first State Grange was organized, the date being February 23, 1869. Minnesota has another claim to distinction in Grange history. It was the only State in which a woman was ever elected to the high position of Master of the State Grange. Mrs. Sarah Gates Baird was the woman and so well did she fill the position that she remained as presiding officer for 20 years.

In the list of six States which had organized Granges before 1870 the three which stood at the bottom of the list with one unit each, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are now the three leaders in Grange membership—a case of the last being first.

Father Kelley moved from Massachusetts, his native State, to Minnesota in 1849, settling upon a government claim. Arduously he labored in clearing the home in the western wilderness. Then in 1864 he journeyed to the city of Washington and accepted a clerkship in the Federal Department of Agriculture.

So well did he impress his superior, Commissioner Isaac Newton, that he received a commission to visit the Southern States directly after the close of the Civil War in an effort to help the stricken farmers of the war-devasted section to rebuild their demoralized industry. And it was while on this mission that he conceived the idea of the farm fraternity which he later founded.

Early in 1868 he started out on a trip of organization which led him to Harrisburg, Pa., Penn Yan and Fredonia, N. Y., Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, and finally back to his own State of Minnesota. This journey netted him but a single Grange, that at Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., which became the pioneer Grange of the country.

But upon reaching his own State he was much more successful, and within a comparatively short period he had nearly 50 Granges to his credit. It was about this time that his neice, Miss Caroline A. Hall, came from Boston, where she had been a teacher in the public schools, and began her work as his assistant in the work of Grange organization. Father Kelley paid his neice a very high compliment in the aid she rendered him and said that without her help he would have succumbed to discouragement and would have given up the battle. He also declared that she should have received equal honor as one of the founders of the order.

The first subordinate Grange formed in Minnesota was North Star, organized September 2, 1868, at St. Paul. One of the greatest of the Minesota Grange pioneers was Col. D. A. Robertson, who later served as lecturer of the National Grange. In appreciation for the great service he rendered the new order he was made an honorary member of the National Grange and received special commendation from Father Kelley. Col. Robertson also edited the first Grange paper ever published, which for many years was the official organ of the order in Minnesota. This paper was first published January 1, 1869, at Minneapolis.

Minnesota also furnished another National Grange lecturer in the early days of the fraternity, T. A. Thompson, who served from 1873 to 1875. The State also was honored by having one National Grange Master, Samuel Emory Adams, who served from 1878 to 1880, being the fourth Master to serve the national body. In his annual address Master Adams said: "The Grange is not in itself a business organization, but a school of instruction." No better definition of the order has ever been given.

A June Trip Through Several States

PART I

We decided to make the annual pilgrimage a little earlier than usual this year and, instead of waiting until July or August, to visit some neighboring States in June. Last Summer, we drove through Ontario, Can., and Michigan, taking a little over two weeks for the trip; this season we yielded to a long-standing desire to see some of the country in the Middle South, particularly in Virginia, a State that, because of its people and history, makes a peculiar appeal to the interest of Americans. As these trips have been annual affairs with us for five years and are made possible only by the method of travel which we employ, it may be of some interest to others to learn how we manage these personally conducted tours on our own hook. "We," in this case, does not include the famous Spirit of St. Louis, which, by the way, we craned our necks to look up at as it hangs just inside the entrance to one of the buildings of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, but it might well embrace something of the spirit of Detroit, for it is the industry that has made that city famous that furnished us with a means of travel. We does include the writer, the one who is always solicitously inquired after by the aspirant to some political office just before election and colloquially referred to as "The Missus" and, for a few days, a brother who was persuaded to take his nose off from the business grindstone long enough to cross the Alleghany Mountains in Southern Pennsylvania and drive down the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Only in case of some emergency on these trips do we patronize a hotel, or even one of the country homes where roadside signs indicate that tourists are provided with rooms for the night. We carry our own hotel accommodations in the way of sleeping quarters and get our own meals, with the exception of dinners, which we find it much more convenient to get at restaurants in the towns through which we pass. One square meal in the middle of the day makes the other two matters of less importance than they otherwise would be and the time and work saved when we wish to be driving counts for considerable. Seldom do we have to pay more than 60 or 65 cents for a good restaurant dinner, and, even with this, we figure our traveling expense for two at not more than $3 per day.

The tent in which we sleep extends from the top of the car to the ground at one side; the double bed attaches at one end to a running board and folds so compactly that it, with the rolled up tent, can be carried upon the running board below the level of the door opening. The coach, or two-door sedan, which we drive has ample space in the rear of the front seat for all other luggage, and a key turned in the lock protects from pilfering when we wish to leave the car anywhere. A folding two-burner gasoline stove gives all the cooking capacity that we need, and fuel is always at the rear of the car. A short piece of rubber tubing enables us to syphon this out for the stove, and the taste isn't at all bad after you become accustomed to it. About the first piece of furniture needed at a stopping place is a table; it is hard to work at the ground level. We like to carry two of the light, folding hard-wood sewing tables found in nearly every home. These, folding flat, take up little room on the floor of the car. One serves as a kitchen table to hold the stove and cooking utensils, the other as a dining-table at which the camp stools are placed. Benches and tables are found in many camping places, but are not to be depended upon.

A light box holds the table dishes of blue and white enameled ware, light and unbreakable, plates, cups that nest and pint bowls that will hold anything from strawberries to canned soup; real table knives, spoons and forks, not makeshifts, a can of coffee and a coffee can of sugar. What else that box holds is unknown to the writer; he doesn't pack it. A galvanized water pail holds the smaller covered pails used for heating water, a tin coffee pot that has been battered from the coast of Maine to the Rocky Mountains and still makes as good coffee as an electric percolator can supply any indoor appetite, and a tin wash basin. Do these rattle? Not when packed with newspapers between and tied in a bran sack. A half dozen clean bran sacks serve other useful purposes, one of which is to lie on the ground by the side of the bed for the protection of bare feet when dressing. A stout cloth sack holds the folded bed blankets and makes it possible to tie these to the rear of the car if extra room inside is needed, as when carrying a third passenger. A coat hanger or two will hang in the car and hold extra garments that it is not desired to fold, and ordinary suit cases or traveling bags will hold other clothing and toilet articles. All closed cars are supplied with plate-glass mirrors when the window curtains are pulled down. It is interesting to see other outfits in the camps visited. There is an occasional house car costing $3,000 or more, and fitted to carry a family in all the luxury of a Pullman and, more often, a homemade house car in which several may eat, sleep and ride with questionable comfort. There is a great variety in sizes and styles of tents; the most popular now are the umbrella tents with sewed in canvas floors. Single air mattresses or beds with folding steel frames and short legs are used in these. They are easily put up and taken down and leave the car free for use when in camp. The chief objection to them is their cost. M. B. D.

(To Be Continued)

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to July 16, 1928, with remarks by the director:

The pullets in the seventeenth Storrs Laying Contest came through with an unexpected boost in production during the thirty-seventh week. The increase was a slight one, only a matter of 6 eggs, but nevertheless a gain over the total of the preceding seven-day period. A total of 5,557 eggs were produced during the week for a lay of 56.7 per cent. And this figure, though it represents a gain for the thirty-seventh week, is 248 less than the score for the corresponding week a year ago. Total production for the entire contest flock up to last Monday night was 203,024 eggs. This is an average of 1,450 eggs for each of the 140 competing entries or 145 eggs per bird. In 37 weeks the present competition has gained 11,102 eggs, or almost 8 eggs per bird over last year's laying trial.

With only 14 weeks to go in the present contest it appears likely that a new high record for flock production at Storrs will be established. Last year in the sixteenth contest all previous records were broken when the contest flock as a whole averaged 183.1 eggs per bird. Now as has been mentioned above, the birds in this year's trial have already gained an advantage of practically 8 eggs per bird over the average made a year ago. This year's competitors are in good health and excellent condition at the present time, and they show promise of continuing their splendid work for some time to come.

George Lowry's pen of White Leghorns from Connecticut, laid 66 out of a possible 70 eggs during the past week to head the honor roll again. Another pen of White Leghorns entered by Tip Top Farm from Maine, was second with a count of 62 eggs to its credit. Clarence E. Lee's entry of R. I. Reds from New York placed third with a score of 59 eggs, and Tom Barron's pen of White Leghorns from England, took fourth position with a production of 58 eggs.

Only one change took place among the leaders in the principal varieties, and that was in the Barred Rock division. The entry of Kerr Chickeries from New Jersey, moved up into third position, displacing the pen entered by Hawes Bros. from Maine.

At this time it seems a safe bet to name George Lowry's White Leghorn entry as the team most likely to win this year's competition. In 37 weeks the 10 pullets from Connecticut, have laid 2,169 eggs or an average of approximately 217 eggs per bird. This remarkable record, which is by a wide margin the best 37-week score ever made at Storrs, is also 174 eggs more than the record of the Charlescote Farm entry of Reds from Massachusetts, which stand second with a production of 1,995 eggs. Moreover, the Lowry birds have laid 212 eggs more than the third-high entry of White Leghorns entered by Broadview Farm from Connecticut. The three entries named have had things more or less their own way at Storrs for a long time, and for a number of weeks it has appeared almost certain that the winner of the present contest would be one of this trio.

Lowry's birds jumped into the lead during the twenty-third week and they have been steadily increasing their lead since that time. This entry has staged a remarkable spurt during the past 11 weeks, as the following will indicate. Beginning with the twenty-seventh week, these Connecticut Leghorns have either headed or tied for first place on the honor roll ten times, and in the remaining week they just missed first place by one egg. Since the twenty-seventh week the scores of this entry have been 67, 66, 65, 65, 68, 65, 65, 64, 65, 62 and last week 66 eggs. All of which is indicative of the persistency and productive ability of these ten pullets that look like sure winners this year.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Me., 1,621; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,590; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,524.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,728; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 1,691.

White Wyandottes—Tom Barron, Eng., 1,730; Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 1,701.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,995; West Neck Farm, N. Y., 1,782; Clarence E. Lee, N. Y., 1,780; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,769; Red Mount Farm, Mass., 1,758.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 2,169; Broadview Farm, Conn., 1,957; George Lowry, Conn., 1,939; Hollywood Poultry Farm, Wash., 1,877; G. B. Ferris, Mich, 1,821; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 1,803.

Coccidiosis in Turkeys

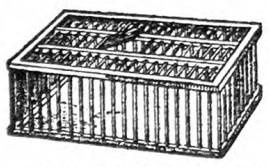
I had a flock of turkeys and they nearly all died. More have recently hatched; I would like to save them. When my others died I found that the lower intestine is very small and stuffed up with substance like moldy cheese, very hard. We feed them cracked corn, wheat and oats. For mash we give them bran and cornmeal mixed with a little sour milk and fresh water. J. K.

New York.

I presume that the lower intestine that you refer to is one of the caeca or blind guts attached to the large intestine near its end. When these are found distended with soft or cheesy matter, a diagnosis of coccidiosis may be made. This is a disease of fowls, including turkeys, that is caused by organisms picked up with food and drink in places where poultry has long been kept and which is not curable after the damage has been done and the birds show marked symptoms of weakness. It is to be avoided by raising the young upon ground that has not become contaminated by long use in poultry raising or by confining them to concrete runs or yards that may be kept clean by frequent sweeping or flushing. Transferring the brooder yards to "new" ground each year or two is the most simple method for the ordinary poultry raiser who has plenty of land. Those who must use limited quarters over a considerable period of years are coming to use the floored yards that can be kept clean, which means, of course, increased labor and expense. Another disease, to which young poults are very susceptible, is blackhead, also acquired on old ground. There is no known cure for it, though there appears to be an increasing number of those who succeed in raising turkeys in spite of it. Clean ground and early and continuous feeding of sour milk are, at present, the best known measures of prevention. M. B. D.

SOMEBODY has discovered in the Himalayas long-legged sheep that can run 40 miles an hour. It would take that kind of a lamb to keep up with Mary nowadays.—Minneapolis Journal.

CARPENTER'S



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S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
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500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C.O.D., and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.00
Br. Rocks & R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Broiler Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

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Every chick guaranteed—prompt delivery.
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Enclosed find account of the Absecon Market Co., Inc., Absecon, N. J., for egg shipments last February amounting to $57.76. I will appreciate it very much if you can collect this outstanding bill for me. Thanking you for the interest that you are taking in this matter, and you have my consent to treat 'em rough.
Delaware. S. C. H.

We have other claims against Absecon Market which we have been unable to collect, and we therefore feel that a warning to shippers is in order. The amount of money farmers lose through shipping produce to irresponsible houses is appalling. No produce should be sent any unknown house without first ascertaining the responsibility of the concern.

There was an agent here today representing the Chicago Portrait Company. He had a pack of tickets and I was to draw two. One that I drew was a blank, the other worth $45. I was quite taken up with his line of talk, and had got the picture I wanted finished, when my husband arrived on the scene. After finding out the agent's business my husband told him he had seen the Chicago Portrait Company denounced in THE R. N.-Y. as a fake company. He (the agent) explained that a few years ago the company was crooked, but was all right now. I would like to know if this is true. The agent is to return in a few days and I would like to know by the time he comes, if possible. MRS. R. J. V.
New York.

There is no evidence of reform on the part of the Chicago Portrait Company in this woman's report. The same old scheme of drawing tickets is being employed by this agent to lead prospects to believe that they are getting something for nothing as a result of the drawing. It used to be "lucky envelopes" instead of tickets, but the deception is all the same.

What do you know about stock of the International Telepost Co., Inc.? Would you exchange stock of the national public service for it? There are a number of people that I know exchanging.
New Jersey. MRS. C. M.

We would not advise exchanging anything of value for stock of the International Telepost stock. The people who are making the above mentioned exchange are parting with a stock of a definite established value for one that has no market value. Telepost stock is a "blue-sky" promotion of many years standing.

I noticed your article regarding J. A. Stransky and his vaporizer. It so happens that I lived in South Dakota for 20 years and have known John Stransky for 28 years. When I first got acquainted with him he was in the real estate business and made a great deal of money in it. Along in 1898 a stranger came to town and stopped at the hotel, and claimed he was in hard luck, and induced the hotel man to settle a four days' board bill for a formula for making gunpowder. The hotel man took it and sold it to Stransky for $10. This put an idea in his head, and he put an advertisement in a Chicago paper advertising for agents to sell Stransky's wonderful gunpowder formula. He gave them the county and they were to resell the right to make it at $10, and send him half the fee. The scheme worked fine for a long time, till the government got after him.

Later he went broke when the land bubble burst, and in 1919 he got hold of this vaporizer, which costs 18 cents each, and developed the scheme he now has of selling county and State rights, and sells the territory over and over again as soon as the agent "dies," as they generally do. You won't find any on Stransky's Cadillac. In a little town of less than 300 population he employs 65 people, and for the past four years he has cleared over $100,000 per year.

The whole idea originally came from the little advertisement he first put in as a joke in the Chicago paper years ago, and at the rate the population of the United States is increasing he will never run out of suckers. W. E. A.
North Carolina.

The above letter suggested by the item in July 14 issue throws some interesting sidelights on the career of J. A. Stransky, Pukawana, S. D.

Competent authorities have demonstrated the vaporizer is not efficient as a saver of gas on automobiles, and yet Mr. Stransky continues to sell them under a money-back guarantee, which he usually finds a way to repudiate.

On June 25 I sent $10.50 to the U. S. School of Music, 225 Fifth Ave., New York, for a complete course of instructions on the guitar. They sent me a small pack of studies for the Hawaiian guitar which I cannot use on my instrument, and do not care for. They had sent me a money-back guarantee if not satisfied. It is now over two weeks since I asked them to return my money, and they do not answer. I worked very hard myself and earned that money so I could finish lessons on my guitar, and now my money is gone and I have nothing to show for it, and my health is poor. MRS. A. V. S.
Pennsylvania.

We have appealed to the U. S. School of Music in this case, but purveyors of correspondence courses do not make refunds as far as our records go. The concern promises to exchange the lessons. The firm writes:

In regard to refunding your money we would call your attention to our guarantee which plainly states: "After completing this course, if everything we claim is not fully accomplished, your money will be cheerfully refunded." We do not agree to refund your money before you have even attempted your lessons, because until you have actually studied your lessons for some time, you are in no position to judge of the results.

Musical authorities agree that the subject cannot be successfully taught without personal instruction and we doubt that very many will persist sufficiently to qualify for refund under the above conditions. Therefore the company is perfectly safe in making the guarantee.

THE R. N.-Y. has devoted more space to automobile service contracts during the past three years than to any other single subject. These service contracts are frequently sold as automobile insurance according to our reports. Such contracts are the means of securing more "easy money" for the promoter's of them than any scheme that has come to our attention. The Better Business Bureau has made an investigation of the scheme and reports on them as follows:

Automobile service companies now constitute one of the commonest membership promotion plans in the United States, according to an inquiry recently completed by the National Better Business Bureau. In many instances misleading claims as to reduced service charges, insurance protection, and minimized legal costs have been found by Bureau representatives to form the basis for the growth of a number of companies of this type.

In approaching motor car owners for membership in these companies, solicitation is usually made directly in the street or through the mails. The Bureau has found the companies to be both local and countrywide in scope, but in both instances the implication is made that the service contract which the motorist is given in return for his membership fee includes a complete insurance policy indemnifying him against all liability, property damage, loss from fire and theft, etc., and assuring him discounts in the purchase of accessories, gas, and oil.

Statements concerning legal services furnished by the company have led prospects to believe that the company would be responsible for all damages caused by the contract holder's car. The facts are that the policy usuaully consists of a personal accident policy of very limited coverage which does not protect the holder against liability, property damage, or loss by fire or theft. The legal services generally represent the giving of legal advice and assistance and do not cover the contract holder in the event of a suit for damages caused by his car.

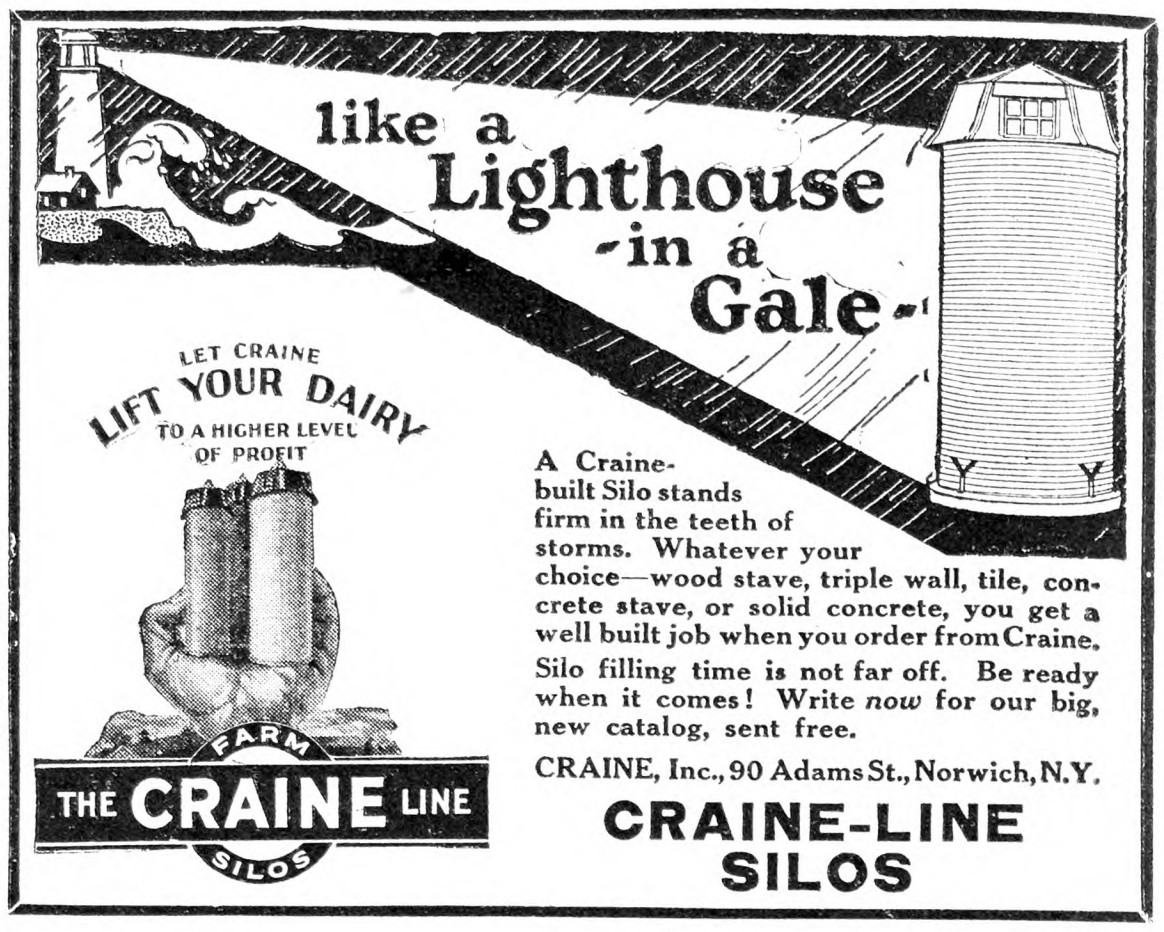
The implication usually made in selling the service contracts is, however, that it includes a complete insurance policy indemnifying the contract holder against all liability, property damage, and loss from fire and theft and that discounts can be obtained almost universally on purchases of accessories, gas and oil.

Although the contract sold by these organizations usually includes towing service and a discount on accessories, the service and discounts are not obtainable at all garages and filling stations. The number of garages and filling stations at which such discounts may be procured is sometimes very limited.

By representing that these clubs render "automobile club" service, the sales agents of some of these companies imply a connection with some recognized automobile club. The Bureau has found, however, that these companies are in no way associated with reputable automobile clubs but are commercial projects promoted entirely for profit.

All persons who are approached by salesmen for these companies are urged by the National Better Business Bureau to read the contract carefully before signing it. This will safeguard the prospect against misunderstanding as to what "service" he may expect to derive from the company in return for his membership fee.

The National Better Business Bureau, Inc., or any of the local Bureaus will be glad to furnish the facts regarding membership schemes of this nature without cost to the inquirer.



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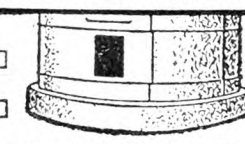

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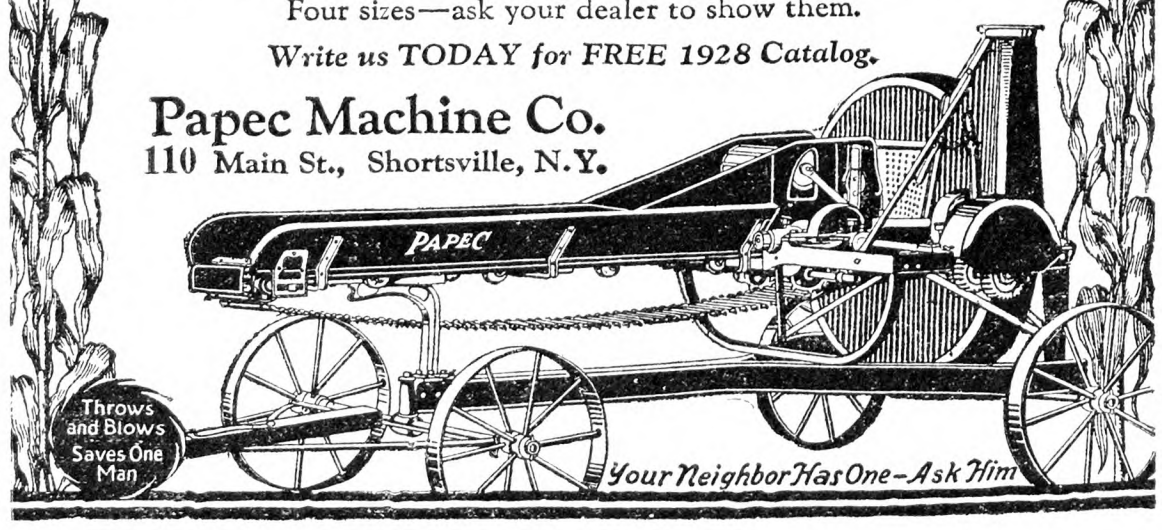

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WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT, Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED—Working gardener on private estate, September or sooner; Western Pennsylvania; married or single American; reference and experience required; house supplied. ADVERTISER 4344, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man for general farm work; must be capable, steady and alert. Address P. O. BOX 4, Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm hand to assist farmer, must be good milker and understand farm work; apply by letter, stating age, wages expected; references. VICTOR FARMS, Bellvale, N. Y.

COMPETENT white woman, cook, baker, private family, living all the year on country place; no washing; wages $70; references required. ADVERTISER 4353, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man qualified to act as assistant herdsman for Holstein and Jersey herd in Western Pennsylvania; state wages wanted and give references; full maintenance. Write W. M. KNUTH, Box 43, Morganza, Pa.

WANTED—Man capable of operating with help 100 acres apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and strawberries; must have selling ability. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Man and wife, assistant farmer, teamster and house-keeping; without children; no tobacco; salary $1,380, maintenance. SUPT., Training School, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Couple as cook and farmer on estate; must be excellent cook and experienced man; white; no children; write, giving all details and wages asked. ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH, Conway, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife in country; everything furnished and some pay in return for short light daily service; unusual privileges and opportunity for additional earnings, but must have A-1 references; owner resides in city; couple should desire home rather than high wages; location Connecticut. ADVERTISER 4424, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, experienced, good worker and get results. ADVERTISER 4426, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairyman, single, DeLaval milker, general farm work; reference first letter; $75 month, board. STEWART SCOFIELD, Ridgefield, Conn.

WANTED—White woman, cook and general houseworker in family two adults and two children; state experience, age and salary expected. FRED BRUNNER, Jr., Cranbury, N. J.

WANTED—On private place, experienced poultry and dairyman; married man with small family preferred; unfurnished house; send references and state nationality and wages wanted. LOCK BOX 106, East Millstone, N. J.

EDUCATED farmer on shares or partnership, 60 acres, near depot, State road; all improvements; Dutchess County. ADVERTISER 4445, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man of light weight, clean cut appearance, to work in a riding club 25 miles from New York City; experience not essential but must be naturally fond of horses and willing to learn; state particulars as to height, weight and age. ADVERTISER 4437, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—September 1 a couple or two women to do all the work in a country home near Princeton; family consists of husband and wife; please reply to H. M. EIDNER, Box 314, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Housekeeper on poultry farm, only one in family; care of house and some help with poultry; Protestant; would prefer woman with small child of pre-school age. MISS E. H. CHURCH, Route 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARMER—Middle-aged single man to work on and operate small farm in connection with hotel in small town; must understand horses, milking and gardening; apply with first-class references; permanent position year around; extra helper during busy season. Write DeLaVERGNE FARMS HOTEL, Amenia, N. Y.

WANTED—A settled woman for general housework, in small family; nice room and good home. MRS. NELSON SCHAENEN, Oak st., Basking Ridge, N. J. Telephone Bernardsville 620.

WANTED—Experienced man on dairy farm, state wages. ED. HEIDT, Lisle, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience; my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

MIDDLE-AGED couple, no children, general farm work, customary privileges; best references. JOHN W. PEELLE, Rock Stream, N. Y.

SITUATIONS wanted on gentleman's estate, about September 1, as milkers or chauffeurs, by two young men, Americans, age 20; references. ADVERTISER 4414, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position commercial or private; 25 years' experience, understand thoroughly hatching, rearing and care of layers, also well acquainted with hatching and rearing of wild fowl. R. C. HEMPEL, Box 104, Trenton Jct., N. J.

POSITION wanted as chef or houseman; references. ADVERTISER 4420, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, Swiss, would like work on large dairy farm as herdsman or in milk house; references; state wages. OTTO HALDIMANN, care Swiss Alp Dairy Farm, Bloomville, N. Y.

POSITION wanted on private estate as caretaker, experienced with cows, chickens, garden, also drive car; one child; state wages and privileges in first letter. F. H. NOLTING, 54 S. 2d Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

POULTRY manager desires position commercial poultry plant or on gentleman's estate; 20 years' practical experience with purebred poultry, including ducks and geese; understands baby chick business; capable of keeping accounts, handy with tools; can lay out new plant; good references; no bad habits; open for engagement August 15. ADVERTISER 4425, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as farm manager by American, married, no children; 12 years in present position; thorough knowledge of farming, machinery, live stock, farm labor, etc.; strictly temperate. ADVERTISER 4427, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG couple with one child, experienced farmers, splendid references, college graduate; German; used to hard work; wishes position at once; year round. ADVERTISER 4429, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION—Manager dairy farm, life experience with 16 years' practical farm management experience; breeding of purebred stock, herd improvement, advance register work, production of certified milk and highest class dairy products, up-keep and construction of modern farm buildings and all details in the connection of a first-class place; would consider salary and share proposition on up-to-date place; American, 38 years old, married. ADVERTISER 4433, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on poultry farm by young man. ADVERTISER 4421, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working foreman on farm or estate or would consider place on profit-sharing plan by honest capable man, steady and dependable. ADVERTISER 4430, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, educated farm and poultry manager, desires position where results are wanted. ADVERTISER 4428, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE American, Protestant, age 33, wants position as working foreman or herdsman; thoroughly understands the production of certified milk and breeding purebred cattle; experienced farmer and gardener, all branches; licensed chauffeur and tractor man, make own repairs; can handle men to get results; best of references; can take complete charge of farm or dairy; open August 15. ADVERTISER 4422, care Rural New-Yorker.

SOBER, honest man, wants country home at low wages. ADVERTISER 4434, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 30, single, experienced in all branches of poultry husbandry, Cornell short course graduate and judging and breeding school; can show results; reference; commercial or private estate. ADVERTISER 4438, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, gardener, farmer, married, two children; references, steady. WALTER HOMER, Forestville, Conn.

POULTRY manager, single, middle-aged; 25 years' experience, winner of firsts at egg-laying contests, wants position on 50-50 basis or salary. ADVERTISER 4443, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, leaving present position because farm is sold; would like position now or later; 20 years' experience; can make you money; permanent position desired. ADVERTISER 4444, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, wants position where ability and results count; 6 years' experience hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; college training, excellent references. ADVERTISER 4436, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, clean, long private and commercial experience, all branches; capable of taking entire charge; can supply assistant also. ALFRED BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

POULTRY MANAGER, over 20 years experience, winner of first prizes, reference; wants to take full charge of poultry plant as if it were his own. ADVERTISER 4446, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED practical farmer, small family, wants position as manager on private estate, life experience, A-1 references; can bring along son-in-law, very good mechanic on cars, plumbing, etc., and to help on farm; state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4447, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farm manager wishes opportunity to operate large commercial certified milk farm or a select estate; experienced Guernsey, Holstein and Shorthorn breeder of recognized merit; have made many world records and developed many show ring winners; experienced breeder of light and heavy horses, swine and poultry; understand construction of buildings, planning of new enterprises, gardening and growing of crops on large scale; efficient with office records, handling help and organization; American, married, agricultural college graduate, full of ambition and willing to co-operate with owner; can furnish excellent references for both character and ability. ADVERTISER 4448, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, single, desires responsible position, best references. 118 EAST 79th STREET, New York City.

"MARY JONES is home for her vacation." Thus the word goes around the town. "And doesn't she look well!" Mary gets many an envious, admiring glance.

¶ Best of all Mary is happy and so is Mary's family. Mary is happy because she has an ideal job, pleasant surroundings, stylish clothes, money in her pocket-book and all the educational, social and business advantages of a secretarial position. And Mary's family is happy because it knows that Mary is business trained and able to look after herself, whatever may happen to the rest of the family. The moral is plain for many a Mary.

REGISTRATION FOR FALL OPENING DATES

SEPTEMBER 4-10, 1928

SHOULD BE MADE NOW!

Albany Business College

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POULTRYMAN with life experience on private and commercial plants, desires position; wife can board help; highly recommended. ADVERTISER 4453, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, herdsman, dairyman; single, desires responsible position, practical experience, best references. BOX 50, Hillsdale, N. J.

SITUATION Wanted—Couple with two children school age; man for general work; wife to board men on farm. ADVERTISER 4449, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN couple wants position; wife experienced cook and housekeeper, husband butler, handyman, gardener; state wages. PROTZIES, 206 W 95th St, New York City.

POULTRYMAN, manager, 19 years experience, open for position; prefer up-to-date plant for improvement or new construction for progressive owner. ADVERTISER 4450, care Rural New Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman-dairyman, wants position; thoroughly experienced, capable and honest; references. ADVERTISER 4451, care Rural New Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Working farm foreman or caretaker; American, 34, with family, life experience; references; prefer East of Hudson River. LESLIE WORDEN, Spring Valley, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WILL sacrifice 111-acre dairy-poultry farm; $3,500 down, balance long time. ADVERTISER 4367, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY and poultry farm, 250 acres; poultry, barn yard, pasture, brook watered; good buildings, spring watered; 30 acres good timber; a No. 1 all around farm. MRS. BESSIE SCHEUERMAN, Sherburne, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Productive stock and dairy farm in the Lebanon Valley near city of Harrisburg, Pa.; fully equipped, immediate possession, giving you crops both in the barn and in the ground; an assured money maker; for detailed description and full particulars address the owner, W. W. WEIMAN, Box 727, Wilmington, Del.

CRANBERRY bog, Central New Jersey, 30 acres, fully equipped; bargain. ADVERTISER 4384, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General store, Central New York, doing a good paying business; large house, garage, barn and henhouse; improvements; State road; easy terms. ADVERTISER 4401, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—130-acre farm in Catskill Mountains, on cash or share basis; attractive terms for reliable party. ADVERTISER 4408, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Waste land, Sullivan County. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Callicoon, N. Y.

WANTED—Camp site and use of sail boat on good lake, August 26 to September 8. PHILIP STONE, New Hampton, N. Y.

TWO 300-ACRE farms; dairy farms for years; excellent land; well watered; wonderful buildings, fine condition; good locations; now operating; price each $12,000 but must be sold; brokers protected; full information. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y. Phone 10-3.

FOR SALE—113-acre grade A dairy farm near Cortland, N. Y.; 10-room house, large barn, other buildings; good sugar bush and timber; farm tools, house furnishings, crops; telephone, mail and milk route at door; $4,200, $1,000 cash. ADVERTISER 4423, care Rural New-Yorker.

CASH for a bargain; 100 acres or less; must be fertile tractor land, State road, good neighborhood; within 5 miles of good town; send photos and detail description. M. V. RYDER, 21 So. 17th St., Richmond, Ind.

FOR SALE—House and pigeon plant, 5 acres of land; main highway; 6-room bungalow, electric light, gas, water supply, garage; 550 mated pairs of pigeons, 3 pigeon houses and modern equipment; an established market for squabs makes comfortable living for present owner; must sell at sacrifice; price $12,000, $6,000 cash. MRS. G. A. SORRICK, Vineland, N. J.

ON ACCOUNT of the death of my husband, will sell very desirable 80-acre Alfalfa dairy farm in high state of cultivation; strong limestone soil, piped spring water, splendid 12-room house, large basement barn, silo, all in good repair; one mile to cement highway; school, church and railroad; 13 cows, Fall milkers, two horses, full farm equipment, all growing crops; possession anytime; price $9,000 complete, half down; furniture if desired. MRS. MIRIAM WALTERS, Chittenango, Madison Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm, 123 acres, good condition, loamy soil; along concrete road between New York and Philadelphia; garden spot of Jersey; 20 cows, horses, all farming machinery included; $18,000, $8,500 in land loan which could be left; failing health cause for selling. ADVERTISER 4440, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Five or more acres (with or without house) trees, brook, good drinking water, high elevation in Northern New Jersey or Southeastern New York; state particulars and price. R. M. L., Box 4, Weehawken, P. O., N. J.

EASTERN Shore of Maryland, poultry and truck farm; 52 acres, 35 cultivated; extra good soil; lays well; close to paved State highway; 1½ miles from attractive county seat town on railroad; 5 hours from New York, 3 hours Philadelphia; mild climate; 7-room house, fine water, shade trees, family orchard; good neighbors; poultry buildings for 1,000 layers; price $2,500, $750 cash required. J. E. BAINES, Red Bank, N. J.

LAKE SIDE fruit farm, 58 acres, in Finger Lakes region, New York State; grapes, berries, peaches and apples; 150 bushels berries sold this season; will take crops as $1,000 payment on the farm this Fall; $6,500 takes crops, tools and farm; about $1,200 needed to take possession; a first-class farm, good buildings at a low price; write me for further particulars. ADVERTISER 4432, care Rural New-Yorker.

175-ACRE farm, 25 cows, team, tools, near good road, good buildings, telephone, mail delivered; milk taken from door; school near; large henhouse, capacity 800 fowls; price for all, $9,000, with $1,000 cash payment. ADVERTISER 4431, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy and poultry farm of 91 acres; three miles from Sharon Springs, with or without equipment; call or write, DEWEY MERENESS, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—House, small acreage, between New York and Poughkeepsie, east or west shore, near State roads; stone house preferred; state price first letter. ADVERTISER 4435, care Rural New-Yorker.

FAIRVIEW Farm, Buckland, Mass., 170 acres—35 rich tillage, balance watered pasture and woodland; sugar bush, pine grove, well sprayed apple orchard specialty, southeast exposure, healthful location, excellent outlook, 10-room house, wide veranda, 3-story barn, carriage and tool house, cold storage apple cellar below, 1,000-barrel storage above, hen and sugar houses, spring water house and barn, ice pond, tools, firewood, hay. Suitable for fruit, sheep, general farming, summer boarders. School half mile, church 1¼, railroad 3; lifetime owner deceased; sacrific price. MRS. MARION ORCUTT FERGUSON, West Chazy, N. Y. During August, address Buckland, Mass., or come.

WANTED to lease small poultry farm with coops, privilege of buying; Northern New Jersey; open roads all year; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 4439, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEAR Atlantic City, 10½-acre poultry farm, fully equipped with stock; bungalow, electric light, running water, 2-car brick garage, Ford truck, everything planted; sacrifice $4,000, $1,500 cash. ADVERTISER 4441, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy small farm, suitable ground for nursery and gardening business, on highway near large town. ADVERTISER 4442, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—80-acre farm, 60 miles from New York, suitable for dairy, truck or chicken farm. R. J. SCHAFFER, Lake Region Garage, Monroe, N. Y.

FOR SALE in village of Castile near the Great Letchworth park, house, barn and henhouse, with one or seven acres of land suitable for poultry or trucking; buildings modern equipped. MRS. C. J. SMITH, Castile, N. Y.

4,000 BUYS first-class 30-barrel waterpower mill and home. W. S. RITTASE, New Oxford, Pa.

FARM wanted on good road near schools, reasonable price and terms. A. E. MITCHELL, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

EXCHANGE. 100 acre farm for house, give price. 9 BENTON ST., Auburn, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL, level, productive, village farm, 80 acres, horseshoe trail, Tioga Co., modern buildings, farming tools, $5,000. ADVERTISER 4452, care Rural New-Yorker.

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HONEY—60-lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fresh white eggs direct from a producer. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

SEND for 5-lb. pail new crop extra fancy pure clover honey; $1.25 postpaid, insured. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

WANTED—Seven children to board and care for by week; prices moderate. MRS. CHAS. WHITE, Shandaken, N. Y.

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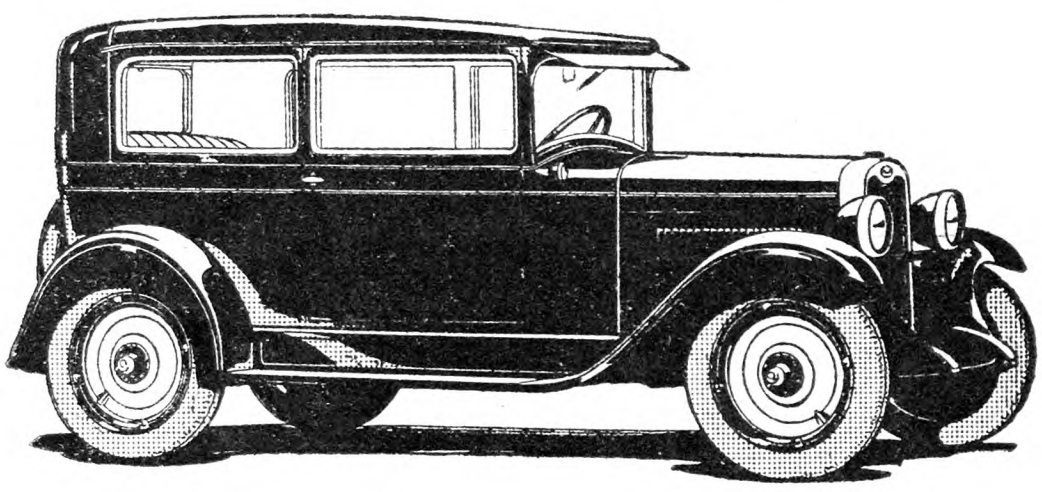

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

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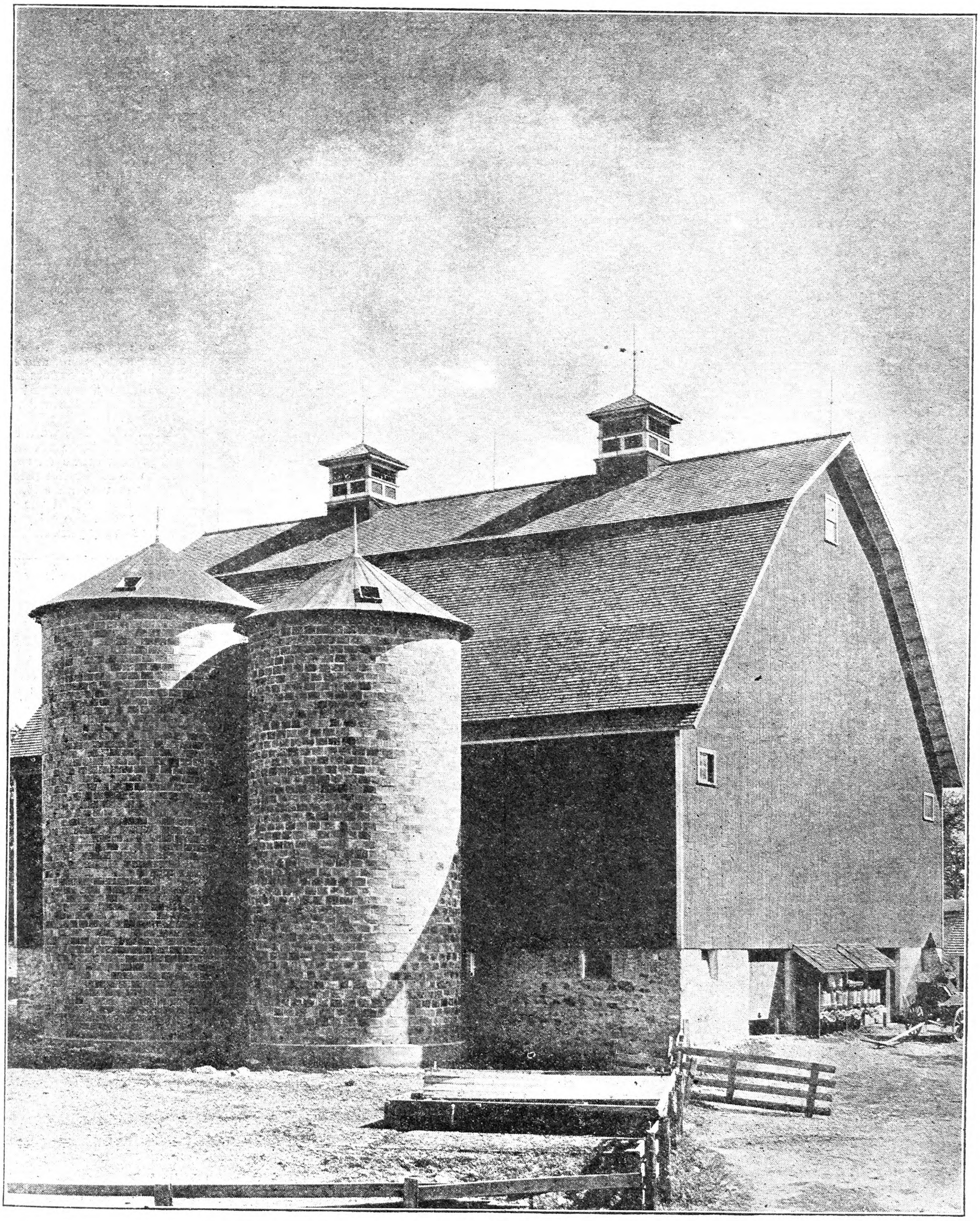


Dairy Barn and Silos

The Best Package for Apples

ONE often hears the question, "What is the best package for apples?" This is like asking which is the best automobile. There is no one best package or car for all uses or users.

It is true that there has been a great change in the packing of apples and packages used in the past few years. This indicates that the old standard package, the barrel, has proved unsatisfactory in some sections and for certain types of fruit. Many different types of packages have been tried and adopted in various apple producing districts. This has frequently been against the advice of the wholesale distributors who have often seen innovations prove to be failures and dislike a multiplicity of packages.

There is a persistent feeling among growers that a standard package should be adopted, at least for each main producing section, and the use of other types discouraged or prohibited. Suppose we consider a few of the most largely used packages, their advantages and disadvantages.

1. The barrel is the best known standard for apple measure. It is quickly packed, requires fewer expert workers, is easily loaded, stored and transported, is a comparatively cheap package and is consequently the most economical package in which to supply apples to the general market. Firm varieties like Baldwin, Greening and York can be packed in barrels so that the retailer will often pay as much per pound for the apples as if packed in other packages. On the other hand the proper filling and heading of a barrel is expert work which is too often roughly done, much of the fruit being ruined and the pack unfit for the best trade. For the more tender varieties it has proved to be too large a package to carry the fruit without excessive injury nor to be displayed and easily handled by the retailer.

2. The bushel box as adopted by the western growers has proved very satisfactory under their conditions for the greater part of their fruit. Their orchards are mainly concentrated in valleys giving large output from a few stations, making possible efficient packing houses and the assembling of skilled packers to put up a uniform pack. The firm varieties produced usually cary acceptably well, though Delicious, Jonathan and McIntosh are often badly bruised, especially when held late. In some sections as, for instance, Idaho, the need of a package for jumble packs for at least part of their crop has been filled by the bushel basket. To use the box for the entire crop has made it necessary to hold many apples in the orchards in field crates for some time, causing danger of freezing and making necessary a large investment in crates. The basket has proved less costly to pack and has netted more for certain types of fruit. The use of oiled wraps in the western box has had a far-reaching effect on the consumption and distribution of apples. Time was when the demand for apples fell off rapidly with the coming of hot weather. The fruit scalded promptly when removed from storage and soon spoiled. Now we find attractive apples in every grocery late in June throughout warm States like Florida. Their season and use have been extended much more than is generally realized by these wraps.

3. The bushel basket is rapidly being adopted in the East and South where a smaller package than the barrel is demanded, and for a jumble pack of tender varieties. It has the advantage of compactness when empty, requiring less expert work or complete packing-house equipment in packing and it carries the fruit fairly well. The retailer can handle and display it easily and the larger consumers find it a satisfactory unit of quantity. It comes in various styles, the straight sided types packed from top or bottom largely replacing the round-bottomed baskets for the best fruit. The use of shredded oiled paper in both barrels and baskets adds to the life of scalding varieties of apples, as well as protecting somewhat from bruising and adding to their appearance. The bushel basket has the common fault of all jumble packages, especially those where some pressure is necessary, permitting stem punctures and bruises. It also yields to pressure in car or truck and requires careful piling.

4. The Boston box is extensively used in New England. The fruit is usually packed in rows on edge. If filled too full the sides of tender apples become flattened, and as is the case where apples are packed closely end to end, there is some injury from stems. Its shallow depth prevents bruising from the weight of fruit, it has a large top surface which displays well and it is easier for a novice to pack than the western box. Its wide use shows that it fills a need better than packages previously used in its territory.

5. The carton is being used in several styles in New York and New England. It is compact when empty, can be attractively printed and displays well. By separating the apples with pads and partitions, stem injury is avoided. The yielding nature of the package, if not packed too tightly prevents bruises from jars or moderate pressure. Where shipping, storing and marketing conditions are under the control of the shipper and receiver, the single row corrugated carton is giving satisfactory results. For express or distant shipment a more costly double row corrugated carton is necessary. Less accurate sizing machinery is necessary and packers are more easily trained than with western boxes. They store well if properly spaced, are not piled too high and are kept dry. They are slower to pack than jumble packs, require several different cartons to take the run of sizes and require a packing foreman of considerable ability to organize and efficiently manage a packing gang. Where they have been properly packed they have been preferred by the best retail trade for containing tender varieties, as count, weight and condition of the fruit can be relied on.

6. Open crates of both one bushel and bushel and one-half capacity are coming into favor where growers can store promptly in storages near their markets. By carefully placing a good orchard run of several grades of apples in the crates in the orchards they can deliver them to the jobber or retailer in the city with a minimum of bruising and expense in labor. There is a class of trade which can use ungraded or tree-run apples at a discount from the price of highly-graded well-sized packs and thus supply the consumer at less per pound than would be otherwise possible. The crates are returned for use the next season. While this does not eliminate the package cost, as interest on investment, repairs, depreciation, loss of crates, storage over the Summer, and return cartage amount to more than one would suppose, there is still a saving over gift packages.

From the above descriptions of the several types of packages the following conclusions may be drawn.

1. That the barrel is still the best package for firm apples which are designed for distant, wholesale markets such as the export trade and for certain cooking varieties in eastern markets. It may also be the only possible package in cases where a large output must be rapidly handled with little help available.

One Method of Apple Harvesting. Fig. 457

2. The bushel box is best suited for orchards or packers where a large output of fancy fruit is available. Except for some large sizes, off-colored, ordinary quality apples, and those of the cooking class do not pay for box packing. Special care in packing, shipping and storing is necessary when McIntosh, Spies and such tender varieties of eastern apples are packed in boxes or a considerable amount of bruising will result.

3. The bushel basket, especially the straight-sided type, is very good for jumble packs designed for either local or wholesale markets and is adapted for either carefully graded and sized packs or those where lack of time or help makes careful grading impossible. It is not suitable for tender varieties where stem punctures and bruising must be prevented.

4. The fact that the Boston box is being displaced by the bushel box, basket, crate and carton suggests that it does not possess as many good features for the various grades as it should to make it generally desirable.

5. The carton is best adapted for tender varieties which may become badly bruised in other packages. Its use requires the supervision of a capable organizer and director and is best suited for packing out of storage so a trained crew can have steady work for a considerable period. Cartons can be stored if properly spaced to prevent heating and not piled too high. A fresh pack is desirable and can be made in cartons even when fruit is ripe as there is no pressure on the apples in them.

6. The bushel or half-barrel crate is desirable where there is a ready market for loose apples or where one may wish to pack into other packages as conditions may warrant.

It is desirable for the apple industry and everyone connected with it to secure the greatest possible distribution of the large crops. It should be the policy of everyone to see that every potential demand for apples is filled in a way that will be satisfactory to the middlemen who may help in delivering the fruit to the consumer. The packages best suited to the individual conditions should be selected. If new demands arise there should be no hesitation in using whatever package best suits each case.

Dutchess County, N. Y. E. STUART HUBBARD.

The Wool Market

What is the matter with the wool market? The market price is the highest for years, but there are no buyers for the wool and all the buyers talk in a discouraging manner in regard to wool. They say they cannot get a price from the commission houses at all. This district has always claimed the distinction of producing the best wool of any place in the United States, and it seems very strange that the wool cannot be sold. What kind of sheep produce 3/8 and 1/4 blood combing? This section raises practically all fine wool, but is mixed slightly as a general rule with coarse wool. I mean the Delaine and Merino are mixed with Shropshire to an extent of one-half to one-twentieth; very few sheep are pure Delaine or Merino. B. P.

THE marketing of wool is the most irregular and uncertain of all commodities, but there are a few general rules that will help the grower get the best price, or nearly so. There was a furore to contract the wool on the sheeps' backs in the West, beginning in early Winter, and it is very likely that a very large portion of it was sold, by the payment of one dollar a head at time of contracting. Since then much of the balance has changed ownership. During May, at shearing time, there was a lively movement in the Merino sections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and it was about all picked up except from growers who wanted to pool or hold for next Fall or Winter. This represented but a small per cent of the clips. It is safe to say that the mills and traders control more than three-fourths of the wool grown in the country.

The mills fastened on enough of home and foreign wool to run them until they needed more and had perfected plans to get it, and then wool became dull. It is likely to stay so while occasional clips may be secured from growers who wanted more and who have stored and insured, perhaps when they need the money. This will make those growers more tractable, and only a saving of two cents a pound on one million will be a saving of $20,000. It is the privilege of woolen millers and everyone to buy at as much saving as possible, and none can blame them for their expert methods, but all can blame them hard for mixing inferior substitutes with this wool and giving it to the retailers to sell for "All Wool." No, we all know they are welcome to their versatility in buying but it is a crime on the public, and a means to lower the price of real wool. If wheat was substituted as wool is, and the flour sold for "All Wheat" it would maim the wheat industry, and so with every pure article sold by mankind.

The foregoing shows why wool is dull now. At the May market was the proper time to sell this year, unless a grower wanted to take a chance on a pool or hold for Fall or Winter. With the amount under control, both are problematical. Ours brought 46 cents then in half a minute after we named the price, and a Newark buyer sent his truck the 14 miles. Early in life, an old farmer told me, "William, I have found the time to sell was when I had the crop ready, and someone wanted it." That rule has won nearly every time. With this, though, should be a knowledge of what is going on with that crop in this and other lands, and we spare no money to buy papers that will tell us. A man this way can have the satisfaction of depending on himself, and have some money besides, but if he does not know he should trust to a pool, or others. In the above, I have given the status of wool this year, but there is a variety of plans worked year after year to get wool low as possible.

This answers the question, "What's the matter with wool?" There is always more or less the matter with it, different from every other commodity that has a universal fixed price at all times. For example take "Good as old wheat." The price of it, even a surplus as it is, is fixed. So is everything else except wool. Here we have a home and a world's shortage, and even the duty of 31 cents on scoured wool never reaches the grower, because wool is high or higher in all other manufacturing lands. These little facts show that a wool grower needs to know a whole lot to help him some.

In regard to quarter blood combing, combing calls for about 2½ inches long of fiber and the fraction shows the proportion of Merino blood that grew it.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Noisy Frogs

There is a small pond near my home that is filled with frogs. We are annoyed by them croaking at night. Can you recommend a good way to get rid of them?

Pennsylvania. W. J. P.

WE WELL know what a din a few of these large frogs can make, but rather like to hear it. The probability is that there are not nearly so many as the sound would indicate. The cannibalistic habits of the larger frogs prevent the overpopulation of ponds that would otherwise occur. The question about what to do about such a frog pond is passed on to readers.

The Japanese Beetle

SINCE its accidental introduction from Japan in 1913 or 1914, the Japanese beetle has increased enormously in numbers, as well as in the extent of the area infested, evidently finding that the climate of the United States and the lack of its natural enemies were ideally suited to its requirements. In its native land, it is abundant and injurious only locally and occasionally, although found over most of the islands constituting the Japanese Empire.

The original area of infestation, when discovered at Riverton, N. J., in 1916, was less than half a square mile; now it has spread over nearly all of New Jersey, Southeastern Pennsylvania, and part of Delaware. It has only a comparatively few miles to travel and it will enter New York State. The natural outward spread of this insect is from 5 to 15 miles a year, and it is reasonable to suppose that this pest will be found over most of the Eastern United States in time, since no known method of check or control can influence this natural extension.

The Japanese beetle presents a striking and beautiful appearance with its prevailing color effect of a shiny bronze green, set off by green-edged tan or brown wing covers and by conspicuous white spots along the green sides of the abdomen. The two spots usually showing just to the rear of the wing covers are especially distinct. In size, this insect is about as large as a potato beetle, except that the Japanese beetle is a trifle longer. Several of its much less important relatives have repeatedly been confused with this beetle, but none of them will entirely tally with the color scheme for the Japanese beetle as given above.

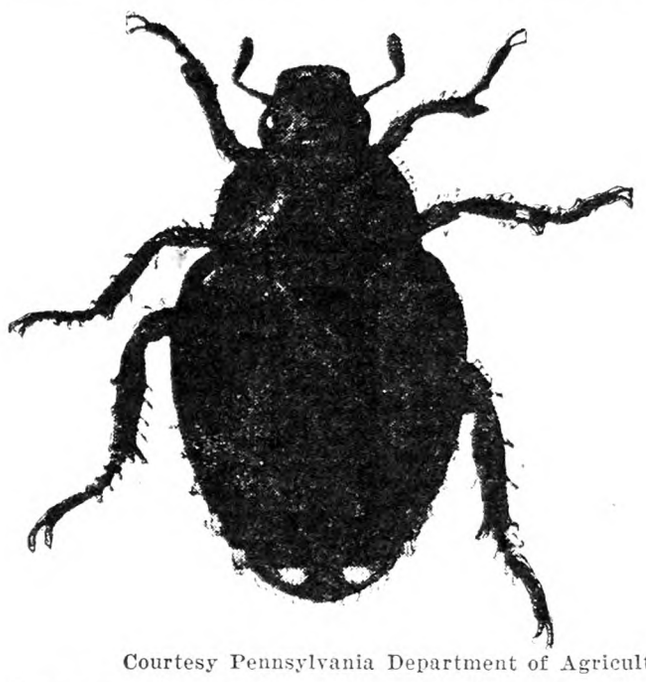
The beetles can be found over a period of about four months, although the greatest numbers are present during a period of two to two and one-half months. The earliest emerge from their below-ground pupa cases during the latter part of June, and the period of greatest emergence is during the middle part of July. The life of an individual beetle may vary from one to ten weeks.

As to food habits, while this pest prefers certain plants, it will feed on a total of several hundred different kinds. They feed particularly on early ripening fruit, especially apples, peaches and plums, the blossoms and foliage of practically all fruit trees, small fruits, shade trees and ornamentals, as well as some vegetables and many common weeds. Almost any green plant will furnish them with food if their preferred sorts are not available. The damage caused by a few of the beetles would not be very noteworthy, but in heavily infested spots they may almost cover their favorite food plants and practically strip the trees in a very short time. The leaves are not eaten completely off, but just the skeletonized remains are left on the tree. The writer has seen the fruit of apples and peaches on the trees so thickly covered with beetles that it was impossible to see more than a small part of the attacked fruits.

This year, the agencies of both the State of Pennsylvania and the Federal government are co-operating to check this insect and to reduce its spread by vehicles, so far as this can be done. A quarantine was established on June 15 to prevent the spreading of the beetle by produce shipments. About July 1, road patrols of uniformed inspectors were established at points near the edge of the infested zone. Their duty is to inspect automobiles and other vehicles passing the quarantine line for unauthorized shipments of produce. The transportation from the beetle area of farm products and cut flowers which are known to carry the beetle is not permitted, except on inspection and certification by quarantine officers located in several conveniently located cities in Pennsylvania. The road inspectors themselves have no authority to grant any such passes. As to classes of material affected, no restrictions are placed on the movement of Irish and sweet potatoes free from soil, watermelons, dried fruits, dried vegetables, seeds, grains, broom corn, and when used for packing articles other than fruits and vegetables, hay and straw. Other farm plant products must be inspected and certified before removal from the beetle zone.

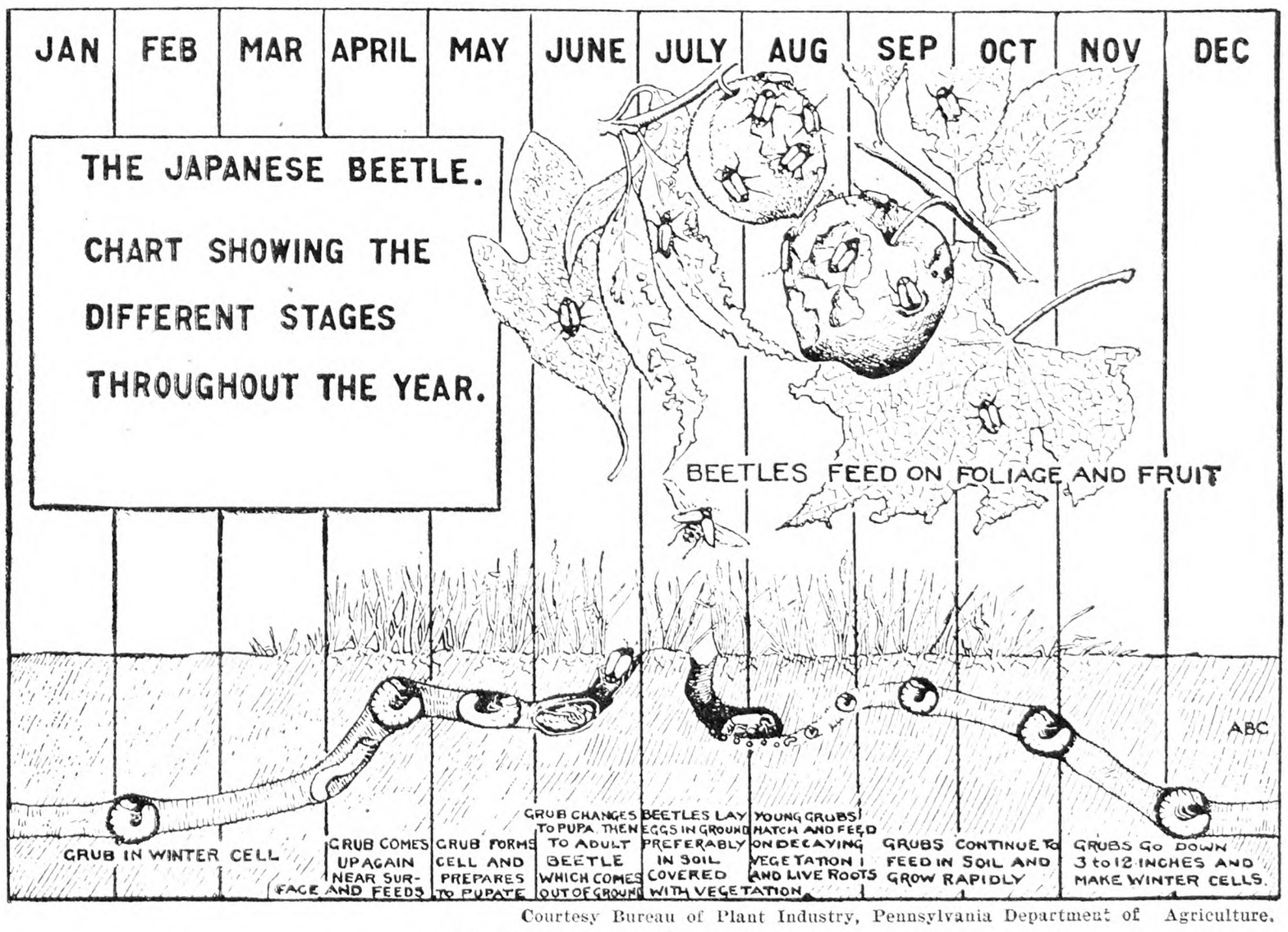
The best chance of bringing the beetles under a reasonable state of control lies in the importation of insect parasites from the Orient. All these are known to prey on and kill the Japanese beetle in its native range, and are incapable of harm to any domestic plants in themselves, since they specialize in their diet. Large numbers of these insect aids have been liberated, and they seem to be increasing in numbers even more rapidly than hoped. It is not possible for these to exterminate the beetle, since as the beetle numbers decline in future years, these insects must also decrease in quantity with their diminishing food supply. Traps have also been tried out as a means of control, but their use is still experimental and cannot be relied on as yet.

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the State of Pennsylvania has worked out spray recommendations for the Japanese beetle. These are as follows: Poison sprays give the best control. For shade trees, use the so-called coated arsenate of lead which is now found on the market in the beetle area. This is to be used at the manufacturer's recommendations, generally about eight pounds to 100 gallons of water. Spraying should be begun about the time the first beetles appear which is usually during the third week in June, and should be finished by the end of the first week in July. In all cases, the spraying must be thorough, entirely coating the foliage of the trees to be protected. For the protection of grape vines, fruit trees (except peaches), and vegetables, ordinary arsenate of lead, wheat flour and water should be used at the rate of six pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, and four pounds of wheat flour to 100 gallons of water. In small amounts this is equal to five ounces of arsenate of lead, three ounces of wheat flour and five gallons of water. For peach trees, use three pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, two and one-half pounds of flour, ten pounds of hydrated lime and 100 gallons of water. This should not be applied to peach trees later than four to six weeks before the fruit ripens. Always completely cover the foliage and fruit. When a large number of beetles occur on rare or extremely valuable plants, these may be killed off at once by spraying the plants with a pyrethrum soap emulsion. This emulsion is now found on the market under various trade names, such as "Pyrethrol," "Agripax," "Whiz Japanese Beetle Spray," "Green Tree," etc. These are to be diluted as directed on the containers. This latter material is a contact spray, and must actually hit the beetles to kill them. If applied before the beetles are present, the effect is totally lost on beetles arriving even a short time afterwards. R. H. SUDDS.



Courtesy Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Japanese Beetle, Magnified About 4½ Times



Courtesy Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Life History of Japanese Beetle

Removing Bees From House

Will you inform me how to get a swarm of bees from one house to another? They are in between the sides and shingles. I think the shingles and boards can be removed. Can they be transferred into a new hive?

New Jersey. M. J.

IT IS not an uncommon thing for bees to locate between the walls of a house or other building, and sometimes in a chimney which is not in use. It is not a difficult job for one experienced in handling bees to remove them or to transfer them to a modern hive, but it is rather more of a task than the average person, not used to bees, cares to undertake. Still it can be done if the person happens to be one who can control his nerves and overcome fear, of which most people not familiar with bees are nearly all possessed.

I said it was not difficult but it depends a great deal on just what part of the building they are located in. If high up from the ground, some sort of a staging from which one can work must be built. If bees are located between the studding of the walls, and the house is old and unoccupied it may be easier to work from the inside and get them by removing plaster and laths, otherwise the shingles, or clapboards must be removed over a space large enough to make possible the removal of boards enough to expose the combs. These may be transferred to a modern frame hive by cutting and fitting the combs into the frames and fastening there with stout string (as small as possible) with fine wire or small slats of wood, leaving these only long enough for the bees to fasten the combs, when they can be removed. This whole process is a sticky sweet mess, and one I never enjoyed.

If I had the job to do I would wait until the first settled warm days of Spring when there was as little brood in the combs as there will be at any time when it is wise to transfer them. I would fit a hive, with full sheets of foundation (brood), and then transfer the bees to the hive, placing enough of the combs, containing honey in good condition, in a super placed over the bees so that they would be provided with plenty of natural stores until they had the foundation well drawn out. If the colony is strong in bees this will not take long, perhaps ten days or more, depending on the strength of the colony, and how fast nectar is coming in. However the super need not be removed until about the time for surplus honey to be stored. If there is brood in the old combs, as there is apt to be, they can be placed on top of an empty super containing sections and when brood has hatched it can be removed and the comb melted up. They can first be crushed and the honey in them saved by straining through cheesecloth.

If one having little or no experience with bees is to undertake the removal of bees from the walls of a house he should proceed very carefully for it would be possible to get stung very badly or to burn the house. There is little danger if done right.

First provide yourself with a good bee-smoker which can be obtained from any dealer in bee-keepers' supplies. Rotten, dry hard wood or old burlap may be used for fuel. When you have a good volume of smoke blow smoke in at the entrance where bees enter, being careful not to blow any sparks from smoker between walls. The boards should then be removed carefully until the combs are exposed when they can be removed by cutting them loose with a knife. The smoker must be kept going so that it will be ready for use when necessary. If bees are located where smoke reaches them they will be quiet after they have been smoked gently for a few minutes. Sometimes bees will be very vicious and they will then require more smoke at the start and it may be necessary to have an attendant to use the smoker. If pure Italian or Carniolans they are not usually hard to handle.

It will be best and safest to protect the face with a regular bee veil or mosquito bar and the hands with gloves. The bees can be shaken, or brushed with a soft brush, from the combs into the new hive or in front of it and allowed to crawl in. When the job is complete the hive can be carried to the new location where they are to remain, whether a few rods or several miles. There will not be many bees return to the old location. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

Central New York News

SCARCE ever saw so much grass to cut here on the twenty-fifth of July as we have this year. Moreover it looks as though there may be considerable delay yet before it is all cut. The weather so far this week is unfavorable. Yesterday we had the heaviest rain perhaps of the season, two and a quarter inches in a very short time. I went out along the river and the contributing streams after the rain was over. The small streams were raging and the river rising rapidly. Grass and oats in many places flat from the storm. Many have only fairly begun haying and some not at all. On the other hand there are a few who have finished it. A good crop of hay is promised and there may be a tolerable crops of oats.

We had to drive a long distance in Otsego County this time after leaving Chenango. A good deal of Otsego County is ideal farming country but we got well into the northeastern part of the county and were reminded of parts of Delaware County. Delaware has its hills and wonderful springs and excellent pastures and fine herds of cows. Some of its land sells

for $10 to $20 an acre or does not sell at all. But Delaware has no monopoly on cheap land. We have our Pharsalia and other sections that are in for reforestation at $5 an acre for the land. It is a State job or one for the wealthy generally. Yesterday we drove to some farms that are producing fairly well yet with little care and the land is cheap. One farm was pointed out to us, 150 acres with very tolerable buildings offered for $800. It is six miles from a milk station. Another farm of 180 acres may be sold by this time. I asked the price and was told by the owner that it is assessed at $2,200 but that he could not get that for it. There are vacant farms in Otsego as elsewhere.

In many places the hilltop forests are gradually creeping down the hillsides and reforestation is thus going on. This, in these parts, is quite generally of deciduous trees, maples being quite prevalent. There is another thing noticed and that is the thorn bushes in many pastures. In these places there is neither pasture nor useful forestry. L.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

Why the June Drop?

This has, indeed, been an unusual season, especially evidenced by the uneven set of apples found in many orchards. There are cases where an orchard showed a uniformly good bloom of some varieties and began the development and growth of a good set of fruit. A month later many normal-sized apples began to lag behind the best, turn pale and drop. This has continued into late July. Some trees have shed most of their fruit, others enough to leave a finely spaced crop which needs no thinning while still others have set more than enough. It is interesting to note that seed development does not seem to be a controlling factor in this case as one might expect it to be. In fact the flat shaped apples with ribbed and sunken calyx cups found on many of the fullest trees indicate seed deficiency which is confirmed by cutting the apples. On the other hand many of the drops are well seeded and of normal shape. Foliage condition also has no apparent effect on the set, many trees with great vigor and perfect leaves drooping heavily while less vigorous trees with deficient foliage may be well fixed. The crop borne last year makes little difference in this confusing condition.

Where there is a condition there is always a cause. There seem to be indications which point to a possible reason or combination of reasons for this uneven drop.

In the first place trees in deep, well-drained soils, on rocky knolls and on steep banks are generally well set with fruit while those growing in soils with dense subsoils or sluggish drainage or fairly level, close grained soils have frequently shed much of the fruit which had apparently set. Also sod orchards have better sets in similar soils than tilled, and large trees than young or topworked trees where there is less foliage per acre.

When we recollect the weather we have had since the trees came out, we find that there was no great surplus of soil water before the calyx spray. There was an ample supply but we were able to drive about the orchards more freely than usual without danger of bogging. June is usually a rather dry month so that we hurry our plowing lest the ground become too dry. This year, following a late bloom, the trees were repeatedly drenched with rain while the soil was kept saturated with water to such an extent that harrowing and seeding were rarely possible. Warm sunshine was also less prevalent than usual.

We know that trees must have stored in their roots or available in the soil the chemical elements so necessary for the building of tissue for leaf twig and fruit or else they will not undertake the task of nourishing and maturing a heavy crop. They may lack this available food because of barren or exhausted soil, fertilizer being applied too late to be absorbed in time, reduced feeding roots due to deep tillage since last year's growth, or impaired or reduced leaf surface, limiting the amount of chemical transformation possible in the foliage. Is it not, also, possible that the soil may be so filled with water as to leave little room for the air so necessary for the bacterial and chemical actions which liberate the otherwise unavailable food materials which the roots absorb? This excess water also must cause unseasonably low soil temperatures both because of the effect of its evaporation and by the natural slowness with which water can be heated compared with air in the soil spaces. This over supply of water has stimulated a great leaf growth by means of which the tree endeavors to breathe out as much as possible of the excess water. In so doing the pores of the leaves are large and tender, the more readily absorbing solutions or fumes of sulphur or receiving scab spores. This is indicated by spray burn under weather conditions when it would not be expected and by the rapid development of secondary scab infection.

Is it not also possible that this lavish leaf supply has so shielded the apples that they have not received enough of the sun's rays, the infrequent times it has shone, sufficiently to stimulate seed growth? We have noticed an interesting phenomenon which may be caused by some such influence. We have four very large black walnut trees in the yard. They are generous and persistent bearers. This year, however, the only nuts on the trees are growing on branches near a high tension electric line. Has anyone noticed similar cases? E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

An Old Friend Passes Away

Samuel O. Bullivant recently passed away at his home in Elkins, W. Va., after a lingering illness of diabetes. He was 84 years old and always had a keen interest in agriculture. He spent the greater part of his life in Sullivan County, N. Y., where he ran two successful farms. For the past seven years he has lived in retirement and with his family circled about him he loved to tell of days when Sullivan County was young. He was a member of a family of nine children. His father was a Baptist minister. When Mr. Bullivant was 15 years old his father died and soon afterward his older brother was called to do service in the Civil War, and the entire support of the family fell on the young man. From early morning until late at night he worked hard peeling bark. Finally, from the money that he earned and the money which his brother sent from war they saved enough to buy a farm. On January 22, 1870, he married Julia Lighte and together they went to work to build up a farm. About 10 years after his marriage he became interested in the lumber business near Jerden Falls in Northern New York, so he left the farm in charge of his brother and moved to that section of the State. In 1895 he became outside superintendent of the United States Leather Company in Davis, W. Va., and he moved his family there. In 1901 he returned to the farm in Sullivan County. Later, on account of advanced years, he bought a small place in Cochecton, N. Y., and ran a chicken and truck farm until the death of his daughter, Isabel, in 1921, when he retired and returned to Elkins.

Mr. Bullivant wrote several contributions to THE R. N.-Y., and was a subscriber to it for many years. He always expressed a wish that his memorial might be published in the paper. He was a man of sterling Christian character and has always been an outdoor man interested more in the things of nature made by God than in the man-made things. He is survived by his wife, three children and nine grandchildren. He was buried in Damascus, Pa., just across the Delaware River from his old home where he spent so many happy days. HIS WIFE.

Combines for Harvesting

Five principal sources of damage and loss in grain in connection with the operation of combine-harvesters have been observed by R. H. Black and E. G. Boerner of the United States Department of Agriculture in a study of combine harvesting in the Northwest Spring wheat area. These observations apply also to Winter wheat in the Southwest. These men say that combines reduce the expense of harvesting and thrashing, but that unless the machines are operated under proper conditions and care is taken to handle the thrashed grain properly, this saving may be lost. The chief causes of damage are harvesting before the wheat is ripe, cutting wheat that contains excess moisture, storing damp wheat in bins, and storing wheat that contains green weed seeds.

The investigation disclosed that it is best to delay harvesting with a combine until the wheat is mature and dry. Spring wheat in the field in the Central Northwest absorbs moisture at night and is seldom dry enough to harvest before 11 o'clock or noon. Harvesting should be delayed after a rain until the grain is dry. Wheat that contains more than 14 per cent moisture is not considered as dry. Immature, damp or weedy wheat cannot be stored with safety. Weed seeds in even fairly dry thrashed wheat may cause spoilage in storage. Properly constructed ventilators, open to the outside air and placed close together in a bin, will keep clean grain which contains only a slight excess of moisture from going out of condition in storage, but may not prevent spoilage if the grain is immature or damp or if the grain contains green weed seeds. In the Spring wheat area any wheat which contains more than 14 per cent moisture must be watched carefully while it is in storage. Rely on ventilated bins only for wheat that is ripe, fairly dry, clean and sound, say the investigators. If only one of these essentials is lacking, the wheat may spoil even in ventilated bins. The higher the moisture content of the grain the greater will be the danger of spoiling while it is in storage.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The Secretary of Agriculture recently announced that on and after July 1, 1930, apple, pear, quince and Mazzard cherry stocks would be excluded from entry into the United States. Similar action as to Mahaleb cherry, Myrobalan plum and rose stocks was deferred for further consideration. This exclusion decision is based on evidence presented at the fruit and rose stocks conference held by the Federal Horticultural Board on June 27, last. This conference was attended by representatives of the American Association of Nurserymen, the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, the horticultural specialists of the Bureau of Plant and Industry of the Department of Agriculture and others. The evidence presented as to apple, pear, quince and Mazzard cherry stocks indicated that the present availability of satisfactory American-grown stocks of these fruits was sufficient to justify the exclusion of these stocks after a reasonable period for adjustment of business contracts, etc., and thus terminate the very considerable and continuing risk of entry with such stocks of new and dangerous fruit pests. The evidence presented as to availability of satisfactory American-grown stocks of Mahaleb cherry and Myrobalan plum was not deemed sufficient by the specialists of the department to warrant fixing a date at this time for the exclusion of these stocks.

A blackened waste of wheat pasture land, comprising some 80,000 acres, resulted July 30 from a fire that swept across the Eureka flats grain country between Walla Walla and the Touchet River, Wash., and was halted only after hundreds of men had fought the flames for hours. A change in the direction of the wind brought success to the fire fighters, but only after a score of farmers had seen their season's crop destroyed, and in some cases their farm buildings. The burned area, ten square miles, was Winter grazing pasture land, and about 3,500 acres of wheat land in crops. Farmers placed their grain loss at 50,000 bushels.

Blister Rust of White Pine

A fungous disease that has the peculiarity of being unable to spread from one tree to another directly, but which requires the presence of a host plant for its very existence, now threatens the white pine and sugar pine forests of the country. The value of these threatened forests is placed at $550,000,000, with several million acres of young forests coming on that have not yet reached a marketable stage. The disease is the deadly blister rust, which is now widely prevalent from Pennsylvania northward, from Michigan to Minnesota and in Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Although the white pine blister rust cannot pass directly from one tree to another it finds ready allies in the wild and tame currants and gooseberries. The infected white pine infect these apparently harmless small fruits, which in turn spread the infection back to healthy trees.

Fortunately these currant and gooseberry bushes are of little economic value, and their eradication promises to wipe out this dread disease. Blister rust can be checked and damage to white pine prevented by uprooting and completely eradicating all currant and gooseberry bushes within 900 feet of the trees, which is the effective distance for the spread of the disease spores.

THOMAS H. BARTELSON.

Cecil Co., Md.

"Is Traumel as absent-minded as ever?" "Yes, yesterday he put his clothes in the bed and put himself over the back of a chair and never discovered it until he woke in the morning."—Nogles Lustige Welt.

PRESENTLY the only way to attract any attention by an Atlantic crossing will be to do it on roller skates.—Little Rock Gazette.

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Harry L. Squires Hampton Bays, N. Y.

LOST This small notice of the most wonderful Iris bargain in the world is not lost if you see it. Think of it: 20 different varieties of gorgeous flowered irises, labeled and postpaid for only $1. Six orders for only $5. Very Special: 1 Ambassadeur; 1 Mother of Pearl and 1 Gov. Hughes for only $1. Six orders for only $5. Mixed Irises only $3.50 per 100, postpaid. Tell your neighbors. Irises beautify the Garden when it is bare of other color. Irises will grow in all soils anywhere. Orders filled now. Circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, MACEDON, N. Y.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Berry Picking; Rotary Hoes; Taxes, Etc.

This week we have fried, stewed, sizzled and boiled in exceeding hot weather but the berry picking went on just the same. Anyway I discovered long ago that it was much hotter sitting around with a fan than getting right to work. The coming of the truck worked an amazing change in berry pickers. A few years ago we depended entirely upon transient labor for extra pickers, as just before picking time saw an influx of men we called hoboes. These men followed the ripening berries from Florida to Michigan. They were an interesting lot made up mostly of men who had lost their grip through booze or adversity, although many of them were highly educated and could be entertaining talkers. I have picked at various times on the same row with an ex-judge, a German university professor, a doctor, more than one lawyer and many ex-business men. At one time I listened to two scientists having a hot argument over the question of whether the center of a swiftly moving wheel revolved. Well, does it? I am sure I do not know to this day. Many growers built small shanties for these men and the same men returned year after year. Now growers depend almost entirely upon city and village women and children for extra pickers, hauling them out in the morning and taking them home at night. It makes for better and cleaner berry patches but loses the picturesque setting of the hobo camps. We are too far west to have the foreigners such as work in the cranberry bogs of Jersey and too far east for the Japs and Chinese, but I do note a gradual influx of Hungarian and Russian farmers who are slowly displacing our old American stock.

Here at Long Acres we aim to raise just about what the family can handle without hiring, as the cost of picking eats up about all the profit in berries. It means strenuous times for a few weeks in the Summer but we survive and have the whole Winter to recover. We often stop in the middle of the forenoon for a lunch and rest and that helps and gives fresh courage to face the hot sun and berry rows. Calvin insists on helping pick, though we urge him to find a play place under a tree. He reminds me real often that he has picked and must be paid right there and then.

Another very interesting letter comes from a New York "Friend" giving some information regarding rotary hoes, but the tool is the same as given by the other writer and evidently is not the real rotary hoe used by farmers. The writer also asks me to discuss the advisability of a family getting a start here in the fruit section. Well, if anyone knows what it means to start at the bottom and work up we at Long Acres sure do know. When the urge to grow things and the fierce land hunger would no longer be denied we bought this fruit farm, but it was a fruit farm in name and location alone, as it was all meadow and stubble. We have had to set it and wait year after year with almost no income while the trees, vines and bushes gradually came into bearing. I have many apple trees ten years old which never have borne an apple but have had to be trimmed, sprayed and worked just the same. It costs an average of three hundred dollars an acre to bring fruit into bearing, taxes are exceedingly high and land prices also very high. The annual tax on a 50-acre farm will average $250. One neighbor with 55 acres wants to sell and has listed his place with an agent at $22,000, so you see land is high here. His place is less than half set to fruit and buildings only average. Like every place else it takes money to make money. Very gradually we are beginning to get a peep over the hill, but we still do without many desirable things such as electric washers, furnace, bathroom and running water, not because we wish to but from necessity. All those things will come with the increase in bearing fruit, and we have something to work for and an incentive to work and hope. My wife was raised on a farm and occasionally she reminds me that she married a high school teacher to escape the farm and wound up a farmer's wife after all.

A nice shower this morning, and you should see our cucumber vines stretch themselves over the damp ground. I read now that lime is injurious to pickle vines, but using the hydrated form of lime in my home-mixed dust does not injure the vines as far as I can see. Some leaves do turn brown but I lay that to striped bug injury before I pursued them with the dust. Yes, the bugs came in armies, but we shall have sliced cucumbers for dinner just the same and later will ship many baskets of pickles to market. Pickle picking is another back-busting job, but we raise only a small patch and all pick at once so it is a short job. Some folks raise acres of them, but not for me.

Haying is over, harvesting in full swing and later will come the hum of the thrashing machines. The increasing use of tractors is robbing us of the sound of the thrashing engine whistle so we no longer can locate the machine by the whistle. I note, too, that the huge machines are rapidly being displaced by much smaller separators run by tractors. There are no combines here and no prospect of their use, as our fields are too small and climate too moist to make use of a combine advisable. Then, too, straw is nearly as valuable as hay and every bit is saved. I note, too, that farmers no longer stack their grain, although a few years ago stack-builders were in great demand. Perhaps that is because we had a veritable craze for new, hip-roofed barns a few years ago so that raising bees occurred every few weeks. At least 50 barns were built new or built over during two years but not one since. I haven't seen a stack of grain or hay since as these new barns are equipped with carriers for unloading with slings and with their bridge trussed roofs hold an enormous amount of hay or grain. Hand-hewed barn timbers will be a thing of the past as I know of no man who is able to stand on a log and hew out a timber as the old-timers did. Personally I would not trust my feet within ten feet of a broad-ax or an adz. How those old experts handled those tools and escaped with whole feet has always been a mystery to me, but they did do some mighty fine work. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Some Garden Jottings

THE HUM OF AUGUST is a delightfully different sound. Wind is rustling the corn leaves, and the tasselled tops are nodding their promise of roasting ears. Dog-day harvest, flies are sawing on their fiddles. This is Cicada tibicen, which requires only two years for its development, instead of the 17 years of its cousin, our periodical cicada. And there is that combined midsummer sound—not exactly a hum, but a mingling of insect and wind and leaf and bird activity, pleasant to hear and think of on a restful Sunday afternoon under the trees, far from the New York subway "madding crowd's ignoble strife." My good friend Collingwood used to ask me about Summer sounds in nature, which he could not hear. I described them as well as I could, while his eyes showed comprehension as his quick brain and imagination put them into proper place. So perhaps he really *heard* those things as clearly as the rest of us.

THAT SWEET CORN.—We had a few ears the last of July, not many, but just enough to say so. This is two weeks later than usual and a month behind our possibility. When we start early and keep at it hard enough we can have corn July 4, but it takes work and nursing and thought about fertility balance to do this in a slow Spring.

TOMATO WORMS, WALKING STICKS, AND SUCH.—This larva of one of our most beautiful moths is now appearing on the tomatoes. Stems from which the leaves are eaten are its first sign, and looking closely the eater will be found, perhaps as big as one's index finger and nearly as long. It seems a pity to slaughter such a handsome creature, but this must be done to save the tomatoes. I seldom find more than a dozen during the season. A neighbor removed 25 from a small garden patch and felt quite discouraged about the job. The Walking Stick insect is a different affair, lean and long-legged, nearly as long as his technical name, Diapheromera femorata. They are usually found in the woods but occasionally around the garden. To many people they are as startling and distasteful as a snake. They feed on foliage but cannot hold enough to do much damage. Helen, who has just looked over my shoulder to see what I am writing, caught sight of the name and asked why I mentioned that disgusting creature. She saw one the other day and her enthusiasm for natural history died right there. Girls in their early "teens" are rather intolerant in their dislikes, but the fact is that I do not much fancy these "Walking Stick" creatures myself. There is a needless uncanny something about them. Some readers may know them as "Wood Horses." An inverted washdish is on a table under the tree, and a green "measuring worm" has been traveling around its edge. I counted 12 trips around the basin and wonder what the journey was made for, but am not likely to know. After the twelfth trip the worm went his way and left me to think it over.

WEEDS.—Yes, I have some, but they have damaged only one garden crop, the early carrots. I did not get at these in time. The feasible plan now is to spade under both weeds and carrots and replant. In this locality carrots planted by the middle of August usually make a fair late crop. W. W. H.

Potato Growing Costs

Potato production costs ranging from an average of 49 cents per bushel in the Western States to 80 cents a bushel in the West South Central States have been reported for the 1927 crop by 1,179 farmers to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Average costs reported by 276 farmers in the Northeastern States were placed at 73 cents per bushel; in the Eastern States 72 cents a bushel; Southeastern States 77 cents; Central States 58 cents; North Central States 53 cents.

Corresponding figures for each year since 1923 show a range from 38 cents a bushel in the North Central States in 1924 to 87 cents a bushel in the Southeastern States in 1925. Figures from growers having an acre or less of potatoes were not included in the department's tabulations, and the remaining 1,179 reports were grouped to represent as nearly as possible sections of the country having similar production conditions.

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NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Syracuse, August 27th to September 1st

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The potato market has shown some improvement during the past week with total carlot movement cut to 500 to 800 cars a day as against 800 to 1,300 cars a day two or three weeks ago. Prices at shipping points in Virginia and Maryland advanced fully 25c a barrel and it is thought that the Eastern Shore will be about cleaned up by August 10. In Philadelphia the potato market has also been a little better, prices averaging about $1 per 100 lbs. Lettuce closed about steady with the best New York lettuce selling $2 to $2.25 a crate and even poor lettuce brought around a dollar a crate. Many acres of lettuce were destroyed in New York State due to the unusually wet weather. Onions were also badly injured, a crop of 15 to 25 per cent of normal being reported in some areas. Onions have been rather dull, but the last day or two has shown a little better movement, but at little change in prices, best nearby onions selling 65 to 85c a bushel. Cabbage is dull and prices low. Carrots have been selling fairly well this season, selling recently at 2½ to 3c a bunch. Sugar corn has also been one of the few commodities which have been in real demand this season, prices ranging $2 to $3 a hundred ears. Tomatoes have been irregular. The market was pretty well demoralized early in the week and many tomatoes were bought on the local market by canners but toward the last of the week there was some scarcity of good tomatoes and prices advanced considerably, best Marglobe selling $1.40 to $1.50 per ⅝-bushel basket and earlier varieties sold up to a $1 a basket. York State peas have been selling well at $1.25 to $1.75 a bushel and Delaware and Maryland Lima beans brought $1.50 to $2 a bushel. Berries have been of better quality the last few days with a little less rain and prices have tended upward, best raspberries selling at 10c a pint, huckleberries up to $6 per 32-quart crate and blackberries ranged $2.25 to $3.50 with some Black Diamonds selling up to $4 to $4.50 per crate of 32-quarts. Peaches have been selling at low prices due to heavy shipments from Georgia and the nearby peaches, all very early varieties, are more or less neglected. Best Georgia Elbertas ranged $1.25 to $1.75 per 6-basket carrier and Belles were quoted at $1 to $1.60 a crate. Cantaloupes have also showed some improvement with Maryland contributing to the liberal arrivals from California, Arizona and other Western States.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts were only 31,817 cases against 40,000 cases for the week previous and the demand for fine fresh eggs was sufficient to maintain a firm market on a high quality product. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 33c and fresh firsts, 30 to 31½c a dozen. Seconds were very dull at 28 to 29c. Special trade were willing to pay 39 to 41c for very fancy selected and candled fresh eggs for cartoned eggs and some carefully selected eggs, candled, were quoted at 37 to 40c when sold in new cases. On July 30 Philadelphia had 316,319 cases of eggs in storage or about 35,000 cases less than last year. The total number of cases in storage as reported for 26 cities is also a little less than a year ago, on July 30, 1927, there being a total of 7,318,771 cases reported as against 6,975,615 cases on July 28, 1928.

Trading in the live poultry market was rather quiet. The light offerings of fancy stock held about steady, while the bulk of the stock offered was very ordinary and such sold on a weak market. Colored fowl were quoted at 28 to 29c a lb., and Leghorns were dull at 20 to 21c. Fine Plymouth Rock broilers averaged about 39c for 3-lb. sizes or over and smaller brought 35 to 36c a lb. R. I. Reds ranged 32 to 36c and White Leghorn broilers seldom exceeded 30c a lb. A few White Pekin ducks were moved at from 18 to 20c a lb. and mixed colors ranged 15 to 18c. The dressed poultry market ruled steady to firm with prices showing a little improvement during the week on the better quality stock. Poor stock was dull and irregular. Most of the dressed poultry received is western stock, broilers in barrels, iced, ranging 38 to 41c. Fresh killed fowl in boxes, 5-lb. average, brought 31 to 32c and heavier weights were quoted at 30 to 31c a lb. Smaller fowl ranged downward to 21c a lb. as to size. Cold storage holdings are lighter in Philadelphia than a year ago, 1,537,364 lbs. on July 30, against 2,238,499 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market showed but few price changes during the week. No. 2 Timothy hay was steadily held at $15.50 to $16.50 ton and No. 3 Timothy sold at from $13.50 and $14.50 a ton. Sixteen dollars a ton was top for best Timothy mixed with clover, but straight rye straw held at $23 a ton. Practically no oat straw was offered while wheat averaged $13.50 a ton.

B. W. S.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Live poultry prices are weak and lower. Berries and melons are in larger supply.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 43 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, brick, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, firm; Grade A, 39 to 41c; grade B, 36 to 38c; grade C, 32 to 35c; unclassified, 33 to 37c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 17c; chickens, 37 to 39c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 21 to 25c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; ducks, 24 to 25c; broilers, 18 to 33c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Early Harvest, bu., 75c to $1.40; Astrachan, $1.50 to $1.75; Tenn., Yellow Transparent, $1.25 to $1.50; Winesap, western box, $1.50 to $2.25. Potatoes, firm; Va., bbl., $2 to $2.25; N. C., sweets, bbl., $5 to $13.

Fruits and Berries. — Cantaloupes, Ariz., crate, $2.50 to $3; cherries, 32-qt. crate, $3.50 to $6; currants, 32-qt. crate, $4.50 to $5; gooseberries, 32-qt. crate, $6 to $6.40; grapes, Cal., seedless, box, $2 to $2.25; honeydews, crate, $1.50 to $1.75; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $6.75 to $7.25; pears, Cal., Bartlett, box, $2 to $3; peaches, bu., $1.25 to $2.25; plums, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2.25; raspberries, 32-qt. crate, $3.50 to $6.50; watermelons, 20 to 60c.

Vegetables.—Beans, bu., 50c to $1.25; beets, doz. bchs, 20 to 35c; cabbage, bu., 30 to 40c; carrots, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; cauliflower, bu., $1.50 to $2; celery, doz., 65 to 75c; corn, doz., 20 to 25c; cucumbers, bu., $1.25 to $1.40; eggplant, Fla., crate, $2.75 to $3.25; lettuce, box, 65c to $1.15; mushrooms, 3-lb. carton, $1.65 to $2; parsley, doz. bchs, 45 to 60c; peas, bu., 75c to $1; peppers, Miss., hamper, $1 to $1.10; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 40c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; squash, bu., $1.75 to $2; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt, $1.50 to $1.65; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; Tex., crate, $1.65 to $1.75; Egyptian, sack, $2.25 to $2.50; home-grown, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $19; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $29.50; standard middlings, $31; red-dog, $46.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $42.50; gluten-feed, $42.75; oatfeed, $21.

C. H. B.

Syracuse, N. Y., Markets

Ducks, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; fowls, live, lb., 22 to 28c; dressed, lb., 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 30c; dressed, lb., 45c; broilers, dressed, lb., 48 to 55c; Leghorns, 20 to 27c; heavy, 30 to 35c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 45 to 55c; eggs, crate, $10.25 to $10.75; retail, 38 to 40c; duck eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce. — Beans, string, bu., 75c to $1.25; beets, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; cabbage, doz. heads, 60 to 75c; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1 to $1.50; carrots, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; cucumbers, bu., $3 to $3.50; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 3 to 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; peas, bu., $1 to $1.75; potatoes, bu., 80c to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 40c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, doz., 75c to $1; sweet corn, doz., 20 to 30c; tomatoes, qt., 30 to 40c; turnips, doz. bchs, 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $2; apricots, qt., 20c; black caps, qt., 20c; crate, $4.50 to $5; cherries, qt., 15 to 20c; crate, $4 to $6; Columbias, crate, $6 to $7; qt., 25c; currants, qt., 15 to 25c; gooseberries, qt., 20c; red raspberries, qt., 30 to 35c; huckleberries, qt., 25 to 30c.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 10 to 11c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

August 2, 1928.

MILK

August: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.20.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, August: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.05.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45¾@$0.46¼
Extra, 92 score	.45¼
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43½@ .44½
Seconds	.42½@ .43
Lower grades	.40 @ .42
Ladles	.35 @ .38½
Packing stock	.32 @ .33½
Renovated	.40 @ .41½
Sweet, fancy	.47¼@ .47¾
Extra	.46¼@ .46¾
Firsts	.44½@ .45½
Seconds	.43½@ .44

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.25½@$0.26
Fancy	.25
Flats, fresh, special	.25½@ .26
Fancy	.25
Under grades	.23 @ .24
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.45 @$0.46
Average extras	.41 @ .43
Extra firsts	.36 @ .39
Firsts	.33 @ .35
Pacific Coast, white	.35 @ .43
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.39 @ .41
Gathered, best	.35 @ .36
Common to good	.27 @ .30

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20@$0.28
Broilers	.27@ .33
Roosters	.17@ .18
Ducks	.15@ .20
Geese	.10@ .15
Tame rabbits	.15@ .20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@$0.46
Fair to good	.30@ .38
Broilers	.30@ .42
Roosters	.16@ .22
Fowls	.24@ .31
Ducks	.15@ .23
Turkeys, young	.43@ .47
Old	.25@ .35
Squabs, white, lb.	.40@ .55
Dark, doz.	2.75@ 3.00
Culls	1.50@ 1.75

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75@14.75
Bulls	7.75@ 9.50
Cows	6.00@ 9.00
Calves, best	16.00@17.50
Sheep	5.00@ 7.00
Lambs	14.00@15.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.21@$0.23
Good to prime	.18@ .20
Culls	.10@ .14
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@24.50
Bulls	14.00@14.50
Cows	16.00@19.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$1.25@$1.88
Long Island, 150 lbs.	1.50@ 2.00
Maryland, bbl.	1.75@ 2.00
Sweet potatoes, Ga., bbl.	2.00@ 9.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.75@$1.50
Cabbage, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Carrots, bu.	1.75@ 3.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@ 4.50
Celery, hearts, doz.	.75@ 1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@ 1.75
Eggplants, bu.	1.50@ 3.00
Kohlrabi, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 3.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@ 2.75
Lima beans, bu.	1.25@ 3.00
Onions, Jersey, bu.	.75@ 1.75
Iowa, 100 lbs.	2.00@ 2.25
Okra, bu.	1.50@ 3.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00@ 1.25
Peas, bu.	1.50@ 2.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 4.00
Spinach, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Squash, Summer, bu.	.75@ 1.25
String beans, bu.	1.00@ 2.50
Sweet corn, bag	1.00@ 4.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.75@ 2.25
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.00@ 1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00@ 3.50

DRIED BEANS
(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00@10.25
Pea	10.50@10.75
Red kidney	8.75
White kidney	8.00@ 8.25

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.50@$2.00
Cherries, qt.	.15@ .20
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	.75@ 1.75
Bu. bskt.	.75@ 1.75
Huckleberries, qt.	.10@ .25
Blackberries, qt.	.10@ .22
Raspberries, pt.	.08@ .18
Watermelons, carload	65.00@480.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	1.50@ 3.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@25.00
No. 2	22.00@23.00
No. 3	15.00@20.00
Clover mixed	18.00@22.00
Straw, rye	29.00@30.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.39⅛
No. 2 red	1.52⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.32½
Oats, No. 2 white	.65
Barley	.91⅛
Rye	1.09¼

"My dear," remarked Jones, who had just finished reading a book on "The Wonders of Nature," "Nature is marvelous! When I read a book like this it makes me think how puerile, how insignificant is man." "Huh!" said his wife. "A woman doesn't have to wade through 400 pages to discover that."—Good Hardware.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The great debt America owes to the New England farmers for the high ideals they furnished the nation in its early days was recently the theme of National Grange Master Louis J. Taber in an address delivered at Amherst, Mass., at an outing under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Grange. Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly, presided over the meeting. A 60-mile tour of the Connecticut Valley was a feature of the meeting, the tour being in charge of Leslie R. Smith of Hadley, Mass., secretary of the executive committee of the National Grange.

Of the few State Granges which hold their annual sessions in June are Washington and Oregon. At this year's meetings a joint session was held midway between the two points scheduled for the sessions. More than 300 members were present at this, the first combined meeting ever held by two State Granges. Most of the Granges attending came by automobile, over 600 cars being required.

At the June session of the Madison County, N. Y., Pomona Grange a very interesting historical sketch of Grange work in Madison County was read by Keith W. Jones of Cazenovia, former deputy from Madison County and one of the Grange leaders of Central New York. Madison County's first subordinate Grange was organized at Canastota December 22, 1873, and bore the number 43, it being one of the oldest in the State. This Grange, known as Lenox Grange, is still in active operation. It was organized by George Sprague of Niagara County, the first secretary of the New York State Grange. The Madison County Council, the forerunner of the Pomona Grange, was organized in 1876. After a period of many years of inactivity in Grange work a revival of interest occurred about 1890 and a large number of Granges were organized in the county by State Lecturer J. B. Whiting of the neighboring county of Ontario. Fourteen Granges were added to the county's roll by Lecturer Whiting. When the Madison County Patrons Fire Relief Association was organized June 28, 1890, Horace K. Smith of Nelson Grange was elected its first president, a position he still holds. The first secretary of the association was George E. Gaige of Nelson and the first treasurer Walter C. Jackson of Cazenovia. The Madison County Pomona was organized in June, 1893, its first master being D. B. Stillman and its first secretary, E. S. Smith. Joseph D. Senn was the first Pomona lecturer. Mr. Senn is now a Supreme Court Justice. Horace K. Smith was the first county deputy of Madison and performed excellent work in extending the order in his county. Frank O. Berry is the only Madison County Granger ever to have been elected as State Grange officer from Madison, Mr. Berry serving as gatekeeper and assistant steward. J. S. Kimberly held the office of Pomona master for 19 years. During that long service he missed but one Pomona session. He also served 21 years as master of Hamilton Grange.

In 1908 Irving S. Sears, at that time school commissioner of Madison County, was appointed as county deputy, and his first work was in organizing a Grange at the new Morrisville School of Agriculture, which was at that time being developed. This Grange had a charter list of over 140, the largest charter list up to that time in the history of the State. Deputy Sears added about a dozen Granges to the county's list and spurred the other Granges to renewed activity. When the National Grange met at Syracuse in 1918, Madison County sent nearly 100 candidates for the seventh degree.

In 1911 and 1912 Madison County led all the counties of the Empire State in gain in Grange membership. In 1911 the county's gain was 576 and in 1912 the increase was 510. Erieville Grange No. 1498, a Madison County Grange was awarded the Knapp silk flag at the last annual session of the State Grange for the largest increase in membership during the year, its gain being 255 per cent. Starting with a membership of 29 the Grange made a net gain of 74 members. Madison County now has 13 Granges, with 1,422 members.

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54@ .55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60@ .65
Gathered	.40@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@ .50
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@ .03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10@ .20
Celery, root	.10@ .20
Cauliflower, head	.20@ .30
String beans, lb.	.10@ .15
Lima beans, lb.	.15@ .20
Peas, lb.	.15@ .20
Lettuce, head	.05@ .10
Onions, lb.	.04@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@ .04
Peaches, doz.	.20@ .30
Blackberries, qt.	.20@ .25
Huckleberries, qt.	.25@ .30

A June Trip Through Several States

PART II

A public camping ground is a picturesque place when filled with people from widely separated States. The best are found in the West. The Middle South, through which we passed, had a scant supply, but the one at Washington, D. C., may be taken as typical of those of first class. Here, a part of a city park on the Potomac River is given over to the camp. It is a large one, laid out with streets and well lighted, as well as kept clean by caretakers. Thousands of people must use it each year. On entering, one finds an office in a large building which is chiefly given over to a rest room furnished with easy chairs and small writing tables. Car owners are required to register and pay 50 cents for the space used on the ground and the use of the many conveniences furnished. This payment suffices for 24 hours, unless one of the small cabins about 12 feet square is wanted. These rent for $1.50 per day, some larger ones costing more. It was impossible to get one when we were there, if we had wanted it. There is a waiting list. A well-patronized restaurant supplies meals to those who want them, and a store furnishes groceries to those camping. A large laundry building is equipped with tubs and hot and cold water for the free use of the campers; toilet rooms with shower baths for both sexes are provided and kept clean. Water from city hydrants is found at convenient places upon the grounds, and cars may be washed there. For a stay of several days, or even weeks, while visiting the many places of interest in the city, no place outside of a city hotel could be more convenient.

There is little to keep one up after dark in most places stopped at and, whether alone or in a public camp, early hours are kept. There is likely to be some slight nervousness for a night or two, as one realizes that he is sleeping in a strange place with no neighbors, or neighbors of unknown character, but this soon disappears, and there is no thought of being disturbed during the night. If a pistol is carried for protection, it is left somewhere in the luggage and marauders would have to wait quite a while for it to be unearthed. The only disturbance of campers that we have ever known was caused by a brown bear that paid an early morning visit to a neighbor's tent in Yellowstone Park in search of something to eat. The owner of the tent and his wife were sleeping in their car. The man, a westerner and wholly unafraid of bears, jumped out of his bed and chased the bear out of camp while some of the rest of us, not quite so familiar with these wild animals, followed at a respectful distance. We have a snapshot of that bear now, taken on the mountain side while alone with him after the rest had returned to their tents. It is badly blurred, due both to the dim morning light and to the fact that Bruin turned an earnest look of inquiry upon us as we were about to focus the camera, and we remembered that it must be breakfast time back at the camp. Six o'clock usually finds us getting up, or talking about it. The stove being lighted and water for coffee having been put over while the mistress of the tent is lamenting that she never had her hair bobbed, breakfast is soon under way. There is a choice of bacon, boiled eggs, toast, cookies, bread and butter, berries or other fruit, and anything that comes in tin cans. We have about discarded bacon, as it makes greasy dishes to be cleaned up afterward with a limited supply of hot water. Canned stuff soon becomes monotonous, and we carry little of it. Toast and eggs, cookies, any fruit available and coffee make a good breakfast, quickly prepared. Butter is always at hand, even in the hottest weather. A pint jar of butter, wrapped in a wet cloth, this enclosed in waxed paper and the whole covered by newspaper before being placed in a covered pail, will keep hard and good for at least several weeks upon the road. One of the pleasures of touring is to go into stores along the way and look for good things to eat, while observing the people of the locality as they chat with each other and do their buying. The country store is a country club where much may be learned of the character and habits of the people about it.

Our way from Tioga County, N. Y., took us into Pennsylvania at Sayre and down through the central part of the State. Towanda, Eagles Mere and Muncy brought us to the West Branch of the Susquehanna, which we followed to Lewisburg. Eagles Mere is a pretty village on a beautiful little mountain lake high up in the hills. It appeared to us to have been growing since our first visit several years ago, and to have become a very attractive place of Summer residence. The newly completed concrete road down took us through a comparatively rough farming and lumbering country, a generation ago the seat of tanning interests of considerable extent. The new road now extending through it from north to south, and connecting with hard roads east and west, offers a direct route from Harrisburg, Pa., into Central New York and seemed to us the chief reason for its having been built here. The Roosevelt Trail, paralleling it a little to the west gives Central Pennsylvania a direct route through Williamsport into Western New York.

Central Pennsylvania, through which we drove, is a region of highlands. The great Appalachian mountain system of eastern United States here approaches its northern terminus in the Catskills of New York. Through Pennsylvania it consists of parallel ranges curving from the south to the northeast and enclosing narrow valleys between. The West Branch of the Susquehanna and the Juniata Rivers cut through these ranges but, in general, the streams, and highways follow the course of the valleys in a curve from the north to the southwest. The mountains here are not as high compared with those further south in the same system but it is distinctly a mountainous country. Enclosed between the ridges and perhaps running transversely across them may be found a number of short valleys of exceptional fertility and beauty. One of these begins at Lewisburg on the West Branch, the seat of Bucknell University. It extends in a southwesterly direction toward State College and Bellefonte. We turned westward into this valley and drove through a region of fine dairy and grain farms, through Mifflinburg, and, by the way, the Mifflin family that gave its name to so many places in Pennsylvania must have been a large one, though we think likely that Thomas Mifflin, a prominent soldier and statesman of Revolutionary days and, later Governor of his State, may have been responsible for much of the prominence of the name in Pennsylvania geographical nomenclature. M. B. D.

(To Be Continued)

Bacterial Canker in Tomatoes

Bacterial canker of tomatoes, which has been known as "the Grand Rapids disease," from the locality in Michigan where it was first observed in 1910, has since been reported from many regions including the far South and West. It may appear either in the fields or in greenhouses and damage may range from negligible injury to such complete destruction of the crop as to cause serious economic loss to growers. Mary K. Bryan, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, recommends thorough sterilization of tomato seed as a control method. The disease is believed to have been scattered also by the shipment of young plants which do not show infection at that stage of growth. In Circular 29-C, "Bacterial Canker of Tomatoes," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, this author gives a brief history of the disease, discusses its economic importance and describes the appearance of diseased plants as distinguished from those affected with other tomato wilts.

The bacteria which cause the disease enter the fruit through the stem, without external signs of injury, and infect the seed. When cut open the fruit shows yellow discoloration but no rot. Sources of infection aside from the seed, especially seed bed and plant bed infection, are being studied. "From all points of view," the author remarks, "it is wisest to avoid old seed beds, to use only clean, fresh soil in growing tomato plants, and to rotate crops where the disease has occurred." Tomato growers may procure Circular 29-C by applying to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Seed Bed For Wheat

A few years ago a nearby neighbor had a small field for wheat that was well broken with a three-horse plow in early August. It was harrowed several times prior to seeding, which was about the middle of October. An excellent seed bed before seeding the wheat was made, and an estimated yield of 24 bushels of good wheat per acre was secured.

Another small field adjoining it (though somewhat better wheat soil) was merely run over and scratched with a harrow because the owner was afraid he did not have time to spare to put it in good order to receive the grain. The yield from this field was only eight bushels per acre and grain very light and small. Weeds and grass came up quickly among the wheat plants while in the well-prepared field but few weeds could be seen.

On the poorly prepared soil, the wheat did not start its growth well during the dry Fall. It branched but little, and the stand was only part of what it should have been. The field that was well-prepared, having a good dust mulch or finely prepared surface soil, afforded ample moisture during the dry Fall, consequently, the wheat kept growing without a setback until cold weather arrived. This extra preparation of the soil did not cost over $1 per acre, therefore a clear gain of at least $10 per acre was made by thorough preparation, estimating the price of wheat close around $1 per bushel, which was the price at that time.

Grass was seeded on both fields, and the field that was well-prepared, had an excellent stand of grass with a clean stubble, while the other field did not have more than two-thirds of a stand and an immense growth of weeds which choked it out. This proves what good preparation will do for wheat, and the same is true of other small grains and grass. I find there is nothing like a well-prepared seed-bed for any crop. Now is the time for the farmer to figure on the cost and gain from a well-prepared seed-bed for grain this Fall. W. H. H.

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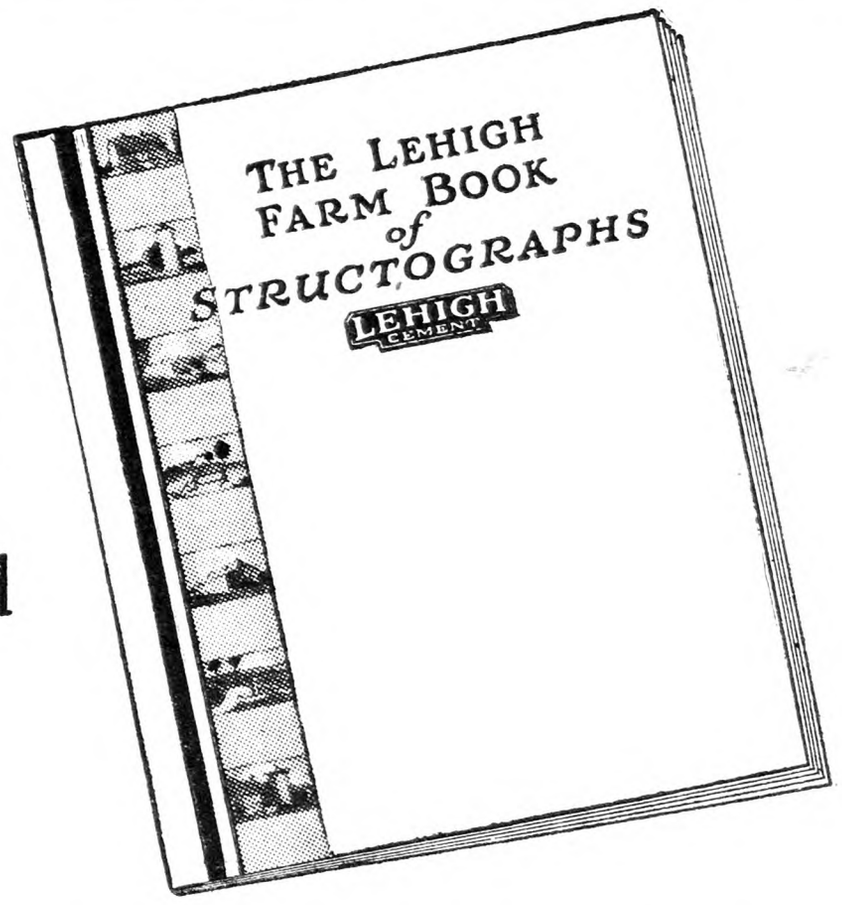
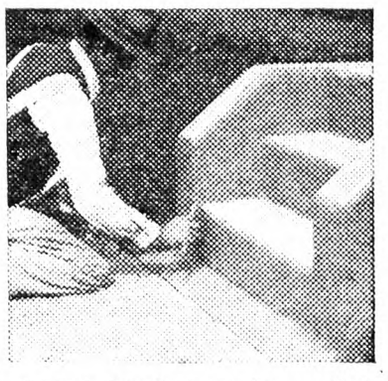


Finishing top of walk with a straightedge. Excess material used for finishing treads of steps.

Note that beveled edge of form permits finishing top coat on step tread flush with riser of step.



A wet brush may be used to make easier the wood-float finishing operation.

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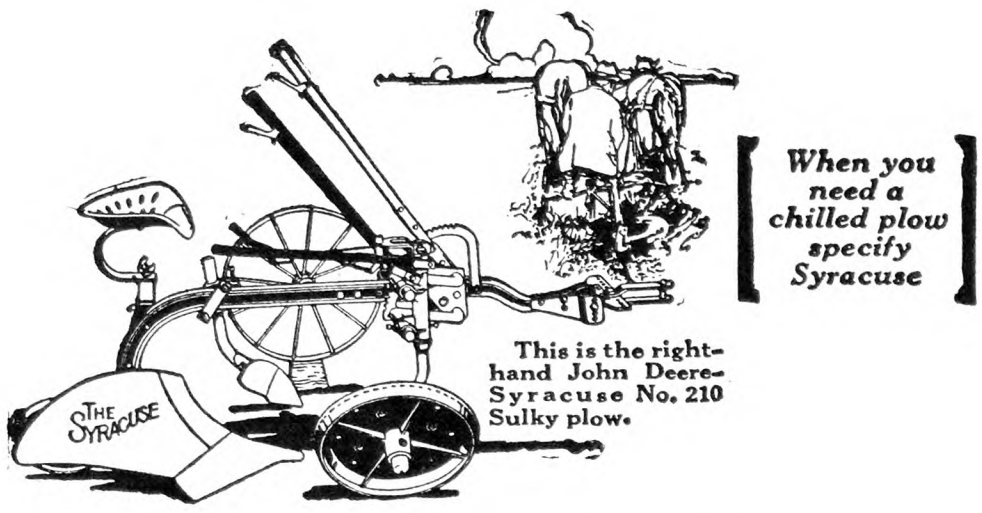

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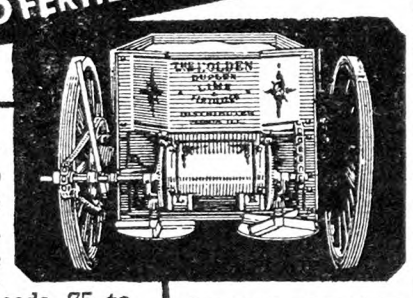

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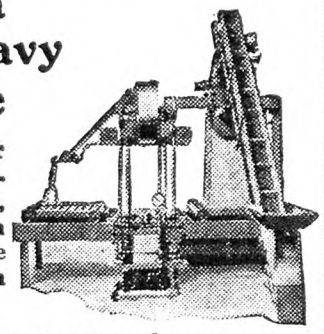

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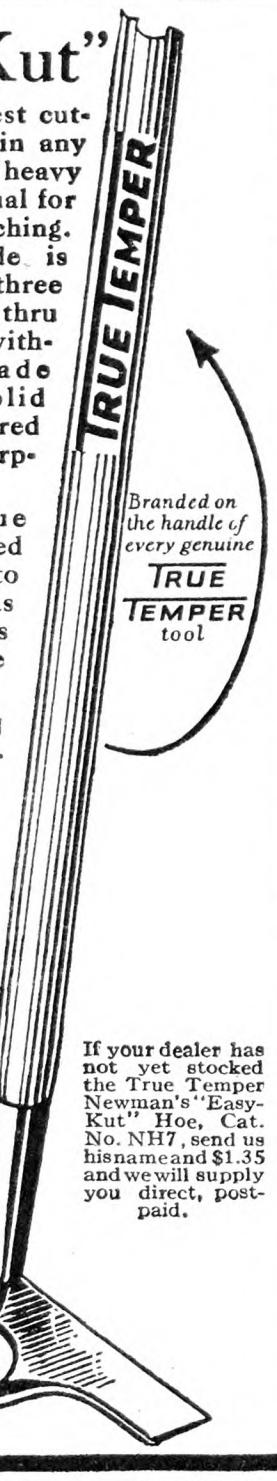

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A Farmer's Opinions

FARM WOMEN IN A PINCH.—An Illinois correspondent informs me that several of his neighbors would have lost their farms and probably starved between 1921 and 1926 if they hadn't been saved by their wives. But for the hens, cows and gardens to which women have devoted themselves in many an agricultural pinch and at all other times as well, the list of tragedies in farming would have been much longer than it is. Instinctively, women are the conservers of life and property. In the southern end of Illinois one often hears a farmer refer to his wife as "my woman," and to her he is "my man." It would be superficial to think of these old terms as expressing a primitive sense of mutual possession alone; they mean that and very much more to the man and woman who use them. They are their words for reciprocal trust, faith, co-operation, dependence, inseparable togetherness and a quality of affection which reveals itself more fitly in deeds and habitual attitudes than in words.

"GOLD BRICKS."—Probably every man has accepted as a gift or bought at least one "gold brick" from an enthusiastic, "oversold" friend or persuasive vendor. A worldly-wise packer in Chicago said that he had "been skinned many a time, but never twice in the same place." In an age which passionately searches and schemes for gold, it is well to be defensively on guard against the wily arts of speaking callers and silent callers through the mails that are eager to sell us something. The "Publisher's Desk" in THE R. N.-Y. indicates the persistent, widespread activity of "gold brick artists," and the extent to which they deceive and victimize trustful people in country, town and city.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE TALKS.—A dinner for about 75 New York State farm bureau managers was given July 25 in a New York hotel by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc. On invitation from Executive Assistant Geo. R. Fitts, I was present, and heard several solos and some thoughtful talks. Secretary J. A. Coulter presided. For three days preceding the dinner, the farm bureau managers had studied milk marketing, under the League's auspices, in the city. E. Victor Underwood, secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, indicated how, through co-operation and education, he believed that oragnization could help milk producers. General Manager H. A. Cronk of Borden's Farm Products Co., said that organized producers had virtually solved the production problem that used to give milk distributors in the city much trouble. Further enrollment of organized producers (of course under the League's banner) was greatly to be desired, he said. Independent co-operatives, along with individuals who rent trucks by the day and vend milk in New York, made trouble, and, consequently, as he viewed the matter, stood in the way of setting up and maintaining higher standards of business conduct and ethics all along the line. Variations of 5,000 to 12,000 cans of milk a day had occurred in the city's demand which his company supplied.

OTHER "FOOD" AT THE DINNER.—Mr. Cronk said that horses were more economical than automotive vehicles for milk delivering in the city. His company, however, was experimenting with more than a dozen types of trucks designed to take the places of horses in this sphere of their present use. He was of opinion that eventually horses "would have to go," because the presence of stables and of horses in streets is strongly objected to by many city residents—many of whom, by the way, keep large or small dogs that are far more offensive than horses to the unofficial sanitarians who censor streets, curbs and sidewalks. Secretary Wayne Dinsmore of the Horse Association of America would better hasten to New York and reopen his guns on the anti-horse people before they accomplish their purpose. Any horse-lover is pained to see horses in city streets; as a horse breeder, maybe he would like to see them there. Eventually, economics and not sentiment will take care of the matter. President Fred H. Sexauer of the League sketched "the farm problem," as he sees it. Stronger organization was needed, he said, in order to solve it. He thought it necessary to "sell" the League to every dairyman in its territory. The unification of the producing elements therein was of the highest importance. He did not indicate how this could be brought about.

OBSTACLES TO UNIFICATION.—What are the obstacles to the nation-wide unification of the personnel and economic interests of farmers? Some of us have been analyzing this question for years. Many of us have different answers. We know that the widespread centralized organization of a considerable percentage of farmers began about 12 years ago, in response to conditions which the war period and its backwash and pay days accented and defined. Local organization, chiefly of the Farm Bureau and farmers' club type, had preceded and laid a foundation for it. The Grange of course was an old, strong and incalculably useful farmers' organization, growing healthily from the ground up, long before it had any rivals, and it still is stronger and more typically agricultural in membership than any other. Our agricultural colleges had added thousands of ambitious and technically trained young men to the thin ranks of elderly men known as the country's agricultural leaders. Offered substantial salaries to fill positions in private businesses and official or public services, the rank and file of agricultural college graduates felt that they could not afford to go back home to engage in farming. They accepted the positions. In doing so, they were actuated by various motives and impulses; they desired as quickly as possible to be on a definite cash-income basis; to set themselves up on their own merits; to marry and establish their own homes; to adventure into a new kind of work and life, whose ways and difficulties they did not know, and to quit farming because their familiarity with its adventures and realities may have bred in them varying degrees of contempt for this occupation.

POSITIONS AND FARMING.—For about 20 years the official overhead in agriculture has been steadily increasing. We have reared, trained and created jobs for an ever-growing army of men (and some women). In Federal, State and local institutions, in old and new organizations of various kinds, and in numerous private businesses, the job of creating new jobs has been done with unabating efficacy and persistence. Those who hold the jobs, "work with or for farmers," as Mr. Sexauer put it in his talk. Most of my freinds and acquaintances are included in this numerous and far-flung class of intelligent, conscientious, energetic people who have ideals and high principles. They are, let us say, the certified, accredited engineers and crew of the official machinery that has been set up to help farmers.

DOES THE MACHINERY WORK?—It does, but the expense of its upkeep and operation, falling heavily on taxpaying farmers, proves that an ounce of common good, now as in the past, comes with painful slowness at an enormous public cost. It is inevitable that those who are identified with the machinery should develop and be guided by an official or institutional view of the life and business of farming. No man or group is to be blamed for the rise and spread of an organized, ruling, office-holding class in our agriculture. It just grew, like Topsy. It is a flesh-and-blood infant industry, enjoying privileges and a degree of statutory protection and security which farmers lack and don't want. It represents about one-third of America's farmers. Since it is divided into cross-purposed factions, the rest of the farmers don't take it seriously. Several millions of them realize that they are not trusted by some of these factions. They recall that the Aaron Sapiro co-operative marketing bill, now a law in 42 States, was not opposed by the official agricultural class. The basic assumption of that law is that farmers cannot be trusted unless they are legally sowed up and controlled by nose-rings. It is one of the ironies of fate that the most active forces in organized agriculture should turn out to be obstacles to the nation-wide union of the common interests of farmers—as laborers, producers and capitalists. D. C. W.

Some Principles of Soil Fertility

No. II

The Composition of Plants

In considering soils, it is useful to know what the plants we grow are made of in terms of soil fertility. This is not necessary for the purpose of learning just how much plant food is needed to balance the amount removed with a crop, as one might make a 40-gallon tank of spray material and blow out approximately 40 gallons with the spray gun. Feeding a crop does not work like that. There is already an unknown quantity of plant food in the soil, and it is not probable that just the amount of fertility applied when planting will be removed by that crop. Weather will have its say about this.

Chemical analysis is useful in picking substances apart, but it does not tell all about them that one might desire to know. It may in a way be likened to X-raying a man. His bones, muscles, sinews, blood vessels and nerves may be seen, but the exact how and why of the actions and relations of these various body parts are only partially evident, and his mentality—the thing that makes him do what he does—remains completely hidden.

So we may say that on the basis of chemical analysis a stalk of corn with the ear contains this, that and the other, but just what these elements think of each other, if we may use the term, remains a mystery. But perhaps we should appreciate what chemistry does give us, and not be too critical of its limitation. With this understanding, let us see what it says about our more familiar plants grown as crops, the figures being average analyses in pounds per 1,000 pounds of the material:

	Nitrogen	Phos. Acid	Potash
Corn, grain	16.5	6.8	4.0
Corn stover	9.0	4.0	11.5
Wheat, grain	19.8	8.6	5.3
Wheat straw	5.0	1.3	7.4
Rye, grain	18.9	7.3	5.7
Rye straw	4.8	2.8	7.9
Oats, grain	19.8	8.1	5.6
Oat straw	5.8	2.1	15.0
Barley, grain	18.4	8.5	7.4
Barley straw	5.6	1.8	12.0
Buckwheat, grain	17.3	10.0	7.0
Buckwheat straw	8.3	1.3	11.3
Cottonseed	31.2	15.0	15.0
Linseed	36.2	15.0	9.5
Cow peas, grain	37.8	10.1	14.9
Cow pea hay	30.9	9.6	41.3
Soy bean, grain	58.4	13.7	24.7
Soy bean hay	25.6	6.8	23.3
Alfalfa	23.8	5.4	22.3
Red clover	17.3	6.3	8.7
Mixed hay	15.8	4.1	20.0
Daisies	22.6	4.2	26.1

Fresh grasses naturally analyze lower per 1,000 lbs., owing to their water content. Some of them are as follows:

	Nitrogen	Phos. Acid	Potash
Kentucky blue	6.0	1.9	7.1
Crab grass	4.3	2.2	10.8
Orchard grass	4.6	2.1	9.5
Red-top	5.0	2.3	8.4
Timothy	5.0	1.8	6.7
Alfalfa	7.0	1.5	6.7
Red clover	6.6	1.3	5.6

Vegetables and fruits:

	Nitrogen	Phos. Acid	Potash
Beets	2.6	1.0	8.5
Carrots	1.9	1.1	2.7
Onions	2.1	0.9	2.2
Parsnips	2.7	1.3	4.9
Potatoes	3.5	1.2	5.3
Turnips	2.2	1.3	2.9
Apples	0.8	0.3	1.6
Cabbage	3.5	0.7	2.9
Pumpkin	2.2	0.9	3.2

These figures do not show complete analyses of the various crops so far as chemical elements are concerned, but only the three commonly considered in supplying fertility. Next we will take up individually the three great fertilizer elements, starting with nitrogen. W. W. H.

Farming and Flowers in Missouri

Scores of fine flowers are fading away under the hot sun, wasting their beauty on the desert air. Our town is a great patron of the movies but its æsthetic tastes are still elementary. I am advertising 25-cent bouquets consisting of seven fine spikes of Gladiolus, assorted colors, and the returns are discouragingly meager. We even offer to deliver them free. Our best customer is a professional florist who buys to fill his orders for funeral work. The proprietors of our local paper are true æsthetes. They give me a standing order to furnish flowers ad libitum for their 50-foot counter and I take a pride in supplying some of my best and showiest products. I even bought a fancy flower basket to stand among the vases and act as a receptacle for the elite of the garden. Of the five banks here only one, and it the smallest, is a regular customer for my twice-a-week bouquets, supplied every Monday and Thursday, for 50 cents a week. Another year I must try shipping to St. Louis. In this season of abundance we have taken to giving away many bouquets of glads and there is a real pleasure in this. Last Sunday we gave to four churches. Besides the glads the hardy Phlox makes a bright show; the Shasta daisies are in full bloom and the long screen of Golden Glow is assuming its saffron robe. Delphiniums bloom continously as we permit no seed to ripen. Our florist makes frequent demand for a bunch of their blue spikes of varied shades. I want to increase my planting of this perennial whose popularity is increasing as faithful hybridists work wonderful improvement on old forms. Cannas, Zinnias and marigolds are blooming. Tiger lilies reach head-high, holding up a wealth of buds and open flowers with some ornamented from top to bottom with shiny black bulblets in the axils of the leaves. Gaillardias bloom on and on, none having a longer season of bloom though the flowers come in thinner number as hundreds of seed pods draw upon the roots for sustenance to develop their load of seed. For more blooms these seed pods should be kept clipped off but the demand for the flowers does not warrant this labor.

The incessant rains of June brought farmers of the rich alluvial lands south of here face to face with problems of alarming import. Three hundred acres of fine wheat ready for harvest but standing in deep mud and some of it in water a foot deep. What's to be done? The bull-wheel of the binder whose revolutions furnish power for cutting and tying won't turn in the soft mud. Solution: the binder was lifted up and put on a mud boat; a motor was installed in the binder to run its parts and eight brawny mules, sinking in mud to their knees, furnished the pulling power. Behind the binder came another mud boat to pick up the bundles. Thus with infinite stress of mind and body the farmer fought valiantly against obstacles that often seemed insurmountable and to presage financial ruin.

Here at home we have a far different environment. Leaning on my hoe I can look afar from this high elevation and feed the eyes with lovely pastoral views of distant landscape. To the east vistas of the Mississippi appear among the trees; beyond it the bottom lands stretch ten miles to the wooded bluffs mellowed in a blue haze. A year ago those bottom lands appeared as a vast lake, submerged under the great flood of that time.

Near at hand a colony of purple martins gurgle joyously as they wheel around a bran-new box with six compartments while from a neighbor's victrola snatches of melody float out and lift the soul into the clouds. And all around me stand Gladioli in bloom dressed to suit every taste, a grand pageant of color. I walk up to a tall Pendleton and find I can tickle my nose with the tip of its spike which proves its height is some inches over five feet and it has many compeers of equal height. This vigor, I take it, is the result of planting in a rich soil well filled with humus from the stables, and along with vigor goes uncommon ability to withstand drouth. The big plot of bulblets looks fine. We have gone over the rows on our knees and with knives cut out the grass among the thickly-sown plants, making what we hope is the last of several weedings. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Beans for Stock Feed

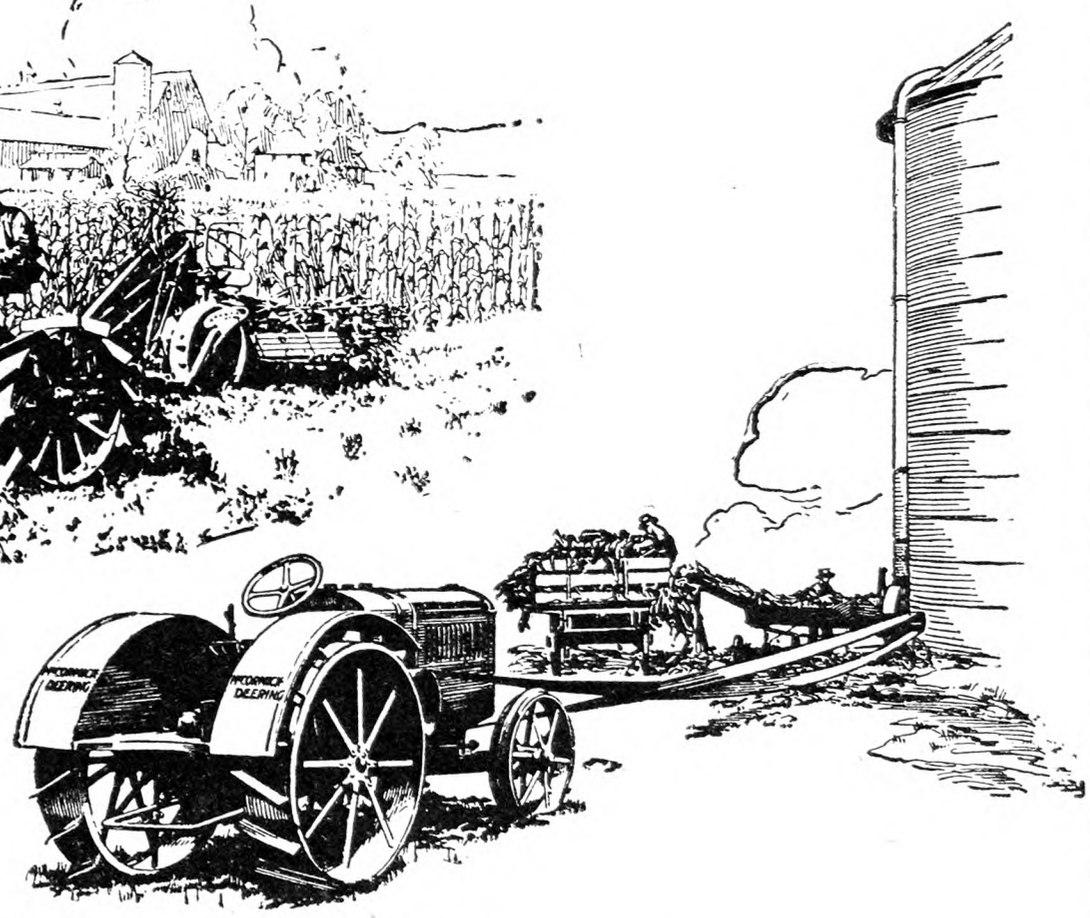
I read L. A. B.'s inqury about beanmeal for cows. My experience has been very good. I mixed the meal with lighter feeds in the same proportion as with cornmeal. An old neighbor tells of a case where the beans heated in the bin and were spoiled for sale. He ground them with his other grain, and fed to the cows. He had so much milk for the factory that some of his neighbors thought that he was watering the milk, and watched nights to catch him. Bean straw is a good milk-maker, too. My cull beans have so many stones in them that the miller does not like to grind them. Cook them, however, and you have good hog feed. THOS. MERRIAM.

Allegany Co., N. Y.

Handling Asparagus Bed

The New Hampshire Station gives the following sensible advice about treatment of asparagus after the cutting season is over:

The bed should be thoroughly cultivated and hoed to kill any witch grass or other weeds. It may be fertilized either before cutting is started or after the cutting season is over. If manure is used it should be disked with the soil early in Spring before growth starts. Most asparagus growers add half of the commercial fertilizers before cutting and the other half after cutting. An application of 500 to 800 lbs. of a 5-8-7 fertilizer per acre early in July will help growth considerably. The only insect that bothers asparagus is the asparagus beetle. Spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead will control it.



These two pictures show the practicability of having two tractors on the farm, when the acreage is such as to justify the investment. The all-purpose Farmall is shown here pulling the corn binder in the field while the McCormick-Deering 10-20 operates the cutter at the silo.

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The Rural New-Yorker

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

I was raised on a farm, then became a mechanic, but have not lost my liking for the soil. I am near 70 now and cultivate five or six lots mornings, afternoons and between times. I make the "dirt" fly lively and get good ideas from THE R. N.-Y. Much success to you.
Norfolk Co., Va. W. H. C.

IT IS surprising how much garden work can be done at odd spells if one has a "liking for the soil" as our friend says, and "makes the dirt fly lively." We once went over a five-acre cornfield every morning before breakfast for two weeks, digging out scattering cutworms. Two of us took four rows each, looking sharply for cut spears, digging the worm out and dropping a kernel of corn in the place he had occupied. Thus a full stand of corn was had where otherwise the field would have been "spotty." This was in addition to the milking and other chores, and we got into the field after breakfast for the regular day's job at seven o'clock. The new-fangled bed canopies, so arranged that the morning sun shall not annoy sleepers, are not a necessity for live farmers when weeds are growing and harvest is coming on.

*

OUR one dominating purpose is to furnish accurate information so that farmers can form sound conclusions for themselves. Yet facts in themselves may lead to errors when not fully understood. On June 2, we published an interesting record from a New York State farmer of prices of farm products and farm supplies for the years 1912 and 1928. The price of his milk was quoted as six cents per quart for both years. We had him recheck the figures from the proof, and he confirmed them. These seemed to be prices to local consumers, and at that the 1912 price was comparatively high. On this statement of facts a butterfat buyer shows that there was no percentage of increase in 1928 over 1912 for whole milk, and 56.8 per cent increase for same period for butterfat, the 1912 price being 32 cents per pound and 1928 50.2 cents. The error is in assuming that one instance of sale, establishes general prices. The Borden price for 1912 was 3.25 cents for 3 per cent milk. In 1927, it was 5.25 cents. The increase was 61 per cent or just about enough to make up for the loss of purchasing power of the dollar. This varies only a little from the percentage of gain for butterfat for the same period. If the increased value of the skim-milk were considered, the percent of gain in each case would be almost, if not quite identical. It could not be otherwise because the Borden's made the price of milk both years, and they have always aimed to base average yearly prices on butter values. We believe that practical dairymen would account for these discrepancies in their own common-sense way, but we would not wish even the casual reader to accept an erroneous conclusion drawn from data published in our columns.

*

PRESIDENT James C. Duncan of the New York State Sheep Breeders' Association recently selected in Ontario a lot of Shropshire rams for use in flocks on the Pacific Coast on this side of the Canadian border. They were imported from Thomas Buttar's noted flock in Scotland. In a letter to us Mr. Duncan pertinently remarks that "if we would give our sheep the same care as Mr. Buttar gives his, we would produce more good ones." To this he adds that "we still have a long way to go before we learn how to feed sheep in the United States." It is evident to any experienced shepherd who looks over our sheep that some owners of pedigree flocks have a great deal to learn about feeds and feeding. Our climate, however, in some areas of America brings about flock conditions for which poor feeding is blamed. English and Scotch feeds and feeding methods would not produce here the same results that they give "at home." On a large number of farms sheep are kept or tolerated because they eat sprouts, small underbrush and weeds. This is a kind of scavenger service in which too many farm sheep spend too much of their time.

*

WE HAVE seen hundreds of cows in dairies that could not pay their board or make a worth-while profit under any system of feeding and management that could be devised. Every cow has limitations; they are fixed by her breeding or heredity. Complete feeding and good care make it possible for mediocre cows to do their best at the pail, but that "best" may still be poor and unprofitable. The average quality of cows in the rank and file of dairy herds is low. A high percentage of unprofitable cows is maintained in them. Practically all replacement cows available to dairymen in many regions are handled by dealers, who make substantial profits on them. One way in which organized dairymen could strengthen one another where, as a whole, they are weak, would be for a number of them to specialize in breeding and raising high-grade or purebred heifers for dairymen who are not in a position to raise their own replacements. In a soundly organized dairy industry, genuinely co-operative in spirit and practice from the ground up, leaders would see to it that the thousands of men and women who are earning their living by milking cows had a fair chance to buy good, healthy cows or heifers at fair prices when they needed them. Most dairymen who milk many non-paying cows and buy most or all of their feed, would be in a bad way even if they were receiving fair prices for their milk.

*

SOUTHERN peach growers were struggling with their big crop through July, handicapped by wet weather. In one district it was reported that rain fell every day for over a month. The result was considerable brown rot here and there and more or less doubt regarding what would happen to the rest of the crop. The southern peach crop was supposed to have reached the height of shipments in late July, but thousands of cars are still to come from Georgia and North Carolina. Southern growers deserve credit for the strict rules which kept out a great deal of small poor fruit this year. Probably this measure is the only reason why the peach market was not wholly demoralized with shipments running sometimes about 1,000 cars daily. A new feature this year with southern peaches was the use of half bushel packages, particularly for the early varieties. Growers have not decided yet whether the change brought them better returns. Prices in Georgia during the height of the Elberta season were about $1.25 per bushel.

*

ONLY a generation or two ago, the important points in poultry culture, and to some extent with swine, were plenty of food, of suitable quality. Now that first consideration is sanitation. Poultry parasites and diseases have multiplied to such an enormous extent that the problem is serious in locations where the industry is closely concentrated. Sanitation methods that would formerly have been thought absurd or impossible are now "first principles," and necessary constant practice, in both poultry and swine culture, the latter because of hog cholera infection.

*

A PENNSYLVANIA reader sends us a newspaper clipping containing an account of a championship battle fought on July 12, 1858, or 70 years ago, that, to our mind, was far more worthy of note than any prize ring contest of that time or since. This battle was for the championship as a cradler of wheat. It lasted from sunrise to sunset. But one contestant entered the field and his blows were struck, not against a human opponent but against waving grain, which was to stand against him in a 14-hour round that knew no stop for rest or refreshment. Michael Cromer, who lived at Mercersburg, entered the Franklin County wheat field 30 years of age, six feet two inches tall and weighing 230 pounds. The scythe of his cradle, specially made, was five inches broad and 6½ feet long. For 14 hours he swung it before a hundred people who had gathered to witness the feat. A cup of beef broth every two hours helped to sustain him but there was no stop for dinner. As the sun sank, the timekeeper called a halt and surveyors carefully measured the 12½ acres that this giant had laid before his cradle. The 5,380 sheaves bound later yielded 262 bushels of grain when thrashed. This is the story of a day when "combines," or those huge machines that cut and thrash western grain fields at one operation, had not even been dreamed of. It was more truly a heroic age than the fabled one of ancient Greece when the god Hercules cleaned the Augean stables of the accumulation of years from 3,000 oxen in a single day, accomplishing this feat by turning two rivers through them. Better than the fabled story, it gives a true picture of real conditions in a pioneer age which we find it hard to look back upon without envy of those who lived a more simple, if, in many ways, a more laborious life.

*

IN CHICAGO the retail prices of beef at present are practically equal to those paid by consumers in the war period. Porterhouse steaks are fetching, per pound, all the way from 29 to 90 cents in that city, sirloins 35 to 55 cents, rounds 40 to 45 cents and rib roasts 30 to 45 cents, although in 1920, when steers on foot were selling higher than they are now, the Chicago retail price of porterhouse, per pound, was 35 to 75 cents, sirloins 35 to 50 cents, rounds 33 to 45 cents and rib roasts 19 to 40 cents. Live stock market analysts and students of the beef cattle trade are mostly agreed that the present prices of beef in the retail shops in cities indicate a shortage of beef cattle in the United States. Five years ago we repeatedly stated that the enforced liquidation of she-stock that had gone on in western beef cattle herds following the drastic post-war deflation would produce a shortage of this class of national wealth. We pointed out that a marked shortage would automatically bring about such high prices for beef that its per capita consumption would gradually decrease until it forced down the retail prices. Present high prices may go higher. While beef is high, some farmers are likely to be persuaded or persuade themselves that "now is the time to get into beef cattle-raising." We warn them not to go in now or at any other time unless they are qualified and circumstanced to maintain beef herds as permanent enterprises on farms that are well adapted to carrying this kind of stock. If they go in for speculative gains, the prices of beef will almost surely have gone down or struck bottom again before they have any stock of their own raising for sale.

*

ON PAGE 1033 last week, a reader in Maine spoke of his interest in brief crop reports, and sent what may be considered a model in brevity and style regarding the outlook in his locality. We should like to hear from many others, telling how things are looking where they are, and what prices are being received for farm products locally. These reports from individuals who are in daily touch with the conditions they speak of have a quality lacking in reports of casual observers, who pass along quickly, and record what they see or hear. The man on the ground always finds something of interest and importance in this line that we are all glad to hear.

Brevities

THE value of the production of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1927, was $49,460,600.

VEGETARIANS claim wonders for their savory meat substitutes, but did you ever meet a succulent vegetable substitute for roast sparerib?

IF a mother "can't do a thing" with her unruly children, why should she expect the school-teacher to make them over into model citizens?

ONE thousand pairs of Hungarian partridges have been ordered from Czecho-Slovakia by the Ontario Department of Game and Fisheries for Fall delivery to restock some game bird areas of the province.

MONTREAL is the world's greatest grain shipping harbor. Last year shipments from it exceeded 195,000,000 bushels. New York was second with 109,000,000 bushels, Galveston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans ranking next in the order given.

NEWSPAPERS report that retail prices of beef in Chicago are extremely high, and that porterhouse steak at $1 per lb. is predicted. The average housekeeper will first make a scornful reference to the need of farm relief, and then cut out beef purchases.

THE Japanese government has placed an order for an annual shipment for a 10-year period of breeding poultry from British Columbia. The contract is for 300 birds a year, (mostly White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes), with an aggregate value of $5,000—about $16 each.

THE conversion of vegetable oils into hard fats has had a far-reaching effect on the market for lard. Thus the field crops of farmers in one section compete directly with the live stock industry in other localities. Why not start a widespread movement to boom pork products as wholesome, nutritious and palatable?

IT'S an awful disease, and the symptoms are these: Your hat gets four sizes too small, you see the word "I" in land, earth and sky, and think that you hear people call "Here he comes, clear the way; speak in whispers today; the great man of earth passes by; his words weigh a ton, and his wisdom's the wonder of millions of us poor small fry." Sad delusion we fear, but a remedy's near; a man whacks some hard sense in your brain. Give him thanks, suffering friend; your disease's at an end; and the outcome for you is great gain. For it's true as a try-square, you'd better be dead, than to live on for ages, a case of swelled head.

Unification of Dairymen

I can't see why the publishers of our farm papers do not get after the city milk distributors. They don't cut the price in the city a full cent when they cut it a cent in the country, nor do they raise it a full cent in the country when they raise it a cent a quart in the city. I believe farmers ought to own all the country milk plants, and work up all the surplus, and then they can sell fluid milk at a fair price. F. J. D.
New York.

Since all of the groups agree that unity of dairymen is necessary before we can hope for a fair price for milk, and all express anxiety for united action, can't you, from your long and intimate knowledge of the dairy industry, suggest some simple plan or formula under which they can all get together? This is too serious a matter to dairy farmers to drag.
Oneida Co., N. Y. YET HOPEFUL.

A further enrollment of organized producers is needed to improve milk marketing conditions and stabilize distribution problems. Independent co-operative units complicate the situation. Under present conditions a man can hire a truck by the day and set himself up in the milk delivery business in the city. This has been done. H. A. CRONK.
General Manager of the Borden Company.

The League's job is to sell itself to all producers in its territory. Its paper cannot carry its message everywhere because it isn't everywhere welcome, but the unification of all elements in producing and marketing is the big object to be realized. FRED H. SEXAUER.
President of Dairymen's League.

THE first two notes above came in letters from farmers. The other two are our notes from what Mr. Cronk and Mr. Sexauer said at the dinner of the Farm Bureau visitors to New York City last week.

We believe that two simple provisions would unite all dairymen now as they did in 1916. The rules are:

1. That dairymen be given the opportunity to control their association and its policies through a majority vote by ballot.

2. That they have full and exact information of the business and finances of their organization.

We heartily approve the suggestion that farmers take care of their own surplus in their own plants, and sell only milk needed for liquid consumption to distributors. We have plants enough to do it. This would solve the problems raised by both Mr. Cronk and Mr. Sexauer. It would stabilize both the country and the city end of the milk business. But while an independent co-operative unit like Callicoon returns 42 cents more than Mr. Cronk pays his patrons for the same month he cannot expect to escape that kind of complications.

For ourselves we believe that the two simple rules enumerated above if adopted would result in a sale of milk for liquid consumption by one dairy organization (the surplus being handled separately) and that these two provisions would solve the problems raised by the four spokesmen above. We will give unqualified support to any organization or plan which will adequately safeguard dairy farmers in these provisions.

June Milk Prices

THE following net cash prices have been announced for 3 per cent milk for June, 1928: Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, net, $1.71, gross $1.92, deductions 21c. Sheffield Farms Producers' Association, $2.125; Model Dairy Company, $2.10; Meridale Dairies, $2.125; Callicoon Co-operative Dairy Association, $2.13. The pool figures are as follows:

Class 1	1,161,792.23	×$2.70	=$3,136,839.02
Class 2A	582,152.43	× 1.86	= 1,082,803.52
Class 2B	117,765.94	× 2.11	= 248,486.13
Class 3	483,244.68	× 2.00	= 966,489.36
Class 4A	409,620.30	× 1.46	= 598,045.64
Class 4B	115,344.12	× 1.66	= 191,471.54
	2,869,919.70		$6,224,134.91
	2,869,919.70	×$1.92	= 5,510,245.82
Unaccounted for			$ 713,889.09

The item unaccounted for amounts to 24.8c, and added to the deduction for certificates of 15c and for expenses 6c, makes a total of 45.8c per 100 lbs.

Jobless Industrial Workers

ACCORDING to advices from London the English government finds 200,000 laborers out of work and facing starvation. It is impossible for them to find employment in the industries in which they have been employed. These jobless workers must leave their homes and their familiar surroundings to find employment elsewhere. The report of the Industrial Board pictures their condition as tragic. Government action alone can meet their needs. They are unfitted for new occupations, and have no means to feed and clothe and transport themselves if distant employment were offered them. Transportation to Australia and Canada is suggested, but owing to their desperate condition state help would be necessary for the immigrants.

There is a lesson in this experience for those in any country who plead for industrial and financial dominance at the neglect and expense of agriculture. It is a lesson that has been written on the pages of history for three thousand years. It is a lesson which America should stop and consider before it plunges further into its mad policy of industrial supremacy without consideration for the hardships it imposes on its agricultural industry. If given a fair field without discrimination or favor the farm can take care of itself, but it cannot survive the penalties imposed on it by governments to favor financial, commercial and other industries. Our warning is written in the records of the day. We are told on the platforms and in the press that there are too many people on the farms. The young people of the farms have been driven to the cities and industries to make a living. Farms have been abandoned. Commercial companies are already attempting to work them by machinery. Society may and often does rob the farm after the crop is produced, but society has no power to force new productions by law. It has the power to force an unfair distribution of farm wealth and thereby favor city population at the expense of the country, but when the youth of the country has been driven to the cities and the parents are no longer able to work, who is to produce the crops and maintain the farm wealth? The jobless of the city cannot do it. Vacant farms make no demand for the products of the shops. Closed factories increase the jobless armies.

It is useless to appeal to ambition of power or greed of wealth to do justice to agriculture. One-third of the people of this country are yet on the farms. With a full understanding and mutual action they can not only save agriculture for farmers, but also save the whole country from its exploitors. The plight of the hordes of jobless workers in industrial England may well cause our industrialists to stop and consider, and at the same time inspire the friends of the farm to put up a united fight for a fair chance for the American farms.

Lessening Milk Bacterial Count

SINCE last week the following reply to our inquiry printed on page 1033 has come in from the New York City Board of Health:

Commissioner Harris has directed me to reply to your communication of July 16, 1928, and to advise you that it has always been the policy of this department to recommend the discarding of the fore milk regardless of the grade, for the reason that this action would possibly aid in lessening the bacterial count, and eliminate such dirt and foreign matter that may accompany the first stream of milk when milking is begun.

This recommendation has been made in the interest of public health, and without regard as to what effect it may have on the percentage of butterfat usually found in milk. ANDREW A. REITWIESNER.

Tuberculin Test in Canada

A RE-TEST of the accredited dairy herd on the Agricultural Farm of the Province of Nova Scotia at Truro, completed on June 13, has excited considerable comment among our neighbors across the Canadian border. This herd had been tested and re-tested for years and is said to have been so carefully guarded against outside infection that no bovine animal of unknown character had been permitted upon the premises for any purpose. Yet, on this last re-test, seven fine Holstein cows reacted and were sent to slaughter. This has called forth a letter from the Department of Natural Resources of the Province which is urging compulsory area testing. Admitting that the situation calls for official comment, the director offers six possible reasons for such "breaks" in accredited herds, quoting from a paper read before a meeting of veterinarians in Watertown, N. Y. As possible sources of re-infection of a clean herd, he mentions pet dogs, cats, mice, water drainage from other farms, contact over or through line fences, exposure at exhibitions and animals with unreliable health certificates. The possibility that the tuberculin test itself may be unreliable does not seem to have occurred to him, infection from cats or mice apparently offering a more reasonable solution of the finding of new cases. These explanations do not seem to satisfy Canadian dairymen, one of whom rather caustically remarks that there was certainly no brass band accompanying these seven fine Holsteins to slaughter and asks publicly, "Where did these cattle get the disease?"

Canadian Wheat Pool

The first interim payment of 15c a bushel on all grades for the 1927-28 crop was made March 10. The second, July 28, exceeded $34,000,000. Rates were as follows:

No. 1 Northern, 25c per bushel; No. 2 Northern, 21½c per bushel; No. 3 Northern, 16c per bushel. Fifteen and a half cents per bushel is paid on No. 4, 12c on No. 5, 10½c on No. 6, 11c per bushel on feed wheat.

In the tough grades, Tough No. 1 Northern payment is 29½c per bushel; Tough No. 2 Northern, 23c per bushel; Tough No. 3 Northern, 18½c per bushel; Tough No. 4, 19½c per bushel; Tough No. 5, 15c, and 13½c per bushel for Tough No. 6 and Tough Feed.

Payments on the principal Durum grades are: No. 1 Durum, 18c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 11½c; No. 4, 16c; No. 5, 19½c; No. 6, 17½c; Feed Durum, 18½c per bushel.

E. B. Ramsay, manager of the Central Selling Agency, in announcing the interim payment stated that as all spreads are adjusted in this payment and all deductions for elevator and commercial reserve, carrying charges, etc., are made, the final payment which will be made at the end of the crop year will be a flat payment on all grades.

A Gun Club Nuisance

A gunning club has bought land just back of my property, and started a continuous shooting all Sunday afternoon. This is not only annoying, but the shooting is so close, that standing on my property, the shot fall all around anyone. Is there any way that this can be stopped? W. E.

THE club's license does not give them the right to scatter shot on another person's property. The local police power should protect you about this if notified. There may be more difficulty in doing away with the other nuisance of the Sunday noise. Doubtless what they are doing in this line is according to law. But if the noise is a nuisance to the peace and comfort of the neighborhood, those interested should petition the board of health and local government to have the nuisance abated.

What Readers Say

Apple prospects for this section are for about a half more apples than last year. McIntosh light with considerable scab injury. Baldwin a fairly heavy crop. Baldwins show considerable russeting, due, it would seem to frost injury. C. W. C.
New Haven Co., Conn.

During the past month this section has suffered heavy losses as the result of floods and continued rains. Bridges were swept away, roads badly washed, crops destroyed and farm work in general was much delayed. Beans are rather a failure on the whole, many being dragged up and the land sown to buckwheat. In many cases two or three plantings of corn have been made. Many farmers have been obliged to replant their entire potato acreage. Blackbirds are working havoc in the cornfields. Haying is begun but continued wet weather has greatly hindered progress. Old meadows are much better than was expected, while new seeding is rather a failure in general.

Fruit is not over plentiful. Wild red raspberries are ripening, blackberries are reported as a shortage, and strawberries rotted badly. Farm help is scarce and wages high. Milk at the switzer cheese factories is bringing $2 per cwt. Many here ship to Buffalo.

There has been considerable shrinkage in milk the past few weeks. The farm situation here is not very bright at present, but farmers are meeting it as best they can with the hope for a change for the better in the near future. J. M.
Wyoming Co., N. Y.

I want to express my appreciation of the wonderfully valuable paper you are putting out. It seems to me it has improved greatly in the past few months, in special articles and in editorial matter especially. Your several communications and comments on the so-called farm relief and the politics mixed up with it hit the spot. There has been no doubt in the minds of many people that a certain bunch of fellows has been playing for authority from Congress to "do" Mr. Farmer, and before this campaign is done it is to be hoped the real farmer will find out what he has so far escaped.

To see the truckloads of fat hogs going daily to our local Waterloo packing-house, the wonderful corn and grain crop pushing on to harvest, transfers of farm land throughout the State at advanced prices, building operations in the cities, including enormous extensions to their tractor factory in Waterloo by the John Deere Co. it's pretty hard to make anyone believe Iowa is broke. HERBERT J. BURDICK.
Iowa.

That was a mighty fine, spirited editorial on Campbell's corporation farming, so true. If the urban people could only be made to understand the menace of large scale farming, what it will inevitably lead to there would be a more serious consideration of the farm question by the intelligent people of the industrial States.
Colorado. W. A. M.

The farmers' problem is entirely one of producing and selling. Consumers pay $22,500,000,000 but farmers receive only $7,500,000,000. That is, it costs $15,000,000,000 to market products which the farmers sell for $7,500,000,000. B. F. YOAKUM.
New York.

I read in the *Dairymen's League News* that the farmer should feed grain to his cows to produce more milk. Even if we farmers will get a little more money for the milk delivered since July 16, it will not be enough, because labor, machinery and grain are proportionately too high. They eat up the extra price and more. It is better to feed hay and other green stuff, instead of buying grain—it does not pay. We should get $3 per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk in Summer and $4 in Winter. We cannot compare the price of milk with what they paid 20 years ago. Last year they said the farmers should feed grain, so that they could send more milk, or else the western farmers would send them milk. It is all bluff. The western farmers cannot send milk for that price, and as soon as the milk company gets plenty of milk, they pay as they feel like it. They make the money and we farmers are the slaves. We are better off not to send so much milk. So it is better in my judgment to feed grass and hay and produce less milk until the price is made high enough to pay for the feed and other costs of producing it. Many farms in this county lie idle, and many farmers who stick to the land cannot make a fair living. GEORGE WERKMEISTER.
Oswego Co., N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

A Little China Boy

I know a boy, so small and wise,
By name of Ah Cum Wong,
A sprightly mite with almond eyes
Just over from Hongkong.

He is but five short Summers old,
With skin of honey shade.
He wears a tunic black and gold,
And pantalettes of jade.

Noiseless and still, he sits in school,
And learns his A. B. C.'s.
And takes delight in every rule,
For English and Chinese.

And so when Arbor Day came round,
The school yard to adorn,
He sowed and shaped his bit of ground,
And dreamt of plants new born.

And every tag day in the town,
When big folks buy a flower,
He wears a nosegay on his gown,
Straight from his garden bower.
—Jean Mitchell Smith in
The Vancouver Province.

*

RIPE cucumber chowder is usually a popular pickle. It calls for five or six ripe cucumbers, one small head cabbage, one quart small onions, one tablespoon celery seed, four tablespoons mustard seed, two red peppers, 2½ cups sugar, two quarts vinegar. Pare cucumbers and take out seeds and chop. Peel onions and cut in slices. Chop cabbage very fine. Put into a large crock, sprinkling salt through the layers. Let stand 24 hours. Drain thoroughly, then let stand in clear water for two hours, drain again. Add sugar, celery and mustard seed to vinegar, and bring to the boiling point. Add cucumbers, onions, cabbage and peppers from which the seeds and pith have been removed. Boil 10 minutes and seal in sterilized cans while hot.

*

RIPE cucumbers are also good in a sweet pickle made as follows: Four medium ripe cucumbers, 2 lbs. sugar, one quart vinegar, two tablespoons whole cloves, three tablespoons broken stick cinnamon, two teaspoons salt, two teaspoons powdered alum, one quart water. Cut cucumbers in half crosswise, and then in quarters. Scrape out seeds and soft substance and peel. Put into preserving kettle and add water to cover, measuring the water as used. Add alum, two teaspoons to each quart of water. Heat slowly to the boiling point and let simmer over a slow fire for two hours. Drain and chill in cold water. Tie spices in a bag and add to vinegar, sugar and salt, bring to the boiling point, and add cucumbers drained from cold water and dried between towels. Simmer until cucumbers can be pierced with a straw. Pack in sterilized jars and seal while hot. Or simmer cucumbers in hot vinegar for 20 minutes, put into a stone jar and pour over syrup. Drain off syrup, bring to the boiling point and pour over cucumbers for three successive mornings. Keep covered in a stone jar or seal in cans.

Cooking for One in Her Room

We have had in our family considerable experience of the kind asked for by Mrs. B. E. K. of Vermont, and I would like to pass on some of the things we learned. My sister, for a number of years, was in a position that made it necessary for her to provide her own meals from Sunday night to Friday night. She became quite expert at providing herself a varied and palatable menu, with the help of what could be prepared at home. It is really not difficult, and with a little labor and thought, more palatable food, more nourishing and better balanced can be provided in this way, than can be secured at restaurants or boarding houses, and, of course, at much less cost.

Just what foods this girl will need, dishes, cooking equipment, etc., will depend on living conditions where she rooms, and also on the time of year. If there is electricity available for toaster and electric grill, and if a refrigerator may be shared with her landlady, the problem will be greatly simplified. But even without these aids, good meals can be managed very nicely, although in warm weather less food can be taken from home, and more will have to be bought from day to day as needed.

If electricity can be used, it is best to make arrangement for its use beforehand. There should be a perfect understanding at first, and the one who is taking the room should be willing to pay a reasonable sum for its use.

Breakfast food, toast, bacon, eggs and a cup of cocoa, can be prepared very well with the electric grill and toaster. This with fruit is a liberal breakfast. If electricity cannot be used, the cans of solid alcohol, the little folding stove that comes for its use, small kettle, and little tin frying-pan, will provide the same menu, lacking the toast. For lunch, a can of soup heated, with cold meat, rolls, butter, cookies and a warm drink of milk, will be ample. The evening meal should be heavier, as there will be more time then both to prepare and digest it. An electric cooker that costs about $5, and will both boil and bake, would be very convenient, as meat and two vegetables can be cooked in it at the same time. Failing this, home-canned meat, or some that has been merely cooked at home, can be used for several days' meals, and a chop or small piece of steak can be cooked later in the week on the little alcohol burner. Canned vegetables should be used liberally, and a jar of prepared mayonnaise with fruits, lettuce and cabbage will make a variety of easily prepared salads, and these will furnish the necessary raw food. At the beginning of the week, bread, rolls, cookies, canned vegetables, jelly, butter, eggs, with cooked meat and, perhaps, a pint jar of rice or similar pudding, should be taken from home.

A tin bread box—roller top is most convenient—will keep bread, rolls and cake moist and delicious in the ordinary room temperature for five or six days. In cold weather a box on the window sill makes a good refrigerator, and at this season more food can be cooked at home and taken along.

Be sure there is plenty of milk and cream in the daily bill of fare, as well as an abundance of fruit. Milk can be purchased in most towns, but sometimes evaporated milk must be used, and is fairly satisfactory. If canned vegetables and fruits are purchased, the individual, or "buffet" size, is very convenient for one person to use.

In a town where stores are convenient it is always easy to buy small quantities of food, such as a chop or two, a couple of oranges, a small head of lettuce, etc.

In a short time one becomes expert in cooking over one small burner, and it is surprising what delicious meals can be got for one person in this way. There will be many foods, too, that you have never thought of cooking and putting in a glass jar, that you will find are easily prepared and carried in this way.

Some desserts that can be made by the girl in her rooms are junket, gelatin desserts, cornstarch and the prepared fruit gelatins. Lady fingers or macaroons, topped with whipped cream, are good, and quickly prepared.

The tendency for one person living along, is to live on rolls or bread, with butter, jelly and cakes. This must be guarded against. Though it may seem to be a good bit of bother to prepare a varied menu for just one person, it is very necessary for health and well-being. If the young girl is not well versed in food values, a daily menu for one week in advance might be prepared at home over the week end.

One more thing: In preparing and eating food in a rented room be especially careful not to spatter floor or walls with grease. Keep crumbs and litter off the floor, and all food stuffs in neat containers, as much out of the way as possible. Cooking and eating in a room can be accomplished without the least detriment to rooms or furniture, if one is careful. If such a reputation is acquired during her first year of school, the girl will have no difficulty in securing a room for the remainder of her course.

ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Hot Tamales

Hot tamales are made as follows, and are excellent to sell at a bazaar, church social, etc.:

Make a thick cornmeal mush well cooked, preferably of white meal, and spread on green corn husks, making a layer about one-half inch thick. Chop a quantity of cooked meat fine (chicken, veal, etc.); moisten slightly, season and spread a layer of this over the mush, then roll in the cornhusk, jelly roll fashion, and arrange tamales closely together in a pan so that they will "set" and hold their shape. When wanted to serve steam until well heated through. M. B. S.

The Rural Patterns

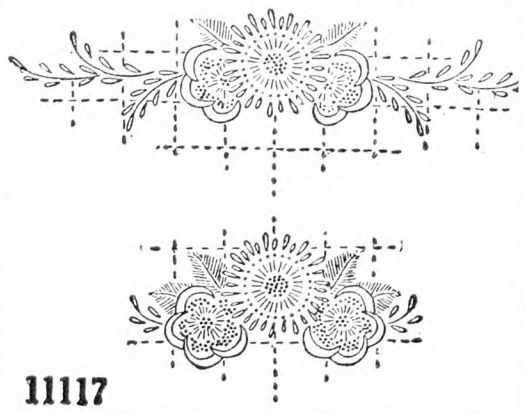
In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

202—Popular Sports Dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yds. of 36-in. printed with 2⅜ yds. of 36-in. plain material, and 1⅛ yds. of 36-in. material for separate camisole. Ten cents. E m b. Monogram Motif No. 11012 (blue) 10c extra.

992—Smart and Becoming. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

860—Slenderizing in Effect. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with 1 yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

846—Dainty Bolero. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 18-in. contrasting and 3¼ yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.



Embroidery Transfer 11117 — Design for Bolster Cover and Curtains. Pattern provides motifs for one pair curtains and one bolster cover. Design for bolster cover measures 24x9 in. Motifs for curtains measure 6x13 and 24x9 for the valance. Ten cents.

Fashion Catalog, 10 cents.

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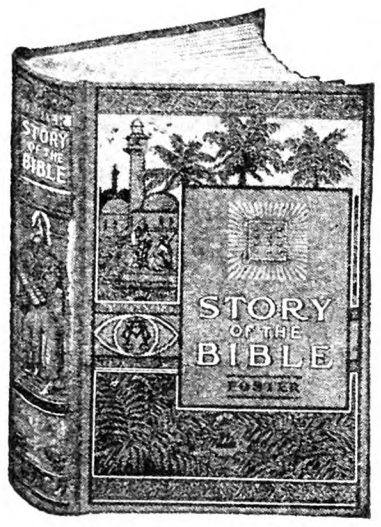

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A Farm Woman's Finances

From a monetary standpoint the country woman can seldom compete with her city sister in Christmas presents. An inventory of resources has made me see the practicability of preparing my presents during the Summer and Autumn. Two old friends will receive glasses of gaily-colored jelly; a sister will get preserved cherries, others friends will be given bottles of grape juice. At Christmas time the traditional enmity between the ant and the grasshopper is at a low ebb. Canned beans, tomatoes, berries are excellent substitutes for money. It is wise to remember in July that in December some grasshopper is very apt to tug at one's heartstrings.

We have been studying a government bulletin on the storing of Winter vegetables and, since rotted vegetables mean a double loss, the loss of the vegetables are also the loss of the replacement money, we plan some rather extensive changes in our storage methods. Due to a warm argument with a city friend, we are attempting an unusual variety of vegetables. Too many people refer to the "poor" farmer. I question our poverty. I am proving to myself that our income is actually larger than is the city family's of the same group, and that our possibilities are greater. I'm checking carefully on life's essentials, rather than on the merely conventional medium of exchange, money.

We'd like to save the money spent for lettuce during the Winter, and wonder if it would be feasible to raise a succession of lettuce in a hotbed. No one in this neighborhood has ever made such an attempt. I suppose leaf lettuce would be the most practical kind? Last year we tried endive for Winter, but the family won't eat it. This year we have planted celery, though people insist celery isn't going to do well here. We selected French, Self-blanching seed. An extremely wet June has saved much carrying of water for the plants, which seem to be doing fairly well.

I have credited the income account with 50 cents, the estimated cost of our simple supper, consisting of cream of pea soup, lettuce with French dressing, and raspberries. There were two of us and we ate a full quart of raspberries, so I think 50 cents was an extremely low estimate. We had fried chicken for dinner. We retail our chickens at 45 cents a pound so I gave full credit for the two pounds. I find if we had bought the food we ate today the cost would have been two dollars. As it is, the coffee, olive oil, and bread, which was all we had bought, could not have cost more than a half dollar.

Our income account is credited with the fuel used, also, except of course for the oil stove. We burn dead wood and stumps, so there is no depreciation of farm value in taking the wood. There is a labor cost, of course, and we hire a man with a gasoline engine to do the sawing.

We retail our young frying-size roosters in Washington, first killing them and plucking the feathers. This year's feathers are going into cushions, and will be used as presents when occasions arise. Some time ago some woman's magazine showed designs suitable for patchwork cushions, suggesting to me limitless possibilities for disposing of odd scraps and experimenting with different colors. Apropos of color experiments, my grandmother very successfully used hickory bark in dyeing old white scraps for quilt pieces. She used other barks also, but I was too young to remember the kind or the processes by which she attained the really lovely colors. Perhaps some R. N.-Y. reader has had experience with homemade dyes.

There are so many intangible things one can't put in as a farm income, and yet contribute largely to prosperity. The majority of farmers don't feel it is necessary to keep up with the Joneses in house furnishings. A salaried city man spends for more up-to-date electric light fixtures what the country man spends for concrete floors in the chicken-houses. Both argue that the value of the property is thereby increased. I can't argue the matter, but something tells me the money spent in concrete floors is worth more than that spent in merely investing in an over-supply of freak lighting fixtures. In listing income and expense they are equal. I wish my course in economics hadn't been so much above my head, because I think my judgment could be proved sound.

It is said that a larger income brings about a higher standard of living. I've been vague about exactly what is meant by a "standard of living." If it means beautiful surroundings, privacy, wholesome food, chances to read and think, how great indeed is the farmer's income! In those advantages we compete very favorably with highly paid executives and successful business men. Yet how can we list then as money assets when I'll admit, very fortunately for us, our tax bills are half as large as our city friends', whose seemingly spacious homes are so divorced of privacy that it is necessary to visit an art gallery to enjoy a confidential conversation. I'll grant, also, that the art gallery affords limitless privacy. My husband and I did our courting there, being at that time city people. B. P.

Fruit Desserts

Now that we have such a wide choice of berries and fruits a few new recipes may come in handy.

Strawberry Cakes. — Make any good white cake, or the following may be used: One egg, one yolk only; one cup sugar, one cup cream, one teaspoon vanilla, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one teaspoon soda. Salt, and flour enough to stir smooth from lumps. Bake in muffin tins. When cold frost with one egg white, one cup sugar, ½ cup strawberries. Crush the strawberries with half the sugar. Beat the egg white until very stiff, beat in remaining sugar a little at a time, then beat in the crushed strawberries. Beat the mixture with a spoon until light and thick. These cakes are quite as pretty as they are delicious. Later in the season the frosting may be made with raspberries, blackberries or finely mashed peaches.

To make blueberry or huckleberry cakes, add one cup blueberries to the cake recipe given.

Green apples will be here soon; try making an apple dumpling. Fill a small dish, I use a casserole, with apples which have been peeled, quartered and the cores removed. Pour over them a cup of sugar, a little salt, sprinkle with cinnamon and dot with butter. Steam until apples are soft. Make a soft biscuit dough with water and without shortening and spread over the apples. Steam 30 minutes longer. Serve hot with sugar and cream or a sauce made of three cups hot water, one cup sugar, three tablespoons flour, salt. Mix sugar, flour and salt with a little cold water, pour gradually into hot water, boil until thick and transparent. Add a heaping tablespoon butter. Just before serving add one tablespoon vanilla.

ETHEL KITTREDGE.

Cottage Cheese Recipes

As a main dish cottage cheese may be served plain with cream or top milk, in a cheese loaf, or as a souffle. Cottage custard and cottage cheese pie make good desserts. Salads may be made of nuts and cottage cheese balls, tomatoes stuffed with cheese, pepper rings stuffed with cheese, dates or prunes stuffed with cheese, peaches or pineapple with cheese balls, and nuts and celery and cheese.

Cottage Cheese Loaf.—One cup cooked kidney beans, one cup cottage cheese, one cup ground peanuts, one cup bread crumbs, one cup boiled rice, one tablespoon chopped onion, one tablespoon fat, one cup tomato juice, salt and pepper. Mix the ingredients well and form the mixture into a roll. Brush it over with melted fat and bake it in a moderate oven for 25 minutes. Serve the loaf with a white sauce, to which may be added two tablespoons of minced sweet red pepper.

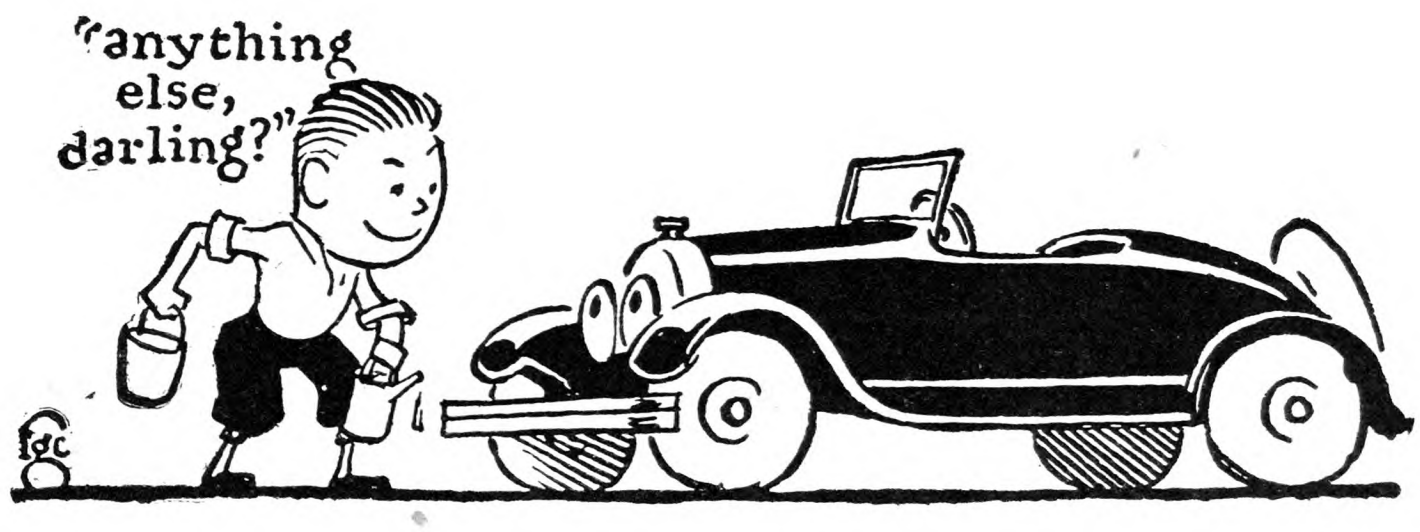
Cottage Cheese Omelette.—Two eggs, one tablespoon chopped pimentos, three rounded tablespoons cottage cheese, two tablespoons milk, ⅛ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt. Beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately. Add to the yolks the salt, milk and cheese, with which have been blended the pimentos. Finally fold in the stiffly beaten whites, pour into a hot frying-pan in which has been melted about ½ tablespoon fat. Cook the omelet slowly until the egg has set. Place in the oven, fold over in the center. Garnish with parsley. Other seasoning may be used, such as chopped parsley, green pepper or minced ham. MRS. J. W. R.

Mock Asparagus

Here is an easy method of enlarging your supply of vegetables, for Winter use. When canning Swiss chard if you strip out the center rib, and use just the leafy part for greens, you will have a clever substitute for asparagus. Cut the ribs into short pieces, scald them by pouring boiling water over them, and let stand five minutes, covered, then fill sterilized pint cans with the stems, using the liquid, also add half teaspoon salt to each pint. Put in cooker, with rubber in place and cover on but not screwed tight. Boil one hour, then tighten cap.

MRS. W. R. L.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK



"Good morning, Bill"

YOU KNOW more about motors than the rest of the family put together. It was you who talked your father into trading in the honest old car that girls laughed at for the snappy sports model that is the pride of your heart.

You are sort of responsible for that car, Bill. If you don't look after it and give it a square deal, the chances are nobody will.

You have bought hobo gas and oil occasionally—everybody has. What happened? The motor soon got sluggish in traffic, tired on hills. A cylinder began to pass oil and foul the plug. The engine knocked and sputtered. You are sensitive to that sort of thing—it takes away the joy of motoring.

But do you realize that the motor suffered permanent injury?

The fit of a bearing and shaft or a piston and cylinder is a beautiful thing, Bill, when it's right; but when it gets gouged and scarred and carbonized because of bad oil and gas that motor's day of sweet performance is gone for good.

You can buy good gasoline and oil at half mile intervals all over New York and New England. Is it good sense, Bill, to buy any other kind to save a nickel or to avoid driving another block?

There are cheaper gasolines and oils than Socony. And eggs sell for different prices too.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Complete Nutrition of Live Stock

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

It has been correctly alleged that you can starve a dog to death on fine white wheat flour; it is equally true that man cannot live by bread alone. That "all flesh is grass" cannot be disputed, but grass approximates a complete ration, while wheat flour is sadly lacking in several important nutrient elements.

Long before the day of research chemists man learned that he must eat a variety of foodstuffs, if he would live and thrive, and this is equally true of the animal kingdom. Man balances his rations, on the basis of handed-down experience; animals instinctively do likewise, and nature assists them in their selective work.

It might be argued that if a little of a good thing proves beneficial, more of that one thing should be better, but that does not prove true in practice. As examples of intentional food balancing by man we may cite his combining of bread and butter, mush and milk, pork and beans, ham and eggs, corned beef and cabbage, meat and potatoes. Animals instinctively balance their rations in similar manner, when living in a state of nature or fed on the cafeteria plan, from self-feeders containing a variety of foods. In the wild state, and to some extent in domestication, they move about to find a variety of feed. Each species of animal, too, has been provided with prehensile and digestive organs perfectly adapted for the gathering and disposal of nutrients obtainable in its particular environment and, so, we find amnivorous animals, like the hog, that can eat and digest all manner of feed; carnivorous or flesh-eating animals, like the dog; herbivorous animals, like the horse and ass; ruminant, or cud-chewing animals, like the cow and sheep; while others, such as several species of rodents, might be mentioned.

Originally, animals had to live together, but not in a millennial state of peace and happiness. We can visualize the giraffe cropping leaves from the highest boughs, the elephant breaking down the trees and browsing at will, and the tapir using its snout, and the ant-eater its sticky tongue, to good advantage. All of us have seen horses, cattle and sheep grazing in the same pasture and each selecting the sort of herbage it relished best, the sheep, with cleft upper lip, cropping the shortest grass and the hog "going them one better" by digging for roots, grubs and minerals, with rooting cartilage and special snout bone.

Ever there has had to be "survival of the fittest;" the weak has "gone to the wall." Carnivorous animals have preyed upon the weaker kinds; then the latter, in time, came to be protected and domesticated by man and to him have had to look for sustenance. Not always has he intelligently and perfectly fulfilled his mission, and failure to balance the rations of his charges has been one of his flagrant faults; consequently, the penalty of incomplete feeding and pampering has had to be paid, at the expense of the animals, for they have degenerated in constitutional strength and resistant powers, so that they more readily fall victims to disease.

This degeneracy is evidenced today by lack of prolificacy and the prevalance of such germ-caused diseases as tuberculosis, contagious abortion, rickets, goiter, hairlessness, mastitis or garget, navel and joint disease and white scours (pneumo-enteritis). Incomplete feeding, lack of minerals, insanitary housing, deprivation of outdoor exercise and direct sunlight, in-an-in or consanguineous breeding, mating of immature animals and unnatural forcing for show and phenomenal records, have also made the ultra-domesticated animal susceptible to a host of other ills that need not here be mentioned.

Now man is attempting to remedy some of the ill-effects that have resulted from his pampering and mismanagement of the domesticated animals. That is a difficult task, but thanks to our eminent research chemists, animal husbandmen, sanitarians and veterinarians, some progress has been made and stockmen everywhere will do well to adopt and carry into effect certain practices in management and feeding they have promulgated in recent years. Bulletins may be obtained from the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and U. S. Department of Agriculture, giving full particulars relative to every phase of the live stock industry, summarizing the discoveries and deductions of the scientists, and detailing instructions for their application. Readers of THE R. N.-Y. should also make themselves conversant with these records of progress and take full advantage of their teachings, for the betterment of their farm practice and enhancement of their profits.

As an aid in this commendable study and practice, the articles which have appeared in these columns should be carefully noted. Other articles to be published, from time to time, will also deal with the recent conclusions of the scientists about nutritional matters which stockmen should understand and heed in the management of their studs, herds and flocks. The editors will welcome suggestions and be glad, as heretofore, to answer any special questions submitted.

Ailing Goat

My goat, until recently a four-quart milker, has been suffering for a week from what was apparently a snake bite in the right half of her udder. She had high fever, loss of appetite, labored breathing followed in a few days by convulsive tremors and nervous chills. This was attended by gradual disappearance of the milk and in its place the distention of the entire-affected area with sedematous fluid, some of which I have been able to press out of the teat, but only a few thin hair-like streams at a time. She has had two doses of Epsom Salts and will get another today. E. H.

Long Island, N. Y.

Let me repeat here what has often been said regarding sick farm animals—first call a competent veterinarian. Don't wait—a delay may cause the loss of a valuable animal which might have been saved by quick action on the part of the owner.

It is impossible properly to diagnose a case of this kind, and even if we hit the nail on the head, there has already been a loss of time which may spell destruction at that. I do not believe that a snake has bitten the goat in question. Such a thing would be possible, though not probable.

Symptoms of much the same nature have been discribed by others where no poisonous snakes occur. To me it would seem more likely that this goat has picked up something in the fields of a poisonous kind such as might cause this condition, though it may not prove fatal. There are many poisonous plants in our fields and woods seldom noticed by stock which, if eaten, may cause serious trouble. Spring is the worst time of all, when other green things are later in showing through the ground.

I submitted the above question to Will L. TeWalt, a most excellent authority on goats. Below is his reply:

"Prompt action including cauterizing, coupled with prolonged bathing of affected part with permanganate of potash tablets (3) dissolved in one quart of water, also good physic, gives relief, but in this case of long standing it may require considerable application of hot packs (hot water bottle, hot ashes or salt in bag, held in place) or having towels wrung out of hot water to which has been added a few drops of turpentine, coupled with frequent milking and careful massage with olive oil. In the meantime the probabilities are if the snake is not of a poisonous type the doe will have probably thrown off the effects to some extent ere this, provided she was in good strong condition. There have been several similar reports this season; in fact more than usual." WILLET RANDALL.

The 1928 Lamb Crop

The 1928 lamb crop for the United States was 8 per cent larger than the 1927 crop, and 9 per cent larger than the 1926 crop. The greater part of the increase this year was in the western lamb States. The increase there was due to an increase in the number of breeding ewes and to the number of lambs docked per 100 ewes. The western lamb crop docked is estimated at 17,083,000 head in 1928, compared to 15,356,000 in 1927, and 16,243,000 in 1926. The number of lambs docked per 100 ewes is estimated at 83.2 in 1928, 78.9 in 1927, and 87.7 in 1926.

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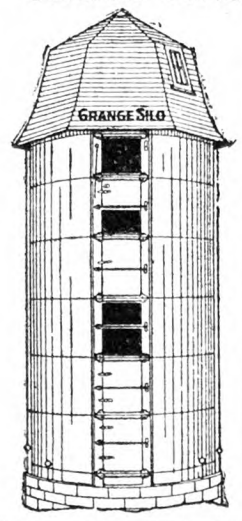
Wood Stave **Concrete Stave**



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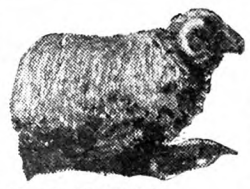
Grange Silo Co.
Red Creek, N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴



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The right kind for hot house lambs or later breeding. Write, wire or come and see them.
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Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 14-18. — International Poultry Show and annual convention of the American Poultry Association, Ardmore, Okla.

Aug. 15.—New York State Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, and International Entomological Congress, State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., in Champlain Valley.

Aug. 18.—New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association picnic, Ward Acres, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Aug. 18.—Field Day Holstein Breeders, Nutmeg Farm, Cheshire, Conn.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 22 - 25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.

Aug. 24.—Dedication of new building, New York Ranger School, Wanakena, N. Y.

Aug. 27-30. — Pennsylvania Poultry Tour to Connecticut, starting from Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 27.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 2-8. — Connecticut State Fair, Hartford.

Sept. 3-8.—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 18-22. — Garden State Fair, Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J.

Sept. 25-29.—New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov, 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 5-8, 1929.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

A Ram Sale in Maryland

Twenty-four purebred Hampshire and Shropshire rams sold for Maryland and Virginia sheep breeders recently at Centerville, Md., by the Maryland Sheep Growers' Association, averaged $38.45, as announced by K. A. Clark, live stock specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service.

The sale was attended by more than 200 sheepmen from Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The highest price was for a yearling Shropshire, bought by R. Nelson Stevens, of Baltimore, for $56.

Due to previous demands on Maryland sheep breeders this year for high quality Hampshire rams, the selections of this breed in the sale were limited to eight animals, the supply being considerably short of the demand. The 16 Shropshires offered averaged $41. Ten of the Shropshires consigned by Buckland Hall Farms, Nokesville, Va., averaged $46. Former State Senator Humphrey D. Wolfe, president of the Maryland Sheep Growers' Association, said that the 10 rams in this consignment were the largest and best Shropshires he had seen in a single lot.

The success of the sale, according to Mr. Clark, points to the increased interest among Maryland breeders in improving the quality of their flocks through the use of good rams, and likewise to the steadily improving opportunities for Maryland sheepmen to dispose of first-class breeding stock at satisfactory prices. The rams were distributed to eight counties of Maryland.

Feeding Calves

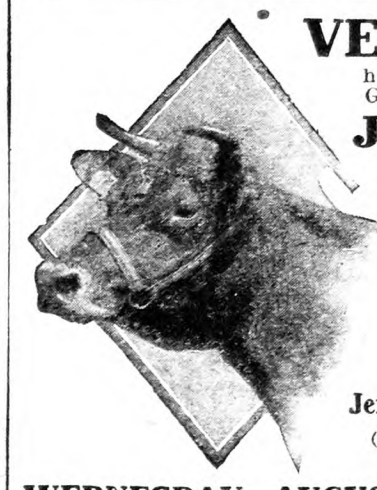
Three calves are a little more than four months old. Are they old enough to live on grass without milk? I am short of milk, as the flow is shrinking in this hot weather, and I don't want to pass all the milk out to the calves. How can I feed them without giving them the milk?
Seneca Falls, N. Y. MRS. G. H.

The best way to handle these calves is to turn them out to pasture nights. Put them in the barn in the day time and feed them hay and grain. I think that you can leave out the milk now. They should have all the water that they want in the barn. For a grain mixture I suggest 300 lbs. of wheat bran, 300 lbs. of ground oats, 300 lbs. of hominy or cornmeal, and 100 lbs. of linseed oilmeal. Feed them all this grain they will eat until they are six months old. E. S. SAVAGE.
Cornell University.

Rabbits Destroying Lettuce

In reply to H. A. C., page 936, in regard to rabbits destroying garden, I am sending my remedy and preventive. It never fails for me. It is a good cat. Several years ago the rabbits completely devoured my garden. There was a thicket in a ravine near, it fairly swarming with rabbits. I got a large cat. He spent much of his time in the garden and roaming the nearby fields. The rabbits never bothered. C. A.
Columbiana Co., Ohio.

∴ JERSEYS ∴



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ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES
Born June 24th and July 19th, black bodies with tan and white markings, tan spots over eyes. Eligible to registry.
Males . . $10.00 Females . . $5.00.
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BROWN SPANIEL PUPS 2 mos. old, Males, $10; females, $5. None better. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

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AT A LOW PRICE
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∴ DOGS ∴

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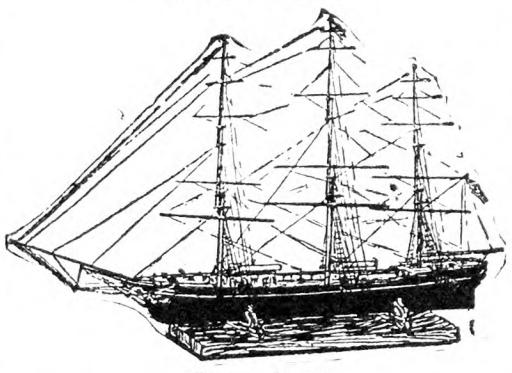

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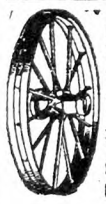

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Stock-raising in the Southeast

In the last 20 years the South has been urged by various agencies to increase its production of live stock. The Federal department of agriculture has completed an investigation in the Costal Plains, for the purpose of ascertaining what the opportunities there are for development. It shows that many conditions must be fulfilled in order to take advantage of the opportunities satisfactorily.

Facts were given by more than 700 farmers who raise live stock on their farms in that region.

The Southeastern Costal Plain doubled its acreage of harvested crops from 1879 to 1919. From 1919 to 1924, however, the acreage shrank by no less than one-third. This is the most striking among many striking changes that have taken place in the agriculture of that region of late years. Cotton and corn are the principal crops, and occupy the greater part of the total crop acreage.

Some idea of the place occupied by live stock in the agriculture of the region can be gained from the fact that in 1924 only 2 per cent of its farm land was in hay and forage crops, and only 21 per cent in pasture. In the United States as a whole, exclusive of the cottonbelt, about 17 per cent of the farm land was in hay and forage crops, and about 41 per cent in pasture. In relative acreage of forage and pasture, therefore, the Coastal Plains region is far below the rest of the United States.

Hogs in 1924 were only a little more than half as numerous in the region as in 1919. Other stock showed an increase, but not in proportion to the increase in population. Dairy animals were comparatively few, and dairy output was very low. In 1924 the region had only about half as many milk cows per 100 acres of crop land as had the United States outside the cottonbelt. The production of milk per capital of the population was only one-fourth as great as the production outside the cottonbelt.

Among the obstacles to successful live stock production in the Coastal Region, the investigators rank first the scarcity of good pasture. Originally all this area was virgin forest. Native grasses that have persisted are early-maturing forest grasses that do not form a turf and are not adapted to close grazing. But it is possible to have good pasture in nearly all parts of the Coastal Plains. On low, moist soils, carpet grass will form a good sod in two years, and will carry from 1 to 1 1/3 mature animals to the acre for nine months of the year. Carpet grass can also be established on the lighter upland soils, although the process takes longer.

The conversion of land into pasture in the Coastal Plains is a means of utilizing considerable acreages that at present bring no return. Roughage as well as pasture is needed to carry live stock through the Winter. The Coastal Plains, however, is well adapted to the production of a wide range of feed crops. Many farmers have demonstrated that it is quite possible to produce an abundance of feed in the area.

Hence there is no insurmountable obstacle to the expansion of the dairy industry in many areas of the Coastal Plains. Fluid milk is generally high in price compared with prices in other parts of the country. When Miami, Fla., was paying 25 cents and Tampa, Fla., 18 to 25 cents a quart for milk, Chicago, Boston and Buffalo were paying 12 cents. The consumption of fluid milk in cities of the Coastal Plains is low compared with the consumption in cities in other parts of the country. Dairymen, therefore, have the double incentive of high prices and a potentially expanding market. But they have to contend with numerous obstacles. In some parts, the cattle tick continues to be a great handicap to the dairy industry.

Pork consumption per capita in the South is high and pork production low, compared with the United States as a whole. The bulk of the pork used is shipped in, even to areas which themselves produce hogs largely. A large part of the pork shipped into the South could be economically produced there. An important difficulty is that the Costal Plains region must generally fatten hogs with Peanuts or Soy beans, which produce a soft pork that does not command so high a price as corn-fed pork. Peanut hams, however, are valued by consumers familiar with their distinctive flavor, and usually bring prices above those paid for hams from corn-fed hogs. Another handicap is the unsatisfactory character of southern live stock markets, where buyers are few because the number of hogs offered is small.

Opportunities exist for improvement in the beef cattle industry of the Coastal Plains. A serious handicap is that the better cattle do not bring anything like so much of a premium over poor cattle in the Coastal Plains market as they do in the Middle West. This seems to be entirely unjustified. An important limiting factor is the Texas fever tick. No great improvement can be looked for in the native cattle of most of Florida and a large part of Southern Mississippi until the tick is under control. In the Middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina and Georgia, and in a considerable part of Alabama and Mississippi, the expansion in beef cattle production, on farms where low-land pastures can be developed, seems to have possibilities. The black prairie belt especially is well adapted for this purpose. Sheep are at present relatively unimportant on farms of most sections of the Coastal Plains. The poultry business might profitably be expanded there.

Grubs Damage Hides

Our live stock industry suffers an annual loss of millions of dollars on account of the cattle grub. This pest, in its final stage as a grub, bores through the hides of cattle. Hides containing more than a minimum number of grub holes are placed in a lower grade, regardless of their quality.

At certain seasons dairy cattle infested with grubs decline markedly in milk production.

In two regions of the United States the grub does not exist: one is in Florida and the other in the Red River Valley of the Northwest. Grub-infested cattle sent into these areas are soon "naturally" freed of the pest. It is assumed, therefore, that a parasite or natural enemy of the grub exists in those areas. Research and investigation are needed to disclose the facts. It is important to the live stock industry that the grub should be controlled.

The Federal Government has proposed to put an area-testing method into effect. A committee of the American Institute of Meat Packers holds that the Government has not done sufficient research work to justify the introduction of the area method. The last Congress appropriated $75,000 to be used by the Department of Agriculture in trying to find a means of controlling the grub. The Government's present plan is to use $50,000 of this sum on an acrea-control scheme. Most stockmen who have studied the matter appear to be oppoosed to this plan, believing that it is premature or ill-advised until further research work shall have been done. It is recalled that one of the serious problems in area-testing for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was due to the fact that the Government got into the area-test method before it knew anything about avian tuberculosis. Consequently, the packers now find tuberculosis in many hogs from tuberculosis-free counties. It is said, therefore, that if the Government had conducted sufficient research in advance it might have spared packers and breeders the cost and the setback resulting from avian tuberculosis.

Cattle Classes and Grades

Official standards for the grades of slaughter cattle, vealers and slaughter calves, and veal and calf carcasses, established by the Federal department of agriculture, went into effect July 16.

Slaughter cattle are divided into five classes: steers, heifers, cows, bulls and stags. Standards are provided for seven grades in each class. Vealers and slaughter calves are divided into three classes: steers, heifers and bulls. The same division is made for veal and calf carcasses, although in the case of immature animals, sex condition (on which the classes are based) is relatively unimportant. There are standards for six grades of vealers and slaughter calves as well as for veal and calf carcasses.

Public hearings on the classes and grades of live stock and meats were held in numerous cities throughout the country late in 1925 and 1926, at which the sentiment of producers, slaughterers, wholesale and retail meat dealers, agricultural college teachers and others interested in favor of the standardized grades was expressed. The system of standardized grades for live stock and dressed meats has been used continuously by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its wholesale live stock and meat market reporting service since February, 1917.

Jersey Milk for Cheese

Despite the common notion that high-quality cheese cannot be made from milk containing over 5 per cent fat, results obtained by J. C. Marquardt, assistant dairyman at the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., in a series of tests with Jersey milk show that prizewinning cheese can be made from high-fat content milk, and that a large yield of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk is also possible. Cheese made from milk having more than 5 per cent fat was equal in quality to cheese made from milk having from 3 to 4 per cent fat, and was also equal to the best cheese shown at one of the New York State Fairs. The cheese from Jersey milk also won an award at the National Dairy Exposition for its high quality.

In addition to yielding a cheese of good quality, the high-fat content milk gave a yield of 13 lbs. of cheese per 100 lbs. of milk, as compared with yields of 10.5 lbs. for 4 per cent milk and 8.2 lbs. for 3 per cent milk. The station tests also showed that no more fat was lost in the whey from high-test milk than from low-test milk.

These results are important in view of the fact that producers of milk for the cheese industry are paid on the basis of the fat content of their milk. "A high-quality cheese can be made from either high or low-fat content milk. Consequently, should it be entirely satisfactory to the manufacturer to pay for rich milk on its fat content, and at the same time more profitable to the dairy farmer who is selling such milk to the cheese factory," according to Mr. Marquardt.

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending July 23, 1928, with comments of the director:

August Culling.—One of the greatest problems in August culling is that of making room for the early August pullets. It is not considered a good practice suddenly to move laying hens from one house to another during the Summer. Production is usually upset and birds often thrown into a molt through such a practice.

Perhaps the simplest way is to allow birds the full run of the laying house, and then gradually confine them toward one end as fast as culling and cleaning will permit.

Some poultrymen, for various reasons, do not care to have older birds under the same roof with these pullets. With proper management older birds may be gradually worked from one house to another by feeding the night grain ration on different ground each evening. An advance of a few feet a night toward the new house will provide a gradual change hardly noticeable to the birds.

During this change, which will take about three weeks or one month, it would be well to place some nests just outside the hen exit and cover them with roofing paper to keep them dry. Other sections of nests may be added to those outside at frequent intervals. Feed hoppers and a set of roosts close by the nests will also help the birds to become acclimated to outside living conditions. When this occurs the birds may be excluded from their old quarters entirely.

A very serviceable arrangement for Summer change of old stock to be kept over the following Winter is to build a lean-to shelter on the back side of the laying house which will be large enough to protect roosts, feed hoppers and nests. —C. O. Anderson, Manager N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest.

During the thirty-eighth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,393 eggs, or 48.5 per cent. This is a decrease of 43 eggs, or .6 per cent under last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 117,747.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: E. E. Chamberlain, N. Y., 60; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 55; Warren's Farm, Mo., 54; Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 52; Belcoe Poultry Farm, N. Y., 51; Alfred R. Scott, N. J., 51; Vijohn Farm, N. Y., 51.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns—Warren's Farm, Mo., 1,688; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,623; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 1,606; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 1,596; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,570; Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 1,522.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,561; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,532; Foster D. Jameson, Me., 1,349; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 1,343.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 1,033; Harvey Byerly, Pa., 906.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 1,400; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Canada, 1,259; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,236.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,399; William R. Speck, N. Y., 1,168.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
July 17	93	64	Clear
July 18	94	65	Clear
July 19	95	70	Clear
July 20	94	71	Cloudy, rain
July 21	86	64	Cloudy
July 22	79	66	Cloudy, rain
July 23	91	70	Rain

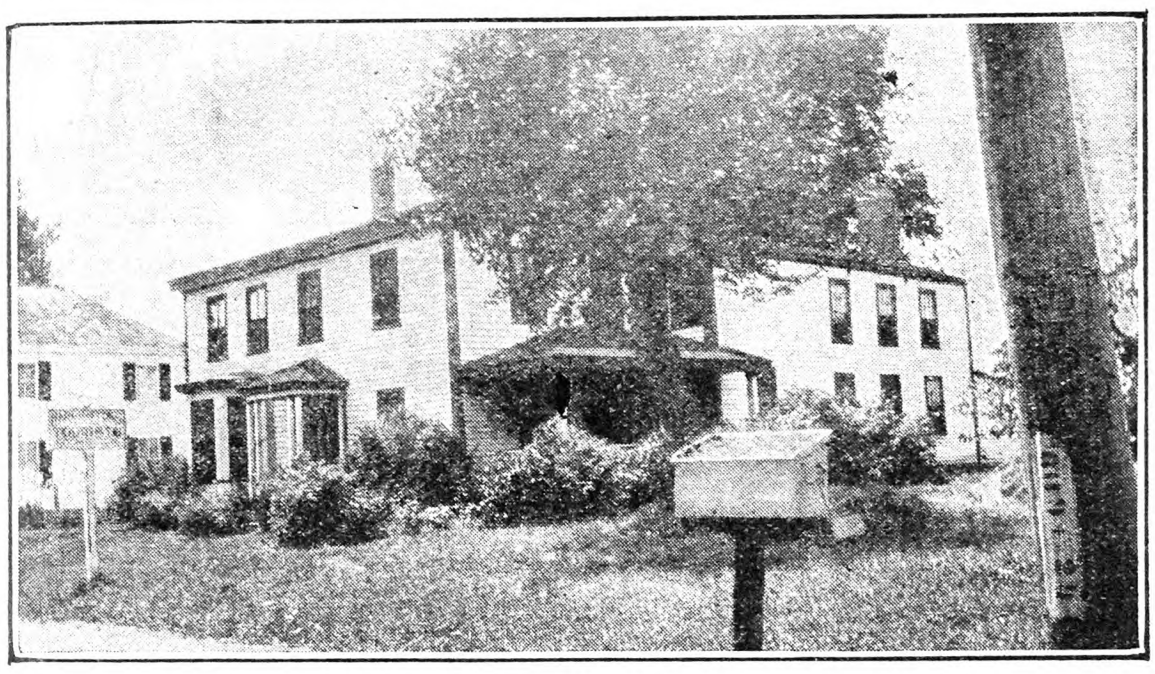
The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 43c; brown, 39½c; medium, 36c.

Stealing Farm Property

Last Fall a State trooper, noticing a shiny red roadster parked near an apple orchard, dismounted and strolled over to see what was going on. As he reached the first line of trees, a young woman was just emerging with enough apples to keep the doctor away for many a day. Her hat, which she carried in her hand, was held upside down and filled to the brim with the fruit, and she had taken off both stockings and stuffed them full. She told the trooper that the apples looked so good she couldn't resist them, and, anyway, she didn't think the farmer would mind her taking so few when he had a whole orchard.

This is a sample of the kind of feeling that many city people have in regard to stealing farm property. What each one fails to take into account is that he is not the only person who stops to help himself, but is one of thousands who trespass, and that the total bill for their thieving amounts to an enormous sum annually. In an effort to make city people understand the great injury they are doing farmers, the State Farm Bureau Federation recently gave Statewide publicity to this situation for a week. It was designated "Vigilance Week." This showed the activities of the vigilance service, which was organized in the Fall of 1925 by the State Farm Bureau Federation to protect farm property. It has already proved valuable to State police in helping to track down thieves and in cutting down the number of thefts attempted. The vigilance sign, which lists rewards of $25 to $10 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders, is a deterrent to trespassers. The actual handling of all cases of theft is done by State police, who work in close co-operation with the vigilance service. The protection of the latter may be had by any Farm Bureau member, the only requirement being that he post his property with a vigilance sign, costing 10 cents. It is available at the county Farm Bureau offices. E. VICTOR UNDERWOOD.

New York State Farm Bureau.



This picture is printed as showing a commodious tourists' road house, Harringtons, at Wrentham, Mass., on the road to the Cape and also to Boston and Providence. At such houses tourists are able to get wholesome food and comfortable lodging.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The market during the past week has been somewhat less active on general produce but some improvement is noted on such commodities as lettuce and tomatoes. Hay is generally higher with good quality scarce. Wool appears somewhat more active although price declines are noted especially on territorials.

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy; demand fair. Two to 2½ in. Del., Va. and N. J. Transparents, 75c to $1.50; Williams, $1.35 to $1.75; Astrachans, $1 to $1.50; overripe low as 50c; Dutchess, $1.25 to $1.50 bas.

Beans.—Supplies moderate; demand good. Native green and wax, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Beets. — Supplies moderate; demand good for best. Native, 18 bchs, 50 to 65c std. bu. box.

Blueberries.—Suppies moderate; demand good for best. Native, 32-qt. crts, 20 to 25c; few 28c qt; Penn. crts, ord, 18 to 20; few N. J. fcy. cultivated, 50 to 55c qt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderately light; demand good. Native, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box; $1.25 to $1.50 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate; demand good. Native, 24 bchs, $1.10 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate; demand poor. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $1 to $4; Md., bu. bskt, 50c to $1.25; N. J., lge. pickles, $1.25 to $2 bu. hamp.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies; demand good for best. Native 18 hds, 60c to $1; Iceberg, native, $1 to $1.75; Calif. and Wash., best, $6 to $6.50 cr; N. Y., crts, 24 hds, $2 to $2.50.

Onions.—Supplies moderate; demand fair. Few native yellows, $1 to $1.10 std. bu. box; Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags, $1.50 to $1.75; Cal. crts, $1.25 to $1.50; Va., bu. hampers, 75c to $1.

Peas. — Supplies moderate; demand fair. N. Y., bskt, best, $2.50 to $3; poorer, lower; Me., bags, mostly, $3 to $4.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate; demand poor; market weak. Va. and Md., bbls. No. 1, mostly, $1.75 to $2.15; poorer, $1.50 bbl.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light; demand good. Native, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy; demand fair. Yellow crookneck, 18s, $1 to $2 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderate; demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly, 15 to 18c; few 20c lb; Tenn., 4s, 75c to $1.10; Md., 6s, $1.25 to $1.75 cr; Cal., lugs, $1.75 to $2.25; Pa., h.h., 12½c lb.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45¾c; firsts, 43½ to 45½c; seconds, 40½ to 43c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 48c; mixed colors, 47c; white extras, 44c doz; fresh eastern extras, 44c; undergrades, 32 to 35c doz.

Wool.—Market moderately active with some increase in volume of sales. Receipts at Boston for week ending July 28, 7,515,400 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 49c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55 to 56c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.16 to $1.20; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 98c to $1.01; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.01 to $1.05; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 92 to 97c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.20; clothing, $1.03 to $1.07; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, $1 to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.08; clothing, 96c to $1; ¼ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

Eggs at a profit

Quisenberry Quality Laying Mash with Buttermilk not only greatly increases egg production, but keeps the pullets growing and full of vitality. For grown hens it builds up a reserve that *quickly brings them through the moult* and back again into profitable egg production.

You are robbing your own bank account if you fail to give your hens a perfectly balanced Laying Mash. Make your Layers more profitable this year. Start feeding them *Quisenberry Quality Laying Mash Now.*

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Kansas City, Mo. Dept. R. N. Buffalo, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS
from the Old RELIABLE **Indian Head Strain**
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

2500 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN **PULLETS**
Prompt August delivery. From Special Mating stock, raised at our farm, thrifty and from producing birds. 8-10 weeks old. $1. 10-12-week old birds, $1.20, f. o. b. shipping point.
These pullets are as represented. All inquiries given prompt, courteous consideration.
THE PINE TREE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM
Box R, Stockton, N. J.

WON BOTH VINELAND AND BERGEN CO. CONTESTS
Pedigreed cockerels at prices you can afford. Limited number of cockerels sired by the SON OF THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD HEN.
FOX & SON POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. No. 1 Little Falls, N. J.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
J. W. Parks & Sons Box Y Altoona, Pa. FREE CATALOG

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** Now 9c each. Heavy Mixed 8c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

Pullets BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS 12 wks. old. Good stock. Seeing is believing. Come and see.
UNITED EGG FARMS HILLSDALE, N. Y.

CHICKS Barred Rocks . . $8.50 a 100; S. C. Reds . . . . 9.00 a 100; Heavy Mixed . . 7.50 a 100
Every chick guaranteed—prompt delivery.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$7 per 100
S.C. W. Leghorns	7 per 100
Barred Rocks	9 per 100
Reds	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

1000 YEARLING WYCKOFF WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Good layers, 90c and $1.10 each. Delivery not later than Sept. 10th. Room needed for pullets. MOUNTAIN LAKE POULTRY FARM, Middleport, N. Y.

8-Week Leghorn Pullets Okay in every way—$1 each, $95 per 100, $450 per 500. JUSTA POULTRY FARM - - Southampton, N. Y.

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. and BARRED ROCKS
March to June hatched. LALLY FARMS, Vineland, N. J

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED **COCKERELS** Morgan-Tancred Strain. 8-10-12-week old. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y Rahway, N. J.

S. C. LIGHT BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS from eggs direct from the famous matings of H. V. Tormohlen, $2.50 each; Five $10.00. G. SUTTON Malden-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $5.00 per 12 postpaid. Valuable instructions with order. Pekin Duck eggs, $2.00 per 12. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
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Strickler's Quality July Chicks
Hatches August 6-13-20-27. Ship C. O. D.
Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D., and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.00
Br. Rocks & R. I. Reds	2.75	5.00	9.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Broiler Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 705 Bellefonte, Pa.

WeneChicks
DELIVERY—Beginning Aug. 1, Hatching days every Thursday
White Rock-White Wyandotte cross breeds from Blood Tested Matings, exceptionally fine for Fall broilers and roasters—only $12.50 per 100.
Straight Breeds—Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, $14.50 per 100 postpaid. Add 2c per chick for lots less than 100.
8-10 Week Leghorn Pullets Delivery Aug. 1st.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

FOR AUGUST
SPECIAL MATING RED CHICKS
from N. E. Accredited breeders, free from B. W. D., at $18.00 per hundred.
RED and BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 6 weeks old and older, at prices to interest you.
HALL BROS., Wallingford, Conn.
Box 60, or 'phone 645-5

Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. Exceptional quality in breeding pens and trios. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop. R.F.D. No. 1, Cortland, N.Y.

ULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	12c
White Rock	9c
Barred Rock	9c
Heavy Mixed	8c

100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Chicks
Will Ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Day-Old Chicks BARRED ROCKS—50-$5.00, 100-$9.00, 500-$42.50, 1000-$80.00.
S. C. W. LEGHORNS and HEAVY MIXED 50-$4.50, 100-$8.00, 500-$37.50.
Free range flocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, purebred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $9; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $11; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.

About April 20 I sent Z. J. Stoddard another bill for $36 and April 30 received $10 to apply on account, stating he would send more soon, but I have not received the balance, nor an answer to a bill which was sent about 10 days ago. I thought it might be wise to turn it over to you for collection. W. S. W.
New York.

We have written Z. J. Stoddard of Mt. Holly, N. J. several times with regard to the claim of this subscriber, but our letters are ignored. Mr. Stoddard was at one time associated with R. J. Gibbons of Mt. Holly, N. J., who has in the meantime been indicted for fraudulent use of the mails. In fact Z. J. Stoddard is one of the names which Gibbons used in conducting his business. Stoddard claims to be doing business on his own account now, but at any rate his business methods would suggest the old connection.

Will you tell me if the Morning Glory Apron Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., is a reliable firm to do business with? Their advertisement says, send $1.50 for a sample apron, and then if one is satisfied with it, to send $5 for a dozen. Said $5 is to be refunded when aprons are finished. A friend of mine is in much need of work, but I have persuaded her to wait before sending any money, until I can hear from you. I cannot speak too highly of the service you render your readers through your valuable paper.
Connecticut. H. E. W.

Our response will save this deserving woman from losing $6.50 on this work-at-home scheme. There is no prospect for remunerative work in these schemes—only an opportunity for honest women to lose money sent to the promoters.

An agent of the Dan Ross Tailoring Co., 34 W. 18th St., New York City, stopped here December 13, 1927, and measured me for a suit of clothes, $13.90. I paid him $11.50. I have not seen any clothes. The first three letters to the firm they answered; the fourth letter they did not answer. Will you see what you can do? W. J. C.
New York.

This is a case where the agent failed to turn in the order or the money paid. The Ross Tailoring Company admit the agent was authorized to take orders, but say the agent was discharged because of dishonesty, and the company assumes no responsibility for him. The following extract from a letter of Ross Tailoring Company explains the firm's contention in the matter:

"Mr. Heindel is not working for us any more, due to the fact that we found him to be dishonest.

"If we were to pay the money to Mr. W. J. C. we would be paying out of our own pocket, and out just that much money, through no fault of ours.

"We have thousands and thousands of agents all over the country, and have to have certain fixed rules which cannot be deviated from."

A principal is legally responsible for the act of his agent, but a suit at law would cost more than a suit of cheap clothes. This company furnishes good reason why country people should refuse to give orders and money to agents of cheap tailoring concerns.

A friend has written a poem which he desires to set to music, and he has accordingly written to Walter N. Newcomer, 1674 Broadway, New York (music publisher). He wants $60 in advance for the work. Would it be any trouble to look into their reliability and let me know soon? This person cannot afford to lose $60. C. V. K.
Pennsylvania.

Perhaps Walter N. Newcomer would carry out his agreement to set the song to music and print a few copies of it for the $60, but if the writer holds off he will no doubt receive a subsequent offer from Mr. Newcomer to reduce his price to $20, as happened in other cases we have on file. If the author desires to have his song published with the idea that the song will find a market when published we fear he is doomed to disappointment and his investment wasted. The Musical Chamber of Commerce contends that not one production of amateur writers in a thousand finds any market to produce any revenue. The representations to the contrary by this class of music publishers are made purely to secure the fee.

1. Could you find out for me anything about Chief Two Moon, the Indian doctor in Waterbury, Conn.? I have heard a great deal about him. His fees are so high and I am a poor man and cannot afford to lose my money. By what I hear he is a great doctor. 2. Is the Fulton Paint Company of Cleveland, Ohio, reliable and honest? I don't like to lose money on these goods if they are fakes.
New York. H. R.

1. We have no more faith in alleged Indian doctors than in the other quacks. That Indians have any medical skill not possessed by the profession generally is an exploded idea.

2. No, we cannot recommend the Fulton Paint Company, Cleveland, Ohio, or its alias, Franklin Paint Company. The unfair methods of these concerns have frequently been noted in this department.

Could you give me some information on the Herbly Home Builders, Inc., 101 W. 31st St., New York City? Last week a young lady came to the house representing this firm, and in the interests of an advertising campaign, asked me to sign a card, explaining that it would involve no obligation and that they were going to obtain 500 names, three of which would be picked and to be given a free lot in Freeport. Today another representative appeared to inform me I had won a lot and my name had been selected as one of the three! The conditions attached to this gift are that we pay $49; this according to the receipt I got is to cover consideration for lot, service rendered by company, also searching, surveying, drawing of deed, notary public acknowledgment and other incidental expenses appertaining thereto. What do you think about it, and where is the nigger in the woodpile? The receipt I have called for a $5 deposit. I gave them $2 on the understanding that if I did not want to bother further or was in any way dissatisfied when I saw the property it would be refunded. This lot is alleged to be worth $400. I am a stranger in New York City, but while in the rural districts our old friend and standby was THE R. N.-Y. MRS. N. R.

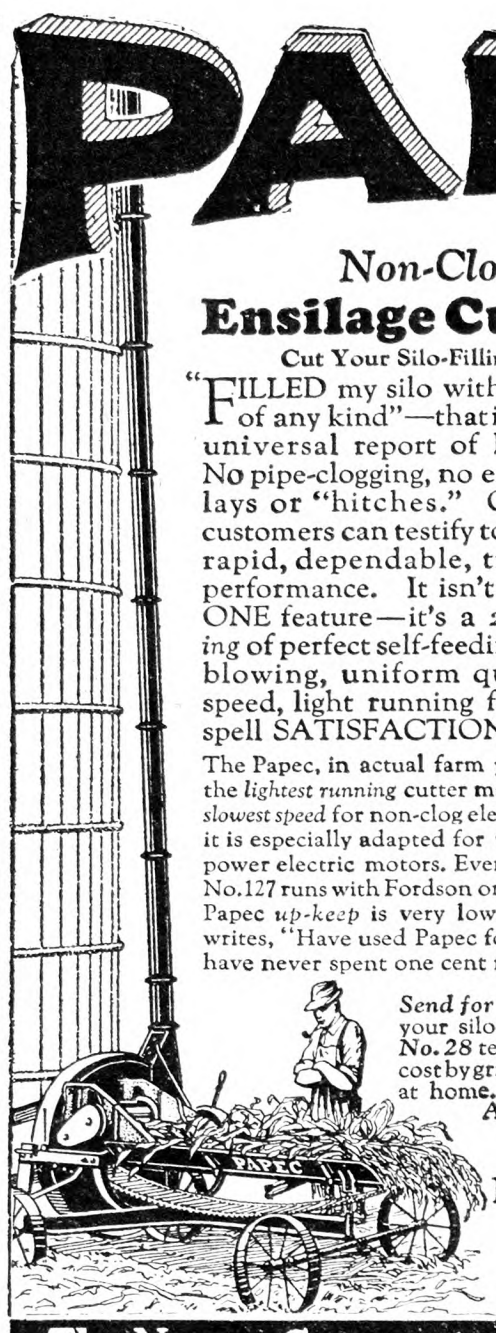
Here is the "free lot" scheme in all its nakedness. These frauds have been exposed in Publisher's Desk for the past 35 years and yet this one appears to be flourishing within virtually a stone's throw of THE R. N.-Y.'s office. We cannot stop such schemes but we have saved this woman from losing more than the $2 deposit. The subscriber fails to state where the lot is supposed to be located, but we venture to say the $49 which the victim is expected to pay is several times its real value.

I notice in Publisher's Desk an article in regard to using tablets or other forms of drugs to be fed to poultry to rid them of insects. You ridicule the idea. I felt the same way until I tried it. I must tell you my experience. A few years ago while living in Georgia my tenant on another farm had hens with heads infested with an insect he said was Texas fleas. Soon after I moved to this place. I brought with me 16 hens, Black Minorcas, and a rooster. In two or three months I found my hens infested with the same kind of insect. About that time I saw an advertisement from Kansas City offering tablets that would clear fowls of insects in ten days or money refunded. I said I did not believe a word of it, but I must do something or kill my hens. I sent one dollar and got the tablets, and put them in the drinking water. In ten days there were very few fleas left on the hens and in 12 or 15 days not an insect was left. So I do not care how many experiments the agricultural experiment people make, I know what I know, and if you will inquire where I lived in Ohio or Georgia or here you will find that my word is not doubted. When you denounce that treatment again you would better do so with reservations. I am past 80 and have taken THE R. N.-Y. around 40 years. C. L. W.
Florida.

We publish this subscriber's experience for what it may be worth, but we still believe the experiments of the Department of Agriculture can better be relied upon than that of any single individual. Hundreds of poultrymen found that putting "dope" of one sort or another in drinking water to eradicate vermin from poultry has proved worthless.

SMALL Margaret was the pride of her teacher, always appearing neat and clean. Hoping to encourage her other pupils to follow suit, the teacher complimented Margaret one day before the class. "Well," observed Margaret seriously, "you'd be clean, too, if you had my mamma to wash you."—Credit Lost.

PAPEC



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"FILLED my silo without a hitch of any kind"—that is the almost universal report of Papec users. No pipe-clogging, no expensive delays or "hitches." Over 50,000 customers can testify to the Papec's rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. It isn't due to any ONE feature—it's a *27-year blending* of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality, slow speed, light running features that spell SATISFACTION.

The Papec, in actual farm practice, is still the *lightest running* cutter made. It runs at *slowest speed* for non-clog elevation. Hence, it is especially adapted for use with small power electric motors. Even the powerful No.127 runs with Fordson or similar power. Papec *up-keep* is very low. One farmer writes, "Have used Papec for 13 years and have never spent one cent for repairs."

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KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER than you can get elsewhere.

"Rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors," writes one. Customers say its performance exceeds all claims. "Capacity away beyond expectations." "Handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover and alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, corn stalks, etc." "A great machine as to price, capacity, power and fine grinding." Sure death to corn borers.

Send for 1928 Papec Catalog. Tells how to cut your silo filling cost. Ask for *Grinder Folder No. 28* telling how to reduce your feeding cost by grinding both grains and roughage at home. No obligation. Send today. A postal will do.

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Shortsville, N. Y.

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The Unadilla is easy to erect and safe to use. Its patented door opening is continuous, with the door fasteners forming a safe ladder all the way up. With a Unadilla, there is no need for the hard lifting or pitching of silage—you simply *push* the silage out at any level.

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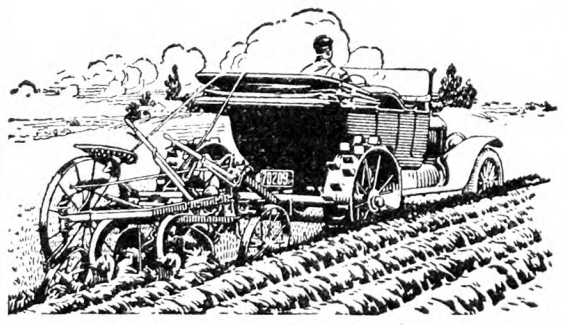
We have all sizes of Oregon Fir or Spruce silos ready for shipment immediately. The time to order your silo is *now*. Then have it erected and ready to fill at the most opportune time.

You can either take advantage of our liberal cash discount offer or buy a Unadilla on the easy time payment plan. Write for catalog, prices and terms.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS



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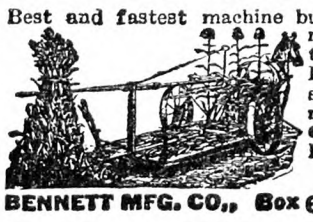

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Manager Rockport Greenhouse, Cuyahoga Co., O. says: "We own and have used in our market garden buildings, under glass an improved L. W. Ditching machine. We placed 3000 feet of tile in 10 hours. We are well pleased with its work, and found it a great labor saver worth price to any one having use for such a machine. We don't hesitate, the machine done more for us than we deemed possible. We used a tractor for power and dug a trench 16 to 18 inches deep and true to grade."
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THIS is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing.
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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St. New York City

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Eight unidentified men were burned to death in a freight train wreck on the Burlington Railroad at Guernsey, Wyo., July 29. The eight men were beating their way in a box car and were trapped when gasoline from wrecked tank cars ignited. Tank cars comprised the greater part of the train of 27 cars and flaming gasoline spread from the wreck down the Platte River for several miles, causing the river to appear as though it were on fire. Railroad officials expressed the opinion the wreck was caused by loosening of the roadbed by a cloudburst.

A toll of four lives was taken July 29 when an excursion train bound from Newark to Raritan, N. J., plowed into a sedan at crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Dunellen. The dead are: Louis Mayer and his wife, Mrs. George Saltes and George Saltes, son of Mrs. Saltes. Two children, four and six, were taken to Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, seriously injured.

During a moving picture show at the Blue Ridge Prison Farm, near Houston, Tex., July 29 a carelessly thrown match ignited motion picture films being shown for the convicts. As a result of the explosion and fire that converted the showroom into a blazing furnace in which 23 prisoners became trapped, two men were dead, four others burned fatally, while 17 others were burned seriously.

Five men, believed to be those who robbed two bank messengers of $25,000 at Winnipeg, Manitoba, July 30, shot their way across the border with a machine gun and escaped into the United States through Maida and Langdon, N. D. The bank messengers were held up on Winnipeg's busiest street, but the robbery was committed so quickly that there was no time for interference. Brandishing revolvers, the five surrounded the messengers, cut the strap that bound the money satchel to the wrist of one, leaped into their car and speeded away. Some time later five men in an automobile in which a machine gun was mounted drove fast through Maida, shooting their way past border patrol officers. Later, at Langdon, they encountered William Henneberry, senior patrol inspector in North Dakota. Again they opened fire, riddling Henneberry's car with bullets. He was not hit, and returned their fire, but they kept going south.

Western Kansas July 30 experienced one of the worst floods in its history, following heavy rains, which are unusual in this semi-arid region. Property damage at Hays was estimated at several hundred thousand dolars, while more than 300 families were forced to flee their homes when the rapidly rising waters of Big Creek inundated the leading residence section. No loss of life was reported. Traffic was interrupted over a wide area when the torrents washed out bridges and flooded roads and railroad tracks.

PHILIPPINES. — Belching tons of lava, the volcano Mayon July 29 was in the throes of its worst eruption since 1900, with a series of earth shocks rocking the countryside and spreading terror over the western portion of Albay Province. Hours after the first molten rock shot high into the air the lava flow and earth rumblings continued. At the first sign of renewed activity natives fled and, with the disturbance continuing, the few remaining inhabitants of the little town of Libog, near the foot of the mountain, moved to safety. There were no reports of loss of the leper settlement at Culion. One narrowly escaped being trapped in lava streams. He was a member of a party encamped at the 2,500-foot level of Mayon. Mayon began eruptions of serious proportions in June and continued until early July, when the disturbance apparently had been ended. At that time Governor General Stimson visited the Province to inspect the situation and added his assurance to that of scientists that the worst of the cycle of eruptions had passed. Thousands of natives who had fled at the first rumbling then gradually filtered back to their homes.

WASHINGTON.—An investigation of the feasibility of Federal construction of a dam across the Colorado River either in Boulder or Black Canyon was begun July 29 by a board of five experts, three engineers and two geologists, who are to report by Dec. 1, before Congress convenes. Holding its first meeting at the Interior Department, the board elected as Chairman Major Gen. William L. Sibert of Bowling Green, Ky., a retired army officer, who built the Gatum locks and dam for the Panama Canal. Charles P. Berkey of New York, Professor of Geology at Columbia University, was named secretary.

The Bookshelf

The following volumes of the Delightful Classics are out of print, but they can be supplied in another edition for 50 cents. It is impossible to get them in the cheaper editions.

Alice in Wonderland.
Little Lame Prince.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Treasure Island.

For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

CIDER Cloth, racks, pumps, graters, 2 second hand presses. Catalog free. PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT, Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED—Single man qualified to act as assistant herdsman for Holstein and Jersey herd in Western Pennsylvania; state wages wanted and give references; full maintenance. Write W. M. KNUTH, Box 43, Morganza, Pa.

WANTED—Young man of light weight, clean cut appearance, to work in a riding club 25 miles from New York City; experience not essential but must be naturally fond of horses and willing to learn; state particulars as to height, weight and age. ADVERTISER 4437, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—September 1 a couple or two women to do all the work in a country home near Princeton; family consists of husband and wife; please reply to H. M. EIDNER, Box 314, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Married or single man, assistant herdsman in Holstein herd; work in barn during stabling season and part time outside during rest of year; age, family, reference and wages. ADVERTISER 4455, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent white girl for general housework in family with two small children. W. D. MARINELLI, 22 Heights Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 25 to 35 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education; must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M. D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

I HOLD a real opportunity for a capable young farmer-stockman without capital. GEORGE W. BACON, Box 117, York, Pa.

WANTED—Careful housekeeper and husband by poultry farmer; no children; fine location, modern conveniences; chance for man to learn business or find other employment; good references given and required. WILLIAM P. FLINT, Toms River, N. J.

WANTED—Farmer, single, middle-aged, on small private place in Connecticut; good milker and drive Ford car; $60 month and board to start. ADVERTISER 4465, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-RAISED young man needed on commercial poultry farm; some experience desirable, but not necessary; state age, height and weight in first letter; salary to start $50 per month and board. QUEENSBURY FARMS, Toms River, N. J.

WANTED—Competent farm hand; must be good peach and apple picker; state experience and wages expected. ADVERTISER 4466, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, handyman on farm near Poughkeepsie; single; give age, experience, references. C. W. PHILIPBAR, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for milk house and milk route work; able to milk; must be willing, conscientious worker; state wages in first letter. GREENWOOD FARMS, Hulmesville, Bucks Co., Pa.

WANTED—Young man, good dry-hand milker, for barn and milk house; grade A milk; state experience and wages in first letter. ORADELL FARMS, Oradell, N. J.

Situations Wanted

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience; my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position commercial or private; 25 years' experience, understand thoroughly hatching, rearing and care of layers, also well acquainted with hatching and rearing of wild fowl. R. C. HEMPEL, Box 104, Trenton Jct., N. J.

WANTED—Position as working foreman on farm or estate or would consider place on profit-sharing plan by honest capable man, steady and dependable. ADVERTISER 4430, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE American, Protestant, age 33, wants position as working foreman or herdsman; thoroughly understands the production of certified milk and breeding purebred cattle; experienced farmer and gardener, all branches; licensed chauffeur and tractor man, make own repairs; can handle men to get results; best of references; can take complete charge of farm or dairy; open August 15. ADVERTISER 4422, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, leaving present position because farm is sold; would like position now or later; 20 years' experience; can make you money; permanent position desired. ADVERTISER 4444, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY single man wants position on dairy or poultry farm; clean dry-hand milker; lifetime experience; handy with tools; good home main consideration. ADVERTISER, 22 Virginia Terrace, Jersey City, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, single, open for position September 15; best of references. ADVERTISER 4476, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, educated farm and poultry manager, desires position where results are wanted. ADVERTISER 4428, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, wants position where ability and results count; 6 years' experience hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; college training, excellent references. ADVERTISER 4436, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman-dairyman, wants position; thoroughly experienced, capable and honest; references. ADVERTISER 4451, care Rural New Yorker.

PRACTICAL poultryman, single, middle-aged, desires position as working manager of modern plant; state wages with or without board. ADVERTISER 4454, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, 25, married, 2 children, agriculture education and experience, desires position either as herdsman or working foreman; can furnish references; open September 1. C. W. EDWARDS, Perrysburg, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED couple, no children, desire position about September 15 as caretaker and general work; good reference. GEO. GEYER, Washington, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined woman, Catholic, wishes position; good cook, clean worker; best reference; country, any distance. MRS. PARKER, R. F. D. No. 1, Germantown, N. Y.

WANTED—A position by a strictly sober, elderly Protestant man as a cook, experienced in baking, canning and pickling, or as handy man or janitor for hotel or boarding-house; prefer a good home more than wages; country preferred. ADVERTISER 4457, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married man desires position as poultry and dairyman on private estate; can give references and am looking for a permanent position; please give particulars and state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 4460, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM superintendent wants position September 15; am selling my own Holstein herd and farm equipment, reason given in first letter; want to take over large farm or estate with Holstein dairy producing A grade or certified milk; have successful record as superintendent and herdsman for others and self; life experience breeding, feeding, judging, showing, ARO and veterinary work, also calf raising, crops, horses, hogs, poultry, business training, handling of help and several Cornell extension courses; keep all books and records; only first-class position where results are appreciated, considered; New York or nearby States; no colored help; best of references exchanged; Protestant, 30 years of age, married, one small child; salary $150 and usual privileges. ADVERTISER 4463, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as gardener by experienced settled man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4462, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, 43, American, 20 years' experience in all kinds farming on gentleman's estate or farm; best of reference; desires change. J. H. COOPER, 356 Central St., Winchendon, Mass.

SUPERINTENDENT, married, A-1, references; agricultural and horticultural experience; private estate or otherwise; open for engagement September 1. R. H. SIMMONS, 22 Lafayette Ave., Morristown, N. J.

EXPERIENCED forester and farmer desires position as estate or farm superintendent; 12 years' experience; references. BOX 36, Newton Hamilton, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children, wishes position, private or commercial; six years' experience in all branches with excellent results; references furnished. ADVERTISER 4467, care Rural New-Yorker.

A MIDDLE-AGED Swiss man with small family would like a position on a private place; understands everything about dairying, good buttermaker and stock raiser; also very handy with tools and not afraid of any work; has a driver's license. ADVERTISER 4470, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman desires position where results count. ADVERTISER 4469, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wishes light work about six hours daily; (poultry, lawns, etc.); exchange board, small wages, or if separate cottage (mother, self), no board, small wages, clean place. ADVERTISER 4473, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes position on country farm or estate; experienced; can drive any make car; write and tell me what you have; all will be answered. R. HEZEL, R. D. 1, Morristown, N. J.

CARETAKER, superintendent, Protestant, practical experience greenhouses, lawns, flowers, vegetable gardens, tree planting, shrubs, drainage, road making, farm, horses, cows, poultry, game, dairy; married, two small children; chauffeur's license; competent, trustworthy; wages $175 with furnished cottage; English; go anywhere; care of hunting lodge, guns, dogs; please state full particulars of place with your suggestions. ADVERTISER 4474, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, reliable and capable; good plain cook, experienced; with child 1½ years; prefers place cooking for help on estate where help is boarded separately; other places considered; references. 75 PARK AVE., Newark, N. J. Phone Branch Brook 5606 after 6 P. M.

REFINED Catholic woman, with boy, to assist with housework; permanent and good home essential. ADVERTISER 4475, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN farmer, age 36, small family, honest, reliable; life experience general farming, dairying, feeding for production; maintain and operate modern machinery; references; state full particulars. A. E. MITCHELL, Lyonsville, Mass.

AMERICAN, man, 48, wants steady position on lady's or gentleman's place near village, or old lady's farm; small wages, berries and rabbits on shares later, gardening, all general outside and inside work; Protestant, temperate, reliable, references; after September 15. ADVERTISER 4478, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate superintendent open for position this Fall; 17 years' practical and theoretical experience in all branches of herd management, farming, poultry, gardening, accounting and all farm mechanics; American of executive ability; hustler, honest, capable of swinging any size proposition; married, 37 years old; interview. ADVERTISER 4471, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WILL sacrifice 111-acre dairy-poultry farm; $3,500 down, balance long time. ADVERTISER 4367, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY and poultry farm, 250 acres; poultry, barn yard, pasture, brook watered; good buildings, spring watered; 30 acres good timber; a No. 1 all around farm. MRS. BESSIE SCHEUERMAN, Sherburne, N. Y.

CRANBERRY bog, Central New Jersey, 30 acres, fully equipped; bargain. ADVERTISER 4384, care Rural New-Yorker.

175-ACRE farm, 25 cows, team, tools, near good road, good buildings, telephone, mail delivered; milk taken from door; school near; large henhouse, capacity 800 fowls; price for all, $9,000, with $1,000 cash payment. ADVERTISER 4431, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy and poultry farm of 91 acres; three miles from Sharon Springs, with or without equipment; call or write, DEWEY MERENESS, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm in Central New Jersey; room for 700 layers, large incubator cellar and all necessary buildings; reasonable. FRANK BENNETT, Stockton, N. J.

POULTRY plant, rent or shares; Washington, 14 miles; large residence; station main line Southern Railway on property; incubator 5,600 capacity, brooder 500 capacity, colony houses 300, laying 1,000 capacity; abundance land, running water, shade. FAIRFAX FARMS, Fairfax, Va.

FARM wanted, Westchester County or Putnam, 10-12-room house, with 30 acres or more; brook, barns, good road; must be reasonable; owners only. ADVERTISER 4456, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN'S farm, 120 acres, 16 miles Philadelphia; beautiful location, old stone colonial home, set back from stone road, fireplaces, electricity, circulating spring water, shade, woodland, fertile soil; ideal Summer home and profitable farm; owner will sacrifice; would lease. ADVERTISER 4459, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—110 acres, 40 acres Concord grapes, 20 in wheat, corn and Alfalfa; young peach and apple orchard; good soil; farm machiney and stock; three good houses, barn and other buildings; near Dover, Del.; good schools and churches; city water and electric light supply; all city conveniences; low price to prompt buyer. GEO. P. HUDSON, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE—60-acre farm, two-family house and necessary buildings; never failing water, close to school, church, railroad, etc.; ground slightly rolling with southern exposure; would make excellent poultry farm; a real farm for the price of the house, $5,000. EDWARD C. BROWN, Sergeantsville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Hundred-acre Alfalfa dairy farm in limestone belt of Madison County; with or without stock. BOX 686, Cazenovia, N. Y.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Vineland, N. J., poultry farm, on main highway; 2½ acres; buildings for 800 layers; 6-room dwelling, electric lights, gas; $6,500, $2,000 cash. ADVERTISER 4464, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN farm, 7-room dwelling, nine lots, about 800 birds, incubators, brooders, buildings; water, sewer, gas, electricity; door trade. W. McCLATCHEY, Roselle Park, N. J. Telephone, Roselle 2433.

FOR SALE—Splendid poultry and truck farm; half mile from stone road, 6 miles from Snow Hill; 45 acres cleared, 8 acres woodland; good 6-room dwelling, 2 halls, 2 porches; 2 large barns, garage, laying house for 400 birds; brooder house, cow stall, corn crib, other outbuildings; if sold at once, pair mules, Ford truck and farm implements included for $6,500; one-half cash, balance easy terms; phone line. A. P. SHOCKLEY, Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md.

FOR SALE—Improved 70-acre potato, poultry and dairy farm, some fruit; good buildings, near hard road; $2,500; everything on place if desired. FRANK HOSKIN, R. D. 1, Whitney Point, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Delaware County; 325 acres, latest improvements in house and barn; thoroughbred cattle and sheep. Inquire of IRVIN CONKLIN, Downsville, N. Y.

WANTED—Country house or small farm, well-built house, good water, beautiful views in mountain section, not over 4 hours from New York; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 4479, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—To buy farm, vicinity Otsego County; 200 acres or more; complete equipment and stock, running water. ADVERTISER 4468, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, not over $150 a year rent; within 200 miles New York; full particulars. ADVERTISER 4472, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHENANDOAH Valley home, 13 acres, fine location; also store building. F. H. WILKINS, Edinburg, Va.

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HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60-lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fresh white eggs direct from a producer. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

SEND for 5-lb. pail new crop extra fancy pure clover honey; $1.25 postpaid, insured. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

WANTED—Tractor plow; state price, condition and make. PRAUTSCH, Box 239, Absecon, N. J.

FOR SALE—Hall incubator, single deck, 12,000-egg capacity; also 150 Hall mechanical turner trays; a bargain. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 2, Watervliet, N. Y.

TRAINED nurse wants child or chronic invalid to care for in own home on farm 10 miles from Ithaca; milk and cream from certified dairy; ideal conditions for child needing sunlight treatment; terms $10 a week up depending on professional care required; telephone, doctor in 10 minutes' ride. ADVERTISER 4458, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boarding-house by efficient farm couple with reference. ADVERTISER 4477, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW CROP HONEY, basswood and clover mixed: 10-lb. pail, within 3d zone, $2; 1927 buckwheat, $1.75; write for prices on 60-lb. cans and 5-lb. pails; full price announcement later in this column; correspondence solicited if interested in honey; samples supplied at postage and container cost; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

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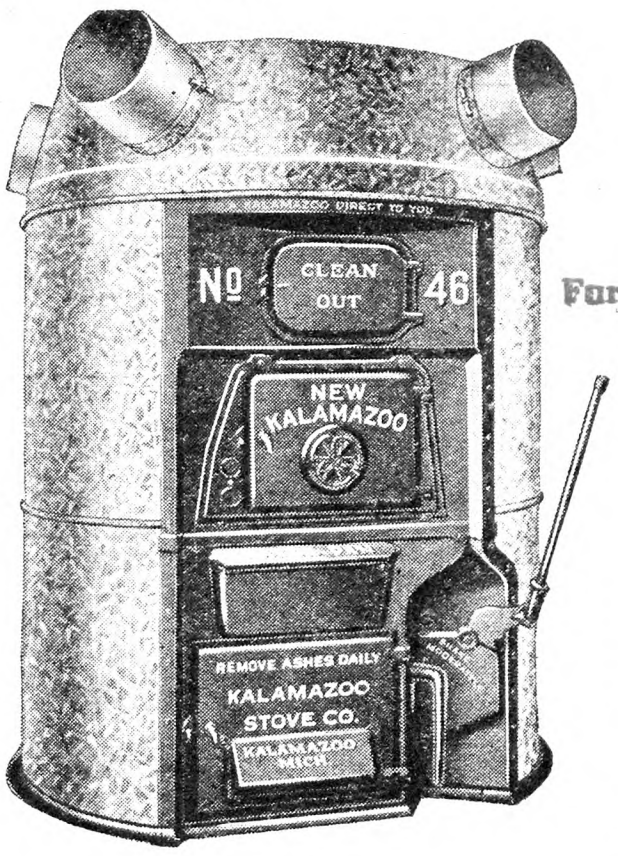

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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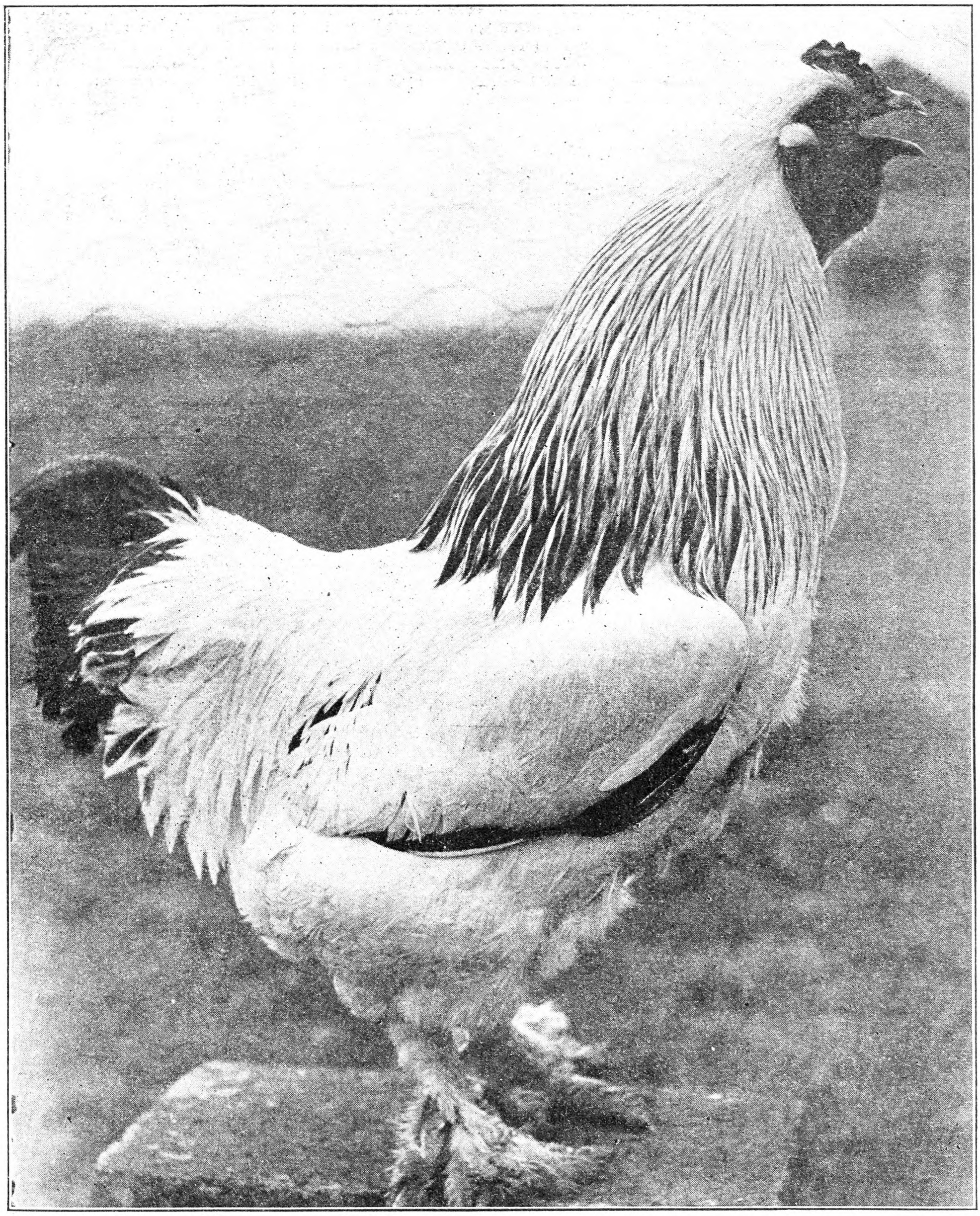


The Farmyard's Morning Greeting

"For the Pleasure of Growing Them"

AN ITEM in a local community weekly reads: "Green peas are a dollar a bushel in New York City, and as the growing and shipping to market cost the producer around $1.25 he isn't getting much except the pleasure of growing them."

The green pea harvest of Central New York is in full swing. Dark Pod Telephones are now going to market, and the price has recovered somewhat from the extremely low returns of a dollar a bushel which prevailed a week ago. The season opened late this year, very few peas going to market before the Fourth of July. The first shipments brought over $3 a bushel and gave the producer a handsome return.

Heavy rains followed by extreme heat ripened the main crop of early peas all together and the usual happened when a perishable crop hits the city market in surplus quantities; the price broke and as the local paper reported, "the producer didn't get much except the pleasure of growing them."

Madison County green peas have made a name for themselves in the big city markets. This Central New York county is ideal for pea growing, as the soil is alkaline, this being one of the great limestone sections. The weather is generally cool and the rainfall abundant, thus the three requirements for growing peas are found.

The Central New York crop follows the Long Island peas and the crop from Erie County. The pods are generally larger than these early crops, and the returns per basket are usually higher.

The green pea industry is quite distinct from the canning crop, and though cannery peas are often grown side by side with the green pea crop, the culture is radically different. The green pea crop is planted in rows, about two bushels of seed being used per acre. As soon as the young shoots push through the ground, cultivation starts and is continued until the vines near maturity. Thomas Laxton is one of the principal varieties for early planting and the Dark Pod Telephone peas are used for late planting. Both of these are "wrinkled" peas.

The green pea industry is young, but it has grown by leaps and bounds. After one grower in a locality produced a record crop and sold it at a good price, every other farmer in the section took up pea growing. The Central New York pea area now extends south into Chenango County and east into Oneida County, all growers trying to supply the same city markets.

Picking time is the important time in the green pea business. Bushel baskets must be secured, tickets printed for the pickers' records and arrangements made for shipping. Finally the harvest time arrives and the grower secures men, women and children from the nearby villages, or Italian workers with their families from the city, to fill the baskets. Each picker is given a row and the vines are stripped clean, the pods being placed in the bushel baskets in which they are carried to market. This is the place where trouble may enter, for the pickers are paid "by the bushel" and they may throw in "flats" (immature pods) or "whites" (hardened wrinkled pods) and these reduce the value when displayed to the buyer in the city market.

It is extremely hard to pack a quality basket of peas in the field, especially when the picker is paid for the number of bushels picked. One picker after easy money placed a large green pumpkin in the bottom of the basket, and the trick was not discovered until a purchaser emptied his peas in the city. The commission man was notified and the basket eventually traced back to a Central New York farm. The owner was entirely innocent in the matter; however, it shows what can be packed in a "bushel of peas."

As soon as the baskets are filled to the satisfaction of the "overseer" the covers are clamped on and trucks carry them to the railroad. Most growers ship in express cars, and shipments made in the morning generally are unloaded so they can be sold on the market shortly after midnight the next morning. Some growers have packed a quality basket for years, and these peas always bring the top price, for the names of particular growers become well known to the commission men and to the buyers.

A farmers' organization was formed in Madison County a few years ago for the purpose of marketing the crop in a systematic manner. Considerable success has been attained by this association; however much more could be accomplished were all growers to co-operate. This particular group hires a sales agent who receives a small commission on each basket of peas shipped. He studies the markets and keeps in constant touch with a half dozen commission men. As the green pea is a perishable product only a certain number of carloads can be absorbed in a particular city each day, and when the sales agent or manager finds double that amount has been shipped, he will route his cars to other cities. This season peas have been shipped as far away as St. Louis. Daily shipments are also made to Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston. New York is, of course, the main market.

The farmers' association has taught the value of a good package, and it has in this way raised the quality of Madison County peas. Each Fall a picnic is held and commission men from the city have been invited to attend. Needless to say a dozen or more always put in an appearance, and they talk pea marketing with the producers. The practice has brought the grower and dealer closer together, and tends to eliminate the suspicion each has had that the other is always ready to "do" him.

One of the worst pests in the pea field is the aphis or louse. This insect is green in color, and from the speed with which the pest multiplies in the fields the growers believe an adult can become a grandfather in a day. It is a sucking insect and works on the underside of the leaves. Whole fields can be destroyed in a very few days. The aphis thrives best in hot weather, and usually does not put in an appearance until after the early peas are harvested. About one year out of four the weather conditions prove just right for it to thrive, and in those seasons the late peas are generally a failure.

The louse can be controlled by using a spray of Black Leaf 40. However, the expense is too great for commercial use. In the home garden this is a good control measure to employ. The spray must hit the louse to destroy it. Experiments with nicotine dust have been tried and many growers report success; however, as weather conditions always affect the growth of the aphis the results obtained are questioned. A field may be covered with lice one day and entirely free the next, due to cool temperatures.

A few years ago all of the pea pickers used to come from the neighboring villages; however, through the use of trucks and improved roads this has been changed. Nowadays huge trucks leave the large cities of Central New York for the pea fields each morning with a load of happy young people. Some of the trucks travel 20 miles to their destination, returning to the city at night after a day's work on the farm is completed. These young people truly live in the city and farm in the country.

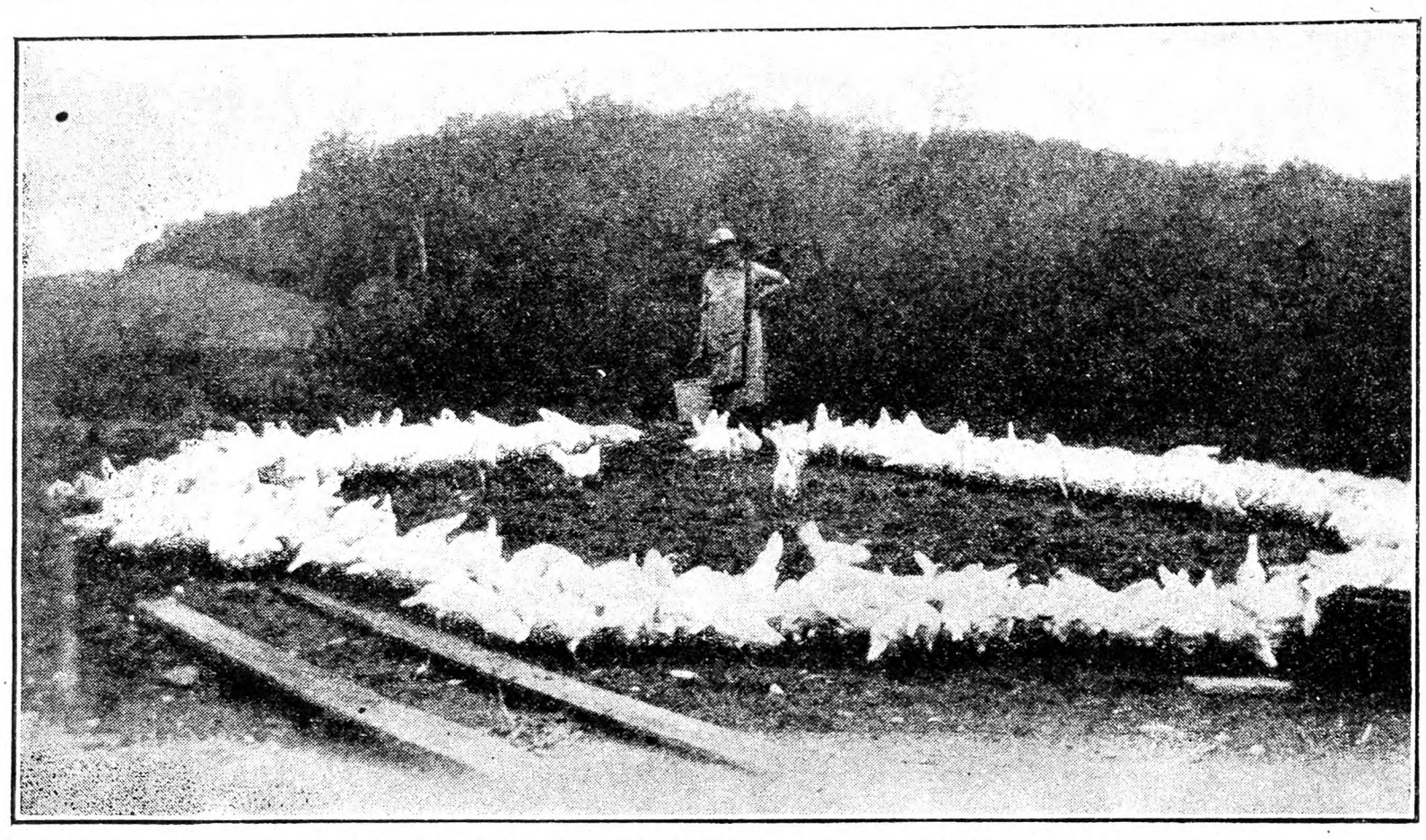
Some of the larger growers have built "community houses" which is simply a dignified name for a long shanty where a dozen or more families can camp out during the Summer while pea picking, hop picking and potato digging are going on. The shanties are usually built alongside a creek, where bathing, washing of clothes, etc., can be "enjoyed." Two or three old stoves under a shelter furnish a place to cook. The inhabitants are usually Italian families from the cities, and they sometimes stay during the entire Summer season.

One question which seems to bother residents of the villages in the pea growing section is why they should have to pay the same price as their city cousins for a mess of peas. As the cost of transportation, commission and cost of basket amount to around 75 cents, the local consumers cannot see why they should pay $3.20 a bushel for peas when Madison County peas are quoted at $3 in New York City. This occurred early in the present season, and the local market has kept step with city prices despite the fact that it costs the producer 75 cents more per bushel to sell in the city. The policy seems short-sighted, for if the price were reasonable at home more peas would be used, and just so many baskets would be kept off the city market, thus keeping up the price.

Experiments have been tried in shelling peas and shipping them to market in tight containers. However, this did not meet success. Each pea is surrounded with a film of moisture, and when the pod is opened this evaporates and the pea becomes hard, hence the experiment died almost as soon as it started.

With the major portion of the present pea crop either consumed or dumped in New York harbor the remaining shipments from Central New York will undoubtedly return the producer a good profit. The Dark Pod Telephones which make up the late crop are considered by most consumers to be the best of the peas.

T. T. J.



Mrs. D. J. Cullen, of Schuyler County, N. Y., and a Ring of Her Leghorn Pullets

Some Facts About Allegany County, N. Y.

ON PAGE 849 is a question concerning Allegany and Steuben counties, N. Y. The answer carries some statements which may be misunderstood. I speak of Allegany which is not much different from the neighboring counties east, south and west.

This county has a population of about 40,000, with no city. According to the New York Red Book our percentage of illiteracy is seven to the thousand people, the least of any county in the State. We have a university which is furnishing a large share of the ceramic engineers and designers for the multiple kinds of porcelain and glass used in the industries of the United States and Canada. There are at least 15 high schools besides several teachers' training classes, and libraries, and one junior college.

Beginning about the center of Allegany County and reaching southwest for 200 miles is the territory which has furnished a very large part of the intellect for the oil industry outside of Russia, one of the few large industries without labor trouble. Many of the young people go to teach, preach, nurse and work in the oil.

There are not very many river farms. Most of them are cut up with water courses, concrete roads or railroads. One of the characteristics of the county is a field of golden-rod and strawberries, beside a field rich with potatoes and clover on ex-

actly the same kind of soil. We are not all trying to sell out.

Grass grows wild in abundance. There need be no lack of good hay on the hills except sometimes the weather is bad for curing a heavy crop. White and Alsike clover grows wild, Red and Sweet clover will, if given lime and phosphate. Alfalfa grows on the sidehills. On flat land it heaves out the first year. The main reason we do not raise more grain is because we have too much rain. Timothy, June grass, Red-top and quack grass are the main grasses. The last is our worst weed where it is common. Lots of the pastures and fields have been cropped till lime and phosphate are all gone and they are very poor.

It seems probable that some large tracts of land can be had together. There are very few foreigners. Some people come here from cities or the West, make a big splurge about going to show the natives how to farm. They get discouraged and drift away poor, and it is doubtful if wiser.

We have 22 kinds of wild trees that get large enough for sawlogs, 20 of which are deciduous. When we plant a forest we plant something with a hope that somebody can board up the side of their barn with the lumber.

There are always some wild berries. Apples, cherries, plums and pears do well in some places. We read of the fruit being frozen in Georgia, Pennsylvania, etc. Then after the frost is all past our apples blossom. In warm weather it is a beautiful country with fragrant flowers, bees and birds. A country of rosy-cheeked, laughing children, sparkling springs, cackling hens and spotted cows. H. M.

Allegany Co., N. Y.

Get Your Seed Corn Early

FOR several years Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station has had this rule: "Select your seed corn in the field before frosts kill the plants. Take nothing but well-matured, well-filled ears from green, vigorous plants." The whole secret of this method is this. Any plant that remains green till frost kills it and which at the same time matures a good ear of corn, must be a healthy plant. Seed from such plants will inherit the vigor and strength of the parent plant.

Let us analyze this situation a little further. We know that corn root-rot can only attack weak plants that are unable to obtain the necessary phosphate, potash and nitrate from the soil. Every farmer knows that in any field of corn there are always plants that die prematurely, others that never ripen the ear, and still others that produce perfect corn. Why should this be when the field was all treated alike; perhaps it was all fertilized with a complete fertilizer? Why is this true? It is differences in the plants, just as some people cannot eat cabbage, or cucumbers, while others thrive on them. To some folks eggs are a poison, but most of us cannot get enough of them. Some corn plants are so constituted that they will almost starve in the midst of plenty, and in most cases this starvation shows up as root-rot. By picking seed corn from his own fields in accordance with Purdue's method, any farmer may develop a strain of corn that will be comparatively resistant to root-rot and will produce the highest yields and best quality his soil is capable of producing. Of course this cannot all be accomplished in one year, but the man who sticks to it will be well rewarded.

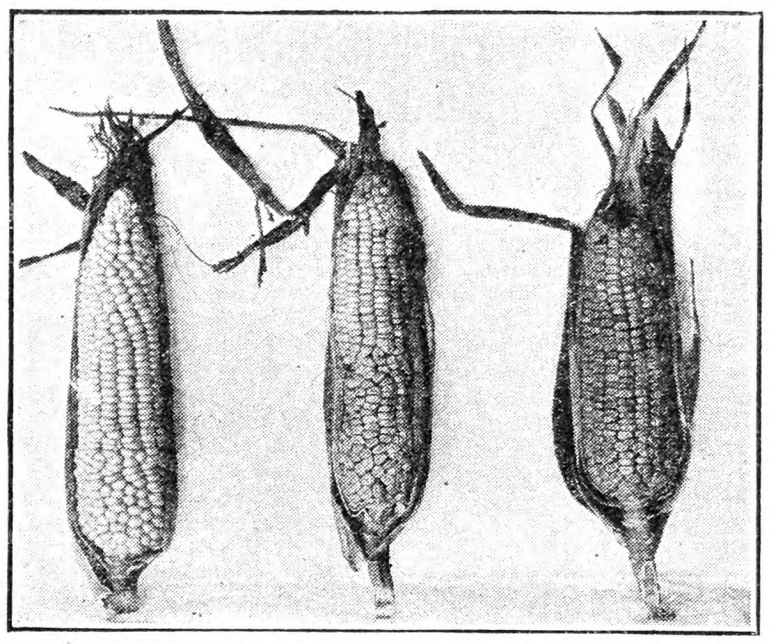
Here is a word of caution that comes as the result of farmers' experiences. It is better not to select all the seed corn from the best and most fertile fields. The largest amount of seed corn can be found in such fields, but if this corn is planted on poorer soil the improvement will not be so great.

In brief, these are the recommendations for seed corn selection. Choose fields that are representative of the farm. Let the first guide be the plant, taking nothing but plants that have matured an ear on a green stalk, and then choose the well-filled, well-shaped ears. Pick several times as much seed corn as will be needed so that the ears can be sorted over during the Winter. C. T. GREGORY.

Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

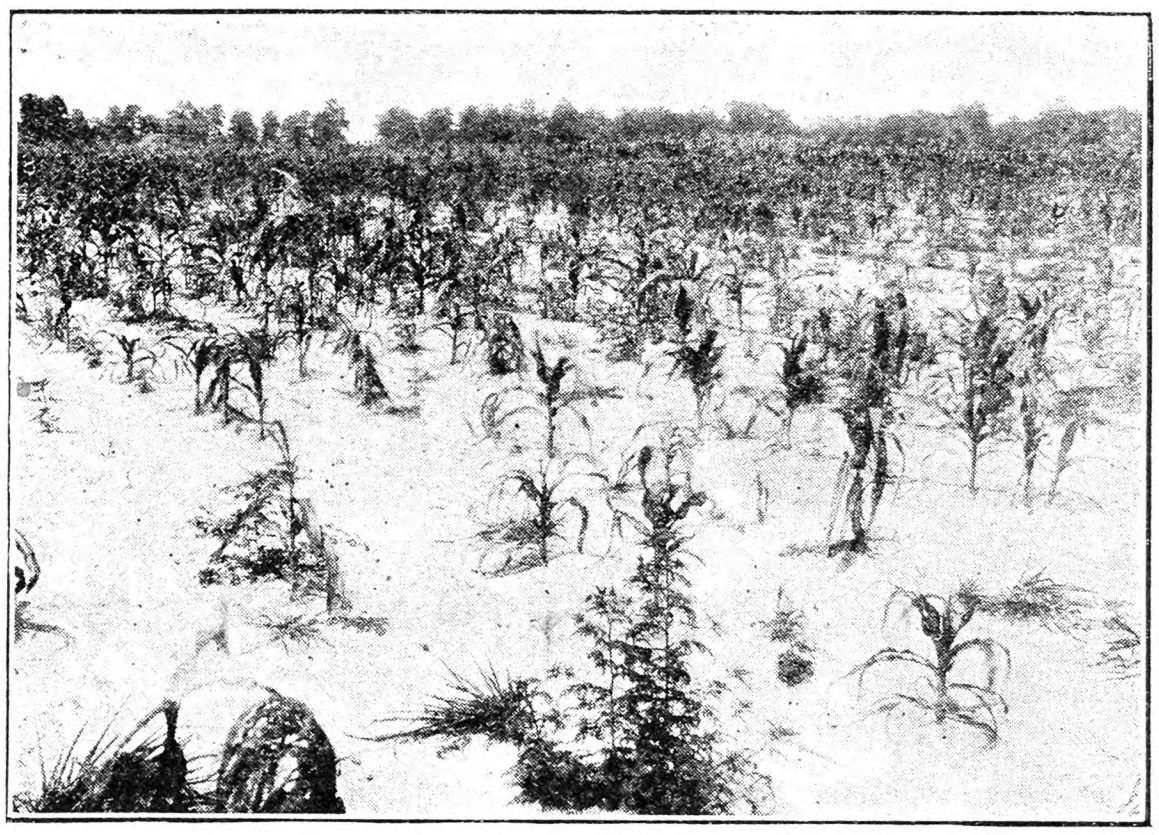
Starting the Spring Garden

NOW is the time to think about the early Spring garden. Cabbage for Spring heading should be sown after September 25 and either wintered in a cold-frame or set out in the garden on the south side of the ridges. Kale can be sown until October 15 for Spring use. It will yield greens earlier if given some protection during the Winter. Plant the hardy varieties of lettuce like Big Boston in September



Root and stalk rot prevent proper maturing of the seed Avoid chaffy ears, like the two on the right

and October, transplanting outside later, and with some protection they will head early in the Spring. Or lettuce can be sown later in cold-frames to be set out early in the Spring. Onions can be started in the Fall from seed and sets, the seed should be sown in August or first part of September in a well-prepared seed bed, transplanting to the rows when large enough. The seed can be sown in the rows if the soil is moist, but the transplanting will make the largest onions. All varieties of sets may be put out in the Fall. For green onions the Pearl and Norfolk Queen are extra good, as they are pure white, very early, and have a mild flavor. They should be set out in September and October. If set out before the middle of September the larger ones can be used by Christmas. Sets planted in the Fall will make dry onions sooner than Spring setting.



Stunted corn on acid soils indicates phosphate deficiency

Pick seed corn in the field before frosts kill the plants

Sow parsley in a cold-frame in September to winter over for early Spring use, or it can be sown outdoors and given protection during the Winter. It is better to sow in a bed rather than rows as it can be covered with old bags ofter sowing to retain the moisture until the seeds have sprouted when they should be removed. Spinach to winter over should be sown during October.

Turnips for salad should be sown in September; Seven Top and Southern Prize are the salad varieties of the regular turnips; Pomeranian White Globe and White Norfolk are the best for salad.

The best place to plant the early garden is a sandy loam with good drainage and a southern slope. All of the garden should be plowed in the Fall, as it conserves moisture, puts the ground in better condition for working, destroys insects and the ground can be worked sooner in the Spring. The ground that is not to be used for the very early plantings should be sown with a cover crop to plow under; vetch, rye and Crimson clover are good.

The dirt for the hotbeds should be put indoors in an outbuilding before the ground freezes so it will be ready when wanted. Before cold weather the pit for the hotbed should be cleaned out, because the ground may be hard frozen when it is time to prepare the hotbed for sowing, as some of the hardy vegetables can be started early in January. R. C.

Monroe Hall, Va.

Share Hog-farming

What would be the proper share to give B, living on A's farm, and only taking care of the hogs, A furnishing all of the feed? W. A. C.

Pocomoke City, Md.

LABOR costs per hog or per hundred pounds of increase in live weight vary within rather wide limits, depending on equipment, methods of feeding, number of hogs kept, and some other factors. For average commercial pork production under corn-belt conditions, it may be expected that from about 5½ to 8 per cent of the total production costs will be chargeable to labor, according to data presented in Smith's "Pork Production." On most Maryland farms it is probable that a somewhat higher labor cost is incurred.

It is suggested that a tentative arrangement be made to give the caretaker 10 to 12½ per cent of the gross receipts from hogs which he cares for and feeds. Also, it is suggested that accurate data be recorded during the first six months or year to show whether, under conditions which prevail on this particular farm, such an arrangement is equitable.

If valuable pedigree hogs are kept, and if the caretaker proves to be expert in bringing the pigs to sale age in attractive condition, it might be found mutually advantageous to give him even twice as much as is suggested in the foregoing; but it is not likely that this should be done until he has established the fact that really expert attention will be given. It is probable that a number of readers of THE R. N.-Y. would be interested to know the outcome of the proposed arrangement after it has been in operation long enough to yield definite results.

University of Maryland. B. E. CARMICHAEL.

Vetches in Pennsylvania

Is vetch an annual? Would it grow the second year if allowed to go to seed before cutting the first year? Would it be a satisfactory crop to sow with wheat if it were not sown too thickly? Will chickens eat the seed of vetch? F. S. R.

Sugar Grove, Pa.

THERE are about 120 different species of the vetches; many exist in the wild state. There are two or three cultivated vetches which are more or less common in the United States. Common vetch or tares (Vicia sativa) is a Summer annual crop. It is seeded in the Spring of the year and matures the same year.

Another species, hairy vetch or Winter vetch (Vicia villosa), is a Winter annual, usually seeded in the early Fall. Where the Winters are not too severe, hairy or Winter vetch will survive and come into bloom during June or July and produce its seed. This seed would naturally germinate the next Fall and produce another crop, if allowed to lie

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Strawberry Plants

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on the ground, where it would shell.

Both of the vetches, particularly hairy vetch, are trailing types of plants, and, unless planted with some crop which acts as a support, will droop upon the ground and be more or less injured by the dampness which it draws.

Winter vetch usually is seeded with rye as a companion crop because of the stiffness of the rye straw and its height. When grown with rye, the two crops mature about the same time, and are thrashed at the same operation. The seed is separated from the rye by means of a special implement manufactured for the purpose.

Seeding with wheat would be all right for forage or green manure purposes, but I would not advise its being sown with wheat where the wheat was to be harvested for flour-making.

I would not consider vetch seed a desirable feed for poultry. It has never been fed to live stock that I know of, and I question the palatability of the seed if offered to chickens. The crop is grown primarily for green manure, hay, and pasture. Where the seed is harvested it usually is disposed of for seed purposes.

Winter vetch is more generally used than the Spring vetch because it matures much earlier and escapes the hot weather which is unfavorable for the production of the crop. Where the Winters are too severe for the survival of the Winter vetch, Spring vetch would doubtless find a place. C. O. CROMER.

Pennsylvania State College.

Quince Rust

What is the trouble with our quince tree? I send the end of one branch. They are most all the same, with a thick growth on the end of each branch—some more and larger than this sample. This tree is eight years old, in acid soil, transplanted at five years of age. Last year it had many blossoms, but no fruit; this year many blossoms and two quinces that look good. It makes very little growth during Summer and the old wood dies back about the same amount each Winter. Some branches have this thick growth on other parts besides the ends.

Brooklyn, N. Y. H. J. M.

The twig that was received showed the characteristic orange pustules found on fruits and twigs that are affected with cedar rust. The disease is caused by a fungus which the scientists call Gymnosporangium clavipes. The affected parts show these symptoms conspicuously in July and August when they are wholly or partly covered by masses of orange growth.

Diseases of this type have a peculiar life history. They spend part of their time on the quince, hawthorn and apple, and the rest of the time on the cedar or juniper. Control consists then in removing one or the other of these plants, so as to break up the life of the fungus. In this case, since it is quinces that you are trying to raise, your energy should be spent on removing cedars in the vicinity. Unfortunately, there is no spray known that will give this control.

H. B. T.

Raspberry Cane-blight

For the last two years I have been losing quite a few black raspberry and purple raspberry plants. Quite a few die out shortly after we put them in the ground, but most of them seem to die when they have berries on them. I do not know what you might call it, but the plants look as though they were hit by blight. It kills the old plant as well as the new shoots. R. K.

Angola, N. Y.

The description sounds very much like cane-blight. This is not a serious trouble, but occurs in most raspberry plantations to a greater or lesser extent every season. A fungus is responsible which attacks the canes and may even be found upon the fruit. The canes suddenly wilt and die, quite unlike the gradual dying from Winter injury or drouth. If you will look closely you will find tiny black pustules on the dead canes, signifying the presence of the fungus.

Attempts have been made to control the trouble by spraying but without success. The main effort should be placed upon getting plants from nurseries that are not contaminated. New plants should not be planted on land occupied formerly by badly infested plantations. The old canes should be burned as soon as they are removed from the plants in the late Summer, and any wild raspberries in the vicinity should be removed as possible sources of infection. If you will follow these suggestions, particularly as to the source of your stock, you will hold the disease in check. H. B. T.

How to Control Grasshoppers

Damage from grasshoppers may be stopped if the entire section where an outbreak is in progress is treated with poison bait, made as follows, says Prof. W. C. O'Kane of the University of New Hampshire:

Bran, 100 lbs. (should be free of shorts); salt, 5 lbs.; white arsenic of the refined grade, 4 lbs.; cheap molasses, 2 gals.; amyl acetate, or banana oil (must be of the technical grade); and water, 10 gals. Three pounds of Paris green may be substituted for the arsenic, and two bushels of sawdust for half of the bran. Mix water, salt, arsenic and molasses in a tub thoroughly; then moisten the bran with the mixture, stirring it well so that it is evenly moistened. It should not be wet nor sloppy.

The bait should be broadcast thinly and evenly at the rate of not less than five nor more than eight pounds to the acre. It should be applied in the morning, preferably between the hours of eight and ten. The hoppers will not die at once, but will show the effects after two or three days. Distributed as described above, the bait will not be dangerous to live stock or poultry.

Probably Houghton

I have in my garden some Downing gooseberry bushes, and also some other kind of gooseberry. This other kind has smaller fruit of a dark wine color when ripe, and is sweeter than the Downing. Can you give me the name of this berry?

New Jersey. R. K.

The description sounds to us like Houghton. This has been widely planted because of its extreme hardiness and heavy bearing, the stems being literally alive with long strings of the berries. They work well to take a handful as one goes by and eat them there, but for preserving they are too small and it is a lengthy job to nip off the prominent dried calyx.

How to Tell Ripe Melons

I can tell by the way a melon thumps when it is ripe enough to gather or eat. When it is ripe, it thumps somewhat softer or sounds hollow; when green or not so ripe, it thumps hard or more solid. I can gather 24 ripe melons out of every 25 by the thump. Another good sign of ripeness, is when the curl at the stem is dead or dried.

A cantaloupe or muskmelon when ripe or ripening, has a very sweet odor and becomes of a yellowish cast. A cantaloupe is best when gathered just as beginning to turn yellow. In 24 hours it will be ready to eat. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.

Diseased Madonna Lilies

I have quite a quantity of Madonna lily bulbs that for some reason or other not understood come up each year about two or three inches, and on the leaves appears a rust or burn, the leaves turning to a decided brown from a deep green. These lilies when they are healthy usually grow three or four feet in height and a white, bell-shaped, beautiful lily develops to the number of seven to ten on a stalk—a very beautiful plant. Suggestions have been made that the bulbs be covered with flour of sulphur. Any suggestions as to a remedy will be very thankfully received.

Holyoke, Mass. J. O. M.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this disease is caused by a Botrytis, the same mold or one closely related to it, causing fire-blight in the tulip. The disease is assisted in its progress by weeds and shade, which cut off air and prevent the foliage from drying off as it should during the day. Excessive quantities of strawy litter and lack of drainage, combined with these conditions, furnish ideal conditions for the development of the fungus. The disease is characterized by browning of the leaves in spots or entirely, and the blighting and molding of the buds. It attacks stem leaves and basal growth from the time the stem is a few inches high until blooming time.

After the disease once gains headway little can be done to stop it. Two or three applications of Bordeaux mixture at intervals of two weeks after growth starts in Spring will keep it in check. The main preventives are care and cleanliness. Old foliage and stems should be removed in Fall and burned, so as to destroy disease organisms.

FARM AND GARDEN.—A referee will be appointed to investigate charges made by a group of retail poultry dealers against the Greater New York Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce, the Official Poultry Slaughterers of America, Inc., and the Chicken Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Union, Supreme Court Justice Byrne in Brooklyn announced Aug. 2, after argument on the application of the retailers to restrain the defendants from fixing prices and operating as a combination in restraint of trade. The retailers alleged that the Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce has compelled wholesalers to sell only to retailers allotted to them at five to eight cents a pound or more above the market quotations, which entails unnecessary expense of $250,000 a week on purchasers of kosher poultry in the city. The chamber, it was also charged, levies a charge of two cents a pound on poultry sold by its members and 10 cents per crate on poultry brought into the city. Part of the money is alleged to have been used to pay gangsters to commit acts of sabotage against retailers who opposed the regulations of the Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce, an organization of wholesale dealers. Jonah J. Goldstein, attorney for the chamber, denied the charges of price-fixing, illegal combination and sabotage. He said there are 150 wholesalers in the city who do not belong to the chamber, and that dissatisfied retailers may buy in the open market.

Five women and seven men students in horticulture at Iowa State College, under the direction of Prof. and Mrs. S. B. Pickett, are taking a field trip offered, for the first time, by the horticultural department. They will go by auto through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Eastern Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, visiting the principal greenhouses, flower shops, nurseries, truck gardens, markets and orchards en route. While the trip is a regular college course, giving eight credit hours, Prof. Pickett has promised the students a few sight-seeing opportunities along the way, including trips to Lincoln's old home in Springfield, Ill., and a few days in New York City, Philadelphia and Detroit. A definite schedule will be followed so that the most concentrated work possible may be done in seven weeks. It is literally putting the classroom on wheels and enabling the students to learn the best practices from the men who are actually making a success in their chosen line and on their own ground. Three automobiles are transporting the party and the schedule has been arranged so that a convenient distance can be traversed each day, the party stopping at travelers' camps, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings and hotels.

A yearling colt by Whisk Broom II—Payment, was sold in the Fasig-Tipton auction sales at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 7, for $75,000, the highest price ever paid for a Thoroughbred of its age. The colt was bought by the Eastland Farms syndicate, owned by C. V. B. Cushman of Pomfret, Conn., a young man and a comparative newcomer in racing. The previous highest price for a Thoroughbred yearling was $74,000, paid by Lord Glaneley some years ago for a yearling by the Tetrarch—Blue Tit, which was a disappointment on the turf. The record in this country was reached last August when W. R. Coe gave $70,000 for a colt by Hurry On—Fatima II.

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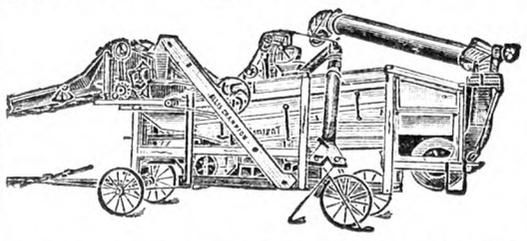
Ellis Champion Threshers



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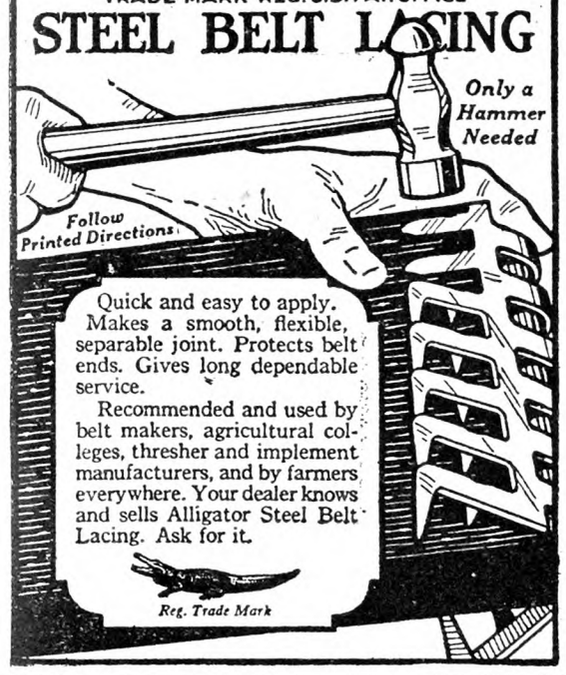

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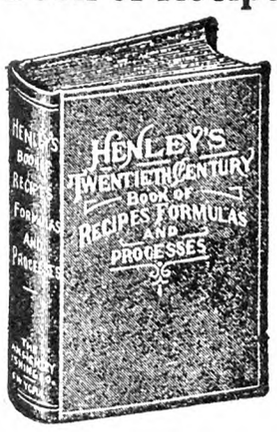

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Notes from a Jersey Garden

It is almost astonishing how many things and also people are affected by the prevailing weather, and the garden is no exception to this rule. On a bright sunny day all nature seems to be smiling and happy, while on a dark and cloudy day there is quite a different look and expression. There are so many flowers that partially close in cloudy weather and so many plants that do not show their full beauty that it is quite an interesting study to note their peculiarities in this respect. Thus the native water lilies often almost close their flowers in dull weather, and generally do so early in the afternoon, and as these are among our best plants for a water garden this frequently is not understood by many people. Speaking of water gardens reminds me of an extremely good native aquatic, as next to our native water lilies it is one of the most effective. It is Pontederia cordata, the well-known pickerel weed of our lakes, and its bright blue flowers and clean and handsome leaves make it always an attractive plant. Myriophyllum or parrot's feather is an extremely beautiful plant with its handsome green leaves running along the top of the water, but there are a very large number of varieties of this plant and care should be taken to start with the right kind.

The dwarf horse chestnut flowers have never been so full or handsome as they have this season. The continued wet weather filled out the flowers to an exceedingly high degree and the result has been almost beyond description—one tree must have borne literally thousands of flowers.

There are practically no tomatoes ripe in this section yet, but the plants which were planted out from five and six-inch pots are each producing a regular bunch of fruit right on top, and are now about the size of hen's eggs and perfectly round and healthy in every way. Lettuce has done extremely well, and as a hot weather variety I find the Black Seeded Simpson very hard to beat. It is true that it does not make an extremely solid or cabbage head, but the quality is always very fine, and it is easily grown and always appreciated for its quick growth and flavor. Blackberries have done well this season, and as I write the bushes are loaded with fruit of fine quality although slightly acid owing to lack of sunlight. The variety is the old Snyder, and is grown on account of its extreme hardiness, it being less apt to winter-kill than many sorts. When fully ripe it is of good quality, almost "ironclad," so to speak.

Geraniums are now at their best in the garden, and are always a good standby for those garden lovers who wish good results with as little care and trouble as possible. The varieties that have given the best results here are the large bright double scarlet and the very dark double crimson sorts, while all double varieties do not bloom quite as profusely as the single sorts, yet they are preferable in many ways, as they do not seed so much and therefore the flowers last so much longer on the plants. For small plants for house or indoor culture the single varieties frequently give fine results. There are variegated leaved sorts that are extremely handsome when grown indoors, and it is much to be regretted that some of these have now almost ceased to exist, or are seldom offered for sale.

Lemon verbena is a plant that is much appreciated everywhere, and a single spray added to cup of hot tea will often be appreciated by lovers of that beverage. Many people have considerable trouble in keeping them indoors in the Winter, owing to the ravages of the red spider, and it is better usually on that account to keep them dormant and cool in Winter unless enough moisture can be used to keep down this pest. H. W. HALES.

Ivy Poisoning

In my recent article on this subject and the use of sodium hyposulphite as a remedy I did not give quite as much detail as some might wish. A recent call from a neighbor who suffered every year and who was cured and delighted, has caused me to write these lines with more particulars. Sodium hyposulphite as is well known, has been used in the arts for years and is therefore nothing new. Its anti-bacterial qualities, however, for some reason or other have been largely overlooked.

As a remedy for ivy poisoning it is probably the simplest and best that is known, and it is easily prepared and used. If a saturated solution is made with a small quantity of water it gets extremely cold at once—almost like a freezing mixture—and if used as a lotion at this stage it will relieve the itching and burning at once. As it is harmless it can be used freely without danger and it can be obtained at small cost almost everywhere in the world. H. W. H.

Information Wanted Regarding Weaving

Can you give me any information as to how to thread and tie up an old colonial four-harness hand loom? I have such a loom which I use with two harnesses, and I wish to add two more so as to do pattern weaving. I have been to the library, but they have nothing pertaining to old looms—only their history. Anything that you could tell me would be helpful. S. E. H.

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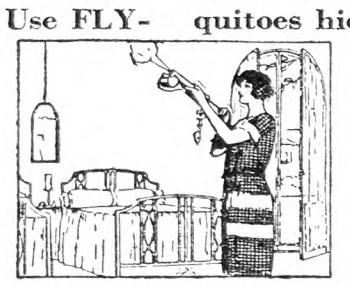

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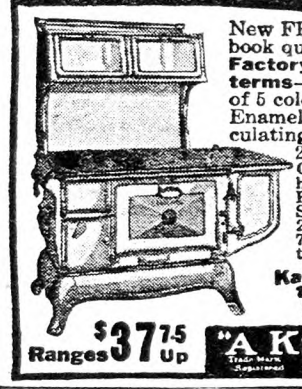

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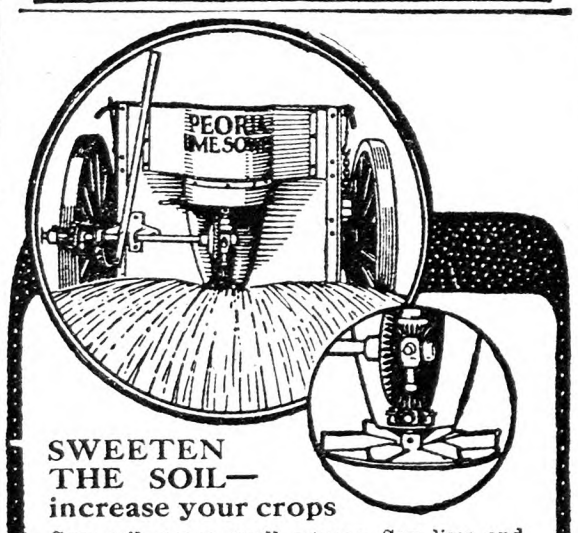

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From a Maine Farm

When I was a youth in school, among my schoolmates there were two brothers who were the only children in their family. The father was rather a restless man, and had taken his family at times and traveled through most of the States, living from a short time to several years in some places. He never seemed quite contented to remain in any one place for many years. The mother was a woman of beautiful character and devoted to her family. She was loved by all who knew her. As the sons grew to manhood the mother did not encourage them to marry and make homes of their own. They were rarely in the company of young women of their own age.

The family had originally come from Illinois and remained for some 10 years or more, then sold their farm and together traveled a great deal, living for a year or more in some States, but after several years they returned to Maine and the father expressed himself as being satisfied to spend the remainder of his life here. He lived only a few years after his return, and his body was laid to rest in our little country cemetery and a beautiful stone placed to mark the spot. A few years later the family moved to Missouri on account of the health of one of the sons. Here the mother died and was buried far from the last resting place of the husband of her youth. The sons, now past 50 and alone, became restless and discontented, and again returned to Maine, but 300 miles from their old home here. But happiness did not come to them. The old home, now only a memory, was gone forever, and they had formed no new ties to bind them. The sons had not learned to place their faith and trust in Him who understands our desires and needs, and they were helpless to face life and find happiness.

One day the younger brother stepped out of doors for a few moments and failed to return. Many men spent days hunting for him, and it was not for nearly two months that his body was found carefully hidden away between two boulders and covered by fallen trees, a revolver still clasped in his hand. He never wanted to make any trouble for anyone while living. He felt that he would make no trouble for the brother or anyone to lay him away, and he no doubt felt sure he had attended to it himself. His reasoning was not good, for he had made far more trouble for many than to have laid his body at rest, and caused the surviving brother anxiety that we shall never know about. He went to live with a family whom he had known for some time. He talked but little and told no one how he felt about his brother's death. They had always been together, and apparently he could not bear the separation, for he left his room in the night and in the morning they found him at a distance, under a tree with a gun in his hand, at last at rest. This is not pleasant to read, perhaps, but I think there is a lesson in it for parents and for all of us. It came very close to me, as I had spent many pleasant days and evenings with the boys who later became men, and thought a great deal of the parents. They left an estate of more than ten thousand dollars, so that fear of coming to want was not the motive that prompted them to close the life that brought them so little that they found no pleasure in living it.

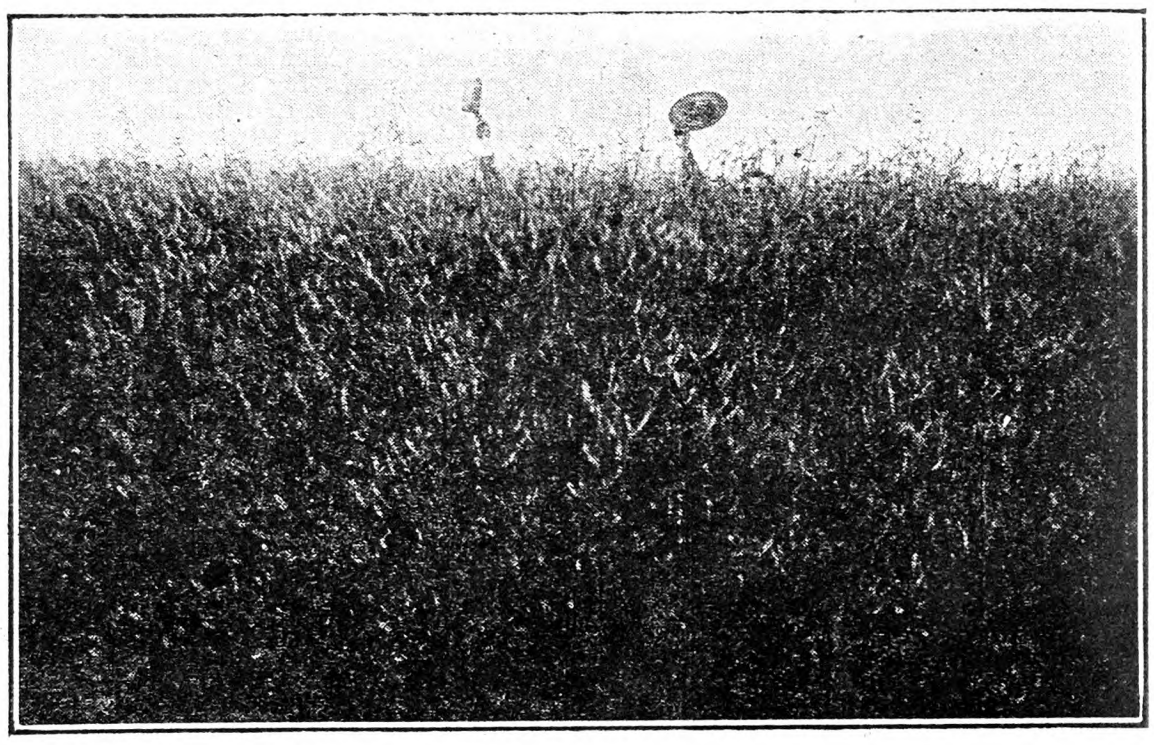
When I think of the miles that separate the last resting places of those who were so close to each other in life, it seems entirely wrong, and I feel that something was left out in the early training of these sons that they were not able to find much in this world to make life worth while. When my own time comes to lay down the things of this life, I know there will be much left undone that I shall still desire to do. Life seems all too short to me. Each season brings some new thing I would like to do, and I have not time to accomplish. I like to feel that I am in partnership with the Great Creator. I can plant a tree, a shrub, a flower or a farm crop, but God giveth the increase. That mysterious thing we call growth takes place while we rest and the beauty of flower unfolds or the more substantial gift of food is ours.

At times we may feel driven to hide our bruised hearts away from the sight of those who do not understand what we have tried to do, but to dwell on our own hurts only makes them harder to bear. Plants are often more kindly than humans. They always show appreciation of your efforts and reward you.

Aroostook Co., Me. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Garden Jottings

A BLACKBERRY EXPERIENCE. — About six years ago I saw an eight-acre field of Eldorado blackberries in full production. The big globules of rich sweetness hung in handfuls. It was a sight to make one go wild with desire to have a garden patch of them at least, so I set out a dozen at the first opportunity, figuring that, as they produced in the field, this would be ample for the family table use and canning. They were cared for, pruned and trained to convenient form for picking, but the whole 12 bushes yielded barely a quart after two years of growth, and acted as though they grudged that. As the ground was not needed urgently for other garden work I let them go—no cultivation, no pruning, weeds having their own way. Half of them died; the remainder thrived under the neglect and, this year the big berries are hanging in orthodox clusters, almost like those I saw in the field. But picking them in that tangle is some job. Just what I did or did not do that made them bolt under civilized treatment is more than I know.



A View in July of White-Blossom Sweet Clover More than Six Feet High in an 80-Acre Field on the Farm of F. Paul Smith, Near Amenia, in the Red River Valley of North Dakota, Where This Legume Makes Three Crops: Honey, Seed and Hay or Humus.

SUNFLOWERS are easy to have in great variety. The perennial Jerusalem artichoke type takes care of itself, the only necessity being to weed out where not wanted. Of the regular seeded kinds the branching ones with long-petaled flowers are most desirable for ornament. They stand up better than the large Russian and make showy heads of various sizes, from four to six inches across, seeds being the right size for the multitude of small birds, which visit them as soon as ready for use. Doubtless they would all be eaten if it were not that some hang upside down, so that the birds cannot get them, and thus a seeding is provided for the next year. I have not planted any for several years, except of new varieties, such as the red, primrose and cucumber-leaf types. Double sunflowers are worth trying, though many of the heads are one-sided. The occasional perfect specimens, six or seven inches across, are quite remarkable. The small cucumerifolius kinds are specially desirable for cutting.

THAT TIGER CAT of my neighbor's, mentioned before, is desperately fond of sweet corn. That is not too strong a word to express it. As soon as I appear in the garden, he gallops toward the corn rows and expects me to follow. He does this two weeks before the corn is ready and so long as any stalks are left standing in Fall, so that I have to search for stray nubbins to prevent his disappointment. He has just gnawed off two large ears and jumped on to this outside table, walking over the paper, where I am trying to write and putting his front feet up and down with the gesture he evidently intends to denote satisfaction.

NO TOMATOES YET.—The plants are healthy and making normal growth, with plenty of green ones, but no sign of ripening. It will surely be mid-August before any can be picked.

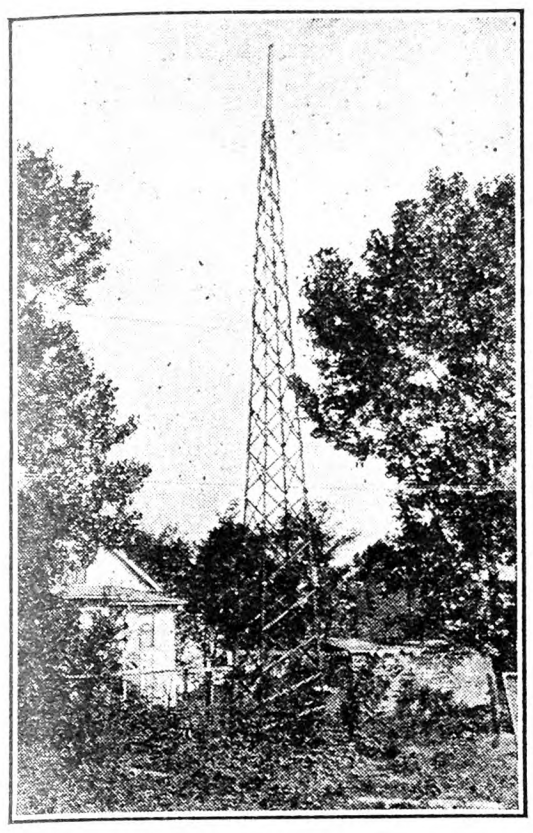
THE "TREE OF HEAVEN," (Ailanthus glandulosa) is now beautiful, with its tropical-appearing foliage hanging gracefully and moving with the lightest air. Some people do not like it—call it common looking. But much depends on how it is seen. Against other foliage it is not striking, but as I look at it, against the sky, it seems to me an ideal of tree beauty. Probably as I leave the garden this evening, I shall turn about, as often before, and take a lingering look at it, in outline on the darkening western sky.

W. W. H.

Homemade Radio Aerial Support

Some rural radio owners are keeping abreast of aerial inventions by stringing their wires in a substantial as well as attractive manner. The idea of one of them is shown in the accompanying picture.

The derrick is about 40 ft. high and



Radio Aerial Derrick

4 ft. square at the bottom where it rests in concrete. The corner uprights are 2 in. square. There are three 12-ft. lengths joined together by metal plates bolted through the wood. The cross material is of common plastering lath.

The derrick supports a wire extending the full depth of the lot and across the road is a tall elm tree. It is the idea of H. T. Anderson and is seen near Edison Park, Ill. J. L. GRAFF.

A Farmer-Beekeeper's Philosophy

This season is demonstrating several things in a way that brings home to a man his utter helplessness in the face of obstacles which the laws of the universe throw in his way. He makes his plans for the season's crops or perchance the crops which he knows can only be harvested after several years of patient work and waiting, and then things over which he has little or no control happen to defeat all his plans.

In our work with the bees for a period of more than 30 years there have been the ups and downs that every beekeeper knows so well, but with the exception of a few years when the Winter losses spoiled all chance of a crop of honey there has never been a year that we were not able to secure enough honey to pay all actual expenses of operation and give us a little for our labors. This is more than I can say of any other crop produced on the farm. Just at this time it rather looks as though we were to experience a year in which the income from the bees would not give us any return for our labors at all. We are within 10 days of the close of the clover flow if the farmers have any weather in which to harvest the hay crop and there is practically no honey in the hives. It looks as if we would be better off to let the bees go by the board for this season and spend the balance of the season on other crops that have already been sadly neglected because of the time spent with the bees, but we are not quiting until the last chance of a crop is gone.

Once years ago we had a season quite similar to the present one, and when the hope of a harvest was small the weather turned showery so that farmers could not get the hay but not wet enough to prevent the secretion of nectar and after the chances of a crop seemed very small, in 10 days the bees stored a ton and a half of very nice honey in one-pound sections.

With us the bees have always been a sideline to our general farming or the farming a sideline to the bees. In other words we have practiced trying to produce several cash crops. At times all have been neglected, and still I feel that as the years have come and gone this is better than to have all the eggs in one basket. However, it is not so much a matter as to policy but which method brings one the most pleasure. For the specialist born there is no happiness in diversity but I was nev intended for a specialist.

I find that when I tire of one kind of work that I can rest doing another kind of work that is just as hard or doing the same kind of work in a different way. I have spent the day in the field until thoroughly tired and then after the evening meal spent an hour or two working with the flowers and did not feel as tired as when I left the field. This was due no doubt to the mental reaction. I was interested in the flowers and looking ahead to the time when they would repay me in a wealth of bloom, and the tired nerves relaxed to a certain extent under these conditions. After all the mental attitude has much to do with our being tired. We tire much more quickly doing work we do not like than at work we like to do. There are times when it becomes a necessity to do work that we do not find congenial but here again our mental attitude toward the work has very much to do with making the work disagreeable.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Preventing Chigger Bites

The United States Department of Agriculture states that a chigger is the first or larval stage of a large red velvety mite which is entirely harmless when mature. Contrary to the popular impression chiggers do not burrow into the skin and require extraction for relief. The chigger, minute in size though it is, is capable of injecting a considerable quantity of poisonous material into its host, and it is this poison that causes all the discomfort, the persistent itching, that follows chigger bites.

Destroying the chiggers does not seem possible, the Bureau of Entomology says, in areas which are covered with woods and undergrowth, but preliminary studies by the bureau indicate they can be checked in the vicinity of homes and camps by clearing away the underbrush, vines and weeds from such areas, keeping the grass cut close, and by following these measures with applications of flowers of sulphur or very fine dusting sulphur. It appears, the bureau says, that from 5 to 10 lbs. of sulphur scattered over an ordinary city lot will give a high degree of control, sometimes from a single treatment, but it is usually best to repeat the application two or three times at intervals of one to two weeks. This is especially necessary when the applications are followed by rain.

Humans are by no means the only victims of the chigger. Normally they feed upon small wild animals, including snakes and lizards, and they may attack birds. They are a pest of considerable importance to poultry, and are especially troublesome on late hatched chicks and turkeys. Heavily infested chicks soon become droopy and drowsy, later may show symptoms of paralysis, and quite frequently die from the attack within a few days. Early hatching usually prevents losses of poultry. Late hatches should be kept out of high grass and brush when chiggers are prevalent. The use of sulphur as described gives some protection, but usually if the chicks are brooded by a hen and allowed free range they will become infested. On chickens the chiggers are inclined to attach in dense masses on the parts of the body less covered by down or feathers, and a light dusting with sulphur will give some relief.

No method has been found for giving an entirely satisfactory protection to people. When going into places where chiggers abound, the bureau advises that it is well to wear high-top shoes over the trousers, or leather leggings. Dusting the body and underwear with flowers of sulphur will give a high degree of protection from attack.

Mexican Bean Beetle

This pest has now become serious in gardens around the District of Columbia. The Agricultural Department recommends the following treatments:

Magnesium arsenate, one ounce to three gallons of water; or calcium arsenate, three-fourths ounce; lime, 1½ ounces; water, three gallons.

For dust treatment, one part magnesium arsenate and five parts hydrated lime, or one part calcium arsenate and nine parts hydrated lime.

A gallon will cover about 100 feet of bean row, and half a pound of dust does the same. The beetles feed on under side of leaves, so the spray must reach them there.

LITTLE Emma was crossing the desert with her parents in their high-powered, well-equipped motor. She became unusually silent for a while, and then surprised them by saying: "Mother, I never saw so much nothing in all my life."—Life.

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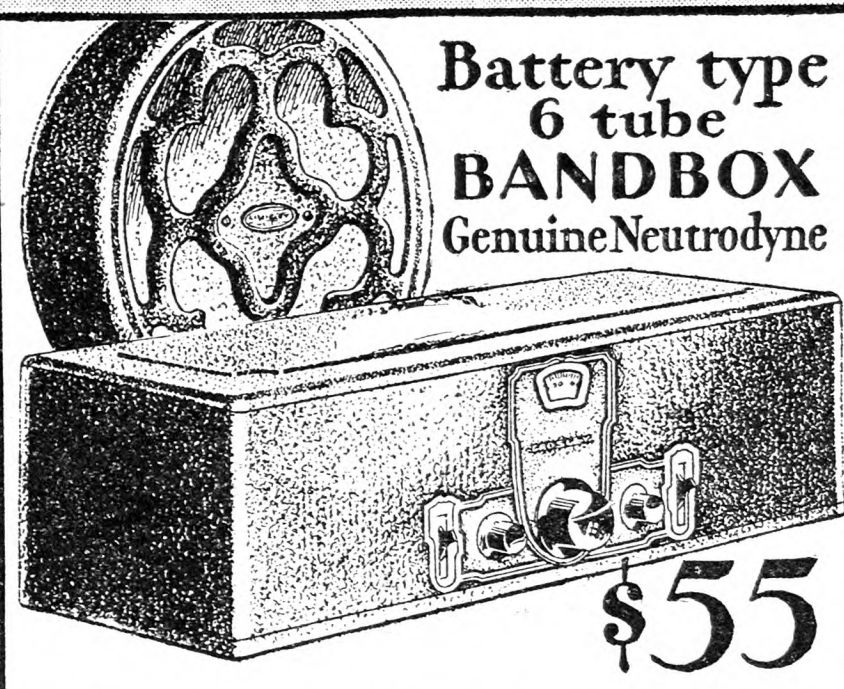

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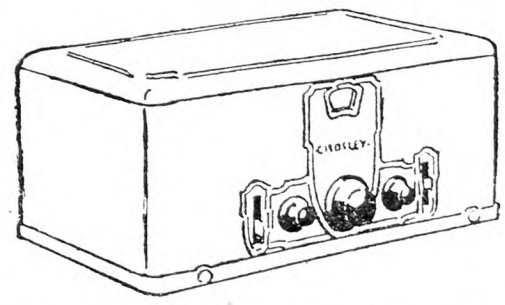

The 5 tube BANDBOX JR. Dry Cell Operated $35

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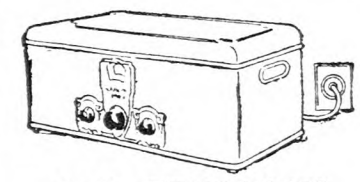

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AC Electric
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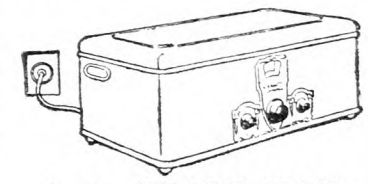

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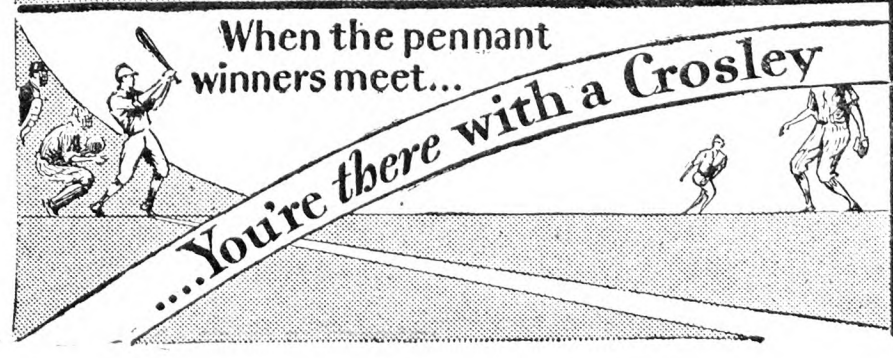

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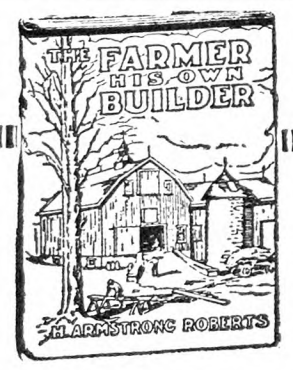

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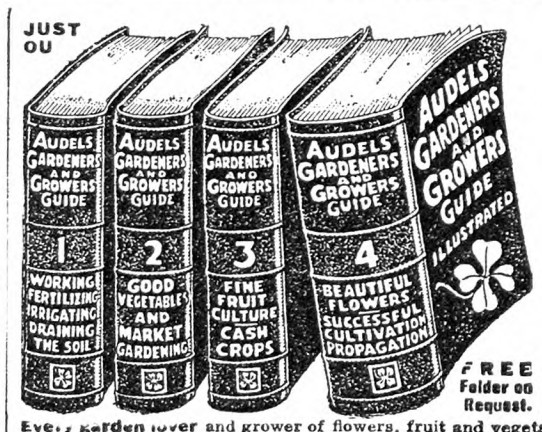

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Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

Ohio holds a proud position among the Grange States. Standing third in membership, the Buckeye State led last year all the States of the Union in the number of new Granges organized and reorganizations, a total of 40 new Granges and 15 reorganizations. In the field of Juvenile Granges it also stood at the head, with 26 new Granges and three reorganizations. The State also showed a net gain in membership of nearly 2,000, which is a remarkable showing under present conditions.

The present Grange membership of the State of Ohio is about 75,000. The strong position of the order in Ohio at the present time is due to several causes. Doubtless much of the strength is to be found in the enthusiasm of its Grange officers. The present National Grange Master, Louis J. Taber, served the Buckeye State as State Master for seven years, from 1914 to 1921, and it was doubtless his splendid work in building up the order in his own State that resulted in his promotion to the position he now holds as head of the greatest farm fraternity of the world, with nearly a million members. The present State Master, Harry A. Caton, has continued the good work started by Mr. Taber, as the fine increase in membership of the past few years plainly proves.

In addition to furnishing a man as Master of the National Grange, Ohio also has one of its members as the secretary of the National Grange, C. M. Freeman, a position he has held since 1903, a period of 25 years. Besides Master Taber, Ohio also furnished another of its sons as head of the National Grange, J. H. Brigham, who served from 1888 to 1897. Ohio also supplied the first Overseer of the National Grange, Anson Bartlett, who was an intimate co-worker with the Seven Founders of the order. S. H. Ellis, the first Master of the Ohio State Grange, also served as Chaplain of the National Grange four years. He also served on the executive committee of the National Grange two years.

The report of National Secretary Freeman for the second quarter of the present year shows that Ohio leads all the States in new Granges, with an even dozen to her credit, while Nebraska and Washington follow closely with ten and nine new Granges respectively. The total number of new Granges for the whole country for the second quarter was 68, which is the best record for any quarter in a number of years. There were also 25 new Juvenile Granges organized during the quarter.

Grange work in Ohio dates back 58 years. The first subordinate Grange in the State was organized March 2, 1870, at East Cleveland, by Oliver H. Kelley, the founder of the order. When the National Grange met at Cleveland in November of last year East Cleveland Grange acted as host to the visitors. Previous to the National Grange session at Cleveland the sixth degree was conferred on 4,269 candidates in the Buckeye State in anticipation of the seventh degree work at Cleveland in November.

The Grangers of Ohio have always been strong on publicity, which undoubtedly accounts for a large part of their remarkable growth. A leading factor in the State's publicity campaign is the *Ohio State Grange Monthly*, of which R. B. Thompson is the managing editor. The *Monthly* is published by the State Grange and goes into practically every Grange home in the State. The total issue of the *Monthly* is over 35,000 each month. The net cost to the State Grange last year was $4,237.35, in publishing this magazine.

In 1922 the Ohio State Grange celebrated its golden anniversary and in connection with the event issued a souvenir of the occasion in the shape of a 75-page history of the work of the Grange in Ohio. This history also included an excellent review of the history of the Grange organization, together with sketches and illustrations of the Seven Founders of the order.

S. H. Ellis, the first Master of the Ohio State Grange, and the man who did more than any other man to establish the work of the Grange on a firm foundation in his State, was a member of the Quaker faith, as is the present Master of the National Grange, Louis J. Taber. Master Ellis was appointed as a special organizer, representing the National Grange, and organized many Granges during 1872 and 1873. Following Mr. Ellis' activity in Grange organization the Ohio State Grange was organized at Lebanon, April 9, 1873, T. A. Thompson of Minnesota, lecturer of the National Grange, being deputized by the Master of the National Grange to organize the new State Grange, which included 21 subordinate Granges. During the year following the organization of the State Grange there were 517 subordinate Granges organized in 72 of the 88 counties of Ohio. Mr. Ellis had more than 50 subordinate Granges to his credit as organizer.

One remarkable fact is recorded in the early history of the Ohio State Grange. The annual meeting of the State Grange in 1874 was held at Xenia, Ohio, which was in the center of the activities of the campaign which was being so vigorously waged by the Women's Temperance League to drive out the saloons, a campaign which was broadcast throughout the country. The delegates of the State Grange, headed by their State Master, recessed their meeting and joined the members of the Women's Temperance League in their battle with the liquor sellers, Master Ellis delivering an address to the crowd from the head of an emptied whisky barrel. From that time forward the Granges of Ohio have been an active foe of the liquor business and a very important factor in making Ohio one of the strongest dry States of the Union.

Market Slumps and Other Matters

The berry picking is slacking off enough so we may begin to live again, but the sad part of that is that the income also slacks off. We have been having our annual market slump, during which the returns were not enough to pay for the cases and cost of picking. Blackcaps sold for a dollar a crate in Chicago, the crate cost 35c, picking 60c, commission and freight 42c, so the grower not only netted nothing but had to dig into his pocket to pay for the crates. Reds sold for $1.75, but the picking cost a dollar a crate, which left the grower in bad. The weather has been boiling hot, but we have been getting along very nicely with the help of the never-failing humor of the youngsters.

Calvin is boss of the patch, marching along behind each picker and scolding if we leave any berries. He often picks, but will pick only the biggest and the easiest to reach. Next will come taking out the bearing wood, as I like to clean the berries of old wood as soon as we are through picking. Some growers leave the old wood in until Spring, as they claim the rows hold the snow better, but that is putting a premium on disease and bugs. I cut out and burn the old wood as soon as we are through picking. We still have dewberries and blackberries, so we are due for some tall scratching for a time.

I have often heard the expression, "He doesn't know beans with the bag open," but I never heard anyone say he doesn't know potatoes. Now I thought I knew potatoes. I have eaten the lowly spud from Otsego to Topeka, and from Petoskey to Baton Rouge; I have seen them growing on the burning red sands of Oklahoma, where a man was liable to wake up and find his farm blown over into the next county—on the rich lands of Old Mizzouri, where grass chiggers burrow under your skin and set up housekeeping until you feel as though you were broken out with firecrackers—on the wind-swept prairies of the Dakotas, where the potatoes gave daily thanks because they had their eyes underground and thus escaped the millions of buffalo gnats—at Chili in New York State and in dear old Pennsylvania, in the Lehigh Valley, where my Pennsylvania Dutch relatives are still living, so I thought I knew poatoes. But now comes a letter from a New Jersey reader who asks me to locate some kidney potatoes, and says they are very early, shaped like a kidney, and specially good cooked in milk with peas. I must confess I never heard of the kidney potato before, so I pass on the query. Please, folks, don't get offended if I speak plainly on one subject. I have nothing to sell and nothing to give away. I would gladly give away a few berry plants to anyone wanting them, but we have an extra strict law here in Michigan which forbids us to sell or give away any plants or trees unless they have been double-inspected while growing. As I do not sell plants and the inspection costs considerable, my plants are not inspected, so I cannot even give away any stock of any kind.

We have one never-failing crop here in Michigan, and that is mosquitoes. They may not have the size of the man-eating Jersey variety, but in biting they take no back seat for any other kind. In fact bugs of all kinds seem to be especially numerous this year. I see horseflies as big as humming birds—well, almost as big—tormenting the cow, while our specialty, the green-head fly, is right on the job. Scientists tell us a fly cannot bite, but a green-head fly could bite a hole through boiler plate and think nothing of it. Whenever one bites the cow or a horse the blood flows in a stream, so they must be some biter. Our mosquitoes are small enough to crawl through the screen mesh, so we have nightly concerts connected with the serving of meals to hungry mosquitoes. As a consequence the early part of the night is given over to mosquito fighting and panting in the heat. The boys like to sleep in the deliciously cool morning, but I must rout them out to go picking. When we bought our radio the victrola was taken upstairs. I slip up in the morning, give the crank a few winds, put on a record and watch sleepy forms begin to stir as the strains of "Maggie Darling" begin to penetrate. Strangely enough they waken sooner with a sad song than with "Turkey in the Straw." Now that the picking is slacking off we shall begin our final fight against big weeds as we go over the place with drag and hoes. I finally got a circular of the rotary hoe sent me by a brother in Missouri, but of my, the thing is as big as a house! It looks like one of the street sweepers we see in cities, and is wide enough to cultivate three corn rows at once.

L. B. R.

A Country Woman in France

PART I

(This record, taken from the notebook and letters of an elderly country woman, gives her impressions and experiences on a first trip abroad. The writer, armed with small French and less German, and further provided with two suitcases and a modest balance at her banker's went over with the American Legion, and spent six months touring Europe in unconventional fashion, traveling for the most part alone.)

September 19, 1927.—Yesterday afternoon a rumor spread that we were to be landed and entrained for Paris some time in the middle of the night. This rumor was soon confirmed, and immediately all was bustle and confusion—packing, tipping and goodbys on every side. At about midnight we reached Cherbourg, and were taken off on lighters amid a general pandemonium. Then came a wild scramble for baggage, followed by the announcement that all baggage would be forwarded to Paris and distributed there. At 4 A. M., having refreshed ourselves with coffee and fat roll sandwiches, we settled ourselves with two married couples in a closed voiture and moved off in the darkness. One by one during the night six hours we succumbed to sleep, dozing on each others' shoulders while we flew past red-roofed villages, thatched hayricks, hunters and dogs out rabbiting and peasant women at work in the fields. Reached Paris at 10 o'clock; handsome hotel, dejeuner at a little table on the boulevard, then a nap, then a walk across the Seine and a view of Notre Dame, whose overpowering and awful bulk made me cry!

Today was the fete day of the Legion, and on going out in the morning I found everything fermée (closed) pour l'Amerique, and decided to put in my time walking the streets and observing faces, manners and shop windows, meanwhile practicing my French on anyone whom I dared to accost. (Of course I soon lost my way and had to come home in a cab.) The general impression is one of spaciousness, and a kind of magnificence. No traffic cops, or next to none—cross the streets anywhere you dare, trying to dodge the taxis, which are driven at a mad rate of speed, and will kill you if they can. Everyone extremely polite and ready to help; funny French never laughed at; more good taste, and far less splurge and display than on Fifth Avenue. Women's faces generally better than the men's—less cynical. Both sexes poorly developed physically as compared with Americans.

In the afternoon I watched the parade for four solid hours from the Place de la Concorde, packed in with an immense French crowd, not to mention a few noisy compatriots. Armed soldiers of the present French army, looking very young, sad and tired, in dingy blue uniforms, were stationed shoulder to shoulder all around the curb, to prevent any possible hostile demonstration. But the greetings, as far as I observed them, were exceedingly friendly—a continuous chorus of bravos—"Vive l'Amerique!" "Vive les combattants" (orc "Caroleena" — "O-ee-yo," etc.), and occasionally "Vive la France." Tears were frequently brushed away, and the many American girls were greeted with special cheers and admiring comments. On the streets, as everywhere else, one is struck by the universal courtesy, sympathetic manners, agreeable voices and lively gesticulation; also by the absence of dust and grime, and the presence of tables and bottles!

Tomorrow I'm off for Brittany. How shall I ever find my way around alone?

Chartres, two days later. No Yankee city will ever he as lovely as Chartres. First, the stonework, enchanting masonry walls, made of irregular blocks of stone interspersed with little parti-colored chunks laid up in some sort of cement, and constantly varied by niches, projections, and beautifully arched openings. On one side of this close, for instance—a heavenly place full of cawing rooks, blowing leaves, and the merry voices of children—there is such a wall, perhaps 60 feet high, over which one looks down on a series of little backyard gardens with plum and pear trees trained espalier fashion, and everywhere these gardens are divided off by other irregular walls, some surmounted by tiles, some crowned with tufts of pink and blue flowers.

Next to the walls the roofs are my delight—generally tiled in terra-cotta, which when well weathered and surfaced with moss, takes on a wonderful mellow tint, like a flower-pot in need of a scrubbing. They are full of unexpected angles, too—in fact, the absence of regularity, red tape and standardization is one of the most striking things I have observed so far. Apparently everything has just grown along naturally to meet individual needs as they arose. The French people seem to me to care much less for appearances, and much more for comfort and common sense, than most Americans do. And how unfailingly tactful and courteous they are, even when you don't tip them, and don't buy anything, and mangle their language, and are incredibly stupid about counting the centimes!

My pension (a room over a little shop, to which a friendly stranger directed me), is close to the cathedral on one side and to a market square on the other, and early in the morning blue-smocked workmen go clicking by in sabots, and middle-aged or, old countrywomen, with shrewd, wholesome faces, bring their produce to market. They usually come in two-wheeled donkey carts—sometimes driving a little horse with bells, or pushing a cart—and wear long, dark stuff dresses and white caps. On the Marché des Legumes their little wooden bootl.s are arranged with vegetables and flowers, and here they sit, sew, chat, chatter with buyers, drink, eat and give the passing stranger a pleasant bonjour. Not infrequently the cart contains also a subsidiary male, doubtless "le mari."

In addition to these there are priests in long black cassocks and black, wide-brimmed hats, sisters in long black gowns and immense starched muslin head-dresses, and groups of children, boys or girls, in somber black cotton uniforms. And there are numberless long twisty loaves—long enough for a walking-stick, carried, unwrapped, under people's arms!

The cathedral here has taught me one thing that I can neither analyze nor explain; namely, that stained glass can rival any picture or poem in its appeal to the spirit and the imagination. Like music, it speaks a language all its own. Much of the statuary seems to me more or less tawdry, but the great rose windows with the two windows beneath it—said to be as fine as any stained glass in Europe—are absolutely a revelation.

Hats off to the Bretagne women! The charm of St. Malo "St. Malo on the Rance," celebrated by Browning, lies in its huge, massive ramparts and fort, of a peculiarly lovely shade of brown, a sort of rich, dusky gold color; its sands of the same shade and the wonderful blue and green of the surf as it comes tumbling in. How mightily war has molded the face of Europe! She owes as much of her beauty to war as to religion, while America owes little of hers to either. Sometimes the two seem to work together, as at Mont St. Michael—a queer combination of fortress, monastery, and fishermen's hamlet. The whole islet is really like one gigantic edifice—a maze, with innumerable flights of stone stairs, openings and courtyards, while stalls and shops and living quarters are tucked in anywhere. I spent a real sightseer's day there, going through the monastery and a rarely interesting museum with French guides, wandering about the ramparts, inside and out, and eating the following marvelous dejeuner:

Prawns (or perhaps shrimps—queer, wormy-looking little sea creatures which seem to regard you with a baleful eye. I did not know how to eat them till the merry-faced waitress showed me.) A wonderful omelette (specialty of the place—you hear her beating the eggs); a half lobster with spicy mayonnaise; broiled steak, appropriately garnished; fried potatoes, bread and butter, and excellent cider; salad of unknown green herbs, and for dessert, white grapes and Camembert cheese; the price of this dejeuner was 75 cents.

Hats off to the Bretagne women! Perfect dignity, outstanding self-respect, indefatigable industry, and delightful humor and gaiety! You see women leading horses and driving cows through the streets, carrying swill or milk (the latter in two big pails, held steady by a great hoop suspended from the shoulders, taking washings to and from the river, or managing stores, bake shops and hotels, but always alike cheerful, courteous and capable.

If Mont St. Michel was sad, the little town of Pontarvon, where I am now, is as gay as it is friendly, and so is a delightful hamlet that I've discovered a few miles away where men, women and children trot through the street in clattering sabots, cows, sheep and ducks wander at large or are driven about by energetic old women, thrashing, milking and washing go on briskly in the open, mud and manure heaps and indescribable picturesqueness reign every where! Pontarvon is a little more sophisticated, but still deliciously simple—not a trace of the terrible struggle to keep up with your neighbors. And how these people do enjoy life; never too busy or too preoccupied for a chat with a crony or a service to a stranger.

I am staying at a French inn (as opposed to a tourist hotel), and three parties have been held here since I came—two dejeuners, lasting from 1 P. M. until almost dark, one "diner" lasting till midnight. All were attended by men and women, evidently plain, middle class people, nearly all middle-aged, with a sprinkling of old women in caps. (The famous Normandy caps are airy confections of net and lace, generally quite small and perched on the back of the head—an amusing contrast to the shrewd old faces browned and roughened by exposure and lined with experience. I take them for a sort of symbol of woman's inalienable right to play the coquette. To return to our parties, the women were mostly in dark woolen dresses, menus excellent, six or more courses. At all, singing was a feature; a man or woman, generally the former, would rise and with impressive gestures (hand on heart, or the like), sing a little song in a pleasant, well-modulated voice—usually I judged, sentimental, occasionally funny. Not once was there any loud laughter or coarse-sounding speech, but hearty applause (often un! deux! trois!) and occasional bravos. The parties broke up with friendly handshakes, and everybody departed on foot.

DORA READ GOODALE.

(To Be Continued)

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A Farmer's Opinions

EFFICIENT WIVES ON FARMS. — Some of the most conspicuous evidences of genuine efficiency can be seen in thousands of farm homes. Methodical work and a passion for cleanliness and order are the heart and soul of the fine art of making and maintaining a farm home. Farmers' wives as a whole do their many-angled work more efficiently, more economically and with far less procrastination than their husbands do theirs, and they do it with fewer mechanical aids. What is still more noteworthy is the fact that farm women put their hard-earned leisure to better uses than the menfolk put theirs.

"MASTER FARMERS."—In several Mid-West States certain farm journals at the end of each year confer honors on about a dozen men whose records for the year as farmers, neighbors and citizens are adjudged to be "better" than those of their fellow-contestants. The "winners" are feted and acclaimed at a banquet, at which each one receives the "degree" of "master farmer." The "story" of each man's performance is exploited in print and oratory. While the contests identify and celebrate exceptional farmers, they are intended or supposed to goad, nag and shame other farmers into hustling and making changes in order to be known as "master farmers." In reading the "stories" of these men, one suspects that their wives were in many cases the real "master farmers"—in the background.

TWO DOGS.—Two Collies on a farm were especially interesting to me because their behavior often illustrated an ineradicable human trait. One received more petting and praising than he deserved or sought; the other received less. Consequently, he was jealous and given to the small tricks which that unhealthy condition invents. It is unfortunate that the spirit of jealous Cain should rule many dogs and mar some men.

HUBAM CLOVER.—An annual strain of Sweet clover was found several years ago in Alabama by Prof. H. D. Hughes of the Iowa Experiment Station. It was christened "Hubam," in honor of Prof. Hughes and Alabama. After seeing experimental specimens that were grown in Iowa, and hearing his story of the characteristics and possibilities of the plant, I was so keenly interested that I overpraised the discovery in print. Apparently it was just the legume that we needed in Southern Illinois, where biennial and perennial legumes succumb to winterkilling on my farm. Hubam turned out to be far less useful than Lespedeza to me. A number of corn-belt farmers tried it. Some liked it for certain purposes in their rotations, but the enthusiasm of most men who sowed it waned after they saw the crop and read reports from other growers. Hubam was not a "gold brick," but dust from that kind of brick was on its performance under my conditions. At about the same time I hopefully tried kudzu, which had been eloquently acclaimed and recommended by my friend Chas. F. Leach in Florida. He donated and shipped 150 roots of this perennial legume to the farm in the Spring. They died out early in the Summer and "stayed dead." To be mildly "gold-bricked" by some of the wizards and wonders of the plant world is an experience that some of us seem to like.

BEFORE THE AUTO.—The movement of people from farms to cities and towns began in the East long before it took place in the Mid-West. It did so because the East was older and had made a greater urban development. To a Midwesterner the prices at which good farms, many of them well improved, could be obtained 30 years ago in New York State seemed remarkably low. At that time the revolutionary idea of autos was growing in the minds of cranky inventors. Concrete roads were in the primary discussion stage. The United States was incubating something. Our protective tariff system was the old hen on the eggs. It had fostered and subsidized manufacturing until the economic power of "infant industries" was fortifying and extending itself, drawing brains and brawn from the great native stocks of both on farms. America was rapidly beginning to change from an agricultural to an urban civilization, based on machinery.

MACHINERY AND UNEMPLOYMENT. — American agricultural machinery is more efficient and more flexible than that of any other country. It has greatly increased the productive power of American farmers. To some extent, therefore, it has been and remains a factor in reducing our farming population. The products of our humming factories have revolutionized our ways of life and work in country, town and city. The effects of their increasing use are observable in many foreign countries. Russia, for example, despite its doctrinaire contempt for the "capitalistic system," is adopting the machinery and technical processes which that system has produced in the United States and Western Europe. American tractors are charged with reducing Russia's horse population from 35,000,000 head in 1916 to less than 19,000,000 in 1922.

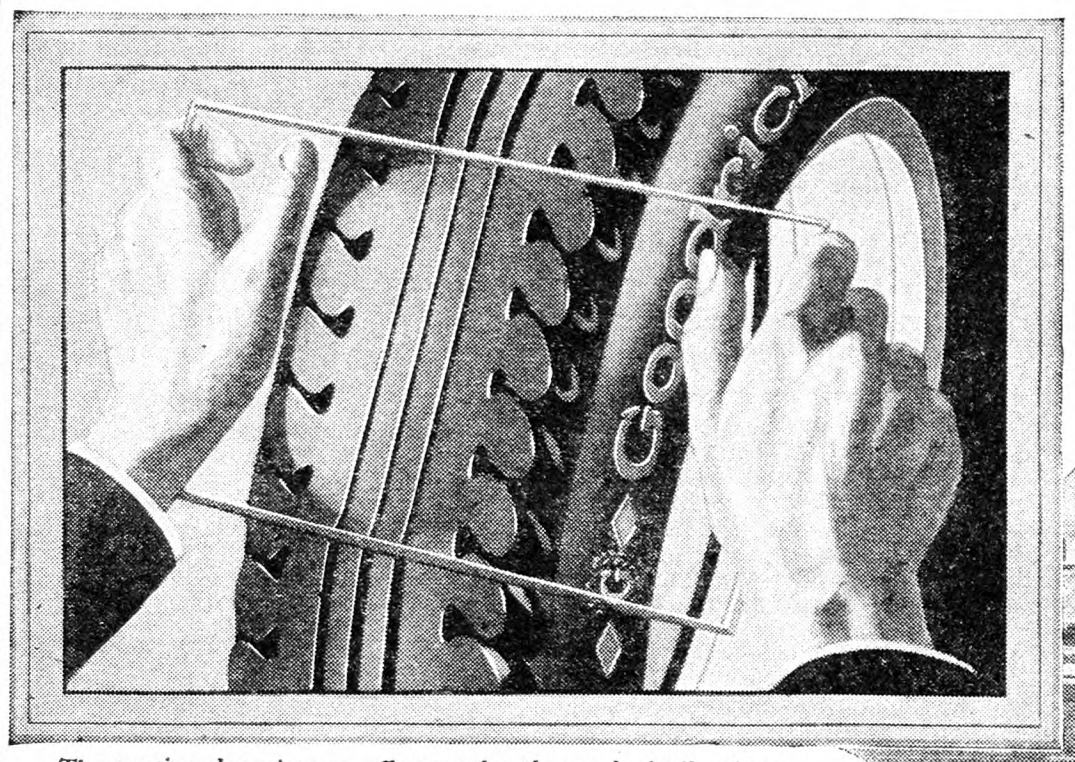
A NEW KIND OF EMPIRE.—Our machinery is making an impress on old and some so-called backward States in various parts of the world. In our roaring, smoking plants, skilled labor and the wizardry of machinery are transforming iron, steel and lumber into machines and tools that save labor, effect economies, increase output, expedite transportation, add to and extend our physical comforts and multiply our occupational and social conveniences. Science and machinery have lengthened the average life-span of the American people. The ambition, wealth, prestige and momentum of our machine-made civilization are driving America into every foreign country that can buy our goods. Machinery is creating and dominating a new kind of world empire, in which, as in every other of the past, a small class grows richer and the masses grow poorer. There never has been so much unemployment as there is now. Farmers have never had so hard a struggle as most of them are having now to make a living and pay their debts.

CONTRASTS IN FARMS.—A few years after working six months on a 19,000-acre corn and oats estate in Central Illinois, I spent several weeks in the Genesee Valley of Western New York, in the Lake Champlain area of Northeastern New York and in Massachusetts and Vermont. Contrasts and comparisons would of course force themselves into the mind of any farmer, in these circumstances, and he would remember them. Since that time, some 25 years ago, I have been sure that if I were looking for a farm, and had the price to pay for it, I should begin my quest in New York State. In the end—perhaps in a few weeks—my farm probably would be found in the Empire State, or, at any rate, somewhere in the East. New York's climate, fair to good soils, comparatively low prices for improved farms, moderate agricultural taxes, markets, roads, railroads, schools, rivers, lakes, scenery and nearness to the sea are some of the factors by which I should be influenced.

PRAIRIE GRAIN FIELDS. — That corn and oats farm in Illinois' black-soil belt was owned by a New Yorker, and managed by F. A. Warner, a business-farmer of the old school. More than 120 tenants did the farming, under share leases, renewable every March 1st. A few of them prospered sufficiently in 10 to 15 years to buy small farms of their own, and did. Most of the others were honest and moderately industrious, but more or less shiftless and nomadic, apparently lacking the courage and imagination to adopt the care-free vagabondage of gypsies and wander in covered wagon over the face of the earth. Horses and mules were practically the only live stock on the farms. Every tenant family kept some poultry. The simple three-year crop rotation was corn, oats and Red clover. Fifty bushels of oats and 90 of corn per acre were common yields, though the average of both crops was always less. Trees and fences were conspicuously scarce in the monotonously level landscape. In July, as far as the eye could see in any direction, veritable townships of tasseled corn and ripening oats lay in alternate green and gold in a hot, breezeless atmosphere. A man reared in a land of hills, forests and rivers couldn't feel joyfully "at home" in this fat, flat kingdom of Ceres.

D. C. W.

"AND how do you get on with your wife?" "I've a splendid working arrangement with her. In the forenoon she does what she wants and in the afternoon I do what she wants."—Dublin Opinion.



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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

By the middle of July all apple spraying was finished in this State. The peaches will get another about four weeks before the fruit ripens. It has also been recommended that growers apply a covering about a week before the peaches are to be picked. The idea, of course, is to control brown rot which can go through ripening peaches at an extremely rapid rate.

It has just been during the week of July 22 that we could seed the remainder of our cover crops. This operation started the latter part of June, then came such frequent rains that we could not get in the orchard to finish the job. The first seeded lots, consisting of mixed clovers, came up nicely in the dampness, and will give an excellent stand. Some new Blue grass sod, several non-legumes and a few mixtures were just sown. If these get up before the soil bakes, they will be fortunate.

Our peach trees have a good crop this year, yet we have not been able to cultivate them for some time and they are now standing in a fine volunteer mixture of grass and weeds. If we tear this up again, it will not be long until a cover crop would be sown. If this cultivation is not done, the weather may turn dry and our peach crop suffer from lack of moisture. Our intentional cover crop may not take anything like the natural growth has done, so that the soil might be unprotected over Winter. This is one of those orcharding situations where there is a chance of going wrong either way one turns.

We have been watching with interest for several years the fruit of several early seedling apples from the United States Department of Agriculture. Three of them come in before or with Yellow Transparent, and they are either attractively red striped or almost solid red. As to culinary quality, they beat Transparent for both sauce and pie purposes. The early apple game has been overworked in the past, but these are at least interesting.

Some news from the Northwest makes us wonder if we did not gloat too soon over our competitors there having to wash most of their fruit. The opinion was that it added to their production costs which was satisfactory from our point of view. Now we hear from one source that it aids them as follows: The cost per box of washing fruit, including packing, interest, depreciation, etc., at capacity is from one-third to three-eighths cent per box and that possible saving due to the speeding up of packers and sorters, through having only clean fruit to handle, has resulted in actual saving of from one to one and a half cents a box over previous years.

There has been an inquiry about black currants and their possible uses. They are mostly used for black currant jam, which is highly prized by our British friends. This sort of currants is not grown to any extent in this country, nor would we encourage them, since they are one of the principal hosts of the white-pine blister rust with which they easily become infected. Our own country has had two cases of this disease reported this year—the first to date. All currants and gooseberries are now under suspicion, to some extent at least.

An inventor of a fruit-juice press has offered to demonstrate his machine. It is claimed to make a glass or two of fruit juice in 15 or 20 seconds, comparable to the orange juice machines at the soda fountains. The material this machine handles is either apples or grapes. We hope the inventor has discovered the secret even though past failures make us a little skeptical of his success.

An Ohio man telegraphed that he had 4,000 16-year-old apple trees that were rapidly being defoliated by black worms, and that 2 lbs. of lead arsenate powder to 50 gallons of water did not affect them in the slightest. We could only guess what the worms might be, but we suspect that they were pretty good-sized when discovered. The safest way to be sure of controlling them is to get them when they are tiny. A large-sized worm can usually stand a lot of punishment in the form of arsenate of lead before he feels called upon to die, the entomologists say.

A few miles away is a peculiar combination of trees that has not worked out well. In this case, an old home orchard is planted next to the wood-lot, which is mostly red cedars. Apple-cedar rust is defoliating these apple trees now and most of the fruit is infected and will be a total loss. The owner does not seem to care, and as he is hurting no one else, there is no objection. We thought we had seen severe doses of this pest in Virginia this Summer, but our nearby example is much worse.

A large northwestern fruit growers' association intends to use the "Frigid-Pak" process for soft fruit shipments this year. Beginning with cherries, it will ship apricots, pears, prunes and peaches in season, processed by this method. This process simply keeps the fruit at the proper temperature during each stage of its handling. The fruit is picked when the sugar content is just right, the orchard heat is quickly removed and the packing is done in chilled rooms. In every stage from orchard to delivery, the fruit is properly chilled. The first car of cherries shipped about June 10 from this association was treated in this manner.

A California horticulturist has found a way of obtaining sap from trees at any time of the year. In the past it was possible to do this only when the trees would bleed, which is just during short periods of the year. Now it may be possible to tell more of how the sap may vary in composition during the seasons, and in this way help us out in our fertility studies.

Quite a few of our apple trees stopped growing early in the year and formed their buds at the ends of the twigs and branches. The wet weather has started some of them out into growth again. As we sometimes have to figure out how old a portion of a branch is by noting the rings where length growth stops for the year, this will be confusing, since we will not always be able to tell whether a certain branch grew one ring or two rings in this particular year.

R. H. SUDDS.

How to Enlarge the Market

One of several ways in which the producers' market may be extended and a greater return secured is by catering to consumers' wants.

A striking illustration of this is the western apple grower. By putting up in smaller and more attractive packages, heavy inroads have been made in eastern territory where apples are still packed in barrels. A few years ago a group of United States manufacturers were bidding for the trade of some of the mountainous countries of South America. The merchandise had to be transported on the backs of burros over rough trails and through narrow defiles. It was absolutely necessary that the merchandise be put up in comparatively small packages. This the American manufacturers refused to do, saying they could take it or leave it, as they saw fit. The result—the business went to German manufacturers who put up the merchandise as wanted. The American manufacturers were sadder but wiser men.

The city consumers' demand seems to be for smaller packages. This is already being catered to by a few wholesale houses that are putting up food in 10-cent packages which are being offered for sale in 10-cent stores. One wholesale house alone reports its sales increase per month as much as $175,000.

It is also reported that a large retail grocery store is about to be opened in New York City in which only 10-cent packages of food will be sold.

Canada hopes to increase its cheese trade with the United States 25 per cent by the manufacture of a smaller cheese which will appeal directly to the consumer. Witness the growth in the sale of, as it is sometimes called, "process cheese" or "loaf cheese." Many cheese producers of the United States who still cling to the old-fashioned large sizes which were good enough for their grandfathers, but which are out of keeping with present-day consumer demands, would better take timely warning ere it is too late.

This is a hand-to-mouth age. Large quantities of merchandise in any line are not bought and stored as formerly. The city housewife purchases for the day only, some for the meal only. She prefers that the larder be bare at nightfall so that she may begin the morrow with fresh supplies. She lets the merchant carry the loss on spoilage and bear the expense of icing. She knows that she pays more, but is perfectly willing to do so. The one thing the producers must bear in mind in this day of high wages and large savings bank deposits is that the consumer has the money with which to pay for what he wants and as he wants it. The sooner this is recognized and catered to, the sooner will come and the larger will be the recompense of the producer.

GEO. G. ROYCE.

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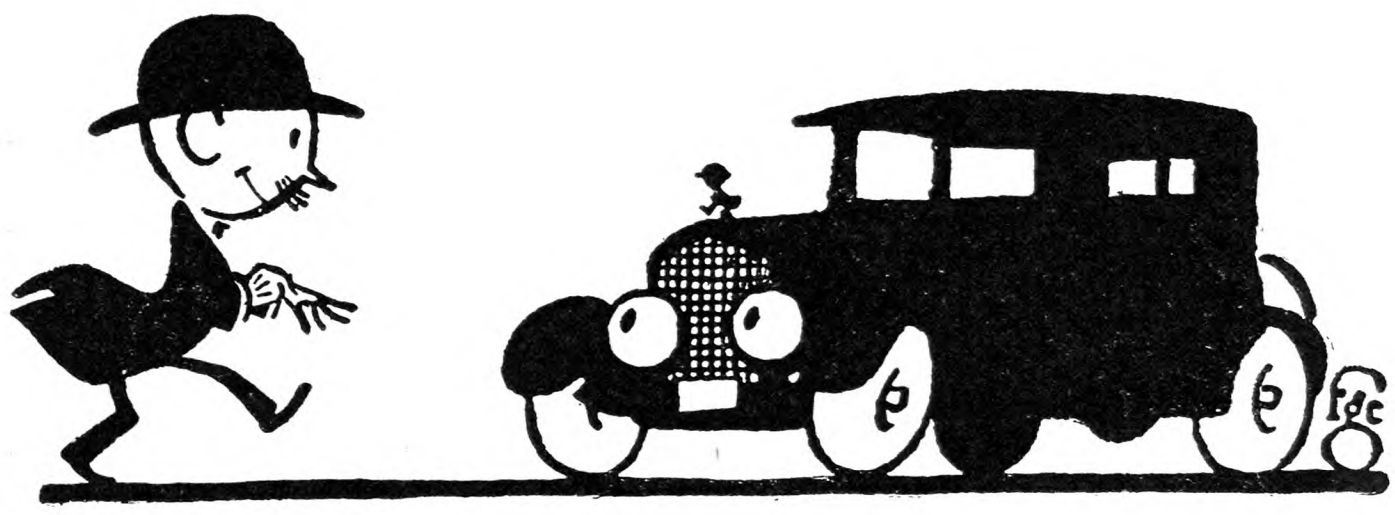

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The Rural New-Yorker

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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THE New York State Fair, to be held at Syracuse, August 27-September 1, will be a great exposition, with features of interest to everyone. As usual, THE R. N.-Y. will be on hand during the entire week, ready to welcome old and new friends. Our booth doors will be open. Come in.

*

MR. GREGORY'S description of the Purdue method of saving seed corn, on page 1067, will carry a new idea to many farmers who have always saved the seed when husking. Good ears are got in that way, but not much is known about the stalks they grew on and how they acted during the late ripening period. There is a real point in this matter of stalk, as well as ear, selection. Some eastern farmers are in the habit of marking a limited number of "seed ears" by tying on a bit of white rag, as they go through the field during the latter part of the season. Then those ears, if they pan out well at husking, are saved as special seed. More of this work might be profitable for those who do not care to follow the complete Indiana plan. The essence of the whole matter is that stalk as well as ear must be considered.

*

WHILE crops are improving but still in doubtful condition, more interest is attracted to all-the-year-round products. One of the striking features of the situation is the position and outlook of the egg market. The season for egg production has been like that of the crops in one way. The egg output was slow getting started and production was moderate through the early months. For that reason, prices held up well and the cold storage movement was moderate, but in June and July conditions seemed more favorable for heavy production and there was quite a surplus going into storage. Because of the higher level of prices this season, the eggs that have been stored probably averaged five to six cents higher cost than the holdings of last season. At the same time the quantity now in storage is not much less than it was a year ago and it is little above the five-year average. The question is whether these higher priced eggs in fairly liberal quantity can be sold presumably at a profit and the market at the same time be well maintained for fresh eggs. It depends upon the position of the consumer, whether he will be willing to pay a little more for eggs during the coming months and use as many of them as usual. General conditions indicate good consuming demand. Wages and employment continue fairly good. The advancing prices of nearly all the meat products ought to help the demand for eggs because, even at slightly higher prices, eggs will be bought as cheaply as any substantial animal food product that is available.

*

PUREBRED bulls suffer more abuses and bad handling than any other class of stock. We have seldom seen a pedigree bull of any breed that did not show some of the effects of excessive confinement, sexual overwork while at large with cows in fly-time, a lack of green or succulent feed, and a poor water supply. The sins of omission and commission on the part of owners in managing valuable bulls are numerous. It is both expensive and difficult to take care of bulls in such a way as to conserve their vigor and maintain them in health, muscular condition and as much contentment as they are capable of experiencing. Bull pens and paddocks are almost always small and naked. It takes a lot of expensive lumber and labor to build them. That is one reason why they are small. Bulls in these muddy or dusty enclosures, realizing the narrow limitations of their artificial world, fret, pine, paw up the earth and suffer nervous and digestive disorders. In a few months they are likely to be, to all appearances, cases of wrecked bullhood. It is not to be wondered at that a high percentage of them should decline in fertility or become sterile. The art of raising young bulls and handling herd sires has not been mastered or else not practiced with conspicuous success by many breeders in recent years. On a stock-farm in Maryland it was a pleasure recently to see a Shorthorn herd bull active and in excellent condition knee-deep in Blue grass and clover in a four-acre lot, in which there were several fine old trees. A concrete tank in a corner of the enclosure was full of clean, cool water, piped into it from a supply tank. More recently at J. C. Penney's Emmadine Farm in New York State we saw several similarly large, grass-grown enclosures in which Manager James E. Dodge keeps the young Guernsey bulls, the old or herd bulls occupying separate pastures. How herd bulls should be handled and young bulls raised are problems that have been solved at Emmadine Farm.

*

WE HAVE before us a letter from a woman of exceptional character and long observation of the struggles which many families are forced to go through with in the effort to maintain themselves in decency and comfort in which she says: "I think there is a great future for short courses in nursing and it is a matter that interests many country girls." "Certainly there are many cases which could be cared for by sensible women who have not gone through the long courses, and the cost of nursing and hospital care is so tremendous now that, really, there are some cases where it would be better to die at once." Who can deny the bitter truth in that statement that there are cases in which it would seem to be better to die at once, or feel that modern social conditions have not often imposed financial burdens that are well-nigh unbearable? If the need is any measure of the opportunity, there is unquestionably a great future for institutions giving short courses in nursing. The public should be vigilant that reputable institutions of this kind are not snuffed out by laws ostensibly passed for the purpose of raising the standard of the nursing profession, but really directed at those who would fit themselves at a cost within their means to perform the ordinary service which the sick require. There is no question but that any intelligent and sensible young woman may learn in a few months under expert supervision all that it is necessary for her to know in order to care properly for the vast majority of cases of illness in the household. There is, if possible, still less question that there is a great need for such trained young women to fill the place left vacant by the high-salaried registered nurse. It is a field nearly unoccupied, and one in which the opportunities for dignified, well paid and essential service are numerous in every community.

*

PEACHES have been reaching New York at upwards of 100 carloads per day, wholesaling down to 60 cents per crate, which did not pay the freight. About 25 carloads were refused, as not worth charges. The fruit is getting wide retail distribution, many of the chain stores handling them, as well as the ordinary fruit outlets. Some of the restaurants are specializing in cooked fresh peaches, selling a dish of two or three for 10 cents. These are put in hot water to remove the skins, then sugar and water are added, and they are cooked, sometimes in the oven, until tender. These peaches, with their syrupy juice, are popular, patrons finding them more wholesome than the standard raw peaches and cream, though much can be said for the latter when thoroughly ripe peaches, as they drop from the tree, may be had.

*

LAST week General Secretary E. Victor Underwood outlined on page 1061 what the New York State Farm Bureau Federation is doing in this State to assist farmers in protecting their apples and other property from petty thieving which in the aggregate mounts up to a very large yearly total. Thoughtless city autoists and others who stop and loaf on roadsides often climb over or through fences and help themselves to fruit. Their larcenies are not all childishly thoughtless. Wanton theft, day and night, by trespassers who are morally defective or crooked is increasing in many farming communities. It takes a heavy toll every year of valuable property which farmers have laboriously produced. In some regions it is organized, like bootlegging. Chicken thievery in the Middle West is a notorious example of systematic stealing by gangs, some of which enjoy official connivance, protection or immunity. Fruits, melons, vegetables, corn, seed, poultry, tools, pigs, lambs and even cows are some of the principal goods that they purloin and sell. Mr. Underwood states that a "Vigilance Sign," which his organization invites each of its members to buy and post on his farm, "effectively keeps off trespassers." This sign emblazons the fact that rewards of $25 to $100 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders. While a mere sign will deter many persons, it does not provide the kind of protection that farmers in some areas will eventually be obliged to set up and control in their own interest. Organized vigilance work and policing by and for farmers, will be required in regions where organized thievery or individual petty larceny is common. The State police work in close co-operation with the Vigilance Service of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. That is as it should be under present conditions, and the results of their joint activities, so far as they go, are useful, but the ultimate remedy for the thievery of farm property on a considerable scale will have to be worked out and applied by farmers themselves in each community.

*

FARMERS' and stockmen's homes are comparatively far apart in the Northwest and Southwest in particular. Rural people in those areas don't see much of one another or of others. In their empires of grass and grain they live close to nature in a degree of isolation which many New England farmers, for example, probably cannot imagine. Few of us in the East realize that density of population in the East is its most obvious characteristic to visitors from the West. Much can be said for the secluded life which western farmers and ranchmen live and mostly enjoy. Some of the best traits and qualities of men grow and flower in solitude. Man at his best, however, is not a hermit but a social being. Consequently he is more broadly developed where he has a fair chance to live, labor and grow in association with many of his fellows who are engaged in different kinds of work. Under these conditions, "helping one another" or "lending a hand" not only takes the same elemental forms that it takes in the great open spaces of the West, but it takes another form. In populous rural communities, living in reciprocal contact with towns and cities, ideas, opinions and viewpoints are personal, communicable things that enable people to help and get acquainted with one another. Co-operation must live in the mind and spirit before it can change an economic situation. The seeds of true co-operation recently were planted in a North Dakota community. For the first time all the tenants on the Elk Valley Farms in that State came together in a social way. In the yard of the headquarters farm they served a dinner which they prepared, in honor of members and guests of the Northwest Farm Managers' Association present for the day. Under these informal conditions, the tenants and their families had an opportunity of getting acquainted with one another and other people. Prof. Cap E. Miller, secretary of the association, tells us that the tenants will in future meet together at least once a year. It is the spirit of this kind of "getting together" that has made the Grange a strong and well-nigh ideal type of farmers' organization.

Brevities

GREAT Britain is to give a training course of nine to 16 weeks to 20,000 miners and their families to fit them for farm work in Canada. This project is due to lack of work in British collieries.

AUSTRALIAN wheat growers are considering forming a compulsory wheat pool, governed by a board with power to fix prices. The Canadian wheat pool appears to be operated to the great advantage of the farmers.

YEARLY consumption of tea per capita in the United States is less than a pound. Australia leads all other countries in tea drinking, the annual consumption being 11 lbs. per capita; England 8 lbs., and Canada 6 lbs.

READING about those terrible New York night clubs which, we are told periodically, are to be closed by the authorities, we are moved to observe that they resemble some other evil influences—they don't hurt people who stay away from them.

THE newspapers state that Russian peasants are eating more wheat than ever before—thus removing a surplus for export. Family and local consumption are channels into which any surplus should be diverted, and why shouldn't the farm family live on the fat of the land?

THE United States Department of Agriculture has issued a practical circular on "The Commercial Production of Sauerkraut." Copies of this circular may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The price is 10 cents in coin, not stamps.

WE are often impressed by the lack of both morals and manners depicted by our popular reading—not merely in novels of the modern type, but in home magazines that are freely admitted into the family circle. One antidote is to start children with enduring literature, so that they see the tawdry cheapness of recent stories of "those bright young people."

The Essence of Farm Relief

WE FIND it hard to enthuse over the present prospect for an early solution of the agricultural problem. Partisans read into the party platforms a promise which to them is hopeful. Others look to the platforms in vain, but pledge their faith to their favorite candidate. But those of us who have read party platforms and listened to promises of party candidates for a half century must fail to get excited over the present prospect for "farm relief." It is our judgment that any benefit agriculture may receive from the present movement will depend more on what farmers themselves do during the campaign and after it, than on the platforms, the promises of the candidates and the political propaganda. For 50 years we have had political movements and political promises for the improvement of agricultural conditions in the State and in the nation. They have given jobs to some farm leaders, granted liberal appropriations for farm education, and subsidized farm institutions, but relatively and economically agriculture has not only failed to be benefited, but has actually gone backwards in comparison to other industries.

Our failure to find encouragement in the present situation, however, is not entirely due to the history of the past. There is greater discouragement in the present attitude to the subject than in past records. The purpose of farm relief is focussed in the sale abroad of the surplus of wheat and corn, and three or four other commodities mostly produced in the Central Western States. The need exists surely enough, and leaders and politicians as usual have made the most of it, but if the purpose were sincere and the object attained fully and completely, the agricultural problem would not be solved. These surplus products amount to probably less than one-tenth of our agricultural commodities. How about the surplus of milk and other dairy products, or the present surplus of potatoes which must remain in the ground, or of the excess of fruit rotting on the trees? Much of these surpluses is a direct result of the subsidies to agriculture in the form of free lands, drainage and irrigation of lands, and bureaucratic stimulation of production. The only help that government, State and nation, have been to agriculture for five decades has been to encourage and allure farmers to produce more than they could sell. The net result has been cheap food for industrial operators, and perpetual hardship and tragedy for the farms.

The solution of our agricultural problem is not in the forced sale of our small volume of exportable farm surplus in foreign markets, but in the equitable sale of 90 per cent of our farm commodities in our home markets. Consumers are paying substantially $25,000,000,000 or more for our farm products in these markets, and farmers get around $7,500,000,000. It costs more than two dollars for distribution for the one dollar the farmer gets for production. It has been estimated that the farmer's bushel of wheat at $1, costs the consumer $7.70 in bread. The writer has just come from a restaurant where he paid 20 cents for an ordinary Bartlett pear. Recently he ordered lunch from a menu which listed a half cantaloupe at 90 cents. The grower was lucky if he received a cent for the pear and two cents for the cantaloupe. The system of exchange in our domestic food markets has been built up and is now maintained by an alliance between middlemen and politics. Under this system a unit of the product of other industries produced by an hour of labor is exchanged for a product of the farm which required three to five hours of equally skilled labor to produce. Here is the real farm problem. Compared with it the troublesome export surplus is insignificant. Frequently we read the sneer that the farmer is always looking for laws to help him out of his difficulties. The politicians tell him to solve his problems through co-operation, but they first went into 42 States and passed laws which one of their authorities tells us puts bull rings in farmers' noses and compels them to submit and deliver. With an even chance in the markets farmers could take care of themselves in the markets, as individuals and better through real co-operation among themselves, but with the present system fostered by political agencies they are helpless. The political and speculative alliances first build up a legalized system of robbery, and then so fortified by unjust laws they cry out in scorn and rage against any demand for a law that would strip them of their privilege to plunder.

The platform writers, the keynote orators, and the candidates for high office know all this as well as we do. They have had the opportunity to speak out in action for justice to the farm, but they never raised a hand to change the system. In short they are circumscribed by the system themselves. If there were any danger of their changing it, they would not be where they are. They are trusted because they have been tried and tested and found safe. But when the forty million people of the farms forget their partisanship, and put aside their petty prejudices, demanding in one united chorus a square deal in their home markets, these same aspirants for honors will be found camping on the farm doorsteps before breakfast, pledging their support of the principle that the products of an hour's labor on the farm are worth as much as the product of an hour's labor in the shop. When this principle is translated into a rule in our home markets, then and not until then, will farm relief be a reality.

A Case of Co-operation

In 18 months after letting the contract, and without aid from big or little outside business interests, 121 farmers in Dawson Co., Neb., built, paid for and are now using an irrigation canal that cost $350,000. It is two to four miles wide, extends from the south bank of the Platte River at a point 10 miles west of Gothenburg, flows southeast for 33 miles, waters 15,000 acres and has sufficient capacity for 10,000 acres more in one of the most fertile black-loam areas in the world. With adequate moisture at the right time, this land is capable of producing immense acre-yields of Alfalfa, sugar beets, corn, Winter wheat and other small grains, while the clay hills rising in the new irrigated zone from either side of the Platte River Valley have long been famous for the production of live stock. Last year from Gothenburg and Cozard—thriving towns in the region served by the canal—2,429 carloads of Alfalfa hay (from four cuttings a year) were shipped out over the Union Pacific Railroad to various destinations.

Organized as the "Thirty-Mile Canal Co.," the 121 Dawson County farmers have done a big job well in a genuinely co-operative way. Vice-president E. J. Loutzenheiser, of the Gothenburg State Bank, informs us that the company is purely a farmers' organization; that the project was conceived and built by farmers, who are the sole owners and water-users; that they paid cash for the work; that the tracts watered and owned by farmers vary from 10 to 800 acres; that such an improvement, while not necessary in many States, indicates what other farmers can do if they will do it themselves.

More than 30 years ago futile or premature efforts were made by a few forward-looking farmers and some dreamers to begin the digging of this canal. Whenever there was a partial or total crop failure in Dawson County, the project was discussed. In 1896-97 several miles of ditch were constructed, only to be abandoned after limited use, on account of financial difficulties. In 1923 a district was formed, surveys were made and bonds voted. The district died in court proceedings, followed by unfavorable decisions. This is the usual procedure in connection with similar enterprises that have deceived, swindled, taxed and vexed thousands of farmers who have entrusted their own business to politicians and other outsiders.

In 1926 a few elderly and middle-aged farmers in Dawson County discussed the canal project with one another, and decided that the only way to get the ditch dug was to dig it themselves. They talked with their neighbors, held a few meetings, organized, incorporated, hired engineers and let contracts. The completed job was dedicated July 13 in the presence of 7,000 to 9,000 people on Col. John B. Henderson's 5,000-acre Midway Ranch. One of the speakers was Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific research in the United States Department of Agriculture, and a son of Col. Fred M. Woods of Nebraska, America's foremost live stock auctioneer, retired. Representing and speaking for Secretary Wm. M. Jardine, Dr. Woods said, among other things, that at an overhead cost of not more than $25 an acre this accomplishment demonstrates that farmers can do things to help themselves.

The officers of the Thirty-Mile Canal Co. and their co-workers deserve congratulations. We have outlined the history of their enterprise because it emphasizes a principle which constantly requires statement and clear definition at a time when politicians and a lot of others promise to do things for this group or that of voters. "Do it yourselves" is the counsel that human experience and self-interest offer to every class of people who desire to help themselves, and are willing, in their own interests, to unite and use their abilities and resources, control their own organizations, and stick together through all weathers.

News From Western Canada

Spring opened up fairly early in the West, the snow disappearing so quickly that inside two weeks from the commencement of the thaw there was not sufficient moisture to germinate the Spring-sown grains. This condition was further aggravated by high winds which still further reduced the supply of surface moisture. With the fine old maple, beech, and oak woods interspersed through the East, it is not possible to imagine how wind sweeps the open prairies. The consequence was that a considerable proportion of the grain, possibly 30 per cent, did not germinate until the rains came around 30 days later. However, now all is changed and during the last 10 days we have experienced the heaviest rain in 20 years. This district has exceptionally good surface drainage by means of a series of "runs" or small creeks, all under cultivation. Those have all been overflowing and bridges and culverts under water.

Crops and gardens are now looking fine, also witch grass and wild oats. The copious downfall and irrigated pastures have been reflected by the increased cream checks, which are by no means despised, in spite of the fact, that this is generally believed to be only a wheat country. Of course wheat is the main crop in Saskatchewan. Here we can see 10 binders at work in one field cutting 200 acres daily. Hailstorms at Indian Head and Maryfield did damage up to 80 per cent, but as these storms were of local nature, they do not affect the crop situation as a whole.

A glance up the road reveals the tents and dusky members of a family of half breeds busily engaged, digging seneca root. The mother of this family informed me that "it is surprising how quickly $15 can be made." The local store pays them 50c per pound green, so that it would not appear difficult to earn good wages with little invested. These people are almost the last remaining touches of pioneer days, as with the exception of fair days the Indians are seldom seen off their reservations.

Another welcome sight these days is the red coat or mounted policeman back in our midst. During the war they were withdrawn from Federal and Provincial duties and assigned to special duties. In Saskatchewan a Provincial force was organized and performed the duties formerly carried out by the mounted police. As every old-timer knows, the scarlet coat was a symbol of law and order which carried respect from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains. He was the friend of every resident of the prairies, and welcomed at the table of one and all of the struggling pioneers.

Prices for farm produce in general are good. Choice steers have reached as high as $13 per hundred. All grains are a good price. D. K. S.

Saskatchewan, Canada.

What Readers Say

This is in the famous fruit belt of New York State, and in normal seasons thousands of tons of cherries are produced. Owing to the cold and wet weather at blossoming time the yield has been reduced to about 40 per cent. Sour cherries are one of the most profitable of fruits to grow. They have to be sprayed, but the growing season is shorter and the sprays fewer than for apples.

Apples are raised here in great abundance and there is a difference in opinion regarding the crop. Some think it will be as large as last year's and some think there will be fewer. The general opinion, however, seems to be that the crop and also prices will be fair. The early varieties, Duchess and Wealthy, promise to be good. Pears are a total failure. Bartlett is the main crop pear and there is none around here.

Berries are looking fine; the rainy weather has been just right for them. Harvesting is under way. The variety grown almost exclusively on a commercial scale is Columbian. The blacks are short-lived and uncertain bearers; Cuthbert is also a shy bearer. The local canneries provide a good market for the berries. Of course some find their way to Rochester, 20 miles away, but many growers contract them at the canneries. Eight cents is the contract price this year; four cents is paid a quart for picking which leaves but four cents a quart for all other expense connected with raising the crop. This seems small, but still many growers find them profitable.

Peaches promise a good crop. A peculiar thing is noted regarding the growing of peaches. Along the shore of Lake Ontario, about four miles inland, and following its outline, is a natural ridge known as the Ridge Road. This ridge, some hundreds of years ago, was the shore of the lake, it is supposed. The land north of this ridge along the shore seems to be naturally adapted to the growing of peaches, while to the south of the ridge, even a few miles distant, they cannot be grown with any great success. On the lake shore in Northern Wayne there are hundreds of acres of peaches.

While the fruit growers are having their troubles the muck farmers are having good prospects. Spinach, which is grown considerably here, was a very good crop; yields were from four to ten tons to the acre. All the spinach was off the ground early in July, and the fortunate grower who had 10 tons to the acre felt he had a neat sum, with which to pay the bills of the season.

Early lettuce is all gone, the second planting, made early in July, will be ready to harvest early in September. Lettuce is the biggest gamble in muck crops, many times growers fail to get enough to pay the shipping charges, but as one man says, "When we make good, we make good," so they keep at it.

Many of our fruit growers are going into poultry quite extensively, eggs and hens furnish a year-round industry with a year-round income. Farmers are doing quite a bit of complaining, but I guess we are no worse off than others in other places, only we do not know their troubles as well as we know our own. C. H. R.

Wayne Co., N. Y.

After the Fourth of July we had two weeks of hot dry weather, and everything grew fast. It was ideal haying weather, too, so the greater part of the hay came in in fine shape. Hay crop was about as far below normal as 1927 was above. Then came a week of showers to rescue the crops which were just beginning to show a need of moisture. Some farmers have cut rye, while others are trying to give their corn one last cultivating before harvest begins. Pastures are still green.

Early planted Gladioli and Dahlias have been in bloom for over a week. Mine were planted later than usual so are just beginning. Gladys Bates is the first Dahlia in bloom. The snapdragons are in bloom and I never saw them grown outdoors in so rich colors and large size. They were a gift from a friend who visited Switzerland a couple of years ago and brought the seed from there.

When we were ready to transplant our hotbed grown cabbage a truck farmer near town had his first ones ready for the market. Inquiry revealed he had used California started plants, and when these frost-proof plants had heads the size of one's fist he could get 25 cents apiece. He could get the top maket price because home-grown fresh cabbage took precedence of cabbage shipped in from the South.

Our morning freight train was discontinued, so each morning huge trucks gather up the milk and make the 80-mile trip to Chicago. The other milk goes later in refrigerated tank cars. ALICE ONISCH.

Waukesha Co., Wis.

Crops are doing well but hay weather is slow, "hay days" being scarce. Monday afternoon the weather was such that the cauliflower and cabbage were cultivated and Tuesday forenoon the potatoes were sprayed.

One afternoon we drove to Walton which is about 20 miles on the West Branch of the Delaware River. The State road follows the curves of the mountains on the west side of the valley, while off to the left stretch the river flats beyond which the mountains rise abruptly. The farms are typical of most of the farms in this section, being devoted almost entirely to dairying. The crops raised are fed on the farms with the exception of cauliflower of which we saw a few nice fields. The farm homes are pleasant and attractive, being surrounded by well-kept lawns, flowers and trees.

Pastures have been better than usual this year and ours is understocked, but cows drop off anyway, no matter how much pasture there is Later there will be millet and after that aftergrowth on the meadows. Cauliflower is also great for milk, and the cows get the trimmings and poor heads. The cabbage also goes for feeding the hens and cows. That seemed the best way of getting anything out of it. E. M. N.

Delaware Co., N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The House by the Side of the Road

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I,
I would not sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife,
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite, plan—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And fountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
And still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
It's here the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

—Sam Walter Foss (1855-1911).

*

READERS sometimes ask for help in controlling cockroaches, which are a most disgusting nuisance. The U. S. Department of Agriculture states that if care is taken to keep food from living rooms, offices, desk drawers and no attractive odors of food are permitted to remain, the roach nuisance can be restricted largely to places where it is necessary for food to be kept. In such places the storage of food material in insect-proof containers or in ice boxes, together with thorough-going cleanliness, will go a long way toward preventing serious annoyance.

Roaches may be controlled by the use of poisons and repellents, fumigants and traps. One of the most effective and simple means of ridding premises of the pests is by the use of commercial sodium fluoride, a powder easily obtainable. It may be used in the pure form or diluted one-half with some inert substance such as powdered gypsum or flour. With a dust gun or blower the sodium fluoride can be thoroughly dusted about the runways and hiding places of the roaches. The immediate effect is to cause these insects to rush out of their hiding places and run about more or less blindly, showing evidence of discomfort, to be followed in the course of a few hours by their death. The dust acts both as a stomach poison and as a contact poison.

*

THE following recipe for sweet cucumber pickles was printed in 1925, and is often asked for: Wash and wipe dry 300 little cucumbers, and put into a large dish. Sprinkle all through them two-thirds cup of salt, then pour over them a kettle of boiling water, enough to cover them all. Let them remain in brine until cold, then drain thoroughly, and put in jar or crock. Add to one-half gallon of cold vinegar four heaping tablespoons mustard, and the same of salt and sugar, and one-half cup of mixed pickling spices. Turn this over the pickles, weight down, and set in a cold place. Weigh out three pounds of sugar, and each morning add a handful of sugar to the pickles, stirring thoroughly. Continue this until all the sugar is used.

A Good Homemade Floor Wax

One can make her own floor wax out of one pound of beeswax, one pint of turpentine and two tablespoons of linseed oil. Cut or shave beeskax quite thin and add the turpentine, and let stand for at least 24 hours. Do not stir it at first. When the turpentine has dissolved all of the beeswax, add the linseed oil and stir thoroughly.

When ready to apply warm the solution and rub it well into the wood. Let dry about one hour, then polish by using a heavy brush or by rubbing with a thick, heavy piece of cloth.

This preparation is excellent for smooth, hardwood floors, and it will not take nearly as much of this homemade wax to polish your floors as of the bought product, and they will look equally as well, if not better, when properly applied.

MRS. V. H. S.

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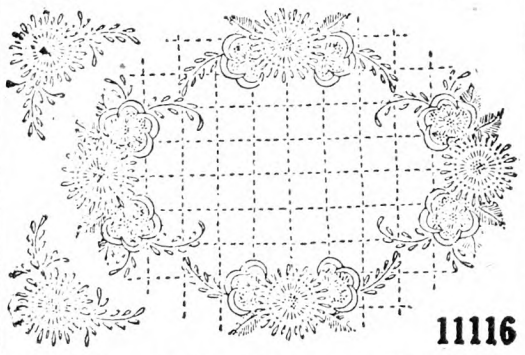


Emb. No. 11116—Design for Bedspread. Pattern provides bedspread motif measuring 22x28 in., also two smaller motifs. These motifs may be applied to corners of spreads. Ten cents.

Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Shelling Off Elderberries

I wish to tell the readers of the best method I have ever seen to remove elderberries from the stems. Get a new coarse comb (same as used for the hair) and comb the berries from the stems. It will not crush them and is faster than any other method I have seen. W. D. F.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

I have told one or two correspondents about our first flower show, "we" being the Union County Garden Club. I had no part in it but that of admirer, this time. We have in the county seat an excellent large room for the purpose, and dealers who sell garden furniture loaned a choice selection of lattices, seats, arbors, bird baths and houses, and a sun-dial, to afford quite a garden illusion, when surrounded by masses of flowers. Philadelphus, Weigela, and locust trees were in full bloom, and great jars of these filled in as background, while the prize products were largely peonies, Iris, columbines, pansies and Oriental poppies. As the club has not much money, and wants to use that little on civic beautification, tags instead of prizes of financial value were given. Our county is very small. There is one magnificent show place in the north part of the county, the mistress of which was the moving spirit in organization of the club; she is so unassuming, and so free to share all her treasures with other people, that her wonderful gardens inspire not envy, but admiration and aspiration. There are several small but very artistic gardens represented, and then many more that have some haphazard borders and a few shrubs. But all gardeners gain interest and information from each meeting. We are all growing Zinnias from penny packets, to give everybody an equal show, and we'll have a "show" of results in the height of their season. Then late in the Fall will be another exhibit for the public, of late-blooming flowers. I have been preparing my display for this since early Spring, of house-plants grown from seed. I have over a hundred Primula obconica plants, and uncounted P. Forbesi. Each time I transplant them I marvel at the mass of fibrous roots. I must have got the potting soil mixed just right for them, with a good deal of sand and no leaf mold. I lost two or three from damping off when I rashly watered them at night in a warm, muggy time, otherwise they have done well. Of course I do not dream of keeping so many over Winter. One dealer has already told me that she will buy all that I can spare. They are usually very scarce and high around Christmas time, which is one reason I started growing them, as I have wanted them for myself and for gifts, and could not get them. Next year I may grow the Chinese primroses also, and the yellow Kewensis. As further items for my planned exhibit, I have Marguerite carnations, and 20 seedling geraniums.

I discovered the gas plant (Dictamnus) this Spring, and am wild to have a large quantity of it. I shall buy a plant of the rose, and perhaps of the white, and have ambitions to plant seed—but when? The germination table says it takes five or six months to come up. It said 20 to 25 days for geranium seed, too, and they came up in six!

It is quite a bit since this letter was begun. We are having cool, dry weather, after such a rainy season. It is good for the thrashing, which is on hand now. The wheat is poor; I have heard no report of more than 16-bushel average. I have hoped for 20 as mine is better than some, but suspect the hope is too high.

The big marigolds are just coming into bloom, with the dwarfs more advanced. Last year the Best Friends took up dwarf marigolds in full bloom, when frost threatened, and we kept them in our houses a while, but not very long. Now I wonder if it would not be better to pot them while young and keep them potted; I am trying six pots of them, pinched back to make them bushy.

I am having my first backset with the chickens. They did not hatch very well, but once out of the nest, I lost but two, one of those about half-size. But a nice pullet, nearly three months old, showed up "donsy," and presently died. I could find nothing wrong with her except that she was so light. This morning another doesn't look right, in fact two or three seem to have too much wing feather! I consulted a poultry book, but didn't gain much help, unless possibly the suggestion that a tonic was needed, and their ration not just right. I have indeed cut down on the clabber that brought them up through babyhood, milk being a bit scarce for a few weeks, but I think I must limit the cats and dogs in order to give more to the chickens, if that is what is wrong. I never had a feeding creep for them before, which is such a satisfaction, as also is the slatted breaking-up coop on high legs. Nothing has caught any, that I know of. My neighbors have that kind of trouble. I give credit for my freedom from it, to the numerous cats and dogs. Toto caught five little groundhogs; since little ones will grow big, I feel that she did the farm good service. There is one "varmint" that I do not allow her to chase—not for the sake of the varmint, but of the dog and the boss! She poked her nose under the barn once too often, in early Spring, and got such a dose, poor soul!

I didn't get the heifer that was telephoned about, as the man changed his mind. But a week or two later another was offered me, and I bought her. And such a proposition as she has been! She had been left with the cow two months, and she could drink but didn't want to; nothing tasted like the food "Mother used to make!" Then I think the milk here was too rich for her, for after she did occasionally take something like what a calf of her age should have, she would be clear off her feed the next day. People who have raised more calves than I have said, "Starve her a little, and she'll come to her appetite." Maybe they were right, yet I was afraid she would starve herself, literally, without the petting and coaxing and humoring that she got. Charlie said he never saw one like her, and he has years of cow experience. However, she gradually straightened up, and is doing nicely now, on dry feed and grass. She finally weaned herself from the bucket, when nearly four months old, and I was not sorry, though I never knew one to do that way.

I am milking about a cow and a half now, and feeding four heifers and twenty-some hogs, while Charlie is away thrashing. It is not so hard when the weather is nice, and if it rains, then I can have help again, but it means that one must punch a time clock. It is a little hard to adjust my meals to barn work. Though I scorn to sigh for "good old times," I do wish it were practical to have the five o'clock supper that used to be the rule on farms around here. I know of but one family that holds to the old habit, and the wife is a great stay-at-home. How can I have a five o'clock supper, when I am likely to be just leaving, or just home from the city 15 miles away, or a club meeting in the county seat or in the neighborhood? Then change to work clothes in three jumps and a wriggle, light a fire and heat water for calf feeding—there is almost always calf feeding. Boss's supper stands back for the animals'. E. M. C.

From the Little Brown House

August is upon us and we are wondering if "dog day weather" will be good hay weather and give us a respite from our oft-repeated showers or cloudy misty days. Nevertheless the year's weather has been good for grass, and people are cutting the largest hay crop in years. Doubtless many tons of hay will remain uncut in our county, on farms owned by lumbermen and as Summer homes.

Then, too, all the men are eager for that day's pay on reconstruction work. An old definition of music was, "Any sound pleasing to the ear," and I am writing this to the song of a gasoline shovel and the hum of the gravel trucks, and that means that at last our road to town is being repaired; perhaps rebuilt would be more exact. Since the flood of November 3 I have been away from the farm six times. My neighbors go more often as the road has been passable, but not pleasurable and staying at home has been preferable. But perhaps we are not looking foward to a few days outing by and by.

The 4-H Clubs have a week's camp next month and the agent was here to see if our boys could go. It can't be arranged this year, but we will all go for a day's visit at the camp. We often speak of the good old days, but yet it seems as if our boys and girls have wonderful opportunities that I would have appreciated.

Everything has made good growth this year, even the weeds, showing what scientists have repeatedly told us, that vegetation could use more water than was usually supplied. These self-same weeds had a good start of us, as husband has been ill in bed again, and at the same time I sprained an ankle and was on crutches a few days. Then came an order of three hooked rugs, but all things come to an end and I am looking forward to having an opportunity to use a paint brush and hang wallpaper at last!

Still another bit of good news is, there is a rumor that work on the restoration of our railroad will begin soon. There is also talk that each town along the line will be asked to contribute, and of course that will mean higher taxes, and the State tax on account of the flood will be higher for some years.

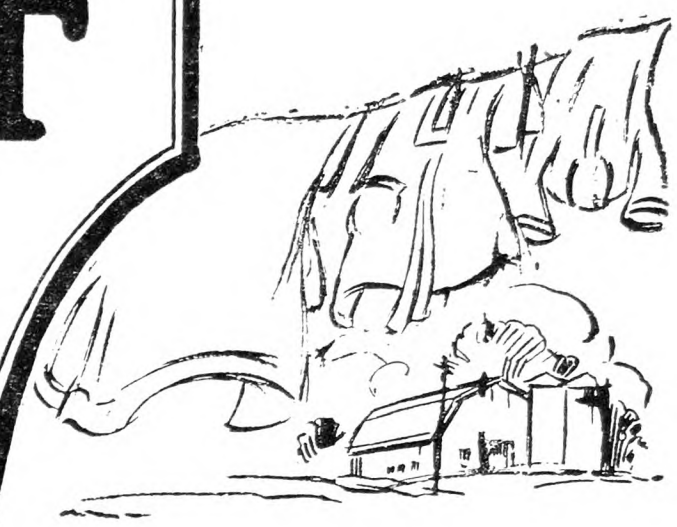
"It costs a lot to live these days
More than it did of yore,
But when you come to think of it,
It's worth a whole lot more."

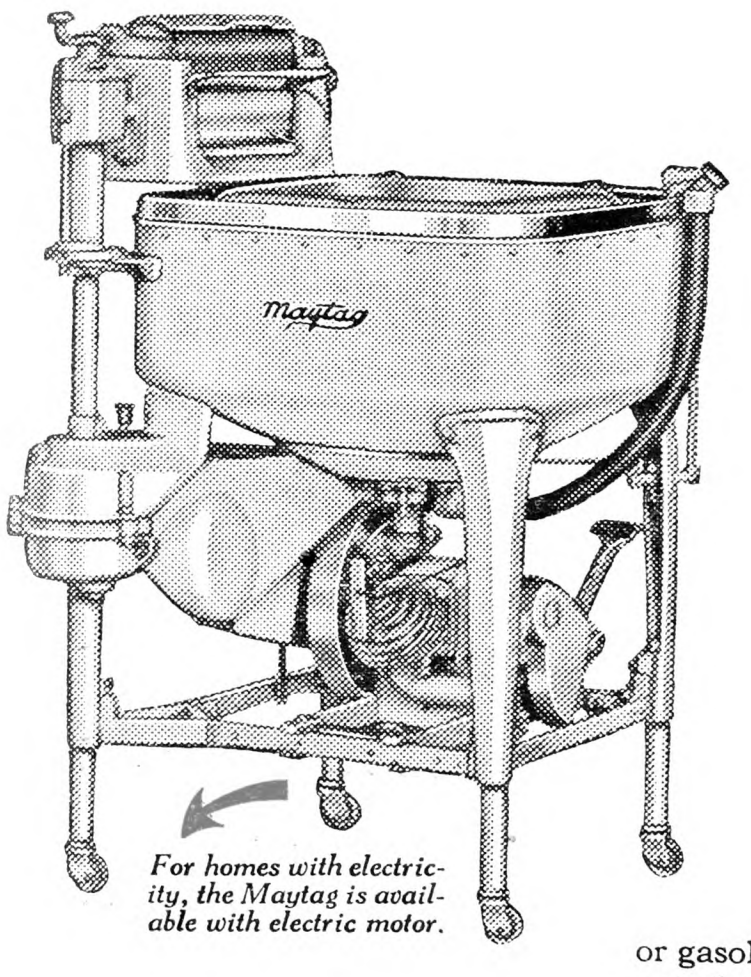
Everyone seems to be visiting our State this year and is enthusiastic over it, but tourists are criticizing the high rates charged. I wonder if it is being done. If one keeps tourists they expect to find fresh food and house immaculate, and all this takes time, and if there are not guests enough there is much food that often goes to chicks or pigs. Several have given up wayside accommodations because there was not enough in it to pay. So there are two sides to that story.

About hollyhocks, there is an old garden where the single hollyhocks come up from the same roots every year, and my own single hollyhocks are three and some of them four years old, but double hollyhocks are usually only biennials here.

A new blossom greeted us at the pool this year, the yellow loosestrife. The natural planting with the lavender wild Iris was a happy combination. Then in the lower swamps was a new mauve pink orchid, that was never there before, and here were at least 50 blooms. Of course the men mowed around them and a few were carefully lifted and transplanted to my own particular bog. MOTHER BEE.

EXPECT MORE *of the* MAYTAG





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Raising a Twin Calf

I am thinking of raising a twin calf now three weeks old. I am told, however, that a twin calf will not breed. Is that true? M. D.

Chelmsford Center, Mass.

We assume that it is a heifer calf. Twin heifer calves and twin bull calves are fertile. The bull calf twinned with a heifer calf is fertile, but the heifer calf, twinned with a bull, almost invariably is sterile. Such a heifer calf is termed a "free martin." The exact origin of that peculiar term has never been perfectly explained. It was thought that the sterile "free martin" was a hermaphrodite, meaning that in it both the male and female sex organs were present, but imperfectly developed, so that neither perfectly could function. Some hermaphrodites may be born, and examination discloses both sex organs, imperfectly formed or developed, but such calves are not, as a rule, twins, although the condition is, of course, possible in the so-called "free martin."

The latter explanation of sterility in the free martin heifer is that she and the bull calf, twinned with her, were supplied with blood by the same arteries and veins, common to both calves, so that the blood of the two mingled and was identical in character. Certain hermones peculiar to the heifer and those peculiar to the bull, therefore, mixed in the bodies of the two calves and gave them an identical, mixed character, instead of the normal or natural development of the separate female and male character in each, according to its kind.

Eight to 10 per cent of heifer calves twinned with bull calves have had separate blood circulation in the womb, and these are fertile, the heifer then not being a "free martin." As already stated, the bull calf is fertile, even when the heifer calf is sterile, the mixing of blood and hermones, in the case of the bull, apparently having had no ill-effect as regards the sexual functions. The latest assertion relative to the "free martin" heifer calf, so far as we have noticed, is that made by Dr. C. W. Turner of the Missouri Experiment Station. He has been quoted as of opinion that an examination of the fetal membranes (placental membranes or afterbirth), made immediately after birth, enables the expert to decide whether a heifer twinned with a bull will be a "free martin" and sterile, or a normal and fertile heifer. If the membranes are not injured at birth, the course of the blood vessels through them can be traced, and if separate arteries and veins are found to have supplied each developing fetus, the heifer will be likely to be normal. However, if the same blood vessels supplied both calves, during their develpment, it is practically certain that the heifer will be a "free martin" and sterile.

Taking these things into consideration, we should therefore advise you to veal the heifer calf twinned with a bull, if the animal is of scrub or grade breeding. If the heifer calf is, however, of pure breeding, eligible to registry and of a fine family, we should advise raising it until it is of breeding age, for trial at that time, provided that it is in every way normal appearing and especially as regards the condition of its visible sexual organs. Perhaps 8 or 10 out of every 100 heifer calves twinned with bull calves prove fertile, and it may therefore be worth while to raise a particularly valuable heifer calf of the kind, with the hope that she may be one of the small percentage that proves fertile. A. S. A.

Raising Heifer Calves

Time was on the Eastern Shore when it was more economical to buy replacement cows for the dairy herd than to attempt to raise the heifer calves of the herd. This condition is now exactly reversed. Progressive dairymen all over this area are raising every heifer calf that can be depended on to serve as good replacement stock for the herd. The tuberculin test throughout the Eastern Shore has emphasized the necessity for having a surplus of dairy stock in this region.

The question of raising heifer calves is considerably complicated because almost every dairyman on the Shore ships whole milk. This makes the raising of the calf increasingly expensive if whole milk is used extensively. But dairy experts have practically solved this problem by demonstrating that dried skim-milk powder can be substituted for a large part of the whole milk formerly used, and that satisfactory results can be obtained by this substitution. It has been shown that a good calf can be grown on a maximum of 300 lbs. of whole milk, and this amount of milk will be given by a good cow in the first 10 days of her lactation.

Considerable care should be exercised during the first two months of the calf's life, and the change from whole milk to skim-milk powder should be made gradually. Specific directions, which can usually be obtained from manufacturers of dried skim-milk, should be carefully followed to avoid scours. Up to the fourteenth day the calf should get the milk from her dam, but from that time on the skim-milk powder can be mixed in with the whole milk, and this amount of skim-milk increased until the calf is getting nothing but this remixed skim-milk. During this change, the whole milk should be reduced at the rate of a pound per day.

The calf should be taught to eat grain as soon as possible. The grain usually can be started with a healthy calf at about the fourteenth day. One of the best ways to teach a calf to eat this grain is to put a few spoonfuls in the bottom of the feeding bucket, until the animal develops a desire for the grain mixture. Hay should also be introduced into the ration as soon as possible, using at first, only clean, bright, Timothy or mixed hay. The skim-milk can be continued until about the eighth week, being gradually reduced from about the sixth week on, until at the end of two months the calf is entirely on grain feed. During this time, the amount of grain fed should be increased until at two months of age the calf is receiving from four to six pounds daily.

During the first two months of the calf's life, a satisfactory grain mixture, according to the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, consists of a mixture of 55 lbs. of yellow cornmeal, 10 lbs. of wheat bran, and 26 lbs. of dry skim-milk, to which has been added 2 per cent of salt and 1 per cent of steamed bonemeal. This mixture can be used until the calf is four months old, when the skim-milk powder should be gradually reduced and finally discontinued.

From four months on, a good grain mixture to use consists of 200 lbs. of cracked corn, 100 lbs. of wheat bran, 100 lbs. of ground oats and 75 lbs. of linseed meal with 2 per cent of salt added.

Regularity of feeding is important with calves, and any unconsumed grain should be removed before the next feed. Water should be kept before them at all times.

Cecil Co., Md. THOMAS H. BARTILSON.

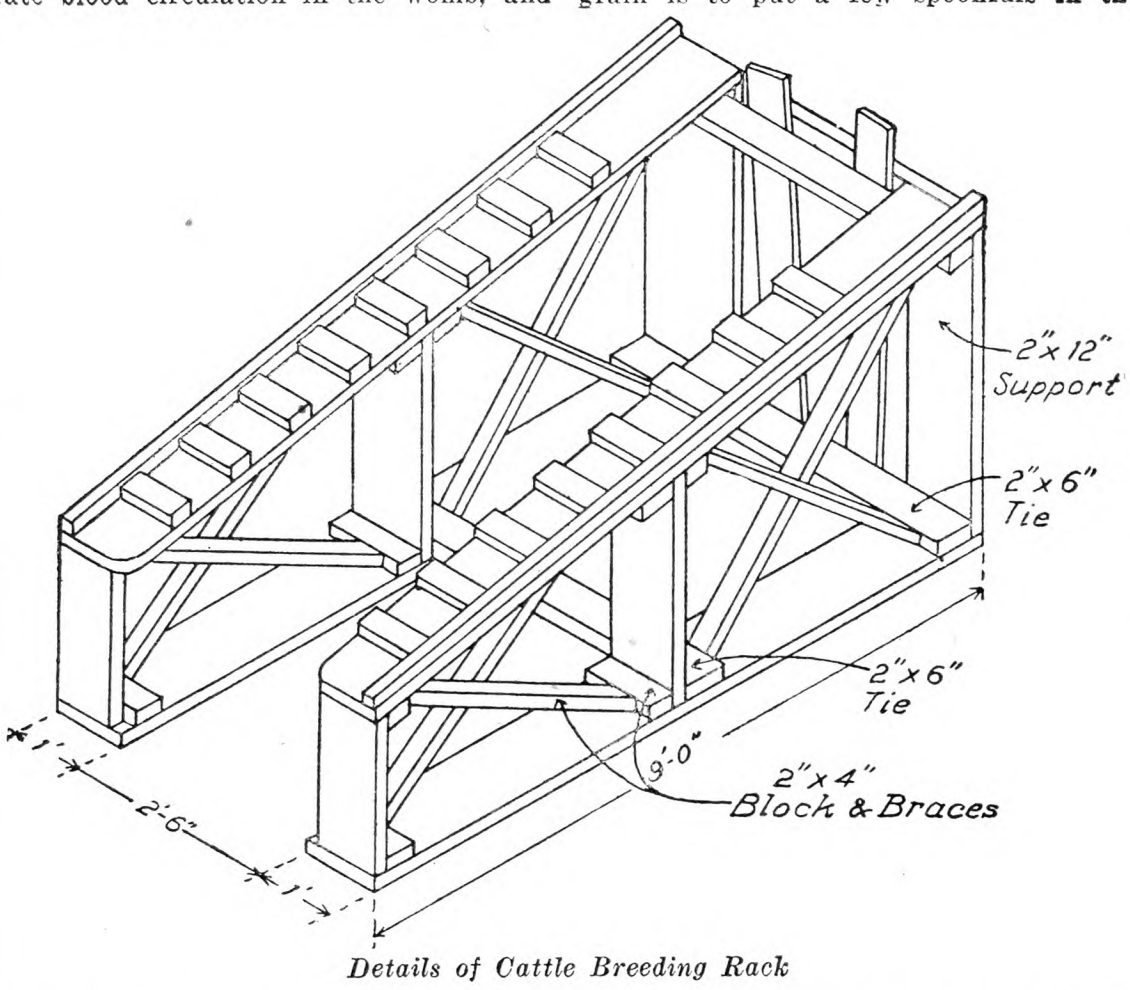
The foregoing article outlines, in the main, a successful practice that has been used by many dairymen who are selling all their milk whole. Reconstituted skim-milk powder undoubtedly solves the problem of raising calves, to a large extent.

The American Dry Milk Institute is engaged on the problem of using skim-milk powder dry and mixed with grain, as indicated by your correspondent, but it is difficult to get very young calves to eat enough of the grain and milk powder, and the mixing of the milk powder with water is so little trouble that it is much the more preferable way.

In two or three respects amendments might be suggested to the program outlined. A good, strong, vigorous calf may easily begin to have part reconstituted skim-milk by the time it is 10 days old and the change from whole to skim-milk with ordinary care can be made in from five to seven days.

At the beginning of his fifth paragraph your correspondent evidently means *reconstituted* skim-milk, although that is not definitely stated. He says skim-milk powder.

Personally I should never feed a young calf Timothy hay unless clover or Alfalfa were absolutely unobtainable, and I should use more bran and less cornmeal in the first supplementary grain ration, and continue the skim-milk up to five or even six months of age. In short, except for the use of reconstituted milk from skim-milk powder instead of "natural" skim-milk produced on the farm, this method of raising calves is not essentially different from that practiced from time immemorial in the dairy districts of the East. H. H. WING.



Details of Cattle Breeding Rack

Breeding Rack for Bulls

How should one build a rack in which to breed cows to a very heavy bull? Please give definite measurements. Some cows seem to be unable to bear the weight of the bull, and are therefore likely to be injured by him. A. M. W.

Putnam Co., N. Y.

The accompanying drawing is of a rack constructed under Prof. H. H. Kildee's direction at the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames. We are indebted to him for the courteous permission to reproduce the blueprint, which was prepared by G. A. Baker. The rack is neither complicated nor expensive. Any man who is handy with tools could build it in a few hours.

Egg, Butter and Cheese Outlook

The egg market acts well enough, showing a tendency to maintain prices on the best grades. The leading shipping grade, fresh firsts, has been selling not far from 30c for many weeks in leading markets, and the nearby fresh grades sell correspondingly above that figure. The hot weather of July had a decided effect upon quality of receipts from distant producing sections, increasing the preference for strictly fresh eggs and also causing some shrinkage in candling out the lower grades.

The holdings of frozen eggs are not usually taken into account in considering the egg situation, but they have an effect in reducing the demand for some grades of fresh stock. Shipments from China of these eggs, yolks, whites or both combined, have been lighter than last season owing to disturbed conditions in that country and apparently lighter production, and the shortage in total holdings is something like 5,500,000 lbs. or about 7 per cent. This means a little better market for the lower-grade shell eggs used for cooking and manufacturing and a slightly better clearance in the market.

Butter is another year-round product which is in fairly interesting position in August. Butter prices, like those of eggs, have been higher than last season, yet the production did not fall off in midsummer so much as it does sometimes but kept up through July fairly close to the June level, and the June price was the highest monthly average since the years of the war boom, although the difference was only moderate compared to last season. Butter seldom dropped below 40c and has ranged above that level for the top grades in such markets as New York, the quotations referring of course to creamery butter which is considered a standard indicator of the whole butter market.

Usually the price goes up in late Summer owing to decreasing production. Sometimes in a wet season the feed continues good and if grain is not too high for liberal use, production may in such cases continue high in late Summer and even some weeks in the Fall months. The effect of such a condition would be probably not to depress the butter market but only to keep it from making the usual late Summer rise. There is little to fear from imported butter because prices are high and rising in Europe and it would not pay to import butter and pay the tariff charges at anything like present market levels.

Milk, as usual has followed somewhat the course of the butter market and the average June price, like that of butter, was a little higher than last year and a shade higher than in any recent year in most parts of the country, that is, fresh milk for city supply. The condensed milk situation was not very good owing to activity of the factories and heavy stocks on hand. This situation in condensed and evaporated milk was tending to correct itself with lighter production toward the end of July.

Cheese was in less favorable position than butter, partly because the effort to check the production of evaporated milk has turned some of the material to cheese factories. Production of cheese in late July was about the same as that of a year ago, but stocks of cheese in storage were the largest on record except in July two years ago. Prices have shown a slightly downward tendency. The position of butter in the storage situation is favorable with about 20,000,000 lbs. less in storage than last year. G. B. F.

EVEN the weather man is getting that way and occasionally talks dry and acts wet.—San Francisco Chronicle.

How to "Dry Off" a Cow

What is the best way to dry off a cow? We should like to fatten one that is giving five or six quarts of milk at each milking. We are more and more depending on THE R. N.-Y. A. E. L.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Every dairy cow should be "dried off" for at least six weeks before calving. Some cows are such persistent milkers that it is necessary to begin the drying off process at least eight weeks before that event. It is difficult to accomplish drying off of the milk secretion if the cow is heavily fed, especially when milk-stimulating feeds are abundantly given. It would be advisable, therefore, to keep the cow off grass, and also withhold all green feed. Keep her in the stable and yard and feed hay and other dry feed, without wheat bran or oilmeal. The procedure should then be as follows: Milk the cow once a day, for two or three days; then milk her once in three milkings, then once in four.

Some cows, of course, dry off more readily than others. If, for instance, a cow is giving 15 lbs. of milk a day, and one milking is dropped, she will be likely to give perhaps 12 lbs. at the next milking. If that occurs, milk once a day till the milk yield falls to 10 or 11 lbs. per day, and then drop to one milking in three ordinary periods.

This should dry off any cow, but if the milk secretion tends to persist, stop allowing grain feed. It is a mistake to leave a little milk in the udder at each milking. Doing so tends to induce garget, as the milk left in the udder sours, and may curdle. It is best to milk clean each time, but gradually to lengthen the intervals between milkings. If any symptoms of garget occur, at once strip the udder clean once an hour, until they subside. If garget persists, stop trying to dry off the secretion of milk, and keep milking clean, as usual, right up to calving time.

Garget is indicated by slime in the milk, or the appearance of small curds or clots. To note if such things form in the milk it is well, during the drying off process, to strip the first stream of milk, from each quarter of the udder in turn, through absorbent cotton that has been dyed dark blue, or through a fine brass wire mesh screen, fitted over the opening of a small can, which is called a "squirt can." If preferred, the wire screen may be fitted into a small circular frame of wire, on a twisted wire handle; provided that the cow is then milked away from the cow stable. We prefer to catch the milk in a vessel, as, should it happen to come from a garget-affected quarter of the udder, it would be liable to contaminate and infect the floor or ground upon which it falls.

Susceptible cows may contract mastitis (garget) from their teats coming into contact with a floor or ground upon which fluid from a diseased quarter is allowed to fall, as that fluid contains pus-forming germs (streptococci) which are the cause of the worst types of mastitis.

When a quarter of the udder is known to be yielding unsound milk, always catch it in a vessel containing a disinfecting solution, such as a teaspoonful of coal-tar disinfectant per cup, and then throw it out in a place from which cows are excluded. If the udder swells, reddens, becomes sore and yields slimy or clotted milk, during the drying off process, not only strip the udder clean once an hour, but persistently bathe the udder with hot water containing a pound of Epsom salt per gallon, or poultice it with antiphlogistine, applied hot and held in place with a sling. Once or twice daily also rub into the affected quarters of the udder a mixture of one part each of pure turpentine and fluid extract of poke root and eight parts of lard or sweet oil. The cow may also be given a full dose of physic, if the attack seems severe.

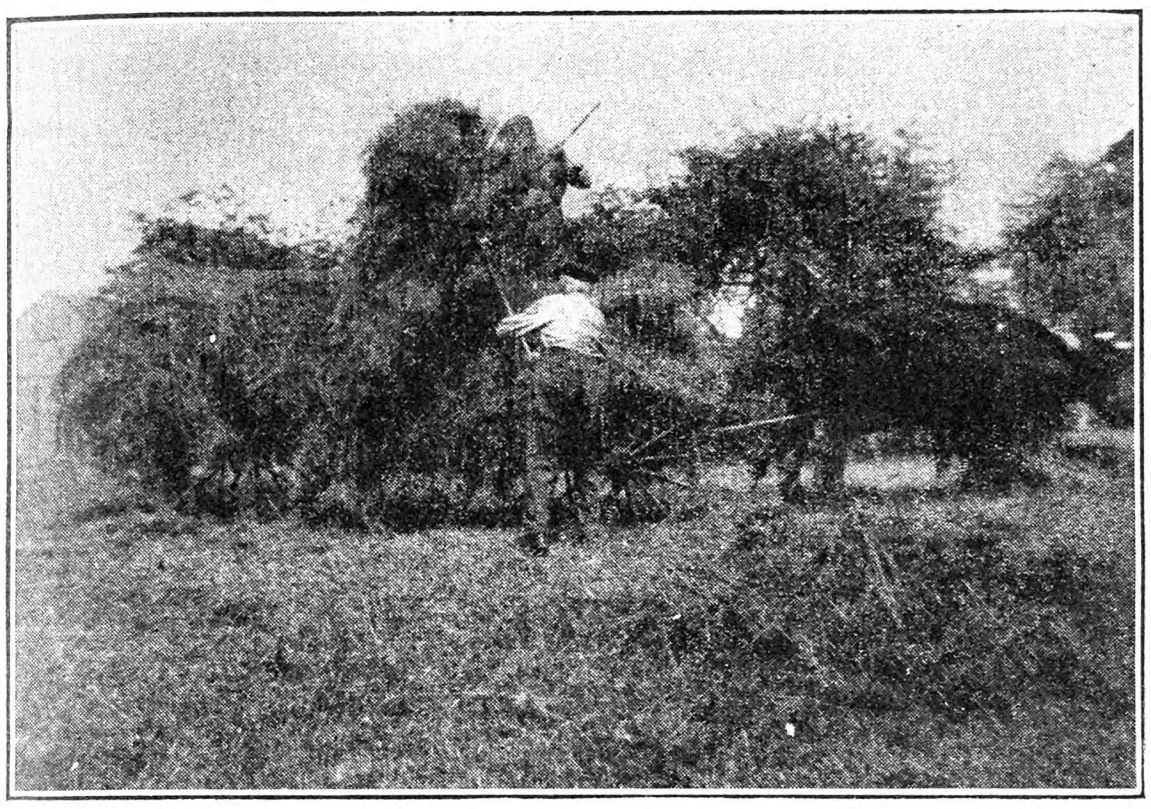
A. S. A.

Overheating Kills Hogs

In hot weather hogs, more than most other animals, suffer from overheating, likely to be attended by high mortality. Plenty of shade and cool water, together with freedom from any disturbance, prevent or minimize losses from heat in the hog lot. On the John Brown farm near Mechanicsburg, Ohio, there is a hog wallow of concrete, about 25 feet square. The sides slope gradually toward a drain in the center. In one corner there is an automatic drinking fountain, the overflow from which runs directly into the pool. Over the wallow there is a roof supported on posts. All four sides are open.

The capacity of the wallow is highly elastic, since every hog which grunts his way into the water displaces his own volume in water and raises the level of the pool. The more hogs in the pool, the more water. The surface of the water carries a floating film of crude oil which keeps down insect pests on the hogs and also checks mange among them.

J. W. WINCHET.
Ohio State University.



Mr. C. S. Bolles, of Middlesex County, Conn., sends us this picture of a Connecticut haying scene, where oxen are still the standard farm team. Mr. Bolles' father, 83 years old, is pitching on the hay.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 14-18. — International Poultry Show and annual convention of the American Poultry Association, Ardmore, Okla.

Aug. 15.—New York State Horticultural Society, Summer meeting, and International Entomological Congress, State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Aug. 17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., in Champlain Valley.

Aug. 18.—New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association picnic, Ward Acres, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Aug. 18.—Field Day Holstein Breeders, Nutmeg Farm, Cheshire, Conn.

Aug. 21-22.—New Jersey Gladiolus Society, annual exhibition, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J.

Aug. 22 - 25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.

Aug. 24.—Dedication of new building, New York Ranger School, Wanakena, N. Y.

Aug. 27-30. — Pennsylvania Poultry Tour to Connecticut, starting from Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 27.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 2-8. — Connecticut State Fair, Hartford.

Sept. 3-8.—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 18-22. — Garden State Fair, Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J.

Sept. 25-29.—New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 5-8, 1929.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴

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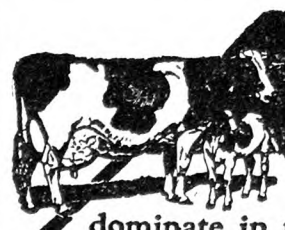
For Sale Registered Shropshire Ram Lambs from the Cooperstown Wardwell stock, $25. Also a 2 year-old and 5-year-old Registered Shropshire for sale. George Cary, BOSTON HILL FARM, Boston, N. Y.

For Sale—REGISTERED CHEVIOT 2 rams born March 1927. Particulars: Address THOMAS McNUTT, Manager, Whitpain Farms, Ambler, Penna.

SHROPSHIRES—Choice yearling rams, with size, type and well wooled. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, LODI, N. Y.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴



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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
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Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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SIRE—Mixter Reliance. DAM—Chedco Deborah.
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from 6 mos. to 3 years of age and 1 P. B. Yearling Bull. Must go in a bunch. They are a dandy lot. Not T. B. tested. Priced at $1,350 to move at once.
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Largest Shippers of Dairy Cattle in the East.
150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
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FOR SALE 40 HIGH GRADE COWS T. B. Tested. ED. HEIDT, Lisle, N.Y.

Miscellaneous

Nubian Milk Goats Fall sale list now ready—Milking does pure and grade, mature bucks, kids both sexes. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va

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CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE and DUROC PIGS—6 weeks old, $3.25; 8 weeks, $4.00. High grade and Pure-bred Pigs, not registered, $6.00.
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Large Type Berkshires Shipped on approval C. O. D. April and May boars and sows for breeders. Sired by Rockwood Conn. 23rd, 700 lb. young boar, $20 to $25 each. During Aug. to Sept. 15th. WIANT FARMS, Huntington Mills, Pa.

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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
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AT A LOW PRICE
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Dependable Stock at Summer Prices
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
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7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.50
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Chester Whites, having size and breeding, $5.00 each. Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.50
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $3.75
Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
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∴ DOGS ∴

ENGLISH SETTERS Whelped June 14th, 1928. The cream of setter breeding—Their sire is by a splendid son of Ch. Junedale Prince X May Fairbanks. Their dam is Speed's La Belle Whitestone, out of Ch. Phil's Speed Ben X Lady Kate Whitestone. Big, strong and ready to go and priced right. OSCAR TRYON, Auburn, N. Y.

Ped. German Shepherd Puppies
Sire imported. Excellent watch dogs and companions. Males, $25; females, $20. Glenn Bass, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Intelligent Shepherd Pups FOR SALE
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BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The intelligent kind. Males, $10; spayed females, $12. 1 brood bitch, $15. 1 spayed female, $25. H. HURD, Thorndike, Maine

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Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O

Collie Puppies Registered stock. Illustrated circular free. Clovernook Kennels, Chambersburg, Pa.

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∴ HORSES ∴

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See our Exhibit of 14 Stallions and Mares at Syracuse, N. Y., Week of Aug. 27th: Ebensburg, Pa., Week of Sept. 3rd; Reading, Pa., Week of Sept. 10th; Springfield, Mass., Week of Sept. 17th, then at the farm. H. H. BELL & SONS, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Wanted Thoroughbred Mare, about 1,100 lbs., sound and true for light farm and driving work. Give full particulars in first letter.
CROS-DALE FARM - - Hinsdale, Mass.

Shetland Ponies Beauties, all ages, ready to ship. Also 3 fine saddle horses at bargain prices. A. B. PORTER PONY FARM, Phone 134-5, ATWATER, OHIO

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The movement of fruit is rather heavy at the present time, especially peaches, cantaloupes and apples. Watermelons are also moving quite freely. Georgia and North Carolina have been heavy peach shippers and it is not unusual for New York receivers to unload in the New York market from 100 to 135 carloads of peaches per night for several nights in succession. The North Georgia peach shipments have passed peak movement, in fact they should be fairly well cleaned up by the middle of August. Prices have been low, 85 to 90c per six-basket carrier for medium to large peaches at shipping points; 75c to $1.50 per crate has been a common range for Elbertas sold in the New York market. Early varieties from New Jersey have been largely ignored. Apples have been very irregular. When Williams Early Reds first came in they brought good prices but they have recently slumped badly and very few have exceeded $1 a bushel. Starrs have generally topped the market on eastern apples at $1.75 to $2 a bushel, although just recently a few Twenty-ounce, the first of the season, were sold up to $2.50 a bushel. Quite a few carloads of California Gravensteins were also received during the week which have been moving out largely between $1.65 and $2 per box. Cantaloupes dropped in price with liberal supplies from Western States, and increased offerings of Delaware and Maryland stock. As high as 140 carloads of cantaloupes have been reported on track at one time, the majority of course being from California, Arizona and New Mexico, but Maryland has also been trucking in the equivalent of about 10 carloads a day, as well as shipping as many more by rail. New Jersey growers have just started marketing their cantaloupes. Berries have been selling fairly well when fancy, but poor and ordinary were very slow. Potatoes were irregular. While there developed a firmer situation at shipping points the local market has had periods of weakness on southern stock. Long Island potatoes are coming in, although rather slowly, and the market on them held firm. New Jersey also moved a few potatoes on to the local market. Sweet potatoes started out at high prices, the first carload of Georgias selling $15 to $17 a barrel, but increased offerings has brought the price down about 50 per cent. Good string beans were in fair demand, but as usual there were considerable quantities of ordinary to poor which sold slowly. Carrots has been one of the few commodities which has sold well this season, and sweet corn has also been in fair request. Lima beans have been in very good demand at $2 to $3 a bushel for best stock, and New York State peas were also desired by the trade. Squash was neglected, and peppers were plentiful and market weak. Tomatoes weak and onions declined with heavier arrivals from Massachusetts. California, Iowa, Virginia and New Jersey also shipped onions to the local market and there were many Spanish onions offered as well.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts in New York market during the month of July were reported as 590,672 cases, or about 70,000 cases more than for the same period in 1927. Iowa was credited with 119,546 cases or nearly double that shipped by either New York or Illinois, these States being second and third respectively. The State of Washington shipped to New York over 43,250 cases during July, and California 39,570 cases. Indiana shipped about 40,000 cases, while Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio ranged between 20,000 and 28,000 cases for the month. In all over 40 States shipped eggs to New York during July. Recently the weather has been very hot and considerable shrinkage was reported in many lots. The market was irregular. Strictly fine qualities of nearby white eggs held steady to firm, but there was some accumulation reported of fairly high quality eggs as well as lower grades. Reports from 26 cities covering the storage holdings of eggs early in August showed total holdings of 6,956,761 cases against 7,258,668 cases for the same period a year ago.

There was a very active demand most of the week for fancy heavy live fowl, although toward the close the excessive hot weather was being reflected in a less active demand and more or less weakness in the situation. Leghorns were only in fair request. Receipts of broilers by freight and express were too heavy for trade requirements and the market eased off. Fresh-killed poultry sold well. Current offerings were kept well cleaned up and the market on fowl tended upward. Western boxed packed broilers and fryers advanced a little during the week and ice chickens and barreled packed fowl also ruled steady to firm. Reports of storage holdings of dressed poultry early in August showed 11,588,500 lbs. in New York, or about 2,500,000 lbs. more than a year ago, but reports covering 26 cities showed their total holdings to be about 3,000,000 lbs. lighter than a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

The bulk of the hay offerings consisted of medium and low-grade hay which moved slowly. There was, however, an active demand for large bales of No. 1 and 2 Timothy. Rye straw held about steady but oat straw was scarce and in demand. Prices on rye straw held up to $28 to $30 a ton, and bundled wheat straw was quoted $24 to $26 a ton.

B. W. S.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Home-grown vegetables are in larger supply and prices are mostly easier. Potatoes are a little firmer.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 43 to 44. Cheese, firm; new flats, daisies, brick, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; block Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, firm, grade A, 40 to 41c; grade B, 37 to 39c; grade C, 32 to 35c; unclassified, 33 to 39c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 17c; chickens, 37 to 39c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 21 to 27c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; ducks, 21 to 25c; broilers, 20 to 35c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Early Harvest, bu., 75c to $1.40; Del., Transparent, $1.25 to $1.50; Ill., Duchess, $2 to $2.25; Gravenstein, western box, $2 to $2.50; Winesap, $2.25 to $3.25. Potatoes, firm; Va., bbl., $2.15 to $2.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; Tex., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; Egyptian, sack, $2.25 to $2.50; home-grown, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, 32-qt. crate, $4 to $6; cantaloupes, Ariz., crate, $2.50 to $2.75; cherries, 32-qt. crate, $3.50 to $6; currants, 32-qt. crate, $3 to $4; gooseberries, 32-qt. crate, $6 to $6.40; grapes, Cal., seedless, $1.75 to $2; honeydews, crate, $1.50 to $1.75; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $5.50 to $6.50; pears, Cal., Bartlett, box, $2 to $3; peaches, Ga., bu., $1.25 to $2; plums, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2.25; raspberries, 32-qt. crate, $3 to $6.50; watermelons, 25 to 50c.

Vegetables.—Beans, bu., $1 to $1.50; beets, doz. bchs., 20 to 35c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 90c; carrots, doz. bchs., 30 to 55c; cauliflower, bu., 75c to $2.25; celery, doz., 65 to 75c; corn, doz., 12½ to 50c; cucumbers, bu., $2 to $3; eggplant, bskt., $1.40 to $1.75; lettuce, box, $1 to $1.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. carton, $1.35 to $1.75; parsley, doz., bchs., 45 to 60c; peas, bu., $1 to $1.25; peppers, bu., $3 to $3.25; radishes, doz., bchs., 20 to 30c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 25 to 40c; squash, bu., $1.50 to $1.90; tomatoes, 4-qt. bskt., 65 to 75c; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 18c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $19; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $29.50; standard middlings, $30; red-dog, $47; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $48.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $52; hominy, $42.25; gluten, $46.25; oatfeed, $20

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Features of this market during the past week have been: Improvement in demand with accompanying higher prices on cabbage, lettuce, potatoes, tomatoes and eggs. Heavy supplies and slow demand with lower prices on apples, green and wax beans, cucumbers and Summer squash. Buyers are displaying interest in new sweet corn of good quality. Hay and wool markets have ruled quiet.

Apples.—Supplies moderate heavy, demand fair. Native Transparents, ord., 50c to $1.25; best, $1.50 to $2 box. 2 to 2½-in. Del., Va. and N. J. Transparents, 75c to $1.50. Williams, 50c to $1.25. Astrachans, 50c to $1. Duchess, $1 to $1.50 bskt.

Beans. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native green and wax, $1 to $1.75. Shell, $2 to $2.75 std. bu. box.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 bchs, 50 to 65c. Cut off, $1.25 to $1.35 std. bu. box.

Blueberries.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native 32-qt. crts., 15 to 22c qt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box; $1.50 to $1.75 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 24 bchs, $1.10 to $1.50 std. bu. box. N. J., cut off, $3 to $3.25 bu. N. J., cut off, $3.25 bu. for best.

Corn. — Supplies moderate, demand good. 40 to 60 ears, white, $1 to $1.35; yellow, $2 to $2.35 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $1 to $4. N. J., large pickles, few sales, $1 to $1.25 bu. hamper.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand good for best. Native, 18 hds, 75c to $1.25. Cal. and Wash., best, $7 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 hds, $2.25 to $2.75.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native yellows, $1 to $1.10 std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags, few sales, $2.

Peas.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Me., bags, mostly $2 to $3.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor, market weak. Native, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Va. and Md., bbls., No. 1, mostly $2.60 to $2.65. N. J. Cobblers, few sales, $2.35 150 lbs.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Yellow Crookneck, 18c, 35 bu. box.

Squash.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Yellow Cobblers, 18s, 35 to 85c std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good on best. Native h.h., mostly 18 to 25c lb. Tenn., 4s, $1.15 to $1.25; Md., 6s, $2 to $2.75 crt. Cal., lugs, $2 to $2.35. Pa., h.h., 12½c lb. N. J., 30-lb. crts, $1.75 to $2.25.

Hay.—Supplies light, market dull, demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $24.50. Eastern, $16.50 to $20. Clover mixed, $20 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 45½c; first, 43½ to 45½c; seconds, 40½ to 43c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 48c. Mixed colors, 47c. White extras, 44c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 44c. Undergrades, 32 to 35c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26½c. Firsts new, 25½ to 26½c. Extras held, 30 to 31c. Firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10.50 to $10.75. Cal. small white, $10.25 to $10.50. Yellow Eyes, $9.75 to $10. Red kidney, $9 to $9.25. Limas, $9.75 to $10 100-lb. sack.

Wool. — Market firm, but generally quiet. Receipts at Boston for week ending August 4, 1928, 13,193,300 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 49c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.16 to $1.20; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 98c to $1.01; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.02; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.03 to $1.07; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, $1 to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.03 to $1.05; clothing, 96c to $1; ¼ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, 87 to 90c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

August 9, 1928.

MILK

August: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.20.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, August: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.05.

Sheffield Farms Producers' Association announce a July price of $2.375 for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone.

Model Dairy, 3 per cent milk, July, $2.38.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.46¼	@	$0.46¾
Extra, 92 score	.45	@	.45¾
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.43⅝	@	.44¼
Seconds	.42½	@	.43¼
Lower grades	.40	@	.42
Ladles	.35	@	.38½
Packing stock	.33	@	.34½
Renovated	.41	@	.41½
Sweet, fancy	.48¼	@	.48¾
Extra	.47	@	.47¾
Firsts	.45	@	.46¾
Seconds	.44	@	.44½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.26	@	$0.26½
Flats, fresh, special	.25½	@	.26
Fancy			.25
Under grades	.23	@	.24
Wis., daisies, fresh			.26

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.46	@	$0.47
Average extras	.41	@	.46
Extra firsts	.36	@	.39
Firsts	.33	@	.35
Pacific Coast, white	.35	@	.44
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.39	@	.42
Gathered, best	.35	@	.36
Common to good	.27	@	.30

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.28
Broilers	.30	@	.38
Roosters	.17	@	.18
Ducks	.15	@	.20
Geese	.10	@	.15
Tame rabbits	.15	@	.20

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@	$0.46
Fair to good	.30	@	.38
Broilers	.30	@	.42
Roosters	.16	@	.23
Fowls	.24	@	.31
Ducks	.15	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.25	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.40	@	.55
Dark, doz.	2.75	@	3.00
Culls	1.50	@	1.75

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	15.00
Bulls	7.75	@	8.25
Cows	6.00	@	10.00
Calves, best	18.00	@	19.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	16.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.21	@	$0.23
Good to prime	.18	@	.20
Culls	.10	@	.14
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	25.50
Bulls	14.00	@	14.25
Cows	16.00	@	21.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$2.00	@	$2.25
Long Island, 150 lbs.	2.00	@	2.25
Maryland, bbl.	2.00	@	2.25
Sweet potatoes, Ga., bbl.	2.00	@	8.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.50	@	$1.75
Cabbage, bbl.	.75	@	1.00
Carrots, bu.	1.75	@	2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	5.00
Celery, hearts, doz.	.75	@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@	1.75
Eggplants, bu.	1.50	@	2.00
Kohlrabi, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	2.75
Lima beans, bu.	2.00	@	3.00
Onions, Jersey, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Iowa, 100 lbs.	2.30	@	2.40
Mass., 100 lbs.	1.75	@	2.00
Okra, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Peas, bu.	1.25	@	3.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	4.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	1.00
Squash, Summer, bu.	.50	@	1.00
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	2.50
Sweet corn, bag	1.00	@	2.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.75	@	2.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.00	@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea	10.50	@	10.75
Red kidney			8.75
White kidney	8.00	@	8.25

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.50	@	$2.00
Cherries, qt.	.15	@	.22
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	.75	@	1.75
Bu. bskt.	.75	@	1.50
Huckleberries, qt.	.10	@	.25
Blackberries, qt.	.10	@	.15
Raspberries, pt.	.08	@	.16
Watermelons, carload	100.00	@	545.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50	@	2.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00	@	25.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	15.00	@	19.00
Clover mixed	18.00	@	22.00
Straw, rye	28.00	@	30.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.32⅞
No. 2 red	1.53⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.19⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.51
Barley	.88¼
Rye	1.07

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54	@	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@	.65
Gathered	.40	@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44	@	.50
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@	.20
String beans, lb.	.10	@	.15
Lima beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Peas, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.10
Onions, lb.	.04	@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04
Peaches, doz.	.20	@	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.20	@	.25
Huckleberries, qt.	.25	@	.30

Connecticut Market Notes

These notes and wholesale figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, August 8:

The range in prices between Connecticut newlaid fancy eggs and Connecticut gathered or ordinary eggs was 18c a dozen. Connecticut newlaid fancy eggs brought as high as 58 to 60c per dozen in larger markets while Connecticut gathered brought 42 to 53c per dozen. Demand at this season of the year is active for native eggs and a scarcity prompts higher prices than exist when the natural egg-laying season is in progress. The above shows the value of grading eggs according to the established grades in this State. The larger producers are selling eggs under the standard grades for Connecticut and consumers are rapidly getting acquainted with the superior quality of well-graded, fresh eggs. In a few days the bulk of Connecticut newlaid fancy eggs marketed in this State will contain the new New England label that carries a guarantee that the contents of the package was produced in New England and assures the consumer that the quality is superior.

(Continued on Page 1081)

Some Principles of Soil Fertility

No. III

Nitrogen, the Elusive

Although this element is plentiful, comprising about four-fifths of the air, it is our most expensive plant food. The difficulty is that it is hard to get hold of and retain. It is all about us. Tons of it are resting on the earth and in contact with the plants that want it to make their balanced ration, yet with the exception of certain classes of vegetation, chiefly the legumes, they are unable to grasp and use it.

Nitrogen, as it exists in mechanical mixture in the air is tasteless, colorless, odorless and inactive, but in combinations it awakens and becomes an energetic, lively youth among the elements. It is plant food in nitrate form; liquid fire in nitric acid; a giant tearing rocks apart in nitro-glycerine; in "TNT," the awful war explosive. In other of its combinations it is used in industry and the arts, such as nitro-benzene and nitro-muriate of perfume and dye manufacture.

The special concern of the farmer is with the nitrate form in which it helps his crops. Perhaps the slang expression that it puts "pep" into them describes this better than more conventional language.

Organic nitrogen is the term used for this element when in combination with oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, phosphorus and sulphur, or some of these, it forms the parts of organized bodies of plants and animals known as proteins. By decay this organic nitrogen may be changed into ammonia, which is one step toward the plants' dinner-table; it may be called the wholesale market. In its next step toward availability it becomes nitrate nitrogen, and, to use the above produce market analogy, is in the retail store ready for the plant's larder. This takes place through nitrification, which is one of those convenient words one can use to cover ignorance of the exact details of a process by which something, for all practical purposes, becomes something else.

These changes are supposed to be caused by bacteria, two kinds at least, and somewhere in this bacterial workshop oxygen is added to the nitrogen, so that one pound becomes not far from three of the compound, right at the plant's elbow on the kitchen table. No nitrogen has been added during this nitrification process, but the result is a compound usable by the roots of those types of vegetation which see fit to take it. Just how all of this comes to pass we do not know. The fact that it *is* done is the practical and essential thing.

Among these various mysterious processes of nitrification, here and there something crops out so clearly that we are able to grasp firmly and be sure of it. One is the action of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, of which there are two known classes. One lives in the soil and does its work, regardless of the presence of any special plant. It appears alone, particularly in grass or uncultivated fields, to fix and lay away supplies of nitrogen for the time of someone's need. This work is more rapid in soil containing soluble lime and phosphorus, so it is probable that when using lime and acid phosphate we may indirectly be adding to the nitrate content of the soil. Knowledge of these lone-working bacteria is scanty.

Regarding the bacteria which are active partners of clovers, peas, vetches and other leguminous plants, we know more and can even see their houses in the nodules on the roots of such plants. Just *how* the bacteria living in these nodules take the nitrogen from the air we do not know, but little hints of their work crop out here and there. One is their laziness, or perhaps it might be called business efficiency, under some conditions, as in soils well supplied with nitrogen, they take what is at hand and do not bother with that in the air. Though we cannot see their action or know their reasoning in this matter, results show both what they have and have not done. Like the lone-living bacteria mentioned, these want lime and phosphorus to do their best.

When the beneficial gathering of atmospheric nitrogen by the clovers was made sure, farmers naturally felt that their expense for purchased nitrates was ended. Keep growing clover on a field until it was thoroughly stuffed with nitrogen for the needs of any other crop, and repeat this process ad libitum. But no, nature has said her say about this. Clover cannot, as a rule, be continuously grown for nitrogen storehouse purposes. The fiery sword of "clover sickness" is set up against man's hopes in this line.

Next let us examine some of the outside sources of nitrogen and how these materials may be used to advantage.

W. W. H.

Crimson Clover as Soil Improver

The farmer who makes it a rule to plant clovers and vetches in early Autumn, and applies the necessary grade and amount of fertilizer per acre, will soon make a bale of cotton on one acre instead of taking three or four acres to make it and will have large yields of corn, oats, wheat and hay.

For making poor soils fertile and a rich soil much better, I find Crimson clover heads the list. When seeded in early Autumn and plowed under in the Spring when in full head for a "green manure" crop, it is no doubt the best aid a farmer can find. It is a quick soil builder. I have had some acres on my farm that would not produce 2½ barrels of good corn per acre, but by seeding it to Crimson clover three years in succession and plowing it under in the Spring, produced five barrels the second year and seven or eight the third year. This proves what clover will do for corn, and it will do the same for many other crops. Such a crop of clover will reduce washing and leaching to a minimum, provide sufficient grazing to cover all expenses of seeding, and besides will add humus and nitrogen to the soil.

Thoroughly pulverize the surface seedbed to a depth of 2 to 2½ in., and if it does not look likely for rain in 24 hours, use a roller to firm or settle it. This will insure a far better stand, and the seed will germinate and come forth much more quickly if it should happen not to rain for two or three days. Use from 20 to 25 lbs. of good seed per acre. Use a drill if possible; if not, sow broadcast by hand or with the small hand seeder, and get the seed in with the common weeder or hay-rake running over the land lightly. An application of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of acid phosphate to soil that responds to fertilizers usually pays well. If land has not been limed recently, a ton of ground limestone per acre would be advisable.

The importance of having Crimson clover in the rotation on most farms in the Middle, Eastern and Southern sections can hardly be overestimated. The time of seeding is from the latter part of August up to October 1, according to locality. In the Middle, Eastern and Southern States, the practice of sowing Crimson clover in the cornfield at the last cultivation is a common one and usually successful. Of course, in this case, the seeding would have to be done the latter part of July or August 1. It often pays farmers to seed and prepare land for Crimson clover on which no other crop is growing, and the better the preparation, liming (if needed) and fertilization, far more profitable will the crop prove to be.

Crimson clover makes an excellent early pasture, allowing the more permanent grasses to get well started before stock is turned on. The physical condition of soils is also changed by growing Crimson clover; loose, gritty, sandy soils become more compact loam with a larger capacity for holding moisture; stiff or heavy soils become more open and friable, allowing better aeration. Even when somewhat winter-killed, Crimson clover has considerable fertilizing value. Corn followed by Crimson clover can be safely grown on the same land year after year with increasing yields. Two crops can be produced on the same land in one year—corn and clover. Crimson clover is the best all-round orchard cover crop. For protecting soils from washing and leaching, Crimson clover is especially valuable. It is best for hay when cut in full bloom.

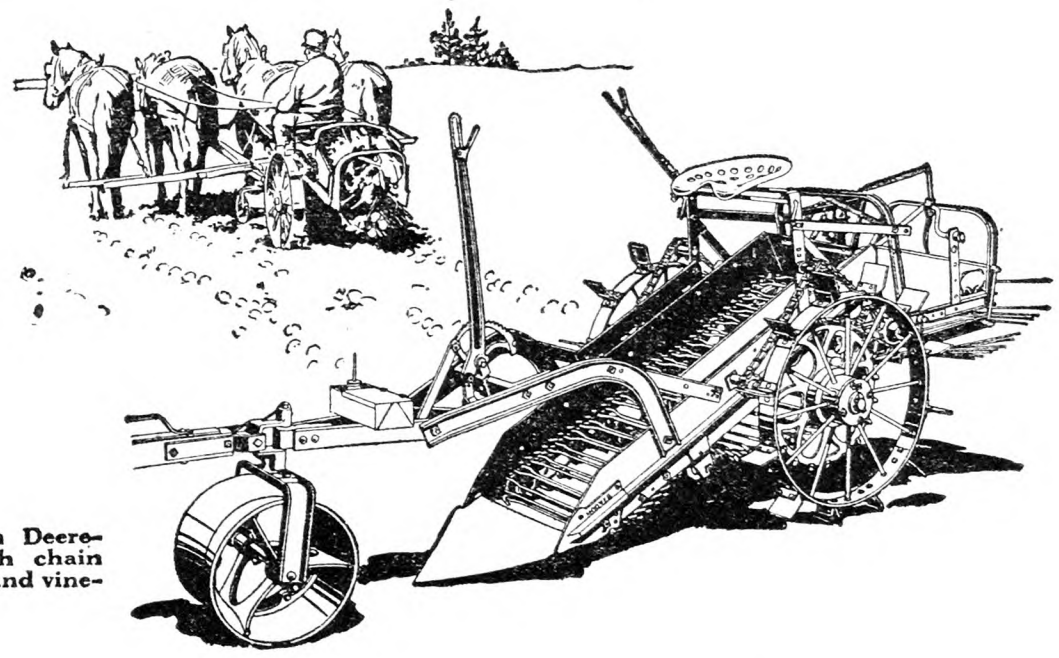
Prince George Co., Va. W. H. H.

Ladino Clover in Oregon

Ladino clover, a new giant white variety which originated in Italy, is proving a pasture crop of real value to Oregon dairymen and sheep raisers. Introduced into that State by county agents back in 1922, Ladino clover has thrived equally well on moist lands in the Willamette Valley, irrigated areas of Eastern Oregon and tide lands in the coast counties. In the Willamette Valley this new clover has done best on moist bottom lands and fields that were irrigated. Ample moisture seems to be its major requirement, say county agents, and when that requirement is met it will produce more feed than any other pasture crop yet developed.

Ladino clover did so well all over Oregon in the early growing trials under farm conditions that last year 163 demonstrations of the crop were arranged by county agents, covering each of the 27 Oregon counties employing agricultural agents. Under irrigation Ladino clover will carry from three to four cows an acre. A four or five-acre patch will yield ample Summer pasture for a 12-cow dairy herd. One seven-acre planting in Lane County provided excellent pasture for cows and sheep over a three-month period and in addition produced 900 lbs. of seed that sold for $1 a lb.

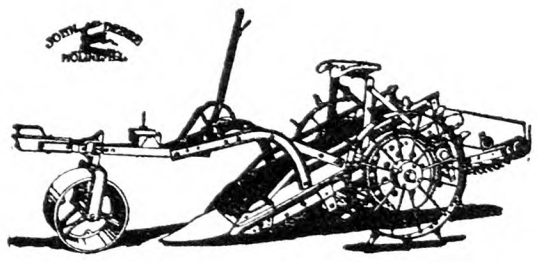
An irrigated field of this clover in Crook County on actual measurement pastured 5 1-3 cows per acre for a 4½-month period and at that rate produced, in a single season, butterfat worth more than $200 an acre.



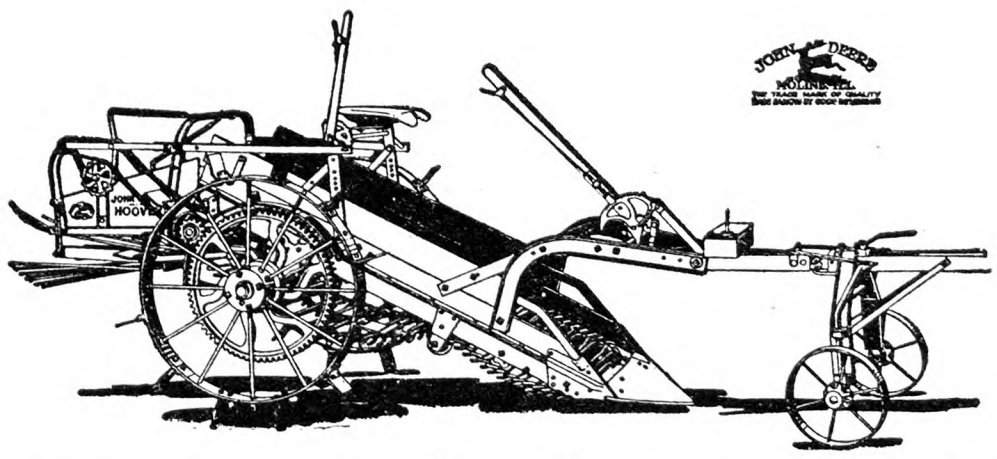
Showing the John Deere-Hoover Digger with chain drive, single roller and vine-separator.

Performance Counts in the Potato Field

In the potato field, where strength and efficiency of the machinery you use plays such an important part in determining the profits from your crop, you will appreciate the good work of the staunch and dependable John Deere-Hoover Potato Digger.



This is the John Deere-Hoover Two-Horse Digger with extension elevator.



John Deere-Hoover Gear-Drive Digger with vine-separator and two-wheel front truck.

All Types and Sizes

John Deere-Hoover Diggers are made in sizes for large or small growers; chain, gear or engine drive; equipment for all conditions; with two-wheel truck or single-roller truck.

See the durable, easily-operated John Deere-Hoover Diggers at your John Deere dealer's. Write for literature describing the full line. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Folder CP-237.

JOHN DEERE

JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Sturdy Chicks Six Weeks Later

After sending to THE R. N.-Y. the article, "Raising Sturdy Chicks," printed on page 909, I felt some misgiving as to the wisdom of the act. After all, only four weeks had passed and much might happen in the succeeding weeks to turn apparent success into great failure. I wrote as I did because the general appearance of the little flock—there were 340 of them—was so nearly what one hopes to see and so different from our experience in recent years.

I am more than pleased, now, to be able to report that the record remains unbroken. The youngsters have just completed their tenth week. Not one has been lost from disease. There has been no serious bowel trouble or other complaint. One bird became crop-bound and died before it was relieved.

We have had a few other losses. A half dozen were picked on rump and wing so seriously before we discovered them that they died. Others have been taken by the piratical crows. There are hundreds of acres of forest coming down within a few hundred yards of the brooder-house and yards. The crows nest there in large numbers and at every chance raid our yards for eggs or chicks.

There are misguided persons who plead the cause of the crow and lament any attempt to destroy him, but if he has any redeeming virtues I have failed to discover them after 40 years' battle. Because of this crow menace we do not let the chicks out very early and we shut them up for the night several hours earlier than otherwise necessary. With nestlings to feed, the crows make their principal raids early in the morning, before eight o'clock, and after four in the evening. We therefore try to lessen the danger by observing these hours.

Being confined so much, however, when they are eager to get out, results sometimes in fierce attacks of rump picking. So the crows may fairly be charged with any losses that come in this way. We have tried all sorts of schemes in our effort to circumvent the crows but have found only two things really successful—keeping the chicks in close confinement until fully grown; or, covering the yards with wire netting. The latter is expensive, but it also prevents losses from cats, rats, hawks and other vermin.

The chicks were confined to the brooder-house until five weeks old. Then a small, covered yard was used for a week or two, until entirely bare of all vegetation. Since then a yard roughly 40x50 feet has been allotted them. This was overgrown with tall weeds which were left standing for green feed, for shade and for partial protection against crows. Many of the weeds were wild mustard and wild radish. The chicks stripped them of leaves as high as they could jump and then we bent some down and allowed the youngsters to swarm over them. They seem to be very fond of these particular plants and thus we have found a use for what we have considered an unmitigated nuisance. On rainy days we cut these weeds and carry them into the house. They are soon stripped of all leafage and the hard stems are then removed.

The management has continued as before. The concrete floor of the brooder-house is covered with about two inches of dust-dry earth brought in with celery from a distant field where no poultry of any kind has ever been kept. The dust raised by the chicks is terrific, but they delight in it, thrive and grow. The feed has continued the same as before—a good laying mash, green feed, and plenty of cracked corn; later, whole corn. Curiously, they seem to prefer whole corn to cracked corn. Is it, perhaps, not so rough to swallow, or can they make more speed in filling up the hopper? I have noticed, though, that even when a bird is feeding in a leisurely way the whole grain is taken by many chicks before the cracked. They began picking out whole corn when four weeks old. Cod liver oil was discontinued when the chicks were sent out into the sunlight.

Fowls dust themselves frequently; that is their way of bathing. It is also their way of getting rid of undesirable guests that prey upon them. I do not know of any organism that can live and thrive in good, honest dust. It is, at least, plausible to conclude that not alone insects, worms and other "critters" will be discouraged by a good coating of dust over everything, but, also that various infective germs will find hard sledding; will, in short, have so many troubles of their own that they will forget to annoy the chicks. That is my theory, and I find it a very comfortable one. I hope no "expert" will arise and prove me mistaken! That would be a disaster—for my chicks. Until that dread time I shall store enough good, innocuous soil in my brooder-house in the Fall and let it get thoroughly dry for use on the brooder floors in Spring. If it does not become dry enough I will dry it by use of the brooder stoves.

With greater wisdom than anyone has ever charged me with I chose the expression "Sturdy Chicks" in my former account. I do not know that I can improve upon that, for sturdiness is the outstanding thing in evidence now. The chicks do not look as tall as many others of the same age appear; instead of being lanky and long-legged they are broad of chest and deep of body. I have just weighed a few and the test surprised me. I picked up a lusty young cockerel, not the largest or the heaviest, and he drew down the scale to 1 lb. 13 ozs. Others weigh more; many others will weigh less, but I estimate the average weight at 1¼ lbs. As this includes the pullets which are always somewhat lighter the result seems to be satisfactory for Leghorns just ten weeks old.

While it is possible to exceed these weights it is, to me, a question whether forcing to more rapid development may not be a mistake. Men have often pridefully told me that certain of their pullets had begun laying at 4½ months, at five months, or whatever precocious bird may have been able to pull off. To me, however, a pullet that went to the nest at six to eight months has always been more acceptable. There must be not only bodily size and capacity; there must also be latent endurance, stamina and health, and these are likely to be wanting when the reproductive functions are enhanced out of proportion.

One of my correspondents has said that some of the birds he had raised in confinement had not feathered well. These, on the contrary, are beautifully feathered and have the stout yellow legs one likes to see.

No flock we have ever tried to raise had all individuals make the same progress. When chicks develop very evenly it argues a very carefully selected and well-bred breeding flock. The eggs from which the chicks came must have been laid by hens that were as right as possible. This is rarely true of the utility flocks from which my chicks have come. Due to such parental influences the powers of digestion and assimilation in my birds vary and growth is uneven. The lustier birds add to their relative advantage by crowding and trampling the weaker ones and these tend to become submerged. We have picked out a dozen of these backward fellows and placed them alone, to catch up. Semi-solid buttermilk is added to their ration, and though they have been separated only four days a wonderful change is already seen. They were not sick but discouraged.

It may interest some to learn that we have placed 42 young turks in a room adjoining the chicks. They are receiving similar treatment with some change in feeding. They are now ten days old, weigh 2½ times as much as when hatched and are as lively and playful as so many kittens. None has died, so far, and none has even remotely hinted at departure. They are "sturdy turks."

HOWARD MITMAN.

Northampton Co., Pa.

A June Trip Through Several States

PART III

Toward the westerly end of the valley and also toward night, we came upon a public camp and picnic ground in the Voneida State Forest Reservation. A small spot was being cleared and turned into a park here, and was being utilized on that day by a large number of families as a picnic ground. These left by night and we had the park to ourselves, sharing it only with a fairly large number of mosquitoes and the proprietor of the ground's lunch stand and his family. It was hot and sultry, so hot that we left our good and only coat on the ground when starting the next morning, missing it only at night. A note mailed back to tht lunch stand proprietor in care of the Mifflinburg postmaster secured the return of the coat after reaching home, however, and with no more damage to it than that caused by exposure to considerable rain as it lay upon the ground. On the road toward Bellefonte and State College, we reached a mountain top and looked down upon Penn Valley, another of the beautiful valleys which we have already spoken of, one of the small plains tucked away in the uplands that border them on all sides and upon which nature has apparently bestowed all the fertility that the steep mountain slopes have been robbed of. It would be hard to imagine more attractive farming sections. We had previously visited State College and so passed it a few miles away to drive directly to Bellefonte. Signs along the road tried to tempt us to turn aside to visit some of the caverns in that region but we expected to see much larger ones in Virginia and were not interested. The Pennsylvania State College, organized in 1859 as a "Farmers' High School," is well located here, but the confusion resulting from giving the institution and the post office the same name might have been avoided. Until one learns that State College, Pa., is located at State College, Pa., he is likely to wonder how to address mail to the school. This is Pennsylvania's State agricultural school, though courses leading to degrees in other arts and sciences are also given to both sexes. The institution occupies some 400 acres of land, about 60 being included in the campus and 100 or more devoted to experimental plots. The location of this institution gives it an isolation from which it should profit.

At Bellefonte we hoped to see some of the U. S. Mail airplanes and drove several miles out of the town to the landing field. All that we found were the large sheds, or hangars, into which planes may be run for shelter, and a radio broadcasting station connected with the mail service. This proved to be but an emergency landing field where mail planes might stop for supplies or repairs. As we entered the town, we saw signs asking visitors to see Bellefonte's trout, and, wishing to oblige, we inquired where they were. A large spring brook runs through the city, overhung by the sidewalk of one street. From this walk, we could look down upon a large number of trout of different varieties and, if we had had time, could have obtained some food from a nearby restaurant and fed them. It was a pretty sight on a city street and worth maintaining and calling attention to. From Bellefonte we drove south through a long, narrow valley containing little but a railroad and fine concrete highway. Near Tyrone, we came upon a picnic ground in use by what appeared to be pupils of a day or Sunday school. We stopped there and ate our own lunch, then on to Altoona and over the mountains by the Penn Highway to Greensburg, a few miles east of Pittsburgh. On the way, we happened to notice our front tires, new before we started. They were both worn down nearly to the fabric. This, of course, meant front wheels badly out of line and a stop at some garage for adjustment. Reaching Greensburg before dark, we drove immediately to the service station, which proved to be a station where "service" meant something more than a badly over-worked trade catchword. We were promised early attention in the morning and went to a hotel for the night, the first of the two nights of the trip that we spent in hotels. The service station was as good as its word. Two men were at work on the car at seven in the morning and, several other adjustments being found needed, it was after 10 o'clock before the car was ready to go on. Subsequent driving showed that a fine job had been done upon the car and, instead of the $20 or more that we had expected to have to pay, our repair bill was $7.90. We mention this as, perhaps, an indication that a better day is dawning for owners of automobiles who are always at the mercy of garage men when car troubles occur.

At Greensburg we turned east to cross the Allegheny Mountains on the Lincoln Highway, having first been joined by a brother who wished to go with us for part of the trip. Here is a highway that we wish to commend to those within its reach who enjoy mountain climbing by motor car. We had previously driven over both it and the National Pike that parallels it a few miles to the south and had found it an easier climb, though lacking somewhat in the more rugged mountain scenery of the older trail which crosses the mountains at higher levels. The second gear of a good car need be but little used in climbing the mountains but is constantly employed in descending them. Here, we met with the second and final accident to the car. We accepted a suggestion that proved to be without the wisdom that should mark the counsel of an older brother and turned off the spark at the beginning of one long descent, thinking thus to aid in keeping the engine cool. When turned on again at the foot of the grade, an explosion split the muffler for its entire length. Our entry into Gettysburg was marked by an imitation of artillery fire that must have made the inhabitants of that town fear that a second invasion by Lee was in progress. The cost of a new muffler at Gettysburg was $7.50, cheerfully paid by the conscience-stricken brother, who has learned that all automobile engines cannot be safely cooled by transferring the explosions of gas from it cylinders to the muffler.

M. B. D.

(To Be Continued)

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Aug. 1 a huge construction crane dropped a 500-ton steel gate for a lock into the excavation of the Welland Ship Canal at Thorold, Ontario. Eight men were crushed to death, and about 30 others injured. It is said that at least 90 men have been killed in the work since construction of the canal was started 15 years ago.

A motor that stalled, or a terrified student flyer who "froze" the controls, or both, were credited by New Jersey State Police for the crash of a Waco biplane which plunged into a wheat field near Metuchen, N. J., Aug. 5, killing its two occupants instantly. The plane was operating from Hadley Field and fell near where Harry Chandler, air mail pilot, was killed last year with several passengers who were up for "bargain rides." The men who lost their lives were Staro M. Staiger, 35, of 1076 Anderson Ave., the Bronx, an instructor of the Red Knight Air Service, and Collingwood J. Harris, 28, of 464 Orchard St., Cranford, N. J., whom he was teaching to fly. Staiger was a veteran of the German war-time air forces and is said to have been one of the outstanding members of Richthofen's "flying circus." Staiger's widow has complained that his body was robbed before State police arrived.

Margaret McCormick, 11, of 411 Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J., died at Newark City Hospital Aug. 5 of a fractured skull suffered Aug. 4 when she was struck at Broad and Academy Sts., Newark, by an automobile driven by Joseph Rizzo, 17, of 622 Hunterdon St., Newark. Police said Rizzo had just stolen the automobile. He was re-arrested on a charge of murder, not manslaughter, as is the custom in automobile death cases in New Jersey.

Yellowstone Park has a new geyser, believed to be one of the largest in the world. The new blower has burst out in the Fairy Creek region of the National Park and approaches the size of the famous Excelsior Geyser, which stopped playing in 1888. From a crater 100 feet wide, 120 feet long and eight feet deep, the new geyser bursts forth twice each 24 hours and for a three-hour period throws a stream of water 75 feet high. Occasionally the stream reaches 100 feet and at such times loud explosions occur every 10 or 15 seconds. Many short diagonal streams spurt out.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Monson, Mass., was damaged to an extent estimated at fully $150,000 Aug. 6 by fire believed to have been started by lightning.

Aug. 6 eight persons were killed and 52 injured at Mounds, Ill., by the derailment of two Illinois Central passenger trains. The Chickasaw, northbound from Cairo, hit a piece of sewer pipe which lay on the track and stopped unharmed. The fireman, Manley Palmer, leaped from his cab to flag a southbound train, but was too late. Coming at the rate of 60 miles an hour it hit a kink in the track, left the rails, struck the side of the Chickasaw and caromed down the line of steel cars, ripping them open as though they were tin cans. Seven of the nine steel cars of the Chickasaw turned over and fell on their sides in a ditch. The coaches of the southbound train remained upright, although some of them hurdled coaches of the other train before coming to a halt. The wreckage was to badly tangled that acteylene torches were used to cut the coaches apart.

Ensign Clayton Schmich, U. S. N., and Harold T. McIntyre, aviation machinist's mate, second class, were killed Aug. 7 when their plane fell into San Diego Bay, Cal. Both airmen were attached to the fleet air service.

Mrs. I. N. Voris, 94, of Balmville, near Cornwall, N. Y., started by automobile Aug. 7 for California. She first visited there 67 years ago, when she was first married. She expects to reach San Francisco in two weeks.

At the foot of the picturesque Pryor Mountains, in the Crow country of Montana, famed in Indian lore and legend, Chief Plenty Coos, head of the Crow nation and nestor of American Indian chieftains Aug. 7 formally presented the people of the United States a tract of land to be used as a park by future generations of both whites and reds. It has been the aged chieftain's home more than half a century. Major Gen. James G. Harbord, retired, under special commission from the Interior Department, accepted the gift for the government and voiced to Plenty Coos the thanks of the American people.

WASHINGTON.—Midwest farm leaders, including Senator Howell, (R., Neb.) appeared Aug 1 before the Tariff Commission to urge an increase of 50 per cent in the duty on corn on the ground that Argentine imports were hurting the trade of domestic growers. Opposition to the proposal was expressed by Manuel Durand, Argentine Counsel, who termed it "discrimination" and contrary to the views given by the American delegation to the world economic conference in Geneva last year. The commission gave all parties until Sept. 4 to file briefs. Frank P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange, described the corn imported from Argentina as "hard, flinty and weevily." He agreed it was not interchangeable with American types, but said the shipments were a potential menace to domestic growers. J. O. Shaff, representing Gov. Hammill of Iowa, entered the latter's petition for a higher tariff wall. W. R. Ogg, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that the increased duty was necessary to enable American growers to reach Pacific Coast markets.

The budget estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929, are now $208,000 below the $3,700,000,000 set by President Coolidge as the safety limit, Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, the Budget Director, announced Aug. 6, following an all-day conference with Mr. Coolidge at Cedar Island Lodge. Outstanding among the estimates which Budget Director Lord had submitted to the President were $550,000,000 for debt reduction and $659,000,000 for national defense. The sum for debt reduction exceeds that of the current year by about $10,000,000, while the item for national defense is $39,000,000 more than for the fiscal year which began July 1, 1928. The $3,700,000,000 set for 1929-30 by President Coolidge in his speech at the business meeting of the government on June 11 does not include the Post Office Department, which Postmaster General New recently announced faced a possible deficit of $100,000,000.

The first of the new, smaller dollar bills were run off the presses at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Aug. 7. The first sheet will be preserved in the Treasury records. The new currency, according to present plans, will go into circulation not later than next July.

Resources of national banks in the continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii were $28,508,239,000 on June 30, the largest amount in history of the national banking system. Comptroller of the Currency McIntosh announced Aug. 7. The resources on June 30 exceeded by approximately $350,000,000 those of the banks Dec. 31, 1927, the only other date when they reached the $28,000,000,000 mark.

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending July 30, 1928:

Summer House Cleaning.—One of the very critical periods in the poultryman's calendar is at the time when maturing pullets are housed. Stock should be housed some time before laying commences, for several reasons:

1. From the standpoint of health, well-grown stock is better off when well housed in permanent Winter quarters, since feeding and other management factors may be more closely controlled than on a bare and crowded range.

2. Productive maturity is more uniformly attained under proper housing conditions.

3. By early housing, the set-back in production which frequently occurs when pullets are moved after laying starts, is avoided.

4. Disease control is surer, especially since most ranges tend to become overcrowded during the late Summer.

These benefits, however, will not be gained, unless housing conditions are right. This is specially true when growing stock is exposed to disease through improper sanitary conditions in the laying quarters. Apparent health of old stock is no guarantee that the house is disease-free. Old birds are notably resistant to infections which are dangerous to young stock. Disease acquired at housing time is serious, not only in its immediate effects on production and mortality, but later may be reflected in lessened vigor, poor hatches, and low vitality in next season's chicks. The likelihood of an infection of parasites or disease is lessened when the laying house is properly cleaned. No amount of pains taken later can patch up difficulties incurred through ineffective Fall house-cleaning.

Thorough cleaning involves two factors: the complete removal of all visible dirt, and the utter destruction of all living filth—the germs and parasites spread throughout the house and its furnishings. Take care of these essentials in house-cleaning by following this plan:

1. Remove all portable equipment, for scraping and disinfecting outside the house.

2. Sweep, scrape, and scrub the ceiling, walls and floor until the place is visibly clean. Disinfection will be of no value if organisms are protected by caked-on dirt or layers of dust.

3. Roosts and supports should be painted with carbolineum, creosote or undiluted coal-tar disinfectant.

4. Spray thoroughly with some good disinfectant. One of the coal-tar products, followed a day or two later by a solution of household lye, one pound to 25 gallons of water, is recommended. The disinfectant may be applied satisfactorily with a scrubbing brush if no sprayer is available.—Locke James, Instructor Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the thirty-ninth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,503 eggs or 50 per cent. This is an increase of 110 eggs, or 1.5 per cent over last week's production. Total production to date since November 1, 1927, is 121,250.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: E. E. Chamberlain, N. Y., 58; Vijohn Farm, N. Y., 57; Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 56; E. & D. Chicken Farm, N. Y., 55; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 55; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 54; Warren's Farm, Mo., 54.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns—Warren's Farm, Mo., 1,742; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,669; E. C. Foreman, Mich, 1,661; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 1,636; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,612; Grove Poultry Farm, Del., 1,571.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,601; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,585; Foster D. Jameson, Maine, 1,394; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 1,375.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 1,065; Harvey Byerly, Pa., 927.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 1,442; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,286; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Can., 1,276.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,439; William R. Speck, N. Y., 1,186.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
July 24	96	65	Clear
July 25	94	68	Clear
July 26	92	64	Clear
July 27	88	69	Cloudy, rain
July 28	92	72	Cloudy
July 29	87	66	Clear
July 30	90	54	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 46c; brown, 41c; medium, 38c.

Loss of Young Turkeys

I have been trying to raise turkeys this year but do not seem quite successful. When they hatched they seemed fine and healthy. I fed them cooked cracked corn and gave good care otherwise. When they were about six weeks old they died, two a day, as if having a fit. They do not seem lousy nor have been overfed. I have another batch now and am feeding these cooked oatmeal. So far they seem healthy and well. They are with a hen, not a turkey. Could you advise me?

Vermont. MRS. W. H. F.

From midsummer on we receive numerous inquiries as to why young turkeys belonging to our readers are dying. It is usually stated that they were strong, healthy poults up to within a few days of death and were found dead on range without apparent cause. Most of our people who try to raise turkeys have learned from experience that they are difficult to bring to maturity, but the good prices received in the Fall for Thanksgiving birds and the need of the money received for those raised and sold strongly impels toward renewed trials each year in the hope of greater success. Turkeys were formerly easy to raise and a large part of northern farms had a flock. In early days, they were driven to the great markets in droves, being led as much as driven by some one on horseback, who tolled them along with a bag of corn. At night, they roosted in trees near the roadside while their caretaker found refreshment in nearby country inns. Now, few flocks of any considerable size are seen and the great majority of farms have none at all. Nevertheless, a turkey farm with hundreds or thousands of birds is occasionally to be found, showing that, for a time at least, some are successful in rearing these fine fowls on a large scale. A picture of such a farm in Michigan was shown not many months ago, a flock of 1,500 birds being seen in one enclosure.

Turkeys are subject to various diseases that afflict other fowls and there is no one cause of death responsible for the turkey raiser's troubles. Overfeeding, permitting the young poults to run in wet grass, exposure to storms and inbreeding have long been the common explanations of failure and doubtless all these have a measure of responsibility, but there are two specific diseases that must be held accountable for the greater part of the losses. These are coccidiosis and an inflammation of the intestines and liver known as blackhead. The name is not a good one, for the dark discoloration of the head which gave rise to it is not always seen. These diseases are caused by minute organisms picked up with food and water from ground soiled by poultry or food contaminated by the droppings of small birds, rats and other vermin. The organisms have become so widespread that it is almost impossible to avoid them in any poultry section; they are responsible for the loss of countless thousands of chicks yearly.

None of the investigators have yet been able to announce a cure for these diseases in young turkeys or even any certain method of preventing them. Those who succeed in raising considerable numbers usually attribute their success to some method of feeding, but it seems not unreasonble to suppose that there may be a growing immunity to disease in turkeys that is of greater importance than methods of feeding and care. At any rate, the success obtained by some is encouraging and, though we cannot offer any rules for rearing turkeys that can be given with a promise of good results, we feel that a trial by those situated to care for them is justified by the possibility of good returns. M. B. D.

Range Paralysis

What ails my flock of pullets, two weeks old? I have had quite a number die recently. They seem to become paralyzed in one or both feet, sometimes in one wing, and limp around for a few days and die. They are fed a grain ration morning and evening, half barley, half wheat, and have mash in hoppers all the time also grit, charcoal, ground bone and oyster shell. I have a flock of about 200 Leghorn hens which seem to be in very fine condition and have been laying very heavily all Winter and also at present. Every now and then I have a hen die; have examined their throats but can find nothing the matter. The hens are fed a grain ration morning and evening, half barley, half wheat, and mash before them all the time, also grit, oyster shell, charcoal and ground bone. The buildings where the pullets and hens are kept are swept clean every week and manure carried away from the grounds. We spray all the houses with crude carbolic solution every week at cleaning time. Yards are plowed and harrowed two or three times each season and everything kept in best possible condition. J. E. B.

I judge that your pullets are suffering from what has been called range paralysis. This is a disease that shows itself by sudden loss of use of one or both feet or wings in birds otherwise apparently healthy and usually in growing pullets or cockerels. Death usually follows the paralysis within a few days but recovery may follow the symptoms noted. The cause of this trouble is not known and there has been no remedy found. As there is no certainty of this affection in any given case, however, a dead bird should be opened and the interior of the digestive tract examined for worms. If these are found in large numbers, the flock should be given appropriate treatment. For the commonly found round worms, the most simple treatment is the addition of 1 lb. of tobacco dust of guaranteed 1½ per cent or better nicotine content to 100 lbs. of mash, this mash to be that ordinarily fed and the mixture to be continued over a period of two or three weeks and repeated after a like interval if needed. M. B. D.

Quick Growing Chicks

What grade of baby chicks grow the best in the first six weeks, put on most flesh, and what is the best food for them to have good results? P. J.

I assume that you have breed rather than grade in mind in inquiring about the rate of growth of chicks, as the grade or quality within a breed would make but little difference in early growth. The larger breeds, like the R. I. Reds, Plymouth Rocks or the still larger Brahmas or Black Jersey Giants, make larger broilers than such small breeds as the Leghorns but for early or small broilers the White Leghorns develop to a marketable age about as quickly as the large breeds. The Leghorn chick takes on a breast development that is desirable in a broiler and makes its use as such feasible at an early age. A table of growth published by the Storrs Experiment Station compares the White Leghorn with the R. I. Red in rates of growth from one to 24 weeks of age. Average results show that the Leghorns should reach a weight of .69 lb., or a little over half a pound, at 6 weeks of age, while the R. I. Red chick should develop to a weight of .74 lb., or practically three-quarters of a pound, at the same age. At 12 weeks, the Leghorn chick should weigh nearly 2 lbs. (1.8 lbs.), the R. I. Red a little over 2 lbs (2.3 lbs.). A growing mash, fed with milk, will give the most rapid development in young chicks if quick growth is the end desired. If the chicks are to be raised to maturity as layers, less high protein food in the form of milk or meat may be desirable, a sturdy well developed frame rather than soft flesh being the end to be aimed at. M. B. D.

Connecticut Market Notes

(Continued from Page 1085)

The market for native vegetables was in better shape than a few days ago when floods of shipped-in stock was being marketed. Moderate offerings of tomatoes appeared on all markets. Demand for sweet corn was good and Golden Bantam topped the market prices. The first Lima beans in commercial quantities appeared generally throughout the State.

Among native fruits, berries were scarce due to rains and poor harvesting weather. Native Greensboro peaches were available, but found poor markets due to low prices asked for shipped-in Elberta peaches.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Aug. 7.—Peaches, 6 4-qt. bskts, $1.25 to $2.25; red raspberries, qt., 36 to 40c; beans, green, bu., $1.50 to $2; beets, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 75c; carrots, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; celery, 12 stalk bunch, $1.25 to $1.50; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $3 to $4; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.25; onions, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.75 to $3; spinach, bu., $1.75 to $2; tomatoes, 14 qts., $2.75 to $3. Broilers, live, lb., 28 to 36c; chicken, dressed, lb., 37 to 48c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; live, lb., 25 to 28c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 55 to 60c; Conn. special No. 1, 54 to 55c; Conn. extra, 53 to 55c; Conn. gathered, 50 to 53c; western, 34 to 40c; butter, best tub, lb., 45 to 47c; best print, lb., 49 to 50c. Calves, best, live, lb., 14 to 16c; heavy, lb., 10 to 12c.

Hartford, Aug. 8.—Peaches, 6 4-qt. bskts, $1.50 to $2; red raspberries, qt., 32 to 40c; beans, green, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; beets, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 75 to 90c; carrots, doz. bchs, 35 to 45c; celery, 12 stalk bunches, $1 to $1.25; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $2.50 to $3.50; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.40; onions, bu., $1 to $1.75; peas, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.50 to $3; spinach, bu., 85c to $1; tomatoes, 14 qts., $3 to $3.75. Broilers, live, lb., 25 to 38c; chickens, dressed, lb., 40 to 55c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; live, lb., 24 to 30c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 55c; Conn. special No. 2, 45 to 50c; Conn. extra, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 46c; western, 33 to 40c; butter, best tub, lb., 46 to 48c; best print, lb., 49 to 51c.

PEKIN DUCKLINGS
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250 egg strain, post paid, $24.00 per 100, in smaller lots 25c a piece. Immediate deliveries.
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$1.50 each.
J. GUY LESHER Northumberland, Pa.

CHICKS Buff Leghorns, $10-100; W. Leghorns, $8-100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $9-100; White Rocks, $12-100; Heavy Mixed, $8; Light, $7. May prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. I pay the postage. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

100 LEGHORN PULLETS 14 weeks. Vigorous, hardy, from good laying flocks, $1.50. Crates $1.50, refund on return, 20 to crate. HUGH H. HARTMAN, Chestertown, Md.

1,500 March-April hatch—Barred Rock, White Leghorn Pullets. Rock Cockerels. Free range stock. JULES FRANCAIS, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $5.00 per 12 postpaid. Valuable instructions with order. Pekin Duck eggs, $2.00 per 12. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

Ask for the Best Beef Scrap by Name—
DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

BUY OF WENTWORTH BROS. Manufacturers of Poultry Equipment CORNISH, MAINE - - Get Circulars | FEED MIXERS, Etc.

FOR AUGUST
SPECIAL MATING RED CHICKS
from N. E. Accredited breeders, free from B. W. D., at $18.00 per hundred.
RED and BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 6 weeks old and older, at prices to interest you.
HALL BROS., Wallingford, Conn.
Box 60, or 'phone 645-5

Strickler's Quality July Chicks
Hatches August 6-13-20-27. Ship C. O. D.

Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C.O.D., and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns.....	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.00
Br. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Broiler Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 705 Bellefonte, Pa.

WeneChicks
DELIVERY—Beginning Aug. 1, Hatching days every Thursday
White Rock-White Wyandotte cross breeds from Blood Tested Matings, exceptionally fine for Fall broilers and roasters—only $12.50 per 100.
Straight Breeds—Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, $14.50 per 100 postpaid. Add 2c per chick for lots less than 100
11 Week Old White Leghorn Pullets, $1.15
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. Exceptional quality in breeding pens and trios. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop. R.F.D. No. 1, Cortland, N.Y.

Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks...	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns..	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

ULSH'S CHICKS
White Wyandotte..... 12c
White Rock..... 9c
Barred Rock..... 9c
Heavy Mixed..... 8c
100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BABY CHICKS
Mixed..... $7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns..... 7 per 100
Barred Rocks..... 9 per 100
Reds..... 9 per 100
Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS
Barred Rocks . . $8.50 a 100
S. C. Reds . . . . 9.00 a 100
Heavy Mixed . . 7.50 a 100
Every chick guaranteed—prompt delivery.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, purebred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $9; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $11; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Day-Old Chicks BARRED ROCKS—50-$5.00, 100-$9.00, 500-$42.50, 1000-$80.00.
S. C. W. LEGHORNS and HEAVY MIXED 50-$4.50, 100-$8.00, 500-$37.50.
Free range flocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa

Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches every week. Low prices.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks Now 9c each. Heavy Mixed 8c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. and BARRED ROCKS March to June hatched. LALLY FARMS, Vineland, N. J

8-Week Leghorn Pullets Okay in every way—$1 each, $95 per 100, $450 per 500. JUSTA POULTRY FARM - - Southampton, N. Y.

Pullets BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS 12 wks. old. Good stock. Seeing is believing. Come and see.
UNITED EGG FARMS HILLSDALE, N. Y.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED COCKERELS Morgan-Tancred Strain 8-10-12 week old. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y Rahway, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Is the Co-operative Real Estate Exchange, 913 Elm St., Manchester, N. H., reliable? They called here and wished to list my place. They have listed several in my locality. They take a picture of the farm and you pay the agent $5. Then they list your place in magazines, booklets, etc., and they send inquiries to you. You pay $33.50, plus agents $5 for their work. Their head office is in Waterville, Me. A. Newcombe represents them here. I am very anxious to know, as they keep calling here. C. G. H.

New Hampshire.

Our usual advice, "Do not pay money in advance on any pretext for the sale of farm property," applies to this case. Those who do so in our experience are only contributing to the easy living of real estate sharks. In all the years THE R. N.-Y. has been exposing these schemes we have no record of any property being sold by an agent soliciting an advance fee. It is time enough to pay commission on the sale of a property when the title and purchase price have passed.

The enclosed from the H. W. Bleam Enterprises, Fort Worth, Texas, looks like another "easy-money" proposition. Inasmuch as he offers nothing and he does not wish anyone to believe that he is under any obligation to them, I do not see how anything can be done about it. But a note of warning in the Publisher's Desk column might be of some use. However, you keep on the work-at-homes schemes fairly often, yet people get stuck on the same. Perhaps after a while the public will be educated. Do not be discouraged, as you are doing a splendid work in the campaign against dishonest advertising. C. R. K.

New York.

The H. W. Bleam Enterprise proposition which the subscriber forwards, is simply an appeal for $10 without any promise or agreement as to the purpose for which the said $10 will be used, except it will build up Mr. Bleam's bank account. There is the suggestion that Mr. Bleam is in some way connected with the oil industry. The scheme is so palpably one to secure "easy money" that we do not regard it as dangerous. We have every reason for encouragement in the Publisher's Desk work. We cannot hope to put all the dishonest schemes out of business, but if we only save a reasonable percentage of our people from falling victims to crooks and frauds, we are perfectly satisfied.

Is W. A. Hadley of Stanstead, Quebec, a reliable man to do business with? He advertises a sure way to catch foxes and will sell his method for $10, provided I do not disclose it to anybody else.

Pennsylvania. A. J. R.

We do not know Mr. Hadley, but we have advised the subscriber not to part with his $10 for any secret process of catching foxes or for any like purpose. We are reminded of the faker who advertised years ago, when the potato bugs first appeared, "Send $1 for sure method of killing potato bugs." Those who sent the dollar received two little blocks of wood with instruction to place the bug between these blocks and press together. There are many such schemes for getting easy money, and we suspect the instructions for catching foxes is on this order.

The enclosed letter from Hilliard's Working Marvel, 206 Prospect St., Trenton, N. J., explains a proposition I have applied for. Would you give any information you may have regarding the standing of this concern? R. H.

New Jersey.

This is a device or platform to attach to outside of a window when cleaning, putting up awnings, etc. The concern proposes sending out these platforms in a knocked-down condition and promises to pay $1.25 for assembling. It sounds very much like the schemes advertising for women to do home sewing, etc. We can conceive of no logical reason why this concern should send the parts to people at a distance for assembling. The work can unquestionably be done more economically where the parts are cut out. The concern is not rated by the commercial agencies. We suggest caution.

Misrepresentation of a course in automotive engineering offered by a correspondence school is prohibited by an order of the Federal Trade Commission directed to the Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago.

The Greer school was charged with advertising a certain price for its course as a special offer during a limited period when in truth the price offered was none other than the regular price for the course.

The commission found the respondent's representations had a tendency to mislead prospective pupils into the belief that by purchasing the course they would effect a financial saving and because of the so-called special price would secure the best available opportunity to receive the type of instruction advertised by the school. The course included such subjects as automotive mechanics, electricity, battery trade, welding, salesmanship and garage management.

The order to cease and desist is as follows:

1. Representing in advertisements, correspondence or otherwise that respondents' course of instruction or any of them are offered at a less price than the price therefor which the respondents usually receive, when such is not the fact; or, in any manner misrepresenting the regular and usual price of any such course of instruction.

2. Making in advertisements or otherwise any untruthful or misleading statement or representation concerning any courses of instruction.—Federal Trade Commission.

The fake reduced prices on correspondence courses, such as prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission, is quite the common practice of correspondence schools, while some of them are able to juggle the offer so as to make the reduction appear genuine. Aside from this form of deception the greater evil is in the fact that a large majority of those who are induced to sign orders for mail courses for one reason or another are unable to secure any benefit from them, and the money so invested is lost. When payment is discontinued the signer is bombarded with collection agency letters threatening all sorts of dire consequences, if the claim is not settled. We are told that more than 75 per cent of those signing for correspondence courses complete the studies. THE R. N.-Y. accepts no advertising of correspondence courses. So far as we know the paper stands alone in maintaining this policy.

Would you send me information concerning the Home Health Institute, 1482 Broadway, New York? Enclosed find some of their literature. They get agents to sell their books. I have a sample copy of their "Household Physician." Let me know right away if they are reliable or not. S. M. W.

Connecticut.

We find no record of Home Health Institute in our reference books. This class of books contain a great deal of obsolete remedies some of which are all right if the trouble is correctly diagnosed. But that is where the danger of depending on such remedies printed in this class of books recommending home treatment comes in. The books are sold at an extravagant price by strong-arm salesmanship methods. We again warn country women against signing orders with book agents on time payment for such books.

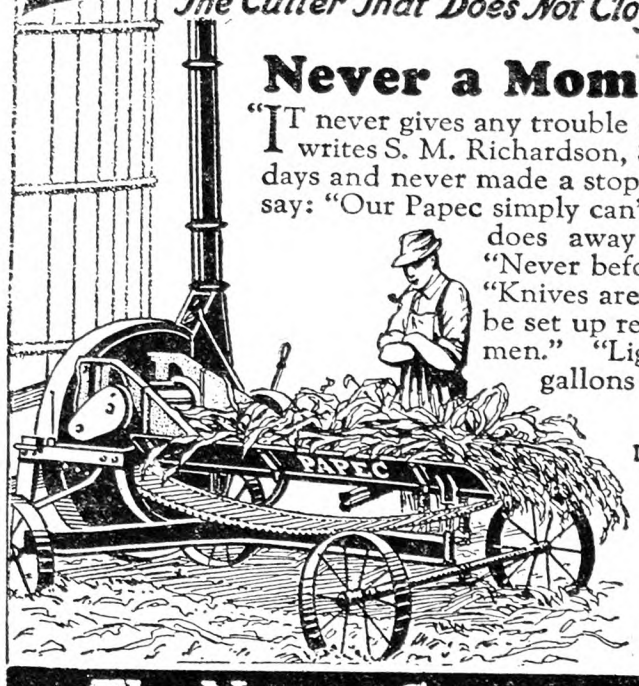
Relative to J. A. Stransky of South Dakota and his "vaporizer" for automobiles a subscriber sends us a further statement regarding similar easy-money projects:

There are two other concerns selling vaporizers that are offshoots of Stransky in that they learned the game from him and started out for themselves.

One advertises as Super, Milwaukee, and he has a vaporizer he claims he invented while he was an aviator, but as a matter of fact he used to be in the implement business in Pukwana, and his wife worked in Stransky's office and later they moved to Milwaukee and started in the vaporizer and have done quite well at it. The other is James May who does business as the Western Specialty Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and he has a vaporizer. He was formerly office manager for Stransky, but quit him and started in for himself about April, 1924. He started with a small room and two young boys working for him, and when I went back there in September, he had rented a room about 24x100 and had 24 working for him and he said in one day he took in over $1,500. I just speak of this to show you how a man grows if he has the right scheme and knows how to work it.

DAUGHTER: "I want some money for my trousseau." Father: "But, my dear child. I didn't know you were even engaged!" Daughter: "Good heavens, father! Don't you ever read the papers?" —Liverpool Echo.

PAPEC
"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"
Throws and Blows Saves One Man



Never a Moment's Lost Time

"IT never gives any trouble and no stops are ever required," writes S. M. Richardson, Smith Grove, Ky. "We ran six days and never made a stop for any kind of trouble." Others say: "Our Papec simply can't be clogged." "The feeder roll does away with one man completely." "Never before was my ensilage cut so fine." "Knives are easy to adjust. The machine can be set up ready to run in 20 minutes by two men." "Lightness of draft." "I use 5 to 8 gallons of fuel less each day."

Write for FREE 1928 Catalog
It tells how to cut your silo-filling costs
Papec Machine Co.
110 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.
Over 50 Distributing Centers Assure Prompt Service

The Name Guarantees The Quality

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS

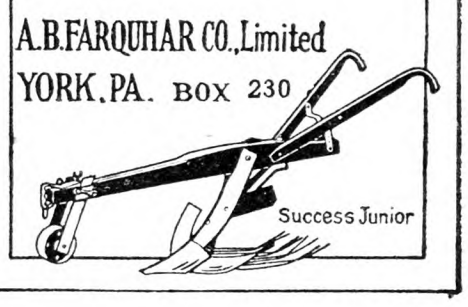
SAVE TIME, LABOR AND EXPENSE

Get the potatoes easily, quickly and with least possible skinning and bruising. The "Success Junior" is designed for the small grower. Low cost and pays for itself the first year. Every farmer should have a "Success Junior."

We also build the Farquhar Elevator Digger—the original Rigid Tongue Digger. Designed for the larger grower. Gets all the Potatoes and leaves them in an even row easy to pick. Strongly built and priced within reach of every grower.

Write for illustrated Catalog.

A.B.FARQUHAR CO.,Limited
YORK, PA. BOX 230

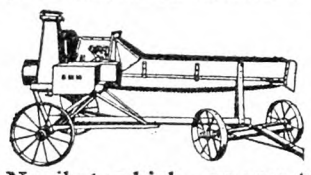


SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 86 years' use.
ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability, Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

METAL ROOFING
WE SELL FENCING
DIRECT FROM FACTORY
ALL FREIGHT PAID
CORRUGATED — PLAIN — V CRIMP
SHINGLES — SPOUTING — GUTTER
PITTSBURGH ROOF & FENCE CO.
Box 1231 — PITTSBURGH, PA.
WORLD'S BEST IRON AND STEEL MARKET

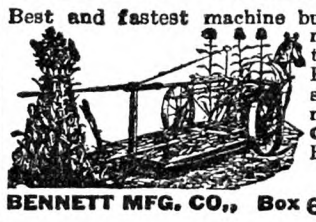
WITTE Engines
50 New Features. Years ahead of old style engines. Run on Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. MORE Power—LESS Cost. Easy to Start—Easy to Use. 2 to 30 H-P. *Lowest Prices.* Easiest Terms. Catalog Free.
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
189C Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
189C Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROSS Two-In-One
Silo Filler-Feed Cutter



Sold with the positive guarantee to cut finer — blow higher and run easier with less horse-power. No silo too high—no corn too large—never chokes. Sizes to suit your power.
It cuts feed in ⅛ inch lengths and thus serves those who need feed as a cutter mill prepares it. *Check below product and we will send catalog.*
ROSS CUTTER AND SILO CO., Springfield, O.
Established 1850 679 Warder St.
Silo Fillers ☐ Silo ☐ Cribs ☐

CORN HARVESTER
Best and fastest machine built. One and two row models. One Horse. Carries to shock. Big labor saver. Pays for itself in one season. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. No twine. No danger. Great for silage cutting. Free trial. Agents Wanted. Write for free catalog.



BENNETT MFG. CO., Box 604 Westerville, Ohio

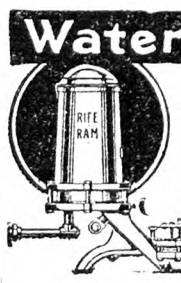
PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J.

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

A Sure Thing
Pays $4.00 for $1.00
FREE SOIL TESTER if you send your name. Also literature which tells how to make $4 for $1 from your land. Test your own soil. Get these Free Facts which are making big money for thousands of farmers.
HOLDEN
LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER

30% fewer parts on the Holden than any other spreader means Low Upkeep Cost. More simple and stronger construction than any other spreader. Spreads wet or dry material 20 feet. Get the entire story. Write
THE HOLDEN CO., Inc.
308 Nowland Peoria, Ill.

Water Pumps Water



Have you a spring or stream of three or more gallons a minute and three feet fall or more? If so you can raise water 75 feet or more with our Rife Ram. It also furnishes air for pressure system. No fuel—easy to install.
Write for free catalog.
RIFE ENGINE CO.
90-D West St. New York City

Adventures in Silence
By Herbert W. Collingwood
THIS is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully Bound in cloth, 288 pages.
Price $1.00, Postpaid
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

Rules for Motorists

The following sensible rules for motor drivers are sent by Rev. Dr. L. F. Haley, of Madrid, N. Y.:

1. Watch your gas, oil and water.
2. Slow down and be able to stop at all railroad crossings.
3. Slow down on every curve, and keep to the right side of the road.
4. Never pass any vehicle on a hill or curve unless you can see the road is clear.
5. Always give signal to motorist behind when slowing down or turning.
6. Slow down through towns, and when going down hills.
7. Drive slowly on wet roads and through fog.
8. Sound horn at road crossings, and stop at arterial highways.
9. Slow down when you see an approaching car about to pass another car.
10. Keep you eye on the road.

AGENTS

WE have openings for a limited number of subscription representatives in the New England States.

Must be of good character and appearance and have own car. Full time. No side lines. Write for application blank to Subscription Department.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS** Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSE Modern, 13 rooms, 2 baths, steam, garage for 12 cars centrally located, ideal for small hotel, none in town of 12,000; price right. Apply THOMAS MacBEAN AGENCY, Easthampton, Mass.

Delaware County 200 Acre Dairy Farm, 27 head cattle, horses and complete line machinery. Fine buildings. $6,500—$2,500 cash. GEORGE HOAG - - Shavertown, N. Y.

Georgia Pecan Farm 507 acres, 1,400 fine trees on R. R. Price $30,000. TERMS. CHAS. ENGLISH, Andersonville, Ga.

CIDER Cloth, racks, pumps, graters, 2 second hand presses. Catalog free. PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT, Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 25 to 35 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education; must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M. D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent farm hand; must be good peach and apple picker; state experience and wages expected. ADVERTISER 4466, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Settled woman assist general housework and cooking; steady position in refined Christian family with children; reference; salary $65. ETZEL, Ace Farm, Monroe, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple September 1; man for general farm work; wife for housekeeper. ADVERTISER 4481, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, a cow tester for the Middlesex County, Conn., Cow Test Association; for particulars write to PHILIP F. DEAN, County Agent, Middletown, Conn.

WANTED—Man and wife for boys' school; assistant farmer and experienced laundry matron; salary $1,440, maintenance. GRANT PANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Man for general farm and team work; references. CHAS. L. SCOFIELD, R. D. 31, New Canaan, Conn.

ATTENDANTS, women only, $54-$66 month and maintenance; good health required; vacancies in Creedmoor division; a new hospital, with opportunities for advancement; apply by letter, stating details to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED by September 1 two (2) test cow milkers for four times a day milking for making official records with Holstein cows; $75 per month, board and room; send reference and state experience. FORSGATE FARMS, Jamesburg, N. J.

WANTED—Single, general farm-hand and good dry-hand milker; state wages wanted. JOHN QUELL, R. F. D. 2, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—About September 1 a competent Protestant woman as cook and baker for a small family on Long Island near New York City; one willing with the assistance of another maid to do the entire work of a small cottage, except laundry; country person preferred; when answering send reference and wages expected to MRS. A. W., Box 721, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—September 1, clean, Protestant, young man desiring experience on commercial poultry plant; $45, board and lodging to start; give references. ADVERTISER 4507, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two single men for general farm work; steady year around job; wages $60 per month; good board and laundry done; references required; job open September 1; telephone 1580. FRANK AGOR, Jr., Lafayette Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced married man for general work including milking on dairy farm; state size of family and wages expected. ADVERTISER 4517, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — A working manager for general farm in New York State; write fully giving experience, references, age, wages expected, etc. ADVERTISER 4514, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced man on dairy farm; state wages. MAGNOLIA FARM, Muscogee, Fla.

WANTED—Good dry-hand milker for 15 cows and barn work; no field work; year round job; state experience and pay wanted in first letter; also boy to help on milk route and milk. ORADELL FARMS, Oradell, N. J.

WANTED—A married man to work on a farm cutting brush and firewood, garden work, lawns, and miscellaneous work about the owner's house and grounds; permanent employment. ADVERTISER 4520, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, married, to take full charge at plant; one thoroughly understanding the business, brooding, breeding, feeding for egg production; wife do the cooking. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Phone 1629, Westfield, N. J.

WANTED—A middle-aged, educated farmer, single or married, with small family; I have a 150-acre farm, small tested herd making about 100 quarts grade A milk; 50 acres are in pasture, 50 in clover and Alfalfa and 25 in corn; all the necessary machinery to work the place, including two good men; I want a capable man to bring the production of this farm to a high level, raise all necessary forage, etc., and attend to the construction of necessary improvements; one who will make for himself a permanent position in this business; first-class references required and personal interview suggested. Address, in confidence, and state compensation expected. ADVERTISER 4505, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted Male—Stephen, the gardener, back at his garden on HUNTER BROOK ROAD, Peekskill, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience; my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

POULTRYMAN, single, open for position September 15; best of references. ADVERTISER 4476, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman-dairyman, wants position; thoroughly experienced, capable and honest; references. ADVERTISER 4451, care Rural New Yorker.

WANTED—Position as gardener by experienced settled man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4462, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate superintendent open for position this Fall; 17 years' practical and theoretical experience in all branches of herd management, farming, poultry, gardening, accounting and all farm mechanics; American of executive ability; hustler, honest, capable of swinging any size proposition; married, 37 years old; interview. ADVERTISER 4471, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE woman wants position as assistant housekeeper or cook; private family or small institution; begin about September 1. ADVERTISER 4483, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, sober, reliable, honest, capable, wants position on gentleman's place or general farming; experience; American; like to make all kinds improvements, repairs; drive Ford; steady position wanted; state wages, all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4482, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS, 22, wishes position on modern dairy farm; good milker, fine worker; talks Swiss, French and German. ADVERTISER 4484, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, young Germans, want position; poultry, garden, handyman; wife, cooking, housework. MANNHARDT, Box 213, Sea Girt, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED man wants position as caretaker or handyman on estate; best references. ADVERTISER 4485, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rural school by experienced teacher. HARRY FRENCH, Potsdam, N. Y.

WOMAN with 10-year-old boy wants position in New York State; competent houseworker and cook; last place 10 years. ADVERTISER 4480, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS farmer, experienced, wants steady position, farm or estate; start $90, accommodations for small family and car desired. ADVERTISER 4494, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN with life-time experience wants position; single; available September 1. ADVERTISER 4486, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Superintendent's position on private estate by farm-raised, married man; 15 years' experience, understands all branches of estate management; references. ADVERTISER 4487, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED American wants permanent position general farm work and dairy; steady. ADVERTISER 4488, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE and farm superintendent, long experience, qualified in every detail, seeks high-grade position of trust. ADVERTISER 4489, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate superintendent, 20 years' experience breeding and feeding for production; understand building, cement work, etc. ADVERTISER 4491, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 32, wide, thorough, life experience, open for position requiring results. ADVERTISER 4492, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN wants position on private estate; married, no children, best of reference. ADVERTISER 4493, care Rural New-Yorker.

DO YOU want an efficient poultryman, single, thoroughly experienced hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; have increased flock averages and bred many high record contest pens; college training, excellent references. A. DEGEN, 73 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL-YEAR steady position wanted on small estate, where one man can handle all the work, if he is good enough; can fill the bill perfect for middle-aged couple who want a man they can depend upon to care for place whether they are at home or away; American, white, single, 28, no tobacco or drink, clean habits and language, quiet, strictly honest, obedient and always on the job; can drive and keep cars in repair; life experience with farm stock and general outdoor work; Connecticut or Southern New York State preferred; wages $65 to start with, maintenance; can come on or before August 20; all letters answered; a good home and the same treatment you would give your own son will be returned in service as you would have it. ADVERTISER 4501, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, agricultural school training, seven years' experience, wishes job commercial or private. ADVERTISER 4496, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED young farmer wishes steady farm or garden work with chance to get experienced with cars; have chauffeur's license; New York State; private, commercial. ADVERTISER 4503, care Rural New-Yorker.

MILKER, married, age 29, four children; experienced dairyman; reference; milk 25. LESTER STURGESS, 40 Willow St., Jamaica, N. Y.

SINGLE man wants work; years' experience, good reference; cows, chickens, lawns, gardens, greenhouse. ADVERTISER 4497, care Rural New-Yorker.

ON POULTRY farm, position wanted by young man; inexperienced but earnest, anxious learn business. A. PEREZ, 1033 East 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION wanted—Farmer, gardener, working manager, married, life-time experience pure-bred stock, poultry, dairy products; best references. ADVERTISER 4516, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Herdsman, dairyman; years of experience, A. R., calves, butter-maker or estate caretaker; some poultry experience; state particulars and wages; married. ADVERTISER 4515, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, manager, 19 years' experience, ready to take charge of plant or build new for owner. ADVERTISER 4521, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING superintendent wishes position on private estate September 1; 20 years' experience all branches; married, American, sober and honest, one child; references from past and present employer. Address SUPERINTENDENT, P. O. Box 264, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE married working superintendent, experienced in all branches of farm estates; handle cars, men and machinery; what have you pertaining to this? R. HEZEL, R. D. 1, Morristown, N. J.

POSITION wanted as manager-herdsman of small place; life experience coupled with college training, capable of producing certified milk and doing A. R. work; Guernseys preferred; references from present and former employers. ADVERTISER 4508, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT couple, permanent place in country or on farm; woman plain cook; man general farmer, experienced with all equipment or handy-man; have child age 2, references. ADVERTISER 4509, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Improved 70-acre potato, poultry and dairy farm, some fruit; good buildings, near hard road; $2,500; everything on place if desired. FRANK HOSKIN, R. D. 1, Whitney Point, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Delaware County; 325 acres, latest improvements in house and barn; thoroughbred cattle and sheep. Inquire of IRVIN CONKLIN, Downsville, N. Y.

WILL exchange 42 acres woods near village. WARNER, R. D., Clinton, Conn.

HUDSON Valley, 200 acres, near Albany; buildings, fruit, timber; consider small property, clear or first mortgage as first payment. OWNER, Box No. 13, New Baltimore, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Splendid poultry and truck farm, half mile from stone road, 6 miles from Snow Hill; 45 acres cleared, 8 acres woodland; good 6-room dwelling, 2 halls, 2 porches, 2 large barns, garage, laying house for 400 birds; brooder-house, cow stall, corn crib, other outbuildings; if sold at once, pair mules, Ford truck, and farm implements included for $6,500, one-half cash, balance easy terms; phone line. A. P. SHOCKLEY, Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md.

FOR SALE—8-room modern bungalow, hardwood floors, water, bathroom and lavatory, central heat, acetylene light; nearest neighbor one-third mile in one direction, two miles in any other; hunting, fishing; all out of doors to live in. JAMES P. LONG, Lakemont, L. I., N. Y.

WHY SUFFER city heat when $800, $300 cash buys 8-acre State road field near village, lakes, river, for tents and bungalows. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

218-ACRE farm with stock, tools and crops; reasonable; small down payment. H. A. SITTERLEY, Box 14, Coopers Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—4 acres, all kinds of fruits; large 11-room house; suitable for poultry and trucking or boarding house; sacrifice $3,600. CHAS. SIGRIST, Pittstown, N. J.

FOR SALE—75 and 12-acre farms, good buildings; grand for Summer homes; price $1,600 and $1,200; location Otsego County. MATIE FITZGERALD, Box 53, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

CRANBERRY bog, Central New Jersey, 30 acres, fully equipped; bargain. ADVERTISER 4490, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—117 acres in the healthiest part of Rhode Island; 10-room house, 3 open fireplaces, 4-room cottage, barn, poultry houses, other buildings; high elevation, fine views; trout streams and pond on place, near Beech Pond; good woodcock, quail and grouse hunting; suitable for game or poultry raising; low price; full information. ADVERTISER 4495, care Rural New-Yorker.

58-ACRE poultry-dairy farm; 22 in growing crops; fully equipped; $4,000. GEORGE CHASE, Owner, Route 2, Laurel, Del.

FOR RENT—Farm, 250 acres, for raising sheep; house, modern conveniences; consider profit-sharing basis; experience essential. PAUL GROSS, Tuxedo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Long Island, near development, few acres wood land; $190 acre. ADVERTISER 4498, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—95-acre poultry farm, Southeast Pennsylvania; established 15 years; school adjoins farm; half mile to State road; room for 1,200 layers; running water; all blood tested stock; 14,400 egg incubator. ADVERTISER 4500, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent with option to buy, poultry farm within 50 miles New York; must have good dwelling house with bath. ADVERTISER 4502, care Rural New-Yorker.

DEL-MAR-VA farm for sale; 40-acre truck farm on concrete road, 3 miles Salisbury, Md., population 11,075; near market; all cultivated, young orchard; price $9,000. TANNER, Salisbury, Md.

WANTED to rent, with option to buy, 100-200 acre dairy farm; must have good buildings and No. 1 markets; equipped farm preferred; can take possession any time after November 1; two responsible Hollenders; best of references; state full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4504, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Ideal village property with 8 acres land, suitable for poultry and fruit; 8-room house with hardwood floors, running water, bath, electric, furnace; garage, 60-ft. henhouse, large barn; land suitable for building lots; six miles from famous Watkin's Glen; price $6,500, $3,500 down payment. ADVERTISER 4506, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry and truck farm of four acres, 3-room bungalow, poultry houses for 1,000 layers, also brooder houses, garage and cow shed; electric lights and running water in bungalow and poultry houses; 30 fruit trees and growing crops; seashore markets; price $2,500, part cash. R. J. KOHLHEIM, Beach View, Barnegat, N. J.

BARGAIN—4-room cottage, new; cellar, porch, water; 4-acre grove; truck, fruit; mail daily. GEO. W. HILBERT, Owner, Upper Black Eddy, Pa.

WANTED—Countryhouse or small farm, well-built house, good water, beautiful views in mountain section; not over 4 hours from New York; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 4513, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED in New Jersey, within 80 miles New York, five or six-room house with couple acres; send description and price for cash. ADVERTISER 4512, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT rent small farm with option to buy and board in neighborhood for three; commuting distance. ADVERTISER 4511, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Beginning April 1, 1929, a dairy farm in Orange County, N. Y., with stables for about 40 milking cows; a five-year lease will be given if desired; it's a desirable location. ADVERTISER 4519, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 165 acres, in a good location with A-1 buildings and well stocked, tools and all for $5,000. Write or call to JOHN WAGNER, R. D. 1, Gilboa, N. Y.

PROFITABLE 100-acre fruit farm. C. J. MOBERG, Tivoli, N. Y.

FARM for sale—A farm that is an asset—not a liability—making money every day in the week; will make $10,000 per year in hands of any good dairyman; milk sold at retail 18c per quart in city of 20,000, five miles distant; on concrete highway; 160 acres, 12-room house, all improvements; tenant house; Jamesway equipped barn, 40 stanchions; sanitary milk plant, all Frigidaire equipped; land all tractor worked; more hay than can use; all up-to-date machinery; 25 head Guernseys, 200 hens, 10 pigs, 2 horses; Chevrolet truck, International tractor; fine views, artesian water, near church, school, store, post office; 60 miles from New York City; price, including stock, equipment and milk business $45,000; will leave up to $20,000 mortgage. ADVERTISER 4518, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres, 2,500 ready to lay pullets; lights, water; all supplies including feed and crops; estimated $2,000 worth of saw timber and about $2,000 worth of firewood now ready to cut; no infection on range; gross income 1927, $11,500; labor income $5,500; auto included; 2 miles from station, one mile stone road; price $16,000, half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. ADVERTISER 4510, care Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60-lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SEND for 5-lb. pail new crop extra fancy pure clover honey; $1.25 postpaid, insured. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Hall incubator, single deck, 12,000-egg capacity; also 150 Hall mechanical turner trays; a bargain. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 2, Watervliet, N. Y.

NEW CROP HONEY, basswood and clover mixed: 10-lb. pail, within 3d zone, $2; 1927 buckwheat, $1.75; write for prices on 60-lb. cans and 5-lb. pails; full price announcement later in this column; correspondence solicited if interested in honey; samples supplied at postage and container cost; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CHOICE white clover-basswood extracted honey; 5-lb. pail, $1.10 postpaid to third zone; 60-lb. can, $6.75; two cans, $13 here. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

FARM board wanted for a deaf and dumb man, 40. ADVERTISER 4499, care Rural New-Yorker.

Heats Home for 25¢ a Week!

"I can run my Bulldog furnace for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I'm using." **That's what the Bulldog does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Here's what it does with coal:**

"Does the Work of 3 Stoves"

"This is my third winter with the Bulldog. It does the work of 3 coal stoves that I used, which only warmed up part of the house and not very well at that. My Bulldog not only does that, but also heats 3 rooms upstairs, with great satisfaction. My house is located in a very cold place, with no protection at all. It is the easiest furnace to handle I have yet seen." E. C. Diplock, 105 Elm Street, Camden, Me.

Heats 8 Rooms Instead of One

"My 8-room house has seven windows on north-west side downstairs, so it takes SOME heat. The Bulldog doesn't burn very much more coal than my old stove used to, and it heats the whole house. where my stove would heat only the one room it was in." Ernest H. Marzoli, 72 South Street, Milford, N. H.

Cuts Coal Bills in Half

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. Easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather." Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Sizing Up The Melon Crop

Apple Setting and Spraying Practice in 1928

AS I AM not connected with an experiment station or college of agriculture or, in fact, any organization which might alter my written statements, I feel that I may offer suggestions or ideas freely from the practical sod mulch orchardist's point of view.

Evidently, the apple crop in New York and bordering States is going to be smaller this year than was generally expected from the light crop of last year and the heavy bloom on some varieties this season. It is rather difficult to ascertain why certain trees will set fruit while others under approximately the same conditions will not set well. We have off years for certain varieties where, for no apparent reason, they will not bloom or set a crop if they bloom. Nature can be blamed to a large extent for the lack of set, but, if the grower is well informed and a close observer, there are many ways of increasing the average yearly crop.

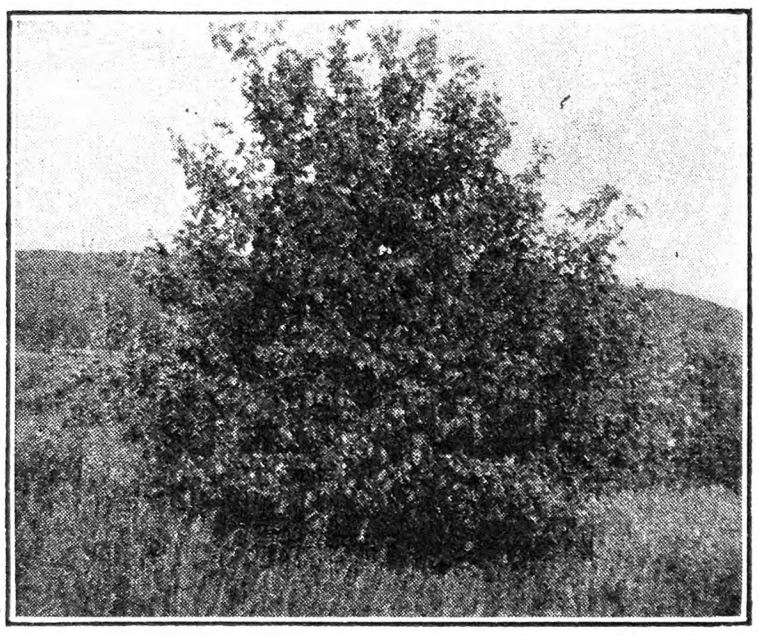
First, the tree should be kept in the best possible physical condition with strong spur growth. The proper balance between wood growth and fruiting is quite difficult to maintain over a term of years due to varying seasons, change in texture of the soil due to lack in the amount of plant food decaying in the soil, and to possible changes in cultural practice. A 20-year-old tree should have a minimum new terminal growth each year of six inches for good production, and 12 inches would represent a much better condition.

Almost all sod mulch orchards need extra nitrogen to keep the trees in good physical condition and a little extra nitrogen applied from three to five weeks before bloom helps materially to increase the set of fruit. This increase in the set of fruit is very noticeable the first year that a nitrogenous fertilizer is applied. In applying the fertilizer we usually sow it broadcast, circling the tree, placing it from about 4 ft. from the trunk of a 20-year-old tree out 12 ft. from the drip of the branches. I have noticed that where the tree casts a dense shade there is very little benefit from the increased growth of vegetation under the branches, while out in the center of the row there is a much more noticeable effect. This has led me to believe that it is better practice on 20-year and overbearing trees to sow the fertilizer with a lime sower, driving through the center of the rows, or if broadcast by hand, aim to cover from row to row rather than applying in a ring around the tree. This method gives a greater growth of mulching material, which is often needed to conserve moisture and increase bacterial action.

The supply of available nitrogen may be increased by seeding to Alfalfa, hairy vetch or other legumes which can be used to advantage. Continued heavy applications of nitrogenous fertilizer, or heavy seeding of Alfalfa will often prevent fruit from maturing as rapidly and will prevent apples from taking on as high color as where this is not practiced. Also, where trees are fertilized heavily year after year, there is danger of serious twig blight infection. Therefore, to secure the best results, it is necessary to use just enough fertilizer to set fruit and keep up physical condition of tree. It would be necessary to know the soil and its response to fertilizer before definite amounts per tree could be suggested. From 250 to 300 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia to the acre broadcast through the centers of the rows on 15 to 30-year-old trees (50 trees to the acre) should be sufficient for ordinary sod orchards for setting the fruit and keeping the trees in proper balance. That is, provided the orchard is given proper care in other ways, such as pruning, spraying and cutting of grass.

Ordinary barnyard manure, or, in fact, almost any kind of material that can be used as a mulch, is beneficial for the conservation of moisture and the increase in bacterial action. Where heavy applications of mulch or manure are used it is necessary to use caution in applying a nitrogen fertilizer, because it will be difficult to secure proper color on the fruit.

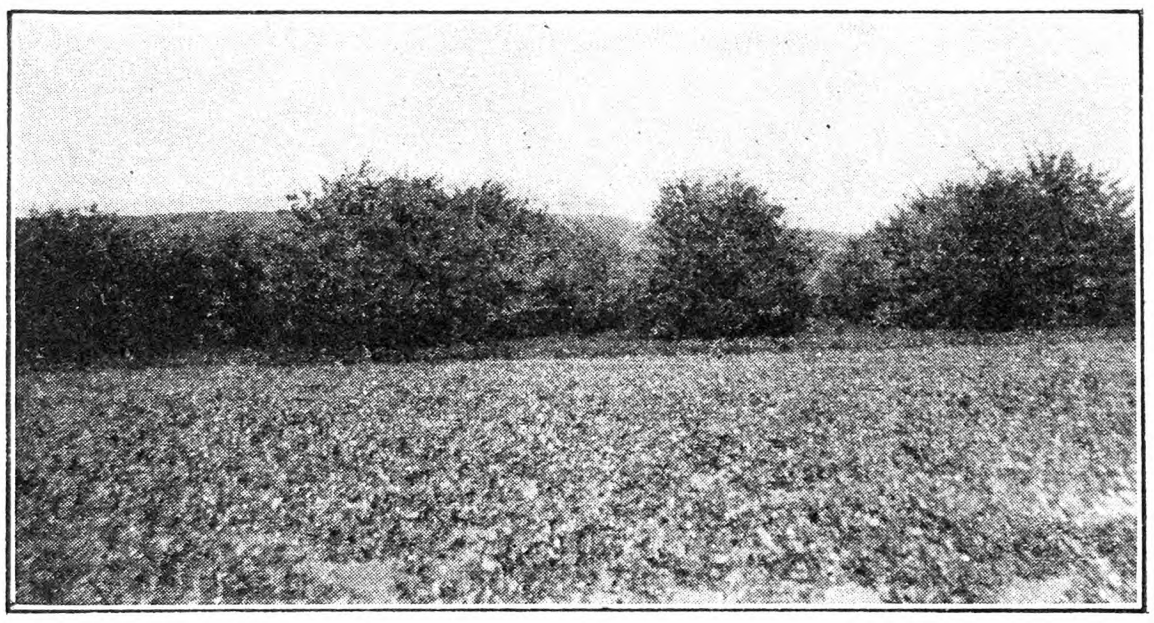
I would consider the present season as an off year for McIntosh. Young thrifty trees which bloomed



Typical Six-year McIntosh in Sod, Hitchings Farm. Fig. 471

well set very poorly. It is quite noticeable that trees which bore a light crop in 1927 set a larger crop for the present season, thus leading to the belief that the extra strength in the bud set the fruit. We have McIntosh trees adjoining a roadway which set a higher percentage of bloom, due possibly to the roadway freezing to a greater depth, but due more likely to the heavier pruning of large branches on this row, thus forcing some extra strength to the fruit spurs. I understand that most of the pruning experts discourage heavy pruning of the McIntosh, but in an off year, the set is heavier near the cut. The question is whether it is worth while to trim some of our McIntosh trees a little heavier to insure a better set of fruit in the off year at the expense possibly of a lighter crop in the following year. I believe the R. I. Greening should be heavily fertilized and lightly pruned for best results.

It is quite as important to take good care of trees in non-bearing years as during the bearing years for high average production. I think that many growers are falling down on this point, and are getting a light set this year due to improper care last season. Insects increase rapidly where the spray program is weak and a bad dose of fungus lowers vitality of the trees for succeeding crops.



Sixteen-year-old McIntosh and Rome Beauty Orchard Planted in Alternate Rows. Fig. 472

Young Rome Beauty Orchard in Alfalfa Sod. Fig. 473

I do not think that an apple orchard in New York State can be properly protected from insect pests and fungous diseases with less than seven applications of dust or spray per season, namely: Dormant (which might possibly be omitted), delayed dormant, prepink, pink, calyx, two weeks, and midsummer. Weather conditions may necessitate three or four extra applications, such as between delayed dormant and prepink, between prepink and pink, or a dusting while trees are in bloom. We have dusted our orchards this season and last while trees were partly or fully in bloom with a fine sulphur dust, with very good results. This year this application came at the most critical period for scab control of the entire season. I think all commercial fruit growers should have a duster to supplement the spraying at least, if not for the entire control program. I certainly would not recommend the use of lime and sulphur solution during bloom, and would hesitate to use dry-mix, while I think it would be perfectly safe to use sulphur dust. It is necessary to use care in the continual use of heavy applications of lime and sulphur solution during the period from the prepink until after the calyx to avoid harmful effects on the foliage, with danger of blasting the fruit. If a spray is to be applied I should prefer to use a finely ground dry-mix sulphur, being careful to secure as complete a coverage as possible, rather than the lime and sulphur solution. I think the fine sulphur dust is better than any spray and is much easier to apply, and the speed of application of the dust is so much greater that the coverage may be timed to a better degree than the spray.

The timing of the application is the most important part of the whole spray program. We aim to cover the entire bearing orchard about every six days, depending somewhat on rainy periods throughout the critical scab infection period. We dust from one side of tree row at a time trying to catch periods when the opposite side of row may be dusted at alternate applications.

In spraying after leaves get a fair start we usually spray one row at a time — two men working from the ground on the same tree at the same time, the operators of the gun or rod starting together to spray at the farthest point away and work around the tree until they meet. Careful work with a complete coverage insures worth-while results. There is much inefficient spraying done in many of our commercial orchards. I think that a more extensive use of arsenate of lead throughout the season with heavier dosages per tank or per 100 lbs. of dust would show much better results in control of the leaf-eating insects. I believe that the same amount of cash invested in a 15 per cent or possibly 20 per cent sulphur-lead dust applied every four or five days throughout the leaf-roller season would secure better results than the same amount invested in an oil spray.

The average grower is shifting to the less caustic sprays because of the lessened chances of foliage injury, and is securing apparently about the same degree of control of fungus. A more thorough application of the finely ground dry-mix type of spray or well-timed dusting with heavier dosages of arsenate of lead is the chief improvement suggested for another spray season, from experience gained from our tests this year. HAROLD R. HITCHINGS.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Growing Fancy Potatoes

ONE western city after another goes in for potatoes as a market crop. This year a district in Western Wyoming planted 2,000 acres of early potatoes and started shipping in July with perhaps 500 carloads to come. It is often the luck, or what

appears like luck, of a new section or a new crop to start in the worst kind of a season. Usually when outsiders become excited over any scheme of profit, then is the time for the old hands to be cautious. Early potatoes were overdone this year and late potatoes, too, if the yield turns out large.

These new western growers may get off easily because they are growing the popular small red kind which is supplied from the South early in the season, but is not seen much in midsummer. If these growers can find a special market at a special season, they may do well enough, but the grade must be kept up. When a section has gained a reputation, there is a tendency to overproduction and to letting down on the quality of some shipments. Mistakes of this kind have been made sometimes by growers of the white Queen potatoes in California, the Russet bakers of Idaho, the large white early potatoes of Louisiana, and the Green Mountains of Long Island and of certain districts of Pennsylvania. Long Island growers are being urged this year to grade more closely than ever. There may be too many potatoes but not too many of the best potatoes.

The possibilities have been scarcely touched in the direction of developing a market for higher grade potatoes. To most consumers potatoes are potatoes if they are smooth and clean. They have no such preference for the varieties as in the case of apples, oranges or even onions. Some of the city stores do a little business in fancy package stuff, handsome and uniform in size, shape and color.

In Europe there are special varieties favored for salad, for baking and for table use and different kinds of cookery. Some are of distinctive color inside, pink or yellowish. Certain small varieties have a crisp, nutty texture. Our growers have not done much to advertise varieties for special uses. We have even allowed some of the best flavored and most distinctive old kinds to die out. Americans do not consume nearly so many potatoes as people in Europe. Our markets need expanding both ways, downward to the use of potatoes as cheap good food and sources of material for numerous lines of manufacture; also expansion upward to the development of a demand for fancy grades and special table varieties. G. B. F.

White Sweet Clover is Doing Well

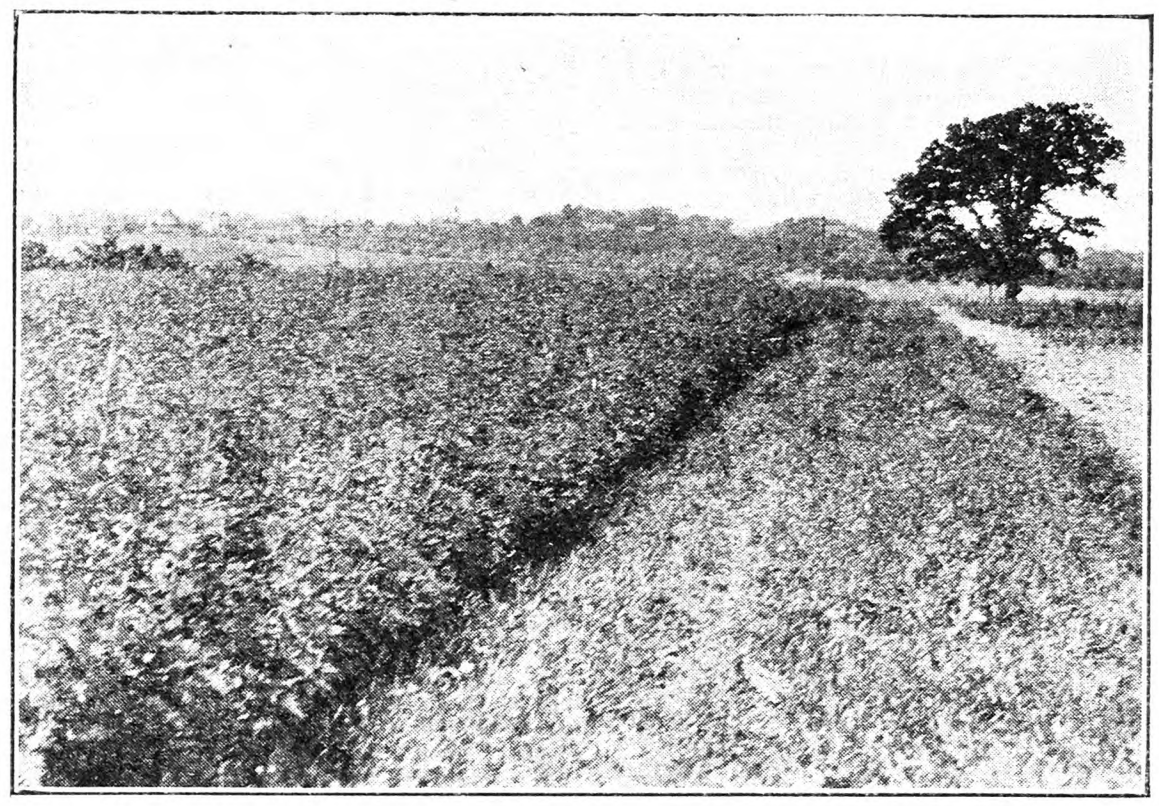
THIS may be an unusually favorable season for clovers, but that fact can hardly detract from the excellent showing that White Sweet clover is making in Western New York this year. For that matter it has been good for several years, so that those who have tried it once are trying it again. The seed is cheap, it may be sown in grain crops or alone, it makes a tremendous growth in two years and a sufficiently good growth in one, and best of all it decays rapidly in the soil and releases its nitrogen quickly.

Green manure crops are becoming of greater importance each year on American farms for the reason that the new land is gone and the old must be maintained in fertility. There is, however, no cash value to a green manure crop and the tendency is to avoid planting one if it is not absolutely necessary. White Sweet clover has been pastured successfully with no apparent loss in the improvement value of the crop when plowed under. It does not make as good hay as Alfalfa, yet it is tolerable if handled properly. Best of all the seed is not expensive. At 15 to 20 lbs. per acre the cost is somewhere around $2 an acre. Compared with two or three times that cost for other legumes the difference is striking. Even the much talked of Soy beans will cost $4 an acre to seed. All of these factors make White Sweet clover stand out as a crop worth becoming acquainted with and worth learning how to handle.

It is not out of place to restate the point in regard to learning how to handle the crop. Any new crop has it peculiarities, and each man must find out how it behaves on his farm under his system of farming. First of all it may not be necessary to inoculate the seed, but it will be safer to do so. The seedage rate may be cut to 12 to 15 lbs. per acre on some land and must be increased again by half on others. It may be sown on the snow in early Spring, drilled later in the season, or sown with the wheat. Corn-belt farmers have recently tried sowing it in corn with the last cultivation. The time of cutting, the time of plowing, and all those little factors that go with the art of farming must be learned by experience. An excellent discussion of some of these points is given in Leaflet No. 23 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and which is well worth securing.

There are two kinds of Sweet clover—the annual form that blossoms the first year, and the biennial form that takes two years to make seed. The annual form is known as Hubam, and though a good one-year crop it is too expensive for ordinary use. The biennial form is the one most desired. The first year this crop will make a growth of about two feet at the same time that it is storing up food materials in the roots. The next season buds from the tops of the roots will push out to make a growth of six to eight feet. Most folks have considered it necessary to let White Sweet clover grow for two years to get this maximum height and maximum return as a green manure crop. Now the practice is developing of turning it under the Spring of the second year.

The reason is that if White Sweet clover is plowed under in the Fall of the first year the roots that have been storing up food materials will not have been disturbed and will cover the field next season with a troublesome volunteer crop. On the other hand if plowing is not done until Spring after the new shoots are nicely started, the roots will have expended all their energy in the effort so that when the crop is plowed under there is no volunteer crop to bother. Furthermore this succulent growth decays very rapidly. Many crops demand the maximum of nitrogen during June. White Sweet clover plowed under on April 15 will be supplying the maximum amount of nitrogen by that time and for a period following. In this respect in particular, then White Sweet clover demands some attention.



Spring Seeded White Sweet Clover on July 25 in Western New York. Fig. 474

The crop shown in Fig. 474 was inoculated and drilled with a clover drill on April 11. Following seeding the ground froze, stayed unworkable for three weeks, and then baked. By the first of June the stand was disappointing—seeding having been 15 to 18 lbs. per acre. But White Sweet clover has a way of surprises, and though it usually looks poorly in early season it soon makes up for early disappointment by later growth. By July 25 it had reached the height shown, a very excellent crop and better than Mammoth clover, Red clover, Alfalfa, or a half dozen other crops sown nearby. Hubam, the annual White Sweet clover, was the only one that surpassed it.

The plan will be to let it stay over Winter and plow it under early next Spring. If you have not tried a piece of White Sweet clover recently you would better plan on sowing some next Spring and becoming familiar with it. It used to be considered a weed, but it is now in select company. H. B. T.

Along the Way in an Adjoining County

JULY 2, I left the odor of pea silage stacks behind and started for the western side of Allegany Co., N. Y., Friendship. On the way it was necessary to pass Wayland, Stony Brook Park, Hornell, Canaseraga, Angelica and many places of less note. Leaving Wayland I found a change from canning peas to the raising of beans, not for canning. These mostly gave promise of a good yield when ripe, but as I proceeded westward, a lack of rain seemed to have reduced growth. Instead of a rank growth of oats and barley, these crops seemed to be much shortened.

Down through the muck flats about Burns and Arkport effect of high water of a month and a half ago was seen, and the celery plants seemed to have been set since the water subsided. These muck flats are divided into strips by open ditches, and I noticed some of the intervening spaces were growing nothing but what nature had planted—probably too wet. Then, too, I noticed a man loaded a dozen crates of celery on the train at a certain point, showing some had been grown where high water did not have to subside.

Land on which I have grown crops has been in need of humus, while this muck is about all humus, lacking no nitrogen perhaps but plenty of potash. Very little of our land that does not need attention as to plant food. Hornell, the largest city in Steuben County, is located near the confluence of two streams which form the Canisteo River. Like its sister city Corning it is subject to freshets. Large outlays have been made necessary to keep some of the streets from being devastated by water. Both of Steuben's cities are located on river bottom lands and adjoining higher ground, and lucky are the residents who have chosen the higher grounds.

Allegany County seems to have been so named from its location at the foot-hills or tapering off of the mountain range bearing the same name. Some portions through which the Shawmut railroad passes are rugged, indeed. There must have been a deep erosion at Stony Brook Park, for looking from the car window one sees tree tops many feet below. The glen is said to be 180 feet deep in places. Angelica, located among beautiful hills and valleys is a well-cared-for village. Water for these towns comes not only from mountain springs but from an elevation that makes a fine gravity system.

I do not know how the village of Friendship first derived its name, but it certainly now has that class of inhabitants. They must be industrious to keep the village so well, and religious in order to have three churches. A friendly people is generally a religious people. These churches show the attitude of the people when they were built, and I believe they now do the same.

A notice in one of the coaches read, "Save the forests by not throwing lighted cigar stubs from the car windows." It seems to me this advice is timely and important. No one likes to see forest fires, particularly the owners of them.

Had circumstances not prevented, I would like to have gone farther into Cattaraugus County, where the dairy interests are well represented. This important branch of agriculture is not carried on to a great extent in Allegany County, though there are some large herds. One great drawback, it seems to me, is the poor pasturage. These are well supplied with water, but grasses seem mostly to be of the "poverty" sort mentioned in the August 4 issue of THE R. N.-Y. There were large herds roaming over fields where it seemed that a sheep could hardly get a bite. This poverty grass is a misnomer in a way, for the ground where it grows is often well able to produce clovers and grasses many times more nutritious and far more palatable to the stock. These pastures are generally well watered, but the grasses necessary to mix with the water are lacking.

I saw but one pea viner on the trip reaching out 50 miles, while near my home are three canneries with about six miles intervening, and many viners scattered about which act as feeders. From the three canneries mentioned will be turned out perhaps half a million small cans of peas, which will finally go to the shelves of grocery and provision stores. They make costly living, but only a few at a time are purchased, so the cost of them is not severely felt.

Ontario Co., N. Y. C. M. DRAKE.

The Flea Beetle Pest

FLEA beetles are often very troublesome on potato tops. There are said to be a dozen species of these beetles, but they may all be classed and treated as one pest. Several readers are complaining about them this year, and one has just sent leaves which are literally riddled with holes, though it is plain that Bordeaux mixture has been used liberally. This is often recommended as a deterrent, and apparently is to some extent but will not control the swarms around now. Poison is necessary, 1½ pounds powdered lead arsenate to 50 gallons of Bordeaux. For dusting, poison mixed with dry lime will be useful, though not so effective as when the liquid is properly applied, which means a spray covering underside as well as tops of leaves.

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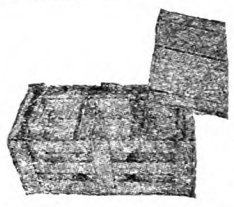

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From a Maine Farm

The account of the feat of the man who 70 years ago cradled 12½ acres of wheat in 14 hours, page 1054, seems to be a thing utterly beyond the possibility of human endurance and skill, even to those who can recall the days of the cradle, sickle and hand scythe. The writer although not an old man has used the sickle in a small way and seen the expert cradler at work. We can still swing the hand scythe as occasion calls for it but there is little grain or grass cut in this way today.

Twenty-five years ago practically all of the great potato crop of the county was harvested by hand labor and 40 years ago the planting was done by hand and the only machine used in the care of the crop was what was called a horse hoe, an implement which covered the seed and hilled the potatoes after the hand cultivators had loosened the soil and men with hand hoes had removed the weeds from among the growing plants and stirred the dirt about them. The horse hoe and cultivator were of course horse drawn.

To carry a basket of seed potatoes, cut in suitable sizes, and drop them in the drills at nearly equal distances apart was tiresome work and required skill and nimble fingers to accomplish in good working time. The basket was slung over the shoulder from the left side and the dropper dropped with one hand and fed that hand with the other. A fast worker would drop two acres in a day or possibly more if conditions were just right. If soil was mellow the fresh made seed pieces would lie where dropped without bouncing, if not and the ground was hard the dropper would have to stoop often to put seed in place. This meant backache and slowed the dropper up a great deal. Many the race I have witnessed and taken part in to see who could drop the largest piece of ground in a day. Some who were inclined to cheat would drop the pieces further apart than allowable if they were not carefully watched.

The harvest season was another time of testing the skill and endurance of those who removed the tubers from the ground with a tined hoe called a hand potato digger, and of those who picked them up and dumped them in wagon bodies, sacks or barrels. Almost every neighborhood had its champion digger or picker and then there were those of wider renown, and many a contest to see who was best man.

Another form of contest indulged in by many was to see who should reach the factories first in the morning, where the unmarketable tubers were made into potato starch. At times when there was a year of low prices or much decay the factories would be so congested that it was not an uncommon thing for a team to have to wait for hours to get unloaded. The earlier in the morning a team arrived the sooner they could be unloaded. At times men would load the night before, snatch a little sleep and leave for the factory a little after midnight, and perhaps find on arrival that some one was ahead of him. There were no trucks in those days.

This present season two men who are growing 275 acres of potatoes in my town have not had a horse in the field, the work all being done by power machinery. It is claimed that the Bordeaux mixture can be applied in the form of dust at the rate of 10 acres an hour. I am rather glad that I have lived in the day when the horse was the motive power on the farms and I am sure will remain a large part of it on this farm while I live. Still these things bring to us in a very forcible manner the progress that has been made in one generation. What will the next quarter century bring to us?

Are they of today happier than we were? I think the average young man or woman gets rather more pleasure from life than did we of a generation ago and still there has been something lost that we who are older know was worth while. Pleasure does not always bring happiness, often the opposite is the result. Could the present generation of young folks possess and apply the knowledge gained by the experience of those who preceded them, they could get very much more from life on the farms today, but the lessons are largely lost as youth is ever impatient with the counsel of their elders.

I feel certain that the present generation of young farmers and farm women to be, will have to face and solve some very grave problems in the years not so far ahead. These are to be met and solved right if our present type of farm homes is to endure and the character of men and women on the farms is to go on to higher ideals and greater influences in the affairs of this nation and the world at large. The nations of the world are to be greatly affected by the part that America takes in world affairs and it will be better for all concerned if the farm and rural people awake to the part they must fill if the prosperity of this great nation is to continue to be built on safe and sane foundations. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

The Cultivation of Corn

I was very much interested in the article by Mr. Hansen on this subject. I think that here in the East corn seldom gets more cultivation than enough to destroy the weeds, and very much of it does not get that. The varied nature of agriculture with us, the number of things that we have to do, and the consequent tendency to rush and hurry a thing through, practically forbids intensive culture. The average farmer about here has a dairy, and an orchard, and a vineyard, and a garden, and does some general farming besides. Anyone familiar with these things knows what a variety of work they entail, so that corn often is neglected.

It is evident that to control the weeds some form of cultivation is necessary, since that is the easiest, cheapest, and most effective method that we know of. The preparation of the soil before planting is very important, but however careful we may be to turn under the sod, to disk or harrow it thoroughly, and to plant immediately, we cannot by any method kill the weed seeds which are always in the soil and which sprout and grow at the first opportunity. And in seasons like last year and this, their opportunities come soon and often.

I think cultivation should begin as soon as weeds appear, and be done as often as becomes necessary to destroy them. The early and late cultivations appear to be the most necessary—the early one to get control of the weeds, and the late one to put ears on the corn.

My practice is to go through the corn for the last time when it is setting for ears, and I have always been able to see to a row just where I stopped. The stalks are greener, the ears are more numerous and larger, and its general appearance is much better. I confess that I do not know why this is so. Sometimes I have thought that it was because some slight injury to the roots had the same effect as girdling a grapevine or an apple tree. Yet the cultivation that I give at this time is very shallow, not more than two inches at the most, and that with a cultivator equipped with sweeps which leaves the ground level. Thus you can work up close to the corn and clean away the weeds without injuring it. I have made this cultivation as late as August 5, and had good corn.

As to the dust mulch, I believe in that, too. We have not had a really dry season in some years, so that farmers of today have not been able to give it a fair trial. But when it gets so dry that the corn rolls up, and the trees die in the woods (which has happened within my recollection), then the dust mulch is of great benefit. Constant stirring of the soil seems to prevent evaporation of moisture from below, and also probably absorbs some at night from the air.

I am aware that different kinds of soil need different treatment, but there are so many varieties of soil in Northwestern Dutchess County that our experience has covered quite a wide range. My own farm consists of Dutchess silt loam, Dutchess slate loam, some clay, gravel, and muck, with numerous outcrops of limestone over most of it. Weeds will grow on any of it. There is also a wide difference between good soil and poor soil in their effect upon vegetation and their need of culture. Good soil will grow crops in almost any old way. I suspect that most, if not all of these experiments, have been made with good soil. In such a case, the results described would come in spite of adverse conditions—not because of them. This may explain why the corn crop showed no difference between cultivation and lack of cultivation. Good soil will grow good corn, weeds or no weeds. My brother has told me that he had this same experience, and the same variation in yield will be found over any field whether it is cultivated or not.

You will perceive from this article that I belong to the category of old-fashioned farmers who understood the law of cause and effect, but did not know the scientific explanation of it. In conclusion, let me remind our scientific friends that the preparation of the soil, upon which they lay so much stress, is in no wise different in its nature and mechanical results from the plain, old-fashioned cultivation of corn—only it is put in at one end of the job instead of being strung along through it. The lesson of it all is that however we manage it we cannot raise corn without cultivation of the soil, and that means work. BURTON COON.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Geraniums for Popular Use

As the seasons fly pass I am more and more impressed with the fact that these old-fashioned plants are some of the best things that can possibly be grown, as they seem to thrive the world over, and often under the most adverse conditions. Last Winter ours were all kept over in pots in windows with southern exposure, and after blooming all Winter, they are blooming yet outdoors just as freely, and certainly make a fine show. The reason for keeping them in pots all Summer is that the roots of the large trees near the dwelling take all the nourishment out of the soil so that it is almost impossible to grow anything there successfully. The pots are plunged to the rim and moved or lifted up about every two weeks to prevent rooting through the bottom. This method has given good results, and there are many places where geraniums, etc., can be raised by this method where it would be impossible otherwise to do so.

In potting geraniums at any time the soil should be well packed or rammed tightly in the pots, as this tends to produce a short and stocky growth and many more flowers. A good soil of well-rotted sod from an old pasture with a good sprinkling of bone dust though it gives excellent results, and is much better than too much rank manure. It is wonderful what a little extra care will do for these plants, and as I write there is a small tub full which is less than two feet across, and yet has over 20 flowers out in full bloom.

While I write of these as geraniums it is of course understood that they are botanically Pelargoniums, and are natives of the tablelands of Africa. There are many varieties in cultivation, and of all kinds and shapes, and the growing of these plants has extended all over the world. Some of the first kinds were called "Zonal" from the belt or zone in the leaf, but as this dark circle in the leaves did not show the red flowers as well as the plain green it has been bred out, so to speak, by the growers. There are many beautiful variegated leaved varieties that should be carefully preserved, or otherwise we may lose them entirely before we know it. H. W. HALES.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Near Ravenna, O., recently, two men were killed outright and another wounded severely during a fight with Sheriff Jay R. Ferry and Deputy George Dussell over stolen chickens. Suspicion was aroused by a car occupied by two women, parked at midnight in a lonely spot. Finding several pairs of men's shoes in the car aroused suspicions of the officers and they started out to seek the men. The sheriff soon accosted two men carrying sacks of chickens. Armed with a riot gun he called on them to halt. The men attacked the officer wresting the gun from him and striking the officer over the head with the weapon, which had been discharged in the tussle. The men dumped Ferry in the ditch, which was about five feet deep at that point. When he regained consciousness the sheriff saw one of the two standing on the road above him pointing the riot gun at him and pulling the trigger while his companion encouraged him to shoot. Drawing a revolver the sheriff fired and dropped the man with the gun. Another shot killed the second man. The men were found to have been carrying several sacks filled with chickens and are believed to be members of a gang which has been making systematic raids on poultry farms. One farmer recently reported the loss of 480 fowls in one night. The officers later discovered that the party had been making their headquarters at South Newberry from where it is thought the stolen chickens were being shipped. The two women were jailed.

Two attorneys, one decidedly glum of countenance, met on the street. "Well, how's business?" the first asked of the dismal one. "Rotten!" the pessimist replied. "I just chased an ambulance 12 miles and found a lawyer in it."—American Legion Monthly.

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Some Principles of Soil Fertility

No. IV

Nitrogen Carriers

Stable manure being the best known farm fertilizer, may be mentioned first as a nitrogen carrier, though it contains the two other elements of fertility. It varies in composition, but fair specimens of mixed farmyard manure will analyze .5 per cent nitrogen, .25 per cent phosphoric acid, and .5 per cent potash, the last named amount being when the liquids are properly preserved. The liquids alone run from .1 to 2.25 per cent potash, varying with different animals, and .5 to 1.50 per cent nitrogen. Sheep manure carries the highest fertility content of domestic animals, being .95 per cent nitrogen, .8 phosphoric acid and .4 potash. Stable manure is esteemed for its humus and bacterial content, as well as for its actual plant food.

Nitrate of soda next comes to mind in considering nitrates. Unlike stable manure, its only element of fertility value is nitrogen, around 15 per cent. It puts no humus or bulk into the soil, and its injudicious use alone in quantity can reduce the soil to a state resembling nervous indigestion. It is a quick-acting stimulant of leaf growth, and, in connection with its two partners, either used separately or in mixed fertilizers, it helps march the plants on to fruitful maturity.

Nitrate of soda is found only in arid regions, the chief deposit being on a plateau in Chili about 3,000 feet above sea level. No one knows how those millions of tons of nitrate of soda got there. Opinions about it run from its being the bed of an ancient inland sea, elevated by earth convulsions, to the idea that the fertility of the mountain soils above has been carried down by the wash of unknown ages to these now arid plains, where, mingled with the bodies of sea birds and guano of their droppings, it has gone through the nitrification process mentioned last week. Thus, without further change, it is available for plant food. As mined, it contains impurities and refining is necessary before shipment. Perhaps the cause of this nitrate deposit may involve a combination of all of these theories about it. Geology recognizes that great changes in the earth's contour have occurred there, as well as in other places. The "wrinkling up" of mountains and plateaus to several thousand feet above former levels, either rising out of the sea or its borders, and the dropping of the seas themselves are all things that can happen under provocation of internal heat, tunneling by water, gravitation, etc.

But in whatever way the nitrate of soda may have got in that place, it has been very convenient for man's use during the 100 years it has been worked, both for the peaceful arts of agriculture and the less peaceful art of war.

Sulphate of ammonia is a by-product saved from coke and gas making and some other industries where coal is burned. Formerly the supply was very limited, but it is now commercially available and extensively used. While primarily a nitrogen carrier, it has a sulphur content of undoubted, but not exactly known value in soil fertility, which will be treated in future notes on sulphur. As commonly sold, this material contains around 20 per cent of nitrogen.

Several processes have been devised for extracting nitrogen from the air by mechanical means. The work is now developed to such extent that these materials are of commercial importance. They are known by various names as: Cyanamid, Synthetic Nitrogen, Lime Nitrogen, Lime Nitrate, etc. In making them the nitrogen is taken from the air actually, as in the case of legume plants previously mentioned. But the latter do their work silently and unobserved, while man has used "main strength" and much "to-do" in his nitrogen factories—great furnaces, powerful flames, noisy air blasts, crushers and grinders. These substances may run from 15 to 20 per cent nitrogen.

We have referred to the main sources of nitrogen from inorganic materials, and now come to those from the organized bodies of animal life and plants. Packing house offal and the waste of fish oil factories are largely used in fertilizer manufacture, mainly in mixed goods, though sometimes alone. The dried blood, meat meal and tankage may vary from 5 to 15 per cent nitrogen. The hoof meal, hair, ground leather, and similar products, may have 10 to 15 per cent nitrogen, but in very slowly available form for plant use. The matter of availability in fertilizer materials (to be noted in some detail in a subsequent chapter) must be considered carefully by farmers, as otherwise plants may be overfed during part of the growing season and starved the remainder.

Dried fish and fish waste vary from 5 to 10 per cent nitrogen. Our Indians near plentiful fishing grounds well knew the value of fish in making corn grow, and sometimes put one in each corn hill.

Cottonseed, formerly thrown away as useless, is now recognized as a valuable fertilizer and feeding material. This cottonseed meal contains 7 per cent, or a little more, nitrogen, and upwards of 31 per cent protein, to express it in feeding value terms. Its use as fertilizer is an economic matter to be determined by the demand for feeding purposes. Some manufacturers of fertilizers consider it a particularly valuable nitrogen carrier in their special purpose mixed goods.

Phosphorus in its relation to plant growth will be considered next. W. W. H.

Tree-cricket Injury to Raspberry Canes

I am sending some Cuthbert raspberry canes. The injury is through the whole patch. C. S.

Eden, N. Y.

The raspberry canes were marked with dotted crevices or cracks about an inch to an inch and a half long. Closer examination shows small eggs laid one against another the entire length of the slits—the work of one of the tree-crickets. These insects are familiar to most folks as delicate-looking, greenish-white, long-horned, winged creatures. The injury to raspberry canes is done at egg-laying time, when the females lay their eggs in rows in the wood of the plant. Fortunately the damage is usually light, and it is seldom of economic importance. Where old raspberry canes are cut out regularly in the Fall the tree cricket is held in check easily. Now that you have somehow encouraged an infestation of tree crickets, you should cut off the canes showing the characteristic egg-laying scars whenever you see them. In a season or two you will find scarcely any injury remaining.

H. B. T.

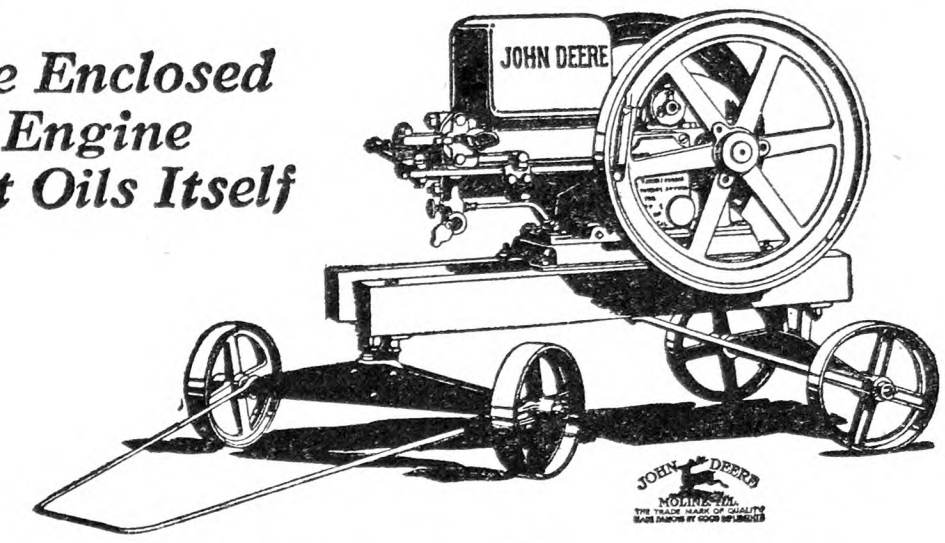
Saving Seeds

We all have had plenty of directions as to how to sow seeds, but I find very little said about how to save, collect or pick seeds, and still less about how to clean and care for them to keep them in the best condition. As this is the season for collecting or picking many seeds it is possible that a few simple directions may be acceptable to the readers of THE R. N.-Y. The size of the plant or flower is not always an indication of the size of the seeds and I was rather amused a short time ago by a grower who was looking for seeds of the pond lily, and evidently expected to find something about the size of a boy's marbles. As a rule it is best to pick all seeds as soon as they are thoroughly ripe, and to keep them in a mouse and rat-proof box in a dry place. Have them well dried, however, before placing in box in order to prevent mold or mildew, as this is the worst enemy of good seeds.

In growing seeds do not grow two varieties of the same family together, or even near if a permanent strain or sort is desired, as the bees and other insects are apt to pollenize them and thus produce a cross. It is a practice of many growers of fine seeds to tie a flower up with bobbinet or mosquito netting in order to prevent any possible mixture by insects, and then pollenize by hand with a camel's-hair brush. Too much care cannot be taken in this matter especially if the grower is trying to cross two special strains, and many a vegetable gardener has found this out at considerable cost.

In picking seeds choose a dry time if possible, and if not thoroughly dry be sure to get them so before storing away or placing in bags. Label plainly at once as soon as picked and mark the date and year. You will then know exactly what you have any time afterwards, and save much time and thought. Many kinds of perennial flower seeds will only germinate properly when sown as soon as ripe, and therefore it is best to sow at once if there is any doubt about this matter. Pick out and grow only the best varieties, and those that do well in your locality, and it is much better to have a few good ones than a large number of only passable merit. H. W. HALES.

The Enclosed Engine that Oils Itself



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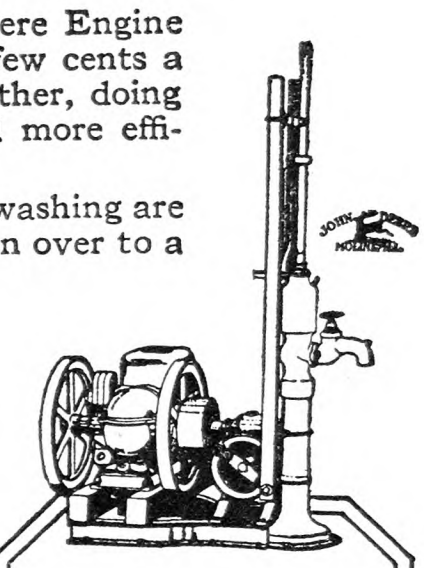

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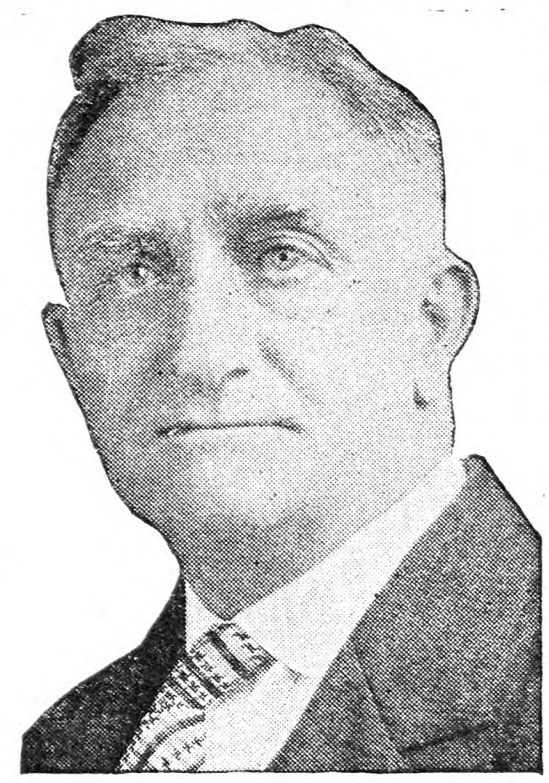

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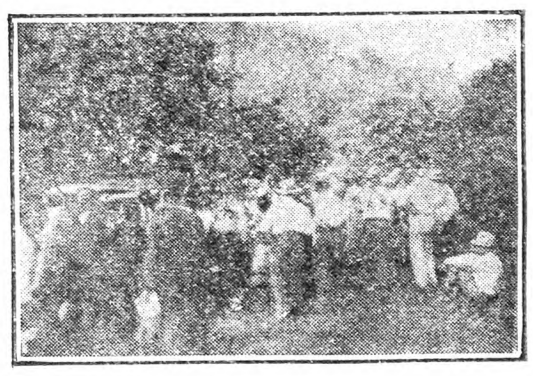
Summer Tour of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association

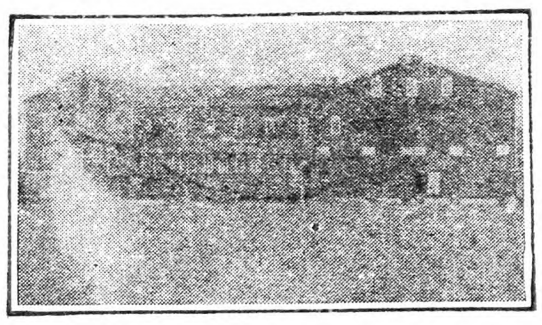
The annual Summer fruit trip, held on July 17-19, was laid out through the important orchard sections of West Virginia and Virginia. Outside of the interest Virginia held for us as a principal competitor in the apple market, the Civil War associations of this State and the scenic beauty of the Shenandoah Valley were added attractions.

The first district visited was that of Martinsburg, West Virginia, in which the orchard of E. L. Goldsborough, near Antietam Battlefield, possessed a station-



Visiting Goldsborough Orchard near Martinsburg, W. Va.

ary spray plant. As this type of equipment is excellently adapted for many Pennsylvania orchards, and as many growers are interested in it, the spray plant here drew more attention than any other single item of the whole tour. The installation in this particular orchard of 100 acres consisted of the engine of an old automobile with a new roller bearing 16-gallon pump mounted on the chassis about where the rear seat had been located. The pump was driven by a chain and sprocket mounted on the auto drive shaft just in rear of the transmission. A 300-gallon concrete tank fed the pump, and the spray materials to fill this were mixed in an old 150-gallon wooden tank, then dumped down below into the main supply tank. The main pipe line from the pump was ordinary 1¼-in. black iron pipe. It extended along the lower side of the orchard. From this, about five laterals of ¾-in. pipe were taken off, one every 12 rows, extending up the hill to the top of the planting. All these pipes were laid directly on top of the ground which caused no inconvenience, since the orchard is in sod, and drain by gravity for Winter. Spraying is done by connecting 250 ft. of hose to valves in the laterals. This long lead requires two men to handle besides the man on the spray gun. The pump has the capacity to supply spray solution at 400 lbs. to two such leads; even in the highest part of the orchard, the pressure is about 350 lbs. A man must always be located at the pump house while the plant is in operation. This man with two spray crews makes a total of seven men required. With a spray wagon as formerly used it took seven to eight days to cover the orchard once, requiring three men and a tractor. Now the job is complete in 2½ days regardless of the condition of the sod, while the spray wagon frequently got stuck in soft low spots in the orchard. Mr. Goldsborough has a second orchard of 40 acres in which he has installed an outfit exactly similar, except that the engine came from a junked Ford. Altogether, both outfits for 140 acres of orchard cost complete a little



Community Packing-house, Mound, Va.

more than $2,000. The owner stated that he would even recommend this type of outfit in a ten-acre orchard.

We then entered Frederick County, Va., on the famous Valley Pike, along which many battles of the Civil War took place. In Frederick County, the most intensive apple growing county in the East, one of Governor Byrd's three orchards was inspected. The Governor has an extensive acreage in these three orchards and these are far enough apart that at least one of them always seems to have a good crop. Men and tools are moved as the situation requires from the less favored orchards to those with more fruit. York and to a lesser extent Ben Davis are the varieties grown and with them, it seems that three sprays suffice to get a clean crop of fruit. His apples delivered at the railroad cost $2.50 a barrel to produce and usually clear at least a dollar a barrel. The orchard we saw was in a mixed sod, and it had been nitrated as seemed necessary. Yield is stressed rather than high color, as it has so worked out that more bushels of less highly colored apples have paid more than fewer bushels of well-colored fruit. Governor Byrd has this essential factor of yield well in mind; many of our growers are not adding quantity to quality in their production to a large enough degree.

Near the Governor's orchard, we had a demonstration of the "Sprayall" four-nozzle spray-rod by men of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. This rod is said to be popular with Virginia growers and to be adapted to use by any sort of orchard labor without being capable of damaging fruit and foliage as a gun will do in the hands of a careless operator. Working at 400 pounds pressure on a 22-gallon Bean pump, two of these rods were operated at the same time. A man on the tank sprayed the upper third of the trees while a man on the ground covered the lower two-thirds. Together, these rods delivered 15 gallons a minute at the pressure of 400 lbs., and whirled leaves 17 ft. from the nozzles.

Just before stopping for the night in Winchester, a brief visit was paid to the Virginia Insectary and Fruit Disease Laboratory on the edge of this town. Here the various orchard pests are observed for the purpose of timing sprays properly. Much of this important section is served directly from this station. Beside the laboratory is the largest vinegar factory in the world and directly across from it is the largest cold storage plant in the world.

Early the next morning, some of us looked up several of the famous buildings in that place. Sheridan's headquarters, from which he made his famous ride to turn the rout of Cedar Creek into a Union victory, is still standing. Washington's headquarters in 1755, just after Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne, is still in good condition. At least a dozen other famous spots are pointed out to the stranger. Of recent fame is the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival held here every year since 1924,

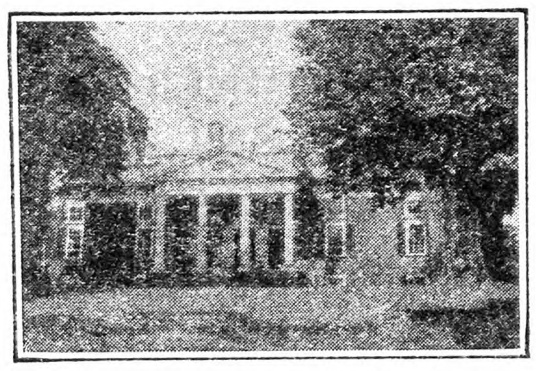
Orchard in Crozet Peach District of Virginia

which is said to be worth traveling miles to see.

Leaving Winchester, we started for Harrisonburg over the Valley Pike, crossing the battlefield of Cedar Creek, as well as that stream, on the way. About 25 miles from Harrisonburg, the party detoured through several large orchards on the way to Shenandoah Caverns. These orchards were all showing a heavy infestation of cedar rust, since their main varieties, York and Ben Davis, are both susceptible. The caverns, with their 55 degrees of coolness, were a relief from the intense heat of the valley. There are several well-known natural limestone caves of this nature open to the public—at a price—in the Shenandoah Valley. From what we saw of these, they are worth much more than most gold mines, judging from the steady stream of revenue they bring in to the fortunate owners.

After lunching at Harrisonburg, we were surprised to find our machines "tagged" by the police. From past experience, we were a little dismayed until we found that the tags welcomed us to the city and allowed us to violate parking rules if we kept away from fire plugs and absolutely forbidden spaces. These are put on all visitors' cars not from the immediate vicinity during the Summer tourist season. We wonder if our northern police could not create better feeling in the same way instead of hanging real tags on the door handles and steering wheels of unsuspecting visitors, as is too often done.

From Harrisonburg, Virginia State police piloted us through Staunton, then left us as we turned towards the Blue Ridge and Charlottesville. Here we saw orchards with excellent stands of Soy beans and Sweet clover as cover crops. Both seem to grow to perfection in this region. The Blue Ridge was crossed at Rockfish Gap, from which there was a beautiful view over miles of Virginia east of the mountain. We are accustomed to these mountain views in Pennsylvania, but this was just a little more impressive than our best. From the gap, the drop was sharp down the eastern slope; the road was full of hairpin turns and was



Monticello, Charlottesville, Va.

quite an experience to even hardened mountain motorists, as the smoke and smell of burning brakes testified. In the foothills, a side road was taken to the typical mountain cove orchard of C. Purcell McCue. Here we soon saw that this was a different region from the other side of the Blue Ridge. York, Ben Davis and Stayman had given way to Albemarle Pippins (Yellow Newtowns) and Winesaps. Here also Bordeaux was the standard spray material for the last two applications on apples, since bitter rot and blotch are serious. This orchard was Fall cultivated every three years, then reseeded to Alfalfa, Alsike and Red clover in the Spring. Fertilizing was done as needed.

Two things stood out here. The first was the cull fruit was absolutely worthless, as there was no by-product plant nearer than Winchester, some hundred miles away. There was not even a small cider mill. Most of us sort of expect our culls to either sell as low-grade stuff in our local markets or else travel the by-product route. Culls could not even be given away free. The second feature was the system of mouse poisoning used by Mr. McCue. Four times a year poisoned wheat is distributed in their runs and holes by a clever device which measures out accurately a uniform dose at each place where the operator wishes to leave the wheat. This measuring principle is the same as was used on the old shot pouches for measuring out uniform shot loads for the muzzle-loaders. A further beauty of the contrivance is that the man using it never has to bend his back in making the rounds—a long nozzle or spout places the dose exactly where desired.

Leaving Mr. McCue, the group drove to Charlottesville for the night's lodging. Supper took the form of a banquet at which prominent Virginians showed us traditional Virginia hospitality. Several members of our party gave short talks, including R. W. Reese, president of the American Pomological Society, and Dr. S. W. Fletcher of the Pennsylvania State College, who orcharded near Charlottesville 20 years ago.

The following morning, a hurried inspection of the beautiful grounds and buildings of the University of Virginia was made. Everyone then visited the National Shrine of Monticello, which is kept just about as it used to be when Thomas Jefferson lived there. From it, he could look down at the university and the town of Charlottesville three miles away. Under the same old trees that Jefferson had planted we spent a few minutes in clearing up any details of the trip which needed explaining or discussion. On leaving Monticello, we started for Fredericksburg for lunch. At this town, the Union forces met a severe defeat in 1862, while the outlying district is famous for the battles of Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Near Chancellorsville, we passed the spot where "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded. In the town, we saw the old slave block, President Monroe's law office and the home of Washington's mother. President Coolidge has signed a bill to provide a battlefield park here.

Arlington Farms of the United States Department of Agriculture was the final stop. Here the things of particular interest were the early apple varieties, the cold storage experiments and the root stock work of Guy F. Yerkes who is working on better stocks for roses and fruit trees. From this extensive farm can be seen at the same time the Tomb of Unknown Soldier, the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. At this point, the trip ended and the better than 200 members scattered for their respective ways home.

To summarize the situation briefly, the West Virginia-Virginia growers have a good crop of clean fruit this year. They have had hard times in the past five years, for they have had apples in plenty in the years when they were cheap and none too many when they brought fair prices. Frost injury is 10 to 15 per cent more severe there than in Pennsylvania. These growers are working for improved yields and grades. With well-adapted varieties, Virginia will continue to furnish us with competition for some time to come in spite of the hard years just passed. We are also pleased that we can show more fine orchards than they, although Virginia possesses the most intensive district in the East in Frederick County. Also, most of us possess good local markets which are not the usual thing in Virginia where carlot shipping and export trade must be their principal means of outlet. R. H. SUDDS.

Doings at Long Acres

Aha, Mr. Weed how do you like that? Look out there Mr. Thistle, I see you nodding your pink head down the row and a sharp hoe is getting nearer each moment. The boys and I have tackled the weed problem in earnest with Pop doing most of the dragging and Kenny and I wielding the hoes under the grape rows so that the vineyards are getting a fine cleaning One man writes that he encourages weed growth in the grape rows but I find that rank weed growth encourages downy mildew and brown rot, so I like to keep the vineyards clean. Then too I plow to my grapes each Fall and turn under the weeds and grass which escape our last cleaning. I have been doing that for years and find it much easier to trim and pick up the trimmings where the ground has been plowed. While picking berries the farm went wild, but it is getting a scouring now in spite of boiling hot weather.

One of the nice things about writing these weekly chronicles of our doings here at Long Acres is the very fine letters I receive from folks who read my writings. A letter came from Virginia carrying a fine description of the country and customs there. The writer mentioned the red soil which can turn into such stickly, soupy mud when it rains. The streak of red soil seems to extend for hundreds of miles across country, as I have seen it in Northern Alabama where I thought once I might become a cotton farmer and rediscovered the fact that Michigan was a fine State—in Oklahoma, where the rivers run red because of the red soil, and ants as big as crickets raise tall mounds of red, and the water was so salty the more you drank the thirstier you became; and in Mississippi where sweet potatoes grow as big as Hubbard squashes. In fact there seem to be just four kinds of soil in the South, viz. the red which is fertile but heap sticky after a rain, a gray soil not so fertile but still workable, sandy loam which extends back from the gulf for many miles and is quite fertile and what the natives call crayfish land, which is light gray, very cold and wet so that it is practically worthless. Thes writer of that letter was originally from old Tioga County in Pennsylvania.

Another writer in New York was an ex-Michigander and in both letters there was an unconscious undertone of homesickness which aroused my sympathy. I too was born in the blue mountain country of Pennsylvania and to this day I feel restless on flat ground and a longing for the hills. On my grandfather's farm some fields were so steep that men claimed when the field was planted to potatoes, it was only necessary to open the lower hill at digging time and all the spuds in the row came tumbling out. The Virginia men mentioned the fact that fireplaces were still in common use for cooking purposes which was somewhat of a surprise. I knew that the fireplace was used for cooking in other Southern States many years ago while I was there but supposed that was a thing of the past. Evidently THE R. N.-Y. covers the complete field of rural development, from the ox-teams, spinning wheels, fireplaces and flails to the tractor-truck-combine farms. I have no hankering for the last named, as rush and roar makes no appeal to me; but neither would I care to go back to the ox-team and jumper plow, although I have carried a whip over my shoulder in front of an ox-team and called in boyish treble and much pride, "Gee Buck—haw Bright, giddap there," the while we moved at a pace so slow that the snails whizzed by. At a pageant given by a local high school last year an ox-team was brought by truck for many miles and driven as a great curiosity, although I imagine many older men grew pensive as they envisioned other days.

Our farmer picnic is over for this year. For the first time we had a hog calling contest, which made me laugh. The farmers here should hear the hog raisers of old Missouri call hogs if they wish to hear some real calling. The dinner calling contest by the women was more of a success, but also brought surprises. One very large and very stout lady was expected to give a dinner call which might be held in the next county, but she gave a feeble whoop which even a hired man in the garden could not have heard. On the other hand a little slim lady gave a shriek which would have made a man come on a run from the farthest field. We applauded the contestants heartily, with Calvin watching his mother closely and clapping hard as he could if she clapped, but no claps at all if she did not applaud. A speaker spoke very fine for 15 minutes, not so good for a half hour, still worse for an hour and mighty punk for an hour and a half. I often wonder why public speakers pass so many fine places to stop. A man who can sit in boiling heat and listen to hot air for nearly two hours is a better man than myself.

Speaking of hot weather, a short time ago the paper mentioned that a man of our community had accepted a position with a construction firm and my wife gently hinted that he was doubtless having a soft job and making much more than a farmer. Well, a few days ago I was down town and happened to pass a place where a new building was being built. It was boiling hot and that man had a position in front of a cement mixer, his job being to shovel broken stone into the mixer. That morning was so hot that I had accepted a position in the shade of an old apple tree for quite a spell while the drag rested with no boss standing over me with a scowl. Woof! The very thought of that dirty grinding concrete mixer, a pile of stone and a shovel makes a cold chill run up my suspenders in spite of the heat. Come on, Calvin, let's go look at the Phlox of many beautiful colors, the Hydrangea with its huge panicles of bloom, the plum trees bending to the ground with their load of fruit and maybe the wind has blown a sweet apple from the tree. L. B. R.

Corn-borer in Roses

Last year (1927) we were greatly troubled with corn-borer in Weigela, Forsythia, Delphinium, Monarda, Shasta daisy, hollyhocks, Cannas and roses (Hybrid Teas and Perpetual). R. M. B.

Cohoes, N. Y.

"AMERICAN chewing-gum has gained a foothold in Japan," says an exchange. Its faculty for gaining a foothold is its most unpopular feature in this country.—Boston Transcript.

Fall-planted Bulbs Hardy and Reliable

I have dug up single yellow daffodils and double white Narcissus poeticus in August, purposely and by mistake, and found the bulbs nicely rooted. I have unearthed tulips and hyacinths in August, and found the bulbs still dormant. Late in September I have dug up tulips; some had no roots; a few were starting to grow. I have, two different years, planted tulips on election day and once after Thanksgiving; so I have yet to learn just when the roots do start.

The hyacinths mentioned above bloomed satisfactorily indoors. Both the yellow and white Narcissus bloomed well in different gardens where they were replanted. Some lavender Iris, dug from large clumps and replanted in October, with an inch or two of soil over them, started to grow in Spring with fully half the roots above ground and were covered with soil in April. You would think those fleshy rhizomes would winter-kill, but the Iris is prefectly hardy.

Twice have I thrown away small tulip bulbs, and a year or two later found pink Darwins and another yellow variety blooming well in high grass. They had become covered, in some way, with enough soil to take root. I have known other tulips, also Narcissi and Scillas, to bloom with most of the bulbs above ground. As a rule, they will stay where put—at a proper distance under ground.

I planted my first tulips—double mixed—when I was 15, and I shall never derive more pleasure from any other flowers if I live to be a hundred and fifteen. The next year I planted some Bybloemen and Bizarre tulips, and I have descendants from those same bulbs in my garden to this day—over 30 years later. The Bizarres changed color long ago, and are now yellow, with red picotee edge when fully developed.

A friend recently said that the longer he experimented with flowers the fonder he became of tulips. This is also my own conclusion, with a good word added for the Narcissus family. In digging the bulbs while the foliage is green, to make room for other plants, "heel in" the bulbs in a different part of the garden, with the tops above ground, where they may be left for weeks, or stored when ripe, in boxes in a cool, dry room. Or, if convenient, immediately replant in a new, permanent place in garden. Bulbs have also done well when stored in shed where temperature was very warm (but dry) during Summer.

The best time to dig up tulips is just after the leaves and flower stalks have withered, while there are still enough above ground to enable you to see where the rows are. Otherwise you may dig into some of the bulbs. For every tulip and Narcissus you plant, you get many extra bulbs, barring the few that die. Remove seed pods, unless you wish to experiment in growing bulbs from seed.

Crocuses bloom well indoors—a number of bulbs, mixed or one color, in a small flower pot or wide, squat receptacle. Keep in dark for a few months, to form roots. I cannot remember that I have ever flowered Scillas or Chionodoxas indoors, but see no reason why they should not do well, since they are of the same nature as Crocuses and hyacinths—and what a welcome bit of blue color they would afford for the Winter garden. Bulbs flowered indoors—the best and strongest, at least — may be saved and planted in the outdoor garden, where they will not disappoint.

You do not have to wait until October to plant bulbs which you have dug up, flowered indoors or received from a dealer. Plant whenever you can find room, time or opportunity. It makes no difference. Of course, October is the great bulb planting month, for then the majority of tulips and kindred are received from the dealers. Beds in which Gladiolus have flowered may be planted to tulips, Narcissi and similar bulbs. It will be a good place, already spaded, and will forestall any temptation to plant "Glads" in the same soil the third time—if it has been a permanent Gladiolus bed.

When buds of double tulips and Narcissi blast before blooming, it may be laid to some unfavorable weather condition. Most seasons they are a success; sometimes they are not. In northern gardens, unless the season is extra early, Darwin, Cottage and Breeder tulips, with single and double Narcissus poeticus are at their best for Memorial Day.

You can leave tulips and Narcissi in the ground for years before digging them up. The rule is to dig, divide and replant every third year. When left too long, many of them will die out or deteriorate. Others will survive and give a good increase.

Asters and poppies are two of the many plants which may be grown in bulb beds, over the bulbs, between the rows. During the war, one gardener grew string beans between the two outside rows of tulip bed, with taller plants in back, next to building—beauty and utility combined.

A friend tells how some tulip bulbs, received in the Fall, were not planted until February; then they were set on the surface of ground and covered with soil. They bloomed quite satisfactorily, but the bulbs were weakened. Other tulips, planted long after Christmas, even in frozen ground, did well. A clump of grape hyacinths, dug up while in bud and transplanted in a new place, scarcely wilted—and bloomed. BENJAMIN KEECH.

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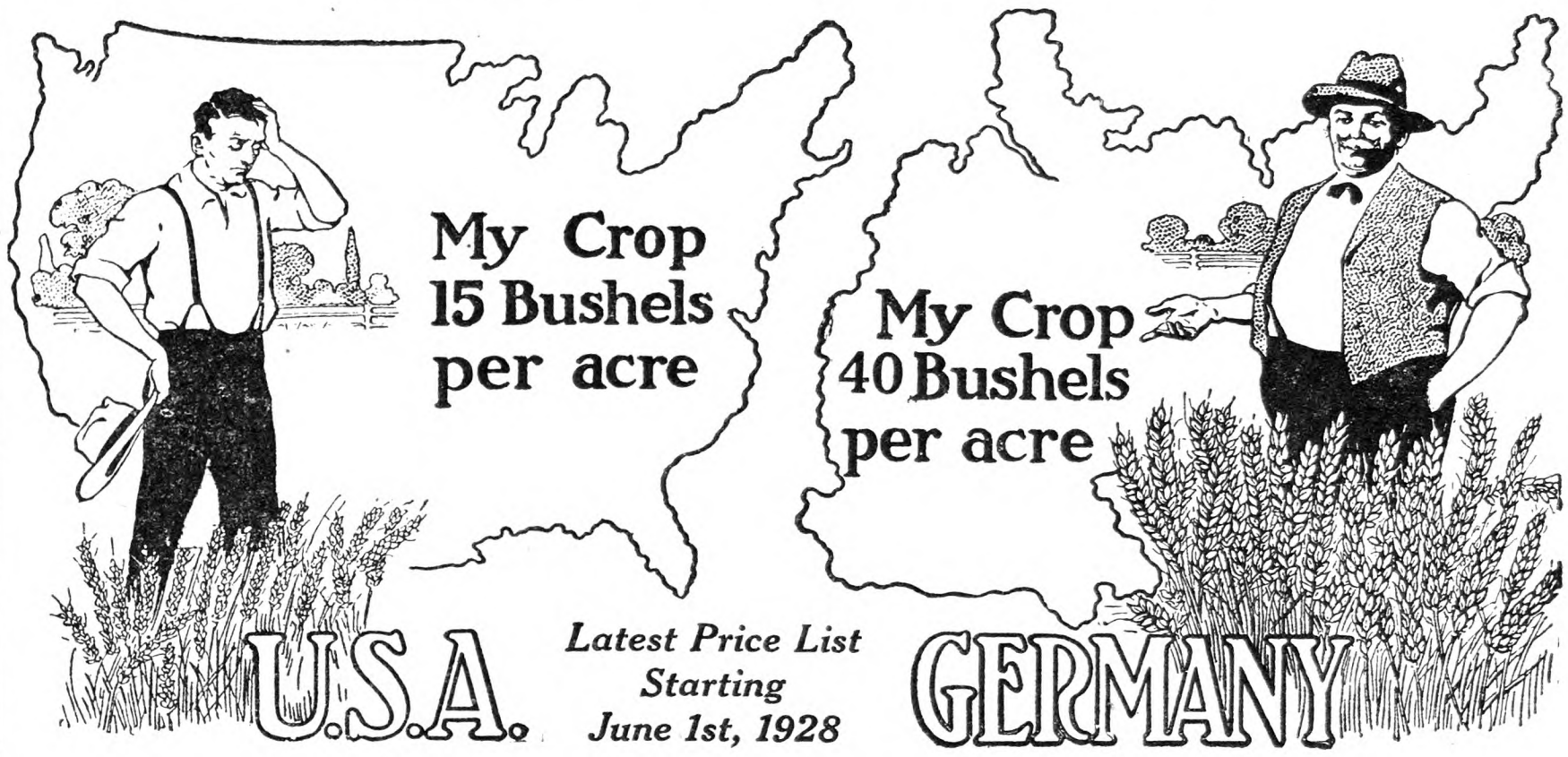
The most up-to-date Fertilizer Manufacturing Plant in America, owned and operated with the above avowed purpose

"What the Standard Makes—The Whole World Takes"



More Wheat Per Acre

WE cannot control the price of a bushel of wheat, because too many countries raise wheat, but we can increase the profit from an acre of wheat by reducing the cost of production per bushel. There is not much profit in 13 bushels of wheat per acre, which is the American average. There is good money in yields of 25 to 35 bushels. These can be obtained, if one prepares the land right, uses good seed and GOOD FERTILIZATION.

Potash

GOOD FERTILIZATION means enough fertilizer of the right kind. With a good rotation 400 to 600 pounds per acre is enough, provided a reasonably high-grade formula, such as 2-10-2, 2-12-2, 2-10-4, 2-12-4 or 2-12-6 is used. Some of the most progressive farmers are using 2-8-10, for wheat, followed by clover. The low-grade 1-7-1, 2-8-2, and 0-10-2 formulas are out of date and out of balance, and the plant food in them costs too much per unit. Urge your brother farmers to use high-grade formulas.

Why Fertilize Wheat?

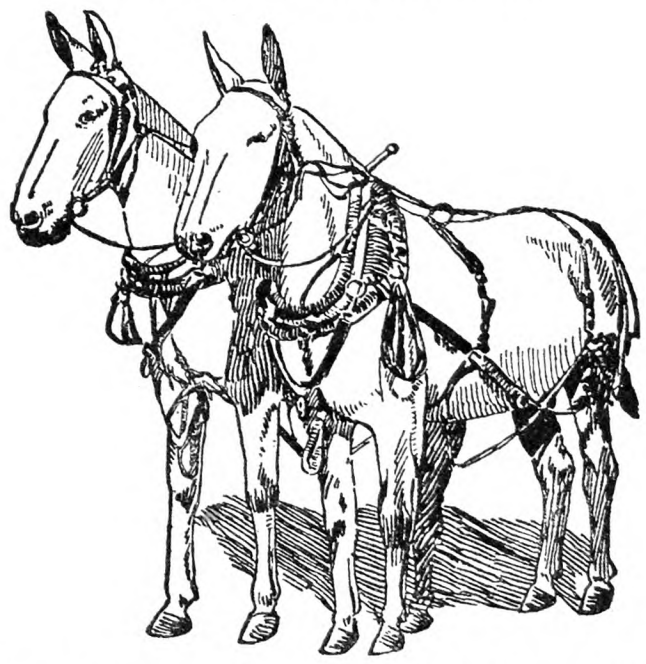
The largest factor in determining the cost of producing a bushel of wheat is yield per acre. Low yields mean high production costs. This is because many of the costs are fixed, whether the yield is high or low. Land rental, seed, and labor for plowing, seeding and harvesting are practically the same whether the yield is 15 or 40 bushels to the acre. High yields of wheat are obtained only when the crop has an adequate supply of plant food, and when good cultural methods are practiced. Fertilizer on wheat produces more bushels. It reduces the cost per bushel and increases the profit per acre.

Fertilizer also improves quality, and raises the grade and price received.

We sell Potash Salts in any quantity from 200 pounds up. Write us for prices.

STANDARD WHOLESALE PHOSPHATE CO.
Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

Save the Cost of a Pair of



By Buying Direct from a Wholesale House

Our terms are easy. Sight draft or cash with order. We dun nobody.

	Per ton
Muriate Potash	$38.25
Sulphate Potash	48.80
Nitrate Soda	56.00
Peruvian Guano	71.00
Digestor Hog Feed Tankage 55/60 Protein	80.00
Sulphate of Ammonia	57.25

Pure South American Bone Meal Per ton

3 % Ammonia 22% Phosphoric Acid	$37.75
4½% Ammonia 22% Phosphoric Acid	42.50

fertilizing WHEAT

Special Wheat Compounds—Phosphates Per ton

GOOD—16% Acid Phosphate (Pure, sweet chamber acid) Square Deal	$13.00
BETTER — 18% Super Phosphate (Pure, sweet chamber acid) Square Deal	15.00
BEST — 20% Double Strength Super Phosphate, Square Deal	16.95

Fish Bone and Potash Compounds
Sure Growth Brands for Choice Wheat

FOR THE MIDDLE WESTERN STATES
For Soils Needing Complete Fertilizer Per ton

2-12-2	$22.70	2-12-4	$24.00
2-14-2	24.85	2-12-6	25.30
2-16-2	$26.05		

FOR THE EASTERN STATES
For Soils Needing Complete Fertilizer

4-8- 4	$26.50	2-12-2	$22.70
2-8-10	25.60	2-12-4	24.00
2-8- 5	22.60	2-10-6	24.40
2-10-2	22.00	2-10-4	23.20

For Soils Not Needing Ammonia

0-12-5	$19.15	0-10-4	$16.65

For Well-Manured Soils Use

Lime, Phosphate—Available Phosphate Acid 13%, Lime 30% $13.50

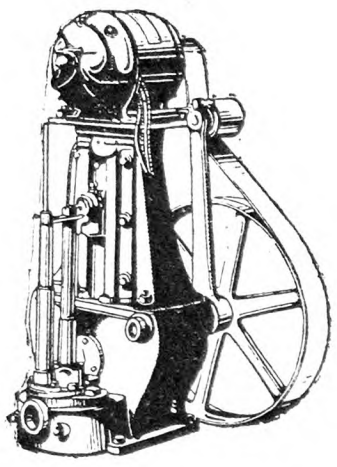
As an Advertising Feature The Standard Wholesale Phosphate Co., Baltimore, Md., is putting out the following two brands which we consider especially adapted for producing the biggest and best crops of wheat in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York States:

SPECIAL: 2-12-4 at $24.00 per ton. SPECIAL: 2-12-6 at $25.30 per ton

We would be glad if each user would register his name, address, quantity per acre and acreage planted with this guano with the Head Office, 1600 Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

STANDARD WHOLESALE PHOSPHATE & ACID WORKS, INC.
Continental Building, Baltimore, Maryland

Water, Water Everywhere!



THAT'S what a Deming Deep Well Home Water System means to you.

Water in the kitchen, laundry and bath. Water for the lawn. Water in the outbuildings. Water everywhere you need it.

It's worth the trifling cost of 2c a day—the operation cost of a Deming Deep Well Home Water System. And you can't buy a more economical, longer-lived home water system. Investigate now. Don't be without running water any longer. Write.

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Every garden lover and grower of flowers, fruit and vegetables for home or market is offered great help to success in **Audel's Gardeners and Growers Guides**—Just out! A complete library of proven answers, plans, hints, discoveries, secrets, short-cuts. A reliable reference; complete gardener's educator. Beautifully illustrated and bound; 1700 pages. 4 vols.; price $6—payable $1 a month. If interested in getting better results from your garden, write today for Free Garden Library Folder to
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World's greatest ram, 30,000 in use. Water from any flowing spring, brook or stream can be pumped where you want it. No attention or expense. Lasts a lifetime. Write for free catalog and guarantee.

Sold only by **H. T. OLSEN**
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Made for 44 years.

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Built in sizes up to 400 barrels. Write today for complete catalog.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 130, York, Pa.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

The Viking Raspberry

The Viking red raspberry is a relatively new sort introduced by the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ontario, Canada, and well worthy of attention. It was produced by crossing Cuthbert and Marlboro. The fruit is large, conical like Cuthbert, and a brighter, more lively red in color. It is firm, and does not crumble, although the individual druplets are small. As for the plants, they sucker well, are strong and upright, and produce heavily. A pleasing characteristic is the freedom of the canes from prickles and the tendency to carry the fruit at or near the ends of the shoots where it is easily gathered.

Reports from Canada and several locations in this country have been quite favorable in regard to vigor, disease resistance, productiveness, and quality of fruit. Commercial growers will do well to watch Viking, and home gardeners will find it a variety that suits their needs nicely. The season is several days ahead of Cuthbert and the quality is good.

H. B. T.

Fruit of the Viking Is Carried Near the Tips

Treat Your Farm Lawn Right

There is a place on the farm for lime and manure, say the grass experts of the country, but that place is not the lawn, contrary to many opinions expressed to that effect. Lime should be kept absolutely off the lawn, they advise, because, while beneficial to a number of the most desirable lawn grasses, it is equally so to some of the most serious weed pests with which we have to contend.

The heavy and continued application of lime to lawns favors the maximum growth of such serious weed pests as crab grass, dandelions, plantains and some of the chickweeds. These weeds do more to mar the beauty of well-kept lawns than any other factors.

Blue grass and the bent grasses, while the most desirable lawn grasses that we have at our disposal, will continue to do well on acid soils provided they have access to plenty of available nitrogen. This is especially true of the bent grasses, which do their best in the lawn under acid conditions.

While manure contains considerable nitrogen and from a straight fertilizer standpoint would probably be satisfactory, it also contains the seeds of so many unsightly weeds that its use is not advisable. Even though the growth of grass is stimulated, the introduction of these weeds will very often make the results following the application of manure most disappointing.

The only place where the application of manure should have any place in the make-up of the farm lawn is in the establishment of new seedings. Manure for this purpose should be well-rotted and thoroughly worked into the top two or three inches of soil for the new lawn.

For old lawns, however, the best practice is to depend on the use of commercial fertilizers for keeping up the fertility of the soil. Extensive experiments have shown that there is not one fertilizer more suited for this purpose than ammonium sulphate, which not only leaves the soil in an acid condition, thus reducing the favorable conditions for weed growth, but also supplies plenty of nitrogen for the use of the grass. In some cases it may be better to apply complete high-nitrogen fertilizers.

What fertilizer is selected should be applied to the lawn at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. per square rod. Care must be taken in the application of this fertilizer to the lawn, otherwise excessive burning of the grass will result. All fertilizer should be applied just before or during a reasonably heavy shower, or should be immediately soaked into the ground with a garden hose.

THOMAS H. BARTILSON.
Cecil Co., Md.

Johnson Grass in California

A California newspaper reports that the work of eradicating small patches of Johnson grass along county roads has been started by the Orange County road department and horticultural commissioner. The Johnson grass is first treated with carbon bisulphide to destroy the deeper roots, and the new plants which later sprout from the surface roots are dug out. The bisulphide is poured into holes made close to the plant, or about 12 to 18 inches apart in solid patches, and six to eight inches deep. About two fluid ounces, or half a cupful, is used to each hole, the holes being immediately closed and well tamped to prevent evaporation. The gas is heavy and has great penetrating powers. It leaves no harmful effects on the soil, but on the contrary is beneficial, destroying insects and other animal life, as well as weeds. It cannot, of course, be used in quantity in the vicinity of trees and shrubs without damaging them. On the other hand, unless it is used in excessive quantities, or is confined in some way, it is not effective in killing shallow rooted plants, such as Bermuda grass and nut grass, it is stated.

Young Viking Raspberries, Showing Vigorous Growth

Wear it for comfort
and to protect your health

SEED and plant treatment with dust disinfectants, such as copper carbonate and other compounds, requires full protection of the nose, throat and lungs.

Whenever you use such chemicals or whenever you use poisons in spraying—Dr. Willson's Dust and Spray Mask gives you this protection. Comfortable. Allows free breathing. Priced at $2.25. If your dealer can't supply you, write to us and we will send it C.O.D. Willson Goggles, Inc., 209 Washington Street, Reading, Pa., U. S. A.

DR. WILLSON'S DUST AND SPRAY MASK

Dr. Willson's Dust and Spray Masks are recommended by Du Pont in using large quantities of their Semesan Seed Disinfectant Dusts.

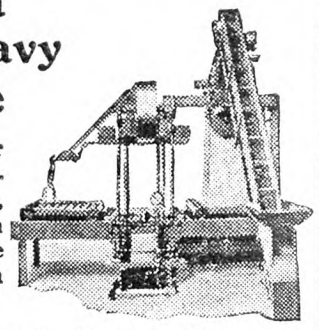
Now a Rich Man's Corn Harvester at a Poor Man's Price

The Ziegler Corn Harvester, now selling for only $25.00, offers an easier, quicker, better, safer way of harvesting corn. It is being used by thousands of farmers in all parts of the country with amazing success. One horse can pull it, one man can run it. It cuts tall or short corn, cane or kaffir as fast as a horse can walk. Has bundle tying attachment. Write for a free catalog showing picture of harvester at work in the field, or better still, send in your order for one now. Shipped by express or freight. This is a thoroughly reliable company, in business over 30 years.

Ziegler Harvester Co., Dept. 233, Salina, Kansas

CIDER PRESSES

Van Atta Extra Heavy Pressure



Yields more cider without any additional investment, labor or power. Van Atta Presses have given satisfaction for many years.

Write for Catalog R and prices
E. B. VAN ATTA & CO., Inc.
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AGENTS

WE have openings for a limited number of subscription representatives in the New England States.

Must be of good character and appearance and have own car. Full time. No side lines. Write for application blank to Subscription Department.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

A Farmer's Opinions

FARM NEIGHBORS.—Another point that would interest a careful farm-seeker in New York State is the quality and character of its anchored farm citizenship. It appears mostly to represent several generations of the sturdy, strong-willed stocks that conquered the wilderness and set up the republic. To some extent a man may select his neighbors, but in any American farming community that I know, I should be willing to accept my neighbors, "sight unseen," if they would accept me. Many foreigners are living on and achieving the ownership of farms in every State. Some of them can't speak English, but their children do. On the whole, they are as law-abiding and neighborly as the rest of us. They are exceptionally hard workers. Their standard of living may not be what some of us think it should be, but it is their own, and none of my business. These people and their children and their children's heirs will enrich the stream of the nation's future farm life.

A COURT OF NOISES.—It is doubtful whether any man who has spent the first 18 years of his life on a farm, in the kind of farming community that many of us knew 30 years ago, can ever be "at home" in a city. The sounds, silences, sunshine, rains, storms, snows, stars, skies, spaciousness, landscapes, naturalness, associations and companionships which deeply influenced his life during those formative years, are the "world" that he knows best; and it abides with him, in his heart. He bears the stamp of rural origin. Mother Earth has birthmarked him. In his inner ear the distant call of the clean, sweet country not made or marred by hands is as real and intangible as the poet's "light that never was on land or sea." These and similar thoughts will often occur to him when he sits alone in a small room, facing a noisy court in a monster city. If they should be set free, who would think it strange or wonder why? Not I.

DAILY DISCIPLINE.—A doctor, Sunday school teacher, farmer, Cotswold sheep breeder and wise man in a farming community a generation ago used to say that some kind of daily discipline was more important than anything else in every one's life. His favorite prescription was this: "Do something every day for others that you hate to do, and do it well and quietly." New "patients," suffering from ingrown selfishness, detested the old man's "medicine." It was bitter and hard to take. Most of them would discontinue its use after taking a few doses, and go on with their unordered, aimless living. It takes will-power and backbone to live decently and finely in behalf of other people and one's own self-respect.

A WAG'S REACTION.—A local wag who respected and loved the old country doctor, delighted in arguing with him. "Doc," he said, "I've never done anything for others or myself that I didn't hate to do except eat, sleep and lie on the grass under a tree in hot weather. I have begun every day by doing something that I hate more than anything else, and that is to get out of bed. I'm tired of discipline. Rain, heat and mosquitoes have disciplined me enough this year to last me until the end of my days." The old physician's rejoinder was this: "Discipline yourself by taking a little vacation from all these disciplines."

EFFECTS OF HEAT.—During excessively hot weather the energy and efficiency of farmers and other working people decline markedly. Not many of us realize the extent to which we are influenced or controlled by the weather. A heat wave accompanied by high humidity provides the conditions under which pessimism, pests and politics flourish, and productive energy ebbs. Some day the present widespread depression of the spirit brought about by high temperatures and superabundant moisture, will subside; then "business" will be better. To a considerable extent, the state of the nation and of each citizen's affairs is a state of mind, which reacts to climatic forces.

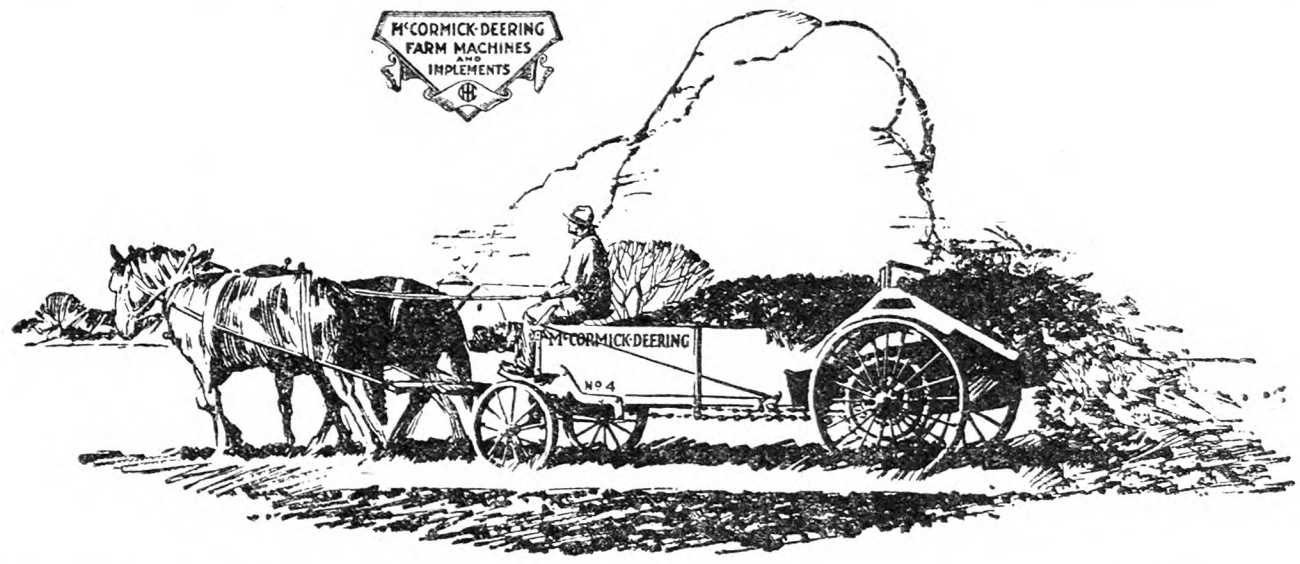
LONG, HARD WINTERS.—Healthy people who don't talk much about hot weather or fight it, but calmly and as coolly as possible go on with their work, neither overworking nor overeating, are always more or less indifferent to the weather. Nevertheless, it affects them. Lean, muscular people can stand more heat than fleshy ones, while the latter can stand more cold. One of my thin, tall, lanky friends declares that a Winter in North Dakota would end his life He dreads cold. Last Summer he spent a week in that State. He had never been there before. His impression was that North Dakota has six months of hard Winter and six months of "mighty late Fall" every year. To John Christiansen, a 220-lb. Danish dairyman, farmer and community builder near New Salem, N. D., he put this question: "How do you or can you live through your long, hard Winters?" John answered: "I always have a note falling due about every 60 days from November until May. I keep a herd of 40 Holstein-Friesian cows. Sixty days will slip by in a hurry if you owe a note and keep cows."

CO-OPERATION GROWS.—Scores of farmers, appealed to and emotionally wrought up by eloquent orators and persuasive talkers, have identified themselves with co-operative organizations in the United States in the last ten years. Few of them had studied the subject before they were "sold and signed up." Uninformed or misinformed, and under the sway of a sweeping passion for their own well-being in a troublous era, they entered into contracts which, under a law operative and practically the same in 42 States, does not afford them any protection whatever in cases of exigencies sure to occur in all human affairs. This law ought, in justice to the elementary rights of men, to be amended. It is necessary that a law should be set with "teeth," but if, like the Sapiro measure, it is merely a full-mouthed biting device created to bite the class of people for whom it barks, it will bite off more than it can chew. That is what has discredited this device, to a large extent. Wisdom teeth come late in the snarling, barking careers of man-made laws. Co-operation is beginning to grow soundly in dozens of communities.

STUDY THE FACTS.—Now that the co-operative movement is in that phase of development which discloses its early mistakes, current business virtues and some of its splendid possibilities, farmers who are interested in it owe it to themselves personally to study and ponder the underlying principles and basic facts of the subject. Almost all people on farms will act wisely and fairly if they are correctly informed. It is insulting, arrant nonsense to say, as some of their office-holding leaders do say, *privately*, that they are ignorant, grossly selfish, don't care to be informed and can't read anything understandingly. Every form of despotism or overlordism in the past has been overthrown by the outraged common sense and innate intelligence of the humble, long-suffering masses that it regarded as sodden, stupid subjects or serfs. Power-loving minorities in high or official places have always assumed and maintained this attitude toward the masses who work with their hands and are therefore supposed to be incapable of using their heads in their own interest. "Treat them rough and tell them nothing," is the caveman philosophy of some men who don't get on well with their wives or anyone else actuated by decent social ideals. An office-holding farmer recently remarked that what a lot of farmers don't know about certain angles of the work of their organizations doesn't do them any harm. He thereby approved the practice of some organizations of withholding or juggling information which their supporters are entitled to receive.

A BIG LITTLE BOOK.—"Organized Co-operation" is the title of a 134-page book containing more facts, more clear reasoning and more truth that goes home to the head and heart than any other volume on the subject. It was published five years ago, when most farmers who were interested in agricultural co-operation were so deeply excited that they didn't desire to know the truth, if it happened to be at variance with what they had been told by fervent spellbinders who profited by championing their cause. In this small volume John J. Dillon sets forth in plain, meaty language the theory and practice of true co-operation in relation to agriculture. It is a convincing appeal to reason and human experience. Anyone who reads the book carefully will be honestly and broadly informed in regard to the foundations, building, management and development of co-operative agricultural associations. Co-operation's ideal, the author says, is "fairness, fraternity and friendship. It can exist only when majorities rule."

WHO'S BLAMABLE?—I don't believe that any class or group is trying deliberately and systematically to ruin any other in the United States. Since each major group in the business structure is essential to the life of every other one, it would be self-suicidal for any one to destroy any other. Thoughtful men in all groups know and affirm that this is true. It is a glaring fact, however, that farmers as a class are receiving less money for their labor than any other, and are bearing much more than their share of the tax burden. Far less than the farmer's share of what the consumer pays for farm products goes to farmers. People who handle these products between the farm and the consumer's table are the chief beneficiaries of the farmer's skill and toil, and of the bounties of the earth to which he is the key. A vast army of toll-takers guards all the gates through which these bounties pass to centralized consumers. The toll-takers staff the expensive, wasteful distributive machinery, that has grown up from foundations that no one in particular laid. No class or group, therefore, is blamable for the existence of this machinery, in the maintenance of which political gangs now have a special interest. Our forefathers, unable to foresee what would be the fruits and by-products of their acts and of their defaults or "just letting things slide," could plead "not guilty." But we can't plead "not guilty" if we permit a vicious system to exist. D. C. W.



International Harvester Announces

A Brand-New

McCORMICK-DEERING SPREADER!

In the yard—*Low, easy loading; shielded mechanism; light draft.*
On the way—*Narrow, for gates and doors; compact; easy pulling.*
In the field—*Shreds and spreads, wide and even, at top efficiency; six conveyor speeds; handy controls; roller-bearing light draft.*

"WELL, HERE'S A REALLY NEW SPREADER!" That's the general comment of those who have seen the New McCormick-Deering in operation.

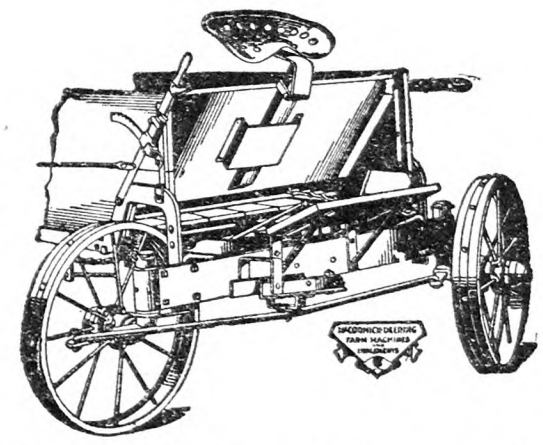
The two revolving beaters shred the manure perfectly, and the widespread spiral—set high up—assures an even widespread of manure at all times. The machine is so light in draft that two horses pull it easily. The box is low, making it easy to load.

The levers on both sides are within easy reach of the operator, and the driver can instantly regulate the quantity of manure to be spread while the machine is in operation. The left-hand lever controls the spreading mechanism, and the right-hand lever controls the operation of the conveyor at six different speeds. The seat swings forward while loading. The narrow width allows ready passage through doors and gates.

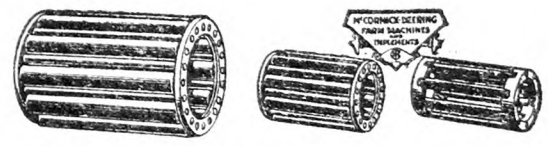
There are eight roller bearings and seventeen Alemite (Zerk-type) lubrication fittings. The box is braced on each side with two steel braces, and the rear-end mechanism is shielded. Short-turn (so short as to pivot on rear wheels), tracking of the front and rear wheels, and many other features combine to make the New McCormick-Deering a simple, practical spreader for years of efficient service.

For very good spreading, for simplified handling, for complete satisfaction, stop and see the New McCormick-Deering at the dealer's store. Ask for a demonstration. It can't help suiting you to a T. We will mail you a catalog on request.

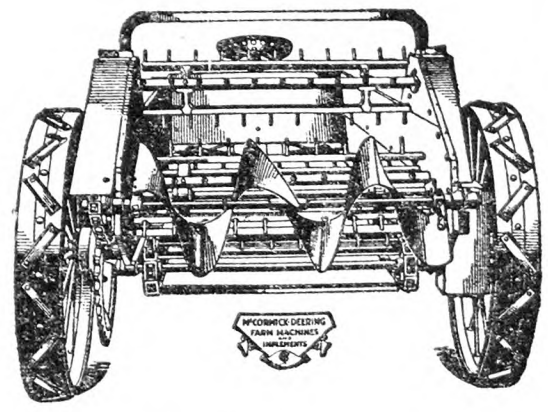
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois



The New McCormick-Deering will easily turn so short as to pivot on the rear wheels. The seat folds forward out of way when loading.



Here we see the types of roller bearings used in the New McCormick-Deering. Left to right: rear axle bearing, upper and lower beater bearing, and widespread spiral shaft bearing.



Showing the pulverizing and spreading mechanism, the low, easily loaded box, and the shields over the moving parts.

Market News & Prices

Local Up-State Markets

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 26 to 28c; dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; fowls, live, lb., 20 to 26c; dressed, lb., 45 to 48c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 27c; dressed, lb., 45c; broilers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 20 to 25c; heavy, 30 to 32c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 45 to 55c; eggs, crate, $12; retail, 40 to 45c; duck eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; cabbage, doz. heads, 90c to $1; celery, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.50; carrots, doz. bchs, 30c; cucumbers, bu., 50c to $1.50; honey, qt., 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 3 to 5c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 20c; peas, bu., $2; peppers, bu., $1.50 to $2; potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.10; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 40c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, doz., 75c to $1; sweet corn, doz., 15 to 30c; tomatoes, qt., 5 to 10c; bu., $1 to $1.75; turnips, doz. bchs, 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $2; apricots, qt., 15 to 20c; black caps, qt., 20c; crate, $4.50 to $5; cherries, qt., 15 to 20c; crate, $4 to $6; Columbias, crate, $4 to $5; qt., 20c; currants, qt., 10 to 20c; gooseberries, qt., 20 to 25c; long blacks, qt., 18 to 25c; pears, bu., $2; red raspberries, qt., 25 to 30c; huckleberries, qt., 20c.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $10 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.30.

Meats.—Pork, dressed, lb., 11 to 13c; veal, dressed, lb., 10 to 11c; lamb, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Beans, green, bskt., 40 to 50c; wax, bskt, 40 to 50c; beets, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; bskt, 50 to 60c; cabbage, doz. heads, 75c to $1; carrots, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; celery, doz. bchs, 80c to $1; chard, doz. bchs, 40c; corn, green, doz., 20 to 25c; Golden Bantam, doz., 25 to 30c; Yellow Nugget, doz., 20 to 25c; cucumbers, h.h., doz., $1 to $1.50; crate, 90c to $1; eggplant, doz., $2.75; endive, curly, doz. bchs, 40c; green onions, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; kale, bu., 40 to 50c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs, 50 to 70c; lettuce, curly, doz. heads, 20 to 25c; Boston, head, box, $1.50 to $2; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; peppers, green, bskt, $1 to $1.25; potatoes, bskt, 50 to 60c; bu., 90c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs, 12 to 15c; 100 bchs, 75 to 90c; white, doz. bchs, 20c; romaine, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, Summer, doz., 50 to 60c; marrow, doz., 75c to $1; tomatoes, h.h., 12-lb. bskt, $1; 8-qt. bskt, 40 to 50c; 14-qt. bskt., 75c; turnips, bskt, 60 to 75c.

Apples.—Alexander, pk., $1; Harvest, pk., 50 to 65c; bu., $1.40 to $1.50.

Other Fruits.—Blackberries, crate, $5 to $6.50; cherries, red, sour, lb., 9 to 10c; currants, bl., red, lb., 8 to 15c; gooseberries, lb., 10 to 15c; peaches, early, 8-lb. bskt, 50 to 75c; pears, early, bskt, 50c; plums, 8-qt. bskt, 50 to 75c; raspberries, black, 32-qt. crt, $4 to $5.50; red, 60-pt. crt, $5 to $6; 32-qt. crt, $3 to $5.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 28 to 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 28 to 30c; light, lb., 25 to 27c; roosters, old, lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 27 to 30c.

Butter and Eggs. — Eggs, fancy, in cases, doz., 39 to 40c; Grade A, doz., 36 to 38c; grade B, doz., 34 to 35c; ungraded,, doz., 33 to 34c; doz., small lots, 38 to 42c; butter, country, crock, lb., 38 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pails, $1.25; buckwheat, 5-lb. pails, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplies by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Despite the usual falling off in consumer demand during August, this market has succeeded in disposing of moderately heavy supplies of most seasonable produce. Demand shows some improvement on beans, cabbage, onions, fancy eggs and wool. Apples have been offered in large quantities with resulting prices very low. Corn is lower. Lettuce is weaker. Blueberries and potatoes continue comparatively low in price.

Apples. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand poor. Native Astrachans and Transparents ord., 35 to 85c; best, $1 to $1.50 box. 2 to 2½-in. Del., Va., and N. J. Transparents, 35c to $1.10. Williams, 40c to $1 bskt.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native 18 bchs, 40 to 65c. Cut off, $1.25 to $1.60 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies lighter, demand improved. Native green and wax, $1 to $1.75; few fancy higher. Shell, $1 to $2 std. bu. box.

Blueberries. — Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native, 32-qt. crts, 14 to 18c; few, 20c qt. N. S., crts, fancy, 25 to 30c qt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1 to $1.10 std. bu. box; $1.25 to $1.50 bbl.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 24 bchs, 85c to $1.35 std. bu. box. N. J. cut off, $2.25 to $2.75 bu. Texas, bskt, cut off, $2.25.

Corn. — Supplies moderate, demand good. 40 to 60 ears white, 85c to $1.25. Yellow, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Conn. yellow, $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 50-70 cukes, std. bu. box, $1 to $3.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand good for best. Native, 18 heads, 75c to $1.25. Cal. and Wash., best, $5 to $6 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 hds. best, $1.50 to $2; poorer, $1.

Onions. — Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native yellows, $1.25 to $1.35 std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags, few sales, $2.35. Wash., bags, few sales, $3 to $3.25.

Peas.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Me., bags, mostly $2 to $3; few best, $3.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor, market weak. Native, 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Va. and Md. bbls., No. 1, mostly $2.35 to $2.40.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 85c to $1.10 std. bu box.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Yellow Crookneck, 18s, 60 to 85c; few $1 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly 10 to 15c lb. Md., 6s, $2.35 to $2.75 crt. Cal. lugs, $1 to $1.75. Pa., h.h., 10 to 15c lb. N. J., 20-qt. crts, $1 to $1.50.

Hay.—Supplies light, market dull, demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $24.50. Eastern, $16.50 to $20. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 46¾c; firsts, 44 to 46½c; seconds, 41 to 43½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 50c. Mixed colors, 49c. White extras, 46c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 46c. Undergrades, 32 to 35c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26½c. Firsts, new, 25½ to 26½c. Extras held, 30 to 31c. Firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10.25 to $10.75. Cal., small white, $10.25. Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $9.50. Red Kidney, $8 to $9 100-lb. sack.

Wool. — Market firm, but generally quiet except for improved demand on domestics. Receipts at Boston for week ending August 11, 1928, 5,694,500 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 49c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.16 to $1.20; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 98c to $1.01; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.02; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.03 to $1.07; ½ blood, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1 to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Eggs are in light receipt and firmer. Nearby vegetables are in larger supply and easier.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 48 to 49c; firsts, 43 to 46c. Cheese, firm; new flats, daisies, brick, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c. Eggs, higher; grade A, 42 to 43c; grade B, 38 to 40c; grade C, 33 to 37c; unclassified, 33 to 40c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 17c; chickens, 37 to 39c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 21 to 27c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; broilers, 20 to 35c; ducks, 20 to 25c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, easier; Duchess, bu., 90c to $1; Astrachan, $1 to $1.25; Transparent, $1.40 to $1.75; Sweet Bough, $1.50 to $1.60; Winesap, western, box, $1.25 to $1.75; Gravenstein, $1.75 to $2. Potatoes, firm; Va., bbl., $2.15 to $2.50; homegrown, bu., $1; sweets, Ala., hamper, $1.75.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to 11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; homegrown, bu., $1.50 to $1.60; Tex., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; homegrown, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, 32-qt. crate, $3.50 to $5; cantaloupe, Cal., crate, $3.25 to $3.50; cherries, 20-lb., bskt., $1.25 to $1.65; currants, 32-qt. crate, $1.50 to $3.50; gooseberries, 32-qt. crate, $6 to $6.40; grapes, Cal., Malagas, lug, $2 to $2.25; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $1.85; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $5.50 to $6.50; pears, Cal., Bartlett, box, $2 to $2.75; peaches, Ga., Elberta, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; plums, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2.25; red raspberries, 32-qt. crate, $6 to $6.50; black, $1.50 to $3; watermelons, 25 to 65c.

Vegetables.—Beans, bu., 25c to $1.25; beets, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 75c; carrots, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $2.50; celery, doz., 60 to 75c; corn, homegrown, doz., 10 to 35c; cucumbers, bu., $1 to $1.50; eggplant, bskt., $1.40 to $1.75; lettuce, box, $1 to $2; mushrooms, 3-lb. carton, $1.35 to $1.75; parsley, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; peas, bu., $1 to $2.50; peppers, bu., $1.75 to $3; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; squash, bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, 4-qt. bskt., 20 to 30c; turnips, bu., 65c to $1.15; watercress, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds. — Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $19; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $27; standard middlings, $27; red-dog, $44.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $48.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51; hominy, $42.25; gluten feed, $43.10; oatfeed, $16.50.

C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

August 16, 1928.

MILK

August: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.20.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, August: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.05.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47½	@	$0.48
Extra, 92 score			.47
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45	@	.46½
Seconds	.43½	@	.44½
Lower grades	.41	@	.43
Ladles	.35	@	.38½
Packing stock	.33	@	.34½
Renovated	.41½	@	.42
Sweet, fancy	.49½	@	.50
Extra	.47	@	.47¾
Firsts	.45¾	@	.48
Seconds	.44½	@	.45½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.26	@	$0.26¾
Flats, fresh, special	.25½	@	.26
Fancy			.25
Under grades	.23	@	.24
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26	@	.26½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.46	@	$0.47
Average extras			.42
Extra firsts	.36	@	.39
Firsts	.33	@	.35
Pacific Coast, white	.35	@	.44
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.39	@	.43
Gathered, best	.35	@	.36
Common to good	.27	@	.30

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.23	@	$0.31
Broilers	.30	@	.38
Roosters	.20	@	.25
Ducks	.15	@	.20
Geese	.10	@	.15
Tame rabbits	.15	@	.22

DRESSED POULTRY

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@	$0.46
Fair to good	.30	@	.38
Broilers	.30	@	.42
Roosters	.16	@	.24
Fowls	.24	@	.32
Ducks	.18	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.25	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.55
Dark, doz.	2.75	@	3.00
Culls	1.50	@	1.75

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	15.35
Bulls	7.75	@	8.25
Cows	6.00	@	9.50
Calves, best	17.00	@	18.50
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	16.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.25
Good to prime	.21	@	.22
Culls	.17	@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	26.50
Bulls	14.00	@	15.00
Cows	16.00	@	22.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$1.50	@	$2.10
Long Island, 150 lbs.	1.75	@	2.00
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.60	@	2.00
Sweet potatoes, Ga., bbl.	2.00	@	8.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.25	@	$1.30
Cabbage, bbl.	.75	@	1.50
Carrots, bu.	1.75	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	5.00
Celery, hearts, doz.	.75	@	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@	3.00
Eggplants, bu.	.75	@	1.75
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00	@	3.00
Onions, Jersey, bu.	1.00	@	2.25
Iowa, 100 lbs.	2.30	@	2.50
Mass., 100 lbs.	1.90	@	2.15
Okra, bu.	1.50	@	2.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Peas, bu.	1.25	@	2.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50	@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Squash, Summer, bu.	.50	@	1.00
String beans, bu.	.50	@	2.50
Sweet corn, bag	1.00	@	2.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.75	@	2.25
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.25	@	1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea	10.50	@	10.75
Red kidney			8.75
White kidney	8.00	@	8.25

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.50	@	$2.00
Cherries, qt.	.25	@	.30
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	1.75
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	1.50
Huckleberrits, qt.	.10	@	.25
Blackberries, qt.	.08	@	.12
Raspberries, pt.	.12	@	.15
Watermelons, carload	100.00	@	360.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50	@	2.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00	@	25.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	15.00	@	19.00
Clover mixed	18.00	@	22.00
Straw, rye	28.00	@	30.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.33⅜
No. 2 red	1.55⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.17¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.51½
Barley	.83¾
Rye	1.10

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54	@	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@	.65
Gathered	.40	@	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44	@	.50
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@	.15
String beans, lb.	.10	@	.15
Lima beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Peas, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.10
Onions, lb.	.04	@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04
Peaches, doz.	.20	@	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.20	@	.25
Huckleberries, qt.	.25	@	.30
Muskmelons, each	.10	@	.15

Connecticut Market Notes

These notes and wholesale figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, August 15:

Midsummer products from native sources increased to the extent that farmers' markets and roadside stands supplied consumers with more homegrown foods than at any time so far this season. At present the range in native products is sufficient to furnish the entire meal. Lower prices were the feature of trading, especially in vegetables. Among native fruits, apples were plentiful and prices generally low. Arrivals of native blueberries were liberal and prices lower than a week ago. The native peach season has not progressed sufficiently to cause demand to shift from the liberal offerings of shipped-in stock to native varieties. Blackberries were plentiful on some markets, but the only small fruit available in quantities were blueberries.

Lower tomato, Lima bean and sweet corn prices furnished consumers with a trio of seasonable vegetables. Heavy supplies of native tomatoes arrived on larger markets and good stock was available on some markets as low as 75c per 14 quarts. The arrivals of sweet corn were liberal and demand divided between Golden Bantam and mid-season white corn. Offerings of Lima beans were moderate, but prices declined slightly.

Native Red Astrachan apples were the principal variety offered on the New Haven and Waterbury markets. Offerings of native peaches increased. Blackberry prices ranged 16 to 20c per quart.

Potatoes were liberal and prices slightly higher for shipped-in stock. Sweet potato prices ranged $8 to $10 per barrel. Native onions were being sold generally on larger markets and price quotations mostly confined to the homegrown product.

Slightly higher prices were recorded for Connecticut newlaid fancy and Connecticut special No. 1 grade of eggs. Demand for native fowl and broilers was active in larger cities and markets steady for good stock. Shipments of live poultry have been coming eastward in poor condition due to hot weather and nearby stock found better markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Aug. 11.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Astrachan, 14 qts., 75c to $1; cantaloupes, std. crt, $2.50 to $3.25; oranges, (176-216), $7.50 to $9; peaches, 6 4-qt. bskts, $1.50 to $2.25; beans, green, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Lima, bu., $3 to $3.75; beets, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 75c; carrots, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; celery, 12-stalk bun., $1 to $1.50; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $2.50 to $3.75; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.25; onions, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.90 to $3; spinach, bu., $1.50; squash, doz., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, 14 qts., $1.50 to $1.75. Poultry and Dairy: Broilers, live, lb., 32 to 38c; chicken, dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; live, lb., 28 to 32c; eggs, Conn. newlaid, fancy, 58 to 60c; Conn. special No. 1, 5[illegible]

(Continued on page 1107)

A Farm Woman's Notes

This Summer

I wonder what the weather prophet who foretold a year without a Summer thinks of the current season? The people of New York State will stand behind this one as a perfect specimen of what has been termed "the old-fashioned kind" expressed in heat. Along with the rise in temperature has come water in sensational cloudbursts that have drenched one group of farms and left the next door neighbor still gathering in hay. Haying, in the accepted meaning of the word, is not. Hay this year is not cured so often as it is steeped. There are areas where one dare not set foot across a field if he expects to come out dryshod. Cultivation has become a lost art in these locations. There is much speculation as to what will become of the large potato acreage planted in the Spring, much of the June-planted seed being lost through the daily rain and heat.

A greater story of the hazards of farm life when weather is against the man on the land has been told in a book called "Giants in the Earth," by Rolvaag, than has been ever put before the reading public in any form. It is an epic of pioneering days, not a background for love-making as so many western stories are. Per Hansa, a Norwegian immigrant, takes his family far out on the western plains, where the landscape is a desert of waving grass, and chain must be dragged behind the wagon to insure against traveling in a circle. The books opens without any tiresome explanations, and before the reader is aware what has happened he is living life in the raw with the swish of the grass against the oxen's legs, and the sinking of Beret's heart as she watches the monotonous panorama unfold before them. The rising of the sun is the only incident of the day. At length they come to land which Per Hansa recognizes as good plow land and the sod house is built. Beret, the woman, has too much time to brood over her past errors. Acts that had seemed of small moment in her old home begin to get out of balance. She feels the presence of God too plainly there on the prairie. Before Per Hansa, glorying in the planting of his first potatoes, and the sowing of his first wheat, is aware of what is going on in his wife's mind, Beret has begun to be "a little queer." The scourge of the locusts that darkened the sky until Per Hansa, frantic at their destruction of his beloved wheat, ran out with the gun and shot into the air, endears this book to us. One sees religion in a fresh light, where a traveling preacher saves Beret's reason, lifting a great burden from the shoulders of Per Hansa. The little community struggles up; frame houses begin to appear. The ending is as startling as the beginning and lingers in the reader's mind. So strong is the impression of Per Hansa as we last see him that in speaking of the book I often find myself calling the book by his name rather than by its title. We read it aloud at odd moments, first at the breakfast table, then in longer installments. The listening audience started with Elsie and I, but little Jane reading fairy stories in the corner laid down her book, and Mark sat down at my feet. We caught Daddy at intervals and read over the finest bits that he had missed. This is my definition of a great book—one that thrills all classes and ages. I think we have it here in "Giants in the Earth."

Of almost equal interest with the book is the short biography of the author, Ole Edvart Rolvaag, who was born in a small settlement on the island of Donna just south of where the Arctic circle cuts the coast of Norway. Ole's school days ended when he was 14, after his father decided that he was not worth educating. When we understand that he walked seven miles to school and back again at night we do not marvel that his school work was below par, although we are assured that his older brothers and sisters showed signs of intellectual quality. But the district of Hilgeland was rich in libraries, and young Ole an inveterate bookworm. He was allowed a free hand with his reading. His first novel was "The Last of the Mohicans." He read all of Cooper's works, before he turned to Dickens, Marryatt and Bulwer-Lytton. A great storm taking the lives of many fishermen destroyed his interest in fishing, and he wrote to an uncle in South Dakota for a ticket to the United States. He found life here very hard, but it gave him the first-hand knowledge of pioneering that makes "Giants in the Earth" a great book. He managed to find a small college that would accept his limitations (colleges in the nineties not being what they are now), and struggled through. His writing of the subsequent eight novels of which this is the last, has all been done in the Norwegian language, necessitating a translation into English. It is not likely that his work would have been the same had he been born in America, but one must consider the older brother and sister of mental worth who succumbed to the rigors of the land. It was Norway that trained Rolvaag, but the United States that offered him material to work upon. Hard life is the great medicine for those who wish to grow.

The traditional birth year of locusts is upon New York State. This country is not listed among those who are the seed bed of great numbers, but every Summer we have many of the annual locusts. They crawl out of the sand, an ugly plain-looking grub with bug's legs. The trunk of the ash tree seems to be their objective and with claws carefully clinched to its rough bark their suits start splitting up the back and the tranformation begins. At this stage Jane and Mark often find them and come hurrying in with the incumbent to place him on the curtain where his movements are made public property by such exclamations as "O, come and see him tugging at his legs" or later, "See what funny little crumpled wings he has." Now he has to stand head up so that gravity will draw his wings down into the right shape. It is a very important time, for his wings are very soft delicate things that grow rapidly. Sometimes, to the children's distress the locust cannot get his feet out of his boot legs. Positively nothing can be done for him, and he dies in the shell, tragically as seen through the children's eyes. Oftener though he comes out too quickly and hides in the top of the curtain until some day when his song rasps forth to startle us.

We had another surprise when a cupped lily leaf growing fast out of the water and holding liquid in its green cup, was seen to contain a tiny goldfish. This was the first intimation we had that the six goldfish in the pool had presented us with some hundreds of progeny. At present they are dark colored, as young goldfish always are, and will be until of a certain age. They are of three or four sizes from 1½ inches down to mere mites of head and tail. A mosquito dropped on the surface does not float long before he is swept under, and a hand dipped under soon feels the touch of their inquisitive noses.

"Your cows are over here," said a neighbor's voice over the telephone. It was in the afternoon, and a fine day for a walk, so in answer to the children's pleas I started with them. The trail lay through the woods and there I had it in mind to fix up the bars of the unused pasture into which Grace and her deer-like daughter had wandered, so that in other events of this kind our neighbor need not be troubled. All my good intentions faltered before the standing water in those woods. The once well-used path in the neighboring territory sank into immense ferns and then a finger-like pool. I took Jane on my back and Elsie rescued Mark in a similar way from briars and mosquitoes, and emboldened by the knowledge that water does not hurt canvas sneaks, I broached the edge of the water. I confess that it was so dark and deep that my courage failed me there! I have never seen so much water in the woods before, not excepting Spring floods. After two hours of beating about the paths every one of which led into a blind alley of deep water, I gave up the bar way, and came home with nothing more auspicious than a great red "witch's broom," the sumac having thrived wonderfully during this wet period, having merely found the hoof prints of the delinquent cow and heifer. The children whom I had sent forward for the cows by a roundabout way, met me on the way home. How futile it all seemed—a perfect allegory on life.

Today the weather is cooler, and gives us the first feel of Fall. There is no doubt in our mind about there having been a fully adequate Summer, in fact more than one could quite keep up to. There will be taller and stronger weeds than have been seen before in some years, and no discredit to the man of the farm who sees his fertilizer turn into green manure. The asparagus is a mass of what a lady from town designated "lovely fern." On the succulent weeds in the hollows we baited the cows for an hour each afternoon (cattle do not care for asparagus), and brought the milk up appreciably higher in the pail. This is a lazy way of getting a profit from the weed crop, but I repeat the experience merely as an emergency measure. Cattle are ravenous for pigweed, pigeon grass, and other juicy weeds, and enjoy nipping off the clusters of green seeds before they harden, which is in itself an important service. Something will have to be done about the asparagus, a mowing and light plowing being most in favor. When we want to praise the season we turn to the young berry bed which is in fine shape due to Daddy having anticipated the intentions of about a hundred fat grubs that were slowly killing off the plants. To do this he got down on his knees, pulled up the dying plant and hunted for the grub until he found him. This is usually near the root of the affected plant, or at the one nearest by, as the offender passes up the row taking all that are in his way. The best remedy for a ruined plant is a fresh one.

Thus endeth the Summer.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC—Wendell Pavey, a prominent Cincinnati automobile dealer, and J. L. Bovis, also of Cincinnati, proprietor of an automobile establishment in Hamilton, Ohio, crashed to their deaths in an airplane near Lunken Airport Aug. 8. Their bodies were found beneath the wreckage of the machine in a corn field. The automobile dealers were on their way to attend a golf match at Akron. They became lost in a heavy fog just after taking off from Lunken Airport, against the advice of airport officials, who warned them that flying in the heavy fog in a plane not equipped with instruments for "blind flying" was impossible.

The first victim of the new Webb-Shonk law, which prohibits aviators from flying in this State without a State and Federal license, was Lawrence W. Neber of Carbondale, Ill., who was taken into custody at Lexington, Greene Co., N. Y., and sentenced to 90 days in jail by a justice of the peace, Arthur Jenkins. The sentence subsequently was suspended. The arrest was made by State Trooper W. A. Nennestiel, who was checking up planes in Greene County.

Major Lee J. Mason, veteran army pilot and war veteran and a year ago chief of the Diaz Air Service in Nicaragua, and two companions were instantly killed Aug. 11 when their plane crashed in a cedar swamp on the farm of Samuel Hepler at New Market, N. J. It was the second fatal airplane accident on the Helper farm within a year. Last October L. H. Thompson, pilot for the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., and three passengers crashed and were killed a short distance from the swamp in which the wreckage and bodies of Major Mason and his companions were found.

A Waco biplane, a small two-passenger sport model, crashed at Roosevelt Field, L. I., Aug. 11, and killed its pilot, Max Scherberger of 559 Decatur St., Brooklyn, and his passenger John Bracken of 1155 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn. Witnesses said that the pilot was putting the plane through a series of stunts, placing stresses upon it that were obviously more than its light structure could stand. It fell off on one wing from a height of more than 2,000 feet.

In two raids in Detroit, Aug. 10, two women and four men were arresttd by detectives of the bomb squad and Burns operatives in connection with the theft of approximately $500,000 worth of negotiable securities from a New York bond house. Warrants charging Moe Rashkin and his wife, Irene, and Mrs. Edna King, who were arrested in connection with a gigantic narcotic ring in New York, with violating the Federal narcotic law are to be asked of Federal Attorney John R. Watkins by Dr. H. H. Wouters, chief of the Federal Narcotics Bureau there. At the same time Frank P. Morgan, agent of the Burns agency, announced that $20,000 worth of bonds taken from Rashkin after his arrest have been identified as part of those stolen in the past year from Newborg & Co., of 60 Broadway, New York.

Mail from France reached New York Aug. 13 by plane 15 hours ahead of the ship that started across the Atlantic with it. Long before that ship was in sight of land that part of the mail destined for the West was being flown across the Alleghanies, and before its passengers had passed a night in America letters addressed to the Pacific Coast should have arrived in San Francisco. A plane in charge of Commander Louis Demougeot and a crew of two, a radio operator and a mechanic, was shot into the air from a catapult on the after deck of the Ile de France when the liner was about 300 miles east of Nantucket Shoals. Three hours and seven minutes later they arrived at Quarantine. While the ship they had left was making 60 miles they had come more than 400 miles. A cutter containing immigration inspectors and public health officers came alongside the plane and hurried through the inspections required by law for all ships entering a port.

Two persons, the pilot and a passenger, were drowned near Tiltonville, O., Aug. 14 when a sight-seeing airplane plunged into the Ohio River. Three other occupants of the craft escaped, two by swimming to shore. August Haucke, 35 years old, of Scott Field, Yorkville, O., the pilot, and George Giffin, 34, of Kirkwood, O., were those killed. Joseph Duncan of Martin's Ferry, O., one of the passengers who escaped, said Haucke was "stunting" when one wing of the plane struck the water and broke off.

In its new war against an alleged poultry trust in New York, the government has departed from its former method of attacking the trust civilly by way of injunctions and decrees, and is now attacking under the criminal provisions of the Sherman law. A conviction may be followed by a prison sentence of one year and a $5,000 fine. So far three persons, said to be ring-leaders in the war against independent poultry dealers, have been arraigned, and warrants are out for four more. The three, held in $3,500 bail each, are Joseph Wiener, said to be an agent of the Schatums' League, orthodox killers of Kosher poultry; Arthur (Tootsie) Herbert, alleged leader of the gangs organized, it was alleged, to war on independent dealers, and Sidney Rosenstein, alleged to be a delegate of the Poultry Wagon Drivers' Union. But the main target which the government is said to be aiming at is the Greater New York Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce, which came into existence after injunction proceedings in 1925, which dissolved the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association. The members of the chamber of commerce number about 250 and they are fighting, according to the prosecutors, 130 independent dealers, attempting to drive them out of business.

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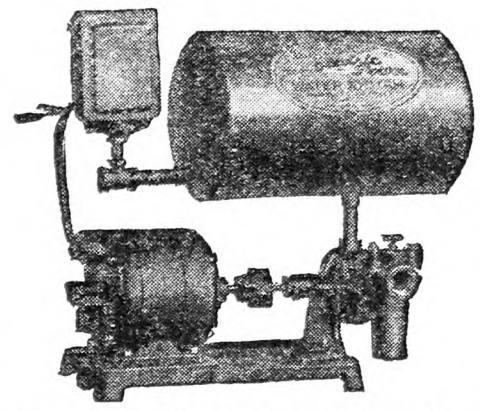

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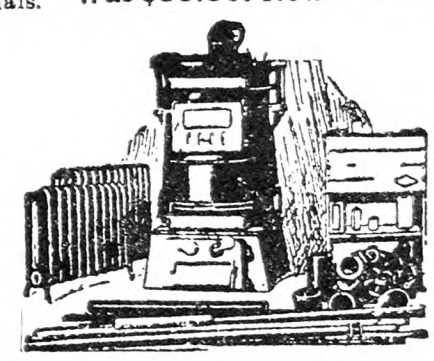

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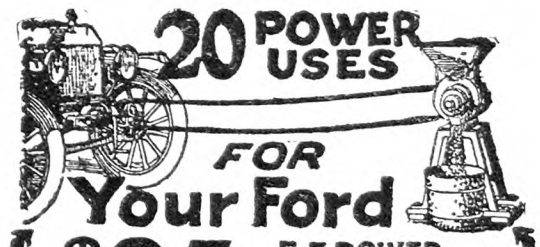

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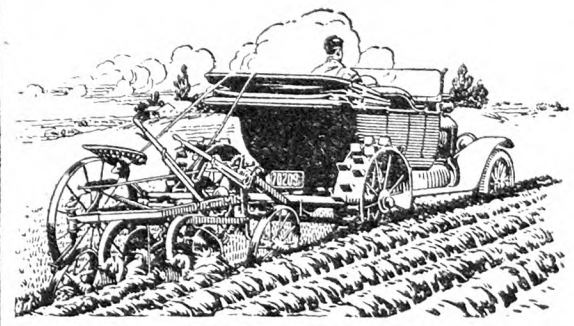

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READ that message from the Rural School Improvement Society on page 1110. This society stands ready to give any possible help in localities where undesirable consolidation is being forced through the efforts of towns and cities that want to annex the farmers so as to have them help pay the village taxes, without any commensurate return for the added expense. The remarks about the Speaker of the Assembly will apply to all other candidates for re-election to the New York Legislature this Fall. Their constituents who are interested in rural schools should sound these candidates before election, which is the one date in the entire year when undesirable would-be legislators can be got at.

*

L. J. TABER, Master of the National Grange, told the delegates to the Middle Atlantic State Grange Lecturers' conference at Cornell University last week that farmers demand equity rather than relief. He said:

"The Grange demands three steps to secure farm equality:

"First, the increase of agriculture schedules to equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

"Second, a tariff on all farm products now on the free list if they can be produced in the United States.

"Third, the export debenture method of bringing tariff benefits to those branches of our agriculture that produce an exportable surplus."

Declaring that the farmer gets but 36 cents of the consumers' food dollar Mr. Taber said that "transportation costs are high, co-operative marketing needs development, but back of this is the tariff—the inequality that needs correction."

*

UNDER the postal bill which was passed by the last Congress and went into effect July 1, the new rate for transporting baby chicks as fourth-class matter by parcel post will save consignors five cents on every mail shipment. Hatcherymen are further benefited by lower rates on third-class matter, which includes circular mailing, and on private post card mailing, which is reduced to one cent. The bill also provides for a new service called "business reply cards and envelopes," which will encourage hatcherymen to develop and use advertising follow-up systems at low mailing costs. Any reduction of the cost of distributing chicks will be welcomed by producers, whether farmers or specialists operating on a big scale. Farmers as a whole are penalized by the insufferably high cost of maintaining an antiquated system of distribution that stands like a Chinese wall between them and centralized consumers. As a factor in the poultry industry, however, the cost of parcel posting chicks sinks into insignificance compared with the expense and losses due to diseases. The Federal Post Office Department is performing a valuable service at a low cost to chick producers.

*

A CALLER from Oregon tells us that the average transportation charge on a box of apples from the coast to eastern points is 93 cents. It is easy to see that apples selling around $2 here do not give the producer much for his labor and investment. Some of these western men are discarding the apple and growing pears, which are more promising, especially the high quality Bosc. Remembering the susceptiblity of this variety to blight, we asked how they managed that. "The same as we do other fruit troubles," he replied. "The growers are organized to handle such things. When frost threatens in Spring, the entire district is warned and the smudge pots started. Watchers keep track of insect pests; controllable diseases are studied, and spraying orders are given out—not advice but *orders*. Blight is studied in the same way and if any grower does not cut it out or destroy trees too badly affected for treatment, the work is done and the expense put on his tax bill." These are arbitrary methods publicly supported only because recognized as necessary to the industry. Special study is given to the picking and marketing, an important consideration being to prolong the season and avoid overloading the markets at one time. Watchers are sent with shipments to see how they turn out. These things are not recommended as patterns for other fruit men. They are high-grade factory methods applied to the fruit business in a specialized locality, but in them are hints of value, to any small association—or to the individual farmer in many cases.

*

WHILE attending a funeral in Chicago last week, according to news reports, Governor Smith told Mayor Thompson of Chicago that his eight years as Governor and 25 years of experience with the Legislature taught him to know something of the farm situation, but he found it difficult to get a solution for agricultural distress which would be acceptable to all farm interests. He said:

"I talked to the New York State agricultural societies a year ago and said, 'I don't know very much about farming. Agriculture is your business. Tell me what you want and you will get it.'

"A couple of days later, they came back with just a request for a $1,200,000 appropriation for a plant industry building at Cornell University, although all the talk at their meeting had been about reducing taxes."

We must give the Governor credit for wishing to express all that is implied in that little story. Without involving the need of Cornell for a plant building except as an abstract incident it is the first official public recognition of the causes of farm depression and losses during a period of unprecedented prosperity and profit in all other industries. It would be a valuable contribution to the problem of farm relief, if farmers would study the parable and write their conceptions of the agricultural lessons contained in it.

*

A GROUP of women voters in an adjacent State report that when they go in a body to attend meetings of the local authorities, the men adjourn the meeting without transacting business. Anything connected with local government is transacted in closed sessions to which the public is not admitted. These women voters are thoughtful and intelligent, and they want to know the how and why of local government. They feel the discourtesy of these attempts to shut them out of meetings which affect the taxpayers' welfare. Local politicians are often rather "hard-boiled," and there is possibility, in such a case, that some of their transactions are of a twilight character. We advise the women voters to keep in touch with their State organization, learning all they can of their actual rights, that they observe a placid outward demeanor, without telling the offending officials too much, and that they make themselves felt on election day. A good many unexpected things have been done by indignant voters who stuck together.

*

WANTED—a disk lime-sower. In Southern Illinois, where the late Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins built up his famous Poorland Farm by applying his widely-known system of soil improvement, the use of ground limestone for "sweetening" acid soils in that area is on a large and expanding scale. There and in many other western regions a high percentage of the lime applied is poorly mixed into the soil. Hard, beating rains and strong winds that race over and sweep flat fields remove countless tons of loose soil and nobody knows how much of the lime. Rolling and hilly lands under cultivation are more seriously damaged by these erosive forces. The use of lime is coming to be periodically necessary on all sour soils devoted to staple field crops and to many truck crops. It also must be applied to permanent pasture on hundreds of stock farms. A new type of lime-sowing machine that will scarify or cut into the surface and broadcast ground limestone at the same time is needed. Its use would largely prevent the loss of applied lime. On August 8 the manager of a 700-acre stock-farm in Eastern New York State wrote to us as follows: "I was interested in the article on pastures in a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y. It brought to my mind again the fact that I have endeavored for several years to get some implement manufacturer to make a disk lime-sower. Lime cannot be applied to pastures where the soil has become light and thin on top and devoid of humus without our losing most of it by the washing off of land that is at all hilly. Probably three farmers out of every ten in New England, New York State and Pennsylvania would find profitable use for such an implement, but I have not been able to induce anyone to manufacture one. The cost of turning over stony, thin land is getting to be so heavy that most farmers who try to use it for pasture let it lie year after year rather than take on this heavy expense. If some effective way of getting an occasional coverage of lime into the soil without waste could be found, then farmers would find it profitable and practicable to reseed with White and Sweet clover and Blue grass occasionally, and thereby maintain first-rate pastures without breaking them up." Here is the appeal of a practical farmer, of wide and diversified experience in several States, to the builders of agricultural machinery. We commend it to their consideration. We believe that they are always eager to improve their machines and to invent new ones if they thereby benefit farmers—and increase their own business.

*

A NURSERY identification school was held in Adams Co., Pa., during the week of July 22. Ten nurseries were represented and much interest was shown in the work. The idea is to train these nurserymen to identify apple trees in the nursery row, so that the danger of filling orders with the wrong sort of trees may be greatly reduced. This looks complicated, since the trees are not fruiting but it is surprising how distinct many of our standard varieties are when one gets down to studying foliage and habit of tree growth. Some nurserymen are now selling apple trees with this guarantee as to variety, based on experienced examination of the trees. Buyers have the right to expect that all possible care has been taken by the grower to avoid mixture in the nursery, whether the trees bear a guarantee label or not.

*

GYPSUM, sulphate of lime, or land plaster, as it is often called, is recognized as a valuable stable absorbent, preventing escape of ammonia. Formerly it was largely used on the land, a common custom being to put a handful around every corn hill as soon as the corn appeared. Scores of boys brought up on eastern farms will remember "plastering the corn." It was heavy stuff to carry, but the cool, pleasant feel of the plaster was partial compensation, so that most of us rather liked this job. Afterward we were told that this is bad practice because of the plaster being acid, and alkaline forms of lime were recommended. Some farmers, however, continue using it, and we hear of undoubted crop benefit from even larger dressings than were formerly applied. The suggestion is that the sulphur content makes it of special value in some way not exactly understood. We should like to hear from farmers who are now using this land plaster, as to the crops where applied, quantity and apparent results.

*

School Meeting at State Fair

THE New York State Rural School Improvement Society will hold its usual meeting at the State Fair in the Coliseum Lecture Room, Thursday afternoon, August 30. James G. Greene, of Rochester, first president of the society, will speak, and the play, "The Anyville School Case," will be presented by the Chautauqua County players. All are welcome to this meeting.

Brevities

A MICHIGAN correspondent says eggs are 28 cents a dozen. Just outside of New York we pay 60 cents for fresh eggs.

DUSTING with sodium fluosilicate is advised as treatment for the aster beetle and tarnished plant bug, the latter a troublesome pest on Dahlias.

CANADA ranks third among platinum producing countries, Russia being the greatest source of this metal and Colombia, South America, second. There are recent reports of great discoveries of platinum, as well as gold, in the British concessions in Panama.

THE Japanese barberry (Berberis Thunbergii) is not subject to rust, and may be grown as an ornamental without danger to grain. The common barberry, either the ordinary type or that with purple leaves, carries stem rust fungus of grain, and this disease cannot be eradicated where barberries are grown.

PRESIDENT Calles of Mexico has issued a decree prohibiting motion picture houses from admitting persons carrying babies under two years of age. The reason given was that the presence of such young children in theaters was bad for their health and interfered with their regular sleeping and feeding. President Calles will be endorsed by any sensible mother.

THE California Station reports a new method of control of fire blight cankers. This new method consists of painting a solution of zinc compound directly on the infected area of the bark without cutting away any of the diseased portions. The new method has worked best on new cankers on larger branches, trunks and root crowns. Smaller branches are said to be injured often by the treatment.

The Farm Co-operative Contract

AN OLD friend who worked with us during the years to create a sentiment for farm co-operation told us last week that he understood from what we said on page 971, quoting William Hirth, that we are opposed to a contract between co-operative associations and their members. Nothing could be further from our intentions. Pages of printed matter for forty-odd years testify to the contrary. On a careful re-reading of the editorial in question we find nothing which would seem to us to justify the conclusion of our friend, and yet the burden is on us to make ourselves so clear that misunderstanding of our position is impossible. We shall try to do so now.

The sole purpose of a farm co-operative association is the improvement of the business of the members assembled under it, and the improvement of their industry. These purposes will be best served by the requirement of a uniform contract between the members and the association. We have always deemed such a contract not only advisable, but for mutual satisfaction and permanent success we regard the contract essential. We admit, however, that in special cases, and under peculiar circumstances associations have prospered at least for a time without a contract. But the recommendation of a contract does not imply the approval of any sort of contract. Under the laws of this country a contract is a sacred thing. The courts require that the parties to a contract be competent to make it, that their minds meet in a full understanding of it, and that without force or duress they freely enter the contract with a willing mind. So convinced, the courts, without regard to the hardships it may impose on one or other of the contracting parties, enforce its provisions. For this reason it is prudent for everyone to see that he is fully and fairly protected in the provisions of a contract before he consents to it. As the seller of a farm to be delivered later we would insist on a contract of sale, but we would not accept the contract offered by the attorney of the buyer unless it contained all the provisions essential to our protection. We should insist that our interests were as fully safeguarded as were the interests of the buyer.

In the case referred to on page 971, Mr. William Hirth had prepared a producers' contract between a centralized incorporated organization and farmers of the State of Missouri who were to become members. The farmers did not like it and refused to sign it, and Mr. Hirth wanted a national law which he said at Rochester would "put rings in their noses and compel them to sign."

We are in favor of a national law which will authorize farmers to organize a system for the marketing and pricing of their products under their own control, with proper safeguards for the individual members. We are in favor of contracts which will give the association power and authority to serve its members and which at the same time will safeguard the interests of the membership, but we are opposed to the kind of law which Mr. Hirth proposes, and we are opposed under any circumstance to putting bull rings in farmers' noses to compel them to sign contracts which they refuse to sign of their own free will.

We go further. We say again that if the machinery of the farm organization be so constructed that farmers can have full information of its business and finances, and control its management and policies, they will be then protected in any contract, because if the one they sign does not work they will then have the power in their own hands to change it.

Dogs and Sheep

ACCORDING to the 1927 report of the State Department of Agriculture the dog census of 1918 showed 265,365 dogs in New York State exclusive of New York City. In 1926 they had increased to 403,413. Of the latter 363,607 were licensed. Apparently 10 per cent escaped the license tax. The total tax collected July 1, 1917 to December 1, 1927, was $7,249,945.33. For year ending June 30, 1927, it was $880,255.69. Domestic animals killed by dogs since the license law went into effect were: Sheep, 63,340; cattle, 389; horses, 10; bovine, 483; goats, 111; rabbits, 2,440; fowls, 29,879. The damage to domestic animals during the period amounted to $1,364,907.81, and for the year 1926 it amounted to $198,190.74. Damages increase in proportion to increase in number of dogs.

In some counties of the State the damage amounted to a dollar a piece for every sheep in the county. The record affords one good reason for the decline of the sheep industry in the State.

A Policy That Rings True

B. F. YOAKUM, former railroad builder and executive, who has given much study to farm problems and taken a strong stand against the principles involved in the McNary-Haugen bill, has written Governor Smith a letter approving the principle that those benefiting from a commodity system of marketing should pay their proportionate share of the equalization expense, but he holds that the power of compelling such a distribution of the cost should not be lodged in a Federal government agency but in the marketing units created by the several farm commodities. He says:

"If Congress will enact a simple law permitting producers of the different farm commodities to organize as separate marketing units under a Federal charter or license, with authority to stabilize prices and direct distribution, they can not only conduct their marketing effectively and profitably, but do their own 'equalizing.' No Federal 'equalization fee' or government tax or enforcement would be required. The beneficiaries would pay their own marketing and all other expenses from the proceeds of their respective products.

"Each commodity would be self-supporting, founded and run on a strictly business basis. That is the best and only sound form of 'equalization.' No large Federal appropriations would be required. Farmers could finance their operations through regular banking channels on their own values and credit."

This policy will not satisfy the professional promoters and leaders who hope to get their hands on millions of Federal appropriations, and other millions of equalization fees, but it is good sense and safe farm economics. If Congress would give us a national law as well adapted to the agricultural needs as the banking laws are to finance or as the railroad laws are to transportation, farmers could take care of themselves in their marketing problems. It is a question of some importance to farmers whether government subsidies have helped agriculture or whether public gratuites have not actually been the ultimate cause of the unfavorable status of the agricultural industry.

The Awful Tax Burden

ERIC ENGLUND, an economist in the Federal Department of Agriculture, recently stated at the University of Virginia that "average taxes per acre in the United States increased 126 per cent from 1914 to 1922." He also remarked that high taxes not only tend greatly to increase the output of agricultural products but diminish farm land values. Tax certificates on more than 2,500,000 acres or nearly a quarter of 17 northern counties in Wisconsin were offered for sale last year. Certificates for only 18 per cent of the land were purchased by private parties, the remainder being "left in county hands." The present tax delinquency situation has developed since 1920. By throwing the tax burden on smaller and smaller areas as delinquencies become greater, tax delinquency itself becomes a cause of delinquency. Wisconsin is not the only State with a land-tax delinquency list several feet long. Changes from the simple life of earlier times have made the complex community of today. The unfairness of the general property tax is obvious. These changes have created a class of property called "intangibles," which escape the general property tax. Moreover, some $30,000,000,000 in securities, held mostly of course by the wealthy, are tax-exempt. Millions of people have incomes based on personal services instead of property, and therefore bear no direct taxes. The general property tax falls mostly on land, which cannot be hidden from assessors. As tax rates advance, the inducement to escape taxation increases. As taxes approach the point of absorbing the net income from land, the owner seeks to put it to some other use, hoping thereby to increase his income. Whenever taxes reach or exceed the limit of the profitable use of his land, he is compelled to abandon it. This process, along with the unfairly small share of the consumer's dollar that goes to farmers, accounts for the fact that more than 600,000 farmers were forced out of their occupation in 1927. Under the same pressures, thousands of others are being squeezed out. Millions of acres of land are reverting to the States in which they are abandoned, thereby decreasing the taxable area and increasing taxes on land still in private ownership. "Farm relief" worthy of the name is an infinitely graver problem than is even hinted at in the McNary-Haugen bill. Federal taxes are not burdensome to farmers, for property taxes borne by them are overwhelmingly State and local. Mr. Englund suggests, therefore, that an effort should be made to secure greater economy in expenditures by State and local governments. Budgeting systems and a more effective public scrutiny of local government finance would ensure a better public understanding of the use of funds, according to Mr. Englund. Many organized minority groups of self-styled "progressives" in States and counties have a mania for improvements at the expense of taxpayers. The improvements are chiefly in the interest of politicians, contractors and merchants. In the name of a false "progress," these perniciously active minorities will continue to put over their expensive projects if they are not checked.

Apple Crop Prospects

This town will have 60 per cent of an average crop of apples. M. H. V.
Grand Isle, Vt.

The outlook for apples in this locality is poor. Apples are small and of poor quality. All others crops are very good. F. A.
Canastota, N. Y.

Apples and other crops are all below normal, 20 per cent in this locality, on account of late Spring, wet and cold weather. FRANK J. GEPRAGS.
Chittenden Co., Vt.

The prospect is for a light crop of apples. What McIntosh there are look bad. It looks like a fair crop of Baldwins, but Fall apples light and poor quality.
Still River, Mass. J. F. S.

The hay crop is good this year. Potatoes look well so far. There are not going to be as many apples this year as last, and somewhat smaller. Corn does not look very favorable. R. W.
Bennington Co., Vt.

At the present time the apple outlook is very satisfactory in Maryland. There will probably be more apples than we had in 1927, but not as many as in 1926. Quality and general appearance of the fruit is very good this year. E. C. AUCHTER.
Maryland Experiment Station.

The apple outlook in this State is good. We shall have a normal crop. Conditions have been favorable and the quality will be good. Normally, a crop would mean that we should be able to ship out of the State around two million boxes. E. P. SANDSTEN.
Colorado Experiment Station.

The McIntosh crop will be very light, Greenings good and Baldwins very fair. These three are the apples most raised in this vicinity. There seems to be a big crop of peaches. Hay has been heavy but the very wet weather has made harvesting so slow that much is still standing. Potatoes seem to be blighting badly.
Hampshire Co., Mass. HENRY H. WITT.

A trip through Belmont, Jefferson and Harrison counties, Ohio, showed the apple crop to be about one-half, and of poor quality. There was a heavy bloom last Spring and no frost to kill them. They dropped when about as large as a pea. What became of the walnuts and hickorynuts? There was a heavy bloom this Spring, late after frost. Now there is not 10 per cent of a crop. E. E. JOHNSON.
Guernsey Co., Ohio.

Harvest finished and thrashing begun with grain yields far better than expected. Second cutting of Alfalfa being put up; weather hot with frequent showers; corn all tasselled with best prospects in years. Wheat, $1.08; corn, $1.05 and very scarce; oats, 50c; eggs, 28c; butter, 35c; veal, 21c; hens, 25c; tomatoes, 40c 12-qt. basket; pickles, slow sale at 25c 12-qt. basket; brown rot showing in grapes; early peaches, $1 a bu.; apples salable only in A grade at 75c to $1 a bu.
Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. R.

Rain has fallen on a large majority of days since June 1, in many instances over two inches in 24 hours. This has caused much delay in hay and wheat cutting. Oats are now being cut. Buckwheat is looking fine. Potatoes that were not drowned promise a good crop. Wheat yield will be below normal; hay normal or above; apple crop will be poor; peaches were falling off so fast in the former part of July that the farmers did not look for a crop. They have quit falling now, so promise a fair yield. Eggs are 30 to 35c.
Lawrence Co., Pa. WILLIAM DUNCAN.

The apple crop in this immediate region is almost a total failure. There is very little fruit on the trees and what we have is poor. This is not an apple-growing country. While we have fine fruit on the old trees, there are no commercial orchards and the few trees we have are not taken care of. No one sprays. I would put the apple crop here as zero, or mark it as of not enough importance to be counted at any time. The hay crop is big. Potatoes look well now, but we fear blight. No corn raised here. Grain crops, such as oats, etc., look well, but very little put in. PERRY WARREN.
Bennington Co., Vt.

From what information we have on hand at the present relative to the apple outlook in Idaho, it is very encouraging and there is a possibility that the crop will almost equal that of a year ago. The apples are developing normally in all sections and at this time are comparatively free from insect pests of various kinds. We are estimating in the northern part of the State, in the Lewiston and Coeur d'Alene district a crop of approximately 400 cars; in the Twin Falls section in Southeastern Idaho there will be approximately 500 cars and in the Boise-Payette districts they should have around 4,500 cars. Our leading commercial varieties are Jonathan, Winesap, Rome Beauty and Delicious.
Idaho College of Agriculture. C. C. VINCENT.

We have had so much heavy rain in this section that much grass in meadows cannot be cut. Some of the meadows are knee deep in water. Potatoes are growing nicely. We planted them on higher and drier ground than last year. Rye crop lighter than last year in this section. Farmers had it thrashed as it was hauled from the field. Some oats will have to be cradled or mowed with a scythe, as the heavy rains have laid them almost flat in places. Buckwheat will have big straw as well as seed. Corn growing well, but more sunshine is needed. Sweet corn ripe. Fine crop. Early apples in abundance; dewberries and blackberries will be a big crop. Those ripe now are extra large. Apples: Duchess, $1.25; Yellow Transparent, $1.75; Sweet Bough, $1.75; raspberries, 15c pt.; blackberries, 15c qt.; dewberries, 30c qt.; black cherries, $1.25 for 4-qt. basket; sweet corn, $1.50 a dozen; eggs, 42c dozen; butter, 46c lb.; calves, 24c lb. dressed. C. V. H.
Columbia Co., N. Y.

BOYS AND GIRLS OUR PAGE

ARRANGED-BY-IVA-UNGER

Drawn by Carl Ratsch (14), *New York*

"The Seeds of August Are So Much Like Words, That Promise Future Years to Men and Birds."

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (18), *Pennsylvania*

Summer

Hot Summer comes
And hums
A drowsy tune.
In June
The flies are young;
Among
The flowers just blown
They drone.
When August's told
They're old,
And fall asleep
Sunk deep
In parched-up grass.
Like glass
Lies each small pool;
And cool,
The old fish swim
By slim
And graceful reeds.
The meads
Have lost their rills;
The hills
In slumber lie.
The sky
Is vastly deep,
And sleep
Folds round the lands
Her hands.

—C. H. O. Scaife.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (14), *Long Island*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" puzzle was "humming-bird." No one, I think, gave the wrong answer. Very few people have been lucky enough to find a humming-bird's nest, and the little fellow himself is very rarely met with. Fortunately we are able to find out about him is books. One of the best authorities on the humming-bird is Gould, whose book is magnificently illustrated. This month's subject has always been a genuine puzzle to man, even to those who know him best. Tell us if you can whether this strange creature is bird, monkey or mouse. He often comes very close to us on Summer evenings.

I live in the Temperate and Torrid Zones. Though I fly my wings are not hollow as are birds, and my order is distinguished by great elongation of the fingers to support the leathery membrane which gives me the power of flight. I beat the air as birds do, but the requisite extension of surface is not obtained by quills, the bones of my wings actually bearing relation to the bones of the human arm or hand. The thumb is short, armed with a strong nail and not at all included in the wing membrane, nor used in flight. The bones most elongated are the bones of the hand. The true finger bones are not so much so. The fingers of my strange hands are incapable of closing toward the palm as human fingers do when clasping an object. Their only movements are such as fold up the wing against the sides of the body, by laying the fingers close along the side of the fore arm, as in closing a fan. Great strength is requisite in my shoulders, and we are like birds in the thickness of the muscles of the breast by which the wings are moved. We even carry a ridge on our breast bone for the better attachment of the muscles, as do birds.

The wing membrane also extends along the flanks to the hind legs although these aid little in flight, for the feet are left free, and these feet are very much like the feet of ordinary small quadrupeds with toes and claws. These are employed with the thumbs of the fore limbs in creeping on the ground, in climbing perpendicular surfaces, or in hanging head downwards in the posture of repose in which my kind passes the most of its life. I differ from all other animals, I believe, by hanging head downward to sleep. Although I walk rather awkwardly on the ground, one side of the body being jerked forward and then the other, I can run with considerable speed.

Those of temperate climates generally spend the Winter in a state of torpidity, in which, though circulation continues very languidly, respiration does not ordinarily take place. I generally spend the day in caves, hollow trees, often under the roofs of houses, and in crannies of deserted buildings. We commonly produce one or two young at a birth, and Linnaeus once classified us with the monkeys and lemurs, with which we agree in the organs of reproduction. I have a tail, though few ever notice it, included in the membrane as it is. It acts as a rudder in my flight, permitting me to make those rapid evolutions in the air on Summer evenings, and it aids also in climbing, being capable of being curled and moved in a way that suggests the prehensile tail of the monkey.

My food differs as much as my size and digestive organs. Linnaeus knew only a few species of us, but now man has described over 130 species of our kind. Some of us live on insects and we are those who know the boys and girls of this page. Others of our kind enjoy fruit best, and there are vampires who live by sucking the blood of animals. These live in the tropics. Here in the north I am no larger than a mouse, but in the hot countries, Java, for instance, I have a cousin whose wing spread measures five feet. Perhaps that is due to his living on fruit.

Yes, I come very close to you of a Summer evening. Go out just at dusk, and wait for me to swoop down over you. Look as hard as you can, you will never be able to see me very well, for human eye cannot follow my flight. I am told that I am a very strange creature, half bird, half beast, but that is man's puzzle. I enjoy myself very well hanging up by my heels out in your barn or under the eaves. How you would stare if you really could see me once. My teeth are sharp, I warn you. Did I tell you that I have a face like a mouse? I am—but now what am I?—Adapted from the "Columbian Encyclopedia."

Enigma

No. 1—
My first is in stand but not in lay,
My second in straw but not in hay,
My third is in love but not in hate,
My fourth is in fence but not in gate,
My fifth is in sleep but not in wake,
My sixth is in steal but not in take,
My whole lies heavy all over the land.
—By Helen Tozer (9), New York.

No. 2—
My first is in friend but not in foe,
My second in reap but not in sow,
My third is in knife but not in saw,
My fourth is in cousin but not in mate,
My fifth is in early but not in late,
My whole is the floral emblem of a State.
If I happen to remember,
It blooms from May until November.
—By Clark Allender (14).
West Virginia.

The answer to last month's enigma was thunder, and to the riddle was "rainbow."

Riddle

As white as milk and not milk,
As green as grass and not grass,
As red as blood and not blood,
As black as soot and not soot.
—Sent by Ellen Garry (12).
New York.

Drawn by Lucille Bennett (12), *New Jersey*

Dear Page: It seems that I have had more chance this Summer to become acquainted with birds than I have ever had before. We have quite a number of sweet peas; I was picking a bouquet last week when I noticed a humming-bird at the other end of the patch. I stood still, and little by little she came closer. At last she darted to the ones that I was holding, paying no attention to me. When satisfied she flew away. It must have been a female as there was no red spot on the throat. The back and head was a beautiful green. When in the sun it shone with a beautiful golden cast. I think making friends with birds is a rare pleasure and hope to make some more acquaintances before the Summer is over. —From Mabel Chaffin, New York.

Dear Friends: The other day as I was walking through our apple orchard, I heard a queer chirping. Glancing around I saw a small oval-shaped nest between the two twigs of a Delicious apple tree. Three yellow heads were sticking out with their bills wide open waiting for their dinner. As I watched them I heard a tweet-tweet over head and a bright yellow bird appearing to be the mother was protesting loudly for me to scoot. I went about eight feet away and sat down on a rock to watch them. Mother finally put an earthworm into one little fellow's mouth. I went up to the house and brought down some cherries to try to feed them but then they did not seem to be hungry at all, only just dozing away in the sun. They apparently had had their dinner.

I asked Dad what kind of bird they were. He went up to see them and said he thought they were wild canaries, as he had seen them before. These canaries stayed for a week and then were gone.—From Althea Ralph (15), Massachusetts.

Dear Iva Unger: Why don't Portulaca blooms stay open longer? They are so very pretty early in the morning, but the hot sun soon puts them to sleep. The humming-birds love my scarlet bee balm. They visit it continually during the day and they hardly notice its duller colored purplish-red sister across the road. I wonder why?

Goldenrod is just beginning to open. What pretty bouquets one can achieve using goldenrod and wild asters in combination.

My garden is a source of continual trouble. When the calves or chickens aren't breaking or digging something up, then the kids are. Trying to help of course. This morning my dragon's head was broken off next to the ground.

I hear some bluebirds in the ash tree, and a song sparrow is singing in the quince bush, but mostly the birds are quiet. Too hot to sing. The swallows are in the garden every afternoon perching on the bean poles and practicing flight formation. I enjoy watching them so much, don't you? The old cats have learned to leave them alone, but the young ones still strike at them when they swoop down within two inches of their heads and then hurtle up, twittering as if laughing. — From Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), *New York*

It takes the use of only 26 muscles to make a smile, while it takes 62 to make a frown. Why overtax yourself?—Sent by Ray Sinclair (17), New York.

John: "I've driven this car for seven years and never had a wreck."

Harry: "You mean you've driven that wreck for seven years and never had a car."—Sent by Ella Smith (16), New York.

Jimmy: "My father's a doctor, so I can be sick for nothing."

Percy: "My father's a minister, so I can be good for nothing."—Sent by Julia Webb (11), New York.

"Sorry to keep you waiting old chap, but I've been setting a trap for my wife."

"Good heavens! What do you expect?"

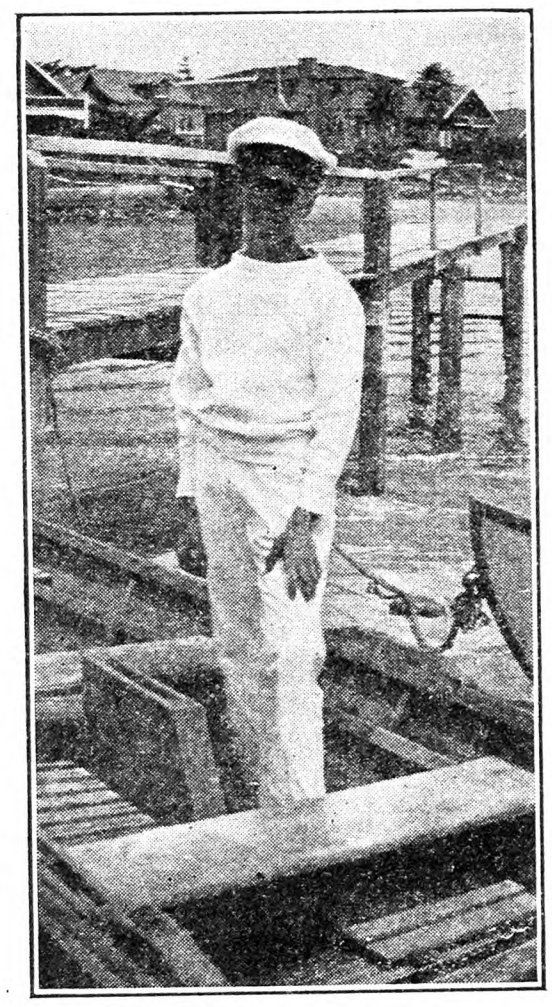
"A mouse." — Sent by Albert Dunn (12), Pennsylvania.

Our Selves To Each Other

Drawn by Pearl Lynn (17), *New York*

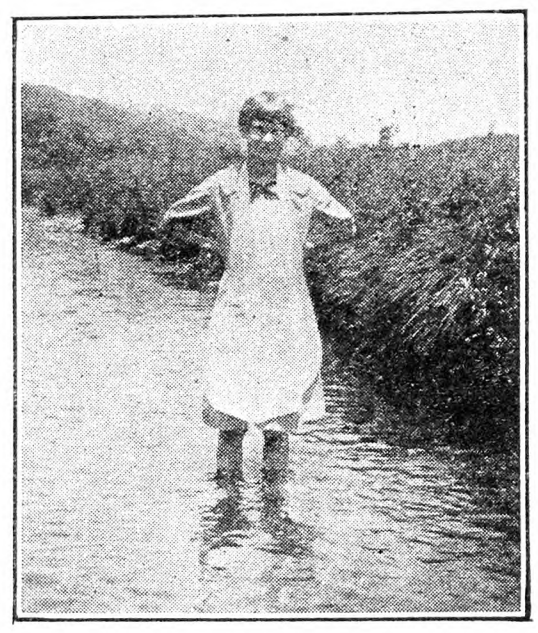
A Friend from New York

Dear Boys and Girls: I've just made up my mind to send my picture. Have been sending contributions to THE R. N.-Y. for a long time. Here's hoping I may hear from some of our other correspondents.—Margie Grau (16), New York.



Our California Sailor

Dear Friends: Although my grandfather lives with us in California he likes THE R. N.-Y. I look forward to it eagerly and turn to the Boys' and Girls' Page as soon as it comes. I am neither a poet nor an artist, so I am enclosing a picture of me taken at Balboa, where I am spending the Summer. — David W. Scott (12), California.



In the Brook

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending you a picture of myself in wading. I used to write for Our Page, but haven't lately. My sister and I enjoy Our Page lots.—Lucy Booth (11), New York.

Richard and His Sisters

Dear Iva Unger: I am sending a picture of my two little sisters and myself. I am seven years old and like to help whenever I can. I am very fond of horses and sometimes I drive a team. Please print this if you can.—Richard Erbelding, New York.

Drawn by Amy Layton (14), *Connecticut*

July 9.—Partly cloudy. Put hay back in the mow and helped pick the raspberries—9½ gallons in all. Rain, this evening.

July 19.—Fair and hot. Weeded beans this forenoon. 'Twas slow work. They were the beans I helped plant on June 11. Had weeded some of them awhile back, but when other work was pressing had left without finishing them. Afternoon picked some raspberries. Such work will soon be over. Afterwards went for the cows, drove them from pasture almost a mile away—a job I don't very well like because I think it's too slow. I mean the cows are. I'd rather have brisk walking or running. Separated the cream, then fed the hog and the calf which someone (I'm sure it wasn't me) has named May. At present sheet lightning in the north tells of a storm in that direction. Nuff of this monotonous stuff.—"Tark," West Virginia.

July 17.—Bright and clear. Helped mother do the dishes and churning and made a cake. Helped get dinner. My sister came down this afternoon and we all went fishing up to Cross River. Mother saw a snake; it went out in the water and swam off. Later I saw a turtle swimming in the water. Had lots of fun although it rained when we first got there. We caught quite a few fish.

July 24.—A nice bright day for a picnic. Went to Roton Point, a park and beach, today with Sunday school for their picnic. We were to start at 9:30 but it was after 10 when we started. There were 35 of us.

Hope you don't think I am a boy, but this is what my friends call me.—From "Jimmy" (13), New York.

July 26.—I picked blackberries this forenoon. THE R. N.-Y. came and I enjoyed reading it. Surprised to see my diary printed. I worked in the garden this afternoon. I built a fire for mother this evening. The fire did not want to burn very well, and I did not like it.

July 30.—I picked blackberries this forenoon. I carried some wood to the shed this afternoon, and worked in the garden some.—Sent by "Naomi" (10), West Virginia.

July 29.—The sky was an ocean of blue with white ships sailing about when I woke this A. M. I cut some sweet peas for a boutonnière when I went to Sunday school. Mother took us with the car. Put the finishing touches to lunch. Then we took a trip through the Catskills, hitting Lexington and Shandaken. I helped with the milk. We had company this evening.

July 31.—I let the cows to pasture, had some time. I ironed for an hour and a half, then burned some brush we had cut Saturday. After rinsing and steaming the bottles I helped with the hay. Got the cows home, filled the cooler with water, and got the utensils ready for bottling the milk. Good night, book, my feet are tired.—From "A Girl from the Catskills."

July 17.—The sun had not yet risen when I rose this morning. There was a heavy fog floating lazily up the valley from the river four miles away. It hung low on the heavy air. Only the tops of the hills were visible above this ocean-like envelopment. I began the day with my morning chores. First came the milking and straining the milk. By that time the sun had risen and the fog dispersed before the morning wind. When last I saw it, it was passing through a gap in the northern hills. After breakfast I fed the hogs and calves.

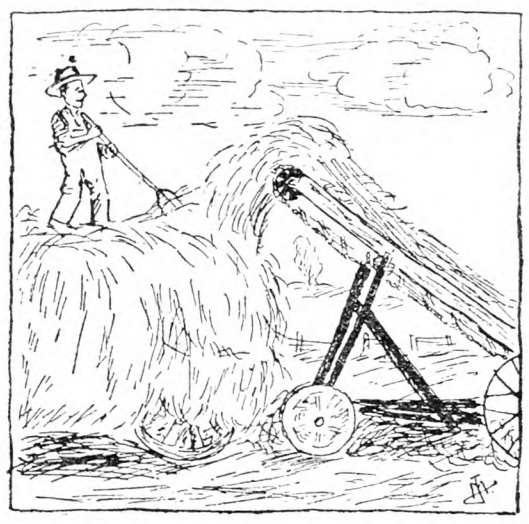
Haying time again! I mowed by hand around the edge of the field, also around the trees where the grass could not be reached with the mower. Later I raked with the horse rake, and this P. M. helped draw in three loads of hay. I always load when in the field and mow the hay away in the barn; I look upon loading as the more desirable of the two.

July 26.—Another perfect hay day with hot sun and gentle wind. First I did some mowing until the dew dried off. Then I helped draw in the hay. Toward night I raked up some rakings. While doing this I found a bumblebees' nest. THE R. N.-Y. with Our Page in came tonight. Some of our artists are doing wonderfully, I think. I notice that there were others who liked the poem, "The Bliss of Solitude," besides myself. I thought it very good indeed.

July 27.—Thunder was the first sound to greet my ears when I awoke this morning. It has rained nearly all day. The hay that is cut that wasn't drawn in is soaked. I helped unload a load of hay that was left on the wagon last night. Later turned the churn, also helped grind the scythe.—"Sandy" (18), New York.

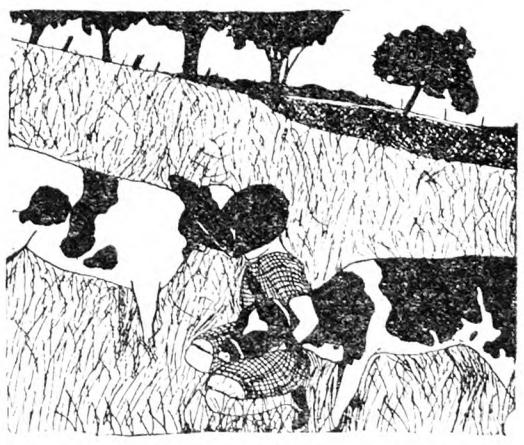
Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), *New York*

Black-eyed Susan—By Harold Deveney (18), *New Jersey*



The Hay Loader—By John Mucha (16), *New York*

Amelia Earhart—By Barbara Knowles (16), *Rhode Island*

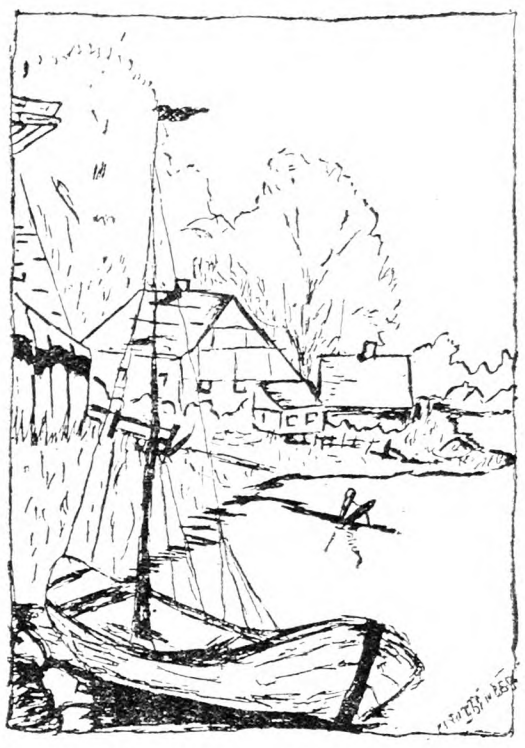


Summer Pals—By Elizabeth Humphrey (15), *New York*

Drawn by Barbara Knowles (16), *Rhode Island*

Tomato and Cucumber Salad

Peel as many small ripe tomatoes as there are to be plates. Remove the hearts and set aside in bowl. Pare cucumbers quite close to the seeds and chop them coarsely with the tomato hearts added. Pour over them a dressing made of ½ cup sweet cream, three tablespoons vinegar, ½ teaspoon of mustard, a dash of pepper and ½ teaspoon salt. Fill them lightly into the tomato shells. Serve each on a crisp lettuce leaf.—Sent by Florence Wiley (16), New York.



Farmsteads by the Lake—By Elfrida Fredenburg, Massachusetts

Larkspur—By Eleanor Weaver (14), *Long Island*

Why We Need No Radio—By Ruth Fatzinger (14), *Pennsylvania*

Myself—By Viola Spring, New York

License

If I were but an artist
  I'd sit the garden gate,
And paint a beautiful likeness
  Of the dear old meadow lake.

Or I'd sit on some high mountain
  And with my brush I'd yield
All the beauties of nature
  Of sea and sky, and field.

Ah yet, though I be not an artist,
  Nor a painter with talent and skill,
Can I not with a pen and paper,
  Paint them with words as I will?
—Roberta Dille (16), Kansas.

Drawn by Esther Wright (14), *District of Columbia*

Us Frogs

A rain frog I spy on a rainy day,
  As green as a rain frog could be—
Then hopping upon a piece of wood
  A change in its color I see.

Picture yourself in a dreary mood—
  Feeling mighty blue;
Thinking and thinking of sorrow renewed
  And wondering what else to do.

O I think when I see a person like this,
  Of that frog on a rainy day—
And think how froggy one is to sit
  Just wasting his time away.
—Dorothy Anderson (13), Delaware.

Camp Time

Up at the break of early dawn,
  A crackling camp fire gleaming,
A vigorous chill on the morning air,
  Warm breakfast soon a-steaming.

And then a pack upon your back,
  A trail that's hard and long,
Yet beckons with unfailing charm—
  Says "Follow and be strong."
—R. Marie Collins (18), Connecticut.

Strange Faces

I wonder where they're coming from,
  Those faces grave and sad;
The countenances lined with care
  And others bright and glad.

They are as books unopened be,
  Those faces that I meet,
For some hide tales of care and woe
  And others stories sweet.

I pass them by on every road,
  And wonder where they go;
The tales they hide from nearly all
  Will ne'er be mine to know.
—By Mary Killeen (15), Long Island.

The Rose Bush

I planted a wild rose bush,
  And of it took great care,
But the tender stem wilted
  Beneath the sun's hot glare.

But although the leaves dried and fell
  The roots still grew there;
And soon the stem grew straight again,
  And new leaves began to bear.
Then the buds began to come—
  Perfume filled the air.

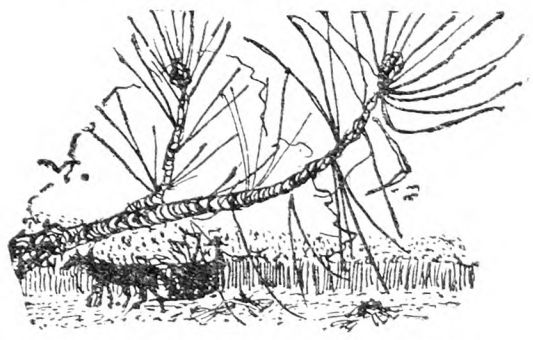
I had cared for it—
  Done my best;
I could do no more;
  God did the rest.
—By Esther Wright (14), District of Columbia.

Snakes Can Talk

One day when I went berrying,
  I had to cross a fence.
And there I saw a striped snake,
  His head raised in defense.

His little eyes shone bright and fierce,
  He looked at me as if to say,
"What are you doing on my land?
  Please move out of my way!"

But his seeming request was needless—
  He had no need to fear,
For before he could say "Jack Robinson,"
  I was nowhere near.
—Helen Goodrich (14), Vermont.



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), *New York*

Our Page This Month

Our Page was mistaken last month in using Esther Herr's name in connection with Clark Allender's remark in "Lines From Our Letters," and here we correct it. Esther Wright was meant. We apologize.

Our Page is just ready to shove into the envelope and it seems as fine as ever. What makes it seem so fresh and "better" every month? That is often asked and answered. That is because we live it, I think. No one can go stale who keeps working and thinks. Some writers only last one year, others run dry in three,

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms!

"With the Bulldog Furnace I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our 8 room house."—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

More Heat With Less Fuel

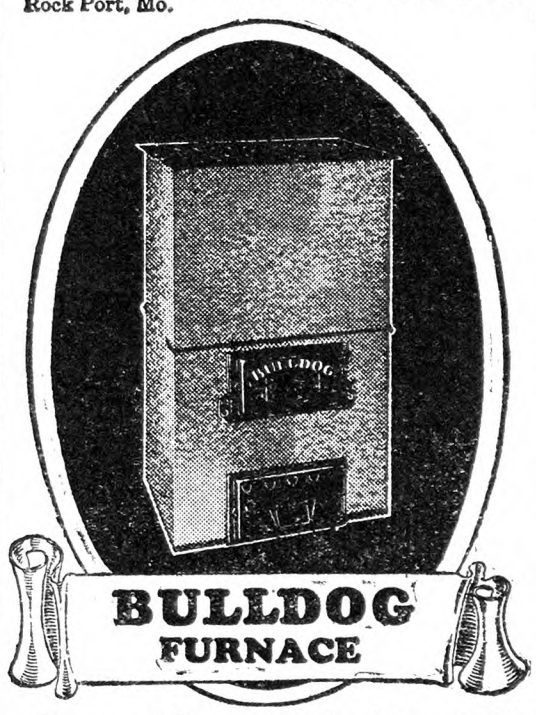
"I have had my Bulldog furnace for three winters. It takes the place of two heaters and then some, burning less coal with much more comfort. Every room is warm. Give me a Bulldog for comfort!"—Walter N. Burlingame, 41 Rural Ave., Lowville, N. Y.

Keeps Home Cozy With Less Fuel Than Stove

"I am sending a snapshot of my country home in which we installed a Bulldog Furnace. Will say that with the severe winter our house has been cozy at all times, with less fuel than was used for one stove."—A. E. Durggins, Rt. 4, Cumberland, Md.

After 6 Years—"Heats as Good as Ever"

Our furnace has been in use 6 years and heats as good as ever."—Arthur Cloepfil, R. F. D. No. 1, Rock Port, Mo.



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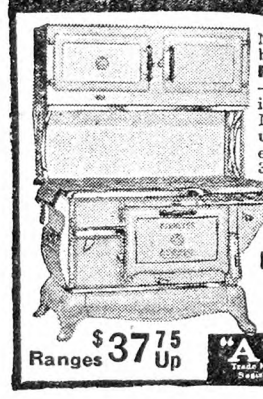
Without obligating me in any way please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Furnace.
Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐

Name _____

Address _____

save 1/3 to 1/2



New Free book quotes **Reduced Factory Prices. Lower terms—year to pay.** Choice of 5 colors in New Porcelain Enamel Ranges. New Circulating Heaters—$37.50 up. 200 styles and sizes. Cash or easy terms. 24-hour shipments. 30-day Free Trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 27 years in business. 700,000 customers. Write today for free book.

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DANIELS CHUNK FURNACE
The Hottest Thing on Earth. Big Doors.
Write for Circular
Sam Daniels Mfg. Co., Inc.
Hardwick Vermont

but there are those who never give out. They are the workers.

Here is a letter that came to me today from one who begins, "Don't be angry, I'm a city girl." She wanted to ask a question. "Iva Unger, you don't really believe in farm life as much as you say—you wouldn't for anything let the boys and girls know that you don't care as much as they might think?"

I wish I could make her understand that I have a theory about farm life being the finest background for an education that a child can have, and that every fine thing that goes into Our Page proves it true. Our Page is what happens when learning is brought into the country, poems not only written but lived, a taste for drawing that feeds upon its environment. Minds constantly being fed material for more growth. Reading for inspiration, but farm experience for strength.

One of our strongest modern writers, Albert Edward Wiggam, brought up on "a poor, ineffectual farm," confessed in a letter to me, "If I had a dozen boys I should like to give them as much of a country rearing as I could. A country boy soon learns city life, but a city boy or man practically never learns country life, and I think if he does not he has missed a great deal." A few select schools for boys have invented "chores" as a part of the curriculum for fostering character, and so on.

Shelley wrote: "I now understand why the Greeks were such great poets; and above all I can account, it seems to me, for the harmony, the unity, the perfection, the uniform excellence of all their works of art. They lived in a perpetual commerce with external nature and nourished themselves on the spirit of its forms. Their theaters were all open to the mountains or the sky. Their columns, the ideal type of a sacred forest with its roof of interwoven tracery, admitted the light and wind. The odor and freshness of the country penetrated the cities. Their temples were mostly unparthaic, and the flying clouds, the stars, and the deep sky were seen above."

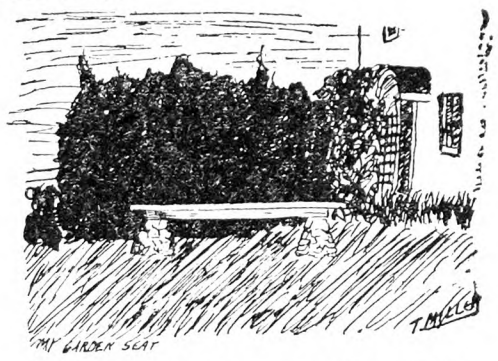
Speaking of environment what do you think of furnishing Our Page with more work in the line of Thelma Miller's garden seat? Let us see what we can find to do that will bring more beauty to our country homes and draw or write about it for Our Page. The country has too long been talked of in the terms of dollars, rather than as a place where one lives with the sun and stars. Landscaping is an art that we have heretofore neglected on Our Page. It is what writers call a fresh field. Any project in planting, concrete or carpentry will do.

The story of the garden seat was written by Thelma for the *Youth's Companion.* Later she sent the sketch of the seat to Our Page and putting two and two together we have what you see in the column. The pond in the dooryard is very interesting, but not so easy to fix. What have you to offer?

Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, before the fifth of the month if for September printing, or at any time if not seasonal, as all good work not used is held over.

My Garden Seat

Wishing to beautify a bare spot near my flower garden, I constructed a garden seat. First I dug two holes 32 inches apart from the inside edges. The holes were about 18 inches in diameter and 18 inches deep.



Drawn by Thelma Miller (16), *Pennsylvania*

I put some large sandstones in the bottom and poured cement over them. I then built it straight up to the surface of the earth, tapering it to 9 inches at the top. The stones for the base were smooth, even, sand stones, one size, cemented together.

For the seat I used a two by four plank long enough to rest on the two bases. To that I nailed a board of 50 inches by 10 inches, and gave the seat several coats of white paint. I did not fasten down the seat since it stays in position and can be removed in Winter if desired. My father, who is a contractor, gave me the materials, but I made the seat alone.—Thelma Miller in Youth's Companion.

The Pond

[For illustration see "Our Art," June 30, 1928. We asked Elizabeth to tell us more about this pond built at her backdoor, in the center of what was once the nicest orchard for miles around.—I. U.]

The pond is very pretty in Summer although there are few flowers near it. When the orchard is in bloom it is very beautiful.

Yes, there are many fish in the pond. My father put 25 fine bullheads in seven years ago and now there are hundreds. I do not like to touch the fish, as I am rather afraid of their sharp, poisonous horns.

I cannot swim, but often wish I could, especially when someone says, "How queer, when the pond is so near!" So this Summer I will try very hard to learn.

Many birds come to the water, such as sandpipers, wild ducks, cranes and mud hens. I love to watch the cranes as they walk quietly near the edge of the water, then suddenly reach far into the water and grab a fish or frog with their long bill. I like to watch the little sandpipers as they walk on the concrete wall or on the banks, and the swallows as they skim and dip their long graceful wings into the water at twilight.

The pond was built near the buildings so that it would be handy in the Winter and the ice would not have to be drawn a long distance to the icehouse. As it is, an ice slide is placed between the pond wall and the icehouse, which is a few feet away. The ice is hauled up by a horse. It is worked something like a horsefork used for haying. Besides supplying us with ice, the pond supplies most of our neighbors, too. If anyone likes ice skating the pond is fine.

I would miss it greatly if it should suddenly disappear. It has been like an old playmate to me.

The Edge of the Wood—Drawn by Esther Herr, Pennsylvania

Wanted: An Illustration

Dear Critics:

I wish I could but I simply cannot draw. As to illustrating Dave Pratt's duck, how would the nest do for a frontispiece, remembering it was on a grassy bog with bushes all about it? And for the end of the story a picture as Dave last saw her, floating on a little inlet of water on the brook. I must state here that she was a black duck, so of course she must not be shaped like an eider, old squaw, or something else. Her name was Hepzibah.

This time you are to have the privilege of meeting Ephraim Amasa French. I hope you like him as well as I have. Don't you pity him? Just imagine how Polly, Huldy and Almiry, Caleb, Jonah, and Enoch would "get back at him?" And how the boys of the neighborhood would twit him, "Bin asleep lately, Efe?"

I think these stories abound in every community. Don't blame me for the lack of description, but Mr. Cummings. Of course he wouldn't tell Dave what color the poplars' leaves were at that time of year. Do you think the people should have been described more closely? I'm sure I don't know what they looked like. I've only seen their gravestones which are as the story says, mostly field stones. One and only one illustration would fit this story and that is of "Efe" asleep beneath the willow by the river. I'm sure I don't care whether Efe gets into print or not, it was such fun writing about him. I used to write these stories for my schoolmates to read when I should have been studying my geography. Ephraim Amasa means Fruitful Burden. What a combination!—Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

THE PROVERBIAL EPHRAIM

Drawn by Inez McCabe (14), *New York*

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Cummings, "You're getting to be as lazy as Ephraim French." Dave Pratt hung his head in shame. He had forgotten to shut up the chickens in his haste to go fishing for mud pout the previous evening, and a skunk had taken its toll from the coop.

On the whole the Cummings were well satisfied with the work of this 12-year-old orphan boy whom they had taken to live with them. I am happy to say that the times were few and far between when Dave neglected his work, but when he did he received at least a good scolding, and he always was told that he was getting to be as thoughtless, sleepy or forgetful as Ephraim French, the adjective being used that best fitted the case.

Quite naturally Dave wondered who this mysterious Ephraim French might be and so one Winter evening when Mr. Cummings was in genial mood Dave asked to be told his story.

They were sitting by the old fireplace, Dave playing with the old tri-colored

"The Frenches had cut off one of the meadows up the river."—Drawn by Stanley Brown (16), *New York*

"lucky" cat "Snaffles," Mrs. Cummings busy with her knitting, and Mr. Cummings who had been reading, but had laid down his paper. Mrs. Cummings looked up from her work and smiled, and Mr. Cummings chuckled as he answered:

"Well, Dave, I never saw him myself, but his name was a byword in our family, and in fact in the neighborhood. There was a large family of Frenches, and they lived in an old house up the road from here. There's only the cellar left now, and poplar trees are growing in it, and briers and bushes fill the yard. Ephraim, or 'Efe' as they called him, was the youngest of the family. I don't believe he was really a bad boy, but he was so forgetful and awkward and clumsy that his older brothers and sisters were always scolding him. They told him a dozen time a day how slow he was. He was forever forgetting to do some of his chores, and was often chastised for this neglect, for Hezekiah, his father, was never one to 'spare the rod and spoil the child.'

"The incident that made 'Efe's' name a by-word in the neighborhood happened on a warm day in the early Fall the year I was born. I have often heard my father and oldest brothers tell of it. It seems that the Frenches had cut off one of the meadows up the river rather early in the Summer and a good deal of new growth had sprung up. Wishing the cattle to have the benefit of the feed they had Efe turn them in there every afternoon, and keep them there for about an hour.

"On this afternoon when it came time for milking, Efe and the cows didn't show up. One of the older boys, Caleb, stood out on the hill and called the cows, and soon they came slowly up to the barn, Old 'Kiah, Caleb and Jonah went milking at once, grumbling a little as they wondered where 'that Efe had gone to now.' They finished and carried the milk to the house, and Efe hadn't come. Jonah called but he got no answer, so they sat down to their supper of mush and milk thinking that the boy would remember that it was supper time and come.

"But when supper was finished Efe was still missing. 'Kiah' sent Caleb out to call now and he stood on top of a large rock and shouted until his lungs nearly burst with no result. The family began to be really alarmed now. Polly, the oldest daughter, had given Efe an unusually sharp tongue-lashing for upsetting a pan of milk in the butter room and perhaps—they dread to think of it—Efe had taken it into his head to run away.

"So the whole family started looking for Efe. All about the place they went calling 'Efe, Efe, Ephraim!' until the valley rang with the echoes, but no Ephraim appeared. The family decided to call for help, so Jonah and Caleb and Enoch set out for the neighboring farms for help to aid in the search.

"And of course the people came, always ready to help anybody in time of trouble. They had seen nothing of him on the road, so the theory that he had run away was discarded. They hardly knew what to think had become of him. They searched and shouted until it became so dark they could not see. Then they went back to the house. Their faces were very grave as they filed into the large kitchen and sat down. What had become of Ephraim? No one spoke. They sat in

(Continued on Page 1108)

The Home Dressmaker

TIMELY SHOPPING.—This has been a puzzling season to the retailers; Summer was slow to start, and by the time our usual warm weather began, Fall goods were already on display. August is always a month of fur sales; shoppers were offered bargains in fur coats, but many of the Summer goods remained at a high price level. Straw hats have sold poorly throughout the season, but prices remained high. Women have been wedded to felt hats all Summer, though they are certainly much warmer than a shady straw. Cotton goods were reduced in price in August, and it was certainly an excellent season for frugal shoppers to buy voiles, prints, cotton broadcloth and dimity. This season voiles are unusually pretty, following the printed silks and georgettes in patterns and colors, and in August there were many sales of fine qualities of cotton voile under 30 cents a yard, while the beautiful rayon voiles were about 70 cents. Nothing is prettier, cooler or more serviceable than voile for Summer wear, and if it were possible to replace half of the poorer qualities of silk worn with these attractive cottons we should remove the present anxieties of southern cotton growers, and of the textile operators in New England.

BLACK AND SILVER.—First among the models pictured is a gown of black satin with silver trimming. Black satin is still extremely fashionable, though beige satin is beginning to divide honors with it; it always makes a rather dignified dress with simple lines. The model figured is a two-piece style, the plain waist with a heart-shaped neck line closing with a diagonal slope to the left side. The neck and closing were finished with a band of silver embroidery. At the lower part of the closing were two large and handsome rhinestone buttons. There was no other trimming; the sleeves being long and tight, with just a line of silver at the wrist. At the right side, over the hip, there were four small horizontal inverted tucks, which gave enough curve to prevent the waist from drawing in front and back. The skirt had two set-in double godet pleats at each side of the front, which gave it a flare. This dress was quite simple, but extremely handsome and dignified. The combination of black and silver is always interesting, and is now very much in vogue.

TRANSPARENT VELVET. — Next is a dress of printed transparent velvet, which is so soft and silky that it drapes well, and in this case is developed in flounces. Transparent velvet, is to be the most fashionable of all Fall and Winter fabrics, with velvet and velveteen a close second, though there are some wonderful new patterned woolen fabrics from France that are quite as expensive. The transparent velvet figured was taupe printed in brown, the skirt tiered with two gathered flounces. The plain waist had a surplice front with a fichu collar folding over to the bottom of the waist at the left side. The collar was finished at the bottom with a large bunch of orange flowers with dark brown leaves. The sleeves were long and plain. This dress is a style that will be used for afternoon and semi-formal wear, with a fur neckpiece. The hat shown with it, of taupe scratch felt with a jeweled ornament, is one of the very close little brimless shapes, that some of the milliners feature, though there is a stronger feeling for small hats with a brim turning straight up in front.

PLAIN VELVET.—The dress in the center is a plain tailored style of light brown velvet. The skirt is quite suggestive of a style in vogue (ankle length) a number of years ago. It has an inverted pleat both back and front, the front pleat being held in place by five flat bronze buttons. The waist has a surplice front, with a narrow rolled collar, tapering towards the bottom. The right side of the waist, which laps over, has four small diagonal tucks, which look like cording. A very narrow rolled cuff finishes the long tight sleeves. This plain tailored style is to be very popular in velvet, and worn with a handsome fur neckpiece, is very smart indeed. The velvet hat shown with this dress, caught in with an ornament on one side, has one of the new brims turned up in front. The vogue for brown is shown in these velvet dresses, though we see some handsome models in dark blue and black.

THE JUNIOR GIRL'S FROCK.—The first of the juveniles shown was a little dress of wash silk, a pale pastel blue, trimmed with bands of embroidery, but it would be especially pretty in challie trimmed with wool embroidery. The waist was joined to the skirt, but was given the effect of a separate jacket by being turned up like a tuck all around. Down the front there was a deep inverted pleat, the ends being slashed at the bottom so that they fell free, like the corners of a jacket. The round neck was finished with embroidery, and the sleeves were gathered into a narrow embroidered band. The skirt was shirred all around, with a band of embroidery at the top. While this original model was of silk, it would be specially desirable in light-weight woolen, blue, brown, or claret color. The little hat was one of the small felts which differ but little from those worn by grown-ups.

Some of the Attractive Fall Models

A YOUTHFUL COAT DRESS.—The child at the right shows a dress of cotton broadcloth made in coat style. It is double-breasted like a reefer coat, and given fullness by inverted godet pleats. This impressed us as a little different from usual styles. The collar and cuffs on the short sleeves were finished with Irish crochet. The little hat shown is one of the cloth berets which have superseded the old-time tam-o'-shanter. These berets, derived from Basque and Breton fishermen, are no longer new, but remain popular, and we see some chenille and velvet hats of this shape for adults. The tam seems rather obsolete.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—New challies in solid colors and small printed patterns are 98 cents a yard. They wash well, and are attractive for house dresses and children's clothes.

Tailored house dresses of jersey cloth cost from around five to eight dollars in many of the good stores; they are well-made one and two-piece models with long sleeves, quite nice enough for informal wear, and may be purchased in both light and dark colors. Most of the good stores now have what they call a department of inexpensive dresses (under $20) as well as the regular house dress department, and this is a great help in frugal shopping.

We have been asked about an evening dress for a girl going to college. While georgette and chiffon make lovely evening dresses, a girl limited to one only would better choose crepe de chine or satin in a becoming color. This may be plainly made, sleeveless, the skirt gathered on to the waist, and dipping a little in the back. Neck and armholes could be finished with cording, and no trimming would be needed except a large flower of velvet or tinsel, placed on the waist line at one side. Some dresses of this sort are made to wear with a removable guimpe of chiffon or georgette, exactly the same color, providing sleeves, but not filling up the neck. A velvet coat of the same color would be desirable if circumstances permitted.

One of the new fads in children's clothing is the use of open-mesh one-piece garments which give free access to sunlight, thus enabling them to receive a fuller supply of the ultra-violet rays. There are some form of weakness or disease that require this, but the fad seems rather overdone with healthy children, whose active little bodies are never very fully covered by modern clothes.

New organdies have what is called a permanent finish, so that they do not require starching when washed, and they continue to hold the original texture. They cost from 48 cents a yard up, plain or printed.

Tulip Culture

I have some tulip bulbs and would like to start a tulip bed. Would you tell me how I can do this, including the time of the year to put the bulbs in the ground, the kind of soil best for them to grow in, etc. T. C.

Stony Point, N. Y.

Tulip bulbs are usually purchased in the Fall, and planted any time from the beginning of October until the ground freezes. Perhaps the bulbs which J. C. now has on hand have been grown in pots indoors. If this is the case, they should be allowed to ripen their foliage, and may then be removed from the soil, dried off, and stored in a cool dry place until time to plant in the Fall. If they have been grown indoors, they are not likely to flower the first season they are planted out, but usually come back to blooming strength another year.

A deep sandy loam, enriched with well-rotted manure, is desirable for hardy bulbs, but the manure should not come in direct contact with the bulbs. Set the bulbs three or four inches deep; a common rule is to set them three times the diameter of the bulb. When the ground freezes enough to form a crust apply a mulch of straw, cornstalks or other litter. The covering is gradually removed in the Spring, usually early in April; it should not remain after leaves show above the ground.

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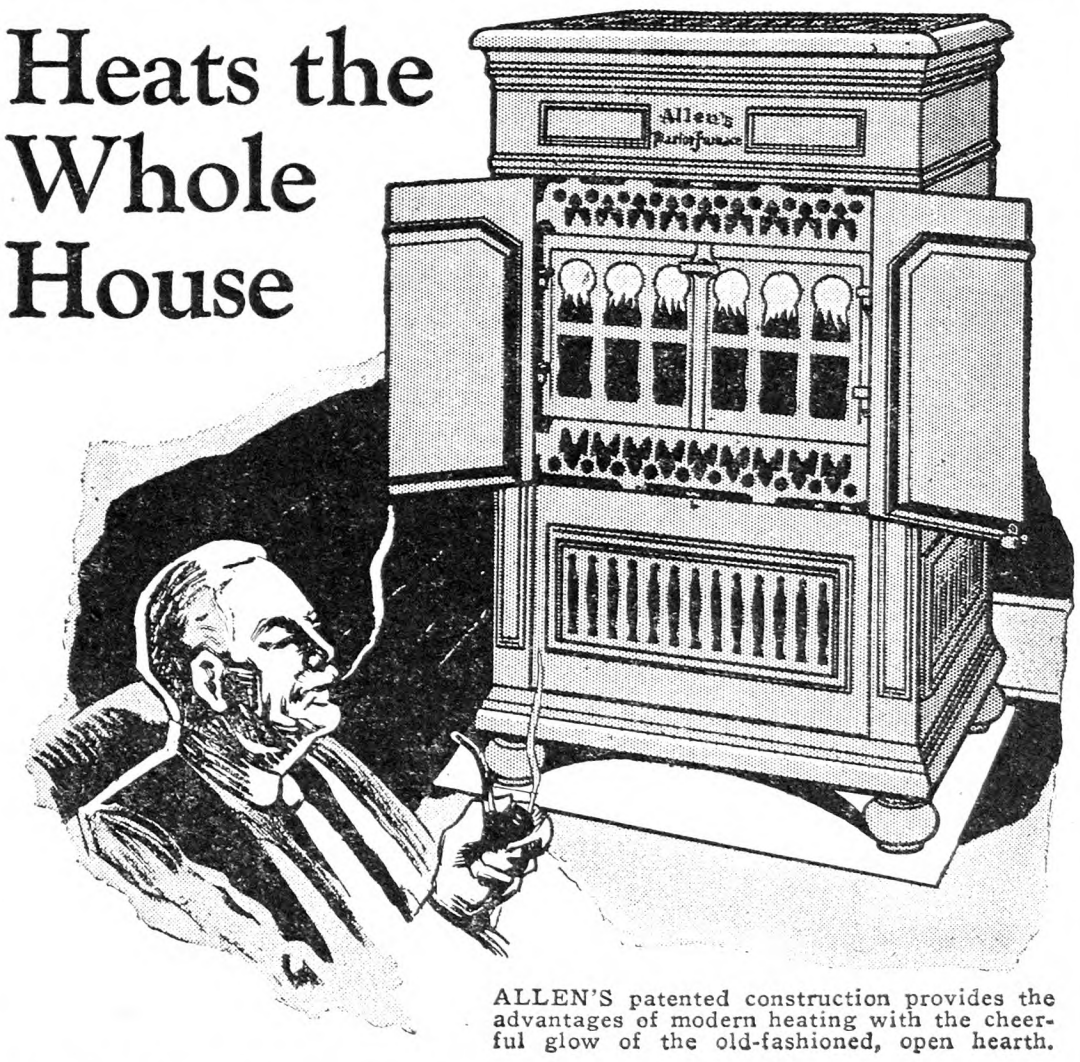

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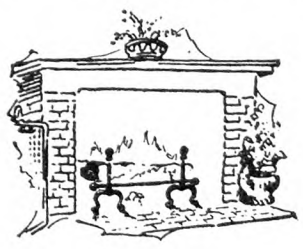
By circulating moist, warm air, the natural and healthful way of heating homes, ALLEN'S does the work of an efficient furnace at a fuel saving of from ⅓ to ½. Large double doors and oval firepot accommodate sticks of wood. All other fuels may be used with equal satisfaction. A special model is supplied for burning gas only.



Oldtime Fireside Cheer

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When these doors swing open, you have the cheerfulness of dancing flames. Only in the patented ALLEN can you obtain this unique and desirable combination. Patent Nos. 69,731 and 16,677.

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ALLEN'S heat radiating fins add 100 per cent to the heating surface. They strengthen the castings, increase heating efficiency and save fuel.

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N. Y. State Department of Agriculture Dairy Bulletin

An advance summary of the 1927 dairy bulletin by the State Department of Agriculture estimates the number of cows in the State at 1,300,000 or 18,000 less than reported a year ago. During the year 42,318 head were shipped in, and 7,285 were shipped out. The loss within the State therefore would be about 53,000. This corresponds almost exactly with the number which reacted to the tuberculin test and were slaughtered. It is believed that the number of calves and heifers between one and two years old have substantially increased. There was an average increase in the price of milk, and a rapid increase in the price of cows. Feed in the early part of the year was relatively low, but advanced in price until at the end of the year it exceeded the level of prices since 1921. Farm wages were at war-time level.

An estimate of the production and uses of milk is given in the following table:

Milk Production	1926	1927
Average number of cows of milking age	1,318,000	1,300,000
Average milk production per cow, pounds	5,373	5,497
Total production of milk, pounds	7,081,568,000	7,148,625,000
Utilization of Milk		
Used in farmhomes as milk or cream	351,831,000	343,858,000
Used on farms for making butter	464,228,000	464,228,000
Fed to calves	570,305,000	540,516,000
Sold at retail to small dealers, etc.	556,877,000	597,425,000
Sold to milk plants, etc.	5,138,327,000	5,202,598,000
Total	7,081,568,000	7,148,625,000

The number of plants receiving milk or cream from farmers in 1927 was 1,330. The volume of milk at the plants was 2 per cent above 1926, but slightly below previous records. In June 71,197 dairymen delivered milk to these plants. In February 59,091. The Federal census for 1925 reports 154,961 farms with milking cows. This would leave 80,000 farms selling directly to consumers, peddlers and special uses, or home consumption and manufacture. The consumption of fresh milk in liquid form tends to increase, but there is a decrease in some of the by-products.

Among the products manufactured were the following:

	1927	1926
Creamery butter, pounds	12,863,607	14,221,743
Whey butter, pounds	262,375	349,139
American whole milk cheese, pounds	24,931,445	31,663,386
American, part and full skim cheese, pounds	861,453	867,475
Swiss cheese, pounds	383,300	504,388
Brick and munster cheese, pounds	1,110,639	1,193,724
Limburger cheese, pounds	3,293,831	3,753,768
Cottage, pot and bakers' cheese, pounds	22,752,079	21,198,137
Cream and neufchatel cheese, pounds	13,318,178	8,134,400
Italian cheese, pounds	2,100,817	1,327,934
All other cheese, pounds	2,618,758	2,822,579
Casein, pounds	4,861,424	5,053,918
Condensed and evaporated milk, unskimmed, pounds	186,754,180	178,386,481
Skimmed, pounds	38,711,776	31,476,702
Powdered whole milk, pounds	6,706,362	6,193,843
Powdered skim-milk pounds	26,493,066	23,076,822
Ice cream, gallons	27,150,087	25,424,983

Other Varieties	Pounds of Cheese	Plants Reporting
Camembert and Brie	902,239	2
Farmers' pressed	1,059,436	6
Pimento	126,465	1
Pineapple	56,196	1
Miscellaneous and kind not specified	474,422	11
Total	2,618,758	

The average butterfat test for three years has been 3.63 per cent. The test, however, varies in different parts of the State.

Up-state cities took 16 per cent of the milk going to the plants, 13 per cent went to manufacturing plants and 71 per cent to plants which ship to New York City. The plants serving the up-state cities receive a more uniform volume during the year than the plants shipping to New York. The up-state markets take 20 per cent of the cream, manufacturers 4 per cent, and New York City 76 per cent. The consumption of cream increases in the Summer.

The 100-mile zone furnishes only 7 per cent of the New York milk supply; the 100-200 mile zone, 18 per cent; 200-300 mile zone, 35 per cent; 300-400 mile zone, 29 per cent; over 400 miles, 11 per cent. Of the city supply 68 per cent is shipped more than 200 miles.

In terms of the equivalent milk required for its production, the imports into the United States are equivalent to 485,686,000 pounds of fresh milk, while the imports across the New York State border are equivalent to 220,249,000 pounds of fresh milk or about 4.4 per cent of that received from New York State farmers at the dairy plants in the State.

The total imports of butter into the entire United States in 1927 amounting to about 8,460,000 pounds and the exports amounting to 4,341,000 pounds, leaving net imports of 4,119,000 pounds or about the same as the total quantity produced in Erie County, N. Y.

Cheese is imported in much greater quantities, the principal sources being Italy, Switzerland, Canada and France. The total imports are 79,796,000 pounds and total exports of 3,410,000 pounds or net imports of 76,386,000 pounds.

Home Cheese-making

Today we usually buy our cheese at the market, but good cheese may be made at home in small quantities. The rules given are for 100 lbs. of milk, but any amount may be used. Small quantities may be made in a kettle or wash boiler but if a larger amount is made at once a vat is necessary.

One hundred pounds of milk will make about 10 lbs. of cheese. It takes about six hours until the time that it is put in the hoop. Whole milk should be used, as skim-milk will make a hard, dry cheese. The amount of cheese from whole milk is also greater than from skim-milk.

Place the milk, which should not be more than 12 hours old and has been kept in a cool place until used, in a kettle or vat and heat to 86 degrees. Mix two teaspoons of rennet with a pint of cold water and add to the milk, stirring about three minutes. Three and one-half junket tablets dissolved in seven tablespoons of cold water, may be used in place of the rennet if this is not obtainable. Cover the dish to prevent the milk cooling on the surface and set where there is not the slightest motion until a firm curd has formed which should be in about 30 minutes. The temperature is very important and cannot be guessed at. Use a thermometer. A test for the proper consistency of the curd is to insert the finger in the curd at an angle and lift slightly. Split the curd with the thumb. If it splits smoothly, it is ready to cut. It should be first cut horizontally, and then vertically lengthwise and crosswise making even cubes. Special knives may be purchased, but it may be done with a butcher knife, although the horizontal cut is difficult. After cutting lengthwise and crosswise the curd must be turned partly to make the third cut. Avoid crushing the curd.

When the curd is cut stir it gently to keep the cubes separate. When the cubes have expelled quite a little whey, which will be in about 20 minutes, heat the cheese very slowly, about two degrees in five minutes, to about 100 degrees. Stir just enough to keep the cubes apart. Keep at this temperature until firm and a slight acid has formed.

Test for firmness: Press the curd between the hands. If it does not stick together it is done. The curd will have contracted to about half its original size.

Test for acid: Press a piece of curd gently until the moisture is expelled. Rub it gently on a hot iron. When it sticks to the iron, pull it away. If it forms thin threads one-fourth or one-half inch long, it should be removed from the whey but if not, not enough acid has formed and it should be left in the whey longer. Too little acid produces a poor flavor, and too much acid mades a dry, sour cheese.

The whey is now dipped off and the curd is put on a rack to drain. When a small amount is made it can be drained in a colander. Keep at as near 100 degrees as possible. When the whey is off try the hot iron test again and if it has developed enough acid to form threads three-fourths inch long it is ready for the press.

A press may be made from a dish by removing the bottom and making a loose wooden bottom containing small holes. Line the press with cheesecloth. Add three ounces of salt for each 10 lbs. of curd and mix thoroughly. Allow it time to dissolve and the cheese to cool to about 85 degrees. Turn in the press and apply about 15 lbs. weight, which is increased slowly to about 45 lbs. after about half an hour. Let it remain under this heavy pressure for an hour and then dress.

To dress the cheese, remove it from the press and dip in hot water. Remove the cheesecloth from the ends, but not the sides. Smooth out any wrinkles and replace, again dip in hot water and place in the press for 24 hours.

Remove from the press and put in the curing room. The curing room should be of a proper temperature and humidity. A cellar often makes a good place in hot weather. The temperature may vary from 50 to 70 degrees, but from 50 to 60 is considered best. Too damp a place will cause mold to form which must be scrubed off and the cheese be placed in a dried place. When the cheese is placed in the curing room it must be turned over every day for two weeks, and then paraffined.

Heat paraffin very hot and roll the cheese in it, then dip the top and bottom, making a coating over the entire surface. If the paraffin is not hot it will crack off. Now it needs turning but twice a week. It must be cured for six weeks or more. The longer the cheese is to be kept the lower the temperature of the curing room should be.

Great care should be taken to keep flies from the curing room. Mosquito netting is best for the windows, as very small flies will go through wire netting.

AUNT HELEN.

Poultry in Arkansas

What size should a henhouse be for 200 hens, and the proper method to ventilate the same? Is this number of hens too many for one house? Is it better to have the nests in a separate building? The temperature runs about 90 in Summer, and gets down to zero in the Winter. How many hens should be allowed to one rooster for best results? What are the best ducks to raise? How many ducks to the drake? What are the best turkeys?

Norfolk, Ark. E. B. B.

You are in a section of the country with which I am not acquainted but the general conditions of poultry keeping are much alike in widely separated States. A poultry-house should have a floor area of from 3 to 4 square feet per hen, a little more for the large breeds than for the smaller ones. In your location, the open front type of ventilation would probably be superior to one suited to a closed building. This means, in warm climates, a front covered chiefly by poultry netting, though a zero temperature in the Winter will call for less open space and curtain protection. I should advise writing to your State experiment station at Fayetteville and to the Missouri station at Columbia, Mo., and asking for their bulletins upon the principles of poultry-house construction adaptable to your locality. The best breed of ducks to be raised depends upon your purpose in raising them. The Indian Runners are the best layers, the Pekin duck the most popular for meat production. The large gray Toulouse goose is the variety most commonly seen, though the White Chinese and Embden are also popular varieties. The Giant Bronze turkey probably holds first place in number, though the White Holland and Bourbon Red are also well liked. Personal choice plays a large part in any selection of breeds, all of which have their merits. M. B. D.

Q. "If oats are given a horse immediately after hard work or exercise, what happens?" A. "He eats."—Pointer.

Save $20 TO $40 American SEPARATOR
Sent on 30 days trial, freight paid. Factory prices low as $2.30 a month. Skims warm or cold milk. 8 sizes. Easiest to turn and clean. Lifetime Guarantee. Free Catalog. Shows big savings on highest grade cream separators. Write today.
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THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other bunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid.
Horse book 3-S free.
A thankful user says: "Completely removed flesh growth on gland about 7 inches diameter. Sincerely thank you for good advice and Absorbine."
ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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Litter and Feed Carriers, Water Bowls, etc., just naturally increase your earnings. Don't wait until building or remodeling. Put in our Equipment. START NOW! A guaranteed line sold at low factory prices. Send for literature today and save money on your requirements.
THE GREEN MFG. CO. OGDENSBURG, N. Y. 115 Lake St.

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Prepared Roofing or Shingles — Pat. Jany 4 1916 — Drip Edge — Applied at Roof Edges
Miller Drip Edge, a galvanized strip. Neatly fastens prepared roofing and shingles at eave and gable. Forms stiff, sturdy, projecting edges that properly carries the water from the roof. Withstands winds, ladders and carelessness. Permits eave-troughs essential to good buildings. Easily applied. Saves nails and labor. Used by thousands in 39 States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Buy from your roofing dealer. If unable, write us giving his name. Thank you.
MILLER & GLEASON, Div. 1, Olean, N.Y.

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in attractive cloth binding only 50 cents postpaid. In same style:
Gulliver's Travels
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LEADCLAD TONCAN-IRON -AND- APEX-GALVANIZED ROOFING
METAL ROOFING
If you are in the Market for Metal Roofing—Wire Fence—Barb Wire House and Roof Paint, at a Price you can afford to pay, Samples and Prices Free, Write
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Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters
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Cut Feeding Costs
Keep your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec. Nothing equals it for hammering grain and roughage into easily digested ground feed. Customers tell us performance is "way beyond expectations." "Capacity is double that of burr mill driven by the same power." It's a wonder, gives perfect satisfaction on ear corn, oats, beans, wheat—anything grindable—any fineness—quick screen changes."
"Positive feeding device certainly does the work." Get a Papec Grinder this winter and cut Your feeding costs.
Write for the 1928 Papec Cutter Catalog, also for Folder No. 28 describing the new Papec Grinder. A postal will do. Send today.
Papec Machine Co.
110 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.
The Name Guarantees The Quality

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1111.

FOR SALE—Extra good farm, close town; good buildings; easy terms; only $30 per acre. E. W. BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

FOR SALE—Twenty acres, rich soil, near town. NICHOLAS BROKAW, Route 1, Lakewood, N. J.

FOR SALE — 88½-acre poultry and general farm; one mile from two macadam roads; large, well-fenced fields for tractor tillage; 7-room house; water in kitchen; 5 poultry houses; new mill house; 1,200 layers; barn for 4 horses and 10 cows; garage and granary; new corn crib; new 40-foot tool and shed; home orchard and other outbuildings; for more particulars write to DAVID BLOOM, Cheswold, Del.

WANTED—Farm, not over $150 a year rent, within 200 miles New York; full particulars. ADVERTISER 4472, care Rural New-Yorker.

31 ACRES, delightfully located, large house and barns, fine place, near village; $5,500. WARNER, Rural, Clinton, Conn.

FARM, 120 acres, 40 acres of woods, 50 young apple trees, running Spring water; buildings need some repair; three miles to the thriving Summer resort of Sharon Springs; would make an excellent poultry place; bargain for $1,200. MILES WINNIE, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE cheap, 25-acre farm, suitable for poultry and trucking; dwelling and buildings. THOMAS E. RICHARDSON, Snow Hill, Md.

FOR SALE—Farm, 165 acres, in a good location with A-1 buildings and well stocked, tools and all for $5,000. Write or call to JOHN WAGNER, R. D. 1, Gilboa, N. Y.

WANTED to rent, with option to buy, 100-200-acre dairy farm; must have good buildings and No. 1 markets; equipped farm preferred; can take possession any time after November 1; two responsible Hollanders; best of references; state full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4547, care Rural New-Yorker.

A FARM wanted of about 100 acres within 75 miles of New York; must be equipped and in working order, and on a good road; must be reasonable, with small down payment, and long mortgage; give complete information and description in first letter. ADVERTISER 4554, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General store, Southern Vermont; good business, ideal for man and wife; two tenements, electricity; illness of owner reason for selling. ADVERTISER 4556, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY and grain farm, 205 acres; barn for 50 cows, 2 sets buildings, electric lights and bath; road under construction; all modern farm machinery, including tractor and thrasher; small payment; easy terms; must sell to settle estate; full particulars, write, PIERCE BROS. (Owners), Whitney Point, N. Y.

PINE PLAINS bungalow, main State road; 1½ acres, 6 large rooms; never been occupied; hardwood floors, lathed and plastered; garage, water, etc.; excellent location; gas and lunch stand; cost $3,200, price $1,800, terms; owner, phone 10-3. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Crop of very fine orchards, bearing large apples, early and late. H. M. FIEDLER, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Yorktown 178.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Hall incubator, single deck, 12,000-egg capacity; also 150 Hall mechanical turner trays; a bargain. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 2, Watervliet, N. Y.

FARM board wanted for a deaf and dumb man, 40. ADVERTISER 4499, care Rural New-Yorker.

UNADILLA silo for sale; cost $186; never erected; will sell cheap for cash; please make offer. ROY AGAR, Euclid, Ohio.

WANTED—Boarders; bath; complete. BRUCLYN FARM, Lynn, Pa.

ELECTRIC light and power plant for sale, including gasoline generating engine and 16 2-volt glass batteries. Address HARRY B. CHAMBERS, 32 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Apples, pears and grapes, wholesale and retail. RAY CARLSON, Germantown, N. Y.

WANTED—Used saddles, bridles and riding equipment. C. M. CRANDALL, Andover, N. Y.

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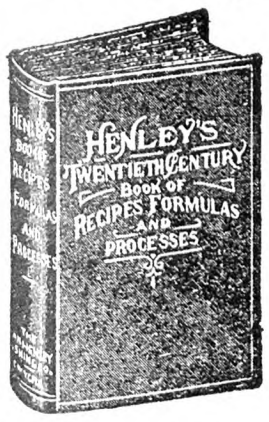

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For Sale by RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 WEST 30th STREET NEW YORK CITY

Live Stock of 4-H Club Members at N. Y. State Fair

The 4-H calf, pig and sheep club members in about 30 counties in New York State are grooming their animals for exhibition at the State Fair during the week of August 27 to September 1, 1928. The winners from each county who are chosen to make this trip are usually selected at the county fairs. In a few counties where the county fair is held after the State Fair, the animals are chosen at a live stock round-up held for that purpose or are selected by a live stock judge.

In 1925 a total of only 50 head of 4-H calves, pigs and sheep were shown at the State Fair. This number has steadily increased until this year we expect 200 or more 4-H dairy cattle, about 60 4-H club pigs and 60 4-H club sheep.

The State Fair management has furnished two large tents in which these animals will be housed. The cattle tent which is 80x160 feet will be located east of the Coliseum. The sheep and swine tent is a little smaller than the cattle tent, and will be located west of the sheep and swine barn. This arrangement will be a decided improvement over the past two years when the club members were forced, because of too small quarters, to exhibit their live stock in several buildings on the fair grounds.

On Monday, August 27, the 4-H dairy cattle judging contest will be held in the coliseum on the State Fair grounds. The 4-H dairy cattle will be judged on Tuesday, August 28; the 4-H sheep and swine on Wednesday, August 29, and the 4-H live stock demonstration teams on Thursday, August 30.

The State Fair is offering nearly $2,000 and the State and national breed associations more than $800 as prize money to be awarded to the 4-H club members who exhibit their animals. In addition to this, the State Fair management furnishes board and lodging for the 4-H live stock exhibitors, and also furnishes the grain, hay and bedding necessary for their animals.

Many of the youthful showmen are not content at winning prizes in the club classes alone, but also enter the competition with the adults. Last year several calf and pig club members were prominent winners in the open competition.

JOHN P. WILMAN.

Animal Husbandry Dept., N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Connecticut Market Notes

(Continued from page 1098)

ered, 54 to 55c; western, 34 to 40c; butto 56c; Conn. extra, 55c; Conn. gathter, best tub, lb., 45 to 47c; best print, lb., 49 to 50c.

Hartford, Aug. 13.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Astrachan, 14 qts., 75c to $1; cantaloupes, std. crate, $2.50 to $3; oranges, (176-216), $8.50 to $9.50; peaches, 6 4-qt. bskts, $1.50 to $2; beans, green, bu., $1 to $1.75; Lima, bu., $3 to $4; beets, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, doz. bchs, 35 to 45c; celery, 12-stalk bun., $1 to $1.25; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1.65 to $2.50; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.50; onions, bu., $1 to $1.50; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.75 to $3; sqinach, bu., 85c to $1; squash, doz., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, 14 qts., $1 to $1.75. Poultry and Dairy: Broilers, live, lb., 25 to 38c; chicken, dressed, lb., 42 to 55c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; fowl, live, lb., 24 to 30c; eggs, Conn. newlaid, fancy, 57c; Conn. special No. 1, 53 to 57c; Conn. special No. 2, 48 to 52c; Conn. extra, 50 to 52c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 50c; western, 35 to 43c; butter, best tub, lb., 46 to 48c; best print, lb., 49 to 52c.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 22 - 25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.

Aug. 24.—Dedication of new building, New York Ranger School, Wanakena, N. Y.

Aug. 27-30. — Pennsylvania Poultry Tour to Connecticut, starting from Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 27.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 2-8. — Connecticut State Fair, Hartford.

Sept. 3-8.—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 18-22. — Garden State Fair, Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J.

Sept. 25-29.—New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 5-8, 1929.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

"I'M buying a washing-machine for my wife as a birthday present." "That will be a surprise, eh?" "Yes, quite! She's expecting a new car."—Christian Science Monitor.

SWINE

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

OHIO Improved Chester Whites Registered Pigs, $8.75 up. Bred Sows, $35. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

Large Type Berkshires Shipped on approval C. O. D. April and May boars and sows for breeders. Sired by Rockwood Conn. 23rd, 700 lb. young boar, $20 to $25 each. During Aug. to Sept. 15th. WIANT FARMS, Huntington Mills, Pa.

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.50
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $3.75

Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

Dependable Stock at Summer Prices

Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—

Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.50
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - $3.75

Chester Whites, having size and breeding, $5.00 each. Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.

ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS.

QUALITY PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog? These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.25 each; 8 to 10 weeks old, $3.75 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

PIGS FOR SALE

I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST

Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.

WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

HOLSTEINS

An Area Tested County

500 HERDS TO SELECT FROM

Can supply you with several carloads of springing and fresh Pure-bred and High-grade Holstein cows and heifers.

The breeding of better dairy cattle in this section has been developing for fifty years.

Write or wire for information

WAUKESHA COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
133 Barstow Street WAUKESHA, WIS.

T. B. Tested Holsteins

for sale. Registered cows, heifers and bulls, also grades.

SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL for Sale

2 years old, of heavy milking strain. Priced to sell. Write or call to MIUISCEONYO FARM, Stony Point, N. Y.

FOR SALE Holstein Bull 2 yr. old, T. B. tested and registered. Papers upon request. G. A. PAUTZ, Wellsburg, N. Y.

SHEEP

RAMBOUILLET BARGAIN!

Flock of 25 Young, Purebred Rambouillet Ewes

including Champion Ewe, at Trenton Inter-State Fair, with Prize Winning Ram.

$25.00 a Head
If Moved Before Sept. 1st.

D. BUCKLEY AMBLER, PA.

DORSETS

We are offering choice Yearling Rams of good type, nice condition, suitable for cross-breeding, as low as $35.00 each, while they last. All stock on approval.

TRANQUILLITY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

For Sale Registered Shropshire Ram Lambs from the Cooperstown Wardwell stock, $25. Also a 2 year-old and 5-year-old Registered Shropshire for sale. George Cary, BOSTON HILL FARM, Boston, N. Y.

For Sale—REGISTERED CHEVIOT 2 rams born March 1927. Particulars: Address THOMAS McNUTT, Manager, Whitpain Farms, Ambler, Penna.

Miscellaneous

Percherons for Sale
BELLMONT FARM

See our Exhibit of 14 Stallions and Mares at Syracuse, N. Y., Week of Aug. 27th: Ebensburg, Pa., Week of Sept. 3rd; Reading, Pa., Week of Sept. 10th; Springfield, Mass., Week of Sept. 17th, then at the farm. H. H. BELL & SONS, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

SWISS MILK GOATS

Toggenburgs, there is no more reliable breed, persisant milkers. SHARPLES, *Sharwal Farm*, Centre Square, Pa

RABBITS

10 DAYS SPECIAL—20 Pairs Black Flemish Giants, 10 wks. old, bred from Pedigreed and Registered Stock, $3.50 a pair. Also Steel and Gray Does, 3 to 6 mos. old, $4.00 and $5.00 each. Breeders a Specialty. Order your Blacks from this ad. A few Checkered Bucks. LIVINGSTON RABBITRY NO. 1, Jonas Hayner, Prop, Columbia Co., Livingston, N. Y.

RABBITS Stahl's Silver Chinchillas. Pedigreed Breeding and New Zealand Reds. HARRY D. RITCHEY - Denton, Md,

GUERNSEYS

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD

Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6

Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.

Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.

BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices

We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS

Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.

SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

DAIRY CATTLE

REG. AYRSHIRE BULL

Big Tree Bobbie Burns 35858, out of Foxy's Ladysmith 92566, sired by Dorothy's Leto 27172, born April 1926, nicely marked, $300. BIG TREE FARM, Glen Head, N. Y.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

With an attendance of nearly double that of one year ago the second annual session of the Five-State Grange Lecturers' Association was held Aug. 8-10 at Ithaca, in the Baker Laboratory of Cornell University. The meeting was under the joint auspices of the Grange and the College of Agriculture. The larger attendance illustrates the growing appreciation of the important work of the Grange lecturer, for most of the lecturers in attendance were sent to the conference by their respective Granges, by whom their expenses were paid.

Among the noted Grange leaders who spoke before the delegates to the conference were National Master Louis J. Taber, State Grange Secretary John H. Light of Pennsylvania, State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York State, Dean A. R. Mann of Cornell, Editor C. M. Gardner of the National Grange Monthly, and the following State Lecturers: Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, of New York, Howard G. Eisman, of Pennsylvania, Walter H. Whiton, of New Jersey, Mrs. T. Roy Brooks, of Maryland and A. Bailey Thomas, of Delaware. Other speakers were Dr. C. D. Hutchison, director of European agriculture for the International Board, who spoke on "Rural Life in Europe Today," and Arthur W. Ashby, lecturer on agricultural economics at University College, Aberystwith, Wales.

Dr. Hutchinson told the delegates in his address before the conference that he believed American markets held more of promise to the American farmer than those of Europe, in considering methods of farm relief. In competition with Canada and Argentina he considered our chances poor of disposing of any great surplus. He advocated adjusting agriculture so as to meet the demands of our own markets rather than to seek relief in Europe.

One special feature of the conference was debate on the question as to whether the Federal government should give increased protection to agriculture through heavier duties on imports which came into competition with the American farmer's products. The judges awarded the decision to the affirmative, championed by the lecturers from Maryland. Delaware lecturers upheld the negative.

The principal address of the conference was delivered by National Master L. J. Taber, who spoke on "Farm Relief." Master Taber has recently been called into conference with Herbert Hoover, in an effort by Mr. Hoover to obtain the viewpoint of the National Grange on this important subject. Master Taber took the position that American agriculture demanded equality of opportunity rather than relief. He believes that the government has been unfair to agriculture in making large appropriations for reclamation and irrigation projects. He holds that no new lands should be brought under cultivation until farming becomes more profitable.

As to some of the things needed to improve agricultural conditions, Master Taber mentioned the need of a higher tariff schedule for farm products, including a tariff on all farm products now on the free list, if such products can be produced here; the adoption of some such plan as the export debenture method to bring tariff benefits to those forms of agriculture that produce an exportable surplus; the establishment of a marketing board to carry out the provisions of the export debenture plan.

The National Grange has not given its approval to the McNary-Haugen measure of relief for agriculture, but has rather upheld President Coolidge in his opposition to that method. If agriculture is to secure adequate relief from present conditions Master Taber holds that the Grange, as representing agriculture, must realize that as an organization it must put some of its own leaders at work and be willing to pay for it. Because, the Grange leader declares, the Grange has had the fault of weakness when it comes to spending money for the benefit of agriculture. Master Taber declared that the farmer had never had a square deal from the tariff. The Grange, he holds, demands a tariff for all or a tariff for none.

While the Grange as an organization is strictly non-partisan and from its inception has scrupulously avoided things political, it has also been during its 60 years of usefulness a bitter foe of intemperance. Without doubt the Grange has had a very important part in placing the Eighteenth Amendment upon record. Repeatedly the National Grange and most of the State Granges have gone on record as strongly in favor of legislation for outlawing the liquor traffic and there have been no more loyal supporters of prohibition laws than the Grange.

In line with this well-known attitude of the organization are the sentiments expressed by two well-known leaders of the order at Grange Day at Chautauqua in Western New York, recently held. Former National Master Sherman J. Lowell, now a member of the Federal Tariff Commission and a native of Chautauqua County, has always been a vigorous upholder of prohibition legislation and has not abated in any way his opposition to the efforts made to nullify the constitution.

State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York State is also an ardent enemy of nullification. In speaking at Chautauqua Master Freestone said: "The Grange people have always stood for prohibition and law enforcement. I believe the farm women will come out and vote this year and hat they will take a greater interest than they ever have before. I believe that the interest of the women is due to the question of the campaign and that their vote will be a vote against the wets and that their interest is not particularly a party interest."

Former State Master John A. McSparren, of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker at the annual picnic of the farm groups of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., held at Hannawa Falls Aug. 9. About four thousand were present.

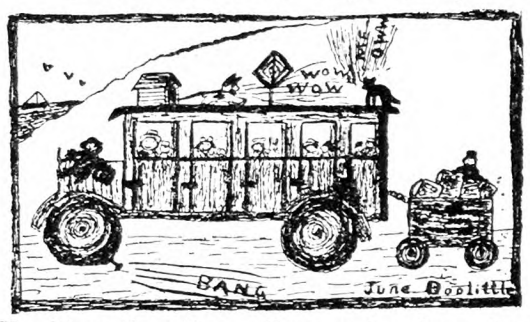
During the first half of July New York State's "Magic Gavel," presented to the State Grange by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, State Lecturer, has been visiting the Granges of Seneca County. While in that county it paid a call to Ovid Grange, which boasts of having the oldest Grange hall in the world. This hall was opened for use in December, 1875. On July 17 the Magic Gavel was carried over into Wayne County by County Deputy Edwin Mitchell and Pomona Master O. J. Anderson of Seneca County, supported by about 150 Seneca Patrons.

State Juvenile Deputy Emma R. Jerome, of New York State, reports that the Juveniles are represented in 30 counties of the Empire State, the total State membership being about 2,000. One county has been added to the Juvenile roll this year. Mrs. Jerome has organized four new Juvenile Granges this year and has as many more getting ready for organization.

Sunday, Sept. 2, is "Go-to-Church Sunday" for New York State Grangers.

Boys and Girls

(Continued from Page 1104)



The Vacation Bus—Drawn by June Doolittle, New Jersey

Vacation Song

All up and down the mountains,
Over the winding roads,
Come all the crawling camp cars,
Creaking with heavy loads.
Fishing rods, tents and camp stoves,
All for a good ol' time.

School days will soon be coming,
Homework most every night.
Days will be growing shorter,
Darkness instead of light.
August will soon be over,
First for a good ol' time.
—By June Doolittle, New Jersey.

Flies!—Drawn by Louise Wiederhold (17), New York

Doing Our Bit

We are a band of warriors,
A band of warriors bold,
But though we fight on day by day,
Our courage ne'er is told.

We read of men in histories,
Who for their country die;
We're helping out our country, too,
Whene'er we swat a fly.
—By Sarah Graham (13), Illinois.

The Proverbial Ephraim

(Continued from Page 1104)

silence until Polly burst into tears, and Huldah and Almira, unable to restrain their emotions any longer, followed suit.

"Old 'Kiah' slipped to his knees there on the kitchen floor and began a fervent petition for the safe return of his son. What a picture could be painted of that scene! The grave, bearded men with their heads bowed in prayer, the girls grouped with their mother in one corner, quietly weeping. Hezekiah with his long white beard kneeling on the floor and the light from the fireplace flowing and flickering over all.

"The door suddenly opened and there stood Ephraim gazing in bewilderment at the scene before him. 'Where've you been?' his father demanded sternly. 'I—I guess I've been asleep,' faltered the poor boy.

"'Asleep!' thundered the father, and grasping Ephraim's arm he led him out doors where soon Efe's howls rent the still night air as Hezekiah wielded a strong switch.

"The neighbors went home with many a laugh and chuckle on the way to think of Kiah's quick change from prayer to wrath. The story was repeated again and again and became as I told you, a byword in the community."

"But where was Ephraim?" queried Dave. "Why didn't he hear them shouting?"

"O, he had crawled under a willow bush to rest, and the hot sun and the murmuring of the river put him to sleep. He must have been well under it though or the searchers by the river would have seen him."

"What became of Ephraim? Well, most stories would have it that he grew up to be a fine man and a credit to his family. But Efe, contrary as ever, didn't. He died of quick consumption as they called it, when he was about 20. He's buried up in the old cemetery in the woods. Some of the folks believe to this day that it was a judgment on old 'Kiah' for punishing the child returned in answer to prayer, but that's just talk."

"Maybe Dave would like to see the cemetery," Mrs. Cummings suggested. "You must show him where it is when you're up that way. And now Dave, it's bedtime for you. You'll have to get up early to get your chores done before it's time for school."

Mr. Cummings did show Dave the cemetery, but when he revisited it not long ago he had trouble in finding his way for a great grove of pine trees has enclosed it, and br h and trees cover the graves. Most of the graves, including Ephraim's, are marked only by field stones. Herekiah's was of slate, and the lettering has withstood the ravages of time. He died at the age of 82 years.—Written by Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

Drawn by Alice Chew, New Jersey

"Whenever Our Page comes I feel more like enjoying the good work that we have already done than writing for the next issue, but I know I could not enjoy it so much if my name wasn't there."—Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

"I am nine years old, and would like to have a letter put into the Boys' and Girls' columns. I live on a farm and we have cows and hens and a few ducks. The ducks are a week old and so cute. I have two sisters. I would like to hear from one as I love to get and write letters."—Barbara Batchelder, Maine.

"C. Allender's slogan for Our Page is very good. It helped me begin this letter. I think that's a good proof of its efficacy. If you could only guess the number of times I've started to write! It sounds rather tragic, but it isn't really."—Mary Killeen, Long Island.

"You must think I have been taking a vacation but I have been so busy getting ready for regents, and then I had to go and get the measles!" — Eleanor Weaver (13), Long Island.

"I have noticed that the children of this State have been writing so I thought I would write, too. I wish some of you would write to me. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade and live on a farm. Please count me as a member as I want to belong."—Helen Hatfield, Kentucky.

"If you think my picture of Amelia Earhart doesn't look like her please don't put it in. I tried to get a picture in for July but didn't get around to it."—Barbara Knowles, Rhode Island.

"Aubrey Gregory has written a wonderful story about life on a farm. I think it is a 'prize apple.'" — Esther Herr, Pennsylvania.

"I am sending a picture I made of some calves. They are Polly and Dixie. They are cows now but they weren't always cows of course. I have a purebred calf now that is larger than Dixie at the same age."—Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York.

"No, my blood poisoning wasn't caused by a fox bite. A colored sock poisoned a blister on my heel." — Stanley Brown (16), New York.

"I would like to say that I think the drawing by Florence Cook of 'Hiawatha' is very beautiful. I would like to correspond with her, also with others of the unknown friends."—Pearl Bryant (13), North Carolina.

"I haven't contributed anything lately as other work kept me occupied. I thought I mustn't neglect Our Page so am sending several contributions. Both of them were drawn in a hurry and really look too terrible to print, especially the garden seat." — Thelma Miller (16), Pennsylvania.

"Please give us another story, Aubrey. That was splendid. Thank you, Iva Unger, for printing my diary, although it was somewhat abbreviated. I suppose I'm too long-winded for comfort."—Elinore Maser (14), Pennsylvania.

Saving a Penpoint

One day I wanted to draw and all my penpoints were full of hardened ink. It was raining hard and I couldn't go to the village so I took a razor blade and scraped all the ink off. My penpoints were just as good as new and it saves a few pennies for other things. Every time the ink gathers I just get out my razor blade and get busy.—Eleanor Weaver (13), Long Island.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks names of those whose work appears this month.

New York—William Hehir, Frank Irland (10), Dorothy Kenyon (14), *Eleanor Weaver (13), *Mary Killeen (15), Gertrude Morris (16), Evelyn Linderbery (11), *Janet Ingersoll (13), *John Mucha (16), Marian Bogart (12), Margaret Wolf (12), *Faye Frayer (19), *Eleanor Whitney, Myra Thompson (13), Helen Warwick (13), Harry Elder (13), Elizabeth Hotchkiss (12), Isabelle Tozer (13), *Helen Tozer (9), Martha Holgerson (12), *Lucy Booth (11), Alfred Dreyfuss (12), Leroy Vincent, Edythe Storck (13), Melva Pickett (16), *Marguerite Grau (16), *Richard Erberling (7), Ethel Slingerland (12), Lina Wilson (14), *Stanley Brown (16), Edith Law, Louise Dean (13), Virginia Smith (11), *Elizabeth Humphrey (15), Cecelia Clark (14), *Carl Ratsch (14), Lotta Oakley, *Teresa Pinzing (13), *Viola Spring, *Mabel Chaffin, *Margaret Gippert, Irma Ziegler (12), Hilda Yancey (13), *Helen Gow (17), Ella Moyer (11), Janet Cragin (12), *Louise Wiederhold (17), Bertha Riester (14), Mary Mason (14), Anna Yurkewecz (14), Dorothy Haust.

Pennsylvania—Marie French (12), Louise Slease, George Whitlock (7), Virginia Sweet, *Esther Herr (19), Mary Fretz (13), Franklin Kohler (18), Rena Cook (13), *Elizabeth Weaver (16), Harold Scholl, *Thelma Miller (14), John Panovec (11), Elinore Maser (14).

New Jersey—Pauline Trucano, Mary Piskin (10), Sophia Piskin, Philip Schutzbank (17), *Harold Deveney (18), *June Doolittle, Florence Tice (12), Helen Durie (11), Anna Baba (13).

Connecticut—Eda Calve, Ethel Daley (15), Doris Blake (11), E. Csiki (18), Mary Day (16), Charlotte Day (14), *Berta Griffiths (18), *Marie Collins (18), Florence Kernik (13), Claire Smith (11).

Massachusetts—Virginia Mellye (10), Judith Partridge (15), William Ruska (10), Arlene Williams (8), *Althea Ralph (15), Gladys Hagen (14), Claire Colburn (15).

New Hampshire—Edith Kelly (15).

Maine—*Barbara Batchelder (9).

Vermont — Amanda Churchill (14), Janie Levesque (16), Louella Brown (12), Ozias Gauthier, Margaret Paige, Ida Churchill, Ronald Levesque, *Helen Goodrich (14).

Rhode Island—Barbara Knowles (16), Anna Ray (15).

Delaware—Dorothy Anderson (13).

Maryland—Mary Pavlovsky.

Kentucky—*Helen Hatfield (11).

North Carolina—*Pearl Bryant (13).

Virginia—Ella Blake.

West Virginia—*Clark Allender (14), Thomas Allender (12), *Naomi Allender (11).

District of Columbia—Esther Wright (14).

Georgia—Alice Dorsey.

California—David Scott (12).

Kansas—*Roberta Dille (16), Virginia Briand.

Nebraska—Ellen Johnson (13).

Illinois—*Sarah Graham (13), Francis Coulter (15).

Ohio—Lily Weisenburg, Fred Vargo, John Vargo (14).

Letters Wanted

Florence Ruck (14), Long Island.
Pearl Bryant (13), North Carolina.
Helen Hatfield (11), Kentucky.

To Exchange

Hilda Yancey (13), New York, is starting an autograph album and hopes to get a page from all boys and girls. Pages should be 6 inches by 4½ inches, with drawing or verse or both, also date, and name and address of sender. Is willing to exchange.

Carl Ratsch in the Garden

My Garden

In my garden with a hoe
Workin' like a beaver—
Even if I do say so—
The weeds are comin' up.
I've got to get to work;
If I want a lot of vegetables
I musn't play the shirk.

My peas are fine—
The beans are better;
I must say
We have fine "growin' weather."

I'm eatin' stuff every day
Out of my own garden—
An' if I act a little proud
I will ask your pardon.
—Carl Ratsch (14), New York.

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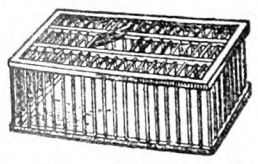

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Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to Aug. 6, 1928, with remarks by the director:

The extremely hot weather of the past few days forced the hens in the Storrs Laying Contest to slacken their efforts during the fortieth week and production figures again showed a decline. A total of 5,105 eggs were laid for a production of 52.1 per cent. This is 373 eggs less than the score of the preceding seven-day period and 188 eggs less than the count for the corresponding week a year ago. Up to Monday night the contest flock had produced a grand total of 219,254 eggs. This is an average of 1,566 eggs for each of the 140 competing entries or better than 156 eggs per bird. In 40 weeks the present competition has gained 11,038 eggs or almost 8 eggs per bird over last year's laying trial.

George Lowry's leading entry of White Leghorns from Connecticut held true to its record-breaking pace despite the intense heat and, to repeat an old story, these 10 birds headed the week's honor roll again. This time the score was 61 eggs, and now these birds from Connecticut have placed first on the honor roll, or tied for first, in 13 of the past 14 weeks.

George B. Ferris's pen of White Leghorns from Michigan, duplicated their performance of the past week to take second place on the honor roll, this time with a score of 59 eggs. The R. I. Reds entered by Clarence E. Lee from New York, and the White Leghorns owned by Hollywood Poultry Farm from Washington, tied for third position with scores of 58 eggs each. Another White Leghorn entry of George Lowry placed fourth for the week with a lay of 55 eggs.

Only one change took place among the leaders in the principal varieties during the past week and that was in the White Wyandotte division. The pen owned by Tom Barron from England, which has been leading the Wyandotte class since early in January, has finally given way to the pen owned by the Fisher Poultry Farm of Ontario. The Fisher entry has a score of 1,869 eggs for 40 weeks, 16 eggs more than Barron's total. In the White Rock class, it appears that the supremacy of E. A. Hirt's birds from Massachusetts, are being threatened by the Granite Spring Farm entry from New York. The latter entry has been coming fast of late and is now only four eggs short of the 1,833-egg total of Hirt's pen.

A total of 2,360 eggs, or an average of 236 eggs per bird, have already been laid by George Lowry's leading pen of White Leghorns. The Storrs record for pen production is 2,669 eggs, established last year by the Hollywood Poultry Farm entry.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, 1,738; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,697; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,641.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,833; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 1,829.

White Wyandottes. — Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 1,869; Tom Barron, Eng., 1,853.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 2,137; Clarence E. Lee, N. Y., 1,958; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,928; West Neck Farm, N. Y., 1,914; Red Mount Farm, Mass., 1,904.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 2,360 and 2,110; Broadview Farm, Conn., 2,096; Hollywood Poultry Farm, 2,055! George B. Ferris, Mich., 1,948; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 1,935.

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Pure Cod Liver Oil Amber
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
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PULLETS
from the Old RELIABLE **Indian Head Strain**
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

WON BOTH VINELAND AND BERGEN CO. CONTESTS
Pedigreed cockerels at prices you can afford. Limited number of cockerels sired by the SON OF THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD HEN.
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R. F. D. No. 1 Little Falls, N. J.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C.O.D., and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns.....	$2.25	$4.00	$ 7.00
Br. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00
Broiler Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
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FOR AUGUST
SPECIAL MATING RED CHICKS
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RED and BARRED ROCK PULLETS, 6 weeks old and older, at prices to interest you.
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Strickler's Quality July Chicks
Hatches August 6-13-20-27. Ship C. O. D.
Large type Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 254-312 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed, at $9 per 100, $26 per 300, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000. 10% books order. Free circular.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box R, Sheridan, Pa.

CHICKS Barred Rocks . . $8.50 a 100; S. C. Reds . . . . 9.00 a 100; Heavy Mixed . . 7.50 a 100
Every chick guaranteed—prompt delivery.
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Wene Chicks
DELIVERY—Beginning Aug. 1, Hatching days every Thursday
White Rock-White Wyandotte cross breeds from Blood Tested Matings, exceptionally fine for Fall broilers and roasters—only $12.50 per 100.
Straight Breeds—Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. $14.50 per 100 postpaid. Add 2c per chick for lots less than 100.
11 Week Old White Leghorn Pullets, $1.15
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Chicks

Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks...	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns..	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
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500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. Exceptional quality in breeding pens and trios. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop. R.F.D. No. 1, Cortland, N.Y.

ULSH'S CHICKS
White Wyandotte..... 12c
White Rock..... 9c
Barred Rock..... 9c
Heavy Mixed..... 8c
100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA

BABY CHICKS
Mixed..... $7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns..... 7 per 100
Barred Rocks..... 9 per 100
Reds..... 9 per 100
Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS, $10 per 100 up
Reduced prices. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. Active, husky, purebred chicks. 12 varieties. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604 or 337.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $9; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $11; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
J. W. Parks & Sons Box Altoona, Pa.
FREE CATALOG

Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** Now 9c each. Heavy Mixed 8c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Our esteemed contemporary, *The Packer*, publishes a full exposure of an alleged "tree doctor," L. B. Alley, who has been operating in Kansas and Missouri. Alley's plan of operation was to inoculate trees with some chemical solution which he claimed will kill scale, borers, etc. The inoculation theory to prevent diseases and kill parasites has been exploded many times. His operations in this line, according to *The Packer*, finally landed Mr. Alley in jail on a charge of fraud. Perhaps this action will put an end to his operations as a tree doctor.

Last season we had some business dealings with one Z. J. Stoddard, Mt. Holly, N. J. At his request we made what we will call an exchange trade with him; we sent him $12.50 worth of rooted Galax plants and some 15 rooted Rhododendrons, for this he was to send us an equal amount of tulip and Gladiolus bulbs. After allowing the matter to lie over for weeks, we have taken it up many times with Mr. Stoddard, and you will see his replies to us. We did not get a single bulb of any kind from him, only snappy letters. What kind of a man is Stoddard, if you know him? Mr. Stoddard carries advertisements in both the *Asheville Citizen* and the *Asheville Times* of Asheville, N. C. E. L. O.

This subscriber has reason to admonish his local publishers on the score of publishing advertising for an irresponsible individual—if no worse. The notorious crook, R. J. Gibbons, advertised at one time using the name of Z. J. Stoddard, whether with or without Mr. Stoddard's consent. Gibbons is now under indictment for fraudulent use of the mails and Stoddard's methods seem to follow pretty closely the standards established by Gibbons. We see no prospect of securing any satisfaction for the subscriber.

My claim with the New York Central Railroad Company in regard to a storage battery had run for a year but it was settled within 10 days after you took hold of the matter. Your successful efforts are very gratifying and I wish to thank you. THE R. N.-Y. has paid its way for some time to come. H. W. V. W.
New York.

There is no reason why a transportation company should not adjust a claim promptly. It is an indictment against their system when they permit a complaint to drag as this one did. When the claim got into the hands of the proper person a prompt adjustment was made, but there seems to be a tendency to pigeon-hole complaints by some of the subalterns. A prompt settlement of a claim is an asset to any company, transportation or otherwise.

City papers report vigorous efforts put forth by the State Attorney General's office in curbing the activities of promoters of worthless stocks through the machinations of "tipster sheets." These sheets, giving investment information, pave the way for swindling operations by securing the confidence of the readers of such sheets, which often contain accurate information on standard securities. Then the prospective victim is called on the telephone and induced by misrepresentations to buy stocks of little or no value. The "tipster sheet" and the telephone act as substitutes for the old-time "bucket shop," and this new process of selling get-rich-quick securities appears to be more successful in relieving the credulous of his savings than the old. Beware of "tipster sheets," and above all, beware of the broker calling you on telephone to put you wise to a wonderful buy in the stock market. The public is to be congratulated in its public official, Attorney General Ottinger, for his vigilance in rounding up these stock promotion pirates.

The "Financial Criterion," 185 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., has been prohibited transmission through the Canadian mails. The "Financial Criterion" is a "tipster sheet." The editor of this publication is Jacob W. Stollin, who was formerly a writer of a "tipster sheet" put out by the Withington & Company, a concern closely connected with the G. F. Redmond & Company, bucketshop.

The "Financialistic Debater," another "tipster sheet," published in Boston was also included in the action of the Post Master General of Canada. It has been promoting the sale of the stock of the Butte Copper Consolidated Mines Company and Victory Gold Mines, Ltd., both of which are listed for trading on the Boston Curb Exchange and were promoted as so-called "mystery stocks." —Rochester Better Business Bureau.

The Post Master General of Canada has led the way to bar the "tipster sheets" from the mails and thus protect the citizens of that country from these nefarious swindling schemes. R. N.-Y. readers have been warned repeatedly of the sinister methods employed by the publishers of these sheets to unload worthless stocks. We trust our own Post Office Department will find legal grounds to take similar action.

A fraud order has been issued by the Post Office Department against the Goshen Dress Company, located at Goshen, N. Y., on the ground that the concern has been fraudulently using the mails in connection with a system of home dressmaking. The use of the mails is forbidden the company, which is from New York, and is said to have taken more than $50,000 from women in all parts of the United States.—Dispatch.

It seems strange that these work-at-home concerns could persist as they do. We have exposed them for 30 years or more. They are all on the same plan. They offer invalids, cripples and feeble women good pay for work in the home, but a remittance must be made first for material that a sample of the work may be submitted. The work is never satisfactory. The purpose is to sell the material at many times its value. It is the meanest of all frauds because it appeals to industrial and self-reliant instincts of women in need, for the deliberate purpose of picking their pockets.

Your paper is worth more to me than the Boston Better Business Bureau, for a great many times I find just what I want and therefore save a lot of time—not that I am condemning the bureau by any means, but they do not come out point blank in their answers to inquiries.
Massachusetts. H. M. R.

We always try to answer the questions of our subscribers in such language that there is no mistaking. We believe in "calling a spade a spade." In other words, crooks are so labeled without fear or favor.

Will you let me know whether a correspondence course in aviation given out by the Aviation Institute of U. S. A., 1115 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., would be worth while or just a waste of time? Aviation seems to be opening a large field of interesting work but being unable to get away from home for a couple of years yet, I answered this advertisement thinking that I might learn quite a little at home. W. Z.
New Jersey.

Perhaps it is possible to learn something of the theory of aviation by correspondence, but personal training and experience are so essential before any rational individual would attempt to operate a flying machine that we should consider any investment in a correspondence course a practical waste of money.

Teacher from Another State

I have a sister who has successfully taught six years in Maryland rural schools and is finishing normal this year. She is desirous of coming here, and if so, would prefer a rural school. Will New York accept a normal graduate from Maryland as such, for teaching? Is the minimum wage still $20 per week, or has that been changed? To whom should she apply for a license? Does New York have a teacher's retirement law? If so where can I secure a copy? I. H.
New York.

A graduate from a Maryland normal school should not experience difficulty in securing a license to teach in a rural school in New York State. You may receive detailed information by addressing the Commissioner of Education, Albany, N. Y.

The minimum wage in rural districts is still $20 per week but $25 to $30 is commonly paid.

New York State has a teachers' retirement law. A copy may be obtained by addressing the Department of Education, Albany, N. Y. D. B. D.

Message From Rural School Improvement Society

Is consolidation or centralization being talked in your community? If so send us all the facts you can obtain as promptly as possible. The society never has been opposed to voluntary consolidation, but if we know the facts in time we shall help sustain any school district which is opposing consolidation. Don't take it for granted that someone else has sent in this information. If you believe in "home rule" you are in duty bound to observe your local situation and report the facts.

The Grangers of Chautauqua County are thoroughly opposed to any form of forced consolidation. The Pomona Grange has adopted strong resolutions in support of this stand and urgently requested Hon. Joseph A. McGinnies, Speaker of the Assembly, who represents the western portion of Chautauqua County, to work for the passage of the Thayer-Gedney "home rule" bills. If Speaker McGinnies is returned to the Legislature he should be instructed and pledged to secure the repeal by the Assembly, of compulsory consolidation. This achievement is within his power.

We have received many letters asking what can be done to induce Speaker McGinnies to represent the will of the people in his district, which is registered overwhelmingly in support of the Thayer-Gedney bills. Our answer has been: Now is your opportunity. You reside within easy motoring distance of his home. Pay him a visit. Present your views. Ask him to pledge his active support to procure the repeal of Sections 128 and 129 of the Education Law which allow the district superintendent to order the consolidation of any district against the will of the people, and particularly demand amendment of Article 6-B, so that it will allow each district to vote separately and decide any question of consolidation or centralization for itself instead of allowing the Commissioner of Education a continuation of the authority under which he grants villages the privilege of stealing country districts by simply outvoting them. Remind the Speaker that he has opposed these bills in the past and ask him what assurance he will give for the future. Delegations from as many school districts as possible should call on the Speaker. Those who cannot attend should write and request the Speaker to publish his position in the local papers. And we urge that you call as many joint school meetings as possible and use Grange meetings to discuss the desirability of home rule in deciding the consolidation question which is facing every district in the State. Speakers will be provided whenever possible.

The Pomona Grange of Chautauqua County met at Hamlet on June 28 and 29. Hundreds of Grangers representing nearly 40 subordinate Granges, which the county contains, motored to the little hamlet in the hill country of Chautauqua. Anyone attending these sessions could not fail to appreciate that the Grange as an institution for the betterment of rural kind comes very close to the home and the church. The discussions and different phases of the program which were rendered during the period when the writer was privileged to be present were all conducive to that great objective: "Better homes, better neighbors and better citizens."—D. Boyd Devendorf, president, Amsterdam, N. Y.; A. D. Ostrander, secretary, Knowlesville, N. Y.

Sour Milk for Poultry

What is the value of sour milk in the mash for old hens and chicks? I can get all I need for five cents a gallon. Will it improve the flocks any? J. R.

The Storrs (Conn.) Experiment Station, as a result of studies of the value of milk for chicks and older fowls, concluded that the following data expressed the value of milk as a food for poultry of different ages: The values given are, per quart: First week, four cents. First six weeks, two cents. First six months, one cent. Laying hens or pullets, one cent. Breeding stock, two cents. It will be seen from this that milk is of greatest value early in the chick's life, gradually becoming less so as age increases. Undiluted sour milk at five cents per gallon is cheap food for chicks at present grain prices. You are fortunate in being able to get it. M. B. D.

SAVE YOUR CORN WITH A UNADILLA

SPRING was late. Early summer cold and rainy. But corn is coming fine now. Make the most out of it. Put it in a Unadilla.

To the many farmers who can't ship out their corn this year on account of the corn borer, and seek to eradicate the pest in their neighborhood, the government authorities' advice is: Ensilage your corn —a *sure death* to this European pest. The strongest, easiest and safest-to-use silo for this purpose is the Unadilla—a popular favorite —a tower of strength!

Order a Unadilla now and get all the profit you can out of this season's crop.

We're prepared to ship on short notice, any size in Oregon Fir or Spruce.

Liberal discount for cash on delivery. Easy time payments if wanted. Write for catalogue.

UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box C Unadilla, N.Y.

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A Silo of lifetime satisfaction. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. No freeze troubles. Easily erected. Storm and fire-proof. Write today for valuable booklet *Users' Own Words* written by 250 owners.

Easy terms—Buy now, pay later
Money-making proposition for agents

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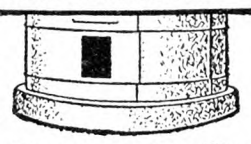
Check items you want, we will send illustrated folders and full information. Mail today.



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Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CIDER Cloth, racks, pumps, graters, 2 second hand presses. Catalog free. PALMER BROS. Cos Cob, Conn.

Wanted to Buy Carloads of Cider Apples
State price and delivery free car. H. CLAUSS, Springfield, N. J

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Delaware County 200-Acre Dairy Farm, 27 head cattle, horses and complete line machinery. Fine buildings. $6,500—$2,500 cash. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

12-Acre Fruit Farm to settle estate. MRS. IDA LASHER, Red Hook, New York.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT., Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED at once, a cow tester for the Middlesex County, Conn., Cow Test Association; for particulars write to PHILIP F. DEAN, County Agent, Middletown, Conn.

ATTENDANTS, women only $54-$66 month and maintenance; good health required; vacancies in Creedmore division; a new hospital with opportunities for advancement; apply by letter, stating details to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A married man to work on a farm cutting brush and firewood, garden work, lawns, and miscellaneous work about the owner's house and grounds; permanent employment. ADVERTISER 4520, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, married, to take full charge at plant; one thoroughly understanding the business, brooding, breeding, feeding for egg production; wife do the cooking. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Phone 1629, Westfield, N. J.

WANTED—A middle-aged, educated farmer, single or married, with small family; I have a 150-acre farm, small tested herd making about 100 quarts grade A milk; 50 acres are in pasture, 50 in clover and Alfalfa and 25 in corn; all the necessary machinery to work the place, including two good men; I want a capable man to bring the production of this farm to a high level, raise all necessary forage, etc., and attend to the construction of necessary improvements; one who will make for himself a permanent position in this business; first-class references required and personal interview suggested. Address, in confidence, and state compensation expected. ADVERTISER 4505, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP Wanted Male—Stephen, the gardener, back at his garden on HUNTER BROOK ROAD, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANT a married working dairyman, no children, for herd of about 20 Ayrshires; helper furnished; must board manager; details can be talked over; for September 1. Address BOX 272, Far Hills, N. J.

WANTED—Single dairy barn man; must be good milker, neat and dependable; board and room furnished. BARNES CO. FARMS, C. F. Cass, Mgr., Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED—Catholic woman, keep house, care for child 10 years of age. ADVERTISER 4525, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Efficient and experienced poultryman, married, to care for mature stock on modern poultry farm. O. A. NEWTON & SON, Bridgeville, Del.

WANTED—Night patrolman for game preserve from September 1 to January 31; good wages to the right man; must furnish best of references. ADVERTISER 4528, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once single experienced poultryman; must be steady, hard worker and know his business; give references first letter; $60 per month and board. ADVERTISER 4536, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced, single, clean milker and stockman; wages $65 per month and board to start, with advancement for successful maintenance of production and satisfactory care of valuable registered animals; places also open occasionally at other work on large farm for men having references as to reliability and steadiness. Address STRATHGLASS FARM, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man, either married or single, who can supply unqualified references as to integrity, initiative and a genuinely intelligent interest in stock farming, to work into a responsible position as assistant manager of an extensive purebred dairy cattle breeding farm in the East. Full opportunity will be afforded an industrious man to handle various branches of the work and assume increased responsibility as ability is demonstrated. Previous managerial experience not as important as a fundamental knowledge of handling valuable stock and machinery and doing farm work well. ADVERTISER 4539, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Thoroughly experienced stenographer, preferably one familiar with and interested in farm and live stock work, on large stock farm in Eastern New York; references as to ability and accuracy required. ADVERTISER 4540, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent single poultryman to take over management of good commercial plant; must have experience, good references and enough confidence in his ability to accept the job on profit-sharing basis; apply in person or by letter to VERNON K. MELHADO, Green Pond Farms, Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED—Dependable man on Delaware County dairy farm; married preferred; house furnished; state wage. KELLY BROS., Halcottsville, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged man to milk 6 cows and assist farmer; wages $50 per month and board; steady job. Apply OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, Box 25, Cottekill, Ulster Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged couple, German preferred; man all around, handy with tools; woman to cook for 3 in all during Winter; small wages but good, clean, pleasant home for right party; hot, cold water, electric light, coal, wood to use; no children; just to take care of house, farm in Winter, no stock to feed; fare will be paid if engaged; references. Apply to FRED STARKE, Chatham Center, N. Y.

WANTED—Herdsman for dairy farm qualified to produce certified milk; must be a man having experience with large commercial dairy; must understand DeLaval milker; understand farm crops and assume full responsibility for the dairy; wife must be willing to board farm help; salary $125 with liberal bonus to man producing results. Write ROOM 544, 30 Church St., New York City.

WANTED—Couple on farm; man good milker, capable, steady, willing; wife good cook and housekeeper; give ages and wages desired. B. H. CUNNINGHAM, North Elba, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged couple to take care of country place; man expected to look after poultry, garden and electric light engine; wife to take care of house and must be a good cook; permanent place and good treatment to the right kind of caretakers. ADVERTISER 4546, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—First-class man, single preferred, for herdsman; must understand breeding and how to deal with common veterinary troubles and thoroughly understand sanitation, low bacteria count to be his specialty; must be trustworthy and able to handle men; reply with all particulars to BOX 294, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—Married farmer, good teamster and milker; $85 and usual privileges; only sober Protestant man with good record considered. MANAGER, Wood Glen Farm, Auburn, Pa.

WANTED — Married farmer on dairy farm; wages $75; state nationality, experience and reference. EUGENE R. JACOBS, Millington, N. J.

TWO rooms, kitchen and bath, to reliable couple without children; must board themselves and be willing to stay home nights and look after oil burner, hot-water heater and feed family pets with food supplied; extra jobs paid by separate arrangement if either or both of couple desire to work on place; references required. Write in care of BOX 5, Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Married couple, age 45-55, to take care of 2 horses, 2 cows, about 400 hens and keep place nice; compensation usual farm privileges, milk, eggs, butter if Mrs. makes it, 5-room house, wood and $60. ADVERTISER 4552, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Strong single man, general farm, 10 cows; good wages to right man. WILLIAM SAYLER, Plainsboro, N. J.

WANTED—Herdsman for small herd; make butter; wife to board two men at $35 each; house, fuel, milk. SUPT., Lamington Farm, R. F. D. 3, Somerville, N. J.

YOUNG woman wanted—Waitress and cleaning; salary $50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

MAN thoroughly experienced raising sheep on profit-sharing basis; 250-acre farm near New York City. PAUL GROSS, Tuxedo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience, my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

POULTRYMAN, single, open for position September 15; best of references. ADVERTISER 4476, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as gardener by experienced settled man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4462, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rural school by experienced teacher. HARRY FRENCH, Potsdam, N. Y.

WOMAN with 10-year-old boy wants position in New York State; competent houseworker and cook; last place 10 years. ADVERTISER 4480, care Rural New-Yorker.

DO YOU want an efficient poultryman, single, thoroughly experienced hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; have increased flock averages and bred many high record contest pens; college training, excellent references. A. DEGEN, 73 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL-YEAR steady position wanted on small estate, where one man can handle all the work, if he is good enough; can fill the bill perfect for middle-aged couple who want a man they can depend upon to care for place whether they are at home or away; American, white, single, 28, no tobacco or drink, clean habits and language, quiet, strictly honest, obedient and always on the job; can drive and keep cars in repair; life experience with farm stock and general outdoor work; Connecticut or Southern New York State preferred; wages $65 to start, with maintenance; can come on or before August 20; all letters answered; a good home and the same treatment you would give your own son will be returned in service as you would have it. ADVERTISER 4501, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man wants work; years' experience, good reference; cows, chickens, lawns, gardens, greenhouse. ADVERTISER 4497, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, wife, reliable couple, desire position; man, cook; wife as maid; willing workers; write stating salary; colored. ADVERTISER 4522, care Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANT superintendent, at present working, wishes to improve position; English, married, honest and steady worker; good vegetables, flowers and lawns; good references. ADVERTISER 4523, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, capable to manage plant, handy with tools, result getter. ADVERTISER 4524, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Quilt piecing to do, price reasonable. SYBIL BOREN, Portland, Tenn.

YOUNG man desires accommodations on farm Sept. 1 to 17; if desired can help a little. W. BAYER, 539 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG American, high school graduate, experienced with poultry, handy at odd jobs, desires position in country; references. BOX 203, Mifflin, Pa.

POSITION wanted on private estate; American man, single, understanding cows, lawns, flowers, gardens. SAMUEL DICKENS, Gen. Del., Bridgeport, Conn.

ANYONE wishing the services of an experienced organizer for co-operative milk plant, or the truth about the T. B. testing of cattle, address ADVERTISER 4526, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY-MAN, 43, honest, sober and industrious, wants steady work; experience in poultry; A-1 references, no milking. ADVERTISER 4529, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm manager, married, will be open for position; experienced with registered cattle, feeding, breeding, calf raising, veterinary work and certified milk production; would prefer taking full charge of high-class cattle on estate; first-class references as to character and ability; please state salary. ADVERTISER 4530, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM superintendent or working foreman; understand farming in all it branches; stock and field work, repairing and building and piping, handling of help, raising and breeding cattle and poultry, veterinary work; am open; can take charge at once; would consider farm where result is needed; German-American, 35, married; will board extra help at $30; wages $125 per month and privilege. ADVERTISER 4532, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on a farm or estate; general farm work and handy with carpentry, masonery, etc.; within 50 miles of New York City, if possible in Connecticut. ADVERTISER 4533, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK and chauffeur wish position in small family, either city or country; can furnish references. ADVERTISER 4527, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, 43, with son 17, dairy-farm raised, dry-hand milkers, machine operators, feeding, testing, showing, calf raising, grade A and certified milk; use neither liquor or cigarettes; reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 4534, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married poultryman-gardener, desires position in Central Jersey; able to care for estate and drive car; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 4535, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, refined woman with boy 6 years; good cook, clean worker, best reference; estate. ADVERTISER 4537, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as herdsman in New York or New Jersey October 1, by a married, Protestant, American, with one child; 20 years' experience; wages $100 a month with free house and usual privileges expected. ADVERTISER 4538, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, has opening for a position September 1; handy with tools; best of reference. JOHN SIMONSON, Star Route, Honesdale, Pa.

PRACTICAL farmer wishes position as manager between September and January, 1929; can handle white and colored help; have managed successfully beef cattle, hog and Alfalfa farm of 800 acres; small family; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4541, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG American Protestant couple desire position caretakers; New England, New Hampshire preferred; experienced poultryman; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4542, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, age 23, considered first-class milker, wishes position in modern dairy as herdsman or caretaker; reference upon request; sober and reliable; prefer $65 a month; prefer place where there is chance for advancement. H. T. NUSCHER, Horseheads, N. Y.

FARM, estate superintendent, wishes position; American, married, no small children; thoroughly experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy; references. ADVERTISER 4543, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, 22, wishes farm work. ADVERTISER 4544, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL college graduate will take complete charge of modern dairy herd; capable, experienced and efficient; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 4545, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE desire charge of country place; good butter-maker; wife experienced cook and housekeeper. ADVERTISER 4557, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—By young married man job on poultry, fruit or dairy farm or combination of above; prefer work for owner; experience; reference. BOX 703, Attleboro, Mass.

CAPABLE, strong, honest, dependable, married man; dairy-poultry; both understand farming; wife careful housekeeper-cook; own furniture; must settle September 1; references. GEO. GLEASON, 227 Waverly Place, New York City.

PRACTICAL, experienced dairyman, sober, reliable, desires work in certified bottling plant or pasteurizing plant; references. ADVERTISER 4548, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, married, will take entire charge of farm estate; can furnish A-1 references. R. HEZEL, R. D. No. 1, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Position as manager or working foreman, thoroughly understands farming, and dairying, understands handling help; can board help; married, two children, girl 18 years, boy 13 years; state wages and privileges, etc. Address BOX 44, Spring Mount, Pa.

ON POULTRY farm, position wanted by young man, inexperienced but earnest, anxious learn business. A. PEREZ, 1033 East 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION Wanted—American farmer, married, general farming; first-class milker; small family; reference. AVERTISER 4553, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN with life experience on private and commercial plants, desires position; wife can board help; highly recommended. ADVERTISER 4555, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man would like work on dairy farm; able worker; education; references; state wages. WM. D. WILLEVER, 7201 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUPLE want position, middle-aged, active; man, gardener, poultry, handy with carpenter tools; wife will assist in housework or laundress; permanent, references. ADVERTISER 4549, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL farm manager seeks position on up-to-date place where results count; am first-class stock and dairyman; interested in registered cattle; prefer Guernseys; would consider share proposition near good market; New Jersey or Connecticut preferred; married, no tobacco or booze; good references; state particulars. ADVERTISER 4550, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED couple, childless, want boarding-house on estate. ADVERTISER 4551, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Delaware County; 325 acres, latest improvements in house and barn; thoroughbred cattle and sheep. Inquire of IRVIN CONKLIN, Downsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—8-room modern bungalow, hardwood floors, water, bathroom and lavatory, central heat, acetylene light; nearest neighbor one-third mile in one direction, two miles in any other; hunting, fishing; all out of doors to live in. JAMES P. LONG, Lakemont, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—4 acres, all kinds of fruits; large 11-room house; suitable for poultry and trucking or boarding house; sacrifice $3,600. CHAS. SIGRIST, Pittstown, N. J.

FOR SALE—75 and 12-acre farms, good buildings; grand for Summer homes; price $1,600 and $1,200; location Otsego County. MATIE FITZGERALD, Box 53, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

CRANBERRY bog, Central New Jersey, 30 acres, fully equipped; bargain. ADVERTISER 4490, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Countryhouse or small farm, well-built house, good water, beautiful views in mountain section; not over 4 hours from New York; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 4513, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Beginning April 1, 1929, a dairy farm in Orange County, N. Y., with stables for about 40 milking cows; a five-year lease will be given if desired; it's a desirable location. ADVERTISER 4519, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROFITABLE 100-acre fruit farm. C. J. MOBERG, Tivoli, N. Y.

FARM for sale—A farm that is an asset—not a liability—making money every day in the week; will make $10,000 per year in hands of any good dairyman; milk sold at retail 18c per quart in city of 20,000, five miles distant; on concrete highway; 160 acres, 12-room house, all improvements; tenant house; Jamesway equipped barn, 40 stanchions; sanitary milk plant, all Frigidaire equipped; land all tractor worked; more hay than can use; all up-to-date machinery; 25 head Guernseys, 200 hens, 10 pigs, 2 horses; Chevrolet truck, International tractor; fine views, artesian water, near church, school, store, post office; 60 miles from New York City; price, including stock, equipment and milk business $45,000; will leave up to $20,000 mortgage. ADVERTISER 4518, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres, 2,500 ready to lay pullets; lights, water; all supplies including feed and crops; estimated $2,000 worth of saw timber and about $2,000 worth of firewood now ready to cut; no infection on range; gross income 1927, $11,500; labor income $5,500; auto included; 2 miles from station, one mile stone road; price $16,000, half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. ADVERTISER 4510, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—60-acre farm, two-family house and necessary buildings; never failing water, close to school, church, railroad, etc.; ground slightly rolling with southern exposure; would make excellent poultry farm; a real farm for the price of the house, $5,000. EDWARD C. BROWN, Sergeantsville, N. J.

FOR SALE—110 acres, 40 acres Concord grapes, 20 in wheat, corn and Alfalfa; young peach and apple orchard; good soil; farm machiney and stock; three good houses, barn and other buildings; near Dover, Del.; good schools and churches; city water and electric light supply; all city conveniences; low price to prompt buyer. GEO. P. HUDSON, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE—Hundred-acre Alfalfa dairy farm in limestone belt of Madison County; with or without stock. BOX 686, Cazenovia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, 2 lots, water, gas, electric, heating; convenient to stores and trains; 45 minutes from New York; sacrifice, $4,500, half cash. TRYON, Wellington Ave., Closter, N. J.

IDEAL mountain country home, beautiful scenery; 3 acres, 5-room house, running water, electricity, bath, garage; all kind fruits; close to station, stores; $4,800. C. B., Box 8, Middle Valley, N. J.

WANTED—5-20 acres, with or without buildings, suitable for poultry, fruit and vegetable farming; good location, with the best of land on highway on east side of Hudson River, south or north of Poughkeepsie suits best; state particulars and price. ALBIN E. HENNIGER, Box 54, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

WANTED to rent or buy, dairy farm, about 100 acres, New York State; stocked; give description and terms. ADVERTISER 4531, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Vermont farm or country home; unusual buildings, every convenience; 200 acres land, 125 tractor tilled; magnificent pine grove, river runs through the property; golf club two miles, bridle paths, three large lakes within 10 miles; for sale at sacrifice price; apply to owner on premises. STRONGHEART FARM, Brandon, Vt.

FULLY equipped 100-acre farm, 19 cows, 10 head of young stock, 3 horses, all modern machinery including tractor and milking machine; electric lighted, on hard road; one mile from hustling town; possession given with four thousand down. Write EMERY MOYER, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—10 acres, 6-room house, barn 45x18; located 1½ miles from State road on good country road; neighbors, schools and excellent markets very convenient; buildings fair, land neglected; good water; price $3,000. HERBERT WELLS, Route 3, Southbury, Conn.

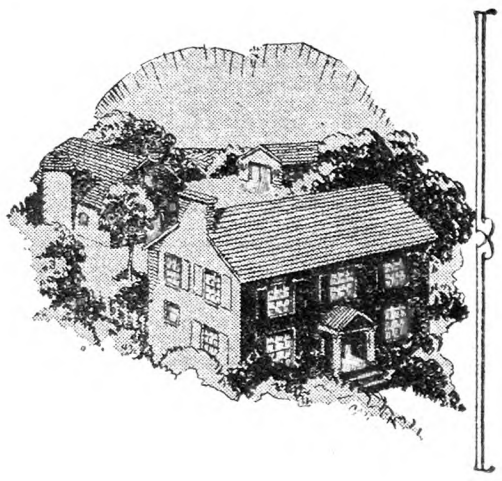
GOSHEN, N. Y.—For rent 122-acre model farm in best condition; yearly rental $1,200; barns and buildings remodeled and equipped for the production and bottling of grade A raw or certified milk; reference; for full particulars write DR. JOHN L. KELLY, Goshen, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 107 acres, 60 in cultivation, balance wood and timber; good house and outbuildings and equipment; good fertile land; for particulars write A. E. WALKER, Farmington, Del.

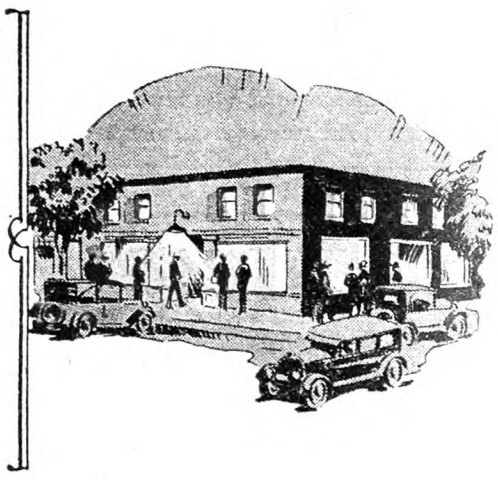
Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1107.

DELCO-LIGHT ANNOUNCES:

A NEW Power and Light Plant *for the* BIGGER JOBS



Four-cylinder, 1500 Watt, Farm Electric Plant for the BIG power and light jobs. Develops 3 H. P. at the pulley. A big time, work, and money saver. Mail coupon for all the facts.



WHAT if your farm or country place *does* require a super-abundance of electric power? What if it *does* need surplus electric light? What if the average farm electric plant *doesn't* give you all the power and light that you need?

No matter. For now there's a new Delco-Light for the *bigger* jobs—a plant that gives you safe electric light for *every purpose*—that gives you *ample power* for the milking machine, the Frigidaire automatic refrigerator and milk cooler, for sawing wood, for running all kinds of farm machinery—that brings the best of city comforts to your door. All are yours with this *big, new super-powered* Delco-Light.

Perhaps you own a country hotel or a wayside inn. Then welcome the *big*, new Delco-Light that handles the hardest jobs with ease. With this plant there's no longer any need to tolerate old lighting methods. Have electric lights in every room. An automatic refrigerator in the kitchen. A flashing electric sign to stop the passerby.

The big, new Delco-Light is powered for just such *heavy service.*

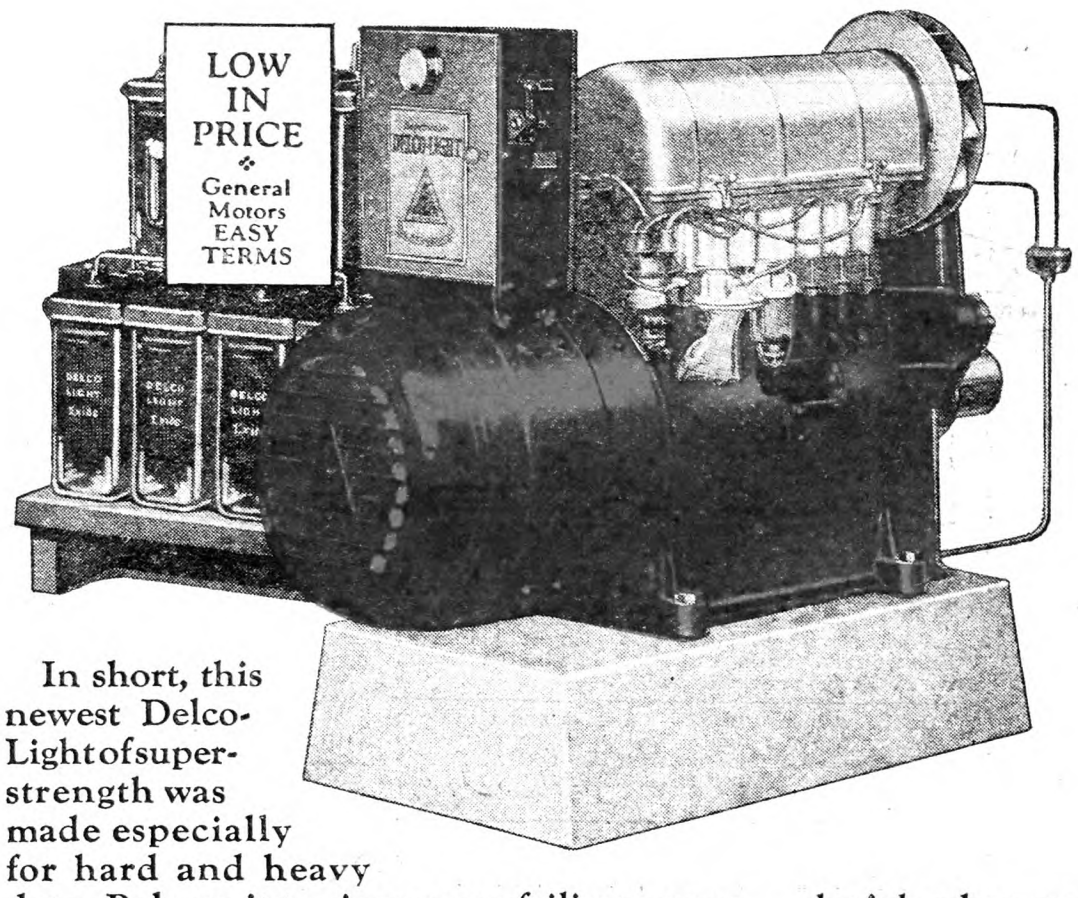
Big reserves of power at your finger tips

So with country stores—with country filling stations. The new Delco-Light furnishes ample power for operating air compressors and automatic refrigerators. Brings safe electric lights to banish dim and dangerous lamps and lanterns—to give your place of business the modern atmosphere.

And consider country schools and churches—village lodge halls and public buildings.

The big, new Delco-Light furnishes ample power and light even here.

And what a sound investment! With electric power and light comes a marked increase in real estate and rental values—extra profits for the owners of the buildings—credit for the men who manage them.



In short, this newest Delco-Light of super-strength was made especially for hard and heavy duty. Rely on it to give you unfailing power and light—*lots of it*—when, where and as you want it.

Built like a fine car

Examine the 4-cylinder automobile type engine on the big, new Delco-Light. It's *air-cooled* to make starting quick and certain. No coddling on wintry mornings. No frozen water jackets. Here is automatic battery ignition and an A. C. Fuel Pump as in General Motors cars. No grease cups to bother with. Oiling is automatic.

A dollar goes a long way

With this big, new Delco-Light you can use up to ten 25 watt lamps *right from the battery*—without a single turn of the engine. Thus less fuel is used. A patented device draws crank case oil fumes back through the carburetor—saving both fuel and oil.

Extra strong—extra heavy

When you've got a plant like this you've got something—a plant that's built to be on the job when your grand-children grow up. Look at the way it's made. Extra strong and extra heavy. Few working parts. No complicated mechanism to get out of order and cause trouble. A super-powered farm electric plant, that thousands have been waiting for.

Free literature—mail coupon

No matter where you live, the big, new Heavy Duty Delco-Light gives you a super-abundance of electric power and light for big and little jobs. Light for the house, barns and barn lots. Power for household electric appliances—for the milking machine and similar farm equipment—even enough for such jobs as sawing wood and running all kinds of farm machinery.

Get the facts about this big, new Delco-Light. The nearest Delco-Light man will gladly give you complete information. Or simply mail the coupon for new illustrated literature. Do it now—before you forget.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, Dayton, O.

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and similar places requiring dependable electric power and light

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND HOME

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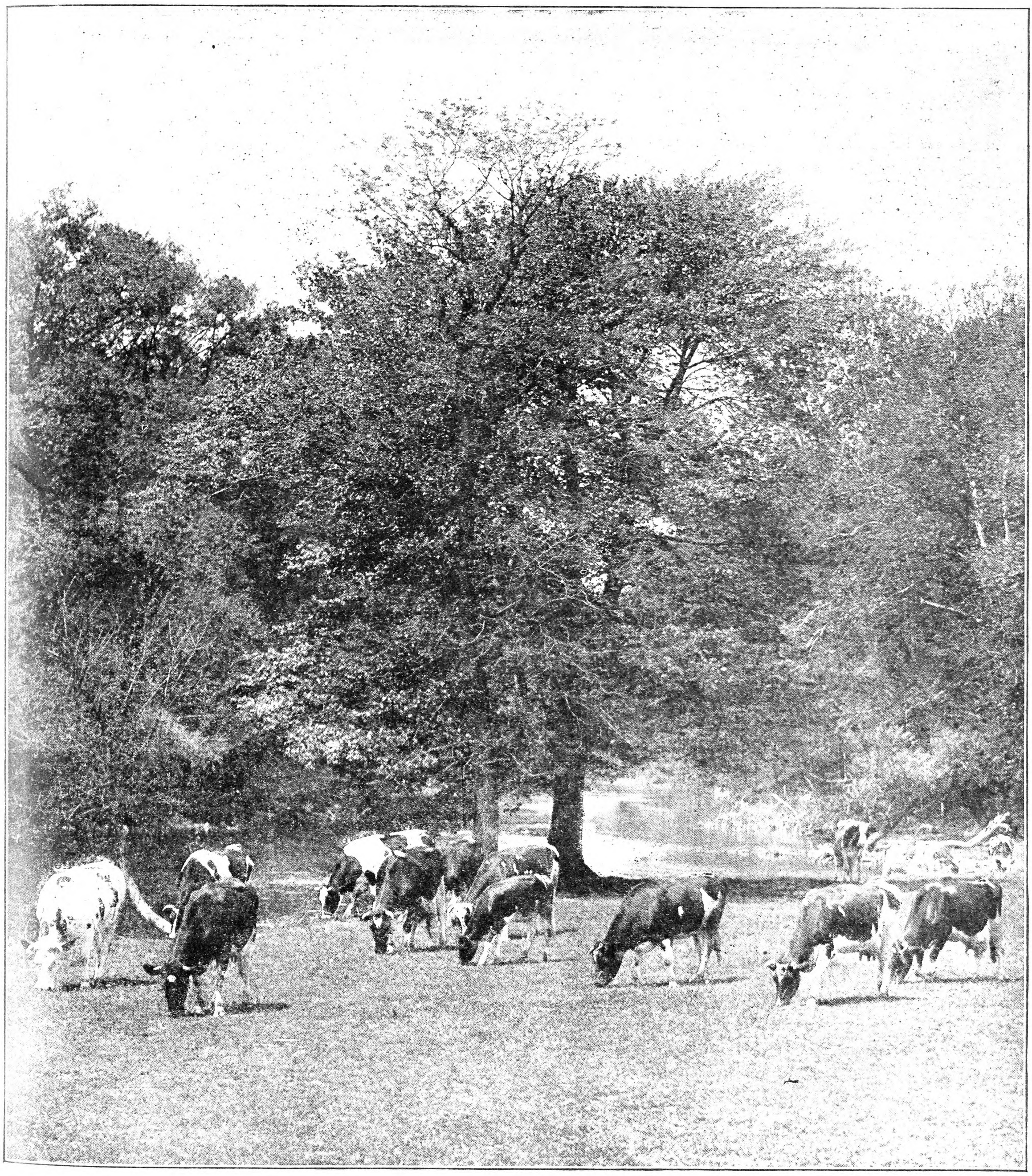


Dairy Herd In The Woodland Pasture

History of the Holstein Cow

THE Holstein-Friesian breed originated in Holland, and more especially in the province of Friesland. It is not, as the name would indicate, native to the duchy of Holstein, which is in North Germany. The combined name Holstein-Friesian, the official name of the breed in America, resulted from a union of the Holstein Breeders' Association and the Dutch Friesian Association in 1885. In common usage now in America the breed is called Holstein.

The ancestor of the breed, according to Kellor, was the Bos Primigenius, the wild ox of Europe. The breed is one of the oldest in existence. Historical references indicate that these cattle have been bred in the same region for at least two thousand years, and probably there has been very little, if any, mixing of outside blood. In the time of Caesar the region now part of Holland was famous for its cattle. In the ninth century Holland was well known for its cheese and butter. According to Motley, Holland in the seventeenth century exported annually large quantities of butter and cheese, and was noted for its immense oxen. This reputation has been maintained ever since, and during all of these centuries cattle rearing has been almost the exclusive business of the Holland farmers. Today no fruit is grown and very little grain. The caring for cows, the growing and preparing of feed for them, and the utilizing of milk for butter and cheese manufacture monopolize the attention of the farmers.

Frederick L. Houghton, late secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association, says: "Holstein-Friesian history, as far as known, began three hundred years B. C. on the shores of the North Sea, where these cattle were owned by the Friesian people, and where, two hundred years later, a German tribe from Hesse, settling near the Friesians, are believed to have mingled the blood of their black cattle with that of the white herds of their neighbors."

The Holstein-Friesian breed is best developed in its native home, the province of Friesland and across the Zuider Zee in North Holland. It has been the parent stock of several others, which through local influences have been somewhat modified from the original. Most prominent of these are the Oldenburg, East Friesian, East Prussian, Holland and the Flanders of Belgium.

The Holland cattle or their descendants in these latter mentioned breeds are now distributed over a large portion of Northern Europe, including Russia. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Holland cattle were taken into England where, according to Professor Low, the eminent English authority, they were a factor in the formation of the Teeswater or Shorthorn breed. It is also believed that Holland blood was an important factor in the foundation stock from which the present Ayrshire breed is descended.

The best part of Holland lies almost entirely below the level of the sea, which is kept out by enormous dykes. The land is very fertile and is almost exclusively used for growing grass. The farmers, who are mainly tenants, pay from $30 per acre upwards annual rent. The land, which is seldom sold, is valued at from $800 to $2,000 per acre.

In no other part of the world does the cow receive such careful attention as in Holland. About the first of October the cattle are placed in the stable, which is often separated only by a door from the living-room of the family, and remain there constantly, as a rule, until the first of May. The stables and the cows are kept in a condition beyond criticism from a sanitary standpoint. If an animal becomes soiled with manure, she is washed and cleaned carefully before milking. The feed is mostly hay, with a small allowance of linseed or other cake.

In the Summer season the cattle are kept in the pastures and not brought to the barns. The milkers carry the milk from the pastures rather than fatigue the cows by driving them. If a cold wind blows up the cows are at once blanketed in the pasture. Great care is taken in raising stock only from the best animals. Only a few bulls and about one-fifth of the heifers are raised, and these from the best milkers only.

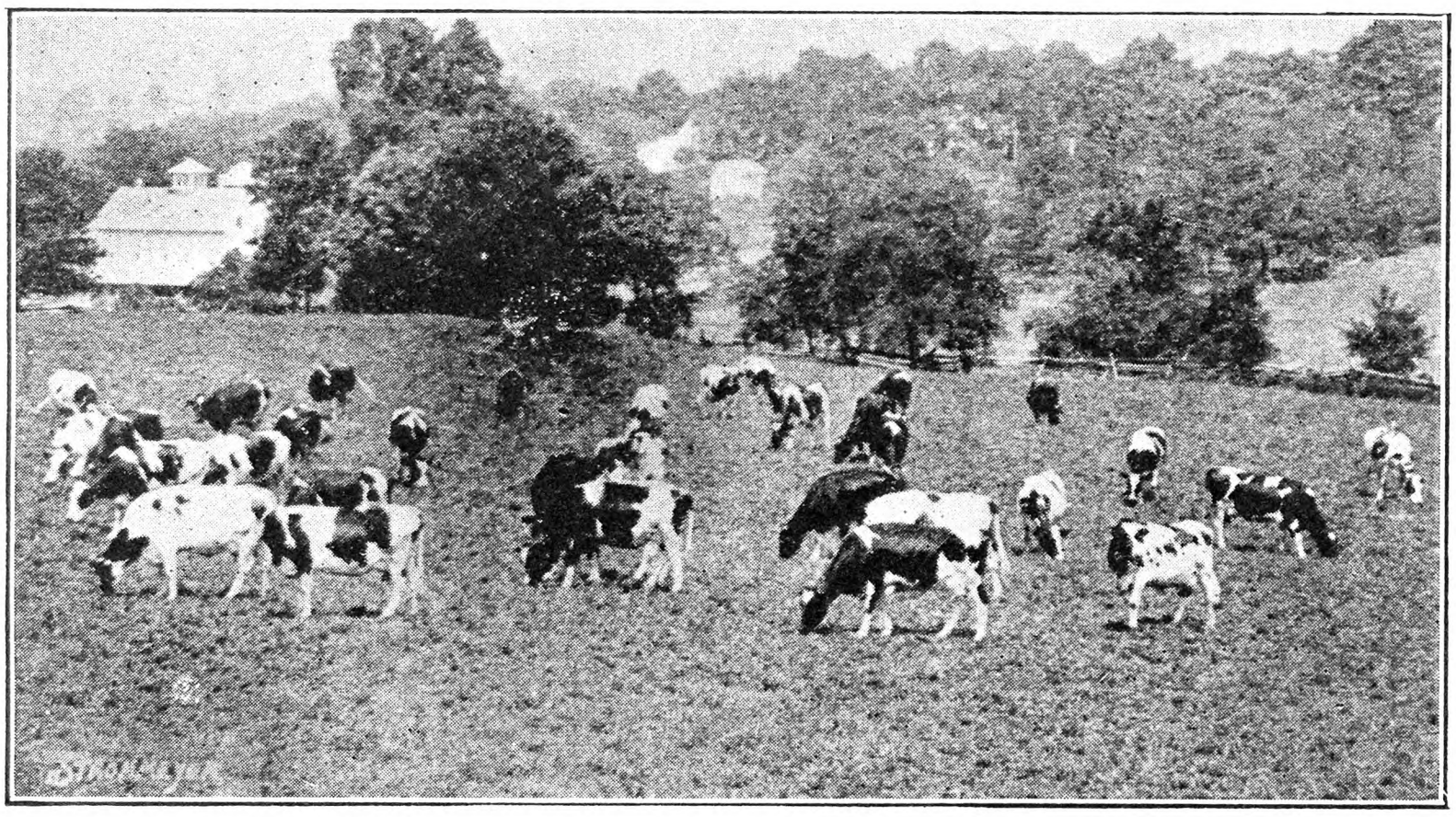
In 1869 Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, an importer, commenting on the conditions in Holland, said, "While I was in Holland selecting animals, the peasants there devoted their whole time to cattle breeding and dairying. The farms were separated by small canals or ditches, and often a whale's rib or jaw was set up in the pastures for the stock to rub against. The kitchen and dining-room was often in one corner of the cow stable, with no partition between. The cows were usually fastened with their heads toward the side of the building, which was well lighted with windows, and they stood on a level raised a foot or more above the floor, with a trench behind them 18 inches or two feet deep by a foot wide, which was cleaned and washed out twice a day. At a convenient height over the drain a wire or rope was suspended, to which the cows' tails were fastened." Miller also quotes Caesar as saying that he imposed a tribute on the Friesians of cattle.

A few Holsteins were imported early, but were not kept pure. The first importations to be kept pure were made into Massachusetts in 1861. Between 1875 and 1885 about ten thousand were imported and from these are descended most of the animals of the breed now in America. The only animals imported since 1895 were a few in 1903. The explanations of the small number imported since that date are the high fee required by the Holstein-Friesian Association for registering imported animals, and the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Holland, which has resulted in a quarantine most of the time during the past 35 years.

The 1920 census showed a total of 531,725 head of registered animals of this breed in the United States. The five leading States at this time were New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. The number in the Southern States is limited.

The first breed association, known as the Holstein Herd Book Association, was organized in 1873, and five years later the Dutch Friesian Association was formed. In 1885 the two united under the name Holstein-Friesian.

The Holsteins are the largest of the dairy breeds. The cows average 1,250 lbs., although cows may run as high as 2,000 lbs. The bulls vary from 1,800 to 2,200, although some have reached 2,500 lbs. The tendency in recent years seems to be toward a larger type. This is due to the fact that the cows holding the largest official records are in practically every case above the average of the breed in size.



Group of Holsteins at Pasture. Fig. 509

On the average the cattle of this breed, as found in Holland, show somewhat more of a beef type than those found in America. The Holland farmer generally sells his cows for beef at a comparatively young age, and he also expects a considerable income from veal production.

Among the cattle of that part of Holland from which the ancestors of the Holstein-Friesian breed of America came, are a small number with red and white markings in place of black and white. The animals are not discriminated against in Holland so far as registry is concerned, although the breeders in late years prefer the black and white.

The average production of Holstein cows is approximately 9,000 lbs. of milk containing 310 lbs. of fat. This breed produces more milk, on the average, and at a cheaper cost for 100 lbs. than any other breed. The per cent of fat averages the lowest.

There are no well-defined families among the Holsteins, as in the case of some other breeds. Holstein breeders often refer to certain animals in a way that would suggest a family. But this means only that the animal is a descendant of the noted animal mentioned. The Holstein breeders trace their lines of breeding ordinarily back to a great foundation cow. The Holstein breeders have followed the practice of the Holland breeders, and have had somewhat of an aversion to inbreeding and linebreeding.

The first entries in Advanced Registry were made in 1886. Under the original plan the animals were admitted on making certain milk and butter records as the result of tests made and reported by the owners themselves, and after an inspector had scored and examined the animal. This association was the first to adopt the Babcock test as their official method, which was in 1894. Later the rules were changed, and since that time the test supervisor reports the yield of milk and fat.

The test may be any length from seven days to 12 months. This breed is the only one that holds short-time tests, and even this one now favors the long-time test more than formerly. The following are typical high production records:

Holstein-Friesian	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
May Walker Ollia Olmstead.....	31,610	1,218
Duchess Skylark Ormsby	27,761	1,205
Finderne Pride Johanna Rue	28,403	1,176
Segis Pietertje Prospect	37,381	1,159
Adirondac Wietske Dairy Maid...	34,401	1,136
Neeltje Mercedes DeKol Homest'd	30,565	1,134

As we glance over the noteworthy work which has been done, we notice that the greatest work has been done in the last century, and the best part of this has been done in the last two decades. When we consider that a hundred years ago the Jersey and Guernsey were considered the same, and that the Ayrshire was restricted to its native county of Ayrshire, while the Holstein was not even heard of in the United States, we realize what tremendous improvement has been wrought.

When we consider that the average production of milk per cow in the United States is only a little over 3,000 lbs. and then look at the records of such cows as Segis Pietertje Prospect with over 37,000 lbs., we realize what a tremendous field we have before us.

J. W. B.

Potato Blight Weather

"HOT and muggy! Good blight weather, isn't it?" Most people seem to think that blight comes during warm, humid periods. My experience of the past several years gives a definite answer to this question, and the answer is positively "no." Others claim that a rainy season is necessary for blight in potatoes. This isn't entirely true either, according to my experience, for the season of 1927 was unusually dry at Ithaca, and yet I had plenty of blight in my experimental field.

The difficulty seems to be that no allowance is made for "period of incubation." No one expects an egg to turn into a chicken over night or to hatch because the weather is "hot and muggy." The egg must incubate for so many days and then the chicken comes out rain or shine. It is the same with the fungus which causes blight. The incubation period for a hen's egg is about 21 days, whereas the period for Phytophthora infestans, the fungus which causes blight of potato, is about five days. The incubator for the fungus is a potato plant, and is not run at a constant temperature. The incubation period, therefore, varies according to external conditions and ranges from four to six days. In order to figure out what kind of weather is favorable for blight, one must look back to the weather of four, five or six days before the spots first begin to appear on the leaves. The day on which the spots appear may be hot and muggy, but the day that the blight got started almost certainly was "cold and clammy."

The white frost on the under side of a blighted leaf consists principally of spores of the Phytophthora. (This word was made up of two Greek words and means a devourer of plants.) Any small spot of "frost" consists of thousands of spores, and a spot the size of a penny would contain easily one hundred thousand spores. Each spore is almost exactly the shape of a hen's egg, but whereas the egg would yield one chick, the spore turns out eight or ten "spore-chicks." The "spore-chicks" or swarm spores are so named because they can move about in a drop of water. They are the bodies that sprout on the potato leaf, and send out tubes or pipes that enter the leaf tissue. These tubes are nourished from the substance of the leaf, and after a few days become so numerous that they kill the leaf. A few hours before the leaf tissue turns black some of the tubes of the fungus push to the surface, and begin to form a new crop of spores. The spore-bearing area progresses outward as the spot increases in size, so that new spores are formed every day until the leaf is devoured completely.

My two comparisons with the hen's egg are not consistent, because the fungus has a stage in its development which the egg does not have. There is another very marked difference, and a very important one. The egg is more likely to germinate if it is incubated at a uniformly high temperature. An egg that had been in cold storage for a week would not be put in the incubator. The spore of Phytophthora, on the other hand, must be thoroughly chilled to make it germinate. Last Summer I set thousands of spores to germinate one day when the thermometer stood at 60 degrees and the air was full of mist and fog. Not a single spore germinated! A week later I searched carefully in my potato patch for new spots but none could be found. It has been known for 15 years that low temperature is a factor in the germination of Phytophthora spores. Accordingly, on that same day some spores were placed in

the refrigerator (incubator) where the thermometer stood at 50 degrees. Three hours later the water was fairly seething with swarm-spores. A difference of 10 degrees made all the difference in the world about germination.

The swarm-spore has some kinks in its development, too. At 50 degrees it will move about for several hours. Change the temperature to 70 degrees, the movement stops and within half an hour the boring is under way. Within two hours a pipe has been sent into the leaf tissue and the little growing fungus is no longer dependent on external moisture for its development. Nor is Bordeaux mixture effective if applied at this time. The leaf must be copper plated before the boring begins. Then the little plantlet absorbs some copper instead of potato leaf and it dies.

It is obvious from what has been said that the fungus is well fixed to wipe out the potato completely, provided only that conditions are right. What the fungus does from digging time until August or September of the next year is a long story with some obscure chapters in it. But let us start with a few blight spots in a field of potatoes. What conditions would be most favorable for the complete destruction of the crop?

First of all it would be best to have a cloudy day with some mist and fog. This would allow for the development of an abundance of spores around the spots. Usually there are plenty of air currents even in a fog, but a few little puffs of air from time to time would help to scatter the spores widely. Following such a day the night temperature should drop below 50 degrees at some time before one or two o'clock in the morning. This would bring down a heavy dew and would set the spores into action. By four or five o'clock the swarm-spores would be dashing about actively in the drops of dew. By six o'clock the temperature would begin to go up and by the time it got to 60 degrees plenty of the swarmers would settle down and begin to bore. By eight o'clock most of them would be inside, and a new blight spot would be inevitable.

Another day of the same kind of weather would be helpful, but I would much rather have a repetition of such conditions a week later. Then there would be so many more spots and so many millions of spores that the field might be wiped out at this one shot. It would be better, though, to have at this later period a week of showery weather with cold nights and heavy dew. Nothing but the most thorough applications of Bordeaux mixture previous to this week could prevent complete destruction of the crop.

There are, of course, a few potato plants known in the world that do not blight. I have two of these in my possession, and have been trying to put their blight resistance into some variety that is a commercial possibility. I mentioned this in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER of October 15 last. When I wrote that article I was thinking about a plant which had been grown from a true seed; the seed started in the greenhouse in May of that year and which at digging time had 18 smooth, round, white-skin tubers of marketable size. This year the whole lot is affected with leaf-roll. Many of my other promising hybrids have leaf-roll and may be lost completely. What good is a blight-proof potato if it is going to run out with leaf-roll, or some other degenerating disease? It looks as though the next job is to search for plants that are immune from these other diseases. D. REDDICK.

New York State College.

Sheep for Relief in the East

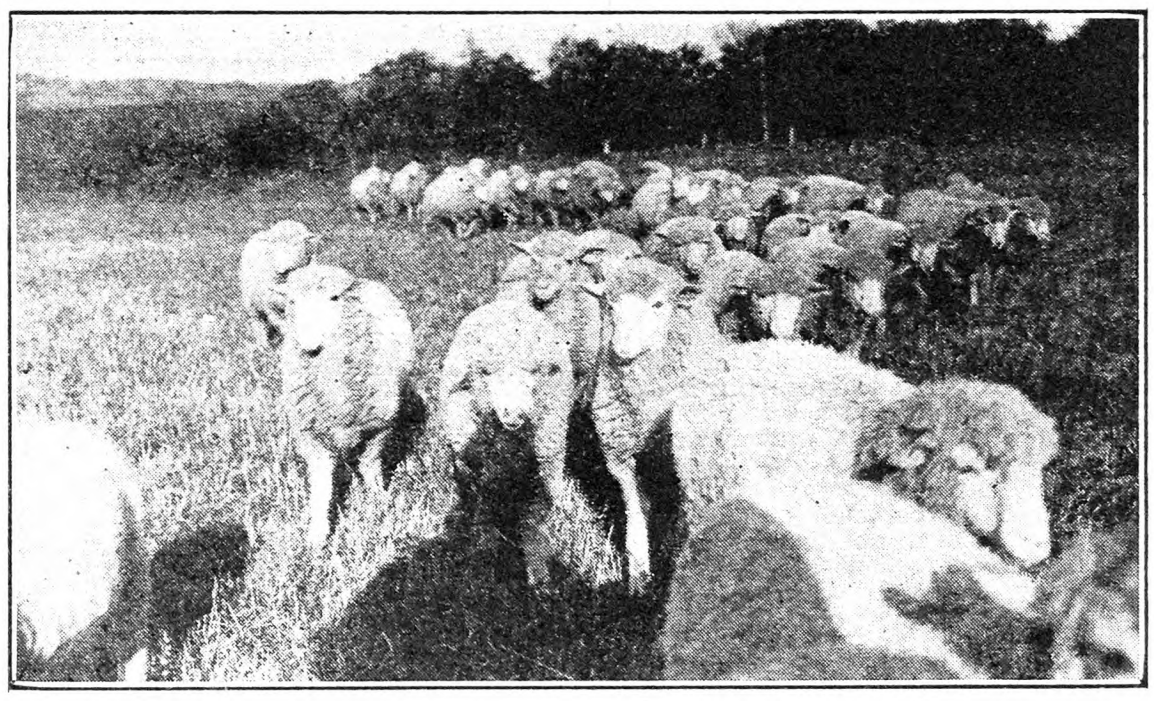
SEVERAL letters from members of THE R. N.-Y. family influence the following. The East has not been making such a fuss about relief as the West, but it might as well have some, too. Let us suppose New England and New York had as many sheep as they once had. They should have them is the warrant for supposing. Say New York had 5,500,000 more. That would call for 600,000 acres of pasture and 400,000 acres for hay. Let us suppose that only one-quarter of that million acres is under the plow. If it were not, what a saving it would be on bone labor, seed, fertilizers and machinery. Follow this with New England and what peace, comfort, saving from purchase of above supplies, early and late toil, and dealing with obstreperous business and civil authorities.

Grass is the best, cheapest and most perfect feed created, and sheep will utilize it better than other animals. They can live the whole year on it and hay, and give fair returns, but give more profit with a little grain in Winter and about lambing time. A little grain could be bought at Toledo or Chicago with no expense added except freight, and the sheep carry their own mills. Besides, some can be grown at home easily on land adapted to it. The manure of stabled sheep is the best known, and 20 loads per acre will produce a crop on soil no matter how poor. It is the most convenient also since it needs but one handling and can lie until suitable days to haul it. Sheep leave almost the whole Summer for other work, and quite a lot of the Winter also.

Let me here give the results of a woman with sheep. She is a widow in the next county, and operates 130 acres of hill land. In a trip to Maine and return, I saw 10,000 pieces of similar land bringing small, or no returns. In addition to about 80 ewes she keeps a few cows, and only a small part of the place is tillable. There the Winter hay is grown, and she competes with nobody to ruin prices by tearing up sod. There must be new sets of clover, and men are hired to make them, and to harvest the hay. Any corn fodder that is grown or bought is stored in a barn at some distance to give exercise, and the sheep browse or lie on the hills during the day. The hay is fed in mangers in a nearby barn.

She kept 80 ewes last Winter, and at lambing time lost but two, colic from rich milk, but that was enough, so others not so well to do were used to lower the surplus. The gross sales were, wool $312 and five-month lambs $316, with a flock larger and better. Remember, six years ago she had never seen a baby lamb. When she began on the place there were a few dejected ewes that could not raise lambs, and she fed 15 by hand. These are the returns of a woman, new to the work, who also gets regular milk checks. Then what about a man? Young folks are constantly running away from such chances, on much better land, deserting homes, gardens and fruits for seemingly more cash. This lady takes all care of the live stock, with half time leisure, and gets more joy out of it than others who have to hunt recreation. A big bunch of pet lambs that impede her progress is more fascinating than a carload of bridge cards.

Mrs. Fredenburg, an Ohio Sheep Farmer. Fig. 510



Lambs in Mrs. Fredenburg's Flock. Fig. 511

I give this, a woman's experience, for the benefit of men who have their families drudging. There are sectional and national deficits with money in them if men would but look up over the edges of their ruts; if they would just stop following the mob and competing with it to ruin prices for it and themselves. There are examples at all times to teach them. Right now those sidings of cars with potatoes not worth the freight is one. I remark that on our 200 acres the potato patch is 15 feet by 10 feet. There is a 5,500,000 sheep shortage in New York and other shortages if the mob would just think, and these could be turned to, like this woman who operates for pleasure and profit. These lost flocks restored would restore the happiness of the East that now has but little profit except on tourists. Drudgery has run the boys off during the past two generations, and left the most populous cemeteries in America. This talk answers my questioners.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Success and Orchard Location

THE purpose of orchard planting and development is financial profit. There are two possible ways to make a profit from an orchard investment. One is to plant a new orchard or develop one already started so as to sell it to a prospective fruit grower for more than it has cost. The other is to start or improve one for fruit production as a business or livelihood.

Of the first, the less said the better, as the ability of the orchard to produce fruit consistently at a profit is too often, unfortunately for the industry as well as the buyer, a secondary consideration to the promoter.

In the second case the hopeful grower must at the outset make a decision that will make possible or impossible the success of his venture—he must select a location and site. To the novice this may not seem a difficult or vital matter. But suppose we consider the question from a few angles.

In competitive business of whatever nature there are certain most favorable locations where it is possible to produce, manufacture or sell goods more steadily, with less overhead per volume of business done, competition and uncertainty as to uncontrollable factors, than in any others. In such locations success is assured if average intelligence, industry and knowledge are possessed. There are other locations where in normal times moderate success is probable but in any period of depression or hard times losses will occur preventing consistent prosperity. There are still other locations which at occasional periods pay exceedingly well but which have long intervals of inactivity.

Take, for instance, a grocery in the center of a large, restricted residential district where the population is constant and the number of desirable stores is purposely limited. In such a location a capable grocer is practically certain of marked success.

In the case of a grocer located in a neighborhood where there are more stores available than needed, business may be lost from time to time by new stores opening and diverting some of his trade. Even though these rivals may fail they may permit little average profit over a period of years.

Then, in the case of a grocer starting in a Summer resort where business is good for only a small part of the year, or in an industrial town where strikes and shutdowns are frequent, failure is almost certain unless he has other sources of income in slack times.

To approximate the first and ideal condition an orchard site must be in a locality where there is a constantly available market for the kinds of fruit to be produced and where the acreage of land best suited for the purpose is not large enough to oversupply the best demand. There are many large sites with a limited amount of deep, well drained, congenial soil, having sufficient elevation to be safe from frosts, within economical trucking distance of them. If such locations can be obtained at favorable prices, fruit can be produced at a profit in competition with distant orchards. The saving in transportation cost, the advantage of selling a well-known, home-grown quality product, the saving in returnable packages often possible, the better condition in which the fruit can be offered and the opportunity of studying the requirements of one's consumers constantly, should assure success for fruit grown under such conditions.

A large part of the fruit of the country, however, must be grown under less ideal conditions. Unless the location has some superlative characteristics failure must result.

The second class comprises those that are so far from any market capable of using the output produced in the locality that distant markets must be found either through local buyers or city agents. Other producing districts, even though more remote from the potential markets have much the same chance to use them and definitely compete with one's product. In years of average national production if desirable varieties and quality are grown, a fair profit may result and in occasional years of scarcity large returns be realized, but crops in bumper years are sure to be produced at a loss. Only the most favorable sites in such localities can be made into profitable orchards. Such a site should be as immune to frost damage as possible either through water protection or air drainage. High elevations exposed to cold upper winds and cloud mists must be avoided as well as pockets where dampness lingers. Deep, well-drained soil that does not pack or bake readily but responds to cover crops is most desirable. Limestone districts seem specially favorable. Nearness to good roads, railroads or boats is essential, also an available supply of efficient labor at fair wages. It is an advantage to be in a center of similar production so as to secure supplies, packages and packing labor and marketing facilities in co-operation with one's neighbors.

The third class covers many sections of the country where weather conditions frequently wipe out the crop and good yields are uncertain and infrequent. While exceedingly fine fruit is produced occasionally and readily sold at good prices to home markets, the barren years are almost certain to eat up the returns of the good years.

It often happens that a man owns or becomes the owner of a farm. He finds little prospect of success in other crops and longs to grow fruit because he loves trees or knows of profitable orchards where the work seems more pleasant and interesting. Unless such a man is absolutely sure that his land is exceptionally well adapted to growing the trees that he wishes to plant he might better sell his place if necessary, find as near an ideal situation as possible and plant his trees there. Any orchard that is planted in an unfavorable location is not only sure to be a disappointment and probable source of loss to the owner but also an injury to the industry. There are many orchards all over the country that are losing their owners money and help to keep down the prices

of fruit for those who are in more favorable places. Unfortunately, many such orchards are large ones planted by speculators and capitalists who do not care or know enough about the necessary conditions to be certain of obtaining ideal land for their orchards. People who are supposed to know, whether experienced growers or State officials, should not hesitate to discourage those who ask their advice from planting on undesirable sites even at the risk of their displeasure. Many a large planting which is producing or will produce at a loss would have never been acquired or planted if the straightforward, honest opinion of the expert or friend had been given instead of the easy compromise which the gambler hoped to receive. For fruit growing by anyone lacking long experience or thorough training is a great gamble and changing conditions keep the wisest orchardists guessing. E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

New Jersey State Horticultural Society Holds Summer Meeting

A beautiful day, a well-organized tour through an intensive fruit and vegetable producing section, a number of good talks in the afternoon, and an extensive exhibit of machinery for fruit and vegetable farms made the Summer meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society held on Aug. 14 one of the best which old-timers in the organization can remember. These annual Summer meetings combine the advantages of a picnic with congenial friends with the opportunity of obtaining a good general view of the horticultural industry in a different part of the State each year.

Members of the society assembled in the morning at the farm of Emmor Roberts near Moorestown, where an opportunity was offered of examining the stationary spray plant which was installed this Spring. This spray plant, covering 45 acres of bearing apples, has overhead pipes running through the orchard so that any tree may be reached with a 200-ft. lead of hose. A typical Burlington County packing house including a grading and a wiping machine was seen in operation on this farm.

The tour continued through country that is predominantly horticultural. Many of the farms will average around 100 acres in size, and are planted almost exclusively to fruits and vegetables. Apples occupy the largest acreage, closely followed by peaches, while there are large plantings of grapes and cherries, some pears, and large acreages of beets, carrots, beans, peas, radishes, spinach, sweet corn, asparagus, rhubarb and tomatoes.

The next stop was made at one of the farms of Lester Collins, where 85 acres of bearing pear trees were seen, one of the largest plantings in the State. A packing house capable of handling 2,000 bushels of apples a day, a grader, a wiper and two washing machines were seen on this farm. At the next stop, on the farm of the Campbell Soup Company, one of the largest plant-growing layouts in the East was seen. There are 25 acres of hotbeds used for the production of tomato plants in the Spring, but now planted to carrots. All of these hotbeds are irrigated.

Shortly after one o'clock the tour, including by now close to 500 people, reached the farm of E. A. Mechling near Moorestown where a buffet luncheon was served through the courtesy of B. S. and E. A. Mechling. After luncheon the Society gathered on Mr. Mechling's spacious front lawn to hear the latest developments in the fruit and vegetable-growing industry from experts from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and the State Department of Markets. Talks were given by Prof. M. A. Blake, chief of the Division of Horticulture; Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn, head of the Department of Vegetable Gardening; Dr. T. J. Headlee, entomologist, and Dr. W. H. Martin, plant pathologist, all of the Experiment Station, and by W. W. Oley, Chief State Bureau of Markets at Trenton.

Considerable attention was paid this year to exhibits. Prizes were offered for the best plates of early apples and early peaches, while a number of the newer varieties of fruit were on display. Especial interest was shown in the new varieties of peaches originated at the New Jersey Experiment Station, including Cumberland, Golden Jubilee and others, some named and some still under number only.

As soon as the speaking program was over the crowd flocked to a nearby orchard where representatives of various makers of horticultural machinery were waiting to demonstrate their line. Fruit and vegetable dusters and sprayers, grading and packing machinery, trucks and tractors, a power brush picker, a washing machine, cultivators and fertilizer distributors were operated or explained.

J. H. CLARK.

N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Market Gardening and Side-lines

We have told before how we combine farming with landscape gardening. The market gardening uses our land and keeps the greater part of it in excellent shape, and the landscape construction work we do for a nursery, too far distant to do it themselves profitably.

The first chore to take our attention is of course the starting of cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, lettuce, beets, and the like so that we may hope to have them early. These plants are already hardened off, and ready to put into the open field, when the weather permits, about June 10 for tomatoes and earlier for the other vegetables.

The next is our strawberry bed. The one which is to bear each year must have the salt-hay mulching removed as soon as the plants show signs of starting. Then a liberal covering of good grade horse manure which serves to keep the berries from being sandy and also makes them big and luscious. This year the beds had to be weeded, as there was much growth late in the Fall. The new beds must be set out also, which means a hectic time of digging, cleaning and setting about 15,000 plants. The only fertilizer used on these new beds will be that put on next Spring. Our land is so rich that they do not require any more.

The planting was done early this year, as my husband was away for 10 or 12 days along the early part of June, and everything had to be in by then. This meant planting of the other vegetables, such as potatoes, peas, carrots, another sowing of beets, to be used for pickling along the latter part of August, onions, celery, turnips, parsnips, shell beans, pickling cucumbers, also slicing cukes, lettuce, and so on down through the list.

We find shell beans and peas our most profitable crops taken by themselves, but there are always failures, and we do not believe in having "all of our eggs in one basket." The Improved French Horticultural is the bean we use, and they are very well liked, usually we are unable to fill all of our orders, and we plant more every year. We use Telephone and Laxtonian peas, and average about $3.85 per bushel. The chief problem with these crops is the picking, which we have to do ourselves, as it is not a popular job.

The construction work which we do is preparing lawns, and seeding them; the cleaning out of pockets in rocks, and refilling with good soil for the popular rock-gardens, grading and planting. Of course this work requires some knowledge of the general needs of rock plants, and also a study of prevailing conditions.

My husband's knowledge has been acquired almost entirely from reading and conversation with those who already know the subject, and to date he has made a success of everything he has undertaken. He worked into the business in the beginning through having annual and perennial plants to sell. After learning the habits of the plants and their needs as to sun, moisture, and kind of soil, he was pretty well fitted to plant them and have them do well. Down near the beaches folks have found it so hard to have successful gardens, as the gardens dry out so with the thin soil, almost sand. We have quite wonderful results by digging out trenches where the gardens are to be, and putting in a layer of heavy clay and then the soil and fertilizer over that. This makes a much better foundation for the plants, and they have well repaid their owners.

Of course it takes time and patience to work into a business of this sort, and one has to go slowly and acquire the necessary knowledge as one goes along, but it does pay very well, and brings work during September, October, November and sometimes a week in December, when otherwise the income is almost nothing for regular farmers. MRS. R. A. B.

Maine.

Sheep in Orchard

I have two young orchards, one consisting of 10 acres of four-year-old apple and peach trees, the other eight acres of three-year-old apple and peach trees. I am anxious to keep a flock of good sheep. Will it be possible to keep sheep there? Or would the sheep destroy the young trees by nibbling at the bark and young leaves of the trees? V. K. M.

It happens that we have a letter from a man who has put sheep in an orchard, and found that they barked the trees very seriously. On the basis of his experience it would seem decidedly risky to do this. Sheep do not always act in this way, but there is a possibility that they will take a notion to eat the bark regardless of whether they have plenty of other food or not.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Because of the rapid inroads of the European corn-borer, infecting certain sections of the New Jersey corn belt, an embargo has been put into effect preventing the importation of sweet corn in certain districts. The restricted area is in Woodbridge township, Middlesex County, and a part of Hudson County lying East of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay and including Hoboken. Outside of this section a vigil has been maintained to prevent sweet corn from coming into the State from Long Island and Northern States. William B. Duryee, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, said Aug. 21, that while New Jersey was not seriously affected with the borer, it was feared that the embargo would have to be placed in other sections shortly to prevent the spread of the insects. Patrols along the highways in the northern section of the State have been active since Aug. 8, when the embargo in the restricted area went into effect. Up to Aug. 11, 17,185 vehicles had been stopped in the State and 15,075 dozens of ears of corn seized. The corn was in shipment from New York and other States, coming into New Jersey. A new outbreak of the borer has been discovered in Riverdale township, Bergen County. This section was immediately quarantined. The embargo was placed at the request of the Federal Board of Agriculture. The South Jersey area has not been infected.

An interim payment of $34,000,000 was made at the end of July by the Canadian Wheat Pool to its more than 140,000 farmer members in the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This was the second interim payment made by the Pool for the 1927-28 crop and the largest ever made since the Canadian Wheat Pool began operations four years ago. The final payment for the 1927-28 crop year will be made this month.

Recently Canadian wheat to the value of about $5,000,000 was shipped from Montreal to Russia. Before the war Canada's greatest competitor in the wheat markets of the world was Russia.

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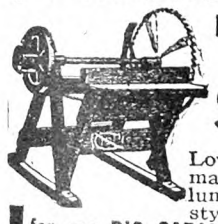

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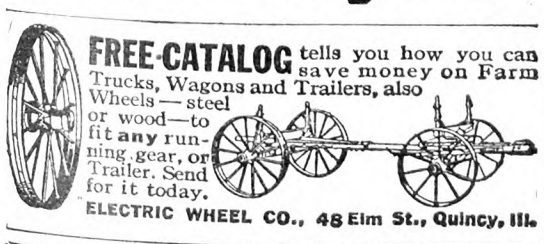

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Notes from Eastern Shore Maryland

These notes have been delayed more than a month from causes beyond control. I wished to call attention to our shore in July, the month our trucking crops are at their best. This is a great trucking country but in sections there are grain and dairy farms.

April and May were cold and dry, June very wet, July almost as bad, and August so far very hot and almost daily rains. Our first crop to mature is Crimson clover. It was fine, and there was good weather to cure and put away. Next came the strawberries, good yield, price very low. Then came the great Irish potato crop. Prices were very low, below the cost of production. Then came cucumbers, which like the preceding crops, were unprofitable, and now we are in the midst of the cantaloupes. At the auction blocks they are selling very low. So far our association reports fair prices with better prospects. California will be through this week, and surely we shall get better prices, as our fruit is fine quality, and we grade and brush by machinery, not allowing any melon to be packed unless practically perfect.

The tomato crop is short and not looking well; too much rain. The immense acreage of sweet potatoes is very fine, and bids fair to be a good yield. In a short trip through our county made last week, I saw many fields that were a picture, free of grass, the vines completely covering the ground. I saw a beautiful field of cotton, the first and only one I ever saw in Maryland.

The corn crop looks unusually well, and where it has been kept clean is splendid, and there is plenty of moisture to mature the early planted. The late corn, Crimson clover fallow, is very promising. I have never seen anywhere, when conditions are right, vegetation grow as fast as it does here on the shore. Our late planted corn which was put in first week in June, is now shoulder high, five feet or better, and that growth was made in about 60 days.

There have been very many rains in last 10 days and it has been a hard task to keep the weeds and grass from smothering our crops. Some fields I see are beyond redemption. Looking at the prospects of the farmer so far this season the outlook is very gloomy. Well, in a great measure it is the grower's fault. We have the finest kind of trucking land, plenty of sunshine and rains, very mild Winters, and a splendid system of improved roads and good shipping facilities. Where is the "nigger in the woodpile?" First it is overproduction; it is in planting too many acres, and too many crops. The scarcity of labor and the price one has to pay is prohibitory. The consequence is the crops do not receive proper care and cultivation, and indifferent yields and poor quality are the result.

I know of many who have from five to seven truck crops besides the staple crops of grain and hay, and they are always in a rush trying to accomplish with one or two men when there should be three or four.

We do not want more credit or a set price on our produce. What do we want? What plan can be pursured by which we can get a fair price for our labor? First there must be a 10 to 20 per cent reduction on all field crops save corn, and a better grade and quality of products. Let the wise heads formulate some plan by which there will be a smaller area planted, and have our co-operative associations on a practicable, economical basis.

It just filters down to the old adage of supply and demand—and another thing that should not be allowed is the importing of foreign goods in competition with our home-grown produce. For instance Italy is flooding us with canned tomatoes, and our canners are nearly run out of the market, and claim they can only pay the tomato grower from 18 to 25c per ⅝ bushel. We cannot grow and deliver tomatoes at that price with any decent profit. The tomato canning industry is one of our largest interests here on the Del-Mar-Va peninsula. It is a very hard question to solve. This matter of relief to the farmer, this controlling of acreage to plant, the co-operative system which has failed so often and so disastrously to the farmer. Is not there some practicable plan to meet these things available to make country life more contented and by which our boys and girls will consent gladly and willingly to stay at home to live in the country? As it is now as soon as our children finish high school off they go to the cities.

Can we not arouse the farmers to a better plan of co-operation, and above all to reduce the acreage of all farm products? I am very much in earnest about the above conditions. We only want justice. We do not want to bend our backs a million times, picking cantaloupes, gathering tomatoes, scratching out sweets, and when the sale returns come to find we have made no money. We would not mind the hard work if we could have a small bank account, some money to improve our homes, some money to have a camping trip. I. S. WINFREE.

Maryland.

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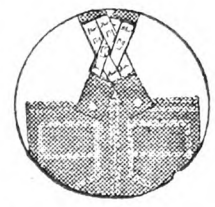

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Doings at Long Acres

Sweet corn on the cob, with more butter for one ear than a restaurant serves for a whole meal; sliced tomatoes cool and crisp; cabbage salad with a cream dressing made of real cream; shelled beans plump and tender and rivaling Joseph's coat in varied coloring but looking mighty "eaty;" new potatoes so mealy they tumble to pieces at the mere sight of a fork; not a company dinner at all but only a meager description of the little snacks we sit down to after the dinner bell rings. Of course there are other things such as home-cured bacon, apple sauce made of the reddest Astrachans, an occasional berry pie, juicy and sweet, and eggs so fresh they look and taste like circles of gold in platters of silver. The strange thing is that the paid calamity howlers always fail to mention these things in picturing the woeful estate of the poor farmer, yet if we had to buy such things in the market we would do one of two things, either go without or pay a big price. Another thing worth consideration is that vegetables taste their best very shortly after being gathered, so that we get the best of the yield, and fruit too is better when ripened on the tree or fresh picked. Yes, money is scarce and prices for our produce low but we live and are happy anyway.

We Hustle While We Sizzle.—Now you might think that with haying and harvest over and the berries mostly picked we would have plenty time to go fishing or loll in the shade, but you should see us hustle right along. Most of the old wood is out of the berry rows but there are plums to pick and pack, peaches to pick, grade and pack, some blackberries to pick and a few strawberries also, as we are picking them again, while in between times we keep up our fight against the enormous weeds which have grown while we were busy elsewhere. It is a strenuous life but we are thankful for the blessing of work. When all is said, work, real muscle-tiring, appetite-building work, is the greatest blessing we have, and ability to work carries with it the assurance of health. The most pitiful object on earth is the retired farmer who moves to town and has nothing to do, nowhere to go.

Last year there was a great deal of complaint that we had been cheated out of Summer by the abnormal cold weather, but no complaint like that this year. August has been a sizzler from Heatville. I had a queer experience last evening. We had been working in the berry patch taking out old wood but it was so fearfully hot I told the boys they might quit while I worked a while longer. Then I was near the pasture gate, so I took the old red cow along up to save the boys the trip. Nearing the barn she refused to go farther, threw up her head as though choking and finally fell down like she had been shot. I hurriedly massaged her throat and poured cold water over her until she got up, but she acted crazy and we had a hard time getting her into the barn. That was the first time I ever knew a cow to be overcome by the heat. I worked over her a long time dousing water and fanning with a wide crate cover. She is all right now but I shall keep her up for a day or two.

Some Fruit Notes.—The other fellow may have my share of the Rochester peach trees. Some years ago a local nurseryman introduced the Rochester peach and set thousands himself, apparently making a mint of money from them. Many of us, including myself, bit, but I took only a small bite of two hundred trees. Now I have decided that was just 199 trees too many. It is an excellent eating or canning peach, being far better than the Elberta in those respects, but we raise peaches to sell and the market refuses to pay well for them. They bear so heavily they must be thinned and even then run small and are woolly as a sheep. Picking peaches on a hot day with shirt sleeves rolled up and collar open that fuzz gets inside your clothes, itches and burns until you would think a convention of centipedes was holding a track meet inside your clothes and outside your anatomy. All peaches do that, so that is not my objection to the Rochester, but I do object to peaches the size of marbles which sell for little or nothing. For home use the Rochester is good but for market purposes it is not so good, as the buying public demands size regardless of quality, and the hard and bitter Elberta is the best.

Farmer Politics.—We listened to Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech via radio and have read with much interest the comments made by various farm paper editors. Ever since the Houston convention the boys have played a new game which amuses them greatly. One is the chairman and the other does the voting. Invariably he casts "one vote for poor old Jesse Jones."

Mr. Jones is neither poor nor old and he is a very fine man, but his candidacy seems to have struck the boys as the best joke of the convention. Just why they feel that way I will leave for a better psychologist to explain. I cannot see the joke at all but they laugh over it

Time to go to work and gather the plums which have ripened since yesterday. Come on, Calvin, and pick up the ones daddy drops. He always looks them over carefully and saves the best for his mamma, as nothing is too good for her. Well, the rest of us feel much the same way, so that is all right too. L. B. R.

The Drowning

The afternoon was hot, and the air was heavy and suffocating. A smothering mist rested on the lake, no ripples broke the surface, no breeze stirred the bordering trees.

We were following the Lake Road, and a tremor of surprise and fear shot through us when we saw the Happy Jack in front of the Wellington's breakwater. Alongside was a rowboat. They were not made fast; there was no need, for neither wind nor tide was stirring. But why was the launch there where it never came? Why were people running towards the beach? We knew, as we looked, that it was a drowning.

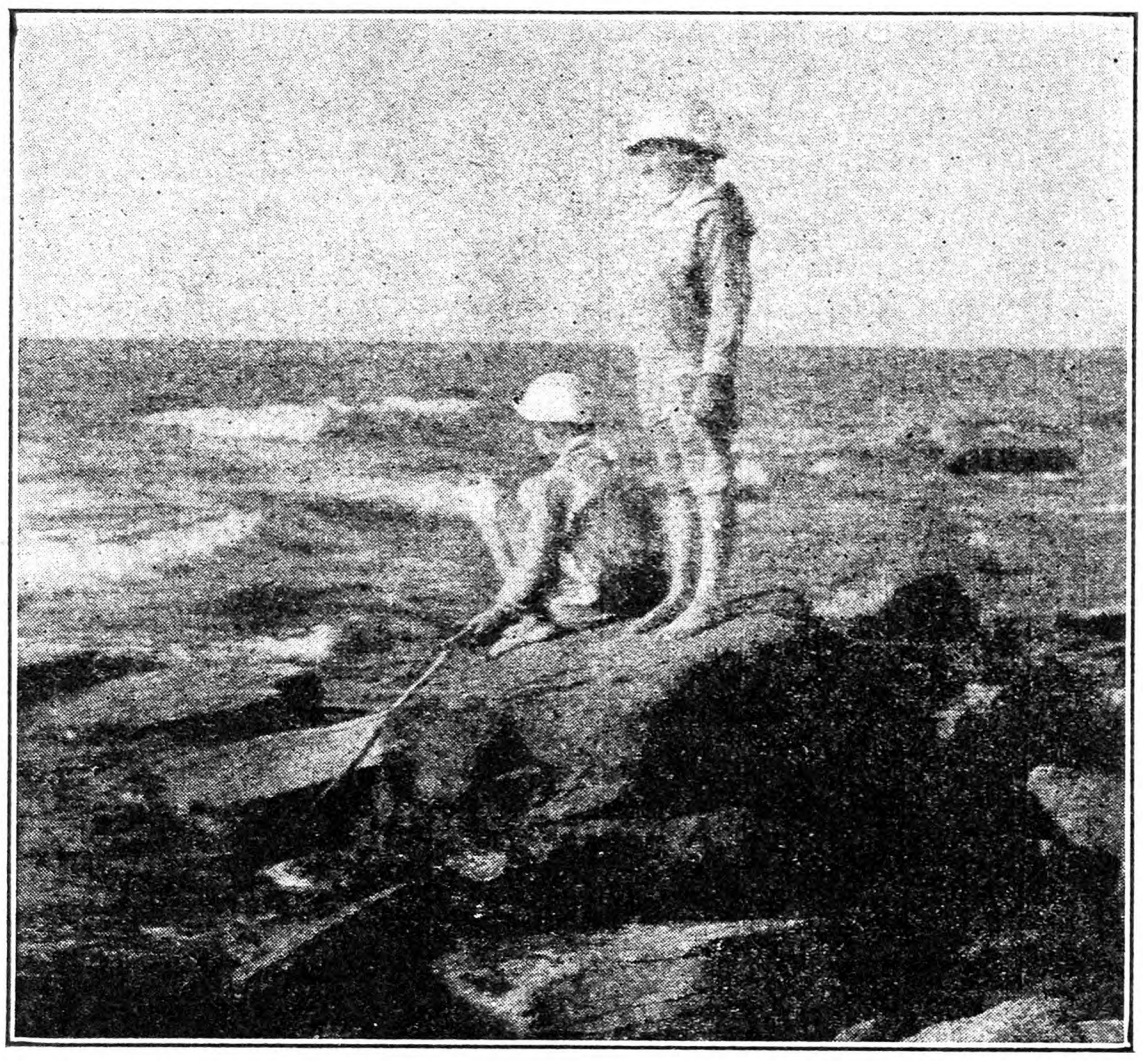
The boy wore a red sweater. They laid him on the grass with his head toward the water. A doctor—yes—someone had telephoned. The Scouts—they understood resuscitation—yes—the Scouts were there, a girl and two boys. The Scouts went to work. The crowd moved back to make room, but they moved back hopelessly. They knew, they said, that the boy was dead. It was no use—and yet—

A motor stopped in the roadway—the doctor—he knelt on the grass by the boy—took instruments from his case—the people almost ceased to breathe. Then the doctor stood up and motioned the Scouts away. It was no use, he said, the boy was dead, not drowned, but dead from apoplexy.

The women murmured. Could they make hot coffee? Could they take off his wet sweater and wrap him in hot blankets? No, it was no use, he was dead. The doctor left the boy lying on the grass with his head toward the smothering water and his face covered from the smothering mist. Thus he must lie, grow colder and colder, until the coroner should come. The crowd in silence began to break up into little groups and walk slowly away. Nothing could be done. He was dead. The doctor had said so. And yet—did the doctor know? Was there still a chance to save him? Some hesitated and half turned back. There must be something to do. It had been such a little time. But then, of course, it was no use, the doctor had said so. The boy was dead.

The afternoon wore on to four o'clock. A few watchers stayed by the lonely boy who, having come from the city for a day at the beach, was stranger to them all, and, yet, after going through that terrible hour together, seemed a stranger no longer, but one of them. They had sent for his mother and would wait and help her when she came. The launch and the rowboat remained in their unaccustomed places as if they, too, were still offering their mute assistance, were still hoping to save him. The boy lay on the grass where the doctor had said that he must lie until the coroner should come. He lay with his head toward the smothering water and his face covered from the smothering mist, still in his wet red sweater, and waited for his mother.

FLORENCE F. CORNWALL.



If your children are near the water this Summer, be sure they learn to swim.

Products of the Sea

No doubt among the many readers of The R. N.-Y. there are some disciples of Izaak Walton, who, like President Coolidge, prefer to catch their fish from some mountain stream one or two at a time. The writer is also fond of the sport, but when it comes to laying in a supply sufficient for family use during a period of months a more sure and quicker method must be used. I will tell you just how we do it here on the Delaware coast.

Situated as we are between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays it is only a matter of an hour's drive by motor to reach salt water. Along the shore of the bays are many fine beaches, and during the fishing season it is a common sight to see hundreds of vehicles, ranging from a one-horse wagon to a three-horse truck, parked as near as possible to the water waiting for the seines to come in, in order to secure their fish both for home consumption and for distant markets, trucks often coming from as far away as New York City. In the latter case it is necessary to ice the fish as soon as possible after leaving the beach.

The fishing season usually begins in March and lasts approximately three months, beginning with herring and following or interspersed with shad, hardheads, flounders, salt water trout and finally ending up with white perch. A few rockfish and bluefish are caught, but they, like the shad, are in the minority. Fishing is done with haul seines of 150 to 1,000 yards in length, and a fishing crew is composed of from three to seven or eight men. On each end of the seine is a land line usually the same length as the seine. The fishermen leave the beach in a surf boat with the seine neatly folded on the stern, and with the end of one land line ashore in charge of one or two men. Departure is timed so as to complete the haul and land the catch on the beach at high tide. This means of course that the fishing is done twice in 24 hours.

The boat is rowed straight out to sea until the land line and possibly one-third of the seine is overboard; they then begin to circle back towards the beach, which they aim to reach by the time the seine and the other land line are paid out, landing of course some little distance from where they shove off. Now comes the tug of war, hauling alike from each end and gradually bringing them towards each other so that when the seine is finally hauled ashore the catch is confined to a space of scarcely more than 30 feet. Those of you who fish with a hook and line know that the result is always uncertain, and this applies to commercial fishing as well. Sometimes the catch will be only two or three bushels, then again there may be 50 bushels or more.

The fish is now sorted as to species and then thrown into ordinary bushel baskets and auctioned off to the highest bidder. The price is governed by supply and demand and ranges from 75c to $5 per bushel. Shad, rock and bluefish, also extra large trout, are usually sold by the piece. Salt water trout are the ones most preferred for home consumption and a majority of the farmers through this section salt down from one to five bushels, according to family requirements. As soon as possible after the fish are purchased they are brought home and thoroughly cleaned and washed, the larger ones being split open similar to mackerel. They are then salted by putting in a tub or barrel first a layer of salt, then a layer of fish, and so on until all are so treated—do not spare the salt. They are left so for about three days and are then removed and permitted to drain off. There are now two methods of procedure either of which is good, though the writer prefers the latter. The first method is to salt the fish again as in the first instance, the other, and I believe the better method, is to place the fish in the tub, using just a little salt between each layer; then make a brine of sufficient strength to bear the weight of an egg, that is just a part of the egg showing clear of the brine. Pour this in the tub until the fish are entirely covered, and if they have been promptly and properly handled they will keep throughout the year.

The foregoing method of fishing is not quite so sportsmanlike as the hook and line way, but it is far more economical, for you can secure a year's supply for less than the cost of bait and tackle for one day's sport, to say nothing of what you may have to spend at the fish market on your way home in order to convince the lady of the house that the day was not all loss. Now some of you readers may think I am speaking from experience and you are "dead right," only I have not yet been able to put it over. My wife is too familiar with my ability as an angler.

Sussex Co., Del. F. C. B.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—A judgment amounting to approximately $750,000 against the Mammoth Oil Company was entered in Federal District Court at Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 17 by Judge T. Blake Kennedy in favor of the United States government. The judgment was in the government's action to obtain from the Mammoth Company, lessee of the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve, interest on the value of production from the reserve prior to the receivership which terminated the lease. The total value of this oil production was $2,294,597. The judgment allows the government interest on the value of each month's production prior to the receivership from the end of the month to the date of the receivership.

Two delegates of the Chicken Butchers' Union were arrested Aug. 18 and locked up in the Clymer Street Station in Brooklyn on charges of kidnaping Israel Wolkenfeld, assistant to a rabbi in the preparation of kosher chickens. Wolkenfeld told detectives he was kidnaped by four men in an automobile shortly after he had left his house. He was driven around for seven hours, he said, during which the men tried to induce him to join the Poultrymen's Union, and finally was let out at Far Rockaway. He refused to join, he said, because he already is a member of the Kosher Butchers' Union.

Three were killed instantly at Cameron Mills, N. Y., Aug. 18, when the boiler of a locomotive hauling a fast freight exploded, piling up 15 cars and halting service on the Erie Railroad. The dead are William Carrier, engineer, Crittenden; R. C. Criddle, fireman, Susquehanna, Pa.; J. E. Bell, brakeman, Hornell.

Detectives of Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn, arrested David Hirshon of 857 Saratoga Avenue on Aug. 21 on a charge of complicity in the "poultry bombing" on Aug 19 in which Joseph Hasenfratz and his family were victims and the apartment in which they lived at 920 Dumont Avenue was wrecked. Hirshon is president of the Greater New York Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce, which is named in an action charging violation of the Sherman act now pending in United States Court and in another action pending in Kings County Supreme Court. Hasenfratz has been actively assisting the prosecution in both cases. David Dickman, who also is under arrest in the bombing investigation was arraigned before Magistrate Mortimer S. Brown in New Jersey Avenue Court Aug. 21 and held without bail on a specific charge of malicious mischief, which is classed as a felony because the damage done to Hasenfratz's home is given at more than $500.

Aug 18 Bert Hassell and Parker Cramer, Rockford, Ill., aviators, left Cochrane, Ont., in the plane Greater Rockford, on the second lap of a flight to Sweden. Their next objective was Mount Evans, Greenland, but they failed to arrive there. They were last reported 75 miles off Labrador, and a general search was in progress.

Art Goebel, aviator, who last year won the Dole race from San Francisco to Honolulu, accompanied by Harry Tucker, arrived August 20 at Curtiss Field after flying from Los Angeles without stop. He was the first to make a non-stop flight across North America from west to east, and he covered the distance of 2,710 miles in the record-breaking time of 18 hours and 58 minutes, clipping the former record, established in May, 1923, by Lieut. Oakley Kelly and Lieut. James A. Macready, who flew from east to west, by seven hours, 52 minutes and 48 seconds. The average speed for the flight was a little over 142 miles per hour. Not once during their journey were the aviators sighted along the route, due to the fact that they flew at an altitude of 6,000 to 8,000 feet most of the way. It was not until they reached Pennsylvania that they dropped to 4,000 feet, but they were so far ahead of schedule that nobody was looking for them.

Aug. 20 Mrs Lucia Marion Foster-Welch, 1237th Mayor of Southampton, England, arrived in New York on the Leviathan, acompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Paton. After a reception by city officials, Mrs. Foster-Welch went to Boston. The Mayor of Southampton ranks as an admiral, and received an admiral's salute on her departure.

"Well, now, what time do I have to git to work mornings?" asked the new hired man. "Any time you like," responded Farmer Fumblegate. "So's it ain't later than halp-past four."—Kansas City Star.

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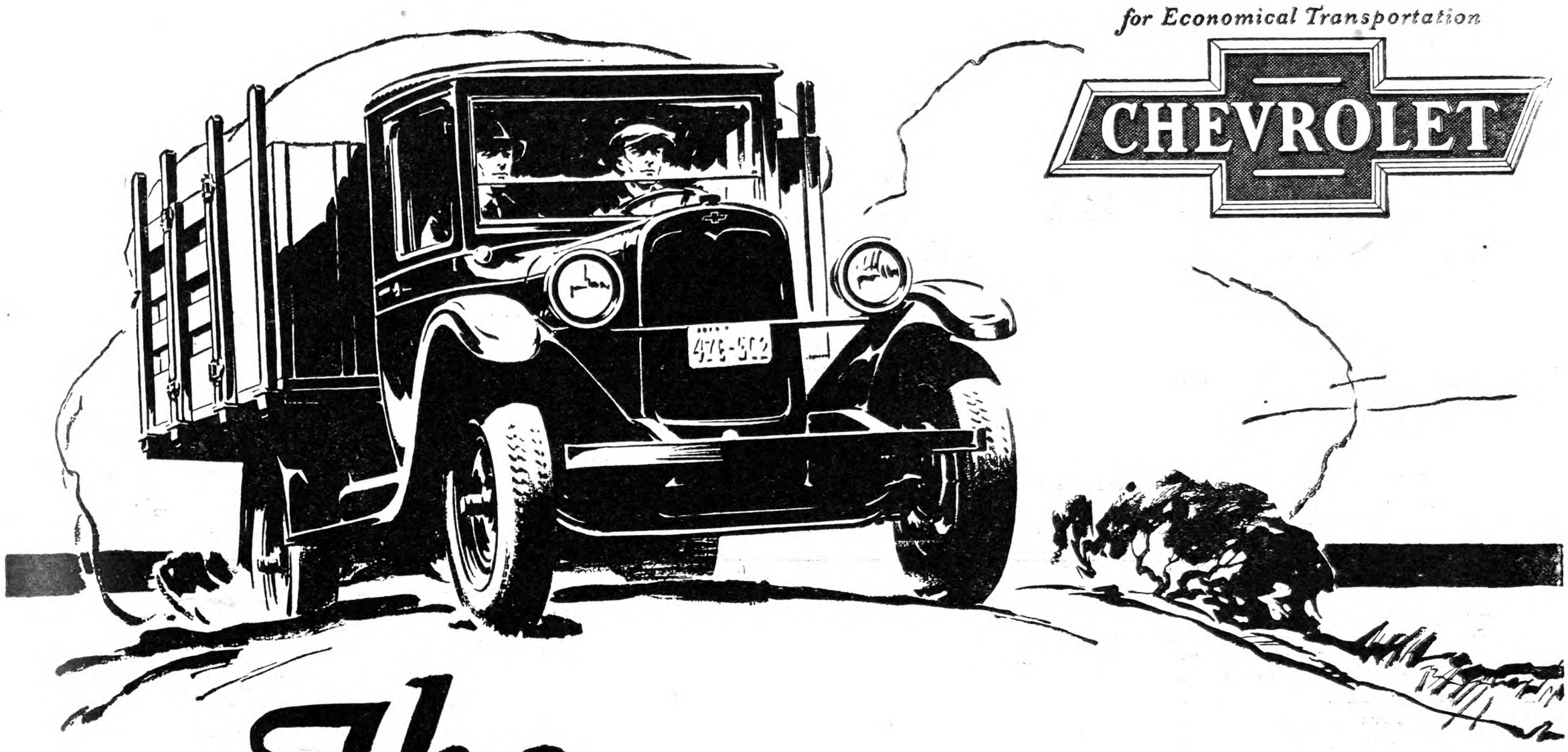

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In the Champlain Valley

(Editorial Correspondence)

No. I

The sun was just coming up out of Lake Champlain as I got the trainman to let me off at a place where the engine took water, and I started on a six-mile walk, which seemed a pleasant change from the shaking and crowded discomfort of a hot night in a sleeping car. I was on the way to Peru, in Clinton County, N. Y., where the Eastern Field Meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society was to be held. I followed the narrow dirt road for a mile, picking huckleberries and blackberries occasionally, varying the flavor with choke cherries and leaves of boneset, which grew in profusion by the roadside. Now and then a farm dog came out and said good morning in his friendly way, while his master was seen doing the chores around the farm buildings. It was a pleasant jaunt, made easily in an hour and a half, which might have been shortened considerably without difficulty.

Though born in Eastern New York, this was my first sight of the Champlain Valley, and my idea of it had been wrong. Judging from the map, it looked like a narrow strip, walled in by the mountains on one side and the lake on the other, It is really not a valley at all, but a wide rolling country—plenty of room for large farms and apple orchards. Some idea of the volume of trees in the country around Peru may be had from the fact that this orchard tour took in blocks aggregating 30,000 trees, and others reasonably near but not visited, would bring the total well toward 100,000. One of these orchards, a little farther north, has 40,000 trees four years old.

This country is the home of the Fameuse, or Snow, as it is commonly called, an apple unknown to many and scarcely seen in New York market. Some growers told me that they had tried New York shipment for Snow and found results unsatisfactory. Fortunately it is not necessary to depend on New York, as Montreal is nearer and an excellent market for this variety as well as other standard kinds. Snow is dark red, with white flesh, very juicy and high flavored when ripe. It is still grown largely here where it is so much at home, though McIntosh, which is of the Snow type, is much more heavily planted, being larger and readily salable in all markets it reaches in good condition.

The schedule for this tour was arranged by the Champlain Valley Fruit Growers' Association and Clinton County Farm Bureau Association. About 30 cars were on hand and the toward 100 who made the tour, or parts of it, left the Tavern at Peru, headquarters of the meeting, at 8:30. Through the courtesy of Mr. C. B. Burrill I was taken in the car of Messrs. Wm. Everett & Son. Another pasenger to which we gave rather close personal attention during the trip was a box containing around a half bushel of ripe Astrachan and Yellow Transparent apples. Mr. Everett had gathered and set in the car. Mr. Burrill is a Cornell fruit expert who is spending the orchard season around Peru in practical advisory work, and there is plenty of it to keep him going in genuine sleeves-rolled-up fashion. Pollination, fertility and spraying are the great problems in additon to the always-present market question, and these were the things to be studied on the trip, for apple growing is not learned from books. Trees and soils and seasons and spray mixtures and nozzle work are some of the subjects studied by the fruit man. It would seem as though after a few years he might learn the business with considerable certainty. But I have noticed that the man who has been at it only a season or two is usually most dead sure about his knowledge of fruit growing, especially if he has been favored with a crop. After a few years his certainties dwindle until they go somewhat below the vanishing point, and then, barring such accidents as death or going broke, there may be hope of his continuance as a fruit man. Most of the men I talked with or heard express themselves in this Champlain tour were experienced growers, and I did not find a single suggestion of knowing it all.

Pollination this year has been a puzzle, There was heavy bloom in many orchards with spotted or very poor set. Some think that McIntosh blocks may set better if rows of Snow or some other heavy blooming variety are mixed in, but after seeing solid blocks of McIntosh with almost yearly records of bearing, and a fair load this year, and a very scanty set on mixed McIntosh and Snow, need of further search for reasons is evident. Many, however, feel that there is partial insurance in helping out the McIntosh with cross-pollination and are budding or partially top-working some rows of the larger trees. This mixture, however, is a nuisance at harvest time, and there is no doubt that, if mixed pollination is to be provided, the better plan is make the mixture with the desired number of rows when planting. Some visiting apple men thought bees in the orchard, as is practiced further south, might be a solution, but it was explained that at most of the pollinating time in this Champlain section temperature runs below 65, which is about the limit for active bee work.

Next we will consider some of the things noted with regard to fertility, spraying, etc. W. W. H.

Blight on Apple Trees

I have some apple trees that are 14 or 15 years old which are affected with some kind of a disease. The limbs start to die at the very tip end, and gradually go downward toward the trunk. We cut the limbs all off down to good healthy wood and burned them, thinking that would stop it, but it did not. I thought it was what is called skeletonizer, but find it is not. Is it some kind of a blight? What should I do for it? One man thought it was what they call fire blight, but did not know what to do for it, unless I cut the trees down and burn them. There seems to be no scale and no insects of any kind that you can see.

Belvidere, N. Y. J. L. V.

If the trouble is leaf skeletonizer, you can be assured of the fact very quickly by examining any browned and curled leaves. There you will find a small active green worm that is responsible for eating the leaves. This does not, however, affect the wood. It is more than likely that fire blight is responsible, and blight is caused by a bacterium which enters the wood, usually on the tender rapidly growing parts, and works downward, destroying the growth entirely. The only help is to cut out all affected parts six inches below any signs of the disease just as soon as any symptoms are present. Thorough work will help to control fire blight, although in some seasons on some varieties it is almost impossible to secure complete control. H. B. T.

Who Knows This Clock?

Can you tell me how far back the date of the following clock goes? It has brass works, stands around three feet tall, two feet wide, and has an oil painting of Baltimore Cemetery on lower part of face. It was made and sold by George Marsh, Winchester, Conn. I am a man of over 70 and still the clock runs and keeps good time. B. M.

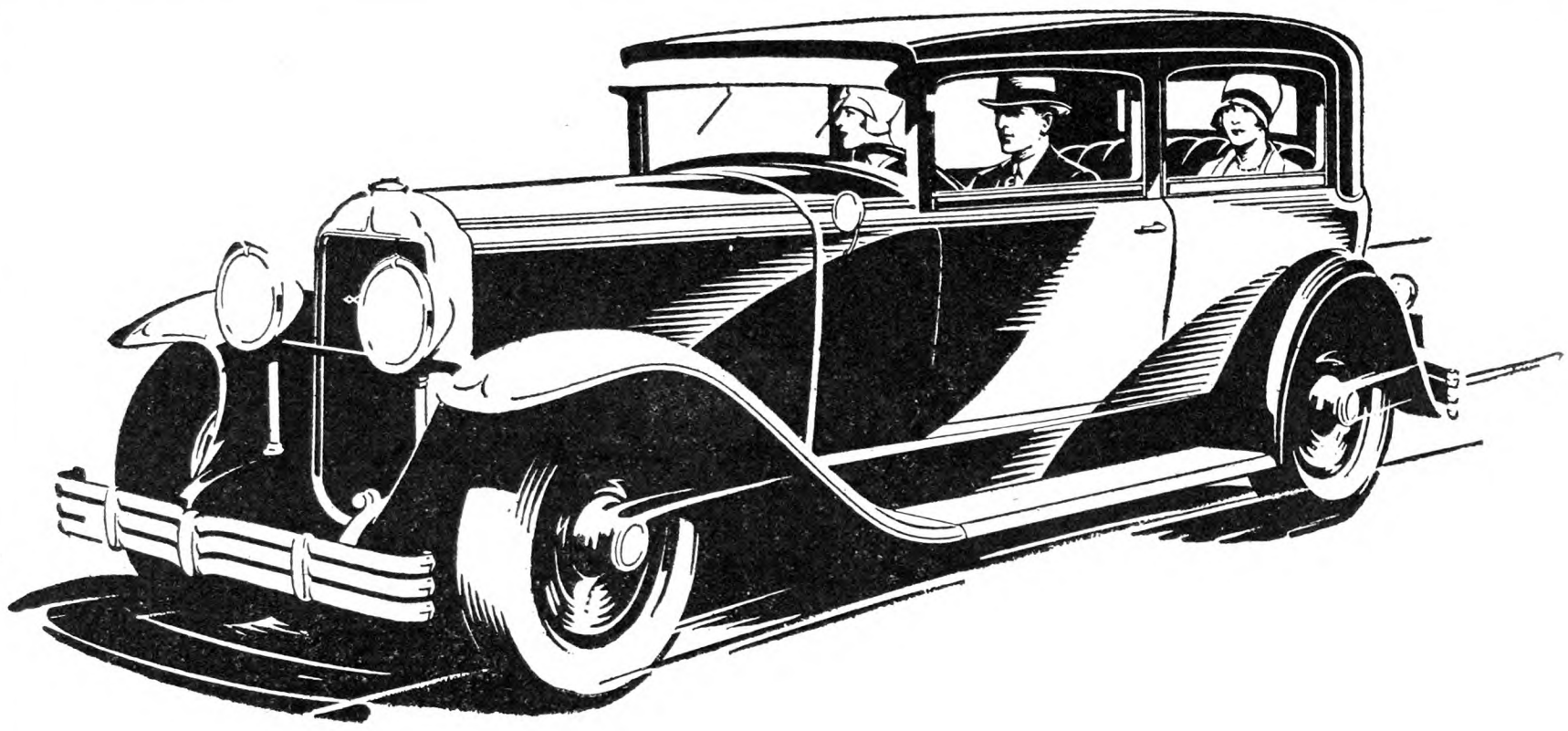
Madison Co., N. Y.

Book About Wild Bees Wanted

Can you tell me where I can get a somewhat exhaustive treatise on bees, especially wild bees, at a rather moderate price? F. M. S.

Erie Co., N. Y.

Does any reader know of such a work treating, especially the interesting subject of wild bees?



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A Farmer's Opinions

DEWY MORNINGS.—The bedewed landscape of rural New England an hour after sunrise early in August is a picture that human artistry at its best cannot paint, with brush or pen. Nothing is so good to see as the many-colored adornments of the earth except the faces of men and women who have suffered, conquered and grown serene in their devotion to the duties of the day and high ideals. Grieg's musical composition called "Sunrise," and the voice of the Wood thrush are to some of us the finest celebrations of the glory of the new-born day.

SLEEP, REST AND LONGEVITY.—No one can sleep restfully on rolling wheels. Americans, except farmers, are largely underslept. At middle age they are seldom free from the poisons of fatigue, and those which they deliberately eat, drink, chew or absorb while smoking. The polluted air in cities also adds to the work which the human organism tries to do in order to cleanse itself. Long life, however, is chiefly a matter of ancestry and how one lives. Where one lives, so long as one is in the temperate zone is a minor factor, so far as longevity is concerned.

A YANKEE ACTIVE AT 81.—It is interesting to study the bold, uniform, smooth, clear and orderly penmanship of C. P. I., a farmer, who, at 81 years of age, wrote this—and much more besides—on a post card at his home at Branford, Conn., July 21: "Dear D. C. W.: Now that you have gone to work in New York, it is only fair to put you on your guard against the lures and dangers of a great and wicked city. I have read THE R. N.-Y. ever since I received the first copy. Mr. Collingwood, with whom I was personally acquainted, pretty nearly filled my bill as a man and as an editor."

A MAN OF COURAGE AND POWER.—C. P. I.'s view of Mr. Collingwood is shared by thousands of farm people and others. He was unique in agricultural journalism, and an inspiring and sustaining power working for righteousness in the world of his wide influence. He encouraged farm people to assert their rights, self-respect and dignity, and thus to strengthen the foundations of faith and hope in themselves. Some day we shall have something to say here concerning a recent visit to Hope Farm. Appreciating C. P. I.'s solicitude, I am moved to say that the vices and wickedness of cities are exaggerated, and their virtues and decencies seldom mentioned by sensational newspapers. The worst things of life receive far more attention than the best. Consequently, in this age of publicity propaganda and garbage-mongering, some of us, of little faith in the race, assume and say that "the world is going to the dogs." A man can find trouble or keep himself out of trouble anywhere. To be exposed to "lures and dangers" is a test of intelligence and will-power. The test, in some form, is met by everyone, no matter where he lives. All of us are striving to make THE R. N.-Y. merit the continuing respect and good-will of thoughtful readers like C. P. I.

UP THE CONNECTICUT.—Northbound on a Boston & Maine train, this cornbelter, on awakening at Greenfield, looked out and rejoiced in the calm and freshness of a new day, the sun well up. He was surprised at the luxuriant corn and tobacco, marveled at the size and number of hay cocks, and wondered what the acre yield was of the onions that lay thick in rows on the surface in small fields. Goldenrod was in bloom. The silhouetted top line of the eastern forested wall of an obviously rich valley was a fascination. What lies beyond? Hills and mountains revive the spirit of adventure and inspire questions. Is Greenfield in Connecticut, Massachusetts or Vermont? I consulted a time table. It is in Massachusetts. I was, for my first time, in the Connecticut River Valley, famed for the abundance and quality of its crops, and the justifiably high price of its agricultural real estate. The river was not visible, but it was sensed. The train idled along. One likes a slow train by day in New England. In an hour we crossed the river twice, first near Doolittle, just over the Massachusetts line in Vermont, and next at Brattleboro.

TO WOODSTOCK, VT. — Elms, white pines, maple, ashes and birches, with a few walnuts, were identifiable at intervals on either side of the tracks as we proceeded northward. Sweet fern appeared to dominate the small, wild vegetation. Sumach seed clusters were turning red. At Bellows Falls the train tarried on the bridge over the river. Here the rush and roar of water, making cheap power, were like music to the ear. Bellows Falls is in the midst of scenic charms. A corporation that grows potatoes on a large scale and breeds select strains of seed stock, is increasing the fame of this thriving city. The train stopped at practically every station, where members of its crew joked with local agents of the road. We crossed the river again at Windsor, near which I saw an old-fashioned covered bridge that spans the stream. Who wouldn't like to sit on a Morgan horse and wait on that bridge until a heavy shower was over? If it had always had secret eyes and ears and could now speak English, what would it say?

BESIDE THE OTTAUQUECHEE. — At White River Junction we boarded a motor bus at noon. Starting northwesterly along the White River, we soon turned to the left and presently came to the Ottauquechee, which we flanked for several miles, traveling comfortably over winding roads through a beautiful and interesting region in which any nature-lover would be enchanted. Ferns, their long fronds waving in the breeze beside the road, were as graceful as Seagulls on the wing. In many places the branches of trees overhang the road. The best-looking farmstead that we saw is advertised by its name—"Hope Farm"—on a signboard. A farmer came aboard and rode ten miles, getting off near Riverside. He spoke pridefully of his good corn, fine potatoes, heavy oats and dairy cows on his 400-acre valley farm. It bordered the road. He had recently sold 25 grade Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian two-year-old heifers for $100 a head to a buyer in Connecticut, and was enthusiastic about dairy cattle. He had sold out all of his Ayrshires. Later I learned that he had been a cowboy in the West in his young manhood. He was over 70, but looked 55. When he paid his fare he exhibited a pocketbook about the size and shape of a dry-land terrapin. I think that he was as contented, cheerful and communicative a farmer as I have seen in 25 years. Two elderly Vermonters were with us. They agreed that Americans don't know how or where to enjoy themselves at vacation time. They were talkative; so was the driver. Vermont was the ideal Summer vacation ground, they declared. The driver abominated crooked roads. He would have them straight. Caution and conservatism are the by-products of crooked roads. The roads of life are not straight. (Some further New England notes will appear later.)

URGES HORSE PROPAGANDA.—H. Ethelbert Larsen, Box Elder Co., Utah, writes: "I have raised horses for 25 years, and all my life have loved horses. I live in a wheat district. I have seen the community practically go broke on tractors once, get back to horses and get on its feet again, and then, as soon as a little money was in sight again, here would come the tractor salesmen. Last Fall we had a regular deluge of tractors. All of our farming regions are subject to failures and set-backs that seriously affect the financial status of farmers. Just one failure in the immediate future would put our community on its back again. There is a big place in agriculture for tractors, when one considers *amount* of production only. I have been an agent for a grain company a number of years, and have paid for a lot of wheat. I can't avoid seeing that, as a rule, the men who are still using horses have no mortgages on their crop, while those who farm with tractors have their crop mortgaged. Let's help the Horse Association of American cover this country with horse propaganda, and help farmers to keep their heads. Show them that *great production* doesn't mean so much to them as *great economy* in production."

POTATOES AND PRICES. — Last year Frank Wingo grew 2,200 bushels of potatoes on 12 acres on his Dalecrest Hereford Farm in Okanogan Co., Wash. At $20 a ton, they yielded a good margin of profit, "but," Mr. Wingo writes, "it is going to be another story this year." Potatoes are now lower than they have been at this season in 60 years in the East. A Jefferson Co., Kan., friend of this department, writing recently, says: "Potatoes have been so low that growers in this locality have dug but few bushels of one of the finest crops that they have ever produced. Early in August buyers were offering them 35c per cwt. for No. 1, and 25c for No. 2 potatoes. The digging alone costs nearly that much. A sack holding 120 lbs. costs 12c; they pay 10c a sack for picking the potatoes up, and they are of course graded and hauled to the cars. Digging and grading are very expensive. But this is the first year for a long time that potato growers have actually lost money."

D. C. W.

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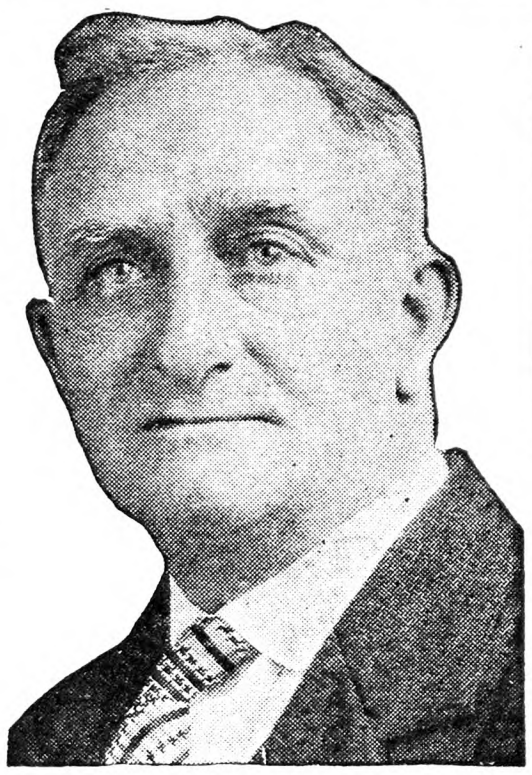

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

One of our leading orchardists who specializes in apples and hogs has been confronted with the problem of severe mouse infestation and injury in his large sod orchards. He believes that he has worked out a satisfactory method of control by pasturing between one and two hundred heads of hogs where the mice have been the worst. He states that the hogs have rooted out and destroyed the rodents in their burrows around the tree roots, doing such a thorough job of cleaning them out that his pair of fox terriers, specially trained at mouse hunting, have failed to show any further interest in working this particular orchard.

Every year we are very much relieved when the early apples are out of the way. The first of them retailed for as much as 10 cents a pound at the stores. Now, in mid-August, it is hard pushing to get rid of Early Ripes at almost any price. After the first few messes of green apple sauce, it seems as though the general public are content to sit back and wait for late Summer and the Fall varieties to come in.

Anthracnose appears to have been unusually severe in bramble fields this year. In many cases it has worked down the canes and girdled them below ground at their base, killing the infected canes. California reports indicate that the fire blight situation there is serious. It is estimated that there was a loss of about $2,000,000 on account of this disease in that State last year, when as many as 40,000 trees were grubbed out in individual counties and in one county alone the loss was about $700,000. The value of an average tree was placed at $10. The 1928 condition seems to be about the same, with the new development of the appearance of the disease in several of the coastal counties which were heretofore free from this disease.

In the Georgia peach section, there is a considerable amount of brown rot this year. Continuous rains and cloudy weather have been very favorable for this disease. It is reported that at Macon, Ga., between May 5 and July 3 it rained every day. The prevalence of cherry leaf spot this season brings to mind the situation in Illinois as the result of that disease last year. Leaf spot had defoliated most of the trees last Summer. Favorable Fall weather resulted in new growth and many cherry trees bloomed in the Fall. The result was that while the sour cherry is supposedly resistant to Winter injury in that section, thousands of trees were killed by the abnormal Winter weather.

Every time we see a dying succulent tip on one of our peach trees, we have to look at it closely and possibly split it open with a knife. The Oriental fruit moth is not in our orchard yet but it is close enough for comfort with peaches occasionally being shipped into town from the infested district.

It is remarkable the way the clovers are coming in on the spots where we burn up our prunings. The wood ashes with their lime and potash make a difference on our soil.

At least one Pennsylvania grower is a firm believer in potash on his peach trees. He says that without it the leaves turn yellow and fall off much too soon, because the large amount of iron in his soil interferes with the natural supply of potash to the tree.

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has reported on the results of three years of dusting under their conditions. While the report states that three years is too short a time to enable anyone to draw definite conclusions regarding any spray material, several points are mentioned. Dust is regarded as a supplement only to the liquid sprays, since under present conditions there, the liquid spray must be relied on for controlling diseases. Practically twice as many applications of dust as spray must be made for comparable results, since the dust is said not to remain on the fruit and foliage for great lengths of time. This latter point is also mentioned as being a benefit in helping eliminate spray residues by dusting for the last Summer sprays. It is stated that under present conditions, the large commercial orchardist in that State may afford to invest in dusting equipment but he should not depend on dust for complete control of insects and diseases. R. H. SUDDS.

Two New Marketing Agencies

Growers of white potatoes and early table stock tomatoes are vitally concerned by two new ventures, in view of the tendency towards low prices and glutted markets when the Jersey crop is ready to market. A plan used on the Eastern Shore of Virginia last season and again in effect this year is the operation of a committee to set the price from day to day at which potatoes will be sold to the trade.

Over at Mullica Hill, N. J., three of the best-known tomato growers have developed a new tomato crate that excels any other package ever developed for marketing the early table stock crop. The new package is the result of months of study and experimentation by these three growers, and it has been stamped with the approval of dealers in Boston, New York and Pittsburgh as the best crate ever developed for the Jersey grower. It has also been heartily endorsed by some of the leading market officials of the Eastern part of the United States as the one ideal crate for handling ripe and unwrapped fruit for all markets. These two developments are new to New Jersey, and their success will be determined in the next few weeks as the harvest of these two important crops is now getting under way in both South and Central New Jersey.

During the last five years, many people interested in early tomatoes have tried to develop a new crate that would overcome some of the market prejudice against the Jersey pack, and a package that would carry the fruit without injury. Dealers in every city of the East have expressed disapproval of the models of Jersey tomato crates that have been used. Recent years have witnessed a number of new crates that have made their appearance only to be discarded after a season or a few weeks' use. It is within the memory of many when tomatoes were always packed in a bushel crate; in fact the Keyport section of Monmouth County still uses the bushel crate. It is only in the past three years that attempts were actually made to produce a crate that contained but few layers of tomatoes. However, the situation remained until last year without a satisfactory solution. Every style of crate would injure or break the skin of the tomatoes placed along the sides of the crate as the "facers," as they are called. Then the slats in the bottom of the crates cut the flesh of the bottom layer, and the lid would also cut these put on the top. Last year while marketing tomatoes one Mullica Hill grower hit upon the idea of a box with the slats so placed on the sides that none of the tomatoes would come in contact with the edge of the slat. The bottom of the crate was also made solid, so that none of the tomatoes would be cut from that source. Then to prevent the many layers of nearly ripe tomatoes from bruising the box was made slightly wider and not so deep yet so nicely balanced that it still would hold the standard 20 quarts of fruit. After months of effort with all sizes and shapes of tomatoes, a crate has been developed that is considered ideal for tomatoes. Dealers from many big markets who have stopped at Mullica Hill have given instant approval of this new crate. It is so constructed that practically every tomato can be seen without taking the lid from the package. It will be impossible to hide the trash in the bottom of the crate and escape detection. In the next week or two tomatoes will be going to market in this new crate and under the system of packing that these Mullica Hill growers are planning to use a new day is dawning for the growers of tomatoes. It, like the quotations committee on white potatoes, promises a new idea in marketing.

New Jersey. C. A. UMOSELLE.

N. Y. State Corn-borer Work

The State Department of Agriculture gives the following advice:

The European corn-borer is now present over the entire corn growing area of New York State, with possible exceptions of Westchester, Rockland, Putnam and Orange counties and parts of Ulster and Dutchess. The infestation is increasing along the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario shore, and some of the lower lands and interior stream valleys.

Corn-borer eggs are laid on the leaves, and the newly hatched larvæ begin to feed at the tassel, and as they increase in size gradually migrate lower down in the stalk, opening up new burrows, and in late Fall as the stalks dry a large percentage are in the lower part of the stalk near the ground. Early and close cutting as soon as corn is mature enough for the purpose for which it is to be used, will confine a large proportion of the larvæ to that part of the stalks severed from the ground. If these stalks are put in the silo, all the larvæ in them will be killed by the resulting fermentation, and if cut close at the best condition for silage purposes only a very small percentage will be left in the stubble.

To Kill Johnson Grass

Johnson grass or wire grass, as it is called in most sections, can be killed by shallow plowing, about three or four inches deep, either in the Summer when it is hot and dry, cultivating the ground well after every rain to keep the roots from taking hold again, or later in the Fall. The freezing and thawing during the Winter will destroy a lot of the roots. Johnson grass is easier to kill if it is closely pastured for one or two years, as the roots will be nearer the surface and then plowing shallow the roots will all be exposed.

It can also be smothered out by using crops that make a large top growth; cow peas, late potatoes, Soy beans and sweet potatoes are good for that purpose. The main thing about planting the smother crops is to give the ground a good working with cultivator or plow just before planting, so that it can get a start on the grass, or it will be liable to be smothered out instead of the grass.

It will take several years to kill out Johnson grass if it is just partly killed and left alone for a year or so; it will be just as bad as ever, as the roots spread so fast. R. C.

A Country Woman in France

PART II

(Nothing in European travel is more thrilling than the first sight of the Riviera, with its terraced vineyards, its silvery olive orchards, its dazzling cities, and the turquoise sweep of the Mediterranean. This thrill lay for the writer between the parties in Normandy and a very different gathering at Monaco.)

Oct. 8, 1927.—To Mentone from Paris third class, stopping over night at Marseilles (frightful name to pronounce!). Joined R— at a gorgeous hotel, and in the afternoon we called on Miss D— at her white marble villa, and in the evening drove out to Monte Carlo to see the famous gaming tables. The salons are immense, 30 or 40 feet high, and elaborately ornate, with heavy gilding, colored marbles, and flamboyant pictures in panels, but a more battered and joyless set of pleasure-seekers, I never saw. Half or almost half were women. Many of them gray-haired, with anxious, lined faces; a few in evening dress, with bare arms, but not one, apparently, out to charm. Occasionally a hand would tremble or an eye glitter as the winnings mounted up, but mostly an air of deadly seriousness hung over the place like a pall. There is no skill about the playing, just luck, and to me it is the combination of luck with skill that makes a card game amusing. The winners here took it as hard as the losers, and only a faint ironic smile on the lips of the attendants seemed to say, "What fools these mortals be!"

A Wedding at Boissy.—Passing over the glories of Italy and Switzerland for the time being, we find ourselves returning to France by way of Dijon, early in December. I had planned to spend several weeks in a rural village which we will call Boissy-sur-Seine.

Hotel du Lion, Dec. 8.—The Seine, which sings me to sleep every night, is here a clear, wide stream, as green as grass, and in half the trees there are bunches of mistletoe as big as bushel baskets. The houses are all of stone, with the quaintest conglomeration of slate and tile roofs that one can imagine. Instead of the shacks that we put up for workmen along railroads, etc., one sees little stone abris, 6 ft. long or so, with a low entrance and always a tiny fireplace and chimney or pseudo-chimney—nice little shelter, I call them, where a workman can heat a bit of something for his dinner. About as common as these huts are the stone crosses, often a little off from the highway, and the roadside shrines, like the Dieu de Pitié. Most common of all, perhaps, are the "sources" and "fontaines" where the people get their water.

The great event in Boissy yesterday was a wedding. The night before I heard footsteps and the moving of furniture until after midnight, and when I came down in the morning (petit dejeuner being eaten in bed), tables were already set around three sides of the room, with a bouquet of artificial flowers before the seats reserved for the bridal couple. At about 11 o'clock they appeared in an auto—the bride, who is only 16, looking nervous and a bit out of temper, certainly not very happy. Dress of white satin, knee length, lace in front, three-cornered shawl with long silk fringe draped from her shoulders; little circlet of flowers with long tulle veile depending from it on her dark head; boy and girl bore the veil behind. Groom is 22 years old, looked somewhat sentimental; head of silky golden-brown hair, waving and worn very long. I wondered if she loved him for his beau chevelure—for she appeared affectionate and confidential, and he also. They soon departed, as I understood, for the religious ceremony, returning with quite a party for an excellent wedding breakfast, with elaborate pastries, but no bride's cake. Then off again for a season, to return at night for the wedding supper, to which they sat down between nine and ten. After that, there was dancing, to violin music, until after three. The young couple spent the night and forenoon here; I saw her start off in her dark frock and coat, at about 1 P. M. She looked like a schoolgirl, small, slender and undeveloped; thin, wilful face, dark cropped and waved hair, long dark French eyes with raised corners. Madame says that marriages here are always made by the parents, and that la fiancée has a bad disposition, never even kissed her old maman, wouldn't eat anything, and will never be happy!

The jovial postman took supper here tonight, and kept the room (which was well filled) in a gale of laughter with what were evidently witty sallies and sharp repartees. How a man who has seen and participated in the horrors of war, and lost his right arm at the shoulder, can be so spontaneously merry is a source of recurrent wonder to me. He is very adroit in using his left hand, and in suppressing any evidence of his loss.

I've actually met a man—a fat, clever-looking, humorous Belgian — who has lived in Wisconsin for 20 years, and speaks English! It seemed so good to talk in my own tongue that I could almost have waxed confidential! He is the manager of a big estate at some distance, and came to Boissy to consult our black-eyed notary. He would make a splendid study for Falstaff in face, figure, complexion and expression. Shrewd wit and also kindliness are written all over him, and I should say he got lots of fun looking on at the human comedy.

Today (Dec. 22), Monsieur Pincan took me along with Yvonne, to Chatillon. My shopping was great fun. After going to the banker, I bought a silver chain for Yvonne, a festive Christmas loaf of "pain d' espice" for Mme. la Grandmére, a Noah's ark and a doll with washable head for the shoemaker's children, a few fancy candies and a lot of cards. Then M'sieur took me to see the "source," an exquisite sylvan spot, the water flowing out from under a cliff with a shrine high up containing a Madonna and Child. Next we drove to a point below the church of St. Vorles, and climbed many flights of stone steps to that historic building, a thousand years old, in whose crypt St. Bernard celebrated his first Mass. An interesting stained-glass window showed the mother of the saint bringing her little boy to school in Chatillon. Afterward we visited the church of St. Nicholas, where I was touched by the sight of a poor sad-looking woman with a shawl over her head, praying in front of a dim candle or two. We also stopped to see a spot rendered memorable by Gen. Joffre.

Christmas Day, and 10 o'clock service at the church. M. le Curé in a white lace gown with a cord about his ample waist; attendants in brilliant robes, singing and Latin chants very lovely and the chimes also. A little sanctuary with the Holy Family in statuary decorated with evergreens (there are no Christmas trees or presents for the children). M. le Curé took up the collection himself, followed by a little girl who took up a second. He has a strong, sagacious and kindly face, and a beautiful mellow voice; spoke so slowly and distinctly that I could follow his sermon, a commentary on the birth and life of Jesus, and fatherly exhortation to a life of good works, charity and sacrifice. After service came dinner (with roast snails), then a call on "la pauvre petite" with Dolly. Such a dark, dismal little room, with a sorrowful looking old man, a slatternly woman and two pitiable children. After this I took a long, long walk, making several pencil sketches. Home at dusk, made up a fire in my fireplace, toasted my toes, and polished off my tribute to the inn-keeper's daughter. Two cablegrams and many letters helped to make the day a cheerful one.

On the last day of the old year I explored the ruins of the ancient Boissy Chateau, which stand in a field behind a stone cross and sun-dial. I went down into the old donjon or round tower, which still stands to a considerable height—magnificent stone work—climbed up a mossy flight of stone stairs, and mused on the romantic scenes once enacted there.

That night the Pincans toasted me and the Legion in cherry bounce, each glass containing several cherries, which were daintily eaten, being held by their "queues." Madame's bill, for a large, pleasant room (electric lights, linen sheets, three large mirrors, one full-length); breakfast in bed, open fire till noon every day, or any time that I asked for it, simply marvelous cooking, and three long auto drives thrown in, was one dollar per diem—microscopic charge for laundry, and nothing for heating or service! It was only by insisting that I succeeded in adding a trifle for the last items. After the toasts, even the young electrician and the shoemaker shook hands, and at daybreak the next morning I left the dear inn of the Lion, with a warm send-off, and kisses on both cheeks. DORA REED GOODALE.

Handling Striped Beetle

Noting your editorial on the striped beetle (page 1008). You can get rid of them by mixing sand with kerosene and spreading under the leaves.

Rhode Island. EARL F. PEARCE.

MRS. NEWWED (at dinner table): "I was going to have some sponge cake as a surprise for you, dear, but I confess it was a failure." Mr. Newwed: "What was the matter?" Mrs. Newwed: "I don't know for sure, but I think the store sent me the wrong kind of sponges."—Western Christian Advocate.

Winning new favor on the farm with new power, speed and economy

The Sport Landau Sedan, $875 *, Body by Fisher*

Ever since its introduction, Pontiac Six has enjoyed remarkable favor among America's farmers. They have admired the way it pulls through sand and mud. They have enjoyed its tireless speed on the highways. They have relied on its rugged dependability in all weathers and all seasons. And they have appreciated its strict economy on trips of any length.

And now today's Pontiac soars to infinitely greater heights of farm popularity because today's Pontiac offers greater power, greater speed and greater economy than ever before.

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OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

PONTIAC SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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ON PAGE 1114 Prof. Reddick gives the clearest description we have seen of potato blight spores and their action. The fact that cool weather is necessary for their development will be news to many, who have connected blight with muggy heat. It is fortunate that the ideal blight conditions mentioned by Prof. Reddick do not always obtain, otherwise a continuous copper plate would be necessary to save any of the crop where blight is existent.

*

THIS is a lively year in the canning business. The factories had to get busy because stocks left over were light. Their holdings of canned corn and peas decreased about one-half and other lines worked down to moderate quantities. They have been taking care of one-fifth more acreage of canning corn, one-third more peas and more spinach and asparagus also. They will put up more fruit and use part of the apple and pear crop, which are larger this season by one-fourth, and the peach crop, larger by one-half. Some of these canned goods will go to fill the growing export demand. All this recovery in the canning industry helps to steady the market for the fresh products. Perhaps the new process of canning dry, after drawing out the air from can and contents, may change the whole situation. The dry canned product is said to come out tasting almost like fresh fruit or vegetables. Another plan that may tend to keep such foods in full supply all the time is the use of gas or "neutral air" in storage houses to prevent decay or fast ripening. Better canning and storage means less advantage for the early crop, but a larger market for the main crop.

*

NINETEEN hours at an average of 142 miles per hour is the latest airplane record. It seems to us more impressive because of being made over the land, as it shows the possibility and perhaps probability of regular less-than-a-day time between California and New York, made with the same class of equipment and skill that has bridged the land with express trains and fast freight. It is not a sensational feat, but a conquest of the air for practical purposes which will be developed as time goes on.

*

DURING the recent Horticultural Society field meeting in the Champlain Valley of New York, orchard location was one of the points most carefully observed. Here was a block that showed improvement since drainage, though the soil may not have been considered "wet" for general farming purposes. The trees themselves spoke out loudly about it, and on another farm was part of a block asking for the same treatment as clearly as though a printed sign stood there. The ability to read such signs—what the trees themselves say about how they like or do not like their locations—is one of the essentials of successful apple culture.

*

RECOGNIZING the widespread and ever-increasing interest in dairying in the United States, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association evidenced its ability and consistent purpose to serve Shorthorn interests by importing 31 Milking Shorthorns from England and Canada this year, and selling them at auction in Chicago last month. An average of $517 was realized. Ten bulls were included in the offering. It cost considerably more than $125 a head to select, import, register and sell these cattle. General Executive Frank W. Harding points out that the importation was not negotiated with a view to making money for the association. In breeding, type and bills of health, the cattle measured up to the requirements of the critical breeders who bought them. Some of the best cows came to the East. We are pleased to note that they are larger than the general run of Milking Shorthorns seen in recent years at numerous fairs and shows. We confidently expect to see some of these imported cattle win high honors at the shows this year or next. It deserves to be added that three of the leading and oldest herds of this type of the parent breed are located in New York State. Milking Shorthorns are classified as "dual-purpose" or beef-and-milk cattle. H. E. Tener's experience with them on his farm in Orange Co., N. Y., is summarized by his statement that "they are pail-fillers and good killers."

*

CORNELL University recently was host to hundreds of delegates, from 37 countries, including the United States, to the fourth International Congress of Entomology. So varied were their sectional programs that some of them probably would have been intelligible and useful to farmers and other practical people who fight insects in self-defense. Happily, some entomologists are like Prof. Glenn W. Herrick of Cornell who, with voice and pen, makes his subject helpfully instructive to farmers. Entomologists assert that "only one animal group has not acknowledged man's overlordship," and that is the insect. This group "may seriously contest man's place in the sun." In those areas of the South where cotton has long been produced, the boll weevil remains a major handicap to growing this fiber crop. The European corn-borer in recent years has come to be a disturbing menace to American corn-growers. It is already established in several Eastern States. Insects take an immense yearly toll of farm, orchard, vineyard and truck crops. Flower-growers also have their share of winged and crawling enemies with which to deal. Fortunately, man has about as many friends as enemies in the insect world. Entomologists are to be commended for taking themselves seriously; no one at present would argue that human society has won its unending war against insects. Scientists, however, are constantly reminding us that if this, that or the other foe or force is not checked or controlled, the human race is doomed. Mankind is at the crossroads and likely to go the wrong way, according to these specialized prophets. If insects could reason and talk in human terms, maybe they, too, would be predicting their own extinction, and trying to safeguard themselves against it, for they also have their diseases and parasites. The entomologists will go on with their necessary work, and it will lead them through fascinating mazes to useful discoveries. Meanwhile, by practicing crop rotation, feeding their soils, planting good seed of varieties adapted to their conditions, and using modern preparations and appliances for the destruction of insects, farmers can hold their "place in the sun."

*

WE ARE often asked what can be put into concrete to make it waterproof and more durable. Nothing is needed, as concrete fills these requirements when properly made with good cement, clean sand and aggregate and thorough mixture of all the ingredients *dry*. A concrete block about eight feet long, five high and three feet thick, used as a temporary anchor in construction work on a New York City street is now being removed. It is too near buildings for blasting, so two men have been working at it three days with compressed air drills. It is very hard and tougher than rock. It will not split or chip to amount to anything, and has to be literally ground to pieces with the drills—a good example of what concrete can be when properly made.

*

WE SHALL not be able to approve the continued expenditure of hundreds of millions from the nation's resources for the purpose of adding to our cultivated areas until a need for more land under the plow and more food in the markets is shown. The Department of the Interior is conservatively urging the completion of reclamation and irrigation projects already under way before new ones are begun, and organized agricultural bodies are protesting against taxes to be used for the purpose of increasing a surplus that cannot now be profitably disposed of. Figures are given for the past year to show expenditures for construction three times in excess of the revenue from the water sold; millions of dollars that were to have been repaid by settlers upon irrigation projects have had to be written off as a total loss to the government, and the time when these projects shall have paid for themselves has been set forward from 10 to 20 and from 20 to 40 years, with no certainty that even the further limits will not have to be overstepped. We can understand local demands for continued huge grants from the nation's pocketbook—there is nothing more than a natural display of self-interest in this—but we cannot give any good reason for continuing a national policy of depressing the prices of agricultural products by forcing those already suffering from the cultivation of too much land to pay for bringing still more into use.

*

ONE of our readers recently wrote asking us how he could silence a nightly chorus of bullfrogs in a pool near his home, as the noise prevented sleep. We were listening, at the time, to pneumatic riveting, cement mixing, and an occasional blast in the new subway, together with a series of shrieks from stalled automobiles under our window, so the frog orchestra seemed rather soothing. The needless noise in cities is really a serious matter, and there is little doubt that many cases of nervous breakdown, and even insanity, result from it.

*

AN ESTIMATE of the U. S. Department of Agriculture puts the soft drink consumption of this country at 11,000,000,000 bottles annually. These contain approximately 250,000 tons of sugar, 5,000,000 lbs. of fruit acid, 50,000 lbs. of artificial color, 1,000,000 gallons of flavoring extract and 400,000,000 gallons of carbonated water. Many use these drinks because they like them, and others are merely thirsty and the pops and sodas are always right at hand. People are cautioned against drinking water when traveling and doubtless with good reason at times. Whole milk is usually available, and quite well safeguarded, but many cannot use it as a beverage, probably because they take too much; not realizing that it is a food, they overload and suffer the same consequences as from overeating. A small glass of cool milk, taken slowly, not "swilled down," is recommended, and we believe nearly everyone can use it safely in this way, as well as finding it refreshing when thirsty.

*

JULY and August are the two months when carlot receipts of fruits and vegetables in Philadelphia are lowest. The big producing areas of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland are all moving large quantities of produce into the Philadelphia market by truck. These sections, having the advantage of low transportation costs compared with more distant States, as well as having a large variety during the Summer months, fairly monopolize the Philadelphia market with the exception of citrus fruits, cantaloupes, apples, peaches and half a dozen or so vegetables. A few western box apples were received, but the market was largely supplied by locally grown fruit, such varieties as Starr, Wealthy and Gravenstein selling generally 40 to 65 cents per ⅝ bushel basket, with poor stock selling as low as 15 cents a basket. Those who have not traveled into the country in all directions from Philadelphia have no idea of the immense truck and fruit growing territory tributary to that market. It is a good thing for both growers and consumers when they are able to get so close interchange of the produce and money each need.

Brevities

TOBACCO production in Canada has increased from 13,000,000 lbs. in 1921 to approximately 46,000,000 lbs. in 1927.

LAST year visitors to Canada from the United States and other countries spent approximately about $275,000,000 in that country. The number of visitors this year is expected to break all previous records.

RECENT experiments by a Norwegian scientist, Dr. Carl Stormer, are said to indicate that the aurora borealis, and the similar display in Antarctic regions called the aurora australis, are caused by sun spots.

THE average farm home is its own board of health, and is responsible for its own sanitation. Carelessness in disposing of house wastes or barn drainage will not be tolerated on a well-kept farm, and under modern conditions may result in official interference—by the community or State.

BOWERS of self-extending honeysuckles for hundreds of yards on each side of many stretches of road in the red-soil region of Central and East Tennessee prevent erosion, to a large extent, and ,when in bloom, perfume the air for travelers. As a soil-binder in a rolling country, the honeysuckle's merits are not adequately appreciated.

WE SO often ask correspondents to give full name and address in asking questions that we dislike to repeat it, yet every mail brings us anonymous letters that demand an immediate answer. We cannot print an answer under two to three weeks. We never print full name and post office address, but we need it to answer by mail, which we do willingly wherever an immediate answer is needed.

Business Prudence

THE answer to many of the questions sent us by readers depends on the agreements or contracts between the parties concerned. The persons asking the questions, however, seldom state the provisions of the contract. In fact they seem not to realize that a contract exists, or if so, that it is not important, when as a matter of fact the whole dispute depends on the agreement between the parties. A contract may be verbal or written. In either case it should contain all details of any importance. If the contract is verbal, it is best to have witnesses, but it is better to have the contract in writing. No formality is necessary. A contract is an offer or proposal by one person, and an acceptance by another. The best form of contract is a plain letter by one party making a proposal, and an answer to it by the other party accepting the offer. Each party should keep the original letter received and an exact copy of his own letter. This makes a complete record of the agreement, and if the parties are responsible, the contract can be enforced through the courts. The farmer usually has property and is reliable. He can be held to his part of the contract. He should be careful to see that the other party is also financially reliable or that he furnish security to guarantee his part of the contract.

We knew a farmer who before harvest sold his potatoes to a dealer on 30 days' credit. Later he found the dealer had no credit, and shipped the potatoes elsewhere. He was sued and had to pay the profit the dealer would have made on the potatoes, without regard to the fact that he probably would never have received his pay for them if he had delivered them to the dealer. His remedy was to have provided for cash in advance instead of 30 days' credit. Another thing to remember is that a guarantee, spoken or written, is worthless unless the person making it is honest and responsible. The freer men are to make guarantees, the more likely the guarantee is worthless. We suggest written contracts covering all details, caution with irresponsible parties, and unless the responsibilty of the sponsor is known, suspicion of guarantees.

July Milk Prices

THE net cash return to producers for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone, per 100 lbs. was reported as follows:

Model Dairy	$2.38
Sheffield Farms	2.375
Meridale Farms	2.375
Dairymen's League	1.92

League deductions were, for expense, 6 cents, and for certificates, 15 cents; total 21 cents, making gross price $2.14.

Conditions in Ulster County

In the issue of THE R. N.-Y. of July 28 there was an article about the fruit industry at Clintondale, Ulster Co., N. Y. Can you give me any information about labor conditions in that section throughout the year, such as spraying, pruning, picking and packing of fruit, etc., and the average wages paid? I have been living in the fruit section of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia during the past eight years, so understand that kind of work and would like to return to it. E. J. Q.

The fruit industry in the county of Ulster is growing by jumps, and the farms which originally were dairy farms are being converted into fruit farms. The people living in the Hudson Valley have awakened to the fact that we have the soil, climate, etc., to grow fine fruit and as we are close to the markets, our people are making money.

We have one of the best co-operative associations in the State and with our large cold storage, we will be in a position to protect our growers.

The wages paid farm labor by month runs around $75, house rent, wood and few other privileges. The day labor runs from $3.50 to $4. We have fine schools and churches and considering everything we have a fine country to live in. We have no fruit farms to sell, as we do not handle real estate. However, we probably could locate a farm if we knew what is needed.

The trees in this section, like all sections, must be thoroughly sprayed, and often, also fertilized, pruned and in fact put plenty of labor and brains in the successful growing of fruit. We haul our own fruit direct to New York, Newark, Brooklyn and Jersey City markets, leaving around 5 P. M., and fruit is sold in New York around midnight. Owing to the high altitude and prevailing winds we suffer very little by late frosts.

CLINTONDALE FRUIT GROWERS' CO-OP. ASSN.

Ulster Co., N. Y.

Long Island Potato Outlook

The potato situation on Long Island is encouraging from the standpoint of production in so far as reports of August 20 indicate. Early varieties, such as Cobblers, have been ready to dig for some time, but the prevailing low price has discouraged many growers from harvesting extensively, so for that reason bulk of the crop is still in the ground. Loadings are being made at Riverhead, one of the largest centers of the potato industry, at 50 cents a bushel at the car, graded according to the demand. The bulk of the early demand calls for shippers taking out only culls, leaving the first and second-sized tubers.

Reports coming from the Riverhead area indicate a larger yield than last year, with estimates from 250 to 300 bushels per acre for Cobblers, the early variety grown quite extensively along the north fork of the island from Riverhead east to Orient Point. In the latter community Cobblers are made quite a specialty, since this variety is dug early and room made for late cauliflower and Brussels sprouts. Here boats take the bulk of the crop to market, shipments being made to New York and to the Connecticut shore, where in normal seasons, the Long Island potato is in good demand.

Although early to predict the yield of late varieties indications point to a large crop. The possibilities of rot feared in July during several weeks of wet weather and high humidity is over and with a return to better field conditions would indicate a steady growth of healthy tubers from now until the end of the growing season.

The importance of spraying throughout the season is a factor that has been demonstrated as never before in commercial potato growing. High pressure spraying machinery is now in a high state of perfection and its use at frequent intervals is coming to be recognized as of even more importance than cultivating and weeding.

Old-time methods are fast disappearing even on smaller areas, farmers finding that weeds and grass in the potato rows can be effectively controlled by the use of hillers or ridgers which are now employed to cover late growing witch grass and other noxious grasses and weeds. These plows operated at a time when potato vines are mostly dead place a ridge of soil over the row and serve as an effective blanket, smothering all foul stuff as effectively as, or more so than any amount of hand work with the hoe and cultivator. Such weeds as may survive and grow are cut off by hand or if too dense may be cut with a mowing machine.

While the growing end of the industry seems to have been effectively solved this year the prospect of making money on the crop at the prevailing prices seems remote, unless cooler weather and increased demand during the next two months puts a better tone on the market. At 50 to 60 cents a bushel, there will be little profit even with a good yield, growers predict. Although too early to predict yields throughout the country and their possible influence on the Long Island industry there is a ray of hope in that the local product has in the past and doubtless will this season, be a leader in the market centers, in view of its high quality and attractive appearance. Another hopeful sign is the fact that greater attention is being paid to grading, a requisite receiving much concern by the Suffolk and Nassau Farm Bureaus.

The writer believes that the time is here for making the Long Island potato known through advertising. Why not give publicity to a cheap article of food in an effort to re-educate the vegetable consuming public to eat more of this staple once a leading article of diet in American homes? It is a well-known fact that in many sections of the country, particularly near cities, that fewer potatoes are eaten. We have been told this by marketmen and individuals in country towns, and even with ourselves there seems to be a tendency to give the potato less prominence in the diet. One reason, doubtless, is the fact that relative fresh green stuff from distant parts of the country may now be had throughout the entire season. Leafy vegetables and other more substantial garden products may be purchased relatively cheap and good, even in Winter. This seems to be a day of small purchases with an idea of obtaining a variety from day to day as needed. Former generations would look aghast at the small amount of garden stuff stored now by the average householder. In the old days potatoes were considered first when preparing dinner and supper and for breakfast, too, a dish of boiled or baked potatoes was often found on the table. Fruit, cereals and coffee now constitute the early morning meal, and fried potatoes are tabooed in most households.

Another factor in the potato industry is the tendency to increase acreages after a good season with no attempt to regulate the crop. This may or may not be possible as agriculture is conducted at the present time, but surely something should be done to stabilize the industry either by co-operation among growers to cut down their plantings or by better grading and distribution.

Last Winter the writer enjoyed a rare treat in a box of Idaho potatoes, packed expressly for the retail trade and handled by one of the chain stores. These potatoes packed in a most careful manner were designed to attract the eye of the buyer looking for something new. They were superb for baking, coming to the table in their jackets snow white, flaky and delicious. It would seem that these western growers have an advertising program that could well be considered by other sections that have something fine to sell, but pursue too often the policy of "hiding their light under a bushel."

Long Island. W. B. TUTHILL.

Hudson Valley Notes

Eighteen days of August have come and gone with only seven of them showing 24 hours of continuous clear weather.

From August 1, my weather record reads: 1, rainy all day; 2, clear; 3, heavy thunder storm in the evening, struck dwelling of neighbor; 5, cloudy, thunderstorm at night, struck house of another neighbor; 6, rainy all day; 7, drizzled all day; 8, cloudy all the morning, heavy thunder showers from six to eight in the evening and rainy all night; 11, cloudy all forenoon, heavy thunderstorm from three to four in the afternoon, also heavy rain from six to ten in the evening; 12, clear all day; 13, 14, 15, 16, clear; 17, stormy all day; 18, today it rained all the morning but at noon the clouds cleared away and the sun is shining brightly, but thunderheads are appearing in the west, the quarter from which most of our thunderstorms come.

This season has been the wettest which we have known in many years. Crops on the uplands have done splendidly but wherever they have been planted on lowlands they practically are a total failure. The growers of muck land crops have been hard hit, especially those growers in the Chester, Florida and Pine Island sections of Orange County. Some fields, really most fields, in these sections are total losses as in many cases the water has stood knee deep in the fields for several days at a time and these areas, when the water finally drained from them, look as though a fire had swept across them and singed the crops.

The excessive moisture on the uplands has caused crops to make a splendid growth but, also, it has kept the soil so moist that cultivating could not be done with the result that in many cases the weeds stand high above the growing crops. I have a field of sweet corn which from the time of planting received more than the usual amount of orthadox cultivation. First it was harrowed but the weeds grew; then it was cultivated several times with the spring-tooth cultivator, but directly after each time of cultivating the rains descended and transplanted the weeds so that they never discontinued growth. Finally we resorted to the use of the old-fashioned corn plow thinking that we could plow the things under but we only succeeded in upsetting them and as the moisture persisted in coming the weeds continued to make progress. Now, although the crop of corn is satisfactory, the weeds are almost as high as the cornstalks and promise a bumper crop of seeds unless we cut them at once with a sickle.

Our prices this season in the Newburgh Public Wholesale Market are very satisfactory with the possible exception of potatoes which now are down to $1 per bushel. Tomatoes started in about July 6 at $3.50 per 14-quart basket, and they held up remarkably well until August 10, when the market broke and prices rapidly declined to as low as 40 cents where they held for several days. This morning there was a scarcity and as high as $1 was paid. String beans are $2 per bushel, corn $2.50 to $3 per 100. Last year cabbage was in excessive supply and growers took as low as 60 cents per barrel. The result, as usual, was that this season only half as much was planted and we now are receiving $3 per barrel and the buyers asking, "Won't you please let us have more." C. O. WARFORD.

Orange Co., N. Y.

Various Crop Reports

Still much rain here, and a big crop of grass. Considerable haying to do yet. L.
Chenango Co., N. Y.

Apple outlook for this part is the shortest we have seen for many years. LEWIS ERICKSON.
Carroll Co., O.

The apple crop is very light in this part of the country due to falling off in June. C. S. P.
Goshen, Mass.

If the people of the United States have to depend on Mississippi cotton this year, cotton will be a dollar a pound. C. H. K.
Jefferson Co., Miss.

The apple crop in this part of the State will be not over 50 per cent and throughout the State about 75 per cent; other crops look fairly good. I am not a farmer although I live in a farming community.
Orange Co., Vt. WM. EDWARDS.

With regard to the apple outlook in this locality it would seem to be near 15 per cent of a crop. We had very good bloom, but owing to the continued wet and cold, they dropped when about the size of peas to that of hickorynuts. W. J. B.
Colerain, O.

The apples in this county are considered about a half crop. They have improved very much recently. Some weeks ago the crop was estimated at much less than a half crop. However, at this time the improvement has been so great we consider it fully 50 per cent of a crop. W. L. C.
Gallipolis, O.

The apples now on the trees in Massachusetts are a disappointment after the heavy bloom. McIntosh in most orchards set lightly and a heavy June drop thinned them still more. Baldwin and Wealthy set well but have been thinned also by the abnormal drop. In spite of the light set, McIntosh in some orchards are not sizing as they should. There is more or less scab in most orchards, which will reduce still more the amount of first-quality fruit. While the McIntosh crop is light, we are going to have some good ones, and fruit growers are looking forward to a good market. The Baldwin crop is much better and we hope that the light Winesap crop in the Northwest will have a favorable effect on the Baldwin market. R. A. VAN METER.
Massachusetts Agricultural College.

I understand the apple crop in Vermont this year is one of fair size and fair quality. There will be fewer McIntosh than last year and probably on orchard run of not quite as high quality due to the presence of apple scab. The size, however, will be good as apples have grown well during the last six weeks. It appears that there is quite a large crop of Northern Spies which will be of good quality, a good crop of Delicious and a fair size crop of Fameuse. It appears from observation and reports that growers have controlled the insects very well by so much rainy weather during the fore part of the season, beginning at the delayed dormant stage and continuing until after the calyx stage. The growers were unable to do all of their spraying on time and in some cases unable even to make all of the required applications. The wet weather has been very favorable to scab and there is some of it most everywhere despite this fact. The general opinion is that McIntosh will bring a high price this year, especially for the first-class product and there will be quite a lot of it if no more unfavorable situations develop. M. B. CUMMINGS.
University of Vermont.

Corn is weedy, late and very poor because of excessive wet weather. Some stands of corn and beans were so poor the farmers dragged up the fields and sowed them to buckwheat of which there is more than the usual acreage in consequence. Haying is still in progress. No one could start haying on time around here because of the continued rains in early June. Lately the weather has been favorable for haying but the hay is now past its prime. Second crop Alfalfa is about ready to cut and looks good. Oats ripened fast and are nearly all harvested. Potatoes are not so good, lots of damage from wet, and now extra dry weather, and from Colorado beetles and leaf hoppers. More dusting is being done than ordinarily but potatoes do not promise much around here. Cucumbers that were not drowned out look good. Some growers had to replant so some fields are late. Less cauliflower is being raised this year due to poor returns the last few years. Our poultry is doing well so far, laying about 50 per cent. Eggs bring 40 cents wholesale. M. A. B.
E. Aurora, N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

A Thankful Guest

Lord of this earthly scene,
  I who am parting
Gladly Thy guest have been
  And, wistful, starting,
Give Thee thanks; for though
  The rest were blindness,
Into the dark I go,
  Singing Thy kindness.

I sing earth's common things
  Thou'st lordly granted,
Sunset, and shy wood-springs,
  And dim, foam-haunted
In flowing moon-litten tides,
  The Spring's green laughter,
And lost Love's smiles that bides
  All life long after.

Amber of morning walls,
  Dew, and child-fingers
Whose touch a rose-leaf falls,
  A rose breath lingers,
Sliding swift rains of June,
  And strange, far-crying
Birds in the dark of the moon
  With sureness flying.

Great gifts in grander hymns
  Be others showing;
I, in the twilight dim,
  Trembling and going,
Give Thee good-night, good Lord,
  And still thanksgiving
For all one heart has stored,
  Looking and living.
—Rev. William H. Woods.

*

A READER who does not give her name asks how to remove tomato vine stains, which get on the clothing when picking tomatoes in the fields. These stains are quite troublesome, and need special care. Treatment of washable fabrics consists of first washing in soap and water, or sponging with alcohol, and then washing in Javelle water or a solution of permanganate of potash. Sponging the stain with alcohol removes practically all of the stain from silk or wool. White washable materials should first be washed carefully, then moistened with lemon juice and exposed to sunlight. It may be necessary to repeat this treatment several days in succession. Tomato stains are so permanent, and mean so much extra work in laundering, that it is well to wear khaki or similar color when working among the plants. Most farm housekeepers are too much burdened with work to give much extra time to removing stains from the rougher clothing. A woman who goes out to gather garden supplies will find a khaki smock with long sleeves, and sufficient length to cover her dress, a wonderful help. It is slipped on in a minute, protects the clothing, and looks neat. If she feels like wearing knickers under her smock instead of skirts she will be comfortable and even the most censorious neighbor will see nothing unfeminine in such a costume.

*

MANY women still cling to the old-fashioned idea that it is injurious to wash the hair frequently. Modern specialists assert, however, that there is no danger of shampooing the healthy scalp too frequently, and certainly the hair needs more frequent washing in Summer to remove dust and perspiration. The specialists agree that the best method of shampooing is to wet the hair, then rub in a thick lather of mild soap, and rinse thoroughly. We like to give a second rinse with water containing the juice of half a lemon, which removes soap, and softens the hair, giving a final rinse with clear water. This lemon rinse is especially good for golden or light brown hair.

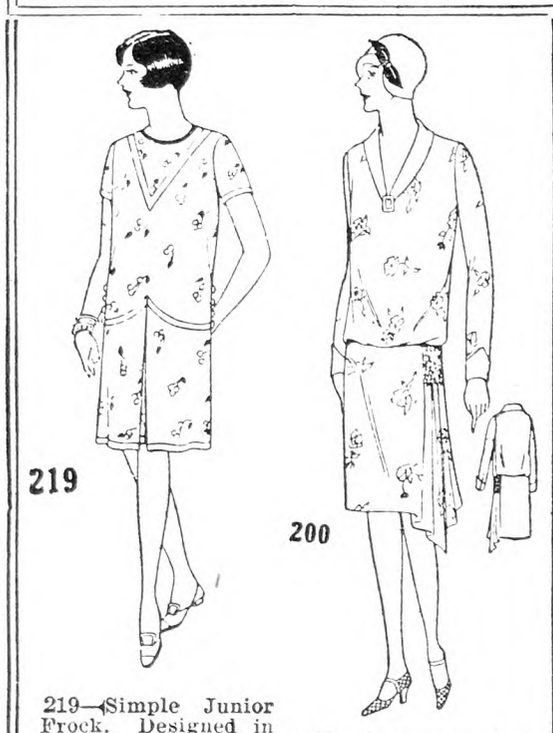
*

THE following is an old recipe for sweet pickled watermelon rind. Allow three pounds of brown sugar to each quart of vinegar. Bruise four ounces of stick cinnamon and two ounces of cloves, tie in a bag, and boil five minutes in the vinegar. Pour this while hot over the pared and sliced rind, let it stand 24 hours, then drain off the liquid, heat to the boiling point, and pour over the rind again. Then heat rind and syrup together, boil all together for a short time, and seal in jars.

Watermelon rind preserves are made as follows: Cut the peeled rind into strips. Line a kettle with grape leaves, lay the rind in with alternate layers of grape leaves, sprinkling each layer with a little powdered alum. Pour in a little cold water, cover kettle closely, and steam three hours. Do not let it boil, merely form steam. Then put rind in cold water, and soak four hours, draining and adding fresh cold water each hour. Make a syrup with one quart of water and 2½ lbs. of granulated sugar. Let it boil, skimming until no more scum rises, then drop in the rind, and boil until clear and tender, but not broken.

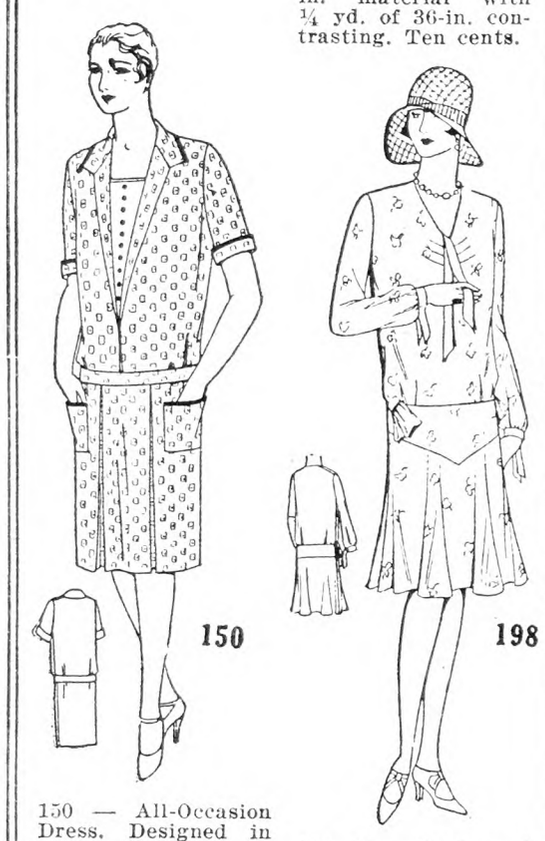
The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



219—Simple Junior Frock. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

200—Unquestionably Smart. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



150 — All-Occasion Dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material, with ¼ yd. of 20-in. contrasting and 1¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

198—For All-Around Wear. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Emb. No. 11145 — Designs for Household Articles. This pattern contains three transfer each of two designs. The top design measures 11 in. wide and 1⅞ in. high and the lower design measures 11¾ in. wide and about 3 in. high. Ten cents.

Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Skim rind out of syrup, add a sliced lemon and a little green ginger root, then boil syrup for 10 minutes to thicken. Pack rind carefully in jars, fill to overflowing with the boiling syrup, and seal.

Two Good Salads

Ideal Chicken Salad.—One cup cold cooked chicken, one cup whipped cream, half cup cold chicken broth, one-third box gelatine, salt and pepper. Soak gelatine in cold broth five minutes, season with salt and pepper and heat enough to dissolve gelatine. Strain; when cool beat with egg beater until foamy, then add the cream whipped very stiff. Add chicken cut in dice. Pour into half-pound baking powder cans and put on ice. When ready to serve wipe outside of can with a warm, wet cloth, slip salad out and cut into half-inch slices. Lay on lettuce leaves, cover with mayonnaise and garnish with walnuts.

Orange and Onion Salad.—Arrange on the salad plate very thin slices of onion, and over them slices of oranges, leaving a margin; on this another layer of onion, leaving a margin of orange and so on until a pyramid is formed. The orange should be cut about three times as thick as the onions. A foundation of lettuce leaves and a garnish of thin slices of pimola add to the attractiveness of the salad. Serve with a French dressing made as follows: One-half teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon paprika, four tablespoons oil, two tablespoons lemon juice. Mix in order given. Shake well just before serving. MRS. J. W. R.

Keeping House and Keeping Home

After keeping house for profit in another's home for nearly a year, I have come back to keep house for pleasure in my own home. I do not mean that a hired housekeeper has no pleasure, of course. There was some sight-seeing in connection with the work. Satisfying the appetites of hungry thrashers, hay-balers, and silo-fillers was work I enjoyed, although the men themselves seemed to think how glad I must be when those special days were over. There were times when I may have had a fellow-feeling for "Lonely Rachel." I hope I didn't indulge in self-pity very often, but sometimes I felt like echoing the lament of the Irish emigrant:

"I'm very lonely now, Mary; for the poor make few new friends;
But, oh, they love the better, the few our Father sends."

And He sent them, be sure of that. But I musn't sermonize. I started to talk about home.

A passerby paused in front of my house to speak to me. I made the trite old remark, "There's no place like home." How her face lit up. "Hain't it!" she exclaimed. Probably most of us feel that way. Just the other day some neighbors got back from Chicago and I heard one of them say that he saw a lot of people in that city, but none of them looked as good to him as the people at home. Yes, it is a joy to be home. But I cried the first night that I was here, when I was safely in my own room. Tears of joy? No, of disappointment, because nothing looked like home. You see I had a lady renter who loved change. The cheerful dining-room clock, banished to the kitchen, croaked a dismal 10 o'clock good-night. The dining-room had become a gay and sophisticated sitting-room with many easy chairs; six rugs, all different, and pictures galore, not to mention a variety of cushions. The whole effect was that of a crazy quilt. Upstairs in my own room, the guest-room bed greeted me none too joyously, as I approached it with careful tread over a bedspread now doing duty as a rug.

We did not plan to live together. She just stayed on, until she found new quarters, and perhaps she will return when my vacation is at an end. Then I rescued the cook stove and dining-table. Maybe I let the shades fly up with a bang. At least I like lots of light. And I keep the double doors open between dining-room and sitting-room. My pretty round dining-table, the pride of my mother's heart! I like it and it is dear to me because my mother planned that it should be mine when she was gone. She has been gone several years now. The Fall she left us I thought perhaps I should never enjoy the beautifully painted woods again. But that feeling has passed.

Sometimes I wonder why some people live to such an advanced age. In our little village a woman died yesterday at the age of 101. The next oldest is 95. She has a beautiful double rose quilt on her bed. I inquired as to how long ago it had been pieced. "Oh," she said, "I pieced that as the saying is, when I was on earth the first time." Eventually I learned it was 75 years old.

Speaking of quilts, my lady renter used the pink quilts on her bed. And she had her own sheets, pink tennis flannel ones. Her pretty nightgowns were of the same roseate hue, so what was there to hinder her from having rosy dreams? Perhaps this cheerful color affects her outlook on life. At any rate, one of her favorite remarks is: "Everything will work out." When she got the new wall-paper for her room I was too far away to consult at once, and she chose a pretty piece with a tiny pink figure. She affects pink and rose house-dresses. But, as I said before, this lady renter of mine loves change, and already I have detected signs of pink being superseded by blue. If so, Grandmother's blue dishes will probably be in favor, and in use instead of the few odds and ends of dishes decorated with pink figures and flowers. But may she have no blue Mondays or other days!

"Is housekeeping a lucrative job?" someone may inquire. That reminds me of a story I heard a few years ago of a woman who, in middle life, married a certain business man of this village. She had been a housekeeper, and was reputed to have saved six thousand dollars from her wages. I heard a different story recently as to how the money was obtained. She had worked a number of years for an elderly couple who were fond of her. The woman died after a time. Then she kept house for the man. Later he died, leaving her a piano and six thousand dollars. To me, the last story seems less like a fairy tale than the first.

My garden was seeded down this Spring. I do not miss the vegetables because the neighbors are so generous. I feel like saying, as one of my friends did this morning, "Everybody is so good to me." But I miss the Gladioli and Dahlias that my father took such good care of, and enjoyed so much, and the asters that were my pets. B. M. H.

Echoes from Mapledale

Our gala day, which I told you was to be June 28, was a success from every standpoint. The three clubs cleared approximately $200, a fine example of what united effort can do and advertising. The articles sold at the different booths included leather purses and other articles, reed trays and baskets, painted oilcloth porch sets, lamp shades, articles with fabric painting, aprons, smocks, painted wooden ware, hand-colored cards, food and candy. There was the inevitable grab-bag, a well which "drew up" mysterious packages, and a Jack Horner pie. The latter was popular, being something a bit out of the ordinary. A nickel was paid for each plum, which was pulled out by a string and was, of course, something to eat. Our supper was well patronized, and the evening's entertainment proved "highly entertaining." I enjoyed very much playing the part of an 18-year-old girl. This was the realization of one of my dreams, for ever since our new hall was built, I have wanted to be in something, so that I could know how it felt to be upon the stage. A dance ended the festivities of the day.

Camp surely was a wonderful five days. There was a cook this year, and this "feature" added much to our pleasure. There were shifts as usual, for the camp duties, which are not arduous. A little work is better than no work at all for women accustomed to working all the time. I'm sure none of us think Heaven is where there is no work to do. We had practical talks on "Care of the Hair," and "Choosing the Right Colors to Wear." For handwork we chose between Italian hemstitching, reed work and felt work. I chose the latter and made a black sofa pillow cover with gay crazy appliques. Friday was visitors' day, and in the afternoon each shift put on a stunt as a part of a program. My shift put on a mock graduation which seemed to be something new in that vicinity. We have had them up here. They can be made very amusing. Though I had such a wonderful time, it was good to be back. And isn't that the finest part of a good time?

August is already here. It seems too soon. The children's sewing is not urgent, and I have finished a dress for myself begun a few weeks ago, so that I feel I can forget sewing this month. August is usually a month of special days—the class reunion, field day, older girls' picnic, and others no doubt. Usually there is some canning to be done. I have a few raspberries and currants to go with some for jelly. We are eating luxuriantly of peas now, but shall not have many to can.

Haying is progressing well, considering the weather, which has not been very favorable. Crops were late in being planted because of rain, but are coming along fast. We are rejoicing because work has already begun in restoring our little railroad, which the flood took out. The town was bonded for part of the amount needed, subscriptions from companies that do business over the road, and individual gifts make up the remainder. Two large bridges are in the making now and some road work continues.

There has been some discussion in this paper about roadside stands, and I have a hint to drop. I seldom have occasion to patronize them, but I always notice them, and think which ones I would choose to stop at. One great attraction or detraction is the signs approaching. On my regular trips to a city some 35 miles from home, I see three signs with misspelled words, and one ambiguous sign. One sign reads, "You Almost There." At one place, a large attractive house that looks as if everything would be in fine taste (and maybe is) the large sign reads, "Tourist Accomodations." Something lacking in the "accommodation" you see though and may be only on the sign. Of course I know the misspelled words really make no difference as to what is sold at the stand, but I do say to those who have stands, "Look to your signs, for to me a sign with misspelled words is no drawing card." S. M. B.

Blueberry Pudding

Sift two cups flour, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream of tartar, into mixing bowl. Sift three times. Add one cup top milk, and one egg. Add one cup blueberries. Bake in sheet in a moderate oven. Serve with cream and sugar or butter sauce.

Butter Sauce.—Sift one cup sugar, two tablespoons flour and pinch of salt. Pour over it, stirring constantly, two cups boiling water. Cook five minutes. Add two tablespoons butter and teaspoon vanilla or lemon extract. MRS. J. A. A.

Slipping Curtains on Rod

Just a suggestion that I find useful as a hotel housekeeper. In slipping curtains on a rod I use a thimble on end of rod, which not only make the curtain slip on easily, but save it from getting torn. MRS. LAVINIA SCHWAB.

First-aid Methods for Treating the Injured

Surgeon General H. S. Cumming, of the United States Public Health Service, advises that everyone become familiar with first-aid methods for treating the injured. First-aid has been defined as the temporary care of an injured person by simple, commonsense methods, based on principles of medicine and surgery, that may be applied easily by persons not professionally trained in those subjects. It should be noted that the work of first aid ceases when the injured person has been turned over to the care of a physician.

When it is remembered that over 28,000 persons are killed in the United States each year by traffic accidents—that is, by automobile, railroad, street car accident, etc.—over 13,000 by falls, more than 6,000 each by burns and drowning, and more than 27,000 by other accidental means, or a total of more than 80,000 persons killed and over two million additional seriously injured by accidents in the United States each year, the importance of first-aid care is at once obvious. The above does not include the minor injuries for which there are no statistics at the present time.

The common injuries include wounds with bleeding and possible infections, dislocation and fracture of bones, burns, including those caused by chemicals and asphyxia, or cessation of respiration. The principles upon which first-aid are based are as follows:

First, cleanliness in caring for all open wounds. Persons administering first-aid should be instructed not to touch or put anything on open wounds except a dry sterile compress or bandage compress. A bandage compress, which consists of several thicknesses of sterile gauze sewed to the middle of a strip of muslin, is used to cover all open wounds. Three sizes of compresses are used—large, medium and small. The compress should usually be covered by a protective dressing. A triangular bandage has been found very suitable for this purpose, as it can be adapted to cover any part of the body. The triangular bandage is used either in the open form or folded cravat. In addition to being used to protect the other dressings, it may be used as an improvised tourniquet and to hold splints in place. A triangular bandage may be made from any kind of cloth, such as a handkerchief, piece of shirt or napkin. It has been found, however, that a piece of muslin 40 in. square, folded diagonally and cut across the long side, making two triangular bandages, is most satisfactory.

The second principle in first-aid is the control of hemorrhage, or bleeding. Hemorrhage from a cut artery flows rapidly in spurts or fine jets, giving little time for the blood to coagulate or clot. The blood is bright red. Blood from a vein, being under less pressure, flows steadily, but it may be rapid if from a large vein. It is dark in color. Bleeding from small arteries can often be controlled by direct pressure, but it is generally best to apply a tourniquet immediately, between the wound and the heart. Bleeding from a vein can usually be stopped by simply pressing a pad of sterile gauze over the wound and then elevating the part, having the patient lie down. Anything that makes the heart beat faster increases hemorrhage; hence in all cases of severe bleeding the patient should be kept in a recumbent or semi-recumbent position and as quiet as possible.

The third principle is the restoration of breathing after electric shock, apparent drowning, and poisoning by gases, as by carbon monoxide gas or illuminating gas. This treatment is by artificial respiration. Any method of artificial respiration may be used. For the ordinary person rendering first aid, the Schaefer, or prone pressure, method is the simplest and is not as tiresome as some of the other methods. Recently a conference was held at which representatives of the United State Public Health Service, the United States Bureau of Mines, the American Red Cross, and other national organizations were present, for the purpose of deciding upon a uniform technique. This technique is very simple and anyone can learn it in a short time.

The fourth principle relates to dislocations and fractures of bones, which are treated by immobilization in a comfortable position, and a natural one if practicable, care being taken not to move the injured part unnecessarily. Well-padded splints are held in place by cravat bandages.

Fifth, burns are treated, after removal of the clothing, by use of sterile or sterile picric acid gauze and an outer dressing, as a triangular bandage, to hold the gauze in place and exclude the air. The exclusion of air is important. Precautions of cleanliness should be observed as stated for open wounds.

Sixth, shock or vital depression, which accompanies all injuries to some degree, is treated by keeping the patient lying down at rest; keeping him warm by covering him with blankets or clothing, using hot water bottles, hot bricks or similar means, aiding circulation by rubbing the extremities towards the heart, but not away from it, and by the use of common stimulants, as hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia.

Seventh, transportation may be necessary to get an injured man to a place of safety, or to a more comfortable location, or to get him to a hospital and a physician. The methods vary with conditions, but the principle of transporting him so that he will suffer no further injury is important, whether he is transported on a stretcher or by one, two, three or more persons.

In summarizing, the most important thing in the care of the injured person is prevention—the reduction of accidents to a minimum by education and legislation. But as this minimum can never be zero, it is well to bear in mind the fundamental principles in first-aid care, which are as follows:

1. Asepsis or cleanliness in caring for open wounds.
2. Control of hemorrhage by pressure and position of injured part.
3. Treatment of shock by keeping patient at rest and warm and by giving simple stimulants.
4. Artificial respiration in asphyxia, electric shock, etc., combined with the use of pure oxygen in carbon monoxide cases.
5. Asepsis in treatment of burns; protection from air if this can be done with aseptic method; antisepsis and some relief of pain by use of picric acid gauze.
6. Immobilization of dislocations and fractures.
7. Transportation by methods that will not increase the extent of the injury.

In addition to the benefits gained by the early care of the injured, first aid has been found actually to tend to lower accidents by making people more careful.

The Schoolgirl Who Boards Herself

Perhaps I can be of some help to Mrs. B. E. K., whose daughter will have to board herself when she attends high school, as I have boarded myself for two years while away at school.

The most important thing, I have found, in preparing nourishing meals, with variety, for one person is a little careful planning. My practice was to include one of each of the following classes of food in some meal of the day: Cereal, fruit, potatoes, rice or macaroni, meat or meat substitute, a leafy vegetable, another vegetable, milk, some dessert. With this as a guide it is possible to have variety for one person by planning the meals a day or two ahead. If one is interested in living as economically as possible, it pays to take advantage of sales and buy staples in fairly large quantities, and to buy perishable foods in very small quantities.

Breakfast is, of course, no trouble at all except for those to whom it is a temptation to skip this important meal. An appetizing lunch can be prepared in 15 to 20 minutes. Soup, creamed dishes, such as creamed peas, creamed dried beef or codfish on toast, warmed-up potatoes, a salad from left-over vegetables, eggs, cottage cheese and many other things which will suggest themselves can be prepared very quickly.

I found that 30 or 40 minutes was ample time to prepare a good dinner for one person. Macaroni with cheese sauce, and rice fried in egg make good substitutes for potato, and can be prepared nearly as quickly. As for meats that take little time to fix, there are salmon, tuna fish, bacon, chops, steak, codfish, dried beef. Cream cheese, cottage cheese, baked beans and eggs may be used as meat substitutes. Carrots, onions and cabbage will cook within the 40-minute time limit, and there are all kinds of canned vegetables. Iceberg lettuce is not expensive in season, for a 10-cent head will last five days or longer. Fresh fruit with cookies makes one of the simplest and best desserts. A pint of milk a day would be just about indispensable for a farm girl.

Now a few suggestions as to what to take from the farm. If there is a good storage place, take potatoes, carrots, onions and cabbage. If it is possible during the Summer, put up half-pint cans of fruit and vegetables. A pint can is apt to spoil or prove tiring to the taste. Small cakes and pies, cookies and graham bread are welcome to one away from home, and these can be baked over the week-end.

Oftentimes it is a great temptation, when one eats alone and is tired or hurried, to make an entire meal of some favorite food, such as crackers or bananas, but this is a mistake. Preparing substantial meals for oneself is a habit to be cultivated. And a bright lunch cloth, a flower or two and pretty dishes (even though they come from the 10-cent store) will work wonders with the appetite when one is lonesome.

Training of this sort has proven as valuable to me as any home economics course, I believe. The best of luck to Mrs. B. E. K.'s daughter in her venture.

R. C. A.

Sweet Potatoes

Who does not enjoy a good sweet potato baked? But there are other ways of preparing them; when we have some that are not first class we can prepare them so they will be better than just plain cooked. A dry tasteless sweet potato is very good boiled, then mashed, seasoned and cream and butter added, and sugar if one desires.

Creamed Sweet Potatoes.—Peel about a pound of sweet potatoes, boil in salted water 30 minutes, drain, cut in cubes and place in a baking dish. Prepare a sauce by mixing three tablespoons of flour with one pint of milk. Add two tablespoons of butter, salt and pepper. Stir mixture over the fire until thick. Pour sauce over potatoes and bake in oven 15 minutes.

Sweet Potato Puree.—This is to be served with cutlets of lamb, mutton or veal. Peel as many sweet potatoes as required, and boil in salted water 40 minutes. Drain and pass through wire sieve. To each pound of potatoes allow one tablespoon of milk or cream, two tablespoons of butter, season with salt and pepper. Mix ingredients well together until they are of a creamy consistency. Make puree hot, and pile in a smooth mound in center of dish, arrange cutlets around it.

Lyonnaise Sweet Potato. — Use cold sweet potatoes or boil fresh ones in salted water 40 minutes. In either case pass through wire sieve. Peel a medium sized onion, mince finely, and fry in two tablespoons of butter, taking care that it does not brown. Season the puree with pepper and salt, and add to onion in pan. Make potato in the form of an omelet, fry until nicely browned. Serve very hot.

Scalloped Sweet Potatoes.—Peel 1 lb. of sweet potatoes and boil for 20 minutes in salted water. Drain, cut in half-inch slices and arrange in layers in baking dish, season each layer with salt and pepper and when dish is full add one cup of water and two tablespoons of butter cut in small pieces. Cover with thick layer of bread crumbs, scatter a little grated cheese over the surface and bake in oven until nicely browned.

Stuffed Sweet Potatoes.—Peel 1 lb. of medium-sized sweet potatoes and parboil 20 minutes in salted water. Halve each one and scoop out a hollow from middle of each. In a bowl put one cup of white bread crumbs, one-fourth cup of finely minced ham, two hard-boiled eggs, finely chopped, season with pepper and salt, form into paste by mixing with two tablespoons of melted butter. Divide the mixture among the halved potatoes filling the hollows. Place in a baking dish, pack them closely, add one cup of milk and bake half an hour.

Southern Sweet Potatoes.—Cut pared sweet potatoes in strips, as for French fried. Put into a casserole in layers, allowing for each layer two tablespoons of brown sugar and two tablespoons of butter, sprinkle with salt and a little cinnamon. Cover, bake slowly two hours, basting frequently with butter in dish. Serve in the casserole.

MRS. R. C. DE LYNE.

One Egg Cakes

As I have achieved success in making small one-egg cakes, I venture to send the recipes:

1. Break one egg into a cup, fill the cup to the half mark with sweet cream, add one-half cup sugar and one cup flour containing one teaspoon baking powder. Beat together thoroughly. Flavor with vanilla. This is very good baked in a shallow tin and covered with whipped cream. It is better the day it is made than it will be thereafter.

2. This cake is a favorite with all who have tried it. It will keep moist for a long time. One cup sugar, ¼ cup butter, one egg, ¼ cup sour milk, 1½ cups flour, two squares chocolate, ½ cup hot water, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon vanilla. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the egg well beaten, then the milk and a little of the flour. Put in the chocolate which has been melted. Next add the hot water and the rest of the flour is sifted in with the saleratus in it. Last add the vanilla. This cake must not be mixed too stiff. It is best baked in a shallow tin and frosted with a boiled frosting.

These cakes are small; they are easier to make and bake than a larger one is, and usually sell well at a bazaar or food sale. The first one is a life-saver when unexpected company comes, because one usually has cream in the house. It may be doubled very successfully, but the chocolate cake is better when made as given. I hope that these recipes may be of use to some one, when eggs are scarce, who like myself is not fond of an eggless cake.

CLARA JONES.

Chicken Pie

Clean and cut up two chickens and cook until tender in water to cover, seasoning with butter, pepper and salt. Thicken the gravy with one tablespoon of flour, made smooth with a little milk. Make a crust of four cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt and three teaspoons of baking powder sifted together, mixed with one cup of butter and one cup of milk. Roll out the crust to the size of the dish, fit it on, gash deeply in several places, and bake until the crust is brown. The dough may be cut in strips and laid crosswise on the pie, or into small flat cakes and laid over the top.

MRS. W. H. D.

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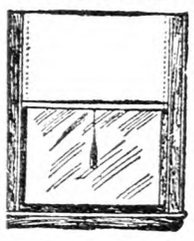

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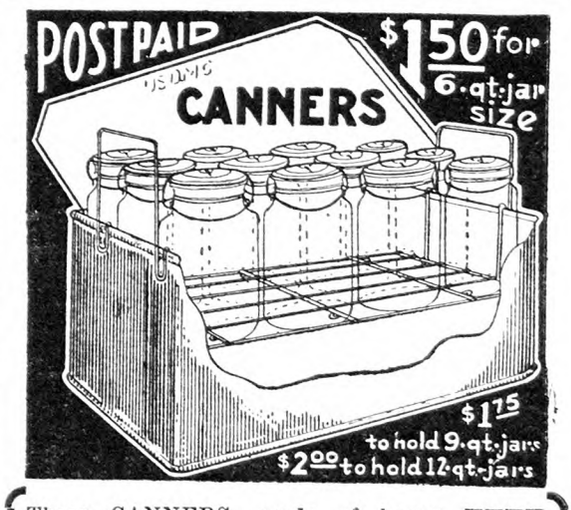

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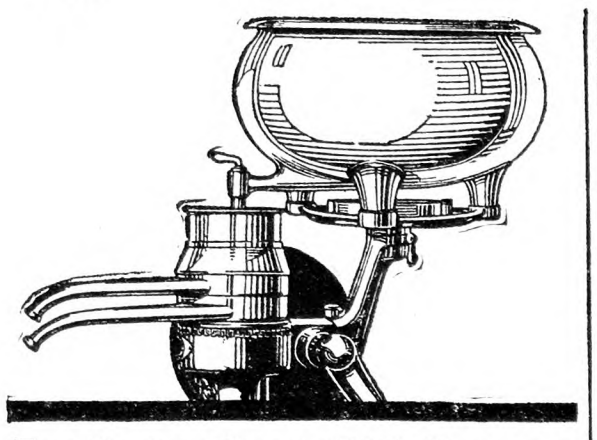

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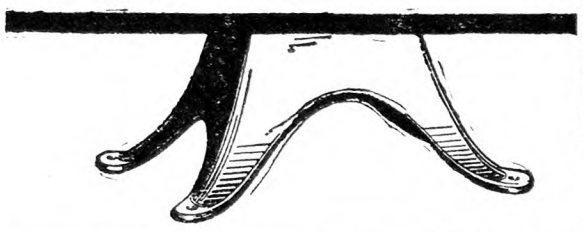

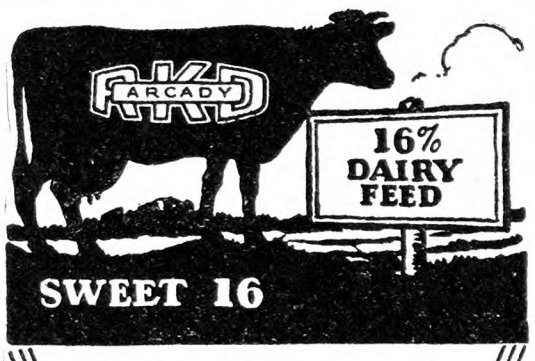

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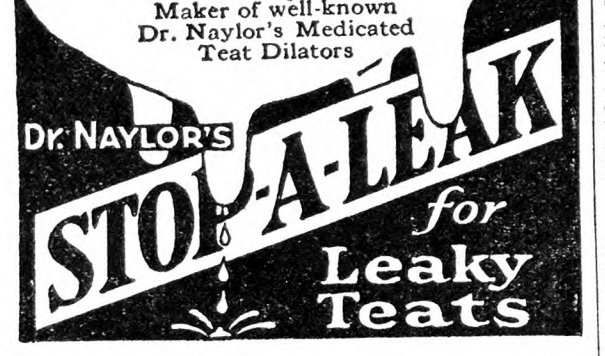

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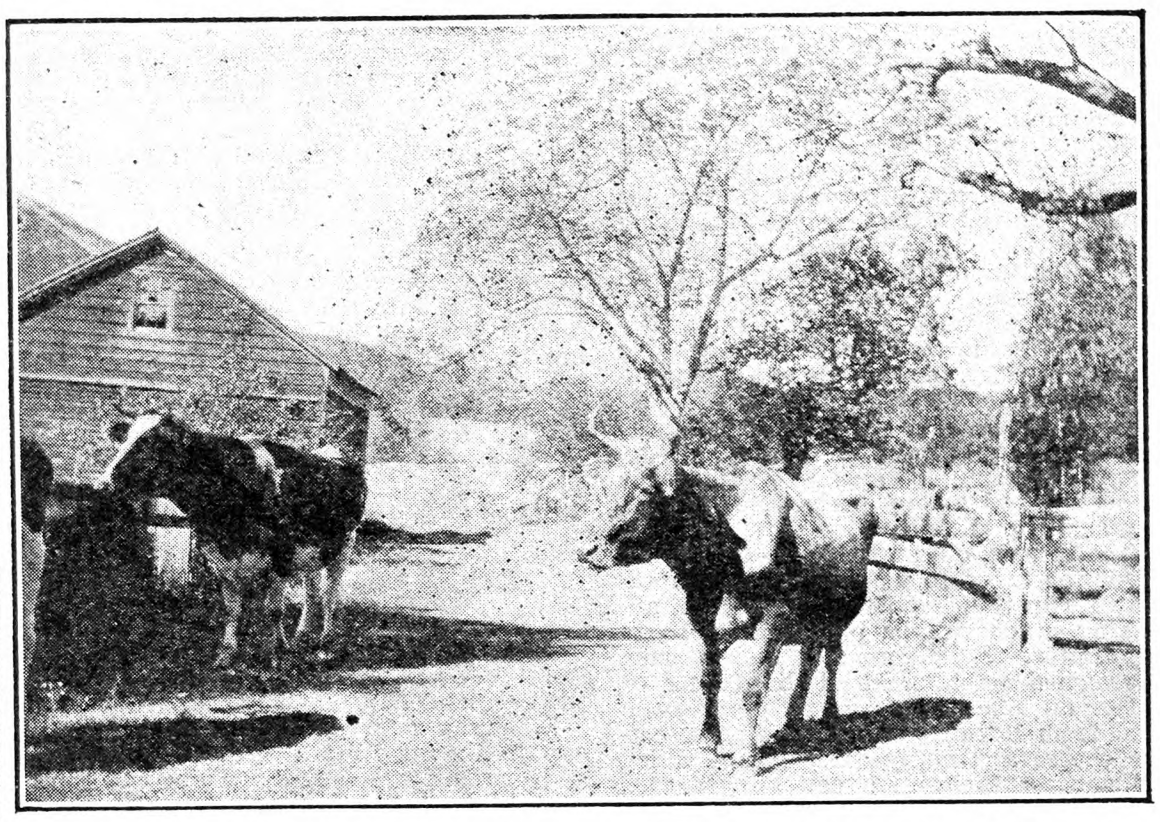
Live Stock and Dairy

Old Granny of Locust Ledge

This is a picture of a purebred, all-yellow Jersey cow that is about 25 years old, and believed to be the oldest cow in this section. She passed the tuberculin test this year; naturally she would be all right at her age as regards tuberculosis. Old Granny was born, raised and always lived on Locust Ledge Farm, and has had but two owners in her lifetime. The herd on said farm, numbering eight, is composed entirely of her progeny.

Beside her in the picture is her great-(I do not know how many greats should be prefixed) grand-daughter Buttercup Brindle. Old Granny's milk is so rich that after cream has been cut away from the pan with a knife, it can be rolled over and over on the knife and lifted from the pan.

She has never had an accident of any kind, and never had a doctor for any sickness. She has no deformity, and there is nothing wrong with her in any way. Always gentle, will come when called, and can be milked anywhere in the lot. The only time she was ever known to kick was just after she had received the last pill in the tuberculin test. She gave the doctor a gentle kick as he passed her. We will give her the benefit of the doubt and say she probably kicked at a fly. The doctor thought she might be trying to get square with him for annoying her.



Old Granny of Locust Ledge and Her Daughter Buttercup Brindle

After her first owner died there was an auction of the stock by the son of the deceased owner. Old Granny was scheduled to be sold. At the last minute the daughter of the deceased man asked to have a younger cow sold, and keep Old Granny instead. We wonder whether there are other cows as old as Old Granny, in as good a condition as she is.

MRS. C. V. HARRISON.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Picnic

Don't tell me that our farmers are poor and hard up. There's nothing in it. I sat in "my house by the side of the road," and watched a thousand cars full of well-dressed, happy, eager men and women and children go by to the St. Lawrence County picnic. And a finer sight you need not wish to see. The picnic was held at the Coney Amusement Park, at Hannawa Falls, five miles from Potsdam, August 9. The picnic was sponsered by the Pomona Grange, County Farm and Home Bureau, Dairymen's League, and the Potsdam Chamber of Commerce.

The day could not have been pleasanter. The grounds are spacious, and bounded by a grove on the south side and the Raquette River on the west. It is nearly half a mile wide just here. Across the river are some of the oldest farms in this section, two of them are in possession of the original families whose forefathers came from New England and took them from the virgin wilderness. The Dorothy Farm is one of these and the other is known as the Asa Briggs Farm. The present house was built in 1820, and the fourth and fifth generation of the Briggs family are still living there. Next to this place is the fine farm owned by W. A. Jenner, inspector of State farms, and connected with the Bureau of Farms and Markets. So you see we are an old farming community with great pride in our farms.

In all that crowd of about four thousand people I only saw two horse-drawn vehicles. One was a carriage with a woman driving the horse, the second was a lumber wagon to which two fine horses were hitched. It was loaded with calves. There was a youngster driving, and he was very proud and just a little scared, when he came to the turn-off from the State road, to the narrower country highway. There were cars in front and behind him and on both sides, but he had faith in himself and in the car drivers, and drove sturdily and safely along.

St. Lawrence has cattle on a thousand hills. Yes, more than a thousand hills, because we are in the foothills of the Adirondacks, and so we are decidedly a milk farmers' county. There were something like 50 of the prettiest, sleekest, best groomed calves you ever saw entered for the prizes, belonging to the 4-H Clubs, both of boys and girls. The exhibit was under the direction of Prof. G. J. Wright of the Canton State School of Agriculture, and Harry Knox of Heuvelton. Prof. E. R. Barry of Delhi was the judge and found it a very close and difficult matter to decide which were the winners, all were so good.

For the Holstein calves the first prizes were as follows: Senior yearlings, Frederick Parr, Winthrop, N. Y.; junior yearlings, Elmer Austin, West Stockholm; senior calves, Doris Porteous, Lisbon; junior calves, Myron Foster, West Stockholm.

For the Ayrshires, the first prizes were: Senior yearlings, Lauretta Clark, Potsdam; junior yearlings, George Clark, Potsdam; senior calves, James Clark, Potsdam; junior calves, Lauretta Clark, Potsdam.

For Guernseys, the first prizes were: Senior yearlings, Elizabeth Baum, Potsdam; senior calves, Hazel Moulton, Winthrop; junior calves, Reginald Drake, Potsdam.

For Jerseys the first prizes were as follows: Senior yearlings, Barton Armstrong, Ogdensburg; senior calves, Inda Wilson, Heuvelton; junior calves, Owen Wilson, Heuvelton.

In showmanship Doris Wilson was first among the girls and George Clark first among the boys.

The large pavilion was given over to the girls of the 4-H Clubs and their exhibits, all being under the direction of Miss Milhan, assisted by Miss Lois Doren. The dresses made by the clubs and shown were so pretty, dainty, well-made and up to date that we ceased to wonder at the fetching clothes worn by the women and girls all over the grounds. The sewing prizes were won by Florence Moulton of the St. Regis Club, Agnes Foster of the Rock Island Club, Gladys Swain of the XL Club. The St. Regis Club of Winthrop and West Stockholm, prepared a breakfast, the XL Club of Wadington and Madrid prepared school sandwiches and lunches, and the Rock Island Club demonstrated the dinner table. They were from Gouverneur.

The St. Regis Club won first prize, which entitles them to a trip to the State Fair, to try out their demonstration.

There was speaking in the afternoon. By request George W. Sission gave a short talk. Mr. Sisson is owner of the Hillview Farm of 700 acres, and one of the finest herds of tested, registered Jerseys to be found anywhere. His talk was in appreciation of farming and farm life.

Supervisor E. A. Everett introduced the speaker of the day, John A. McSparren, Past Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. It was conceded by all that he gave one of the best speeches ever listened to in this section. It was listened to with close attention. He stressed the need for closer organization among farmers, and congratulated them upon their standing for law enforcement.

There were many games and contests under the control of the County Farm Bureau Manager, Leon H. Claus. Horseshoe pitching created a lot of interest, and the high score, over 16 contestants, was won by Rev. Lawrence Heatherington, pastor of the M. E. Church at Rensselear Falls, N. Y. He will go to the State Fair to take part in the contest

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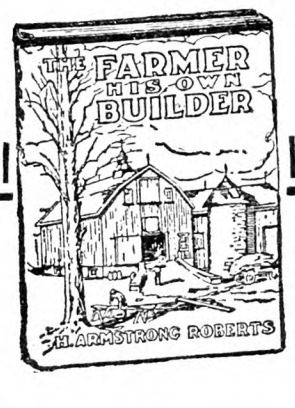

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there. A baseball game between the Crary Mills Grange and Lisbon Grange was watched with much interest, as the last game between them was a tie. Crary Mills won by a score of 9 to 8. Crary mills also had the most members of their Grange present.

H. Stone drove the farthest of anyone in the county to attend the picnic. He came the distance of 73.5 miles. Most of us can remember when we would have had to make a two-days journey to come that far, if we drove. Now it only means getting up an hour earlier, and hurrying with the milking and breakfast dishes, then starting and arriving in good time. Good music was furnished all day by the Potsdam Band. There is a fine bathing beach here with shade and bath-house, and many enjoyed bathing, swimming and boating.

It was a red letter day to the people of the North Country, and an eye-opener to those who do not know farmers.

M. S. H.

Imported Milking Shorthorns Sold

The sale of imported and Canadian-bred Milking Shorthorns held at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago on August 11 was considered by all concerned a successful event. Some of the cattle were worth more money. On the whole, those who bought the cattle got them at prices that make them look like profitable investments. The cattle are good individuals and carry the heredity of animals that have won outstanding honors in British shows, and had made creditable records as milk producers. This new seed should do much improving work in the herds in which the cattle have found new homes.

The sale was the outcome of concerted action on the part of several representative American breeders of Milking Shorthorns and the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and will do much to center interest in the breed in this country. The selections were made by R. M. Dodington of England.

Alasa Farms, Alton, N. Y., got the outstanding animal in the sale in Anderson Matchless Bates, a two-year-old bull of good quality and individuality, and a full-brother of Anderson Champion Bates, champion bull at the Royal Shows in 1926 and 1928. The bull was considered cheap at $3,000. He will have an opportunity of demonstrating his worth in one of the best herds of America, following the work of Bessboro Musician, grand champion Milking Shorthorn bull at leading American shows last season.

G. K. Allonby, Crossfield, Alberta, Canada, took Iwerne Ruben 2d, a February yearling, at $1,000, and secured what most men thought the best of the young bulls; and Foxbury Wild Prince 4th, a close runner to this bull in individuality and quality, went to the Donald Woodward Herd, LeRoy, N. Y., at $875.

Lockinge Ringlet, a promising three-year-old cow, topped the sale of females, going to H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y., for $700. Mr. Tener took one of the best in Westfield Daisy, a superb individual that is making a good record, at $600. H. E. Gooch, maker of "Gooch Flour," Lincoln, Neb., took home a good string of cows to add to the good herd that he has established near Lincoln. Included in his purchases was the strong, deep-red cow Sanford Sally, with a record of over 11,000 lbs. of milk at four years. Hudson & Sons, Mason, O., took four very good females. Willard S. Martin, Greatwood Farm, Plainfield, Vt., acquired Risbridge Salome, a handsome coming five-year-old cow of the right type for dual-purpose work. He paid $500 for her. The 18 imported cattle averaged $650; the 13 Canadian cattle averaged $333. Ten imported bulls averaged $711. Twenty-one females averaged $405. The 31 head averaged $517. Auctioneers Carey M. Jones and Burritt B. Allen did the selling.

JOHN L. TORMEY.
American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.

Vermont Jersey Sales

Two Jersey cattle auctions, held in August in Vermont, were well patronized, and satisfactory to the consignors and buyers. This is "good business" in the best sense of the phrase. It is not commonly known outside of Vermont that Vermont is prominent in Jersey cattle history. Vermont's early contribution to the improvement of this Channel Island breed ranks with that of any other State. Breeders of Jerseys in Vermont might well be more active and more enthusiastic than some of them are in promoting the sale of and merchandising their home-bred stock. Vermont's pastures in some areas appear to be well adapted to the growing out of weaned Jersey calves. Some of our older readers will recall that when the famous Hood Farm herd near Lowell, Mass., was coming into prominence under the management of James E. Dodge, it was the practice of Mr. Dodge to pasture a lot of his Jersey calves in Vermont every year. Robert W. Eno of the field service of the American Jersey Cattle Club refers to the region just north of Woodstock, in Central Vermont, as "the Jersey Isle of America."

At Pomfret in Windsor County the sixth annual consignment sale under the management of the Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association was held on August 14, in the shade of maples. More than 250 men, women and children were present. It was a beautiful day. Auctioneer D. A. Perry was in a happy mood for effective work. The cattle were tied in rows under trees. Interested persons had an opportunity of inspecting them carefully during the forenoon. Each animal bore a numbered sticker corresponding to its number in the catalog. Soon after the multitude had been well fed the auction was begun. The bidding did not begin quickly in any instance, and it was never rapid. The buyers, however, appraised the offering with fairness and business intelligence. The 43 head averaged $178; the three bulls averaged $161; the 40 cows and heifers averaged $180. The top price was $280, paid for an in-calf heifer, consigned by High Pastures, Woodstock, Vt. From the same herd came the six-year-old bull Oxford's Fontaine's Poet, which realized $250, the top price for bulls. He was worth a lot more money to a breeder or a group of breeders in a community who could make the right kind of use of him. The lowest price was $201, paid for a well-bred but stunted heifer calf. She and a young bull were the only animals selling under $100. Three grade females sold for $110, $150 and $90.

The sales committee which did commendable work in connection with the Pomfret auction consisted of J. W. Dana, D. H. Rickert and C. H. Leonard. The cattle were tuberculin-tested and from accredited herds. It was a cash sale. A few of the cattle went to herds outside of Vermont. In addition to High Pastures, the consignors to the auction were S. J. Vail, F. E. Aldrich, P. W. Leonard, E. F. Moore and V. I. Webster, South Royalton, Vt.; C. H. Leonard, M. J. Mudgett, E. W. Clifford, John W. Dana, A. E. Sherburne and W. H. Warren, North Pomfret, Vt.; A. R. Roberts and J. H. Pitkin, West Hartford, Vt.; S. E. Perry and H. E. Luce, South Pomfret, Vt., and L. W. English, Woodstock, Vt.

Outdoors, at the seat of the Vermont State School of Agriculture, 1,600 feet above sea level, the first annual sale under the auspices of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club was held on August 15 at Randolph Center, Vt. It was managed by Joe Morris, head of an organization at Westerville, O., which specializes in managing Jersey sales. Walter F. Andrews of Ohio did a masterful job of auctioneering. More than 200 people were present. Luncheon was served by the school. Some exceptionally well-bred animals of good individuality were offered. The committee which selected them from Vermont herds consisted of F. C. Arms, chairman, Burlington, Vt.; D. H. Rikert, South Royalton, Vt.; John Davis, Chelsea, Vt.; J. F. Niles, president of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Derby, Vt., and Stanley G. Judd of the Vermont State School of Agriculture. The excellent average of $212 was realized on the 56 head sold. The top price was $380, for a cow. It was a cash sale, and will be repeated next year. Geo. W. Sisson, Potsdam, N. Y., was a bidder and buyer. Several head went to outside buyers, but most of the offering remained within the borders of the Green Mountain State.

D. C. W.

Connecticut Market Notes

These notes and wholesale figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, August 22:

Lighter supplies of southern Elberta peaches turned attention to native apples and hand-picked Astrachan and Duchess varieties found better markets.

Blueberries brought $6 to $7 per 32-qt. crate for good stock. Demand for native plums was moderate and prices ranged 75c to $1 per 14 quarts. The market for southern peaches advanced. Demand for native stock was moderate and prices ranged 50 to 85c per 14 quarts.

Liberal supplies of native Golden Bantam sweet corn and other yellow varieties arrived on all markets. Demand was active for good stock. Light supplies of large white corn were marketed. Sales of white corn ranged $3 to $3.50 per 100 ears while yellow sweet corn showing quality brought $2 to $2.75 per 100 ears.

The egg market wos steady. Prices were unchanged on the leading Connecticut grades. The live poultry market was holding steady for broilers and chickens. Heavy roasters were in good demand with light supplies reported.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Aug. 21.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Astrachan, 14 qts., 75 to 90c; cantaloupes, std. crt., $2.50 to $3; oranges (176-216), $7 to $9; peaches, 6 4-qt. bskts., $1.75 to $2.50; beans, green, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; Lima, bu., $3 to $3.25; beets, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 90c to $1; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1.75 to $2.50; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.25; onions, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.50 to $2.75; spinach, bu., $2; squash, doz., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 75c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 30 to 36c; chickens, dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 26 to 32c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 60 to 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 58 to 60c; Conn. extra, 55 to 56c; Conn. gathered, 54 to 55c; western, 35 to 45c; butter, best tub, lb., 46 to 48c; best print, lb., 50 to 52c.

Hartford, Aug. 22.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Astrachan, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; cantaloupes, std. crate, $2.50 to $3.25; oranges (176-216), $8 to $9.50; peaches, 6 4-qt. bskts, $2 to $2.50; beans, green, bu., $1.25 to $2; Lima, bu., $3 to $3.50; beets, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; cabbage, bu., 75 to 90c; carrots, doz. bchs., 35 to 45c; celery, 12-stalk bun., $1 to $1.25; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1.25 to $2; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.50; onions, bu., $1 to $1.50; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.50 to $2.75; spinach, bu., 85c to $1; squash, doz., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 50 to 90c. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 28 to 38c; chickens, dressed, lb., 40 to 52c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; live, lb., 27 to 32c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 57c; Conn. special No. 1, 55 to 57c; Conn. special No. 2, 48 to 52c; Conn. extra, 50 to 52c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 50c; western, 35 to 50c; butter, best tub, lb., 48 to 50c; best print, lb., 51 to 54c.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 22 - 25. — Gloucester County Granges, thirty-fifth annual fair, Alycon Park, Pitman, N. J.

Aug. 24.—Dedication of new building, New York Ranger School, Wanakena, N. Y.

Aug. 27-30. — Pennsylvania Poultry Tour to Connecticut, starting from Port Jervis, N. Y., Aug. 27.

Aug. 27-Sept. 1. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 2-8. — Connecticut State Fair, Hartford.

Sept. 3-8.—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 18-22. — Garden State Fair, Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J.

Sept. 25-29.—New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 14-23.—Sixthy-second session and home-coming of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 5-8, 1929.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

While the market continues to be unsatisfactory on apples, peaches, potatoes and several other commodities cabbage, onion and lettuce have been selling at good prices and sweet corn and tomatoes have been moving fairly well. The origin of apple receipts was about evenly divided between the Atlantic Coast and the Pacific Coast States. California supplied over 50 carloads of apples during the week while New York State led in the East with 26 carloads by rail. This, however, does not include the trucked in receipts which amounted to around 10 carloads a day, mostly from New Jersey. The local market has been dull and weak excepting on fancy well-graded stock. Such varieties as William Reds, English Coddling and Rambos were quoted up to $2 a bushel for fancy and large Twenty-ounce even brought $2.25 a bushel but Starrs, Wealthy and Greenings seldom exceeded $1.50 to $1.75 and there were plenty of poor apples which sold as low as 50 to 75c a bushel. Many of the California Gravensteins were sold for export, export demand being fully as active as the domestic market. Exporters seem to be very optimistic as to the European demand for American apples and feel that after the middle of September European values will be favorable to the movement of considerable quantities of apples across the water. Peaches have been selling at very low prices this season due to the heavy crops in Georgia and the Carolinas. These States, however, are now cleaning up their crop and there has recently been a little advance in prices on good to fancy fruit. Even with the advance, best Elbertas seldom exceeded $2 per six-basket carrier, which does not leave much for the grower after freight, commission and cost of packing is deducted to say nothing of the cost of production. Eastern cantaloupes were plentiful and a few carloads were received from the West but receipts were a little lighter the last of the week and prices advanced on eastern stock about 25c a crate. Maryland standard crates of 36s ranging $1.25 to $2.25 as to quality and condition. New Jersey Fordhooks sold mostly around $1 per bushel crate. For a couple of weeks after the bulk of the Jersey onion crop was marketed onions sold well and prices remained firm on good to fancy stock until the last of the week when an over supply caused some weakness. Western York States topped the market at $3 to $3.25 per 100-lb. sack while Massachusetts onions ranged $1.50 to $2.15 a sack. A few Jersey onions were also offered and plenty of Spanish onions were in evidence. The potato market has been fluctuating but little with trading rather quiet. The Eastern Shore season is winding up and New Jersey has been holding off on account of market conditions and the unfavorable weather. However, a big increase in receipts from New Jersey and Long Island is expected this week. Sweet potatoes are arriving more freely and the market has been very weak. The demand for fancy string beans was very active and as high as $3 to $3.50 a bushel was recevied for round green beans and for wax beans. At the same time poor beans sold as low as 75c a bushel. Sweet corn has been selling well this season but prices have been a little easier this week. York State lettuce was in very active demand and the market on western lettuce was also firm. Tomato receipts have not been excessively large and an active market prevailed. Celery about steady. Cucumbers plentiful and market weak the last of the week.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts were fairly liberal early in the week and there was some difficulty in disposing of current receipts at the market price. Some dealers preferred to store rather than make concessions but by the last of the week the market was in a much healthier condition and fancy nearby white eggs had advanced 1c a dozen with the usual agreed premiums of 1 to 4c a dozen being paid for special marks. Undergrade white eggs were a little slow, the trade demanding fancy qualities to a large extent. On August 21 the cold storage holding of eggs in New York was reported as 1,763,887 cases or about 300,000 cases heavier than on the same date a year ago. However, the total amount in storage in the country as indicated by a recent report covering 26 principal cities is slightly smaller than at this time last year.

The live poultry market has been very satisfactory. Even the increase of ten or more cars in the receipts over the expected arrivals did not have any depressing effect on the market. Live colored fowl received by freight advanced about 1c a lb. to 29c and Leghorns worked out at around 26c, some colored fowl from the Mid-West selling at a premium and market still tending upward. Express fowl followed the freight market with best stock selling at about the same price as the premium price of freight fowl or about 31c a lb. Live broiler receipts have been heavy and market irregular especially on Leghorns. However, the strong live fowl market helped the situation. While colored broilers (freight) eased off a little during the week express broilers held steady to firm. Leghorns had their ups and downs generally selling between 33 to 35c a lb. Fresh-killed poultry sold on a firm market, in fact prices showed some gains and this included both chickens and large fowl. Small fowl were a little easier at the close of the week.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay receipts have been very light and practically no No. 1 hay of any kind was offered and market advanced from $1 to $2 a ton. Not only was there no No. 1 hay but there was also a scarcity of No. 2 stock, the little hay offered being No. 3 of mixed type. New rye straw is now coming in and selling $3 to $4 a ton under old. Bundled wheat straw has been bringing $24 to $25 a ton. B. W. S.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Both butter and eggs are higher. Potatoes are in large supply and somewhat lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firmer; creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 48 to 49c; firsts, 43 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, brick, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, Swiss, 35 to 37c. Eggs, firmer; grade A, 43 to 45c; grade B, 39 to 42c; grade C, 33 to 37c; unclassified, 33 to 42c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 17c; chickens, 37 to 39c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 20 to 27c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; broilers, 20 to 35c; ducks, 23 to 25c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, easier; Astrachan, bu., 65c to $1.40; Transparent, $1.25 to $1.50; Winesap, western, box, $1 to $1.25; Gravenstein, $1.50 to $1.85. Potatoes, lower; home-grown, bu., 75 to 90c; Va., bbl., $2 to $2.35; sweets, Ala., hamper, $1.75.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $1.35; Cal., 100-lb. bag, $2.75 to $3; doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Vegetables. — Beans, wax and green, bu., $1 to $1.50; beets, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 30 to 50c; cauliflower, bu., $1.75 to $2.50; celery, doz., 40 to 65c; corn, doz., 10 to 30c; cucumbers, bu., 75c to $1; eggplant, bu., $1.75 to $2.50; lettuce, home-grown, box, 65c to $1.50; mushrooms, 3-lb. carton, $1.35 to $1.75; parsley, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; peas, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peppers, bu., $2 to $3; pickles, per 100, 25 to 40c; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.75; squash, bu., 50 to 65c; tomatoes, 12-qt. bskt., 25 to 35c; turnips, bu., 65c to $1.15; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, 32-qt. crate, $2.75 to $6; cantaloupe, Cal., crate, $3.25 to $3.50; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 45 to 50c; currants, 32-qt. crate, $2.50 to $3.50; grapes, Cal., Malagas, lug, $1.75 to $2; honey-dews, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $3.50 to $6; peaches, Ga., Elbertas, bu., $1 to $2.25; pears, Cal., Bartlett, box, $2 to $2.75; plums, 4-qt. bskt, 15 to 30c; raspberries, 32-qt. crate, $2.50 to $4.50; watermelons, 25 to 65c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds. — Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $27; standard middlings, $27; red-dog, $44.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $40.75; gluten, $43.60; oatfeed, $13.75. C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Most produce has sold moderately well at Boston during the past week. Worthy of note is the excellent demand which has existed on the moderate offerings of New York lettuce. Onions and potatoes continue weak and inactive. The apple market has shown slight improvement with the cleaning up of most offerings from out of State. Nearby eggs have ruled very firm. Demand for hay at Boston has been very light although sufficient to dispose of the equally light supplies of good quality. New hay offered is reported as generally in poor condition.

Apples. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native Astrachans and Transparents ord., 35 to 85c; best, $1 to $1.50. Duchess, 75c to $1.35 box; 2 to 2½-in. Del., Va. and N. J. Transparents, 35c to $1.10. Williams, 40c to $1. Duchess, $1 to $1.25 bskt.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 bchs., 50 to 65c. Cut off, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native green and wax, $1.50 to $2.25. Best shell, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box.

Blueberries. — Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native, 32-qt. crts., 15 to 20c; few, 22c qt. N. S., crts, 20 to 28c qt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1 to $1.10; few, $1.25 std, bu. box; $1.25 to $1.50 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 24 bchs, 75c to $1.35. Cut off, $2 to $2.60 std. bu. box.

Corn.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good; 40 to 60 ears white, 85c to $1.25. Yellow, $1.10 to $1.35; few $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, std. bu. box, $1 to $3.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand good for best. Native, 18 heads, 75c to $1.50. Cal. and Wash., best, $5 to $6 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 heads, best, $2.50 to $3.

Onions.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native yellows, $1 to $1.15 std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags, mostly $2; few $2.25. Iowa bags, U. S. No. 1, mostly $2.75 100 lbs.

Peas.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Me., bags, mostly $1.50 to $2.50; Idaho, bu., mostly $3.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Market inactive. Native, 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Va. and Md. bbls., No. 1, mostly $2.40; poorer, $2.30.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light; demand good for best. Native, 50 to 85c; few $1 std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Yellow Crookneck, 18s, 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly 12 to 18c; few, 20c lb. O. D., $1.25 to $2.50; ½ box, Cal. lugs, $1 to $1.75.

Hay.—Supplies light, market dull, demand light. New hay, mostly in poor condition. No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $24.50. No eastern clover. Mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 47½c; firsts, 45 to 47c; seconds, 42½ to 44½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown exrtas, 53c. Mixed colors, 52c. White extras, 50c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 48c. Undergrades, 32 to 36c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26¼c. Firsts new, 25 to 25½c. Extras held, 30 to 31c. Firsts held, 28 to 29c lb.

Dried beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10 to $10.25. Cal., small white, $9.25 to $9.75. Yellow Eyes, $9.25 to $9.75. Red kidney, $8.75 to $9 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm, demand moderate. Receipts at Boston for week ending August 18, 1928, 7,137,500 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 49c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 53 to 54c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.16 to $1.20; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 98c to $1.01; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.02; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.15 to $1.18; clothing, $1.03 to $1.07; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, $1 to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

August 23, 1928.

MILK

August: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.20.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, August: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.05.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47½	@	$0.48
Extra, 92 score			.47
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45	@	.46½
Seconds	.43½	@	.44½
Lower grades	.41	@	.43
Ladles	.35	@	.38½
Packing stock	.33	@	.34½
Renovated	.41½	@	.42
Sweet, fancy	.49½	@	.50
Extra	.48½	@	.49
Firsts	.46	@	.48
Seconds	.44½	@	.45½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.26½	@	$0.27
Flats, fresh, special	.26	@	.26½
Fancy			.25½
Under grades	.23	@	.25
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26	@	.26½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.47	@	$0.48
Average extras	.42	@	.44
Extra firsts	.37	@	.40
Firsts	.34	@	.36
Pacific Coast, white	.40	@	.46
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.43	@	.44
Gathered, best	.35	@	.38
Common to good	.27	@	.30

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30	@	$0.33
Broilers	.30	@	.38
Roosters			.20
Ducks	.15	@	.22
Geese	.10	@	.15
Tame rabbits	.20	@	.25

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@	.38
Broilers	.30	@	.42
Roosters	.16	@	.24
Fowls	.24	@	.33
Ducks	.18	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.25	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.60
Dark, doz.	2.75	@	3.00
Culls	1.50	@	1.75

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	15.25
Bulls	7.75	@	9.00
Cows	6.00	@	9.50
Calves, best	14.50	@	16.50
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	15.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23	@	$0.24
Good to prime	.21	@	.22
Culls	.17	@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	26.50
Bulls	14.00	@	14.75
Cows	16.00	@	21.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$1.75	@	$2.00
Long Island, 150 lbs.	1.75	@	2.00
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.00	@	1.90
Sweet potatoes, Ga., bbl.	2.00	@	4.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	.75	@	1.50
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	5.00
Celery, hearts, doz.	.75	@	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@	4.00
Eggplants, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Onions, Jersey, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Iowa, 100 lbs.	2.30	@	2.50
Mass., 100 lbs.	1.50	@	2.15
Okra, bu.	1.50	@	2.50
Parsley, bu.	1.25	@	1.35
Peas, bu.	1.25	@	2.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50	@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Squash, Summer, bu.	.75	@	1.25
String beans, bu.	.50	@	3.00
Sweet corn, bag	1.00	@	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	3.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.25	@	1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Price)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea	10.50	@	10.75
Red kidney	8.50	@	8.75
White kidney	10.00	@	10.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.35	@	$2.00
Cherries, qt.	.25	@	.35
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	2.00
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	1.50
Huckleberries, qt.	.10	@	.25
Blackberries, qt.	.08	@	.10
Raspberries, pt.	.12	@	.15
Watermelons, carload	240.00	@	530.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50	@	3.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00	@	26.00
No. 2	23.00	@	24.00
No. 3	16.00	@	21.00
Clover mixed	20.00	@	24.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.26¼
No. 2 red	1.48¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.21½
Oats, No. 2 white	.51
Barley	.80
Rye	1.10

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54	@	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.62	@	.66
Gathered	.40	@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44	@	.50
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@	.15
String beans, lb.	.10	@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Peas, lb.	.20	@	.25
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.10
Onions, lb.	.04	@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04
Peaches, doz.	.20	@	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.20	@	.25
Huckleberries, qt.	.25	@	.30
Muskmelons, each	.10	@	.15

Concrete Blocks for Garage

How many cement blocks will be needed to build a two-car garage with double doors? J. G.

New Jersey.

The common concrete block is 8x8x16 in. in size, and when laid up in an 8 in. wall 1⅛ blocks are needed for each square foot of surface.

The sizes of garages vary with the sizes of the cars to be housed and the owner's requirements for repair room about the cars. Assuming a size of 20x20 by 8 ft. high, however, approximately 560 blocks would be needed.

R. H. S.

Starting in the Poultry Business

I have been very interested for a long time in poultry farming. How much land does one need and about the cost of land per ace in Canada? Secondly, average cost of laying hens per hundred. Thirdly, is it advisable for two to go into the poultry business in partnership with a small capital and to borrow the rest, or should it be clear to the owner? That is, does the poultry business pay if, of course, properly attended to? In other words, could you give me all the full particulars of this work in such lines as mentioned above? If you have any bulletins or printed information it would certainly be helpful. L. F. M.

Boston, Mass.

To give full particulars of the poultry business in Canada or elsewhere would tax the space of a pretty large book and a knowledge that few would care to claim the possession of. The poultry business is one of great magnitude and many ramifications; no one person is likely to engage in anything more than some one or two branches of it. Breeding birds for the show room is quite a different occupation from conducting a commercial egg farm and one that requires a knowledge of breeding that the egg producer can dispense with to a very large degree; neither will the proprietor of a commercial hatchery be likely to concern himself seriously with the problems that confront those who are endeavoring to supply a special trade with superior table fowls. Conditions in Canada are not different from those of the northern portion of the United States, save as to those connected with their markets, the imaginary line dividing the States from the Provinces having no effect upon the characteristics of the hen or the qualities required in a successful manager. The amount of land that a poultryman needs in Canada, and, in speaking of Canada, we should bear in mind that we are concerning ourselves with a country much larger than the United States, is not different from the amount required elsewhere, and, in general, it may be said that the more the better. It is true that some successful poultry plants occupy but an acre or two, but it is probably quite safe to say that those who are conducting successful plants under the handicaps of restricted areas frequently experience an unutterable longing for acres where they have square rods. With land suitable for poultry raising as cheap as it is in the United States and Canada, why handicap a business by confining it to a village lot? To answer our own question, the reply is, of course, "We want to enjoy the opportunities afforded by a farm while living on a village street." Perhaps these opportunities can be had there, but we doubt it. As to the cost of land in Canada, we have seen much there that we should fight vigorously against having presented to us and not a little that we should consider ourselves rich in the possession of. Here, again, Canada does not differ from our own country.

The price of laying hens has this in common with the price of city lots in the town of Boston: it varies. To strike an average would be quite as difficult. There are a number of different breeds of laying hens and a considerable number of strains in each breed. Their values depend upon such factors as the purpose for which they are to be kept, their age and the breeding behind them. One flock may be worth $500 per 100 birds—single fowls have frequently brought much more than that—a neighboring flock, quite as pretty to look at, may not be worth its salt, and salt is something that hens can consume but very little of safely. You will find pullets of the lighter breeds kept for egg production chiefly for sale in the Fall for from $2 to $3 each. These are probably what would interest you if you were in the market for "laying hens." Leghorn pullets 12 weeks old are now advertised in these columns for $1.25 each but such pullets need from two to three months additional in age before really coming into production. Whether more profitable to purchase pullets half grown or at full age to begin laying will depend upon the circumstances of the buyer.

The advisability of going into the poultry business in partnership and with small capital is open to grave question. About the only such partnership that I should feel at all safe in recommending would be a partnership of husband and wife, with the husband as the silent partner. Until well established, and sometimes after, the poultry business calls for a good deal of faith and sitck-to-it-ness. The occasions for discouragement are likely to be numerous and to call for more patience than two men looking for profits are likely to show. For a business man in the city to furnish capital for use in a partnership poultry plant, with the partner doing the work upon the farm and, in the mind of the capitalist, responsible for profits would, almost invariably, prove disastrous. It is a very common occurrence for a man of means to start a poultry plant in the country with the idea that he can furnish the capital and employ an expert poultryman to do the work, leaving the taking of his share of the profits as about the most onerous part he has to play. The capitalist enters the parnership with highly exaggerated ideas as to the profits to be received, with little or no actual knowledge of the details of the business or the difficulties to be overcome, and the result is early dissolution of the firm and a poultry plant for sale. Under some circumstances, it might be feasible for two men to enter into such a partnership as you suggest and find it satisfactory. In 999 cases out of 1,000 it would not be. Conditions and the character of the men would have to be out of the ordinary if any permanent success could be reasonably expected. I recently visited a poultry plant carrying about 2,000 fowls in New Jersey which was being very successfully conducted in partnership. The two partners were husband and wife. They had started the plant; the husband, a skilled worker at a trade, had tired of the poultry and returned to his work in town while the wife continued the original business. The plan was good; both were making money. A display of good sense upon the part of both.

Your final question as to whether a properly managed poultry business pays or not is one that has disturbed the mind of man from time immemorial. It has been debated by college graduate and street gamin, from public rostrum and private cracker barrel. Great minds and small have wrestled manfully with it. Both sides have been proven and disproven repeatedly, and no one yet knows. When it becomes known whether mining pays, whether the wholesale dry goods business is profitable, whether lumbering returns a net profit over cost of operation and what the income from an apple orchard is we shall probably be able to settle this vexed question to the saisfaction of everybody. All that can be said of it now is that it pays some people and does not pay others. M. B. D.

The New Hampshire Broiler Business

The New Hampshire Station gives the following statistics of the broiler industry in that State:

During the past three years approximately half of the broilers received by seven large commission firms in New York during the early part of the season came from New Hampshire. The high prices for Spring broilers which gave the industry its initial impetus have been dwindling. The top quotation has declined steadily each season from $1.15 per lb. in 1921 to 55 cents per lb. in 1928. This is in spite of the fact that the season has been steadily pushed ahead; instead of opening in March, as in 1921, it now starts even before December. The average price per pound received by New Hampshire growers during the first three months of the year decreased from 61c in 1925 to 53c in 1926 and 46c in 1927. Even so, it was higher than from competing areas; about 80 per cent of the New Hampshire birds brought the top price.

It costs 7.6c a lb. to market New Hampshire broilers, of which 2.5c went in shrinkage, .9c for coops, 1.9c for express charges and 2.3c for commission charges.

Caring for Young Turkeys

Scald dishes every day. Give sour milk at all times with a little pepper and salt in it. Give very little water until they are about eight weeks old, or until they are over showing the red. Be sure to give them about five drops of turpentine once a week in a quart of water and also iron once a week but not at the same time. The turpentine is a preventive of worms and the iron makes blood. If the bowels are giving trouble give Epson salts in the mash, or castor oil. Corn is not very good for turkeys big or small. Cornmeal is good when baked in corn bread or johnny cake and run through a meat grinder with hard-boiled eggs and a little onion or bread crubs or growing mash. They should have eggs once a day at least, shell and all.

Keep them out of wet grass and dew. I have some 5½ weeks old; they have never been out of doors and will not be until they are through showing the red. Cold and wet feet are not good for young turkeys. I have an oil brooder stove and light it on a damp day.

My brooder house is made from an old silo with two windows, cement bottom and about two inches gravel. Once a day I cut ½ bushel of grass with lawn mower. This is work but after they are over showing the red they will take care of themselves. MRS. M. G.

Windham Co., Conn.

What About Leghorn Combs?

In my Leghorn cockerels I have several with lopped combs. Would it be well to use these as breeders or should I use only those with straight combs? I have always thought that large lopped combs in hens, indicated good laying qualities, and that mating lopped combed roosters, with large lopped combed hens, would intensify this charactertistic, and perhaps the egg-laying quality. Is this correct? M. J. S.

Colorado.

We have heard various opinions about this matter, and should like to have readers tell us their ideas or experience concerning it. Of course we understand that for exhibition on standard lines Leghorn rooster's comb must be upright.

Here's the NEW FEAST *for All the Family*

CHAPIN KERNELS—*Crisp, Tasty Concentrated, Mineralized*

They bring a New Day of greater profit—less risk, work and worry— to all poultrymen.

Made by a new process that steam-cooks, toasts and compresses the feed into small Kernels for chicks and larger Kernels for hens.

Chapin Kernels do away with every fault of the dusty, old-time mash feeds—and add many new features that save time and money for the poultryman.

Cuts Feed Bills: Young birds attain broiler or laying age with only 3/5 as much feed—and several weeks sooner. Layers, fed either Lay-all or Kernel Egg Mash, eat only 3/5 to 4/5 as much feed to produce the same per cent of eggs.

Sanitary—Less Disease: Kernels are sterilized by cooking. No mixing with droppings or litter. Birds don't pull out Kernels hunting for choice bits. Each kind of Kernel is like the next one. No "un-scrambling."

Saves Labor: Fill hoppers daily and let birds eat what they will. No more mixing of feeds or fussing with wet mash. One woman, feeding Grow-All, filled extra hoppers and water-fountains and went away for two days.

Fewer Runts: With these Kernels your birds—all of them—are always able to eat their fill. Timid birds get all they want of same good feed after other birds have left the hoppers.

4 *of* Them

Three at left are all-mash feeds; one at right is a regular Egg-Mash in Kernel form.

Start-All and Grow-All are small Kernels of same size. Lay-All and Egg-Mash are large Kernels of same size.

All Kernels can be fed, with same good results, to turkeys, ducks, geese, pheasants, guineas, pigeons.

Ask your feed-store man for Chapin Kernels. If he can't supply you, send coupon below.

Made by Chapin & Co., Chicago, makers of Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years.

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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.
Please send sample of feeds checked.
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☐ Lay-All ☐ Kernel Egg-Mash
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Will Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED **COCKERELS** Morgan-Tancred Strain 8-10-12-week old. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y Rahway, N. J.

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Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. Exceptional quality in breeding pens and trios. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
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White Wyandotte	12c
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100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
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S. C. Reds	9.00 a 100
Heavy Mixed	7.50 a 100

Every chick guaranteed—prompt delivery.
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Pullets BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS 12 wks. old. Good stock. Seeing is believing. Come and see.
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Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. and BARRED ROCKS
March to June hatched. LALLY FARMS, Vineland, N. J.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Presidential Candidates and Agriculture

Following are the sections on agriculture in the acceptance speeches of the Republican and Democratic candidates for President:

REPUBLICAN

The most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture. It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to find a solution.

In my mind most agricultural discussions go wrong because of two false premises. The first is that agriculture is one industry. It is a dozen distinct industries incapable of the same organization. The second false premise is that rehabilitation will be complete when it has reached a point comparable with prewar. Agriculture was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. The abandoned farms of the Northeast bear their own testimony. Generally there was but little profit in Mid-West agriculture for many years except that derived from the slow increases in farm land values. Even of more importance is the great advance in standards of living of all occupations since the war. Some branches of agriculture have greatly recovered, but taken as a whole it is not keeping pace with the onward march in other industries.

There are many causes for failure of agriculture to win its full share of national prosperity. The after-war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer, but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often demoralized through gluts in our markets during the harvest season. Local taxes have been increased to provide the improved roads and schools. The tariff on some products is proving inadequate to protect him from imports from abroad. The increases in transportation rates since the war have greatly affected the price which he receives for his products. Over 6,000,000 farmers in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in the sale of their product, often depressing prices below those levels that could be maintained.

The whole tendency of our civilization during the last 50 years has been an increase in the size of the units of production in order to secure lower costs and a more orderly adjustment of the flow of commodities to the demand. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production machine. Therefore, if the farmers' position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction through co-operatives and pools. But the traditional co-operative is not a complete solution.

Differences of opinion as to both causes and remedy have retarded the completion of a constructive program of relief. It is our plain duty to search out the common ground on which we may mobolize the sound forces of agricultural reconstruction. Our platform lays a solid basis upon which we can build. It offers an affirmative program.

An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief. Our consumers increase faster than our producers. The domestic market must be protected. Foreign products raised under lower standards of living are today competing in our home markets. I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy.

A large portion of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays is due to increased transportation charges. Increase in railway rates has been one of the penalties of the war. These increases have been added to the cost to the farmer of reaching seaboard and foreign markets and result therefore in reduction of his prices. The farmers of foreign countries have thus been indirectly aided in their competition with the American farmer. Nature has endowed us with a great system of inland waterways. Their modernization will comprise a most substantial contribution to Mid-West farm relief and to the development of 20 of our interior States. This modernization includes not only the great Mississippi system, with its joining of the Great Lakes and of the heart of Mid-West agriculture to the Gulf, but also a shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. These improvements would mean so large an increment in farmers' prices as to warrant their construction many times over. There is no more vital method of farm relief.

But we must not stop here.

An outstanding proposal of the party platform is the whole-hearted pledge to undertake the reorganization of the marketing system upon sounder and more economical lines. We have already contributed greatly to this purpose by the acts supporting farm co-operatives, the establishment of intermediate credit banks, the regulation of stockyards, public exchanges and the expansion of the Department of Agriculture. The platform proposes to go much farther. It pledges the creation of a Federal Farm Board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' co-operatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems, but especially to build up with Federal finance farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses.

Objection has been made that this program, as laid down by the party platform, may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the Federal government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish initial capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of his own destinies.

This program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only today but which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican party. It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

DEMOCRATIC

Publicity agents of the Republican administration have written so many articles on our general prosperity, that they have prevented the average man from having a proper appreciation of the degree of distress existing today among farmers and stock-raisers. From 1910 to the present time the farm debt has increased by the striking sum of ten billions of dollars, or from four billion to fourteen billion dollars. The value of farm property between 1920 and 1925 decreased by twenty billions of dollars. This depression made itself felt in an enormous increase of bank failures in the agricultural districts. In 1927 there were 830 bank failures, with total liabilities of over 270 millions of dollars, almost entirely in the agricultural sections, as against 49 such failures during the last year of President Wilson's administration.

The Report of November 17, 1927, of a Special Committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities states: "Incomes from farming since 1920 have not been sufficient to pay a fair return on the current value of capital used and a fair wage for the farmer's labor or to permit farm people to maintain a standard of living comparable with other groups of like ability." The Business Men's Commission on Agriculture said in November, 1927, "Since the war, the prices of farm products have persisted in an uneconomic and unfavorable adjustment to the general scale of prices of other goods and services;" and "the disparity between urban and farm incomes has emphasized the disparity in standards of living in the rural and urban populations." "The value of farm land and farm propery decreased heavily in the post-war deflation" and "large numbers of farmers have lost all their property in this process."

We have not merely a problem of helping the farmer. While agriculture is one of the most individualized and independent of enterprises, still as the report of the Business Men's Commission points out, "Agriculture is essentially a public function, affected with a clear and unquestionable public interest." The country is an economic whole. If the buying power of agriculture is impaired, the farmer makes fewer trips to Main Street. The shop owner suffers because he has lost a large part of his trade. The manufacturer who supplies him likewise suffers as does the wage earner, because the manufacturer is compelled to curtail his production. And the banker cannot collect his debts, or safely extend further credit. This country cannot be a healthy, strong economic body if one of its members, so fundamentally important as agriculture, is sick almost to the point of economic death.

The normal market among the farmers of this country for the products of industry is ten billions of dollars. Our export market according to latest available figures is, exclusive of agricultural products, approximately one billion, six hundred millions of dollars. These large figures furnish striking indication of the serious blow to national prosperity as a whole which is struck when the buying power of the farmer is paralyzed.

When, therefore, I say that I am in accord with our platform declaration that the solution of this problem must be a prime and immediate concern of the Democratic administration, I make no class appeal. I am stating a proposition as vital to the welfare of business as of agriculture.

With the exception of the administrations of Cleveland and Wilson, the government of this country has been in Republican hands for half a century. For nearly eight years the President and Congress have been Republican. What has been done to solve this problem? Many promises were made which have never been fulfilled. Certainly the promise of relief by tariff has not been fulfilled.

The tariff is ineffective on commodities of which there is exportable surplus without controlled sale of the surplus. Our platform points the way to make the tariff effective for crops of which we produce a surplus. There has been government interference with laws of supply and demand to benefit industry, commerce and finance. It has been one-sided because business, industry and finance would have been helped more if proper attention had been given to the condition of agriculture. Nothing of substance has been done to bring this basic part of our national life into conformity with the economic system that has been set up by law. Government should interfere as little as possible with business. But if it does interfere with one phase of economic life, be it by tariff, by assistance to merchant marine, by control of the flow of money and capital through the banking system, it is bad logic, bad economics and an abandonment of government responsibility to say that as to agriculture alone, the government should not aid.

Twice a Republican Congress has passed legislation only to have it vetoed by a President of their own party, and whether the veto of that specific measure was right or wrong, it is undisputed that no adequate substitute was ever recommended to the Congress by the President and that no constructive plan of relief was ever formulated by any leader of the Republican Party in place of the plan which its Congress passed and its President vetoed. Only caustic criticism and bitter denunciation were provoked in the minds of the Republican leaders in answer to the nation-wide appeal for a sane endeavor to meet this crisis.

Co-operative, co-ordinated marketing and warehousing of surplus farm products is essential, just as co-ordinated, co-operative control of the flow of capital was found necessary to the regulation of our country's finances. To accomplish financial stability, the Federal Reserve System was called into being by a Democratic adminsitration. The question for agriculture is complex. Any plan devised must also be co-ordinated with the other phases of our business institutions. Our platform declares for the development of co-operative marketing and an earnest endeavor to solve the problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed unit of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance. Only the mechanics remain to be devised. I propose to substitute action for inaction and friendliness for hostility. In my administration of the government of my State, whenever I was confronted with a problem of this character, I called into conference those best equipped on the particular subject in hand. I shall follow that course with regard to agriculture. Farmers and farm leaders with such constructive aid as will come from sound economists and fair minded leaders of finance and business must work out the detail. There are varying plans for the attainment of the end which is to be accomplished. Such plans should be subjected at once to searching, able and fair minded analysis, because the interests of all require that the solution shall be economically sound.

If I am elected, I shall immediately after election ask leaders of the type I have named irrespective of party to enter upon this task. I shall join with them in the discharge of their duties during the coming Winter and present to Congress immediately upon its convening, the solution recommended by the body of men best fitted to render this signal service to the nation. I shall support the activities of this body until a satisfactory law is placed upon the statute books.

Hens with Swollen Feet

I have a friend who has several White Leghorn hens with swellings in their feet. The tops of the toes has sort of wind puffs, and underneath when opened has a large hard core, which reaches almost to the bone. When that is taken out the cavity forms pus. She cleanses with boric acid, but that is very drying. Can you tell me what is the trouble? Is it bumble-foot, gout or what? They have been troubled about three or four weeks, and do not improve with her treatment.

New Jersey. MRS. E. B. G.

Hens are subject to corns, to abscesses, known as bumble-foot, and to swellings of joints due to tuberculosis. I judge that the tumors you speak of are either due to corns or to infection through a cut or scratch leading to abscess formation. Most hard corns seem to give little trouble and are frequently found upon the feet of old fowls. If a swelling becomes large and soft, indicating the presence of pus, it may be opened with a sharp blade and the contents evacuated. Almost any dressing of a cleansing or healing nature may be applied and the bird kept in a clean place on clean flooring, or outdoors on clean grass. Nature will have to do the healing and probably will if given a chance, though a tubercular joint may not get well. M. B. D.

Does Black Cherry Poison Poultry?

Under separate cover I have sent you a spray of leaves and berries taken from one of our chicken runs. This particular run has not been used this Summer until a few days ago when we let the hens into it to eat out the weeds. Since they have been in this run several of our best hens have died with little or no signs of sickness. The only thing that seemed unusual upon opening them was that the gut contained a green liquid. Otherwise they were in perfect condition.

I notice that some of these berries have been eaten and wonder if they contain any poisonous matter. If they are of a poisonous nature I shall take them out of the run altogether. A. F. M.

R. N.-Y. — The specimens sent were leaves and fruit of the common wild black cherry, Prunus serotina. The foliage of this cherry develops an active poison while wilting which is fatal to cattle, but we have not heard of poultry poisoning from its fruit.

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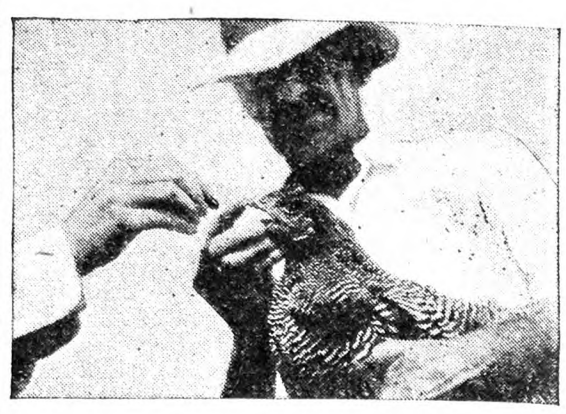
DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

S. C. RED PULLETS ready to lay, $2.50 each. JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.



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90% of the poultry diseases can be traced to worm infestation. Your birds that are off feed and droopy are doubtless wormy. But you can clean up your entire flock and keep it clean by the Sawyer method.

No Instruments—No Fussing Gets Tape and Round Worms

Simply push an oval Iodine WORMASIDE Non-Soluble Capsule down the bird's throat, and the job is done. Two workers can treat 300 birds an hour. This Capsule passes through the crop into the gizzard where the shell is broken by the grinding action, releasing free iodine. This method puts the dose right where it can act on the worms. No instru ments are needed; there's no fussing or bother; and you get results within a few hours—clean out both round worms and tapeworms.

Prof. C. E. Lee, poultry specialist known to many Rural New-Yorker readers, writes: "I certainly think that the Sawyer Capsule gives the best results of anything we have used up to date, and I think we have used every type of treatment which has been recommended in this country."

Treat 20 Birds for $1

For $1, we will send you a Trial Box, postpaid, containing enough Iodine WORMASIDE Non-Soluble Capsules to treat 20 birds. Make a test according to the directions we send you with the box. If after making this test, you are not entirely satisfied, report results and ask for refund; your $1 will be returned.

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We are now booking orders for fall and winter delivery. Write for prices. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.

Wanted to Buy Some Pit Game Chickens. Also English Games. Answer WM. A. BARTLE, Lakeville, Conn.

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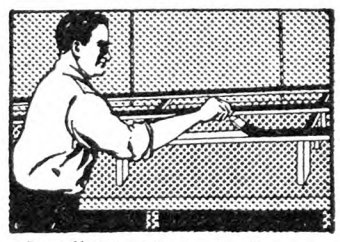
with
"Black Leaf 40"



Just "Paint" it on the Roosts
Kill lice on your entire flock whether 50 birds or 5000. Use a small paint brush; or squirt a thin line of "Black Leaf 40" on the top of the roosts with a small oil can.

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10-lb. tin $11.85
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covers 90 to 120 running feet of roost
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"Black Leaf 40" is sold by drug, hardware, seed stores, etc. Jobbers, dealers and poultry owners will please write us for full information.

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"Black Leaf 40"
Just "Paint" it on the Roosts

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

The Maryland State Grange has changed the date of its annual meeting from December to August, the 56th annual session having been held August 14-16 in the city of Oakland, in Garrett County. Maryland has about 50 subordinate Granges, eight Pomona Granges and five Juveniles.

Former State Master B. John Black of Maryland also has served as Overseer of the National Grange. Raymond A. Pearson, president of the University of Maryland, is one of the most active of the supporters of the Grange in Maryland. Dr. Pearson was formerly a resident of New York State, where he was prominently identified in the work of agricultural education, and where he has a host of friends among the people of the rural communities, both in and outside the Grange.

Maryland claims the first State Normal School Grange of any State in the country. At the annual session of the Maryland State Grange last December, every member of the Salisbury State Normal School took the sixth degree. The Maryland State Grange has been raising an endowment fund to promote the interests of the order and the fund has reached nearly three thousand dollars. Maryland is one of the five State Granges co-operating in the Atlantic Lecturers' Association, which has just held its second annual session, the meeting being held at Ithaca, at Cornell University. Of the 302 Grange officers attending the 1927 session, Maryland had 19 in attendance, with 231 from New Jersey, 30 from New York, 17 from Pennsylvania and 5 from Delaware. Last year's meeting was held at New Brunswick, N. J. The holding of the National Grange annual session at Washington in November next is expected to give the order in Maryland and other nearby States increased activity.

There are indications that the Southern States, which in the early days of the order were the most active in Grange work, are to again come into the Grange fold. At the present time, with the exception of West Virginia, there is no State Grange in any of the Southern States. Virginia is expected to be added to the States with a State Grange organization soon, as already about 20 new subordinate Granges have been recently organized in Virginia. This new State Grange is scheduled for organization during the present month. There have also been a few subordinate Granges started in South Carolina recently, as well as in Kentucky and Tennessee. Texas and Florida are also asking for Grange development. National Master Louis J. Taber recently announced that it was the program of the National Grange to add a State Grange from a Southern State each year.

During the pioneer days of the Grange its greatest strength was in the West and South. The South furnished several strong men among the leaders of these early days, including two Masters of the National Grange, Israel Putnam Darden of Mississippi and John Thompson Jones of Arkansas. Other leaders from the South were Col. D. Wyatt Aiken of South Carolina, a member of Congress and a speaker nationally known; and Major James W. A. Wright, who served in the Confederate Army and who wrote the Grange Declaration of Purposes. Afterwards Major Wright moved to California and became the first Master of the California State Grange. In 1875 there were a dozen Southern States that had 10,000 or more Grange members each, and in this great territory there are now no State Granges whatever.

Without doubt the Grange organization played a very important part in wiping out the bitterness throughout the South which followed the Civil War. In fact it was with this purpose in mind that Father Kelley laid the foundation of the great order of farmers that now stands as an enduring memorial of his work for humanity.

Along this line the following letter written by General A. J. Vaughan in Early Groge, Miss., March 22, 1872, to Father Kelley is of special interest:

"Dear Brother Kelley: It is my opinion this order is the very best plan that has been suggested since the war to bring about that friendship which should exist in all parts of the United States, and I can conceive of nothing that would so soon eradicate sectional prejudices. I but reflect the feelings of and sentiments of every true man in the South, when I state that it is our wish and most earnest desire to meet in friendly relation the true men from every State in the Union, and so soon as a like feeling and sentiment is manifested all over the country, peace, friendship and harmony will prevail."

From Eastern Ohio

Raspberries are about all picked, and surely brought a nice sum for the farmers. We are planning to put out between 200 and 300 raspberries this Fall. As there are several children in the family we will each do our part in cultivating and picking, and then "divvy up" when the money is collected. The Mexican bean beetle is beginning to appear on Lima and bunch beans. I am trying the salts solution which one of our good readers sent in to our paper, and although I was very doubtful of the outcome at the time of spraying, must say it surely does fix them. It kills the hard-shell ones as well as the soft yellow spiny ones.

The chickens are growing and we have been so lucky in raising them this year, that I am planning on trying more next Spring.

We are selling whole milk, but we are not stinting ourselves on the milk for home use, as we save one cow's milk to be used for puddings, custards and for the little ones to drink. We use all the eggs we want, as I have always contended it was foolish to take eggs to the store and purchase something for the table that in no way could compare with eggs for a nourishing diet. We use them in preference to meat, for the children are opposed to eating fat.

Ohio. MRS. B. K. M.

Care of Geese

I am just starting to raise two geese. They are only one week old. They do not eat anything but grass. Is there anything that I could feed them? Do they ever have lice? If so, what could I do for them? Is it against the law to pick geese when they shed their feathers when alive? L. E. E.

New York.

Geese are grass eaters and your goslings are only following their natural instincts in their choice of food. They will need something in addition as they grow, however, and you may give them a mash made up of cornmeal, wheat bran and middlings, say, three parts of bran to one part each of cornmeal and wheat middlings. Chopped green food should be added to this unless green stuff is eaten in addition. The goslings will also need some grit and a little sand is commonly added to their mash. If you were raising a considerable number of goslings, you would add about one-twentieth part by weight of high-grade meat scrap to the mash. Too much concentrated grain food is not good for geese and you will probably do well to permit them to eat all the grass or other tender green stuff that they want, supplementing this with a little mash and wheat and corn as they grow older, but remember that geese are natural foragers and need good pasture. Lice powder may be used upon them if they have acquired lice from contact with other fowls. I know of no law forbidding the picking of geese at any time, though they should, of course, be picked only at the proper season for saving their feathers. M. B. D.

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending Aug. 13, 1928:

During the forty-first week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 3,522 eggs was made, or an average of 56.46 per cent. The production to date is 147,944 eggs.

Pen 55, owned by Jamieson's Leghorn Farm, Pa.; pen 68, owned by Thomas H. Mettler, N. J.; pen 84, owned by Twin Orchard Poultry Ranch, Ohio, and pen 89, owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., are tied for first place for the week with 53 eggs each. Pen 40, owned by W. A. Eckard, Wash., and pen 53, owned by Hollywood Poultry Farm, Inc., Wash., are tied for third place with 51 eggs each. These pens high for the week are all of the White Leghorn breed.

Pen 19, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Mass., is high for the Contest with 2,079 eggs. Pen 40, a White Leghorn Pen owned by W. A. Eckard, Mich., is second with 2,034 eggs, and pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., is third with 2,000 eggs.

During this week, nearly one hundred Connecticut poultrymen, members of the Connecticut State Poultry Association, are touring through our State, particularly in South New Jersey. The poultry breeders of New Jersey are very happy to have these neighbors and fellow-enthusiasts in poultry farming come to see them. It certainly is true that poultrymen may learn much from observing how the other fellow is attempting to do the things which arise every day in modern poultry farming. One characteristic of the poultry industry has always been that there were no secrets in it, those engaged in it were always more than willing to show how they were doing it. Tours have been quite common in recent years. Sometimes our poultrymen visit other localities.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,436; Lewis Farms, R. I., 1,422; Fred K. Coddington, N. J., 1,364.

White Plymouth Rocks. — John G. Hall, N. J., 1,484; Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 1,408.

Rhode Island Reds—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 2,079; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,536; Gilbert's Rhode Island Reds, N. J., 1,416.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—W. A. Eckard, Mich., 2,034; White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 2,000; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,974.

Miscellaneous.—Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 1,486; N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, White Wyandottes, 1,326; A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. Black Leghorns, 1,325; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 1,097.

WHETHER your flock is your chief source of income, or a sideline to your dairy herd, you want to put it on the most profitable basis possible.

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Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

as a part replacement for the meat scraps or other animal feed in your laying mash.

Diamond costs about ⅔ as much as meat scraps, although it contains nearly as much protein, less fibre and more total digestible nutrients. Take out half of the meat scraps in your egg mash and replace it with Diamond. Your ration will cost less to make up and will produce as many eggs.

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40% Protein

MONTCALM GAME FARM
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
HATCHING EGGS during season. High-class young toms to head flocks that need fresh blood from vigorous, heavyweight strains. We can also furnish complete foundation flocks. We guarantee safe delivery of eggs and birds or adjustment will be made at full value.

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Lord Farms S. C. White Leghorns
PULLETS Grade A and Pedigreed.
HENS with approved Trapnest Records.
COCKS and COCKERELS from high-record trap-nested dams. Excellent breeders.
BABY CHICKS in season. Specialty-bred.
Write for prices on breeding stock and free 78-page Year Book telling how to succeed.
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CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

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White Rock-White Wyandotte cross breeds from Blood Tested Matings, exceptionally fine for Fall broilers and roasters—only $13.50 per 100.
Straight Breeds—Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, $15.50 per 100 postpaid. Add 2c per chick for lots less than 100.
11 Week Old White Leghorn Pullets, $1.15
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $9; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $11; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Mixed ..... $7 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns ..... 7 per 100
Barred Rocks ..... 9 per 100
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Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
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PULLETS SHIPPED C. O. D. on Approval Bred from the finest hens on range.
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1,500 March-April hatch—Barred Rock, White Leghorn Pullets. Rock Cockerels. Free range stock. JULES FRANCAIS, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

PULLETS Wh. Leghorn, Bar. Rock, Reds, Bl. Giants. Your money's worth. $1.50 to $2.75, according to age. RED ARROW POULTRY FARM, Cranbury, N. J.

PULLETS White Leghorns, Jersey Black Giants from free range, all ages, Ready for shipment. OLEN HOPKINSON, South Columbia, N. Y.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets Production bred stock, 12-14 weeks. $1.25 ea. 25% with order, balance express C.O.D. HILLTOP FARM, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $5.00 per 12 postpaid. Valuable instructions with order. Pekin Duck eggs, $2.00 per 12. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

TURKEYS *By Helen M. Baker* $1.50
Practical theories and complete management. Hatching and Brooding. Feeding directions and formulas.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I am seeking information about a commission firm representing themselves as the Absecon Market Co., Inc., doing business at Pleasantville, N. J. They wrote me informing me that prices on white potatoes were good and they wanted me to ship them 50 or 100 bbls. as they were in position to handle produce in large or small quantities. I shipped them 20 bbls. July 10, 20 bbls July 12, and 33 bbls. July 17. I waited for quite a while and as I did not hear from them I wrote them about my potatoes. They wrote me on July 19 that they had put my potatoes in storage. I have written to them three times since, and they have not said a word. I am enclosing their letter for your consideration. Do you think they are reliable people? G. W. W.
Maryland.

Other claims placed in the hands of an Atlantic City attorney for collection have been returned as uncollectible. The record speaks for itself. THE R. N.-Y. previously warned farmers against shipping produce to Absecon Market, Pleasantville, N. J.

I read with interest the different accounts of worthless advertisements and will now state my case and see if you can enlighten me. About 10 years ago my husband and I purchased stock (50 shares) in the Hollis Tractor Co. Later the company co-operated and is now known as the Electric Generator Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. We have kept in touch with them and always get a favorable answer promising dividend at an early date, but that is as far as it goes. How can we find out if there are any dividends being paid? I have an invalid husband depending on me for support. C. M. H.
Pennsylvania.

The activities of the above corporation according to our reports are devoted to the sale of its capital stock. They control certain patents on a gas electric drive for use on automobiles, tractors, etc., which are leased on royalties. Our information indicates that no dividends have been earned by the company and there being no market for the stock, we see no present prospect of this woman realizing on her investment.

Irving R. Hough, who ran a chicken farm in Kingston, N. Y., and failed, was placed on trial Aug. 14 before Federal Judge Meekins and a jury on a charge of using the mails to defraud. Federal Prosecutor Lowell Wadmond, in opening, told the jury that Hough had widely advertised his business, had taken money from persons in many States for chicks and had failed to deliver them.

He admitted having served 18 months in jail in Connecticut for failing to keep his advertised promises in the sale of rabbits.—New York Times.

Publisher's Desk published something of Hough's operations a year ago. This is the same Hough who swindled shippers of raw furs, using the name of Irving R. Hough Fur Co., Meriden, Conn., some four years ago. Evidently the penitentiary sentence referred to in the newspaper item did not cause Hough to mend his ways. It seldom does. A swindler at heart invariably takes up some other means of defrauding the public as soon as he secures release from prison. This is quite true of all classes of criminals.

This credit company claims if you invest $1,000 in the company they will pay you 8 per cent interest on your money, and collect your bad bills for you by loaning the people the money to pay the bills and in nine years the $1,000 will be worth $2,000. I think it is too good to be true. H. C. L.
New Jersey.

The company promises entirely too much. If there were substantial reasons to believe these representations could or would be carried out the demand for the securities would tax the capacity of the printing presses of the concern to turn out the stock certificates.

Every Summer there come into being in large metropolitan communities new automobile service companies. These companies purport to sell memberships to the public on a charge anywhere from $12 to $40 a year, which entitles the member to certain insurance coverages, discounts on oil and gasoline, certain kinds of legal services, towing, touring information, discounts on accessories, tires, batteries, etc.

Unscrupulous salesmen are prone seriously to overstate the service which is to be rendered to the member. The insurance provision will often be stretched to include damage to the member's car or damage to the other car in a collision. The legal service feature will be stretched from simply legal advice or possibly representation in court on minor traffic violations to include all defense of a member in court for anything, including felonies.

The towing feature which usually applies only in the community, will sometimes be stretched to cover the entire United States.

It behooves the public to protect itself from these "gyp" salesmen by inquiring just what the actual service is from the Better Business Bureau.

The above warning by the Better Business Bureau with regard to "service contract" schemes is well taken. Aside from the misrepresentation of the salesman securing signatures to these contracts, the proposition is essentially an easy-money scheme, the printed conditions of which are impracticable to carry out. The discounts on gasoline and automobile accessories have proved a farce in cases where THE R. N.-Y. staff has tested them out. We have reason to believe the promised discounts prove to be such in all cases.

The other day I answered an advertisement in a paper, the *Elmira Advertiser*. I am enclosing the advertisement and the literature I received and I wish to know if there is any catch in it. I am not in position to lose anything, so am writing to you for advice. Is it a perfectly reliable company and just what does the work consist of? Do they give bank references if you desire them? M. H.
New York.

The proposition enclosed from Kress Service Bureau, 1135 Tribune Bldg., New York City, purports to put girls in the way of earning $25 per week in clipping newspaper items and addressing cards. The concern asks $1 to cover plans, cards, etc. This scheme has been discouraged by this department frequently; also by public organizations. The scheme is to send out postal cards to those whose names are mentioned in the papers, asking for 10 or 25c for the item in question. We doubt that very many receiving the card will have curiosity enough to see the item to send the money. The whole scheme is not explained in the circular letter, evidently for the purpose of getting the dollar for the outfit.

An agent came here yesterday and said he was from an art school and wanted my baby's picture and said that they would enlarge and paint it for cost of the paint which would be $4.98 a tube. Also that the best one would get a prize of $50. Is this firm reliable or not and do I have to pay the one that comes with the proof? F. S.
New York.

The Florida Art Association, Jacksonville, Fla., is a new one on us, but the report is typical of the picture enlarging concerns. Those sending out agents to secure orders in country districts invariably employ some deception or fake to secure the signature to an order; $4.98 is no doubt the regular price of the enlargement and no doubt more than it is really worth, instead of merely covering the cost of material as represented. Give all so-called art agents the door, and if he does not heed the invitation call the dog.

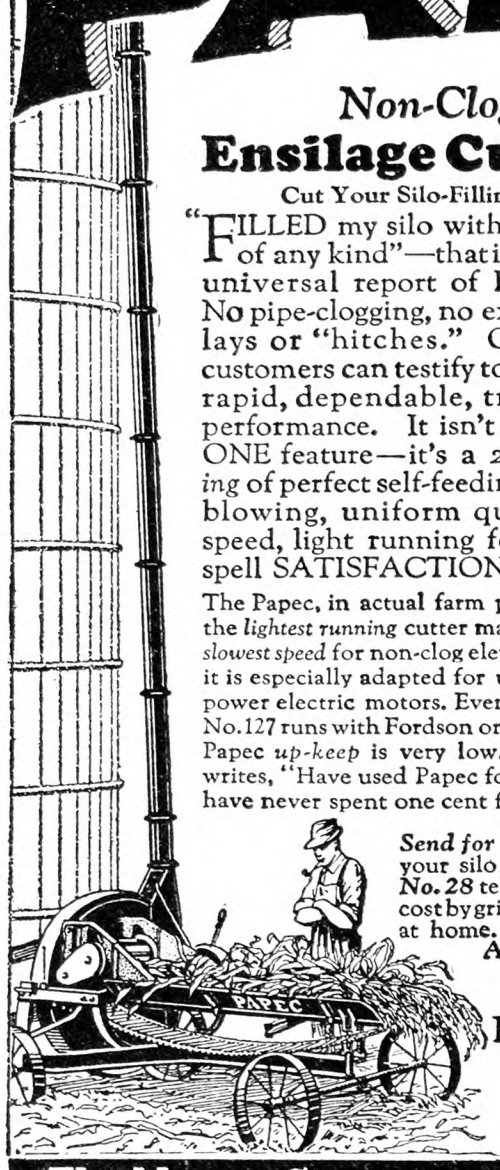
What is your opinion of Sterling Home Builders of New York? This company developed property in South Plainfield, N. J., and although the property was some distance from the city, got quite high prices for it. From what I can find out they have been in this business some time. J. E.
New Jersey.

Our records show that the Sterling Home Builders promoted a "free-lot scheme" in disposing of lots in New Jersey some time ago. Some of the officials at that time were under indictments for fraud. We do not know that the same men are conducting the enterprise now, but the traditions of the organization are such that it does not commend itself to the confidence of the public.

Is the Real Estate Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb., a reliable concern? This concern wants $5 to advertise the real estate, and $5 when it is sold. Owner is to pay the agent who sells the farm 2 per cent of its selling price. I am enclosing a part of their literature. H. M.
New York.

Another easy-money scheme to get $5. There are dozens of such alleged real estate dealers living off their wits and at the expense of property owners.

PAPEC



Non-Clog
Ensilage Cutters
Cut Your Silo-Filling Cost

"FILLED my silo without a hitch of any kind"—that is the almost universal report of Papec users. No pipe-clogging, no expensive delays or "hitches." Over 50,000 customers can testify to the Papec's rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. It isn't due to any ONE feature—it's a *27-year blending* of perfect self-feeding, powerful blowing, uniform quality, slow speed, light running features that spell SATISFACTION.

The Papec, in actual farm practice, is still the *lightest running* cutter made. It runs at *slowest speed* for non-clog elevation. Hence, it is especially adapted for use with small power electric motors. Even the powerful No. 127 runs with Fordson or similar power. Papec *up-keep* is very low. One farmer writes, "Have used Papec for 13 years and have never spent one cent for repairs."

Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders
Hammer Out More and Better Feed

KEEP your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec Grinder. It will pay for itself—will save you money—will grind your own feed (grains or roughage, any kind) BETTER and FASTER and CHEAPER than you can get elsewhere.

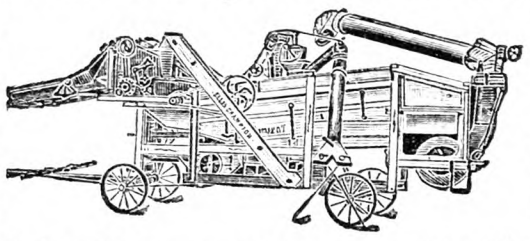
"Rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors," writes one. Customers say its performance exceeds all claims. "Capacity away beyond expectations." "Handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover and alfalfa hay, sheaf oats, corn stalks, etc." "A great machine as to price, capacity, power and fine grinding." Sure death to corn borers.

Send for 1928 Papec Catalog. Tells how to cut your silo filling cost. Ask for *Grinder Folder No. 28* telling how to reduce your feeding cost by grinding both grains and roughage at home. No obligation. Send today. A postal will do.

Papec Machine Co.
110 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

The Name Guarantees The Quality

Ellis Champion Threshers



It is a Champion all right, measured in ability to thresh fast and clean, in years of service to the owner, and in the small amount of power required to operate it.

Take the 12-bar cylinder, the large number of teeth in cylinder, the pitchfork action of agitating the straw, the Hyatt Roller Bearings, Rockwood Drive Pulleys, the unexcelled cleaning system, the superior windstacker fan, the sturdy steel construction, and you have some of the reasons why it is called "The Champion." The Little Thresher that fights for the last grain.

Write for additional information

ELLIS KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL WORKS
Pottstown, Pennsylvania

"THE SAFEST BANK MESSENGER in the WORLD"

That is the title of our new. illustrated booklet telling all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.

4½% Dividend Paid July 1st, 1928.

Interest Compounded Quarterly.

Assets over $37,000,000.00 and over 55,000 Depositors.

Chartered 1868

Mail this slip today

National Savings Bank
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... R N-Y

The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct $23.75 JUST the THING for SHOCK or SILO CUTTING

Works in any kind of soil.
Cuts stalks, doesn't pull them.
Cuts 4 to 7 acres a day with one man and horse.
Great labor saver. Sold direct to farmers. Get your catalog NOW—Be prepared. Write:

LOVE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept 160, Lincoln, Illinois

LITTLE WONDER DITCHER

Direct from Factory to Farmer

Ditch a Mile a Day!

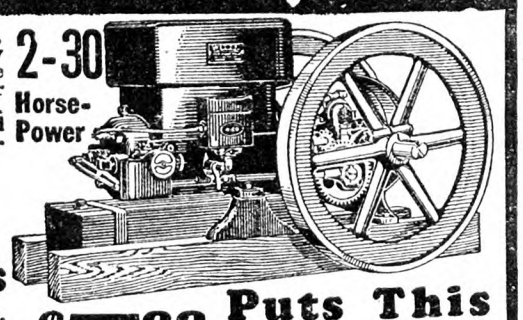
"The Little Wonder is a real labor and money-saving machine," writes August Mandel, Hinsdale, Ill. Cuts a clean trench from 10 to 14 inches wide and from 20 to 30 inches deep. Works in any soil. You can drive in a straight line or around a curve and cut a perfect grade all the way.

L. W. Sales Co.
Box 110 Bellevue, Ohio

WITTE FARM and RANCH ENGINES at New Low Prices - Cash or Easy Terms

MY Throttling Governor Engines furnish smooth, steady power, and I make a type and size for every farm and ranch need. Built of alloy-steel, to increase strength and reduce weight. WITTE all-fuel carburetor successfully burns low grades of distillate or kerosene. WICO Magneto with retard lever assures quick and safe starting regardless of weather conditions. Lifetime Guarantee for your protection.

2-30 Horse-Power



FREE! Catalog. describing WITTE Types "F" and "H" and Heavy Duty Engines and all improvements, also labor saving power outfits—log and buzz saws, pumper outfits, etc.—all at direct factory-to-you new low cash or easy term prices. Send today for your copy.

Cash or Your Own Terms No interest to pay. Yes, I will give you a full year to pay for your WITTE Engine or Outfit. I want it to pay its own way while you pay me. It's so much cheaper to have your work done with a WITTE than it is to hire help.

$5.00 Puts This WITTE To Work for You

WITTE Type "F" on Wood Skids, 2 to 6 H-P.—Runs milking machines, feed grinders, cream separators, pumps water for home and stock, irrigating, etc. Easily and quickly taken wherever power is needed. Send for catalog.

A Size For Every Need!

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WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1896 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
1896 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Farms in Central New York

all sizes, at prices you can afford to pay. I handle every deal personally and can assure you an honest deal. References furnished on request. Your correspondence solicited. VIRGIL E. SMITH, So. Side, Oneonta, N. Y.

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms

E. L. CRONK, *Real Estate* RED HOOK, N. Y.

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT., Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

HELP Wanted Male—Stephen, the gardener, back at his garden on HUNTER BROOK ROAD, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent single poultryman to take over management of good commercial plant; must have experience, good references and enough confidence in his ability to accept the job on profit-sharing basis; apply in person or by letter to VERNON K. MELHADO, Green Pond Farms, Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED — Middle-aged general houseworker, plain cook; no laundry; small house, $45 per month. MRS. W. H. ROSS, Brentwood, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Gardener, married, small family, familiar attending lawns, roads, shrubbery, on gentleman's estate; address, copies of references, with salary expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 4564, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEMPERATE, single, general farm-hand; potato market truck, no milking; room, board, $75 year round. BOX 27, Jericho, L. I., N. Y.

MAN for dairy barn work, three-time milking, also man for calf feeding, care of dry stock; Guernsey herd; in Western Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 4565, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man on country place. Address LEON SCHANNO, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

WANTED—Experienced dairyman for certified dairy, producing 1,200 quarts daily; one capable making good butter and able to make daily report, distributing milk; steady position right man; married, small family. ADVERTISER 4571, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm; good milker and teamster; all year job; state wages, etc. ADVERTISER 4572, care Rural New-Yorker.

WHO KNOWS how, can and wants to run, with his own help, a 300-acre, 35-cow dairy farm in Catskills near Stamford; good living house; only hard workers; state price, experience, references, when can you start? ADVERTISER 4573, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young woman, agreeable, intelligent, as nursemaid; pleasant home; wages $40. LOCK BOX 14, Sharon, Conn.

WANTED—Practical farmer for gentleman's farm in Connecticut; first-class opening for right man. ADVERTISER 4577, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, single or married, with small family. ADVERTISER 4578, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young married herdsman with some experience in stock-raising to take charge of dairy barn on Long Island; references necessary; state denomination. ADVERTISER 4587, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE-CHAMBERMAID on Maryland country estate; settled white girl to care for healthy 2½-year-old boy and help with upstairs work; permanent; wages $65; references required. Address, ATTERBURY, R. F. D. 2, Annapolis, Md.

WANTED—Steady, settled man, single, as assistant on poultry farm, about 30 years of age; state age, weight and height and wages to start; all year round position with advancement. ADVERTISER 4589, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A willing and capable young or middle-aged man who is used to dairy, poultry and farm; I have two cows, 300 fowls and a 16-acre farm; permanent employment at $21 per week. ADVERTISER 4596, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, maid; general housework, simple cooking; Christian family, three adults, two babies; references required and given. MRS. DINGWALL, 114 Morningside Drive, Apartment 2, New York.

WANTED—Experienced young man desires work in creamery or dairy house at once; state wages paid. Write OTTO HUNISKER, Route 1, Watertown, N. Y.

WANTED—White, general houseworker, for American professional couple; one child, small apartment; $60-$65; references. WYLAN, 43-24 41st St., Long Island City, N. Y. Hunterspoint 0431.

WANTED—Reliable woman as housekeeper for Long Island farm family; no objection to woman with child of high school age who could help care for owner's children; attractive living conditions. ADVERTISER 4593, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable single man to work on farm and to pick apples; wages and experience first letter. ADVERTISER 4595, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for purebred Guernseys; the farm is situated in eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT manager for large apple and peach orchard, capable of taking entire charge; must have best of references as to ability and integrity; state age, experience and compensation expected. ADVERTISER 4597, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience, my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

WANTED—Position as gardener by experienced settled man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4462, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with 10-year-old boy wants position in New York State; competent houseworker and cook; last place 10 years. ADVERTISER 4480, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK and chauffeur wish position in small family, either city or country; can furnish references. ADVERTISER 4527, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, has opening for a position September 1; handy with tools; best of reference. JOHN SIMONSON, Star Route, Honesdale, Pa.

FARM, estate superintendent, wishes position; American, married, no small children; thoroughly experienced all branches; capable, trustworthy; references. ADVERTISER 4543, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE want position, middle-aged, active; man, gardener, poultry, handy with carpenter tools; wife will assist in housework or laundress; permanent, references. ADVERTISER 4549, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL farm manager seeks position on up-to-date place where results count; am first-class stock and dairyman; interested in registered cattle; prefer Guernseys; would consider share proposition near good market; New Jersey or Connecticut preferred; married, no tobacco or booze; good references; state particulars. ADVERTISER 4550, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable, good plain cook, wishes position after September 15; references. ADVERTISER 4558, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced in brooding and egg production, desires place with large capacity. ADVERTISER 4559, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer, reliable, experienced with tools, machinery; chauffeur's license; wants work. ADVERTISER 4562, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wants position as dairy and butter-maker; have also some experience in poultry. ADVERTISER 4566, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants job on farm, no offer refused. ADVERTISER 4567, care Rural New-Yorker.

LIFE experienced farmer, American, single, 28, honest, sober and trustworthy; best of references, wants position on gentleman's place; $90 a month, room and board. ADVERTISER 4568, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, childless, wants year around position on small dairy farm with furnished house. ADVERTISER 4569, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man as caretaker, country place; handy man, lawn, garden, building, repairs, chauffeur or will work as couple; can go any place at once; references. ADVERTISER 4570, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager wants position before November 1; understands through 20 years' experience, clean milk, healthy cows, crops, construction improvements, proper accounts and contented help; can furnish an experienced machinery and tractor man. H. F. de GROOT, Water Mill, L. I., N. Y.

PROTESTANT couple wants position as caretaker or general work, private estate; no children; best reference. ADVERTISER 4574, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED American wants permanent position, general farm work or dairying; small family; references; state wages and living conditions in first letter. TRACY A. NUTTER, Route 2, Westover, Md.

REFINED woman with small son would like work as housekeeper; a good home rather than high wages. ADVERTISER 4575, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR, private, position wanted; good reference furnished. KARL W. SANDERSON, 1014 E. Adams St., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—Position on poultry farm or caretaker of gentleman's estate; thoroughly experienced in every line of farm work; married, no children; best of references. ALBERT THOMAS, Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.

MARRIED man wants steady work on farm or as caretaker; experienced in dairy and truck farming; can furnish references. Write, Care of MRS. SMALLEY, R. F. D., West Cheshire, Conn.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, 46, honest and reliable, wants permanent place on farm with good people. ADVERTISER 4579, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEAMSTER, single man, American, Protestant; experienced teamster, understanding all general farm work; would like position on farm or private estate; wages wanted, $75 per month; reference; please give particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4580, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL poultryman, produce results, improve flock averages, construct houses. ADVERTISER 4586, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—To hire or run on shares, with option of buying, small farm, stock and tools, about 10 cows, 500 hens, etc.; near good markets; profit-sharing basis preferred. Address A, 58 Edwards St., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION wanted by a single, middle-aged man, as teamster on private estate; life experience; good horse man; reliable, best references; permanent place desired. ADVERTISER 4581, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman-dairyman wants position on up-to-date modern farm; good milker, teamster and woodsman; drive tractor and operate and repair all kinds farm machinery; handy with tools; good education and can take responsibility or work as foreman; experienced American farmer, no children; best of references; start $75 per month with good living accommodations and usual privileges. ADVERTISER 4584, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, age 40, married, without children, seeks position on gentleman's estate with furnished quarters; 4 years in present position. ADVERTISER 4585, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, German, superintendent, caretaker, experienced farmer, gardener; wife, dairy, chicken; honest, willing. EBERT, 342 E. 86th St., New York.

AM IN position to recommend an elderly, healthy, single A No. 1 gardener and caretaker; not to beat. D. HILLMAN, 134th St. and Riverside Drive, New York.

YOUNG man wants position on farm; has had several years experience in general farming. LeROY SMITH, 217 Green Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARETAKER, practical life experienced, all branches, expert production of eggs, and diseases; no sick poultry; guarantee to make and save money; private place, New Jersey preferred. 433 Columbia Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

MAN wishes light work, about six hours daily, (poultry, lawns, etc.) exchange room, board, small wages, or if separate cottage (mother, self), small wages, no board; clean place. ADVERTISER 4591, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE young man, age 29; conscientious, willing worker; with experience, desires steady position as assistant on commercial poultry farm; moderate wages. L. K. GRUND, 632 Chestnut St., Arlington, N. J.

GERMAN, 30, wants position as poultryman or assistant; New Jersey preferred. H. HEITMANN, 60 Bruen Ave., Irvington, N. J.

MARRIED estate superintendent wishes position as chauffeur; refined; best of references. BOX 508, Morristown, N. J.

FARM manager or herdsman wants position on modern dairy farm; have had life experience in this line; can furnish references; married. ADVERTISER 4594, care Rural New-Yorker.

DO YOU want an efficient poultryman, single, thoroughly experienced hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; have increased flock averages and bred many high record contest pens; college training, excellent references. A. DEGEN, 73 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—8-room modern bungalow, hardwood floors, water, bathroom and lavatory, central heat, acetylene light; nearest neighbor one-third mile in one direction, two miles in any other; hunting, fishing; all out of doors to live in. JAMES P. LONG, Lakemont, L. I., N. Y.

CRANBERRY bog, Central New Jersey, 30 acres, fully equipped; bargain. ADVERTISER 4490, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Countryhouse or small farm, well-built house, good water, beautiful views in mountain section; not over 4 hours from New York; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 4513, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres, 2,500 ready to lay pullets; lights, water; all supplies including feed and crops; estimated $2,000 worth of saw timber and about $2,000 worth of firewood now ready to cut; no infection on range; gross income 1927, $11,500; labor income $5,500; auto included; 2 miles from station, one mile stone road; price $16,000, half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. ADVERTISER 4510, care Rural New-Yorker.

FULLY equipped 100-acre farm, 19 cows, 10 head of young stock, 3 horses, all modern machinery including tractor and milking machine; electric lighted, on hard road; one mile from hustling town; possession given with four thousand down. Write EMERY MOYER, Canajoharie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 107 acres, 60 in cultivation, balance wood and timber; good house and outbuildings and equipment; good fertile land; for particulars write A. E. WALKER, Farmington, Del.

FOR SALE cheap, 25-acre farm, suitable for poultry and trucking; dwelling and buildings. THOMAS E. RICHARDSON, Snow Hill, Md.

DAIRY and grain farm, 205 acres; barn for 50 cows, 2 sets buildings, electric lights and bath; road under construction; all modern farm machinery, including tractor and thrasher; small payment; easy terms; must sell to settle estate; full particulars, write, PIERCE BROS. (Owners), Whitney Point, N. Y.

PINE PLAINS bungalow, main State road; 1½ acres, 6 large rooms; never been occupied; hardwood floors, lathed and plastered; garage, water, etc.; excellent location; gas and lunch stand; cost $3,200, price $1,800, terms; owner, phone 10-3. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

217 ACRES, good buildings, land, location; sacrifice this month, $2,000 down; exchange. BRIDGEMAN, Georgetown, N. Y.

GOOD 210-acre farm; large bearing apple orchard; $2,100. MRS. HERBERT FISHER, Greenwich, N. Y.

WILL exchange one-family modern home for farm; good land; want full particulars. FRANK RADA, 108 Ryan St., Hillside, N. J.

WANTED—100-200-acre farm equipped. ADVERTISER 4560, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, good truck and citrus land; improved, near town, railroad and hard road. ADVERTISER 4561, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE, rent or will hire married man for one of the best tile-drained farms in the Finger Lakes Region, New York; no stones; will raise any grain or fruit crops; too much other business; possession at once; some tools; never before offered for sale; buildings, some out of repair but good. J. D. DATES, Groton, Thompkins Co., N. Y.

5-ROOM house, truck, fruit, chicken houses, 2-car garage; 61 miles from New York; terms. OWNER, Box 24, Port Murray, N. J.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; 207 acres; 3¼ miles from Rushford village, ¼ mile from cheese factory; running water in house, orchard, buildings in fair condition; will sell with or without dairy and at a bargain. LOUISA M. GILBERT, Rushford, N. Y.

TO RENT—28-acre poultry and fruit farm; capacity 1,500 layers; all equipment; on county road; 20 miles Newark, N. J.; 5 miles city 50,000. ADVERTISER 4563, care Rural New-Yorker.

375-ACRE farm for sale, on main highway, with stock, tools and hay. D. ACKLEY, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—To close estate, 70-acre farm, half mile railroad station, 10 miles to two city markets; small down payment, balance reasonable terms. ARTHUR ROOD, Exc., 804 Main St. West, Rochester, N. Y.

SHENANDOAH Valley farm for sale, 135 acres of good soil. FRED C. DIDAWICK, Edinburg, Va.

RETIRING from farming, will sell 140-acre farm, improvements, fully equipped, 30 head stock, all tools; near Middletown, Orange County. FRED LYBOLT, Bullville, N. Y.

CAMPING site to rent, Brigantine, N. J.; ocean bathing, fishing, no mosquitoes. M. RICHMAN, P. O. Box 142, Woodstown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Farm, 175 acres, good building, $4,000. ADVERTISER 4576, care Rural New-Yorker.

200-ACRE farm for sale, 2 miles from Jordan, 18 miles west of Syracuse, on improved road; nearly all land can be worked with tractor; Alfalfa soil; $7,300 government plan loan on farm; will be sold at a very low price as I have no use for it; immediate possession. W. B. TOUSEY, Jordan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—300-acre abandoned farm in Green Mountains; high and sightly. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Topsham, Maine.

FOR SALE—In the town of Richford, Tioga County, N. Y., on State road, 9-acre poultry farm; large henhouse, good barn with basement, good house with running water and electric lights; just outside of the village; for $2,500, is cheap. Inquire of W. S. KING, Brooktondale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—On Eastern Shore, Franklin County, Virginia, 4-acre poultry farm; 3 minutes' walk to churches, stores, schools, post office, railroad station; 8-room bungalow, electric lights, garage, poultry house for 1,000 hens; oysters, clams, crabs, fishing, wild duck gunning. BOX 32, Greenbackville, Va.

FOR SALE—200-acre hay, grain, potato farm; wonderful opportunity for bungalow development; remember the proposed parkway; $6,000. EMIL MUNZER, Stanfordville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED to rent with option to buy, stocked and equipped farm; must carry 10 to 20 cows, 200 to 500 poultry and have good supply of fruit or location where fruit can be made profitable; experienced American farmer, good references. ADVERTISER 4583, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE by owner, $50,000 bus.; orchards, farm stock, equipment; pleasant climate; picture sent; under conditions of magnificent new 10-room residence; would continue management. RUMSEY SMITH, Hanging Rock, W. Va.

NOTICE—I have for sale several farms, 1 feed store, 2 business places with living apartments, all situated in Catskill Mountains; if interested, write owner. ADVERTISER 4582, care Rural New-Yorker.

56-ACRE farm for sale; three miles from Cobleskill, one mile from State road; grade A milk produced and sold at Cobleskill; write for particulars. CLAUDE GORSE, Warnerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—General store, Southern Vermont; good business, ideal for man and wife; two tenements; electricity; illness of owner reason for selling. ADVERTISER 4588, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General store with eight rooms, improvements; separate house six rooms, outbuildings on State road. ADVERTISER 4592, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—88½-acre poultry and general farm; one mile from two macadam roads; large, well-fenced fields for tractor tillage; 7-room house; water in kitchen; 5 poultry houses; new mill house; 1,200 layers; barn for 4 horses and 10 cows; garage and granary, new corn crib, new 40-foot tool and shed; home orchard and other outbuildings; for more particulars write to DAVID BLOOM, Cheswold, Del.

FARM, 206 acres; purebred Holstein cattle, Lakenvelder hens, Poland China hogs; buildings rebuilt, painted, with cement, cork brick, floors; milking machine, separator, farm implements; team, 75 tons hay. C. M. EATON, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

FOR SALE—Crop of very fine orchards, bearing large apples, early and late. H. M. FIEDLER, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Yorktown 178.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders; bath; complete. BRUCLYN FARM, Lynn, Pa.

ELECTRIC light and power plant for sale, including gasoline generating engine and 16 2-volt glass batteries. Address HARRY B. CHAMBERS, 32 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Bolen tractor, never been used; cost $255, price $150. CAVERLY, Roads Ending Avenue, R. 2, Plainfield, N. J.

CREAMERY outfit: 500-lb. power churn, new 200-gal. tank, 24-bottle steam tester, testing scales, sanitary piping, rotary pump. R. I. HOLBROOK, Townshend, Vt.

FOR SALE—Candee 4-section, 2,400-egg mechanical egg turner incubator; excellent running order; a bargain; will sell with or without coal stove. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friends; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

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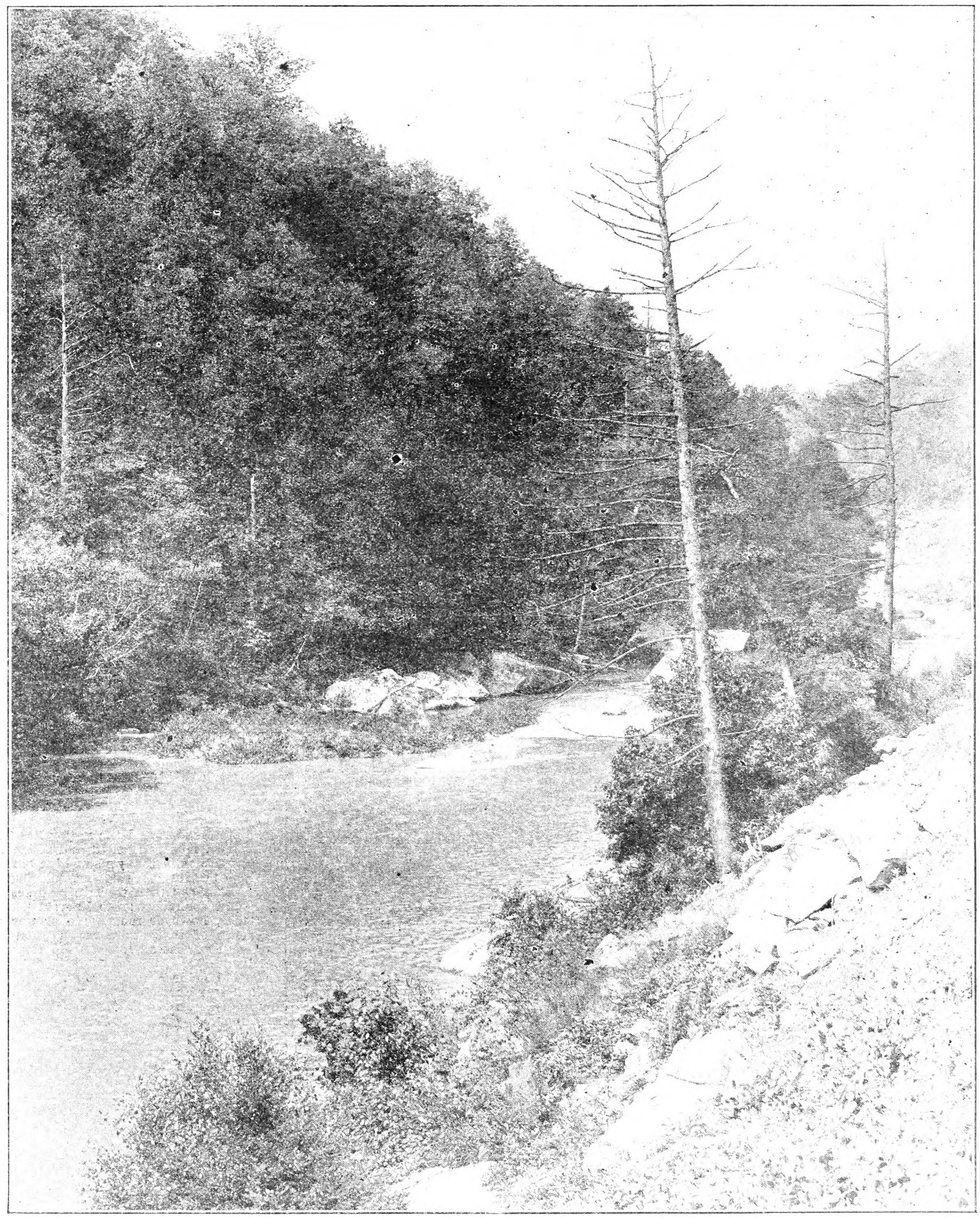
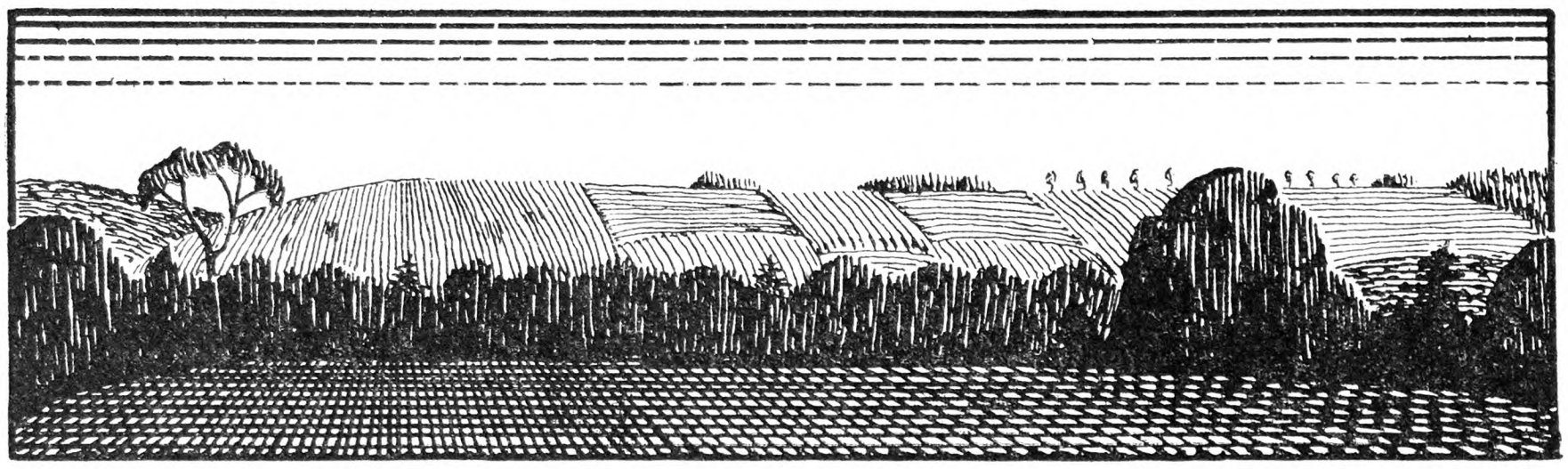


Clear Fork of the Kentucky River

THE EAST HILL



OUR farm has two hills for neighbors; lying in a valley, it could not have less. The nearer one, behind which the sun sets, is no mystery. I go up there every Fall to help thrash.

The trip begins with a climb up a narrow road that dodges along on either side of a brook. Emerging from the wood, it takes a more sedate course past empty houses and old fields that once sustained big families; also, by way of contrast, by trim homesteads whose elaborate modern barns mark those pioneers' sons who have ignored the whistle of the city. But the general aspect is drab and depressing. The autumnal melancholy seems intensified in those upper reaches, and cannot be obscured even by the noise and bustle of the thrashing. The wind is shrewder up there, and blows the chaff into our eyes with such persistence that I am always glad to regain the valley with its prospect of home and the lantern-lighted chores.

But the east hill has a fascination that holds through the seasons, whether its snowy form is a vivid study in that electric blue that means another storm, or whether across its chequered surface the August wind moves its cloud-shadows.

Its contour is varied. The forest mass does not dominate the composition, but blends with field, meadow and pasture. On its very sky-line a dim, suggestive row of trees indicates a road leading perhaps to mystery and adventure, or to the peace of the Elysian fields. A high, bare swell over which the harvest moon usually climbs is the highest point in our neighborhood. This has been named "The Pinnacle" by the Summer people who leave their lakeside cottages to climb its steep slope for the view. I have never been up there. I prefer the view from the valley, and I fear that the trip would destroy the hill's present enchantment, which may be that lent by distance. Now, like Tom Sawyer's hill, it is "far enough away to seem a Delectable Land, dreamy, reposeful and inviting;" then, I might find it merely So-and-so's cow pasture.

Spring arrives in the city as a traveling salesman with a delightful line of goods including new fashions, baseball and prospective vacations, but on the farm it comes, rather, as a strict new boss who will tolerate no loafing. My cat may sprawl and doze in the sunny spots of the orchard, but his master is not so privileged.

After plowing has begun in our country, life becomes a race with the season and the weather. Waking hours are mostly relays of plowing separated by meal-time for team and plowman, and when the field is regained impatient blackbirds are awaiting the fresh, dark furrows that must pass their inspection before fading into the duller hue of the whole. As the team turns the corner with practiced leisure the distant furrows squirm in the heat.

Meanwhile the wild cherry's opening leaves mark the season's relentless progress. The earliest piece of plowing which could hardly be distinguished from its drab surroundings now stands out against a background of green. The grain ground must be drilled in April, and sod for cabbage must be plowed as early as possible.

Driving by, you have admired a beautifully plowed field with its well-placed, parallel furrows as cleanly cut and nicely spaced as an old woodcut, but each furrow was as patiently and carefully wrought as each line was cut by the engraver. Help is said to come from viewing the hills, but I find plowing a stony piece of ground to be so exacting that it is prudent to keep my eyes on the stubble underfoot.

However, when the shadows and the bawling calves in the barn have announced milking-time, I sometimes get a chance while watering the team to look upon the east hill and notice how its grasslands have greened during the day. Pasture, meadow, wheat and stubble are assuming their proper contrasts; the wooded slopes are subtly changed in tint, and there, disclosed by the western sun, is a completely plowed field. This discovery impresses me every Spring, because somehow I never notice the work until it is done. The common means of its accomplishment have been obscured and its completion emphasized by the hill's distance and relation to the sun during working hours.

Most of us cherish a pet delusion, whether it be a belief in fairies or in oil stock prospectuses. I like to think of the east hill as a place where the Spring work is accomplished in toto without the laming, tiring, discouraging labor necessary in our valley farms.

In this way the old hill becomes an inspiration during the whole season. When I have plowed and harrowed and re-harrowed the grain ground, and when after the inevitable discouragements of the weather the seed and heavy contents of the fertilizer sacks have been drilled in and the field rolled, and the ground is being fitted where the corn will be consigned to the mercies of the cutworms and crows, it is a diversion one evening to notice the new green squares on the hill. They show the final result, minus the dust and sweat and thirsty stench of fertilizer with which it was accomplished. They are the symbol of the coming harvest which, we annually hope, will be that rara avis, a bumper crop with good prices—a season to be a standard of comparison for years to come. The hill advertises these aspirations like a billboard.

Later on, when setting cabbage, it is a relief to straighten my back and, while the mud stiffens the fingers, to rest my eyes upon upland fields far enough away to hide the possible ravages of woodchucks, thereby raising a doubt as to the existence of such pests in that sublime region!

In due time the hill's surface becomes a map of husbandry—a checkerboard of the great game of farming. Woodland, pasture and meadow are a study in green set off by the yellowing squares of grain and stubble and slate-colored fields of cabbage. Later on the bloom of buckwheat will suggest a light fall of snow marvellously resisting the Summer sun. White spots on the green Pinnacle show where the cows, true bourgeoisie, ignore the view for the nourishing grass underfoot.

Every year there is a peculiar thrill for the oldest farmer when the Alfalfa bloom announces another haying. As the mowing machine plunges into the depths of the waving meadow with its hidden hazards of new woodchuck holes and fallen limbs while the swallows dip in the wind, it is almost like launching a boat upon an unknown sea. This elation persists throughout the haying season in spite of weather and circumstance; when the very seat of the rake is hot and the last breeze fails in the stifling corner by the wood where the sun concentrates its heat and glare, and the windrows smell of crushed strawberries; when the water jug's contents, deserted by the shade, taste as warm as the air, and the uncocked area forbids a trip to the pump; when red raspberries hang over the edge of the mowing to tempt the feet from the path of duty between the rounded cocks; when last night's rain makes today's task a disheartening repetition of yesterday's well-done work; when the high load rolls barn-ward through an atmosphere that seems like a furnace until we discover, after mowing away under the shingles, that it is quite cool and refreshing by contrast; when water fails to satisfy.

The final satisfaction comes when the last jag has cheated the approaching shower and the mows tower up into the fragrant gloom. In due order the meadows have appeared smooth and familiar, like fellow workers cleanly shaven for the Sabbath after a week of dirty labor. The sward slopes down to the wood, its irregularities and stones and woodchuck burrows hidden by the prompt new growth, over which the cat accompanies his shadow in a final search for meadow mice.

From the shady side of the house after supper, the east hill's slope shows as plainly as our own fields must appear from the occasional airplane that goes over the valley. Yonder meadow is beautifully patterned with minute cocks and their accentuating shadows. Yesterday it appeared smooth and uniform; tomorrow it will be indistinguishable from its neighbors. Look as you may during working hours or under the noon sun, you will not see man or beast at work up there. It is too far off for such details to be visible, especially while the sun is anywhere except in the west. It takes but little trust to believe again in those old English fairies who rewarded their patrons by cutting and gathering their crops in the Summer nights; it is pleasing to consider the old hill as a happy harvest ground for the good farmer.

Meanwhile the harvest fields make their appointed changes in color from bright green to the metallic hue of gold or bronze, according to their kind of grain. Oats and barley are still commonly sown together in our region, and their progress for a time is like that of an ill-matched team. The barley is first to head out, when its beards hide the slower growth of the oats until they in turn overtop the barley and seem to dominate the field's surface. Consequently one of my annual duties is to explain to observant Summer cottagers how the same field has changed from one grain to another.

Then one morning I hear down the valley the whistle of a thrashing machine. Like the robin's first note in March, it heralds another season. Along the road the cornflower has caught and fixed the very color that flashed last Spring from post to post on the bluebird's wing. The early goldenrod tries to reflect the yellow of the standing grain.

Renewed social activities mark this part of the season at the lakeside, where the cottagers realize Fall's approach, and I note the trail of their "hikes" in the third cutting of Alfalfa. According to the almanac the harvest moon is about to make her debut over the Pinnacle, unless the performance is censored by the weather man. A hoot owl, locally reputed as a weather prophet, seems pessimistic in his perch down near the swamp.

We might expect the old east hill to be above this hectic, comic opera atmosphere, but I once saw it at sunset all lit up by a brazen glare quite different from the occasional "Alpine glow." Perhaps a peculiar cloud formation deflected the rays to the lake. At any rate, the light appeared from below and smeared each shadow uphill. The effect was uncanny. The serene old landscape seemed as unfamiliar as your best friend when he first steps before the glare of the footlights. I saw this only once, and was rather glad that our staid old neighbor made no further attempt to enter vaudeville.

The binder moves across the "lot." Its arms wave with a slow dignity and its droning whirr but magnifies the song of the locusts overhead. In its path the new seeding can at last be appraised. The air quivers as though the golden field were a molten furnace, and the clean, hot smell of the wheat will return next January to haunt me by the kitchen fire. With a last bite of harvest apple and a hitch of the belt, we leave the roadside shade for the yellow glare and begin to set up the sheaves.

The harvest itself is much like another haying, except that barley beards are as sharp as thistles and much more active. They attach themselves to the cuff only to begin a tortuous climb up the inside of the shirt, as the startled cat sometimes clambers over the shoulder outside.

There is a primitive appeal in the mere sight of a piece of shocked grain. The late Summer sunshine seems rejuvenated by the yellow landscape and makes a gesture of defiance at approaching Autumn, while the pheasants boldly lead their young among the shocks near the wood. The worst is not unpleasant, but neither it nor the bustle and gossip of the early thrashings can entirely cover a feeling of disappointment as we note results, and remember the Springtime hopes that were drilled in with the seed.

So it is, and so, perhaps, it always will be, for, until we can foresee or regulate the weather, farming is one calling that cannot be platted and arranged by the most learned devotee of efficiency. Each Spring the farmer's seed is returned to the earth, there to be taxed by weathers from heaven, bird of the air, beast of the field and crawling thing underground, just as (we are so often told) the mediæval peasant's substance was taxed by his overlords and spoiled by every roving marauder. The placid harvest season, no less than the elementary fury of wintry storm, proves man's insignificance and dependence.

Along with nature's vagaries the farmer must contend with the caprice of his fellow men. The consumption of potatoes, reduced during the war, is still below normal; therefore their cultivation is not only a challenge to blight and pest and weather, but a gamble against the fickle tastes of the consumer. Twenty-five years ago it was a back-breaking piece of manual labor to cut a field of cabbage; today it is the same, for so far no machine has been made to do this successfully. A thrifty piece of cabbage is a satisfaction to the grower and a goodly sight to the passerby, but when the crop is good the price is poor, and vice versa, until the bewildered farmer wonders if the poor crop with its minimum of handling is not the greater blessing.

These thoughts accompany the evening chores and make me linger over the last one at the woodpile where the cat, brooding in a sphynx-like attitude, looks eastward with all the wisdom of old Egypt in his unblinking eyes. Following his gaze I notice the east hill.

The sun has set and the valley lies in a cool, bluish shadow, modifying field and foliage, but the old hill still shines in today's sunshine blended with the rosy hopes of forgotten dawns. Against a pale green horizon it glows with warmth, and seems to radiate peace and confidence; the harvest peace of accomplishment, however incomplete or unrewarded; the confidence of that stubborn affection for the land that shall persist as long as the Republic which it founded.

The old fields and meadows, pastures and woodlots are transformed in the ruddy light, and a window in some unseen farmhouse flashes it back in affirmation.

J. A. CHARTULLY.

New York.

The Apple Picking Problem

AFTER the apple grower has succeeded in nurturing his crop through to maturity he has the problem of removing his fruit from the trees and placing it in packages, with the least expenditure of time and money possible without undue injury.

The barefoot boy who hankers for a certain large, ripe apple out of reach overhead uses the most direct methods and with club, stone or shaking brings it down and capturesit, finding it even more attractive if bruised and battered in the getting. A similar though more commercial method sometimes used is that of having a large sheet held under a branch and shaking the fruit onto it. By sloping the sheet toward the trunk and proceeding around the tree the

whole crop can soon be deposited in a heap about the trunk from where it can be picked up. If peddled or shipped for immediate use by uncritical consumers or manufacturers this may be a satisfactory method.

Desire to avoid cuts and deep bruises may prompt the harvester to pick into a bag slung from his shoulder. With a ladder the highest apples are reached. As the bag fills and gains weight, the weary shoulder enjoys relief when the picker rests the load of fruit on branch or ladder rung or leans against it. The fruit is poured, often roughly, from bag to heap or container. Tough, indeed, must be the fruit which is picked in this way if it can escape severe bruising.

Next in the evolution towards better, uninjured fruit is picking in splint baskets, which protect the apples fairly well from shifting and pressure from sides or bottom. Bruises on tender varieties are often found to come from dropping the fruit on splints or apples. Thoughtless or heedless pickers have often been seen to toss the fruit several feet into the basket even picking up those that may have bounced out and dropped to the ground. When burlap linings are put in the baskets for protection, broken stems, bits of bark and other hard particles cling to the burlap, often bruising or puncturing the fruit.

The metal bag with a canvas bottom through which the fruit can be slid into the orchard package does away with tossing the apples to a distant basket, as it is strapped securely to the picker always in easy reach. There is also no hard bottom, the stiff sides prevent bruising by leaning against the fruit and it cannot be set down to bruise the bottom apples. The firm varieties can be picked safely in these bags. The most tender ones, like McIntosh, however, if allowed to slide or shift against each other may be stem punctured or scored, and receive many small bruises. This may not be a serious objection when early use is contemplated, but for holding for the full storage life of an apple even these slight bruises may soften or dry out, causing the apple to spoil or become unattractive quickly when removed from storage.

Many peach growers who also grow apples pick them like peaches, using peach baskets hung from hooks on the belt and loaded, when filled, on a one-horse wagon checkered with slats which form sockets in which the baskets ride safely to the packing shed. The fruit is slid or picked from these baskets to the grader or storage package with little bruising if care is used. This requires a large equipment of baskets which are rather fragile for repeated use. Splints may become splintered and cut the fruit and some shifting of fruit when the sides of the basket flex, may occur.

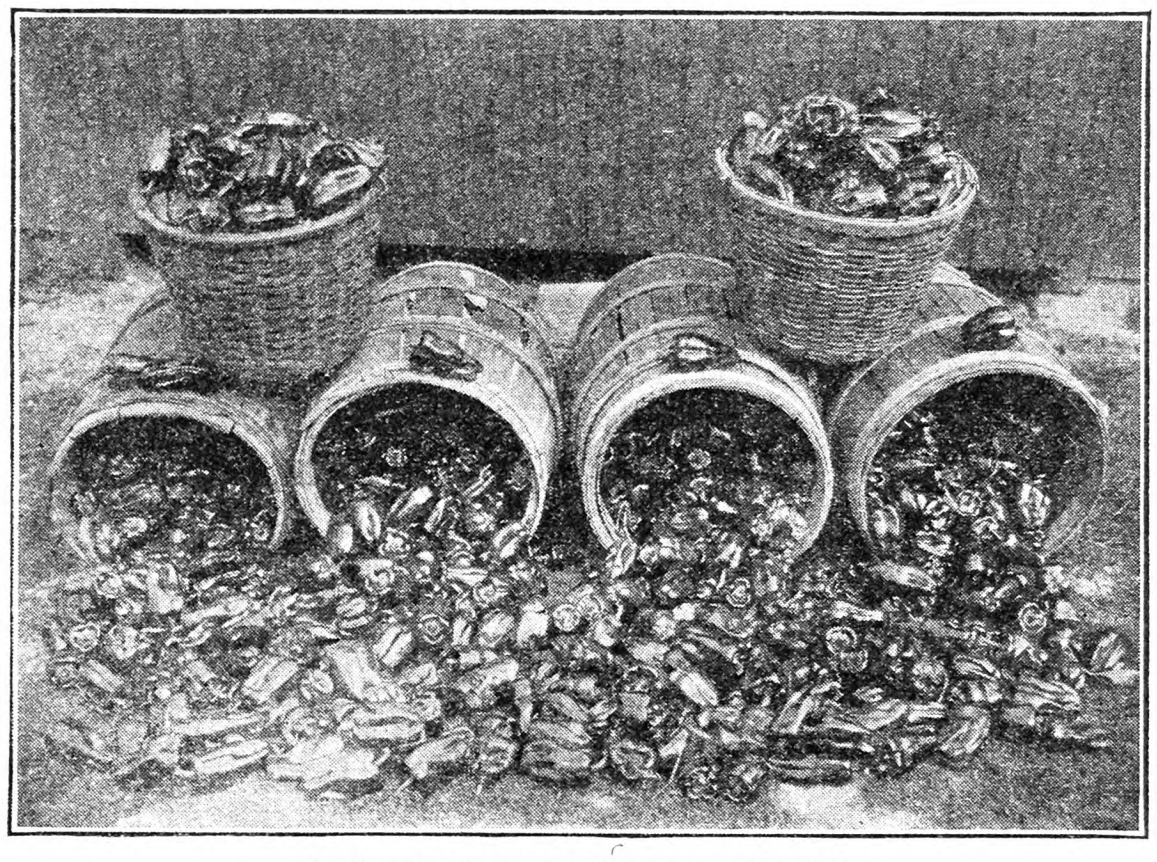
Since it is our practice to keep the Spy and McIntosh which we grow till Spring, we have tried and observed the different methods and found:

1. That any picking utensil which has yielding sides or bottom may permit the apples to shift and chafe or stem puncture each other.
2. That hard bottoms or sharp edges bruise or cut fruit dropped on them.
3. That pickers cannot be trusted to lay the apples in the utensils when picking, but often toss them when out of sight of the foreman.
4. That unless these apples are picked from the picking utensils and laid into the storage crates, bruising results.
5. That, unless we know which picker picked the fruit in each utensil, we cannot easily correct faulty picking.
6. That it requires too many pickers to have the work done by the day, as adjustment of wages to correspond to the ability of the individual is difficult unless an accurate record of performance is kept.

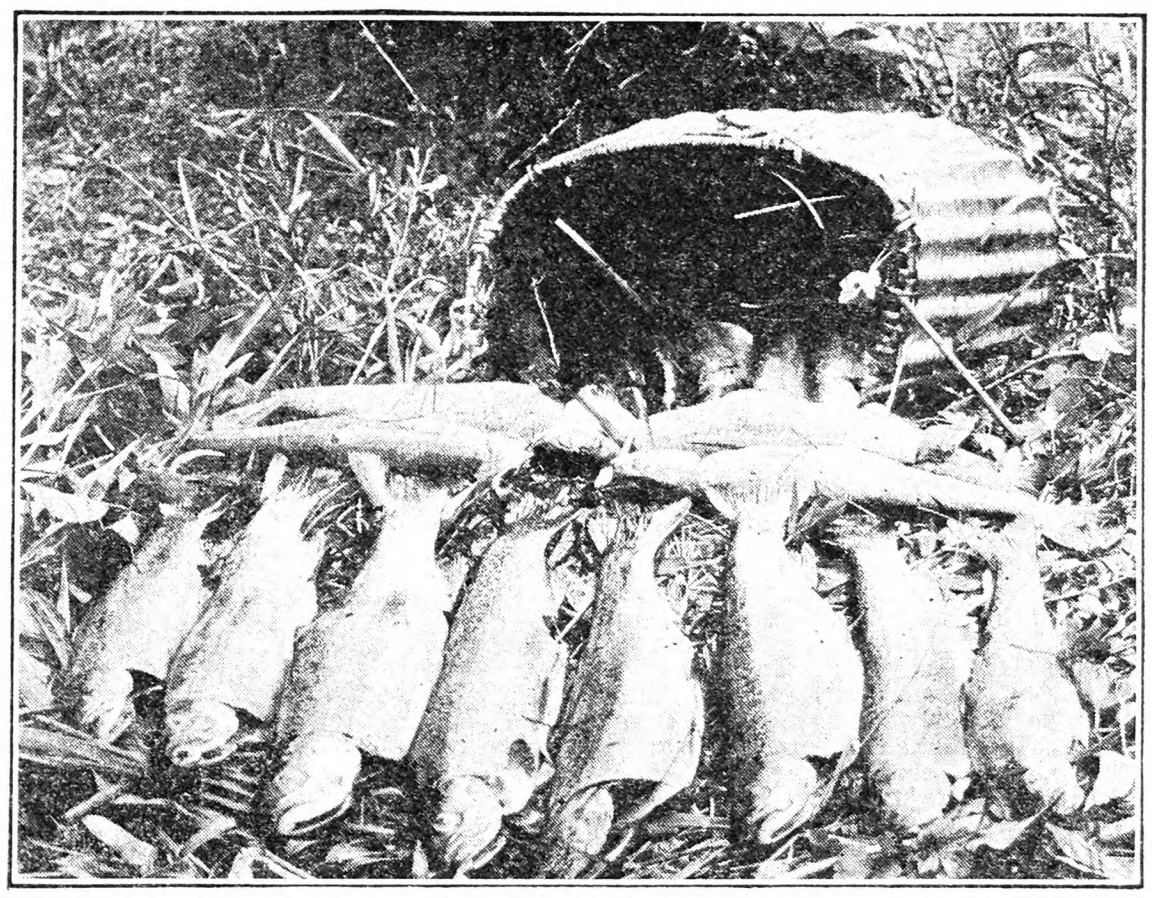
We have adopted rather broad, shallow, sturdy, galvanized iron pails for picking, as they seem to have the most good points and fewest bad ones of anything we have tried. A sturdy wire hook is fastened to the handle with a looped cord which can be quickly slipped on and off from one to another. If fruit is dropped or tossed even a short distance against the bottoms or sides of these pails, everyone within a considerable radius can hear it, and the foreman can caution the picker at once. Each picker takes two or more pails to the tree he is picking, drops a ticket bearing his number into each pail, fills them and carries them to the central point not over three trees distant where he leaves them and gets empty pails to take back and fill. A responsible worker takes the tickets from the pails when they have been emptied. They are counted at night and each picker is paid according to the number of pails he picks. This encourages the best pickers to work fast. We can manage with not over two-thirds as many pickers as formerly, and the fruit is better picked than by day work. The foreman adjusts the rate per pail to correspond to the character of the crop, so that the best pickers can earn up to $6 a day and the fairly good picker $4. The foreman must be judicious, and assign the trees to the different pickers fairly, so they have equal opportunities. If any fruit is found to be unduly bruised or undesirable the ticket in the pail tells at once who the offender is and he is called and shown wherein he must do better in order to hold his job.

In examining McIntosh in storage one finds some carefully handled apples as smooth to the touch as billiard balls. Others are so covered with numerous small bruises that the hand cannot find a smooth spot as large as a quarter. Jumble-packed apples receive these bruises and even stem punctures where they touch each other. To avoid this we scatter sufficient shredded paper so as to separate the apples slightly or lay the larger ones between layers of cardboard, which we coat with oil to prevent its absorbing moisture from the apples. The saving in waste and loss of weight and the satisfaction given our customers much more than offset the cost and trouble involved. E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.



A Few New Jersey Peppers. Fig. 516



Trout from Hood River, Oregon. Fig. 517

Live News from Vermont

A STRANGER stopped to chat a minute while waiting for his nephew:

"It is a hot day," and his astonishing reply was, "I beg your pardon, it is not hot, and you do not know what it is to be hot," and then he told of the heat conditions of his more southern city until we could fairly feel the sizzling heat of the pavements and the fireproof buildings that did not cool off during the night, while for some days the mercury had been above 100 degrees.

So in the recent hot wave his words came back when the thermometer told us it was nearly 110 degrees in the sun, while in the nearby village a friend said it was 118 degrees.

Yet to the stranger it probably was "not hot." Do the Eskimos complain of the heat, too?

As the season advances we hear more and more of tourists being advised to keep out of Vermont because of road conditions following our November flood, some even going so far as to say that Vermont does not want tourists this year.

Nothing could be much farther from the truth. Certainly Vermont wants tourists, and the more the better, for tourists will help our State. They will buy a little here and there and then go home and tell their friends that the spirit of the Green Mountain boys still lives, in spite of all we hear of the youth of today. They will be the men and women of tomorrow.

To illustrate, at one place where road repairs were going on a bear came shuffling out of the woods for a drink at the brook. The wind being against him he did not smell the men, and he is near-sighted. One of the young men seized a pick and started with, "Come on, boys, let's kill him." I wish I could add they killed him, but some have a whole-some respect for the strength and agility of an enraged bear.

The hot weather, combined with plenty of moisture, has caused immense leaf growth, and hay is a big crop. This, combined with both scarce and high-priced labor, finds many acres of grass uncut August 20, and we hear of farms cutting 10 to 20 tons of hay where the grass would be given away, but it is too far for our men to take advantage of it. A Summer resident offered to give them 13 acres of excellent grass, but it was 20 miles away from home.

Cheap feed makes the price of cows high, one man saying anything that looked like a new milk cow was priced at $100 with the best around $200 for grades. But one cattle dealer prophesies cheap cows in 1931. "You don't know how many heifers are being raised." This sounds good, as it has seemed wicked to see such handsome well-bred heifer calves in the trucks going to market. One thing perhaps he did not take into account is the number of cows now giving milk that will be dead in 1931.

One thing that attracts our notice is the number of aged cows in the herd. Some are perhaps being kept for the sake of their calves, but many are kept probably because they cannot be sold for half enough to buy a young cow.

More interest in potatoes in our county is shown each year, and they have made a wonderful top growth; some complain of a poor set but they do every year. Errol planted a few hills of potatoes July 2, and has just brought in a potato nearly as large as a hen's egg from his late planting.

The man from "Long Acres" asked "Where are the A spike-tooth harrows?" Why, here in Vermont. They are still often used on old ground, as a smoothing harrow and to harrow in grain. Our own is the double A, one A built inside the other. Father used two A's, and hitched one behind the other.

The cat hole is still in existence in most old Vermont farmhouses, many of them having a shingle hung at the top, for the door, and Puss put her foot under the lower corner of the shingle, raised it a bit, put in her nose and then went through, and I spent many happy interested minutes in childhood, watching Beauty teach her various babies how to raise their door.

The family wise enough to choose a home on a side road is to be congratulated. "Let me dwell in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man" is a most commendable motto, but give thanks more when it is a side road you dwell on. First it is quieter, safer for the children, chickens and cats. Then the amount of thieving on the main thoroughfares is more than is often realized, and one lady told me there was seldom a night during the Summer they were not aroused by tourists, directions asked, out of oil, gas or tools, camping privileges asked, or taken without asking.

Besides, let me say you will probably have a better chance to enjoy your fruit and vegetables. It is discouraging to come home and find your choicest that you were saving for your family and friends had been pilfered while you went for a little ride.

Then, too, the dust is of course much less and usually homes upon the State road are appraised higher for taxation, but the fact still remains that the side road home is as good a shelter and the farm just as productive.

Just now Vermont is having another panther story. This one comes from Orange County. Reliable people report seeing the animal, and a friend lost poultry last year by an unusual animal. He seemed to be shy, quick, stealthy, strong and ingenious, all panther-like characteristics.

A tourist just returned from a trip to Quebec, going up one side of the Green Mountains and down the other, said they found good roads all the way, while another friend just made a trip to Northern Vermont going by roads near the center of the State, and they found good roads all the way. Perhaps this may answer some questions as to whether to visit Vermont in 1928 or not. MRS. J. X. W.

Windham Co., Vt.

Pump Cylinders too Low

WE HAVE two four-inch cased wells around 60 feet deep. Different drillers put down the wells and both installed cylinders over 20 feet down. Both wells are pumped by hand, being located in woods pastures where the amount of water used does not make power pumping desirable. One of these wells has been down 28 years and the other about 18 years.

Our tenant has small boys who can do the pumping, so we got new pumps at both places last Spring. On the advice of an experienced pump man we tried one pump with cylinder attached immediately to the pump, for water was known to rise within 15 feet of the surface at all seasons. The pumping was marvellously easier, so the second pump was installed with cylinder four feet down instead of on a 20-foot section of pipe, 24 feet down the casing.

During the 46 years that these two wells have been pumped the people who did the pumping had

to work more than twice as hard and pumped less water than these two boys now pump with ease—yet both pumps were installed by experienced well men. In our section when a good vein of water is tapped, about 60 feet deep and 30 feet in rock, the water immediately rises and in dry weather stands about 15 feet down in the casing. Wells of this type are always pumpable with cylinder at the bottom of the pump, they pump happily easier and repairs to the cylinder (such as new valves) are put on in a few minutes instead of having to draw a cylinder 20 or 30 feet out of the casing.

Delaware Co., O. G. P. WILLIAMS.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

One factor which is big with possibilities in building up agriculture is cheaper electric light and power. The Michigan State Grange has for several years been a leading advocate of providing the people of the farms with electricity at the lowest possible cost. The Grangers of the Wolverine State point to their neighbors across the northern border as being in advance of the United States in this matter of cheap electric power, as the Canadian government has already made splendid progress in providing for the people of the rural communities of the Dominion electric light and power at prices within the reach of all.

Both the Dominion of Canada and the State of Michigan have an abundance of the finest of water power and it is the earnest wish of Michigan farmers, led by the Granges of the State, that this mighty force be harnessed in such a way that the farmer and his family may have the great blessings which follow the electric current.

Michigan is one of the great agricultural States, as it is also one of the great Grange States. For several years it has stood among the leaders in the organization of new Granges and in the growth of Juvenile Granges it also holds a leading place.

Michigan has over 600 Grange units, with a total membership of over 30,000. It has about 50 Juvenile Granges, with about 1,300 members. In the year 1926, Michigan stood second among the Grange States as to new Granges organized and fourth as to new Juvenile organizations.

October is the month in which the Michigan State Grange holds its annual session. The Master of the Michigan State Grange is George F. Roxburgh of Reed City, and the secretary is Mrs. Maude E. Lovejoy of Perry. The coming session will be the 55th annual session.

State Overseer, E. E. Salisbury, who is also one of the Regional Deputies of the State Grange, in his annual report as deputy, makes a recommendation which could with profit be considered in other State Granges. He calls attention to the urgent need of care in the action taken by the Grange on questions of public interest, because the public is watching to see what position the great farm fraternity takes in these matters of general interest. Overseer Salisbury makes the valuable suggestion that every Grange have a public service committee, by whom all communications received by the Grange should be considered carefully, later reporting back to the Grange their opinion of the matter presented. In this way hasty and improper action will be avoided. In many cases, he truthfully says, important matters are not considered and the communications thrown into the waste-basket for lack of sufficient information as to their merits.

Mrs. Maud Mumford, the efficient Juvenile deputy of the Michigan State Grange, voices a common experience among the Granges of all States when she says that the great hindrance in promoting the work of the Juvenile Granges is to secure good Matrons to have charge of the Juveniles. So few wish to give up their time or make the necessary sacrifice called for, to perform the duties of Matron. Mrs. Mumford declares that there is no line of endeavor which will give so much comfort and enjoyment as trying to help mold the character and lives of these boys and girls. As she says, "The Juvenile members of today will be the homemakers and the Grange officers of tomorrow."

The Michigan Patron, a quarterly published under the direction of the Michigan State Grange, has been a large factor in building up a strong, active membership in the Granges of the State.

Michigan is one of the State Granges which has adopted an Armenian orphan, an appropriation having been made to care for one of these Near East waifs.

There is little cause for fear that the American farmer will sink to the level of European peasants, when nearly 200 farm women leave their homes to spend a week in the study of farm and home problems, as was the case in Michigan, at the Farm Women's Institute, held at the Michigan State College under the joint auspices of the State Grange and the State College. These women from the farms had caught the vision of continuing their education that they might make better farm homes. The American farm home seems likely to hold its place as the foundation of the best in American citizenship.

Notes from a Jersey Garden

The many frequent rains lately have had the effect of making things grow like magic, and especially the weeds and grass, but there is one satisfaction that it always falls equally on the "just and unjust," and the country never looked greener or more beautiful. Flowering plants of all kinds have done particularly well, and the small dwarf Dahlias (Coltness Hybrid) are now showing a number of their handsome single flowers. Some of these are very peculiar, both in color and habit of growth, and it is hoped may lead to an entirely new race of this popular plant. At all events their short, stocky growth and free blooming characteristics will be sure to make them pleasing to many people.

Ricinus Gibsoni, with its deep purple leaves and fine habit of growth, is now making a fine show and notwithstanding the number of different sorts of the castor oil plants it is certainly one of the best, if not the best, of its class. For large flower beds or lawns or as a background it is extremely fine, and although an old variety it is worthy of much more general cultivation.

Blackberries have grown exceedingly well this season, and having had good care last season the fruit has been large and juicy. After fruiting the old canes should always be cut out as soon as they begin to get dry, as this always gives the new canes more room, and if these are well grown it will show both in size and quality of fruit the following season.

Hardy or perennial Phloxes seem to have done well almost everywhere, and where seed is saved from these it is particularly desirable to save only from the brightest and best of the different colors. Neglect of this is often the reason many people find their Phloxes deteriorating, and after a while nearly all the finest disappear and there is a large preponderance of dull purple flowers.

Rudbeckia Golden Glow is now in its full glory and the large double yellow flowers are always attractive and it is a plant that is so hardy that it almost takes care of itself. Those growing here are on the crown of a hill where the soil is always extremely dry, yet they thrive and bloom finely every year.

A batch of the large-flowered red mignonette has been quite an attraction lately, as the flowers are handsome as well as extremely fragrant, and the same may be said of the large bright yellow variety. Both of these should be more grown than they are, as they are extremely nice for cut flowers for the dwelling-house, and always appreciated by flower lovers.

A glance out of the window at the water garden reminds me that many of our native plants are very handsome, and as I write the bright blue flowers of the Pontederia show up finely with the background of the striped leaved aquatic Acorns Japonica variegata and the large leaved lotus of the Egyptian type. Contrast in color, shape of leaves, etc., often has much to do with the general appearance of any garden, and we all appreciate the general effect, and sometimes almost without knowing why. Hydrangeas are now in full bloom almost everywhere and occasionally one sees an immense plant of the old variety of an intensely rich blue color. It is supposed that this is intensified by iron in the soil and it is well worth testing by working some iron filings into the soil should this color be desired. Do not however use enough to cake or mass together as a very small quantity is all that can be absorbed by the plants in any event. Gladiolus Marechal Foch is an extremely fine variety of a lovely shade of pink, and this season the flowers have been of an immense size, far surpassing in beauty anything I have seen of this color. While not a new variety this will be found a decidedly good one, and particularly valuable when flowers are desired for cutting, as it harmonizes well in general use.

Hall's Japanese honeysuckle is well known as probably the best of these climbing vines, and one sample here has managed to reach into and up a large lilac bush. The white and yellow flowers on top have given the bush a very peculiar look and the delicate perfume can easily be detected when strolling or walking near it. H. W. HALES.

Doings at Long Acres

Second cutting of Alfalfa effectually removes all fears of a hay shortage as it is much better than the first. Another feature is that it is being cut very early and warm showers are so frequent that prospects are good for third cutting, which will be something unusual for Michigan. This has been the best growing Summer we have had for years despite a cold and backward Spring, as hot waves have followed one another with melting frequency accompanied by fine showers which make corn fairly stretch itself. If I had not seen corn growing so tall I could not reach the ear standing on tiptoe, I would not have believed that it could grow so tall, but corn in the corn belt, farther west, frequently grows that tall. My own corn of the Gar variety grows a small and spindling stalk, but a very fat ear with a small cob. We are too far north for the real Reid's Yellow Dent to mature, although our frost date averages October 10.

SOME FRUIT HEROES.—I have discovered two men of this community who are either brave heroes or gluttons for punishment. One has 30 acres of dewberries and the other has 20 acres of gooseberries. Another possible solution is that both may keep hired men as I have frequently noticed, that when a bad job is to be done the boss has business in town or is needed at the house. The mere thought of putting up 30 acres of dewberries is enough to make my overalls shiver, while those gooseberries with their myriad thorns call for a suit of ancient armor. Anyway a man who engages in fruit raising is in for a lot of grief. When a section is given over to a certain crop, all the pests which afflict that crop gather and multiply. Pear psylla, codling moth, curculio and San Jose scale are bad enough but please keep your Japanese beetles on the eastern side of the Blue Mountains as we have troubles enough without having to fight that bug.

BROWN ROT IN GRAPES.—Brown rot has made its annual appearance with weather conditions ideal for spread. Warm, humid weather with frequent showers followed by a boiling hot sun brings on the brown rot regardless of spray or dust. That is one reason why I like and practice clean culture in the vineyards, as rows which are clean of weeds and grass, dry out quickly and allow for circulation of air. The boys and I are busily engaged in giving the vineyards a scouring and it is very noticeable that the clean rows have the leaves dancing merrily in the breeze while the weedy rows hang stiff and quiet. It is some job to hoe weeds from under a grape row with the mercury in the thermometer trying to bust the top off the tube, but we take frequent rests and a long nooning. Spraying and dusting are both beneficial as they control insects and help to hold abundant foliage, but when brown rot strikes, it is apparently as bad on the sprayed vineyards as on the unsprayed. L. B. R.

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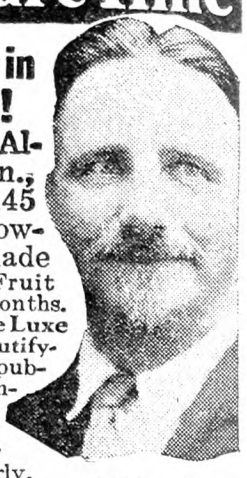

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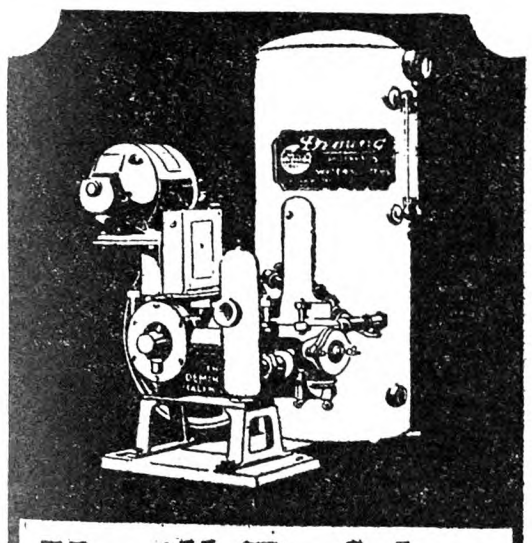

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Deming PUMPS

In the Champlain Valley

(Editorial Correspondence)

No. II

In the Wm. Everett & Son orchard an interesting experiment with nitrate of soda was seen. This orchard contains about 1,500 trees. The block to which attention was called consisted of 600 trees about 18 years old, mainly Snow and Wealthy. Through the center is a row of McIntosh, where nitrate has been used in varying quantities and at different times for three years. Some trees had received 10 lbs. per year for the three years; others got alternately 5 and 10 lbs.; and others had 5 or 10 the first year only. Effort is being made to learn what the carry-over effect of a first application of nitrate may be. More about it will be known after this year's crop is harvested and next year's start of the trees is seen. At present the most striking evidence is the contrast between the several check trees in the row and those which had received any nitrate. The untreated trees were decidedly lacking in foliage, color and fruit development.

Mr. Everett explained that the soil containing this block was quite poor when the trees were set, and had been only moderately manured. The effect of nitrate application would naturally be less striking on soil higher in fertility, but there is no doubt about what it will do in stimulation and putting green pigment in leaves where needed. Will this sort of encouragement help in getting a set of fruit? There has been hope of this, but nothing conclusive in that line has been noted here yet over the period of years under observation. It is hard to figure such things with exactness in orchard work. The effect of soluble fertilizer on truck crops is more easily estimated, and they may be "whipped up" just the amount the skillful gardener desires. With trees we see only part of the fertilizer's work the year applied. The remainder must be judged by what we think ought to happen.

Some time was spent at the Northern Orchard, of which Amos S. Avery is manager. This has 165 acres in orchard. The largest block is 90 acres, containing 4,500 trees, all but 500 of which are McIntosh, the others being Snow and Tolman Sweet. Last year 10,000 barrels were harvested, 90 per cent being McIntosh. The set is rather light this season, although there was good bloom. Doubtless the very unfavorable weather just when this orchard was in blossom may be the main reason for poor pollination.

At the J. L. Atwood orchard, special notice was taken of a large block of mature McIntosh, 35 to 40 years old. The trees were mainly in thrifty condition and evidently receiving more than ordinary care. The bearing record of this orchard is unusual.

Mr. Atwood was asked how he did it. "I don't do it," he replied, "I let the Lord do it." As his spray rigs were just making the ninth application for the season, it is evident that he believes that the Lord helps those that help themselves. There was, however, nothing evident in the treatment of this orchard that would account for its persistently heavy bearing, nor could the lighter sets of some other orchards be traced to neglect. The trees have merely "said their say" about it, leaving their owners to interpret the reasons as best they can. That is part of the fruit growers job.

Brief stops were made at some other orchards before we arrived for lunch at an inn overlooking Lake Champlain.

Next week some of the afternoons' doings on this orchard tour will be mentioned. W. W. H.

Indiana Apples

Secretary Doyle Zaring, of the Indiana Horticultural Society, writes to THE R. N.-Y. on August 15 as follows:

"The Indiana apple prospects this year are better than they were in 1927. Stayman Winesap and Delicious have a comparatively light set of fruit. Grimes and Jonathans are set heavy, except in the northern part of the State. Present indications are that the size and quality of the fruit will be fine this year. The crop will probably be about 55 per cent of the 1926 crop. I might add that early varieties, including Duchess, Transparent and Wealthy, have yielded good crops this time."

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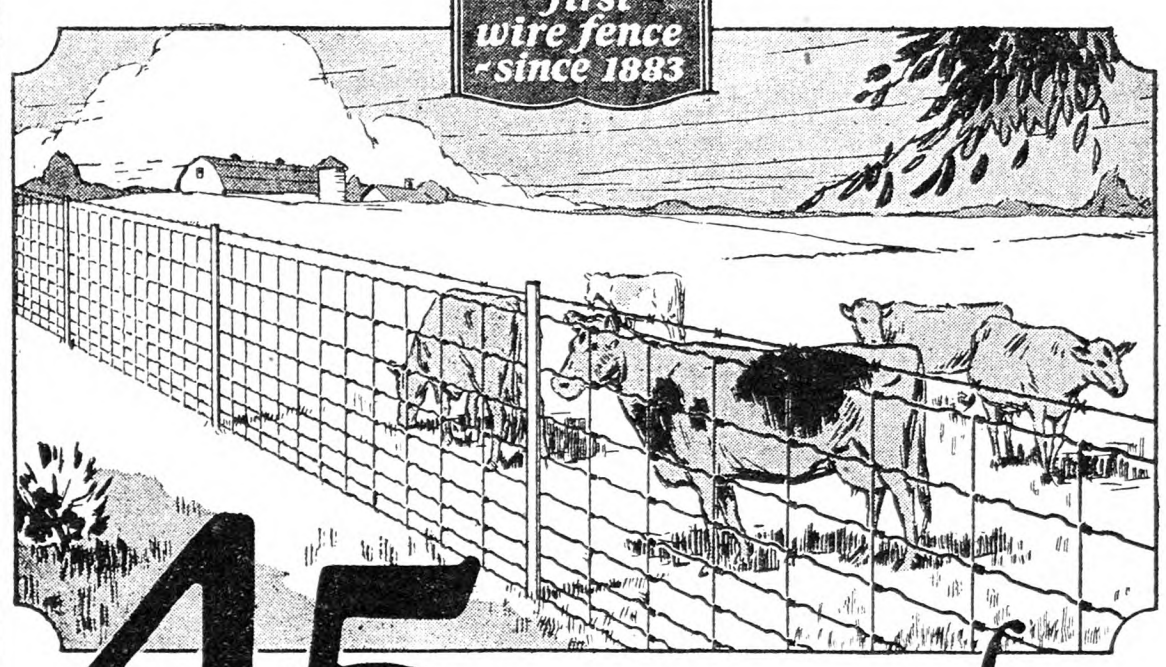

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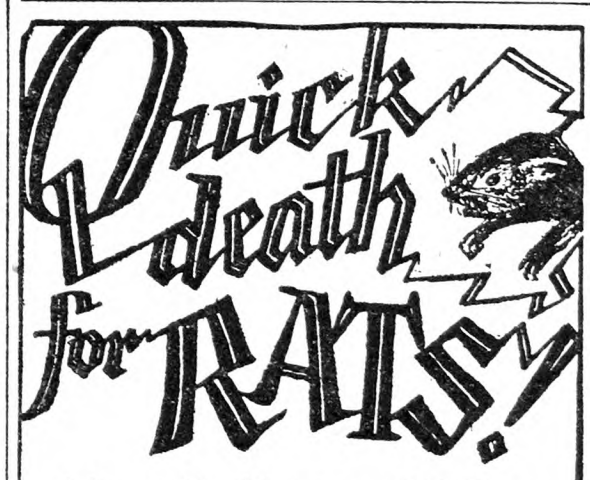

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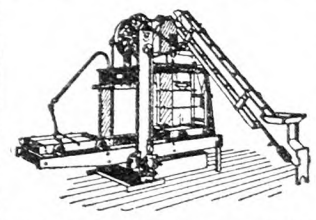

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

There has been very little change in the apple market during the past week and the interest is largely local as supplies are nearly all from nearby orchards. Gravensteins and Wealthies are two of the most prominent varieties just now and they have been selling generally at from 75c to $1.25 per bushel. Maiden Blush also sold at $1 to $1.25 a bushel. Considerable interest is being shown in the recent crop reports concerning the size of the apple crop but there seems to be a feeling that with proper grading and marketing the apple crop can be handled to advantage. A fairly good export business is anticipated and if the Fall apples are marketed in the Fall and not kept over into December and January there should be an opportunity to market the Winter varieties with some profit. Peaches have been tending upward with the gradual decrease in receipts of Georgia and North Carolina fruit. Tennessee, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware are now the chief source of supply but their total does not equal the volume thrown onto the market earlier in the season by Georgia and North Carolina. Elbertas have been bringing all the way from $1.75 to $2.50 a bushel and Georgia Belles from $1.25 to $2 a bushel. A few Bartlett pears were offered which worked out at from 50c to $1.25 per ⅝ bushel and Seckels ranged $1 to $2 per ⅝-bu. basket. Cantaloupes are quite plentiful with Maryland and Delaware jumbos 36s selling $1.75 to $2.50 a crate. Watermelons have been bringing 25 to 30c each and elderberries 50 to 65c per ⅝-bu. basket. Carrots have been in fair demand with New York stock unwashed selling around $1.25 a bushel. Cucumbers are coming in from New York State, Long Island and New Jersey with Long Islands bringing up to $6 a barrel and New Jerseys 75c to $1.50 per ⅝-bu. basket, but market closed weak. New York celery has been bringing $2.50 to $3 per 2-3 crate and Massachusetts onion ranged $2.50 to $3 per 100-lb. sack for the medium to large sizes, the market closing firm. Lettuce was a little weaker but good prices were received, best western lettuce ranging $5 to $6 a crate of four to five dozen heads and Western New York lettuce was quoted $1.75 to $2.50 a crate of two dozen. Tomatoes have been much easier. Supplies have not been heavy but for no apparent reason the demand has dropped off and prices declined, best Marglobes selling 30 to 70c per 20-qt. crates.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week amounted to 25,500 cases or about five thousand cases more than for the week previous. However, there were not enough of the finer qualities to meet trade requirements and prices tended upward. Fresh extra firsts advanced to 38c a dozen and fresh firsts were quoted 34 to 35c a dozen. Undergrades continued to move very slowly and fresh seconds averaged about 31c. Some sales were reported at 47 to 49c a dozen for very carefully selected fresh eggs which were put up especially for the carton trade. Cold storage holdings of eggs continue to be a little lighter in Philadelphia than they were a year ago and total holdings in ten principal markets also show fewer eggs in the warehouses than last year.

Live poultry was irregular. Large fowl such as Plymouth Rocks sold fairly well but White Leghorns were weak under liberal offerings. Colored fowl were quoted 29 to 32c a lb. and White Leghorns 24 to 25c. By the last of the week broilers were not moving as well as they should, large Plymouth Rocks declining to 36 to 38c a lb. Smaller sizes sold as low as 33c while R. I. Reds ranged 33 to 36c and White Leghorns 33 to 34c a lb. Ducks were in good demand and the market strengthened, White Pekin selling 22 to 25c and colored as low as 20c a lb. Receipts of dressed poultry were light and market firm, although the market was only moderately active. Fresh-killed fowl, in barrels, and weighing 5 to 5½ lbs. were quoted 30 to 31c a lb. Heavier fowl were not as desirable and sold at 1c under those quoted above while lighter weight fowl ranged downward to 23c according to size. Some mixed sizes of broilers were received in barrels, iced, which worked out at from 37 to 41c. Heavy roosters were quoted at 23 to 24c a lb. Cold storage holdings in the local warehouses are lighter than a year ago by over 375,000 lbs. but the storage holdings for the ten principal markets total about the same as last year at this time or a little over 27,200,000 lbs.

HAY AND STRAW

There is practically no No. 1 hay in the markets but dealers are well supplied with undergrades which have been moving very slowly. No. 2 Timothy was quoted at $16 to $17 a ton and No. 3 at $14 to $15 a ton. Best Timothy clover mixed moved at $15.50 to $16 a ton and straight rye straw $17 to $20 a ton. Wheat and oat straw averaged about $12.50 a ton. During the first three weeks in August the hay receipts of the country were larger than last year, principally in the western markets. It is reported that about 25 per cent more Alfalfa and 60 per cent more prairie hay had been received in terminal markets than a year ago at this time. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 52c; best dairy, lb., 51c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 42c; duck eggs, doz., 52c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 35c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1.50; beans, dry, 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; corn, Yellow Bantam, doz. ears, 30c; corn, white, doz. ears, 25c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 6 for 25c; cucumbers, home-grown, 100, 90c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; huckleberries, qt., 20c; blackberries, long, qt., 20c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; onions, green, bch., 5c; new potatoes, pk., 30c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 2 lbs. 5c; potatoes, bu., $1.10; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; string beans, 4 qts., 25c; new green peas, 4 qts., 25c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, 5 lbs., 25c; Elberta peaches, bu., $1.75.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 55c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 27c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

This market is being largely supplied with nearby produce at present. Receipts have been moderately heavy with buying quiet and comparatively low prices rule on many commodities. Apples, lettuce, cabbage and onions have sold reasonably well. Potatoes continue low in price. Cucumbers and tomatoes are low in price and draggy.

Apples. — Supplies moderately heavy; demand fair. Native Gravensteins, ord., 75c to $1.35; fancy, $1.50 to $2. Duchess, 75c to $1.35; large Williams, 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 bchs, 50 to 75c. Cut off, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native green and wox, 75c to $1.75. Best shell, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Blueberries. — Supplies light, demand good for best. Native, 32-qt. crate, 18 to 22c qt. N. S., crts, 20 to 28c qt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1 to $1.10 std. bu. box; $1.25 to $1.75 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 24 bchs, 75c to $1.35. Cut off, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box.

Corn.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. 40 to 60 ears, yellow, 85c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, 50c to $2 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Moderately light supplies, demand good for best. Native, 18 hds., 75c to $1.10. Cal., best, $5 to $6 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 hds., best, $1.50 to $2.25; poorer, $1.

Onions.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native Yellows, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags, few sales, $2.40.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Market inactive. Native, 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Va. and Md. bbls., No. 1, mostly, $2.40; N. J., 150-lb. sacks, $2 to $2.10.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair for best. Native, 35 to 65c std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly 2 to 8c lb. O. D., 50c to $1 ½ box.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 47½c; firsts, 45 to 47c; seconds, 42½ to 44½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 54c. Mixed colors, 53c. White extras, 50c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 48c. Undergrades, 32 to 36c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 26½c. Firsts, new, 25½ to 26c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Wool.—Market firm, demand moderate. Receipts at Boston for week ending Aug. 26, 1928, 4,367,200 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 48 to 49c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 53 to 54c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.15 to $1.20; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.02; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.12 to $1.17; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, 98c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

August 30, 1928.

MILK

August: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.20.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, August: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.05.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.48	@	$0.48½
Extra, 92 score			.47½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45	@	.47
Seconds	.43½	@	.44½
Lower grades	.41	@	.43
Ladles	.35	@	.39
Packing stock	.33	@	.35
Renovated	.41½	@	.42
Sweet, fancy	.49½	@	.50
Extra	.48½	@	.49
Firsts	.46	@	.48
Seconds	.44½	@	.45½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.26½	@	$0.27
Flats, fresh, special	.26	@	.26½
Fancy			.25½
Under grades	.23	@	.25
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26	@	.26½
Watertown, N. Y.			.23½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.48	@	$0.51
Average extras	.44	@	.47
Extra firsts	.38	@	.42
Firsts	.34	@	.36
Pacific Coast, white	.40	@	.49
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.45	@	.46
Gathered, best	.35	@	.39
Common to good	.27	@	.30

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@	.38
Broilers	.30	@	.42
Roosters	.16	@	.24
Fowls	.24	@	.33
Ducks	.18	@	.23
Turkeys, young	.43	@	.47
Old	.25	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.60
Dark, doz.	2.75	@	3.00
Culls	1.50	@	1.75

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	15.25
Bulls	7.75	@	9.00
Cows	6.00	@	9.50
Calves, best	14.50	@	16.50
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	16.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23	@	$0.24
Good to prime	.21	@	.22
Culls	.17	@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	27.00
Bulls	14.00	@	18.00
Cows	16.00	@	21.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$1.50	@	$2.00
Long Island, 150 lbs.	2.00	@	2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.65	@	1.90
Sweet potatoes, Ga., bbl.	1.25	@	3.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	.75	@	2.50
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	4.50
Celery, hearts, doz.	.50	@	1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@	3.00
Eggplants, bu.	.25	@	1.25
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	2.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Onions, Jersey, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Okra, bu.	2.00	@	3.00
Parsley, bu.	1.25	@	1.35
Peas, bu.	1.25	@	2.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50	@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	2.00
Squash, Summer, bu.	.75	@	1.25
String beans, bu.	.50	@	2.00
Sweet corn, bag	1.00	@	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	2.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.25	@	1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Price)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00	@	10.25
Pea	10.50	@	10.75
Red kidney	8.50	@	8.75
White kidney	10.00	@	10.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.35	@	$2.00
Pears, bbl.	3.50	@	6.00
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	1.50	@	2.50
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	1.50
Huckleberries, qt.	.10	@	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.08	@	.10
Raspberries, pt.	.10	@	.16
Watermelons, carload	130.00	@	425.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50	@	2.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00	@	26.00
No. 2	23.00	@	24.00
No. 3	16.00	@	21.00
Clover mixed	20.00	@	24.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.30⅜
No. 2 red	1.53½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.25½
Oats, No. 2 white	.51
Barley	.83
Rye	1.10

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, Grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54	@	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.62	@	.66
Gathered	.40	@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44	@	.50
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@	.15
String beans, lb.	.10	@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Peas, lb.	.20	@	.25
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.10
Onions, lb.	.04	@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04
Peaches, doz.	.20	@	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.20	@	.25
Huckleberries, qt.	.25	@	.30
Muskmelons, each	.10	@	.15

Connecticut Market Notes

These notes and wholesale figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, August 27:

Trading on farmers' markets was active for native vegetables with the leading lines undersupplying larger cities. Sweet corn, tomatoes and Lima beans continued to lead the list in active demand while some markets were in need of cabbage. The usual week-end buying activity was partially responsible for active markets, but adverse weather lessened offerings and improved the tone of the market.

Native potatoes and onions were in moderate demand due to shipped-in stock competition. Offerings of shipped-in potatoes were less than a week ago, but onion supplies increased. Native cabbage receipts were light especially in New Haven.

Egg markets were firm with advances reported in Hartford. Broilers were steady.

Among native products now being marketed native green peppers brought $1 to $1.25 per bushel; eggplant, $1 to $1.75 per bushel; cut carrots, $2 to $2.50 per bushel; shelled beans, $1 to $1.50 per bushel; cucumbers, $2 to $2.50 per bushel; blackberries, 17 to 20c per quart, and native peaches, 50 to 90c per 14 quarts.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Aug. 25.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Duchess, 14 qts., 75c to $1.10; cantaloupes, std. crate, $2.75 to $3.25; oranges (176-216), $7 to $9; peaches, 6 4-qt. bskts, $2 to $2.75; beans, green, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; Lima, bu., $2.75 to $3; beets, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 90c to $1; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1.50 to $2.50; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.25; onions, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.50 to $2.75; spinach, bu., $2; squash, doz., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 65 to 90c. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 30 to 36c; chicken, dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 28 to 35c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 58 to 60c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 55 to 56c; Conn. gathered, 54 to 55c; western, 35 to 45c; butter, best tub, lb., 46 to 48c; best print, lb., 50 to 52c.

Hartford, Aug. 27.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Duchess, 14 qts., 75c to $1; cantaloupes, std. crt., $3 to $4; oranges, (176-216, $8 to $9.50; peaches, six 4-quart bskts., $2.50 to $3; beans, green, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; Lima, bu., $3.25 to $3.75; beets, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; cabbage, bu., 75 to 90c; carrots, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; celery, 12-stalk bun., $1 to $1.25; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1.25 to $2; lettuce, doz., 65c to $1.10; onions, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.50 to $2.75; spinach, bu., 85c to $1; squash, doz., 30 to 40c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 50 to 75c. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 28 to 38c; chicken, dressed, lb., 40 to 52c; fowl, dressed, lb., 31 to 36c; live, lb., 28 to 33c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 59c; Conn. special No. 1, 57 to 59c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 54c; Conn. extra, 52 to 55c; Conn. gathered, 48 to 52c; western, 35 to 50c; butter, best tub, lb., 48 to 50c; best print, lb., 51 to 54c.

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

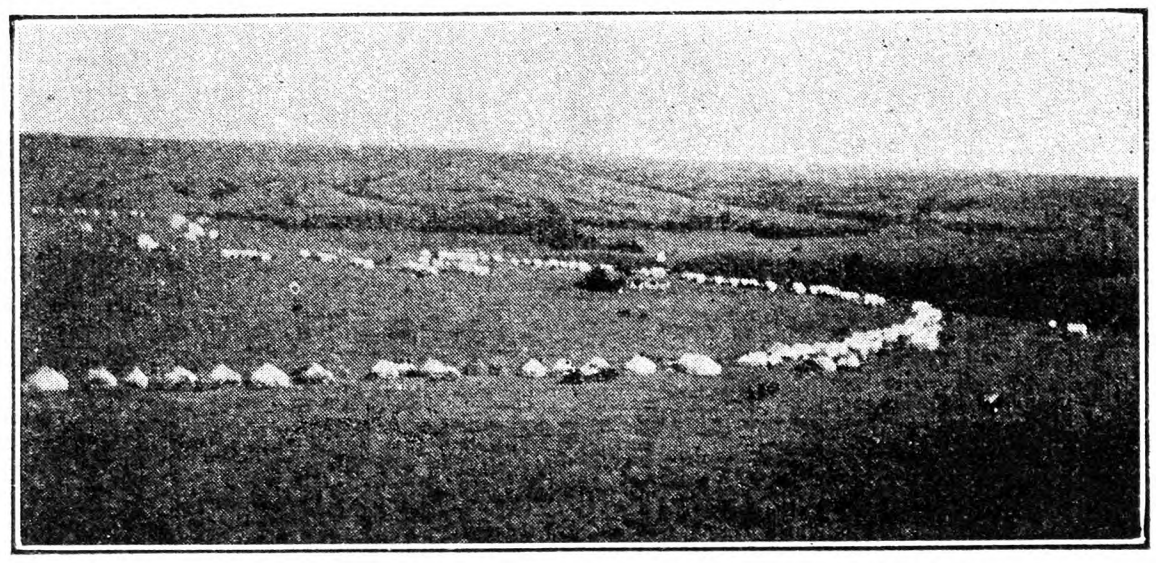
BUSY DAYS.—Here it is the middle of August, and the Parson is getting the work in hand again. Day before yesterday he went over to speak for the Rotary Club of a neighboring city at the weekly luncheon-dinner. As he sat at dinner, he jotted down some of the things a country parson finds himself doing in a day. Monday is supposed to be the minister's rest day when he lies around and takes naps all day. Well, this Monday the Parson got up and helped around the chores a bit. Then he ground up the mowing-machine scythe, put it back and oiled up the old machine. Then he had to come in and dress up and shave and take the Ford and go in town and get the Bishop and go off to see about building an addition to a parish house—this with errands in town took till past noon. Then after dinner he inoculated some Alfalfa seed, mixing it up with this jelly stuff that comes in a bottle for 60 cents, and also sifting in dirt from around some Alfalfa roots with Mrs. Parson's flour sifter. He also mixed in some granulated sugar, in order to give the germs a good breakfast. After this he went up and mowed a while on the Alfalfa (second crop), then he went and sowed Alfalfa seed—it was dry by this time. Then he went and loaded a big load of Alfalfa that was dry. After this he went and sowed Alfalfa seed, and helped scratch it in with a garden rake. By this time it was an hour late for supper and before he got down to the table a family arrived and waited for the Parson to eat and change his clothes and dress up again and have a baptismal service for the mother and two children—the man having already been baptised. This over the Parson wrote newspaper notices till 11 o'clock and then turned in, for he had to get up early to kill and dress off a lamb.

ALFALFA.—Speaking of Alfalfa, it certainly is wonderful stuff. The Parson has tried to follow exactly what the experts say to do. Last Spring he sowed on some phosphorus and got two wonderful crops. It is nothing short of a miracle to see what can be made to grow on that dry gravelly land that wouldn't even make pasture. As they say out West, if corn is king, then Alfalfa is queen. Much of the Alfalfa round here killed out badly last Winter as it was a Winter that just thawed and froze all Winter. But the Parson is up on land that all the dirt a woodchuck throws out is just clear builder's sand and it seemed a good deal thicker and better this year than it was last. The second crop is very much better. He did not cut the third crop last year, just letting it die down as a mulch. This second crop or rowen stuff on a farm is great for the sheep.

WHAT SHEEP EAT.—The Parson has been disappointed about the sheep in one way—they seem so fussy about their hay. They will eat little that is coarse. They will eat the leaves off the clover or Alfalfa but will not touch the stalks. The Parson's would not so much as look at cut cornstalks. Perhaps some sheep will eat silage—folks say they do, but the Parson's refuse to even sample it. We would mix grain in the silage to try to educate them up to it, but it was no use. There is quite a lot of smartweed about the buildings and henyard and the Parson asked a man supposed to know all about sheep and who had kept sheep for many years, if they would eat off smartweed. "Oh, they just love it," was his answer. Perhaps they love it so much they do not want to hurt it; at least, they have never given it so much as a taste, as far as the Parson can see.

WHO EATS SHEEP.—But it's pleasanter to turn from what sheep eat to what eats sheep. We certainly had one church party here the other Sunday. We dressed off a sheep, not a lamb, but a sheep, and the Parson had it baked in a baker's oven over in town. It took seven loaves of bread to make the stuffing, but Mrs. Parson filled it solid full. It certainly looked nice when it came out of the oven and better still when it was lying on a big table over by the pond, and 160 people standing round ready to devour it. The boys had arranged tables enough so that 130 sat down the first time. The small boys took most of their dinner right out in the boat with their bathing suits on. Wouldn't that just suit a boy? After the dinner they all had a wonderful time playing games, including an exciting ball game over in the sheep pasture. On the way home about 40 of them, at their own request, stopped in the church for a service and a sing. Of course they all had a lunch before leaving the Parson's farm where the picnic was held—so that the women folks would not have to get supper when they got home and have a lot of dishes, etc. No picnic dinner is complete unless it reaches over far enough to eliminate any kind of housework that night.

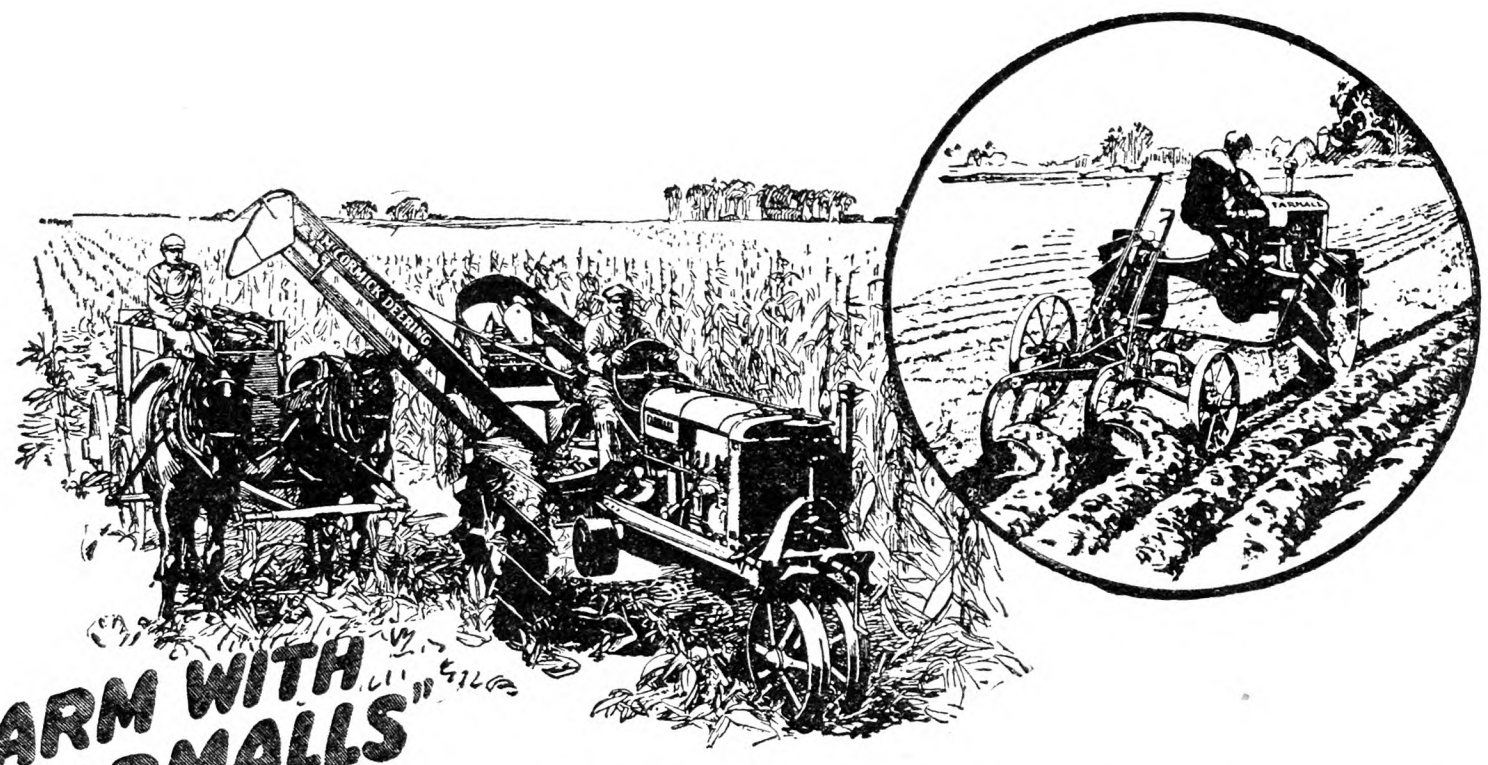
MUCH MEAT.—There is a lot of meat in a big fat sheep. The Parson was really surprised to see how much there was. The whole 160 had sheep a-plenty and there was a fore-quarter left for our lunch on the way to Vermont the next day. The Parson wishes he had weighed this before it was cooked. The other day, as he mentioned, he killed and dressed off a lamb. While a lamb out in the pasture looks nearly as big as a sheep, when you get off its wool and skin, there is a tremendous difference. My, but that lamb was sweet and tender and the chops!



Where the Pastoral Parson Spent the Night With 1,500 Indians

Then, too, the price lamb is made it taste all the better, like eggs in November. Someone said legs of lamb had been 45c a pound. The Parson has no idea what lamb chops are or have been as he cannot remember when we had any in this house. We had 11 at dinner today and the night we did justice to the lamb we had 14 to supper and "bedded" over night. By the way the Parson never heard that word "bedded" in connection with people till the other day. A woman down country said to the Parson the other day, "I had 18 come in Saturday night and I had to 'bed' them all till Sunday." The Parson wonders if the Sunday company has kept up all the Summer among THE R. N.-Y. family? The most effective cure of this disease he has as yet heard is to feed them on cheap canned goods, that is, if you cannot get off to church or somewhere Sunday morning so early, that when they come they find you have decided that you need a Sunday off as much as they do.

OLD VERMONT.—The Parson mentioned above that he had been up to Vermont and sure enough he has. With some friends we made up a party of 11 and went up in two cars. We took a good strong down-country church woman to do the work. She was glad to go for the trip. Mrs. Parson refuses to consider it a vacation to go off and have just as much work to do as she would have to do at home, with all inconveniences. We had a whole furnished house to stay in that costs us nothing, as it belongs to the Parson's brother and as its backyard was full of luscious ripe raspberries and his sister's garden would yield a bushel of peas to a picking, and cows down on the old farm were turning out 200 quarts of milk a day, we managed to keep soul and body together fairly well. It probably was the first time for 25 years—ever since we were married—that Mrs. Parson did not have to give a thought to the work. She even might not know what we were going to have to eat till we went down to the table. While the Parson and the boys had to come down after one week, the rest of the people were up there for two weeks. Everywhere there are the scars of the big Vermont flood. The expense of building all those bridges is and will be something terrible. One hardly sees how the State can ever stand it. It was said that the government gave them two and a quarter millions, but that won't go far. We went out to Gaysville, where the Parson once taught school, and what a terrible havoc it wrought there! Shelley went in swimming in a hole some 15 feet deep right under the spot where the Parson's uncle's fine house used to stand. How they ever had courage to start in to rebuild that railroad to Rochester, the Parson does not see. The roads in Vermont at this were for the most excellent and one marvels how they got them is as good shape as they are so soon. The Parson certainly never saw haying



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so late as this year up there. Potatoes look all right except it is a very hard year to pass the inspections, and a good deal of seed will probably be accepted down in Long Island by people who personally know the growers and can trust them for a thorough roguing (pulling out the diseased hills), even if it has not passed all State requirements. The Long Island growers who have been terribly hard hit with their own potatoes will not feel like paying very high for next year's seed. One of these was in Vermont and said the growers were then being offered at the rate of 10 cents a peck. We bought new potatoes in Vermont when there for 19 cents a peck.

SILO DOWN.—After 36 years of use, the Parson's brother has taken down the silo. Ten or 12 acres of corn did not seem to work in well with the same acreage of potatoes, while haying comes in between planting and harvesting. In fact there are debates among farm folks here as to the advisability of dairymen having silos at all or not. The tendency is all for Alfalfa and clover, and that is the way to save the grain bill. As the Parson tells the farmers, they cannot expect to get more for their stuff; they will probably get less. They must produce it at less cost. Such a thing as cutting hay early makes a tremendous difference, and can be taken advantage of by any farmer if he will just do the planning. One thing more about the Vermont trip. The Parson's sister up there has one child of her own and has adopted five more—the last being a little boy a year and a half old. One thing—her establishment has some 27 rooms, so they are not crowded.

ANTIQUES.—Vermont is a great place to look for antiques—yes, and to buy them. The Parson's folks are much interested in such things and know a good deal about them. In this big house there is a wonderful assortment of such things, and the Parson's brother-in-law is an expert at repairing and fixing up. He can also make beautiful pieces of furniture. What satisfaction to look upon a beautiful thing one has made and into which he has put his best self. There is a man way down county, on a very bad road and most out-of-the-way place, with no telephone, and yet he set out a few years ago to see if he could not make a living there. Having served a real apprenticeship in his own country and really knowing his business, he has been making curly maple butterfly tables. The Parson knows of three he has sold lately for $50 each. So it ever is, if you can do something really better "the world will make a path to your door."

TWO MEN AND A FARM.—The Parson did not say half he wanted to about that western trip he took out among the Indians. He never realized before how much stuff a western ranch can raise and how the eastern farmer with his small fields has had to hustle to compete with them. He stayed all night with a farmer down on Joe Creek. The man himself does but little work, getting the breakfast for the boys and choring round. He does not pretend to go into the fields at all. They hire a few days in corn time and this is what they keep and raise on the farm. The night the Parson was there they had 146 hogs, over 125 head of cattle, 51 calves, five Ford cars and eight horses. They expected to raise 5,000 bushels of corn as they did last year and over 2,000 bushels of small grain, to say nothing of 160 acres of flax. The hogs are down feeding in an Alfalfa lot of over 100 acres; they make little impression on it, and it will be mowed and stacked as though nothing had ever been in it. A load of corn is thrown over to these hogs once in a while. The Alfalfa is stacked and a load thrown out to the cows every other day, while on the day in between they would get a load of common hay. If corn is king, say these fellows, then Alfalfa is queen. Everything is on such a big scale out there that there is a certain attraction about it all. They told about a fellow who drove to a farm (or ranch as they would call it), and asked if he could stay over night. Of course he was told that he could and then asked about the horses. "Why," said the ranchman, "just turn them out in the calf pen." "But," hesitated the traveler, "I would kinder like them where they could feed a little." "Perhaps they can turn round in the calf pen," said the farmer, "it contains six quarter sections," which, of course, is 640 acres.

A Bit About Bulbs for Boys and Girls

If this catches the eye of anyone in a family where there are children who love flowers and are ambitious to earn an extra penny, why not encourage the young people to plant some hyacinths, Narcissi and similar bulbs to sell during the Winter and early Spring? The flowers are beautiful and interesting; the work practical as well as enjoyable.

Any good garden soil which will grow other plants may be used for bulbs. Richness is not essential (since bulbs do well in water only) yet on the other hand, richness is a help, especially in maturing bulbs which you may care to save. Place one big bulb in a four, five or six-inch flower pot or coffee can; several smaller bulbs in same size flower pot. In the bottom of each container, place a layer of flat pebbles, broken crockery, charcoal or burned bone for drainage, covered with another layer of unpulverized, small chunks of decomposed manure, sphagnum moss or old tulip husks. Some people use only one flat piece of crockery over drainage hole.

Next add the potting soil, pressing down slightly, or watering to settle. Set bulb so tips (the pointed, conical end) will be about level with rim of receptacle. Fill in with soil and water thoroughly, leaving soil slightly lower than rim of receptacle, to aid in future watering. Set potted bulbs away in dark, cool cellar or room for several months, to form roots. When tips show (or before) growth may be hastened by bringing to half light in warmer cellar-way or room. Be patient with hyacinths and do not put the double varieties in full light until bud stalk is nearly, if not quite, out of neck of bulb, else flowers may "choke" and develop unsatisfactorily.

Keep soil well watered, before and after bringing to light. It may be well to soak flower pots, if bone dry, before potting bulbs. It is also a good idea to label each variety as you plant it, by writing name on outside of container, as "Hy-s-mxd-pnk"—hyacinth, single mixed pink.

If there are not enough flower pots to go around, clean tin cans may be used. Remove tops, punch several nail holes in the bottom of each can, and perhaps scald and clean. At selling time, a covering of crepe paper, white, neutral, green or any suitable color should be wrapped around each can and tied with gay-colored twine or ribbon. One young gardener used to save clean wrapping paper from the stores, and use that. A dab of mucilage here and there will help hold paper together. Paper should extend a trifle above tops of cans, and if crepe paper, may be "ruffled."

Anyone will pay 25 cents—and sometimes more—for a nice hyacinth or daffodil, which the same as jonquil, is another name for Narcissus. Some people prefer bulbs before they are in flower, to watch them develop. Put an advertisement in local paper to let people know you have bulbs for sale. Maybe some storekeeper will let you place bulbs in his store, to his benefit as well as yours.

Roman hyacinths may be had in bloom for Christmas if planted early enough. They make nice gifts, even if you do not care to sell them. Then there are Valentine's Day, birthdays and Easter to think about. Several varieties of Darwin (and other) tulips force well indoors. Crocuses are cute little flowers which sell readily — several bulbs, one color or mixed, in a small-sized flower pot or container.

A little money may be realized by selling tulips and Narcissi from the outdoor garden, from bulbs planted in October. In the North, Darwin and other late flowering tulips are usually in bloom for Decoration Day, while earlier varieties are at their best for Mother's Day. The single and double white Narcissus poeticus bloom with late tulips and go well with them. Bulbs do best in direct sunlight and air, but will thrive satisfactorily in partial shade, along buildings or in front of shrubbery.

A bulb bed 4½ ft. wide, out on lawn, is a good width to reach over and work in, the bulbs to be set six inches apart each way, with a foot of bare soil between outside rows and lawn. Length of bed will be determined by number of bulbs planted. Ground should be deeply spaded and made fine and mellow. Flowers from mixed tulips sell as readily as named ones, although some people like a bouquet of just one color. A dozen of several different colors, planted side by side, make a pretty picture. Bulbs may be planted about four inches deep.

Forget-me-not seedlings make a nice edging for bulb beds. So do pansies, or small bulbs like Crocuses, Scillas and Chionodoxas. These bulbs should be planted about two inches apart by two deep. All Fall-planted bulbs may be left undisturbed for three years. A covering of decomposed manure may be put over beds late in Fall, followed by another covering of straw or leaves. These should be removed when growth starts in Spring, at which time bonemeal may be worked into soil.

BENJAMIN KEECH.

Grow Only the Best

Every year I am more and more impressed with the necessity of farmers and growers of fruits and flowers growing only the best, and this has been forcibly brought to mind lately by the large quantity of poor peaches that are in the market. They are hardly salable at any price, while really good fruit is almost impossible to obtain in many places here. When the fruit ripens here it will probably be different, but why grow inferior kinds at all? Southern peaches are almost a glut in the market here, and are mostly of such a poor quality that the growers are really to be pitied, as they certainly cannot make both ends meet from a financial standpoint. Would it not be better for the grower to grow just one-half of a fine quality and take in the same or more money? Sweet corn is another crop that is very poor in quality and the grower who has first-class Golden Bantam from good stock can take in much more money than from the common sorts that are not much better in flavor than the ordinary flint corn.

H. W. HALES.

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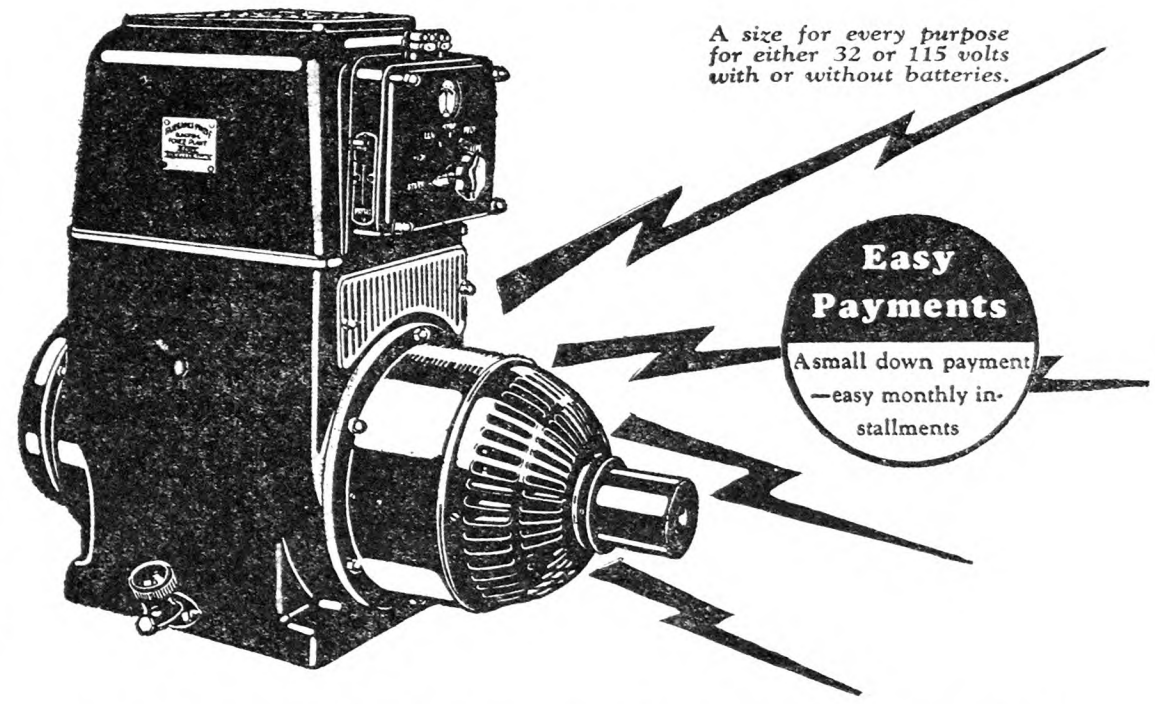

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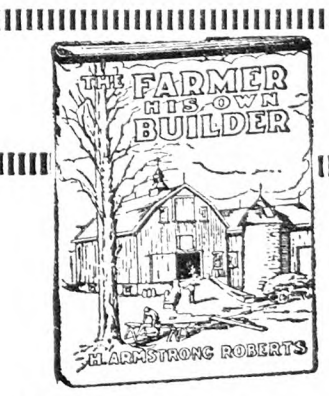

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Things To Think About

A Suburban Reader's Vacation

We have been readers of THE R. N.-Y. for several years, both my wife and self deriving much benefit from reading the experiences, suggestions, recipes, etc., each week, both for indoors and out, on our seven-acre fruit, flower and chicken farm. It has tempted me to write of a suburbanite's experience of a two weeks' vacation, away from the office and city, after 50 weeks of steady mental nerve-racking grind, with a drive of 25 miles each day through all kinds of weather and conditions, and how it feels to be a free man for two short weeks, with nothing to think about but entertaining the youngsters and doing odd jobs around the place.

It has always been our custom to get as much out of the vacation period as possible, feeling free to work or play, shave or let the whiskers grow, but the sole thought is to relax.

Monday morning I rolled over in bed and said to my wife, "No one is richer than we; for two whole weeks we will sleep a little longer." We got up at eight to find the girls had breakfast awaiting us.

After a half-hour rest and reading in our sun parlor, wife and I are ready to transplant 40 hollyhocks into our row of shrubbery on the north line. I then cleaned the rose bed, which is composed of 18 choice varieties, of weeds, clipped old blossoms and suckers, and was on the lookout for corn-borers in the old stems. This garden lies south of our dining-room and kitchen windows, on an elevation around the cistern, with hollyhock and Delphinium forming the background. These plantings have for the surface, the stiffest yellow clay which was dug from the bottom of the cistern, which makes a mound two to three feet higher than the lawn, about 20 x 30 ft. in dimensions.

We find by clean cultivation this is ideal for the three flowers mentioned, as they require deep soil, well drained and protected. These flowers, including 12 Delphiniums, are my wife's hobby and delight, which she enjoys gazing upon from the kitchen window when doing the much despised job of washing dishes. She takes great pleasure in picking huge bouquets to beautify the bungalow, supply the neighbors and friends with plenty, and each morning bouquets for the girls at the office.

My hobbies in flowers are sweet peas, Gladiolus and Dahlias. For a number of years my wife made collections of hollyhock seeds from our friends, and where she saw nice colored flowers, these seeds were planted in the Fall and Spring, but to no avail; none grew or lived through the Winter. We also had difficulty in getting roses through the Winter until this method was tried. After the cistern was dug we did not know what to do with so much dirt, and especially so much clay, and to haul it away would cost quite a sum, so we decided on this arrangement. We had long concluded that roses and hollyhocks could not stand wet feet. We started with six hollyhock plants two years ago, and now have thousands if we would let them grow, thicker than weeds. We hoe them out, give plants to our friends and by transplanting in August or early Spring we can make many live and bloom in other parts of our place.

By 12 noon I was ready for a drive to the store and to get the milk. I took the children and our collie Shep along, bought cones for the children, and arrived home in time to stow away 20 bushels of wheat a neighbor farmer was delivering us, to be used as feed for the young and old chickens. A sumptuous dinner from our garden was awaiting us, but daddy was a little late. However, I arrived in time to get my share of Golden Bantam sweet corn, beans, beets and lettuce, and with three glasses of T. B. tested high powered Guernsey milk, I am sure afforded more vitamines than the average boarding-house or roadside stand would supply.

It is our custom to have but two cooked meals during vacation time, with a hand-out for supper, Ruth, nine and Betty Jane, seven, doing the dishes and helping. Mother can then have the afternoon to play.

After a rest I took Bobby, 21 months old, and Shep for a ride to our little town three-fourths of a mile away to do our errands. Vacation time is getting acquainted time with the local merchants and business men with whom I seldom come in contact unless on a Saturday night.

We retired early only to repeat the same thing the next morning, weeding my wife's perennial flower garden for two hours. By 11 A. M. a lunch was ready and packed, and we were soon on our way for a trip to Lake Erie. The day was perfect, thermometer 90; no wraps were necessary. We stopped in a shady spot to eat our lunch and by 2.30 we arrived at our destination, which was a bathing beach, and we were soon all in the water enjoying the cool breezes from across the lake. After being in the water more than an hour we were ready for the trip home.

We soon finished our basket and stopped at a roadside stand to buy coffee and milk. We arrived home by 8 P. M., after a 120-mile drive, and we all agreed that it was the end of a perfect day.

The girls are learning to swim, doing wonderfully well for their age, but surely Daddy realizes his great responsibility so that nothing happens to them. Confidence is half the battle in learning to swim. Mother had her hands full with little Bobby, for he would run right out into the water. Too young to realize danger. I hope that our children all learn to swim and enjoy the water, for the boy or girl who dislikes it misses much of what I call an inexpensive pleasure.

Ohio. H. F. G.

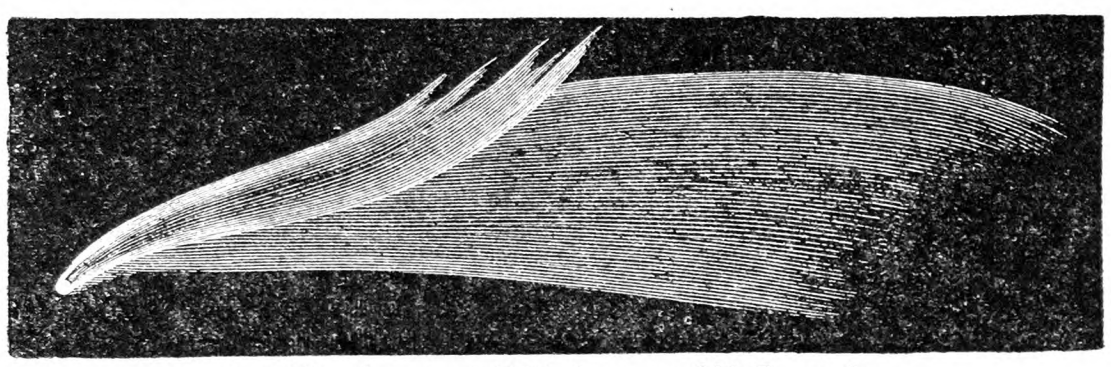
Ever Think of This?

In addition to the sticks, stones and interesting pieces of wire which the children thoughtlessly or thoughtfully deposit in my yard, I can always look forward, nearly every time I mow my lawn, to picking up a small collection of paper sacks, cardboard boxes, sections of newspaper, tobacco tins, broken bottles, whole bottles and other small junk thrown out by passing automobilists. Of course, it is not quite so bad as I have made it sound, yet I can always be certain that some tidy soul has given me opportunity for extra exertion, which I don't need, by throwing out a few "souvenirs," which I don't want. I live on a corner and get it going and coming, as you might say.

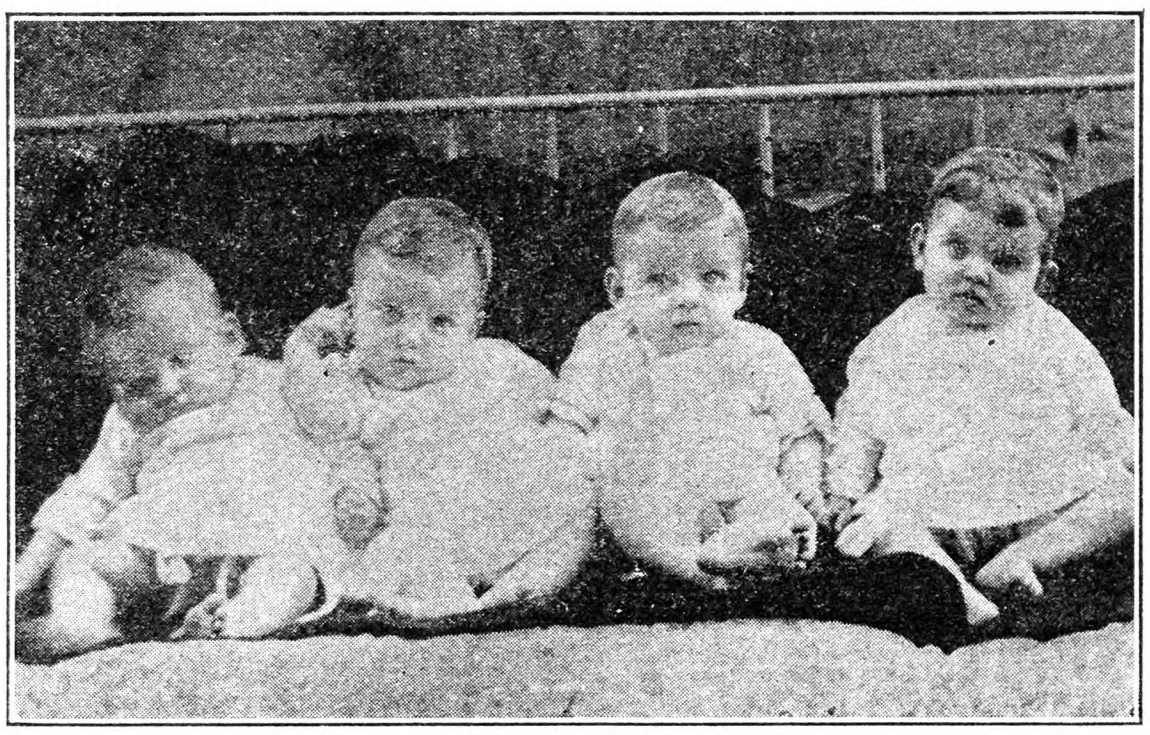
When people go out in their autos, why don't they keep their leavings in their cars until they get home, instead of throwing stuff on someone's lawn, or even along a country road? We all enjoy a good-looking landscape, and we all point an indignant finger at bits of rubbish along the way, yet are we always as thoughtful as we might be in throwing stuff along a public thoroughfare? Of course, such acts are usually due to thoughtlessness, yet you would think that instinct or natural refinement, if any, would stay the careless hand. It is taken for granted that children and intoxicated people will leave litter, yet other gentlemen and ladies are expected to have more common sense and regard for the other fellow's rights.

There is, or was, a certain rule known as the Golden Rule; we all believe in it when it is applied to us, yet it is quite a different matter when it comes to applying it to someone else. One definition of a Christian or any true spirited man or woman might be: "One who extends the same consideration for others' feelings and property as he would have others extend to him." Not only is junk unsightly; some of it (broken glass in high grass) is dangerous. Let us help nature and friend neighbor to do better landscape gardening by keeping refuse inside of auto, where it belongs. I have it figured out that the ladies and gentlemen who camp or take their lunch under my apple trees and remove every scrap of leavings before leaving, would be a considerate friend in every circumstance, behind my back.

Another thought: Keep your car off and out of other people's yards, except when the soil is dry. The wheels make deep ruts which must be tamped down or filled in before lawn can be mowed. Of course, the coal man and other helpers are excused. If anyone should ever come to me and offer to fill in the ruts which his car wheels have made along the entire length of my property on dirt road, it would first be necessary to resurrect me from a deep and prolonged swoon. Of course, it is a great temptation to drive on the lawn when the road is thawing, and it is sometimes done accidentally; yet when it is done, the doer ought to be man enough to call himself a few mild names in my presence. We often see human nature at its worst in the conduct of drivers of cars. Some of them act as if they thought they owned the entire street, with several rods on either side, which does not apply to a large number of competent and considerate car owners and drivers. BENJAMIN KEECH.



Donati's Comet, of 1858, from an Old Engraving



The Chase Quadruplets, born in Green Co., Tenn. They are now eight months old, and are named after the children of President Roosevelt, Alice sitting at the right of her brothers.

Losses from Soil Erosion

Inspector H. H. Bennett of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, in a recent circular on soil erosion, published by the Department of Agriculture, pointed out that erosion costs the farmer of the United States more than $200,000,000 annually. Writing during a tour of inspection which has included studies of soils in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, he describes some of the worst results of erosion:

"Within four years one farm valued at $15,000 has been practically destroyed by a gully that ranges to 60 ft. in depth and nearly a mile in length. This gully has branched out over the valley, and cut to pieces the fine lands that formerly occupied it. It cannot be stopped now—not by a single farmer. The task is entirely too great. What land is left is being used very largely for corn, and this soil is going at a very rapid rate. In one field recent rains cut gullies more than two feet deep. The yield of corn will scarcely pay for the harvesting.

"This gully has not stopped at destroying an entire farm and parts of others. It discharges enormous amount of sand onto alluvial lands below, and fills the culverts along the highway with sand. During one rain, in 1925, sand was piled up to a depth of eight feet in one place. Here it buried a tractor, a mowing machine, a hay-rake and a wagon. The tractor and wagon were dug out, but the rake and mowing machine still remain covered. In addition, some concrete culverts have been completely buried along this highway where there are many gullies of this type.

"In another gully of this locality a man was killed by being buried under falling soil while working on flumes to stop the huge gully that was continually forcing a highway to be moved back after every rain.

"We found here the record gully for rapid advancement, according to my experience. This is on a farm worth probably $20,000. This gully is about 30 ft. deep. It advanced nearly half a mile in two years, and is now branching out. Unless it can be held in leash by a system of terracing and head flumes it will surely destroy this farm within a few years."

Referring to sheet erosion as a more extensive thief of agricultural land than gullies, this soil specialist says its ravages are by no means confined to fertile loessial soils like those of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, but affect the glacial soils and those derived from shale, sandstone and limestone in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin. The process of disastrous sheet erosion in the Middle West is described by Inspector Bennett as follows:

"In Wisconsin on a slope that has been in contiuous use for about a generation the depth of soil down to disintegrated sandstone ranged from 4 to 11 inches, and this soil was all poor subsoil material producing about one-fifth of a ton of Timothy to the acre, with some bare spots. On the slope facing this, just cleared and not yet plowed, there was a deep layer of splendid silt loam, overlying silty clay loam. Here the depth to rotten rock, the basal material, ranged from 14 inches to more than 3 feet."

To prevent the sheet erosion of soils, Inspector Bennett agrees with other Federal and State soil specialists in urging the planting of hays and other cover crops in a rotation which will not leave the farm lands so constantly exposed as by constant cropping to corn and other crops which invite erosion. As a means of preventing the spread of gullies, Mr. Bennett says, the farmers are finding that the planting of willows from the lower part of the gully, and as far above as possible, is proving effective in many places. He stated that the use of terracing which has proved an effective protection against the erosion of southern farm lands is gaining favor and proving effective with northern farmers in their struggle against erosion.

Donati's Comet

Last year we printed a note about this comet of 1858, the greatest of modern times, and were surprised at the interest shown by readers, some of whom had seen it. The picture shown herewith is reproduced from a cut in the possession of Mr. Nicholas Klaus, of Branford, Conn., who was born in 1847, and well remembers the splendid sight, which was visible every clear night for some time.

Good Seed Corn

On most farms there is a scarcity of good seed corn in the Spring. This condition should not be, as it can be prevented by the selection of seed corn in the Fall. Fall is the best time to select the seed corn for next year's crop. The best place to obtain the seed corn is from your own fields or a neighbor who has a variety that has proven satisfactory in that section. If there is a farmer in your section who makes a specialty of raising good seed corn, and demonstrates that he has good seed corn, his corn will be more profitable to raise because of increased yield, even if he sells the seed at $4 or $5 a bushel. It will only require an increase of half a bushel to a bushel per acre to pay for the seed. Most farmers in selecting seed corn only go by the size of the ear. Good seed should be adapted to the soil where it is to be planted, should be from well-shaped and thrifty plants, well matured before harvesting, and kept in perfect condition until planting time. The most profitable operation in corn raising is the selecting of the seed. The only place to select good seed corn is from the standing stalk, because big ears in the shock do not always mean the best seed corn, as they might have had an advantage, such as where a pile of manure had been placed in the Spring, where a pile of brush had been burned, or there might have been several missing hills around it, giving more space.

In selecting the corn consider the stalk it is growing on; if it is sturdy, well developed and height of ear from ground. The ear should not be too near the top of the stalk, as the stalk will blow down easier. A medium-sized stalk is best. Size and color of the blades is important; a thrifty stalk should have large blades of a dark green color. Number of ears on a stalk is considered as to whether you want a one-ear corn or a prolific variety. The selection should be one or the other, and not mixed. The total yield per acre is about the same, as the one-ear corn makes a larger ear than when there are several per stalk.

The ears when gathered should be placed where there is a free circulation of air, and ears do not touch each other. The storage room should be dry. A good way is to hang up the ears with twine or wire or place on specially-built racks. When shelling in Spring to plant, throw out any where cob or grain have a dark or bluish look, as they are damaged, also any that has a large cob and small grains. The ears should have deep grains with a medium-sized cob. R. C.

Virginia.

"BUT I don't know you, madam," protested the paying teller to a woman who had presented a check. The woman, instead of replying haughtily, "I do not wish your acquaintance sir," merely gave him a glassy smile and said: "Oh, yes, you do. I don't need anyone to identify me. I'm the 'red-headed hen' next door to you whose 'imps of boys' are always running across your garden. You have to go in the back way when the porch has been scrubbed. When you started for town this morning your wife said, 'Now, Henry, if you want a fit dinner to eat this evening, you'll have to leave me a little money.'" "Here's your money," interrupted the teller faintly.—Missouri Pacific Magazine.

A Farmer's Opinions

IN VERMONT.—Elderly natives of Vermont with whom one talks in that State have much to say about the changes that have taken place in its farm life and outlook in the last 25 years. When they discuss farming, they speak with a noble seriousness or a cynical geniality. The Vermont that they loved and aided in making, is disappearing. It depresses them to see the abandoned homes of farm families whom they knew as neighbors.

WHEN VERMONT WAS IN FLOWER. — A generation ago Vermont was a self-sufficient and self-supporting agricultural State, possessing an intelligent, humor-loving, good-natured and sturdy citizenship. Its citizenship still is of that quality, but Vermont has changed. Its Morgan horses, fine-wool sheep, Devon and other cattle, well-tended fields, orchards, berry patches, sugar groves and gardens were the productive farm resources which maintained a skillful, hard-working, thrifty people in a high state of well-being. As a group, they were typified with considerable fidelity to the facts by "Old Man Warner," a Vermonter through and through, a character in one of Dorothy Canfield's fine sketches.

THE BEGINNING OF A DECLINE.—Some of the mentioned resources have declined markedly in economic importance, and the soil as a whole is not so productive as it used to be. Numerous farms, however, in Vermont are richer in available plant-food and are producing more than ever before. With the rise of agricultural power in the West and the development of manufacturing industries in the East, farming in Vermont and other States in the New England group began to decline. In recent years rising taxes for hard roads and other public improvements in this group have aggravated the decline, which has been and still is most conspicuous in those areas where nature was most inhospitable to farmers of the pioneer period.

THE FUTURE. — Last November Vermont people, without so much as a whisper for aid or sympathy, swam, struggled and suffered through the most terrifying and devastating flood that any State has ever experienced. Impressions of that tragic disaster linger in their memories. By August they had cleared away most of the wreckage in its wake, built new roads, bridges and culverts, and resumed their normal social and business life. Vermont is changed and impoverished but unconquerable. Its future, so far as agriculture is concerned, seems to me to lie chiefly in its beautful valleys and highlands which, by rail or paved road, are tied up with markets. Much of the hill and mountain land is adapted to raising sheep and goats, and to apple orcharding. Natural reforestation is occurring on many abandoned farms. Corporations that make or use paper will increase their holdings of land in New England. Scientific timber growing for lumber and pulp is a coming big industry in that region. Finally, as a pleasant Summer home for city people who have means and leisure, and desire to sequester themselves in wooded hills, beside clear lakes and babbling brooks, Vermont is unique.

A HAPPY LITTLE WORLD. — Deputized when considerably under legal voting age to assess the township in which I was born and reared, I set forth on a Morgan-Hambletonian saddle mare, and completed the job in less than two weeks, returning each night to the home base. It was altogether a farming community. Incidentally, in the performance of the task, for which the compensation was less than $1 a day, with no expense account requested or allowed, I made the acquaintance of many men, women and young people whom I had never seen before. In those days one's neighborhood was practically one's only world. Its inhabitants were children of the sun, earth and sky. They were backwoodsmen or hinterlanders, with New England and Kentucky pedigrees. What a tranquil, self-reliant little world it was for all of us who were poor and happy. Neither riches nor poverty had ever blighted a human life within its boundaries. But was any past better than the present? No one can answer except on the intangible grounds of hearsay, memory, sentiment and prejudice. My choice always will be the present.

TAIL AND DOG.—Our large and growing cities are more and more dominating the life not only of the communities surrounding them but the rest of the country besides. Could there be a more outstanding case of the tail wagging the dog? Our rapidly increasing population is running out, like overflowing water, into all the areas under the economic sway of cities. This is the process whereby the city achieves the economic and voting power with which it subordinates and then subjugates agriculture. Most of the big industries are beginning to decentralize. Cities may do likewise. For the first time in our history, both political parties and their Presidential candidates are talking agriculture's economic position seriously. It is practically certain that Federal action of some kind favorable to agriculture will be taken in the next few years. It will of course promise much, in theory. How it will work out in practice is another matter.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, CONN.—With C. E. Cooper and his wife and their companionable children, I enjoyed traveling in their car from New Haven to Killingworth in Middlesex Co., Conn., August 19. Mr. Cooper, who is in charge of THE R. N.-Y. subscription department, started from his home in New Jersey at 4 o'clock that morning. It is about 27 miles from New Haven to Killingworth. More than half of the narrow, unimproved road runs crookedly through rolling, hilly, stony country that at one time supported a comparatively large population of farmers. Miles and miles of stone fences or walls, enclosing little fields, bear witness to the hard work which was done by Connecticut's early settlers and their followers for several generations. Many of the farms have been abandoned. Whenever I see an abandoned farm I think of buried hopes and tears, and of cemeteries without sextons or attention.

IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Anyone who has an eye for the grandeurs and glories of nature on a scale of magnificence would be deeply moved by the scenery through which he may pass by auto in going, say, from White Plains, N. Y., to Washingtonville, N. Y. In July it was my privilege to make this trip with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tryon. He manages Strathglass Farm and its large herd of Ayrshires in Westchester County, and owns and operates a 700-acre farm near the center of Orange County. Very few people in the West have an informed conception of the range and quality of the scenery with which nature has lavishly endowed the Hudson River zone in particular and dozens of other eastern regions in general. The views from many a point along the famous Storm King Road, on the west side of the river, cannot be encompassed by words. Some of them have been limned by the artist's brush. The only pictures that mean anything to us are those which we carry in our memories. For several generations we of the West have been saying, with a finality which ignorance sustains, that the East doesn't know or appreciate the West. I am now emboldened to say that the West is ignorant of the East and apparently doesn't desire to enlighten itself.

A "PASTORAL PARSON." — We might have lost our way to Emanuel Church at Killingworth if we hadn't overtaken a Ford in which Rev. Geo. B. Gilbert was traveling from his home at Middletown. He got out at various confusing places, and, at the roadside, nailed signs to trees or posts which cheered and directed those who were on their way to a picnic dinner and "old home day" at his little church, which is about 125 years old. In response to his invitation and the appeal of his personality, more than 200 women, children and men assembled, and made "old home day" memorable. They enjoyed themselves. Mr. Gilbert is the "Pastoral Parson" of THE R. N.-Y. His writings have endeared him to hundreds of its readers. He is beloved of the folk, young and old, who live in the territory where he goes about doing good. He serves several country churches. His geniality, earnestness, enthusiasm and humor communicate themselves to those with whom he comes in contact. This large-hearted man is ministering in practical ways to people to whom the fates have not been kind. He knows much about Connecticut's history and its agriculture, past and present. It was an inspiration to hear him from his pulpit.

ECONOMY IN PRODUCTION.—Mr. Larsen emphasized in this department last week the relation of economical production to the success and solvency of farming. That, however, is not the only remedy for agriculture's ills. If it were, then, in course of time, no one could own or live on a farm unless he were as near "100 per cent efficient" as it is humanly possible to be. Moderate efficiency, in man, beast or machine, will always outlast and pay better in the long run than maximum high-speed efficiency, which is too commonly preached and idealized in this country. Probably no one is more sentimental than I am in regard to good horses and good mules; I am prejudiced in their favor. Tractors, however, cannot fairly be singled out as the cause of mortgages on crops or land in regions where they have displaced horses. My own experience with a tractor ten years ago was educational but unprofitable. We were not ready for a tractor, and tractors were not nearly so well adapted as they are now to their jobs. None of us was qualified to operate the machine on our farm. We ran it day and night breaking land for a war-time wheat crop. The machine was just about a wreck at the end of the first season. We never used it again. We exchanged the $1,100 worth of junk for a jack. His first crop of mules, foaled by our big draft mares, was worth a dozen tractors for us at that time. Isn't it likely that the kind of man who "goes broke" after he buys a tractor and quits using horses, would have gone that way anyhow, even if he had kept his horses and foregone the purchase of the machine? Maybe our friend George Howden, veteran breeder of horses and Jerseys on his Wawne Farm in Saratoga Co., N. Y., will give his answer to this question. D. C. W.

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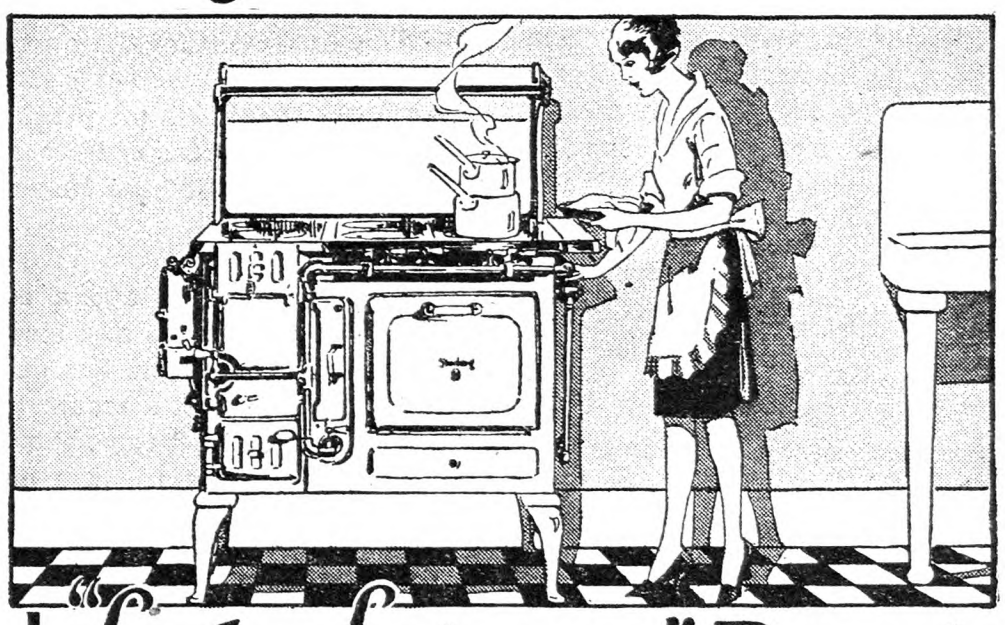

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I greatly admired the Pioneer Woman picture on your first page of July 28 issue, and the comments written by Edith Johnson which I have read, feeling that they covered the message the artist meant all to feel. I want to thank THE R. N.-Y. for repeating the picture and the comment. We need at this present time mothers with courage for the right, to take their sons by the hand. E. M.
Connecticut.

MANY others have expressed appreciation of our cover reproduction of that beautiful and striking piece of sculpture, representing the pioneer spirit and woman's part in it. But this idea is not confined to pioneer times. In thousands of farm homes now Mother is truly a pioneer woman. It may be a poor plan for a boy to be "tied to his mother's apron strings," but it will never harm him to hold fast to her hand while they look into the future as do the woman and her son in the statue mentioned. And there is in many homes the even more striking character of Sister, who in sadness, yet with courage, has taken Mother's place and become both little mother and big mother to the family brood.

*

WE RECEIVE so many letters from persons who wish to increase their vitamin supply through special foods, that the following statement issued by the New York State Department of Health in *Health News* seems especially timely:

Because of the widespread interest in ultra-violet ray exposure and the procuring of vitamins by the dietary route, the June 30, 1928 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* calls attention to animal experimentation carried on within the last year in Germany showing that toxic effects and even death can be caused by continuous doses of concentrated vitamins or excessive amounts of foods which have been irradiated.

It is reported that postmortem examinations showed "extraordinary deposits of calcium in blood vessels, heart, stomach, lungs, kidneys, and muscles; serious changes were also found in the spleen." In other words, the results showed a condition of sclerosis.

The *Journal* concludes:

"It is impossible to predict what the effects might be of giving to infants excessive amounts of irradiated foods. The public sale and widespread use of such products should await careful clinical tests under controlled conditions."

*

MAPLES and some other trees have diseases affecting the leaves at times, so that there is serious defoliation. We have several questions about these matters now, the weather having evidently been favorable for development of such troubles. Spraying trees of this sort with fungicides is not feasible, but considerable good may be done by raking and burning all dropped leaves that fall because of some apparent disease, causing leaf spots or unnatural wrinkling of edges, as though scorched. Destruction of these diseased leaves will lessen the crop of spores to carry over the trouble, and with persistence in this line, something approaching control may be had. Leaves sometimes fall because of starvation, but their appearance in that case is quite different from the spots and scorches of fungus disease. This same plan is advisable with dropped plums, peaches or other fruits. Every fruit containing a curculio worm or plastered with brown rot, is a carrier, and its destruction is clear gain.

*

THE proposition that eggs be sold by weight instead of by the dozen has been advanced from time to time for many years but does not seem to have ever gained sufficient support to secure its adoption in the markets of the country. Weight is recognized in grading eggs in the buying centers but, in country markets, through which a large proportion of the eggs produced must pass, it is given little attention. It would be difficult to show from the standpoint of fair dealing that this important food product should not be bought and sold by a definite standard of quantity instead of by a count that permits a wide variation in what one gives or receives for his money. Whether or not any change is ever made in the method of measuring the poultryman's product, there will be increasing attention to quality as determined by size. This should react to the advantage of certain breeds of fowls that have always been handicapped by their production of very large eggs in comparatively small numbers. It will also work to the disadvantage of poultrymen who center their attention wholly upon the number of eggs that they are able to produce in the year. As a stimulant to the effort to increase the average size of eggs through selection of layers, the Farmingdale, N. Y., Egg-laying Contest has announced a new departure in official records. Beginning with the contest which opens on Nov. 1, 1928, they will weigh individual eggs from pens whose owners qualify for this service. To benefit by this, the owner of a pen must have had an entry in some official contest that proved its ability to lay at least 2,000 eggs averaging two ounces or more in weight. Weighing of each individual egg will continue until a bird shows its ability to produce those of two-ounce size. The managers state that the secret of improvement in size of eggs from a flock consists in breeding from those birds that produce a minimum number of pullet-sized eggs when they begin to lay.

*

HERE is still another indication that the world is becoming smaller: The republic of Chile in South America is intending to ship fruit to Europe regularly. The first trial shipment of Chilean green fruit arrived in Liverpool, England, at the end of June and consisted of 1,000 cases of apples and pears, according to *The Fruit-Grower*, London. The shipment arrived in very good condition and the only objection that could be made was that much of the fruit was too large for the Liverpool market. The apples showed good keeping condition but the pears were slightly over-ripe. The apple varieties were Rome Beauty, Yellow Newtown, White Winter Pearmain and Hoover. The trial shipment was under the auspices of the Chilean government. The shipment was accompanied by a representative of the Chilean government who expects to obtain in England and on the Continent all possible information so as to be able to assist Chilean shippers in meeting the requirements of the European market.

*

SOMETIME ago a correspondent told of a hen which eats and sings with an air of prosperity and satisfaction, but declines to lay more than two or three eggs a month. Evidently she is not of the "bred to lay" type, though her singing habit makes her pleasant to have around. A great contrast to this bird is now reported from the Connecticut egg-laying contest at Storrs, where a hen, through an accident in a trap nest, broke a leg. She received the same quality of surgical care that would have been given humans, being X-rayed, the bone set and the leg done up in a plaster cast, and in the five days following the happening she laid three eggs. Previously this Leghorn hen had a record of 108 eggs in 108 days. She should be entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" on the free range hens so much enjoy, when her egg contest work is done.

*

AN HONEST, informed, tactful, forceful and quick-minded auctioneer, with a sense of humor, is trusted, admired and affectionately regarded by stockmen and farmers who know him. He will always earn much more than his fee for selling the average number of pedigree animals at auction. Some of the most useful and distinguished men ever identified with the purebred live stock industry were auctioneers. They were "gentlemen of the old school." Their private and public life was dominated by ideals and principles which are the bases of every aristocracy of character and intelligence. One recalls, for example, such men as John R. Page, James W. Judy, R. L. Edmondson, Fred M. Woods and George P. Bellows, all deceased auctioneers, whose careers influenced and enriched the history of America's live stock development. Col. Woods, "one of the last of the old guard," enjoying life in retirement, died recently in his 84th year. He was one of the outstanding Americans of two generations. Col. D. P. McCracken is "the very last of the grand old men of his profession." More than 70 years of age, and in good health, he is living in a quiet Illinois town, where he grows flowers, and loves and plays with little children. Men who like good live stock are almost always good men, good neighbors and good citizens. Many exceptional men are still attracted to and claimed by the live stock auctioneering profession. Its best traditions are worthily carried on by men like Carey M. Jones, Harvey S. Duncan, Walter F. Andrews and others. Auctioneers of the class represented by the names here recalled, are co-workers with breeders in improving animal types, and in helping to feed a world always hungry for animal proteins.

*

THE U. S. Public Health Service has issued a reprint from the public health reports for 1927 that again calls attention to a disease of wild rabbits that we have mentioned several times in these columns. This disease is known as tularæmia. It is to be recognized in the rabbit by finding the liver studded over with small spots varying in size from that of a pin point to a sixteenth of an inch in diameter. A wild rabbit sick with it becomes weak and an easy prey to its enemies. No home-raised rabbits have yet been found infected, but the dressed rabbits of the markets are possible sources of danger to those who prepare them for the table. The cottontail, jack, and snowshoe rabbits east and west of the Mississippi River keep the infection alive, and the bites of ticks and flies common to both rabbits and man, may transfer it from one to the other. Early Winter, when wild cottontails are being dressed for food, is the time of most frequent occurrence of this disease in the East. Summertime, when flies and ticks are abundant, is the season of fly and tick-borne infection in the West. Of 22 cases of tularæmia occurring in the city of Washington, 17 were contracted by dressing wild rabbits from the markets. A scratch or slight injury to the hand is the common point of infection when this results from preparing wild rabbits for food. An ulcer usually appears at the site of the infection and nearby lymph glands enlarge and perhaps break down and discharge later. A fever of two or three weeks duration accompanies the disease. Rest in bed, with incision of any suppurating lymph glands, constitutes the treatment. No drug or serum has been found of any special value. Thorough cooking of the meat removes any danger from it when eaten, and care in dressing wild rabbits, avoiding those upon which suspicion may rest because of the ease with which they have been caught, will minimize that from preparing them for the kitchen.

*

MR. HUBBARD'S apple picking suggestions on page 1139 may seem to some a bit finicky, but it must be remembered that he is dealing with the highest grade of apples produced. Those who have followed the various articles he has contributed this season will remember the extreme thoroughness in spraying, the thinning and multitude of other items of orchard care that can be read between the lines of what he has written. With all of this preparation for the crop, the best work in picking is not too good. There is no doubt that much of the bruising found on apples deserving good treatment because of their market quality, is the result of carelessness rather than because there is not time to do better.

Brevities

THE output of dairy factories in Canada in 1927 had a total value of $133,927,256, an increase of about $500,000 over the preceding year.

THE American people spent $58,018,271 last year in chewing gum, which makes us think a large percentage of the population has not yet learned the value of money.

THE loathsome cockroach has one virtue; it destroys bedbugs. But there are more æsthetic methods of controlling those midnight marauders than maintaining a herd of roaches.

THE *National Nurseryman* wants to know who planted the lines of sugar maples along the roadsides in Northern and Western New York. These trees are planted at regular intervals, following the line or curve of the road. They are now 60 to 75 years old, and there are no young trees coming along to take their place.

THE Canadian Experiment Station at Fort Vermillion on the Peace River, which is close to the Arctic circle, reports that the only hardy flowering shrubs that succeed there are the Caraganas or pea trees. Caragana arborescens is much used as a hedge or wind-break in Western Canada. It can be clipped to form a compact formal hedge. Most of the hardy perennials grow and bloom at Fort Vermillion.

DESCRIPTIONS and symptoms of the more common fungous and bacterial diseases of roses with directions for control and prevention are offered to amateur and professional rose growers in Farmers' Bulletin 1547-F, "Rose Diseases; Their Causes and Control," just published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This bulletin is confined strictly to plant diseases and does not deal with the insect enemies of roses, which are considered in Farmers' Bulletin 1495, "Insect Enemies of the Flower Garden." Either or both may be procured upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farm Relief in the Speeches

UNDER our bi-partisan political system it is perhaps inevitable that each of our candidates for high office should feel the necessity of always "standing up" for the party and claiming merit for it, no matter what its record may be. With intense partisan voters, during heated campaigns at least, the party glorifications have an appeal, but independent citizens, guided only by truth, concerned only with justice, equity and honesty in government, and knowing party faults and failures, are not misled or deceived by the partisan rhetoric that precedes election day.

In their treatment of agriculture in their acceptance speeches both Secretary Hoover and Governor Smith have contributed to the usual party homage. Each of them has admitted that agriculture is depressed, that its unfavorable condition is the result of causes of long standing, and that the present plight of the farms is due to no fault of the farmer, but largely to laws and customs which have favored other industries at the expense of agriculture. Sixty years ago agriculture was the dominant industry in this country. The burden of its population and wealth was then on the farms. At that time in any community two-thirds or more of its leading citizens were farmers. Since then under the fostering care of the government, State and national, other industries have developed and outstripped agriculture in population and wealth, until the income of the farms is estimated at only about one-twelfth of the national income. The farmer depending on the soil for his entire income gets scant consideration from either party, except when the appeal is made for his vote. But more important than the size of business or volume of trade is the admission that farmers are not receiving fair treatment in the marts of exchange or in the assessment of taxes, and that these discriminations against them have been imposed by statutory legislative laws, and can be corrected only by revision of the laws. During this period of six decades one or the other of these political parties has been in power in both States and nation. Both candidates have occupied prominent executive positions during the past ten years. They have been in positions to know the desperate condition of agriculture during this time, and the causes of it. They have both had opportunities to change the conditions and put agriculture on a parity with other industries. They did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, they contributed to the policies which are responsible for the present plight of the farms. Neither of their parties did anything to relieve the farm distress except some mere gestures which could have and did have no important effect. In the face of the facts which they admit and the positions which they have occupied a confession of neglect and a promise of amendment would be more hopeful than the vain boast in which they have both indulged. Neither of them has had the candor or the courage to admit his own omissions or his party's faults. On the contrary each blames the other and puts in unmerited claims for accomplishments by his own party, when apologies for neglect or criticism for indifference would be more in keeping with the facts, and more hopeful of reform.

It is unusual even for independents in politics to write so frankly of prominent and partisan popular candidates for high office. We do not do so of choice, but as an impelling duty to agriculture. Others will write in great volume of their abilities and their virtues, which we acknowledge, but no other will tell the plain record as it affects agriculture, and if we ever get anywhere for the farm, political parties and the men who lead them must be made to know that they will be held publicly responsible for their failure, while in a position to do so, to do plain justice to the agricultural industry. Their sincere services to it will be gratefully and as freely acknowledged.

Credit is due both candidates at this time for bringing the present unfavorable condition of agriculture to the attention of all the people of the country, and for emphasizing the necessity of changes to put agriculture on a par with other industries. This comes as a reaction to a general demand throughout the country, and especially in the Middle Western States, and in Congress for several years. The subject is naturally focussed at this time in the national election, and is quite sure of resulting in a new law by the next Congress. While acknowledging this service, the failure to propose any adequate remedy is disappointing, not to say discouraging. Both of the candidates stress the exportable surpluses, which amount at best to only about one-tenth of our farm marketable products, but entirely ignore the ten times more important products which must be handled in our domestic markets. It is true that the exportable surpluses present a problem for solution, but it is equally true that the problem of our home markets presents a problem of far greater importance to the American farms.

While the promises to find a means of farm relief in both acceptance speeches are unequivocal, and must be accepted as sincere, the measures proposed are meager and not convincing. As they stand the promises are not new. They have been made before and later ignored. These general promises may be all kept without any benefit to agriculture. Neither candidate has candidly faced the causes of present farm conditions or the remedies for them. Both have promised to "pass the buck" to the professional leaders, whose interests are dovetailed with middlemen and politics, and who have been the curse and ruination of agriculture for half a century, and particularly for the last ten years. They may be trusted in the future as in the past to work for their own welfare. If the new system results in any adequate benefit to agriculture it will be because the men who depend on the farm for a living demand a voice in the shaping of it. This presents a great opportunity to the Grange, and it is qualified for the task.

Notes from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

In giving the July 1 crop report we stated that the crop estimates would probably fall off again. As the following figures will show, apples and pears have declined, peaches have remained stationary and grapes increased in the month between the July and August report:

	Aug. 1, 1928	July 1, 1928	Aug. 1, 1927	Aug. 1, 10-yr. Av.
Apples	47%	55%	39%	53.4%
Peaches	62	62	33	50.9
Pears	60	64	44	55.2
Grapes	82	78	64	74.3

The apple decline of 8 per cent reduces the probability considerably below the 10-year average. Throughout July the apple drop continued heavy which, together with damage occasioned by local storms, cut down the estimated production. Russeting, scab and hail have injured much fruit, but many orchards will have a good crop of fair quality fruit. Insect damage is lighter than usual.

The peach crop, despite hail damage, looks as promising as a month ago and grapes in the Erie belt are showing improvement. Previous reports of extensive rotting in cherries are confirmed.

The grape situation deserves a little special attention. It looks like a good year for this fruit, with the estimate for the United States being 30 per cent above the average production for the past five years. California promises a record crop, which makes one wonder what they are going to do with them all. Last year, with a smaller crop, 142,000 tons were not harvested. The prospects this year point to a 12 per cent increase in yield for that State, in spite of a net decrease of 2,000 acres in bearing.

The European crop conditions are now more favorable for the export trade than they were a month ago. Continued drought and hot weather during July have strongly affected the apple crops of Continental Europe and unfavorable conditions are reported everywhere according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Conditions in Canada in early July indicated good crops of apples and pears in British Columbia and slightly below acreage yields in the eastern provinces.

The Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture has announced that it will extend its peach yellows eradication work into five additional counties. Since 1920 the work has been conducted in the southeastern part of the State, where commercial peaches are grown, with the result that the disease has dropped from 4 to less than ¼ of 1 per cent.

An average saving to Pennsylvania grape growers of about $3 per ton in freight charges is estimated by the State Bureau of Markets as a result of the new rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Pennsylvania and New York Public Service Commissions, to become effective September 1. The new grape rates apply to all railroads which participate in the shipment of grapes from the Chautauqua and Erie grape district in New York and Pennsylvania. The present rates on grapes are the same as second class rates in central freight association, trunk line association and New England freight association territories and are approximately 85 per cent of the first-class rates. The new rate on grapes as ordered, which goes into effect on September 1, 1928, will be 60 per cent of the first-class rates from the Chautauqua and Erie belt to points in the central freight association territory and will be the same as the third class rates (from 63 to 67 per cent of first-class rates) in eastern trunk line and New England territories. At the same time the commissions have ordered that the carload minimum for eastern grapes shall be 24,000 lbs. on and after September 1, 1928, instead of 20,000 lbs. as at present.

Some apple varieties in our orchard are still growing vigorously the middle of August. This in turn has brought about a moderate aphid infestation at a time in the year when we normally expect most of our aphid troubles to be a thing of the past. Brambles are still growing strongly, the black raspberries showing no tendency to tip as yet. The Cumberland variety of this small fruit is starting in on a certain amount of blossoming at the tip of the new canes, just as the St. Regis or Ranere everbearing red raspberry does in favorable seasons. It has been a good Summer for the growth of runner plants on strawberries—even the everbearers are producing a considerable number of runners. Brown rot has appeared on some of the early peaches but we hope that the later varieties are protected.

R. H. SUDDS.

Crop Conditions in Steuben County, N. Y.

This county has experienced a season of remarkable growth, not only in vegetable but in insect life. Grasshoppers are here in countless numbers making pasture somewhat shortened, considering the fine growing weather. Oats have a remarkable growth of straw, and in many places have been lodged by winds and rains, due perhaps to over-ripeness. Luckily this did not occur before maturity and cause shrunken grain. Just now as they are being harvested, an unusually copious rain has fallen, which will not only delay harvest but waste many of them as they are dead ripe. Luckily hailstorms are confined to a limited area else there would be heavy damage wrought by them many times. Such a storm occurred August 10, limiting its work mainly to one farm. At this place, practically all the growing crops were wiped out and a number of April chickens killed, besides maiming others. One lamb was among the slain. Thirty hours after it ceased, the owner brought a quantity of the hail to town six miles distant.

How inclined to extremes are men many times. In the matter of returning crops to the soil to aid fertility some will let their grass become ripe before cutting. This practice seems to draw from the soil much ripening material besides leaving mature seeds of weeds on the ground. Others will turn under a crop while yet too green to have material value. A man farming by proxy has done so by a crop of buckwheat, 16 acres. This crop looked well enough to bring 500 bushels of grain, and was so large that it had to be pressed down by a land roller before plowing. What does he get by turning it under? Mostly water, perhaps 75 per cent. The remaining 25 per cent would be fiber with little fertilizing value. He will have added to his soil a little humus perhaps, but to offset it will get a lot of acid. So when a balance is struck he will get nothing besides losing many bushels of buckwheat. It seems to be akin to sacrilege—this making such use of a crop of grain ready to mature.

What potency there is in sunlight, open air and muscular work. A young minister found his nerves giving way, so in Summer he goes to his father's farm and works in the open air and sunlight. He is getting a lot of tan, even to the crown of his bald head. He said he was getting free what a doctor would ask a large price for. This indoor work and indoor riding, with little or no walking gets a man after a while. The enclosed cars now so commonly in use give little but indoor riding.

To show the vigorous growth made by plants this season, I found a burdock leaf by the roadside measuring 19x29 inches. It had grown in grass and in untilled ground, but with plenty of water had reached full development.

Land from which peas for canning have been removed is now maturing a crop of "pussy" grass and it will do the land harm unless soon turned under. Pea land makes excellent wheat ground, and the sooner plowed the better, especially if weeds or grass are growing on it. C. M. DRAKE.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

Thoughts on Wheat

Farmers are getting $1.10 to $1.20 per bushel for good sound Winter wheat or a recent drop of 60 cents a bushel. A bushel of wheat today pays less doctors' bill, buys less labor, tools, implements and equipment, and pays less taxes than for years. The fact is that the general purchasing power of a bushel of wheat is lower than at any time since the adoption of the U. S. Constitution.

Everybody that handles it including the railroads that carry it make more money on it than ever before. It is an outrage that the American farmer does not get cost of production out of the world's most important food product.

They are playing the same old game—putting out propaganda about large crops and reducing the price when farmers sell. After the speculator gets it the price is advanced, and news manufactured to advance the price and fleece the farmer when he has to buy back his flour and feed for his needs.

And yet the financial writers, and agricultural bureau representatives tell us there is no farm problem. Is there any hope for better conditions? PENNSYLVANIA.

From Friends in Idaho

We are native New Yorkers but have been west for over 20 years. Long ago, when a child, I sat on my father's knee while he read his RURAL NEW-YORKER, and although we have changed our address oftener than most people, whenever we became stationary we usually subscribed for it. As we grow older my husband and I both grow fonder of it, as it brings us in touch with conditions and reports of the East and other localities as no other paper does. Especially do we enjoy the letters, and news notes from different localities. O. T. P.

Boise, Idaho.

Various Crop Reports

The apple outlook here is very poor. G. E. J.
Berkshire Co., Mass.

I find there are hardly any apples to speak of in the town of Sharon. C. W. H.
Sharon Center, N. Y.

In regard to the apple crop in this part of Missouri, there will be about 60 per cent. M. P. L.
Aurora, Mo.

Apples in this section are very poor; potatoes are fairly good but blight struck; berries are no good. There is plenty of hay, and oats are good. M. U.
Little Valley, N. Y.

The apple crop of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas is good; there will be about 234 cars shipped from this territory. There are a few local small areas of light apple crop. Last year this same territory shipped 603 cars of apples. M. L. B.
Bolivar, Mo.

We had a very late freeze here that did much damage to the apple crop in some orchards, while in others little or no damage was done and the fruit is of fine quality. As a whole our apple crop in this locality is far above the average both in quality and quantity, and if nothing further comes to prevent, our crop will be very encouraging indeed. The people around here are beginning to find out that there is big money in spraying their fruit trees, and that better culture means better and more fruit. A. R. W.
Greenfield, Mo.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Shade

The kindliest thing God ever made,
His hand of very healing laid
Upon a fevered world, is shade.

His glorious company of trees
Throw out their mantles, and on these
The dust-stained wanderer finds ease.

Green temples, closed against the beat
Of noontime's blinding glare and heat,
Open to any pilgrim's feet.

The white road blisters in the sun;
Now, half the weary journey done,
Enter and rest, O, weary one!

And feel the dew of dawn still wet
Beneath thy feet, and so forget
The burning highway's ache and fret.

This is God's hospitality,
And whoso rests beneath a tree
Hath cause to thank Him gratefully.
—Theodosia Garrison.

*

THE United States Public Health Service reminds us that almost every new discovery in the scientific or medical field becomes a fad and is often carried to the extreme. Scientific workers have recently shown the necessity and importance of sunlight for the maintenance of the health of children and adults. The beneficial action of sunlight in the cure of certain diseases of children and adults has also been pointed out. One of the things which have been advocated a great deal recently, and which has proven of much benefit for children, is the sun bath. These sun baths are healthful not only because the child receives the beneficial direct rays of the sun, but also because of the fresh air which it is thus bound to receive regularly.

Scientists have shown that direct sunlight not only prevents rickets, but if given regularly, will ward off many of the illnesses which are common in children. Tuberculosis would suffer a sharp decline among children if all mothers gave this simple treatment to their children.

In giving sun baths to the children, it is well to keep the following facts in mind:

1. Exposure to the sun must be gradual or else the child may receive a sunburn.
2. At first give the baby direct sunlight for about 10 minutes, increase this bath from three to five minutes daily until he receives exposure one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon. This will vary depending on how the skin reacts to the exposure.
3. Be sure that the exposure is carried on in some spot sheltered from the wind.
4. Sun baths may be given on enclosed porches or in the house, provided the sun can shine on the child unobstructed by glass.
5. Certain special kinds of glass have been devised which permit the passage of the majority of the beneficial rays of the sun. Such glass may be used if desired.

The above directions also apply to adults who should observe similar precautions and avoid prolonged or sudden exposure to sunlight, as injurious or even dangerous sunburn may result if the sunburn is extensive.

In case sunburn does occur, the following has been found to be useful: Make a lotion as follows: Take one-half a pint of hot water and stir into it a level tablespoon of boric-acid powder; then add 20 drops of carbolic acid, and shake well. The solution should be dabbed on the inflamed skin with a small piece of cotton or sprayed on with an atomizer. It should not be rubbed into the skin. It can be applied every half hour, if necessary. If no medicine is available, cold compresses will give relief to badly burned areas.

*

THE extension specialist in foods and nutrition at the South Dakota State College, Miss Mary A. Dolve, gives directions for making milk sherbet and "lacto," the latter a buttermilk dessert. Milk sherbet is made of juice of three lemons, 1½ cups of sugar, one quart of milk, and white of one egg. Miss Dolve gives the following directions: "Mix sugar and lemon juice, stirring constantly, while slowly adding the milk. Pour into the freezer, add the egg white, beat until stiff and freeze." Variations of this may be obtained by adding one cup grated pineapple when the mixture is partly frozen, or by adding crushed strawberries or other fruits.

The recipe for "lacto" follows: Two quarts of buttermilk, 2 lbs. of sugar, two eggs, 1 2-3 cups orange juice, and ½ cup lemon juice. Dissolve the sugar in the buttermilk and add the eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately. Stir and strain the mixture and add the fruit juices. Freeze in the usual way, and pack in ice and salt for an hour before serving.

School Lunches

Heretofore the country child has not been bothered or tempted with that bane of the town child's existence, the penny lunch habit, but with the coming of the soft drink stands on all the country roads and the town centralized school, the country mothers will now have to join the town mothers in contending against it.

The cafeterias which are supervised by the schools usually serve a nourishing and inexpensive lunch of soups, salads, sandwiches, ice cream and milk, but unless compelled to do so most children refuse to patronize anything so tame, and hie down town or up town as the case may be, to buy a mixture of more or less indigestible foods. Recently I saw nearly all of the country children in a small town school rush across the street to a little store at the noon hour. Their average amount of cash on hand was about 15 cents and this was what it purchased in most cases—a weinie sandwich with mustard, a dill pickle and a bottle of pop. It certainly would take an extraordinarily well-balanced home breakfast and dinner to supplement a lunch of that sort.

Now of course it is much easier for the mother to furnish the child with a lunch allowance than to put up lunch for him each day, but it isn't as well for the child if this is a fair sample of the usual purchased lunch. So it is up to the mother to try to compete with the stores by providing an attractive and wholesome lunch for her children.

If carrying lunch from home isn't the usual thing in that particular school she is liable to meet with much opposition, for above all things a child objects to doing something different than his fellows, but perhaps she can be diplomatic about this, and bring the matter to the attention of the Mothers' Club or in some way persuade a number of other mothers to send home-packed lunches for their children.

She must proceed carefully in the way of containers, too, for her small son may greet her carefully selected tin box and thermos bottle with, "Aw, mother, please don't make me take that big thing, none of the other fellows do." If so, let him carry his lunch in a paper sack at first, if that suits him better and quietly bring about the fashion of more sanitary containers later.

Of course a properly balanced lunch should contain milk and occasionally cocoa or a chocolate milk shake to drink, or a hot soup in cold weather, and a thermos bottle will help greatly in keeping these foods at the proper temperature.

The foundation of all lunches must necessarily be sandwiches, not thick wedges of bread spread with great hunks of butter, but thin, dainty slices of carefully cut bread spread with properly softened or creamed butter. As for the sandwich fillings there are dozens and dozens of different kinds and combinations, and the old standbys of chopped ham, chicken, lettuce, cheese, egg and beef may be varied in many ways.

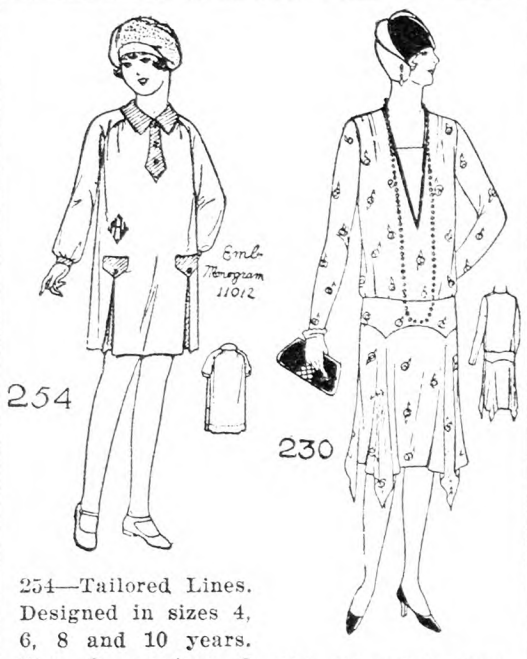
Here are a few suggestions: Grind raisins and nuts and moisten with cream. Run ½ lb. cheese and ½ cup stuffed olives through meat chopper and moisten with salad dressing; peanut butter, catsup and chopped sweet pickle; peanut butter and chili sauce; cream cheese and chopped nuts; peanut butter and orange marmalade; sardines or salmon mixed to a paste and combined with lemon juice and melted butter. Hard-boiled eggs may be forced through the ricer and combined with this mixture. Thinly sliced chicken and ripe tomato; any cooked meat ground finely and mixed with salad dressing and a little chopped parsley; cottage cheese with chopped peppers or sweet pickles; lettuce and chicken with salad dressings. The bread should be at least a day old and may be white or whole wheat, the latter being preferable for sweet fillings. All sandwiches should be wrapped separately in oiled paper.

Cup cakes are better for lunches than slices of layer cake, and the little English fruit tarts make a delicious dessert and by wrapping in oiled paper carry well. Homemade cookies should be as popular in the lunchbox as when taken from the jar on the pantry shelf, but if the child's imagination should wander to the "store kind" try adding chopped nuts and raisins to the dough, baking some in fancy shapes, or putting a little frosting on top of each one.

Always include some kind of fresh fruit in the lunch and try to make this

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



254—Tailored Lines. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11012, blue, 10 cents extra.

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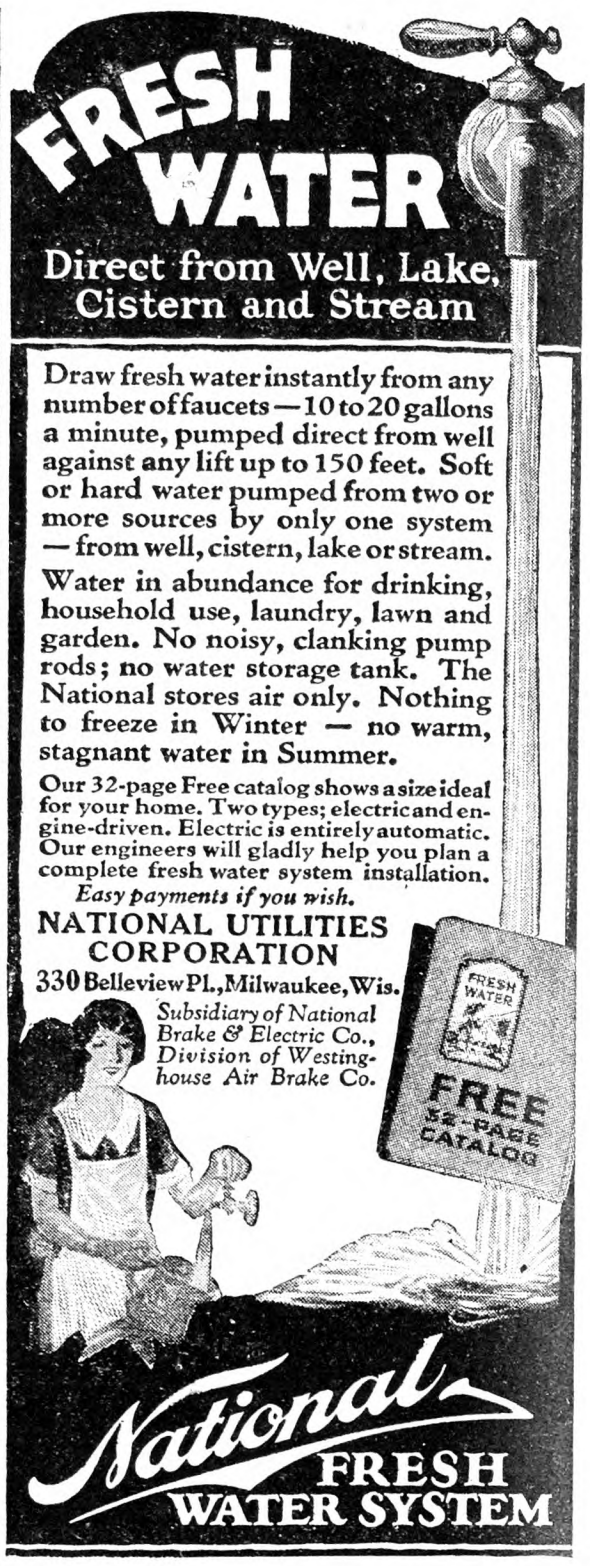
253 — Young and Smart-looking. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yds. of 36-in. plain material with 2¼ yds. of 36-in. figured material. Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.



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as varied as possible. Remember variety is the spice of life, and introduce an element of surprise each day. If sweets have not already been used the surprise may be stuffed dates, a sweet chocolate bar or homemade fudge, and a few nuts are always a treat. It will also add to the interest to find a pretty paper napkin of a different pattern on top of the lunch, and these are very inexpensive when purchased in quantities.

ELIZABETH F. TOWNSEND.

A Batch of Pickles

After the hot, sultry days of Summer, how we welcome the cooler days of Fall! Already the nights are chilly and we wonder how long Jack Frost will delay his coming to turn our gardens and meadows to his own favorite colors. Then, too, we remember how, as a child, we used eagerly to sniff the sweet, spicy odors that prevailed in the kitchen on those frosty mornings of long ago. Mother was making pickles, and we recall the longing that was in our young hearts to taste those fragrant mixtures. Now the same thrill comes to us in a different way, as we watch the boiling of the spicy mixtures which our own hands have made, and visualize the welcome which they will receive on our table next Winter. Our mouth waters as we hum about at our work and think what a good world this is after all. The kind of pickles are so varied and yet as we dine with some friend we are sure to exclaim, "So delicious. Would you mind letting me have that recipe?" And so we add another to our list. Here are a few of my favorites:

Mustard Pickles.—One quart cucumbers, cut in small pieces; one pint pickling onions; one cup celery, cut in small pieces; one pint cauliflower, cut in small pieces; three red peppers, chopped; three green peppers, chopped; one cup small carrots or sliced carrots; one pint small, green tomatoes, cut in halves or quarters. Soak the vegetables in a brine of one cup salt to a gallon of water over night. Drain and soak in clear water three hours. Cover with a liquid made from equal parts of water and vinegar for one hour and then scald. Drain. Make a dressing as follows: Mix thoroughly 1½ cups sugar, four tablespoons flour, four tablespoons mustard, one-half tablespoon turmeric, one teaspoon celery salt. Add three pints vinegar slowly, stirring to a smooth paste. Cook in a double boiler until thick. Pour the dressing over the hot pickles and simmer five minutes. Seal in hot jars.

Cabbage Relish. — Soak one quart chopped cabbage and one quart chopped green tomatoes in a salt solution, separately, over night. Drain and add one cup red peppers, one cup green peppers and one pint onions, chopped; one cup sugar, one quart vinegar, five tablespoons white mustard seed, one tablespoon celery seed, one-half teaspoon turmeric, salt. Let stand for two hours and simmer until the mixture is clear. Seal in clean hot jars.

Celery Relish.—Chop one quart celery and one cup onion and cook separately in salt water until tender. Drain and add two large red peppers and two large green peppers from which the seeds have been removed, and which have been chopped; add also one teaspoon salt, one pint vinegar, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon mustard. Cook until the vegetables are tender and seal in hot jars.

Corn Relish. — Nine ears of corn; blanch for two minutes and cut from the cob; chopped head of cabbage, three red peppers, three green peppers and two white onions; mix together with one quart vinegar, one cup sugar, 1½ tablespoons mustard, one tablespoon salt and 1¼ teaspoons turmeric. Cook for 20 or 30 minutes. Seal in hot jars.

Sliced Cucumber Pickles. — Three quarts green cucumbers sliced; one large cup horseradish, four onions, one green pepper, chopped; put in layers with salt and let stand three hours. Drain and add one quart vinegar, one heaping teaspoon mustard seed, one heaping teaspoon turmeric, one teaspoon whole cloves, 1½ cups brown sugar. Heat all together and seal.

Chunk Pickles.—Seven pounds cucumbers, cut in pieces and soaked in strong brine three days. Drain and soak in clear water without changing the water three days. Cover with a mixture of half water and half vinegar and cook 30 minutes. Add one teaspoon powdered alum and drain. Boil 2½ lbs. brown sugar, two pints vinegar, one tablespoon whole allspice, one tablespoon cinnamon and one tablespoon celery seed for three minutes. Pour over the pickles. For five successive days drain the liquid off and heat it, returning it to the pickles. Seal in clean hot jars.

Sweet Chow Chow.—One-half bushel green tomatoes, two heads cabbage, one dozen onions, one dozen green peppers; chop fine and sprinkle over them one pint salt. Let stand over night and drain. Cover with vinegar, boil half an hour. Drain and put in jars. Take 2 lbs. sugar and two quarts vinegar, one pint horseradish, two tablespoons cinnamon, one tablespoon each of allspice and cloves. Boil all together, pour over the hot pickles and seal.

Sweet Tomatoes.—Slice 5 lbs. green tomatoes and let stand in a salt brine over night. Drain. Make a pickle of the following: Three pounds white sugar, one pint vinegar, one tablespoon stick cinnamon, one teaspoon whole cloves, one teaspoon whole allspice, one tablespoon white mustard seed. Boil and pour over the tomatoes. Let stand for 24 hours, drain and cook the liquid until it is a syrup. Add the tomatoes and cook until they are tender, but not so tender that they break in pieces, and seal in clean, hot jars.

Cucumber Pickles.—Wash small cucumbers and pack in jars. Fill the jars with the following liquid and seal: One gallon vinegar, one cup salt, one cup sugar, one-half cup mustard.

Tomato Mincemeat.—One peck green tomatoes and two packages raisins, ground; one teacup vinegar, one tablespoon each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice; 5 lbs. brown sugar. Cook until tender and seal in hot jars.

Chili Sauce.—Twelve tomatoes, two onions, one green pepper, one red pepper, one cup brown sugar, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, one tablespoon salt, one-half cup vinegar. Peel and slice the tomatoes, chop the onion and pepper. Cook together until it is thick. Seal in bottles or jars.

Pickled Beets.—Cook young beets until they are tender. Cover with cold water and as soon as cool enough to handle remove the skins. Place in cans and cover with the following: To each cup vinegar add one cup sugar, one tablespoon stick cinnamon and one teaspoon whole cloves. The spices may be omitted if preferred. Heat, turn over the pickles and seal.

Canned Tomatoes.—Because of the difficulty which some experience I am giving my method of canning tomatoes: Pare the tomatoes and quarter them. Place in cans and add one teaspoon salt; fasten the cover with one clamp and boil in a hot bath 25 minutes. Remove and seal.

AUNT HELEN.

Pickles from Oregon

Sweet Cucumber Pickles.—Wash and wipe dry 300 little cucumbers and put into a large dish, sprinkle all through them two-thirds cup salt, then turn over them a kettle of boiling water, taking care that the cucumbers are entirely covered with it, and let stand till the water is cold. Remove from the brine and drain well and put them into a crock. Add to one-half gallon of cold vinegar four heaping tablespoons of mustard and the same of salt and sugar and one-half cup of mixed spices and turn this over the cucumbers and weight down so all will be under the vinegar, and set in a cool place. Next, weigh out 3 lbs. of sugar and each morning add a handful of sugar to the crock of pickles, stirring well, till the sugar is all used. If you follow this recipe, especially regarding the addition of the sugar each morning, you cannot help but have fine pickles.

Cucumber Relish.—Twelve large cucumbers, six onions; peel and slice all together. Let stand over night in weak salt water. In the morning drain and dry and add one cup of sugar, one teaspoon each of celery seed, mustard seed and turmeric. Heat and seal.

Thousand Island Pickles.—Four quarts of sliced cucumbers (peeled), one quart onions, one pint vinegar, three cups sugar, 1½ teaspoons turmeric powder, two tablespoons flour, two teaspoons celery seed. Boil onions until tender, drain and add the other ingredients; boil for five minutes and can.

Mixed Mustard Pickles.—Four quarts small or sliced cucumbers, one quart sliced or small onions, two quarts sliced green tomatoes, one quart cauliflower or chopped celery. Let stand in brine of one pint salt and six quarts of water for 24 hours. Then drain.

Dressing.—One cup flour, two cups sugar, five tablespoons ground mustard, one tablespoon turmeric powder. Mix these with enough vinegar to make a smooth paste, pour this into two quarts of weakened vinegar, add the vegetables, boil for five minutes and can.

Beet Pickles.—Wash beets and cook until tender, then peel and pack into cans. Into each quart put one tablespoon of salt and two tablespoons of sugar, cover with hot vinegar and seal.

Sweet Pickled Pears.—Peel as many pears as you intend to use and cut them into halves and take out the cores. Make a syrup of 2 lbs. of sugar, one quart of vinegar and two teaspoons of cloves, drop the pears in and boil until they are tender, but not broken. Then place in cans and cover with the hot liquid. Peaches and sweet apples are pickled the same way, except that you can stick a whole clove into each half of each pear.

Green Tomato Pickles.—Slice one peck of green tomatoes, and let them stand in salt water over night. In the morning drain well through colander, put into a preserving kettle one ounce of whole spices, 2 lbs. brown sugar, and nearly cover with vinegar; boil slowly until tender, then put into cans and seal.

Pear Pickles. — Select small, sound pears, removing the blossom end, stick with a fork. Allow to each quart of pears one pint of vinegar, one cup of sugar, teaspoon allspice, pinch cinnamon and cloves. Boil till tender, seal in jars.

MRS. J. W. R.

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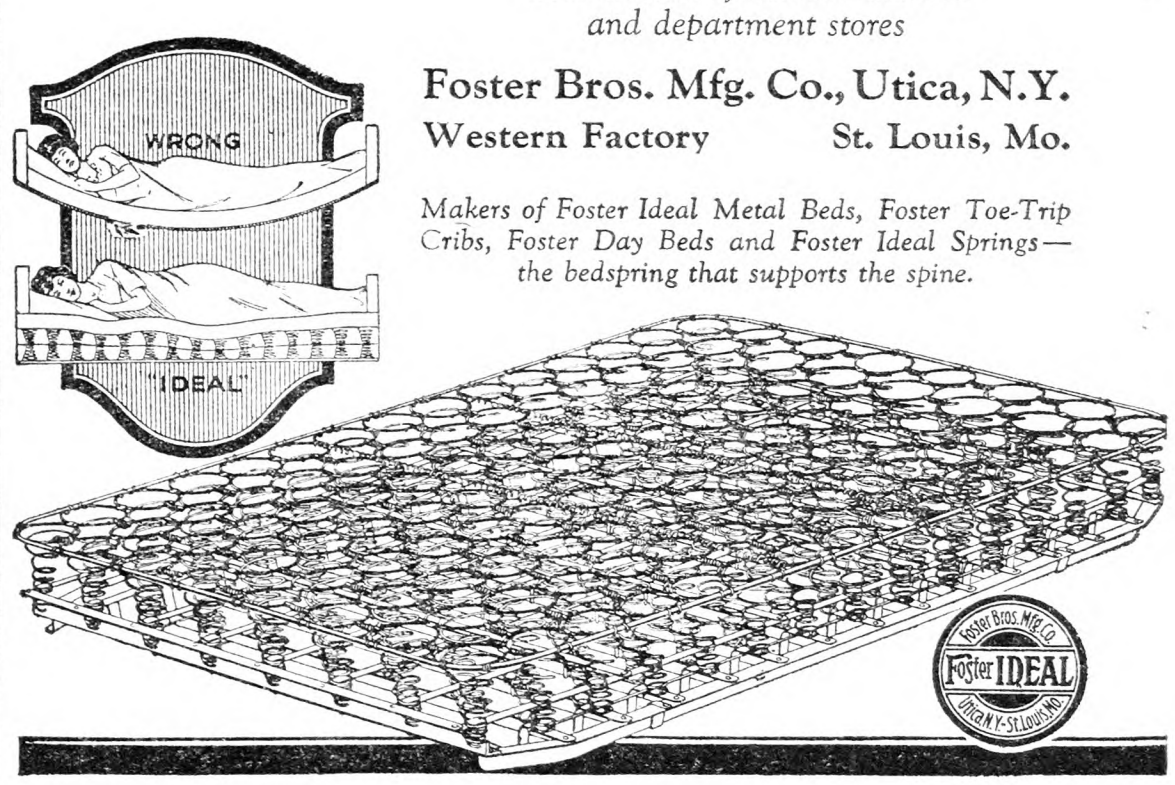

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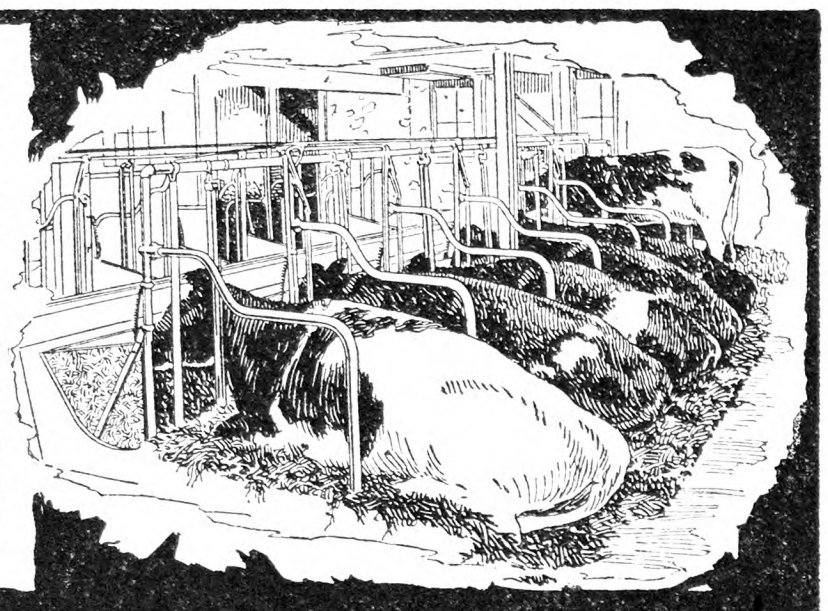

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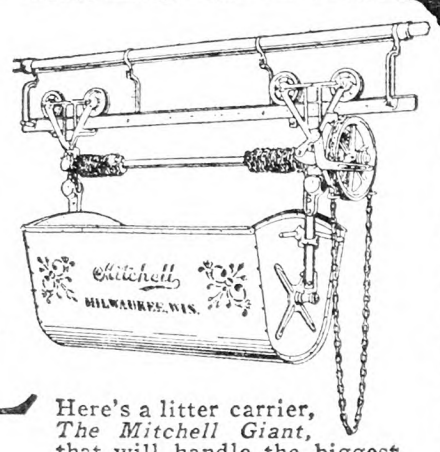

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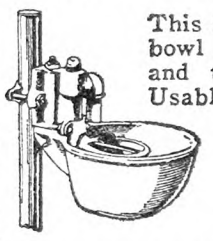

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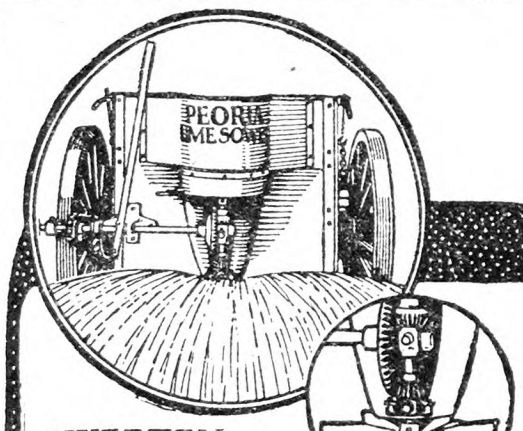

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Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock

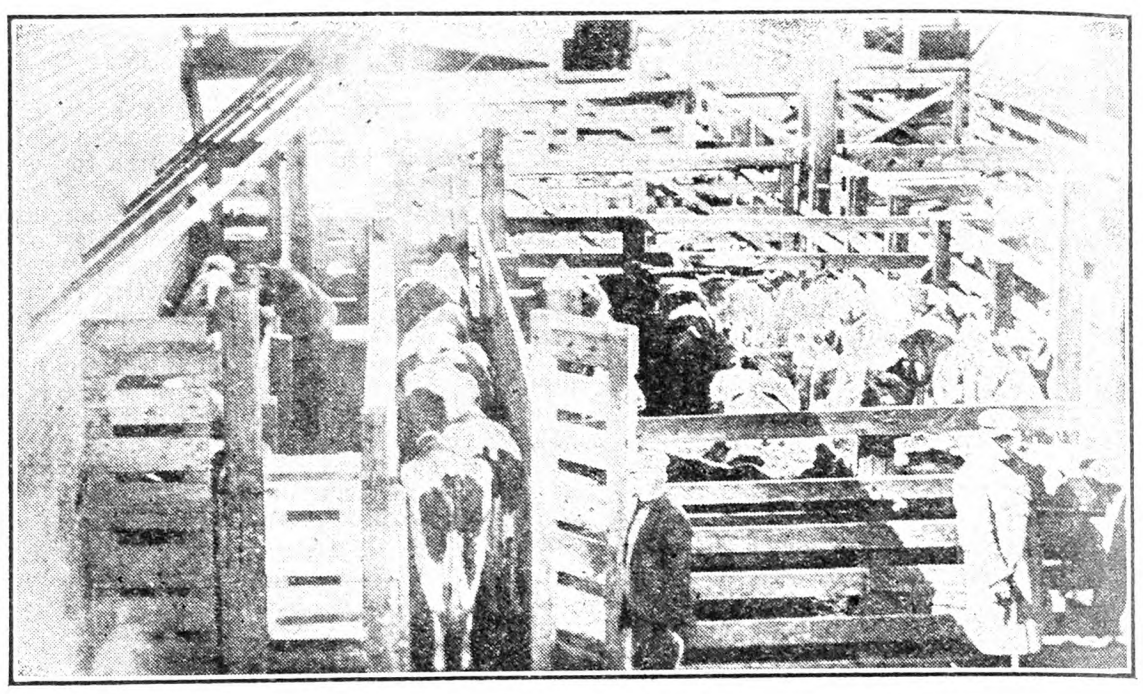
Farmers of Western and Central New York State are marketing co-operatively an increased amount of their fat lambs, fat steers, hogs and other classes of stock each year. This co-operative movement started about six years ago in New York State. Live stock feeders wanted to establish co-operative farmer-owned and farmer-controlled commission associations in central markets, principally for three reasons.

(1) Farmers were dissatisfied with the high commission rates charged for the selling of their live stock. For years they had witnessed a gradual increase in the number of commission firms that were operating at the central markets, and a gradual rise in the rates of commissions charged. In the meantime, the farmers' production costs were relatively increasing, the prices they received for their live stock were not satisfactory, and they thought that commission rates should be lowered. Farmers felt that the only way to secure lowered rates was to operate an agency of their own through which they could either reduce commission charges or charge the same commissions as the other agencies on the market, and then refund the net savings to shippers in proportion to the business these shippers contributed.

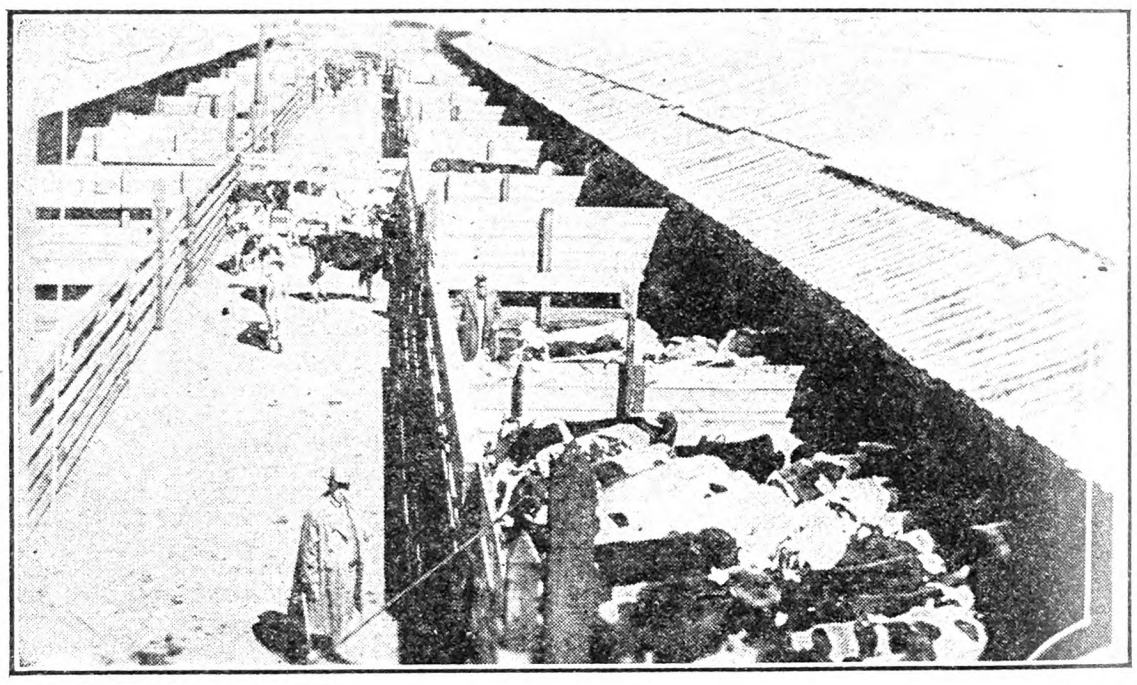
(2) Many stockmen felt that the service rendered by commission agencies could be improved. Some shippers felt that the large feeders and ranchmen, when they came to market, received special attention, that their live stock was fed and watered first, and was sold and weighed first, and other stock received attention only at the convenience of the firm. It was felt that the employees of the commission agency held their jobs on the basis of their ability to hold regular shippers. Some farmers felt that, when they came to market, unless they were doing business regularly with a salesman or a given commission firm they were frequently neglected by the employees of the commission agency. Many farmers felt that salesmen did not give them enough personal attention in the selling of their live stock, and frequently would not work with them or keep them informed of the progress being made in the selling of their stock and that, if they had their own agency, they would have a voice in the determining the type and quality of service rendered.

(3) Farmers wanted to get in business for themselves. They felt that large profits were being made in the live stock commission business, and they wanted a share of these profits. The job of the live stock commission man looked easy as compared with the farmer's job. The farmer worked six days a week and worked long hours. The commission man did the bulk of his work in the first three or four days of the week, and the rest of the time he seemed to have little to do. The stockman saw the sale of a carload of cattle, executed perhaps in a few minutes, and saw the account of sale rendered him, with a charge of $15 or more per car for this work. It looked to him, as if the money were easily earned, and he wanted some of it for himself.

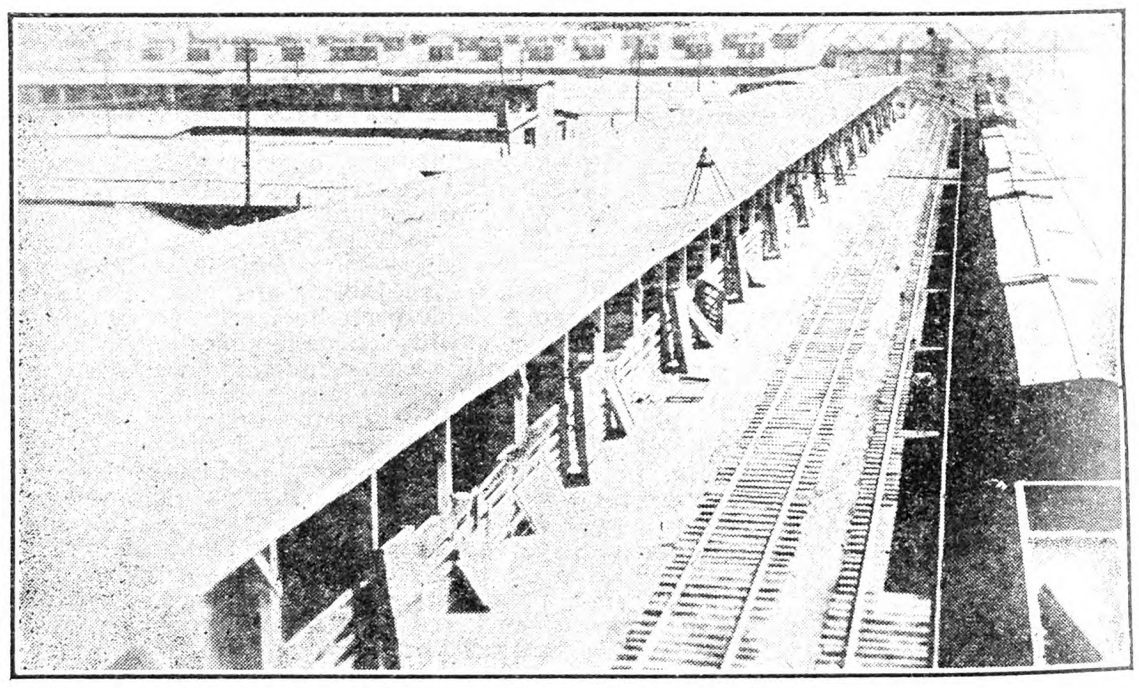
As a result, live stock selling agencies owned and controlled by farmers have been set up in many of the leading live-stock markets. These co-operatives are in the main serving the purpose for which they were intended. The Buffalo firm that is owned by farmers, during the past three years has each year sold over 20 per cent of all the stock sold in the Buffalo market. This is a good record in view of the facts that there are over 15 other live stock selling agencies in the Buffalo market, and that shipments to these co-operatives are voluntary, and would quickly decrease if the co-operative agencies were not satisfactory.



Co-operative Commission Men Checking Ear Tags on Reactors



Reactor Section of Buffalo Stockyards



Unloading Chutes at Live Stockyards in Buffalo

They sell at the regular established commission rates, but rebate at the end of the year any balance that remains after the expenses are paid and some reserve funds are set aside. The Buffalo concern has been able to refund each year about 20 per cent of the amount that each farmer has paid for commission fees.

When stock is shipped by a farmer to the co-operative commission agency it is delivered by the railroad to the alley assigned to the firm. When the stock arrives at the alley of the commission agency, it is taken in charge by the head alley man, who sees that it is watered and fed. The alley man orders the feed from an employee of the stockyards company. This order is generally executed in duplicate; the stockyards employee keeps one copy, and the representative of the commission agency retains the other. The name of the owner of the stock and the pen number appear on this order to make sure that the owner of the live stock pays for the feed he has received and no more.

Before the stock is offered for sale, it is sorted or graded when necessary, so that it may be sold to best advantage. This is done by the salesmen, assisted by yardmen.

It is the job of the salesmen to secure bids from buyers on the market. A salesman continues to offer live stock for sale and to secure bids therefor until he has obtained a bid which, in his judgment, is the highest bid that the market justifies. In practice, the live stock is sold by the salesmen of the commission agencies to all classes of buyers on the market—packer buyers, order buyers, traders, butcher buyers and others—and to live stock producers and feeders, who buy directly out of the association pens. The co-operative salesman will sell any number of live stock at any time during trading hours on the market to any responsible buyer who makes the most satisfactory bid. The shipper remains the owner of the stock until it is sold to a buyer on the market.

Another service that is being rendered by these co-operative live stock associations is the buying of stockers and feeders for farmers. Live stock is purchased for the customer's account by the co-operative association and shipped to his farm or feed lot as he may direct. The purchaser may or may not be present on the market. If he sends in an order for stockers or feeders, he indicates the species and grade of animals desired and usually states the maximum price that he is willing to pay. A stocker and feeder buyer of the association takes the order on the market and fills it to the best of his ability for the interest of the customer. If the purchaser is present when the transaction is made, he may give the agency a check for the amount due directly, but the usual practice is for the association to draw a draft on the purchaser's bank, adding the buying commission and other regular charges to the cost of the live stock.

Briefly, co-operative associations on the terminal markets have accomplished the following: (1) They have demonstrated that they can render efficient service at reduced cost; (2) they have raised the general standard of service rendered at the markets through the competition they furnished; (3) they have obtained better service for stockmen by improving the old and creating new services; (4) they have developed co-operative leaders in their own organizations. L. H. W.

Ayrshire Record Made

Another world's Ayrshire record has been made, or rather two world's records have been broken by one cow—Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 16th, 71910, bred and owned by W. C. Wylie, Elm Shade Farm, Howick, Quebec. By producing 27,198 lbs. milk, 1,257 lbs. fat in 365 days (from August 16, 1927 to August 14, 1928) she passed the record of Garclaugh May Mischief, the Ayrshire world's champion milk producer by 1,869 lbs. milk and Betsy Wylie, the Ayrshire world's champion butterfat producer by 154 lbs. fat.

Chicago's International Show

A complete wool show will be included for the first time at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago from December 1 to 8. Twenty-eight classes will be offered for fleeces in two divisions: one for market grades, and the other for rams and ewes of each of 11 breeds of sheep. Premiums will be awarded in proportion to the number of fleeces competing in each class.

The preliminary classification of the International is ready for distribution. It may be secured from Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. More than $110,000 endows a complete classification for individual breeding and fat animals, carcasses and carloads of each of the breeds of beef cattle, sheep and hogs; draft and light horses; wool; grains, small seeds and hay; college and junior live stock, and various judging contests.

The importance of encouraging farm boys and girls is recognized by adding new classes and increasing the premiums in the Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest. The total money offered in the International Grain and Hay Show has been increased over 10 per cent, and numerous changes have been made in the classification.

The coming International Live Stock Exposition will mark the 50th anniversary of the holding of the first fat stock show in this country on the Chicago lake front. It is planned to make the exhibits this year a demonstration of the progress of the past half century in animal husbandry and agriculture.

Worms in Poultry; Coughing Cow

1. Would you tell me what to give my 165 Leghorn fowls, yearlings, for worms? Lately I am losing about one a week, and I think it is worms. 2. I would like your advice about my cow. She is about six years old, had a calf in March. She is a pretty good milker, and very gentle, which means a lot to me, because I am over 62 and have to take care of her myself, but she coughs a lot, and has ever since I got her last Summer. Does it mean tuberculosis? She was run down when I got her, and she is fine now, and I have a fine heifer. Everybody remarks what a fine cow she is, but I am not sure what to do. Would you advise me to breed her again or sell her? MRS. E. H.

New York.

1. The only positive evidence of intestinal worms in poultry is the finding of the worms. It is not reasonable to assume that fowls have worms because they are in poor condition. By opening one of the dead fowls and examining the interior of the intestinal tract worms may be found if present. Perhaps the most simple effective flock treatment when worms in sufficient numbers to call for eradication are found is the use of 1 lb. of tobacco dust of guaranteed nicotine content in 50 lbs. of the mash fed, this to be continued for several weeks and repeated after an interval if necessary. If it does not contain at least 1½ per cent of nicotine, it will not be found very effectual.

2. Coughing is not necessarily an indication of tuberculosis in a cow, since there may be other causes present. A cow with tuberculosis does not cough unless the lungs or adjacent structures are affected. Any cow that coughs and is in a rundown condition is under suspicion, however, and your best plan is to have a competent veterinarian examine this cow. I suppose that the cow might be sold with the idea that the next owner might find out whether or not she had tuberculosis; perhaps you bought her from someone who took this view of the case. M. B. D.

Trouble with Ducklings

What is the matter with my ducklings? They are about two months old, and have always been healthy until lately. I feed mash mostly, cornmeal, some bran and middlings in it; have had water in a tin pan until of late I gave them an iron hog trough, as they needed more water. They have a large clean run on grass that is new, never used for poultry. I lost one early but no more until two died a week or so ago from being out in a hard rain. The others have been all right till now and a number of them are down, will not eat or drink hardly any. They flop aroung and act very strangely. Could this be from the wetting so long ago first making them sick, or have they some sickness? Could you tell me what to do? Three others have bunches on back of neck. MRS. J. C.

New York.

If you are feeding these ducklings chiefly upon cornmeal, you are not giving them a ration upon which they can be expected to grow and continue in good health. They need the protein found in animal foods, such as meat scrap and milk, green foods and grit. Even though upon a clean grass run, ducklings or chickens may not be able to find the tender green stuff that they need and this should be supplied from some other source. If you have not skim-milk to add to the mash, add a little high-grade meat scrap. The following formula may be used: Four parts wheat bran, one part wheat middlings, one part cornmeal, 5 per cent (one-twentieth part) meat scrap, two parts fine cut tender green stuff and a little chick grit. It is not necessary to follow exact formulas in feeding, but the above will show you what is needed in a good ration and about the proportions that are desirable. M. B. D.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Sept. 2-8. — Connecticut State Fair, Hartford.

Sept. 3-8.—Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md.

Sept. 3-9.—Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 18-22. — Garden State Fair, Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Sept. 25-29.—New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 14-23.—Sixty-second session and home-coming of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 5-8, 1929.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

The Book Shelf

THE MODERN GASOLINE AUTOMOBILE, by Victor W. Page, is just out, and is full of facts, including the latest developments about automobile design and construction. It is a good reference book, and will save time and money in locating trouble in an automobile and showing how to prevent it. The price is $5. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th Street, New York City.

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"Cowoperation"

Two Irishmen sat on the front steps of a country hotel in a thickly populated dairy section of the New York milk shed discussing their problems. Pat says to Mike, "What is 'cowoperation'?" Mike said, after long deliberation, "I'll tell ye. It's a plan to help the dairy farmers get more money for their milk. And it works like this: You sign a long contract to put all the money you are to get into what they call a pule and after everybody that is an officer gets his pay and all the expenses are paid you get what is left." "Well," says Pat, "that sounds good. I keep a dairy of 20 cows and I send my milk to the chayse factory. We elect Bob Murphy to sell our milk on the board of trade. We pay Bob $5 a week to attind the mateings and we got more in June than your 'cowoperative' paid. Now how and where the benefits?"

Says Mike, "This is the rayson. You sell your chayse on the world market and you have no control of that market, while we sell to the greatest market in the world with over five million consumers, and we control that market. We sell our milk in a classified way. We have Class 1 milk sold to consumers in bottles, etc., that brings the big price. Then we have Class 2 milk that's skimmed and goes into crayme, that brings a little less. And then we have Classes 3 and 4 that goes into butter and chayse, and that is sold on the world market, and brings the lowest price of all. Then they make an average of all four classes, take out the expinses, and give us what is left, and it bates me to hear you say that chayse paid better than we got. But the truth is, Pat, our organizations are of little use to us because they have one anither by the ears and are fighting like the Kilkenny cats, and the big milk buyers setting back and laughing like they would bust and sayin, 'That's great, when they fight, we win. When they are so much taken up with their own petty troubles and jealousies, we will buy their milk at our own price and let's keep 'em at it. We will encourage their cowoperatives and help pay, if necessary, the salaries of their officials and our stockholders will receive big dividends and we will go to Europe in the Summer and to California and Florida in the Winter while the poor fool farmers wade through the mud and snow, and make the milk for less than cost. But so long as we can keep them fighting we set pretty.'"

"Well," says Pat, "if that is what you call cowoperation, I call it the opposite. I call it what Prof. Doolittle calls 'disintegration.' I call it tearing down, not building up. I say you producers for your New York City market are a lot of fools. Why don't you get together in one great organization or join the three or more in one great group and go down to New York. Put up at the Waldorf Astoria and invite the Hayfields, Beardeans and all the rest of the dairy industry wreckers, to come over, say August 15, and we'll tell ye what the price of milk will be for the next six months. And then and not until then, Mike, will ye have the thing you try to tell me is cowoperation."

Says Mike, "You're right Pat. We have let our selfish and foolish interests defeat the very object of our efforts of years. Good night Pat." GIARC.

Hay Grades and Feeding Value

Prejudice against certain kinds of hay on the claim of inferior feeding value is often due to a difference in quality rather than to the kind of hay, according to E. C. Parker, hay standardization specialist of the Federal bureau of agricultural economics. Many horse, mule and cattle feeders are of opinion that hay made from either prairie grass or other grasses is of inferior value to either Timothy or Johnson hay. This prejudice usually is justified where bluestem, bluegrass, redtop or other kind of grass hay is overripe, bleached and fibrous when harvested, because all kinds of prairie or other "grass hays," when overripe, are comparatively low in feed value and palatability.

The same is true, however, of overripe Timothy or Johnson hay. Analyses of Timothy cut at various stages of maturity show that Timothy cut not later than full-bloom has a higher feed value than Timothy cut at the ripe-seed stage. Variations in feed value of all hays are caused by time of cutting, weather damage and fermentation. The United States standards for Timothy, Johnson, prairie and grass hay reflect these variations, so that usually the grade or quality of any of these hays is of more importance than the kind as a guide to feed value.

Hay, to meet the requirements of the U. S. No. 1 grade, must be cut early, cured with little or no damage from rain or sweating, and contain not over 10 per cent foreign material. Hay which meets the requirements of the U. S. No. 2 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early-cut hay which received an appreciable though not severe degree of weather damage, or (b) late-cut, though not fully ripe, hay which was cured with little or no weather damage. In either case, the hay must not contain over 15 per cent foreign material.

Hay which meets the requirements of the U. S. No. 3 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early-cut hay which was severely weather damaged, or (b) distinctly overripe hay; and, in either case, the hay must not contain over 20 per cent foreign material. U. S. Sample grade is either (a) hay that is unsound because of wetness, must or mold, (b) hay which contains over over 20 per cent foreign material, or (c) badly overripe hay.

These descriptions of the United States grades of prairie hay, grass hay, Timothy hay, and Johnson hay, Mr. Parker says, show that the hay of each grade has a somewhat different quality of feed value. There is no material difference, however, in the feed value of Timothy and upland prairie hay if the two kinds of hay are of the same grade.

The practical experience of many horse, mule and cattle feeders in the North-Central, South-Central, and Western States, as well as the experience of the United States Army in horse feeding, is that most of the prairie hays or "grass hays" are fully as nutritious as Timothy or Johnson hay, provided that the grass hays are of comparable grade. Indeed, several kinds of prairie hay and "grass hay" produced under soil and climatic conditions which are very favorable to hay quality are considered superior to Timothy or Johnson hay of equal grade.

Feeders who wish to buy upland prairie hay or "grass hay" may be assured of obtaining good feed value in such hays if they will specify either U. S. No. 1 Upland Prairie, U. S. No. 2 Upland Prairie, U. S. No. 1 Grass Hay, or U. S. No. 2 Grass Hay in their purchase orders. In some seasons, and in some markets, the supplies of U. S. No. 1 hay are limited, although in some localities and markets ample supplies of this grade are normally available.

U. S. No. 2 grade is the more common trading grade, and hay of this grade is sound and of good feed value, though not so green as hay of the No. 1 grade. Receivers desiring upland prairie hay or "grass hay" of good quality should order hay of the grades above-mentioned and request the shipper to attach to the invoice a Federal Hay Certificate of complete inspection. Federal hay inspection has been made available to shippers and buyers of hay at Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Houston, San Antonio, Oklahoma City and at a few shipping points in Oklahoma.

Additional information regarding United States hay standards, Federal hay inspection, and the hay market situation may be obtained from Federal Hay Inspection Supervisors at Washington, D. C., Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Kansas City, Mo., 1513 Genesee Street; Chicago, Ill., Room 507, 110 North Franklin Street; Atlanta, Ga., Commercial Exchange Bldg., 41 Exchange Place; San Francisco, Cal., Room A, Ferry Bldg., and Salt Lake City, Utah, 304 Capitol Building.

Dried Milk for Coccidiosis

For chicks affected with coccidiosis, a diet rich in milk is one of the measures advocated for the cure and control of the disease, by the poultry husbandry department of the Ohio State University. Not that simply feeding lots of milk is a sure or complete control measure. It must be employed as one of the features of a general treatment of which sanitation and prevention are the outstanding practices.

In combating coccidiosis in a flock the poultry husbandry department recommends four steps: Giving Epsom salts at the rate of 1 lb. to four gallons of water; confining the chicks to the brooder-house or moving the house to clean sod so that there is no reinfestation from the soil; cleaning the brooder-house thoroughly and disinfecting it every three days, and placing the chicks on a diet which is rich in milk. Quick relief from a diet of liquid milk is not likely because the birds will not consume enough of it. In using dry milk, best results are obtained when the mash is composed of 40 parts of dry milk. No other source of animal protein should be used in the mash.

The following mixture has been found to give satisfactory results when fed as soon as the disease appears and kept before the chicks as long as it is in evidence: Dry skim-milk, 40 lbs.; wheat bran, 10 lbs.; yellow cornmeal, 30 lbs.; ground rolled oats or barley, 20 lbs.

READING that the banks were defrauded of more than ten million dollars last year, we are inclined to be somewhat resentful at the way they act about a perfectly honest overdraft of a few dollars.—New York Tribune.

Live Stock and Dairy

Some Observations on European Dairying

The writer has recently returned from a tour of several weeks through the dairying sections of Northern France, Belgium, Holland, England, Scotland, Ireland and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, in the course of which he attended the World's Dairy Congress, held in London, Reading, Edinburgh and Glasgow. The observations noted below were made by one primarily interested in milk sanitation, but who welcomed the opportunity to "rub elbows" with experts in every phase of the dairy industry and from many countries—and we had to "rub elbows" literally many times in the crowded motor busses that took us on our field trips—and to add to his limited knowledge of a subject of vital importance.

Among the places visited Jersey and Guernsey are in a class by themselves, the most important industry being the raising of purebred Jersey or Guernsey cattle. The production of milk seems to be a secondary consideration. In both islands the racial purity and physical condition of the stock are protected by rigid government regulations. Only registered and tuberculin-tested animals of the native breed can be imported, as I understand it, and the service of bulls is strictly regulated. If you asked a Jersey breeder for an opinion as to the relative virtues of Jersey and Guernsey cattle, he said "There is no comparison. The Jersey is in a class by itself." The Guernsey breeder gave the same answer, except that it was "Guernsey" instead of "Jersey." We could see but one important difference; the Guernsey animal seemed to be a little more quiet and socially inclined

On one of the farms we took a snapshot of a Jersey calf said to have been recently sold for £200 sterling, or about $1,000 in U. S. currency.

Throughout Northern France we saw few cattle other than those of the native red and white Norman stock. These "dual-purpose" animals are large framed, docile and hardy. As milk producers they are between the Jersey-Guernsey type and the Dutch or Holstein-Friesians, giving a moderate quantity of milk fairly high in butter-fat. They cannot be imported into the United States because of the quarantine against foot and mouth disease.

The Norman cow lives practically altogether on grass and is out-of-doors the year around. We were told that on this account Norman cattle were relatively free from tuberculosis. In the large dairies that we visited, the tuberculin test was being used regularly. When the Norman cow has passed her prime as a milk producer, she is said to still have a relatively high beef value. Most breeders seem to prefer the "brindle" type. Aside from the red and white markings, the most characteristic thing about the appearance of the Norman cow is her white face with dark spots surrounding the eyes, which give her a morose expression that belies her gentle disposition.

As we entered Holland by train we began to see the native "black-and-white" cattle on all sides in large numbers. The landscape was literally dotted with them as far as we could see in all directions. There were few fences and the herds seemed to be separated very largely by drainage ditches. Passing through Belgium, which is between France and Holland, we saw a mixture of Norman and Dutch. We did not have an opportunity, in Holland, to see the red-and-white cattle which are native to one section of the country.

In England, Scotland and Ireland the prevailing breed is the "dairy Shorthorn," more or less resembling the Norman and, like it, a dual-purpose animal, but bred principally to milk production. We visited several large dairy farms, including that of the agricultural college connected with Dublin University, where there were herds of grade or "commercial" Shorthorns. At the college the average milk production per cow per year was a little over 1,000 gallons, the European gallon containing a quart more than the American gallon.

In certain sections of Scotland we saw herds of Ayrshires and in the Highlands we passed one herd of long-haired and wild-looking native "Highland" cattle, which, however, are no longer bred except for show purposes. While the Shorthorn prevails in Ireland, there are still breeders of the black native Kerry cattle. The Kerry is sometimes called the "poor man's cow." She is small and hardy and will subsist and do well on poor pasturage and with little care and protection, and is said to give milk which in quantity and quality is not far from that of the Jersey or Guernsey.

Practically all of the dairymen we visited, mostly of course, large dairies—are using the tuberculin test, usually for their own protection. They all seem to look upon this as the most practical measure available for eradicating tuberculosis. In Great Britain they are making a special effort to stimulate interest in testing but say that, owing to the greater prevalence of bovine tuberculosis, the problem there is more difficult than in "the States."

In France the use of milk as a beverage is almost unknown, except for the little used for culinary purposes. Most of it goes into cheese—principally Camembert—and butter. There are hundreds of small dairy farms where there is no means of cooling and where modern, sanitary methods of handling milk are practically unknown. In Holland the conditions are better, but most of the milk goes into butter and cheese. In Great Britain there are a few large milk plants, largely equipped with American-made apparatus, which are using modern methods, but there is no compulsory bacterial standard and it is generally admitted that with the present primitive methods prevailing generally on the farms, a fixed standard for raw milk is still out of the question. Except for a limited amount of raw milk of grades called certified and Grade A tuberculin tested, sold principally in London, they depend altogether on pasteurization, often at a high temperature, to reduce the bacteria, improve keeping qualities and make the milk safe.

In conclusion, bad as the American farmer at times feels that conditions are in his field, there is no doubt but that he is infinitely better off than his European confrere. Of course there are men there other than the "gentleman farmers," who are doing business successfully on a large scale; one of the best and most prosperous dairy farm we visited was run by a Scotch woman in Northern Ireland; but the rank and file of small farmers appear to be fortunate if they get nearly enough to eat and something to wear out of their struggle for existence. In Ireland we saw people trying to live on "farms" so small that, as one Irishman expressed it, one of them would "hardly support a pig." There are undoubtedly better days ahead for the American farmer. If the small farmer in Europe has such a prospect, it would appear to be a long way off.

PAUL B. BROOKS, M. D.
New York State Department of Health.

Corn Silage for Hogs

I planted some corn for silage and, having sold my cows, am wondering whether the silage would produce good results if fed to my hogs. Otherwise what is best to do with it? E. M. R.
Jarrettown, Pa.

With reference to feeding silage to hogs, I would say that it may be used, but in limited quantities only. I have had some experience in feeding this material to brood sows, and know some farmers who make a practice of using it. However, the quantity that can be used, because of the fibrous nature of the feed, is not sufficient to replace any large amount of the more concentrated feeds which hogs must receive. You would do better to feed this quantity of silage that you have to some young cattle or steers.

M. F. GRIMES.
Pennsylvania State College.

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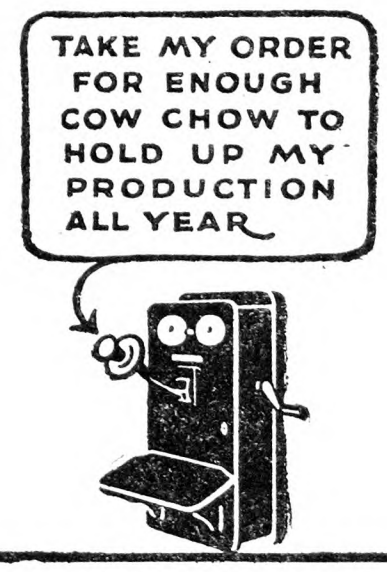

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Farm Notes from Western Maine

The hay crop was only partially harvested. A cold, wet Spring made farmers late in planting and consequently late with hoeing, so most farmers were late in beginning haying, and we had an unusual amount of rain in July and August. When we get good weather the hay is mowed away in the barns, somewhat woody it is true, but that is one of the things the farmer has to charge up to his eternal gamble with the weather. With the general use of modern haying machinery a small crew will handle a great deal of hay in a few days of good weather.

It hardly seems possible that our forefathers harvested the hay over all these fields with scythes, rakes and two-tined pitchforks. Sometimes, when we feel that farming is a hard job, we think of what farming was in the days of our forefathers and quickly decide that farming has made great advances as well as other lines of industry.

The yield of hay is very uneven compared with former years; some fields with a rolling surface that remained covered with snow last Winter have a heavier crop than usual; other fields that are flat had many patches of the grass killed by ice and the yield is considerably reduced. While we have been trying to harvest the hay the weeds have taken a quick start in the crops; the wet weather has favored them and it will take a great deal of work the rest of the season to keep a crop of weed seed from ripening.

If one of the men engaged in hybridizing plants could produce varieties of corn, beans or potatoes with the vigor and ability to stand hardship that is possessed by the amaranth, lamb's-quarters and quack grass, generations of farmers and gardeners would rise up and call him blessed.

We have been dusting potatoes, using a dust composed of lime, copper sulphate and arsenate of lead. We like to apply the dust when the tops are damp as it sticks better than it does if the tops are dry, also in the presence of moisture it seems to spread somewhat and gives a better coating. We used the dust last year and it gave perfect control of the Colorado beetle and seemed to control the late blight. I say "seemed" for last year the late blight was not very bad in this vicinity, so it is uncertain as yet what it would do in a bad season for blight. The dust can be applied more quickly than Bordeaux mixture but the cost of material is somewhat greater.

It was interesting while dusting the potatoes to watch a red shouldered hawk flying over an adjoining field, now diving down to the earth, then rising to a height of about twenty feet, always circling about over the field hunting for mice. He was not scared, sometimes coming within a few rods of where we were at work. I could not give enough attention to his flight to know whether he caught a mouse or not but he was giving his whole attention to hunting. The scientists of the biological survey tell us that the greater part of the food of our hawks and owls consists of mice and other rodents and that they deserve protection at the hands of our farmers.

The Maine Central Railroad is running a live stock demonstration train over their lines, this train is made up of seven cars, carrying individuals of most of the breeds of cattle, sheep and swine in the State; these animals are good types of their breed, some owned by the University of Maine and others by breeders in different parts of the State.

One car has exhibits of improved varieties of oats, different legumes showing the growth of each on limed and unlimed soil, different feeds, samples of drain tile with a model showing the proper method of laying out the ditches and getting even grade, also an exhibit of healthy and diseased potato plants.

Accompanying the train are several speakers who at each stop point out the advantages of purebred, disease-free live stock and poultry, the profit from using seed from vigorous disease-free plants and the benefit derived from the growth of legumes. There was a good attendance of farmers with their wives and children at the first stops. Those who looked over these exhibits will have a higher standard to aim at in the conduct of their farm operations. H. L. S.

Maine.

The Summer Meetings of the New York State Horticultural Society

PART I

The western Summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society, held at the Experiment Station at Geneva, was featured by the address of Thomas B. Byrd, of Virginia, a leading apple grower of that State and brother of Commander Richard Byrd, and by the address of Edwin Smith, foreign marketing representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. The eastern meeting two days later, at Peru, in Champlain Valley section, was unique, so far as concerns New York meetings of recent years, by virtue of a most excellently arranged tour through the fruit sections of the region. Both gatherings were well attended and profitable.

At Geneva, the Experiment Station was host to the fruit growers of New York State and to the group of entomologists attending an International Congress at Ithaca, who numbered over 500, 137 of whom were from foreign countries. Together the total attendance was about 1,200, very representative but possibly not so large from the standpoint of fruit grower attendance as in former years. It may be that the falling off in recent meetings reflects somewhat the fruit situation in Western New York. The attendance at Peru numbered over 100, mostly local growers, though the Hudson River Valley was well represented.

At Geneva, the speakers stressed the necessity of a good product, carefully packed and graded if the fruit industry is to prosper. Mr. Byrd, citing the experiences of Virginia, said that a few years ago it was necessary for Virginia growers to send their apples 3,000 miles to Europe to find a market, while the southern markets nearby preferred in turn to have apples brought 3,000 miles from the Pacific Northwest. The situation is not unlike that existing in some other sections. In the case of Virginia the problem was met by voluntary shipping point and packing house inspection service which insures good growers an advantage on the open market.

Mr. Smith, speaking from the standpoint of the export market, showed the folly of sending poor apples to Europe. New York State has been particularly to blame in this respect, with the result that New York State apples are often discriminated against. The English market prefers a small apple for dessert purposes, but for cooking a good sized apple is preferred. Consequently Winesap, Newtown, and Jonathan are desired in the 2¼ and 2½-in. size, but Baldwin and Greening should be 2¾ and 3 in. In years when the English cooking apples are not a good crop, as in this year, the market is excellent for Greening and other cooking apples, but in years of a good crop it is not often worth while to send apples of this type abroad. Other countries are now shipping fruit to Europe and it will only be a question of time until poor fruit will net no profit.

An interesting point was raised by both speakers in regard to the McIntosh apple. Mr. Byrd stated that it might be well for some New York State growers to look to their Baldwin trees because he was not certain that as time went on such fancy varieties as McIntosh would continue to lead the market in price. Virginia's experience with Stayman and Grimes was introduced as something to ponder upon. Virginia growers planted heavily of both Stayman and Grimes, with the feeling that here were two high quality fruits that the public would learn to like. York Imperial, on the other hand, was forgotten for the time being. Unfortunately the buying public did not respond to Stayman and Grimes in the way that Virginia growers anticipated and the market price fell off. In the words of Mr. Byrd, "Consumers are still being educated as to the merits of Grimes and Stayman." In the meantime, however, there has been more profit in York Imperial than in either Grimes or Stayman. The opinion is that there is a limited market for the fancy dessert sorts, but the standard quantity production apple like Baldwin, York, and Greening is assured a good sale when properly grown and properly packed. Mr. Smith added further to the discomfiture of McIntosh supporters by declaring it a poor export variety. Whether there be any reason for alarm or not as regards McIntosh production, it is well to stop now and then and size up the situation. Time has a way of slipping along unnoticed and time brings some very important changes with it.

H. B. T.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Aug. 24, during the afternoon rush just after 5 P. M., a defective switch derailed an express train on the I. R. T. Subway at Times Square, New York. The rear end of the eighth car swung around and crashed against a concrete partition and broke into two pieces, spilling its cargo of dead and injured to the subway tracks. The ninth car, brought to a sudden halt, was partly telescoped by the tenth and last car. Sixteen persons died, and about one hundred received injuries, some very serious. The wreck was due to the action of an employe, who knew that a switch was defective, and instead of putting it out of use, manipulated the automatic safety device so that a train could pass over it. Without this action, the switch would have been closed automatically.

Strikes in textile mills at Kenosha, Wis., have resulted in bombings and other disorders. Eleven homes have been bombed, and Aug. 24 Rudolph Weiger, a knitter who took the place of a striker in the Allen Silk Mills was shot when going to work. The strike of the 300 knitters has been dragging along many months and has attracted the attention of the National Labor leaders. All the homes bombed were occupied by strike breakers, more than 100 strikers have been arrested at various times and a score are now under indictment for various offences. Supt. Chester Swindell of the Allen Mills aserts Chicago bombers have been imported. Two persons have been injured in the explosions. The strike developed over the company's attempt to limit the number of knitters to a machine.

Aug. 26 a cloudburst in the Rondout Valley near Ellenville, N. Y., caused the deaths of three persons by drowning, and property damage estimated at over $1,000,000. Farmers suffered heavily and many had to escape to higher ground with little warning. About 300 automobiles were abandoned within a distance of 16 miles, where tourists fled to escape the torrent.

Seven persons apparently were carried to death when the Victoria-Seattle passenger airplane vanished Aug. 25 while flying over Puget Sound. It is believed that the plane plunged into the Sound.

John Coolidge, son of the President, has accepted a place with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, according to information received Aug. 28. He has always been interested in railroading.

Aug 28 the towboat Volunteer, dragging two barges, was run down by the Providence steamer Chester W. Chapin, while caught in the currents of Hell Gate, off Long Island City, N. Y. One man of the crew is missing.

Suits were instituted in Federal Courts at New York Aug. 28 by 11 steamship companies which seek to recover $150,000 from Philip Elting, Collector of the Port. These actions are based on penalties exacted by the government in cases of rejected immigrants and the cost of maintaining and returning them to their native lands. It is set forth by the steamship companies that they made the required payments and necessary expenditures under "duress," and challenge the legality of many government rejections. It is alleged that many immigrants ordered returned had lived for from five to seven years in the United States and had gone abroad with the intention of returning. It is also contended that most of the rejected immigrants had proper visas from American Consular offices, with the result that steamship company employes believed them proper subjects for transportation to an American port.

THE ANTI-WAR TREATY. — Aug. 27 15 nations, including the seven strongest in the world, signed a treaty renouncing war as a national policy. The treaty was signed in Paris, first by Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann of Germany, and second by Ambassador Kellogg. Then in order came Foreign Minister Hymans of Belgium, M. Briand for France, Acting Foreign Secretary Lord Cushendun of Great Britain, Premier Mackenzie King of Canada, Alexander MacLachlin of the Executive Council of Australia, High Commissioner Sir Christopher Parr of New Zealand, High Commissioner Smit of South Africa, President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State, Lord Cushendun again, this time for India, Count Manzoni of Italy, Count Uchida of Japan, Foreign Minister Zaleski of Poland and Foreign Minister Benes of Czecho-Slovakia. The text of the treaty is as follows:

Deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind:

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made to the end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated:

Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process, and that any signatory power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this treaty;

Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor and by adhering to the present treaty as soon as it comes into force bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy;

The signatories of the treaty who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1.—The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article 2.—The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Article 3.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

This treaty shall when it has come into effect remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other powers of the world.

Russia Aug. 28 refused to participate in further League of Nations disarmament activities, it was announced to the Secretariat in a note received from Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Assistant Foreign Minister. Moscow's attitude, regarded as a complete about face in the Russian political strategy toward the League, may affect the entire disarmament policy of the September Assembly.

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White Rock-White Wyandotte cross breeds from Blood Tested Matings, exceptionally fine for Fall broilers and roasters—only $13.50 per 100.
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12-13 Week Old White Leghorn Pullets, $1.30 each
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PULLETS Rhode Island Reds
March Hatch, $2.25; April Hatch, $2.00; May Hatch, $1.75 each.
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval.
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PULLETS—W. Leghorns, 3½ mos., large, vigorous, from heavy layers, $1.10 ea. S. FRANKMAN, R. 2, Lakewood, N.J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1159

CREAMERY outfit: 500-lb. power churn, new 200-gal. tank, 24-bottle steam tester, testing scales, sanitary piping, rotary pump. R. I. HOLBROOK, Townshend, Vt.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friends; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Candee incubator, 2,400 capacity, good running order, $100. WILLIAM SCHNELL, R. D. 1, Pennington, N. J.

1 NO. 34 Buckeye, 12,096-egg capacity; equipped for electric or oil heat; good hatches; $1,100 cash. DANIELS' POULTRY FARM, South New Berlin, N. Y.

NEW crop clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.20; two, $2.10, delivered third zone; 60-lb. can, $7.20; comb honey, $5.50 and $5 per 24 sections, here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

2,600-EGG Petersime electric incubator, perfect hatcher; used one season only; reason for selling, installing larger Petersime; reasonable price. ETCHEBERRY, Montvale, N. J.

FLORIDA orange blossom honey—a wonderful treat for you and your family; prices delivered, 5-pound pail, $1.25; 10-pound pail, $2.25. PATTERSON BEE CO., Bradenton, Fla.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Fine white clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, delivered in third zone; 60 lbs., $6.60 here; prices on request for larger amounts; amber and buckwheat honey. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Apples, pears and grapes, wholesale and retail. Write RAY CARLSON, Germantown, N. Y.

WANTED—Graduate nurse living on farm wishes board elderly people, October 1; set good table; furnace, bathrooms, carbide lights, radio; adult family. ADVERTISER 4620, care Rural New-Yorker.

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which any man, woman or child can use, so simple and complete are the instructions given
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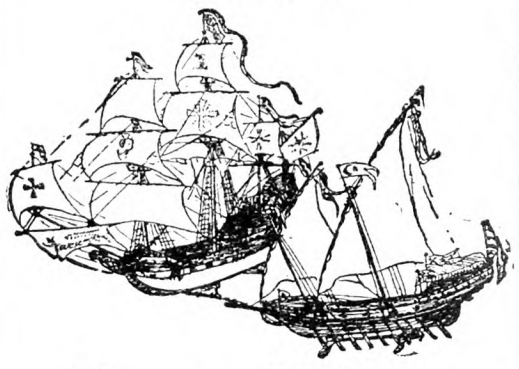
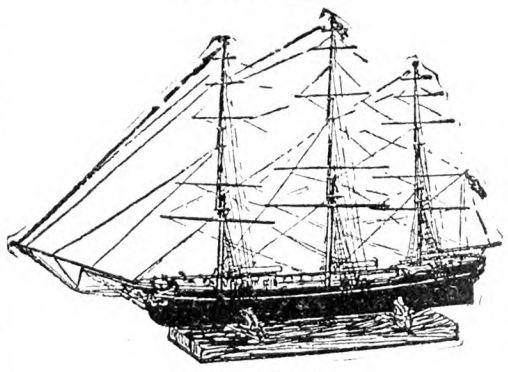


How to Make a Clipper Ship
VOLUME II



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Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to Aug. 20, 1928, with remarks by the director:

Storrs is today boasting the best pen of 10 birds anywhere in the United States, including some 30 laying trials all over the country from Conecticut on the east, to California and Washington on the Pacific Coast. Official reports, dated August 1, show that George Lowry's pen of Leghorns from Connecticut, were then only eight eggs behind the outstanding pen in the country, the M. Johnson Poultry Ranch of Texas, an entry in the contest conducted by the John Tarleton Agricultural College at Stephenville, Texas.

A telegram last Saturday to E. C. Johnson, superintendent of the Texas contest indicates that the Lowry Leghorns have meanwhile climbed to the top of the world. It must be understood, however, that the Connecticut birds have barely squeezed by, and that the least little slip anywhere along the line means the loss of the lead. In the first 42 rounds of the fight, these two pens from Connecticut and Texas have just about battled to a tie. The important question is which can put the other down for a count of ten before the end of the 51st round that concludes the contest year.

In the 42d week of the contest the total lay for all pens was 4,669 eggs, or a yield of nearly 48 per cent. This is a let-up of 236 eggs as compared to the previous week and is 591 eggs less than the corresponding week of yesteryear.

On the weekly honor roll three of the pens that appeared last week are again entitled to be starred. George Lowry's leading pen heads the list with a lay of 60 eggs. Clarence E. Lee's pen of R. I. Reds from New York has maintained its same relative position, and was second under the wire with a tally of 56 eggs. Globus Poultry Farm of Massachusetts, owns the Leghorns that ran third for the week with a mark of 55 eggs, and as happened last week George Lowry's second string pen was in fourth position with a net of 54 eggs.

In the list of leading pens from November 1 until the close of the 42d week changes are noted in two of the breeds. A pen of White Rocks entered by Granite Springs Farm, New York, managed to relegate to second place E. A. Hirt's pen from Massachusetts, but by the very minute margin of one egg. In the Leghorn class George B. Ferris from Michigan climbed to sixth place thus putting this pen ahead of Hanson's Leghorn Farm from Oregon.

For the first time in the history of the Storrs contest two hens, a R. I. Red and a White Leghorn, have each come through with scores of more than 100 eggs in 100 days, new records for consistent, consecutive laying. The Red pullet No. 436, entered by George B. Treadwell of Massachusetts, began her marathon on April 17 and concluded on August 15, thereby hanging up the remarkably high record of 121 eggs in 121 consecutive days. This bird is not now resting on her laurels, but instead is still plugging away. Her score from November 1 to date, is 274 eggs, and she bids fair at the moment to be the high hen in the contest when the project is concluded in October.

The record of George Lowry's Leghorn, No. 663, was set forth last week. Strangely enough this bird missed the following day so that she cannot now better her record of 108 eggs in 108 days. What is worse, a defective trapnest was responsible for this pullet breaking her leg, close up to the hip—that is if hens have hips. Shortly after the accident this hen, accompanied by her owner and the supervisor of the contest, was hurried to Willimantic where she was X-rayed, spectroscoped, and the bone set by Drs. Ottenheimer and Kinney. She returned to Storrs done up in a plaster cast. In the five days following this unfortunate incident, this bird has had spunk enough to lay three eggs.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Maine, 1,817; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,740; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,723.

White Rocks.—Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 1,893; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,892.

White Wyandottes. — Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 1,922; Tom Baron, Eng., 1,896.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 2,2220; Clarence E. Lee, N. Y., 2,073; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 2,009; West Neck Farm, N. Y., 1,992; Red Mount Farm, Mass., 1,986.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 2,485; George Lowry, Conn., 2,219; Broadview Farm, Conn., 2,188; Hollywood Poultry Farm, Wash., 2,158; George B. Ferris, Mich., 2,044; George B. Ferris, Mich., 2,030.

Feeding Runner Ducks

Please tell me of some ready-mixed ration suitable for Indian Runner ducks. I have only a few and it is inconvenient to mix large quantities of feed for them. Can not ducks be fed part or all grain? I had thought the cow mixture would make a good feed for them. S. J. N.

The cow feed named is an excellent one for cows but it is not so good for ducks because it lacks animal protein, which is necessary for poultry feed. Ducks get along without any hardship at all on all grain feed, but if eggs are wanted they must be fed on ground feed also.

I kept Runner ducks for several years and gave them up reluctantly, when I took over an irrigated ranch where the ditches ran around hillsides, because the ducks in the search for worms kept digging down the ditch banks. I fed my ducks, after they had got started, on exactly the same feeds that I gave to my laying hens. You can buy laying mash prepared for hens in your nearest town no doubt and this will be as good as anything you can feed them, giving them grain for half their ration and ground feed for the other half.

For grain, wheat and cracked yellow corn make a good mixture. If you can not get cracked corn you may feed it whole, but it is better cracked. Use yellow corn only. Ducks do not like their ground feed dry as they can not swallow it very well. Mix the ground feed into a soft dough and feed in a trough. Have water near the feed so the ducks can take a swallow after every few bites of the wet mash. Give them oyster shell and mix in with the mash some bonemeal, at the rate of about five pounds to the hundred pounds of mash.

Runner ducks are remarkable layers and as table fowl I put them ahead of anything in the way of poultry that I have ever eaten. I notice in the market reports that appear in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER that duck eggs, when quoted, are several cents a dozen higher than hen eggs. They are several sizes larger also.

MILLER PURVIS.

Countrywide Situation

On the bright side of the market at the opening of the Fall season are the animal products, including hogs, cattle, hides, wool, butter, cheese and eggs. The dark side of the market view point as the producer sees it, shows against grain, potatoes and some of the fruits, because of large crops. The plain answer seems to be, feed out the low grade part of the crops to make the fairly high-priced meat, poultry and dairy products; market only the best of the grain and potatoes. This commonsense plan may be in the minds of all concerned, but it will not be carried out because producers do not pull together.

With the potato crop for instance, after taking out the early southern crop and a few Northern States which do not ship many potatoes, the main market crop would be only some 10 per cent more than last season which produced only a moderate crop. Grade the crop well and take out the 10 per cent of No. 2's for stock feeding and no more good stock would be left than could be sold at a fair price. With the poor stock held back, consumers would be attracted by the good potatoes and would use them freely.

Growers are wondering about the prospect for holding the crop. There is not much choice in the matter in a big crop year, because dealers are not rushing about to buy early in the season. Much of the crop must be held anyhow, but the chances of a large advance in Winter and Spring are not usually good enough in such seasons to warrant the grower in holding back many of his potatoes if he can sell in the Fall. Those near the city have the best of the situation, because they can take advantage of short upturns in the market and work off their holdings throughout the season.

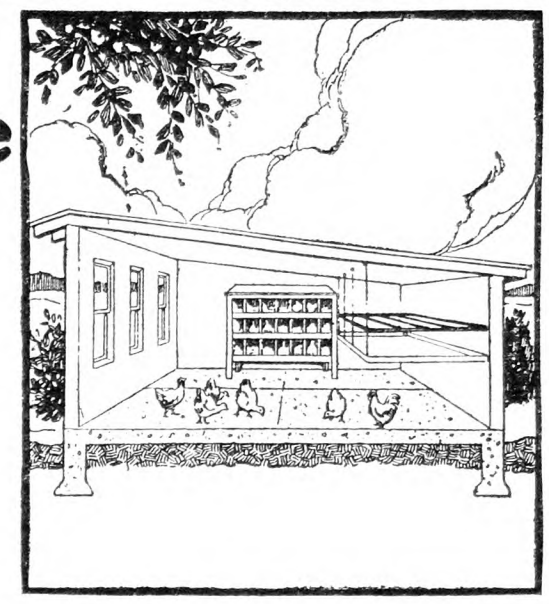
Wheat promises a surprisingly big crop in the United States and Canada considering the poor start the first part of the season. It is at least 10 per cent above average in this country. Europe is likely to need more wheat this year. Russia which ought to sell a lot of wheat, will need to buy it. Oats and barley as well as wheat are heavy crops in the United States, but rye is one-fourth less than last season's production. Increased demand for grain in Europe will be hardly enough to offset the larger production in the wheat shipping countries of the world. This outlook accounts largely for recent declines in the grain market, bringing the price 10 to 40 cents a bushel below the prices prevailing a year ago.

The bright side of the heavy grain supply is the prospect of plenty of mill feed for the herds and flocks. It will pay to feed cattle and hogs to heavy weights at these prices. Even a 10 per cent larger corn crop may be put to good use. Dairy herds and the farm poultry can be kept up to full numbers and well fed so long as butter, eggs and milk are good paying products. Some farmers will hatch Fall chickens in the hope that the unusually light stocks in cold storage mean good demand for young poultry in Winter and Spring. If the big crops this year could be handled right, they would be a good foundation for one of the most prosperous years on record. Business is expected to continue fair to good, probably improving during the Fall months in spite of rising interest rates. After the end of the year, the forecasters suspect there may be some slowing down.

Shipments of peaches have become more moderate with the decreasing supply from the South. Georgia has shipped about 16,000 carloads this season. General range in large markets in late August was $1 to $2 per bushel basket.

G. B. F.

Concrete Floors For Poultry Houses



Recommended by Experiment Station

"The floor is a very important part of the poultry house, especially from the standpoint of maintaining sanitary conditions. The smooth concrete floor can easily be swept, washed and disinfected if necessary." — *Bulletin 370*, New Jersey Experiment Station.

You Can Build a Concrete Floor

Anyone can build the dry sanitary floor recommended above. Full instructions are given in "Modern Poultry Houses," a 24-page illustrated booklet.

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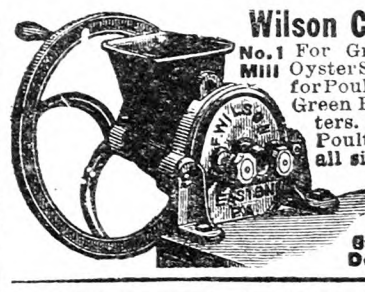

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Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. Exceptional quality in breeding pens and trios. 12 and 16 weeks old Cockerels, half price. Write for Mating List.
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100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
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BABY CHICKS
Mixed..... $7 per 100
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Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
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Barred Rocks...	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns..	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS
Barred Rocks . . $8.50 a 100
S. C. Reds . . . . 9.00 a 100
Heavy Mixed . . 7.50 a 100
Every chick guaranteed—prompt delivery.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

PARKS BRED-TO LAY ROCKS
America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--328 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 118 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
FREE CATALOG
L. W. Parks & Sons Box Y Altoona, Pa.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks Now 9c each. Heavy Mixed 8c each.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS FOR BROILERS
We are now booking orders for fall and winter delivery. Write for prices. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $9; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $11; Heavy Mixed, $7.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Hatched Mar. 18 } Ready-to-Lay
S. C. R. I. REDS Hatched February 22 } $2 ea.
Well grown. Free from B. W. D.
ROSEMOUNT FARMS - - SHARPSBURG PA.

Pullets BARRED ROCKS, LEGHORNS 12 wks. old. Good stock. Seeing is believing. Come and see.
UNITED EGG FARMS HILLSDALE, N. Y.

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. and BARRED ROCKS
March to June hatched. LALLY FARMS, Vineland, N. J.

900 Laying and Ready to Lay **W. Leghorn Pullets** March and April hatch, $1.75 to $2.25 each. A. F. MATHES, S. Somerville, N. J.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED COCKERELS Morgan-Tancred Strain 8-10-12-week old. Write for prices. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y Rahway, N. J.

1,500 March-April hatch—Barred Rock, White Leghorn Pullets. Rock Cockerels. Free range stock. JULES FRANCAIS, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

S. C. RED PULLETS ready to lay, $2.50 each. JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $5.00 per 12 postpaid. Valuable instructions with order. Pekin Duck eggs, $2.00 per 12. HIGHLAND FARM, Box 29, Sellersville, Pa.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Most of the farm papers are busy betraying the farmers' interests by feeding him a lot of Pollyanna stuff intended to keep him content while he is being skinned. The reason I subscribed in the first place was because you were putting up a fight for the rural school and I wanted to help support you.
New York. W. L. K.

Here is a farmer who writes with vigor and expresses his convictions without fear or favor, while his indictment of the farm press is pretty sweeping. THE R. N.-Y., however, has had little co-operation from any class of publications in connection with our fight to preserve the rural school.

Will you tell me if Alois P. Swoboda, 11 W. 42d St., New York City, is working entirely in his own interest, or has he really the welfare of humanity at heart as he claims? We have been offered some shares in mining stock through him, which, according to his description are a wonderful buy. I would like to be sure before investing any money, so am asking for your opinion. MRS. E. J. P.
New Jersey.

Judging Mr. Swoboda by his record as a promoter we feel justified in saying that he is not unselfish and his only interest in "humanity" is the money he can extract from it by false and alluring claims. If this woman parts with her hard-earned savings in the mining stock offered her by Swoboda it is 99 chances out of 100 that she will lose every cent of it, and Swoboda will be the gainer to an equal amount. Swoboda differs from the ordinary get-rich-quick stock promotre by adding hypocrisy to his operations.

Can you tell me anything about the Beautext Company, 365 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.? I saw their advertisement in *Modern Priscilla* for homeworkers wanted for painting novelties such as scarfs, handkerchiefs, pillow tops, etc. They said if I sent $5 for a cabinet of Beautext to do the work with they would send me work the year round, and that they would pay postage on all things sent to be worked and I was to pay return postage and pay for all things needed to paint the articles after things in the cabinet were used. So before sending them $5 I would be very thankful to you if you can give me any information of the company. MRS. E. L. T.
Pennsylvania.

Is the Artcraft Novelty Co., 1237 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., a reliable firm? They offer a plan of painting handkerchiefs, and they furnish all materials and pay for painting the handkerchiefs.
Massachusetts. M. B. W.

The above propositions have the earmarks of typical "work-at-home" frauds. If these women followed the propositions out to a final conclusion they would find that the concerns have no intention of paying them for the work—it is a scheme to sell the material under false pretenses. As the Fall months approach, daily papers, mail order papers and in fact any publications that will accept such deceptive advertising, will publish a large number of these work-at-home schemes. Not all the daily papers, however, will publish this, the meanest of all fake advertising. We propose publishing a warning from time to time with view to saving our readers from being defrauded of small amounts of money by these schemes.

Suit has been brought against Clara Goldhurst, 32 Broadway, New York City, by Ernest R. Weachter to recover the original balance of $350 and an estimated profit of $4,000 which he claims to have made. Clara Goldhurst is one of the most active "Dollarettes" whose operations were recently mentioned in *The Financial World*. She issues a market sheet called "Market Wise."—Financial World.

The above item is worth republishing as a further warning to our readers to beware of this class of operators. "Market Wise" is one of the many "tipster" sheets published to lure money from the inexperienced on stocks of very questionable value, and often of no value at all. The sheets serve the same purpose to skin the public as the "bucket shops" of old. Long distance telephone calls are as a rule employed on the prospective victim after the way has been paved by the tipster sheet.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Light House Rug Company, Inc., of Chicago, to discontinue use of the term "light house" as a corporate or trade name. The words "light house" are known as a designation for training schools for blind rug weavers and other blind workers, as well as a trade name for articles made by blind persons in these institutions.

Use of the term "light house" implied that the company's products were the handiwork of blind people, when in fact only a part of them were made by blind persons, it was found by the commission. The remainder were manufactured on power looms in the company's factory and were of the same sizes and designs as those made by the blind. Then the combined output was sold as the work of blind craftsmen, the company thereby taking advantage of the public's sympathy for blind persons and its desire to help them.

The above extracts from a report of the Federal Trade Commission shows how this house took advantage of the sympathy of the public for the afflicted for its own advantage and profit. The commission is doing most commendable work in exposing the deceptive methods of this class of unfair concerns and at the same time issuing orders to "cease and desist" from the disreputable practices in the future. The commission makes the further statement in explanation of its action against the Lighthouse Rug Company as follows:

The company's practices were found to cause confusion among purchasers of its products, made it difficult for blind rug weavers to find a market for their wares, and were held to be unfair not only to institutions producing rugs by labor of blind people but to manufacturers selling their products on merit rather than on a basis of sympathy for the blind. These practices were held to be unfair methods of competition within the meaning of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

I feel just like Rev. C. H. M., Pennsylvania, page 862, about C. H. Geppert & Co. and their Kleer-tones. They are no good at all, and sometimes I think do harm to the service. I want to tell you how they treated me. I heard them over the radio telling what a wonderful thing they have, so I wrote to them and they said they would send two on trial 10 days, and if they were not all they claimed I could send them back and my money would be returned. But they were five days coming, and after trying one myself and letting two of my friends try the others, all having the same result, I sent them back. But the firm said they were more than 10 days out, and would not send my money back, but sent two others which I never opened. They are here yet. U. S. M.
New York.

Instead of making good on the guarantee C. H. Geppert Mfg. Co. sent two more instruments which were not accepted by the customer. It is evident that this advertiser is seeking every possible excuse to avoid living up to the guarantee. This is quite the common practice of firms selling this class of specialties by mail. The sale is made by representations on which the devices fail to make good and then some pretext is sought for refusing to return the money as provided for in the guarantee.

I sent an order on July 9 with remittance for 50 pullets at $1.25 each to Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J., specifying delivery to be made by July 16. I have not received the pullets, and can get no satisfaction from H. W. Cobb, who does business under the above name. F. S.
New York.

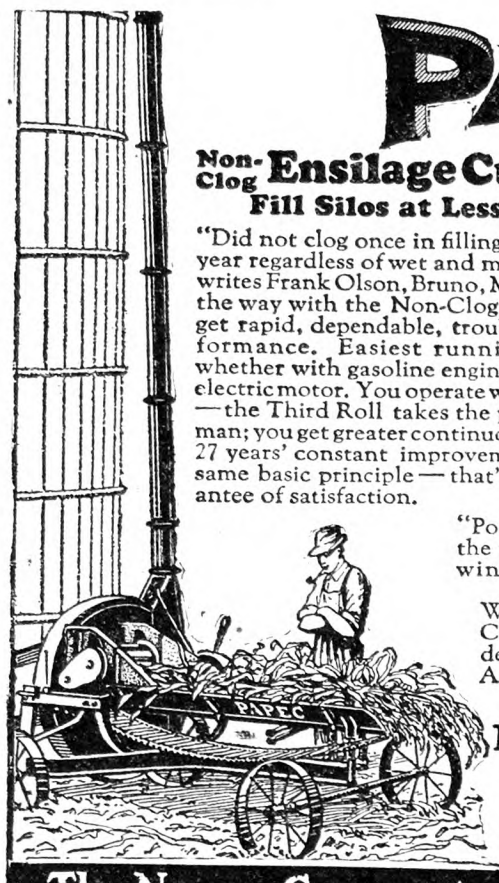
A month after delivery date we wrote Mr. Cobb in behalf of this subscriber demanding the refund of his money. In response we received August 22 the following statement: "This order is being taken care of, and the pullets will be shipped next week, if they have not already been shipped." Which means that Mr. Cobb has sent the order somewhere to be filled, and he doesn't know whether the pullets have been shipped or not, or what kind or quality of pullets will be sent if and when the order is filled.

What do you know about the South American Service Bureau of Detroit, Mich.? They want to list men wanting work in South America at $3 each.
New York. M. V. F.

We have previously referred to this proposition as an easy-money scheme. Those who are looking for work will find better opportunities at home than in any South American countries.

A GIRL who would like to be seen in something that nobody else wears should try a pair of cotton stockings.—Atlanta Constitution.

PAPEC



Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters
Fill Silos at Less Cost

"Did not clog once in filling 29 silos this year regardless of wet and muddy corn," writes Frank Olson, Bruno, Minn. That's the way with the Non-Clog Papec; you get rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. Easiest running Cutter, whether with gasoline engine, tractor or electric motor. You operate with less help—the Third Roll takes the place of one man; you get greater continuous capacity! 27 years' constant improvement on the same basic principle—that's your guarantee of satisfaction.

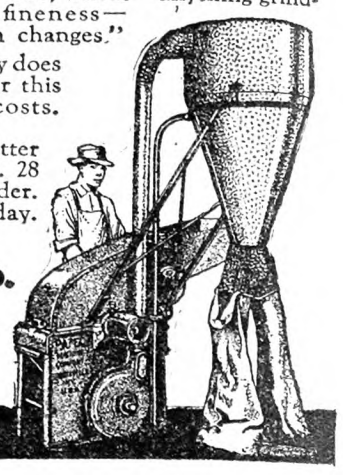
Hammer-Type
Feed Grinders
Cut Feeding Costs

Keep your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec. Nothing equals it for hammering grain and roughage into easily digested ground feed. Customers tell us performance is "way beyond expectations." "Capacity is double that of burr mill driven by the same power." It's a wonder, gives perfect satisfaction on ear corn, oats, beans, wheat—anything grindable—any fineness—quick screen changes."

"Positive feeding device certainly does the work." Get a Papec Grinder this winter and cut *Your* feeding costs.

Write for the 1928 Papec Cutter Catalog, also for Folder No. 28 describing the new Papec Grinder. A postal will do. Send today.

Papec Machine Co.
110 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

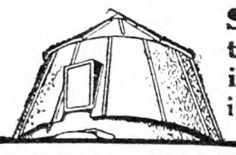


The Name Guarantees The Quality

WE PAY THE FREIGHT
LEADCLAD WIRE FENCE AND BARB WIRE
LEADCLAD TONCAN-IRON -AND- APEX-GALVANIZED ROOFING
METAL ROOFING

IF you are in the Market for Metal Roofing—Wire Fence—Barb Wire House and Roof Paint, at a Price you can afford to pay, Samples and Prices Free, Write
CONSUMERS' MFG. & SUPPLY CO.
Dept. R Moundsville, W. Va.

Turn your valuable corn crop into silage!



Save money this winter in your feeding!

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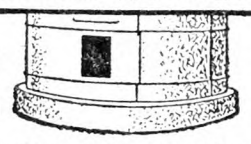
ROSSMETAL SILO
galvanized

A Silo of lifetime satisfaction. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. No freeze troubles. Easily erected. Storm and fire-proof. Write today for valuable booklet *Users' Own Words* written by 250 owners.
Easy terms—Buy now, pay later
Money-making proposition for agents
ROSS Cutter & Silo CO., Springfield, Ohio
(Established 1850) 654 Warder St.
Check items you want, we will send illustrated folders and full information. Mail today.

Silos ☐ Cribs ☐
Cutters ☐ Mills ☐
Brooder Houses ☐ Hog Houses ☐

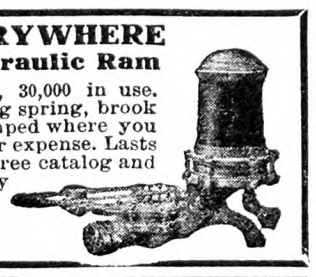


ROSS Two-In-One
Silo Filler-Feed Cutter

Sold with the positive guarantee to cut finer — blow higher and run easier with less horse-power. No silo too high—no corn too large—never chokes. Sizes to suit your power.
It cuts feed in ⅛ inch lengths and thus serves those who need feed as a cutter mill prepares it. *Check below product and we will send catalog.*
ROSS CUTTER AND SILO CO., Springfield, O.
Established 1850 679 Warder St.
Silo Fillers ☐ Silo ☐ Cribs ☐

SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 86 years' use.
ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

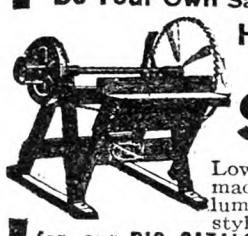
WATER EVERYWHERE
With Rife's Hydraulic Ram



World's greatest ram, 30,000 in use. Water from any flowing spring, brook or stream can be pumped where you want it. No attention or expense. Lasts a lifetime. Write for free catalog and guarantee. Sold only by
H. T. OLSEN
17 Park Row, New York
Made for 44 years.

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

A Saw For $10
Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money
HERTZLER and ZOOK
PORTABLE WOOD
SAWS



Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our BIG CATALOG FREE. Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.
HERTZLER AND ZOOK CO.
Box 3 Belleville, Pa.

FARQUHAR CIDER PRESSES
Built in sizes up to 400 barrels.
Write today for complete catalog.
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 130, York, Pa.

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

AGENTS
WE have openings for a limited number of subscription representatives in the New England States.
Must be of good character and appearance and have own car. Full time. No side lines. Write for application blank to Subscription Department.
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

Farm Profit Leaks
may be stopped by practical co-operation. The new book:
"Organized Co-operation"
by JOHN J. DILLON tells how.
Price, One Dollar. For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE BARGAINS 25 ACRES—fine income, good buildings, fine bathing and fishing, largely fruited. Price $4,700—$2,000 cash. 40 Acres—with buildings, all stock, implements and crops, near town. Price $4,500—$1,500 cash.
J. R. McGONIGAL & SON - - Dover, Delaware

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms
E. L. CRONK, *Real Estate* RED HOOK, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT., Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

MAN for dairy barn work, three-time milking, also man for calf feeding, care of dry stock; Guernsey herd; in Western Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 4565, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man on country place. Address LEON SCHANNO, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

WANTED—Practical farmer for gentleman's farm in Connecticut; first-class opening for right man. ADVERTISER 4577, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, single or married, with small family. ADVERTISER 4578, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young married herdsman with some experience in stock-raising to take charge of dairy barn on Long Island; references necessary; state denomination. ADVERTISER 4587, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for purebred Guernseys; the farm is situated in eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT manager for large apple and peach orchard, capable of taking entire charge; must have best of references as to ability and integrity; state age, experience and compensation expected. ADVERTISER 4597, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELD wanted—Assistant herdsman; must be good milker; good steady position; give reference and experience. B. J. KLINE, 117 Liberty St., New York.

WANTED—Caretaker, married, no children, for private estate in New Jersey about 12 miles from Philadelphia; must be first-class in every respect, thoroughly reliable, honest, well recommended; must be familiar with shrubbery, trees, cows and chickens; permanent position for right man; comfortable house with modern conveniences; wanted about October 1; reply ADVERTISER 4604, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED apple pickers, $3 and keep. WELDAY'S ORCHARD, Smithfield, Ohio.

WANTED—Settled, unencumbered couple on small estate in Westchester County, as caretakers; must understand care of stock and general farm work; good home and salary to responsible people; must have good references. ADVERTISER 4602, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED for September 10, single man to wash bottles and help in certified dairy room; must be neat and quick worker; good location; will pay $60, board and room. ADVERTISER 4598, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple on country place; man good milker, care garden, lawn, generally useful; capable, trustworthy and willing; wife good cook and housekeeper; give ages and wages required. ADVERTISER 4616, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM hands, good teamsters; steady positions for good men; live with private families and good board; state in first letter experience, references and wages wanted, or call BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, Lebanon, N. J.

MOTHER and child of about 4 or 5, Catholic preferred; good home in suburbs of New York City; duties not heavy and reasonable pay; give details about yourself in your first letter. ADVERTISER 4628, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD cook and baker, private family, no laundry, other maid kept; write salary expected, religion and references for character in first letter. ADVERTISER 4629, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, married man with helper in own family, to take care of 50-cow dairy; barn equipped with modern machinery; cows machined milked; house, garage, garden plot, fuel, milk and potatoes furnished; good wages will be paid to the right man; state wages wanted in first letter. ADVERTISER 4633, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Herdsman, experienced in handling purebred dairy herd, production grade A milk, keeping herd records, feeding and calf-raising; must be clean and trustworthy; good salary and privileges; reply with references. ADVERTISER 4640, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boy 16 on game farm. ECHO GAME FARM, Winsted, Conn.

Situations Wanted

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience, my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

WANTED—Position as gardener by experienced settled man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4462, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with 10-year-old boy wants position in New York State; competent houseworker and cook; last place 10 years. ADVERTISER 4480, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man as caretaker, country place; handy man, lawn, garden, building, repairs, chauffeur or will work as couple; can go any place at once; references. ADVERTISER 4570, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on poultry farm or caretaker of gentleman's estate; thoroughly experienced in every line of farm work; married, no children; best of references. ALBERT THOMAS, Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass.

MARRIED man wants steady work on farm or as caretaker; experienced in dairy and truck farming; can furnish references. Write, Care of MRS. SMALLEY, R. F. D., West Cheshire, Conn.

EXPERIENCED young man desires work in creamery or dairy house at once; state wages paid. Write OTTO HUNISKER, Route 1, Watertown, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as manager on up-to-date turkey farm; 5 years' successful experience. ADVERTISER 4600, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 15 years' successful work, wants use of poultry buildings and cottage on private estate in exchange for services as caretaker or will rent equipped plant. ADVERTISER 4599, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted—Working superintendent, estate or institution; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4603, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer, German, 35 years old, wants farm work; single; ambitious. ADVERTISER 4619, care Rural New-Yorker.

PLEASANT, handy, active, willing worker; 59, Protestant, American, no drink, tobacco, profanity; wishes place with like people; experienced estate, small farm; state wage, conditions, location first letter. ADVERTISER 4608, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, best references; 5 years' experience, all branches; college graduate; can assume management; state wages in reply. ADVERTISER 4609, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN open for position; 8 years' experience, college training; good living conditions more essential than high wages; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4610, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE superintendent, qualified farm manager, long experience, executive, practical ability, contemplates changing. ADVERTISER 4611, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY position wanted by young, single German, 32; able worker; references; state salary. ADVERTISER 4612, care Rural New-Yorker.

EMPLOYMENT wanted by certified milker; single, experienced; state wages. M. MITCHELL, Route 1, Manchester, N. H.

POSITION wanted — Working superintendent, married; experienced all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4617, care Rural New-Yorker.

JANITOR—A middle-aged white man desires position as janitor of large school; prefers to handle the work alone; has had 4 years' experience in public school and can furnish good references. ADVERTISER 4618, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced in all branches, capable of managing any sized plant. ADVERTISER 4614, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager desires position where ability and results are wanted. ADVERTISER 4615, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by middle-aged American couple, as caretakers; wife nice cook and housekeeper; man good with poultry, garden, etc. ADVERTISER 4621, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working superintendent or herdsman by married Protestant with one boy 16; understands A. R. testing and showing; capable of taking full charge; 20 years' practical experience; first-class references; please state full particulars and salary in reply. ADVERTISER 4622, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 33, American, single, wishes position country; caretaker, drive car or general work, etc. LAWRENCE BENSON, Ridgefield, Conn.

YOUNG woman wants position on poultry farm; experienced; best references. ADVERTISER 4627, care Rural New-Yorker.

PAINTER wants $3.50 a day. G., 165 Irving Ave., Portchester, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED farm estate manager open for position; best references. R. HEZEL, R. D. 1, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Job as housekeeper, no objection children. ADVERTISER 4636, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 19 years' experience, wishes position in Western New York or near New York City. ADVERTISER 4638, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker of gentleman's Summer home; not a farmer nor of the farm type, but an educated elderly American of good personality; handy with tools and painting; care of garden, poultry and saddle horses; do not use liquor or tobacco; can cook and care for self; personal references as to character, ability and reliability. BOX 103, Millerton, N. Y.

CARETAKER, practical poultryman, all branches, produce results; expert in diseases, improve flock average, construct houses; New Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 4639, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE want position, 58 years old, on gentleman's country home, where honesty and willingness is appreciated; man, gardener, poultry; wife as cook or housework; permanent only; references. ADVERTISER 4635, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGHLY experienced dairyman; wife capable boarding help; Pennsylvania preferred. ADVERTISER 4641, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position commercial or private; 25 years' experience, understand thoroughly hatching, rearing and care of layers; also well acquainted with hatching and rearing of wild fowl. R. C. HEMPEL, Box 104, Trenton Jct., N. J.

TWO young men of good habits, with experience in general farm work, desire positions in country; together or separately. ADVERTISER 4642, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at, rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Countyhouse or small farm, well-built house, good water, beautiful views in mountain section; not over 4 hours from New York; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 4513, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE, rent or will hire married man for one of the best tile-drained farms in the Finger Lakes Region, New York; no stones; will raise any grain or fruit crops; too much other business; possession at once; some tools; never before offered for sale; buildings, some out of repair but good. J. D. DATES, Groton, Thompkins Co., N. Y.

SHENANDOAH Valley farm for sale, 135 acres of good soil. FRED C. DIDAWICK, Edinburg, Va.

NOTICE—I have for sale several farms, 1 feed store, 2 business places with living apartments, all situated in Catskill Mountains; if interested, write owner. ADVERTISER 4582, care Rural New-Yorker.

56-ACRE farm for sale; three miles from Cobleskill, one mile from State road; grade A milk produced and sold at Cobleskill; write for particulars. CLAUDE GORSE, Warnerville, N. Y.

FARM, 206 acres; purebred Holstein cattle, Lakenvelder hens, Poland China hogs; buildings rebuilt, painted, with cement, cork brick, floors; milking machine, separator, farm implements; team, 75 tons hay. C. M. EATON, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

375-ACRE farm for sale; on main highway; with stock, tools and hay. D. ACKLEY, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—By aged man, 78-acre farm, two miles from beautiful village South Otselic, and State road; new county road past farm under construction; two mails daily; good water; land mostly side hill, sloping to east; ten acres woods, good sugar bush and house; good basement barn for nine cows, two horses; nearly new poultry house for 200 hens; fair six-room house; pleasant location, good neighbors; productive land, about half pasture, rest meadow; 12 tons hay in barn, two horses, harnesses, some tools, all for $1,200, half down; immediate possession. JOE DOWNEY, Sheds, Madison County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Wonderful business place, store, restaurant and pool room on New York-Atlantic City highway for $7,000; show cases, $300 meat cutter (new), cash register, scales, pool table, every thing included; terms; building 45x37 ft., living quarters five rooms; bargain. EVA McCOY, Tuckerton, N. J.

142-ACRE State road, 10 miles Saratoga, Battlefield 2, church, store, mineral springs 1; 9-room house, halls, bath, closets, furnace, electric lights, running water, shade trees, large profitable roadside stand, tourists accommodated; 3 barns, registered stock, horses, tools, 500 sugar maples, 600 cords of wood, 175 fruit trees. RAY STEVENS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

NEW YORK-ALBANY highway farm, 108 acres, 14-room tourists' house, gasoline station; beautiful camping grounds; many outbuildings; 20 cows, 4 horses, many chickens; 850 fruit trees, level land; price $15,000, some cash. VERMANN, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

WANTED for boarders a reasonable-priced farm with lake or stream on property for bathing. ADVERTISER 4606, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm with 80-100 acres tillable land, well drained, southern exposure, abundance of water, small stream preferred; near good school and market. ADVERTISER 4601, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—60-acre farm, two-family house and necessary buildings; never failing water; close to school, church, railroad, etc.; ground slightly rolling with southern exposure; would make excellent poultry farm; a real farm for the price of the house; $5,000. EDWARD C. BROWN, Sergeantsville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Hundred-acre Alfalfa dairy farm in limestone belt of Madison County; with or without stock. BOX 686, Cazenovia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—51-acre fruit, poultry farm, on Lake Ontario. MRS. C. J. SCHUYLER, N. Rose, N. Y.

40-ACRE farm, beautifully situated, on a hill sloping in all directions, commanding view for miles around; good water; eight-room house, perfect condition, good barn and other outbuildings, good water, neighborhood and roads; situated 1½ miles from beautiful village; no trades; selling reason, wife's death; $5,000, cash $2,000. WILLIAM MESICK, North Chatham, N. Y.

FARM of 150 acres, splendid mountain view, good buildings, spring water piped to house and barns; about 75 acres tillable, a sugar orchard of 800 trees, plenty of wood and timber; $8,500 for farm, stock and tools, including 12 cows, 12 young cattle, 25 sheep, 4 horses, milking machine and all farm tools; four miles from Proctorsville on mail route. BENJ. J. HOXIE, Proctorsville, Vt.

WANTED to buy in South or Central Jersey, a poultry farm, about 10 acres, with stock; reasonably priced. ADVERTISER 4605, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent with option, small modern poultry plant; New York or New Jersey preferred; commute New York City; possession at once. ADVERTISER 4613, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale in Waterville, Maine; 90 acres, fine buildings, well stocked and equipped. Write OWNER, P. O. Box 271, Waterville, Me.

FOR SALE—One-acre pigeon farm, about 175 pairs, mostly White Kings; good workers; houses for about 500 pairs; up-to-date house, beautiful lawn, shade and shrubbery; all city improvements, garage and large feed house; on edge of beautiful Vineland; price $8,200, $5,200 may remain on mortgage. J. H. PARKE, 59 S. Valley Ave., Vineland, N. J.

RED HOOK fruit farm, 2 miles from Red Hook, main State road, Route 41; new 7-room house with cellar; never been occupied; artesian well, electricity by property; 500 apple trees, 2,000 grapevines, 34 acres; price $5,500; easy terms. SAMUEL DEUEL, Owner, Pine Plains, N. Y. Phone 10-3.

160-ACRE farm situated 1½ miles from railroad on dirt road; exceptionally good land, nearly all tractor; 8-room house, good condition; good cow stable; other buildings fair, silo, etc.; beautiful trout stream right through property; lake could be made at small expense; high elevation; 20 acres woodland; dairy farm for 50 years; price $2,400, easy terms. SAMUEL DEUEL, Owner, Pine Plains, N. Y. Phone 10-3.

TWO farms for sale, 80 miles from New York City, one mile off concrete highway: No. 1, about 50 acres; 11-room house, barn; fine situation; price $3,000. No. 2, 75 acres tillable land; 75 pasture, 150 woods; 8-room house, large barn; team, 5 cows, 2 hogs, 100 sheep; crops and implements; price $6,500; liberal terms. ADVERTISER 4625, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Four or five acres, on good road, electric lights available; within reasonable distance of Newark; state price. ADVERTISER 4626, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENJOY Winter in Florida sunshine, Lynn Haven on beautiful St. Andrews Bay; small town, friendly Christian people; furnished cottages $180 to $350, six months season; booklet, photos; state requirements. EDWARD MARSH, Madison, Conn.

$500 CASH gets farm of 186 acres, 18 years to pay balance of $1,060; good buildings, room for 500 hens, 10-room house; near school and churches. RAYMOND A. PUTNAM, South Valley, N. Y.

LARGE fruit or diversified farm to operate, salary or share basis; 38, American, family, college and practical experience in commercial and private management, developing, building, packing, marketing; only A-1 proposition considered. ADVERTISER 4630, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM bargain, 50 acres, equipped and stocked, growing crops, 20-acre woodlot, 8-room painted house in excellent condition, water and sink in house; furniture; shade and fruit trees; particularly pleasing home site, paved roads already being constructed will pass close to or on property; buildings alone worth present cash price of $4,000 for quick sale on account of old age; full particulars, A. ZOLLNER, Owner, R. D. 1, Delmar, Del.

BARGAIN, 12-acre poultry farm-boarding house, 9 rooms; good condition; fruit; particulars. WM. C. McEWAN, R. F. D., Pine Bush, N. Y.

A 50-ACRE farm with buildings and implements; only short drive to city; for sale or rent. ADVERTISER 4624, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRIVATE country club, successful, unlimited opportunity for development. Write ADVERTISER 4623, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—8-room modern bungalow, hardwood floors, water, bathroom and lavatory, central heat, acetylene light; nearest neighbor one-third mile in one direction, two miles in any other; hunting, fishing; all out of doors to live in. JAMES P. LONG, Lakemont, N. Y.

WANT to rent poultry farm with privilege to buy with or without stock; 7-room house, improvements, near station, good conditions; commuting distance New York. ADVERTISER 4631, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale, 125 acres, 45 head tested cattle, bull, 4 horses, tools, truck, milk route of 300 quarts, with good chance of enlargment; 13-room house, tenant house, artesian water, electric lights; will sacrifice for $30,000. ADVERTISER 4632, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—New 9-room house, 28x40 ft., oak floors throughout, 2 tiled baths, brass plumbing, steam heat, city water, electric, telephone, within 5 miles of Summit and Plainfield, N. J.; plot 50x150 ft. or up to 4 acres. ADVERTISER 4634, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Large house, 35 rooms, 10 baths, electricity, gas, town water, new hot-water heating plant, glassed porch, laundry, large lawn, beautiful trees, civic center location, good opportunity boarders or private sanitarium, in famous pine belt of New Jersey; furnished if desired; mortgage remaining; small proportion cash required; possibility exchange for good Virginia farm. THE JACKSON, Hammonton, N. J.

FOR SALE or lease, country store, near Albany; modern apartment overhead; 3-car garage. ADVERTISER 4637, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—2-acre poultry farm with all kinds fruit, flowers and shade; 5-room cottage, running water, electricity, near station; 30 miles from New York City; price $3,500, reasonable terms. WILBUR MOUNT, Millington, N. J. Telephone, Millington 141.

GENTLEMAN'S 120-acre dairy farm, 16 miles Philadelphia in Bucks County; modernized and improved; electricity, circulating spring water to all buildings; beautifully located; colonial stone house, 12 rooms, set back from stone road, 3 tiled bathrooms, 4 fireplaces; old shade, orchards, woodland, rich tillable soil; must sacrifice at less than cost of recent improvements; $200 per acre. OWNER, 1003 69th Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

EQUIPPED poultry farm, ideally located, 4½ miles from Westfield; capacity 1,000 layers; 70 acres, 15 tillable; fruit trees; barn, 2-car garage; 8-room, furnace-heated house, with bath, Westinghouse automatic electric range, electric automatic water plant, running water in house and henhouses; Mammoth incubator, Ford truck; price $5,000, $1,000 cash; stock can be bought reasonably. S. THOMSON, Honey Pot Road, Westfield, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent, 65-acre farm, 40 tillable, suitable for dairy or chickens; 8-room house, barn and tools. Address J. WORKMAN, Box 271, High Bridge, N. J.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. clover, $6.60 here; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Crop of very fine orchards, bearing large apples, early and late. H. M. FIEDLER, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Yorktown 178.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm, 130 acres, 30 of timber; good land, water and buildings; pay as rent without interest. BENJ. LEHMAN, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

YOUNG man having vacation soon would like to share room or country home of congenial chap. ADVERTISER 4607, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1156.

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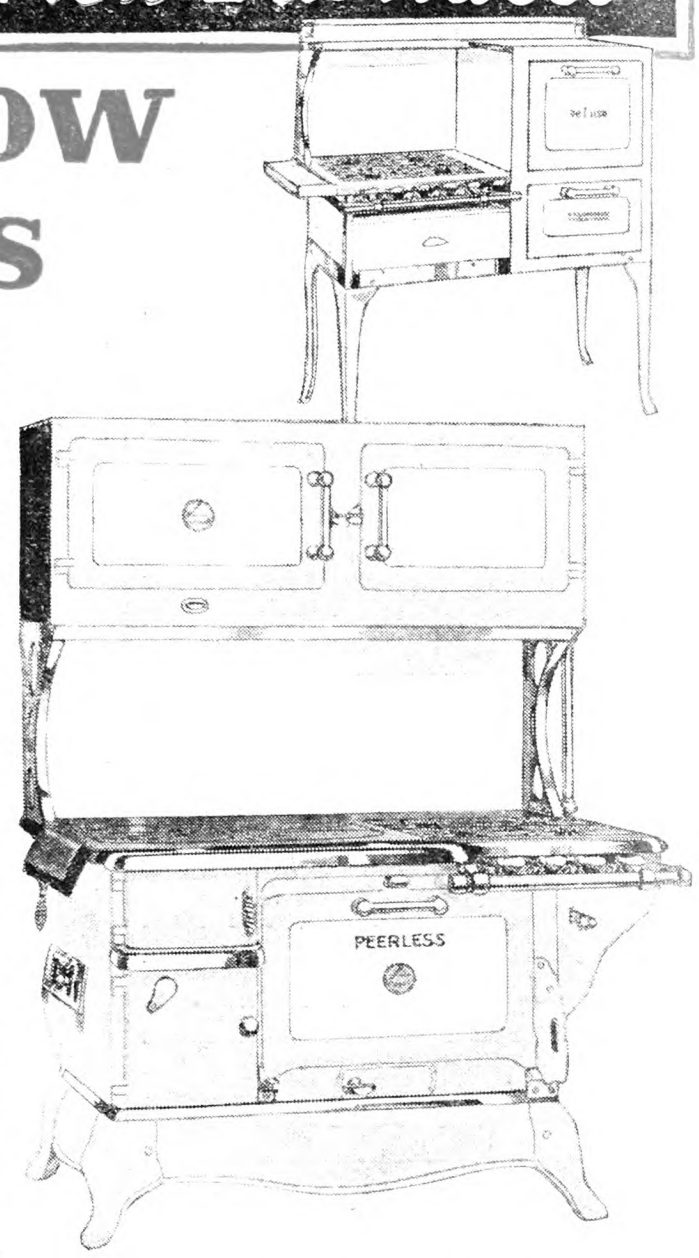

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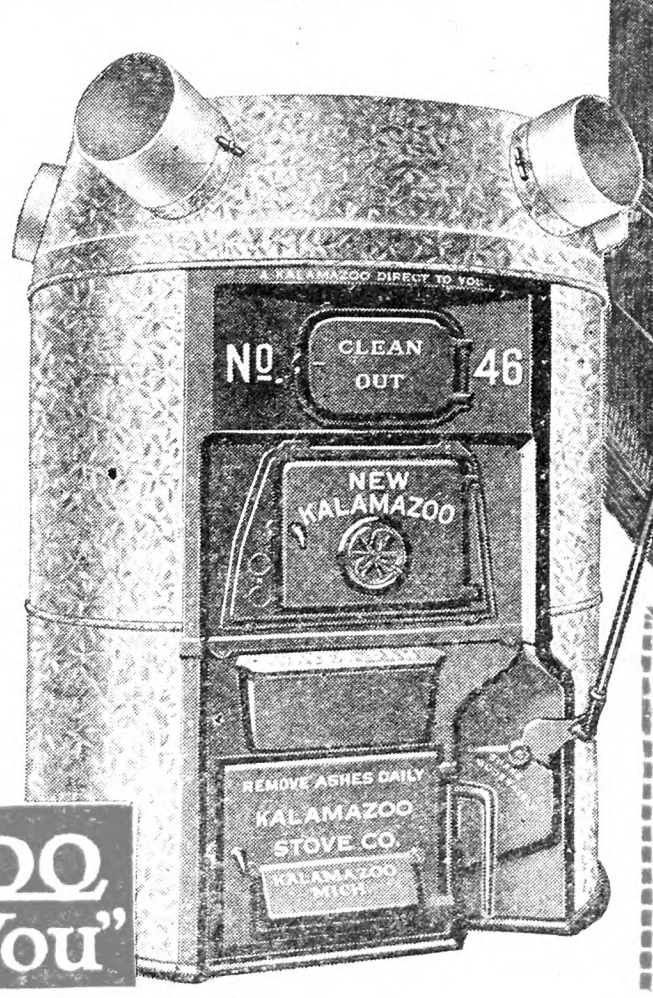
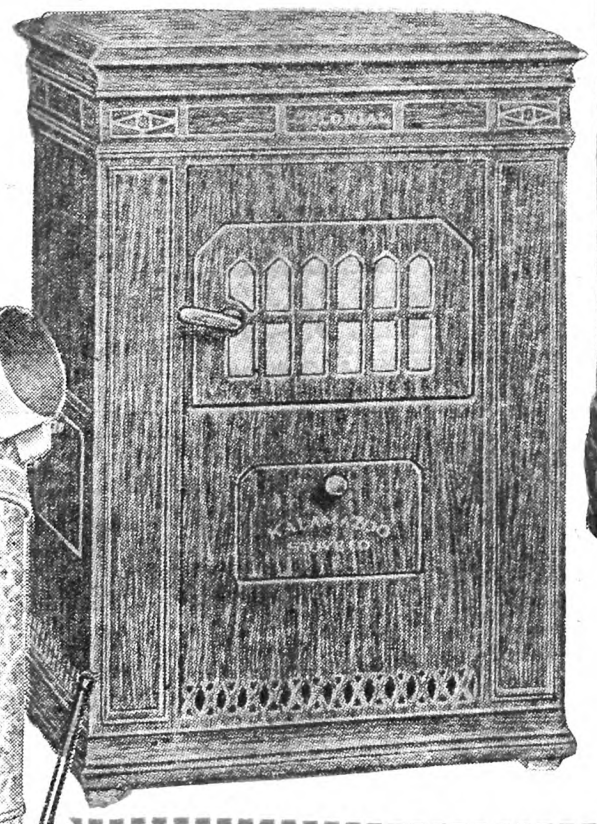
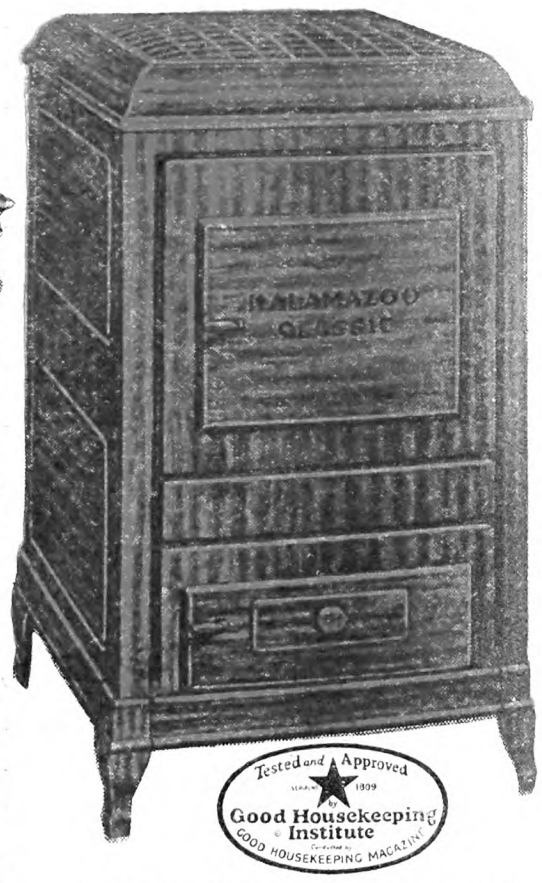
Stove works perfectly. Stoves costing $175 could not begin to compare with it in fuel economy, baking quality and in heating performance.—Wm. Rock, Rochester, Minn.







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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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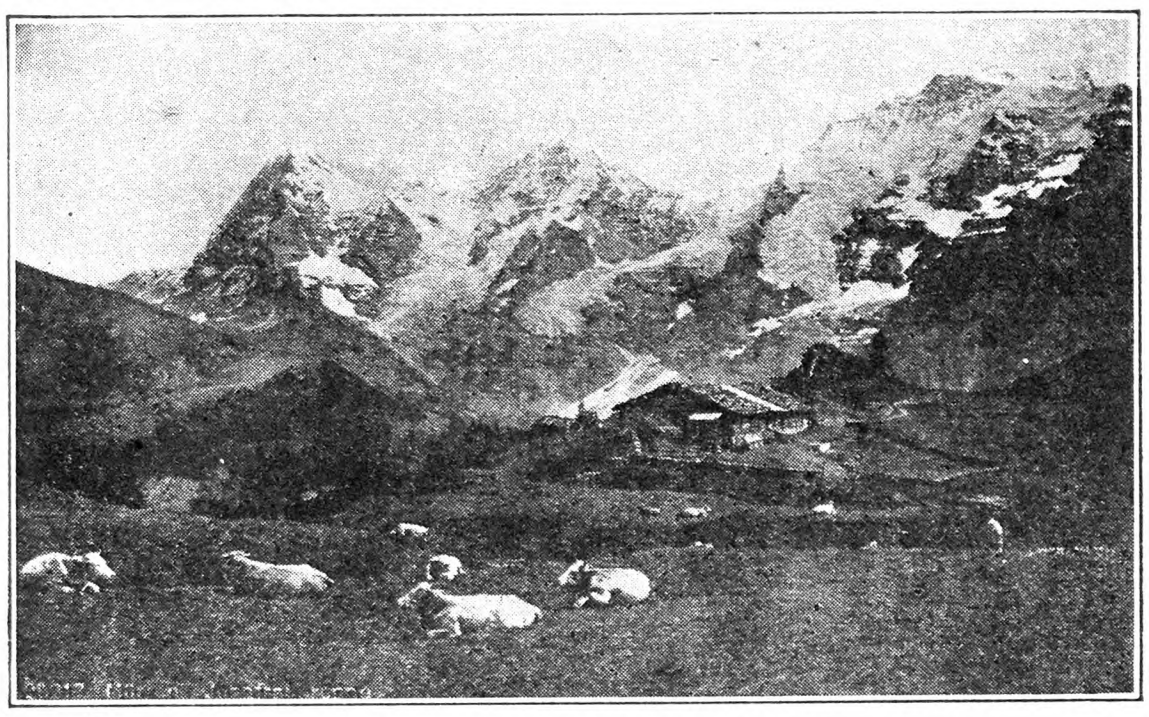
Corn Shock Against the Autumn Sky

A Glimpse of the Swiss and Their Land

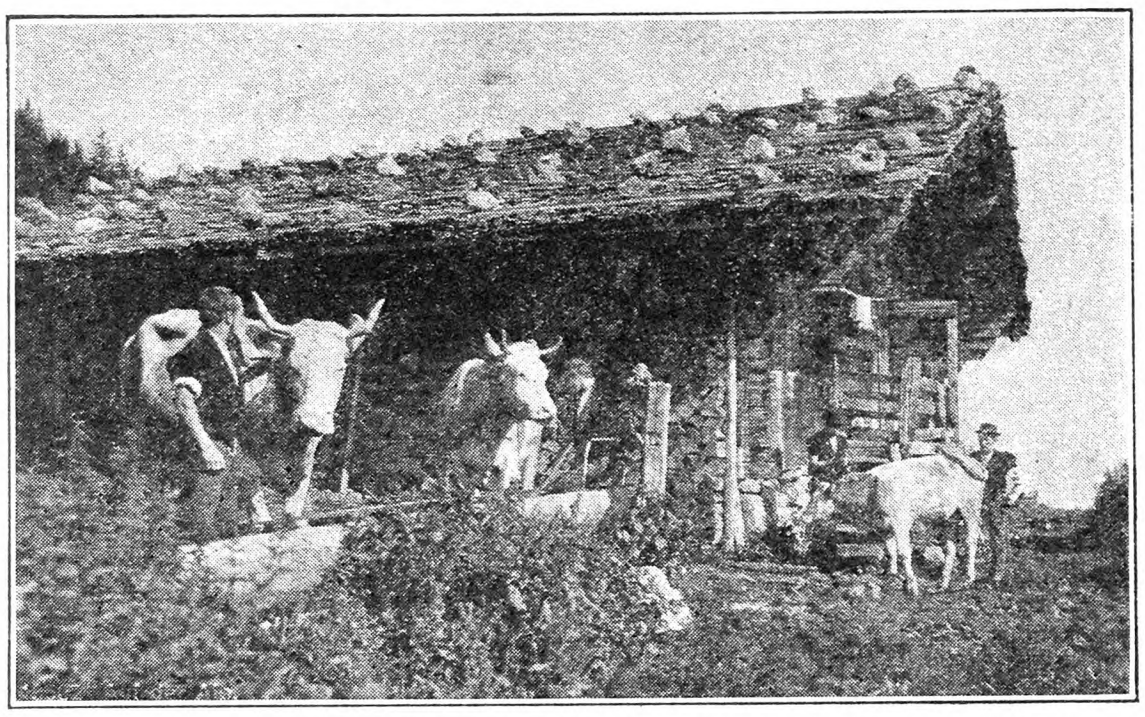
PART I

THESE are the very last, long, fine days of June, and all Switzerland, except the tourists and those that care for them, is in the fields making hay, for this beautiful, clean, fair land with its snow-capped mountains and charming valleys is a land of green pastures and blooming meadows, with their accompanying cows and goats bearing musical, tinkling bells that seem to have become part and parcel of the very spirit of these high mountain lands. In this mountainous country, of necessity, the hay-making is done almost entirely by hand. The scythe, not old-fashioned in Switzerland, with its short wide blade and nearly straight snath fitted with queer-shaped handles, is the implement with which the grass, in this part of Switzerland, is cut in the tiny meadows which often lie at an angle of 30 degrees on the steep mountain sides and are many times enclosed in tight wooden fences or walled about with stones. A most fascinating picture was presented to us one day as we were climbing the mountainside across the valley from Lauterbrunnen. On the opposite slopes, in a field of somewhat larger size than usual, half a dozen men were swinging their scythes in perfect rhythm, one behind the other, laying the grass in fine straight swaths which were soon scattered evenly over the ground to dry by women who followed with their rakes and wide, four-tined, wooden forks. It carried me back to the days of my boyhood and the glowing descriptions of my elders of the days when the haying was done in a similar manner in New York State. In those days hay-making was often more or less of a festive occasion, with stirring contests between the mowers, but the coming of the mowing machine, the tedder, the side-rake, the hay-loader, and the car hay-fork has taken most of the human element out of haying, as mechanical contrivances have done in the case of most farm operations in America. Here in Switzerland, however, the people are still living the simple, serene, quiet life among their tiny green pastures and meadows, and their majestic mountains. Among all the welter, chaos, inflation of monies, troubles of exchange, rise of bread prices, jealousy of America, and terrific unrest of Europe this smiling little country towers above the world in the middle of the continent with a stable currency, serenely going on with its job of living, untouched, unimpeachable, impregnable, and unmoved. Moreover, the making of hay is not the only picturesque feature of this wonderfully fascinating land, for, although, it is scarcely one-third as large as the State of New York, it has within its borders more majestic mountains, fine rivers, beautiful lakes, foaming waterfalls, glistening glaciers, productive forests, and mighty avalanches than any other country of equal size in Europe.

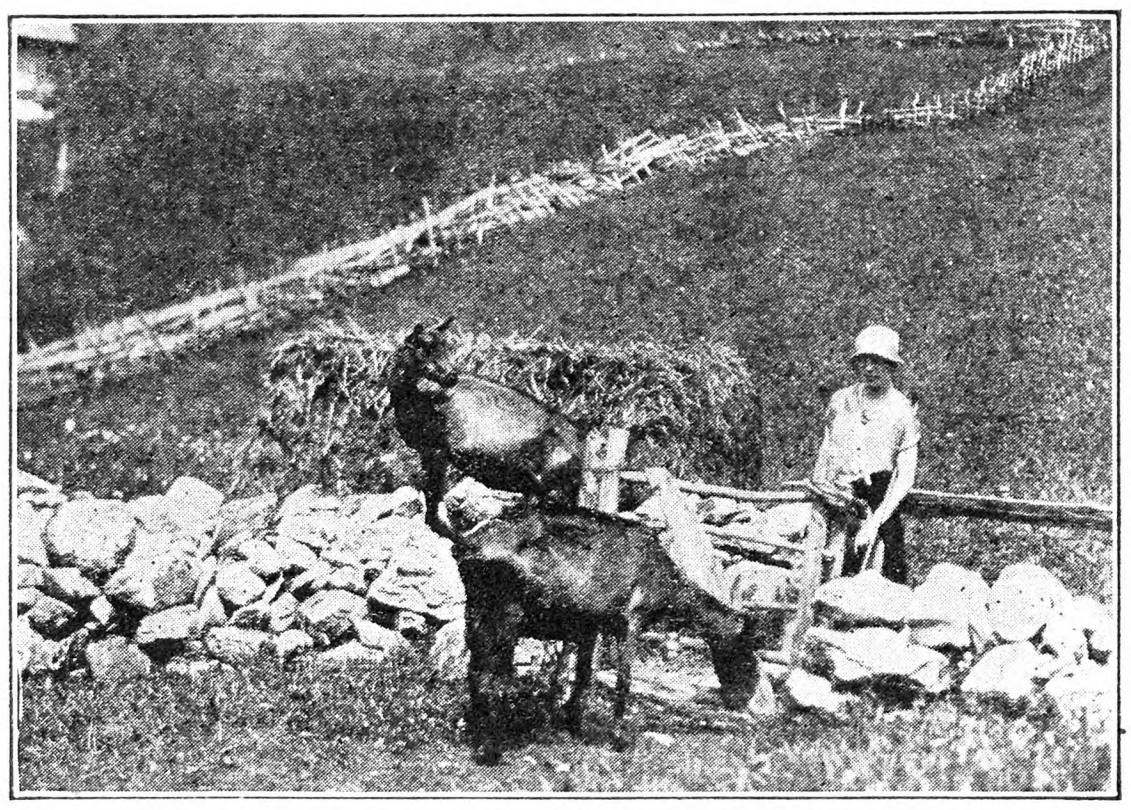
The other day we rode on the cog railroad to the high ridge known as the Kleine Scheidegg (6,770 feet above the sea), right at the very middle of those two awesome mountains, the Eiger and the Jungfrau. After tramping about on the ridge enjoying the magnificent views and eating our lunch out-of-doors in the warm sunshine but amidst the snows, we walked back to the little village of Grindelwald, about five miles below, zigzagging back and forth along the path down the mountainside through the high pastures, across the remains of two mighty avalanches which had not yet melted and were really like glaciers in their roughness and the number of snow hillocks to climb up, over, and down, and finally through a fine cool forest of firs. It was as experience never to be forgotten. The pastures at that great height above the timber line, were literally carpeted with the alpine flowers — violets, Anemones, forget-me-nots, harebells, gentians, Primulas, Crocuses, where the snow had just melted in the hollows, marsh marigolds along the seepy margins of brooks, boutons-d'or and others of which we did not know the names. We wandered and loitered among the fields, often far from our path, carried away with the enchantment of the scene and awed by the grandeur of the mighty Eiger that towered over us with its rocky cliffs and snow-capped peak. Suddenly we were startled and stilled in our tracks by a rumbling noise like unto distant thunder. Looking upward toward the rocky, perpendicular side of the mountain we saw an avalanche of snow rushing down the steep slope and breaking into a fine mist, like a tremendous waterfall as it plunged over the edge of a cliff hundreds of feet high. Again and again, as the sun warmed and loosened the snow on the mountain tops, did we see the avalanches come sliding and rumbling down the cliffs and breaking into showers of snow that cover the rocks like filmy veils of fine lace, only to lodge finally in huge heaps far above us on the side of the mountain. The sound of the rushing snow, at first, was like a mighty rumble and roar, but when the snow struck its landing place the noise was like the pattering of falling flour or meal when one pours it back into the sack or barrel, except that the volume of sound was multiplied hundreds and thousands of times. Finally our path reached the timber line, where it led down through a magnificent forest of firs so carefully managed and conserved for its productive value that it will last for all time and furnish an abundance of timber for the coming generations; for the forests of Switzerland are valued almost as highly as are the cows and goats, because they furnish a very vital part of the necessities and resources of the Swiss people.



Scene in the Alps. Fig. 525



A Stable in the High Pastures. Fig. 526



Goats in the High Swiss Pasture. Fig. 527

Here in Brienz, Interlaken, and Grindelwald we are in the center of the wood-carving industry, the products of which are so many, so varied, and so attractive that one can hardly make choice of what to carry back home. We find a bewildering jumble of beautifully carved nut-bowls, nut-crackers, fruit dishes, bread trays, bread-boards, book-holders, salad forks and knives, all kinds of boxes, stands, tables, chairs and an infinite variety of clocks all ticking at once and some of them with whistling cuckoos and elfish gnomes which, on the hour, step out on a balcony, announce themselves and then whisk back into their secret cells behind tiny doors which close quickly after them. We stand and wait on the eve of the hour watching these cuckoo clocks with fascination, and are always astonished at the antics of their inhabitants, but my astonishment was greatest one afternoon, when a bit bewildered at all the articles which we wanted to buy and couldn't afford and which we couldn't find room for in our trunks anyhow, I sat down in an inviting chair which at once burst into charming strains of music. For a moment I had fearful visions of the costly reparations I would be called upon to make, and my brain froze into numbness, utterly refusing to recall a single German word or phrase of excuse or explanation for my careless blunder, but assurance slowly returned, for in all of my experience in smashing furniture, no broken chair had ever before given forth such a "concord of sweet sounds." For once in my life, I had "started" something which had turned out to be surprisingly pleasant rather than humiliatingly disastrous.

The Swiss wood-carvers and cabinet-makers are wonderfully expert and cunning in this art of fashioning musical utensils. Imagine, if you please, a finely carved bowl full of nuts and fruits being brought to the table for the last course of the Thanksgiving dinner and, when placed in position, regaling ones ears with "My old Kentucky home," "Old Black Joe," and other familiar ditties all of us Americans love so much. From the tunes these bowls and chairs play, it is evident that the canny Swiss have American purchasers in view, but the fine forests of Switzerland furnish much more vital products for the people than attractively carved objects to sell to tourists.

In France and Italy the farm houses and urban buildings are constructed of stone, brick or concrete but here in Switzerland the picturesque chalets are built of wood, and how attractive these homes are in their mountain settings. They seem to fit most appropriately into their surroundings, and I have often wondered if overhanging cliffs and projecting rocky shelves were not the original, unconscious inspirers of the low overhanging roofs. I have taken many photographs of them, but no picture or words can convey an adequate idea of the charm and restful, home-like atmosphere of a Swiss chalet in a green glade banked by fir trees half way up the side of a mountain. So far as I can determine, the chalets are never painted but are simply allowed to take on the deep, rich, mellow browns that come with the years like a meerschaum pipe which grows richer and deeper in tone as it advances in use and age. The cleanness and neatness of the Swiss homes are a delight to American housewives and not wholly disdained by American husbands. The floors, often of bare, white fir boards, are smooth and shining from their much scrubbing while the unpainted woodwork and windowpanes are spotlessly clean, and somewhere, against the outside of the chalet under the wide overhanging roof, will be found a huge pile of evenly cut, finely split firewood, ready for the long cold Winter with its shut-in days. The effect is one of alluring comfort and snugness that form the essence of a real home. Usually, each chalet bears an inscription written across the front of it which may give a bit of history of the house and of its builder, or, more often, may express a poetic sentiment that adds to the charm of the home. One out of many which especially pleased me was the following:

"Wenn du in Herzen Frieden hast
Wird dir die Hutte zum Palast."

The English translation totally destroys the melody and charm of the German lines but the sentiment may be caught from the rather literal translation, "If thou in thy heart hast peace, the hut (cottage) will become to thee a palace."

The word Alps, in Swiss lands means "high or mountain pastures" and it is here in Switzerland that dairying assumes a picturesque quality which, as a boy reared on a farm in Western New York I never dreamed could be a part of such prosaic things as cows, milk, butter and cheese. It is characteristic of a man, I judge, to be blind to the poetry in his own job but quite able to see it clearly in the job of the other fellow, but perhaps, if I had seen in my boyhood, the charming chalets of Switzerland and the mountain pastures dotted with grazing cows bearing tinkling bells which echoed back from the rocky cliffs in a soft, jumbled, melody of sound together with the mighty, towering snow-capped mountains I would have seen more poetry in a

Western New York dairy farm. Of course the pastures in this mountainous country are small, sometimes rocky, and always rough and rolling, yet they are clean and green, while the grass is tender and nutritious, and the mountains stand like huge sentinels over all. As the Spring advances and the grass starts in the lower foothills the cattle in the villages are started up the mountains to the pastures. By the second week in June the cows have ascended to the middle pastures, but as the snow recedes to higher and higher limits until it remains only in the gullies and on the peaks of the highest altitudes the cattle are gradually driven upward to the fresh green grass until in early July they have reached the highest pastures—the Alps—where they are tended and milked by the herdsmen. In some instances, however, whole families desert their homes, often renting them for the season to tourists, in order to follow their cows to the heights. Here in these high lands the milk is manufactured into cheese, although some of it may be brought down to the village, especially when there is a market for it as fresh milk, and when the cows are not too high up the mountains. GLENN W. HERRICK.

(To Be Continued)

Saving Seed Corn

THE man who selects his corn for planting from the bin will always be a loser. No man can tell from the looks of an ear what it will produce. The best time to commence saving seed is when the stalks are eight to ten inches high. One fact in cropping we certainly must remember, and it runs through all life, that is that one will always find strong and weak stalks in every field, and the per cent of the weaker one will determine the profit or loss of the crop. No matter how carefully seed is selected there will be found variation in size and vigor of hills and stalks. To select from size of kernels after shelling or to reserve ears when shelling cannot be good practice so it is well to get back towards the foundation. It may be excess of fertilizer available, condition and character of the soil or standard of vitality in the seed. Whatever the cause we know the fact and it carries a lesson not to be overlooked.

For this reason, if for no other, it is well to mark, early in the season, the strongest, most vigorous hills by tying colored tape about the growing stalks. Follow these through the season and yet they will not all have equal value.

Some leave their seed ears remaining on the stalks until fully ripe, but there is danger here, for, as stalks mature, the character of the fiber changes and becomes woody, and it is believed detracts from the higher quality of the seed. In the many years I have been experimenting with corn, to satisfy desire to know, more about its character of growth and development, the conviction has grown that a better quality of seed is secured by breaking the ears on these marked stalks just as the tip of the husks commence to show signs of ripening and while the bulk of the husks are green. In sweet corn my rule is just as the corn passes its best condition for cooking and before it hardens. I am confident that in doing this there follows more complete germination, while certainly earliness in maturity is insured. In this northern climate this is important, for frosts come at most unseasonable times some years.

Of course there will be wide difference in character of ears even under most careful methods of selection, and the only thing to do is save only those even in type of kernels and carrying those of desired size and shape. Uniformity in size and evenness of rows insure maximum yield to the ear. Then, too, the wise grower will be seeking all the while to increase the length of the ear, while insisting on full development of every kernel, for we know that with every inch added to well-formed ears one ounce is added to weight of shelled corn. This on an acre means dollars to the grower.

Sometimes it seems as though we were prone to overlook seemingly minor details which bear directly on our pocket-books, for it is the sum total of these which spell prosperity. Too many select the largest ears for seed, giving little attention to the size, set or shape of the kernels. Selecting by appearance is questionable, hence it is well to gather from the field the ripening ears, and be sure that they carry all the vitality possible for future reproduction. Sometimes it seems strange that such seemingly trivial matters have such potent influence. That they do is sufficient cause for urging attention to them at this time, when the corn is commencing to show signs of ripening. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Kennebec Co., Maine.

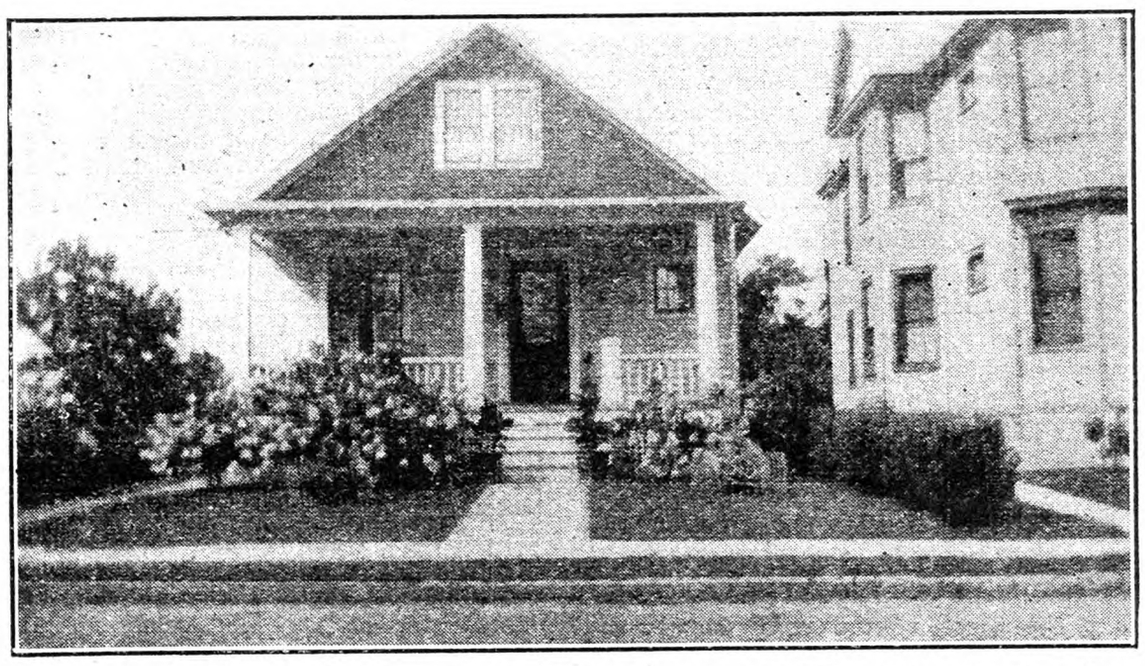
Potato Seedballs

THE present season seems to be more than usually favorable for the production of true seeds in the potato. At any rate, the number of inquiries about the value of true seeds has been larger than usual. No one seems to know the conditions that favor seedball production. Many persons think that low temperature is an important factor, but opposed to this idea is the fact that I have been getting a good set of seed in the greenhouse where temperatures go up to 90 or 100 degrees practically every day that the sun shines.

The exact effect of various conditions on seed production is not easy to determine, because it is so difficult to maintain identical conditions for several weeks at a time. I am not aware that anyone has set about systematically to find an answer to the question. It is known, of course, that the difficulty lies largely with the pollen. Most of our present-day varieties of potatoes are "mules," that is to say, they are hybrid in character and male sterile. I have examined the pollen of many common varieties, and almost invariably find it distorted and incapable of germination. When a variety is found like Ekishirazu, (the variety from Japan which is blight-resistant) which produces an abundance of good pollen, a set of seeds can be obtained on practically any of our varieties. So far as I have observed, this variety will produce good pollen under almost any growth condition.

It may be that an abundant production of seed in our fields depends a great deal on the chance introduction of a few plants which are good pollen producers. Anyone who has watched a bumblebee at work in a potato field can see very readily how pollen is carried from flower to flower, and how certain it is that foreign pollen will be left at every flower visited by the bee.

The value of true seeds is always a matter of inquiry. It is well known that the use of true seed is a method of developing new varieties. Scarcely any two seeds in a ball will produce identical plants. Since our varieties are hybrid in character it is certain that new combinations will appear in the seedlings. It is not difficult to produce new varieties. The real difficulty lies in selecting from the medley of seedlings one variety that is superior in several or all respects to some variety that we already have. It may be pointed out that Dr. Wm. Stuart of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been testing potato seedlings for years, and that the number tested exceeds 40,000. In spite of this no new variety of his has appeared in commerce. On the other hand, some very good seedlings have been produced by growers and some of them have proved valuable, even though the remuneration rarely has gone to the original producer.



Attractive Small House and Grounds Belonging to One of Our Readers in Schenectady County, N. Y.

In general it may be said that the production of potatoes from true seeds is not likely to be profitable financially. Mr. Chauncey Goodrich of Utica spent 20 years at the middle of the last century breeding potatoes with the hope of developing a "blight-proof" sort. He produced hundreds of varieties and distributed such well-known sorts as Rough Purple Chili, Garnet Chili, Black Diamond, New Hartford and many others. When he cast up his account at the end of 20 years he had a credit of $50 in his favor. Mr. Goodrich enjoyed his work and, for the most part, the grower of seedlings must look to the enjoyment he gets out of his work for his reward. DONALD REDDICK.

N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Village Homecoming in Michigan

THIS county has three cities of over 10,000, and one of a little less, which for many years grew at the expense of the villages, but of late things have taken a healthful change. Our 11 villages have awakened from their somnolence and taken on the bustling air of the city, without losing the neighborly charm which is their chief attraction. The chief factor in this change for the better has been the homecoming inaugurated some few years ago. As the writer well knows, there are hundreds of villages which are practically dead because they have little excuse for existence, and no attraction to hold their young people. I can close my eyes and picture villages of that type by the score in New York and Pennsylvania, besides my own State of Michigan. It is with the hope that this might be of aid that I write about the homecomings.

The idea probably originated with a mother who was hungry for a sight of her children who had migrated to far places. At first it took the form of a public urge to write the folks who had formerly lived in the village, and invite them to spend a few days at the old home. It has gradually developed into a celebration which has all the earmarks of a country fair and a carnival combined, with none of the objectionable features which sometimes characterized those things. They are held in the early Fall, as this is the time when farm work is the least rushing and a hint of Fall has brought about delightful weather. A local committee has complete charge, stands and concessions are run entirely by local people, with no fakers and gamblers allowed on the streets. A fair is held in some vacant building at which local folks exhibit the best in flowers, fruits and produce, while either in the same or another building old-time relics are exhibited. For weeks before the date set folks are writing their relatives and old-time friends urging them to attend the homecoming, with the response gratifying indeed. The village folks are awakened and brought into a closer communal spirit, while outsiders see the advantages of village life in a new light and some growth results. The best result is the awakening of the young people to the idea that home is the best place after all, so that young blood remains and takes hold with vim and vigor to make the old town a good place to live. This is the season for homecomings, and we plan to attend at least one.

The children are looking forward to the parade of pets which will feature Thursday. Friday the old-time sports such as three-legged races, greased pig, greased pole, pie-eating contest, watermelon contest, parade of the old-time modes of travel with all the old rigs, ox teams, surreys, high-top buggies, two-wheeled carts, will feature the day, while Saturday will be the speaking by an old-time spellbinder, boxing by local contestants and fireworks in the evening. Band concerts are going on about all of the time, while hot-dog lunches and red lemonade are being handed out in booths run by local church aids.

Naturally the merchants do a rushing business, and willingly contribute towards expenses, but expenses are mostly met by a percentage of receipts from the booths. The biggest thing is not the oodles of fun along old-time lines, not the return of people who once called the village home, although they come from hundreds of miles, not the thousands of visitors, although they come from the farms and cities by droves, but the awakening effect upon the village itself. Naturally the residents make a great cleaning and furbishing, so that streets and homes fairly shine with cleanliness; naturally a shabby house stands out like a sore thumb; so that the owner is constrained to paint and repair; naturally folks clean up weeds and refuse and plan the planting of shrubs and flowers to make the village more attractive for the homecoming. A spirit of pride is awakened, and good-natured rivalry in home beautifying, so that the casual visitor becomes enamored of the beauty and simplicity of village life, while the young folks no longer feel ashamed to acknowledge the village as their home.

Anyone who has made the least study of changing conditions in our cities knows that hordes of unassimilated foreigners with low standards of morality have almost driven our native American stock out of the industries, so that our hope for social and economic stability lies in the villages and on the farms where dwell the real Americans. Anything we can do to foster that life is an aid in making the foundations of our government secure. I know that many village residents read THE R. N.-Y. To them I recommend the homecoming as the greatest aid to village growth and prosperity of which I know. L. BENJAMIN REBER.

Berrien Co., Mich.

I Turned Old Apple Trees into Cash

LAST year I found in my orchard a number of old apple trees which had passed their period of usefulness as fruit bearers. These trees were too burly and cross grained to be of any value to me except for stove wood, but while cutting them down, a local blacksmith, who manufactures implement handles, etc., visited our farm and found in the tough old apple wood the very kind of material he wanted.

Acting upon his advice I cut the trunks into logs, four feet in length, let them season for three months, then hauled them to his shop. For the timber I received a premium of 5 per cent over the current price of standard material, which, when the sawing was done, amounted to $28.50. The cost of delivery by truck was $4.50. This left me a clear profit of $24 for my old apple trees, and I still had the tops and trimmings for fuel.

I have since learned that there is always a steady market for apple, plum, pear and cherry wood; especially when it is aged and well-seasoned. The material can be used in a variety of ways by lumber mills and supply shops, and a farmer loses many extra dollars when he fails to turn it into cash.

Ohio. F. R. COZENS.

Eat the Frogs

IN REPLY to the inquiry about "Noisy Frogs" by W. J. P, on page 1046, I would suggest that if he has never tried eating frogs he begin at once. In my opinion frogs' hindlegs far excel chicken, and if there are any high-class eating places near-by he will have no trouble in establishing a market for all he can catch.

In some localities this is a business in itself. Hospitals especially are glad to get them. If building up a market I would suggest that the pond might be stocked with fish and also add squab raising to the business.

Dressing frogs is easy and simple when once you learn how. Cut a slit in the skin on the back, taking hold of the skin with a small pair of pliers. Give one jerk and the skin will slip off. Just save the hind legs and give the rest to the cats, which they surely enjoy.

On our 40-acre ranch we have two artesian wells, the surplus water from which flows into irrigating ditches. These make a fine place for frogs, and the music from their orchestra, which I prefer to jazz, has lulled me to sleep many a night after a strenuous

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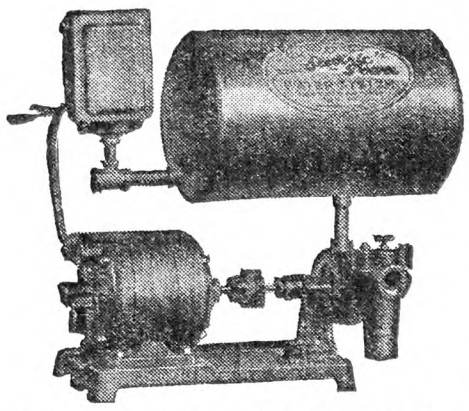

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Ada Co., Idaho.

In the Champlain Valley

(Editorial Correspondence)

PART III

The lunch by Lake Champlain was was worth remembering, also that view of the lake. In fact there is no common or ordinary scenery along this lake. Every sight of it I got on the entire trip was striking—bluffs, islands, inlets, bays, wooded shores, blue water on which one may take a day's steamer ride, touching Vermont points and other places down to Montcalm Landing, near the lower end. After lunch, while waiting for the afternoon tour to start, we went down steep steps to the lake and dipped our hands in the cool water.

Our first stop for the afternoon was at the Judge H. T. Kellogg orchard. This has about 3,000 trees, some two years set and others about 18. The latter is a mixture of McIntosh, Snow, Greening, Northwestern Greening and Baxter. The last named is a handsome apple somewhat resembling King when well grown, a good bearer and considered rather free from scab, but not of very high quality. It appears best suited in Northern New York. The McIntosh in the Kellogg orchard have good reputation as bearers. Some think that the mixture of varieties has insured pollination. Others consider that the location near the lake and protection from high wind by woods has helped. The gravelly, well-drained soil appears about ideal for orchard use. A large amount of work has been done on this place, as was the case in the majority of orchards visited.

Rather extensive spray damage was noted in spots. Demonstration was being made of a comparatively new type of spray apparatus, known as the Rex Liquid Duster. The apparatus, costing around $900, blows the spray out as dense fog, which floats about and settles on the foliage much the same as dust, except that the coverage was rather better. The special point claimed for this machine is that the trees are covered without the force of the common powerful pressure apparatus. It is recognized that, sometimes at least, this force does damage to foliage. Apple men from Canada reported the use of this device there in some localities without any spray damage.

A round of the John Sullivan orchard showed the trees in good condition. Considerable manure has been used judiciously.

One of the most interesting sights of the trip was the young orchard (three and four year set) of E. N. Lapham, around 6,000 trees, three-quarters McIntosh and the remainder Snow.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Tavern, in Peru. Addresses were made by President Burritt, of the society, Commissioner Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, ex-Congressman W. W. Cocks, who is a member of the State Agricultural Council, and Prof. C. E. Petch of the Quebec Pomological Society. Prof. H. B. Tukey, of the State Experiment Station, Geneva, conducted the question box.

W. W. H.

The Pesky Squash Borer

This year I am bothered the worst ever by squash-borers; I have found as many as five in one stalk. Can you give me any information as to what the habits of the adults are, particularily so that I can recognize them? Is there no way of preventing the laying of eggs in the vines, and of killing the larvæ when it is apparent that they are at work? H. P. P.
Mercer Co., N. J.

There is no known way of repelling the adult that lays these eggs. This moth is about an inch wide when the wings are extended and is quite showy, with colors of olive brown, orange, red and black. The eggs are laid from May to July, depending upon the locality.

It is sometimes possible to save vines by examination of the stems, and where any show signs of a lighter color or are a trifle softer than at other places, cut that part of the stem open lengthwise, spreading the opening slightly, and remove the grub or kill him in the burrow, if more convenient. Then throw a little earth on this cut place and there is a fair chance that the vines will continue to grow unless too far gone. In such a case as you mention, where there are so many in a vine, quick and thorough work will be necessary to save any such vine, but anyway, it is a good plan to cut out and destroy these grubs so as to prevent their turning into the parent which lays the egg.

That is one method of protection and another is clearing up and burning all refuse of spash vines in the Fall, and late plowing of the ground, so that many of these pupæ which are in the ground will be disturbed and turned up with the action of weather. This method of cutting out the borers is really more practical than might at first sound, and if the vines are watched closely, it is possible to save many of them.

Handling Strawberry Runners

On new strawberry plants set in the Spring, runners developed. Can these latter be cut off, dug up and set out, say early in September to increase bed?
Tioga Co., Pa. H. W. L.

Runners for a new strawberry bed may be taken from the plants set in Spring, after the new runners get well rooted, so that they have strength enough to be removed from the parent plants. If they can be set nearby, so that when taken up with a ball of earth they may be put in the new places without disturbing the roots, they will grow right along and make fruiting plants next year. First runners, that is, those nearest the parent plant, are usually the best, but if plants are rather scarce the second or third runners will also develop in very good shape.

It is a good plan to put a little mulch on the bed after ground is frozen in the Winter. This is not to protect it from the cold, but to prevent the freezing and thawing which comes in late Winter, when the snow comes off and the sun is bright during the day. Under those circumstances the roots will be heaved out considerably, so a mulch of coarse manure or even trash and small bushes is useful.

IT would be a great help toward keeping the churchyard in good order if others would follow the example of those who clip the grass on their own graves. — Credited by the Boston Transcript to "parish paper."

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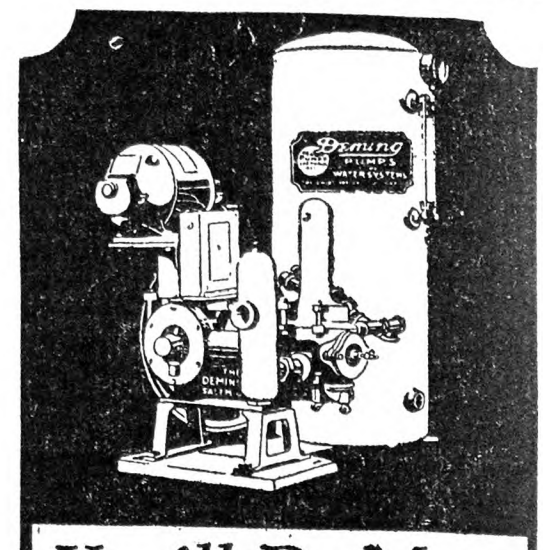

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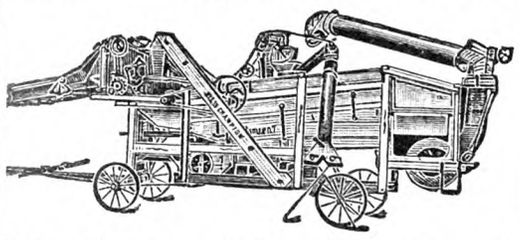
Ellis Champion Threshers



It is a Champion all right, measured in ability to thresh fast and clean, in years of service to the owner, and in the small amount of power required to operate it.

Take the 12-bar cylinder, the large number of teeth in cylinder, the pitchfork action of agitating the straw, the Hyatt Roller Bearings, Rockwood Drive Pulleys, the unexcelled cleaning system, the superior windstacker fan, the sturdy steel construction, and you have some of the reasons why it is called "The Champion." The Little Thresher that fights for the last grain.

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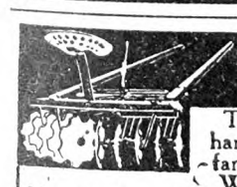

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Restoring Stripped Soil

I have been stripping a portion of land of soil and top soil for use in greenhouse. Would Crimson clover stand the Winter of this region and do well to make up for top soil taken off? Is there some better seeding for plowing under for this location? J. L. Y.

Watervliet, N. Y.

Crimson clover is not reliably hardy in your locality. In fact, it cannot be depended on to live over Winter much north of Philadelphia, but it sometimes does in Northern New Jersey, and we have had some reports of saving it through cold Winters in Connecticut. Something depends on the soil, lay of the land and how the Spring may act.

The only plant we know that would make a heavy bulk of humus, and yet be entirely hardy, is rye. That may be sown any time, and will make quite a good bulk of material to plow under. It would pay under the conditions you mention, to use a little fertilizer on the rye. That would help give it a start so that you might get quite a little more bulk than otherwise.

In a very late Fall it is sometimes possible to sow Crimson clover by the first of September. Let it go six weeks or two months, if the Fall is late enough, then turn it under and sow rye. Unless the cold weather starts quickly this rye will get some root hold, so that the ground will have a slight covering during the Winter and make quite a strong growth in Spring that can be plowed under also.

Moving Asparagus and Rhubarb

Can asparagus plants be transplanted, and when is the best time in the year to do it? Can the same be also done with rhubarb? W. E. A.

Fairfield Co., Conn.

Asparagus plants of much size are not easily transplanted, as they make a vast amount of roots, and in getting them up, one is likely to mutilate the roots so badly that the plants will be set back quite severely. Either Fall or Spring is the suitable time to do this work. There is some advantage in Fall setting, as the ground is usually in fairly good condition then, while in early Spring, it may be wet and soggy until quite late. We consider that it is more profitable to make a new bed of one-year asparagus plants than to attempt transplanting old ones, and in setting plants, none but the strong appearing, thrifty ones should be used.

Rhubarb clumps may be divided and reset in Fall or Spring. Use plenty of manure or fertilizer, though not in contact with the roots, with both rhubarb and asparagus.

Weedy Strawberries

You are so ready to answer questions, I thought I would ask in regard to my strawberry patch. I have one-half acre of strawberries; kept the weeds all out till it got full of runners, then I could not pull them any more. I cut the weed. Should I take them out now or leave them? G. H. G.

Northampton Co., Pa.

When weeds get into a strawberry field like this, they cannot be pulled without damaging the plants. One plan often followed in such cases is to plow two furrows together, run a cultivator over to level down the ridge, and let the runners come out on the soft ground. This will produce a sort of makeshift new bed. Another method is to let the bed go as it is for a year, merely pulling out such weeds as have tap roots. If the strawberry plants are quite thrifty, they may produce a fair crop next season, and there is a little compensation in these weeds, as they will keep the fruit clean.

Experience with Oyster Shell Scale

I want to give my experience with oyster shell scale. I do not regard lime-sulphur as the treatment. I sprayed with lime-sulphur eight or 10 years, and the scale did not abate, but grew worse. I sprayed with oil emulsion two years and the oyster shell scale is all gone. I spray in Spring when buds begin to swell, or dormant. B. F. K.

Defiance Co., Ohio.

R. N.-Y.—Where this scale is on large limbs, as often occurs, a scrubbing brush and strong soap solution is a quick remedy for one or two trees.

That Kidney Potato

On page 1072 L. B. R. mentions that he has eaten potatoes all over the States and thought he knew every kind of potato, and has been asked about a "kidney" potato by a New Jersey reader. I don't know about cooking in milk; that is new to me, but I do know that 45 to 50 years ago in London, England, Hampshire, the Ash Leaf Kidney potato was considered the best early potato and was in form like a pig's kidney, foliage like the ash tree. It was a good cooker, fine in flavor, in rich land a good cropper. I. E. C.

Washington, D. C.

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The Farm Woman at the Fair

At half-past eight the crowd was already there, filling the paths. A great many people were taking the same advantage at once, that of getting in early to escape the heat which had been excessive on preceding days. The great bottle of milk had begun pouring over, but they caught the grooms putting crimps in the horses' tails and surprised the valets of the dairy cattle at their rubbing, washing and powdering. This was justified if the appearance of the cattle justifies the aping of modernism. By the time their charges were ready for the judging ring, they were in a state of sleekness that put man himself to the blush. It is then the duty of the judges to discover some fault in the make-up of these animals, either nature's or man's defect, which will allow them to give a decision with some foundation. Judges must have good eyesight and be able to split hairs.

There was music everywhere. It could not be seen in the making except when the band played or the orchestra in the Woman's Building struck up, but it was there nevertheless in all the main rooms. I was glad to hear Wagner's Tannhauser coming down to us, for I did not expect to hear it at the State Fair, and in such fine volume.

"O, is that where the bees make their honey?" said a surprised man in the crowd around the bee demonstrator. Another voice assured someone, "The bees—they know that man." Another voice asserted that it would not change places with the bee man for all the money in New York State, which sounded extravagant as well as emphatic. The bee man seemed to be enjoying himself there in the screen cage. His hat was off and his sleeves rolled up though hundreds of bees were dissatisfied and looking for a way out. He seemed perfectly calm even with many bees on the lower hem of his trouser legs—running along his fingers, too. Occasionally he stepped on a bee, and there was no come back for the bee at least, for none of his comrades paid any attention to his demise. I wondered what the bees thought about the whole affair, the crowd, the screen, the strange place. Further on were masses of flowers and many of them were no doubt worrying over lost business, although they did not transfer their troubles to their lord and master, the bee man. "I cannot tell you why they do not sting me, but I can tell you when they do," he said to the waiting crowd, many of whom moved on, tired of waiting to see him grow his beard of bees.

Farmers of Seneca County who do not live in the clay section were surprised to see that their county had taken first prize on its grain exhibit. Seneca County is as extremely light-soiled as it is heavy. In the grain sections they tell of gathering the dinner parsnips out in the garden with a pickax. I happen to know that it is true. This kind of soil grows remarkable grain, and the only trouble is that it confines itself to grain and hay most exclusively. That is usually the story behind good grain yields. Cortland had second place with a combination of millet, milk and eggs.

There was a large display of amateur-grown flowers and even more of the professional brand. There were so many Gladioli that one forgot individual bunches in the mass. I stepped up to a lively looking woman grower and asked, "What do you call it, 'Gladi-o-lus' or 'Glad-i-olus'?" A woman standing by said, "O, the right way is 'Glad-dahlias.'" But the grower wrinkled her brow a moment and said, "It is popularly called 'Gladi-o-lus' but the right pronunciation is 'Glad-dye-o-lus' with the accent on the 'dye'." If you practice the right pronunciation you will be taken for a school teacher.

The Home Bureau of Genesee County came off with the first prize on an exhibit based on school lunches for country children. The 4-H boys had made a cupboard out of orange boxes for their utensils, I judge, and there was a small-sized oil heater with a baking oven. The second Home Bureau prize was taken by Onondaga on an exhibit of pressure canned fruit. It was fine, and an electric light trained from the back shone through enough to accentuate the purity of the contents. There was an exhibit on color harmony in dress entered by Ontario County which took third prize. I did not see the judges nor the woman who selected the harmonious clothing. Perhaps I could have understood this award better if I had done so. Personally, I think I should have given the prize to Madison County's landscaping, or Herkimer's house furnishing, both of which were most excellent.

A farm woman likes to look at fine apples, but how can you expect her to bother to look at plates and plates of them which are just alike, when there is no grower's name attached? I asked about this, but was told to go over in the corner and look on the records kept by the clerk if I wanted to know. I did not want to know badly enough to spend broiling minutes hunting over numbers and names, and I think neither did any one elese. The apple exhibit is almost a perfect blank in my memory. What I ultimately found out about it was learned in an orchard from the man who furnished a large share of it, and this because I am lucky enough to have him as a neighbor.

Putting the grower's name on the plate, I am told, would be simply inviting suspicion of favoritism among the judges. For instance this year 10 barrels of apples were entered for the prize. Four of them were instantly moved aside as exhibiting some small defect on the facing, but on the other six no eliminating defect was discoverable. So the judges took off the tail boards and scored them on the tailing out as well as the face. The score was exactly even. Then the judges began to scratch their heads. If there had been the slightest defect visible it would have served as an excuse for preference. They worked for a long time taking the apples out of those barrels trying to find some evidence of limb rub or arsenic burn that would serve them. The growers had done their work too well, almost.

The best farm collection was offered the master prize, $75. It is based on the number of varieties and their commercial value. This prize was taken by C. H. Mills who entered 48 varieties. Others submitted more varieties, but Mills, of Sodus, N. Y., won out on the commercial valuation of the fruit itself. Then there was the best 50 apples exhibit. The prize for the best apple was $50; second prize, $40; third prize, $30. All the rest of the 50 best apples were given a $20 prize. The best apple was grown by Louis Salisbury, of Phelps, N. Y. To the ordinary observer the best apples in the show were those beautiful reds of the Williams variety down at the farther end among the best bushel exhibits. Very likely if one bit into them he would change his mind, for an apple is most deceitful.

How comic to bring grapes to an exhibit at this time of year! The reds and blues and greens all look as if they came off the same vine. Here is where the Hudson River Valley wins out over Central New York, partly by locality, climate, and partly by a science in girdling, I am told, which throws the vine into bearing early. The best looking peaches being the most mature, were the Carman and Rochester, and the first prize on these went also to C. H. Mills. I mention the names of the winners feeling that others may enjoy knowing them as much as I do.

Although there is a large crop of apples in Virginia, most of the growers place New York's harvest at about 25 per cent of normal. Yet the exhibit at the State Fair was, I believe, larger than ever before. The fruit was less mature on account of the earlier date, and on this account not so inviting a spectacle as in former years.

Many mothers invested in the bows and arrows at the Indian camp for little folks at home. It was a pleasant sight to their eyes no doubt, for gifts like these are not often picked up on the fair grounds. Let us hope that there are no broken windows at home on account of them. The State Fair is not a very good place to take small children. Many of the little folks get tired long before night, and they can see nothing about them but a wall of moving grown-ups after the crowding begins. And anyway it is only a matter of time before the little ones grow up big enough to come to the State Fair.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Bulbs Grown in Water

Bulbs grown in water are unique in appearance, and give as much pleasure and satisfaction as those grown in soil. Hyacinths, Paper White Narcissus and Chinese sacred lilies are most commonly grown in water; the single hyacinths are usually chosen, since the flower stalk is more certain to develop satisfactorily from neck of bulb.

Select a low, flat dish, either cut glass or other ware, and arrange a few white or colored pebbles, or larger stones in the bottom, with perhaps a piece or two of wood charcoal to add variety and keep the water sweet. Set bulb comfortably and evenly on pebbles, fill dish with water and place in window or on stand near light. In a short time the interesting growth will start, and then the flower stalks and flowers. Do not place bulb in bottom of dish, have base about level with rim, or a little lower, so the roots may have plenty of room. Keep dish filled with pure water. It may be well, once in a while, to drain off water with sponge or cloth, or it may be poured off after roots have made a mat around pebbles.

Hyacinths may be grown in flat dishes or in the tall white or colored glasses made for that purpose. In these, no stones should be put. Fill glass with water, set bulb in top, and place in a dark cellar way or room for a few weeks until roots and tops have started. Do not place in strong light at first, but let buds develop in half light. The same may be done with the other bulbs mentioned, if one wishes. It is not necessary to gash Chinese sacred lily bulbs as people used to do.

BENJAMIN KEECH.

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—the generously oversized, husky Firestone-built leader of the medium price field—gives long service and comfortable riding on country roads. Look at these prices:

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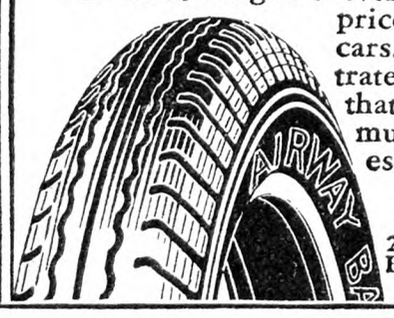


AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER . . . Harvey S. Firestone

Some Principles of Soil Fertility

PART V

Phosphorus, a World Romance

The first reference to this substance in modern times was recorded less than 300 years ago. The world, however, has been learning and forgetting things for a long while, so it is presumptuous to say that no one before that had discovered phosphorus. The "wisdom of the ancients" may have contained it, as it did many of our modern ideas, hints of which we run across in digging up ruins. Excavations where the ancient city of Ur of the Chaldees stood have brought up records that in those times there was a milk distribution problem requiring investigation and regulation by law, all of which has a familiar sound to us now.

The discovery of America was not really a discovery, though it was news to European fifteenth century life. So it is more than possible that phosphorus, which concerns so largely the economics of life and growth, was known and studied in remote times.

In the seventeenth century there were various theories about phosphorus, which was believed to be found only in the organized bodies of animals and plants. About 1750, phosphoric acid was recognized as a compound of phosphorus and oxygen—two parts of phosphorus and five parts of oxygen, expressed by the symbol P^2O^5. A chemist by heating the substance now known as phosphoric acid with charcoal learned its nature and recovered the two parts of phosphorus from the compound. Soon after this phosphorus was extracted from bones and a little later was found in the mineral kingdom.

Phosphorus is found in nature only in combination with other elements, making our phosphates of lime, aluminum, etc. In the analysis of primitive rocks, phosphoric acid is nearly always found. Granite contains practically .58 to .68 per cent; gneiss, .25 to .78; basalt, 1.1; feldspar, 1.7; limestone, .5. These and other forms of rock have gradually given up their stocks of phosphoric acid, through action of weather, chemical combinations, and the search of plant roots, which are untiring in seeking for what they want in rock crevices under most difficult conditions. Our cultivated plants grown as crops do this to some extent, but in rocky woodland bushes and sizable trees will be found growing in rock clefts, their roots searching these apparently barren pasture grounds and, in their way, taking here and there bits of wanted food. In addition to this work of plant roots, rain charged with carbonic acid, working through these rocks, dissolves the phosphoric acid so that it is moved from what we may call its original home into association with other bits of its family, forming layers, pockets and nodules of phosphate, and sometimes massive pieces, like the crystalline apatite, which in some cases has as much as 40 per cent phosphoric acid. Apatite, commonly called phosphate of lime, and usually containing chlorine, fluorine and some other elements, is perhaps the most widely distributed phosphorus compound. Naturally it varies considerably in content, depending on the conditions under which it is formed.

Deposits of so-called phosphate rock are found in various parts of the world, sometimes in veins and others in pebbles and nodules. In this country, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Florida contain the chief supplies. These pebbles are found in both river beds and on dry land. Some have thought that they were mainly the remains of animal bones, chiefly from the periods when immense animals roamed on the earth. During the long ages when these huge creatures lived and died, the earth became a graveyard on a scale which we can now hardly imagine. No one knows just how much of our present supply of phosphoric acid is of animal or purely mineral origin. It is, like all of nature's bounties, here for us to take and use.

Next the action of phosphoric acid in plants and its application to our soils will be considered. W. W. H.

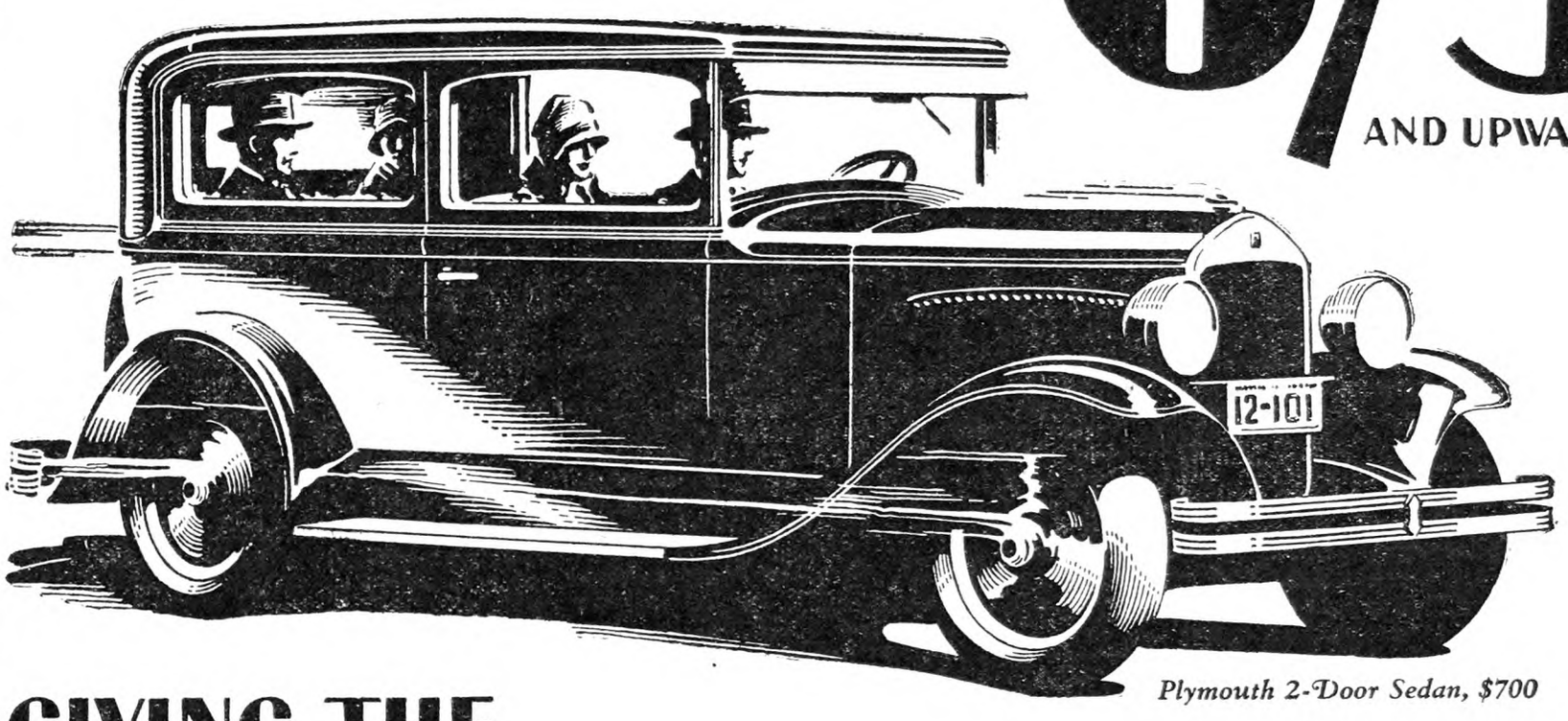
"So you're lost, little man? Why didn't you hang onto your mother's skirt?" Youngster: "Couldn't reach it."—Texas Ranger.

CHRYSLER

Plymouth

$675

AND UPWARDS



Plymouth 2-Door Sedan, $700

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And these are only a few of the features unique to Plymouth which are convincing thousands upon thousands that the Plymouth is the standard whereby to judge values in the lowest-priced fields—that anything less than the Plymouth gives is less than your dollar's worth.

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Roadster (*with rumble seat*)	$675
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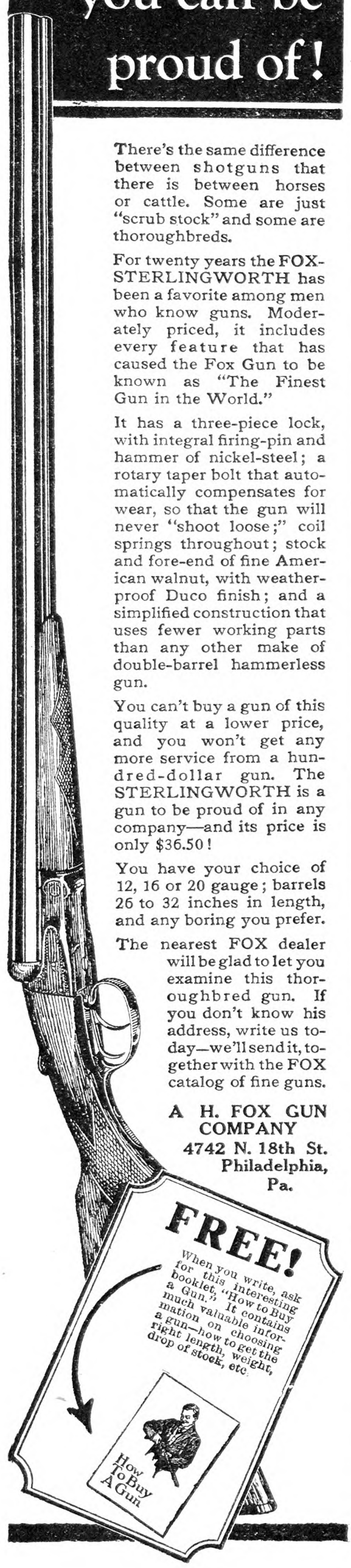

There's the same difference between shotguns that there is between horses or cattle. Some are just "scrub stock" and some are thoroughbreds.

For twenty years the FOX-STERLINGWORTH has been a favorite among men who know guns. Moderately priced, it includes every feature that has caused the Fox Gun to be known as "The Finest Gun in the World."

It has a three-piece lock, with integral firing-pin and hammer of nickel-steel; a rotary taper bolt that automatically compensates for wear, so that the gun will never "shoot loose;" coil springs throughout; stock and fore-end of fine American walnut, with weather-proof Duco finish; and a simplified construction that uses fewer working parts than any other make of double-barrel hammerless gun.

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Lilies for the Garden

Lilies are referred to by botanists and gardeners under the name Lilium, and must not be confused with such plants as lily of the valley, day lilies, St. Bruno's lily, water lilies and certain other plants bearing similar popular names, but which are quite distinct from the true lilies.

The genus Lilium includes some of the most satisfactory hardy perennial plants, one of the most popular perhaps being L. candidum, the beautiful Madonna lily, whose tall spikes of chaste flowers add a touch of stateliness during the month of June to any garden, be it large or small. There are about two dozen distinct lilies which may be considered suitable for planting in the gardens of the Northeastern States, and the increasing interest which is being manifested in this family of plants testifies to their worthiness and coming popularity.

Although the culture of the majority of the species presents no special difficulties, it is necessary to understand the manner in which they grow and their peculiar requirements if the best results are to be obtained, for disappointment can only result if lilies are planted on absolutely unsuitable sites. The first essential is perfect drainage, for with the exception of the swamp lily (L. superbum) and the meadow lily (L. canadense), both native species, no lily will tolerate "wet feet."

A rather light, sandy or loamy soil, free of lime and overlying a porous subsoil represents ideal conditions, and this may be further improved by the addition of liberal quantities of humus-containing material in the form of decayed peat or leaf mold. If a soil is naturally heavy it may be greatly improved by deep cultivation and working into it sand, leaf mold, light stable manure or wood ashes. The other extreme, a hot, hungry soil consisting almost wholly of sand, can be brought nearer the ideal by the addition of peat, leaf mold and old cow manure. Lime in any form is poison to most lilies, and if a garden is situated on a naturally calcareous soil the only kinds likely to succeed are L. candidum, L. chalcedonicum, L. testaceum, L. monadelphum, L. Martagon, and L. pomponium.

Shade from the hot mid-day sun is essential for many, and desirable for all lilies. Of the kinds which will stand full exposure L. candidum, L. elegans, L. croceum, L. Martagon, L. monadelphum and L. tigrinum may be mentioned, but even these are happier if afforded a little shade. The bulbs should be planted as early in the Fall as they can be obtained. Certain kinds imported from foreign lands do not reach this country until December, and it is necessary to defer planting these until the ground is workable in the Spring.

Depth to plant varies with the species. Some kinds produce aerial roots from the lower portion of the flowering stem, and these naturally require deeper planting than do those kinds which depend for their food supplies upon the roots which emanate from the base of the bulbs. A good general rule is to plant the stem-rooting kinds so that the top of the bulb is three times the depth of the bulb below the surface. Lilium candidum should only be two or three inches below the soil surface, and other non-stem rooting kinds about twice the depth of the bulb. It is a good plan to surround the bulbs with sand or fine gravel at planting time, as this practice prevents stagnant water lying around them. Protection should be afforded during the Winter by a substantial covering of leaves, light manure or salt hay.

As stated previously, good drainage is essential for successful lily culture; nevertheless ample supplies of moisture are necessary during the Spring and Summer months, and as they are gross feeders a good mulch of well-rotted manure given at the commencement of hot weather serves to provide nourishment and conserve moisture. The frequent stirring of the surface soil is also a great aid in the latter respect, but care must be exercised when cultivating around the stem-rooting kinds, for the delicate feeding roots are close to the surface, and are easily injured. Good results are usually obtained by interplanting lilies with fairly low growing leafy herbaceous plants such as the Astilbes (Spiræas), for the roots of the lilies are then provided with shaded and cool rooting conditions. Several kinds are adaptable for planting in beds of low Rhododendrons or Azaleas, the peaty soil conditions suiting them admirably and the bushes affording support and shelter. In the open garden staking is necessary, and light bamboos placed so that the natural beauty of the lily habit is not destroyed are perhaps the best means by which this may be accomplished.

Lilies should never be disturbed if they are flowering well, but if it is necessary to remove them to another part of the garden the work should be undertaken as soon as the flowers have faded and the stems have commenced to die down.

The following list includes the most satisfactory kinds for the hardy garden.

L. auratum (golden rayed lily of Japan), 3 to 6 ft. high, bearing up to 15 wonderfully fragrant flowers each 8 to 10 inches across. A broad yellow band runs down the center of each petal. Flowers white, spotted red. Blooms August, produces stem-roots. An excellent species for planting amongst low Rhododendrons.

L. Batemanniae, a Japanese species, 3 ft. high, from four to eight rich apricot-colored flowers borne in July-August. Stem roots.

L. Canadense.—A native species, with drooping orange-colored flowers spotted on the inside. Fine for naturalizing or planting in Azalea beds. Flowers June; no stem roots.

L. croceum.—One of the hardiest, 3 ft. high, flowers upright, bright orange color. June-July. Stem roots.

L. candidum (Madonna lily). — The best known of hardy lilies, 4 to 6 ft. Pure white flowers, deliciously scented, produced in July. Care should be exercised to secure bulbs grown in the north of France. Stock from the south of France is prone to disease and unsuited to American conditions. No stem roots.

L. chalcedonicum.—Three to 4 ft., produces strong stems, bearing five to nine flowers of a vivid waxy scarlet. No stem roots.

L. elegans.—Can be obtained in a great variety of colors, ranging from deep red to pale lemon yellow. A hardy species, only growing 1½ to 2 ft. high, blooms June-July. Stem roots.

L. Henryi.—Has been called the "yellow speciosum," branching heads of orange yellow reflexed flowers in June. Fine for cutting. Stem roots.

L. monadelphum Szovitzianum.—One of the earliest of lilies, up to 30 drooping deep waxy yellow flowers in June; 4 to 6 ft. high. Sometimes the lily makes but little growth the first season planted, but grows well the second. It dislikes being disturbed. No stem roots.

L. Martagon (European Turk's Cap lily).—Slender stems, 4 to 6 ft. high, bearing 20 to 30 flowers, claret-purple spotted with deeper markings. There is also a pure white variety. Both are excellent for planting in the shade of trees. Blooms June. No stem roots.

L. pardalinum (leopard lily).—Very free flowering, 3 to 4 ft. or more high, from 15 to 25 rich scarlet orange, brown-spotted flowers. Blooms July. Adaptable for planting between Rhododendrons. No stem roots.

L. testaceum (Nankeen lily).—Choice and very hardy, fragrant, creamy-buff or nankeen yellow colored, sometimes flushed with pink, 3 to 6 ft. high, up to 12 blooms, June-July. One of the best. No stem roots.

L. tenuifolium. — Scarlet bloom on stems only, 18 in. high, in June. Fine for rock gardens. No stem roots.

L. regale.—One of the finest of garden lilies, suited for open or semi-shaded positions, 3 to 4 ft. high., with white trumpet-shaped flowers with a yellow center and wine colored on the outside. Stem roots.

L. superbum.—Grows 4 to 8 ft. high, magnificent for massing towards the front of a shrub border. Bright orange with dark purple spots. Blooms July. No stem roots.

L. tigrinum (tiger lily).—Thrives in most locations. Flowers rich orange-red with dark purple spots, 4 to 5 ft. high. Blooms September. Stem roots.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

The Season in a Vermont Garden

"Just one week and three days until school begins," is the startling announcement made with a deep, deep sigh at the supper table.

Sure enough! It's time for school again, and by this token are we reminded that Summer is on the wane. It has been an unusual Summer but not such a bad one, at that. Vegetation is rank, and we have promises of a good harvest for many things in this locality. An early frost could do much damage, but in the most recent years late Springs have been offset by a later date for the first killing frosts. It would seem that the seasons are slowly changing, though not at the expense of growing things.

What happens when a garden is left to itself for three weeks in midsummer? I know—and regret. Naturally, weeds are one of the first complications. Splendidly thriving, luxuriant, bold, and aggressive weeds! A cucumber jungle obliterates a bed of tiny barberry bushes; embryo Winter squashes are hanging from a row of much-cherished cedarlets; morning glories, planted in the hope of partly obscuring the barn, are bursting their twine supports and are sprawling on the ground in a most unexpected and disconcerting manner. But the greatest need of all is for the immediate transplanting of the perennials from the seed bed.

We put out better than a thousand in the rain, yesterday. There were pink lupins, hollyhocks, Johnson Giant Sweet Williams, Munstead giant Polyanthus, yellow foxgloves, blue Polemoniums, pink Canterbury bells, Statice, Geum Lady Stratheden, and Sedum spectabile. We obtained the seed of the latter from England, thereby getting the laugh from a neighbor who insisted that the correct way for propagating this was to "put a plant through the food chopper and sow the pieces broadcast." True, a leaf put into the ground will root readily, but we had no leaves, and we are still proud of our sturdy seedlings.

We are admonished that a dozen new kinds of perennials yearly are quite enough for anyone to try, and I quite agree, that, for the family's sake, there should be a limit. We proved ourselves rank amateurs by planting some 70 kinds, some old, some new. Fortunately, no doubt, many kinds have not yet germinated. Asphodels, Tigridias (great, gorgeous flowers of a day) and Cape hyacinths, also the Japanese Iris, came readily. Zygadenus elegans is just appearing, but Mertensias, shooting stars (Dodecatheons) and Chinese lantern (Bunyardi) that we especially wanted, have failed us. The wild yellow English tulip (Tulipa sylvestris) also remains dormant.

A great share of the plans for posies among the rocks did not mature. The Spring rains proved most unkind to tiny seeds and seedlings, and an enterprising truck driver backed his load over the flats of bluebells, saxifrage and Aubretias that I thought so secure beneath a maple tree at the back of the house.

August is surely very frank about pointing out our mistakes. We learn, to our dismay, that while Fall-sown annuals give us early Summer flowers, they will have bloomed themselves quite away before the season is over. Apparently they are capable of just so much—it matters not how religiously one snips faded flowers and seed pods, the majority will live their allotted time and no longer. Spring seeding, also, must be well attended to if one would have a wealth of August and September bloom from this class. The Chinese forget-me-nots and the pale pink Phlox Drummondi have blended happily, but their day is done. By chance, the honesty with its magenta bloom, and pale yellow Iceland poppies were Springtime companions, proving so congenial that they shall have a whole corner to themselves next year. A bed of Nigella (Miss Jekyll), pink Gypsophila muralis, and pale lilac sweet Alyssum was rather disappointing, inasmuch as the Nigella failed to germinate and the Alyssum bloomed white. Another bed of white Violas, blue Ageratum and double pink Japanese pinks is just beginning to come into bloom.

From Missouri comes a plant called purple Sweet William, though it is quite plainly not of the Dianthus family. It is in full bloom at the present time, the flower stalk being some 24 in. in height and much-branched. The florets are like those of Phlox divaricata, which blooms in May, but are pale lilac in color. The plant and florets are quite different in character from the old magenta Phlox growing in the garden. What may it properly be called?

Only yesterday we made a most thrilling rescue in the thicket of golden glow. A slight commotion called for investigation, and the parted stalks disclosed a most unusual reptile with a great head and slender whiplike body. It was shortly identified as a marauding snake trying to make way with one of our pet toads. We hurled the empty watering-pot at it, and with some effort the toad was disgorged and the snake slithered away. Snakes may be useful, even desirable in their own way, but they shall be banished from my garden even at the cost of massacre. ETHEL A. LYONS.

Windham Co., Vt.

New Telegraph Device

The Western Union Telegraph Company has recently developed a new simplex printer which is replacing the old-time Morse method. They say, however, that the automatic systems will not drive out the old-time Morse operator, for he is still indispensable for certain important

The Simplex Telegraphic Device

classes of specialized works. The simplex operator taps out a word on the keys, and letter by letter the electric impulses of the word slip out over a wire to a distant city, setting up impulses in another super-typewriter at that end, corresponding typebars are pulled down and the message registered on a roll of tape paper. The operator at the receiving end picks up the tape as it flows from the machine and pastes it on a telegraph or cable blank after which the message is ready for delivery. Some 600 of these simplex printers are now in use and it is expected that within four years 8,000 will be in operation. It is amazing to think that a keyboard in New York registers a message to San Francisco by the simple method of operation similar to a typewriter, but this is done with accuracy and speed, and in less time than the old-time method. The picture shows this simplex in operation.

MAE: "Since you have broken your engagement to Jim because your feelings toward him aren't the same, why do you keep his ring?" Mabel: "Because my feeling toward the ring are still the same as ever!"—Christian Leader.

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F-9-28

Fall Gardening for Spring Flowers

Weary of Winter scenes is there anything more satisfying to the mind and eye than a garden of blossoming daffodils and tulips? They are most like the Spring breezes, themselves so gay, so eager to show their colors.

Years ago before I entered the ranks of amateur gardeners I looked in wonder and admiration upon the glories shown by brilliant tulip beds and was sure one must be a most accomplished gardener to have such results. Now I am not so sure, it seems to me most anyone can give their garden wealth of color and flower, with forethought and a little labor. This forethought and labor comes long before the flowers, for Fall should find you busy planting your bulbs. Of course you have planned what you are going to plant and where. Just in case you've never tried any of this bulb gardening I am going to plan with you for the Spring pictures in your garden. You'll find these bulbs quite as fascinating to your adult mind as Japanese water flowers were in childhood days, for out of these very drab looking bulbs appear the most gorgeous blooms of every hue and shape. Sometimes before we are even sure Spring is just around the corner the Crocuses and snowdrops are poking their heads up for a look about and next a spear of reddish green shows a venturesome tulip. Such harbingers are more trustworthy than our weather eye.

For a range of continuous bloom you should include Crocuses, snowdrops, Chionodoxa or glory of the snow (truly named for many times I have seen its gentian blue bravely flaunting in the patches of late snow), Scilla, grape hyacinths, daffodils, hyacinths, tulips, early tulips and then as many of the later tulips as you possibly can, you'll never regret it.

As to where you shall choose to plant these it greatly depends on your particular garden. I think the day of beds has rather passed except for formal gardens. You will find that any of these I have named will look well in your borders. Perhaps you have a flagged walk with borders featuring perennials or a border of shrubbery against which you would like a splash of color, either would be splendid. A perennial border makes an excellent place for the early bulbs as it needs the color at that time and yet affords some background, the Iris, primroses, forget-me-nots, pansies and such by then being well on their way. The very earliest bulbs are not so tall and somehow seem quite sufficient hugging the ground in demure fashion.

For the different varieties you may desire I would refer you to the catalog of a reliable dealer in making your choice. My favorite might be very different from yours and I want you to like your bulb garden.

In planting the first to appear in the Spring comes first on your planting calendar, the snowdrops. These little bulbs do well in practically any place or soil. Plant them in groups and not too deep. Snowdrops can be left in year after year once started.

Crocuses to be just right should be springing up here and there in spots of bright color on the lawn as though magic-like they had appeared from nowhere. So dainty they are it is almost unbelievable that they come so early in the cold. They can be planted effectively in rows of one color in a border for staid souls who do not care for a scattered fairy effect. Crocuses are hardy and you may leave in your bulbs for several years. To plant them make a small hole (it is not necessary to dig, use a dibble), plant several bulbs in a group, scattering them about the lawn. Do not plant Crocuses too deep as they will not flower, one inch is the proper depth.

Chionodoxa, Scilla, grape hyacinth, all are early bloomers. They should not be planted too deep, and are most effective when planted in masses. These bulbs do better if left in from year to year. By the time these bulbs have done their share in your garden the early Narcissi or daffodils will be ready for their turn. There are so many sorts it is a real problem which to choose, but none can disappoint you; all are so lovely. Daffodils should be in the ground by early November. The size of the bulbs varies so it is impossible to say just how deep to plant them, but it is generally said the correct depth to plant is one and one-half times the depth of the bulb itself.

Hyacinths are an exception to my ideas about bedding. Hyacinths look their best in beds; their quaint primness makes them suitable for such planting. Plant the bulbs early, that is before November 1. Six to 10 inches apart each way is a good distance for the bulbs and a depth of four inches. To give them the best possible chance cover them with a mulching of leaves to prevent freezing after they have started growing.

Then last of all your Fall planting come your tulips. Tulips may be planted as late as you can work your ground, but there is no need to wait until the last moment unless your bulbs are not delivered until late. The tulips which gave me the best results were planted in the following manner. A hole about seven inches deep was made, and into that a layer of sand was put. (It wasn't the trouble it sounds, and gives excellent drainage, which is essential for the bulbs in wet weather.) The bulb was placed on the sand and covered. After the first hard frost it is well to cover the tulips with leaves so the frost will not go too deep.

The subject of tulips is inexhaustible, it would seem, when you think of the number of varieties and their beauties. I won't attempt to more than touch the subject. In ordering your bulbs you should make note of the fact that there are early tulips which will blossom in April. Both single and double are found in the early group, though the double tulips are a trifle later than the single. The double ones are very lovely, and rather remind us of the peonies to come. Next to bloom are the Dutch Breeder, Darwins and Cottage tulips. The Dutch Breeder tulips are large, on strong stems, and with darker shades in coloring than the Darwins. They are noted for their rich bronze and art shades.

The Darwins have a great color range from the most delicate shades to a deep almost black, featuring particularly shades of pink to deep rose and lavender to purple. A noticeable exception is in the lack of yellow in the Darwins. It is among the Darwins that I find my favorites, but you may have a failing for gorgeous yellows or a rich bronzy terra cotta. For the terra cotta turn to Breeder tulips, but the yellows are best found among the Cottage tulips; here, too, are the best white varieties.

For greater variety you may like to try a few bulbs of the parrot tulips. They are very picturesque and beautifully colored. Notable among these is a new and striking one called Fantasy.

A thought I should like to leave with you is in regard to cutting your tulips. If you want to cut your tulips, do it. Don't be afraid it will prove detrimental to cut them. In case you do not cut them for decoration be sure to cut them as soon as the petals have fallen. The energy that would naturally go into seed production you want to go into storing plant food in the bulb against the next season. Allow the leaves to remain until they become dry and brown, for it is through the leaves that the bulbs receive the necessary food. In giving them this care you will find your reward in your blossoms the following season.

HARRIET WESTON.

A Watermelon Party

Propagation of Privet

How could I propagate privet by cuttings from my hedge? C. D. W.

Privet may be propagated both from ripe and green wood. The usual method is to take cuttings of one-year wood in Fall or Winter, preferably Fall, when the leaves have fallen. Cut them 8 to 14 in. long, tie in bundles, and bury in the ground over Winter, or bury in sand and keep in a cold cellar. If the leaves have not fallen they may be stripped off. In Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, and before growth starts, these cuttings are set in rows, and given clean cultivation. To make bushy plants the tips of the shoots are pinched off when about three inches long, and this is repeated at intervals of about three weeks during the Summer.

Home gardeners often root green cuttings any time between April and October, using clippings when pruning. They may be from 1 ft. to 18 in. long, set in rows 6 in. apart. They are often set in rows where they are to remain. A mulch of lawn clippings will help to conserve moisture, and if the season is very hot and dry occasional watering is an advantage. While this is not likely to give a full stand, a fair proportion of these cuttings will root, and others may be added to fill vacancies. Most of them will be rooted by Fall, and a mulch will prevent further loss during Winter.

Remedy for Chiggers

On page 1071 I note an article on chiggers, or redbugs, as we know them in many parts of the South. This article states that there is no known method of protecting humans from them. My own experience may be of interest.

For a number of years my work took me on foot through the grass and brush of the damp lands of the extreme southern States where vegetation was swarming with these pests. Each day's work usually resulted in a nearly sleepless night from the intense itching of the bites. It was a case of devise a remedy or give up the work. After trying about every kind of "dope" I could hear of and many of my own making. I found a simple and efficient remedy.

Two parts of ordinary talcum powder and one part of flowers of sulphur ground together by spreading on a paper and grinding with a spatula or table knife. Before going into the infested vegetation, dust the body lightly with this powder and rub it in well, especially at places where the clothing is tight. This treatment is effective for all day. I used this remedy on both myself and my assistants for a number of years and it always proved a complete preventive. I have never found any effect on the skin from its use, except that persons with a very delicate skin using it daily for several weeks may develop a slight roughness of the skin. S. C. HOOD.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—The bodies of Mazel M. Merrill, manager of Curtis Flying Field, and Edwin M. Ronne, head of the Buffalo Airport, were found Aug. 30 amidst the scattered wreckage of Charles A. Lindbergh's Curtiss Falcon plane in which they crashed Aug. 29 near Pond Eddy, Pike County, Pa., while flying from Buffalo to New York. The plane had crashed against a ridge at full speed.

Filing of a $1,000,000 mortgage on lands and water rights owned by the Lamoka Power Corporation with the Steuben County Clerk at Bath, N. Y., Aug. 31, disclosed a plan for production of electric power from water of Lakes Keuka, Waneeta and Lamoka. On completion of the project sufficient power to supply Elmira, Corning, Bath, Hornell and surrounding communities will be generated. A dam 60 ft. high and a quarter of a mile wide will be constructed at the opening of the Lamoka Valley north of Savona.

Manhattan traffic court broke all records in the first eight months of this year with a total of 74,090 persons arraigned for traffic violations. This compares with 66,972 in the same period last year which was a record at that time. Total arraignments last year were 105,606 which established a record for the court since its establishment in 1916, but it was estimated that this year would see from 115,000 to 120,000 defendants arraigned.

Three members of a family of six bound for Wildwood, N. J., for the holiday week-end were killed and three seriously injured when their automobile crashed into a freight locomotive at the Philadelphia Avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Egg Harbor City Sept. 1. Those killed were Albert M. Herschaft, 36, a carpenter, of 903 James Place, Norristown; Mrs. Elizabeth Herschaft, 34, his wife, and Amelia Herschaft, 6, their daughter.

Four persons, three of them members of one family, were killed at the Gravel Place crossing near Stroudsburg, Pa., Sept. 2 when their automobile was struck by a Lackawanna milk train. The victims were Paul Phillips, 44; his two daughters, Elizabeth, 8, and Anna, 6, of Brushy Mountain, and A. Victor Thoms, 40, of Stroudsburg. Thoms, until recently, was a watchman at the crossing.

Bert Hassell and Parker Cramer, pilot and mechanician of the plane Greater Rockford, who have been missing for two weeks on their flight from Rockford, Ill., to Stockholm, Sweden, have been rescued in the wilds of Greenland. Prof. Hobbs of the University of Michigan Greenland expedition, cabled that he had rescued the flyers on the South side of a fiord, where they were picked up by a motor boat sent out from the expedition's camp near by after the explorers had been notified by Eskimos of smoke signals sighted over the wastes. The missing airmen are now safe in the expedition's Camp Lloyd, little the worse for their two weeks' wanderings over the polar ice fields.

A home-made bomb, exploding in his hand, instantly killed Theodore Kucick, 15, a student of chemistry, Sept. 3 in the front yard of his home at 44 Isabella Place, Astoria, N. Y. Theodore and other boys of the neighborhood, police said, had recently invested in home chemistry sets, which contained the chemicals required to make explosives.

Sept. 3 two boys in the Bronx, New York City, each aged 13, stole an automobile and took a joy ride, during which they struck two pedestrians and collided with a truck. One of the boys was arrested. The other escaped. Police described the prisoner as Nicholas Saminotti of 516 West 156th Street. The boy who escaped, they said, was Peter Smith of the same address. Saminotti was held at the shelter of the Children's Society on a charge of juvenile delinquency.

Seven persons, five of them passengers, were killed Sept. 4 when a mail plane crashed at the airport at Pocatello, Idaho, while attempting to make a landing. Mrs. Lawrence Schaper of Salt Lake City, with her two children, Car, 6, and Ramona, 18 months, were returning home from a visit with Mrs. Schaper's sister in Butte, Mont. Floyd A. Timmerman, 36, Ogden, Utah, newspaper man, and Jesse R. Richards, 40, secretary of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, had made a holiday flight to Great Falls, Mont., and their wives were awaiting their return at the Ogden airport when they were informed of the fatal crash. Paul Wheatley of Salt Lake City, pilot of the plane, and W. A. McLean, traveling representative of Liberty magazine, were the others killed. McLean's parents live at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Mrs Florence E. S. Knapp, former Secretary of State, the first woman to be elected to a State office in New York, was given Sept. 4 a 30-day sentence for grand larceny of State Census funds, of which she was convicted May 26. Attorney General Ottinger submitted a strong plea that the sentence be suspended, based largely upon her physical condition. Her own attorney, P. C. Dugan, pleaded earnestly for leniency. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan of Brooklyn, who presided over her two trials last Spring, replied by reading in a gentle voice a severe rebuke to the defendant, saying the Grand Jury could have returned 30 indictments instead of 12, and that in attempting to obstruct the course of justice she had been guilty of both perjury and subornation of perjury.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has launched a referendum of its 1,500 member organizations on the agricultural problem, the result of which will be made public Oct 15. A questionnaire sent out Sept. 1 contained seven recommendations which represent the studies of a special committee. They are as follows:

Strict co-ordination of land reclamation and reforestation policies of the Federal Government.

Postponement of further reclamation projects until demonstration of need for the additional production.

That the national chamber expressly declare that its advocacy of reasonable protection for American industries subject to destructive competition from abroad and of benefit to any considerable part of the country is applicable to agriculture.

That co-operative marketing of agricultural products should be supported and that producers of agricultural commodities should be encouraged to form co-operative marketing associations along sound economic lines.

That agricultural credit requirements may be met through full development and adaptation of existing facilities.

Creation of a Federal Farm Board to report its recommendations to Congress.

Adequate Federal appropriations for economic and scientific agricultural research by the Department of Agriculture.

Handling Blackberries

I have some tame blackberries growing in my back yard in bunches. What would be the best way to transplant them? Would it be all right to set them along a wire fence row so as to let them grow up the fence? D. O. R.

Clarion Co., Pa.

The new shoots of blackberries come up from the roots, and in time will form a rather dense clump. The best way to handle this is to take up the thrifty plants, dividing them from the main root underground, and set them where desired. Along a wire fence as you suggest would be very good, because you could then tie them up to the fence and keep them in convenient shape for handling. This work can be done either in the Fall after the leaves drop or very early in Spring.

LONDON scientist's theory that motorcars eventually will deprive the human race of the use of its legs takes no notice whatever of the increasing agility of the pedestrian.—Arkansas Gazette.

Farmers' Congress in Southern Florida

What has Florida besides climate? This question could easily have been answered by anyone who attended the Farmers' and Homemakers' Congress held at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla., July 31 to August 3. It was Dade County's first Farmers' Congress, but will undoubtedly be an annual affair, if one is to judge by the attendance, interest and evident success of all its sessions. It was sponsored by the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Miami, demonstration agents, and the University of Miami. This was in no way a county fair, just a get-together meeting of growers and their wives in a four-day session discussing the agricultural problems, the country's resources, the hows and whys and why-nots of growing and marketing foodstuffs.

The president of the university, the mayor and other prominent people welcomed the farmers. The heads of the various experiment stations were present to demonstrate soil preparation, pruning and budding. Representatives of the marketing associations, and one of the Clyde Steamship Company were on hand to give advice on any subject. In the evenings the meetings were transferred to beautiful Bay Front Park, where 3,000 were present to listen to more agricultural lectures, and a concert was given every evening.

One felt as one listened that if opportunity ever knocked at any man's door, it was knocking right now at the very doors of Southern Florida's farmers. Of the 80 varieties of fruits 60 per cent of those growing in the United States are grown in this county (Dade). In fact, climatic conditions make it impossible for any other section to grow the luxury crop of fruits that grow about here. The greatest problem seems to be to get men on the farm, who will stay on the farm, men who will plan and think.

L. Babcock, a prominent banker of Miami, urged this thought on his listeners, "What an indictment that the people of this county import lettuce, eggs and other eatables from California, canned goods from nearly every State in the Union. We must quit opening cans and raise our own products, and we can, and not until then shall we prosper." G. W. Hopkins of Coral Gables, pointed out that there were two ways of getting new money into the country. "One was, to mine it out of the ground, the other was to grow it out of the soil.

Ruth Bryan Owen was inspirational in her talk. She made her plea for a contagion of hope and faith. "It is time for us to stand together, and meet our common problems together, time to take stock of our resources and of ourselves, and to stop postmortem examinations of the past," she said.

The growing of strawberries, citrus fruit, plant breeding of avocados and papayas, truck gardening, soils, forage crops, rabbits, poultry and duck raising all had their sessions, and all were well attended. The University Auditorium was comfortably filled throughout the four days. The women had their meetings with the demonstrators in another part of the building, where all sorts of labor-saving devices were shown and used by the women themselves. In the mornings the men and women met together, but in the afternoon each attended wherever they wanted to go. Quite often we found men in the home demonstration meetings, and they looked as if they were enjoying it, especially when samples of pickles, waterless cooking, and preserved fruits were being passed around.

The sessions where one found both men and women interested were in the poultry and flower sections. Men seemed to be intensely interested in the practical, attractive, and commercial use of flowers, for even in these days when money seems scarce, people still buy flowers.

To me the best part of all the talks that were given was the fact that one could not get anything for nothing. No use trying to fool ourselves, or anyone else whether you raise food, chickens, rabbits or ducks for profit, we find a college degree is not necessary, but one must have the degree of D. H. W., "Doctor of Hard Work." The last day a get-together picnic was held with well-filled baskets, and Marcus Milam's well-known dairy furnished 60 gallons of milk. We all felt as we went back to our homes that never before had we realized the wonderful agricultural and horticultural possibilities of Dade County, that here we have soil, sunshine and climate, waiting for plow, tractor and pruning knife.

B. S. V.

More About Madonna Lilies

I wish to inform J. O. M., page 1068, that I have had the trouble with my Madonna lilies that he mentions. I lay the trouble to soil conditions. Dig up the bulbs in clumps as they are, and shake off all the soil, dust the bulbs with powdered sulphur, and dig a place in another part of the garden where lilies have never been grown. Before planting in the new place put a small shovel of clean sand in the hill. Place the clump of lilies on top of the sand and cover all with loam about 2 in. deep. The first week in September is a very good time to remove lilies so they will get well rooted before cold weather. T. H. D.

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and which make Fisher Bodies far more comfortable - - - - - -

THE cushions and the backs of seats in Fisher Bodies are designed to fit the forms of the passengers and the driver. That is one reason why you can ride all day long in a Fisher Body in unusual comfort and be fresh in mind and body at the journey's end. The cushions are deep and carefully padded; while the wire of which the 50 or more springs in each cushion are made, is of precisely the right gauge to assure utmost comfort with great ability to stand up. Fisher, in fact, leaves nothing undone to make a car body so comfortable that riding is not merely transportation, but genuine pleasure, as well.

Body by

BODY by FISHER

FISHER

From a Maine Farm

In a previous letter I spoke of some of the problems that the youth of today and the youth of tomorrow must solve if this nation was to endure in its present state of greatness, prosperity and liberty. Some of us who are still on the stage of activity may have a part in the beginning, but we cannot hope to see them solved. One of the greatest of these as I see it may be considered an economic problem, but health, happiness and morality are all involved and become a vital part of it. The most pressing seems to be the question of transportation and distribution of the products of the farms and factories to the ultimate consumers.

I wish to call attention to the article on page 1077 of THE R. N.-Y., "The Essence of Farm Relief." The truth of the statement made in this article should sink deep in the minds of every thinking person. I could bring many instances to show that the efforts of certain interests to increase the production of food products eventually have resulted in loss to those who produced them. We have learned in our own farm organization, the Grange, that "he who causeth two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is greater than he who conquers an empire," but why should the farmer produce two tons of hay or other farm product, if he must sell them for less than he would receive for the one? When those who had counseled the farmer, and assisted him to produce to the point of loss, apparently came to a realization of what they were doing, they then turn to the problem of telling him what he must do in order to dispose of those products at a profit. In this State the effort at compulsory co-operation, as I wish to term it, is history. In efforts to help organize the farmers of my county in a real farm co-operative organization which would be farm controlled and managed, I learned many things, chief of which was the fact that there were interests determined that there should not exist any such organization. Second, that the farmers of the county did not see what could be accomplished. Neither did they appear willing to trust men whom they had known for years to advise them, but were quite ready to place their confidence in others.

Space will not permit nor is it the purpose of this article to explain what I had hoped this organization might accomplish for the farmers of my county, but I had hoped it might play an important part as a pioneer organization in helping to solve these two great problems of transportation and distribution of farm products to those who consumed them, and the bringing to the farms of those things needed by farmers and their families at the lowest cost consistent with commonsense and fair play.

As a farmer what sort of assistance from the government do I want or ask for? First, I want such laws, national in effect, as will permit me to consign a car or less quantity of farm produce to city dealers, with the certain assurance that I shall receive a square deal from the firm who receives it, including prompt returns. A law strictly enforced that will prevent any dishonest person from soliciting farm produce or receiving it who does not make returns on the basis of solicitation. Would this be difficult to attain? I don't think so. The government could exercise such oversight as would easily prevent or make impossible such condtions as exist today.

Again I would ask the government to obtain and give to those asking for it such information as would help them to decide to which sections of the country and to what cities or towns it would be wise to consign, with the greatest chance of adequate returns. That is to prevent the congestion of food products at certain centers while other sections were under-supplied. I believe this would be possible through the men and offices which now gather reports of crop production, and would be of far greater assistance to the farmer. In fact I believe the crop reports issued by the government are of greater assistance to the dealers of farm produce than to the grower.

I am not satisfied the carriers of freight, particularly railroads, need to be in such sore straits as some claim to be. I believe that if there was the same economical adminstration of railroads as is necessary to the successful operation of a farm, lower freight tariffs could exist.

I want to say at this point that the type of co-operative marketing advocated by Sapiro and his associates will never be successful in bringing about better distribution of farm products, with better prices for the farmer and at less cost to the consumer, though that type of organization may be highly profitable to those who control and operate them. Both producer and consumer need to carefully watch what is taking place in our lawmaking bodies both State and national to see that no further progress is made along those lines by anyone or by any combination of men.

When it costs more to market the farm crops of this country than it does to produce them, thinking men should study ways and means for a better system of marketing and distribution but when it is costing the consumer nearly four dollars for the produce that the farmer received one for, it is high time that both producer and consumer were thoroughly aroused and united to remedy this evil.

To express it in as few words as possible, I would be able to sell the things which I produce to the city dweller at a greater profit than I now receive, and to supply them with those products at a less price than they now pay. This is entirely feasible if the city dweller will co-operate with me and the government will assist us, sensibly, honestly, and in a practical manner. What is there to prevent such co-operation? Nothing but a very large force of selfish men and women who stand between us and take an extortionate toll from both of us, assisted by financial interests which exist because of our present system.

There are, without question, I feel certain, thousands of people in our cities who are underfed every year and at the same time thousands of tons of wholesome food many years rot on the ground because the cost of transportation and distribution of these products makes it impossible to get them to those who would consume them at moderate cost. Do not say this cannot be helped. If the men entrusted to represent us in the making of laws and their enforcement, with the administration of government, are selected by ourselves and not by themselves, without so much regard to party affiliations, and more attention to character and moral fitness, we shall begin to make progress. If we show by our words and acts that we appreciate service in our behalf and honor those who render it, it will not be so difficult to secure men willing to render such service. We must do our part in this work. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

New Jersey Gladiolus Show

Within the past 12 months the New Jersey Gladiolus Society has been formed and two very fine Gladiolus shows have been staged. The society held its first annual meeting at Camden, N. J., on August 21 at which time it was announced that the membership numbers over 300. Most of the members reside in New Jersey, but about a fifth live outside of the State, mostly in Pennsylvania and New York. Mr. J. A. Kemp of Little Silver is president, and Mr. W. Evans Smith of Pitman is secretary.

The first annual exhibition of the society was held at Camden on August 21 and 22. The exhibits were exceptionally fine all the way from the single flower classes up to the displays of the commercial growers, where at least 500 spikes were required in each entry in the 100 square foot class. This latter class was entered by three commercial growers, first prize being won by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., of Philadelphia. This display of Burpee's was especially noteworthy because it was largely made up of varieties originated in Scotland, and never shown in any quantity before in this country. One of these varieties, Berty Snow, was given an award as being the most meritorious single exhibit in the show. The various sections of New Jersey were well represented among the exhibitors while a considerable number of prizes went to Pennsylvania growers.

The following varieties won first prize in their respective color classes: America, Crimson Glow, Goliath, Glorianna, Vesuvius, Golden Measure, E. J. Shaylor, Anna Eberius, Albania, Mrs. Dr. Norton, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Dr. F. E. Bennett, Crackerjack, Los Angeles, Dream, Peach, Ah and Marmora. Anyone who has raised glads will recognize a lot of old friends in this list, which demonstrates that prizes can be won even in a State show with the old standard varieties. This should encourage some people to exhibit at various flower shows who have thought that only the high-priced kinds would stand any chance of winning prizes.

A number of the newest varieties were to be seen although mostly in non-competitive classes. Jubilee and Mother Machree, both still in the hundred-dollar class, attracted considerable attention. Among other new ones, not only from this country, but also from Europe and Australia, were Heavenly Blue, Mrs. Van Konynenburg, Gettysburg, Aida, Pfitzer's Triumph, Pride of Portland, King George, David Airdrie and many others.

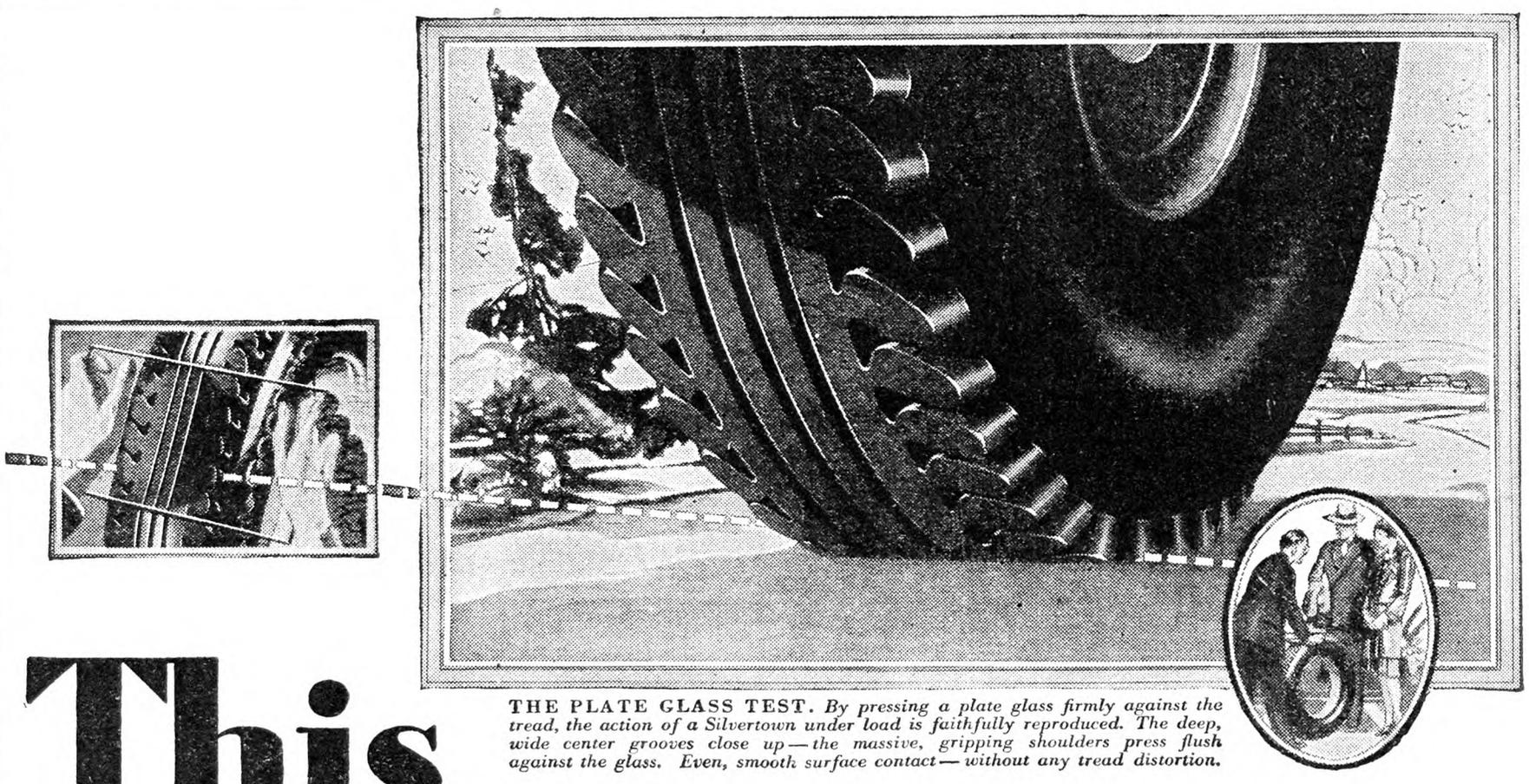
This was the second Gladiolus show to be held in the State this season, as the South Jersey Gladiolus Show was held at Vineland on August 7 and 8. The latter exhibition equalled the State show in size and quality of exhibits. Both shows were fortunate in having national authorities present to assist in the judging and with the educational features. Mrs. A. H. Austin of Ravenna, Ohio, originator of many fine varieties, was one of the judges at the South Jersey show, and Dr. Forman MacLean of the New York Botanical Garden and editor of the *Gladiolus Review* was one of the judges of the State show and took part in the meeting.

The cause of the Gladiolus should advance rapidly in the East when one State organization can secure over 300 members in less than a year and can sponsor two such fine shows at the first attempt. Two new Gladiolus societies have recently been formed in New York State and at least one of them is holding a show this Summer. New England has a going society which staged its annual exhibition in Boston August 18 and 19.

J. H. CLARK.

New Jersey Experiment Station.

A SUBURBAN woman has a colored day worker whose accomplishment of washing and ironing all in one day is a constant cause of boasting to the envious neighbors. One day she commiserated her marvel on the exigencies of fortune that drove her, the mother of twelve children, out to working by the day. To her surprise, the pitied one repudiated the pity. "Hard on me, ma'am? Not a bit of it. Why, the days I go out are the only chances at all that I gits to rest myself."—New York Sun.



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The Summer Meetings of the New York State Horticultural Society

PART II

Tours of the station grounds were made both in the forenoon and the afternoon. The collections of fruits of all kinds probably interest the greatest number. Small fruit season was passed so that there was not so much to see in this line. Nevertheless the vigor of Latham and Viking plants could be seen, and the discussions of the new Lloyd George raspberry and other promising new varieties showed the interest in this subject. The Mastodon strawberry still carries the recommendations that applied to it a year ago. The peach orchard devoted largely to a test of canning peaches is beginning to fruit. Some of the varieties originated by the New Jersey Experiment Stations are said to be especially good and will be watched closely.

Santa Rosa still appears a worth-while early Japanese plum. The quality is good, the tree is vigorous and productive, and the fruit is very attractive. Unfortunately there is not the interest in plums to warrant discussion of the excellent varietal plum orchard growing on the Station grounds—probably the best of the varietal orchards. Among grapes the principal attention was given to the European varieties, growing well in north temperate regions, though to be sure with Winter protection. The original Gorham, Pulteney and Phelps pear trees were still untouched by blight, and the Cortland apple trees showed good vigor and good habit of growth. The apple crop in the Station orchards is light.

Spraying tests showed again clearly the value of following the standard recommendations of the spray service. Trees which received the regular spray applications were carrying clean fruit, while trees which were unsprayed or which received only certain of the recommended sprays were noticeably inferior. There is often complaint at the end of the season to the effect that the recommended spray schedules do not give good control. Tests of this kind show clearly that the difference in control is largely one of timeliness, thoroughness, and the individual doing the job.

Some of the newer lines of work, such as the canning crops investigations and the nursery investigations received more than passing attention, and the Mazzard and Mahaleb rootstock orchard aroused considerable comment. There is no question but that the Mazzard rootstock is far superior for both sweet and sour cherries on the soil of the Geneva Station.

Corn-borer control demonstrations staged by the United States Department of Agriculture were well received. Low cutting binders, shredders, machines for cutting the stover to pieces in the field, burners for burning over the stubble, and deep plowing devices were shown in operation—all designed to destroy the corn-borer in his burrow in the stalk close to the ground.

As for the meeting at Peru in the Champlain Valley region, the only regret is that more of New York States growers could not have been along. If there was ever a well-conducted and carefully-planned tour it was the one staged at Peru by Clinton County fruit growers. A mimeographed sheet told the exact time of arrival and departure at each orchard to be visited, and each orchard was posted with directing arrows. One grower went so far as to make roadways through his orchard with the roadscraper for the better comfort of his guests. This was the spirit of the occasion, added to by a perfect day and beautiful country. The Hood River country in Oregon boasts Mt. Hood at one end of the valley and Mt. Adams across the river in the other direction, but the Champlain Valley country presents the Adirondack Mountains running parallel along the west side and Lake Champlain and the White Mountains of New England along the east.

To one who has not visited this section it will be surprising to learn the extent of the apple industry there. One orchard, the largest in the region, consists of 40,000 trees, the oldest set in 1924. Another orchard set in 1924 and 1925 is composed of 4,500 McIntosh and 1,500 Snow trees. Other sizable plantings are one of 4,500 trees mostly McIntosh, another 1,500 trees, another of 6,000 trees of McIntosh, Snow and Spy, and another of 3,000 trees. The great bulk of the plantings are made up of McIntosh, with Spy, Snow, Tolman, Northwestern Greening and Baxter making up the balance.

The soil most desired for orchards is a gravelly silt loam or of a type containing some limestone. Though not extensive in area these soils constitute some of the better soils of eastern New York. Hardiness is, of course, the principal factor to be recognized, and the selection of varieties recognizes this question at once. The quality of fruit from this region is already famed for its long keeping and its high color. Most orchards are in good vigor. The accepted standard is clean cultivation, though there is a decided effort to incorporate humus in the soil, and for this purpose Alfalfa is used principally. Nitrogen applications are found necessary whenever cultivation is not complete. With the young orchard some growers are trying strip cultivation, in which four furrows are turned on each side of the trees and Alfalfa grown between the rows. Strikingly poor results are shown by lack of cultivation or poor attention to details.

An interesting object lesson was to be seen in the hold-over effect of nitrogen applied in the preceding year. There has been much talk about the rapidity with which nitrogen is leached from the ground, but the orchard in question bears additional evidence to that already accumulated showing that nitrogen does not disappear as rapidly as is often said. A peculiar disease known as corky drouth spot has been causing injury to fruit in this region. In its characteristics it appears to be caused by collapse of cells, just the reverse of water core. Injury is associated with a fluctuating moisture supply in which an abundance of moisture in early season later changes to a deficiency. So far no complete recommendation has been made in regard to its control, but it is said that the disease is most severe upon land that is least suited to apple production, so that in the final analysis the disease will be confined largely to the marginal orchard on questionably good land.

A delightful luncheon along the lake increased the pleasure of the trip, while a banquet in the evening brought to a close a tour that will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to test the hospitality of Clinton County growers. H. B. T.

Trouble with Lawn

Would you help me about my little city lawn? Doubtless country lawns have like troubles. Though this has been a very wet Summer, my lawn, ever since Summer began, has shown many brown spots. These are small irregular patches that mottle the lawn and seem likely to destroy it. Can it be the work of the white grub? If so, how can he be stopped? As the brown spots have increased so have the chick weed, moneywort and others. We have a neighbor who has put in much time on a small lawn trying to kill these pests. He digs them out with an old-fashioned steel table fork and carts away the spoil in bushel baskets. My view is that it would be far easier to turn the whole surface over, thus killing everything and then sow grass again.

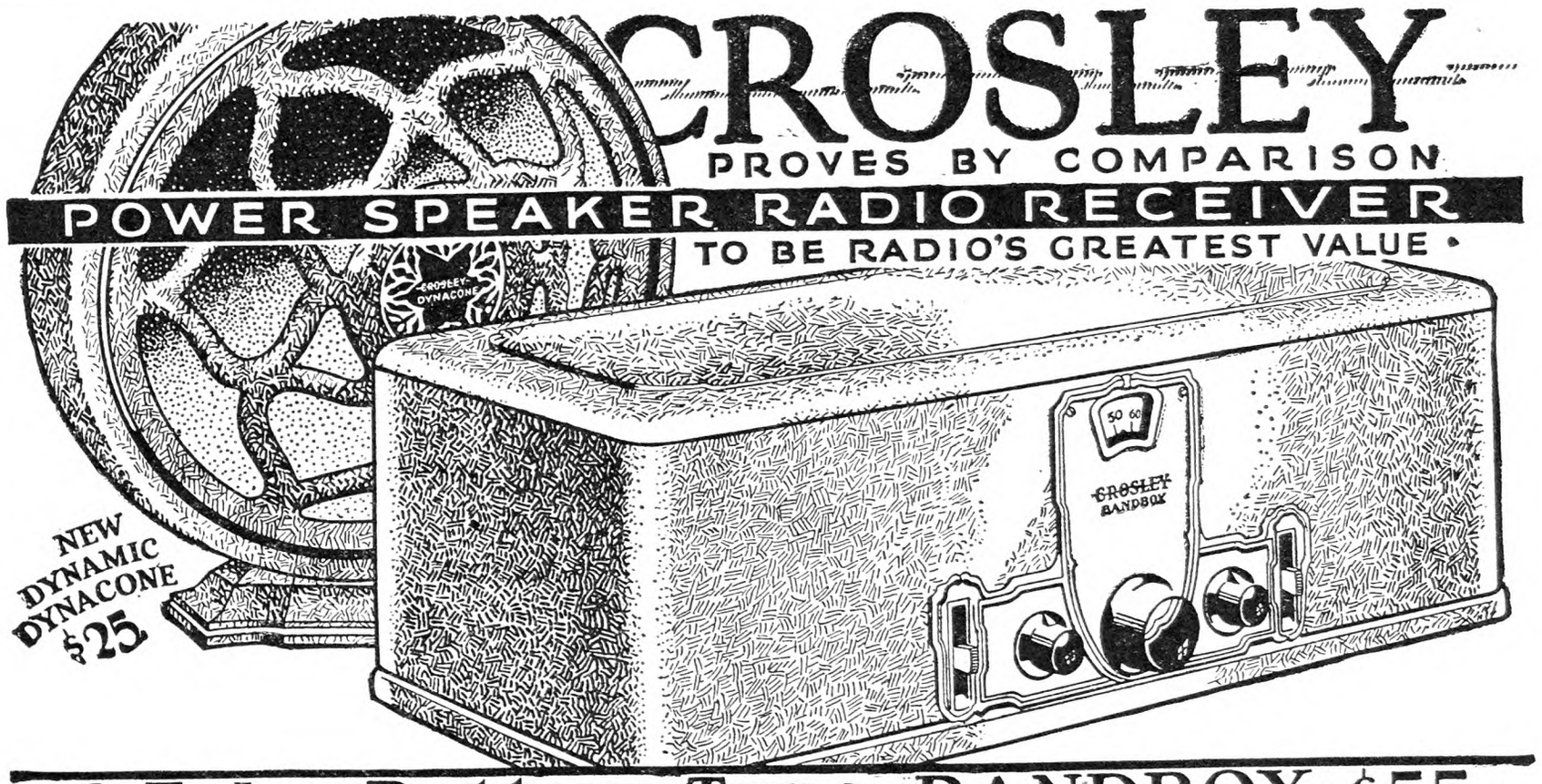
And here is a word for the robin: Recently I saw two robins searching my lawn. One naturally would suppose the quest was for earthworms. At intervals a bird would engage in a vigorous digging bout, tearing out grass roots at a surprising rate. A close watch resulted in seeing one bird extract a large white grub and eat it. W. S. R.

Allegheny Co., Pa.

It is quite possible that the white grubs have caused those brown spots. The way they work in grass is usually to eat the roots so that the sod can be lifted right off the ground. Of course, where there are not very many they would not do as much damage as this. The grubs doing serious damage this year will pupate, turning into the mature form of May beetles, or what are commonly called June bugs, and do no more damage until they deposit their eggs next Spring. The lawn may not be infested next year. There is no remedy except cultivation, which exposes them to attacks of birds. We can vouch for the good W. S. R. says the robins do in their line, as we have often seen them tearing these June bugs apart and a white grub is swallowed quicker than a wink when exposed by plowing or cultivation.

We should not turn over a lawn that is rather weedy, provided it is otherwise in good shape—that is level and reasonably smooth. If it is rough or uneven, it would pay well to turn it over anyway, but if in good condition so far as grade is concerned we should much prefer to keep putting on persistent seed, like White clover. This is quite remarkable stuff in a lawn, and will help out a weak turf.

Limestone or hydrated lime should be used if the clover is to be sown and unless the ground is very good we should also scatter on a well-balanced lawn fertilizer, running as high as 4 per cent nitrogen. If this is done persistently and seed sown on thin places it is possible to crowd out a large number of these weeds. If the clover is not liked a good mixture of lawn grass seed may be used in place of it.



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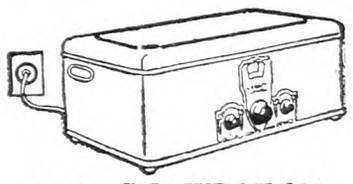

8 tube SHOWBOX $80
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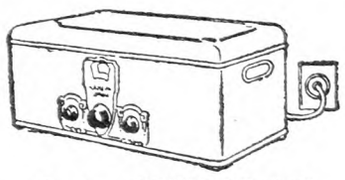

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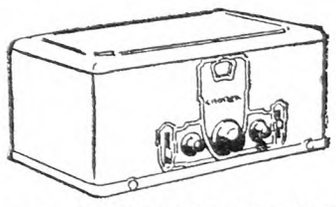

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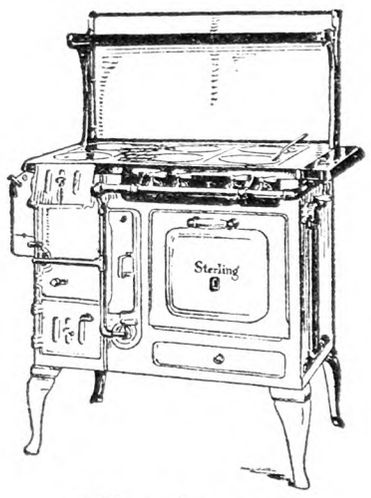

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The Horticultural Exhibits at the New York State Fair

In spite of all the talk about apple scab and poor quality fruit for the 1928 fruit crop the fruit at the New York State Fair at Syracuse caused the judges more real concern than for several years past. Not only was there a large increase in the number of entries, but the selections were well made and offered keen competition. Thirty-two plates were entered in the Rhode Island Greening class, providing one of the most difficult classes to judge that has appeared at the State Fair in many years.

There were double the plates of peaches compared with last year, and a noticeable increase in every other class of fruit. Last year there were 15 entries in the 50-apple collections. This year there were 38. Last year there were two entries in the farm fruit collection. This year there were six. C. H. Mills of Sodus, who took first prize, had approximately 200 plates on exhibit, as representing the fruit on his farm. M. G. Hurd, of Milton, took second prize, showing 175 plates; while K. B. Lewis, of Red Hook, was awarded third place with 150 plates. As for flowers and vegetables, whereas the present building was more than half occupied by private manufacturing exhibits a few years ago, it is now thoroughly crowded by horticultural products alone, with fruit occupying one end of the building, flowers the center, and vegetables the far end. In the alcoves along the walls are the Grange and county exhibits.

In other words the horticultural interest in the New York State Fair has increased decidedly, and a good share of credit can be taken by Commissioner Berne Pyrke and T. E. Cross of Lagrangeville. Commissioner Pyrke and Mr. Cross have succeeded in securing the good will of the fruit men of the State with the results that have been described.

In one respect, however, the fruit exhibits are short, namely in county and Farm Bureau displays. Perhaps this represents what is going on in the fruit industry—more thought along marketing lines and less along display and production lines. Furthermore Eastern New York was strongly represented while Western New York was not in evidence. Once again, therefore, the Hudson River Valley took the leading prizes, with Greene County first, Dutchess County second, and Schuyler County third. Long Island made an initial appearance and did very well. The only mistake was that Long Island did not enter into competition and consequently only received an honorable mention. Had an entry been made for competition there might have been another story to tell. Next year Long Island will make its presence felt as well as seen.

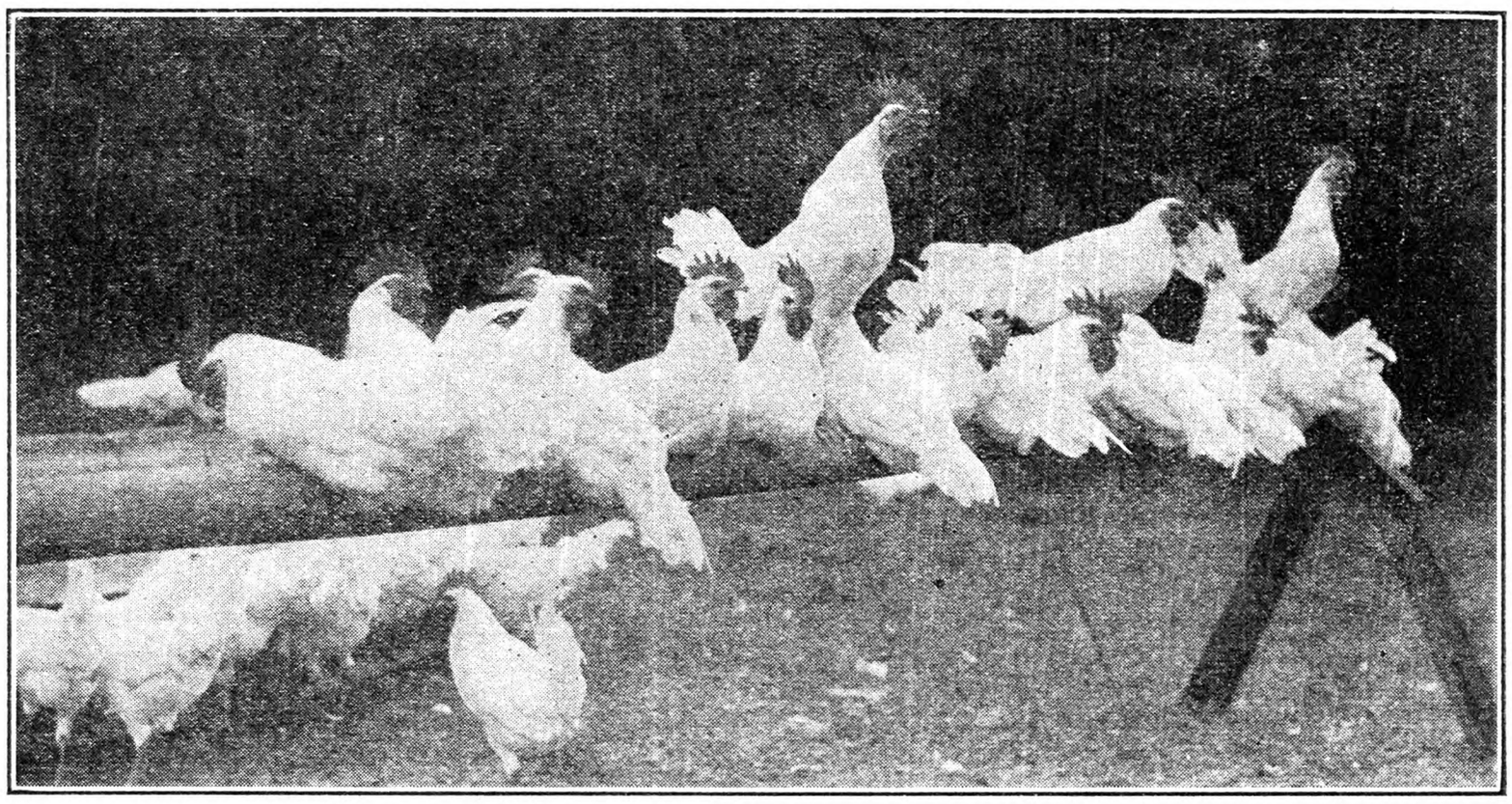
In the package classes there was more interest than before, especially with the new classes for cartons and for Georgia carriers. M. G. Hurd of Milton carried off the honors in both these events. Speaking of Long Island, it was in the packing of its fruit that Long Island fell down. The bushels, for example, were slack, and the containers themselves were of the round bottom type rather than the improved straight-sided bushel type. If this is an indication of Long Island packing, then Long Island growers can materially benefit themselves by improving their pack.

The Experiment Station at Geneva is steadily improving its exhibit, this year by carrying motion and unity of design into the display. Set off from other exhibits by a white picket fence, surmounted by boxes of flowers, it occupied one end of the building. In the central foreground was a revolving pyramid of fruit, while in the far corners were picture display machines telling the story of the station's activities from the grounds and equipment through the breeding of plants, control of insects and diseases, and soil and fertilizer work. In the central background was a country home landscaped with evergreens, properly named. Along the walls were booths representing the major lines of work. Tables of fruits and vegetables filled the central floor space. There were representatives of 500 apple varieties growing at Geneva, 200 pears, 300 plums, 96 carrots, 18 eggplants, and 89 peppers. The Early McIntosh shown were of good size and attractive appearance though apparently no earlier this season than Oldenburg.

The plums were arranged according to types, so as to show the differences between the prune-type or blue European plums, the small sweet Mirabelle varieties, the Damsons, the Japanese plums like Abundance and Burbank, and the American plums like Wild Goose. Peppers ran the range from the small Bird's Eye to the giant Burnett's Monarch, and eggplant varied from the large oval Perfection to the long Early Long Purple. A new cucumber, the Geneva, was shown—a cross between the white spine type and the English forcing type. It is said to be self-fruitful and yet has the white spine characteristics that American markets demand. A case of living insects attracted more than passing notice. A development along this line would make an interesting and very much worthwhile addition.

The flower show is each year becoming more delightful. Stage decorations and table decorations continue to be especially pleasing. Roses, ferns, Gladiolus and other annual and perennial flowers were well represented, while the development of nursery plantings, such as evergreens, is welcome. One excellent exhibit was that made of evergreens in tubs, arranged on a floor of soft pine needles with a rustic bench to complete the setting. More such exhibits might well be made. And so each year the New York State Fair seems to become "bigger and better" and of greater educational value.

H. B. T.



From Indiana comes this picture of a bunch of cockerels on their "crowing pole." We are all familiar with the difficulties these youngsters have in crowing on the ground, where older birds or bosses of the flock pitch into one before his crow is half completed. On this pole they are safe. They can crow as loud and long as they see fit, and put on all the finishing touches necessary for a well-rounded crow.

News from Our Side Hill

The supper work has been finished, and the little girl scampers joyfully to the nest where her mother cat's four kittens are snuggled down in their hay bed. Those kittens are surely a lot of company for her. She brings them up to play with her in the porch swing, and the mother cat follows to see that no harm comes to them. They are quite properly named, and, while it is possible they do not know the difference in the names, the little girl thinks they do, which is just exactly as good. They are Tippy, Lily, Ebenezer and little black Sambo, and the mother cat is Honey. What a lot children miss who cannot have pets!

As usual I will stroll out to the stable where Dad is milking. The engine is running and there are two more pairs to be milked. It is a lot easier to milk with the machine, in hot weather especially. Dad has the operation learned to perfection now, as he has run the milker a number of years. One thing new he has learned this Summer is to feed each pair of cows just before putting the machines on. They seem to give down the milk more readily while eating than if they are not. The cows are milked, the calves fed and the milk set into the cooling tank. There is nothing else to do now, as the big horses are running free in the pasture and need no care. So the day's labor is ended.

The west is beautiful in its sunset glory. We must stop to admire it. Somehow there is a majesty about a view like that—looking out across the hills and valleys, away to the distant blue and purple haze of the horizon, and the blazing sunset colors contrasting. There are hardly words to tell how its beauty grips one. We are blessed with lovely sunsets here on our side hill. I'm afraid we would miss our wide sweeping views if we lived where streets were the only things in sight.

It is a warm pleasant evening with a gentle breeze stirring. There is a rustling whisper of it through the tops of the maples. The murmur of the busy spring brook and the evening insect song, with now and then the sleepy twitterings of birds—it all combines to a soothing peaceful evening song. The porch swing is inviting, and I come back to it after the trip upstairs to tuck in the little girl and say "Goodnight." Dad is enjoying his smoke, and we sit and talk until the stars are out and a thin wisp of new moon peeps through the fleecy white clouds.

The weathered gray of the barns looms up mysteriously in the dusk, crickets chirp of the coming of Autumn so very soon, the field of corn beyond the hedge rustles and whispers in the breeze. From the evergreens down by the brook, an owl calls out his lovely questioning cry. Tired, perhaps. It was such an uphill pull to get through haying this year. But it is done, and the oats and barley are all cut and set up. It will be some time before Dad will feel really rested from such a long hurrying, worrying task. That is the penalty he pays for the long days of overwork. "No, I know I should not do it," he says, "but with the work to do and no help to be had, there is simply nothing else to do." Sometimes I hope there will be enough profit to at least pay to hire help for the sugaring, Spring planting and haying. But it seems very unlikely until the children have been educated. It's a queer world, isn't it? We are all working to give the younger generation a better chance than we ever had ourselves. And I wonder if all our methods are wise? We must do our best and hope for success.

We are not always content to spend our evening so quietly. Sometimes a movie tempts us to town, or we visit friends or have company here. There is often a special radio program that keeps us in the living-room all the evening, instead of talking and dozing here on the porch. But Dad's answers are becoming more and more drowsy and indistinct. The clock says it is only 9:30, but it's a sleepy evening, so we will climb the stairs.

N. Y. STATE FARMER'S WIFE.

Strawberry Leaf Spot

The Ohio Station gives the following sensible advice about handling this trouble.

"Plant resistant varieties; the majority of present-day commercial varieties are somewhat resistant.

"Set plantations where both air and water drainage are good. When setting out plants remove and destroy the diseased leaves; do not leave them about the patch. Practice the cleanest culture possible.

"Rotate strawberries with other crops frequently. It is rarely profitable to fruit a strawberry planting more than two years, due in part to the accumulation of fungous pests. Many plantations should be plowed under after one crop has been secured.

"In renovating a plantation to be fruited the second time, destroy all diseased leaves. The fungi causing the leaf spots overwinter on affected leaves. Mowing off the old leaves and burning over the plantation is advisable when a planting is badly infected.

"If these recommendations are followed closely spraying will not usually be necessary. However, one to three applications per season of 4-4-50 Bordeaux spray may be profitable in controlling unexpected attacks."

Trouble with Radio

Our radio tubes are new, batteries A and B fully charged, yet we can get no volume and get very few stations. I get a station after three or four tries, and then it all fades. Is this weather conditions? We have a good ground wire and the radio used to work better. People say it isn't good radio weather. Last night we got a good many stations, but none loud until about 9 o'clock. I got KDKA, then went to WEAF. Later when I wanted KDKA again I couldn't get it. Is it doing all we can expect this weather? One hears so much about condensers and grid leaks that I wonder if these could have any effect on it as to volume. D. R.

New York.

The so-called "bad radio weather conditions" may have something to do with your inability to get strong signals, but it would be well to look for trouble in the set itself.

You do not state whether your set contains a crystal detector or not, but we assume that it does. If such is the case it would be well to replace your present crystal with a new one. A sensitive crystal is very essential to good operation in a reflex receiver. Your tubes should also be tested to ascertain whether or not they are operating up to standard efficiency. This is important, too, as one bad tube will cut down the signal strength quite noticeably.

If you are unable to have your tubes tested, you might prevail on some neighbor to loan you a set of tubes to try in the place of yours. Many radio ills can be traced through a process of elimination. A new grid leak of the same value you now have can be tried. Test your B batteries with a voltmeter to make absolutely certain that they are up to the required voltage.

H. K. B.

Trouble with Tubes

I have a six-tube single dial set, purchased March 1, 1927. After using it about two months reception was poor; had tubes tested and three were below standard and I replaced them. I had them tested November 24, two poor, replaced them, but reception was still poor. So I took set to local distributor. He said set was all right but four tubes poor. This would make nine tubes in nine months. Is not this excessive? Can you give me any idea as to what may be wrong? G. W. H.

Pennsylvania.

It doesn't seem possible that your set should require nine new tubes in nine months; something is radically wrong. Under normal operating conditions they should last a year at least. I would advise you to take volt meter readings at the base of each tube to ascertain whether or not the proper filament voltage is being supplied to the tubes. For UX199 tubes the normal operating voltage should be three volts and for 201A's five volts. If unable to do this yourself ask your dealer to do it for you. It may be possible that a defective rheostat is causing the tubes to receive too high a filament voltage, thereby driving the tubes too hard. H. K. B.

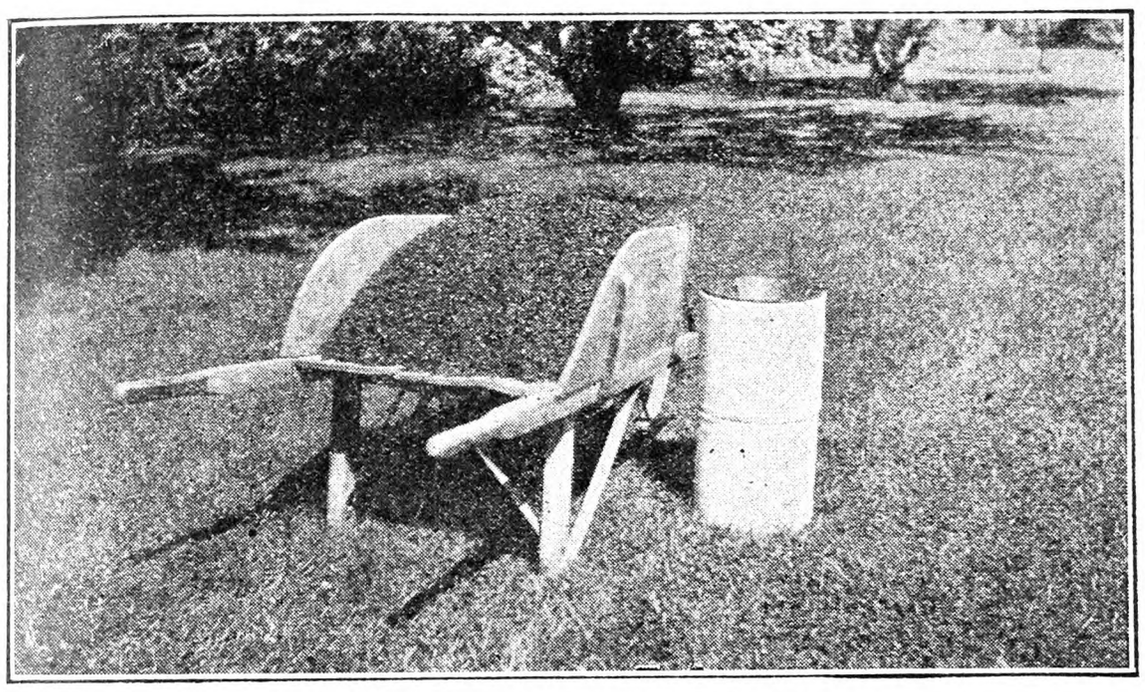
Home Lighting Plant

Will you tell me how to connect a cut-out to a farm lighting plant generator? Is it profitable to use 56-volt batteries? We use mostly two lights in the house. We use the gasoline engine for pumping water, so it's not much drain on batteries. G. N.

Fruitland, Md.

The cut-out is used in your lighting plant to prevent current flowing from your batteries back through the generator, when for any reason the generator is not producing a current of greater voltage than the battery. For detailed directions for connecting this I would suggest that you write the manufacturers, giving name and number of your machine. They can then send you a diagram with every part marked.

Most of the home lighting plants in use are of 32 volts. There seems little object in a higher voltage in this type of plant, except where the current has to be carried some little distance. The high voltage plant has a great many more cells, if of the storage battery type, and this makes the cost of upkeep much higher, the battery being perhaps the most costly and shortest lived part of the plant. A 32-volt system will light a group of farm buildings satisfactorily. R. H. S.



Wheelbarrow Load of Japanese Beetles

Catching Japanese Beetles

I thought it might interest your readers to hear about the result that can be obtained with Japanese beetle traps. I send a picture of some I caught in one day with the help of 20 traps. In the wheelbarrow are 65 lbs., but July 17 I caught as many as 74 lbs., which is the most in one day so far. Altogether I have caught 465 lbs. of beetles this year.

I suppose you wonder what I do with all those dead beetles. We use them all, to the best advantage. About nine pounds I feed daily to the poultry. The rest I dig under as fertilizer. The beetles used for poultry food are killed with boiling water and the others are dumped into an ash can and killed with cyanogas. The next morning they are dug under.

Many persons object to the idea of using beetles as poultry food. I have some hens closed up separately and they are fed on only beetles, green food and water. These birds are laying eggs the same as before they were separated from the big flock as they have been on the described diet since July 15. H. F.

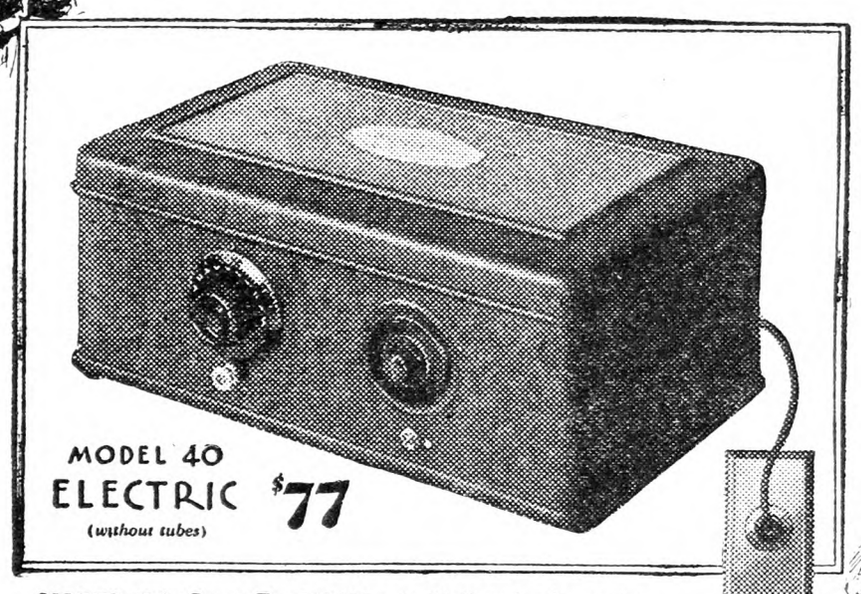
Jenkintown, Pa.

R. N.-Y.—These beetles look to us like undesirable poultry food. Perhaps they may be all right after being parboiled as H. F. described. Have other readers fed them to poultry?

THE farmer sat up in bed with a start. He had heard a noise in the poultry-house. Pulling on an old coat and arming himself with a revolver, he made his way to the scene of the trouble. Who's there?" he called. There was no answer. "Who's there?" he cried again. No answer. "Right!" said the farmer. "I'll give you one more chance! Who's there —before I shoot?" Then came a shaky voice: "Nobody—only just us 'ens!"—Pearson's Weekly.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

THE OLD WAY



THE NEW WAY

MODEL 40 A. C. *set. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires six A. C. tubes and one rectifying tube, $77. Also Model 42, with automatic line voltage regulator, $86, and Model 44, an extra-powerful "distance" set, $106, without tubes.*

Of course you're going to hear Hoover *and* Smith

THANKS to radio, they expect to talk directly to every voter in the United States. Where is the family that can afford to be without a good radio set in this most interesting of Presidential years?

When Smith and Hoover go on the air, you can count on Atwater Kent Radio. Its reliability, its power, its range, its simplicity of operation, as well as its clear tone, have made it the leader everywhere. It comes from the largest radio factory, where workmanship is never slighted. It is not an experiment. You don't have to take it on faith. It is the fruit of twenty-six years' manufacturing experience — six years of radio.

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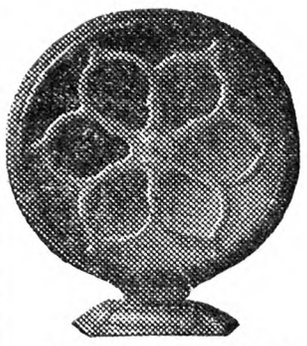
Whether or not your home is provided with electricity, there is an up-to-date Atwater Kent model to carry on the Atwater Kent tradition of giving the finest reception at the lowest price.

The Atwater Kent electric sets require no batteries. A cord from the compact satin-finished cabinet plugs into any convenient lamp socket and the current costs only about as much as the lighting of one 40-watt lamp.

The Atwater Kent battery sets have won their reputation for fine performance in 1,400,000 homes—and now both models are again improved for 1929.

From the orange orchards of Southern California to the potato fields of Maine, Atwater Kent Radio is far and away the preferred choice of rural families. The nearest Atwater Kent dealer will gladly show you why, and will advise you in your selection of the model best suited to your needs. *Campaign year! You'll need good radio as you never did before!*



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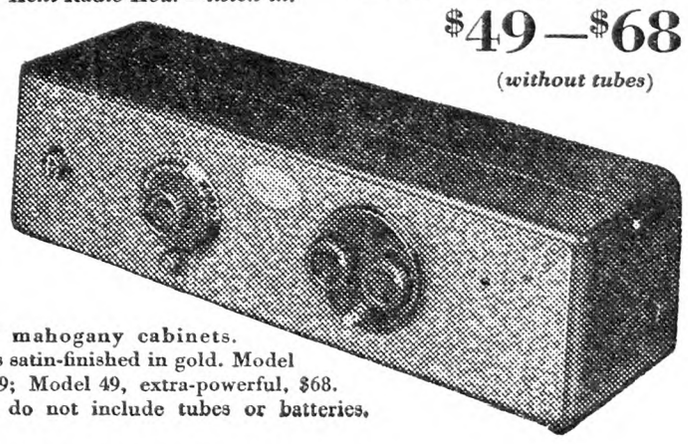

Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. Model 48, $49; Model 49, extra-powerful, $68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

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Your paper in passing the farmers' thoughts on to us city folks is highly appreciated by at least one city subscriber. A. S.
New York.

WE HAVE many city and town, as well as open-country readers, and like the way A. S. speaks of passing farmers' thoughts on to city folks. So we will pass this city reader's appreciation on to our country friends, glad to be the medium of this exchange. A better understanding between country and city and between country regions of varied interests will go far toward ironing out some of our difficulties in government and economics.

*

I think there is something lacking in my soil for strawberries. It has plenty of nitrogen, and humus in the form of leaf mold and stable manure. While I grow very large plants I have few berries. S. A.
Fulton Co., N. Y.

YES, your soil is overstocked with nitrogen, which makes the big foliage, and needs phosphoric acid and potash to develop the fruit, or at least balance the nitrogen. Perhaps there is not too much of that when the dinner table for the plant roots is set with the other things needed. Acid phosphate alone, at the rate of at least 500 lbs. per acre, will help, and an equal quantity of potash will be still better. An analysis of 4-8-7 is not bad for strawberries under ordinary conditions, and where considerable stable manure is used, the nitrogen can be cut in half. Manure, where available, is excellent for strawberries because of the mechanical condition in which it keeps the ground, mellow and holding moisture.

*

OUR cover this week shows a scene that we like to think of, the corn shock, typical of Winter stores for live stock, and cornmeal, which truly "makes glad the heart of man," rather than the proverbial wine which was supposed to do so. This generation does not make use of corn on the table to the extent our fathers did, in mush, johnny-cake and hulled corn. They somehow seemed to find in it a fair food balance, that with ample milk, and home-dressed meats, work in the Winter air with ax and saw, and needed sleep, developed both body and mind. But this Autumn cornfield picture will no longer be seen in sections where the European corn-borer is taxing man's ingenuity, and burning of the stalks and stubble that cannot go into the silo is necessary. This creature, with its quick movements and pep exceeding that of any other "grub" we have seen, is an enemy that will make man get on the job and stay there.

*

THE good roads of New Jersey are heavily patronized by automobiles from many States, as it is the great highway for travel between North and South in the eastern part of the country. The regulation of this traffic has become a serious problem. A new regulation which went into effect September 1 includes pedestrians in some of these highway rules and it is now against the law for a footman to try dodging across against a red light. We think this is a wise provision, not only on account of safety to the person on foot, but because the autos can move along more expeditiously than where they were continually checking speed to avoid running down those who were trying to squirm through the traffic. The rights of pedestrians are guarded a little more closely at crossings where there is no light or policeman. There the auto driver is supposed to give right of way to a footman ready to cross. As before, however, the writer will continue to look sharp, not knowing just what sort of person is handling the auto control.

NEW YORK'S recent 88th annual State Fair at Syracuse was more highly organized and better managed than it has been in some previous years. Its major appeals are increasingly to people who seek amusement, entertainment and recreation. Consequently the race horse and side show people appear to have had a fairly free and prosperous time. While the fair's educational features were varied and instructive, as in the past, yet the amusement side was more strongly emphasized. Farmers and farming have ceased to be controlling or conspicuously influential factors in the management of the fair. Some farmers with whom we talked resented what they referred to as the "excessive policing" of the grounds and the main entrance. It is true that people were directed, driven and held as if they were infants in danger. At the head of the list of exhibits which inspire and delight young farm people, we should place those of calves, pigs and lambs fitted by members of boys' and girls' 4-H Clubs. In 1925 about 50 animals were shown in this division; this year the entries ran up to 311 head from 30 counties. A continued marked increase in the number and improvement in the quality of the animals are assured. No other department of the fair has grown so rapidly. The boys and girls are entitled to better accommodations than they have had for housing their stock. The exhibits made by 16 county Farm Bureaus and by a number of Granges were well arranged and interesting. The show of live stock would score high in exhibition condition. It represented all the leading breeds. There would have been stronger competition in many of the classes if the dates of the fair had not been in conflict with those of the Ohio State Fair. When the New York State Fair withdrew from the eastern circuit of leading exhibitions to which it had adhered for many years, it lost the support of many breeders and stockmen and did not gain anything of importance to New York's agriculture. It should be restored to the old circuit.

*

ONE of our correspondents in Columbia Co., N. Y., says that in her section poultry thieves shoot chickens from their automobiles or jump out and grab them, driving off with their loot in broad daylight. Here in New York City one of the great zoological gardens has to increase its guards because savage hoodlums kill and maim the rare animals kept there in captivity. When these barbarians have the opportunity, they doubtless drive through the country ravaging the farms. What is the matter with our system of education? There never were such staggering sums spent by our education system, nor was knowledge ever made easier for the pupils, or more copiously rounded out with cultural and recreational features. We have grown used to a dislike for hard work on the part of many fairly educated young people, but now we have to cope with an apparent reversion to savagery. What lies beneath it? We are a great and prosperous nation, but material prosperity alone has never permitted any nation to endure.

*

DR. ROBERT MILLIKAN, whose discovery of the cosmic ray told scientists that the universe, instead of wearing itself out, is constantly being renewed by the creation of new atoms out of positive and negative electrons, now states that there is little probability of getting energy by splitting up atoms. He says:

"Engineers, physicists and laymen have talked of utilizing this source of energy when the coal is gone.

"So-called humorists have pictured the diabolical scientists tinkering heedlessly, like the bad small boy, with these enormous stores of subatomic energy, and some day touching off the fuse and blowing our globe to smithereens. But nature introduced a few foolproof devices into the machine. For the great majority of the elements such as constitute the bulk of the world are in their state of maximum stability already. They have no energy to give up in the process of disintegration."

Harnessing atoms so that they may do our work and give us needed heat has long been the dream of would-be inventors, though none thus far has been able to get at the job. Now we are told that there is no power there to harness and no way to wind up the run-down atoms. Perhaps it is just as well that way.

*

Is it possible that hens can be made to lay all the year around? I heard some say it is the farmer's fault if his hens stop laying. A. B. S.
New York.

IT MAY be the owner's fault, or perhaps misfortune, when his hens stop laying for any long period, but no one with any regard for his flock expects or desires them to lay continuously. They need a vacation, at least for molting, and most hens set their own vacation date and length. It is true that man, by feeding methods and other treatment, can stimulate hens to abnormal production—sometimes—though this is quite certain to be unprofitable in the end. Now and then a hen will insist on laying frequently while molting, then sit around and merely look prosperous with her new dress on. We have seen such cases, and knew one seven-months R. I. Red pullet that laid 28 eggs in 30 days in Fall, then quit for good, and died the next Spring. But these are merely the freaks of the poultry yard. There are a few 300-egg hens, but commercial poultrymen are thankful for a good number of the 150 to 200 producers.

*

THE vogue for kings in European governments has declined in recent years, yet the last week saw the creation of a new one, or rather the transformation of President Ahmed Zogu, of Albania, to kingship. This was done without revolution by act of the legislative body of that country. We have no special knowledge as to the merits, or otherwise of this situation, but a few weeks ago a responsible man who is well acquainted with that country and interested in its agricultural development, told us that he liked President Zogu because of his understanding of farming and his good will toward it. That sounds rather good to us, and at any rate we wish the Albanians every success in this move. The country has at times been a football for other nations, but appears now to be fairly well established on a basis of self-determination of its affairs.

*

OUR New York State Indians made a highly creditable exhibition at the Syracuse Fair. Their picturesque village with bark-covered buildings, wigwams and campfire arrangements attracted much attention and was presided over and explained with the calm dignity of their race. One, a truly "noble red man" in physique, face and manner, sold the writer a tomahawk for 50 cents. It had a somewhat modern touch in the shape of bicycle tape instead of thong fastening, but was doubtless otherwise much like the earlier war weapon. We both smiled slightly at the transaction and were perhaps alike thinking of the time when our ancestors were fighting each other with the weapons nearest at hand. The way things are now is better. Many looked with interest at the beautiful work shown by the Indian women in their buildings, basketry and other examples of their native art.

*

SOME time ago we saw a mailbag kicked from a train which did not stop at a station, roll under the wheels. It was, as a bystander remarked, "pretty well chawed up." Such accidents do not often occur, but when they do, a goodly number of letters answer themselves right then and there, with disappointment to all concerned.

Brevities

KILL out Canada thistles with Alfalfa, says A. L. Stone, Wisconsin State Weed Commissioner.

A FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD Holstein cow in the Ohio Experiment Station herd has produced 130,392 lbs. of milk and 11 calves.

THE United States Department of Labor finds that farm hands in the United States average a daily wage of $2.36 per man; in France $1.05, Germany $0.56, Great Britain $1.27, Norway $1.28.

THE newspapers report that a ranch in San Luis Obispo Co., Cal., has acquired an airplane to be used in riding the range. It will locate broken fences and wandering herds, but is not expected to round up cattle.

THOSE rats mentioned by Mrs. D. B. P., on page 1034, appear to be doing about as they see fit. Those wary old big ones are not likely to go into traps that have been touched with the bare hand. Use canvas gloves when handling trap and bait.

THE farmers of Knappa community in Clatsop County, Oregon, have recently completed a co-operative water system after incorporating as a community organization. This system began with service to 12 families and is constructed with capacity to furnish domestic supply for 20 families.

FARMERS' Bulletin 1564, "Farm Budgeting," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will interest any business like farmer. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; price five cents in coin. Do not send stamps.

THE Ohio Poultry Improvement Association states that fumigation with formaldehyde gas just at the time the chicks are emerging from the shells in the incubator, reduces or prevents the spreading of the bacillus which causes bacillary white diarrhoea. This is indicated in the results of experiments which are being carried on at Ohio State University by Dr. Fred Speer, under the direction of the poultry husbandry department of the College of Agriculture.

Fair for Farm and Factory

OUR captains of industry, the consuming classes, and statesmen, not to say politicians, need some education on farm economics for their own good as well as for the welfare of the farm. Industry is well supplied with capital, and abundance of labor. With its equipment of modern machinery the output of the factories can be increased in mass production at reducing costs. The only thing essential to sure continuous profits is a steady market for the products of the factory. Anything that will increase the demand for these goods will benefit the industries which produce them. Manufacturers are always anxious to find new markets abroad. Many of them would have this nation cancel the billions due it from foreign countries on the theory that it would help make a demand for the products of American factories. Home demand is better for them than foreign demand which may be supplied from other countries as well as from us. We would invite the captains of industry to consider the possibilities of an increased demand for their goods by the farms of America.

We have upwards of forty million people engaged in agricultural pursuits. There are something more than six million farms in the country. It is estimated that their production at present is worth $7,500,000,000. That means an average income of $1,250 gross. It is also estimated that the cost of farm products to the consumer is approximately $25,000,000,000. In other words, roughly speaking, the farmer today gets less than one-third of the consumer's dollar. All told it is doubtful if it exceeds 30 cents. If we develop a national system of agricultural distribution that will increase the farmer's share about one-fifth it would return him 50 cents of the consumer's dollar and increase his purchasing power from $1,250 per year to $2,083, or an increase of $833. The national agricultural income increase would be from $7,500,000,000 to $12,500,000,000, or an increase of $5,000,000,000. This exceeds our total exports by about a billion dollars.

How would this increased income affect the farms? It would take the total increase for five years to bring the farms up to normal standards, and to equip them as modern family homes. With the increased cost of living to begin now to put the farm family on a parity with urban families it would take at least 10 years to provide the needed equipment and to complete the conveniences and comforts of the farm home. It would mean better products, shorter hours and less drudgery for the farmer and his wife, more education and culture for the children, more comforts and recreation and better health for the whole family, and farm homes that would be the joy of their owners and the pride of a nation.

What would it all mean to other industries? It would mean better food products at no more cost and possibly a little cheaper. It would mean an average of $833 in every one of the six million farm homes of the country ready to be handed out for the products of other industries. It would mean a national farm demand for manufactured products in the amount of $5,000,000,000 over and above present demands. This trade would keep factories open, employes busy, and consumers fed. It would increase the business of every tradesman, every merchant, every insurance company, and every banker as well as every manufacturer in the whole country. It would bring prosperity to every village and hamlet in every State in the Union. It would mean a sure income for capital and a steady profit for industry. You cannot increase the purchasing power of forty million people in this country without starting the wheels of industry. This is the economic lesson that we must carry to the leaders of industry and politics and labor. This increase of the farm income can be easily accomplished simply through an economic and efficient national system for the distribution of agricultural products.

Cost of Producing Milk

A FACT - FINDING committee at Springfield, Mass., was recently appointed to study the milk situation for that market, and to report what it found. The occasion for it arose from a dispute over price between the dealers and producers of milk. The committee has reported that for July the producers received from a half cent to 1¾ cents a quart less than the cost of producing it. The cost of production for July was found to be 7¾ cents. The committee estimates that the cost of production for September will be 8½ cents, and for November 9½ cents. These prices are for delivery at the dealers plants in Springfield. The committee finds that the number of cows on farms in the Springfield district decreased 26 per cent in five years. This compared with a 10 per cent decrease for New England as a whole. The dealers claim that the eight-cent spread in Springfield is due to a surplus of milk, the loss of which falls on the dealer. As a remedy the committee suggests that the producer sell his dealer a definite amount of milk each month at full market price, and all milk delivered in excess of this amount to be at a lower price. This suggestion is in the right direction, but in our judgment does not go far enough for a complete remedy. The dealer should not be asked or permitted to buy any more milk than he needs for his liquid consumers. Any surplus should be handled by the producers themselves. A co-operative plant used for that purpose would be a profitable investment.

The committee consisted of Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts; A. B. Reyuders, vice-president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, and P. A. Campbell, of the Hampden County Improvement League.

Final Decision on Cattle Case

THE Court of Appeals of the State of New York has now confirmed the decision in the local courts and in the general term on the suit originated by the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets against Mr. Chris. Teuscher, of Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., in reference to the tuberculin testing of cattle in the State on the area plan. In 1925 the State claimed to have tested 90 per cent of the cattle in the township of Rome, Oneida County, and it does not seem that this claim was disputed. Mr. Teuscher refused to submit his cattle to the tuberculin test and the Commissioner placed an embargo on his cattle and their products under the agricultural law forbidding the removal or sale of the cattle or their products from the premises. Mr. Teuscher did remove and sell his milk and the Commissioner brought a suit to enforce the quarantine.

Pending trial Mr. Teuscher got an injunction to permit the sale of the products. The local court, however, gave a decision against Mr. Teuscher which carried a fine of $200. The general term at Rochester later confirmed the decision. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals on the ground that the law was unconstitutional and discriminatory because others in adjoining townships were able to sell their products and their cattle in the markets that were denied to Mr. Teuscher. While admitting some of the hardships the Court of Appeals now decides that the Legislature did not exceed its powers in enacting the law governing the tuberculin testing of cattle in townships or counties, and in authorizing the quarantine against the dairies which are not submitted to the test after 90 per cent of the cattle in the area have been tested.

The court laid considerable stress on the fact that 90 per cent of the cattle must under the law be subjected to the test before the quarantine can be laid against the remaining 10 per cent or any of them. The court says "Not till 90 per cent have united in restoring the test does it (the law) say that the other 10 per cent must conform or else submit to a quarantine that would keep their cattle off the market." It seems clear under both the law and the decision that 90 per cent of the cattle owners of any given area have the authority within themselves to say whether their cattle shall be or shall not be tested.

Hudson Valley Notes

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, all rainy, is the record of the past six days. This morning, Tuesday, August 28, I went to market and back through a slight drizzle, but now at eight o'clock the rain is coming down in torrents and seems to promise an all-day downpour. Tomatoes have cracked badly, string beans are getting spotted, and peppers are beginning to show some rot from the prolonged wet spell. But the market is good for what we are able to gather.

Last Wednesday morning, merchants in trucks came all the way from New York City to our Newburgh Wholesale Public Market looking for cabbage and tomatoes. So anxious were they to secure cabbage that they ran the price up to $4.50 per barrel, which is the highest price ever recorded for cabbage in this section. So excited did this make our growers that every producer in the market, as soon as he reached home, started to cut all the available cabbage that he had ready on his farm. Hard or soft, so long as it had the shape of a head it was cut. The next morning, although the buyers were again there and purchased in great quantities, yet so much was offered that the price broke to $3 where it yet remains.

Our high prices for vegetables this year are clearly the result of the excessively low returns we received last season. So disheartened were some of our growers at last year's prices that this season they employed less help and put in only what crops they could handle with their home help. This, with the unfavorable season, has had the usual result, small crops and more money for the smaller amount than with the bumper crop last year.

Our fruit growers are wondering why Carman peaches this season have been so small. Although growers have religiously thinned the growing crop, yet the fruits are only about three-fourths as large as usual when it would seem that with the excessive moisture they should be larger than usual. The price in our market is very low, only 50 cents per 14-qt. basket.

C. O. WARFORD

Some Special Exhibits at New York State Fair

Grange and Farm Bureau exhibits at the N. Y. State Fair were highly creditable because of the careful work done in preparing them so as to show the specialties and general products of the localities. In some cases, maps of the counties with statistics of production were pasted over these exhibits. People were interested in studying these maps and figures, and, judging from their comments, evidently learning many things about the industries of their neighboring or more remote counties.

Marcellus Grange got first premium for a Grange exhibit and the scores and details are given here as showing the wide range of farming covered by that Grange. Their score was 92 per cent, the values being given as follows:

	Perfect	Allowed
Quality	30	27
Display	25	23
Commercial Importance of Varieties	15	14
Diversity	20	19
Correct naming	10	9
	100	92

The products shown were: Potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, corn, beets, carrots, pumpkins, onions, parsnips, endive, squashes, turnips, teasels, cream, milk and dairy butter. In grains, there were, Forward, Junior and China Tea wheat; Alpha, Champion of Vermont and Oderbrucker barley; Corisellian and Elberta Cluster oats. There were 10 varieties of apples, four of pears, eight of plums, butternuts and black walnuts, Timothy, Alsike, Red-top, Alfalfa and a bale of mixed Timothy and Alfalfa on which I sat while making this inventory.

The Seneca County Farm Bureau featured its industries; Wyoming, which with 15,000 acres, leads in dry beans, had an attractive display of Red Kidney, Yellow Eye, White Kidney and Perry Marrow, as well as its other agricultural specialties. The Greene County Farm Bureau took first premium on fruit in that class. What might be considered a normal production for the country was listed at: Apples, 492,918 bushels; pears, 109,293; peaches, 7,233; small fruits, 4,775; plums, 1,215; grapes, 66,901.

The State Experiment Station at Geneva displayed its usual large list of varieties. It was, of course, too early to show apples with credit to the varieties, but plums, being just in season, made a beautiful exhibit, something over 80 varieties being there. W. W. H.

Various Crop Reports

There will be barely a third of a crop of apples in this locality. E. W.
Appleton, Niagara Co., N. Y.

There is about one-third crop of apples in this locality. Grimes Golden will yield about two-thirds of normal crop. C. A. G.
Norwich, Ohio.

We have no apples to speak of in this territory, not enough to start the cider mill. I have less apples in my orchard this year than ever before, only on a few trees and not many at that. G. A.
Ada, Ohio.

Pears are ripening and there will be a big crop. Peaches and plums will be more plentiful than last year. Quinces are growing fast and will be very large this season. Apples are a large crop. Butternuts, walnuts and black walnuts will be a bountiful crop. Tomatoes are ripening slowly due to lack of sunshine. Alexander apples, $1.50 bu.; Red Astrachan and Wolf River, the same price. Clapp's Favorite pears, $2.50 per bu. Plums, red and yellow varieties, $1 for 12-qt. basket. Fancy cucumbers, $4 per bu. White Crookneck squash, $1.25 bu. Tomatoes, $1.50 per 12-qt. basket. Small fancy tomatoes, $2 per 12-qt. basket. Eggs, 43c a doz. Poultry thieves are getting so bold they shoot the poultry along the road from their autos, jump out and pick up the game and drive away before they can be identified. Others jump out of their autos and grab the poultry without shooting it. They must have had much experience in this line to do it so successfully. If turkeys are crossing the road, the autos go right through the flock, and if they hit one and are asked to settle, the answer is that the turkeys have no business crossing the road. Such is the disadvantage of living alongside of the State roads. C. V. H.
Ancram, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Despite much concern felt early in the season this section is enjoying a very fair peach crop, although not as heavy as it usually is. Early peaches, such as Hiley, were almost entirely killed out by late frosts, but late peaches, such as Belle of Georgia and Elberta, are a good crop. In most parts of the county the apple crop is light, partly due to adverse weather conditions and to the fact that most orchardists last year enjoyed a bumper crop, with a corresponding light crop this year.

Due to the heavy, damaging rains, prospects for field crops are not so good. Especially were the sweet corn and tomato crops damaged, resulting in the lightest yields for several years. Most of the sweet corn has been harvested and canned and from information obtained from several canners, the crop hardly averaged a ton and a half to the acre. As to the tomato crop, heavy rains in many sections prevented the settings of blossoms and later washed off much of the fruit that had been set. Careful observers report that the crop has been damaged at least 50 per cent. Another element has entered into this situation in the past 10 days is that the hot, humid weather is causing heavy losses in the field from rot. Growers interviewed during the past week despair of actually harvesting over half a normal crop.

Field corn in this section is apparently recovering somewhat from the effects of the storms and is starting to ripen, although there is no doubt that it has been considerably cut by the flooding and beating it has received. Corn in some sections is in a much tangled condition so that cutting is going to be a problem. Despite the heavy rains some progress has been made in Fall plowing. With fair weather from now on, this most important job can be pretty well disposed of before cold weather. THOMAS H. BARTILSON.
Cecil Co., Md.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Lost Christ

Your skill has fashioned stately creeds,
  But where is He, we pray—
The friendly Christ of loving deeds?
  He is not here today.

With sentences that twist and tease,
  Confusing mind and heart,
You forge your wordy homilies
  And bid us heed your art.

But where is He—or can you tell?—
  Who stilled the brothers' strife,
Who urged the woman at the well
  To live a better life?

Where is the saint of Galilee,
  Crude Peter's faithful guide;
The man Who wept at Bethany
  Because His friend had died?

We weary of your musty lore
  Behind dead walls of gray;
We want His loving words once more
  By some Emmaus way.

Give us the Christ who can bestow
  Some comfort-thought of death.
Give us a Christ our hearts can know—
  The Man of Nazareth.
—Thomas Curtis Clark in
The Christian Century.

*

THE *Weekly Bulletin* of the New Mexico Bureau of Public Health gives the following good advice under the title, "How to Preserve Children:"

Take two or more children of the runabout age. If they are bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked youngsters, so much the better.

Tuck them into bed early—and leave for 12 hours of quiet, restful sleep. Windows wide open.

In the morning, dress them lightly and set at a table in the brightest, cheeriest corner of the breakfast room.

To each child, add the following: one small cup of orange juice; one steaming dish of delicious nut-brown "whole-wheat" cereal, several slices of crisp whole-wheat toast, one glass of milk.

Remove the children to a grassy lot. Add a kite, some toys and mix thoroughly.

Cover all over with a blue sky and leave in the sun until brown.

*

A CORRESPONDENT who does not give her name asks us how to make dill pickles with garlic. We are unable to find a recipe that includes garlic, but the following suggests using onions. We infer garlic would be used in the same way, but smaller quantity, as it is stronger than onion:

To prepare dill pickles in two-quart jars, sterilize jars and covers. Leave cucumbers in cold water over night, or bring them in fresh from the vines. Put dill in bottom of jars and pack in cucumbers. Put in some small ones to fill in, and I like three or four pickling onions to the jar. Have ready and boiling one quart vinegar and one-half cup salt. Wrap cloth around jar and pour in slowly to allow vinegar to filter in around cucumbers; fill to overflowing, put on rubbers and seal. Turn jar over and roll it to allow all cucumbers to get the action of vinegar and salt, and they will be fine dills.

These pickles are not fermented as usual, being pickled with vinegar instead of fermenting in brine.

*

WE are asked again for a test that will show whether jelly will stiffen. The following suggestions are offered by Miss Doermann, extension specialist in home economics, at the New Jersey State College:

To know whether the fruit juice has pectin in the right proportion, put one tablespoon of witch hazel or grain alcohol in a glass, add an equal amount of hot fruit juice, mix carefully, then let stand a few moments. If sufficient pectin is present it will collect in a fairly solid mass; a small amount will be shown by particles floating in the glass. Watch this test closely, as the alcohol in the witch hazel tends to dissolve the pectin in a short time. P tin is found in large quantities in fruits that are slightly under-ripe.

To peaches, sweet apples, quince and raspberries, must be added an acid fruit such as currants, sour apples, or lemon juice, in order to cause jelling. Commercial pectin may be used with sucess for this purpose.

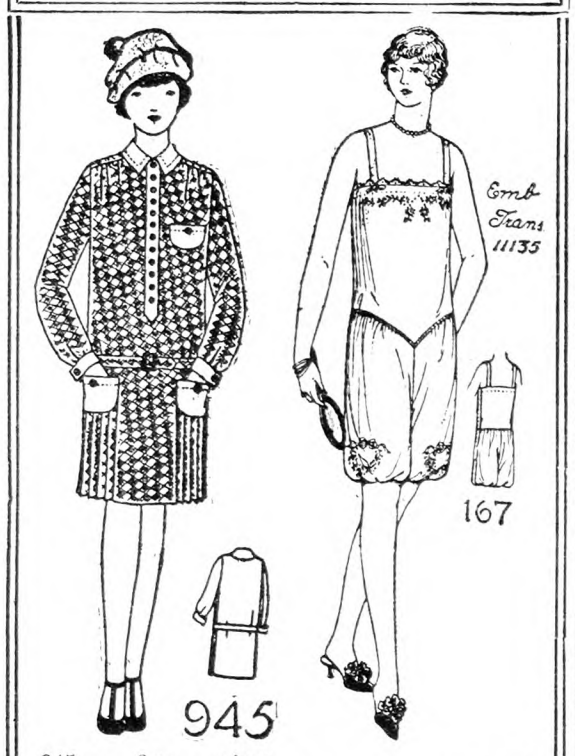
Use three-fourths of a cup of sugar to one cup of juice if the test shows a large amount of pectin, but if the test shows small flakes, use less sugar, advises Miss Doermann. Bring the juice to a rapid boil, then add the sugar slowly so the boiling will not cease. Best results are obtained when four to six cups of juice are cooked at a time. Test the jelly often. A small dish placed on the ice is thoroughly chilled and will give results more quickly. Pour a tablespoon of jelly in this dish, replace in the ice box or set in a pan of cold water. When the jelly holds together in a mass and is not like syrup the jelly is done. Always remove the kettle from the fire while making a test, as it may become overcooked. Another test is made by dipping a spoon in the jelly. When the mass slides off the spoon in a sheet, leaving the edge clean, the jelly is finished.

More About the Service Table

I wish every woman who cannot afford to buy a real serving table could find an old-fashioned washstand and make one that will answer the purpose just ts well.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



945 — One - piece School Dress. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

167 — Practical and Pretty. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with 1⅛ yds. of lace edging. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11135, blue, 10c extra.

837 — Perfect Simplicity. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

170 — Grown-up but Girlish. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yds. of 36-in. material with 1 yd. of ribbon. Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Catalog, 10 cents.

There has been much written on this subject, and I always read with interest about them, as I had a stand to make over, but was at a loss to know how to put the wheels on. This was never mentioned, and perhaps some others are wondering too, so will tell how my father put them on mine.

If the legs are badly worn on the ends, saw them off just a tiny bit to make them smooth and straight across. Then take an awl and put a small hole straight down in center of leg. Next take bit and brace, be sure the bit is nearly the same size of the grip neck sockets if you get wheels with these attached. Now carefully drill straight down, trying to follow the hole made with the awl. Fit in the grip neck sockets and tap them gently with hammer. Rub a bit of soap on each wheel shank, put them in sockets and your serving table has a good start.

Around the two sides and one end of mine I have what is called a half round, leaving one end free to brush crumbs from the glass that covers the top, with pretty cretonne under it. The glass is from an old auto windshield. It is in two pieces, but it serves the purpose. It is so nice to put cookies on hot from the oven, bread and anything that needs cooling. I also find the table handy when ironing. Whenever I want to iron it holds one end of the board; lower shelf is used to put ironed clothes on. When ironing is done

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AGENTS

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

clean clothes are wheeled to the different rooms where they are put away.

The drawer I use for silver and small bread board, and of course everyone knows the help these tables are at meal and dish-washing time. The steps they save pays one well for the effort spent in finding "an old washstand."

BETTY JANE.

Tennessee Notes

After weeks of dry hot weather we are having a steady rain of already more than 24 hours' duration. Many crops of corn, tobacco, early beans, etc., are too mature for present rains to help out, but later plantings will surely be helped to mature a fair crop. Blackberries are a thing of the past. We succeeded in canning many quarts, converting some into jam and jelly. Three families under one roof kept the stove going. Finally we rigged up an old range out in the yard, and such a help, when it doesn't rain, as it was. Some way vegetables cooked outside taste better, or else it was because the dining-room was not so hot one had a better appetite.

We joined a fishing party and enjoyed a two-days' vacation, and though we had more than 75 baited hooks set we only captured one fish and a bullfrog. I was not sorry for myself, as I eat neither fish nor frogs, but I did hope for some of the youngsters to catch a fish.

It was my first trip of the kind, and though I did not succeed in sleeping I surely enjoyed it all, even the drive through the mountains to the end of the road, and the short chat with an 86-year-old woman, who lived in a little hut on a bit of a level spot by the side of the clearest rippling creek, under high mountains on either side. Great high spruce and pines all around, with just a bit of orchard, garden and truck patch tucked between the hills. Yet she too had her sorrows, for she told me she had buried her husband just a few weeks before and that she was almost crazy, with only a granddaughter to keep her company. Truly we can never hide from pain, heartaches, sadness and death in this world.

We gathered some spruce cones, picked a few berries and came back to the main highway, and back to the river. No more fish, so we gathered our crowd and few cooking vessels, packed up and came home to the work and worry of everyday living, and sometimes I find myself almost envying the gypsies. Yet I guess on a day like this I would wish myself under a more substantial shelter than a flapping tent, so I will just place that memory along with others to be brought out on state occasions, and be lived over again.

Charlie, the eldest son, who has been home from Detroit for several weeks, has finally bought a house and lot in Elizabethtown, but can hardly decide on locating there. Two large manufacturing plants, and others going up, yet wages and living expenses do not agree. One is afraid to advise. Years of shop work seems to deaden one's faculties. They have not the business ability to succeed in some way, until they get their mind cleared of the rustle and bustle of the clanging machines.

Paul has rented a farm and will soon move out. We will then begin to wonder where they all are again. Home—what is it any way, only to shelter them in the time of need. Let them get their bearings and start out again. Just what would I give to be able to pitapat across the hill and run in home for a few moments, to chat with the dear ones who are gone!

The old homestead is vacant, the long low porch where the rockers sat in the evening shadows is not there; the silvered heads cannot be seen around, or the welcoming smile or kindly voice. One misses them so, yet I'm so glad they are at rest, and I have a Friend that never fails me, and a home I will reach some day.

No doubt my life would be counted a failure by many, and all my work for naught, because it has always consisted of the little things—yet someone has them to do so it might as well be me as you.

MRS. D. B. P.

Mulberry Jam

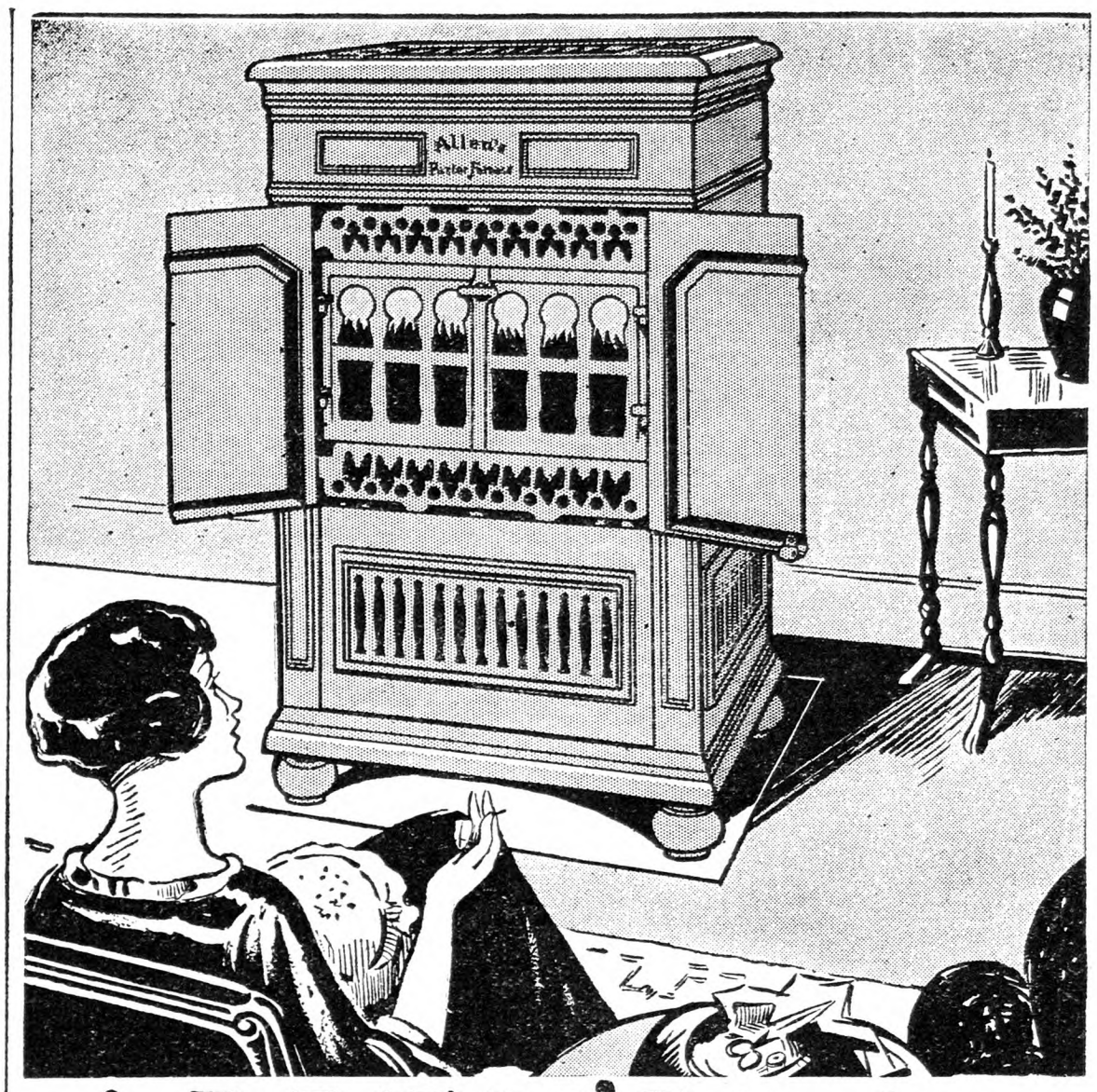
Three quarts black mulberries, two quarts blackberries, two quarts black raspberries. Weigh fruit, use ¾ lb. of sugar to each pound of berries, juice of two oranges. Put fruit and sugar in layers, strain orange juice over top. Let stand several hours; cook slowly till thick. Add one cup pectin, stir well, take from fire, stir again, put while hot in jelly glasses. Pour hot paraffin over top. Put covers on when cool, and store when cold.

MRS. J. L. M.

Chocolate Rolls

Whip the white of an egg to a stiff froth, and beat into it enough icing sugar to make a paste firm enough to mold. Shape it into long, narrow rolls like old-fashioned candy sticks, and dip each into some melted chocolate that has been flavored with maple, lemon or vanilla. While they are still rather soft roll them in some fresh grated cocoanut that has been thickly sprinkled on a plate. Leave them until perfectly cold, or better still, until the following day.

MRS. A. L. R.



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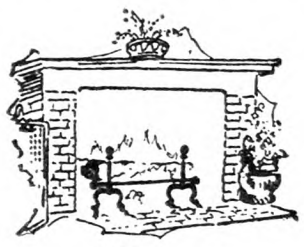

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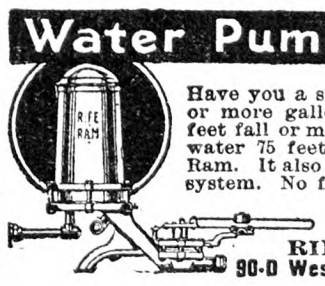

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
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A Farmer's Opinions

A HOOSIER GIRL.—An Indiana farmer's daughter, when she was old enough to walk and talk, began to accompany him every morning in good weather to the barn, delighting in the belief that she helped him feed the stock. Like "Mary's little lamb," she followed him everywhere on his rounds among the cows and calves, the sows and pigs, the ewes and lambs, and the mares and foals, while, with her mother, she fed the cats and kittens and the hens and chicks. She was happy and playful in a living wonder-world, in which young animals and feathered infants responded to her gentle little hands and musically affectionate voice. Unspoiled youngsters, on two legs or four, seem to be drawn to one another by a common trust and confidence and by a magnetic curiosity. Maybe they know that as forms of life they are akin to one another.

TEACHING THE YOUNG.—The Hoosier girl asked countless questions and made wise remarks in the course of her trips to the barn with her father. He exercised and strengthened his "mental muscles" by trying to answer her questions in the simple words of her own busy little vocabulary. Talkative adults and the fluent learned will realize how little they know when they try with language to communicate their thoughts to children. Good examples of kindliness, truthfulness, steadiness and temperance in parents are the most effective lessons in the "home school" of children. More than 30 "instructors" and schoolmasters, equipped with degrees and professional technique, bombarded me in childhood and youth with words, rules and demonstrations. Only two of them were teachers; the others were facile performers, who had become conceited, impersonal and "efficient." They "knew their stuff," and pupils could take it or leave it. My great and genuine teachers were two women, the wives of farmers; one had charge of a one-room schoolhouse in the woods, where grapevines as large as stovepipes spirally hooped trees as large as hogsheads. Anyone can guess who the other teacher was, if, during his early life, his mother was qualified for the supreme art of mothering. Two men supplemented the effects which the two women produced in their pupil. One of these was a German botanist in a university, and the other a Scotch minister. They, too, were teachers to the manner born.

INTERESTED IN CALVES.—By the time she was ten years old, the Indiana girl had exhibited a special interest in calves. They were her best-beloved pets. She learned how to feed and train them, and she will never know to what extent they trained her head, heart and hands. They were purebreds. One of the best was so good to look at that, at her father's suggestion, she fitted it for exhibition at the county fair, to which she proudly led it on a September morning, a distance of three miles, her parents following her in a buggy. She was the first girl in her county to lead a calf into the ring and show it. In competition with a rich man's high-fitted entries, her calf was not where she hopefully thought it should be when the honest judge distributed the ribbons. To her calf's halter he tied a bit of silk colored like goldenrod, signifying third prize. The judge was a quiet, elderly man who, if he had sought the applause or approval of over-sentimental and uncritical onlookers, would have awarded the blue ribbon to the girl's calf. But, as every scrupulous, competent stock judge ought to be, he was true to his convictions, and indifferent to what anyone said or thought about his work.

JUDGE CRITICIZED.—While the Hoosier lass was leading her calf back to its stall in the shed, some good-hearted people whose sympathies and feelings were aroused, criticized the judge. "How could he be so unkind to that little girl?" someone asked. Another thoughtlessly answered that "he didn't have the courage to turn down a rich man's calves." The girl's father said that defeat would stimulate her ambition to do better the next time, and that he'd rather see honest judging than see his daughter receive a prize that she didn't deserve. When barely outside of the ring the girl's calf cocked its tail, kicked up its heels and scampered so dashingly that she was about to release the lead rope when the milk-fat Polled Shorthorn stopped suddenly, looked at her mischievously and emitted a short "burrh." The girl smiled, and everyone else present laughed. "That's what the calf thinks of the judge's work," said a facetious old fiddler. A little humor at the right time has averted many unpleasantnesses and tragedies.

A CALF CLUB GIRL.—At the same fair a year later the girl won second on another calf, judged by a young man in his senior year at an agricultural college. At home she thought it a better show calf than her third prizewinner of the year before, but when she saw in the shed the half-dozen rivals with which it was to compete she knew that she couldn't win first. She and her father agreed that her calf should have stood third or fourth, and that the judge, although he worked hard and conscientiously, didn't know much about his job. In her third year of showing she won the blue ribbon on a calf worthy of the prize at the county fair, and at the State Fair received another blue ribbon. Her joy in her work was its chief reward. It pleased her, of course, to win, and her defeats had increased her eagerness to prove that she could succeed. At about this time in her career, some bankers, merchants and a few well-to-do farmers in her county organized a farm bureau, and employed an agent. One of his first "projects" was a boys' and girls' calf club. Our Hoosier maid's persistence and achievements were the inspirations of its origin and of its dozen members. She joined it, and her experience and example were largely responsible for what the county agent called "a great success."

A STUDENT OF HEREDITY.—Our show girl did not lose interest in cattle after she "graduated" from the calf club; nor had she been indifferent in her childhood to dolls, red and pink dresses and a playhouse full of decorative things. Her record in the country school was excellent. More than that, she had learned how to sew, mend, darn, embroider, knit, sing passably well in a choir, cook, make sausage and soap, swim, skate, ride horseback and keep farm cost accounts. Normal youngsters of either sex are capable of training and fine accomplishments in useful arts, wholesome sports, good manners and cultural directions. Not many of them, however, have a fair chance to develop their inborn possibilities. Consequently we have a large population of people who are dwarfed, one-sided, twisted in the grain, and undeveloped. Most of them are made conscious of their defects by their elders. Thus handicapped, they are ill-prepared to get on in the modern world. Hundreds of those who have the best of opportunities in youth are so badly mismanaged or spoiled in childhood that they, too, are ill-adapted to the business of life. As trainers of their children for the lives that the red people led in America two centuries ago, Indian mothers exhibited an intelligence which had not been adequately recognized. Early in her young womanhood the Hoosier girl earned the ownership of a heifer calf, and its progeny were hers to have and hold. When she was 18, she owned a small, choice herd. Under her father's influence—he was a student of nature—she became deeply interested in the pedigrees and bloodlines of her breed of cattle. He and she spent many happy hours together working out new matings and blends of heredity that might improve their herds. No day or evening was ever dull for her. While doing chores she sang most of the time.

BEAUTY AND CHARACTER.—She could not, of course, have won a "beauty contest," for her face was one of character and refined strength, and bore no resemblance to that of a doll. An old gentlewoman, a Quaker, in the community said that our show girl was "a beautiful character, always interesting, genial, full of life, unselfish and winsome." Why doesn't some sociologist who requires new "data" whereon to build a fanciful theory by which to explain something that he doesn't understand, ferret out and compile the life-histories of beauty contest winners? What sort of intelligence test could these "celebrities" meet? What is their rating as homemakers, mothers and examples for the inspiration and idealization of sensitive, imitative young girls in a world of vanities? The only beauty that endures, wins the great prizes that theatrical managers, newspapers and magazines cannot offer. It is an indefinable but positive thing of the heart, mind and spirit. One may see it in old Negro women, in slum mothers, in toothless old women in the mountains of Tennessee, in dogs and horses, in grandfathers playing with children. A pretty face may be, and commonly is, a far greater handicap in the battles of life than one which never appears on the stage, in the movies, or in the rotogravure sections of newspapers and various periodicals. A beautiful face cannot be "made" by surgery and cosmetics; nor can it be achieved by wishing and the arts of concealment and acting. Beauty within can be achieved by every girl and every boy whose parents value it, and wisely and patiently try to develop it in their children. The Hoosier girl possessed it, and her work and play with animals outdoors, and her association with high-principled, clean-living parents and a child-hearted grandfather who at 75 could run as straight a furrow with a 14-in. walking plow as anyone has ever seen at a plowing match, drew it out like a flower opening to the sun True beauty is useful and helpful. It is a quality of life and not a facial mask that deceives and fades.

COWS TO CALIFORNIA.—Last November the girl of this sketch married a young farmer who as a herdsman had earned and saved the money with which to buy and pay for a small farm in California. A few weeks later she traveled alone by train to their new home, and he accompanied six of her best cows on a freight to the same place. The pair are prospering, contented in working understandingly together, and glad to be alive and busy in a land of flowers, sweet grass and sunshine. It is what they are, however, and not where they are which ensures their success in realizing more of the quality and beauty of life. D. C. W.

Delaware Pig Feeding

I have three pigs weighing 150 to 160 lbs. each. I am raising them for my own use. Will you advise a good mixture for making quick growth? I use a proprietary feed. It is good but expensive, costing $2.75 per 100 lbs., and a bag of it lasts only about six days. I want a mixture that would be better and as cheap. I also have nine "baby" pigs and their dam. The pigs are four weeks old. What kind of feed is best for them? I want to get quick results, and begin feeding them as soon as they are old enough to eat. Would the feed be the same as for my older pigs? H. K. E.

Ocean View, Del.

For fattening pigs weighing 150 to 160 lbs. each, I should prefer a ration of shelled corn and tankage. These feeds can best be fed from a self-feeder, using a separate compartment for each. The young pigs will do well on a ration of 70 lbs. of cornmeal, 20 lbs. of middlings and 10 lbs. of tankage. They can be fed this mixture from a creep before weaning, and the same feed continued for a few weeks after weaning. If they are to be fattened, they should be changed on to the mentioned ration of shelled corn and tankage as soon as possible.

University of Delaware. T. A. BAKER.

Black Lice on Fowls

Although I keep my chicken coop clean, and spray it with disinfectant, my chickens have small black lice. How can I remedy this? A. K.

New Jersey.

I do not know what kind of lice infest your fowls, as there are a number of common varieties and some uncommon ones. "Small black lice" does not describe them sufficiently to enable me to say just what these parasites are, whether lice, mites or fleas. For body lice upon fowls, a bit of blue ointment smeared over the skin beneath the vent is a very satisfactory remedy, or sodium fluoride may be used as a dusting powder, working a few pinches of it into the feathers over several parts of the fowl's body and beneath the wings. Red mites that live upon the perches and in the cracks about the poultry house may appear to be black when gorged with blood and are very sure to be found if special precautions have not been taken to rid the premises of them. They are easily killed, however, if all hiding places are flooded with some liquid oil, kerosene, or, still better, carbolineum. M. B. D.

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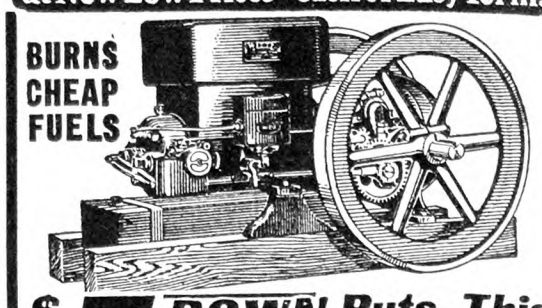

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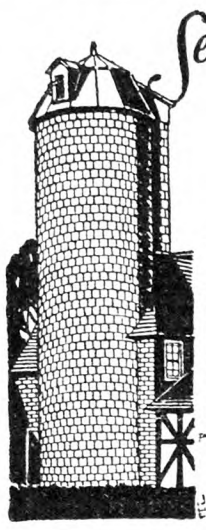

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Fox-fur Farming an Important Industry

Fur farming last year brought the sum of $3,000,000 to Prince Edward Island breeders, the largest revenue ever in its history of 35 years. It is 35 years since Charley Dalton, now Sir Charles Dalton, first began breeding the black fox in captivity. Fox farming in Prince Edward Island is not a specialty, except in the hands of a few townsmen, who have ranches in the country. Fur farming is a side line just as certified seed potatoes is, or as hogs or dairying is—just one branch of mixed farming, and by all means the most profitable of the side lines, eclipsing, this last year, our big seed potato business, and realizing for its breeders the handsome sum of three million dollars. Last year we, on the island, exported 1,527 breeding foxes to the United States alone. The countries of Europe, Germany, France, Norway, Britain, etc., took a great many more, Norway alone taking 1,380 breeding pairs. In all 6,000-odd live foxes were sold by the island fox breeders or fur farmers, realizing this handsome sum of $1,500,000.

But greater than the live fox trade or export of breeders, is the pelt industry, which is its principal and permanent part of the industry, and where the great majority of the breeders find a market. The furs this last year were of a better quality, generally speaking, than previous years, and the markets of the world, London, New York, Montreal, and also to some extent, St. Louis, were better than for any year in the last five, so good that the average price received per skin was a little better than $100. Some 15,000 skins were sold, realizing some more than another $1,500,000, making a grand total received by the fur farmers of Prince Edward Island of $3,000,000.

The silver fox furs of Prince Edward Island are famous for their rare beauty made possible by their true color and rich luxuriousness of fur.

Our live foxes more than hold their own in competition with foxes produced in all parts of the fur zones, as witness the success at the Royal Winter Fair last November at Toronto, and as to quality of the pelts prices that 50 Prince Edward Island pelts fetched at fur auction sales in London, ran from $400 to $1,200 per pelt. J. A. M.

Hermanville, P. E. I.

Vermont Dairy Courses

Short courses in dairying are to be offered this coming Winter by the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College at Burlington.

The following subjects are included: 1, Feeding and herd management; 2, crops and farm management; 3, milk testing, cow-test work; 4, testing milk and milk products in dairy plants; 5, market milk, grading, farm inspection; 6, icre cream; 7, buttermaking; 8, cheesemaking; 9, condensed milk; 10, dairy plant operators' and managers' conference.

Anyone or all of these courses may be taken. The tuition is free to residents of Vermont there being merely a small fee for materials used. No definite dates have as yet been set but the courses will be given as a series starting in late October or early November and ending in February.

The number of students that can be accommodated is limited. Therefore, those interested should make early application to the Department of Dairy Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Burlington, Vt.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 18-22. — Garden State Fair, Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J.

Sept. 25-29.—New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 14-23.—Sixty-second session and home-coming of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Feb. 5-8, 1929.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

Sept. 17.—Holsteins. New Paris, Ohio, Roy E. Smelker Consignment Sale.

Sept. 19. — Holsteins, Tilton, N. H., Broad View Farm Sale, H. E. Rainville, owner.

Oct. 2-3.—Holsteins. Earlville, N. Y., thirteenth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, sales manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 10.—Aberdeen-Angus. Breeders' Sale, Springfield, Ill. Irwin Auction Co., managers, Salem, Ill.

Oct. 10. — Sheep. Kemmerly & Son, Carey, Ohio. Shropshires, Hampshires and Oxfords.

Oct. 10. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's Grade Sale, Timonium, Md., Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., sales managers.

Oct. 11. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's 19th semi-annual sale, Timonium, Md. Herrick - Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., sale managers.

Oct. 12. — Mechanicsburg, Pa., Prof. Enos H. Hess sale of purebred Holsteins.

Oct. 15. — Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale, Hillside Stock Farm.

Oct. 16.—Troy, Pa., Bradford County Sale, Holsteins. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 17.—Percherons. J. O. Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa.

Oct. 24.—Beloit, Ohio, Aggie Dispersal, E. E. Ellett & Son., under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Oct. 31.—Wellington, Ohio, Wellington Holstein Association Sale, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Nov. 1.—Angus. Breeders' Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Nov. 5.—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders' Association sale.

Nov. 6.—Burton, Ohio, Paul McNish and Geauga County Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 12.—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, manager, South Byron, Wis.

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club annual sale.

Nov. 14—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker dispersal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4.—Judy's Sixteenth Annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale Manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' Annual Angus Sale, Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale, W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

The Bookshelf

The following volumes of the Delightful Classics are out of print, but they can be supplied in another edition for 50 cents. It is impossible to get them in the cheaper editions.

Alice in Wonderland.
Little Lame Prince.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Treasure Island.

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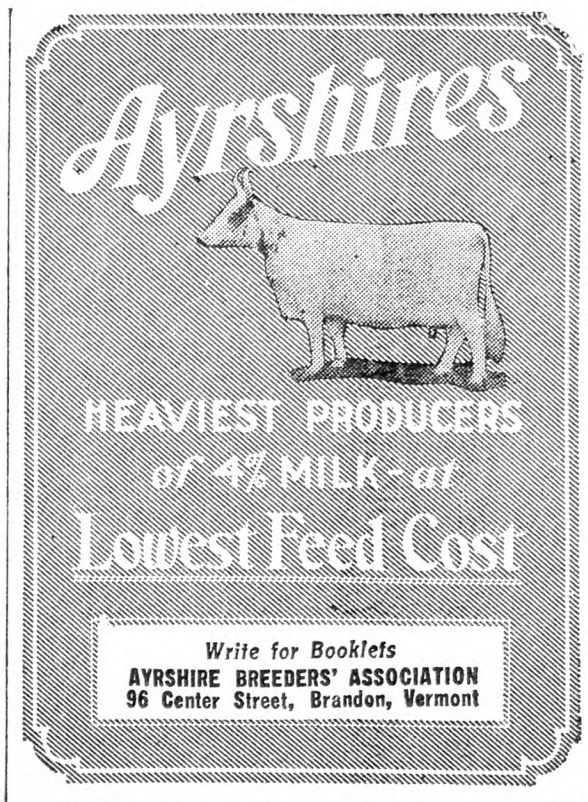

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Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.50
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - $3.75
Chester Whites, having size and breeding, $5.00 each. Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS.

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AT A LOW PRICE
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

∴ DOGS ∴

OLD TIME BLUE TICK COON AND FOX HOUND PUPS Will run this fall; also young Coon Hounds, well started, some trained dogs, on approval. LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y.

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EXTRA FINE COONHOUNDS—Shipped on trial. Satisfied customers throughout New England. SAM LONG, Guntersville, Ala.

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FOR SALE DAIRY CATTLE with size and quality, from a tested county. LUCHSINGER BROS. - Evansville, Wis.

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

∴ GOATS ∴

THE NORTHERN HERD Nubian Milk Goats (Finest of its kind in U. S. A.) offers for immediate sale, exceptional foundation animals, (both sexes). Mature bucks and does, yearlings and younger. WILLET RANDALL, THE ARK FARMS & ZOO, NORTH CREEK, N. Y.

Nubian Milk Goats Fall sale list now ready—Milking does pure and grade, mature bucks, kids both sexes. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va

Miscellaneous

Shetland Ponies Beauties, all ages, ready to ship. Also 3 fine saddle horses at bargain prices. A. B. PORTER PONY FARM, Phone 134-5, ATWATER, OHIO

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MANY breeders have found that a little advertisement on this page is a sure way of finding customers for any stock they have for sale. You can tell 225,000 farmers and breeders about your stock with an advertisement on this page. Tell these 225,000 readers about the stock you want to sell and you will find that many of them are looking for just what you have for sale. Write for our
SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE
The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Potatoes were irregular. A little stronger feeling was reported on Long Island stock the last of the week, but New Jersey potatoes showed little change. The nearby producing sections of Long Island and New Jersey are now supplying the bulk of the potatoes received in New York, many of which are trucked in direct from the fields. The season for these sections is unusually late due to the dragging out of the Eastern Shore crop. New Jersey's movement is about one-half done, according to best estimates, and Long Island growers have been holding back on account of the low prices, but it is getting so late that they are now digging extensively. This will tend to interfere with the early marketing of the late crop, but once the intermediate crop is out of the way the Northern States should have a better opportunity to regulate the marketing of the main crop. There seems to be a good deal of optimism as to the outcome of the main potato deal this season despite the report of a large total crop, as much of the increase is in States already harvested. Recently Long Island potatoes have been ranging $2 to $2.25 per 150-lb. sack, and New Jersey Cobblers $1.50 to $1.90 a sack. Since the harvesting of the large peach crops of the South, prices have been considerably better. Delaware and New Jersey had light crops, consequently supplies were only moderate and good to fancy Elbertas have been ranging $2 to $3 a bushel or crate as to quality. The apple market has been dull and irregular on average offerings, but fancy marks held firm. Such varieties as English Coddling and Williams Red were quoted up to $2 a bushel, and a few Twenty-ounce brought as high as $2.50, but Astrachan, Duchess and Starks ranged 65c to $1.50 a bushel as to quality. California Gravensteins have been doing a little better, $2 to $2.50 a box. Strawberries are generally considered through for the season, but a car from Montana sold at from 10 to 18c a pint. Cantaloupes have been selling well with hot weather prevailing. The holiday, Labor Day, interfered somewhat with trading as it made a long week-end. Cabbage was rather quiet and carrots were more or less neglected the latter part of the week. Celery and sweet corn sold fairly well, but eggplant were very dull. Lettuce was irregular, but the high prices of a week or two ago are not being realized. However, very good lettuce has been bringing $1.50 to $2 a crate. Tomatoes were very irregular, with quality showing a very wide variation largely on account of so much wet weather. Good stock has been cleaning up better, however, with best York State tomatoes selling $1 to $3 per 6-till crate and Jerseys 75c to $2 per crate holding about a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts are running somewhat heavier than a year ago at this time, and the quality of the offerings showed great irregularity, especially mid-western stock, but quite recently a little improvement is reported. However, in spite of the larger offerings the movement has been fairly satisfactory on fancy grades and early in the week prices showed a little improvement. By the last of the week trading was a little more quiet and the market closed steady to firm. Dealers are disposed to keep current stocks moving and a good many are using fancy eggs from their own storage stocks to supply their better class trade. The cold storage holdings of eggs in New York are about 250,000 cases heavier than a year ago, and the total holdings in ten of the principal markets of the country on September 1 were only about 105,000 cases heavier than on the same date a year ago, New York being the only one of the four principal cities having more on hand than last year at this time.

After two weeks of having a very satisfactory market conditions changed. Receipts were fairly large and as the slaughter houses did not clean up satisfactorily over the week-end it was difficult to maintain values. There has been a wide range in prices due to the wide difference in quality, but most of the express Leghorn fowl were reported sold at around 22c a lb. Express broilers were very slow with the possible exception of Leghorns, which had a fairly satisfactory outlet. Old roosters held about steady, and Long Island ducks held steady to firm under a good demand. Trading in dressed poultry has been comparatively light in spite of the approaching holiday. Frying-sized chickens eased off 3 to 4c a lb. due to liberal offerings. Broilers were steady to weak as to size, the 2 to 2½-lb. sizes dropping from 1 to 2c a lb. Small fowl worked out slowly and 5-lb. sizes held about steady. Heavier fowl advanced slightly.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay receipts were more liberal after a shortage for several weeks, but the demand was sufficient to take care of the increased offerings and market continued firm. High-grade hay was scarce and wanted. Rye straw about steady.

B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 44c; duck eggs, doz., 55c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 37c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1.50; beans, dry, 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; corn, Yellow Bantam, doz. ears, 25c; white, doz. ears, 20c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 100, 50 to 60c; home-grown, 100, 90c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; huckleberries, qt., 20c; blackberries, long, qt., 20c; leek, bchs, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown letuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 30c; parsley, bu., $1; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 2 lbs., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1.10; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; string beans, 3 qts., 25c; new green peas, 3 qts., 25c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, 6 lbs., 25c; Elberta peaches, bu., $1.75.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 55c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 27c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 28 to 30c; dressed, lb., 30 to 55c; fowls, live, lb., 28 to 30c; dressed, lb., 40c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 27c; dressed, lb., 45c; broilers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 22 to 25c; heavy, 30 to 32c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 45 to 55c; eggs, doz., 43c; retail, 45 to 50c; duck eggs, doz., 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; yellow beans, bu., $1.50; Lima beans, bu., $4; cabbage, doz. heads, 75c; celery, doz. bchs, 40 to 75c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.50; carrots, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; cucumbers, bu., 25 to 50c; pickling cucumbers, 100, 30 to 40c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $2; peppers, bu., $1.50 to $2; potatoes, bu., 80 to 90c; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; squash, doz., 50c; sweet corn, doz., 6 to 20c; tomatoes, bu., 45 to 75c; turnips, doz. bchs, 75c; endive, doz., 25c; eggplant, each, 15 to 25c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., 75c to $1.50; black-caps, qt., 20c; crate, $5; huckleberries, qt., 20c; crate, $6; peaches, bu., $2.50; pears, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; plums, bu., $2 to $2.25.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $13; wheat, bu., new, $1.10 to $1.30.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Home-grown vegetables are showing an easier tendency as a rule. Live poultry is firmer.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 49 to 50c; firsts, 45 to 48c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, brick, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; limburger, 30 to 31c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 36c. Eggs, firm; grade A, 46 to 48c; grade B, 39 to 45c; grade C, 33 to 37c; unclassified, 34 to 42c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 26 to 33c; old roosters, 16 to 18c; chickens, 38 to 40c; ducks, 33 to 35c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 22 to 29c; old roosters, 17 to 18c; broilers, 22 to 36c; ducks, 20 to 25c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Astrachan, Duchess, 75c to $1; Sweet Bough, $1 to $1.25; Transparent, 40 to 75c; Wealthy, $1.25 to $1.50; Winesap, $2.25 to $3.25. Potatoes, firm; home-grown, bu., 75 to 90c; Va., bbl., $2.40 to $2.65; sweets, Va., bbl., $4.75 to $5.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, firmer; home-grown, bu., $1.50 to $2; Cal., white, 100-lb. bag, $2.75 to $3.25; doz. bchs., 15 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, 32-qt. crate, $5 to $6; cantaloupe, Cal., crate, $3.25 to $3.50; elderberries, bu., $1 to $1.50; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.50 to $1.65; honeydews, Cal., flat, $1.50 to $2; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $4.50 to $6.50; peaches, home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $2; pears, bu., 85c to $1.25; plums, bu., $1 to $1.25; watermelons, 20 to 35c.

Vegetables. — Beans, wax, green, bu., $1.50 to $2; beets, bu., 85c to $1.15; cabbage, bu., 90c to $1.15; carrots, bu., $1.35 to $1.65; cauliflower, bu., $1.50 to $2; celery, doz., 25 to 45c; corn, doz., 10 to 20c; cucumbers, bu., 50 to 65c; eggplant, bu., $1.50 to $2; lettuce, box, 50c to $1.25; Lima beans, qt., 40 to 50c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; peppers, 20-lb. bskt., 50 to 60c; peas, bu., 85c to $2.50; pickles, per 100, 20 to 35c; pumpkins, bu., $1 to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; spinach, bu., 90c to $1.25; squash, bu., 75c to $1; tomatoes, bu., 50c to $1; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.25; watercress doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds. — Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $30.50; standard middlings, $28.50; red-dog, $44; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $49; hominy, $39; gluten-feed, $43.75; oatfeed, $13.75.

C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

September 6, 1928.

MILK

September: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs., Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49½@	$0.50
Extra, 92 score		.49
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46 @	.48½
Seconds	.44½@	.45½
Lower grades	.42½@	.44
Ladles	.35 @	.39
Packing stock	.33 @	.35
Renovated	.42 @	.42½
Sweet, fancy	.51 @	.51½
Extra		.50½
Firsts	.47½@	.50
Seconds	.45½@	.47

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.26½@	$0.27
Flats, fresh, special	.26½@	.27
Fancy		.26
Under grades	.23 @	.25
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26½@	.27
Watertown, N. Y.		.23½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.50 @	$0.53
Average extras	.46 @	.49
Extra firsts	.40 @	.44
Firsts	.35 @	.37
Pacific Coast, white	.40 @	.49½
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.45 @	.47
Gathered, best	.36 @	.40
Common to good	.27 @	.30

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30@	.38
Roosters	.16@	.24
Fowls	.24@	.33
Ducks	.18@	.24
Turkeys, young	.43@	.45
Old	.25@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.50@	.65
Dark, doz.	3.00@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	1.75

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30@	$0.32
Broilers	.30@	.35
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.15@	.24
Geese	.15@	.20
Tame rabbits	.25@	.27

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75@	15.25
Bulls	7.75@	9.00
Cows	6.00@	9.50
Calves, best	14.50@	16.50
Sheep	5.00@	7.00
Lambs	14.00@	16.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23@	$0.24
Good to prime	.21@	.22
Culls	.17@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@	27.00
Bulls	14.00@	18.00
Cows	16.00@	21.00

POTATOES

Virginia, bbl.	$1.50@	$1.90
Long Island, 150 lbs.	1.50@	2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.65@	1.90
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	1.25@	2.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.25@	1.75
Carrots, bu.	1.25@	1.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@	9.00
Celery, hearts, doz.	.50@	1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@	4.00
Eggplants, bu.	.50@	1.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.50@	5.50
Onions, Orange Co., 100 lbs.	2.85@	3.50
Okra, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Parsley, bu.	.75@	1.00
Peas, Col., bu.	4.00@	5.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.75@	2.25
Squash, Summer, bu.	1.00@	1.25
String beans, bu.	.75@	4.00
Sweet corn, 100	2.50@	2.75
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@	2.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	.75@	1.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.		3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00@	10.25
Pea	10.50@	10.75
Red kidney	8.25@	8.50
White kidney	10.00@	10.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.65@	$2.00
Pears, bbl.	3.50@	6.50
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	1.50@	2.50
Bu. bskt.	1.00@	2.75
Huckleberries, qt.	.12@	.33
Blackberries, qt.	.10@	.15
Watermelons, carload	325.00@	390.00
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@	5.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@	27.00
No. 2	24.00@	25.00
No. 3	19.00@	23.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	26.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	1.28½
No. 2 red	1.55
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.78½
Oats, No. 2 white	.51½
Barley	.84
Rye	1.08

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54@	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65@	.70
Gathered	.40@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44@	.50
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10@	.15
String beans, lb.	.15@	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.15@	.25
Peas, lb.	.20@	.25
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Onions, lb.	.04@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
Peaches, doz.	.20@	.30
Huckleberries, qt.	.25@	.35
Muskmelons, each	.10@	.15

Robins and Strawberries

E. T., Maryland, asks what will keep robins from his strawberries; place horizontal bar, supported by two small stakes, about three feet from ground. Cut shiney ends from tin cans, hang them with tiny strings from bar, far enough apart so they will not interfere with each other. Those tins will always be turning either one way or the other, and glitter in the sun light, and no robin will dare come near.

I. F.

We have our strawberries in the grape rows, and last year we could scarcely pick one large berry that was not half eaten by birds of some kind. We take old newspapers, fold them into quarters and put strong cord in one corner of each, leaving the cord about one-half yard long. These we tied at each end of the rows on stakes, and also here and there along the rows on the grape wire. These will sway with every breeze. We used some of the bright-colored pages of the newspapers which seemed to help.

C. A. M.

New York.

Exporting New York Apples

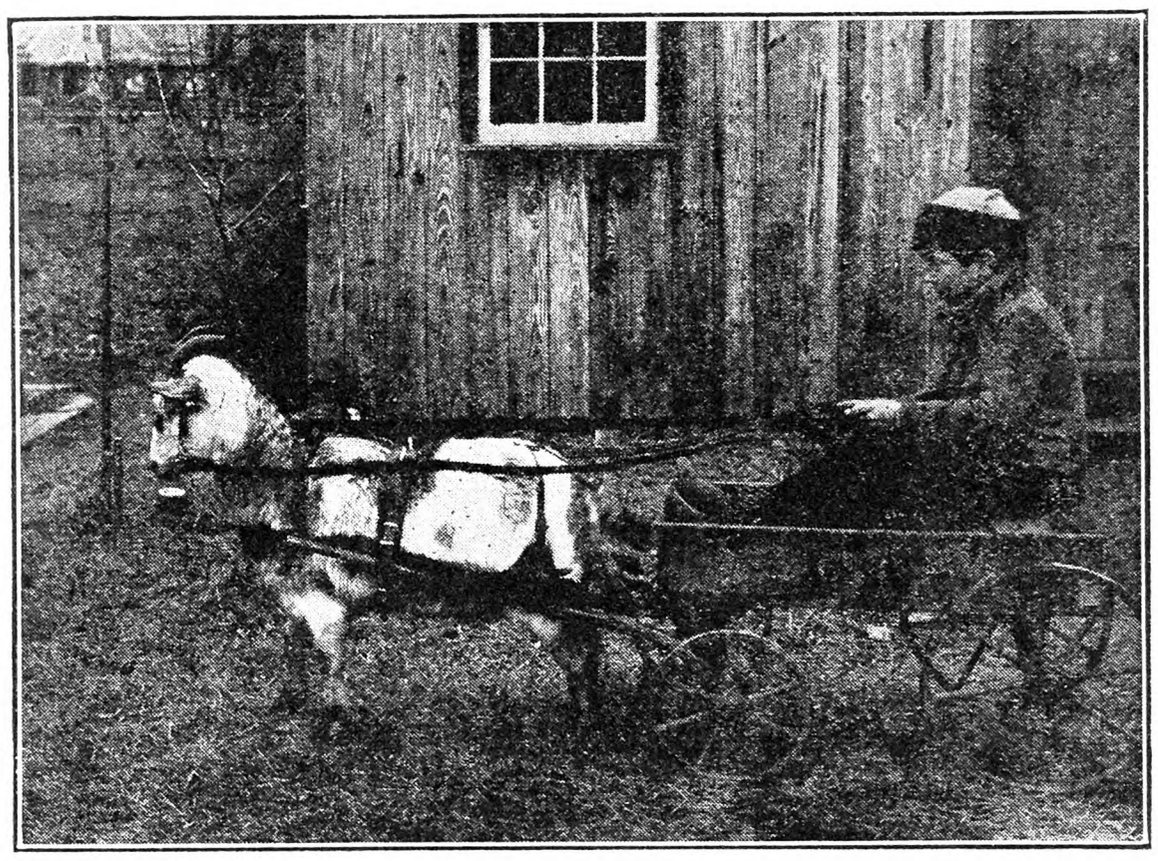
Geographically, New York State is ideally located to regain its prestige as the leading apple exporting State, and to benefit from the increased demand for apples that is in evidence in Europe, particularly in England, said Edwin Smith, London marketing representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in addressing members of the New York State Horticultural Society at their Summer meeting at the Experiment Station at Geneva on August 15. The necessity for meeting the demand of the English market as to variety, color, size, and quality was emphasized by Mr. Smith, who pointed out that Virginia, though further away from London than New York, had displaced the Empire State as the leading apple exporting State because her fruit more nearly met the standards desired.

Speaking of varieties suitable for the export trade, Mr. Smith said: "New York State needs a highly colored Baldwin or smiliar variety for its export trade. The Ben Davis still will go in Germany and Scandinavian markets, where hardiness in shipping to remote destinations is of first importance. Golden Russet and Newtown are still greatly appreciated in Great Britain, but British dealers complain that they do not see the quantity of Hudson River Newtowns that they used to receive. At the present time McIntosh is not a good export variety, and there is no immediate prospect that it will be. The Greening is at present one of New York's best varieties for export because as a cooking apple it is thoroughly appreciated. However, in good years England produces sufficient cooking apples to meet her needs."

Farrowing Time Troubles

We have two sows that farrowed in August, 1927. On June 26, this year, one farrowed eight very large pigs. She needs assistance with one. She had an abundance of milk, was very quiet, motherly and no trouble at all, in fact being always quiet and easily managed. Her pigs are extra good. The largest one, a boar, was ruptured. I think by my pulling him at birth. He was castrated two weeks ago. He was sewed up after castration. Apart from his rupture, there, he is as good as the other pigs. Will this hinder his growth in any way? We intend to keep him for meat.

Sow No. 2 was in the pen with sow No. 1 until about six weeks before she farrowed. She was the same age but had a much bigger frame. Both sows were in very good flesh. Their hair shone as though polished. After separation, both had the same care: Light, airy pens, well-cleaned and bedded, with sunshine an hour or two in the morning. Their diet was about three quarts of mixed feed a day each, with cheese factory whey and grass cut twice a day, all they would consume of the two latter. On July 16 sow No. 2 farrowed six very nice pigs. She promptly killed the last one in spite of two of us being there and beating her with sticks. Every pig had to be grabbed and hustled out of her reach. She would turn on us and it was all we could do to keep from being torn to pieces by her, she was so vicious. We tried giving her the pigs after she was out of pain and quieted down, and in spite of two of us being there she did manage to cut the little pig's shoulder.



The Goat Express

My husband just had to toss that pig out of the pen and both of us fight for our lives. Previous to farrowing and after we kept the pigs away, she is gentle and a great pet. Her milk started 48 hours previous to the pigs coming, and she appeared to be in pain most of the time, and the last 12 hours suffered intensly. Five pigs I tried to raise; they were very large, strong pigs and fat. Their hair looked polished. I kept them nights in the house, and days in a nice warm place. The first six nights they were fed every two hours on Jersey milk. The largest one sickened. Its legs seemed swollen and sore, its appetite remained good, but the pig died. At present, I have two left; all seem to go the same way; the strongest appearing ones die. The two left are strong, fat pigs, yet their legs are so sore and weak that they won't stand up. They are not stunted or sikley-looking. Is it rickets? In day time I keep them in the sunshine and give skimmed Jersey milk with eggs added. Morning and night they have warm milk right from the dairy herd. Both sows had a condition powder for hogs. Sow No. 2 had no milk two days after her pigs were born. Was this a natural condition, because the pigs did not nurse? Would this sow be apt to be the same again if bred? Will these two pigs be fit to use as breeders, and should they continue to grow and overcome this leg weakness? MRS. G. T.

Barneveld, N. Y.

Practically all of the trouble described is attributable to the way in which the breeding sows were fed and managed. In order that farrowing may promptly occur, without causing the sow an inordinate degree of pain and without injury to the pigs, every pregnant sow should be made to take active outdoor exercise every day, throughout pregnancy. In Winter, when snow is deep, the necessary amount of exercise may be induced by letting the sows root for shelled corn and whole oats scattered upon a big barn floor or clean-swept ground well covered with litter. At other times exercise is encouraged by letting sows have free range, and providing feed, such as Alfalfa hay and mixed grain and meals, at a distance from the hoghouse.

When sows are not to farrow until late in Spring or in early Summer, the grazing of green crops, preferably legumes, should be allowed daily. Exercise keeps the muscles and nerves in tone, induce excretion of all waste matters of the body and gives the sows the benefit of the direct rays of the sun. The ultra-violet or "tanning" ray cannot penetrate window glass, and it is necessary for health. It causes phosphorus to form in the blood and lime to deposit in the bones. That ray, from direct sunlight, is therefore absolutely necessary for young growing pigs, and is, no doubt, helpful for adult hogs. The daily outdoor exercise advised is necessary, in order that pigs and all hogs may derive the benefit of the ultra-violet ray.

The feeding of Alfalfa and clover hay is also beneficial, in that these legumes and others contain much lime and likewise a vitamin that stimulates assimilation of lime by the animal. They are also rich in protein elements and help to regulate the bowels. When a pregnant sow is so exercised and fed, during pregnancy, and is also handled daily in a farrowing pen, for 10 to 14 days before farrowing, so that she may become accustomed to the presence of man, she seldom is cross or vicious at times of birth of her pigs, and is much less likely to kill and eat her pigs.

The killing of pigs is often incited by the pain of difficult farrowing and the nervousness and excitability of the sow. By putting a "pig creep" around the inner wall off the farowing pen, so that pigs will not be smothered by the sow lying upon them, the cannibalistic act will be less likely to be practiced. When a sow is cross at birth, or has killed and eaten pigs at a previous farrowing, each pig should be removed, when delivered, and the sow put to sleep by giving her chloral hydrate in slop, or, where possible, feeding her slop containing enough alcoholic liquor to put her blissfully to sleep. When she wakes up, she will take kindly to her pigs, they having been allowed to nurse while she was asleep.

In the "old days" apple-jack or New England rum was used by some hog breeders for the purpose mentioned and with good effect. It would be best not to retain the sow for breeding, but to buy new well-exercised sows and then feed and manage them, as we have suggested. Never retain a ruptured sow or boar for breeding, as the tendency to the ruptured condition is hereditary. The boar pig that was ruptured and successfully castrated should not be stunted, if properly fed and exercised, and then should furnish palatable meat. When castration is long delayed, the meat is rank and coarse. Hand-raised pigs often suffer from rickets. That may largely be avoided by giving codliver oil daily along with the milk, and also exposing the pigs to direct, outdoor sunlight Feeding codliver oil also tends to prevent constipation.

Slow secretion of milk by the sow, at farrowing time, is caused by pain, irritability and excitement. The pigs may be retained for breeding if they fully develop and are not affected with rickets. When pigs have to be hand-raised, give a little skim-milk, at first, and gradually substitute rich milk at a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees F. fed from a sterilized vessel. A nursing bottle may be used at first and a little milk allowed every hour or two, but soon the pigs should drink from a dipper, the snout being soused in the milk a few times until the pig learns to drink.

If there is a sign of bowel trouble, give a small dose of castor oil in milk. When the pigs are four weeks old they should learn to eat a thin slop of skim-milk containing bread scraps, cornmeal, middlings and a little oilmeal, and a few weeks later may graze and run with other pigs. A. S. A.

Frozen Fruit and Eggs

The liberal production of fruit this season may lead to new ways of increasing the demand. Progress in extending the market is most likely to be made in those seasons when there is a surplus to be sold. Berry growers in the Pacific Northwest hardly know what to do with large crops of blackberries, Loganberries, prunes and sour cherries. One plan of extending the market season was to freeze the fruit and store it like apples. For the most juicy fruits, like wild blackberries and sour cherries, large tin cans were used. It is claimed that the frozen fruit when taken out of cold storage has the qualities of fresh fruit when used for cooking. Many of the western hotels the past season have been advertising fresh berry pies the year around.

The so-called "dry ice," which is solid carbonic-acid gas with a temperature 109 degrees below zero, was expected to find wide use for refrigerating fresh fruit, especially during carload journeys, but it appears this "dry ice" gives off enough gas to injure the fresh fruit and sometimes gives it a peculiar taste. Probably this difficulty will be overcome in time. It would be quite a gain to avoid loading the cars with the dead weight of the large tonnage of ice required under present methods of railroad refrigeration. Improvement in methods of keeping fruit could help greatly in steadying the market. The great trouble now is the low prices at the height of the season showing little profit to producers and the high prices the rest of the time forcing many consumers to go without. Improvements in food preserving, shipping and holding methods have brought about an increase of 80 per cent in shipments of perishable products during the past dozen years, while the population has increased only about 12 per cent. Greatest gains have been lettuce, four times as much, grapes, citrus fruit and celery, about twice as much. Even if part of these apparent gains are owing merely to more careful reporting of shipments by the railroads, there is no doubt that the gain has been very rapid.

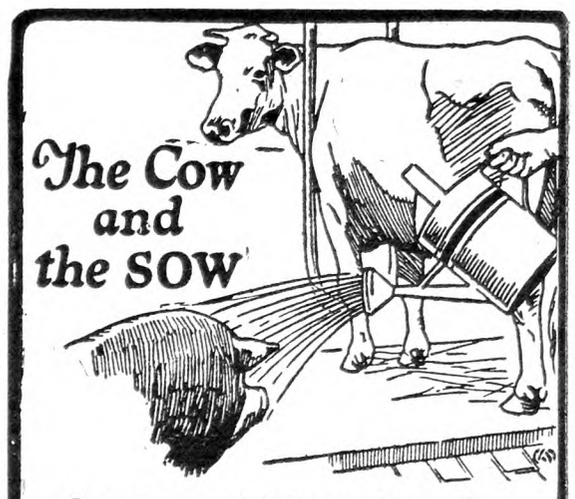
Another line of food preservation is the breaking and freezing of eggs. A great many of these are imported from China and other countries, but there is a chain of egg breaking factories located in the larger market centers of the United States. These frozen eggs are stored in cans and are used quite extensively in cooking by restaurants, hotels and various lines of food manufacture. Just what effect the frozen egg business has on the general egg trade is hard to say. The product has a special market and does not compete with the best grades of shell eggs. G. B. F.

Parrot with Malformed Beak

Our parrot's beak has grown very long, and in a crook shape, which nearly obstructs his means of eating. We sent him to a bird store several time, but they only pare it a little each time, and I think he must suffer from the treatment. Can anyone with experience advise me?

Woburn, Mass. M. T.

WE asked an ex-Navy man whether he thought sailors should be called gobs. "Why not?" he said. "They are gobs, ain't they?" — Spokane Spokesman-Review.



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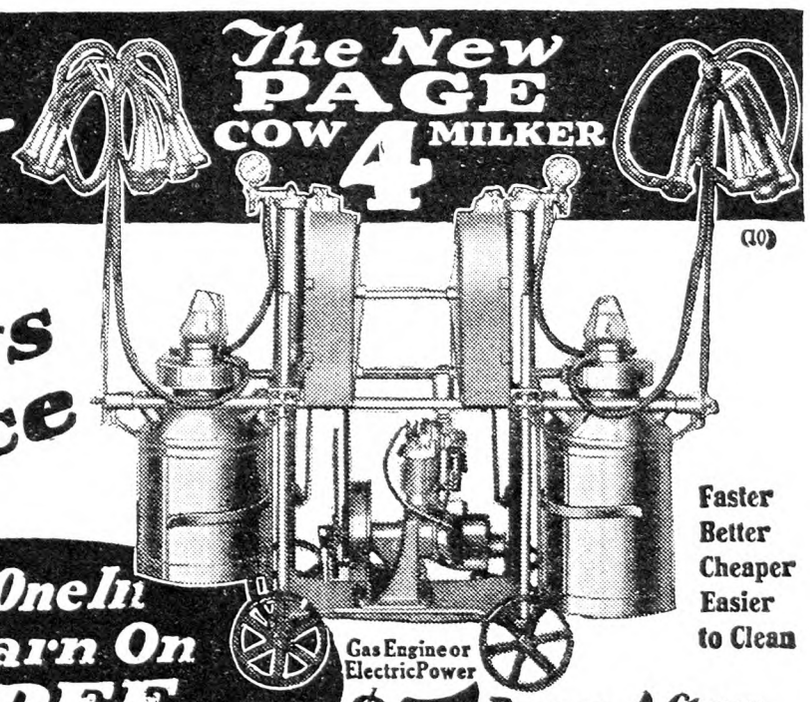

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Tumbling Mustard a Danger to Goats

Some recent experiences which we have had may be of interest to other owners of stock. We have recently had five cases of poisoning from tumbling mustard although it is usually classed as a non-poisonous weed, but I am fully convinced that under certain conditions it is poisonous.

Our first case was a young doe a year old. The goats had been fed on green grass that, aside from tumbling mustard, contained nothing that could have been poisonous, was Timothy, June grass, a little pigeon grass and some orchard grass. It had been mowed, carried to them and fed in the yard. When first noticed in the morning the doe was lying down with her head turned to one side, her head and lips jerking. Our first thought was that she might have got some strychnine, as the symptoms were similar to those of strychnine poisoning, but we were satisfied that that was impossible. We straightened her head up, she got up and went away and went to eating. In about two hours she was down again and went through the same symptoms. She died in about six or seven hours. It seemed to be practically a complete paralysis.

The next case was a kid about four months old. The first indication that she was sick was when she was offered her milk. She could not hold her head still enough to drink it, but when her head was held she drank. She also became completely paralyzed and lived about 24 hours. She was given castor oil, but got no effect from it. There was considerable of that mustard in the yard where the kids were confined. The yard had been sown to oats. The kids had eaten the oats rather close and the mustard had grown and had not been noticed. Up to this time we had no idea what had caused our trouble. After the death of this kid examination was made, and the stomach was found to contain considerable of this mustard. We became confident that that was the cause of her death.

The next was our most valuable doe. She freshened at one year old, giving four quarts per day, and had been giving milk for about 16 months. When it was first noticed that there was anything wrong with her she seemed to be very sleepy. She would start up and seem to be awake and bright, and then would go to sleep instantly, right on her feet. After our other experiences we were satisfied what was the matter, and she was given three ounces of castor oil. In six hours she was given another dose, and we continued to give oil until she had had 17 ounces of castor oil in doses six hours apart. It was then changed to linseed oil in larger doses, until she had been given 16 ounces of that. She was then given four ounces of Epsom salts but very little effect was got from all of this dosing. By that time her throat had become so paralyzed that she could not swallow. She could eat no solid food, but drank a little milk. She lived about four weeks and we thought we were going to save her, as her throat was getting so she could swallow better, and she began to eat some solid food. After her death we found that she had drawn some of the milk into her lungs, and there was some curdled milk in the lungs.

The next case was a doe about a year and a half old. She was also giving milk. The first intimation that she was sick, we noticed that she was very stupid and sleepy. About four ounces of raw linseed oil was promptly given her, also an enema. The action from these was prompt and the paralysis lasted her only a few days. Of course she nearly dried up in her milk, but she is gradually coming back. For a few days it bothered her to get up onto the milking bench; she seemed to have lost control of her muscles, but has regained that. The next case had the same symptoms, stupor and sleepiness. She was given rather more than four ounces of raw linseed oil and it acted promptly. The paralysis seemed to be creeping upon her and she acted as if she knew she was fighting for life. She would stamp her feet, rub her nose, run out her tongue and keep it moving. I never saw anyone fight sleep as she seemed to; her lips would twitch and even the muscles in her body would twitch. Her throat finally became paralyzed so she could swallow neither food nor water. We tried massaging her throat and she seemed glad to have it done. In less than a week she could eat and drink normally, and has now fully recovered. There was a decided taste of mustard in the milk of those does which were giving milk, when they were first taken sick, but the milk of none of the other goats tasted of it. We have had a very wet season and we are of the opinion that the trouble is caused by a fungous growth on the mustard. We have tried to be especially vigilant in fighting this weed, as it has so very many exceedingly small seeds, that we have felt that it was a great menace on that account, but had not realized the deadly nature of it. It is very common in this part of the State, and we have heard of cases of poisoning of horses, cows and sheep. This fungus seems to be on grapevines also; it is a thick, white mold, turning black and eating the tender shoots in two. The remedy that we have found most successful is a prompt acting cathartic given as soon as the first symptoms of unusual drowsiness are noticed, if a good veterinarian is not available. What is done must be done very promptly. We hope our losses and experience may save someone else from a similar loss.

Michigan. MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston market has been moderately active on most seasonable produce offered during the past week. Such cold weather vegetables as carrots, cabbage and spinach suffered decided setbacks because of heat but recovered at the close with the advent of more seasonable temperatures. Apples have improved slightly, although ordinary to poor quality continues in excess of any evident demand.

Apples.—Supplies moderaely heavy, demand improved. Native Gravensteins, ord., 75c to $1.35; fancy, $1.50 to $2. Dutchess, 75c to $1.35; large fancy, $1.50 to $1.60. Wealthy, large fancy, $1 to $1.50. Williams, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 18 bchs, 40 to 65c. Cut off, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native green and wax, $1.50 to $2.50. Lima, $3.50 to $4; best shell, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box.

Blueberries. — Supplies light, demand good for best. Native, 32-qt. crate, 18 to 22c qt.; few 25c. N. S., crts, 22 to 30c qt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box; $1.25 to $1.75 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs, 50c to $1.25. Cut off, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Corn.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. 40 to 60 ears, yellow, 85c to $1.25; few, $1.35 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately light, demand improved. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, $1 to $3.50; few fancy, higher, std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Moderately light supplies, demand good for best. Native, 18 heads, 75c to $1.10. Cal., best, $2 to $4 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 hds, best, $1.50 to $2; poorer, $1.

Onions.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native yellows, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags ord., few sales, $2.75 to $3.25.

Peppers.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Hot squash, 85 to $1.25. Bell, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Market inactive. Native, 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Va. and Md., bbls., No. 1, mostly $2.35 to $2.40; N. J., 150-lb. sacks, $2 to $2.10.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native, 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Yellow Crookneck, 18s, 25 to 60c std. bu. box. Marrow, $1.50 to $2. Turban, $2.25 to $2.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair on best. Native h.h., mostly 2 to 8c lb. O. D., 50c to $1 ½ box; $1 to $2 std. bu. box.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand light except for good hay which is scarce. No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $24.50. Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 48½c; firsts, 46 to 48c; seconds, 43½ to 45½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 54c. Mixed colors, 53c. White extras, 50c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 48c. Undergrades, 32 to 36c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26½c. Firsts new, 25½ to 26c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10 to $10.25. Cal., small white, $9.25 to $9.75. Yellow Eyes, $9.25 to $9.75. Red kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $9.90 to $10.10 100-lb. sack.

CALLER: "Look here, I want to see you about this paragraph announcing my resignation from the Chamber of Commerce." Editor: "But it's quite true, isn't it?" Caller: "Quite. But I should like you to explain why you've printed it under 'Public Improvements.'" — Good Hardware.

There was an old car whose mileage was poor, and what do you think effected the cure?

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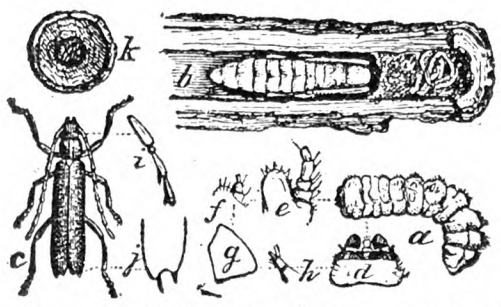
The Oak Pruner at Work

One of my neighbor's black oaks and one of mine—both more than 50 ft. tall, are infested with a boring worm which eats through a small limb or twig and every few days I pick up several twigs containing a bunch of leaves still green and hearty. Any advice as to treatment of the tree ailment to preserve these fine old trees will be appreciated. C. L. W.

Long Island.

This is no doubt the work of the oak pruner, technically known as Elaphidion parallelum. This grub is the larva of a



The oak-pruner, *Elaphidion parallelum.*—*a*, larva; *b*, pupa in its burrow; *c*, beetle; *kk*, cut ends of the twig; *d* to *i*, structural details.

Reproduced from Smith's Economic Entomology.

beetle which lays its eggs on the twigs. The grub burrows into the twig, and when it gets about ready to go through its transformation it girdles the twig in the way described, so that it hangs by a part of the bark, and its weight or the wind soon make it drop. This is what the grub wants because it then has access to the ground to go through its transformation into the beetle stage, thus completing its life cycle.

The only treatment which can be given is to pick up and destroy these dropped twigs as soon as found, because they will then be likely to contain grubs, thus the number of the mature insects to do further damage will be greatly lessened. There is no spraying or other treatment that amounts to anything in the control of this pest.

The School Meeting at the State Fair

"Most people who come to the State Fair are looking for a little here and a little there," was the comment of Mr. Greene, the slender determined figure who once was the first president of the Rural School Improvement Society. "The Anyville School Case" had drawn its last curtain, and some of the hundred and twenty-five in the audience were for one reason and another obliged to leave.

Those who have wished to meet Mrs. MacArthur, author of the society's play, were pleased to hear a few words spoken by her before she left for her train to St. Lawrence County. For the benefit of those who were not present I may be excused in describing Mrs. MacArthur. She is a little below medium in height, with dark hair, and the blue eyes that are said to belong to good brains. Perhaps they are gray some of the time, I would not like to say. Mrs. MacArthur is not one of those slight, frail-looking women, but gives one an impression of great vitality and energy. Also, she has an instinct for good clothes, which is most commendable in a writer, and is considered an asset to any temperament.

"This is a surprise to me, but I am glad to have a chance to speak to you," said Mrs. MacArthur when called upon. "The Anyville School Case is so simple that it can be presented by any Grange. It is mostly fact rather than fiction, although you notice I have given it the ideal ending. I hope that you will go home and put it on in your home towns."

Mr. Greene, coming to the floor, mentioned the Brockport school case as a trial of the legality of the enforced centralization, all movement by the State being held up by the hearing in court on the question. Mr. Greene expressed a belief that an investigation of the Department of Education was next in order, and cited the instance of the investigation of the insurance companies by Governor Hughes. He advised those interested in holding their rural schools to come to the annual meeting of this society at Syracuse in December and "get back of a strong demand for an investigation of the methods used in compelling centralization. The local people established these schools in the first place, and it is not for the Department of Education to gather them in," was his opinion.

Then rose J. D. Merritt of Speaker MacGinnies's own district in Chautauqua County. It is through Speaker MacGinnies that most bills pass or stop in the waste-paper basket, and he is blamed for the killing of the bills giving home rule to rural schools. After a brief summary of the Speaker's boyhood, Mr. Merritt spoke of the organizing of his district in 1818, and of the wages, $1.25 a week, paid the teachers of that time, who boarded around the neighborhood. The parents furnished the school with 1½ cords of firewood per scholar. "In those days the children in country schools were called 'scholars'," said Mr. Merrit. "Perhaps they had just as much right to the title as the high school students of today, for they studied algebra, geometry, chemistry and many other high school subjects, in the country schools of my grandfather's time."

Here Mr. Merritt turned to his subject, the sending of telegrams to a representative. Many telegrams are received from all sources, and the representative does not have time to read the greater share of them. He urged as a substitute that members should go to see their representative before he goes to Albany. "In most cases he is only an hour's motor ride from your home. Go and talk with him in person—that is the only sure way" was the advice.

Then as is usually the case the meeting had its surprise visitor, a woman teacher of refinement, tact and courage, who came forward to tell the society that it was doing the right thing. She had observed the effects of centralization of all classes of children in Newark, New Jersey, and wished to state that it was detrimental to the children aside from the trouble of transportation. "The little things pick up wrong habits and associations without knowing what they are doing," she explained, "and there are no parents nearby to see or understand just what is happening to them."

Such a moment is naturally a great one for the loyal members of the Rural School Improvement Society, and on this prayer for unfailing courage, they adjourned and went home to face conditions. OBSERVER.

Franklin County, Vermont, Farm Bureau

Farmers, their wives and families, to the number of over 125, and representing every town in Franklin Co., Vt., were at the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville, Quebec, Aug. 20, on the third annual tour arranged by the Franklin County Farm Bureau. The attendance this year was over twice that in previous years, and was notable for the large number who had been there previous years and wanted to go back to see the new experimental work in crops and live stock that is being carried on. The weather was fine, and the roads were in nearly perfect condition; and the superintendent, Mr. McClary, and his assistants of the Experimental Farm, gave the party the warm welcome for which they are noted all over the district.

The party reached Lennoxville in time for a basket lunch, accompanied by hot coffee served by Superintendent McClary, after which there was a brief speaking program, and the party divided for a tour of the fields and grounds. The women were taken about the grounds by Gardener Mahaffey, who showed them all the flowers and decorative shrubs, explaining the proper management of each, and their desirable qualities. Mr. Mahaffey was kept busy answering the multitude of questions which the women had to ask, and many expressions were heard indicating that this part of the tour will result in many home grounds in Franklin County being given more attention during the coming year. Phlox, Hydrangeas, Gladiolus, Cannas, as well as numerous varieties of annual flowers, were at their best and their colors and the arrangement of them gave a new conception to many of the possibilities for home decoration with the minimum of labor. The men, lead by Mr. Browne and Mr. Ripley, made a tour of the crops and live stock, first going through the corn variety plots where the uses of seed corn resulting from a crossing of different varieties was explained, and the fine stand of corn resulting from the use of such seed was seen. This is a new development in corn breeding work, and offers great possibilities in the improvement of the silage crop, and consequently was of more than ordinary interest to the farmers. An excellent field of oats, peas, and vetch mixture was next inspected and Mr. Browne led a very thorough discussion of the merits of this crop and its uses on dairy farms. This mixture has been tried out quite largely in Franklin County this year and several hundred acres of this or similar mixtures have been grown. There was also a discussion of a most suitable variety of peas, oats and barley for grain growing, and uses in various mixtures and under different conditions.

On a field in which various methods of soil and crop management were being tried out, two things were outstanding: First, the control of witch grass through late Summer plowing, and second, the remarkable increase in crops through the use of lime. Both of these things were very clearly demonstrated in the corn, oats and clover crops on the fields visited. The crop increase from the use of lime was as marked in the corn crop following hay as it was in the clover crop on which it was used.

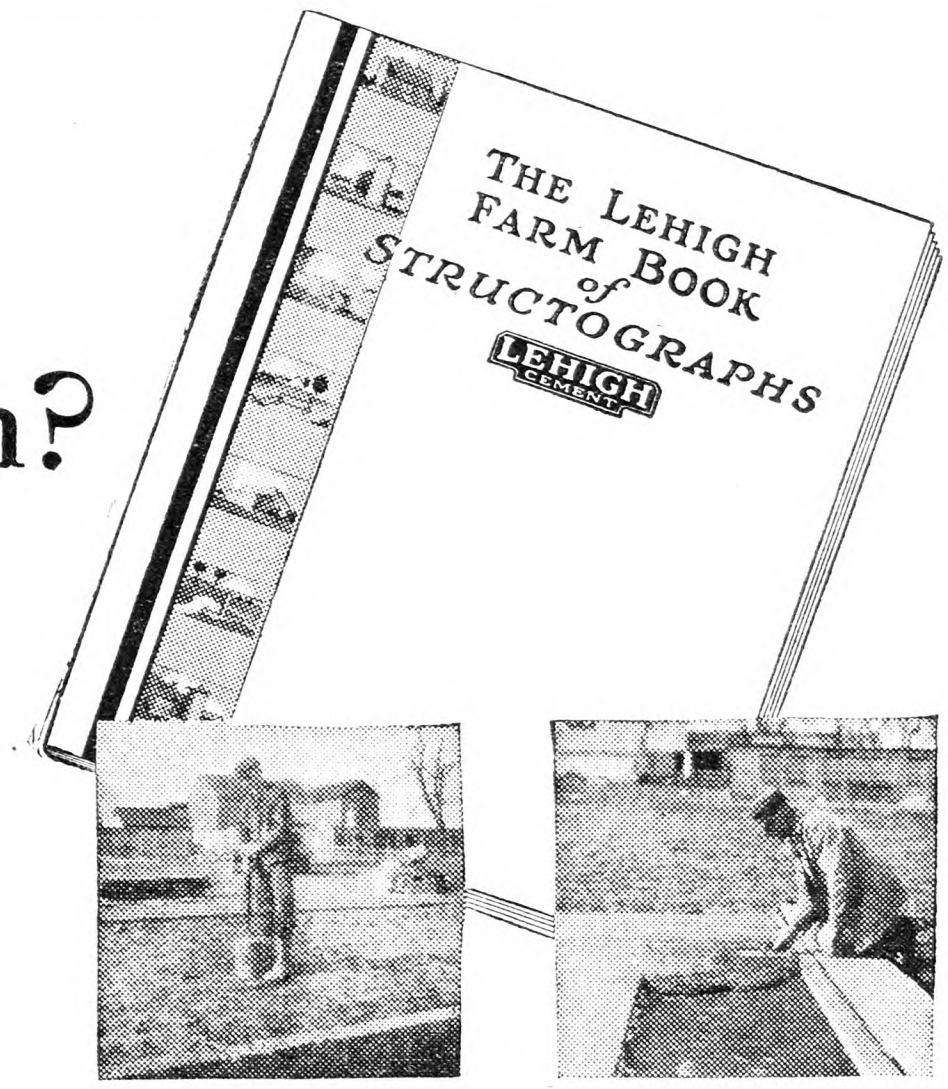
The herd of high quality Jerseys and Milking Shorthorns was visited, and questions of management and production were very thoroughly discussed. The Milking Shorthorns attracted a great deal of attention, as few of the men from this county had ever seen as good individuals as these. Mr. McClary recommended this breed where milk as well as butterfat and meat were needed.

This was the first time where the women and young people were present equally with the men, and it was felt that this was a most excellent addition to the affair. Expressions of appreciation of the courtesy shown by the management of the farm were heard from everyone and all expressed the hope that this annual tour would be continued in the future.

R. C. MC WILLIAMS, County Agent.

"I hate these revolving doors." "So do I. You can't slam them."—Staffordshire Sentinel.

Planning Fall Construction?



Tamping earth and rock fill prior to placing poultry house floor of concrete.

Placing layer of concrete over felt roofing paper. Paper eliminates dampness.

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Improved and enlarged—the new edition of the Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs will save both time and money in the building of concrete additions to your farm this Fall. No other book ever published has so simplified concrete construction. Here is the reason:

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A few of the scenes of one particular job are shown on this page. There are many other pictures of this one job alone. Following is a partial list of the subjects this book describes. As you glance through this list you will probably discover improvements that you have wanted to build for a long time—see how this book describes their construction.

Foundations and walls, poultry house floors, dairy barn floors, hog houses, storage cellars, garages, walks and steps, fence posts, manure pits, corn cribs, septic tanks, barn entranceways, tobacco curing barns, milk houses and making concrete.

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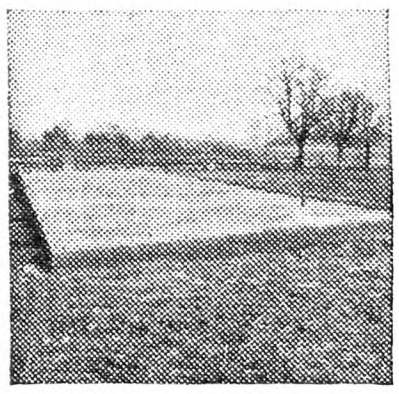

Completed poultry house floor awaiting erection of superstructure.

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FEED MIXERS, Etc.

The Henyard

A Start in Poultry-keeping

I have been left a widow, and in order to support myself I am taking to the raising of chickens. I have plenty of room for about 1,500 birds. How should the chicken coop be built and is it advisable to fence the chickens in so as to prevent them from running around? The hens I have at the present time are on free range, and I have suffered a great loss of eggs. MRS. C. H.
New York.

A widow, left without means of support and with ample room for poultry keeping, may well consider the keeping of a flock as an aid to living. If she proves to be adapted to the work and is willing to continue it in spite of the drawbacks which she will inevitably meet, she may even make it a source of a fairly liberal income. To "make a living" from poultry, however, requires time, energy and strength, as well as a reasonable amount of capital. It also requires a knowledge of the business which cannot be imparted in a letter or even gained in a year's experience. There is much that will have to be learned as one goes along and considerable that is apt to be paid dearly for.

From your letter, I judge that you now know little or nothing of poultry keeping as a business, though you may have a small flock. You probably lack buildings and other equipment for any large number of fowls. It is not a good time of the year for one without ample capital to make more than a moderate start, and, if one has ample capital, he should avoid plunging into expensive building and stocking a plant with a view to securing an income from his flock this Winter. It is too late to raise chickens for Fall and Winter layers. These may now be purchased as well developed pullets, but such pullets are valuable and any large number will sadly deplete a small purse.

Without knowing more of your circumstances, it would be impossible to know that one is advising you wisely. Assuming, however, that you must go carefully into the venture, it will probably be best for you to wait until next Spring before spending much money for either stock or equipment and, meanwhile, to acquaint yourself by reading and such observation as you are able to make of the work of others with the details of the business.

Write your State Agricultural College at Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for their bulletins upon poultry raising and keeping, explaining your circumstances. These will well serve as text books that you can study with profit. It may be best not to go much further for printed instruction, for, in the great mass of poultry publications, a novice may easily become confused and uncertain. It is best to lay a foundation of knowledge from reliable sources and to follow in well-beaten paths until experience enables one to depart from established rules with reasonable safety.

You cannot now plunge into poultry keeping on a "living" scale without the expenditure of a great deal of money. My advice is to take the best care possible of the flock that you now have during the Winter and read and study while you are caring for it to see where mistakes are being made. Your present flock may serve as a laboratory in which you can learn many lessons at minimum cost. Decide before Spring whether you wish to purchase baby chicks or eggs for hatching, and learn what your investments will necessarily be in both cases. Lay out a plan for the following year and follow it, buying what you need in the way of equipment and investing in building carefully, remembering that it is far easier to put money into an enterprise than it is to get it out.

If your circumstances are such that you can attend the State Agricultural College this Winter for a short course in poultry keeping—not an expensive venture—you will be able to learn more in 12 weeks that will be of value to you than you could in twice that number of months working alone. If you seriously contemplate poultry keeping as a means of livelihood, you can hardly afford to do other than this, for you will avoid expensive mistakes that will in all probability cost you much more than the expense of such a course. It might be objected that the course advised would be pretty sure to fire you with an enthusiasm and inculcate an optimism that, later, would suffer severe setbacks, but you will need both enthusiasm and optimism in the business and the surroundings of the college offer the best means of obtaining these.

It seems probable that you have neighbors who are successful poultry-keepers upon at least as large a scale as you contemplate. Visit and talk with these. Compare their methods with those you read about. See how they have improved upon printed methods; how they may have been able to build a poultry-house at much less cost than those from printed plans. Do not, however, try to follow all the advice given you. Many minds produce many methods. As already suggested, stick to a well laid out plan that you can be sure has reliable backing while considering the numerous variations that you find.

Finally, go slowly; do not feel that you can at once jump into a paying poultry business by spending money, and, if we can help you at any time with details that you are uncertain about, ask us to do so. As to fencing in the fowls that you now have, we do not of course, know whether these "chickens" are pullets or old fowls or what facilities you have for confining them. If they are pullets getting ready to begin production, their Winter quarters should be got ready and they should be placed in them before they begin to lay, and before they must endure the cold rains of Fall. If they are old fowls, they will undoubtedly lay fully as well if confined to their poultry-house, perhaps better, and you will get their eggs —provided they don't eat them.
M. B. D.

Soft-shelled Eggs; Early Molt

1. Why is it that my hens lay so many soft-shelled eggs? I find two or three eggs with soft shells on the platform about every morning. The hens have laying mash, grit and shells before them all the time. I feed scratch feed twice a day. They have laid well all last Winter and during the Summer, and are still laying over 50 per cent, and are in good condition. Is it necessary to feed charcoal? 2. Is a hen that molts in August a better Winter layer than one molting in September or little later? E. H. G.
New York.

1. Soft-shelled eggs indicate some disorder of the egg-making organs, usually temporary. It is not as likely to be lack of sufficient lime in the food, for crushed oyster shells are commonly given if other forms of lime are not accessible to the birds, as it is likely to be inability of the shell-making glands to use the lime available in the ration. Any condition that depletes the vitality of the bird, and long continued heavy laying may be one, may, of course, be expected to affect deleteriously those organs involved in egg production. There may be some special condition, such as inflammation of the oviduct, responsible in any particular case, but it would be very difficult to determine what it was. If charcoal aided in overcoming the trouble, it would be simply by correcting some digestive disorder or supplying some need in the ration. It is very commonly fed to both old and young birds but its value is, I think, overestimated. 2. A hen that molts early may come into production again earlier than a late molter, especially if stimulated by artificial lighting, but the late molters are believed to be the best producers for the year and, under ordinary conditions, to molt more quickly and resume laying earlier than those that have shed their feathers in midsummer. An early molter is condemned by those who cull the Summer flocks. M. B. D.

Sick Ducklings

I have 20 Pekin ducklings that are about three weeks old, which were hatched under hens. Could you tell me what ails them and what to do? Their eyes run matter and stick together so I have to open them in the morning in order for them to see. They seem to quit eating, get weak and die in a few days. They have plenty of fresh water and I am feeding them wet oatflakes. M. W. S.

Ducklings may acquire sore eyes from unsuitable and dirty surroundings and, some breeders say, from the use of sweet milk in which they can dip their heads when feeding. Roup may also be acquired by contact with hens or other fowls suffering from this disease. I do not know the cause in the case of your young ducks but you may be able to find it with the above suggestions. Clean, dry quarters with proper feeding would, obviously, be needed if the sore eyes came from the first mentioned causes. Roup, perhaps from hens with a chronic discharge from their heads, would not be curable and would necessitate care in exposing other hatches to the same infection. M. B. D.

Chicks Do Not Grow

In the Spring I purchased 50 day-old chicks and out of the lot I have three or four that have failed to grow as the others did. I have one that is about the size of a chick a week old, and it has not a feather on it. Most of the others have only a few feathers, and I would like to know what is ailing them. Is there anything I could feed them or anything I could do for them? A. F.

These chicks are without hope and useless unless large enough to eat. Such "runts" indicate defects in development that cannot be remedied by any method of feeding, and should be disposed of as soon as their condition is noted. It sometimes happens that a chicken of normal growth is slow in feathering but will develop plumage later. Even such a defect should bar a bird from any future breeding pen. M. B. D.

A June Trip Through Several States

PART IV

If we can say anything to induce people to visit Gettysburg, we want to do so. There, if at any place, one gets some idea of what the fighting during the Civil War was like. The great battlefield has been made a national park, and is probably more thoroughly marked to show the positions of those engaged than any other scene of battle. It is now open and beautiful country, and one can drive over the positions held by the opposing forces on smooth roads. As he drives over Cemetery Ridge from the north to the Big and Little Round Tops at the southern end of the Federal line and looks across the open fields to Seminary Ridge, where Lee's forces were drawn up ready to make one of the most heroic attacks that military history has known, he can only marvel at the courage with which men in battle face certain death at the command of their officers.

Several high steel towers are so placed as to enable one to look down from their tops over the nearly 40 square miles covered by the troops as he would look at a map. To climb the one that surmounts Big Round Top after reaching its base by the numerous flights of steps leading to it is a breathless undertaking. Not all attempt it; we regret that the big brother whom we laboriously led up to this tower refused to go further. Having climbed that tower on a previous visit, we felt absolved from any duty in the matter and, like the king of France, marched down the hill again. To put this brother to shame, we unhesitatingly accepted his invitation to look down upon the battlefield from a height of 1,000 feet. That was an easy climb, however, for we were in the cockpit of an airplane arising from the Gettysburg Airport. It was our first adventure into the air, and should have been full of thrills. It was not. We judge that most others also find flying rather tame as a sport, though marvellous in its appeal to the imagination. It may appear different to the man at the stick.

There is a fine public camping ground at Gettysburg. An old stone house which was at one time General Lee's headquarters gives it its name and adds historical interest. The fee of 50 cents for an overnight stay is little enough for the conveniences afforded the party. Thirty boys from a school in Canandaigua, N. Y., were there in charge of an instructor who was with them for a five-weeks educational tour. They were on their way to Washington, camping in military style and being served their rations on tin plates from the accompanying chuck wagon. Their cots filled the space beneath several large tent roofs, there being no walls to interfere with air circulation. A larger camp of 4-H boys was seen in Washington on the grounds of the Agricultural Department. Education is now certainly being made a painless process as compared with that of a generation or two ago. These boys are being given opportunities which their fathers could not have dreamed of. Whether the newer methods afford the discipline which is education as the one-suspender age did may be open to question, and we are forced to admit that these boys do not appear to be having any more fun than those with whom we used to gather at the old swimming hole below the dam.

Gettysburg is a field for education of the adult born since the close of the Civil War. No youth can go over it with the understanding of what the struggle there meant that will come to those old enough to see men from northern farms and southern plantations giving and taking life, and much more than life, because great social and political problems could not await settlement by reason. It is right to glorify the heroism shown equally by North and South upon that field where the cause of the South began to wane, but the greatest lessons to be learned there may be read from those long rolls of fathers and sons who never left the battle ground, and whose families toiled to the end of life without them.

From Gettysburg the road leads south through Frederick, Md., where we stopped long enough to have pointed out to us the building on the main street from which Barbara Frietchie addressed her famous challenge to passing soldiers; a plain square building, somewhat overshadowed by more modern neighboring ones and kept, perhaps, in its original condition because of the fame which Whittier's poem brought to it. Through Central Maryland here the country did not appear particularly attractive, though it grew more so further south. There is much poor land to be seen from the highway, contrasting with the rich farming country of Southern Pennsylvania just north of it. Mid-June had brought out in great beauty Maryland's roses. Masses of rich bloom lined the highway on either side. Rough fences were covered with pink and crimson ramblers that seemed to have escaped from man's care and spread in spite of him. Corn was but a few inches high, much of the land having the appearance of having been too wet for early planting. A hint that Maryland's best foot is not put forward to those who drive hastily through was given in occasional glimpses of a great mansion set far back from the road in a grove of trees. We took those to be some of the southern homes which have always been the envy of northerners who build close to the highway and forfeit the beauty of their fields for the questionable advantages of easy access to the road. How much greater beauty northern farm homes might have if their buildings were set where the outlook would be most pleasing, instead of lining the highway regardless of unattractive surroundings.

West Virginia, facing the Ohio Valley, sticks her thumb over her shoulder to point to the mother State from which sectional differences separated her early in the Civil War. Our road crossed the tip of this thumb at the point where the Shenandoah flows into the Potomac. This point was made famous by a New Englander of Puritan descent who returned from Kansas to capture the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry and initiate the freeing of the slaves. He met the fate of a crusader wholly unmindful of his own weakness in the strength of his cause. There is a monument to John Brown here, but we did not stop to see it. What could a monument tell of a man hung as a criminal, glorified as a martyr and whose real character has remained a matter of dispute between those who see first his intentions or his deeds? If a ferry was once the only means of crossing the river there, it has been displaced by a bridge. This we rumbled over, seeing only the unpretentious buildings of the little village through which we passed. Harper's Ferry was not only an important center of military strength and activities during the war, it was and is a picturesque spot worthy of far more attention than we gave it. How little time these hurrying tourists take really to see the things they go out to see!

M. B. D.

(To Be Continued)

Vineland, N. J., Egg Contest

In this contest there are 100 pens each containing 10 birds.

The production for the 43rd week, Aug. 27, at the Vineland International Egg-laying Contest was 3,138 eggs, or an average of 51.23 per cent. The production to date is 156,436 eggs.

Pen 52, a White Leghorn pen owned by Chas. E. Flinchbaugh, Pa.; pen 61, a White Leghorn pen owned by M. Johnson Poultry Ranch, Texas, and pen 82, a White Leghorn pen owned by Welsbret Farm, Pa., are tied for first place for the week with 51 eggs each. Pen 24, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Louis D. Schaible, N. J.; pen 36, a White Leghorn pen owned by C. W. Brown, N. J., and pen 85, a White Leghorn pen owned by Busy Bee Poultry Farm, N. J., are tied for second place with 49 eggs each. Pen 13, a Barred Plymouth Rock pen owned by R. C. Cobb, Mass., and pen 18, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Grasmere Poultry Farm, N. J., are tied for third place with 48 eggs each. Pen 36, owned by C. W. Brown, N. J., is high for the contest with 2,226 eggs. Pen 40, a white Leghorn pen owned by Edwin Carey, Ohio, is second with 2,117 eggs, and pen 52, owned by Chas. E. Flinchbaugh, Pa., is third with 2,102 eggs.

New Jersey contestants will be interested to know that the American Record of Performance Council held two important meetings during the week of September 20 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. New Jersey was represented by the Poultry Husbandman. Important new plans were laid for the issuing of A.R.O.P.C. certificates during the next year. Prof. Willard C. Thompson was re-elected as secretary, and he was authorized to maintain a national register of all eligible trap-nest records made at official egg-laying contests, that is, pullet records of 200 first-grade eggs or better, which register is to be published annually as is a similar register in Canada. This is a big step in advance. Further, a standing committee on egg-laying contest management was appointed with instruction to study ways and means of making the contests in the United States somewhat more nearly alike and more easily comparable, that is, to standardize contest methods in such places as standardization would help to accomplish the real purposes of contest work and make them more truly useful and economical to the poultry breeders. Three nationally known contestants were chosen to represent the contestants' point of view and three contest managers were chosen to represent that side, while the secretary of the A.R.O.P.C. was appointed the seventh member. Just as soon as these people have written their willingness to serve, their names will be given. This committee should do much toward making the American egg-laying contests more useful to American poultry breeders.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Mass., 2,044;, A. L. Vreeland, N. J., 2,008; H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y., 1,587; Valley Brook Farm, N. J., 1,587.

White Wyandottes.—Gouverneur Cadwalder, Pa., 1,393; W. G. McNees, Pa., 1,257.

Rhode Island Reds.—Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 2,097; Pine Hill Poultry Farm, Mass., 1,955; Charlescote Farm, Mass.,, 1,934.

Jersey Black Giants. — William E. Roch, N. J., 1,350; W. Roger Test, N. J., 1,249.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—C. W. Brown, N. J., 2,226; Edwin Carey, Ohio, 2,117; Chas. E. Flinchbaugh, Pa., 2,102.

Miscellaneous.—Stephen H. Costa, N. J., S. C. Black Minorcas, 1,605; J. I. Lyle, N. J., White Orpingtons, 1,346.

Only Healthy Poultry is Profitable Poultry

SUNLIGHT starvation is the cause of most poultry ailments. That's why chicken mortality is higher and egg production is lower in winter than in summer. But now you can bring pure *outdoor* sunshine, with the ultra-violet rays left in, to your chickens all winter through Cel-O-Glass.

Ultra-Violet Rays through Cel-O-Glass Keep Poultry Healthy

Only the biologically active portion of the ultra-violet rays are the health rays. These rays pass freely through Cel-O-Glass, but cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains. They kill bacteria instantly and prevent the spread of diseases. They insure better assimilation of minerals, increase egg production and hatchability and produce better shell texture.

Make Your Poultry Houses Health Houses

More than a half million farmers and poultrymen are bringing health to 40 million birds through Cel-O-Glass. Your chickens need ultra-violet light to keep them healthy through the indoor months. Provide it for them through Cel-O-Glass, the durable material made on a tough wire mesh base. For best results and longest service, install Cel-O-Glass in a vertical position in the entire south side of your houses.

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There are many uses for Cel-O-Glass on the farm. It prevents stiff legs in swine and brings the disinfecting qualities of pure sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings. A valuable book, "Health on the Farm," brings you authentic information. Mail coupon for your copy. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass, write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.

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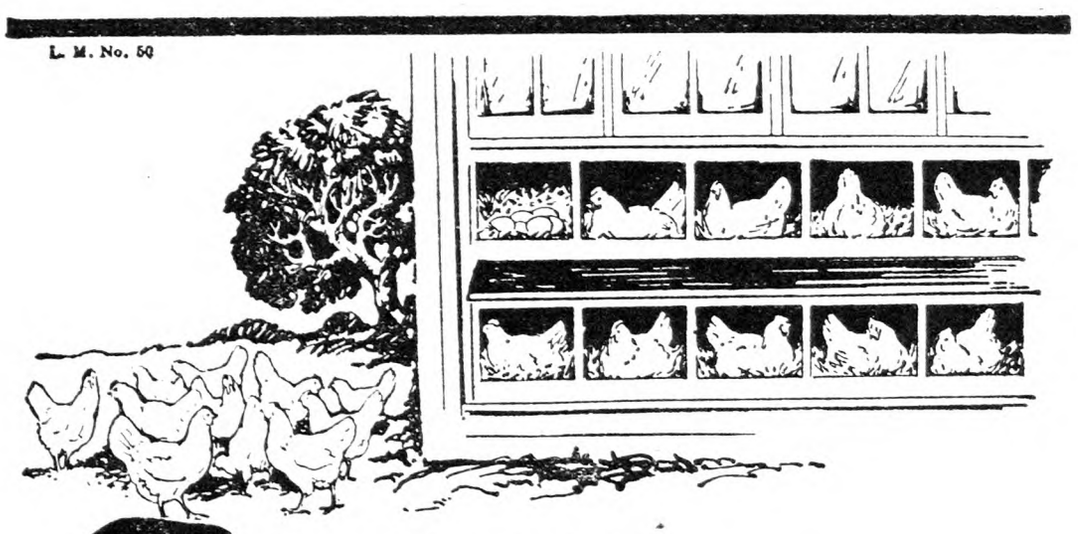
Town ..... *State* .....

L. M. No. 50



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FLOCK after flock of industrious layers will be found upon poultry farms throughout the country—flocks which are netting their owners *unusually good profits,* because of their large yield. These layers are industrious because they are well cared for and fed *Quisenberry Quality Laying Mash* with *Buttermilk*—not just now and then, but regularly.

Quisenberry Quality Laying Mash with *Buttermilk* is a balanced food—it will produce the same number of whites, yolks and shells—*It helps make contented, industrious layers.*

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QUISENBERRY FEED MFG. CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO. Dept. R. N. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Legal Questions

Trespassing Poultry

Has a neighbor a right to let his chickens run on my new seedings and grain and destroy these crops? Is their a law to prohibit it? A. S.
New York.

Chickens have no more right to trespass on lands of another than horses or cattle, and you have a right to bring an action against your neighbor for such damage as you may sustain. There is a mistaken idea that one can kill trespassing chickens. This is not now, and never has been the law of the State, for chickens are as much property as any stock. Your remedy is as above indicated. N. T.

Rights of Life Tenant

When a woman wills the use of her property to her husband for his life, has he a right to sell timber and other things off the place for his own use? Has he a right to sell anything that was appraised, according to the laws of New Jersey.
New Jersey. E. B. S.

A life tenant has the right to cut wood from the premise sufficient in amount to supply himself with firewood and necessary lumber to repair his fences or buildings.

A life tenant has no right to sell standing timber from any property in which he has a life interest.

A life tenant has no right to sell any of the personal property or any part of the real estate whatsoever, and if he does so an action may be brought against him for waste. H. R.

Inheritance of Joint Estate

We have two children, minors, own our home and have some money in bank, all of which in names of both husband and wife. In the event of death of either of us, what would become of estate? No will made by either. J. M.
New Jersey.

In the event of the death of your wife your real estate would go to your children, subject to your right of courtesy, and one-third of her personal property (this includes her savings account, moneys in the bank, stock, bonds, etc.) would go to you and two-thirds to your children.

In the event of your death one-third of your real estate, called a dower right, would go to your wife and the remaining two-thirds would go to your children. One-third of your personal property would go to your wife and two-thirds of your personal property would go to your children. This answer is based upon the fact that both of you die without leaving a will.

In the event that you should not make a will and die before your children arrive at the age of 21, your wife or your children could not sell the property until the youngest child becomes 21 years of age. H. R.

Drainage from Road

We have bought a farm in Warren County, N. J., with one part of the fields very little lower than the roads in places, where we keep our horse and cow for pasture, and the barn is on that field. We are having a great deal of trouble. The man in charge of the road makes drains all along in several places, and drains all the surface water on our land. It is undermining our barn, and makes a regular swamp for our live stock. There is a brook near which with a little more work could be made to drain the water. When we speak to him of it he says he has done it for 20 years. Our deeds say nothing of it. If we close his drains he open them again. Is he allowed to do that? J. C.
New Jersey.

If the water has been drained over your land for 20 years, there is no doubt that you cannot stop them from continuing it, but this is a matter which must be proved, and I doubt the man who repairs the roads can prove this.

You may do one of two things; that is, obtain an injunction against the town preventing them from making drains on to your property, or you may dig a drain from your own property allowing the water to go into the brook, or fill up your own property at the end where it comes in, so that the water will be diverted in another direction. H. R.

Truck Owner's Liability

A neighbor has a dump truck and takes three others about 25 miles daily to work in a limestone quarry, all being paid by the quarry company. If the car should be run into by another car through no fault of the driver-owner, would he be liable to suit for injuries to the other three? If something on the truck should break and injuries result, would he be liable. If the riders signed a release would it hold in case of neglect or carelessness on the part of the driver-owner? Is a release worth anything? Have cases been decided against driver-owners of passenger cars when injuries resulted due to no fault of the driver. W. E. H.
New Jersey.

Unless a person is guilty of negligence, he will not be held liable for injuries sustained by a person riding in his car as an invitee.

The jury hearing cases of this kind is very apt, however, to give a verdict for the person injured and will sometimes on the slightest degree of evidence bring in a verdict for the plaintiff on the ground that the owner of the car was guilty of negligence.

If some part of the truck should happen to break, it would be a question to the jury whether the owner of the car had or had not been negligent in allowing it to be unrepaired prior to the time of the accident.

There have been many cases recited against owners of cars where passengers have been invited to ride and an accident has occurred. Of course there must be negligence on the part of the driver to hold the owner liable, but as above stated it does not take very much proof to persuade the jury that the owner was negligent, especially when some one has been injured. H. R.

Deed of Inheritance

My wife had a farm left her by her father. Should she not have a new deed made out? She has all the old deed.
New Jersey. F. L.

It is not necessary to have a deed for the property, as the will is sufficient in order to make the title good without any further papers. H. R.

Countrywide Situation

THROUGH EASTERN FARMING DISTRICTS; ROADSIDE MARKETS; GOOD CROPS AT LOW PRICES; EUROPE WANTS APPLES.

A drive of 1,500 miles through a dozen Eastern States during August shows crops in good condition and not much complaint from the general all around farmers interviewed, that is, not much complaint about the size of the crops but some talk about the high cost of production compared with the prices of farm products. Truck crop growers, especially, find prices too low for profit. High taxes were mentioned by farmers in many different sections. Dairy and poultry farmers seemed cheerful. Corn and potatoes look well everywhere except on low wet land. Hay was a good crop but it appeared that actually half of it in some sections was still uncut in early August. Many New England, New York and Pennsylvania farmers talked of not cutting all their hay until well into September. They report hay hard to sell, partly because so much hay shows weather damage.

Increase of good road mileage is noticeable anywhere the motor car traveler goes. One may drive almost anywhere in the thickly populated regions on fine cement roads. They extend east clear to the tip of Cape Cod, south to the Carolinas and farther, or west to Chicago. Many of the back roads, even, have tar surfaces or at least good hard stone. So many of the grades have been smoothed out that travelers scarcely notice the hill climbs.

RUNNING ROADSIDE MARKETS

Growth of the road-side market business is a great feature. Many of the main highways are like business streets with some kind of a sign in sight most of the time. Farmers' road-side markets now are often little stores with all kinds of goods to sell. The supply of antiques seems to be unlimited.

Some farmers have turned one side of the barn into a store or restaurant. Fruit seems to be a free seller everywhere, but few growers make a good display of what they have. The motorist judges by a quick glance as he flies along. There should be something to catch his eye, like a few highly colored peaches, with a price sign in large figures. Prices should be posted plainly, because there is so much overcharging on the highway that a buyer is attracted by clear reasonable placards. Small stands with no one in sight to tend them are likely to suffer in trade compared with the larger ones. In some places the neighborhood producers have combined to set up a good stand with everything together and well displayed and somebody on the job all the time.

Perhaps the most original road-side market sign is that of a fruit growing concern in Missouri, which has a building in the shape of an apple. It is over 30 ft. high and has plenty of room for displaying the products and storing fresh supplies. They even have cabins for tourists who wish to stay a while. There is a cider mill and quite a feature is made of this product. Sales of cider seem to be neglected by farmers in many sections, although a glass of fresh apple juice is always attractive to thirsty tourists.

On the great highways there is almost a continuous line of cars the closing days of the week. Any of them carry customers but few of them will stop unless the stand is managed by someone who can put himself in the passenger's place long enough to know what might be likely to turn him aside. The location should be a good easy stopping place, not in the middle of a steep hill, and with plenty of room for stopping and getting off again. The stand should be advertised 300 ft. ahead on both sides of the road and the signs should be snappy and attractive. The stand and its keeper must be clean, neat and orderly and there should be some display that appeals to the eye at a quick glance. If the stand is close to a gasoline station and rest room or tourists' camp, so much the better. When planning a road-side stand it would help the manager if he would ride along the main highway for some distance and note what stands do a good business and why.

PRICES FAIRLY STEADY

The farm markets have been moving along rather quietly near the beginning of the Fall months. Prices of corn, potatoes and a few other things seem to have declined enough to balance the prospect of larger production than expected. Live stock and the animal products of various kinds were in fairly steady position. Interesting features of the market were potatoes, onions, cabbage and fruit.

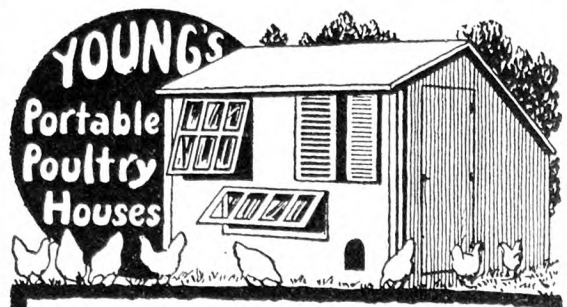
The potato market made some effort to recover in late August, owing to a let up in supplies caused by bad weather which interfered with digging potatoes in many parts of the country. The upturn amounted to 25c at Chicago. The appearance of blight in some parts of the Northeast suggested that the crop may not turn out as large as it looked in midsummer. It often happens that a moist season, producing heavy tops, gives the idea of larger production, which is not always true at digging time.

ONION MARKET BOOMS

The season certainly has not been very good for onions in most sections. The crop is poor in New England and even worse in some parts of New York State. Nearly all eastern sections send in complaints about the condition of onions. The price has been rising until it touched $3.50 per 100 lbs. in various markets. Cabbage, too, is not turning out so well as it seemed likely to do and there is some chance that the Winter supply of northern cabbage will be lighter than supposed, owing to rather low present condition of the crop and the lighter acreage of the long-keeping varieties.

APPLES NEEDED ABROAD

The apple situation is still in an unsettled stage, with prices depressed by competition with all sorts of other fruit. One good feature is the improvement in export prospects with the progress of the season. England, which often takes three-fourths of our shipments, has a spotty, irregular apple crop after a heavy Summer drop, especially in late varieties. These compete some with our late barreled apples. Our surplus Greenings should meet good demand. South American apples are reported as selling fairly high in England this Summer and the early shipments from California are doing well over there. The rest of Europe seems to expect a moderate crop and does not promise unusual competition. Canada will hardly be able to ship abroad many good apples this season, having a less than average crop, light in the eastern provinces, and much scabby, poorly colored fruit. The exception is British Columbia which has a big crop, one-third larger than last season, but more or less scabby. This will add to the export supplies of McIntosh, Jonathans and other boxed apples. G. B. F.



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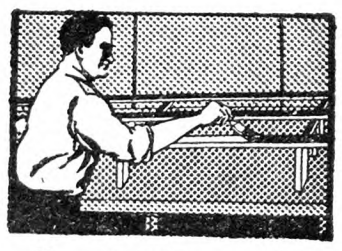

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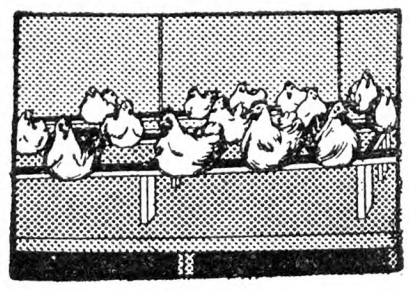
So easy and effective that lice control is no longer a disagreeable, unwelcome task.



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Road Improvement and Other Matters

Our highway improvement is costing us heavily. Some people think it is costing too much. It seems so. At the same time about everyone votes for further improvement of highways, and votes for the tax to build them. There are many places where improved roads should be constructed and maintained. To say that the roads cost too much is one thing and it is quite another to say how the expense can be reduced. It may be for the general public to say that the cost should be reduced, and for the people who have the roads to build to find ways to reduce the cost. I have little patience with those in the "higher up" who condemn anyone for asking for lower costs of roads, schools and other heavy sources of expense to be reduced, unless they have some definite plan for the reduction. That is the common retort that you get when the subject is mentioned. To remain silent as some of the promoters of the various schemes desire and say is to encourage extravagant expenditures.

The concrete road is very fine when new, and may be in certain cases, the sort to construct. There are already cheaper roads that for most needed places seem to be as useful. It so chanced that I had a ride over what was said to have been the first road of the modern improved sort ever built in our county just a few days ago. There may have been other short pieces before that, but this was constructed mostly before 1900. It was David B. Hill's idea that improved roads should first be built from one county seat to another. Very possibly he may have been thinking of the lawyers and judges who travel from one county to another to hold court. Since he was an up-State lawyer that is very possible. It often happens that we can see unusual necessity for the sort of improvement that most appeals to us personally. This road that I have mentioned was a part of one planned to connect Norwich in our county with Cortland in the adjoining county. It was begun about 1898, but not finished in our county until somewhat later, as the building of roads then was slow.

They told me that this road cost around $10,000 a mile, which surprised me. I know of roads built very recently at about $12,000 a mile, but these are township roads put in by local men, and without the usual cost for surveys and supervision. Besides, they are probably not so smoothly finished and coated with asphalt. This road up the Canaswista Creek, or Cauassawacta, as they spell it now, is still a really good road with a smooth surface. It has had repairs of course, but has never been rebuilt, I was told.

This valley through the northern central portion of our county is of interest. One scarcely ever goes into a locality without finding something of special interest. It was here that they used to turn butter bowls. That was quite an industry once. Just above is Pigeon Mountain, for up there used to be a heavy beech woods, and the now famous but extinct passenger pigeon nested. I can remember the pigeons perhaps sixty or sixty-five years ago but they were in our section only a few in number since my recollection.

Beech nuts were their favorite food. In our lead was a man of about my age who once resided in Potter County, Pennsylvania. He said he remembers when pigeons nested in certain beech woods there, seemingly on almost every branch and in woods of acres in extent. When they flew at certain times they fairly darkened the sky. I have heard my uncle who also lived in that county tell the same story. No doubt the older Canasawacta Valley inhabitants would relate similar stories.

Then again this valley is the location of a similar tragedy or extinction in the form of the old Midland Railroad. You can find now and then places where fills were made and some excavation also. It was easy grade however. What is now the Ontario and Western Railroad was constructed across the State. It reached Norwich and was finally built to Oswego. The scheme was to build up this valley of the Canasawacta and on. I do not know the exact route but it was to reach Buffalo. Just as the old turnpike roads a little further south did something like a hundred years earlier, connecting New York City with Buffalo through this county. The Midland up here was built somewhat further, perhaps to DeRuyter, and trains were once run some distance along the road for a year or two. After bankruptcy came to them this side line, or perhaps main line, was given up, and nothing left except some earthworks and a memory, especially of the town taxes, as all the towns along were bonded to build the road. It was years before the last of the bonds were paid. That ended township bonding for railroad construction in this State, for it was made illegal.

To come back to the roads. The first ones of the modern pattern that I ever saw were in Connecticut, along the Connecticut Valley, and they were township roads. Most of them cost less than $4,000 a mile, and some much less. It was in 1893 that I first saw them, although some had been built for several years. Wages are more than double now, and such roads would cost something as do ours now that I have mentioned, perhaps $12,000 a mile. It is not clear that roads can be built for much less and finished up well. My point is that in many places this paying twenty, forty and even eighty thousand dollars a mile is probably more than taxpayers should be called upon to pay.

One improved road that I remember in Vermont they said cost a thousand dollars a mile. I believe that true, and it was ample for the location. It was narrow, and not much grading had to be done. It was not surfaced with asphalt or water-bound, but it was a good road for easy traffic. Lately I have seen a short piece of road that was built for about $2,000 a mile. It costs now fully twice as much as 25 years ago to build such roads. This did not have to be graded much. The middle was scooped out with road machines, wall stones, handy by, hauled in and rolled down, and then a coating of shell rock put on and firmly rolled. It is not a fancy road bed, but it is up out of the mud, is well drained and reasonably smooth. For many places such a road for farmers' use is ample and desirable. It is bringing some modern advantages to farmers.

In New York State where towns appropriate a certain amount that is duplicated by the county and again by the State, the town gets two dollars in addition to the dollar they raise. One hesitates to be too selfish about these matters, and it may look as though the outside help is sufficient. It is none too much, for outside traffic is much larger than the local. In the case of the cross road that is mentioned the town has to do it all. That is hardly right, for it is not by any means all local travel on the cross roads, although it is more largely so than on the through roads. National, State and county money should be used for public improvements even more than it is and the same may be said for education. Even the county need not be called upon too largely for such support but the State and nation can better stand the expense than rural sections. These taxes ought to be on incomes, it looks to me, or on the traffic sometimes such as the gasoline tax in the case of roads. Rural towns and school districts are still taxed too high.

National Poultry Congress

The National Poultry Congress will be held October 25, 26 and 27 at the Stevens Hotel, on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. The program will be of vital interest and have a direct appeal to every branch of the poultry industry. It will cover many of those big industry problems, the successful solution of which is so vital to the protection and promotion of the poultry industry. Sessions will be devoted to the tariff situation, to standardization and definitions of trade terminology, to the development of a standardization program within the industry and a program involving research, survey and organized publicity.

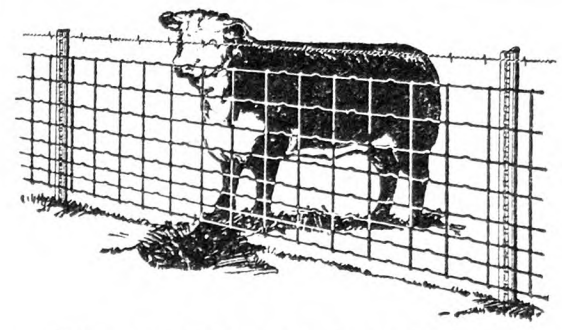
Friday afternoon, October 25, will be set aside for meetings of National Organizations, including the allied industries, which are associated with the National Poultry Council. Baby chick producers, incubator manufacturers, feed manufacturers, publishers and production groups will hold separate meetings of their respective organizations or executive committees. For further information address the National Poultry Council, Davisville, R. I.

Trouble with Roup

We are having trouble with our White Leghorn pullets. Their eyes swell and we find a hard substance that looks like yellow ground corn formed inside; their combs are starting to turn black, and they just thin down to skin and bones. Our scratch feed consists of 200 lbs. wheat, 100 lbs. barley, 100 lbs. oats and 600 lbs. corn. Our mash consists of 100 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. meal, 100 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. ground oats, 25 lbs. Alfalfa, 20 lbs. buttermilk, 35 lbs. beef scrap and 10 lbs. salt. Will you tell us if our scratch and mash rations are right, or if there must be a change? Just what ails these birds?

Connecticut. N. D.

Swollen and discharging eyes indicate roup, which may affect the eyes chiefly. It is often closely associated with chicken pox, when scabs form upon comb and face. As this disease is very contagious, all sick birds should be promptly removed from the flock, and utensils used should be cleaned and disinfected with boiling water or other disinfectant. Individual birds may be treated by cleansing the discharge from the eyes and dipping the bird's head into a solution of corrosive sublimate, one to one thousand in strength. This strength is made by dissolving one of the tablets sold in drug stores or obtainable from physicians in one pint of water. The bird's head should be held under the surface of the solution until some of it is drawn into the nostrils, but choking should be avoided. The idea is to bring the solution into contact with the diseased surfaces. This solution is poisonous and care should be taken that it is not taken for water and swallowed by some farm animal. A little laundry bluing will color it and warn of its nature when a supply is kept on hand. There is nothing in your ration to cause the disease but there is an excess of salt. Three pounds in that amount would be sufficient. M. B. D.



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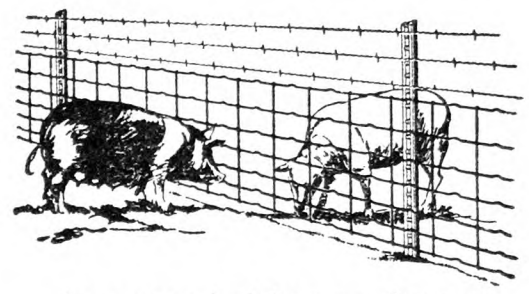

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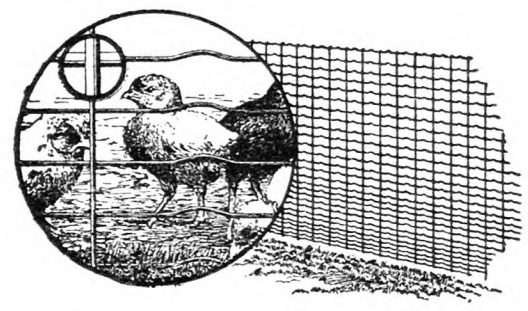

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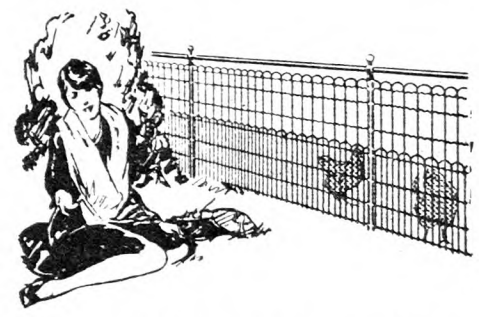

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A dealer near you has the types and styles you want. For dependable barbed wire, gates, steel posts, wire nails—get Pittsburgh brand.

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Barred Rocks . $10.00 a 100
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

The enclosed from the Royce Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J., came to me in response to an inquiry as to the character of the "home work" they offered. Their advertisement appeared in the *Vineland Times*, cunningly worded to attract women in earch of remunerative work which could be done at home, and, no doubt, hundreds of other women have applied. The scheme appears "phony" to me, and I have no intention of sending them any money, having been forewarned of such "work-at-home" frauds by perusal of your column which regularly exposes them. You will observe that no names of officers appear on their letterheads and that they require the return of the entire second page of their circular letter with the applicant's signature. The second page contains the entire proposition as to the remuneration — vague at that — offered workers. There is nothing set down in the first page except generalities, and when the second page with the coupon duly signed is returned to them they have safe in their possession anything of an incriminatory nature which might otherwise confront them. Will you investigate this concern with your usual thoroughness in the interest of women who cannot afford to be fleeced by a group of criminal-minded men seeking easy money? M. P. Z.

New Jersey.

The Royce Mfg. Co. claim to possess a remarkable product with which it desires to make the millions of women in the country familiar. To do this, it proposes to address circulars giving the information about it to 5,000,000 women. The proposition is indefinite, as this woman states. The suggestion is that $3 per thousand is the usual rate, but the company proposes paying "in accordance with the time spent and the care with which you work." It is suggested the worker can earn from $5 to $15 per thousand. The purpose evidently is not to make the offer clear until the deposit for the outfit is secured. The circular letter has the "earmarks" of the schemes to pay the workers a percentage of sales made from the circulars sent out by the individual. There is no reason for such secrecy and indefiniteness if the proposition is on the square.

Rochester housewives are learning through bitter experience that it does not pay to invest their money with strangers who come to their doors offering merchandise which is not delivered. One of the numerous complaints received recently is in regard to a man claiming to represent the Sanitary Cooking Utensil Company of St. Louis. He called on several women and took deposits on a cooking set. The merchandise has not been delivered, and our St. Louis Bureau informs us that there is no such organization in that city. —Rochester, N. Y., Better Business Bureau.

The cooking utensil salesmen are getting to be about as great a menace to country districts as the "portrait agents." We have many reports of women being fleeced by salesmen in this line. Their favorite plan is to invite the women in a neighborhood or town to attend a "tea" which is turned into a demonstration of aluminum ware. The result is that many women are cajoled into signing orders for utensils before the party is finished at exorbitant prices. Usually the goods can be duplicated at any store at half the cost.

I have been advised to write to you about some property, and that you would tell me the truth. I got a notice the other day that I had won a $400 piece of land by a card I had signed. I paid a $5 deposit and on Sept. 9, when we are to pick out the piece of property we are supposed to pay $43.50. Would you give me all the information you can before that time? The corporation is the Meister Homeland Corporation, 142 W. 34th St., New York, and the property is at Garden City Manor, Addition No. 2. The money is supposed to pay for lot, services rendered by company, searching, surveying, drawing of deed, notary public acknowledgment and other incidental expenses. My husband works hard for his money and he is somewhat in doubts about this. MRS. G. J.

New York.

Here is the same old "free lot" scheme once more. Strange that such a palpable fraud should fool anyone, but it does many. Without knowing anything about this lot, we are confident it isn't worth $43.50. It, in all probability, isn't large enough to build on, so that in order to be of any practical value another lot must be purchased at a fabulous price. Here is the African in the woodpile!

I wrote you here some time ago as to whether we could make that *Financial Forum* come across with some more of my money. I bought 20 shares of the stock they telephoned about and the regular listed brokers wrote me that it was only worth $15 per share instead of $22.25. If you can do anything more to push these tricksters please do so. O. A. R.

Wisconsin.

We fear it is a hopeless task to secure any adjustment from this tipster sheet outfit, of which A. Newton Plummer was the moving spirit. Recently the New York State Attorney General's office began an investigation of the *Financial Forum* operations, with the result that the place of business closed its doors and Mr. Plummer's whereabouts have not been discovered. The case furnishes further warnings to the public against this class of financial "gyps" usually operating by long distance telephone.

In February, 1928, an agent representing Sunnyside Art Institute, 609 Mutual Life Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y., induced me to let them have a picture to enlarge. In April another agent came with the proof, and as it was satisfactory I paid them the required $3.98, the finished portrait to be delivered the first of May. It has not been delivered. Will you see what you can do in regard to the company, either returning my picture and $3.98 or my finished portrait? MRS. W. E. B.

New York.

Our letter in this subscriber's behalf to the Sunnyside Art Institute has been returned by the post office with the notation "moved, left no address." It is therefore evident that the company has disappeared. Once more our advice to have nothing to do with agents representing so-called art or picture concerns is justified.

I received the enclosed literature of R. Mendel & Co., Inc., from New York. Will you tell me if it is any good? If not it might be a good idea to say a few words in Publisher's Desk about it as there are probably others receiving the same offer as this. J. K. O.

New York.

The literature is a very attractive invitation to join the above organization, and the party addressed is asked to sign a return card asking for further information. Invariably when the request for information is received it is turned over to a strong-arm salesman to call on the prospect. Mendel & Co., we take it from the circular, is a new enterprise. Therefore there is no basis for judging the value of the securities of the company. The stock salesman can no doubt spin a most favorable yarn as to the prospects of the company and the prospects are urged to invest on this basis. Our advice to our readers is to avoid such propositions for investment and to throw the return card in the waste basket. Our experience with concerns sending out invitations in this way shows that those who accept such invitations have later on had reasons to regret having done so.

In regard to the trouble in New York market, a few days after I wrote to you about the gang of fellows we had police, also detectives there, and locked up several of them. Since then the police have told us that we will have no more trouble. I want to thank you for what you have done, not only for me, but others who were having the same trouble. J. P. S.

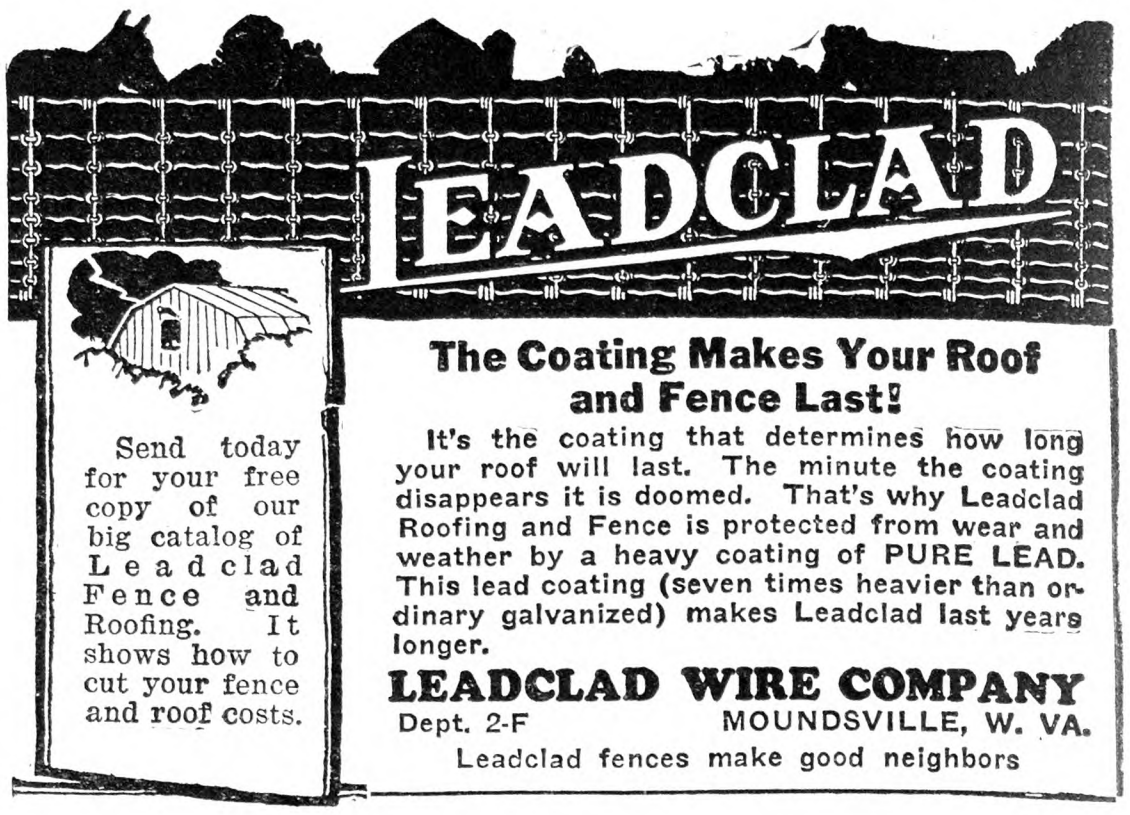
New Jersey.

This New Jersey farmer wrote us that he and neighbors who drove their own produce to the New York market were annoyed by a gang of fellows who hang around the market coercing the farmers into employing them to unload the trucks, charging from one to two cents a package. Some farmers refusing to employ these men were beaten up, their tires cut, and suffered other annoyances. THE R. N.-Y. called the matter to the attention of the Police Commissioner and we were promised that these farmers would have full protection. The promise has been fulfilled, as shown by the above report.

Would you give information regarding the Periodical Sales Co., 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.? Are they reliable? They wish me to send money in advance for magazines which they wish to sell me at a saving rate. A. A. M.

Pennsylvania.

We have had so many complaints from readers who subscribe to publications through this class of subscription agents that we advised this subscriber to order direct from the publisher.



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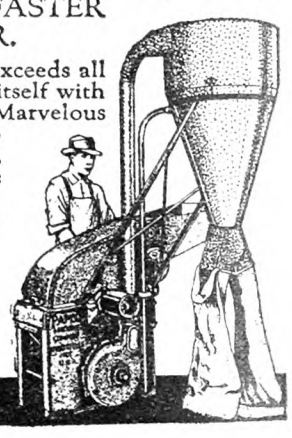

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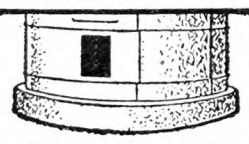

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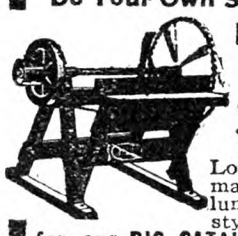

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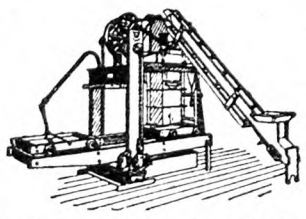

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WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT., Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED—Middle-aged man on country place. Address LEON SCHANNO, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, single or married, with small family. ADVERTISER 4578, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for purebred Guernseys; the farm is situated in eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT manager for large apple and peach orchard, capable of taking entire charge; must have best of references as to ability and integrity; state age, experience and compensation expected. ADVERTISER 4597, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD cook and baker, private family, no laundry, other maid kept; write salary expected, religion and references for character in first letter. ADVERTISER 4629, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Seamstress, boys' school; one who understands thoroughly mending and making overalls, shirts, likes to sew; to take charge of class in sewing; salary $60 per month, maintenance. COUNTY TRUANT SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

SINGLE, middle-aged man, to work on dairy farm; board himself, room, heat and milk furnished. WHITE FARMS, L. S. White, Cairo, N. Y.

MARRIED or single dirt farmer wanted; milking and general farm work; can use father and son. BOX 99, Towners, N. Y.

WANTED—Man and wife who can furnish good testimonials for poultry farm; 800 layers; good wages and percentage of profits. POULTRYMAN, R. D. 1, Mystic, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED woman assist housekeeper, good home, splendid location, Old Westbury, Long Island, 12 miles from Brooklyn; give reference and experience. ADVERTISER 4650, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Trusty middle-aged man to batch it with me and work on small poultry farm near Utica, N. Y.; work light this Winter and will increase wage in Spring; permanent for right man; state wage for Winter. ADVERTISER 4651, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Efficient cook for boys' school, under under 40; if married, husband carpentering and farm work; salary $80 and $70 per month. COUNTY TRUANT SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, working for small family in Westchester County; good plain cook, reliable, neat and capable woman; home with all modern conveniences; state age, religion, ability and wages expected. ADVERTISER 4653, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Responsible farmer-gardener with helpful wife for general work on Connecticut place; must understand poultry, family cows, small apple orchard, be neat and willing people; first-class, permanent position with advancement; send references and wages desired. ADVERTISER 4655. care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, 35 to 45 years of age, white, no children, for dairy farm near Plainfield; man to do milking and take charge of barn; wife to do general housework; good wages; must furnish references. ADVERTISER 4665, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEAMSTER, also man as head sawyer and road grading foreman; permanent; state wages expected, experience, etc. HOLLY OAK POINT, Bayville, N. J.

WANTED—Single man, good milker, understands farm work; must know how to drive truck; $50 per month, board and room. FRED E. PARKS, Mt. Tabor, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED couple wanted for steady all-year-round position; man as gardener; wife, general housework; wages, April to October, $60 per month, balance of year, $35 per month; nicely furnished cottage, fuel, light and food included; when answering give full particulars including age, experience, etc. ADVERTISER 4669, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—October 1, farmer, married, for one-man, diversified farm, Central New Jersey; good proposition and living conditions for experienced, hard-working man; state experience and particulars. ADVERTISER 4689, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, steady, handy with tools; $45 to start; Leghorn commercial plant. BOX 235, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED man or couple as caretaker; Summer camp, one hour from New York; comfortable home, six rooms, electricity; part time salary; work in neighborhood for handy man, garden and poultry possibilities. Apply COLLEGE SETTLEMENT, 84 First Street, New York.

WANTED—Experienced single dairyman for grade A dairy and purebred Ayrshire herd, on Maryland farm, with modern buildings; must be good hand milker and careful worker; board furnished; state wages wanted. ADVERTISER 4681, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG couple; woman do housework and wait on table; man handy man with some knowledge of farm work desired; salary $85 per month and board, including heat, light and room; also, young man to work in dog kennel; interesting work; one understanding the care of farm animals desired; salary $50 and board; advancement if capable. Communicate, DR. GILMAN, Cornell University Medical College, Shrub Oak, N. Y. Phone, Peekskill 1670.

WANTED—Couple, no children; man, farmer and milker; wife help in house, no laundry; on private place in Connecticut; $100 a month and board. ADVERTISER 4676, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Married farmer (American or Scotch) with knowledge of general farming and stock, to manage and work good farm in Hudson Valley; large, comfortable house on good road, excellent water; near two villages and city; steady position and good wages to right man; must be honest, sober and reliable; answer, stating age, size of family and qualifications. ADVERTISER 4678, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wanted for milk route on Long Island; must have chauffeur's license and can drive Ford and gear shift car; early hours, 1 A. M. ADVERTISER 4684, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, single, for private estate; one who understands gardening preferred. H. SHEPPARD, Supt., N. T. G. Farm, Ramsey, N. J.

WANTED—Couple without children for gentleman's farm in Connecticut, preferably Scotch or Scotch-Irish; woman must be excellent cook and housekeeper; man to help in house, do chores and drive car. ADVERTISER 4687, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A first-class farmer, single, for a Connecticut farm; must be cheerful and willing, competent to care for orchard, chickens, live stock, garden and large crops; permanent place for right man; good wages and quarters. ADVERTISER 4688, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, single herdsman for one of the best registered Jersey herds in the East, 150 head; man who understands feeding, breeding and the handling of men; man 30 years of age or older preferred; $100 per month with board and room for a starter; if interested write at once making arrangements to visit the place and look over the proposition. RAY L. WILLIAMS, Mgr., New Centreville, Pa.

WANTED at once, honest and reliable single, middle-aged man with general farm experience; 2 cows, 2 horses, chickens; good home, steady job, excellent opportunity for sincere man. P. O. BOX 1919, New Haven, Conn.

Situations Wanted

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience, my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

WANTED by American, healthy, 34 years, no tobacco, drink or profanity; year around position with school, hunting club or small farmer; good with cows, horses, chickens, lawns or garden work; only best of home considered; farm born and raised; distance from town no object; available at once. ADVERTISER 4666, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wants steady work on farm or as caretaker; experienced in dairy and truck farming; can furnish references. Write, Care of MRS. SMALLEY, R. F. D., West Cheshire, Conn.

POSITION Wanted—Working superintendent, estate or institution; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4603, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced in all branches, capable of managing any sized plant. ADVERTISER 4614, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager desires position where ability and results are wanted. ADVERTISER 4615, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE want position, 58 years old, on gentleman's country home, where honesty and willingness is appreciated; man, gardener, poultry; wife as cook or housework; permanent only; references. ADVERTISER 4635, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position commercial or private; 25 years' experience, understand thoroughly hatching, rearing and care of layers; also well acquainted with hatching and rearing of wild fowl. R. C. HEMPEL, Box 104, Trenton Jct., N. J.

WANTED — Gardenership, greenhouse, estate, separate or combined as one unit; important proposition only; prominent references on efficiencies and integrity. ADVERTISER 4644, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHEEP or sheep, cattle and hogs; would accept management of breeding establishment, but would prefer to build up farm and live stock where best results are desired; highest references. ADVERTISER 4643, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, manager of large successful plant, produced 11 cents on every invested dollar yearly for 10 years, desires immediate position; married, childless; if you want real results write me; references exchanged. ROBT. WESTFIELD, Princeton, N. J.

JOB wanted by experienced general farmer, married; can produce grade A milk, business ability; references; state wages. BOX 703, Attleboro, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, 41, married, American, life experience; references. BOGERT, 485 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ESTATE superintendent, qualified farm manager, long experience; executive, practical ability; contemplates changing. ADVERTISER 4648, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on growing, efficient poultry farm, with intent to purchase an interest; experienced. ADVERTISER 4668, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on small gentleman's place, 24 years in last position; references from employer; take charge house, chickens and miscellaneous jobs. C. J. NELSON, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION Wanted—Working superintendent, married; experienced all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4649, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT or caretaker on estate; married, American; experienced in farming, gardening, lawns, etc.; A No. 1 reference. ADVERTISER 4652, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, chauffeur on farm or estate; understands engineering, repairing; willing to do other work around the place. BAYER, 3478 Third Ave., New York City.

EXPERT poultryman, pheasants, turkeys, etc.; married; wishes position. ADVERTISER 4656, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants position, farm work, poultry preferred; experienced, references. ADVERTISER 4659, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER—Position wanted as caretaker of a country estate, preferably unoccupied; by a middle-aged married American; A-1 references both oral and written; good poultryman; 30 years' experience. ADVERTISER 4658, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER—Single, age 27, German, wishes position; experienced on cows, horses, pigs, poultry, farm crops, etc.; please state particulars. ADVERTISER 4661, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, couple to work on estate or farm manager; best reference; ready November 10; state wages. ADVERTISER 4663, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, middle-aged, experienced all work, handy, reliable; no liquor or tobacco; 45 years in last place. ADVERTISER 4664, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 23, wishes position in rural school; two years' experience; best of references. ADVERTISER 4667, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER seeks permanent position; 9 years' private estate experience; married, one child; A-1 references. MATTHEW A. WOYCIK, R. F. D., Katonah, N. Y.

YOUNG American wishes position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 4662, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG Swiss couple wishes to work a modern dairy farm (not over 100 acres), in Western New York on cash basis; necessary machinery must be on hand; house with furniture preferred; state salary in first letter. ADVERTISER 4670, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, American, married, small family, familiar attending roads, shrubbery; can drive car; near school preferred; best references. ADVERTISER 4671, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager on dairy or poultry farm or estate; married, one child; 4 years' practical experience; references; honest, white, Protestant; can handle men; no boarders. ADVERTISER 4673, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED married herdsman-dairyman; sanitary; four children. ADVERTISER 4677, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on estate as caretaker or gardener; understands care lawns, shrubs, flowers, trees, vegetable garden, live stock, heating plants, by a man of 40; steady and reliable; can furnish reference. JOHN H. LITCH, Box 90A, Orange, Conn.

POSITION wanted, working manager, farm or estate; experienced all branches; make own repairs; married; at present employed. ADVERTISER 4679, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, caretaker, gardener, poultryman; handy with tools; married; references present employer. ADVERTISER 4680, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-RAISED, refined young man, 28, open for any position on gentleman's place! first-class teamster, herdsman and dairyman; steady, reliable, sober. ADVERTISER 4682, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as dairyman or poultryman on gentleman's place; thoroughly experienced, all round man in each department; single, age 44; state wages with or without board. ADVERTISER 4691, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG woman, German, wants to run boarding-house for the help on estate or large farm; good references. MRS. M. SEMPER, 354 Cary Ave., West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

PRACTICAL farm manager seeks position on up-to-date place, where results count; am first-class stock and dairyman; interested in registered cattle; prefer Guernseys; would consider share proposition; near good market; New Jersey or Connecticut preferred; married, no tobacco or booze; good references; state particulars. ADVERTISER 4690, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN man and wife want permanent position, both neat and reliable; one year in the United States; man, general gardener; wife will assist in kitchen and housework. ADVERTISER 4675, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Countyhouse or small farm, well-built house, good water, beautiful views in mountain section; not over 4 hours from New York; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 4513, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHENANDOAH Valley farm for sale, 135 acres of good soil. FRED C. DIDAWICK, Edinburg, Va.

FARM, 206 acres; purebred Holstein cattle, Lakenvelder hens, Poland China hogs; buildings rebuilt, painted, with cement, cork brick floors; milking machine, separator, farm implements; team, 75 tons hay. C. M. EATON, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

WANTED to buy in South or Central Jersey, a poultry farm, about 10 acres, with stock; reasonably priced. ADVERTISER 4605, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM bargain, 50 acres, equipped and stocked, growing crops, 20-acre woodlot, 8-room painted house in excellent condition, water and sink in house; furniture; shade and fruit trees; particularly pleasing home site, paved roads already being constructed will pass close to or on property; buildings alone worth present cash price of $4,000 for quick sale on account of old age; full particulars, A. ZOLLNER, Owner, R. D. 1, Delmar, Del.

A 50-ACRE farm with buildings and implements; only short drive to city; for sale or rent. ADVERTISER 4624, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARGAIN, 12-acre poultry farm-boarding house, 9 rooms; good condition; fruit; particulars. WM. C. McEWAN, R. F. D., Pine Bush, N. Y.

PRIVATE country club, successful, unlimited opportunity for development. Write ADVERTISER 4623, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—8-room modern bungalow, hardwood floors, water, bathroom and lavatory, central heat, acetylene light; nearest neighbor one-third mile in one direction, two miles in any other; hunting, fishing; all out of doors to live in. JAMES P. LONG, Lakemont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—An old established milk route, fully equipped, cows and all other equipment; 100 acres, tractor worked, good buildings; all in incorporated village, railroad, churches, vocational high school; reason for selling, have passed my three score and ten. ADVERTISER 4645, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange for a small place, 10 or 15 acres, near Rochester, N. Y.; ideal village home, good location, on State road; electric and telephone lines; 1 acre, 9-room house, good water, barn, shop, Summer house, fruit, plenty shade; for further particulars write ADVERTISER 4646, care Rural New-Yorker.

ON THE HUDSON, 3-mile river view, village improvements; 9-room house, garage, fruit; bargain; 4 acres. BOX 146, New Baltimore, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres; 2,500 ready to lay pullets; lights, water, all supplies including feed and crops; estimated $2,000 worth of saw timber and about $2,000 worth of firewood now ready to cut; no infection on range; gross income 1927, $11,500, labor income $5,500; auto included; 2 miles from station, 1 mile stone road; price $16,000, half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. ADVERTISER 4647, care Rural New-Yorker.

WONDERFUL bargain, 2-acre bungalow lots, 150 by 580 ft., only $500, $100 cash; by village water front, handy New York City. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

BUNGALOW camps in the Blue Ridge Mountains, all year location for health and outdoor hobbies; for rent or lumber to build your own cabin; easy payments or exchange for work or owner's plantation; typical mountaineer neighbors, no town. LONE PINE LODGE, Meadows of Dan, Virginia.

FOR SALE—Five-acre farm, house, barn and outbuildings; near churches, school and stores; 100 miles from New York; write for particulars. BOX 316, Chester, Conn.

112 ACRES, dairy-poultry, State road, Amherst College one mile; modern buildings, fully equipped, tractor, hay; $12,000, $2,000 cash. DARNLEY, 75 Buckingham St., Springfield, Mass.

RESPONSIBLE party wants to rent farm on improved road. ADVERTISER 4654, care Rural New-Yorker.

ANYWHERE, will buy on easy terms, farm equipped for poultry and truck gardening; near market; mail complete details. FRED KAMFORD, 295 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUTH Jersey poultry farm, electric light, running water; fully equipped with stock; $1,500 cash, price $4,000. ADVERTISER 4657, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Stocked, equipped dairy or sheep farm; would buy on one-half of income or milk checks; experienced farmer. ADVERTISER 4660, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Dairy farm, 100 acres, Gardiner, N. Y.; productive land; $25 per month. ADVERTISER 4672, care Rural New-Yorker.

VERMONT dairy farm, 200 acres, stock barns, silo, henhouse, garage, smooth fertile fields; running water, electric lights; large maple orchard equipped; stock and tools; $7,000, half down. G. B. FULTON, Irasburg, Vt.

WANT to rent equipped poultry farm, capacity 2-3,000 hens, without live stock, anywhere within 50 miles of New York; owner can be supplied with farm products for wholesale price if desired. ADVERTISER 4683, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, 40-acre farm, good dwelling, water, wood, stock, tools; land, no stones; have lot situated close Syracuse, N. Y. ADVERTISER 4685, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy or chicken farm of 133 acres, all barns in good condition, 13-room brick house; one mile from Flemington; 1 cow, 1 heifer, 2 horses, 600 laying hens, all farming tools with tractor, all this year's crops included in this price; $15,000, $6,250 mortgage, balance cash. ADVERTISER 4686, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Stock farm, 350 acres, large area fenced for sheep; good buildings, well watered, excellent pasture; near improved roads; price low. ADVERTISER 4674, care Rural New-Yorker.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FOR SALE—Crop of very fine orchards, bearing large apples, early and late. H. M. FIEDLER, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Yorktown 178.

1 NO. 34 Buckeye, 12,096-egg capacity; equipped for electric or oil heat; good hatches; $1,100 cash. DANIELS' POULTRY FARM, South New Berlin, N. Y.

NEW crop clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.20; two, $2.10, delivered third zone; 60-lb. can, $7.20; comb honey, $5.50 and $5 per 24 sections, here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Fine white clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, delivered in third zone; 60 lbs., $6.60 here; prices on request for larger amounts; amber and buckwheat honey. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Apples, pears and grapes, wholesale and retail. Write RAY CARLSON, Germantown, N. Y.

WANTED—Graduate nurse living on farm wishes board elderly people, October 1; set good table; furnace, bathrooms, carbide lights, radio; adult family. ADVERTISER 4620, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL children boarded, nurses care, good home. Write MRS. L. LENNINGTON, R. D. 5, Newton, N. J.

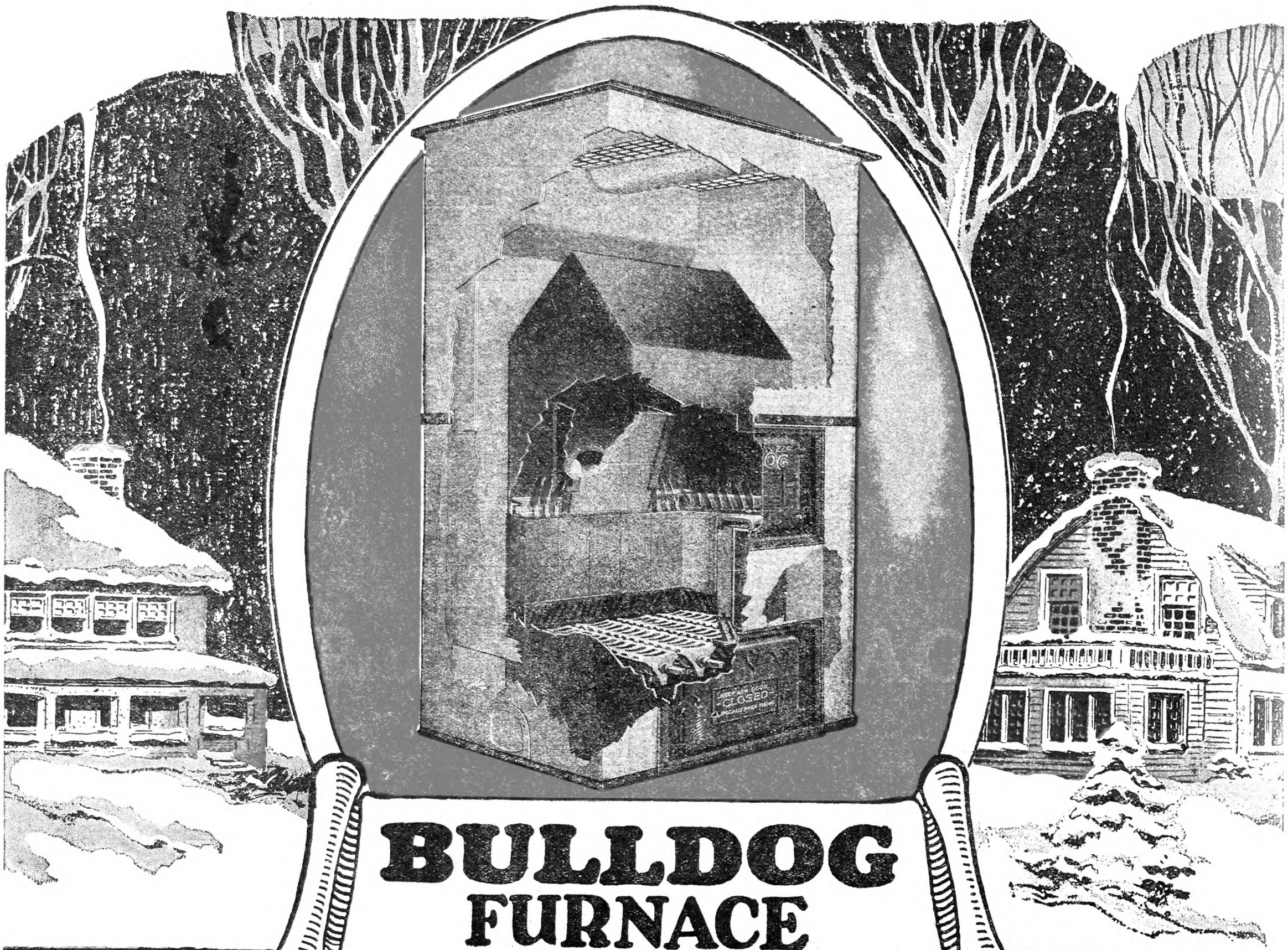
FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Pure Vermont maple syrup, dark in color, but the pure article; $2.10 gallon, not prepaid. D. B. HATCH, R. 2, Woodstock, Vt.

HEN manure, dry, contains some fine straw, 45c per two-bushel sack, f.o.b. station. HARRY N. CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs, $6.60; buckwheat, $6; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs. extracted, $2 prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within 3d zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; also 2½ and 5-lb. pails; write for prices. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.



Heats 8 Rooms

at about the

Cost Of One!

"My 8 room house has 7 windows on the northwest side downstairs, so it takes SOME heat! The Bulldog doesn't burn very much more coal than my old stove used to, and it heats the whole house, where my stove would heat only the one room it was in."—Ernest H. Marzoli, 72 South Street, Milford, N. H.

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms

"My furnace has been in use for 3 years and our eight room house is always warm, including floors. I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our eight room house. You can use anything that will burn in the Bulldog. We often warm and remove the dampness during a stormy period in summer with waste paper."
—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

Cuts Coal Bills in Half!

"I had a hot air furnace in our seven-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up."
Jess. T. Conrad,
1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

"Heats as Good as Ever!"

In regard to our Bulldog Furnace: Our furnace has been in use 6 years and it heats as good as ever.
—Arthur Cloepfil, R. F. D. No. 1, Rock Port, Mo.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace."
—Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

No Money Down! Small Monthly Payments—Installed Almost as Easily as a Cook Stove!

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Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Furnaee.

(Print Name and Address Plainly) Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐

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The Bulldog comes completely erected and is sent for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. DON'T put up with old fashioned stoves or some worn out furnace, when you can so EASILY have the greatest fuel saver made. *Factory connections both East and West and we ship from the nearest point. Write now!*

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Learn how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and save money! Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gases saves 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*. Then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! Send for Free Book TODAY!

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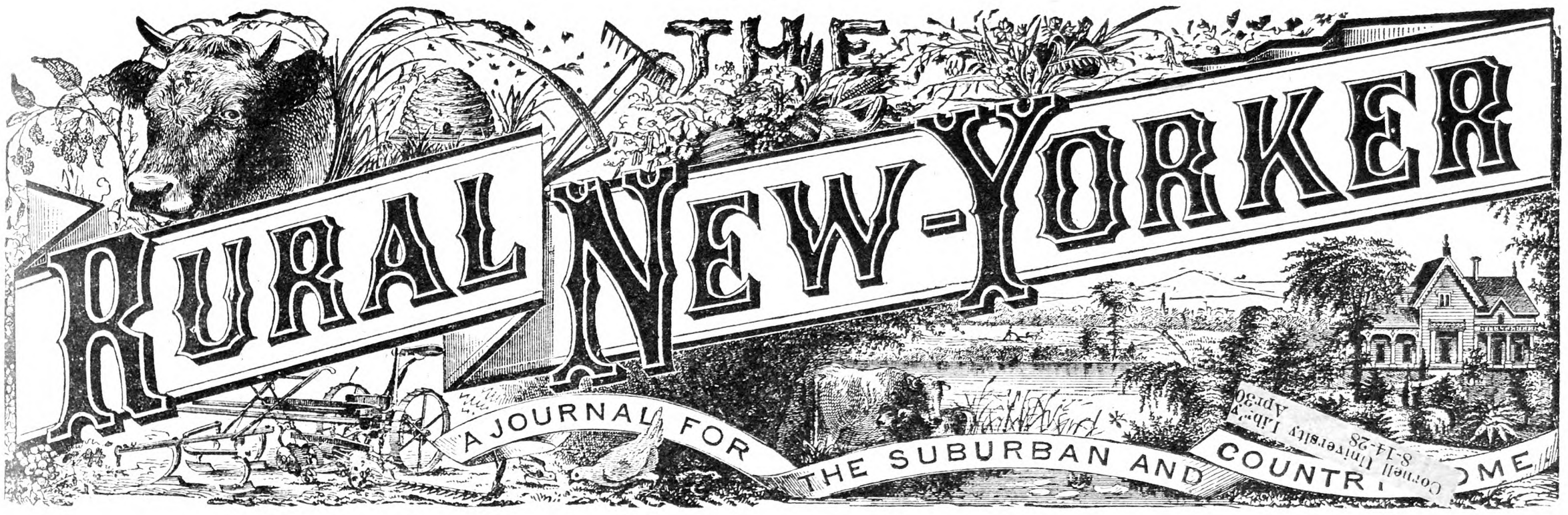

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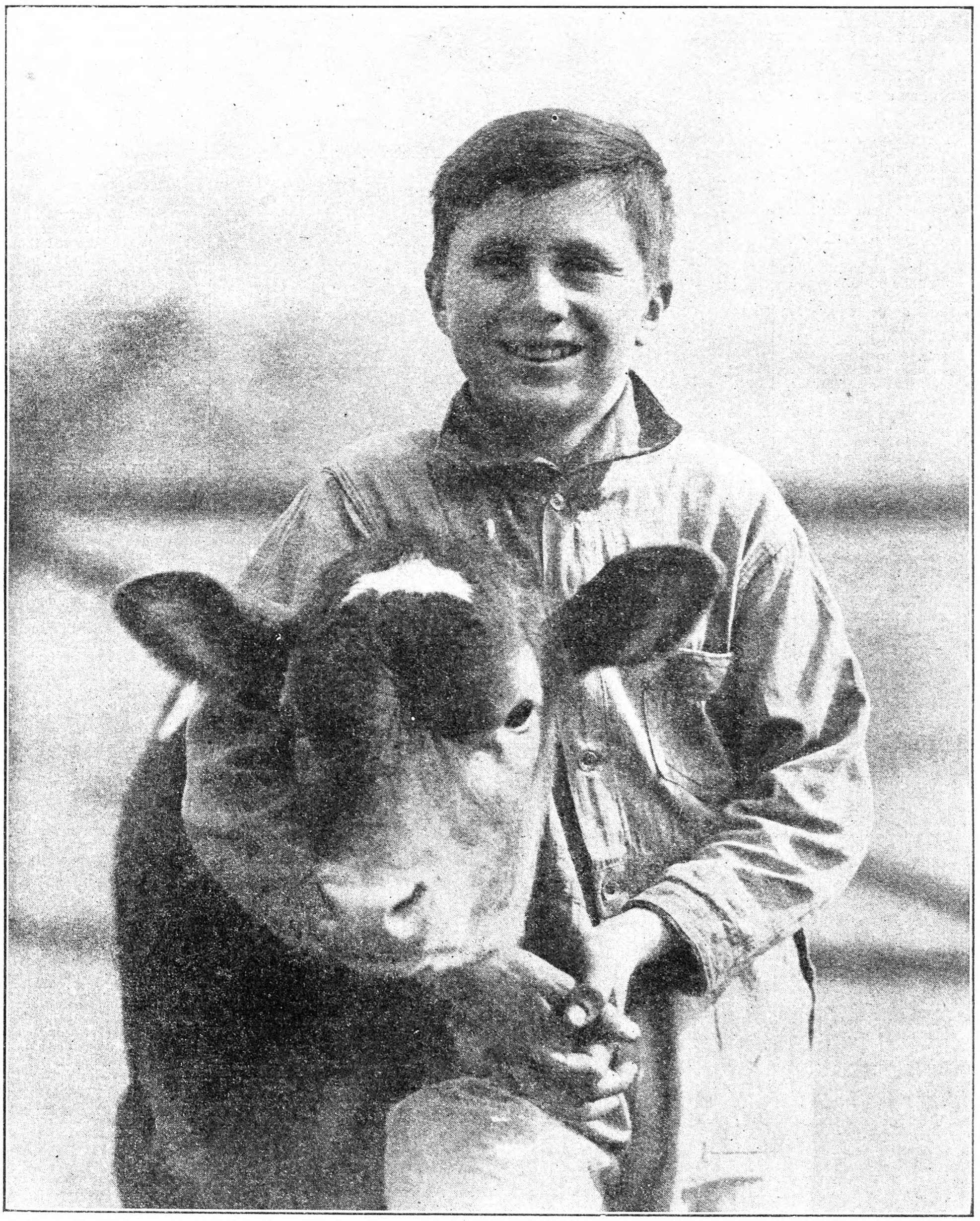


Everett Eby, Elkhart County, Indiana, Who Has Brought up 75 Head of His Father's Guernsey Calves

"We Grow Our Own Supplies"

A NARROW strip of highway, 18 feet wide, has done much towards changing the agriculture of an entire section through Central New York. A State road has been the means for the development of a new industry, and strange to relate, it has caused many tillers of the soil to return to a system of farming used by our forefathers.

On grandfather's farm it was a proud boast that "nearly everything used was grown on the farm." Each Fall a cow was killed and the quarters were preserved for use during the Winter. There were always a number of pigs, a flock of sheep, plenty of chickens and ducks, and vegetables both dried and canned. In sand in the cellar root crops were stored, and in the dry room over the kitchen were pumpkins and squash and onions. Butter was made as well as cheese, and the shelves in the pantry were piled high with preserves. The farmhouse on the hill overlooking the highway was a veritable storehouse.

As years passed on and grandfather relinquished the care of the farm to the next generation a change took place. The half-acre garden became smaller and smaller. The reason given was that the help couldn't be spared from planting and cultivating the field crops, and later from the hay and grain harvest.

The time came when the sheep disappeared and then the pigs and the flock of hens grew smaller and smaller.

Plenty of money was realized from grain and cabbage and hay, and it seemed easier to "buy a side of pork" or a "quarter of beef" than to grow the product as of old.

Today a third generation resides on the farm. The dirt roads have been replaced with macadam and concrete, and it takes seven minutes to drive the car to the village when a generation ago the trip seemed a "journey." A load of groceries secured not so long ago at one of the village stores included bread, butter, cheese, potatoes, celery, lettuce, canned corn and canned beans, all products that grandfather "raised" on the farm.

It was just three years ago that a new concrete road was built past the farm and a wonderful change has taken place since that time. There is an old axiom that "the farther away the market is, the less the producer receives for his crop." Grandfather got full value on many of his farm crops because they were used directly on the farm. Grandson figured he received about 30 cents on the dollar, for his returns had to be divided among the railroad men, the commission men, the wholesalers and retailers, and restaurant keepers in the city where the cash crops were usually sold.

When the new State road was completed it seemed as if the least possible return was being made to the man who grew the crops. "How can we get nearer our market?" asked grandson one day, and it happened to be one of the days when the tourist traffic was reaching its height. Cars were whizzing by, and many travelers looked with interest at the comfortable home on the knoll shaded by elms and maples.

Grandson was a thinker, and it was not long before he saw a potential market in the hundreds of cars passing the farm daily. Talking the matter over with the "chief of the housekeeping department" they both agreed that the farm could grow things the tourist needed just the same as all of grandfather's wants used to be supplied. "And we can get the full retail price," they both concluded.

"We'll try it next year," said grandson. "We'll have a tourist's home and we'll grow everything possible to provide them food. I believe a tourist would appreciate home cooking and home-grown products."

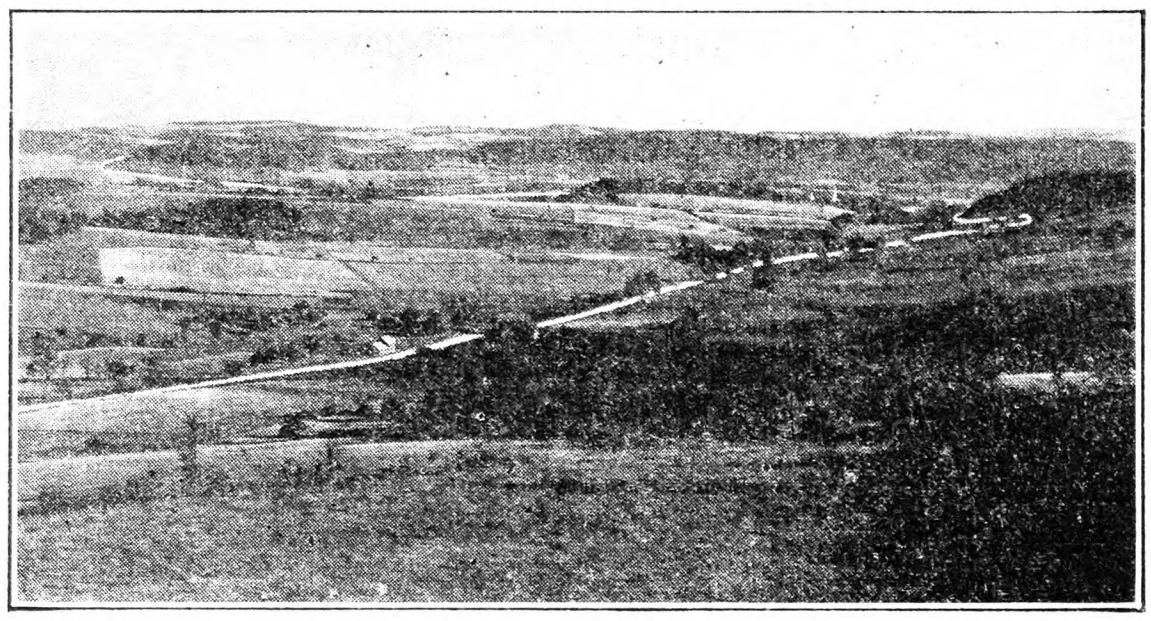
Grandson began his experiment the next Spring. A great garden, like grandfather used to have, was planted. There was a great flock of "broilers" by the time the tourist season opened, and before the Summer was half over, the farm appeared, in one way at least, to have dropped back a generation or so.

"We grow our own supplies," became the slogan and "home cooking" the watchword. Tourists stopped on their tours across the country. The same tourists stopped on their return trips. They told their brother tourists of the "farm home with real farm things to eat" and not a day passed but "Maple Knoll" had guests from some part of the country intent on partaking of home cooking.

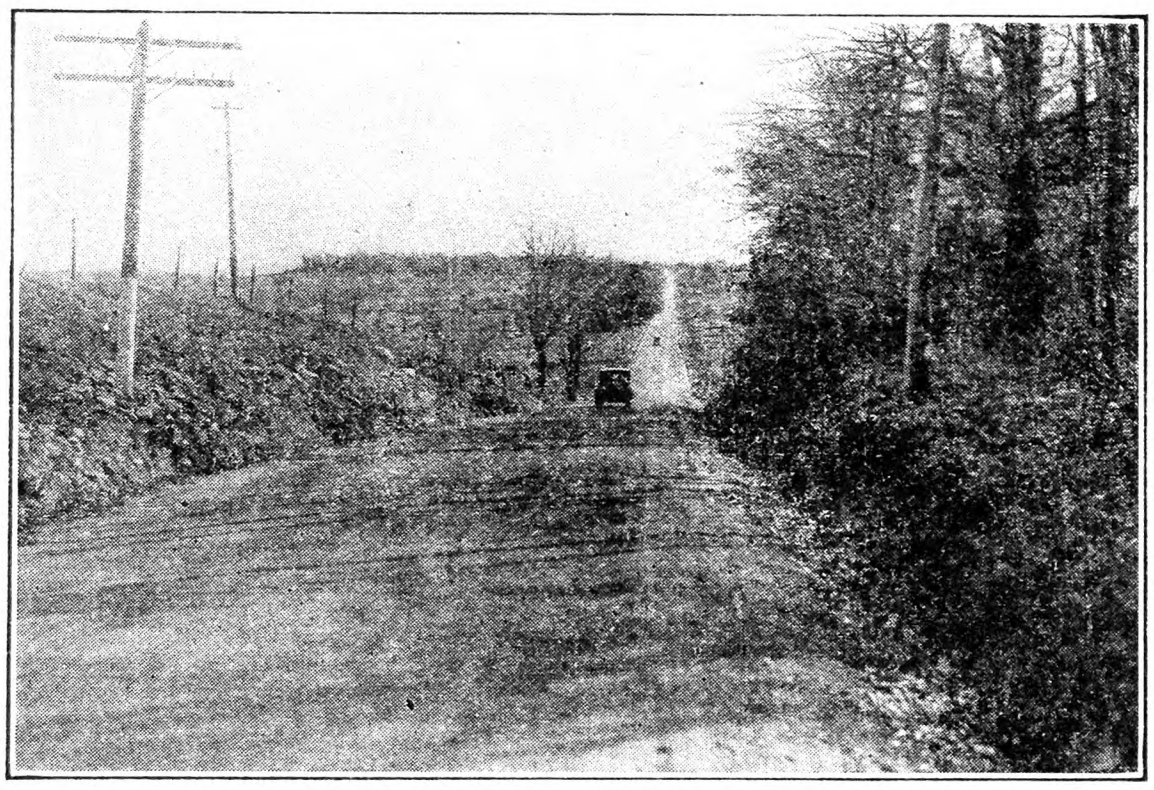
"Real cream for coffee," "Home-made apple pies," "These new fried cakes that just melt in your mouth," "Pancakes and homemade sausage,"—these were just a few of the passing expressions used when travellers told of the farm home that was different.

Grandson is happy and prosperous. For two seasons the tourists have trodden the path to the door of Maple Knoll, partaken of its hospitality and passed on along the gleaming highway. The farm has a diversity of crops. Butter is again produced at home. Pigs are in the orchard and the sweet corn is just "in the milk" over in the half acre garden.

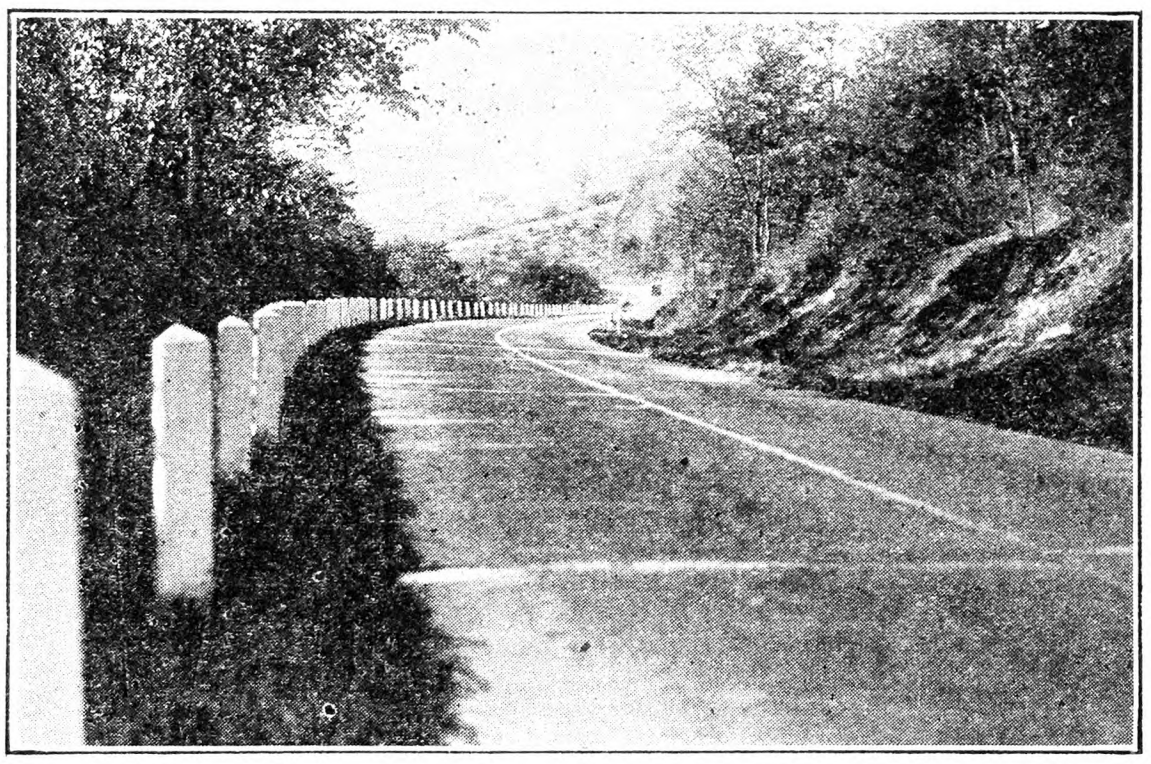
Grandfather would smile with contentment were he able to look over the green acres, for Maple Knoll farm is again producing "nearly everything used on the farm."



Panorama of the Big Curve at Cherry Valley. Who wouldn't stop at an attractive farmhouse along this highway for a home-cooked dinner? Fig. 535



Almost as Straight as the Crow Flies the Cherry Valley Turnpike Traverses the Dairy Section of Central New York. Fig. 536



The Farms Shown in the Distance Were Practically Abandoned When This Route Was Built. Fig. 537

This is the story of a single farm on a great transcontinental highway. The building of these hard-surfaced roads has meant much to the regions they traverse. The United States Route 20 across New York State as an instance. This highway extends across the Empire State from the shores of Lake Erie to Albany, without passing through a single large city except Syracuse. The 135-mile strip between Syracuse and Albany is almost as straight as the crow flies. Up hill and down dale the narrow ribbon of macadam and concrete traverses a great dairy section.

In some sections the land was being abandoned, the farm homes were deserted and buildings falling into disrepair.

Today the homes are occupied, the buildings painted and "Tourists with bath" signs stand at the roadside. Gardens flourish as well as flocks and herds.

The answer is simple. The tourist has brought new money to the section and a new industry has developed, that of "catering to tourists." This new industry has grown tremendously. An organization has been developed to advertise this particular region and tell the tourists of the country about the beauty spots and historical points of interest.

A traffic count taken the first Saturday in August shows the results obtained. Three years ago there were no tourists, as the route had not been opened. Last season during a 12-hour period there were 3,630 cars passing a given point, and the count this season showed 5,630 cars, a gain of 2,000 a day over last year. Of this number about a thousand cars were from out-of-the-State. The Cherry Valley Turnpike Association is doing more than bringing tourists to Central New York. It is doing its best to keep the ribbon of concrete from obnoxious signs. A movement was started a year ago to educate the residents of the section regarding the use of billboards and signs, and the campaign has borne fruit. What signs appear are neat and have a good appearance. However, the route is nearly free from the great eyesores appearing on most highways.

The formation of the Cherry Valley Turnpike Association was accomplished by securing the co-operation of villagers and farmers residing along the 135-mile route. The contact at meetings has brought a closer relationship between farmer and villager, and now it is suggested that the residents of the region have "one big picnic" to get really acquainted. This will undoubtedly be held in connection with the annual meeting in September.

The turnpike residents have solved the mystery of the tourist wants. This new industry has been developed by giving the traveler "home cooking and stuff raised on the farm."

It's our opinion that the combination will work anywhere. T. T. J.

The Better Strawberry

STRAWBERRIES vary much in quality. Those which come from the far South in early season which we buy at exorbitant figures may well be credited with much of the disfavor this fruit receives from people who have been made sick. And of the local output, much fruit marketed is inferior because unwisely planted. Where long distance carriage does not enter into the question, demanding first of all firmness rather than edible quality, varieties should be selected on the basis of delicious character.

My earliest knowledge of cultivated strawberries was of the old-time Crescent, a very prolific yielder of sour berries, vines small but adapted to rough conditions, covering the ground with runners even if planted six feet apart each way. These were an imperfect flowering sort, generally planted with the Wilson as fertilizer, which was also a sour berry as usually harvested, but of supreme flavor if permitted to stay upon the vines a week later. Some years after the Wilson had been generally discarded, I inquired of an old grower which strawberry he regarded as the best in quality of the sorts he had grown. He replied, "The old Wilson, when fully ripe."

In discussing character in strawberries, we must bear in mind two distinct classes, considering whether intended for dessert in raw state or for canning. The berry for canning must be somewhat acid, also possess the quality of retaining flavor, firmness and color when cooked. Of this class is the old Wilson. We are fortunate in having today a lineal descendant of it in the Early Ozark, much like its ancestor in general character, but much larger size, and among the earliest to ripen. A male child of the Wilson was crossed upon the Aroma to produce this variety, and the fact that it so nearly perpetuates the old Wilson in general quality is an interesting instance of inheritance of character recessive through several generations. I am going to extol the Ozark as unique in its position, of a berry which combines earliness with excellence as a canner. Furthermore, I am going to stress the fact that the best sales market is for berries to be canned, as calling for a large quantity at one delivery.

The Ozark, like all extra-early things, calls for unusual fertility of soil. If this cannot be had, bet-

ter not attempt to grow it. It is a slow plant-maker; the runners often being but an inch or so in length. But given proper treatment, it will yield satisfactory crops. The housekeeper who has once known its excellence as a canner will always want it. This discussion applies to the grower with a home market, who personally knows his customers. The grower for wholesale has not to consider the matter of quality in fruit, as appearance, not quality, is the criterion of the general buying public. The Ozark, immediately following the inferior shipments from the South, will be warmly welcomed as a dessert sort provided it is well ripened. Like the old Wilson it reddens long before it has reached its prime dessert ripeness.

How many sorts the grower needs to plant in order to have a ripening succession of berries is an important matter. I do not know whether an extra sort is needed to fill in between the Ozark and my one personal favorite for dessert, but the Marshall when it comes in is so high in all points of excellence that it admits of no competitor. Some years ago the late Mr. Collingwood characterized the Marshall as the choicest of varieties. I regret that I had never grown this sort previous to coming to the Pacific Coast. But an experience of several years with it in this location, with the fact that it is almost exclusively grown here for market, convinces me of its general adaptability as a variety where size and delicious character figure in the choice. The Marshall is peculiar in its long season of ripening. Its blossoms developing at the time of the first ripening will several weeks later make berries remarkably large for the last ones.

The matter of size in strawberries must not be overlooked. I presume few people realize the difference in the filling capacity of medium-sized berries as compared with large ones. Would you say that a half-inch berry is half as large as one an inch in diameter? A wrong guess. It is eight times as large. The rule for spherical shaped bodies is the same as for cubes. As it takes eight half-inch dice to fill a cubic inch of space, just so it takes eight half-inch berries to match an inch berry. This truth is to be borne in mind by the grower. The selection of size as well as other characters in the fruit is of no less importance than the method of cultivation if one would realize the most profit.

It is a fact to be deplored that the pushing of new varieties too often serves to confuse the grower's mind as regards comparative merit. The nurseryman's business calls for introducing newer sorts, in this way being inimical to the grower's welfare, who is thus persuaded to replace better sorts for novelties which generally survive but a short season. I recollect that I once tried a well-boomed variety called the Meteor. This proved to be the most productive of the hundred or more varieties which during a period of half a century I had tested. Its fruit was simply beautiful in general character; but proved so soft as to be unsuited even for the near-by trade. After the old Jessie had been forgotten for many years I saw fit to try it again, influenced by its old-time merit. It still may be had from some growers of plants. It sums up more desirable points of excellence than most, being very regular in shape and size, perfect in color and of delicious flavor. To follow the average season, the Pearl is a worth-while sort, immensely large, and comparable with the Marshall in excellence.

My earliest knowledge of the cultivated strawberry dates back sixty-odd years, when I heard of berries down in New Jersey which must be cut in half to put into the mouth. This dubious tale was later corroborated by fruit of the Sharpless in our own garden. This old sort has lately come in for attention, being recollected for its sweetness. It was not without its defects; being inclined to white tips and is of irregular shape. I regard the Marshall as superior in a general way, lacking little in sweetness when well ripened. My mind goes back to several varieties long unheard-of. I wonder if any recollect that delicious globe of a berry the Jersey Queen? Also, its unisexed child the Prince of Berries. The old Charles Downing also was of remarkable flavor. I wonder if it has survived the years, as did that plot of Sharpless, recently recorded in these columns, after more than 40 years' neglect in a birch grove.

The question is often asked, how much further improvement can our domestic fruits undergo. With our tree fruits the quality is constantly advancing. Hybridizing has wrought marvellous results with cane fruits, as for instance the blending of the black and red raspberry. The loganberry is a distinct improvement upon its blackberry and raspberry ancestors. There are still some who refer to the wild strawberry as superior in flavor to the improved sorts. But I take it that such are not familiar with these at their best. But if no improvement is possible in this matter, there is ample room for improvement in growing methods. The strawberry has yet to come fully into its own. With better efforts upon the part of growers, this fruit will come into market of better quality than at present; a condition that will make for a largely increased demand.

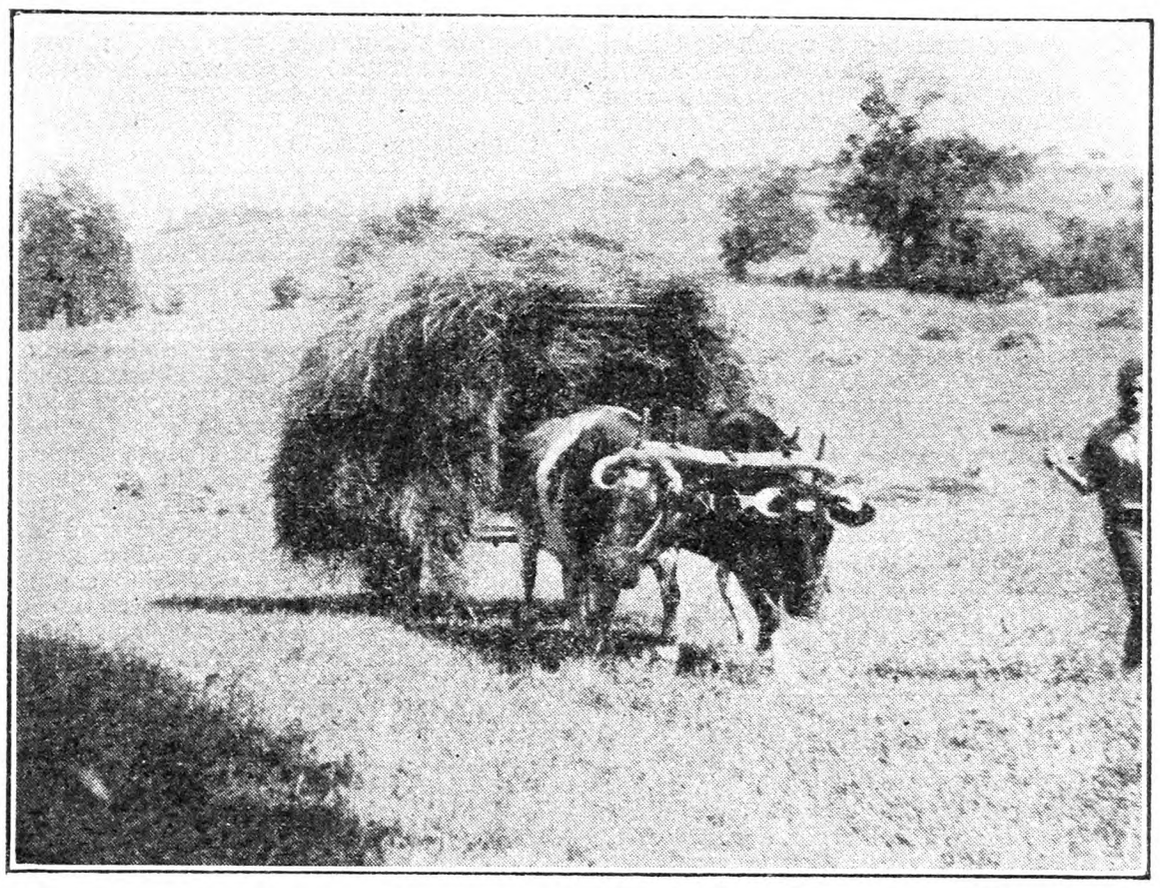
Pierce Co., Wash. FRED W. PROCTOR.

Harvesting the Peanut Crop

As peanuts are likely to bring fair prices this Fall and Winter it will be to the interest of every grower to see that his crop is harvested in proper time and in the best condition. Harvesting the peanut crop is not a long, tiresome job, as it was a few years back, for we now have a machine to do this work, which plows up and shakes them at the same operation. We find it a great convenience when the soil is in proper condition and the crop free of weeds and grass. It will not work to advantage when the soil is too wet, or when there is much grass and weeds. One man and three good horses or mules can do the work of two mules and 10 hands the old-fashioned way of plowing up and shaking by hand, and do it better. Another advantage of the harvester is where it is desired to seed the peanut land to Winter oats, one can go ahead of the machine sowing the oats by hand, and when the farmer gets through harvesting the field he will also have his oat crop in, and at a fairly good depth, which is important with Fall seeded oats. We have made excellent crops of oats by this method of seeding.

Peanuts planted the latter part of May should be ready to dig the last week in September or first week in October, and those planted from June 1 to 15 about the middle of October. Great care should be exercised to see that the Spanish variety is dug or harvested just as soon as thoroughly matured, because with this variety, when allowed to remain in the ground too long after maturity, a good many will be lost by sprouting, and by the stems rotting off. Especially is this true if we should happen to have very much rain about the time they are ready to harvest. Generally, when we notice the shedding of the leaves rapidly, the crop is ready to be harvested.

If one does not have a machine for digging, the next best implement is a one-horse turn-plow with the moldboard off. Run the point direct under the center of row, so as to strike the main or tap-root. Once to a row is sufficient. Hands follow right along behind the plow, shaking off the loose dirt and piling straight. Always place the nuts to the sun.



I have seen several pictures of oxen in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Here is one taken by me in Dutchess County, N. Y., recently—Harvey Thorpe.

The same method is used in harvesting the Virginia or running variety of peanuts, with the exception of one slight difference; that it requires a double or two-horse plow with the moldboard off, running twice to the row, down on one side and back on the other. As the vines of this variety are so much larger and spread out more than the Spanish, it requires a larger plow and running once on each side of the row.

The harvester does not work well in the Virginia variety, as the vines are usually too large. These are planted as early in May as possible, or just as soon as the weather and soil become thoroughly warm, as the variety requires longer to mature than the Spanish.

I find the best way to put them up is to cut stout stakes about six or seven feet in length and put them in the ground not less than 15 inches, using a crowbar to make the hole. See that the soil is packed firmly around each stake. Then with a weeding hoe, make a mound several inches high on each side and put on this two or three good-sized pieces of wood, cut for the purpose, about two feet long. If the wood is fairly large, one piece on each side of stake is sufficient. This will keep the vines from coming in contact with the ground and also give free access of air under the shock, which is a guard against both nuts and vines molding at the bottom of shock.

I find it an excellent idea to let the peanuts remain on the ground (just as piled) for at least one day (two would be better), so as to wilt and dry some before being shocked. In this way they are not so likely to mold in case of rainy, damp weather, which may come at any time, and they will also be ready to pick off much sooner. I usually put one shock in a place. This saves considerable labor and time in carrying them so far. Place the nuts or root part of vine just as close to the stake as possible, so as to keep the nuts from showing or being exposed on the outside of shock, where they will turn dark and also be unprotected for birds and dogs to destroy. After getting to the top of stake, twist or tie several vines around it, then cap off with a bunch of grass, which is easily found in most peanut fields at this season.

If the weather has been fairly good, the crop will be ready for picking in three or four weeks after being dug and shocked. It takes about a day to thrash or pick off 125 to 150 bags; that is, if one hires a good machine (and no other kind pays) and has enough hands to keep the machine steadily running. This is another great improvement on the old method of picking by hand. It requires from 12 to 15 hands to run the machine as it should be. It is a dirty job, and quite expensive for the short time required, but the job is over so quickly (compared with hand picking) that we don't mind the expense, dirt, rush and hustle so much. A crop of 130 to 140 bags can be easily thrashed in a day, vines stacked, or housed, and bags sewed up and stored in the barn.

We store in an outhouse or barn as fast as thrashed. Before storing any, it is a good idea to scatter a few moth balls on the floor, and also in among the bags every time a load or two is put in. The moth balls are cheap. Twenty-five cents worth will be sufficient to store away a crop of 400 or 500 bags. I find these have a great tendency to keep out the large barn rat, which is so destructive to stored peanuts and corn. Mice will not cut the bags so much, either. The moth balls have the same effect with corn when stored in the shuck.

My idea is, that it will be several years (if ever) before we shall see "cheap" peanuts again; that is, 60 or 75 cents per bushel or even $1, as there are so many uses for them nowadays.

Prince George Co., Va. W. H. HARRISON.

Making Stone Drains

I have a 15-acre field of my best tillage land that I have to drain. This field is very springy in the center, so much so it is impossible to work it some years. The conditions are good for draining it, as the land has enough slope to give good drainage. An old stone wall runs parallel with this field the whole length of it, and only about 50 ft. from line of ditch. I have thought of digging a ditch 2½ ft. wide and about 4 ft. deep, filling about 2 ft. of stones, putting say six or eight inches of shale stone and coarse gravel on top of this, and filling the ditch with dirt. The ditch will have to be about 700 ft. long. What do you think of this idea? Will the dirt gradually work down and clog ditch eventually? Should I make a sort of culvert drain by putting flat stones on top and have an open drain underneath? I think a lot of the readers of THE R. N.-Y. are interested in the question of drainage and wish they would come right out and talk about it. I have had a lot of help and good ideas from the various discussions in THE R. N.-Y. G. F. R.

Maine.

THIS is a very important matter to many farmers, and we should like to have readers "come right out and talk about it" as G. F. R. says.

Our own experience is that drains made by throwing stones in haphazard fashion into the ditch are not dependable, even though coarse stuff is used to cover them. Such ditches are likely to get clogged soon. Considering how water works its way through the ground where no ditch has been dug, this loose stone plan might be expected to last and even improve by working out larger channels, but these natural flows may be the result of long time pressure, and are not found everywhere, else there would be no swampy spots on high ground.

These stone drains are effective if properly "laid," with some uniformity in selecting the side stones and placing so that they are not likely to skid around and clog the ditch. The covering should be carefully done with the best flat stones available, wide enough so that there is no danger of their dropping into the channel.

We have known such stone drains to be working well after a generation of use. Naturally, the throat must be looked after to make sure that it does not become clogged. If burrowing animals are troublesome around it the throat should be suitably screened.

How Much to Cultivate

ON page 914 is a statement that we cultivate too much or too frequently. I believe this matter is worthy of considerable attention. The article argues that the proper time to kill weeds is during the preparation of the seed bed. This claim would seem to presuppose that cultivation limited to that period would prove effective in keeping the weeds under throughout the growing season of the crops. However, the supposition is later negatived by providing that weed growth is to be overcome by recourse to hoeing or hand work. The two propositions do not harmonize, it appears to me, because, if thorough cultivation previous to planting were as effective as presumed, there should be no necessity for later weeding.

It might be argued that the extra care in preparation of the seed bed is essentially the same as cultivating, only done in advance. There is no denying that extra effort in fitting the soil for the crop is labor well spent. Many years ago much was said in these columns about a method of seeding to grass which resulted in crops immensely larger than the average. This was accomplished by a more thorough preparation than usual. According to my impression, the sod was not plowed, but fitted for seeding by a cutaway harrow, through several weeks of going over. The resulting crops went as high as five tons of hay to the acre.

This problem of how to cultivate is not to be set-

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tled out of hand, but such factors as soil, climate and amount and periods of rainfall must be considered. The statement that "the dust mulch has been successful not because the dust conserved moisture, since the dry surface of any soil will hold moisture just as well stirred or unstirred," challenges the experience of life work as a gardener. For I have found that in clean culture (that is, land kept free of weeds throughout the season) each cultivation gives its apparent impulse to growth.

In two widely-separated portions of the country I have had occasion to note the advantage accruing from frequent cultivation. Here on Puget Sound, we have practically no Summer rainfall. Yet the difference between a garden frequently hoed and one neglected amounts to the difference between success and failure. Although there is no rain to form a crust, still the soil becomes so compact after a few days that evaporation takes place. The surface soil here is very shallow, often only two feet depth before an impermeable clay hardpan is reached, which requires a pick to delve into. The problem is to conserve as much as possible of the very abundant Winter rain; and this is feasible only by frequent cultivation. I would like information as to how much of the abundant Winter rain penetrates this hard clay to give moisture to the crops during Summer. Doubtless the high water content of this sea-level atmosphere is a considerable factor in plant growth.

It has been suggested that "on fields free of weeds, cultivation, particularly with shovel implements, is apt to do more harm than good by pruning the fine feeding roots of the corn, and the more roots the crop loses the less will be the yield." Nothing has been said about the period of growth at which root pruning may do harm. In my experience I have noticed that a young corn plant which had been nearly torn out by the cultivator will forge ahead of the others. Both root pruning and more effectual cultivation had been accomplished. At a later period of growth, the roots have sunk below the action of the cultivator. I always stopped work when the corn was so high that a checked horse might graze upon the crop. And if thoroughly hoed at this time the shading of the ground largely prevents evaporation.

I am led to wonder whether theory or observation has led to the assumption that ordinary cultivating is injurious to corn roots. In the British Isles, where the gooseberry has figured in exhibitions, a system of cultivation is in vogue which includes root pruning in order to get those big berries which are described "as large as hens' eggs." Let us have more light upon this topic of cultivation. If injurious, is there a more economical method of fighting the weeds? F. P.

Pierce Co., Wash.

Notes from Ohio

Among the joys of a cool September morning, after having a good sleep under an extra blanket, is having a range fire, a real fire, that one can cook many things on, and push back the coffee where it will not boil and yet keep hot. An oil or gas stove is a great comfort and necessity in hot days, but for real cooking give me a range. The warmth is pleasant in the big kitchen, and there is plenty of hot water in the tank that stays hot for a tubbing or shower later on in the day. The baking of a pie does not involve heating the gasoline stove for half an hour or more. It is a good day to have vegetable soup which can simmer the much talked-of mineral salts out of the carrots, onions and tomatoes; even cabbage does not offend the nose as it does boiling on a hot day. The canning of vegetables and fruits seems simple when it is cooler using a range.

The savory smell of chili sauce, catsup and pickles pervades the house. One turns to the old "Rural Cookbook" for various pickle recipes. This well-worn book has seen much usage, having been used by my mother for certain tasty dishes. It has especially adaptable rules, tried and true, for country housewives.

The flowers and late corn have suffered from lack of rain, but Lima beans are in their prime, and the Minnesota 13 field of corn is showing ripe ears. So much rain in parts of New England might have been scattered in Central Ohio if Mother Nature had so disposed of her bounties in such ways. One of the great pleasures in touring through the New England States is seeing the tree-lined village streets—elms and maples in grace and magnificence unsurpassed; also the tree-shaded glades and mountain sides where ferns and young evergreens flourish in primeval luxuriance.

One of the things that fills me with wonder and perhaps envy was the well-filled wood sheds. There were neatly-piled tiers of cut wood for kitchen stove and fireplace. Coal is a necessity here in Central Ohio, but clean wood to make a light fire or burn in the open fireplace is a delight in prospect as well as in realization. Visiting in a well-ordered farm home where delicious cookery is the result of a well-managed wood-burning stove adds to the practical side of a well-filled woodshed. Also there are groves seen on hill and mountain where no depletion of trees is evident. The old white pines have mostly been lumbered off, but growths of new ones are coming on in many places. The planting of pines about the reservoir country north of New York City is a very interesting prospect.

The dry weather has been conducive to the curing of late Alfalfa hay here. The yields have been good on neighboring farms. Thrashing is mostly over, and the State and county fairs have come and gone; still the neighboring fairs will draw their usual quota from schools and business. Much stress is placed on the boys' pig and calf clubs, and girls' fruit canning and sewing work in all of the fairs. Great lines of women's and girls' dresses are displayed, being made in a neat manner and of modish patterns. It is most commendable that the rising womanhood should know how to sew and fit suitable and becoming gowns for themselves and little sisters or tired mothers who perhaps have too many other duties to perform.

It is well to remember the perennial flowers that stand the late dry weather—for some of the flowers look very sad, being too far from the house to be watered. The hardy Rose of Sharon will bloom under adverse conditions, though a rain will increase its colorful flowers greatly. Golden Glow has a place in backgrounds with its sunny golden flowers. We find the daisy-like Pyrethrum looks well with Golden Glow, but it does not stand drouth so well. The coneflower with its dull rose petals and huge tall center seems to bloom on unwatered. The hardy Phlox also has kept up very well; strange to say, in partial shade they have done the best. Nasturtiums put out their gay blooms and spicy fragrance in spite of encroaching weeds and lack of rain. They always seem to fit in almost any color scheme for house vases. Dahlias in a neighboring yard seem to bloom on in gorgeous clusters, undaunted by a deficiency of moisture; perhaps their fleshy roots store up the needed wetness for succulent stems and flowers. Native goldenrod and purple ironweed have come to adorn pastures. They would be missed if fields were weedless.

MRS. FLORENCE S. WING.

Champaign Co., O.

Drying Fruits and Vegetables

Drying is a good way to keep perishable foods for Winter use. Also, it greatly reduces the weight and bulk of the fresh material. A hundred pounds of fresh fruit, when dried, weighs 10 to 20 lbs. A hundred pounds of vegetables when dried weighs 20 to 30 lbs., while a hundred pounds of pumpkins or squash when dried weighs about 10 lbs. Dry fruits and vegetables can be stored indefinitely without spoiling. There are some fruits and vegetables that cannot be dried, also there are some vegetables that can be kept in outdoor pits or in the cellar with much less labor than by drying.

In drying, the material should be placed where there is plenty of heat, which can be found in sun, or on or near a stove. A temperature of 90 degrees will dry the material in about half the time that a temperature of 60 degrees will. The amount of air passing over the material also affects the drying, the more air passing over the sooner they will dry. Therefore, the best place to dry is where a large amount of warm air will pass over the material. The best dried product is made by rapid drying.

Sun drying is the cheapest and requires less labor than any other method of drying, but it has the disadvantage of being exposed to insects and dust. The insects can be kept out by covering with mosquito netting or fine wire. The sloping roof of a building with a southern exposure is a good place to dry small lots; for large quantities a scaffold or platform raised several feet from the ground is better. A small quantity of material can be placed near an electric fan so that the current of air will pass over it. The trays should be turned around every few hours, as the ends nearest fan will dry the quickest. The trays should not be placed too close to the fan or the material will dry too fast.

For drying by a stove, the material can be placed in shallow pans and placed in the oven, leaving the door of the oven open, and regulating the fire so that the material will not be scorched. Also a tray can be made to suspend from the ceiling over the cook stove.

Apples for drying should be ripe but not soft, and all bruised spots cut out. Apples should be sliced as peeled or they will turn dark. Apples dry quicker in slices than if quartered. Have a pail of water to drop the slices in, so they won't be exposed to the air until they are put on the trays, to prevent them from turning dark. If the fruit will have to remain in the water for several hours, put a teaspoon of salt in water for each quart of water. Eating or sweet apples are not very good for drying. A good cooking apple is the best, and Fall and Winter apples are better for drying than Summer apples. For drying pears the Bartlett is a good variety. Pears should be peeled, cored and cut into quarters, or the quarters can be cut in half again to dry faster. The fruit should be kept in water as described for apples.

For peaches any variety will dry, but the freestones are best, as they are easier to prepare. The peach should be gathered when ripe, but still firm. They can be dried with or without the skin being removed. Pare and cut in half, and place at once on trays, with inside of peach uppermost. Apricots for drying should be picked before they are ripe enough to fall. Apricots are prepared same as peaches, except they are not peeled. In drying plums the Abundance is good, while Wild Goose is not very good. Plums are dried same as peaches or apricots.

It is more difficult to dry vegetables successfully than fruit. For drying pumpkins and squash they are cut into strips 2 in. wide and peeled. Remove the seeds and slice into pieces about half an inch thick, place in boiling water about three minutes before placing on the trays. While it is too late for the Spring crop of peas, some farmers raise a Fall crop. The garden peas for drying should be gathered and shelled the same as if they were to be used at once. The peas can be shelled faster by placing them in boiling water for three minutes, then rubbing the pods with the hands, when the pods will burst and empty the peas. If you have a wire that the peas will go through but not the pods, they can be separated by sifting. Place the shelled peas in boiling water for two minutes, to which has been added two tablespoons of salt to each gallon of water, and place on trays. String beans and Lima beans should be gathered before the pods turn yellow, shelled and placed in boiling water three minutes and spread on trays.

Any variety of sugar corn with good table qualities can be dried. Corn for drying should be gathered when it is in the milk stage. Corn should go on the trays as soon after gathering as possible. Prepare the ears same as for the table, then place the ears in boiling water for about 10 minutes, or until no milk runs out of the grain when cut. As soon as cool enough to handle, cut the grains from cob and place on trays.

Root crops such as potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, etc., can be dried by peeling, slicing and boiling two to three minutes, then placing on trays, but they are so easy to keep in a cellar or outdoor pits that they are not much dried.

Fruits and vegetables dry best at a temperature of about 130 to 140 degrees. A good drier can be made on the order of a cold frame by allowing plenty of ventilation in the sides. The glass will furnish more heat, so that the material will dry quicker. The materials, after taking off the trays, should be placed in a dark place, where the air can circulate over them for about two weeks, t dry them thoroughly. After thoroughly drying, store in a dark place where insects can't enter. The container should not be airtight or the material might spoil in warm weather. The room where dried fruits and vegetables are stored should be dry, because if damp they might absorb some of the moisture.

Virginia. R. C.

HUBBY: "This blueberry pie looks queers, dear." Wifey: "Oh, honey, maybe I put in too much bluing."—Boston Transcript.

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Storing of Winter Vegetables and Fruits

Fall is here and as usual it brings the rush of harvesting and storing vegetables and fruits. Let us hope that you already have a good supply of canned cherries, berries, pears, peaches and plums, as well as jellies of the same; also that you have canned a generous supply of string beans and corn, and have not neglected to dry some of the latter.

The cold-pack process is the only worth-while one for beans and corn. If you are without help and are rushed for time it will be hard for you, but will pay in the end. A daughter of 12 or older comes in handy at this time. I would not ask for better help than my own girls of that age. I have found a short cut for the beans, but none for the corn. It must be picked, packed and processed in the same day. When you must allow four hours for processing it means a full day's work to get the rack of eight jars done. This rack, which will fit in your wash-boiler, may be purchased from any mail-order house for less than a dollar.

If you will boil your beans and add your salt, pork or bacon, cut in bits as for serving you may fill your jars and process half an hour instead of three as in the cold pack, with just as good results. I am not sure but that I like them better. This way you can cook large "messes" and can left-overs, thus accumulating quite a stock without much extra work.

I always dry my corn from the left-over ears. I manage to cook each time I have corn for a meal, all that I can place in my largest kettle. When cold I cut from cob, scrape the cob to get the hearts of the grains, and dry in open oven on pie pans. This I store in empty cocoa, tea or coffee cans. Any tin or metal container with a tight cover will do. It does not get worms in it as it may if stored in cloth or paper bags. You must be sure that it is perfectly dry before covering.

The storing of the root crops is now foremost in our mind. If the potatoes show signs of rotting, cover the bottom of your bins with rather a thick layer of wood ashes and sprinkle freely in between layers of potatoes. The ashes absorb moisture and will often prevent one rotting patato contaminating others near it.

The carrots, beets and turnips should be stored in sand or gravel soil, in boxes or small barrels. You may have buttered beets in mid-Winter as easily as in July. The onions must be thoroughly dried before storing.

I have all of my parsnips in the garden as I think we appreciate them more in the Spring and they are better for the Winter's freezing.

Cabbage may be pulled and hung or placed on racks on the stalk, or if you prefer trim the heads, wrap in newspaper and store in boxes, barrels, or even paper flour bags which you may hang up. These come out beautifully blanched for salads or cold-slaw in the Winter.

The pumpkins and squashes must be in before a freeze or too heavy a frost. If you will dip the stems in sealing wax or paraffin, they will keep longer.

The white beans must be picked from the vines as they ripen, and spread to dry in a dry place. Later they may be placed in grain bags and beaten with a short, stout stick to shell. Shake the bag well, up and down, and most of the beans will find their way to the bottom. If you will leave them out to freeze for a day or two you will have no trouble with the weevil. By this I mean expose the dry, cleaned beans to a freezing temperature for perhaps 48 hours.

Citron melons may be picked before frost and stored in the cellar until the rush is over, and then made into preserves. They will keep until November.

Pick all green tomatoes before the first frost. Use the smaller ones for pickles and lay the larger ones on shelves or tables in the cellar, being careful that they do not touch. If you watch carefully and sort them from time to time you may have sliced ripe tomatoes for your Thanksgiving dinner.

I use the open kettle method for canning tomatoes. If care is used in selecting and preparing, they will keep well. Use the doubtful ones for tomato butter.

Don't neglect the grapes. Bottle a good supply of both sweetened and unsweetened grape juice. If you run short of jelly in the Winter you can easily make some from the unsweetened juice. I always bottle any left-over juice when canning. It can be used for drinks or jellies. A combination of several fruit juices makes a delicious flavor.

The apples will need our attention next. Don't forget the cider apple butter. If you use care in sorting and storing you may have apples until apples come again. I made apple sauce from the last of my Rhode Island Greenings on July 25, and from the Red Astrachan drops the next day, last year.

If you have a sunny kitchen window, a window box to grow lettuce for your Winter's salad will prove a blessing. If your kitchen is not warm nights, a cellar window may do better.

I have string beans and lettuce in September and until frost from late plantings and Evergreen corn planted at the same time you plant your Golden Bantam which matures in August, will give you corn in Sepember. MRS. M. O. T.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

Orchids As House Plants

During the Spring orchid show in New York, it was stated that beautiful orchids could be grown as house plants. What varieties of orchid would you suggest for this purpose? M. R.

New Jersey.

There is no doubt that there are some possibilities among these plants for that purpose, although there are many species and varieties that I would not suggest in that connection. I think Odontoglossums and Miltonias would better be avoided, as the average house is too hot and dry for them. But some of the Dendrobiums, for example, D. nobile, may prove successful.

Cypripediums of the Insigne class, some of the Oucidiums as O. papilio and O. ornithorhynchum, epidendrums and some Cattleyas would possibly give results, but in mentioning any of these it would be well to keep in mind the fact that under present conditions any or all of these are likely to cost considerable money. W. H. T.

What Ails the Limas?

Why can't we raise a good crop of Lima beans now, as we used to years ago? For the past three years, the crop has been a failure. The vines grow nicely, run up and fill the poles, but that is all we get—vines.

The blossoms fall off, some after they open, and others before they open, leaving mostly bare stems, or at best here and there a bean or two. Apparently this thing has been coming on gradually, as until about 10 or 15 years ago it was no trouble at all to raise Limas, and have the poles just loaded. But as the years passed by, I began to notice that each year the crop was getting less and less, until now, one cannot get enough for a dinner from a hundred poles.

The bush variety is about the same. I have tried both kinds on different parts of the farm, using different fertilizers, and both cow and horse manures; have tried them on high lighter soils, heavier soils, with fertilizer, bonemeal, etc. I have tried them two and three plants to a pole, and also single plants run up a heavy cord. Nearly everybody I talk to around this section has the same trouble. Is it in the weather, soil or could there be some small insect that eats the blossom, causing it to fall? Is there any reader of THE R. N.-Y. who can give me any help? A. L. V.

Essex Co., N. J.

Killing Undesirable Trees

I read on page 1003 about trouble from elder roots filling tile drains. Cut the elder, and put a teaspoon of commercial tree-killer on stump any time it leafs out, and that ends the bush. I belted a sycamore in June, put a little of the preparation all around the belted place, and in a few days leaves fell, and there will be no more sprouts.

For a homemade tree killer prepare 1 lb. arsenic, 2 lbs. sal soda, two gallons of water. Mix well by heating water to boiling point, then add soda, which will dissolve in two minutes in boiling water, after which add arsenic, a little at a time. Keep stirring and boiling for 10 minutes, until all is dissolved. When cool put in jugs, marked "Poison." Girdle tree with ax, and put poison all around the tree while freshly girdled. In one year you can plow out roots, like digging sweet potatoes. C. H. K.

Harriston, Miss.

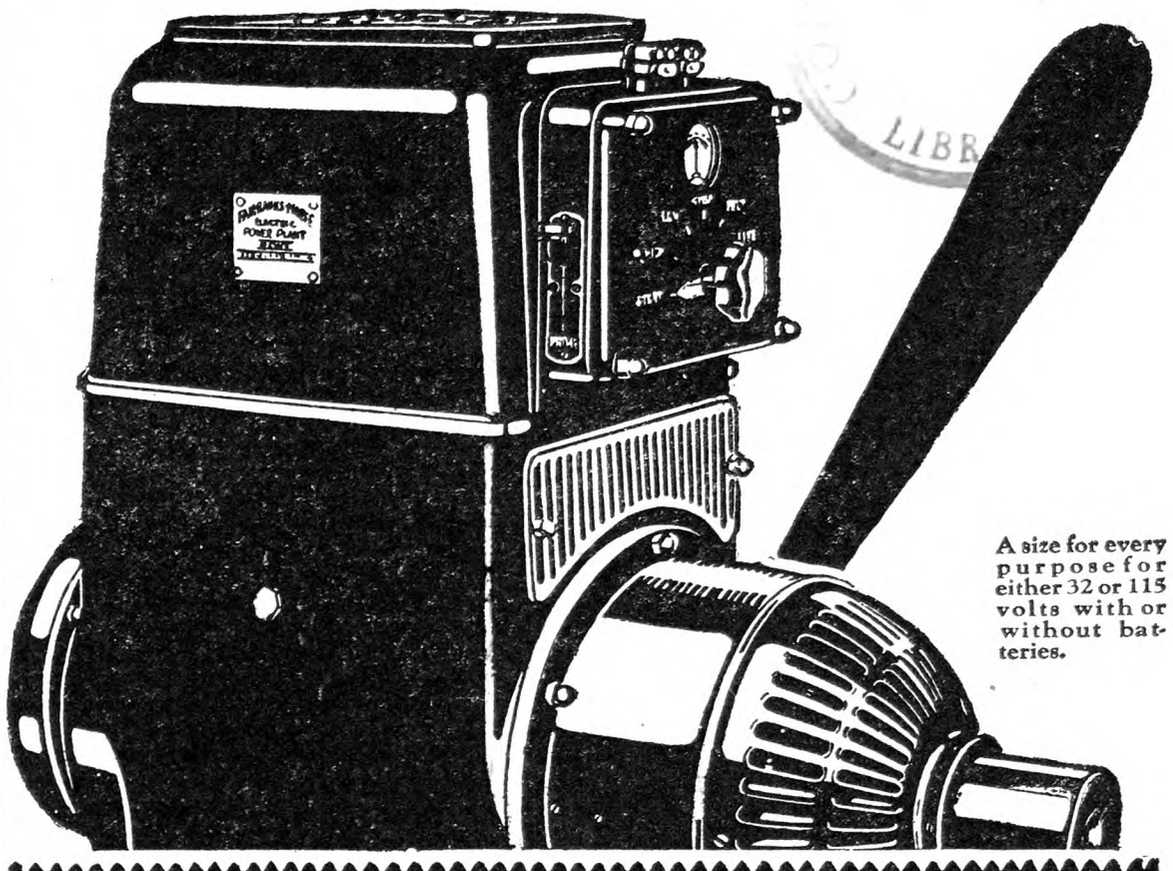
Cabbage for Fall Planting

To raise cabbage plants to Winter over, the seed should not be sown before end of September. Seed sown from September 20 to October 1 will be ready to set out in the field last of November. To Winter over in cold frames or hotbeds, sowings can be made until first of January. With sowings made before the last of September, there is danger of the plants going to seed in the Spring, instead of making a head. For Fall setting the rows should be run east and west, setting the plants on the south side of the ridge to protect them from the north winds.

Plants that are wintered over should be set out in February or March or as early as the weather will permit. Where the Winters are not too severe, the plants can be wintered over in an outdoor bed on a south hillside with a little protection in extra cold weather, such as brush, straw or old bags. In Northern Neck Virginia it has been impossible to winter over cabbage set in the field that last two or three years, because of severe cold weather which we have been having around the first of January.

The Jersey Wakefield and Charleston Wakefield are the best varieties for Fall sowing, as they are less liable to go to seed in the Spring than other varieties. The Jersey Wakefield will weigh 1½ to 2 lbs. and the Charleston Wakefield will weigh 2½ to 3½ lbs. The Jersey Wakefield is about 10 days earlier than the Charleston. A top dressing of about 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre applied about the first of April will help the plants. R. C.

Virginia.



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A Glimpse of the Swiss and Their Land

PART II

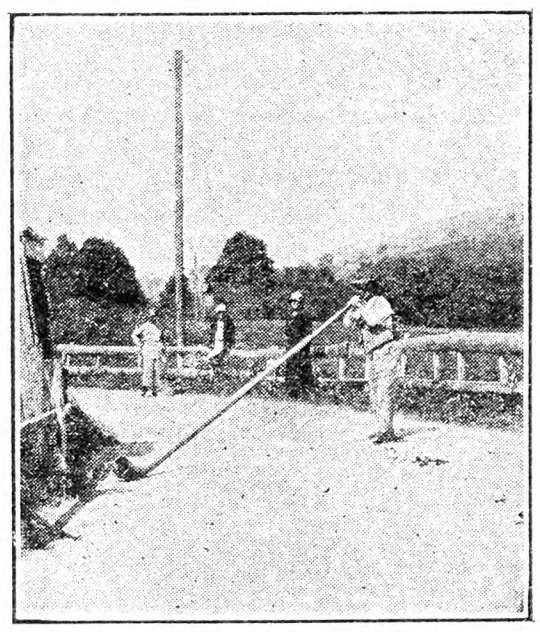
There are no roads leading to the high pastures, nothing but well-trodden, zigzagging paths, and the milk has to be brought down in light wooden receptacles strapped to the backs of men and boys and sometimes women. These wooden milk cans are perhaps 20 in. high and a foot through the long diameter, for they are oval in form with one side flattened to fit the back of the carrier. Additional packages are often brought along at the same time, while on the return trip supplies are taken up the mountains to the

Crossing Remains of an Avalanche

cabins where the herdsmen are living for the Summer.

Here and there on the mountainsides one will find picturesque log stables of the chalet type with rocks on the roof to prevent the shingles from being torn off by the wind, ice and snow. In these stables the cows are fed and milked and, in the worst of weather, housed, while every scrap of manure is saved as fertilizer, for farming and gardening in Switzerland constitute a serious, intensive business, but cows are not the only animals from which dairy products are derived on the high alpine pastures, for goats are admirably suited to mountain climbing, and judging from the size of their astonishing udders and their ability to rustle for a living I should say that they give quite as remunerative returns as the cows—certainly they are more picturesque and interesting to a stranger. The average goat will give a litre (about one quart) of milk twice a day while the better bred ones often give two litres at each milking. I have watched the goats feeding high up among the wooded pastures, and marveled at the fact that they seldom cropped the grass when they could find certain weeds or preferably when they could reach the limbs of trees and bushes from which they might strip the tender, juicy leaves.

Away up above Grindelwald, in an open glade beside the banks of a rushing mountain stream, we ran across a goatherder with his alpenstock and goats. He must have been born and bred in the mountains, isolated most of his life from mankind with only his goats for companions. He was unshaven and unshorn, while his language was a jargon of which I could make neither head nor tail, and to make matters worse confounded, he, apparently could understand nothing of my cherished German. That, however, was not at all strange, for I had met much more intelligent, educated Swiss gentlemen than he, who had listened with



Alpenhorn and Blower on Road to Oberer Glacier

blank, puzzled wonderment to my college-acquired German until in the end they had very politely inquired in excellent terms of my native language if I spoke English. Notwithstanding our inability to converse with each, the goatherder divined what would please us for in a moment he lifted his face to the mountains and started that beautiful call of the herdsmen, the yodel, by which they call their cattle together and communicate with each other from height to height. The deep chest-tones with the sudden transition to the high, falsetto head tones of the "lal-lal-lal-lallihoh" as it echoed and re-echoed among the mountains was something we shall not soon forget.

In place of the yodel of the human voice an instrument known as the alpenhorn was formerly often used by the herdsmen for communicating with each other. Now it is mainly met with along the mountain paths in the hands of a man stationed there for the purpose of garnering a few centimes from the tourist, but no matter, the performance is worth much more than it costs, and I trust the alpen-horn will remain in that picturesque land if only as a relic with which to entertain strangers. It is a curved hollow tube of wood wound about with the fiber of the bark of some tree, and about six feet in length. Its range of notes is small, but when the sounds are echoed and re-echoed from the cliffs the effect is enchanting.

Fresh milk in the villages and cities, so far as my observation goes, is delivered at the door from cans carried about in two-wheeled carts drawn by the milkman by hand but always aided by one or two dogs harnessed to the cart. What a land this Swiss country is for a boy to grow up in! What wonderful carts of all sizes to fit any boy no matter how young or how old, how little or how big he may be! And the dogs! Always well fed, cheerful, willing and apparently anxious to pull their share of the load when asked, but suspiciously pleased with the slack traces when the owner's attention is diverted in other directions. It is surprising and interesting to see how much hese people depend on their two-wheeled carts, and how much they do with them. Most of the hay is drawn from the field on them, and nothing is thought of pushing or hauling one's baggage perhaps a mile across the city in one of them. Indeed, the hand-carts are used for carrying everything and anything on the farm or in the village and city. Usually one dog serves for a cart, but occasionally two dogs are hitched side by side in team fashion. I recall one milk cart which was drawn by two magnificent dogs, clearly of St. Bernard blood but evidently not purebreds. They were certainly happy and proud of their job, doing it with an alacrity and sometimes rapidity, like a pair of irrepressible boys, that made the milkman step lively and often forced him to call a halt. The dogs always responded with the best of grace, for they had been taught to obey without questioning. Occasionally there would be a slight division of teamwork when one would see something attractive on his side of the street and would try to haul the other one over to investigate it. But these were only slight diversions, for a word from the milkman would bring them at once into line and back to their job. It was surprising to see how these joyous, active, animated dogs would come to a halt and stand without a murmur as long, apparently, as the owner cared to be gone from the cart. Sometimes this interval became much extended, for the Swiss are calm and serene, and there is often much to gossip about on these morning deliveries. I imagine it would be difficult for a stranger to approach very near to the cart while the milkman is away, and although I had considerable curiosity to know just how watchful the dogs were I did not care to make an experiment to find out. In the attractive village of Weggis on Lake Luzern, we found a dog which had been trained to announce the arrival of the morning milk supply. He would draw up in front of the door of the customer, step upon the sidewalk as far from the cart as his harness would allow, and give several vociferous barks which were repeated and prolonged if the maid did not appear promptly with her pitcher. His air of satisfaction at the effect of his signal was delightful, but his interest in everything that went on did not abate until the master gave the word to move on. G. W. HERRICK.

(To Be Continued)

Some Garden Jottings

BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS is now gorgeous with its terminal clusters of lilac flowers 6 to 10 in. long, fragrant and graceful. This family, a rather large one, was named after Adam Buddle, an English botanist. Some varieties, like Madagascariensis, are strictly tropical, and others well adapted to temperate regions.

ZINNIAS were poor last year, but are all that could be desired now. I have a number of the improved sorts, including really pure whites of a strain called Polar Bear. A border of dwarf kinds, all colors, is attractive.

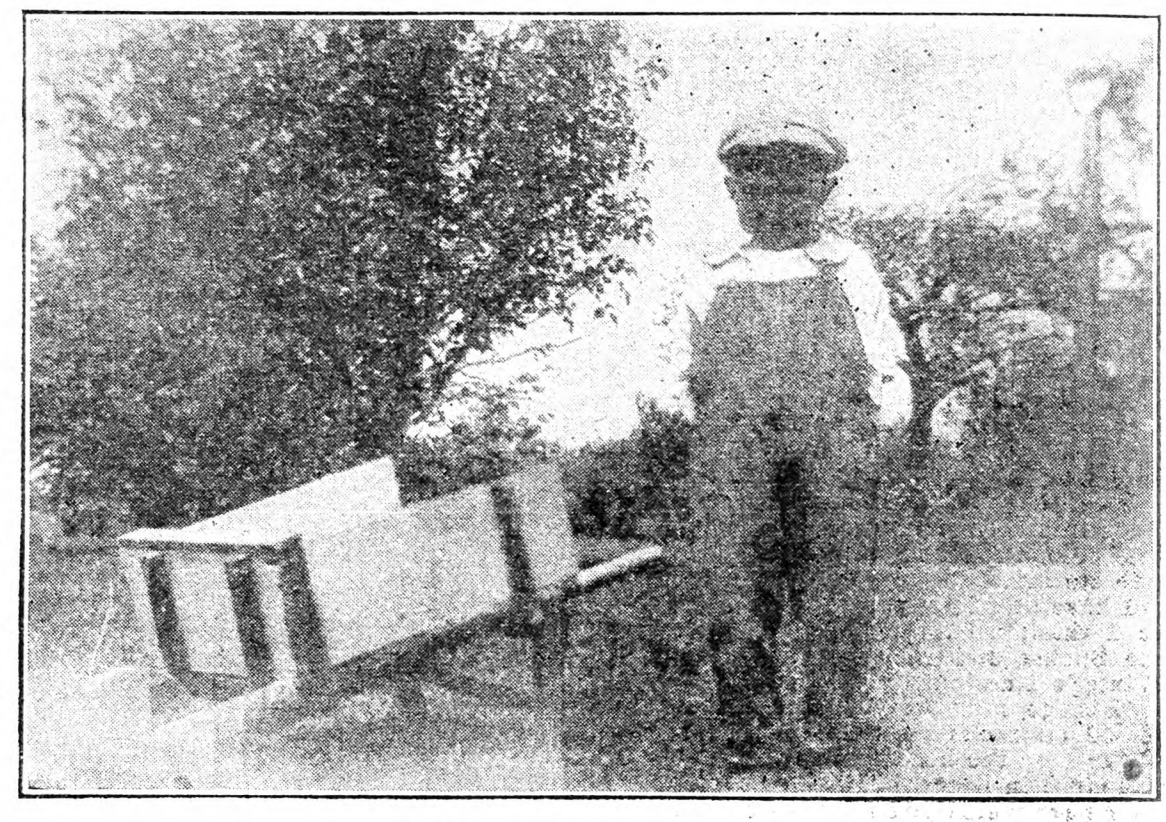
GLADIOLI, as usual, have done well, and are much appreciated for cutting. Primulinus hybrids are excellent for this purpose, with peach and apricot shades, and stems so slender that many can go into a small vase.

SWEET CORN.—There has been and still is abundance and considerable overripe which the chickens get. That high-grade fertilizer, 15-30-15, carried that, as well as the other garden stuff, along well. There are one or two late plantings that may not mature, but I always take the risk with both corn and beans, of frost holding off until October. Sometimes frost comes in little spots, so that parts of my garden are nipped and others escape.

THE MAILBOX.—On the gate-post entrance to this garden, where the camp shack stands 50 ft. back, hidden with trees and vines, is a rural mailbox, where Uncle Sam deposits what comes my way here. Others use it also for handbills, bargain sales, where my wife is offered a fur coat, furniture or dishes at half price. Insurance agents who want to take risks on the property, leave their cards in the mailbox. The trees and vines are so thick that they cannot see that it is only a homemade camp shack 10 ft. square. Other circulars offer to finance me with the quick cash they imagine I need, and take a mortgage on my income. And there are urgent requests to consider the merits of various political candidates in early November. But the mailbox has other patrons. Wasps insisted on attaching a nest to the metal stamp and coin receiver in the box. I had to discourage that. Then a spider, black and flat, made a tent on one side and was there several weeks. Now that has gone and a brown furry caterpillar, tiger moth, is there, evidently considering the box as possible Winter quarters. As it is now covered with a polygonum vine, white and fragrant with its buckwheat-style flowers, there is no reason why he should think the box other than a part of Nature's work.

THOSE LARGE GRAPEVINES. — Last Spring I told about planting three large vines given to a neighbor who had no place to put them. The stem of one was two inches in diameter and the other two one inch. They had been yanked out so that roots were torn off and left exposed to air two days, and there seemed slim probability of growth. For some time there was no show of life, but about midsummer I found growth on all, some now three feet. My plan is to treat them about like new vines next Spring, cutting back and leaving two of the strong shoots for renewal. But it is now evident that no grapes can be grown here without spraying, as bud moth and rot have taken about all of my regular crop except a few Agawam. Next year the standard spray of Bordeaux 5-5-50, with 1½ lbs. lead arsenate to 50 gallons will have to be used at least five times—when shoots are four inches long, when blossom clusters open, when petals fall, two weeks after that and two weeks later. That sounds like a big job but really is not so bad when one is ready for it. We have kept thinking grapes could be raised here in North New Jersey without spraying, but that time is past in this locality.

W. W. H.



Calvin—a Long Acres Boy

Doings at Long Acres

Kidney potatoes! Now there is a subject to intrigue our interest and excite our imagination. I fear I treated it in a somewhat jocular manner which it did not deserve, but here and now I send out an S. O. S. to anyone who has any seed to send me a few that I may raise them next Summer. A New York man writes that they are an English potato common in that country but not found here, while a Pennsylvania woman writes a very interesting letter describing them, but adds the disconcerting information that she has not seen any for 40 years. According to her description, they mature marvelously early so that new potatoes may be had the first week in May. Now we country folks with our limited incomes cannot afford those southern potatoes which are shipped in so early in the Spring, but must gnaw away upon the dry and somewhat withered tubers from the year before while we gaze with envy into the store windows decorated with fancy new spuds from the sunny South. I want some seed because we, too, would like such early potatoes, and also for a somewhat different reason; i.e., because I wish to casually mention—along in early May—that we had new potatoes for dinner right out of our garden and then watch the looks of envious amazement spread on the faces of neighbors who have been bragging about radishes.

Here is my record on Rochester peaches: Four years ago I set 200 trees, for which I paid $50, setting them on about 1.25 acres. The ground was not very rich, so I did not intercrop. Those trees required a yearly trimming, spraying, the ground plowed twice and harrowed four times a year. The tax on the ground averaged $6 a year and interest on the investment, ground and trees, averaged $20 a year, making the total investment to date $150. This year they bore a crop for the first time, which we picked, sorted and packed, shipping to a Chicago commission house. The net returns for the crop after deducting the cost of packages but allowing nothing for our labor is the grand sum of $13. Count them, just exactly $13, while the labor cost alone was four times that at least. On a number of bushels I cleared just one cent, while the most clear on any shipment was 23 cents a bushel. Evidently the grain farmers are not the only ones needing relief. I am not alone on this, as the tomato growers were also hard hit, the peppermint growers, of whom we have a large number, did not make expenses, and local wheat growers are groaning as they contemplate the price offered. With a great deal more fruit this year than I had last year my income will be considerably less. The commission men complain that the heat drove the city people out of town, while those who remained spent their time in trying to keep cool instead of canning and baking. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that we fruit growers are hard hit by the prevailing slump in prices. So far apples have been selling for barely enough to pay for the packages, but apple growers are hoping for better prices for Winter stock. Crabapples sold in Chicago for 50 cents a bushel while the expense including freight, commission, cartage and package was 54 cents, leaving the grower a 4-cent loss after raising the fruit.

Naturally the second cutting of clover had to be hauled in during one of the hottest days in August, but we rejoiced in the mow full of such excellent feed. On that same day there were pickles to pick, plums to pick and pack, and a few berries to pick, but we did it all, although the boys omitted their usual high jinks and went to bed early. With school starting again I shall miss the boys very much, not so much because of their help, although they have worked valiantly, but because it is such a comfort to have them along. They finally succeeded in getting one live pheasant out of the eggs found in the vineyard and set under a hen, and now they are having a big time teaching it to eat and act like a chicken instead of a wild bird. Calvin gets much excited for fear the cats will inhale that bird.

I wonder whether we are in for a hard Winter, as I never saw old Mother Nature make such a frantic effort to cover the ground. Weeds almost as big as my wrist and tall as a horse have sprung up all over the farm, while between and around them is a wealth of foxtail grass and wild millet. It makes plowing to the berry and tree rows a hard proposition, as those enormous weeds gather under the plow beam in huge masses. I like to turn under such a wealth of growth but it is some job, especially with a one-horse plow such as we use in our berry rows. In orchards which are not interplanted with berries or currants I shall not plow this Fall, but allow those weeds to form a fine cover crop which will hold the snow. It does make the place look ragged, as though I was a poor farmer, to allow such weed growth, but nature knows what she is doing, and the trees will benefit by the mulch. Grapes and pears are ripening so there will be no let-up in activity until after those crops are harvested. Right now I am engaged in putting handles on a few thousand grape baskets as a sort of rest between spells of plowing, weed cutting and pickle picking. Anyone who thinks dust will not control striped bugs should see the many bushels of pickles we have picked from that small patch, and the dollars we have made to say nothing of oodles of backaches.

L. B. R.

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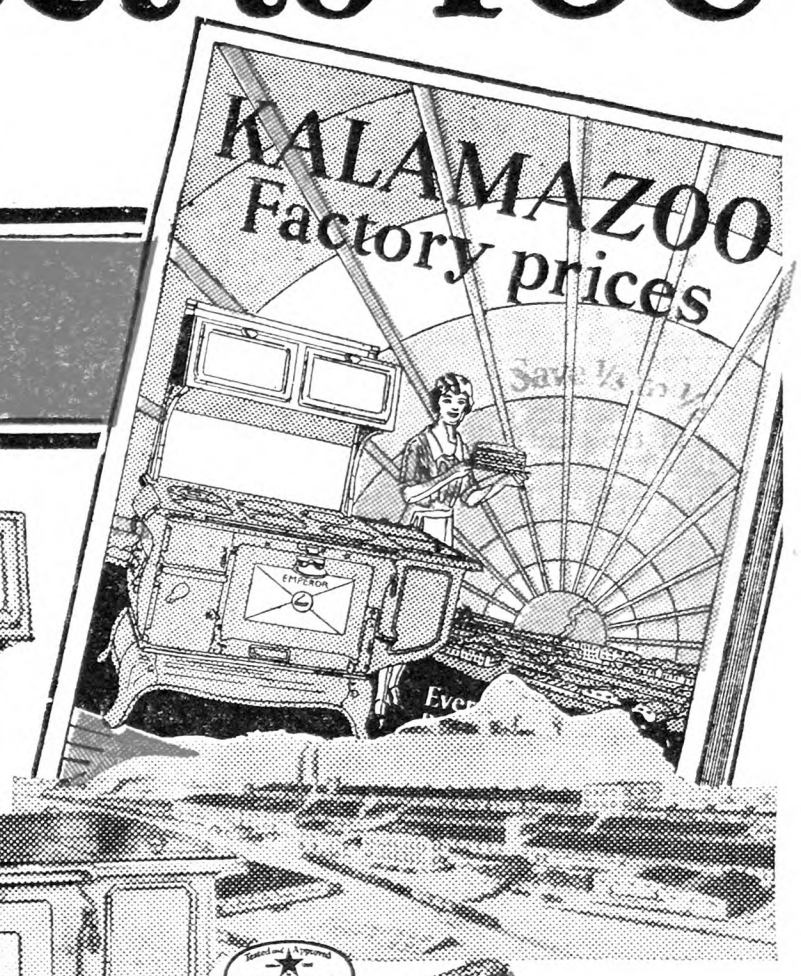

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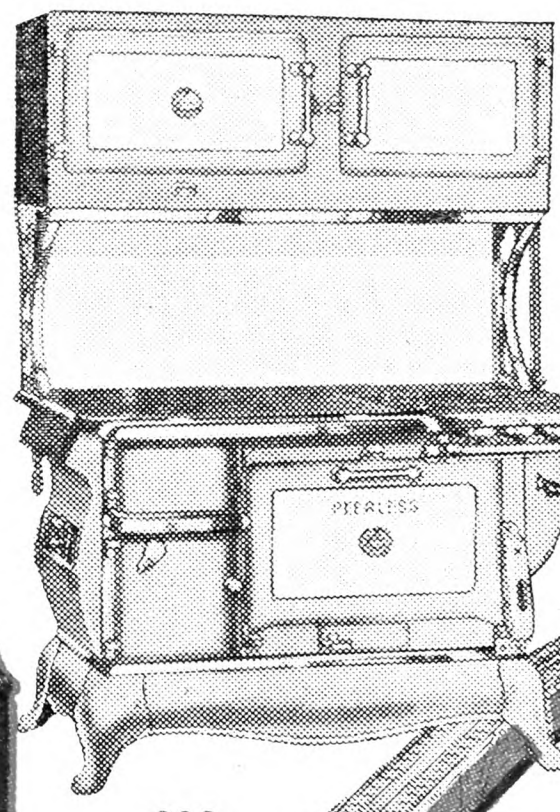

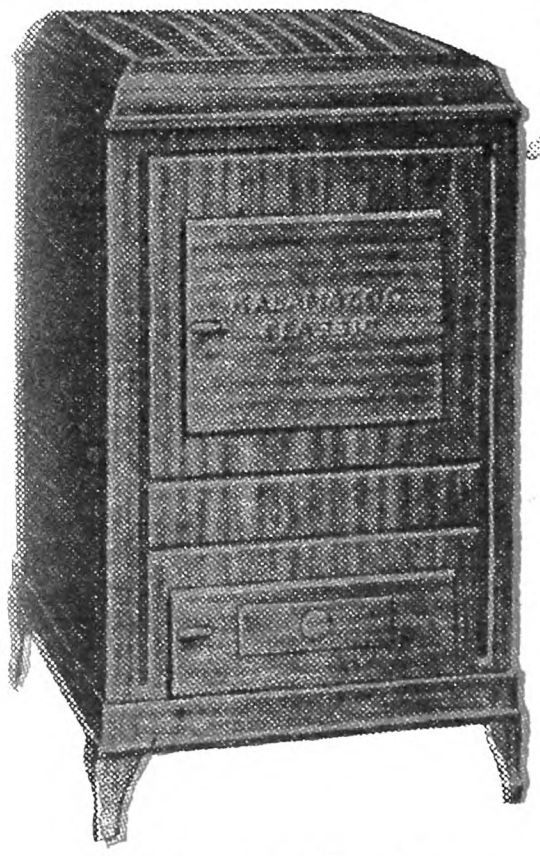

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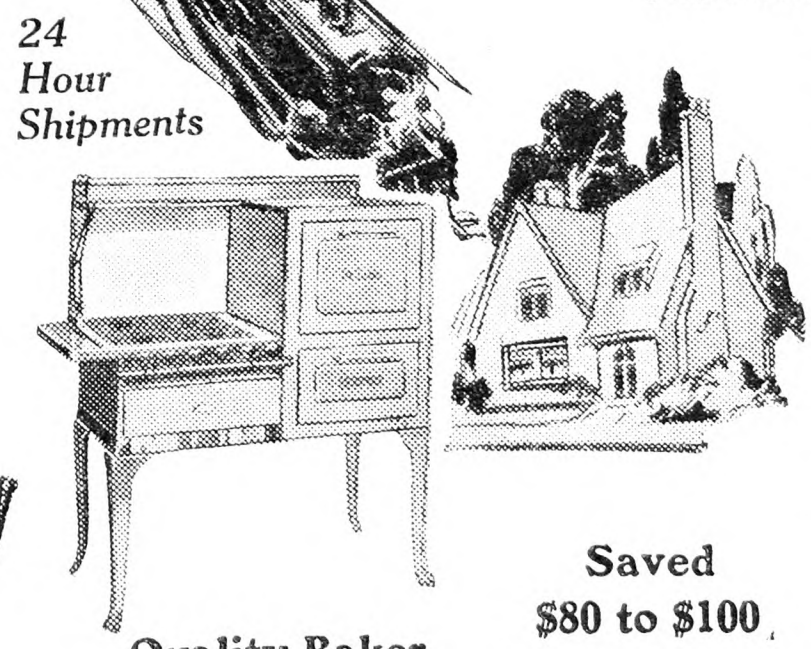

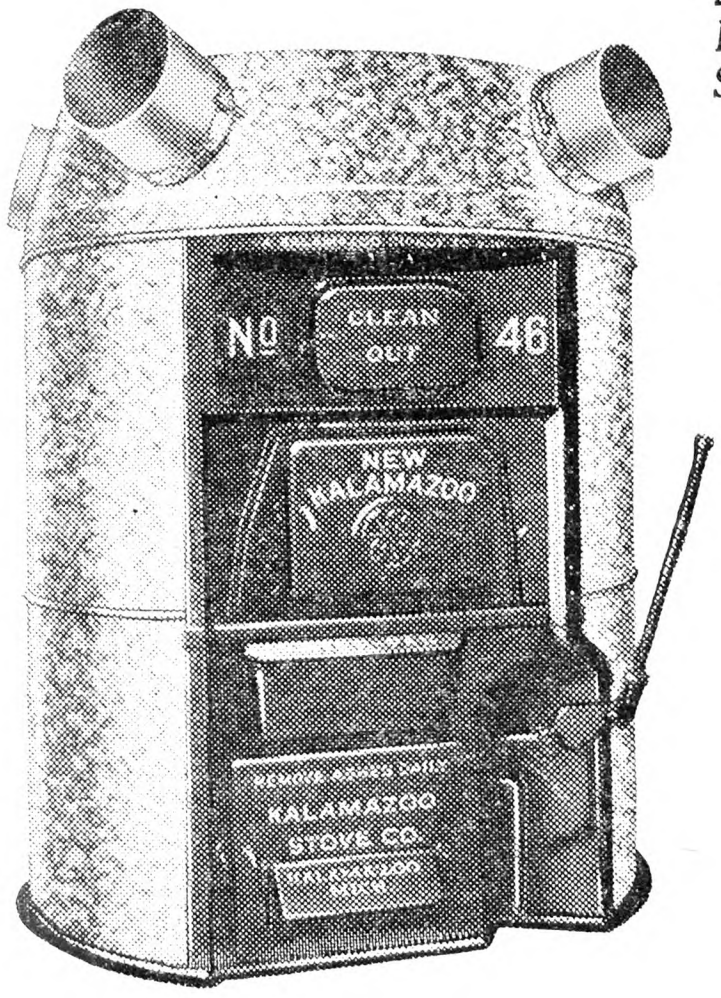

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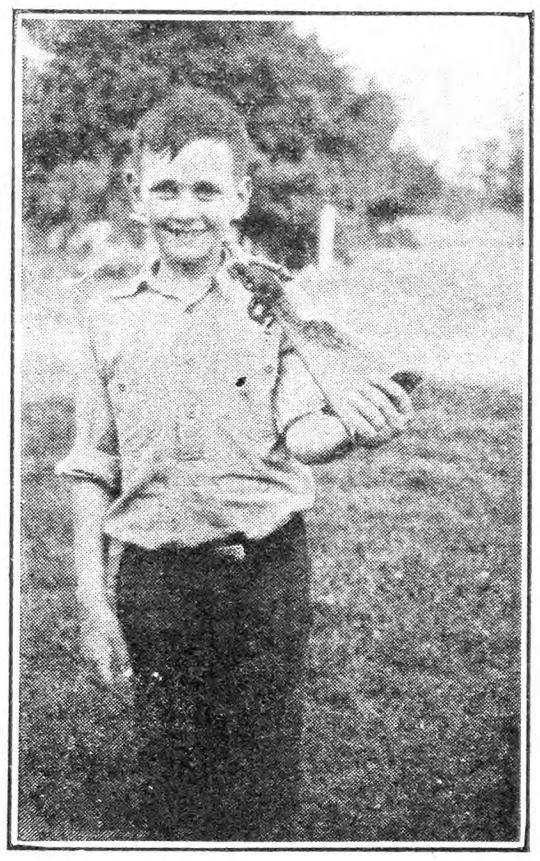
School Time Is at Hand

When the September number of one of our magazines came the other day, it reminded us forcibly that school time was near. The cover showed a teacher at the blackboard pointing out to an imaginary class how to do an example in arithmetic. She was a very pretty teacher but that was not what impressed us. It was the fact that vacation days were so near over.

The boys and girls have had such a wonderful time! Their days have been so full of play, mischief and a little work mixed in by wise parents that the time has gone by on wings. Going to the cheese factory with the milk in the morning, running errands for mother and dad, long hours to tramp through the fields and woods, sometimes with a slingshot and sometimes with the little .22 rifle to give the thieving crows a scare, quiet games in the shade when the sun is hot and livelier ones in the evening, sometimes getting into mischief as all boys will at times, reading story books, trips in the family car, going swimming with the big boys at night when their work is done; these are some of the things the boys of our neighborhood have been doing this vacation. It has been a good time to wear out the old clothes and to go barefoot, thereby saving mother a lot of darning.

The girls have had their good times as well, helping mother around the house, spending long lazy hours in the hammock under the trees, reading, sewing, playing



A Vacation Boy

with the kittens, caring for baby, or if there is no baby, making doll clothes, often joining the boys in their games, and always on hand for a ride in the car, all these have filled the days very full.

Out of doors nearly all of their waking hours these boys and girls have become brown with the sun and wind. Their hair is somewhat dry and rather unruly, but there is a healthy sparkle in their eye and we feel sure they have been building up both bone and muscle while out in the Summer sunlight. I hope the idea of having school the year around will never receive serious consideration, for I feel sure that growing boys and girls need these vacations.

And now we must be getting them ready for school again. The boys will have to have new outfits, as climbing trees and barbed wire fences have pretty nearly finshed the old ones. The girls always like a fresh new gingham to start school and dresses are so simple to make now I am sure they ought to have one. Probably new dinner boxes will be needed, and we must not forget a supply of pencils and paper when we go to town. Teacher will look after sending for new books as usual. Everyone is glad we are to have the same teacher and we look forward to another profitable year of school.

The schoolhouse has been thoroughly cleaned, and the yard also. There has been some talk of moving the schoolhouse, as it stands in a rather low spot, but so far we have only talked. We are putting in galvanized tile this year, and hope this will drain the yard. There is a spring across the road where the children like to play, often getting wet, but we decided that they would probably come there no matter where we put the schoolhouse. There is something about a water hole that attracts children, just as a magnet attracts steel.

The day school opens the boys and girls are on their way early clad in fresh clean clothes and with happy shining faces. The first ones there get the best seats, and teacher lets them stay there the first day at least. When the seat question is settled the boys and girls go out for a game. The big boys and girls of last year are gone, either to high school or to work, and those who were second now step to first place. School is not all work and they plan for many good games of various kinds.

By and by the bell rings and all go inside to begin work again. Some are anxious to learn and others seem to think they are conferring a favor on the teacher by being there. They only mean to study when her eye is on them, so of course they do not learn much. Some of the older pupils took Regents last June and having passed their geography and spelling consider themselves fortunate that they do not have to study these subjects any more. Those who failed start in with more determination than ever, and hope to pass next time. One boy failed partly because he found it hard to keep his attention on his examination and not listen to the conversation of two teachers near him, or to the singing in the next room. The chances are, if he had been in his own quiet schoolroom, he would have had a higher mark. If we must have Regents why can they not be given in our own school? Our teachers are considered capable of teaching by the State Department of Education. Why are they not capable of giving and marking the Regents' papers?

In every grade there are promotions, and the children receive their new books with delight. And the best of it is, if Johnny failed in one subject he does not have to take the whole grade over but goes ahead into the other subjects. He may be able to catch up his work and pass both grades this year.

Over here at the side are the beginners in their little seats, some of them too shy to speak or look at the teacher. It will take endless patience to win their confidence and a good deal of time to look after them. They cannot sit still very long so their hours are short. Some who live near can go home at eleven or earlier and those who cannot do this play about the schoolyard. After noon they have another short session and then they may run along home to mother.

And so we are off again for another year of school. We have a good teacher who is interested in each one of the children, a convenient school within walking distance, the children are making good progress and we are sending as many along to high school as want to go. We should be very sorry, indeed, to have our "little red schoolhouse" closed, and we know there are plenty of other districts that feel just as we do.

MRS. CHARLES MC ARTHUR.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

From Berks County, Pa.

This section is farmed mostly by a thrifty lot of husbandmen. While more tractors are being used for plowing and general farm work, many cling to the old methods. The younger generation is joining the Granges. The women milk the cows and work in the fields, being true sisters of the soil. Eggs are 25c a dozen wholesale and 42c retail. The potato crop is large this year, especially in the upper part of the county around Reading, a city of 114,000 inhabitants in the midst of a great agricultural center. Sweet corn is 25c a dozen. A hill farmer sold 2,500 ears, and has an equal amount to pull. Duck eggs are 45c wholesale. Good cows are bringing fancy prices, $168 to $200 each at the sales. Early peaches are 75c to $1 per basket wholesale. The Kutztown fair, the first fair held in Pennsylvania was attended by about 10,000, and had more exhibits this year. The Reading Fair, the big important fair of Berks County, will be held September 11. Butter is 58c per lb. The price of milk varies from 5 to 8c per quart. The farmers will erect a $40,000 creamery in Boyertown, which they will run themselves. This will prove an interesting experiment.

Boyerstown, Pa. H. M. E.

The Bookshelf

The following volumes of the Delightful Classics are out of print, but they can be supplied in another edition for 50 cents. It is impossible to get them in the cheaper editions.

Alice in Wonderland.
Little Lame Prince.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Treasure Island.

For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

THERE was an old car that was ready to die, and now it is taking the hills on high. *Why?*

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SPECIAL GASOLINE

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A June Trip Through Several States

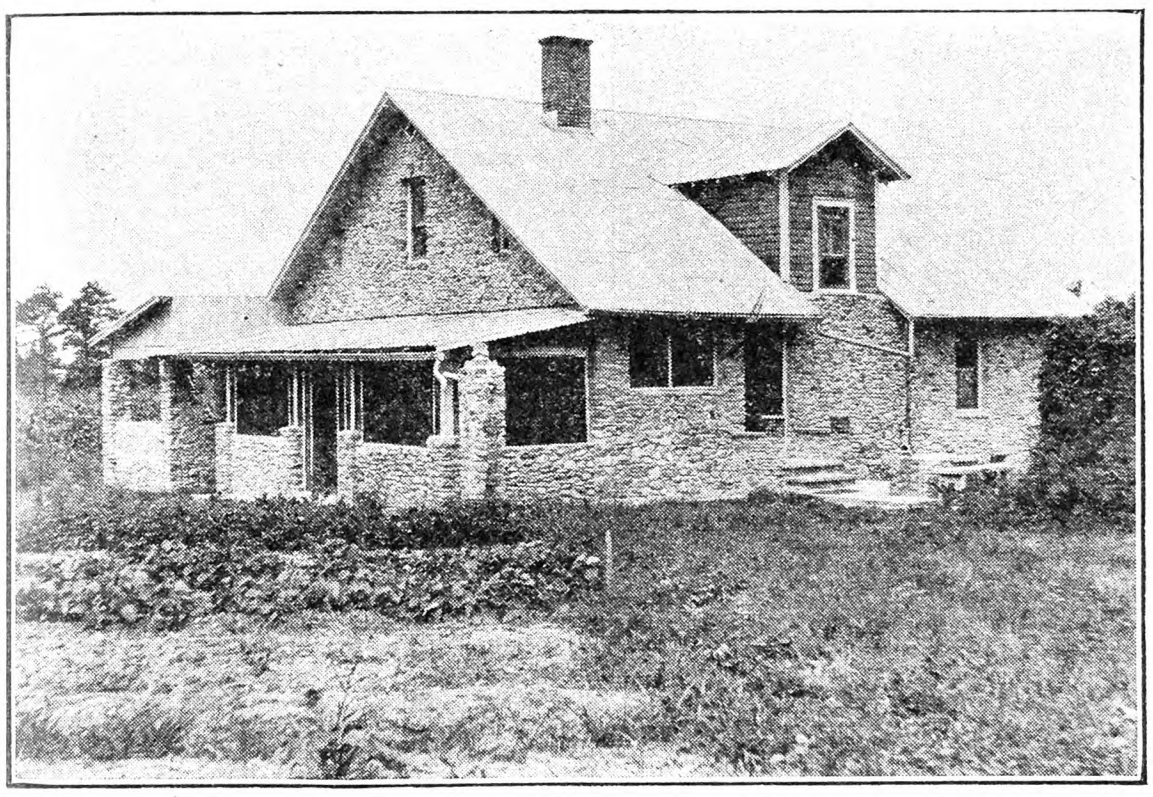
PART V

The thumb having been crossed, we are at Winchester, Va., and have entered the Great Valley of Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley. It is a valley that people go miles to visit; we did. It is 300 miles long in Virginia, from 12 to 20 miles wide, not an unbroken valley, as it is likely to be thought of, but pierced by occasional spurs from the mountains on the west and, in the northern part, split by the Massanutten mountain range set down in the center. Winchester on the Lee Highway at the northern end of the valley arouses memories of our country's history that date back to the time of Washington and Braddock's campaign against the French and Indians. It possesses more "headquarters" of famous commanders to display than we could take the time to look at, but we couldn't forget that we were about to emulate Sheridan in a dash to the South, though with no expectation of quite as warm a reception as he received. Winchester is not "modern" in appearance and we were glad of it. When Winchester becomes as modern as Detroit, no one will care to visit it. Our first glimpse of the Shenandoah Valley was disappointing. We had the same feeling years ago when the roar of Niagara first greeted our ears. It didn't roar loud enough to come up to our expectations. The upper part of the valley is rough and broken. Huge rocks by the highway looked as though they might have been imported from Connecticut to give a New England atmosphere to the scene. Wheat and corn fields lay on either side, the wheat yellowing but the corn appearing a little backward. In the distance we could see some of the famous apple orchards that are giving our own fruit growers spells of chills and fever.

Further south the valley becomes more smooth and pleasing. Small groups of cattle could be seen in the fields, with enough Jerseys among them to show that not all of the corn and wheat that made up the visible crop area was destined to become beef. A resident of the valley told us that fine beef was produced there, but the natives got none of it. Well, the shoemaker's wife always has gone barefoot. It was the "Granary of the Confederacy" that we were passing through. Not going below Staunton, we did not see all of the valley, perhaps we did not see the most fertile parts of it, but we saw enough to show us that, in that stretch of land between the Blue Ridge of Virginia and the Allegheny ridges to the west, there lies undeveloped a home for countless families of a future generation. Neither the beauty nor the worth of the land watered by the Shenandoah has been exaggerated. The North meets the South there and in the development of the best of both sections lies the hope of the greater Virginia toward which its people are pressing.

A feature of this great valley which no visitor is allowed to overlook is of very ancient origin; caves hollowed out of the limestone rocks underlying the mountain forests by the drip of surface water penetrating to them and underground streams which once flowed through them. There is a line of caves down the valley, each now being exploited by its owners, and competing for the attention of tourists. We visited only one, and were dragged into that. We expected to be punished, and didn't like to be punished, even for our own good. Again we were disappointed, and most agreeably. Instead of a gloomy cavern with limestone icicles tripping our feet and others threatening to fall down upon our heads, as we had expected to find, we walked through well-lighted corridors and enormous chambers, each roofed and walled with beautiful rock formations, often grotesque in form, but varying in color, and always displaying the grace in outline that nature gives all her creations. For over a mile underground we walked over smooth floors many hundred feet beneath the trees above us. Electric lights concealed behind the rocks lighted glistening roofs a hundred feet overhead, and walls covered with jutting shapes that the imagination might liken to horses, waterfalls, Indian wigwams or trees, but which really were distinctive in their own beauty and cheapened rather than glorified by comparisons. The hour underground in charge of a guide was well spent. We could have spared the comments of the guide, these being a trifle worn by use, but not his knowledge of the twists and turns that led us back to daylight.

Camping grounds down the valley are not numerous. Since the Shenandoah defies southern custom and flows north, we were really going up the valley, but south is always "down" to us. The previous night had been spent upon an old battlefield just outside of Strasburg. This field lies above the road, and the camping spot out of sight from it. We were alone through the night, with only nearby fields and distant mountains to look at, but there could be nothing lonesome in such a place to those who find the outdoors more to be desired than artificial interiors. At Grottoes we spent a few delightful hours with a Syrian friend who has made America his home, and with his American wife has changed a desert spot into a place of rare beauty and charm. "Dar-es-Salaam," "The Establishment of Peace," is the name of this home. A few acres here have been cleared of the heavy growth of ground oak, chinquapin, sassafras and wild grape that cover the ground elsewhere as far as one can see, and in the center of this cleared spot has been built a house with walls of native stone. On this page is a cut of this house, showing it from the rear. Outbuildings of stone complete the group of buildings and a rose garden separates these from the land devoted to the equally useful, though more humble, garden vegetables. Perhaps the most notable thing about these buildings is that they were built by a man educated in Syria with no knowledge of mason work or other manual trade. Purchasing without seeing them these acres of cut-over brush land under the Blue Ridge, he declined to give them up when he found that a New York real estate agent had misrepresented the surroundings and opportunities, and proceeded to make the most of them. It was three years, he says, before he could make one stone lie upon another. The walls that he then built are as true and perfect as the most skilled mason could erect, and the taste shown in their construction equals the workmanship. The interior, from library to kitchen, shows that a woman's hand had to do with arrangement and decoration, and that the co-operation was wholly advantageous. As an example of perseverance in the building of a home in difficult surroundings, our western pioneers could show nothing more notable; in the display of intelligently directed skill, these pioneers of a country that will some day realize its opportunities stand alone. M. B. D.



"Dar-es-Salaam" or "The Establishment of Peace," a Hospital Syrian. Home in Virginia

The Bookshelf

GREEN MANURING, PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES, by Dr. Adrian J. Pieters, agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture. In this book, Dr. Pieters has collected a large amount of valuable material on the important question of green manures and the how and why of using them. Some of the subjects treated are: History of Green Manures; Organic Matter; The Nitrogen Problem; The Chemistry of Green Manures; Decomposition of Green Manures; Crops for Green Manursing, and Effects on Yields of Subsequent Crops.

This book of 356 pages, with many illustrations, charts and tables, is published by John Wiley & Sons, New York, in their technical agricultural series, will make a valuable addition to the farm library; price $4.50 net.

SMALL BOY (to visitor): "Have you got a wife?" Visitor: "No, sonny, I haven't." Small Boy: "Then who tells you what to do?"—Punch.

Tractor Plows

McCormick-Deering P & O

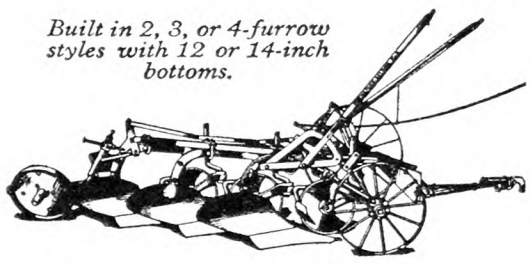
THE next time you need a plow see the McCormick-Deering dealer in your section. He sells the McCormick-Deering P & O line. It covers all plowing requirements.

McCormick-Deering P & O plows offer many special, practical features in design. In ability to stand hard work and abuse they have no equal.

The materials used in their manufacture are positively the best that can be obtained.

McCormick-Deering No. 8 Little Genius

Built in 2, 3, or 4-furrow styles with 12 or 14-inch bottoms.



It has been 16 years since the first Little Genius was put on the market. Improvements have kept it well abreast of modern requirements. Here is a plow that offers great bottom and beam clearance, improved power-lift and quick-detachable shares. It is the original low-cost, long-life tractor plow.

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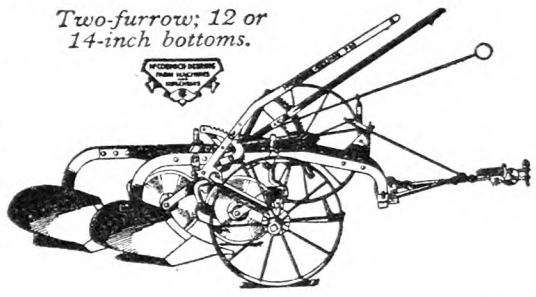

In addition to the above the McCormick P & O line includes tractor disk plows, all types; walking or riding horse plows, sulky or gang style, with moldboards or disks; and two-way horse or tractor plows for irrigated lands. Also a full line of general and special shares and plowing accessories.

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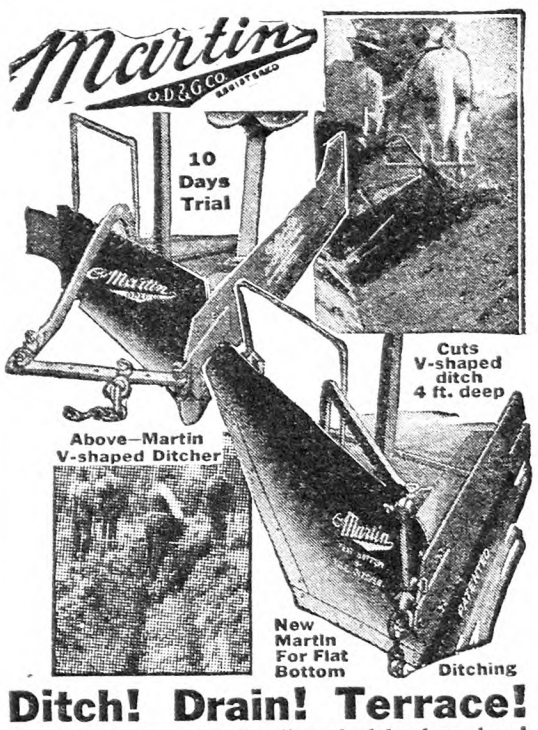

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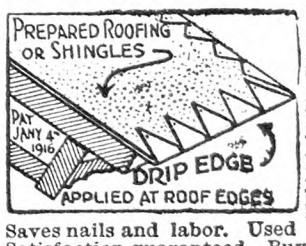

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In the Champlain Valley

(Editorial Correspondence)

PART IV

Before leaving Peru the next morning, I climbed a little hill for another glimpse of Whiteface, barely seen in outline. Clinton Prison was clearly visible against the mountain background, but I preferred to look at the more pleasant apple trees nearby, some with reddening fruit.

At the station I found a man from the Northern Orchard struggling with the door of a box car loaded with baskets and covers, and learned how firmly a thin slat wedged endwise can hold a sliding door. We got it open enough so that I, being rather lean, squeezed in and did away with the obstruction, helping put on two loads before the train came. These bushel baskets, with covers, are getting to be practical packages for apples. The empties are not so bulky as barrels, and on the whole, are quicker and easier to pack. By proper rounding up and springing on of covers the apples carry without going slack.

Waiting at Bluff Point for the main line, we were entertained by the performance of a bulldog that, while giving evidence of ferocity with growls, hair raising and savage dashes when they "sicked" him on each other, did it all in fun. One man was lying flat on a truck bottom. The dog, "Pal," told to "shake him up," leaped into the truck with every appearance of rage, ran to the man's face and slightly pinched his ear. Probably it was all safe, but it looked too realistic. We wondered whether brindle bulldogs as a rule have the psychology to be trained to such self control, or whatever it may be called.

I remembered that, at Whallonsburg, a little farther down the road, lived a friend whose husband I once worked for as a hired man, so stopped off for a call. It was a half mile walk from the station, and feeling hot and dusty from being on the go since early morning, I looked for a brook, where hands and face might be freed from travel smudge. There it was at the edge of the village, a clear stream, with a beautiful "swimming hole," if there had been time.

This is one of those localities where the almanac may say that one is getting along in years, but facts deny it, when appearance, ability to do numerous things, and outlook toward life are considered. I found my friend in a commodious house, with all that comfort and convenience could suggest, and scenery from the back porch that is truly luxurious—a wide outlook with the Green Mountains in the distance across the lake. There is a good vegetable garden—her own work—and flowers wherever space permits.

Visits like this with friends make pleasant pictures for memory's album, to be leafed over now and then, sometimes in the "night watches."

A young farmer near the road was going into a cabbage patch with a small hand sprayer, so I stopped to learn his remedy for the worms, which is kerosene, and water, mechanically mixed and blown on. It had rid his plants of the worms, the little free oil they got evidently being too much for them. He said care was necessary to avoid using too much oil. Near the fence was a wonderful Hubbard squash vine, with one full grown squash and several others coming along—no squash bugs or borers, and every leaf stem standing erect and green. His cucumbers were yielding heavily and apparently had never heard of blight. This was quite a contrast with localities I know where constant spraying and search for bugs and borers is necessary to get even one cucumber or squash.

At Port Henry is another fine view of the lake, with islands and Summer camps. Here is a rather large iron industry, hauling ore from mines six miles back. Part is made into pig iron there and some shipped. A large electro magnet on a crane loads and unloads the ore. It was interesting to watch this magnet work. The chunks richest in iron jumped for it, others needed contact, and now and then a piece refused to stick, either stone or with only a slight iron content. This whole string of mountains is said to be full of iron ore of varying quality. Some chunks that I lifted were very heavy, with iron veins clearly visible.

Not far below here, near Crown Point, is the Porter orchard, mainly McIntosh. It is considered one of the best in this Champlain Valley section and carrying a large crop this year. W. W. H.

Missouri Notes

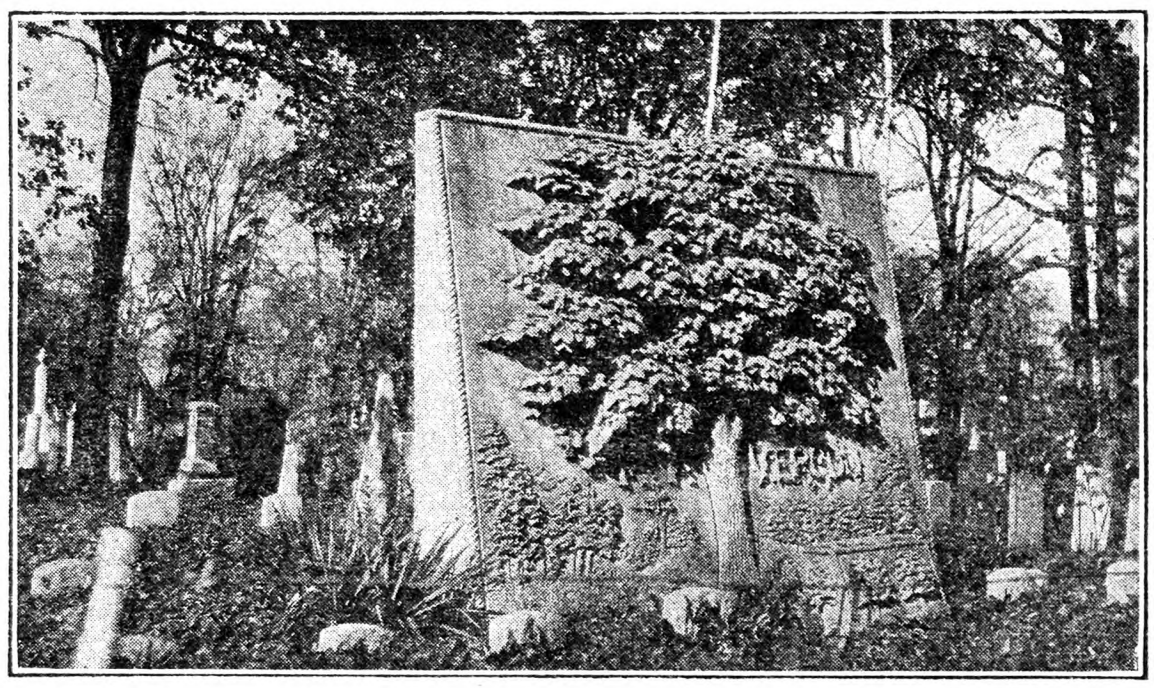
The glory of the Gladiolus garden has departed. September finds the gaudy pageant vanished. Only a few spikes now open to act as melancholy reminders of past greatness. Among these few I find Peace the most persistent. It is well known as a late variety, and makes an uncommonly tall and strong plant easily distinguished in the row; color white with lilac marking in throat. Of similar color is Helen Franklin, but flowers are ruffled and stems run short; a most generous bloomer. That old favorite, Mrs. Francis King, color flame-scarlet, is remarkable for profuse blooming and long showy spikes. It deserves all its popularity. Mrs. Frank Pendleton is a worthy companion to King. Evelyn Kirtland is a favorite of mine; a luscious combination of pink, long showy spikes, strong, erect, no crooked stems. Mrs. Dr. Norton, an old favorite, much to my surprise tried to be a total failure. As the flowers began to open the stems would break over and permit the flower spike to hang down or lie on the ground. Fully 75 per cent exhibited this weakness. If not better next year must discard it. The other disappointment was Orange Glory, whose flowers began to fade almost as soon as out but it was very hot at the time. Still it was singular in this. Red Emperor, if I have the true, is in no wise remarkable, neither is the red Diana. Crimson Glow outranks all the red in size of flower and length of spike, with War. second. Mrs. F. C. Peters was a great success with many large flowers open at once and a fine lavender; strong grower. Capt. Boynton has a fine large clear-cut flower. You can't do justice to a variety grown from small bulbs. Golden Measure was fine, but the spikes might have been longer. Albania is a fine white. Mrs. Leon Douglass is indeed a mammoth variety of handsome color. Must increase my stock of it. Another fine giant is Purple Glory, worthy of its name. Mrs. Bothin might score higher from larger bulbs. Muriel is a good blue and Byron L. Smith a refined beauty.

Of Primulinus blood I have Butterboy, Topaz, Jewel, Maiden Blush, Tiplady, Altair and Souvenir. Butterboy, yellow, unique in flowers spaced so far apart; long spike. The other six all good but Jewel the loveliest.

Fire Ribbon, a good one and well named. Scarlano proved one of the best bloomers; stands alone in its color. Henry Ford rightly condemned for misplaced flowers on its spike; a fatal defect. Prince of Wales the outstanding salmon; indispensable, and Halley is another dependable one with a niche of its own. Then there is Herada, distinguished from all others by its color; mauve, a splendid variety that adds luster to any combination. Then I must confess a great admiration for Jack London, with its rich coloring and large showy spikes all standing as straight as grenadiers; a profuse bloomer; a great acquisition. Anna Eberius, like Herada, presents us with a unique color, a "velvety lavender purple," says one description. These sole representatives of certain colors deserve high consideration. With them I must hasten to rank Rose Ash of an entirely distinct hue, supposed to resemble the ashes of roses, but I never saw any such ashes; it bloomed very late and made a fine impression with its tall stately spikes and strong growth. The much advertised Los Angeles was a disappointment; rather small flowers that refused to open full, or in large numbers. The old variety Schwaben is a good one; nothing else like it; a rich color. Le Marechal Foch is the king of light pinks; not a tall grower but a sure bloomer with no crooked stems; I find it a universal favorite with its very large flowers and delicate color. Light colors are the oftenest demanded, and Foch always stands ready to fill the bill; probably the most popular Gladiolus in existence. E. J. Shaylor is a strong color, deep rose, adds attraction to any bouquet of glads; a good one. Another good rose pink of a different shade is 1910 Rose, well worthy of a place. Baron Hulot, distinct in its violet blue, is unique, but lacks size and vigor. I like its color. Joe Coleman and Dorothy McKibbin call for no special mention. I also have specimens of several other kinds, but too few in number to judge their value. These comments may have some value for beginners, coming as they do from a beginner who disclaims any ability as an experienced critic.

L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.



Several years ago Mr. F. P. Vergon, pioneer orchardist of Delaware County, O., wrote us an interesting article about his experiences. This picture, sent by G. P. Williams, shows the monument erected to Mr. Vergon's memory

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—According to the United States Weather Bureau at New York City, this Summer, as well as being one of the hottest, is one of the wettest on record. The rainfall for the three months of June, July and August has been nearly double the normal, 18 inches instead of eleven and nine-tenths. Since the records were started only four years have surpassed this rainfall, said Mr. Deitch, of the the Weather Bureau, Sept. 7. They were 1872, 1884, 1887 and 1922, which had the heaviest rainfall with nineteen and seventy-three hundreths inches. An unusual result of the heat and dampness was a plague of fleas in New Jersey, which invaded residences and caused much discomfort.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 6, two Detroit airmen were killed when a wing dropped from their ship at an altitude of 600 ft. The dead are George Stowell, 23 years old, a pilot, and Gil Merryman, aged 23, traffic manager of the Stout Air Service, Inc., Cleveland branch. Both men were dead before they could be removed from the wreckage.

The Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, 86 years old, former Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa, died at Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 6, of injuries received on June 1, his eighty-seventh birthday, when he was attacked by two of three young burglars who robbed his country home at Blue Ash, Ohio. The burglars gained access to the house by asking permission to use the telephone. After assaulting the aged clergyman they bound him with wire and escaped with a watch and $152.

H. S. Headley, pilot, of Warren, Ohio, was killed and four passengers injured, one probably fatally, Sept. 6, when a Stinson-Detroiter monoplane crashed into Rock River near Rockford, Ill. A witness said the landing gear of the plane hit a high tension wire about thirty feet from the ground and the machine flipped over, falling on its back into the river.

The contribution of $100,000 to the Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the appropriation of $165,000 by the organization to establish a station at Cebu in the Philippines to treat lepers in the first stages of the disease were announced Sept. 8 by Gen. James D. Harbord, national chairman of the memorial. The Cebu station was made possible by a recent gift of $180,000 by Eversley Childs, president of the Bon Ami Company, when he learned the Culion station, also in the Philippines, was overcrowded with 6,000 lepers of both initial and advanced stages, the contact being considered detrimental to the newcomers. Dr. H. Windsor Wade, American leprologist at Culion predicted an increase in the number of lepers cured through the new program.

First prize in the sewing department at the Goshen, Conn., Fair has been awarded to Miss Ivie M. Mead, who is blind and home teacher for the State Board of Education of the Blind. Miss Mead exhibited a slumber robe in brilliant colors which it took her nearly two months to finish. The judges were unanimous.

Four desperate criminals fell overboard from a boat and were drowned in a winning battle on the Mississippi River Sept. 9, with guards of the Louisiana State Penitentiary. Two other convicts were killed after two guards had been overpowered and a dash for liberty was made at the State Penal Farm at Angola. Two escaped in one of the most daring flights ever attempted in Louisiana. The list of injured includes three penal farm officers, one of whom was seriously hurt, a railroad employee and seven convicts, two of whom are critically hurt.

At least twenty barns, all filled with hay and grain and located in various parts of Jefferson County, N. Y., were burned by lightning during a terrific electrical storm Sept. 10. There was one fatality due to the storm. Milton Zimmerman, 53, a former supervisor of the town of Brownville, died at the wheel of his automobile after an extremely heavy clap of thunder. Zimmerman had always been afraid of lightning, and it is believed he was killed by fright.

John Coolidge, son of the President, began his work as a clerk with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Sept. 11, at New Haven. He is attended on the street by a Secret Service man who, it is said, will follow him as long as his father is President.

Suit has been filed in the Queens Co., N. Y., Supreme Court to settle the ownership of land sold under tax lien. A stretch of land in Bayside was sold 30 years ago for unpaid taxes, a blacksmith paying $46 for a 10,000-year lease. Later the property was sold for unpaid taxes for $267, and recently a real estate operator bought it for $23,000. The man who paid $267 for it has received $1,000 for the satisfaction of his lien, and suit is brought by heirs of the original purchaser, who held the 10-000-year lease, for a share in the proceeds of the sale.

WASHINGTON. — Air mail carried during August totalled 418,821 lbs. The Postoffice Department announced Sept. 10 that this was nearly double the July figure : 1 Postmaster General New said the result exceeded his "most sanguine expectations." The new rate of five cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each additional ounce, established Aug. 1, was credited for the increase. The Chicago-San Francisco route continued to lead with 110,796 lbs. compared to 60,951 in July. The New York-Chicago route was second with 103,204 lbs. compared with 55,752 lbs.

Two hundred and nineteen violations of air traffic rules, from the carrying of explosives to illegal parking, came under the stern hand of air traffic cops of the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce during the year ending July 1. Cases closed totaled 195, with reprimands being given to 116, fines of $500 to $3,000 were assessed in 65 cases. Hearings were required only twice and one of these was canceled.

Going down into a 155-ft. hole in the choppy waters of the Chespeake Bay, three navy divers Sept. 11 showed that men entrapped in a sunken submarine can escape by means of a new device called "the lung," an oxygen bag and a mouthpiece attachment. At the bottom of the bay they encountered a pressure of 68 lbs. to the square inch. They reached the surface without the slightest discomfort, thus dispelling all fears and dangers of diver's bends. The most unfavorable conditions for the experiments were picked. The divers, who went down in a 5,000-lb. diving bell, which simulated a flooded compartment of a wrecked submarine, were Lieut. C. B. Momsen, submarine and diving expert, a co-inventor of the apparatus, and Navy divers Joseph Eiben and Edward Kalimoski of the Washington Navy Yard. They all performed service as divers during the salvaging of the wrecked submarines S-51 and S-4.

More About Those Frogs

I see somebody on page 1046 is bothered by noisy frogs. It is funny what a variety of problems are propounded to THE R. N.-Y. for solution. Some are kept awake nights by barking dogs, and some by yowling cats, and some by crowing roosters, and some by babies with the colic, and now come the frogs singing their love songs.

It reminds me of the time they had in France, 150 years ago, when the nobility had things all their own way, and the peasants had to do all the fighting and pay all the taxes and do all the work. For fear they might have some idle time on their hands to hatch up mischief, they made the peasants beat the water in the moats around the castles nights so as to lull the frogs into silence so that my lord and my lady could sleep in peace. A number of things like that brought on the Revolution, and several of the lords and a few of the ladies got their heads cut off, and they have slept peacefully ever since.

Exploding a stick of dynamite in that pond in Pennylvania might hush up the frogs for awhile. F. H. C.

Boca Raton, Fla

The best way for W. P. G. to clear out those noisy frogs is, if there is an outlet, to drain and convert it into a garden. I have cut down 8 ft. to make an outlet and produced the finest crop of corn in place of frogs. JOHN SPIERS.

Duval Co., Fla.

THE only reason a great many American families don't own an elephant is that they have never been offered an elephant for a dollar down and easy weekly payments.—Nashville Banner.

A Farmer's Opinions

"Old Enough to Vote."—Young men a generation ago longed to be old enough to vote. Our elders took the franchise seriously, and tried conscientiously to express their convictions at the polls. We had faith in our political system and in policies which emphasized old-fashioned virtues and values like honesty, truth, liberty and courage. Each of these was as definite, fixed and almost as demonstrable as the proposition that 2 plus 2 equals 4. We spent much time at reading and discussing issues like the tariff, the gold standard and the corrupting power of organized and localized wealth. Our fathers' earnestness and arguments endued us with zeal for crusades and victories on election days. Practice corresponded to a large extent with preaching. The minds and hearts of country people in particular were strongly influenced by the precepts and simple records of human experimence set down in the family Bible. This was rural America not many years ago. What is it now?

Interest in Politics. — Despite the fact that the franchise has been extended to women, interest in politics does not seem to be so active as it was 25 years ago. It is, however, more widespread now than it has been in years, and, one guesses, will express itself in a record-breaking popular vote in November. Either habit or conviction takes people to the polls. Many of us are convinced that the State or government is not the people, as we once believed or assumed, but is in fact a collection of officials, different for different purposes, who receive fair to comfortable incomes for two to six years or longer for their services. These services consist in getting public business done tardily by overworked and underpaid employes, and in consolidating and buttressing bureaucracy and extending the power of bureaucrats. It may or may not be fortunate that only a small percentage of voters or citizens eligible to vote have arrived at this particular conclusion. Hundreds of them have reached it, however, and many farmers are coming to it. What our voting population as a whole thinks of politics and politicians is indicated by the very large percentage of non-voters at every election. One wonders whether these non-voters, occasional or habitual, are interested at all, or excuses themselves by asking, "What's the use?" If they voted, the results would prove to them that it was of use. We have not developed the possibilities of our two-party system for social usefulness.

At the State Fair.—A wide expanse of mist separates the first county fair that I attended in boyhood from the recent State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y. It is a far cry from Bibles to bootlegging. Are things as bad as they appear? "They couldn't be worse," answers the unhealthy person who delights in gloom and grief for others. Despite the complexities and injustices of modern life and business, I am sure that the young people whom I saw at the 1928 New York State Fair were healthier, happier and better prepared for the future in this country than the boys and girls were at that county fair long ago. Different values and standards are inculcated and stressed in these money-mad times, but at the core people are as they have been since the flowering of early civilizations. We are a little more capable than our ancient ancestors were of great dreams and visions. We may not be more intelligent, but we have more light.

Haste and Impatience. — Our chief besetting sins are haste and impatience. We would plant an acorn today and behold a giant oak tomorrow. Most people are so busy that they do not take time to get acquainted with themselves and their neighbors. Consequently, they are better acquainted with what is visibly bad than with what is innately good in themselves and others. They have acquired the habit of looking out; their forefathers looked within. Wise men try to balance and blend outlook with inlook. Americans have always gone to extremes, hurrying from one to another point or position, and forgetting that every good is a product of slow, painful labor and tears.

What's Going On?—A man will find either good or evil in the ascendancy in the world if he looks for it. He may deceive himself by misinterpreting appearances and signs, which are often deceptive. Two weeks ago, traveling by auto from Syracuse to Norwich, Waverly, Elmira and Binghamton in New York, and down through the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania to the Delaware Water Gap, I saw farms and homes and landscapes that made me glad and sad, and signs that made me mad. I experienced the same reactions when I talked with farm men and women in some of the regions in which we tarried. It seemed to me that I had never before been so keenly conscious of the vast, silent processes of life and growth and decay and death that change the face of the earth and that of man. Change is the word that more accurately than any other describes what is going on in all rural communities. It is more rapid and more conspicuous now than it has ever been in the past, but it is a facial or external change.

Causes of Ills.—Some of the causes of the ills that afflict all agricultural areas, some gravely or fatally, are obvious. One sets them down at random, as follows: Autos and improved roads, heavy and increasing taxes, expensive labor, high living standards, Federal and State legislative experiments, excessive "up-to-dateness," unsatisfactory average prices for farm products, high prices for goods which farmers must buy, undemocratic farm organizations, and the political and economic power of cities. Let us examine some of these causes, in order to determine, if we can, whether they are temporary or are likely to persist. Men whose farms are far back from paved roads are under a handicap in marketing their products. There will be more and better roads, but there will always be many farms remote from them or badly located with reference to markets. The tax burden, which is mostly of local origin everywhere, is more likely to increase than decrease in communities where farmers are outvoted. For years to come the only farmer entitled to the name will do most or all of his own work, aided by his family. His standard of living never has been high, according to city standards. He is and will continue to be a real farmer, capable of holding his own and going on, regardless of what may be done or not done at Washington or elsewhere; provided that he does not weary in modest well-doing, or prosper overmuch, lose his head and become a political farmer.

Valleys and Hills. — Nothing is so fascinating as traveling in a land of fertile valleys and farmed or forested hills—except talking with farm people who were reared and are at home in it. From Waverly Hill we made mental photographs of as colorful, variegated and peaceful a valley and as enchanting a succession of hills or infant mountains as anyone has ever seen. On Waverly Hill one beholds the Chemung Valley and its borders, and winding miles of the tranquil little river bearing that Indian name. When Horace Greeley advised young men to go West, how many of them in the Chemung Valley acted upon his advice? Probably none. If it isn't a delectable land of perennial delight, and of milk and honey, I miss my guess. But I haven't felt its soil with naked feet behind a plow, smelt its hay, eaten its blushing fruit or milked cows driven into barns from its pastures. When a man judges land, his feet should be on the ground. But surely he could trust his eyes in the Chemung Valley. A farmer in it told me that 20 tons of silage corn per acre was not an uncommon yield from some of his fields. A good dairy cow would convert that nutritious succulent into a substantial net profit for the grower and her owner if he could sell liquid milk at a fair price. Natives of the Chemung Valley country say that fields on the eastern slopes of the hills are more fertile and productive than those on the western slopes. I asked why. One answer was that the soil was better. I wonder if this is so. A young farmer gave a more plausible answer; he said that the east fields were much better protected than the west ones from the rigors of climate. When we departed from the Chemung Valley, early in a forenoon, I supposed that I'd be thinking of it during the rest of the day, on our way to Paterson, N. J., but when one enters the valley of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania one forgets the Chemung, for here is another like it, but longer, and the waves of hills on either side are higher and more rugged. At various places we were 1,500 to 1,900 feet above sea level. Every unimproved or private road connecting with the paved State highway and running back into woods, was a temptation to me. I'd like to walk each one to its end. Hill peoples are makers of history when they engage in war or business in the lowlands. If I were Horace Greeley I'd radio this to the West: "Young man, come East, buy some hill land, build up a herd of Brown Swiss or Ayrshire cows or a flock of milk goats, and live your life in your own way."

From South Dakota.—Mike Feeney, Haakon Co., S. D., writes from his ranch as follows (August 19): "Dear D. C. W.: It is a far cry from here to the Wall Street town. Please have The R. N.-Y. sent to me. My check is enclosed. Are there any mules there, or are all the animals mostly bulls and bears?" Mike's appreciated note indicates that Wall Street's notoriety persists in the West. Those of us who were reared on farms in the West will remember that street name all the days of our lives, for we were assured by our partisan political idols that Wall Street was the cause of all of the troubles that tried men's souls "'way back when we used to be so happy and so poor," to quote a Hoosier poet. Four-legged mules are "as scarce as hen's teeth" in New York City. I have not seen a span or heard a jack bray in 103 days. As Mike implies, people are mostly "bulls," who are optimistic, or "bears," who are pessimistic. Many, however, are neither. A hill farmer in East Tennessee was asked if he was "pessimistic or optimistic." He answered, "No, but I'm getting a little dyspeptic."

D. C. W.

Rhubarb Culture

Rhubarb is a perennial and is greatly used for sauce and pies. The soil should be well drained, a good loamy soil is best. The plant can be raised from seed or division of roots. The roots are best, as the plants from seed do not come true to type, and it takes much longer to raise a crop from seed. Victoria is the most popular variety. The roots can be set in the Fall or Spring. When set in the Fall the plants should be mulched as a protection against freezing and thawing. The root should be placed so that the bud is about an inch below the surface. Plants should be 3 ft. apart in row, with the rows 4 ft. apart. Rhubarb is greatly helped by an application of fertilizer, about 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre, containing 5 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 5 per cent potash. Also, the patch should have an annual top dressing of manure.

The first gathering in the Spring can be made when the stalks are about 7 in. long. Several gatherings can be made in a season. It is best to leave a couple of leaves on the plant when gathering, as the plant will do better than if all the leaves are taken off. It is best to stop pulling the stalks after the middle of June. A rhubarb patch is good for about 15 years, when the roots should be taken up, the crowns divided and planted in a new place.

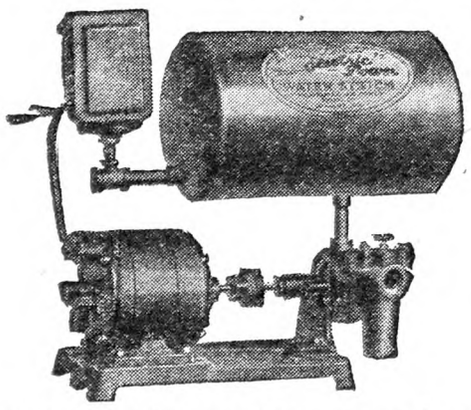
Forced rhubarb is ready to harvest in February and March. The best place is in a cellar, but it can be raised in any building where the temperature is 50 to 60 degrees and not too much direct sunlight.

In digging the roots for forcing, care should be taken to get as much root as possible with three or more large buds. The roots should be dug when frost has killed the tops. After digging the roots should be left outdoors a few cold nights, or until the roots are well frozen. It is very important that the roots should freeze. The roots should not be allowed to dry out too much or they will shrivel. They should be set in moist soil and covered about as in field setting. A temperature of 60 degrees is best. If the sun shines on the bed place an old bag or paper across the window. The soil should be watered sufficient to keep it moist after setting; it will take about a month before first gathering, and will continue to furnish cuttings for about two months. About 2 to 4 lbs. of rhubarb per crown is a good yield.

R. C.

Virginia.

Complete Water Service



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THE boy shown on our cover this week is not pictured because he is the only one who has ever done anything like this. Perhaps others have done better. But we do know that caring for upwards of 75 Guernsey calves is a job requiring judgment and skill of no mean quality or small amount. It is true that healthy calves will care for themselves quite well if—and here is where the boy's personality and experience count. We wish him good luck, and likewise all other boys and girls who are working at such jobs as this, whether in calf clubs or with the regular stock on Father's farm.

*

THE United States Public Health Service complains that the general public views the situation with regard to rats with wholly unjustifiable complacency. It repeats the estimate of an approximately $200,000,000 annual food loss through the depredations of rats, and charges these vermin with responsibility for the world-wide spread of a disease that caused more than 20,000,000 deaths in India alone in the 20 years preceding 1923. It is not difficult to understand the complacency complained of. Huge figures are not always convincing, and bubonic plague is a disease hardly known to those who have not had their attention called especially to it. Nevertheless the depredations of rats are only too evident in most households. Without adding millions of small losses to make an impressive total, individual farms and homes can testify to the destructive work of these plunderers of the granary and despoilers of the poultry yard. Unfortunately, effective and easy means of controlling the pest are not easily found. The cunning of the rat matches the wit of his enemies, and all possible measures for his destruction need to be employed if his numbers are to be kept within bounds. The Public Health Service commends particularly efforts to keep down the rat population by removal of all food supplies from its reach. Suppression by starvation is a measure that it would make even more important than the customary efforts to kill by means of poison, traps, and the natural enemies of these rodents. Rat-proof buildings and rat-tight food containers, with household garbage so disposed of as to keep it from becoming a ration for rats, will go far toward preventing the natural increase of these enemies of man, and toward making the control of their numbers practicable.

*

ON THE basis of figures and trade cycles which he has studied, Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, states that prices for farm work horses are due for a substantial increase in the next few years. As a matter of fact, they have been on the upgrade since 1925. Most farmers need more and better work stock than they possess. Draft horse breeding has been discontinued or greatly curtailed in practically every region where it was an established and leading farm enterprise at the end of the World War. In many communities the shortage of dependable work horses is increasing the difficulties and burdens of farmers struggling for economic survival and solvency in a depressed industry. Even where the number is adequate to farm needs most of the animals are too old to be profitable in the collar when hard work must be done rapidly in hot weather. Agriculture is handicapped by a general deficit in its horsepower and by a virtual absence of it in numerous communities. Farmers who cannot afford to purchase young replacement horses are not likely to buy tractors. A few of them, however, in every farming county have bought or are buying these machines. Many a farmer uses a tractor as a supplement to his horses. Farmers who have had the most experience with good farm horses in the collar are the chief users of tractors. One of the ironies of fate is that horses on many a farm have made it possible for their owner to buy a tractor. The trend of the times is toward more machinery and fewer horses in farming, but whoever visualizes "a horseless agriculture" is seeing things in a wish-dream disturbed by nightmares. Breeders of horses of draft type are increasing and extending their activities. The exhibits of this class of stock have been surprisingly strong in numbers and quality at the leading fairs held thus far this season. We saw several good rings of Belgians and Percherons at the late New York State Fair, and the pulling contest there interested more farmers than anything else on the grounds or in the air. The Horse Association of America is aggressively promoting and conducting pulling contests and multiple-hitch demonstrations. The Percheron Society of America is spending $10,000 this year on breed propaganda. Horse sense still abides with farmers. An increase in the breeding of horses of the right kind for farm work is abundantly justified by the power situation on American farms.

*

MANY inquiries are at hand regarding the setting of trees and small fruits in Fall. This can be done successfully under most conditions, and such transplants have the advantage of being in the ground ready to start at their work of getting hold of the soil earlier than they could be set under most Spring conditions. The disadvantage from Fall setting is that the trees and plants have to go through the Winter without the roothold desirable for stability against wind and frost heaving. These objections can be met by making sure that the tops are cut back all that they will stand and that the ground be thoroughly firmed around the roots. Where the mouse menace is slight a mulch of manure will be useful, and in other cases banking the trunks with two or three shovelfuls of earth will help. We should hesitate to set apple trees on a very windy exposure in Fall, as Winter storms may twist and loosen them seriously, but otherwise Fall setting is practical if more convenient.

*

"There are schools where boys read no authors but only do examination papers, read no history but memorize answers about names, and treat literature in the same way. In the common entrance examination to English public schools the object is to enable little boys to answer questions on paper with great rapidity and to switch their small minds with accuracy from Genesis to Ivanhoe, from Henry VIII to the causes of rainfall, from quotations to problems in Latin or French, and so on for two momentous days."

THIS is not the statement of an enemy of education, but the opinion of Dr. Cyril Norwood, head master of Harrow, one of the great English college preparatory schools. Anyone who has tried to help a high school student who is having a hard struggle, with higher mathematics, for instance, because the fundamentals in the lower grades were never really grasped, will understand just what Dr. Norwood means when he suggests that it is possible to pass examinations in some of these secondary subjects without having any coherent hold on them. If it were only the reputation a school may get because of the poor scholarship of its graduates, this would scarcely be worth talking about, but the cruel handicap such boys and girls suffer from being "kicked" through examinations or steered through them by "cramming" is another matter. This is the reason why so many have serious troubles in the higher schools. The elementary school pupils deserve better from us who are parents and those with authority over our schools. It is true that the kicking and cramming process gets some of them through high school and even college, but they are poorly fitted to make their way in life. Within a year we have talked with college gradutes who merely looked dazed at the mention of rock weathering in soil making, who knew nature only through a few book definitions, and to whom literature was merely some chunks bitten out of this or that book on the probability of their appearing in examination papers. And these were not cases of dullards, but boys who had been rushed through the schools so rapidly that they had missed most of the scenery on the way.

*

WE THINK that many readers will find interest in Mr. Poland's reminiscences on page 1208. That is a pleasant picture of going to those various live stock farms and looking them over year after year. According to the records we have, Mr. Chenery's Holstein herd was the first to be kept pure in this country. He had imported some several years before those Mr. Poland saw, but because of disease they had to be destroyed. The immense fluid milk business developed in the large cities of the East has made a place for these high-producing black-and-whites to a far greater extent than would have been imagined in Mr. Chenery's time back in the fifties.

*

THERE are few things about the farm home that will better repay an investment of time and money than an adequate and convenient water supply. We frequently become so in the habit of putting up with back-breaking inconveniences that we overlook the fact that they might be done away with if reasonable effort were made. One of the first decrees that we should issue if made czar, with unlimited authority, would be that all water used in the household must be brought in by the men folks. We should expect the manufacturers of all sorts of water conveying apparatus to be immediately swamped with orders. The $110,000,000 that Chicago has expended for its system of water works should be duplicated by a like expenditure for this purpose upon American farms. We judge that it would go a long way toward keeping mother upon the farm. From the *American Journal of Public Health* we get a few very interesting facts with regard to the city of Chicago's water supply. This comes from Lake Michigan and is taken through six intakes that extend from two to six miles from the shore. About 70 miles of tunnels are required to distribute this water to 11 pumping stations, one of these the largest pumping station in the world. A new tunnel system is under construction, four miles having already been dug in solid rock 200 feet beneath the surface of the lake and Chicago Avenue. Water is delivered in the city through 3,500 miles of cast iron pipe and is used in an amount that would supply each person with 300 gallons daily. The first water tunnel was built in 1867, and is still in use. Chicago water is not filtered but is treated with chlorine at the pumping stations. When the lake is stormy it contains considerable sediment.

*

WHAT do you think of the five-day week and the six-hour day so much talked about for farmers? This comes from a reader who is acquainted with the conditions in some trades, where working time approximating this prevails. Thinking about this is not necessary. It will not work. Perhaps farmers who are overproducing certain crops might better go fishing part of the time, but most farmers who feel a friendly interest in their farms and are disposed to make them homes, as well as mere factories and lodging places, know that there are many things to do besides growing crops, and that of the six working days a little time Saturday afternoon and an occasional holiday are all that they want to spare from farm care. This is not slavery, but a wholesome interest in the job. Getting acquainted with one's fields is worth-while work. We know this from experience and from the looks and words and actions of those who are so circumstanced that they can stay on the farm, and have the desire to do so.

*

THIS is Presidential election year, and it is much more. The President can recommend or veto legislation, but this Fall we shall elect men to the National Congress and State Legislatures who, within constitutional limits, can make and unmake laws. It is important that we know what manner of men these would-be legislators are, and not merely that they are loyal to the "Grand Old Party" or the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland. How do they stand on questions affecting taxation, our common schools and the many matters of general public welfare that come before us on other than election days? It is our right to know these things, and the time to learn them is before election—not afterward.

Brevities

IN these days of talking movies, why not build an incubator with a self-starting cluck, so that those poor little wholesale orphans will be soothed by that motherly sound?

DURING the past 30 years the death rate from diabetes in New York City has increased 50 per cent for men and 150 per cent for women. The Health Department thinks it due to increased consumption of sugar.

WHEN the Australian battleship "Australia" was in New York Harbor recently she was visited by 6,000 people, and apparently about 5,999 of them dropped wads of chewing gum on the previously spotless decks. The Australian sailors were reported to be rather peevish as they laboriously scraped the stuff away.

A PASSENGER on the Cunard liner Berengaria was recently bitten by a copperhead which he was taking to the University of Vienna. Dr. R. L. Ditmars of the New York Zoological Garden treated the wound by wireless, and the patient quickly recovered. The treatment given was washing wound with permanganate of potash, followed by wet antiseptic dressing.

More Joint Stock Land Bank Indictments

IN BOSTON last week joint indictments charging conspiracy to defraud through use of the mails were filed against Guy Huston and John E. Huston, of Chicago; Walter E. Gravens, Kansas City; Oran F. Schee and Vernon U. Sigler, Des Moines; John L. Boyles and Harold A. Smith, Chicago.

These men were connected with business banks and joint stock farm loan banks of the Central West. They organized the Missouri-Kansas Farm Company, the Farmers' Fund of Illinois, and the Farm Company of Massachusetts. The alleged purpose was to loan money to farmers and banks on second mortgages of farms on which the farm loan banks already held first mortgages. The government alleges that instead the money was largely used by the banks controlled by the promoters and that fraud was practiced in the sale of nearly $1,000,000 of the securities of the three companies. It is said that prominent men in Massachusetts, including the president of Harvard University, invested large sums of money in these securities. Guy Huston is already under sentence with appeal pending in Minnesota, and an indictment in Ohio. At one time he controlled the Joint Stock Farm Loan bank of New York and Pennsylvania. It was at the beginning of his career in New York, about four years ago, that THE R. N.-Y. began to expose methods in the financing of the joint stock land bank. It was the first information the public had on the subject. Lawyers representing the management threatened libel suits against the paper, and everyone connected with it, if we published the information. The information was published, but it was not followed by the threatened prosecution. The government has since become active and the abuses will hardly be repeated.

Auto Liability Insurance

The data in the office of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts show conclusively that the percentage of losses for compulsory auto liability insurance in Boston and the adjoining cities is three times as large as in the country sections of the State. But a movement is now under way and promoted by a candidate for nomination for Governor to put in force a flat rate on automobiles and trucks for the entire State. This is nothing more than an attempt to compel the country sections of Massachusetts to pay about half of the actual cost for auto liability of people residing in the metropolitan district. By this the candidate unquestionably expects to attract many votes in the Boston district at the coming primaries. E. L.
Massachusetts.

THIS is a matter of vital importance to the farmer. It not only affects his pocketbook but his rights as a citizen of the State. Farmers throughout the whole country are paying more than their share of taxes. They pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes than any other class of citizens, and yet politicians seeking political preferment are constantly appealing to city votes with schemes to increase the heavy burden of the farms. There is no more reason why farmers should be compelled to pay automobile liability of Boston citizens than that the Boston people should be compelled to pay a uniform rate for water and gas and electricity to put light and power and heat in every farm building in the State.

But after all it is up to the farmers of Massachusetts. Let the candidate get his nomination. Then every farmer in the State vote for the other candidate, and it will be a long time before another scheme of the kind is proposed as a means of securing a nomination. Any farmer who votes for such a candidate because he is on the party ticket, should never complain because of his extra proportion of the liability tax.

Real Estate Contracts

Is it necessary to have a contract to sell real estate through an agent? W. A.
New York.

YES, whether you realize it or not you make a contract every time you buy or sell anything. A contract, of course, may be verbal or written. The essence of all contracts is an offer by one party and an acceptance by another party. Certain rules have been developed through decisions of the courts relative to the time and circumstance of an acceptance in order to complete a legal contract. In New York State we have a statute law which requires that a contract for the purchase or sale of real estate must be in writing. This need not be in any particular form. Anything in writing to show the intent is usually construed as a contract.

A sale of a farm or other real estate through an agent involves two contracts, one with the agent involving his commission, and the other with the buyer. If the agent brings seller and buyer together and they agree on terms the service of the agent is complete and he is entitled to his commission, even though differences arise later and the sale is never completed, unless the seller has a contract with the agent to protect him in such an emergency. The agent may bring suit for the commission, and besides the trouble, and expense of the suit, if the seller and buyer actually once came to an agreement, the agent would be entitled to a judgment for the commission. By custom the seller pays the commission even when the buyer suggests the negotiations. Unless a special agreement is made with the agent custom regulates the rate of the commission. Before the seller consents to negotiate through the agent, he should require the agent to write him a letter stating what the commission shall be if the sale is made, and plainly stating that no commission shall be deemed to be earned or due unless and until the deed is executed and title has passed to the buyer.

Another source of danger to the seller of real estate is the option. This is really a conditional sale. It compels the owner to sell during the time fixed in the option, but the buyer assumes no responsibility. During this time the owner may lose an opportunity to sell to another buyer.

The option is always an embarrassment to the owner and may be a source of serious annoyance and loss to him. The owner will be well advised if he refuses to give an "option." When the buyer consents to the price and terms a written contract containing all the conditions should be signed in duplicate by both parties. This is quite as important to the buyer as to the seller. It should represent the deliberate judgment and free will of both parties.

August Milk Prices

THE net cash return to producers for 3 per cent milk in the 200-210-mile zone, per 100 lbs., was reported as follows:

Dairymen's League	$2.33
Sheffield Farms	2.60
Model Dairy Company	2.60
Meridale Dairies	2.60

The League deductions were 6c for expenses and 10c for certificates of indebtedness, making the gross price for 3 per cent milk $2.49.

Cattle Stealing in Southern New York

Up in Allegany County on the Southern New York tier farmers have been having some experience with cattle thieves. Information comes to us that recently Thomas Stafford, a farmer at Whitesville, through the courtesy of a neighbor, recovered a prize Holstein heifer, with a rope hanging from its neck, and investigation showed that three other two-year-olds were missing from their pasture. By the clew of an automobile track, assisted by troopers and the sheriff of the county, he traced the theft to tenant farmers by the name of Samuel and Homer Ritter, a considerable distance from Mr. Stafford's farm. It seems, however, that the heifers had a value of $125 each, but were sold in Pennsylvania for $80, including two pigs. It is alleged that the Ritters made a confession, but claimed it was their first offense. Other farmers, however, have had losses and it is alleged that the sale of the heifers in this case was made to a "fence," which is a term used to describe a place of selling stolen property, which in this case is said to be located in the region of Williamsport, Pa. It seems that the animal recovered by Mr. Stafford's neighbor had in some way escaped from the truck. We understand that the stolen property was returned to the owner. This is a serious business. Such an organized line of theft has possibilities of great annoyance and loss to farmers. The authorities in this case seem to have done a good and prompt service, but full justice to the community will not be done until this organized system, if such it be, is fully uncovered and the promoters of it adequately punished and the system destroyed.

Illinois Apple Outlook

Our August forecast showed rather better than average quality, and one of the cleanest crops in years. Summer apples made the best showing this season with Fall apples second and Winter apples a rather light crop. State apple condition is reported at 50 per cent compared with 40 per a year ago and the past year average of 52 per cent. The indicated total production for Illinois is 6,548,000 bushels against 4,450,000 bushels last year and past five-year average of 6,930,000 bushels. State commercial production outlook is 1,135,000 barrels compared with 804,000 last year and the five-year average of 1,162,000 barrels. U. S. total apple production prospect is 178,970,000 bushels compared with 123,455,000 last year; U. S. commercial production outlook 33,277,000 barrels against 25,900,000 last year and past five-year average of 32,400,000 barrels.

The apple situation in Illinois September 1 is little changed from that of August. The State condition is about average but our production will be above similar conditions in previous years, due to the fact that the number of orchards in Illinois is expanding annually. There has been a big increase in the number of trees set out during the past five years, both in the lower west central and southern Illinois districts. This season the Jonathan is about the only variety which is producing a near normal crop in the commercial apple district of Illinois. The Winesap, Ben Davis, Kinnaird, Rome Beauty and other late Fall and Winter varieties are an extremely light crop in Southern Illinois and mostly a light crop elsewhere. Other Fall apples will average a fair crop. Summer apples were a good crop with few exceptions. Reports indicate that Jonathans will vary somewhat as to size and quality, with the commercial movement beginning in extreme Southern Illinois about September 1. Personally, I think the quality of our Jonathan crop, which is our main crop of apples, is going to be favorable. The situation in Western Illinois, with reference to Calhoun County, shows an increase in production of other Fall and Winter varieties, but the production of all varieties, with the exception of Jonathans, is rather limited. The Jonathan and Willow Twig are about the only varieties showing anything near normal production there. The latest estimate for Calhoun County indicates fully 400,000 barrels this season. This includes all varieties. Fruit is mostly fair to good quality, although there is some scab reported in a few orchards. The movement of Calhoun County apples will probably be under way along towards September 10 or 15. A. J. SURRATT.
Illinois.

Down on the Eastern Shore

While other sections have suffered in an unusual degree from floods during 1928 the Del-Mar-Va peninsula has been unusually blessed until within the past two months. While our homes and farms have not been washed away the rain has poured for several days at a time for weeks, and now whole farms in this flat level section are soaked. Farmers were plowing for fallow wheat when the rains began four weeks ago, and hardly a furrow has been turned since. As I write every depression in the fields has become a pond and in some of the cornfields where these ponds stand the corn is drowned and brown to the top of the stalks.

The tomato crop is at its highest point, and picking has to be done in the mud, and gum boots worn. The late fields will be almost a total loss as the vines have been drowned before the fruit could ripen. During one storm 11½ in. of water fell, and the roads in many places are washed out and impassable. No such conditions have prevailed here in many years, and then not at this season of the year.

August and September are usually hot and dry. Irish potatoes have been drowned wherever on low land, and sweet potatoes have grown too much vine to produce a good crop. These conditions are so unusual that our farmers are feeling pretty blue. H. E. R.
Denton, Md.

Virginia Crop Report

This has been a very trying year for most farmers, as it has been either too wet or too dry since early Spring. The planting season was favorable, and good stands of all crops were secured. It has been raining steadily from August 28 up to this writing, September 8. Very little blade or top fodder will be saved, as the early corn is burnt up and late crop rotting on the stalk. Cutting down the entire stalk will be the only method of saving it in a rough state for cattle. Corn crop is "spotted," as some fields where properly cultivated are fairly good and others almost entire failure. Peanuts now look as if there will be a fair crop, but now getting weedy and grassy due to so much rain. There will be an average crop of corn, peanuts and cotton, also tobacco where cultivated properly. A fair crop of hay was made. A good year for Alfalfa and Timothy. Old hay scarce. Not one-fourth of a crop of apples, peaches and pears. A good crop of most berries. A good crop of both sweet and Irish potatoes. Eggs, 35c; chickens, 35c per lb; pork, on hoof, 13c; veals, 15 and 16c per lb. W. H. H.
Prince George Co., Va.

New York State Fruit Report

The New York State Horticultural Society, in co-operation with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the National Department of Agriculture, makes the following statement for September:

Apples.—The prospects for apples, as a whole, are generally somewhat better than last year, as indicated by the "condition" figures. The Fall varieties and Greenings are very much better than last year. McIntosh, very light, is poorer in Western New York than in the Hudson Valley. Many Baldwin orchards have practically no apples, while others are fairly good. For Western New York, as a whole, the condition appears poorer than a year ago at this date, while in the Hudson Valley, it is somewhat better, with little difference for the State, as a whole. Greenings are much better than last year, while Northern Spys are again light.

On the farms of 114 members reporting expected production of Winter apples of marketable quality, 128,442 barrels are reported as expected this year, in comparison with 136,283 barrels harvested in 1927 and 192,996 barrels in 1926. Members are generally better growers than the average. In general only the commercial apple sections are reported in these reports. As indicated by per cent of crop which is expected to pack "Grade A" (corresponding approximately to U. S. No. 1), the quality is substantially better than last season.

There were only 13 reports on the price being offered by dealers for Winter fruit, tree run, ranging from $2 to $2.50 per barrel in Western New York, and generally higher in the Hudson Valley. Because of the wide variation in methods of quoting and in varieties, no satisfactory averages can be worked. For Grade A, packed per barrel, the 12 reports ranged from $2.65 to $3.50 in Western New York, and from $3.10 to $6.25, depending partly on variety, in the Hudson Valley.

Pears.—Pears are again a light crop, the scarcity being most pronounced in the Hudson Valley. Bartletts, the most important variety, are especially light. All varieties average 38 per cent compared with 45 per cent last year and 46 per cent in 1926.

By districts and varieties, the reports are as follows:

	State			Western New York			Hudson Valley		
	'28	'27	'26	'28	'27	'26	'28	'27	'26
All varieties	38	45	46	34	39	45	32	64	56
Bartletts	32	45	45	34	34	38	24	64	60
Seckels	44	44	35	52	38	32	35	58	40
Kieffers	44	44	52	41	41	49	44	47	60

Peaches.—As happens occasionally, there appears to be a fairly good crop in all sections of the State, the 74 per cent reported comparing with 27 per cent last Fall and 76 per cent in 1926. With favorable weather for ripening, quality should be excellent.

Quinces.—The crop appears to be much better than last year, with a State condition of 55, compared with 40 per cent last year, and 52 per cent in 1926. Conditions are relatively better in Western New York than in the Hudson Valley.

Grapes.—A generally good crop is reported throughout the entire State, with relatively little variation in the different areas. The State condition of 87 compares with 56 per cent last year and 92 per cent in 1926.

This is not the government crop report and should not be construed as such.—ROY P. MCPHERSON, Secretary of the N. Y. State Horticultural Society; R. L. GILLETT, N. Y. State Agricultural Statistician.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

When Hearts Are Broken

Why do we grudge our sweets so to the living
Who, God knows, at best find too much of gall
And then, with generous eager hands, kneel giving
Unto the dead our all?

Why do we pierce the warm heart's sin and sorrow
With idle jests, or scorn, or cruel sneers—
And when it cannot know, on some tomorrow
Speak of its woe, through tears?

What do the dead care for the tender token,
The love, the praise, the floral offerings—
But palpitating, living hearts are broken
For want of just these things.
—Author Unknown.

*

ONE of our readers requests the recipe for mah jongg cookies. We are unable to supply this, and should like to hear from some one who knows how these cookies are made.

*

"MOTHER Bee" writes that she painted her kitchen yellow and found it "the most tiresome color I ever tried to live with;" she much prefers a soft green. We think that color preference depends considerably on the outlook, size of room, and whether it has a sunny or shady exposure. A room having small windows and a northeast exposure would gain greatly in lightness and cheerfulness with yellow walls—if not too yellow. One of our readers wrote us that she liked her kitchen walls to be flesh pink—it gave her a rosy view of life! Green, however, is always soothing and restful. The farmhouse kitchen is such a center of home life that it should always be cheerful and attractive. We should like some of our readers to give us their ideas about finishing kitchen walls and floors. If they have developed something especially attractive and serviceable, we would like to know about it.

*

CANNED soups are put up by many of our readers, both vegetable mixtures alone and meat stock when they have the material at hand. The meat stocks are first boiled down, then canned and processed. Vegetable mixtures are canned just as the vegetables are done. We would like more information from readers who have made a practice of canning soups. How long do they process them, and do they prefer to put up vegetable mixtures separately? This is a very practical subject, and we would like to increase our information regarding it.

A Rejuvenated Chair

I imagine there are quite a good many women who, like me, wanted a chintz chair for some corner. I did, and when I priced one in a furniture store I was aghast at the price that was asked. The price was prohibitive, but it did not lessen my eargerness to own one. One day I had an inspiration, with the result there is in my living room as pretty a chintz chair as I saw in the store, at a cost of less than $4.

I had an old patent rocker, minus upholstery; the springs were sagging, and it was a most disreputable piece of furniture, long ago assigned to the attic. I brought it downstairs, and tied the sagging springs up with strong cord. There was no covering over the springs at all, it "sat in its bones," as it were, so I got a number of comforts that had had their day, and covered the chair, tacking them in places and sewing them fast in others. I made this layer as smooth as possible, brought the comfort up over the back, and covered the arms also as neatly as possible. When this layer was all on I took strong unbleached muslin and made a cover. To do this I pinned it on smoothly, then sewed it together as neatly as possible. I had to cut the pieces to go over the arms by guess somewhat, but by careful pinning I made it look neat and the seams quite straight.

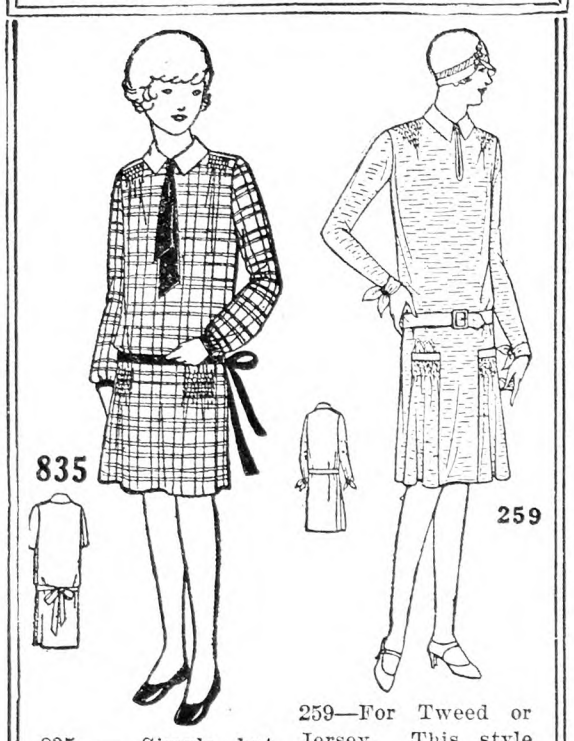
The next layer was the chintz covering. For this I bought a washable chintz. I got good quality, and proceeded with this as with the muslin foundation, cut it as near the proper shape as possible, and seamed it on the wrong side. In this part of the work directions for slip covers for furniture were a great aid. I followed instructions faithfully, made the cover snap down the back in orthodox fashion, and put a valance around the bottom. I should have mentioned before that I took pieces of board and nailed the upper and lower parts of the chair together so it does not rock. I took pains to make this solid, as if it did rock the valance would swish and show the battered frame of the chair.

No one would suspect my pretty chintz chair was so old and decrepit underneath. A fat cushion slipped in after the chair was all covered adds greatly to its appearance, and incidentally covers a place that was difficult to cover neatly; that is, the seat of the chair where the arms come. I am sure an old morris chair would cover splendidly, and I have visions of transforming an old one of ours before long.

C. H. R.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



835 — Simple but Smart. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 18-in. contrasting and 3 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

259—For Tweed or Jersey. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bus measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

899—Graceful Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

417 — Truly Practical. This style is designed in sizes 36, 40 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 36-in. material with 9¼ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

New Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

September at the Little Brown House

August certainly was a hot one; six cloudy, misty, rainy days near the end of the month, and the first morning in September found the mercury at 36 degrees. Such a time as we have had with baby swallows this year. They were continually falling out of their beds and coming down in their trial flights, and had to be taken up and put back on the barn plates. The last nestlings needed help about ten days ago. Now the barn population has all gone except these last baby swallows and their devoted mother. We are wondering if she and her children will join other parties on the way or must go to South America alone.

Everyone tells or writes the same story; weeds, weeds, weeds, everywhere, and such rampant growth, so we are all in the same situation. Then there are the cases of accidental grouping of hardy plants. Have you any? If not, you are indeed fortunate if you are not the victim of some clashing of colors. In our own garden a few stray stalks of Rudbeckia Golden Glow came up with the tiger lilies. Later I saw the same planting in a garden beside the road. Could anything be worse? A correspondent claims that blue Delphinium, butterfly bush and Eupatorium was done unthoughtfully with equally displeasing results. White, yellow or delicate rose shades should be used between and tiger lilies and Golden Glow should be widely separated.

Physostegia or false dragon-head was highly recommended to a friend and myself and we both gave it a place of honor and were disappointed. It is not a plant to be given prominence like peonies and such showy plants, and it does spread badly. But it is hardy and dainty and is now at the far end of a hardy border, and is really lovely there. Just now I want to try planting a certain shade of lavender hardy aster near it.

But Nigella Miss Jekyll was planted in a tub where the dark bronzy Coreopsis was last year, this last self-sowed, and was left in the center and Nigella made a lovely combination. It has been a great season for plant growth, and although nasturtiums are supposed to be good for drier places ours have never been so gorgeous.

And speaking of yellow recalls how we were advised to have yellow kitchens to make it "sunshiny." Did you play "follow the leader" and do it? I did, and really it was the most tiresome color I ever tried to live with, although I am extremely fond of yellow, but perhaps it is in smaller doses.

Green is in favor with us just now; a pale green, it is a quiet, restful color and combines well with several other colors. But I am glad it is an age of brightness and was rather sorry to read that brown and black would be favorite colors in woman's wear this coming season.

Charles said it was 38½ on the thermometer so I have been rushing about bringing in some plants, covering others and pulled up one. This Winter we are going to use window boxes for geraniums and Begonias, but husband has been ill in bed again, and window boxes can wait. Besides, September 1 is very early for a frost. It will probably be only a light one.

There has been so much illness about, not contagious disease, but the weather has been such that it seemed to aggravate everyone's weak place and lately there have been three cases of infantile paralysis in our county. So we are staying close at home. In fact something has happened every time we have planned a pleasure trip this season, and now we shall keep away from public gatherings for a time.

MOTHER BEE.

Some Dainties for Tea

Savarin.—One cake yeast, ½ cup milk, two tablespoons sugar, four eggs, two cups sifted flour, ½ cup melted butter, ¾ cup almonds blanched and shredded, ¼ teaspoon salt. Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm milk which has been scalded and cooled. Add ½ cup flour. Beat well. Cover, set aside in warm place half an hour. Add the rest of flour, eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, and salt. Beat at least 10 minutes. This is very important. Pour into thickly buttered mold (tube tin is best), cover, set to rise until double in bulk, about 45 minutes. Bake 45 minutes in moderate oven. Fill center with whipped cream when cold. Serve with hot lemon sauce over each slice at table or plain with maple syrup while hot.

Scotch Scones.—One quart flour, one teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, two tablespoons butter or any good shortening. Sift dry ingredients, chop shortening and mix with finger tips. Add enough sweet milk to make soft dough, about three cups. All measures used are standard ones. Toss on floured board and roll into sheets ½ inch thick. Reverse a pie plate upon rolled dough and with sharp knife cut it exact size of plate. Bake in quick oven, transferring cakes with cake turner to well-greased heated pan. When done cut into pie-shaped pieces, slice through center and butter. Serve very hot. May also be baked in small cooky sized cakes on hot griddle, well greased. Brown both sides if done this way.

English Crumpets.—One cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar, ½ yeast cake, ¼ cup butter (melted), flour. Scald milk, add sugar, salt and when lukewarm, yeast and flour to make stiff batter. Set in warm place one hour, when mixture should be very spongy and light. Stir in melted butter. Have griddle hot and muffin rings heated and greased. Lay muffin rings on griddle, fill about ¼ full. Place griddle and all in moderate oven to rise slowly. When upper side is full of bubbles turn rings, loosening from griddle with hot knife blade. Bake until slightly brown. Tear open, butter well, heat again for a minute in oven and serve very hot.

German Coffee Cake or Band Kuchen.—1½ cakes compressed yeast, one cup milk scalded, cooled, one tablespoon sugar, three eggs, ½ cup butter, three cups flour sifted, 1½ cups mixed fruit, citron, raisins, currants, coarsely chopped and floured, ½ teaspoon salt. Dissolve yeast and sugar in lukewarm milk, add flour, beat well. Let rise covered in warm place till very light. Add butter and sugar creamed, fruit, remainder of flour to make a good cake batter, the salt and beaten eggs. Beat 10 minutes. Pour in two buttered molds or one large dripping pan, filling half full. Let rise until molds are nearly full. Bake in moderate oven 45 minutes for small molds, one hour for large.

MIRANDA L. WOOLSTON.

A Sprig of parsley on a chop
Excites my fear and loathing;
Into the gravy it will hop
And splatter on my clothing.
—New York World.

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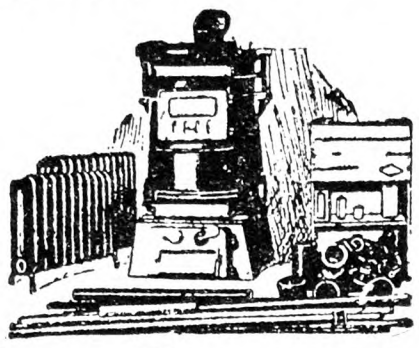

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Combined Meals for Children and Adults

Every mother wishes her children to have the right food, but if she lives on a farm and has to feed a tableful of hungry working men at the same time she has a problem before her; in fact, three problems, for she has to conserve her own strength, to endeavor to feed her children so they may be strong and well and to feed the adult members of the family so they may carry on their work satisfactorily and contentedly.

The best way of doing this is to serve compromise meals, not compelling the working men to subsist entirely on the bland foods which are best for the children's diet, or the children to eat the hearty, more highly seasoned foods. With a little study she should be able to combine the two without too much extra labor for herself.

Suppose the usual family breakfast consists of cooked cereal, bacon and fried eggs, toast, apple sauce and coffee, she has only to substitute poached eggs for the fried ones and milk instead of coffee, and a suitable breakfast for the children is ready. However, it is a different matter when the adult breakfast is to consist mainly of pancakes and sausages, so this should not be served too often, for when it is used a special dish of cooked cereal will have to be prepared for the children. This with toast, fresh fruit and milk will make a good breakfast without too much extra work.

Children should have their heaviest meal at noon, and since most country people follow this custom this works out well in planning the combined menus, for it enables the mother to serve the children a simple supper.

Vegetables are given very early, so children may have practically all vegetables, except beans, if they are served simply with butter or cream and not fried. If a more elaborate vegetable dish, such as baked cauliflower with cheese is desired some of the cauliflower may be taken out and served with cream or butter for the children. When planning the menus the child's need of the iron found in vegetables should be taken into consideration and vegetables, especially carrots, spinach and tomatoes, should be used often. For the very young child the vegetables may be strained and made into cream soups.

In the meat line canned chicken is one of the greatest helps. This should be canned in pint or half pint sizes and kept on hand at all times, for it is a meat a child does not tire of readily, it can be quickly warmed, and can be used when ham, pork, veal or any kind of fried meat or fish is being served for the adult meal. When ordering pork chops from the market order lamb chops for the children and broil them separately. If the child is too young to eat roast beef or steak try scraped beef, forming it into a little pat and broiling it quickly.

Eggs are not held in as high esteem as formerly in the child's diet, but a soft poached or coddled egg or a hard boiled one, if it has been boiled 20 minutes, may be used four or five times a week.

When the main dish for adults is to consist of macaroni and cheese use some of the cooked macaroni served with melted butter for the children. As a rule, escallops or warmed-over dishes of any kind are not good for children.

Shredded lettuce and shredded cabbage seasoned with salt but no salad dressing, may be given to children, or when fruit salad is used the chopped fruit without the dressing may be used for the children's dessert.

If an elaborate dish of nuts and olives with a gelatine foundation is on the family menu some of the plain gelatine may be put in little fancy molds for the younger member of the family.

Desserts are perhaps the hardest problem, for very few of the heartier desserts are suitable for children, but fortunately homemade ice cream is allowable and is always popular with the whole family. Angel food and sponge cake are as far as a child should go in the cake line, and since these are easy to make and comparatively inexpensive when eggs are plentiful they should have a frequent place on the menu, but when rich cakes with frosting are used the cooky jar should be resorted to for the little folks. When baking fruit pies, such as apple, rhubarb or peach, cook some of the fruit separately for the children and when making custard, cream or chocolate pies some of the filling may be baked in custard cups for them. And do not forget the baked apple, which is liked for breakfast, dinner or supper; if desired especially festive it may be garnished with a small spoonful of red jelly or part of a marshmallow. The simpler puddings such as bread and rice may be used often, and the whole family would benefit if fresh and canned fruit with cookies were more often served instead of pie.

If little children are never given "just a taste" of the objectionable foods there will never be any question about their eating their own food without a thought or desire for the less easily digested foods which the grown-up members of their family are enjoying.

ELIZABETH F. TOWNSEND.

When Apples Are Plenty and Fresh Fish Is Scarce

It behooves one, when we have plenty of apples to save them, especially when we do not have other fruits like peaches, etc. So, as our family does not care for canned apple plain, I have been racking my brain to think of some other way to use them besides dried, which we usually do. I finally evolved the following:

Take the poorer apples in a lot, tart ones. I used Duchess. Wash, quarter, and place in an agate or aluminum kettle with water to prevent burning. Cook so that the juice can be drained through a jelly bag. Meanwhile pare, quarter, and core enough so the juice will cover or nearly cover when boiled down somewhat thicker as for jelly, but not to jelly. Place the pared and quartered apples in the juice and cook slowly until nearly done, then add sugar to taste. Our family likes it quite tart. If boiled down sufficiently, this will be a rich sauce or marmalade, somewhat resembling cider sauce. Very good for eating with meats, etc. This scorches easily — so should cook a long time. Others who have tried it like it very much, but are prone to not cook long enough and thick enough.

Did any of the reader cooks ever try this? Instead of taking water to dissolve lemon gelatine, take hot apple juice as described above. It makes an exquisite "different" flavor and richer than when made with water.

Also, to about a pint of hot apple juice, add juice of a lemon, thicken with quick cooking tapioca. Serve cold with cream and sugar.

When one does not live where "fresh" fish are really so, one has to try various expedients. My mother made the following, which was a favorite with the children cool nights.

Salt Codfish Chowder.—Freshen slightly sufficient fish for your family. Pick up into small pieces and fry in cubes of salt pork which has been cooking meanwhile. Add water to cover potatoes cut into small pieces or cubes amount enough for family. I try to plan and so did my mother, to cook away the water so there is not much left at near meal time. Then add rich milk (or creamy milk) and on top half crackers, if you are able to obtain the kind we do in Northern New England. Serve as soup, with more crackers if desired.

Another codfish way: Freshen partly enough fish for number to be served. Cut into desirable sizes, roll in meal, fry as fresh fish. It is better fried in salt pork fat.

A. N. B.

First Aid for Stains

With fresh fruit, green grass and an abundance of rain, the question of first aid for stains is all important. The following condensed list, if clipped and filed, may prove valuable in an emergency:

Fruit, tea, coffee and chocolate stains can be removed when fresh by boiling water. If dry and persistent, sprinkle with borax and pour boiling water through. A small wooden embroidery hoop will hold the cloth firmly and prevent spreading of water.

Grass Stains—Naphtha soap and warm water. A mixture of butter and salt. For colored fabrics, molasses spread on, or a mixture of baking soda and soap.

Mildew and Iron Rust. — Wet with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and place in sun. Repeat if necessary.

Machine Oil.—Wet with turpentine, and pat with a cloth.

"Vaseline," Paint and Tar.—Wash in kerosene. If very bad, cover with lard for an hour or so, then wash in hot suds.

Blood and Medicine Stains, Cream and Egg Stains.—Cold or tepid water and soap.

Scorch Stains.—Wet with cold water and hang in the sun.

Grease Spots.—Place blotting paper under and over, and press with warm iron. Wash with benzine.

Ink.—An ink eraser, sharpened to a point is best for wool and silk. For all linen and wash goods, soak in milk for several hours, squeezing out into another dish occasionally. If not all removed, soak in kerosene. On account of the varied compositions of ink, different agents may be required. Lemon juice, without salt and place in the sun. Dry mustard mixed to a paste and spread over for delicate colored fabrics. After several hours, sponge with cold water. Peroxide or oxalic acid, used with a medicine dropper, as last resort.

MRS. S. W. H.

Delectable Patties

If you want to make your dearest rival in culinary matters turn a pale green with envy and curiosity, invite her and others to dinner and serve them the pie I am about to describe. Then let her listen to the comments that will be made and your cup will run over.

This is the how of it: Whites of two eggs beaten, one teaspoon vinegar, one-half cup of sugar beaten in slowly. Grease dripping pan with butter, drop the mixture on, making six patties, flatten them out and bake 45 minutes in a very slow oven. When done they should resemble flat crisp pancakes. I tell when they are done by moving them along; if they slide I think they are done. To serve place one on a dessert plate, slice bananas or fresh peaches over the top, then cover with whipped cream. Do not be discouraged if they are tough the first time, try again. They are good, and can be made and kept for a time of need—a very good quality.

C. H. R.

Heavenly Hash

One pint cream whipped stiff and sweetened with confectioner's sugar. Set away to chill. Chop fine one orange, 12 marshmallows, one banana, 1½ cups pineapple, ½ cup walnuts. Beat fruit and nuts into cream just before serving. A cherry added to top of each serving adds to appearance.

G. B.

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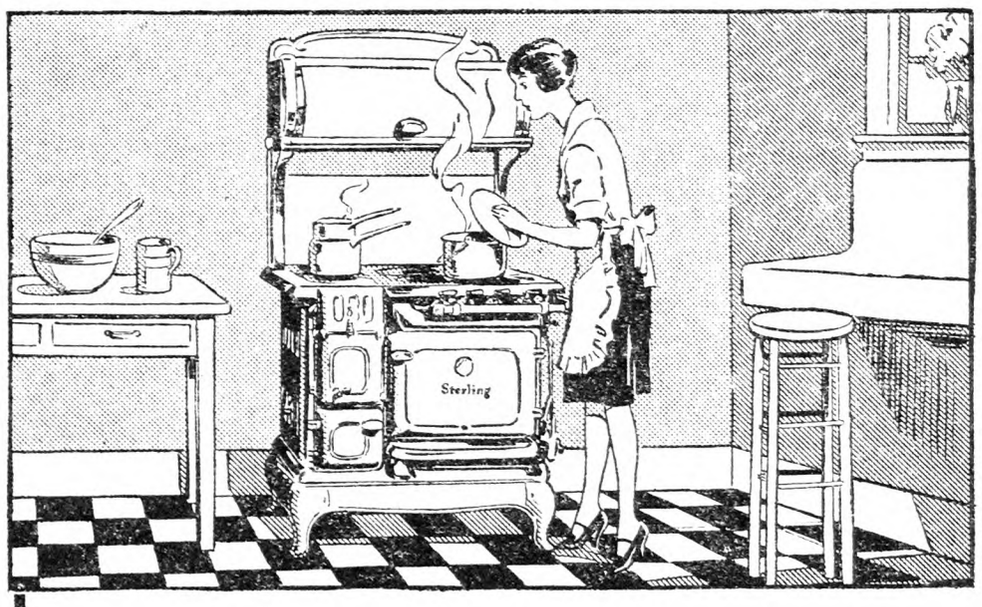

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Some Holstein Reminiscences

The article on the "History of the Holstein Cow" was very interesting to me. I am a man of 75, and as a boy I often visited the Highland Stock Farm of Winthrop W. Chenery, of Belmont, Mass. I lived in the adjoining town of Arlington, then West Cambridge and have driven over there many times either alone or with friends to visit the farm.

The statement that "the first importations to be kept pure was made into Massachusetts" arrested my attention and I am wondering if the Holsteins I then saw at this farm were not the animals alluded to, as my first visits were made some time in 1864 or '65 when I was a boy of 11 or 12.

Mr. Chenery kept at the Highland Stock Farm Holstein cattle, Cape of Good Hope sheep, Angora goats and Thoroughbred trotting stallions. There was a half-mile track at the farm. Some of the names of the horses were Gray Eagle, a Kentucky Thoroughbred, Thomas Jefferson Jr., and Belmont Eclipse. They looked pretty fine to me in their box stalls, knee deep in straw, blanketed with their name in colored cloth sewed on the blanket.

The Cape of Good Hope sheep were the big-tailed variety. I have never seen any since. One ram had a tail that seemed like the extension of the body; a deep crease ran down the center and at its end was a small two-wheeled truck to assist in supporting its weight—the attendants told us as near as they could get it the tail weighed 40 lbs.—this seems a rather large guess. Anyway it was the largest sheep's tail I had ever seen and as I like the part of a sheep or lamb that goes over the fence last I remember being very much in favor of this breed. It would have to be a very low fence for this sheep to get his tail over, however.

I think I was most interested in the Holsteins. Their black and white color appealed to me and I have always liked this most decided contrast. The heaviest m lker at that time was a cow that gave 45 quarts a day, was milked three times daily and kept "up to her knees in clover." The Chenery herd of Holsteins was composed of three families as I remember — Van Troup, Texalaar and Uidwould. A young bull of the latter family, known as Uidwould IV, was sold to James Monroe of Lexington, Mass., and after attaining maturity was purchased by Mr. Chenery and returned to Highland Stock Farm. He was a very fine animal, but could be handled by only one man, who had to follow him from the Monroe farm to Highland Stock Farm.

I usually made the rounds of the three stock farms within easy driving distance of Arlington, two or three times during the Summer, the Highland Stock Farm, Holsteins; the Converse Stock Farm at Arlington, Jerseys; and the Monroe Farm, Jerseys, Holsteins, and Chester White Pigs. It has been a pleasure to me to recall these things, and I thought that they might interest others.

Hampden Co., Mass. J. P. POLAND.

Beef Propaganda

One of the scantiest food products is good beef. Formerly there were young beef cattle on most farms, and one could run out and gather a car of them for feeding. Local butchers could supply their trade from them, and they were plenty enough so they could get their supplies from fat ones. All along the way, clear to the Atlantic, by any pike, there are few now except mongrel nondescripts with corrugated backs. Dairying has done it. Some of the calves are sold for veal. Their meat is tough, tasteless and the color of faded white paper. Others are let live longer, and picked up by slaughterers seldom more than half fat. No feeder who has grown good beef wants to touch that kind. Very little comes to our table, unless it shows beef breed and a feeder who stuffs his animals with good feed.

This dairy stuff was never intended for human consumption. Its function was to produce milk, and every bit of it should go into highly seasoned canned meat, weiners or bologna. Tens of thousands are like the writer, and while the beef breed census is too low, the consumption of beef is too small. The right sort of beef has a beautiful red color and so much fat in places that the meat cutter must chuck it out for rendering. This kind shows all the little strings of muscles of which it is composed, larded between with delicate, savory fat, of a lighter and finer quality than that built in larger amounts elsewhere. With this condition you get food that makes one feel like shutting one's eyes during mastication.

Over the whole East, near every town of any size, there is a place for a few men who will rear, or buy beef calves from the West and fatten them for local use. They can start shops with one to slaughter and manage, and in a short time the whole community will be customers. There is a field for a lot of these farmers who are competing with each other to the ruin of their industries. For years I have been hammering on the fact that money in an adequate amount will never come to the farms until a lot of them are devoted, in part at least, to sectional and national deficits. Good beef belongs in both of these classes. In June I saw beef served in eating places from here to Portland, Maine. Unless it was done-over stuff it was pale as a new saddle flap. City and town folks are discouraged about the beef situation and, like the writer eat other kinds of meat.

Some reader may say, "Since you see such a snap in growing and selling that kind of meat, how come you have not revolutionized your commnuity?" There are scores of sectional and national deficits, and my capacity reaches only the ones I operate. If they ever reach the surlpus class it will be then time to change to any other deficit, and if it is beef it will be the kind that folks eat slowly, and the taste lingers. I have grown that kind. I had calves under a year from 800 lbs. up before calf clubs were ever thought of. Then the heavyweights were in flower, big fellows who were built like store boxes, and so full they were miserable. Now why do you suppose that I, growing sheep and fruit also for a home market, invade these columns with beef? Simply to call attention to the fact that there are any amount of endeavors that will lift a farmer above all need of help from government and others. He has eyes to see, if he will look, that his economic salvation depends entirely on those eyes, and the proper use of that brain kindly given him. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Licking Co., Ohio.

Maryland "Baby" Beef

Maryland cattle feeders and stockmen will be interested in the sales of baby beeves by 4-H club members of Washington and Frederick counties who have fitted 56 animals for sale this Fall. Washington County club members, under the supervision of County Agent M. D. Moore, have 46 animals which they will sell at auction at the Hagerstown Fair on Oct. 11, after they have been exhibited in a special class and judged for quality. A similar sale is being planned by the Frederick County club members a week later, when the 10 head which they have raised under the supervision of County Agent H. R. Shoemaker will go under the hammer at the Frederick Fair.

The feeding of beef cattle in Washington and Frederick counties is an important feature of the operations on many farms. K. A. Clark, live stock specialist in the University of Maryland extension service, says that the fitting of baby beeves by club members is intended to demonstrate the possibilities of quick-growing, light-weight steers. The young steers have all been fed nearly alike on a ration consisting of silage, legume hay, corn and cobmeal plus linseed or cottonseedmeal. Pasture for them is not recommended.

Last year Washington County had the first baby beef club in Maryland. Club members produced 15 animals which were sold at an average weight of about 900 lbs. They were weighed on tested scales before the sale after being kept away from feed and water for 16 hours. The average price realized was $20.58 per cwt. Considerable interest has been shown in beef cattle production in Maryland during the past year, according to Mr. Clark, a dozen herds of purebred cattle having been established.

Feeding a Filly

At present we are feeding to a two-year-old filly three quarts of oats daily in three feedings, leaving her out at pasture at night, and keeping her stabled during the day, as flies are less bothersome inside. Would it be better to feed the regular horse feed, consisting of corn, oats, molasses and linseed meal in proper proportions? She is to be trained for saddle purposes, and was sired by a trotting-bred stallion. E. D. H.

Westport, Conn.

Good pasture is the first and most important essential in raising colts, and short fresh pasture that has been eaten down frequently by cattle is better than long, partially-ripened grass, as colts will eat more of the short fresh sweet grass and it is richer in proteins (muscle builders).

Blue grass pasture with some clover in it should do well in Connecticut. For grain there is nothing better than good clean heavy oats that will weigh 36 or 38 lbs. to the bushel. Allow ¾ lb. of grain for each 100 lbs. of live weight. Thus if a colt weighs 1,000 lbs., give 7½ lbs. of grain daily, divided into either two or three feeds. Allow whatever hay the colt will consume as a supplement to pasture.

In fly time it is well to keep the animal indoors during the heat of the day, but turn out on pasture at night. After fly season permit the colt to run out 24 hours per day, except in storms.

Watch the feet. See that they are kept trimmed level, for failure to do this will result in injury both to limbs and gait. WAYNE DINSMORE.

Horse Association of America.

Settlement of Estate

A woman dies leaving a will. Has her only brother a right to hold all of her personal property until the executor has been duly appointed by the surrogate? What bonds does he have to give. Can sister-in-law break a will? D. N. G.

New York.

No one has a right to the personal property except the executor, except that anyone may do what is necessary to preserve the property. If there is any question about custody of the property why not have the will probated and the executor appointed? A sister-in-law is not an interested party unless she is made a party under the will. It is not a very easy task to "break" a will, and usually people who threaten that are bluffers. N. T.

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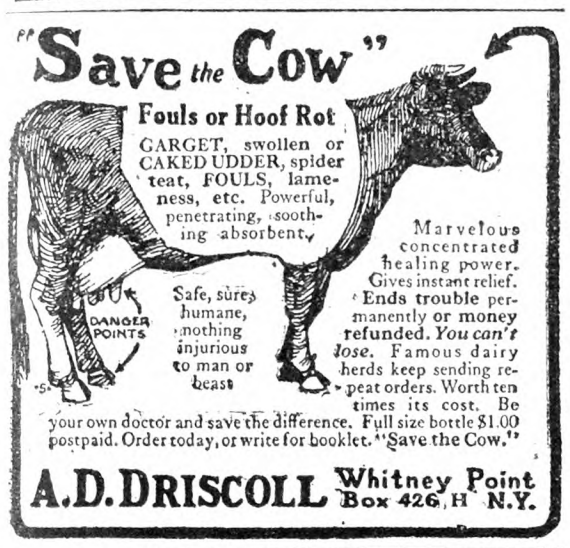

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Oct. 10. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's Grade Sale, Timonium, Md., Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., sales managers.

Oct. 11. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's 19th semi-annual sale, Timonium Md. Herrick - Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., sale managers.

Oct. 12. — Mechanicsburg, Pa., Prof. Enos H. Hess sale of purebred Holsteins.

Oct. 15. — Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale, Hillside Stock Farm.

Oct. 16.—Troy, Pa., Bradford County Sale, Holsteins. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 17.—Percherons. J. O. Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa.

Oct. 24.—Beloit, Ohio, Aggie Dispersal, E. E. Ellett & Son, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Oct. 31.—Wellington, Ohio, Wellington Holstein Association Sale, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Nov. 1.—Angus. Breeders' Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Nov. 5.—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders, Association sale.

Nov. 6.—Burton, Ohio, Paul McNish and Geauga County Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 12.—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, manager, South Byron, Wis.

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders Club, annual sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville, Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker dispersal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4.—Judy's Sixteenth Annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' Annual Angus Sale, Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale, W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Dairying in Allegany County, N. Y.

I note that on page 1091 C. M. D. did not see much dairying in his trip through Allegany County. I have lived all my life in the county and think it an important dairy county. Within a radius of a quarter of a mile from my home there are 126 milking cows. In the nearby towns or villages of Cuba, Wellsville, Friendship, Angelica, Belmont, Scio, Elm Valley and many other points in the county are milk stations or plants. There are also numerous cheese factories scattered about. The towns and villages are also supplied with milk and other dairy products. I do not know the total number of cows, or the value of them, or their products in dollars and cents, but until it is proven otherwise, I shall believe "Old Allegany" a dairy county of importance. G. WASSERLOOS.

Allegany Co., N. Y.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Sept. 16-22. — Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 18-22. — Garden State Fair, Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J.

Sept. 25-29.—New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 14-23.—Sixty-second session and home-coming of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Feb. 5-8.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

SWINE

Ohio Improved Chester Whites Registered Pigs, $8.75 up. Bred Sows, $35. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

BERKSHIRES—Brood sow, pigs 4 mos. old. Priced low. Will ship C.O.D. SHADYSIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Gilts, Boars ready for service. Fall Pigs at 8 wks. age, $10.50 each. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna

REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE—Attractive prices. Write BROOKSIDE FARM, Middletown, Va.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Big Type Polands Buy a choice Young Boar NOW. Before prices get higher. Some good ones for sale. Write me. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio.

WE HAVE A FINE LOT OF **FALL PIGS** that we are offering at Bargain Prices. Before you buy, it will pay you to get our prices on Young Boars or Sow Pigs. MAPLE LANE BERKSHIRE FARM, *Scofield & Buckelew*, Stanley, N. Y.

For Sale—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS

Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.

EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where you will be satisfied

Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 8 weeks old . . $3.75 each
8 to 9 weeks old . . $4.00 each

Good rugged thrifty pigs, having size and quality. Will ship any amount C. O. D. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them and I will return you your money. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0635

QUALITY PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE

Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.25

Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE

I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST

Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.

WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

DOGS

OLD TIME BLUE TICK COON AND FOX HOUND PUPS Will run this fall; also young Coon Hounds, well started, some trained dogs, on approval. LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y.

Pure Thoroughbred English Beagles Nothing finer, 10 weeks old pups, $10.00. Thoroughly trained males and females, $25.00 up on trial. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa.

BROWN COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—5 mos. old, ready to hunt, long ears, healthy and right. Males, $18.00; females, $10.00. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

LONG EARED **American Foxhound Pups, $10** Also trained dogs on trial. FRANKLIN KENNELS, Box 121, Franklin, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Handsome, affectionate, pedigreed female **Gordon Setter** 8 mos. old. Price, $35. J. ABREY, 110 Christena St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

POINTERS—Grown dogs and puppies. Champions such as Manitoba Rap, John Proctor and Comanche Frank in breeding. Prices reasonable. C. J. SHELMIDINE, Lorraine, N. Y. Blue Ribbon Farms.

WANTED! 2 COON DOGS, 1 open, 1 still trailer. Describe fully. Trial wanted. WM. PURTELL, R. 2, JAMESVILLE, N. Y.

FOR SALE Beautiful Springer SPANIEL PUPS, eligible to Reg.; two Reg. female Cocker Spaniels; one Reg. American Fox Hound, one year old. CLAYTON L. RICHARDSON, Memphis, N. Y.

MALE COLLIE SABLE AND WHITE Nicely marked, 1 yr. old, good companion, watch dog. Make good stud dog. Papers furnished—$25. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

COLLIE PUPPIES Farm raised, beauties, cheap. MABEL KLINE - Falmouth, Va.

Collie PUPPIES the kind everyone wants. Catalogue free. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Mansfield, O

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—The intelligent kind. Male, $10; spayed females, $12. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

First-Class MALE COW DOG Heel driver, $25, trial. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

LAKE SHORE KENNELS, HIMROD, N. Y.—Offers Coon Hounds, Rabbit Hounds and Spaniels on trial.

GAME-GETTER BEAGLES—Youngsters ready to train. Descriptive circular free. SEEBER BROS. CO., Hastings, N. Y.

PUPPIES FOR SALE—Pedigreed Irish Setters, 2 mos. old. LILLIAN MacDONNELL, LaGrangeville, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE COONHOUNDS—Shipped on trial. Satisfied customers throughout New England. SAM LONG, Guntersville, Ala.

Cocker Spaniel Pups 2 mos., $5 and $10. None better. OSCAR RILEY - - Franklin, Vt.

GUERNSEYS

For Sale—T. B. Tested Guernsey Dairy

20 High Grade Young Cows due to freshen this fall. 2 two-year-old Heifers. One 1½-year-old Bull. Priced at $2,900, for quick sale. These cows are straight and right.

GUY ANDERSON
OGDENSBURG, WIS.

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD

Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6

Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.

Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.

BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices

We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS

Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.

SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

FOR SALE—2 Pure Bred Guernsey Bull Calves. Sired by very fine bulls. Both Dams are good type cows. *Inquire* EVERETT B. WELLS, Norwich, New York.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

DAIRY CATTLE

BUY WISCONSIN T. B. TESTED COWS Direct
Holsteins and Guernseys

Large Heavy Producing Cows.
Write or wire for prices.

GUY ANDERSON, Ogdensburg, Wis.

FOR SALE **125 Head Pure Bred Angus** Accredited herd. SANFORD & RICH - Mocksville, N. C.

IF YOU WANT CHOICE **HOLSTEINS or GUERNSEYS** T. B. tested. Priced right. Write me. C. J. FRIES - - OGDENSBURG, WIS.

Mintz & Mintz, Newton, N. J.

Largest Shippers of Dairy Cattle in the East.

150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct

Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.

JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses

THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

AYRSHIRES—Cows, Heifers, Calves and Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. For further particulars—*Apply* ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

27 Registered Holstein Heifers, accredited
25 Very Large High-Grade Holstein Cows and 10 Registered Cows
8 Registered Bulls, ready for service
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

FOR SALE **DAIRY CATTLE** with size and quality, from a tested county. LUCHSINGER BROS. - Evansville, Wis.

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

GOATS

Swiss Milks Goats Bred to Nubian buck, $20 up. Might exchange for heavy fowls. WRIGHT R. KING - Tully, New York

SWISS MILK GOATS

Toggenburgs, there is no more reliable breed, persisant milkers. SHARPLES, *Sharwal Farm*, Centre Square, Pa

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MANY breeders have found that a little advertisement on this page is a sure way of finding customers for any stock they have for sale. You can tell 225,000 farmers and breeders about your stock with an advertisement on this page. Tell these 225,000 readers about the stock you want to sell and you will find that many of them are looking for just what you have for sale. Write for our

SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE

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DRY-MILK for Calves, Poultry and all young stock. Cow's sweet skim MILK solids. Made of fluid from T. B. tested herds. RANDSMITH R. 7 Seymour, Conn.

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Recently weather has been a little cooler and the demand for produce in general has been fair. However, there has also been considerable rain which has caused rather wide fluctuations in the prices received for many vegetables, as fields, at times, have been too wet to harvest nearby crops to advantage. Potatoes advanced to $2 to $2.25 per 150-lb. sack during a period of a few days of light harvest but they soon weakened until $2 per 150-lb. sack was about top for best Jersey and Delaware Cobblers. Some Pennsylvania potatoes are also now coming in averaging about $1.50 for 120 lbs. Sweet potatoes were a little more plentiful but with rain interfering with digging r ices were unsteady, reaching as high as $1.25 per ⅝ bushel during the week but closing at 75c to $1 a basket. Peppers were a little slow under heavy offerings and a moderate demand, green bullnose selling 20 to 30c per ⅝ bushel. Beets and carrots were more plentiful and the market suffered in consequence, nearby bunched carrots selling 2 to 4c, some carrots in ⅝-bushel baskets with tops off ranged $1 to $1.25. Sweet corn held about steady, with majority of sales between $1.50 to $3 per 100 ears. Lettuce has declined to lower levels, 65 to 75c a crate for New York State Big Boston lettuce. Tomatoes have been doing a little better on real quality stuff, but it has been easier, because of the scarcity of high quality tomatoes, to move fancy tomatoes at $1 a basket than the ordinary run which sold at 30 to 75c. String beans were in good demand and Lima beans, which were in limited supply, brought $3 to $4.25 a bushel for well-filled out stock. Onions have been selling on a firm market, but they showed a little weakness at the close, mid-western's ranging $3.50 to $3.75 per 100-lb. sack, and York State were quoted at $3.50. Blackberries are about done, and it is getting late for cantaloupes. Huckleberries ranged $5 to $7 a crate. Crabapples were very slow unless fancy, and even these moved only fairly, sales ranging mostly 75c to $1 per ⅝-bushel basket. The movement of apples has improved a little on good fruit, with such varieties as Smokehouse, McIntosh, Wealthys, Delicious and Winter Banana leading. Delicious topped the market at $1.50 to $2 a bushel, while Jonathan, Smokehouse and Wealthy brought mostly around $1.50 a bushel. Peaches held fairly steady, with N. J. Elbertas ranging $1 to $1.35 per 16-quart peach basket, and Pa. Elbertas sold up to $2 a bushel for medium sizes. Pears held about steady, York State Bartletts, No. 1's, being quoted at $2.50 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There was a fairly active demand for fine fresh eggs, and on such the market ruled firm in spite of the larger receipts. During the first week in September there were about 33,000 cases received in Philadelphia against 25,000 cases for the week previous, and 24,000 cases received for the same period a year ago. Fresh extra firsts have been selling at 38c a dozen, and fresh firsts at 34 to 35c a dozen. A premium was received for very fancy selected fresh eggs which were candled from the various lots of eggs received, those fit for the carton trade being quoted as high as 47 to 49c a dozzen. The cold storage holdings of eggs in Philadelphia were officially resported as 295,236 cases on September 10, or about the same as last year. At the same time holdings in Boston were about 80,000 cases lighter and Chicago had about 135,000 cases less. New York was heavier by about 343,000 cases, and the report covering 26 cities total only 6,477,647 cases, or a little more than 90,000 cases heavier than a year ago.

With the approach of the Hebrew holidays, the live poultry market became very active and prices worked upward. Buyers were discriminating and wanted only the fancy stock. Ordinary qualities were quiet and moved with some difficulty at irregular prices. Fancy heavy fowl had worked up to 33 to 34c a lb., and ordinary qualities were bringing 30 to 32c. White Leghorns averaged 27c. Live Plymouth Rock broilers, 3 lbs. or over were quoted as high as 40c, with smaller sizes and poor stock ranging downward to 34c a lb. R. I. Red broilers averaged 37c and White Pekin ducks 27c a lb. Fresh-killed fowl were in good demand and the market held firm under light receipts, barreled-packed, 5 to 5½-lb. sizes selling 30 to 31c and heavier sizes were quoted at 29 to 30c. Desirable-sized chickens showing quality were pretty well cleaned up. Nearby broilers, mixed sizes, in barrels iced, ranged 37 to 40c. The cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in Philadelphia on September 10 were about 300,000 lbs. less than a year ago at this time, but the total holdings for 26 of the principal cities of the country were about the same as a year ago at this time.

HAY AND STRAW

The market on undergrade hay was dull and weak, but high quality hay was scarce and in demand. No. 2 Timothy was quoted at $16 to $17 a ton, and No. 3 $14 to $15 a ton. Best light clover mixed was quoted up to $16 a ton, and No. 2 at $13.50 to $14.50 a ton. Rye straw held steady with market rather quiet, No. 1 selling $17 to $20 a ton. Wheat and oat straw was quoted $12 to $13 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 45c; duck eggs, doz., 55c; minimum weight, all eggs, per doz., 24 ozs.; pullet eggs, doz., 37c.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1.50; beans, dry, 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; corn, Yellow Bantam, doz. ears, 25c; white, doz. ears, 20c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 100, 50 to 60c; home-grown, 100, 90c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, half pint, 15c; huckleberries, qt., 20c; blackberries, long, qt., 20c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown lettuce, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bu., $1; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 2 lbs., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; string beans, 3 qts., 25c; new green peas, 3 qts., 25c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, bu., $1.50; Elberta peaches, bu., $1.75.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 55c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 16c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 27c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; fowls, live, lb., 28 to 33c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 27 to 30c; dressed, lb., 45 to 48c; broilers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 25 to 30c; heavy, 32 to 35c; turkeys, live, lb., 50c; guinea hens, each, 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 45 to 55c; eggs, doz., 42 to 43c; grade A, 24-doz. case, $15; nearby hennery, white, $16.50; unclassified, $12 to $13.50; retail, 45 to 50c; pullet eggs, doz., 35c; duck eggs, doz., 55c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; yellow beans, bu., $2; Lima beans, bu., $3.50 to $4.50; cabbage, doz. heads, 75 to 90c; cantaloupe, bu., $2 to $4; celery, doz. bchs, 40 to 75c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $2 to $3.50; carrots, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; cucumbers, bu., 50 to 75c; pickling cucumbers, 100, 50 to 75c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $2; peppers, bu., $1.50 to $3; potatoes, bu., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; squash, doz., 50c; sweet corn, doz., 10 to 25c; tomatoes, bu., 50 to 85c; turnips, doz. bchs, 75c; endive, doz., 25c; eggplant, each, 15 to 25c.

Fruits. — Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; black-caps, qt., 20c; crate, $5; huckleberries, qt., 20c; crate, $6; peaches, bu., $1.75; pears, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; plums, bu., $1 to $2.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $13; wheat, bu., new, $1.10 to $1.30.

ROCHESTER

Vegetables.—Beans, green, bskt, 60 to 75c; wax, bskt, 60 to 75c; beets, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; bskt, 50 to 60c; bu., $1 to $1.25; cabbage, doz. heads, 75c to $1; Chinese, doz., $1.75; cantaloupes, doz., $2.75 to $6; carrots, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; bskt, 70 to 75c; bu., $1.25 to $1.40; cauliflower, doz., $2.50 to $4; celery, doz. bchs, 75 to 90c; chard, doz. bchs, 40c; corn, Evergreen, doz., 15 to 20c; Golden Bantam, doz., 15 to 17c; Yellow Nugget, doz., 10c; cucumbers, crate, 25 to 50c; eggplant, doz., $1 to $1.60; lettuce, curly, doz. hds., 20 to 25c; Boston, hd., box, $1.25 to $1.35; endive, curly, doz. bchs, 40c; green onions, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; kale, bu., 40 to 50c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs, 50 to 70c; Lima beans, lb., 25 to 35c; onions, yellow, bskt, 50 to 60c; yellow, bu., $1 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; peppers, green, bskt, 30 to 40c; red, pk., 65 to 85c; pickles, dill, 100, $1.35 to $1.50; small, 100, 40 to 50c; potatoes, bu., 75 to 80c; pumpkins, doz., 75c to $1.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 12 to 15c; 100 bchs, 75 to 90c; white, doz. bchs, 20c; romaine, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; spinach, bu., 60 to 75c; squash, Hubbar, lb., 3c; Summer, doz., 25 to 35c; Marrow, doz., 40 to 50c; tomatoes, 14-qt. bskt, 25 to 40c; turnips, bskt, 60 to 75c; bu., $1 to $1.25.

Apples.—Alexander, bskt, 60 to 75c; bu., $1 to $1.25; Duchess, bu., 60 to 80c; Strawberry, bu., 75c; Yellow Transparent, bu., $1 to $1.10; Wealthy, bu., 50 to 60c.

Other Fruits.—Blackberries, crate, $5; elderberries, bskt, 40c; peaches, white, 8-lb. bskt, 30 to 50c; Crawford, bskt, 90c to $1; Rochester, bskt, 40 to 70c; pears, Bartlett, bu., 60 to 75c; Clapp, bskt, 50c; Seckel, bu., 45 to 50c; plums, bskt, 40 to 50c; egg, bskt, 50 to 75c; prunes, French, bskt, 90c to $1.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, lb., 28 to 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 28 to 30c; light, lb., 25 to 27c; roosters, old, lb., 25c; ducks, lb., 27 to 30c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, fancy, in cases, doz., 42 to 44c; grade A, doz., 40 to 41c; grade B, doz., 38 to 39c; ungraded, doz., 35 to 36c; doz., small lots, 48 to 50c; butter, country, crocks, lb., 38 to 40c; unsalted, lb., 40 to 45c.

Honey and Maple Syrup. — Strained honey, lb. jars, 23 to 25c; qt. jars, 60 to 65c; 5-lb. pails, $1.25; buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pails, 75c to $1; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5; buckwheat, fancy, $3.50 to $4.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

September 13, 1928.

MILK

September: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, September: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.15.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.50	@$0.50½
Extra, 92 score		.49½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46½	@ .49
Seconds	.44½	@ .46
Lower grades	.43	@ .44
Ladles	.35	@ .39
Packing stock	.33	@ .35
Renovated	.42	@ .43
Sweet, fancy	.51½	@ .52
Extra		.51
Firsts	.48	@ .50½
Seconds	.46	@ .47½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.26½	@$0.27
Flats, fresh, special	.26½	@ .27
Fancy		.26
Under grades	.24	@ .25
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26½	@ .27
Watertown, N. Y.		.23½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.58	@$0.59
Average extras	.52	@ .55
Extra firsts	.42	@ .50
Firsts	.37	@ .40
Pacific Coast, white	.40	@ .54
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.45	@ .49
Gathered, best	.38	@ .41
Common to good	.27	@ .31

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@ .38
Roosters	.16	@ .24
Fowls	.24	@ .35
Ducks	.18	@ .25
Turkeys, young	.50	@ .60
Old	.25	@ .35
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@ .65
Dark, doz.	3.00	@ 3.50
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30	@$0.35
Chickens	.30	@ .36
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.15	@ .30
Geese	.15	@ .20
Tame rabbits	.24	@ .28

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@16.25
Bulls	7.75	@ 9.00
Cows	6.00	@ 9.50
Calves, best	14.50	@17.00
Sheep	5.00	@ 7.00
Lambs	14.00	@17.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23	@$0.25
Good to prime	.21	@ .22
Culls	.17	@ .20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@28.00
Bulls	14.00	@18.00
Cows	16.00	@21.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.25	@$2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.65	@ 2.00
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	2.75	@ 4.00
Bu. bskt.	1.50	@ 2.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.50	@ 3.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@ 2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@ 4.00
Celery, hearts, doz.	.50	@ 1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@ 3.50
Eggplants, bu.	.50	@ 1.25
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@ 4.50
Lima beans, bu.	2.50	@ 4.50
Onions, Orange Co., 100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.50
Okra, bu.	1.50	@ 2.50
Parsley, bu.	1.25	@ 2.50
Peas, Col., bu.	5.00	@ 6.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50	@ 4.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@ 2.25
Squash, Summer, bu.	1.00	@ 2.00
String beans, bu.	1.00	@ 3.50
Sweet corn, 100	3.00	@ 3.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@ 2.75
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.25	@ 1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.00@10.25
Pea	10.50@10.75
Red kidney	8.25@ 8.50
White kidney	10.00@10.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.75	@$2.50
Bbl.	3.00	@ 3.50
Pears, bbl.	3.50	@ 6.50
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	1.50	@ 2.50
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@ 2.75
Huckleberries, qt.	.12	@ .35
Blackberries, qt.	.10	@ .16
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.50	@ .65
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50	@ 3.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@26.00
No. 2	24.00@25.00
No. 3	19.00@22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@26.00
Straw, rye	22.00@24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.28⅝
No. 2 red	1.56
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.22⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.52
Barley	.79
Rye	1.04

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.56	@ .58
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70	@ .75
Gathered	.40	@ .60
Fowls, lb.	.40	@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.44	@ .50
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@ .03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@ .15
String beans, lb.	.15	@ .30
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@ .35
Peas, lb.	.30	@ .35
Lettuce, head	.05	@ .10
Onions, lb.	.04	@ .05
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@ .04
Peaches, doz.	.20	@ .30

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter and eggs are higher and both dressed and live poultry are advanced in price.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, higher; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; tubs, 50 to 51c; firsts, 46 to 49c. Cheese, firm; new flats, daisies, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; brick, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 36 to 37c. Eggs, higher; grade A, 48 to 50c; grade B, 42 to 47c; grade C, 35 to 40c; unclassified, 35 to 45c.

Poultry.—Dressed, firmer; fowls, 27 to 37c; old roosters, 18 to 20c; chickens, 40 to 42c; ducks, 33 to 36c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, firmer; fowls, 24 to 30c; old roosters, 17 to 19c; ducks, 22 to 25c; broilers, 23 to 36c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Astrachan, bu., 45c to $1.50; Duchess, Pippin, 75c to $1; Sweet Bough, $1 to $1.25; Wealthy, Wolf River, $1.25 to $1.50; Crabapples, $1 to $1.25. Potatoes, firmer; home-grown, bu., 90c to $1; Va., bbl., $2.50 to $2.75; sweets, Va., hamper, $1.25 to $1.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, $10 to $11; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, higher; home-grown, bu., $2 to $2.50; Cal., 100-lb. bag, $2.75 to $3.25; doz. bchs, 15 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, 32-qt. crate, $5.50 to $6.50; cantaloupe, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; elderberries, bu., 75c to $1.50; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.25 to $1.65; Tokays, $2 to $2.35; Ark., Concords, 4-qt. bskt., 20 to 25c; honey-dews, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.75; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $4.50 to $5.50; peaches, bu., $1.35 to $3; pears, bu., $1 to $3; plums, bu., 75 to 90c; watermelons, 15 to 35c.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax, green, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beets, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, bu., $1.40 to $1.75; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $2.50; celery, doz., 25 to 45c; corn, doz., 15 to 25c; cucumbers, bu., 35 to 50c; eggplant, bu., 75c to $1.25; lettuce, box, 65c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, $1 to $1.25; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 35c; peas, bu., $2 to $2.50; peppers, bu., $1.25 to $2; pickles, 100, 25 to 50c; pumpkins, bu., 75c to $1.10; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.40; squash, bu., 50 to 65c; tomatoes, bu., 50c to $1; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.15.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $28.50; standard middlings, $29; red-dog, $44.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $48.50; hominy, $40.50; gluten, $43.75; oatfeed, $12.75. C. H. B.

Live Stock at the New York Fair

(Editorial Impressions)

PART I

Dairy cattle overwhelmingly dominated the show of live stock at the recent New York State Fair. They have done that for many years. In sheer numbers they have long overshadowed all other live stock exhibits at Syracuse. In recent years, however, the quality and exhibition character of the dairy cattle entries have undergone a marked improvement, without a loss of numbers. Judged by breed type, condition and showyard "bloom," they were a little better than any other display of dairy stocks that we have seen at this fair.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

As in the past, Holstein-Friesians led in numbers. A remarkable readjustment of the conformation of show cattle of this breed has taken place in the past few years, with the result that their lines are more pleasing than they used to be to critical eyes. Drooping rumps and broken or marred top lines have been penalized by judges, since the breed's type improvement committee began its work, until cattle which possess these characteristics are a dwindling minority at the fairs and shows; whereas they were a decided majority when the late E. A. Powell of Syracuse, N. Y., stood almost alone in his advocacy of a more beautiful type. He contended that it would also be more useful. For many years his own cattle at the Syracuse show illustrated and backed up his arguments.

Holstein-Friesians are better to look at than they used to be at the judging arenas, and their records at the pail have not declined. A nationally standardized system of judging them at shows is adding to the utility and marketability and improving the appearance of the breed.

Almost one-half of the Holstein-Friesians at the fair were shown by New York State breeders. The home State was also strong in the exhibits of the other dairy breeds. New York State dairy cattle are equal to the best in the United States, in health, breeding and type, but when bankers, chambers of commerce and "official" farmers in the newer dairy regions go forth to buy dairy stocks, why do they commonly go to Wisconsin? The answer is advertising.

Yates Farms, Orchard Lake, N. Y., had the grand champion female, the well-balanced aged cow K.M.D.K.S. Colantha. She is neither coarse nor refined. H. E. Robertson, York, Pa., won the senior, junior and grand championships in bulls. King Piebe of York 37th was the senior and grand champion, a bull of ample scale, impressive masculine character and a wealth of quality. Yates Farms made the exhibit which was adjudged to be the "largest and best." Breeders who classify as professional exhibitors won the bulk of the prizes, and all of the most coveted awards. Nevertheless, many new exhibitors appear every year in the Holstein-Friesian ranks, which are steadily increasing. D. C. W.

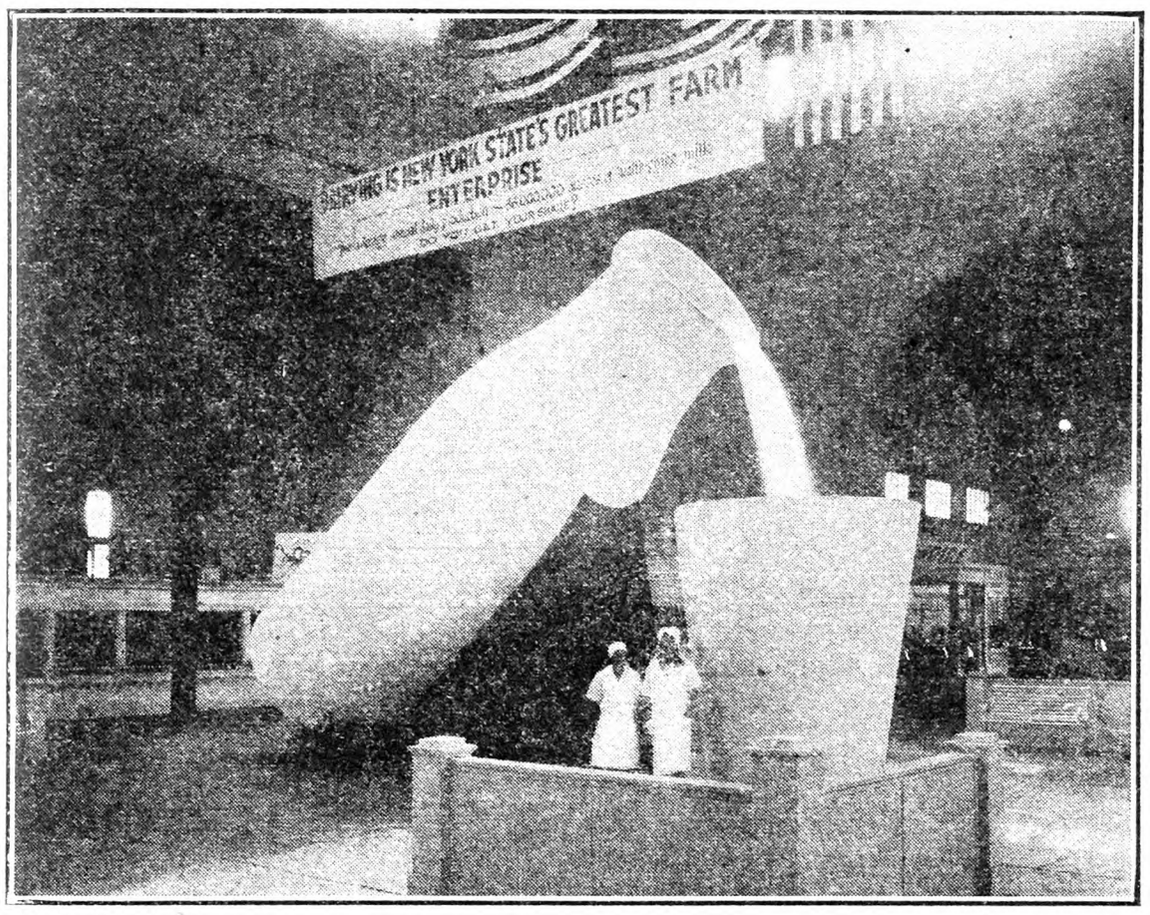
Feeding a Jersey Cow

I want to know what would be a good grain ration for my purebred Jersey cow that slipped her calf in April. Would that accident tend to keep her milk flow down? I have stale bread and potato peelings. If they are good, how should they be fed? H. B.

Schenectady, N. Y.

The cow is probably giving less than she otherwise would because of having aborted. You would have done well to begin feeding grain as soon as the pasture began to fail. It is doubtful if you can increase the milk very much now. The best you can hope for is to prevent a further decrease. The potato parings will be useful, and if you have other garden wastes, as cabbage leaves and sweet corn stalks they may also be used. If the stale bread comes from a bakery it will probably be as cheap as anything, and can be fed alone or with a little oilmeal. It will probably be eaten better if soaked in all the water it will take up for two or three hours before feeding. Give her 3 or 4 lbs. twice a day.

If you have only one cow it will be just as cheap and much less trouble to use a ready-mixed ration. There are many rations of this class on the market. With scant pasture you would better choose a ration carrying 24 per cent protein and give the cow 1 lb. of the ration for each 3 lbs. of milk she gives. H. H. W.



Giant Milk Bottle in Dairy Building at N. Y. State Fair. This was a part of the exhibit arranged by N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets

Cows and Sweet Clover

I wish to plow up two acres of pasture and seed it to Sweet clover, if that is advisable. Is it safe for cows to have free access to Sweet clover or should they be allowed on it only a few hours a day? Can it be seeded in the Fall with good success? If seeded now with rye or wheat, would it endanger the crop to allow cows to pick it off this Fall? I need something badly to supplement the pasture. I keep 16 cows. S. J. N.

Cows may be pastured on Sweet clover as readily as on clover or Alfalfa. Care must be taken at first to turn them on only when the clover is dry and only for an hour or two for the first few days until the cows are accustomed to the clover.

Sweet clover is best seeded in the Spring with oats or barley. The growth is slow at first, but in favorable years and on good soil it may be pastured lightly the first Fall after the grain is harvested. Sweet clover is a biennial. The main crop comes the second year, when it should be pastured off closely, as the plant then dies. The best practice is, of course, to have two pieces, seeding one each year, and plowing up the land after the main crop has been pastured off.

Unless it grows wild in your neighborhood, seed inoculation will undoubtedly be a benefit. It is doubtful if Sweet clover that is sown in the Fall with rye or wheat would make sufficient growth to carry it through the Winter and be strong enough to make a vigorous growth in the Spring. H. H. W.

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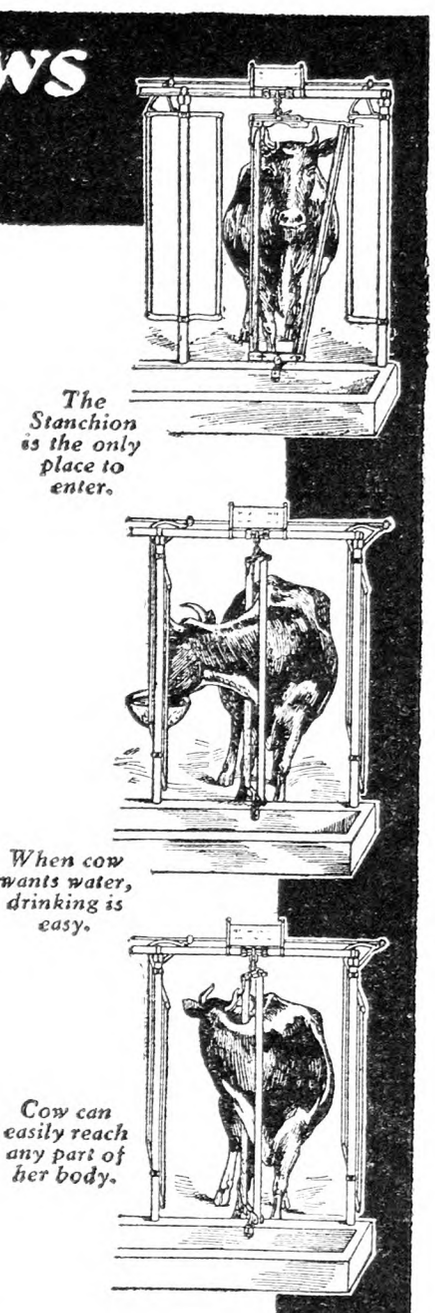

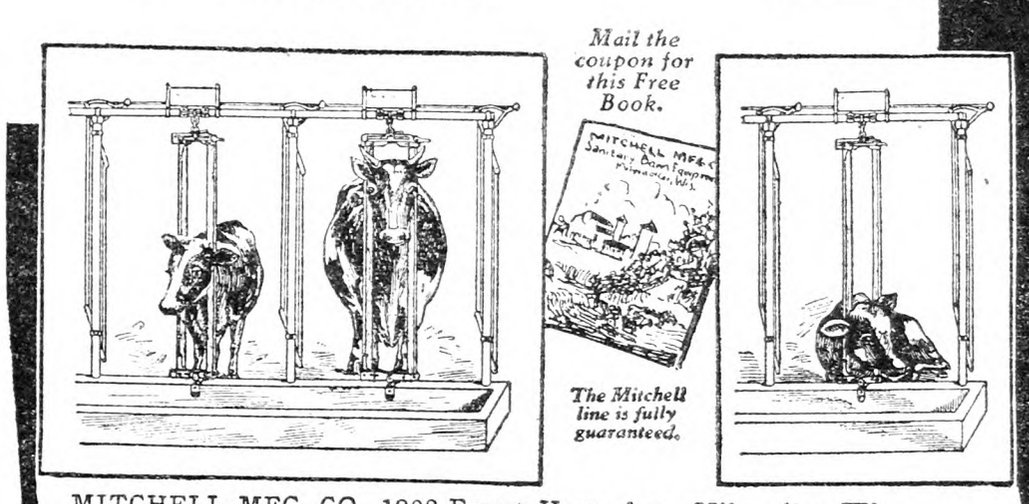

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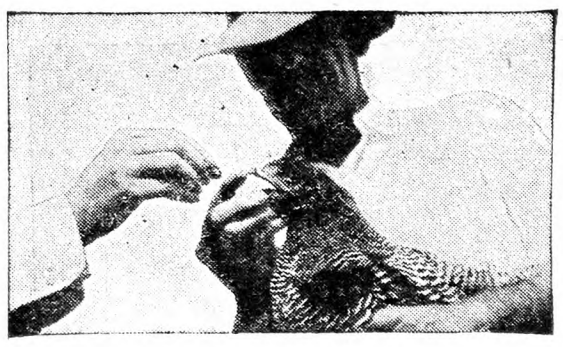

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Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

Ohio continues to keep in the lead as a Grange State. It stood at the head of all the Grange States for the quarter ending June 30 in the number of Granges organized, both in the list of new subordinates and also new Juvenile Granges. Just an even dozen new subordinate Granges were organized in Ohio for the quarter, with five new Juveniles. The total number of new subordinate Granges in all the States was 68, with 25 new Juveniles. It is not strange that National Master Taber is proud of his native State's Grange record for new organizations. Following close behind Ohio came Nebraska with 10 new subordinates, Washington with nine, California with eight and Oregon with seven.

State Secretary John H. Light reports the official number of members of the Grange in Pennsylvania on July 25 as 78,795, with the number of active subordinate Granges as 880. State Master E. B. Dorsett has under way a campaign to boost the membership of his State five thousand before the end of the Grange year September 30, 1928. The State made a gain for the third quarter and Master Dorsett confidently hopes to make a big gain for the fourth quarter. He has asked each subordinate Grange in his jurisdiction to add five new members at least. If every State responds in the same manner, National Master Taber should go over the top in his drive for a million members for the order in 1929.

Here is another Grange news item from Ohio which shows the spirit of the Buckeye State Grangers. Jackson Grange in that State recently initiated a class of 134 candidates, which is said to be a record for the present year for the whole country.

Pennsylvania State Grange will hold its next annual meeting in the city of Williamsport. This meeting will be held during the week beginning December 10, Tuesday, December 11, being the opening day. The 1927 session was held at Erie.

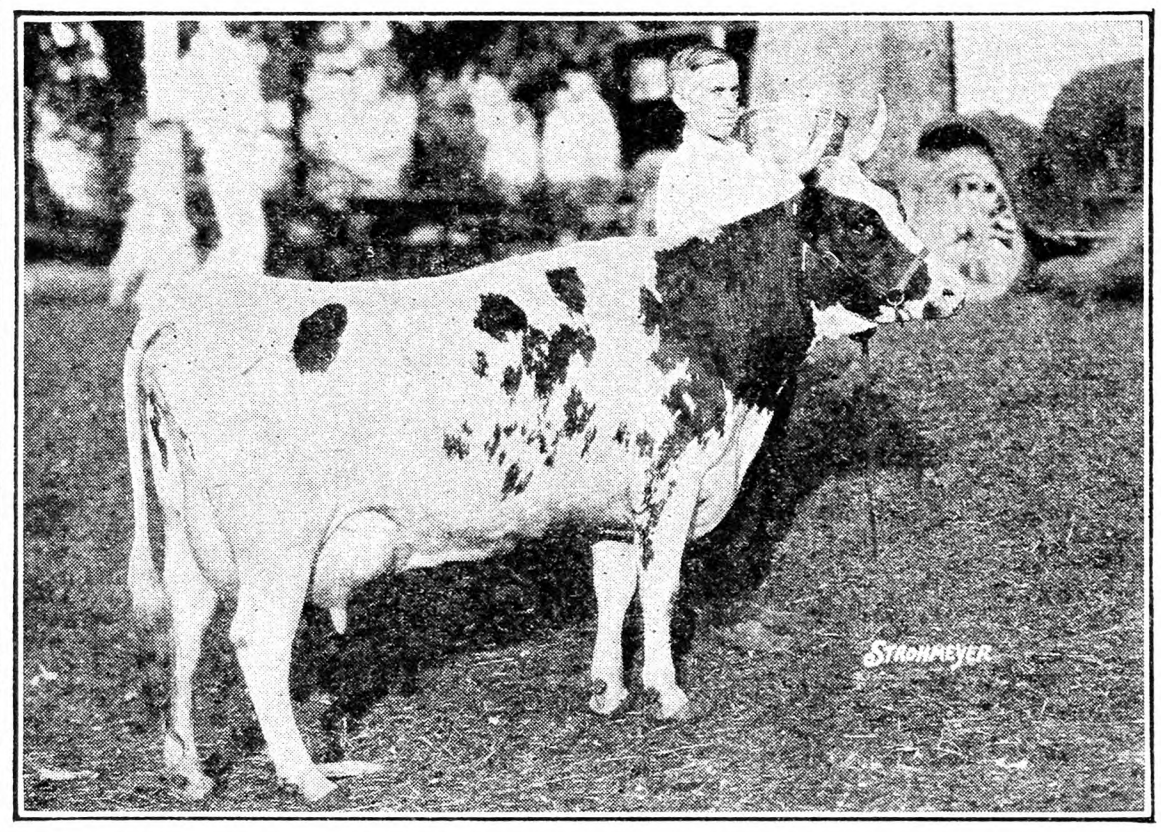
According to the replies received from a questionnaire sent out by the economics department of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station 396 out of 1,011 men reporting, these being business and professional men, were educated in rural schools. Briefly speaking, 40 per cent of these leaders among their communities were the product of the "little red schoolhouse." This shows plainly how important is the work of the Grange in training its members, especially the young people, to become leaders. But we have urgent need for a goodly proportion of these leaders to stay on the farms and help to bring about better conditions for agriculture.

The Jefferson County Pomona Grange of the Empire State at its quarterly session August 29 went on record as opposed to any more Federal appropriations for reclamation of land for agricultural purposes until better financial returns are obtainable for farming. Jefferson Pomona is one of the oldest and largest county Granges in New York State, having been organized May 4, 1876.

Juvenile Granges hereafter are to render reports quarterly, according to a recent ruling of the National Grange. It is gratifying to note that this important field of Grange work is receiving increased attention. As a feeder for the subordinate Grange it is a most valuable adjunct of the order. It is also doing splendid service in training the boys and girls of the farms for leadership. Many of these Juvenile Granges can give their elders pointers in the model manner in which they conduct their Grange work. Here is a most fertile field for usefulness. No woman of the Grange who is asked to accept the position of Matron in a Juvenile Grange should refuse the opportunity offered. If she has the qualifications needed, her labors will bear abundant fruit.

An Ayrshire Wins Alasa Farms Trophy

Evlow Clarice, a registered Ayrshire cow owned by H. O. Craner, Jamesville, N. Y., won the Alasa Farms' Trophy in the three-day inter-breed butterfat contest at the recent New York State Fair, according to Dr. E. S. Savage, superintendent of the contest. Evlow Clarice is a grand-daughter of Kate's Champion of Penshurst, the leading Advanced Registry sire of the Ayrshire breed, while her sire is Penshurst Bloomer Fico. She is four years of age, and was bred by Deforest A. Smith, Bolivar, N. Y. Although the cows in this test suffered with the extreme heat, "Clarice" steadily gained in both milk and butterfat, finishing her three days' work with an average test of 5.92 per cent. A. B. A.



Evlow Clarice, the Ayrshire cow that won the Alasa Farms Trophy in the Inter-breed butterfat contest at the New York State Fair. Her owner, H. O. Craner, is at the halter

Connecticut Market Notes

These notes and wholesale figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, September 12:

With 150,000 birds producing Connecticut newlaid fancy eggs and in some cases working night and day, where electrict lights are used, the demand for this superior food is fast exceeding the supply. Special efforts have been made by the department since the adoption of the new egg grades to impress upon the public the exceptional value of this grade of eggs where weight, quality and age are important factors to be considered in buying for the family table.

Connecticut newlaid fancy eggs were featured at the department's exhibit at the State Fair, and this week special exhibits have been placed at the Woodstock Fair and the New Haven County Fair.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Sept. 11. — Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Gravenstein, 14 qts., 75c to $1; oranges, (176-216), $7.50 to $9.50; peaches, Hiley Belle, 14 qts., 60 to 90c; bu., $2.75 to $3; pears, Bartlett, 14 qts., 75c to $1; beans, green, bu., $2.25 to $3; Lima, bu., $4.75 to $5; beets, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 60c to $1.25; corn sweet, 100 ears, $2 to $3; lettuce, doz., 50c to $1.25; onions, bu., $2 to $2.25; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.25 to $2.50; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, doz., 40 to 60c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 60 to 90c. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 32 to 36c; chickens, dressed, lb., 42 to 53c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 37c; live, lb., 28 to 34c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 60 to 63c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 58 to 60c; Conn. gathered, 55c; western, 37 to 46c; butter, best tub, lb., 49 to 51c; best print, lb., 52 to 53c.

Hartford, Sept. 12. — Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Gravenstein, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; oranges, (176-216), $8 to $9.50; peaches, Hiley Belle, 14 qts., 60 to 85c; bu., $2.50 to $3; pears, Bartlett, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; beans, green, bu., $1.75 to $2; Lima, bu., $4 to $4.50; beets, doz. bchs, 35 to 45c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 90c to $1.25; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1.25 to $1.75; lettuce, doz., 65c to $1.25; onions, bu., $2 to $2.50; potatoes, new, bbl., $2.25 to $2.75; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, doz., 40 to 60c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 50 to 85c. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 25 to 35c; chickens, dressed, lb., 42 to 55c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 38c; live, lb., 24 to 33c; Eggs., Conn. newlaid fancy, 62c; Conn. special No. 1, 60 to 62c; Conn. special No. 2, 52 to 55c; Conn. extra, 55 to 58c; Conn. gathered, 50 to 55c; western, 35 to 50c; butter, best tub, lb., 48 to 50c; best print, lb., 51 to 53c.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1215.

FOR SALE—14-room house at Cooperstown on lake front; heat, lights, water, 2 baths; suitable for two families. ANNA REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large farm, 50 head stock and tools; very productive and near stone road. ORLAND YARNES, Owner, Whitney Point, N. Y.

20-ACRE vineyard with packing house, 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOUR acres land, cottage, in Lakewood, N. J.; electric lights, telephone; $1,100. ADVERTISER 4734, care Rural New-Yorker.

QUICK sale, Rosemont, N. J., in the center of the baby chick business; 8-room house, electric, bath, hot water heat, new boiler installed, hardwood floors, lot 150x340, large lawn, flower garden, garage, beautiful location overlooking the Delaware River Valley; good roads; incubator building 24x180, one hundred thousand capacity; will sell all together or separate to suit purchaser; wish to retire. C. WALTON GREEN, Rosemont, N. J.

FARM, $200, secures possession; also hunting ground, 700 acres; with buildings. ADVERTISER 4725, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO farms for sale, 80 miles from New York City; 1 mile off concrete highway; No. 1, about 50 acres, 11-room house, barn, fine situation, price $3,000. No. 2, 75 acres tillable land, 75 pasture, 150 woods, 8-room house, large barn, team, 5 cows, 2 hogs, 100 sheep, crops and implements, price $6,500; liberal terms. ADVERTISER 4728, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, near Ashland, Va.; cash or terms. Write to H. M. LINKOUS, Ashland, Va.

A GOOD investment in a farm in Central Massachusetts, with good markets all around it; 127 acres, well equipped, good buildings with modern improvements, on good road one mile from post office; ill health reason for selling. BOX 447, West Brookfield, Mass.

BERKSHIRE Hill Top, 30 acres, wonderful view, four-room house, barn, poultry house, fruit; $300 cash, $700 mortgage. BOX 65, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—Fully equipped modern poultry and truck farm near Westwood, Bergen County, N. J.; seven-room house, two barns, incubator, capacity 5,000 eggs, brooder houses, etc.; all in first-class condition; 20 acres of land; reasonable rent to responsible party. Apply to MRS. B. L. LOWITS, 154 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

126-ACRE Alfalfa farm, excellent location, 14 miles city Syracuse, macadam road; good buildings; price reduced to settle estate; $8,500, $2,000 cash. ADVERTISER 4745, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy a poultry farm. ADVERTISER 4748, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm, 106 acres, 1½ acres woodland, 2 acres orchard, all tillable, stream of water runs through farm, never dry; 1½ miles to town; good buildings, silo, windwheel, all necessary buildings, room for 21 cows, several stalls, 5 horse stalls; 9-room house, good repair, hot-water heat, electricity at end of lane; with or without stock; New Jersey, Burlington County. ADVERTISER 4737, care Rural New-Yorker.

EX-SERVICE man in poor health wishes entire swamp or other low-priced, marshy waste land of 160 acres, with stream, for hunting and fishing. BOX 267, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm, good tillable land, extra good 10-room house; price reasonable; write for particulars. BOX 228, Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Blacksmith and shoeing shop on hard road. ADVERTISER 4742, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

NEW crop clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.20; two, $2.10, delivered third zone; 60-lb. can, $7.20; comb honey, $5.50 and $5 per 24 sections, here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HEN manure, dry, contains some fine straw, 45c per two-bushel sack, f.o.b. station. HARRY N. CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs, $6.60; buckwheat, $6; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs. extracted, $2 prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within 3d zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; also 2½ and 5-lb. pails; write for prices. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine quality New York State white clover extracted, $6.50 per 60-lb. cans. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

WANTED—Antique pistols and revolvers. COLLECTOR, 29 Pitt St., Bloomfield, N. J.

SWEET potatoes, fancy, clean, well graded, full measure, satisfaction guaranteed, $1.25 bushel f.o.b. Salisbury. I. S. WINFREE, Salisbury, Md.

SWEET potatoes from Eastern Shore of Virginia, price, f.o.b. Painter, Va., $5 per 3-bushel barrel, about 165 pounds. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Virginia.

PURE clover honey, new crop, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

WANTED—A few cars oat or wheat straw; quote lowest spot cash price. WALGROVE FARMS, Washingtonville, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S honey"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone; 60-lb. cans; 12 5-lb. pails cased. L. A. DEPEW, R. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

TURKEYS *By Helen M. Baker* **$1.50**
Practical theories and complete management. Hatching and Brooding. Feeding directions and formulas.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Just "Paint" it on the Roosts to Kill Poultry Lice

This method of flock-treatment will revolutionize poultry lice control. Does away with laborious, expensive, disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing. There's no discomfort to the birds. No interference with egg production.

Easy to Treat 5 Birds or 5000

Think of the time and labor saved! An entire flock can be treated within a few minutes time by "painting" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts and supports with a small paint brush.

Backed by World's Largest Manufacturers of Nicotine Insecticides

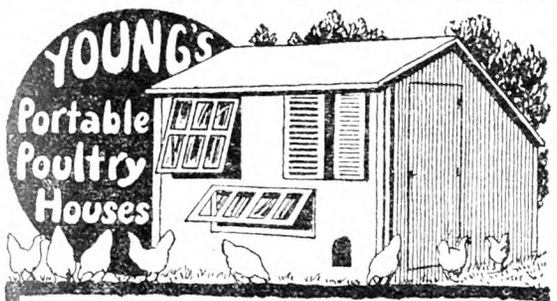
Any recommendation which the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. makes regarding the use of any of its products is based upon Experiment Station evidence and other careful tests. Poultrymen may have absolute assurance that this new poultry lice control is tested, proven, dependable.

"Black Leaf 40" is sold at drug, hardware, seed stores, etc. Jobbers, dealers, poultry owners please write for full information.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
Incorporated
Louisville, Kentucky

ASK YOUR EXPERIMENT STATION

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Poultry Lice

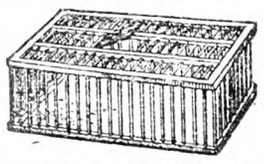


Do You Need More Laying Houses?

Put your pullets into Young Houses, designed to provide air, light, sanitation. "Amherst" House, 8x8 ft., shown above, complete with 2 roosts, 4 nests, dropping board, $49 f.o.b. Other models in two, three or more sections—up to 100 ft. long. FREE CATALOG of Poultry and Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 85 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

CARPENTER'S



Original Hickory Rod, Spring Door Coops. For handling and shipping Poultry.

Price $1.00 F. O. B. Orange, Va.

Send all orders direct to

W. J. CARPENTER COMPANY
Brightwood, Virginia

Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden

The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.

5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.

Special Prices on Barrels.

CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

PULLETS Rhode Island Reds
March Hatch, $2.25; April Hatch, $2.00; May Hatch, $1.75 each.
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval.
WILLIAM DAILY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

CHICKS Barred Rocks . $10.00 a 100; S. C. Reds . . . 10.00 a 100; Heavy Mixed . 9.00 a 100
Every chick guaranteed—prompt delivery.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $10; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $12; Heavy Mixed, $8.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS FOR BROILERS
We are now booking orders for fall and winter delivery. Write for prices. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.

Pure Bred **Barred Rock Chicks** $10 per 100 Heavy Mixed. $9 per 100,
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. and BARRED ROCKS
March to June hatched. LALLY FARMS, Vineland, N. J

PULLETS 500 April hatched S. C. W. Leghorns—Won 2nd Canadian Egg Laying Contest, 3rd Storrs, Conn. $2.25 F.O.P. crated, A-1 birds. L. E. INGOLDSBY, Cooperstown, N. Y.

1,500 March-April hatch—Barred Rock, White Leghorn Pullets. Rock Cockerels. Free range stock. JULES FRANCAIS, Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN WYCKOFF STRAIN **PULLETS** ROBERT SMITH, Nassawadox, Va.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to Sept. 3, 1928, with remarks by the director:

The egg production for the forty-fourth week showed a decline over last week's production, but with the lights being turned on September 1, the contest management hopes this downward trend will be slightly checked during the remaining seven weeks. The total production was 4,252 eggs or a yield of 43.4 per cent. This is 195 eggs less than last week's lay, and 542 less than for the corresponding week a year ago. The 1,400 birds have a grand total of 237,531 eggs up to last Monday night. This is an average of 169 eggs per bird.

Once more George Lowry's White Leghorns from Connecticut, were an easy first with a lay of 60 eggs. A pen of R. I. Reds owned by Clarence E. Lee of New York was second with 53 eggs. The second leading pen in the contest owned by George Lowry and a pen of Leghorns owned by George B. Ferris were tied for third place with a production of 51 eggs each. Fourth place went to a pen of White Leghorns owned by North Poultry Farm from Pennsylvania with a lay of 50 eggs.

The leading pen of the contest owned by George Lowry of Connecticut, has a total production to date of 2,606 eggs. This is an average of a little over 260 eggs per bird. During the 44 weeks of the contest just completed last Monday night Lowry's pen has managed to be in first place 21 times and has won the last 13 weeks. If this pen continues to lay with only a slight decrease for the next seven weeks, it bids fair to have an average production per bird of close to 300 eggs.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Sons, Maine, 1,904; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,789; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,764.

White Rocks. — E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,958; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 1,956.

White Wyandottes. — Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 1,989; Tom Baron, Eng., 1,954.

Rhode Island Reds—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 2,304; Clarence E. Lee, N. Y., 2,183; Globus Poultry Farm, N. Y., 2,097; Red Mount Farm, Mass., 2,072.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 2,606; George Lowry, Conn., 2,322; Broadview Farm, Conn., 2,275; Hollywood Poultry Farm, Wash., 2,252; Geo. B. Ferris, Mich., 2,136; George B. Ferris, Mich., 2,130.

Bacillary Diarrhoea

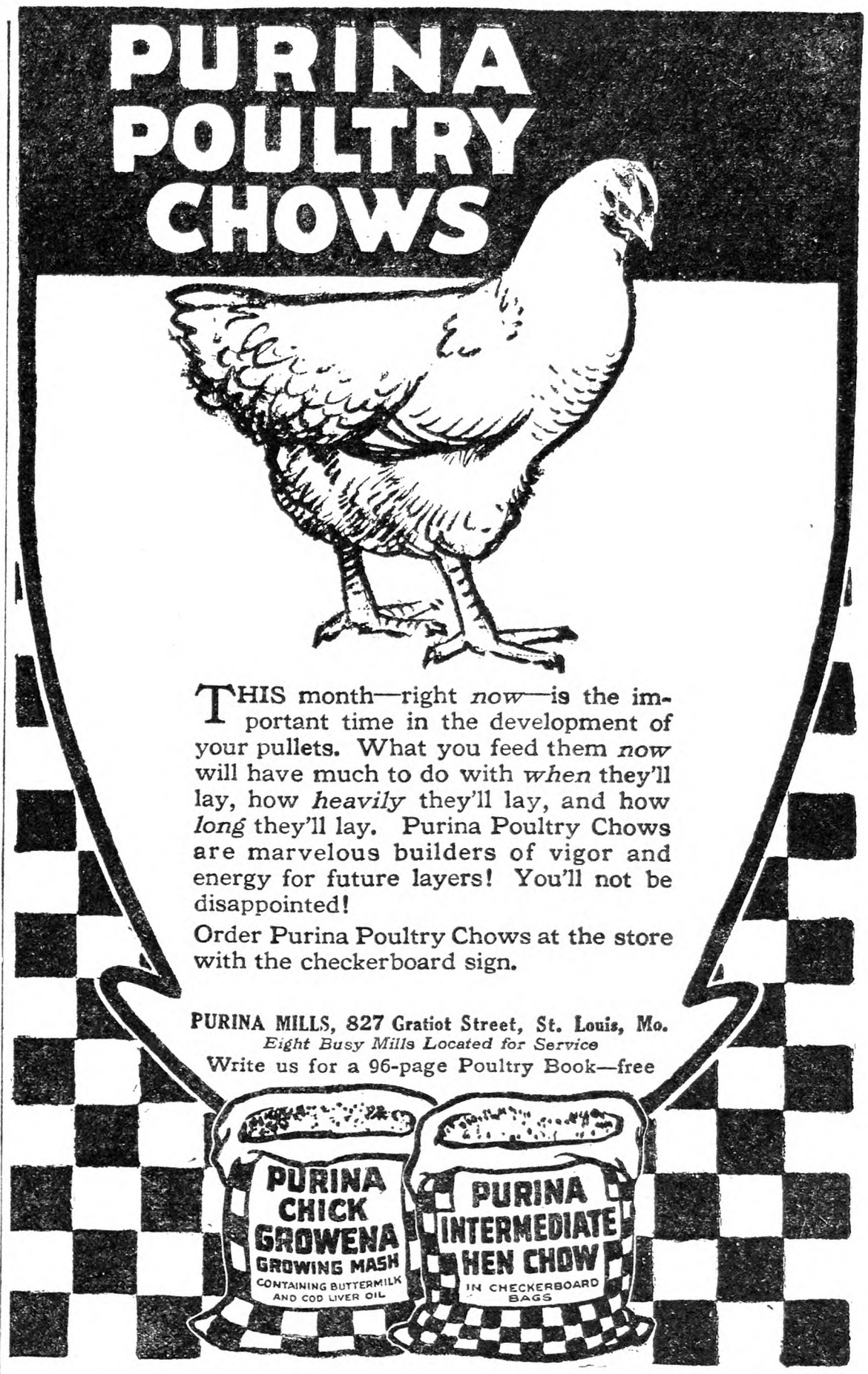
I bought 300 eggs from a man who has never lost chicks with white diarrhoea. A big poultryman hatched them, got 190 from the eggs, and they had genuine white diarrhoea. They died fast and continuously. Now I have about 50 left. What would I best do with them? I do not think one chick ever recovered, so these have not had it. Will they infect the farm to harm different fowls later on (next year)? Are they liable to have it yet any time? Could I keep them for Winter layers and then be safe getting others in Spring? They are Barred Rocks. Do you think they got diarrhoea in the incubator, or was it cold wet weather? 2. What are the faults of the Giants? Would they lay well enough to pay? What is best to fatten broilers? E. S.

Penn Yan, N. Y.

Chicks that recover from bacillary white diarrhoea are likely to carry the germs in their bodies and infect through their eggs the chicks hatched from them. They may infect other chicks through their droppings during the first few days of life but an immunity to infection to a considerable degree is acquired by older chicks. The chief objection to keeping them upon the farm is that they are carriers of the germs of the disease and, if becoming admitted to a breeding pen, infect their progeny. I should not advise keeping any of a flock that had showed such mortality from the disease. Their value would not compensate for bringing bacillary white diarrhoea to the premises, even though other fowls did not contract the infection. Bacillary white diarrhoea is a serious disease, to be avoided if possible. Wet weather does not cause this disorder; it is a germ disease transmitted to the chick through the egg from which it is hatched or acquired during the first few days of its life by picking up infected dirt or droppings from diseased chicks. In the majority of cases, it is inherited. Healthy chicks in an incubator with diseased ones might acquire the infection from the latter.

The Jersey Black Giants are very large fowls of the meat producing class. As layers they do not equal some of the smaller breeds. Cornmeal is the chief fattening food for broilers. If wet up with milk, its value is increased. Other ground grains may be added to it if desired. M. B. D.

WITH the great number of automobile fatalities each Sunday it begins to look as if America would have to go to church for safety's sake.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



HUBBARD FARMS R.I. Red Winter Broiler **CHICKS**

Peppy, vigorous, healthy—sure-living, fast-growing chicks—from 12 years of disease-free ancestry—blood tested by N. H. Exp. Sta.—guaranteed free from White Diarrhoea. Make your broiler raising more profitable—quicker fleshing, less mortality. Catalog FREE. Prices surprisingly reasonable.

HUBBARD FARMS
Box 154 WALPOLE, N. H.

Red and Leghorn **PULLETS**
6 weeks old and older, at prices to interest you.
SPECIAL MATING RED CHICKS at $20 Per 100
HALL BROS., Wallingford, Conn.
Box 60, or 'phone 645-5

Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. Exceptional quality in breeding pens and trios. Fall discount allowed on Breeding Males. Write for Mating List.
Cloverdale Poultry Farm F. J. DeHART, Prop. R.F.D. No. 1, Cortland, N.Y.

Chicks Will Ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots, ½c less—1000 lots, 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - McALISTERVILLE, PA.

ULSH'S CHICKS

White Wyandotte	12c
White Rock	10c
Barred Rock	10c
Heavy Mixed	8c

100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 118 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
J. W. Parks & Sons Box 1 Altoona, Pa. FREE CATALOG

WeneChicks
DELIVERY BEGINNING SEPT. 20th, HATCHING DAYS EVERY THURSDAY
White Rock, Wyandotte, Brahma cross. All straight Breeds—Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, $15.50 per 100, postpaid. Add 2c per chick for lots less than 100.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns	7 per 100
Barred Rocks	9 per 100
Reds	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAllisterville, Pa.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets April hatched—Schilling Strain. Some now laying, $2.25 each. H. N. CONNER - Stockton, N. J.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

Wild Mallard Ducks Domesticated, $1.50 each. R. C. MACKLEY - Brogueville, Pa

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS Best breeds. Breeders at special Fall prices. Catalog free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

Mrs. Rorer's Cookery Books

Mrs. Rorer has compiled cookery books containing recipes that have been fully tested and will be found helpful. They are the result of her years of study and practical experience.

Mrs. Rorer's New Cook Book	$2.50
Philadelphia Cook Book	1.50
Vegetable Cookery and Meat Substitutes	1.50
Diet for the Sick	2.00
Key to Simple Cookery	1.25
Every Day Menu Book	1.50
My Best 250 Recipes	1.50
Ice Creams, Water Ices, Etc.	1.00
Canning and Preserving	1.00
New Salads	1.00
Dainties	1.00
Cakes, Icings and Fillings	1.00
Sandwiches	.75
Many Ways for Cooking Eggs	.75
Made-over Dishes	.75
Home Candy Making	.75
Hot Weather Dishes	.75
How to Use a Chafing Dish	.75
Bread and Bread Making	.75

For sale by RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Your department might well be turned to enlighten our rural friends of the fraud (or mighty near fraud) that is being practised at the county fairs and carnivals in the spinning wheel games which are so common. These wheels are set up before stalls in which are displayed a large and attractive array of merchandise. On the counter of the booth is an oilcloth painted with squares containing numbers from 1 to 15. The wheel is also divided into 15 spaces, each of which is again subdivided into about 20 stop-points. The spaces are also numbered from 1 to 15 and a star or red mark indicates the central stop point.

The wheel is spun, and if it stops at a number corresponding to the number on which the player has placed his dime, he collects some minor prize worth about 25c, or if it stops on the star of his number he collects one of the major prizes, a blanket, a lamp or a basket of groceries worth anywhere from $2.50 to $3.

It is not against the gambling end of this game, though clearly illegal, which we would battle, but rather for an enlightenment on the tremendous and unfair odds against which the player plays. If all of the spaces were covered with a dime, the operator would receive $1.50, for which he would give one 25c prize and take a sure commission of 600 per cent. The mathematical chances of it stopping on a definite star are about 1 to 300. The player thus stands to win on normal chances $3 for every $30 played. A 10 to 1 shot in favor of the operator.

New Jersey. D. T.

We have not encountered these games of chance at the county fairs ourselves, but it is well to have the public and especially the management of such affairs, to understand the odds against them, in taking part in these wheels of fortune games. Nothing of this kind should be permitted in any agricultural exhibition or gathering.

Universe Motor Service Corp., 4046 Broadway, New York City, has agents around soliciting insurance, also cheap service at garage for gas and oils, and towing. Quite a number have taken out insurance with the above company. Is the company reliable? I do not like to see people lose their money so easily.

New York. W. H. N.

Neither do we like to see country people put money into these service contracts. This is not an insurance company, while similar concerns have thrown in a personal liability limited policy of little value. Our experience and our reports go to show the alleged benefits under these service contracts prove to be a hoax. The Universe Motor Service Corp. is not listed or rated in Bradstreet's.

Sometime ago I answered the circular of Belle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, sending $1.45 required for material. After completing smock I returned properly filled application for work, but have failed to get a reply. I have the smock which is of no use to me and have written them asking for reply or refund of money in return for smock. Will you inform me if they are a reliable firm and what steps to take? MRS. F. H.

New York.

This is one of the schemes to sell material under the guise of paying for home work. The only effective course is for victims of these frauds to complain to the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., charging the promoters with fraudulent use of the mails.

Is the National Clipping Bureau, 8413 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y., a reliable company? A. C. C.

New York.

The National Clipping Bureau is promoting a plan to sell a service and furnish printed cards to be sent to those whose names appear in the newspapers, offering to send the newspaper clipping upon receipt of 25 cents. It is represented that those taking up this line of work at home can make considerable money. This we doubt. We have many inquiries from those who have received such cards from various sources, but no reports from anyone who had sent any money. It is a scheme that we would advise our readers to avoid.

This week a group of three farmers came to our office and presented a case similar to other cases often exposed in THE R. N.-Y. There is, however, enough originality about the scheme to warrant bringing it to the attention of fruit growers and farmers. These farmers are thrifty Amish living about 25 miles from this Experiment Station.

A year ago an agent representing a nursery outside the State sold these men and a number of others in their community a considerable amount of nursery stock which was delivered and planted during the year of 1927. The price charged for apple trees of standard varieties was $1.50, for peaches 75 cents. The nursery firm agreed to prune the trees for three years in return for which they were to receive one-half of the peaches and other fruit produced the third year. These farmers claim one of the selling points stressed by this agent was that their nursery was connected with a great fruit association which would be able to provide them each year with ready sale for peaches at $2 or more per bushel and 90 cents to $1.10 per gallon for gooseberries and currants.

In the Spring of this year representatives came back and pruned the trees set a year ago in accordance with the agreement. This seemed to convince these farmers that the proposition was a good one, and again orders were taken after the plan already described for delivery in the Fall of 1928. The contract the farmer showed me was a sale contract for 100 apple trees, 20 each of Stayman, Rome, Grimes, Jonathan and Delicious, 100 currant bushes and 100 gooseberries, for which the farmer agreed to pay the nursery $275. There was also a memorandum on the sale slip that the nursery was supplying gratis 35 peach trees to replace that number of dead trees from the 100 peaches planted in the Fall of 1927. The contract provided that the nursery would replace any dead trees at one-half price. In the event the farmer decided to cancel the contract he would be liable for one-half the total amount.

We selected a catalog from our files which happened to be that of an old and reputable Ohio nursery and found that for $69 this man could have purchased this order of 100 apples, 100 currants and 100 gooseberries. Prices of other reputable nurseries would not have varied much from this one.

Of course we could offer but little help to these men for transactions already made and were not able to advise them as to the legality of the contracts. We did, however, venture that they would be justified in seeing a lawyer before paying out any more money, and the least they could do would be to cancel the order, accept half the loss and buy the trees from nurseries who do business in a reputable way; in this case they would still save $68.50 on the deal.

Not only has this firm worked an injustice on the farmers but they have done even more harm to the countless nurseries who do business in an honest manner. We hope that if these fellows come in contact with readers of THE R. N.-Y. someone will turn a one-man bulldog loose on them. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

The above report from the Ohio Experiment Station fairly illustrates the methods of the "gyp" nurserymen. It is doubtful if the penalty specified for cancellation of the order can be legally collected. We have no record of any court contest over such a provision. It is not unusual for this type of nursery agents to charge more than double the quotations of the most reliable growers as happened in this case. Of course experienced fruit growers never patronize this class of houses. These pirates are a menace to both the grower and the legitimate nursery trade.

I am sending you two papers pertaining to the International Edwards Heirs' Association, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. Any advice you can give me will be appreciated. J. C.

Connecticut.

It is represented in the printed matter enclosed that one Robert Edwards received a grant of land from the British Crown; that he acquired other lands, etc. One piece was leased about the year of 1780 to the British government for 99 years. Robert Edwards is said to have no direct heirs, and therefore the descendants of the other members of immediate family are his natural heirs. These heirs, it is alleged, are the rightful owners of the property of the said Robert Edwards, valued at billions of dollars. The alleged purpose of the above organization is as we understand it, to recover these billions for the lawful heirs. The alleged heirs are asked to join the association and pay a membership fee of $10, also a local genealogy fee of $5.

Our information is that the alleged Edwards estate is all a hoax, like the Anneke Jans estate that has been exploded so many times. But for the sake of argument let us concede that all claims about such an estate are true and subject to proof. How many descendants of the Edwards family could trace their ancestry back to 1780 and produce birth certificates, marriage certificates, etc., which would be necessary to establish a legal claim to the property? Therefore from any point of view it would be only a waste of money to pay the fees to join this Edwards Heirs' Association.

Farm Crops on Long Island

Long Island truck farmers are anticipating a good market this Fall for the Lima bean crop, which is growing quite extensively along the north shore and to a lesser extent on the south side. At this writing (August 25) market is $1.75 to $2.25 a bag, containing a bushel by weight. The crop here will not be as large as last year on account of a poor stand of beans in the field. Cool, wet weather in June, during the planting season, was bad for seed and in many instances there was considerable rot and a poor stand.

In general cauliflower is looking fairly well, although in need of rain to hasten growth, the last rainfall being insufficient to break the near drought which has prevailed over most of Long Island during the past three weeks. At Eastport, a large cauliflower grower lost thousands of late set plants. On the heavier loams the crop looks better but needs rain. In the vicinity of Northport there has been a greater rainfall from thunder showers which did not reach the east end of the Island.

Tomatoes and peppers are grown extensively at Selden for both the wholesale and retail markets. Early tomatoes sold well early with a good demand for well ripened stock packed in peach baskets containing 12 to 14 quarts. Farmers in that section do a good business selling to vegetable markets and stores and the bulk of the early crop is sold that way, salesmanship being an art that is receiving as much attention as skill in growing the produce, and farmers find it pays. A wideawake employe is sent with a great variety of tomatoes, corn, Lima beans, beets, carrots and other vegetables wanted at Summer resorts and larger towns. The stuff is sold as far as possible to stores, restaurants and hotels in quantity lots. Early Bantam corn sold some weeks ago at $4 per 100 ears, but since corn has become more plentiful the price has dropped to wholesale market levels.

Clarence Hulse, a large grower of sweet corn in the Moriches section, has 40 acres in early and late varieties, some of which will not be ready for picking until after early frosts have visited less favorable sections. His farm being but a few miles from the bay and ocean, killing frosts do not occur, usually, until October 10 and sometimes later, so that the growing season can be prolonged until most of the crop has been marketed. Mr. Hulse ships to the Brooklyn market exclusively and does not bother with the retail end. A trucking concern handles the crop from the fields, picking up each night and delivering to a commission house shortly after midnight. Shipment of 300 bags a day is not uncommon and with Lima beans, cauliflower and potatoes every acre is kept working besides considerable leased land in the neighborhood.

Mr. Hulse has been shipping 50 ears of corn to a bag and prevailing prices have averaged $1.25. As ears of one variety decrease in size more is put in a bag, so that the same average value is maintained. White varieties are grown exclusively.

Potatoes continue at low levels, the prevailing price being 50 cents at the cars for Grade 1. Seconds are taken at 20 cents but culls are not wanted and have to be taken back home to be used for stock feeding or boiled and mixed with ground feed for poultry. Later in the season there is a fair demand for this refuse stock and should potato prices rise there will probably be a market for this stock as usual. W. B. T.

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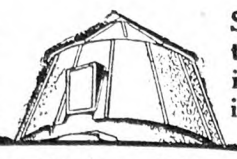

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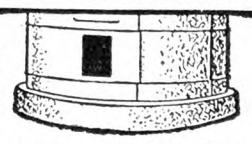

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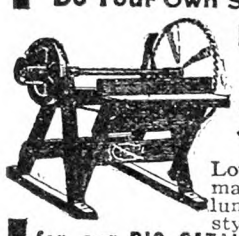

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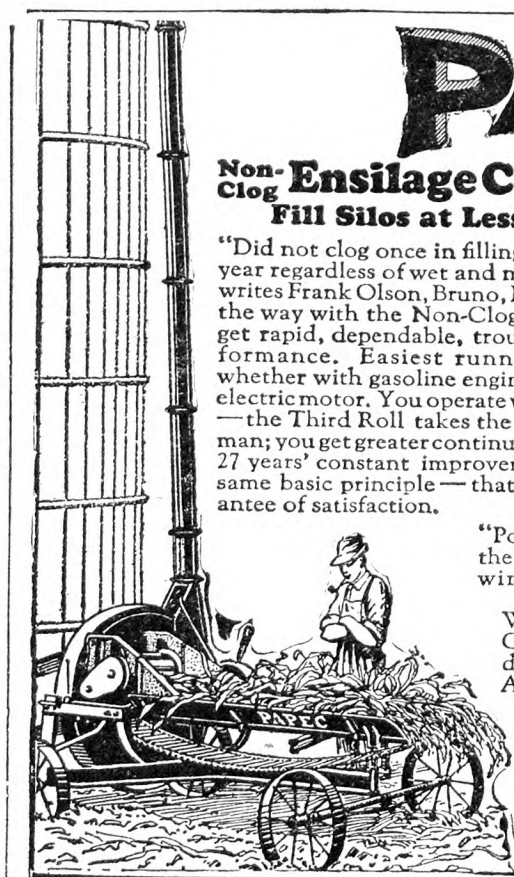

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FOR SALE—150 Acre Poultry & Dairy Farm. All level, high productive soil, 2 sets of good buildings. Most beautiful section Eastern Penna. Poultry profits alone pay for farm in 4 years. Price, $75.00 per acre. Easy terms. Full particulars. Write owner. **WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.**

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Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

FARM Superintendent—A position is open for a working superintendent on a farm not far from Troy, N. Y. Owner uses the farm as a Summer residence. The position requires a very intelligent, high-grade man who is energetic and who takes a genuine interest in his work. A good knowledge of live stock is desirable. The owner would prefer a man whose wife is a good cook, and who would like such a position for the first year at least. This is an exceptional position. High wages will be paid and an opportunity given the right man to make money and to have a pleasant, permanent home. In replying, please give full details of your experience, nationality, age, education, etc. Address ADVERTISER 4750, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT., Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, single or married, with small family. ADVERTISER 4578, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for pure-bred Guernseys; the farm is situated in eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT manager for large apple and peach orchard, capable of taking entire charge; must have best of references as to ability and integrity; state age, experience and compensation expected. ADVERTISER 4597, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, middle-aged man, to work on dairy farm; board himself, room, heat and milk furnished. WHITE FARMS, L. S. White, Cairo, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, working for small family in Westchester County; good plain cook, reliable, neat and capable woman; home with all modern conveniences; state age, religion, ability and wages expected. ADVERTISER 4653, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, single herdsman for one of the best registered Jersey herds in the East, 150 head; man who understands feeding, breeding and the handling of men; man 30 years of age or older preferred; $100 per month with board and room for a starter; if interested write at once making arrangements to visit the place and look over the proposition. RAY L. WILLIAMS, Mgr., New Centreville, Pa.

WANTED at once, honest and reliable single, middle-aged man with general farm experience; 2 cows, 2 horses, chickens; good home, steady job, excellent opportunity for sincere man. P. O. BOX 1919, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED at once healthy girl or woman, trustworthy, capable person interested in taking permanent position for general housework; modern house, lovely country place, one mile from town, good wages. ADVERTISER 4696, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single young men, one good dry-hand milker; also one to help on milk route, night delivery and milk; state experience and salary in first letter. ORADELL FARMS, Oradell, N. J.

GOOD Christian woman, cook, general housework, three adults; very moderate wages; address, with references and wages required. ADVERTISER 4694, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged, for dairy farm near Plainfield, N. J.; no small children; man as herdsman; wife to help with general housework; 5-room, unfurnished cottage and privileges; state wages. ADVERTISER 4704, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Energetic young man for large commercial poultry plant as assistant; capable of dressing chickens for high-class customers; must understand feeding and selling for profit; for particulars apply ADVERTISER 4716, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted as caretakers, year round position, for bachelor's place in Ulster County, only used by him occasionally in Spring and Fall; farming not essential although plenty clear ground available; also good water supply, barn, chicken house, etc.; wife must be good plain cook, husband able to do simple carpentering, painting and repairs; state qualifications and salary. ADVERTISER 4715, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—In minister's home, woman or girl to assist with housework; two adults, one child; moderate salary; good home. MRS. JOHN M. PEARSON, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WANTED—General all round handy man; must be good carpenter, able to work from blue prints, and that can handle help when needed; Would like a man who can do plumbing and electric work, cementing, etc.; steady employment to one giving results. Apply ADVERTISER 4717, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, no servants need apply; wanted October 1 to cook for family of five and three other help; permanent place, refined home, considerate treatment, regular time off; salary $90; personal interview in New York necessary; Long Island, 20 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 4722, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer and teamster, married, wanted in vicinity of Peekskill, N. Y.; in application state age, number in family, length and kind of experience in each position and wages, otherwise application will not be considered. ADVERTISER 4729, care Rural New-Yorker.

CATTLEMAN, experienced in the care of cattle and all farm work wanted in vicinity of Peekskill, N. Y.; in application state age, whether married or single, length and kind of experience in each position and wages, otherwise application will not be considered. ADVERTISER 4730, care Rural New-Yorker.

A NEAT, clean, willing, intelligent young married country couple, without children for small suburban home; both must be fond of dogs; man to care for kennels, lawns, few trees, berries; wife to do housework and plain cooking for two besides themselves; no washing; every convenience; reasonable pay; furnished, heated sitting room, chamber and bath; don't answer if you cannot fully qualify or if you live much more than 100 miles from Newark, N. J., as we wish personal interview with applicants selected from information in replies; write fully regarding yourselves and give names of references; don't send stamps, photos or original references. ADVERTISER 4735, care Rural New-Yorker.

MATURE women can have best music teachers in school near New York City, in exchange for chamber work and waiting; address, with references. ADVERTISER 4695, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Steady, industrious couple; man experienced with poultry and willing to assist in dairy; only a family of neat habits with good reference and experience with farm conditions need apply; salary $90 a month, six-room house, milk and garden allowances. ADVERTISER 4752, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRUIT farmer and wife (Scandinavian or German) wanted for Connecticut apple farm; unfurnished house provided; salary $125; write at length, giving age, experience and full particulars of family. ADVERTISER 4751, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG girl, about 20 years, for general housework and cooking; salary to start, $50 per month. Write to MRS. E. W. SONNER, 9119 Hollis Court Blvd., Queens Village, N. Y.

MAN, single, energetic, experienced, to handle milk route for high-class trade; must furnish excellent reference. ADVERTISER 4744, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent hatcheryman to operate hatchery supplying quality chicks; must be able to supervise flocks, supplying eggs and handle poultry supplies. ADVERTISER 4754, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, working or mother's helper; no servant need apply; wanted October 1 to keep ground floor clean, wait on table, make salad, answer bells; considerate treatment, refined home, permanent place; regular time off; Long Island, 20 miles from New York; personal interview in New York necessary. ADVERTISER 4723, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED, reliable couple, to take full charge of 12-acre poultry farm, South Jersey; man handy with tools; must understand hatching, brooding, feeding, milk cow, drive and repair car, etc.; trustworthy, steady and willing; fair wages and bonus; improved house, good privileges; position permanent for right man; reference required. ADVERTISER 4738, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-HANDS, good teamsters, steady positions for good men, live with private families and good board; state in first letter experience, references and wages wanted, or call BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, Lebanon, N. J.

MARRIED teamster, help general work, private farm, Long Island, 50 miles from New York; living quarters, generous privileges; write wages, nationality, references. ADVERTISER 4743, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience, my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

MARRIED man wants steady work on farm or as caretaker; experienced in dairy and truck farming; can furnish references. Write, Care of MRS. SMALLEY, R. F. D., West Cheshire, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, married, wishes position commercial or private; 25 years' experience, understand thoroughly hatching, rearing and care of layers; also well acquainted with hatching and rearing of wild fowl. R. C. HEMPEL, Box 104, Trenton Jct., N. J.

WANTED — Gardenership, greenhouse, estate, separate or combined as one unit; important proposition only; prominent references on efficiencies and integrity. ADVERTISER 4644, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHEEP or sheep, cattle and hogs; would accept management of breeding establishment, but would prefer to build up farm and live stock where best results are desired; highest references. ADVERTISER 4643, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman, pheasants, turkeys, etc.; married; wishes position. ADVERTISER 4656, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN man and wife want permanent position, both neat and reliable; one year in the United States; man, general gardener; wife will assist in kitchen and housework. ADVERTISER 4675, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by married American man, general farm work, with house and privileges; state wages paid; honest and steady; small family; reference. ADVERTISER 4699, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 23, wishes position as caretaker on estate; best of references furnished. ADVERTISER 4697, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Large fruit or diversified farm to operate, salary or share basis, 38, American, family, college and practical experience in commercial and private management, developing, building, packing, marketing; only A-1 proposition considered. ADVERTISER 4705, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on poultry farm or caretaker of gentleman's estate; thoroughly experienced in every line of farm work; married, one child. ADVERTISER 4692, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager or caretaker on estate wants position; American, 34, family; life experience; references; understands general farming, modern machinery. LESLIE WORDEN, Spring Valley, N. Y.

POSITION, working herdsman, married, experienced producing quality milk, calf feeding; good habits, willing to work and give results; wish a good place; references. ADVERTISER 4714, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, capable poultryman, desires all-year position; single. ADVERTISER 4713, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT herdsman, life experience, highly trained, open for responsible position; single, 33. ADVERTISER 4712, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN or caretaker wishes position; 10 years' poultry experience; married, age 30. ADVERTISER 4711, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 23, experienced and well recommended, desires position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 4710, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, middle-aged man, 56, married. ADVERTISER 4708, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Poultryman, single, capable to take charge, long practical experience all branches. ADVERTISER 4707, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager desires better opportunity for advancement; Pennsylvania preferred; 12 years' experience in landscape work, forestry, farming, dairying, poultry raising, truck gardening and construction work; married, small family; Protestant, age 38. ADVERTISER 4706, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man desires position as mechanic and handy man; chauffeur's license. ADVERTISER 4703, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, 37, requires position as working companion; good practical nurse; farm preferred; two children, boy 15, girl 9. ADVERTISER 4702, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager or assistant to manager; small hotel or tea room; fully experienced; reference on request; desire to locate by October 1. Address F, Box 831, Liberty, N. Y.

MARRIED man, no children, would like position on estate; carpenter, roofer, painter and hang paper; temperate. F. J. SCHAEFER, 238 Liberty St., Paterson, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED single American wants position as milker and assistant herdsman; would prefer room to myself. ADVERTISER 4693, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, successful poutryman wants working management of modern commercial plant; will consider starting new one. ADVERTISER 4718, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, middle-aged man, wants position on modern plant where results count; capable taking full charge; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 4719, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED American, married man and son, wish position as herdsman or dairyman; understand the feeding of calves, also milking machines; A. R. work, etc.; strictly temperate. ADVERTISER 4720, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED woman, 40, seeks position of trust, working housekeeper, care of elderly people or superintend household with servants. ADVERTISER 4721, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by farm-raised boy, 17, as assistant poultryman on up-to-date plant. ADVERTISER 4724, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 29, agricultural school graduate, 7 years' farming experience, 1 year managing fruit farm; capable managing general, fruit or vegetable farm; desires connection; now employed; references. ADVERTISER 4726, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as poultryman's assistant wanted by German, 31; can drive car; commercial or private; New Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 4727, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by a married man a position as caretaker; good cow man, chickens, garden, lawn; or will go as couple; wife good cook; please state wages in first letter; best of references. J. NOLAN, Box 372, Morristown, N. J.

POSITION wanted, working farm manager or herdsman; married; successful calf raiser; A. R. work; now employed. ADVERTISER 4731, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by American Protestant lady of refinement, from very fine families on both sides, not of the servant type, entire charge or where other help is employed, country only, in refined and American Protestant adult home; 10 years' experience, finest recommendations, very reliable in every respect; salary $60 per month; age 33; why seeking position, husband has died; no encumbrance; please give full details in replying. ADVERTISER 4732, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN farmer, single, wants permanent position. ADVERTISER 4733, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Gardener, farm manager, thoroughly experienced in all branches of estate work; Danish, married, reference; Westchester, Jersey. ADVERTISER 4746, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Handyman-caretaker, estate; experienced saddle horses, poultry, carpentry; refined, temperate. P. O. BOX 126, Greenville, N. Y.

COUPLE, Swedish-German, 38, childless, want to care for boarding-house. ADVERTISER 4753, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker on estate or gentleman's Summer home; single, elderly American; handy with tools, care of garden, flowers, lawns and poultry; references as to character and ability; go any place, Long Island preferred; please state full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4747, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, middle-aged, Swedish, experienced all around man; best of references; open for position October 1. ADVERTISER 4741, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER and gardener, married, no children; handy with tools, A-1 poultry, turkey and pheasant raiser; open for position October 1. ADVERTISER 4740, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, middle-aged, experienced, all work, handy reliable; no liquor or tobacco; 4 years in last place. ADVERTISER 4664, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, high-class, good reference, over 20 years' experience, trustworthy, skilled in production of eggs, baby chicks, broilers, show fowls, wants to take full charge of first-class plant; good salary or profit-sharing; also consider buying or leasing. ADVERTISER 4749, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by woman with car, part-time work now or whole time later; Southern New England; no canvassing. ADVERTISER 4736, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, married, age 40, wishes position; life experience with herds, also farming, A. R. work and showing handled efficiently; best references. ADVERTISER 4739, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Man past middle age to do the lighter work on country place; best of references. F. A. LEEMAN, Columbia University, Physics Bldg., care Coey, New York City.

COUPLE desire charge of dairy and poultry farm; experienced; good butter-maker; wife good cook. ADVERTISER 4755, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Man experienced farmer; wife plain cook and housekeeper; willing to run boarding-house; best references. ADVERTISER 4756, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Hundred-acre Alfalfa-dairy farm in limestone belt of Madison County, with or without stock. BOX 686, Cazenovia, N. Y.

ENJOY Winter in Florida sunshine, Lynn Haven on beautiful St. Andrews Bay, small town; friendly, Christian people; furnished cottages $180 to $350, six months' season; booklet, photos; state requirements. EDWARD MARSH, Madison, Conn.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 206 acres; purebred Holstein cattle, Lakenvelder hens, Poland China hogs; buildings rebuilt, painted, with cement, cork brick, floors; milking machine, separator, farm implements; team, 75 tons hay. C. M. EATON, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—8-room modern bungalow, hardwood floors, water, bathroom and lavatory, central heat, acetylene light; nearest neighbor one-third mile in one direction, two miles in any other; hunting, fishing; all out of doors to live in. JAMES P. LONG, Lakemont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres; 2,500 ready to lay pullets; lights, water, all supplies including feed and crops; estimated $2,000 worth of saw timber and about $2,000 worth of firewood now ready to cut; no infection on range; gross income 1927, $11,500, labor income $5,500; auto included; 2 miles from station, 1 mile stone road; price $16,000, half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. ADVERTISER 4647, care Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE party wants to rent farm on improved road. ADVERTISER 4654, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Stocked, equipped dairy or sheep farm; would buy on one-half of income or milk checks; experienced farmer. ADVERTISER 4660, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy or chicken farm of 133 acres, all barns in good condition, 13-room brick house; one mile from Flemington; 1 cow, 1 heifer, 2 horses, 600 laying hens, all farming tools with tractor, all this year's crops included in this price; $15,000, $6,250 mortgage, balance cash. ADVERTISER 4686, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Stock farm, 350 acres, large area fenced for sheep; good buildings, well watered, excellent pasture; near improved roads; price low. ADVERTISER 4674, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm in New Jersey near best markets; 253 acres, large house with 12 rooms and sunparlor, barn for 40 cows, silo, garage, smokehouse, metal corn crib, tool house and workshop; water, electricity in house; apple, pear and peach orchard, grapevines and asparagus; all farming implements; 220 acres tillable, balance woodland; easy terms. Apply to MR. OSCAR FARNAM, Bordentown, N. J.

WANTED—5-25 acres, with brook or pond, main road, good buildings; state particulars and price. ADVERTISER 4698, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to lease my farm in Southern Connecticut. WARNER, Rural, Clinton, Conn.

FOR SALE—46-acre poultry and fruit farm, equipped to raise and house 1,500 layers; 12 acres of orchard, 10-room house and large barn, all buildings A-1; half mile to macadam, three miles to village; price $10,000 including farm tools. FLOYD OGILSBIE, Jordan, N. Y.

LARGE farm and boarding house, 30 rooms, hot and cold water in all bedrooms; two bathrooms; electric lights; fully furnished. excellent barns and stables for 15 cows, horse stable, 2 chicken coops, milk house, silo, ice house, granary; 100 acres of land, 25 acres beautiful wood, rest tillable; place must be seen to be appreciated; price $11,000, $4,000 cash. ADVERTISER 4709, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-acre poultry farm, 4-room house; good hunting; price $1,500 cash. JOHN E. MARTIN, Upper Black Eddy, Pa.

WANTED to buy a farm of about 150 acres, with stock and tools; farm to be paid for by half the income from farm. ADVERTISER 4701, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 129 acres, one mile from Sharon Springs; cows and implements; write or call for particulars. NEWELL BECKER, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—17 acres good truck land, 14 miles from Easton, Pa.; good market, half mile from cement road; price $2,500. ADVERTISER 4700, care Rural New-Yorker.

SPLENDID dairy and truck farm completely equipped, fine buildings, water, etc.; $6,800 complete, terms if desired; selling on account of old age. CLARENCE R. STANDISH, Greene, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1212

WOMEN WILL OFTEN ASK

"How do you get this flavor in your biscuits?"

AT first glance they seem much like any good-looking biscuits, but there is a real difference. You'll notice it with the first taste—a delicate, unmistakably richer flavor. It's one of those little things that mystify a guest—and give you a reputation for wonderful cooking. It's worth having—that little bit of added flavor in your baked foods that makes your table more of a treat to your family and your friends.

It's so easy to have it, too—simply be sure you use the right flour. Pillsbury's Best, like most good flour, is milled and tested every hour to make baking sure and easy. But more than that, Pillsbury's Best is milled and tested to make things *taste better.* This additional richness in flavor is important. The food editors of some of the leading women's magazines, who have made a life-long study of baking, say that the flour you use has a great deal to do with the flavor of the foods you bake.

The secret of flavor is in the wheat fields—

While two kernels of wheat look much alike, they may be vastly different. Some types of wheat possess a richness of flavor lacking in others. The Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, working with the facilities of the largest flour mill in the world, has developed its own method of selecting and blending these richly flavored wheats. These are then milled to a standard of dependability which has been famous for sixty years. The result is Pillsbury's Best Flour—your surest protection against baking failures, and your guarantee of finer flavor in everything you bake—cakes, biscuits, pastry, bread!

for finer flavor
in everything you bake—
cakes, pastry, biscuits, bread

Pillsbury's Best Flour

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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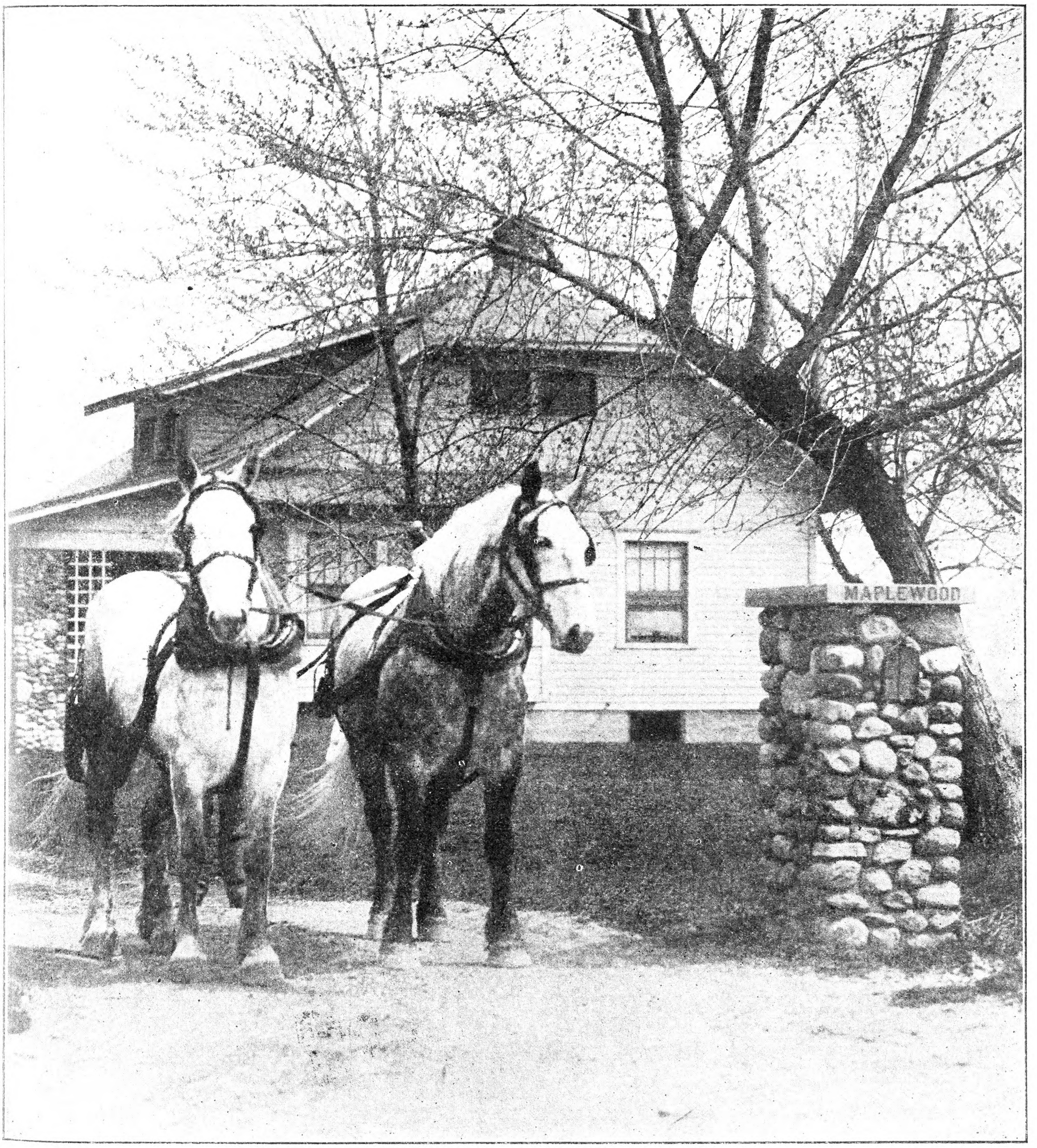


Attractive Farmyard Entrance and One of the Teams

Forage Poisoning Danger In Fall

DURING early Fall days woodland pastures may become speckled with masses of the small, gleaming white flowers of white snakeroot, one of the most damaging of stock poisoning plants east of the Mississippi River. During late July the species has attained the necessary growth to threaten live stock, since poisoning from this weed is a quantity proposition.

Although it varies in poisoning strength according to climate and soil, in general, field experience and experimental data suggest that about three pounds is usually fatal to a sheep, while three or four times this amount may cause the deadly trembling disease in cattle or horses. Of course if the animals are in milk the poison is given off by this means, which is poor consolation, since the dangerous milk may affect the suckling young or may even cause the fatal milk sickness disease of humans. A number of cases of human milk sickness, some of which terminated in death, have been observed in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois during recent years, and the chances are that many cases in other sections have been unrecognized under the general diagnosis of "digestive disturbance." The outstanding symptoms of human milk sickness or snakeroot poisoning are severe constipation, frequent vomiting of a greenish fluid, and the odor of a chemical known as acetone on the breath, an odor somewhat resembling sewer gas. How widespread milk sickness really is is unknown, since not until recently has the relation of this disease to white snakeroot poisoning in animals been accepted by scientific workers.

White snakeroot ushers in a long list of stock poisoning plants that are most dangerous during Fall and Winter days. After silage filling, for example, on farms infested with jimson weed, trouble from this source begins. Dr. C. Dwight Marsh, a well-known government authority on stock poisoning plants, informs us that "the numerous cases of accidental and malicious poisoning by this plant (jimson) give plenty of evidence of its poisonous properties." On a Hendricks Co., Ind., farm, silage containing a considerable quantity of jimson was fed to live stock, and all the animals became ill, seven fatally so. After the feeding of the silage was stopped no further trouble was experienced. In another case where a cow was staked that died after eating jimson-contaminated silage, over a pint of jimson seeds were removed from the highly inflamed intestinal tract, and the evidence furnished by symptoms and circumstances pointed clearly to jimson as the cause of the trouble. We have noted a number of additional cases of loss of cattle and hogs due to jimson poisoning and there are numerous instances of human fatalities on record, principally among children, attributed to eating the dangerous jimson apples.

During Fall days when buckeye nuts begin to drop, careful farmers will be on guard against trouble when animals graze in woods infested with this dangerous tree. Although there is little experimental work on the subject, Carey of the Alabama Station proved that ground buckeye nuts cast in water poisoned the fish, and he induced dullness, sluggishness and staggers in a pig fed on buckeye meal. A number of veterinarians report live stock losses, principally among cattle, as a result of eating buckeye nuts. Grazing on buckeye sprouts may also prove fatal to live stock.

A strange type of plant poisoning is due to feeding hay containing quantities of an odd little species called horsetail or scouring rush, a plant resembling a miniature Christmas tree. Horses, and to a less degree sheep, become thin, unthrifty and emaciated after continual feeding on this diet, contracting a disease known as equisetosis. Annual outbreaks of this trouble have occurred in Vermont and occasional cases appear elsewhere. For instance, on a farm near Bourbon, Ind., hay containing a considerable quantity of horsetail, which was plentiful in low places on the meadow, was fed to cattle and horses. No effects were observed in the cattle, but the horses soon developed a stiffened gait, inco-ordination of the muscles was marked, the vision became faulty and extreme nervousness was apparent. Two of the animals died, and the attending veterinarian, Dr. R. Houser of Bourbon, diagnosed the trouble as equisetosis. Other cases of this character have been noted from time to time.

After frost, sorghum poisoning begins to appear, usually as a result of allowing live stock to graze on the frozen second growth. When stunted by frost sorghum develops fatal quantities of the extremely dangerous prussic or hydrocyanic acid, a powerful poison utilized in cities for the destruction of stray cats and dogs. The usual symptoms of sorghum poisoning are drowsiness, staggers, muscular weakness, excited breathing, extreme nervousness and death from paralysis of the lungs. Prussic acid is the poisonous principle found in wild cherry sprouts and wilted cherry foliage, the cause of many mysterious deaths among grazing animals.

Another cause of trouble after frost is the eating of acorns in quantity. Although experimental evidence on the subject is meager, farmers who have had experience along this line are firm in the belief that acorns in quantity not only result in a markedly decreased flow of milk but cause serious loss of condition. There is abundant experimental data to prove that an exclusive diet of oak leaves is fatal to live stock, and heavy losses of this character have occurred in the West, while occasional trouble is experienced on scrub oak land in the East.

During Fall and early Winter days it is well to be on guard against pokeberries, since children sometimes indulge in these forbidden fruits with disastrous results. Not long ago an eight-year-old boy died at Mishawaka, Ind., after a meal of pokeberries.

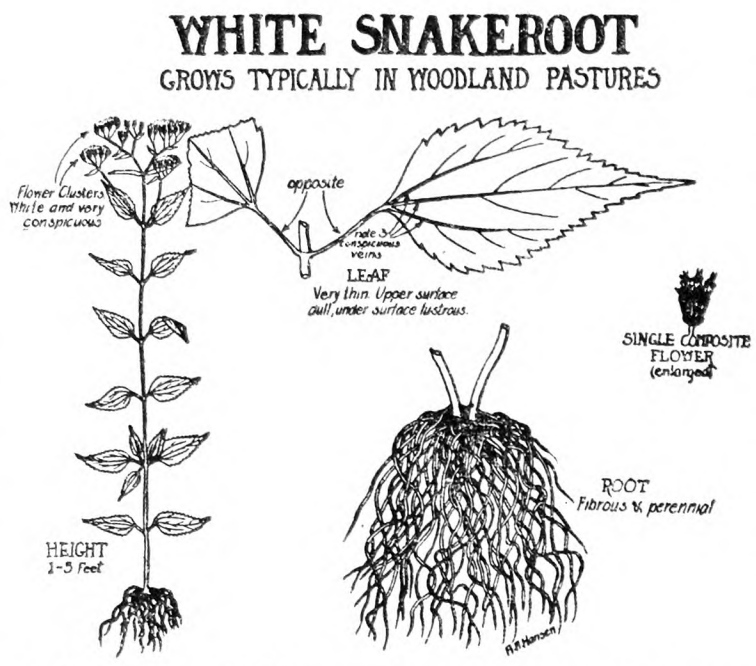
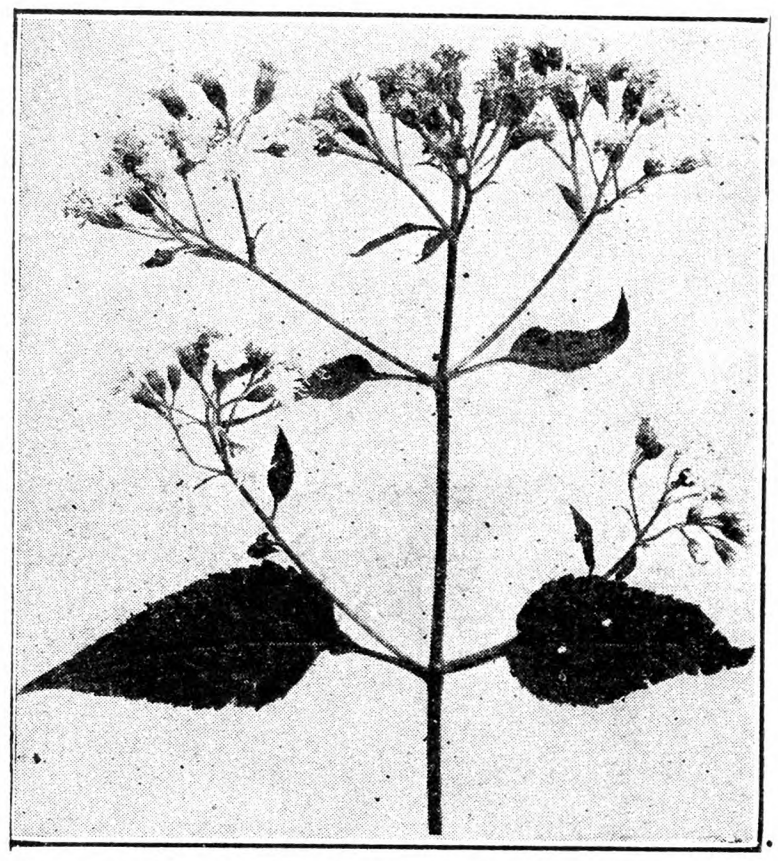


Diagram by Which White Snakeroot May Be Recognized

During the Winter months an unsuspected source of live stock losses is the feeding of Sweet clover hay in quantity. Due to clover failures and the high price of native clover seed, Sweet clover has rapidly forged to the front as a major farm crop. Although primarily a soil-improving and pasture plant, many farmers utilize the crop for hay and with the feeding of Sweet clover hay during the Winter months a new and baffling disease has appeared that is characterized principally by the loss of clotting power of the blood. The first sign of trouble may be the finding of blood in the trough due to severe nose bleed. The animals, principally cattle and occasionally sheep, may then develop a stiff, jerky gait, followed shortly by the appearance of numerous swellings in all parts of the body that may vary from the size of a pea to that of a football. These strange swellings are due to the accumulation of blood under the hide. Death may be lingering or rapid, and a post-mortem examination usually reveals masses of blood of a peculiar dark, port wine-like color throughout the body. There is every indication that the victim died as a result of internal bleeding. In some instances few symptoms develop previous to death, but signs of internal bleeding are practically always present when the animals are examined after death.



Flowering Head of White Snakeroot, the Cause of Fatal Trembles in Sheep, Cattle and Horses.

If not fed in large quantities or when alternated as feed every two weeks, Sweet clover hay can apparently be used without much danger. Certainly no surgical operations such as castration or dehorning should be performed on animals that are being fed Sweet clover hay, or death from bleeding is very apt to result. Although a valuable crop on American farms that should not be discouraged, particularly for pasture, soil improvement and to hold wash land, Sweet clover utilized as hay is dangerous unless properly fed. Some investigators believe that a mold is responsible for the trouble, but there is evidence that it is purely a quantity proposition.

Considerable experience with stock poisoning plants prompts the suggestion that it is dangerous to allow domestic animals to attempt to pick up a living in woodland pastures and elsewhere about the farm following frost when there is little grazing available, a rather common practice in some sections. It is under such circumstances that live stock eat their fill of acorns, buckeye nuts and other dangerous forage when they have little resistance to combat the ill effects of so poor a diet.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.
Purdue University Experiment Station, Ind.

Sweet Clover, Excellent for Pasture and Soil Improvement but Dangerous When Fed in Quantity as Hay

The Question of Vitamins

Will you print in THE R. N.-Y. a complete list of all the foods that contain vitamin E, also known as X, and also the foods containing vitamin F, and the per cent of the vitamin in each article, so that I can tell which is the best source of the vitamin, and which is the second best, and so on. Does cooking destroy vitamins E and F? How long can they be cooked without destroying them? Also give a list of all the foods containing iron, iodine and phosphorus, etc., the per cent of each in each food. J. E. H.

YOU ask for more definite and complete information with regard to certain vitamins than nutritional studies have yet developed. The knowledge of vitamins has not yet reached a stage where all foods containing them and percentages of content have been determined. The most that is known is that there are certain definite food substances that possess peculiar power in the diet and that, without these, certain defects in animal nutrition become apparent. No one has ever isolated a vitamin or determined what its structure and composition are. No one has ever seen one and been aware of the fact. Even the name "vitamin" is a manufactured one, and based upon a misconception of earlier studies, at that. The letters of the alphabet used to classify the vitamins are used for convenience and because some designation had to be found for something that existed and had to have a name if it was to be talked about. They might just as well be numbered or given names of investigators, anything to distinguish one from another. Vitamins A, B, C and D are the earliest discovered and best known. When you get down the alphabet to E and F you are dealing with comparative strangers in the family of vitamins. There is no certainty that those already classified under the letters of the alphabet are distinct and will always maintain separate identities. Further studies may result in combining two or more into one or separating one into two or more. Knowledge of these substances is still limited and present ideas are subject to change.

Vitamin E, believed now to be essential to fertility in animals, is found in greatest abundance in the germ of the wheat kernel, in seeds and green plant leaves, in beef liver and egg yolk, also in milk in varying amounts. This is not saying that it does not exist in many other food substances, or even that there is any certainty that it exists as a separate entity at all. However, there is something in foods that is needed to confer fertility. At present, we call it vitamin E. It seems to be affected very little by heat. Some day, food chemists may be able to separate it from everything else and say, "Here is vitamin E," at present, they cannot. Still less is known of vitamins further down the alphabet, if any. Furthermore, it may be of comfort to know that those who live upon our ordinary foods in reasonable variety need not worry about the vitamins. They are there as much as they ever were and will continue to perform their separate functions. It is only those who are compelled by circumstances to live upon restricted diets who will suffer from vitamin lack. But a very small amount of the vitamins is needed for health and there is no reason to believe that consumption of large quantities of foods containing special vitamins will confer special attributes upon those eating them. If one eats enough vitamin A in his ordinary food to maintain growth, he will not grow any bigger if he eats more and, if a child avoids rickets by consumption of enough vitamin D in fresh milk or other food, its bones will not be made any more solid by the eating of an excess of this vitamin. In other words, enough is enough.

The minerals, iron, iodine and phosphorus are widely distributed in foods, I am unable to supply a table of all these, with proportions. M. B. D.

Farming in France

FRENCH farmers do not live on their land as American farmers do. Instead they live in small villages and go out each day to work their land. The parcels belonging to each owner are often scattered in various localities in different directions, and at different distances from the villages in which a vast majority of the farmers live. The excessive division into small parcels of the lands of France extends even to the very small holdings, so that a holding of 2.5 acres may be scattered in two or more localities. Only on the larger holdings is it possible to find fields that are comparable with those in the United States.

Farm families cling tenaciously to their possessions of land. The characteristics of each tiny field are known and family traditions have been built up as to methods of tilling and caring for these bits of property. As regards the lands of France, habits, customs and practices change much more slowly than in our own country. In the United States there is a saying that "every farm is for sale." In France it could be said with an equal degree of accuracy as representing a tendency that "no farm is for sale."

The French farmer appears to waste a lot of time traveling from his home to his scattered fields. But time is of little concern to the French farmer. He never seems to be in a hurry, yet his work is well done. During the busy season these farmers spend most of the time between daylight and dark in their fields. The women and children work, too. It is a very common sight to see women or children tending a flock of farm animals at pasture. The farm animals which the French farmer drives to pasture each day often consist of a donkey, two white cows, a couple of milk goats and a few geese.

Little of the farm land is fenced, and the result is that farm animals at pasture have to be watched by some member of the family. It is not uncommon to see able-bodied men watching such small flocks at grazing.

These small, scattering holdings, well tilled, allow the farmers' families modest but comfortable livings, but yield only small marketable surpluses. A large proportion of the field crops produced are consumed on such farms.

A self-sufficient home is of first importance to the French farmer. Marketable surpluses are incidental and relatively small in amount, consisting of a few bushels of grain or a few head of stock, or a small amount of butter or eggs sold in neighboring towns on market days. The French farmer is attached to the soil he cultivates, and to the individual animals that have grown up under his care. He is conservative in his methods, and follows the practices of local farming traditions in field culture, breeding, and feeding that have been developed to meet the local conditions of soil and climate and crops prevailing in the region in which he lives. Agricultural traditions and practices are of ancient and varied origins and it is not surprising that the number of breeds of cattle are varied and numerous. There are 182 distinct breeds of cattle found upon French farms, or, on the average, more than two breeds per county.

Of the breeds which give the best returns in meat the Charolaise, the large white animal of Central France, generally brings the best prices on the market. Some of these animals are used for work in the sugar-beet fields during the Summer and finished off on the pulp in the Fall. French agriculture depends very largely upon cattle for draft animals and often, where the farm can supply only one cow for farm work, the donkey and the cow are harnessed together for the work of plowing and harrowing.

In addition to the farm animals mentioned above, mules, sheep, ducks and hens are rather common throughout France, and there are horses and swine in some sections.

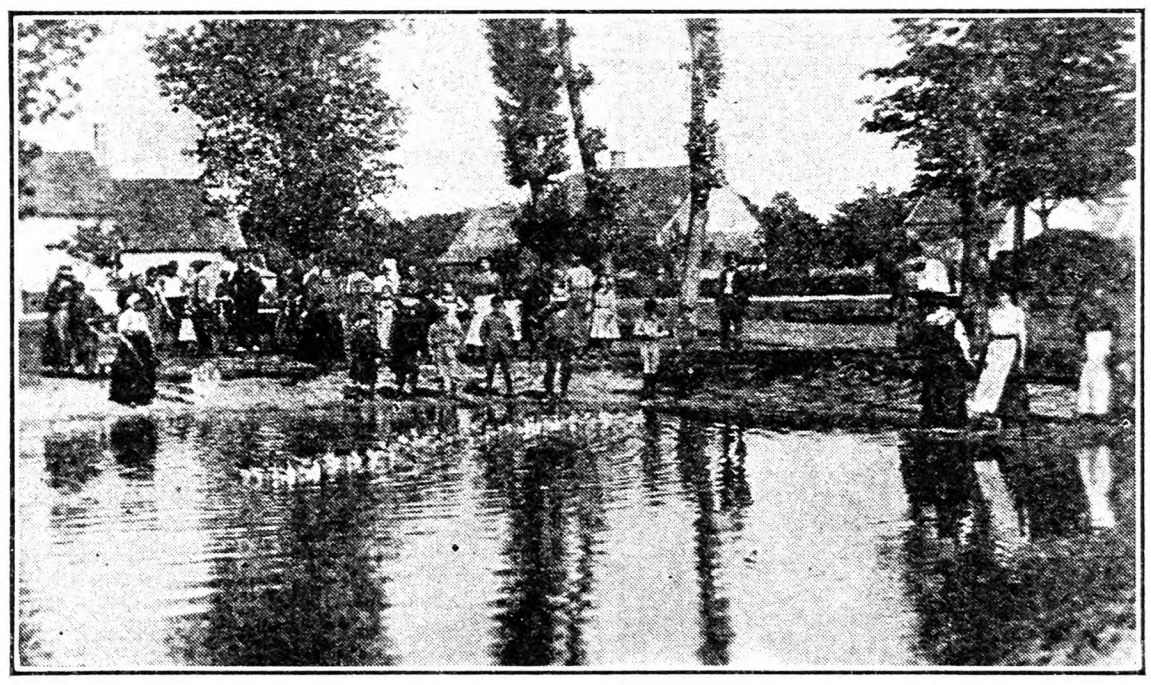
To the French farmer the horse is an inefficient animal. As a source of supply of power on the farm land it has none of the advantages of the cow. The cow can not only supply power but can also furnish milk, cheese, butter, beef and veal for the farm family. Goats are common in France for much the same reason. Goats are useful for mohair, meat and milk. Goat milk cheese is a common food on the table of the French farm families.

The principal crops grown on French farms are wheat, oats, garden vegetables, rye, potatoes, maslin, which is a mixture of wheat and rye, buckwheat, flax, turnips, sugar beets, and of course, hay and pasture. Corn is seldom seen on French farms. Grapes are grown commonly in Central and Southern France for wine. Here vineyards occupy the steep hillsides that are too steep for easy cultivation.

France is a land of small farms well tilled. This fact goes a long way toward explaining how a country one-fourteenth the size of the United States is able to grow food to supply nearly all of the requirements of a population one-third as great.

L. H. WOODWARD.

Veal Market in a Small City in Central France



Community Duck Pond in Center of Village Square

The Season's Work

AT THIS writing it does not look as though there was to be any profit from the year's work on the farm, and that we should have to figure carefully to make ends meet, but of this we can never be certain. That is one thing about the growing of potatoes in this county that I have never liked. There is more speculation in them than any other branch of farming that I know of in the East. We never know when we plant whether we are to be prosperous landholders or struggling farmers facing a sheriff's sale. There are times when we dig the crop that prices rule below cost of production and before Spring they will be selling at a price that will return a handsome profit to the grower or holder. Then just the reverse will be true in other years.

I would never make a gambler. I prefer a fair profit each year on each crop and a steady gain. There is always the gamble on weather conditions that the farmer has to contend with. Here we have a very short growing season and there are many things that if we would grow we have to take unusual chances. If corn and beans, pumpkins and squash are to be grown successfully one must use a great deal of judgment. If planted too early, the late Spring frost will kill them and if too late the early Fall frost will ruin them before they mature, and the labor involved in the attempt to grow them is lost.

While the season has been a short one, vegetation has made a rapid growth. We planted beans enough for our own use if they did well, for baking purposes, for baked beans and brown bread is the regular Saturday night fare throughout the year excepting the hottest weather. Fortune favored us, and we have a bountiful supply all in the stack, where we will not have to worry about killing frosts ruining them.

Corn was planted about ten days earlier than usual, as the soil was in ideal condition at that time. We planted one-half acre which is a large piece of corn in this county where the potato is king. In this we were favored, too, and we have an abundance of green corn for table use. We cannot successfully grow sweet corn except in favored localities, so here at Fair Hope Farm we do not try to any more, but have a yellow corn that is much more hardy and is of fine quality. When it is just past the boiling stage, or rather steaming with us, as it is better this way, then we enjoy roast corn to our heart's content. I find there are many people who have never eaten roast corn. Well, they have missed a great deal. The recipe is simple. Prepare a bed of coals, if wood is used hard wood is better for this purpose, and use any method that will permit, turn the ears so that they may be roasted evenly all over until well browned, then butter and eat until you are afraid to eat more. It is easy to eat too much for the good of one's stomach.

Usually we have no trouble to sell all the green corn we could grow, but this year they have been bringing in sweet corn from further south and it does not look as though we would sell more than one-half what we have before it is too hard. While we would have preferred to sell it, if we do not we will have plenty of extra good seed corn and will be able to have lots of hulled corn and good rich milk for many an evening's meal this Winter. When I began growing the variety we have at present there was rarely a stalk that matured more than one ear of corn. We began selecting ears from stalks that attempted to produce two ears. We soon had stalks that produced one good ear and one poor ear. This year we find many with two good ears nearly equal in size, and one in the field has three well-matured ears, though one is not quite as good as the others. We are saving this, of course, and we went through the field and tied a red string to each stalk having two well-matured ears, thus insuring saving these for seed.

We made the mistake of planting an earlier variety of corn near our better corn a few years ago, and in consequence we have increased the earliness of the corn but injured the quality. We saved two ears of the original corn, so that we have not lost the seed. If lost we would not know where to obtain it, and it is a very valuable corn for northern latitudes. Another Spring we expect to plant one ear of this far enough from other corn to make sure it is not cross-pollinated. If the season is so unfavorable that we are not able to mature it we will still have one ear left and another chance.

While there may be little if any profit in this year's farming we are not finding any fault. All have enjoyed fair health here, and we have had a happy and interesting Summer. We have had more flowers than ever before, and it has been so interesting to watch them develop and bloom. They have paid us for our labor many times over. We are planning to have more of them. The grapevine gives promise of maturing its crop so we may sit down and enjoy the fruit of our own vines, if not fig tree.

The harvesting of the great potato crop has already started in the county and the next month or six weeks will be strenuous days for all both indoors and out. The Frost King has already warned us what we may expect by touching our tender vines with his icy fingers, and they are dying down. Only a few weeks more and we will be in his grasp, the leaves gone from the trees, and our Summer birds will have left us for their Winter sojourn in the sunny South. Well, we shall have a little more time to read those books we have not found time to read during the busy weeks of Summer.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Pruning Raspberries

NOW that the harvest of raspberries (red and black) is over, the proper time is here to remove the old canes, the ones which fruited this season. This should be done as soon as possible after fruiting is over, so as to allow all the sap and food which is necessary to keep them alive to go into the young canes that came up from the base of the plant this Spring. These old fruiting canes will die anyway before many weeks, so why leave them to "sap" the plant? They also harbor diseases and insects and if they are cut out, taken from the field and burned, it will help that much toward having healthy canes for next year's crop.

Berry pruners of any kind can be used in cutting out these old canes, just so they are cut off close to the stump of the plant. In commercial fields, where there are a great many old canes to remove, it becomes quite a back-breaking job to do all the cutting with common hand pruners, and it also becomes quite a "prickery" job, unless leather gloves are used. To escape the back-breaking and pricking business, some wise farmer devised a combined pruner and "pincher" whereby he could cut off the canes and at the same time pinch onto them, pull them out of the row and place them in piles so they could be easily handled with a common pitchfork.

This combined affair is made by making a pair of "pinchers" similar to those used by blacksmith, forge tongs for instance. On the under side of one of the jaws of the "pinchers" is riveted a sharp blade made from a file or something similar, and should be attached so as to shear past the other jaw about three-fourths of an inch when the "pinchers" are closed. The handles should be made so they could be driven into a three-foot wooden handle of some kind, which would enable the farmer to use the implement without stooping over. He can stand upright and catch hold of a raspberry cane at the base with the "pinchers" and, as the sharp blade cuts the cane off, the jaws of the pincers hold fast to it just above the cut and the canes can be removed

Throw the old canes in piles between the rows, throwing the canes from the two rows into one row of piles and, before the leaves have time to dry up so they will drop off and remain in the field, remove the canes to some convenient spot and burn. It is best to burn them before they dry much to catch the insects and diseases. B. W. KEITH.

Top-heavy Raspberries

THIS Summer I followed my usual custom of nipping back the tops of the canes of new growth on Cuthbert raspberries when they had reached about four feet in height. But due I think to a fertilizer I gave them in Spring they have shot up to six or seven feet tall with great sprays of branches. These are so high I am afraid they will not stand alone next year and if I cut them back again will not have strength to throw out new side branches. Can anyone who has had experienced in such a case give me their advice. L. W. S.

Warren Co., Pa.

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$15 for your old heater—and a special price of $99 for a new CHEERY GLOW

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For, at $99, the Cheery Glow is priced far less than any other heater of equal capacity. And in both construction and performance it lives up, in every way, to Sterling reputation.

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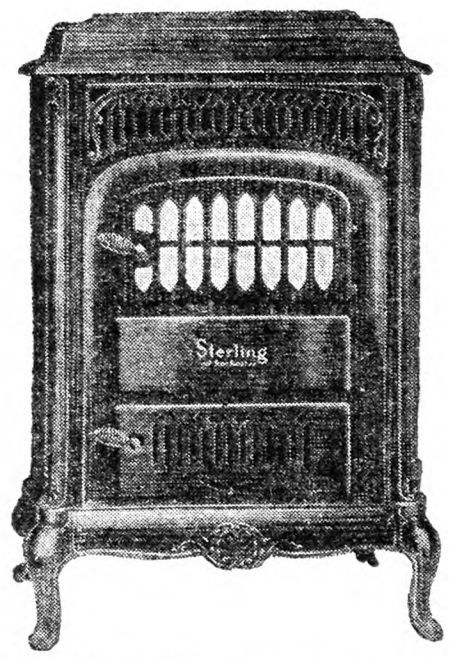

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Fruit Variety Questions

I should like your opinion as to the best commercial plum variety. I wish to plant a few trees, preferably of the Japanese varieties, as there is some demand here for plums at roadside markets. I am also interested in the Hansen hybrid plums and the Minnesota hybrids. What do you think of them for planting here? I propose to set out quite a few raspberry plants next Spring. I see a Victory raspberry, which is not offered elsewhere, and which is claimed to be a large and fine commercial variety. I should like to plant some of it and also the Latham. Do you think the Alfred or Coreless blackberry superior to the Eldorado?

Northboro, Mass. C. J.

Pick your plum varieties from Burbank, Abundance, and Santa Rosa. Either one will give you attractive fruit of good quality, borne abundantly. The hybrid plums from the Northwest are interesting novelties, and especially valuable in the colder sections of the country. Where bigger and better kinds can be grown, as is the case in your situation, it is questionable whether you should be interested in them. The Victory raspberry is practically identical with Cuthbert. You can do no better than to plant Latham and a variety of Cuthbert type, such as either Cuthbert or Victory. The Eldorado is one of the better blackberry varieties. You will do well to consider it first.

H. B. T.

Storing Canna and Caladium Roots

How should I store Canna and Caladium roots over Winter? C. B. L.

Canna roots may be stored in a cool place free from frost. The conditions that will be favorable for potato storage will suit them. Dig and let them dry in the air before storage. If the roots do not hold much earth, throw a thin covering of sand or light soil over them. This is especially desirable for the choice improved varieties. They are dug after the tops have dried a few days, following a light frost, but should not be left in the ground until it freezes.

The Caladium used for bedding, properly Colocasia, rests during the Winter, and should be stored in a dry place, free from frost. In the trade it is often stored under greenhouse benches. A dry cellar, rather warmer than for potato storage, is suitable, or a store-room where temperature remains above freezing.

All persons having shipped farm produce on consignment and having claims against Walter A. Dorsett, doing business as a commission merchant, 189 Reade St., New York City, should file a verified statement of their claim with the Commissioner of Farms and Markets, 122 State St., Albany, N. Y.

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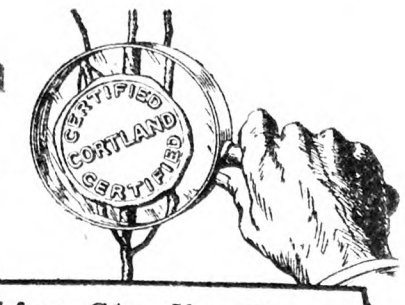
This Seal Stays on Tree



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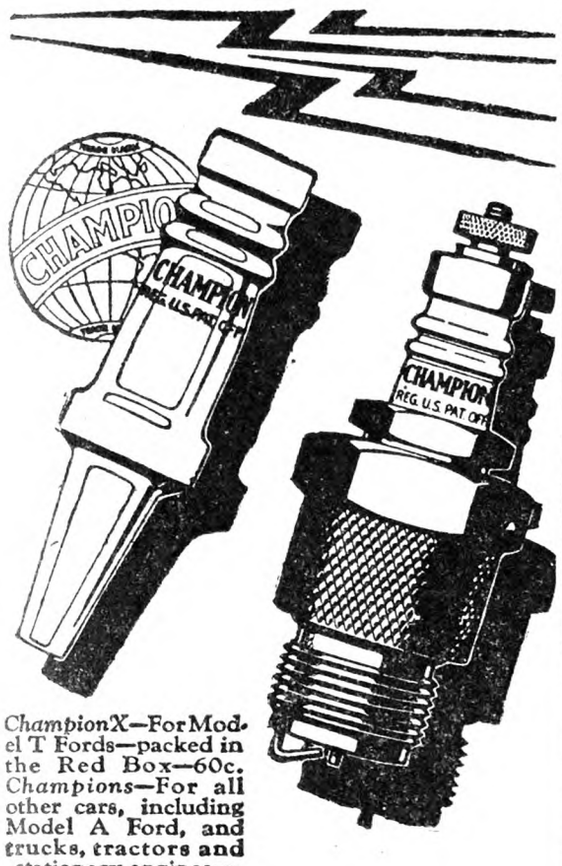

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News from Eastern Shore Maryland

September so far has been like August, very rainy, no heavy downpours, but continued gentle rains day after day. No heavy winds or electrical storms. Adjoining counties have had very destructive storms, laying the corn and tomatoes flat and seriously injuring the later crop. The corn crop here, on the Shore is fine and there is plenty of moisture to mature the crop. Soy beans and cow peas are better than I have ever seen, and now about ready to harvest. It seems Soy beans have become very popular here on the Shore. Properly handled they do make fine hay and at the same time improve the soil and make a fine fallow for wheat, oats or rye.

The farmers have been putting in Crimson clover the last few days. It came up promptly. There is always a peck or more of wheat seeded with it and it makes the finest kind of hay. As soon as it is cut, the last of next May, the stubble is plowed and put in corn any time in June and it always yields a good crop.

We have just received returns from our association for cucumbers and cantaloupes. Cukes started off well, $1.48 bushel net here, but in a few days they were much below the cost of production. There was an immense acreage out and the supply was too great. Cantaloupes held up well throughout the season, netting the grower 4 to 4½ cents a melon. That is a good price and those who had a good yield got a fair profit. It is a fascinating crop to grow, but a very expensive one, and not many on an average say of five years make any money.

Our association, known as the Rockawalkin Produce Growers' Association, own our plant, machinery for cleaning, grading, etc. Every imperfect melon, overripe, too green or under size is thrown out. We have found it pays to ship only A No. 1 melons, and those buying our melons, "Just Right" cantaloupes, come back for more. We have made a favorable reputation and our melons are always in demand and at highest price. I am glad to say it is one farmers' association on a paying basis. The farmers do the work themselves at nominal wages, thereby keeping down overhead expenses, and we are calling in a good per cent of our stock every year. We so far handle cucumbers and cantaloupes. I am trying to get our board of directors to take on sweet potatoes. I believe cleaned, graded sweets, put in small packages, would bring good trade, for nowhere can a sweet potato be grown better than here on the Eastern Shore, Maryland.

The crop here looks very promising. Some are being taken up at from $1 to $1.25 a bushel. Those who know how, and have the type of soil, make from 300 to 350 bushels to the acre. One man not far from me made over 400 bushels to the acre last year. We, here on "Boscobel" farm have never been able to make such yields, though we have ideal land for the crop. We may not use enough fertilizer or have we the proper amount of vegetable matter in our lands? I shall try to remedy those things another year. With the proper soil and equipment (which is not expensive), it is the cheapest truck crop we can grow here.

Before very long I would like to write some notes on the success of my farm garden. What I would like to say would make this article too long. One thing I will mention is a row of Bonnie Best tomatoes planted on the west side of my garden very near the 5-ft. wire fence, where were Telephone garden peas. There they came off in middle June, and I planted very long-legged tomato plants, at least 12 in. long, trenching all the plant save about 4 in. showing above ground. Having very favorable weather they grew rapidly. When about knee high I tied them to the fence and continued to tie them every 10 or more days. They are now at this date of writing, September 7, over 6 ft., and I shall have to tie them once or twice more. We have been using the most beautiful and perfect fruit for over two weeks.

Wicomico Co., Md. I. S. WINFREE.

Knotty Strawberries

My Champion everbearing strawberries were planted last September—pot plants. They had a few berries on this Spring but the fruit was small and knotty, no shape to them. The plants grew well, and about July 1 I cleaned all the runners off, getting very near 600 rooted runners from 50 plants. About July 20 the old plant began to bloom, and now they are full of fruit blooms. But the fruit is still small and knotty. The plants are fine. I gave them two doses of sheep manure when the fruit began to set. I thought the heavy rains may have washed the pollen off the blossoms and caused them to go as they are. They are planted in good garden soil.

Litchfield Co., Conn. G. A. R.

R. N.-Y.—This is doubtless poor pollination, a common complaint at times with strawberries, even of perfect flowering varieties like this one.

MRS. SMYTHE: "I'm soliciting for a charity organization. What do you do with your cast-off clothing?" Mr. Smith: "I hang them up carefully and go to bed. Then in the morning I put them on again."—Pointer.

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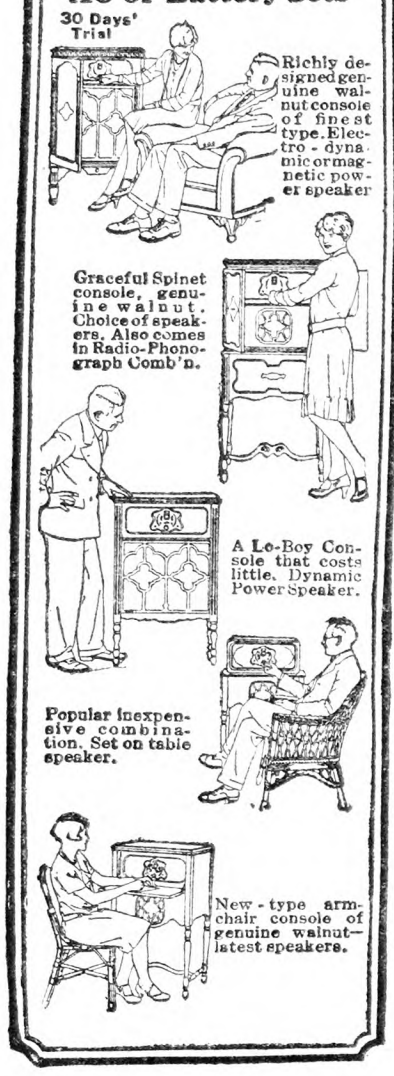

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A Glimpse of the Swiss and Their Land

PART III

The week at Weggis, on Lake Luzern, had been one of continuous days of rain with the mists covering the mountain tops and, at times, descending until even the picturesque steamers that ply the lake were shut out from view except when they drew near shore to make their landings. On an afternoon which promised better than usual we boarded the tiny little sidewheeler, Uri, which was scheduled to take us around the point and up the long bay between green, orchard-covered hills to the ancient town of Kussnacht where the Austrian tyrant, Gessler, lived in the days of Wilhelm Tell. During the progress down the lake the

Swiss Hay-making in the Old-fashioned Way

frowning peak of Pilatus became the focus for a mass of gigantic, furious black clouds shot now and then with jagged streaks of lightning, which rolled swiftly across the sky toward us and broke into sheets of driving rain that fairly deluged the lake and land. When we finally reached the pier at Kussnacht the prospect of a pleasant jaunt was so forbidding that the more conservative members of our group refused to leave the tiny, but comfortable cabin of the boat, electing the return trip home without even landing. Thus deserted, I ventured alone into paths concerning which I had not consulted the guide books, and in which I came upon the delightfully unexpected. The steamer had barely left the dock and I scarce had reached the open square of the quaint old town ere the clouds whisked away and the sun broke forth in golden splendor on a green, dripping, sparkling Swiss landscape of a late June afternoon. As my quest lay beyond Kussnacht I followed the call of the signboard which read "Zu den hohlen Gasse," and passed through the square and out along the street which merged into a country road leading eastward through the glistening fields. The road was pleasant to walk upon, the whole

Boys Bringing Milk from the High Swiss Pastures Down to Town

world was smiling, the way was short and before I realized it the "Hohlen Gasse" or sunken road was before me. It was simply a deep cut lined so thickly on either side with white-stemmed beeches that the way through was noticeably darkened even on this brilliant afternoon. One could almost see in imagination the haughty Gessler riding through the defile at the head of his retinue and hear the twang of the bowstring of Tell who had hidden among the beeches from whence he could shoot the fatal arrow that is said to have changed the history of a struggling people. At the farther end of the cut stood the quaint little chapel, Tellskappelle, built to commemorate the spirit of the act of a patriot, actual or mythical, it matters little—the beneficent taking-off of a petty, tyrannical agent of an overlord. The chapel stands as a tangible sign of the loyalty of the people to the spirit of liberty so fervently expressed by Schiller in his impassioned epic, "Wilhelm Tell," and the thing for which the chapel stands in the minds of the Swiss certainly pervades the atmosphere of the interior with its "dim religious light," its inscriptions, and its mural paintings of scenes from the life of their hero. One signs the visitors' book with almost a feeling of desecration in performing so mundane an act as writing one's own name in cold, staring letters in a place redolent of more spiritual things. Perhaps this tiny chapel put me in mood for the later events of the afternoon. At any rate I wended my way farther east along the beckoning road under the overshadowing Rigi flooded with the golden sunshine of the end of a waning day. Suddenly, almost without warning, the road brought me to the edge of the tableland upon which I had been walking, and there at my feet lay Lake Zug like a gem of turquoise set in the bottom of a huge green bowl. In retracing my steps a few yards to get a new point of view, my eye caught a signboard at the junction of a road which led down hill to the lake. The board bore the one thrilling word, "Immensee." I caught my breath for a moment of inquiry and doubt which quickly dissolved into an ecstasy of joy as the realization came over me that this was the real Immensee of Storm's matchless little story over which I had stumbled and struggled in my youthful school days of some thirty-five years before. Some of the words came up out of the dim past, "Tief unten lag der See, rulig, dunkelblau, fast ringsum von grunen." I looked again. Yes! there lay the lake far below, calm, restful, dark blue, girt round with green and the shores edged with tiny white villages where the church spires gilded by the sun rose straight and shining against the dark forested background. In a moment more I was almost running down the steep road that led to the tiny old village of Immensee nestling just under the hill on the very edge of the lake. The quaint old houses with their tiny gardens enclosed by picket fences had certainly come down through the ages. Here was a small society of human beings living their days in a calm, sturdy, sure way untouched and untroubled by the whirl of the distant, almost unknown world. The quietness, calmness, restfulness, and homelike atmosphere that pervaded the village brought to one a most satisfying sense of complete contentment. I strolled the narrow streets and lingered among the houses and gardens, lost to time and tide, until the lengthening shadows awakened me and warned me that the evening boat would soon be making its final call at Kussnacht, and so with footsteps joyous and elastic with an elation of soul rarely experienced, but reluctant to leave a scene of such exquisite peace and beauty, I slowly climbed the hill, entered again the road along which I had come and turned homeward. The lake set like a gem among the softly wooded mountains, the overtopping, awesome cliffs of the Rigi, the departing sun burnishing the green hills with a touch of gold, the shining jeweled leaves of grass, shrub and tree, the smell of the warm, wet earth, the quaintness of the world in which I was for the moment engulfed and the rushing memories of careless, youthful days long since forgotten, all conspired to produce an exaltation of spirit which has been a sweet remembrance and a source of lasting inspiration. To me, the day had been one of which the poetess sang when she said:

"And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane."

GLENN W. HERRICK.

(To Be Continued)

When to Plant Bulbs

Although it may seem strange to older, experienced gardeners, there are still some good and intelligent people on this earth who think that tulips should be planted in the Spring, and I know of two of them. Last Fall a man procured some tulip bulbs from me. The weeks went by and he did not get them planted. "My! I must get those tulips set out before long," he said, one day. "Good land!" exclaimed his wife, the guilty party, "you don't have to plant tulips until Spring, do you?" Having a sense of humor, she will not be offended if she reads this:

A few years ago I gave several dozen tulip bulbs, which I wanted myself, to some friends, and impressed upon the lad who delivered the bulbs to tell the recipient to plant them in the Fall, which, I suppose he did. However, the lady had her own ideas on the subject, and waited until Spring, with fatal results to the tulips and her expectations.

Now, let it be known that tulips, Narcissi, hyacinths and all bulbs you read about in the Fall bulb catalogs should be planted in the Fall or early Winter—and may be left planted for several years. Gladioli, montbretias, tuberoses, Tigridias and all bulbs you read about in the Spring catalogs should be planted in the Spring or early Summer — and dug up in the Fall. Lilies may be planted either Fall or Spring—latter preferred Madonna lilies should be planted in August or July before they start to grow unplanted.

BENJAMIN KEECH.

"WHAT'S the idea of that set of traffic lights over the mantel?" inquired the young man calling on daughter. "It's father's idea," she exclaimed. "The red stays on until 11:30; then he flashes on the amber, and at 12 the green. And, you know," she added, "father is a traffic cop."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Questions About Truck Crops

What is the best way to raise cabbage, control worms, etc.? What fertilizer is best? What is the best fertilizer for sugar corn? What is the best fertilizer for Fordhook bush Lima beans? What is the best way to raise peppers and eggplants? J. M. H.
Pennsylvania.

The cabbage worm is controlled with arsenate of lead, mixing one part to three parts lime. Put on when dew is on the plants with a blow gun. It is not injurious to a person eating cabbage as doctors claim one would have to eat about 40 lbs. of cabbage at once to feel any ill effect.

Fertilizer running 7-10-8 is very good for any of the vegetables mentioned. Use dry arsenate of lead on tomatoes for potato bugs.

Sod ground is about the best location for eggplants. Apply a handful of 7-10-6 fertilizer around each plant, after they have been transplanted and have started growing, and work in ground with hoe. Peppers do not need very rich soil or they will go too much to vines. Plant 18 inches apart in row as they seem to give more fruit than if given more room.
WM. PERKINS.

Grape Berry Moth and Rot

Will you tell me what is the matter with the grapes I send you? W. N.
New Britain, Conn.

The grapes are affected with both berry moth and black rot, serious pests in many localities. Prevention consists in spraying with Bordeaux mixture, 5-5-50, plus 1½ lbs. of lead arsenate powder to 50 gallons of water.

Spray when the shoots are 4 to 6 in. long: as the bud clusters appear; when the blossoms fall; two weeks later and two weeks after that. This makes a lot of work, but is the only way to save the crop where these pests are prevalent.

Side Injury from Codling Worm

I am sending an apple. Will you tell me what to do to the tree and when? It is an old one but has been taken care of and bore well till last year. It blossomed well this Spring was sprayed when the petals fell and promised a large crop—then as the apples grew they began to fall and are still falling. They have always been unusually fine in flavor and good size and color. A. N.
Milton, Mass.

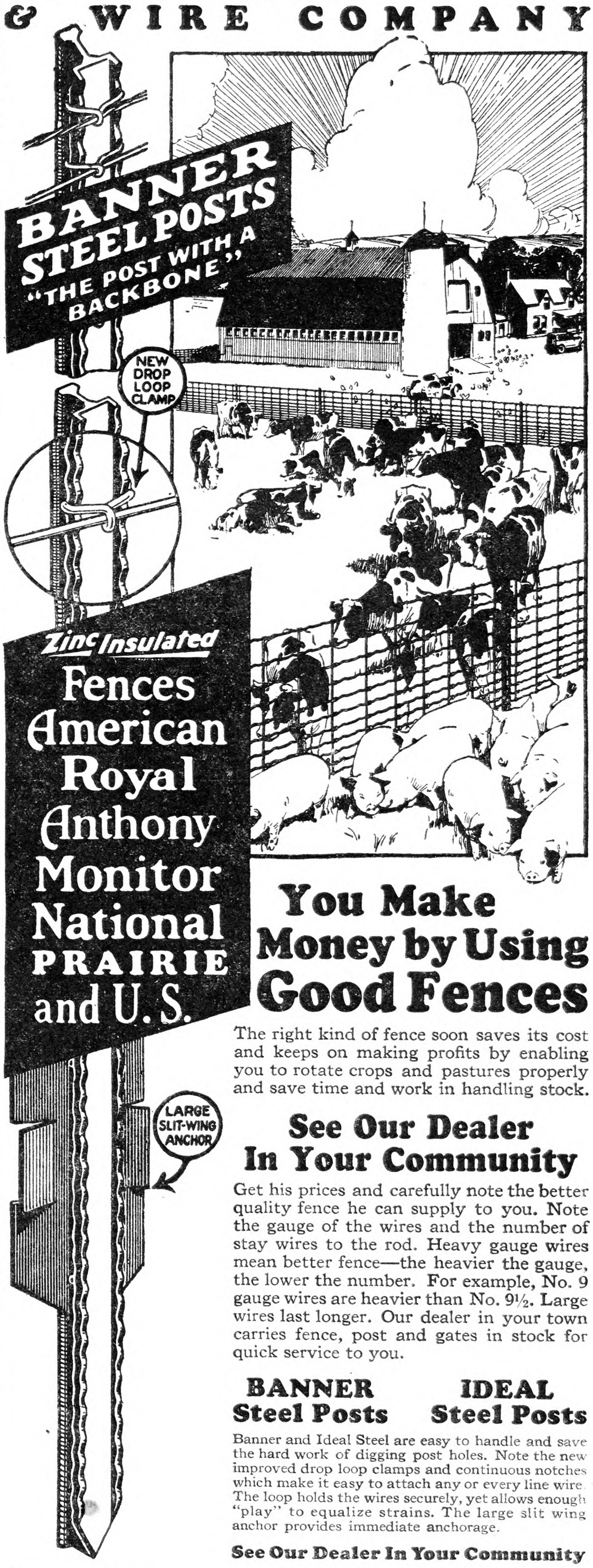
The apple had side worm injury. This is because some of the codling moth eggs did not hatch until the calyx closed, so entered the apple on the side after hatching. The preventive of this would be another poison spray a few days after the calyx spray, so as to catch this later hatch. The uneven hatching of the codling moth eggs is more likely to occur in a season like the present with its cold wet Spring. Sometimes there is a still later brood of these worms, and for that reason many growers spray with poison several times.

News from Idaho Where Big Potatoes Grow

Senator W. E. Borah gave an address recently as the guest of Ada County, Idaho, Pomona Grange, the largest public Grange meeting ever held in Idaho. He severely criticized the McNary-Haugen bill, saying it was of purely political inception, and instead of helping the farmer would do untold injury to his interest, creating another bureau of high-priced officials at Washington. He outlined the features of the substitute bill, which will come up before Congress at next session. Senator Borah urged Grangers and farmers in general to interest themselves more and let their voice be heard more in public affairs, saying, "While you farmers need expert advice along different lines, never forget that all public officials are your servants and not your masters. Keep so far as you can your affairs in your own hands. He also said: "Congress in a large measure is governed by public opinion. So let your voice be heard." He intimated that the farmers could in a large measure sway public opinion.

The meeting was such a success and aroused so much enthusiasm, that it is planned by Ada Pomona Grange to make it an annual affair sponsored by Ada County Pomona in which the whole State Grange shall participate, also the public. But it will be kept entirely in the hands of the farmers, by the farmers, and for the farmers, and not politicians. O. A. P.
Boise, Idaho.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY



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Market News & Prices

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Live poultry is lower, but butter and eggs are higher. Potatoes are easier.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, higher; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; tubs, 50 to 51c; firsts, 46 to 49c. Cheese, firm; new flats, daisies, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 30c; brick, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 36 to 37c. Eggs, higher; grade A, 50 to 52c; grade B, 45 to 47c; grade C, 35 to 42c; unclassified, 35 to 46c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 27 to 39c; old roosters, 17 to 21c; chickens, 40 to 43c; ducks, 33 to 37c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, lower; fowls, 25 to 28c; old roosters, 17 to 19c; ducks, 24 to 25c; broilers, 24 to 31c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Pippin, bu., 75c to $1; Duchess, 90c to $1.15; Wealthy, $1 to $1.25; Astrachan, $1 to $1.50; Wolf River, $1.35 to $1.50; crabapples, $1 to $1.50. Potatoes, easy; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1; Va., bbl., $2 to $2.60; N. J., $2 to $2.35; sweets, Va., hamper, $1.50 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, easy; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; white kidney, medium, $10 to $11; pea, $10.50 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $1.65 to $2; Cal., $2 to $2.25; doz. bch, 15 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupe, bu., $1 to $3; elderberries, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; grapes, 12-qt. bskt., 90c to $1; Cal., Malagas, lug, $1.25 to $1.65; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $4.50 to $5.50; honeydews, Col., crate, $2.25 to $3; peaches, home-grown, bu., 90c to $1.75; Va., $2 to $3; pears, home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $2.25; plums, bu., 75c to $1; prunes, bu., $1 to $1.25; watermelons, 50 to 75c.

Vegetables. — Beans, green, wax, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; beets, bu., 65c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 30c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $1.65; cauliflower, bu., $1.25 to $3; celery, doz., 40 to 75c; corn, doz., 20 to 30c; cucumbers, bu., 40 to 65c; eggplants, bu., $1 to $1.25; lettuce, box, 75c to $1; Lima beans, qt., 25 to 30c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $2; parsley, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; peas, Col., crate, $4 to $4.50; peppers, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; pickles, per 100, 35 to 60c; pumpkins, bu., 40 to 60c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, bu., 50c to $1; tomatoes, bu., 50c to $1; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $31.50; standard middlings, $32.50; red-dog, $45.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51; hominy, $40.25; oatfeed, $12.25.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston market has been moderately active on most produce offered during the past week. Homegrowns continue in the limelight with apples, beans, celery and tomatoes most important in volume and value. The first car of New York Elberta peaches to arrive here are in advance of the local crop but met stiff competition from southern sources and sold at $1.75 a bushel basket. Demand is firm on apples, beans, cabbage, fancy corn, cucumbers, onions, peppers, squash, butter, eggs and wool. Celery, lettuce, potatoes, spinach and tomatoes are decidedly inactive.

Apples.—Supplies heavy, demand good. Native Gravensteins ord., 75c to $1.50; fancy, $2 to $2.50. Wealthy, fancy, $1.50 to $2; large, fancy, $2.10 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Me., bbls., A2½-in. Gravensteins, $5.50. Wolf River, $4.50.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native, 18 bchs., 40 to 65c. Cut off, $1.10 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native green and wax, $1.25 to $2.25. Lima, $3 to $4; best shell, $1.50 to $2.25; poorer, $1 std. bu. box.

Blueberries. — Supplies light, demand good for best. Native, 32-qt. crts., 20 to 30c. N. S., crts, 22 to 33c qt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Savoy, mostly $1.25 to $1.50 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs, 50c to $1.10. Cut off, $1.25 to $1.60 std. bu. box.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crts. No sales reported.

Corn.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. 40-60 ears, yellow, 85c to $1.10; few fancy, $1.35 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers. — Supplies light, demand good. Native, 50-70 cukes, $2 to $5; few fancy, higher, std. bu. box. Pickles, medium to fine, $2 to $6 box. N. Y. bu. bskt. cukes, $1 to $1.75; pickles, $1.75 to $3; few, $3.50.

Lettuce. — Moderate supplies, demand good for best. Native ord., 18 hds., 50c to $1.10. Cal., best, $3 to $4.50 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 hds., ord. quality, 75c to $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native Yellows, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags, ord., few sales, $2.75 to $3.25. Ind., 100 lbs., $4 to $4.25. Spanish Valencias, $3 ½ case.

Peppers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand improved. Hot squash, green, 85c to $1.25. Red, $1.50 to $2. Bell, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box. N. J., 1½-bu. hamp., 75c to $1.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market inactive. Native, 85 to 90c std. bu. box. Va., Md. and N. J., 100-lb. sacks, $1.40 to $1.50. Me., bags, $1.10 to $1.25.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Yellow Crookneck, 18s, 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Marrow and Turban, $1.50 to $2 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair on best. Native O. D., 35 to 85c ½ box; 50c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand good. No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $25. Eastern, $17 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 49c; firsts, 47½ to 48½c; seconds, 44½ to 46½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 56c. Mixed colors, 55c. White extras, 52c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 50c. Undergrades, 34 to 38c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26½ to 27c. Firsts, new, 25½ to 26c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10 to $10.25. Cal., small white, $9.25 to $9.75. Yellow Eyes, $9.25 to $9.75. Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $9.90 to $10.10 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market steady, demand moderately active. Receipts at Boston for week ending Sept. 15, 1928, 1,301,000 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 47 to 48c; clothing, 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.15 to $1.17; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.03; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr., mostly, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.07 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.05; clothing, 93 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

September 20, 1928.

MILK

September: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, September: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.15.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.48¾@	$0.49½
Extra, 92 score	.48¼@	.48½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45¾@	.48
Seconds	.44½@	.45½
Lower grades	.43 @	.44
Ladles	.35 @	.39
Packing stock	.33 @	.35
Renovated	.42 @	.43
Sweet, fancy	.50½@	.51
Extra		.50
Firsts	.47 @	.49½
Seconds	.45½@	.46½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27 @	$0.27½
Flats, fresh, special	.27 @	.27½
Fancy		.26½
Under grades	.24 @	.25
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26½@	.27
Watertown, N. Y.		.24½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.58 @	$0.59
Average extras	.50 @	.54
Extra firsts	.40 @	.48
Firsts	.34 @	.38
Pacific Coast, white	.40 @	.55
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.45 @	.50
Gathered, best	.38 @	.41
Common to good	.27 @	.31

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.43@	$0.48
Fair to good	.30@	.40
Roosters	.16@	.24
Fowls	.24@	.35
Ducks	.18@	.25
Turkeys, young	.50@	.60
Old	.25@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.50@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.28@	$0.32
Chickens	.30@	.34
Roosters		.18
Ducks	.15@	.25
Geese	.15@	.20
Tame rabbits	.18@	.23

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$9.10@	15.75
Bulls	7.75@	9.00
Cows	6.00@	10.50
Calves, best	18.50@	19.50
Common to good	10.00@	14.00
Sheep	5.00@	7.00
Lambs	12.00@	14.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.24@	$0.25
Good to prime	.21@	.23
Culls	.17@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@	27.50
Bulls	14.00@	18.00
Cows	16.00@	21.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.25@	$2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.75@	2.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.40@	1.50
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	2.00@	3.25
Bu. bskt.	1.00@	1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.25@	2.50
Carrots, bu.	1.25@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	3.50
Celery, hearts, doz.	.50@	1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.50@	4.00
Eggplants, bu.	.75@	1.25
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	6.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.25@	3.50
Onions, Orange Co., 100 lbs.	2.75@	3.25
Okra, bu.	1.00@	2.75
Parsley, bu.	1.00@	1.38
Peas, Col., bu.	6.50@	8.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00@	5.00
Spinach, bu.	.75@	2.00
Squash, Summer, bu.	1.00@	2.00
String beans, bu.	1.00@	3.25
Sweet corn, 100	2.00@	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@	3.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.00@	1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.75@	10.00
Pea	10.50@	10.75
Red kidney	8.25@	8.50
White kidney	10.00@	10.25

FRUIT

Apples, bu.	$0.75@	$2.50
Bbl.	3.00@	7.50
Pears, bbl.	3.50@	7.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.25@	3.50
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	1.50@	2.75
Bu. bskt.	1.00@	3.00
Huckleberries, qt.	.12@	.40
Grapes, 12-lb. bskt.	.50@	.75
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50@	3.75

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@	26.00
No. 2	24.00@	25.00
No. 3	15.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	26.00
Straw, rye	20.00@	25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.28¾
No. 2 red	1.60¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.22
Oats, No. 2 white	.52½
Barley	.83
Rye	1.04

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.56@	.58
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70@	.75
Gathered	.40@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10@	.15
String beans, lb.	.15@	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.30@	.35
Peas, lb.	.30@	.35
Lettuce, head	.05@	.10
Onions, lb.	.04@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03@	.04
Peaches, doz.	.20@	.30

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.—Sept 13 a hurricane swept over Porto Rico. The deaths Sept. 17 were known to be 253, and it was feared that the total number might be 1,000. Gov. Horace M. Towner estimated that half of the population of nearly 2,000,000 was homeless, and from witnesses who fought their way to the capital over almost obliterated roads it was learned that many faced famine. While it is still impossible to form any accurate estimate of property damage, it is feared by many that it will exceed $100,000,000. Manager Kruf of the hydroelectric plant which supplies San Juan and most of the north part of the island said the loss to his company alone would be at least $3,000,000. The storm passed on through the Bahamas, and reached Florida Sept. 16. The Governor of Porto Rico has sent an earnest appeal for aid to the Red Cross, which prepared for immediate relief. Reports from the Virgin Islands state that conditions there are very bad. There were only six deaths reported, but property damage was reported to be $2,000,000, and the financial condition of the people is such that they cannot replace losses. The French West Indies suffered severely, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante and Desirade suffering from tidal waves in addition to the hurricane. The loss of life on the island of Guadeloupe is at least 600, and the amount of damage makes it the heaviest loser of the storm. In Florida, the property loss is enormous and up to Sept. 20 it was said 500 bodies had been recovered. Property damage at the Palm Beaches will run into millions of dollars, the largest item of which will be the Breakers Hotel, built a few years ago to replace the older hotel of the same name which burned. The disaster in that district is said to be greater than the Miami hurricane of 1926. The Everglades section was first ravaged by wind, and then flooded by breaks in the protective dike around Lake Okeechobee.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Fifty additional towns in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut heretofore designated as "lightly infested" with gipsy and brown-tail moths on Oct. 1 will be placed within the "generally infested" areas, the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the Department of Agriculture announces. This means adding 245, 359 and 976 square miles of territory in the three States to the "generally infested" area. Effective Oct. 1, also, regulations governing the interstate movement of Christmas trees and greens will be modified, so as to permit their movement under inspection and certification when they have originated in the lightly infested area and are transported into the generally infested area for shipment to points outside the territory under regulation.

Extension of the Japanese beetle quarantine to the States of Massachusetts and Virginia was discussed at a public hearing held by the U. S. Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in Washington, D. C., Sept. 24. The Department of Agriculture will consider the question of making the provisions of the Japanese beetle quarantine applicable to infestations of certain other Asiatic beetles. Surveys during the present Summer have located considerable numbers of Japanese beetles in Springfield, Mass., and Alexandria, Va., and its suburbs.

By a recent order of the New York State Conservation Commissioner, Hon. Alexander Macdonald, immediate jurisdiction and control of three notable memorials of the Revolutionary War in and near Newburgh, N. Y., has been given to the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, of New York and New Jersey. These are Washington's Headquarters, Knox's Headquarters and Temple Hill. The trustees of Washington's Headquarters, who have had jurisdiction of these three memorials, will continue, but will hereafter submit their budget requests, and plans for maintenance and improvement, to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, for transmittal through the State Council of Parks to the Conservation Commissioner, and the State budget authorities.

The forty-fourth Winter short course in agriculture will open at the University of Wisconsin Nov. 12.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Sept. 25-29.—New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 17-19.—New Jersey State Poultry Association, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 14-23.—Sixty-second session and home-coming of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 28-Feb. 2.—Pittsburgh Poultry, Pigeon and Bantam Show, Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary, Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Feb. 5-8.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

Closing a Road

What is the law in New Jersey on closing a short cut road across land? There is a public road within 500 ft. of said short cut road. This short cut road has been through the place for more than 25 years. I have bought the place and want to shut it up to make a square field.

F. M.

New Jersey.

I should advise you to consult the township committee or the borough council for the purpose of a petition to the township committee or borough council to have the lands as laid through your property vacated by an ordinance. I believe that this will require legal advice and will have to come within the requirements of the statute providing for the vacancy of streets, roads or rights-of-way.

Notes From a Jersey Garden

At last we are having bright sunshiny weather and somewhat cooler nights, and it is indeed a welcome change not only to human beings but to plants and trees as well. Some things in the garden began to show the effects of too much moisture and to look badly, while others seemed to be in their full glory. Asters, however, commenced to grow spindly and entirely too soft for erect flower stems. They are now bracing up, and will soon be normal again. The soil here being light and sandy, naturally dries out quickly, and therefore responds at once to any change in the weather. One crop here that the weather has certainly agreed with is the young goldfish that have hatched out in the water garden here. Many of the little fellows, scarcely half an inch long, are beginning to show color and some of the Chinese Shoebunkins are curiously mottled and quite distinct from the ordinary kinds. There are also a number of so-called pearl fish, and these are peculiar, they being really albinoes in character and of a peculiar transparent appearance as their name indicates.

The Egyptian lotus has not flowered yet this season, but the leaves are very striking and attractive, and even if they never bloomed are well worth growing. They will stand outdoors all ordinary Winters if only the roots are kept from freezing.

A stroll through the garden this morning brings to mind the merits of the old English lavender with its delicate perfume, and I wonder that it is not more frequently grown, although somewhat difficult to start from seed. The odor is one that almost everybody likes and a bunch or spray of it gives a very pleasant odor in any box or bureau drawer.

Yucca variegata has shown up exceedingly fine this season, notwithstanding the heavy rains, and as time goes by I am more impressed with the merits of this plant. While the flower is very similar to the green-leaved Y. filamentosa, the rich yellow stripe in the leaves makes it very attractive, and it seems to grow anywhere and without any care.

English daisies do not as a rule like hot weather, and most of them stood still or dried up during our torrid season. They are now starting to grow again and the cool nights will soon bring them around again. Snapdragons are looking fine, and the great number of new colors that have been added to this family of plants has caused them to be more admired and grown than ever before.

Chrysanthemums have grown enormously owing to so much moisture, and some of the dwarf varieties have grown so strong that they can hardly be recognized in the usual way. Perennial Phloxes have not been quite as good as usual here, owing to some root disease, but those free from this have been remarkably fine and well colored.

H. W. HALES.

Types of Bantam Corn

Are there two distinct strains of Golden Bantam sweet corn differing in type of ear? For several years we have found both short, thick ears with well-rounded tips covered by kernels, and long, slender ears with undeveloped tips in the same planting. Our recollection is that our first Golden Bantam was of the short, nubbin type of ear, and we have imagined that these short ears were sweeter than the long ones. Now we find that some of our neighbors are calling the long ears "Late Bantam." In our garden both types grow and ripen together. The last nubbins, however, seem sweeter than the earlier ears. We long ago discarded all other varieties of sweet corn for Golden Bantam, calculating, if we could get around to it between Spring fishing trips, to put in three plantings. This extends the season from early August to fair time, and we winter partly on canned and dried Bantam that continues the taste of the ears which cause our cheeks to drip fatness in the Fall. We shall stick to Bantam, whatever you say, but we want to know whether we are being imposed upon by either nature or the seedsmen and feel sure that you can give us the long and short of the matter.

THE CORN EAR WORM.

The original type was small, but presistent selection has increased the size of ear. Numerous hybrids with large strains have been made and these have become fixed in some cases so that they carry color and quality quite reliably in the larger ears.

Why Does Pop Corn Pop?

This may seem a very simple question, but there may be lots of readers equally interested. Can you tell me what makes pop corn pop? There is something in it different from other corn, because Milo maize will not pop nor will field corn.

Bonham, Texas. B. E. C.

The general idea is that steam causes the explosion, and that skin of this corn is of such nature that it confines the steam until it gets sufficient pressure to turn the corn kernel wrong side out. Perhaps the very flinty nature of this corn has something to do with it. Who can tell about this?

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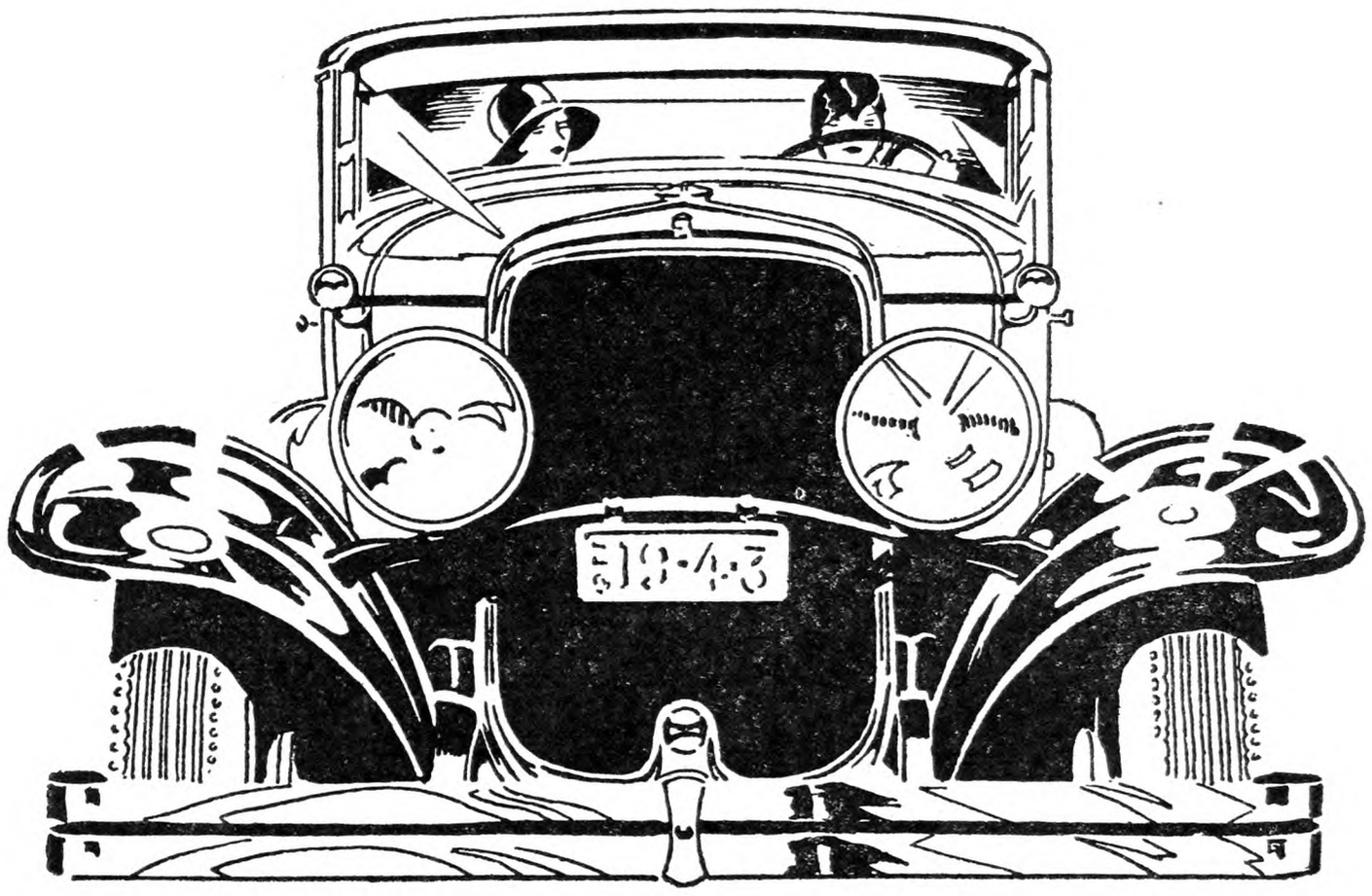

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A Farmer's Opinions

A MULE BREEDER'S VIEW.—Col. W. A. Rinehart, nationally known as a breeder, feeder, exhibitor and judge of mules writes this on September 10 from his farm near Palmyra, Mo.: "Dear D. C. W.: Of course, you know your business, but for goodness' sake don't pity 'the poor farmer' too much. That has been one of his big handicaps. Farming needs to be put on the same plane as any other business. The farmer can take care of himself if the politicians will quit doing things for and to 'the poor farmer.' My crops are good. That is not always the case. My mules at the recent Illinois State Fair won most of the ribbons. Mules are relatively scarce. Mares and jacks are old or growing old, and there are not nearly so many of them as we had a few years ago in Missouri. I stay in the business because I like it, and because mules make good money. I am just buying 100 young mules to develop. They will have to die in order to lose money."

"PITYING THE POOR FARMER." — We plead not guilty. The pitying of one's self or anyone else is worse than useless. Maudlin pity doesn't do anyone any good; intelligent sympathy always helps people in distress, despite the fact that many of them desire above everything else to be "let alone." Many a farmer who hasn't done well in recent years is not necessarily "a poor farmer." He may be a fair to excellent farmer who has been a victim of conditions and forces over which neither he nor anyone else has effective control. If we say that a poor farmer, a good farmer or a successful farmer can be judged by money standards alone, we convict ourselves not only of unfairness and shallowness but of setting up the ancient golden calf as our idol and measure of values.

WHEN IS A MAN POOR?—No one in this country is poor unless he be broken or poor in spirit. Hundreds of men on farms and ranches and in all other occupations are in that condition, temporarily or permanently. If they don't resent pity, they are indeed in a pitiable state. In the Middle West most of the economic grief that farmers have had in the past ten years was not brought about by politicians or any other agency or group outside of their own ranks, but by farm organization leaders and farmer politicians who innocently or deliberately misled their followers. Farmers in the West have often been deceived and sold out by their noisiest friends in organizations and politics. We know how to deal with an enemy; foolish friends, however, are fatal to any man if he have enough of them, and, as Pat once said, it doesn't take many of them to make a dozen. Farming will be improved on its business side just as soon as farmers are sufficiently interested to unite and run their own business organizations in their own interest.

"A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN." — One of America's famous live stock auctioneers is D. P. McCracken, now the oldest and last of a small galaxy of rare stars in a realm of the stock-raising world that has changed to an almost incredible extent in the last 40 years. At 74 he is living in retirement, growing flowers and enjoying life in an Illinois village, as THE R. N.-Y. stated editorially on page 1148. His letterhead is docorated with a fine illustration of his favorite flower. Under it are the words, "Consider the lilies," followed by the statement that the first gift to man was a "beautiful garden." Col. McCracken writes (Sept. 11): D. C. W.: Your tribute to the doings of live stock auctioneers of earlier days, and the inclusion of my name amongst them, brought a queer, lumpy feeling to the throat of that very last member of the old guard. Auctioneers are at least one of the links in the chain of human forces that is constructively working toward the improvement of the breeds in the United States. According to the Good Book, man was given dominion over the animals; we of the chain are on record for *doing* rather than simply *being*." Col. McCracken's garden is one of the floral distinctions of Central Illinois. Although informal, it exhibits form and design. Flowers are much more numerous on farms in the East than in the corn belt, where climatic conditions are less favorable in midsummer. Every humble little bed, plot or garden of flowers which love, labor and thought create and maintain against heavy odds on a farm or ranch, reveals a quality in men and women that is best expressed by flowers.

"ARE WE TOO TAME?"—W. A. M., Prowers Co., Col., writes: "Dear D. C. W.: It is the emotional that we need in America today. Many who have it curb it too much. We are too tame, too submissive to the material ideas of our national development. Those who know and see, don't speak up and speak out fully and forcibly enough." All of this is true. Why is it true? What's to be done about it? Well, we can discuss it. That is the way whereby we release our pent-up emotions, and feel better afterwards. If a man does much hard thinking, he is compelled to get it out of his system. He will write or talk to others or to himself or do all of these, and still feel that he has failed utterly to give himself adequate expression. When he is in that not uncommon state, he ought to betake himself to the woods and express himself with an ax, or hand-milk a dozen small-teated, kicking cows twice a day.

AROUSING THE SLUGGISH.—Prosperity breeds sluggishness. In America we are in an age of widespread well-being, so far as most people are concerned. So long as this condition persists, so long as the majority of us are fairly well fed, we cannot be aroused and rallied, except in a mild sort of way, by the reason and rhetoric of prophets, liberators, speakers and writers whose emotional fires roar and blaze. Many idealisms wither, weaken or die when subjected to the gold test. They do so because the deep-rooted laws of our being are like those in obedience to which chipmunks collect and store much more food than they will ever use or need. These laws antedate, dominate or modify all ideals, except those of the few great souls of the earth who never fear but welcome martyrdom and death, and, dying as idealists, live through the centuries. Pure and undefiled idealism in a rough-and-tumble world of hard realities leads its consistent and uncompromising adherents to a tragic if glorious death.

IDEALISM NEVER DIES. — American idealism of New England origin has changed and lost some of its granite and edge in adapting itself to a vast, wealthy continent in the process of development, but it is still a deep, silent force in American life. It is neither impotent nor dead.. Some day it will again burst into flower, in response to the conditions under which the best that is in man asserts itself. Hundreds of thousands of men are in enforced partial or complete idleness; the old security and independence of the masses of families on farms and in towns and cities are weakening, where they have not entirely broken down; wealth is being drawn into fewer and stronger hands. These and related changes and developments are preparing the seedbed for another upspringing and blossoming of idealism in America. A man may lose faith in himself and everyone else, but he cannot lose faith in human life without denying his own existence, and the stream of life will flow on forever toward an infinite sea.

PHEASANTS IN NEW JERSEY.—Early in the Summer 1,000 English pheasants, imported by the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission, were turned loose in the northern area of that State, where they will replenish and maybe improve the flocks of ringnecks now at large in New Jersey. It was the second importation of this variety this year. Game Warden James M. Stratton says that according to a belief prevalent a few years ago pheasants will not hatch their own eggs. That belief is not tenable, however, because, as he points out, many pheasants with their young have been seen in certain areas of New Jersey this season. Several weeks ago I saw a hen and her flock of little ones in a meadow, at the edge of a woods, in the Mountain Lakes region of Morris Co., N. J. The hunting season has been shortened from Nov. 10 to Dec. 15, in order to protect the pheasants and foster their propagation.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—It is good to see a barefoot boy running with his dog in dewy grass on a sunny morning. . . . A pleasant melancholy and a strange sense of kinship with the earth come over me when I hear a katydid orchestra in the leafy sanctuary of tree-tops on a quiet night, when the moon is full-orbed. . . . The lingering flavors of wild honey and wild strawberries have not been domesticated. . . . I like to smell red clover blossoms, old livery stables and the red wood of cedar. . . . I like to feel the hard, slick handle of an ax, the fine plush of a gosling's neck and the muzzle of a colt. . . . I want to want less in order that I may have more of the things that cannot be bought and sold. . . . I wish my neighbor would fix his part of the division fence. . . . I wonder why I wonder when I sit and look at sky and cloud shot through with light from the setting sun. . . . I know without knowing why I know that a strange young man, with a hard-luck story mechanically on his lips, lied to me today. D. C. W.

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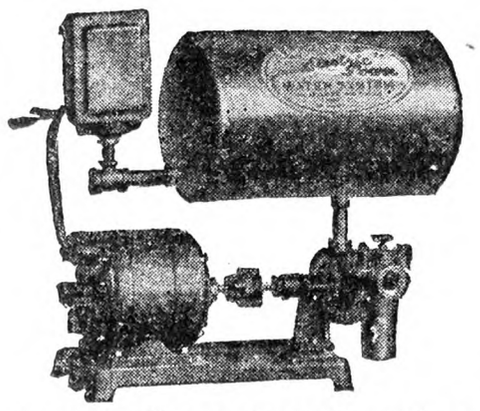

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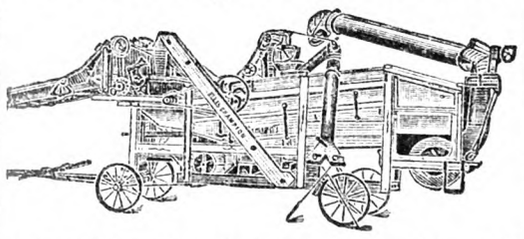

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Turning Leaves

True, the leaves of the trees turn color in Autumn. But there is also a turning of the leaf of life, the page called Summer, that we may read what is written on the other side. Some of the leaves in the big book cover much longer than a season, for they hold a whole epoch, and their turning changes lives. How fortunate it is that we seldom know what is happening to us until long afterward when the turning point is passed. Thus we are spared.

Peter, the big black dog, felt the fascination of the State road purring over there across the field two nights ago. He barked loudly as a defiance to any intruders who might plan to benefit by his absence, and left to enjoy the thrill of the nightly activity of the road that was always in the daylight denied him. His master was very stern in regard to following, and he had found out why by being struck down and nearly killed. That lesson had make a great dog of him, but now he was entirely within his rights, for he was going alone on an adventure of his own. The same thing happened, though this time he was struck dead. He, a dog that loved life so well and recoiled frantically from any suggestion of his death, had walked across a field to die. It was because he did not know.

The children knew when the news came that a great page had turned for them also. It was the same sheet that held Perkins, the black friend from Florida, and they were loath to have it turn. Peter was so young, they wept, he was born the same year as Mark, and so only five years old. And he was always so polite. He had a way of meeting people at their cars with outstretched paws that was a welcome in itself, and required no words of humans to confirm it. And he was such a jolly comrade. Always he had plunged ahead of them leading through the doubtful places, his waving tail a banner signifying that all was well. They could hardly bury him and the past that went with him. Why he looked just as if he was still "shaking hands," there in the grave. The big dog has somehow left his mark on them. Later Elsie came to me with wet eyes bringing a heavy three-cornered stone painted "Peter." Would I come and help them place it? Between us we chiselled in the name and date. The act eased their sorrow. Where was Aries, and Juno the tame pigeon? It is the present that is garnered by the wise, and Aries answered their call with a bleat muffled in grass, lifting his long curved horns which are their wonder and delight.

The forest leaves are only just beginning to turn, but the coloring of the fruit and vegetables is pouring into kitchen jars. Red tomatoes, white onions, green peppers, and streaked apples in the catsup. There is only one tree that I know of growing an apple that turns into the transparent sauce which will not threaten the redness of tomato catsup. The kitchen artist must mix her colors with forethought, since man looks before he tastes. Let her do her best to transfer this mass of color to the space behind the glass with the least possible change of shade. She finds that tomatoes boiled whole for a few minutes in hot salt water retain their appearance and freshness in a way that prolonged stewing in their own juice would never accomplish. There are too many white peaches out in the orchard, and these can be scalded in their yellow and rose robes, leaving much of the natural color to be magnified by the pickling syrup poured on cold. Standing beside the State roads one may read the story of the Summer fully told. It is a year of many peaches at a dollar a bushel, of tomatoes at 75c and a delayed frost, of apples which are low in price and scarce in yield. The dainty delicious red McIntoshes are only bringing a dollar a bushel in bulk, and all because in Virginia orchards the apple shipping averages a carload an hour. The story came to us with the brother of Commander Byrd who visited our section as a horticulturist. York State apples are going into storage until the demand overtakes her 25 per cent crop. It is the middleman's chance to buy up the crop and speculate on the storage fee.

Cabbage, usually the great burden of overproduction in this section, is high at $20 a ton as the result of a condition called club-foot. Most of it is contracted by tonnage at $6 a ton. The tonnage system is the kraut manufacturer's shield against over-heavy yield, but it stands him in good stead now when cabbage is scarce. Many of the cabbage growers have barely enough tonnage to fill their contract, when they had thought to contract only half their acreage. It is too early to tell much about the potato crop as so few late fields have been dug. Early potatoes were almost non-existent, but the price was held low by the overwhelming quantities of excellent New Jersey and Virginia potatoes that were shipped North.

In these times it might be well for the potato grower to scan the diet list for those who want to keep thin. He will find that potatoes are taboo, while carrots and turnips are highly recommended on account of their lack of the fat-producing element. Most cooks are women, and it is woman who adheres to diet lists. I have often wondered that the grocer has missed such an opportunity of advertising food. Suppose he put up a card over the

(Continued on Page 1234)

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

THIS is the preamble to our Constitution, reprinted as to capitals and punctuation from the text issued by the Department of State. It was completed September 17, 1787, and signed by the members of the Congress sitting in Philadelphia, where they had been at work since May of that year. Thus the 141st anniversary of the signing of the Constitution has just been celebrated. It will do us no harm to read again these words expressing the high purpose under which the United States was formed. In fact the whole document may well be read by all citizens and those who desire to become such. It will give us a better understanding and higher appreciation of our government and those who laid its foundations.

*

I note your statement of the McIntosh pollination problem in the Champlain Valley, page 1120. All that goes to show that we do not know everything about the fruit business yet. We had a student in horticulture several years ago who was discouraged because we knew every one of Nature's secrets, particularly in fruit growing. There could be no future in this sort of investigation, he said. He soon learned that we have dozens of problems we may never solve.

THIS is from a friend in one of our State agricultural colleges. It did not take long to show the student that the man making horticultural research his business need not fear about there being no more worlds to conquer, as our friend Alexander the Great is said to have remarked. The field of horticultural research is one of the most useful cultivated by our experiment stations, and is so broad and varied that the farther one goes the more leads he sees to follow. But it is not only at the college and stations that these things are being worked out. Hundreds of farmers with orchards and other fruit plantations are studying such problems in the leaves and blossoms and fruit which Nature spreads before them in her yearly exhibit. This matter of pollination in the orchards of the Champlain Valley, to which our correspondent refers, is but one of many question marks that confront the farmer year after year.

*

IF ONE thing more than another contributes to the usefulness and success of the Eastern States Exposition, which is under way at Springfield, Mass., as we go to press, it is the businesslike manner in which it is managed. In a dozen years this well-balanced institution has grown to proportions which creditably represent the Northeastern States. Fifty-nine trustees, of whom 17 are members of the executive committee, constitute its official personnel. Chas. A. Nash is the general manager. The show receives no subsidies from any State. Politics has no place in its affairs. Its grounds and excellent buildings are valued at $2,500,000. More than 280,000 people patronized the show in 1927. A greater number will almost surely see it this year. Choice stock from herds, flocks and studs owned by breeders and farmers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and several other States and Canada make its showyard competitions interesting and instructive to all eastern landowners. Hundreds of these people are engaged or interested in rebuilding, diversifying and developing an animal industry. An elderly man of means asked us at the show whether he should raise beef cattle or dairy cattle on the large run-down farm that he is improving in Connecticut. "New England needs animal manures and good farming more than anything else," he said. A department of the show which cannot be too highly praised is that for members of boys' and girls' 4-H clubs. It is practical and helpful. In its 19 divisions young people from 34 States and four Canadian Provinces are represented by their work or presence or both. One hundred juniors came from Maine. A club boy's 965-lb. champion "baby" beef calf (an Aberdeen-Angus) realized 56c a pound at auction, while the 52 calves in the sale averaged about 22c a pound. Milking Shorthorns at the show surpass in numbers and quality any other exhibit of dual-purpose cattle that we have seen. It is the outstanding feature of the show. Farmers and their families from many New England regions and other States attend the exposition because they are interested in live stock, flowers, fruit, vegetables, home-canned goods, machinery, demonstrations and contests.

*

DURING and after the World War we heard much of "trench mouth" as a disease common among soldiers and becoming rather widespread in civil life. It is now made the subject of a bulletin from the U. S. Public Health Service. Trench mouth is not a new disease, having been recognized by physicians in this country for at least 20 years under the name Vincent's infection or Vincent's angina. Under the insanitary conditions of military life it acquired unusual virulence and became epidemic. Since the war it is frequently recognized in those who have acquired the infection by direct contact with carriers of the germs or indirectly by the use of common eating utensils, towels, etc. Kissing may transfer the germs from the mouth of a carrier to that of one less able to resist them. The disease shows itself by inflammation of the tissues within the mouth or throat and the formation of large or small ulcers. There is likely to be a membrane upon the tonsils, if these organs are involved, that closely resembles that of diphtheria. In other cases, ulcers may appear upon the gums, tongue or cheeks and a peculiarly offensive breath is noted. The extent of such general symptoms as fever and prostration will depend upon the virulence of the infection and degree of resistance that the sufferer is able to offer. While serious, trench mouth is not usually a fatal disease, recovery generally following within a week or ten days under appropriate treatment. The possibility of acquiring this disease if exposed to it emphasizes the value of attention to the mouth. Decayed teeth, broken and jagged roots and improperly cared for plates all bring about conditions within the mouth which give infections an opportunity for entrance that they would not find through clean, sound tissues. No part of the body will better repay care in health and comfort and in resistance to those disease germs which we cannot at times avoid than the mouth. If it is recognized that this is the gateway through which health is most frequently attacked, it will be more carefully guarded and conscientiously cared for.

*

WHAT about the two, or three, or even four-year-old hen in the laying flock? Some poultrymen keep a few that long, perhaps with the feeling that it is doubtful business to do so. We think that they, and most others, will find interest in an article soon to be printed on this subject, written by a careful poultryman who has done considerable trap-nesting—and thinking at the same time, for these go together. Trap-nesting alone has its uses, in showing individual records, but thought must go with it to make the connections necessary to secure permanent results. One of the purposes our correspondent had in mind was to do away with the large proportion of little pullet eggs in the Fall and Winter production, always selling at low prices and scarcely wanted. You may not agree with all of his conclusions, but will like to read the story.

*

COFFEE may be said to be an American national drink, having the preference here which is accorded tea by our British cousins. Both these beverages please by their aroma but it is the caffein which they contain that gives them their stimulating properties. While the word caffein suggests coffee, the substance itself is also the active principle in tea. Because of this stimulant, both tea and coffee are denied growing children at some tables and many adults find themselves more comfortable without them. Now we find that the government is announcing a marked decrease in our importations of tea, the decline amounting to nearly six and one-half millions of pounds in the last fiscal year. Partly offsetting this, however, is the bringing in of several millions of pounds of tea waste, tea siftings and tea sweepings. There are used in the production of caffein and part of this caffein finds its way into some drinks which have achieved large sale within the last few years. Coffee with the greater part of its caffein removed is sold at groceries and the coffee substitutes find an increasing market, thus showing the desire of many people to find an agreeable beverage that will not produce the disagreeable effects that they have learned to expect from coffee as ordinarily brewed. We have before spoken of the opportunity which this offers to press the sale of pure, unfermented fruit juices. These have true food value and are without any active principle that must be classed with drugs. They may be taken alone or diluted to suit the taste and their general use would benefit, not only those who drink them but the great orcharding interests of the country which need to find a profitable outlet for fruit that does not attain a grade that they wish to put upon the market.

*

OUR eastern landscape is characterized by valleys, hills, ridges and mountains. Not even the famed Valley of the Nile, in which the Ptolemies waxed rich and powerful, was or is more fertile or fairer than our valleys. In these areas and around the bases of the environing hills, farmers are strongly established and comparatively well-to-do. Most of them are also well located with reference to transportation and markets. But this advantage and the fact that their soil is naturally highly productive are offset to some extent by a heavier burden of taxes and overhead than is carried by farmers whose lands lie on the slopes, mesas and tops of the hill ranges. Some of the most skillful and efficient farming that we have ever seen is done on these hillside lands. They test the mettle, mentality and manhood of men. Whoever prospers moderately well under unfavorable conditions is compelled to use his brain and brawn. Consequently he develops some of his personal resources, such as will power, patience, persistence, alertness, caution, shrewdness and faith in himself; and these are, after all, more important to him than anything else, even if he is never conscious of their value. Hills and hard conditions make or break men. In a vast country like the United States the masses of men, after experiencing unfavorable conditions on land, will shift to regions where conditions are or may be more favorable. All human migrations are motivated by an indefinable sense in human nature which seems to feel and search for the line of least resistance. The "easiest way" perpetually lures and snares us. All of America's best farming lands, however, are now beyond the price-reach of migrating poor men. Our manufacturing industries cannot begin to absorb or keep in steady employment all of the man-power now available and constantly pouring in from the reservoirs of boyhood. What is to become of this ever-increasing surplus of man-power? What is it going to do? Where can it anchor itself in the soil and make a living? Some day soil-hungering millions will lift up their heads to the hills, in which lies a vast, cheap land of promise; a land that may turn out to be their strength and salvation, and the ultimate seat of the fate of the American republic. What the Swiss do with grass, cows and goats in their land of hills, mountains and short seasons can be done better or as well in the hills of our Eastern and New England States. Much more can and will be done, for many profitable enterprises besides cow or goat dairying can be developed in our eastern highlands. The hills of the East will be rediscovered by people whom economic necessity is driving and pushing out of overpopulated and monopolized lowlands.

Brevities

FALL seeding will give the best results in making a good start with the lawn, and weeds are less troublesome.

A NEW JERSEY railroad crossing well buttered with mayonnaise dressing resulted when a large truck loaded with that material was struck by a locomotive.

"LIFE is a dynamic molecular organization kept going and preserved by oxidation." This is what a scientist says about it. We judge he means that plenty of fresh air is needed to keep alive for all practical purposes.

THE New York Public Health Service reports a death from gangrene where an open sore on the leg was treated by a local "herb doctor" with herb poultices. The patient was a man of 78, who had been advised by a regular physician to go to a hospital, but preferred treatment by the unauthorized practitioner.

RUN-OUT pastures? American agricultural scientists who have been touring Europe say that British pastures 300 years old are furnishing better pasture than ever—but they have more fertilizer than we give cotton and tobacco. In the Rhineland, vineyards one thousand years old have doubled and trebled their yield in recent years. The whole secret is in the applied fertility.

Profits in Milk

THIRTY-FIVE years ago Charles C. Dempsey, with four other employes of the Fairmount Creamery Company of Omaha, Neb., requested an increase in their wages. Mr. Dempsey at the time was in charge of a branch of the business at $75 a month. Instead of increasing the salary the officers set aside capital stock of the company to the amount of $1,000 for each of the five employes who requested the higher wages. A letter addressed to Mr. Dempsey set forth the conditions. The stock was to be paid for out of the earnings. If the men would remain for five years longer at the old salary, the stock would be delivered to them in lieu of the salary increase. The men continued for the five years but never received the stock certificates, and Mr. Dempsey in the meantime lost the letter which contains the agreement. His widow, now of Evanston, Ill., recently found the letter in an old trunk with a pair of baby shoes. She has brought suit for the present value of the stock of the original stock of $1,000 face value, but now estimated as possibly worth $500,000. The company is capitalized at $10,000,000. The suit is for $100,000. The incident stimulates the imagination and sets one speculating on the possible profits in the business of manufacturing and distributing milk compared with the business of producing it. There are probably farmers living who delivered milk to this company for the whole 35 years, but it is safe to say that none of them delivering $75 worth a month in 1893, has accumulated a $100,000 profit during the period. This implies no criticism of this successful creamery company. It does suggest reason for serious thought by the men who produce the basic product, milk, without which no creamery company can operate. Profits are made in the dairy business. When producers undertake the job for themselves they demonstrate that they can have their share in the profits of the industry. Our concern is that dairymen everywhere should receive a fair share of the profits in the business.

Reduction in Price for Milk

The board of directors of the Oxford, Pa., branch of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held a meeting in the National Bank of Oxford recently. They had as their guests President Allebaugh, of the Milk Association; Mr. Cohee, of the Dairy Council; Dr. Webb and Dr. Ragsdale, of the Abbott Company. This meeting was a conference on the milk situation, the matter at point being a notice recently served by the Abbott Company on its patrons, announcing that after September 1 the premium of 10 cents per hundred for milk from tuberculin tested cows would be cut off. By way of explanation of the cause for this reduction, Dr. Webb made the statement that there is a surplus of tuberculin tested milk in Philadelphia. With the dairymen still wrestling with tests and re-tests, reactors and bad actors, contagious abortion and bovine tuberculosis, the possibility of a curtailment of the demand for milk from the pure and undefilled Alderney cow will make the average milk producer feel like knocking his heifer calves on the head.—Westchester, Pa., Daily News.

A Produce Dealer on Farm Relief

I have just read O. B. Griffin's remarks on page 1172 on farm relief, and his is the nearest right of any I have read so far. I am 68 years of age; 40 of those years I spent in the wholesale fruit and produce business in one of our largest cities. The last eight years I have spent on the farm, so I believe I am qualified to judge.

I do not believe the farmers can depend on the politicians for help. If they want help they have got to do it themselves. We all know that certain farm produce is a glut at times in one city, and at the same time it may be short in some other city. Let farmers have a wholesale house of their own in every large town and in all the cities all over the country, owned and run by the farmers themselves and all bring their produce to their own store. Suppose the store is in Boston, Mass., and Boston is stuck on beans or corn or tomatoes or lettuce, or some other fruit or vegetable. I have seen the market so badly stuck on some one article that the farmers could not give it away and had to cart it home again and feed it out to the stock or dump it onto the manure pile. At the same time that same article might be short on some other market, and that market was stuck on some article that was short on Boston market.

If these different farmers' wholesale stores are properly run by competent executives they are at all times posted on the conditions of the different markets all over the United States and Canada, and if an article is stuck in one place they could ship their surplus to some other market where it was scarce, and by so doing hold their own market steady.

Farmers should keep in touch with their own market at all times so as to know when to come "heavy" or "light" or not at all. I have bought things on the market, say for $2 a package, and sold them that same day for $10. I once bought a two-horse load of peas for 50c a bushel and sold them for $3, $3.25 and $3.50 a bushel inside of two hours. You wlil say that I was a thief. But you are wrong. Those farmers were not posted, and if I had not bought their goods someone else would have done so, and they would not have been any better off. I didn't lie to them, nor did I cheat them; they cheated themselves. If they had belonged to some such organization as I have mentioned these things could not have happened.

I call to mind another instance; shell beans were short this day and had been for three days. I had all I thought I could dispose of, but many of the other buyers had not as much as one bushel. A farmer drove on to the market with a load of choice pole shell beans. I happened to be the first man to meet him and asked what he wanted for them, and he said, 75c a bushel. I climbed on the seat, turned back the canvas and looked. They were choice. I asked how many he had like these. He said 58 bushels. I said I would buy one-half of them; then I told him what the market was ($2.50 a bushel). I said there were not half enough to go around at that. Just then I saw another buyer coming. This man had asked me only a few minutes before where he could buy shell beans, so I knew he would clean up the load. I called the farmer's attention to him and told him "That man was looking for shells, and he will give you $2.50 and buy the balance of your load and that will give you a chance to even up." Well, instead of taking my advice he sold this man the balance for $1.75 a bushel. Had this farmer belonged to some such organization as I have mentioned this thing could not have happened.

Here is another little instance: Lettuce was short all over the United States and Canada, and we were having hard work to get enough to fill our orders, and the market was going higher every hour. One night I got into the market at 11 P. M., for I had to have a big bunch of it to fill our orders. About midnight the growers commenced to arrive. They had all sold me a big bunch the day before and asked my advice for the next day and they were all loaded heavily. I sat in a doorway and paid no attention to them. It was too early for the other buyers, so I had the market to myself. Finally one of them came to me and said, "What's the matter with you? Aren't you buying lettuce today?" I told him I guessed I had better keep out and clean up what I had on hand. He asked whether the market had gone to pieces, and said I advised them to come heavy. I told him I would buy part of the load, provided the price was right, just one-half what I had paid yesterday, or $1, and would take half of their loads. In about five minutes I had bought half of each load, and I told them the truth that the market was $2.50 a box, and all they couldn't sell for $2.50 I would buy for $2.25. I told them I only wanted to show them how easy it would be for a crook to cheat them. I told them to get $2.50 a box and charge me the same as they got for the balance.

The only way the farmer can get what is coming to him is to do something along the lines I have mentioned. They will never get ahead until they come together and pull together, the big ones and the little ones alike. I have seen the market go short and more than double in price over night. Unless the farmer belongs to some such organization as I have mentioned there is no possible way to get his rights. Not one farmer out of 1,000 is a good salesman.

If our farmers all over the country would form a company, have their own store in each city and town, elect their officers as our big corporations do, they could save millions that they are being cheated out of the way they do business today. They will have to run their business to get anywhere. Instead of letting the wholesale dealer and jobber set the price on their goods they should set their own price.

Go to the shoe store to buy shoes. The price is $6. Tell the dealer his price is too high and you will pay but $5, and the chances are you would be ordered out of his store. Go to him to sell him a barrel of fancy apples for $5, and he at once tells you he can buy just as good for $2.50, but as you are one of his customers he will give you $3, you sell him and let him make the price on your goods.

Run your own business on business lines, combine your interests just as other big producers in other lines do, and you won't have to ask the U. S. Government or anybody else to help you. C. D. L.

New Hampshire.

Onion, Cabbage and Carrot Crops

Agricultural Statistician R. L. Gillett says that the New York State onion crop was a failure in the important Orange County section, while a light crop elsewhere reduced the total crop to 1,519,000 bushels compared with 3,352,000 bushels last year. The United States late onion crop amounts to only 72 per cent of last year with the shortages mostly in the States from Ohio eastward, and in California.

Domestic cabbage, now being marketed and cut for kraut, is likewise very light, with the upstate New York crop estimated at 84,200 tons, compared with 157,200 tons last year, while the United States crop is forecast at only 87 per cent of last year. Danish, or late storage cabbage, with several weeks still to grow, now promises only 183,800 tons in this State, compared with 247,800 tons last season, while the United States crop is only 81 per cent of last year.

Late carrots now appear to be only 69 per cent as abundant as last year in New York State, with prospects of 922,000 bushels compared with 1,338,000 bushels last year.

Southern Tier Potato Crop

Broome County, N. Y., Farm Bureau Manager Thomas C. Murray, says that in many "Southern Tier" counties of the State, late blight has killed practically all potatoes. Of course those who used certified seed and sprayed thoroughly have not suffered so severely, but the loss will be considerable anyway, materially decreasing the prediction in August 1 government crop report.

Missouri's Apple Crop

Our Missouri apple crop is about 45 per cent of a full production, which would mean 520,000 barrels commercial and 1½ to two million bushels of a farm crop, which is quite indifferent as to size and quality, much of it being wormy and knotty. The carlot movement will be above 1,000 cars as compared to 736 last year.

The commercial crop is well scattered over the State, although one orchard may have a nice crop and the adjoining one be very small in production. The same is true of varieties, due to frost and blooming habits this past year.

Southwest Missouri will have a nice crop of Jonathan, Grimes and Red Delicious, whereas last year it had practically no apples. Northwest Missouri will not have nearly so many apples as last year, and the size has been reduced somewhat by dry weather in August.

Generally speaking, apples are good size and quality this year, as they were evenly spaced on the trees and have been well sprayed, resulting in very little blotch. The color of most crops is good. Generally, Jonathan is the best prospect, with Grimes, Red Delicious, Ingram, Ben Davis. Picking began the first week of September, and prices have been fairly good. A considerable portion of the apple crop is moved by truck in the central counties. E. A. LOGAN.

Boone Co., Mo.

Canadian Notes

The University of British Columbia has a new flag pole which, it is claimed, is the second tallest in the world. It is made from a single stick of British Columbia fir and measures 206 feet from the ground to the ball at the top.

This giant stick of timber was growing centuries before Columbus discovered America. It was cut near Stillwater and towed to Vancover. It comes from the same forest from which was cut the great pole presented by the province to Kew Gardens, London, England, 12 years ago, which towers 214 feet in the air, and is said to be the tallest in the world. Other long British Columbia flag poles are the one at the Vancouver Court House measuring 197 feet, and at the Provincial Parliament Buildings, measuring 165 feet.

The output of sheep and lambs on the farms of Canada in 1927 was the highest in the previous five years, reaching over the half million mark for sheep and lambs sent to stockyards, packing houses, and direct to export trade. This is an increase of about 40,000 head over the previous year.

A statement issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture shows that the area in that province planted to wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax has increased 13½ per cent over a year ago. The barley acreage is the highest on record.

What Readers Say

Right here are five adjoining farms run by middle-aged and elderly men, not one of whom has a wife. Times are so hard that a wife in these farm homes is a luxury. We are burdened with excessive taxation based on inflated valuation of farm property, the high cost farm machines and prohibitive prices of farm labor. It takes a ton and a half of milk to buy a ton of feed. Recently two men compared their milk check statements. One put his milk in the whirlpool and the other sent his to Buffalo. In five months No. 1 would have secured $800 more if he had sent his milk to Buffalo with No. 2. Something wrong somewhere. O. F. R.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

At 65, without help except the good wife, spraying alone is a hard job. I spray usually five times, using a Bean power sprayer and electric tractor. This has been the worst season I have ever known. I have a fair crop of apples especially McIntosh. They are looking fine now. If they can get through this awful wet, hot weather without a late infection of scab I shall be happy. We are in the pure, cool air up among the sun-kissed hills of the Abingtons where, as a rule, the McIntosh is at its best. GEORGE H. LINCOLN.

Lackawanna Co., Pa.

Apples seem to be larger than usual; Gravenstein and Wealthy are $3.50 per bbl.; Alexanders, $3.25 bbl.; Duchess, $3; Wolf River, extra large, $4 bbl. Pears of various kinds range from $1.50 to $2.25 bu.; peaches from $2 to $2.50. Mushrooms, in 3-lb. bskts., whites, $2.75; creams, $1.25; buttons, $1.25; opens, 75c. Cucumbers from $1.25 to $2 per bu. Tomatoes, in 16-qt. bskts., $1. In Viewmonte, Bartlett pears are being packed; grapes are ripening slowly; some varieties of apples are dropping fast. C. V. H.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

News from Florida

Rain has made the land just right for handling in this section, and all are at work on the Fall and Winter gardens, seed beds, etc. Many are putting out yam potatoes which will likely freeze down in January and come in later another season as "standovers," and be good and early to dig. Strawberry raisers are busy with the setting of a larger acreage than ever before, and the earlier the fruit the better the prices. A small lot well cared for, will bring in good spending money. Poultry business is somewhat depressed, with high-priced feeds and low dollars on eggs and friers. One can hardly get by now and sell on the market. The only money is in day-old chicks and getting the retail prices by a house to house delivery. So many diseases among the young stock make losses too heavy to carry. Orange and grapefruit looking fine and commencing to yellow. The old grapefruit still hanging on some trees are enjoyed by those who have them, so full of juice and goodness. Tourists and investors are looking us up more than at any time since the depression, and a brighter outlook is apparent. F. S. M.

Hillsborough Co., Fla.

A Live Letter from Virginia

We have been taking THE R. N.-Y. for 30 years, and all my six children were raised to look for it every week.

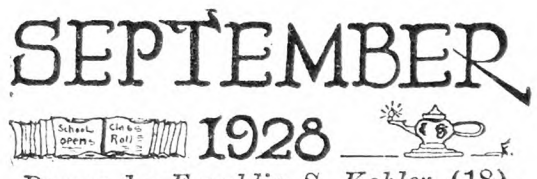
I have been making weekly trips all the season between my old home in Chesterfield Co., Va., and here in Gloucester County, coming down the famous Peninsula between Richmond and Yorktown, and have observed the restoration work going on in Williamsburg where is located the old House of Burgesses. This old ruin is now being cleaned up and an exact copy of the original will be built on the old brick foundation.

Many thoughts crowd my mind as I contemplate the vast growth of this country since the cradle was established at Jamestown, six miles away. We have bought one of these old plantations and are bringing it back into cultivation with tractor power, here where the black man cut wheat with a cradle and raised an acre of cotton to be made into clothing. The farm is 375 acres, and we have oysters for the taking.

We have plowed about 200 acres this season, and planted 40 acres corn, 50 acres buckwheat, 30 acres late potatoes, eight acres early potatoes. Early potatoes are worth $1 per bbl. We grew 125 bushels of Cobblers on half an acre. Corn, wheat and oats do very well. We plan to market our produce in Richmond, 80 miles away, crossing York River at Yorktown. F. H.

Gloucester Co., Va.

Drawn by Pearl Lynn (18), *New York*



Drawn by Franklin S. Kohler (18), *Pennsylvania*

MEMORY VERSE

September

Crickets are making
  The merriest din,
All the fields waking
  With shrill violin.

Now all the swallows
  Debate when to go;
In the valleys and hollows
  The mists are like snow.

Dahlias are glowing
  In purple and red,
Where once were growing
  Pale roses instead.

Piled-up leaves smoulder,
  All hazy the noon;
Nights have grown colder,
  The frost will come soon.

Early lamps burning
  So soon the night falls;
Leaves, crimson turning,
  Make bright the stone walls.

Summer recalling
  At turn of year;
Fruit will be falling,
  September is here.
—Edward Bliss Reed.

Nature Puzzle

The answer to last month's puzzle was "bat." Common as this uncanny little creature is, few have seen him. He comes in the dusk when our vision is not clear, and darts so swiftly that the eye cannot follow. The sketch by Alice Chew (next page) is enlarged to give an idea of his peculiar shape and attitude which belies his mouse-like form.

The little fellow is full of fight and prepares to defend himself from inquisitive fingers. Do not be too familiar when you catch him. The puzzle this month is not about an animal but an insect. Although there are many insects nearly alike, Helen has given us the key to the mystery and it ought to be easy to guess the answer.

I do not think there is one person in the land who has not either heard me, or heard of me. I belong to the grasshopper family and come in midsummer or early Fall. Many predict six weeks until frost when they first hear our music. Our note is almost like a shrill articulation of three syllables following each other in quick succession, after which there comes a pause of two or three minutes. The male sings from evening twilight until midnight, accusing a girl of doing something, and from this we are given our name.

The organ of sound is a transparent, elastic membrane in a strong oval frame in each of our wing covers. These membranes by the overlapping can be made to rub against each other, and the sound is produced by friction.

It is difficult to see me because I match the leaves in color, a pale green. My wing covers are more delicate, and my hind legs are longer than those of a grasshopper. I move myself from place to place, by flying, jumping or walking. In the Northern States we have broad wings—in the Southern States, angular ones. In the early Fall eggs are laid in rows on leaves and branches. These eggs hatch in the Spring. The young are very pale in color when first hatched, but soon grow darker. We do very little harm, and most people look upon us as a friend. In fact the world would not seem quite the same without us. Yet do you know me personally? I am not easily seen. What am I?—By Helen Gartelman (13), Long Island.

Enigma

My first is in many but not in few,
My second in pudding but not in stew,
My third is in snow but not in rain,
My fourth is in ice and also in Maine,
My fifth is in calm but not in fear,
My whole is a sound that charms the ear.
—Sent by Nellie Mayoh (11), New Jersey.

Riddle

Who so wary and so wise of the warriors lives,
That he dare declare who doth drive me on my way.
When I start up in my strength! Oft in stormy wrath
Hugely then I thunder, tear along in gusts,
Fare above the floor of earth, burn the folk halls down,
Ravage all the rooms! There the reek ariseth
Gray above the gables. Great on earth the din,
And the slaughter-qualm of men. Then I shake the woodland,
Forests rich in fruits; then I fell the trees;
I with water over-vaulted by the wondrous powers
Sent upon my way, far and wide to drive along!
On my back I carry that which covered once
All the tribes of earth's indwellers, spirits and all flesh.
In the sand together! Say who shuts me in,
Or what is my name—I who bear this burden!
—Sent by Esther Wright (14), District of Columbia.

Note—The above riddle is one I copied from my literature book. It is by Cynewulf, the only and first great Anglo-Saxon poet to affix his name to what he wrote.—E. W.

The answer to last month's enigma No. 1 was "stones," and to No. 2 was "daisy." (There was an extra "e" in the fifth line of No. 1). Answer to the riddle was "blackberry."

Drawn by Kranklin Kohler (18), *Pennsylvania*

Dear Iva Unger: There are lots of birds around here despite our three cats. A pair of little house wrens raised two families on the side porch in a coffee can this year. Almost as soon as the first ones could hunt for themselves the old birds were preparing the can for the next. They could bring in more bugs in one day! The wrens have built on the porches, in the front room windows, and in the chicken and wood houses every year. A bluebird had a nest about 125 feet from the house in a hollow post, and there was a chipping sparrow's nest in an elderberry bush even closer to the house.

One evening about dusk my father and I were going around to shut up the chickens and we found two catbirds having a terrible fight. I never thought I could catch them, but I slipped up and caught one of them (they were rolling on the ground) and the other was so interested in its fight that I caught it too. They even fought after I picked them up. I showed them to the family and let them go.

This afternoon there was a little cardinal bird down in the yard. It had apparently fallen out of the nest and was making a dreadful fuss. I put it on a box and I guess it flew away, as I didn't see it again.

We find some very interesting fossils on our place. We have also found some arrow-heads and other Indian relics. Our neighbor has found some Minie balls, reminders of Civil War skirmishes fought near here, but we have not found any of them. My home is 12 miles south of Nashville, Tenn. I hope that some of the friends of the Boys' and Girls' Page will have time to write me before long. —Rosalie Calloway (14), Tennessee.

Moonlight tonight. The sky is very blue. Not many stars shining, for the moon has dimmed their light. The katydids and didn'ts are holding their age-old debate which probably never will be settled, and the crickets are feeling very gay and noisy.

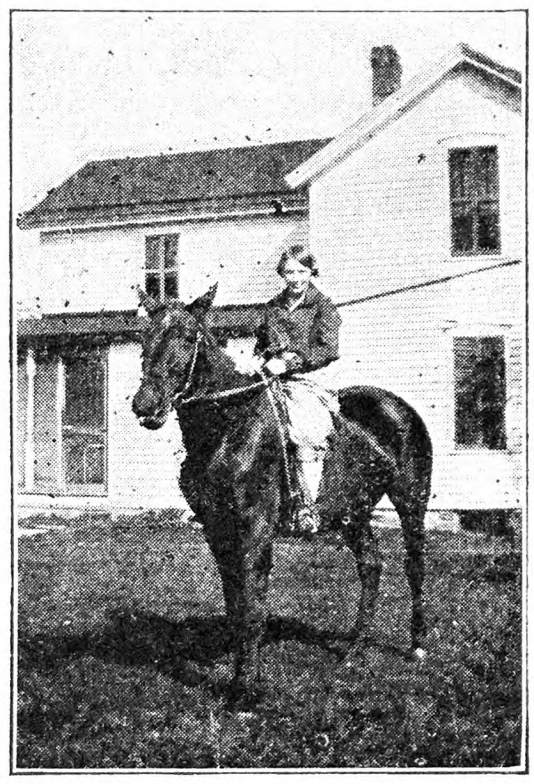
Over on the hill a skunk is hunting for its supper, and now and then its weird, quavery whistle floats through the air, reminding one that Fall is not far away. Topsy dog, who is a year old, has caught 12 woodchucks this Summer. She tried to make her score 13, but was unlucky and came off second best, for the woodchuck proved to be a "wood pussy." Poor Topsy.

Every time we look across the cabbage patch we see countless little cabbage worm butterflies flitting about. And if we look closer we may see a half dozen song sparrows who are trying valiantly to eat up all the cabbage worms. I wish they'd succeed, but of course they won't be able to.

Tonight Jared brought in a cedar waxwing baby who was having his first lesson in flying. He was very pretty for a young bird, even having the yellow wax on his tail, the eye line, and a suspicion of a crest as on the old birds. He wasn't much afraid and did not squawk and flutter as so many crazy little birds do. Of course Jared took him back where his mother could find him.—Berta Griffiths, Connecticut.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (14), *New York*

Dear Boys and Girls: I have often sent in contributions to the Boys' and Girls' Page, but have never been successful. Now I shall try my luck by sending in a picture of myself. I would like to get letters from every one who reads Our Page. —From Irene Wood (17), New York.



Dear Boys and Girls: I am enclosing a snapshot of myself. I like to ride horseback. I live on a farm in the Finger Lakes Region, and like farm life. I am 14 and graduated from high school last June. I have earned three diplomas. I always enjoy looking at Our Page, but have never contributed to it before.—Lina Wilson, New York.

Dear Friends: This is a photo of myself in my gym suit. My folks have taken THE R. N.-Y. for eight years. I have sent in several contributions but none has been printed. I have vaulted seven feet six inches high.—John Vargo (14), Ohio.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending a picture of my two sisters and myself. I am at their left. This was taken last Summer. We have taken THE R. N.-Y. for several years. I surely enjoy Our Page. I am in the fifth grade at school.—Elizabeth Dinehart (11), New York.

My Vocation

I wanted to be a sailor,
  But I guess that will not do,
Because being an aviator,
  Is good, too.

It would be great,
  To sail around the sphere,
But it would be better
  To carry mail in the air.

So I've decided the only thing for me
Is a machine doctor to be.
Sometimes straighten an anchor ring
Sometimes fix an airplane wing,
Doing them both, 'tis just the thing.
—Joseph Pavlovsky (11), Maryland.

Drawn by Helen Barrett (13), *New York*

Teacher: "Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing a conjunction?"

Thomas: (After long and solemn reflection) "A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter' is a conjunction because it connects the horse and the fence."—Sent by Helen Goodrich (14), Vermont.

Out in New Mexico even public signs come direct to the point. In a garage at Albuquerque is posted:

"Don't smoke around the gasoline tank. If your life isn't worth anything, gasoline is."—Sent by Henry Harris (12), New York.

Drawn by Aubrey J. Gregory (18), *New York*

Aug. 6.—Picked blackberries today. No, they were not very good grade. The downfall of the crop is on; perhaps we will pick a few but not many. At intervals I saw humming-birds today. Once one came quite close to me. The wild sweet potato blossoms attracted them. Picked huckleberries this evening. Goodnight.

Aug. 11.—Cool and cloudy. Peaches are ripening. Found the ground too wet to hoe the late sweet corn this morning, so weeded in the beans. About four o'clock this P. M. I started to town with Dad in our car. Home at six o'clock.

Aug. 13.—It was cloudy this morning, but Sol soon came out to reign supreme the rest of the day. I raked buckwheat today and still more for tomorrow. Turned the grinder to sharpen the mower blades this evening. Dad has them sharpened after about half a day's mowing.

Aug. 23.—Drove cows to pasture this morning—sometimes a job for my brother, sometimes for me. You should have seen the cows looking for the apples

which I had gathered from under the tree! We (Dad, my brother and I) got the oats in stack this P. M. They were wet from the rain, when I helped stir them this morning.

Today I saw a first hint of Autumn—a few maple leaves begin to turn color. My two brothers made some cider this morning.—From "Tark," West Virginia.

Aug. 23.—The wind nearly blew me out of bed last night. It has gone down quite considerably now though. I was upstairs this morning when the mailman came and brought THE R. N.-Y. that contained Our Page. How wonderfully our artists and authors are improving! Our art column was the best ever, because my work was not there to spoil it. After reading the poems I washed the churn and did some sweeping. Prepared some vegetables for dinner and read a book on drawing. This afternoon I drew a picture for Our Page and curled my hair. Helped get supper, then listened to the radio.—"Buddie" (18), New York.

Aug. 3.—Did some work for Our Page. Went with my brother to feed some cattle.

Aug. 9. — I picked blackberries this forenoon and huckleberries this afternoon.

Aug. 22.—Out in the pigpen there is a nest of four little birds. They are just feathered out and I think they are awful pretty. THE R. N.-Y. came today.

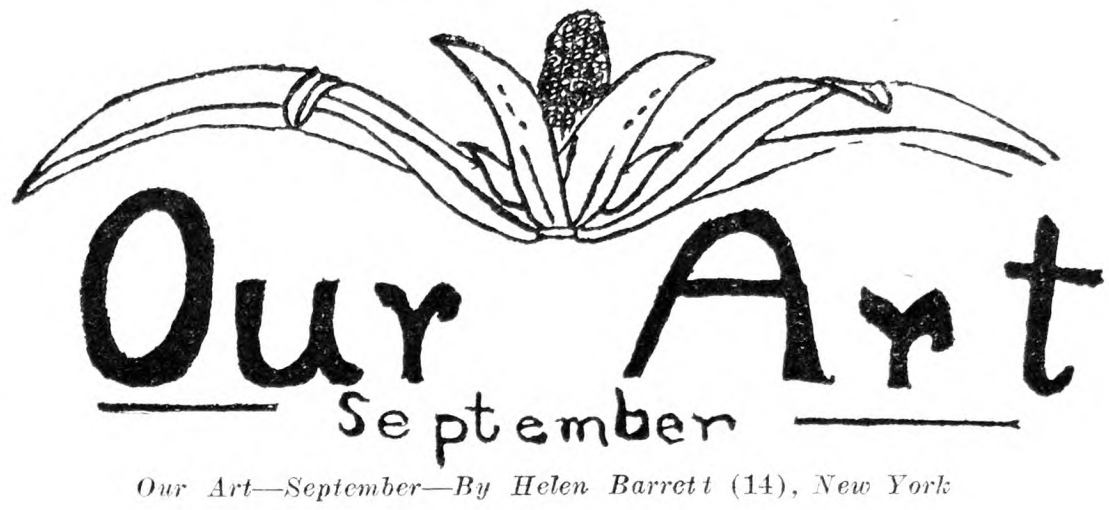
Aug. 27.—The young birds must have flown away today for they are not here this evening.—"Naomi" (10), West Virginia.

July 20. — Up early this morning. Milked, fed my calf. Went out to the back woodlot where dewberries and blueberries abound. They are ripe now and sure do look pretty, the dew on them shining under the sun's first rays. But they didn't look a bit better than they tasted. No siree. T. B. testers came this morning, two cows condemned—tough luck. Started wheat cutting this afternoon.

July 21.—Did my chores at the barn this A. M. Brother and I played Sherlock Holmes a while hunting eggs this P. M.; 1½ dozen hen eggs, three dozen guinea eggs. Had supper, read some, turned in to sleep round the clock, or at least part way.

July 26.—Rode our new horse to hoe-harrow this A. M., while garden is being worked. He is a dapple gray. Daddy bought him for a leader, although I feel sure there must have been some mistake in the leader part. For instance they perhaps forgot to tell him he was a leader. I mean the horse, not Dad.

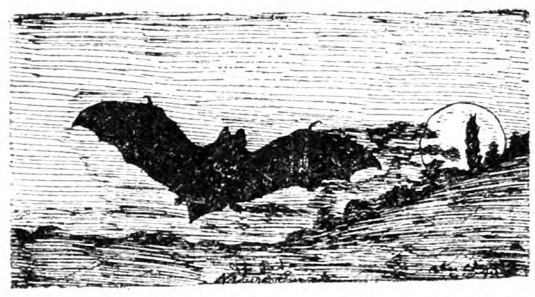
July 27.—Cloudy today and cool. Moist breeze is blowing, one that predicts more rain. Did my usual chores; ate dinner. Went to see my chum. Wore my knickers, inducing her to become an unmitigated knicker fan like myself. Had a good time. Came home and did my chores again. Wrote some letters after supper. Nuff for another month.—From "Elinore" (14), Pennsylvania.



Our Art—September—By Helen Barrett (14), New York

Myself—By Doris Blake (11), Connecticut

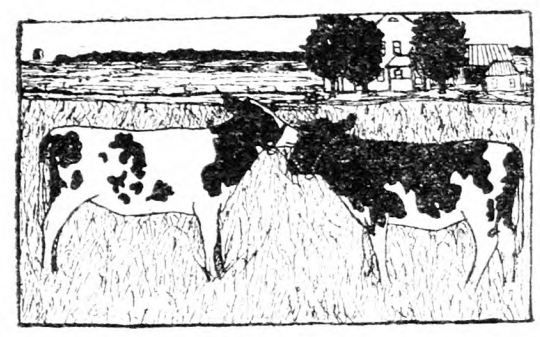
Bye Bye Blackbird—By Harold Deveney (18), Pennsylvania



Drawn by Alice Chew (16), New Jersey

The Golden Rod—By Barbara Knowles (17), Rhode Island

Fishing—By Thelma Miller (16), Pennsylvania



Telling Secrets—By Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York

Drawn by Stanley Brown (16), New York

A Silver Fox Sees His Fate

Lately Tajar has tried to slip by me as I open the gate, as if he were aware of his approaching doom. Some of the foxes are to be killed this year. Among them is my pet fox Tajar. I won't even get the money that his fur brings. I ask you now, is that fair?

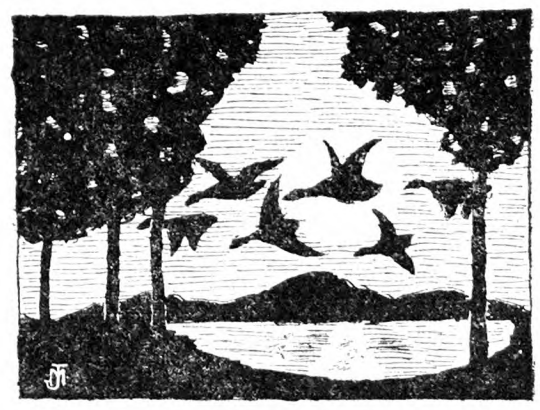
On this ranch the foxes are kept in large wire pens 20 ft. wide, 50 ft. long, 8 ft. high, which are enclosed by a high wooden fence. Otherwise every dog in the country would be around barking at the foxes.

I have the care of the foxes. When I go in the pens I usually have a pocketful of raisins. Some are so bold they eat out of my hand, but the least movement will send them scurrying around the pen or into their kennels. A fox is fond of chicken, but chicken every day would be quite expensive feeding. Other meats and all cuts of beef are fed, along with vegetables and cereals. The foxes go wild over anything fresh and bloody, such as a fresh-killed rabbit.

They have not been domesticated long enough to lose that wild instinct. Their eyes always have that glint of suspicion, trusting no one. Even when the pups are three weeks old, the time they first come out of their kennels, they are wild, and snarl if touched. Occasionally a fox feels the call of the wild and begins digging out, but soon finds the cage is wired on the bottom under a layer of dirt, so tries to climb out, but is stopped by the two-foot overhang at the top and it's no use trying to bite the heavy mesh wire, so after much speculation the animal decides it's no use.

One of the vixens likes to hunt. She does it for sport, being in no need of food. She caught a blue jay that was bathing in the drinking water and gave it to her pups. She goes after the chickadees that flit through the pen, but they are too quick, even for a fox.—From Stanley Brown (16), New York.

Young Ram—By Charlotte Dolly (14), New York



Flying South—By John Mucha (16), New York

Drawn by Rena Florence Cook (13), Pennsylvania

Coffee Souffle

Mix 1½ cups coffee (liquid), one tablespoon gelatine, 1-3 cup granulated sugar, ½ cup milk. Heat in a double boiler. Add yolks of three eggs slightly beaten and mixed with 1-3 cup granulated sugar and ¼ teaspoon salt. Cook until it thickens. Add whites of eggs beaten stiff and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Mold, chill and serve with whipped cream.—Sent by Ida Moshier (12), New York.

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (18), Pennsylvania

Kindred

I shall not sing of the forest
With trees that are straight and tall,
But of the little lonely trees
With branches crooked and small.

With warped leaves on stunted twigs
And roots that are frail and thin,
Dreaming in wistful silence
Of the tree that it might have been.

So I will write a lyric
To a brave and patient tree,
Where some bees had made wild honey
That it held protectingly.

And when I saw it lying
With defiant branches crushed,
It seemed so like a soul's defeat
In silent anguish hushed.

No, I shall not sing of heroes, who
March proudly back from wars.
But of the poor old dying trees,
With broken limbs and scars.
—By Faye Frayer, New York.

School Has Begun

The swimmin' hole is empty,
Its cool deep water still;
Just beside in shrouded stillness,
Stands the massive wooden mill.

Bowser's lying lonesome
Down by the front yard gate,
Unused to being left behind,
Puzzling out his lonely fate.

The barn no longer echoes
The happy ringing shouts,
That tell the busy mother
Of the children's whereabouts.

The baby's playing idly,
'Neath the cool old maple tree,
Trying hard to find amusement,
Thinking cats poor company.

What means this deathlike stillness
Where carefree laughter's been?
Nothing serious at all, my dear,
School's claimed "the kids" again.
—By Blanche Heath (17), Illinois.

The River Fairies Draw Water

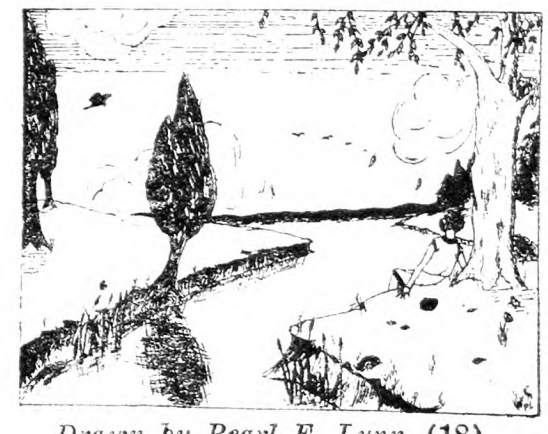
I was sitting by the lilacs when the sun
went down last night,
And saw the golden fairies of the river
take their flight.
They'd been dancing on the water in the
morn and afternoon,
And their tireless feet had flickered to a
lively fairy tune.
I had watched them from the lilacs every
time I had the chance,
For who wants to play at housework
when the river fairies dance?
I had hoped if I could watch them till the
sun had sunk to rest
I could trace them to a palace on the
purple mountain's crest.
But before the sun had sunk behind the
evening's velvet shroud
They just shimmied up a sun beam to a
gold and purple cloud.
—By Lois Russell (16), New York.

That Stump

An old stump—
An old gray stump—
Gaunt-rooted, insect-ridden,
Soon to pass away.
Dark moss around,
A shady spot.
Nearby I sat and wondered at
That stump.

A huge stump—
A huge pine stump,
Half-rotted, half-majestic,
A royal monument.
You were once a giant tree,
You saw all there was to see.
What a tale you'd tell to me.
God willing.

Yet to many, blind to the glory once
thine,
Thou are just a stump.
—By Vance Williams (18), Maine.



Drawn by Pearl F. Lynn (18), New York

Our Page This Month

Our Page has weathered the hurry and bustle of preparing for school. Such a lovely dreamy, cobwebby time to draw and write about. A cricket that has crept into the house starts singing, and katy-dids are in the grass along the way. I wore one on my sleeve today. Yesterday when we started to use an old keyhole an old mother spider tumbled out with her babies on her back. Perhaps we should not have noticed her if we had not read about her on this page. A cobweb full of dew is one of the loveliest things to draw in ink that you can imagine, and should you see one shining in the grass along your way you will always treasure the sketch made of it.

I see that there is some hesitation among our contributors as to the correct way of writing the possessive of Boys and Girls. Pearhaps a little study of our title will help in other problems of the like. "Boys and Girls" is a title and not to be considered as in the possessive case at all. So when we want to wrte it in possessive form we merely add an apostrophe to the end of the title or "Boys and Girls' Page." That is quite simple and clear, is it not?

(Continued on Page 1233)

Woolens...woven in old New England

New England . . . where our sturdy forefathers wove homespuns for rigorous service . . . where the art of spinning and weaving was transplanted from the old world . . . there, today, are woven the same serviceable cloths for modern Americans.

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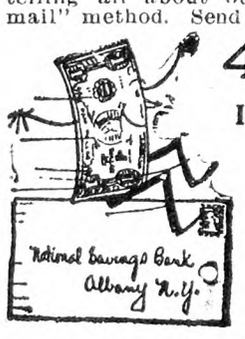

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The Home Dressmaker

SEASONAL CHANGES.—In viewing the styles worn on city streets, it is noticeable that the woman of good taste and social leisure is likely to be much less conspicuous than the girl of limited social opportunities. The woman of leisure does not have to wear an afternoon or dinner dress when shopping, but we often see such dresses worn by girls on their way to office work. In the same way, we see skirts worn up above the knee after more fashionable people have ignored these brief and scanty styles because they are too common. So far as we can judge by the more exclusive displays, new fashions are to show skirts well below the knee, often with irregular hem lines; waists are back in a normal position, and ruffles, lace and fluffiness are to give a generally feminine effect. Shades of brown, amber, vivid red and green lead, and velvet is the most popular of all fabrics.

STYLES FOR THE SCHOOLGIRL.—The illustration shows some school styles that are both sensible and smart. The first has a pleated skirt of brown and yellow plaid with a plain waist of brown velvet. The waist has no trimming except the velvet buttons at the closing, the little round turn-down collar and turn-back cuffs. The belt is of brown suede with a metal buckle. The pleated skirt is attached to an underwaist, and the waist or overblouse is entirely separate. This is always a becoming style for junior girls, and while the velvet blouse is newest, we also see it with a blouse of jersey cloth with the plaid skirt. The whole costume may be made of jersey cloth with collar and cuffs of a contrasting shade, such as sailor blue trimmed with French blue, tan and brown, or hunter's green trimmed with the lighter ocean green.

A CARDIGAN SUIT. — Next comes a misses' cardigan suit of jersey with a silk blouse. This is a typical style seen in tweed, jersey, and other woolens, including knitted fabrics. These "cardigan" coats, left open, or only closed by a button or two at the bottom, are typical styles this Fall. The model figured shows one noticeable change seen in the new Fall tailored styles. The skirt has a tight-fitting yoke top and belt, and the blouse goes inside the belt, instead of being an overblouse. This suit was of hunter's green jersey cloth, the blouse of green and white printed silk. The blouse was plain and straight, like a small boy's blouse, with a little round collar and straight cuffs, and was tucked smoothly inside the belt. The coat had a little yoke, cut in a shallow point, on each side of the front but no yoke in the back; the collar rolled back on each side of the front in Tuxedo style. The front of the skirt below the yoke had a broad box pleat forming a panel, with narrower box pleats at each side. This costume would be a smart and serviceable one for the high school or college girl, but we also see many of the Fall ensembles in adult sizes. They are very serviceable and smart in tweed, and there seems a tendency toward white blouses of crepe de chine or satin. With the return of feminine fashions we are very likely to see lingerie blouses once more. The hat worn by this figure is one of the little cloche shapes of green felt, with a satin bow pulled through two slashes in front.

THE POPULAR PLAID.—Woolen plaids return to us each Autumn, and the central figure displays a tailored dress of wool plaid in blue shades blending light and dark. This dress was made all in one piece, the plain waist being cut in shallow scallops at the bottom. These scallops were stitched over a sort of yoke which, cut in reverse scallops at the bottom, was stitched over the pleated skirt. There was a narrow blue leather belt. Cuffs and collar were of fine white nainsook with embroidered edge, and a little embroidered vestee showed at the front opening. Fine lingerie collars, cuffs and guimpes are much favored in the new fashions, and are often the only trimming on a tailored dress of dark cloth or velvet. The little felt hat worn with this dress was pearl gray and is one of the brimless shapes coming down over the ears that are now so popular.

TAILORED TWEED.—The fourth model shown is brown tweed, very plain and tailored, trimmed with stitching. The front of the waist was cut in sections, so that the lower one extended over like a battlement; these sections were finished with stitching. The back of the waist was plain. The skirt, stitched to the lower edge of the waist, had two buttons at the side of the pleats on top, so that it continued the battlement outline of the waist; there were side pleats at each side. A little square patch pocket at one side was laid over the belt of brown suede. Collar and cuffs were of fine white nainsook with a picot edge. The hat worn, longer over the ears than at back and front, was of beige felt with the brim smoothly covered with brown velvet.

BLUE FLANNEL AND BRASS BUTTONS.—The little girl's dress at the right was as practical and sensible as the old style blue serge sailor dresses we so rarely see now. It was blue flannel, the waist plain, while the front of the skirt was kilt pleated. Down the front of the waist were five straps rounded at the lower end, these overlapping, and buttoned down with brass buttons. Round the neck was a half-handkerchief of gay printed silk, red, white, blue and black, the ends of this being drawn under the top strap.

THE SCHOOL WARDROBE.—Most of the State colleges give, through their home economics department, suggestions as to students' wardrobes, and we feel sure that this department, in any State college, would tell a prospective student what she should bring. Naturally, such a list may include both the "must haves" and the "may wants." One of these college lists gives only three pairs of shoes; one pair low-heeled school shoes, such as oxfords, one pair dress shoes, and one pair evening slippers. We should add a pair of stout walking shoes for hikes and think there should be two pairs of school shoes so that they can be "rested." We should also add some sports stockings of ribbed mercerized lisle to the list of six pairs of silk stockings, and some wool "invisibles" if no woolen stockings were included, in a northern latitude. Of course the school shoes must always have rubber heels. Another of the necessities not usually given in such lists is a pretty sweater to wear with different skirts, which is really needed.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Very pretty are some school dresses for girls from eight to 12, having a pleated jersey skirt that buttons onto a blouse of printed sateen. The sateen is a small pattern in several colors, and the waist is quite like a boy's blouse, and equally plain, but with a little knife pleating down the front and edging the round collar. The skirt has a belt with buttonholes to attach it over the blouse. Another pretty frock noted similar in style was challis; in this case it was a one-piece frock, the blouse striped and the stitch-pleated skirt of solid color. The rather wide belt, drawn into a round buckle in the front, was of the striped material.

No other fabric is so prominently displayed this Fall as velvet, especially the transparent and printed velvets. Many of the printed velvets having a small close pattern in contrasting color are not very striking at first glance, for the pattern seems to obscure the richness of the fabric. Among the colors featured are slate blue, sapphire blue, gendarme blue, Bordeaux red and bottle green, but black it quite as popular as colors.

The closely swathed hip line is a noticeable feature of many new dresses, both the tailored styles and those with draped irregular hem lines. Naturally this snug hip will mean something more than a girdle underneath.

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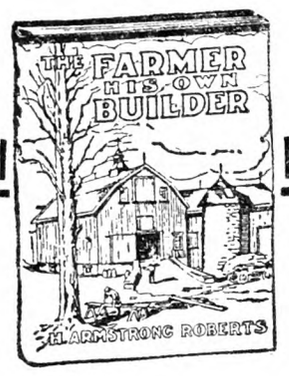

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Boys and Girls

(Continued from Page 1231)

Another bad habit we have is putting an apostrophe in "its" when it is not a contraction. When "its" is used to modify a noun never use the apostrophe. A great many people who know better do it unconsciously for fear they are going to leave it out when it should be in. Use the apostrophe only when you have a contraction of "it is." To tell the truth contractions are not good for your writing or mine, and we would do best to leave them out entirely, except of course in quoting conversation.

Here is something you will want to know about photos. Glance over at "Ourselves to Each Other" and you will see that we use two in each position of the camera. This is not done for variety, or to please the eye, but so that we will be able to use four photos in that limited space. It so happens that the tall, narrow photos are in the majority, and we need more of the short, wide ones to fit in. So when you are taking a picture for Our Page next time be sure to turn your camera on its longest side. And if you happen to be wondering why your picture is not printed that will most likely be the reason.

October is the month in which Columbus discovered America at the Bahama Islands. Let us not forget this in preparations for Hallowe'en. We have here a basis for caption work and sketching. Why neglect the map of the graceful Americas, the land that Columbus discovered? There are a great many ideas to be drawn from the old story and its setting.

What do you see around your home that is worth copying or trying to put on paper? The old ring-necked pheasant in his listening, tense pose has never walked across our sheet, for he is hard to catch, but some day we will find him here no doubt. There were some fine drawings of the black wild duck this time, but all except the one shown erred in making the duck bulk too large against the landscape. Wild ducks are not as large as tame ones.

Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., by the fifth of the month if intended for the October number, later contributions being held over.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—Leona Lathrop (14), Carmella Lombard (11), *Helen Barrett (13), Helen Kukon (13), Olga Maroldt (13), Hazel Taylor, Lawrence Welsh (13), *Ida Moshier (12), Etta Bloomquist (18), *John Mucha (18), Iona Bedient (11), Isabel Keysoe, Esther Pastalove, *Louise Wiederhold, Grace Davis (11), Edith Wanser (16), Leroy Vincent (14), Sam Feldman (14), Eunice Sweet (10), Marie Baer (12), Blanche Smith, Florence Nordlund (13), Teresa Prinzing (14), Dorothy Price, *Pearl Lynn (18), Vivian Avery (14), Marian Bogart, *Helen Gartelman (13), *Lois Hussell (16), *Carl Ratsch (14), Eleanor Weaver (13), *Elizabeth Humphrey (15), *Aubrey Gregory (18), Dorothy Corfu (15), Gwendolen Worden, *Irene Wood (17), Velma Root (12), Ethel Wiederman (14), *Stanley Brown (16), Alice Dickerson (14), Marian Drexel (13), Dorothy Plopper (8), Anna Yurkewecz (14).

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Vermont.—Marguerite Garvey, *Helen Goodrich (14), Elna Bayle, Jane Levesque.

Maine.—*Vance Williams (19).

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Missouri.—Helen Wilson (13).

Ohio.—Vera Rogers (9), Robert Murvine (11), Eleanor Stafford (16), Louise Sloat (16), Vernon Jenkins.

West Virginia.—Clark Allender (13), Naomi Allender (11).

Illinois.—*Blanche Heath (17).

Kentucky.—Helen Hatfield (11).

Tennessee.—Rosalie Gallaway.

Georgia.—*Alice Dorsey.

Florida.—Rigmor Olsen (12).

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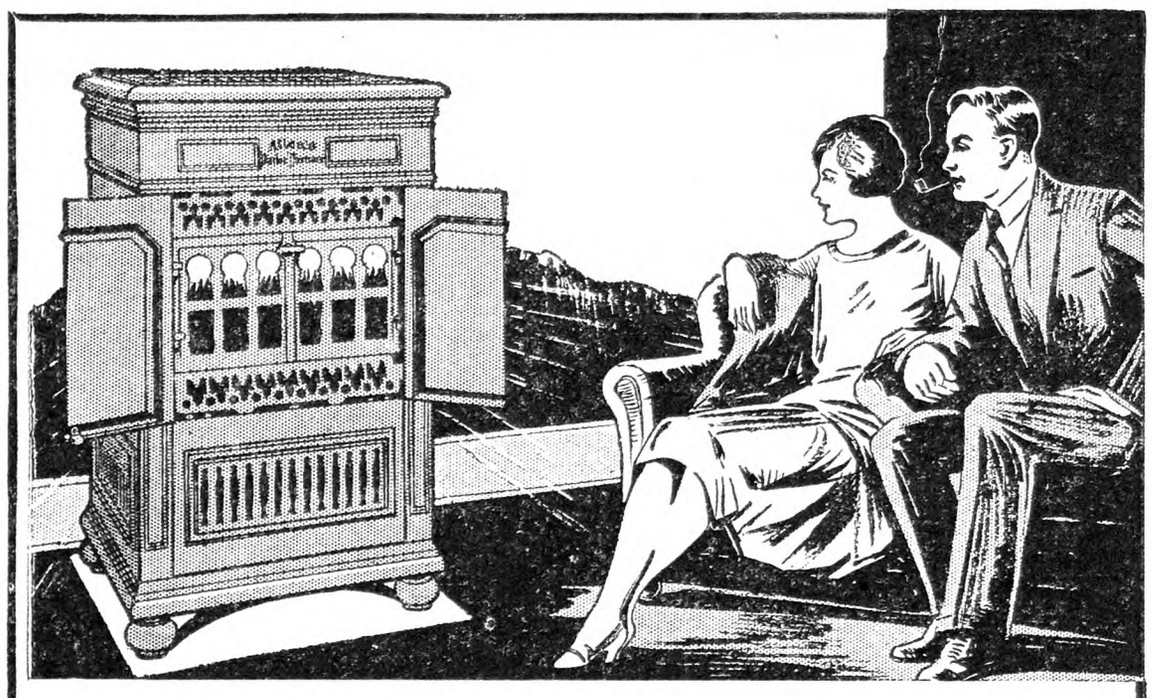
Letters intended for contributors should be stamped, sealed and addressed with name and State, then forwarded to this office inclosed in another envelope. We furnish the local address and mail at once.

Louella Brown (12), Vermont; Ida Moshier (12), New York; Edith Wanser (16), Long Island; Louise Sloat (16), Ohio; Ethel Wiederman (14), New York; Dorothy Price, New York; Kathryn Atwell (11), Maryland.



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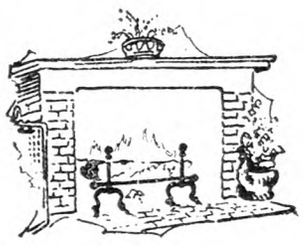

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Hints on Sheep Management

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

Experience, extending over many years, teaches one lessons that emphasize the necessity of putting into effect some fundamental principles in the management of the farm flock of sheep. They do not so forcibly apply to the management of the range flock; but even with them, some of them, at least, should not be transgressed. A few of the chief ones will here be considered.

It is a common error of judgment to buy foundation ewes and rams without carefully determining the quality of their source. When a visit is made to the city stockyard and a "bunch" of ewes is bought simply because their price seems attractive, the results are likely to be disappointing. Such sheep may have been sent to market for a good reason best known to the shipper. Often, careful examination would show that many of them have "broken mouths," or that their udders are diseased, and it often happens, too, that they are worm-infested, or tick-infested, and scabby sheep may also be so acquired. A few ewes of the right sort are far better, as foundation stock, than a large flock, to be culled at home. Buy, therefore, from a reliable, reputable commission firm that makes a specialty of sheep. If such a firm be partonized a visit to the "yards" may be unnecessary. If the prospective buyer knows exactly what he wants and gives the commission man exact "specifications" in writing, he may have his order filled with satisfaction. Naturally, the specifications will include breeding, age, and condition and indicate the district from which the sheep are to come. Many farmers do not care to buy sheep from an altogether different environment than that of their farms and, therefore, specify that they do not want animals from the far southwest or mountain range country, or from districts where liver flukes are known to be prevalent, but desire sheep from some chosen district.

High-grade ewes, of a known breed, such as the Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford, Cheviot, etc., for mutton or Merinos, of some standard type or another, for wool should be ordered, and it is wonderful how well some experienced commission men fill the order. When purebred ewes are needed they should not, of course, be bought in the "yards," but should be ordered from some long established, reputable breeder not too far away, who has earned a fine reputation in the show yards of the country for the high quality of his sheep and among other breeders and farmers for the health and prepotency of the animals he sells. In all instances, it is best to have the bought sheep dipped before leaving for their new quarters, and stockyards sheep may also be vaccinated against hemorrhagic septicemia ("shipping fever"). When that has not been done, the new sheep should be quarantined for a month, on arrival at the farm, until it is made certain that they are free from disease and noxious parasities. Dipping and "worming" are also advisable. It is a first fundamental principle that sheep bought for breeding should be first class in quality, high grades of a popular breed, from a suitable environment, young, healthy and free from parasites.

It is most important to keep sheep and lambs free from intestinal and other parasites. These thieves and robbers may entirely nullify the good effects of careful selection and buying. They will be certain to infest the new sheep or lambs if these are turned into contaminated quarters and bare-bitten, permanent pastures, or any pasture long used by sheep. New seeding for ewes and lambs, each Spring, is another imperative necessity and, throughout the grazing season, a "fresh bite" of some green crop or another is as necessary. Therefore, catch grazing crops should be provided, in succession. Rape is useful in that way and legumes are likewise necessary and valuable for sheep. Adjunct feeding of oats, bran and other grains and meals, is also advisable. At no time should the adult sheep or lambs be allowed to become low in condition. Debility, from any cause, invites parasite infestation and that may spell disaster.

Exercise is another imperative necessity, particularly for ewes in lambs, during Winter and the early Spring months, or until green grass is available in the Northern States. Make the ewes walk at least one mile, daily, to get Alfalfa or clover hay, scattered in small heaps over the surface of a distant field. Open a path with an improvised snow-plow to make that possible when snow is deep. Also feed each ewe 2 pounds of sound corn silage or roots daily and add oats and wheat bran, if the sheep are not in good condition. At all times keep the bowels active. Thousands of ewes might be prevented from dying of stercoremia (autointoxication or self-poisoning), each Winter and Spring in the Northern States, were these preventive measures adopted. Ewes, so fed and managed, would also lamb easier, have stronger lambs and would supply plenty of milk for their sustenance. "Flushing" of ewes and rams, preparatory to the mating season, by generous feeding pays when the flock has not been kept in "good heart" by grazing a succession of fresh green crops and by supplemental feeding. It is important, too, that the ram always be purebred, the best individual obtainable, and never made partially or wholly impotent by over service. Taking the ram to the ewe pasture, night and morning, and controlling his service, insures best results and conserves the power of the sire.

Housing for sheep need not be elaborate or expensive. It is imperative, however, that the shelter at all times shall be clean, dry and well ventilated. Sheep must have dry beds and lots of fresh air. A tight-roofed shed, open to the south, that has a high, dry floor, will serve the needs of the wintering flock; but special quarters are necessary at lambing time and the ewes must, at that season, have the close, careful, intelligent attention of a trained, sympathetic shepherd who loves sheep. Unless such care be supplied the entire year's work with the flock may be rendered unprofitable or actually disastrous.

What to give sheep and lambs for worm destruction or expulsion always is a perplexing problem and must, in conclusion, be considered. In the first place, it should clearly be understood, that less "doping and drugging" will be necessary when the flock has been managed according to the fundamental principles we have outlined. Worms find their most suitable breeding and feeding place in lambs and sheep that have been weakened by inadequate and incomplete feeding. Lack of necessary minerals in the feed, or separately supplied, may also invite worm infestation; therefore, at all times, keep lambs and sheep fully and completely fed. When medicinal treatment is needed give the new capsules of tetrachlorethylene a trial. They have given fine satisfaction in practice. Treatment with a mixture of Lugol's solution of iodine and water has also given excellent results. Give a badly infested, adult sheep 4 to 6 ounces of a mixture of 2 ounces of Lugol's solution and 1 quart of water. Give a lamb 2 to 4 ounces of a mixture of ½ an ounce of Lugol's solution and 1 quart of water. Give a large, strong lamb or sheep 4 ounces of a mixture of 1 ounce of Lugol's solution and 1 quart of water. Before dosing, withhold feed for 16 to 18 hours and, after dosing, withhold both feed and water for at least 4 hours, and 10 hours after dosing give each treated animal 1 ounce of Epsom salt, in tepid water, as a drench. The latter treatment is not, perhaps, absolutely necessary, but it is recommended.

A Yoke of Prize Oxen

The Dependable Ox Team

July 20-21, 1927 this team, cart and I took part in the 150th anniversary of the massacre and battle of Cherry Valley, N. Y. We were also in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the American Revolution at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1927, where I drove before an audience of 125,000 people. The oxen are 10 years old and the cart was built in 1822. J. H. WATERMAN.

Oneida County, N. Y.

Pig Raising in New Jersey

Success in raising Fall pigs depends largely on proper feeding and proper handling. A forage crop, on which the pigs will run after weaning, is suggested as an excellent means of giving pigs a better start to go through the Winter. For New Jersey rye is one of the best crops for late Fall and early Winter pasture. Concentrates fed during the growing and fattening periods should be of a high-energy value plus some protein supplement or a combination of protein supplements. Corn is suggested as the favorite high-energy feed in the country. Ground barley and ground rye may be substituted for corn where these feeds are available. In using these feeds, however, it must be remembered that they are high in energy but low in protein. They must be balanced, therefore, with high-protein feeds to get the best results.

Either skim-milk or buttermilk is excellent in balancing farm grains, due to the fact that they are high in protein and mineral matter. The amount to feed will be about 2.5 to 3 lbs. of milk to 1 lb. of corn for 50-lb. pigs, gradually decreasing the milk as the animals gain in size. Where skim-milk or buttermilk is not available, such feeds as tankage, fishmeal, oilmeal and Alfalfa meal should be used.

A combination that has proved satisfactory in the Middle West has been to mix 50 per cent of fishmeal, 25 per cent oilmeal and 25 per cent Alfalfa meal together and feed from 15 to 20 per cent of this mixture with the corn or other feeds to start the animals, gradually decreasing the protein supplement until at the finishing period only about 5 per cent of the protein supplement is still being fed. WM. C. SKELLEY.

New Jersey College of Agriculture.

Drafters As Pullers

Chub and Bud, a grade Belgian team weighing 2,960 lbs., broke the New York State record for teams under 3,000 lbs. by a pull of 3,000 lbs. at the Hamburg fair. The team is owned by Otto Spiez of Williamsville. It pulled the dynamometer, belonging to the State College of Agriculture, the required distance of 27½ ft., thereby establishing a new record for the State. The record was formerly held by Prince and Charles, a pair of black Percherons weighing 2,960 lbs., owned by Frank Briggs of East Aurora. This team established the record of 2,900 lbs. on the draw bar in 1926.

In establishing their record, Chub and Bud had to lift more than their own weight, a feat accomplished by only five other teams in the United States. The new record-holders received their training doing excavating. Their ages are six and seven years.

Babe and Jumbo, owned by John Tallen of Buffalo, and the teams owned by Henry Putts of Little Valley, and John Adrian of Williamsville, all equaled the State record for teams over 3,000 lbs. by pulling 3,050 lbs. on the bar. When the three teams competed, Babe and Jumbo outpulled the other two teams, which failed to equal their own records, and the winners tried to establish a new record of 3,100 lbs., but failed by four feet of pulling the dynomometer the required distance of 27½ ft. This contest likewise took place at the fair at Hamburg.

Feeding a Colt

What is the proper way to care for and feed a colt? Bran is said to be the best feed for a colt. When should a colt be weaned? Mine is now two months old. G. H. L.

Newfield, N. Y.

My slogan is this: Feed often for best results. A colt should be fed rolled oats or very coarse ground oats three parts and one part coarse bran. Begin feeding it as soon as it is a month old, using about one-half pint of this mixture, and increasing it according to the breed and size of the colt until at six months old it is receiving four quarts daily on good pasture and good hay. If the foal's dam is working, wean it at four months of age; otherwise at five to six months of age. If milk is obtainable, begin at weaning time feeding the colt one quart three times daily and increase to three gallons a day. This will produce bone and tone up the coat. Above everything else, remember to have the colt out in the sun every day that it shines. Keep it out of rain storms and snow storms after the Winter coat begins to grow. Brush the coat often. GEO. HOWDEN.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Sodium Fluoride; Old and New Wheat; Salt As a Vermicide

1. Is it safe to dust chickens on the roosts with sodium fluoride, or will this harm their eyes? 2. What is the difference between new and old wheat? I am feeding the new. The kernels are nice and full and it is fine wheat; the chickens like it, but I am advised it is not good for them. The old is $3 and the new only $2.40. 3. Is it true that a solution of salt water sprinkled on the ground will destroy worms and worm eggs, and if so, how strong a solution?

New Jersey. A. E.

1. Sodium fluoride should be worked down into the feathers, a pinch here and there over the body. It is irritating to the eyes and would be far less effective if applied by dusting the fowls upon their perches.

2. I know of no reason why new wheat is not good for fowls. Its moisture content is greater, of course, than that of seasoned grain and it is possible that over indulgence in new wheat might upset the digestive organs of birds eating it. I do not think that you need to fear sound, new wheat, however.

3. Salt water sprinkled upon the ground will not destroy worms and their eggs. If it could, one of the greatest hindrances to poultry health would be easily overcome. M. B. D.

Turning Leaves

(Continued from page 1227)

vegetable counter showing a list of the different kinds and their value in fat-producing ingredients. Just what would happen then, I should like to know.

Of course, a grower would as soon raise carrots and turnips as potatoes. Already the shippers have begun to ship these vegetables with potatoes in mixed carloads. It is time that we began to recognize the trend of the time, and change to meet the new demands of modern ideas. After all we live longer thin, so the doctor tells us, and the insurance records bear him out.

One of the latest books is "John Brown's Body," a poem in blank verse. Its author, Stephen Benet, was several years in the writing of it, during which time the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation heard of it and two years ago awarded him a year's fellowship in which to complete it. One year, however, was not enough. Good writing is slow laborious work, the result of revision after revision. Easy writing makes hard reading, and turning the saying about we have "Hard writing makes easy reading." This book is easily read. Some of it I have read three times, spots such as the raid on Harper's Ferry. The prelude is staged on a slave ship where the captain fingered his Bible and the mate shuddered when

"Lantern in hand, he went down to hold.
Each time he went he had a trick of trying
To shut the pores of his body against the stench
By force of will, by thinking of salt and flowers,
But it was always useless."

"John Brown's Body" is not the history of John Brown, though he begins it. Yet his spirit rides through the whole piece. It is a book that only a generation once removed could have written. I thought it would be dull and crammed with detail, and was not prepared to take up a book that led one on sentence by sentence, and even brought one back for more. Here is a bit about women, namely Elspeth Mackay. How did the writer know that we would treasure this?

"And deep in her sons, when she was gone,
Her words took root and her ghost lived on.
The slow voice haunting the ocean shell
To counsel the sons of her sons as well.
And it was well for the Wingate line,
To have that stiffening set in its spine.
For once in each breeding of Wingate kin,
There came a child with an olive skin
And the mouth of Charles, the merry and sad,
And the bright, spoilt charm that Monmouth had."

A fresh, strong, west wind is sweeping across the orchards today taking off much of the early fruit. It has flattened the cone of sand on the grave of Peter, who was so nearly human, and Daddy cutting ripe corn in the field back of the house is having a struggle with the bundles. Mark and Violet have discovered the small pie pumpkins along the rows, and it is no task at all to bring those shining orange globes in to the cellar. Many of them have to be carried up to the kitchen, and their glowing beauty paraded, before they are consigned to the darkness below. What a place for a handsome pumpkin down there in the dark! But then what a place for the lovely red leaves of Fall down on the muddy earth. There comes a time for the putting away. We can only go through this life once, and that is the time for writing what we can upon our page, for it never turns back.

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EXTRA FINE COONHOUNDS—Shipped on trial. Satisfied customers throughout New England. SAM LONG, Guntersville, Ala.

Live Stock at the New York Fair

(Editorial Impressions)

PART II

Old-timers at the ringside are often heard to say that better cattle were exhibited 25 to 30 years ago than are shown at the fairs today. Young breeders don't believe that, and their elders can't prove it. Furthermore, what does "better" mean? What our old and highly respected friends probably mean is that the cattle of their hey-day as breeders were better for their time and conditions than our modern types.

During the past quarter of a century in which we have studied the breeds, types and classes of live stock at the fairs and shows in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, there has been a definite and justifiable change in the standards by which breeding stock values are judged on this side of the water. The Scotch are always and everywhere exceedingly practical. Cruickshank himself saw to it that his creative idealism increased the value of Shorthorns as money-makers. Bates and Booth in England were a little more pure or less monetary in their idealism as breeders.

Pioneer American breeders belonged mostly to the excessively idealistic school. The great change in breeding stock standards of value which has occurred in this country has increasingly and effectively emphasized utility as against mere beauty of form. It has brought about economic improvement in all breeds and classes of stock, chiefly dairy and beef cattle. Utility now comes first and beauty second. Most breeders, however, desire to combine them. These two values were seen in well-balanced combination in most of the entries at the recent New York State Fair. We are sure that Jerseys are better, because more useful, cattle today than they were years ago when some herds showed the ill effects of extreme refinement and fanciful breeding for fancy points.

THE JERSEYS

About half of the exhibitors of Jerseys were New York State breeders. A more representative or more creditable exhibit of this Channel Island breed has seldom been seen at Syracuse or elsewhere. Mature Jersey cows bred in America average a little larger in stature than their maternal ancestors 25 years ago. There is still room for improvement in this particular, for there is a surplus of refinement in the breed as a whole.

Prof. A. A. Borland, of Pennsylvania State College, did the judging. The prizes were fairly well distributed among a number of exhibitors, but the most coveted ones fell to Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y., Wauban Farms, Ashfield, Mass., and Silver Lake Farm, Greenville, N. J. The handsome imported cow Alligator's Renee from Wauban Farms was the senior and grand champion female. Silver Lakes Farm had the senior and grand champion bull, Zenia's Prairie Sultan, and the junior champion female, Zenia's Fauvic Demoiselle, while Meridale Farms had the junior champion bull, Tapon's Nobleman.

Some of the leading winners will stand at or near the top throughout the season. Wauban Farms won the get-of-sire competition, and had the "largest and best exhibit."

In the two-year-old heifer class, including some 17 entries, Erma Wilson, who was 12 years old on Sept. 14, a 4-H club member, held and showed Oxford Rozel's Sweetheart, owned by her father Frank N. Wilson, Heuvelton, N. Y. She won the sixth prize, but her showmanship was as competent as that of any other person in the arena. She is a "wee lass," the top of her head being on a level with the heifer's eyes. She and her sister have been taken into partnership by their father.

D. C. W.

DOGS

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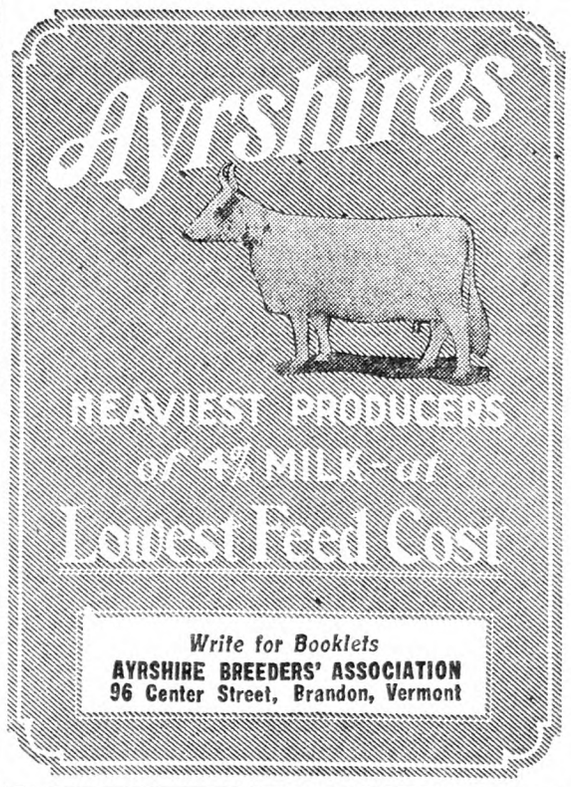

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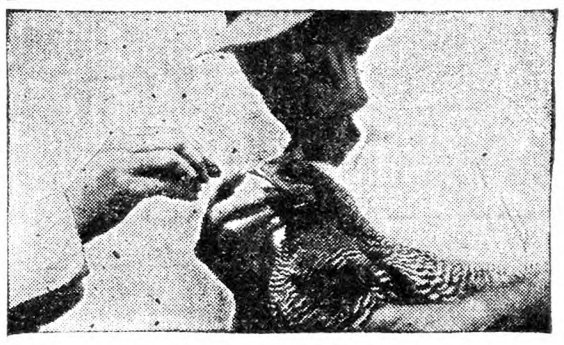

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The Henyard

Small Eggs

We have February and March White Leghorn pullets, housed, strongly developed, as big as hens. We feed them on growing mash and corn and wheat, as much as they will eat, plenty of green food from outdoors. They began laying about two weeks ago; yesterday got 24 eggs from 300 pullets, but they lay small eggs. Can we add anything special to the feed to make them produce larger eggs? We forced them for body, all along, never for eggs. P. K. V.
Hunterdon Co., N. J.

Pullets as a rule, do lay quite small eggs, and they usually get over it after a time unless they prove to be of a small-egg type. This is to some extent a matter of inheritance, some mature hens never laying anything but rather small eggs. Of course, it is a mistake to breed from such hens if one is in egg production. It is too early to condemn your pullets, however, and we certainly should not advise any attempt to force them by the use of a strong laying mash. This will be quite sure to throw them into a molt and stop their laying entirely for a time. Handling early-hatched pullets is rather a large problem, and those who are most successful keep a very close watch to see that they are well developed in body and not unduly forced for egg production. This is a matter that can be learned only by careful study of conditions and slight variations in the food where you see that weight is not coming up sufficiently, or otherwise.

Ailing Birds

I have lately lost several birds out of a flock of 40, 20 in a coop (Anconas and Barred Rocks). First symptom is loss of appetite. Comb remains fairly red, but gradually the bird gets weaker and at death, after about three weeks, only skin and bones are left. Only one chicken gets sick at the time. I lost three so far this Spring and one is sick again. I have tried the usual remedies as castor oil, permanganate of potash, bicarbonate of potash, etc., but everything has failed. Can I do anything to prevent this disease or cure? Is it advisable to kill the bird at the appearance of the symptoms?
New York. E. C. G.

There are several wasting diseases that might produce the symptoms that you mention. Coccidiosis is the most common one in chicks above three or four weeks of age. The few losses in your flock do not indicate any widespread infection but it will be wise to promptly remove any sick chicks and dispose of them. A sick chicken is of no value and is always a possible source of harm to others.
M. B. D.

Worms and Range Paralysis

I have about 500 pullets on range, four months old. Every day or two I have one or more go lame, or a wing drop, and some lose the use of themselves entirely. I killed one and performed post-mortem. Everything outside of intestines seemed perfect. The two blind guts were extended at extreme end. Upon opening I found a bunch of very fine worms in each. Upon opening the main tract, I found one worm about two inches long, round and hard, like a horse hair. Was that a tapeworm? What should be the condition of the blind guts in perfect health? Can you tell me what I can use to rid the birds of worms, including tapeworms? E. W. T.
New York.

The caeca, or blind guts, should look like the intestines to which they are attached if not diseased. If found enlarged, thickened and filled with soft or cheesy material, coccidiosis is usually present. Worms might find their way into these organs but would have no special significance if found there. Tapeworms—those that are not of microscopic size—may easily be distinguished from round worms by the fact that they look like short pieces of white or yellowish tape connected together. Round worms are round, similar in appearance to small angleworms. There are three common varieties of round worms, differing in size and one of which is commonly found in the caeca. There is probably no treatment for worm infestation that is fully satisfactory; all present the drawbacks of difficulty in effectual administration, check in production if fowls are laying and very possible injury from the remedy itself. For flock treatment, the mixing of tobacco dust of at least 1½ per cent nicotine content with the mash in the amount of 1 lb. to each 50 lbs. of mash and leaving this before the birds for three or four weeks at a time is a well-known one. Reinfestation is, of course, easy if all droppings are not kept from the birds. This does not remove tapeworms, which may be expelled by 15 grain doses of kamala to each bird, given in capsules. The nicotine content of tobacco dust used should be guaranteed by the manufacturers, if lacking, the tobacco is not effective. Flies may carry the means of reinfection by tapeworms and it has been found necessary in some cases to screen the poultry quarters against these if the fowls were to be kept free from tapeworm infestation.

Your description of the lameness of your pullets makes it seem very probable that they are suffering from "range paralysis," a disease that causes loss of use of one or both wings or legs in apparently healthy young pullets or cockerels. This appears suddenly, frequently while the birds are on range and are being kept under healthful conditions. Affected birds may recover but are more apt to die within a few days. The cause of this trouble is not known and there is no known cure for it. M. B. D.

Sneezing Hens

I have a flock of White Leghorns hatched in February and are about ready to lay, but they have contracted roup. Their eyes water and they sneeze. What is the best thing to do? N. C.
Pennsylvania.

Sneezing and watering of the eyes in the Fall do not necessarily indicate so serious a disease as roup. They may, and often do, appear as a result of colds contracted by exposure to cold winds or confinement in damp, unhealthful quarters. The best thing to do with such a flock is to give it clean, dry quarters where it will not be exposed to drafts while upon the perches or permitted to scratch in foul earth or litter. Such colds may precede true roup if the germs of the latter disease are present in unhealthful surroundings and this more serious trouble is to be guarded against by what are called sanitary measures; sanitary measures being pretty much all included in the one word cleanliness. I should not care to have a flock of Leghorns laying in July or August and should try to keep them from such early maturity by giving free range, if possible, and feeding little animal protein in the form of meat scrap or milk in the ration. Such early laying is pretty sure to be followed by partial molting after a small number of eggs are produced and then a long interval of unproductiveness. M. B. D.

Wasting Disease

We have a flock of White Leghorns hatched June, 1927; they have laid very poorly. They become light in weight, apparently go blind and stagger around on their toes, and get very weak. None has died because as soon as we see them we kill them. Can you tell me the cause of this trouble and any treatment for it?
New York. P. M.

It would require an examination of the internal organs by one acquainted with the appearance of these organs in health and disease to determine the cause of these deaths. There is evidently some chronic wasting disease, perhaps tuberculosis of one or more organs. If, upon opening a dead bird, you find any of the organs studded with small tubercles — hard masses of varying size—in any of the internal tissues, the disease above mentioned is probably responsible for the deaths. The liver is particularly likely to be affected in this disease. Removal of all ailing birds and cleanliness and good sanitation in the quarters is needed. If the proportion of affected birds is large, it may be wise to dispose of healthy fowls also and start again with better stock. Worm infestation should also be looked for. If these parasites are present in sufficient numbers to cause the symptoms that you mention, they may be discovered by opening the intestinal tract from end to end and examining the interior. M. B. D.

Cleaning Up Old Yard

I have just bought an old farm in Maryland. There is about one acre of yard or old grass over which chickens, dogs, ducks, etc., have been allowed to run for years. Of course the grass and ground are full of fleas and chicken lice, as the animals are. Will a top-dressing of lime and sulphur (dry) be of any use in cleaning it up? The grass is short. I am having the outhouses, barns, etc., whitewashed with sprayer inside and out. Can you suggest anything better than whitewash, and will the lime and sulphur do any good on the ground? C. M. C.

You do not say for just what purpose you wish to clean up this ground. If for a poultry yard, don't attempt it. Keep your poultry elsewhere for a few years. It seems to be a popular delusion that lime will disinfect the soil and that a top-dressing will kill undesirable inhabitants of it. Lime is not equal to the task; it is a mild disinfectant, and used as you contemplate in the buildings, after having first cleaned them as thoroughly as possible with hoe and broom, it is highly desirable as a sweetening application. You cannot apply it too often. I do not know of any effect that sulphur could have upon either buildings or soil and should save the expenses of applying it. As to the yard, if you wish to put it into sanitary condition, plow and crop it. If you do not wish to crop it, plow, fit and seed it. M. B. D.

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6 weeks old and older, at prices to interest you.
SPECIAL MATING RED CHICKS at $20 Per 100
HALL BROS., Wallingford, Conn.
Box 60, or 'phone 645-5

BABY CHIX
S. C. R. I. REDS—All are bred from our own special selected, state tested stock to produce fast growing, profitable broilers and at reduced prices.
Calalog on request.
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box R Attleboro, Mass.

WeneChicks
DELIVERY BEGINNING SEPT. 20th, HATCHING DAYS EVERY THURSDAY
White Rock, Wyandotte, Brahma cross. All straight Breeds—Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, **$15.50** per 100, postpaid. Add 2c per chick for lots less than 100.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

Mixed	$7 per 100
S.C.W. Leghorns	7 per 100
Barred Rocks	9 per 100
Reds	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER McAllisterville, Pa.

GOOD WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING HENS
$1.25 each, **$1.20** in 100 lots. Barred Rock Pullets, 12 wks. old, **$1.25** each. **UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York**

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK.
SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

S.C.W. LEGHORN WYCKOFF STRAIN **PULLETS** ROBERT SMITH, Nassawadox, Va.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS
Best breeds. Breeders at special Fall prices. Catalog free. **HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.**

Wild Mallard Ducks Domesticated, **$1.50** each. R. C. MACKLEY - Bragueville, Pa

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending Sept. 10, 1928, with comments of the director:

Profitable production of eggs hinges directly on the comfort and health of the flock. Scarcely any condition will so soon be reflected in lowered production as an infestation of red mites. Yearling hens require special attention at this time of the year, because any upset will result in a molt and in low production during the coming season of high egg prices.

Loss of blood and disurbed rest are the particular results of an infestation of poultry mites or roost mites, as they are sometimes called. These mites are tiny spider-like creatures measuring about one-thirtieth of an inch long when mature. They are grayish in color unless gorged with blood, in which case they are red. The presence of mites is determined by inspection of roosting quarters and nests; they rarely will be found on the birds in the daytime.

Mites will be found in the cracks and crevices in the roosts and roost supports or in the walls nearby. If the pests themselves are not seen a "pepper and salt" appearance around the crevices is an indication of their presence.

Since they live in the cracks of the woodwork, visiting the birds only at night, any treatment of the birds, naturally is useless. Mites may be done away with only by thorough and proper treatment of their hiding places.

The most effective treatment consists in painting roosts, roost supports, the nearby walls and nests with creosote, carbolineum, mite paint or undiluted coal tar disinfectant. Nests and roosts so treated should not be used until well dried. If the equipment is used before it is dry, eggs may absorb the odor of disinfectant; the plumage of the birds will be soiled and the skin of the feet and legs will be irritated.

The preventive effect of any one of these treatments should last for several months. A mixture of crankcase oil and kerosene oil half and half is cheap and effective, but it must be applied several times a year for complete control.

Destroy mites now. The time and trouble will be well repaid in extra eggs during the next few months.—Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the forty-fifth week of the sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,905 eggs, or 41.5 per cent. This is a decrease of 83 eggs, or 1.2 per cent from last week's production. Total production to date since Nov. 1, 1927, is 139,609 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—R. I. Reds, Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 59; White Leghorns, Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, O., 54; White Leghorns, E. E. Chamberlain, N. Y., 49; White Leghorns, Justa Poultry Farm, N. Y., 48; White Leghorns, Warren's Farm, Mo., 46; White Leghorns, Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 46; R. I. Reds, Charlescote Farm, Mass., 46; Barred Rocks, Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 46.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Warren's Farm, Mo., 2,048; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 1,956; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, O., 1,907; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,893; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1889; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 1,865.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,868; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,811; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 1,700; Foster D. Jameson, Me., 1,565.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 1,235; Harvey Byerly, Pa., 1,044.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 1,694; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,493; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Can., 1,441.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,664; C. M. Christian, N. Y., 1,394.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Sept. 4	73	69	Clear
Sept. 5	72	54	Partly cloudy
Sept. 6	55	54	Rain
Sept. 7	57	54	Cloudy
Sept. 8	73	55	Clear
Sept. 9	75	54	Clear
Sept. 10	72	54	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 57c; brown, 48c; medium, 47c; pullets, 36c.

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 2-3.—Holsteins. Earlville, N. Y., thirteenth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, sales manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 10.—Aberdeen-Angus. Breeders' Sale, Springfield, Ill. Irwin Auction Co., managers, Salem, Ill.

Oct. 10. — Sheep. Kemmerly & Son, Carey, Ohio. Shropshires, Hampshires and Oxfords.

Oct. 10. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's Grade Sale, Timonium, Md., Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., sales managers.

Oct. 11. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's 19th semi-annual sale, Timonium, Md. Herrick - Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., sale managers.

Oct. 12. — Mechanicsburg, Pa., Prof. Enos H. Hess sale of purebred Holsteins.

Oct. 15. — Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale, Hillside Stock Farm.

Oct. 16.—Troy, Pa., Bradford County Sale, Holsteins. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 17.—Percherons. J. O. Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa.

Oct. 24.—Beloit, Ohio, Aggie Dispersal, E. E. Ellett & Son, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Oct. 31.—Wellington, Ohio, Wellington Holstein Association Sale, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Nov. 1.—Angus. Breeders' Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Nov. 5.—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders' Association sale.

Nov. 6.—Burton, Ohio, Paul McNish and Geauga County Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 12.—Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, manager, South Byron, Wis.

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders Club, annual sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville, Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker dispersal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4—Judy's Sixteenth Annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

ROSS ALL PURPOSE Poultry House
Supreme in sanitation. Near round, no corners, no crowding. Rat and vermin proof. Perfected scientific ventilation, warm floors, no drafts. Ultra-violet rays admitted. Sizes adaptable, 500 chicks up. Simple, durable, economical, easy to erect. Endorsed by practical poultrymen. *Write today for full description.*
THE ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO. 809 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio
Buy Now-Pay Later

Ask for the Best Beef Scrap by Name—
DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

BUY OF WENTWORTH BROS.
Manufacturers of Poultry Equipment
CORNISH, MAINE - - Get Circulars
FEED MIXERS, Etc.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches every week. Low prices.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

ULSH'S CHICKS
White Wyandotte..... 12c
White Rock..... 10c
Barred Rock..... 10c
Heavy Mixed..... 8c
100% live delivery guaranteed. Ship C. O. D.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

PULLETS Rhode Island Reds
March Hatch, $2.25; April Hatch, $2.00; May Hatch, $1.75 each.
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval.
WILLIAM DAILY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

CHICKS
Barred Rocks . $10.00 a 100
S. C. Reds . . . 10 00 a 100
Heavy Mixed . 9.00 a 100
Every chick guaranteed—prompt delivery.
Brookfield Poultry Farm McClure, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, $10; "Martin's Strain" White Wyandottes, $12; Heavy Mixed, $8.50 per 100. From personally selected and inspected free range flocks. 100% live delivery. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PULLETS 500 April hatched S. C. W. Leghorns—Won 2nd Canadian Egg Laying Contest, 3rd Storrs, Conn. $2.25 F.O.B. crated, A-1 birds. L. E. INGOLDSBY, Cooperstown, N. Y.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS FOR BROILERS
We are now booking orders for fall and winter delivery. Write for prices. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.

"Pure Bred" Barred Rock Chicks
A hatch every week. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Best Prices.
CHAS. F. EWING Rt. 1 McCLURE, PA.

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. and BARRED ROCKS
March to June hatched. LALLY FARMS, Vineland, N. J

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

RED BREEDING COCKERELS 5 mos., hen hatched, farm range stock, 4 for $10.00. R. GRAHAM, Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

100 JERSEY BLACK GIANT PULLETS Write for prices, for prompt shipment. C. J. YODER - Grantsville, Md.

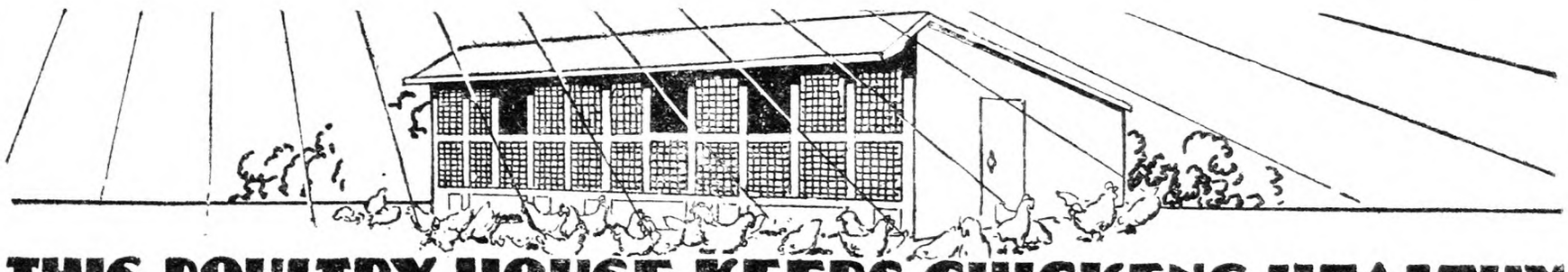
PULLETS—R. I. Reds—Tompkins Strain, $2.25. Barron White Leghorns, $1.75. April hatched, on approval. LESTER B. McLEAN, R. D. No. 1, Troupsburg, N. Y.

PULLETS Wh. Leghorn, Bar. Rock, Reds, Bl. Giants. Your money's worth. $1.50 to $2.75, according to age. RED ARROW POULTRY FARM, Cranbury, N. J.

Mature Laying Pullets Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Free range, healthy birds. IRA H. DODDS, North Hero, Vt.

OFFICIAL R. O. P. COCKERELS—"Bred to Lay" Leghorn Pullets. National Headquarters for Egg Quality. New York Certified 11 Years. Farm range reared. EGG and APPLE FARM, Route Y, Tremansburg, N. Y.

Edmonds Poultry Records
POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
MONTHLY EGG RECORD CARDS.—4 doz., $1; 8 doz., $1.80.
Sample Cards Free
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City



THIS POULTRY HOUSE KEEPS CHICKENS HEALTHY
through CEL-O-GLASS

ONLY healthy poultry is profitable poultry. You can keep your birds healthy all winter and increase egg production by using Cel-O-Glass in your poultry houses.

Cel-O-Glass Admits the Active Ultra-Violet Rays

Cel-O-Glass brings in the active ultra-violet rays of the sun which are shut out by glass, wood and soiled cloth curtains. These rays kill bacteria instantly and prevent the spread of disease. They insure better assimilation of minerals which increases egg production and hatchability and makes stronger shell texture.

Approved by Greatest Authorities

Numerous colleges, experiment stations and poultry experts have tested and approved Cel-O-Glass as a positive means of bringing the biologically active portion of the ultra-violet rays into poultry houses. More than a half million farmers use Cel-O-Glass to bring health to 40 million chickens. It keeps laying houses warmer, lighter and dryer, and completely solves your problems of winter protection for your birds.

Durable and Economical

Cel-O-Glass is made on a tough wire mesh base. It is weatherproof, light in weight and easy to install. It is not a cloth. For longest service and best results install Cel-O-Glass in a vertical position in the entire south side of your houses.

Cel-O-Glass is also valuable for preventing stiff legs in swine and for getting the disinfecting qualities of pure sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings.

Mail Coupon for Valuable Book

"Health on the Farm," tells the whole story of Cel-O-Glass and contains authentic poultry information. Send for your copy now. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.

Make POULTRY PROFITS SURE WITH:
1. Pure Bred Stock
2. Balanced Rations
3. Good Houses
4. Sanitation
5. Ultra Violet Rays through CEL-O-GLASS

HEALTH ON THE FARM

Acetol Products, Inc.,
21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Please send me your book "Health on the Farm," postpaid and free of charge.
Name .....
Street or R.F.D. RN-1
Town ..... *State* .....

CEL-O-GLASS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. U.S. PAT. 1,580,287

PUBLISHER'S DESK

What can you say for or against the Scioto Valley Silver Fox Ranch, Inc., 3540 A. I. U. Building, Columbus, Ohio? A. L. Turnipseed is president, and foxes are sold at $2,000 per pair and ranched in pools of about 100 pairs under a pool plan, where all members of the pool will share in the expenses and receipts.
Ohio. H. W. J.

We do not know the fox ranch in question. It is not listed as a member of the American National Fox Breeders' Association. Similar plans, to those outlined above, of conducting and promoting fox ranches have proved disastrous. The record of several such promotions and the prosecution of the promoters has been printed in this department.

What is said to have been a scheme to induce more than 1,000 women in rural sections to part with $1.50 each for 40 cents worth of merchandise was halted when the Post Office Department stopped mail to Liberty Industries, advertised as operating from 70 Liberty St., Brooklyn. It is said that business was run by Miss Lillian Miller. Her father, George W. Miller, is said to have an advertising agency at the Fulton Street address. He placed advertisements in rural publications, advertising for women to sew on frocks. Post Office Inspector Cain said women who answered the advertisements were requested to send $1.50 for a sample dress as a guarantee of good faith, and were told the money would be refunded after the sender had sewed the sample dress and 20 others which would be forwarded. These dresses, when completed, were to be paid for at the rate of $18 a dozen. But the first dress sent, it was stipulated, must be completed and returned immediately. Material sent to women who answered the advertisements was not worth more than 40 cents, it is asserted, and sample dresses returned after completion were almost invariably rejected with such notations as "hem too wide," "pocket too small," "seams too coarse." But the money paid for sample dresses was not returned, it is charged, except in three of more than 1,000 cases. Mail addressed to the concern was stopped on the ground that the scheme constitutes a fraud.—New York World.

The above is typical of the "work-at-home" scheme. The frauds could not exist without the co-operation of publishers who print the fake advertisements. Country papers and the mail-order papers are the principal offenders. These work-at-home schemes are the meanest frauds we know, as they rob women who can ill afford to lose even small amounts. How any self-respecting publisher can be a party to these petty frauds is more than we can understand.

The writer is a stockholder of the Union Control Corporation, and a son of J. P. S. Strickler. We are surprised that your publication would print a comment on a letter such as appears in July 7 issue, without a more careful investigation. The comment made following the letter signed "R. B. M., Massachusetts," refers personally to J. P. S. Strickler. We desire to say that J. P. S. Strickler has had nothing to do with any stock food company, doing business in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, since the year 1920. Prior to that time, J. P. S. Strickler was the proprietor of a business that placed on the market a food known as the "Keystone Stock Conditioner," but he has had nothing whatever to do with the management or otherwise of any stock food company since.

Further, the statement appearing in the last part of this comment, with reference to the fine of $100 imposed upon the Union Control Corporation of Coudersport, Pa., is false. If you will investigate the records you will find this is true. D. G. STRICKLER.

We publish the above statement of D. G. Strickler, who is a son of J. P. S. Strickler, in order to straighten the record. There has been some confusion in our published items regarding Samuel K. Strickler and J. P. S. Strickler. It is Samuel K. Strickler who has been active in recent years in the stock condiment business. J. P. S. Strickler has been the moving spirit in the Union Chemical Co., which is succeeded by the Union Control Corporation. The case of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was against the Union Chemical Co., instead of Union Control Corporation, both Strickler organizations, so that the misstatement was merely technical. While we understand the two Stricklers are only distantly related the methods of Samuel K. Strickler in selling the stock condiments are quite identical with those of J. P. S. Strickler in the sale of insecticides. Both, according to our reports, employ "strong-arm" salesmanship in order to sign up agents for large orders of goods. When the customer discovers there is no sale for the products in his community he is threatend with lawsuit to force settlement. We have reports of several pending suits at the present time brought against country agents by the Union Control Corporation of Lewiston, Pa. We have similar reports on Samuel Silverman, operating Penn State Food Co., Mifflinburg, Pa.

I wish you would take up a matter of Charles A. Brown, Mannsville, N. Y., for $20 I sent him February 15 for four cans of Shawnee carbide. After different excuses for not shipping the carbide, I got a letter from his lawyer saying he would ship as soon as possible. W. C. J.
New Jersey.

We have a number of similar complaints to the above from those who have had dealings with Mr. Charles A. Brown of Mannsville, N. Y. The complaints are so numerous that we now feel that we would not be keeping faith with our readers without warning them against sending Mr. Brown further orders.

I sent $3 to Gold Coin Furnace and Machine Co., Albany, N. Y., for a grate for my stove. After waiting nearly two months I was obliged to get the grate elsewhere. I have requested the return of my money, and can get no satisfaction. Will you try to get the refund of the $3 for me? J. T.
New York.

This was several months ago and we have been unable to secure the refund due this subscriber. The amount is trivial, but we have found the Gold Coin Stove Co. so unsatisfactory in recent years, and cause our readers so much annoyance that we feel justified in notifying the public as to the treatment they may expect when sending orders for repairs to this firm. We are not questioning the integrity of the company, but the lack of attention to orders and correspondence is a cause of trouble and annoyance to patrons.

A salesman of the Pioneer Gasoline Company has sold stock around here, making the statement that the company is making a bid for New York business especially. In fact at this time there should be a sales station of the company in operation on Broadway! Can you give me a few words of information about the company? It will be greatly appreciated. I. L. S.
Illinois.

We find no record of the Pioneer Gasoline Company in our reference books. It is one thing to bid for New York business and quite another to secure it in profitable amounts. To put money in such an unknown project would be reckless indeed.

Is the Colonial Art Institute, Niagara Falls, N. Y., reliable? A short while ago one of their students called and was taking orders for portraits at $3.98, at the cost of the material only, size 10x16. The usual price is $15. They are beautiful paintings. I would like to have some made, but before I do I would like to know if it is an honest concern. THE R. N.-Y. has saved readers several hundred dollars in our neighborhood.
New York. MRS. W. L. A.

It would take a big stretch of the imagination to consider a concern offering portraits at $3.98 and representing them as $15 value. Would a concern making such an obviously false claim be above delivering a picture of an entirely different quality than the sample shown? According to our records the picture-enlarging business as conducted through agents has invariably been deceptive and unsatisfactory. We have no record of any concern in this line securing orders by fair and honest means. This does not apply to local concerns of which we never hear.

Is it advisable to correspond with the Sanborn Laboratories of Battle Creek, Mich., on a home treatment, "Back to Health from Diabetes," which I saw advertised in magazine *Grit?* M. D.
New York.

We should not consider it safe or advisable to rely upon any advertised patent medical treatment for so serious an ailment as diabetes. Only a careful diagnosis by a competent physician can determine whether the patient is suffering from this trouble, and if so prescribe the proper treatment. Don't trifle with serious ailments!

MRS. NOUVEAU-RICHE: "He's getting on so well at school; he learns French and algebra. Now Ronnie, say 'How d'ye do' to the lady in algebra."—Goblin.

Send today for your free copy of our big catalog of Leadclad Fence and Roofing. It shows how to cut your fence and roof costs.

The life of the roof or fence is in the coating!

Cut, break or wear the coating from roofing or fence and it doesn't last very long. LEAD is the everlasting metal so PURE LEAD is used to protect Leadclad. This coating is made seven times heavier than the ordinary kind. Stands to reason it will last years longer.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
Dept. 2-F MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.
Leadclad fences make good neighbors

Leaky Teats can now be corrected

Dr. Naylor's STOP-A-LEAK, a new liquid preparation, is applied directly over opening in teat, after each milking. Three to six treatments should be sufficient. Equally effective in treating teats that leak from side or at end. At dealers, or mailed postpaid, $1.—money back guarantee.

DR. H. W. NAYLOR, Veterinarian
Dept. 20 Morris, N. Y.

Maker of well-known Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators

Dr. NAYLOR'S STOP-A-LEAK for Leaky Teats

Kill Rats Without Danger

A New Exterminator that is Wonderfully Effective yet Safe to Use!
K-R-O is relatively harmless to human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is guaranteed to kill rats and mice every time.

Avoid Dangerous Poisons
K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any other deadly poison. Its active ingredient is squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."
Many letters testify to the great merit of K-R-O.

"Fed K-R-O to three rats, two of my wife's hens and the neighbor's cat. The rats died and the hens and cat suffered no ill effects. K-R-O is one of the best Rat Exterminators I have ever seen.—Fred V. Bors, Wilber, Nebr."

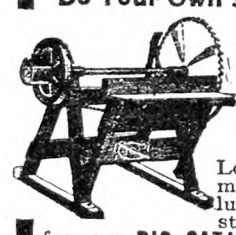
SOLD ON MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
75c at your druggist or direct from us at $1.00 delivered. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 86 years' use.
ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability, Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUHAR CIDER PRESSES
Built in sizes up to 400 barrels.
Write today for complete catalog.
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 130, York, Pa.

A Saw For $10
Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money



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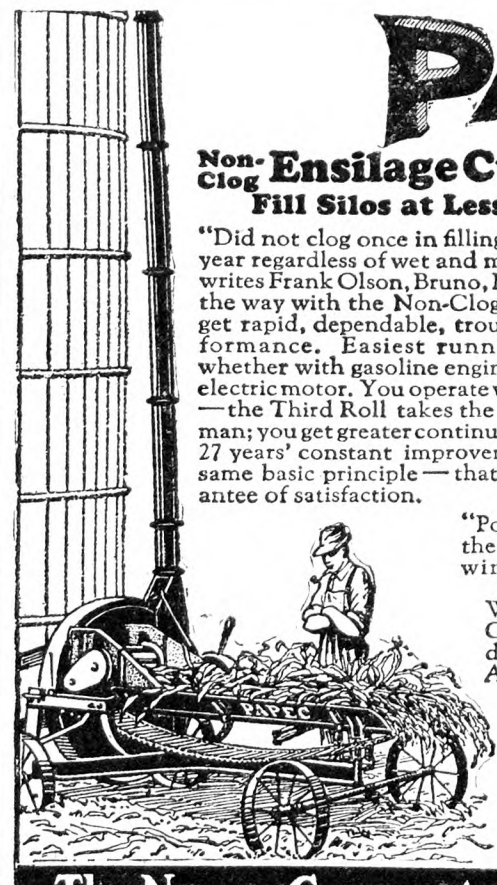
Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our BIG CATALOG FREE. Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.
HERTZLER AND ZOOK CO.
Box 3 Belleville, Pa.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

PAPEC



Non-Clog **Ensilage Cutters**
Fill Silos at Less Cost
"Did not clog once in filling 29 silos this year regardless of wet and muddy corn," writes Frank Olson, Bruno, Minn. That's the way with the Non-Clog Papec; you get rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. Easiest running Cutter, whether with gasoline engine, tractor or electric motor. You operate with less help—the Third Roll takes the place of one man; you get greater continuous capacity! 27 years' constant improvement on the same basic principle—that's your guarantee of satisfaction.

Hammer-Type
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Cut Feeding Costs
Keep your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec. Nothing equals it for hammering grain and roughage into easily digested ground feed. Customers tell us performance is "way beyond expectations." "Capacity is double that of burr mill driven by the same power." It's a wonder, gives perfect satisfaction on ear corn, oats, beans, wheat—anything grindable—any fineness—quick screen changes."

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Write for the 1928 Papec Cutter Catalog, also for Folder No. 28 describing the new Papec Grinder. A postal will do. Send today.

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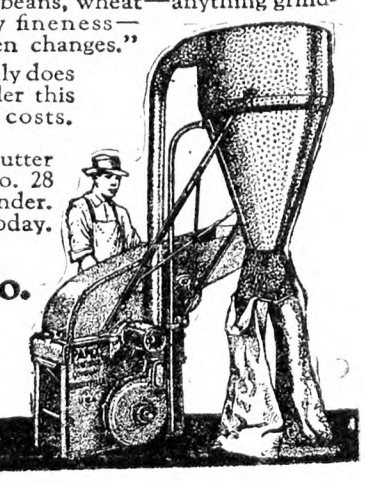

The Name Guarantees The Quality

POST YOUR LAND Keep trespassers off. 6 cloth weatherproof "No Trespassing" Signs, printed with your name, $1; 25-$3.50; 50-$6; 100-$10; large type, prepaid. Complies state law. BRINCKERHOFF PRESS, New Canaan, Conn.

200 Acres 1½ miles from Sheffields' Grade A Station, silo, will keep 50 head cows, 9 room house, worth alone asking price, large barns, other necessary buildings. Well watered, very fertile, estimate value timber over $2,000. Would cut this year 150 tons hay, $6,000—$1,500 cash. No interest or taxes until April 1929. Inspection asked. Possession now. F. E. DRUMM - - NIVERVILLE, N. Y.

FOR SALE—150 Acre Poultry & Dairy Farm. All level, high productive soil, 2 sets of good buildings. Most beautiful section Eastern Penna. Poultry profits alone pay for farm in 4 years. Price, $75.00 per acre. Easy terms. Full particulars. Write owner. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms
E. L. CRONK, *Real Estate* RED HOOK, N. Y.

180 Acre Farm Near Norwich—140 tillable, 12 room house, basement, barn, other buildings, 16 cows, horses, tractor, etc. Full set tools, $5,800—$1,800 cash. FLETCHER & HOAG, Box 73, Shavertown, N. Y.

BARNEGAT BAY SECTION—350 foot concrete highway, 6 rooms, 2 acres. Good site road stand—$4,000. Half cash. W. R. BLAIR, Manahawkin, N. J.

Oat Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads—delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

CIDER Cloth racks, pumps, graters, two second hand presses. Catalog free. PALMER BROS., Cos Cob, Conn.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Students for Training School—The Chester Hospital School for Nurses, accredited by the State of Pennsylvania, offers a three-year course in nursing to single, young women, between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Educational requirements, one year high school. Student nurses' uniforms are provided on admission. Text books at cost. Allowance for first year $8 per month, second year $10 per month, third year $12 per month with full maintenance. The nurses' home grounds, adjacent to hospital, provides hygienic quarters for 60 nurses. Graduate nurses receive from $42 to $48 per week with maintenance. Applicants, address SUPT., Chester Hospital, Chester, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, single or married, with small family. ADVERTISER 4578, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for purebred Guernseys; the farm is situated in Eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, middle-aged man, to work on dairy farm; board himself, room, heat and milk furnished. WHITE FARMS, L. S. White, Cairo, N. Y.

COUPLE wanted as caretakers, year round position, for bachelor's place in Ulster County, only used by him occasionally in Spring and Fall; farming not essential although plenty clear ground available; also good water supply, barn, chicken house, etc.; wife must be good plain cook, husband able to do simple carpentering, painting and repairs; state qualifications and salary. ADVERTISER 4715, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—In minister's home, woman or girl to assist with housework; two adults, one child; moderate salary; good home. MRS. JOHN M. PEARSON, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent hatcheryman to operate hatchery supplying quality chicks; must be able to supervise flocks, supplying eggs and handle poultry supplies. ADVERTISER 4, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Handy man, gardener, on farm near Poughkeepsie; single, state age, experience and references. ADVERTISER 4766, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper in farm home; must be good cook, neat, clean, no objection to woman with child; reference required; Protestant. ADVERTISER 4758, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, single, with or without experience on poultry farm in Allegany County; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4769, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Wanted a married man to take full charge of 1,500-hen poultry farm; prefer State college training and practical experience; reply giving age, references and details of qualifications. ADVERTISER 4770, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper, good plain cook, neat; three adults; house with all improvements and best living conditions; must like country; give age, wage and nationality; all particulars in first letter. D. W. GLASSER, Woodbury, Conn.

WANTED—On modern dairy farm, Greene County, 120 acres, grade A milk, farmer, experienced in dairying, live stock, orchard and crops; preferable on shares; good opportunity for small family. ADVERTISER 4777, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two men to milk, feed and care for test cows three times a day; $100 a month and room; only sober men need apply. Apply to FRED GAUNTT, Herdsman, N. J. Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

COOK, baking expected; Protestant, private family in country; no laundry; wages $70; references. ADVERTISER 4789, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A maid for general housework; must be a good plain cook. ADVERTISER 4800, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE for small surburban home; woman as general housekeeper; man for handy work, possibly drive car. Address G. FLYNN, Forest Avenue, Rye, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

POSITION Wanted — Working superintendent, estate or institution; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4760, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man as caretaker of country or town home; experienced with lawns and gardens; expert chauffeur; best references. ADVERTISER 4767, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience, my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

WANTED — Gardenership, greenhouse, estate, separate or combined as one unit; important proposition only; prominent references on efficiencies and integrity. ADVERTISER 4644, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED single American wants position as milker and assistant herdsman; would prefer room to myself. ADVERTISER 4693, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER and gardener, married, no children; handy with tools, A-1 poultry, turkey and pheasant raiser; open for position October 1. ADVERTISER 4740, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, young, want position; white, Protestants; man, chauffeur, gardener, very handy; woman, plain cook, chambermaid, waitress; references, age under 40. ADVERTISER 4757, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted—Working superintendent, married; experienced all branches; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4759, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes position caretaker; drive car, general knowledge of estates; wife, good cook; two children; Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 4762, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, 14 years' experience raising calves, feeding, test work, showing, breeding, and butter-making; married, A-1 references; Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 4763, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairy and estate man wants position on estate in either Long Island or New York; 8 years in last position; American, married. ADVERTISER 4765, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE superintendent, first-class producer, expert poultry and live stock, care garden and lawns; present place 8 years; position wanted October 10; best of references. ADVERTISER 4771, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, 15 years' successful work; expert in all branches; 8 years manager present place; wants position large commercial plant or private estate. ADVERTISER 4772, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 16 years' practical experience, with a complete course of poultry farming, breeding and management, wishes a position on an estate or first-class breeding farm; at present and have been for the past seven years, breeding high-class combination bred poultry for the college contest with excellent results; can furnish bonds for responsible position; arrange for personal interview if so desired. Address BOX 721, Collinsville, Conn.

POSITION wanted by single Hollander, age 36, as milker-dairyman; now milking three times daily; life experienced in dairy work; state wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4774, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT farmer, with long practical experience, management of large produce farms—muck and upland—offers his services, salary or commission; also experienced in pedigreed stock. Address, BOX H, Chemist's Club, 50 East 41st St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Lonesome job, saddle horses, handy man, small farm. ADVERTISER 4776, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted by young man desiring position as gardener or general greenhouse work; 5 years' experience. JOHN SULLIVAN, 25 High St., Amherst, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED couple, would like position as caretaker; man able to do simple carpentering, painting and repairs; wife, immaculate housekeeper; state particulars and salary. ADVERTISER 4775, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, desires position as working foreman on commercial or private poultry farm; 10 years' experience; reference furnished. BOX NO. 3, Madalin, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED couple, Americans and Christians, would like position as caretaker of invalid, backward child, or on gentleman's estate. ADVERTISER 4780, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL, experienced dairyman, sober, reliable, desires work in certified bottling or pasteurizing plant; references. ADVERTISER 4781, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted—Married American, age 41, thoroughly experienced, reliable and capable; 20 years, mostly dairy farming and stock raising; prefer position where two oldest sons would be employed. ADVERTISER 4782, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman, pheasant, turkeys, etc.; married, wishes position. ADVERTISER 4783, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man wants position; experience on prominent stock farms in Wisconsin; can milk, take care of young stock; handy all around. ADVERTISER 4784, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Caretaker, manager, superintendent; permanent; age 48. BOX 115, Starkey, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as teamster on private estate by middle-aged man; life experience, best reference, reliable; permanent place wanted; good home preferred to high wages. ADVERTISER 4787, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate overseer, now open for position. ADVERTISER 4778, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted—Herdsman, life experience and training, desires charge small herd or farm; single, 33. ADVERTISER 4790, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, industrious business poultryman, years' of successful experience Winter broilers, capons, high-egg production, baby chickens, feeding and diseases; wants a position as poultryman; please write for copy of reference if in need of experienced man. H. J. BOOTHMAN, South Portland, Me.

RELIABLE, single agriculture graduate desires position as farm manager or working foreman on progressive place; good references. ADVERTISER 4792, care Rural New-Yorker.

PARTNERSHIP wanted in progressive poultry farm; have experience as steady worker and capital. ADVERTISER 4794, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, Scotchman, wife and three sons, practical farmer in all branches of up-to-date farming, having specialized in the growing of Alfalfa and soiling crops, running of all the latest farm machinery, practical feeder and fitter of purebred dairy cattle for large production and show ring; have made some large records, also the producing of a high-grade milk with low bacteria count; sons all first-class dry-hand milkers, one farmer, one run tractor; references. ADVERTISER 4793, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm manager wishes position on farm or estate; 14 years' experience with purebred stock, crop rotation, all branches of farm management; references. ADVERTISER 4791, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, caretakers, boy 19 years; small garden, poultryman; wife board men or help in house on private estate; very best of references. BOX 402, Pleasantville, N. Y.

POULTRY manager, high-class, reference, over 20 years' experience, trustworthy, wants to take full charge of first-class plant; good salary or profit-sharing. ADVERTISER 4799, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG German farmer, 25 years old, college graduate; 4 years' practical experience; speaks English; ambitious; wants a position on a farm. ADVERTISER 4795, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, Protestant, 39, experienced; best references, wants position with farm or commercial plant; $50, board. ADVERTISER 4796, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager, open; industrial, skilled; lifetime, practical, scientific experience all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; possess plans successful highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; market assured. ADVERTISER 4797, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 206 acres; purebred Holstein cattle, Lakenvelder hens, Poland China hogs; buildings rebuilt, painted, with cement, cork brick, floors; milking machine, separator, farm implements; team, 75 tons hay. C. M. EATON, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—8-room modern bungalow, hardwood floors, water, bathroom and lavatory, central heat, acetylene light; nearest neighbor one-third mile in one direction, two miles in any other; hunting, fishing; all out of doors to live in. JAMES P. LONG, Lakemont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 300 acres; 2,500 ready to lay pullets; lights, water, all supplies including feed and crops; estimated $2,000 worth of saw timber and about $2,000 worth of firewood now ready to cut; no infection on range; gross income 1927, $11,500, labor income $5,500; auto included; 2 miles from station, 1 mile stone road; price $16,000, half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. ADVERTISER 4647, care Rural New-Yorker.

RESPONSIBLE party wants to rent farm on improved road. ADVERTISER 4654, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Stock farm, 350 acres, large area fenced for sheep; good buildings, well watered, excellent pasture; near improved roads; price low. ADVERTISER 4674, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—17 acres good truck land, 14 miles from Easton, Pa.; good market, half mile from cement road; price $2,500. ADVERTISER 4700, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—14-room house at Cooperstown on lake front; heat, lights, water, 2 baths; suitable for two families. ANNA REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

SPLENDID dairy and truck farm completely equipped, fine buildings, water, etc.; $6,800 complete, terms if desired; selling on account of old age. CLARENCE R. STANDISH, Greene, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large farm, 50 head stock and tools; very productive and near stone road. ORLAND YARNES, Owner, Whitney Point, N. Y.

BARGAIN, 12-acre poultry farm, boarding-house, 9 rooms; good condition; fruit; particulars. WM. C. McEWAN, R. F. D., Pine Bush, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 6-room house, bath, electricity, running water, cellar, large porch, flowing artesian well, 2-car garage, small chicken house, 1 acre ground; young fruit trees, grapes, woodlot; near station, 30 miles from New York City; price $5,500, reasonable terms. LEON BAER, Millington, N. J. Telephone, Millington 141.

FOR SALE—Half-acre farm with variety fruit trees, grapes; good road, two miles from town, near school; American neighbors; good 4-room bungalow, with pump in kichen; cellar, heater; poultry house and garage; $2,400, $400 cash. JOHN A CORE, Owner, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

WANTED to rent or shares, 150-200-acre dairy farm stock and tools; take possession any time. R. M. McCONNELL, Bradford, Pa. Phone 650-R-2.

FOR SALE or exchange for real estate, thriving newsroom and confectionary store in Schenectady; owner entering other business; fifteen hundred dollars. ADVERTISER 4764, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Hudson Valley fruit and poultry farm; apples, peaches, berries, asparagus; 20 acres; State road, river and mountain view; excellent buildings. ADVERTISER 4768, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy dairy farm with stock and tools, from 2-300 acres, by herdsman with own help on milk check basis. ADVERTISER 4773, care Rural New-Yorker.

CORNER on trunk line highway for filling station, lunch, store, chickens; 3 acres sandy loam; lays perfect; painted, 5-room cottage; fruit; splendid water; mail delivered, busses; $1,450, half cash. CURTIS BOWMAN, Greenwood, Del.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm with machinery, 8 cows, 2 heifers, 3 horses, 1 colt, 50 pullets, 2 pigs, crops; house furnished and has running water; price is $4,000, $2,600 cash and rest on mortgage. ADVERTISER 4779, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—On Eastern Shore, Franklin City, Va., 4-acre poultry farm; 3 minutes' walk to churches, stores, schools, post office, railroad station; 8-room bungalow, electric lights, garage, poultry house for 1,000 hens; oysters, clams, crabs, fishing, wild duck gunning. BOX 32, Greenbackville, Va.

FARM—135 acres, three houses, all good land; water at house and barn; 35 stanchions for cows; 65 miles from New York; one of the choicest dairy farms in Orange County. T. F. HOWELL, Washingtonville, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm, rent with option, for poultry; well-built house; 70 miles New York City; particulars; possession Spring. ADVERTISER 4786, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Four acres land, cottage, in Lakewood, N. J., school bus, electric lights, telephone wires pass door; $1,100. ADVERTISER 4798, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Laurelton Farms, near Lakewood, N. J., having considerably reduced its acreage, now offers for sale 50 acres of choice land, the original farm, fronting on State Highway No. 4 leading from Lakewood to Point Pleasant, N. J., including the original buildings and equipment. Buildings consist of main dwelling, barns, incubator cellar, office and packing house, laying houses and other necessary buildings. Equipment consists of Hall Mammoth incubators, brooder house stoves, motors, pump, feed mixer, etc. To the right party an interesting proposition with respect to price, terms and advantageous market for products will be outlined. To receive favorable attention inquiries must indicate experience and financial resources available. LAURELTON FARMS, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

20-ACRE vineyard with packing house, 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

100 ACRES, near town, good buildings, orchard, woodlot; farmer with stock can buy without cash payment. DARNLEY, 75 Buckingham St., Springfield, Mass.

96-ACRE farm, 8-room house, barn, garage, houses for 500 hens; electric lights; half mile from State road; high elevation. HARRY HECKER, Hampton, Conn.

FARM, 134 acres, 10-room house, large basement barn, silo, garage, buildings painted; sugar bush and tools; near school and railroad; improved road; bargain at $6,000; easy terms; also 60 acres, half timber, half meadow. CLARENCE SYLOR, Wellsville, N. Y.

GENERAL store, State road, estate; terms; your chance; full details. BOX 57, Middle Hope, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6-room bungalow, your own terms; five minutes to railroad station and bus; full price $5,000; lot 40x125. WM. VOLTZOW, Magnolia Ave., Maywood, N. J.

FOR SALE—My farm on Temple St., Fredonia, N. Y.; 41 acres with all crops, stock and tools; 14 acres bearing grapes, 2 acres tomatoes; also corn, potatoes, squash and cabbage. C. E. EDMUNDS.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE — Horseshoeing establishment, all high-class work, doing good business (year round); this shop can run three men; will sell reasonable. Inquire ADVERTISER 4785, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by a couple of sportsmen a good place for hunting rabbits and bird shooting, with guide, anywhere within a few hundred miles of New York; latter part October or November. ADVERTISER 4788, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

NEW crop clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.20; two, $2.10, delivered third zone; 60-lb. can, $7.20; comb honey, $5.50 and $5 per 24 sections, here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs, $6.60; buckwheat, $6; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs. extracted, $2 prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within 3d zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; also 2½ and 5-lb. pails; write for prices. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine quality New York State white clover extracted, $6.50 per 60-lb. cans. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

WANTED—Antique pistols and revolvers. COLLECTOR, 29 Pitt St., Bloomfield, N. J.

SWEET potatoes from Eastern Shore of Virginia, price, f.o.b. Painter, Va., $5 per 3-bushel barrel, about 165 pounds. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Virginia.

PURE clover honey, new crop, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S honey"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone; 60-lb. cans; 12 5-lb. pails cased. L. A. DEPEW, R. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE cheap, all bee accessories, honey extractor, patent hives. A. J. HALLENBECK, Hollowville, N. Y.

BLACK walnut meats, $1.25 lb.; shellbark meats, $1.50 per lb.; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs., $1; shellbarks, 10 lbs., $1.50; prices per bu. will be quoted; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

BOOKS Wanted—Early American books, books pertaining to the early settlement or government of Pennsylvania or any of the colonies, also any books or pamphlets printed by B. Franklin or other early printers. DR. JOHN M. GELWIX, Chambersburg, Pa.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

HONEY, 5-lb. pails, pure clover honey, postpaid, (4) zone, 90 cents; dark buckwheat, 75 cents. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

ELDERLY person, couple or semi-invalid, given good home in modern farm house near village; rates reasonable. MAPLE CREST FARM, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE cheap, one 1½ horse power gasoline engine; used 3 months, A-1 shape. POSTMASTER, Howells, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.15; 2 pails, $2.15; 4 pails, $4.20, prepaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $9; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts per pail less. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gold skin sweet potatoes, dry and sweet, $4 per bbl; 20 years supplying families; digging time, October. T. E. LOOMIS, East New Market, Md.

DELICIOUS sweet clover honey; two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; sample, 15c; none finer. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

"Cheap" Paint *like cheap seed* is False Economy

IF a smooth-looking "slicker" offered you seed corn or seed oats, or seed wheat *at a ridiculously low price*—

—and told you *it would save you money* and increase your crops—would you believe him? Of course not. You know that the only kind of seed worth planting is *the best seed.*

That same thing is true of paint. "Cheap" paint, selling at a low price per gallon, *seems* to be economical. But it isn't.

It is "cheap" only because it is *made* "cheap." It can't be made of fine materials and sell at a low price. The makers would soon go out of business. And poor materials can't do a good job.

What is Paint Economy?

To be economical a paint must have great covering powers—wonderful durability—and long-lasting colors.

Only superfine materials which are costly—a scientifically "balanced" formula—and skillful manufacturing can produce these three qualities.

Fine old SWP House Paint is made that way. It may cost *slightly* more in the can—*BUT*—it costs less *on the wall.*

For every 11 gallons of "cheap" paint, only 7 gallons of SWP are required. That's a difference of 4 gallons. Figure it up and you'll find that SWP House Paint costs about the same as "cheap" paint *by the job.*

Then consider durability. SWP insures you good service on the wall for many years without repainting. "Cheap" paint soon begins to chip—peel—chalk—fade. Inside of only five years you will pay out two to five times your original cost for *repainting.* Fine old SWP saves that heavy expense for you.

The ballyhoo of the "unknown" canvasser is usually "cheap"

The "Master Touch"

You may hear arguments as to formulas—meant to lead you astray.

But remember this: The SWP balanced formula has been openly printed for years. Yet the characteristic qualities of SWP have never been duplicated.

A good formula is useless without fine materials. Fine materials are useless without a good formula. And even a good formula and fine materials will not produce a paint to equal SWP without the "Master Touch" of Sherwin-Williams scientific experts. All *three* are needed.

When you see a "cheap" paint attempting to copy our formula—remember that "off-grade" materials can be used with any formula. Don't be misled. And remember, too, that the vital element in SWP, the "Master Touch" of the great paint scientists who make it, is an ingredient that can never be successfully copied. It is the *spirit* of Sherwin-Williams.

Use the best paint and save money

Before you paint your house or buildings again see "Paint Headquarters"—the local Sherwin-Williams dealer. Get his material estimate on SWP. Compare it with what "cheap" paint will cost you.

The amazing "bargain" offer is generally "cheap" paint

What is true of house paint and barn paint is also true of any other paint product for exterior or interior use. "Cheap" stuff is always the most expensive.

If you do not know your nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer, write us. We will send his name and a copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide. It saves mistakes in painting.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
Cleveland, Ohio

S-W Paint Products are sold under this famous trade-mark in every civilized part of the world

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS ENAMELS

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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exhilarates protects cools

AFTER your next shave, douse Listerine on the face full strength.

What a nice reaction. Cooling! A new sense of vigor and freshness. Amazing stimulation for tired skin. And all the usual smarting and burning gone at once. Also you have the satisfaction of knowing that the antiseptic essential oils of Listerine are enemies of infection.

One trial of Listerine this way will win you. Why not today? Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Have you tried the new Listerine **Shaving Cream?**

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterward. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.

LISTERINE

THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

A Brief for the Older Hen

THE poultry industry has come to speak of the laying hen as an egg machine. Speed her up for all she is worth the first year, but the minute the machinery begins to creak, cast her aside and replace with new stock. In these days of standardization and keen competition, I want to render a brief for the two, three and four-year-old hen with an inherent ability to lay, instead of the feverish annual replacement which is the rule. I believe, that with careful selection and mating, there is every possibility of success with birds of this type. With the aid of the trap-nest through several years, only the birds having the heavy laying characteristics highly developed will be kept. Thus will be produced a flock of birds with long-distance laying propensities, with vigor and with immunity to the ills to which young stock is subject. The problem of extra labor in the Spring when everything on the farm is calling for attention will be alleviated, the high cost of feed will be in a measure neutralized.

In most plants it is customary to hatch or purchase through hatcheries each Spring enough chicks to replace 75 to 85 per cent of the existing flock. In fact many large plants of 5,000 or 6,000 capacity make a complete sweep every season; that is, they never carry over into the second year any old birds, preferring to have March and April chicks which will come into laying just as the price of eggs begins to advance. Of course with the average birds where production begins to slacken in August or even earlier this would seem good business, especially where housing space is at a premium. However, there are other phases to be considered. From July 15 until November the price of eggs advances sharply. There are few poultrymen in a position to take advantage of this rapid advance in price, for naturally if one has disposed of the majority of his flock in August and September, all there is to depend upon is the maturing pullets. Any eggs which these birds lay short of December are apt to be classified as "pullet" or "peewee" eggs, and paid for accordingly. Of "closely selected extras" there are comparatively few.

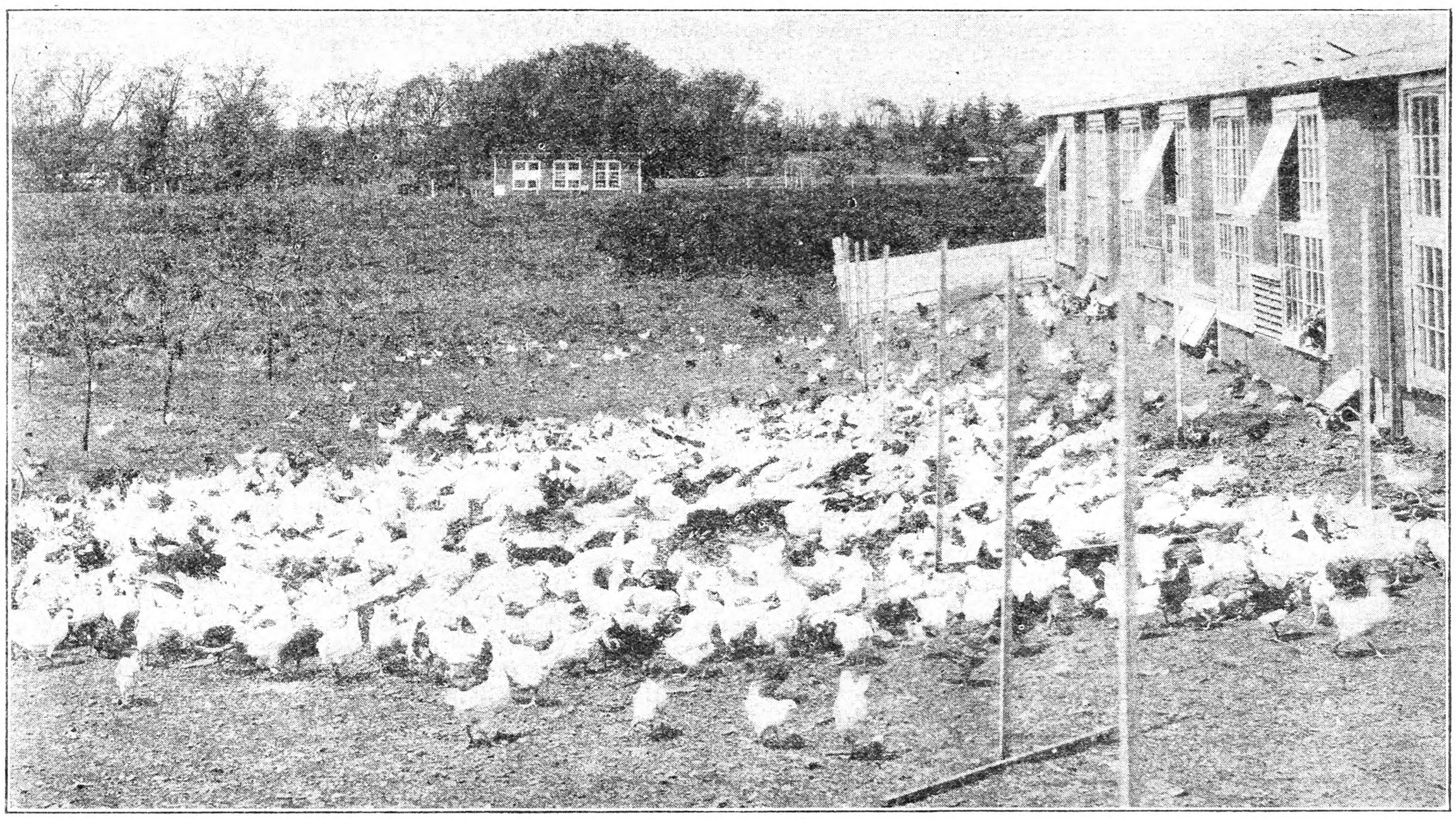
For many years at the various egg-laying contests and on private plants where trap-nesting is the vogue, we have laid much stress on the high producer in her pullet year. This high first year record may be due to various causes or to a combination of circumstances, but is no criterion of the bird's ability to continue as a long-distance producer over a period of years. Even a 300-egger may absolutely miss fire in her second and third year. This may be one reason why offspring from advertised high-producers often does not measure up. It is highly improbable that even 5 per cent of the first year trap-nested stock is checked up a second or third year. It is in discontinuing trap-nesting at this point, that is, at the end of the pullet year, that a great opportunity is lost. Many birds which in their first year from various causes show up only moderately well with a record of around 200 eggs, may if given an opportunity lay 250 or more eggs in their second and also possibly in their third year. In other words, they have an inherent ability to lay, and unless badly mishandled will carry on when the average bird will lie down on the job. Excessive forcing will have weakened her vitality so that she will fall an easy prey to disease and perhaps endanger the well-being of the whole flock.

On the principle that anything can be bred out of or into a bird, it would seem that birds which have laid moderately well or better in their pullet year, and trap-nested through two or three years, should form an ideal nucleus for a foundation strain of heavy laying birds which would comprise the bulk of one's flock. Instead of hatching an entirely new flock each year, only a 25 per cent or 30 per cent replacement would be required—this to allow for culling and mortality. In keeping the bird of proven merit over a several year period, we have the added advantage of a good full-sized standard egg at a time of year when only one egg per week will pay the feed costs; and again, given the bird, there is absolutely no difficulty in getting three eggs, and perhaps four or five per week. A further result in keeping birds until middle November is that those which are sent to market at this time usually sell at 30 cents or more per pound, in the New York market, whereas a non-layer marketed in August or September brings only a minimum return.

If it has been possible to develop with the aid of the trap-nest, a bird that in each successive pullet year will lay 250 eggs and over, it is only a question of patient breeding likewise to develop a bird that will produce 200 eggs and more in each successive year over a three or four-year period. We must not lose sight of the fact also that with each added year of the bird the egg laid increases in size proportionately.

It is a big task, but the reward is well worth the effort. Think what it would mean to have eggs standard or over in size to ship to market in the Fall of the year. The pullet and peewee eggs would no longer dominate the market in the Fall as at present. The writer has had from birds of this type in flock formation of 1,600, an average production of 48 per cent in August, 47 per cent in September, 41 per cent in October and 28 per cent in November.

It is with birds which in their pullet year made phenomenal records that I have suffered the keenest disappointment. I have in mind particularly a bird that gave wonderful promise, No. 284. In her first year she laid 272 eggs beginning at 23 ounces to the dozen, and averaging 28 ounces toward the close of the year, chalk white in color, fine shell texture. With what hope I awaited her second year. It was an absolute failure. In the first five months of her second year she laid 74 eggs, whereas I have before me records of birds Nos. 163 and 167 which in their third year over a corresponding period laid respectively 125 and 114 eggs and give promise of going well over 200 eggs in their third laying year. Bird No. 163 made a record of only 200 eggs in her pullet year, but I gave her the benefit of the doubt and she justified me by laying in her second year 255 eggs. I realize all too well that the progeny of a three or four-year phenomenal record bird may sometimes run to seed, still if records are kept over a period of years and the results of the matings carefully recorded, there must be a distinct gain as the method is continued.



A Flock of Busy and Healthy Hens. Fig. 576

One other phase of the subject deserves mention, the question of vitality. As poultrymen, we are always rendering it lip service, but as a matter of fact when it comes to breeding only from long-distance heavy layers, the average poultryman shirks the task.

If the normal life of a bird is from six to eight years, one naturally asks why we persist in breeding only from one-year-olds or as is so often the practice also, from pullets. With our present methods of forced feeding we get it is true tremendous egg yields from pullets of perhaps no known background. For several years everything may go well, suddenly something happens. The Fall and Winter of 1927-28 is an example. Early indications were that the egg market would be glutted. Gradually where we looked for a drop in egg prices the quotations advanced and the market reported a decrease in egg collections. Presently while our birds still look well the daily egg yield drops; our neighbors with only an occasional exception report similar conditions. Now without any apparent cause we pick up dead birds in the morning, at first one, soon four or five a day, so that sometimes in one month from various causes we have lost 8 to 10 per cent. One of our largest egg-laying contests in the East lost 25 per cent or more over a six-month period. It was called infectious bronchitis and later chicken pox, roup or canker developed.

If exact statistics were available it would seem

that nine times out of ten an inherent weakness in the stock was primarily responsible. At any rate in one case the above would seem to hold true. A flock of 600 yearlings with no known ancestry had been rigorously culled and were undergoing a two-month rest preparatory to being used as Spring breeders. In the same pen were also 50 two and three-year-old trap-nested birds having a similar rest period. When the distemper struck the plant, this flock of 600 was also hit, though the mortality was but 15 per cent against 35 per cent in the pullet flock; but here is the crux of the situation. Among the 50 two-year and three-year-olds there was absolutely no mortality. In other words the mature bird with vigor and an inherent ability to lay an abundance of eggs over a period of years had proven her ability to weather the gale, whereas the average bird who under forced feeding has in her pullet year laid a large number of eggs, or a pullet from that type of mother, is the first to keel over.

Mortality is always heaviest in any branch of the animal kingdom in youth. May it not well be then that in accordance with the law of the survival of the fittest the birds which have outlived the exigencies of the pullet year and have proved their vigor through their second year, may become our best assets through a third year or longer? Instead of believing that we cannot afford to winter old birds, we may find that all things considered the expense of feeding them through a comparatively short period of rest, is not nearly so great as the expense of raising a pullet flock with its incident mortality. With proper methods of feeding and the judicious use of lights, a six weeks' rest is all that a vigorous old bird needs, whereas it takes six months to bring a pullet to maturity and even then she lays only a pullet's egg. M. G.

Long Island.

Going Peaching in Seneca County, N. Y.

THE fruit country lies just 20 miles to the north of us. It begins at that end of Cayuga Lake that is looked down upon from the campus of Cornell University, and that catches your eye after you pass through Danby, where good Pastor Toby has long maintained roadside signs to remind travelers that this world, however beautiful, is not our enduring home. Here at Ithaca is one of the southern entrances to the Finger Lakes region of New York. We are but 20 miles away but, even at that, we are as far from fruit as Sheridan from his troops at the beginning of his famous ride. We are just outside the influence of those long, narrow lakes that so modify the climate of the high lands between them as to make this section a most favorable one for the development of vine, bush and tree crops. Twenty miles may measure the distance between abundance and privation.

Yesterday was a beautiful mid-September day. Trucks were going through with early peaches, reminding us that we had not yet secured our supply for canning. Both the need and the day urged us to go peaching. We could have bought what we needed from the trucks for $2 per bushel, and should have to pay $1 at the orchards after picking the fruit ourselves. However, in the orchards we could get Early Crawfords, instead of the Elbertas that the trucks carry almost exclusively, and there ought to be some fun in the picking. Close figuring would probably show that the difference in price would be more than offset by the expense of the trip, for we shouldn't be likely to stop with a 20-mile drive in the Finger Lakes region on a sunny day in September. Those land salesmen down in Brownsville, Texas, are misled when they try to lure us away from New York State when the maples are turning.

The Captain led in his car. The Captain, by the way, was a little too old to go across during the war and acquired his title by his activities in promoting preparations on this side. He thought that he knew of a fine, attractive drive close to the lake shore from Ithaca to Trumansburg, just off the concrete that connects these two towns. He was mistaken. That drive must have been a really marvelous Indian trail, and we can hardly blame anyone for the local historical pride probably responsible for the effort to keep it in its original condition. The way that the Captain tolled us along at 35 miles on hour between growths that hid the lake and banks that tried to force us into it showed that trenches would have offered little obstacle to him if he had ever faced the Germans across no-man's land. We took the leadership coming home. It was peaches for canning that we wanted; not a few baskets of peach marmalade.

Seneca Lake parallels Cayuga at distances varying from six to 18 miles. The strip of land between the two contains all of Seneca and bits of Tompkins and Schuyler counties. This narrow strip of land, about 40 miles in length, is shut in from the east and west by deep bodies of water. Though neither is more than four miles in width at any point, Seneca Lake on the west reaches a depth of more than 600 feet, Cayuga on the east one of 400. The northern mouth through which cold winds may blow without crossing one or the other of these lakes is narrow and south winds are mild. When the glacial deposits of a past age dammed up two river valleys to form these two longest of the finger lakes, they left a permanent influence upon the climate of the land adjoining them. The sensation of driving over Seneca County is that of being on the top of the world. Between the lakes, one may be a thousand feet and more above them looking down to their levels, and with no heights above him. This plateau is to us "The Lake Country."

We ate our lunch in the grove opposite the entrance to the Trumansburg fair grounds. Trumansburg has, in this bit of woods, the site of a fine public park that it will develop some day to the glory of its name and the gratitude of the tourists who, every Summer, visit the Finger Lakes region. A little further on, we came to Interlaken. Interlaken was once called Farmer. We suppose that a rising tide of classical consciousness overwhelmed the old designation and made the inhabitants feel that "Interlaken" with its imported Swiss atmosphere would better accord with, if it did not exactly match, "Romulus," "Hector," and other names which neighboring towns had chosen or had had thrust upon them. It is a pity that, here in the home of the Iroquois, that wonderful confederacy of the Five Nations, early settlers had not seized the opportunity to perpetuate musical and meaningful Indian terms. Some future generation will atone for that error and, meanwhile, we will drive on to Lodi, through when there we shall be thankful that we are not really in Italy. There is something of an old air about these fine Seneca County villages, and about the farm homes that we pass between them. It is the dignity of age, however, not an appearance of neglect. Thrift and competence are apparent upon every hand; this is not a region of deserted farms and decaying agriculture.

At Lodi we turned south on the wide concrete road that leads to Watkins at the head of Seneca Lake. Then we began to think of our errand. The road was lined with filled peach baskets, pears, plums and some other fruit appearing here and there. We were in the peach country in the peach season. Back from our highway and on other roads were full orchards and busy pickers. Finding the orchard that we were looking for, we were invited to go in and help ourselves and told to take the best. We tried to. The young trees, hardly higher than our heads, were well loaded with Early Crawfords and it was a short task to fill our baskets. If we didn't put a dollar's worth into a bushel basket, it was our fault. It was much like taking the presents from a Christmas tree. As we were leaving the orchard with full baskets, we came across two trees that had apparently not been found by anyone else. The peaches on them were much larger and finer than any we had found before. We walked sadly out wondering why Providence always manages things in just that way.

The way on into the village of Watkins was by the side of Seneca Lake, asleep in the September sun. A quiet region, with no appearance of fret. We stopped a moment to look into the entrance to Watkins Glen, a little surprised that we had almost forgotten the beauty of that place. At Montour Falls, a sedate and delightful old village in a setting of early American history, we thought of Esther Montour, "Queen Esther," Indian chieftainess reputed to possess noble French blood and unquestionably a savage. Her exploit in tomahawking more than a dozen helpless prisoners with her own fair hands during the Wyoming massacre in revenge for the death of her son, did something to bring General Sullivan into this region on his mission of vengeance. She was a strong-minded lady, a leader in her day. Turning east through Odessa and Alpine, we found ourselves upon the Pony Hollow road. Evidence of comfortable living showed everywhere, for one thing in the frequently seen flocks of snow white pullets on well-kept premises. We had forgotten the beauty of the outlook over other valleys from the heights on this road and realized that there are neglected places near home quite as well worth visiting as those we go many miles to see. The Spencer road took us well toward home, where we finally arrived with the speedometer registering 109 miles. We are planning to repeat much of the trip when the maples become a little more highly colored. When you can take a 20-mile trip into the Finger Lakes region in one afternoon without going any further than we did, it's worth the gas.

M. B. D.

New Varieties of Potatoes

AS pointed out on page 1163, practically every seed in a potato seedball produces a plant that is different from its neighbor. In order to produce a new variety, therefore, it is only necessary to save some seeds and plant them. It does not take four years to develop big tubers from seeds and, in fact, it is sometimes possible to get large tubers the very first year.

Seedballs seem to be more common this year than usual and it may be that a few simple suggestions will be of value to those who would like the enjoyment of developing something new. There is always the possibility, too, that some one of these seedlings may be better than anything that now exists.

The following method gives me excellent results, so good that I do not feel like experimenting further. There are doubtless other good methods.

As soon as the seedballs are ripe they fall from the plant at a touch. If they are taken a little green they will ripen just like a tomato. My treatment of potato seeds is the same as for tomatoes. When the fruit is soft, the seeds are squeezed out into a cup of water and allowed to stand for several hours or over night. In this way the mucilaginous matter is disposed of and seeds can be spread out on a piece of paper to dry. From this they are easily brushed into an envelope where they can be stored in a dry place until Spring.

Late in April I mix up some ordinary garden soil with a small amount of stable manure and fill a flat or shallow box full with it. The seeds are placed an inch apart each way on this soil, and fine sand is sprinkled on top to the depth of a quarter of an inch. The flat is watered each day with a sprinkling pot and is kept at about 65 degrees. I usually get 90 per cent germination in this way. My plants are put in small pots (3-in.) as soon as possible, and are later transplanted in the field. Transplanting directly from the flat is practicable with a few hundred plants, but with a thousand plants it is better to have them in condition to take care of themselves in case of high temperature or dry weather. Just before moving the plants to the garden they are sprayed heavily with Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. This is done quickly with a hand sprayer, and saves time and trouble. It is done because flea beetles are likely to swarm onto the seedlings and destroy tiny plants completely.

In the future I shall destroy every seedling that shows the slightest indication of leaf curl, rolling of the leaf, spotting, yellowing or any other unhealthy sign. I shall also plant my seedlings several rods from any other potatoes.

Some of the little plants will grow very slowly, and by frost may have from three to 30 tubers, none of which is larger than a pea. On the other hand, some of the plants are likely to grow rapidly from the very first, and may bear six, eight, 10 or even 20 tubers the size of a hen's egg or larger; or perhaps 100 tubers the size of marbles. These tubers can be stored just like commercial stock and handled in the same way.

Not all the tubers can be planted next year. Undesirable types might as well be discarded at once. Those hills that seem to have value ought to be given numbers, and each lot kept under some number. The characters of each hill saved must be written in a book one page for each number.

In the Spring the tubers are to be sorted and prepared for planting. I like to green the tubers by exposing them to the sun for from two to four weeks before planting. The sprouts become very hard and firm in this way, and a very uniform stand can be obtained. This practice is also very useful in helping to eliminate spindling sprout. When only vigorous tubers are employed, three or four hills of each lot is sufficient for a test. Of course, a duplicate planting is always desirable whenever possible. Many things may happen during the course of a Summer to destroy a few hills, but I have never yet had any particular lot destroyed in original and duplicate.

There is no advantage in pampering seedlings by growing them in a rich garden soil. They might as well be subjected to average conditions from the first. Plants that can't stand dry weather or a week of hot weather haven't much value and might as well be written off the books. But the seedlings should not be planted near a potato field. The chance of

infection with leaf-roll, mosaic or some other tuber-borne disease is too great.

If not at the end of the second year then certainly by the end of the third year, the note book ought to be reduced to a very few pages. These few remaining numbers need more testing in comparison with some standard sort before they are ready to offer to the public. If a single number is superior to varieties already on the market the grower is to be congratulated. For the most part he must be content with the pleasure of seeing these things develop. To be sure, there is an educational value in such work and that of a very practical sort. No one who has been through such an experience is going to buy new and untested "fabulous yielders" without the most careful scrutiny of the method of production. DONALD REDDICK.

N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Where "Catskill" Cauliflower is Raised

IN comparatively recent years cauliflower growing has become an important industry in the Catskill farming section, and Delaware Co., N. Y., which has long been known for its dairying, has become famous for its cauliflower.

For years the business was confined chiefly to the section about New Kingston where cauliflower was first grown many years ago. It has gradually spread to Margaretsville, Bovina, Walton, Hamden, Bloomville and other points in the county, and to a few points outside. From a small beginning it has grown until last year the Bovina growers alone shipped 29 carloads. The well-drained and somewhat hilly sections of the county are particularly well adapted to cauliflower, as it requires a well-drained soil.

The common practice is to use three tons hydrated lime to the acre. Common limestone is no good, as it does not work quickly enough for the crop to make use of it. Two to three tons of commercial fertilizer are also used, a 5-8-7 mixture being preferred. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the value of stable manure. Some will not use it at all, while others who have tried both the commercial fertilizer and the manure use the latter.

The plants for the early crop are set the last part of May or first of June and must be started in hotbeds early in April. As few raise any plants to sell and many do not try to produce early plants there are not enough raised to go around. Some have tried sending away for plants, but in many cases they have proved unsatisfactory. These plants always lose the outer leaves after setting, and as the plant has to make an entirely new growth it necessarily retards its development. Some say, too, that introducing new plants from other sections is a sure way of bringing in plant diseases, by which they are at present little troubled.

It is usually easier to get late plants, but not always. One man, in adjoining county, to whom we wrote for a thousand to make up a shortage, could not fill the order, and wrote that he had had to turn away a number of orders although he had sown 50 per cent more seed than last year.

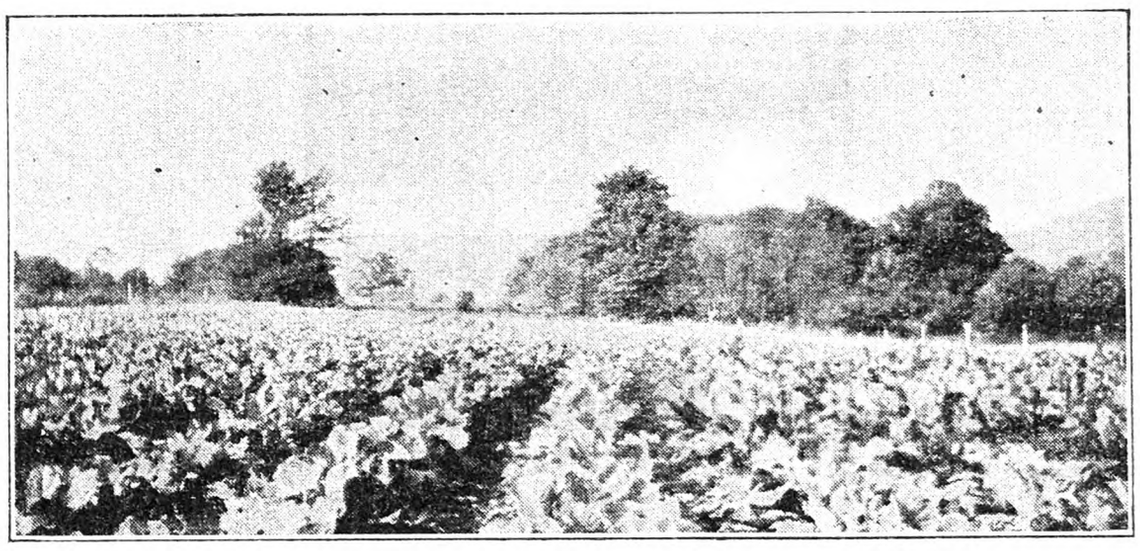
Much of the work of setting the plants is done by machines. These require three to operate and water the plants as they go along. After the plants are in, the ground is kept free from weeds, but cultivation is not kept up after the plants get very large, as it disturbs the roots and breaks the leaves.

Real work begins when the plants begin to head and are ready to tie up. There is a knack to tying them that one learns after a little practice. Different colored cord is used each day so that one can keep track of the longest tied. In the height of the season the field must be gone over each day, and the plants that show the head tied up and others cut. About the best time to tie is when the small leaves that hide the head have just lifted. By searching among the leaves one may find the head and tie sooner, but it may result in a poorly developed "flower."

The flowers pack to the best advantage and are of the right size when 12 of them fill a crate nicely. The heads are trimmed with a heavy long-bladed knife that cuts off the ends of the leaves a few inches from the flower at one blow. Rinsing up and down quickly in a tub of water removes any dirt and leaves them ready for packing, which is done in some place near the house convenient for loading. The crop is shipped by truck, freight and dry express.

A few years ago the growers about Bovina organized the Bovina Cauliflower Growers' Co-operative, Inc. They have adopted a label that is put on only the best grade, and already "Mountain Brand" cauliflower is making a name for itself in the city market. The members of the association ship together in iced cars, thus insuring their products reaching the city in the best condition possible, and also greatly reducing shipping costs. Members also get a rebate of 3 per cent, reducing the dealer's commission from 10 to 7 per cent. W. B. Smith, who is secretary of the Bovina Co-operative, sometimes raises as much as five acres. When they first began all the plants were set by hand, but nowadays they use a planter. Mrs. Smith, who is greatly interested in the business, and who in past years has done much of the packing, told how seven of them set 13,000 plants in one day, some of them only carrying the plants, and watering them after they were set. "But it was a long day," her husband remarked.

Making money off the cauliflower crop depends a great deal on the weather, the crop and when it is put on the market. If one can "clean up" before the slump in the market comes there is no doubt that there is money in it. One grower told how one year he began shipping at $7.50 per crate and before the season was over he received a bill of 42 cents for charges from one of the dealers. Last year most of the crop about Bovina was late, and many of them did no more than "break even," as late in the season. Colorado cauliflower brought prices down to nothing and hundreds of crates were never harvested. What this year's crop will do remains to be seen. The early plants formed nothing but "buttonheads," we are told, and there are many reports that the late crop is not heading, although some small shipments of an inferior quality are being made at this time. Probably the hot weather is as much responsible for the poor showing at present as the wet weather and it is hoped that cooler weather will improve the quality. EDNA M. NORTHROP.



A Field of Cauliflower in the Catskill Region. Fig. 577

Summer on a Rocky Mountain Ranch

HERE it is the middle of September, and where has the Summer gone? We had an earlier Spring than last year, and on the first of May about 2,000 sheep were brought to the ranch from their Winter feeding ground, on the desert, in Utah. Fifteen hundred head were ewes, and they began dropping their lambs while being driven the seven miles from the unloading station, to the ranch. It was in truth, a case where "all hands and the cook" were busy. Too busy for tents to be set up for the herders, of which there was a scarcity, so all the men on the ranch had to help, and everybody had to be fed and "bedded" in the house.

The ranch consists of 1,250 acres, and the uncultivated land of another ranch was leased. One herd of "dry" ewes was placed in the care of a Mexican herder, and he, with his dog, occupied a tent at the upper end of the ranch. The 1,500 ewes that were dropping lambs were separated as much as possible, and herded on the pasture lands and sagebrush ground. We had several days at a stretch of cold, rainy weather, and it seemed that every old ewe picked such times to drop her lamb.

There was about 140 per cent lamb crop, and one of the herders remarked, in his broken English, "Joe have twins, Frank have twins, everybody have twins." Not all the ewes could care for two babies, so some of the odd ones were brought to the house, to be bottle fed. We had as many as 28 at a time, and they were fed four times a day. We succeeded in raising 20 that are now fine big lambs.

We "rolled out" at 4:30, got breakfast for two or three men, who would then go and relieve a like number, and so on, generally three different breakfasts, as many dinners and suppers. To bed at 10 P. M. Three turns, turn in, turn over, turn out, and begin all over again. "A great life, if you don't weaken."

The sheep were driven to the Summer range on White River Forest Reserve, on July 1, there to stay until October 1, then they will be brought down. The ewes for breeding will probably be shipped out to the desert again, and all others will be shipped to market, probably Kansas City.

Supplies for the herders, and salt for the sheep, are bought in the nearby towns, hauled out to the ranch in a truck, then taken to the different herders' camps, on pack mules. It keeps one man pretty busy moving camps, taking in supplies and packing water to the herders. The camps are generally located some distance from water, so the camp tender fills five-gallon galvanized cans with water, and takes one to each camp. A good housekeeper could not get along with such a small amount of water, but a sheep herder can make a five-gallon can full last a week or more.

Other work, too. Between times the men of the ranch managed to get the wheat planted, garden prepared for planting, and four acres planted to potatoes. The women folks planted the garden, a lot of flowers, and started nice flocks of chickens and turkeys, by way of incubators. After the sheep were gone the irrigation ditches were cleaned out, the Alfalfa irrigated, and work generally rounded up.

Company, too. We always have lots of company in the Summer, and this season has been no exception. Some came for 10 days, others for a day or two at a time, and most everyone big enough to hold a fish pole wanted to fish. One morning we had breakfast about 4:30 so three men and a boy could go "on top," to the sheep camps, and see what it was like to be "on top of the world." They had thought they would spend the night on top, but decided a good bed at the ranch would be better, so came back down, and the next day everybody went over to the clear, rushing Canyon Creek about three miles, by road, from the ranch. Only three-quarters of a mile "as the crow flies," but mountain dwellers cannot travel that way.

Fishing, too. Owing to the continued clear weather, the streams have been clear all season, and lower than ever known. Fishing season opens, at this altitude—around 7,000 ft.—on May 25 each year. All males over 16 are required to take out a license, costing $2; women and all boys under 16, free. At present some fly fishing is done, but most all the fishing has been done with angleworms for bait. The trout is a wary, suspicious fish, so a "leader" of catgut, two or three feet, is used, on end of line, as it is practically invisible in the water. No very large ones have been caught, one and three-quarters pounds on down, but the smaller ones are the better flavored. The individual catches generally run around 12 or 15 at a time.

Personally I am no fisherman, four to 21 being my gait, but it is a pleasure beyond description, to get out among the beautiful trees of spruce, quaking aspen and many others, listen to the birds, clear call and see the wild flowers. The purple monk's-hood, wild aster, columbine, ferns and some yellow flowers that look like enlarged snapdragons, all are at their best along the pure water of the creek.

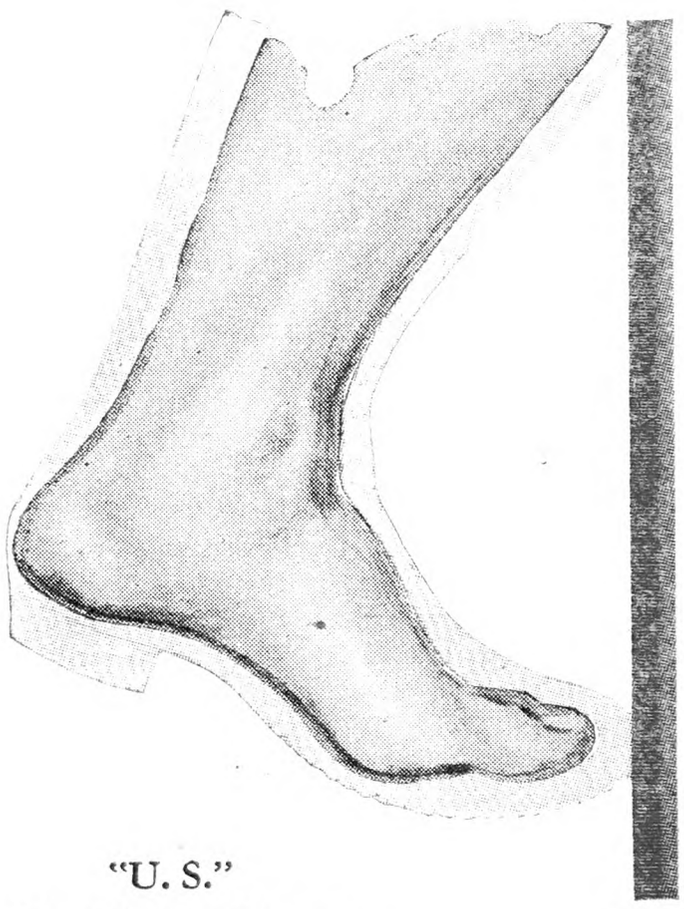
All fruits are plentiful this year. There are choke cherries, service berries, gooseberries, Oregon grapes and raspberries, wild, and we have canned, preserved, jellied and jammed till every container is filled. We have a big patch of tame red raspberries and a bed of everbearing strawberries, so our "cup overfloweth" indeed. A bountiful crop of apples and Winter vegetables is still to be gathered and stored.

Garfield Co., Col. MRS. PEARL UNDERWOOD.

More About Saving Seed Corn

IN SELECTING ears for seed I have always left out all hanging on an arm away from the stalk and selected only those clinging close and upright. Then, too, the location of the ear on the stalk bears an important relation to time of maturity. Especially is this to be considered by those growing sweet corn for the market. As an illustration my little crop was entirely sold for 40 cents down to 25 cents per dozen while one week later the market was glutted at 10 to 12 cents. The higher price was made possible simply through growing an early variety from selected seed. (I have no seed to sell.) An ear 18 inches to two feet from the ground will mature for table use several days earlier than one four feet up on the stalk. We get extreme earliness on stalks three feet tall with ears setting six to

Real news for your $11,000 feet!



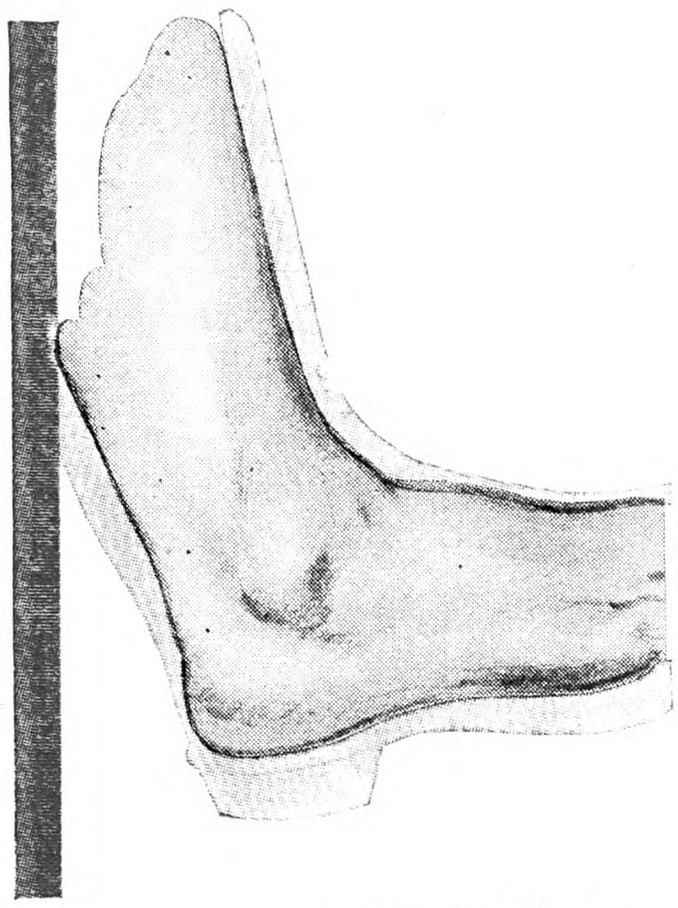
STANDARD accident insurance policies set the value of a pair of feet at from $7500 to $15,000—an average of $11,250. Take care of your feet! Healthy, comfortable feet are as necessary to farm profits as tools and fertilizer and sunshine.

Bedding down cattle, building fences or working in the woodlot are hard enough jobs even when your feet are warm and dry. To keep out wet and cold we are now making you better boots and overshoes than you ever had before.

You'll know it the minute you get a pair of today's "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots on your feet.

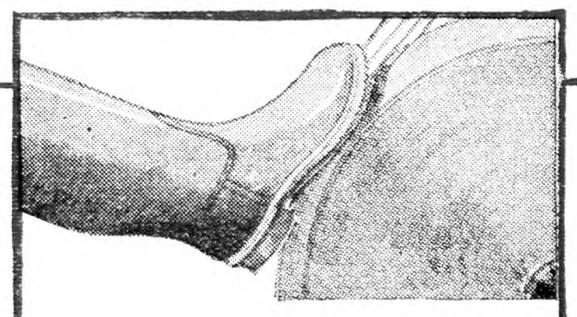
We say, "You are *sure* to get more wear," because we know the standards to which this new footwear is made. We know how the rubber is selected and compounded. We know the 12 tests that Blue Ribbon Boots pass before being offered to you. We make Blue Ribbon merchandise to outwear other rubber footwear under similar conditions of service.

United States Rubber Company

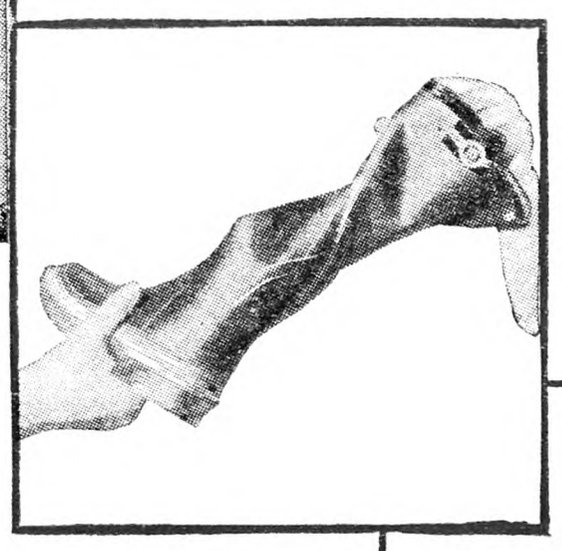


"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots

Red or black uppers. Gray soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Any judge of footwear can recognize the super-quality the instant he sees and handles these boots. You'll notice the liveness of the uppers, the tough, oversize soles. And every point where wear is greatest is heavily reinforced by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon fabric and rubber.



Blue US Ribbon



Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot. Then let go and watch it snap back! It's as live and elastic as a rubber band. You can stretch a strip cut from the upper more than five times its own length! Where constant bending cracks inferior footwear *this rubber stands up!*

"U. S." Rubbers

Whatever type you prefer—you'll find it in "U. S." Rubbers—a style for every shoe.

Will *your* boots stand this?

Think of the punishment your boots must take—scuffing over concrete feeding floors, scraping through ice and mud!

In the Blue Ribbon testing laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of 4/5" per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1/5" per hour. *No wonder they outwear others!*

The 300-farmer test

All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that 300 farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. The boots are worn until they are completely worn out. By watching these results we make *certain* that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others! There is no guesswork. It's a *proven* fact!

"U. S." Portland

You'll be glad to wear this sturdy, good-looking arctic anywhere. It has a long wearing gray or red sole and the finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4- and 5-buckle heights.

Blue US Ribbon

"U. S." Gaytees

The newest popular vogue in women's dress overshoes. Has adjustable strap fasteners that always work—never get out of order. Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper. See them!

Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-glide fasteners.

Of course, for women's use around the farm, nothing will ever beat the trim "U. S." cloth top, buckle galosh. Look for the "U. S." trade-mark.

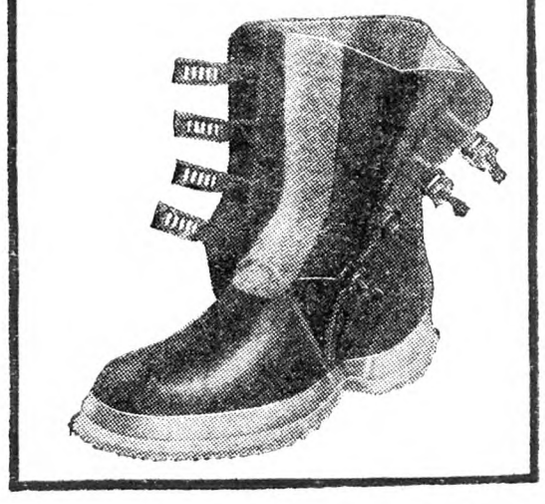
FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those $11,000 feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address your request to United States Rubber Co., Dept. **710,** 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"U.S." Blue US Ribbon

BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

(all-rubber arctic)

Red upper. Gray sole. Four or five buckles. The most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Made of the "U. S." Blue Ribbon rubber, it is built to give you the longest wear you ever got from an overshoe.

eight inches from the ground but here one must sacrifice size. In fact the higher on the stalk the ear the larger will be its size. At least this is the general tendency. To establish a variety setting its ears at uniform distance from the ground and then breeding for earliness is the lesson facing the grower.

Seed brought to Maine from Northern New York, and especially that from Connecticut, calls for at least two weeks more time to mature than seed from 25 miles north. Seedsmen buy their supply with seemingly no thought of this. Canning factories in this State formerly supplied all seed used and got their supply from Southern Massachusetts or Connecticut, the object being to hold maturity as close to the frost line as possible and so shorten the canning period. It may aid growers to observe this when seeking seed another Spring for all these points bear directly on the pocket book of the porducer.

Maine. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Planting Shrubs and Evergreens

Evergreen and shrub planting of the home grounds is becoming more general and there is a reason. The value of the home is enhanced and the attractiveness cannot be estimated. Hedge rows of Norway spruce, Black Hills spruce and other hardy conifers are considered a necessity on many farms in the Northwest for protection of orchards, buildings and stock. Some eastern orchards have learned that a row of evergreens on the West side of the orchard allowed to grow high, are a paying investment. Evidently many home planters are slow to realize that evergreens are a little sensitive to transplanting; directions as to handling and setting are in some degree ignored, and consequently more or less die. In looking over a planting of last Spring, of rather high-priced specimens, it was found that holes had been dug the shape of a derby hat, evidently the soil not well firmed, and the majority were either dead or showed little life; consequent disappointment and a resolve never to plant any more evergreens.

My method of handling and planting is first to dig the hole, being careful to dig it as large again as it is supposed the roots will occupy; pour in a pail of water and let it soak in, and if the specimen is to be moved from one point of the ground to another, dig it carefully, leaving all the soil possible adhering to the roots.

Convey it to its new home in a wheelbarrow or if too large, with a horse and stoneboat. Set the tree in the hole so that the lower barnches are just above the level of the ground, saturate the roots or ball and fill in the space about half, then firm the soil with a heavy tamper, pour in some more water, and finish filling, leaving the soil loose on top. If planting is done in the Fall it is well to put a mulch of coarse manure or rotten straw on top of the soil. If planting is done in the Spring frequent hoeing will be beneficial.

In the setting of shrubs, while they necessarily should be put in moist and the soil firmed thoroughly, so much water is not needed. If evergreens have been shipped in from a distance, the roots will be found (or should be) encased in soil and covered with burlap. Do not take off the burlap; set the ball in the hole prepared for it. If the hole is too deep shovel in loose soil so as to bring the bottom the right height—if too shallow deepen it. Cut the twine around the neck of the ball, and spread the burlap, but leave it in the hole. Soak the ball and burlap with water and proceed as directed above.

In digging a considerable order for shipment, burlap squares and twine are taken directly to the field, the plants are dug with a considerable ball of soil, and immediately encased in the burlap, conveyed at once to the packing shed, the balls thoroughly soaked, packed in strong ventilated cases or hauled to the railroad. If to be shipped out in car lot, the plants are set on their own bottoms on the car floor, and braced so that they cannot tip over. Shrubs, not being so sensitive, are dug, tied in fives or tens with the soil shaken off, labelled and taken to the storage and shipped out as needed.

When planting a hedge it is undoubtedly the better way to open a trench in place of digging individual holes. For an early effect I like the double or two-row planting, especially when privet is used. If a single row planting is made, 18 to 24-in. grade is a desirable size. The plants should be set 12 in. apart. If the double row, the plants 18 in. apart and the rows 18 in. apart will be found right.

Berberis Thunbergii, Spiræa Van Houtei and Multiflora rose make an effective hedge; these are extremely hardy. The privets are generally hardy in the East but not in the Northwestern States.

New York. E. H. BURSON.

FARM AND GARDEN. — State officials nurserymen, florists and truckers from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia met at Washington Sept. 24 to co-operate with the Federal government in the campaign against the Japanese beetle, which has been spreading in this country since 1916. Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, heard recommendations for an extension of the quarantine and protests against such action. The present quarantine covering a number of States may be extended to Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia, or a new policy inaugurated of isolating infected spots. Representatives of nursery associations protested against further restrictions that would injure their business. It was pointed out that a $300,000,000 investment with an annual output of $60,000,000 is involved.

William S. Hibbs, 60, of Abington, Pa., was gored to death Sept. 21 by "Old Dutch," a prize bull which he had handled during the last year. "Old Dutch," owned by W. G. Davidson, a wool merchant of Philadelphia, was known to be short-tempered. Hibbs, accompanied by Gleason A. Burdeck, manager of the farm, went to the pen occupied by "Old Dutch," and Hibbs entered to clean the bull. The animal attacked him with fatal results.

The 30,280 commercial colonies of bees in New Jersey have earned a net income of $3.74 per colony, or a total of $113,250, which represents a net return of 22.7 per cent on the investment, according to a bee-keeping cost survey made by Elmer G. Carr, Deputy to the State Entomologist in Bee Inspection. In his report to William B. Duryee, Secretary of the State Department of Agriculture, Mr. Carr revealed that the average investment for the State as a whole was $16.52 per colony, of which 9.33 was invested in bees and the rest in equipment. The average per cent profit on sales, based on the selling price, he said, was 42.7 Of the average receipts of $8.75 per colony, the sales of extracted honey made up an average of $5.78, Mr. Carr's report showed. He listed current expenses at $5.01 per average colony. The average net profit per colony in Southern New Jersey he listed at $4.03 and $3.59 in Northern New Jersey.

More than three years ago Amie Felix Tschiffely, professor of geography in Buenos Ayres University started to ride his 19-year-old horse Mancha from the Argentine capital to New York. He recently arrived here by train. After traveling about 10,000 miles in a saddle, conquering snow-capped mountains and plunging through tropical jungles, Prof. Tschiffley decided when he reached Washington that the rest of the trip to New York was too hazardous. American highways, crowded with predatory automobiles offered no chance to a lone horseman, he discovered. Prof. Tschiffely's eventful and record-breaking journey took him through Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Central America, Mexico and the Atlantic Seaboard States. He reached Washington exactly three and a half years after he rode out of Buenos Ayres.

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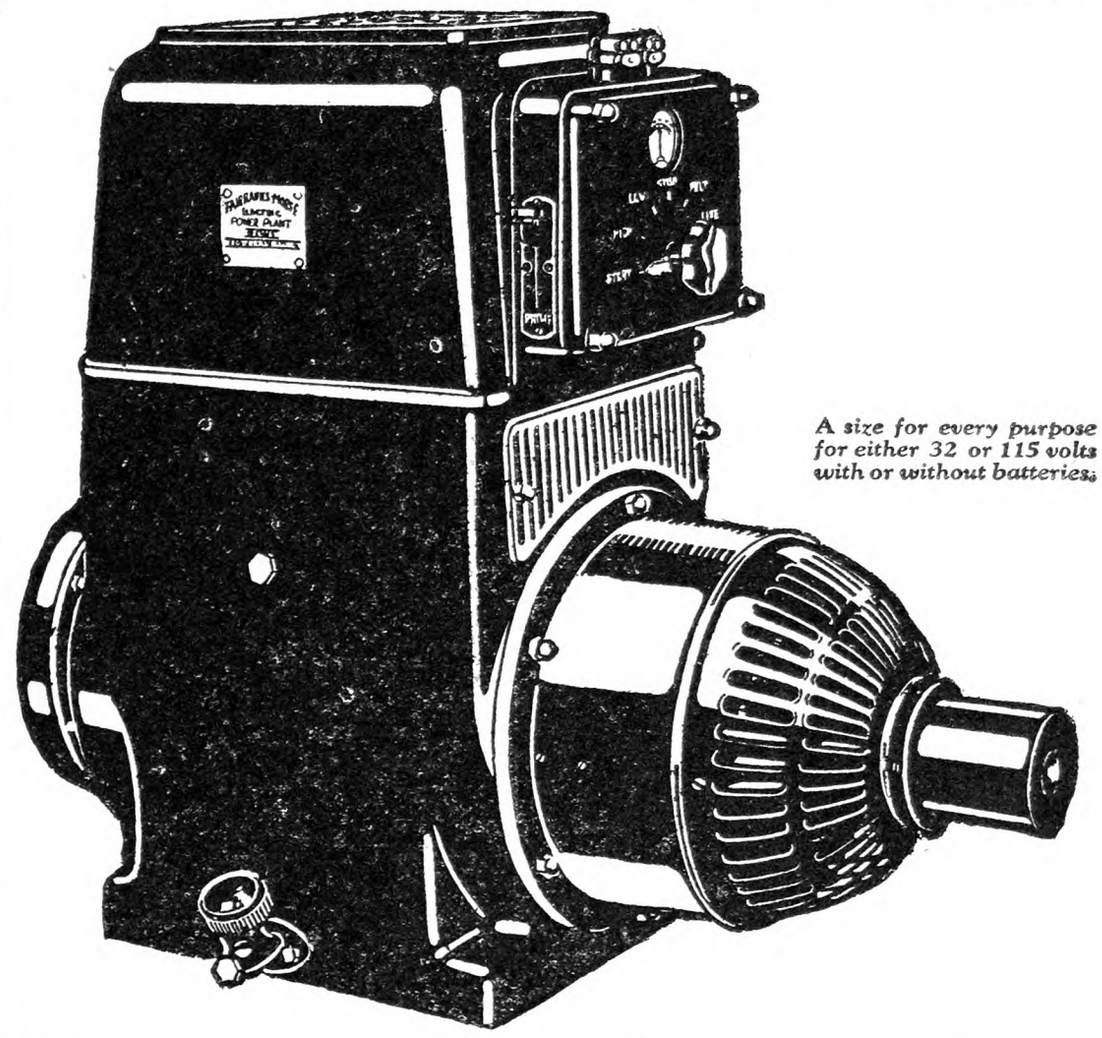
INVESTIGATE!



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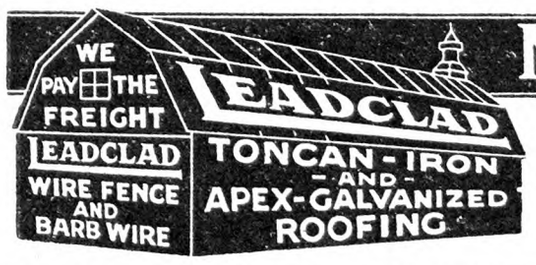

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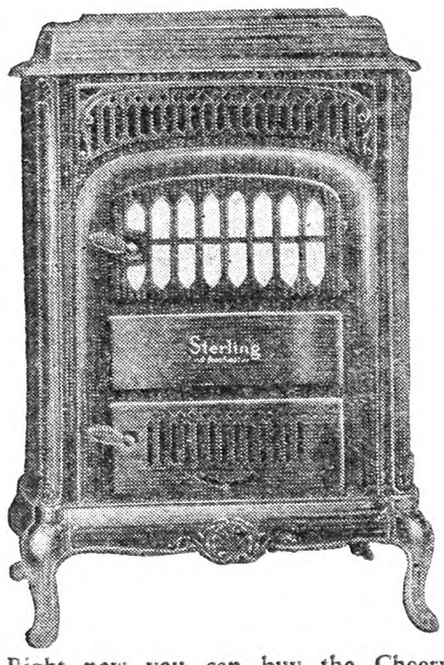
This is the last week you can

save $15 on a new CHEERY GLOW HEATER

This offer, made you by Sterling and your Sterling Dealer, definitely closes Saturday, October 13th



Right now you can buy the Cheery Glow for $99.00. Your dealer (for this week only) will allow you $15.00 on your old heater. It is a *real* bargain—the best heater you can buy, at only about half what it's really worth,—for $84.00 is real saving.

Don't pass up this chance to solve your heating problem with a heater that adds beauty to the room, comfort to the home, health to the family by its circulation of air, and economy to your pocketbook by this truly unusual offer.

Remember These Facts:

1. This heater has greater heating capacity than many heaters half again as large. Heats four or five rooms comfortably in coldest weather.
2. It has real beauty, adding a cheery but dignified tone to the room.
3. At $99.00 (you can right now buy it with $15.00 more off for your old heater) it sells for less than any other heater of equal capacity.
4. It is typical Sterling construction throughout, and carries back of it the well-founded reputation of three generations of range and furnace making.
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7. It brings warmth, cheer, economy into your home.

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You can buy this heater, *this week only*, at a saving never before offered—and probably never to be offered again. Don't miss this chance. At least, go to your dealer's and look it over *today*.

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The peach season came on with a rush this year. On August 26 Hileys were not yet ripe. Now on September 12 the Elbertas were starting. "Cat-faced" peaches have been our major loss this year. These are due to injuries by insects of several sorts. Cracked peaches and split-pits have also been a nuisance this season. Brown rot has been pretty well checked by protective dusting.

Just a few weeks ago it looked as though the German millet cover-crop in the brambles was insignificant. Now the effect is startling in that the blackcaps are lost in a deep green sea. These black raspberries are now in prime condition for tip layering; their growth continued very late this year, resulting in unusually long canes in a new field just planted this last May.

The cool weather of the week of August 26 caused local light frosts in part of the western end of the State. The thermometer reached down in the 40's over considerable territory.

Just as happened several years ago in a dry Fall and late Summer, the cover-crop in much of our orchard is showing how far the tree roots extend underneath the surface. The tree roots seem to prevent the rise of water from below to the cover-crop which wilts and frequently dies where the moisture supply is robbed too heavily by the tree. In the center of the squares between the trees or in spots where the trees are out, the cover-crop usually prospers.

From London comes the report that all apples imported into the United Kingdom after November 13, 1928, shall be marked "indelibly and in a conspicuous manner as follows: On importation, on exposure for sale wholesale and on sale by means of printing, stencilling, stamping or branding on each outer container, or on a label securely attached thereto, in letters not less than a half inch in height." This requirement will be complied with in the case of American apples if the packages are marked "Produce of the U. S. A." or with the name and address of the packer and shipper together with the abbreviation "U. S. A." It is said that the phrase "American Produce" or the word "America" will not be acceptable to the British authorities.

The September 1 crop report issued by the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service gave these figures showing condition of crops in per cent of normal:

	Sept. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1927	10-yr. Av.
Apples	47	47	36	53.6
Peaches ..	63	62	32	....
Pears	66	60	48	60.0
Grapes ...	81	82	60	75.0

The report also made the following notations: "Apples are still falling and the quality of the crop as a whole is inferior. The peach crop is considered good but moth, rot and hail have done extensive damage in some orchards. Pears show a little improvement over the August 1 forecast but the grape estimate is slightly less than prospects a month ago. Final figures place cherry production at 50 per cent of a full crop."

A careful inspection of our own orchards shows that we have a mixture of joy and grief ahead of us. The Yorks and Baldwins are attaining wonderful size and color but Baldwin spot is showing up considerably. Spring frosts have russeted Baldwin and Grimes as well as some Stayman. The latter variety bloomed heavier than we had ever seen and we wonder how many fruit-buds will be formed for next year in consequence. Kings are oversized and watercoring. McIntosh are beginning to drop so that they must be closely watched.

The Federal-State shipping point inspection service in Pennsylvania which resulted last year in the certification of more than 1,050 carloads of apples, cabbage, grapes, peaches and potatoes at points of shipment is described in published form for the first time in a new bulletin of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Approximately 20 per cent of the apple and 75 per cent of the peach shipments from points in this State were inspected during the 1927 crop year, this publication states. Copies of this bulletin are free on application to the State Bureau of Markets.

Approximately 80 per cent of the Pennsylvania grape crop will be marketed this year under Federal-State shipping point inspection, according to the State Department of Agriculture. The voluntary adoption of the U. S. grades and the New York standards of marking by Pennsylvania's largest grape marketing association means that practically all of the eastern grapes which will appear on Pennsylvania markets this Fall will be uniformly packed and graded, and will be sold on the basis of quality only. The grape growers of Erie County of this State have indicated their intention of securing the passage of a law similar to the New York law to make compulsory the grading of grapes in Pennsylvania.

R. H. SUDDS.

A CHICAGO scientist has perfected a device that will measure one twenty-five-billionth of an inch. It should be a dandy thing with which to keep track of the annual progress of farm relief.—Louisville Times.

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A June Trip Through Several States

PART VI

From Grottoes we continued south, expecting to visit Staunton, the largest city of the Shenandoah Valley, and birthplace of President Woodrow Wilson. Before reaching the main highway upon which we had been driving we came to a macadam road with signs directing us to Waynesboro. We call this the lost road, for we had not seen it marked upon any road map, and have not been able to find it on any since. It proved to be one of the best roads that we found in the State, taking us to the point of crossing the Blue Ridge by a shorter route than through Staunton. Our immediate destination was Charlottesville, across the Blue Ridge and in the Piedmont Plain of Virginia. Virginia, like Gaul of our old school books, is divided into three parts, the Great Valley through which we had been driving, parallel with this but on the other side of the Blue Ridge the comparatively high Piedmont Plain extending from north to south through the State, and, still further east, the low lands of the tidewater region. It is interesting to know that this Piedmont Plain in the Southern States drops sharply to the tidewater sections, giving southern rivers which cross the line a fall that is being utilized in the production of water power, as at Muscle Shoals in Alabama, a cheap source of power that is now greatly disturbing New England, and will continue to annoy northern manufacturing industries.

The road over the Blue Ridge to Charlottesville is called one of the most beautiful drives in Virginia. It is beautiful but less impressive than many mountain crossings elsewhere in the East. We stopped on the way to climb a water tower on the grounds of a country club and look back, getting a still better view of the mountain pass. The road descends the Blue Ridge in a corkscrew curl, letting us down quickly over a fine bit of road-making. Charlottesville was entered in a steady drizzle of rain that marred our visit to that university town, and kept us from even visiting Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Everybody knows that Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and we are not likely during the present campaign to lose sight of the fact that he was a Democrat. He certainly dominated this particular spot in Virginia, establishing the great university at Charlottesville and taking a hand in all contemporary activities, even to starting the fashion of wearing long trousers.

Of course we visited the campus of the University of Virginia, and entered the famous Rotunda that houses the university library. The striking feature of this campus is the quadrangle, 1,000 feet long and 300 feet wide, at one end of which is the Rotunda and, at the other, the University Chapel. Lining this stretch of lawn on either side is a single row of one-story rooms which the students occupy. It's a fine idea; each student has a room to himself and has to go out of doors to enter any other. With all the land available in this country, why pile rooms up in tiers and place some behind others? The poet Edgar Allan Poe occupied Room 13 on the west side of the quadrangle. It is kept as a memorial to him. Probably no other student wants Room 13, anyway. Woodrow Wilson also had one of these cells from which he could step directly out upon the sidewalk and walk a thousand feet to chapel, if he happened to be at the other end of the line, and happened to be going there. A deserted college campus is a lonesome place in the Summer time. We were cheered by the sight of several chattering young women taking their traveling bags into these diminutive chambers like birds returning to their nests. Probably Summer students gathering for a session.

On to Richmond next, though we did not quite reach Richmond. We have read that northern visitors to Virginia have experienced difficulty in approaching that town before. It was suppertime when we reached the little village of Mineral, and we spent the night there at the hotel. We were told in the morning that a good dirt road would take us north to Fredericksburg by a short cut. We wanted to leave the main highways and get out into less prosperous sections of the State, so we took this road. We found, as we expected, evidences of a poorer living than we had theretofore seen. Small, unpainted houses and poverty-stricken fields. Perhaps not different, however, from those that might be found in our own State. One thing that surprised us on the whole trip was the small number of colored people to be seen. We must have skirted the black belt, if Virginia has one. As we approached Fredericksburg, we found ourselves in a region of scrub woods and undergrowth with, here and there, a monument by the roadside. Stopping to read the inscription on one, we saw that the Daughters of the Confederacy had marked that place as the site where 70,000 Confederates under Lee had defeated Grant with 120,000 Federal troops under him. We then realized that we were in a wilderness of scrub growths that was "The Wilderness" through which Grant had tried to force his way in the face of the Confederate Army. Chancellorsville lay but a few miles beyond us. It was not difficult to appreciate the advantage which Lee had here in this rough waste land which was far better known to him than to Grant, and which he had had opportunity to fortify against the approach of the northern troops. Hooker's failure at Chancellorsville could also be better understood. It was a sorry time for the North in the period of the Civil War, with the greater resources of McClellan, Hooker and Grant more than counterbalanced by the greater ability of the southern commander opposing them. Here were gained the southern victories that made the invasion of Pennsylvania and Gettysburg possible. It is impossible not to wonder what the course of the conflict would have been if Robert E. Lee had remained with the North at the opening of the war instead of choosing to go with his native State.

By mid-afternoon we had passed through Fredericksburg and reached Alexandria. The home of Washington at Mt. Vernon claimed our attention next. It looks like the pictures, but the rooms occupied by the family seemed extremely small for the importance of the place and the size of the estate. They are filled with real antiques and souvenirs of Washington's time that must be extremely valuable, though we confess that a dress worn by some famous woman or fork with which some heroic character has picked his teeth never registers a thrill with us. We would as soon see a picture of them as the article itself. But Mt. Vernon is a most beautiful place. We can well understand Washington's longing to get back to it. The backyard stretches away in a great lawn and grove of noble trees, while the front porch looks down upon the wide Potomac at the foot of the high banks upon which the buildings are placed. We are never sure which is the front and which the back of the estate, but it doesn't matter. Washington had a continent to choose from, and he picked a site upon the beautiful Potomac that probably could not have been surpassed in his time and which, after all these years, we envy him now.

M. B. D.

Black Raspberries; New York's Fruit Belt

1. I wish your advice regarding black raspberries to be planted for local market. I have three varieties in mind, Kansas, Cumberland and Winfield, but I do not know which would be most profitable. 2. We have been considering removing to New York State and would like to settle in what is sometimes spoken of as the "fruit belt." Can you give me some information on this also?

Franklin, Pa. E. E. H.

1. Plum Farmer and Cumberland are considered two of the most profitable black raspberries. Both of these varieties are good market sorts and have been thoroughly tested. You will do well, however, to inquire from your neighbors as to how these various varieties do with them. The small fruit business is largely a question of local adaptation.

2. As for the "fruit belt" of New York State, it is the region just south of Buffalo at the eastern end of Lake Erie, and extending along the southern shore of Lake Ontario almost to Oswego. This section is known primarily for its tree fruits, notably apples, peaches, pears and sour cherries. The Hudson River Valley and the Lake Champlain regions are also worthy of consideration from the standpoint of picking a location. They are better adapted to the production of fancy fruit, and they are close to market.

If you are interested in small fruits, you will find large raspberry interests southeast of Buffalo, around Dundee and Penn Yan in Central New York, and in the Southern Hudson River Valley. The red currant industry is confined almost entirely to lower Ulster County. Because of mosaic, the red raspberry industry in the Hudson Valley is sadly depleted, but the Western New York plantations are doing well.

H. B. T.

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Doings at Long Acres

This is the season of succotash, pumpkin pies, nippy mornings, yellow corn and, if you ask me, the best of all the seasons. Fall brings fruition after the wearying efforts of Spring and Summer. Long rows of potatoes drying in the sun and giving promise of well-filled bins which insure mashed potatoes with the gravy; huge heads of cabbage sparkling with dew, speaking of sauerkraut for Winter days and fancy salads for company; sumach leaves of flaming scarlet giving a crown of fire above the yellow gold of the goldenrod, barns bulging with hay and fodder with strings of pop corn hanging from the beams to dry for Winter evenings; yes indeed, Fall is the best time of the year.

The county fair attracted our attention this week, so we trekked with well-filled lunch basket and the flivver crowded with youngsters who were all excited with anticipation. Wife and daughter lingered over the canned fruit and fancy work, but Calvin and I agreed that it was uninteresting, so we went again to the hog barn and lingered at the pen containing an O. I. C. sow with a litter of 12 pigs. Away back in my mind is a longing for a big farm with just fruit enough for family use but hogs, sheep and beef cattle galore along with great fields of corn, oats and wheat stretching to the far horizon.

The chickens attracted our attention the most. Some pens of White Wyandottes were the most beautiful sight we had ever looked at in the hen line. I longed to take some home with me, but the price of $20 per bird effectually dispelled that notion. I did buy some chances on a pen which was to be raffled off, salving my Methodist conscience by thinking that the end justified the means but have not heard from the raffle to date.

Here in Michigan we have of late years had pulling contests with a machine which registers the pounds pulled by the team, but this fair did not stage a contest. As a boy I remember they had sleds upon which men crowded while the horse and ox teams tried to pull the sleighs over the bare ground, but the modern method is by means of a dynamometer mounted and so arranged that it records the actual number of pounds pulled. We watched the races for a while and my favorite came in last, to the huge delight of wife and children. That long-legged grasshopper looked as though he could split the wind, but he ran like a wheelbarrow. Evidently my judgment on race horses is not the best.

A lady from "Old Virginny" rather rakes me over the coals for asserting that the fireplace is still in use in the Old Dominion, but I have mislaid the letter from the ex-Tioga County man who wrote me from that valley in Virginia, so I am asking him to write me again on that subject. Possibly I misread his letter, but I remember that he greatly praised the country, saying only that wood was so cheap and plentiful that some people still used the fireplace. Some of the best meals I ever ate were cooked over a fireplace. When we build our dream house it is going to have a fireplace, not a little dinky one, but a real one, capable of taking in a huge chunk of wood. At one time a southern lady who had bought a stove asked me to come and tell her what ailed her new stove, as the thing smoked dreadfully and would not heat at all. I went and looked it over. There was just one thing wrong; she had built the fire in the oven as that evidently was the only place large enough for a real fire. There are many isolated sections of our great country which have not felt the onward march of progress. I know of a rocky, sterile, hemmed-in valley in New York State with the people so poor they dress in gunny sacks. They emerge only on circus day, all the rest of the year living in complete isolation. A short time ago an airplane crashed in the woods of Northern New Jersey within 60 miles of New York City, yet it took a crew of men two days to hew a track through the dense wilderness to bring out the bodies of the aviators and this in a section which has been settled for three hundred years. Out in Minnesota is a town which is known as the town which God forgot, in which poverty, filth and degradation were so prevalent that three-fourths of the children were imbeciles, yet Minnesota is one of our best progressive States, with some of the finest people on earth. I have seen a huge steam tractor drawing behind it a gang of plows, disk, smoothing harrow and wide grain drill across a field so large it ranged far as eye could see. This was in South Dakota, and next Spring I saw an ox team plodding with patient tread across a little clearing among the stumps and cradle knolls drawing a twelve-inch plow which barely skimmed the ground above the roots, this right here in Michigan where tractors are plentiful. It is not so surprising after all, that the fireplace is still in use in some sections.

I was glad to hear of the A spike-tooth harrow in use in Vermont. It is a friend of my boyhood. Now will some one report a well with two buckets hung on a rope which goes over a wheel, a log barn chinked with splints and daubed with clay, a meeting house heated with a box stove capable of taking in great chunks of wood, a barrel for wood ashes fitted on a board so the lye drips and a kettle hung on a pole for soap making. All these things are doubtless in use somewhere, as THE R. N.-Y. reaches everywhere where real folks live. You need not report your electric range, vacuum cleaner, electric washer, fancy tractor, speed bus, combine; I know you have those things, but it is the old things we love best because they bring memories of peace such as we have not in this machine age. L. B. R.

Berrien County, Mich.

Storing Chicory and Endive

With our new knowledge of the need of green vegetables at all times, the problem of Winter vegetables is always with us. Where one has neither time nor facilities for cold-frame culture, the salad question can be simply and easily solved by growing endive or escarolle and witloof chicory. Both are inexpensive as to seed and labor, and require no especial equipment. Neither needs early sowing nor special cultivation during the Summer. The chicory looks like a large, coarse dandelion, and may be grown either by horse cultivation or in rows a foot or 15 inches apart for hand cultivation. It should be thinned to four or five inches in the row, and given just ordinary care. When there begins to be danger of freezing ground, dig the roots, cut to roots about eight inches in length, cut the tops back to about an inch from the crown and plant in good soil in the cellar, where they will not freeze. They can be planted as closely as 1½ inches to two inches apart, either vertically or lying on the side. Cover with eight inches to one foot of soil, and keep only moderately damp. A new top grows under the dirt at a rate dependent upon the temperature. The new top will be compact from the pressure of the soil over it, and blanched a waxy white. Under our cellar conditions we have it to use the latter half of the Winter, being careful to cut above the crown for home use; then another top grows from the same root.

In the city restaurants these "heads" are cut lengthwise in quarters, and served with French dressing, being eaten from the fingers as it is dipped into the dressing. Other salad dressings are good with it, however.

While we wait for the chicory to become usable, we eat endive. We dig the plants carefully, and take into the cellar, setting the adhering balls of earth close together. This pushes the leaves up together so that they soon blanch in the dim light in the cellar. Occasionally we water them carefully so as to wet the roots and not the tops—spout can of some sort—and we feel that we have a joke on Winter and the faraway and expensive greengrocer when we go down cellar and get the tenderest and whitest of salads all Winter with so little work or expense attached.

Any good seed catalog will give details as to time of planting for various sections of the country. EDNA C. JONES.

Early Sleigh Tournament

Sleigh riding, as the older generation remembers it, has gone out of fashion. Rubber tired wheels are swifter than steel-clad runners, and we are always in a hurry. In ex-Sheriff Samuel A. Lane's "Fifty Years of Summit County," is told the story of a famous sleigh ride contest which some readers may remember:

"The Winter of 1855-56, was one of considerable severity, accompanied by much snow and long-continued sleighing. Local sleigh rides were frequent, engendering much neighborhood rivalry, soon extending to township and finally to county contests for the prize banner. Starting in Solon with seven four-horse teams, followed by Twinsburg with 16 teams, Bedford with 32, Becksville, 54; Royalton, 63; Boston, 66; Independence, 65; Hudson, 71, the flag had finally come to Richfield, with 73 teams. By this time the excitement had become so great that it was determined to make it a county affair, between the three contiguous counties of Cuyahoga, Medina and Summit. Richfield being already in possession of the prize and being, withal, the most central township in the territory involved in the contest, it was decided that the triangular gathering should be held there. Accordingly on Saturday, March 15, 1856, the great trial took place, four and six-horse teams only being counted. The marshals reported Medina 140, Cuyahoga 151, and Summit 171 teams, making a grand total of 462 four and six-horse sleighs, though quite a good many one and two-horse teams, bearing witnesses and spectators, were present from all parts of the adjacent country.

"After the count had been declared, the banner was formally presented, first by James W. Weld, Esq., on the behalf of Richfield, to Hudson, as having furnished the greatest number of teams, and then by Dr. Charles R. Pierce, in behalf of Hudson, to Summit County, to be preserved among her most cherished relics, until some rival county should wrest it from her by a larger display of horse flesh than she had made. It was estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 persons, men, women and children, participated in, and witnessed, the magnificent pageant, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout."

AUNT (to growing niece): "Where is the nice blue dress I gave you for Christmas?" Niece: "Oh, it is too short for me so mother is wearing it."—Kikeriki.

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He Fell and ran a Pitchfork into his Forehead

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In one such emergency, the telephone pays for itself many times over. It calls the doctor. Summons help in time of fire or accident. Calls the implement repair man. Runs errands to neighbors and to town.

The telephone enables you to find out where and when to sell. For example, a farmer near Silt, Colorado, had a car of cattle to sell and was offered a price on them. But he put in a long distance call to Denver and got a better price by $300.

The modern farm home has a telephone.

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From a Corn Belt Farm

Thrashing has begun. All day long a caravan of wagons, many of them manned by old men or boys, pass the house on their way to the elevator. Each morning the sound of the thrashing machines' whistle is heard bright and early; all day long men pitch and load or feed oat bundles to the giant separator that eats and eats and never gets full.

Yesterday as I sat reading one of my neighbors stopped to tell me the news; another neighbor had been called to Indiana by the illness of her sister, and would I come to the absent neighbor's house and help cook for thrashers? She had had to leave on short notice, but had left her menu and such instructions as she deemed necessary. Sure, I'd be glad to come. So this morning I betook myself to Neighbor Mills's to help do my bit in lightening the load that must rest upon her shoulders as she sat at the bedside of her dying sister.

Eight other neighbor women came and after the men folks' breakfast dishes and the cream separator were washed, we pitched into the dinner preparations with a vim. All supplies were ready for us, and the first step was to organize so that each would know her job.

Many hands make light work. Seven blackberry pies were baked; a gallon of potato salad and apple sauce made; tomatoes sliced, slaw made, beef baked; six eggs made into noodles; beans and corn cooked; a big jar of tea fixed ready to ice; table lengthened and set with jelly, beet and cucumber pickles and prunes in place.

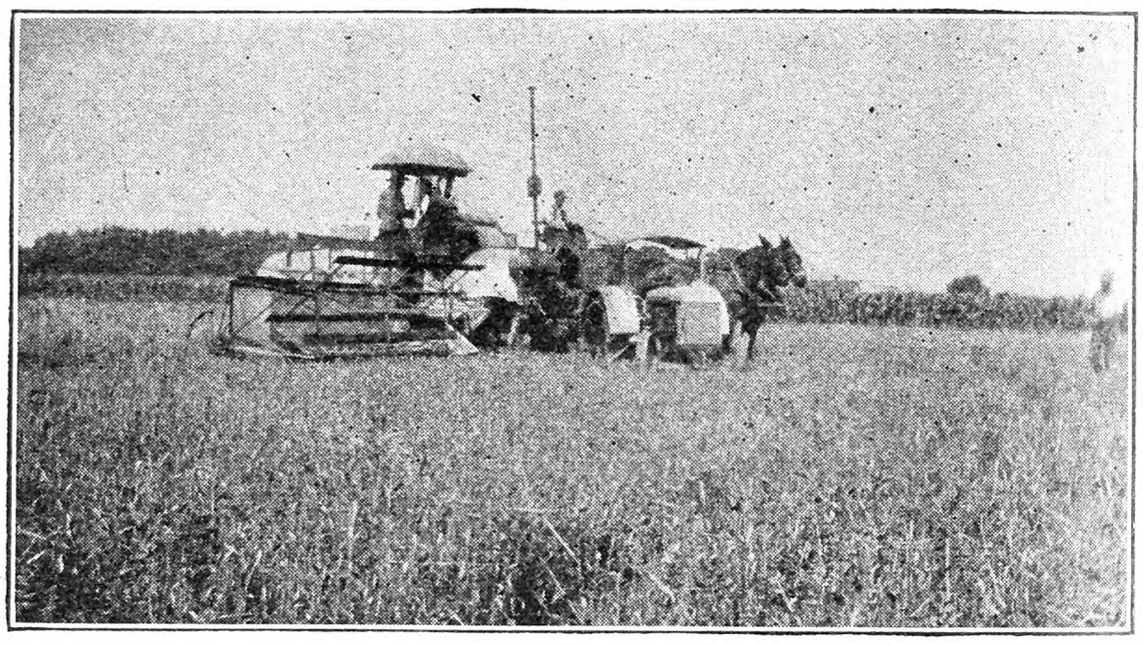
Long before 11 o'clock everything was prepared just awaiting the finishing touches when the men should stop for dinner. Thirty men were fed besides the women and children, for when mother goes the younger members of the family must go. After dinner the dishes and pans were all washed and put away; the house swept and straightened; dining-room and kitchen mopped, and the refrigerator left well filled with supplies for the men folks. Even towels and tea towels were brought from neighboring homes so that no pile of soiled linen would litter the house.

It is blackberry time. Berries are scarce and high-priced (from 60 to 80 cents a gallon), so hearing that the wild blackberries were very plentiful one hundred miles south, and having friends in that section, we decided to kill two birds with one stone—go blackberrying and make a long-delayed visit to our friends. We started one morning about 5:30. It was cool riding but the bracing morning air was a tonic which would bear advertising. As we drove farther south good crops were less in evidence, and upon reaching a point 50 miles south, good fields of corn and Soy beans were seldom seen. From there on the crops looked worse and worse. In fact about all they have is hay. Many fields containing one or more old stacks of Timothy had had new stacks recently placed. The fields from which the Timothy had been cut were a pretty sight; smooth and undulating; a well-kept, greenish yellow sward in an otherwise desolate scene. Few oat fields of small acreage were awaiting thrashing but the small corn of a sickly yellow color was choked with weeds due to the delay in plowing caused by heavy rains. Many fields of beans were just coming through the ground; others were yellow and anything but thrifty in appearance.

The timber was full of blackberries, and in less than three hours kettle after kettle had been filled. Many of the berries were as large as your thumb and exceedingly sweet and luscious. When placing them in the crates the juice ran freely and their ripeness caused them to mash. As we had a long drive ahead of us, my kind friends loaned me cans and sugar and that night I arrived home with 20 quarts of blackberries and two gallons of juice for jelly—a good day's work.

Boys and girls are grooming calves and pigs in anticipation of showing at the fair. Every evening sees calves promenading up and down the road or around the lots. Their sleek sides glisten and their well brushed tails and polished horns give evidence of close attention to details. Pigs are scrubbed and manicured until they are indeed fit subjects for the parlor. Many of America's future citizens are receiving invaluable training and instruction through the 4-H club. THORA M. CARMEAN.

Macon Co., Ill.



Handling Barley with the Combine, on the Farm of J. H. Carmean, Macon Co., Ill.

Value of Abruzzi Rye

Rye is annually becoming more popular, especially Abruzzi rye, and I will relate A. B. White's experience with an acre and a half.

Mr. White states that the above crop has meant considerable to him for the past two years, and it is his intention to seed a few acres to this crop every year. He is in favor of growing the above kind of rye due to its being a first-class Winter cover crop, an excellent soil builder when fallowed under, and furnishes more and better pasturage in late Autumn, Winter and Spring, than any crop he has ever had experience with.

Last October 1, 1927, Mr. White seeded 1½ acres in Abruzzi rye. It made an excellent start and was grazed some during the month of December, but due to so much rainy weather keeping the land miry, he grazed it but little until the very latter part of February or March 1. From then up to May 1 eight head of cattle were constantly grazing on it, and kept fat and sleek without any additional feed. The cattle were taken off May 1 in order to permit the rye to head and produce grain. The latter part of July Mr. White was agreeably surprised when he thrashed off 40 bushels of first-class seed rye from this acre and a half.

Mr. White seeded three acres of this rye August 20 last for Fall, Winter and Spring pasture. Of course, the above date would be entirely too early to seed rye in Virginia if it were not to be pastured. Rye may be seeded in Eastern or Tidewater Virginia as late as December 15 with good results.

Farmers should be on their guard and are warned not to accept common varieties of rye claimed to be just as good, since the Abruzzi variety has proved time and again in this State (Virginia) to be far more valuable in every way than the common or old-fashioned varieties.

Virginia. W. H. H.

Kentucky Remedy for Chiggers

In reference to the article on page 1170 about a remedy for chiggers I will give a simple remedy that we used when I was at home, which is in Kentucky.

We learned that kerosene or coal oil will kill chiggers instantly and I always thought that to a certain extent seemed to give some relief from the itching caused by the bites, though if they affected a person very much he would feel the effects of their bites for 24 hours after the chiggers had been killed.

Just dipping a cloth in the kerosene and squeezing it nearly dry, then rubbing it over the body, would kill the chiggers, and also kill any that came into contact with it during the rest of that day. The weather surely got hot there but I never knew of anyone getting blistered by using the kerosene this way, though it might if too much were to be used. Some persons might think the odor from the kerosene offensive, but we did not mind it, though perhaps it was because we were working people. C. K.

Pennsylvania.

Shrinking on Wheelbarrow Tire

Can you tell me how much less than the circumference of a wheelbarrow wheel diameter the inside of the tire ¼ in. thick, 1⅝ in. wide should be to shrink on? I can buy a new wheel for less than I must pay for a new tire and shrinking it on. For sentimental reasons I wish to preserve the old wheel on the barrow, and intend to shrink it on myself after having the tire welded. J. P. P.

Massachusetts.

Can anyone tell just how much such a tire must be diminished in size by upsetting, in order to make it just slide over the felloes with light hammering when hot? We have often seen blacksmiths do it. They just seemed to know how.

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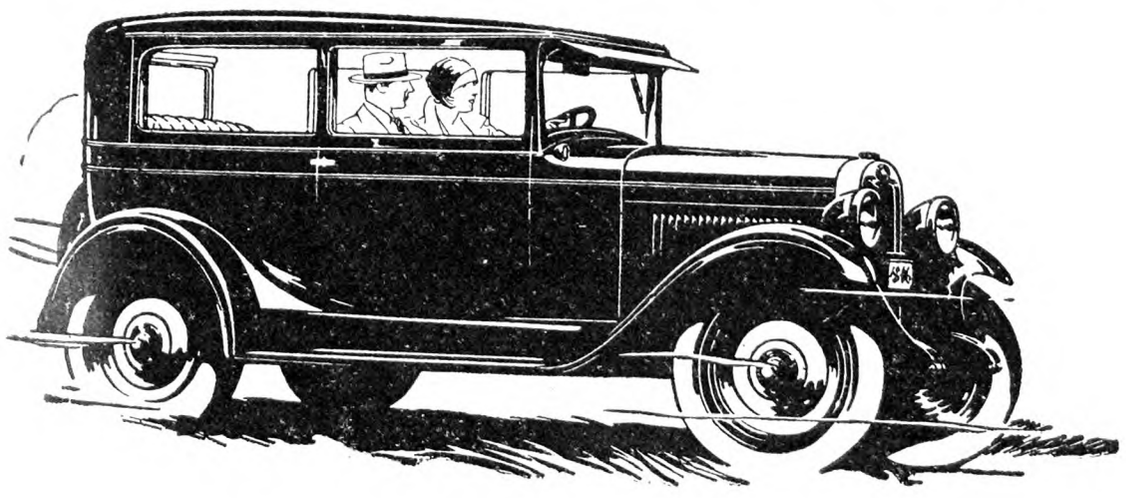

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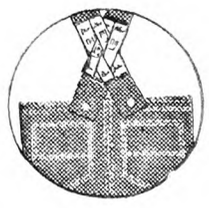

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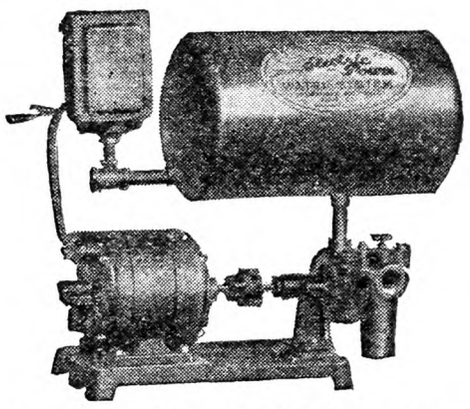

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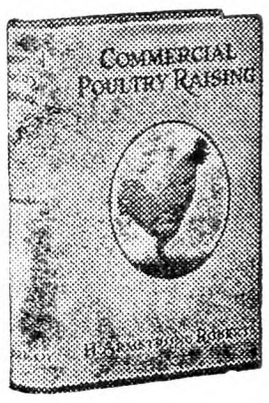

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A Glimpse of the Swiss and Their Land

PART IV

Life in Switzerland is peculiarly a struggle with nature and the forces of nature, for the area of arable land is not large, the fields are rough, the Winters are long, the snow is deep, the season is short, the population large, and the natural resources are meager, with no coal, no oil, practically no iron and none of the precious metals. There is one resource, however, which the Swiss do have and of which they are taking great advantage, namely, water power. The eternal snows on the mountain tops which are slowly but constantly melting during the year, together with the high cliffs and steep slopes over which the water must flow in seeking the lower levels, constitute a combination that produces an everlasting abundance of the cheapest, cleanest, most convenient and most easily distributed form of power known to men, electrical energy. Most of the railroads in Switzerland, for example, are electrified, while the remaining ones are in process of becoming so. Electrification of the railroads is doubly welcome in this mountainous country because the routes, perforce, must pierce the mountains in many places by tunnels excavated in the solid rock in passing through which on the electric roads one escapes altogether the blinding smoke, irritating dust and cinders and choking gases of coal-burning roads. One realizes what electrification means in comfort, at least, after having ridden over the interesting railroad over the Apennines from Florence to Bologna, Italy. This road is one succession of tunnels which conspire to make the trip over the mountainous part a somewhat tiresome and irritating one because of the dust and gas from the coal-burning locomotives. It must be added, however, that the glimpses of the ridges, valley, streams and mountain views which burst upon the vision between the tunnels are soothing and alleviating, making up for much of the discomfort experienced while shooting through the rocky burrows. Moreover, we are assured that this stretch of road is in process of electrification, due largely to the initiative of the remarkable premier, Mussolini, who seems to have a head and hand capable of comprehending and grasping any problem, no matter how remote or seemingly trivial, that affects the welfare and progress of his country. At any rate it was a pleasant experience, after leaving the little town of Domodossola in Northern Italy, where we passed unscathed through the kindly hands of the courteous customs officers, to find the somewhat more than 12 miles' ride through the Simplon tunnel, together with the stretches through the shorter ones on our route to Interlaken, free from dust, cinders and gases. The railroads of Switzerland seem to me to be wonders of engineering achievement, traversing as they must, one of the most mountainous and naturally inaccessible regions on the continent. One can go to the high peaks anywhere in Switzerland on railroads which have their cars constructed to change from traction to cog and vice versa as occasion of gradual or steep grade may demand, even within the distance of one or two miles. Indeed, mountain climbing has been made easy in the Swiss country and within the capabilities of the oldest legs and the weakest hearts. The wonderful Jungfrau cog-wheel railroad, which ascends amid the eternal snows and ice to an altitude of over eleven thousand feet nearly to the top of that formidable mountain, is one of the amazing road-building feats of Europe. But the electrical force which the Swiss have so cunningly and efficiently drawn from their rapid streams is not confined, by any means, to the one duty of hauling railroad trains. Electric power is employed in many of the larger and smaller factories of Switzerland, while every city and many villages have cheap electric currents for illuminating purposes. One wonders how far the utilization of the power latent in the innumerable waterfalls and rushing streams of this little country will go, and what increasingly wonderful things this mysterious, wizard-like form of energy we call electricity, will accomplish for Switzerland with the coming of the years and of wider knowledge on the part of man.

In the construction of their railroads and the utilization of their water power, the Swiss have ever been mindful of one of the greatest assets of their country, namely, scenery. Tissot, in his book, "Unknown Switzerland," written some years ago, has this to say in a derogatory way of the work of the engineers in Switzerland: "Is there anywhere a point of view that attracts tourists, a summit that climbers make fashionable, at once the mountain is rent and insulted; it is stripped of its beautiful forests, iron rails are screwed to its wounded and bleeding sides and you are carried up like a bundle of luggage! No more roadside halts under the trees, no more flowers gathered as trophies on the steep, uneven slopes, no more merry arrivals at the rustic inn hidden under the firs." This is certainly mere sentiment on the part of the author embellished with much rhetoric. If Tissot made no more roadside halts, gathered no more flowers, and was carried like a bundle of luggage to the tops of the mountains it was certainly because he preferred to ride on the railroads which he so much decries; for the paths by which one may climb to the peaks are still there and still well worn by those who prefer to strap their rucksacks on their backs, take their alpenstock in hand, and go on foot. Neither does the pedestrian find himself annoyed by the trains, because the paths choose more varying grades, dip deeper into valleys and skirt the edges of bolder cliffs than do the railroads. In most instances climbers never see the railroad from the time the ascent is begun until the top is reached. Nevertheless, the trains do serve a definite purpose. I recall a cultured, elderly English gentleman admitting to me, rather deprecatingly, that he was too old now to climb to Kleine Scheidegg as he had done many times in former years, but that this was the sixth time he had come up on the train this season simply to see the flowers, breathe the air of the big open spaces, and enjoy the magnificent outlook with an enthusiasm which, apparently had not abated one whit with the advancing years. Moreover, I venture the assertion that no individual, with average powers of observation, standing on the deck of a boat in the middle of Lake Lucerne opposite Vitznau, can trace the line of the narrow gauge road up the side of the Rigi or form any idea of its route unless the smoke of the queer, little, up-tilted, briquet-burning locomotive is caught by the eye among the cliffs and trees that still stand unmarred and undisturbed so far as one's vision can determine. Not only is this true of the Rigi but the same can be asserted of all these tiny, mountain-climbing roads which I have observed. For instance, it is impossible to trace the route of the road up the Harder Kulm or the Schynige Platte except by catching a glimpse here and there of the train as it comes out into the open against the face of a bare rocky cliff; and the foot-path up the former mountain, at least, runs far out of sight and hearing of the railroad, while the composer's pavilion bearing the names of former visiting musicians, Weber, Wagner and Mendelssohn, together with other pavilions higher up, still stand by the path inviting the wayfarer to halt and rest just as they have stood for many years. Moreover, in establishing their hydraulic enterprises, the Swiss have not destroyed a single scenic waterfall or interfered with its effect as a part of the landscape picture; for they are fully alive to the value of those features of their country which attract visitors.

The business of entertaining strangers—"Industrie des Etrangers"—is frankly one of the most important industries of Switzerland and, speaking for myself, I am glad that this is so; for there is no country in Europe more restful, more home-like or more quietly courteous and kindly to the visitor than is this little country on the top of the continent. The hotels and pensions are without number, and of all shades and degrees of prices but every one of them is neat, clean, attractive and with faultless service. It has struck me as one of the rather paradoxical things in Switzerland, that notwithstanding the rather high cost of most things one purchases in the shops, living at the pensions and hotels is as reasonable as in Italy or in France. This is not the place to give detailed figures, which I have for every item of our sojourn in the three countries, but it may be of interest to say that we lived in Switzerland for slighly less per individual than anywhere else on the continent except for a short time in Paris when the French franc was running up and down the scale from 38 to 49 to the dollar. Moreover, we were given in Switzerland, the best continental breakfast that we received in our travels, which means much to the average American who is used to grapefruit, eggs, bacon, toast, hot cakes and coffee for his first meal of the day.

Historical research seems to have determined that the original Forest Cantons, Luzern, Schwiz, Uri and Unterwalden—the founder of the Swiss Republic—were invaded centuries ago by the descendants of a certain Germanic tribe, the Alammani, which completely supplanted the early Roman civilization and eventually established itself all over Northeastern Switzerland. These were the people, who, with the unquenchable spirit of liberty and the heroic quality, symbolized by the epic of William Tell, shook off the early Austrian tyranny and established a democracy. It is of great interest to know, also, that descendants of this same tribe settled in England and it is not too much to believe, therefore, that the blood of these people courses through the veins of many Americans from whence sprang, perhaps, that undying love of liberty for which our forefathers so nobly strove, and which, "it is devoutly to be wished," we of the present and future generations will cherish and perpetuate.

GLENN W. HERRICK.

A GRAMMAR-SCHOOL boy handed in the following composition on "cats." "Cats that's meant for little boys to maul and tease is called Maultese cats. Some cats is reckernized by how quiet their purrs is and these is named Purrsian cats. The cats what has very bad tempers is called Angorie cats, and cats with deep feelings is called Feline cats. I don't like cats."—Church Life.

Hardy Vines

The hardy ornamental vines include many of the most useful subjects available for the embellishment of the home grounds. Most gardens could be appreciably improved by the planting of judiciously selected varieties, while they are a practical necessity on almost every new place, be it a small lot or a garden of more pretentious size. Vines are the green draperies in the garden beautiful. They serve admirably to clothe a fence, to hide an unlovely view, or as a screen to insure privacy. The self-clinging kinds (as well as others if afforded suitable support) can be used to cover walls, and the somewhat harsh appearance of brick, stone or stucco, is pleasingly softened by this means. For improving the appearance of porch or Summer-house, a neatly trained vine is often appropriate.

There is quite a large selection of hardy vines available for the purposes suggested—many more in fact than the average garden lover imagines—all lovely in foliage, and many beautiful in bloom in due season.

The bower Actinidia (Actinidia arguta) is a Japanese plant of vigorous habit, and possesses the decided merit of being remarkably free from the attacks of pests and diseases. It has dark green, shining foliage and produces white flowers with purple centers in June. These are followed by edible greenish yellow fruits, each about an inch in length and with a gooseberry-like flavor. Some plants of Actinidia only produce all male or all female blossoms, and in that case, it is necessary to plant one of the opposite sex in close proximity if a crop of fruit is desired.

Another useful vine which remains free from the ravages of disease and pest is Akebia quinata (five-leaved Akebia). This is also a Japanese plant and is very desirable for a sunny position in a rather well-drained soil. It is of twining habit, and the fragrant rosy-purple blooms are borne in early Spring just as the foliage unfolds.

Ampelopsis includes many useful vines, several especially adapted for climbing up the walls of buildings. The Boston ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchi) is a self-clinger, and is especially beautiful when it assumes its Fall colors. Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia creeper) climbs rapidly and is very effective, while Englemann's ivy is a variety with smaller leaves and of a denser growth. In some localities a mildew attacks the Virginia creeper in the Fall, and for this reason it is better that they be planted only on trellises or arbors where they receive the benefits of a free circulation of air. For covering low walls, rocks or trellises Ampelopsis heterophylla variegata is especially striking. It possesses deeply lobed, deep green foliage blotched with creamy white and pink. In the Autumn clusters of small berries are produced which are at first pale lilac, but later change to bright green and finally to a brilliant turquoise blue.

The Dutchman's pipe (Aristolochia sipho) is a tall growing, twining vine making a particularly dense screen, and bearing large handsome leaves. It is a rapid grower and is never attacked by bug or blight. It is adaptable for any situation where a heavy growth and dense shade are desirable.

In unsightly corners, on rockwork or rambling over old stumps the trumpet creeper (Bignonia radicans) is a plant of special merit. During the Summer and early Fall it bears with great freedom its large orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers.

During September the fragrant white flowers of Clematis paniculata appear in great profusion, and it is difficult to overestimate the great value of this plant as a cover for fence or bower. Clematis virginiana is another useful species of a similar type, but blooms earlier. Most beautiful of all the Clematis group are the gorgeous huge-flowered kinds of the Jackmani type, in shades of blue, violet, pink and white, but these are difficult subjects to manage and cannot be recommended for general planting. Yet if one possesses an experimental turn of mind and a sheltered position they may be given a trial.

A handsome climbing plant for covering walls or tree trunks is the climbing Hydrangea (H. petiolaris). Once established it climbs rapidly and clings to its support by means of small rootlets as does the English ivy. In July it bears numerous flat heads of white flowers, each head 8 or 10 in. in diameter. This is a plant certainly deserving of greater popularity than it at present enjoys.

Hall's honeysuckle (Lonicera Halliana) retains its foliage until well into the Winter, and indeed sometimes until the advent of Spring. Throughout the Summer a succession of delightfully scented white and yellow flowers is borne by this honeysuckle.

The silver lace vine (Polygonum Auberti) cannot be too highly recommended as a general purpose climber. It is of vigorous habit, growing freely in any ordinary garden soil, and during the late Summer and Fall it is completely covered with great foamy sprays of tiny pure white flowers. It is not a self clinger, and if grown against a wall must be supported by trellis or wires.

A very hardy vine useful for low trellises or rambling over rock work is the Dahurian moonseed (Menispermum dauricum). It possesses large deep green leaves and blue-black fruits somewhat resembling small grapes. This plant is of a twining habit, and revels in a sunny position. In dry situations the kudzu vine is especially valuable. The growth is killed back to the ground each Winter and should be cut away, but established plants will make an annual growth of from 40 to 60 ft. The flowers are insignificant but the foliage is large and of pleasing appearance and it is a good subject for rapidly covering arbors or verandas.

Evonymus radicans vegetus (large-leaved Winter creeper) is especially valuable because it remains perfectly evergreen throughout the year. It is a self-clinging vine, but when required to cover a high wall it is better to afford it some support in the shape of horizontal wires stretched between screw-eyes fixed in the face of the wall. To maintain it in good condition an annual shearing should be given in the Spring. Established plants freely produce their fruits, which are very like those of the common bittersweet. Although not of rapid growth the Evonymus will eventually attain a height of 15 to 20 ft.

The Wistaria is too well known to require description. Unfortunately when planted against buildings its strong growth is liable to damage shingle roofs. Care should be exercised to plant only grafted plants obtained from reliable dealers. Much disappointment results from planting seedlings obtained "cheaply," as these may not flower for 10 or even 20 years.

This article by no means exhausts the list of available hardy vines, for no mention has been made of the roses, the matrimony vine, the hop vine and several others, but it serves, I hope, to indicate the great variety of desirable material we have at our command.

The early Fall is a good time to plant most vines, and they may be pruned well back the following Spring. Do give them a good start by deeply digging the planting site, and incorporating with the soil some old rotted manure and a few handfuls of bonemeal. Plant firmly and place a layer of strawy manure all around the base of the plant when the operation is completed. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

Paint Brushes and Paint

The following advice is given by an expert authority on these subjects:

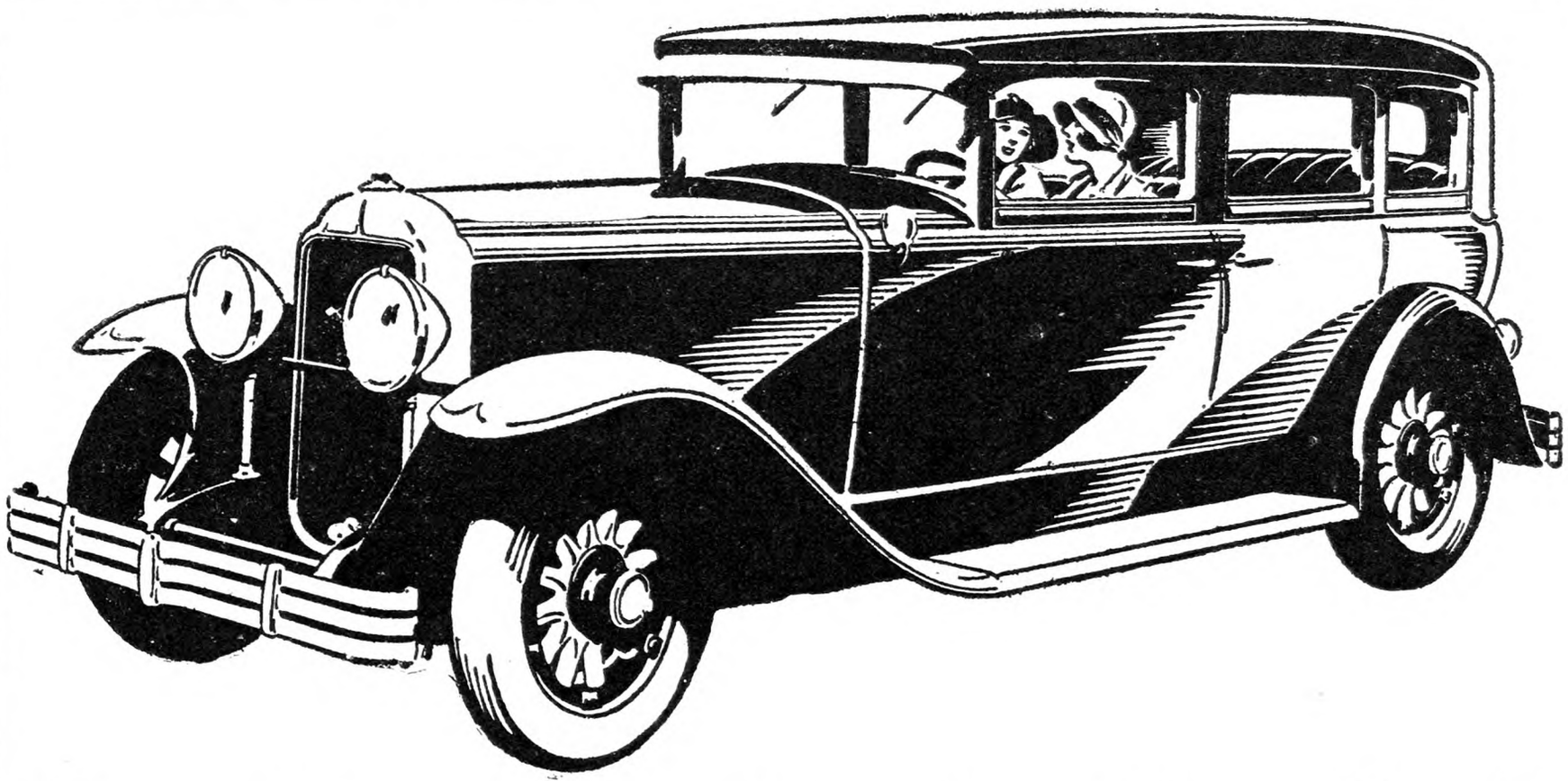
There are probably thousands of paint brushes now standing in water. This is very harmful to brush bristles. It causes them to become soft and flabby with the result that the brush is rendered unsuitable for doing a satisfactory paint job.

Another way quickly to ruin a brush is allow it to lie around with paint in it. The paint hardens and the bristles will never be the same thereafter. It is almost impossible to clean and restore a brush once it has become hard with paint.

Not infrequently the same man who will insist upon using the best of paint will take no care to see that his brushes for putting it on are in proper condition. He will buy white lead and oil, mix them carefully into paint, and then spread it on with a brush whose usefulness has been destroyed. That is expensively inconsistent. The paint is not worked well into the surface, is spread irregularly, here thick, there thin. It does not give the maximum wear nor cover as much area as it would if brushed on evenly.

The way to keep brushes in good shape is to clean them thoroughly after you have finished with them. Brushes can be cleaned by steaming them, soaking them in turpentine or benzine and then washing them out with soap and hot water. It is a good idea also to straighten out the bristles and when dry to wrap the brushes in water-proof paper if they are to be put away for a long time.

When a brush is to be used on succeeding days, put it in paint or linseed oil but never water. Furthermore, never stand a brush on its bristle ends but suspend it in the paint or oil. This may be done by drilling a small hole in the handle of the brush near the top of the ferrule, putting a wire through the hole and laying the wire across the top of the paint or oil container. N. L.



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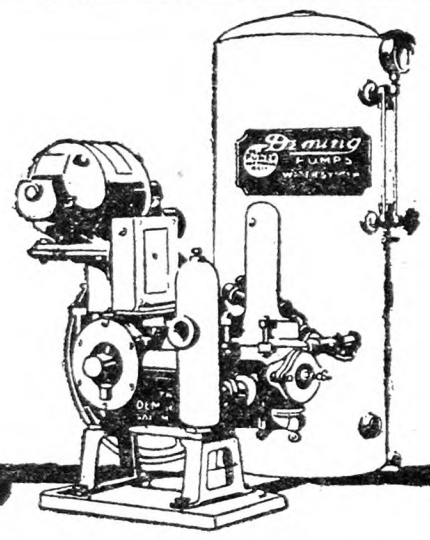

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—A new cave, the extent of which has not been ascertained, has been discovered on the farm owned by Harry N. Watson, near Charlestown, W. Va. A depression on the farm of J. Ernest Watson, a brother of the former, near the division fence between the two places, was found to have developed an opening, extending far below the surface.

Three earthquake shocks, generally light, but one of which was heavy enough to cause many residents to leave their homes, were felt at Calexico, Cal., and in other parts of the Imperial Valley, Sept. 23. No damage was reported.

A switch engine, carrying a train of 55 cars on the Alton and Eastern tracks in Granite City, Ill., crashed into a truck, heavily laden with passengers, bound for a revival meeting, on the grade crossing at Edwardsville Road Sept. 23. Two persons were killed outright, three others were fatally injured and at least 16 more hurt, some of them seriously, as the engine dragged the truck for 75 feet and left it dangling on the edge of a 15-foot embankment.

The New York Safety Congress Committee has issued a statement that there are more taxicabs, motor trucks and automobiles in operation in New York than in any other city in the world, 616,000 cars having been registered here January 1. The annual increase the last five years has averaged 50,000. Approximately 650,000 motor cars are being operated daily in the streets. The number of local cars registered and not in operation is more than offset by the number of cars of foreign registration that come in daily. Where there are so many automobiles and a daytime population of more than 7,000,000 in a space no larger than New York, there are bound to be accidents. But the prevailing opinion is that too many accidents, especially those that are fatal, occur. One object of the seventeenth annual Safety Council Congress to be held here Oct. 1 to 5 inclusive, is to try to check these accidents.

Snow fell Sept. 20, enough to cover the ground lightly at Lead, S. D. The temperature got as low as the freezing point, but rose during the day. It was the first snowfall of the season.

Two bombs, exploding at three-minute intervals, damaged the home of Nathan Weisenberg, at Cleveland, O., Sept. 21. Strife between slot machine companies for monopoly of the Cleveland market was held responsible by police, who said Weisenberg was a slot machine distributor. No one was injured.

Twenty-three per cent of those killed by automobiles last year were children under 15, according to statistics prepared Sept. 24 for the opening of the seventeenth annual Safety Congress. The Safety Educational Division of the National Safety Council will make a special drive to solve the automobile problem which brought death to children of school age in 20,000 instances last year and which is expected to reap an even larger toll this year.

Thrown through the windshield of an automobile during a collision in Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 23, Miss Grace Morris, 20, of Middletown, N. J., received injuries from which she died in Red Bank Hospital Sept. 24. Raymond Walso of Middletown, N. J., was arrested on charges of manslaughter and driving while intoxicated. Miss Morris's companion in the car, Floyd O. Guillaudeau of Oceanport, said Walsh's machine crashed head-on into theirs and then left the scene of the accident. Police say Walsh regained his driver's license 10 days before after a two-year suspension for drunken driving.

An epidemic of influenza, which he estimated had wiped out 15 per cent of the native population in some parts of the Mackenzie River region, Northern Canada, was reported Sept. 24 by Capt. W. Perfelieff, back from three months in the Arctic. Capt. Perfelieff left last June with a party of college students to obtain motion pictures and specimens of Arctic wild life for the Academy of Natural Science at Philadelphia. They obtained much valuable data along the Arctic Coast, he said, and at one time lost part of their provisions when a canoe capsized in the Yukon River.

While one man kept the engine of an automobile running at the curb, five armed robbers, one of them masked, rounded up more than 30 employes of the Albany Dairy Co., in the plant at 26 Bridge St., Newark, N. J., Sept. 24, forced them to open cash drawers and a safe, and made off with more than $5,000. Half an hour before, a man had applied at the office for work. Employes told police he was one of the robber quintet.

Several unseasonable forest fires were burning Sept. 24 in widely separated areas in California In the Shasta National Forest, the Steven Pass fire, burning a week, was controlled by 150 men, under direction of Federal Foresters. The Hazel Creek fire on Tombstone Mountain east of Sims, also in Shasta County, was burning into rough country. In the Lassen National Forest, the Philbrook Valley fire broke over the north line and was expected to cross the Humbug Road where it would run into land burned over in the old Snag Lake fire with prospects of easy control. Three hundred and fifty men had partly controlled the Soda Creek fire in the Sequoia National Forest Sept. 24. While they were also partly successful on the north, east and west lines the fire was running into heavy timber on the south. This fire, started presumably by a hunter, has burned over 2,500 acres. In the San Bernardino forest the fire had burned over 18,000 acres inside the forest, and 25,000 acres outside.

Four members of a family were killed Sept. 23 when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a southbound Pennsylvania passenger train at a crossing a mile north of Henryville, Ind. A six-year-old boy, who crawled from a window of the machine, and a baby, who was tossed from the car, were the only survivors. The dead were: Edgar Garfield Jones, 47; his wife, Cora, 44, and their daughters, Velma, 11, and Gladys, five, all of Crothersville, Ind.

Speeding at about 70 miles an hour on Jericho Turnpike near Syosset, L. I., Sept. 24, the automobile of John De Mirjian, photographer with a studio at 1559 Broadway, New York, skidded and turned over, crushing De Mirjian to death and slightly injuring Mrs. Gloria Christy of 58 Central Park West, who was riding with him toward New York.

THE SOUTHERN HURRICANE.—With more than 750 storm victims buried in West Palm Beach cemeteries Sept. 23, the death toll from Everglades towns was estimated at 2,000 or more by newspaper men and Red Cross workers who have toured the territory. Two hundred more bodies of Pelican Bay residents were found along the Pahokee-Belle Glade Road, and at least 250 more are thought to have perished when the little settlement was wiped out. Pelican Bay, only recently established, was not thought of until the bodies were found six days after the storm. With Lake Okeechobee overflowing its dykes and surrounding territory still flooded, it is impossible to establish an accurate figure of total dead. Bodies are constantly being found floating in the water, some have been buried along the nearest canal bank, while others have been cremated. The territory has been evacuated by all but able-bodied men and a few women who refuse to leave. It is estimated that more than 16,000 have been made homeless in the storm area, but the majority have been cared for during the week since the storm. Railroad transportation has been issued to nearly 1,500 in refugee camps there, and along the east coast are 4,500 more. The remainder, abandoning their homes, have sought shelter elsewhere in the cities. The Palm Beach Chapter of the Red Cross Sept. 25 appealed to national headquarters of the organization to "initiate a move" to raise $12,000,000 for rehabilitation of the storm-swept area in Southeastern Florida. The appeal was sent in the form of a report on conditions, placing the number of dead "in excess of 2,300" and the number of refugees at 12,200.

WASHINGTON.—Evidence tending to show that public utilities in New Jersey sought to influence legislation, and further information as to their alleged propaganda methods through educational institutions and publicity campaigns, was submitted to the Federal Trade Commission Sept. 19 at a hearing before Commissioner McCullough. A. Jackson Marshall, secretary of the National Electric Light Association, identified numerous checks and vouchers. Under date of March 18, 1926, $25,000 was paid Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University. A note explained that "for several years the National Electric Light Association has subscribed to a joint research program in the Northwestern University School of Commerce and likewise in Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration." On Dec. 16, 1926, a check for $10,000 was paid Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration with a similar explanation as to the purpose and the notation that the sum was part of the subscription of $30,000 for the year 1927. On May 20, 1926, $500 was paid William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) *Gazette*, on account of an address before the National Electric Light Association in 1926.

American imports for the first six months of 1928, amounting to $2,084,000,000, were nearly $39,000,000, or 1.8 per cent, below last year for the same period, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States stated in an analysis issued Sept. 25 dealing with "Our World Trade." This decrease, the Chamber declared, was largely in imports of raw materials and manufactured foodstuffs. The total value of imports of crude materials amounted to $785,000,000, or 7.1 per cent, below last year's figure. The Chamber says this was largely due to severe declines in import values of raw silk, crude rubber, furs, raw wool and leaf tobacco, offsetting heavy receipts of raw hides, skins and crude petroleum.

Increasing Assessments

Has the supervisor of any town in New York State the right to have the assessment books opened and increased taxes of any kind added to them after they have been closed on "grievance day?"
New York. B. A. E.

The assessors have a right to increase or diminish an assessment after hearing the complaints made on grievance day. The supervisor does not fix the amount of assessment. N. T.

Countrywide Situation

Many lines of farm products are doing well enough in the markets. Live stock and the dairy and poultry output have been selling at rising prices, higher than for many years past in some instances. Cotton and grain are still in unsettled position, with prices closely following new developments in crop news and consuming or export demand. Just now the fruit and vegetable market is at the height of interest, with the greater part of the main crops about ready for market, and many surprising contrasts in market behavior and price.

HOPEFUL POTATO MEN

Some potato growers have rightly declined to give up hope of better things in the market. One Long Island farmer summed up the case for the nearby producer about like this: "I am not going to give my potatoes away. The prospect may not be as bad as it looks. The weight of the crop seems to be in the West, a long way from market. Many of these western potatoes may never be dug. Something may happen in the East to cut down the crop. I notice considerable talk about blight and rot all the way from Maine to Minnesota. There will be spells of light supplies anyhow and growers near the markets can make the most of them."

Long Island potatoes sell enough higher than common stock to give them some special advantage. Other producers, near enough to sell their potatoes without shipment by rail, have less to worry about than the faraway shippers, who must stand a high freight charge besides the difficulty of getting the shipment to market at the right time.

The eastern grower will have the advantage of moderate crops in his region and especially good markets. The New England crop, except Maine, of course, is rather light and this thickly populated region will be able to take care of most of the surplus potatoes from producing sections nearby. The large mid-western crop is the chief problem, with its tendency to overflow into eastern territory whenever the price goes up a little.

POTATOES CHEAP FOOD

One favorable condition will be the active consuming demand which is already beginning to appear, stimulated by low prices. It is a fact that potatoes even now are about the only standard line of cheap food. Restaurants, hotels and boarding houses will serve them frequently as a balance to high cost of meats. They will be used often instead of so many onions, cabbage and sweet potatoes and other side lines which have been selling rather high. Chain stores will keep them on the bargain list. Probably more potatoes will be eaten than ever before. Under these conditions and a steadily increasing population of consumers, the crop, when divided among the 118,000,000 people, will not be so large after all. Even the farm animals are likely to get more potatoes than usual because of the close grading to be enforced in the West and the satisfactory prices of cattle and hogs, as well as dairy products. Before the end of the season it may appear that weather, waste, rot and active food requirements have brought down the surplus. Then if anything happens to the early southern crop the old market crop season might end fairly well. Nevertheless, it might not be wise to buy potatoes to sell again on that somewhat dim prospect, nor to refuse a reasonable offer for the crop, but the man who finds himself obliged to hold some potatoes has a chance even this season.

SWEETS UP AND DOWN

The surprising changes and turn about in the sweet potato market in early September, particularly in New York City, shows what can happen in the market from temporary causes. Wet weather prevented digging and the price doubled within a week in New York. Growers within trucking distance had a chance to sell at a good price no matter what happened later. The price sagged back again from $6 down to $3 per bushel within a week. The wet weather in the Southeastern States lately is not likely to help the keeping power of sweets. The government report shows a fair-sized crop September 1, but many of the fields have been soaking much of the time since then. The crop seems to be about the same size as last year in the northern part of the belt, particularly Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. These States supply not far from half of the total sweet potato shipments, although they produce only one-eighth or one-ninth of the crop. Southern potatoes are mostly used near home. They are a lighter crop this year and will not compete so strongly, especially not in middle western markets.

ONION CROP SHORT

The onion position looks good for the few who have good crops. The market supply may be one-third less than last season because the production is short in the East, even though the West has a fair crop. Even a moderate shortage always raises the price of onions. Consumers will pay high prices for onions with less going down of consumption than in most other lines. Much of the demand will be filled with western onions, but they will cost high delivered in the East and the whole market action is usually strong under such conditions. It will be safest to sell out before the end of the market season. Southern growers are likely to see their chance and plan to fill the markets in late Spring. Spanish onions, too, have been arriving in large quantities this month. They will tend to hold down the price somewhat from now on.

It seems rather unusual that the onion and cabbage crop should turn out rather light when potatoes show a large yield. Most of the onions and cabbage are on low land which was too wet this season, even affected with flooded conditions, and the weather favored insects and disease and hindered cultivation. As for potatoes, it is not yet time to be sure about them in the later part of the potato region. Prices in September for potatoes at country shipping points have ranged 75c per 100 lbs. in the West and somewhat above $1 in parts of the East. City prices ranged from 25 to 50c per 100 lbs. above this level. Onions jumped quickly to a level of $3 to $3.50 per 100 lbs. in eastern producing sections and were selling above $2 in the East. Cabbage at $25 per ton in Western New York is more than twice as high as during the early part of last season.

APPLES STEADY

The apple market is acting about as would be expected in a season of moderate production. Sales of some favored varieties well above $2 per bushel in the large cities suggest that choice eastern apples will be in some favor. The export trade too is opening up fairly well, with shipments about 50 per cent greater than last season so far and prices lower but still about $5 per barrel for stock of good color and condition. Buyers have not been doing much with Winter varieties in producing sections. In Southern Virginia where the eastern part of the season usually begins, buyers seem to be holding off. Growers say they expect to get at least $4 per barrel for good fruit of standard varieties. Late Fall varieties have been selling from $1 to $1.25 in various eastern shipping sections, but such choice varieties as McIntosh, which is a light crop, have been sold as high as $2.25 in Western New York.

The eastern pear crop was in favorable position this year, being somewhat lighter than last season and below average in such important pear shipping States as New York and Michigan. The improvement in demand for canneries placed the western crop in stronger position and the whole price situation has been helped. Most of the carlot shipments have been western pears. Prices have held around $2 per bushel in New York and Michigan.

G. B. F.

Relief at Last from Ivy Poisoning

There are a few fortunate persons who have never had to pay any attention to such a lowly thing as ivy poisoning, but there are many more who have in the past been absolutely barred from enjoying hikes in the woods and camping trips because they were so susceptible to this form of irritation. These unfortunates will rejoice to learn that not only can the irritation of ivy poisoning be reduced easily, but that certain easily applied treatments will take away the danger of being poisoned by ivy, as well as oak and sumac poisoning. With these simple remedies in hand not even the most susceptible poison victim need forgo the pleasure of the woods, according to an article on the subject appearing in the *News Letter* of the Maryland State Department of Forestry, and credited to the *Pennsylvania Service Letter*.

The best remedy for ivy poisoning, according to this authority, is one that destroys the cause of the irritation, and which has been recommended by Dr. James F. Couch of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Couch, expert on poisonous plants, advises the use of a five per cent soluton of potassium permanganate in water, which solution can easily be obtained at any drug store. Bathe the poisoned skin with this solution, using a bit of cotton or soft cloth.

The above treatment has one disadvantage, in that it leaves a brown stain on the skin, but this stain can be removed in a number of ways. Soap and water will take it off, although this is rather a slow method. A one per cent solution of oxalic acid, according to Dr. Couch, is the quickest means, but this has the disadvantage of being a poisonous solution, and if children are in any way liable to get into it probably the best stain remover to use is a one per cent solution of sodium bisulphite. If the irritated skin has been much broken by scratching the oxalic acid solution will cause a severe temporary stinging, and in such cases it would probably be better to use the soap and water.

Prevention is always so much better than cure, and through the efforts of Dr. James B. McNair of the Field Museum, Chicago, persons who know that they are likely to be poisoned can protect themselves from that danger before ever being exposed to the poison. The preventive solution devised by Dr. McNair consists of a 5 per cent solution of ferric chloride in a mixture consisting of half water and half glycerine. This mixture should be washed on all exposed portions of the skin and allowed to dry there before exposing to poison weeds. The iron of the ferric chloride combines with the active poison of the ivy to change it to a harmless, nonpoisonous compound, thus protecting the poison-susceptible person.

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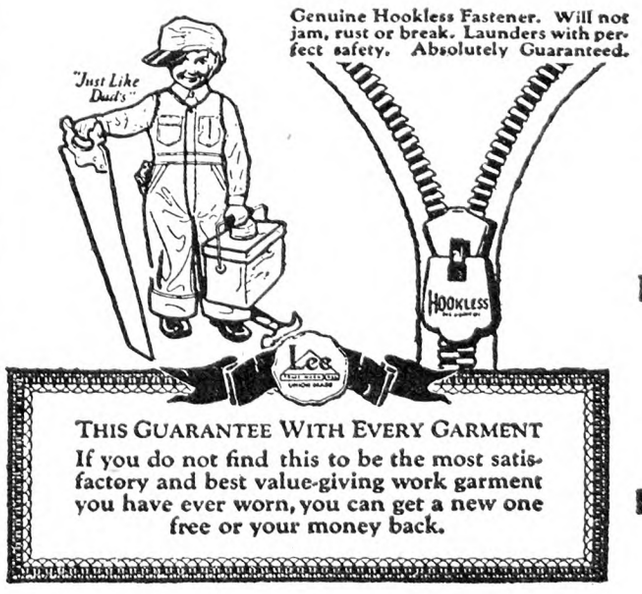

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THESE stirring words are from the address of President John Grier Hibben at the opening of Princeton University's 182d academic year. In a large way they apply to all of us as well as to the college undergraduates, for school is only the beginning of our opportunities in educational lines. These things come to us daily in the shape of observation and experience. They may be merely stored away in memory, as President Hibben says, or worked into the fiber of our lives, so that we become marchers rather than hangers-on. Thinking things out is the necessary preliminary to the solving of our personal, social and governmental problems, and intelligent action comes next and naturally. The time for such thought and action is always now.

*

THE recent great disaster in southern latitudes gives an opportunity for the whole United States to show friendship to our island dependencies as well as to the sorely tried State of Florida. The proper channel for our benefactions is the Red Cross, which has all the knowledge and machinery for prompt and practical help. During the Great War many rural women enrolled in the Red Cross, and gave freely of time, money and energy. Since then some of us have fallen out from a mistaken idea that peaceful times removed the necessity for such activities. The Mississippi floods showed us that the Red Cross has as great a place in times of peace as in war, and now this great organization follows the storm again. It is our duty, and should be our privilege, to give freely of our sympathy and our substance.

*

HERE is an indication as to how small the world is becoming when fruit is to be marketed. The American Agricultural Commissioner at Shanghai reports that China affords a small but rapidly growing outlet for American oranges and lemons. The larger portion of the American oranges shipped to China is consumed in Shanghai, while Manchuria, because of the large Russian population, is probably the principal consumer of American lemons, due to the Russian custom of using lemons with tea. The principal competition American oranges meet with in China is caused by the small sweet native oranges grown along the southeast coast of the country. In the case of the Manchurian market, the Japanese Mandarin oranges compete. It is said that the American lemon has practically no competitors, since there is no Chinese production of this fruit and trial orders of Italian lemons have not yet been successful.

*

WE ARE receiving numerous questions from readers interested in milk goats. This class of stock is receiving more attention in more regions than it has had before in the United States. In recent years a number of flocks have been established in the Eastern States. From a subscriber's letter we quote this: "I am going into goats of one of the milking breeds, here in Vermont, and wonder if I could obtain some young stock from a breeder on the sell-back plan." The sell-back plan is not in vogue amongst breeders of milk goats. The demand for purebred goats is so active and the total number available is relatively so small that breeders are not interested in the sell-back plan. They desire to retain and develop their young stock themselves, believing that they can give it better care than it would receive at the hands of people whose chief or only interest in goats is to "buy cheap and sell high." In the rabbit industry the sell-back arrangement is in effect to a considerable extent. It has of course been scandalously abused in not a few instances. Some unscrupulous dealers in purebred hogs also have employed the basic principle of this plan in "merchandising" bred gilts. Young goats of the milk breeds are available at $20 to $30 a head from some flocks. Good foundation stock, therefore, is not beyond the price-reach of many people in modest circumstances who desire to engage in raising milk goats and maybe in establishing goat dairies. Whoever goes into goat dairying, however, should understand that he will require to cultivate a local market for his milk, for there is plenty of prejudice against goats' milk amongst people who don't know anything about it.

*

SEVERAL subscribers ask whether feed prices will be higher in November and early December than they are now. We don't know. One man's guess is as reliable as another's. Some of the basic ingredients of commercial mixed feeds were produced in great abundance this year. They are likely, therefore, to be relatively low in price when purchased by feed manufacturers. However, they will not be processed or go into consumption for several months. Consequently "an abundance of cheap grain in the West" this year cannot materially affect the Fall and early Winter prices of feeds in the East. We doubt whether prices will be lower next Fall than they are now; we should not be surprised if they were higher. The demand for mixed feeds shipped in bags is widespread, active and increasing. Enormous quantities are consumed. In the quality of their materials these feeds are much better than they used to be; they are also more thoroughly mixed. Due to these facts and to the improvement in breeding which live stock and poultry have undergone, stockmen, dairymen and poultrymen now obtain better results, on the whole, than were possible 25 years ago. Prices for any commodity are more apt to go up than down when the demand for it is strong and growing. Competition, however, is sharp among feed manufacturers, and those who handle the largest volume and adhere to the best business principles realize that it is "good business" to lower the percentage of their profits, in the interest of consumers, whenever it is feasible to do so. Whether feed prices are to be high or low, it is worth while for farmers to grow as much feed at home as they can produce and take care of to advantage, along with their other work. More legume hay or pasture and more and better grass per acre would abridge their feed bills, and increase their net returns from cows or other stock. Improvement in the quality and quantity of feed supplied by meadows and pastures can usually be brought about at a profit by the use of lime and fertilizers. The "easiest way" to feed a working dairy herd is to buy all of the feed all of the time. That is not likely to be the most profitable way at any time.

*

THE spectacular period of the airplane has passed. They attract scarcely more attention than the birds. Steady development toward safety and efficiency is now the aim. Their most practical field at present is in mail carrying, for which regular service is maintained between many important points. Large planes capable of at least 140 miles per hour steady average are expected soon to reduce the time from New York to San Francisco to 24 hours. Thus a letter mailed in the East in morning may reach California points the next forenoon. Postage rates for air mail were reduced August 1 to five cents for each ounce and 10 cents for each additional ounce or fraction, the limit of one package being 50 lbs. Regular passenger service is now being advertised by some airplane companies between points taking two to three hours at about twice railroad fare rates, and some railroads are considering the flying machine as a supplement to their service.

*

ONE of our friends has been staying on Catalina Island, that marvelous playground off the coast of Southern California. Its contrasts of scenery—cliff, mountain, desert and garden—set in the translucent waters of the Pacific, give it an exotic beauty that has been used in many of the famous film pictures. There is, however, one very practical feature that adds to all this beauty or, rather, maintains it. The trash, litter, flying papers and miscellaneous rubbish that seem to form an aura around too many of our tourists are entirely absent. Perpetually vigilant patrols pick up every scrap. With a further refinement of tidiness the adjacent water is patrolled in boats, and men with landing nets gather in any rubbish that presumes to float on that jewel-like sea. Contrast that with beaches near New York, where the courageous bather is likely to meet melon rinds, old shoes and all the unseemly refuse of a great city. Recently we asked a tourist who had never been in New York before what feature had impressed her most, and she said, rather apologetically, the dirt and untidiness—an opinion certainly well deserved. We think that the effort to keep Catalina Island free of that offense must have a strong psychological effect on those who visit it. Generally speaking, we are an untidy nation, and too many of us resent any effort towards improvement.

*

THAT article on hardy vines, page 1255, will be worth referring to in further planning of ornamentals around the house and grounds. A pillar, porch or arbor of the silver lace vine, Polygonum Aubertii, is a delight all Summer, with its bright green foliage and tendrils continually reaching out to get a hold on something, and now, in late Fall, its wonderful masses of fleecy white are even more showy than the virgin's bower Clematis. These vines fit in well with other decorations, carrying bits of green and color above the formal ground ornamentals so that wherever we look there is something worth seeing.

*

COWS kept in modern light stables are likely to suffer severely from flies unless repellents are frequently used. We recently saw 25 cows housed under ideal conditions except for this one point. The stable was clean and well bedded, and stanchions comfortable, but the cows were throwing their heads and switching tails in efforts to fight off the swarms of flies. It was not lack of help or money that caused the neglect. Apparently neither the owner nor the helpers thought it worth while. These cows were well fed. We wonder whether anyone has ever figured the cost in terms of grain of a fly infestation like this. It could be done with as great degree of accuracy as many other dairy and live stock problems are worked out. If any readers know of figures of this sort we should be glad to get them.

*

HOW is the late potato crop in your locality? We should like to have any available facts about this. Early estimates are quite likely to be unduly optimistic, as the vines look green and promising. But late blight may change all of this and cut 50 or 75 bushels from every acre. Let us know how the crop is turning out with you and your neighbors.

*

THIS is getting to be about the last call for sowing rye if a thorough covering of the ground is to be had the coming Winter. It can be put in later, and will get enough root-hold for a stand in Spring, but a solid mat of the green stuff, like a sod, is better. This will prevent washing and catch the spare nitrates that are getting ready to run away.

Brevities

OUR imports of canned tomatoes from Italy for the first seven months of the year were 38,938,557 lbs., and tomato paste, 419,685 lbs.

THE Canadian Minister of Agriculture, after visiting the western provinces, figures on a wheat crop for the dominion of over 500,000,000 bushels.

IN 1927 the United States suffered fire losses amounting to $478,000,000. It is safe to assert that 90 per cent of these losses were due to carelessness, ignorance, and disregard for the rights of others.

SOME men in Dutchess Co., N. Y., were discovered to be producing liquor by redistilling insecticide, and the Federal chemists who analyzed it said that when sold for human consumption it would still kill insects. Well, as we have remarked before, poisonous liquor won't hurt you if you never touch it.

IF you plan to ship Christmas greens, it would be wise to apply to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., to learn whether you are in a quarantined area. Quarantine No. 45 explicitly includes "coniferous trees, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar), and arbor-vitæ (white cedar), known and described as 'Christmas trees,' and parts thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly and laurel, known and described as 'Christmas greens or greenery.'"

Farm Relief by a Banker

At a recent convention of the Mortgage Bankers' Association, Mr. L. W. Wallace of Washington, D. C., said that the farmer spends 2.18 hours in producing what he must exchange for the product of one hour in other industries. This, he said, makes the farm situation serious. This inequality, he thinks, is due to farmers not realizing that they are engaged in a commercial enterprise and must compete with industry and cope with changes. He cited the waste of farm by-products, as an example of inefficiency in agriculture.

When he said that the farmer is doing 2.18 hours work to produce something that he is compelled to exchange for something that only required one hour's labor by those who follow other occupations, he was getting near to the seat of trouble. The city folks all know about that waste. I caught one of them with three or four husky children, stripping one of my apple trees. When reprimanded he said that the apples were going to waste and he thought it would not make any difference. The waste of time and labor caused by the weather and the farmer's shortcomings the banker knows very little about. C. C. K.

Ohio.

IT IS some gain to have bankers and other interests recognize the basic cause of the farmer's economic troubles. For years THE R. N.-Y. has pointed to this inequitable system of exchange between farm products and the products of other industries. This is the first time as far as we know that it has been acknowledged or expressed elsewhere. But instead of 2.18 hours in many cases the farmer works from three to five hours producing things that under the present system are exchanged for things which are produced by one hour of labor in the shops.

Labor is the equitable basis of exchange. We must find a way to fix our prices so that the product of the farmer's hour of labor will exchange for the product of an hour of labor in the shops before agriculture can be said to be on a par with other industries.

Now that the ice is broken in the other industries, we may hope for a fair discussion of the real farm problem from this fundamental basis. Then it should not be hard or take long to find a way to correct the present injustice to the farm.

Buffalo Milk Prices

OCTOBER 1 the price of milk in the Buffalo market was increased 47c per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk. This makes the price of Unity milk $2.84 per 100 lbs. The Unity Association expense is 1c per 100 lbs., leaving the producer net $2.83 per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk. Unity milk is sold on the Buffalo market on the production plan. The dealer agrees to take a definite quantity of milk during the contract period with the producer's right to vary the amount 10 per cent above or 10 per cent below the amount of shipments. In the event that the quantity contracted for is not sufficient in any season for his requirements, the dealer would be under the necessity of buying the extra requirements in the open market. The demand for extra supplies in New York City furnished from the Buffalo districts is sold readily for $4 per can, or approximately $3.33 per 100 lbs. in the Buffalo zone, or $3.59 per 100 lbs. in the 201-210-mile zone.

The League price in Buffalo was also increased at the same time 47c per 100 lbs. There is no classification in the sale of milk in the Buffalo market. It is all sold under Class 1, the League buyers being able to buy their requirements from day to day and have no surplus and no shortage in any season. The League price to dealers for Class 1 milk in the Buffalo market, however, is 33c below the schedule price of $3.22 for Class 1, 3 per cent milk, in the New York market.

Ohio Dairy Conditions

According to H. C. Ramsower, of the Ohio State University, in 1870 there were 102 cows for every 100 persons living in towns of 2,500 or more in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh "milk shed." In 1920 there were 15 cows per 100 urban population.

In the Western Reserve area including Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Summit and Trumbull counties, there were 121 cows per 100 persons living in towns in 1870, and only 11 in 1920.

R. H. Battles, of the same university, has found that the increase in fluid milk prices in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, from 1914 to 1927 was four times as great as the increase in butter prices. In St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., milk and butter prices have kept pace because the demand for fluid milk is smaller, compared to the supply.

Liquid Milk in Wisconsin

You do not have all the milk troubles in New York. The several hundred producers at Deerfield, Wis., whose milk goes to the Wisconsin market, met recently to protest against the prices received for milk. In the meeting they protested that they could not comply with the Chicago regulations, and provide the necessary equipment at present prices paid in the Chicago market, and at the same time make a living. James A. Vint, Commissioner of Markets, said shipments from Wisconsin to Chicago were being procured for the purpose of reducing the price of all milk in the Chicago market. Chicago has demanded that all cows producing milk for Chicago be tuberculin tested. Through this demand the market was demoralized as far as producers are concerned. They have an extra cost for production with no increase of price. The Chicago dealers have things again about their own way.

Information developed at the meeting indicated that the dealers had made large profits, as shown by income tax returns, while producers receive 20 per cent less than other sections similarly located. E. W.

Wisconsin.

Additional August Milk Prices

Callicoon Co-operative Dairy Association	$2.60
Fort Plain Milk Company	2.95
Little Falls Dairy Company	2.50

Milk Receipts for New York and Metropolitan Area for August, 1928

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed* (*Fresh*) 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,394,272	105,001	47,540
New Jersey	125,904	4,321	40
Pennsylvania	383,045	18,219	9,029
Vermont	105,287	10,149	...
Connecticut	4,106	...	...
Massachusetts	11,307	36	...
Maryland	325	400	100
Iowa	...	4,971	...
Indiana	...	700	...
Michigan	...	400	...
Wisconsin	...	1,400	...
Minnesota	...	2,200	...
Ohio	...	1,400	...
Tennessee	...	1,951	...
Canada	...	1,049	...
Totals	3,024,246	152,197	56,709

New York furnished 79.1 per cent of the milk and 68.9 per cent of the cream coming into the city for August, 1928.

New York State Grape Standards

As the result of a law passed by the New York Legislature, requiring the State Commissioner of Agriculture to formulate standards for grape packing in accordance with United States grading regulations, five marks are specified as follows:

"U. S. Fancy Table Grapes" shall consist of grapes of one variety which are well colored, mature, firmly attached to capstems, not shattered, split, crushed, dried, wet or soft; which are free from mold, decay, mildew, berry moth, russeting, and from damage caused by freezing, disease, insects or other means. Not less than 75 per cent of the bunches shall be compact and the remainder shall be fairly compact. Compact portions of bunches consisting of no less than five berries may be used to fill open spaces between whole bunches.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 10 per cent, by weight, of the berries in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade, but not more than one-tenth of this amount, or 1 per cent, may be affected by mold or decay. In addition, not more than 5 per cent, by weight, of any lot may consist of bunches which are straggly.

"U. S. No. 1 Table Grapes" shall consist of grapes of one variety which are fairly well colored, mature, firmly attached to capstems, not shattered, split, crushed, dried, wet or soft; which are free from mold, decay, mildew, berry moth, and from damage caused by russeting, hail, freezing, disease, insects or other means. Not less than 85 per cent of the bunches shall be fairly compact.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 10 per cent, by weight, of the berries in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade, but not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 2 per cent, may be affected by mold or decay.

"U. S. No. 1 Juice Grapes" shall consist of grapes of one variety which are fairly well colored, mature, firmly attached to capstems, not shattered, split, crushed, dried, wet or soft; which are free from mold, decay, mildew, berry moth, and from serious damage caused by russeting, hail, freezing, disease, insects or other means. Not less than 75 per cent of the bunches shall be fairly compact.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 10 per cent, by weight, of the berries in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade, but not more than one-fifth of this amount, or 2 per cent, may be affected by mold or decay.

Mixed Varieties.—Any lot of grapes consisting of more than one variety which meets all other requirements of "U. S. Fancy Table," "U. S. No. 1 Table," or "U. S. No. 1 Juice" may be designated as "U. S. Fancy Table Mixed," "U. S. No. 1 Table Mixed," or "U. S. No. 1 Juice Mixed."

Ungraded.—Grapes which are not graded in conformity with the foregoing grades shall be designated as "Ungraded."

The requirements are that marking shall be done prior to time of shipment, and that all closed packages must be marked with name of grade, net contents, and name of packer or association.

Canadian Notes

The commercial apple crop of Canada this year is estimated at 3,157,360 barrels, the largest in any year since 1923. The increase is in British Columbia where the crop is some 37 per cent bigger than in 1927. The crop is smaller in Nova Scotia by 4 per cent, New Brunswick 20 per cent, Quebec 2.2 per cent, and Ontario 1.3 per cent.

Tobacco growers in Southern Ontario, which in recent years has become a very important center for the cultivation of high-grade tobacco, are now paying particular attention to harvesting the crop. A new device is a special hauling rack, which prevents the bruising of the leaf which is common when the flat wagon is used. The production of tobacco in Canada last year was 43,916,700 lbs. of which 35,835,750 lbs. were grown in Ontario.

Among the first wheat shipments this year from Saskatoon were those from two farmers at Hughton, each of whom recently hauled 10,000 bushels to one of the large elevators at Saskatoon. This wheat graded No. 1 Northern and was harvested from fields that averaged 40 bushels to the acre. The Canadian government elevators are receiving their first wheat from the Saskatoon district. Two farmers, whose farms are near the elevator, hauled wheat to it from fields that yielded an average of 35 to 40 bushels to the acre.

So large is the annual total revenue derived from tourists in Canada that it is now exceeded only by the yearly value of the wheat exports of Canada. Last year over $275,000,000 was spent by tourists in the Dominion. This year it is estimated the total will be fully $300,000,000.

Forest Fire Losses

The damage caused by forest fires on lands under fire protection in the United States and the area burned were both much smaller in 1927 than in the previous year, according to figures compiled by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. In 1927 the total area of protected land burned was 2,784,000 acres and the damage amounted to $4,297,000 as against 4,755,000 acres and $15,048,000 the year before. This result was achieved in spite of an increase in the number of fires reported from 33,867 in 1926 to 35,300 in 1927.

On lands that were not protected the reports show a big increase in number of fires, damage and area burned. In 1927 incomplete reports show there were about 123,000 fires on unprotected areas that burned 35,747,000 acres and caused damage to the amount of $29,088,000. The previous year about 58,000 fires burned 19,561,000 acres and caused $11,864,000 worth of damage. The great increase was due in large part to the severe fire seasons experienced in some of the forest regions of the country. More complete reports, however, had some effect in increasing the totals. The contrast between the great increases on the unprotected areas, of which there were 174,000,000 acres, and the decrease in all but number of fires on the protected areas, which totaled 296,000,000 acres, is a striking demonstration of the value of effective fire protection in saving the forest wealth of the nation.

What Readers Say

The apple crop in this locality is about one-half an average, with a good local demand. Summer apples sold at $1.50 a bushel. Apple growing has declined in this locality until there are not enough apples produced to supply the local demand the year round. E. W.

Marshfield, Mo.

Thrashing over; oats, 35c bu.; wheat, $1.10; no corn for sale at this time; eggs, 32c doz.; butter, 33c lb. Apples are salable only in the best grade at 75c to $1; crabapples unsalable at any price; pears, $1.50 bu.; grapes, 17c small basket; peaches, $1 to $1.75; plums, $1 down. Cows range from $100 to $200 in price with Guernseys only wanted. L. B. R.

Berrien County, Southwest Michigan.

Regarding prospects of the apple crop, the blossom was particularly good and it seemed to set the crop well, but after a few extremely hot days that we have had the drop came on the heaviest that I have ever known in my life. McIntosh trees that we thought were going to set 100 per cent in August had not more than 10 per cent. From other varieties the drop was not quite as bad, though enough so that the crop is very light. McIntosh about 30 per cent, Wealthy 35 per cent, Wolf River 40 per cent, Baldwin 20 per cent, Northern Spy 35 to 40 per cent, R. I. Greening 35 to 40 per cent. These are the principal varieties that we are growing in Maine. G. A. YEATON.

There are no commercial orchards around here, and I might as well say that this is the same for the whole of Southern Minnesota. There are a few apple trees on every farm, close up to house, but mostly gone out because of old age and pasturing with horses at night. Wealthy is the only variety with quality that can be grown here, but they are falling badly before ripe. No Winter varieties are grown here. A good many carloads of cheap southern varieties are shipped in here every Fall. The prospect for apples in our vicinity is very good but on account of poor varieties that would not keep they cut no figures in any market. A. M. B.

Southern Minnesota, Watonwan County.

You have an article in THE R. N.-Y. that nearly broke me up. I have been here many years, but have not suffered from homesickness to any extent. That exquisite article on my own native land, Switzerland, certainly fetched me, and I felt like little Heidi, "I just must go home now." Home to what? All my people are dead, the home I knew as a child inhabited by strangers now, and no one would know me. O, yes, they would be very friendly, but there would be the graves only for what was once my own, my people. I fairly sobbed for a time; it was all so very real, I read the article but once; didn't dare read it again. Yet I am looking forward for more of the self-same charmingly accurate description, though it remains for me but:

"Aufs Herz, aufs treue Herz die hand,
Leb' wohl mein hehres Schweitzerland!"

S. F.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Autumn Song

The Autumn spreads before my eyes
Her rich and varied tapestries;
Before my feet the Autumn flings
Bright cloth of gold where I may fare,
And fills my ears with cadencings
Of many a low enamored air.

The paths of Autumn are for me
Haunted by wraiths of memory;
I watch them wander to and fro,
I see them meet and clasp and part;
I mark their yearning eyes, and so
I take the Autumn to my heart!

—Clinton Scollard in
New York Herald-Tribune.

*

WE noted recently some very attractive printed oilcloth for kitchen table covers. It was printed in a well-known old-fashioned damask pattern of large check combined with a little clover leaf. The colors were red and white or blue and white, and it was just the thing to brighten the kitchen. This oilcloth was 50 inches wide, and cost 54 cents a yard. There are also very attractive oilcloth tablecovers in colored checks with a border, red, blue, green or yellow. Everyone is adopting color in the kitchen furnishings, and these oilcloths are to go with the colored utensils.

*

GINGHAMS especially woven for kitchen curtains have a border consisting of a heavier stripe down each side, and a double stripe down the center. Being a yard wide they are split down the center, and thus make a pair with the heavier stripe down each side. This gingham, in large check, red and white, blue and white, green and white or yellow and white, is 47 cents a yard.

*

WE have had several letters asking us to repeat the recipe for dill pickles with garlic, which is as follows:

Soak cucumbers overnight in fresh water. Scrub in the morning and pack at once in jars or crock. Put in alternate layers of grape leaves, wild cherry leaves and dill. Make a brine of salt and water not too salty; make it to suit your taste, one cup of salt to one three-gallon crock, and one clove of garlic. Cover with leaves and dill. Put everything in cold. Put on top a round wooden cover to keep pickles under brine, not tight fitting. It must swim. Next a towel or cloth to keep out dust and on top a plate or cover. One piece of horseradish will keep away film.

Tennessee Notes

Rain, rain, rain! After a three days' steady downpour yesterday was fair, and last night, though only the third of September, it was cool enough for fire. We surely thought the rain was over for a few days, but this morning when I awoke, there was the old familiar patter on the board roof that is beginning to decay and let the rain go through.

One used to go to the woods and cut down an oak tree, saw off into cuts, and with an ax and a frow soon make sufficient boards to cover a building, but that is no longer possible here. Good board trees are scarce; even the few remaining chestnuts are wind-shaken and hard to split. Unless the remaining timber is conserved the farmers will be hauling coal for fuel in the years to come. Even now, some varieties of the forest trees are extinct. Sourwood, dogwood and sassafras are yet as plentiful as worthless, though I think there is even a demand for dogwood that will square three inches, yet dogwood makes a hot fire and when dry, excellent stove wood.

Speaking of stove wood reminds me of how I plan to keep a bit of dry wood. When meal is cooked and wood rather damp, I fill bake oven and cover top of stove with wood. By next meal time the wood is dried out until one does not have to wait an hour for stove to get hot. Necessity is the mother of invention and I think I have used my part of wet sappy stove wood. I used to fuss about it but I never could see that it made the fire burn any quicker, and really to hum a tune—well I don't say it helps the fire, but it does help me.

At the present I am trying to use a stove and I don't know what to think of it; I have used dry wood, wet wood, fine wood, coarse wood; I have had the damper up and the damper down, but never yet has it baked anything brown on the bottom. I think I will learn not to buy second-hand articles, or to pin too much faith on what others tell me.

Paul's wife and baby have moved to a rented farm. Charlie and wife returned to Detroit. Thelma has gone to stay with a married sister and begin her first year in high school.

Gladys, the granddaughter, has gone to school on the hill, Mr. P. to help a neighbor peel apples for butter-making. They wanted me, too, but the rain prevented my going, and I have canned apples, made some grape jelly, churned, and answered a number of letters that should have been looked after long ago.

One will surely get the empty jars filled sometime. The past months have been so full of hustle and bustle one surely appreciates a few moments of leisure, yet the house seems so still and empty, I find myself being quiet for fear I will wake Dale, and then think he is several miles away. Summer has been so short, one can hardly realize that it is almost gone.

Such poor yields of wheat, one and two bushels to the acre, some not thrashed at all. Corn first too wet, then too dry, and then a windstorm that blew it flat.

Yet have we any room to complain? A day recently at our annual camp meeting, which can hardly be called camp meeting, because not one of the camps remain, and the meetings are cut down from two weeks to three days. While they have the best speakers or preachers to be obtained you will find very few under the shed, though the attendance runs up to 5,000. Drink stands, lunch stands, watermelon wagons, cars running, people laughing, talking, walking, minds everywhere but on the spiritual things—just where are we headed? Some way I'm old-fashioned enough to think the church and the world cannot walk together, and that we cannot serve God and Mammon, too.

MRS. D. B. P.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

941 — Slenderizing Style. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

256—Tailored Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

688 — Company Apron. This style is designed in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 1⅜ yds. 40-in. material with 6¼ yds of binding. Ten cents.

262 — Two - piece School Dress. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

New Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

A Housekeeper's Ladder

I hear friends say they hate to clean windows. With my little outfit I can clean my 15 windows on the lower floor in an hour. My better half made me a straight ladder about 5 ft. high, with three slats. I can stand on the top one and reach the top of a window, and use a whisk broom to brush off dust and cobwebs, a pail of clean water and a chamois cloth, the water renewed as often as it gets cloudy. This ladder is so easy to carry, so much lighter and better than a step-ladder.

Another handy thing which cost nothing is a soap box which I keep under the lower pantry shelf. By turning it, it

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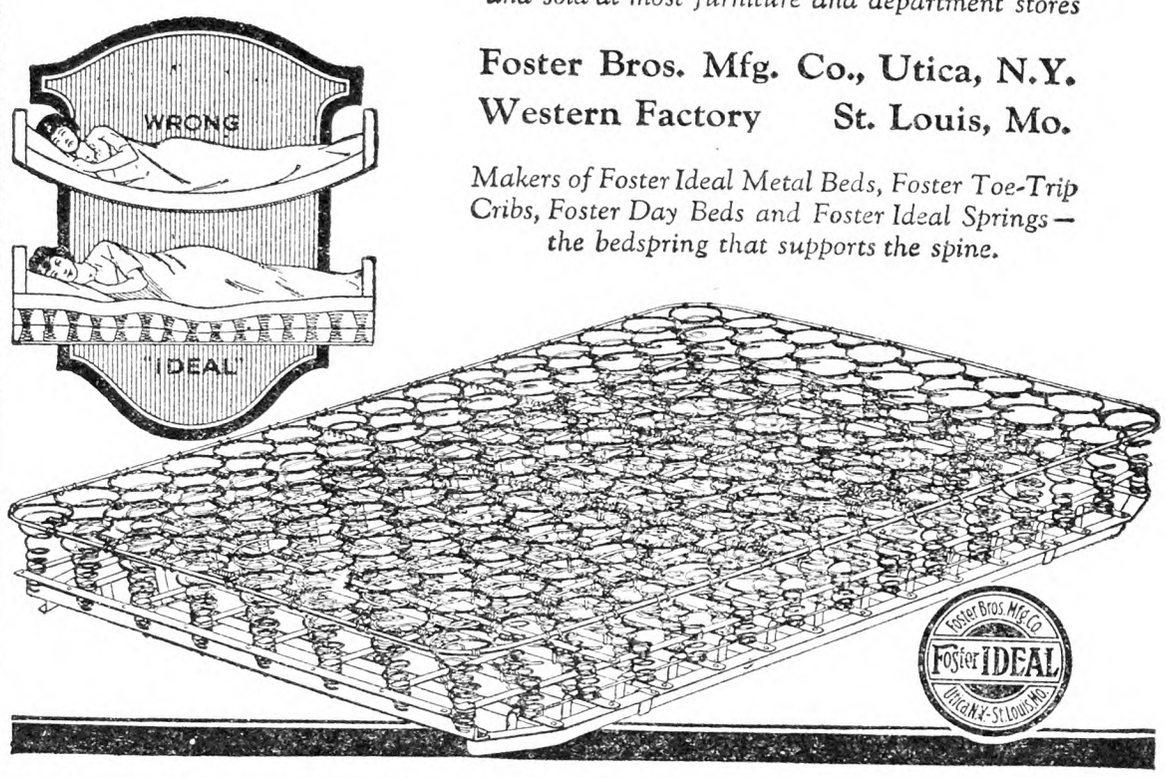

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Gunmetal, Grey, Beige, Nude, Black, Champagne. Sizes: 8½ to 10½. GOOD OPENINGS FOR AGENTS. A. B. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

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makes three heights. Endways I reach the upper shelf. We carry it all over the house to stand on, so much better than a chair and no danger of falling.

We are fond of fried tomatoes; cut in two crossways and leave on thick cloth to dry. Season with salt and pepper and dip in flour, and fry in pork fat. A good relish with meat. MRS. E. E. LITTLE.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

The song of the saw and the hammer is heard in the land: remodeling has begun. An unfinished room off the back porch, dignified by the family name of storeroom, but more accurately called junkhole, is blossoming into a nice, light kitchen for new tenants, and sprouting upward into a bedroom above. It wasn't what I wanted; that was a nice tenant house on the south road, on the other side of the barn, but the cost was prohibitive. Maybe I can have things as I want them sometime before I'm too old to enjoy them! And if not—well, I don't wonder that the desire to return and try it over has fathered a belief, in many people, that we will. The "Cheerful Cherub," a syndicated feature in our daily paper several years ago, produced one verse that I have never forgotten:

"I make so many blunders!
How often I have yearned
To live one life for practice
And another when I've learned!"

The boss carpenter is the father of Earl, who used to live here, and Earl is helping. Johnny came along sometimes when the work was started, eating lunch with Dad and Grandpa, playing with my dogs, swarming over the timbers, and collecting pieces of wood to make a new house for his rabbits. But school has begun now, so his time is pretty well filled. The carpenters worked a week, then, after the manner of their kind, went to another place for two. It didn't really matter to me, as the new people don't want to move until frost finishes their garden.

Did I ever say anything about rainy weather? The rains go all around us. The gardens and lawn are so dry, and the branch, as a water-course, is quite forgotten. The vegetables and Zinnias in the garden get along surprisingly well, though, and the marigolds, my greatest floral display, have had tubfuls of water carried to them.

I have been canning soup with nine vegetables in it, all grown on the place except two. I should have added corn, but it was all too old. I followed no rule or recipe, but started with my old standby, tomato puree, and added the other things "by ear." It contains tomato, onion, celery, cabbage, green mango, red pimento, carrots (sliced thin), Lima beans and slivers of ripe Acorn squash. I processed it much longer than tomato soup, on account of the beans and other things.

A reader has asked me how I use home-canned tomatoes in soup. If I use the puree, the seeds are already out; if plain canned tomatoes were to be used, I would put them through the colander, heat them, then add them slowly to an equal amount of rich milk, hot, and slightly thickened. I have never forgotten how I learned the rule for that. It was in a story of a girl who was acquiring her first knowledge of housekeeping. "Milk into tomato curdles, but tomato into milk, a little at a time, does not." I don't know why the difference. "D. C. for does curdle, and D. C. for doesn't curdle; it is like the T. M. pies." ('Tis mince and 'taint mince.) I have never needed to add a pinch of soda to the hot tomatoes, but Best Friend followed my rule, yet had a curdled result over and over again, till I was compelled to believe that there is a difference in tomatoes, and the soda will take care of such extra acidity. I don't salt the soup till it is about done. There is a little salt in the canned tomatoes, but not enough.

Amanda (who is coming to live in the house) had many Lima beans, but no cold-packing experience. She wanted to furnish beans for both, in exchange for help in putting them up. That suited me, as I had not so many. I had to buy cans again, beside scraping up every suitable one, but there will not be a great deal more canning. Pears are to care for, a few more tomatoes, maybe spinach, but no peaches this year, unless I buy them, and I don't expect to.

Bella has spoiled her 100 per cent record, and produced a veal calf, Jiggs by name. She seems to be giving more milk than ever, though we can't tell how much he consumes. I had my first experience of doctoring a swollen udder, and was surprised how well she stood for the application of compresses wrung out of water almost boiling. Then I would rub and rub, till her udder was dry and my hand tingling, and you could fairly see the swelling go down. It took only a few days. The twins, 13 months old, had never had an hour's sickness till Duplicate came up from pasture bloated and grunting. That was no case for an amateur, and I called the doctor. I can't understand it, for they had all run in the same field ever since thrashing, only kept in the barn lot till nearly noon. She was all right next day. I was having a big time petting the cattle this evening. They are as jealous as dogs, and keep butting each other away. And I remarked that less than four years ago I regarded cows as fearsome objects, and would have chosen a tiger for a pet about as soon as one of them.

In two more weeks our second Garden Club flower show comes off, and the managers are not feeling very happy about it. It was dated as late as seemed safe to avoid Jack Frost's attendance, so that the Fall flowers might be in their prime. But after weeks of dry weather, there will be hardly any Fall flowers! Those who have water pressure have kept their gardens looking just moderately well, but Dahlias are not very good, and it is too early for Chrysanthemums. A few people may be able to show asters, but I won't be among them. Worse yet, my house-plants-from-seed display is nowhere near ready for exhibition. The primroses are fine plants, several with leaves four inches in diameter, but "nary" sign of a blossom. Of course it is early, and I didn't expect or want the whole crop to be in bloom yet, but just enough to show. They fill two dining-room windows, and boxes and pans full need to be potted, but I have no room for them just now. It will take ingenuity to make an attractive flower show with so little material. We expect to sell bulbs, roots and seeds, for the good of the Garden Club, since we charge no admission. We voted to continue the award cards, not going even to the expense of printed ribbons. I have read of a club, probably richer than ours, that gives vases and baskets as prizes. But we are quite new, and have other uses for our money. E. M. C.

Household Hints

Before cutting the buttonholes in cloth that frays easily, mark the lines where the holes are to be, then stitch around them twice. This gives a good foundation to work on and saves work.

Mixing flour, salt and pepper in the proportion of one cup of flour to three teaspoons of salt and an eight of a teaspoon of pepper, to be used in white sauces, and setting aside in a covered vessel, or better, a labeled jar, is a great time-saver.

Cracks in glassware can be sealed or pieced together with a cement made by melting alum in an iron spoon over a hot fire. The edge of the piece to be mended should be carefully dipped into the cement and then pressed together and left for two days to set.

To remove old wallpaper, apply three or four applications of a strong solution of sal soda and water, boiled and applied while hot with paint brush. Usually this will remove several thicknesses of old wallpaper.

Care of the Kraut Keg.—If you have trouble with your kraut keg keeping in shape for making kraut, your trouble will end if you will paraffin the keg each time you empty it. The keg should be washed well each time and scalded, and when dry, the paraffin should be put on with cloth or brush. The paraffin should be melted in small pan and this placed in larger vessel of hot water to keep warm while using. Leave paraffin on keg until ready to use, then scald it out.

To bind or face the neck of a blouse or dress quickly and neatly, cut a double bias binding of the material (thin silk is the best for heavy material). Place raw edges of binding to raw edge of neck and stitch. When the binding is turned you will fold to hem to the garment instead of an extra turn to be made. It will help to keep the binding true if it is basted before being cut.

To clean windows easily: If you happen to have an old chamois skin you can perform the generally dreaded task of washing the windows with ease. First, wash the chamois thoroughly with warm water in which some household ammonia has been added. Then, using about a half cup of vinegar to three quarts of lukewarm water, wash the glass very clean. Wring out the chamois and wipe off the surplus moisture. This process will make your windows as clear as crystal.

New tinware should be rendered rust-proof by a thorough rubbing of oil or lard and baking in a slow oven to season. This process will make your tinware absolutely rust-proof and it will last much longer. MRS. J. W. R.

Best-ever Citron Preserves

Ten pounds of citron melon, peeled, seeds removed, and cut into good-sized squares; 7 lbs. of sugar. Cut off all the yellow skin from two lemons, then skin off all the white part. Throw the white part away, as it is bitter. Slice lemons thin, remove seeds and with the chipped yellow rind put in with citron. Add three or four small pieces of green ginger root. Let this stand for one-half hour, and juice will form so that water will not have to be added. Boil very slowly until citron is soft. Take citron out and boil the syrup down to required consistency. Then put together. J. B. L.

Heavenly Jam

This requires 5 lbs. grapes, 3 lbs. sugar, three oranges, 1 lb. seeded raisins. Cook grapes, then run pulp through colander to remove seeds; add grapes, sugar, oranges and raisins and let boil gently for 20 minutes. Seal in jelly glasses.

MRS. G. R.

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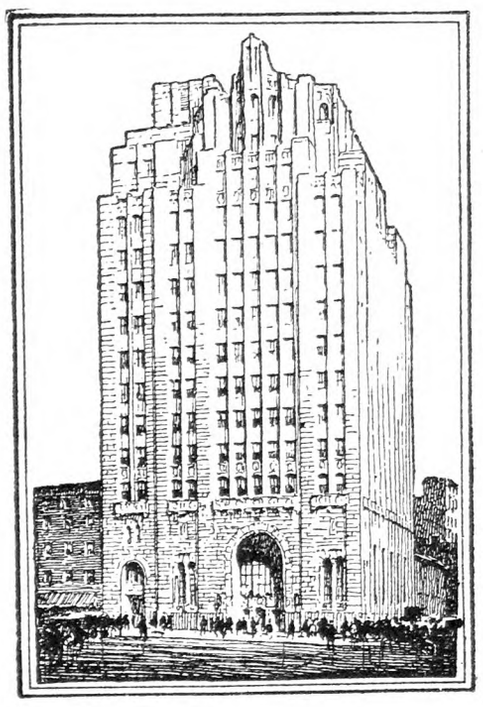

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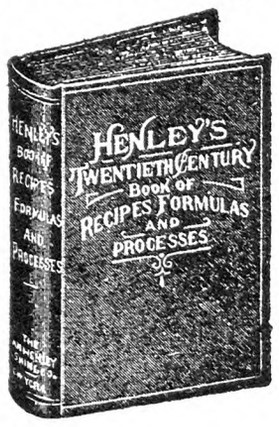

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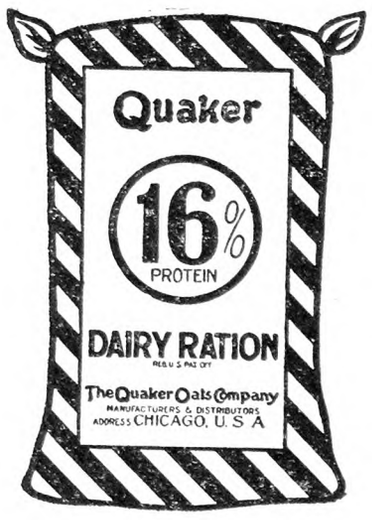

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A Farmer's Opinions

"MOTHER-LOVE."—A Missouri country doctor's five-year-old bird dog whelped in a corner of his small, unused stable. Two weeks later, in a hot July afternoon, she followed him to a field in which a thrashing crew was at work, a quarter of a mile from her puppies. Seeking shade, she found a patch of it close to the separator, where she was lying when a wagon loaded with sheaves passed over her body, breaking her back at the hips. To her owner and others deeply interested, she appeared to be a hopeless cripple. They loaded her into the doctor's old Ford in which he carried her, chloroformed, to the wooded edge of a deep ravine, where he laid her under a bushy little black oak, and said farewell in his heart to a faithful companion. Called to a sick farmer's bedside that evening, the physician did not return to his village home until after dark. Parking his car under an old slippery elm in the yard, he proceeded to the stable to see the pups. He was moved to tears, and surprised when, in the glare of his flashlight, he saw the mother dog lying in silent agony with her whining, writhing young. She had "come to," despite a presumably fatal chloroforming, and dragged herself through stubble, weeds and fences to the spot to which the greatest power in the world propelled her. She regained the use of her hind legs, under the doctor's skill, and again wagged her tail, set birds and bore pups.

IN LANCASTER CO., PA.—Examples of sound farming conspicuously well done by hard-working, thrifty men who like to farm, know how to farm and prosper as farmers may be seen in every agricultural community, but they are by no means in the majority and never have been in any county except Lancaster Co., Pa. For many years that county has been nationally famous for its highly productive, diversified and profitable farming, which is based on the raising and feeding of improved live stock, dairying, the use of manures, good seed and enough but not too much modern machinery, and thorough tillage. In natural soil fertility, the lie of its land and the average of its crop yields, McLean Co., Ill., outranks Lancaster Co., Pa., and is unsurpassed if equaled by any other comparable area; but I doubt whether any county ranks so high as Lancaster in the quality, stability and uniform profitableness of its farming. Probably no other area of comparable dimensions is so skilfully farmed by so many well-to-do, self-reliant farmers who live in good homes, maintain excellent roads and schools, attend and support their country churches, take pride and an active interest in their community, and dutifully fulfill their obligations as citizens to their county, State and nation. In outline this is my impression of Lancaster County as I saw it 15 years ago. I am not disposed to change it now, after having recently seen much of the county again.

FARMERS PROTECT THEMSELVES.—The special occasion which drew me to Lancaster County was the third annual convention of the Farmers' Protective Association of Pennsylvania. It took place in the immense auditorium at Rocky Springs Park, near the city of Lancaster. An impressively large crowd was present. It came from Lancaster, Chester, Bucks, Berks, Dauphin, Perry, York, Adams and Franklin counties in Pennsylvania and from Carroll Co., Md. President W. J. Watts and Secretary W. D. Marburger and their co-workers planned a helpful program for the convention. Following a general rally of the county delegates, there was a discussion of association efforts by L. C. Creamer, Joseph Cope, Clarence Hope, John F. Shenk, George Davidheiser, H. H. Hawbacker, A. B. Kline and others. On the second day Rev. George Shea conducted a devotional service, and addresses on rural problems in relation to churches were given by Revs. L. E. Bixler and John Romberger. Frank H. Mish, a Maryland ex-Senator who is a farmer, banker and wide-angled businessman, spoke at considerable length on co-operation. He drew upon a somewhat remarkable record of recent personal experience as the head of a farmers' co-operative in Maryland to back up his contention that "every county in Pennsylvania should have a co-operative association." His address aroused keen interest in the subject. C. Webster Groh of Maryland talked on tuberculin testing, and concluded his remarks by introducing resolutions which sweepingly condemned it. The resolutions were adopted. Rev. Mr. Bixler made a forceful and fervent plea for funds with which to finance the work of the association.

A 1,360-POUND POLAND-CHINA.—Geo. W. Davies, secretary of the American Poland-China Record, Union Stockyards, Chicago, writes (Sept. 18): "Dear D. C. W.: We had a splendid exhibit of Poland-Chinas at the recent National Swine Show in Peoria, Ill. In the aged boar class there were 12 head, and the eight prizewinners averaged 937 lbs., while the heaviest boar—Prosperity A277—weighed 1,162 lbs. He was shown by Harris Bros., Bussey, Ia. Have you heard about the rather thrilling manner in which a Poland-China stag, weighing 1,360 lbs., was transported from Nebraska to the late Iowa State Fair in Des Moines? Well, he was carried in an airship. Placed on exhibition in a tent on the grounds, a small admission fee was charged, and so many people flocked in to see him during the first two days of the fair that the entire expense of his air transportation was paid, and during the rest of the week the public was permitted to see him without cost."

PORK SHANKS AND SAUERKRAUT.—The largest hogs that I have ever seen were Poland-Chinas in the rich Alfalfa and corn country of Eastern Nebraska. The biggest animals, however, are not always the heaviest. A fat Aberdeen-Angus steer is always much heavier than he looks, because he weighs like lead. At a small-town restaurant in Nebraska several years ago I ordered pork shanks and sauerkraut. When the waiter delivered the dish, which is popular among those of us who have some German in our pedigrees, I asked him to weigh it (plate and all) on a small scale seen in the room. He did. "Just six pounds," he said. It was probably a Poland-China shank. The bone was not only large but fine in texture, and heavy, indicating the presence of abundant available minerals in the soil that produced the crops that made the hog that made the bone. Many soils are deficient in or lack some or most of the chemical elements that are required to make healthy, nutritious plants for the feeding of animals and the building of strong people.

SMALL CUTS OF MEAT.—The cuts of meat of all kinds bought by city consumers are smaller and much leaner than they were a dozen years ago. In the Middle West, however, pork shanks are not classed as "pigs' knuckles," as they are in New York City, where one gets more knuckle than pig; whereas in Chicago a pork shank is more pork than shank. A colored man to whom his farmer employer in Tennessee had given a wheelbarrow load of pigs' feet at hog-killing time every Winter for many years, moved to a northern city and worked at war-time wages. He prospered abundantly. Well-dressed and proud of himself, he returned a year ago to his old southern home to visit his relatives and see his old "boss." The latter had just finished butchering when the Negro called, and, maybe through force of habit, offered him the old gift of pigs' feet, which the colored man declined, saying: "Boss, I thanks you jes' de same, but I can't use 'em no moh, 'cause I'ze dun got used to livin' a little higher up on de hawg." In cities some people are living a little lower down on the pig than its pastern joints.

HOGS AND DAIRYING.—It seems to me that many an eastern dairy-farmer could profit by raising and selling bacon-type hogs. Skim-milk, ground barley and oats and a legume pasture (preferably Alfalfa) would develop them. Large Yorkshires and Tamworths are the standard bacon breeds, but when mature these hogs are so big and powerful and often so ambitious to travel and see the country that it would cost something to build enclosures that would keep them at home. Bacon-type hogs are found in all breeds. Small Yorkshires, Berkshires and Hampshires would be satisfactory in most eastern regions where dairy-farmers desire and are qualified to engage in bacon production. In the Boston area of Massachusetts there are numerous cross-bred herds of from 75 to 800 head each that are earning fair to good profits. They are of Yorkshire and Chester White breeding, Chester White boars being crossed on Yorkshire sows or Yorkshire boars on Chester White sows. They are maintained on garbage, which is much better than the average in quality. The pigs are bought and sold by dealers, who crate and express them singly or in trios to people in the Eastern and Western States who fatten them for their own meat or for sale. The dealers make more money than the producers. Why is this almost always and everywhere the case? Is it because production is one business and selling another, and because the two cannot be combined and efficiently carried on by the average man on a small farm?

BEES AS CO-OPERATORS. — Bees are models as organized co-operators. None of them is conscious of self or possesses an ego; otherwise it would "strike" for more honey or shorter hours, quit working for the hive, go into a new business or set up an independent organization and hire other insects to work. Bees are endowed with hive sense or a sagacious instinct which dedicates their lives to the welfare of the colony and its queen. A bee realizes its highest happiness, selfhood and destiny in devotion and fidelity to the ideal that the hive or race is supremely important and the individual isn't. One wonders whether humanity can or ever will extract a grain of wisdom from a beehive. Who knows a half-dozen persons who care a hang about what happens to the human race ten generations hence or are wise enough to rear and manage their own families?

D. C. W.

SWINE

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Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Gilts, Boars ready for service. Fall Pigs at 8 wks. age, $10.50 each. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna

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World's Grand Champion Strain. Service boars, 250 lbs. at $35; 125-lb. boars, $25; sows bred for fall litters, 250 to 350 lbs., $35 to $45; 70 to 80-lb. shoats, either sex, $20. Extra fine lot. VERNON LAFLER, R. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

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Poultry.—Dressed, weak; fowls, 27 to 39c; old roosters, 17 to 21c; chickens, 40 to 43c; ducks, 33 to 37c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, firmer; flowls, 22 to 29c; old roosters, 17 to 19c; ducks, 24 to 25c; broilers, 22 to 30c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Pippin, Maiden Blush, bu., 75c to $1; Wolf River, 75c to $1.25; Duchess, 80c to $1; Wealthy, Gravenstein, $1 to $1.25; Alexander, $1.10 to $1.25; Sweet bough, $1.25 to $1.50; crabapples, $1 to $1.25. Potatoes, easier; home-grown, bu., 75 to 90c; Va., bbl., $2 to $2.60; sweets, Va., bbl., $3.50 to $3.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, medium, cwt., $9.50 to $10; white kidney, $10 to $11; marrow, $11 to $12. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $2 to $2.50; Cal., $2 to $2.25; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $2; doz. bchs., 15 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupe, bu., 50c to $2.50; casabas, Cal., crate, $1.40 to $1.50; elderberries, bu., 85c to $1.25; grapes, home-grown, 12-qt. bskt., 65 to 75c; Cal., Malaga, lug, 80 to 90c; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $4.50 to $5.50; peaches, home-grown, bu., 65c to $1.50; pears, bu., 50c to $2; plums, bu., 80c to $2; prunes, bu., $1 to $1.75.

Vegetables. — Beans, wax, green, bu., 50c to $1.50; beets, bu., 50c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 65c to $1; carrots, doz. bchs., 20 to 40c; cauliflower, bu., 75c to $1.50; celery, doz., 25 to 50c; corn, doz., 25 to 30c; cucumbers, bu., 45 to 65c; eggplant, bu., $1 to $1.25; lettuce, box, 50c to $1.40; Lima beans, qt., 25 to 30c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $1.75; parsley, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; peas, bu., $2 to $2.50; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.50; pickles, per 100, 30 to 50c; pumpkins, bu., 40 to 65c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; squash, bu., 50c to $1; tomatoes, bu., 50 to 75c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlots, ton, $30; standard middlings, $31; red-dog, $45; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $49; hominy, $39.25; gluten, $43.75; oatfeed, $12.25. C. H. B.

Inheritance from Mother

If a widow owning property in the State of New York in her own name, and living there, marries again and continues to reside there, the husband improving the property, paying the taxes, insurance on any indebtness that might be against the place, would the husband in case of the wife's death, first have a claim against the property, or would it go to her children by the former marriage? MRS. M. A. B.
New York.

The property would go to the children unless a will was made. N. T.

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Duard Stock Farm Ayrshires
(Property of Wm. G. & C. W. McLean)
At WATERVILLE, NEW YORK
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HERD FULLY ACCREDITED
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60 High Class REGISTERED AYRSHIRES
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Live Stock and Dairy

Grubs in Sheep

If sheep once get grubs in their heads, can they be cured? What is the treatment? R. G. A.
Burley, Idaho.

There is no certain way of removing gad-fly grubs from the sinuses of a sheep's head, other than the operation of trephining, which rarely is done. The frontal sinus is the one invaded by the grubs, and when a sheep's horns have been sawed off one may see the grubs, in some instances. The horns grow from the frontal bone and when sawed off the opening of the horn core, into the sinus, allows one to inspect the cavity of the sinus. Dehorning, however, rarely is done and would not be a practical way of removing grubs. It merely indicates the location of some of the grubs. To remove grubs by trephining, a line is drawn with colored chalk from one eye corner to the other, and is intersected by a vertical line down the middle of the forehead, to form a cross. The place to use the trephine (tubular saw) is then in the upper angle, one each side of the median line. At these parts the hair should be shaved off and the skin painted with tincture of iodine; then the trephine should be used to remove a disk of thin bone of the skull, opening into the sinus. If grubs can then be seen they should be removed with forceps. This operation possibly might be done by a veterinarian, as an experiment, but it scarcely would be profitable, unless for a few very valuable sheep that plainly indicated its necessity.

Some shepherds believe in laying the sheep down, turning its nose upward and then pouring into each nostril in turn a teaspoon of a mixture of one part of kerosene or gasoline and two parts of sweet oil. That treatment may help, when the grubs happen to be in the upper passages of the head, and not in the sinuses, or cavities of the skull, where the medicine would not be so likely to penetrate. Other shepherds blow snuff into the sheep's nostrils, to induce sneezing, which may expel some grubs.

Driving infested sheep on a dusty road is another popular method of treatment, to be done when sheep show evidences of fly attacks and grub infestation, by tucking their heads under one another's bodies, running away, as if from a dog, or sneezing, coughing, shaking the head, or tossing it backward. A chronic catarrhal discharge from the nostrils also indicates grub presence, and may be stained with blood.

Prevention is of the greatest importance. It is fairly well accomplished by keeping the noses of sheep well daubed with pine tar during the season of fly attacks. The old plan of treatment for that purpose was to fill large auger holes in a squared log with salt, and then keep pine tar daubed around the holes. The sheep in taking the salt then got the tar on their noses. Another good plan is to fill a trough with salt and then put on a plank lid having large holes cut in it, wide at the top and narrower at the bottom, the holes to be kept smeared with pine tar through the season of fly attacks.

Plain pine tar serves the purpose fairly well, but a mixture of flowers of sulphur, oil of tar, coaltar dip and pine-tar may prove more effective. It must not be made so strong that it blisters the skin of the noses. During fly time it is also advisable to ward off the flies, so far as possible, by saturating strips of gunny sacking with coaltar dip and hanging them from the tops of doors and ceiling of a dark shed into which the sheep can run at will. The strips drag over the sheeps' backs as they enter or leave the shed, or walk about inside. At the Illinois Experiment Station that plan of treatment was found helpful, and we think it well worthy of a trial when gadflies are prevalent. A. S. A.

Asphalt Cow Barn Floor

Would an asphalt floor in a cow barn be injurious to the cows? M. B.
Arcola, N. J.

Asphalt floors are not harmful in themselves to cows, but they are very slippery when wet, and have no particular advantage over concrete. H. H. W.

Mushy Butter

I let my cream get four or five days old and churn it at a temperature of about 60 degrees, but it does not seem to separate. It churns into a soft mush. Consequently I cannot handle it or make anything out of it. What is the cause? How long should the milk stand before skimming? One of my cows is a Holstein-Friesian; the other a Brown Swiss.
Mt Freedom, N. Y. B. H.

When milk is set in shallow pans it should be skimmed as soon as it becomes sour and thick. Unless the room is very cold, at this season of the year it will curdle (lopper) in 36 to 48 hours. All the cream to be churned at one time should be well mixed together for at least 12 hours, and be sharply sour. You should get good results by churning at about 60 degrees, but the cream should be held at that temperature for at least an hour before churning, and the drum should be thoroughly cooled with cold or ice water. When butter comes soft and much is left in the buttermilk, it is a safe indication that the churning temperature is too high. H. H. W.

Temperature of Cream for Churning

One of our two cows had her third calf six weeks ago. Up to that time I could get my butter all right; now it is pasty, and I don't seem to get what I should. The buttermilk is thick and as yellow as gold. I think that there is 12 to 14 qts. at a milking, but I have to set the milk in two pans and put it in the icebox and skim them. I have a 3-qt. glass churn. The cows get good hay and two kinds of standard cow feed and salt. I stir my cream three times daily. I know of course that I do not get all of the cream, but it seems as though I should get more than 4½ lbs. a week. M. M. F.
New York.

It is not likely that your trouble is due to anything that the cows eat; it is much more likely due to the temperature at which you churn. The fat in the milk of the cow recently fresh is softer and must be churned at a lower temperature, in order to make nice, firm butter. Be sure to have your cream sharply sour, and an hour before you begin churning cool it down to 58 or 60 degrees, and hold it at that temperature for at least an hour. Do not fill your churn more than half full, and churn rather slowly. It should take 30 to 45 minutes for the butter to come. The exact temperature will have to be determined by experience. It should be as low as possible and not have the cream swell (whip). If you are not successful, let us hear from you again. H. H. W.

Frothy Cream

When a Guernsey's milk is set in pans it becomes frothy, and the butter churned from it is soft and not up to standard. No change in the cow's feed has been made. She is in good pasture, and is fed a small quantity of dairy feed. We have owned her for several years, and have never had any trouble like the present. L. M. F.
Minerva, N. Y.

It is very unusual for milk to become frothy on standing. It indicates the presence of some gas-forming fermentation, and this is not likely to occur under the conditions here indicated, unless there are wet places in the pasture where the cow can get her legs, flanks and udder muddy. Be very careful that the cow's udder is thoroughly clean before milking; take particular pains carefully to scald pans, pails and other utensils, and, if possible, expose them to the sun for three or four hours each day. H. H. W.

Winter Feed for Cows

In order to get the best returns in milk in the Winter from my cows, I should like to know how to mix the following ingredients: Bran, ground oats, gluten, cottonseed (41 per cent) oilmeal and sugared hominy feed (25 per cent molasses and 9 per cent protein hominy). My hay is mixed Alfalfa, about one-half Timothy. I have silage with plenty of grain in it. My herd consists of Holstein-Friesians and Guernseys. S. E. C.
Clinton, N. Y.

With so much Alfalfa in your roughage, you will not need more than 18 to 20 per cent crude protein in your concentrates. If you will mix the ingredients named in the following proportions per ton the mixture will carry about 18.5 per cent crude protein: 400 lbs. wheat bran; 400 lbs. ground oats; 200 lbs. gluten feed; 200 lbs. cottonseedmeal; 200 lbs. old process linseed oilmeal; 200 lbs. sugared hominy feed, and 400 lbs. hominy feed. H. H. W.

FRIEND (eying very luxurious car): "But you don't mean to tell me that you bought it just to satisfy a whim of your wife's?" The other (sadly): "Ah, you don't know her, old man. She's got a whim of iron."—Humorist.

Live Stock at the New York Fair

(Editorial Impressions)

PART III

THE AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires continue to make steady gains in popularity among dairymen and farmers in the East in particular, and in other regions, due largely to the aggressive promotion work of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. Twenty-five years ago the classes of Ayrshires at the New York State Fair were small and of indifferent quality. A few good ones were shown, but the classes tailed out badly. Not only that, but the mature animals were smaller than the average of showyard Ayrshires of corresponding ages today.

Marked changes in the coloration of these cattle also have taken place. Brindles and dull-reds once ruled to the practical exclusion of whites in the showyards; now it is just the other way about. Selective breeding has increased the length and size of Ayrshire teats, which are still too small in many cases. In their uniformity of type, beauty of lines and shapeliness of udders, Ayrshire grand champion cows have for years been a challenge and an inspiration to the dairy cattle world. Testing has rarely been carried to extremes in Ayrshire herds. Breeders are trying to develop and maintain moderately high production per cow and per herd.

Fortunately for the breed, the prices for Ayrshires at public or private sale have not been high enough, on the average, to stop or curtail the culling out of mediocre animals which appear in all herds. It is a matter of history that a breed always degenerates to a considerable extent during a "boom" or a time of high prices. During these recurring periods practical farmers often refer to (and sometimes are talked into buying) "purebred scrubs." Constructive breeders cannot afford to retain stock of this class in their herds. It is a business blunder to sell them for breeding purposes to farmers or others. Good purebreds are always cheap enough at fair prices.

In recent years the selling of pedigree stock has received as much study as the breeding of it by hundreds of producers and their co-workers. Not many of the old master-breeders were noted for salesmanship. Only a few outstanding breeders today would classify as "efficient merchants." They do exceedingly well the one thing that they like to do, and that is to improve their stock. "Merchandising principles," however, are increasingly influencing the art and practices of breeders. The production of pedigree stock has come to be a specialized and well-developed business, conducted as such by managers of the hundreds of well-equipped breeding nurseries in this country. These institutions bear much the same relation to the live stock industry as seedsmen bear to farmers who believe that it pays them to plant "new" or "fresh" seed of standard field and garden crops obtained from specialized growers.

Colored posters advertising the 4 per cent milk of Ayrshires were hung or nailed where they could be seen by everyone passing through the barn in which the cattle were housed at the New York State Fair. They were conspicuous and effective as advertisements of a merit of the breed. Many Ayrshires are going into new hands and new areas. Organized breeders are selling the breed and selling cattle. A number of exhibitors of Ayrshires at the New York State Fair are "new" men in the showyard. Live stock shows not many years ago were more largely professionalized than they appear to be at present. It has always been true, however, that the so-called "small man" or beginner who showed a first-class animal received what was coming to him on the merits of his entry, if he didn't lose heart and quit showing after an initial disappointment. Despite its occasional revelations of favoritism, incompetent judging and political manipulation, the live stock showyard is on the whole fair and impartial to all who submit their animals to its appraisements.

Louis Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., a son of the late Adam Seitz, widely known as an Ayrshire improver and exhibitor, judged the Ayrshires at the Syracuse show. His work was well done. An entry from Alta Crest Farms, Spencer, Mass., was first in every class, with a single exception, and in some rings Alta Crest Farms won second and third. It is seldom that one herd in one season at one show presents so many top-notch exhibition animals. L. C. McKinney, Titusville, Pa., was the only other first prizewinner. His senior yearling bull Terrace Laddie Boy headed his class and won the junior championship. He has a lot of quality, style and substance. The senior and grand champion bull was Alta Crest Ringleader, well-nigh a model in type, condition and masculine character. Alta Crest Swing, one of the handsomest and best-balanced junior calves seen in years, was the junior champion female, while the senior and grand champion was Chapmanton's Viola, which headed the aged cow class. She has made history in the showyard and at the pail, and will be long remembered.

Besides Alta Crest Farms and Mr. McKinney, the exhibitors were L. L. Grow & Son, Fort Jackson, N. Y.; A. F. Spooner, Richfield, N. Y.; Craigie Burn Farm, Spencer, N. Y.; J. M. Cocheran, Bath, N. Y.; J. H. Stewart, Bath, N. Y.; H. O. Cramer, Jamesville, N. Y.; Bluebird Farm, Johnstown, N. Y.; J. R. Teetz, Gloversville, N. Y.; B. T. Steele, Heuvelton, N. Y.; W. B. Clark, Potsdam, N. Y.; A. D. Fonda, Fonda, N. Y.; F. V. Griffith, West Winfield, N. Y.; Harold P. Sterling, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Spooner & Cassaw, Richville, N. Y.; C. S. Wick & Son, Oxbow, N. Y.; Alfred C. Fugerson, North Syracuse, N. Y., and K. W. Sullivan.

D. C. W.

Connecticut Market Notes

These notes and wholesale figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, September 26:

The fruit market was active while vegetable markets were dull for several products. Demand was good for sweet corn, tomatoes and Lima beans, but other products were draggy.

Native peaches continue to sell freely on local markets with the prevailing price for good stock on the Hartford market, $1 to $1.25 per 14 quarts. Apple prices were mostly unchanged for hand-picked stock. Demand was good for graded apples but supplies were limited. Receipts of McIntosh were light and demand good.

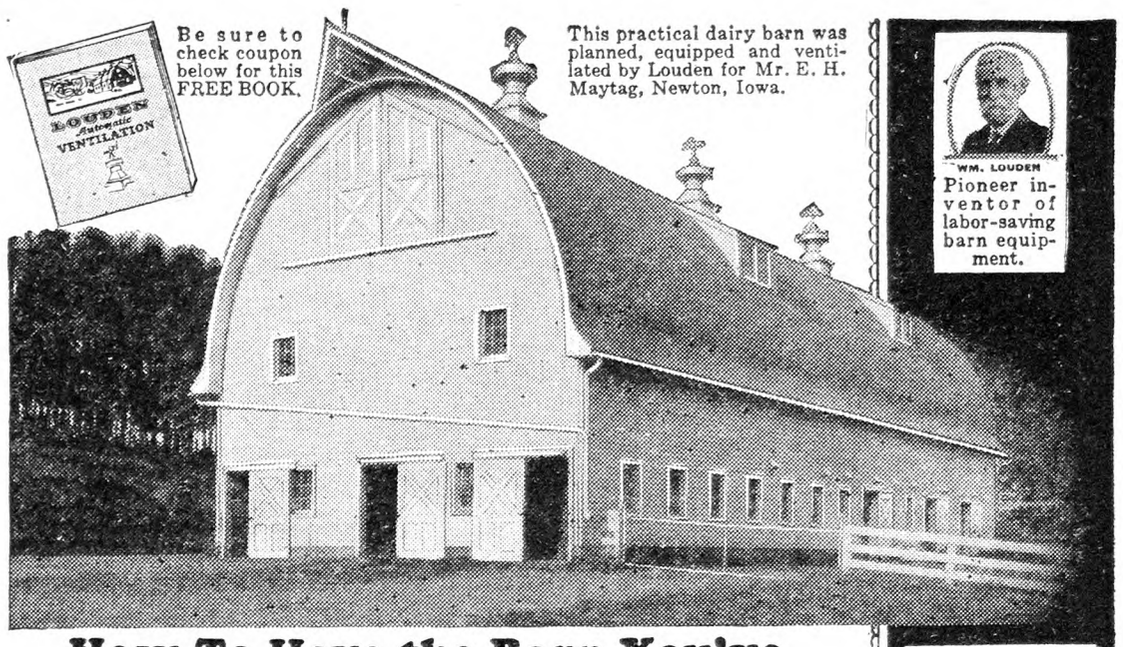
The Connecticut newlaid fancy egg market was slightly higher than a week ago, due to a decrease in supplies throughout the State. Live and dressed poultry were mostly unchanged.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Sept. 25.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Gravenstein, 14 qts., $1 to $1.15; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; Wealthy, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; oranges, 176-216, $8 to $9.50; peaches, Elberta, 14 qts., 65c to $1.10; pears, Bartlett, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; beans, green, bu., $2 to $2.50; Lima, bu., $4.25 to $5; beets, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 90c to $1; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $2.50 to $3; lettuce, doz., 90c to $1.25; onions, bu., $2 to $2.40; potatoes, bu., $1; new, bbl., $2.50 to $2.75; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; squash, dry, 50 to 75c; tomatoes, 14 qts., $1.50 to $2. Poultry and Dairy: Broilers, live, lb., 30 to 35c; chickens, dressed, lb., 42 to 50c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 37c; live, lb., 26 to 32c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 67 to 70c; Conn. special No. 1, 62 to 65c; Conn. special No. 2, 52 to 55c; Conn. extra, 60 to 63c; Conn. gathered, 64 to 65c; western, 37 to 50c; butter, best tub, lb., 49 to 50c; best print, lb., 52 to 54c.

Hartford, Sept. 26.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Gravenstein, 14 qts., 75c to $1; McIntosh, 14 qts., 75c to $1.50; Wealthy, bu., $1.50 to $2; oranges, 176-216, $8 to $9.50; peaches, Elberta, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; pears, Bartlett, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; beans, green, bu., $1.50 to $2; Lima, bu., $4 to $4.50; beets, doz. bchs, 40 to 45c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, doz. bchs, 35 to 45c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 85c to $1.10; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1.50 to $2; lettuce, doz., 50c to $1.40; onions, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., 90c to $1; new, bbl., $2.40 to $2.75; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, doz., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 90c to $1.25. Poultry and Dairy: Broilers, live, lb., 27 to 35c; chickens, dressed, lb., 42 to 55c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 38c; live, lb., 22 to 34c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 62 to 64c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 55c; Conn. extra, 58 to 60c; Conn. gathered, 50 to 55c; western, 37 to 50c; butter, best tub, lb., 47 to 49c; best print, lb., 51 to 53c.

THE most prominent yellow peoples are the Chinese, the Japanese, and those who would like to crusade for decency, if it wouldn't hurt business. — Springfield State Register.



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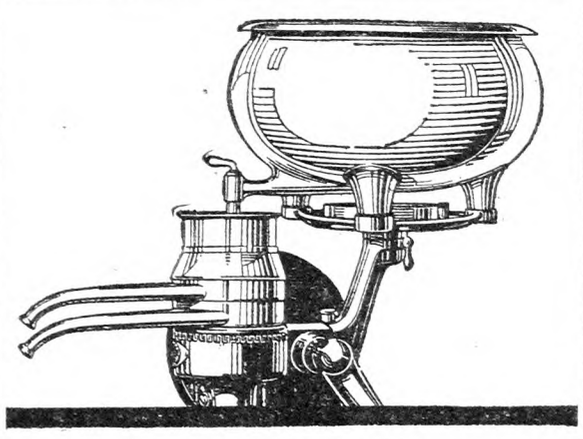

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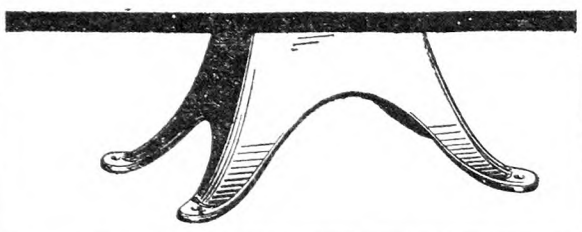

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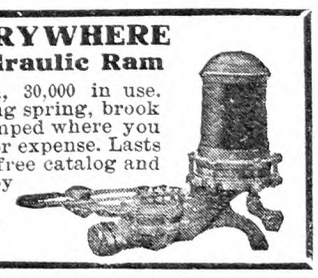

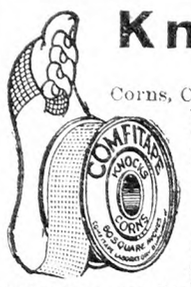

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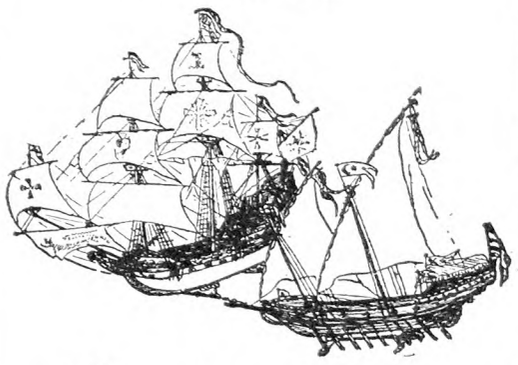

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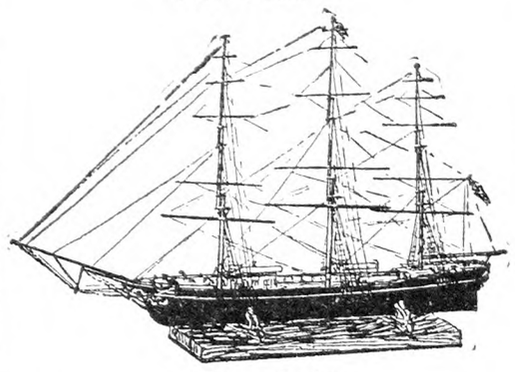

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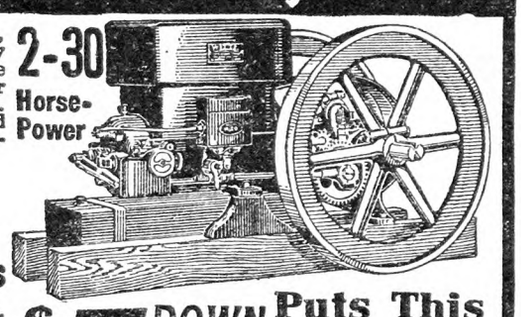

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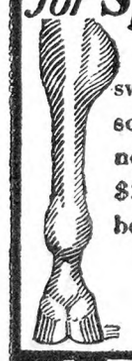

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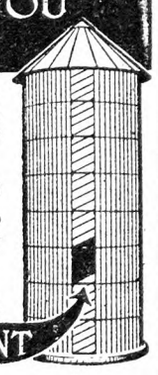

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Infecting and Disinfecting

There are, of course, many agencies besides disease that take toll of the farmer's chicks, hens and eggs. Cats and dogs, rats, weasels and skunks, all going on four legs; crows and hawks from the air; all find fine picking in the poultry houses and on the range. Lice, mites and other crawlers live free of all charges on the birds themselves and in the nests, litter and roosts of the houses. But also along come countless hosts of deadly germs and speedily finish what other enemies have spared. It is possible so to construct houses and yards that none of the four-legged and winged pests can successfully attack the birds. Houses can be made cat and rat-proof; yards can be protected by wire netting overhead so no crow nor hawk can swoop down from above. These are visible dangers, and no fighter need especially fear the foe he can see. Lice and mites, too, can be controlled and even eliminated if actively and intelligently fought. For years we have had very little trouble from these vermin, and that little was introduced, mainly, by birds purchased or by poultry dealers' crates carelessly allowed admission.

I wish to throw in here a word about these same dealers' crates. They have contained fowls suffering from every known poultry disease, and are loaded with germs, lice and mites. When the crates so loaded come into your buildings there can be but one result—some of the passengers, whether germ or mite, will remain behind to bother you. There is no escape from that.

When it comes to the invisible foe, however, to the germ that is at the bottom of so much that troubles us, the story has quite another color. The microscope has told those who have for a long time been studying diseases that the ills that affect both humans and hens are due mainly to very active living bodies called germs. A small splinter in your finger sets up, by its irritating presence, a feverish condition more or less serious, and you are glad to be rid of it as soon as possible. A very much smaller germ in your body may and usually does set up a disturbance much more serious than a splinter can cause. This is so, mainly, because the germ being alive and kicking, not only grows but multiplies with amazing speed. Certain birds are sick because disease germs have been introduced into their bodies. They must now be "cured" by helping them get rid of their unwelcome visitors; and they and their fellows must be kept well by cleaning up thoroughly so as to destroy the germs that have caused the mischief. For the first part, the cure, we use medicines, chief among which are sunlight, pure air and green vegetation; for the second, the prevention, we rely on disinfecting and disinfectants.

We say the buildings and yards are contaminated and by this we mean they have been made impure, unclean, foul. Each of these words expresses more or less of what happens when a flock of birds uses the same buildings and yards, the same drinking vessels and feed troughs, continually for a long time. Everything becomes very dirty. Infection means a disease spread by means of germs carried by insects by the air, in feed or in water. It is disease spread by lack of cleanliness. When everything is spotlessly clean germs are much less likely to get in their deadly work, always excepting germs like those that cause white diarrhoea, which are transmitted from the hen that lays the egg.

Disinfectants are the substances used to fight or kill infection. They may or may not, also, destroy odors. To destroy or make less offensive odors or smells that are disagreeable we must use deodorants. Some disinfectants are both germ killers and deodorants or odor killers. On the other hand, some things sold for the purpose simply cause a change of smells. Some of the best disinfectants have little if any odor, but they will kill the germs if they can get at them. Some disinfectants remain effective for germ killing for about 24 hours; others are active for two or three days; the best will destroy germs for about nine days. After that they must be replaced. If your buildings and grounds are contaminated they are very good breeding places for germs and for germ diseases. Your birds cannot help picking up these troublemakers with the feed they eat and the water they drink. The germs being thus safely in the inside of the bird straightway begin to make trouble. If the chick is particularly strong it may withstand the germ poison and survive. Perhaps half the chicks hatched the country over do live through to proper maturity, but they often are not entirely well when they go into the laying houses, being more or less troubled with digestive weakness; and, as the strain and drain of egg-production begin to tell, they drop off one by one, so that in many flocks 30 per cent of the layers do not see one year of age.

Plainly, it is necessary to fight these germs. It would be easier if we knew just where to look for them. Red mites, for example, are easy to fight and to exterminate because we know where to find them—in the cracks and crevices of the roosts, nests and other fittings. There they hide by day, for they are creatures of darkness, and promptly with nightfall come out of their holes and compel the birds to furnish them with supper and breakfast. But the invisible germ is not an easy mark and can be killed only by reaching every part of the buildings and grounds. On the face of it this looks rather hopeless. To add to the trouble, when you have everything nicely cleaned up along comes some visitor, some poultry dealer with infected crates, perhaps, and germs and mites are shed, fully restocking your place.

Every hospital fights germs and infection unceasingly. Disinfectants and fumigations are used successfully, but their application is preceded by intensive cleaning. The most important factors in the process are soap, hot water and elbow grease. These are used ceaselessly until everything is spotless. Few germs escape the scrub lady and the vacuum cleaner; then the disinfectants make a complete job of it. So far as it can possibly be done soap and hot water must be used to clean a badly infected poultry-house. After that is done some good disinfectant will prove much more effective. But to be as effective as possible the best disinfectant must reach every part of the building or vessel to be cleansed. No half-way measures will do the job.

After the house and its fittings have been cleaned, perhaps the best method of disinfecting it is to fumigate it with roll sulphur or brimstone. The place to be fumigated must be vacated, tightly closed, every crack or crevice where fumes can escape made air-tight by pasting paper over the crack or tightly stuffing with old newspapers. The sulphur fumes or smoke that escape do no disinfecting. Place the sulphur in iron pans or pots and set them in sand trays or on bricks so no fire can be communicated to anything else. About 2 lbs. of sulphur are needed per 100 square feet in a room of the common height of roof. A house 20x20 would need 8 lbs. The building should remain closed for at least 12 hours; 24 hours will be better. I am sure you will find an unexpected assortment of boarders on the floor when all is over. This fumigation has the merit of reaching every hole and corner of the house. Nothing can escape the fumes, and you will be well advised to get out as soon as the fire is started. A little denatured alcohol poured on the sulphur, a spoonful will do, will make starting the fire easier.

If you cannot use the sulphur fumigation perhaps the next best treatment is chloride of lime or chlorinated lime. This should be used very freely according to the directions printed on each can. It is not expensive, and really is a germicide or germ killer. Water pans of all kinds soon become filthy and need cleansing.

However, the very best cleansing agent is sunlight. It pays to have a double set of feeding and watering devices, exposing one set to the sun and rain for a time while the other is in service, and thus alternating. No germ yet invented can withstand the deadly ray of the sun—deadly to germ life. It is, however, the sunlight in the open. I have not mentioned the commercial disinfectants and deodorizers on the market. The containers in which they come tell the story.

HOWARD MITMAN.

Laying or Growing Mash

My Rock pullets are four months of age, Leghorns pullets three months old. I have been feeding a prepared feed. Do you think it right to change them from growing mash to laying mash at this time? I have been advised to do so at once, as the laying mash would not push them so fast, and also laying mash is $20 per ton cheaper. My adviser said the growing mash gets them to laying too soon. I should think the growing mash was better for them until they began to lay. He said if they lay too soon they will go into a Fall molt. Is the middle of September too early for these pullets to lay, and at what age should they be housed? I raised my chicks on new ground this year, side hill. Could I lime this heavily on top, turn it over and lime it on the other side, and sow rye on it this Fall and use it safely next Spring without worms or disease? E. E. S.

The difference between a growing mash and a laying mash may be very slight, depending very much upon the notions of the feeder or the advertising of the firm with feeds to sell. Whether or not you need to change the mash that you are using depends upon its composition, not upon its name. Your pullets may well be on the mash that you expect to use through the Winter without change. If this contains such a large amount of animal protein in the shape of meat scrap that it will push the birds to premature maturity, the meat should be reduced in amount, but I suspect that the laying mash that you expect to use will not contain too much and that the giving of it to your pullets now will be a sensible measure. Make all changes in care and feeding gradually, lest you induce a partial molt on the part of maturing pullets. Leghorns should begin to lay when about five months of age, the heavier breeds a month later. Occasional eggs will be secured before this from precocious birds, but actual laying should not begin earlier. New ground should not become unfitted for use in one year, unless much overcrowded. You will probably be able to use your side hill for two or three years at least before changing or plowing.

M. B. D.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

Members of the order all over the country will be deeply grieved to know of the death of Charles M. Freeman, secretary of the National Grange, which took place at his home in Tippecanoe City, Ohio, September 12. Secretary Freeman had served the National Grange as its secretary for over 25 years, being appointed to the position made vacant by the death of Dr. John Trimble of Washington. Following his appointment as secretary on January 3, 1903, he was re-elected at each biennial election thereafter, making him one of the best known leaders of the great fraternity of farmers.

Mr. Freeman was a native of Ohio, having been born in Miami Co., Ohio, March 7, 1862. His father was a farmer and nurseryman. Secretary Freeman was a graduate of the Lebanon Normal School and of Western Ohio University. He joined the Grange when 14 years of age and had held almost every office in his own subordinate Grange and in his local Pomona Grange. He also served as steward, lecturer and secretary of the Ohio State Grange. He was one of the most popular Grange speakers in the country and was in much demand to address Grange gatherings. In 1886 he was married to Miss Fannie B. Stafford, who survives him. Mrs. Freeman was closely associated with her husband in his Grange work and by her co-operation was largely instrumental in his success as a Grange leader. Their daughter Frances was for some time head of the home economics department of Maine University.

During the period of nearly 61 years since the National Grange was organized it has had but four secretaries. Oliver H. Kelley, one of the founders of the order, served as its first secretary, his service continuing for 11 years, until 1878. He was succeeded by William M. Ireland, who served until 1885. Following him came Dr. John Trimble, at whose death December 30, 1902, Mr. Freeman was chosen, and he has served continuously since.

A successor to Secretary Freeman will probably be chosen at the coming annual session of the National Grange, to be held in the city of Washington in November. It was in Washington that Secretary Freeman began his work as secretary. Later the office of secretary was transferred to his home at Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Two nationally known Grange leaders have recently observed their golden wedding anniversaries. On July 8 Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Atkeson of Buffalo, W. Va., celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Dr. Atkeson was Washington representative of the National Grange for eight years. Previously he served as National Grange overseer and also had a record of 38 years continuous service in office in the State Grange of West Virginia. Dr. Atkeson was the author of the "Semi-Annual History of the Patrons of Husbandry," the best historical record of the Grange ever written.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Harrison of California are the other Grangers of nation-wide prominence who have celebrated their 50th anniversary, which was observed August 22. Mr. Harrison is the Master of the California State Grange. Over 500 friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison attended their anniversary. Master Harrison is serving his fourth term as head of the State Grange of California. He has been a member of the order for over 53 years.

Webster Grange, of Monroe Co., N. Y., the largest subordinate Grange in the world, now has a membership of 1,012. Webster's nearest rival is Houlton Grange, of Maine. Webster Grange was organized in 1880 with 15 charter members.

The 57th annual session of the Vermont State Grange will be held at Barre October 16, 17 and 18. Officers will be elected at the coming session. Vermont formerly held its annual sessions in December, but three years ago changed to the month of October. The change in date is said to have been very satisfactory.

The new State Grange of Virginia was formally organized September 19 and 20 at the State Capitol in Richmond. National Master Louis J. Taber was in charge of the organization ceremony. The State now has about 25 subordinate Granges. The last State Grange previous to that of Virginia was that of Oklahoma, organized in 1917. Other Southern States are expected to follow Virginia soon into the Grange fold. Organization work is under way in Texas, Florida, and North and South Carolina.

One of the features of the approaching session of the National Grange at Washington will be a conference of student Granges, of which there are 11 in active operation, with about 2,000 members.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for week ending September 22, 1928:

Market, slow; compared with week ago, beef steers 25c lower; top, $14.50; average weight, 1,325 lbs.; bulk to sell, $12.50 to $13.75. Bulls about steady; heifers and butcher cows, 25 to 50c lower; bulk medium bulls, $8.50 to $10.50. Heifers, $11 to $12.25; butcher cows, $8 to $9.25; cutters, $5.25 to $6. Stockers and feeders, slow; barely steady with week's 25 to 50c decline; most sales $11.75 to $13; large holdover for Monday's market. Calves, weak to 25c lower or 75c off for week; top vealers, $18.50.

Hogs, slow; weak to 50c lower; top westerns, $14.50; bulk local feds, $13.25 to $13.50.

Receipts for week ending Sept. 22, 1928: Cattle, 290 cars; 82 Canada, 63 Virginia; 40 Chicago; 25 St. Paul; 21 West Virginia; 17 St. Louis; 8 Kansas City; 5 Tennessee; 5 Maryland; 4 Pennsylvania; 4 Buffalo; 4 Mississippi; 3 Pittsburgh; 2 Kentucky; 2 North Carolina; 2 Michigan; 1 Wisconsin; 1 Alabama; 1 New York; containing 8,971 head; 241 head trucked in; total cattle, 9,212 head, 579 calves, 1,092 hogs, 147 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 229 cars; 70 Virginia; 53 Canada; 37 Chicago; 21 St. Paul; 20 West Virginia; 9 Tennessee; 4 St. Louis; 3 Kansas City; 3 Kentucky; 2 St. Paul; 1 Omaha; 1 Iowa; 1 Indiana; 1 Ohio; 1 New York; 1 Maryland; 1 Oklahoma; containing 6,594 head; 94 head trucked in; total cattle, 6:688 head; 176 calves, 989 hogs, 212 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $14 to $15.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300, $14.25 to $15.50; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $14.25 to $15.50; medium, 800 lbs. up, $12.25 to $14.25; common, 800 lbs. up., $9.50 to $12.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $12 to $14; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $12; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.25 to $10; common, $7.50 to $9.25.

Cows.—Choice, $8.50 to $11; good, $7.25 to $8.50; common and medium, $6 to $7.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.25 to $12.50; cutter, common and medium, $7 to $10.25.

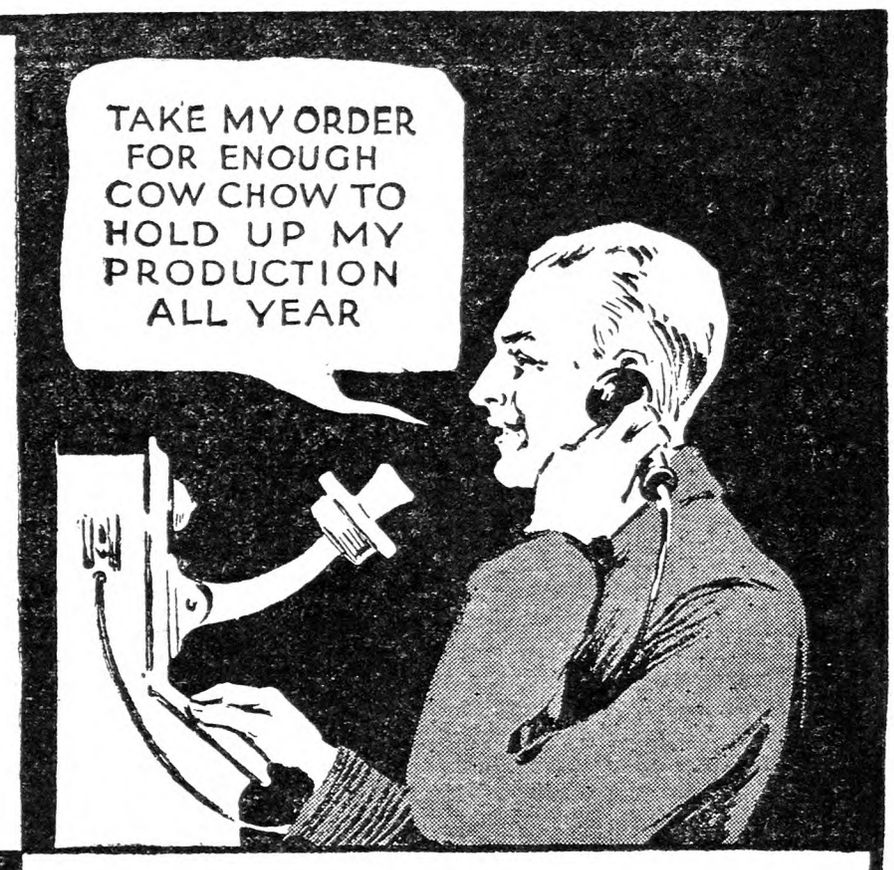
Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $12 to $14; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $12; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $11.75 to $13.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.75 to $11.75.

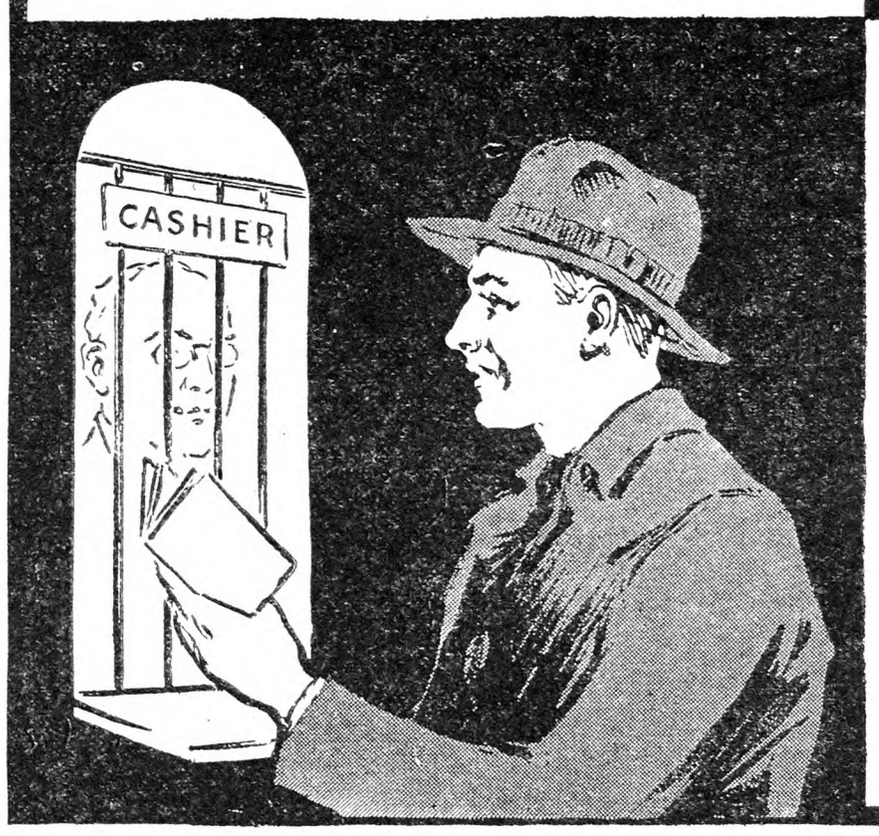
Vealers. — Good and choice, $16 to $18.50; medium, $14 to $16; cull and common, $7.50 to $14.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.75 to $13.50; medium-weights, 200 to 250 lbs., $13.25 to $14.25; light-weights, 160 to 200 lbs., $13.25 to $14.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50 to $11.75.

NOT since 1924 has there been anything like the politicians' enthusiasm for the farmer and nothing like it will be seen again until 1932.—Nashville Banner.

Figuring ahead...





....and getting ahead

You can save money on your Cow Chow bill this fall and winter by following this plan—

1- Figure ahead on how much Cow Chow you will need for the whole winter.

2- Tell the checkerboard feed dealer. He can save you money on quantity orders.

3- Arrange to take it off the car as you need it. That will save you what the dealer would otherwise have to charge for handling, hauling and storage.

Figuring ahead—that's the plan thousands of dairymen are using today in *getting ahead.*

And figuring ahead will make Cow Chow worth still more to you.

Ask the checkerboard feed dealer for his quantity prices off the car.

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Cows - calves
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sheep - horses
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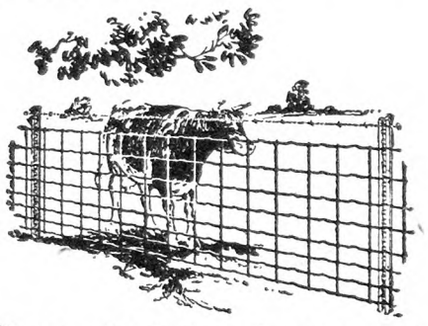
Good farm management means good buying as well as good cultivation, feeding and marketing. Better values in the equipment you buy mean better and more profitable service from it.

In buying Pittsburgh Fences you get strong, effective fences at the lowest possible cost per year of service. Made of special formula steel and Super-Zinced—protected against rust by a heavy and closely bonded coating of zinc that will not flake or peel. Every rod guaranteed.

Build the fences you need this fall; less interference with farm work; steel posts drive readily; much forage food now wasting in the fields can be turned into meat, and cash.

A dealer near you has the types and styles of Pittsburgh Fences you want. Look for the "Pittsburgh" brand for better fence, barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails.



The standard stock fence on eastern farms. No. 11 gauge Pittsburgh Perfect, 45 in. high. Its extra durability at no extra cost explains its popularity. Send the coupon for catalog.

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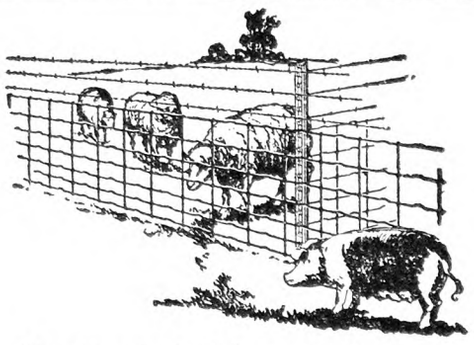
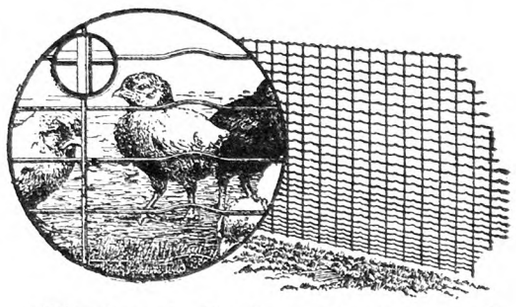
Pittsburgh Fences

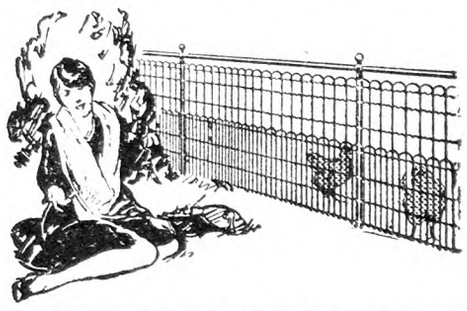
STIFF-STAY OR HINGE-JOINT



An economical hog or sheep enclosure, made stock-proof with barbed wire—Pittsburgh Perfect electrically welded, or Pittsburgh Columbia hinge-joint type.



Pittsburgh Perfect Chicken and Rabbit Fence—stronger, costs less, lasts longer than netting. Lower wires only one inch apart. Get details in catalog. Send coupon.



Beautiful Pittsburgh Lawn Fence—keeps out stock and poultry, protects grass and flowers, safeguards children.

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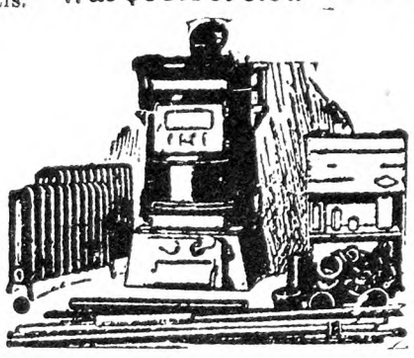
Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin, Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials. Was $58.50. Now $52.65



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See the big savings my new low prices save you this season. Lowest prices in 15 years. I pay the freight—guarantee the quality.—Jim Brown. 2

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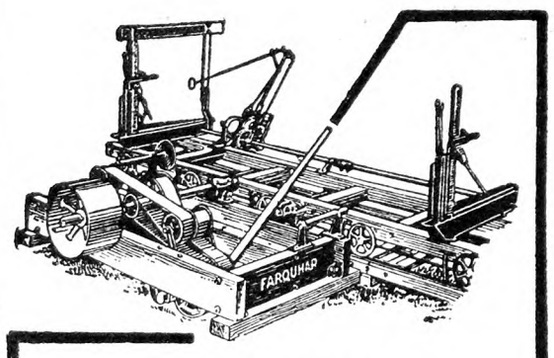

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Eastern Shore's Great Potato Harvest

The tip end of that famous tongue of land known as the Eastern Shore peninsula is given up largely to potatoes, both the white and sweet kinds. Two or three fertile, well-farmed little counties at the southern end of the Eastern Shore region shipped about one-third of the country's supply of early potatoes this season and 8 to 10 per cent of all car-lot potato shipments early and late combined. They ship also about 20 per cent of all the car-lot sweet potatoes..

This year, they had a great crop, but the least said about profit the better. There was little room in the market for Eastern Shore potatoes, and prices were considered lower than cost. In the long run, potatoes have paid well here, as shown by the rising price of potato land from year to year. Profit, aside from good yield, depends on finding a gap in the market between the crop of the South and that of the North. This year instead of a gap there was overlapping. Nearly all shipping sections had big crops and nearly all were late. Eastern Shore shippers had some advantage, many being within trucking distance of large markets and the large yield was some offset to low prices. Owing to high cost of barrels and the low price for potatoes, a good many Eastern Shore potaoes were put up in bags, possibly 1,000 carloads. Considerable care was taken in grading the sacked potatoes in order to start this new line of pack with a good reputation in the market.

Potatoes Awaiting Shipment

The good yield obtained this season is suggested by the rows of filled barrels shown in the photograph. These do not show all the potatoes. Only the larger ones were barreled. The others were not shipped at all, but left in the field.

Growers on the Eastern Shore practice no unheard of methods. They are favored by an early mild climate and fairly early soil. In general, their methods are those of many other eastern groups of producers. They plant the early crop in February, mostly the Cobbler variety, using seed from Prince Edward Island and Maine, also considerable home-grown stock. They plough deeply and harrow well. Machine planters are usual, but there is still some hand-planting. About one ton to the acre is the usual fertilization. The crop is cultivated before coming up and repeatedly during the season. There is not much spraying except for insects and not much trouble from disease. G. B. F.

Woman's Property Rights

In case a woman who has landed property (willed to her before her marriage), makes a will, can she dispose of that property to whom she desires, or has the husband any right in it, like a dower right? There were no children. Can she will her money to whom she pleases? (I mean personal property.) M. R.

A woman may make a will without leaving any portion to her husband and in the event of her death her husband would not receive anything, provided there are no children born of the marriage. If there are children born of the marriage, he would be entitled to his right of curtesy or a one-third interest.

I wish, however, to draw to your attention a new law which will go into effect on January 1, 1929. This law changes both dower and curtesy. A husband is entitled to a one-half interest in his wife's property and a wife entitled to a one-half interest in her husband's property in the event of death after this law takes effect. They each will receive their one-half interest notwithstanding a will is made or if no children were born.

She can will her money to whom she pleases and her husband has no interest in her personal property (money, furniture, stocks and bonds). In case she separates from her husband, it will be necessary for her to have his signature on every deed or mortgage she might execute on her property. H. R.

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 2-3.—Holsteins. Earlville, N. Y., thirteenth Earlville Sale, R. Austin Backus, sales manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 10.—Aberdeen-Angus. Breeders' Sale, Springfield, Ill. Irwin Auction Co., managers, Salem, Ill.

Oct. 10. — Sheep. Kemmerly & Son, Carey, Ohio. Shropshires, Hampshires and Oxfords.

Oct. 10. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's Grade Sale, Timonium, Md., Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., sales managers.

Oct. 11. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's 19th semi-annual sale, Timonium, Md. Herrick - Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., sale managers.

Oct. 12. — Mechanicsburg, Pa., Prof. **Enos H. Hess sale of purebred Holsteins.**

Oct. 15. — Reedsburg, Wis., Kirpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale, Hillside Stock Farm.

Oct. 16.—Troy, Pa., Bradford County Sale, Holsteins. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 17.—Alder Creek, N. Y., 60 Registered Ayrshires from Estate of H. M. Garlick.

Oct. 17.—Percherons. J. O. Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa.

Oct. 24.—Beloit, Ohio, Aggie Dispersal, E. E. Ellett & Son, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Oct. 31.—Fairgrounds, Hornell, N. Y., 60 Registered Ayrshires, Allegany-Steuben Club. Ray E. Mead, sale manager.

Oct. 31.—Wellington, Ohio, Wellington Holstein Association Sale, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Nov. 1.—Angus. Breeders' Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Nov. 5.—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders' Association sale.

Nov. 6.—Burton, Ohio, Paul McNish **and Geauga County Holstein Breeders** sale.

Nov. 12. — Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, **S. H.** Bird, manager, South Byron, Wis.

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders Club annual sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. **E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird,** Waukesha, Wis., and **Francis Darcey,** Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville, Holstein sale. **R. Austin Backus,** sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4.—Judy's Sixteenth Annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' Annual Angus Sale, **Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy,** sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale, W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Oct. 1-6.—Danbury, Conn., Fair

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 17-19.—New Jersey State Poultry Association, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 14-23.—Sixty-second session and home-coming of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 15-17.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show, Mechanics' Hall, Armonk, N. Y.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1.—Cleveland Live Stock Show, fourteenth Cleveland poultry and pet stock show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary **E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.**

Jan. 28 Feb. 2. — Pittsburgh Poultry, Pigeon and Bantam Show, Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Feb. 5-8.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

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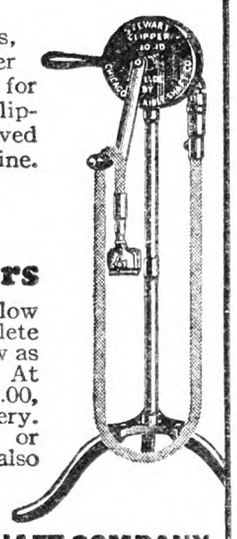
1 Clipped cows give more milk, richer in butter fat.

2 Only clipped cows can be kept thoroughly clean.

3 Clipped cows produce more, at less feed cost.

Tests show increased profits, as high as $1.50 per cow per month—mighty good pay for 15 minutes per cow for clipping. The grooming time saved quickly pays for the machine.



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Hand power machines as low as $14.00: Electrics complete with ¼ H. P. motor as low as $45.00: F. O. B. Chicago. At your dealer's or send $2.00, paying balance on delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Free catalog also gives many proofs of how clipping pays.

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39 Years Making Quality Products
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For Killing Roundworms, Hookworms and Stomach Worms in Hogs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Dogs and Foxes

Safe and Sure
Quick Action — No Losses
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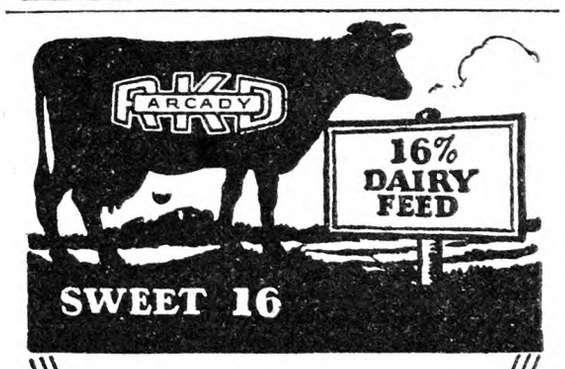

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333 West 30th Street New York City

Ayrshire Records

In July 15 head of Ayrshires owned by R. B. Miller & Son, Canisteo, N. Y., averaged 797 lbs. of 4.07 per cent milk, 32.45 lbs. of butterfat, leading all other herds in the Empire State for production, and ranking sixth in the United States among all herds tested for the Ayrshire Herd Test, according to Advanced Registry Superintendent W. A. Kyle of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt.

The July record of 76 Ayrshires in the herd of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Farms at Wilton, N. Y., averaged 730 lbs. of 3.90 per cent milk, 28.46 lbs. of butterfat. The four-year-old Metropolitan Imperial's Amelia was the outstanding producer, with a yield of 1,619 lbs. of milk and 78.69 lbs. of butterfat.

A. B. A.

Soy Beans and Silage

Would it be all right to fill my silo with Soy beans? If so, when should they be cut and how long should they lie in the field before being siloed? I have some corn that I can mix with them for siloing. S. B. S.

Kennett Square, Pa.

Soy beans alone do not make a satisfactory silage. It is best to combine them with corn in the proportion of two or three to one; that is, two or three loads of corn to one of Soy beans. It is also best to mix the two as they are blown into the silo, rather than to put in a layer of beans and then a layer of corn. Mixing in this way, you should be able to get a satisfactory silage. Soy beans intended for silage should be cut before the beans in the pods harden. They may be siloed at this stage without any curing in the field. M. F. GRIMES.

Pennsylvania State College.

Abortion "Remedies"

Do you know of a cure for abortion in cows? L. W. M.

Herndon, Va.

No certain medical remedy for contagious abortion in cows has been found. Many have been advertised and sold to owners, but none has proved satisfactory. Neither have the experiment stations, so far, been able to devise any specific remedy; but great progress has been made in devising measures of control. These are now based chiefly on the agglutination test of the blood. That test is made for veterinarians by the experts of the veterinary departments of some of the agricultural experiment stations and by some of the firms that produce biologics, such as serums, vaccines and bacterins. When an abortion occurs, at once have a sample of the cow's blood tested, and have the test repeated at intervals of two or three months. If the first cow reacts to the test, have the blood of each cow and heifer in the herd similarly tested, and deal with all reactors as if known to be affected. The reaction does not indicate decided presence of the infection that will be sure to cause abortion, but it indicates infection, in some degree or another, and means that the animal may abort, at some time or another, and therefore is to be accounted dangerous.

All reactors and cows that have aborted are to be kept isolated, as a distinct herd, if retained, and all heifer calves and all animals in the herd that do not react to the test are to form a separate herd, and no association is to be allowed between the two herds. It will then be possible to form a new clean herd from the heifer calves affected or reacting cows, by absolutely keeping them away from such cows and from feed possibly infected by their vaginal discharges and premises known to be infected. A separate bull should be used in each herd, although the bull is no longer considered a fertile source of the infection. The bull is to be kept isolated, and cows are to be brought to him for service, and after service the bred cow is to be quarantined for three or four days, in a place not otherwise used by cows. Contaminated feed is the chief source of infection. Study a bulletin on abortion, to be had from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A. S. A.

Widow's Property Rights

What would I get out of my husband's estate in case he does not leave a will? He owns a large farm, free of debt, has money in bank with bonds, notes, etc. He has one son by the first marriage and I have one son by my first husband. His son thinks he should have nearly all

New York. K. C.

If your husband did not leave a will and the farm was entirely in his name you would get the right to the use of one-third of the farm, during your life, as your interest in his real property. A certain amount of the household furniture would be set aside to you and you would be entitled to one-third part of the personal property. N. T.

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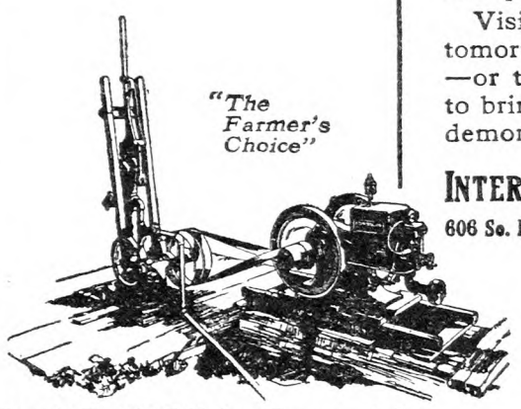

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By Herbert W. Collingwood, is a book which should find a place in every family. These letters tell why:

Your "Adventures in Silence" I passed on to a friend of the family who is the child of parents both of them congenitally mute and who herself is passing into the kingdom of silence in the mid-years of her life. When I handed it to her she seized it, hugged it to her breast and her eyes filled with tears. She had heard of it, wanted to read it and went away with it in her keeping to be returned later. I have an idea that you have covered most wonderfully a field filled with yearning hearts. E. C. BRANSON.

I am much interested in the subject "Adventures in Silence," and enclose check for $1, for which kindly send me a copy. We have several deaf people in our family, and I'm hoping this book of your will throw light on some more of our problems. AMELIA RIEHL.

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23% more eggs

from the Pan-a-ce-a *flock*

1000 White Leghorn chicks were divided into two equal flocks and given same feed and care. No difference except that one flock had Pan-a-ce-a mixed with all their mash, the other did not.

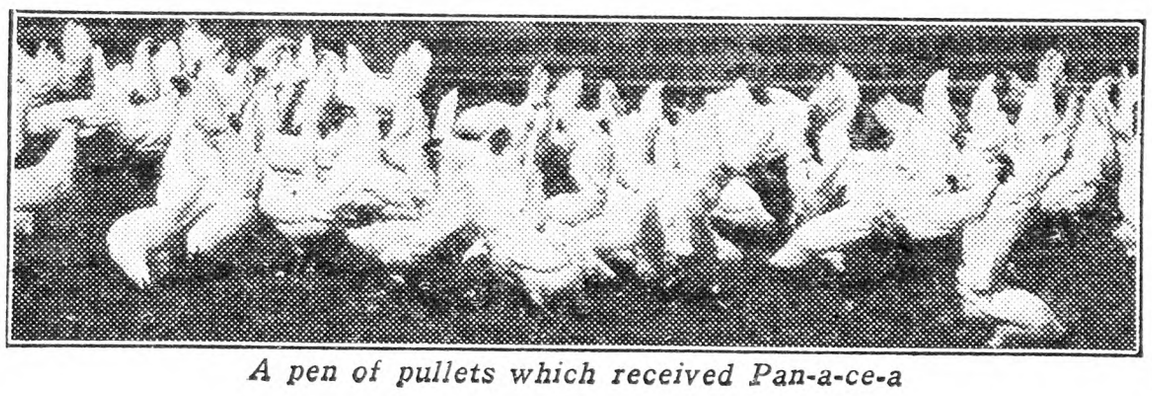
At eight weeks old the cockerels were sold and a laying test continued with the pullets.

Both flocks received the same growing mash until maturity, then the same laying mash, and the one flock continued to receive two pounds Pan-a-ce-a with each 100 pounds mash. Because of deaths there were 38 more strong, healthy pullets in the Pan-a-ce-a flock.

Laying began at five months. By December 1st production was a little over 35%. A strict account now taken included cash from sale of cockerels, cash for eggs, valuation of pullets.

On December 1st, when both flocks were well started in laying, the Pan-a-ce-a flock had laid 23% more eggs than the non-Pan-a-ce-a flock.

Deducting cost of feed, the Pan-a-ce-a flock had earned $83.70 more profit than the non-Pan-a-ce-a flock.



A pen of pullets which received Pan-a-ce-a

PAN-A-CE-A

starts pullets and moulted hens to laying

One extra egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen consumes in six months

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.—Ashland, O.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This contest is conducted at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural Experiment Station. There are 140 pens, each containing 10 birds. The present contest began November 1. The following report gives records to Sept. 17, 1928, with remarks by the director:

During the forty-sixth week the hens in the egg-laying contest at Storrs laid 4,032 eggs. This is an increase over last week's production of 78 eggs. The total to date is 245,517 eggs. The average eggs per bird to date is 175.

George Lowry's pen of White Leghorns from Connecticut, won the week with a lay of 60 eggs. This makes three consecutive weeks that the pen has had a total of 60 eggs. It makes 17 consecutive weeks that he has taken first honors. Once more Clarence E. Lee's pen of R. I. Reds from New York captured second place with a net of 55 eggs. George Lowry's pen No. 65, the second string pen in the contest, was third with a production of 53 eggs. Three pens of White Leghorns owned by George B. Ferris of Michigan, Spring Brook Poultry Farm of New York, and Egg and Apple Farm of New York, tied for fourth place with 50 eggs each.

At the end of the forty-sixth week a new pen record has been established. Heretofore Hollywood Poultry Farm White Leghorns from Washington ended the contest, last year with 2,669 eggs. At that time we thought this was a remarkable record, but the pen owned by George Lowry from Connecticut has to its credit so far 2,726 eggs. This pen has six more weeks to go before the end of the contest.

In the Barred Rock class Spring Brook Poultry Farm from Connecticut has captured third place. No changes have taken place in the White Rocks or White Wyandottes. In the R. I. Red class Red Mount Farm's pen from Massachusetts, has changed places with West Neck Farm from New York. In the White Leghorn class the two pens entered by George B. Ferris seem to be having a race with each other. One pen has a record of 2,226 eggs relegating his other pen to sixth place.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. W. Davis & Son, Maine, 1,964; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,878; Spring Brook Poultry Farm, Conn., 1,794.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 2,025; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 2,020.

White Wyandottes. — Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 2,067; Tom Baron, England, 2,017.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 2,381; Clarence E. Lee, N. Y., 2,292; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 2,181; Red Mount Farm, Mass., 2,158; West Neck Farm, N. Y., 2,153.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 2,726; George Lowry, Conn., 2,425; Broadview Farm, Conn., 2,350; Hollywood Poultry Farm, Wash., 2,342; George B. Ferris, Mich., 2,226; George B. Ferris, Mich., 2,218.

Blind Chickens

Is there any remedy or pervention for chickens with one or two blind eyes? What is the cause? M. T.
Clifton, N. J.

Fowls sometimes become blind from an attack of the roup that affects the eyes chiefly. This is hardly curable and the method of prevention is to keep the birds from exposure to roup; more easily said than done sometimes. Where blindness comes from affections of the optic nerve or other internal structures of the eye, nothing can be done for its relief. The object to be aimed at by the poultryman is avoidance of disease of all kinds by care and sanitation in the poultry house and yard. The poultryman who can entirely avoid disease in his flock is extremely fortunate but such measures of cleanliness and care as come under the head of good sanitation must be depended upon for avoidance of serious losses.
M. B. D.

Small Hens and Eggs

It would be a fine thing if you would obtain and print the weights of both hens and eggs laid by same hens in the contests—several or all the best pens.

Here are data which show fallacy of just giving count of eggs. One Leghorn hen, weight 3 lbs., eggs, 21 ozs. per doz., had a record above 200. It took four eggs to make one chick of these and few lived. What good was this hen? Hardly fit for a stew!

Does not this call to mind the importance of points other than numbers of eggs in a contest? It might be well to ask contestants to fall into line and give us such data themselves. Facts, if favorable, would help both the breeder and buying public. Those breeders who now may own high scorers of small eggs and from small birds, will soon benefit by being forced to improve. Thousands are not buying because they fear to on account of small egg-strains. They know well that there are a few strains worthy of confidence, but hidden as it were, in the rank and file. J. F. B.
Maine.

Another Contest-Proven Fact for New York Poultrymen

Speed Up Molting!
Help hens back to laying. Regulating supplies extra minerals like sulphur to help build new feathers. Also vegetable tonics to take up molting strain.
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REDS, $20.00 per 100; ROCKS, $22.00; all from TESTED breeders, FREE from B. W. D. Also Red and Leghorn Pullets: 3, 4 and 5 months old.
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$1.25 each, $1.20 in 100 lots. Barred Rock Pullets, 12 wks. old, $1.25 each. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York

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500 April Hatched S.C. W. Leghorn Pullets Barron strain, from imported, trapnested and blood tested stock; large, thrifty, free range birds, will soon lay, they are a great laying strain. Price, $2.00. VERNON LAFLER, R. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
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America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
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PULLETS Rhode Island Reds
March Hatch, $2.25; April Hatch, $2.00; May Hatch, $1.75 each.
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval.
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Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. and BARRED ROCKS
March to June hatched. LALLY FARMS, Vineland, N. J

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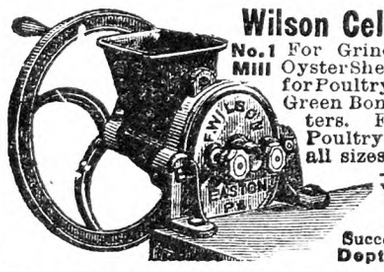

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CHICKS
Barred Rocks . $10.00 a 100
S. C. Reds . . . 10.00 a 100
Heavy Mixed . 9.00 a 100
Every chick guaranteed—prompt delivery.
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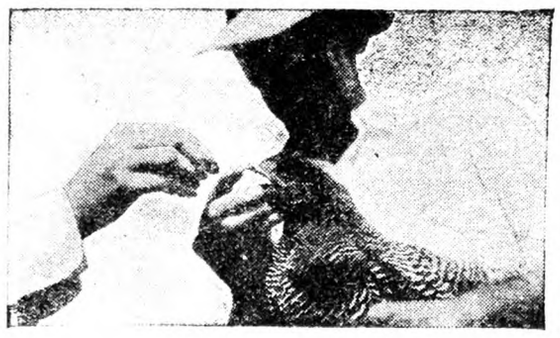

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HENS with approved Trapnest Records.
COCKS and COCKERELS from high-record trap-nested dams. Excellent breeders.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN **YEARLING HENS** Good, healthy, bred-to-lay birds for delivery through Oct. Send for circular and prices. H. F. PALMER, Middleport, N. Y.

100 JERSEY BLACK GIANT PULLETS Write for prices, for prompt shipment. C. J. YODER - Grantsville, Md.

PULLETS Wh. Leghorn, Bar. Rock, Reds, Bl. Giants. Your money's worth. $1.50 to $2.75, according to age. RED ARROW POULTRY FARM, Cranbury, N. J.

Mature Laying Pullets Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Free range, healthy birds. IRA H. DODDS, North Hero, Vt.

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Westchester County Poultry Association

The show committee of the Westchester County Poultry Association met Sept. 19 at Uplands Farm, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., to make final draft of its premium list for the coming show in November. This year the show will be held in Mechanic's Hall, Armonk, N. Y. The citizens of Armonk are showing much interest and displaying a fine spirit of co-operation.

The association is one of the oldest of its kind in this section of the country. It has consistently held good shows and has an enviable reputation for its liberal prizes and special awards. Much credit is due to the secretary, C. H. Chapman of Pleasantville. This year they are offering, aside from liberal cash premiums, silver cups valued at nearly $200. Also there are many special prizes consisting of various pieces of poultry equipment and 1,000 lbs. of feed offered in all classes. Handsome ribbons are given for all awards as well as certificates of merit with the special prizes.

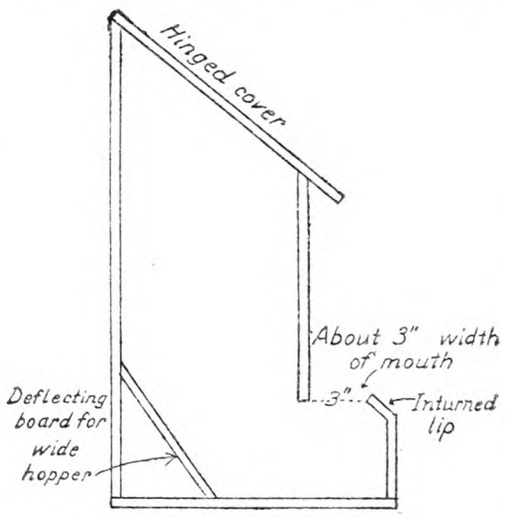
The system of judging at this show is somewhat unique in that every bird entered, aside from ornamental breeds and waterfowl, is judged both for exhibition and production qualities. This system has been used for the past three or four years and the results have been very gratifying. The members of the Westchester County Poultry Association may well consider themselves pioneers in taking this definite step toward making "the beautiful more useful and the useful more beautiful," as applied to the realm of poultry.

The public is cordially invited to visit the show rooms at Armonk and learn for themselves the extent of the industry's development in Westchester County where it probably ranks third in the agricultural field. The dates of this exhibition are November 15, 16, 17.

Hopper for Dry Mash

Would you tell me how to make a hopper for dry feed that will not waste the feed? I would want one for about 100 hens and I would like it up against the side of the building. MRS. H. N. R.
New York.

A hopper for dry feed from which it will be difficult for fowls to throw the ground grain may be made by adding an



Hopper for Dry Feed

inturned lip to the trough from which the birds eat and by dividing this trough into narrow sections by means of cross pieces of wood or metal. The accompanying sketch gives the plan. An open V-shaped trough protected by cross bars is preferred by many and, where but a few fowls are to be fed, a shallow box with a piece of wide meshed hardware cloth cut to lie upon the feed inside and follow this down as it is consumed answers the purpose. In making a hopper, do not draw the lower part to a narrow mouth in which the feed will clog. Make the walls either equally distant at top and bottom or slightly further apart at the bottom. The size of a hopper is immaterial, as long as there is sufficient feeding room. Enough should be used to give half the flock access to feed at one time. M. B. D.

Damaged Wheat for Feed

What is the feeding value of grown wheat as compared with sound wheat, for laying hens? J. A. H.
New York.

The value of any particular lot of damaged wheat depends, of course, upon the extent of the damage but, in general, it may be said that shrunken, frosted and otherwise damaged grain may not be injured in feeding value, though rendered unsuitable for market. Rather strangely, some such lots of damaged wheat actually contain a greater proportion of protein than marketable grain does and so possesses a higher feeding value on the farm. Scorched wheat is often found in the market, purporting to come from burned elevators. If not too badly scorched, it is a good poultry food but it may be suspected that some of it offered has been purposely scorched to save it from a continuance of a deterioration that had already begun. If your grown wheat is not musty or moldy, I presume that its feeding value has not been materially, if at all, reduced. M. B. D.

New Eggs!

Made From The New Feed **LAY-ALL** *Steam Cooked Toasted in Kernel Form*

NEW EGGS—71 of 'em from her flock of 108 pullets she raised this year on Chapin Kernels.

And she's feeding only 18 lbs. of Lay-All daily to get these eggs.

Every pullet in the flock was fed Chapin Kernels—from chick to laying hen.

First, Start-All to the baby chicks, then Grow-All, and now Lay-All—the 3 new all-mash feeds, in Kernel form, that bring a new day of prosperity to poultrymen.

Her Kernel-fed pullets ate only 3/5 as much feed as did birds, in a neighboring flock, fed on ordinary mash and scratch.

Why such good results on so little feed? There are 3 reasons.

1. No waste—every Kernel is eaten.
2. Every bird gets a properly-balanced ration; each Kernel of Lay-All contains same share of all ingredients.
3. Kernels contain nothing but approved egg-making feeds—no indigestible "filler."

Less disease; Kernels are sterilized and fed from hoppers; no mixing with litter and droppings.

Saves labor and expense of scratch-feed. One flock-owner filled extra hoppers and water-fountains and went away for two days.

Average White Leghorn flock eats only 16 lbs. of Lay-All per 100 hens—and will produce more eggs than 25 to 30 lbs. of ordinary mash and scratch.

Ask your feed-store man. If he can't supply you, send coupon below for sample, interesting circular and price-list.

Made by Chapin & Co., Chicago, makers of Unicorn Dairy Ration 23 years.

Mineralized Sanitary Low Egg-Cost

Each Kernel contains these ingredients:

Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Corn Gluten Meal, Yellow Corn Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE

CHAPIN & CO.,
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.
Please send me free sample of Lay-All.

Name .....

Address .....

R. D. ..... State .....

Name of Feed Store .....

Address .....

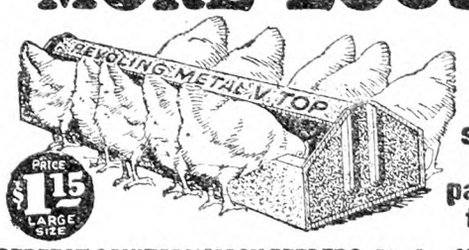
MORE EGGS LESS COST BETTER HEALTH

"Better quality—more for money—go farther"—says Springbrook Poultry Farm, South Wethersfield, Conn. "10,000 layers—Beacon only commercial egg mash used"—says Martin Schubkegel, Lakewood, N. J., after years of testing. Others write, "Even mixtures all the time." "Honest dependable feeds under all conditions," etc.

Beacon is a high powered egg mash—21% animal protein, palatable, pure minerals, Baker's grade milk only, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal—no green feed needed. Clean, honest, nutritive feeds with Protozyme for utmost assimilation. High production plus par body weight. Test Beacon!

BEACON MILLING CO. INC., CAYUGA, N. Y.

MORE EGGS



and the feed saved soon pay for these

PERFECT SANITARY MASH FEEDERS. Made of heavy galvanized steel. Large enough for any flock up to 125 hens. 12 to 14 hens can eat at once. Holds 3 pecks. Prevents waste. Keeps clean and sanitary. Fowls cannot roost on it. Price of large size feeder **$1.15.** Broiler size $1.00. If desired to raise feeder 1 foot above floor we offer for only 85 cents a strong steel legged creosoted wood platform with standing room on each side for fowls while eating. Order to-day or send for circular and testimonials. AGENTS WANTED.

C.A.S. FORGEWORKS, Box 605, SARANAC, MICH.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain Cockerels

Descendants from Storrs contest winners, sired by males from better than 300-egg record dams. Price $7.50, $10, $15 ea. Send for booklet. Satisfaction or money back.

FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM - MT. EPHRAIM, N. J.

Adventures in Silence

By Herbert W. Collingwood

THIS is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully Bound in cloth, 288 pages.

Price $1.00, Postpaid

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your two letters. Service such as you render your readers is rare indeed, and is not to be estimated in dollars and cents. We have taken your paper for many years, and admire its stand on questions of honesty in advertising and business principles. Our best wish is for a continuance of your usefulness.
New Jersey. J. D. E.

Service that cannot be measured in "dollars and cents" comprises much of the work which Publisher's Desk undertakes in behalf of its friends. In this case a paint salesman made the claim that the company he represented is connected with one of the well and favorably-known paint manufacturers. We secured the information which proved the claim fraudulent and consequently the salesman unworthy of confidence.

Since the undersigned does not happen to be interested in the "hog business," but not knowing of your hopes and ambitions along this line, he is taking the liberty of foregoing an opportunity to make 100 per cent on his money and, at the some time, out of his generosity making it possible for his favorite news and farm paper to double its capital(?)
New York. J. T. P. C.

The investment to yield 100 per cent profit is a proposed "hog ranch" to be located in Orange County, N. Y. The circular letter, signed by Gilbert Trading Co., addressed to the above subscriber, proposes that it will be the largest hog ranch east of the Mississippi River; carry a stock of brood sows sufficient to market 100,000 pigs annually; $250,000 of security certificates are to be issued and only the early investors, the first $25,000 paid in, are to receive the 100 per cent profit. The later investors are only to receive regular dividends, without any definite promise as to what the regular dividend will be. This appeal is designed to cause the reader to rush for his checkbook at once to get in on the first $25,000, and ahead of the other fellow. This appeal is made to a school superintendent of a suburban city. Perhaps this was only a coincidence, as we should not expect a promoter to pick school superintendents as "easy marks." Hog ranch schemes were much the vogue some 10 years ago. Everyone who invested in them was to become rich. The investors became rich in experience in a very short time when the hog ranch bubble burst, but they never saw their money put into the get-rich-quick schemes. To assume anyone would take the above proposition seriously would be an insult to the individual's intelligence. We prefer to believe the project will die a-borning.

I have a patent I am thinking of selling, instead of manufacturing. Hartley's Reliable Patent Sales Agency, Inc., of Bangor, Me., Frank P. Hartley, president, has been writing me to put the matter in their hands, on either plan, No. 1 at $20, No. 2 at $50, or plan No. 3 at $35, entire fee respectively. Later I have received from them a pink voucher purporting to reduce their full fees to $18, $42, and $31 respectively for their expense of buying copies of patent, writing letters, and interviewing prospective buyers, and other efforts exerted to endeavor to sell patent. They do not guarantee to sell patent, as that would be preposterous in relation to some nonsensical patents that are issued. They give references of bank and town officials of Bangor, Me., and they invite inquiry as to reliability, honesty, integrity, etc. Have you any data on them? If so I would greatly appreciate any information you can give me. M. M.
Virginia.

In accordance with our usual advice we wrote this subscriber not to part with a single cent of money to brokers until the patent is sold. No matter what the pretext for an advance fee in connection with the sale of patents or real estate experience teaches that to pay such advance fees is a clear waste of money. If the owner of the patent waits long enough perhaps the advance fee will be further reduced. At any rate it is an "Ostrander" scheme. Those paying advance fees on the sale of patents and farms rarely ever hear from the agency again.

Inclosed find circulars sent as a result of answering the inclosed advertisement. Is this not another scheme to get the $7.50 listing fee? I have not seen this name in your Publisher's Desk, so thought it might be worth your attention.
New Jersey. D. E. C.

The advertisement is typical of the alleged brokers seeking an advance fee from farm owners. We print the advertisement so that all our readers may recognize the fraud regardless of the address the advertisement may bear:

FARM WANTED — Want to hear from owner having good New Jersey farm for sale. If bargain, send price and description. F. B. G., Box 495, Olney, Ill.

The circular letter soliciting the advance fee is signed by the Farm Buyers' Guide Co., Olney, Ill. It is the same easy-money scheme that has been exposed in THE R. N.-Y. dozens of times in the past. It's an aftermath of the easy-money scheme inaugurated by W. M. Ostrander in Philadelphia many years ago.

Would you give me the information about the World Garment Co., 346 Sixth Avenue, New York City? I sent them a deposit of $6.50 for some work five months ago and they don't pay any attention at all to me; I would like to know who they are, because I can't afford to lose my money. M. M.
Massachusetts.

World Garment collected money from women of small means until complaints piled up—then the Post Office Department closed the concern up for fraudulent use of the mails. But the money paid by country women is lost. This is another case of a work-at-home scheme and the result is about what happens in the majority of cases.

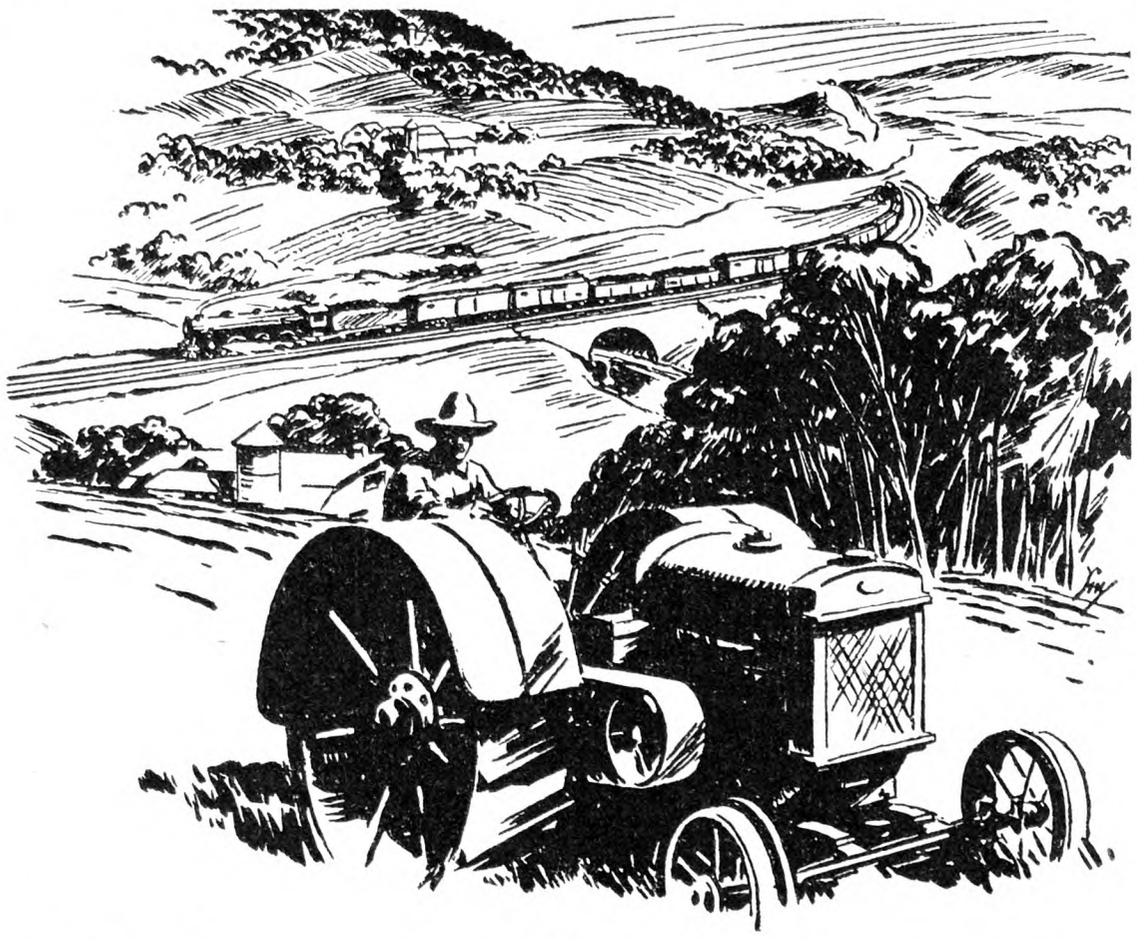
Could you give me some extended information concerning the reliability of the *Wall Street Iconoclast* and its editor, George Graham Rice? I would also like to know more about the Idaho Copper stock which this publication supports. Who is this Walter Harvey Reed that they talk so much about? I am acquainted with several persons who have invested money in Idaho Copper stock, and would be interested in knowing if those unfortunate individuals would ever be able to get back the money which they invested. H. J. L.
Connecticut.

It would seem that it should not be necessary to publish further information on George Graham Rice, but there are many who are yet unfamiliar with his record. He is perhaps the most notorious stock swindler in New York. He has been indicted for fraud, convicted, served time, and is now under indictmant again on the same sort of an offense. If he ever promoted or sold a legitimate security, we have yet to hear of it. A recommendation by Rice of any security is sufficient for anyone knowing his record to leave it alone.

On May 14 and also on May 21 I sent to the Roundy Poultry Plant, 411 Main St., Port Chester, N. Y., for some white rabbits to be delivered at once; sent one check of $12 and one of $15. Roundy promised to send them at once, which he did not do; he then said he would send them the next week, which he did not do, and he never sent them. I had to return the money to the persons who wanted them, as I could not wait any longer. I wrote Roundy to return my money, which he has never done, except $4.50. He still owes me $22.50. I am a poor man and cannot afford to lose that amount. I wish you would see what you can do for me in regard to getting same for me or help me file a complaint against him. He will not answer any of my letters. H. W. D.
New York.

Here is a case where an irresponsible party has caused considerable loss to a breeder. The Roundy Poultry Plant has in the meantime disappeared from Port Chester and was reported to be located at Rosendale, Mass. The concern cannot be located at the Massachusetts address either. This is a good illustration of the way "fly-by-night" dealers operate and emphasizes the necessity of looking up the standing of any concern before having business dealings with it.

"MY guest has gone home," the colored maid announced to her mistress the other morning. "Is that so? I thought she was going to stay all Summer." "Yes'm, she was," was the reply, "but I tol' 'er I had rented her room. I jes' couldn't stand her face bearin' down on me no longer."—Junction City (Kan.) Union.



Modern methods increase farm profits

JUST as progressive farmers have demonstrated the wisdom of adopting modern agricultural machinery, so New York Central is constantly installing the latest improvements in equipment and devices.

On up-to-date farms power machines have lessened labor, cut down costs and increased productiveness. While farm machinery sometimes requires a large investment and stands idle much of the time, it pays for itself in the profits it brings in year after year.

Modern railroad equipment also calls for a large investment, and it is not continuously in use. But sufficient cars must be kept available when the crops begin to move.

Farmers who live along New York Central Lines have a great advantage in their nearness to the big city markets. To study the farmers' needs and provide them with prompt, efficient transportation as and when they need it is New York Central's task. In no small degree the high character of this service is due to the close cooperation between the shippers and the railroad.

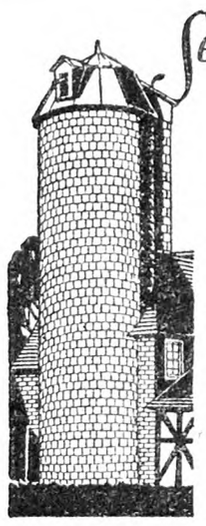
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



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WRITTEN guarantee with every Natco Silo. Silos are permanent, perfect ensilage preservers, vermin-proof, resist freezing, never need painting or repairs. Cost no more than wood, give absolute satisfaction. Investigate — get free booklet.

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
Department F
Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

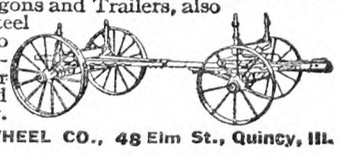
FREE TO FARMERS

The Cutaway Harrow Company, Higganum, Connecticut, are sending free to farmers two well-know books, **"The Soil and Its Tillage"** and the Clark **"Cutaway"** Catalog of disk harrows and plows. The first book contains much valuable information about modern farming methods; it tells how to get bigger and better crops with less time, labor and money.

The Clark **"Cutaway"** Catalog describes the **"Cutaway"** line of disk harrows from the Baby Cultivator and One Horse Harrow to the Double Action Tractor Harrows. It tells about special machines for special work such as the Bush & Bog Plow and Harrow, Orchard Plows, Single Action Extension Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, and others. The catalog also explains why disks with edges **FORGED** sharp, a feature found only on genuine Clark **"Cutaway"** harrows, **STAY** sharp and do not crack, bend or chip.

Send for these two books today. A postal will do. Address **THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 37 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.**

FREE CATALOG tells you how you can save money on Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers, also Wheels — steel or wood — to fit **any** running gear, or Trailer. Send for it today.



ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 48 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

PIPE SECOND HAND

Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

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Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money

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HERTZLER AND ZOOK CO.
Box 3 Belleville, Pa.

SAVE 1/2 **Build your own Truck Body**

COMPLETE PLANS

Cullinan Plans and Body Irons enable any handy man to build strongest truck and wagon bodies. Guaranteed. Send $1 today. **CULLINAN, 1493 BROAD ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.** $1

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED 15 to 20 tons of Ruda-baga Turnips for stock feeding, good quality, state price F. O. B. your station. Advise COLES BROS. FEED CO. Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE—150 Acre Poultry & Dairy Farm. All level, high productive soil, 2 sets of good buildings. Most beautiful section Eastern Penna. Poultry profits alone pay for farm in 4 years. Price, $75.00 per acre. Easy terms. Full particulars. Write owner. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms
E. L. CRONK, *Real Estate* RED HOOK, N. Y.

Florida Resort Furnished Cottages, $15 mo. up. Board and room $10 week. Golf, fish, library, solid comfort. CHMBR. COMMERCE, Lynn Haven, Fla.

CIDER APPLES wanted, carlots, state price. STEPHEN REYNOLDS, South Norwalk, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, single or married, with small family. ADVERTISER 4578, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for pure-bred Guernseys; the farm is situated in Eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two men to milk, feed and care for test cows three times a day; $100 a month and room; only sober men need apply. Apply to FRED GAUNTT, Herdsman, N. J. Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

COOK, baking expected; Protestant, private family in country; no laundry; wages $70; references. ADVERTISER 4789, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted for country estate in Westchester County, 50 miles from New York City; man must be good carpenter, able to do cement work and other masonry, painting and be generally useful; wife occasional cooking; living quarters provided; state age, nationality, number in family, where previously employed and salary wanted; yearly position. ADVERTISER 4807, care Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANT poultryman for commercial plant; young American Protestant; Westchester Co., N. Y.; interest and willingness to work more essential than experience; state age, weight, wages expected, etc. ADVERTISER 4801, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to care for birds on modern Leghorn farm; some experience desirable but not necessary; farm raised preferred; state age, heighth and weight; $50 per month and board. ADVERTISER 4804, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED teamster, help general farming, private farm; permanent; Long Island; write nationality, wages, references. ADVERTISER 4805, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman to assist housework and cooking on Long Island farm; state age and wages expected. ADVERTISER 4806, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG Woman Wanted—Waitress and cleaning; salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED for gentleman's farm, Long Island, cook-caretaker, with husband as assistant to superintendent as gardener or handyman-mechanic; owner's family occupies house part of year only, but frequently on week-ends; cheerful dispositions and first-class references required. ADVERTISER 4811, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Poultryman, single; $60 month, board, advancement if capable; steady position; must be honest, sober and reliable; give nationality; reference required. VOGEL'S POULTRY FARM, Whitesville, N. J.

LONG established concern wants salesman, preferably with experience selling to farmers such things as light plants, milking machines, feeds or implements; looking for hard working permanent producer to be correspondingly well paid; high pressure type not desired; must have car; replies confidential if desired; give age, experience, references. R. A. MILLAR, Room 1126, 1700 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—First-class herdsman for Guernsey breeding establishment near Pittsburgh, Pa.; must be strictly sober, of good manner, good worker, experienced in A. R. work, good calf man, capable of taking full charge under superintendent and competent to earn good compensation; married man preferred; give full particulars, references, wages, etc., in first letter. ADVERTISER 4809, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM Manager Wanted—Single young man to supervise work of boys on farm connected with private institution; for particulars, write to THE CONNECTICUT JUNIOR REPUBLIC, Litchfield, Conn.

WANTED—Honest and reliable young man, between 18 and 22 years of age, on milk route; capable of driving car. SANFORD'S DAIRY, 124 Sussex St., Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work; must be good milker; state age, wages and experience. JAS. A. TEN EYCK, Pluckemin, N. J.

WANTED—Competent and trustworthy cook and housekeeper for gentleman's country place, Orange Co., N. Y.; or mother and daughter; owner comes week-ends in Winter; state age, religion, references and wages desired. ADVERTISER 4831, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Man or boy on general farm; steady; state particulars and wages. ADVERTISER 4814, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Man who will make himself generally useful in country home; wife do housework and cook over week-ends for two during Winter months; in replying give nationality, experience, reference, and salary expected; position is for couple who appreciate kind treatment and will render faithful service. L. C. SMITH, 24 Stone St., New York City.

FARM Foreman Wanted—Wanted, working foreman for gentleman's farm; must understand dairy, Guernsey herd; splendid position for industrious, capable man. ADVERTISER 4840, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, caretaker, poultry farm; generally useful; home to be chief consideration. APT. 4, 59 West 62d St., New York City.

WANTED—Single man anxious to learn poultry raising and diversified farming; excellent opportunity for ambitious man. APT. 4, 59 West 62d St., New York City.

PRACTICAL farmer and caretaker, married, for country place in Westchester County; experienced man with good references; permanent. ROOM 502, 71 West 47th St., New York City.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, experienced in incubation and brooding. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

MARRIED man as caretaker of country or town home; experienced with lawns and gardens; expert chauffeur; best references. ADVERTISER 4767, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIREPLACE Doctor—All smoky fireplaces can be cured of that disease if the right doctor is called; over 30 years' experience, my work guarantees itself. JOHN C. ELFRING, 214-21 35th Ave., Bayside, N. Y. Tel. 1898J.

WANTED — Gardnership, greenhouse, estate, separate or combined as one unit; important proposition only; prominent references on efficiencies and integrity. ADVERTISER 4644, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED couple, would like position as caretaker; man able to do simple carpentering, painting and repairs; wife, immaculate housekeeper; state particulars and salary. ADVERTISER 4775, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate overseer, now open for position. ADVERTISER 4778, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager, open; industrial, skilled; lifetime, practical, scientific experience all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; possess plans successful highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; market assured. ADVERTISER 4797, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED American woman wishes position as cook or general houseworker in private home; country preferred; kind treatment and good wages. R., 533 East Third Ave., Roselle, N. J.

SINGLE man, 22, experienced, wishes farm work. ADVERTISER 4802, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN ELDERLY man, experienced gardener, poultryman, handy with tools, willing worker, wants position; good home preferred to high wages. BEILEY, Care Ben Wertz, R. D. 2, Creston, Ohio.

MAN, single, wants position in dairy barn; driving team, car, truck or tractor; handy man on farm; good reference. ADVERTISER 4810, care Rural New-Yorker.

QUALIFIED farm manager and estate superintendent; long experience, executive, practical ability, desirous of change, will be at liberty November 1. ADVERTISER 4808, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO Swiss, 22 and 17, looking for position on large modern dairy farm; good dry-hand milkers and general farm workers; talk English and Swiss; references. M. ARNOLD, Bloomville, N. Y.

FARM or estate superintendent, high-class, all branches; single, good parentage, best references. ADVERTISER 4812, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER, experienced milker, wants position on dairy farm; married, two children. J. BAKKER, R. F. D. No. 1, Gladstone, N. J.

YOUNG man wishes position, has chauffeur's license, handy with carpenter's tools, good milker; references. JOHN BURFEIND, R. 2, Ghent, N. Y.

YOUNG married man wishes position as herdsman or farmer. ADVERTISER 4816, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 29, agricultural school graduate; 7 years' farming experience, 1 year managing fruit farm; capable managing general, fruit or vegetable farm; desires connection; now employed; references. HAUSNER, 95-14 41st Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS poultryman, single, middle-aged, winner of first prizes at egg-laying contests, wants to take full charge of poultry farm on salary or profit-sharing basis. ADVERTISER 4819, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 14 years practical experience; married, childless, wants position on one-man plant or manager of large commercial plant; salary share basis; references; please write full details, number of birds, etc. ADVERTISER 4820, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, married, strictly temperate, thoroughly experienced working herdsman and dairyman; two years and half with last employer. ADVERTISER 4822, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man, healthy and active, desires outdoor work, south of Pennsylvania; experienced in farm, garden and poultry; good home, small wages; no tobacco or booze; references. ADVERTISER, 111 Oak St., Geneva, N. Y.

REFINED, elderly, American Protestant wants position as housekeeper; modern country home; not servant type; excellent references; adults; state salary, full particulars. ADVERTISER 4823, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, estate or commercial, single, age 40. ADVERTISER 4824, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as farm manager; Scotch, 31, married; fully experienced in all branches of farming and stock raising; best of references; wife capable of boarding men. A. G. INGRAM, Greenleaf Road, Charlotte Station, Rochester, N. Y.

FARMER, German - American, experienced, wishes to manage or lease modernly equipped dairy and genet l farm, or buy on deferred payment plan; full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4828, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman, pheasants, turkeys; married; desires position; references. ADVERTISER 4826, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE woman with daughter 13, as housekeeper, in refined home. ADVERTISER 4827, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, man all around mechanic (blue prints), can drive any car, also garden work; wife excellent cook, housekeeper; wish position as caretaker; references. ADVERTISER 4829, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, college graduate, single, wishes position; thoroughly experienced with every phase of poultry husbandry. ADVERTISER 4825, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—All around farmer, best of reference. ELLSWORTH STEVENSON, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

DEPENDABLE, industrious German, 26, chauffeur's license; experienced farmer and caretaker desires position on private estate. ADVERTISER 4841, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 23, farm-raised and refined; good milker and teamster wants position on estate or small dairy farm; $80. BOX 11, Saddle River, N. J.

SWISS farmer, experienced, married, small family, Protestant, wants steady position on farm or estate; start $90; well recommended. JOHN BRUHLMAN, R. 1, Hadlyme, Conn.

POULTRY MANAGER, high-class, reference, over 20 years' experience, trustworthy, wants to take full charge of poultry plant. ADVERTISER 4834, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man with children wishes position as teamster or truck or tractor mechanic; good mechanic, handy with tools; best of references. A. JACOBSON, R. D., Monsey, N. Y.

WANTED by married man, position as farm superintendent, or to rent good dairy farm, stocked and equipped, but not necessary; near school and church, in Maryland, Virginia or North Carolina; reference. ADVERTISER 4838, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN open for position; only first-class position considered; can get results; single man, thoroughly experienced hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; college training; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4835, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—On Eastern Shore, Franklin City, Va., 4-acre poultry farm; 3 minutes' walk to churches, stores, schools, post office, railroad station; 8-room bungalow, electric lights, garage, poultry house for 1,000 hens; oysters, clams, crabs, fishing, wild duck gunning. BOX 32, Greenbackville, Va.

WANTED—Small farm, rent with option, for poultry; well-built house; 70 miles New York City; particulars; possession Spring. ADVERTISER 4786, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard with packing house, 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—My farm on Temple St., Fredonia, N. Y.; 41 acres with all crops, stock and tools; 14 acres bearing grapes, 2 acres tomatoes; also corn, potatoes, squash and cabbage. C. E. EDMUNDS.

POULTRYMEN — See our advertisement last week's issue. Farm for sale. LAURELTON FARMS, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANT to buy small farm with fruit. ADVERTISER 4813, care Rural New-Yorker.

FLORIDA apartments and houses for rent; reliable. MRS. LUCY SCHADE, 806 E. Orange Ave., Eustis, Fla.

WANTED to rent small equipped farm, 100 acres or less, on good road; desirable location, Northern Jersey, by native American successful farmer; open any time, now to April 1; will buy after proving its worth. ADVERTISER 4803, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A farm on shares, where corn can ripen; no Southern States. MISS L. A. BELL, Tuckerton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped grade A dairy farm of 150 acres, good land on main road, near railroad and milk station; good view, 12 and 6-room houses, barn and other buildings; silo, milking machine, electric lights, telephone, and good water; 20 head tested stock, 3 horses; all farm machinery and crops; price $15,000, half cash, balance mortgage. ADVERTISER 4815, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 235 acres, with hay in barn; Susquehanna Valley, two-thirds level; two miles town, hard road; Chenango County, N. Y.; running water, house 9 rooms, electric light, bath, furnace; barn, three stories, for 50 head. L. R. MILLER, Culpeper, Va.

160 ACRES, two sets of farm buildings; high fertility, every acre now producing; 20 hardwood timber, 15 pasture; stream; near main road, on hard road; 20 miles from Philadelphia; no cheap farm. ADVERTISER 4818, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or to rent, on Long Island, 40 miles out, to reliable party, a 3½-acre chicken farm; 1,700 capacity laying house, 1,200 pullets, 500 layers at present; 5-room house, light plant, running water; a good home market for all poultry products; fruit and grapevines; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 4817, care Rural New-Yorker.

IMPROVED Hudson Valley stock, fruit and general farm, 235 acres; splendid buildings; electricity, furnace, bath; bargain. ADVERTISER 4821, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy in South or Central Jersey, about 25 acres; good water, fair buildings, reasonably priced. J. FISCHER, Box 437, Metuchen, N. J.

WANTED to buy a farm in Northern Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania or New York State; must be reasonable; state full particulars in first letter. Address P. O. BOX 1242, Paterson, N. J.

SOME bargain, fine bungalow lots, 60 by 500 ft., superb location, State road, electric light, water, near villages; only $300, $100 cash. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, good seven-room house, garage, near depot, schools, both grades and high, stores; stock and tools. JOHN HANDYSIDE, Plantsville, Conn.

WANTED to rent 100-150-acre dairy farm; must have good and modern buildings, also good soil and good market; state full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4837, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—575 acres wood and timber land, fine country, on railroad near nice town; $10 per acre. MRS. FRANK JOHNSON, Louisa, Va.

104-ACRE poultry-dairy farm, North Jersey, on State highway, stocked and equipped; large stone house; terms. B. F. HARDESTY, Clinton, N. J.

WANTED to buy dairy farm with stock and tools, from 2-300 acres by herdsman with own help on milk check basis. ADVERTISER 4836, care Rural New-Yorker.

SIX-ROOM bungalow, hall, large pantry and closets, electric lights, water and heater in basement; ideal location for tea room or service station; been listed for $5,000; if bought from owner will sell for quick sale for $3,800. GROVER McCOY, Main St., Tuckerton, N. J.

WANTED—Stocked, equipped dairy or sheep farm; would buy on one-half of income or milk checks; experienced farmer. ADVERTISER 4839, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE 123-acre dairy farm, cows, equipment, $14,000; large barn, tile silo, 10-room house; Baltimore market. WAUWATOSA FARM, Woodbine, Md.

SMALL commercial orchard, 600 trees, 10 years old; good buildings; berries, etc.; for particulars address E. W. ARMSTRONG, Chesterfield, N. H.

GENTLEMAN'S farm, three hours out, for sale or rent; well equipped; write immediately. ADVERTISER 4832, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT or sale, 200-acre farm, well equipped; large orchards; possession now. ADVERTISER 4833, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs, $6.60; buckwheat, $6; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs. extracted, $2 prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SWEET potatoes from Eastern Shore of Virginia, price, f.o.b. Painter, Va., $5 per 3-bushel barrel, about 165 pounds. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Virginia.

PURE clover honey, new crop, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S honey"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone; 60-lb. cans; 12 5-lb. pails cased. L. A. DEPEW, R. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

BLACK walnut meats, $1.25 lb.; shellbark meats, $1.50 per lb.; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs., $1; shellbarks, 10 lbs., $1.50; prices per bu. will be quoted; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

HONEY, 5-lb. pails, pure clover honey, postpaid, (4) zone, 90 cents; dark buckwheat, 75 cents. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.15; 2 pails, $2.15; 4 pails, $4.20, prepaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $9; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts per pail less. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gold skin sweet potatoes, dry and sweet, $4 per bbl; 20 years supplying families; digging time, October. T. E. LOOMIS, East New Market, Md.

DELICIOUS sweet clover honey; two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; sample, 15c; none finer. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FOR SALE—No. 8 Buckeye incubator, $600. E. SOMMER, R. 2, Lakewood, N. J.

SWEET potatoes, fancy, clean, well graded, full measure, satisfaction guaranteed, $1.25 bushel f.o.b. Salisbury. I. S. WINFREE, Salisbury, Md.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within 3d zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; also 2½ and 5-lb. pails; write for prices. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

BEEMAN tractor in good running order with garden attachment, $50; reason for selling, discontinuing business; will sell only after personal inspection; bring truck. DAY'S QUALITY GARDENS, Lakeville, Conn.

FOR SALE—Electric light and power plant with batteries complete; excellent condition; white enamel, 6-burner oilstove, Red Star; both very reasonable. WEBER'S FARM, Krumville, Ulster County, N. Y.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURNERY, Ionia, N. Y.

ONE old spinning wheel, one set of swifts, and one old English cradle. C. B. TRACY, 104 East Yates St., Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders for country, good cooking, pleasant rooms, suitable for elderly people; $8.50 weekly; for particulars write HAINES TAVERN, Breinigsville, Pa.

WANTED—A large gas and lunch station with excellent trade, on a State road. ADVERTISER 4830, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

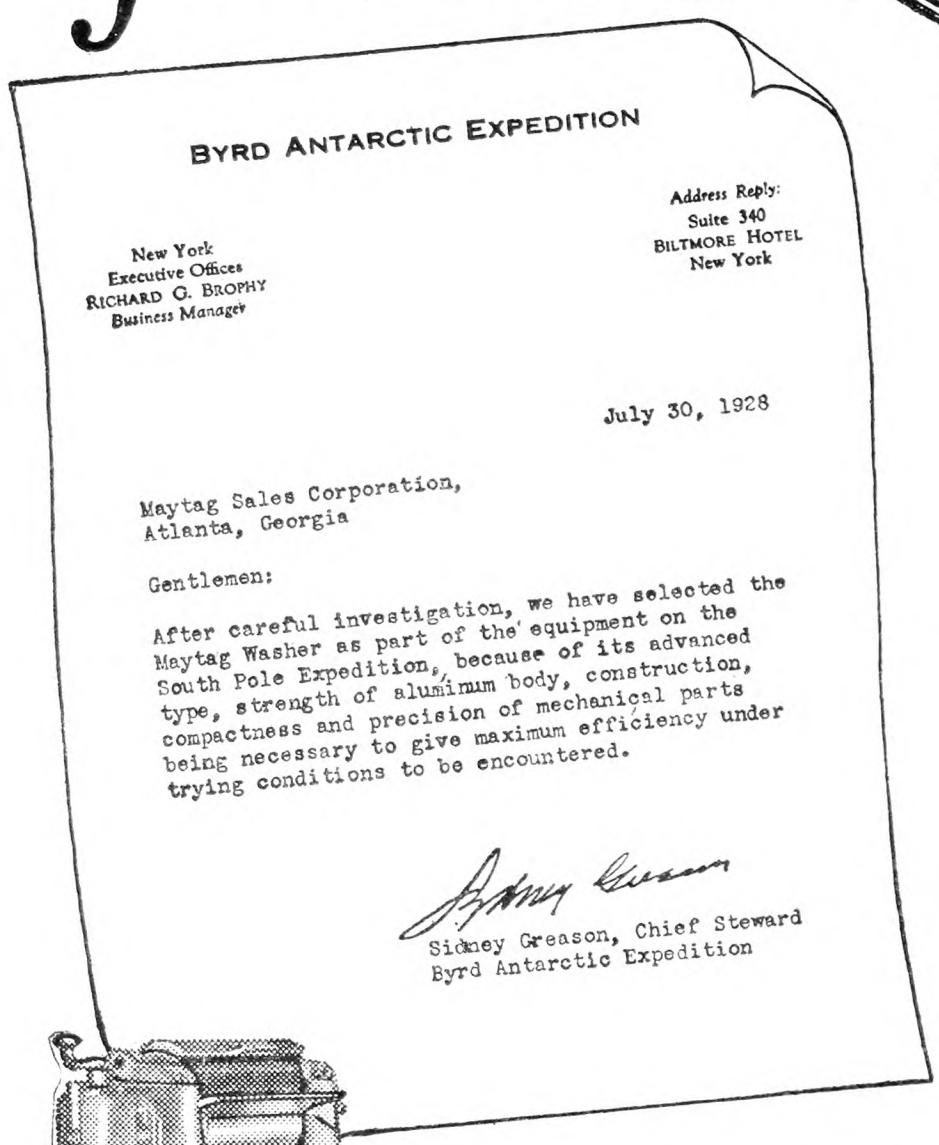
Edmonds Poultry Records

POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
MONTHLY EGG RECORD CARDS.—4 doz., $1; 8 doz., $1.80.

Sample Cards Free

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Commander Byrd Chooses MAYTAGS for South Pole Expedition



BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

New York
Executive Offices
RICHARD G. BROPHY
Business Manager

Address Reply:
Suite 340
BILTMORE HOTEL
New York

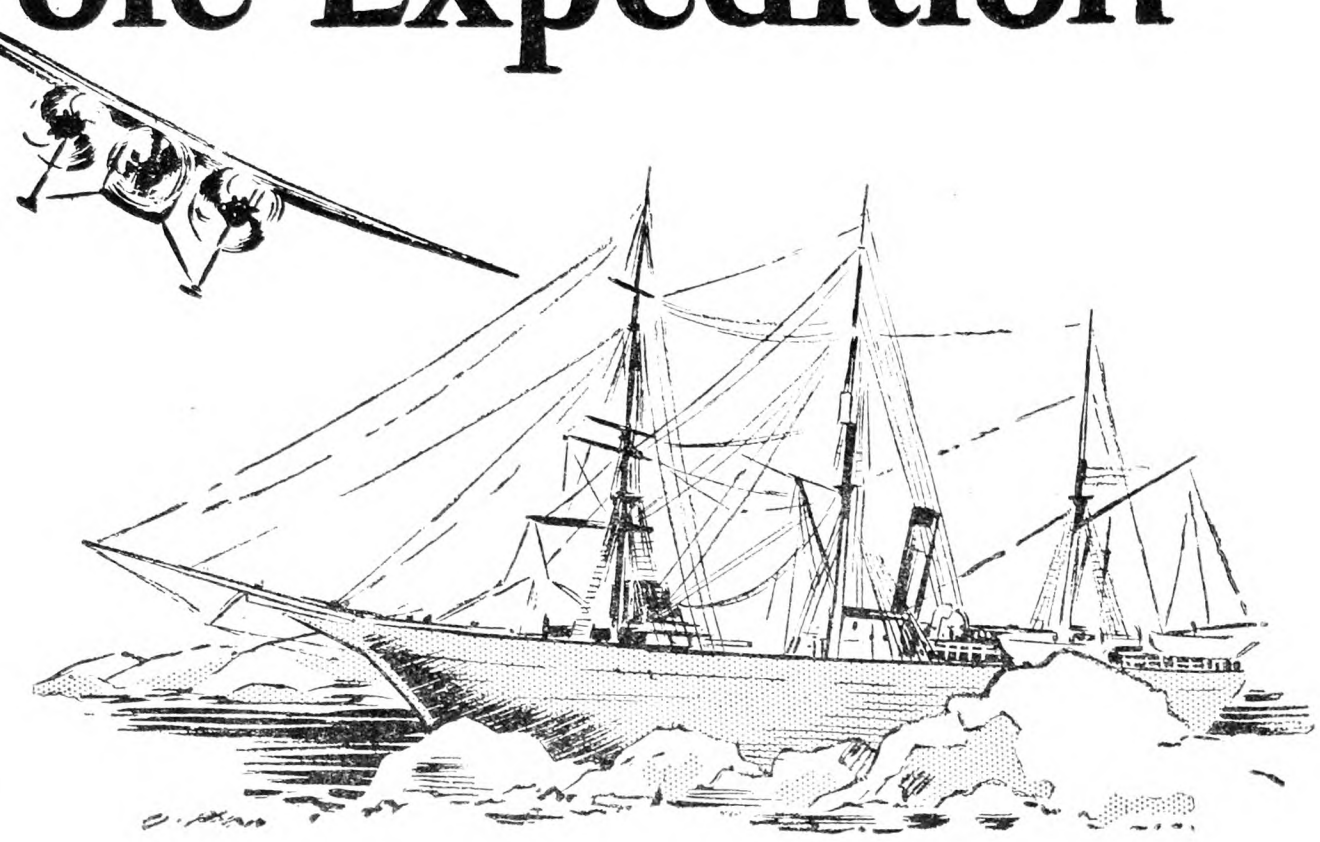
July 30, 1928

Maytag Sales Corporation,
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

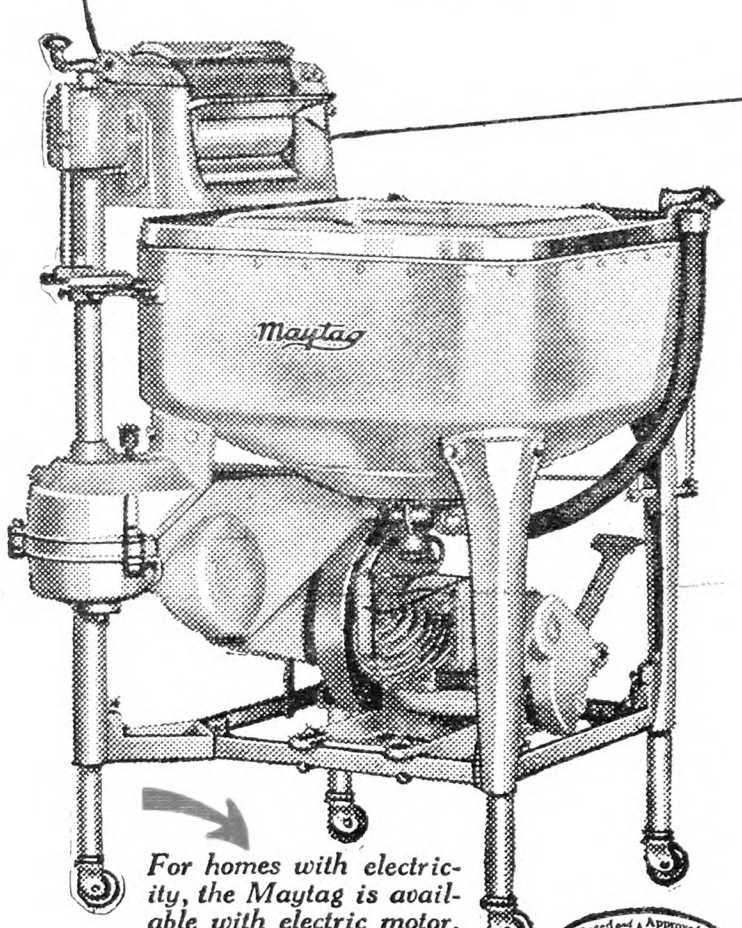
After careful investigation, we have selected the Maytag Washer as part of the equipment on the South Pole Expedition, because of its advanced type, strength of aluminum body, construction, compactness and precision of mechanical parts being necessary to give maximum efficiency under trying conditions to be encountered.

Sidney Greason, Chief Steward
Byrd Antarctic Expedition



ONE of the many distinguished honors that have come to the Maytag Aluminum Washer is the selection of Maytags for the Byrd South Pole Expedition.

Not only the success of this great pioneering adventure, but the lives of the men, depend on the proper selection of supplies, material and equipment. Therefore, the most rigid requirements are observed in deciding what equipment shall be used. The many outstanding advantages that gave the Maytag world leadership, enabled it to meet the exacting standards demanded by Commander Byrd.



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

Tested and Approved 762 Good Housekeeping Institute

A Fitting Tribute to the New Maytag on its First Anniversary

The noteworthy tribute of being selected for the Byrd Expedition comes to the New Maytag as it is celebrating its first anniversary—the end of the most remarkable year in Maytag history—a year in which the number of Maytags in use by farm and city homes passed the million mark.

A FREE Trial Washing

Write or phone the nearest Maytag dealer for a Maytag before next washday. You will discover, as did Commander Byrd, that the Maytag is supreme. ***If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.***

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

Gasoline or Electric Power

The Maytag makes its own power for farm homes without electricity. The Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor represents over fifteen years' development. It furnishes perfect power as smooth and sure as an electric motor, and is so compact that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts. The starter and engine are in one unit. A step on the pedal starts it. All bearings are high-grade bronze. The carburetor has but one adjustment and is flood-proof. The popularity of the Maytag equipped with the Multi-Motor has made The Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of single-cylinder gasoline engines. Any farm home, anywhere, can enjoy the convenience of the Maytag.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*
Founded 1893

Eastern Branch: 851 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Maytag Company., Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada
Maytag Company of Australia—Sidney—Melbourne
Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N. Z.

Maytag Aluminum Washer

Maytag Radio Programs

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Tues., Wed., 10:00 P.M. **WCCO,** Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P.M. **KEX,** Portland, Ore., Tues., 8:30 P.M. **WBAP,** Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P.M. **WBZA,** Boston, Springfield, Fri., 7:30 P.M. **CFCA,** Toronto, Can., Tues., 7:30 P.M. **WHT,** Chicago, Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 9:00 P.M. **KNX,** Los Angeles, Mon., 7:00 P.M. **KFRC,** San Francisco, Fri., 7:00 P.M. **KMOX,** St. Louis, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10:55 A.M.

Hours designated are Standard Time at the station named

F-10-28

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The demand for fruit and vegetables last week was not very brisk. The Hebrew holiday, the Day of Atonement, upset the regular routine of marketing as on that day many stores were not open for business and many of the buyers did not appear on the market. Apples have not been moving as they should. The carlot market was dull and nearby apples moved slowly. In the carlot market Grimes Golden and Wealthy 2½-in. and up sold around $1.25 a bushel, and fair quality Jonathans at $1.40. Nearby Delicious ranged $1 to $1.50 and Staymans 75c to $1.25 a bushel. It is not unlikely that a good many windfalls will be seen in the markets for some time, as the big storm did considerable damage to the apple crop in Delaware, Maryland and nearby States. The peach market held about steady with New York Elbertas selling around $1.50 while Pennsylvania Elbertas ranged 90c to $1.25 per 16-qt. basket. Grapes were also dull at 35 to 45c per 12-qt. Climax basket for Concords. Pears were irregular but closed steady at $1.90 to $2.25 per bushel for best New York Bartletts and medium-sized Seckels ranged $2.25 to $2.75, and extra fancy large brought as high as $4 a bushel. A few Pennsylvania huckleberries continue to arrive which worked out at $6 to $7 a crate. The carlot market on carrots held steady to firm but nearby bunched carrots were slow. York State carrots in the rough ranged $1.50 to $1.75 a bushel and cut beets from the Empire State $1 to $1.25 a bushel. Celery was a little dull at $1.50 to $2 per two-thirds crate, but cabbage was firm and the market advanced to $35 to $42 a ton for York State domestic cabbage. Lettuce was a little dull, also onions. Best yellow onions, medium to large, were quoted at from $3 to $3.75, mostly $3.25 to $3.50 a sack. Sweet potatoes were also dull with liberal supplies from Virginia and nearby States, but prices held about steady, Maryland and Delaware bushel hampers selling 75c to $1 and New Jersey stock in ⅝-bu., 50 to 75c as to quality. The combined rail and truck supplies of potatoes were liberal and the market was dull with slow demand, on the jobbing market Pennsylvania round whites selling $1.40 to $1.60 per 2-bu. sack and New Jersey Cobblers at $1.75 to $1.90 a sack.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week amounted to nearly 37,000 cases which was a little heavier than for the week previous and about 75 per cent heavier than for the same period a year ago. However, the supply of fine fresh eggs was light and the market ruled firm. Fresh extra firsts advanced a cent a dozen during the week to 39c. There was a slight advance also in the price of very fancy selected candled fresh eggs which were used for the special carton trade, such eggs bringing 48 to 50c a dozen. Other grades held about steady, fresh firsts selling 34 to 35c a dozen and fresh seconds 30 to 32c a dozen. The holdings of cold storage eggs in Philadelphia were reported at the end of the third week in September as 280,854 cases, practically the same as a year ago, and the total holdings in 26 principal cities of the country also show but little difference compared with that of last year at this time.

The live poultry market has been unsettled. Early in the week there was a good demand for fancy live poultry of all kinds due largely to the Hebrew holiday, the Day of Atonement. The demand eased off the latter part of the week or until just before the holiday when fancy live fowl jumped 4c a lb. and broilers also advanced materially. It was a temporary spurt, however, and the market was again easier after the holiday demand. Most of the week fancy heavy Plymouth fowl were selling 30 to 31c but closed at 32 to 34c a lb. Medium-sized Plymouth Rock and other mixed breeds of colored fowl finished the week at 29 to 31c while Leghorns worked out at from 24 to 29c as to quality. Late sales on live broilers were quoted 36 to 38c for fancy large Plymouth Rocks, 3 to 4c higher than early in the week. Leghorn broilers closed at 30 to 32c and mixed breeds 34 to 36c a lb. Fresh-killed fowl sold well as a rule although there was now and then a day when the market was very quiet. Heavy fowl, 5 to 6 lbs. or over, were quoted 32 to 33c for barrel packed stock with price on smaller sizes ranging downward to 22 to 24c for 2½-lb. birds. Fresh-killed broilers in barrels, iced, mixed sizes from nearby districts ranged 37 to 40c.

HAY AND STRAW

There was plenty of medium and low-grade hay which worked out slowly but offerings of the finer qualities were rather small and on such the market ruled firm. No. 2 Timothy hay ranged $16 to $17 a ton and No. 3 $14 to $15 a ton. No. 1 Timothy light clover mixed was quoted $15.50 to $16 a ton and No. 2 averaged $14. Trading in straight rye straw was quiet but the market held steady at $17 to $20 a ton. Wheat and oat straw held unchanged throughout the week at $12 to $13 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 52c; duck eggs, doz., 62c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1.50; beans, dry, 8c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; corn, Yellow Bantam, doz. ears, 25c; white, doz. ears, 20c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; caluiflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 100, 50 to 60c; home-grown, 100, 90c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; huckleberries, qt., 20c; blackberries, long, qt., 25c; leeks, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 20c; parsley, bu., $1; peppers, doz., 25c; pie-plant, 2 lbs., 5c; potatoes, bu., 80c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; string beans, 3 qts., 25c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 25c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, bu., $1; Elberta peaches, bu., $1.75.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 55c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 34c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 26 to 28c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 36c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 48c; broilers, dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; Leghorns, 25 to 30c; heavy, 32 to 36c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 65c; eggs, 52 to 64c; grade A, 24 oz., case, $16.50; fancy, white, $17.70; unclassified, $14 to $15; retail, 55 to 60c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 65c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1; yellow beans, bu., $2; Lima beans, bu., $3 to $4; cabbage, doz. heads, 60 to 75c; cantaloupe, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; celery, doz. bchs, 40 to 75c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.50 to $4; carrots, bu., $1; cucumbers, bu., 50 to 75c; pickling cucumbers, 100, 50 to 90c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $2; peppers, bu., $1 to $3; potatoes, bu., 70 to 80c; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; squash, doz., 50c; sweet corn, doz., 10 to 25c; tomatoes, bu., 50 to 75c; turnips, doz. bchs, 75c; endive, doz., 25c; eggplant, each, 15 to 25c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; huckleberries, qt., 20c; crate, $6; grapes, lb., 7½ to 8c; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $2; pears, bu., $1 to $2; plums, bu., $1 to $2.50; prunes, bu., $2.50 to $3.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $13; wheat, bu., new, $1.10 to $1.30.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week has been moderately active on most produce offered at Boston. Supplies have been mostly moderate with demand reasonably firm on apples, beets, cabbage, corn, cucumbers, peppers, spinach, hay, butter, eggs and cheese. Price weakness has been evident on celery, lettuce, onions and potatoes.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Gravensteins, ord., 75c to $1.50; fancy, $2 to $2.50. Wealthy, fancy, $1.50 to $2. Large, fancy, $2.10 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Me., bbls., A2½-in. Gravenstein, $4.50 to $5.50. Wolf River, $3 to $4.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bch., 40 to 65c. Cut off, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Beans. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native green and wax, $1.25 to $2.25. Lima, $3 to $3.50; few, $4. Best shell, $1.50 to $2.50; poorer, $1 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Savoy, mostly $1 to $1.25 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs, 75c to $1.10. Cut off, $1.25 to $1.60 std. bu. box.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs, $1.25 to $1.60 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crts, best, $1.75 to $2.

Corn. — Supplies moderate, demand good. 40 to 60 ears yellow, $1 to $1.60; few fancy, $1.75 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers — Supplies light, demand good. Native, 50-70, $4 to $6; few fancy, higher, std. bu. box. Pickles, med. to fine, $2 to $6 box. N. Y., bu. bskt, cukes, $1 to $1.50. Pickles, $1.50 to $3.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand good for best. Native ord., 18 hds., 50 to 75c. Cal., best, $3 to $4.50 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 hds, mostly $1; few $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellows, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags, ord., few sales, $2.75 to $3.25. Ind., 100 lbs., $3.85 to $4. Spanish Valencias, $3 ½ case.

Peaches.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 14-qt. bskt., Elbertas, $1 to $1.50; bu. bskt, $2.25 to $2.50; N. Y., bu. bskt, $1.75 to $2.25.

Peppers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Hot squash, green, $1 to $1.25. Red, $1 to $1.25. Bell, $1.25 to $1.50 bu. box. N. J., 1⅙ bu. hamp., 50c to $1.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market inactive. Native, 75 to 90c std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, $1 to $1.25.

Spinach. — Supplies moderately light, demand good for best. Native, 50 to 75c; few, 85c std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Yellow Crookneck, 18s, 75c to $1 std. bu. box. Marrow and Turban, $1.75 to $2 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native O. D., 50 to 85c; few, $1 ½ box. $1 to $1.50, few $1.50 std. bu. box.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand good. No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $25. Eastern, $17 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 48c; firsts, 46½ to 47½c; seconds, 44 to 46c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 57c; mixed colors, 56c. White extras, 54c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 52c. Undergrades, 34 to 38c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26½ to 27c. Firsts, new, 25½ to 26c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. Pea, $10 to $10.25. Cal., small white, $9.25 to $9.75. Yellow Eyes, $9.25 to $9.75. Red kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $10 to $10.25 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market steady. Prices slightly stronger. Receipts at Boston for week ending Sept. 22, 1928, 1,463,600 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 47 to 48c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.15 to $1.17; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.03; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr., mostly, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.07 to $1.12; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.06; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, 87 to 90c.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

September 27, 1928.

MILK

October: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, September: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.15.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49	@	$0.49½
Extras, 92 score	.48¼	@	.48½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45¾	@	.47¾
Seconds	.44	@	.45
Lower grades	.42½	@	.43½
Ladles	.35	@	.39
Packing stock	.33	@	.35
Renovated	.42	@	.43
Sweet, fancy	.50½	@	.51
Extra	.49½	@	.50
Firsts	.46½	@	.49
Seconds	.45	@	.46

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½	@	$0.28
Flats, fresh, special	.27½	@	.28
Fancy			.27
Under grades	.24	@	.25
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26¾	@	.27

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.57	@	$0.58
Average extras	.48	@	.52
Extra firsts	.38	@	.45
Firsts	.33	@	.35
Pacific Coast, white	.40	@	.52
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.45	@	.50
Gathered, best	.38	@	.40
Common to good	.27	@	.31

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@	.38
Roosters	.16	@	.24
Fowls	.24	@	.36
Ducks	.18	@	.25
Turkeys, young	.50	@	.60
Old	.25	@	.30
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.60
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.28	@	$0.34
Chickens	.27	@	.34
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.15	@	.27
Geese	.15	@	.20
Tame rabbits	.18	@	.22

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$9.00	@	14.75
Bulls	8.00	@	9.75
Cows	6.00	@	9.50
Calves, best	18.50	@	19.50
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	12.00	@	14.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.25
Good to prime	.21	@	.23
Culls	.17	@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	27.50
Bulls	14.00	@	18.50
Cows	16.00	@	20.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.60	@	1.90
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.50	@	1.75
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	2.00	@	2.75
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00	@	2.25
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@	3.50
Celery, hearts, doz.	.50	@	1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.50	@	5.00
Eggplants, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	6.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.50	@	4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	2.75	@	3.75
Okra, bu.	1.00	@	4.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Peas, bu.	2.00	@	4.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	5.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	1.75	@	2.00
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
Sweet corn, 100	2.00	@	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt, crate	1.00	@	4.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.00	@	1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.00	@	$9.50
Red kidney	8.25	@	8.50
White kidney	8.00	@	8.25

FRUIT

Apples, bu.	$0.75	@	$3.50
Bbl.	3.00	@	10.00
Pears, bbl.	3.50	@	7.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.25	@	3.75
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	1.50	@	3.00
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	1.75
Huckleberries, qt.	.25	@	.45
Grapes, 12-lb. bskt.	.50	@	.65
Muskmelons, bu.	1.50	@	2.25

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	24.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	25.00
Straw, rye	20.00	@	25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.33⅛
No. 2 red	1.63½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.16½
Oats, No. 2 white	.53½
Barley	.78½
Rye	1.07½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@	.70
Gathered	.40	@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.65
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@	.15
String beans, lb.	.20	@	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Peas, lb.	.30	@	.35
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.10
Onions, lb.	.04	@	.05
Cabbage, lb.	.03	@	.04
Peaches, doz.	.20	@	.30

Line Fence Adjoining State Property

My farm joins on two sides the property which is New York State land. In the past they have maintained all fence lines along their boundaries. On one side the fence must be rebuilt and they claim now that the State is not required to construct other than their half of the line fence the same as other adjoining individual farmers. The other side of my property which joins them will be new construction due to their having recently purchased this parcel of land. Is it my duty to build half of these line fences?

New York. C. H. H.

It is your duty to build one-half of the line fence the same as if an individual lived adjoining you. N. T.

BIG PRICE CUT ON GENUINE

FLEX-O-GLASS

Weatherproof! Unbreakable! One Tenth Cost of Glass!

POSTPAID

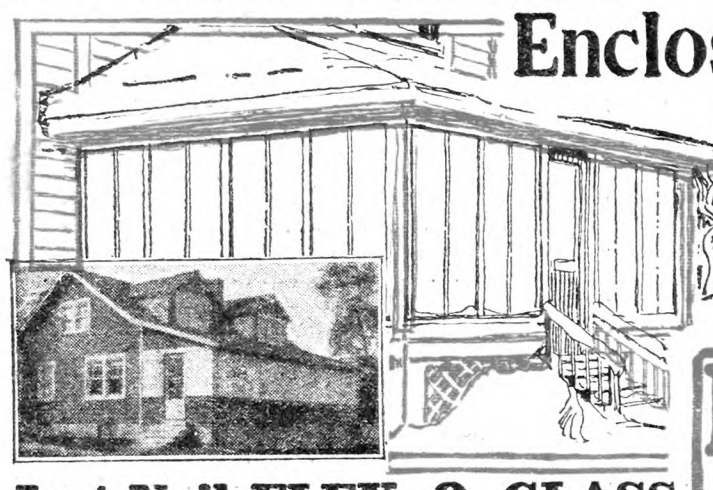
Here's your chance to buy genuine FLEX-O-GLASS at almost half its regular price. Think of it—the **best, strongest, most durable** glass substitute—**recommended by all leading authorities,** now offered you at only 29c a square yard. We are determined to put on 100,000 new customers this season and make this big price cut to induce every farmer, poultry and hog raiser to try this wonderful material at our risk, which admits Ultra-Violet rays (which glass can't do) and which costs only 1/10 as much as glass. We want 100,000 more boosters for genuine FLEX-O-GLASS. The big demand that is keeping our factory working full time, enables us to keep down our manufacturing cost and the saving is passed on to every buyer of FLEX-O-GLASS. Now only 29c a yard instead of 50c. You can easily afford to FLEX-O-GLASS your whole farm. Put FLEX-O-GLASS on your **Screened Porches, Storm Doors,** your **Chicken Houses, Hog Houses, Scratch Sheds, Hot Beds,** and **Cold-Frames. Repair all broken windows** and benefit by the sun's marvelous health giving Ultra-Violet rays all winter long. Get your order into the mail now and put everything in good shape for winter.

NOW ONLY 29¢ A SQUARE YARD

(36 INCHES WIDE)

FOR 10 YARDS OR MORE

(Formerly 50c a Yard)



Enclose Porches *and* Screen Doors Easily for the Winter

Just Nail FLEX-O-GLASS Over Your Screens

Admits Ultra-Violet Rays

Everyone knows that it is the ULTRA-VIOLET rays in sunshine that promote health and growth in every living thing. Children, chicks, animals, vegetables thrive under FLEX-O-GLASS because it admits these vitalizing germ killing rays which glass actually shuts out. Many tests made by scientists and the experience of FLEX-O-GLASS users all over the world prove this beyond doubt. Note the pictures of the test made on two chicks at the Nebraska Experiment Farm. And similar tests on thousands of other chicks have shown the same results—big, strong, healthy chicks raised under FLEX-O-GLASS, weaklings and dead ones under glass. And the same is true of animals and plants. FLEX-O-GLASS actually lets in more light and a better light than glass at only one-tenth the cost.

EGGS ALL WINTER

from Hens Under FLEX-O-GLASS

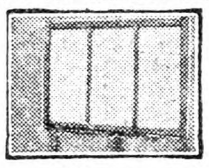
Ultra-Violet rays invigorate the hens and keep them laying in the winter months. No need to support an idle flock when you can get eggs all through the cold weather when eggs are worth real money. Under FLEX-O-GLASS your hens will scratch, sing and lay all winter long. Put FLEX-O-GLASS on your chicken coop windows and build a lean-to-scratch-shed 9 x 15 feet, or replace the south wall of your poultry house with FLEX-O-GLASS. Use only 15 sq. yds. for each 100 hens. And in the chilly spring days keep your chicks inside, under the Ultra-Violet rays. See them mature 1/3 sooner into big husky spring fryers and winter laying pullets. M. C. Christensen, Basset, Nebr., raised 1,000 healthy chicks each spring for three years and his FLEX-O-GLASS is still on the job. Use the same scratch shed all winter for your hens.

Big Saving

At 29c a yard (former price 50c) 1/10 the cost of glass—you can afford to put FLEX-O-GLASS all over the place. Make your porch into a beautiful sunlit work room for the winter and a bright cozy playroom for the youngsters by just nailing FLEX-O-GLASS over the porch screens. Also tack it on the screen doors and turn them into light, weather-proof storm doors. Doctors, scientists, and all health magazines recommend FLEX-O-GLASS covered porches for winter. Folks all over are installing FLEX-O-GLASS, and even hospitals and sanitariums are using it. Get those invigorating Ultra-Violet rays into your home, let them help the children grow and keep the home healthy, warm and cozy at small cost.

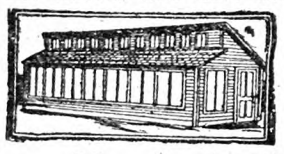
Repair Broken Windows

Don't spend money for expensive glass that breaks so easily. Just replace the broken panes with FLEX-O-GLASS. You can do it in a few minutes and have unbreakable, water-proof, storm-proof, wind-proof windows or storm doors that let in a flood of the wonderful Ultra-Violet rays—and at 1/10 the cost of glass.



Lighter Hog Houses

Make your pigs grow faster, help them resist disease, and have them ready for market sooner and of good weight. FLEX-O-GLASS keeps them in the best of condition by letting through the Ultra-Violet rays.



Easy to Install

All you need is scissors to cut the FLEX-O-GLASS and a hammer, nails and a few wood slats. No frames to buy or make. No skill required. And you have a lasting protection against wind, rain, sleet and all kinds of weather.

GUARANTEED!

REMEMBER—You must be Absolutely Satisfied with FLEX-O-GLASS after using 15 days or every cent of your money will be refunded without question.

Endorsed by World's Leading Authorities

What we say about FLEX-O-GLASS has been proved by authorities in actual tests.

The IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCIENTISTS found that FLEX-O-GLASS absolutely prevented weak legs in chicks while glass and other glass substitutes allowed leg weakness to develop.

The MANITOBA, CANADA, EXPERIMENT STATION found that FLEX-O-GLASS beat all other glass substitutes, as well as glass, in number of chicks raised in that extremely cold country. Out of 50 chicks hatched 47 were raised.

The AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION made a 63-day test of FLEX-O-GLASS and their report showed that FLEX-O-GLASS admitted Ultra Violet rays that glass stopped; also that weathering had no effect on its light transmitting properties. It showed also that chicks kept under FLEX-O-GLASS gained weight 33 1/3 per cent faster than the chicks that remained alive under glass.

The large chick was raised under FLEX-O-GLASS. The small chick was raised under glass. Both chicks from the same hatch and were fed the same.

OHIO, WISCONSIN, KANSAS and NEBRASKA STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS also have found similar results.

The BRITISH ILLUMINATING SOCIETY divided a flock of hens for 16 weeks and fed both groups the same. The group that received Ultra-Violet rays laid 497 eggs. The other group laid only 124 eggs. This proves Ultra-Violet rays alone, which FLEX-O-GLASS admits from the sun, brought 373 eggs. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." Every test reported to us by Scientists has been in favor of FLEX-O-GLASS.

Proved on the Farm

The results of these scientific tests are backed up by the experience of users everywhere. Remember—There is only one genuine FLEX-O-GLASS. It keeps heat in, and cold out. Imitations cannot give the same results because the FLEX-O-GLASS formula is thoroughly covered by patents. Karl Kruger of Sumner, Iowa, writes: "We had 425 chicks in a FLEX-O-GLASS brooder house and only six died. In a brooder house with glass windows we lost 1/2 the chicks." Mr. Shisler of Macon, Illinois, states: "I bought FLEX-O-GLASS from you in October, 1926. My FLEX-O-GLASS is still O. K. and my egg production shows an increase of 415% over last year. One hen laid 25 eggs in January." And these are only two of the thousands who praise FLEX-O-GLASS.

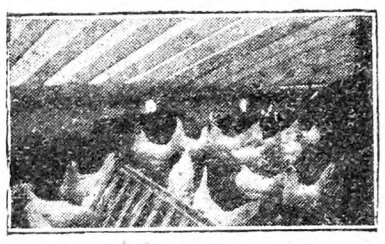
SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

You can't go wrong on FLEX-O-GLASS. It is recommended by your State Experiment Station, Guaranteed Best and Most Durable. Actually use it fifteen days at our risk.

Here is our straight out-and-out offer which absolutely protects you against a penny's loss. Send for your supply of FLEX-O-GLASS today; at 29c a square yard, postpaid; put it on and use it 15 days. Test it out thoroughly for yourself. If not satisfied for any reason whatever, take it off and return it and we will cheerfully refund your money without question. We pay all shipping charges. You can't afford to pass up this chance to try FLEX-O-GLASS at our risk. Send check or money order with this coupon and we'll ship in 24 hours. (If your order totals less than 10 yards add 3c per yard for postage.)

Great Results Obtained by Users

Thousands of Letters Like These Are Received



"I got 525 eggs in Jan., 758 in Feb. and 941 in March from 53 chickens under FLEX-O-GLASS. Neighbors have a scratch pen covered with burlap and got only 1 or 2 eggs a day." — C. Schaefer, Smithton, Ill.

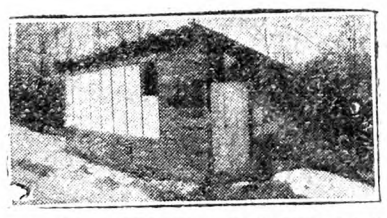
"I have used FLEX-O-GLASS for 2 years and find it the best glass substitute I can buy. I find it gives better light than glass."—R. E. Jagoe, Madison, Ky.

"Have pullets 5 mos. old laying. They were raised under FLEX-O-GLASS. Pullets same age raised under glass will not lay for 2 months. FLEX-O-GLASS is wonderful for chicks and egg production."—G. H. Horton, Watertown, N. Y.

"Am using FLEX-O-GLASS; also another firm's product and having given both a fair trial, am convinced that FLEX-O-GLASS is superior in every respect."—G. W. Hollins, Lanex, Va.

"A year ago I got some of another glass substitute but it was so unsatisfactory, decided to use no more of it. Find yours a far superior product. Send me another 15 yards."—Mrs. C. M. Green, Acton, Indiana.

"We bought some FLEX-O-GLASS two seasons ago. We have it on our back porch and are very much pleased with it." — Mrs. C. VanZant, Amelia, Ohio.



PRICES POSTPAID

10 sq. yds. at 29c..$2.90
(covers 3x30 ft. or 90 sq. ft.)

20 sq. yds. at 29c..$5.80
(covers 3x60 ft. or 180 sq. ft.)

30 sq. yds. at 29c..$8.70
(covers 3x90 ft. or 270 sq. ft.)

50 sq. yds. at 29c.$14.50
(covers 3x150 ft. or 450 sq. ft.)

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 181,
1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Find enclosed $.....for which send me .....yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 in. wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass for 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

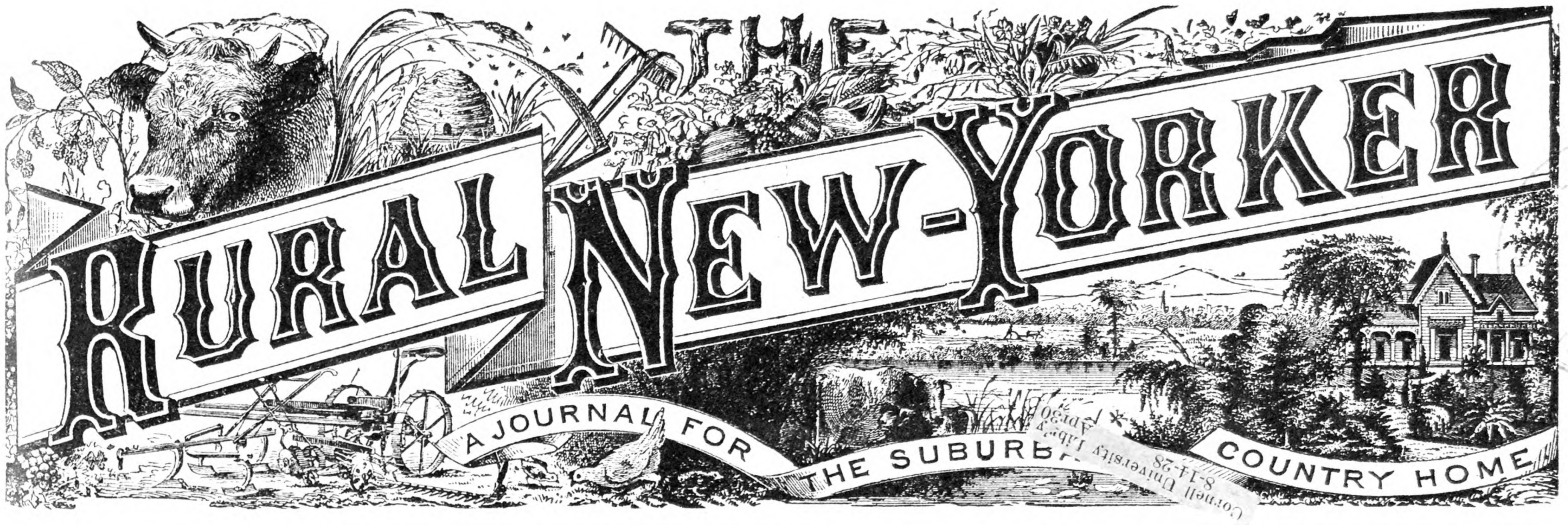
Name .....

Town .....

R.F.D. ..... State .....

FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.

1451 North Cicero Avenue Dept. 181 Chicago, Ill.



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Starved Rock, a Scene on the Illinois River

In the march of the Goodrich Giant *each stride equals months of wear*

Pound! Scrape! Stretch! Bend! All the hard treatment you would give a rubber boot or overshoe in many months is given by testing machines in our factory in hours—even in minutes!

WORKING at terrific speed, one machine takes a section of the rubber that makes the sole and heel and rubs it to and fro at a thousand times the rate you would use it in hardest wear.

In another machine is placed a strip of the rubber that goes into the side of the boot. To make sure that it is really "rubbery"—elastic yet strong—it is given, in a few seconds, harder pulling and stretching than you would put it to in months.

Still another machine takes another kind of rubber, such as goes into the toe and over the instep. Twist—bend—twist—again and again! It strains the rubber more in an hour than you would in a year—just to prove it "live," flexible.

These tests are truly astonishing. It's as if a "giant farmer" put on a pair of Goodrich boots and—like the giant who walked seven leagues at a step—strode through a whole year's wear in a single afternoon.

These tests assure you of good value when you buy Goodrich footwear. Look for the name Goodrich. It is plainly stamped on all our boots, overshoes and rubbers—the honor mark of a great company.

From sturdy boots, overshoes and work-rubbers for men and boys to dainty stylish zippers and rubbers for women and girls, the Goodrich line of tested rubber footwear meets the needs of every member of your family. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*

This sturdy Norka comes in black with white or brown sole. Unrivaled for heavy wear.

These strong, comfortable all-rubber overshoes come in all sizes with 4, 5 or 6 buckles.

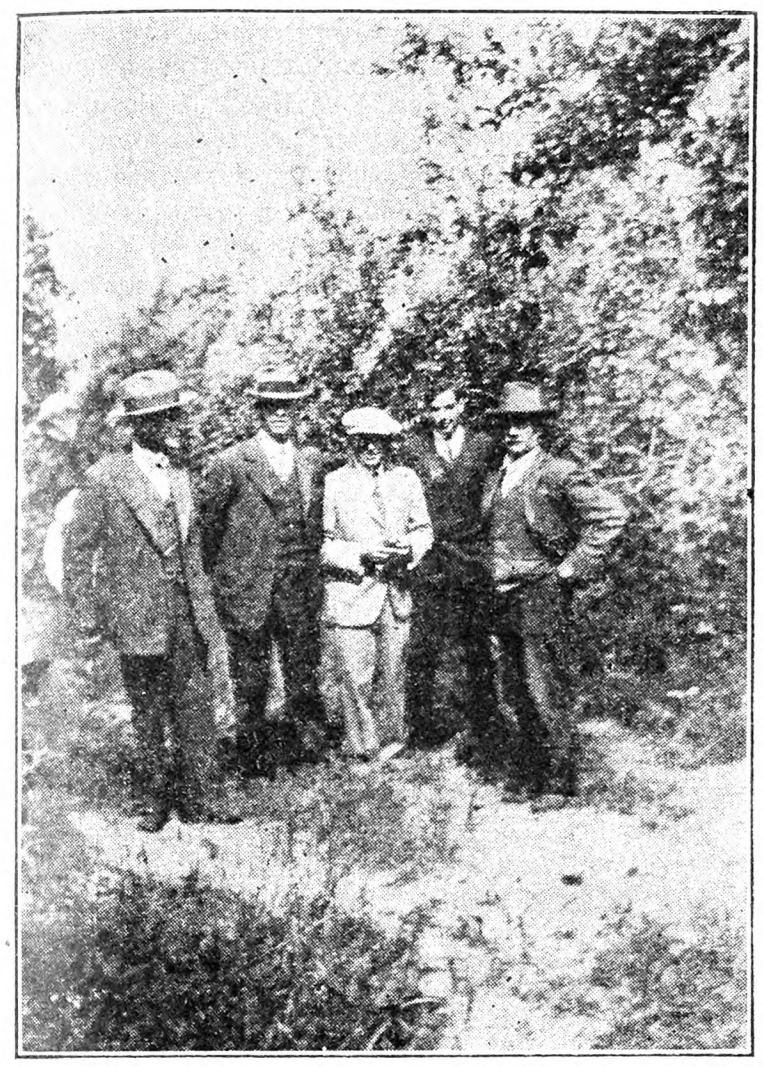
A favorite with farmers — this brown Goodrich boot with white sole. Sizes, boy's to men's. All lengths, knee to hip.

Goodrich

RUBBER FOOTWEAR FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

The Orchard of a Nonconformist

AN HOUR before noon, when the light mist from the valley was softly disappearing before the heat of the mid-day sun, we stood in this hillside orchard talking with the owner, Mr. Grant Hitchings. The orchard, which is well known to eastern fruit growers, is in the hilly country of the town of Nedrow, 11 miles south of Syracuse. To reach Mr. Hitchings' home we had to climb a hill so steep and winding as to make us wonder how trucking could be possible. Thus, at the very outset of our venture we were brought face to face with the first element of this



Mr. Hitchings, the Orchard Man, Is Standing on the Right. Fig. 582

man's nonconformity. He had set his orchards on land too steep to plow and, according to our ideas, entirely unfitted for the purpose.

Having started out, however, by planting on hilly ground, it was logical and necessary for him to continue to be a nonconformist, and to work out an original system of culture, because, if he plowed in the Spring and went on cultivating through the early Summer—the standardized procedure—he would wake up some morning to find that all his orchard soil had traveled down to the foot of the hill.

The orchard in which we were standing, while the discussion took place, was a 16-year-old McIntosh, and we realized that great care had been taken to prevent any washing away of the valuable top soil, for our feet were buried, not in the usual dust mulch and scattered weeds, but in a long, soft, green velvety turf. We learned that not a furrow had ever been turned since the trees were set, nor for two years before, inasmuch as the land had been pastured, and yet without cultivation this nourishing and protective grass mat persisted. The 30-acre orchard across the way was set in a cleared woodlot; the stumps, many of them, had been left in the ground; and the cover there was natural grasses, weeds, and even patches of myrtle and other woodsy things. Mr. Hitchings has, of course, a system of fertilizing which he has worked out to fit conditions, and which he is very willing to explain.

Another element of nonconformity is the crop this year. While we are getting along with a meager 25 per cent of normal production, this farm, it is estimated, will turn out 200,000 bushels of apples; 300 men will be needed to gather the fruit. He has had other crops as good, but none better, he told us, and this is a Fall when Western New York has piled a third year of poor crops on top of two others which were below normal. This is a kind of nonconformity worth noticing.

The questions which we debated all the way home, and most of the time since, are: How does he do it, what can the rest of us do, and what is the difference in the conditions?

Is it because he has three grown sons, who are enthusiastic workers, while our children are still in high school? Is it because his land is subsoiled with limestone, while ours is the sandy and gravelly loam deposited 50,000 years ago by the Great Glacier, and having little natural lime? Is it because the hill country to the south of Syracuse has several inches more annual rainfall? Is it because deep snowfalls lie on the ground most of the Winter, held in part by the heavy cover crops, while our snowfalls are lighter, and the ground is often blown bare? Is it because he sets alternate rows of Wealthy and Spy, or Spy and McIntosh, and so makes use of any possible inter-pollenizing? Is it because apple culture should be individualized, and we have followed too closely the standard pattern which for about 10 years gave very good results? Here is material for discussion and study.

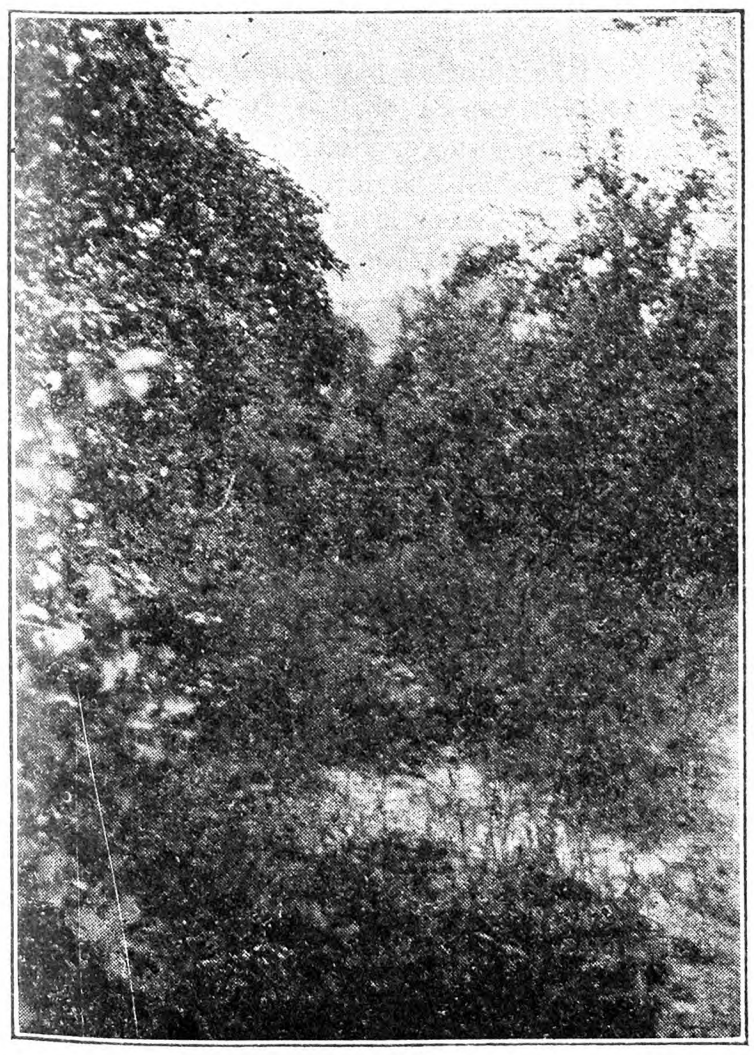
I said in the beginning that this orchard is owned by Mr. Hitchings. I should have added that it is loved by Mr. Hitchings. One of us asked him, "Doesn't it mean more to you to see those perfect apples growing on that tree than the $30 that they might put into your pocket-book?"

"Yes, it does," he answered.

Mr. Hitchings is optimistic, in which view again he does not conform. "We can't have too many apples," he said, "if they are good ones. We have just bought more land and set it out. People come here after good apples, and I see that they get them—sometimes there are 75 cars here lined up at one time. When they find that they can get good apples, they will stop eating bananas. We shall never raise too many."

After a three-hour trip through his orchards we reluctantly said goodby. "I have enjoyed having you come," he said. "I like to show my orchard to people who are interested. Come again." He stood at the side of the road and waved us off, a cordial, optimistic, whole-hearted grower of the best fruit in the world.

FLORENCE CORNWALL.



Trees Planted on a Cleared Woodlot Without Plowing. Fig. 583

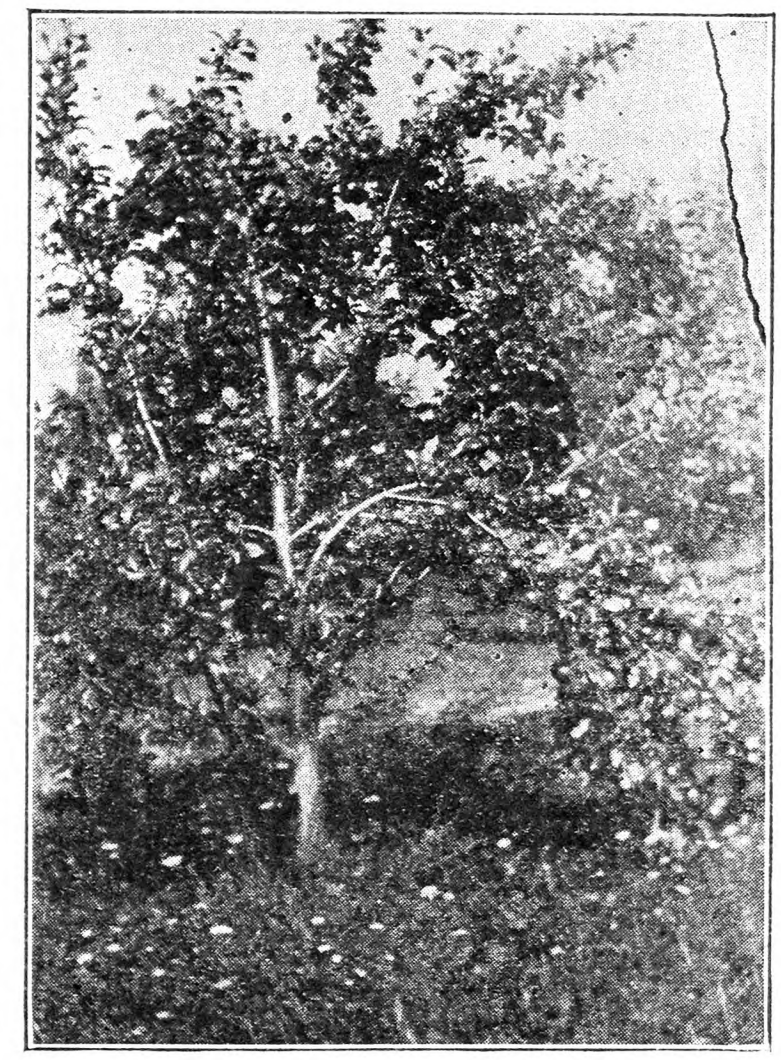
Beans Wholesale or Retail?

GREAT quantities of Lima beans are raised here on the sides of the Catoctin Mountains. In past years these beans were shelled into quart boxes, packed into crates, and shipped to Pittsburgh commission merchants. This year our returns for the first crates were so low that we, in company with many of our neighbors, have been retailing in towns near by, some of us sell for a good price to a huckster who in turn sells to the stores or commission men in Washington.

Our first crate shipped to Pittsburgh brought only 20 cents a quart; the commission merchant reporting the beans in fair condition. The next week we sold in town at 50 cents a quart, and our customers pronounced the beans in excellent condition. The customers with whom we come in contact are apt to buy a cheap grade of food stuff, so we are surprised at the condition of the Pittsburgh market.

Lima beans are exceedingly scarce in this section, due generally to the ravages of the bean beetle, the heavy rainfall, and in this immediate vicinity, to an extremely severe hailstorm. We sprayed our Limas according to the directions given by Mr. Saunders of our State Department, so the beetle did us very little damage, comparatively speaking. Rainfall made great quantities of the bloom drop off, and the hailstorm completely destroyed our early crop.

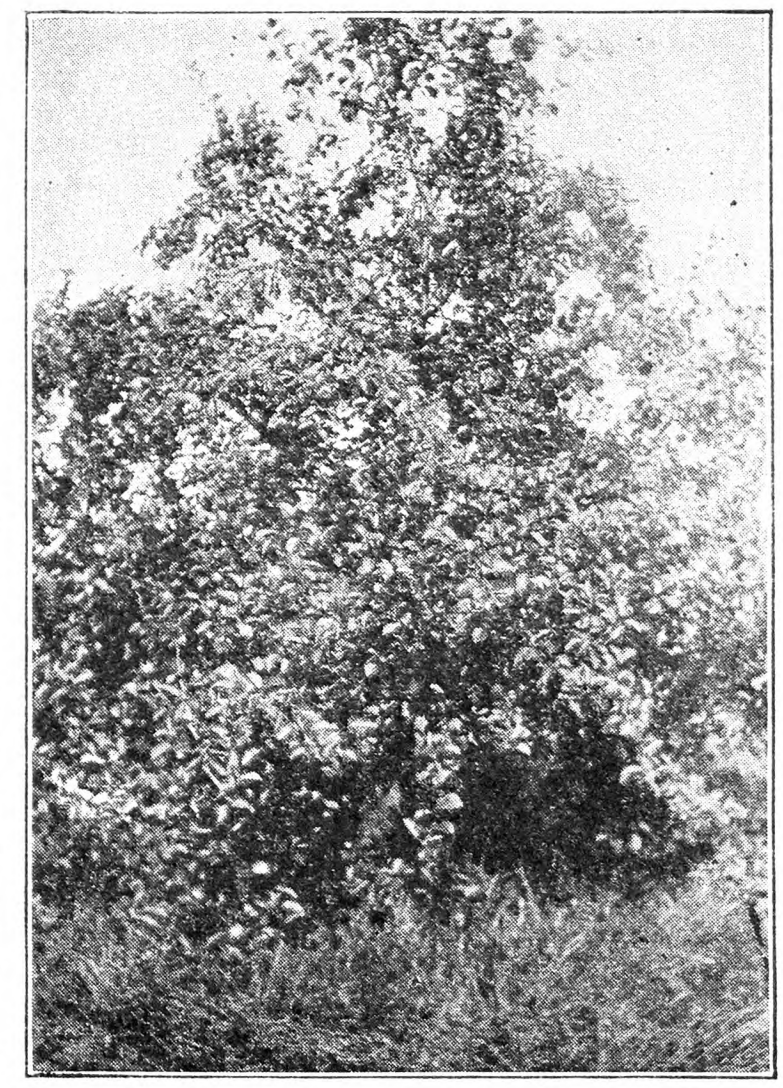
We had about a bushel of the string bean seed out for the factory, and lost heavily on that. The seeds, though bought from the factory, were not blight-proof and, consequently, the wet weather caused severe spotting. A great many bushels were refused by the factory and entirely lost. For the few bushels taken we were paid 50 cents a bushel in-



Typical Tree in Mr. Hitchings' Orchard. Fig 584

stead of the agreed 85. What made us more resentful was, they rudely and loudly insisted our spotted beans were due to being worked in wet weather. We had been so careful to avoid doing that very thing! The crop had been larger than usual and they had more beans than they needed. Not all of ours were spotted. The unspotted ones were taken at 50 cents. We had too many and were obliged to spend too much time in spraying for beetles. It was an error in judgment which will assuredly not be repeated. Our next year's beans will be for trucking purposes only.

The late potato crop promises to be extremely good. We planted potatoes where we had string beans. A peculiar thing happened. We planted some high-grade and some common potatoes. The common ones have come up well and the better grade



The Low Branches Rest on the Grass. Fig. 585

scantily. Fortunately we could only afford a small quantity of the better grade potato. We had planned to use it for next year's seed. We are decidedly doubtful of that plan just at present. However, the potatoes aren't dug yet. We may change our plans again. B. P.

Frederick Co., Md.

A Live Letter from New England

MANY potato fields have lost half of their foliage and some fields have all the plants dead with the potatoes beginning to rot. The potato estimates of the August 1 government crop report have been given great publicity as indicating a record-breaking crop, six million bushels larger than that of 1922, the former record crop. But if we consider the increase in population in the last six years we will see that if the crop equals the August 1 estimate it will not provide as large a surplus as that of 1922.

The birch leaf miner is with us again this year and it now looks as if all of our white birches would be completely stripped of their foliage again. Last year the foliage of our white birches was killed by this insect, by the middle of September not a green tree of this species being seen over a large section of the State. Our Forest Service reports very few parasites present, so we are likely to be visited by this insect next year. This little insect works between the upper and under surfaces of the leaf, eating out the leaf tissue and leaving the dried surfaces of the leaf clinging to the leaf stem.

As to public expenses we have become so used to the expenditure of large sums of money that the idea of spending an additional million dollars, or even several millions of dollars, does not startle us, and we seem to forget that all of these things which are so desirable must finally be paid for from taxes. While many of the things for which we are pouring out almost unlimited tax money are necessary and highly profitable to the community, in many instances the community does not get value for money expended.

Our statesmen and officials are busily trying to open up unused sources of revenue and to place the tax burden more equally, but under any and all arrangements for distributing the taxation the farmer pays an unjust share of the taxes for the simple reason that his property is plainly exposed to the view of the taxing officials. Since farm property is considered as productive property a majority of assessors will place a higher valuation upon a farm and its taxable equipment than they will upon village property which will sell for an equal price.

A recent conversation with a neighbor illustrates this tendency of assessors. He said that he had an old horse that would sell for $125 and a pair of steers that possibly would sell for $150, the assessors appraised the horse $150, and the steers $150 also. He knew village homes in his town, appraised by the same assessors at less than two-thirds what other persons were offering for them. These assessors were not rascals, but men honored and respected by the entire community.

When the tax burden is changed from a property tax to a sales tax, such as is in effect upon the sale of gasoline in some States, the burden still is heavier upon the farmer because those engaged in other lines of business are able to add any new or unusual expenses to the price of their product or the wage for their services a great deal easier than the farmer can.

In nearly all lines of farm production the market is so competitive, not only between farmers in different sections of this country but between farmers in this country and those in other countries, that the individual farmer has very little to say about the price at which his produce shall be sold.

Sometimes we seem to consider only the benefits some or all of us will get by the spending of larger sums of tax money, and not to consider the disadvantages of greater taxes. It behooves us all to consider carefully both sides of the subject before we give our votes for larger appropriations, and to see to it that the officials we elect to spend our tax money are honest and efficient and will get us full value for each dollar which they spend. H. L. S.

Maine.

Intensive Culture on a Small Plot

How much can a man on three-fourths of an acre of land make if he plants it in this manner: Ten rows, about 50 ft. long, of peppers; 15 rows, same length, of tomatoes; 15 rows, same length, of corn: between the corn cucumbers, and about 400 sq. ft. of spinach?

Dracut, Mass. C. P. N.

THIS is a mighty hard question to answer, for what would be possible for one man to make on three-fourths acre of ground with crops mentioned, with soil in a high state of cultivation, careful attention, good crops, and good market, would simply be impossible for another man who might labor under adverse conditions. So the only way I can give an estimate of crops mentioned, is to tell from personal experience what has been done.

Ten rows of peppers 50 ft. long would take 200 plants set 2½ ft. apart in row. Each plant should average four quarts of peppers, at 20 cents, or 80 cents per half bushel of peppers from four plants. This would make $40. Fifteen rows of tomatoes would take 180 plants 4 ft. apart in row. Each plant should yield one peck, making 90 half-bushel baskets at 50 cents per basket, which would give $45. Four hundred square feet of spinach should yield about eight bushels, at $8 (this plot would only take four rows 100 ft. long, 12 in. apart).

Do not plant cucumbers in between corn; they should be planted in separate plots. Ten rows of sweet corn, 50 ft. long, 3 ft. apart, should yield five dozen to row; 50 dozen at 30 cents per dozen, $15.

Jennie's First Cake

This little Michigan girl is just past six, but she made this cake by asking how much of each ingredient.

Five rows of cucumbers 4 ft. apart, 50 ft. long, or 60 hills, should yield one peck to hill at $1 per basket, $30. Summary:

10 rows peppers, 25x50 ft., 1,250 sq. ft.	$ 40.00
15 rows tomatoes, 60x50 ft., 3,000 sq. ft.	45.00
8 rows spinach, 8x50 ft., 400 sq. ft.	8.00
10 rows sweet corn, 30x50 ft., 1,500 sq. ft.	15.00
5 rows cucumbers, 24x50 ft., 1,000 sq. ft.	30.00
Total .....7,150 sq. ft.	$138.00

Now as there are 32,670 sq. ft. in three-fourths of an acre, we have not used one-fourth of the ground. Here is the plan I would suggest:

10 rows peppers, 1,250 sq. ft.	$ 40.00
15 rows tomatoes, 3,000 sq. ft.	45.00
150 rows spinach, 7,500 sq. ft.	150.00
100 rows sweet corn, 15,000 sq. ft., 3 plantings	150.00
5 rows cucumbers, 1,000 sq. ft.	30.00
10 rows lettuce, 500 sq. ft.	30.00
10 rows beets, 500 sq. ft.	30.00
10 rows celery, 1,500 sq. ft.	50.00
5 rows string beans, 750 sq. ft.	10.00
5 rows bush Limas, 750 sqt. ft.	10.00
9 rows cauliflower, 1,250 sq. ft.	30.00
Total ..... 33,000 sq. ft.	$575.00

Considerably more can be added to these figures by a rotation of crops. For example, where the spinach and lettuce are grown can be planted with cauliflower, as the spinach and lettuce are off the ground before July 1, which is plenty early for cauliflower. Again, when the string beans have done bearing, late sweet corn may be planted. When the early sweet corn is pulled, plant late spinach and lettuce. Sow celery seed in rows one foot apart. When plants are large enough for transplanting pull all of the plants and sell them, excepting every third row, and leave one plant six inches apart in every third row. This is the plan I follow, and out of a bed which contains 700 sq. ft. I sold $50 worth of plants and $20 worth of celery after it was blanched for market. Crops such as tomatoes, peppers and Lima beans will occupy the ground the entire season. WILLIAM PERKINS.

Bean Yield Low

REPORTS from all over Western New York indicate that the yield of field beans is to be considerably below the average this year. An explanation of this is readily found in the excessively wet weather of June. During cold, wet seasons beans suffer seriously from a disease known as "root rot." During seasons like this one, bean fields that suffer from root rot never recover sufficiently to give satisfactory yields.

Root rot is a fungus disease which occurs most commonly in sections where beans have been grown in three-year rotations for many years. The first symptom of the disease appears on the bean plant a week or two after germination. At this time, a slight reddish discoloration may be seen on the taproot of the seedling. The color later deepens, and reddish dashes may extend up to the surface of the ground. As the disease progresses the lower part of the tap root becomes dry and brownish. Frequently cracks may be observed extending lengthwise of the stem. With the lower part of the root dead, the plant sends forth a mass of surface roots above the diseased area and sometimes these surface roots also become diseased. Thus with a greatly reduced root system, the bean plant is unable to produce many pods unless there is an abundance of moisture in the soil.

Symptoms of the disease above ground as a rule are not observed during the first month or so of growth of the bean plant. The affected plants are somewhat dwarfed, but this is not generally noticeable except in comparison with healthy individuals. About podding time, however, the effect of the root rot on the plant parts above ground becomes more evident. If it is during a dry period, the severest symptoms may appear. Running types of beans, such as the White Marrow, Medium and Pea, frequently fail to vine. Few pods form and the few that do are not well filled. On the other hand, during wet seasons the surface roots left on the diseased plants may be able to supply the upper part of the plant with sufficient amounts of nutrients and water to produce a good yield.

No satisfactory method of control of root rot has been developed. There are certain things, however, that may be done which will prove beneficial in many instances. The fungus lives in the soil on bean roots or bean straw. The application of manure containing bean straw, therefore, prolongs the life of the fungus. For the same reason short rations increase the trouble. On fields where root rot is known to be serious it may be desirable to substitute some other crop for beans during at least one rotation. The root rot problem of beans is a question which needs some careful attention. Bean growers themselves may be able to work out some method of controlling this disease by better cultural methods or by the selection of disease resistant varieties. L. H. WOODWARD.

The Head of the Herd

I have a herd of purebred Jerseys. It has been our practice to change bulls every two or three years. I must purchase a new herd sire very soon. How much can I afford to pay for a bull to head a herd of 25 cows that will average 8,000 lbs. of milk a year, containing approximately an average of 400 lbs. of fat per cow?

A. R.

THE herd in question is above the average, and your problem merits considerable thought. Dairying has come to be a competitive business and one where efficiency should receive consideration, if the industry is to succeed as it should. Three facts govern the success of dairying. In the first place inheritance is probably the most important factor. An animal cannot produce beyond its inherent capacity. The kind and amount of feed that she eats will determine in the second place whether the cow as an economical unit is giving value received. In the third place the human element determines to a large extent whether the feed given shall allow the cow to produce according to her inherent capacity. In other words, some men are good dairymen and others never have the ability to become efficient in this competitive business.

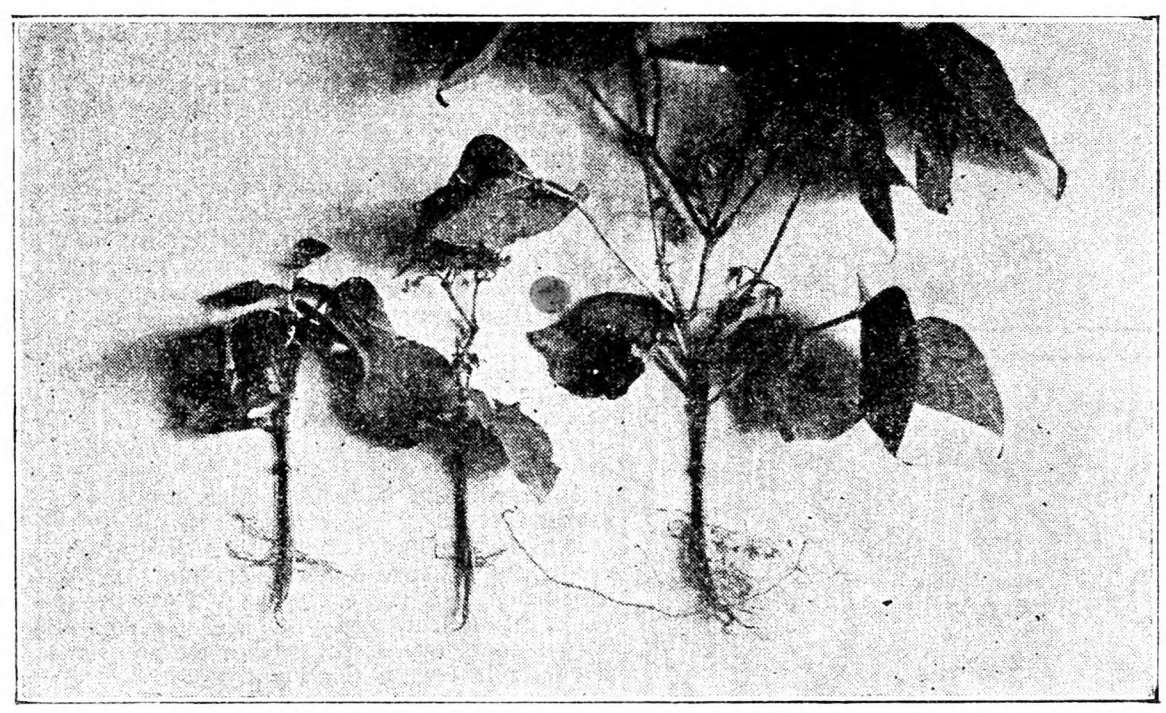
Recent studies made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture have shown that when production per cow is increased from 4,500 lbs. of milk to 9,000 lbs. of milk only 40 per cent more feed is required to secure this additional quantity. Raising the efficiency of cows throughout the country has been going on for a good many years, as has been shown by the large number of dairy herd improvement associations and other methods of keeping records on the production of our dairy cows. Management, selection and feeding in the dairy business have their limits in raising the production of our cows. If we

are to expect greater production from the cow machine, we must have a machine of greater capacity. When we know that the greatest effort has been put forth to bring about efficient management then the greatest single factor which may bring further improvement is the herd sire, through which better producing blood may be transmitted. The bull, therefore, becomes the greatest influence available for improving our dairy business. His influence is much greater than we would at first recognize, for if properly handled he will sire at least 25 heifer calves a year. A cow will have a heifer calf on the average once every other year. The influence, therefore, from the herd sire is 50 to 1 in his favor. If man had the ability to select a herd sire with the capacity to increase the production of his daughters over their mothers it would naturally be a simple matter to bring about rapid improvement and more efficient dairying. However, bulls vary in their ability to produce daughters of high production. So little thought has been given to this important subject that even today there are just as many bulls whose daughters are poorer than their mothers as sires whose offspring is superior to the generation which has preceded them. The improvement that has come through some of our good sires has not been a result in a great many cases of thought and plan. We do know today, however, that the proven sires may be depended upon to bring definite results as regards the production of their daughters when compared with their dams. Therefore, it behooves every dairyman if he expects to get away from working in the dark in this production business to use sires that are old enough to have daughters of known production. As the average of one's herd becomes higher and higher, greater becomes the importance of careful selection of the bull. Thus it is easy to see that in a herd whose average fat production is 400 lbs. yearly one should attempt to breed only to a bull which has proven his ability to sire daughters with a production above 400 lbs. of fat when bred to cows of such capacity. What one must pay for such a bull is only determined by the amount of money invested in the present herd. Certainly a herd of 25 cows that will produce 400 lbs. of fat annually should easily be worth $200 each if they were only grades. A purebred herd of this quality ought to be worth two or three times as much. The question then arises how much can one afford to pay to bring about a dividend in improved stock upon an investment of from $5,000 to $15,000. There seems to be no other advice quite equal to that of saying to a dairyman, "Use a proven sire of known ability to head your herd if you expect to be successful in the dairy business." The old adage, "He who looks ahead, gets ahead" can be applied in the purchase of a purebred sire. Of course type, size and constitution are important factors to be considered in building up a herd. It is the milk pail, however, in the long run that keeps up the bank roll. J. W. B.

Potato Rot

FOR the most part the blight struck New York potatoes so late in the season that the crop was practically made before any serious injury to the foliage had occurred. The relation of the tops to tuber production is well understood at the present time, but there was a time when an Englishman proposed seriously that the way to prevent tuber rot was to mow and destroy the tops immediately upon the first appearance of blight on the foliage. This recommendation seems rather absurd now when we know that everything that goes into the new tuber is manufactured in the leaf. The Englishman didn't know this. It wasn't common knowledge of the time. The recommendation isn't so absurd, either, as it sounds, for it must be remembered that crops of potatoes are produced much earlier in the season in England than in our Northern States. Even in New York the recommendation would be good for a crop of Triumph, Cobbler or perhaps Green Mountain which had been planted fairly early and in which blight had just appeared on August 1. On the other hand the recommendation would not do for a crop of late potatoes, for on August 1 there probably would be no tubers at all, and if the tops were destroyed tubers would not form. Incidentally this difference between early and late varieties is perhaps more significant than we think. In New York an early potato is one that produces tubers when the days are long, usually the longest of the year. There are varieties that will produce no tubers at all when the days are long but which set abundantly when daylight lasts not more than 12 or 13 hours. Thus it has happened on the same farm that the foliage blight of the present season has reduced the yield of the Rural more than it has of Green Mountain because Green Mountain can make tubers during a fairly long day, whereas Rural can't begin tuber formation until the days are somewhat shorter.

The Englishman recognized the relation between foliage blight and tuber rot, although it was many years later (in fact only about 60 years ago) that the fungus Phytophthora infestans was shown to be the cause of both troubles. Of course it happens often enough that one year there is foliage blight with practically no rot of the tubers and another year there is abundant tuber rot when practically no blight is observed. This is not so difficult to explain as might first be thought. First of all it is almost invariably true that the blight does not spread down the stem to the tuber. The tuber becomes affected in exactly the same way that a leaf is infected. Any spore that falls to the ground will germinate if it is chilled and if it has a slight amount of moisture to keep it from drying out. The motile swarm spores emerge and fortunately most of them die. If the soil is very moist, however, and if the new tubers are not too far from the surface, occasional swarm spores get to the tuber and produce infection. It is thus easy to see that the amount of soil moisture, the character of the soil and even tilth will affect the amount of tuber rot. Clay soil holds the water longer than sand but it also filters out swarm spores better than sand.



The two bean plants on the left suffered from root rot; the plant on the right is healthy. Fig. 587

A thoroughly soaked soil just at the end of the season may allow for heavy infections of tubers even though the amount of blight on foliage is negligible in amount. A single spot on a leaf furnishes thousands of spores each day and, although many spores die, enough find their way through the soil water, especially through the trenches of worms and insects, to reach the tubers and attack them. On the other hand, lack of rainfall at the end of the season leaves the soil very dry and spores falling to the ground find an unfavorable place for development and die. Nevertheless cold nights with heavy dew furnish two essentials for spore germination and the foliage may be killed completely with no rot at all except on tubers that may have been exposed. This is the condition that prevailed at Ithaca during most of September.

Killing frost is a factor in the rot situation. When the potato plant dies the fungus dies with it. It often happens that a very heavy infection of the foliage is incubating and that a myriad of spores would be produced within another day or two when frost stops everything. My neighbor, however, may have a field which didn't freeze. Such fields are usually counted a valuable asset but it is now evident that there might be times when the frost could be counted a blessing.

The rot produced by the blight fungus is a dry rot. This is contrary to general opinion but is true nevertheless. A discolored, slightly sunken area is the typical injury. It is important to recognize this injury so that affected tubers will not be put into storage. Under the very moist conditions which often prevail in storage houses, these dry rotters are run through by a variety of organisms that produce a wet rot or even a leak. In fact this happens so often on tubers before they are dug that in wet harvests the wet and foul-smelling rot is more abundant than the dry rot. A sound potato usually does not wet rot even if it is stabbed with a fork. When the blight fungus gets in, however, even if it makes only a very slight injury, wet rot is very likely to follow. It seems as though the blight fungus does something to the tuber to make it more susceptible to these secondary invaders. DONALD REDDICK.

Cornell College of Agriculture.

Some Insect Questions

A Hornet That Gnaws Bark

I am sending some bugs that are eating the bark off my lilac bushes. What are they, and how controlled? New Jersey.

THE insects sent by D. W. were specimens of the large European hornet (Vespa crabro) which was introduced into this country some years ago and landed in the vicinity of New York City. The hornet has gradually spread outward from its original home up the Hudson River Valley and into Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware.

The insect has the curious habit of gnawing the bark from the branches of different trees and shrubs, especially lilac, ash, apple, elm and linden. Farther south in Delaware it has developed the habit of attacking the fruit of certain trees, notably the apple. No opportunity has been offered to try any control methods for this hornet, but I would suggest spraying the lilac with a rather strong solution of arsenate of lead, say one ounce to a gallon of water. Pains should be taken to coat the branches with the poison.

Corn-borer Attacking Beans

Can you tell me what is good for corn-borer in field beans? I have found quite a few beans that they have been at. They bore a hole about 1 in. above the ground, then travel to the pods, then eat the beans. S. M. B. New York.

Yes, the European corn-borer does attack field beans by boring into the stalks as S. M. B. explains. Usually the injury to field beans has not been serious, particularly in New York State. As the borer becomes more abundant in Orleans County it will probably attack a greater variety of plants, and will probably become somewhat more injurious than at present.

The general methods now practiced for checking the corn-borer are applicable to the bean crop. The most effective means of control is to clean up and destroy all parts of the bean plant left in the field so that the borers will not only be killed, but if any escape destruction they will find no place in which to pass the Winter. In addition, the fields in which the beans have been grown should be plowed deeply this Fall so that all pieces of stems on the surface will be buried as deeply as possible. The stems of the bean plants left about the barn and stables after the stock have eaten the leaves should also be gathered and burned or buried.

Pear-leaf Blister Mite

What seems to be the matter with our pear trees, and if any remedy for it just what is it? There are two Bartlett pear trees and one Seckel troubled in the same way. One Bartlett tree is about 10 years old, and the other about four. It started with the old tree and seems to have spread to the other two. I do not see any particular kind of insect on the tree, but the leaves are covered with small reddish brown spots, which I am sure will not be found on a perfectly insect-free, healthy tree. I send a few leaves from our trees for examination. MRS. L. H. B.

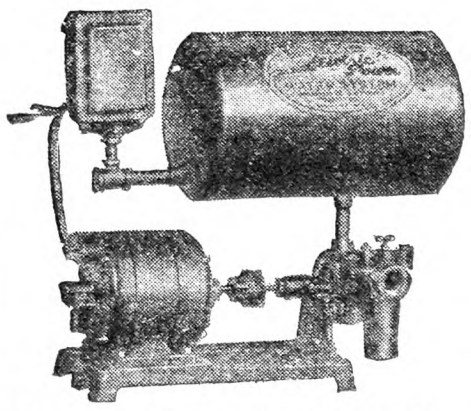
New York.

The pear trees of L. H. B. are infested with one of the most common pests of the pear in this State, namely, the pear-leaf blister mite. The tiny whitish mites live within the tissues of the leaves, and cause galls or blisters to form on them. At first the blisters are reddish, but later they turn brown, and when the mites are abundant the leaves in August will turn yellow and fall. Occasionally, the mites, if numerous enough, may attack the young pears, but usually the injury is confined to the foliage. Of course a badly infested tree which loses its foliage is weakened, and the maturing of the fruit and formation of fruit buds are checked.

Fortunately this mite is easily and affectively controlled by spraying the trees with lime-sulphur either in the Fall after the leaves are shed, but before freezing weather, or in the Spring any time before the tips of the leaves show. The best results will usually be obtained by spraying in the Spring after the buds begin to swell, but before they open.

If one is spraying for the mite alone the liquid lime-sulphur solutions can be diluted at the rate of one gallon to 10 gallons of water or one quart to 10 quarts of water. If the San Jose scale is present on

Complete Water Service



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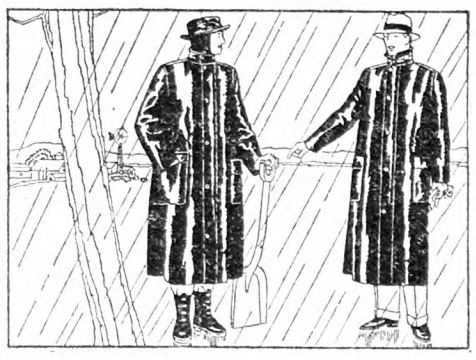
Let us know your requirements and we will ship direct from factory. Folder R on request.

G. F. WRIGHT STEEL & WIRE CO.
Worcester, Mass.

They don't come any sturdier



Tower's Fish Brand Water-proof Clothing was first made for seafaring men way back in 1836. It is still built with that old-fashioned thoroughness. If you don't believe it, try to wear one out.

Big and roomy, with heavy reinforcements where the strain comes. Snug and dry, no matter how hard it rains. Hats, jackets, pants.

The illustration shows a Fish Brand "Varsity" Slicker—the favorite for every-day wear, and a Fish Brand Work Slicker, ruggedly made for the hardest use.

Stores everywhere have Tower's genuine Fish Brand Water-proof Garments. Prepare for rainy weather with "The Rainy Day Pal." A. J. Tower Company, Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND

KILLS every sneaking RAT!

Rats can't escape the pest-poisoning *gas* that penetrates the runways when you use

CYANOGAS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"A" DUST

The unfailing, easy, economical way of getting rid and keeping rid of rats. Just as effectively kills groundhogs, prairie dogs, moles, ants, etc.

If you haven't a nearby dealer, send us your order for combination offer: 1-lb. can Cyanogas "A" Dust, one No. 1 Cyanogas Duster. $2.15, express collect.

Write for folder A-10

AMERICAN CYANAMID SALES CO., INC.
535 Fifth Avenue, New York
420 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS "Victory Rubber Gum" repairs rubber boots successfully, **75c** per can, postpaid.
VICTORY MFG. CO., So. Crouse Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

the trees and one wishes to control it also, then the solution should be somewhat stronger, one gallon to eight gallons of water. G. W. H.

A Good Way to Store Gladiolus Bulbs

For storing a small, or even large collection of Gladiolus bulbs, nothing is better than the strong pasteboard boxes from which glass fruit cans and bottles of salad dressing have been sold. Your grocer will be glad to save boxes for you. If you get the quart size, cut down to height of half pint size, which are about five inches high. If boxes are all the same height, they can be piled on one another during Winter, and a few small holes could be made in the bottom of each box to ensure ventilation.

There are 12 neat compartments in each fruit can box, so that different-named Gladiolus may have a place by themselves, with name written or pasted on box. Or a number of mixed bulbs of one color class—reds, pinks and so on—may be placed in one division. By removing one pasteboard partition, you will have three long compartments for miscellaneous mixed bulbs. By removing all partitions, box may be filled with miscellaneous bulbs and bulblets. From one to four bulbs may be put in one compartment in boxes from which bottles of salad dressing have been sold.

Perhaps it would be better to cut all boxes down to four inches in height; bulbs should not be piled in too deeply. In storing a few bulblets from choice varieties, place them (in small sacks or envelopes, for convenience in getting at them) in same compartment with parent bulbs. With plenty of room it is better and handier to store bulblets by themselves. Bulbs will winter satisfactorily in a dry, cool cellar, safe from mice. One gardener whose cellar is too damp, keeps boxes of bulbs on floor and low shelf of pantry, with cellar door open during day to let cool air around bulbs. A flat piece of wood is placed under boxes on floor to guard against dampness.

Someone has advised to keep Glad bulbs warm and dry during first half of Winter and cool and dry during last half until planting time, which is good advice. Examine bulbs occasionally during Winter. If any are diseased, remove to be cut and treated later. In cellars where air is too moist and warm, tiny specks of blue mold may form where roots will start. This will cause no harm, yet bulbs would better be removed to cooler, drier room.

Warmth and dampness also cause premature starting of growth, especially of early flowering varieties. This need cause no worry—indeed, it may be an advantage, for the early started ones may be planted first, and you will get earlier blooms—or ought to, although you can never tell what a Glad will do.

When bulbs in storage have grown over three inches high, it may mean that they are losing strength, and they should be held back by placing in cool, dry quarters. Light in a room where bulbs are stored may not make much, if any, difference in starting growth, unless it is direct sunlight. Bulbs have remained dormant for weeks in half light, in cool room. BENJAMIN KEECH.

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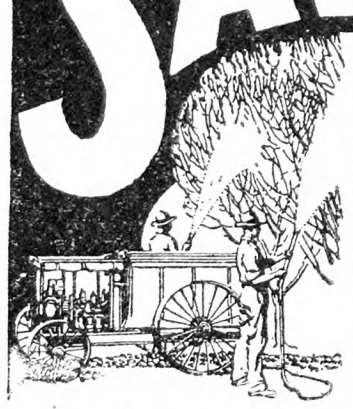
SAVE 1/2 THE LABOR OF SPRAYING



TWO years of investigation have disclosed the most amazing facts about spray coverage. Our new booklet, "The Truth About Spraying Costs", will give you these facts and show you how you can apply Scalecide in half the time required to spray with either oil emulsion or lime-sulfur. Write for this booklet today. It's free—no obligation.

B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church St., New York, Dep't 16

SCALECIDE
THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY
Costs More Per Gallon - but Costs No More Per Tree

CORTLANDS

Grow Cortlands for profit. Deliciously sweet with just a dash of tartness, they taste as good as they look.

Rich red color and large firm size makes them bring the highest prices of any apple grown today—$5 a a bushel last Fall.

Keep well and ship without bruising—they last until late Spring.

Cortlands bear quickly—the third and fourth year after planting—a money crop the sixth year. No long waits for returns on your investment.

SPECIAL OFFER
Golden Jubilee
50 Cortland trees

for $10—as long as they last. Last Spring's supply sold out before late orders were filled. Act now. Special prices for quantity lots.

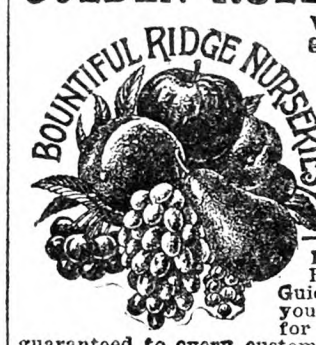
Other Fruit Trees true-to-name. Also full line of shrubs and flowers for sale at new low prices. Large or small lots.

Send for free folder—"Cortland for Profit." Sample Cortland Apple, 15 cents.

GREEN'S Nursery Co.
31 Green Street
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Write now for 1929 Catalog to be sent you Jan. 1st

GOLDEN RULE TREES, VINES and PLANTS



We offer you unexcelled guaranteed true to name Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees. Thousands of select Grape Vines, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants. Our line of Shade Trees, Evergreens, Roses and Shrubbery is most complete in variety and quality. Fall is an ideal time for planting all Hardy Trees, Vines and Plants. Get our Planters' Guide, Catalog and Price List, your copy is free to you. Write for it today. Satisfaction guaranteed to every customer or their money back.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Box A, Princess Anne, Md.

LOST This small notice of the most wonderful Iris bargain in the world is not lost if you see it. Think of it: **20 different varieties of gorgeous flowered Irises,** labeled and postpaid for only **$1.** Six orders for only **$5. Very Special:** 1 Ambassadeur; 1 Mother of Pearl and 1 Gov. Hughes for only **$1.** Six orders for only **$5.** Mixed Irises only **$3.50** per 100, postpaid. Tell your neighbors. Irises beautify the Garden when it is bare of other color, Iris-s will grow in all soils anywhere. Orders filled **now.** Circular free. **A. B. KATKAMIER, MACEDON, N. Y**

I have a few old fashioned **Narcissus and Daffodil Bulbs** at **15c** each. **MRS. M. H. VAN DE WATER, Lock Box 28, Esopus, N. Y.**

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Boxwood From Old Colonial Home
60 Bushes, 3x4 feet; 2—6x8 feet.
Write W. D. DICKINSON - Burkeville, Virginia.

Boxwood is profitable to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants, **$1.20** dozen, delivered. **MAX NURSERY - Mineral, Virginia.**

ONCE USED

Good, clean Bushel Stave Baskets, round bottom or tub-shaped. Bushel Hampers. Peach or Tomato Crates complete with 6 4-qt. tills, divider and lid. Egg Cases with flats and fillers. Onion Crates, Barrels and all kinds of fruit and vegetable packages. *Let us quote you.*

The Empty Package Supply Co., Inc.
Dept. R 136 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

397 ACRE FARM

2 miles from Pine Plains, on main state road, 100 miles from New York. Dairy farm for years, now operating. Tractor land. Nice large house, lots of other buildings, tenant house, silo, etc. Wonderful stream through property. Nice lake, small expense—**$12,000.** Terms
Owner SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y. Phone 10-3

FOR SALE—150 Acre Poultry & Dairy Farm. All level, high productive soil, 2 sets of good buildings. Most beautiful section Eastern Penna. Poultry profits alone pay for farm in 4 years. Price, **$75.00** per acre. Easy terms. Full particulars. Write owner. **WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.**

200 ACRE DAIRY AND TRUCK FARM

Good buildings, milk sales over $3,000 last year. Complete with stock and tools, **$6,500**—terms. Must sell immediately. **FLETCHER & HOAG - Shavertown, N. Y.**

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms

E. L. CRONK, *Real Estate* RED HOOK, N. Y.

Real Estate Variety Dairy and Poultry Farms Real low prices. Terms. **E. R. HUMMER, R. 1, Frenchtown, N. J.**

Florida Resort Furnished Cottages, $15 mo. up. Board and room $10 week. Golf, fish, library, solid comfort. **CHMBR. COMMERCE, Lynn Haven, Fla.**

Doings at Long Acres

Strawberry shortcake for supper in the middle of September is somewhat unusual, but that is just what we will have, and from our own patch, too. The long hoped for new henhouse is being built, at least the foundation was begun today and I rise to remark that mixing concrete by armstrong and back power is some job. We had been gathering field stones for a long while to place in the wall, so that helped save concrete mixing. Calvin worked all day putting stones in the forms, placing another layer as fast as I poured concrete over those he had laid.

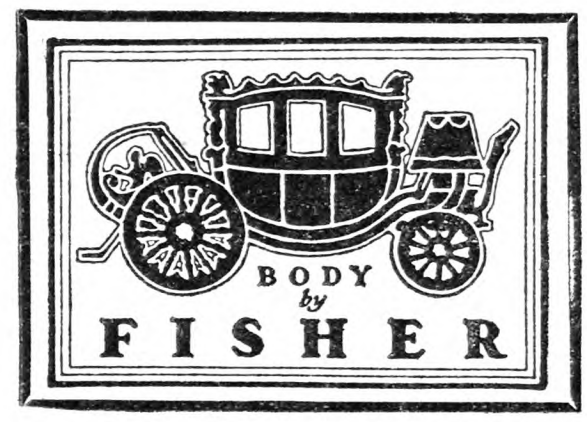
In an effort to find the cause for the prevailing slump in fruit prices which has hit us such a hard blow I have talked with farmers, agricultural machinery agents, spray machine agents, fruit truckers who peddle their loads after buying on the market and women who live in the city. I present the result along with some definite conclusions for what it is worth. The consensus of opinion is that the city housewife no longer cans fruit, hence is not interested in bulk packages like the bushel basket and hamper. The city dweller no longer lives in individual houses with basement and plenty of storage room, but in apartments with very small rooms and no storage room at all, hence there is no room for canned fruit, while buying fruit has become a hand-to-mouth affair with only sufficient bought at a time to supply the day's needs. Then, too, the city housewife no longer goes to market, but orders over the phone, buying by the pound or dozen rather than by the basket or crate. There is, too, another reason, which all the people interviewed mentioned, i.e., the city housekeeper lives almost exclusively from tin cans and buys but little fresh fruit.

One other reason worthy of consideration is that the South has abandoned its proverbial cotton and corn program and gone heavily into fruit raising, so that they flood the markets weeks before our northern fruit is ready to pick. That, however, does not explain the apple slump, as the South cannot raise Winter apples. They do raise a superabundance of early apples, so that our earlier varieties such as Astrachan, Duchess and Wealthy are driven from the markets by a complete lack of buying demand. Such States as California, Arkansas and Missouri have gone so heavily into grape production that we no longer can compete, but must sell our grapes at an actual loss, because the cost of baskets has quadrupled, labor costs doubled but the selling price remained the same or even less than it was years ago, when packages were cheap and labor costs negligible.

We have tried to meet the problem by stricter grading laws but that has given rise to considerable complaint because it necessitated the hiring of inspectors. These are far too often young college boys who know but little about fruit, but are so impressed by their own greatness that they become offensive in speech and demeanor. The result has been that many fruit growers marked the fruit below its actual grade rather than endure the abuse of the inspectors. Stricter grading laws are some help, but the solution of the problem does not lie there.

The conclusion I have reached after weeks of patient investigation is that the solution lies in using smaller packages containing just enough for family use without the necessity for canning or placing in storage. That I am not alone in that conclusion is proven by the efforts of package manufacturers to meet the situation. I have in mind the cardboard carton with fillers spaced for fruit the same as in egg cases. These cartons contain from 10 to 100 apples, pears or peaches, each in a separate compartment, the whole making a package which the housewife can order and the grocer deliver, while the carton is easily destroyed either by burning in the furnace or by placing it in or on the garbage can. Cartons are made with various sized spaces so that different varieties or sizes may be packed. A woman will buy a carton containing a dozen or 25 apples when she would not even look at a bushel basket or waste a glance on a barrel. Apples sold by the pound and carried home or delivered in a paper sack lose all their attraction. Another possible solution is the small, individually owned canning plants or a larger co-operative cannery wherein below grade fruits may be put up and sold to the wholesalers. Apple syrup, jelly, butter, pasteurized cider, should all find a ready local market when busheled or barreled apples are a drug on the market. One thing is certain, we fruit growers are paying high for everything we buy, and selling at below pre-war prices, while the cost of production has more than doubled. Compare these prices which actually prevail right here: Steak, 42c lb.; pork chops, 38c; bacon, 40c; roasts, 48c; suit of clothes, $50; overalls, $2.50; work shirt, $1; dairy feed, $2.95 per cwt.; bran, $1.95 sack. But on the other hand apples at 75c per bu.; peaches, 50c per bu.; pears, 60c per bu.; grapes, 30c per 12-qt. bskt.; berries, $1 a case, while the case costs 32c, picking from 50 to 90c a case. Crabapples are 50c per bu. The bushel basket costs 20c, cartage 14c, freight 17c, commission 5c. The same freight and cartage applies to the peach, apple and pear sales. I shall practice what I preach as soon as my 500 young apple trees come into full bearing, so I am greatly interested in the carton proposition. L. B. R.

Why chance is Eliminated when the body is by FISHER



EVERY Fisher Body is equally good because Fisher has standardized its materials, its construction, its inspection. Each piece of wood or metal in a Fisher Body is sound; each measurement is accurate. *Every* completed Fisher Body is a superior body, made so not by accident, but by definite control of factory operations. Inspection in the great Fisher plants is not a superficial looking-over—it is a *constant, ever-present process,* every step of the way. It includes every material used, and every structural operation employed. It commences with the raw material and ends only with the finely finished body. Select any car equipped with a Body by Fisher with confidence in its all-around value and ability—and with assurance of the fact that that body will stand up, with ordinary care, in the hardest service.

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FISHER

Market News & Prices

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate demand for most produce during the past week. Apples have continued to move well with the Gravenstein and Wealthy dominating the market. Drop McIntosh are offered in increasing quantities, but move slowly unless highly colored and free from injury. These bring as high as $2.50 a bu. The native season is rapidly drawing to a close on beans, corn, peaches and tomatoes with severe frost damage in some sections. The onion market has been amply supplied with considerable weakness resulting. Potatoes have firmed considerably.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Gravensteins ord., $1 to $1.75. Fancy, $2 to $2.60; Wealthy, fancy, $1.50 to $2. Large, fancy, $2.10 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Me., bbls., A2½-in. Gravensteins, $4.50 to $5.50. Wolf River, $3 to $4.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs, 40 to 65c; few, 75c. Cut off, $1 to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderately light. Demand good for best. Native green and wax, $1.25 to $2.50. Lima, $4.50 to $5. Best shell, $2 to $3 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. Savoy, mostly $1 to $1.25 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs, 85c to $1.25. Cut off, $1.50 to $1.85 std. bu. box.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. New York, 2-3 crts, best, $2 to $3.

Corn.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. 40 to 60 ears yellow, $1 to $1.35; few $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, ¼ bbl. crts, $2.75 to $3.25.

Cucumbers. — Supplies light, demand good. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, $4 to $7; few fancy, higher, std. bu. box. Pickles, med. to fine, $2 to $6 box. N. Y., bu. bskt., cukes, $1.50 to $2. Pickles, $2 to $3.

Lettuce.—Moderate supplies, demand good for best. Native ord., 18 hds, 50 to 75c. Cal., best, $5 to $6 crt. N. Y., crts, 24 hds. ord., mostly, 50c to $1; few $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies heavy, demand fair. Native yellows, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags ord., small, few sales, $2 to $2.25. Ind., 100 lbs., $3.85 to $4. Valencies, Spanish, $3 ½ case. Wash., $3.75 to $4 100 lbs.

Peaches.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 14-qt. bskt. Elbertas, $1 to $1.75; bu. bskt, $2.25 to $2.50; N. Y., bu. bskt., 2-in. min., $1 to $1.50.

Pears. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Bosc, $2 to $3. Seckels, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. Y. Seckels, $1.50 to $2.25 bu. bskt.

Peppers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Hot squash, green, $1 to $1.35. Red, $1.50 to $2. Bell, $1.25 to $1.50 bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market inactive. Native, 75 to 90c std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, Cobbs, $1.15 to $1.25. Gr. Mts, $1.30 to $1.35.

Spinach.—Suppies moderately light, demand good for best. Native, 50 to 85c; few $1 std. bu. box.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Yellow Crooknecks, 18s, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Marrow and Turban, $1.75 to $2 bbl.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand good. No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $25. Eastern, $17 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 48c; firsts, 46½ to 47½c; seconds, 44 to 46c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 57c; mixed colors, 56c. White extras, 54c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 52c. Undergrades, 35 to 40c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady; twins extras fresh, 26 to 28c. Firsts, 26 to 26½c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $8.50 to $9. Cal. small white, $9.50 to $10. Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $9. Red Kidney, $8.50 to $8.75. Limas, $10 to $10.25 100-lb. sack.

Wool. — Market steady. No price changes noted. Receipts at Boston for week ending Sept. 29, 1928, 1,166,000 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 47 to 48c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.15 to $1.17; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.03; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.07 to $1.12; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.06; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, 87 to 90c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Peaches and pears are showing a strong tone, while grapes are weak. Eggs are higher.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; firsts, 46 to 50c. Cheese, firm; new flats, daisies, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 30c; brick, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick Swiss, 36 to 37c. Eggs, higher; grade A, 52 to 57c; grade B, 48 to 50c; grade C, 38 to 45c; unclassified, 46 to 50c.

Poultry.—Dressed, firm; fowls, 27 to 39c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; chickens, 42 to 45c; ducks, 33 to 37c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 32c; old roosters, 19 to 21c; broilers, 24 to 32c; ducks, 26 to 28c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Maiden Blush, bu., 65c to $1; Gravenstein, 75c to $1; Wolf River, 90c to $1.25; Alexander, $1 to $1.25; Astrachan, $1 to $1.50; Duchess, $1.15 to $1.25; Sweet Bough, Pippin, Wealthy, $1.25 to $1.50; Crabapples, $2.10 to $2.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 50c to $1.15; Va., bbl., $2 to $2.50; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.25 to $1.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, easy; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, $9.50 to $10; marrow, white, kidney, $10 to $11. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2 to $2.50; Cal., white, $4 to $4.50; doz. bchs, 30 to 35c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupe, bu., 75c to $2.50; elderberries, bu., 85c to $1.90; grapes, 12-qt. bskt, 45 to 60c; Cal., Malagas, lug, $1.25 to $1.50; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $5.50 to $6; peaches, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; pears, bu., 50c to $2.50; plums, bu., $1 to $1.25; prunes, bu., $1.60 to $1.85.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax, green, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beets, bu., 50c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 15 to 20c; cabbage, bu., 40c to $1; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $1.85; celery, doz., 25 to 50c; corn, doz., 30 to 45c; cucumbers, bu., 75c to $1.25; eggplant, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; lettuce, box, 75c to $1; Lima beans, qt., 30 to 35c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.75; parsley, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; peppers, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; pickles, per 100, 40 to 65c; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 90c; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; spinach, bu., 65c to $1.25; squash, bu., 50c to $1.50; tomatoes, bu., $1.25 to $2.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.35.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $30; standard middlings, $32; red-dog, $45; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $52; hominy, $38.25; gluten, $44.80; oatfeed, $15.

C. H. B.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Supplied by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for week ending Sept. 29, 1928.

Beef steers and heifers, slow, about steady with week's 25 to 50c decline; no choice kinds here; bulk beef steers, $12.25 to $13.50; butcher cows, weak to 25c lower; Bulls and all cutters, barely steady; bulk butcher heifers, $10.75 to $11.75; cows, $8 to $9; medium sausage bulls, $8.50 to $10.25; cutters, $5 to $6. Stockers and feeders, extremely dull, unevenly lower; most sales 25c under last week's close, fully 125 cars held over for Monday's market; bulk of sales, $11.50 to $13. Calves, steady; top vealers, $18.50; few selects held higher.

Hogs, slow, unevenly lower, $1.50 or more off for week.

Receipts.—For today's market: Cattle, 35 cars; 13 Chicago, 6 Canada, 6 Virginia, 4 Kansas City, 2 St. Louis, 1 West Virginia, 1 Ohio, 1 Kentucky, 1 Georgia; containing 1,122 head, 76 head trucked in; total: Cattle, 1,198 head, 17 calves, 171 hogs, 509 sheep. Receipts for week ending Sept. 29, 1928: Cattle, 343 cars; 83 Canada, 82 Virginia, 46 Chicago, 42 St. Paul, 27 West Virginia, 16 St. Louis, 8 Tennessee, 8 Kansas City, 6 Pennsylvania, 4 Kentucky, 3 New York, 2 North Carolina, 2 Michigan, 2 Alabama, 1 Wisconsin, 1 Buffalo, 1 Minneapolis, 8 Maryland, 1 Indiana; containing 10,395 head, 261 trucked in; total cattle, 10,656 head, 855 calves, 1,934 hogs, 867 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 284 cars; 65 Virginia, 67 Canada, 31 Chicago, 16 St. Paul, 8 Mississippi, 6 West Virginia, 6 Tennessee, 4 St. Louis, 4 Pennsylvania, 2 North Carolina, 1 Kansas City, 1 Buffalo, 1 Iowa, 1 Ohio, 1 Kentucky; containing 6,020 head, 216 trucked in; total cattle, 6,236 head, 158 calves, 1,507 hogs, 102 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $13.75 to $15; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $14 to $15; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $14 to $15; medium, 800 lbs. up, $12 to $14; common, 800 lbs. up, $9.50 to $12.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.75 to $13.75; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11.75; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.25 to $10; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.25.

Cows.—Choice, $8.25 to $10.75; good, $7.25 to $8.25; common and medium, $6 to $7.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.25 to $12.25; cutter, common and medium, $7 to $10.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $11.75 to $14; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.75 to $11.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $11.50 to $13.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.50 to $11.50.

Vealers. — Good and choice, $16 to $18.50; medium, $14 to $16; cull and common, $7.50 to $14.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11 to $12.60; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12 to $12.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12 to $12.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $11.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

October 4, 1928.

MILK

October: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, October: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$048	@	$0.48½
Extras, 92 score			.47½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.44½	@	.45
Seconds	.43	@	.44
Lower grades	.42	@	.42½
Ladles	.35	@	.39½
Packing stock	.33	@	.35
Renovated	.42	@	.43
Sweet, fancy	.49½	@	.50
Extra	.48½	@	.49
Firsts	.45½	@	.48
Seconds	.44	@	.45

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½	@	$0.28
Flats, fresh, special	.27½	@	.28
Fancy			.27
Under grades	.24	@	.25
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26	@	.27
Watertown, N. Y.			.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.60	@	$0.64
Average extras	.50	@	.58
Extra firsts	.40	@	.47
Firsts	.33	@	.36
Pacific Coast, white	.50	@	.58
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.50	@	.53
Gathered, best	.38	@	.40
Common to good	.27	@	.31

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@	.38
Roosters	.16	@	.24
Fowls	.24	@	.36
Ducks	.18	@	.25
Turkeys, young	.50	@	.60
Old	.25	@	.30
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.28	@	$0.34
Chickens	.27	@	.34
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.15	@	.30
Geese	.15	@	.22
Tame rabbits	.18	@	.23

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	14.50
Bulls	8.00	@	9.75
Cows	6.00	@	9.50
Calves, best	18.50	@	19.50
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	12.00	@	14.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.25
Good to prime	.21	@	.23
Culls	.17	@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	28.00
Bulls	14.00	@	19.00
Cows	16.00	@	20.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$2.50
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.60	@	1.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.00	@	1.75
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	2.00	@	2.75
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@	$1.30
Cabbage, ton	40.00	@	45.00
Carrots, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	4.75
Celery, hearts, doz.	.75	@	1.35
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00	@	7.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@	5.50
Lima beans, bu.	3.00	@	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	2.75	@	3.75
Okra, bu.	1.00	@	4.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Peas, bu.	3.00	@	10.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00	@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	1.75
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	1.75	@	2.50
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	6.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	4.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.00	@	$9.50
Red kidney	8.25	@	8.50
White kidney	8.00	@	8.25

FRUIT

Apples, bu.	$0.75	@	$3.25
Bbl.	2.00	@	10.00
Pears, bbl.	3.50	@	7.00
Quinces, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.25	@	3.85
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	1.50	@	3.50
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	2.25
Grapes, 12-lb. bskt.	.50	@	.55
Muskmelons, bu.	.75	@	1.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	24.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	25.00
Straw, rye	23.00	@	26.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.34⅛
No. 2 red	1.65⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.14½
Oats, No. 2 white	.53½
Barley	.84¼
Rye	1.13½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70	@	.75
Gathered	.40	@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.65
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@	.15
String beans, lb.	.20	@	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Peas, lb.	.30	@	.40
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.06	@	.08
Cabbage, lb.	.05	@	.10
Peaches, doz.	.20	@	.30

Countrywide Situation

At this time of year eggs and butter have always been on the program to advance in price, while vegetables and fruits are supposed to be coming down when the supply increases. But this year the program has not come off according to schedule, owing to the weather more than anything else.

PLENTY OF EGGS

The late cool season rather delayed egg production but it proved favorable in late Summer and early Fall. Receipts have increased so fast that they affected the storage situation and the holdings now are greater than they were a year ago. This situation does not mean any great danger to the egg market, because last year's holdings worked off fairly well, but there is more or less hesitation among dealers because they do not know how long the heavy fresh receipts will continue. Prices weakened a little at times in September, but there was no great net change. Really fancy eggs brought full prices, and, of course, the usual tendency is strongly upward in late Fall.

The poultry season also is likely to be more active later than at the beginning. Chickens were late in maturing this year, and the old laying flocks too are not likely to be put on the market until late if they keep on laying well as at present. Poultry markets have been rather quiet in September except for some special occasions resulting from holiday demands. Some of the storage stock has been taken out on account of moderate fresh receipts. A good underlying feature is the high prices of other meats, which are likely to help the consumption of poultry this Fall.

GOOD DAIRY SEASON

Butter prices, like eggs, hesitated when they ought to have kept on going up, for the same reason—the unusually good conditions for late Fall production. The price even declined one cent on some lines in late September owing to market supplies heavier than expected, and also the competition of cold storage butter which had been bought at lower levels in the Summer. Conditions continue favorable for late production of both butter and cheese. It is perhaps just as well that the price eased down a little, for there were signs that imports might begin almost any time because of fairly low prices for butter in Europe.

Vegetables and fruits, potatoes excepted, have been holding up very well under heavy shipments. The reason here is light production or good demand, or both together. Onions and cabbage are now shown to be probably a comparatively light crop in the East. Onions seem to have gone up about as far as they could for the time being, having reached $2.50 per 100 lbs. in the West and above $3.50 in some eastern sections. A good many onions are small and poor this year, which puts large fine onions in good position except for competition of the increasing imports from Spain. Cabbage prices keep on advancing, moving above $30 in New York State producing sections and about half that price in the West. The general level is at least double that of a year ago, all the result of poor condition of the growing crop in some Eastern States, especially New York.

Pears, too, have been selling at very satisfactory prices; some above $10 per barrel in English markets. No reason appears why apples and pears should not continue to sell well in most parts of Europe owing to the moderate local production.

G. B. F.

Missouri Notes

King Gladiolus is dead; long live King Dahlia. Thus we shout as one great dynasty of flowers is succeeded by another. Yet even on this September 21 I cut a bunch of rather short-spiked glads that still persisted in the sere and yellow rows that were once so glorious. The weather has run into a sizable drought and dust fogs on the highways as throngs of cars ply over them on their way to the county fair, which is running full blast and uproarious with carnivals and scores of concessionaires. But Dahlias are now of more interest to me than race horses, cattle and hogs. I planted them about June 1, and 22 days of rain that month rotted the buds on some, as I afterwards discovered. The plow furrows in which they were planted were not filled clear up, and the rain water made channels of them, but with no washing of importance. Some of my choicest fell victims, among them some Jersey Beauty. Many people here plant Dahlias in April. The plants try to bloom in the middle of Summer, and when their proper Fall season comes, they have "shot their bolt." Our ground is rich and well cultivated, and the drought goes almost unfelt.

Luckily our finest Dahlias were the first to bloom. There is a 50-yard row of Mrs. I. de Ver Warner colored from end to end with splendid lavender blooms and flanking this are Jersey Beauty and Mrs. Carl Salbach. These make a great trio. The plants are all lusty and growing vigorously while they bloom. Scarcely one of our visitors has seen such flowers, and they are profuse in admiration. Jersey Beauty lost half its hills in the June rains, but Mrs. Warner and Salbach escaped. Many flowers of Jersey Beauty are merely medium in size, but some were six inches in diameter, and the stems are fine. The stems of Salbach are perfection, and its flowers lovely. With these three varieties alone I should feel well equipped as a grower of cut flowers. The fourth row is all George Walters, luxurious in growth and profuse in bloom but though its stems are fairly long they lack stiffness. Jean Chazot is a favorite of mine, a cactus, good stems, free bloomer, a golden bronze, suffused nasturtium red.

The fruit crop is generally good. While we can insure early peaches and up to and including the Hale and Elberta season in mid-August, we have not yet succeeded in bringing through in good condition the late September varieties. These late ones are mostly clings, and there is always a distinct demand for them, no matter how glutted previous markets have been. The Heath is perhaps the finest of late clings, a great white deliciously sweet peach with never more than the faintest blush of color. We kept spraying to the last (which experience had proved to be essential), but many were wormy and some cracked open and rotted, and the good residue was discouragingly small. Next year I will try 1½ lb. instead of a pound of arsenate of lead to the 50 gallons water. Learning that lime was a good fungicide, I gradually increased the amount to 10 lbs. to 50 gallons, with what beneficial results I am not prepared to say. But so far early peaches have been cheaper to grow and sold at much higher prices than the midseason canners. These later sold here at from $1 to $1.50 per bushel, while some extra fine earlies brought us $4. Peaches from Southern Illinois were ferried in truckloads across the Mississippi, and dominated our local markets. Apples, too, are cheap. Good Delicious are offered as low as $1.50 per bushel. There is an immense lot that are too unsound for cold storage, and are offered for from 50c to $1 per bushel. Jonathan is a leading commercial apple in this region. Its trees were loaded. For brilliant color there is nothing to equal King David, an apple that I am disposed to praise without reserve. It is the youngest to bear, the surest and earliest to color, the most uniform in size, as productive as could be desired and of good quality. Polished with a cloth, its fruit glows with phosphorescent brilliance. The fine quality of Grimes Golden maintains the high rank of this yellow apple. As usual the Staymans crack, rot and fall off and do not take on a good color till too late. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

The State's Champion Spellers

Fifty-six county champion spellers began a long day's lively spelling contest at the State Fair with Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education, conducting the contest. Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Farms and Markets, also took a personal interest in proceedings, as usual, and brought a distinguished guest to speak briefly to the boys and girls of the rural schools. This year it was Senator Curtis, candidate for the office of Vice-president of the United States, himself a fine example of the product of the common schools. Probably not a boy or girl who heard him but that has as good or better chance to rise to the top in American life if they will but use their opportunities.

Boys were in the minority this year among the champion spellers, there being but 11, with 45 girl contestants, the champions having been determined first by township elimination contests, then by county contests, conducted by the school authorities.

There were 600 good English words in the first list given to the boys and girls—through five written and two oral tests. By noon there were but 25 left in the running, as follows:

Dorothea Gibson, Onondaga County; Ethel Spearbeck, Broome County; Irving B. Perkins, Warren County; Mabel Carrol, Orange County; Jean Clifford, St. Lawrence County; Gladys Mae Flynn, Rensselaer County; Merle Gedney, Albany County; Enid Mathes, Genessee County; Loraine Rogers, Montgomery County; Kenneth Bush, Otsego County; Adele Spaletta, Ulster County; Violet E. O'Sick, Washington County; Yvette Mercier, Madison County; Florence E. Fiore, Nassau County; Fay Mitchell, Chemung County; Ada C. Bounds, Ontario County; Louis Cairns, Delaware County; Leona Hadba, Allegany County; Verva Loobias, Herkimer County; Catherine Ross, Cayuga County; Marion Shaw, Schoharie County; Helen Dykeman, Putnam County; Gilbert Enser, Fulton County; Donald Aiken, Dutchess County; Caroline Emily Wood, Jefferson County.

These were the beginners of the afternoon session. When the first list was exhausted but three girls and a boy were left in the contest. This first list of words included the so-called easy words of the list—such as exhibition, analysis, rhetoric, zoological, bouquet, celluloid, parallel, condescend. Only 25 found these easy enough to score 100 per cent, the lists having been submitted to the boys and girls for study some months ago.

Onondaga County dropped out when Miss Gilson misplaced an "i" in villainous. Then the bee got down to words known as "terrors," words such as technique, spaghetti, bacillus, diaphanous and mausoleum.

When all but two of the contestants were down, leaving Glady Flynn of Rensselaer County and Merle Gedney of Albany County on the floor, such words as exchequer, liquefy, bivouac, pantomime cayenne, hemorrhage, pseudonym, acquiesce, supersede and poignant, were given in a written test, to work off a tie that had developed between these young contenders.

A checking up of this list showed that Miss Flynn had left out an "h" in hemorrhage and Miss Gedney had lost the "h" and had missed the correct spelling of pseudonym also. It is safe to say that these two will always be able to spell these words correctly in future, as will the others the words which proved to be the undoing.

Commissioner Graves was assisted by six county superintendents of schools who corrected the papers in the written tests. Each county contestant was given his or her railroad fare to grounds and admission to the fair grounds. To each was also given a certificate of county championship in spelling, bearing the seals of the State Department of Education and of the Department of Farms and Markets, and signed by the respective commissioners.

The event as a whole occupied two days, the contestants being entertained by the fair commission on the intervening night, with lodgings in dormitories on the grounds. A dinner was given to the boys and girls on Tuesday evening, at the club house, when the contestants were the guests of honor. Several prominent people addressed them at this time.

The second day was given to sight-seeing, under competent leadership, so that the boys and girls saw the right things, and saw them understandingly.

The full list of winners and winnings is as follows: First prize, $50 in gold, Miss Gladys Flynn, Rensselaer County; second prize, $25 in gold, Miss Merle Gedney, Albany County; third prize, $15 in gold, Donald Aiken, Dutchess County; fourth prize, $10 in gold, Miss Helen Dykeman, Putnam County. Besides these cash prizes Mr. Procter C. Welch, manager of Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, presented a cup to the first prize winner, known as the "Onondaga Cup," the personal gift of Mr. Welch. The wide variety of persons and gifts included in the event, and the numbers of rural parents and children sharing in this educational contest, proves it to be one of the most valuable and practical features of the State fair—most far-reaching in its influence now, and down the years to come.

VIOLA CUTTING.

The Spellers at State Fair

Legal Fences

We live on a farm that is surrounded by farmers who all keep cattle. I wish to build my line fences. Are these farmers compelled to build their share of the line fence when asked? What is the height of a lawful line fence, also the distance between posts? If a farmer gives permission to use barbed wire is it necessary to get a written permission from the farmer? E. B.

New York.

All adjoining land-owners are compelled to build their share of the line fence. The fence must be of sufficient height and strength to restrain animals which are usually pastured in that locality. It is much safer to obtain a written permission from the adjoining owner before building a barbed wire fence. N. T.

Tax on Mortgage and Bank Deposit

Is a mortgage note drawing 6 per cent interest taxable in the State of Vermont? The mortgage is on property in Massachusetts. Is money in savings banks outside of Vermont taxable in said State, the holder of the mortgage and depositor of the money being a resident of Vermont.

New Hampshire. O. S. P.

You do not state whether or not your mortgage is recorded and whether or not you paid a tax at the time of the recording. Neither do you state whether you refer to income tax or State and county taxes. If you are figuring income tax it makes no difference where your property is situated as long as you are receiving income therefrom. N. T.

Legal Textbook

Where can I get a small book, sort of a text-book, on the making of wills, widow's rights, joint wills, deeds, and everything along that line? J. C. J.

New York.

There are many text-books on wills. Probably the best work covering New York law of wills is a two-volume set entitled "New York Law of Wills."

Reading text-books on wills, however, does not qualify one to prepare wills. If you are contemplating the study of wills, deeds, etc. for intellectual reasons, we wish to congratulate you, but if you are making a study with a thought that you will be able to put it in practice we wish to discourage you, because a great many disputes and lawsuits have resulted from the handiwork of those who imagined they were able to draw legal papers. N. T.

Cattle Killed on Railroad Track

My pasture for dry stock is situated about one-fourth mile from a railroad. There is property owned by three of my neighbors between my pasture and the railroad. Last night three heifers got out, wandered across my neighbors' property and got on the railroad tracks. Two were killed, the third escaped without injury. My main farm is so situated that this same railroad runs three-fourths of a mile along one side, but the pasture for the young stock is situated about three-fourth of a mile from the main part. The railroad is supposed to maintain all fences along its right of way. Can I collect damages? E. W. H.

New York.

You do not state facts sufficient for us to determine whether the loss of the stock is due to the negligence of the railroad company or not. If the neglect of your neighbors to keep up their fence was the proximate cause there can be no recovery from the railroad company. Submit this to your attorney for his investigation. N. T.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—A death list in excess of 2,000 persons, with 16,082 homeless, and property damage above $50,000,000 were the estimates of tropical hurricane toll in the West Palm Beach area of Florida, George W. Carr, General Chairman of Relief Work, telegraphed Sept. 27 to Howard W. Selby, Palm Beach Red Cross head in Washington. The Carr report was detailed and was termed a final check of the disaster brought by the hurricane on Sept. 16. Mr. Selby is in Washington to make an appeal for $12,000,000 relief funds with which to effect rehabilitation.

The right of Jerome P. Neff of Shore Acres, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to operate an auto in Connecticut was suspended by Deputy Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Howard R. Baldwin at Stamford, Conn., Sept. 28. The license of Mrs. Neff also was suspended. Mr. and Mrs. Neff are said to have boasted at Boston last August of having beaten a crack New Haven Railroad train in a race from New York to Boston while the Neffs were in their automobile. They reached a maximum speed of 83 miles an hour. An account of their race was carried on a press wire and led Motor Vehicle Commissioners of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York to take action.

Maurice Schinasi, cigarette manufacturer, who came to this country as an immigrant 35 years ago, leaves $1,000,000 of an estate, valued at approximately $5,000,000, to the founding of a hospital in his native town in Asia Minor and $300,000 to charitable institutions of this city in his will filed Sept. 28 for probate in Surrogate's Court. The residue of the Schinasi estate goes to his widow, Mrs. Laurette Schinasi, 1165 Park Ave., and her three daughters. The will directs the trustee of the estate, the Chemical National Bank of New York, to establish a trust fund of $1,000,000, of which $200,000 is to be used to build a hospital in Mr. Schinasi's native town, Magnesieu, near Smyrna.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Charles E. Hughes and Frank M. Chapman, Curator of Ornithology at the New York Natural History Museum, have been selected as the three recipients of the Roosevelt Medals for 1928, the Roosevelt Memorial Association announced Sept. 30. The medals, which are of gold, and show a head of Roosevelt on one side and a quotation from him on the other, will be presented on Oct. 27 at a dinner at 28 East Twentieth Street, the house where Roosevelt was born, and now the home of the association. Qualities of mind and character, rather than his achievements in aviation, influenced the committee, headed by Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, in the selection of Lindbergh as one of the three recipients.

The annual loss to American motorists at the hands of "gyp" operators of gasoline pumps is conservatively estimated at $20,000,000, according to the American Automobile Association. This estimate is based upon an analysis of a check-up made by affiliated A. A. A. Motor Clubs and by civic authorities at widely separated points throughout the country. The association urges administrative machinery in all States for the enforcement of weights and measures laws as a cure for the evil.

Through its special counsel the government plans to file suits against the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company for $3,000,000 in the Federal Courts in Wyoming for payment for oil extracted from the Teapot Dome Reserve by the Mammoth Oil Company prior to receivership. This action is to be taken in view of the failure of the Mammoth Oil Company at Casper, Wyo., to satisfy the judgment of approximately $2,295,000 awarded in December, 1927. The Sinclair company was scheduled to be named defendant because it bought the oil from the Mammoth Oil Company.

MOTHER (to small daughter just home from a visit): "I am sorry to say your aunt gives a very poor account of you: "Naughty, untidy, unpunctual, untruthful, inclined to be imp—'." Daughter: "Does auntie really write all that?" Mother: "Yes." Daughter (sadly): "What a thing to say to a child's own mother!"—Christian Leader.

The New York Dahlia Show

There was such a gorgeousness in the flowers at the Dahlia show that it is difficult to say which was the finest. The displays were attractive and beautiful beyond words. The blooms in some cases were 12 inches across. The shaggy cactus Dahlias and the little pompons were shown in every variety and shade. It must have been difficult for the judges to decide where to give the prizes and that they had difficulty was evidenced by the number of prizes given. A prize for best arrangement of flowers went to a mound of flowers of various shades but almost perfect in shape and of great size. The Dahlias varied from tiny pompons to mammoth blooms; the colors all the rainbow shades and combinations of shades in every degree of variation. It would be unfair to praise one above the other. An exhibit that came from California by air mail attracted much attention, even though the flowers were pretty well faded. They showed, however, the beauty of color and the size. A particularly beautiful Dahlia was Kathleen Norris, and it attracted considerable attention. Edna Ferber was also a showy salmon colored large bloom. Watchung Sunrise, a yellowish pink, and Watchung Sunset, a pinkish rose, were beautiful. Annie Marie, salmon pink and white tipped; Manetto Glory, handsome rich pink; Tango Century, a single tangerine shaded flower; Violet Wonder, an extraordinarily rich reddish violet shade, and many others which it would be impossible to mention were gorgeous, brilliant and of great size and strength to judge by the wood.

The pompon Dahlias ran from white to "Darkest of All," which was a deep, almost black maroon. A prize was given to the pompon "Dr. Jim," which was an odd light magenta shade. Perhaps the prize was given because of the perfection of the blooms, but a shaded orange pleased me more. The pompons were beautiful, though in all cases looked somewhat like straw flowers, but so perky and saucy in the way they hold up their heads, while the large flowers drooped. There was such a display it was impossible to do anything but "oh" and "ah" all along the line. A red and white single Dahlia, not large, but more like a huge Cosmos, was showy. A particularly pretty doorway was covered with single small pink "Little Jewels," and deserved the prize it received.

The Gladiolus were also fine, ranging in shades known and unknown. The Delphiniums were handsome and made a specially fine showing. M. G. K.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The sixty-second annual session of the National Grange, to be held in the city of Washington, Nov. 14-23, will be in a measure a memorial meeting, as it was at the National Capital that the great Grange fraternity had its birth Dec. 4, 1867. In fact Washington was the meeting place for the organization for several years, and it was not until 1874 that the National Grange met elsewhere. Not until 1880 did the National Grange again return to Washington. It also met there in 1881 and in 1883. The annual sessions held there since have been in 1896, 1900, 1908 and 1916. Altogether Washington has been the meeting place for 14 years, more than any other city in the country.

In addition to being the birthplace of the Grange, Washington has another attraction for the members of the Grange in its being the National Capital, with all the interest that attends the various functions of the Federal Government. So it is not strange that already Grange members in many of the States are making plans to visit their National capital in November.

In addition to the fact that in Washington the Patrons of Husbandry as an organization had a beginning, four of the seven founders of the order lie buried in the cemeteries of Washington. They are Oliver Hudson Kelley, William Saunders, John Trimble and John R. Thompson. In addition to the usual business of the annual session the program will include special features, such as a visit to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington; tours through the various public buildings of the Federal Government, with a reception to President Coolidge, and a visit to the cemeteries where repose the bodies of the Grang founders.

Secretary Leslie R. Smith of the National Grange executive committee is arranging for a special New England train to carry the Grangers of that section to Washington, and members from nearby States are planning to organize automobile parties to make the trip. Others will take advantage of the reduced railroad rates obtained for the occasion, while some will make the journey by special busses.

To accommodate those who plan to take the seventh degree at Washington and who have not received the sixth degree the Maryland State Grange will arrange to confer the sixth degree on all those who wish it.

The headquarters of the National Grange at Washington will be the Willard Hotel, one of the famous hotels of the country. Some of the Grange sessions will be held in the Willard auditorium and others in the Municipal Auditorium. The seventh degree will be conferred in the Municipal Auditorium Friday evening, Nov. 16.

One new State Grange will be represented at the coming National Grange session, that of Virginia, which has just been organized. Potomac Grange No. 1 of Washington will act as host to the visitors. Potomac Grange is a reorganization of the original Grange organized in Washington at the birth of the order. It has about 250 members, which include many distinguished residents of Washington in Congress and the various departments of the Federal Government.

The seventh degree in the Grange is the highest in the fraternity, and is said to be the most beautiful degree put on by any fraternity. The degree is only conferred at the annual sessions of the National Grange. The largest class of seventh-degree candidates was at the Boston session in 1920, when 9,838 received the degree. At Cleveland last year the number of seventh degree candidates was 5,811.

The biennial election of officers of the National Grange took place at Cleveland last year, so that no election will be held this year. National Master Louis J. Taber, who will preside at the Washington session, has occupied the Master's position since 1923. Previously he served as Master of the Ohio State Grange from 1914 to 1921.

Tariff on Tomatoes

Comparative costs of canning tomatoes in the United States and Italy reveal that an average duty of 41 per cent is necessary to equalize the difference in cost of production and to put the American product on a competitive basis, declared Frank M. Shook, Easton, Md., field secretary of the Tri-State Packers' Association, at the continuation of the recent hearings on canned tomatoes and tomato paste before the Tariff Commission.

This rate of duty would equalize costs only when domestic tomatoes are shipped in carload lots, Mr. Shook said. There is much demand for tomatoes in less than carload lots, hence a duty of 41 per cent would not protect American canners on such sales, he said.

The 50 per cent increase possible at present through a recommendation of the Tariff Commission, establishing a tariff of 22½ per cent, would be helpful toward placing American canners on an equality basis with Italian producers, Mr. Shook declared.

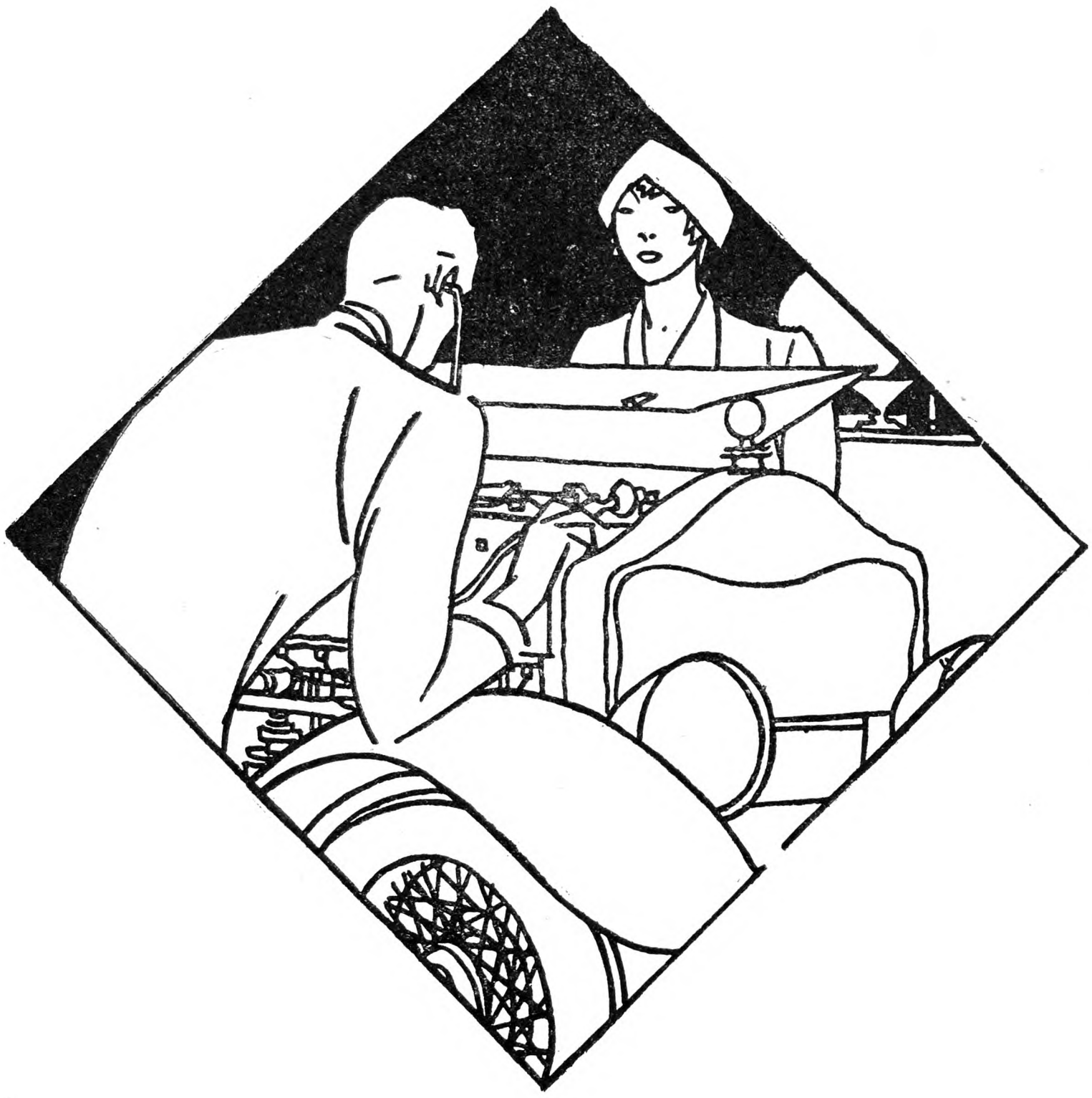
There are 181 idle tomato canning factories in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.

Law Regarding Cemeteries

What is the law regarding cemeteries and cemetery associations? Do the trustees have a right to tax lot owners (regardless of their wishes) for cutting the grass on them and keeping them in order according to their rules? If so, and the taxes are not paid, do they have a right to sell the unoccupied part of the lot? In case of a sale, what procedure must they take in order to make the sale legal? Does the one paying such taxes get a clear bill to the lot? Can I get the law relating to cemeteries and cemetery associations in pamphlet form?

New York. M. F.

The directors of a cemetery association have a right to levy assessments against owners for the care of the cemetery in accordance with the rules, and take such steps as are necessary for the collection of the same. There are no cemetery laws in pamphlet form, that we know of, but your town clerk, no doubt, has a copy of this law in his office. N. T.



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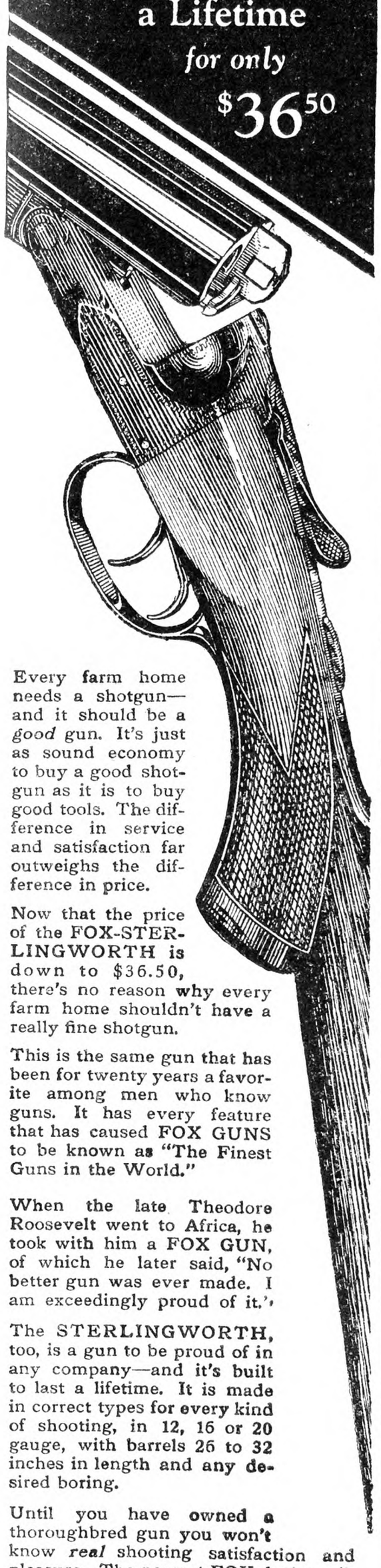

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THE MAILBAG

Sheep Advice Wanted

Will you ask readers to tell which plan with sheep is likely to be more profitable?

1. Buy ewes to lamb in April, have sheep fed corn all Winter, fatten all sheep and lambs three or four months; shear in early June; sell out in July or August, and buy again.

2. Shall I buy wethers in November, fatten, and sell in March?

Franklin Co., Mass. UNCLE JOHN.

This is a good question. What do readers say about it from experience or observation?

An Itinerant Shoe Repairing Business

What is your opinion as to the success an itinerant shoe repairer would have in country districts? Do you believe that there is a field here for an honest and capable workman equipped with necessary machinery? The traveling umbrella repairmen is quite a familiar sight in the country and small towns, but I do not recall having ever seen a traveling shoemaker. Are there not many country towns without shoemakers? G. W.

Cook Co., Ill.

No doubt such an outfit capable of doing good work would pick up a large amount of trade. Has anyone seen such a traveling shoemaker?

Grease for Shoes

Would you give me a formula or preparation for waterproofing and preserving high-top shoes? I have been told that mutton tallow and beeswax are good.

Westchester Co., N. Y. S. H.

That preparation is often used, but we have found common castor oil quite effective for this purpose. It is clean and easily applied. In earlier days when leather boots were largely used and "greasing your boots" was a necessary farm job, many used the thick stuff scraped from iron wagon axles. This was a mixture of wagon grease and a little iron and had great lasting qualities. It was kept in an iron kettle, melted and put on with a swab—not elegant but effective. Present-day rubber and combination footwear is better for farm use in Winter.

Cost of Light Car

Our Ford car was bought 11 years ago and it is now the best ever it was. It has had about $50 of repairs and one new set of tires that at the time purchased cost about $40. It has been blackened over twice with an auto paint by the owner. It looks now old-fashioned and has to be cranked by hand. It has done little besides running errands for the farm and family. It requires more gasoline to run it than some of the modern cars and the license fees have amounted to almost the heaviest single expense. A farm car frequently is run so little that a low license fee should be charged for a light car and a gasoline tax should pay most of the expense. Taxes for a year exceed a five-year cost for the auto, and church and charities far exceed the car. This may be under the average. H.

Turnips in Virginia

For best results turnips require land which has been well enriched and put in the best condition. It requires 1½ to 2 lbs. of seed per acre in drills, or 2½ lbs. broadcast. The drills should be 16 to 20 in. apart, or in very rich land the drills should not be closer than 2 ft., and 2½ ft. would be better, because of the large growth of tops.

In the vicinity of Washington or Baltimore most varieties of turnips should be sown by August 20. The Purple Top White Globe can be sown to the first of September, while the Strap Leaf varieties can be sown as late as the middle of September. The white flesh varieties are the most popular for market, but the yellow varieties are the best keepers. After a few light frosts take up the roots and store in a cool cellar or outdoor pit for Winter use. R. C.

Virginia.

Foreclosing Second Mortgage

A is purchaser of property, house and one acre of land. B holds first mortgage, C second mortgage. A pays B promptly the interest when due but does not pay C. What can C do to get his money promptly, or at least in a short time? Some have told me C could foreclose, but others say C could not, but that he could bring suit. If last is right and A has no money, would bringing suit do any good?

Connecticut. H. J. W.

The holder of the second mortgage has a right to foreclose the second mortgage, but the first mortgage must first be satisfied out of the purchase price. N. T.

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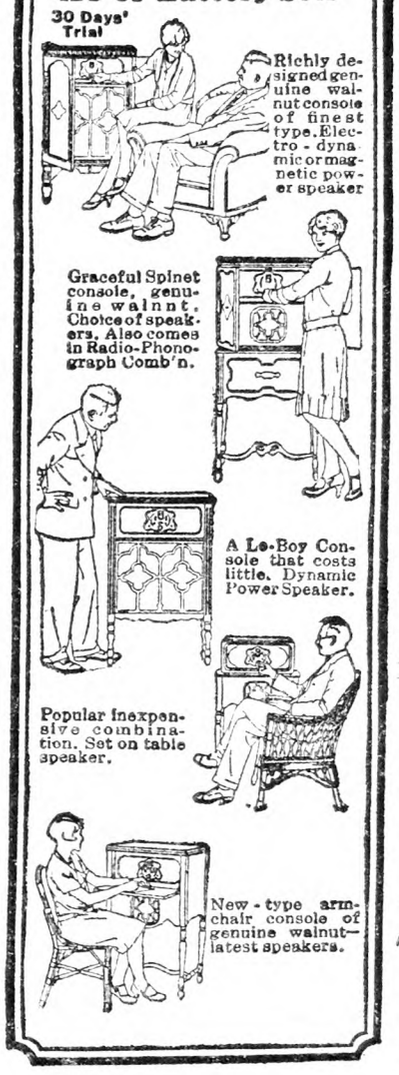

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READERS will be glad to have that message from the Hitchings farm printed on our first page this week, and to see the picture of Mr. Hitchings in the group standing by one of those trees. In former years Mr. Collingwood told in considerable detail the story of the sod mulch orchard and the wonderful apples grown by Mr. Hitchings on this nonconformist plan. No one knows just the *why* of this success, but the results are exceedingly evident, as shown by Mrs. Cornwall's report of this year's crop on these Hitchings orchards.

*

HERE we have a new slogan: An egg a day will help the child on its way. Milk and eggs are alike in this that they supply all the nutritive requirements of growing animals at certain stages of their existence. This, of course, leads to the conclusion that, in these foods, the true "balanced ration" is to be found. In them, nature has stored proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and even vitamins. When a new element is found in any food, we may confidently predict that it will also be found in these products of the dairy and poultry yard. Now we have the studies of Rose and McCollum, carried on with white rats at Columbia University in New York, to show that the addition of egg to a diet already sufficient for growth and well-being of the young added materially to the efficiency and economy of that diet. These studies upon lower animals confirmed findings previously announced that the addition of an egg a day to the diet of a group of well-fed children had improved health and nutrition in the same way that an increased use of milk may be expected to do. Wise propaganda have increased the use of milk in our great cities, New York City alone consuming nearly 40 per cent more than it did 15 years ago. Eggs may now step up on the platform and take their place with milk as a staple food for the production of a vigorous race.

*

A RECORD-BREAKING corn crop is practically assured in the Middle West. It is likely to be high in quality. In addition to an abundance of corn, there is plenty of hay and Fall grass in most areas of the Mississippi Valley. It is not surprising, therefore, that large numbers of corn belt farmers should be competing with one another at the Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha stockyards for the possession of feeder cattle through which to market their corn and roughage. For choice weighty feeders they have recently paid $13.50 to $14.50 per cwt., and for choice stockers $12.25 to $13.50. What will these cattle sell for after 90 to 120 days of feeding? Will they profit their buyers? Evidently corn belt feeders who have answered these questions are acting on their faith in the continuing strength of the fat cattle market, and on the facts that feed is cheap and there are 10,000,000 fewer cattle and 3,000,000 more people in the United States than there were five years ago. Necessity, however, is a factor in the situation. Corn belt farmers cannot satisfactorily market their feed this year unless they convert it into beef, pork, mutton and lamb. Many of them are experienced meatmakers. "New" men, however, join their ranks every year. They are numerous and active this Fall. J. H. Mercer, chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, states that the reduced supply of cattle all through the country, and the prospect for a big corn crop have combined to bring about speculation among buyers of feeders. Competition for this class of cattle has been so keen that many carloads have changed hands three or four times at a profit at the Chicago yards before they passed out to feed lots. Beef producers are making substantial profits at current prices for all grades. Dan D. Casement, Riley Co., Kan., lately sold 21 Hereford yearling steers, averaging 839 lbs., for $18 per cwt. in Kansas City. Facts like these are influencing corn belt farmers. John Clay, a widely-informed, pioneer commission man, says that "it will cost very much less in feed to make weight than it cost a year ago." So active has the trade in feeder cattle become that western range breeders are installing scales on their ranches, and selling their cattle by the pound instead of the head. This is a significant change in their selling technique. The activity and enthusiasm of farmers and ranchmen who are raising or feeding beef cattle in the West are like a contagion. Consequently in the East we note a decided trend in some regions toward the raising of beef cattle. It is noteworthy in this connection that at the late Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., 15 1,025-lb. Aberdeen-Angus steers, bred, fed and shown by Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y., realized $21.50 per cwt. They were bought by the New York Dressed Beef Co.

*

APPROACH of shorter days emphasizes the need of good light in the farm home. Some are located conveniently near commercial lines so that house and barn may be wired and the current obtained easily. In other cases the recourse is a home-owned power plant, and as we go about the country it is quite surprising to note the developments in this line. Farmers who formerly had to depend on kerosene now have electricity "right under their thumb," as we say when we wish to express thorough control of something. Light and pumping power for water—these work in well together and add greatly to the comfort and convenience of farm life.

*

SEEDLING peaches are often submitted to us with request for opinion as to their being worth propagating. As a rule the pit of a high-quality peach produces something good to eat, often coming nearly true to the parent tree. But hardiness, bearing quality and adaptability to various conditions, are things that have to be learned by test, and somewhere along that road most of the supposedly desirable seedlings get weary and quit. Now and then one meets the requirements for general home garden use, and rarer still, a new really commercial kind appears. If one has a seedling peach that seems promising, two or three others should be budded with it as a safeguard against death of the parent tree. The writer has lost two seedlings of apparent merit from lack of this precaution.

*

I would like your advice about my cemetery plot. I have planted grass on it from time to time, but it always dries up during the Summer M. F.

THERE is special appeal in this inquiry because we all know how ragged and patchy a cemetery will get where there is no regular caretaker. It may help to improve the quality of the top soil in such spots by liberally using bone meal, well wetted down. Then, with frequent addition of seed the grass is likely to get a root-hold that will carry it through dry times safely. The cemetery should be a spot of special care, not only because of its appearance to outsiders, but for our own sakes. Broken hearts sometimes find unexpected solace and even "bear a song away," instead of the burden they brought, when they find a new seeding coming on the bare spots of the grave they have tended.

*

WHY not form an unofficial, individual association for resistance to signing papers? Every week we receive a large number of letters from people who have been induced, by strong-arm salesmen, to sign contracts or orders for commodities they do not need, or cannot afford. Trade organizations train specialists to overcome the doubts or objections of a "prospect." Why should not the "prospect," harried by a series of trade representatives, study a technique for repelling the undesirable? Those portrait artists, for example, who "only make a trifling charge for the frame," or those bright young men who are "working their way through college," and tell you that your "vote" will put them through! Start your own resistance by studying their methods of persuasion, and how to counteract them, and the next time a silvery voice over the telephone invites you to invest in blue sky mining stock save your money by hanging up the receiver. There is one good thought to hold under such circumstances—you can make just as good use of your own money as the man who is trying to get it away from you.

*

ACCORDING to many reports apple prices had not been moving much either way near the first of October. The market has been trying to settle itself, having started rather late on the main Winter varieties in producing sections. Growers have been getting $3.50 to $4.50 per barrel for the leading varieties at shipping points. This year prices are fully as high in Michigan as in New York and rather higher than in the South. Eastern producers are in as good position as any of them this year, having only a moderate local supply to compete with in supplying a large nearby population, while the large crop of the Northwest is handicapped by distance and the tendency to small sizes of the fruit. The export markets are acting well when the receipts show good color and sufficient ripeness.

*

THE island of Malta in the Mediterranean Sea has given its name to a disease of man and goats that has not, until very recent years, been thought to be prevalent in this country. In Malta, the inhabitants get their milk supply from goats driven to the door and milked for each customer. Few cows are kept. A peculiar fever, known as Malta fever, has long prevailed there and has been known to be caused by milk from infected goats. Cases of this fever have also not been uncommon in our own Southwest, where goat's milk is somewhat extensively used. Investigations now being made seem to show that Malta fever is much more common than had been supposed elsewhere than in that section of the United States. Malta fever is also known as undulant fever, because of the wave-like undulations in the course of the high temperature. It so closely resembles mild cases of typhoid and some cases of the grippe that it may easily escape correct diagnosis and run its course to recovery or death without being recognized. There are no characteristic symptoms by which alone a positive diagnosis can be made; the help of the laboratory is needed if it is to be certainly distinguished from other infections that may so closely resemble it. Fortunately, it is seldom fatal, though it may cause weeks or months of disability. Recognition of the fact that it may occur anywhere will now lead to more careful observation on the part of physicians and the submission to properly equipped laboratories of blood from suspected cases. The most important discoveries with regard to this disease that have been recently made are that it may be caused by drinking raw milk from cows suffering from contagious abortion and by contact with the discharges from hogs with the same disorder. Milk alone is not responsible for the disease. It has been found as well among packing-house employes who come into close contact with slaughtered hogs and in caretakers of cattle and hogs who do not use raw milk to any extent in their diet. Now that attention is being called to it, we may hope for more careful studies and more general investigations that will clear up obscure points and lead to more accurate knowledge of a disease that we had thought this country nearly free from.

Brevities

YES, these pleasant days of Fall are about the top-notch in weather.

A GROUCH is miserably poor company for the one who has it and everyone he meets.

JAPANESE beetle quarantine restrictions on farm products ceased for this season Oct. 1, but continue on flowers until Oct. 15, inclusive.

AUSTRALIA exports annually from 125,000,000 to 140,000,000 lbs. of butter. The outlook for their season just opening is specially favorable, the cows having wintered well and pasture outlook good.

WITH the co-operation of State highway departments, 8,184 miles of Federal-aid highways were improved in the fiscal year 1927-28, and 2,014 miles that had been previously improved by Federal aid were given surfaces of higher type, according to the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture. This work was done at a total cost of $205,043,784, of which the Federal government paid $88,056,984, or 43 per cent, and the States paid the balance.

"GAME Laws for the Season 1928-29," the twenty-ninth annual summary of Federal, State and Provincial status relating to game, has been compiled by the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, and published as Farmers' Bulletin 1575-F. The outstanding information presented is the summary of laws relating to seasons, licenses, limits, possession, interstate transportation and sale, for each State and Province and for Newfoundland and Mexico.

Dairy Mergers

FROM report in the *Capital Times* of Madison, Wis., we learn that the Borden Company of New York has bought the Kennedy Dairy Company, one of the large outstanding concerns in Wisconsin. The Borden Company had recently bought the Gridley Dairy Company, the largest milk distributing company in Milwaukee. The active head of the Kennedy company was A. H. Kramer, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.

The American Ice Cream Company, also a large outstanding company in Wisconsin, was sold to the Wisconsin Creameries, Inc., Milwaukee, the largest Wisconsin owned dairy corporation. This corporation also controls the Milwaukee Milk Company, the Bloomer Ice Cream Company and the Bendfelt Ice Cream Company. No cash was involved in these deals. Both were completed through an exchange of stock. The amount involved was not made known. These deals concentrate the dairy and ice cream business in Wisconsin in the hands of three large corporations, according to the *Times*. The National Dairy Company, New York and Chicago, helps complete the trio. It recently acquired control of the Luick Ice Cream Company and the Trapp Bros. Dairy Company.

Referring editorially to these mergers, the *Capital Times* comments:

How long will it be before American business will be reduced to the hired man status with a majority of concerns owned and controlled by absentee interests in the big metropolitan centers? Baby's milk, groceries, necessities of life are gradually heading toward monopoly operation. What will happen when these monopoly interests get control of the necessities of life and then seek to perpetuate their hold by obtaining control of government, the courts, militia, etc.? Dangerous seeds are being sown in the American garden.

Farm Co-operation in California

An example of the sort of thing that you have been trying to avoid in farm organizations is indicated by the California grape growers in the following reprint of their demands:

"A mass meeting of raisin growers at Maderia, Calif., recently representing members of the Sun Maid Raisin Growers' Association in that district, made a demand upon the co-operative's official for answers to nine specific questions which were tacked to a resolution which was adopted. The questions are:

"Question No. 1 (a)—Are the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association of California or the Delaware Corporation, or any of them, in such a position that they cannot meet their obligations as they fall due? If so, which?

"(b). Are these companies, or either of them, possessed of assets less in value than their liabilities? If so, which?

"(c). What relation has Mr. Creech to each of these corporations?

"(d). Is Mr. Creech employed by the California corporation in any capacity? If so, what?

"(e). Who pays Mr. Creech's salary in connection with any of the Sun-Maid organizations?

"(f). What steps, if any, have been taken to reduce the overhead of the California corporation along similar lines to those adopted by the Delaware corporation?

"(g). Is it planned to place any of the Sun-Maid corporations in liquidation? If so, which one and when?

"Question No. 2—Have you any plans to handle the 1928 crop of our members which will reasonably assure outside growers so that our members will no longer be penalized for co-operative effort? If so, we request that such a plan be outlined.

"Question No. 3—Will you from now on supply the members with information at regular intervals of fact and figure which will enable them to determine the conduct of the business and enable them to hold the directors responsible therefore, as officers of the corporation?

"Question No. 4—We respectfully request you as our board to give us a detailed audited statement of our business since you assumed its management for us in 1923 in such form that the grower can understand it.

"Question No. 5—Are you willing to amend the by-laws of the California Association to require the election of directors regionally and by direct vote of the members?

"Question No. 6—Is the former manager, now on leave of absence, still drawing a salary? If so, we demand that his resignation be accepted at once.

"Question No. 7—Can the proceeds from the sale of the 1928 crop be used to make up any deficit sustained by reason of the sale and expense of the 1926 and 1927 crops?

"Question No. 8—Is a grower who delivered his 1926 and 1927 crops liable for a billback?

"Question No. 9—What disposition will be made of any excess in the receipts from the sale of raisins of the 1928 crop over and above the advance expense of manufacturing and marketing?

"In view of the condition which now confronts the raisin grower as above stated it is imperative that these questions be answered frankly, fairly and without further delay."

Inquiry was made of Harry M. Creech, vice president and general manager of Sun-Maid, for a statement on behalf of the management and he replied:

"Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association is only concerned with business and merchandising aspects. Such discussions between members as you mention have no effect upon merchandising and therefore we have no comment to make. As a practical matter the many questions constantly and properly asked by units of the co-operative have always been regularly handled at the monthly meetings of unit representatives and this practice will continue."

On the Pacific coast during the Summer I had opportunity to look into farm organizations, and to study the different forms of organizations which you have so often and so correctly defined, and to get in some measure the farmers' reaction to them.

When the promoters and officials of the centralized type of farm organizations tell farmers of the California Fruit Growers Association as an example of successful co-operation they fail always to inform them that it is based on absolutely contrary principles to that of the centralized associations like the Dairymen's League and others of the type which have failed, including the Maple Sugar Products and Canning Crop Vegetable Growers of New York, Maine Potato Growers and Connecticut Tobacco Growers of New England, and others. In the California Fruit Growers' Association local producing communities own and direct and operate the local packing plants with the deeds for this property safe in their own safes. The central organization which I visited in Los Angeles was simply nothing else than a selling, distributing etc. agency, without any jurisdiction over other matters of local bodies. The offices of that selling agency were few, simple, unimposing, and meant little overhead, not much like the centralized lords in spirit or form I assure you. This is also true of the Washington Dairymen's Association, which I had opportunity to study.

When ownership and control go out of the hands of the local producers as indicated in the raisin association and found in all centralized bodies, they have lost all control and power to protect themselves, and also lost effective voice in the direction of their association. Representation in a central body will not offset that loss of the power of direct mandate by farmers themselves.

New York. A. W. R.

Need of Minerals in Live Stock Rations

EASTERN farmers in particular who raise any kind of live stock are beginning to realize that the rations commonly fed are deficient in minerals and often in other substances which are essential to the vigor, health and usefulness of their animals. Weak, brittle bones, stunted growth, "shy breeding" or abortion and barrenness in sows, cows, ewes and mares are the most serious evidences that the feeds which the animals receive do not completely nourish them. These and related conditions that minimize or destroy the usefulness of animals for breeding, fattening, milking or work are, in a few cases, of hereditary origin, but practically all arise from incomplete nutrition, which means partial starvation. Millions of tons of feed are grown on impoverished soils. These soils are markedly low in or may lack entirely a few or many of the vital constituents of a balanced ration. Feeds grown on these soils are bound to be deficient and inefficient, in varying degrees. Most soils in the East have been farmed for many years. In some regions they were not the best farming soils even in their virgin state. Soils in the Mississippi Valley were much deeper and more fertile to begin with, but they, too, are showing the unmistakable symptoms of impairment. The West is using lime and fertilizers in ever-increasing amounts. Stockmen in that area are discussing and trying to eradicate the same "deficiency-diseases" in their animals that are perplexing eastern stockmen. Many of the infections, defects and weaknesses of farm animals are traceable to chemical deficiencies in the grain and forage that they consume. What the scientific people call "deficiency-diseases" are common in herds, flocks and studs. Plants are afflicted with diseases and abnormalities of this class. So are thousands of people. The basic cause of these diseases is a thin, sour, abused, "sick" soil. Strong, healthy plants cannot be grown in that kind of soil. Weak, diseased plants are not only inferior in palatability and quality, but lack or are low in some of the essential nutritive elements. It follows, then, that these plants cannot develop or maintain vigorous, healthy, prolific animals. The only sound foundation for a healthy, fruitful animal industry is a productive, healthy soil from which animal feeds are obtained. Money and time are lavished upon doctoring diseased or defective animals that are rarely worth the effort made to "cure" or save them. Instead of going to the initiating cause of their unhappy condition, which is commonly the depleted soil that produced their feed, most of us invoke the aid of "dope" or drugs, usually when it is too late to do anything that might restore health or usefulness. No man who uses home-grown feed only can have much "luck" with live stock unless his soil, being well fed and well handled, produces first-class feed, both cured and green. Even if he should buy all of his feed, and get the best quality available, he would still have some "deficiency-disease" troubles. These feeds must be supplemented with plenty of good legume and grass pasture growing in good soil. And, be it always remembered, farm animals require an abundance of wholesome water. The complete feeding of live stock begins with the soil. Complete feeding means the supplying of adequate amounts of a variety of feeds containing all of the elements required by animals for their full development and maintenance.

Suffolk County, N. Y. Fair

The Suffolk County Fair, held at Riverhead, L. I., Sept. 18-22, got a poor start because of the storm. When the sun came out on Wednesday morning, everything was soon in readiness, so there were three fine days, with almost a record attendance. Thursday was politicians' day. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine was there, with most of the lesser political lights of the county. Mr. Jardine made a telling speech, reviewing the agricultural situation. He thinks the only way to better the price of potatoes is to plant less acreage.

Friday was school children's day, and how they did enjoy it. The special attractions at the grand stand were of a high class, and were such as children as well as the older folks, could enjoy. There were two troops of trained dogs and horses. The horses danced to music and the dogs jumped through hoops, and did all sorts of tricks.

Saturday was the day of the auto races. There were six events, all thrilling and exciting, with no accidents.

Of the special exhibits, the one arranged by County Agent Edwin C. Foster was of interest to all farmers. At the experiment station they have succeeded in producing an improved Golden Bantam sweet corn, with larger ears, also an improved "L. I. Beauty" with extra large ears. These were on exhibition. There was a fine potato exhibit, from each of the different communities. Southold took the first prize of a large silver loving cup. Orient took second prize. Southold Grange booth took first prize, with Sound Avenue Grange second.

The auto show is housed in a large new cement building, and was one of the popular places on the fair grounds.

Mrs. Hal Fullerton was in charge of the Long Island Railroad exhibit showing what can be done with poor land. They also had a room showing safety-first devices used at their crossings and different safety slogans.

In the Women's Building there were all sorts of needlecraft. A beautiful hand-hooked rug that took first premium was a representation of "Old Ironsides"—a full rigged sailing ship resting on blue waves.

The flower show was a delight to garden lovers. Perhaps the Dahlias were the most noteworthy. Some were so dark and velvety as to be almost black. The farm machinery exhibit included tractors, motor cultivators, spraying machines, etc.

Long Island has no dairying to speak of, but the Brown Swiss cattle from Springfield were well worth looking at.

State troopers were on duty as traffic and special police, and were uniformly courteous. They deserve special praise for the fine way in which they handled the crowds.

Two miniature farms were shown at Grange Hall. One was of a hundred years ago, with a log cabin, a log barn, split rail fences, a stone well and surrounded by virgin forest. The other one, a modern farm, had a beautiful farm home, commodious barns, a silo, running water, and well laid out grounds. MARY D. YOUNG.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.

Seen at Trenton N. J. Fair

The Inter-State Fair, at Trenton, N. J., is one of the important eastern shows, this year taking place the last week of September.

New Jersey, having extensive vegetable, fruit and flower industries, those products naturally are most featured, though live stock, particularly hogs and dairy cattle, were shown in quite large numbers.

Horticultural Hall had remarkably fine exhibits of apples and grapes, about 300 plates of the latter, all of the standard kinds and many unusual varieties.

There were large lines of potatoes and other vegetables in the general and special exhibits, the latter being made by counties, Pomona Granges, State institutions and girls and boys clubs. The Pomona, with contributions from Tuckahoe, Cold Spring, South Seaville, Cape May and Rio Grande; Monmouth County Pomona; Middlesex-Somerset Pomona; and Mercer, Cumberland, Cape May and Bergen counties were some specially noted.

Exhibits from various State institutions were excellent and made one thoughtful, realizing the wholesome and educational influence of this work on the lives of those who for one reason or another are in custody of the State.

Some of the institutions represented in these vegetable, fruit and flower exhibits were: The Prison Farm, at Leesburg; Rahway Reformatory; State Hospital, at Morris Plains; State Hospital, Trenton; Reformatory Farms, Annandale; Boys' Home, Jamesburg; Girls' Home, Trenton; Vineland Institute for Feeble-Minded, Woodbine Colony.

It is scarcely more than a generation ago that inmates of many such places were locked in cells or in high-fenced yards, alone with their twisted or perverted thoughts, ill-fed and shut out from sight of all that is green or growing. If anything can "minister to a mind diseased" or turned against itself and other people, it is horticulture.

Boys' and girls' clubs had creditable exhibits in horticulture, the arts, forestry and live stock; and the prominence given them showed that the State appreciates the importance of this type of work. Of special note were: Boy Scouts Shade Tree project, representing clubs at Tuckertown, Barnegat, Toms River and Lakewood, growing shade trees for their communities; Warren County forestry exhibit: Burlington and Middlesex vegetable clubs; and the boys' and girls' flower clubs of the State School for the Deaf. I was glad to look at those groups of flowers which had been speaking their words of pleasure and encouragement in the way flowers can do.

The Trenton Municipal Farmers' Market had an attractive booth, with a "horn of plenty" in the center from which was pouring a variety of fruits and vegetables and surrounded by all kinds of farm products found in a public market.

This was Dahlia time, and as New Jersey has many Dahlia farms, some as large as 40 acres, the exhibit was extensive. Dahlias have been marvelously improved in recent years. One dollar per root is considered a moderate price for average improved varieties and many run up to $5 and $7 each, so these large growers are capitalists on a considerable scale.

The poultry display was of size and quality worthy of the importance of this industry in the State and those adjoining.

Exhibits of Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein cattle, and Berkshire and Jersey Red swine emphasized the importance of these industries in various parts of the State. About 100 pure bred dairy animals were shown from the boys' and girls' clubs of Mercer, Warren, Middlesex and Burlington counties.

The Department of Conservation had an instructive display in seedlings and transplants of forest trees suitable for growth in the State. W. W. H.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Happiest Heart

Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done,
And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame,
The dust will hide the crown;
Ay, none shall nail so high his name
Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left to Heaven the rest.
—John Vance Cheney (1848-1922).

*

WE are informed by a recent correspondent that the correct title of the poem printed on page 1206 is "Mockery," and that the author is Ella Wheeler Wilcox. This is one of the many old favorites that are often reprinted. We have had it among our collected poems for many years, but without title or author's name.

*

WE have had inquiries as to the status of the Sheppard-Towner act, also called the Maternity and Infancy act. This was originally permanent legislation, but appropriations were authorized for a five-year period, until June 30, 1927. A bill to extend the authorization for appropriations for two additional years resulted in a compromise amendment, according to which the act itself shall be of no force and effect after June 30, 1929. A new bill was introduced in the House May 28, 1928, by Representative Newton of Minnesota, but of course this is still in abeyance. The National League of Women Voters, 532 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., is much interested in the Newton bill, and women who recognize the need can obtain information regarding it from this organization. There are still a few men in public life who seem to think any cause more deserving of appropriations than the welfare of mothers and children.

*

SOME careless parents say: "Why not let the children get whooping-cough and measles before they are old enough to go to school and get them over with? They are sure to have them at some time."

There is a very good reason why this should not be done, says the U. S. Public Health Service. Practically all contagious diseases are harder on younger children than on older ones, and this is especially true of whooping cough and measles. One-half of all the deaths from whooping cough (and there are more than one would think) occur in children under one year of age, and 95 per cent of the deaths from whooping cough occur in children under five years of age. The proportion in measles is not quite so high in the very young as in whooping cough, but, contrary to a very common though erroneous opinion, the death rate in measles is also very much higher in young children than in older children and adults. Again, contrary to an opinion which is still all too common, measles is not a mild disease; it is a very serious affair, and this disease in combination with its very frequent complication, pneumonia, is still responsible for the loss of many young lives. With the present methods of individual protection, it is hardly too much to say that parents are to blame if their children get smallpox or diphtheria; it is hoped that scarlet fever and possibly measles may eventually be as surely preventable as are smallpox and diphtheria.

Another Pretty Farm Kitchen

My parents have just refinished their kitchen, and the result is so very pleasing that I must tell you about it. The room has a northern and eastern exposure, so the color scheme is yellow and tan.

The woodwork, including the wainscoting, built-in cupboards, laundry tubs, etc., is painted yellow. After applying the first coat, they decided it was too deep a shade (being almost pumpkin color) so the next coat was mixed with a little white, giving a most satisfactory soft mellow tone.

A tile paper was chosen in soft tan with touches of blue. The floor is an orangy brown and my mother is planning on getting a linoleum rug of brown and blue. Yellow, as they have used it, is surely anything but tiresome.

If I were painting my kitchen I'd use cream walls, jade green woodwork and furniture with color accents of lemon yellow, orange and coral red, as that happens to be my favorite color scheme. As we live in a rented house I do not feel like going to the expense of papering and painting it, but I am painting my old mismatched furniture jade green, and that is surely a great improvement. And if we should lease it for another year I expect to repaper at least the living and dining-rooms. THE HOMEMAKER.

Inexpensive Coverings for Walls and Windows

The walls of our entire house are done over each year at the money cost of about three dollars. A bag of prepared lime costs 75 cents and any shade of water paint powder can be bought at the hardware store for 10 cents a pound. We buy only Venetian red and sienna. A small quantity of sienna, mixed with lime and water, gives the slightly cream mixture used on all of our ceilings. A larger quantity is used for the deep cream walls of the living room, and quite a bit of powder is used for the pale buff kitchen. The delicate rose walls of the bedrooms are secured by a moderate amount of Venetian red mixed with the whitewash. This is put on rather thick, and with a small paint brush rather than with a whitewash brush.

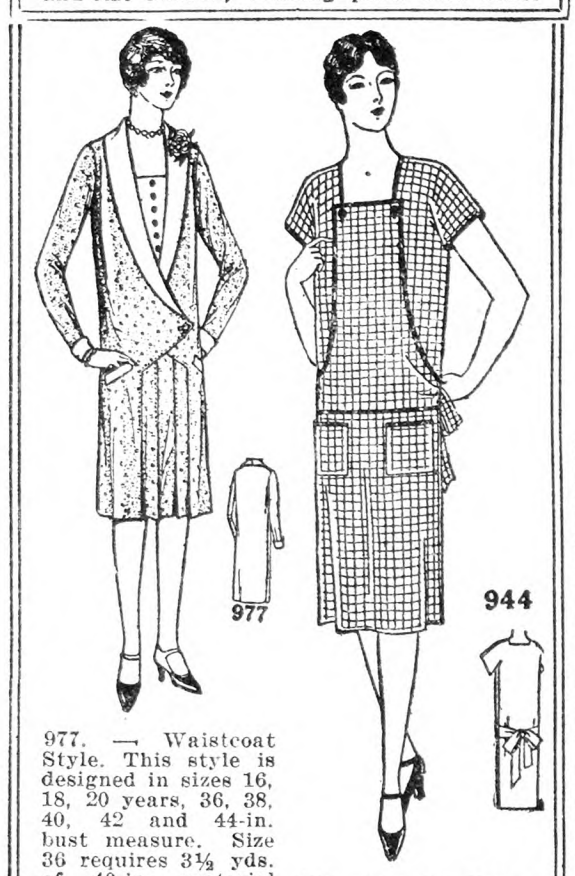
Once upon a time the kitchen floor was stained with kerosene oil mixed with burnt umber producing a walnut stain. The floor was pretty but necessitated too much scrubbing with a scrub brush. We now use a felt base with tan background and light green pattern, and take a mop instead of a brush. The living-room floor is still stained, however. The bedroom floors were so very pretty we have left them bare, with the exception of a few braided rugs. Staining might have hidden some of the grain.

At the cost of $1.25, curtains for three medium-sized windows can be made. During the special Winter sale of a mail-order house we bought 10 yards of unbleached domestic at nine cents a yard. The postage was, I believe, 10 cents. Each kitchen window had two side curtains 18 inches wide and 2½ yards long, the rest of the material being used for the valance. The curtains were given a wider effect by an edging of green ruffles, bought to match the green in the floor covering. The r ffle material costs 25 cents at a store in town, since we wanted to be sure to match the green. Cheap, unbleached muslins are, of course, much the same shade and texture everywhere.

We think unbleached muslin, appliqued with vine and flower designs, makes satisfactory counterpanes and bureau scarfs. For these articles we get a heavier kind than for curtains. Aprons of the same material have been in general use for a number of years. Last Christmas my mother got a lovely one with appliqued sprays of great purple grapes, the edges bound in the same deep purple cloth. MRS. B. P.

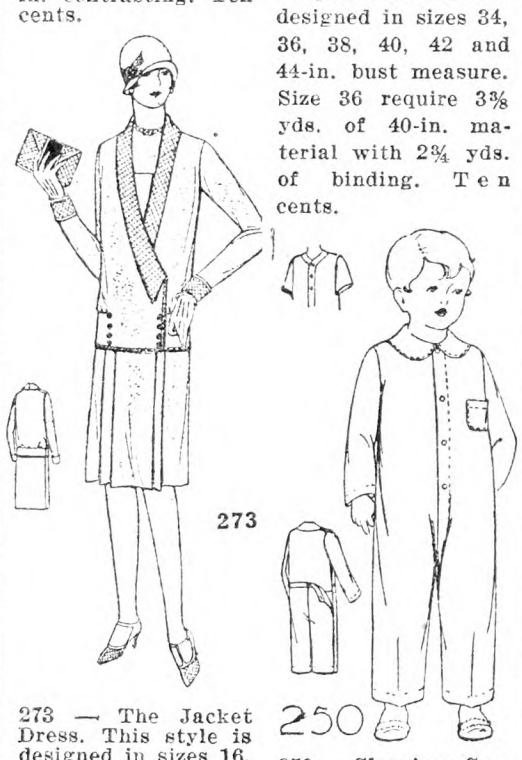
The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



977. — Waistcoat Style. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

944.—For the Housekeeper. This style is designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 require 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with 2¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.



273 — The Jacket Dress. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust. measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 1 yd. of 36-in. material for camisole. Ten cents.

250 — Sleeping Garment. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

Fall Fashion Magazine, Ten Cents

Making Bayberry Candles

Would you give instructions for making candles from bayberries? I. F. B.
Darien, Conn.

For candles, the bayberries are gathered as soon as they are mature, but they will keep indefinitely in a dry place, and the candles made whenever convenient. To prepare the wax, put the berries in a preserving kettle with an equal quantity of water, and boil steadily for four hours, filling the kettle with hot water as it boils away. After the four hours' boiling let the kettle simmer for an hour, and then set the kettle back on the stove, where the contents will keep hot for a time before setting away over night. Do not remove the berries or disturb in any

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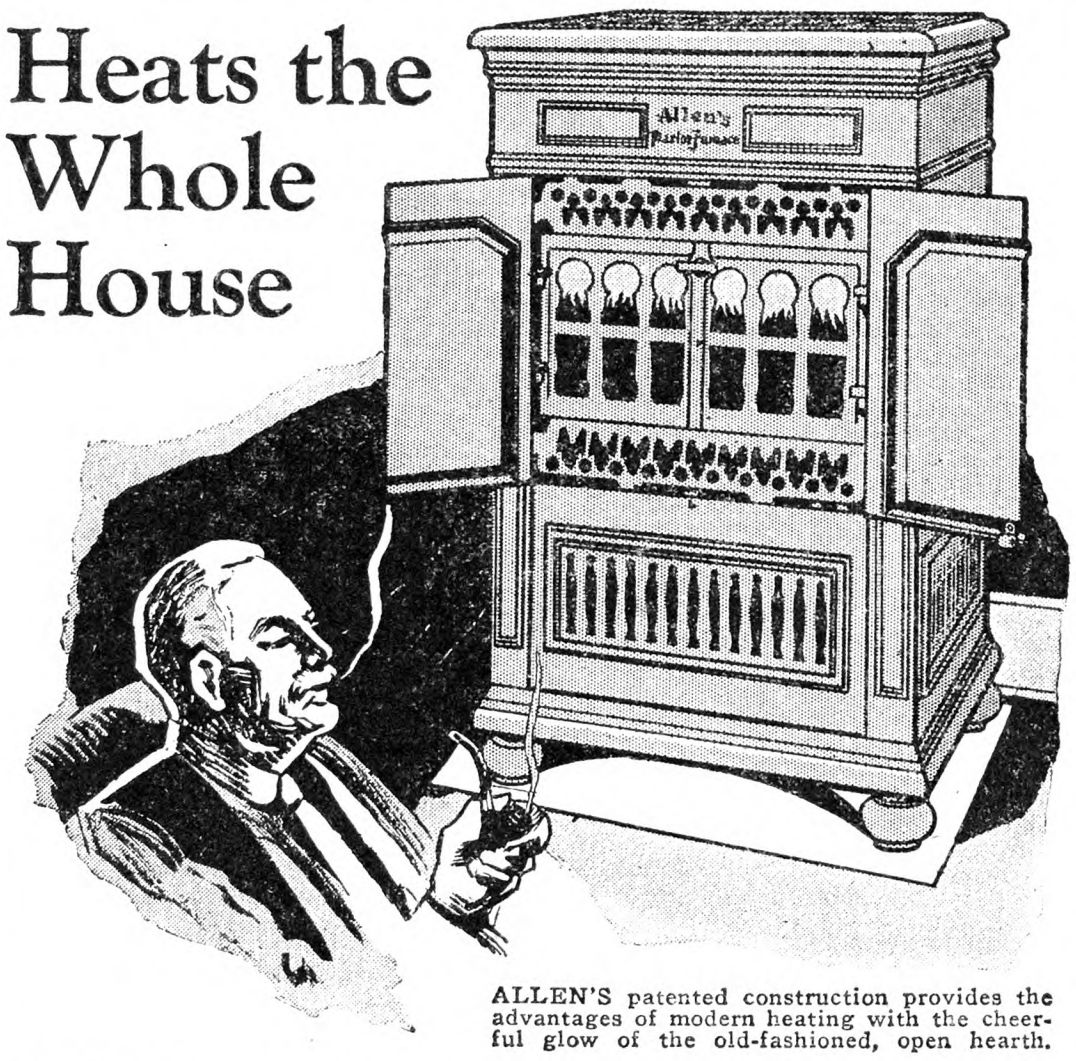

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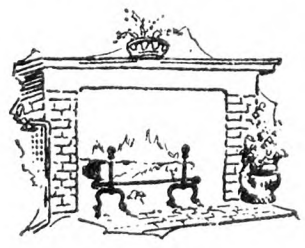

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way, as this causes the wax to sink to the bottom. The next day there should be a hard, firm cake of wax on the top of the water. Melt this slowly and pass through a wire strainer, then let it become quite cold again. Melt slowly again and strain through cheesecloth. It will take the wax from a quart of berries to make one candle.

The candles are either molded or dipped, if dipped, the braided wicking is attached to a stick, and the stick laid across the vessel containing the liquid wax, which must be hot, but not heated enough to smoke. The wicks are dipped, then withdrawn until hard, and redipped until of the desired thickness.

If the candles are to be molded, the wick is drawn up taut through the bottom of the mold and held in place by a frame or by a large pin put through it and laid across the top of the mold. The wax is then carefully poured in. As it cools it will settle a little, leaving a hollow; this should be filled in each time it occurs. The candles are left in the mold until hard, but not entirely cold. If one wishes to make a mold, wind firm paper round a wax candle of the desired size, and glue it securely, filling the bottom of the mold with a disk of paper, having slashed edges pasted or glued over the mold to give a perfectly smooth fit. The paper mold should be coated inside with melted paraffin, so that it will not absorb the bayberry wax.

Homesteading Days in New Mexico

"And de minute she was dancin'
Why dat gal put on moh airs,
Dan a cat a-takin' kittens,
Up a pahr o' windin' stairs."

Years ago when I arrived in the West to prove up a claim I loved the solitude of the vast prairies. But at the end of two months the lack of all conveniences and the deadly monotony of life, had almost driven me insane. Gladly would I have packed my trunk and returned to the old home town. But this would never do. I remembered the amused smile on my friends' faces as they bade me goodby, some even saying: "Well, we will just give you six months to get back in."

When I called at the bank just before leaving, the banker said, "Why Miss—aren't you afraid to go out there? Those Mexicans will kill you."

As I sat there actually ill from my first real attack of homesickness the words of Will Carleton's poem came to my mind:

"It ain't the funniest thing that a man can do,
Existing in a country when it's new."

And I realized with sickening horror, that it would be still worse for me and my small brother, than if we had been men.

Some way must be provided to make life more livable. Society seemed the only solution of this puzzle, as I had always believed that along with religion, education and hard work, every normal girl needed to mix with people in a social way. So mentally resolving to let nothing save death prevent me from "proving up" my homestead, I began planning my debut into western society.

The first real social event was a Fourth of July celebration at a large ranch. There was a bounteous basket dinner, and lots of drinkables. In the afternoon we adjourned to the large barn. Merrily the dance wore on. Suddenly there was a deathlike silence and we learned that a boy, who was part Indian, had stabbed a Mexican. A gloom settled over the large crowd and in a short time we went home. But I had met a number of splendid homesteaders and ranch people. The only amusement here then was dancing, and as I could never forget that terrible stabbing affair, and realizing that a strange girl, in a strange country, must be very careful of her reputation, I always went carefully chaperoned. This was an easy matter as parents went right along with their children.

About this time an eastern bride (a newcomer) decided to teach western people how to do society. She invited all the fathers and mothers of the best families to a dance at her residence with instructions to leave their children at home. The evening arrived, but the crowd was small, for if western children are not welcome their parents don't attend, as they have no one to leave the babies with, and they numbered from one to 13, and sometimes more. The place had been decorated with Japanese lanterns and a passing cowboy shot those full of holes that had been hung on the windmill. When the few young couples did leave, the hostess realized what a failure the evening had been.

At that time this country was filled with fleas and bedbugs, but we exterminated the bedbugs and the fleas just naturally left. So the guests would fight fleas as they danced, and their host would go out on the prairie and gather cow chips or prairie coal to warm the house, the merry-makers never leaving until about four o'clock in the morning.

At another dance two drunken men began fighting, and the other men had to open a window and put all the women and children out through it.

Strangest of all, a Mexican dance was being held in one room of a large rock house, and in the adjoining room the stork prsented the hostess with a new baby. The nurse would go out and enjoy the festivities awhile, then go back and look after the new arrival.

Shortly after that we were invited to a wedding dance. When supper time came we went into the kitchen to find the long dining table covered with babies. The beds were used as chairs, so the mothers had left their babies asleep there, while they "tripped the light fantastic toe." The kiddies ranged in age from 13 days old to about three years, for as a traveling evangelist once said, "There are two things you can raise in New Mexico, babies and white-faced cows." As I looked on that table, loaded with babies, not knowing but that I was gazing at a future President of the United States, I thought of that book, "The Virginian," written by Owen Wister. The Virginian and his pal attended one of these affairs, and changed all the babies' dresses, and after the fathers and mothers had got several miles on the road home, they discovered they all had the wrong children, so they returned to get the youngsters located, and had another jollification.

For refreshments that evening, they served bread, goat meat and coffee. My escort and I waited to be invited to help with the eating, but we were not. They stood all around us munching big juicy slices of goat meat. You see we should have helped ourselves. Finally the man of the house, not being able to find a cup, drank out of the spout of the coffee pot. At sight of this my hunger vanished.

Trying to entertain here has sometimes been a tragedy. We once invited about 30 friends to a party. When the evening came, the house and backyard were full. We served refreshments of pink ice cream and cake, and an old man with a long beard, parked himself in the corner of the kitchen and I never saw a human being consuming so much food in my life. I found out later that he lived way over on the creek, miles away.

Aside from these unique affairs I have attended many delightful little functions in the homes of various friends. Time brings many changes, and now my husband and I are raising our family in a community where society centers around the church and school. Dancing is looked upon as an unpardonable sin here. But let me say that our old-time dances were conducted honorably, and some of the purest and noblest people I have known out here, were regular attendants. That is where friend husband and I met, and many of the other girls found their future partners at these jollifications. You know the Negro poet says:

"I don't blame dat gal for dancin'
An' I couldn't if I tried,
For de men dat wants to marry,
Ain't agrowin' 'round on trees,
An' de girl dat wants to git one,
Sho'ly has to try to please."

Of course we prefer to raise the children in a Christian neighborhood, for religion should last through all eternity.

I've always been glad I made my debut into earlier western society, for many of us who braved the hardships of those lonesome years still own our land. Some of us will be well paid for our labor. Of course we don't know who will be the lucky ones, for the New Mexico oil resources, according to reputable geologists, have as yet hardly been tapped, and though the State is producing about $16,000,000 worth of oil a year, in time to come, it may rival the famous oil fields of Texas. MRS. F. B. J.

Canned Soups

For several years I have put up canned vegetable soups, using both the cold-pack and the open kettle methods, and always with excellent results. One year I combined with a neighbor, as we both had small families; it saved fuel and fire-tending, and two can work together to good advantage. This was a cold-pack "bee," and we used the following recipe, which can be varied ad libitum:

Country Gentleman Vegetable Soup.—One-half bushel tomatoes, one head of celery, two cabbages or cauliflowers, 12 onions, six carrots, three turnips, six ears corn, four quarts string beans, three red peppers, one cup salt. Blanch the vegetables from three to six minutes, dip in cold water, and cut small, as you would for any soup. Pack solid, and process for 90 minutes before completely sealing the jars. Some of my jars were found in perfect condition two years later. Okra pods, peas, very small Italian squashes (cubed), salsify and parsley are good additions; in fact, one can use almost everything that the garden affords.

In open-kettle canning I cut up the tomatoes first, drain off the liquid and use it instead of water in cooking the other vegetables. Lima or butter beans (which are very desirable) should be cooked for an hour at least; the other vegetables for shorter periods, according to their individual requirements. It isn't necessary to cook them separately, though some prefer to, and a ham bone or even a piece of bacon rind may be added to the kettle to vary the flavor. When the soup is served, it may be thinned with rice or macaroni water, weak meat stock or hot water, with or without a bouillon cube. It is better than any factory-canned soup I know, and a "life saver" when unexpected company comes, with mouths made up for a home-grown dinner.

Another point worth noting is this: If only part of your jar is used for soup, the rest will make a good salad. R. F. D.

For Winter Bouquets

We all realize the definite place flowers have in the scheme of our decorations, and the bareness that results without them. With Winter soon to be here have you given thought to your Winter bouquets? There are so many things to be had that will fill our vases and add color until Spring arrives with its gay blossoms. The choice is large, largest of all to you who live in or near the country and woods. October with its delightful days and atmosphere is ideal to go prospecting in the woods.

Somewhere rambling over an old stone wall or climbing a gnarled tree trunk you will surely find bittersweet. I mention it first because it seems to belong first, in popularity as well as attractiveness. The scarlet of the black alder berries may entice you to the edge of a swamp, and so on through the woods until you return laden with a wealth of beauty and color. Bayberry, sumac, rose haws, seeds of jack-in-the-pulpit, blue berries of the Virginia creeper with vivid red leaves and barberry are some of the things I should choose along the way. A few sprays of the bright foliage of the dogwood, some pieces of the flaming swamp maple, or rich red oak leaves you might include, for placed in water they will give you a last flare of Autumn indoors. On some fence you may have seen a vine of Clematis with fluffy seed pods. Bring home some of these, too, for they add an airiness to your bouquets.

After you have gathered these you can turn to the woods again. This time you will be looking to the evergreens for their contributions, the pine, juniper, hemlock and the laurel. Now you have a great deal to work with. Let us see how we can arrange them for greatest beauty.

Bittersweet is delightful in long pieces drooping gracefully, or you can cut it off short to bunch like a tiny nosegay. Long artistically arranged pieces can be no lovelier than in a copper bowl with sprays of honesty (of which I shall speak again). In a dull pottery bowl with branches of pine it offers another picture.

Black alder with its holly-like berries and contrasting dark stems is interesting enough alone, but can be used with laurel or pine nicely. The little branches and twigs of the black alder, if used alone and placed in the proper light, will throw witching shadows against the wall that are attractive in themselves.

I need not go into detail to describe the various combinations you may make in composing your bouquets. Experiment with the fascinating things. I do want to say a word about what you put them in, however. Baskets are splendid for such use. Sprays of bittersweet twine so well on the high handles, branches of feathery pine arrange themselves equally as well. Almost any vase or bowl that you use in the Summer for flowers may be used now. You particularly want color, and the color of your receptacle may accent the coloring of the berries and evergreens. A glazed pottery vase of blue green finds itself more beautiful than ever when I have filled it with long sprays of bittersweet and bayberry. (I remove the leaves from both of these.) Orange luster wall pockets glow anew with pine and drooping bittersweet. A container most all of you will find obtainable is an old stone crock. I have two that were of no special use, but are now with their new complexions. They were rather rounded toward the top and moderately small mouthed, so they were a pleasing shape. One was painted a deep Chinese blue, softening to very pale blue at the top. It is very lovely filled with pine, bayberry and some bittersweet. The other was painted an orange red and then gold on top lightly enough so there is a touch of the red showing through giving a burnished appearance. Both are good for flowers and excellent for the Winter decorations.

Perhaps in your garden you have planted straw flowers, sea lavender and honesty. The seed pods of this latter when the seeds have been removed remain ovals of silvery sheen that are enchanting. (It is sometimes called moonwort, I suppose from the effect it has.) I think there should be a greater popularity of this honesty, it is not difficult to grow and is worthy the effort. Very unique bouquets can be made from the straw flowers and sea lavender, adding some grasses that are decorative. They are to be considered, but for myself I prefer chiefly the wild things from countryside and woods.

Among other things that make their perennial appeal are the trailing vines of partridge berry. The bowls that are filled using them with moss and the tiniest of ferns most of your have seen. They are pretty and last indefinitely with a little care, while being of special interest as they grow. A low bowl can be filled with a variety of mosses and small ferns such as polypody or ebony spleenwort and a few pieces of pipsissewa or prince's pine added. This gives you a green centerpiece all Winter.

When I emphasized the point of having your vases filled for the Winter perhaps you thought I had forgotten about the part that house plants play. I hadn't, but such plants will not flourish when placed in the darker corners which need brightening, they are best when placed in the sunshine of the windows. Then, too, there is something in looking out of a plant-filled window that takes the sting out of the wintry blasts.

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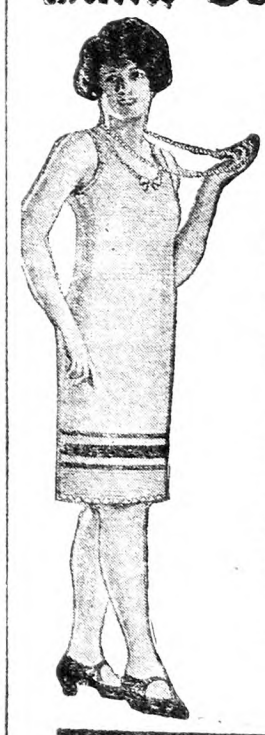

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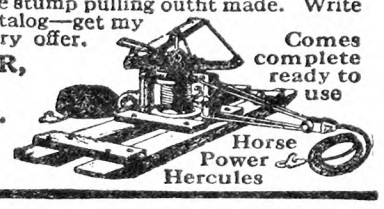

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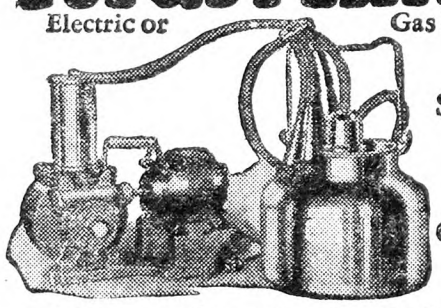

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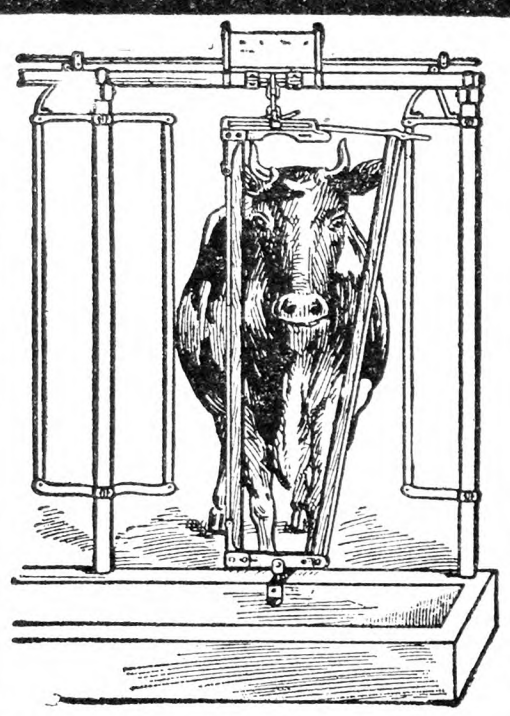

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Pigs Poorly Fed

Five shotes weigh 75 to 90 lbs. each, are lame, and have been for eight weeks. Their legs are swollen and their joints large. They sit down to eat, and eat heartily. When they get up to walk, they squeal. They have free range in the orchard, and are fed bran, shorts and corn. L. R.

The ailment described is a very common, being rickets in the form of joint enlargment and inflammation (arthritis). In many instances the bones of the legs are also distorted and when an affected pig is examined after death we have found the bones, in some instances, almost gelatinous, so deficient are they in lime and phosphorus. The disease is akin to bowed legs in a child, and all young animals may be affected if the ration is incomplete.

Living in insanitary quarters and deprivation from outdoor sunlight make pigs susceptible to the disase. Worms often are a contributing cause, inducing debility and causing incomplete assimilation of feed. Prevention is all-important.

Rickets and arthritis would be comparatively rare if pigs were invariably raised under strict sanitation and complete feeding, together with adequate exposure to direct sunlight. Such exposure not only tends to prevent rickets but is a remedy, to some extent, when pigs have become affected. The ultra-violet or "tanning" ray of the sun has the wonderful power of causing lime to deposit in the bones and phosphorus to form in the blood. It cannot penetrate window glass, however; hence the necessity of outdoor exposure to direct sunlight.

In addition to such exposure, which is absolutely necessary, from the earliest days of life, the dam must have a complete ration, including Alfalfa or clover, green or dry, skim-milk and mixed ground grains, bran and oilmeal or digester tankage and minerals. The mineral mixture need not be an elaborate or expensive one. It suffices to allow access at all times to salt, ground limestone and wood ashes or steamed bonemeal; each 100 lbs. of the mineral mixture to contain 1-5 lb. of potassium iodide.

Iodized salt is now available for live stock, and that salt is preferable to ordinary salt for allowance at all times to all kinds of farm stock, but especially cattle, swine and sheep, which are most susceptible to goiter and pigs to hairlessness. These ailments are closely related to rickets.

At once move the shotes into new, sanitary quarters, such as a clean colony house, preferably on new seeding. There let them graze a succession of legume crops, such as clover, Alfalfa, Soy beans, peas and other green crops, especially rape. Feed skim-milk, as a drink, once or twice daily, and also supply an abundance of pure drinking water and bathing water. Also feed ground corn or ground barley, ground (screened) oats and a little wheat bran and oilmeal or digester tankage. The meals may be fed from a self-feeder, and the minerals, which are absolutely necessary, from another self-feeder.

Give each affected pig one teaspoon of codliver oil twice daily and gradually increase the dose, as seen to be necessary. Swab the swollen joints with tincture of iodine a few times, and then coat them with pine tar, to be renewed as soon as it is about worn off. Pine tar alone often proves helpful in such cases, but there is no external remedy that will suffice.

The kind of feeding we have suggested, together with the administration of codliver oil and supplying of minerals, is absolutely necessary. If you see worms in the droppings, it will also be advisable to give santonin or oil of chenopodium, castor oil and raw linseed oil for their expulsion. A. S. A.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 17-19.—New Jersey State Poultry Association, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 14-23.—Sixty-second session and home-coming of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 15-17.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show. Mechanics' Hall, Armonk, N. Y.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 21-23.—Michigan State Potato Growers' Meeting and Show, Big Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1.—Cleveland Live Stock Show, fourteenth Cleveland poultry and pet stock show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

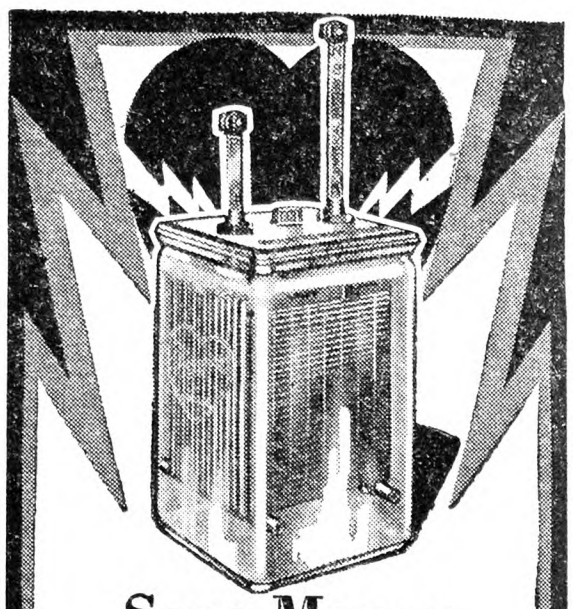
Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 28-Feb. 2. — Pittsburgh Poultry, Pigeon and Bantam Show, Duquasne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Feb. 5-8.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.



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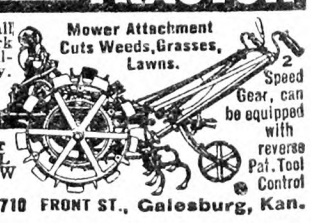

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To Any and All Concerned

George L. Lamson Jr., Tully, N. Y., having resigned as Treasurer of the Farmers' Protective Association of New York, and his resignation having been officially accepted, he, George L. Lamson Jr., is no longer authorized to solicit membership fees, nor in any way to collect money for the Farmers' Protective Association of New York.

Membership fees of One Dollar ($1.00) per year and all monies for the Farmers' Protective Association of New York should be sent to the new Treasurer, Godfrey Teuscher, Rome, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 2.

Signed: GEORGE E. DUNHAM, President,
(For the Executive Board)
GEORGE B. BRADLEY,
(For the Board of Directors)

Dated September 26th, 1928.

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WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—From heel driving parents. Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Will ship on approval. F. L. CROWE - Stuyvesant, N. Y.

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Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

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Can supply you with several carloads of springing and fresh Pure-bred and High-grade Holstein cows and heifers.

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Cows, Heifers and Bulls
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GOATS Over stocked—must dispose of at least five, will sell any of them. Grade Toggenburgs and Nubians, also registered pure bred Nubians from Northern Herd. All priced moderately, as we must sell. If possible, come and see them. EDGEWATER FARM, R. D. 8, Kingston, N. Y. Phone Kingston 17-F-32.

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Purebred TOGGENBURG BUCK 3 years old for sale. HONICKE, Spring Valley, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Yearling Hornless Saanan Swiss Buck. Price, $20. Also Hornless Grade Toggenburg Buck, 3 years old. Price, $20. EARL WHITE, Arcade, N. Y.

$75 will buy my **6 EWE GOATS** Toggenburg, Saanan. C. A. OLIVER, Waldoboro, Maine.

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1,500 BREEDING EWES for sale in car lots at Wholesale Prices. 1,000 choice, large Black Faced Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. Also 500 choice, large Michigan Delaine Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, South Rockwood, Mich. 20 miles south of Detroit, Mich.

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TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.—25 Rams: Dorsets, Rambouillets, Delaines, Cheviots, Oxfords, Suffolks and Southdowns—our motto, a square deal.

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SHROPSHIRES—Choice yearling rams, with size, type and well wooled. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, LODI, N. Y.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS—Good quality and type. Priced right. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Connecticut Market Notes

These notes and wholesale figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, October 2.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Oct. 2.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Wealthy, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 75c to $1; oranges, 176-216, $7.50 to $9.25; peaches, Elberta, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; pears, Seckel, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; beans, green, bu., $3 to $4; beets, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 80 to 90c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.25; onions, bu., $2 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., $1; 2 bu., $1.75 to $2; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; squash, lb., 3 to 4c; tomatoes, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 28 to 34c; chicken, dressed, lb., 42 to 50c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 38c; live, lb., 30 to 34c; eggs, Conn. newlaid, 67 to 70c; Conn. special No. 1, 62 to 65c; Conn. special No. 2, 52 to 55c; Conn. extra, 60 to 63c; Conn. gathered, 64 to 65c; western, 37 to 50c; butter, best tub, lb., 47 to 48c; best print, lb., 51 to 52c.

Hartford, Oct. 3.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Gravenstein, 14 qts., 75c to $1; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1 to $1.50; Pip 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; Wealthy, bu., $1.50 to $2; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 90c to $1.25; oranges, 176-216, $8 to $9.50; peaches, Elberta, 14 qts., $1.15 to $1.50; pears, Seckel, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; beans, green, bu., $2 to $2.75; beets, doz. bchs, 40 to 45c; cabbage, bu., 90c to $1; carrots, doz. bchs, 35 to 45c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 85c to $1.10; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.50; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., 80 to 90c; 2 bu., $1.50 to $1.80; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 3c; tomatoes, 14 qts., $1.40 to $1.75. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 27 to 35c; chickens, dressed, lb., 45 to 55c; fowl, dressed, lb., 32 to 38c; live, lb., 22 to 34c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 62 to 64c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 55c; Conn. extra, 58 to 60c; Conn. gathered, 50 to 55c; western, 37 to 55c; butter, best tub, lb., 47 to 49c; best print, lb., 52 to 54c.

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 15. — Reedsburg, Wis., Kirpatrick's Quality Holstein Bull Sale, Hillside Stock Farm.

Oct. 16.—Troy, Pa., Bradford County Sale, Holsteins. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Oct. 17.—Alder Creek, N. Y., 60 Registered Ayrshires from Estate of H. M. Garlick.

Oct. 17.—Percherons. J. O. Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa.

Oct. 24.—Beloit, Ohio, Aggie Dispersal, E. E. Ellett & Son, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Oct. 31.—Fairgrounds, Hornell, N. Y., 60 Registered Ayrshires, Allegany-Steuben Club. Ray E. Mead, sale manager.

Oct. 31.—Wellington, Ohio, Wellington Holstein Association Sale, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Nov. 1.—Angus. Breeders' Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Nov. 3.—Milking Shorthorns, 48 head. Live Stock Pavilion, Troy, Pa.

Nov. 5.—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders' Association sale.

Nov. 6.—Burton, Ohio. Paul McNish and Geauga County Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 12. — Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale. S. H. Bird, manager, South Byron, Wis.

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club annual sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville, Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' annual Angus sale, Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Brentwood National Sale, W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

HORSES

ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE
Percheron Horses, Thursday, Nov. 1. Write for catalog. W. S. Corsa, Gregory Farm, White Hall, Green Co., Ill.

Percherons Sept. and Oct. special sale. Stallions, $125 to $275. Mares, $100 to $250. WM. A. REID - - - OXFORD, PA.

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For Sale—T. B. Tested
Guernsey Dairy
20 High Grade Young Cows due to freshen this fall. 2 two-year-old Heifers. One 1½-year-old Bull. Priced at $2,900, for quick sale. These cows are straight and right.
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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret. and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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FOR SALE PURE BRED GUERNSEY COWS, with papers. R. L. DODGE, Barnegat, N. J.

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Bradford County, Pa.
Milking Shorthorn Sale
48 HEAD
JOINT DISPERSAL { Frank Morse & Son . . 43 Females
Harold Bohlayer . . . . . 5 Bulls
3 Sons, 25 Daughters (15 milking age, 10 bred heifers) of Glenside Bell Boy, a son of Doris Clay, former Breed Champion. All Fully Accredited—60 Day Retest Privilege.
Consignment from Glenside Farm.
LIVESTOCK SALE PAVILION, TROY, PA.
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B. B. ALLEN, Auctioneer. ARTHUR SIMPSON, Ass't to Auctioneer.

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150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

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FOR SALE **DAIRY CATTLE** with size and quality, from a tested county. LUCHSINGER BROS. - Evansville, Wis.

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

SWINE

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

OHIO Improved **Chester Whites** Choice registered pigs, $10 ea. Pairs no-akin. Big litters. Easy feeders. Quick growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Gilts, Boars ready for service. Fall Pigs at 8 wks. age, $10.50 each. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna

PIGS Chester White, Berkshire and Duroc and some mixed 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8-10 weeks old, $5.00. Pure bred and high grade pigs, $6.00. C. L. TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

Pure Bred, Big Type O. I. C's
World's Grand Champion Strain. Service boars, 250 lbs. at $35; 125-lb. boars, $25; sows bred for fall litters, 250 to 350 lbs., $35 to $45; 70 to 80-lb. shoats, either sex, $20. Extra fine lot. VERNON LAFLER, R. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

Duroc Pigs Pure bred, fine breeding type, $7 here. J. W. ADAMS, Sugar Run, Pa.

Duroc Boars Ready for service, best breeding, $40. Shipped on approval. No deposit necessary. J. S. MORSE - Levanna, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

For Sale **Purebred Berkshire Pigs**
for breeding stock. 6-8 weeks of age. Either sex available, $10 ea. Registered, transferred and f.o.b. Pulaski.
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.
R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

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Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
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Chester and Berkshire—Yorkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 9 week old, $4.00 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W.

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
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Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
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QUALITY PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.00 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.50 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
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PIGS FOR SALE
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

PIGS FOR SALE
Buy where you will be satisfied
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 8 weeks old . . $4.00 each
8 to 9 weeks old . . $4.25 each
Good rugged thrifty pigs, having size and quality. Will ship any amount C. O. D. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them and I will return you your money. No charge for crating.
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Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.75
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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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I am much interested in the subject "Adventures in Silence," and enclose check for $1, for which kindly send me a copy. We have several deaf people in our family, and I'm hoping this book of your will throw light on some more of our problems. AMELIA RIEHL.

There are very few families in which the problem of communicating with the deaf, or of understanding their moods and actions does not present itself. This book will be invaluable in such a family—aside from its study of human nature. Beautifully bound in cloth—price $1.00.

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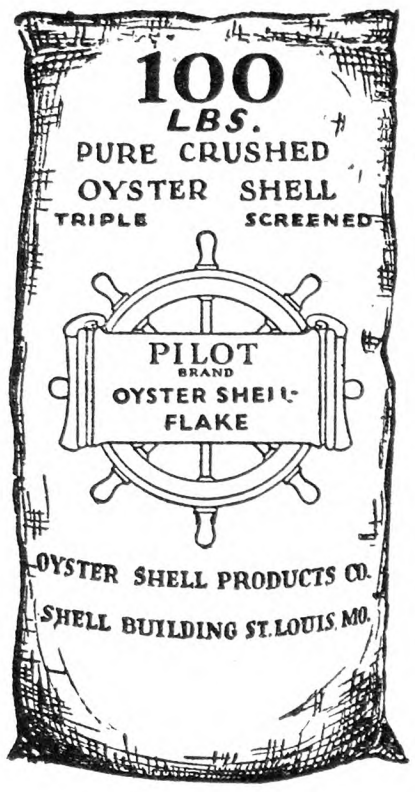

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Eggshell Material

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A SINGLE bag of PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE lasts fifty hens for a year . . . supplies them with Calcium Carbonate to make eggshell . . . increases each hen's lay by at least an average of 50 eggs . . . costs only 3c per hen . . . gives extra profit results of $1.50 per hen . . . and makes each hen a meatier, stronger-boned, healthier fowl.

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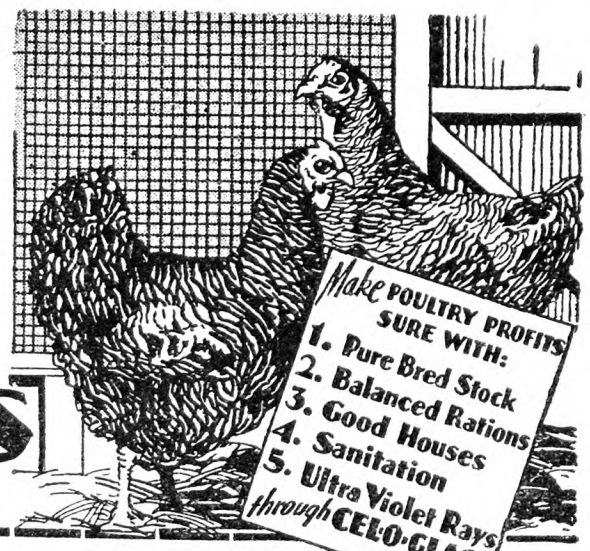
CEL-O-GLASS Admits the ACTIVE Ultra-Violet Rays

The reason is simple when you understand what Cel-O-Glass does. It admits the biologically active portion of the sun's ultra-violet rays which cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains. These are the rays which kill bacteria instantly and prevent the spread of disease. They keep chickens healthy and induce better assimilation of minerals which increases egg production. They enable breeders to store up energy and vitality which increases hatchability.

Durable—Economical

Cel-O-Glass makes poultry houses warmer and dryer and prevents draughts. It is made on a tough wire mesh base for durability. It is not a cloth. For best results and longest service, install it in a vertical position in the entire south side of your poultry houses. Also put it in north, east or west openings. Remember the sun sends out ultra-violet rays even on cloudy days. Utilize these health rays every day with Cel-O-Glass.

Use Cel-O-Glass also for preventing stiff legs in swine, for bringing the disinfecting qualities of sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings, and for back porch enclosures. Big 64-page book, "Health on the Farm," contains valuable information. Mail coupon for your copy. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass, write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N.Y.



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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

DOWN SOUTH.—Yes, George has gone down South to school, down in Tennessee to a school up in the mountains where men study for the ministry. It seems to be a very homelike place with a big farm, and the boys do the work, and it is a good thing for them. Co-operation is the motto of the place. They have their vacation in the Winter, January and February, and the school keeps all Summer so that the boys can help to take care of the crops. They take care of their own rooms and help on farm one hour each day, and it would be a good deal better for many a college boy if he had more manual work to do. The mountain goats seem to have been quite a curiosity to George down there. I suppose they have some donkeys, too. Did you see that advertisement that appeared in a southern paper: "Wanted—A donkey to do all the work of a country parson." Perhaps the man who wants the donkey is that same one that drove the old mule to church and hitched it outside while he went in and had a meeting. He preached long and before he got through the mule began to bray. He preached and the mule brayed, but the mule was getting the better of the argument when suddenly the preacher stopped and gazed at the people over the pulpit. "Does any one here know how to stop a mule braying?" he asked. "I do," remarked an old woman, "just tie a brick to his tail." The old preacher ruminated a minute, for he knew that mule full well. Then gazing instantly and earnestly at his people he said, "Let him that is without sin among you tie the first brick."

LOST COW.—The Parson was uptown the other night attending to his political duties, and just as he was about ready to come home he looked up and there stood Shelley. "You had to come in?" asked the Parson. "Yes, I left some of the folks down at the doctor's," came the answer. Then on the way home the Parson heard the story. When it came time to go up in the pasture and get the cow it was nowhere to be found. They hunted and searched through the woods, but to no use. Just at dark Shelley went up, and with him the little white poodle dog. Just as he entered the grove there was much barking and commotion and—odor of skunk! His nice white curly hair was completely filled with perfume! This meant great excitement and a great scramble in the pond. Well, they all came down to the house and phoned the country round about—no cow. Then it was decided to take the Ford and start out after her.

WASN'T THERE.—Landing at one of the neighbors they went into the kitchen and talked and, the Parson supposes, looked around for the cow and then on coming out sister slipped on the step or did something; anyway she sprained her ankle real badly, and had to be hustled to the doctor. All at home at last, all but the three dollars for the doctor, and in due time off to restless sleep. Around half-past 12, if someone in the house doesn't hear the bell of a cow. "There she is now," was shouted through the house. Shelley piles out and dresses and starts in the direction of an occasional moo. He soon realized, however, that the noise comes from away off, and retreated to the house and bed. Snatches of trouble and worried sleep—our beautiful yellow Guernsey gone. Then the break of dawn and someone looks over toward the pasture. There in the lane, right by the gateway in precisely the same way that she ought to be, was the gentle cow waiting for some milker.

CULTURE.—"Real culture," said old Dr. Eliot of Harvard, "consisted in putting yourself in the other fellow's place and getting his point of view," and as the Parson sat at breakfast that morning and the cow, duly milked, was feeding on the lawn, he told the boys an illustration of that which an old professor told many years ago. A planter down South lost a mule one afternoon which he needed to use right away. No one could find it. At last the oldest Negro on the place was asked what he could do. "Where was that mule seen last?" "Why, down in that grass," came the answer. The old Negro walked slowly down and stood right where the mule was last seen. "The grass is stout here," he said to himself, "and if I were a mule and got my stomach full, what would I do next? The day is terribly hot. I would want a drink of water." Looking about him he spied the nearest water and went over and stood beside it. "Now," said he, "what would I do next? How thick the flies are this hot day. What agony for a mule with a full stomach and a good drink of water to be tortured and kept awake with flies. Now the way a mule gets rid of flies is to go into the thick bushes. Where do I see the thickest clump of bushes round. Why, way over by that mud-hole." So forthwith the old Negro went over to the bushes and there, out of sight of flies or man—lay the mule. The old cow had pursued precisely the same course of life the day before. In these election days how much we need this lesson of getting the other man's point of view, and be rid of any and all intolerance toward one another.

FROM MORNING TILL NIGHT. — And pretty well into the night at that. That is the way we have been spending some Sundays down at one of the missions. How the children like these Sundays! They come in the morning, have Sunday school, then church, then dinner, then tennis and ball and swings in the sheds and dodge ball and croquet round about the church and a lunch for supper—frankfurters the last time—and then a service at seven o'clock, followed by moving pictures. This meant an aggregate attendance of 60 at this place last Sunday. We use non-inflammable films. There are a good many of these now and you do not have to have a booth. We had fully a hundred at this evening service. The films cost about $7 a night, and we get most enough to pay for them on the plate. Soon we shall begin to get some films that only cost the express, and then we can make up for some small losses. We use three films a night, always so far one of them a religious film. "The Sea of Galilee" last Sunday night. The Parson's boys look after this part of the work altogether, and take much interest in it. It is needless to say they have plenty of helpers among the boys of the church. They have put up a curtain just outside the chancel rail and can pull it back and forth by means of rope and pulleys.

THOSE SHEEP AGAIN.—As soon as the Parson gets time he is going to butcher another lamb. We had only two ewe lambs and seven others. A big family can easily handle a lamb any time of year if they have a refrigerator. The Parson is impressed more and more with the idea of what a fine thing sheep would be for those who take city boarders. The meat bill is their big bill and now meat is higher than ever. People who keep account soon see where the Summer boarder money goes to. But sheep have to have good pasture, they cannot thrive on bushes and weeds alone, although they eat such things. And they must have good hay and if possible fine hay. They will not eat coarse hay nor will they eat cornstalks. Then, too, you must have fences that will stop sheep. Neighbors are not obliged to fence against sheep. We sent the wool to Boston and got the returns yesterday. The 10 sheep had just 50 lbs. of wool and it brought 53½c a lb. After taking out the express and commission there was left nearly $25, or $2.50 a sheep. We are putting this into fencing and taking in a new piece of meadow for pasture next year and this Fall. We shall plow up the piece they have had and see if the wild morning-glory is killed out any. The Parson has not been able to find a single leaf of it there all Summer. There was one spot of wild carrot, too, not a bit of that has showed its head and it will be interesting to see if it tries to again.

OLD HOME DAY.—Did you have an "Old Home Day" at your church this year? The one down at the old church seemed to be the best we ever had. They counted 194 people at one time. Some of them came from such distances. One carload containing one of the editorial staff of THE R. N.-Y. came 40 miles beyond New York. They left home at four o'clock in the morning. This man, Mr. Wing, gave us a very fine talk in the church at the afternoon service. The Parson acknowledges many letters from R. N.-Y. readers that have come lately and he is most happy to get such letters at any time. He will answer each one as far as his time permits and is glad to do it but don't mind if the answer does not come right off the bat. The Parson did make a bad one on the number of acres in six quarter sections as many readers have reminded him. Well, anyway the "calf pen" was big enough for the two horses at 640 acres without mentioning the 200 acres more!

CANNING.—Yes, it is right in canning time. We have put up 110 quarts of apple sauce among other things and will put up some peaches next week if all goes well. Mrs. Parson is going to make quite a lot of grape jelly to put on the children's bread for lunches. The old grape vine seems to be loaded. There is, too, the sweet cider. Just bring it to a boil—don't let it really boil at all, and can or bottle up hot in jars or bottles and it will taste just like sweet cider from the vat when you open it in the Winter. You might tie the corks in if you want to, but you do not need to seal the bottles. If you make grape juice, there is no need of your taking the grapes off the stems—just as well boil them up stems and all and strain the whole thing out together through a sugar bag.

But now the Parson must hurry and get ready to go to Boston and speak somewhere tonight and come back in the night and take Mrs. Parson to the "King of Kings" tomorrow, Saturday, and then go down to a schoolhouse tomorrow night and show pictures of his western trip, and also take down a model of the new voting machine and show them all how to use it in the coming election.

Prepare Now for **Winter Eggs**
FEED YOUR POULTRY
MAURER'S KWALITY
MEAT AND BONE SCRAP
Mixed With Their Mash
Absolutely made from pure Meat and Bone Scrap. Contains no garbage or foreign substances of any kind. Most palatable and digestible Meat Scrap on the market. A ration with all the necessary ingredients to make
MORE EGGS CHICKS PROFITS
Ask your dealers to mix your mash with MAURER'S KWALITY then see results.
For free samples, 1928 Farmers' Almanac, write
MAURER MFG. CO. Dept. R, Box 365 NEWARK, N. J.

POSITIV-LAY
IN THE MASH
FOR MORE AND BETTER EGGS
POSITIV-LAY supplies needed calcium carbonate, 98½% pure always. It is used and recommended by 21 State Poultry Experts in chick and laying mashes. Promotes growth and health, gives more and better eggs and helps prevent leg weakness in chicks and rickets in adult birds. If your dealer is out of it—$1.50 and his name will bring you 100 lbs., freight paid. Vital mineral facts also yours if you write—
THE OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CO.
Swanson and Pemberton Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pure **Cod Liver Oil** Golden
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
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Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
Montcalm Game Farm can furnish you superior breeding stock for next year.
Our birds excel in vigor, strength of bone and in beauty of well bronzed plumage. Superb young toms, well matured hens or unrelated trios for foundation flocks.
Safe delivery of birds or adjustment at full value guaranteed.
Write for catalog and prices
MONTCALM GAME FARM
R. F. D. No. 3, Box L
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Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches every week. Low prices.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

JONES' BARRED ROCK Chicks
are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS FOR BROILERS
We are now booking orders for fall and winter delivery. Write for prices. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER-QUALITY **CHICKS**
Barred and White Rocks. Heavy mixed. Write for prices. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

OFFICIAL R. O. P. COCKERELS—"Bred to Lay" Leghorn Pullets. National Headquarters for Egg Quality. New York Certified 11 Years. Farm range reared. EGG and APPLE FARM, Route Y, Trumansburg, N. Y.

RED AND B. ROCK
CHICKS
REDS, $20.00 per 100; ROCKS, $22.00; all from TESTED breeders, FREE from B. W. D. Also Red and Leghorn Pullets: 3, 4 and 5 months old.
HALL BROS., Wallingford, Conn.
Box 60, or 'phone 645-5

BABY CHIX
S. C. R. I. REDS—All are bred from our own special selected, state tested stock to produce fast growing, profitable broilers and at reduced prices.
Calalog on request.
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box R Attleboro, Mass.

PULLETS Rhode Island Reds
March Hatch, $2.25; April Hatch, $2.00; May Hatch, $1.75 each.
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval.
WILLIAM DAILEY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

500 April Hatched **S.C. W. Leghorn Pullets** Barron strain, from imported, trapnested and blood tested stock; large, thrifty, free range birds, will soon lay, they are a great laying strain. Price, $2.00. VERNON LAFLER, R. 1, Middlesex, N. Y.

GOOD WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING HENS
$1.25 each, $1.20 in 100 lots. Barred Rock Pullets, 12 wks. old, $1.25 each. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. and BARRED ROCKS
March to June hatched. LALLY FARMS, Vineland, N. J

FOR SALE—200 S. C. White Leghorn Yearling Hens, $1.00 each. G. C. MILLER, Oxford, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, EGGS, STOCK. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, Mansfield, Ohio

Turkeys SPECIAL PRICE for October only—Fedor's Mammoth Bronze **Turkeys**
Turkeys—Healthy, vigorous breeders. Hens, $10; Gobblers, $15. FEDOR TURKEY FARM, Box 312, River Ave., Lakewood, N. J.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS
Best breeds. Breeders at special Fall prices. Catalog free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

Reid's Turkey Farm No blackhead for 15 years.
700 Bronze Birds. FREEHOLD, N. J., Star Route.

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Farmingdale, Long Island, Agricultural School. There are 100 pens containing 10 pullets each, and two reserve pullets in each pen. This contest began Nov. 1, 1927, and will end Oct. 23. Following is report for week ending Sept. 24:

Better methods of marketing eggs is one way a poultryman may secure a higher profit. To devise ways of attempting to induce the ultimate consumer to pay more for a so-called superior egg is not sound. At present the consumer is paying 80 cents a dozen for eggs that are quoted at 58 cents wholesale.

To produce an egg of "top" quality is both a production and marketing problem.

Quality refers to size, color, condition of shell and includes the condition of the interior of the egg. A knowledge of market requirements is essential to profitable grading. Certain local markets may be satisfied with a 23-ounce egg, sacrificing size for "freshness." The wholesale market sets 24 ounces per dozen as a standard for extras; not less than 22 ounces for medium and not less than 21 ounces for number one pullets. In regard to color, a white egg is one which is chalk white, a tinted or cream colored egg being considered a brown one.

Condition of the shell is a factor which can be controlled to a large extent in the poultry house. The first consideration is the nest. Shavings make the best material, for they are absorbent and the birds do not make a round nest without a bottom, as in the case of excelsior or straw. It is easier to pick eggs out of a shavings nest. Needless to say nesting materials should be changed frequently. Nothing detracts from the appearance of an egg as much as a dirty shell. This can be corrected with a piece of sandpaper, or a damp cloth and a little scouring powder. Thin shelled eggs should not be shipped, as they are easily broken in transit and soil other eggs in the case.

The sooner an egg can be shipped to market after it is laid the better. According to the laws of New York State the best grade of eggs, called "Nearby Fancy," must possess the following qualifications: "Air cell one-eighth of an inch or less in depth, localized, regular; yolk may be dimly visible; white, firm and clean; germ, no visible development. This sounds easy, but we are told that this grade is "never on the market except in limited quantities." The aim of the poultryman should be to have his eggs "top" the market by producing a two-ounce egg of "nearby fancy" quality and marketed through satisfactory channels.

D. H. HORTON, Head
Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 47th week of the Sixth Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,398 eggs, or 34.2 percent. This is a decrease of 276 eggs, or 3.9 per cent, from last week's production. Total production to date since Nov. 1, 1927, is 144,681 eggs.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, O., 50; Rhode Island Reds, Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 44; White Leghorns, Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Pa., 42; White Leghorns, W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich., 41; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 41; White Plymouth Rocks, William R. Speck, N. Y., 41.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Warren's Farm, Mo., 2,127; E. C. Foreman, Mich., 2,008; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, O., 2,004; Barnes Hollywood Strain Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,971; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,938; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 1,926.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,953; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,858; Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 1,790; Foster D. Jameson, Maine, 1,593.

White Wyandottes. — Byron Pepper, Del., 1,287; Harvey Byerly, Pa., 1,082.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 1,778; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,542; Poultry Dept. O. A. C., Can., 1,500.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,725; William R. Speck, N. Y., 1,452.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	General Condition.
Sept. 18	Cloudy.
Sept. 19	Rain.
Sept. 20	Partly cloudy.
Sept. 21	Clear.
Sept. 22	Clear.
Sept. 23	Clear.
Sept. 24	Clear.

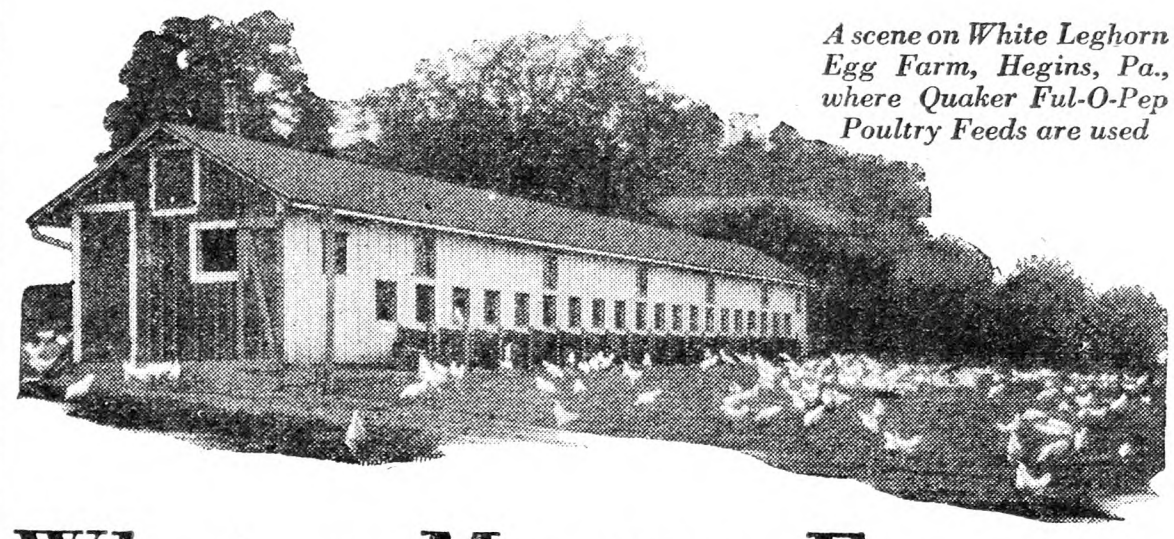
The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 58c; brown, 50c; medium, 47c; pullets, 36c.

Sale of Personal Effects

My mother died some months ago and left no will but has an estate of around $4,000. The brothers want her clothes put up for auction, and the sisters do not want them to be sold. Would the law compel her clothes be sold at auction, as she left only a few minor bills? M. B.
Pennsylvania.

We don't blame you for objecting to the sale of your mother's clothes at public auction. The law does not compel the clothes to be sold.

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS



A scene on White Leghorn Egg Farm, Hegins, Pa., where Quaker Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds are used

What a Master Farmer thinks of "*Mixing your Own*"

READ the letter from John Schrope, *M. F.*, and ask yourself: "Can I afford to overlook such an important factor in Poultry success as the line of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Feeds?"

Profit-making flocks the country over are daily proving the value of this line of scientifically *correct* feeds. Made to the *proved* formulas of experts, made in the clean, modern mills of The Quaker Oats Company, made from the best ingredients to be had in all the world, Quaker Ful-O-Pep Feeds do the work, *and do it at a profit!*

Put Your Hens on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash This Winter

Now is the time to put your layers on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, the mixture that keeps hens busy through the short, chill days. Eggs produced from this mash are large, uniform, and bring best prices. It will assure you finest quality hatching eggs next Spring.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is a scientifically balanced mixture of just the things a hen needs to make eggs. It is thoroughly mixed, so that at every mouthful the bird gets some of every ingredient. The base of this feed is fresh, pure oatmeal. To this are added essential minerals, proteins, molasses, and *cod liver meal.*

Cod liver meal keeps hens in good condition. Keeps them active and eager-to-lay. Start now—a Quaker dealer in your neighborhood is waiting to serve you.

WHITE LEGHORN EGG FARM
JOHN SCHROPE, *Prop.*
Hegins, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
Aug. 1, 1928

The Quaker Oats Company,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sirs:

I have been using Ful-O-Pep feed for three years with very good results.

Before that time I mixed my own feed. The principal reasons that I changed to commercial mixed feed and selected Ful-O-Pep were: to save time; to eliminate danger of lack of uniformity in the home mixture; and to make certain of pure oatmeal base; also, I wanted a feed containing Cod Liver Meal.

I am no dealer in poultry equipment and feed and therefore have no interest except in the merits of the feed and the results I am getting.

A few of my pullets commenced to lay when four months old. I am well satisfied with the results that I am getting, and have no reason to change.

Yours very truly,
John Schrope

Quaker FUL-O-PEP POULTRY FEEDS

The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Who puts more "overhead" in a bag of

POULTRY FEED

—makers of

ONE TON or A MILLION?

IT'S easy to see how "milling cost" affects the value of your feed dollar.

Expense is *low* only when volume is *high*. Pratt mass production saves on expense and puts the saving into better ingredients.

There's mighty little difference between the selling price of Pratt feeds and the actual cost of ingredients. Because we add but a fraction of the milling expense required where production is smaller. The Ford idea of mass production applied to poultry feed.

The animal protein in PRATT'S BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH —buttermilk, meat scrap and fish meal—are the finest that money can buy. The corn meal, bran, middlings, feeding oat meal, measure up to a standard rigidly maintained for 57 years.

Nothing takes the place of these ingredients, proportioned as Pratts do it, if you are feeding for the lowest cost per dozen eggs. Regardless of changing market prices, Pratts formula is *never varied!* These ingredients are always present in higher proportions for less money than in any other feed you can buy.

See your dealer. If he doesn't handle Pratts write us. In replying, we'll send you evidence from your own locality on the efficiency of Pratt Mashes—America's Quality Feed Line.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratts, Contest PROVEN!

BUTTERMILK

LAYING MASH

GROWING MASH BABY CHICK FOOD

57 years of success and fair dealing behind Pratt products

AMERICA'S QUALITY FEED LINE

Range Paralysis

I had around 100 ducks this Spring, but now have only about half the amount. Without warning some will walk a few steps, fall down and lie there, or I will find one or two dead. They have quite a fair-sized yard to run in and coops to go in at night. They have plenty of sun and shade both. I have fed them bran and middlings and mash mixed up wet, the later I added cornmeal and quit mash. I am now giving them all whole wheat. Some think that it is because they do not have their freedom and are not let run to the creek. My chickens every once in a while will act lame and keep getting worse until they fall down, walk one-sided. What do you advise? E. M.

I am not able to help you in the matter of the ducks but have little doubt that the lameness that you speak of as affecting your chickens is due to what is called range paralysis. This is assuming that the chickens are growing pullets and cockerels, not mature fowls. As many people speak of fowls of all ages as chickens, the word does not convey much information to one at a distance unless other details are added. Range paralysis shows itself by the sudden loss of use of one or both legs or wings when the growing stock is otherwise in apparent good health. The affected bird is apparently lame, may flutter along the ground but cannot walk. Death is likely to follow within a few days, though some recover. The cause of this disease is not known, and, for that matter, the actual nature of it is as little understood. No remedy or means of prevention are yet known. As it affects chiefly maturing pullets and cockerels, it is most prevalent at this time of the year. Stock that is being kept upon range under healtful conditions does not escape and the fact that it so often appears in such flocks has doubtless given it the popular name of "range paralysis." M. B. D.

Unthrifty Ducks

I have a large flock of Pekin ducks that I have raised this year. They are over half-grown. Among them are several that have leg weakness, poor in flesh, and no appetite to speak of. They have had plenty of whole corn, some soft mash now and then with grit. It is about time that they should be sold in order to realize any profit from them. What treatment can I give them and what is the cause of unthrifty condition?

New York. MRS. O. M. A.

It is not at all probable that anything can be done for these ducks that are thin in flesh and have no appetite. The leg weakness is undoubtedly due to general weakness, rather than to any affection of the legs. Ducks or other fowls that are evidently sick are usually not worth treatment after they reached the stage of emaciation and weakness. Their removal from the flock to guard against infection of others is advisable. There is nothing in your description that can enable one to say what the cause of the trouble is but it is a safe guess that any bird that has reached a stage of weakness, emaciation and loss of appetite cannot repay any medical attention and is likely to be a menace to the health of the rest of the flock. M. B. D.

Loss of Feathers

A flock of Barred Rock pullets are losing their tail feathers, also feathers on back. They were March chicks and are laying about 40 per cent. The skin on back seems dry and scaly; otherwise the hen seems healthy. R. S.

Connecticut.

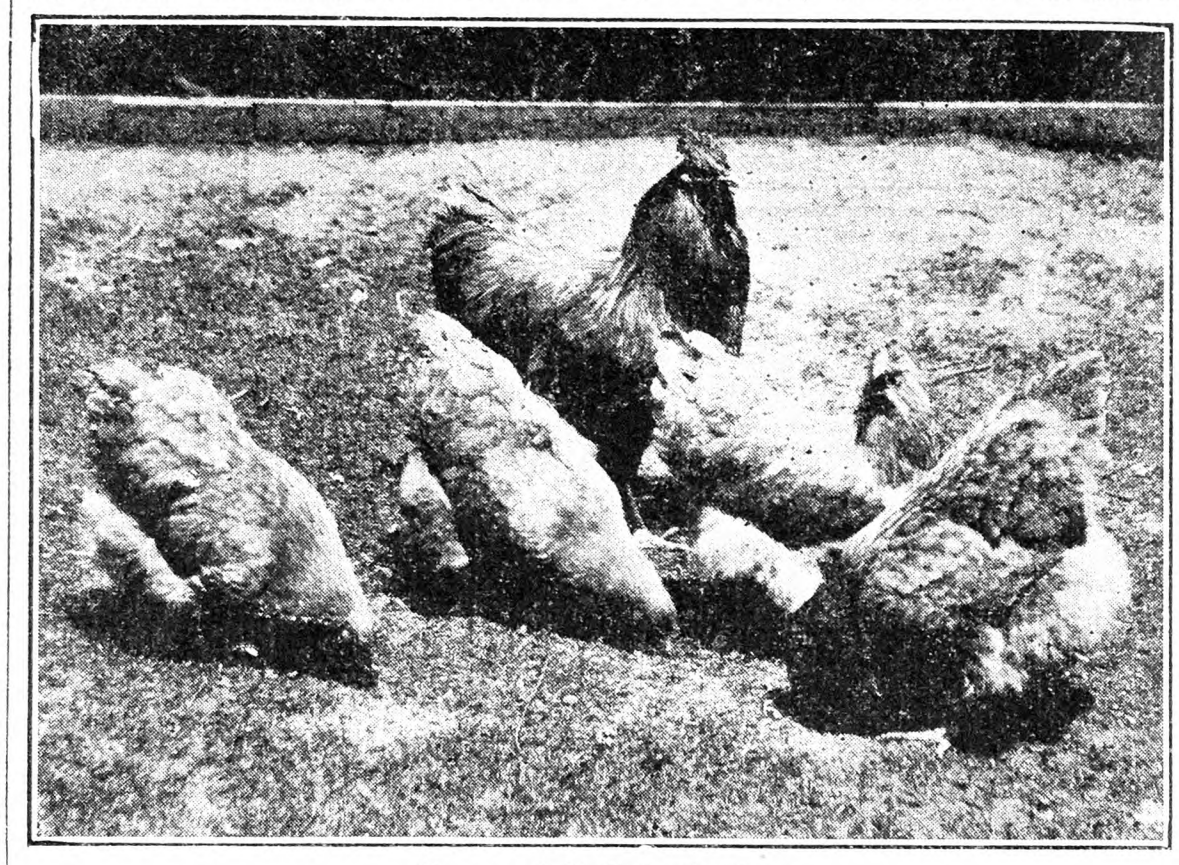
Rub some simple grease, like lard or "Vaseline," into the skin of the bare spots, which are very likely to be caused by depluming mites working in the superficial layers of the skin. M. B. D.

Oviduct Trouble

I have a pen of 180 pullets in a 20x20 ft. King type ventilated house with peat litter on the floor. Pullets had range and started to lay when about 4½ months old, hatched March 2. I am still feeding growing mash at six months. They have oviduct trouble. They evidently lay an egg and bleed, the others pick them to death; lost 27 so far. I have some pullets that are confined in wire cages, never been on the ground and have just put 170 in a pen, have lost four from the same trouble. C. J. B.

Pennsylvania.

I know of no other explanation of this trouble than the forcing methods that are used to bring pullets to quick maturity and induce laying. Heavy feeding of high protein foods places a strain upon the digestive and reproductive organs that many birds are not able to stand up under and troubles develop soon after egg production begins. Pullets should not be laying at 4½ months, though an occasional egg from some precocious bird may be expected. Any real production at that age shows premature development from to stimulating rations and too little opportunity to gain bone and vigor on range. This trouble is most frequently found in the Spring when pullets are coming into heavy production after the Winter's confinement and heavy feeding. It can hardly be expected that pullets raised in cages will have the stamina that those kept under more healthful conditions will show. After reaching maturity fowls may be confined to small enclosures with little or no harm but growing stock should have the benefit of outdoor range. M. B. D.



Group of Buff Oprington

Buckwheat for Laying Hens

Do you think feeding buckwheat to laying hens would make dark colored yolks? We have a chance to buy buckwheat much cheaper than cracked corn.

New York. H. L. H.

No, I think that buckwheat would tend to make light colored yolks. Yellow corn and green stuffs darken the yolks but corn is superior to buckwheat in the ration, and it is a question whether you can wholly substitute buckwheat for it to advantage. M. B. D.

More About Japanese Beetles

We would like to add our mite to H. F.'s account of the Japanese beetle on page 1175. Help yourself surely applies to the beetle case and H. F. has adopted the only practical method. These bugs are a real menace and must be got after. They will tackle most anything green and stay with it until nothing is left but the stalk. The introduction of enemy insects by the government may be all right for the future but for the present the "do it yourself" system of using traps is the thing. I have walked through my garden in the evening and shaken off an average of 4 lbs. an evening. H. F. lives not many miles from us and his barrow of beetles is no fairy tale to us. What other insect can equal them in destructive quality? Most others stick to certain plants but the beetles stick to all of them and make a clean job.

They have one good point in making hen feed. H. F. is going to extra trouble in boiling them for the hens because I always feed them "rare," and never have any trouble except furnishing enough for them. I always dampen them and throw them on hard ground, and my Leghorns simply "wolf" them down.

Tacony, Pa. E. E.

MOTORCYCLIST: "You ought to buy a motorcycle." Farmer: "I prefer to spend my money on cows." Motorcyclist: "But you would look stupid going to market on a cow." Farmer: "And I should look more stupid trying to milk a motorcycle." —Le Moustique.

A Farmer's Opinions

NECESSITY AND A MOTHER. — On my rounds of notebook sight-seeing at the recent Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., I saw an elaborate, well-arranged exhibit of many kinds of preserved fruit in bright, clean glass jars. While standing and thinking of the labor and art which some one in a kitchen had invested in this wholesome store against Winter, a slender, quick-moving little gray-haired, unbobbed woman emerged from somewhere near by, and spoke in a pleasant voice, in which I think I heard undertones of heroic and triumphant suffering. Was I interested in home-canned fruits and vegetables? I was, and asked her to tell me about the exhibit. Her story is boiled down to its essence. She and her husband owned and occupied a two-acre farm home at the edge of a Massachusetts industrial town, where he worked in a factory. His health broke down. Thereafter he could do nothing except light chores in and around the house. Their daughter was 11 years old. Her mother's ruling ambition was to give her a college education. The family had lived from hand-to-mouth; they had no cash; their property was mortgaged. A desperate condition stared them in the face.

"I CAN CAN."—The frail, wiry woman said to herself that "I can can; I like to can; it is the only thing that I can do that might and must save us, and educate Dorothy." She knew the art of canning as it had come down to her from her mother and grandmother. Goaded by necessity, she took up canning as a business. Her first exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition 11 years ago won a $250 cash prize, and advertised her products far and wide. Now the home is paid for, they have a considerable bank account, the daughter graduated from college this year and the husband is in good health but does not slave in a factory. He grows flowers and a garden, and helps his wife can. This year, for the first time, they hired some help, a girl. The authoress of this family's salvation annually takes a two weeks' vacation, spending some of it at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, where she picks up new ideas and suggestions about canning. She has mail-order patrons in every State, in Canada and in several foreign lands.

SHE DIDN'T CHOOSE.—The key-player in this drama of life didn't choose home canning as a commercial business; it was forced upon her by circumstances. Fortunately, she knew how to do artistically and well something that was useful and had bread-winning possibilities. Some women whose husbands break down or disappear, don't know how to do anything whereby they can make a living or achieve economic independence. Our Massachusetts canner's story increases the overwhelming evidence that not many of us ever do anything notable or heroic by deliberate choice. Under necessity, everyone is likely to surprise himself and others by doing something bordering upon the miraculous or the unbelievable. Making things easy for children or others is the most human, the most commendable and usually the most disastrous mistake that can be made. Why should love expressed in this way be so blind and foolish? Or is it? Uncritical kindness is a curse to its supposed beneficiary. But one gets nowhere talking Spartan virtues to a soft, luxury-loving world.

CROPS IN ALABAMA.—T. O. Munford, Perry Co., Ala., writes (Sept. 18): "I have an unusually good Alfalfa yield this year—more than a ton to the acre for four cuttings. Cotton in the lime belt is at least two-thirds off, as a whole, on account of too many rains. My cotton and corn are about one-third short. I expected to make 75 bus. of oats per acre on 25 acres, but the crop winter-killed, and I made only 25 bus. per acre from February seeding. Our pastures have been fine. It is a pleasure to see THE R. N.-Y. expose crooked concerns that skin farmers. We are getting good roads, and that will increase interest in this part of the country." Mr. Munford farms in an area famed for its limestone soils. Lime rock from his county shows as high a calcium content as any of which I have a record. Missouri and Michigan limestone also is exceptionally high in calcium. Probably the best lime used on land in New York State is coming from Michigan. It costs farmers too much money, however. In Southern Illinois ground limestone cost us less than $3 per ton at our railway station a few years ago.

FROM SOUTH MISSOURI.—M. M. Hunt, Barton Co., Mo., writes (Sept. 19): "Dear D. C. W.: We have had a good average season in South Missouri. Ozark farm people are healthy, work when necessity requires, are suspicious of all aid—especially the free kind—and, politically, are mostly unconcerned. Mentally, we may be dumb, but we are hopeful. Our morals are up to the average or better. Spiritually, we run about two revival meetings a year. Financially, we could be a lot better off and yet maybe be worse." Mr. Hunt here gives us a report that goes beyond crops and weather, and deals with the human resources of his community. What he says would apply, with a few changes in phrasing, to any rural or urban area, for human nature is the same thing the world over. Human behavior is varied and superficially different in different civilized countries, but its impelling motives are the same everywhere. Mr. Hunt gives his community a creditable rating. If there are any human liabilities in it, he charitably refrains from even implying their presence. Old man Briggs, who lived in Missouri, made ax handles and whittled, used to say that "we've got a good crop of folks in these parts, but it's getting weedy and needs hoeing out over there 'long the river bottom." Well, old Father Time with a scythe eventually makes the hoeing unnecessary.

IN KENTUCKY.—S. J. Douthitt, Henry Co., Ky., writes (Sept. 24): "Dear D. C. W.: A lot of water has literally gone under the bridge since I wrote to you. It has swept many of the bridges away, and the crops as well, in the lowlands. We've had a superfluity of flood and storm this year in all parts of the country. We have a fine crop of tobacco and a wonderful season for curing it; also a good crop of corn, except where cultivation was made impossible by rains. In all low-lying lands it was utterly destroyed. The bottoms along the rivers and creeks, which produce great yields in favorable seasons, produced nothing this year." Apparently it is the consensus of opinion of farmers in most or maybe all of the States that 1928 will go down in history as a year of freaks and surprises. One of my scientific friends attributes its capriciousness to spots on the sun; a neighbor ascribes it to gas fumes in the air; Dan says that in a Presidential year the worst always happens.

EASTERN SLOPES OF HILLS.—Mr. Douthitt continues as follows: "I see that some of the folks in the Chemung Valley of New York State contend that the eastern slopes of hills are richer than the other slopes. They are. I was reared in the hills. The prevailing winds are from the west. In the long process of building up the soil, leaves were carried over the summits and deposited on the eastern slopes. Therefore, the soil grows richer and deeper on these slopes." This is plausible, but I wonder whether the prevailing winds were from the west or northwest in the Chemung Valley when its soils were in the making. Who knows? Prevailing winds are from the northeast in some regions. The most fertile fields that I've ever cultivated were those which sloped to the north and west. They were not hillside fields, however. Three generations ago they were covered with virgin timber. And, by the way, the Janeton apples that we grew on a northern slope were just a little better, when taken from their straw-lined, earth-covered pits in February, than any other that I've ever eaten. I haven't seen a Janeton (or Geneting) in 30 years.

THAT BIG HOG.—A subscriber asks for further information about the 1,360-lb. stag referred to last week in these columns. He was a purebred Poland-China selected from a litter of nine pigs farrowed March 10, 1925. His dam was Clan's Mayflower and his sire Armistice Boy. The stag stands 51 in. high; measures 7 ft. and 2 in. from tail to snout; a tapeline over his back between these two points stretches out to 9 ft. and his bone at the smallest part of the leg is 12 in. in circumference. He carries his enormous weight well. Wm. Deichman, Leigh, Neb., owns him. His extreme size and weight and his trip by airplane from Nebraska to the Iowa State Fair have conferred on him a brief notoriety. Wise breeders will not use a behemoth of this kind as a sire. It is no wonder, therefore, that Dazzler—that's the name of this side-show monstrosity—was castrated and fattened. Speaking of big hogs, a Canadian breeder and importer exhibited three Large Yorkshire sows at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago in 1901 that weighed 3,300 lbs.

A CORN BELT SNOW.—An Illinois reader writes: "D. C. W.: Today (Sept. 25) we had our first snowstorm this season. It was of short duration, but we are probably in for an early, long, hard Winter." Why is it that most of us reared on farms always expect the worst to happen? I put this question to Dan. As a witness in court Dan would amuse but never deliberately inform a cross-examining lawyer. "Well," said Dan, "the worst usually does happen. Whenever we get through 48 hours on this farm without a calamity, accident, loss or upset of some kind, I'm worried and apprehensive; I know and predict that the worst is getting ready to happen, and I'm seldom mistaken." When he was asked which he liked the better, Winter or Summer, Dan's answer was like Bridget's. She had two suitors, and couldn't make up her mind which she'd marry. "Sometimes," she said, "I like one as well as the other and better, and sometimes I don't, and sometimes I'd as leave marry one as the other and rather, and then again I wouldn't."

D. C. W.

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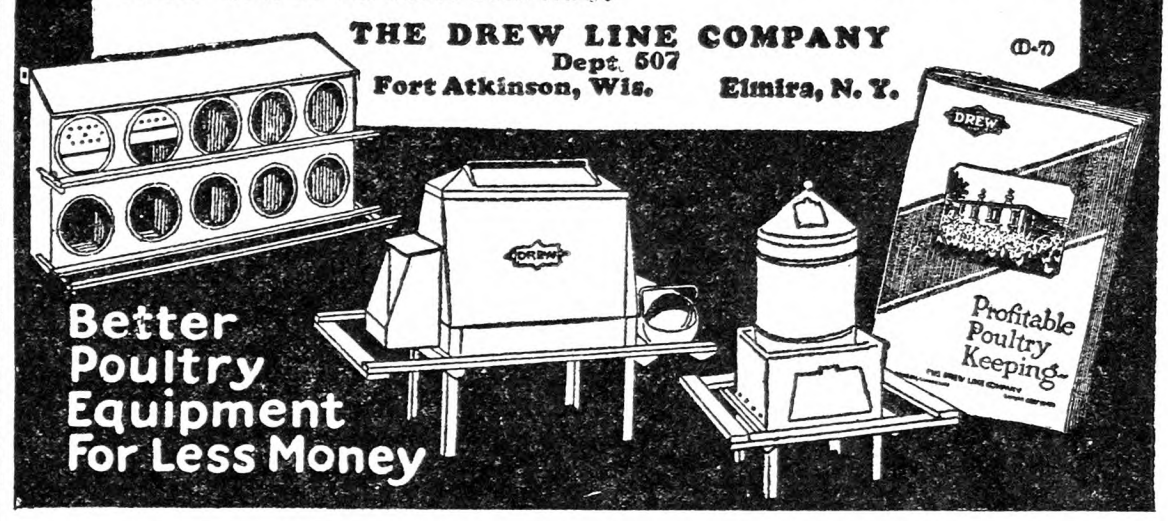

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WENE CHICKS Now booking orders for October and November deliveries. Hatching days, Wednesday of each week. Special broilers: White Rock-Wyandotte-Brahma crossed and straight breeds: Rocks and Wyandottes. Also Ready-to-Lay Pullets. Write for Booklet and Prices. WENE CHICK FARM, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

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PULLETS S. C. White Leghorn—Hollywood-Barron Strains—range grown, 4 mos. old, $1.50; 5 mos. old, $1.75 each. FRED HEUER, Sayville, N. Y.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

What is the law in regard to papers (weeklies) whose subscriptions have expired? If publishers continue to send paper, can they collect pay? In case they are notified to stop paper, but claim they received no such notice and continue paper, what then? A. F.
Delaware.

No. The Post Office regulations provide that a publisher may continue his publication for one year *only* after the time paid for has expired. If the subscriber sends notification to discontinue this relieves him from moral responsibility. Regardless of the technical legal phase of such claims it is impractical to collect back subscription claims. Threats of legal action to collect such claims are only an attempt to frighten the alleged debtor.

Perhaps you, like myself, are unaware that science has made wonderful strides these last few years. Here is proof: A New Jersey gent has perfected a method whereby he can guarantee 100 per cent hatch of pullets. Perhaps if we let him have a little more time, he will be able to guarantee, Plymouth chicks from Leghorn eggs or vice versa. Wouldn't that be wonderful? I am sending you his advertisement clipped from a Chicago publication, thinking you might like to order a few hundred chicks before the rush begins, as he distinctly states that the supply is limited.
One might say that anyone who is foolish enough to bite on such a palpable fraud ought to lose his money. It seems strange that a reputable publisher will admit such fakes to his columns, he evidently feels no responsibility to his readers. Presumably, he would not introduce a known jewel thief to his business associates or into his home. But where is the difference? In closing I may state that one need never hesitate about introducing THE R. N.-Y. to his most intimate friends. More power to your arm.
Illinois. R. R.

This letter refers to the claims of Paul R. Hadley, Fanwood, N. J. In his advertisements and write-ups in various papers his claims tax the credulity of experts and practical poultrymen. In brief his claims are that by X-ray treatment of an egg before hatching he can control the sex of the chick—the object being to produce 100 per cent pullets from the hatch. It is also claimed that chicks from eggs so treated by the X-ray are disease free, mature more rapidly, saving 20 to 25 per cent of the feed bill, etc. If these claims are all true the discovery will prove a great boon to the poultry industry. In one of the "write-ups" of the alleged discovery one of the professors of poultry husbandry of the New Jersey Experiment Station is quoted as endorsing some of the claims and in such a way that it might be assumed he fully approved all that was said. But here is what the New Jersey Experiment Station has to say when THE R. N.-Y. asked for a statement regarding the whole project:

The experiment on the X-ray treatment of hatching eggs started at the New Jersey State Experiment Station in June, 1928, by Prof. C. S. Platt, Paul R. Hadley and others, was discontinued when the chicks were six weeks of age because of a 50 per cent mortality in the flock brought about by coccidiosis.
Some interesting results were secured but on account of the high mortality it is impossible to draw any conclusions from this one study.
On the matter of sex there was a slightly higher percentage of females than males in the group of chicks hatched from exposed eggs but in no instance did the proportion exceed 70 per cent.
On the matter of growth the results were quite variable on account of the high mortality and the slight increase in rate of growth on the part of the chicks from exposed eggs over those of the chicks from the untreated lot was not sufficient to receive any serious consideration.
More experimental work will need to be conducted before conclusions of any kind can be drawn on the subject of the X-ray treatment of hatching eggs.
If anything should develop in the X-ray treatment of hatching eggs to warrant the premature claims THE R. N.-Y. will be the first to give its readers the information.

Will you advise about a portrait agent from the Fine Arts Association of Chicago, Ill.? He was making copies of any picture by enlarging them free for advertising. He said an agent would call in three weeks with portraits half finished and the only condition was I was to buy a frame to put the picture in. He would not tell the price of the frames. I was to pay half the money for the frame. After he left I at once notified the company that I want my order cancelled. Now I think they are a fake. I did not sign any paper or promise to buy the frames. I want the pictures back. He told me to be sure to save the certificates as they were valuable. MRS. E. H.
Pennsylvania.

Here is another picture agent game. Making a portrait "free" is an old trick. The cost of the picture is included, of course, in the price of the frame. Concerns doing business on this deceptive basis will not accept cancellations, but the subscriber should not be frightened by subsequent demands and threats.

In a recent issue of your paper I note the question and answer in regard to W. A. Hadley of Stanstead, Quebec, relative to his fox trapping method which he is selling. I know him personally, have for many years, and for a number of years bought his catch of furs, bought his method and have caught 15 foxes in one short season and know of many doing the same by using his method. I can well appreciate your interest in protecting the unwary. And there are plenty of foxes, too, and they are a pest. I am calling Mr. Hadley's attention to your article, thinking it my duty. If he furnishes you plenty of good evidence that he is doing an honest business, can prove to your satisfaction that he sells an effective method, will you revise that statement?
Vermont. E. M.

We have acted on the suggestion of the above subscriber. Mr. Hadley has sent us a pamphlet containing the secret system of catching foxes. The plan, while rather intricate to follow, seems to be a practical one and we have received favorable reports on the system from practical trappers. The advertising of "secret recipes," "processes," etc., is not looked upon with favor by THE R. N.-Y. Even when the advertiser is perfectly honorable as in this case others may have equally as good a system but cannot know what the advertised secret may be until ordered. We, however, only desire to set Mr. Hadley and his secret right in the eyes of our readers.

I am taking a Boston paper, *The Financialistic Debater*, and understand that you know something about it. If so, and it is not too much bother, tell me your candid opinion of the same. H. E. H.
Pennsylvania.

It is a little strange we should receive this inquiry from a subscriber in view of the warnings published about this particular "tipster sheet" as well as the many exposures of all this class of financial pirates to which the author of *The Financialistic Debater* belongs. It indicates that there are still many subscribers to THE R. N.-Y. who do not read Publisher's Desk carefully. We, however, commend this man's caution in asking advice before parting with his money. Any investment in the class of stocks promoted by the brokers getting out these tipster sheets is irretrievably lost the moment the owner parts with the money. As previously recorded in this department, *The Financialistic Debater* has been barred from the mails in Canada.

Would you look over inclosed circular and advise me if there is any virtue in grapes as a cure for cancer? A. B. C.
Ohio.

The grape cure has been used in France, Germany, Switzerland and other European countries, but has never obtained any vogue here. It consists essentially of making grapes the sole or chief article of diet and accompanying this with hygienic measures of undoubtedly more value than the grapes in restoring health. There is nothing new in it, and any attempt to exploit it as a cure-all or cure for cancer may be set down as simply another bit of medical quackery. No doubt some people would benefit by living for a time on grapes and cutting out the stuff that made them sick. They might do equally well on wheat bran or loppered milk, but there is no reason whatever for ascribing to grapes wonderful curative powers, and every reason why a person actually suffering from beginning cancer should not destroy his chances of recovery after its removal by eating grapes until nothing of value could be done for him.

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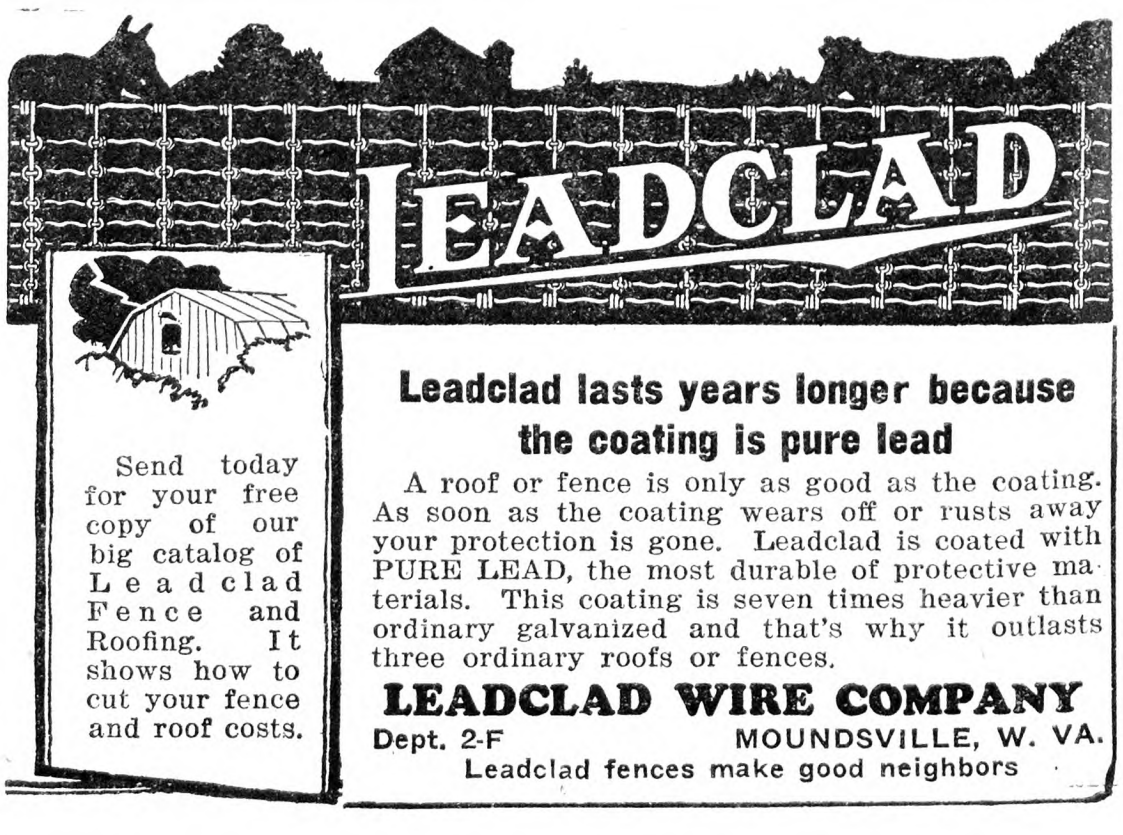

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CIDER APPLES wanted, carlots, state price. STEPHEN REYNOLDS, South Norwalk, Conn.

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Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, single or married, with small family. ADVERTISER 4578, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for purebred Guernseys; the farm is situated in Eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Poultryman, single; $60 month, board, advancement if capable; steady position; must be honest, sober and reliable; give nationality; reference required. VOGEL'S POULTRY FARM, Whitesville, N. J.

LONG established concern wants salesman, preferably with experience selling to farmers such things as light plants, milking machines, feeds or implements; looking for hard working permanent producer to be correspondingly well paid; high pressure type not desired; must have car; replies confidential if desired; give age, experience, references. R. A. MILLAR, Room 1126, 1700 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, experienced in incubation and brooding. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, N. Y.

GARDENER, Protestant, white, married; no work required of wife; state experience and reference in first reply. ADVERTISER 4847, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man, able to milk and assist farmer; wages $50 per month, good board, steady job. Apply, OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, Box 25, Cottekill, Ulster Co., N. Y.

EXPERT farmer as working foreman with practical experience; competent to handle help on large commercial farm raising nursery stock, potatoes and produce; must be sober, honest, have initiative and good references; state qualifications and salary expected. HILLSIDE FARM, Englishtown, N. J.

HELP Wanted—We are a young couple with two children, one 10, the other 6; We live on Long Island, 10 minutes from the ocean, 35 minutes from Broadway; if you are looking for a place with a small family in the country close to New York City, and are willing to be agreeably helpful, we have a real home for you, with every modern electric labor saver, such as electric washer, ironer, cleaner and so on; write to us giving full particulars about yourself; we are willing to pay generous salary to right person. Address BOX 734, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED — Poultryman, experienced in all branches of the poultry industry, incubation, raising chicks, egg production, caponizing, dressing for private use, also familiar with turkeys, ducks and geese; private estate located in Northwestern Ohio; give age, nationality, experience, salary expected and references from past employers in first letter. Address ADVERTISER 4856, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 25 to 35 years in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education; must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M. D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WANTED—Working manager, experienced with high-grade cattle and general farming, for well-equipped, New York State farm of about 200 acres; excellent opportunity for man who can show good results; state education, experience, age and family, etc. ADVERTISER 4846, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—First-class herdsman for Guernsey breeding establishment near Pittsburgh, Pa.; must be strictly sober, of good manner, good worker, experienced in A. R. work, good calf man; capable of taking full charge under superintendent and competent to earn good compensation; married man preferred; give full particulars, references, wages, etc., in first letter. ADVERTISER 4809, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man, Protestant, on a dairy farm; good milker. ADVERTISER 4853, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE poultryman wanted; must be experienced in all branches of chicken raising and a good egg producer; private place; good wages paid; board and room. DAVID WALLACE, Fair Haven, N. J.

WANTED—Young American, married, no children preferred, for truck farm; no cigarettes or drinking; state wages, references, if any; pay no attention to inquiries after 10 days; do not answer unless you are looking for a permanent place. V. FLOYD DAVIS, Mount Sinai, L. I., N. Y. Telephone 26-F-24 Port Jefferson.

YOUNG white girl for housework in family with three young children; $40 to start; references. ADVERTISER 4844, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two competent, trustworthy women for cooking and housework in small family of adults, 2 miles from Poughkeepsie; good home and good wages for right parties. ADVERTISER 4870, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN as helper or housekeeper in clergyman's home in New York City; no other servants; a good home and kindly consideration; state age and previous experience; excellent opportunity. ADVERTISER 4866, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper, neat, good cook and waitress; 3 adults; suburban home with all improvements; also married man for farm work; good house and steady position for neat, energetic man; would consider man and wife for these positions; give age, wage and nationality; all particulars in first letter. WOLCOTT'S NURSERIES, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—Single, reliable, experienced farm hand, steady work; must be good milker. PLEASANTVILLE FARM, Guilford, Conn. Tel. Guilford 167-2.

WANTED—Healthy, active, middle-aged woman, not over 50, for housework, plain cooking and egg cleaning; $30 monthly and board. OLIVET POULTRY FARM, Elmer, N. J.

CARETAKER for farm, or couple; look after horses and gasoline engines furnishing electricity and water; wife plain cook; $50 a month and comfortable home. A. C. BERLINGHOFF, Lebanon, N. J.

Situations Wanted

WANTED — Gardenership, greenhouse, estate, separate or combined as one unit; important proposition only; prominent references on efficiencies and integrity. ADVERTISER 4644, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager, open; industrial, skilled; lifetime, practical, scientific experience all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; possess plans successful highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; market assured. ADVERTISER 4797, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, college graduate, single, wishes position; thoroughly experienced with every phase of poultry husbandry. ADVERTISER 4825, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN open for position; only first-class position considered; can get results; single man, thoroughly experienced hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; college training; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4835, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman wishes position where results are desired and appreciated; single, 38. ADVERTISER 4843, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by married man a position on dairy farm; honest, capable and reliable. ADVERTISER 4842, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as herdsman; age 24, single, no bad habits. RAYMOND GOFF, Forest, Ind.

SITUATION Wanted — Farmer or herdsman; American, Protestant, married, 38; two daughters, 16 and 13; understand feeding high producing dairy cows, raising calves, sheep, hogs, poultry, berries and all dairy farm crops; 8 years' experience in certified dairy and operated general farm 11 years; manage farm work and help successfully; good living conditions desired; state wages. ADVERTISER 4848, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 22, Danish, desires permanent position on farm with good living conditions; 8 years' experience, hard worker; good knowledge of machinery and automobiles. ADVERTISER 4849, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman. ADVERTISER 4850, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED Situation—Man and wife, take charge gentleman's place; highest recommendations, character and capabilities. ADVERTISER 4851, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION, herdsman or manager, 12 years' experience; efficient in all its branches; college graduate, American, Protestant, single, age 33. ADVERTISER 4852, care Rural New-Yorker.

WHITE girl desires position in adult family in salt air climate; good reference. ADVERTISER 4854, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITIONS wanted by two single young men, both are experienced farm or dairymen; one can drive either passenger or commercial cars, also Fordson tractor. JAMES F. WARD, care E. C. Foss, Porterville, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, middle-aged man, wants position where results are appreciated; capable of taking full charge; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 4855, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by single agricultural graduate, as manager or working foreman; experienced in all branches, also construction and cement work; references. W. S. GLADNEY, Richlandtown, Pa.

SINGLE man, age 23, farm reared, sober and reliable, wishes position in dairy or general work, good milker; state full particulars in first letter. Address, H. T. NUSCHER, Box 142, Trenton Junction, N. J.

SITUATION Wanted—Single, experienced farmer wants job by month or year. MR. HARRY VALMORE, Henrietta, N. Y.

ATTENTION—Is there any estate owner who would appreciate an old-fashioned, reliable, hustling couple, aged 30, without furniture, as cook and chauffeur, about November 1; wife, capable handling 10-man boarding-house; man, experienced and willing to help in barn, garden or field when not driving; no objection to 16-hour day but feel we can earn $175 and board with modern equipment. ADVERTISER 4858, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 33, married, two girls school age, capable, industrious, best reference, live stock, calf raising, chickens; would consider estate manager and chauffeur; five years last place; good living conditions essential; give all particulars, please. ADVERTISER 4871, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, caretakers, want position; man, gardener, farmer; wife, waitress-chambermaid or laundr

SINGLE man, 26, wishes position on gentleman's country place. J. OTTMAN, 311 East 14th St., New York City.

WOMAN with 8-year-old girl desires position as housekeeper, caretaker or companion. ADVERTISER 4859, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, American, thoroughly competent and experienced, is open for position. ADVERTISER 4860, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, wishes permanent position on private estate; flowers, fruit, vegetables, outside or under glass, care of lawn and shrubs; no objection to furnace; best of references. Apply JOHN HALL, Box 192, Cos Cob, Conn.

COUPLE would like place as caretakers on country estate or farm; New York State preferred; wife as cook and houseworker; husband, handy man or chauffeur; have one girl six years old; can furnish best references. ADVERTISER 4861, care Rural New-Yorker.

SCOTCHMAN wants position as manager or will consider shares, or rent, modern stock farm fully equipped; thoroughly experienced, expert cattle and hog man operates all modern farm machinery; references. ADVERTISER 4862, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN or manager, life experience on farm; married, no children; experienced breeding, feeding purebred stock, A. R. work, calf raising; best references. ADVERTISER 4863, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as herdsman on clean, modern place by experienced, clean, single American man. ADVERTISER 4864, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man desires permanent position on poultry or game farm; experienced. EDWARD NELSON, 195 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, married, life experience, take charge of herd, Guernseys preferred; references. ADVERTISER 4867, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, stocked, equipped at rental, or would take important superintendency; references on efficiency and integrity. ADVERTISER 4461, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard with packing house, 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—My farm on Temple St., Fredonia, N. Y.; 41 acres with all crops, stock and tools; 14 acres bearing grapes, 2 acres tomatoes; also corn, potatoes, squash and cabbage. C. E. EDMUNDS.

WANTED to rent small equipped farm, 100 acres or less, on good road; desirable location, Northern Jersey, by native American successful farmer; open any time, now to April 1; will buy after proving its worth. ADVERTISER 4803, care Rural New-Yorker.

160 ACRES, two sets of farm buildings; high fertility, every acre now producing; 20 hardwood timber, 15 pasture; stream; near main road, on hard road; 20 miles from Philadelphia; no cheap farm. ADVERTISER 4818, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or to rent, on Long Island, 40 miles out, to reliable party, a 3½-acre chicken farm; 1,700 capacity laying house, 1,200 pullets, 500 layers at present; 5-room house, light plant, running water; a good home market for all poultry products; fruit and grapevines; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 4817, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Stocked, equipped dairy or sheep farm; would buy on one-half of income or milk checks; experienced farmer. ADVERTISER 4839, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE 123-acre dairy farm, cows, equipment, $14,000; large barn, tile silo, 10-room house; Baltimore market. WAUWATOSA FARM, Woodbine, Md.

SMALL commercial orchard, 600 trees, 10 years old; good buildings; berries, etc.; for particulars address E. W. ARMSTRONG, Chesterfield, N. H.

GENTLEMAN'S farm, three hours out, for sale or rent; well equipped; write immediately. ADVERTISER 4832, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT or sale, 200-acre farm, well equipped; large orchards; possession now. ADVERTISER 4833, care Rural New-Yorker.

19 ACRES of the famous Chautauqua Grape Farm, the very best, ready to harvest; fine 10-room house, all conveniences, new large barn, all situated on the Federal paved road, midway between Erie and Buffalo; price $14,000, with crop; $12,000 without; $5,000 cash down. RALPH WARNER, Owner, Brocton, N. Y.

POULTRY Farm For Sale—Laurelton Farms, near Lakewood, N. J., having considerably reduced its acreage, now offers for sale 50 acres of choice land, the original farm, fronting on State Highway No. 4 leading from Lakewood to Point Pleasant, N. J., including the original buildings and equipment. Buildings consist of main dwelling, barns, incubator cellar, office and packing house, laying houses and other necessary buildings. Equipment consists of Hall Mammoth incubators, brooder house stoves, motors, pump, feed mixer, etc. To the right party an interesting proposition with respect to price, terms and advantageous market for products will be outlined. To receive favorable attention inquiries must indicate experience and financial resources available. LAURELTON FARMS, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—200 acres, raise all kinds grain, cauliflower, berries; keep 40 cows; sugarbush; spring water; buildings fair to good; price $6,000, part down, or would rent if not sold. ADVERTISER 4845, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One-half acre farm, new 6-room house, all improvements; garage; gas, electric, city water, good road; half mile to station, 28 miles from New York; price $6,800, $500 cash. A. E. LUDOVICE, Lincoln, N. J.

FOR SALE—8-room detached house, improvements, State road; 5 minutes to stores, railroad; 1 acre; fruit; outbuildings; ideal chicken farm. MRS. RADU, Gillette, N. J.

FOR SALE—Two small poultry or dairy farms; macadam road; 8 and 9-room houses, barns; woods, stream. E. O. HANNAHS, Addison, N. Y.

FOR SALE or Rent—A rare chance, 330 acres virgin forest in the deer country; abounds with deer, beavers, ducks, etc.; 15 minutes from Monticello; near concrete road. FLOYD I. PELTON, Monticello, N. Y.

$1,000 CASH buys 165 acres; room for 2,000 hens and 10 cows; good team horses, tools, farm implements, crops, truck, touring car, enough wood to pay for place; hot-house with valuable Winter crops; good house, furnished; mountain view; private pond; 16 miles Albany, just off main road; $4,500. H. LEAVITT, 691 Clinton, Albany, N. Y.

WANT to buy small farm suitable for poultry near a good town; good buildings; price reasonable; full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4857, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL sell a fine country home with 8-room house, steam heat; 3 chicken coops and barn; with horse and fine chickens; young fruit tree with 10 acre, running stream; 60 miles from New York. J. HOEHLEIN, Box 45, Pittstown, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

FOR SALE—16-acre farm, 2 large houses, electric lights, telephone, water, large barn, henhouse, garage, all kinds fruit trees; all kinds of farm machinery including motor truck; ideal place for fruit and poultry farm or for boarding house; price $20,000, about half cash. P. PAGLIALUNGA, Marlboro, N. Y.

120 ACRES, $200 per; tractor tillable; 30 minutes' motor to Philadelphia, stone road; must sacrifice at less than recent improvements. SMITH, 1003 69th Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Three farms, about 100 acres each, near noted Summer resort of Sharon Springs, N. Y.; good buildings, good markets; prices $3,000 to $10,000; no agents. D. R. HONE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm boarding-house on Hudson River; 96 acres, dairy, fruit, chickens; good paying proposition. VERMANN, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

FOR SALE or Rent—86-acre farm, black loam, level land, 8 acres woods, brook pasture, spring, large basement barn (13 cows), machine room, horse barn and garage, 125 henhouse, beautiful Queen Anne house (10 rooms), furnace, excellent water; 8 miles from Auburn, near county road. BERTHA M. CUDDEBACK, Moriah, Essex Co., N. Y.

LARGE farm and boarding-house, 30 rooms, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, two bathrooms, electric lights, fully furnished; excellent barns and stables for 15 cows, horse stable, 2 chicken coops, milk house, silo, ice house, granary; 100 acres of land, 25 acres beautiful wood, rest tillable; place must be seen to be appreciated; price $11,000, $4,000 cash. ADVERTISER 4869, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—5-acre modern poultry farm, Suffern, N. Y., 25 miles New York; capacity 1,500 layers; all conveniences; main road; reasonable. ADVERTISER 4868, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or Rent—2 acres, 8-room house, all improvements, large barn, room for two cars; capacity 1,200 chickens, electric light and running water in coops; 22 miles from New York. J. BAYER, Hillsdale, N. J.

WANTED—Private pond, lake or stream with acreage; part marshy, suitable for raising wild fowl; reasonable. BOX 267, Cortland, N. Y.

143-ACRE modern dairy farm with finest location in Western New York, 1 mile to village and 17 miles to Buffalo on transcontinental highway. ADVERTISER 4865, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairy farm, fully equipped and stocked; must take in exchange property near Washington, D. C., value $6,000; give full description and price. MELVIN H. SEIFERT, Bowie, Md.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs, $6.60; buckwheat, $6; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs. extracted, $2 prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE clover honey, new crop, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S honey"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone; 60-lb. cans; 12 5-lb. pails cased. A. DEPEW, R. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

HONEY, 5-lb. pails, pure clover honey, postpaid, (4) zone, 90 cents; dark buckwheat, 75 cents. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.15; 2 pails, $2.15; 4 pails, $4.20, prepaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $9; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts per pail less. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gold skin sweet potatoes, dry and sweet, $4 per bbl; 20 years supplying families; digging time, October. T. E. LOOMIS, East New Market, Md.

DELICIOUS sweet clover honey; two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; sample, 15c; none finer. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FOR SALE—No. 8 Buckeye incubator, $600. E. SOMMER, R. 2, Lakewood, N. J.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within 3d zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; also 2½ and 5-lb. pails; write for prices. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders for country, good cooking, pleasant rooms, suitable for elderly people; $8.50 weekly; for particulars write HAINES TAVERN, Breinigsville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

SWEET potatoes from Eastern Shore of Virginia, price, f.o.b. Painter, Va., $4 per 3-bushel barrel, about 165 pounds. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Virginia.

PURE clover honey; send $1.25 and receive a 5-lb. pail. G. A. PARSHALL, Utica, N. Y.

WISH to dispose of several pieces of old antique furniture to private collectors; these have been in this family for a great number of years; price and description on request. ANDREW B. HUMMER, R. 1, Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Delicious new Gold Skin sweet potatoes, $1 per bu. E. W. BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

HONEY, fine quality, New York State, white clover extracted, $6.50 per 60-lb. cans. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1 and $1.75 postpaid; 60 lbs. here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; fine quality. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

FINEST clover honey, 5 lbs., $1.20; two, $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80; chunk comb, $1.40 delivered third zone; white comb, $5, 24 sections; amber and buckwheat, $4.50; clover extracted, 60 lbs., $7.20; buckwheat, $6 here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FANCY clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, 90c and $1.75 postpaid; satisfaction guaranteed. ARTHUR JEWELL, Owego, N. Y.

WANTED — Mangels, state price. WHEELER WELDAY, Smithfield, Ohio.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND FARM HOME

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Where The Flint Corn Grows

Practical Farm Relief Plan

Whoever wrote the editorial on page 1077 knows his "onions." It's good stuff! But let him go on, tell us in detail how we can have an "even chance in the home markets," etc. We can't even aim our thought at the "bull's-eye" until the target is set up. When we meet a member of the Legislature what answer to demand? Let's have the remedy in detail. For a start I favor the Grange's plan of export debentures, but that's only a start. Give us more "dope." T. M.

New Jersey.

A NATIONAL system for the marketing of farm products is essential to any successful plan of farm relief. It will not do to attempt to relieve conditions for any particular crop or section, or for export products alone. The system must be broad enough to cover every farm crop seeking an outlet in either foreign or domestic markets, and comprehensive enough to serve every producer, large or small, rich or poor, on our American farms. This system alone will create and maintain unity. Any attempt at discrimination or favoritism will produce divisions and conflict and failure.

This system must be wholly and completely under the control of farmers themselves. Our trouble now comes from the fact that our present middleman system is controlled by men who are not of the farm, and who naturally have interests in conflict with the farm. This is no fault of theirs. In a way it is proper that they should speak and work for their own welfare; but as they speak and work for themselves, they are not qualified to act as the agents of farmers in a deal with themselves. The conflict between buyer and seller is irrevocable. When the whole transaction is in the control of the one the other is sure to suffer injustice. "If you want a job well done, do it yourself," is a maxim that applies with special force to the making of prices for farm products. This does not mean that every farmer must fix prices independently and individually for himself. It does mean that farmers collectively must have control of the instruments of distribution and appoint and direct the agents who operate them.

Since the system must be under the control of farmers, it must be based on mutual associations of farmers. This is now familiarly known as farm co-operation. The basis of this structure must be the local association of farmers limited in territory to the convenience of members in attending meetings and in assembling products. These local associations must be independent and sovereign in their own rights. Their simplest requirement will be a place to assemble the products of members to see that they are properly packed, and to ship when possible in carlots to save on cost of transportation. They must be free to run their local affairs in their own way, and to rival other similar associations in economy and efficiency of local management. It will be restricted only in that to benefit by the system it must organize under the Federal act and conform to the general rules adopted for the perfection and operation of the system for the benefit of all. It will affiliate with all the other units organized under the Federal law to create the national system. Its membership shall be voluntary. No member shall be forced in without his consent or forced out without a reason which applies to all. Members will have equal voice in the management and share equitably in the benefits. All information concerning its business and finances must be available to every member, not only as a safeguard to him but also as a necessary means of making his vote in the management intelligent and efficient.

This national system for the marketing of farm products must be authorized and created by an act of Congress. This law must create a National Farm Marketing Board and authorize the incorporation of the local associations and the affiliation of them into regional or State bodies to form the national system. This law must provide for the organization and setting up of the system, and for financing these functions. It must be specific in keeping the system free from any affiliation or alliance of the managements with middlemen or other interests, and provide every necessary measure to safeguard the interests of the individual farms, and at the same time to put the business of agriculture on a parity with other industries. The National Farm Marketing Board should be given authority to incorporate the local units and other bodies in the system, to provide uniform rules and blanks for organization and accounting, and to enforce the provisions of the law. Above everything else the act must provide for inspection of accounts and finances after the manner of the inspection of the national banks, and the farm loan system. A trustee handling farm property and farm money should be required to make as strict an accounting of it as the trustee who handles property of estates, or money of depositors in a bank.

The act must provide for the establishment and equipment and management of at least a half dozen primary farm produce markets in the centers of population in which prices are now quite generally fixed, and for other markets in other centers as fast as the development of the system, the needs of the communities and the desires of farmers supplying their demand warrant. These markets should be situated to receive produce in carlots and for convenience in distributing to the retail trade. The markets must have both dry and cold storage rooms, and equipment for handling and processing products as well as abattoirs for the slaughter of meat animals and live poultry. All operators in these markets will be licensed. They must be of good character and show an honest business record. Farm associations incorporated under the Federal law may operate in these markets through their own representatives. In time these products in these markets will be graded and inspected. In all cases the sales must be a matter of public record. Commissions will be fixed and uniform. Returns will be made promptly. There will be no opportunity to outdo the producer or his association. The national board will ascertain the average profit or capital, the average cost of management, and the average price of labor in other industries; and from this data fix prices for the farm products to give farmers returns for their capital, unit of management and hour of labor to equal that enjoyed by other industries. It may not always be possible to maintain this equitable basis of exchange, but with this just price as a base and as a goal it would always be approximated and realized except in case of temporary over-supply. The plan will be to sell direct to retailers in these markets, eliminating duplication of profits, speculation and manipulation. In co-operation with the retailers the markets will publish a fair retail price for the mutual benefit of producers, customers and those retailers who are satisfied with a fair reward for their services. Properly managed these markets will eliminate waste, increase consumption and find new outlets for by-products of the farm.

The exportable surpluses may be handled as an adjunct of these primary markets, or as separate units, but in any event under the national marketing system. Provision can be easily made in this law to permit any association or group of associations organized around a single commodity, such as wheat or corn, to export its surplus. If it required an equalization fee, it could be automatically collected, and the application of it would always be subject to the will of the farmers who produce it.

Congress, the National Administration, both political parties, both candidates for the Presidency, industrial organizations, associations of financiers and the public generally have admitted that agriculture has not had a square deal during the development of our industrial system, and that the home markets should be protected for the benefit of American farmers. They have unanimously consented to the principle that agriculture should be permitted to share in the benefits of the tariff, and that agriculture should be put on a par with other industries. It would seem, therefore, that we are justified in expecting and in demanding that the tariff schedules be adjusted to keep foreign agricultural products out of our home markets. When foreign foods and raw materials are imported at no matter how high a tax, they replace products of American farms and depress prices in our home markets. These importations have been annually increasing. If the farmer is to have his share of protection, the tariff must be made high enough to keep the foreign products out of the markets at least until farm prices are on an "economic equality" with prices of the products of the other industries, which the political platforms promise but never yet delivered. The debenture plan to give farmers a share in the benefits of the protective tariff in crops which have an export surplus could be fitted into this national marketing system with little or no extra machinery or expense.

According to estimates 94 per cent of our farm products sell in the home markets. The cost for selling them is 70c. The producer gets 30c. The marketing system is so dovetailed into city, State and national politics that it is virtually in partnership with the governments.

The centralized form of associations are part of the middleman system. The laws authorizing their incorporation in 43 States were designed to defeat the real co-operative movement of 15 years ago. They were largely allied with the dealers and became mere subsidiaries of the middleman system. These experts and leaders dictated the laws so far proposed for farm relief. They proposed and defeated every attempt to give the farmers the power to fix prices and control the system.

We ask no monopolies, no gratuities and no special privileges. We ask for agriculture only what other industries already enjoy. No matter how many laws are enacted, or how much money is appropriated, or how complete the organization, if the existing middleman system continues to have a monopoly of the produce markets, it will continue to take 70 cents of the consumer's dollar. Farmers will continue to get 30 cents. Any pretense to the contrary disputes past records and insults farm intelligence.

It must not be assumed that all legislators, middlemen and political leaders are in a conspiracy against the farmer. Such a conclusion would be far from the truth. There is a general and sincere sentiment for farm relief among these classes and among people generally. Labor is wisely out in open demand for it. The best men in the markets recognize the waste in the present system and would gladly adjust themselves to a more efficient and economic system. Few have any real understanding of the subject. Only a few of the leaders know the subject fully. They make the plans to suit their own purposes, and the others follow them.

So far it has been impossible to force the issue of market control out in the open. The party platforms, the candidates, and the professional leaders studiously avoid it; but the middleman control is safely protected in every plan proposed.

In demanding the legal machinery to set up a National Farm Marketing System for agriculture, we ask only what is already granted other industries. The financial industry has an elaborate system with important concessions and monopolies of priceless value that only the Government could bestow. The railroad or transportation industry has a system all its own with concessions, and privileges and services that only the government could grant. The shipping industry is favored in a special way and fostered by direct subsidies. Manufacture and trade have a system adapted to and perfected for their peculiar needs, and they are besides benefited by protective tariff favors. Agriculture alone has no system suited to its peculiar needs. It now asks only the authority to set up a national system as well suited to its business needs as the other industries already have to foster and encourage their enterprises. We produce the food and raw material on which all the other industries depend. We ask only the privilege of standing in the markets face to face with the patrons of other industries to exchange the products of our labor for the products of their labor, and the right to demand that the product of an hour's skilled labor on the farm exchanges for the products of an hour's labor of equal skill in the shops. We ask only for long deferred occupational justice.

This system would be as big a boon to the industrial system as to agriculture. If the people generally could visualize the benefits to all, they would demand its immediate adoption. The farms, the farm homes and the farm families need supplies, and materials and finished goods and services in countless variety and limitless volume. Give farmers their fair share of buying power and they will keep the industrial and trading and professional classes busy and prosperous for a generation before they catch up with their normal requirements.

This is the opportune time. No matter who is the next President, a law affecting the farmer will be passed in the next Congress. Both candidates for the Presidency have promised to call a conference of the experts and leaders to recommend a law for farm relief. While they have differed in other details, these experts and leaders have deliberately agreed to build their national structure on the centralized type of organization which takes the control out of farmers' hands and maintains an alliance or partnership with the middleman system which is mainly responsible for the plight of agriculture. That means 70 cents for distribution and the same old 30 cents for production. But 20 cents more of the consumer's dollar would increase the average income of our farms nearly $800 a year. If they leave the job to the promoters, that $5,000,000,000 will go to middlemen. If they set out to get it they can have it for themselves.

Working Through College in Indiana

WE HAVE just moved from New York State to Indiana, and at present are busily engaged in getting adjusted to our new surroundings and work. Husband is a junior in the university here, and this morning I registered in the art department for four hours' class work each week.

My, how I do miss our garden that we thoroughly enjoyed all Summer in New York! A hard, early frost has frozen the tomatoes and cucumbers here. Here, though, prices for groceries, etc., run about the same as there. However, rent is much cheaper accordingly in this particular school center than the one from which we moved.

Getting settled has been so much fun; even though we were so tired nights at first that we were glad to retire early. First came the thorough cleaning and airing, as this house had been standing vacant since last January. Next the arrangement of furniture where it would be most home-like, ornamental and useful. Finally, and almost best of all, we placed the pictures, curtains, doilies, small rugs, etc. What a lot of cheer these necessary accessories do add to a home; more than that, they help one not to miss the old surroundings and friends quite so much.

Much to our delight we are finding and getting acquainted with a goodly number of other married students with whom we will have lots of things in common. How do married students manage financially? By careful buying and planning in everything, and oftentimes much praying. Yes, and sacrificing many, many hoped-for clothes, pieces of furniture and luxuries which even folks in less than moderate circumstances never think of doing without. However, it is all a delightful pleasure, youthful dreams coming true even at the expense of sacrifice; the making of friends whom we will always cherish; investing in ourselves even if a little older than most of the other students. No one minds this anyway, because in these days there are always those who for some reason or other haven't finished school earlier in life, and now that the opportunity, vision or whatever, has appeared, have taken advantage of it. Personally, for financial help we have plans now quite well under way for starting a small milk route. A farmer has agreed to supply us at wholesale with a good grade of milk from his tuberculin-tested herd, daily. The prospects look good for our route growing increasingly as the year advances. My husband mainly kept up our living expenses and put himself through two years of college work in New York by delivering milk in the early mornings, and was usually home by 7:30 A. M. This early morning work in the fresh air aided greatly in his keeping in good health.

We were both born and raised on farms, and we love the country with its fine, honest, big-hearted, friendly folks and customs. For two years I taught in rural schools, and how much I did enjoy teaching country boys and girls! I understood them because I had been a country child myself, and I loved them dearly. I hope some rural young folks who have longed to go to college, yet apparently were kept from it, will find hope in these lines and even yet see their dreams, too, come true.

Just a word about selecting colleges. In these days of modernism, higher criticism, etc., the only safe thing to do is to select a school where your faith in God as the Creator of all things, is not shaken. In our land yet are quite a few good schools of this type.

Another point for country young folks to consider in selecting a school of higher learning, is to select one in which they can earn at least part of their way. These young folks have been used to work on the farm at home and will enjoy the doing of similar work at school. I've tried working and not working while in boarding school, and personally, many times it was a pleasure and rest to wash dishes or clean for some one. No student whose friendship is worth having will look down on a person for doing it either.

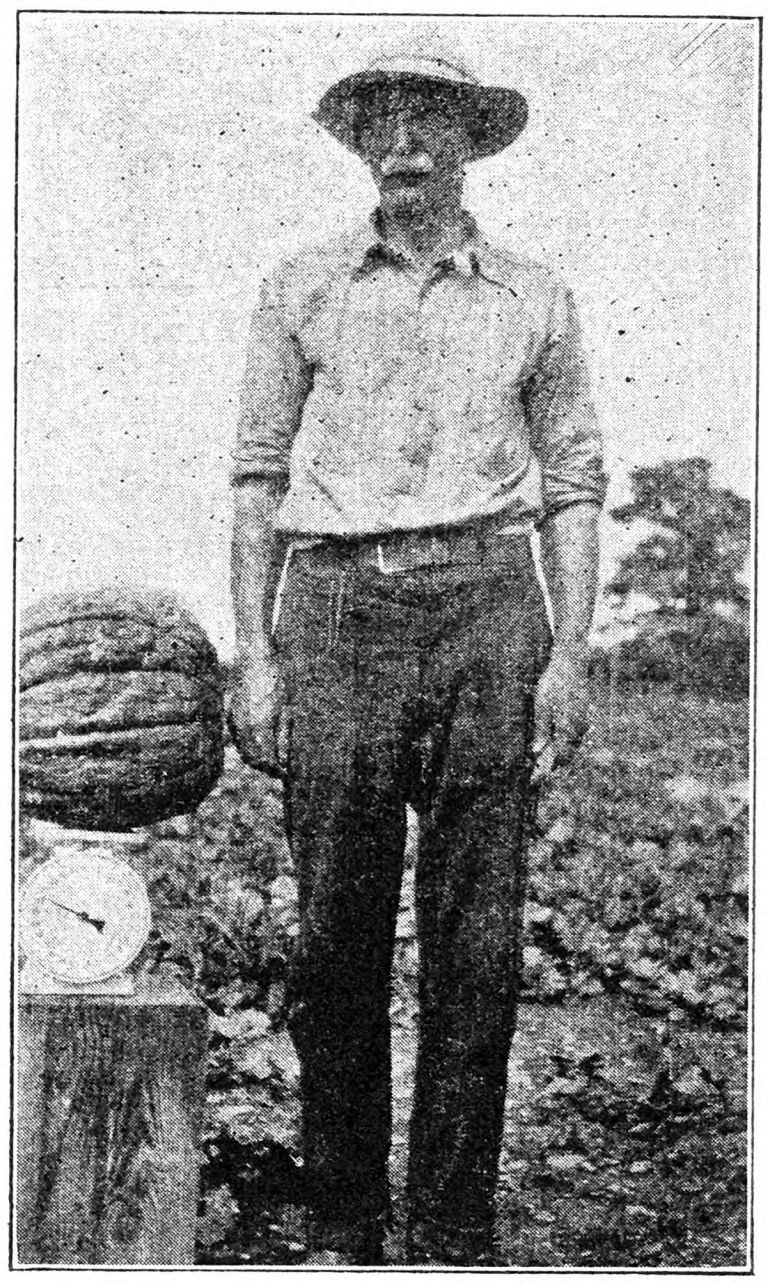
Indiana. MRS. G. B. R.

Beef Cattle on Eastern Farms

SINCE recommending live stock for the farm of a Pennsylvania capitalist, six letters have come to me. A Maine man has seen herds of Herefords in Texas and the West, and wants to know about buying some. He says that it is a chance between pine woods or cattle with him. These cattle are shipped when calves to many places in the East. The Ohio Experiment Station has 100 head of them now in ten tests of different rations, and the prospect is that every one will make money. These are pasturing on lands worth more than $100 an acre, and are on full feed. We have known fully 1,000 of these calves, and almost invariably they were profitable.

Every calf that we have known has come to feeders who grow good pasture, hay and grain. Idle land has not been doing that. The calves have been stuffed effectually all the while until they weighed 800 to 1,000 lbs. by men who know how. The feed bill and freight from Texas to Maine would be high, and it takes the calves fully a month to reach the weight at which they were bought. Unless some one in Maine has tried it, and we can have his experience, I would say to go slowly. But here is a sure thing: if a man would get a bunch of heifer calves, and a registered bull of the same breed, and start a herd, large or small, it could not help but be profitable in time. The calves could run with the cows and would be nice and sleek, and 50 to 100 per cent better than those bought and shipped from the West.

What I say about Herefords will hold good with all the beef breeds. The reason many Texas calves come East is that they appear to fit the breeders or Texas, and their production is a regular industry there. The Aberdeen-Angus are fully as good. We have proved this to our profit. I have implicit faith in other beef breeds, too. The calves, with browsing and all their mothers' milk, could be stuffed a little for the last month or two, their insides filled with suet. The butcher who got some of their meat would be compelled by his customers to get more calves. There would also be a market for some of the cows, and it would revolutionize the cattle interest of the locality in time. The pasture is there, with browsing on brush other than pine; hay could be grown where adapted, with some grain, and the Winter labor would be light.



An Expert Gardener and His 20-pound Melon

The Maine man says that the land is not paying him anything. I can't understand how a man who owns non-paying land can be happy. I saw tens of thousands of acres between here and Portland, Me., in June that return not one cent to the owners. He also asks about the feasibility of shipping sheep from the West. It is too much of a risk, for many reasons, but I would prefer them to cattle, though I would buy them as near home as possible. Sheep breeders are plentiful. The man who will begin with some good ewes and build up a flock will never be sorry. I want land engaged to its full capacity, not in growing things that the owner must beg some one to buy, but sectional or national deficits on which we can set the price. Our soil is worked to its full capacity, and we have set the price on all sold from it since we studied this farm relief question some years ago. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Licking Co., O.

Farm Notes from Australia

FERTILIZERS here are expensive, and I notice you people recognize great need of potash, in a lot of U. S. formulas; it is rare to see one without potash for potatoes. In this part of the country, which originally was a large peat swamp, nitrogen and phosphoric acid are needed and largely used, but not much potash. The experiments that have been carried out under reliable authorities do not warrant the amount and expense that they used to advocate in potash. Another thing our authorities raved about one time was lime. The experiments have been carried out by a number of people, or I should say growers seeking facts, but it is surprising how few are now using lime. They do not say that lime is no good, but results do not warrant the labor and expense.

Phosphoric acid is used largely; when I say largely it is the principal fertilizer used. The wheat grower throughout Australia uses it only; it is largely used in Victoria wheat and top-dressing pastures. What some of our experimenters have arrived at is this: The phosphate rock from Ocean and Narau Islands, the principal source of our supplies, contains so much lime that there is no need for the labor and expense of putting on agricultural lime for the results. If we used more manures and less artificial fertilizers it might be different; in this country it is all artificial fertilizers that are used; speaking broadly, very little or no farmyard manures escaping market gardeners near the large cities, but they do not come under the term of farmers.

Victoria, Australia. T. L. ROGERS.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OCT 19 1927

A Skilled Gardener's Melon

I AM sending you a picture which I thought you might be able to use in THE R. N.-Y. This fine old man standing beside this 20-lb. melon is Mr. Emerson Bishop, who raised the melon this year. He has worked on the Wm. H. Vanderbilt estate for over 30 years and is a model of industry.

Rhode Island. WM. MAC BEAN.

A Farmer Adds to His Income

IN THE season of 1926 a neighboring farmer had an acre each of the Plum Farmer black raspberry and of the Columbian purple. The fields yielded well, and he sold the fruit for something over $1,500. After the fruit was picked the old fruiting bushes were cut away and burned, and the new growth tipped to produce new plants. In the Spring of 1927 10 acres of suitable land were prepared and planted, one-half to Plum Farmer and the other half to Columbian purple. Ninety-five per cent of the newly set plants grew, and grew amazingly. The plants were set in rows 7 ft. apart and the plants 3½ ft.

During the Summer of 1927 a contract agreement was made with a neighboring nursery firm, they to tip all the plants on the 10 acres of young plants, and the two acres of old plants, and to dig and haul away the plants at a stated sum per thousand, less the amount expended in labor. The farmer received a net check of $1,065 for the plants dug and hauled away by the contracting party, and of course had a crop of fruit on the 10 acres of new plants. Being the first year the crop was a light one, but if weather conditions are favorable a good crop may be expected next season—a crop that may tax the grower to procure pickers.

The fruit from these young plants and from the two acres of older bushes sold for $6 to $6.40 per bushel, and although a report of the exact sum received is not yet available, it must be evident that the 12 acres referred to have given a better return than possibly any 50 acres devoted entirely to farm crops, all points considered.

Raspberries may be set at any time after October 1 in the Northern and Middle States, but Spring planting is more generally followed. Where farmers plant at least a row or two for home consumption any surplus sells at the roadside or peddling market. The writer had calls the past season for nearly 50 bushels of blackcap raspberries which had to be turned down. E. H. BURISON.

Monroe Co., N. Y.

Effect of Melilotus on Humans

REGARDING Prof. Hansen's valuable paper on the poisonous effects on cattle of feeding Sweet clover hay, Melilotus alba, page 1218, I would like to add in corroboration that the two Sweet clovers, Melilotus alba and Melilotus officinalis—one white, the other yellow—have been duly tested out on the human family and the pathogenesis or proving of these tests may be found in Volume 6 of Allen's "Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica." The two plants seem to act alike. Small doses—from two to six drops—of the tincture were given, and the results were the production of congestive headaches driving to madness, with profuse hemorrhage from the nose, lungs and other parts.

It would seem that a very small feed of these potent plants might readily cause the symptoms

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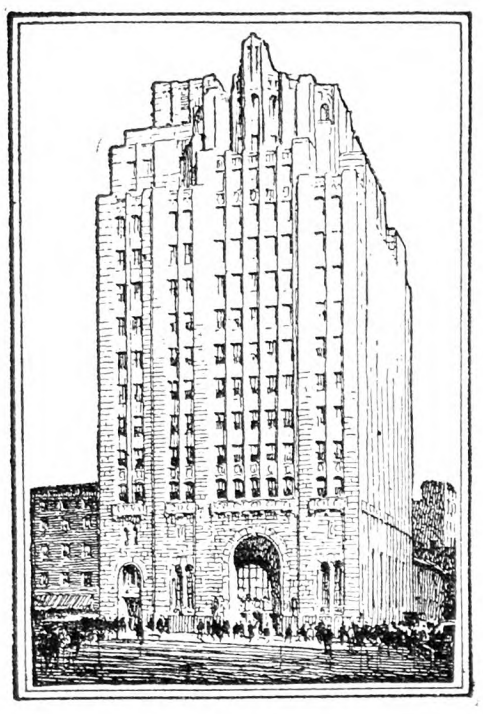

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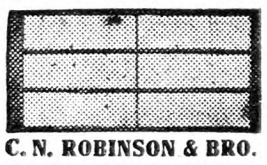

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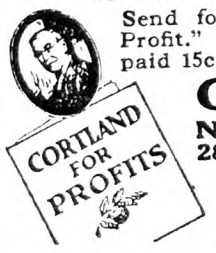

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mentioned by Prof. Hansen. As a result of these positive provings, homœopathic physicians very highly regard the tincture and lower dilutions of same as a very prompt and reliable remedy for intense congestive headaches, neuralgias and congestions of the chest tending to haemoptysis; the indications for the remedy being a very red face with the pains.

See also Hale's "New Remedies," Vol. 2; Cowperthwaite's "Materia Medica," and Millspaugh's "Medicinal Plants."

JOHN F. KEENAN, M. D.

New Jersey Horticultural Society

Announcement of a change in dates for the annual three-day convention of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society at Atlantic City has just been made by Prof. A. J. Farley, of New Brunswick, secretary of the society, who says the program will start on the fourth instead of the fifth of December. The meetings will be held in the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Hotel.

Insects and diseases injurious to fruits and vegetables, and methods by which they may be controlled, will be discussed on the afternoon of the first day, when the convention will begin. A joint meeting will be held with the State Grange in the evening. The annual banquet of the horticultural society will be held in the evening of December 5. The convention will be brought to a close at noon on December 6.

News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

A friend connected with a large national fruit growing and marketing concern stated that up to the middle of September very little buying of the Winter varieties of apples had occurred. The buyers were said to have been misled by the fairly plentiful supply of early apples and they believed that the crop was much larger than it actually is. Prices offered were extremely low so that there will undoubtedly be considerable storing of the later sorts of apples unless a price more in accord with the moderate eastern crop is to be realized. The more we see and hear about the crop in this State, the more we believe that first-class fruit will sell at good prices. Not only is the apple supply in sight in this State considerably less than half a crop but the condition due to disease, frost and hail is also below par. The State peach crop has been very satisfactory in size. We have found several growers from many miles away selling truckloads of peaches in our own local market, although causing only temporary saturation for our own fruit.

We have just sold 2,000 bushels of our McIntosh at $2 per bushel f.o.b. the railroad. These are to grade the same as U. S. No. 1 except that they are to have 50 per cent color instead of the 25 per cent called for in the U. S. grade. The unsettled weather following the destructive West Indian hurricane has brought us some wind, a source of worry with an apple like the McIntosh which is such a notorious dropper.

A national magazine contained an advertisement for a tailor recently. The following statement was a part of this advertisement: "Judging a suit merely by the way it fits when you're in the store standing like a soldier at attention is like choosing a basket of apples by the looks of the top." We must admit that this advertiser is not as far in error as we would wish. Over-facing is so easy and looks so nice—from the top.

A man in the State of Washington was required to get a radio license to operate his insect killing and tree invigorating machine in the orchards of that State. It was similar to a radio sending outfit and required aerials strung over the trees but the electrical waves interfered with the regular radio sets. The inventor claims that the machine has been highly successful in eliminating the pests from the treated orchards and means the saving of millions of dollars to the country. We can just see the expression on the faces of some of our orchard friends—and hear their thoughts on what orcharding is coming to—when they hear this news. However, we have heard before of new million-dollar-saving ideas that have become lost somehow, so that we shall not worry yet as to how the radio wires will affect the handling of our own trees.

The forecast of a record grape crop this year has led the U. S. Department of Agriculture to urge growers to practice "careful grading and packing and wide distribution to prevent an unprofitable season." "Doubtless," it says, "the quantity used in the commercial manufacture of grape juice will have to be increased in order to utilize the crop. At present there is every indication of an ample supply of all classes and varieties of grapes, both eastern and western stock, and it will require careful grading and packing and wide distribution to prevent the season from being unprofitable to growers and shippers."

A feature of the Liverpool, England, auction for American apples on September 12 was the liberal supply of Virginia apples, of which a large proportion was of poor color and appearance. Barreled varieties were slack packed, drawing a penalty of from 36 to 72 cents per barrel. Considerable quantities of early apples in barrels were arriving over-ripe and with a slight amount of decay. Only light supplies of California Yellow Newtowns were available but most of them were immature, lacking color and of poor eating quality. This is from the report of the Fruit Specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Europe. R. H. SUDDS.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The Domestic Sugar Producers' Association has received advices that this year's sugar beet crop will yield about 985,000 short tons of sugar, compared with 1,076,000 tons in 1927, a decrease of 91,000 tons. Officers of the association ascribe this shrinkage to the planting of a smaller acreage, particularly in Colorado, the largest of the beet-growing States. However, invasion by foreign sugar into the United States, with its "restrictive effect upon the domestic market," is given as the principal reason for cutting down the sugar beet acreage.

New York business men owning estates at Greenwich, Conn., filed a petition Oct. 8 with the selectmen asking that their grounds be protected from hunters, who have been killing pheasants and other game in large numbers. The selectmen appointed four special constables to guard the estates.

President Coolidge Oct. 8 assured a group representing various farm organizations that he favored an adequate appropriation for agricultural research. Those to whom he made this declaration requested an appropriation of $5,000,000 for that purpose. Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Federation, acted as spokesman and presented the argument in favor of such an appropriation, saying that among the examples of beneficial results from research which already were contributing considerably toward "the billion dollar goal" were the development of new uses for cotton and its by-products and the saving of the sugar cane industry in Louisiana and in other areas of the South through the breeding of mosaic resistant varieties of cane. He also cited the greater utilization of the corn crop, progress in solving the cause of contagious abortion in cattle, better nutrition of live stock, development of a method of inoculating seeds of leguminous crops, wider application of commercial fertilizers, ascertainment of the adaptability of foreign seeds to various sections of the United States and establishment of forestry projects.

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Legal Questions

Disputed Right of Way

I have rented a farm with privilege of buying. To reach it it is necessary to cross land belonging to another man. He refuses to allow this and has closed the road former occupants used. Is it wise to buy farm? J. H.

We certainly could not advise you to buy a piece of property when there is any question about the entrance to it. Ask the person from whom you are buying to straighten out the title before you consent to take it. It does not pay to buy an argument. N. T.

Putting Property in Wife's Name

A husband inherited one-third interest in a piece of real estate in California. Through a third party he made a joint deed with his wife. Can his creditors in Pennsylvania seize this property for his debts? The wife's name does not appear on any of the notes or other papers. J. W. C.
New York.

If the real property in question was put in the name of the wife for the purpose of defrauding creditors, an action can be brought by the creditors to set aside the deed. Our laws do not permit a husband to transfer his property for the purpose of defrauding creditors. N. T.

Legal Responsibility of Minor

Can a girl 18 years old, who is married, buy property? Can she be held responsible for a note of $500 she gave as part payment of this property she bought? My two brothers owned a farm; one brother sold his share, that is, an undivided half interest, to the other brother's wife, on which I, a sister, hold mortgage; that is, a mortgage on only one-half interest of said farm. There are two deeds, one held by husband, one by wife. My mortgage was recorded two years before the wife bought. The note of $500 she gave my brother as part payment, and on account of her age, 18, he made her husband endorse this note. Can he force a payment in case she does not pay? This is only a promissory note, not recorded against the farm. C. M. B.
New York.

The giving of a note does not affect your mortgage. The infant in question has a right at any time before she becomes of age to elect to rescind the agreement. When an infant elects to rescind an agreement made during her minority she is not permitted to make any profit out of the transaction and so far as possible must pay the party damaged thereby. If her husband endorsed the note, he is liable on the note. N. T.

Contract Without Transfer of Deed

My husband's father owns two farms; husband and his only brother wish to buy these places. The father will sell, but does not wish to have deeds transferred. His excuse is that he is an old man, and his years cannot be many and he does not want deeds changed from his name. He claims if he gives papers with his signature stating how much they are to pay for places, how much they paid down and whenever they make payments, he gives receipts, they would be safe. He holds mortgage. It seems to me this would not be a safe transaction, as there are five other children. I have always understood one must hold deed to property to claim it. E. H.
Maryland.

If all of the parties would go to an attorney and have a legal contract drawn there is no question but what it will be binding after the death of the present owner of the farm. Don't attempt to draw such a contract without the help of a legal advisor. N. T.

Inheritance in New Hampshire

What are the laws of New Hampshire in regard to division of property between widow and children when the husband leaves no will? What amount comes to the widow if there are not children? If a man dies leaving a mother and brothers how would the property be divided?
New Hampshire. J. P. W.

The widow receives so much of the real estate as will produce a yearly income equal to one-third of the yearly income of the estate in which the widow has a dower, and the balance goes to the children.

The widow is entitled to one-third part of the personal estate and the balance to the children, provided however, she shall receive out of the remaining portion of the personal estate the whole thereof if it does not exceed the value of $5,000.

If the deceased leaves a mother and brothers, no widow or father or children, the mother will take all. N. T.

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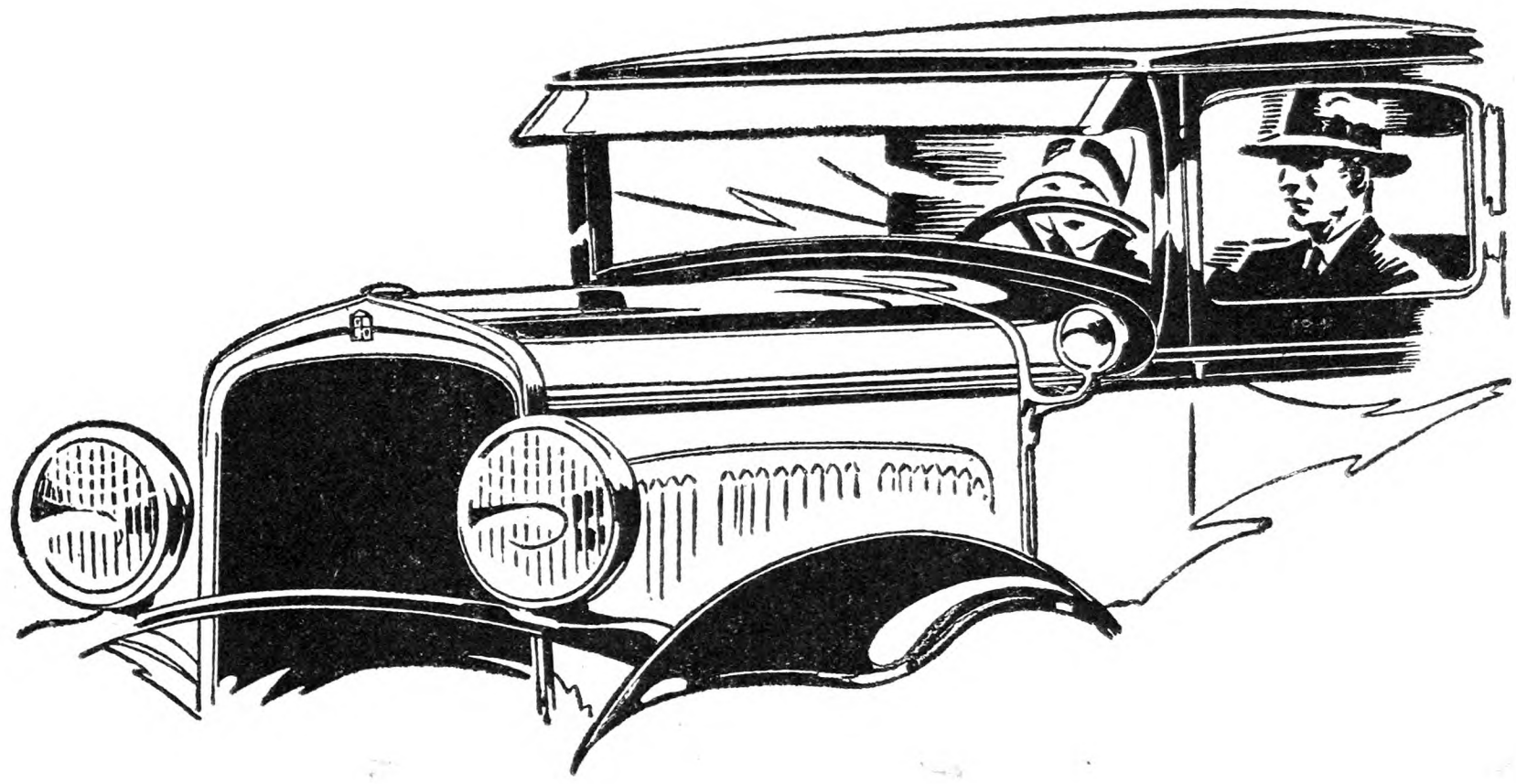

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Detroit, Michigan

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The vegetable market has not showed any great amount of activity, although on account of the shortage of certain lines of high quality vegetables high prices have been quoted. This has been due largely to the lateness of the season for what might be termed Summer vegetables, and also to the weather conditions affecting the production of others. For instance, there has been a limited amount of Lima beans coming in, which brought $5 to $6 a bushel, while green beans, fancy, are bringing as high as $2.50 to $2.75 per ⅝-bu. basket, and poor stuff as low as $1. Virginia green beans were quoted up to $4 a bu., while some poor Delaware wax beans sold as low as 50c to $1.50. Good sweet corn ranged $4 to $4.50 per 100 ears. Spinach has been a commodity which has been in demand all the Fall, and weather conditions have been such that supplies have been relatively light, but recently good spinach has been selling in Philadelphia at $1 to $1.50 a bu. Cut carrots in the rough ranged $1.75 to $2 a bu., and the cabbage market has been showing some strength, with New York domestic, bulk, per ton, ranging $43 to $45, and Danish type, $45 to $50 a ton. Cauliflower from Colorado brought $3.25 to $3.50 a crate. New York celery was dull at $1.25 to $2 per two-thirds crate as to quality. The onion market has been rather dull, although reports indicate a short crop this year. New York yellows, medium to large, were selling at $3.75 per 100-lb. sack. The apple market has been very dull. There has been a good deal of inferior fruit coming in, and there has also been a lot of unripe fruit. The fancy ripe apples have been selling fairly well, but movement has not been brisk at any time. Pennsylvania 2½-in. Jonathans, unclassified, sold around $1.25, with U. S. No. 1's, 2½-in. up at $1.40 to $1.50. New Jersey Delicious, U. S. No. 1's, 2½-in. and up brought $1.50, and Smokehouse mostly around $1.25 a bushel. The potato market has been a little slow on the street, although a little firmness was reported now and then in the carlot district. Pennsylvania 100-lb. sacks ranging $1.15 to $1.25, and E. S. potatoes ranging $1 to $1.15 per 100 lbs. Grapes were also dull, with New York State Concords and Wordens selling 55 to 60c and blue varieties from other sections 45 to 55c per 12-qt. climax basket. We are still getting a few Colorado cantaloupes, with flats of 12 and 15 selling 40 to 50c. The pear market was steady on good Bartletts, New York bushels ranging $2.25 to $2.50 for No. 1's. Best quinces were quoted at $2 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week equaled 26,000 cases against 29,400 cases for the week previous and 17,700 cases for the same period a year ago. The result has been scarcity of the finer quality of eggs and on such the market has ruled firm. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 39c a dozen and fresh firsts ranged from 34 to 35c a dozen. Undergrade eggs were very quiet with fresh seconds selling at from 30 to 32c a dozen. A certain class of trade demanding very fancy selected candandled fresh eggs put up in cartons paid from 48 to 50c a dozen according to reports. Cold storage holdings of eggs in Philadelphia have been reduced to 250,860 cases or about 13,850 cases less than was on hand a year ago at this time. Total storage holdings on four principal markets of the country on October 8 were reported as 3,351,300 cases against 3,183,790 cases a year ago. Of the four large cities reporting, New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, New York was the only one having a surplus compared with last year's holdings at this time.

The live poultry market was very dull. While receipts were light trading was of relatively small volume and at times it was necessary to carry over considerable stock from day to day. Fancy heavy Plymouth Rock fowl ranged 31 to 32c and medium sizes and mixed breeds of colored fowl averaged 30c a lb. White Leghorn fowl were quoted 23 to 25c. Spring chickens and mixed colored springers averaged about 30c. White Leghorn springers brought 27 to 28c and old roosters 22 to 23c a lb. There was a moderate demand for fresh-killed poultry, with heavyweights of fowl, barreled-packed, selling 33 to 34c. Iced broilers, barreled-packed, from near-by worked out at from 38 to 40c a lb. Long Island ducks, fresh-killed, were quoted at 26c. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in Philadelphia were reported on October 8 as 1,738,055 lbs. against 2,238,340 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

There was very little high-grade hay offered, and on such the market ruled firm, but undergrades were plentiful and the market was weak. Timothy, No. 2, was quoted $16 to $17 a ton, and No. 3 at from $14 to $15 a ton. Timothy mixed with light clover sold up to $16 a ton. Straight rye straw was quiet with dealers quoting $17 to $20 a ton and wheat straw $12 to $13 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 55c; duck eggs, doz., 65c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight all eggs, 24 oz. doz.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; corn, Yellow Bantam, doz. ears, 25c; white, doz. ears, 20c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 100, 50 to 90c; home-grown, 100, 90c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; home-grown, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 2 lbs., 5c; potatoes, bu., 90c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, 6 lbs., 25c; Elberta peaches, bu., $1.75.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 55c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 34c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 26c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 45c; broilers, dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; Leghorns, 30c; heavy, 32 to 35c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 60 to 65c; eggs, 50 to 60c; grade A, 24 oz., case, $18; fancy, white, $19 to $19.50; unclassified, $16· retail, 55 to 60c; pullet eggs, doz., 40 to 45c; duck eggs, doz., 70c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1; yellows, beans, bu., $1.75; Lima beans, bu., $3 to $4; cabbage, doz. heads, 70 to 80c; cantaloupe, bu., $1 to $2; celery, doz. bchs, 40 to 75c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.50 to $4; carrots, bu., $1; cucumbers, bu., $1; pickling cucumbers, 100, 60 to 75c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $1.50 to $2; parsnips, bu., $1.75; peppers, bu., $1 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., 75 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; sweet corn, doz., 15 to 35c; tomatoes, bu., 75c to $2; turnips, doz. bchs, 75c; endive, doz., 25c; eggplant, bu., $2.

Fruits. — Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; grapes, lb., 4 to 5c; peaches, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; pears, bu., $2 to $2.50; prunes, bu., $2 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $13; wheat, bu., new, $1.10 to $1.30.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potato prices are weak, with quotations under a dollar. Cheese has advanced in price, while butter is firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; firsts, 46 to 50c. Cheese, higher; new daisies, flats, 29 to 31c; longhorn, brick, 30 to 32c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; Grade A, 53 to 57c; grade B, 49 to 52c; grade C, 39 to 45c; unclassified, 46 to 50c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 28 to 39c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; chickens, 42 to 45c; ducks, 33 to 37c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 24 to 30c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; broilers, 24 to 30c; ducks, 27 to 30c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, Maiden Blush, bu., 75c to $1.25; Alexander, $1 to $1.25; Astrachan, $1 to $1.50; Pippin, Wealthy, $1.25 to $1.50; Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.50; crabapples, $1 to $2.50. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 45 to 90c; N. J., 150-lb. bag, $2.25 to $2.35; sweets, Va., bbl., $3 to $3.35.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, $9.50 to $10; marrow, white kidney, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2 to $2.25; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 50c to $2.25; Casabas, Cal., crate, 85c to $1.25; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.50 to $3.75; elderberries, bu., 85c to $1.75; grapes, bu., 90c to $1.10; Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.25 to $1.50; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $5.50 to $6; peaches, bu., $1 to $1.25; pears, bu., $1.75 to $2; plums, bu., $1 to $1.25; prunes, bu., $1 to $1.50; quinces, bu., $1.25 to $1.50.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax, green, bu., $1.75 to $2.50; beets, bu., 75c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 90c; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $2.50; celery, doz., 25 to 50c; corn, doz., 25 to 40c; cucumbers, bu., $1 to $1.50; eggplant, bu., $1.25 to $2; lettuce, box, 45 to 85c; Lima beans, qt., 40 to 50c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, $1.50 to $2; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.25; pickles, 100, 30 to 50c; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs, 12½ to 20c; spinach, bu., 50 to 90c; tomatoes, bu., $1 to $1.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $1.75 to $2; old, $1.35 to $1.65; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $21; standard middlings, $33.50; red-dog, $45; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54; hominy, $37.50; gluten, $44.80; oatfeed, $15.75. C. H. B.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

October 11, 1928.

MILK

October: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3 $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, October: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.48	@	$0.48½
Extras, 92 score			.47½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.44	@	.47
Seconds	.43	@	.43¾
Lower grades	.42	@	.42½
Ladles	.35	@	.39½
Packing stock	.33	@	.35
Renovated	.42	@	.43
Sweet, fancy	.49½	@	.50
Extra	.48½	@	.49
Firsts	.45½	@	.47½
Seconds	.44	@	.45

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$028	@	$0.28½
Flats, fresh, special	.27½	@	.28
Fancy			.27
Under grades	.24	@	.25
Wis., daisies, fresh	.26½	@	.27
Watertown, N. Y.			.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.65	@	$0.69
Average extras	.54	@	.60
Extra firsts	.40	@	.48
Firsts	.33	@	.36
Pacific Coast, white	.50	@	.62
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.50	@	.55
Gathered, best	.42	@	.47
Common to good	.29	@	.31

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@	.38
Roosters	.16	@	.24
Fowls	.24	@	.35
Ducks	.18	@	.26
Turkeys, young	.50	@	.60
Old	.30	@	.40
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.29
Chickens	.20	@	.28
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.20	@	.26
Geese	.15	@	.22
Tame rabbits	.18	@	.23

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	14.10
Bulls	8.00	@	9.75
Cows	6.00	@	8.25
Calves, best	18.50	@	19.50
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	12.00	@	14.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.26
Good to prime	.21	@	.23
Culls	.17	@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	27.00
Bulls	14.00	@	18.50
Cows	16.00	@	18.50

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$2.35
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.60	@	1.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.50	@	1.75
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	1.00	@	2.00
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@	$1.15
Cabbage, ton	42.00	@	48.00
Carrots, bu.	1.50	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	5.00
Celery, hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.40
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00	@	4.00
Eggplans, bu.	1.50	@	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@	4.50
Lima beans, bu.	3.00	@	8.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	2.25	@	3.50
Okra, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Parsley, bu.	1.50	@	2.00
Peas, bu.	3.00	@	8.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00	@	1.50
Spinach, bu.	.50	@	1.50
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	1.75	@	2.50
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	6.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.00	@	$9.50
Red kidney	8.25	@	8.50
White kidney	8.00	@	8.25

FRUIT

Apples, bu.	$0.65	@	$3.50
Bbl.	2.00	@	10.50
Pears, bbl.	3.00	@	7.00
Quinces, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.25	@	3.85
Peaches, 6-bskt. crate	1.50	@	2.50
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	2.50
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.50	@	.55
Muskmelons, bu.	.75	@	1.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	24.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	25.00
Straw, rye	23.00	@	26.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.35
No. 2 red	1.66
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.22½
Oats, No. 2 white	.54½
Barley	.81½
Rye	1.17½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75	@	.80
Gathered	.50	@	.65
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.65
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@	.15
String beans, lb.	.25	@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.35	@	.40
Peas, lb.	.40	@	.50
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.06	@	.08
Cabbage, lb.	.05	@	.10
Peaches, doz.	.20	@	.30

Connecticut Market Notes

These notes and wholesale figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, October 8.

Among native products, cabbage and onions continued to advance. Potatoes were steadier than a week ago and ripe tomatoes found active markets.

Native grapes were liberally offered and low priced. Peaches were higher. Apple demand improved for Fall varieties.

Bridgeport, Oct. 6.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.50 to $1.65; Wealthy, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 75c to $1; oranges, 176-216, $7.50 to $9.25; peaches, Elberta, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; pears, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; quinces, 14 qts., $1.50; beans, green, bu., $3 to $5; beets, doz. bchs, 45 to 50c; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 80 to 90c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.25; onions, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., $1; 2 bu., $1.75 to $2; spinach, bu., $1.50 to $2; squash, lb., 3 to 4c; tomatoes, green, 14 qts., 50 to 60c; ripe, 14 qts., $1.50 to $1.75. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 28 to 34c; chicken, dressed, lb., 42 to 50c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 38c; live, lb., 28 to 34c; eggs, Conn. newlaid, fancy, 67 to 70c; Conn. special No. 1, 62 to 65c; Conn. special No. 2, 52 to 55c; Conn. extra, 60 to 63c; Conn. gathered, 65c; western, 37 to 50c; butter, best tub, lb., 47 to 48c; best print, lb., 51 to 52c.

Hartford, Oct. 8.—Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, Opalescent, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1 to $1.50; Pippins, 14 qts., 75c to $1; Wealthy, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 75c; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 75c to $1.15; oranges, 176-216, $8 to $9.50; peaches, Elberta, 14 qts., $1.15 to $1.50; pears, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; quinces, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; beans, green, bu., $3 to $3.75; beets, doz. bchs, 40 to 45c; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, doz. bchs, 35 to 45c; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1.10; lettuce, doz., 65c to $1.25; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., 80 to 90c; 2 bu., $1.50 to $1.80; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, lb., 2½c; tomatoes, green, 14 qts., 40 to 50c; ripe, 14 qts., $1.25 to $2. Poultry and Dairy. — Broilers, live, lb., 28 to 35c; chicken, dressed, lb., 45 to 55c; fowl, dressed, lb., 32 to 38c; live, lb., 24 to 34c; eggs, Conn. newlaid, fancy, 68c; Conn. special No. 1, 63 to 65c; Conn. special No. 2, 52 to 57c; Conn. extra, 60 to 62c; Conn. gathered, 52 to 58c; western, 37 to 55c; butter, best tub, lb., 47 to 49c; best print, lb., 52 to 54c.

BRIDE: "I want half a pound of mincemeat; and cut it from a tender young mince, please."—London Humorist.

Doings at Long Acres

Watermelons! Big, red, juicy ones with a flavor such as no shipped-in southern melon ever dreamed of having; muskmelons with hearts of gold, a half for breakfast effectually spurring a jaded appetite while the day starts off just right. Calvin knows the true boy fashion of melon eating, as he buries his face in a half moon which tickles his ears while the juice drips from his chin. Big shocks of corn looking from a distance for all the world like Indian tepees; yellow pumpkins lying between the shocks giving promise of delicious pies; warm, hazy days, just cool enough to make work a pleasure; cold nights which call for snuggling under another blanket; all the woods ablaze with the glory of Fall; no, you simply cannot feel sorry for yourself these days, even though the farm income isn't any too plentiful.

Away towards the back of the farm is a wooded ravine whose sides and bottom carry nearly all the trees native to Michigan. Meandering along the bottom is a tiny never-failing creek which giggles with childish glee as it winds its way through beds of watercress, past the lowly cowslips, around the roots of lordly elms, hollow basswoods, ash, soft maples, willows, witch hazel and wild rose bushes. Just where the side of the ravine is steepest lies a huge rock brought from the far North by the mighty glacier and dropped in that spot when the fierce sun drove the glacier back to the Arctic from whence it came. The streamlet gurgles around its base wearing out a slight hollow underneath, from which an occasional minnow darts to feed on a luckless insect. At the back the steep bank is carpeted with a profusion of ferns, among them an occasional jack-in-the-pulpit standing stiff under his canopy preaching to all that come the beauty of the hillside. When I am weary of the ceaseless noise and turmoil of a busy world, when the snorting, rumbling, rattling trucks become a nuisance hardly to be borne, when even the shouts of playing children become just a trifle annoying, when work and worry burden the soul, when just a little of God's beauty and quietude becomes the most desirable thing, then I go to the ravine, pick my way down the steep side through shrubs, past noble trees, to the great rock, and there a half mile from the road, shut in from all the hustle and noise, surrounded by nature's healing, soothing quiet, I listen to the heart throbs of old Mother Earth the while I regain my faith that all is well.

Three interesting letters from readers in widely separated points, viz., New Jersey, Virginia and Washington. The New Jersey man complains bitterly about the influx of foreigners; we have that problem to face here, but it seems to solve itself if given time. One thing I have noticed is that those Polish, Hungarian, Russian and German farmers are great hands to work. South of me three-quarters of a mile is a 40-acre farm which lies so low that it was mainly a frog pond. Three men moved away complaining that they could not make a living. Finally the owner sold it to a German Pole. When he moved on the farm, he had an old team, one cow, a few tools and a vast capacity for hard work. That was 10 years ago. He has tiled the whole farm, built a new barn, rebuilt the old barn so that it has a concrete basement stable, built a big garage, bought a truck and a fine sedan, rebuilt the house so that it has all modern improvements and fancy doodads inside, owns a fine team and six cows, besides some young stuff, and is out of debt. He is a good neighbor, well liked in the community. The second boy goes to high school and apparently is completely Americanized. But how that family did work! Mornings they were all out at work while I was stretching and considering the advisability of getting up; evenings when I sat in the doorway with the daily paper and my faithful pipe they were just getting in their best licks; Sundays while we rested in peace they were hustling as usual. Even the old grandpa worked until he could totter no more, and then was relegated to baby tender while the wife worked in the fields. Fertilizer, lime and the manure from the stables have built up the farm until the grain yields are second to none, while the tiling has dried out the land so that much of it has become fruit land. I must confess that I would not care to work that hard, and neither would I care to make slaves of my children, but then you see I am an American of pre-Revolutionary stock, hence have higher standards of living, with work as a means to an end rather than the prime consideration.

The Washington man sent me a sketch of a homemade weeder which looks promising. I shall construct one this Winter. It is supposed to work on the plan of knives which cut the weeds by running at shallow depths between the rows of fruit or crops. He writes a breezy, friendly letter, characteristic of a member of THE R. N.-Y. family. I shall refer to the Virginia man later when I hear from there again.

A disgruntled politician, angry over the results of the election in Maine, gave an interview to the daily paper which I take, in which he asserted that there were no farmers left in Maine anyway, as they had all deserted the farms or established tourist resorts. This for the benefit of the Maine farmer who writes for our paper, and whose letters I so much enjoy. The politician's assertion made me laugh, for I know there are some mighty fine farm people in Maine, and plenty of them.

The new hen coop is slowly taking shape. Always I have made the mistake of building too small, so this time I built large enough to satisfy. A carpenter would have fits over some joints, but it satisfies me even if the old saw did run off the line occasionally. I am making it wind-tight so that the hens will not get a coating of snow on their backs as they did in the old coop. B rded on the outside with shiplap, then a layer of paper, then siding and sheeted up on the inside where the roosts will be; that ought to keep the snow and cold winds out of the henhouse, so that the hens will think of eggs when eggs are money. One cackle in January is worth a dozen in May, so us for the Winter cackles. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Transformer Burns Out

I purchased a radio January 23, 1927, and in October it had a transformer burned out. I bought new B batteries. It is 10 months ago since they were replaced and the dealer tells me there is probably a transformer burned out. Does this happen often to radios and can you give any reason why they do this? I can get hardly a sound on set of five tubes. I like radio and the whole family enjoys it. L. Y.

New Jersey.

Transformers as a rule do not burn out very often. Once in a while it does happen and it is usually caused by a defective transformer or through the transformer being overloaded. It would be a good plan to have the dealer test out the transformers in your set though to make sure.

The 45-volt B batteries should be tested with a good voltmeter to ascertain whether or not they are in perfect condition. The A battery should be tested, too, with a hydrometer. The hydrometer tells the specific gravity of the liquid in the battery. The reading should be around 1,260 to 1,300 if the A battery is fully charged. It would be a good plan to have the wiring of the set inspected carefully to make sure the trouble is not being caused by defective wiring. H. K. B.

Cost of Radio Upkeep

Will you tell me approximately the cost of the upkeep of a radio for a year in the country where there is no electricity? Some say it is about $100 a year. C. R.

Maryland.

I think the figure of $100 a year for upkeep on a battery-operated set is putting it too high. A variable figure between $40 and $50 should keep a set in excellent operating condition through the year. It might even be lower than this. If $50 is taken as the upkeep figure, a new set of tubes could be included in the general upkeep every year. It is a splendid idea to renew the tubes yearly.

H. K. B.

The All-electric Radio

Are the all-electric radios a success?

New York. W. J. R.

Yes, the new all-electric sets are a success. When they first came on the market some minor difficulties were experienced, but the recent models for this year function very nicely and many of the new ones we have heard give splendid musical quality. One of the big things about an all-electric set is the convenience. There is no A battery or B batteries to fuss with. H. K. B.

The Bookshelf

A HISTORY OF CURIOS, by Charles Q. Eldredge, is an interesting and unique book. Mr. Eldredge has collected and had presented to him many articles of value, interest, and some that are rare. These he had placed in his museum and the book is an index with a little story or history of each article. Price $2.

MINIATURE BOAT BUILDING, by Albert C. Leitch, gives in detail the construction of working models of racing, sail and power boats by amateurs. Eleven designs are given and 500 drawings. Price $3.

THE DREAM HILLS OF HAPPY COUNTRY, by Ethel and Frank Owen. These are the authors of "Coat Tales Stories" that were liked for children. "Dream Hills" contains interesting stories for children to read for and to themselves and will make an admirable birthday or Christmas gift. Price $1.50.

"MOTHER," said a little boy, "what does 'transatlantic' mean?" "Oh, across the Atlantic, of course. Don't bother me!" "Does 'trans' always mean across?" "I suppose it does. If you don't stop bothering me with your questions I shall send you to bed!" "Then does 'transparent' mean a cross parent, mother?"—Irish Times.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

That Voice.. *you'd know it anywhere!*

ARE YOU LISTENING?

"DID you hear Hoover? What did you think of that speech of Smith's?"

Wherever voters get together, that's what they're asking one another.

Now the radio battle for the Presidency waxes hottest. October is the crucial month. Powerful stations are broadcasting the voices of the candidates to all parts of the United States.

Hear this historic campaign clearly through an Atwater Kent. You won't miss a word—a syllable. Atwater Kent tone is famous for clarity. Atwater Kent workmanship can be relied upon. Atwater Kent resources make prices low.

Electric or battery—your choice

Some homes have central-station electricity, some don't. Both kinds want fine radio. So Atwater Kent offers modern instruments in two forms.

With the all-electric set, you need no batteries. Your radio is operated in the same way your lamps are lighted—from the house current, either A. C. or D. C. The current costs considerably less than a cent an hour—about as much as reading a newspaper by the light of a single 40-watt lamp. Think of hearing Smith or Hoover for less than a cent!

With an Atwater Kent battery set the programs also come in clearly and strongly—whether you want speech or music—for the Atwater Kent name-plate on *any* set spells good, reliable reception.

Nearly 2,000,000 owners prove it

There's nothing untried about Atwater Kent Radio. Each year for six years it has set the pace in improvements, performance and price. Among rural families as well as in the cities, it is far and away the leader in sales and popularity. The nearest Atwater Kent dealer will be glad to give you a demonstration and advise you in the selection of your model.

On the air—every Sunday night—Atwater Kent Hour—listen in!

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies

MODEL 40 ELECTRIC SET

$77 *(without tubes)*

MODEL 40 A. C. set. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires six A. C. tubes and one rectifying tube, $77 (without tubes). Also Model 42, with automatic voltage regulator, $86 (without tubes), and Model 44, an extra powerful "distance" set, $106 (without tubes).

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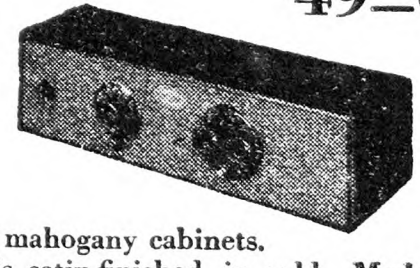
"Radio's truest voice"
Atwater Kent Radio Speakers: Models E, E-2, E-3, same quality, different in size, each $20.

BATTERY SETS

$49–$68



Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. Model 48, $49; Model 49, extra-powerful, $68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

A Farmer's Opinions

DO MAJORITIES RULE?—Sometimes but not often, for well-organized minorities see to it that they don't. In a Pennsylvania county more than two-thirds of the farmers signed a petition demanding the discontinuance of their Farm Bureau. They were overridden by their local chamber of commerce, bankers and a few farmers, whose support was obtained by the County Agent. Something is to be feared when a thousand "boosters" can defeat two thousand law-abiding "kickers" in a land called democratic. Maybe the majority in this instance was unwise in trying to abolish the Farm Bureau; maybe the minority was wise in retaining it. I do not go into this angle of the case, for honest differences of opinion concerning it exist, and will continue to be expressed. "Do majorities rule?" If in discussing that question we go far enough we shall learn that controlling economic power is vested in minorities. It always has been. Farmers have never organized and used their tremendous economic power in their own interest. The commodity basis of organization is not broad enough; nothing less than a national system, backed by the total economic resources of farmers, can secure for agriculture the "relief" and "equality" which it demands. A national marketing system can be built that, if adequately financed and progressively developed, would solve all of agriculture's business problems that are solvable. What might appropriately be called an architect's plan for the kind of structural system that is needed is clearly set forth in THE R. N.-Y.'s leading article this week. It is the only sound, workable and comprehensive plan for "farm relief" that has been proposed.

BIG, OLD APPLE TREES.—In Lancaster Co., Pa., I recently saw three apple trees 24 to 28 in. in diameter and probably 60 to 75 years old. No one whom I questioned knew their ages or the variety which they represented. They were vigorous and healthy; a few scattering small apples were hanging high in their compact tops. They are the largest and tallest apple trees that I have ever seen, and maybe the oldest. Each was standing in a sufficiently large, open space to ensure its securing plenty of moisture, plant food and sunshine for indefinite growth. It would be interesting to know where the largest and oldest apple tree is in the United States. In Cooper Co., Mo., I used to know a farmer who would have paid a high price for those three apple trees in Pennsylvania. In the Winter and on rainy days he would have handworked them into several dozen violins, for which country fiddlers at old-fashioned dances would have paid him a well-earned profit. He was a happy artist as a maker of applewood violins possessing the lines, finish and tonal qualities of the finest imported masterpieces that he had seen. Stradivarius himself was incapable of a greater joy and enthusiasm than the late T. A. Harris of Missouri experienced when he was making a fiddle. He said that his best one was made from the root of a Ben Davis tree 50 years old on his father's farm. Violins are mostly machine-made now. So also is music. Modern factory products are useful, but they lack the quality and distinction with which the sensitive trained hand endows everything that it creates.

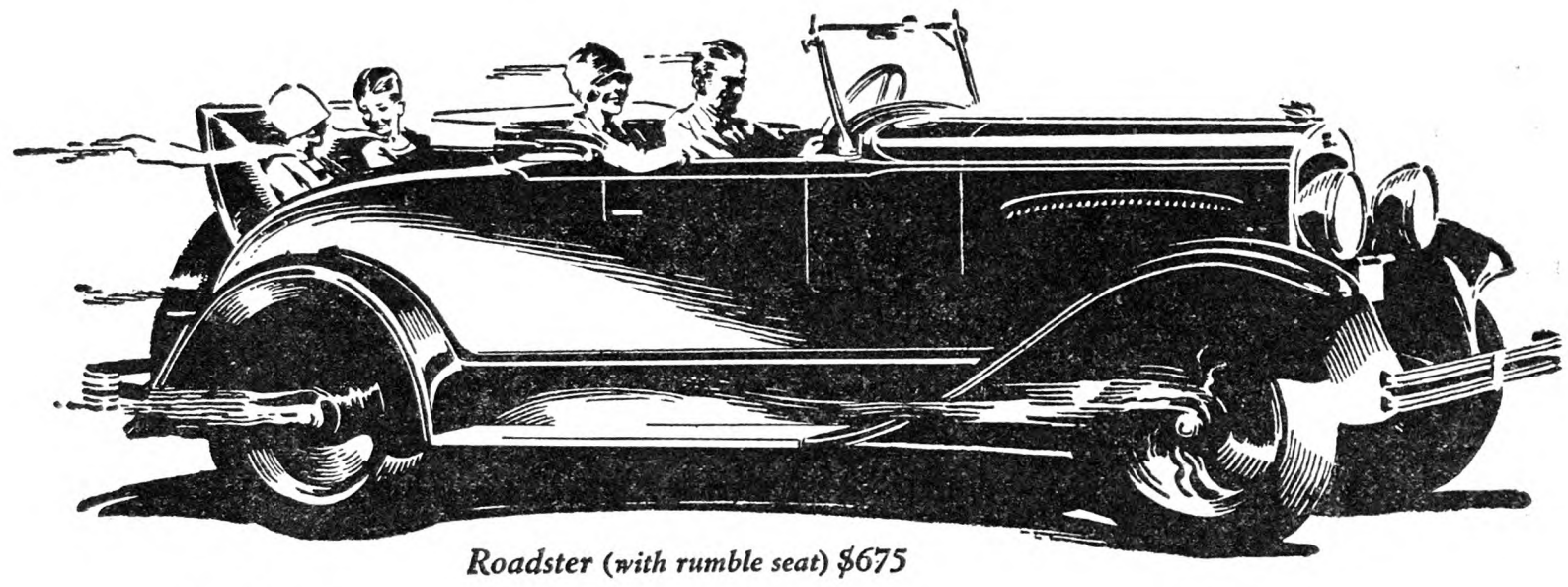
"FOUNDRY PIES."—Apple pie was the favorite of Eugene Field, a Mid-West poet, who was at his best when he sang of "Apple Pie and Cheese." Nothing edible has deteriorated so completely as this breed of pie in the last 25 years. All pies, however, are in about the same stage of degeneracy, if they are of foundry or factory origin. Under the conditions of mass production by machinery, pies lose the only virtues for which they are coveted. But not all of the degraded bakery goods of this class are served in hotels and restaurants and at lunch counters; auto tourists report encounters with them in farm homes in every State where "homemade pies" (produced in hometown bakeries) are sold under false representations. Most people who lived in the days of honest homemade pies have died or quit eating pies. Consequently the demand, as well as a critical taste, for them has all but died out. In these circumstances the bakeries can do their worst and sell it at a profit. Knowing this it was inevitable that foundry pies should be on sale at many a farmhouse along the mainlines of paved roads where tourists hunger and thirst. So far as I know, there remain only two persons in the world who can and do make apple pie worthy of its name and traditions; one of these is a Vermont woman in Illinois, and the other a young farmer's wife in that corn-belt State. In loving memory of Eugene Field and of our boyhood larcenies in the pantry, let us pray that there may be others, for we pie cranks are come upon evil days in the kitchen—the "studio," sanctuary and miracle laboratory of our mothers.

FUR FARMING.—Furs of many kinds and grades are used in enormous quantities in trimming garments and manufacturing decorations for women, girls and a few men. No westerner can have an adequate conception of the magnitude of the fur industry until he tries to count the fur stores on both sides of several streets for hundreds of yards in one area of New York City, and sees in the streets of that zone of the metropolis dozens of men and boys carrying furs, in "braces" or batches. These fur-bearing pedestrians apparently have no particular destinations; possibly they are out to air and advertise furs that smell of moth balls. Wholesalers and jobbers operate the fur stores, in which they incessantly handle their furs, working like beavers. Truckloads of furs are delivered in this quarter every week day, and, at certain seasons, the intake mounts up to a huge volume. The only other place at which the fur industry reveals its importance, in terms of dollars and tons, is St. Louis, during its annual fur auctions. Fur farming obviously is carried on by thousands of people in the United States and Canada. Interest in it is increasing. One of my friens in Ontario is raising silver foxes. One in Michigan runs a skunk farm. Miller Purvis, whose writings are known to thousands of our readers, is going to raise Chinchilla rabbits for their fur on his small ranch near Wendell, Idaho. A New York friend of ours owns a muskrat farm in New Jersey. Numberless fakes and failures are disclosed every year in connection with fur farming. Those who grow into it conservatively have a chance to make fair to good profits sometimes; those who plunge into it are almost sure to lose their money and time. At best it is an uncertain business because women's fashions are as fickle as the weather.

AMONG DAIRYMEN.—A man prominently identified with the liquid milk trade in the New York milk shed said a few days ago that marketing conditions are very unsatisfactory, so far as most producers are concerned. A dairy farmer in the group to which he was talking said that he was doing well, and had no complaint to make. He keeps a well-bred herd, grows most of his feed, sells Alfalfa hay, gets a good price for his veals, and maintains a flock of sheep. One man in the group said that a quart of milk was as valuable to the consumer in the Summer as it was in the Winter, and that the producer, therefore, ought to receive as much for his milk in one season as another. His opinion was that the New York City milk classification penalized producers and profited dealers. Another said that barn inspections, tuberculin testing and the high price of feed had greatly increased the cost of producing milk in recent years. Despite the fact that on Sept. 15 the tariff on milk and cream coming into the States from Canada was substantially increased by President Coolidge, one of the speakers said that the importations were still flowing into this country. He demanded a tariff that will exclude them. "Too much milk is being produced," said one of the group. He continued as follows: "If producers can't or won't control their output, which is now excessively high, many of them are bound to be forced out by low prices. There are too many dairymen and too many cows." This last statement was warmly challenged by most of the men present. They didn't believe it. "Expensive distribution is what's the matter with the milk business," declared one of the challengers. Since the breakage of glass bottles or their loss at about the seventh time in use adds materially to the cost of distribution, a dealer said that he hoped some one would invent a cheap, satisfactory fiber bottle that could be thrown away by the consumer.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—We live fairly well, have plenty of good food to eat, work hard most of the time, loaf and talk as much as city people and do pretty much as we please from day to day. I wonder whether other people, despite their wealth and conveniences, get more than we get out of life. . . The more I learn about "the lower animals"—sheep, hogs, cows and mules—the greater my respect for their intelligence and morality, and the oftener I doubt whether they are as low as some people sometimes appear to be. . . Our young teacher is trying so hard and so conscientiously to follow the elaborate State system or course of instruction that she doesn't have much time to devote to the purely human elements of her job. The system seems to be more important than the 17 boys and girls in the one-room schoolhouse. If she were older and more experienced as a teacher, she would have a better and simpler system of her own. . . Old man Briggs used to say that his highest ambition was to be as loyal and cheerful as his Collie dog. . . If Lindburgh, Babe Ruth or Gene Tunney would eat a pawpaw once a day for two weeks in the pawpaw season, and thereby advertise this fruit, some of us here in Southern Illinois would make money selling it. . . Our minister was here for dinner last Sunday, and when he wasn't working on a Rhode Island Red drumstick he told stories, asked questions and laughed. He asked Charley, who is 16, what kind of man he desired to be. "I guess I'll be a middleman," said Charley, "for I want to get into a business that seemes to have a cinch." . . Why is that, as a rule, when a man quits farming and settles down in a well-paid position which has to do with farming, he begins saying that "farmers are fools?" D. C. W.

CHRYSLER
Plymouth



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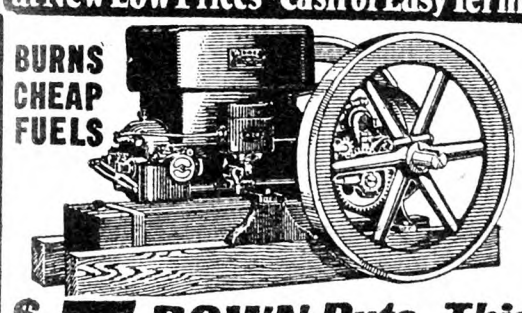

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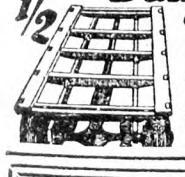

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Thoughts on the Changing Times

I detest riding in busses across the country, although I will admit that the busses now used mostly are a great improvement over those of a few years ago. The improved roads and the motor-bus have driven many railroad trains off the lines. To make the distance to my destination lately, 25 miles distant by rail, I had to travel 50 miles by two bus lines because there was no train in time. The early train that has been going for some 50 years is off because it now doesn't pay.

For the reasons stated I had a chance to think over the situation of 60 years ago, when my mother and I used to go over a part of that road to visit Grandfather. Grandfather operated the carding mill, and after the sheep were sheared father would bundle the wool together, tie it on the back of the old top buggy, hitch "Old Kate," the farm standby, to the wagon, and start us for the carding mill and for a visit. Old Kate was trusty. If anything broke and let the wagon on to her heels she would stop and refuse to go further until the trouble should be righted. It was much worse going in those days with our own conveyance than it is now by bus. Even if we complain of some conditions now we shortly find that once they were worse. There were no modern roads, but such an abundance of loose stones and excessive clouds of dust that now we would complain about most bitterly. The modern days afford greater comforts. My next reflection was of the crops. Such foolish ideas as we sometimes get! Only last Spring early, as I went over the meadows, I began to worry because it didn't look as though there would be half a crop of hay. Now we find that there has seldom if ever been such an amount of hay, and that probably more grass will be left uncut than we have ever known. Then it was dry for a while, later there was an excess of rain. Next the corn couldn't be planted and that worried. Now it looks as though with late frosts, there may be a fine crop of silage corn.

It was only two or three days later that I had occasion to go over from my Susquehanna River country through the edge of Otsego County and on through quite a portion of Delaware County. This time I drove my own 12-year-old "Henry." I suppose that the old car has been driven five or six thousand miles in 12 years. They talk about farmers spending so much on cars. Well a farmer needs a car the most of anyone. He seldom has an expensive car and frequently a second-hand one, just as my father bought a second-hand top buggy nearly 65 years ago. I once thought to sell my Ford, but it is listed at $10 to $20 and it never acted better than it did on this trip. The engine is nearly perfect.

Now I have never been entirely convinced that concrete roads are the ones most desirable. On this trip we had some of concrete, and they do make driving the most enjoyable. We found macadam surfaced with asphalt and generally these seem almost as good, although they have to be repaired some. Then we had several miles of the old-fashioned dirt roads over the hills, and they were terrible with their rocks and ruts. Concrete is so costly that I doubt its being desirable except in special cases, unless it is found to be more lasting than now seems likely. It is under trial, and we must wait for developments. Meanwhile I would like to see many of those roads that have so little improvement, and are for farmers mostly, receive moderately priced treatment.

Then I took a journey into Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango in a different direction. There isn't so much difference in counties but there is a difference in sections of the same county up here in this dairying center. I am always on the lookout for land and farms for sale and you find them anywhere. There is a difference in localities as to the price, and some differences as to desirability from a casual inspection. I have often stood up for the cheap farms where one has but little money with which to buy. We found at least one such instance that I want to relate. It is a farm of 175 acres, and was bought for $900. You may think that it must be worthless for farming, but we went across quite a bit of it and it is pretty good land. It is in a run-down condition. The farmer and his boys had money enough to pay for the farm with its tolerable buildings, but not enough to stock it. They have been contractors and workers for others. They continue to work when they get a chance at good wages. As fast as they get money they buy stock, and they are getting some already. Perhaps they are doing the right thing. L.

New York.

Moldy Cornstalks

Will readers tell how they keep their sweet cornstalks from molding in the mow? M. D.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Stalks are quite sure to mold in a mow unless bone dry. They keep best on poles or in an open airy shed. The stalks of sweet corn appear to be worse than others.

See What You BUY

The outstanding ability of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread Balloon to translate engine- and braking-power into positive getaway and stop is a *plus value* built into a tire remarkable for its economy, dependability and good looks

You're never disappointed when you go to your hometown dealer for a Goodyear Tire.

You see what you buy; you know the man who is selling it to you, and you know right where to find him whenever you need tire service.

Your Goodyear Dealer sees that you get the right size and type of tire for your car.

Then he mounts it on the rim for you, fills it with air, and is glad of every chance you give him to help you get out of your Goodyear Tire every low-cost mile built into it at the factory.

The tires he sells are the most popular in the world.

The service he renders completes a combination of tire value and money saving that thousands have found they cannot get anywhere else.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

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'The More We Get Together'

"The more we get together,
The more we get together,
The more we get together,
The happier we'll be."

These lines ran through the writer's mind as he sat with a group of over four hundred green pea growers assembled in one of the buildings at the State School of Agriculture, Morrisville, N. Y., singing popular songs and partaking of chicken, green corn and clams at the annual get-together of the Associated Pea Growers of Madison County.

Side by side with the growers were some dozen or so commission men from New York and other large cities who had handled the major portion of the Central New York pea crop, and eight representatives of the traffic and transportation department of the Ontario and Western Railroad, the route over which the peas were transported to market.

The green pea industry of Madison County was described recently in THE R. N.-Y. and at that time the Morrisville Association was mentioned briefly. A manager is employed by the growers to handle the crop. This representative studies the markets, arranges for shipments by iced express to the various commission houses and decides to what cities the shipments will be made. He receives as a salary a commission on each bushel of peas shipped and as this varies according to the price received, it is to his best interest to secure as much as possible. The association is loosely built, no hard and fast rule holding a member in. If peas are shipped through the association the per cent agreed upon is deducted. If the crop is shipped independently the grower receives the entire return.

The association ships to certain commission men in the large cities. At the get-together, houses in Boston, New York, Newark and Philadelphia were represented. The telegraphic reports keep the manager informed as to the state of the market and when there is a considerable surplus in one city, cars of peas are rerouted to other centers. This has meant a great saving to members, for the rerouted cars often bring a good price and the market in the various cities is not glutted, hence the price does not break.

The commission men present, explained to the growers just how the baskets of peas should be packed for best results; the effect of an un-iced car on pea shipments; what happens when the trains are late and do not reach the market on time, etc. Growers with private difficulties had a chance to "iron them out" with particular commission men and a general all around feeling of good will was manifest.

Albert Howlett, the president of the Associated Pea Growers, is one of the largest producers. This season he grew 125 acres of peas. He has studied pea growing and marketing until he is one of the best informed farmers in the county on the subject.

Late peas used to bring a very high price, but that day has passed, for Colorado peas are now being shipped into the New York City and other large markets during August in competition with the New York State peas. Peas are now found in the New York market every month of the year. California, the Southern States, Utah, Colorado, New Jersey, Long Island, Western and Central New York all contribute their particular share during a part of the year.

William J. Holbert is the manager of the association and he was responsible for getting the growers, railroad men and commission men together to talk over mutual problems. Growers were present from a radius of ten miles in every direction from Morrisville. They talked business, compared notes and finally voted the gathering one of the best ever attended. The only request was for many more meetings of a similar nature. For said they, "The more we get together, the happier we'll be." T. T. J.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

October and December are the favorite months for holding State Grange sessions. Eight State Granges hold their annual sessions in October. Of these eight Vermont is the dean of the group, its State Grange having been organized July 3, 1872. October 16, 17 and 18 are the dates of this year's annual meeting, held in the city of Barre. Vermont has a Grange membership of about 14,000 in its 150 subordinate Granges. In 1927 the State showed a gain of over 200 members and it is expected that the present year will also show a gain.

The Green Mountain State has the distinction of having the first subordinate Grange organized in New England, Green Mountain No. 1, located near St. Johnsbury. This Grange was organized July 4, 1871, the Vermont State Grange being formed just one year afterwards. A. W. Lawrence, who has served the State Grange as Master for the past two years, is a descendant of Jonathan Lawrence, who founded the order in Vermont, 57 years ago. Those who have served as Master of the Vermont State Grange have been E. P. Colton, 1872-1876; A. B. Franklin, 1876-1886; Alpha Messer, 1886-1894; C. J. Bell, 1894-1906; G. W. Pierce, 1906-1908; C. F. Smith, 1908-1912; W. N. Cady, 1912-1918; O. L. Martin, 1918-1926; A. W. Lawrence, 1926-1928.

The secretaries of the Vermont State Grange since its organization have been, E. L. Hovey, 1872-1874; James K. Tobey, 1875-1881; George Crane, 1882-1886; L. A. Flint, 1887-1890; D. D. Howe, 1891-1897; A. A. Priest, 1897-1927; Mary E. Priest, 1927-1928.

Vermont has an excellent deputy system, the State being divided into 23 districts, each in charge of a deputy. It has 20 Pomona Granges, with a membership of about five thousand. The State Grange of Vermont was the seventh organized in the country, the other six previously organized being Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Mississippi. John R. Thompson, one of the Seven Founders of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, lived for several years in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The first Pomona Grange of Vermont was the Chittenden County Pomona, which had its birth January 3, 1876, the second Pomona organized in New England. From 1876 to 1889 there was a period of inactivity in Grange work in Vermont, but in 1890 a change for the better took place and since then the fraternity has prospered.

In 1915 the State Grange established an educational fund for assisting its boys and girls to obtain an education. The fund now contains about $7,500 and has given aid to over 80 young people. About $500 was added to the fund during 1927 by gifts from the subordinate Granges of this State. Thirteen new loans were made during that year and gifts were received from 76 Granges.

The longest record of service of any State Grange officer in Vermont in one position was that of Allen A. Priest, who served as State Secretary for 30 years. C. J. Bell had a continuous service in State Grange work of 34 years, which included 22 years as Treasurer and 12 years as Master, besides two years on the executive committee. He was Governor of his State from 1904 to 1906. He also served nine years on the executive committee of the National Grange. Vermont has furnished two lecturers of the National Grange, Alpha Messer and O. L. Martin.

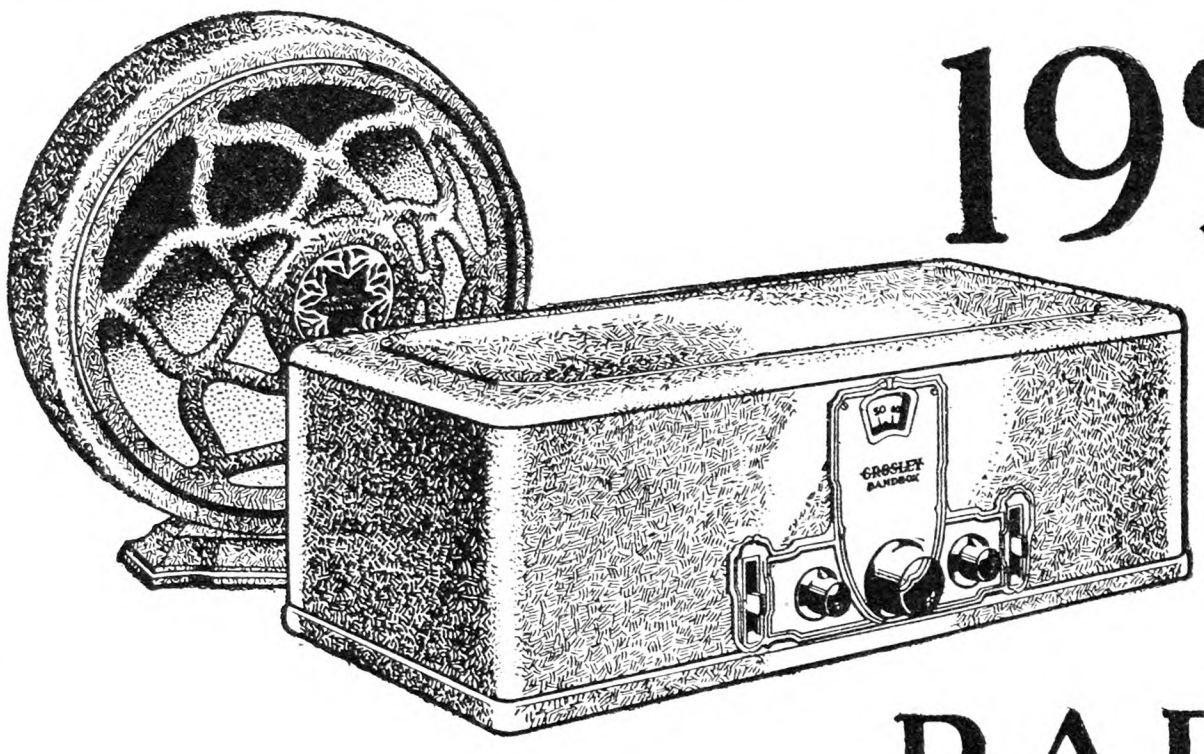
Cycling of Storage Batteries

I have a ¾ kilowatt generator engine to charge our lighting batteries, which are 200 ampere hour capacity. The engine is not equipped with a governor, the batteries acting in that capacity, so of course I cannot run engine without charging batteries. I am told by some that I am cycling the batteries when I run engine. Is there any truth in that? I use engine for operating line shaft which drives separator, churn, tool grinder, sausage grinder, washer, etc., so of course it is in operation often, and 10 minutes running will make batteries bubble rather freely when batteries are pretty well charged up. Our last set of batteries lasted over eight years with rather ordinary care.

Pennsylvania. A. M. C.

It is probably true that you are shortening somewhat the life of your battery by frequent charging, although a life of eight years in not a bad record.

A storage battery is supposed to have a life of approximately 500 charges and discharges. Based on the assumption of one full charge per week this would give them an estimated life of about 10 years. Some of them last longer than this. A partial charge is said to be about as destructive to the battery as a full charge. Would it not be possible to equip your engine with a governor or so adjust the throttle that it could be used without the battery load? R. H. S.

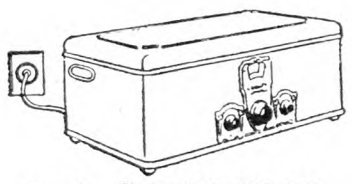


1929

RADIO BATTERY TYPE

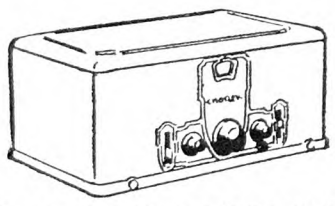
The BANDBOX $55. 6 tubes
WITHOUT TUBES

with the Crosley power dynamic DYNACONE $25.



8 tube SHOWBOX $80
AC Electric
Genuine Neutrodyne, 3 stages radio amplification, detector, 2 stages audio (last one being two 171 push-pull power tube) and 280 rectifier tube.

6 tube GEMBOX $65
AC Electric
Self-contained AC electric receiver. It utilizes two radio, detector, two audio and a rectifier tube—171 power output tube. Operates from 110 volts 60 cycles AC house lighting current.



5 tube BANDBOX JR. $35
Dry Cel lOperated
Especially designed for places where no electric current is available for AC operation or recharging of storage battery on battery type sets. It operates MUSICONE loud speaker. Battery consumption economical.

when you long to be a thousand miles away....

Crosley gives those sections of the country to whom AC electric current is not available, modern power speaker radio in this efficient, compact little Neutrodyne BANDBOX. You are as fortunate as those who own electric light current sets. This wonderful Crosley receiver operates the new dynamic power DYNACONE when 171A tube is used in last audio stage and 180 volts are put on its plate. 30 to 35 volts of C battery must also be used.

Last winter Crosley was the first to announce that the place to buy radio is in the home, first to encourage demonstration in the home, first to give the public an opportunity to try, test and compare before buying. The growth of Crosley sales since that time has been phenomenal. *The first six months of 1928 showed sales almost four times greater than any preceding year, because Crosley sets demonstrated in the home in comparison with other sets immediately proved themselves to be the greatest value in the radio world.* Crosley dealers do not fear competitive demonstrations in any prospect's home—they encourage them.

The Crosley Dynacone—a dynamic speaker at $25 introduces for the FIRST time in the popular priced field, power, volume, depth of tone and rich reproduction never before believed possible.

Ask any Crosley dealer to give you a demonstration. If you cannot locate one write us for literature and complete information, Dept. 139.

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Powel Crosley, Jr., *Pres.*
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Crosley prices do not include tubes.

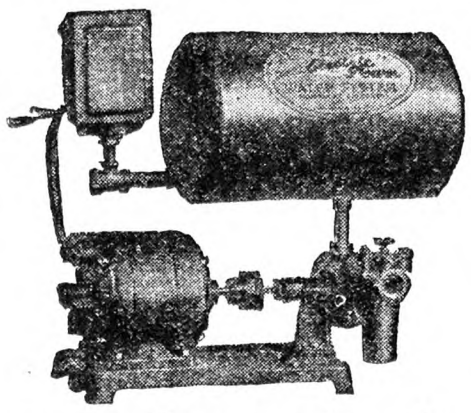
The Improved MUSICONE the fastest selling magnetic loud speaker at $15

....You're *THERE* with a

CROSLEY

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION
Cincinnati, Ohio. Dept. 139
AC Radio..... Battery Operated Radio....
Dynacone..... DC Radio.....
5 DAY FREE TRIAL IN MY HOME.....
Name.....
Address.....

Complete Water Service



$58 Never bought such a Suction Plant value. Simple, durable and smooth in action. No belts to cause trouble. Completely automatic in operation. Capacity 300 gallons per hour. Simply open the faucet and the water runs.

We can furnish a complete line of other styles and sizes of water systems, septic tanks, water softeners, drinking cups for stock. Write for complete literature.

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Another Triumph For The Old Reliable

Brown's Beach Jacket

Commander Byrd has outfitted his crew for the hardships of the Antarctic with Brown's Beach Jackets and Vests. They are made to fit snugly without binding, wear like iron, will not rip, ravel or tear, and the warm knit-in wool fleece lining gives ample protection on the coldest days. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
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A Saw For $10

Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money

HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS

Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our **BIG CATALOG FREE.** Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.

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"Best tool I have on the farm" says Edmund Webster, Slocum, R.I.

This is the ideal one horse disk harrow for market gardeners, truck farmers, florists, nurserymen, etc. Write for low price on the Utility Harrow, also valuable illustrated FREE BOOK The Soil and Its Tillage and complete catalog of Clark Cutaway Disk Harrows for horses and tractors.

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Water Pumps Water

Have you a spring or stream of three or more gallons a minute and three feet fall or more? If so you can raise water 75 feet or more with our Rife Ram. It also furnishes air for pressure system. No fuel—easy to install.

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FREE CATALOG tells you how you can save money on Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers, also Wheels — steel or wood—to fit **any** running gear, or Trailer. Send for it today.

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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Losses in Power Conversion

Will a 40 horse power motor run a 40 horse power dynamo? Will a 40 horse power dynamo run a 40 horse power motor? J. C. C.

New Jersey.

A motor developing exactly 40 horse power, if belted to a dynamo, would not generate current equal to this amount. Friction in the bearings, resistance to flow of current through the windings, and counter electric currents are some of the causes of this loss. This is true wherever energy is changed from one form to another. There is always some loss. Water flowing over the most perfect water wheel it is possible to build, mounted on ball bearings, will not develop sufficient power to raise the same quantity of water back to an equal height. Were this possible perpetual motion would be easy. A motor operating a dynamo will not generate a current equal to the current flowing into it. Neither will a motor produce as much useful effort or mechanical horse power as the electrical horse power flowing into it from the dynamo.

R. H. S.

Flow of Water from Spring

I have a spring 250 ft. from house. The fall from spring to kitchen sink is 2 ft. The size of pipe now in use is ¾ in. The stream of water is small at kitchen sink and pressure light; plenty of water in spring. What size of pipe would you advise to increase the pressure as much as practical? M. C.

Pennsylvania.

Water weighs 62.42 lbs. per cubic foot, and because of this weight exerts a pressure of 62.42 lbs. per square inch for each foot in depth. One square inch is just 1/144 of a square foot. Therefore water will exert a pressure of .434 lbs. per square inch for each foot in depth.

From the foregoing it is easily seen that regardless of the size of pipe used it will only be possible to get a pressure of .868 lbs. per square inch when the source of water is only 2 ft. above the outlet. Using a larger pipe would give a little larger flow, but it can never be great with so small a head.

If a small tank holding 15 to 30 gallons is placed at the sink with the top above the level of the water in the spring the water will rise and stand in the tank at this height. An overflow can be put in a few inches below this level, and the water allowed to run constantly, causing a constant change in the tank. A faucet placed at the bottom of the tank will flow freely, up to the capacity of the tank, permitting one to draw several pails of water quickly. If the house is located above the other buildings the overflow can be led to the barn and used in the water buckets. R. H. S.

Wood-sawing Outfit

I have a Ford motor I would like to make into a buzz saw outfit. Would it be possible to put the saw on the end of the drive-shaft and mount the outfit, saw and engine, on skids? If this idea is practical how would you make the saw rigid? J. A. F.

New York.

There is nothing to prevent mounting a saw and engine as you suggest. The saw mandrel could be connected to the propellor shaft by means of a flexible fiber coupling such as is sometimes used in an automobile.

This does not seem like the best method to follow. A belt, because it will slip somewhat in case the saw pinches or jams, makes a safety link between the engine and saw. It is doubtful if the clutch would slip sufficiently to do this although it might be possible to adjust it so it would. It would seem to be a better method to mount the engine crosswise of the skids and belt back to the saw mandrel which would be mounted in the same way. In this way you would get the safety and flexibility of a belt drive and the engine would be less in the way.

R. H. S.

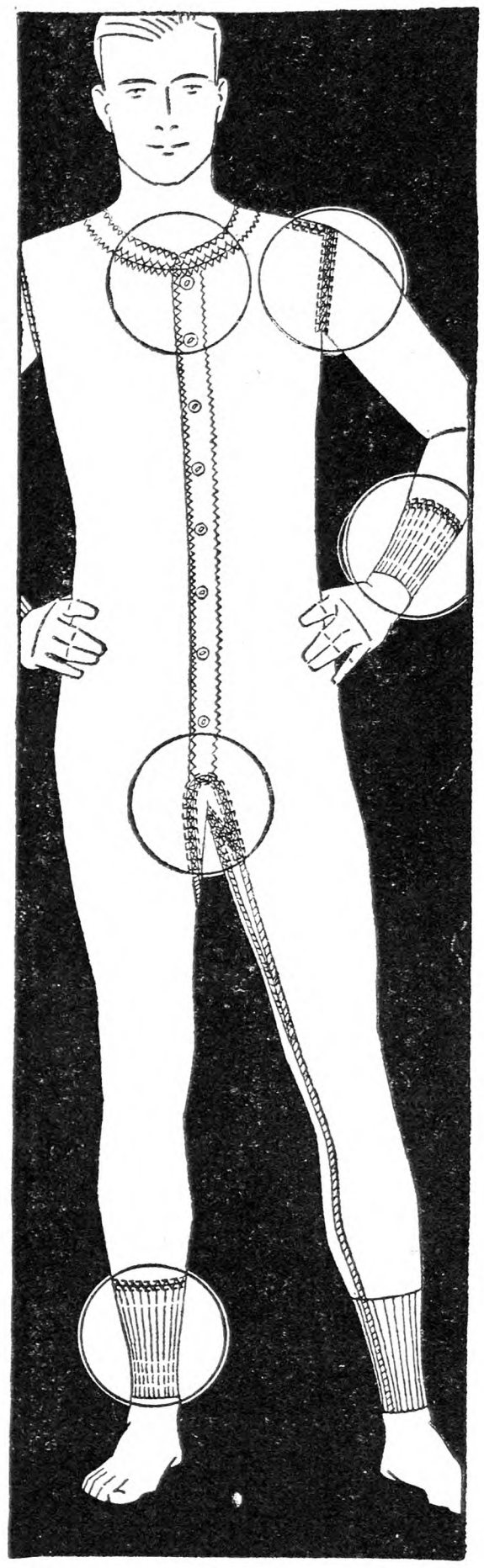
Trouble with Quicksand

The spring from which I pump water flows quicksand. It has always flowed some sand. The reservoir holds about 80 gallons. There is a pipe at the bottom of this, which can be opened up to let the water flush out. I have pumped water from this spring two years or more; it flows 1½ gallons per minute. I clean it out once a month, but in the last two months it has been necessary to clean it out every three days. The suction pipe is 18 in. from bottom. This spring flows out of a bank. In the beginning I made a shallow well or small pocket and ran pipe out from it. O. S.

Entrance of quicksand into a water system is very difficult to check, as it will follow through almost anywhere that water will go. I would suggest that the spring be cleaned out and a line of farm tile laid in gravel used to collect the water and carry it to the reservoir. The gravel should be clean and well graduated in size, from coarse to fine particles. It should also be of a considerable thickness all about the pipe. If the water can be made to seep slowly enough through this gravel layer it is probable that it will enter the reservoir free from sand.

R. H. S.

Stop losing your buttons buy HANES winter underwear



1 HANES *Collarettes are cut to size. A 40 suit has a 40 collarette. Won't roll or gap open.*

2 HANES *Cuffs won't pull off. They snug the wrist. Reinforced on the end to prevent raveling.*

3 HANES *Elastic Shoulders give with every movement, because they're made with a service-doubling lap seam. Comfortable. Strong.*

4 HANES *Closed Crotch really stays closed. Crotch can't bind, for* HANES *is fitted by trunk measurement as well as chest.*

5 HANES *Elastic Ankles never bunch over the shoetops. No ugly pucker showing under socks.*

LOSING your buttons? Get HANES. It's guaranteed underwear—every thread, stitch and button. And that goes for buttonholes too. What a nuisance they can be. If you're an active man (who isn't?)—if you work hard or play hard—HANES is a gift. Seams are flat-locked—unyielding—but smooth. Never such a combination of strength and comfort. Material is fine, soft, warm, elastic-knit. It can't wrinkle, can't bind you anywhere.

$1 to $1.75, according to weight. Shirts and drawers at 75c to $1. Get HANES for the children too. Boys', age 2 to 16, and Merrichild Waist Suits, age 2 to 12, only $1. Short sleeves, knee length garments in both. Say "HANES" to your dealer. Be sure to see the HANES trade-mark. It's in every garment—is a guarantee of unusual value. If your regular store hasn't it, write to P. H. HANES KNITTING COMPANY, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

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Sales Offices: Chicago, New York, Boston, Atlanta, Birmingham, Cleveland, Worcester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Dallas, Denver, Salt Lake City. *San Francisco, *Los Angeles, *Portland, *Seattle, *United States Steel Products Co.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Eight men previously indicted on charges of conspiring to smuggle $300,000 worth of opium off the Barber Line steamship Kendall Castle at Pier 36, Brooklyn, Sept. 11, were arraigned Oct. 4 on a superseding indictment before Federal Judge Inch in Brooklyn and held in bail for trial Oct. 15. The men are John E. Sward, superintendent of piers of the line; Joseph Wallace, receiving clerk; William Quailey, pier watchman; Louis Felshman, driver of a taxicab into which the opium was loaded from the ship, and four Chinese members of the crew, Ching Ming, Ching Hing, Lon Sun and Kai Wah. George Rose, night watchman on the pier, also indicted, is to appear later.

Wong Jai Hung, Chinese boatswain of the Dollar liner President Harrison, was held Oct. 4 in $25,000 bail by United States Commissioner Stanton at Hoboken, N. J., for the Federal Grand Jury, following the seizure of $500,000 worth of opium found in the anchor chain storeroom of the ship by customs officials. Hung was charged with attempting to smuggle narcotics into the country.

Oct. 5 98 cases of typhoid fever were reported at Olean, N. Y. The State authorities were using every effort to control the epidemic. It was believed to result from a contaminated water supply.

Five persons were killed at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, when two airplanes crashed together 300 feet above a flying field as one attempted to land by diving under the other. Two of the victims, a young man and a young woman, have not been identified. Others were Capt. Clement W. Brown, 32, president of the Brown Aerocoupe Company. Miss Margaret Uhle, 27, of Gaylord, Mich., a public school teacher there, fiancee of Capt. Brown. Russell Paulger, 18.

Two sisters, Mary and Carroll Degole, were killed at Derby, Col., Oct. 7, when one of them "froze" to the forward controls of an airplane in which they were riding, causing it to plunge 2,000 feet to the ground. The girls, who are 19 and 23, respectively, had been forbidden to make the flight. Charles Wilson, 44, who was teaching them to fly, suffered a broken back and broken arms and legs.

On the twelfth floor of 74 West 46th St., New York, a new 17-story building constructed with special safeguards for the scores of jewelry manufacturers and wholesalers it houses, four armed and masked thieves successfully carried out a hold-up shortly after noon Oct. 8 which netted them unset diamonds and other valuables aggregating between $275,000 and $300,000. It was one of the largest jewel robberies ever accomplished in this city as well as the first attempted in a structure which had been regarded as "burglar proof." The establishment in which it occurred is the A. K. S., Jewelry Manufacturing Company, of which Solomon B. Stein is proprietor, but the chief victim was Joseph Goldmuntz, a diamond importer of 10 West 47th St., who had come to the place at Stein's invitation to display his wares.

Between Oct. 6 and Oct 8, 32 persons died in New York City from poisonous liquor. Apparently it had been sold along the waterfront. Wood alcohol was the poison responsible.

When old men are arraigned for sentence for a crime clemency is asked for them because of their age, said Judge Winslow in Federal Court, New York City Oct. 8, and when young men are similarly situated mercy is sought because of their inexperience. If these pleas prevailed, the judge pointed out, only those of middle age would be punished. Johann Jacobsen, 79 years old, had been arraigned before him for sentence after a plea of guilty of mail fraud. The court expressed pity for the old defendant, but reminded him that he had served time before for a similar crime. The sentence was six months in the Westchester County jail. Jacobsen and his son, Adolph, 58 years old, were named with others in an indictment following the failure of Thomas Guardincerri, a dealer in general merchandise, who also pleaded guilty to the same charge, but jumped his bail of $10,000, which was declared forfeited. He and his brother, Edmundo, another defendant, were said to be in Italy, where they are safe from extradition.

Two outstanding military figures of the World War pleaded Oct. 8 at San Antonio, Tex., at the opening session of the tenth annual National Convention of the American Legion for an understanding among nations which would make war impossible in the future. Both speakers, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, conqueror of Palestine, and General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France, endorsed the recently signed Kellogg compact for the outlawry of war but coupled with their endorsement a warning that the compact was only a step toward peace and not its guarantee. Both generals emphasized that peace must be a peace with honor and that in the meantime nations must be prepared to defend their own interests.

The statement that conditions found in a preliminary investigation of the building industry in Massachusetts by the State Commission on the Necessities of Life "are a disgrace to the building, banking and real estate interests of Massachusetts" was made Oct. 9 by Charles H. Adams, chairman of the commission. He spoke at the opening of a hearing held by order of the Legislature for an investigation into building costs. "We have found," Mr. Adams said, "that builders of apartment houses are paying from 12 to 40 per cent for their money during the construction period. This, of course, drives out many legitimate and honest builders, and it should put to shame our banking men and money lenders." He added that the commission had found inflated second mortgages, "all sorts of excessive charges built up under title and legal expenses," and "sometimes extra bonuses of splitting payments."

WASHINGTON.—The right of Canadian citizens who have employment on this side of the border to cross into the United States daily without an immigration visa was sustained Oct. 8 when the Supreme Court refused to review decisions of lower courts in point. The decision, which was unaccompanied by a written opinion, is of great importance to Buffalo, Detroit and all northern border cities. The cases came from the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Antonio Danalon, an Italian, and Mary Cook, a native of Scotland, had won the decision in the lower court which held that they were "non-immigrants" who crossed into the United States temporarily on business, and that under the Jay Treaty of 1794 they were within their rights in doing so. The record showed that both live in Niagara Falls, Ontario, and cross the border daily to work in Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Canadians were allowed to pass the northern border from 1924, when the new quota law became effective, until 1927, when an order was issued by the Secretary of Labor requiring native-born Canadians to obtain identification cards and foreign-born Canadians to be charged to the quota. The effect of this action, it is believed, will be to set aside the 1927 order of the Secretary of Labor, which has been the subject of much controversy along the border.

In 390 civil airplane accidents in the first six months of 1928, 153 persons lost their lives, 276 were injured and 399 escaped unhurt, according to a report made public Oct. 9 by the aeronautic bureau of the Department of Commerce. Of several hundred planes involved in the accidents, 172 were damaged beyond practicability of repair. In scheduled flying over air routes there were only six fatal accidents, four pilots and two passengers being killed in six months, the balance of the fatalities, the department pointed out, occurring in the course of miscellaneous flying, which included air service operations, and in experimentation, which includes contests, races, oceanic flights and such.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1928.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John J. Dillon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Rural New-Yorker, and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
Editor: None.
Managing Editor: W. W. Higgins, Maywood, N. J.
Business Manager: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the indivdual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Rural Publishing Co., 333 West 30th St., New York City.
John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
William F. Dillon, New Rochelle, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN J. DILLON, Publisher,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1928.

WILLIAM A. CROSBY, (Seal)

Notary Public, New York County, N. Y., No. 476. Certificate filed in all counties in New York. Register No. 8136. My commission expires March 30, 1930.

A June Trip Through Several States

PART VII

When leaving Washington's home at Mt. Vernon we were leaving Virginia, into which State a flying trip had given us hardly more than a glance at a few of the many places that one wishes to see. The Old Dominion, site of the first permanent English settlement in America, mother of States and statesmen, and buffer between North and South in the Civil War. It will some day regain the prosperity that once belonged to it and become as important industrially as it is now historically. A highway bridge across the Potomac takes visitors coming from the South into Potomac Park on the southwestern edge of the city of Washington. This park is an extension of the Mall, along which the chief public buildings of the capital are ranged. A good walker might reach the furthest of these buildings afoot, but few country legs, unaccustomed to pavements, would stand the strain. We took a street car in, leaving our own at the camp, though it is a question whether we should not have been able to see more with less fatigue if we had driven from place to place. We have considerable of the ruralites dread of city traffic, however, and like to keep out of it.

The public camp at the lower end of Potomac Park has already been described. Its clean grounds, lighted avenues, rest rooms, shower baths, laundry and other conveniences for campers at a charge of only 50 cents per day for a car and its occupants make it a real tourist's home where people from far and near gather. We had just time to drive to the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial before returning to the camp for the night. It was not our first visit to these, but we were impressed, as before, with the meaninglessness of the tall shaft to the memory of Washington, more a monument to the lack of originality in those who conceived it and who must go to the obelisks of ancient Egypt for their ideas. The designers of the Lincoln Memorial did better. The memory of the form and features of the Great Emancipator carved in marble within this memorial pile will stay long with those who have seen them. Placards at one of the city squares announce that a "people's memorial" to Washington will cover that square. We don't know the plan, and we are perhaps a trifle suspicious of enterprises loudly announced as being of "the people," but we trust that any new memorial to Washington will possess dignity, meaning and character.

The rest of this paper would not afford space for a description of what we saw in Washington during the two days of our stay. We did not attempt the impossible and so visited but a few places. President Coolidge had just left for the West and so missed seeing us. We should have declined to add to his fatigue by standing in line to seize his hand at a reception had an opportunity offered, and we have never been afflicted with just that form of vanity that would make us wish to be photographed in a little group with him. We did pay a downstairs visit to the White House, seeing the rooms of state that are open to the public, but were more impressed with the great trees and inviting lawns which surround the Executive Mansion and which the climate of Washington seems to make possible. We risked a crick in the neck looking up at the "Spirit of St. Louis" which hung just inside the entrance of the Smithsonian Institution. We had supposed the original copy of the Declaration of Independence to be securely locked up, and were surprised to see it in the Congressional Library building, kept under amber-colored glass to prevent further fading of the ink, and guarded by a bluecoat. The exquisite Italian marbles in that building and the paintings kept our attention for more than an hour before stepping across the street to the Capitol. Small groups in charge of guides were going through the Capitol, a sensible way to make sure of seeing the things of interest and knowing what they are. One needs something of the artist's eye to fully appreciate the great paintings of historical scenes in the rotunda of the Capitol and the paintings and statuary in the Corcoran Art Gallery, but most of us can get a little of their meaning and beauty. We could have well spent more than our full time at the Smithsonian Institution but hope to go back some day.

The city of Washington was not allowed to grow in a helter-skelter way about cow paths and short cuts to the village tavern taken by its early citizens. A French engineer who had served with the Revolutionary Army was called upon to lay out a brand new capital city on the Potomac in an artistic and practical way. We have no quarrel with his results but, when he made 12 different turns possible at one point on Maryland Avenue, he confused us. This avenue should have taken us directly through the city from the camp to the Annapolis Road. It would if we had not had 11 chances to make a wrong turn at one intersection of streets. The odds were too great, we missed the right one. However, we got back to the avenue as we usually get out of such scrapes and, after a 30-mile drive, found ourselves on the grounds of the Naval Academy, Annapolis. A fleet of seaplanes was maneuvering on Chesapeake Bay before us. No entertainment could have pleased us more. These planes on their long legs, looking like great water spiders, were skimming over the water and taking to the air. The framework of one towed to shore after it had been struck by lightning and burned showed us how the bones of an airplane's skeleton look. There was little else about the academy grounds to interest us, and we soon took the ferry to Claiborne across the bay. The ferry charge for the hour and a half's ride was $3.65, with no meals included, but we got a fine look at that great arm of the Atlantic which extends for 200 miles inland and receives the waters of so many navigable rivers, our own Susquehanna included.

The Del-Mar-Va peninsula which separates Chesapeake Bay from the ocean is made up, as the name implies, from the State of Delaware and parts of Maryland and Virginia. It is a low, coastal plain, rising but a few feet above the ocean level in any part. The southern end, belonging to Virginia, was the home of that State's most blue-blooded aristocracy in the good old days when slaves performed the manual labor and their white owners spent the income in lavish hospitality and sports that would now start a whispering campaign if indulged in by any candidate for high office. Except in the north, the soil is light loam and sand, adapted only to truck crops and fruit. Here is the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, as famous for its tomatoes as the Chesapeake Bay is for its oysters. Older readers will remember that Prof. Massey, who wrote so interestingly for THE R. N.-Y., lived at Salisbury on the East'n Sho'. It is a country that we have long wanted to visit, and we were not disappointed in the evidences of thrift and comfort that its villages and homes presented. We saw much unused land, evidently in need of drainage, land that may be utilized when the expense of bringing it under cultivation will be warranted by possible returns from it. Taking it by and large, the Eastern Shore is a happy country.

M. B. D.

Earlier Days in Michigan

Your letters from different parts of the country give us a good idea of the land we live in and the advantages and drawbacks of various sections.

The letters of L. B. R. of Berrien County, Mich., are of much interest to me at this time of farm relief talk and plans, because Berrien County (the southwest county of the State) has long enjoyed what we don't possess here, cheap transportation.

Perhaps L. B. R. remembers the steamboat war of 1876 when the powerful Goodrich line of Chicago tried to gain a foothold in the twin ports of St. Joe and Benton Harbor. A barrel of apples went to Chicago for five cents, a crate of berries for a nickel and it cost 3c to ship a basket of peaches across the lake.

Milwaukee freights, when we had a line there, were only a bit higher. Fares were only 50c or a dollar and included a berth. Fruit and other shippers were given a free pass at least once a season. Solicitors for the rival lines met farmers out on Territorial Street or up on Pipestone as they drove into town with their loads, arguing the merits of their respective boats, which that year were the Messenger of the Graham and Morton Trans. Co., of Benton Harbor and the Truesdale of the Goodrich Co.

L. B. R. may also remember the Fourth of July celebration of that same Centennial year at Benton Harbor. As a small boy the most thrilling and exciting event was the tub race in the canal basin. No yacht race I have seen or taken part in came up to that event for fun and capsizing. They had wooden wash tubs in those days or they couldn't have made it. I remember but one of the contestants, the most popular clothing clerk in town, afterward president of one of the national banks.

I hear from Benton Harbor now and then and last Spring read of the dedication of the new $250,000 Congregational church in Benton Harbor and the opening of a new million dollar hotel in St. Joseph, just across the river.

Back in those days yellows had destroyed the peaches and farmers had turned to berries and other fruits. Roland Morrill, then a young man, was making good with blackberries, I think, and experimenting in cantaloupes. Now he is one of the country's premier melon growers with some 200 acres of his "Hearts of Gold," so I am told, under cultivation. A Benton Harbor steamboat, Chicago bound, can be detected by its melon odor miles away.

As a boy my early recollections are of picking fruit all day and after supper driving it to the dock. Coming home at 9 or 10, I would curl up on the wagon seat and go to sleep. In these days of automobiles if I survived such a trip I would wake up to find on part of our old place of 130 acres an amusement park and a sanitarium and mineral springs on the rest, and the village of 1,500 I had just left grown to a city of 15,000.

Cayuga Co., N. Y. "TOM BENTON."

Here's the Most Rugged Standard TIRE!

We mean it! Compare Oldfields for stamina, toughness and strength—put them against any tire for mileage—test them for traction in ruts and mud on country roads—then compare the price with any other standard tire and you'll say that here is the greatest tire value ever offered

30 x 3½ **$6.55**

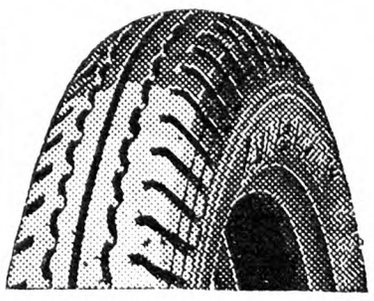
29 x 4.40/21 **$7.80**

31 x 5.25/21 **$13.90**

Priced Below the Market

OLDFIELD

Firestone Built



AIRWAY Firestone Built

Here are tremendous savings for small car owners. Firestone concentrates on two sizes of Airway Tires, making these amazingly low prices possible.

30 x 3½ **$4.20**
29 x 4.40/21 . . **$5.25**

Guaranteed for Life
against any and all defects

You take no chance when you buy Oldfields. Every one is sold with a lifetime guarantee. No limit on time. No limit on mileage. Every Oldfield Tire is guaranteed perfect in material and perfect in workmanship—or you get a new tire, with no charge except for the perfect mileage run.

Buy Oldfields now—protect your car for fall and winter driving at the lowest prices ever offered for standard tires. Oldfield Tires are double bargains—motorists formerly paid more for Oldfields than for any other tire—today you get Oldfield quality at prices below the market, because they are built in Firestone factories and sold with the tremendous economy of direct distribution through Firestone dealers.

COURIER Firestone Built

Made extra size to give you a stronger, tougher, longer-wearing tire for the money. Firestone builds every one—that's why they are the leaders of the medium price field.

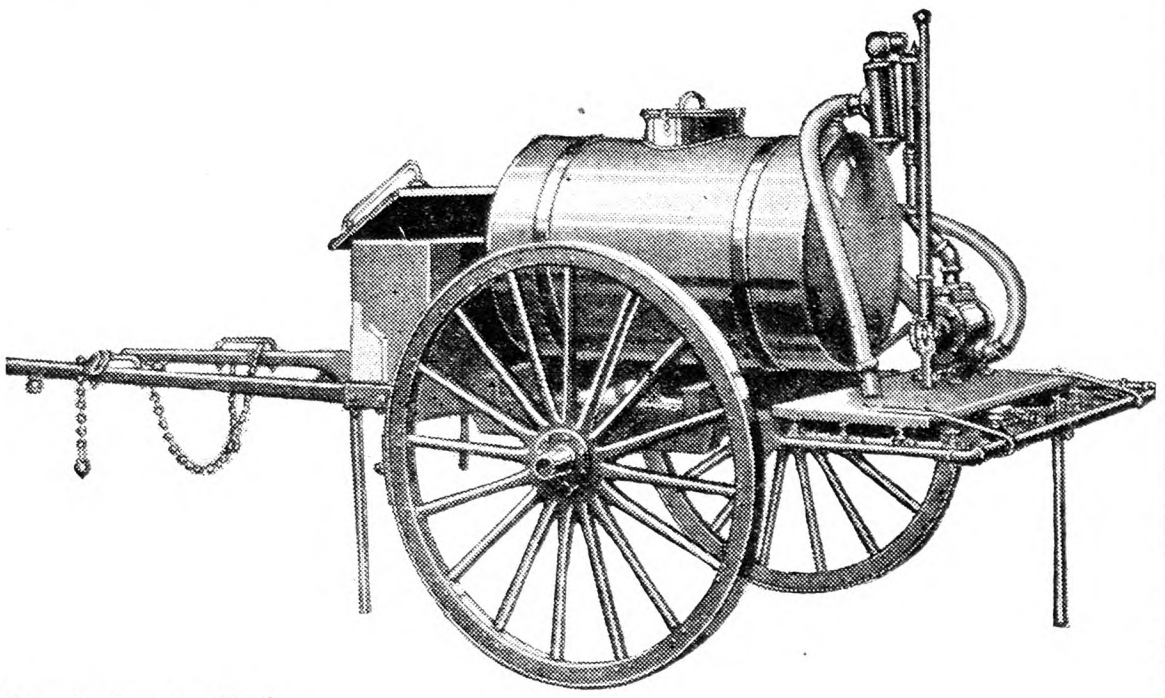
30 x 3½. **$5.55**
29 x 4.40/21 . . **$6.70**
31 x 5.25/21 . **$10.95**

Firestone Dealers

SAVE YOU MONEY AND SERVE YOU BETTER

U. S. GOVT.

WATER CART



Made for the U. S. Government by Studebaker Wagon Works

$37.50

F. O. B. Columbus, Ohio or Jeffersonville, Ind.

Any Main Part Worth More Than This Price

A wonderful value from the Government's surplus supplies. Any principal part of this equipment is by itself worth the price of all. We understand that these carts cost the government $275.

150-Gallon Removable Tank

Even the farmer who needs no water or sprinkling cart should buy one of these; remove the tank and use it for a water, gasoline, oil or disinfectant tank; then build a simple body on the frame and you have an all-around cart worth three times your investment. They are strong and well made—will last a lifetime.

"Red Jacket" Pump

54-Inch Wheels, 10-Inch Steel Hub Steel Axle

Tank of one-piece galvanized iron, with splash partition, solid, riveted joints, 150 gallon capacity. Pump "Red Jacket" supposed to be the best pump on the market. Strainer device. Hose 25 feet long, of 2-inch 4-ply rubber. We do not guarantee condition of hose, yet it may give considerable service. Standard, approved Brake Rod wheels 54 inches in diameter, 10-inch steel hub, Steel Axle. Foot brakes. Tool box under seat. 15 brass faucets in rear for drawing water, gasoline or oil.

Easily Convertible for Use as Sprayer, Gasoline or Oil Cart, Sprinkler, and without Tank, All-Round Utility Cart

We have approximately 2,000 of these carts, offered to you subject to previous sale and our acceptance. Enclose your check or money order and your cart will be shipped knocked down in original crates, just as received from the Studebaker Wagon Works.

1,000 These Carts Sold to Rural New-Yorker Readers Some Time Ago With 100% Satisfaction

This is the value of a lifetime. Take advantage of it. Send in your order today!

NATIONAL JOBBING & EXPORT CO.
Dept. B, 192 North Clark Street Chicago, Illinois

Countrywide Situation

The crop season is rounding off fairly well in a general way. Those sections which escaped September frosts have had some additional growing weather. Even the frost helped in some places by stopping potato blight and rot. Complaints of dry weather come from the West and Southwest.

Later reports on effects of the southern storm show that damage in Florida was greater than supposed at first. The important new trucking section around Lake Okeechobee seems to have been wholly wrecked, the farmers who were not drowned having lost buildings, stock, tools and all. These southern and central sections of the State are the sources of much early Winter produce for northern markets. The disaster has some bearing upon the early Winter supply of cabbage, lettuce, new potatoes, tomatoes, eggplant and other lines of truck. It is not known yet whether much of this area will be planted for the coming season.

APPLE PRICES FAIRLY STEADY

The apple crop is distributed this year in such a way that prices are considerably alike in various parts of the country. About half the crop is in the Northwest. The Middle West and upper lake region has a light crop comparatively, and the East a moderate crop with some varieties light. The result is the northwestern apples are lower than usual and mid-western growers are getting about the same as those of New York State. The South, especially Virginia, has a big crop and prices are lower there than anywhere else. Standard kinds sell at $3.25 to $3.50 per barrel in the South, and $4 to $5 in the East and North. An average price of $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel applies fairly well to basket and box stock everywhere, although some varieties are considerably higher—up to $2, and some varieties in the South are selling nearer $1. The general average of bushel prices is about 50c under that of October last year, which is not far from the expectations considering that the market crop is something like one-third larger. Winter varieties act better in the market than the Fall kinds because they can be held longer, and because some varieties are light. The Baldwin started at $5 per barrel in Michigan. Many sales of McIntosh around $2 per bushel occur in eastern and northern producing sections. The Canadian crop is below average except in British Columbia, and not likely to offer very serious competition here or in foreign markets except on boxed fruit. The Northwest has a surplus of small size apples, and has been shipping liberally to British markets, which will take that class if the color is good.

Apple exports are already approaching figures double those of the corresponding time last year, and the market prospect seems to be good. Some lots bring about $6 per barrel and $3 per box in British and German markets. Our home markets are receiving liberal supplies and not more than holding their own. A few declines of 5 to 25c appeared in some of the eastern cities early in October.

GRAPES IN HEAVY SUPPLY

The effect of the liberal advertising during grape week was almost swamped by new shipments sometimes not far below 2,000 carloads per day, mostly from California. Many of the markets during that week reported demand fair and Philadelphia reported good demand. Lately the shipments have been letting up somewhat from the West. Growers in that section are making strong efforts to reduce shipments of juice grapes. Prices of eastern grapes are holding rather better than western, but some sales at slightly lower levels occurred the first week in October. New York growers are getting fully as much as those of California, with Concords around $50 per ton at country shipping points.

SIDE LINES

Cranberries are one of the interesting side lines, although the price at the beginning of the season is closely controlled by the agents of producers. The crop is about 5 per cent larger than the rather small crop of 1927 and the price is starting high at $4.50 to $7 per ½ bbl., a figure which would have looked well for a whole barrel to growers of some years ago. These prices apply to the smaller early kinds and would no doubt be higher for the late varieties. Massachusetts has a lighter crop this last year, but New Jersey and the West show increases.

Pears are a little lower this month than in September in the Middle West, but about the same in the East, with standard kinds well above $2 per bushel in New York producing districts. Kieffers, as usual, are much lower than the rest and range only 75c to $1.25 in the consuming markets.

Potatoes have scarcely developed any new market features so far this month. Prices have tended to sag a little but are reported in most producing sections as fairly steady. Shipments continue about as usual at the time of year and are rather light from producing districts far from the large markets. Prices vary from 40c per 100 lbs. in the far West to $1.15 in New Jersey.

Onions continue an interesting feature because of the firmness of prices at the much higher level reached. Most good eastern stock brings $3.50 per 100 lbs. at country shipping points, and as far west as the Pacific Coast the price is up to $2.75. There is considerable talk of very high priced onions before Spring. On the other hand, the high prices are bringing along a good deal of small, poor stock which is far from being a help to the market position, and Spanish imports are twice as great so far this season as in 1927.

Cabbage shows a rising tendency in eastern markets and sells about three times as high as it did a year ago. The Middle West is doing much to offset the eastern shortage by heavy shipments from Wisconsin and Minnesota.

LIVE STOCK LOWER

While the various crops were having their ups and downs, the live stock market took quite a dip in prices near the first of the month. Hogs dropped over $2 in 10 days and fell back to about the price of a year ago. They have recovered a little since but still feel the effect of the heavier shipments at this time of year. Lower prices in the Fall and early Winter are nothing unusual, but the underlying shortage is expected to bring full recovery later.

Cattle and lambs shared the weakness of the hog market but the drop was not so severe. Cattle fell about $1 from top prices in the West. The trouble was not owing to any real weakness but in too much live stock shipped at the same time, attracted by the rising prices of several weeks before.

Butter, instead of rising as usual in the Fall, has been scarcely holding its late Summer price because of good Fall pasturage, plenty of roughage, and liberal feeding of grain. The price has been higher than last season all along until lately, but is now lower than in October, 1927. Cheese also had a slight set-back owing to Fall production larger than expected.

It is proving a good Fall for all sorts of animal products so far as production is concerned. The hens seem to have been making up in September and October for light production in Spring. The result is plenty of fresh stock and some difficulty in selling high-cost, cold-storage eggs at a profit. G. B. F.

Tomato With Odd Shape

I am sending you a tomato that grew in this curious shape. It should be a sure sign that Hoover will be elected this Fall. R. E. F.

The tomato had decayed very badly in the mail, but we were able to spread it out and note what a strange shape it had been. As to just what meaning such curiosities may have with regard to the political situation, we cannot tell, but judging from what the politicians on both sides and their friends are saying, they are all hoping for the best, and all the rest of us may likewise join in this hope.

Problem Corner Wanted

I should like to see a "Problem Corner," such as you printed back in the seventies. They were real questions for one with a leaning that way. Why not turn to your files and look up some of those fine mathematical problems?

Ohio. W. V. A.

Below we give three of the type our correspondent mentions, together with the answers. This sort of amusement for long Winter evenings was once popular:

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM

Suppose Rochester and Batavia to be connected with Canandaigua by straight railroad; let the distance from Rochester to Batavia be 36 miles; from Batavia to Canandaigua 51; from Canandaigua to Rochester 27 miles. Suppose that two trains set out at the same instant of time—the one from Canandaigua to Batavia at the rate of 30 miles per hour; and the other from Batavia to Rochester at the rate of 36 miles per hour. How long after setting out will they be nearest each other? A. B. EVANS.

Ans.—46 minutes 59½ seconds.

NAUTICAL PROBLEM

Coming in from sea at a station D, I observed two headlands, A and B, and inland a steeple, C, which appeared between the headlands. I found the distance of the headlands from each other to be 5.35 miles, and the distance of the headland. A, from the steeple, C, 2.8 miles and the headland, B from the steeple 3.47 miles; the angles were also measured and I found the angle A-B-C, equal to 12° 15′; the angle B-C-D, equal to 15° 30′. Required my distance from each of the headlands and from the steeple. H. D. DONNELLY.

Ans. — From headland A, 11.2572 miles; from headland B, 10.0342 miles; from steeple C, 12.462 miles.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM

A lady sent for a certain number of cards for her scholars. On distributing them she found she had been cheated of some and she lacked six; how many I don't know, I'm sure. You tell. If she had received as many cards as she sent cents she would have had four more than she had scholars. The square root of the number of scholars equals 1/5 the number of cards she received. How many scholars had she? How many cards did she receive? How many did she get cheated out of and how many cents did she send? C. L. CUDEBEC.

Ans.—36 scholars. She received 30 cards; was cheated out of 10, and sent 40 cents.

William T. Tilden, 2nd
Famous Dramatic Star

"Toasting" definitely does two things—It improves the flavor of the finest tobaccos that are long even cut—no dust. It removes impurities and irritants. No wonder 20,679 doctors state that Lucky Strikes are less irritating than any other cigarette.

"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation-No Cough.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

OUR farm problem is to sell what we produce on the farm with a dollar of capital and an hour of labor for enough money to pay for the things which we buy, and which are produced in the shops with a dollar of capital and an hour of labor. It is a distribution problem. Farmers have mastered the production problem because they do it themselves. They have failed in distribution because they have left it to others. The farmer has perfected his art and reduced the cost of production. Distributors have continued old methods and multiplied the cost of distribution. Under the present system the major part of the consumer's dollar goes to the middlemen, but when distribution is turned over to a separate organization, the producer must realize that the distributors are going to run away with the profits. We hope to see farmers take a prominent part in the development of the new plan for the sale of their crops. They are better qualified for it than the experts and leaders. On the first page we have defined three features which we think farmers will approve as fundamental:

1. A national system so organized that it will be under the control and direction of farmers themselves.
2. A chain of primary markets to handle products both for export and home consumption.
3. A rule for the standardization of prices that will give the same interest on capital, salary for management, and wages for labor on the farm that capital and management and labor get in the other industries.

If you write us your views and suggestions, we will see that they are considered in the making of a bill which will go to Congress. We are not concerned about the language. What we want is the thought fresh from the farm. We want real farmers to help write this law. This time let us do it ourselves.

*

After you get this all prepared, feed it to the pigs and make pies out of something the Lord intended for pies.

THIS is the close of some remarks one of our friends makes regarding the picture on our cover of October 6 issue, showing timber for pumpkin pie being scored and hewed. He says that peeling pumpkin is a mistake; that the quarters after cleaning should be steamed and the soft part scraped out. We grant that as the better plan, but cannot permit anyone to rule pumpkin out of our pie schedule. Making full allowance for the zest of youthful appetite, we are sure that the pumpkin pie prepared by mother, in just the way shown in that picture, had a creamy richness equal to pies of modern days. So long as there are pumpkins for the frost to get on we shall include them in our pie material list. But there are pumpkins and pumpkins, the same as we find good and poor apples.

*

IN A SMALL vegetable garden in Bergen Co., N. J., the owner asked us to prescribe for "foot-rot" in his cabbages. They were obviously affected. On inquiry, we learned that he had grown cabbages in the same area of his clay-soil garden for years. Therefore, instead of "prescribing" we thought it might be useful to discuss with him the probable causes of the trouble. In trying to get at the causes of the general run of plant diseases, it might be well to study the soil. Its chemical, mechanical and bacteriological condition is the primary cause of a vast number of deficiency and related diseases that weaken, degenerate or kill plants and animals and people. A bit of our questioner's moist garden soil in the palm of the hand was like putty. It was practically devoid of humus. It gave off an unhealthy odor, like that which one smells when looking for moccasin flowers in an old lake floor covered with a primeval pine forest in Northern Minnesota. We suggested that the soil was sour and needed liming; that it was deficient in humus and needed applications of strawy barnyard manure, as well as green manuring, and that a standard fertilizer for a vegetable garden soil in its region of the State would be worth using. If, in addition to this treatment, a soil of this type were to be worked and lie fallow and bare a year out of every three to four years, so as to be fully exposed to the sun, it would be improved. Since crops in home gardens are not and cannot conveniently be rotated, as a rule, and since many old garden soils are in a poor condition, chemically, physically and bacteriologically it would be well for the careful gardener to maintain two garden plots, if this were practicable. One could be used while the other was taking the "rest cure" or other restorative doctoring. Garden soils in many areas do not receive adequate sunning with their clothes off.

*

AN ITEM on page 1326 in reference to the responsibility of banks in case of forgery of signature on checks is important information. The only exception is when the depositor does not promptly report the forgery. As a precaution the banks pay for insurance against the possibility of paying out money on forged checks, but there is a time limit to the insurance policy, and failure of the depositor to notify the bank of a forgery after the cancelled checks are returned is neglect and the banks are no longer responsible for the loss. The depositor should make a careful record of every check drawn on the bank giving name of the person to be paid, the amount, date and nature of bill to be paid. Then when the cancelled vouchers are returned about the first of the month each voucher should be carefully checked with the record on the stubs. Any irregularity or error should be reported to the bank at once. Farmers who observe these rules, will never have any losses through forgery of their signatures or the more common practice of "raised checks," which means an alteration like raising a check for $10 to one of $100.

*

IT IS October. We have no desire to attempt to displace the poets who have written of the glory of October days. We lack the poetical genius that would make any such effort upon our part acceptable, but we cannot look out upon the hills that are only partly concealing the marvellous colors of their hardwoods in a delicate haze without having a feeling within us that we think poets must have. We vaguely recall a poem, written we think by Edna St. Vincent Millay, in which she speaks of a feeling as if she would burst when she looks upon a world about her that defies any human attempt to describe the emotions that it arouses. We have this feeling in October. There is a dreaminess about the atmosphere that speaks of fields and hills about ready to fall asleep after a Summer's work and a feeling of peace which comes at no other season of the year. Joy and sadness mingle now as the work of a season begun with high hopes comes to an end. It is hard to know which feeling is strongest within us. All that we can say is, it is October!

*

WHOEVER studied the 16 County Farm Bureau exhibits at the late New York State Fair was impressed by the arguments for diversification which they graphically illustrated. Many men and many farms are ill-adapted to this type of farming; they are much better adapted to a specialty. According to an old maxim, the wise man doesn't put all of his eggs in one basket. As a matter of fact, many a farmer does, and prospers, while in numerous instances men who pursue the opposite course have empty baskets and no eggs. Some men are always doing something that others said couldn't be done. Under pressure or necessity and sometimes under an abiding inspiration, man's brain-power, energy and will are capable of achievements bordering upon the miraculous. Consequently we are seldom in a position confidently to recommend either specialized or diversified farming to anyone. Plenty of arguments can be marshaled in favor of either. In some regions, however, the overwhelming weight of argument and evidence favors diversification. Cortland County's Farm Bureau exhibit was a plain, strong case for it. Materials and statistics were effectively arranged by Manager H. L. Vaughn of the Bureau, whom we congratulate upon his sense of advertising values and effects. Eighty-six per cent of Cortland's farmers own and operate their farms. Dairying is the keystone of their farming. Cortland's cows produce over 400 lbs. of milk in excess of the State's average. Of the 2,192 farmers in the county, 1,822 keep dairy cows, 1,904 own horses and mules, 1,841 raise chickens, 457 raise hogs and 55 maintain flocks of sheep; while hay is grown by 2,161, potatoes by 1,765, oats by 1,512, corn by 1,176, cabbage by 824, buckwheat by 560 and strawberries by 33. We rejoice to learn that "almost all have gardens." The vital relation of gardens to the well-being and economic defense of farm families cannot be stated in monetary terms. Better-kept and more fruitful farm gardens would go a long way toward making farms pay more abundantly in health, contentment and the joy of living, and without these values or assets farming cannot be profitable, no matter how great its net to gross may be in dollars. A garden of diversified good things for the farm table is essential to the completion of a diversified farming system.

*

MANY questions about joint ownership of property comes to us. Some involve partnership deeds, and others cases where the desire is that the survivor shall own the property in its entirety. When the latter plan is wanted the lawyer drawing the deed should be told explicitly that full title is to pass to the survivor. It is not enough merely to order that both names appear in the deed. Our opinion is that this error is quite common, and that many supposedly joint deeds are not so in fact. Your local lawyer can tell about this on examination. Joint bank accounts may also be so arranged by the bank on definite request that the survivor will own the account. But with these joint bank accounts there may be cases where the State will demand payment of an inheritance tax, depending on how much the survivor had contributed to the joint account. An inheritance tax cannot lawfully be avoided by making an heir joint owner of a bank book.

*

THE Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station has completed a survey with regard to the McIntosh apple on the New York market, publishing the results in Bulletin 243, issued by the station. The investigators conclude, among other things, that "the demand for McIntosh in New York has never been supplied, that the testimony of dealers indicates that the market will absorb many times what it now receives, and that the New England McIntosh are in general equal to any that are received in New York, as indicated by the prices received." This is reassuring to the New England McIntosh growers, since this variety had undergone a very marked increase in numbers in the younger plantings which are either just starting into bearing or are soon to do so.

*

NEW York State papers have recently printed the story of a five-year-old boy burned to death in a small barn on a Madison County farm while his mother looked on, absolutely helpless in the face of roaring flames which filled the building. Two young children were playing in the straw about this building and it is thought that matches taken by them from the house had ignited it. The mother heard the crackle of flames and rushed out, only to see the oldest child standing in a second-story window of the building, afraid to jump, and the interior of the barn a mass of flames which she could not enter. There would be no excuse for printing this heart-rending story here if it were not for warning which it conveys and which is too often needed. There is something fascinating to most children about fires and a great desire upon their part to employ matches in their out-of-door play. They cannot realize the danger which lies in these phosphorus tipped splinters of wood and only eternal vigilance upon the part of their elders can insure against such awful tragedies as the one related above. Safety matches that can be ignited only on the boxes in which they come are cheap and afford some security against accidents. It would be better if they were used exclusively, particularly in homes where there are children. But, even with these, we need to constantly bear in mind the awful power of flames in rural homes beyond the reach of any adequate fire fighting apparatus and take every possible precaution against their becoming our masters.

Brevities

FIRES in the United States have cost the nation two and a half billion dollars in the past five years, and cause the death of 15,000 persons each year.

TABLE scraps and white bread—are they dangerous feeds for growing fowls? One observant poultryman believes so-called range paralysis many follow such feeding.

NEWSPAPER headlines state that the "mystery of death is near solution," and tell us that they are approaching some wonderful discovery in the nature of the living cells. Will they explain more fully than the old, old words—"Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

The Cow Acquitted of Blame

THE health experts of the city of New York have at least exonerated "old boss" in one particular case. They now admit she is not responsible for tuberculous meningitis. In careful study of 110 cases in children, the experts conclude that the disease is probably due to exposure of the children to tuberculosis in the family. Practically all the cases seemed to be due to human origin. In a large number of cases the disease was traceable to one of the parents or to some other member of the family. Tuberculous meningitis is incurable. As a rule the disease does not manifest itself at once after infection, but takes from four months to a year to develop. Progress is hastened by measles, pneumonia and especially influenza during the first two years of life.

It is a ruthless disease, but it is gratifying to know that the cow has no responsibility for it. As yet there seems to be no cure, and the best precaution is to keep the child out of dangerous contact with people who suffer from tuberculosis.

Another Centralized Failure

THE discontinuance of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association nearly ends a record that has caused no small amount of embarrassment and concern. It must be eight or ten years ago that Aaron Sapiro and an associate came to this office saying that he was about to organize a poultry association in New Jersey to market eggs, and wanted our endorsement of the project. We were known to be the leading advocates of farm co-operations. But we had always distinguished between co-operation by promoters for promoters, and co-operation by farmers for farmers. We asked Mr. Sapiro to show us his plan. He promised to send it and he did. With it came a letter practically demanding the endorsement. The plan was the centralized type of organization, which gave the promoters entire control of the association's business and cash. It left them free to employ themselves and their friends, to fix their own salaries and to charge up their expense accounts without let or hindrance from any one. The farmer had no more to say about it than the man in the moon. Then without any check or observation or control the eggs were turned over to a city dealer to sell. The lawyers' fees and the organization expense created a debt that handicapped the project from the start, and when the promoters got their money and ran the limit of accumulating debts, they quit, and the burden of reorganization fell on conscientious local men who assumed the herculean task of putting the organization on its feet. The name was changed to enlarge the field to the whole northern Atlantic slope. The burden was too much and the first record was a heavy liability in itself. The local men who took it up made, we believe, a determined effort to work out the problem of paying other men's debts, but the burden was too heavy, and after a long struggle the end has come.

This, in one variation or another, is the record of the Sapiro centralized type of organization everywhere. They were launched under the name of co-operation, but their real purpose was to head off real farm co-operation which was making headway at the time. The one hope and purpose of co-operation was to create a machinery by which farmers themselves could control the marketing and pricing of their products. The centralized promoters wanted to keep the control of markets and prices out of the hands of farmers. They demonstrated this fact whenever they found themselves in authority by alliances with the old middleman system. They never failed to get their own share in cash to accumulate a heavy indebtedness, or in most cases to leave the farmer to bear the burden of the debts in the end.

A Matter of Salesmanship

In a recent issue of a daily paper, published in a city in the southern tier of New York State, there appeared a large advertisement carrying a map of the "Seneca Turnpike," extending along the east side of Seneca Lake in the Finger Lakes section. On the map one could see the names of the farmers residing along this particular stretch of highway each numbered in order. For instance starting from the south No. 1 was John Jones, No. 2, Henry Smith, etc.

Then in large letters the statement was made that on Saturday of that week peaches would be ready for sale at the various farms listed. On the day in question we made the trip to Watkins and then over the route pictured in the paper. What a sight! The road was lined with cars, all there for the one purpose, to buy peaches. There were pleasure cars, there were trucks, and along the route for miles and miles, it was just the same. Large numbers had been placed in front of the peach farms and the owner's name was posted conspicuously, corresponding with the advertisement in the daily paper.

The sales for the day direct from producer to consumer were perhaps the greatest ever made in this section. Carloads of peaches were delivered to the automobiles at a reasonable price and both producer and consumer benefited. It was intensive group advertising which brought the consumers to the market and then it was up to the individual to get his share. And incidentally, the man who had a fine looking place was the individual who took the most of the trade. The plan will be repeated another year. T. T. J.

News From Long Island

Unseasonable cool weather marked the last days of September, with killing frosts in some sections of Long Island. The corn crop is good considering the backward season during the early growing period through June and July, when weather was wet and cool. This crop is about the most valuable of the cereals just now, selling at the feed houses at $2.50 per 100-lb. bag. Wheat is but 15 cents higher and at the prevailing price of $2.65 per 100 lbs. is a fairly cheap feed by comparison with corn. Seed wheat sells for $1.75 a bushel.

Potatoes are fluctuating in price, 50 to 60 cents a bushel being the prevailing prices at the loading stations, up one week and down the next. Considerable variation of yield is reported from the growing sections with 200 bushels to 250 bushels as a fair average with some fields going 300 or better. The Bridgehampton section reports a smaller yield than usual. In some sections of the island, farmers are discouraged at the outlook and, where the yield is light, threaten to leave the potatoes in the ground rather than dig at the low price offered. In some instances whole fields may not be harvested at all, is the report, unless a better market should be available late this Fall before the ground freezes. At the present figures some growers see a big loss, visualizing a deficit from $10,000 upwards. There is no question but that Long Island potato men are hard hit just at present.

While diversified farming is practised to a large extent on Long Island the fact is evident that a new era in farming is here and adjustments will have to be made accordingly. Just what kind of farm relief will meet the requirements of the industry is not readily seen nor is it clear that any radical change will be made for years to come. At present every farm seems to be a unit in itself and not subject to other sections in kinds of crops and acreages. W. B. TUTHILL.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.

Weather Observations on a Trip

When we left Western New York September 14 it was quite dry there. We drove to Toronto, Guelph, Kitchener, London, Detroit, through Southern Michigan to Chicago. When we got to Fond du Lac, Wis., we noticed water standing in the fields. West of Stevens Point the Wisconsin River had overflowed its banks and was pouring over the road. We drove for a mile through water a foot deep on the paved road with a stiff current. At home we found they had had five inches of rain in a week, and 13.33 in. since August 1. It was too soft to cut silage corn, but it is all right now. In spite of water and a long detour we drove from Neenah (our old home) to Stanley, 160 miles, in four hours. The first time we drove it in 1917 it took us 12 hours. So much for the improvement of roads, cars and drivers. L. E. SCOTT.

Chippewa Co., Wis.

The Late Potato Outlook

Some fields of early potatoes were later, mostly blighted; very small set, with quite a little rot. Not over half a crop on the average. D. H. K.

Washington Co., N. Y.

The potato crop in this locality is a failure. I planted eight bushels of good seed potatoes and got about 20 bushels in return. Some of my neighbors did worse. I had a little over one-half an acre. B. L. W.

Hollidaysburg, Pa.

I think the potato crop in this immediate neighborhood will not be much more than half what it was last year, especially the late crop. We have had extremely dry weather here since the middle of July, no rain to wet the ground. Most people are feeding their cows, so you know that kind of weather would not be good for late potatoes. I know some few patches that are fair, but most people are disappointed. M. F. F.

Kenton, O.

In this locality potatoes looked like a bumper crop the early part of August, but instead the yield will be much less than last year (about 25 per cent less), owing to dry weather the latter part of August and September, although the acreage is about 5 per cent more than last year. The quality of the tubers is very good, there being scarcely any rot. Farmers are now starting to dig and are storing to hold for higher prices. Buyers are not buying yet. F. S.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

The early potatoes around this part of the county turned out very well, but the late ones are blighted some and are affected with dry rot. It was so wet around here that a lot of farmers did not get very many planted and, many of them rotted in the ground. My brother put in 12 acres and only had two left. The rest did not come. I had in six acres and they went a little better, 200 bushels to the acre. Farther north they have a big crop. They did not have the rain we did. R. H.

Armada, Mich.

Potatoes in this section are not more than a quarter dug. The crop seems to vary from 50 to 200 bushels per acre. A great many pieces run about one-third seconds. I do not think that the late pieces will amount to very much. I have some late ones that look good, but will not go over 50 bushels per acre. A great many pieces of potatoes are green yet, and people are waiting for a frost to kill the vines. The price is 70 cents on trucks now and most of the stock runs very smooth. I think they will at least go to a dollar a bushel.

Wyoming Co., N. Y. R. M. Q.

Some farmers report that potatoes are only about one-fourth of their usual crop. Late blight struck those planted in wet places. Potatoes planted on hilly or gravelly land have turned out about two-thirds of usual crop. Potatoes planted late seem to be better than those planted early. And the late varieties have turned out better than the early kinds. On one farm there were two kinds of potatoes planted; the large potatoes were cut in four large pieces and planted; the small potatoes were planted whole. Those that were planted whole have resulted in a good crop of small potatoes while the large cut ones turned out a crop of large potatoes with about one-half of them rotten. Nearly all the corn was hit by the heavy frost that came as a sudden surprise; silos are nearly all filled in this locality, and corn is all cut. Potato digging and fruit picking are the order of the day, though we note that some farmers are still busy with the hay in meadows that are dry enough at this late day to be fit to get into with a team. Many meadows that were formerly mowed with a team have had to be cut with a scythe, and all the hay carried out by hand and loaded on teams that stood on the edge of the meadows while being loaded. Haying a very costly proposition this Summer and Fall in this neighborhood. Only about one-half or two-thirds harvest of usual crop of hay in the barns this season.

The latest chicken thieves come along our highways with a motorcycle and a side car occupied by a man with a gun. This man shoots the poultry, then jumps out, gathers up his "game" and they rush away before we have hardly realized that we have been visited by a human "hen hawk." C. V. H.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

Live News From Texas

The north wind blowing and the cotton bolls showing fluffy and white makes you think that Fall is truly here. Just saw a neighbor pass with his two little girls with their unionalls on and their dinner pails in their hands and their sacks under their arms going to pick their first of the season. But I will not have to worry over that as we have only eight acres this year and that is the first we have planted in several years. We had a patch that had been turned over to Johnson grass and Bermuda for years before we bought it. And it is really astonishing to see how soon we got rid of it, not without lots of work, however, as we began early last Spring and flat-broke it and disked and re-disked it, and disked and disked again and harrowed until planting time. Then as the cotton was coming up it began to rain and stayed wet so long we thought the Johnson grass would surely spring right up and choke out the cotton before the weather gave us a chance to cultivate, but we finally did get it harrowed, then followed with the cultivator and hoes, and now you cannot see any heads of Johnson grass waving above the cotton at all and not many stalks of it there, or sprigs of Bermuda either. At one time it looked as though we were going to make as many bales as we had acres. But along the first of August there came a rain that we were badly needing on everything except the cotton, and the one rain would have been fine for it, but it would not stop at one rain, but kept cloudy and showery until here came Mr. Boll Weevil and family and all his kin folks, including Mr. Boll Worm and Web Worms too, and they have claimed a big portion of the cotton. Still we have pretty fair cotton in spite of these pests. We talked of poisoning the cotton to kill the weevils and worms, and then we saw how busy the bees were on the blossoms, so we decided that we would rather lose some of the cotton than to lose all the bees.

Speaking of these busy little fellows reminds me of the lot of bright pretty honey we got from them not long ago, and still have more to get out, as some was not sealed when we got the other out. I noticed in the Spring that every time the bees swarmed Joe would put them in a new hive and let them set just where he hived them until after sundown, and then would get one of the boys to help him carry them somewhere, but I never knew just where until the other day I saw some red apples in the top of a large tree and went to try to reach them, and could not, but I found some just as red and pretty on the ground and was picking them up when I heard a dull rumbling sound and looked away up under the tree and there were three of the new hives of bees. He had brought them over in the orchard among the blooming trees to help pollenize the blooms. They seemed to be as much at home as these hives here at the house that have been here for years. Our apples are scarce this year. We have less of them than any other fruit. There seemed to be about as few of one variety as another; the frost was not partial to any certain kind. The few crabapples there were I promptly got and made some clear stiff jelly. Then when the town ladies who knew we grew them phoned out for the crabs they were not there. But it is fig time now, and we have phone calls for them, and they do not ripen fast enough to supply the calls. We have several varieties of them but believe we are inclined to like the Harrison best of all for this climate. The Hirtu Japan is good, too. Of course in the south part of the State they have ripened and gone by this time, as it is very much warmer there than here.

Another fruit that is fast gaining a reputation is the jujube or Chinese date; they are the most prolific bearers you ever saw, and very unique, as they are new in this part of the world; not very many have seen them growing. The fruit comes on the leaf stem instead of the limbs. If we once take people by the jujube trees we can't get them any further until they have eaten all they want. They make fairly good preserves, and can be candied something like the dates we buy in packages.

The Garber and Koonce pears are at their best now, too. And I am sure the poor old trees are glad to be relieved of their burdens, as they were bending almost to the ground with their loads of fruit. We had to take the truck and gather great loads off the Kieffer trees to keep them from breaking the limbs some time ago; now the ones that we left should get to be real big. The nice rain we had last week has put new life in my flowers. The Zinnias and Petunias are as fresh and pretty as when they first began to bloom. I have been trying to keep my Bougainvillea in full bloom for the fair that is to be in two weeks, but am afraid I can't make it last that long, as it has already been covered with blooms now for more than a month and has begun to shed some of the blossoms. But one thing that has not let up at all since early May is the Lantana; the plants have been the most gorgeous things.

Along the path to the orchard today I noticed some persimmon hulls; that plainly tells me that the boys have been putting something by me, as every one knows that no one eats green persimmons! I did not know there was a ripe one on the place. So I will proceed to stroll down through the Japanese trees and peep in among the big dark foliage to see if I can see the bright red fruits shining. They should not be hard to find as they have acquired a good size this year and are as large as the average apple and as red when ripe.

Baby Joe was out in the yard squealing with delight over something she had in a box. I went out to see. She had two tiny baby horned frogs, and said she was going to take them to the red ant bed, but when she got them there and saw the ants crawling around she begin to cry, thinking they would sting her horned frogs.

Erath Co., Tex. MRS. J. F.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Out in the Fields With God

The little cares that fretted me,
  I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the sea,
  Among the winds at play,
Among the lowing of the herds,
  The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
  The humming of the bees.

The fears of what may come to pass,
  I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
  Among the new-mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn
  Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
  Out in the fields with God.
—Louis Imogene Guiney (1861-1920).

*

MANY housekeepers will be interested in the suggestions for making sauerkraut offered by Miss Wilder of the South Dakota State College. The first requisite, she said, is to select firm heads of cabbage. Then, she says, "Slice the cabbage fine and pack it firmly in stone jars alternating every three-inch layer with a sprinkling of salt. One pound of salt to 40 lbs. of cabbage is the right proportion. When the jar is filled to within three inches of the top, cover the contents with a clean cloth and plate on which a weight is placed. Set the jar in a warm place for 10 days to two weeks for fermentation. The scum which forms on the top should be skimmed off because it is likely to destroy the acidity and the quality of the cabbage. When sauerkraut is sufficiently sour it should be put in a cool place. The kraut must be kept well under the liquid, and the scum must be removed frequently. The best plan to follow is to pack and seal the kraut and brine in sterilized glass jars. If stored in a cool place it will keep." Sauerkraut is particularly good, Miss Wilder says, served with crisp bacon, boiled ham and corned beef. Since science began to extol sauerkraut as a vitamin carrier it has gained greatly in popularity. Sauerkraut juice is served as a beverage at some restaurants, and is also sold canned. The country housekeepers who always prepared an ample family supply of this fermented cabbage discovered its virtues before science did.

*

ANOTHER valuable form of vitamins is the tomato, and canned tomatoes are a Winter necessity. Many women tell us that they have difficulty in canning tomatoes so they will keep. This seems strange to us, as we never have difficulty if the cans are airtight. We think, however, that trouble may result from canning too large a batch at a time, allowing them to stand around in a hot kitchen, so that some begin to sour. Many still prefer the open kettle method, cooking the tomatoes in the kettle, and filling into hot jars, which are sealed immediately. If this is done as carefully as the cold pack, the jars sterilized, and filled to overflowing with the hot tomato, then sealed immediately the product should keep perfectly, though we consider the cold-pack method less trouble.

Amusing Juvenile Guests

One of the best investments of a little thought that one can have in the home is a basket of toys for the entertainment of visiting children, if there are none in the family. It frequently makes the difference between a wriggling, unhappy, fretting child who spoils the grown-ups' chances for a peaceful call or visit, and a happy, delighted youngster, who is interested in the new assortment of playthings that your collection affords.

The contents need not be expensive; our basket holds the more wear-resistant toys of my husband's childhood, together with some plain wooden blocks, sawed out of 2x2-in. whitewood, given a coat of wood filler and shellac; some empty spools, little favors that have come in candy boxes, a few "five and ten" railroad engines and cars, some curved pieces of wood that were sawed off the excess height of some curved stair risers—they make wonderful temples with the square blocks for walls and foundations; the survivors of a broken set of dominoes splendid paving blocks, and a few other little odds and ends that have accumulated or been purchased at the "five and ten." The actual expenditure has been next to nothing, spread over a period of years, but the collection will entertain four children nicely while their relieved elders get acquainted in peace. Incidentally I feel lots happier about having people with children come, because I know the children enjoy coming, and I admire the children, and their parents as disciplinarians much more than I should if their methods were put to a severer test. EDNA C. JONES.

Canning Soup

I usually can from 30 to 50 quarts of soup mixture every year. It depends on the amount of material I have left. I use whatever vegetables I have in the garden. The Fall is the best time, when you can use up the left-overs. I put in corn, tomatoes, peppers, onions, beans (string or shelled), carrots, celery or whatever I happen to have that would make a good vegetable soup mixture. Cut all up in small pieces, mix all together in a large pan, season as desired, and put in the cans. Seal partially, and process for 1½ hours. That is as long as I usually process corn and beans, which is the standard time for both. I have never put any meat in with them, for butchering does not come until later. When I am canning beef, I save all of the trimmings and bones (which the man of the house cracks open for me), put them in a big boiler, cover with water and simmer until the meat falls from the bones. Strain, and put in jars and process for half hour. Then when I want soup in the Winter, I just put together a can of the soup mixture and the beef stock, heat thoroughly, and presto, a delicious soup.

When I have a great deal of tomatoes (which I do not have this year) I can tomatoes for soup. Wash the tomatoes and cook. Then put through a strainer to remove skin and seeds, return to the stove, and simmer gently until it is reduced half. Then put in sterilized jars and seal. This will keep without further processing. Then in the Winter when you want tomato soup, open a can, and add an equal quantity of milk, salt, a little sugar and a pinch of cloves, and there is your soup. If the tomatoes are very acid, a pinch of soda added when making the soup, will help to prevent the curdling of the milk. This stock is also very good to add to macaroni, or other dishes, where you use tomatoes. We very much like tomatoes and rice, cooked together, with the addition of a little onion.

MRS. F. R. T.

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In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

271—Simulates Two-piece Mode. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

278 — Desirable for Woolens. This style is designed in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 require 4 yds. of 36-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

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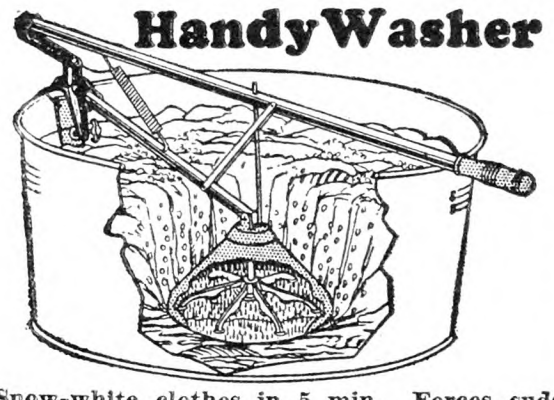

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Another Champion for Green

I agree with the lady who says she found green a satisfactory kitchen color, for not only have we found it restful, but it is a lovely foundation color to deal with, as its various shades are so attractive and blend so perfectly with other colors. We happened upon our green kitchen by chance (or necessity, perhaps both were combined) for the kitchen was dingy and money was scarce that Spring, so we looked in the paint pails that always filled one corner of the shop. We knew from an earlier inspection that there wasn't much choice, but we have always found it fascinating to experiment with the paint pots on rainy days. It makes a rainy day jolly for the young folks as they, too, enjoy "pepping up" the old place with paint magic.

Our kitchen, like most old farm kitchens, is sheathed up about waist high with wide boards (horizontal) above these is a hard finish of plaster, the ceiling is also hard finished. We used some of the ordinary outdoor paint (white) as a base. This cannot be used as inside paint without tinting, as it turns a dirty yellow. We experimented until we got a nice green tint to use on the ceiling. For the upper side walls we added a trifle more green to the same mixture and applied two coats. When it was thoroughly dry we marked out a five-inch border, using chalk, a square, and a yard stick to make the line perfectly even. Then we added more green to the paint pot and applied a paint border of a deeper green, after which we painted the boards the same color. This used nearly all of our green paint, which was a remnant left from the blinds, so we were forced to add more white in order to have enough to paint the chairs and work table. The doors were painted in the two deep shades, the lighter being used for the panels. The window sash was of the lighter color, the outside molding, the deeper. The effect is lovely and contrary to my expectations, it does not look as if we were planning a Saint Patrick's Day celebration. Curtains and shades are white.

This green does not soil easily and it hasn't grown dingy looking, as most paints do after a few months wear. I would cover the floor with green block linoleum if I could afford it, and that would add the finishing touch that would make it almost an ideal kitchen.

Another thing that contributes towards an ideal in equipment for a farm kitchen is a large, smooth, sanitary sink with convenient drainboards without cracks to admit dirt. Most of our work centers around the sink, and if it is conveniently and pleasantly located our work is reduced more than we realize. The outlook should be attractive for whether we are conscious of it or not the effect is registered on our minds just the same.

The stove is an item that deserves more consideration than it gets. It should bake well and quickly or be junked, as there are lots of good second-hand stoves that can be purchased cheaply now that so many town people are using electric ranges. The new colored enamel stoves are lovely to look at but I am told that they take a great deal of attention and time if they are kept clean, as every spot shows and they have to be scoured.

I have two inexpensive kitchen helpers. One is an old stand, painted, and top covered with zinc, the other is a revolving piano stool. The stand is on rubber castors and contains a deep drawer. It has a row of small hooks on two sides. When canning or baking it can be wheeled near the stove with all necessary equipment and saves hundreds of steps. When making doughnuts it holds the board with cakes ready to fry; when preparing dinner all hot foods go from stove to stand and on to the table with one trip. The same is true when clearing the table.

The piano stool was made sanitary with a cover of enamel cloth and a coat of enamel paint (black, left from the flivver paint) and all the family can use it conveniently, as a whirl or two will make it the right height for each one. It is also much handier than books or cushions in an ordinary chair when we have a small guest who is too large for the high chair and too small for the dining chairs.

I have one notion about my pantry; I dislike paper on the shelves. My one kitchen extravagance is good white enamel paint in the closet and pantry. It is neat looking and so easy to keep clean! FLORENCE HADLEY.

Cucumber and Tomato Dill Pickles

In regard to dill pickles with garlic, this is the way they are made to sell: 2 oz. of dill, half at the bottom and half on the top of pickles, two cloves of garlic mashed, put in bottom of receptacle, one pint of salt to one gallon of water, which makes a strong brine; two tablespoons of mixed spices to the gallon, thrown over the pickles. Keep the pickles under the brine by using a weight.

Green Tomato Dill Pickles. — Two ounces dill, small bunch of celery; put half in the bottom of the receptacle and half on top of the tomatoes; two tablespoons spices, one cup salt to one gallon of water or a 30 per cent solution. As it ferments replace by a weaker solution, 20 per cent. Keep under a weight.

MRS. E. D.

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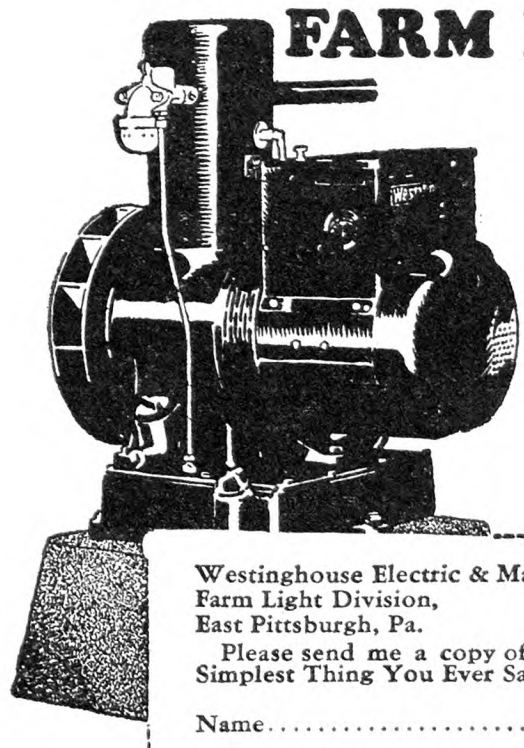

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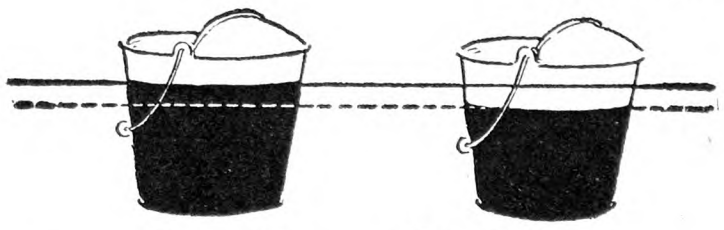

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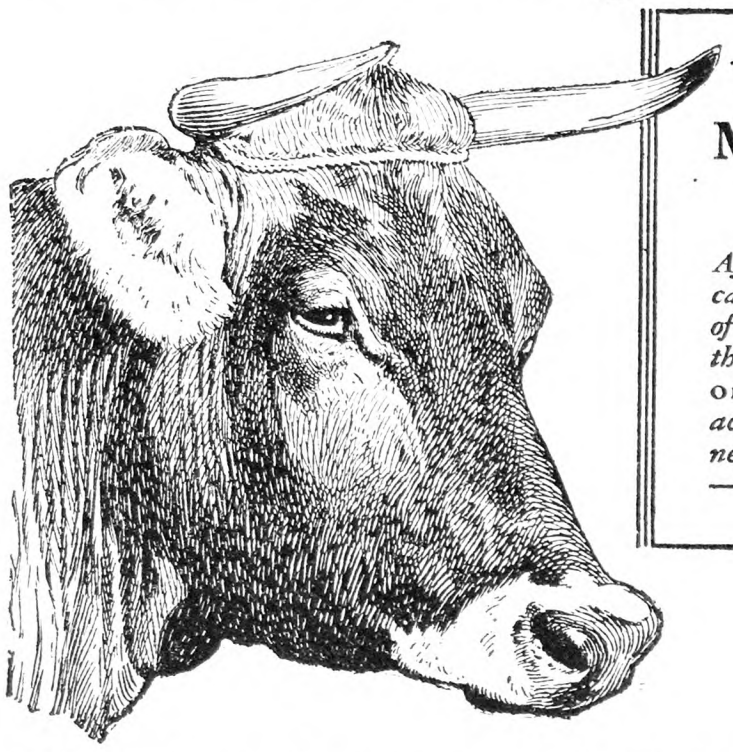

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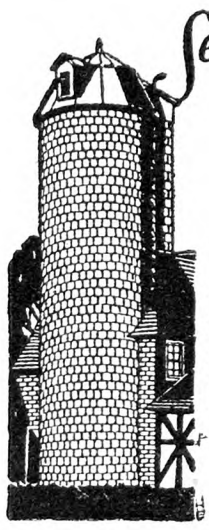

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Live Stock at the Eastern States Exposition

The twelfth annual Eastern States Exposition recently held in Springfield, Mass., was notable for its live stock classes in particular. It is the outstanding show of the year in the East. It is well equipped and well managed. Despite unfavorable weather on one day, the attendance this year set a new high record.

The Milking Shorthorns

About 200 Milking Shorthorns made the largest and best exhibit of this type ever seen at the Eastern States Exposition or elsewhere in the United States. It attracted marked attention. First-class showyard entries were present in each class. There was a high degree of type uniformity in this show of Milking Shorthorns. They were mostly in exhibition condition. Frank Holland, Milton, Ia., judged them. His was a difficult task. He performed it conscientiously. We had hoped that in the presence of so much material he would set up a type and adhere to it, so that the interested public should have a clear definition of Milking Shorthorn type from the viewpoint of a man who breeds them. In some classes the judge's decisions were confusing to onlookers. He would begin well and then switch to a different type and then to another and then maybe back to his beginning, so that, until the ribbons were allocated, many a spectator probably did not know at which end of the line the first-prize winner stood.

Uniformity of type is more important at present in Milking Shorthorn breeding and judging than any other one thing.

Following is a list of the exhibitors: Alasa Farms, Inc., Alton, N. Y.; The Anderson Herd, Shelburne, Mass.; Bar-None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y.; D. T. Barnard & Sons, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.; Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.; George B. Gale, Petersham, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Grant, Melrose, Conn.; Highland Farm, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Hudson & Sons, Mason, O.; Webster Knight, Providence, R. I.; Alexander Maclaren, Buckingham, Canada; Massachusetts Agricultural College; Mrs. L. D. May, Granville Summit, Pa.; Stone Farm Association, New York, N. Y.; F. H. Truax, Sheffield, Mass.; University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.; Wachusett Meadow Farm, Princeton, Mass., and Yale Farm, Romulus, N. Y.

Peer's Defender by Walgrove Peer won first in the aged bull class, and later the senior and grand championships for D. T. Barnard & Sons. He is a big roan with an imposing front, but not so smooth and not so satisfactory a type as the red Fairy Duke, which won second for Alexander Maclaren. The big, lengthy, upstanding Ardarra Viking, which won the senior and grand championship at the New York State Fair stood fourth here for Highland Farm. Webster Knight won the two-year-old bull class with Natick Squire, and Waterloo Conquerer from Flintstone Farm headed the senior yearlings and won the junior championship. Bar-None Topsy's Model from Maurice Whitney's Bar-None Ranch won the junior yearling bull class. His sire and dam were bred at Bar-None Ranch. Which reminds us that a record-breaking percentage of the animals shown were bred by their exhibitors. Not only that, but in numerous instances their ancestors for several generations were raised by the exhibitors.

Brookside Lettie 3d, shown by Mr. Knight, won the aged cow class and the senior and grand championships, while Model's Maid from the same herd headed the senior yearling heifers and won the junior championship. Seldom has a handsomer roan of the right type been shown than Model's Maid. Model's Duchess by the same sire (Flintstone Model) won first for Mr. Knight in the junior yearling heifer class. There were 17 aged cows in milk in the ring. Ten cash prizes were awarded. The cows were milked out in the ring. They made an impressive exhibit. So also did the six entries in the three-cows-in-milk class, which was won by Mr. Knight. Alsa Farm, Inc., received first on Alsa Musical Queen in the class for heifers calved between Aug. 1, 1925, and July 31, 1926. Yale Farm won the blue ribbon on Bar-None Cranford Clay in the class for cows in milk calved between Aug. 1, 1923, and July 31, 1925.

Mr. Knight was first in graded herds and pair of calves. Barnard & Sons won first in yearling herds, and Highland Farm was first, Mr. Knight second, Barnard third, The Anderson Herd fourth, Mr. Gale fifth, Mr. Maclaren sixth, and Hudson & Sons seventh in get of sire.

The Holstein-Friesians

More than 250 Holstein-Friesians were shown by 32 owners from 10 States. A dozen exhibitors had but one entry each; the others showed 4 to 30 head each. The breed was strongly and creditably represented. In the junior yearling bull class there was but one entry; in each of all the other classes competition was sharp. Exhibitors who won prizes were Yates Farms, Orchard Park, N. Y.; Paul P. Stewart, Maynard, Ia.; Seward Stock Farm, Petersburg, Va.; Robertson Farms, York, Pa.; Hurlwood Holstein Farms, Ashley Falls, Mass.; Elmwood Farm, Deerfield, Ill.; Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Bell Farms, Coraopolis, Pa.; Baker Farm, Rockingham, N. H.; C. O. Christ, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Connecticut Reformatory, Cheshire, Conn.; John G. Ellis, Lee, Mass.; F. U. Wells, Whately, Mass.; Pequitside Farm, Canton, Mass.; Geo. F. Smith, Barre, Mass.; Edwin J. Graper, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Joseph Sena, Easthampton, Mass.; Jefferson County Asylum Farm, Jefferson, Wis.; Prison Camp and Hospital, Rutland, Mass.; Henry Anthes, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; John Tuck and F. P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass.; O. C. West, Hadley, Mass., and the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Prof. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Ia., was the judge. The first-prize aged bull was Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, shown by Elmwood Farm. He was the senior and grand championship bull; while the junior champion was King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje from the same herd. Yates Farm won first in the aged cow class on K. M. D. K. S. Colantha, which later won the senior and grand championship, thus repeating her New York fair performance, while the junior champion female was Holwis Beauty, shown by Mr. Anthes. Robertson Farms won the get of sire class on the get of King Piebe of York. Wisconsin was first in the State herd class. Elmwood Farm had the first-prize graded herd, and won first in young herds and dairy herds.

The Guernseys

In numbers as well as the high average excellence of their classes the Guernseys have seldom made a more satisfactory showing than was judged on this occasion by E. G. Woodward, Taconic, Conn. Eighteen exhibitors showed about 180 head. Marked activity continues in the Guersney trade. The exhibitors were: The Aldrich Farm, Rehoboth, Mass.; Bonnie Brae Farm, Clinton, N. Y.; H. D. Brewer, Shrewsbury, Mass.; John W. Hollis, 125 Main St., Hornell, N. Y.; Homestead Dairy Farm, Salisbury, Md.; P. L. Jones, Princess Anne, Md.; Lynbrook Farm, Southboro, Mass.; Maple Lawn Farm, Harleysville, Pa.; B. D. Miller, Honesdale, Pa.; Chas. W. Stratton, Lee, Mass.; C. W. Stratton & Oscar M. Wittenmore, Lee, Mass.; Virginia Stratton, Lee, Mass.; Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y.; Ward Acres, New Rochelle, N. Y.; George M. White, Coxsackie, N. Y.; C. L. A. Whitney, Albany, N. Y.; R. Frank Winibrow, Salisbury, Md., and William H. Williams, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

Homestead Dairy Farm had the senior champion bull, Foremost's Count, but the junior champion bull, Aiyukpa K. Laddie, owned by Wm. H. Williams, was the grand champion. It is seldom that a youngster wins against an aged rival. Langwater Haye's Dairy, owned by Mr. Miller, was the senior and grand champion female, while Aiyukpa K. Questa, owned by Mr. Williams, was the junior champion. Mr. Williams also won first in young herds, graded herds, dairy herds, and get of sire. His get show was sired by Langwater Eastern King. The pedigrees of the cattle in this show are reminders of the remarkable extent to which the work of the late F. Lothrop Ames of Langwater Farm in Massachusetts contributed to the improvement of Guernseys in America.

The Ayrshires

Twenty exhibitors presented about 140 Ayrshires. This Scotch breed has seldom if ever made so well-balanced a showing through all the classes of both sexes. Cuthbert Nairn, Topeka, Kan., tied the ribbons. It was inevitable that with some new entries to contend with here some of Alta Crest Farms winners at the New York State Fair should finish below the top. Alta Crest Ringleader, however, won his class and the senior and grand championships, just as he had done at Syracuse, while the junior championship fell upon Bay State's Parthian, shown by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Wendover Farms won both female championships. Barr Dusky Maid, an aged cow, was the senior and grand champion, and Grandee's Lucky Winifred of W. F., a senior yearling heifer, was the junior champion. Wendover also won first in young herds, dairy herds, graded herds, produce of dam and get of sire.

Here is a list of the Ayrshire exhibitors: Alta Crest Farms, Spencer, Mass.; Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Mich.; Maurice Benson, Lebanon, N. H.; W. E. Burbank, Chester, Vt.; James M. Cochrane, Bath, N. Y.; Chas. A. Duquette & Sons, Vergennes, Vt.; Edgerstoune Farm, Concord, N. H.; A. H. Grant & Sons, Melrose, Conn.; L. L. Grow & Sons, Ft. Jackson, N. Y.; Heathercrest Farm, Suffield, Conn.; Robert L. Knight, Providence, R. I.; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; Percival Roberts, Jr., Narberth, Pa.; Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa.; Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst, N. C.; D. M. Watt, Paxton, Mass.; Wendover Farms, Bernardsville, N. J.; Westfield State Sanatorium, Westfield, Mass., and William A. Woodis, North Brookfield, Mass.

The Jerseys

A choice but comparatively small exhibit of Jerseys amply upheld this breed's high standard at the Eastern States Exposition. It was judged by J. W. Ridgway, Ft. Worth, Tex. The exhibitors were: W. C. Arms, Burlington, Vt.; Elm Association, New York City; W. S. Mar-

(Continued on Page 1322)

Departmentized Farming

A friend and neighbor plans to manage a large farm. It is really several small farms, all practically joined together, a few miles from a good market. The total area will be about 400 acres. The several farmsteads or sets of buildings are such as would be required for the respective acreages devoted to mixed farming and emphasizing dairying. The owner wishes to manage the farm so as to develop the most efficient system or organization. A suggestion that comes to mind is to place a good herdsman in charge of the dairy end of the farm, a farm foreman in charge of the field work, and a good poultryman (if poultry should be adopted as an important line) in charge of the poultry. Would it be wise to pay a salary outright to each of these men or would it be better to pay in part a percentage of the net income? How would it be best to head up the responsibility of the management? We welcome suggestions that would aid us in developing a workable plan. Facts and figures from men who have been successful in large mixed farming and dairy farming would be helpful to us. T. F. V.

Wisconsin.

The 400-acre farm would have to be highly productive and exceedingly well-managed in order to produce a profit under the suggested system of management or any other similar to it. Proctically all elaborate departmentized farming enterprises that prosper on paper fail when put to practical tests.

At the outset a farm divided into departments and equipped for operation is likely to represent a large investment. With high-salaried men in charge of the departments and a staff of manual workers for each one, the farm would spend a lot of money and carry a heavy overhead before it could begin to yield any income. A general manager would be required in the case of departmentized farming on a big scale; otherwise there would be frictions and deadlocks among the department heads. One man should be able to manage all departments on a 400-acre farm. Departmentized farming, under a general manager, to whom department heads are responsible, is best adapted in principle to 25,000 acres and larger areas.

We have recently examined the unpublished prospectus of a proposed farming corporation. If the necessary capital can be drawn into the scheme, by bonding and stock issues, the corporation will conduct departmental farming on a large scale, under a general manager. Machinery, electricity, volume production, well selected locations and "the right kind of department head" are some of the key points emphasized in the prospectus.

If a herdsman, a farm foreman and a poultryman of "the right kind" can be interested by our inquirer in his enterprise we think that he would do well to put them on a salary and profit-sharing basis. If they know their business and like their work, they not only will not require much managing or bossing but will resent it.

The best system of farming, in the long run, for men and their families and for the nation, is one which leads to the ownership of farms by the people who live on and work them with their own hands. This subject, with special reference to the points raised by our Wisconsin subscriber, is open for discussion by our readers.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Oct. 13-20. — National Dairy Exposition, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 14-23.—Sixty-second session and home-coming of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 15-17.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show. Mechanics' Hall, Armonk, N. Y.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 21-23.—Michigan State Potato Growers' Meeting and Show, Big Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 20-22.—Maine State Pomological Society, City Hall, Portland, Me. E. L. White, secretary., Bowdoinham, Me. Mr. Grant G. Hitchings, the New York apple grower, will make an address.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1.—Cleveland Live Stock Show, fourteenth Cleveland poultry and pet stock show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 28-Feb. 2. — Pittsburgh Poultry, Pigeon and Bantam Show, Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Feb. 5-8.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 24.—Beloit, Ohio, Aggie Dispersal, E. E. Ellett & Son, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Oct. 31.—Fairgrounds, Hornell, N. Y., 60 Registered Ayrshires, Allegany-Steuben Club. Ray E. Mead, sale manager.

Oct. 31.—Wellington, Ohio, Wellington Holstein Association Sale, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Nov. 1.—Angus. Breeders' Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Nov. 3.—Milking Shorthorns, 48 head. Live Stock Pavilion, Troy, Pa.

Nov. 5.—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders' Association sale.

Nov. 6.—Burton, Ohio. Paul McNish, and Geauga County Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 12. — Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale. S. H. Bird, manager, South Byron, Wis.

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club auunal sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville, Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' annual Angus sale, Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Brentwood National Sale, W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

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COWS FOR SALE 75 to 100 HEAD ALWAYS ON HAND.
Fresh and Farrowed Springers—Holsteins, Guernseys and Ayrshires. 20 head 2 year old Heifers, freshen fall and early winter. All cattle T. B. tested. Best of shipping facilities; main D.&H.R.R. Honest and courteous dealings. P. L. HAWLEY, 13 Martendale Ave., Hudson Falls, N. Y. Tel. 116.

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Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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Mintz & Mintz, Newton, N. J.
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150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

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THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

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Carnot (66666) Bred Stallions
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Winners of many championships. First prizes at New York State Fair and other 1928 shows. Proven herd sires 2, 3, 4 years old. Buy direct from the breeder. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Percheron Horses, Thursday, Nov. 1. Write for catalog.
W. S. Corsa, Gregory Farm, White Hall, Green Co., Ill.

Percherons Sept. and Oct. special sale. Stallions, $125 to $275. Mares, $100 to $250.
WM. A. REID - - OXFORD, PA.

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SAANANS Well bred buck of imported blood lines. Also Saanan does, one kid. Apply to JON'T B. FISHER, New Holland, Pa.

ALPINE BUCK FOR SALE
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GOAT FOR SALE Registered Nubian grade, 3½ years, due to freshen in February, $40—including registry certificate.
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FOR SALE 1 Nubian Buck, 1 Nubian Doe, 3 Swiss-Nubian Does. Ask for Price List.
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On account of going to Florida for my health, I will offer my entire lot of
RABBITS FOR SALE
2 Chinchilla Does, 1 year old, $20.00. Black Giants, 8 and 9 mos., $5.00 each. Steel Gray Giants, 8 and 9 mos., $5.00. 1 Checkard Giant Buck, $8.00. Belgian Hares, $5.00 each. Does now have young will be shipped with them. Giants and Chinchillas are pedigreed. SIDNEY RUNDALL, Amenia, N. Y.

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20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
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For Sale **Holstein-Friesian Proven Sire**
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, Ithaca, N. Y.

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A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 23 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

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For Sale—Pedigreed St. Bernard Puppies
Sire—White Star Boots. Dam—Princess May. Males, $50; females, $40. E. G. CARLSON, 15 Winter St., Woburn, Mass.

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Good watch dog. MAUDE KEITH - Vineland, N. J.

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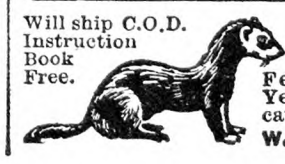

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Chester and Berkshire—Yorkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 9 week old, $4.00 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W.

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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
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Buy where you will be satisfied
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 8 weeks old . . $4.00 each
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Good rugged thrifty pigs, having size and quality. Will ship any amount C. O. D. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them and I will return you your money. No charge for crating.
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1,500 BREEDING EWES for sale in car lots at Wholesale Prices. 1,000 choice, large Black Faced Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. Also 500 choice, large Michigan Delaine Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, South Rockwood, Mich. 20 miles south of Detroit, Mich.

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FOR SALE **25 Reg. Yearling Shropshire Ewes**
Yearling Rams and 2 year old Rams, 5 year old Buttar Imp. Ram. C. G. BOWER - Ludlowville, N. Y.

TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.—25 Rams: Dorsets, Rambouillets, Delaines, Cheviots, Oxfords, Suffolks and Southdowns—our motto, a square deal.

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Reg. Shropshire Rams, Ram Lambs and a few good Ewes. STEVENS BROS., Wilson, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Registered Shropshire** Ewes, Yearling Rams Good stock. Priced right. C. M. MacNAUGHT, Bovina Center, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE—Also a few ewes, Buttars & Minton Strains. WILLIAMS FARM, Windy Row, Peterborough, N. H.

The Same Good Quality **Purebred Hampshire Rams and Ewes** at FAIRHOLME, *Earl D. Brown*, R. No. 2, Ilion, N. Y

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SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE
The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

Live Stock at the Eastern States Exposition

(Continued from Page 1310)

Hill Farm, Brookfield, Mass.; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morristown, N. J.; U. G. Groff, Amherst, Mass.; Hempstead Farms, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Many Springs Farms, New Centreville, Pa.; Roaring Brook Farm, Ellington, Conn.; Silver Lake Farm, Green Village, N. J., and Wauban Farms, Ashfield, Mass.

The senior and grand champion bull was Fern's Rochette Noble, exhibited by Mr. Frelinghuysen. Wauban Farms won the junior champion on Noble Dictator's Alligator. ("Alligator" in a bull's name is something new.) Wauban Farms also won the junior female championship, their entry being Oxford Fern Linda. Mr. Frelinghuysen won the senior and grand championships on his three-year-old cow Design's Oxford Pride. He was also first in young herds and dairy herds, while Elm Hill Farm scored first in graded herds, get of sire and produce of dam, winning the American Jersey Cattle Club's trophy for get of sire on the get of Xenia's Sultan.

The Brown Swiss

J. Frank Zoller, Schenectady, N. Y., won important prizes in the Brown Swiss classes, including all the championships. Other exhibitors were Matthew Suydam & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J., Harold Pickett, Albion, N. Y., and D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y. Prof. John C. McNutt, Durham, N. H., did the judging. The senior and grand champion bull was Maiden's Vronicka's College Boy, and the junior champion Suydam's Nero; the senior and grand champion female was Silver Bell, and the junior was Cinderella of Meadow Green, all owned by Mr. Zoller.

The Devons

The grand champion Devon bull was Wayside Chief, shown by Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Mass., and the grand champion female was Rosecroft Phyllis, from the same herd. Other exhibitors were John E. Gifford, Sutton, Mass., W. H. Neal & Sons, Meredith, N. H., and the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn. Prof. John C. McNutt was the judge.

The Aberdeen-Angus

One of the surprises for many people who saw the Eastern States Exposition was the formidable showing made by Aberdeen-Angus cattle. They have been increasing from year to year in the East and at this show. About 100 head were exhibited by Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.; Myron Brown, Pine Plains, N. Y.; John Cherry, Red Hook, N. Y.; Raymond Conklin, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; G. Carlton Fancher, New Canaan, Conn.; Jefferson Farms, Inc., Jefferson, Me.; E. G. Little, Dresden, O.; Edwin E. Parkhurst, Presque Isle, Me.; Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Raymond Rockefeller, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Henry Schmuecker & Sons, Blairstown, Ia.; Sterling Sleight, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Mich., and Vincent Wright, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Prof. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Ia., distributed the honors. Briarcliff Eland 2d was the senior and grand champion bull, shown by Briarcliff Farms, Inc. Woodcote Stock Farm won the junior championship on Baron Brantford of Woodcote. It also won the female junior championship on Elba of Woodcote 16th. Ethlina, shown by E. G. Little, was the senior and grand champion female. Mr. Little won first in get of sire.

The grand champion herd of the entire show was shown by Briarcliff Farms, Inc. The grand champion steer of the show was Midget, an Aberdeen-Angus, exhibited by Elbert Lee Jenks, Feeding Hills, Mass.

The Beef Shorthorns

Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, O., won most of the leading prizes for beef Shorthorns. Other exhibitors were R. R. Brennan, Kendallville, Ind., and Brockett Farms, Atwater, O. Wm. H. Pew, Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y., was the judge.

The champion fat Shorthorn steer was Pat, shown by Pennsylvania State College.

The Herefords

Herefords in good showyard form represented eight eastern herds. They were judged by Prof. L. I. Case, Blacksburg, Va. All of the championships were won by worthy entries from the Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms owned by The Saint Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa. Woodford Buck 15th was the junior and grand champion bull, and Buck Avalanche 8th the senior champion. Doe Woodford 13th was the senior and grand champion female, and Doe Avalanche 51st the junior champion. Other exhibitors were Montcalm Farms, Phoenixville, Pa.; Z. M. Crane, Windsor, Mass.; Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn., and Halcyon Hills Farm, East Andover, N. H.

The Saint Amour Co. won the championship on its fat Hereford steer Keystone Avalanche 2d.

The Sheep

An exhibit of well-fitted sheep from representative flocks of the leading breeds is one of the popular and always useful features of the Eastern States Exposition. This year it was fully up to the mark set by any previous show of sheep in the East. Peter McKenzie judged the Shropshires, which were shown by W. S. Martin, Greatwood Farms, Plainfield, Vt., and F. Ambrose Clark, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y. Greatwood Farms won the ram and ewe championships. The Connecticut Agricultural College also was a winner in several classes. Mr. Clark won most of the first prizes.

In the Southdown classes the awards were divided among John D. Larkin, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; William I. Cummings, So. Berwick, Me.; Marshall F. Cheesman, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.; W. T. McCoy, Mercer, Pa.; Mountain Farm, Bradstreet, Mass.; Clark Wellman, Perry, N. Y., and the Connecticut Agricultural College. A Larkin entry was the champion ram, and Mountain Farm had the champion ewe.

John A. Curry, Hartwick, N. Y., had the champion Cheviot ram and ewe. L. A. Bradford, Rochester, O.; A. F. White, Hornell, N. Y., and Wm. I. Cummings also won prizes.

Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt., had the champion Dorset ram and ewe. Marshall F. Cheesman, Brookfield Farms, Durham, Conn., and L. A. Bradford also were winners, W. B. Connell judging.

Oxfords were shown by Marshall F. Cheesman, J. A. Duffy, Lafayette, N. Y., and H. L. Cunningham, Cooperstown, N. Y. Both championships went to Mr. Cheesman.

In the Lincoln or Leicester classes, D. F. McDowell & Sons, Mercer, Pa., had the champion ram, and Clark Wellman, Perry, N. Y., the champion ewe. There should be a separate classification for these two breeds. The same exhibitors showed Cotswolds. Mr. Wellman had the champion ram, and McDowell & Sons the champion ewe.

W. M. Staley, Marysville, O., won both championships in Merinos. S. Blamer & Son, Johnstown, O., were the only other exhibitors. They also showed Delaines, Mr. Staley showing the champion ram, and Blamer & Son the champion ewe.

J. M. Shaw, Marysville, O., had the champion Rambouillet ram and ewe, the only other exhibitor being Clark Wellman.

Some fat yearling wethers and lambs were shown by John D. Larkin, Inc., Mountain Farm, The Saint Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa.; Brookfield Farm, Chester E. Bailey, Agawam, Mass., and D. F. McDowell & Sons.

The Hogs

Berkshires were a quality show. They and the other breeds were judged by Dr. H. H. Havner of Pennsylvania State College. Berkshire exhibitors were Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa.; F. E. Kite & Sons, St. Paris, O., and M. L. McCormack, Wrentham, Mass. Sycamore Ideal King from Sycamore Farms was the senior and grand champion boar. Kite & Sons had the junior champion boar—Ideal's Rival 7th—and the junior champion sow—Shady Lane Princess. Sycamore El Sunshine from Sycamore Farms was the senior and grand champion sow.

Glenview Farm, Wilmington, O., had the senior and grand champion Hampshire boar, and Dr. J. B. McKenzie, Wilmington, O., the junior champion. The senior and grand champion sow and the junior champion were shown by Keystone Farms, Marion, O.

Duroc-Jerseys led all other breeds in numbers. J. S. and F. C. Smith, Groveport, O., had the senior champion boar, while the junior and grand champion was shown by Chinchinna Stock Farm, New Carlisle, O., which also had the junior champion sow. The senior and grand champion sow was from the herd of Herbert J. Carr, Harveysburg, O., Willard Gunnels, Elmer, Mo., also was a winner in several classes.

In Chester Whites the boar championships went to I. T. Hickman & Son, Marion, O., and the sow championships to Oscar Fate & Son, Edison, O.

The Draft Horses

The Percheron and Belgian horses were judged by Prof. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Ia. Montcalm Farms, Phoenixville, Pa., had the champion stallion—Leadon—and the champion mare — Lae Magic Queen. Other Percheron exhibitors and winners were H. H. Bell & Sons, Ephraim, N. J.; Pequitside Farm, Canton, Mass., and the Connecticut and Massachusetts Agricultural Colleges.

Frank Toney, Kitchel, Ind., and Erven J. Snider, New Paris, Ind., divided the Belgian prizes, the former showing the champion stallion and the latter the champion mare.

Montcalm Farms showed drafters in harness, without competition.

Exhibitors of drafters in the breeding classes reported many business inquiries concerning their stock, and booked some orders.

Boys' "Baby" Beef Calves

Fifty-three "baby" beef calves, fed and shown by members of boys' calf clubs in the East, were sold in the ninth annual auction at the exposition at a range of 18¾ to 25 cents a pound, while the champion calf—a purebred Aberdeen-Angus shown by Elbert Lee Jenks realized 56 cents a pound.

The Milking Shorthorn Sale

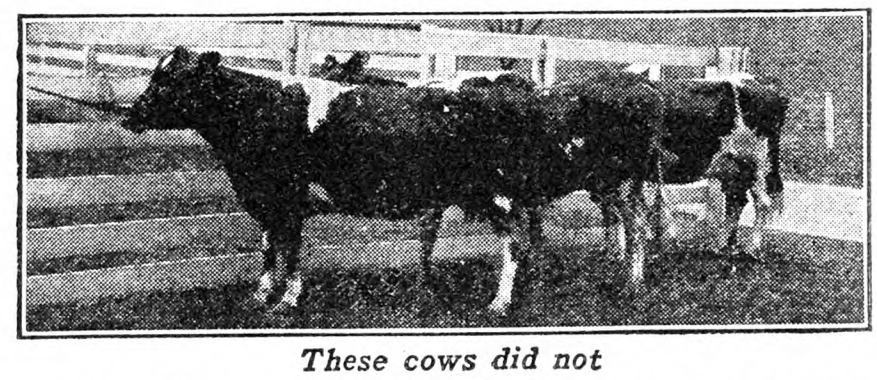
The 14 head of imported Milking Shorthorns sold under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association during the exposition averaged $551. The four bulls averaged $356, and the 11 females $692. The buyers were H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y., Donald Woodward, Leroy, N. Y.; Webster Knight, Providence, R. I.; Stone Farm

The POORER Cows

with Tonic made $103.87 more profit

This is a competitive test between two groups of Guernsey cows to determine the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic on milk production. Test continued nine months.

These cows got Tonic



These cows did not

THE six cows shown all freshened in September and all were of same type and condition and had same feed and care up to beginning of test.

October, the first month after freshening, was observation month, and was not included in test. But a strict account of feed and production was kept on all cows.

During October, three of the cows consumed $30.52 worth of feed and made an average profit of $27.27 per cow. The other three consumed $30.11 worth of feed and made an average profit of $24.39 per cow.

Starting the test November 1st, the three lowest producers had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed. The three highest producers did not receive the Tonic. Otherwise, there was no difference in feed or care of the two groups.

Both groups were fed a grain ration of 6 parts ground corn, 6 parts ground oats, 2 parts wheat bran, and 1 part linseed oil meal. Roughage consisted of mixed hay (clover and timothy) and corn silage.

Monthly Profit Records Compared

With Tonic added to their feed the poorer cows become the larger producers every month for nine months.

	Tonic Cows	Non-Tonic Cows
November	$57.39	$55.97
December	61.80	46.61
January	55.48	39.04
February	44.39	35.76
March	48.08	33.61
April	49.21	35.16
May	51.71	37.03
June	53.25	44.84
July	45.27	34.69
Totals	$466.58	$362.71

Improved Stock Tonic Did It

The Tonic enabled the low producers in October to produce up to capacity, and to lead the other cows every single month of the test.

It put and kept these three cows in milking trim. They were right up on their appetites—bowels open, no clogging of the system, every organ functioning properly.

These three cows getting Tonic consumed in the nine months $299.89 worth of feed and produced $766.47 worth of milk. The other cows, which were better to start with, consumed $283.28 worth of feed, but produced only $645.99 worth of milk.

The Tonic cows in the nine months produced $103.87 more profit than the non-Tonic cows. The Tonic consumed cost $13.50 and returned an extra profit of nearly $8 for every dollar invested.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—*all combined in one product*

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 90 days and see what it will mean to you in increased production and profits. It costs but 50c per cow per month. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get your 90 days' supply now. Figure 15 pounds for each cow.

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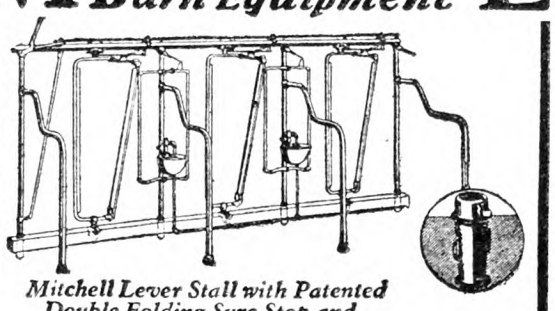
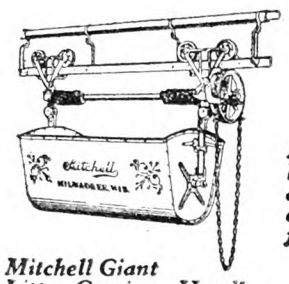


Mitchell Lever Stall with Patented Double Folding Sure Stop and Oil Anchor.



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tin, Plainfield, Vt., and Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass. Prof. H. L. Garrigus of the Connecticut Agricultural College managed the sale. Burritt B. Allen, Ravenna, O., was the auctioneer. Mr. Martin paid $1,450—the top of the auction—for the model-like four-year-old cow Stowe Rosebud 3d. Mr. Tener bought two outstanding cows—Lockinge Bell and Pencoyd Rose 3d—for $775 and $575, respectively. Rickerscote Jannette 6th, one of the best types ever exposed at auction, was acquired by Flintstone Farm.

In the eighth annual auction of Milking Shorthorns, managed by Prof. Garrigus and conducted by Auctioneer E. M. Granger, Jr., Thompsonville, Conn., the four bulls averaged $193 and the 20 females $252, the general average on the 24 head being $242. The cattle were consigned by members of the Eastern States Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The purchasers were Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.; Justin Lathrop, Rockville, Conn.; A. E. King, Sutton, Mass.; E. Arlington Jones, Harrisonville, N. J.; St. John's School, Deep River, Conn.; the United States Department of Agriculture Farm, Bethesda, Md.; H. E. Tener, Washingtonville, N. Y.; Gordon Hutchins, Concord, Mass.; Delphe Money, West Greenwich, R. I.; W. M. Fiske, Northampton, Mass.; F. H. Truax, Sheffield, Mass.; Maurice Whitney, Berlin, N. Y.; Lowhill Farm, Washingtonville, N. Y., and Highland Farm, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Poultry, Dogs and Cats

About 2,000 birds were credited to 150 exhibitors, each of whom, it was said, was a breeder. Rhode Island Reds led in numbers and made an outstanding show. Turkeys were a strong class.

The exhibits of pedigree dogs and cats included typical representatives of popular breeds. D. C. W.

Jersey Breeders Will Tattoo in Future

To establish a uniform method of identification for Jersey cattle the members of the American Jersey Cattle Club this year adopted a by-law which requires that all animals to be registered after January 1, 1929, must be tattooed. The article covering this reads as follows:

"Eligibility.—1. No animal shall be registered until both its sire and dam are registered; and, to preserve the identity of registered animals, all animals offered for registration must be plainly tattooed in the ear in indelible ink with such letters and numbers as the owner may select, no two animals to have the same number. Both ears may be used, and the marks and numbers in the ears must be stated on applications for registration. The above requirement as to tattooing shall go into effect on January 1, 1929."

If preparations are made now for meeting this requirement, delay in obtaining registration papers after the close of the year will be avoided. Tattoo outfits may be obtained from mail order houses, from dairy supply houses and from some hardware stores. The procedure followed in tattooing an animal is quite simple and painless to the animal and takes but a few moments.

When one thinks of the great number of Jerseys which answer the description, "solid color, black tongue and switch," or "solid color, white tongue and switch," the necessity for a method of permanent and positive identification will be appreciated. However, the practice is carried on voluntarily by so many breeders that it is felt that the new regulation will prove a great benefit and not a hardship to the Jersey breeder. Agricultural leaders in the various States are strongly in favor of the regulation and regard it as an essential measure to protect all owners and breeders of Jersey cattle.

L. L. MORLEY, Secy.,
The American Jersey Cattle Club.

Short Courses at New Jersey College of Agriculture

The 12-week Winter courses in the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, will this year begin on November 12, according to the announcement of Prof. Frank G. Helyar, director of short courses. Students have a choice of specializing in dairy farming, dairy manufacturing, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, or poultry husbandry. No charge for tuition is made to New Jersey residents. The primary purpose of these courses is to prepare people for more effective work on the farm, to give them a broader understanding of the problems of agriculture as an industry, and to give them a deeper appreciation of rural life. Since their establishment in 1906 the Winter courses have attracted more than 2,600 students, many of whom are now successful farmers.

The courses are open to men and women 16 years old or over. Entrance examinations are not required for admission, but candidates should present credentials evidencing a common school education.

"EVER gone through a windshield?" feebly asked the victim of a wreck of the nurse. "No," she replied, "I never have." "Well, you haven't missed much," he groaned.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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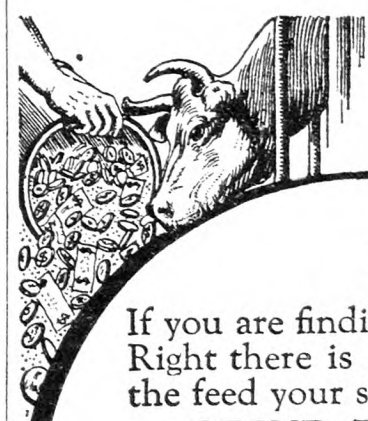

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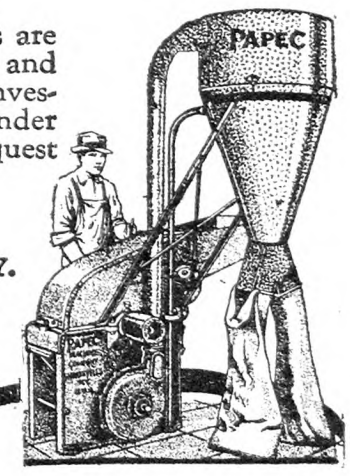

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This is a new treatment of the co-operative subject. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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WENE CHICKS Now booking orders for October and November deliveries. Hatching days, Wednesday of each week. Special broilers: White Rock-Wyandotte-Brahma crossed and straight breeds: Rocks and Wyandottes. Also Ready-to-Lay Pullets. Write for Booklet and Prices. WENE CHICK FARM, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

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are State supervised. We hatch the year round. Write for our price list.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pullets, Cockerels, Yearlings Catalogue. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, Ohio.

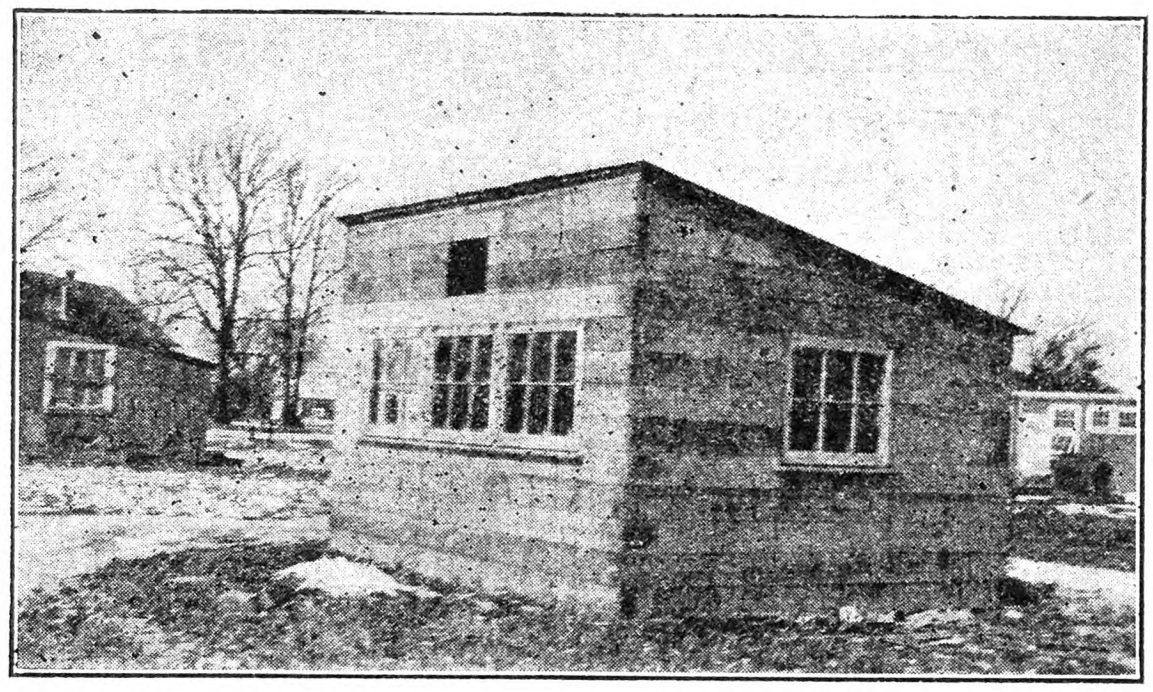
Poultry Farms Near Chicago

More than 16,000 ft. of lumber already has been used to equip one of the most interesting little poultry farms in the near Chicago district. In addition five new colony brooding houses are now on their way to completion. The houses each are 10x12 ft., built entirely of lumber. They are weather-boarded by surfaced matched sheathing, which ultimately will be covered by weatherproof building paper. The studding are 2x3 all surfaced. There is over 1,000 ft. of lumber in each house, each having five windows and a panel door.

Each colony house will be equipped with a patent brooder with a galvanized iron pipe through the ceiling for ventilation. The houses have been used this Spring to take care of the annual hatch. The floors are of good quality matched flooring.

This farm comprises eight acres. The owner has a flock of 1,200 White Leghorn hens. The whole is located on the northwest highway between Park Ridge and Des Plaines and is operated by Arthur Perling. This is one of many poultry farms in the same section, all of which have heavily drawn on neighboring lumber yards for building material with which to establish the most modern poultry layouts of the day.

Illinois. J. L. GRAFF.



Colony Houses on an Illinois Poultry Farm

Trouble With Pullets; Care of Young Stock

I have about 500 S. C. White Leghorn pullets. They are now nearly five months of age, yet don't seem to me to be sufficiently advanced for that age. They have plenty of good range that has never been used for poultry previously. Their house is a new 100x25 ft. Cornell type. What I cannot understand is that any of them that seem to be nearest the laying stage are taken with paralysis and die in a couple of days. There are also a number of them that seem droopy and listless, and pass yellow droppings. Could this be worms or coccidiosis? What should I do? When should the pullets be housed for the Winter and when should I start them on a laying mash? What would be approximately the right amount of scratch to feed? J. P. K.

Long Island.

No one knows why maturing pullets are taken with paralysis and die within a few days. This disease is at present a mysterious one, without known cause or cure. The presence of intestinal worms and other disorders have been demonstrated in birds suffering from paralysis but none of these has been demonstrated to be the cause of the disease. At present, about the only thing to do seems to be to place and keep the growing flock under the most healthful conditions possible and hope to escape the paralysis. This disease resembles infantile paralysis in humans in its mode of attack and symptoms and the cause of that disease is also unknown and its cure problematical. Yellow droppings are more a symptom of intestinal disorder than of coccidiosis or worms. The evidences of these latter are inflammation and distension of the caeca or blind guts and the observed presence of the worms themselves, either in the droppings or intestinal canal.

Pullets should be housed before laying begins and cold, wet weather exposes them to colds. The exact time depends upon their development and the conditions of the season. Laying mash is usually given as mash food during the latter part of the pullet's development. There is no hard and fast line between developing mash and laying mash. Any mash containing animal protein in the form of meat scrap or milk products is laying mash if fed to laying birds, or developing mash if fed to those that have not reached maturity. It is more important to remember that the mashes, as ordinarily made up, are the high protein part of the bird's ration, stimulating development and egg production, while the hard grains constitute the low protein element of the ration, contributing to development and storing up surplus fat for the bird's use later when in production. This does not mean that one cannot be substituted for the other and that a pullet or hen must have a ration made up after an exact formula to live and produce. A bird might live on corn alone or laying mash alone and still produce eggs, but it could not do these as economically as upon a ration that gave both growth and flesh producing foods in something like the proportions that would be used by it. A "balanced ration" is one that attempts to supply needed elements of food in as nearly as possible the proportions that the fowl's body will utilize them. All balanced rations are but approximate in their proportions, since the exact amounts of each element that any bird will use cannot be determined and will vary from time to time, anyway. We talk about many things as though they were scientifically determined and mathematically fixed, when, in fact, we are only approximating the truth to the best of our ability.

As to the time of giving a laying mash to pullets, remembering the above, remember also that a pullet should go into Winter quarters fat and that fat is most easily and cheaply produced by feeding corn. Therefore give enough corn in the ration of a developing pullet to insure Fall plumpness of body, increasing the amount of mash as production calls for it later. Leghorn pullets beginning to lay will eat approximately eight quarts of hard grain per 100 birds daily, in addition to their mash. They should readily clean up what is given them and may need more than this amount. M. B. D.

Coccidiosis and Other Troubles

Last year (1927) coccidiosis was very prevalent all through here. We had in our own yard 250 Jersey Giant chicks we were trying to raise when it struck us. By almost living with them we lost but few, but the flock really never paid for the trouble and expense. Our treatment was hydrochloric acid, teaspoon to the quart of drinking water, five days on and five days off. After the attack, or attacks, I should say, for several weeks we seemed to get control, and some fairly sick birds with exceptional treatment were kept track of and developed apparently into desirable mature fowls. But while the flock continued on the same lot of ground we continued to have some trouble, occasionally losing a full grown bird. Now here is the connection with P. M.'s case (page 1236). Every now and then, sometimes in morning remaining on roost or "staggering" about yard, we would note a bird which acted "queer." Tests showed they could not see, some not at all and others could see at a distance, but, when getting close to feed or water, could not see it and could only feed by keeping "striking" for the feed until they got the "range" of it. Such birds were, if I recall correctly, in prime condition if we noticed them at once when the attack came on, but, unless fed by hand, wasted away in a very short time and died. We got so we could spot them in the early stages and they were killed and found as to flesh in fine condition, but in practically every case one blind gut was affected and the sexual organs tumorous or greatly undeveloped. Many had the trouble which was usually diagnosed as "range paralysis," which we think correct if we assume it to be an aftermath of coccidiosis which we believe most of the so-called range paralysis to be. Many of the Giants developed into nice birds but as a flock they were not profitable.

Here is a sequal to this story which may be of interest. This Spring we raised no chicks as we had no other grounds to use. But we wanted to check up a bit so we bought a bunch of cockerels and confined them closely under low wire movable enclosures on this same bare infected ground and watched to see what happened. All feed and water they got were in vessels, nothing allowed to be eaten from ground except what they could find themselves. When most of cockerels were sold a few were turned loose on the entire lot. Not a case developed.

A few observing people around here believe all whole grain feed (no mash) will avoid coccidiosis. One experiment we made several times points toward method or kind of feed having something to do with its attacks. Having noticed that there seemed always to be an outbreak after table scraps were fed, especially quantities of bread (white) we deliberately tried it out and it seemed to produce the trouble or at least something similar. We have noticed trouble with grown hens after feeding bread and tests made indicated digestive disturbances after any considerable quantity was fed. We are giving this data for what it is worth. It may help to solve some poultryman's troubles. H. H. BAKER.

New Jersey.

Ailing Turkeys

Will you advise me how to stop cholera in turkeys? I have over 90 turkeys and have lost 15 or 20 and more sick; have tried everything I could think of.

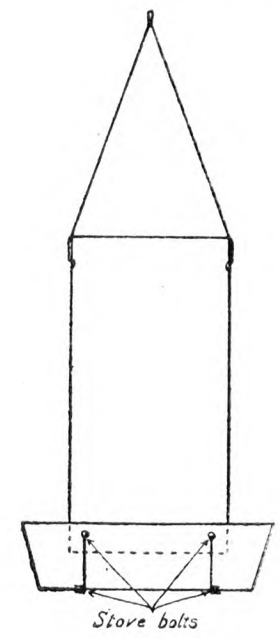
New York. MRS. A. C. F.

If you have true fowl cholera among your turkeys, I cannot tell you how to stop it, as it is a very infectious and fatal disease that does not stop until most of its victims are dead and most thorough removal of the infecting organisms is accomplished by general sanitation of the poultry quarters. I suspect, however, that what you term cholera in these turkeys is simply a diarrhoea resulting from infection by the organisms of blackhead or coccidiosis, most probably the former. If, upon opening a dead turkey, you find discolored patches upon the liver, you may recognize blackhead, a disease that carries off many poults each year and for which no preventive or cure has been discovered. In late years, the disease does not seem to be as common or fatal as formerly, a considerable number of turkey raisers being able to bring large flocks to maturity with small losses. It may be that the virulence of the infection is waning but, if anyone knows of a cure for those poults that lose weight and strength, lag behind the rest of the flock in the fields, display more or less diarrhoea and sometimes the dark color of the head which gave the disease its popular name and are finally picked up emaciated and dead, the secret has not been given to the public. It may be added that this secret has frequently been announced by those who believed themselves the fortunate discoverers of it but further experience has not confirmed their belief. M. B. D.

A Furnace Pipe Dry Mash Hopper

Here is a convenient dry mash hopper that can be made by anyone handy with tools and that doesn't take up any wall space. It will take care of as many hens as a hopper seven or eight feet long, as they circle around it and do not need as much "elbow room."

Take a length of 10-inch furnace pipe, punch three holes at equal distances apart around one end, and two holes the half way each at the other end, and about an inch from the edge of the metal. Take a 14 or 15-inch milk pan and fasten to the end with three holes by means of 3/16 in. x ¾ in. stove bolts and three pieces of wire about the size of telephone line wire with an eye bent on each end and long enough to support the bottom of the pan about 1¾ inches from the lower edge of the pipe. A piece of light chain makes a good method of suspending from a rafter, fastening to the two holes in upper en dof pipe. D. B.



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For $1, we will send you a Trial Box, postpaid, containing enough Iodine WORM-A-SIDE Non-Soluble Capsules to treat 20 birds. Make a test according to the directions we send you with the box. If you are not entirely satisfied, report results; and ask for refund; your $1 will be refunded. Mail the coupon below with check or dollar bill.

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Tells how to detect round worms and tape worms, how to get rid of them, how to protect your birds against infestation. Just check the coupon below, sign your name and address and mail it today.

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☐ Enclosed find $1.00 for which please send me postpaid, Trial Box of Iodine WORM-A-SIDE Non-Soluble Capsules, subject to your money-back guarantee.
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NAME .....
P. O. .....
R. R. ..... STATE .....

Chicks Go Blind

I have 400 chicks now six weeks old. They have fresh air, warmth and sunshine, and the brooder house is cleaned three times weekly. Yet some have eye trouble. The eyes (one or both) close, become puffed up, and inflamed. After about five or six days of this I can squeeze out thick, white pus about the size of a pea, but the chick appears to be stone blind. What should I do? M. I. W.
Ohio.

You should separate all chicks showing signs of eye inflammation from the rest. Some forms of inflammation are of a simple catarrhal nature and are recovered from quickly if the chicks are kept in clean, dry quarters. Others are of infectious character and transmissible to other chicks. There is no remedy for the blindness. Cleanliness of quarters and utensils, prompt removal of sick birds, protection from contact with older fowls suffering from roup or with anything that might convey the contagion from them must be depended upon to guard the flock. M. B. D.

Weight of Pullets

What should properly grown S. C. White Leghorn pullets weigh at the following ages: Three, four, five and six months? J. L. K.
Pennsylvania.

The Storrs Experiment Station gives the normal weights of White Leghorn chicks at 12 weeks as 1.8 lbs., at 16 weeks as 2.36 lbs., at 20 weeks as 2.9 lbs., and at 24 weeks as 3.28 lbs. These weights will serve as a guide to proper development, though they will not, of course, be taken as figures that cannot be varied from under good management. M. B. D.

Comparison of Feed Analyses

I am able to procure two different brands of feed in my locality, and would like to know if a man can judge of the merits of them by their guarantee analysis without making tests of same. The following are the analyses of the feeds:

No. 1. — Dry mash: Protein, 18 per cent; fat, 1½ per cent; fiber, 10 per cent; carbohydrates, 40 per cent. Scratch: Protein, 10 per cent, fat, 1½ per cent; fiber, 5 per cent; carbohydrates, 50 per cent.

No. 2.—Dry mash: Protein, 20 per cent; fat, 4 per cent; fiber, 8.5 per cent; carbohydrates, 40 per cent. Scratch: Protein, 10 per cent; fat, 2½ per cent; fiber, 4 per cent; carbohydrates, 50 per cent.

You will note in brand No. 1 that the fat content is very low, both in the mash and scratch. Brand No. 2 will cost $10 per ton more than brand No. 1. M. F. Q.

You can, of course, judge of the quality of a ration from the guaranteed analyses if the latter are dependable, but only a prolonged trial under controlled conditions would show which of two very similar formulas would give the best results. The study of the effects of various foods is a difficult one, there being no guide except the results shown upon animals made the subject of experiments and there are so many factors that may influence results that the utmost care is needed to avoid grave errors in the conclusions reached. The feeding of fowls has been made the subject of study for many years at institutions equipped for the work and yet only general conclusions have been reached. A laying hen needs about so much of each of the essential constituents in a well-balanced ration, but there is no definitely fixed amounts that must be given of each and a comparison of the formulas recommended by different institutions investigating the problems will show that there is no unanimity in their findings. In a general way they agree but there is a great deal of variation in details. The second formula that you submit is superior to the first, in that it contains a little more protein and fat and less fiber but the nature and quality of the ingredients used in both formulas would have as much or more to do with their comparative values than the chemical analyses alone. The source of an ingredient is as important as its nature. Protein may be obtained from horn and leather but that obtained from skim-milk would be far superior in a poultry food. Corn is probably a better source of the carbohydrates needed by fowls than buckwheat and minerals obtained from properly prepared bone would be superior to those locked up in grit, but a chemical analysis would not make this difference apparent. Without further knowledge of the sources from which the food elements were obtained than the analysis printed upon the bag, I should expect the mixture that showed the best analysis to be the best, largely because it requires the use of superior ingredients to obtain high proportions of the desired elements. In the two formulas that you submit, the protein content is not materially different, the fiber content is about the same and the total amount of carbohydrates is given as alike, though fat is considered as of 2¼ times the value of other carbohydrates in feeding when computations are made. If I were feeding No. 1 with good results, I do not think that I should change to No. 2 because of the slight difference in formula. M. B. D.

Cackle Brand
Meat and Bone Scrap
For Poultry
Manufactured in a sanitary plant from butchers scraps only and guaranteed absolutely free from adulterations.
J. O. RYDER RENDERING PLANT
Send for samples. **Port Jervis, N. Y.**

Ditch! THE Martin terrace!
Ditcher-Terracer - Grader
All steel, adjustable, reversible. Cuts V-shaped ditch to 4 ft. Open, tiling or irrigation. Cleans old ditches; builds field terraces. Does work of 100 men. Operate horses or tractor. **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** Satisfaction or no sale. **Send for free book** and special low price.
Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc. — Box 1034 Owensboro, Ky.

PULLETS Rhode Island Reds
March Hatch, $2.25; April Hatch, $2.00; May Hatch, $1.75 each.
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval.
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to sell our Famous Honey in 5-lb. pails, we ship to you and you collect and remit proceeds less your commission.
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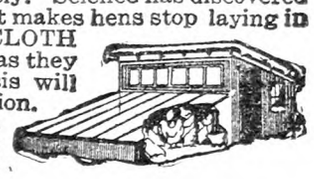
All winter, hens lay like it was June when you use GLASS CLOTH. Plain glass stops the sun's ultra-violet rays, but GLASS CLOTH admits them freely. Science has discovered it is the absence of these rays that makes hens stop laying in the winter. Put up big GLASS CLOTH windows and your hens will lay as they never have before. Egg paralysis will disappear. Egg glands will function.



It is common for 400 hens to lay $1000 worth of eggs in the cold months. A $5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH brings back enormous profits. Half a million successful users. Recommended by experts. Try it this winter. Order a roll at once. It will repay you many times over.

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Simply tack GLASS CLOTH over your screens to make fine storm doors and windows. Admits abundant light. Enjoy real winter home comfort. Shuts out cold. Stops draughts. Saves fuel and doctor bills. Ideal for enclosing porches and sleeping porches. Like adding new rooms at small cost.

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$5.00 buys a big roll of GLASS CLOTH 45 feet long and 36 inches wide. (Covers scratch shed 9x15 ft.) $4.25 buys the same amount of LIMBER GLASS. If, after 10 days' use, you do not find them better than glass or any substitute, return and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions, "Feeding for Eggs" free with each order. Samples and catalog on request. Thousands of dealers now sell GLASS CLOTH. But if there is not a dealer in your town, send us your order on the coupon below and we will ship promptly, postpaid.

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We recommend that you use GLASS CLOTH because of its super-strength and long wearing qualities. But for those who want a cheaper, lighter material, we now offer LIMBER GLASS. Its price is lower than any other glass substitute. In strength and lasting quality it is equal to any, save genuine GLASS CLOTH. At the price it is a very good value. But if you want to get strength and quality, GLASS CLOTH is the only thing to buy.

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"Better quality—more for money—go further"—says Springbrook Poultry Farm, South Wethersfield, Conn. "10,000 layers—Beacon only commercial egg mash used"—says Martin Schubkegel, Lakewood, N. J., after years of testing. Others write, "Even mixtures all the time." "Honest dependable feeds under all condition." etc.

Beacon is a high powered egg mash—21 per cent protein, palatable, pure minerals, Baker's grade milk only, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal—no green feed needed. Clean honest, nutritive feeds with Protozyme for utmost assimilation. High production plus par body weight. Test Beacon!

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Order 2 of each and We Pay Freight

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Heavy galvanized iron, insulated. Keeps water warm in winter—cool in summer. Cleanable, sturdy, lasts long. Holds 5 gallons. Birds drink all around. **Royal Mash or Green Feed** Trough. 5 ft. long with stand and wood perches. Heavy galvanized iron. Heavy wire hinged top. A durable item.
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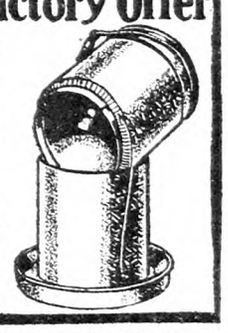

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Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. and BARRED ROCKS
March to June hatched. LALLY FARMS, Vineland, N. J

Mature Laying Pullets Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes.
Free range, healthy birds. IRA H. DODDS, North Hero, Vt.

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$1.25 each, $1.20 in 100 lots. Barred Rock Pullets, 12 wks. old, $1.25 each. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York

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April hatched Toms at $15. One 3 yr. old Tom at $12.
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Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. Exceptional quality in breeding pens and trios. Fall discount allowed on Breeding Males. Write for Mating List.
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Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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Best breeds. Breeders at special Fall prices. Catalog free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

DUCKS White Muscovies, $3 each; Mallards, $2.50.
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100 Jersey Black Giant Pullets Also Winter Apples. Write for prices.
Prompt shipment. C. J. YODER - Grantsville, Md.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pedigreed Cockerels Morgan-Tancred Strain.
From dams with records 200 to 274 eggs. Send for catalog. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

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Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Our company subscribes for your weekly and finds it unique among farm papers in preserving a family feeling among its subscribers, and in giving news of farming conditions as found in all parts of the country. That is, we in Michigan are interested in hearing about farming, scenery and family life in Maine, California and in Colorado or Alabama. It is nice to travel in this way. Your Publisher's Desk serves a valuable purpose and many newspapers and magazines would do well to follow suit. I read many modern and expensive magazines, and though interested in farming only to the extent of a small garden and a 10-acre orchard, I find no magazine more interesting than THE R. N.-Y. G. R. E.
Michigan.

Words of appreciation are always gratifying and we are much pleased to know that the general idea of Publisher's Desk is understood and serves as an index to enable readers to see through the many hoaxes that are put upon them.

The Chamber of Commerce issues a warning to Jamestown citizens who signed cards at the Chautauqua County fair and since then have received notice that they have won lots. This operation is carried on by a development company in a near-by State and is unethical, unsafe and is laden with bunco, according to the chamber, which points out that giving away lots is an old game in a certain type of real estate business and the follow-up usually finds there is something wrong with the gift. Also the principal interest soon develops—an attempt to sell the "lucky" one an extra lot. The quicker the "prize" is forgotten the better for the lucky citizen. This advice is based on special information secured by the Chamber of Commerce.—Jamestown Evening Journal.

It is regrettable that the management of any county fair permits these "free-lot" frauds to play their game on the fair grounds. The above is along the same line of information Publisher's Desk has been printing for the past 30 years. The details of these free offers are sometimes changed but the essentials are the same.

What is the standing of Columbia Institute of Chicago, Ill.? One of their salesmen has sold their $310 business administration course to my boy for $49.99, getting advance payment of $15, balance C. O. D. on arrival of first lesson. The salesman was recommended by my boy's high school principal, so gained the boy's confidence. F. S. C.
Maine.

The evidence of deception is so apparent in this case that comment is needless. That it is necessary to sell the course by such methods doesn't speak very well for the merits of the so-called institute. The high school principal is not within his province in assisting such agents to deceive his pupils. And the father of this boy is helping to pay his salary.

A student representing herself as a representative of the DeLux Art Studio, 225 N. Green St., Chicago, Ill., came to our house the other day, and presented an unusual and unique plan to sell painted pictures. You drew two envelopes from a pack of 20, and if you were lucky to draw certain colors you were entitled to certain price concessions. My wife drew two pink cards, therefore was entitled to one picture at half price, which would cost us $7.50—the cost of each picture is $30. We gave her a good picture of our two boys and have since been wondering what we will receive, and if you know anything of this firm, if they are reliable or not? We did not pay down any money, therefore on November 5, when they return with the painted picture, we wonder what it will be like. We also would like to know if we are going to receive a painted picture of the boys or if we are going to receive an enlarged photograph touched up in colors. W. E. S.
Pennsylvania.

There is, of course, nothing new in this "lucky envelope scheme." The Chicago Portrait Company has employed it for the past 12 to 15 years as a means of fooling the public. The regular price of the picture is $7.50 and this is perhaps more than they are worth. We do not know what sort of a picture will be presented to this woman, but we have no confidence in any concern using such deceptive practices to secure orders. The subscriber would be justified in refusing to accept the picture in view of the trick played on her to secure her signature to an order.

I made three shipments of eggs this Spring to the Atlantic Coast Poultry Association and wrote you regarding the standing of this organization and upon receipt of your reply that they were not very strong I immediately discontinued shipments. I received my pay for the first two shipments but the third shipment, covered by their check No. 5,495, attached, $49.15, resulted in the check being protested, with fees of $2.58, or an indebtedness to me of $51.73. I hope it may be possible for you to get into action immediately and secure the recovery of this protested check for me. M. B.
New York.

The Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association has discontinued business. We have reports from a number of readers who hold protested checks. The Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association is bonded with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y. We therefore advise those having claims or holding protested checks to file their claims with the State Department. If the indebtedness to shipper does not exceed $3,000, claims will be paid in full. If such claims amount to more than $3,000, each claimant will receive a proportionate share of his claim. Thus ends another of the Sapiro plan cooperatives.

I would like to take up a course on civil service. I wrote to the Franklin Institute for particulars of a course. Enclosed find some of the papers issued by them. If that institution is not what it professes to be tell me of some other institution on civil service. E. E.
New York.

Those desiring to prepare for civil service examinations may secure without cost the information which will enable them to prepare for the examination by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

My daughter wishes to take piano lessons from the U. S. School of Music. Is there any advice you could give me regarding the lessons, if they are reliable, and so forth? MRS. M. N.
Connecticut.

Musical authorities are in agreement that it is impractical to attempt to learn to play the piano or other musical instruments by correspondence instructions. When those signing for correspondence courses find their mistake they are then held responsible for the full amount of the fee.

The National Better Business Bureau, 383 Madison Ave., New York, issues a bulletin giving very essential information bearing upon check forgeries, alterations, etc. The following paragraph, taken from the bulletin, is of particular interest, showing the responsibility of the bank when cashing forged checks:

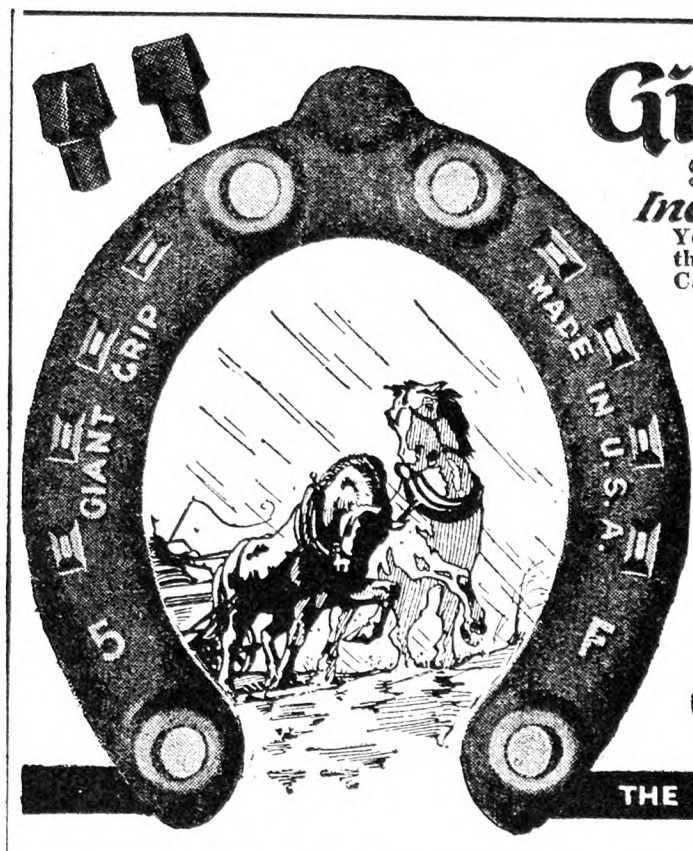
That if the bank pays out money on an order which the depositor has not signed or authorized (forgery of signature), the bank is liable for the loss and cannot legally charge the depositor's account, except in the unusual case where the depositor through negligence fails to discover the forgery after the return of his cancelled checks, in which case forgery insurance would ordinarily give no protection. A bank is bound to know the signature of its depositor.

As I have been a reader of your paper for several years and always find it very interesting and honest in its dealings, I am enclosing a draft drawn on Z. J. Stoddard of Mt. Holley, N. J. I drew this draft June 30 on his bank, and he refuses to pay the same. The order he sent me was for Dahlia bulbs, and on his order he wrote "draw draft at sight 30 days after date of invoice." I did and he refuses to pay it. W. F. B.
Connecticut.

Z. J. Stoddard is making as unenviable a record as his predecessor R. J. Gibbons. In fact the record shows Gibbons did business at one time in the name of Stoddard. The methods of the two are quite identical at any rate.

On July 11 I sent $1.50 to the Gertrude Dress Shoppe, 1560 S. Boulevard, New York, for sample dress, as I wanted to sew for them and have not heard one thing from them. I would be very glad if you could give me any information or if they are all right, as I do not want to lose my money. MRS. N. S.
Pennsylvania.

The Gertrude Dress Shoppe of this city is one of the many fake work-at-home schemes that we have exposed so often in THE R. N.-Y. After these concerns get their hands on your money, it is practically impossible to secure the refund. An investigation reveals that the concern is now out of business and there is no way of tracing them.



Giant Grip
Shoes and Calks
Increase Horse Power

Your horses can always be shod sharp—if they have on Giant Grip shoes and calks. Calks can be changed easily without removing the shoes—and the calks stay in—wear sharp and wear longer. Giant Grip calks are sure protection for your horses on icy roads.

Giant Grip calks cost no more than other calks of lower quality and whose first cost may be less. Price does not tell the quality of calks. Ask your blacksmith and horseshoer to put on a set of Giant Grip shoes and calks now—when sure footing is needed. Then you'll know why it pays to have your horses shod with the very best fitting Drive Calk Shoes and Drive Calks that will stay in because they are properly tapered and have ridges to keep them from turning.

Giant Grip Mfg. Co.
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.
THE CALK IN THE YELLOW BOX

Insure Before You Tour
FREE: Send for Road Map of New York State

SECURITY SAVING SERVICE

Large scale, shows all good roads and routes. Also tells how you can save $4.00 to $10.00 on your Automobile Insurance. 25,000 Farmers now insure in this Company.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Several agents in each county; if you do not know one, write us at
268 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Government Tests Prove Value of Grinding Feed

12 to 26 per cent of Feeding Value Wasted when Corn or Oats is Fed Whole

TESTS prove that ground cornmeal fed with an approved basal ration makes dairy cows 7 per cent more productive of milk and that the milk has a 14 per cent greater butter-fat content. Steers make gains of nearly one-half pound more per day than those fed on the usual roughage ration and whole grain. Surprising results have been secured with calves, pigs, poultry, and other live stock.

Corn Shellers

McCormick-Deering Corn Shellers are made in six styles and with capacities from 4000 bushels down to the limited output of hand shellers. They do a clean job of shelling and deliver the corn in fine condition for seed, feed, or market, with a minimum expenditure of power, labor, and money.

McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders

Grind Feed with Minimum Power at Low Cost — Save Hauling and Milling Costs by Having a Grinder on your Own Farm.

Sold in three types for grinding all kinds of feed. Double-faced grinding plates fully adjustable for coarse grinding or pulverizing. Also a full line of elevators and attachments for increasing grinder utility.

THE convenience, the saving in time, labor, and feeding value, and the money saved in milling and hauling expense, more than justify the purchase of a McCormick-Deering Feed Grinder.

If you are not already equipped to grind feed, get a McCormick-Deering without delay. Descriptive booklet sent on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for pure-bred Guernseys; the farm is situated in Eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, experienced in incubation and brooding. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, N. Y.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 25 to 35 years in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education; must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M. D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WANTED—Working manager, experienced with high-grade cattle and general farming, for well-equipped, New York State farm of about 200 acres; excellent opportunity for man who can show good results; state education, experience, age and family, etc. ADVERTISER 4846, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man, Protestant, on a dairy farm; good milker. ADVERTISER 4853, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young American, married, no children preferred, for truck farm; no cigarettes or drinking; state wages, references, if any; pay no attention to inquiries after 10 days; do not answer unless you are looking for a permanent place. V. FLOYD DAVIS, Mount Sinai, L. I., N. Y. Telephone 26-F-24 Port Jefferson.

YOUNG white girl for housework in family with three young children; $40 to start; references. ADVERTISER 4844, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER for farm, or couple; look after horses and gasoline engines furnishing electricity and water; wife plain cook; $50 a month and comfortable home. A. C. BERLINGHOFF, Lebanon, N. J.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.—Two girls, preferably German, wanted for general housework and waitresses; good references necessary. Phone MISS EICKERT, Longacre 2210, or Miss Kurtz, Bernardsville 434.

WANTED—Young, single man for general work on commercial poultry farm; preferably with some farm experience; must be intelligent, willing worker desirous of learning business; no bad habits or smoking tolerated; permanent position with good home and pay; write giving particulars regarding experience, age, weight, last reference and salary. FRED MILLER, Rt. 1, Rockville, Conn.

WANTED—About November 1 a middle-aged superintendent, married, Protestant, no children, on farm in Westchester County; give experience and references. ADVERTISER 4874, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Energetic young man, clean habits, good references, to work on Gloucester County fruit and poultry farm; board self; good opportunity. ADVERTISER 4872, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife with no children in the family, free from the use of tobacco, to become manager and matron in a school for boys; middle-aged country people, members of a church and of good habits desired; for full information write to CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

HELP Wanted—Couple on modern one-man commercial poultry farm; man take full charge poultry; woman give two days' week housework; separate modern living quarters and $100 month; write giving full details. HIMWICK, Mountain View, N. J.

WANTED—Man for general farm work. Write to R. CEIKE, R. D. 2, Jefferson, N. Y.

HELP Wanted—Couple or two women, general housework, country; wet wash, electric ironer, churning for table use; $130 per month; wanted October 24. Phone 4429 New Rochelle, or write ADVERTISER 4900, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good single man on fruit and dairy farm; full details of experience, age and habits, etc.; good wages and permanent job if satisfactory. ADVERTISER 4901, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDOW on small farm wants woman helper or partner; truck, berries, flowers sold at retail; good market. ADVERTISER 4904, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS herdsman for Jersey herd; must be strictly sober, of good manner, good worker, capable of taking full charge under superintendent; good compensation; married man only; write or call. B. J. KLINE, 117 Liberty St., New York.

WANTED by November 10, man and wife; man as gardener, vegetables, drives, hedges, etc.; must be reliable, sober, capable; wife good cook, clean housekeeper, to board three or four men; cottage with improvements; give full particulars, age, nationality, habits, and experience, or call for interview. MEADOW FARM, Hartsdale, N. Y.

GARDENER, useful man, Protestant, married, none or small family; wages $100, unfurnished house, heat, light; full understanding cow, chickens, garden, lawns; experience, age, references first reply. ADVERTISER 4906, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM and estate manager, open; industrial, skilled; lifetime, practical, scientific experience all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; possess plans successful highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; market assured. ADVERTISER 4797, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER in refined family, Protestant, as one of family; very fond of children; best references; state salary and duties. ADVERTISER 4886, care Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION—Is there any estate owner who would appreciate an old-fashioned, reliable, hustling couple, aged 30, without furniture, as cook and chauffeur, about November 1; wife, capable handling 10-man boarding-house; man, experienced and willing to help in barn, garden or field when not driving; no objection to 16-hour day but feel we can earn $175 and board with modern equipment. ADVERTISER 4858, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 33, married, two girls school age, capable, industrious, best reference, live stock, calf raising, chickens; would consider estate manager and chauffeur; five years last place; good living conditions essential; give all particulars, please. ADVERTISER 4871, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG woman wants position as companion or housekeeper in family of refinement; can drive car. ADVERTISER 4876, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farm manager, now employed, wants position about November 1 as farm or estate manager; agricultural college graduate; prefer high-class dairy herd or breeding establishment. ADVERTISER 4875, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, American, thoroughly competent and experienced, is open for position. ADVERTISER 4860, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, wants responsible position near New York City. ALFRED BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

POULTRYWOMAN, experienced in all branches, would like full charge of poultry farm or caretaker or housekeeper in country; best references. ADVERTISER 4877, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, desires position as working foreman on commercial plant. BOX 3, Madalin, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED single man, middle age, desires position; modern establishment; assistant herdsman, barn man; Guernseys preferred; reference. BOX 54, South Berlin, Mass.

SINGLE, middle-aged man, wants position quick for Winter at least, with good home; New York State chauffeur's license; good mechanic, handy carpenter work, painting, all repairs on large farm or estate; clean, honest, dependable; A-1 reference. ADVERTISER 4879, care Rural New-Yorker.

VERY competent cook-housekeeper, good manager, wants position; farm boarding-house or adult family; state wages. ADVERTISER 4880, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position for year by licensed chauffeur; long distance preferred, trucking or private. RUDOLPH RATLYENS, Rt. 15, Fredonia, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, single, 33, open for position requiring competancy; life experience. ADVERTISER 4882, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Swedish, no children, wish position as caretaker; experienced in all kinds of repairs; wife, good cook or houseworker. Address, BOX 471, Portchester, N. Y.

COMPANION-NURSE, trained, capable, Protestant, fond country, drive car, light case, able travel; $25 week. ADVERTISER 4885, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, young German; man as gardener or caretaker for private estate or gentleman's farm; agricultural college graduate; wife, good cook and housekeeper. ADVERTISER 4884, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted — Farmer or herdsman, American, Protestant, married, 38, two daughters, 16 and 13; understand feeding high producing dairy cows, raising calves, sheep, hogs, poultry, berries and all dairy farm crops; 8 years' experience in certified dairy and operated general farm 11 years; manage farm work and help successfully; good living conditions desired; state wages. ADVERTISER 4891, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, 45, wants position, city or country; references. J. F., care Mrs. M. House, 509 West 183d St., New York City.

SHEEP, the best paying stock, manager with long and successful experience desires change to larger proposition; thorough knowledge of all details; personal interview desired. ADVERTISER 4889, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER, single, middle-aged, lifetime experience, practical, theoretical, all lines of agriculture, stock, crops, flowers, lawns, etc.; machinery, book-keeping; want permanent position on gentleman's place where results count. ADVERTISER 4890, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, farm manager, 20 years' experience; Guernseys or Holsteins; capable of swinging any size proposition; might consider share basis with reliable party; references exchanged. BOX 203, Morris Plains, N. J.

FARM estate superintendent, high-grade, proven ability, qualified every detail. ADVERTISER 4878, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, man experienced farmer, chickens, useful; woman good plain cook, capable to board help; reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 4883, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as dairyman or poultryman; single, age 45; life experience on private and commercial places; good buttermaker and brooder man. ADVERTISER 4892, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged American couple, as caretaker or working foreman, on place in country; wife nice cook; I am handy at anything; good success with poultry. ADVERTISER 4893, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer, as working foreman, would consider herdsman position; have life-time experience. ADVERTISER 4894, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, farmer, poultryman, hustler, reliable and honest; long practical and theoretical experience; married American; Long Island or Jersey. ADVERTISER 4888, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS farmer and dairyman, single, age 41, wishes position on up-to-date farm or estate; experienced in farming, dairy and beef cattle and gardener; present employed Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; open to take position November 15; can furnish references on request; state particulars and wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 4910, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 26, agricultural college and seven years' practical training, desires connection with good commercial poultryman. ADVERTISER 4897, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING superintendent or caretaker for country or town estate; life experience with fine lawns and gardens; expert chauffeur; best references. ADVERTISER 4895, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm manager wishes position on farm or estate; 14 years' experience with purebred stock, crop rotation, all branches of farm management; references. ADVERTISER 4898, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by capable herdsman-dairyman; Hollander, 36, on modern dairy farm or private estate; wife capable of boarding two men; please write full details; references. ADVERTISER 4899, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as head gardener on big estate; 22 years' experience as florist, nurseryman, landscape gardener; good references; (no farmer); 40 years old, Protestant, German-American, honest, reliable, good character; can leave any time, employed now; wages and particulars in first letter; cottage if possible. Address WM. HILSE, 113 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, college graduate, single, wishes position; expert on egg production, feeding, chick raising, caponizing, water fowls. ADVERTISER 4902, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman; pheasants, turkeys, etc.; married, desires position. ADVERTISER 4903, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, gardener, wants position on estate or institution; all repairs, tools; reference. ADVERTISER 4907, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman wishes position where results are desired and appreciated; single, 38. ADVERTISER 4908, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, good farmer and dairyman, wants position; age 37, small family. ADVERTISER 4909, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

160 ACRES, two sets of farm buildings; high fertility, every acre now producing; 20 hardwood timber, 15 pasture; stream; near main road, on hard road; 20 miles from Philadelphia; no cheap farm. ADVERTISER 4818, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or to rent, on Long Island, 40 miles out, to reliable party, a 3½-acre chicken farm; 1,700 capacity laying house, 1,200 pullets, 500 layers at present; 5-room house, light plant, running water; a good home market for all poultry products; fruit and grapevines; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 4817, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Three farms, about 100 acres each, near noted Summer resort of Sharon Springs, N. Y.; good buildings, good markets; prices $3,000 to $10,000; no agents. D. R. HONE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm boarding-house on Hudson River; 96 acres, dairy, fruit, chickens; good paying proposition. VERMANN, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

FOR SALE or Rent—A rare chance, 330 acres virgin forest in the deer country; abounds with deer, beavers, ducks, etc.; 15 minutes from Monticello; near concrete road. FLOYD I. PELTON, Monticello, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm, exchange for good 7-room house, bordering river, by State road; electricity, city water, plumbing. MELL, 1042 S. Boulevard, New York.

FOR SALE—One-half acre farm; new 6-room house; all improvements; garage; gas electric, city water; good road; half mile to station; 28 miles from New York; price $6,800, $500 cash. A. E. LUDOVICE, Lincoln, N. J.

POULTRYMEN—See our advertisement last week's issue, farm for sale. LAURELTON FARMS, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED farmer will rent or buy on crop payment plan, stock and poultry farm completely furnished; write full particulars. FARMER, 38 N. 51st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED to rent stocked, equipped dairy farm; Orange or Sullivan County preferred. JOHN FIEDEMANN, R. D., care of Wm. Oser, Orangeburg, N. Y.

BUY direct from owner and save agent's commission; two farms, on hard roads, in heart of Del-Mar-Va trucking section; small cash payment, balance on long time. A. J. DASHIELL, Fruitland, Md.

FOR SALE—Farm, 73 acres, three miles from railroad and town; good buildings, cheap for cash. MRS. HENRY R. BROWN, R. D. No. 1, McDonough, N. Y.

FOR SALE by owner, 160 acres, in good cultivation; all tractor land; good buildings; 50 tons hay; 70 rods from main concrete highway; sacrifice price $4,200. ORLIE PARKER, Greene, N. Y.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Immediately, farm to buy, on easy terms, suitable for general farming; give full particulars in first letter. ELMER HOFFMAN, Dunellen, N. J.

FOR SALE—Good grain and dairy farm, situated on Monmouth Road, leading from Hornerstown to Prospertown, State New Jersey; 205 acres, 10-room house, tenement house, 3 good wells of water, good buildings, large silo; near railroads, church and schools; for particulars, apply to GEO. H. SEXTON, R. D. 1, Chesterfield, N. J.

220-ACRE general farm on shares; Finger Lakes region; none better in county; 112 acres for sale unincumbered; low price, easy terms; federal road, good market. BOX 70, R. D. 1, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FARM wanted in New York State, within 100 miles New York City; house at least 10 rooms; give full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 4887, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO LET—Fully equipped modern poultry and truck farm near Westwood, Bergen County, N. J.; seven-room house, two barns, incubator, capacity 5,000 eggs, brooder houses, etc.; all in first-class condition; 20 acres of land; $100 per month rent to responsible party. Apply to MRS. B. I. LOWITS, 154 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

20-ACRE vineyard with packing house; 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

EQUIPPED farm, 93 acres, fertile soil, good buildings; bargain, $2,500. CAIRNS, Angelica, N. Y.

A COUNTRY paradise, near town, 86 acres, rich soil; wonderful view; mammoth barns, fine dwelling, furnace, electricity, pure water, shaded lawns; fishing, bathing; price low; photo. JOHN SCOTT, Eagle Bridge, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm or Summer home; 28 acres, 10 acres fruit, apples, peaches, pears; two houses, one of ten rooms, smaller house of five rooms; large barn, sheds, ice-house, corn-house, wood-shed, poultry-houses, beautiful location; maple shade, large lawn, good roads. C. K. ANDREWS, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

WANTED—Dairy farm about 100 acres; state terms and full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 4905, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General country store; price $8,500. WENNERHOLM, Highland, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

HONEY, 5-lb. pails, pure clover honey, postpaid, (4) zone, 90 cents; dark buckwheat, 75 cents. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.15; 2 pails, $2.15; 4 pails, $4.20, prepaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $9; buckwheat and mixed, 10 cts per pail less. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Gold skin sweet potatoes, dry and sweet, $4 per bbl; 20 years supplying families; digging time, October. T. E. LOOMIS, East New Market, Md.

DELICIOUS sweet clover honey; two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; sample, 15c; none finer. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

WISH to dispose of several pieces of old antique furniture to private collectors; these have been in this family for a great number of years; price and description on request. ANDREW B. HUMMER, R. 1, Frenchtown, N. J.

HONEY, fine quality, New York State, white clover extracted, $6.50 per 60-lb. cans. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1 and $1.75 postpaid; 60 lbs. here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; fine quality. M. E. BALLARD, Roxbury, N. Y.

FINEST clover honey, 5 lbs., $1.20; two, $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80; chunk comb, $1.40 delivered third zone; white comb, $5, 24 sections; amber and buckwheat, $4.50; clover extracted, 60 lbs., $7.20; buckwheat, $6 here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FANCY clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, 90c and $1.75 postpaid; satisfaction guaranteed. ARTHUR JEWELL, Owego, N. Y.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail, sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURNERY, Ionia, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs. extracted, $2 prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HOME-GROWN pecans, large size, 60 cents pound, 5 and 10-pound bags; orders accepted now, shipments begin November 1; checks with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

FOR SALE—Newtown incubator, 1,800 eggs; also coal brooder stoves; perfect condition; reasonable. EGLI, Box 344, R. F. D. 2, Saddle River Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

SWEET potatoes, fancy, clean, well graded, full measure, satisfaction guaranteed, $1 bushel. f.o.b. Salisbury. I. S. WINFREE, Salisbury, Md.

WANTED—Antique pistols and revolvers. COLLECTOR, 29 Pitt St., Bloomfield, N. J.

"DEPEW'S honey," 60 lbs. clover, $6.60 here; delivered wholesale prices given on 12 5-lb. pails; clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75 prepaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE clover honey, new crop, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2 delivered. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FINE extracted honey, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 40 lbs. delivered, within 3d zone, $6.75; buckwheat, $5.75; 10-lb. pail, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CORN—Want to sell carload dry yellow corn on cob, f.o.b. Westover, Md. L. W. BEAUCHAMP, Westover, Md.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

FOR consumers only, in zones one, two and three, genuine home-cured hams and bacons, 10 to 16 lbs. average each, corncob smoke; each 38c a lb.; clear pork sausage, 5-lb. bags, no cereal used, 35c lb. delivered; hams not ready for shipment until November 15; pay the parcel post man; any goods not satisfactory, parcel post them back and your money with postage added will be returned. C. E. WYLIE, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

PROTESTANT father seeks Protestant home for a 14-year-old son, within 35 miles of New York City, so he can visit. ADVERTISER 4896, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL pay $20 a month for board, room and washing; will help do chores, morning and night; can work four or five hours a day. ADVERTISER 4881, care Rural New-Yorker.

The Household Painter

by A. Ashmun Kelly

Practical directions for painting, decorating, papering, calcimining, wood finishing and staining, varnishing, etc.

Price $1.25

From The RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

You can't paint a house with APPLESAUCE

"CHEAP" PAINT ISN'T CHEAP AT ALL

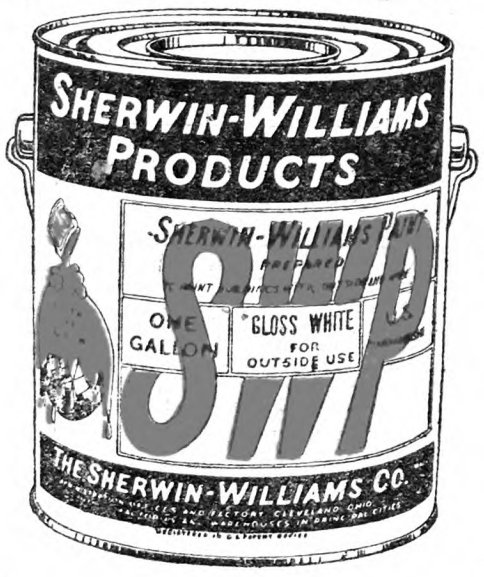
JUST because "cheap" paint is low-priced paint doesn't mean it saves you money. Far from it. For as sure as it is low-in-price, it is "low" in covering capacity, "low" in wearing ability, even "low" in looks and color.

Any "cheap" paint is skimped in making. Money *must* be saved by "cheap" materials and "cheap" manufacture. And that means a terribly costly paint when you try to put it on the wall.

On the other hand, good old SWP House Paint—the finest that money can buy—costs you less by the square foot—less by the year—and gives you a beautiful, rich-looking job in the bargain. Here is why:—

The right formula—fine quality materials—and careful, expert mixing are required for fine house paint. Any one of these qualities *alone* is not enough—*it takes all three.*

SWP House Paint is *far superior* in every one of these three. That is why this famous paint covers more wall space per gallon and gives more years of service and beauty—why it is the *lowest-cost paint on the wall.*



Formula only one item

Many have tried to imitate fine old SWP. The formula has been openly printed for years. But don't let any imitation mislead you. A house paint is no better than the ingredients in it. Even a good formula can't make up for poor quality materials and unskilled mixing.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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How Do You Like My Collie Pup?

The Rat Problem on the Farm

Ernest M. Mills—United States Biological Survey

PART I

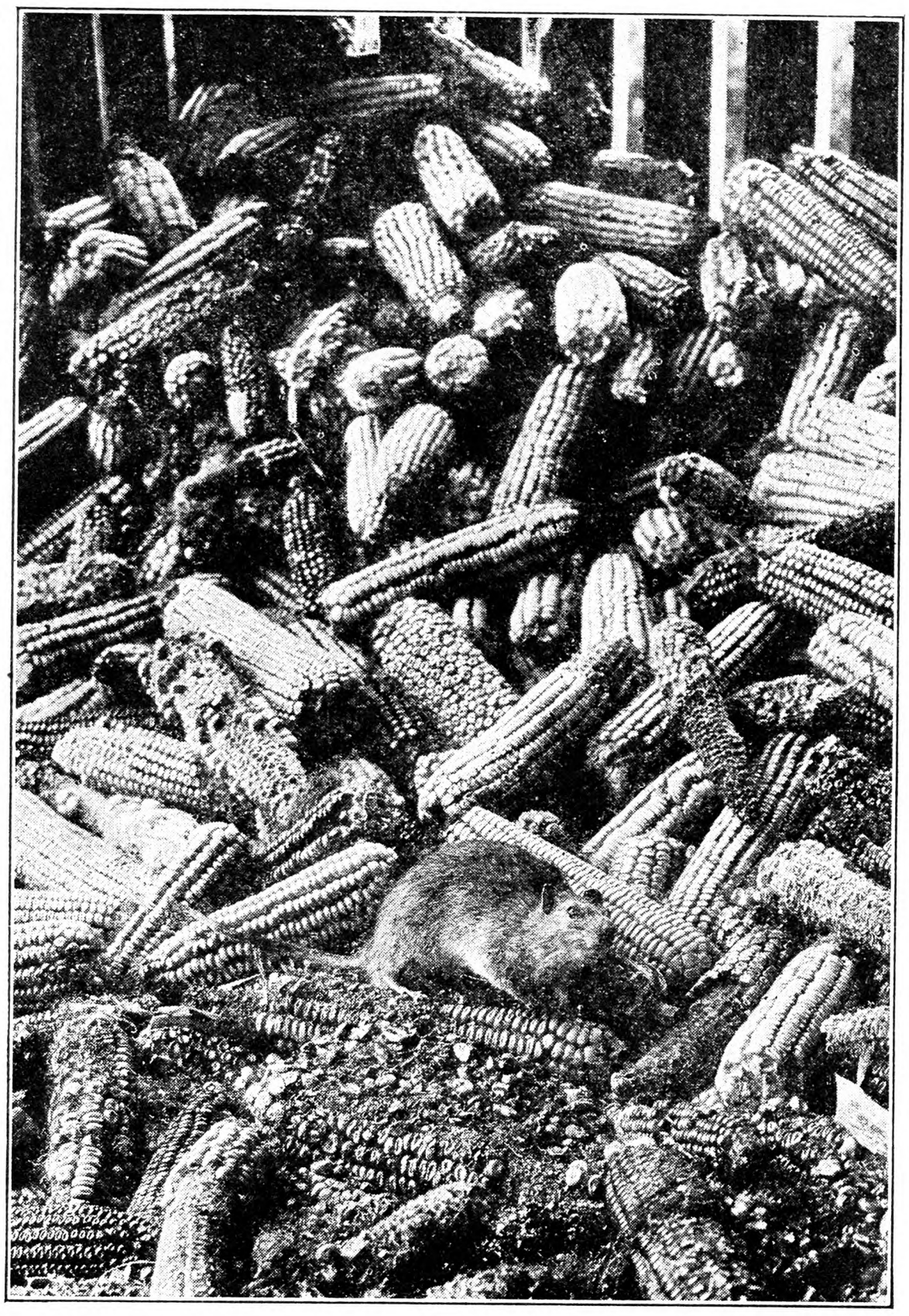
HABITS AND ECONOMIC STATUS.—The majority of farms present ideal conditions for harboring rats and consequently they are badly infested with these pests. There are many conditions that will account for these rodents on a farm. The removal of these conditions will generally mean a permanent reduction of their numbers and damage. While measures for the permanent riddance of rats are being taken, it will also be necessary to use methods of destruction. There is no easy road to rat riddance. It requires continuous study and observation together with systematic and persistent effort.

FARM OFFERS SHELTER.—The farm is attractive to the rat because it generally offers an abundance of shelter. There are likely to be many old wooden buildings with shallow foundations, and if there is a cellar, it probably has an earthen or wooden floor, excellent places for the rats to burrow and nest. Barns, sheds and outbuildings have been built with no idea of excluding rodents. Double walls and dead air spaces provide places of safety. Trash piles, wood piles, and stone walls are favorable locations for rat concealment.

ABUNDANT FOOD AVAILABLE.—The farm also offers a great variety and abundance of rat food. Grains are accessible in the field, shock, crib, bin or feed troughs. Fruit, vegetables, eggs and young chicks are found on every hand, all tempting to the hungry rat. Take for example this fact—more than one-half the entire corn crop of the United States is held in storage for a period of at least three months and during that time it is susceptible to injury by rats. As a result of a questionnaire sent to North Carolina farmers it was learned that 5½ per cent of the stored corn was destroyed each year by rats. Based on this report, the annual loss to stored corn in the United States would be more than $70,000,000. Next look at the losses to chickens and eggs. The greatest damage is done during the hatching season, since the rat has a particular liking for young chickens. One poultryman reported over 400 chicks killed in one night by rats. In Connecticut the loss caused by rats to one poultry flock over the last year was estimated at $1,000. A Washington merchant reported that rats gnawed a hole in a tub containing 100 dozen eggs, and within a period of two weeks carried away 71 dozen, without leaving either shell or stain. Poultry houses are unusually favorable places for rats because they are often built on the ground, or on posts set into it, with board or dirt floors, thus protecting the rats from their natural enemies. The houses are warm, with plenty of food and water available day and night.

RATS ARE MIGRATORY.—The migratory habit of the rat should be fully realized in trying to combat its inroads. No one knows the native country of the brown rat, but it is generally supposed to have been Asia. In 1727 vast hordes of them swam the River Volga into Europe. A few years later they arrived in England. In 1775 the first colony of these pests was brought to America, without presenting passports or paying duty. Since that time they have spread all over the United States. Rats migrate from places where food is scarce to places of abundant food. In 1903 a multitude of rats covered Mercer and Rock Island counties of Illinois quite suddenly, and during the Winter and Summer of 1904 were a serious plague. A local newspaper reported that one farmer in a single month killed 3,435 rats on his farm. Other movements of rats may be local or seasonal in occurrence. In the Spring there generally is an exodus of rats from houses and barns to the open fields and woods, and a return movement takes place when cold weather approaches. This explains why rats are more abundant in the country during the Summer, while in the towns and cities they occur in greatest numbers during the Winter. Again, rats may travel regardless of obvious food, shelter or weather conditions. From a number of rats that were released by the United States Public Health Service, one was recaptured after two days at a point one mile distant from the place of liberation, and several were taken in the course of two weeks, two or three miles from the point of release. Their travel had been through a thickly populated area of a city.

HOW MANY RATS ON A FARM?—It is not possible to make an accurate census of the number of rats on the farms in the United States. The rodent population in several American cities is slightly in excess of the human population as determined by trapping percentages covering a period of one year. From these figures it is thought that in the rural districts there are three or four times as many rats as people. In grain or cane sections there are probably seven or eight times as many. In fact, during an anti-rat campaign in Denton County, Texas, with a total human population of 35,000, there were 253,000 rats by actual count killed in six weeks' time.



The Rat in the Corncrib. Fig. 593. Courtesy U. S. Biological Survey

RATS AS BREEDERS.—On account of the favorable conditions existing on the farm, rats may multiply exceedingly fast. The usual litter of rats varies from six to 14; 16 is not an uncommon number. A litter of 23 has been recorded. The gestation period is 21 days, and the females are capable of breeding when less than three months old. The number of litters a year varies according to local conditions, the average being from six to ten. If one pair of rats were allowed to multiply at the rate of six broods of 10 young without deaths for three years, there would be 359,709,482 rats at the end of this period. Of course, under natural conditions they do not increase at that rate because of disease, cannibalism, enemies, and a limited food supply.

LOSSES BY RATS.—Not only do rats consume and pollute large quantities of agricultural products, but they cause fires by gnawing matches and insulated electric wires. Insurance companies estimated the fire loss in the United States due to defective insulation of wires at $15,000,000 yearly, and since rats and mice may impair the insulation by gnawing, part of the above sum must be charged to these animals. Rats gnaw through lead pipes and wooden tanks to obtain water, thus causing flooding. The burrows and tunnels of rats often undermine concrete floors, walls, and foundations of buildings. There have been many newspaper reports of rats attacking human beings. Some of these tales are fictitious or exaggerated, although there have been many authentic cases. Just recently two children were attacked by rats in their home in Boston. They received finger and forehead lacerations and were treated at the Emergency Hospital. Rats will fight if closely cornered or if desperate for food, but occurrences are rare. To fix accurately a sum as the amount of damage done by rats is impossible. One must know the number of rats and the actual damage done by one rat. A conservative figure of $2 per rat has been given for its average damage. With as many rats as people, the annual loss in the United States would be $200,000,000, an astounding amount! The constant labor of 200,000 men would be required to produce the materials destroyed by rats. This tremendous loss more than equals the total value of the crops in the State of Louisiana.

RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH.—From an economic standpoint, the rat is the most destructive of all animals, but the most serious charge against the rat is its relation to public health. Rats disseminate the germs of many human diseases. During the middle ages the "black death" or bubonic plague, which was spread through the agency of rats, killed nearly half the population of the world. The plague gained an entrance into the United States at San Francisco, Seattle and Hawaii in 1909 and at New Orleans in 1914, but was stamped out by prompt rat-extermination work by the United States Public Health Service and cooperating city organizations. Rats are probably a considerable factor in transferring the parasites of trichinosis, a dreaded disease sometimes fatal to man. Septic pneumonia and epidemic jaundice have been traced to rats.

Surplus and the Farmer

THE following should furnish a text for profitable consideration. "We are on a fruit farm in the Niagara fruit belt, and have been thinking of trying sheep for some time, but after coming back from Buffalo where I sold my A grade apples for 65 cents, have decided now is the time to act. We know nothing about sheep, and there are none about here."

This is followed with questions which are not of general interest, so we have named him some practical men to visit. There is no risk in advising a few ewes, but it might be dangerous for a tenderfoot to tackle a flock. Here we run off at a tangent. That is a great fruit belt and I saw the crop coming on in June. A few years ago, I saw the lone owner in his loaded orchard near Lockport, no help in sight and apples a drug. The next Summer an owner along the west side of Seneca Lake told me there were 40 tons of cherries rotted on the trees and ground. Both places, like others, are grand fruit belts, but it is a failing of American farmers that when a few make some money at any calling, the whole mob jumps in and kills the price of the original investors and themselves.

They have done that over the whole land with wheat, dairying, potatoes, cabbage, tobacco and other products, and, when the season was favorable, they

were beggars at marketing time. They have done it when there were sectional and national deficits which would have brought profit. They did it when organization was needed to fight capital, and when useless, half-baked white collar officials inspected them and gave them orders. They did it when we were importing over $2,000,000,000 worth of farm products that should have been grown on American farms. If we lived in that section we would buy our fruit, same as we buy our potatoes here.

What has become of the independent farmer? We are personally acquainted with several, and every fellow of them did his own thinking. They grow these deficits and set the price. Seedsmen at a distance wanted our wheat for their customers to sow. Wheat sells by the forlorn owner for $1.15 but we set the price of $1.65 and 300 bushels were taken Saturday. It was worthy, and so was our wool which was taken by phone at our figure, 46 cents. Our big barn floor has had apples hauled to it for sorting. Seven hundred bushels of Fall apples have gone at $1.50, and Winter varieties will be more. We can't pick peaches fast enough, and the price is tagged on different containers, our price, and they are taken from messes to truckloads. We do not grow what the mob does here and have a home market at our figures. This is while junketing parties are running over the State to incite more and more of the surplus stuff.

It appears the politicians and farm leaders want more surplus for business and transportation to make more out of it than the farmers. Everything for relief has been recommended except the right one. All the talk, costing a full billion, counting the lost time of Congress, has not brought one farmer one cent. Millions more are going to farm advisers, inspectors and organizers. Politics and business favor co-operation, so they can be scooped up in bunches. Then look at what is going for votes. Who do you suppose will reimburse the spenders? There is a swarm of parasites living on the farmers, and not one would advise balanced production. They want surplus and plenty of it to talk relief. The man who does his own thinking does not need relief and can scorn alleged government friends, advisers and inspectors. I would smile to see them mix in our business. Every farmer can be independent and make more money than he ever did if he will.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Kidney Potatoes

L. B. R.'s call for kidney potatoes under "Doings at Long Acres" takes me back in memory 35 or 40 years, and prompts me to write of varieties and potato culture as practiced near the headwaters of the Bay of Fundy in New Brunswick, Canada. The varieties most prized and generally grown were blue or dark purple. The names of some of these were, Kidney Copper, Seal's Foot, Early Blue. The kidney was a very dark blue-skinned potato, and strikingly resembling a kidney in shape, a potato of fine quality, but I do not remember it as being particularly early.

The Early Blue was the standard early potato. This potato was not entirely blue; in fact it was mostly white with blue eyes. One thing I remember in particular about this variety was the fact that it always produced an abundance of seed (potato balls we used to call them). By taking a willow rod and sharpening one end, then taking a seed ball and pressing it on to the sharpened end, one could throw this seed ball a tremendous distance and with considerable accuracy after practice. The Seal's Foot was a dark-skinned, rather oddly shaped potato, being larger at the growing end, and when cut lengthwise there was a purple line about a quarter of an inch from the skin surrounding the tuber. This I suspect resembled a seal's foot and gave it its name.

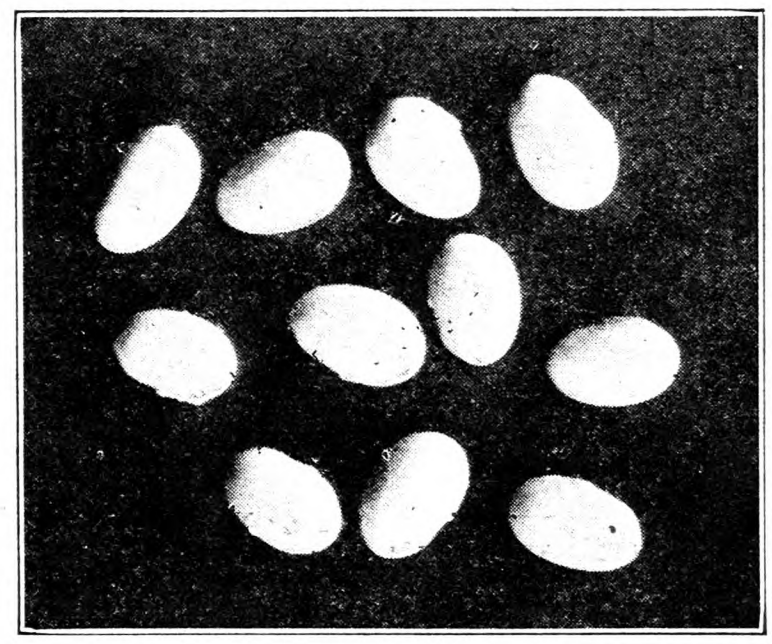
These and several other dark-skinned potatoes, the names of which I have forgotten, were generally grown in preference to the white-skinned potatoes, particularly in the case of "burnt-land" planting. Now burnt-land planting consists of felling the trees and burning them, when a piece of timber land is to be cleared, usually to make pasture, later to be stumped and cultivated. On this freshly burned-over tract, the potatoes are planted, not in the usual way; a grubbing hoe is used, for there are many small roots to cut. Every available foot of ground is utilized close up in and around the stumps. A hole is dug a few inches deep in the ashes and earth, potato dropped, then it is covered, and also hilled for the first and last time. This is all that is done until digging time. There are no weeds or insects to bother. The virgin soil with the potash from the ashes seems to make an ideal seed bed. I have never seen the equal of these burnt-land crops as to yield and quality. When cooked these potatoes burst their jackets, are sweet, dry and mealy. They are a decided contrast to potatoes grown on old ground, and always command a premium in price.

Ohio. F. E. PECK.

Perry Marrow Beans Running Out

RECENT observations in Perry Marrow bean fields in Wyoming County lead me to wonder if the Perry Marrow bean is to go through the same running-out process that other good varieties of marrow beans have in the past. Harvest time shows much variation in the date of maturity of different plants in fields planted to Perry Marrows. On one field where careful count was made it appeared that apparently 80 per cent of the plants in the fields were matured and ready for harvesting. Another 10 per cent of the plants in the field contained some ripe pods and some green pods and should be ready for harvesting in a week. The remaining 10 per cent appeared to be degenerate plants on which most of the beans were still green.

It was in much this same way the Nova Scotia beans were lost to the bean world a few years ago. One of two methods should be followed in keeping the Perry Marrow bean from running out. Either field selections of high yielding, good type, early



Typical Perry Marrow Beans, Natural Size. Fig. 594

maturing plants should be made or else the field should be rogued thoroughly of all off-type plants before the seed is harvested.

A good example of the results of the present bean seed practice was shown recently on the farm of Richard Keller, of Wyoming County. It is a common practice among Western New York growers to get their seed beans from the dealer in the Spring. Few farmers save their own seed. Most of them rely on the honesty of the dealer to furnish them good seed of the variety and strain which they want.

Mr. Keller purchased from a dealer what he supposed to be a good strain of Perry Marrow beans. The Perry Marrow bean has always been free from anthracnose or pod spot. Mr. Keller was very much surprised and alarmed about the first of August to find his field very seriously affected with anthracnose. A careful study of the situation indicated that the beans were probably not Perry Marrow beans at all but some other variety of marrow bean that was susceptible to anthracnose.

The dealer may have furnished Mr. Keller these beans through an error on his part. It is not difficult for these beans to become mixed at the elevator. Or it may be a case where the dealer, having exhausted his supply of Perry Marrow beans, substituted marrow beans which he considered "just as good."

The safest procedure for the bean grower to follow is to select his seed beans from the field in the Fall before harvest time. The same attention must be given to better seed beans as has been given to the improvement of other kinds of crops if the bean business is to thrive. L. H. WOODWARD.

From a Poultryman's Fruit Garden

THIS year we had three Golden Delicious apples on one of the trees planted two years ago. Wife and I debated on the merit of watching them grow or taking them off to permit the strength to go into the tree. We thought of the little saying about the "bird in the hand" and allowed them to grow. One dropped off before maturity. The other two ripened and were apples of fine quality.

Our Red Delicious apples have borne no fruit as yet and some of the trees have made very good growth. We set out 55 of them three years ago and the following Summer was very hot and dry. The trees nearly all lived but made little new wood until Fall. During the Winter some of them were sun scalded although that fact did not appear prominent until Summer.

We have a large Seckel pear tree which has been a liberal annual bearer and we depend on it for canning peaches. Here is the reason. We eat a few Seckels but do not can them. Several of our egg customers depend on us for Seckels by the bushel. We do not raise peaches as yet and doubt if it can be done successfully in our location. So each year when we sell the Seckels the money goes into the peach fund. Yesterday I put some of the pear money into a bushel of Gold Drop peaches from the Lansing municipal market. The Gold Drops were from a farm near Paw Paw and trucked in by a real fruit farmer who knew peaches. They cost me $2.50 for the bushel though I could have bought Elbertas from $1.50 to $2 a bushel. The seller said that Gold Drops were scarce this year. But they are a wonderful canning peach and nice to eat out of hand. Sliced and decorated with Guernsey cream and a faint sprinkling of sugar, they are a great dessert.

I don't know why so many consumers buy all their peaches in bags and little baskets. It pays better to buy a bushel and sort them. One-half the bushel can be used for the table at once and the others can be canned. The entire bushel may cost about as much as six or eight little bags of fruit bought at intervals. If the ripest are eaten first they provide a table supply of fruit for a couple of weeks.

The Bartlett pears were ready to pick last week. They are fine to can. We find it pays to watch them carefully and, if a strong windstorm appears close to ripening time, it pays to get out the ladder and the baskets and take in the Bartletts. This prevents a severe loss from windfalls. And when the orchard is a poultry range for about 1,000 growing Leghorns and Rocks, every pear that strikes the ground is soon full of pecks. Windfalls are completely eaten by the poultry within a few hours after a heavy windstorm.

Around our largest poultry house I have an orchard of about 115 trees and believe they will be a paying investment in shade for the hens if we never market an apple from them. They will also make a useful windbreak and add to the appearance of the farm. If they do turn out well, I am going to try to market apples in quarter and half-bushel baskets direct to our egg customers. I find that strictly fresh eggs are good bait in drawing customers for other articles and surplus produce of various kinds. A customer who might not stop for a squash, pumpkin or a basket of pears will often stop for fresh eggs. If other products are in sight near the egg boxes, it often brings in a little additional change.

One nursery company sent us a present of a Tokay plum along with the apple trees ordered several years ago. This year the Tokay produced about 40 fine plums. They are rather small, but brilliant scarlet and golden in color and delicious in flavor. The flavor is very similar to the Tokay grape from California.

I have some little circles of hardware cloth to install around all our unprotected fruit trees that are apt to be girdled by mice or chewed by rabbits. It does not pay to wait until the ground is frozen. While the soil is still soft the protectors can be forced down about an inch. Then they will be frozen in for the Winter and not tipped up during heavy winds. Be sure that the protectors do not rub against a young tree when the tree leans over in the wind. The sharp edge of the hardware cloth will soon cut through the bark and make a serious wound on the trunk. Fruit growers who wait to install protectors until they see signs of damage are apt to neglect a few daily inspections and then go out after a heavy snow and find a lot of ruined trees.

When planting an orchard on a poultry range you cannot depend entirely on the hens to gather up the bugs and worms. The poultry reduce the insect life on the ground but aphis will suck the juice from the new growth. Foliage insects of various types will nearly strip a young apple tree in one night. Even a hand potato sprayer with a little mixture of arsenate of lead and nicotine sulphate will protect the folige of a small apple orchard with very little work on the part of the owner. It pays to write to the State College for their useful spray bulletin even if you have only a few trees to protect.

Fruit trees surely help to make life interesting. Every season and every year they change and it is a real pleasure to watch young trees grow and look forward to the sample of the first fruit. Only five years ago we brought home some little Burbank plum trees in the back of the car. Now they are sturdy fruit trees with broad spreading branches

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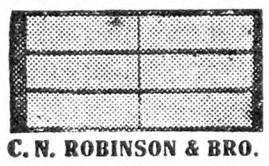

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and as beautiful as ornamental shrubs. For two years they have borne a large number of plump juicy Burbank plums. Plums don't sell very well but it is real pleasure to pick and eat large specimens which have ripened on trees that you planted yourself.

Just because Spy apples take a long time to bear, don't forget that many other trees bear at an early age. When you plant a tree, it looks like a long time to wait for the fruit. When you pick and eat the fruit, it seems only a short time looking back to the time you planted the tree. R. G. KIRBY.

Ingham Co., Mich.

Regarding the Cortland Apple

I intended planting 200 apple trees this Spring, and I am seriously considering Cortland. I already have about 50 each of McIntosh and Delicious, and should appreciate very much your advice regarding Cortland. I should like to know the bad points. The nursery catalogs mention only its good ones. Also, does Cortland need other varieties planted with it to pollinate it? At what age does Cortland usually come into bearing? I have been considering quinces as fillers. Do you think this is practical? H. R. S.

Nashua, N. H.

Cortland is past the "give-and-take" stage. It has weathered the storms of enthusiasm and of knocking, and has taken its place as a new variety of merit to be planted where McIntosh does well, and where a variety is needed to extend the McIntosh season. It is of good quality, hangs to the tree exceptionally well, bears early and regularly. It is a good grower but not a large grower. The chief fault with the variety is that the fruit is not quite so handsome as that of McIntosh. It has a darker color under climatic conditions that produce high color in McIntosh, and the color is splashed on instead of being evenly blushed as are highly colored McIntosh fruits. Furthermore the fruit does not have the "fine" finish of McIntosh. These are Cortland's chief faults.

Cortland, like most apple varieties, is self-sterile, and needs some other variety nearby to provide cross-pollination. McIntosh will do. Some Cortland trees that the writer planted in 1924 carried as many as 30 apples in 1927.

Look into the quince filler proposition rather carefully before you attempt it. Quinces are troubled by borers, are seriously attacked by blight, and are not always profitable. Most orchardists who plant fillers of some other fruit regret it sooner or later. Keep the quinces by themselves, and the apples by themselves. H. B. T.

Hardy Orchids

In a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y. a communication was published inquiring as to the possibilities of successfully cultivating orchids in an ordinary dwelling-house. I think it can be safely stated that it is almost impossible to cultivate orchids satisfactorily under such conditions, for the fluctuating temperature and the lack of humidity in the atmosphere are adverse factors of the first magnitude, in addition to which many minor disadvantages exist. Yet there are a number of orchids which can be grown by almost anyone who possesses a garden, and best of all, these floral gems are absolutely hardy, and if given suitable conditions rewards us with a display of charming blooms and an increase in floriferousness from year to year. Many of these hardy terrestrial orchids are true Americans, and may be found wild in our northern woods. They are not at all expensive to purchase, and they possess a charm which is distinct from that of any other flower. Therefore to those who crave to cultivate orchids, yet lack the necessary facilities for growing the exotic greenhouse species, and to those who would find pleasure in possessing such delightful and unusual plants in their gardens, I wholeheartedly say, "Get acquainted right away with the hardy orchids, learn something of their native habitats, endeavor to simulate the conditions under which they grow naturally, and you will find a great joy in possessing and growing these northern representatives of the geographically, widely distributed orchid family."

The Fall is the correct time to plant the roots or tubers. It is a mistake to dig plants from the wild when they are in full bloom, and endeavor to transplant them to the alien soil of a garden. Such attempts almost invariably end in failure. A far better plan is to purchase dormant plants from a reputable dealer at this time of year, and plant them in a specially prepared bed in a selected site.

The kinds I would advise for the beginner are Calopogon pulchellus (grass pink), Cypripedium acaule (pink lady-slipper), Cypripedium spectabile (showy lady-slipper), Cypripedium pubescens (common lady-slipper), Orchis spectabilis (showy orchis) and Habenaria ciliaris (yellow fringe orchid). All the above are native species, and are fairly easy to obtain through dealers. Many other kinds may be grown by the connoisseur including Cephalanthera, Listera, Ophrys, Epipactis, Spiranthes, as well as other species of Cypripedium, Orchis and Habenaria.

The Cypripediums, often known as moccasin flowers, revel in a moist peaty or woodland soil in a shady or partially shaded situation. The addition of a liberal amount of leaf soil or humus during the preparation of the planting site is advantageous. C. spectabile is the finest and most showy species. It grows about two feet high and on the top of the stalk bears one or two large flowers which may vary in color from a rich rose-purple to almost white. Cypripedium acaule is of lower stature. Each growth bears a single flower not so large as that of C. spectabile but nevertheless beautiful. It is rosy-purple in color veined with darker markings. Cypripedium pubescens bears quite large flowers of an attractive pale yellow hue. A shaded, moist, yet well drained spot is essential to ensure success with this species. The Cypripediums bloom during May and June.

Calopogon pulchellus is a delightful subject bearing several flowers in a loose raceme. The flowers vary from bright magenta-crimson to almost white, and the lip of the flower is bearded with white, yellow and purple hairs. It rejoices in a moist, very porous soil, and should be afforded shade from the mid-day sun. If given these conditions it is an excellent subject for the rock garden but it must be freely watered during spells of hot, dry weather.

Habenaria ciliaris bears a crowded spike of brilliant orange colored flowers during the month of August and is considered by some to be the most showy of our native orchids. It does well in a moist, almost boggy, soil and is suitable for the rock garden.

Orchis spectabilis is adapted to moist shady situations. The stems are about one foot in height and each bears from three to six violet-purple flowers variegated somewhat with paler markings.

It is a good plan to cover the roots each Fall with three or four inches of rotted leaves. Manure should not be used for this purpose. Established plants which are doing well should not be moved, as all orchids resent being frequently moved. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

My Experiences with Hollyhocks

I was interested in the letter of Mrs. W. D. of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on page 965, in which she states that her observation has shown that no plant of hollyhock ever blooms two years. My own observation and experience has proved otherwise. The hollyhock is usually thought of as a biennial, but it will bloom more than one year. On page 1497 of the "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture" I read the following: "The hollyhock, while called in botanical history a biennial, is at least a short-lived perennial. It belongs, because of its root system, to a horticultural class of plants, which, while truly perennial under proper conditions become biennial or even annual under other circumstances."

I have two hollyhock plants, double yellow, which have been blooming for the second time; in fact, the smaller plant was then in bloom for the third time. Last year after the first bloom in July the plant continued to grow, and put out a new set of leaves and buds on the same stalks. The first blossoms of this second crop opened on the day before our first very heavy frost the first week in November. The frost killed them and the Calendulas as well.

The plants are on the south side of the house in a very well drained and sheltered location. They were covered all Winter with hay which was used to bank the house. They had begun to grow before the hay was removed, so I removed it gradually. The plant which bloomed only once had four or five blossom stalks last year, and this year there are 14 stalks on the same plant. I have counted them several times, as I could scarcely believe it myself. The other plant which bloomed twice has three stalks which have bloomed now, and another smaller one which will bloom in another week or two.

I planted the seeds in August, 1925. That Winter and Spring they were under water several times, and out of 50 seedlings only three survived the Winter. They did not grow very fast that Summer, although they had been moved to a drier place. They did not bloom the second year as they should have. They were moved to their present location in the Spring of 1927. They will be banked with hay again this Fall, and I hope to find them alive in the Spring.

Middlesex Co., Mass. MRS. A. F. GAY.

The Early Rose Potato

I read on page 899, in an article on "Those Old Potato Varieties," a question about an old Early Rose and other kinds that had their origin away back 50 or more years ago. On a visit to the hill region of Central Kentucky last September I came across some good straight seed of this variety, and brought home with me rather more than a peck of them. This was in Casey Co., Ky., 28 miles back from the nearest railroad, in a very primitive section of the country. There I met some who had never left the sight of their own chimneys enough to see a train of cars in a lifetime of 40 years, where they lived as we did 50 years ago. I do not know how many of the natives there raise the Early Rose potato, but I have a start of them that I prize very much. The Early Ohio that seems to do the best here in Illinois, blooms two weeks in advance of the Early Rose, but the Early Rose is a finer grained, more mealy potato, and less strong, better-flavored.

I am 68 years old this October, and as a boy remember when my father had just two specimens come to him as a premium with a farm paper. We raised them for a number of years. I never would need anyone to tell me that they were the real thing. J. N. B.

Illinois.

Pea Vines for Horses

I noticed on page 958 D. H. R., of New Jersey, desired to know how to feed pea vines to horses without giving them the colic. D. H. R. failed to state what kind of pea vines. There are several kinds, cow pea, Soy beans, peanut and others. From what I can understand, he feeds them in the "green" state. This should never be done, as too many green vines of any kind are likely to bring on colic or some stomach trouble. Any kind of green vines should be first cured as you would any kind of grass hay before feeding to horses and mules. Vines like Soy beans and cow peas should be cut and allowed to remain on the ground (or cut) for at least a day, then we put them up around stakes about 6 ft. high. In this way they will cure well in three or four days of good weather. After being cured, no injury will be done by feeding in moderation. Peanut vines are always cured when picked or thrashed. I never heard of one feeding horses and mules any kind of green stuff but grass, and then, they graze this. W. H. HARRISON.

Virginia.

FARM AND GARDEN.—For the first time in many years a large bull elk has been seen roaming in the fields and grazing with cattle near West Fort Ann, N. Y. Game Inspector M. B. Leland of the New York State Conservation Department said the animal probably had strayed from the Whitney preserve, 100 miles farther north in the Adirondacks. There is no open season on elks and game protectors are keeping a close watch on the animal to protect it from hunters.

The Winter course in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University will open Nov. 7, and continue until Feb. 15. This course offers exceptional educational opportunities in flower growing, fruit growing, vegetable crops, poultry husbandry, dairy industry and general agriculture.

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The apple season is on with a rush in our orchards. The Stayman Winesaps are now being picked in the second week in October. The color on these and most of our other varieties is much better than it has been for years. Grimes surprised us this year with a large crop of fruit nearly all 2½-in. and up, most of it with a nice copper cheek. Kings were oversize with plenty of water-core. The Baldwins are so large that they occasionally resemble the Kings. Rome Beauty is in no hurry to color properly in our young orchard, although they are beginning to drop uncomfortably often. In this connection, Gallia Beauty is outstanding. It is either a seedling or a so-called bud sport of Rome, like the Red Rome, and our only regret is that our nearly six acres of Rome Beauty are not Gallia Beauty. This apple was a solid red all over two weeks ago, while the usual Rome was coloring poorly. In all points except color Gallia Beauty is a Rome. Its history is a bit obscure, but it seems to have originated in Gallia County, Ohio, during the Civil War. This red improvement is apt to crowd Rome wherever the latter is grown.

We are now trying out a new package for retail packing-house sales of our apples, particularly the lower grades. It is a bushel bag made of paper like a flour sack, and comes at less than 10 cents each with our advertisement printed on the face. Unless a special tin funnel is used, the bag requires two men to fill but with the funnel, one man handles the filling easily. This container is extremely popular with our motor trade, since the bag cannot injure the upholstery or finish of autos. This is not original with us, as it came from a fruit magazine this Summer.

Several interesting relics of the past in spraying machinery were seen on a recent trip to the southern apple section of the State. These were three of the old compressed air sprayers which comprised two long cylindrical steel tanks mounted on wheels. These outfits relied on filling up on compressed air when they were filled with the spray material. Agitation was poor and the pressure fell off as the spray was applied, although they were able to travel on almost any grade and on soil too soft for our heavy power sprayers. Now these old veterans are rusting away in the barnyards.

This beautiful Indian Summer weather reminds us of several things: Winter will soon be here with mice and rabbits. We hope to poison the former, particularly the destructive pine mouse which burrows deep in the ground and feeds far down on the roots. Incidentally, our friend who hogged his mice out of his sod orchard is wondering whether the hogs ate the mice or whether the mice moved to his other orchards. He will find out soon. The rabbits require tree wraps and shotguns, although neither method is quite perfect. We have not tried out any of the repellent washes designed to make the rabbits go somewhere else for lunch besides the tree trunks. Also, Winter will mean taking out half the trees on 15 acres of apples just 10 years old, or about 750 trees in all. The McIntosh and Stayman fillers have paid their way since we tried ringing and heading combined but the Baldwins haven't done much yet. We know some growers who go to town and let the hired men cut the fillers, since it hurts them too much to see them chopped.

One of our largest growers in the State grows apples and Percherons. The orchards are the pasture for the horses from after the fruit is picked until the little apples get too tempting to the animals in July. No trouble has been experienced with arsenic on the grass, although he tries to avoid excessive drip. This man has done excellently with both apples and horses, since he owns a choice collection of blue-ribboned Percherons and harvests about 20,000 barrels of apples in a normal year. An old mill on his farm has been converted into a cold storage plant with cheap water power for refrigeration machinery. It will not begin to hold the crop although it is of great service in holding the first part of the barreled fruit to be packed.

There seems to be much more interest in the bushel tub in this State this Fall. We think the tub is worth the usual difference in price, as it is so much stronger than the round bottom and loads better into cars. Some of our U. S. Fancy and U. S. No. 1 are going into corrugated cardboard containers with individual pockets for each apple, since these were a success last season. We did learn that water-glass was a poor sticker to use with these, as it was too brittle and cracked loose readily.

A sort of millet-like grass has been so abundant this year and has made such a good growth in competition with all sorts of weeds that we felt it necessary to investigate the possibilities of this as an orchard cover-crop. This turned out to be Japanese millet, which has become naturalized over much of the eastern United States. The straw of this millet is stiffer than either Hungarian or German millet, so that it will stand up better over Winter and hold snow and leaves more successfully. If it will only grow as well when intentionally planted as when volunteering, we shall be pleased.

While we do not usually say much about such things, a little paper called *The Nut Grower*, published by J. W. Hershey of Downingtown of this State may be interesting to those interested. It is said to be the only magazine devoted to northern nut culture. We always read it even though we know very little about this sort of thing. R. H. SUDDS.

From an Illinois Farm

The acreage of Winter wheat planted will be light unless a rain comes soon. We have had no rain to speak of for a month, but the men go to the fields every day in the hope of getting sufficient ground plowed for wheat. Seed is scarce due to the light acreage and poor quality of wheat grown last year, but is being secured outside of this territory at $1.50 a bushel.

Some of our neighbors are cutting hay beans; the Black Ebony being sowed for this purpose. The stem of this bean is not as coarse as in the other varieties. The Soy beans, Manchu, O. K.'s and Ito San, to be thrashed will be cut in the course of two weeks time and then we shall have bean thrashers. The combine can be used for beans but the majority of farmers prefer the thrasher in order to save the bean hullings which make very good roughage for stock.

Much of the corn has begun to dent and it will only be a matter of six weeks or so until husking will begin. As I sit at my desk I can look out over the top of the cornfield; the dry tassels giving it the appearance of a recently thrashed stubble field.

The feel of Autumn is in the air. Nights are cool and one must carry a wrap when going away from home for any length of time. Cicadas have been singing for several weeks and the air is full of spiderwebs which seem to form miraculously while your back is turned. The roadsides are yellow with golden-rod and the elderberry bushes hang full of fruit.

In the morning I am going down the road which runs north of our house to gather elderberries. The juice mixed with grape juice, sweetened and canned while hot, makes a delicious drink. A combination of apple and elderberry juice makes jelly similar to raspberry jelly. Last year we had no grapes, but this year we have an abundance of this fruit through this section.

Friday was soup day at our house. On Thursday evening Maxine, my 12-year-old daughter, and myself brought in tomatoes, green beans, carrots, cabbage, mango peppers, red cayenne peppers, turnips and onions. Friday morning I brought in sweet corn, washed a 10-gallon jar and my cans, and went to work. As I had no celery this year I had purchased three stalks in town; the only ingredient I had to buy.

I scalded one-half bushel of ripe tomatoes in boiling water, dipped them in cold water, removed the skins and cores, quartered them and placed them in the 10-gallon jar which I used for mixing. The three stalks of celery, four heads of cabbage, 12 medium-sized carrots, six turnips and six onions were blanched from four to five minutes, dipped into cold water and cut into small pieces and added to the tomatoes. The green beans were broken, blanched for five minutes, cold-dipped and added to the contents of the jar.

The corn was blanched from eight to ten minutes, cold dipped, cut from the cob and placed in the jar. The seeds were removed from the mango peppers and red peppers; they were chopped into small pieces and put into the jar. All juice from the tomatoes and other vegetables was used but no other liquid added. After all of the vegetables were in the jar, I added a well-rounded cup of salt and mixed thoroughly.

I packed the mixture in quart jars; using just the liquid from the vegetables, of which there is always a sufficient quantity. Lids and rubbers were adjusted and the mixture processed in a water bath canner for two hours. I do not begin to count time until the water is boiling hard. This recipe will make from 16 to 20 quarts of pure vegetables for soup, according to the size of the vegetables used. A full day's work, but I do not begrudge it when I think of the kettles of steaming soup which my family will enjoy when wintry blasts blow and the cold is so penetrating. I am enabled to have a much greater variety of vegetables by this method, and any family may add or leave out vegetables as they desire. When I open a can of the vegetables I add beef or chicken stock and six potatoes cut into small cubes. Many people like to eat the vegetables just as they come from the can, either heated or cold.

Macon Co., Ill. THORA M. CARMEAN.

Shavings in Hen Manure

We use shavings in our henhouse. Will they make the soil sour? J. K.
New York.

Some kinds of new shavings are quite acid, but there is not much probability of souring the soil from the small quantity of shavings in the manure. This is easily controlled by a moderate dressing of lime, which is useful in most cases anyway.

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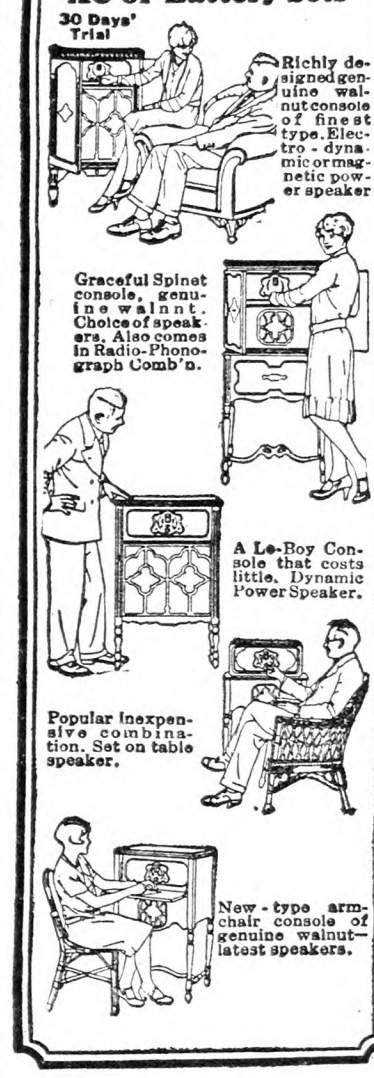

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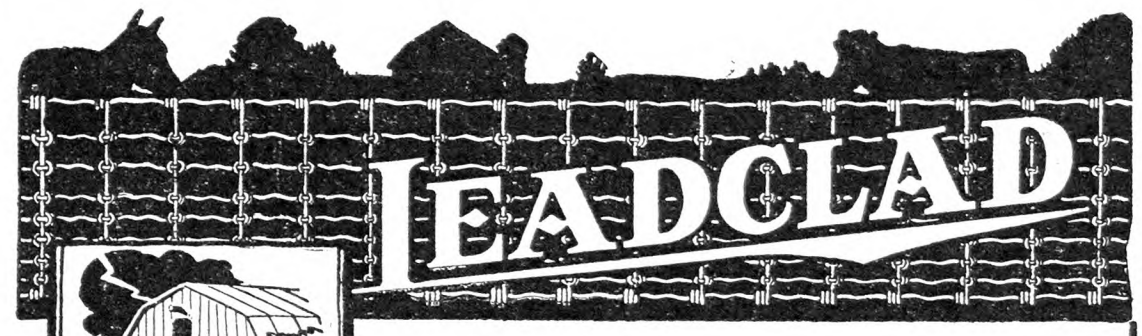

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Why Columbus?

Columbus Day is hot, dry and clear. It finds the farmer looking almost in vain for the potato crop he planted in the Spring. The ground is very hard and difficult to penetrate, for we have been having Summer weather, and the drought has been long. There has been no decisive frost, so that grapevines are still fresh, but the mass of green woodland has begun to stand out in separate columns of colored leaves, as each tree withdraws the sap into its roots for Winter. Apples have fallen fast in the wind. Four hundred and thirty-six years ago, Columbus came blundering across the Atlantic like a man blindfolded, and missing the continent of North America, put his finger on an island in the ocean, on a day like today.

Columbus, an old man with a great vision, dying in a poor room, more lacking in comfort than the room in which he had been born a wool-comber's son. It may have been lit by the light of adventure still burning brightly within him, and the poor food seasoned with his belief that the earth was not flat but round. Not even a wool-comber's tidy savings to fall back upon in his old age; only the promises of a queen who died too soon to fulfill them, of a tenth of the produce of the land he discovered and the office of governor-general over it. This we recognize as politics. A change of heart came whispering into the ear of a king receptive to suggestions accompanied by flattery. If Columbus had been a politician, he would have carried his donkey then and there. But unlike the men in Aesop's Fables, Columbus was not one to bow to other people's opinions. If he had been, he would never have come.

He let old age take its course. Rather did he miss the threat of old age entirely. At seventy many things cease to be important, and there was for him the consolation of his vision of a round world whirling like a ball through space—high thinking that exalts plain living. Of course he never knew that October 12 would ever be set aside as Columbus Day or could even hope that it might, for he died without realizing that he had discovered a new continent and named the natives Indians. It is notable, I think, that in spite of this mistake, the world has gone on calling them by the misnomer. Perhaps had he been rewarded in worldly goods in proportion to his service, there would have been no holiday.

Here on the side lawn with the whistle of a locomotive floating up through the valley, we sit, the children and I pondering on the life of the old explorer, and the thousand and one things that might have diverted him from his purpose. One knows that if the wife of Columbus had been a hard selfish woman, complaining of small things, and demanding a good home and fine clothes, his energy would have been partly lost through blossoming out along these lines. But as it was he married the daughter of an old navigator. With her he obtained some valuable charts, journals and memoranda. He settled in Lisbon, at this time the headquarters of all that was speculative and adventurous in geographical discovery. Here, while constructing maps and charts for the livelihood of his family, Columbus appears to have first imbibed that idea of land to the westward, which he expected to be the prolongation of the eastern shores of Asia. As a part of his education, he made several voyages to the Azores, the Canaries, and the coast of Guinea—no sailor dared venture farther. It was as tremendous an idea for the people of those times to grasp, as the present project of journeying to Mars is for us.

As for reading and thinking to advantage, Columbus stood at the head of his class, but he was shackled by the necessity of having to bring his fellow students up to his own level of thought. What could be done with people who called his conclusions the silly product of a visionary brain? John II of Portugal, half-persuaded in spite of the adverse decision of scientific counselors, meanly took advantage of a detailed plan obtained from Columbus under false pretenses, and sent out a vessel to examine the route. The pilots soon returned, for it was not only men and ships that were lacking but courage. To cover up their timidity, these pilots threw ridicule on the project, and Columbus took his motherless little boy Diego by the hand and at the age of 37 secretly left Lisbon.

"I should have liked to go with him, if I had been that little boy" muses the redhead, thinking no doubt of State roads, with hot-dog stands by the way. Columbus was finally reduced to begging bread and water for his child. Genoa and Venice had smiled him away, and he was still the wool-comber's son turned navigator. Thinking to find his way into Spain, he one day stopped weary and hungry at the gate of a Franciscan convent to beg for food. This day was the turning point in his career. The superior of the convent, passing by that moment, was struck by the grandeur of his views, and later used all his influence to procure him the favorable consideration of the king and queen. His best pupil in that whole court was Isabella, and she, a woman, could only pledge her jewels. Fourteen years after he discovered the land across the sea, Columbus was dead, and the courage for the first crossing went with him. There was a narrow margin between oblivion and discovery for the Americas.

Daddy has been busy building a form for a new concrete wall under part of the barn, and with the Columbus story still ringing in our thoughts we answer his call to action. Would Columbus have crossed the ocean if he had been divided in his allegiance, and rather sensitive as to his reputation as a householder? He would have been happier perhaps, but he would have stayed at home, I think. Great energy poured into one urge, one talent, and Columbus was miserable but very useful to his world. Perhaps we forget too that every man, however brave and successful he is in his prime, must come to a tragic end. Columbus was justified in his seagoing courage, for he did not drown, as did so many that followed after. So seems the modern Lindbergh to bear a charmed life.

The little concrete mixer has been belted to the pulley of the tractor, its hungry mouth at the edge of the gravel pile. What a force we are! I throw in seven shovels of gravel to one of cement, and Elsie pours in water from the spout of a sprinkling can. The turning of the mixer does the rest. More water is coming in the express wagon, and there is more than enough of it. Violet and Marcus, itching for further activities, rush to the pile of small stones and fill a wheelbarrow with them. We are hurrying Daddy, who tries to keep up with the mixer, wheeling the steel barrow away to the forms with each allotment of finished concrete. It is great fun—everybody doing his work with the zest they call morale in the army. As the form leaps to full we find ourselves through before we are ready to stop. This little machine has done all the hard, back-breaking work, and left us free to think and enjoy the exercise. Mark asks when there will be more of this and climbs up the edge of the barn door to hang upon the steel track, chinning it before our fascinated eyes. At five Mark insists on climbing everything in sight. A tree, a post, or the side of a door is like a challenge to him. Daddy and I are still staring at the little machine which was easily loaded and brought in the truck, and which saved us so much work. We should have had it when we mixed the house walls, but some way we were diverted from the idea of mixing by machine. How surprised Columbus would have been, could he have sailed in on this age with its backsavers, we shall not know. I think that when he crossed the ocean he opened up the possibility that such might come to pass. Old Europe has not changed so much, but new Europe, the old blood in new conditions, has accomplished this change. We are all old world in ancestry, living in America.

When Perkins, the black man from Florida, who once traveled north to see the world, recently wrote us that he had passed through the Florida hurricane safe and sound, we were surprised and delighted to hear from him. There is another Columbus spirit.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Here are some swimmers having fun in the Deer River, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Mr. Will Durant sends us this picture

Notes from Vermont

The morning of September 24 found our thermometer registering 22 degrees, so it seems fair to suppose there was a general frost. Our thermometer is in a most exposed place, entirely unsheltered, and directly exposed to the wind, so we know the temperature our children, animals and vegetation have to endure. There was a very slight frost in some places two weeks ago.

Harvesting is under way, and in spite of or is it because of weather conditions, 1928 has used people very well. We had extremely hot days in August, but few hot nights, and have had sufficient moisture throughout the season without the downpour in some sections. It has been a bad year for potato blight, and the value of several applications of Bordeaux has been demonstrated. I read in one paper that wet spray seemed more efficient than dusting in sections where blight was very bad. Is that the experience of other sections? Locally potatoes are selling at $1.25 per bushel, but the wholesale grocers are paying but $1 a bushel, we are told.

Every once in so often investigations are in order. Rural life in Vermont is to be investigated again, we read. Are other States under the microscope as often, or do they find Vermont and Vermonters more entertaining and interesting than other States? We will probably be scored on the subject of electrical energy used in the household, etc. I wonder if too much stress is being laid on these things? To the old-fashioned mind it seems queer, to say the least, to see electric washers and sewing machines, and a building over it sadly in need of roofing and other repairs.

There is much talk among the farmers of the hill towns whether it will pay to desert the creamery for selling milk. Throughout Vermont there are many small farms off the milk truck route that patronize the creamery and raise their calves and hogs on the skim-milk, and of course only deliver the cream once or twice a week. If the local creameries are closed their chief source of income is closed, as many do not produce enough milk to pay to take a horse from its work a half of each day all Winter. In fact, some of the milk farmers "squirm" at the present price of replacing aged cows and at paying 25 cents for a pound of salt pork to put in their Sunday beans.

Primary elections are past and the old rule that we should have a Governor from the west side of the Green Mountains one term and one from the east side the next will probably be broken in November for the first time since biennial elections were adopted. With all due respect to other candidates Governor Weeks, by his sincerity of manner and his fairness upon the question of rural roads, won the votes of the household two years ago, and the way in which he has kept his words and the manner in which flood restoration has been managed gave him nearly a two-to-one victory.

The rebuilding of the West River Railroad was the subject of another investigation. The cost of rebuilding was estimated at $106,000, and more than half of this was the cost of rebuilding the Salmon Hole bridge near Newfane. It is quite probable the railroad will not be rebuilt, or at least for a time will stay dormant. Many of the lumbermen own their own trucks and have been delivering their products direct from the producer to the consumer, material for the factories going direct and building material to the contractors. The wholesale grocers have been trucking in supplies for some years. With bread (bakery stuffs of all kinds), trucks, fruit, clothing, fish and meat trucks and a jitney that stops at any house or cross-road for passengers, where did the railroad get any show at all?

Even the ferns are taken by truck at the early morning hours that they may be in cold storage before the heat of the day. The weather was ideal for fern growth this year, but the flood ruined many good fern beds, as the ferns grow best beside the little mountain streams which became torrents and tore the fern roots from their banks. Then, too, continuous picking results in decreased size of frond so that in many sections the fronds, though beautiful are too small for commerce.

We may read scientific descriptions that are not as easily understood as those of the casual observer. A correspondent writes of her friend finding "a bug on her rose bush big enough to fill a quart jar," "a huge grasshopper without any wings." I'd know the "beast" by that description, wouldn't you? They wondered if it could be the dreaded Japanese beetle, and urged it into a jar for examination, and learned that this was the "praying mantis," imported to prey (pardon the pun) upon the Japanese fiend. This was on Staten Island. We get few of the imported pests here in the mountains; our roads are so crooked and our hills so steep they get discouraged on the journey. It isn't a farmer's paradise, as there are potato beetles, cabbage worms, poultry mites, etc., to fight here as elsewhere.

Vermont. MRS. J. X. W.

Old Time Customs

I want to thank L. B. R., delightful writer of the "Doings at Long Acres," for his mention, on page 1250, of some of the customs of old-time poor folks. I enjoy what he says, as I am one of the "poor white trash," and still hold to the old ways. When one chooses to lag behind in the march of prograss, it feels good to know he has company.

Yes, we have the open well with buckets and rope and wheel, and the ash barrel still stands behind the shed. We have no spike-tooth harrow, but do our leveling work mostly with hand rakes and hoes. We have an old mare to do the plowing. We cut grass and corn to feed the mare and cow with a hand sickle (reap hook).

In my younger days I sat on my knees when cutting thick grass. We have the open fireplace and would not exchange it for any of your stoves or heaters. For many years I cut and carried wood from the woods on my shoulder, or on a wheelbarrow, for this fireplace. When one works for a fire he can enjoy it—he has paid for it.

Our holding is small; we have only a few acres of cleared land, in the corner of a wood. We are "hog and hominy" eaters, and raise the hogs and corn. The proceeds from half an acre of yams pays for our tools, books and papers and the few clothes we need. We do not envy those who have finer and higher doings than we, and glad not to have to worry over stocks and bonds, lands and big operations, and the fads and fancies that followers of present fashions have to contend with.

We have pleasant memories of the past, and each day of the present is a glad day for us, for it brings us opportunities for growth. We love the changing seasons, the sunshine and the rain. Each day brings to us work time, song time and love time, and THE R. N.-Y. helps us every week to learn how some of the "other half" are living. UNCLE HAM.

North Carolina.

The Voracious Pike

I saw in THE R. N.-Y. a short time ago that W. P. G. is having trouble with the noise the frogs are making. My best advice to him would be to get a few pickerel or pike, and put into the pond, and he will shortly be rid of all the noise—also the frogs. Forty years ago the whole Adirondack region was well stocked with the most delicious frogs' legs—incidentally there was the rest of the frog also, noise and all. And then some one stocked some of the waters with pike, and the frog is a thing of the past.

Indian Lake, N. Y. O. E. G.

Diapheromera Femorata

I send an insect which we have found, the third one that has been found near here. What is the name of this insect, and what are its habits? Each time it has been found about some person. Is it poisonous? MRS. C. G. S.

New York.

The insect you send is commonly known as the walking stick, technically Diapheromera femorata. This is a harmless creature but rather disagreeable to have around.

Killing Weeds with Fuel Oil

I had a corner chunk consisting of about ⅛ acre of land that I did not plant to any thing in 1926, and in 1927 the same thing happened again, not intentionally but through so much interest taken in other small crops. I really intended to put it into buckwheat to kill out the weeds. In July, when time was more free, I went over with a scythe (this chunk being out of sight of regular standard crops) to cut the weeds and burn them when dry. But I found the land covered with a thick mat of morning-glory and thistles. You could not cut the stuff to any advantage, as the small vines clung to the ground.

I thought the matter over and got my 2½-gallon sprayer, buying three gallons of fuel oil at seven cents a gallon. It was a hot, sunshiny day and I sprayed the vines and weeds, walking back and forth across the piece so as to hit them all on top anyway. In a few days they looked withered and in 10 days they were sunburned and dry enough to burn. The field was a complete dry weed patch and it killed the weeds clear to the ground. It will also kill any other vegetable the fine spray hits.

New York. H. T. BEERS.

A Mean Weed

Can you tell me the name of the enclosed weed? We have a continual fight with it in our garden every year; it is a perfect pest. O. V. L.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

The term "mean weed" applies to this plant, known to botanists as Galinsoga. It is an import from South America, and as our reader says, stays in the garden when it once gets a good hold. It is an annual, with the trick of producing a multitude of small composite flowers, and continues seeding until frosts. Unless every plant is pulled up and removed there will be plenty another year.

A Visit to the Oklahoma State Fair

It was indeed a wonderful day that we spent viewing the attractions to be seen at the Free State Fair. No less enjoyable, however, was the very interesting drive from our home town to Muskogee, a distance of 32 miles, where the State Fair for the eastern section of Oklahoma is held. The first 20 miles of beautiful and well-kept highway leads us on a winding route among beautiful wooded hills which at this season are resplendent with Autumn colors; along the way we see more than 50 species of forest trees, the foliage of which has a shade of coloring all its own; the gold of the hickory, the maroon of the black gums, the rich green of many varieties of oaks, all mixed and mingled in colorful beauty form a charming picture against a background of pine-clad hills, and we are so entranced with their loveliness that we almost regret to glide into the fertile farming country along the Arkansas River. Here we see many fields of potatoes containing 20, 40, 60 and 100 acres, for potatoes are the leading money crop on the rich sandy soil of this section; however, the price has been so low that many fields were left untouched during the harvest season, but are now being plowed out and put on the market.

Crossing the river on a fine steel bridge we are in the suburbs of Muskogee and soon in line with hundreds of others on their way to the fair grounds, located one mile south of the city. Many farm people spend the entire week at the fair and, no doubt, learn many useful and interesting, as well as helpful things which will prove of untold worth to their business. We can only spare one day each year for the fair, yet I find that by going at it in a systematic way one can see and learn so many useful things that I feel that this is one of the best days in the entire year for the farmer and his family.

The agricultural building is given first attention, the wealth and beauty of arrangement of the exhibits were very noticeable and shows that the farm people are proud of their profession and compare favorably with the showings made by people of other professions. The Dominion of Canada had a wonderful exhibit of fine vegetables, grains, grasses and fruits, some specimens, especially white potatoes, being of immense size, which prove that the Canadian farmer is prosperous and interested in his work. The horticultural exhibit was also in this building, and the magnificent display of fine fruits attracted much attention. The fact that our own county led in winnings in this department was very gratifying; apples red and apples yellow, striped and with blushing rosy cheeks, most of them grown within 10 miles of our home town.

Next we visited the Industrial Arts Building, which was crowded to the limit, mostly with women and girls. Here we saw displayed the most magnificent lot of fine needlework, canned fruits and vegetables, breads of delicate texture and cakes so soft and feathery, as well as practically every variety of breads, cookies, pies and candies, all of which goes to show that good cooking as an art has not been entirely lost, as many would have us believe, nor have the days when women use the needle passed into oblivion. The beautiful applique, the delicate embroidery, useful made-over garments fashioned from discarded clothing, all attest the fact that many housewives are still devoting much time to home-making. The exhibit from the Industrial School, Tecumseh, Okla., also that from the Blind School, Muskogee, Okla., was wonderful, especially that from the latter institution; the most beautiful quilts, rugs, work baskets, embroidered articles and crocheted laces, all made by the "Children of the Dark." Truly no greater work is being done than that of making the lives of these poor unfortunates happy, interesting and useful, especially to themselves.

Leaving the agricultural building we visited the livestock barns where the cream of fine herds of Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Texas were on exhibition. Each year we farm folk walk up and down the driveways and admire the fine hogs, cattle, horses and sheep and, no doubt, go home with a determination to grow better live stock, which a few of us do, while others go along in the same old way. Many Oklahoma boys and girls were winning blue ribbons which will make them proud of the fact that they joined the farm club and took up purebred stock growing. Many farms are looking upward because of the children getting into this club work; the parents have seen the benefits of growing better poultry and live stock and the profits from these sources have increased accordingly. The poultry exhibit was also especially fine, and showed the best production from this, and other States.

Home labor-saving helps were being demonstrated on every hand; the electric milker, washer, churn, lighting system, cooking utensils, etc., all operated by electricity, were shown in operation and, no doubt, many were the overworked farm women who went away with a determination to install at least a few of these. However, at present the lack of electrified farm homes makes this impossible in too many cases.

The educational exhibit was especially good, as was also the women's farm clubs showing. The farm club is fast gaining popularity in the Middle West, and the farm women of Oklahoma are keeping pace with the procession. Nor is the floral exhibit lacking for here we saw a most beautiful display of Dahlias, Zinnias, asters, Petunias, roses, Gladiolus, Cannas, etc., as well as house plants.

Then there were the races, the automobile shows, the "loud speaker," all sorts of gambling devices, penny-catching games, etc., for those anxious to get rid of their small change. There are so many interesting features that one need never tire of the sameness of things, since the entire day was a constantly changing panorama of uplifting, educational, broadening features meant to enlighten and educate youth, as well as adults, along lines of useful, profitable progress. Then there was the social side of the fair, which means much to busy farm folk, for it is at the fair that we expect to meet friends and neighbors who live so far away that we seldom meet except on this occasion.

Taken all in all our free State Fair is a grand success. The person who hasn't a dime in his pocket may attend and spend a most profitable and pleasant day, and will glean many facts which will urge one on to bigger and better living. I for one leave home with the intention of getting everything possible out of the trip, and it is needless to say that I enjoy every minute spent on the grounds. I usually manage to see everything worth while, especially along the lines in which I am interested. Nor would I forget to include the pleasant drive home, usually after dark, and am always glad that opportunity gives us this day in which to see and learn, to mix and mingle and see what the forward-going citizens of our State are doing. MRS. L. R. YORK.

Kale in Virginia

Kale being a heavy feeder requires rich soil with plenty of manure and fertilizer to make a good crop. A moist loamy soil is best. The land should be plowed several days before sowing to let it settle, then just before sowing give it a good harrowing to kill all weeds and grass. The fertilizer, if broadcast, about 1,500 lbs. will be used or in the drills about 800 lbs. A good fertilizer to use is one containing 5 per cent nitrogen, 6 to 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 5 per cent potash. A top-dressing of 150 to 200 lbs. of nitrate of soda will greatly help the plants.

The Scotch and Siberian are the most popular varieties of kale. The Scotch is a bright green kale and very popular for shipping, owing to its fine appearance, and being hard and stiff carries perfectly when packed. The plants are very spreading and dwarf, rarely growing over 18 in. high. The plants will remain over Winter where the temperature does not go below zero. The Siberian leaves are very large and plain in the center, but heavily curled on the edge. It is hardy and grows rapidly and is very slow running to seed in the Spring. The Siberian is more tender than the Scotch, therefore being better for home use or local market, while the Scotch is better to ship.

Scotch kale should be sown from August 10 until September 10, and Siberian from middle of August until October. For hand working make the rows 16 to 20 in. apart, and for horse cultivating, 2 to 2½ ft. apart. R. C.

Virginia.

Potato Sorter

Will some of the potato raisers give a plan for sorting potatoes? Could one use wire mesh, say opening of 1½ in. nailed on 2x4 in. made in shape of trough, letting the potatoes roll over it? Would like to hear how to make one.

Piqua, O. J. S. W.

We should not expect potatoes to roll readily over this mesh wire. Will readers give their experience?

THERE was an old car that developed a knock, but now it can beat any car by a block.

SOCONY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SPECIAL GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The apple market has been very dull and unsatisfactory especially on medium and lower grades. Receipts of eastern apples were more than adequate for the demand and there was considerable carry-over from day to day. Offerings of western apples were also quite liberal and the market on them was also a little easier. Most varieties of poor to average apples sold within the range of 50c to $1.25 a bushel, with $1.50 a bushel seldom being exceeded for the best fruit excepting for Northwestern Greenings and Maiden Blush which sold up to $1.75, and R. I. Greenings and Fall Pippins which brought as high as $2 a bushel. McIntosh were in a class by themselves and some of the finer fruit ranged $2.50 to $3.25 a bushel. Eastern pears were very slow. Quinces also moved very slowly at from 50c to $1.75 a bushel as to quality. Peaches from York State are beginning to clean up with the bulk of good stock selling $1.50 to $2.25 a bushel. Cranberries have been holding firm at from $6 to $7.50 per one-half barrel box. A few cantaloupes continue to arrive from Colorado and eastern grapes were in liberal supply. There were some interruptions in the delivery of vegetables during the week due to an expressmen's strike. Deliveries by motor truck and freight, however, were made as usual. Good string beans have been scarce and while the market has weakened due to more liberal offerings of ordinary to poor stock, good beans were bringing $4 to $5 a bushel. Lima beans were very scarce and were quoted up to $8.50 a bushel. Carrots continue to move well when showing quality and good spinach ranged 85c to $1.25 a bushel. Nearby cucumbers are about done for the season and a few were beginning to arrive from Louisiana. The lettuce market was fairly active on good stock and Romaine has been bringing good prices. Receipts of peppers have been decreasing and the market advanced slowly. Tomatoes have not been in very good demand with much of the stock ordinary to poor in quality. Cauliflower has been doing fairly well although it was a little easier the last of the week.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The market on eggs has worked into a better position and there were some advances in price during the week, although conditions were more or less unsettled. Egg receipts were considerably smaller last week, 78,600 cases for the week against 100,850 cases for the week previous, which of course caused lighter offerings of the finer grades as well as other qualities and prices tended upward. Free movement of nearby eggs was interrupted by an expressmen's strike which lasted for a few days, and much of the trade using nearby eggs turned to Pacific Coast eggs to meet their demands. Pacific Coast eggs, which are sold at auction, advanced immediately. Following the strike both Pacific Coast and nearby eggs continued to sell on a firm market. Due to the warm weather a little complaint was heard concerning the inferior quality of the eggs, and such lots were naturally cut in price to meet the conditions. Cold storage holdings of eggs for the country as a whole as of October 1 showed 8,541,000 cases of eggs on hand against 7,960,000 cases a year ago, and 8,153,000 cases the five-year average.

The live poultry market was unsettled, especially in the express poultry market. Early in the week trading was very slow, but later there was an advance in prices due to a shortage of express arrivals causer by the expressmen's strike mentioned above. However, this was soon over, and fowls again worked out slowly. Small chickens were in good demand and a few broilers were received which worked out at from 30 to 38c a lb. The movement of freight poultry was about the same as reported for express poultry, small chickens moving fairly well but fowl, especially undergrades, working out slowly. Trading in the dressed poultry market was far from satisfactory, receipts were much heavier than current demands required and a good deal of poultry was forced into the freezers due to the lack of any satisfactory outlet. Prices under these conditions naturally tended downward in both boxed and barreled-packed, especially the latter. However, speculators have become interested in the low prices at which certain weights of roasters are selling which will tend to prevent lower prices in this class poultry. Holdings of roasters and fowls, according to official reports covering the cold storage stock for the entire country, as of October 1, 1928, are somewhat smaller than last year on October 1, and also smaller than the five-year average, but the holdings of broilers, turkeys and miscellaneous poultry were somewhat larger than the five-year average, and with the exception of miscellaneous poultry were larger than last year's holdings on October 1.

HAY AND STRAW

The market on hay was unsettled. Declines early in the week were largely regained under a fairly active demand for good hay with the market closing about steady, best Timothy bringing $26 to $27 a ton, and No. 2, $23 to $25 a ton. Rye straw held about steady. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 58c; duck eggs, doz., 65c; pullet eggs, doz., 48c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.)—Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; corn, Yellow Bantam, doz. ears, 25c; corn, white, doz. ears, 20c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 100, 50 to 90c; home-grown, 100, 90c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leeks, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; home-grown, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 2 lbs., 75c; potatoes, bu., 90c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, Rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, 6 lbs., 25c; Elberta peaches, bu., $1.75.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 55c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 34c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 45c; broilers, dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; Leghorns, 30c; heavy, 32 to 35c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 65c; eggs, 50 to 60c; grade A, 24 ozs., case, $18; fancy, white, $19 to $19.50; unclassified, $16; retail, 60 to 65c; pullet eggs, doz., 40 to 50c; duck eggs, doz., 70c.

Vegetables and Produce. — Beets, bu., 75c; yellow beans, bu., $2.50 to $3; Lima beans, bu., $3 to $3.50; cabbage, doz. heads, 80c to $1; cantaloupes, bu., $1 to $2.50; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.50 to $4; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; cucumbers, bu., 75c to $1.50; pickling cucumbers, 100, 60 to 75c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2; parsnips, bu., $1.75; peppers, bu., $1 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., 70 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; sweet corn, doz., 50c; tomatoes, bu., 75c to $2; turnips, doz. bchs, 75c; endive, doz., 25c; eggplant, bu., $1.75 to $2.

Fruits. — Apples, bu., $1 to $3.50; grapes, lb., 2½ to 5c; peaches, bu., $1 to $1.50; pears, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; prunes, bu., $2 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $13; wheat, bu., new, $1.10 to $1.30.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

October 18, 1928.

MILK

October: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, October: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47⅜	@	$0.48¼
Extras, 92 score			.47¼
First, 88 to 91 score			.46½
Seconds	.42½	@	.43
Lower grades	.41	@	.42
Ladles	.36	@	.39½
Packing stock	.33	@	.36
Renovated	.42	@	.43
Sweet, fancy	.49	@	.49½
Extra	.48	@	.48½
Firsts	.44½	@	.47
Seconds	.43	@	.44
Centralized	.42½	@	.45½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.28	@	$0.28½
Wis., flats, held	.27	@	.27½
Flats, fresh	.26½	@	.27
Daisies, fresh	.26½	@	.27
Watertown, N. Y.			.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.71	@	$0.72
Average extras	.55	@	.62
Extra firsts	.40	@	.50
Firsts	.33	@	.36
Pacific Coast, white	.50	@	.68
Mixed colors, best			
Nearby	.50	@	.55
Gathered, best	.42	@	.46
Common to good	.29	@	.31
Storage	.31	@	.35

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@	.38
Roosters	.16	@	.24
Fowls	.24	@	.35
Ducks	.18	@	.26
Turkeys, young	.55	@	.60
Old	.30	@	.40
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.30
Chickens	.26	@	.32
Roosters	.18	@	.20
Ducks	.20	@	.30
Geese	.15	@	.22
Tame rabbits	.20	@	.24

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@	14.25
Bulls	7.25	@	9.50
Cows	7.75	@	8.50
Calves, best	18.00	@	18.50
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	14.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.25
Good to prime	.21	@	.22
Culls	.17	@	.19
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	27.00
Bulls	14.00	@	18.50
Cows	16.00	@	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.25	@	1.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.50	@	1.75
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	1.50	@	2.25
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@	1.10

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@	$1.10
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15	@	.30
Cabbage, ton	37.00	@	44.00
Carrots, bu.	1.40	@	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	4.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.40
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00	@	2.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	16.00	@	18.00
Imported	5.00	@	8.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50	@	2.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@	.75
Lima beans, bu.	3.00	@	8.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	2.00	@	3.25
Okra, bu.	1.50	@	5.00
Parsley, bu.	.75	@	1.25
Peas, bu.	3.00	@	8.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	2.50
Spinach, bu.	.50	@	1.50
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	1.50	@	2.25
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	5.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	3.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	.75	@	1.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.00	@	$9.50
Red kidney			9.00
White kidney	8.50	@	8.75

FRUIT

Apples, bu.	$0.65	@	$3.50
Bbl.	2.00	@	10.00
Pears, bbl.	3.00	@	6.50
Quinces, bu.	.50	@	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.25	@	4.00
Peaches, bu. bskt.	.50	@	2.25
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.40	@	.50
Muskmelons, bu.	.75	@	1.25

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	24.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	25.00
Straw, rye	23.00	@	26.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.32
No. 2 red	1.63½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.13⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.54½
Barley	.79¾
Rye	1.19⅛

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75	@	.80
Gathered	.50	@	.65
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.65
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@	.15
String beans, lb.	.25	@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.35	@	.45
Peas, lb.	.40	@	.50
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.06	@	.08
Cabbage, lb.	.05	@	.10
Peaches, doz.	.20	@	.30

Phila. Produce Markets

Butter. — Solid-packed creamery, in tubs, fancy, extras, 48½ to 51½c; 92 score, 47½c; 91 score, 46c.

Eggs.—Fresh extra firsts, 41c; fresh firsts, new cases, 37c; fresh firsts in second-hand cases, 36c; fresh seconds, 30 to 32c; storage-packed firsts, 32 to 33c; storage-packed seconds, 30 to 31c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cases, 46 to 49c; very fancy selected fresh eggs, in cartons, 50 to 52c.

Fruits and Vegetables. — Apples. — Bushels, West Virginia, U. S. No. 1s, 2¾-inch up, Staymans, $1.30 to $1.40; 2½-inch up, Black Twigs, $1; Maryland, U. S. No. 1s, 3¼-inch up, Jonathans, few sales, $1.50; unclassified, 2½-inch up, Staymans, $1; Virginia, U. S. No. 1s, 2½-inch up, Staymans, $1.25; unclassified, 3-inch up, Delicious, $1; 2½-inch up, 75c; 2¼-inch up, 50c; New York, U. S. No. 1s, 2½-inch up, Maiden Blush, $1.35; unclassified, 2½-inch up, 20-ounce, $1.10 to $1.15; 2½-inch up, unclassified, various varieties, including Kings, Wealthys and Pippins, 75c to $1; street sales, nearby, ⅝-bushel baskets, Grimes Golden, 50 to 65c; fancy, 75 to 85c; few, $1; poorer, 35 to 40c; Ben Davis, 25 to 35c; Sweet Paradise, 50c; other varieties, 40 to 65c; fancy, 75c; windfalls and cull, all varieties, low as 15c; bushel baskets, Staymans, $1 to $1.40.

Live Poultry. — Plymouth Rocks and mixed breeds of colored fowls, 28 to 29c; White Leghorn fowls, fine, large 24 to 26c; small, 20 to 22c; Spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, 29 to 31c; mixed color springer, 26 to 28c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; old roosters, 21 to 22c; ducks, White Peking, 25 to 26c; mixed colors, 20 to 23c; Muscovy, 20 to 23c; rabbits, per lb., 18 to 20c.

Dresed Poultry.—Fowls, fresh-killed, in boxes, weighing 5 to 6 lbs. or over, 33 to 34c; 4 to 4½ lbs., 31 to 32c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 29 to 30c; 2½ lbs., 27 to 29c; in barrels, weighing 5 to 6 lbs. or over, 32 to 33c; 4 to 4½ lbs., 30 to 31c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 27 to 30c; 2½ lbs., 23 to 25c; chickens, western, in boxes, 5½ lbs. and over, 41 to 42c; 5 lbs., 38 to 40c; 4 to 4½ lbs., 35 to 37c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 33 to 34c; 2½ lbs., 34 to 36c; 1½ to 2 lbs., 38 to 40c; broilers, mixed sizes, in barrels, iced, nearby, 38 to 40c; western, 36 to 38c; old roosters, dry-picked, western, weighing 5 lbs. or over, 24 to 25c; weighing under 5 lbs., 21 to 23c; Long Island young ducks, 26c.

Vegetables.—Beans, New Jersey, ⅝-bu. baskets, 75c to $1.35; few fancy, young, higher; poorer, 50c; Lima beans, New Jersey, ⅝-bu. baskets, $2.65 to $3.50; broccoli greens; Virginia, bu., 75c; beets, nearby, per bunch, 2 to 5c; cut, ⅝-bu. basket, 65c; carrots, nearby, per bunch, 2 to 3c; few 4c; cut, ⅝-bu. basket, 60 to 90c; cabbage, bulk, per ton, Danish, $35 to $40; poor condition, $30 to $35; few higher; poorer, $20 to $25; nearby, ⅝-bu. basket, 30 to 65c; Savoy, 25 to 65c; celery, New Jersey and New York, bunches, large, 30 to 60c; small, 12½ to 25c; corn, nearby, per 100 ears, $1.50 to $3.50; fancy, higher; eggplant, New Jersey, ⅝-bu. basket, 65 to $1.25; escarole, nearby, bu., 50 to 65c; endive, nearby, bu., 50 to 65c; bleached, $1; kale, New Jersey, ⅝-bu. basket, 15 to 25c; Maryland, bu., 60c; lettuce, New York, crate, Big Boston, $1 to $1.50; poorer, 50 to 75c; mushrooms, Pennsylvania, 3-lb. basket, 75c to $1.25; onions, New York, 100-lb. sack, yellow, U. S. 1s, medium to large, $3 to $3.50; medium, $2.25 to $2.75; parsley, nearby, bu., $1; parsnips, nearby, ⅝-bu. basket, 50 to 90c; peppers, nearby, ⅝-bu. basket, bullnose, red and green, 15 to 35c; fancy, large, 40 to 50c; spinach, New Jersey, bu., 50 to 75c; poorer, 40c; Pennsylvania, bu., 60 to 75c; tomatoes, nearby, ⅝-bu. basket, 50c to $1; fancy, $1.25 to $1.50; poorer, low as 25c; green, 20 to 75c; hothouse, per lb., 15 to 22½c.

Sweet Potatoes.—Maryland and Delaware, bu., 75 to 85c; New Jersey, 75c to $1; New Jersey, ⅝-bu. basket, yellows, 50 to 65c.

Potatoes were quiet and easy. New Jersey, ⅝-bu. basket, 40 to 45c; few 50c; culls, 20 to 30c; 100-105-lb. sacks, $1 to $1.25; 150-lb. sacks, $1.75 to $1.85; Pennsylvania, 100-lb. sacks, $1.15 to $1.25; 120-lb. sacks, $1.40 to $1.50; Maryland and Delaware, 100-lb. sacks, $1; carlot market, Pennsylvania, 150-lb. sacks, round whites, mostly $1.75; poorer, $1.65; 120-lb. sacks, $140 to $1.50; poorer, $1.25.

Right of Way on Mortgaged Land

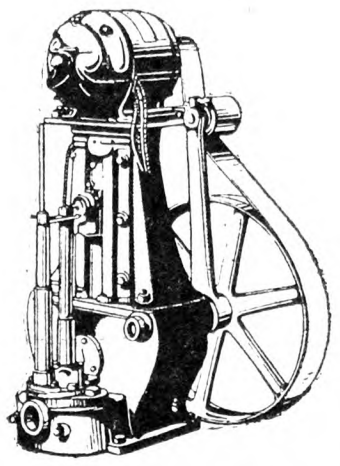
Can the owner of a farm upon which there is a mortgage give the town in which located a right of way for a public road through same without the mortgagee's consent? E. S. S.

New York.

The owner of the farm cannot affect the security by giving a deed to a right of way across his farm. He can deed subject to the mortgage, but this will not stop the mortgagee from foreclosing if he fails to pay the mortgage. Be sure your mortgage is on record. N. T.

LIEUTENANT (instructing recruits): "When should a man be buried with military honors?" No answer. Lieutenant: "Come, don't you know that?" Recruit: "When he is dead."—Le Moustique.

Water, Water Everywhere!



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Put a Tower's Fish Brand Slicker or Work Suit up against the hardest usage—the worst conditions you can find. It will keep you dry in any weather and outwear any garment of its kind. Roomy and comfortable, with the "Reflex" storm-lap that keeps all water out of the front. Stoutly reinforced where the strain comes.

Illustrated are a Tower's Fish Brand Work Suit of jacket and pants, and a "Varsity" Slicker—the coat for every-day wear. Waterproof hats to match.

Stores in your home town carry Tower's Fish Brand Clothing. Today, step in and get a "Rainy Day Pal." A. J. Tower Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
TRADE MARK

A Farmer's Opinions

"FORTY CENTS A GALLON."—Everyone is especially interested in something; the most interesting people to know are interested in and give themselves to several or many things. The wider one's range of experience, observation, information and vision, the greater his usefulness to others. Every man, however, who knows his business thoroughly, and d es his work honestly and well, is both interesting and useful. Old man Bates specialized in making sorghum molasses. He will be long remembered and respected as a strong and remarkable man. For 25 years he sold his excellent product for 40 cents a gallon. He gloried in its purity and uniform quality. He had but one string in his bow, but he knew how to use it. Whenever one of his neighbors or acquaintances said, "Good morning," or "Hello, Mr. Bates," the old man's response was, "Forty cents a gallon." He never spoke first to anyone. To almost any question put to him, his jocular answer was "Forty cents a gallon." Locally, that was a famous phrase. It was also an effective advertisement.

A SMILE AND DEATH.—Sorghum molasses is not a delicate, refined sweet like genuine maple syrup, made in Vermont, Wisconsin or Ohio. It is seldom if ever used on buckwheat cakes, which derive their palatability from maple syrup. Nor is sorghum at its best on wheatcakes, corncakes or waffles, but molasses as Bates made it was a delicious and substantial supplement to hot, buttered baking powder biscuit. A thick, light biscuit, richly yellowed with Jersey butter, and thickly filmed with sugary molasses, is one of the best of the good things that I shall always thankfully remember. Dietitians would condemn it now. It was Bates' cake. He just about lived on it. At 79 he fell ill. His physician prescribed a diet which did not include hot biscuit and molasses. Probably this upset in his diet shortened the old man's days. He regained consciousness and opened his untroubled blue eyes a few seconds before the end came. Thereupon the doctor asked, cheerfully, "Well, old boy, what's on your mind?" With a half-mischievous smile, he replied, "Forty cents a gallon," and then he quit living.

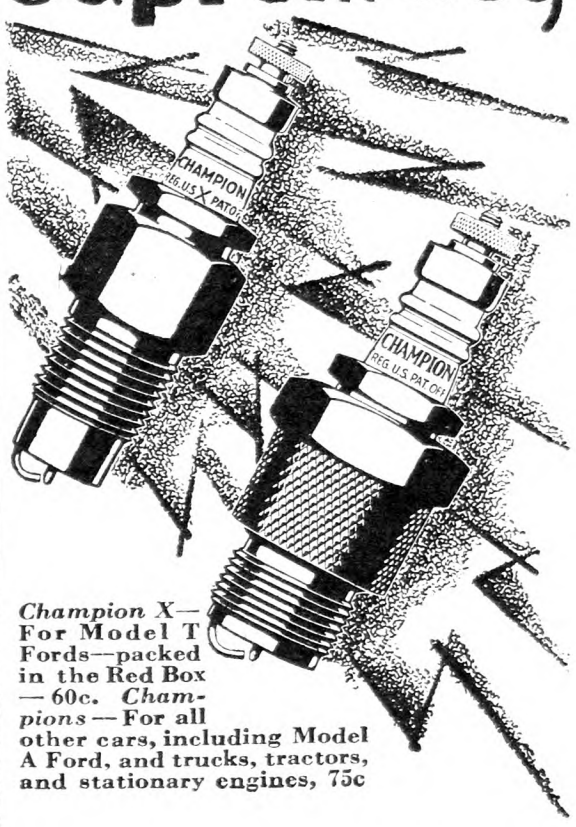
IN WESTERN MARYLAND. — In June Maryland is an emerald; in October its colors are more varied than those of Joseph's coat. I like it best as I find it, whether the season be Spring, Autumn or Winter. Its western end may or may not be its better half. Farmers and other citizens in that area, however, are sure that it is, and their reasons and arguments for the faith that is in them are convincing to an outsider who doesn't know the other half. Every land is a land of promise and plenty to those who love it. Marylanders are mostly land-lovers. Like great trees, they are deeply anchored. Even their sons on the old homesteads appear to possess a sense of tradition, a personal responsibility for maintaining and holding these valuable properties intact, and a social obligation to farm well and behave like men worthy of an honored past and an ennobling profession. Neat, fat shocks of drilled corn, 20 rows apart one way and a few feet apart in the shock rows, with a luxuriant beard of bedewed wheat growing between them on the yellow-clay soil, were the first objects to meet my gaze when at sunrise I looked through a window of a train nearing Hagerstown on a perfect day a week ago. Far in the background the summits of the Blue Ridge Mountains were blurred by a colorful haz or vapor that always rests like a halo upon every "top of the world." I was, for the first time, in the fair and fertile Cumberland Valley. Its fields and Blue grass pastures are as productive and sweet as those for which Central Kentucky is famed. Outcroppings of limestone were numerous, rising a few inches to several feet above the surface, and showing by their smoothness the effects of weathering and tillage. The stone obtrudes edgewise. Geologists know why, but neither the fact nor its explanation here would butter any farmer's parsnips. If these outcroppings dull and nick plows and tools and provoke the plowman, they square all accounts against themselves by releasing their "soil sugar" (lime), thereby increasing the vigor and health of plants and animals, and strengthening the bone and sinew of Maryland people.

THE HAGERSTOWN FAIR.—Hagerstown is more widely known among farmers and stockmen than any other city or town in Maryland. It is the business center of Washington County, which comprises 30,000 acres, 500 to 2,000 feet above sea level. Hagerstown "boosters" are justly proud of their old and substantial city of about 40,000 people, and of their county, with its 2,300 farmers, of whom more than 700 are tenants. They say that the days between the last freeze of Spring and the first in the Fall number 170 to 190, and that the annual value of the county's farm products is $9,000,000. For 73 years the fair at Hagerstown has been a crowning event of the agricultural year in the territory surrounding the city. It is called "the Great Hagerstown Interstate Fair and Horse Show." A 15-minute walk from downtown took me to the backdoor entrance to the fair grounds. It is interesting and sometimes important to go in at the back door, if one desires to know people as they are, see how they live, where they live, and learn things that fair managers don't advertise. One gets a better impression of the Hagerstown fair from the back than from the front entrance, for its gaudy, noisy, unwholesome "midway" opens its offensive mouth near the front gate, and draws young people and many others into disgusting side-shows and the clutches of hard, unscrupulous vendors of cheap merchandise who uses "fortune wheels" and other "chance" devices in order to get rid of it at highly profitable prices. The management of the fair ought to be ashamed of what is said to be the "longest midway in the Southeast," for it is a corrupting, thieving disgrace. Its presence on the grounds is inexcusable. A clean fair is the only kind of fair that can be profitable in the best sense.

GOOD THINGS TO SEE. — Entering the poultry building, one loitered and lingered in its aisles, looking at a small show of pullets, hens, cocks and cockerels of leading varieties; a pair of Canadian geese; a pair of wood ducks (the drake in gay and beautiful colors); a very large exhibit of pigeons; several kinds of rabbits, some with exceedingly large ears, and an extensive show of guinea pigs or cavies. Entries in the dog show included Collies, which ran to long, narrow heads. Their ancestors several generations ago had stronger and better-shaped heads, and better temperaments. A black-and-white Great Dane was as large as many a Shetland pony in the native isles of this breed of little horses. The cat show had its enthusiasts. In the horticultural building apples in plates, boxes and barrels were labeled King David, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Baldwin, Stayman, Greening, Paragon, York Imperial, Fallawater, Smokehouse, Grimes, Rome and Golden Winesap. In coloring and quality they were choice. Many of the prize-winning entries were grown and packed by Lawrence Gilardi, Boonsboro, Md., whose orchards are among the best-known in the Southeast. In Western Maryland 3,000 to 4,000 acres are producing fine peaches. Garden and truck crops were represented by remarkably good exhibits. Early Ohios, Carmans and Irish Cobblers featured the potato display, the latter being rememberable because of the deep sockets in which their "eyes" are set. Golden Sweet peppers were new to me; so were Bottle onions. Are there more beautiful Dahlias than Giant Ruby, Eliza Clark Bull, The Emperor and King George V? These apparently are Maryland favorites. Dent corn, equal to the best grown in the Middle West, was a memorably fine show. The crop is fair to excellent this year in Maryland.

THE LIVE STOCK SHOW.—Most of the live stock came from herds, flocks and studs outside of Maryland. Dairy cattle led in numbers. Several Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers, a few Jersey cows, calves and a bull and a Guernsey bull were of showyard caliber and quality. J. H. Moser & Sons, Chicora, Pa., won the grand championship on their three-year-old Guernsey bull Clared Equal, one of the best-balanced show bulls of the breed seen this year. They bought him in calfhood in West Virginia. There were two or three exhibitors of each of these breeds. An outstanding exhibit was the Hereford herd shown by the Saint Amour Co. from its Buck & Doe Run Valley Farms at Mortonville, Pa. Every animal was a show animal in show condition. They just about made a clean sweep of the prizes, in competition with entries from another Pennsylvania herd. Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, O., and Patterson Bros., Rea, Pa., showed Shorthorns, the former winning most of the top honors. Prof. B. E. Carmichael of the University of Maryland judged all the beef and dual-purpose breeds, except the Herefords, which were judged by Prof. L. I. Case of the Virginia College of Agriculture. E. G. Little, Dresden, O., was the sole exhibitor of Aberdeen-Angus. J. C. Dickson & Son, Lionville, Pa., exhibited Galloways and Red Polls. M. B. Thayer of the same place was the only exhibitor of Devons. The few hogs shown were of mediocre character. Such hogs and the ramshackle pens in which they were confined are out of place in public view. The sheep show was distinctly creditable. Fred W. McDowell, Mercer, Pa., exhibited a well-fitted Hampshire flock, of his own breeding, and some good Chevoits and Shropshires were in the pens. Thompson & Humes, Delaware, O., showed Percherons of breed type in good condition. Prof. Kenneth A. Clark of the University of Maryland judged the drafters. Forty-six "baby" beeves exhibited by members of the boys' and girls' calf club in Washington County were locally the most interesting feature of the live stock show. They were judged by Profs. Carmichael and Case. The principal facts in regard to them are given elsewhere in this issue. The Hagerstown fair had a record-breaking attendance. Three of the four days were ideal for the occasion. One left with the impression that the fair, like everything else human, could have been better and not nearly so good. D. C. W.

CHAMPION ... world supremacy



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Doings at Long Acres

An inquiry is at hand from a Delaware reader asking about currant varieties and currant culture. As this topic is of general interest I shall answer it here. At present I am growing about 5,000 bushes on four different soils, so experience speaks. The market demands large currants, although the small, old-fashioned varieties were far the best from the standpoint of jelly-making, as they had more of the coloring matter and pectin which makes it a success. White Grape currants are also taboo as far as the market is concerned although a very good variety for home use, as they are not so sour as the red. The best variety for market and home use is Perfection, one of the newer varieties which came from a cross of the Cherry and White Grape. It is extra large, bears long bunches, is quite prolific but a slow grower, as are all the varieties of the larger kind. Under ideal conditions one bush of Perfection has been known to yield a crate—16 qts.—at a picking but from four to six quarts is more like the average yield. The next best is the Wilder as it bears large berries on exceptionally long stems, making easy picking. Ranging on down in order of importance come Fay's Prolific, Cherry, Red Cross. Fay's is a shy bearer, and the bushes very susceptible to scale injury; Cherry sounds fine, but has a habit of bearing short bunches with four or five berries, making it hard to pick. The other varieties are enormous bearers, but have small berries, which the market does not like.

There are other varieties but none worth special mention. Black currants are shy bearers and carry the pine blister rust, so some States prohibit them. Currants are heavy feeders, so much so that it is almost impossible to feed them too heavily. I do believe a currant bush would grow on a manure pile. There is an old saying that any currant is a good currant if fed enough, but that is only partly true. A variety which bears small berries or short bunches will continue to do so, no matter how well it is fed. Soil conditions range from sandy loam, which is the best, to heavy black soil, which is the poorest, as it is liable to be too wet. Currants do not like wet feet any more than cherries. I have them growing on yellow clay soil which bakes like a sidewalk in the hot Summer, yet they yield well if manured every year, on light sand which also requires heavy feeding, on clay loam where they do very well with a handful of fertilizer in the Spring, and on soil which ranges from gumbo to heavy clay. I have learned not to cut them back, as that results in injury, but to prune lightly by cutting out old wood occasionally.

Grape harvest is in full swing, coming at least a week earlier than usual. The crop is light, but the acreage is so great that the aggregate is large anyway. Our local market is unlike many city markets, as ours is wholesale exclusively, no retail business being done on the market. From about 10 o'clock to 7 P. M. the market place is crowded with trucks, wagons, flivvers, big sedans, as people bring in produce in all kinds of rigs. Buyers come from a distance, buy a truckload and hike out to cities as far as 300 miles away. The price range depends as usual on supply and demand, and fluctuates during the day and from day to day, so that the grower never knows what to expect. At present grapes are bringing 16 cents in 4-qt. baskets and 36 cents in 12-qt. baskets, but the price is steadily dropping. The 4-qt. basket costs 4 cents, picking two cents, the 12-qt. basket costs eight cents, picking five cents, so you see the margin of profit is slim. There is an increasing tendency to pick in the 12-qt. basket or jumbo, as it is called locally, and these are known as juice grapes. A few years ago the price was very high, so farmers increased the acreage to more than double, California did the same thing. Ohio, Arkansas, Missouri and even Ontario went into grape growing on an immense scale. Now we are reaping the harvest in selling prices which hardly pay the cost of production.

Another county fair, this time 45 miles away, but it was worth the drive. The net result of our attendance at two fairs is a surprising but no doubt healthful feeling of dissatisfaction. Our own products do not look very well in the light shed by those champion products at the fair. It brings a resolve to grow better produce next year, so that we may measure up to higher standards. My pet sight was the Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Those black beauties were round as an apple, while right next to them was a motherly old Jersey with a very new calf. Her bones stuck out almost through the hide, making a sharp contrast with the rounded curves of the "Doddies," but I learned long ago to steer away from a fat dairy cow. One of my air castles is an immense farm stocked with those beautiful black Doddies, but then the grass always is greener on the other side of the fence.

A killing frost in September was something new for this section, as we generally go until well into October, but the frost is on the pumpkin about every morning lately. We have the heater set up again, making the evenings mighty comfortable. Calvin builds a fine castle with soap bars, but the sandman comes before it is finished. You old bachelors have never really lived without the sensation of cuddling a warm, sleepy body in your arms just about bedtime for little boys. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

The National Grange has launched a movement to wipe out the apparent lack of patriotism on the part of those citizens who neglect to vote at the general election. National Master Louis J. Taber has made an earnest appeal to the more than eight hundred thousand members of the Grange in the United States that a full vote be registered November 6.

While the Grange as an organization is strictly a non-partisan body, it has always taken an active interest in good government, and is especially emphatic regarding law enforcement. Ever since the organization of the Grange, over 60 years ago, it has been a strong champion of legislation against traffic in intoxicating liquor, and was one of the leading forces which helped to bring about prohibition. Since the Eighteenth Amendment was put into the Constitution the Grange has stood for a strict enforcement of all laws for the carrying out of the principles therein involved.

Year after year the New York State Grange has gone on record as opposed to any weakening of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and most of the other State Granges have taken similar action. So while the Grange may be strictly non-partisan, it speaks with no uncertain sound on the observance of law. The action of the Pennsylvania State Grange at its last session on this question is typical of the feeling of the members of the order generally, that "We do not favor, and we will oppose, any attempts to repeal or modify the Volstead Law."

So far as the endorsement of any candidates is concerned no such action is permitted in the Grange, nor is any discussion allowed as to the merits of opposing candidates. But the Grange is strictly within its rights and in no way inconsistent with its life-long principles when it works to bring out the full voting force of its membership.

The recent organization of the Virginia State Grange brings out the fact that no new State Grange has come into the Grange fold since 1916, when the Oklahoma State Grange was organized. National Grange Master Louis J. Taber had charge of the organization ceremony, which took place at Richmond Sept. 19 and 20. Virginia State Grange begins with 22 subordinate and four Pomona Granges under its jurisdiction. When the National Grange meets in Washington soon, Virginia will be represented with voting delegates, each State Grange being entitled to two delegates.

President Coolidge is expected to address the National Grange when it meets at Washington the second week in November. National Master Taber is a frequent visitor at the White House and President Coolidge has on several occasions consulted the National Master when the wishes of agriculture were to be obtained. Former National Master Sherman J. Lowell of Fredonia, is also a prominent figure in Washington, where he is a member of the Federal Tariff Board. The dates of holding the annual National Grange session at Washington are Nov. 14-23.

Evan F. Richardson, who served as lecturer of the State Grange of Massachusetts for four years and who has been at the head of the Massachusetts State Grange Educational Fund for many years, has been appointed as Commissioner of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of Massachusetts.

An inter-county picnic was recently held in Lawrence County, N. Y., at which an ox roast was one of the leading features. About 2,500 were present. The picnic was held at the farm home of State Grange Overseer J. A. Boak, who was one of the speakers on the Three-States Grange campaign of a year ago, which included the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The director of the coming world census of agriculture is to be Leon M. Estabrook, one of the members of Potomac Grange No. 1 of Washington, D. C. This census begins with July, 1929, and ends June 30, 1930. This census is to be held under the jurisdiction of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, originally founded by David Lubin of California, himself a prominent member of the Grange. Nearly all of the agricultural nations of the world will be included in the census.

There are now Student Granges in 11 colleges and universities of the country. Representatives from all these educational institutions are expected to attend the coming National Grange session, at which time a conference of these representatives will be held.

A Massachusetts Grange recently initiated an 80-year-old candidate, the commander of his local G. A. R. post. The final degrees were conferred on the candidate's 80th birthday.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—United States immigration border patrolmen were holding three men at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 10, who, they said, had risked death in walking the girders of the lower arch bridge to get into this country. The men under arrest are John C. Smith, 25, charged with alien running and Mirko Maryinovic and Stephen Dragas, both Jugo Slavs. All three were taken to Buffalo for arraignment before a United States Commissioner. Descending an iron ladder on the Canadian side of the river the men mounted the Canadian girders of the structure, the border patrolmen say, and then made their way across one of the girders of the arch. The girder is broad enough to allow anyone to walk on it but a misstep would probably hurl the person to the rapids below and instant death.

They Fought the Garbage Nuisance

Traces of an old Eskimo civilization, far superior to that of today, were found this Summer on Alaskan islands in the Bering Sea, Harry B. Collins, ethnologist and archaeologist for the Smithsonian Institution revealed Oct. 10 on his return from Alaska at Seattle, Wash. Ancient villages, more pretentious than today's settlements, log houses made of driftwood and whalebones, ivory and bone carvings of exquisite design, and highly decorated utensils and weapons were uncovered by Collins on St. Lawrence and Sledge Islands.

Protests against the parking of automobiles on ground supposed to contain the graves of Revolutionary soldiers near the memorial chapel were heard Oct. 10 by the Valley Forge, Pa., Park Commission. "We feel that the burial places of Revolutionary soldiers should not be desecrated in such a manner, and that the last resting place of those who suffered and died at Valley Forge, if used for the parking of automobiles, would soon be entirely forgotten," said a communication from the Historical Committee, Pennsylvania State camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Edward Miles, who left New York 44 days before in a 37-foot schooner designed and built entirely by himself, arrived at Gibraltar Oct. 15 on a 27,000-mile trip around the world. Miles, who is making the trip alone, plans to proceed through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Indian Ocean to Japan and then to the Pacific. The schooner, named the Sturdy, was built in 20 months by Miles, who spent six months on the plans and 14 on the actual construction. The lone sailor, who is 47 years old, plans to continue the trip alone.

William James Flynn, former head of the United States Secret Service and one of the best known criminal investigators in the world, died Oct. 14, in his home, 137 Larchmont Ave., Larchmont, N. Y. He had been ill two weeks with heart disease. He was 61 years old. Flynn entered the Secret Service in 1897 and for more than a quarter of a century his name was linked with all big Federal investigations. He was the active head in running down scores of gangs of counterfeiters, conducted the Wall Street bomb investigation and was instrumental in rounding up alien anarchists and having them deported in the early days of the World War.

One young man was killed and another seriously injured Oct. 14 when an automobile in which they were riding with two others overturned near Tenafly, N. J., after striking a sharp curve in the road. The dead man, William Thomas Carty, was 20 and lived at 27 S. Dean St., Englewood. The police say James Hallaran of Englewood was driving the automobile. He was severely injured and was removed to the Englewood Hospital. A charge of manslaughter has been made against him.

WASHINGTON. — Ganna Walska, wife of Harold F. McCormick, must pay approximately $1,000,000 in duties on jewels and clothes held up by the Collector of Customs at New York. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon Oct. 10 approved the action of the New York Collector of Customs, Philip Elting, in levying on the property of Mrs. McCormick, holding that her residence is in this country, with her husband.

President Coolidge, speaking at the opening of the Protestant Episcopal Church's forty-ninth triennial convention Oct. 10, defined this country's greatest possible service to the world as the perfection of its own moral progress. He declared religion was necessary to American life and liberty. In addition to the President's message, the heads of the church and an open air congregation of 20,000 heard the Right Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson, Bishop of Chicago, urge the elimination of politics from the pulpit.

American tourists' expenditures this year will be close to $900,000,000, according to Dr. Ray Hall, who compiles the American balance of international payments for the Department of Commerce. A large increase in travel in Canada, our "wet" neighbor on the north, is noted. Passports issued by the Department of State the first nine months of 1928 totaled 163,319, compared with 128,384 for the same period last year, an increase of 21.4 per cent. Dr. Hall points out, however, these figures do not, by any means, tell the whole story. On the contrary, records of the Department of Labor show that American citizens departing from the country in the first eight months of 1928 numbered 318,419, against 284,999 in the same period of 1927, an increase of 11.7 per cent. Passports are not necessary for visits to Cuba, the Bahamas, Bermuda and several other nearby countries. Total expenditures of American tourists in 1927 were estimated by the Finance and Investment Division at $770,000,000. That figure was based on a questionnaire to 2,500 American tourists overseas and upon the number of American automobiles crossing the Canadian frontier. These compilations closely checked with estimates for 35 individual countries, made mostly by American commercial attaches and consular officers. The estimate of $770,000,000 was net, after deducting $21,783,000 of merchandise declared by returning tourists and entered in the customs statistics as "visible" imports. The only admissible deduction from the figure, according to Mr. Hall, was about $53,000,000 paid by Americans to American passenger vessels.

AVIATION.—The Graf Zeppelin, German dirigible, left Friedrichshafen, Germany, Oct. 11. The airship reached Lakehurst, N. J., Oct. 16, after a journey of 111½ hours. The total cruise was 6,300 miles. The Graf Zeppelin, making the run across the Atlantic between the same airports as the Los Angeles (the ZR-3) four years ago took 32 hours and 20 minutes longer for the flight than the American Navy dirigible which was also a German product. Both ships started from Friedrichshafen and ended their trip at Lakehurst. The Los Angeles came by the northern route across the Atlantic and cruised an estimated distance of 5,000 miles, approximately 1,500 miles less than the Graf Zeppelin. As compared with steamship crossings, the Mauretania has a record of 106 hours, 41 minutes, the ocean trip being 2,780 miles. The Zeppelin brought both mail and passengers, the crew and passengers making a total of about 60 persons. The commander of the great airship was Dr. Hugo Eckener, the second in command being Capt. E. A. Lehmann. New York gave them an official welcome Oct. 16, when the huge crowds were kept in order by 6,000 policemen.

A Garbage Nuisance

Sometimes farm people are made to suffer from the carelessness and thoughtlessness of city folks in a way that amazes all the people alike. In Cook Co., Ill., a glasshouse farmer, his wife and five children were made to suffer from the act of a city garbage collector, who hauled to two wooded lots within 50 yards of the farmer's house, the garbage product of 7,000 people.

The act so outraged the farmer and the neighboring homes that the town was obliged to change contractors and the new one forced to haul the garbage to a neighboring incinerator where it was consumed in smoke-consuming furnaces. The incinerator is a new experiment of one of the towns. It is built in a swamp with a stack 75 ft. high, and cost $40,000. Other towns are investigating the advisability of installing the same kind of plant.

Illinois. J. L. GRAFF.

Down to New Jersey's "Land's End"

A HOMESPUN TALE

At 4:45 in the morning, October 12, Clem and I started out. Some years ago on this date, one C. Columbus is said to have discovered America. We were going to look over some, to us, new country in South Jersey, and see a few good R. N.-Y. friends, with whom we had talked through the mails.

This tale really begins with the night before, as I went home with Clem and learned what an event it is when Father returns from the day's work—the shouts of the one or two or three children as he opens door. Of course I knew this already but it is the kind of happening which, though "old as the hills," is new every day in multitudes of homes. Junior, eight months old, sat on the floor waving his hands—the sort of child who eats and sleeps and laughs and grows, fortunate in having two sisters young enough for playmates but old enough to mother him—a youngster well fixed with three mothers when he needs them.

After supper I was scandalously beaten at a game of checkers, a victim of my aggressive playing against well-studied conservatism. Then we got out to put the car in shape for two days steady use—new oil in the crank case after thorough flushing and a tank full of gas.

The morning gave every promise of one of those wonderful Fall days — nothing in the sky but stars, which gradually grew dimmer as the beams of morning light multiplied into daybreak, and then sunrise, while we left miles of the Lincoln Highway behind us. Driving a car comes as easy as eating to Clem. He just sits with his hand on the wheel and feet on the proper pedals, and the motor plays its forward march tune. I watched the indicator while it marked 40 and 45 and then looked the other way for a while.

At Trenton we stopped long enough to get that great American breakfast of oatmeal—a whole lot of it—bacon and eggs and coffee, and then started for a village a few miles away where we were to meet Mr. L., the first on the route of the friends we were to see. After finishing our business errand we stopped long enough to look at some of Mrs. L.'s Dahlias and Zinnias for this is flower country, especially in Fall, and the Dahlias make a wonderful show.

Our next stop was at the J.'s in Burlington County, which runs clear across the State. This is a county of quite diversified farming, dairying in sections, poultry, truck and fruit growing, the last named being in large volume, including the famous Roberts orchards of 13 farms.

The forenoon had been going so rapidly that we found ourselves eating dinner with our friends, the J.'s, and with due respect to everything else on the table I must speak of those candied sweet potatoes—the real thing, prepared by a housewife who knows how. Such an experience proves that one does not need to be a youngster again to have something taste good. I believe it is excusable to use a slang expression right here: "O, boy!" those sweet potatoes were "great," a delectable brown with the flavor of the butter and syrup cooked with them. Helen would have been alarmed at the number of slices I ate. No, I am not going to tell her anything about them, for I want no amateur experiments in this line tried on me.

Mr. J. amused us with some of his business experiences. Once when on the road a man asked him to bring along a hound dog some time when he came around, "Where do you think I would run across a hound dog?" he replied. "That isn't in my line." But at almost the first place he stopped a man asked him to buy a hound dog, so he took the pup into the car, and his customer was supplied, both to his surprise and amusement. At another place an ugly rooster was tyrannizing over the flock—an inexcusably mean bird that the owner wanted to get rid of.

"I'll take him along," said Mr. J.

So the rooster was "run down" and dragged out, fighting and squawking, from under some bushes. He was put into a coop in the backyard, fed skillfully for a few days to make him tender, and soon went the "way of all the earth."

Now we had a long afternoon journey before us, miles and miles down to that "Land's End" of New Jersey, the Cape May Country. Clem, who was brought up in a dairy section, kept looking for the big barns with which he is so familiar in New York State. Of course he did not see them, as this South Jersey farming is different, and such barns not necessary. Now and then we went through long stretches of pine and scrub oak—no farming at all, but beautiful with the green pine needles and varying shades of red and yellow and brown of the oak leaves and sedges. I was told that the pine snake (Pityophis melanoleucus) is found in some of this scrub land—a harmless creature but quite large and looking alarmingly like a rattlesnake, without the rattles, to the inexperienced.

It was well toward night when we reached the K. home. They have a sizable poultry plant and a small farm which is being made productive with green manures and good farming methods, and will be worked into fruit trees. The climate of this Cape May section is exceptionally mild, but little snow falling and staying only a short time.

At the risk of being thought a gourmand, which I really am not, I must speak of the home-canned sweet corn and "scrapple" at supper. There was plenty else, but these particularly "touched the spot." As we lingered at the table Eleanor, six years old, showed me the figures she was making as part of her school work and invited me to write a row of them, which, though I did my best, did not equal hers in neatness and uniformity. But it was time we were on our way, so, saying good-by to the K.'s and Eleanor and John, we moved rapidly north. The lights of Wildwood, Avalon and other seacoast places at our right were a pleasant sight. At nine o'clock we reached Egg Harbor and were soon asleep.

Saturday morning just at daylight we started along the White Horse Pike toward Camden. Some excellent farming and large fruit growing operations are seen on this road, particularly the great peach orchards in the Hammonton area. Stopping in Philadelphia long enough to eat some real cinnamon buns, we pointed again on the Lincoln Highway toward Bucks County, where we were to make our last call. Philadelphia and the country north of it were always attractive to me, and seemed doubly so this pleasant forenoon on the smooth broad road. It was a happy thought to remember Lincoln and Lee in naming those two great highways.

We had dinner with our friends, the U.'s, and though I may be accused of talking too much about things to eat, I must mention one special item, the cocoa cake, light as sponge cake and just the thing to wind up a good meal. The praise of "Mother's home cooking" has often been sung but never becomes an old story. The remembrance of it follows the children wherever the years may take them, to the ends of the earth perhaps. We looked with interest at the drawing book of the young daughter of the household, the freehand work showing what appeared to me much promise. Before leaving we stood before the Cannas in the front yard while Clem took a snapshot of the group.

Our route back took us through Somerville, Bound Brook and Plainfield, attractive towns with much good farming to be seen between. Clem dropped me off at Newark, and shortly after six I was back in THE R. N.-Y. place looking over my basket of mail that had come in two days' absence. Then I made my way into New Jersey again and around nine o'clock turned into a familiar dooryard, thinking what a good place home is—my own as well as those I had been permitted to visit during those two days. W. W. H.

County Women's Clubs Sponsor Successful Flower Show

The first annual Cecil County, Maryland, Flower Festival and Homemaker's Exhibits held at the Elkton Armory on Friday and Saturday, October 5 and 6, proved such an unqualified success and of so much interest to the people of Cecil County, that it is planned to make the show an annual affair, according to those in charge this year. A total of several thousand Cecil Countians visited the show during the two days, attendance being especially heavy on both evenings. Certainly no prettier show has ever graced the Elkton Armory than that arranged for this event under the direction of Miss Priscilla B. Pancoast, Home Demonstration Agent for Cecil, and Mrs. A. Baus, of Appleton, general chairman of the committee in charge of the affairs. Assisting Mrs. Baus on the committee were Mrs. J. E. Crothers, Mrs. Lloyd Balderston, Mrs. Robert Reynolds, Mrs. Hazel Riley, Mrs. John Logan, Mrs. Robert Taylor, Mrs. Harvey Anderson, Mrs. A. D. Short and Mrs. W. T. Lofland. Representatives of each of the girls' clubs of the county acted as ushers during the show. The following girls were in costumes to represent Chrysanthemums: Evelyn Boyles, Helen Balderston, Dean Reese, Sydney, Mosely, Phoebe Fox, Esther McDonald and Madeline McClintock. Aside from the beautiful exhibits of flowers on display, interest centered in the tastefully arranged Japanese tea garden, and the complete rock garden. Commercial exhibits by Myra A. Balderston & Co., and Lyman Spence added much to the show.

Homemaker's club exhibits consisted of a demonstration on dining-room arrangement, including a table set for four and a properly draped-window. Chairmen in charge of these exhibits included Mrs. Willis Gorrell, Mrs. Raleigh, Mrs. A. T. Abernathy, Miss Elsie Aikens, Mrs. Robert Taylor, Mrs. C. A. Beamer, Mrs. S. W. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Robert Reynolds. Winners in this contest for formal display were first, Calvert Club; second, Aiken Club, and for informal display were first, Colora Club; second, Wide-a-Wake (Oakwood) Club. Merchants of Elkton gave this project their sincere cooperation. Cut flower exhibits were judged by Miss Ada G. Beard of the Women's Civic League of Baltimore and potted plants and window displays by Miss Venia M. Keller, State Home Demonstration Agent. T. H. BARTILSON.

Spinach Culture

Spinach cannot be grown on poor land. A fertile loamy soil is best with a good application of fertilizer applied before the crop is planted. The rows should be 15 to 18 in. apart, or another method of planting is to sow 10-in. drills or beds that are 4 to 7 ft. wide. The latter is the method employed by the commercial growers in the Norfolk, Va., section. The land should be plowed several weeks before sowing, as fresh plowed ground would be too dry. A good place is where an early crop of vegetables were grown. Harrow the ground just before sowing to kill all grass and weeds.

For the Fall crop the seed can be sown from middle of August until the middle of September. It is hard to get a stand here in Virginia before September, owing to hot dry weather, spinach being a cold weather plant. But if a good rain comes latter part of August most of the growers take a chance and sow part of the crop as soon as possible after the rain. If the plants come up and live it will put the crop on the market 10 days to two weeks earlier, while if the sowing is a failure the ground is harrowed and sown again in September. Seed sown first of September will mature a crop about first of December. The main crop for Spring should be sown in October. Apply about 1,200 lbs. fertilizer per acre. A good mixture is one containing 7 per cent nitrogen, 7 per cent phosphoric acid and 5 per cent potash, with a top-dressing of 200 to 300 lbs. nitrate of soda per acre after the plants come up. Where blight is prevalent Virginia Savoy, a blight-resistant variety should be sown. R. C.

Virginia.

A Memorial to a Great Singer

Driving through the pretty little country village of Rome, Pa., the other day, we passed the cemetery and noted a tall monument near its center. We knew to whom that monument had been erected, but stopped to read the inscription on it. As we recall it, the inscription on the side facing the highway began with, "Erected by the Sunday Schools of Great Britain and America to the Memory of Philip Paul Bliss." There was much more on the four sides of the shaft, a brief sketch of the life of the man honored being given. Here, in the old cemetery of a small country hamlet, nine miles from a railroad, was a memorial to a man whose birthplace and early home had been in these hills and whose name had become known throughout the English-speaking world. "Hallelujah! 'Tis Done," "Hold the Fort," "Pull for the Shore" were old-time Sunday school favorites and were sung by the composer, P. P. Bliss, and his hearers with the fervor which characterized the evangelistic campaigns of a generation ago. They have gone out of fashion in these days and are seldom heard, yet they stirred the hearts of the people who sang them as it may be doubted whether more classical compositions could have done. The body of this man, whose name was as familiar as that of D. L. Moody, with whom he was associated in evangelistic work, does not rest in this countryside burial ground. Both he and his wife were burned to death in that great railway disaster at Ashtabula, O., which shocked the world 52 years ago. Neither belonging nor trace of the body of either was ever found but here, in the home of the youth of the great singer and his wife, stands a simple marble shaft, already beginning to show the marks of age. Not only does it call to mind the almost forgotten names of once famous evangelists but it marks the passing of an era in our national life marked by simplicity in living and simplicity in thought and which seems to many who look back upon it to have been America's golden age. M. B. D.

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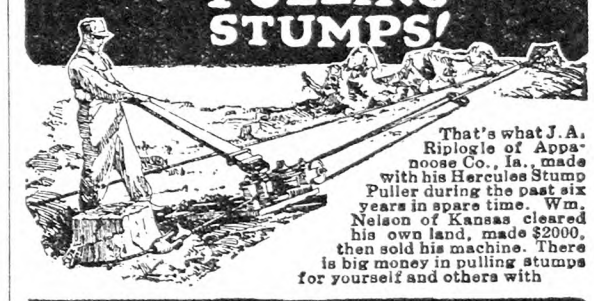

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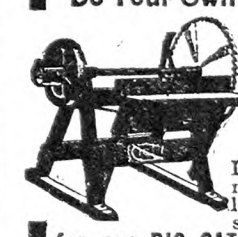

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THAT picture on our first reading page shows a striking example of rat work familiar to most of us. By proper construction and watchfulness the corncrib and granary can be kept rat and mouse proof, but the watchfulness part of the program is extremely important. These creatures are quick to go up a movable corncrib step or dodge into a door left open a moment while we step to another part of the barn floor. "Shut the granary door!" is the exhortation most of us have heard as boys. The havoc of rats in a grain mow cannot be helped so long as we have rats about the premises and unthrashed grain. We have seen mows of grain sheaves nearly ruined, and what was left so foul as to be scarcely fit to feed live stock. Part two of this article, to be printed next week, will give the best known methods for rat control. One important point is to get everyone in a neighborhood interested in this matter, as concerted effort will be much more effective than where a few try to get rid of the rats while others do not. A public meeting, or series of them, to consider rat extermination, will be useful in spreading reports of what has been done and planning future work systematically.

*

PRACTICALLY all grades of cattle, hogs, lambs and sheep are going at fair to high prices at the primary markets. Recently at South St. Joseph, Mo., a "ton litter" of 10 Poland-Chinas, raised by Darrill Stevenson in that State, sold at $12.25 per cwt., grossing $375. They weighed 3,080 lbs. at 180 days of age. At the same time and place a Hereford "baby" beef steer, fed by Byron Hayes, in Adams County, Ia., sold for $53 per cwt. That is, of course, a fancy price for an exceptional steer, for he had won the grand championship in the boys' and girls' club class of 450 entries at the 1928 Iowa State Fair, and was purchased by President L. W. Baldwin of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. But 245 "baby" beeves, fed by boys and girls in the corn belt, were sold in the same auction ring at $17.50 to $25 per cwt., while at the Hagerstown Fair in Maryland last week 46 head of this class of stock fetched $14.50 to $22.50 per cwt. Hogs have declined $3 per cwt. in the last three weeks, but the best 200 to 300-lb. butchers are earning $10 to $10.50 per cwt. Our animal industry as a whole appears to be on a stronger base than it could boast in the past. At any rate, our consumption of meats, dairy products and poultry and eggs is enormous and increasing. Why? What about cheaper foods and so-called "substitutes?" The answers are that animal products are wholesome, exceptionally palatable and highly nutritious, and that a systemic craving for the proteins which they contain is widespread and more or less acute. Consequently meatmakers in particular are receiving fair to good prices for their animals on foot, and "baby" beef production on farms and under conditions to which it is adapted is likely to net satisfactory returns for several years to come. It is under way in several eastern areas, and will be taken up in others. It will yield its best returns where the calves are bred and fed on the same farm or in the same community.

*

RESIDENTS of our Eastern States, in counting the many blessings that they enjoy, are likely to fail to assess at their full value the plentiful supplies of water from natural sources available to them. A good example of the expense and trouble to which residents of arid regions must go to obtain water of inferior quality is afforded at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona. This canyon is one of America's scenic wonders, which many of our readers have visited, and which is attracting increasing numbers of tourists each year. The Colorado River flows for 56 miles through the bottom of this canyon, but is a mile below the rim where water is needed. The National Park at this rim is occupied by about 2,500 visitors at the height of the tourist season, and these visitors require the use of 100,000 gallons of water daily. This is brought from Flagstaff, 100 miles away, in tank cars. The river itself is too turbid for use, and other possible sources of water, as those in the San Francisco Mountains 52 miles away, are not economically available. Engineers have now built a sewage purifying plant in the park at the south rim of the canyon that makes it possible to use the water brought to it more than once. Sewage from all park sources is carried to septic tanks and the water recovered in their effluent is further purified to make it available for such purposes as supplying the locomotives of the railroad, stationary steam boilers, toilets and lawns. The cost of recovering 1,000 gallons of water from sewage is 57 cents, as compared with the $3.09 required to pay the expense of bringing it there originally. While it is practicable so to purify this water as to make it safe for drinking or irrigating vegetable gardens, this has not been attempted.

*

MANY a farmer exercises the "bargaining power" which his intelligence and thrift have conferred upon him. By using it he conserves and increases his "buying power." In Adams County, Pa., last week a young farmer, at the expense of a little time and some effort, saved $40 in buying an agricultural machine that retails at about $220. Refusing to pay the price asked by the local dealer, he offered a cash price which he thought fair. It was accepted. The dealer made a small profit, the manufacturer received his regular fixed price for the machine, and the young buyer completed the transaction with increased respect for his own head-work. If, however, he had not been in a position to pay cash, he could not have invoked "bargaining power" or "talked turkey." Discounts for cash are customary in all businesses. Not many farmers, however, take advantage of them, but more of them could. In numerous instances they could secure more substantial discounts than are advertised or made public. The fact that discounts are allowed for cash implies that the man who buys on time is penalized. In the long run, he pays well for the privilege of paying later. Middlemen and dealers quote prices based on the assumption that sales will be made on time. They can afford to and do sell at lower prices for cash. Many a local dealer has come to grief by "carrying" too many customers. A great deal of modern business is so unbusinesslike that it is done at a very high expense, bringing about a "profitless prosperity."

*

As a taxpayer and mother I would like to know if the trustees of a school have the right to take our little ones out of the school and put them in a little office on the main road and in most dangerous part of the neighborhood with only a few feet between doorstep and road. They claim the rooms are over-crowded. They are paying almost as much rent as to build a temporary room on school, but say the State will not allow a temporary room on building. The trustees have no children in primary and do not seem to care. J. W.
New York.

THERE are many inquiries about school matters of this sort. The local authorities in charge of such things are responsible to the State Education Department, Albany, N. Y., for serious defects in school administration and equipment, and, where the district superintendent is unwilling to consider reasonable complaints, the headquarters at Albany should be notified, clearly and briefly as possible, and in respectful language. Some district superintendents appear reluctant to do their full duty in investigating such matters, unless forced to by the headquarters. Make sure that the complaint is well founded and then take it to the head office if necessary.

*

CRIME among young people has been laid to many causes—to economic pressure, to deficiencies in home life, and to the decay of religion. Now comes a critic who asserts that New York's school system is responsible for the making of many criminals. This critic, Dr. Raynor, is principal of Alexander Hamilton High School, Brooklyn. He says that the school system leads many students to take courses of study for which they are not adapted, and in which they fail. They become social misfits and habitual failures, because they are forced to undertake studious tasks for which they have no aptitude. These pupils, he thinks, should go to vocational training schools, and not to academic high schools. In his own school, Dr. Raynor said, not more than half the students are qualified to undertake high school work, and of the class that entered last June not more than 19 per cent were able to pass the State Board of Regents examinations given them as an intelligence test. According to his estimate less than 50 per cent of all the high school students in the entire city are qualified for high school work. Part of the blame is due to parents who are reluctant to admit that their children are better suited to vocational training than to the intellectual activities of an academic high school. The result of their failure is a revolt against authority which leads to truancy and eventually to crime. While these assertions may seem too sweeping, we think there is certainly foundation for them. It seems to us that it all comes back to one foundation—home and parents. If the parents do not possess the patience and wisdom to plan for the best interests of their child, it would seem impossible for the school system to take their place.

*

THE English have an apple that deserves some market attention. It is the Bramley, their favorite green Winter cooking apple. It sells late in the season at higher prices than the imported American Greening, also a favorite apple. The chief selling point of the Bramley is the fact that it cooks white as a baked apple. The tree is vigorous and productive. A few visiting American apple growers have talked of growing this apple for export to England. It might be worth testing in some section where red varieties are not very satisfactory, as on the south shore of Lake Ontario. It is not known whether the variety is hardy enough for American Winters nor what effect the climate would have on the appearance. It might not look just right to English buyers when grown in our warm Summer weather, with plenty of sunshine.

*

AT THE Trenton, N. J., Fair was a large tent containing a commercial display of airplanes, as automobiles are shown, labelled with names and prices, and accommodating assistants to give any desired information about them. Machines of 50-horsepower were priced around $2,100. These appeared to be about what the average man who drives an automobile is likely to buy when arrangements for landing and taking to the air are improved. These are now the great drawbacks to quite common use, but from experiments under way it would seem that devices for getting the machines straight up and down might be perfected soon. One flyer of the type used for rapid mail carrying was shown. It looked about like the others, but was said to be 250 horsepower.

*

Can you tell me about the price of broilers, say two-pound Rocks at different times of the year? M. H.
Pennsylvania.

THE many questions in just this line indicate widespread interest, and a hope that, by hatching chickens at just the right time, high prices for out-of-season broilers may be had. This may work out so at times, but is no sure thing. Frozen broilers of various sizes are in practically every market. These are prepared by large concerns, neatly packed in boxes of a dozen or two, and compete strongly with fresh-killed poultry. Sometimes arrangement may be made in large towns near home or in health resorts for selling early broilers, but do not go into the business with the idea that New York will take great quantities at high prices.

Brevities

TOURISTS to foreign countries are believed to have spent $900,000,000 this year.

THIS country's rice crop will be about 38,000,000 bushels, which is 6,000,000 less than last year.

HOW much would a farm housekeeper's time be worth, if she were paid at the same rate as a city housework?

JAPANESE immigrants are being brought into Brazil in large numbers. They are to work in large agricultural developments.

A SEAT on the New York Stock Exchange was recently sold for $450,000 which is $25,000 higher than any previous sale.

CITRUS fruit shipments from Porto Rico usually start early. Because of storm damage not much is expected for six or eight months.

THE American apple crop this year will amount to approximately 178,000,000 bushels, the Federal department of agriculture estimates.

MANY persons whose health will not permit them to eat sugar can take honey without injury. Beekeepers should impress this upon their customers.

THE home market for farm and garden crops often shows unsuspected possibilities. Even the year of a great surplus there are some of our people who do not get all they need.

Dairy Plant Sold

THE Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company, Inc., of New York and Chicago, has bought the creamery and business of the St. Lawrence County Dairy, Inc., at Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. A short time back, the Griffiths Dairy Products Corporation, sold its plant to the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association. Following the sale, about 75 per cent of the patrons went over to the St. Lawrence County Dairy, enabling the plant to ship a carload of milk daily. The plant now receives milk from 100 farmers. It is reported that the Kraft-Phenix Company will start at once to enlarge the plant, and put in a new pasteurizing equipment, and a separate cheese plant to cost $60,000. The St. Lawrence County Dairy Company was owned by T. Arthur Hendricks, K. E. McCann, Fred McCann, all of Watertown, and Louis and George Bennett of Carthage.

Farm Relief Plan Approved

COMMENT on our plan for farm relief has been prompt, and so far generally favorable. If our readers could sit around a table to discuss needs, and make decisions, we would develop the best plan that could possibly be devised. One of its greatest merits would be that it would then come right up close to farm needs, and they would know what it was all about. Then they would adopt it as their own. That alone would assure its success. Unfortunately we cannot all get together around a single table physically, but we can intellectually and spiritually. Turn again to page 1302, read it carefully, and write us any suggestion or comment you would make, if we were all face to face in a conference. Some of the comments received follow:

From Industry

Your article on farm relief is wonderfully fine. I approve of it in every particular. I believe that the establishing of such a system as you have outlined would do more towards improving farm conditions and furnishing farm relief than any proposition that has yet been offered. Farmers, like a majority of retailers and many manufacturers are suffering from over-production. The equalization of supply to demand and the improvement of marketing methods, getting the management of their own co-operative organizations into their own hands, and to a large extent out of the hands of middlemen and speculators, will come pretty near solving the farmers' problem. F. W. SESSIONS.
New York.

From the Plow Handles

Now you have hit the trail in a fine upstanding way. Your position on farm relief is beyond attack. Hammer it home. With your 250,000 subscribers behind this plan better days for the farm should not be far off. A national system, authorized by Federal act, based on sovereign local associations, primary farm markets, stabilized prices on equitable basis of exchange, and full control of the system by farmers themselves, are all fundamentals. T. MC CAMPBELL.
New Jersey.

From Congress

I read your advance proof on farm relief, and in my opinion, it is based on sound economics and just what is wanted to help the farmers to help themselves.

I am not in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill, as I regard it as unconsitutional and unsound from an economic point of view, and would simply promote further over-production, which is the main curse at the present time in certain Western States.
HAMILTON FISH, JR.

From the U. S. Senate

Your article is magnificent. I think I may say that I am in full harmony with it.

No one who lives in a great city can have a particle of insight if he fails to recognize that the prosperity of the industrial and commercial city is linked with the prosperity of the rural communities. If the farmers cannot sell their products at a profit, they cannot buy the articles manufactured in the city.

I am pleased with what you say about the right of the farmer to fix prices. As you will recall, I have long believed that the farmers collectively should have control of this important factor.

Your plan for a National Farm Marketing Board is a good one. It must be given authority to enforce the provisions of the law, whatever they may be. Likewise, what you say about primary produce markets is very important.

It is a sad commentary upon the present situation to learn that the farmers received seven and one-half billions for their crops, but when they get to the consumer, the latter pay twenty-two and one-half billions—twice the income of the farmer has been added to the value of the product before it reaches the consumer. There is something wrong with the present system of distribution.

As you know, I am not afraid of the equalization fee. You have dealt with that phase very well indeed, I think.

It is absurd to seek to apply the tariff to agricultural imports unless the tariff is high enough actually to exclude those products which can be raised, and are raised in this country.

I find myself in fullest accord with your statement that the product of an hour's skilled labor on the farm should be equal to an hour's skilled labor in the shops. That is not the case today. It takes a hog weighing 175 lbs., representing eight months' feeding, to pay a carpenter for one day's work. Certainly this is not a fair exchange of hours of work and value of the service.

I was born on a farm, live on a farm, visit my relatives on farms and whether in public service or private life, I cannot lose interest in the cause of the farm.
ROYAL S. COPELAND.

From Farm and Farm Bureau

I think your article on farm relief is very good. I perhaps might look at some things a little different, but I think you cover the ground in good shape and should cause some clear thinking on the marketing problem.
C. R. WHITE.

From a Former League Director

Your outline of what is required for farm relief looks good to me if same can be worked out and put in operation without too much expense. Your reference to the boom to the industrial system as well as to agriculture is certainly correct. It has always been a wonder to me that the leaders of the industrial system have always been so insistent on being able to obtain low-priced food for their workmen.

You understand of course that no system of marketing will take the place of an adequate tariff on all agricultural products that can be produced to advantage in this country. If we could have a tariff of 20 cents on butter and 10 cents on cheese and a corresponding tariff on milk and cream, and then absolutely prohibit the manufacture of oleomargarine, it would very soon raise the price of all milk produced in the whole United States.

To produce and market the large quantities of milk, cream, cheese and butter which are now imported would at once require a large quantity of grain which would be a relief to the grain farmers of the West.

An adequate tariff followed with a system of marketing such as you suggest would surely give a great boom to agriculture as well as all other industries and I certainly hope that THE R. N.-Y. will be able to help bring about some of these necessary changes in the tariff and marketing conditions. A. F. SPOONER.
New York.

September Milk Prices

THE net milk prices paid farmers for 3 per cent milk in the 200-210-mile zone for the month of September are as follows:

Sheffield Farms Producers' Association	$2.74
Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Gross, $2.64; Net	2.48
Model Dairy Company	2.74
Meridale Dairies	2.74
Eagle Dairy Company	2.74

League deductions were six cents for expenses and 10 cents for certificates of indebtedness.

C. Fred Boshart

C. FRED BOSHART, of Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., died at his home on October 16. He was 68 years old. Mr. Boshart was born at Lowville. After graduation at the State Agricultural College at Cornell, he returned to the farm and retained his interest in it to the end. Later he became president of the Lewis County Trust Company, but he has been conspicuously associated with agriculture all his life. He was director of the Geneva Experiment Station, and one of the first members of the Council of Farms and Markets. In 1914 he became supervisor of the town of Lowville, and the following year he was elected to the State Assembly, where he served four terms. He was the first president of the Sheffield Farms Producers' Association, and retained the position continuously since.

The writer has sat in agricultural council with Mr. Boshart for a period of thirty-odd years. From this experience we can say that New York agriculture never had a more sincere or consistent friend. His associates did not always agree with him in details, but no one ever questioned his motives. When Fred Boshart made up his mind and declared his decision, no power of friend or foe could change it. All knew that the decision was final. In his passing the State suffers the loss of a useful citizen. Agriculture loses a capable advocate and a fearless champion. After years of intimate contact and cherished memories, we feel a fraternal loss in Mr. Boshart's passing, and a sense of personal sorrow.

Dr. Hedrick Made Station Director

Dr. U. P. Hedrick, for the past 23 years head of the horticultural investigations at the Experiment Station at Geneva and since 1921 vice-director, was made director of the Station at a recent meeting of the board of trustees of Cornell University at Ithaca. He enters upon his new duties at once.

The Geneva Station has long been noted for its work in horticulture, particularly for the study of fruit varieties and the breeding of new fruits. An important series of books on the several hardy fruits have appeared under Dr. Hedrick's authorship during his term of service at the Station. He has also issued numerous reports and articles dealing with the new fruit varieties originated on the Station grounds.

Dr. Hedrick was born and reared on an Iowa farm and received his training at Michigan Agricultural College. His early associations with experiment station work included appointments in the agricultural colleges of Oregon, Utah and Michigan. He has also had first-hand experience in fruit growing in New York through the operation of his own orchards. This training and experience, coupled with his wide acquaintance with practical farmers throughout the State, made his selection as director of the Station seem especially desirable.

Dr. Hedrick succeeds Prof. Frank B. Morrison who has been transferred to Cornell University as head of the Department of Animal Husbandry of that institution. Prof. Morrison was director at the Geneva Station for the past year.

Hudson Valley News

We are having wonderful Fall weather which promises to make up for the backwardness of the Spring and Summer. The excessive rains ceased about the end of the first week in September and from that time until the present, we have had just moisture enough to keep vegetation coming. We have had three light frosts, one on Sept. 25, one on Oct. 1, and one Oct. 9, none of which has been severe enough to stop the growth of beans.

We are now using Whipple's Yellow sweet corn that was planted on July 6. This morning (Oct. 16) the price in the Newburgh public market was $3 per 100 ears. After ruling around 50 cents per basket of 14 quarts for about two weeks in the height of the season, tomatoes took an upward turn about 10 days ago and climbed to the $2 mark which they held until this morning when they sagged down to $1.25 a basket.

There has been a fair demand for green tomatoes at 50 cents per 14-qt. basket. Cabbage still is very high bringing between $3 and $4 per barrel with demand unsatisfied. Lima beans have made a record price this season at times going above $5 per bushel of pods. Grapes from the first have been in excessive supply. Saturday one of my neighbors sold his crop of McIntosh apples of about 70 barrels for $8 per barrel.

Our cucumber pickle crop in this section was practically a total failure. There was a good crop of early cukes of full size and the prices were good, around $2 per bushel, but every grower of late pickles lost money. Practically all the vines made a splendid growth until the blossoming season, very few striped beetles to bother, so that the vines were very rank. At blossoming time blight started and spread rapidly, and although the growers dusted and sprayed, both for that and the aphis, the work was in vain, and in a short time nothing was left but dead vines. C. O. WARFORD.
Orange Co., N. Y.

The Potato Crop

Oct. 9.—The yield of late potatoes as far as I can learn is going to be light in this locality. H. H. K.
Baraboo, Wis.

October 9.—The outlook for late potatoes in this locality is not very good, because of lack of rain and blight. I do not think that the average yield will be over 100 bushels to the acre. A. W.
Shortsville, N. Y.

October 14.—As to the late potato crop, there is no blight. They are running close to 20 bushels per bushel planted, and selling at present from 40 to 65 cents per bushel. W. H. A.
Mexico, Pa.

October 9.—The potato outlook in this section is very poor, extremely dry weather during the setting season, and late blight have cut the yield so that it will not be much over 60 bushels to the acre. Potatoes are undersized and few in a hill. H. A. W.
Manchester, N. Y.

October 10.—The outlook is very poor. Blight has affected the crop and they have rotted badly. My neighbor is a big potato man, always raising a large crop, but this year he has one of the littlest here. The general outlook is just half a crop; they are going 75 to 100 bushels per acre. I. T. W.
Redford, N. Y.

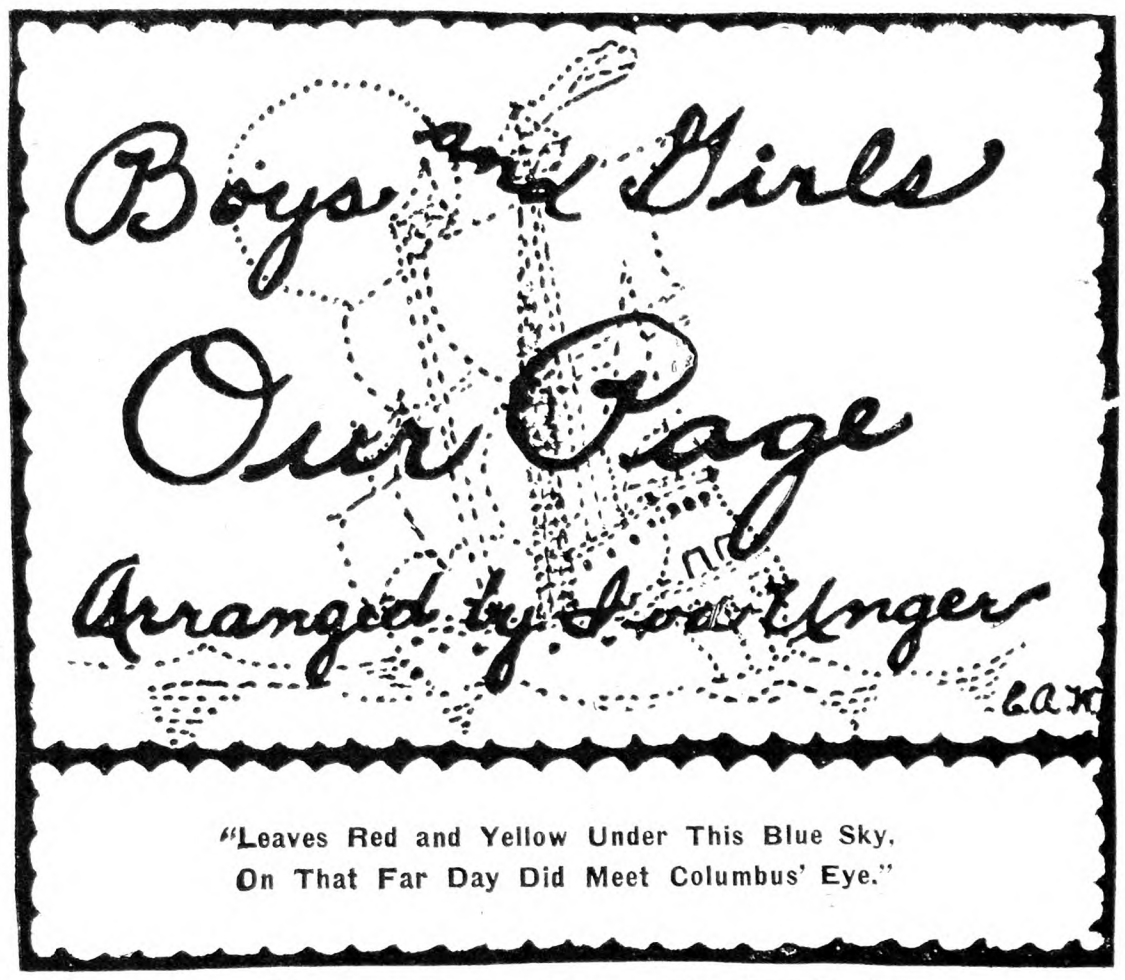
October 10.—Regarding the late potato crop and blight, farmers in this vicinity are complaining of crop shortage, although what have been raised seemed to have been of good quality. Some farmers have been reported selling them in the field for 75 cents per bushel, rather than storing them. R. D. W.
Danielson, Conn.

I think that Aroostook will have a light crop of potatoes, although the area was larger than common. Most of the wet ground planted never came up. Potatoes that were not well sprayed died early and rotted. They tell me that some pieces are not worth digging. A few pieces have been extra good. W. H. W.
Presque Isle, Maine.

Reports indicate a larger shipment of potatoes from Michigan than in 1927. This is probably correct, but some circumstances might create a doubt. The yield in some places is not as large as anticipated. Some sections were injured by frost, resulting in an excess of small potatoes, and there seems a general disposition to grade closely. Greenville reports light offerings and a weak market at 50 cents per cwt., which is about 10 cents in advance of the price in the Grand Traverse-Cadillac areas. Canning and juice apples are about all in, and packing stock is beginning to move. No fixed price yet, but indications they will run from about 75 cents per bushel for Wealthy to $1.50 for McIntosh and other standard Winter varieties. Grape market has sagged badly; juice factories are quoting $35 to $37 per ton, but they do not absorb 10 per cent of offerings. General market price much lower than above figures.
Traverse City, Mich. F. D.

October 8.—The rule is not to dig the Fall Irish potato crop until light frost strikes the vines. While little or no frost has been at this writing (Oct. 8), yet some Fall potatoes have been dug and it seems to be about an average crop. I don't think the yield in this section will be as large as last year, as most crops were planted too late, due to heavy rains about planting time. Again the acreage planted this year was not so large as last year. Irish potatoes are now selling from 75c to $1 per bushel. Some sweet potatoes are being dug, and the crop is not as good, upon an average, as last year; $1 per bushel is the retail price.

Harvesting of the peanut crop is now order of the day. While the early planted crop seems to be fairly good, late crops will be light in both yield and weight. Market very dull for peanuts, best price being $1.05 per bushel for old stock. I do not think the price of new stock will start over $1. Cutting corn is about completed, with a fair crop on good land. A fair crop of tobacco was cut. The price seems to be satisfactory as it is bringing anywhere from $15 to $35 per 100 lbs., according to kind and quality. Pork dropped last week from $13 to $10.50, alive or on the hoof; beef, 5 to 8c on the hoof; eggs, 40c; old hens, 24c; chickens, 35c; wheat, $1.30; corn, $1.25. It is an ideal Fall for seeding small grains and grasses. Early seeded oats and German or Crimson clover are looking fine and good stands are secured. Seeding of the wheat crop is now being pushed forward rapidly, as it should be in the ground by the middle of October for best results.
Disputanta, Va. W. H. H.



Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (13), New York

Drawn by John Mucha (16), New York

MEMORY VERSE

Autumn

The world puts on its robes of glory now,
  The very flowers are tinged with deeper dyes;
The waves are bluer, and the angels pitch,
  Their shining tents along the sunset skies.

The distant hills are crowned with purple mist;
  The days are mellow, and the long calm nights,
To wondering eyes like weird magicians show
  The shifting splendors of the northern lights.

The generous earth spreads out her faithful stores,
  And all the fields are thick with ripened sheaves;
While in the woods, at Autumn's rustling step,
  The maple's blush through all their trembling leaves.

—Albert Laighton.

Drawn by Gertrude Wilson (15), New York

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" puzzle was "Katy-did." She is too modest and retiring to become well known, and few of us were able to send in the correct answer. This month's puzzle is based on a better known subject. I think you will all guess the right answer before you reach the end, but I feel sure that you will also have learned something you did not know before. Write and tell us if you did.

"I am a bird. My kind lives wild in all parts of the world, though one species of my kind has been domesticated. Having long been so it has undergone many remarkable changes, and there are numerous varieties or breeds, some exhibiting very strange peculiarities. We are noted for our strong, swift flight. Our wings are not over large, however, in comparison with our size. My bill is of moderate length, hard and a little arched at the point. The base of the upper part is covered with a soft thick skin, in which the nostrils are pierced. My feet with toes divided to the base, are formed both for walking and perching. My tail is of moderate length, and generally square at the end. Some build their nests in trees and some in holes of rocks. We lay only two eggs at a time, but breed twice or oftener in a year. Both male and female take part in incubation.

In our double crop, an expansion of the gullet on both sides, we differ from all other birds, and in the secretion at breeding time of a milky fluid by the crop of both parents (as in the parrot), with which the food is saturated in order to fit it for the young, which are at first very helpless.

Perhaps the most well known characteristic of our family is our love of home and the remarkable degree in which it possesses the instinct and power of returning from a distance to its accustomed home. Therefore we are much employed in carrying letters from one place to another. In eastern countries where such messengers are most frequently employed it is the practice to bathe our feet in vinegar to keep them cool and to prevent us from alighting in search of water by which the letter might sustain injury. Those intended for this use must be brought from the place to which they are to return within a short period not exceeding two weeks of their being let loose, and at a time when they have young in the nest. Sometimes we are kept in the dark and without food at least eight hours before being let loose.

We use our voice only in the mating season, when strutting about our mates, somewhat as does the rooster in the barnyard. The sounds we utter are deep and guttural and very like the word "coo" long drawn out. At this time some of our varieties use the power we have of blowing up our crop to an extraordinary degree, so that the head seems fastened on the top of an inflated bladder.

Don't you know me? What am I?—Sent by Inez McCabe (15), New York.

Enigma

My first is in yard but not in inch,
My second in punch but not in clinch.
My third is in part but not in divide,
My fourth is in lea, but not in outside,
My fifth is in sweater but not in suit,
My whole is a fruit.

Maine. —By Norman Chase (11).

Riddle

I've seen you where you never were,
  And where you ne'er will be.
And yet you in that very same place
  May still be seen by me.

—Sent by Elspeth Field (9). New York.

The answer to last month's enigma was "music;" to the riddle was "thunder."

Drawn by Evelina G. Baldwin (11), Pennsylvania

Great masses of white clouds fly across the cold blue sky driven by a strong northwest wind. Corresponding patches of light and shadow flit across the earth. For a moment an ash tree is a great tower of shining bronze, the next, as the shadow again touches it, dull and drab. Here are maples just beginning to change into their glorious Autumn costume, and there are birches showing faintly yellow. The garden flowers are dead; touched by the fingers of that mischievous elf, Jack Frost, they stand withered and faded. Their wild cousins, the asters, goldenrod and gentians still flaunt their beauty by the roadside.

From the woods comes the clarion call of the blue jays, welcoming the return of the cool days they love. A flock of crows beat their way west to their home in the woods after feeding on the meadows. The wind sweeps against them and they make slow progress. The robins and the bluebirds are talking of going south, and the barn swallows have been gone for some time. Evening is approaching and a kingfisher flies slowly up the river looking for his supper.—From Berta Griffiths (19), Connecticut.

Life on a Georgia Farm

August 28, 1928.—This afternoon I took a stroll. First I walked over our cotton fields and found that the cotton is beginning to open. In another week the fields will be white enough to pick. The boll weevils haven't damaged us very much this year—came too late, I guess.

Leaving the cotton fields I crossed the barbed wire fence into the pasture, and followed a winding, well-beaten path down a long hill into the swamp. From a tall pine near the brook came a harsh, loud call, and on close observation I discovered a blue jay perched there. In a poplar tree near by two redbirds were fluttering from limb to limb. As I crossed the brook a water moccasin (snake) slipped into the water, making a loud splash, and frightening me. Then I passed through a small pine thicket on the edge of which may be found some crabapple and hawthorn bushes. The crabapples are ripe, and as I love them in spite of their sourness I stopped long enough to fill my hat. Also discovered that the hawthorn bushes are full of haws for the first time in several years. I'll have to keep an eye on them until they ripen this Fall.

Returning, I stopped at some scuppernong and muscadine (wild grape) vines in a small grove just outside the pasture. Both the yellow and the black scuppernongs are ripening, but the muscadines are just beginning to color. It'll probably be two weeks or more before they are black. While at the vines I almost stepped on a young gray rabbit. He went crashing through the underbrush very speedily before I could get a good look at him. Then I wandered through an old pear orchard where several trees are loaded with fruit. Pears are about ready to gather now for canning and preserving purposes, but it will be quite a while before they are mellow enough to eat.

I love the walks through the fields and woods and the glimpses of wood life these walks give.

The opossum, or 'possum as he is known, is hunted in the Fall and Winter with dogs trained for the purpose. 'Possum hunting is more common than coon hunting, as 'possums are eatable and make a very palatable dish. He lives in hollow trees on the ridges or uplands. He has small eyes, gray short hair, and favors the rodent family in looks though he is much larger. His tail is very long and strong, and is used for holding to limbs. The mother 'possum never leaves her babies. When they are very small she carries them in a small pouch, and as they grow larger on her back. When caught alive a 'possum always plays off dead, lying still.—Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

High School Girl Friends

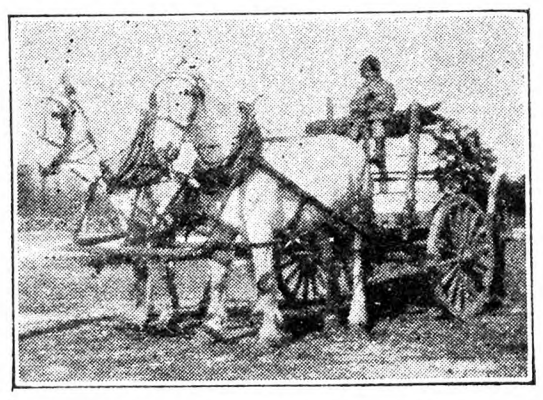
Dear Iva Unger: This is my first trial at writing to THE R. N.-Y. but my parents have taken it for years. I am a freshman in high school. Here is a picture of myself and a little friend of mine. —Edith Anderson (12), New York.

Riding Horseback

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending a picture of our colt "Beauty." She is a very beautiful young horse. I have two sisters and we all go to school. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade.—Solomon Anderson, Maine.

Whose Elbows Are These?

Dear Friends: I am sending you a picture of my girl friend taken a week ago. I am a serious high school senior now, and unless I pass in everything I cannot graduate in June. I am one of the busy ones. Yours, Esther Wright (15), Washington, D. C.



On a Big Load of Wood

Dear Boys and Girls: This is the first time I have written. We have only taken THE R. N.-Y. a few months. I have enjoyed this page very much. I am going to send a photo of myself. I wear glasses but you would not know it in my picture. —Eunice Richardson (10), Massachusetts.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (13), New York

Tourist (at a small village store): "What have you got in the shape of automobile tires?"

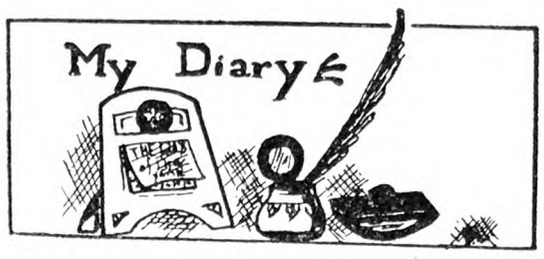
Saleslady: "Funeral wreaths, life savers, and doughnuts."—From Louise Dean (13), New York.

"And how did you like Venice, Mrs. Smith?" "We only stayed there a few days; the place was flooded." — From Stanley Brown (16), New York.

A weary guest at a small and not very clean country inn was repeatedly called, the morning after his arrival, by the colored man of all work.

"See here," he finally burst forth, "how many times have I told you I don't want to be called? I want to sleep!"

"I know, suh, but dey've got to hab de sheets, anyhow. It's almost eight o'clock an' dey's waitin' fo' de tableclof."—Sent by Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.



Drawn by Pearl Lynn (18), New York

Sept. 26.—Took a music lesson before school this morning. Was late for school but the teacher understands about it. Wasn't late once a year ago. Worked all day in school. Took a horseback ride tonight.

Sept. 27.—Quite a cold morning. Had a heavy frost here. Does not look well for the farmer who hasn't his buckwheat in. Not very pleasant to stay in a schoolhouse all the time. Cleaned my horse up so she is respectable looking. She is my favorite saddle horse. Had her about three weeks. Her name is "Babe."

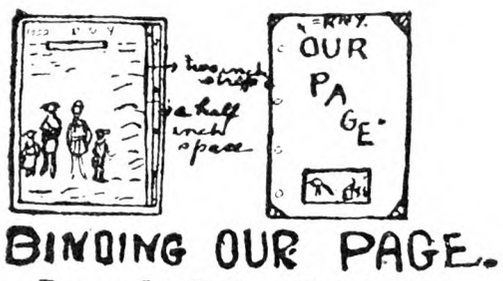
Sept. 28.—Cold again this morning. Worked hard in school until this afternoon when discussed plans for a picnic. Got out at 3:30 this P. M.

Sept. 29.—Did my chores this morning. Helped my mother bake, dusted, and made a frosting for a cake. Rode Babe all the afternoon, with another boy and girl who also have horses to ride. Had a fine time. Horse was tired when I brought her in to bed her down, and grain her. Helped get supper, then looked at THE R. N.-Y. and sent a letter to Our Page.—Louise Dean (13), New York.

Sept. 23.—Awakened this morning to be greeted by the rays of the sun peeking through the curtains. Hurriedly dressed and helped get breakfast. Did some work in the kitchen and then went to my sister's room where she was sick in bed. Picked a bouquet for Hazel this afternoon. A neighbor came to use the phone.

Sept. 24.—Rose to find my sister downstairs feeling some better. Mother is canning peaches today. We expect to finish our canning next week if nothing happens. I am always glad when that is over, as I do not like canning the fruits and vegetables. No doubt I'll be glad I helped, when the north wind creeps over the valley this Winter.

Oct. 1.—Got up quite late this morning. Ate breakfast and went to Prattsburg. Had a nice ride but it was cold. Saw many announcers of the arrival of Autumn, such as corn waving to the golden pumpkins at their feet, hills and valleys covered with tinted leaves, beans and buckwheat stretching clear to the horizon in narrow rows, and wheat just peeking through the brown earth. After we got home I found a letter waiting for me from a reader of Our Page. Helped sweep upstairs, and gathered some flower seeds this A. M.—From Birdie (18), New York.



Drawn by Esther Wright (15), District of Columbia

Cut many two-inch strips of heavy paper as long as a page of THE R. N.-Y. Paste one strip down the side of each page on the outside where the page was joined to the magazine. (This cannot be done on some pages you will see later.) Then paste the pages together as many as you can.

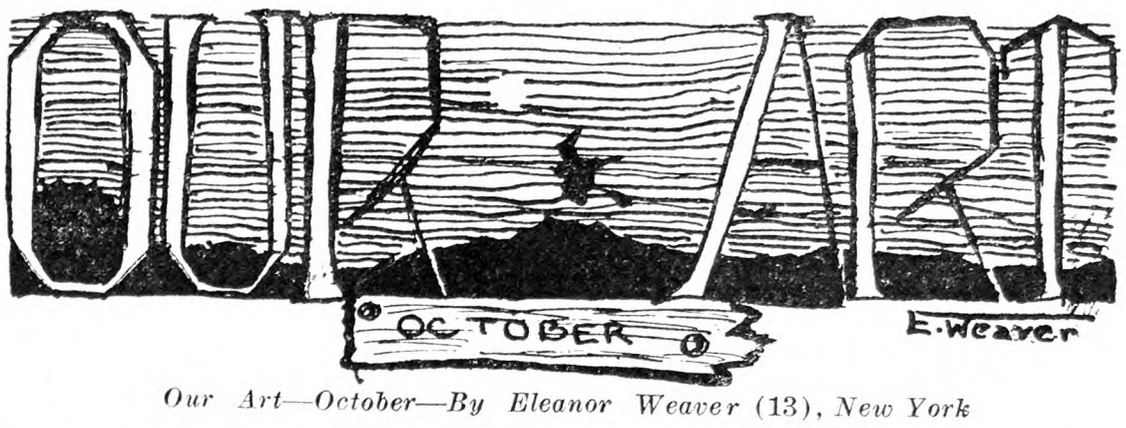
Here is how mine are pasted, from March until September: March is separate; April has three pages together, the fourth was pasted on page 801 (of the May R. N.-Y.); June is separate—so is July. Three pages of August are separate, the fourth is pasted on page 1229 of September. The extra strip can be put wherever you want it. There are now 14 pages. Some of them have articles on other than "Our Page." On these spaces you can paste white paper, for your criticism, etc., a story or article and jokes from another magazine, or pictures. Or you can leave them as they are.

For the cover: Cut a piece of cardboard or heavy paper large enough to make a straight cover like a notebook, three inches wider than the pages to allow for more being added. Hold the pages evenly together with the cover around them, and punch holes down the side through the strips. Through these holes put ribbon, rings or clips. — Esther Wright (15), District of Columbia.

Exchange

"I am starting an autograph album and wish all boys and girls to send me a page with name of sender and address. The page should be about 6 in. by 4½ in., with either verse, drawing or both. I am willing to exchange."—Ida Moshier (12), New York.

"I would like to start an autograph album, too. The sheets are 6 by 4½ in. I would like to have sheets from all the boys and girls with drawing or verse or both, and the date and name of sender. I will gladly exchange with everyone. Would also like quilt blocks." — Gwendolyn Worden (16), New York.



Our Art—October—By Eleanor Weaver (13), New York

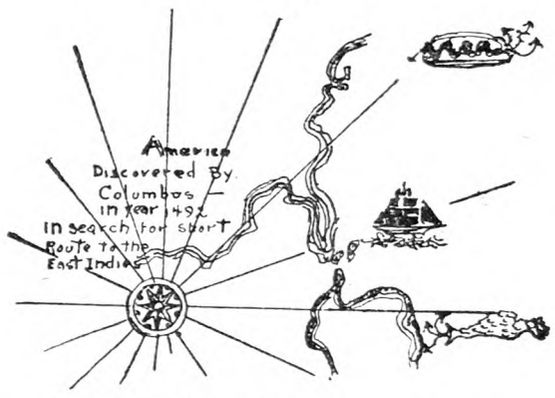
The Flagship of Columbus—By Alice Chew (16), New Jersey

Black Cat Express—By Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York

Stanley Brown by Himself (15), New York

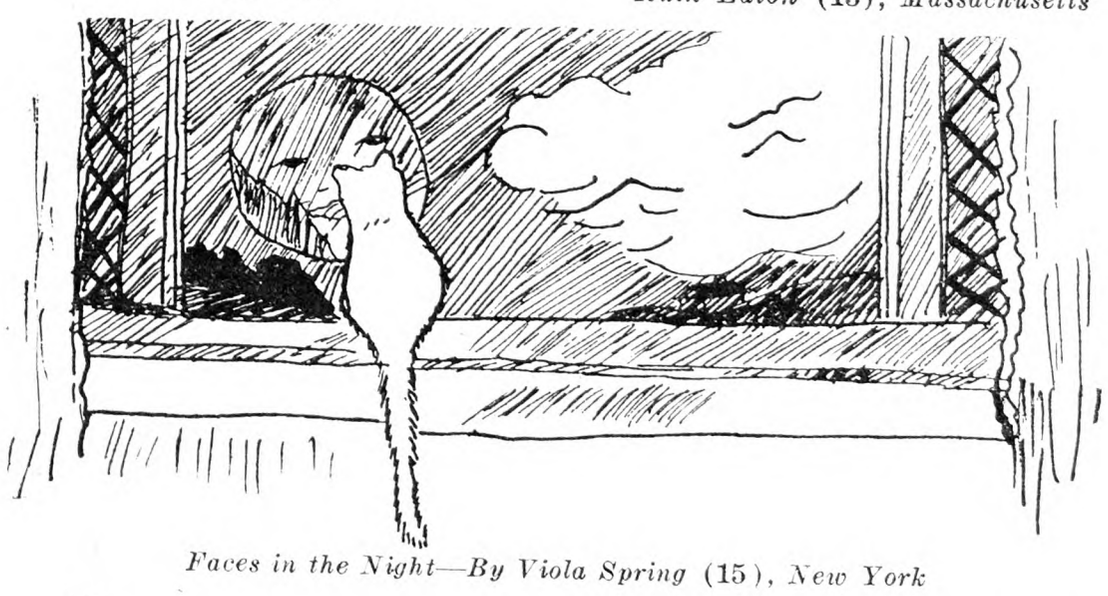
Columbus Sees Land—By Harold Deveney (18), New Jersey

My Sister Alice—By Thelma Miller (17), Pennsylvania



Detail of Old Map—By Franklin Kohler (18), Pennsylvania

When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin—By Ruth Eaton (13), Massachusetts



Faces in the Night—By Viola Spring (15), New York

Drawn by Barbara Knowles (17), Rhode Island

Dear Cooks: This recipe which I am sending is sometimes called "coffee cake." It can be used as drop cakes, or baked in muffin tins. It is the best molasses layer cake that I know of, and can be put to most uses.—Anne Schermerhorn (16), New York.

Mix together ½ cup sugar, one cup molasses, ½ cup butter or lard. Then add one teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, and ginger. Stir two teaspoons soda in a cup of boiling water, and add this to the mixture, stirring in 2½ cups of flour quickly after. Then add two well-beaten eggs last, just before baking. Use a moderate oven.

I am taking this little spot to tell about candied sweet potato. Steam until tender; slice; put in baking dish or spider; dot with butter; add sugar to make a syrup; cook in it until browned.

W. W. HIGGINS.

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (18), Pennsylvania

Wanderlust

Whenever skies are lowery, and the wind
is in the west,
My soul is drifting roadward and my
heart thumps in my breast
To the scurrying of the storm clouds, to
the rustling of the leaves,
To the creaking of the rafters when the
lonely west wind grieves.

Every road that tops a mountain is a
summons from afar,
And each light along a highway would
become my guiding star,
And each distant gleaming window adds
its glamour to the pull
Of the road upon my heart strings, almost irresistible.

Yet I know that if I followed at the call
of the west wind,
I'd be grieving all my heart out for the
home I left behind,
For the flare of Autumn firelight like the
flash of colored leaves,
For the creak of attic rafters when the
lonely west wind grieves.

For the comfort of an armchair as the
twilight broods above,
For a candle's dripping tallow and the
cadences thereof—
Yet recurrent with the Autumn comes
the summons of the road,
And my heart and feet are restless to be
wandering abroad.

—By Lois Russell (17), New York.

Just One Night

Pumpkin faces—
Apple races—
Ghosts of sheets—
Mischievious feats—
Rice on the window pane
Masks and costumes—
Witches on brooms—
Smoking vats—
Blue-black cats—
Bell, maid, and dope "fun,"
All go out on Hallowe'en.

—Esther Wright (15), District of Columbia.

Autumn Tree

Years ago there lived a princess,
Tall, graceful, very fair,
Clothed in beautiful, costly garments
Precious stones were in her hair.

Green her dress she wore in Summer,
But in Autumn we are told
With her own white hands the princess
Made a dress of shining gold.

Still she stands so very tall,
Whispering day and night,
Wearing still the green in Summer,
And in Autumn, golden bright.

—Dorothy Chapman (15), New York.

Fall Atmosphere

Yellow goldenrod in plumes,
Deep asters in a drift,
While from a flaming bough
Blood red leaflets drip.

A perky, bright-eyed warbler
On his southward way,
Trills the same sweet song
As when passing north in May.

Along the path the "hoppies"
Spring swiftly from the grass,
There are whizzing grownup fellows
Where'er you want to pass.

The horny beggars' tick,
In hopes to steal a ride
Sticks out his bony fingers
From every roadway's side.

In a medley of color,
Fair fall makes her debut;
All around her flame the forests
'Neath a canopy of blue.

—By Marian Blood, Vermont.

Our Page This Month

Did you notice how tightly Our Page was squeezed last month? At the last moment it was found that space was becoming cramped and that there would be barely room for two sheets of us. And we were not the only ones who had to wait, either. However these times do not come often.

November being the birth month of Our Page we hope to have the Alumni with us again. This is the time set

aside for the contributors who have outgrown Boys and Girls to come back and tell us what they are doing. We want to have a sample of their work if they can spare the time for it, and we want their advice. Did Our Page help them to choose the kind of work for which they are best fitted? There is little chance of advancement in this world unless we are fond of our work. A line of work that seems almost hopeless from a financial viewpoint may be nurtured and kept as a sideline—in time it may turn out to be the best chance. Mental development is the same thing as financial progress, although few people realize it in time. Many of us look for development through education in our public schools. However, if there is to be any development through such education, it must come through an inner demand or mental hunger on the part of the student. The truth is, we cannot grow without this hunger, and when we have it, nothing, not even lack of school education, can stop us from learning and growing. To all who are about to leave this page, I say this: Keep your mind alive, whatever you are obliged to do to make a living. It is what you are able to do extra that counts most in the end. Most every one can get through a daily routine, but what capacity have you for new work after the other fellow has shut up shop for the day?

Now is the time to discuss the right or wrong of various titles or departments that are not quite satisfying. Clark Allender has suggested that we give up using nicknames in "My Diary." He says that everybody knows the real names of the diarists. Clark has been unlucky in being almost the only contributor from West Virginia, and we admit that the nickname has not been of much use to him. What do you think about it? There are some people who write much better behind a nom de plume than under their own name. Let us hear what you have to say.

As there were no Bird Notes this time, it was decided to use the title "This World," temporarily, in its place. The Memory Verses have been regularly supplied by Clark Allender of West Virginia without mention; this statement is made to give him credit he deserves. We continue to have excellent original poetry, which attracts desirable attention. Poetry is perhaps our oldest form of literature. Long ago before man could write he began to put his desires in the form of chants. A poet resolved these chants into rhythm and the people were pleased. Poets were scarce in those days, and kings sought them, and kept them living in luxury. Their work is still with us, but their names have been lost, for their poems were recorded only in the mouth of the people.

Thanksgiving and the Pilgrim Fathers. What have you to tell about them next month? Send all contributions by the fifth of the month to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Drawn by Carl Ratsch (14), *New York*

Columbus was born at Genoa, Italy, 1435 A. D. He was well educated and was one of the first men to believe that the earth is round. He was fond of the sea and sailed for over 20 years.

As Europe was then carrying on an extensive trade with Asia, mostly India, people tried to find a shorter and more satisfactory route. Columbus went to different monarchs and asked for ships for this great undertaking. Italy refused them to him, and so he went to Spain where a war was then going on. Queen Isabella helped him get men, money, and ships, and on August 3, 1492, he sailed. After a slow voyage he reached land, one of the Bahama Islands, on October 12, 1492.

Although Columbus thought he had discovered a short route to India, he did not know that he had discovered something more wonderful, America.—By Carl Ratsch (14), New York.

Drawn by Barbara Knowles (17), *Rhode Island*

Dave Pratt, the orphan boy, came home from the Massachusetts State Home to live with Mr. and Mrs. Cummings early in the Spring. He had never lived on a farm, and everything was new to him. A 12-year-old city boy who has never been on a farm often has some queer ideas concerning it, and Dave was no exception. He was very much afraid of cows at first, and as for milking, the less said the better.

One thing he liked about the farm was the small river that bordered it. He never tired of its roaring or murmuring—depending on how full it was, and after Mr. Cummings had shown him how to fish he often fished there in his spare time.

On this evening that I am telling you of he was helping Mr. Cummings carry in the milk from the barn when he heard a weird noise over his head. He looked up hastily to see three dark forms rushing through the twilight, "A spirit!" he cried, dropping his milk. "A banshee!" and he gazed at the three things now becoming mere specks far up the river.

"What under creation are you talking about, boy?" inquired Mr. Cummings, "Where's your banshee, or whatever you called it?" O them! They're wild ducks. Where'd you ever get such wild ideas in your head?" So Dave explained that before his father and mother died he had once had an old nurse who had instilled in him many of her quaint superstitions. Dave was afraid that Mr. Cummings was going to be angry about the spilled milk. Instead he told Dave how the wild ducks built their nests every year along the river, and told him he would probably see them often as they flew up and down in their search for food. And Dave did see them often, especially just before nightfall. He soon liked to watch for them, and would call "Quack-quack" and imagine that they heard and answered him.

The Cummings family were very fond of cowslips, so early one Spring morning when they were first beginning to bloom, Mr. Cummings took Dave with him to show him where they grew and how to pick them. The swamp was about half a mile from the house, and not far from the river. The sun had not been up long, and the bushes and trees were still very wet from a shower the night before. Everywhere the new leaves shone in the early morning light; the delicately pale green of white birches, the silvery grayish pink of the black oak, and many others that Dave had not learned to call by name.

There were not very many flowers open on the hillside before they reached the edge of the swamp—a few patches of dwarf ginseng and wild lilies of the valley. The cowslips were masses of golden blooms scattered throughout the tall swamp grass, with many clumps of long stemmed white and blue water violets showing among them. The woods thrushes had not finished their morning carol, and catbirds were beginning their derisive mockery from the edge of the swamp. A long brown thrasher perched in the top of a small poplar tree advised them over and over again to "Plant it. Plant it. Pull it up. I'll pull t'up."

It did not take long to fill their pails, and they were about ready to leave when Dave saw an especially nice clump that he wanted to top off his pail. It was growing near a tall bog which was surrounded by bushes and mud. The latter was deeper and softer than he had thought, and in trying to reach the flowers he almost lost his footing and grasped desperately at the bushes to keep from going in the mud all over. As the bushes parted he saw a nest. "Oh, Mr. Cummings," he shouted, "here's a hen's nest and it's full of eggs." "A hen's nest?" asked Mr. Cummings, "I'll have to come see." Se he came floundering through the mud and water to the nest.

"I'm afraid these green eggs wouldn't hatch into very good hens," he laughed. "They're duck eggs; see, there are 11 of them. I wonder if they would hatch if we took them home. We could put them under that old speckled hen that wants to set so bad." Of course, Dave agreed. What boy wouldn't? Mr. Cummings took out four eggs being very careful not to touch the others for, he explained, the duck would desert her nest if she knew the eggs had been handled.

They packed the eggs carefully in one of the pails among the cowslips and when they arrived home they fixed up a nice nest and installed "Old Speckles" as incubator. It seemed a terribly long time before those precious eggs hatched, but they finally did, and every one of them produced a fluffy little duckling so adorable that Dave could have watched them all day.

They grew very rapidly and one day when Dave came from helping plant corn Mrs. Cummings said, "Now, Dave, you're in for trouble."

"Why?" asked Dave. "What do you mean? I've done all my work, haven't I?"

"Yes," she answered, "your regular work is done all right, but I'm thinking you've got a hard job ahead of you, for all your four ducks have gone in swimming in the river." And so they had. They were having a wonderful time playing in the water. Dave tried in vain to catch them alone but he could not. Soon Mr. and Mrs. Cummings came to help and they all three chased about the river bank where the ducks tried to hide. The water splashed all about them, and they were rather wet before they had caught them all.

Dave helped Mr. Cummings build a large wire pen to keep them in. He sawed off the top of a lard tub and sank that into the ground, keeping it well filled with fresh water every day. The ducks liked this miniature pond and spent a great deal of time playing in it.

Two of the ducks began to be very handsome now. Their feathers were glossier and blacker, the brown edges brighter and the blue patches beneath their wings were much larger than on the other two. These also showed a white lining when they raised their wings. Mr. Cummings said they were drakes.

One morning after Dave had gone out to feed them he came running back to the house almost in tears. "One of the ducks and both drakes are dead," he exclaimed. "What do you suppose ailed them?" Mr. Cummings didn't know what could have caused their death. "Perhaps they ate some rose bugs," he said.

Dave gave them a fine funeral and after setting a wood marker for the grave he turned his attention to the survivor. It seemed rather hard to keep one lonesome little wild duck alone in captivity, so Dave let her loose to run where she pleased.

He thought she might go back to the wild but she seemed to have no such intentions, and stayed with the chickens, eating their food and sleeping under the roost at night.

Dave had never found it necessary to name the other ducks, but now he wanted to name this one, and such trouble as he had! No name seemed good enough for her. Mrs. Cummings looked up from her Bible one night as Dave sighed quite audibly.

"What is the matter, Dave? Don't you feel well?" she asked.

Dave smiled rather sheepishly. "I was trying to think of a name for the duck," he said, "but I can't remember any that I would want to call her."

"Here are many names and their meanings in my Bible," she said. "Perhaps you can find one to suit in it." So Dave took it and scanned the long list. At last his eye caught the phrase "in whom is my delight." That seemed to fit perfectly so she became Hepzibah; Hepsy for short.

Hepzibah stayed with the hens all that Winter, and many were the fights in the henhouse, for the hens resented her presence and never lost an opportunity to chase and plague her. But the hens lost more feathers than she, for she could snatch them in tufts from a hen's breast till she fled squawking for the roost, while Hepsy's feathers lay so flat and smooth that the hens could not pull them.

When Spring came and the ducks were once more flying up the river to their nesting places, Hepsy began to be restless, and one night when Dave went to feed the hens she was gone. He felt rather badly at first, but Mrs. Cummings comforted him by saying, "Don't fret, Davy, she'll be far happier among her own kind than she'd be here, for its her natural way of living."

He was pleased to see her one night in the mudhole near the river with some other ducks. They all flew up, but she stayed near by for several minutes longer. He often saw her that Summer. He was able to tell her from the others because she was so much tamer.

Then came Fall and one night Dave was very much surprised to find Hepsy waiting for her supper at the henhouse. Evidently food was scarce in the swamps that year, for she stayed all Winter. Early the next Spring she rejoined the other ducks and never returned. Dave often saw her though, and he likes to think of her as he last saw her, resting among the lily pads on a little inlet of the river with the water all about colored gold and red from the sunset.

What happened to her? Dave does not know. Perhaps, he says, some hunter shot her. I hope not. I hate to think of Hepsy roasted and brown on a platter with lemon and parsley or whatever they garnish wild ducks with. Don't you?

Although a dignified man of 50, now, Dave Pratt still watches the ducks as they fly up and down the river and the other night as one solitary black duck flew up on her way to her nest. I heard him call "Quack! quack!"—Written by Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

Drawn by June Doolittle, New Jersey

A Beach Fire

It was a cool September night
Along the Jersey shore.
A bungalow, built on the sand,
Stood near the ocean's roar.

Then suddenly it burst in flames,
Great tongues leaped toward the sky,
And licked the windows and the doors,
While I was standing by.

No fire whistles blew, that night,
No engines clanged along,
Nor did I try to put it out,
But none of this was wrong.

Because it was a driftwood house
That I had built that night.
So there I stood, upon the sand,
And watched the firelight.
—By June Doolittle, New Jersey.

Lines From Our Letters

Drawn by Alice Chew (16), *New Jersey*

"Here is my September poem. I thought of this a few nights ago when the smell of burning driftwood came up to our house from the beach. I was glad when September came. We might have a harmonica band in school this year. I hope we do. I might play the xylophone in the orchestra."—June Doolittle, New Jersey.

"Jotting down a few lines for Our Page is always a refreshment for me."—Teresa Prinzing (14), New York.

"Thanks for putting my picture in Our Page lost month. I certainly was surprised. My mother who is interested in Our Page suggested that I send a list of the books I have read this Summer. I wish that you would send one also, as I would like to know what you are reading."—David Scott (12), California.

"I hope you will not think my drawings terribly bad. I had only a short time to spend on Our Page this time as this is the week in which we have five weeks' tests at school."—Elizabeth Humphrey (14), New York.

"A little success is encouraging. Am sorry I can send nothing about Columbus as you suggested, but am working 12 miles away at carpenter work, and am too tired evenings to do much writing. I expect to return to college next Fall with the money I am now earning."—Vance Williams (19), Maine.

"I would like to be able to roam about and study these beautiful things more than I do, but I think that I really appreciate things as nature affords them, more than I ever did before. I have registered at La France Art School of Frankford, Philadelphia, this month, and undoubtedly better work can be expected in the future."—Franklin Kohler (18), Pennsylvania.

"Berta Griffiths' story that was printed in August is good reading, indeed, and I look forward to the story of "Dave Pratt and His Duck."—Aubrey Gregory (18), New York.

"No, Iva Unger, we were not in the path of the hurricane. We are much farther north, and the only effects we had of the storm was a strong wind. These are busy days. The cotton fields are white and must be picked. I think there is nothing more beautiful than a field of thickly opened cotton in the morning sunshine."—Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

"I spent my vacation on the lakes working. The northern country of Michigan was very beautiful as the boat went through the canal (Portage) cutting the Keweenaw Peninsula. Many old relics of old settlers were still standing. Among the old log cabins was one on the Apostle Islands, originally occupied by Fathers Marquette and Joliet. I have followed Our Page as much as time has allowed."—Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio.

"I read more of Our Page than I used to. Some very good poetry has been published recently. Summer will soon be gone, but to me one season is as good as another. Soon I will start my second year in art school." — Harold Deveney (18), New Jersey.

"I am sending a self-characterization. It does look quite a bit like me, though you will probably think it gloried. I have been saving all the editions of Our Art for the past three years."—Stanley Brown (16), New York.

The Home Dressmaker

TENDENCIES OF THE SEASON. — While the newest styles are certainly more "fluttery" and feminine than they have been, the plain tailored modes have a distinct place, especially in the popular tweeds. These dress tweeds are much lighter in weight than those used for coats and suits. Oxford and silver gray are favored colors in cloth dresses and ensembles, but all the shades of beige and brown still hold their popularity. It is to be a velvet season, we are told, but the flat crepes and similar silks hold their vogue. In addition to the regular tweeds, there is a tweed jersey of attractive weave, and many figured woolens, often quite expensive. The French figured materials show the strange angles and shadows of modernistic art—sometimes quite startling in effect, even though the colors are soft. The hats are still simple, with very little trimming; felts the most worn, but we are beginning to see some very pretty velvet hats.

A TYPICAL VELVETEEN DRESS.—In the picture, the ensemble at the left was velveteen, a reddish maroon, the skirt pleated in kilt pleats in front, the little coat one of the plain cardigan shape. Worn with this was a blouse of oyster gray balbriggan. This blouse was finished around the V-neck with a stitched band, and had a decoration of pinch tucks across the front. We find these fine tucks very often used in various forms as trimming, and they are not difficult to make. Such an ensemble as this is plain, but quite dressy; in cold weather it is worn under a top coat. It is a practical sort of style, and has attained great popularity.

CHIFFON VELVET.—The next model is of taupe chiffon velvet with a white satin blouse. This is an ensemble, too, the separate coat being slightly gathered into a belt, and tied in front, the tie being the only fastening. The skirt was pleated at front and sides, the pleats being stitched down at the top. The white satin blouse had a round collar and turnback cuffs edged with a pleating and had a box pleat down the front, the only visible buttons being small ones at the top, at one side of this pleat. The blouse had a belt which was worn outside the skirt. Many of the new skirts, however, have a belt or yoke top, the blouse being tucked inside, like the old-style shirt waists. This white satin blouse, with its pleated trimming is an example of the more feminine touch. The plain little felt hat, folded to a helmet-like outline, is one of the smart new models.

PRINTED VELVET.—The central figure shows a dress of printed velvet, the color a rich mahogany shade. It was a one-piece dress with a girdle swathed around the hip and tied at one side. This girdle was stitched at the top, but loose at the bottom; so as to drape gracefully. The collar and cuffs were of white satin, set in, so that the scalloped edge of the velvet came over them, and the collar was finished with a white satin tie. Printed velvet is expensive, but is very much used, both for ensembles and gowns, check effects being favored. Our criticism of this fabric is that it loses richness and luster with the pattern, but it is extremely fashionable. However, plain velvet or velveteen, while not new, is equally fashionable, and is always extremely becoming. Stout women should remember that shining satin tends to accentuate their plumpness, while the soft bloom of velvet absorbs high lights, and tends to make bulk less noticeable.

TWO-TONED TWEED. — The remaining figures give two views of a very smart tweed ensemble. This consisted of a one-piece dress and a full-length coat. The tweed was two-toned, beige and brown, and was given contrast by making a combination of the beige with the darker reverse side. The dress was plain in outline, with a narrow belt; in front one side was of the darker color, cut in "steps" down the waist, slanting the panel to greater width on the skirt. The neck was finished with a stitched band of the dark color, an extension of this curving across to form the top of a little set-in pocket. A little orange handkerchief appeared in the pocket. We have seen many dresses with the little pocket, either in waist or skirt, displaying a contrasting handkerchief, and have been amused to note that in the readymade dresses the little handkerchief is basted in place. However, the pocket is always shallow, and the "hanky" is purely decorative. The sleeves of this dress were not loose, but were gathered at the wrist into a narrow cuff of the darker color. The coat, the full length of the dress, was beige, with a band of the darker color finishing the edge of the collar and extending down each side of the front. The plain patch pockets had a band of the darker color across the top, and the cuffs were finished in the same way. These two-toned tweeds are handsome in two shades of gray, the darker grays being featured this Autumn. The hat worn by this model is beige felt, the brim being slashed and turned up in front, as so many are this season.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS. — New Winter coats include a great many colored ones, red in all shades from deep wine to flame, blue and green. There are soft slaty blues, the usual marine shades, and even bright cornflower blue. Some deep bottle and myrtle greens are favored, and also the light chartreuse tints. These are lavishly fur trimmed. Kashmir, broadcloth and tweed are featured in coat materials. Some of these fur-trimmed cloth coats cost more than many women give for a fur coat. A pretty red shade is called cranberry. Flat furs are used on many of the new coats, but such longer furs as fox, wolf and lynx are very popular. Wolf is not a fine fur, but is attractively dyed and is excellent for hard wear.

Among the artificial flowers for coat or dress, we see camellias of velvet and lacquer, gardenias of fish scales, hops of rubber, and a variety of odd and attractive blossoms made of beads, felt, leather, glass and feathers, as well as the usual silk and muslin. The lacquered flowers are most striking in black and white. Wool flowers seem to have disappeared—no doubt because everyone could make them.

We noticed a silver gray tweed sports dress with collar and cuffs of white linen, which shows the revival of these lingerie trimmings. Jersey cloth dresses very often have lingerie collars.

It is not easy to tell, at first glance, which is back and which front of many new hats, for some have the brim turned up flat in front, and some in the back. Those with a brim drooping at the back and turned up in front, are not as generally becoming as where there is a little brim in front. The brim turned right up in front is rarely becoming to a person wearing glasses. There are some new feather toques that fit like a wig, perfectly smooth and tight-fitting; they are unlined, and held snug in the back with a bit of elastic. There are also many draped fabric toques, silk, velvet and cloth, which are drawn on at the back to show a little of the forehead in front. The effect sought is to make them look as though they had been draped on the wearer's head.

In addition to the colored kids and reptile leathers we see some handsome new shoes made of tweed to match the costume.

Cool Weather Models of Velvet, Velveteen and Tweed

A Tourist's Appreciation

Does it pay to practice hospitality and kindness? If you will read the following you no doubt will find the answer:

Being away from home in New Jersey for about 41 years we decided to make a trip down there in our car, the we, being my son and I. Before the start we had our car thoroughly, or at least thought we had, overhauled to prepare it for a 4,000-mile trip. But we barely got 40 miles away from home when we had trouble. Being early in the morning, a man was willing to tow us four miles to a garage for far less than really worth. Again when we got to a small place in Indiana we were shown kindness in every way, and everybody seemed to try to help us as much as possible to get ahead with least delay. But the climax of it all was when on our return 35 miles from Indianapolis we were broken down. We tried to phone to the city but could not; had to stay in that small town over night. Being after supper time a lady offered to make us some coffee and sandwiches. The only rooms were occupied by laborers who were putting up a building. Yet a man phoned around and found a room where we could stay that night, and mighty nice people they were, and charges nominal. The following day we again tried to phone to the city to be towed in, but could not. Here came a farmer going towards the city and as luck was with us, he had an old rope on his truck to tie to our car. It certainly was a job towing us in 31½ miles while traffic was heavy, especially in the city, until we got to the service station. This farmer, after being asked what the charges were for pulling us in, at first did not like to charge anything, but finally said "Give me a couple of dollars." "Two dollars for pulling us in 31½ miles!" I surely have learned a lesson, hereafter I will assist every tourists I have a chance to, and this experience disproves also the assertion that everybody will hold you up in charging for services rendered. Let us all be kind and hospitable. CHAS. PURZNER.

Missouri.

Smoking Fish

Can you give me directions for smoking fish? I do not want to build a smokehouse of any size, just to smoke about 50 fish at a time, fish weighing about 2 lb. each. Is there a special wood used?

New Jersey. VETERAN.

The following instructions for smoking fish were given us by Alfred C. Weed three years ago:

Fish are smoked in various ways. Some are salted heavily and smoked a long time over a low fire. Others are salted heavily and smoked over a hot fire so as to cook them. Eels, especially, are salted rather heavily, then smoked several hours over a moderate fire, then some time longer over a hot fire. Fish which are salted heavily, and then smoked heavily, will keep fairly well in warm weather, but most mild-cured fish must be kept in refrigerator if not used within a few hours. One dealer in Washington, who used to have very good luck with his smoked ciscoes, cured each day only what he could sell before noon the next day.

A recommended plan is to use 1 lb. of salt to 10 lbs. of fish, and water enough to cover them. Salt for six hours, or over night, then smoke through the next day, letting the fire go out in the afternoon. If this made the fish too salty or too smoky use less on the next batch. If too mild use more.

If a smokehouse is not available, it is quite possible to smoke meats or fish in a tight box or barrel. The fish would be strung on rods through gills. The smoke may be conveyed to the barrel through a pipe from separate fireplace, if a cool heat is desired, and this removes risk of fire. Hard wood is used for smoking, hickory being especially good. Never use resinous wood, as this gives a disagreeable flavor. Corncobs are often used. After the fire is burning well, it is dampened to produce abundant smoke. It is probable that the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., could give further information.

The following suggestions as to salting fish were given us by a Long Island reader, but we think this would make them too salt for smoking.

Fish must be fresh; salt same day as caught. Wash fish clean of slime; reject any fish that have a cut in the flesh. Then split open, remove backbone and all blood with knife, but don't let any water touch the fish after flesh is cut. This is the secret of success. Then pack in clean dry tub or stone crock. Salt each layer, let salt and juice make own brine, just enough to cover. We use flounders and weakfish. They are good for creamed fish or fishballs, and will keep for more than a year.

Maple Syrup Pound Cake

Two cups of sugar, two cups of maple syrup, ½ lb. of butter, one cup of milk, six cups of flour. Four eggs beaten separately, a little salt and a flavoring of cinnamon. This is very delicious and new.

MRS. W. H. D.

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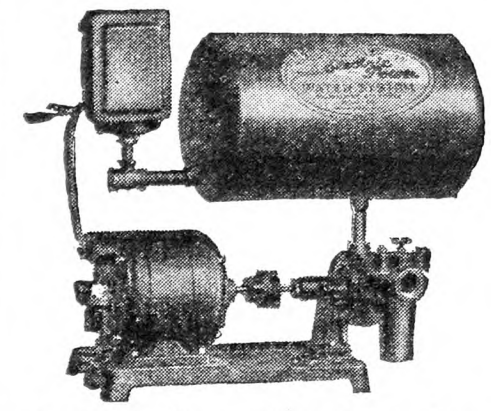

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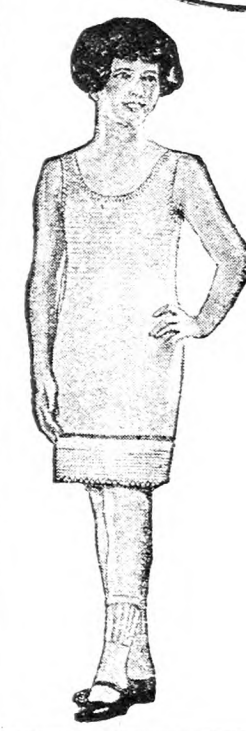

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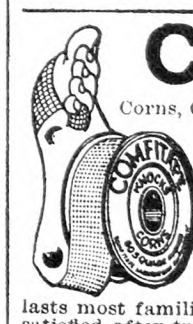

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Countrywide Situation

Greatest interest this month, at least in the Eastern States, centers in the potato, apple, cabbage, onion and grape production. These lines have been coming to market in great volume. Frequently from 1,000 to 1,500 or more carloads of potatoes, apples or grapes have moved in a single day. Often there are more cars of these three kinds than the yearly average per day for all fruits and vegetables.

This is the time, too, when the market position of such products begins to take shape. Just now the market prospect looks very good for onions and cabbage and fairly satisfactory for apples, but disappointing for potatoes.

Growers of potatoes are waiting for developments, mainly because they can do nothing else. Dealers are not showing any anxiety to provide for future supplies and trading is rather dull at shipping points. Maine is the leading shipping region at this time, supplying perhaps 20 per cent of the daily carlots, but even the Maines growers are described as usually selling only enough of the crop to pay their back fertilizer bills and other debts. Most of them are not owing much this year, having had three seasons of fairly good crops at living prices, and they have been catching up year by year with the bad conditions hanging over from the depressing years 1921 to 1924. Most of them are able to handle their crops about as they please in a market way and they are storing many potatoes, hoping to get more than the recent growers' price of 75c to $1 per barrel, bulk. Even the starch factories are paying 35c a barrel and no doubt a good many potatoes will be picked out closely for the factories and only the best held for shipping.

Some growers hope for as much as $2 per barrel for table stock, but the more cautious producers do not talk above $1.25, and if the price should go to $1.50, a rush of shipments would be likely to follow at any time of the season. The quality of the Maine crop is good and it is being well graded. It is pointed out that sometimes even in a big crop season there are times when a grower anywhere near the big markets can take advantage of some price up-turn and sell his potatoes. Main growers are not discouraged nor talking of selling their farms, as they talked a few years ago. Their credit is good and they still have hopes.

The onion market has been the most satisfactory line over the past five weeks. The price, after rising sharply, did not go back to any great extent and it seems to be going stronger now. It is plain that the dealers who have bought up most of the good onions are holding them, with plenty of confidence. Prices are as high in producing sections as in some of the city markets. The crop is one-third short of last season, according to the October report. It is extremely short in Massachusetts and New York, and not only that, but much of the stock runs to small sizes. These small onions have been on the market, holding down the general price somewhat. There is talk that when the poor stock is out of the way and the supply mostly from storage, the price will go up sharply. Onions have sold much higher than at present in some years of shortage. This year the shortage is not extreme as compared with two or three other seasons, but the consuming population is larger. On the other hand, Spain is shipping us all her spare onions, owing to higher prices here than in markets of Europe. Egyptian growers will be on hand with supplies as early in the Spring as they can, and Texas growers are talking of putting in a full acreage.

The cabbage market went off $2 to $5 a ton in principal eastern producing sections before the middle of the month, owing mainly to heavy shipments from Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Mid-western States have a fairly good crop, which has been selling at about half the price of eastern cabbage in producing sections. The strength of the position is the shortage in New York, which is the chief Winter shipping district. Western cabbage has a handicap of high freight on a bulky crop of this kind and there is reason to expect continued fairly good prices in eastern markets.

Tremendous shipments of apples the middle of the month brought a slight weakening of the prices in some city markets, amounting on some varieties to 25c per bushel. Greenings fell to top price of $1.75 per bushel. There was not much change in producing sections. A range of $3.25 to $5 a barrel probably covers most sales of good standard late apples at shipping points in the Southeast and North. For the first time in years prices are a little higher in Michigan than in Western New York on the same varieties. Whether this situation will hold is uncertain, because far western apples are selling cheap at northwestern shipping points and competing heavily with mid-western apples in the central region. The outlook seems to be good for eastern apples, because the leading varieties are not much grown in the box-apple region and even low priced southern apples are not considered a very good substitute in eastern markets for the Baldwin, Greening and Spy. Besides, the Greening is selling uncommonly well in British markets and the outlook is for continued good demand for apples, pears and prunes in Europe. The price over there is not relatively higher than here, but large shipments to Europe certainly relieve the home markets. Co-operative growers' associations know this fact and ship their surplus if they can, even if the price is no better. If the United States ships about 12 per cent of its market crop as usual, there would be about 4,000,000 barrels to spare. English growers are trying to do better with their home crop by grading and boxing their apples and using a national grade mark. English dealers say there is as yet no demand for the grade-mark pack, because buyers are not used to it. A brand of any kind takes considerable missionary work at the start. It does not pay until the grower has backed it up with an established reputation for reliable quality.

Eggs, butter and cheese failed to make the usual Autumn advance in price, owing to heavy production for the time of year. Prices even fell off a little at one time, bringing the level in some instances as low or lower than a year ago.

Southern farmers have been worrying over the cotton, their main source of cash income late in the season. The October report, showing quite a sharp reduction in the crop, brought the price back to fairly high levels. G. B. F.

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, October 17:

Bridgeport, Oct. 16.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.75; Pippins, 14 qts., 90c to $1; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 50 to 75c; cranberries, ½ bbl. box, $8 to $8.50; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 90c; oranges, 176-216, $8.50 to $10; pears, 14 qts., 75c to $1; quinces, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25 beets, bu., $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $4 to $5; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1; kale, bu., 85c to $1; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.50; onions, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $2 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., 90c to $1.25; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $2; spinach, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; tomatoes, green, 14 qts., 40 to 50c; turnips, bu., $1.25. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 30 to 35c; dressed, lb., 42 to 48c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 25 to 30c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 70 to 75c; Conn. special No. 1, 65 to 67c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 57c; Conn. extra, 65 to 67c; Conn. gathered, 65c; western, 37 to 50c; butter, 92 per cent score, lb., 52 to 53c.

Hartford, Oct. 17.—Fruits and Vegetables; Apples, King, 14 qts., 90c; Opalescent, 14 qts., 90c to $1.40; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1 to $1.75; Pippins, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 75c; cranberries, ½ bbl. box, $8 to $8.50; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; oranges, 176-216, $8 to $9.50; pears, 14 qts., $1 to $1.50; quinces, 14 qts., 75c to $1.50; beets, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; cauliflower, doz. crate, $3.25 to $3.75; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1.10; kale, bu., 50c; lettuce, doz., 65c to $1.35; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; potatoes, bu., 80 to 90c; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.80; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, lb., 2c; tomatoes, green, 14 qts., 40 to 50c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 52c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 36c; live, 22 to 30c; Eggs., Conn. newlaid fancy, 68c; Conn. special No. 1, 63 to 65c; Conn. special No. 2, 52 to 57c; Conn. extra, 60 to 62c; Conn. gathered, 55 to 58c; western, 40 to 55c; butter, 92 per cent score, lb., 52 to 54c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Grapes are in liberal supply and prices are easy. Butter prices have declined.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 50 to 52c; firsts, 46 to 49c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 29 to 31c; longhorn, 30 to 32c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, easy; grade A, 55 to 57c; grade B, 50 to 53c; grade C, 40 to 49c; unclassified, 46 to 50c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 28 to 39c; chickens, 42 to 45c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 33 to 37; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 21 to 28c; old roosters, 18 to 20c; broilers, 26 to 28c; ducks, 23 to 27c; stags, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Maiden Blush, bu., 65c to $1; Gravenstein, Wolf River, 75c to $1.25; Sweet Bough, Alexander, $1 to $1.25; Pippin, King, Twenty ounce, $1.25 to $1.50; Jonathan, McIntosh, $2.25 to $2.50; Crabapples, $1 to $2.50. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 40 to 85c; New Jersey, 150-lb. bag., $2 to $2.25; sweets, New Jersey, hamper, $1.50 to $1.60.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, $10 to $10.50; marrow, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; home-grown bu., $2 to $2.50; 100-lb. sack, $3.50 to $4; Spanish, crate, $1.50 to $2; doz. bchs, 25 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupe, bu., 50c to $2.50; Cal., Casabas, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.50 to $3.75; grapes, bu., 80c to $1.15; Cal., Malagas, lug, $1.25 to $1.50; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $5.50 to $6; peaches, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; pears, bu., $1.15 to $2; plums, bu., $1 to $1.50; prunes, bu., $1.40 to $1.50; quinces, bu., $1 to $1.35.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax, green, bu., $2 to $2.75; beets, bu., 65c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 22 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 90c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1.25; cauliflower, bu., 30c to $1.65; celery, doz., 30 to 50c; corn, doz., 25 to 35c; cucumbers, bu., $1.75 to $2.50; eggplant, bu., $1.25 to $2; lettuce, box, 50c to $1; Lima beans, qt., 50 to 55c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, $1 to $1.65; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 90c to $1.15; parsley, doz, bchs, 20 to 30c; parsnips, ½-bu. crate, $1.25 to $1.50; pears, Cal., hamper, $4.75 to $5; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.25; pickles, per 100, 40 to 60c; pumpkins, bu., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; spinach, bu., 30 to 60c; squash, bu., 50c to $1; tomatoes, bu., 75c to $1; turnips, bu. $1 to $1.35.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c.

Feeds. — Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $31.50; standard middlings, $33.50; red-dog, $46; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $44.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54.50; hominy, $37.50; gluten, $44.80; oatfeed, $15.75. C. H. B.

A Small Grist Mill

I am thinking of starting a mill to grind all kinds of grain. What should I charge for grinding? How much grain should I keep out of each bushel? What size outfit should I get? It is seven miles to a grist mill and I expect to run mill just in my spare time. Do you think it would pay me to start one? What do others think of such an enterprise?

Pennsylvania. M. R.

Boys and Girls

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.

New York. — Rebecca White (14), Linda Banke, Wayne Snow (11), Wendell Adel, Doris Smith (11), Evelyn Oginsky (9), Anna Valmers, Edward Gonyea (19), Evelyn Linderbury, Stanley Sidorowicz, Ruth Hrehor (12), Gladys Washburg (16), Doris Walker (12), *Edith Anderson (12), Helen Barrett (13), Myrtle Peters (13), Genie Mills (16), Grace Davis, *Louise Dean (13), *John Mucha (16), *Elizabeth Humphrey (15), Stanley Weaver (16), Eleanor Brown (13), *Pearl Lynn (18), *Carl Ratsch (14), *Teresa Prinzing (14), *Helen Otsynski, *Lois Russell (15), Earl Bowman (12), Pauline Mack (9), Ethel Gray (13), Dorothy Berry (14), Viola Spring (15).

Pennsylvania.—Blair Hamilton (5), *Evelina Baldwin (11), Edith Way (12), Edgar Collins (13), *Thelma Miller (17), *Franklin Kohler (18), Christina Sheridan (12), Jane Maynard (15).

Connecticut.—*Amy Layton (15), R. J. Garvey, Joseph Garvey (12), Ethel Waterworth (15), *Berta Griffiths (18), Mary Day (14).

Massachusetts.—Walter Thayer, Ray Mattson.

Vermont.—*Marian Blood, Elna Bayle, Amy Davis, Arlene Gould, Emma Wright.

New Hampshire.—*Thelma Booth.

Rhode Island.—*Barbara Knowles (17).

Maine.—*Vance Williams (19).

District of Columbia.—*Esther Wright (15).

New Jersey.—Elizabeth Tower (17), Angelina Rossi (14), *Alice Chew (16), Lucille Bennett (12), Edith Hendershot (12), *Harold Deveney (18), Anna Baba (14).

North Carolina.—Peal Bryant (13).

Georgia.—*Alice Dorsey.

West Virginia.—Clark Allender (14).

Virginia.—Sybil Taylor (8).

Illinois.—Doris Coulter, Francis Coulter.

Ohio.—Miriam Ziegler (12), Paul Ziegler (14), *Eli Hirsimaki (17).

Michigan.—Christina Loeb (13).

California.—*David Scott (12).

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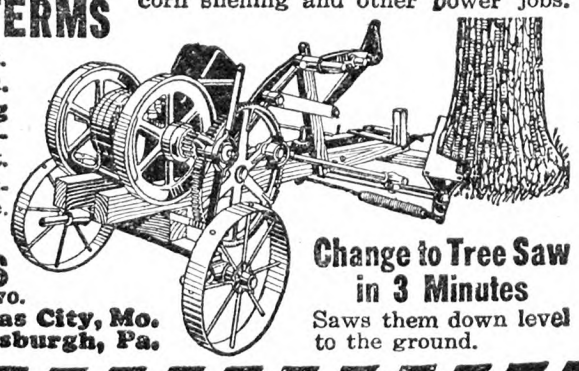
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Maryland "Baby" Beeves

A better piece of local Farm Bureau work has seldom if ever been done than that which stands to the credit of County Agent M. D. Moore in Washington Co., Md. In co-operation with Prof. Kenneth A. Clark of the extension service of the University of Maryland, he has developed during the past two years a strong, successful and enthusiastic boys' and girls' "baby" beef club in that county. It was organized last year. Every member did creditable work as a feeder, and showed his or her calf at the Hagerstown fair, where it was sold at auction at a price highly profitable to the owner.

So satisfactory was the outcome in experience and returns that one of the difficulties this year was to keep the membership within workable limits in relation to the special objects of the club and the local demand for prime beef. Hagerstown butchers paid high prices for last year's calves, and directly or indirectly made more money than they paid to the boys and girls. Hagerstown people bought the steaks, roasts and other cuts at regular prices, and, for the first time in years, had a taste of genuine beef, derived from beef-bred stock fattened on beef-making feeds. They have hungered for more in the meantime.

An "educated" local demand for prime, qualitied beef has been created among people in and near Hagerstown. It is capable of further development. It is interesting not a few farmers in that area in raising beef cattle and feeding calves and yearlings. Many Washington County farms are uniquely adapted to the maintenance of beef herds and the production of "baby" beef. Mr. Moore has been emphasizing this fact for years. His boys' and girls' club work has driven it home to numerous farmers, especially those whose sons and daughters are identified with the club.

It seems highly probable that the "baby" beef club's success, as an educational and business project, will inspire the building up of a new beef cattle industry in the county. If the boys and girls could secure their calves "at home," the net results would be more useful to everybody concerned. Last year's calves and those fed this year were obtained in the Middle West. It was expensive to ship them to Maryland, and some were difficult for the young folks to handle and train, while a few were lousy, mangy and stunted.

Last year the club members fed 15 calves, equally divided among the three breeds—Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford. The grand champion was an Aberdeen-Angus, fed by Page Smith. This year his sister Helen Smith won first in the Shorthorn class and the reserve grand championship. The grand champion at the Hagerstown fair a week ago was an Aberdeen-Angus fed by James Spielman. The first-prize Hereford was shown by Audrey Knepper, a girl. Altogether 46 calves (all well-bred steers) were fed and exhibited this year. Of these 18 were Aberdeen-Angus, 16 Herefords and 12 Shorthorns. Prof. Clark selected 10 of the Shorthorns late in November from the pens in the stockyards in Kansas City, Mo., paying 11 cents a pound for them. They averaged 333 lbs. At the same time he bought the Hereford calves at $12.75 per cwt. and the Aberdeen-Angus at $13.50 per cwt. The whitefaces averaged 426 lbs. and the blacks 509 lbs. They were exhibited by their producers in the feeder and stocker division of the American Royal Live Stock Show at the Kansas City stockyards.

Prof. B. E. Carmichael of the University of Maryland and Prof. L. I. Case of the Virginia College of Agriculture, assisted by a local cattle buyer, judged the 46 club calves at the late Hagerstown fair. Five head were shown in the "bachelors' class," into which club members automatically pass after they win first prizes or advance beyond the age limit. Incidentally, a farmer 80 years of age in the county desired to join the club this year, on the ground that he was in his second childhood.

In the auction which a day later followed the showing, the calves sold well, although at much lower prices than last year's calves. The highest price was $22.25 per cwt., paid for the grand champion, the black fed by James Spielman. The calf weighed 1,075 lbs. Helen Page received $20.75 per cwt. for her first-prize Shorthorn, which weighed 1,025 lbs. Audrey Knepper's first-prize Hereford fetched $20.75, and weighed 930 lbs.

Page Smith won first in the bachelors' class on a 1,000-lb. Aberdeen-Angus, which brought $19 per cwt. Fred Ernst was second on a 1,020-lb. Hereford that sold for $16.50; John Wolfinger third on a 1,070-lb. Aberdeen-Angus that brought $16.60; Charles Knepper fourth on a 960-lb. Shorthorn that realized $16.50, and Wm. Wolfinger fifth on a 1,210-lb. Shorthorn, for which he received $15 per cwt.

The heaviest steer was Wm. Wolfinger's 1,210-lb. Shorthorn, in the bachelors' class; the lightest was Wm. Lizer's Aberdeen-Angus, which weighed 730 lbs. and sold for $14.60.

Fifteen Aberdeen-Angus steers averaged 1,027 lbs., 10 Shorthorns 915 lbs., and 14 Herefords 960 lbs.

The lowest price per cwt. was $14.50, paid for the 920-lb. Shorthorn fed by Joseph Grossnickle. Twenty-four steers were bought for Baltimore packers; Hagerstown butchers bought the rest.

In uniformity of type, the blacks averaged a little better than the whitefaces and Shorthorns.

Some of the club members fed more than one steer each. Two or three of the steers were unruly at the show, although easily handled at home. Some of the boys who worked the hardest with the least responsive animals deserve a recognition and an appreciation which never take the form of blue ribbons or prizes. The method of allotting the steers to the boys and girls could be improved, in the interest of all. Numbers on small slips of paper are mixed in a hat, and the children draw them out, the numbers indicating which calves shall be theirs to feed. If a boy has the "bad luck" of drawing a stunted, lousy, mangy calf, he is in disheartening competition with the lad who has the "good luck" of drawing a clean, healthy, well-grown calf. The best steer will commonly win the highest prize and sell for the most money, under the present system of distributing the calves, but it not infrequently happens in calf club work that the boy who works the hardest and does the best work as a feeder and caretaker neither wins a prize nor receives a fair price for his labor. In order that he shall be given a fair chance, "baby" beef club leaders should work out an equitable plan for allocating the calves, awarding prizes and dividing the sale money. The present method emphasizes luck and chance and thereby tends to interest boys in gambling, speculating and betting.

D. C. W.

Emmadine Guernsey Sales

Manager James E. Dodge, of Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., reports a number of recent sales of Guernseys form the Emmadine herd. A bull calf by Mixter May Royal and out of a daughter of Foremost was acquired by Mrs. G. M. Harrison, Fredericksburg, Va. Mrs. G. M. Reed, Ossining, N. Y., bought one of the top cows in the herd. Miss Elizabeth Washburn, Stony Point, N. Y., bought the bull Valor's Improver, a full-brother to Valor's Blinda and Valor's Charity—cows with large records. A bull went to Vargas & Vargas, Coronado, Costa Rica, a young cow to A. G. Palmer, Dover Plains, N. Y., and a son of the many-times grand champion, Imp. Gem's Pride of the Gron, to R. D. Gleason, Nicollett, Minn.

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 31.—Fairgrounds, Hornell, N. Y., 60 Reigstered Ayrshires, Allegany-Steuben Club. Ray E. Mead, sales manager.

Oct. 31.—Wellington, Ohio, Wellington Holstein Association Sale, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Nov. 1.—Angus Breeders' Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Nov. 3.—Milking Shorthorns, 48 head, Live Stock Pavilion, Troy, Pa.

Nov. 5.—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders' Association sale.

Nov. 6.—Burton, Ohio. Paul McNish, and Geauga County Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 12. — Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, manager, South Byron, Wis.

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club annual sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

∴ DOGS ∴

FEMALE COCKER SPANIEL PUPS, $5 Males, $7. Females, 2 years old, $20. B. C. HADDEN, Grahamsville, New York

Airedale Pups Three months old. From daughter of Fern-Top-Rocket. Eligible. CHARLES MAYOH, R. R. No. 5, Vineland, N. Y. Pegalong Poultry Farm.

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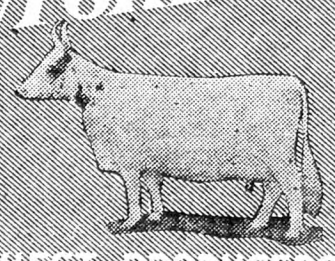

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Safe delivery of birds or adjustment at full value guaranteed.

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$1.25 each, $1.20 in 100 lots. Barred Rock Pullets, 12 wks. old, $1.25 each. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York

Practical Suggestions on Rearing Turkeys

It is useless to expect to have a large flock of poults hatched out unless special attention is given to the eggs saved for incubation. Many of the poor hatches so common with turkey eggs are due to carelessness of some type. Many people are extremely careless about gathering their turkey eggs. The eggs should be gathered just as they are laid. This prevents them from becoming chilled or destroyed by crows or predatory animals. It is important to date each egg as it is gathered. If this is done the oldest eggs can be incubated first and there will be less probability of any being held too long. They should never be held over two weeks. The fresher they are the better the hatch. In order to prevent the yolk from sticking to the shell they should be turned each day. Do not jar or crack the shell in turning. Just a little extra care and attention given to the hatching eggs may mean larger returns at the end of the year.

There are two methods of incubating turkey eggs. These are by natural and artificial means. In either method it requires on the average about 28 days for the eggs to hatch. As in the case of hens' eggs turkey eggs should be tested twice during incubation. They should be tested on the tenth day for the purpose of removing the infertile eggs. On the twentieth day they should be tested for the purpose of removing all dead germs. This last test is very important, as the gases given off by the eggs containing dead germs are injurious to the hatch.

Turkey hens will usually give the best results in hatching eggs. They are reliable sitters, sitting closely on the eggs, which seems to be very essential to a good hatch. Chicken hens may also be used for hatching purposes, but it is never advisable to give them the poults to raise. It is very important to have a definite idea of the number of eggs to put under turkey or chicken hen. If too many eggs are given them they cannot cover them well and as a result the entire hatch will be ruined. A medium-sized turkey hen can cover to advantage from 15 to 18 eggs, while a chicken hen should never be given over 10.

Turkey eggs hatch better if the nest is made on the ground. Hollow out just enough of earth to make a depression deep enough to keep the eggs from rolling out. Place over this a thin covering of leaves, hay or straw. Then over the nest place a large roomy coop to keep the hen from being molested and to protect her from the rain. This makes an ideal nest. Another type of nest is the one made in a box or barrel. Turkey hens consider the barrel type of nest very attractive. When this type of nest is used a piece of sod should be placed in the bottom to retain the moisture. It is also well to have some cracks or holes in the bottom of the barrel to drain out any water that may accumulate.

A turkey hen should not be entrusted with the eggs until she has remained on the nest two or three nights in succession. Sometimes it becomes necessary to move the hen from the nest she has selected to a new one. This should always be done at night. Put a few nest eggs under her and fasten her up so she cannot get back to the old nest. After she has been on this new nest for about 24 hours it is usually safe to remove the nest eggs and place the good eggs under her. It will be necessary to watch her for several days when she comes off to eat to see that she does not return to the old nest.

It is generally the custom of turkey hens to stay on the nest two or three days at a time without coming off. This is too long for them to do without feed and water, so it is best to take them off the nest each day and see that they get something to eat and drink. This little exercise they get by coming off, walking around and flapping their wings helps to keep them in good condition. When they come off be sure to have a good supply of water, grit and whole corn before them. There is no feed that compares with whole corn for sitting hens. It is one of the very best feeds. They should have as much as they desire once a day.

It is not uncommon for an egg to get broken in the nest and the eggs and nesting material soiled. When this occurs the eggs should be wiped off with a cloth dipped in lukewarm water. Care should be taken not to shake the eggs or handle them in a careless manner. All of the soiled nesting material should be removed and replaced by fresh, clean material. Even if the nesting material has not become soiled it is well to replace it with new material just before the poults are due to hatch. If the weather is very dry there is danger of the poults not being able to get out of the shell. When this condition exists the eggs should be sprinkled several times during the last week of incubation with lukewarm water. Sometimes during the hatch if all of the poults are left in the nest the hen will become restless, and will not want to stay on until the hatch is completed. Under these conditions it is well to remove some of the first poults which are hatched. They must be kept warm. A good plan is to wrap them in flannel and keep them near a stove. When night comes they may be taken back to the mother hen.

Rats Killed 188 Chicks in One Night. See Article on Page 1330

Lice are very annoying to a sitting turkey hen and absolutely disastrous to the young poults. All trouble from lice can be absolutely prevented by the use of sodium fluoride. Dust the hen thoroughly before she is placed on the nest. Then during the first three weeks of the incubation period repeat the treatment each week. Do not put any sodium fluoride about the hen or nest the last week of incubation, as it might prove harmful to the poults.

Some turkey raisers hatch all their turkey eggs in incubators and brood the poults with turkey hens. Others both hatch and brood by artificial means. Turkey eggs do not hatch quite as well by artificial methods as they do when the natural method is employed, yet they hatch very much better in an incubator than hens' eggs. This may be due to the fact that turkey eggs usually hatch well, that is if they are fertile and come from good, vigorous breeding stock.

Temperature and moisture are the two important essentials for a successful hatch. For the first week the temperature should be about 102 degrees. The second week it should be a little more than this. The third and fourth weeks it should be about 103 degrees. During the hatch it may run up to 104 or 105 degrees, but this will do no harm. The eggs should be turned twice a day, morning and evening. This turning process should be begun on the third day and continued until the the first egg begins to pip. During the first week take the eggs out of the incubator just long enough to turn them, but after this and up to the time the machine is closed for hatching the eggs should be left out long enough to feel a little cool.

If there is not sufficient moisture in the incubator the eggs will not hatch well. To supply extra moisture the eggs should be sprinkled with warm water each day during the last week of incubation. In extremely warm or dry weather it is well to place a dish of warm water under the egg trays on the bottom of the machine. Cloths dampened in warm water and placed over the eggs for a few minutes each day may be very effective.

Except for epidemics of blackhead very few turkeys die after they are one week old. The heavy losses of young poults are due to the following causes: Improper feeding, over-feeding, exposure to cold and dampness, lice and too close confinement. As the poults grow older they are always in danger of predatory animals, epidemics of blackhead and other diseases. Here is where proper breeding is such an important factor.

A suitable home for the protection of the mother hen and her poults should be provided well in advance of the hatch. It should be so constructed that it will provide protection from rain, protection from animals that prowl about at night, afford sufficient ventilation and be roomy enough to allow the turkey hen to stand up and walk around. Provide a separate coop for each hen. It is always disastrous to attempt to put two broods together. Some very successful turkey breeders prefer coops low enough to compel the mother hen to squat down, so if the poults get cold or damp they can crawl under her and get warm at once. Of course a coop of this type would be very injurious to the hen should she be confined to it for any length of time. For the first few days or until the hen and poults are allowed free range a small yard constructed of plank or wire should surround the coop. This provides the exercise so much needed and keeps the hen from wandering off before the poults are strong enough to follow. The coops should be located on a well-drained piece of ground where the grass is short and tender and where weeds, insects and grasshoppers are within easy reach.

Turkey coops should be moved each day to a new location. In making them this thought should be kept in mind. They should be so built that moving them will not be difficult. Moving them is absolutely necessary in order to keep the ground sweet and clean and give the poults an opportunity to secure a fresh supply of green feed.

One or two weeks of rainy weather is usually very trying to the poults. This is because they do not get sufficient exercise. Exercise is just as necessary to their development as the air they breathe. When they are deprived of exercise they pine away and die. Therefore, during rainy weather it is well to confine the hen to a low coop and let the poults run at large. The poults will not wander far when the hen is confined and will always come back for warmth before becoming chilled.

The turkey hen is a very wise and painstaking mother. She talks to her poults in "turkey language" that is readily understood. She trains them very carefully, and they readily understand what she wants them to do and obey her wishes. In her rambles she keeps her little brood together and never allows any of them to wander away or become lost. She guards them against dangers and teaches them to always be on the lookout for enemies. She is an expert dietitian, and while the poults are tiny babies she teaches them the value of grasshoppers and other insects that are especially suited for their growth and development.

In setting turkey eggs a very good plan is to set a turkey hen and chicken hen at the same time. When the poults hatch they should all be given to the turkey hen to mother. Do not make the mistake of giving her too many. About 20 poults is all a turkey hen can care for properly. The greatest enemy of very young poults is diarrhoea or bowel trouble of some form. This may be due to improper feeding, overfeeding or the result of the poults becoming chilled. Some turkey growers recommend boiled rice as a corrective for this trouble.

At the present time thousands of poults throughout the United States and Canada are being brooded successfully by artificial methods. The same kinds of brooders and the same methods of management that are used for baby chicks apply also to turkeys. The brooder-houses are placed on some distant part of the farm where no chickens have ever ranged. The turkeys raised in brooders seem immune to blackhead and other contagious diseases. There is a possibility that artificial brooding will completely eradicate the epidemics of blackhead now so prevalent in many sections.

Do not be in too big a hurry about giving the poults their first feed. They should have nothing until the youngest poult is at least 70 hours old. All the feed they need up to this time is furnished by the yolk of the egg which is absorbed just before the poults hatch. A good starting feed is a moist mixture of equal parts of chick mash and chick grain. To this should be added very finely chopped onions, lettuce, grass or tender greens in some form.

The poults should be fed four times a day at first. After they are two or three weeks old three times a day will be found sufficient. When they are about five weeks old they should have grain morning and night and at noon a moist mash containing some tender green feed. Sour milk is a most valuable feed for poults and seems to contain properties that have a tendency to prevent disease. Fresh water and grit are also very necessary. Charcoal prevents digestive troubles.

The secret of successful turkey raising is to keep the poults hungry all the time. Most of the failures in turkey raising are directly due to improper feeding combined with close confinement. Poults that are brooded by artificial means should be given range. They soon learn their brooder is the source of warmth and will come back to it before becoming chilled.

Virginia. NELLIE C. CRAWLEY.

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

This is held at Emerson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report for week ending Oct. 8, 1928:

During the forty-ninth week of the Bergen County International Egg-laying Contest, a production of 1,576 eggs was made, or an average of 26.45 per cent. The production to date is 169,450 eggs.

Pen 44, owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is high for the week with 47 eggs. Pen 74, owned by Norris Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is second with 37 eggs, and Pen 94, owned by Willgerodt Bros., New Jersey, is third with 35 eggs. All of the above pens are of the White Leghorn breed. Pen 19, a R. I. Red pen owned by Charloscote Farm, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 2,358 eggs. Pen 89, a White Leghorn pen owned by White Hen Breeding Farm, New Jersey, is second with 2,344 eggs, and Pen 40, a White Leghorn pen owned by W. A. Eckard, Michigan, is third with 2,299 eggs.

The present New Jersey Egg-laying Contests at Vineland and Westwood respectively, close on the evening of Monday, October 22. The birds will be crated early Tuesday morning, October 23, and it is desired to get all of those birds out of the contest grounds by noon Tuesday, October 23. This rather hurried exit of the birds is especially imperative at Westwood because that contest is closing and the management has to turn over possession of the grounds to the owners during that week. It is also necessary for the management to transfer its property to Paterson, N. J., where the new Passaic County Contest is to be opened Thursday, November 1. The supervisor feels sure every poultryman who reads this notice will appreciate the tremendous amount of work which will be involved in completely closing out the old contest at Westwood, moving the equipment and being ready to receive the new birds at Paterson within a week's time.

The new contest building at Paterson is nearly complete and will be in entire readiness for the birds which will arrive just prior to November 1.

Very few contestants have notified the management as to whether or not they will call for their birds at either contest. If no notice is received the birds will automatically be sent by express as usual.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — Poultry Dept., Ontario Agr. College, Canada, 1,635; Lewis Farms, R. I., 1,616; A. C. Jones, Del., 1,592.

White Plymouth Rocks.—John G. Hall, N. J., 1,730; Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., 1,505.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 2,358; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,732; Gilbert's R. I. Reds, N. J., 1,633.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J., 2,344; W. A. Eckard, Mich., 2,299; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 2,289.

Miscellaneous.—Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 1,756; A. E. Hampton, N. J., S. C. Black Leghorns, 1,552; N. J. Experiment Station, not competing, White Wyandottes, 1,730; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 1,505.

Why I Prefer Rhode Island Reds

We have lived on a farm for 15 years, and have tried a number of different breeds of poultry, many of them purebreds, but we are coming back again to the R. I. Reds.

There are several reasons why I like them the best. First, their eggs are thick-shelled, and do not break as easily in marketing as the white eggs of the Leghorn breeds.

They do not range so far from home, so the coyotes, which are the terror of this western country, cannot catch them as easily.

Their color does not attract chicken hawks as the white chicken of the various breeds do.

Their meat is tender and juicy, and they are large enough so that one fowl feeds a tableful of people.

They are the easiest hens to set, that I ever had experience with. In fact they will set wherever you put them, or fill out the unexpired time of some other hen, if she goes on a strike.

Best of all they are good mothers. This Spring my husband brought 100 purebred R. I. Red baby chicks from our nearest city. It was a complete surprise to me. I was delighted, but had no hen to put with them. After placing them in the large coop, I took a R. I. Red sitting hen from the nest, and showed her the feathered babies. She jumped into the coop and mothered the entire flock, proving herself a natural incubator. So far the busy farm wife and mother who has many other duties, I believe them to be the most practical and useful breed.

Sedan, N. M. MRS. F. B. J.

Student Live Stock Judges

University of Vermont students have again distinguished themselves by their record in the intercollegiate dairy judging contest at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. These students, who were trained by the Dairy Department staff of the Agricultural College, won first and third in judging ice cream, first and sixth in judging milk, first in judging butter, sixth in judging cheese and second in judging all products.

George S. Rand, of Burlington, George E. Bond, of Thetford, and W. A. Dodge, of Johnson, all seniors this year, were the members of the team. Mr. Rand won first place in judging milk, butter and ice cream, and was second high man in judging all products. He won three gold medals, two silver cups and several cash prizes. As a team these Vermont men won second place in judging all products and tied in score for first place in judging ice cream. They were also second on milk, third on butter, and fourth on cheese.

The principal winnings include the following: Four cash prizes; gold medal by Eastern States Exposition to student ranking highest in judging milk; cup given by H. P. Hood & Sons, Boston, to high man in judging milk; gold medal by Eastern States Exposition to student ranking highest in judging butter; gold medal by Eastern States Exposition to student ranking highest in judging ice cream; cup given by General Ice Cream Corporation, of Schenectady to high man in judging ice cream, and three-year subscription to *Ice Cream Field* to high man in judging ice cream. H. B. ELLENBERGER.

University of Vermont.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Oct. 26-27.—Pennsylvania State Standard Production Poultry Show, State College, Pa.

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nov. 14-17.—Seventh Mid-West Horticultural Exposition, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Nov. 15-17.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show. Mechanics' Hall, Armonk, N. Y.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 21-23.—Michigan State Potato Growers' Meeting and Show, Big Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 20-22.—Maine State Pomological Society, City Hall, Portland, Me. E. L. White, secretary, Bowdoinham, Me. Mr. Grant G. Hitchings, the New York apple grower, will make an address.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1.—Cleveland Live Stock Show, fourteenth Cleveland poultry and pet stock show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec .1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-6.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 28-Feb. 2. — Pittsburgh Poultry, Pigeon and Bantam Show, Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Feb. 5-8.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

AN absent-minded pianist bought an automobile, and, after the salesman had give him two lessons, decided he could run it without assistance. When he awoke in the hospital the first thing he said was: "I thought that was the loud pedal I pressed with my right foot." "It was!" said the nurse with a smile. — Louisville Times.

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Large, healthy, vigorous birds. May hatched Toms 20 lbs., Pullets 12 lbs. Flock of 400. Choice breeding stock $1.00 per pound. Nearby breeders invited to see our flock, before buying elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Won Stafford Fair 1928: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Young Toms. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th Pullets.
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Start Right or Improve Your Stock
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BRONZE TURKEYS—Large young birds from vigorous, pure bred stock. WARREN LIDDLE, Delanson, N. Y.

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Mature Laying Pullets Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Free range, healthy birds. IRA H. DODDS, North Hero, Vt.

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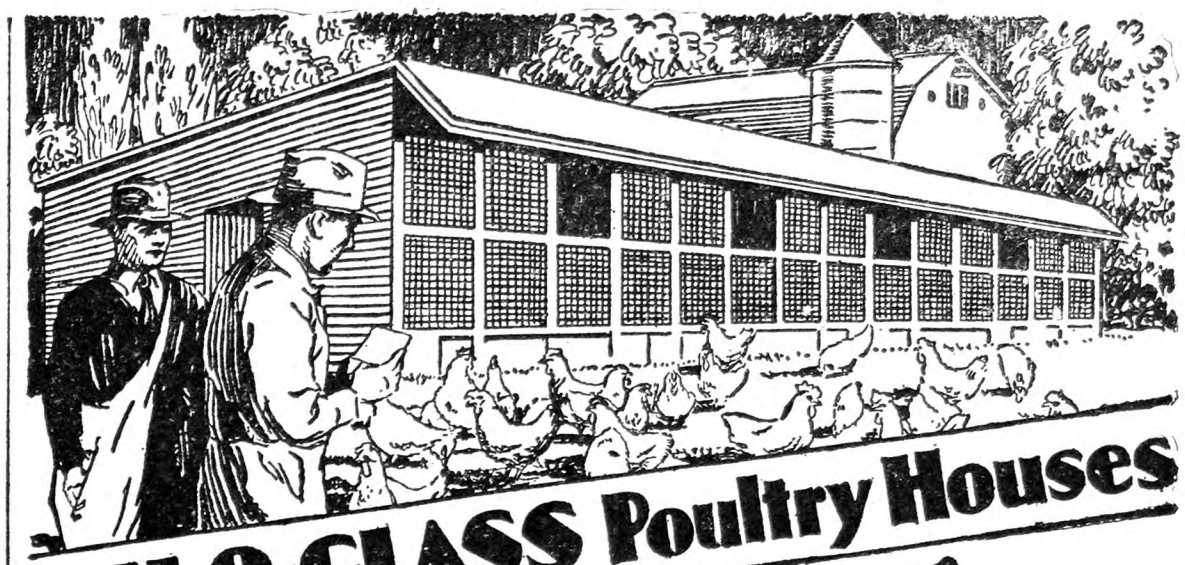
PULLETS Wh. Leghorn, Bar. Rock, Reds, Bl. Giants. Your money's worth. $1.50 to $2.75, according to age. RED ARROW POULTRY FARM, Cranbury, N. J.

S. C. W. LEGHORN BREEDING COCKERELS—Ledger North American contest winning stock, $2.50 to $5.00 each. PINE HURST POULTRY FARM, Port Royal, Pa.

500 Tom Barron YEARLING LEGHORNS, $1.00 each for sale in finest condition. G. SCHMEICHEL, Briar Cliff Farm, Hillsdale, Col. Co., N. Y.

100 Jersey Black Giant Pullets Also Winter Apples. Write for prices. Prompt shipment. C. J. YODER - Grantsville, Md.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pullets, Cockerels, Yearlings Catalogue. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, Ohio



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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

A conference of publishers was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on October 9, at which Hon. W. E. Humphrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, presided. The purpose of the meeting was to find ways and means to eliminate fraudulent advertising from the columns of the public press. The result of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the Better Business Bureau be appointed as the agency to investigate questionable advertising and report to publishers. The Better Business Bureau has proved an efficient agency for many years in exposing and prosecuting certain forms of definite fraudulent advertisers, but to our minds the responsibility for dishonest advertising should be placed squarely on the shoulders of the publisher himself. As one of the speakers at the meeting remarked, the publisher who cannot discern a fake advertisement has no place in the business. The fact is too many of the publishers close their eyes to false claims and downright swindles in advertising. In such cases the publisher should in our opinion be held equally responsible with the actual swindler, as has been proposed by the Federal Trade Commission. Until this is done we predict fraudulent advertising will continue to flourish.

I wish to report that the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association, Cooperative (a New Jersey corporation), is not licensed under the provisions of Article 20 of the Agriculture and Markets Law.

The Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, Inc., (a New York corporation) obtained a commission merchant's license from this department, but Mr. S. B. Denlinger, manager, informs us that said corporation is not indebted to shippers for farm produce sold on commission.

In view of the above facts we have no jurisdiction in the collection of claims filed against the co-operative association insofar as the enforcement of the commission merchant's law is concerned. We are, however, causing an investigation to be made to determine who is closing out the affairs of the co-operative association and what the shippers may expect in the way of settlement. As soon as this investigation is completed I shall be glad to report the result of our findings.

J. A. CONBOY,

Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

The above is a correction of the item published in October 20 issue to the effect that shippers to the defunct Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association could recover under the bond filed with the department. It appears we were previously misinformed in the matter.

Would you let us know what you can in regard to the soundness and reliability of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association of Harrisburg, Pa.? Is it a sound organization to join? P. B.

Ohio.

It is our information that the above registry association is doing but little business. More than one registry association for any particular breed only causes confusion and trouble. It is essential to the breeding industry that the registration of animals be universally recognized.

Can you give me any information as to the value of 10 shares of the Boston Montana Development Co. stock? E. D. G.

Massachusetts.

The Boston Montana Mining Corp. was organized in March, 1924, as a reorganization of the Boston Montana Corp. incorporated in 1920. The new company experienced no greater success from operations than the original company, and in July, 1927, a reorganization plan was submitted and subsequently declared operative about the first of the current year. This plan provided for an assessment of 15 cents per share on the common stock to be paid in three installments of five cents each, and, in so much as it would appear that it has been impossible to operate the company's properties successfully in the past, we are somewhat skeptical as to how an additional reorganization will improve the situation.

When Alexander Radin was stopped by the Post Office Department from operating a fraudulent "work-at-home" scheme at Goshen, N. Y., his wife, Doris Engelhart, just went down to Jamaica, Long Island, and started up another such scheme.

She was getting along fine, receiving some 781 answers a day to her alluring advertisements holding out profits of $35 a week to people to do easy, inexpensive, non-selling work in their spare time at home, when the Post Office Department again came along and interfered with the Radin-Engelhart schemes.

Radin, under the name of "Goshen Dress Company," roped women in to do home sewing, and just sold them "materials." Miss Engelhart offered men and women home work clipping newspapers, but just sold them a "plan" at $1, and then lost all interest in them; and left them to subscribe to newspapers and magazines from which to get the clippings, and then to sell the clippings themselves. Of course, most of them saw that it would be useless to do anything more about it, and counted the $1 lost.

So the Post Office Department has issued a fraud order against the "National Clipping Bureau," "National Business Bureau" and "National" at Jamaica, N. Y. (these three names being the names under which Miss Englehart operated) and has instructed postmasters to return to the senders all mail addressed to these concerns. All such returned mail is to be marked "Fraudulent. Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General." Postmasters are also instructed not to pay any money orders in favor of these concerns.—Newburgh, N. Y., News.

The above report will prove of value to those who are tempted to send money to the promoters of "work-at-home" and "clipping bureaus," etc. These schemes have been exposed in Publisher's Desk repeatedly. The report further shows how hard it is to kill off such frauds. When the Post Office Department closes up the fraud at one point the faker goes to a new location and starts another swindle. If the newspapers would refuse to print the advertisements of promotions of fraudulent schemes the nefarious business would soon come to an end.

Inclosed is another letter from Boise Homesite Company with another financing program of Newday Industry Corp., Syracuse, Wis. Will you advise me what you learn about this plan, and could I save some that I have in Boise Homesite Co. ($400) by investing more in this new plan? I got stung once; now am willing to get and take advice before I invest more. MRS. A. W.

New York.

The circular letter of the Newday Industry Corp. alleges that a certain amount of stock in the corporation has been reserved for the victims of the Boise Homesite Co. Those who invested in the Boise Homesite Co. are privileged to buy the units of the Newday Industry at $200 per share while the price to the outside public is $250 per unit. The proposition has the earmarks of a "reloading" scheme. Anyhow, sending good money after what is lost is fraught with danger.

The Empire Cream Separator Sales Co., Louisville, Ky., is reported to have gone into voluntary bankruptcy on Sept. 12, 1928. This concern must not be confused with the Empire Milking Machine Company of Rochester, N. Y., which manufactures and sells milking machines, while the Kentucky company was a sales agency for cream separators.

Better Business Bureau of New York, in September *Bulletin*, gives a brief history of Geo. E. Booth whom the authorities are looking for in connection with the Auto Painting School, 1457 Broadway, which Booth conducted. He promised men $50 to $100 per week in the automobile painting trade by taking his course of instructions, and that $35 a week could be earned while learning. The prospect paid $25 down payment, after which he discovered the school was a hoax and the promise of the big wages "sucker bait." This is the same Booth who started the United Food & Fur Association in 1920, was indicted for fraudulent use of the mails and fined $1,000. Later on he conducted Mutual Food Products Co., 1457 Broadway. When Nathan D. Hecht started the Standard Food & Fur Association, Booth claimed that Hecht stole his plan, copied his literature, etc., which subsequently proved to be true. It will be remembered that Hecht was sentenced to serve six months in jail under a similar indictment while his co-conspirators, Vavaro Brothers, secured an aquittal. This bit of ancient history is interesting as showing how these easy-money sharks jump from one fake scheme to another. Prosecution and punishment fail to cure the individual who is crooked at heart.

Real and Theoretical Farming

Perhaps you have read "Harvey Baum," written by a professor of finance in the University of Pennsylvania and the director of the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa. If you have not, I can recommend this little book only as a stimulant to the effort to think out a solution of the farm problem that now confronts our political leaders with an urgency which they have not felt before. The central thought of the book gathers about what the authors call the "blazing inefficiency" of the average farmer, the remarkable results which follow the practice of scientific agriculture, as taught in our agricultural schools and colleges, and the impossibility, as well as undersirability, of checking a revolution in our agricultural and social life that is now under way. We think that few practical farmers who have attempted to follow closely the teachings of the agricultural experts without using a vast deal of homely common sense in their application will read of the exploits of Harvey Baum without snorts of disgust at the story of wealth which he quickly acquired. We doubt, too, whether that great multitude of farmers who have never thought of themselves as being above the average, but who have succeeded in rearing their families in substantial comfort upon their farms and under handicaps which no other industry suffers without invoking political aid will be willing to consider themselves examples of glaring inefficiency. The creators of Harvey Baum believe that one-half the land and one-half the labor now devoted to agricultural production is unneeded and could be dispensed with if easily attainable efficiency were the rule upon our farms. They believe that the "average" farmer should not be helped but should be forced into other employment where he might make a better living. Th y see a revolution already going on in which the cities are absorbing the inefficient farmers and giving them remunerative employment at making the things which their fellows want. Since there is no limit to the needs of men, save their desires, they can see no reason why any number of men cannot live together in towns, supporting themselves, in effect, by taking in each other's washings. Their definition of the present farm problem is "Too many farmers; too many farm laborers; too much land under cultivation; too many farm animals and too much farm machinery." Their solution is acquiescence in the revolution now in progress and which, if the present rate continues, they expect to bring about something like a balance between town and country within 15 years.

M. B. D.

Hogs Shed Hair

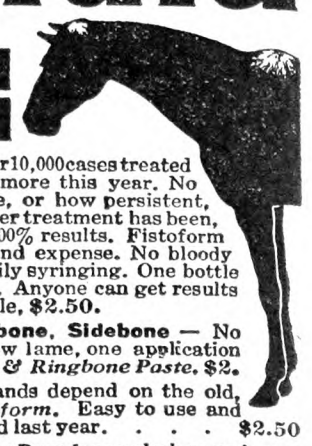
Do mature hogs shed their hair? If so, at what season do they shed it?

Seneca Falls, N. Y. W. B. D.

Under favorable conditions hogs shed early in the Summer. The time, of course, will depend upon the physical condition of the animal which will be affected by farrowing, feed and health conditions. Breeders who prepare hogs for showing, frequently find it advisable to use an application of crude oil to ensure the uniform shedding of the hair by old animals; also to be certain that the new hair will have time to grow out before the early fairs. GEO. W. DAVIS.

Cook Co., Ill.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Yield to **Fistoform**. Over 10,000 cases treated successfully last year—more this year. No matter how old the case, or how persistent, or how unsuccessful other treatment has been, Fistoform gets nearly 100% results. Fistoform saves work, and time, and expense. No bloody operations. No messy daily syringing. One bottle enough in average case. Anyone can get results with Fistoform. Per bottle, $2.50.

Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone — No matter if old case or how lame, one application usually enough. *Spavin & Ringbone Paste*, $2.

Lump Jaw — Thousands depend on the old, reliable remedy, *Actinoform*. Easy to use and sure. 12892 cases treated last year. . . . $2.50

Heaves—*Tonic Heave Powders* make heavey horses sound and build up rundown horses $1.00

Bog Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Windpuffs — Yield to *Spavin Liquid*. Makes almost 100% go sound . $2.00

Sprains, Strains, Soreness—*General Liniment* penetrates to the spot, and gets soreness out . . $1.00

Sweeny—*Sweeny Blister* fills shrunken muscle in. $1

Colic — *Colic Mixture* gives absolute protection against both flatulent and spasmodic colic . . $1.00

EASY TO USE—Complete directions with remedies. No experience necessary. Any stockman can follow our instructions and get results.

GUARANTEE—Fleming Remedies used by stockmen everywhere for 35 years — ask your neighbor. If Fleming's ever fails, money back without question—you to be the judge, and your word to go.

PUZZLING CASES — If you don't understand case, write details. Special expert advice free.

FREE BOOK—Tells more about remedies above, also other Fleming remedies; and outlines 200 livestock diseases so clearly and fully any stockman can treat them. 208 pages, 70 illustrations. Best book ever printed to be given away.

Prompt Service — Remedies shipped postpaid in 24 hours. Write quick for expert advice and free book—or send your order NOW.

FLEMING BROS. 100 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 86 years' use.
ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE
Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. **FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK** gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.
TAXIDERMY and HEAD MOUNTING
FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED.
Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.
We buy raw skins such as muskrat, coon, etc., for our own use. Send for price list.
The Crosby Frisian Fur Company
593 LYELL AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

WILLIAM BIVINS
SUMMIT, N. Y.
TRAP TAGS with wire.
Copper or aluminum. Your name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags, 50c; 45 tags, $1.00; 100 tags, $2.00, postpaid. Order NOW—don't wait. BIVINS, Printer, Box 500, Summit, New York.

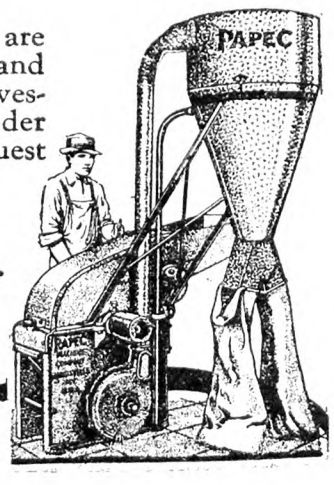
Are Your Cows Eating Up Your Profits?

If you are finding it hard to get ahead, look into your feed costs. Right there is a big leak you can stop. You grow most of the feed your stock needs. You have power aplenty. Then—

GRIND THE FEED YOU GROW
AND BALANCE YOUR OWN RATION

Our new Papec Grinder Catalog tells how farmers are cutting their feed bills while producing more milk and meat. You owe it to yourself and your family to investigate this proven method, made possible by The Grinder With The Governor Feed Control. A postal request will bring full particulars. Send it today.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
Makers of Papec Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers
110 Main Street Shortsville, N. Y.



PAPEC *Hammer-Type* **FEED GRINDER**

I HAVE INQUIRIES FOR ALL SORTS of village homes and large and small farms, woodlands, river and lake front property and land with good springs and brooks, mountain acreage and even for swamp land; preferably within 150 miles of N. Y. C. I am a broker and make no charge of any kind for listing or showing you property, when I make the sale on commission of 5%. If you have anything for sale, write me today.

C. L. COOK, Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y.

300 ACRE FARM

One-half mile from milk station, 110 miles from New York. Dairy farm 75 years. Mostly tractor land. High state of cultivation, well watered. Large farm house, tenant house. Lots of other buildings, all in excellent condition. Price very low. Terms.

Owner SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y. Phone 10-3

RED HOOK ESTATE

147 ACRES—Excellent land, right off main state road. Large 14 room colonial house, seven fire places, hand carved woodwork and mantels. Tenant house. Lots of other buildings in excellent condition. Large orchard. Lots of water, etc. Exceptionally fine property—$13,000—Terms. **Owner SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y. Phone 10-3.**

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms

E. L. CRONK, *Real Estate* RED HOOK, N. Y.

CIDER APPLES WANTED CAR LOTS—Name Price. F. T. PALMER - Cos Cob, Conn.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for pure-bred Guernseys; the farm is situated in Eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man, Protestant, on a dairy farm; good milker. ADVERTISER 4853, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER for farm, or couple; look after horses and gasoline engines furnishing electricity and water; wife plain cook; $50 a month and comfortable home. A. C. BERLINGHOFF, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—About November 1 a middle-aged superintendent, married, Protestant, no children, on farm in Westchester County; give experience and references. ADVERTISER 4874, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Energetic young man, clean habits, good references, to work on Gloucester County fruit and poultry farm; board self; good opportunity. ADVERTISER 4872, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED — Middle-aged married poultryman without family, November 1; experienced in brooding chicks and raising pheasants, ducks, etc.; must have good references. WANTAGH GAME FARM, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

COUPLE wanted on country place; state qualifications and salary wanted in first letter; 30 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 4919, care Rural New-Yorker.

FAMILY of five, the three children being seven, nine and twelve, living on country place all year, require services of couple; woman in house, husband take care lawn, oil-burner furnace, etc.; good living quarters with bath; farmer lives on place and laundry is sent out; any couple interested in permanent proposition providing references are satisfactory; write letter and give all the information possible; the advertiser is much concerned in getting good couple, giving them good home and opportunity to earn respectable salary and save same, and getting good service in return; something for something; if willing to deliver, answer this ad. ADVERTISER 4920, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young, energetic herdsman, neat, good habits, good worker, first-class dry-hand milker, small herd, fine Ayrshires; understands the care of and feeding; free of tobacco; if married, may have opening for wife; state least salary acceptable and maintenance. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

MOTHER'S helper, no servants need apply, to wait on table, keep ground floor clean, etc.; no cooking; refined home, considerate treatment; experience not absolutely necessary but must be efficient person; Long Island, 20 miles from New York; personal interview in New York necessary; salary $65-$75. ADVERTISER 4924, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—General handy man for a school in the country, to drive car, look after furnaces, odd jobs, etc.; married or single; cottage furnished. ADVERTISER 4917, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—First-class herdsman, married, estate, Connecticut; dry-hand milker, raise calves; prefer one understanding sheep; wife run boarding-house; state age, wages, references. ADVERTISER 4934, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Good horseman, understand farm worker; estate, Connecticut; keep horses and stable clean; milker preferred; state age, wages, references. ADVERTISER 4935, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED single poultryman, one who has had experience with flocks of 3,000 or over; state age, height and salary to start; position permanent with advancement to an intelligent worker. ADVERTISER 4936, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A practical woman for general work in family of five, country district, 20 miles from New York; washing and weekly cleaning optional; salafy accordingly; please write full history, giving character references. BOX 4, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED — Woman for general housework; wages $60 per month; references required. ADVERTISER 4948, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—General supply woman, 30 to 40, for department work in truant school; for particulars, GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

GARDENER, married, near Red Bank, N. J.; 3½-acre place, flowers, shrubs and vegetable garden; hot-water heater and furnace in Winter; furnish 3 rooms and bath, light, heat and cooking coal; state reference and wages expected. ADVERTISER 4944, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman for cooking and housework in farm home with all modern conveniences; no laundry; comfortable, heated room with electric lights and private bath; references required; will consider a couple if man is useful around farm. MRS. M. J. SHERIDAN, Jr., Lebanon, N. J.

EXPERIENCED milking machine operators, 35 cows twice daily; 18 cows three times; all modern conveniences; state references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 4949, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOOD cutter wanted; a young man, experienced in felling timber and cutting into cord lengths; permanent work by the month and exceptionally comfortable quarters and keep; location, Putnam County, N. Y.; give wages expected, other particulars and references in reply. ADVERTISER 4946, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED immediately, honest, sober, reliable, single, Protestant dairyman; private farm; cleanliness essential; room, board, laundry for congenial, willing worker; no smoking; age, experience, nationality, references, wages, first letter. BOX 40A, R. D. 2, Rockville, Conn.

WANTED—Farm-raised young man on commercial poultry farm; state age, height, weight; should be handy with tools; $50 per month and board. QUEENSBURY FARMS, Toms River, N. J.

YOUNG woman wanted, waitress and cleaning; salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

HERDSMAN wanted at once, A. R. work. WHITE FARMS, Cairo, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED couple, without children, wanted for steady all year-round position; man as gardener; wife, general housework; nicely furnished cottage, fuel, light and food, included; wages to start, $50 per month; fine opportunity for couple seeking good home and steady work in preference to high wages. ADVERTISER 4953, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM and estate manager, open; industrial, skilled; lifetime, practical, scientific experience all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; possess plans successful highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; market assured. ADVERTISER 4797, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN couple, Protestants, caretakers; farmer or mill boarding house or small town farm to manage, farm work; reference. CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, Box 57, Croton Falls, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, farm manager, 20 years' experience; Guernseys or Holsteins; capable of swinging any size proposition; might consider share basis with reliable party; references exchanged. BOX 203, Morris Plains, N. J.

FARM estate superintendent, high-grade, proven ability, qualified every detail. ADVERTISER 4878, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, farmer, poultryman, hustler, reliable and honest; long practical and theoretical experience; married American; Long Island or Jersey. ADVERTISER 4888, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 21, wants position on poultry farm or on milk route; no milking or barn work; good references; $60 and board. ADVERTISER 4918, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Experienced couple, wife as cook; husband as butler and chauffeur. CECIL R. OSMOND, Whitney Point, N. Y.

POSITION Wanted—Single man, German, 26, experienced poultry; good hand and machine milker; handy with tools and cement work; best references. ADVERTISER 4914, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged married man, two grown sons, one tractor and trucks, other first-class chicken man; all life experience in all farm crops, stock, etc.; can produce results; sober, reliable workers; only permanent place considered; write what you have first letter; references. ADVERTISER 4915, care Rural New-Yorker.

COLLEGE woman desires position as governess, companion or some place of trust; have experience as a teacher or companion; capable, honest and trustworthy. MARY MANLEY, Portsmouth, R. I.

EXPERT poultryman, pheasants, turkeys, etc., desires position. ADVERTISER 4926, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by experienced test-cow milker; at present milking, feeding, test cows. ADVERTISER 4928, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Protestant-American couple; handy man and cook; state particulars and salary. ADVERTISER 4929, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate superintendent, high-class, all branches, single, good parentage; best references. ADVERTISER 4930, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted January 1 or sooner by a very capable superintendent; buildings and machinery must be of the best; life-time experience with all farm crops, farm machinery, pure-bred stock, poultry, lawns, drives, shrubs, flowers; American, Protestant, married, small family, middle-aged; very best of references. ADVERTISER 4931, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm work, no milking. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, 14 Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED — Housekeeper's position in small country home; adults; excellent cook, economical, highest references; good home, moderate salary. ADVERTISER 4925, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, long experience, qualified all branches. ADVERTISER 4916, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farm manager, now employed, wants position about Nov. 1, as farm or estate manager; agricultural college graduate; prefer high-class dairy herd or breeding establishment. ADVERTISER 4911, care Rural New-Yorker.

EDUCATED woman, with high school daughter, as housekeeper; full charge of refined home. ADVERTISER 4927, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, experienced herdsman, calf-man, barn-man, good milker; single. BOX 119, Westwood, N. J.

YOUNG man, Danish, college graduate, married, capable of running a large poultry, dairy or diversified farm; manage or rent; finest references. ADVERTISER 4932, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, strictly sober and reliable, middle-aged man, wants position on modern chicken farm; thoroughly understand and always attend to my business; permanent position where results are appreciated; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 4933, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR, handyman, wishes position. JOE ZIMMERMAN, 4156 55th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION wanted by single man as chauffeur, bus, commercial or private; sober and reliable. ADVERTISER 4940, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, college graduate, single, wishes position; honest, conscientious, excellent references. ADVERTISER 4947, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, age 38, wife capable boarding-house-keeper; man general estate mechanic or chauffeur; excellent references. ADVERTISER 4939, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN'S assistant, German, 30, wants position; New Jersey preferred; can drive car. H. HEITMANN, 60 Bruen Ave., Irvington, N. J.

GARDENER-FARMER, single, middle-aged, long experience flowers, vegetables, lawn, shrubs, trees, chickens; wishes permanent position. ADVERTISER 4941, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, experienced farmer-gardener, handy with tools; single. BOX 52, Hillsdale, N. J.

EXPERIENCED dry-hand milker, middle-aged. ADVERTISER 4950, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, useful at anything pertaining to country place; state wages; reference. ADVERTISER 4951, care Rural New-Yorker.

DO YOU need an efficient poultryman who has increased flock averages and bred high record contest pens; single man; can take full charge, thoroughly experienced hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; college training, excellent references; what is your proposition? ADVERTISER 4938, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN ELDERLY mechanic with knowledge of poultry, wants position on poultry farm or estate. ADVERTISER 4942, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE or to rent, on Long Island, 40 miles out, to reliable party, a 3½-acre chicken farm; 1,700 capacity laying house, 1,200 pullets, 500 layers at present; 5-room house, light plant, running water; a good home market for all poultry products; fruit and grapevines; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 4817, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard with packing house; 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

EXCHANGE beautiful 7-room modern home and thriving confectionery business averaging $25,000 yearly; suburb Newark; for country home with improvements; some cash; within commuting distance of Newark. ADVERTISER 4922, care Rural New-Yorker.

$6,000 95-acre farm for sale; near milk station; equipped; 8 cows; good buildings in good repair; 30-cow barn, 12-room house; near Oswego, N. Y. ADVERTISER 4913, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—7-room house, water in kitchen, 3 good stoves, some furniture; 5 acres land, with strawberry bed and outhouses and good auto; commuting distance; extra low, $4,700. G. WAHLSTEDT, R. 1, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—To close estate, 70-acre farm, half mile to railroad station, 10 miles to two city markets; small down payment, balance reasonable terms. ARTHUR ROOD, Exec., 804 Main St. West, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—142-acre farm; all stock, tools, electricity, running water; situated Southern Berkshires; excellent paying farm; easy terms. ADVERTISER 4923, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small acreage, good house and water, altitude, near New York, Connecticut borders, 60 miles or less; about $2,000, or land only. BOX 60, Westchester Station, New York City.

FARM, 25 acres, $5,000; 76 bearing apple trees, 2,300 grapes, 1,400 currants, 10 cherry, 23 peach, 70 young apple, some pears and plums, 1,000 redberries, 900 dewberries, 2,000 strawberries; good six-room house, barn, garage and henhouse; 5 minutes' walk to Clintondale cold-storage plant and macadam road. A. A. GRANT, R. D. 4, Highland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—84 acres, Cortland County, two miles to two towns with high schools, bank, churches, milk stations and railroads; water in house and barn; good buildings; $4,500, $2,000 cash; stock and tools can be bought if desired. M. M. HENRY, Riverview Farm, Geneseo, N. Y.

POULTRY farm for sale; 10 acres land; fully equipped; good 8-room house; water, telephone, electricity; in town; price $8,000; terms arranged; photos on request. CHARLES E. MENAGH, Hackettstown, N. J.

WANT to buy a small farm in Dutchess County. V. MORSTATT, 3435 Grace Ave., New York City.

FLORIDA bungalow for rent, very nicely furnished; garage, bath, hot and cold water; best street in town; central part State; no cyclones or floods. LAWRENCE, Herrick Ave., Eustis, Fla.

FOR SALE or rent, new 5-room bungalow, furnished; bath, running water; lot 45x135; 10 large orange trees; 6-room cottage, bath, water, garage; on Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, 71 miles south Jacksonville, Fla.; good fishing, hunting, 7 lakes within 2 miles of property. F. W. H., Box 18, Lake Como, Fla.

FOR SALE—Stock and equipment of store, lunch room and filling station; plenty of shade cabins and grounds; large house, cheap rent, or will sell property; on main highway from New York to Washington. S. E. RINGGOLD, Street, Md.

RESPONSIBLE party wants to hear from owner medium-sized farm near York or Gettysburg, Pa., that will rent or sell on monthly installments; farm, stock and farming implements. ADVERTISER 4912, care Rural New-Yorker.

THIS FARM pays profits without government help; milk sold retail 18c per qt.; 5 miles from city of 20,000, on concrete road; all improvements in house; sanitary barn and milk plant; a perfect dairy farm with up-to-date equipment; 33 head of stock, 2 horses, tractor, truck, all machinery; 60 miles from New York City; farm complete with business and equipment, $45,000; if you haven't cash to pay down at least one-half, don't answer. ADVERTISER 4921, care Rural New-Yorker.

45-ACRE farm with barns and silo, 9-room house, for rent; location Nod Hill, Wilton, Conn. R. MULLER, Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—Hudson Valley fruit and poultry farm; apples, peaches, berries, asparagus; 20 acres; State road, river and mountain view; excellent buildings. ADVERTISER 4943, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE—Desirable corner plot, 60x100, in West Hempstead, L. I., for farm with or without buildings within 100 miles of New York City; equity $2,500. FRED SOLLNER, 1905 Avenue W, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERT poultryman and Mammoth incubator operator; 30 years' practical experience; desires to rent fully equipped, stocked plant; would take good plant, share basis; might consider taking position as working superintendent; helpers if necessary; references and will go anywhere on trial; prefer Pennsylvania; employed as poultry manager till December 15. ADVERTISER 4937, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A place suitable for boarding farm or tourist accommodation; possible exchange for up-to-date house with good business. ADVERTISER 4945, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—75-acre, up-to-date dairy farm on State road, equipped with stock, team and tools. CHESTER WHITNEY, Putney, Vt.

FARM Wanted—Have $3,500 cash, must be within one mile or close by a good county or State road; some timber, "woodland," good water, brook or spring watered; fair to good buildings; good tillable land; no mountain or rock; within a radius of 100 miles of New York City; give full description, lowest price, equipment, etc., in first letter; owners only. ADVERTISER 4952, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

DELICIOUS sweet clover honey; two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; sample, 15c; none finer. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

FINEST clover honey, 5 lbs., $1.20; two, $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80; chunk comb, $1.40 delivered third zone; white comb, $5, 24 sections; amber and buckwheat, $4.50; clover extracted, 60 lbs., $7.20; buckwheat, $6 here. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FANCY clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, 90c and $1.75 postpaid; satisfaction guaranteed. ARTHUR JEWELL, Owego, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs. extracted, $2 prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HOME-GROWN pecans, large size, 60 cents pound, 5 and 10-pound bags; orders accepted now, shipments begin November 1; checks with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

FOR SALE—Newtown incubator, 1,800 eggs; also coal brooder stoves; perfect condition; reasonable. EGLI, Box 344, R. F. D. 2, Saddle River Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—Antique pistols and revolvers. COLLECTOR, 29 Pitt St., Bloomfield, N. J.

"DEPEW'S honey," 60 lbs. clover, $6.60 here; delivered wholesale prices given on 12 5-lb. pails; clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75 prepaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE clover honey, new crop, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2 delivered. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FINE extracted honey, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 40 lbs. delivered, within 3d zone, $6.75; buckwheat, $5.75; 10-lb. pail, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

WILL pay $20 a month for board, room and washing; will help do chores, morning and night; can work four or five hours a day. ADVERTISER 4881, care Rural New-Yorker.

FANCY, cured, up-river sweet potatoes, $1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Delmar. Z. L. REYNOLDS, Delmar, Del.

HONEY—Fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., $1.65, postpaid; write for reduction on quantities; our prices the lowest; 60 lbs. here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.60. NORTH BRANCH APIARIES, North Branch, N. Y.

PECANS—Large and medium mixed, 60 cents; fine flavored, small, 45 cents pound, insured, delivered; check, money order. J. R. RITTER, Kingstree, S. C.

FIVE-POUND pail, superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

WANTED—Boarders for country during Winter or by year; home-cooking, fresh eggs, milk from tested herd; radio, lights, furnace, warm bedrooms, suitable for elderly people; on bus line, 9 hours' ride from New York; for particulars, write MRS. MARK COVENEY, Mansfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—New Briton tractor and tools; used one month, stored since; good as new; outfit cost $600, price $150; will deliver within reasonable distance. DANA RALPH, North Attleboro, Mass.

FOR SALE—Eureka vacuum cleaner, good as new, $15. DANA RALPH, North Attleboro, Mass.

18 COLONIES Italian bees, supplies, extractor, bargain. L. B. SHEEN, Berlin, Md.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

ANOTHER KITCHEN MYSTERY

Where does that Flavor come from?

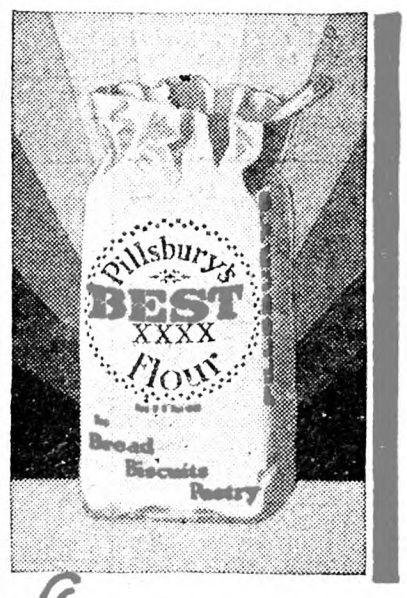
WITH the first mouthful came a surprise—a delicate, unmistakably new flavor, a part of the very heart of the cake—perfectly delicious! Strange—there had been nothing startling about it when she took it from the oven—apparently just another well-baked cake. What caused it? Where did that flavor come from?

It's simple. The flavor was in her flour when she started—she had used the right flour. Pillsbury's Best, like most good flour, is milled and tested to make baking sure and easy; more than that, Pillsbury's Best is milled and tested to make things *taste good.* This additional richness in flavor is important. The food editors of some of the leading women's magazines, who have made a life long study of baking, say that the flour you use has a great deal to do with the flavor of the foods you bake.

The secret of flavor is in the wheat fields—

While two kernels of wheat look much alike, they may be vastly different. Some types of wheat possess a richness of flavor lacking in others. The Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, working with the facilities of the largest flour mill in the world, has developed its own method of selecting and blending these richly flavored wheats. These are then milled to a standard of dependability which has been famous for sixty years. The result is Pillsbury's Best Flour—your surest protection against baking failures, and your guarantee of finer flavor in everything you bake—cakes, biscuits, pastry, bread!

Write for free booklet "100 foods from 4 Basic Recipes". It will show you how to make 100 delicacies from only 4 basic recipes — a new variety in your baking! Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.



for finer flavor

in everything you bake ~
cakes, pastry, biscuits, bread

Pillsbury's Best Flour

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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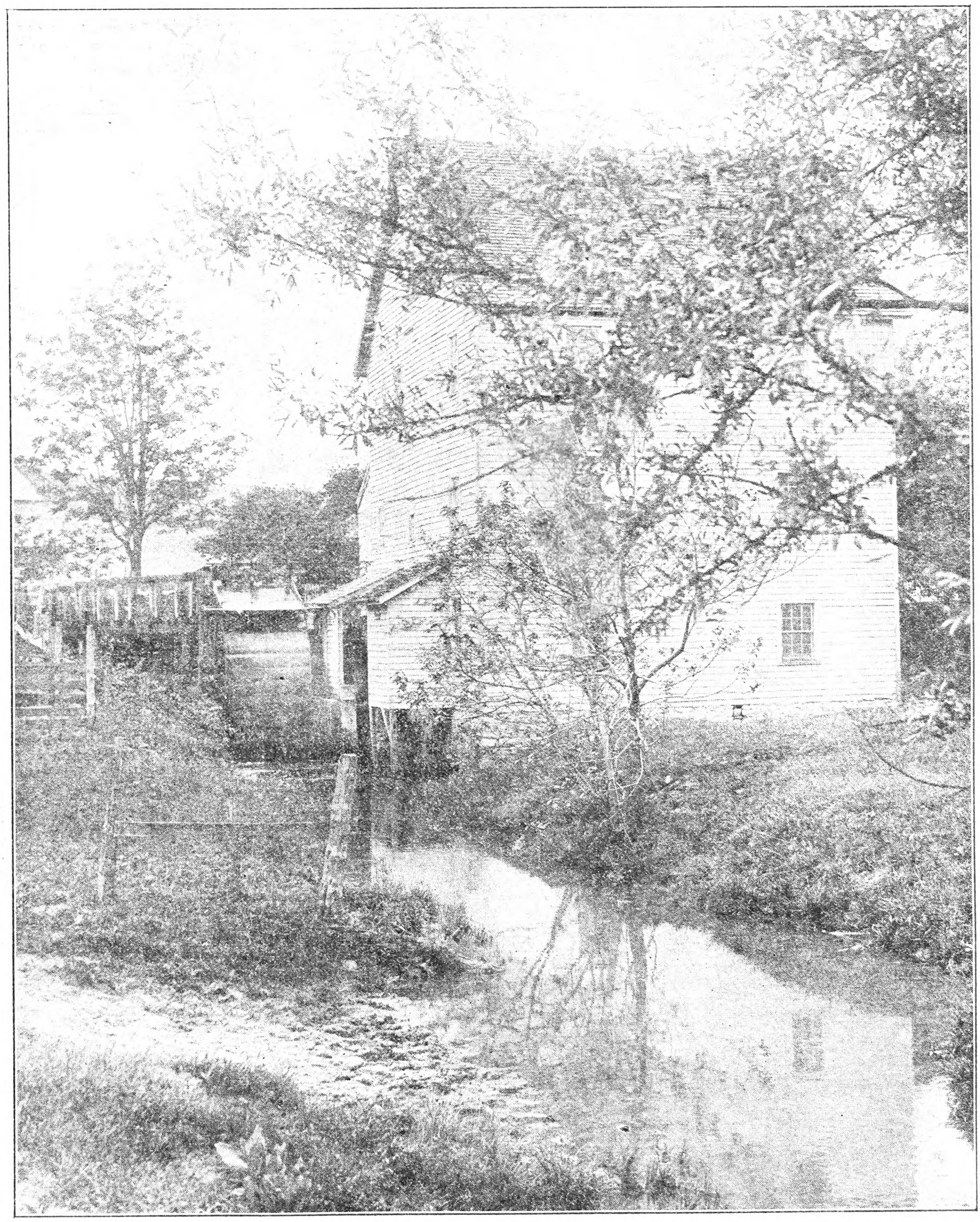


Mill Near Charlottesville, Virginia

Facts From Report of an Egg-laying Contest

THE report of the fifth annual egg-laying contest at Farmingdale, L. I., gives some interesting details of management and recounts the results obtained in egg production. One thousand pullets of four different breeds competed here, there being 100 pens of 10 pullets each and a reserve force of two pullets for each pen; 50 buildings, 10x12 in size and with a 40x40 yard adjoining, housed the birds, two pens to a building. These buildings are of simple construction, having walls of novelty siding and shed roofs covered by tarred paper. Trap-nests, a rack holding two mash hoppers and a water pan, hoppers for grit and shell and 16 running feet of roosts over droppings boards that were cleaned daily constitute the interior equipment.

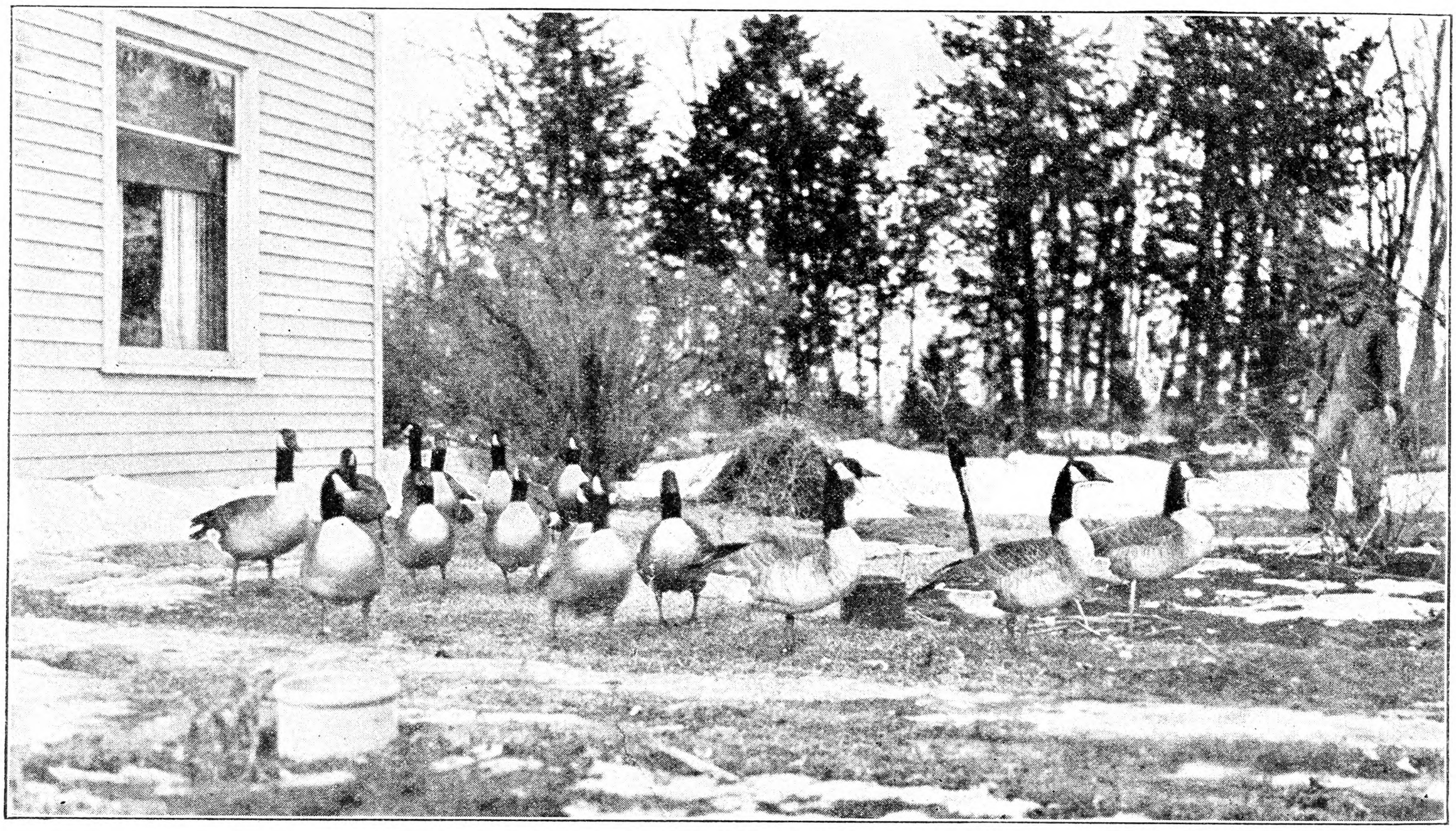
Single Comb White Leghorns held the major place among the contestants, there being 62 pens of this breed competing with 23 pens of Single Comb R. I. Reds, one pen of Rose Comb Reds, 10 pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks and four pens of White Plymouth Rocks. In former contests, considerable stress was laid upon certain complex food mixtures considered to have peculiar virtues. During this one a change to more simple feeding practices was made by omitting wheat from the scratch grain and substituting the regular mash, moistened, for a mixture containing soaked oats and condensed buttermilk. The new mash consisted of 300 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 250 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. red-dog flour, 100 lbs. Alfalfa leaf-meal, 100 lbs. ground rolled oats, 100 lbs. meat-scrap (50 per cent protein), 50 lbs. dried milk and 5 lbs. of salt. The egg production and condition of the birds indicated that the more simple plan of feeding was at least equal to the former one and the cost was less. No artificial lights have as yet been used in these contests.

The relative amounts of food consumed by different breeds is always a matter of interest to poultrymen. In this contest, the Leghorns ate the least and averaged a yearly production of 13 more eggs than their nearest competitors, the R. I. Reds. The Leghorn pullets ate practically 28¼ lbs. of mash each, while each of the heavier breeds cut this down to 24 lbs. When it came to whole grain, however, the big fowls ate the most and there was a considerable difference in grain consumption between these breeds. Disregarding very small fractions, the Leghorns ate 46½ lbs. of whole grain each, as against the 58⅓ lbs. consumed by the R. I. Reds, the 62⅓ lbs. by the Barred Rocks and the 66½ lbs. by the White Rocks. The cost of feeding the Leghorns was of course correspondingly less, being $2.44 per pullet as compared with $2.55 for the R. I. Reds, $2.63 for the Barred Rocks and $2.73 for the White Rocks. The R. I. Reds ate 12 lbs. more grain per hen than the Leghorns; the Barred Rocks 16 lbs., and the White Rocks 20 lbs.

A great deal of attention is always focussed upon the winning bird in any contest, though averages are really of greater importance. In this contest, the Leghorns averaged a production of 178.3 eggs each; the Reds followed with 165.2; the Barred Rocks with 160.3, and the White Rocks with 151.4. If anyone wishes to calculate prospective profits from these figures of production, he should remember that all of these pullets were picked by skillful poultrymen as the most promising of their flocks. The winners were a credit, not only to their breeds but to the skill of their owners in both breeding and selection.

The leading pullet in the whole contest was a S. C. White Leghorn that laid 299 eggs in the 357 days of the official contest and added three more in the following week needed to make up a full calendar year. As a year's producer, she showed her ability to exceed 300 eggs. Her picture in the official report shows a husky bird, with a heavy lopped comb that veils the most of her face, though leaving a short, strong beak exposed. She displays a sagging crop that looks overfilled, the rough plumage of a worker and a square, solid body that looks capable of continuing at production for a long time to come. She is posed in the picture to conceal her lack of tail, a bit of feminine vanity that may be excused, in view of her performance. The most remarkable thing about her, though you don't see it, is an internal digestive and reproductive system of wonderful capacity and vigor. If she can transmit these to her chicks, she may become the progenitor of a true 300-egg strain. Her abundance of physical vigor is shown in the fact that she gained in weight while working hard and closed the year with a weight of exactly four pounds.

The highest producer among the R. I. Reds laid 272 eggs, among the Barred Rocks 269 and of the White Rocks 246. The lead in pen production also went to the Leghorns, with a record of 2,401 eggs. The best R. I. Red pen laid 2,142 eggs; the best Barred Rock pen 1,901 and the leading pen of White Rocks 1,695. The heaviest eggs were laid by Leghorns, those from one pen averaging 2.13 ounces each in weight. The R. I. Reds followed closely with eggs weighing 2.06 ounces each. To by far the greater part of those who keep poultry there are no figures more important than those that show whether or not there is money in the business. A contest plant with small flocks of carefully selected birds is hardly the place to determine the matter of profit or loss but it is interesting to know just how much we might make if we had conditions exactly like those on such a plant. At the Farmingdale contest all eggs were sold at top market quotations, with brown eggs averaging three cents per dozen less than white during the year. This average price was, for white eggs, 44.89 cents per dozen; for brown eggs 41.60 cents. The Leghorn pullets averaged a value of $6.51 each for their product, with a return above feed cost of $4.12. Corresponding figures for the R. I. Reds were $5.45 and $2.90; for the Barred Rocks, $5.29 and $2.66 and for the White Rocks, $5.06 and $2.33. As market poultry, the values were reversed. All the heavy breeds at the end of the year were worth 28 cents per pound and the White Rocks would have brought $1.73 each, the Barred Rocks $1.70, the R. I. Reds $1.65, and the Leghorns but 64 cents at 18 cents per pound. Considering both egg receipts and market poultry values, the Leghorns would have returned above feed costs $4.71, the R. I. Reds $4.55, the Barred Rocks $4.36, and the White Rocks $4.06, all of which we cull from the recently received report of the fifth annual egg-laying contest at Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y. M. B. D.



An Iowa Farmer and His Folck of Wild Geese. Fig. 623

Raising Wild Geese in Iowa

I AM very much interested in wild geese, which I have been raising for 50 years. I caught three in a large swamp in Hamilton Co., Ia., in 1873. I raised all of them. One was a gander. In those days this country was "an ocean of grass." I discovered when the three specimens were a year old that they would not breed or lay. Old settlers informed me that they would not breed under domestication. In the second year, however, the two geese laid a dozen eggs—six each—and hatched 12 goslings.

Since there was no lumber obtainable locally, buildings and sheds in that time were made of poles and old hay and straw. The geese laid and hatched around old sheds of this sort. Wild geese were then plentiful, and one could go out on the prairies and catch goslings. My first geese raised themselves, on the prairie, but I always knew where they were. If I hadn't taken care of them in a watchful sort of way, they would probably have been shot.

Everything is different now. I have every yard and field fenced with woven wire, and no work is required in herding the geese. I never frighten or chase them. Each member of the flock is a real pet. I visited a place where the wild geese kept were so wild that we had to corner them in order to see them. My geese are always tame. They pick at my clothing when I am among them. If you want a good, tame flock, never frighten the geese.

One can get two layings from each goose by taking the first sitting from the goose. She will begin laying another in about eight days. Let her hatch the last or second laying, for she will lay only two batches of eggs in one year. If you let her have the first sitting, she will not lay another that year. Leave all of the eggs in the nest until she completes her laying, when she will remain on the eggs over night. Then remove the eggs and set them under hens. By doing this I get two sittings from each goose.

Wild geese must have water to breed in. I have built a dam. Sometimes I make a pond by scraping out a low place. Almost any little pond will do. For laying in, my geese have sheds 4x4 ft. and 2 ft. high, a shed for each goose. Put in plenty of straw for nests. Place the sheds in different parts of a field, not too close together, as the ganders are cross in the breeding season.

For feed I use one-half wheat shorts and one-half ground corn, and give them free access to Blue grass. I do not feed oats in any form. Wild geese of pure breeding are too valuable to sell for meat, as they are worth $20 to $30 a pair. For market geese I cross White Emden ganders on the wild geese. They will mate either way, however. I mate all of my extra geese this way. Each pair must be placed in a separate yard for mating. The cross-bred geese are much better than ordinary geese and sell at higher prices on the market.

Wild geese are hardy, and an ornament on any farm. I like to hear them "honk." They will not lay until two years old. They will live for many years. I read once that a pair lived to be 54 years old. They were caught on the eastern shore of Virginia in 1854 and in 1908 were still living.

Polk Co., Ia. F. L. RISTRIM.

Some Ohio Potatoes

THIS year we planted 4½ bushels seed potatoes and got 10½ bushels, mostly small. Last year from three bushels seed we got 19½ bushels. A neighbor planted 19 bushels of seed and I doubt whether he got 19 bushels of potatoes from them.

(Continued on Page 1356)

The Rat Problem on the Farm

Ernest M. Mills—United States Biological Survey

PART II

CONTROL. — To eliminate rats from the farm it is generally necessary to combine measures for permanent control and methods for immediate relief. The general principle in solving the rat problem is that by removing their food and shelter rats cannot exist. Therefore, if rats are found on the farm, one should examine the premises for the conditions under which they exist and then proceed to remove them so far as possible.

RATPROOFING. — Rat harbors should be destroyed by ratproofing all structures where it is practicable. Attention should first be given to unnecessary harbors. Dilapidated buildings, trash heaps, and old wood piles should be eliminated and the premises cleaned up. Many buildings of tight construction can be made ratproof with little trouble. Buildings, such as poultry-houses with wooden floors, that rest upon the ground, should be elevated on posts in order to provide open spaces to allow dogs, cats, and the other rat enemies free access, and to prevent the nesting of rats. Many dirt cellars and board floors can be replaced with concrete floors. Open stone walls should be filled in with mortar. Outside foundation walls, if sunk to a depth of two feet, will prevent rats from digging beneath them. All double walls and dead air spaces in buildings should be eliminated or filled in as far as possible.

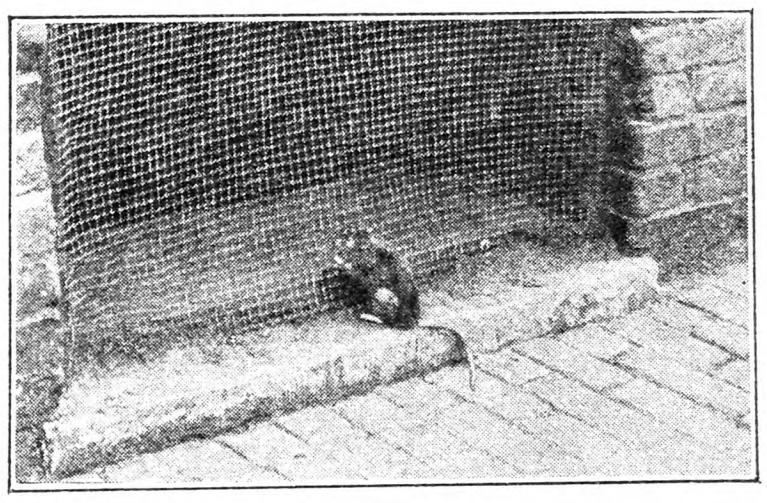
CUTTING OFF THE RATS' FOOD SUPPLY. — Not only is it desirable to destroy rat harbors, but all food supplies should be protected from the invasions of rats. Grain should be stored in ratproof bins or containers. Galvanized iron sheeting or wire for such construction is widely used. The cost of ratproofing will generally pay for itself in a short time. Cornerbs are often lined with wire netting, or sufficiently elevated from the ground with inverted dishes on the posts to prevent the rats from climbing. Bags of stored seed grain may be protected by scattering naphthalene flakes over them, but the flakes should not be used where the odor will affect near-by foodstuffs.

Some farm buildings cannot be ratproofed economically, so there may be need for destruction of the rats. For centuries man has devised countless numbers of contrivances and materials to destroy rats, but relatively few of them have proved to be of real permanent value. In general, the three methods of rat control are poisoning, fumigating and trapping.

POISONING.—The most efficient method of destroying rats on a farm is by means of poison baits. The right kind of baits and their distribution is more essential for success than the kind of poison. We must find some baits that the rats will readily consume. Unfortunately there is no specific bait that all rats will eat under all conditions. It is, therefore, best to expose a variety of baits for the rats' selection. From the three classes of foods, namely, cereals, fruits and vegetables, and meats and fish, one of each class should be used to obtain this variety

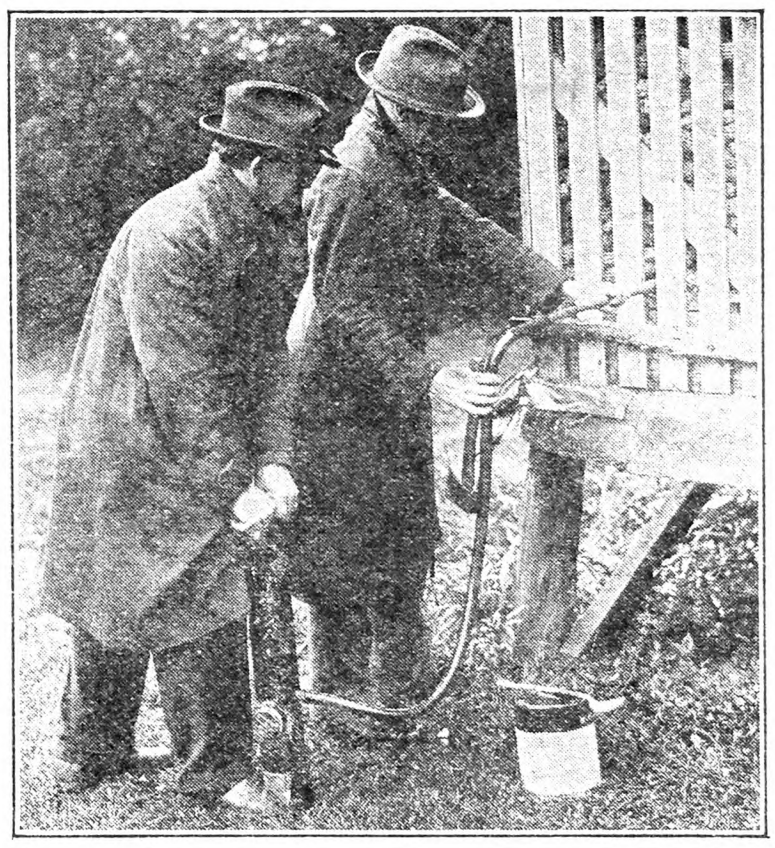
Distribution of the baits should receive close attention. A teaspoonful quantity is sufficient for an average bait. A goodly number of the baits should be placed at one time in the runways or where the rats usually feed. A convenient method of handling the baits is to wrap them in squares of paper or place them in small paper bags. The uneaten baits can be easily picked up the following morning and destroyed. If all the rats are not killed after using the baits for one night, it is well to wait about two weeks before repeating.

BARIUM CARBONATE. — Barium carbonate, a white, heavy, mineral salt without taste or odor, has proved to be one of the most successful rat poisons. It is a comparatively mild poison and less dangerous than most rat poisons, but it will prove fatal to domestic animals if eaten in sufficient quantity. Its antidote, Epsom salts, is easily obtainable and administered. In exposing barium carbonate baits, care should be exercised to place the baits where only the rats can reach them. Barium carbonate is mixed with the cereal or meat baits in the proportion of one part of the poison to four parts of the food, by weight. Water must be added to the baits to make them moist. If sliced fruit or vegetable baits are selected, the barium carbonate may be sifted over them to obtain as nearly as possible the one to four ratio. Barium-carbonate baits should be distributed in the evening and collected the following day. Because the baits become sour, the rats will not eat them after the first night.



Screening Out the Rats. Fig. 625

RED SQUILL. — Recently a new product, red squill, has been developed that will poison rats but will not greatly endanger human beings or domestic animals. A poison specific for rats will overcome many of the difficulties that have been ecountered in rat poisoning. The more toxic form of red squill comes as a powder, and is mixed with the bait in the proportion of one part of squill to 10 parts of the bait, by weight. The method of preparation and distribution of the baits with red squill is similar to that of barium-carbonate baits, except for the proportion and consistency of the baits. The correct proportions have been mentioned. Whereas barium-carbonate baits must be moist for rats to eat them, red squill is effective when mixed dry with cereals and the baits will, therefore, keep almost indefinitely. If desirable, red squill baits may be moistened with water. Although red squill baits will not prove fatal to human beings and domestic animals under ordinary conditions, it is well to conceal the baits from the reach of the animals.



Fumigating Corncrib. Fig. 626

FUMIGATING.—The fumigation of rat burrows with a poison gas is a simple and highly effective method of destroying rats. There are many places about the farm, however, where rats are found that cannot be reached by gas, so other methods of control must be used in connection with fumigation. There are several materials that may be employed as fumigants, such as calcium cyanide, carbon disulphide, gasoline engine exhaust, sulphur dioxide, acetylene and chlorine.

Calcium cyanide seems to be the most useful and most commonly used of the many chemicals. It is purchased in dust form, which gives off hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the moisture in the air. This extremely poisonous gas kills most animal life very quickly. The use of calcium-cyanide dust is only effective where a fairly high concentration of gas can be obtained. The gas is light and does not possess much penetrating ability; therefore, the dust must be used with some kind of apparatus that will force it through the rat burrows and harbors. A dust pump with a flexible hose to direct the dust into the burrow is generally used to dispense this material. A few strokes of the pump will quickly fill the burrows with the dust, which immediately generates the gas. Some of the places where this method is effective are tight burrows in the ground, harbors under tight floors, double walls of farm buildings, lumber piles, stone walls and rubbish piles. If rats are present in such places the gas will kill them in the burrows or drive them to the outside, where they can be clubbed or left to the mercy of a dog.

The cyanide dust should be handled with the utmost care. It should not be used in inclosed buildings or tight structures unless in the hands of an experienced fumigator. Avoid breathing the gas and always wash the hands after handling the dust and duster. Instructions and precautions for the use of calcium cyanide are usually found printed upon the container.

TRAPPING. — Trapping rats about the farm is generally not a recommended method. It is difficult to trap rats and requires a good deal of skill, labor and persistency. Where the use of poison seems inadvisable, as about dwelling houses, trapping is the only method left. The type of trap that has given the best consistent results is the simple spring snap trap. A large number of these traps should be distributed. It is folly to suppose that a hundred rats can be caught with a few rusty, ill-placed traps.

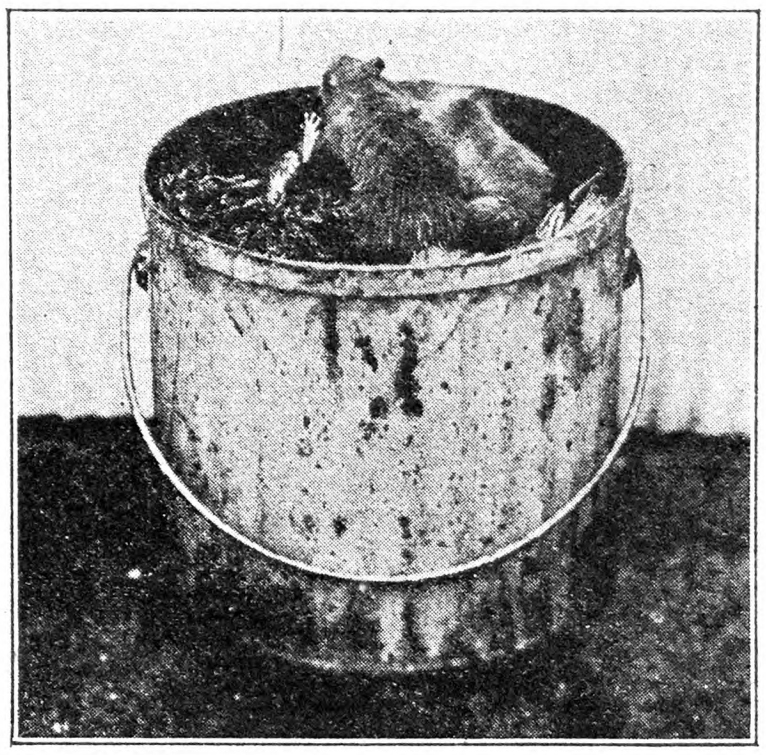
The best location for traps is along their natural runways. Artificial runways can be made by setting boards and boxes along the walls or where the rats are liable to run. Traps should be set at right angles to the natural course of the rats. If domestic animals are apt to get caught in the snap traps, the spring-floor type of trap may be tried. This is a metal device with a self-acting door that lowers when the rat steps upon the floor. This trap should be covered with burlap bags, straw or other camouflaging material. The spring-floor type of trap has proved valuable about poultry-houses.

The selection of baits in trapping is similar to that in poisoning. A variety of clean, fresh baits should be changed daily, and the position of the traps should be altered frequently. Fresh doughnuts and bread have proved successful baits in a good many cases, but other foods may be more desirable under certain conditions. Although some baits may tend to lure the hungry rats into the traps, it is better to rely more upon the correct placing of the traps than upon the baits. Other accessible food for the rats should be removed or protected while the process of trapping or poisoning is going on.

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION.—Destroying rats on an individual farm has little permanent value if they are replaced by rats from the neighboring farm. If farmers in a community unite their efforts with reasonable frequency more lasting results may be attained. Towns that permit their refuse dumps to serve as breeding grounds, and persons who allow rats to increase and spread to neighboring farms become objects of public concern. The Biological Survey will gladly assist public-spirited organizations in directing anti-rat campaigns.

FURTHER INFORMATION.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 1533, "Rat Control," and other information will be furnished upon request, by the Rodent Control Office, Fernald Hall, Amherst, Mass.

The Terrier Gets After Them. Fig. 624



Rats in the Garbage Pail. Fig. 627

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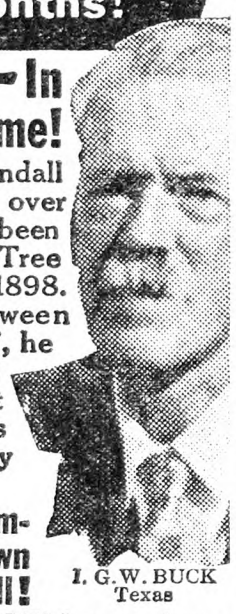

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Some Ohio Potatoes

(Continued from Page 1354)

I am sending a record potato yield for Ohio. Last year they raised over 400 bushels to the acre. The following was printed in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

Elyria, O., Oct. 10.—A record potato yield for Ohio has been made this year by Henry Leimbach, Brownhelm Township, who produced 503.8 bushels to an acre, it was announced today by Clarence E. Rowland, county extension agent.

Leimbach's potatoes were dug and weighed to determine his eligibility for the 400-Bushel Club.

Rowland E. B. Tussing, an Ohio State University crops specialist, and A. D. Crocker, Columbia Station, acted as judges at the digging. The potatoes were dug from one continuous acre in a five-acre field.

Leimbach planted 22 bushels of certified seed, obtained in Northern Michigan, to produce his record yield. Planting was done from May 5 to 7.

Fourteen hundred pounds of fertilizer were used to the acre, being spread ten times. Rows were planted 30 inches apart and Leimbach had an average of 108 hills per hundred feet.

Leimbach is one of seven Lorain County farmers who have applied for membership in the 400-Bushel Club.

Mr. Leimbach and his son Robert have a 200-acre farm. Robert's wife used to teach school here several years ago, and often came to our house for meals. Since she married quite a few of us go there once a year, have a picnic dinner and talk over old times.

They always grow a lot of potatoes, and one year, shortly after the World War, it rained so much that the digger could not be used and all were picked up by hand, all wearing boots as the field was so muddy. FARMER'S WIFE.

Lorain Co., O.

News From Our Side Hill

Here we are at the eight day in October, and this morning our first frost whitened the grass to a beautiful silver and put a spicy tingle into the air. As each season brings its special kinds of gifts to us, if we are at all thoughtful, we cannot help but feel a great joyful gratefulness for the delights and privileges that are ours.

School work is absorbing to the little girl. She is getting so much that is new and interesting in her fifth grade work. Georgraphy and history are her pet subjects, but English is almost as popular. Arithmetic is her most difficult one. The big Sister was like that also. But Father and Mother are both ready to explain and help, so it will be easier as the days pass. We have always felt that a matter as important to us, and to the children, as their education is worth taking some time and trouble to see that they are getting their work as they should. I cannot get much of an idea of the progress made, by looking at a report card. I can remember very well even now of a conversation between my father and a guest in our home in which they differed on a date in history. I was a small girl, but I had just been studying that particular event and furnished the date, bringing my book to prove my statement. It was one of my first proofs that anything learned at school could be of any particular value or satisfaction outside of the schoolroom.

The big Sister is getting her first experience away from home. She is very much interested in her work, too. But when she comes home on Friday evening she seems so glad to be at home. The noise and hurry of the city is somewhat tiresome when she is not used to it. She says the same thing that so many away-at-school young people do, "The way to appreciate home and home folks, is to have to stay away for a while." But school it must be!

In the meantime it makes the fathers and mothers of these young education chasers do considerable thinking and figuring to be able to keep them in school and supplied with the hundred and one things they need for their program. If they only do their best and make the most of their opportunities though, the folks at home will feel more than paid for any sacrifices they may have to make to keep up expenses.

Such a busy time of year it is now. The kitchen smells so spicy and sweet with the canning and pickling that is being done there. Golden peaches and pears, purple grapes and plums. The cellar shelves fairly run over with stores of fruits and jellies and vegetables. We will find use for all of these good things when old Winter swoops down upon our side hill. It does seem so good though to have a plenty of fruit after our lean supply last year. The children eat their cereals so much better if their bread and butter is spread with jam or jelly. They also take milk to drink with their school lunches and always have a glass with each meal. The little girl has grown tall so fast that she is two pounds under weight, and must eat heartily to gain her proper pounds. It will not take her very long, for she is always hungry.

The potatoes that were reported such a bumper crop (of vines) are a bit disappointing in yield. On our side hill they are about a half a crop. The potatoes are very nice but not so large nor so many in a hill as we usually have. We may get an almost decent price after all.

The Leghorns are resting just now and growing their new feathers. We have only a scant dozen of eggs a day from our 75 hens. This was our off year for raising chickens, so next year the incubator will have to be put in use again if we continue to keep a farm flock of Leghorns. Somehow it would seem lonesome without any hens on the place.

NEW YORK STATE FARMER'S WIFE.

Better Storage for Potatoes

This year's potato crop in this country is estimated to be 463,000,000 bushels or about 3.9 bushels per capita. Harvest weather was favorable and the crop in most potato regions was clean, bright and of better than average quality. Properly handled it should keep well in storage. It is conceded that the public consumes more potatoes when the supply at hand is plentiful than when it must be bought weekly in 5 or 10-lb. lots.

Nutrition specialists in Europe and America proclaim the merits of potatoes in maintaining health and disease-resistance. The proper storage of potatoes by both producer and consumer can do much to conserve good eating quality throughout the Winter season. This quality is contingent on well-matured tubers, free from disease, mechanical injury and excess dirt. Most growers realize the importance of eliminating diseased tubers from storage stock. On the contrary, too little attention is given to careful handling of the tubers as they are harvested and placed in storage. Freshly-dug potatoes are subject to skinning and bruising—a factor which may result in enormous shrinkage from water loss and decay. New potatoes should be well cured by standing a few hours in the open before being placed in storage, thus allowing the surface to dry and harden and thereby become resistant to possible bruising in later handling. Furthermore, bruised tubers will keep much better if not stored immediately at low temperatures.

The best storage temperature is one which is maintained uniformly within the range of 38 to 40 degrees. Although potatoes ordinarily do not freeze above 29 F, temperatures below 36 are likely to result in some accumulation of sugar and a resulting sweetish taste in the tubers. Sprouting can be prevented throughout most of the storage period by keeping the temperature below 41 degrees. Darkness is also essential. Tubers exposed to light not only turn dark but also become bitter by the accumulation of a poison known as solanin. Moderate humidity (85 to 90 per cent) is sufficient to prevent drying of the tubers, and also low enough to prevent condensation of moisture on the tubers and the walls and ceiling of the storage room. Ventilation is important mainly as a means of removing foul air and moisture which may be given off by the stored tubers.

The foregoing is a summary of a statement recently issued by E. V. Hardenburg of the Department of Vegetable Gardening in Cornell University.

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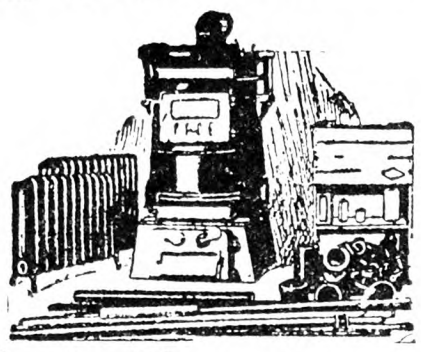

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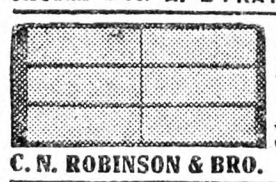

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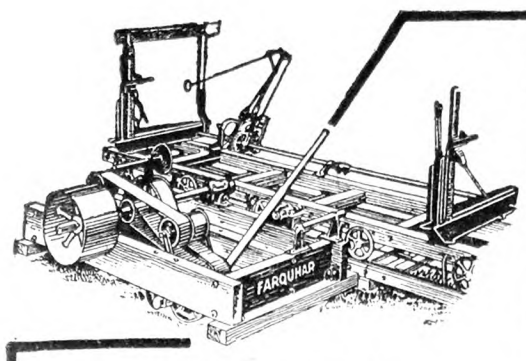

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The Autumn Garden House Cleaning

Spring, as every good housekeeper knows, is the accepted time for cleaning house, but not so many gardeners as one would expect realize that Autumn is the proper time for cleaning up outdoors. When after the first frost, we step outdoors and are greeted by blackened Dahlia stalks, prostrate Cosmos, tumbled vines and a general air of decay, we are only too apt to turn our back on the garden for the rest of the season, with perhaps a yearning look or two at the brave Calendulas, larkspur, Helenium and other few blossoms still carrying on. Next Spring we decide to get at those weeds before they have a chance to make any headway. This year we began a little late, but next season we shall be on hand with trowel and spading fork as soon as the first green appears.

Don't wait until next Spring. Clean up now. These brilliant October days with the earth still warm and moist after the frost of the night before are ideal for spading up the perennial borders. You have of course done a good deal of that when you divided the old plants and set out your new ones in September, but there are bound to be a few weedy corners still untouched, a few spots along the edge where the grass has crept in. These should be gone over carefully. It is half the work it will be next Spring when both grass and weeds are full of fresh life and vigor and the earth is still heavy and sticky.

Annual seeds should be collected now too, and all tiny weeds picked by hand from the beds in which plants such as Calendulas, larkspur, Calliopsis, sweet Alyssum and Phlox drummondi are left to seed themselves. The self-sown seedlings will have a far better chance to develop if they are not forced to compete from the start with eager young chickweed, plantain, mallow, camomile, peppergrass and knotweed. There is sure to be more to do in the Spring than one has time for as it is. Now, with the Fall canning and preserving well out of the way, spend an hour or two in the garden every day and only leave it to its Winter sleep when there is literally nothing left to be done. MRS. ALEXANDER BLOCK.

New York.

Storing Canna Roots

What is the best way to keep Cannas during the Winter? Should the roots be put away with great clumps of dirt on them, or should they be cut apart when dug up? When should they be set out in the Spring? J. B. S.

Hutington, Conn.

Canna roots should be dug when the foliage has dried a few days after being touched by frost. Dig, without shaking off adhering soil, cut the tops off six or eight inches above the root, and allow them to dry for a few hours in the open air. Store the roots in a cool place where the temperature will not go down to freezing. The temperature suitable for Irish potatoes is desirable for Cannas. Do not shake off all the soil; if very little soil adheres to the roots it is well to throw a thin layer of dry earth over them. A shelf where there is some air circulation is a good place for storage.

Cannas are set out in Spring after danger of frost is over. It is a good plan to start them into growth before they are set out, if conditions permit.

Saving Tomato Seed

What is the best way to save tomato seed? F. E. H.

Virginia.

Moderate quantities for home use are quickly handled by spreading the pulp on thin cloth and going over it with the flat of a case knife. This separates the pulp from the seed and the whole thing dries quickly and may be kept in that way until used. Of course seed prepared in this way is not clean as though washed, but it will grow and keep well. With a little experience part of the pulp may be removed before spreading out the seed. Seed for commercial use must be washed so as to separate from the pulp and dried thoroughly to prevent getting moldy.

Profitable Plum Varieties

Referring to the question of C. J., page 1220, in regard to plum varieties, we find Shiro and Burbank the most valuable for roadside market and local sales. Shiro is about 10 days earlier than Burbank and is a much surer bearer. Abundance we find worthless commercially. It is hard to handle, and the people will not buy it if they can get Shiro or Burbank.

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In the far wilderness of Northern Canada a new world is being opened up. Though airplanes hum overhead and radios bring in the latest news, the life is that of a half century ago—a life of danger, privation, challenge. Into this country of dripping muskeg, terrific storms, vast stretches of burn-over—but magnificent opportunity, Cooper has gone to write of the men—and the women—who are groping, searching, fighting to carve their happiness out of this waste. Here is stark adventure, charming romance—all in the nine issues of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN!

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ROBERT P. CRAWFORD—Which affects the farmer's credit more—the judgment of the *local* bank or the policies of the Intermediate Bank which rediscounts his note? How can both work together to help him? Mr Crawford's conclusions after wide investigations will be in the nine issues. . . . Paul DeKruif, J. Sidney Cates, John M. Evvard, Frank L. Ballard Harry R. Lewis—these are but a few of the many other regular contributors who gather all the farm news for you.

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A Tortoise Beetle on Potato Vine

I found today on an accidental potato vine sprung up on an ash heap at edge of a wooded hillside some insects new to me. The potato leaves were full of holes, but nothing on leaves to show cause. Looking under I found small, queer-looking bugs of which I send specimens. Since this I first noticed violet leaves which looked much as the potato did, then saw a raspberry and a wild grapevine all riddled, but saw no insects. The different plants were not far apart, and all looked the same. M. F. K.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

The insect found by M. F. K. on potato was one of our common tortoise beetles, which is often found on plants of the potato family. Some species of tortoise beetles are also known as "goldbugs" because of their brilliant golden color, but the one sent by M. F. K. is of more sober hue, varied with black markings. Although this beetle is fairly common it has never been a serious pest, and shows no likelihood of becoming so.

The grubs of the tortoise beetles are interesting because each one has at the posterior end of the body, a two-tined fork-like appendage which it carries bent forward over the back. On the tines of this fork it places the cast skins which it has shed during its life, together with other cast-off debris, the whole serving as a sort of parasol held over the back. But of what use can such a ridiculous umbrella be to the tiny insect? If it thinks itself safely hidden beneath its parasol it is certainly mistaken, because the thing makes the owner more conspicuous than if it had nothing over its body. We laugh at it and call it the "peddler" because of the pack it carries on its back. G. W. H.

Porch Boxes and Pot Plants

During the Summer just ended I was detained far from home in attendance on an invalid member of my family. Living

Attending the Porch Box

in a city and deprived of my usual country amusements I have had to seek for some outlet for my energies. It happens that the city in which I have been living is inhabited by people who love flowers, which is equivalent to saying that they are a good people to live with. I once heard an old man who had spent much of his life on the frontier in the days when the frontier was rough say that when traveling around the country he always picked a house where there were white curtains at the windows, a garden near it and flowers in the dooryard, as the place to stop over night, because he had found it to be a rule that a garden and flowers denoted the home of people whom he could trust, no matter how much money he had on his person, and he often carried large sums.

I have always taken some pride in my garden and the flowers around my home, so porch gardening, with pot plants on the side, seemed to promise a way to pass a part of my time while I had to remain within call. Up and down the street porch boxes were on every porch and in the Spring there were busy evening porch gardeners arranging their porches for the Summer display.

We had two porch boxes 3 ft. long and about 10 in. wide and deep, besides a goodly number of pot plants that were taken out on the porch for Summer display. I decided to fill our porch boxes with regular long-distance bloomers, so I put in each box two plants of the little pink Petunias that were called Countess of Ellesmere, when they were first brought out about 40 years ago. The flowers are small, bright pink with white throats and under almost any condition free bloomers. A Petunia plant at each end, a geranium in the middle and pansy plants between, with the vine which is commonly called wandering Jew along the front edge, to grow and hang down in front of the boxes, seemed to fill the boxes rather full for the best results, but I concluded to see what could be done about making them flourish. As almost everyone knows, vegetables such as are grown in our gardens and the flowers that are grown to produce seeds have been for many generations grown in soil that has been highly fertilized. They have been grown so long in very fertile soil that they have become habituated to forcing methods, and can be heavily fertilized and still flourish. I concluded that I would try feeding the flowers in the porch boxes and pots heavily on nitrogen and bought a 10-lb. bag of ammonium sulphate, this particular brand being a by-product of coke ovens. For the 10 lbs. I paid 60 cents. I don't think I used more than half a pound during the whole Summer and not all of this on the flowers in the boxes and pots. Former experience had taught me to use this fertilizer carefully and on the two boxes and pot plants equal to the contents of the boxes, I never used more than a rounding tablespoon at one time. Three times during the Summer I used about this quantity.

It was not long until the boxes were filled with roots and daily watering became the rule. I did not just sprinkle a little water on the top soil; I soaked it, letting the surplus leak away. I noticed the way a neighbor watered her plants. She used about a quart of water for her two boxes the same size as mine, and her plants did not grow well. I told her to fertilize her flowers and water like I did. She did so and within a week she called my attention to how they were growing.

My floral display on the porch attracted attention early in the Summer. The Petunias began to bloom in May and the pansies were blooming when got from a florist, but the flowers were not large. Soon the pansies were putting out immense flowers, so large that a half dollar would not cover them. The geraniums began to throw our great bunches of buds and these devolped into a floral ball, one of the plants having seven bunches of flowers on it at one time. The blossoms on the Petunias were pinched off as soon as they began to wither, and the more they were pinched off the larger the number. I counted as high as 153 blossoms on one of the plants one morning and many times counted from 125 to 140. The wandering Jew grew up among the other plants and over the edge of the boxes until the vines reached nearly to the floor of the porch.

Begonias bloomed in luxurious profusion in their pots. Coleuses spread out and hid the pots and dropped below the bottoms of them, the red, white, green and purple-leaved sort we had making a brilliant bouquet of rich colors. The little sort of ivy that is grown in hanging baskets grew and spread, until we had a display of which we were very proud.

The only secret of our success was in heavy fertilizing, plentiful watering and the careful pinching off of flowers as they faded. It is the production of seeds that wears out flower plants wherever they may be grown, and keeping the faded flowers pinched off induces them to continue their effort to produce seed. Any soil that is friable is good for porch and pot plants. Fertilizer will supply plant food.

Irises, Spiræas and even ferns which were along the border of the grass plot in front of the house responded to the ammonium sulphate surprisingly. The new canes of the Spiræa are 7 and 8 ft. high and thicker than usual. Recent experiments have shown that nitrogen prevents to a considerable extent the effects of dry weather. I imagine this is true with ammonium sulphate, which has a great affinity for water and collects the moisture from the air. MILLER PURVIS.

Damage From Highway Grading

We have had many questions as to whether those alongside of State roads in New York have any redress in cases where expensive and difficult work is necessary to grade driveways to private property. Must the property owners stand all of this expense? The following from New York State Division of Highways explains their attitude:

Under the highway law it is impossible for this department to expend any highway moneys in the construction, repair or grading of driveways to private property. The construction, repair and maintenance of such driveways is up to the property owner.

A. W. BRANT, Commissioner.

THE changing trend of the times and customs is reflected in the children and a casual question of the younger set brings it to notice. For instance, Marjorie, looking up from a book she was reading, asked, "Mother, what is a hat-pin?" — Indianapolis News.

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Now Listerine full strength is applied to them. A stop-watch notes results. Within 15 seconds every organism in both tubes is dead, and beyond power to harm the body.

With this evidence of Listerine's germicidal power, appreciate why you should gargle with Listerine at the first sign of sore throat—for sore throat, like a cold, is caused by germs.

Listerine full strength may be used with complete safety in any body cavity. Time and time again it has checked irritating conditions before they became serious. You can feel your throat improve almost immediately. If not, consult a physician. The matter is then no longer one for an antiseptic.

For your own protection use Listerine systematically through the winter months. It may spare you a long siege of illness. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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Millions of ordinary colds start when germs carried by the hands to the mouth on food attack the mucous membrane. Being very delicate it allows germs foothold where they develop quickly unless steps are taken to render them harmless.

You can accomplish this by rinsing your hands with Listerine, as many physicians do, before each meal. Listerine, as shown above, is powerful against germs.

Use only a little Listerine for this purpose—and let it dry on the hands.

This simple act may spare you a nasty seige with a mean cold.

It is particularly important that mothers preparing food for children remember this precaution.

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To the Farmers of New York State:

Six years ago I appealed for your suffrage in this publication. I was then Health Commissioner of New York City. I was elected to the high office of United States Senator, I am sure, largely through the favor of the farmers, especially the dairy farmers, for whom, by just and cordial co-operation, the Health Department of New York City obtained an improved quality of product and thereon was able to say to the people of the City of New York, "Drink milk, drink plenty of it, drink a quart a day." Thereby we increased the consumption of milk in the Metropolis from 1,500,000 quarts a day to 3,000,000 quarts a day.

For six years in the Senate I have been ever vigilant in contributing to the protection of the United States against the invasion of foreign diseases, against dairy and food substitutes, against the imposition of burdensome taxes upon the farmer and the working man's family and voted in favor of the restriction on Canadian Milk and Cream. In addition, after unanimous renomination by my party, I stand pledged with the entire Democratic ticket, to provide immediate and adequate relief for the financial distress of the farmers today.

My battle in the Senate, for the fruit and vegetable growers, is a proud part of my record.

I was born on a farm. I own and operate a farm. My immediate relatives are farmers. All these things contribute to my sympathetic knowledge of farm conditions. I am for the farmer in everything having to do with his happiness and prosperity. I shall appreciate your confidence and your votes.

Gratefully and cordially yours,

ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

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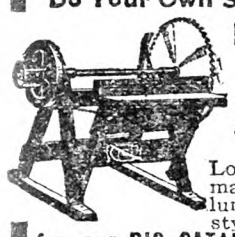

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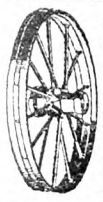

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Curing Hams and Bacon

Dry-cured Pork.—For each 100 lbs. of meat use 8 lbs. salt, 2½ lbs. molasses or syrup warmed slightly, 2 ozs. saltpeter, 3 ozs. black pepper, 2 ozs. red pepper.

Mix the ingredients well. Rub the mixture over the meat thoroughly and pack it away in a barrel, box or on a table. About the third day break the bulk and repack to insure thorough contact with the cure mixture, then allow the meat to remain until the cure is completed. This will take two days in cure for each pound that the individual pieces of meat weigh; for example, a 10-lb. ham will take 20 days. After the meat has cured hang it in the smokehouse without washing. When the meat is packed in tight barrels the liquid formed will aid in curing the heavier pieces of meat, which should be at the bottom.

Some persons attempt to use the foregoing formula without the saltpeter, but the result will not be satisfactory. The saltpeter should by no means be omitted.

Sweet-pickle or Brine-cured Pork. — For each 100 lbs. of meat use 9 lbs. salt, 2½ lbs. sugar or 4 lbs. molasses or syrup, 2 ozs. saltpeter, 4½ gals. water.

If the weather is warm 10 lbs. of salt is preferable. Allow four days of curing each pound of ham or shoulder and three days for each pound of bacon and smaller pieces. For example, a 15-lb. ham will take 60 days, a piece of bacon weighing 10 lbs., 30 days.

All the ingredients are placed in the water and thoroughly stirred. The brine mixture should be prepared the day before it is to be used, so that it will be completely dissolved. Place the hams on the bottom of the container, shoulders next, bacon sides and small cuts on top. Cover with boards weighted with stones or bricks, as iron rusts and stains the meat. Pour the pickle in and be sure that it covers the meat thoroughly. In seven days take out all the meat, remove the pickle, replace the meat in the container, weight it down, then cover again with the pickle. Repeat this process every seven days until cure is completed.

If the pickle becomes ropy, take out all the meat and wash it and the container thoroughly. Boil the ropy pickle, or better, make new pickle. When each piece of meat has received the proper cure, remove it from the pickle and wash in lukewarm water. String it and hang it in the smokehouse. The temperature of the smokehouse should not exceed 120 degrees Fahr. Smoke the meat until it has a good chestnut color.

Delicious Pies From the Farmer's Kitchen

The following are old-fashioned country recipes for unusual pie fillings. They are all good, and especially delicious when made in little patties:

Butternut Pie.—Pour one-half cup boiling water over one cup seeded raisins, and let stand until cool, when water should be absorbed. Take one cup thick sour cream, stir in one cup granulated sugar, break in one egg and beat until light and fluffy, add the raisins, one-third teaspoon vanilla, a tiny pinch of salt and one-half cup butternut meats. Bake in an under crust and cover with meringue. This makes a very rich pie. This is described by one admiring man as "the best pie on earth."

Sour Cream Pie. — One cup of sour cream, one cup of sugar, yolks of three eggs, one-half teaspoon each of salt, cinnamon and cloves, one-half cup of chopped raisins. Bake in one crust and add a meringue if liked.

Butterscotch Pie. — One cup brown sugar, melted slowly on the stove in a tablespoon water, and one tablespoon butter. When melted pour in one cup milk, a little salt, two tablespoons flour and the beaten yolks of two eggs, one teaspoon butter, flavor; put in single crust. Make meringue if you wish.

Shoofly Pie. — Line pan with under crust. Take one-third cup light baking molasses, one-third cup boiling water and scant one-half teaspoon soda; mix well and pour into crust. Take one-half cup flour, one-half cup sugar, piece of butter about size of an ordinary egg. Rub together thoroughly and sprinkle evenly over top of the pie. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve cold.

Chocolate Pie.—Two cups of milk, one cup of sugar, yolks of two eggs, one tablespoon each of flour and cornstarch dissolved in the milk, half cup cocoa, one teaspoon of vanilla. Mix sugar, cocoa, a little salt and other ingredients and stir in the boiling milk in double boiler. Add one teaspoon butter. Make a meringue out of the whites of eggs, using the filling in single crust.

Cream Pie.—One pint milk, one-half cup sugar, two eggs beaten together with the sugar and eggs, one heaping tablespoon flour, one level tablespoon of cornstarch. Heat milk, dissolve cornstarch and flour in cold milk, and add to hot milk; cook till thick. Add one teaspoon butter, a little salt, flavor with lemon or vanilla and put in single crust.

"How old is your son?" asked the visitor. "Well," replied the dad, "he's reached that age when he thinks the most important thing to pass isn't his examination, but the car ahead."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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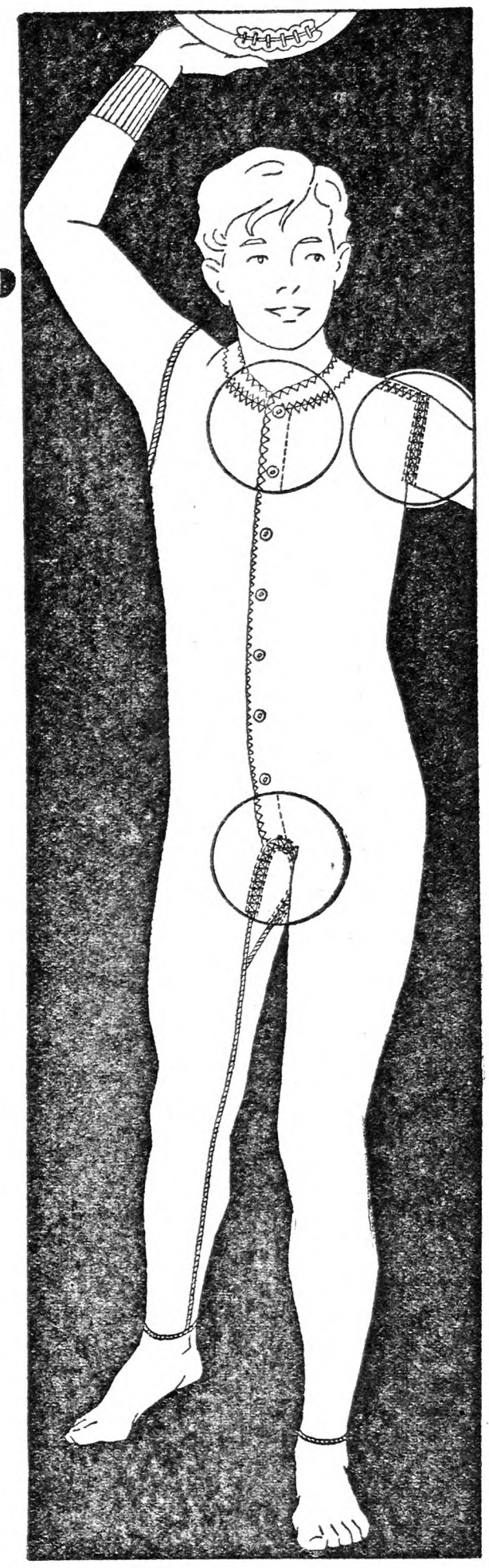

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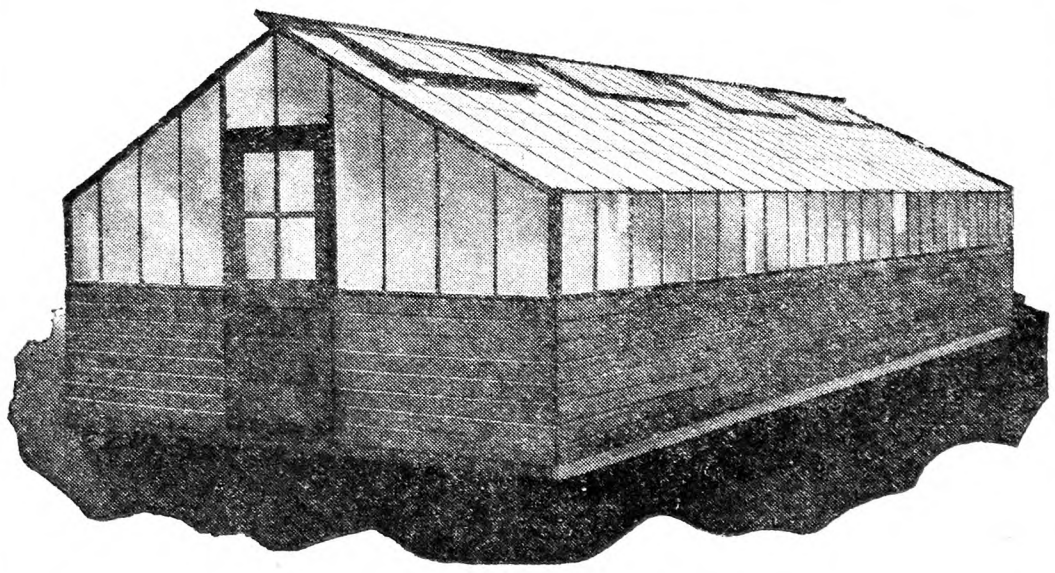

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Doings at Long Acres

Every week I grow richer. That may seem a queer statement after my stating that fruit prices had slumped so badly but real wealth is not measured by the dollar mark and my increased wealth comes in the shape of new found friends. These new friends—gained through the medium of THE R. N.-Y.—write me from many States, so that when another letter comes from a new writer I rejoice in that another friend has been added to the list. The past week saw three letters, one from Connecticut, one from New Jersey and one from Virginia, all three telling about wells in which hung old buckets hung on a rope which went over a wheel at the top. Strangely enough all were from the old settled East where you would naturally expect them to have vanished, the open wells I mean, not the good people, and none from the Middle West where you might naturally expect the wells to be. Maybe it is a longing for boyhood scenes, maybe it is really true but it does seem that water drawn from a well in a bucket is clearer, colder, sweeter than any water which may come from an iron pipe. The man from Old Virginny is a Justice of the Peace which is a great honor south of the Mason-Dixon Line, but doesn't mean much here. I, too, am serving my second term of four years as a J. P., but no one ever dreams of calling me "Squire" the way they do down South. The friend writes that he lives in a log house a few miles from Washington but is building a frame house which doubtless is a long desired and long deferred wish. He says that nine out of ten water supplies consist of the open well with buckets hung on a rope.

Then from Woodstock, Conn., comes the tale of an old well at "Clover Lea," with the old oaken buckets loved by Longfellow. The letter has a flavor of Hawthorne, Emerson, Bryant and the much loved Thoreau and the old well is in daily use. A very practical letter from E. K., in New Jersey, suggests that the old wells with buckets are preferred because pumps work too hard when the water is far down but I prefer to believe that the good folks cling to the old things from preference. Even E. K. belies his or her statement by stating further that the kitchen has an open fireplace with swinging crane and bake oven so it must be a delightful place.

I FORM A NEW LODGE

I am not much of a "jiner" as I only belong to one lodge and attend that so infrequently that should I walk in the door the most high, noble, patriacharchal, grand, glorious and mighty potentate poobah would doubtless fall from his purple throne in astonishment; nevertheless I am about to organize a new lodge called the "Optimos." That is a highbrow word which means folks who look on the bright side of things. Every member of THE R. N.-Y. family is eligible to join; no dues, no fees, the only requirement that we pledge ourselves to stop moaning and mourning over our hard lot and talk about how blessed we really are and how prosperous besides. There will be an inner circle which only the elect may enter, the requirements being that you bring with you the scalp of one calamity howler as an entrance fee. Come on, folks, join the new lodge, don't crowd please, the line forms at the right. Herewith the reason for the new lodge.

It has dawned upon me that we farmers have talked ourselves out of millions of dollars in the form of depreciated farm values. Farms around here are practically unsalable at any price and the same condition exists in other sections. Could we expect a man to invest in a business when every man in it was moaning that the business was a losing proposition, Now I want you to notice that I use the word "we," including myself, in this discussion. Personally I have taken upon myself new faith in the future of farming as a business. We have been talking low prices until we have the whole country believing in low prices for farm produce; we have been talking over-production and huge surplus until we have everyone believing there is such a thing. If there has been a surplus every year for 20 years, where is it now? Naturally we should expect immense stocks of farm produce, corn, wheat, etc., to be in storage after a surplus for 20 years but it does not exist at all, consequently there has been no surplus after all but actually the world is hungry for bread. I would not exchange my farm for the best job that ever existed if I had to work under a boss or jump when the whistle blew. I would not exchange my farm with its beauty of woods and stream, ripening crops, warm brown earth and the glorious joy of growing things for the best, finest apartment in the newest hotel with every modern convenience; for after all it would seem like a jail compared with my freedom on the farm. I would not exchange the music of contented animals rustling fodder in the mangers, hens singing over their breakfast, rain pattering on the shed roof, laughing children tumbling over the hay in the mow and creamy milk streaming against the pail side for the best jazz orchestra on earth. Come on in, folks, join the new lodge, let's lay aside our mourning while we sing the blessedness of farming as a real avocation. We have pitied ourselves long enough while the city folks snickered in derision and the politicians filled the air with promises which they never intended to keep and could not if they wished. But enough of that now for some doings.

I am still whacking away at the corn with over 400 shocks to my credit to date and a few hundred yet to cut. I haul in a few shocks of my own corn at odd times and the boys husk after school with Calvin carrying small baskets of corn to the crib and seeing that old Babe gets her share of nubbins. The black rooster got killed on the road, we ate the blue rooster so we have a new set with the young white one having a regular feud with Calvin. Sometimes he chases the boy, sometimes the boy chases him with a stick, but when we hear some loud wails we hurry out for we know the rooster is doing the chasing. L. B. R.

Modern Politics From a Farmer's Point of View

This article is not a bid for votes. The writer holds no brief for any political party or candidate, but endeavors to retain an open mind until the "evidence is all in" and then exercise his right of suffrage according to what he believes to be to the best interests of the country in general and the agricultural section in particular. I realize that the above statement automatically eliminates me from consideration for public office under our present party system, as an aspirant for such honors must be born or baptized in a certain political faith and remain a true disciple thereof.

The farmers themselves are in many ways responsible for existing conditions. They either take too little interest in the selection of those whose duty it is to make and execute the laws by which the country is governed or they are too ready to lend a receptive ear to some political "spell-binder" who will promise anything under the sun in return for their support on election day, and if we were optimistic enough to believe all these wonderful things are to happen then we might well believe that this world would be a veritable paradise immediately following election when in fact it will only be a "promise land." Many farmers have learned but there are many more still to learn that politicians as a rule do not love them in March as they did in November.

Many farmers do not even go to the polls on election day. They are either "too busy" or "it wont make any difference who is elected." These have no right to complain if conditions are not to their liking but by their action they have reduced the voting strength of those who are striving to place agriculture in its proper place as one of the dominant industries of this or any country.

Then we have the heriditary voter, one who faithfully casts his ballot year after year for the same party without consideration for the merits of the candidate or the principles involved, his only excuse being that it was "good enough for his father and grandfather and it is good enough for him." With all due respect for the judgment of our forefathers, which was no doubt based on the available information, we must realize that times and conditions have changed. Before the advent of rural mail delivery those living on the farm were obliged to travel miles over almost impassable roads in order to secure their mail and naturally did not make these trips oftener than necessary. Therefore the only news other than neighborly gossip was gleaned from the columns of the county paper printed at or near the county seat, and of course a party paper, consequently the farmer learning of only one side of a question soon became a convert of whichever paper he happened to be a subscriber. Now the delivery of mail at or near the farm daily makes possible the receipt of a daily paper and there are some which are more or less independent in politics and are not restricted in either praise or condemnation of any party or candidate. There is also the radio and every farmer should have one, just as he should receive and read a daily paper. Thus there is no reasonable excuse for a farmer of today not being up to date on the political situation as it affects the government of the country, and there is still less excuse for him not exercising his right of suffrage according to his own judgment, for if he is incapable of judging for himself he might well be placed in the illiterate class and thus denied the right to vote.

This being a Presidential election year and one in which there appears to be unusual activity on the part of both major parties, there will doubtless be and probably already have been many schemes both honorable and otherwise by which the majority vote in each State will be enticed to one or the other of these candidates. Of the two principal candidates themselves I have no comment other than that both are famous men but as no two human beings are exactly alike one must of necessity be the better, and, barring the unusual one of them is sure to win though not necessarily the best one. Those who work for the election of a candidate do not always chose the man best fitted for the position but rather the one who most resembles the Moses who they hope will lead them to the Promised Land and during his term of office act as sort of Santa Claus in distributing political plums to those of his constituents who made his election possible. F. C. B.

Delaware.

Hickorynut Recipes

The time of Fall nuts is here and happy days for the children. We remember days in the past when, laden with pails and bags, we made pilgrimages in search of these tasty morsels. Perhaps our teacher remembers, too, the suspicious looking chestnuts found under our seat but those are, in this section, a thing of the past and all that remains for our children is the tales of former days that remain in our memory. The hickorynuts and butternuts are still with us however, and the same enthusiasm springs forth in our children as the nuts begin to fall as was evidenced in former generations. The children are not the only ones, however, who welcome the nuts, for the housewife has found so many uses for them that she feels that they are almost indispensable. Especially is this true of the hickorynut, for surely there is no nut on the market so tasty as this one. Here are some ways in which they may be used:

Apple and Nut Salad.—Chop one cup apples and one cup celery fine. Mix with one-half cup mayonnaise dressing to which a little sugar has been added. Stir in one-half cup chopped hickorynut meats. Pile in a salad bowl or place on individual salad plates and top with whipped cream.

Banana and Nut Salad.—Make a bed of lettuce leaves on an individual salad plate. Slice a ripe banana lengthwise and lay on the lettuce. Top with mayonnaise dressing and sprinkle with chopped hickorynut meats. A sweet cherry adds much to its appearance.

Potato and Nut Salad. — Two cups diced potato, one cup diced cucumber, one small minced onion, one-half cup diced celery, one cup chopped hickorynuts, three hard-boiled eggs cut in pieces. Mix together and add a cup mayonnaise.

Baked Apples and Nuts.—Wash and remove the core from medium-sized tart apples, taking care not to make the hole go clear through the apple. Fill the center with a mixture of chopped raisins and hickorynuts. Place two teaspoons sugar in the top. Place the apples in a baking-dish and add a very little water to prevent burning and bake until tender. When done remove to individual dishes. If any liquid has boiled out and formed a jelly in the baking dish, turn this over the apples. When cold serve with whipped cream. This is a very good dessert or is fine for breakfast.

Nut Cake.—One cup sugar, one cup sour cream, one egg, well beaten, one-half teaspoon salt, one level teaspoon soda, one tablespoon vanilla, two teaspoons baking powder sifted with the flour. When thoroughly mixed add one cup chopped hickorynuts. Bake in loaf. Ice with white icing with a few hickorynut meats scattered over the top.

Nut Layer Cake. — One cup sugar, seven tablespoons melted shortening, one white and two yolks of egg, beaten, one rather large cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt, one tablespoon vanilla, 2¼ cups sifted flour and four level teaspoons baking powder, sifted with the flour. Bake in three layers. Icing.—One cup white sugar, one-half cup brown sugar, a little water. Boil until the syrup spins a good thread. Beat the white of egg left from the cake until stiff. Slowly add the syrup, beating all the time. When cold enough to put on the cake add a little vanilla and a cup of chopped hickorynut meats. Should you find that you have not cooked the syrup long enough and it will not get hard it may be put in a double boiler before the nut meats are added and cooked more.

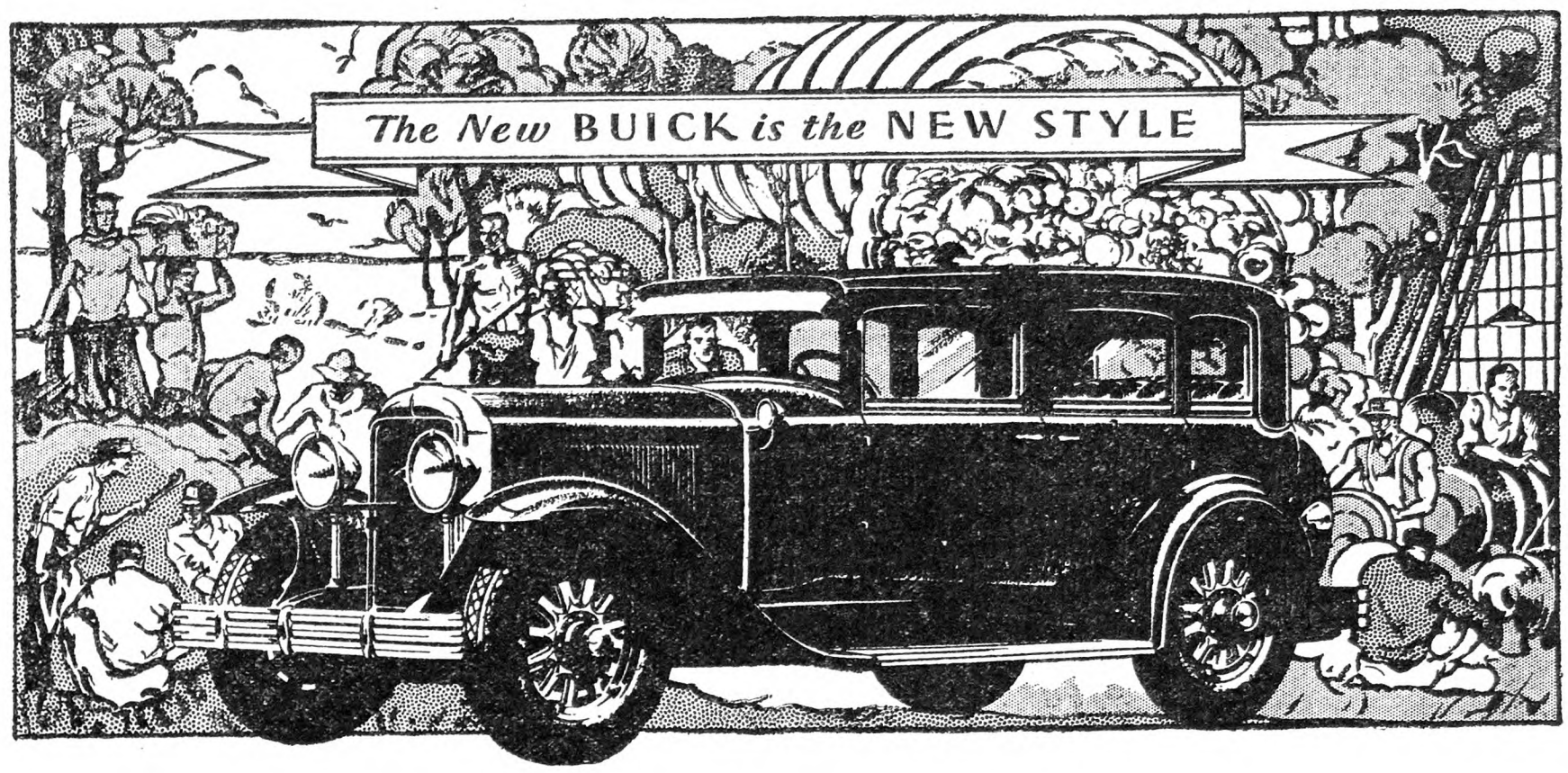
Nut Pie.—Line a pie plate with a crust and bake. Place two cups milk in a double boiler and heat hot. Take one cup sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, four tablespoons cornstarch. Mix thoroughly and add enough milk to moisten. Add to the hot milk and cook until thick. Add the yolks of two eggs and one cup chopped hickorynut meats. Fill the pastry shell and cover with a meringue made as follows: Whites of two eggs beaten until stiff, one-fourth cup powdered sugar. Brown in the oven and serve when cold.

Nut Cookies.—Two eggs, one cup white sugar, one-half cup brown sugar, one cup shortening, one small cup buttermilk, one teaspoon soda, salt, vanilla, two teaspoons baking powder, flour enough to roll. Care should be taken not to get them too stiff, and they should be handled as little as possible in the process of rolling. Roll to one-fourth inch thickness, sprinkle with sugar and then with chopped hickorynuts, roll lightly to press the meats in the dough. Cut out and bake in a hot oven. The dough left each time may be rolled over thus making some with the meats inside. If all white sugar is used a lighter colored cookie will be the result.

Nut Wafers.—One cup brown sugar, one cup chopped hickorynut meats, two eggs, one tablespoon melted lard, four tablespoons flour, one-half teaspoon vanilla, one-fourth teaspoon salt. Beat all together until perfectly smooth and drop from a teaspoon into muffin pans. Bake about 10 minutes in a hot oven.

Nut Bread.—Two cups buttermilk, one-half cup sugar, five tablespoons melted shortening, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, two cups graham flour, two teaspoons baking powder, flour to make a stiff batter, one cup chopped hickorynuts. Bake in a loaf. Good hot or cold.

AUNT HELEN.



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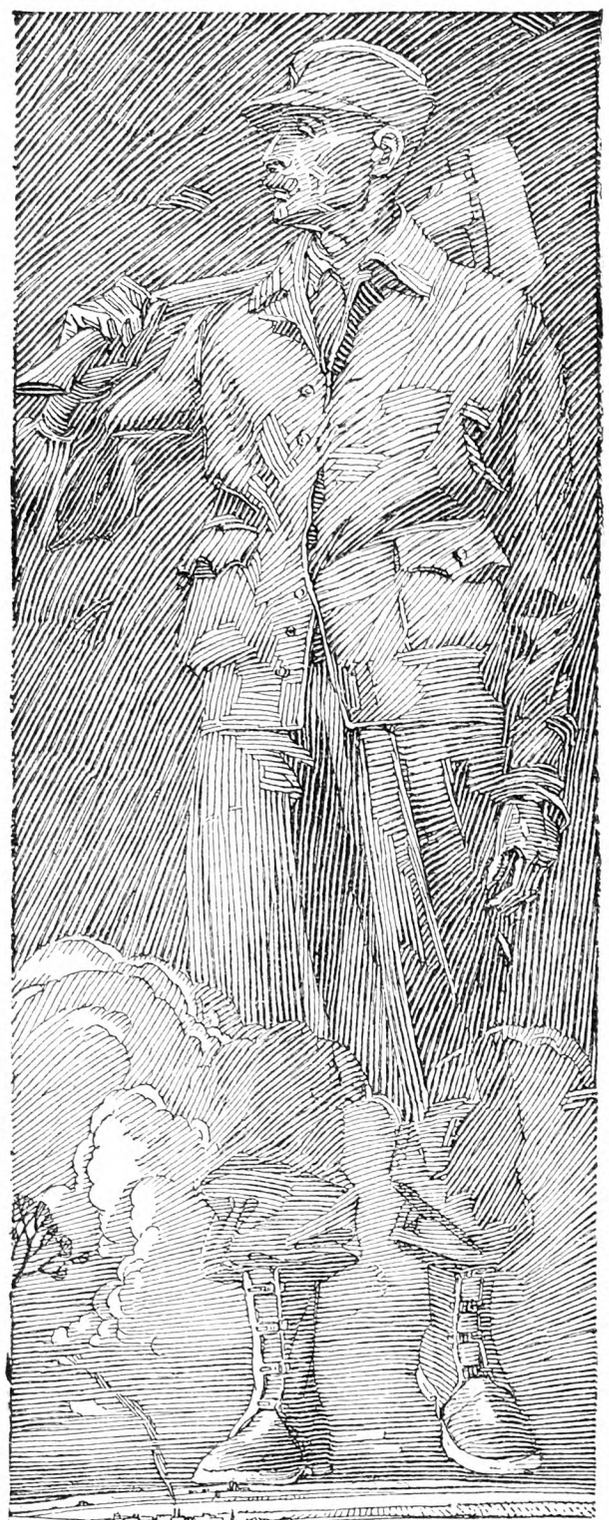

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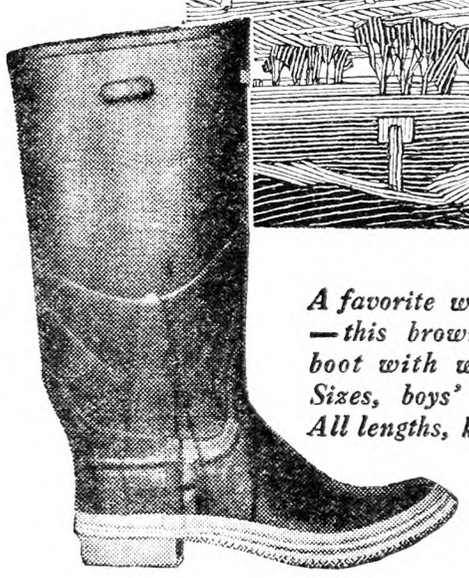

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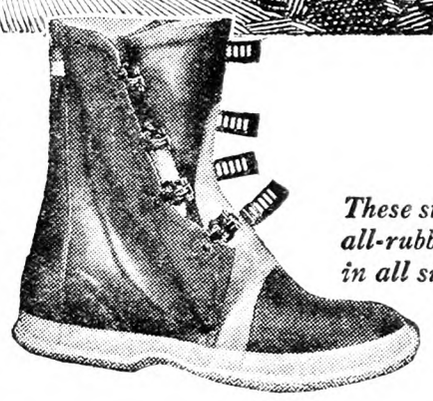

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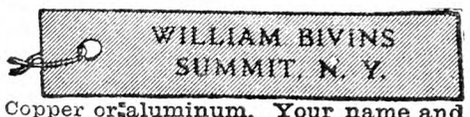

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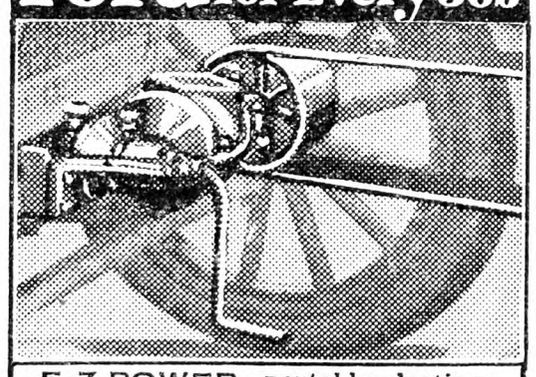

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Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

Massachusetts has the record of having more colleges and other higher institutions of learning than any other State in the Union. In keeping with the high educational standards which have always been maintained in the Bay State since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, the Granges of Massachusetts also maintain the same high standards in education. Perhaps this is the reason why that State has the largest educational fund to aid its farm boys and girls in obtaining an educational training in higher institutions than the common school.

The educational fund of the Massachusetts State Grange was established about 17 years ago. Since that time the fund has given aid to 420 boys and girls in their efforts to obtain a higher education. Loans amounting to nearly $87,000 have been made for this purpose, these loans being at a low rate of interest and in amounts averaging about $150.

The remarkable thing about this fund is that in spite of its growth through gifts from the Granges of Massachusetts from year to year, the applications for loans from the fund are greater now than ever, and last year the State Grange made a special appropriation of $2,500 from its treasury to piece out the amount available for these loans. And this in addition to about $7,000 raised in a whirlwind campaign at the last annual session of the State Grange in order that the flood of applications from students might be taken care of. Even with all these additional gifts the applicants cannot all be accommodated, but a waiting list is made necessary. The record of this fund is the outstanding feature of the half century history of the Grange in Massachusetts. It shows that the order of Patrons of Husbandry is not only keeping up the high educational standards of the State, but is also maintaining the traditions of the Grange itself, which has for one of its cornerstones education.

At the present time Massachusetts State Grange has in its educational fund nearly $50,000. In the year 1927, 212 subordinate Granges of the State and most of its Pomona Granges gave together $4,741. Eighteen subordinate Granges contributed more than $50 each and four subordinate Granges have each given over $500 during the 17 years the fund has been in existence. Some of these Granges make several gifts a year, so much have they the interest of this worthy movement at heart. In the list of contributing Granges last year but five of the 212 gave less than $5 each.

If those in charge of the fund succeed in securing gifts from the 85 subordinate and seven Pomonas that did not contribute last year what a wonderful achievement it would be for Massachusetts, remarkable as the State's record already is now. Bound up with this splendid development of the educational fund the Grange of Massachusetts has also made a worthy record in other fields of Grange achievement. Its deputy system has long been regarded as the most efficient of that of any State. And in the excellence of its ritualistic work it ranks among the highest.

Massachusetts also holds the record of having the largest Seventh Degree class of any State. When the National Grange met at Boston in 1920 there were 9,838 candidates given the highest degree in the order, a record never reached by any other State. Although among the smaller States in size, Massachusetts numbers nearly 50,000 Grange members. Ten of its Pomonas have over a thousand members each, the total Pomona membership being 22,589 according to the last annual report of the State Grange. It has 297 subordinates, 30 Pomonas and four Juvenile Granges. The largest subordinate is Worcester No. 22, with over 600 members. There are 21 subordinates with over 300 members each.

The Massachusetts State Grange was organized December 4, 1873, at Greenfield. It has had the following list of masters: T. L. Allis, 1873; J. P. Felton, 1873-1875; Thaddeus Graves, 1875-1877; B. P. Ware, 1877-1879; James Draper, 1879-1887; A. A. Brigham, 1887-1888; H. A. Barton, 1888-1889; N. B. Douglass, 1889-1891; E. D. Howe, 1891-1897; Warren C. Jewett, 1897-1901; George S. Ladd, 1901-1905; C. D. Richardson, 1905-1909; Charles M. Gardner, 1909-1913; Edward E. Chapman, 1913-1917; Leslie R. Smith, 1917-1921; Ernest H. Gilbert, 1921-1925; William L. Howard, 1925 to the present. Master Howard has a continuous record of over 30 years as a State Grange official, he having served as State secretary 28 years before being elevated to the master's chair. Massachusetts has furnished one master of the National Grange, James Draper. Mr. Draper also served as overseer of the National Grange for four years.

The *National Grange Monthly*, the official organ of the National Grange, is published at Springfield, Mass., its managing editor being Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter in the National Grange and a former master of the State Grange of Massachusetts. Massachusetts has entertained the National Grange three times, at Boston in 1885 and 1920, and at Worcester in 1895.

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

IT IS easy to winter over a few corn-borers in the garden cornstalks. Hence all who are near borer-infested territory should look after these garden stalks. They should be pulled up instead of cutting, as the borers may be housed in the stubs. We do not like to recommend burning garden refuse while the need for humus-making material is so great, but the corn-borer is too serious a pest to risk seeding new territory with it. There may have been a few in the garden this year without being noticed. There is also other garden trash that ought to be burned, such as the litter around squash and cucumber patches. Numerous pests which pass Winter in egg or grub or bug or beetle stage will have their household arrangements upset by such clearing up.

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ONE of our eastern readers knows whereof he speaks when he says that "increased net returns from dairying can be obtained by the man who improves his pastures and grows the bulk of the hay required to feed his herd." This particular reader has greatly increased the carrying capacity of his pastures and the tonnage of legume hay per acre from his meadows. He is also growing high yields of yellow dent corn for silage. His crop this year exceeded 16 tons of silage per acre. In the East there are large areas of run-down, native pasture. At a cost of $15 to $25 an acre they can be made to produce more and better grass than they ever produced before. The expense and work could be spread over five to ten years. Some of the best pastures that we have ever seen are on H. E. Tener's Walgrove Farm in Orange Co., N. Y.; some of the poorest are close to it, on an adjoining farm. Mr. Tener has brought his grassland up to a consistently high productivity by top-dressing it with 10 tons of barnyard manure per acre. Ground limestone is applied at the rate of two tons an acre. In the course of preparing land for a permanent pasture, he grows two crops of corn on it, and applies 400 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre. From the cattle barn and stable, manure is removed every day and dumped in an outdoor pile or stack, in which it rots, to a considerable extent, before it is used on the grasslands. None of the pastures is grazed excessively. Rank weeds are cut every season with a mower, and along the stone "hedges" with scythes. They are gradually dying out. Blue grass increasingly dominates the herbage. Timothy, Red-top and Alsike, Red and White clover enrich the vast amount of sweet, nutritious feed which Milking Shorthorns graze in his pastures. It costs money to make old, ragged, brushy, sour-land pastures yield luxuriant grass and pay a profit, but the expense need not be heavy in any year. It is more expensive for a dairyman who owns a farm to be short of good grass than to grow plenty of it for his herd.

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PUBLISHER'S Desk of our October 13 issue commented upon some startling claims made by a Mr. Paul R. Hadley of Fanwood, N. J., to the effect that he, working with others, had perfected a method of treating fertile hens' eggs with the X-ray in such a way as to destroy the male germs within them and bring about a 100 per cent hatch of pullets. It was further claimed that the pullets hatched would be vastly superior in rate of growth and earliness of maturity to those hatched from untreated eggs. "Startling" is hardly the word to describe such an announcement. If justified by facts, it means that a New Jersey poultryman has successfully pried into some of nature's secrets of reproduction that have been hidden from scientists since the study of life began. Announcement of this remarkable discovery was made in a prominent poultry journal in such a way as to give full editorial endorsement of Mr. Hadley's claims without even a gesture of hesitation at accepting these claims as fully substantiated. Our attitude toward the alleged discovery has been criticized. We can understand the temptation to be first in the field with the announcement of a discovery destined to be heralded throughout the world as one of the most important of modern times, but we feel, nevertheless, that entirely justifiable conservatism would counsel a short period of waiting for convincing demonstrations of the truth of the claims made before accepting them at their face value. We have noted in several journals display advertisements of "The Hadley Method," but, strangely enough, in later ones no mention of the 100 per cent pullet hatch. Experimental work is now being conducted under disinterested and reliable auspices that should definitely settle any question as to the value of the reputed discovery. Meanwhile, we shall continue our advice to our readers to await the results of these experiments before giving credence to premature reports. They may feel assured that we shall be prompt to announce any actual and authenticated discovery of value to poultrymen.

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MORE than 500 young to middle-aged men in a dozen States applied by letter for an eastern farm managership recently advertised. Practically all of the letters were well-written. Their authors evidently knew how to "sell" themselves as letter-writers. Most of the men, however, had not had much experience as farm managers, but they were well-grounded in theory and text-book information. A few of the applicants, bordering on "the age limit," had creditable records of good work, but the range of their experience was "too narrow." One of the outstanding farm managers in this country—who also owns a farm—read the pile of applications, and, in our hearing, commented on some of the number. Only two or three in the long list were picked out for further consideration, and none of these was very promising. Our readers will infer from the foregoing that the examiner of the applications was unreasonably critical or that the candidates for the managership averaged a poor lot. He probably is hard to please. Furthermore, it has come to be an ordeal for him to employ a new man for any job on the farm, for the reason that his experience with smart young assistants and loafing help on the place has been expensive and unsatisfactory. The fact is that exceptional men are required for all farm managership positions, and exceptional men are not numerous per 1,000. Some young men, however, become exceptional when given a fair chance. It is often by chance that they get it. Sometimes "the right man for the place is found." Oftener he grows up and finds himself in it.

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THE Public Health Service has issued a warning against the use of uncertified oysters, because of the danger of typhoid in oysters from uninspected sources. These certificates are intended to be a guarantee that the shellfish sold under given certificate numbers originate from unpolluted waters and are handled, shucked, packed, stored and shipped under sanitary conditions. It is required that shipments of shellfish bear the name and address of the dealer together with his certificate number. Close watch of oyster receipts is kept in most large cities, but unscrupulous dealers are said to be sending uninspected oysters to smaller cities. Hence the public health officers of small towns are warned to be on the lookout.

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WE ARE often asked about the status of signs along the highway. In some places the landscape is thoroughly plastered with them. The following note from the New York State Division of Highways, settles the legality of this matter so far as the highways are concerned:

Section 1423 of the penal law prohibits the placing of advertising signs of any nature within the limits of public highway. Tourists signs fall within this classification. Advertising signs must be erected on private property outside the limits of the highway.

A year or two ago we printed a picture of a big pile of these unlawful signs all ready for a bonfire. Of course within the limit of one's land signs are permissible, but reasonable consideration for looks demands that these be neat and not unduly large.

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ONE of our readers, addressing the United States Tariff Commission, says that for the first six months of 1928 there was an increase in our cattle imports of 94 per cent in value and 70 per cent in numbers. To him these facts "emphasize the imperative need of greater tariff protection for our important grade and purebred cattle business." He therefore urges that "cattle for breeding purposes, both cows and bulls, be no longer permitted to enter, especially from Canada, duty free. We already have ample seed stock for our needs, and in the few exceptions which may arise, a reasonable tariff would be no hardship. The main consideration is that our breeding industry now sorely needs protection, in order that it may be continued at a profit." So long as protection is the American tariff policy, it should be invoked to aid and foster every home industry. Canada, which is the best customer of this country, is unfairly singled out as the special target of our subscriber's shot at the tariff. An increased tariff should affect all countries alike. Frozen beef from Argentina is the most serious potential menace to our beef cattle industry. Going further with his tariff demands, our friend quotes a Senator as saying that "last year we sold to foreign countries a slice in our dairy market worth $37,000,000 for the sum of $8,782,556 in duties collected. Millions of pounds of cheese and vegetable oils were imported. The cheese and that part of the oils that was made into butter mean the displacement of about 800,000 cows that might be making a home market for Alfalfa, corn and other feeds." Commenting on these statements, our friend says that "at this time scarcely anything could be of more immediate relief to producers of whole milk in the New York milk shed at least than increased tariff protection. It would enable us to retain what is considered to be our own and perhaps the greatest whole milk and dairy products market in the world." There is no reason why the tariff should not be substantially raised in the interest of the dairy industry. It would be helpful to many producers, but most of them cannot receive much if any "relief" so long as the prices of their product are fixed by distributing agencies over which they have no control.

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LAST week we spoke of the need of neighborhood work in rat extermination. That is the only way to do a thorough job, because a few who harbor the pests, with only sporadic trapping when they threaten to overrun the whole place, can keep a community infested. Why not form a rat club and get everyone to join? There need be no dues and no long-winded "constitution and by-laws," which weary the members who have to listen to them and vote on them. It might be well to have an executive committee, as large as possible, to execute the rats and stir up laggards in the neighborhood to action. Weekly meetings should be held to keep the matter fresh in everyone's mind. Here is work in which all can co-operate, regardless of political party, or views on the tariff, trusts, prohibition, or any other public question. It is opportunity for real conservation and "farm relief" that will benefit the entire country, by cutting out some of that around $200,000,000 annual rat damage. Why not start this work in your own neighborhood? The article on page 1357 this week gives many practical methods, but any other treatment destructive to rats will be O. K.

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FOR three months we have been listening over the radio and at meetings to what one has called "the tumult and the shouting." Truth has been told, and doubtless much that would have to be rated short weight from the truth standpoint. That is the way of political campaigns. Now comes the most impressive part of all—that march to the polls on November 6 when several millions of voters will again have their say about who shall go to Washington and the various State capitals, as well as occupy the multitude of so-called minor offices. The voting job is one that should be done with thought and courage and high purpose if this "voice of the people" is to make popular government in its best sense. Some suitable qualifications for a public official are mentioned in one of the Psalms: "He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart." And that is not a bad program for the personal conduct of us voters.

Brevities

IT is easy for one to become "hard to get along with."

THE national bill for ice will run about $430,000,000 this year.

ALL about henhouse lighting—read Prof. Rice's statement on page 1379.

FREIGHT loadings amounting to 1,190,127 cars are reported for week ending October 13.

EXPERIMENTS for destroying cotton boll weevil by poisonous fumes are now being tried.

WE are often asked for the addresses of live stock registry associations. On page 1372 is the list brought up to date.

Federal Land Bank Insurance

I would suggest that you investigate the practice of the Federal Land Bank in reference to insurance to protect the bank's mortgages. My insurance for $10,000, on a three-year policy, premium $83.75, was cancelled because I did not get the premium mony to the agent in time. The bank immediately renewed the policy for one year, premium $60.40, and 50 cents charges. The bill was later corrected to $49 because I kept no fire in the barn and the house has a slate roof. In another case a premium of $90 was charged on a policy for $7,500 to cover for one year only. The average farmer does not know just what conditions raise or lower the rate, and the bank should have blanks to fill out to secure the lowest rate, and insure at the lowest three-year rate. J. V.

New Jersey.

FROM our own experience and from investigation of the practice of the Federal Land Bank we think the borrower will best serve himself by securing his own insurance and deliver policy to the bank when the loan is made, and also to renew the insurance some days before the expiration so that the new policy is in the bank before the old one expires. Prompt renewal of the insurance is even more important to the owner than to the bank. If the bank neglected to keep the insurance up, it would violate the law and lose the confidence of borrowers, and, if generally neglected, may impair the credit of the bank, besides in case of a fire, the owner would lose all. The farmer can easily get in touch with the local insurance agent and insist on the best rate to which he is entitled. Sometimes he may make changes which reduce the rate. The bank is not in a position to do this without a survey by its insurance agent, which in many cases would be very expensive. Besides, the insurance is the farmer's business. He is bound by the mortgage to keep the buildings insured, and we always feel that the farmer, like every one else, should do as much business as possible for himself, and learn to do by doing.

Our inquiry reveals that the bank has 50,000 separate policies on file. They cover policies aggregating $70,000,000, on $50,000,000 farm mortgage loans. The bank notifies the borrower before the policy expires. Then it notifies the borrower on date of expiration that the property is covered, but requests that the borrower furnish his own insurance. Then in three days it wires the agents asking a reply by wire regarding renewal. If the renewal comes within five days there is no charge for the five days' coverage. If the renewal comes in ten days the bank policy is cancelled and charge is made only for the time covered. Otherwise the policy stands for one year. The bank does not insure for three years because it must pay the premium, and naturally does not wish to prolong its commitment. The record is that 95 per cent of farmers keep the renewals up. Only 5 per cent are delinquents. These are probably due to oversight, carelessness or want of understanding. Possibly sometimes the failure is due to lack of funds, but it would be better to borrow the money and keep up the insurance. As a last resort it would be better to write the bank and make arrangement for a renewal of the policy. This insurance is always the borrower's job whether in the city or on the farm, and there will usually be a saving and always a satisfaction to the man who does it for himself.

More Farm Relief Approvals

WE HAVE no ambition to promote any farm relief plan of our own, but rather to call out the sentiments of farmers themselves, and to help put their views and demands in shape to get consideration when the time comes which will be soon now. We rarely have such prompt responses as have come from the discussion of the subject on page 1302, which really reflects the views we have received from thinking and progressive farmers as well as our own. What we desire is something that we can take to Congress as coming from farmers themselves. We cannot publish it all, nor is it necessary to do so. The object is to get some plan that will be helpful when we get it, and we know no other source of it so well able to express the needs as farmers themselves, and R. N.-Y. readers in particular. The following are some more of the recent comments:

From Connecticut State Grange

I think your farm relief plan gives the farmer a better show than any of the others. ARD WELTON, Secretary.

From the Milk Industry

I have read your farm relief plan. I have not had time to think out all it means and comprehends, which is an ocean full, but I am giving you some suggestions in the rough and hope they may help in some measure towards working out one of the grandest programs ever undertaken. TRUMAN COLE.

From the New York State Grange

I have been much in favor of the National Grange debenture plan as against the McNary-Haugen bill, for I have no use for the equalization fee. I agree with you on the tariff issue and the general features of your whole plan.

We all know that no class of people spend more freely than the farmers, by repairing, painting, buying machinery, etc., when they prosper, but if down and out financially all other business must suffer eventually.

As you say, some kind of legislation is to be enacted, and those interested in agriculture should make the plans, not those who act as leeches on that which belongs to the farmer. F. J. RILEY, Secretary.

From a Noted Fruit Grower

Your article on farm relief is full of thought from start to finish. The author has mapped out a big program; whether the farmers would be up to some of the propositions remains to be seen. I should be in sympathy with most of the suggestions. CYRUS W. SHAW.

From Colorado

What especially pleases me in this work you are doing is its national scope. I have been afraid of any antagonism between eastern and western agriculture. There should be none and your article is going to bring us all in. If we could add to that some national thinking on the part of industry so as to develop the spirit of union that would be a desirable objective.

I think that with a good farm bill much of the necessity of the equalization fee might disappear. We would then be working under authority. It will be an entirely easier matter to interest organization with the power of the government behind us than as it is today to try to organize as purely private concerns. Then we would have also a center to tie into. I like the analogy of the Federal Land Banks. Eleven years ago farmers having to borrow money were unorganized. Today in every corner of the United States there is a farm loan association and the whole system one of the greatest co-operative organizations ever built up; all accomplished silently; all bringing a power of accomplishment undreamed of before. We never could have built up these institutions if the farmers had been compelled to organize first and furnish the intitial funds for the undertaking. The machinery was provided to facilitate the accomplishment.

Something like this can be done with co-operative marketing, we need the machinery, the impelling force, to tie into. But locally we must build from the farm unit up or that must be its form after the structure is finished. W. A. MC PHERSON.

Colorado.

Milk Receipts at New York City and Metropolitan Area for September, 1928

State of Origin	Milk 40-qt. Units	Cream 40-qt. Units	Condensed (Fresh) 40-qt. Units
New York	2,216,700	105,317	30,562
New Jersey	116,132	6,710	...
Pennsylvania	391,229	18,123	6,745
Vermont	90,813	4,220	...
Connecticut	4,394	...	...
Massachusetts	10,513	108	...
Maryland	2,425	25	25
Iowa	...	3,200	...
Indiana	...	500	...
Michigan	...	200	...
Wisconsin	...	1,193	...
Minnesota	...	1,600	...
Ohio	...	800	...
Tennessee	...	649	...
Canada	...	561	...
Totals	2,832,206	143,206	37,332

New York supplied 78.2 per cent of the milk and 73.5 per cent of the cream coming into the city for September, 1928.

A Message From Washington

We have a young berry association here in Whatcom County, Wash., and there are many patches of berries here at present of one, two, three, four or five acres, and some strawberries also, working co-operatively. They put up 1,200 barrels in sugar this year, keeping in cold storage for future sale and shipment, somewhere either to the East or foreign markets. As you know we are close to salt water here, with world shipments anywhere, and not depending on railroad freights.

Last year and before that this was the biggest lumber cutting country you ever heard of, but it is slacking up now; there are a few mountain peaks left yet, that is all. A. J. R.

Deming, Wash.

Conditions on Long Island

Market gardeners on Eastern Long Island are cashing in on the Lima bean crop and in some instances they will make a good thing out of the harvest which is but a fraction of what was expected in the way of yield. The price has run from $4.50 to $5 per bushel. The Lima bean crop was disappointing owing to mold, which takes its toll of discolored and unsalable beans, fully grown but worthless as food. In some fields half grown beans were affected with the fungus, taking all or only a part of the hill. Spraying to some extent has been done on the farms around Orient Point and vicinity, with good results reported. Since a large crop, generally, means a moderate to low price, the men with a fair yield will, at the prevailing market, have a substantial profit even though seed cost from $15 to $20 a bushel and labor at higher levels.

Speaking of hired help the farmer who must depend on day work, especially in a section populated in Summer largely by city people, is in a less favorable position since he cannot compete with the high wages offered by these Summer residents. In the section where the writer lives a good man can command $4 to $5 a day mowing lawns and doing garden work on country estates. Boys, too, 15 years old, are not inclined to help dad when they can get at least $4 a day cutting grass, doing it at this figure for the job instead of a regular eight-hour working day. By this modern method they can do, in cases, two jobs in that time and make double, but just how well it is done is sometimes a question.

While this does not sound well for the rising generation, it is but another of the "high pressure" salesmanship, selling their time in the highest market. It is all right, too, but it should not be done at the expense of thoroughness and regard for the employer's interest. While the farmer wishes he had some boy and girl help after school and Saturdays to pick beans or pick up potatoes, there are the golf links which take youngsters out of school hours and for caddying, a part-time occupation, which pays well for the time spent.

A brighter ray of hope is seen by potato farmers at this writing with potatoes up 10 cents to a half dollar per bushel at the loading stations while at retail from the farms to the consumer who uses a supply for Winter storage it is possible to secure 75 cents a bushel, delivered at the cellar. Farmers are now in a more optimistic frame of mind with hopes of getting a fairly good wholesale price for prime stock before cold weather. W. B. T.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.

Various Crop Reports

October 13.—At the present time a few potatoes are moving, table stock only, at the price of 25c a bushel. Of course few are hauling at the price though they may have to later or let them freeze, as not many growers have Winter storage space. The railways have provided any number of cars both refrigerator and box. No seed potatoes have yet moved. These are sold almost entirely at Potato Growers' Association, and they have not yet begun to buy. Those certified, of which there are the product of 32,000 acres, of a fair crop, probably seven or eight million bushels are shipped, or expected to be, largely by water and none of those ships have been loaded though a few big steamers are arriving these days. Turnips have moved steadily since the middle of August. During the past week 142 cars have crossed the ferry at Borden. More care is being taken with the shipment of turnips than formerly. The Boston market absorbs most of these nice juicy tabel turnips. J. A. M.

Hermanville, P. E. I.

The situation here as regards the potato crop, at this stage of gathering, is encouraging in yield, but discouraging in regard to price which is now ranging below cost of production. One large grower has reckoned the cost of his crop and finds that he will have to get more than 200 bushels per acre in order to bring the cost below 70 cents a bushel. He has been using modern methods in growing them—800 lbs. of high-grade fertilizer per acre, supplemented by a dressing of barn manure. Then as soon as required he began dusting them with blight arrester, and has continued this as long as necessary.

The season was favorable for early-planted potatoes, being wet in the first growing season and dry enough to arrest blight in the later part. There is an inconsiderable amount of rot of the soft kind. Growers who are not inclined to look at the unfavorable side have in mind a price about double that now being paid. One year ago at digging time truck men were competing sharply for the crop to dispose of in some nearby city. Now there are very few, if any.

The grasshopper crop is fast disappearing, having taken wings, but not flown away. At this stage of their lives, the mature stage, their eggs are deposited for another season's crop, and we should be glad to have had them die before preparing for another generation. Perhaps the lack of frosts has caused them to linger. C. M. DRAKE.

The late potato crop, I think, is the lightest, taken as a whole, that we have had in quite a number of years. Yield is from 60 to 75 barrels per acre; some a little better and quite a lot poorer with some rot. G. N. M.

Dexter, Me.

October 14.—Potatoes are a surprise in this county, which has raised some big crops. My farm has three times gone over the 400-bushel mark, but this year with a good stand will only reach 150 to 200 bushels per acre. Lots of farms have only a 20 to 25 per cent of crop and as a general rule over the county will go below 50 per cent. J. G. A.

Crawford Co., Pa.

October 8.—There is but one farmer within about two miles of me that raises very many potatoes, say about three or four acres. His potatoes had good-sized tops and looked pretty well through the Summer, but did not turn out so good as I have seen in years past. The season was too dry, and bugs were plentiful. I sprayed them twice, but some tops were stripped. Some potatoes were scabby and some not. I had about 17 bushels in my garden where a few years back I had 45 bushels. This year they were small and medium, but free from scab. I have raised potatoes on the same ground for 20 years or over; planted my own seed for about 16 or 17 years. B. F. W.

Whitehall, N. Y.

In the central part of Washington one can ride for hours and see nothing but apple orchards bearing famous Delicious apples, which are shipped to the Eastern markets. On the coast they have hardly any Winter at all; cattle graze out all Winter. Strawberries are on the market in May. Spokane is the largest city in eastern Washington, where most of the mining men have offices, as some of the richest mines in the State of Idaho are located about 75 miles from Spokane. These mining men are interested in mines all around the country, some even in British Columbia. One of the largest smelters in the world is located at Trail, B. C., about 25 miles from the border. Stevens County, in which I live, produces more mineral than any other county of Washington. At one mine in this county they have a radio equipped to locate the ore, something new, just patented by some mining engineer. We are in the mountains here but they are not very high; 1,455 ft. is the altitude of this town. Winters are moderate here, excepting last Winter; it snowed the first of November and lasted until February; had a lovely month of March, but got Spring rains in April which put farmers behind with their Spring plowing. Stevens County is known as the hunters' paradise, for black and white-tail deer are very plentiful; birds like Native and Chinese pheasants, Hungarian partridge, gray and blue grouse, populate our mountain forests, while Eastern Brook cutthroat and Rainbow trout are caught in the many creeks.

Washington. MRS. K. L. S.

October 11.—Due to the variations in orchards it is more than difficult to make an estimate, but from all indications the apple crop is about 50 per cent. Several fruit growers who have many apples say that their Baldwin trees are practically barren.

The peach crop was about 100 per cent in most cases. Grapes are also a bumper crop. Pears are about the same as apples. The corn crop is large with well-ripened ears; a slightly lighter yield in oats than usual this year. Almost all kinds of vegetables made good yields except cabbage, which made a poor crop this year nearly everywhere.

Silos are filled, corn is cut and some husking being done. Potatoes are being dug with a lighter yield than last year because of blight. W. D.

Portersville, Pa.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Rain

Where are the cats?
  In all this rain
That bows the trees
  And spouts from the drain,
That blackens the house
  And drums on the roof,
Are the two little cats
  In a place rainproof?

Are the two black cats
  All safe and sound
In a cedar cave
  With low branches around?
Or are they licking
  Their paws fresh white
In the shed whose door
  Never yet shut tight?

In the dark of the barn
  Would you see their eyes
Gleaming fitful and green
  Like fireflies?
We shall never know.
  But when the rain passes
They'll appear, stepping high,
  Across wet grasses.
—Elizabeth Coatsworth in the New York Times.

*

IN issuing a warning against infantile paralysis last Summer, the New York City health officials reminded housekeepers that flies and other household insects might carry the disease, that garbage was dangerous, when left uncovered to draw flies, that cleanliness of house and person was a safeguard, and that it was wise to keep the children to themselves. These are all wise precautions when there is any communicable sickness about. We often fail to realize that rats and mice are dangerous carriers of disease, as well as wasteful and annoying pests. At this season these vermin are looking for an opportunity to enter the house. The use of stout, wire screens on cellar windows, and prompt attention to any holes in walls or foundations, are wise precautions. If any do enter, try to trap them promptly. Burning the household refuse is a good plan, for this certainly attracts rats. In barns and outhouses rats and mice are capable of enormous damage and loss.

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WE are asked to repeat the recipe for lemon pudding we gave about two years ago. It is as follows: Cream together one cup sugar and two tablespoons butter. Stir in the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Now add two beaten egg yolks, two heaping tablespoons flour, 1½ cups milk. Beat the whites of the eggs and fold in. Pour into a buttered pudding dish. Set the dish in a pan of water, and bake one hour in a moderate oven. If baked too quickly it is likely to be watery; it should be nicely browned like a cake on top, and custard-like inside. Serve cold. It does not need a sauce.

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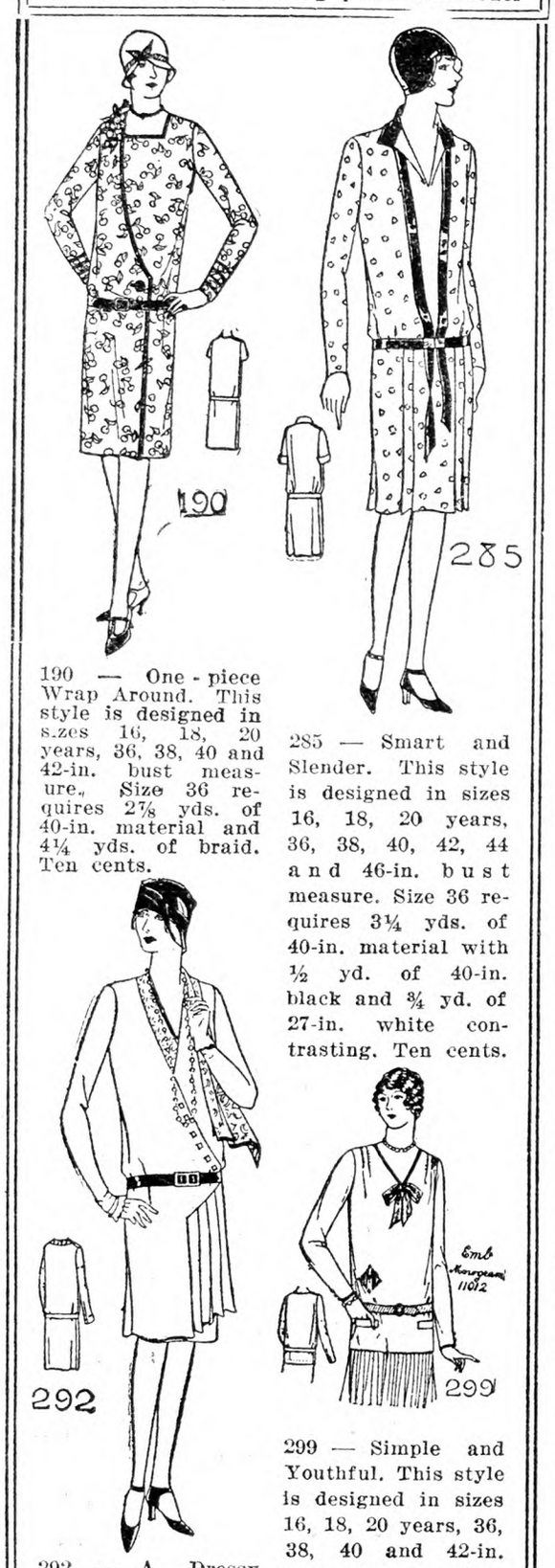
SEVERAL readers have complained that when washing a silk garment they often find it marked with black specks that it seems impossible to rinse out. The Cleanliness Institute says that this results from lack of sufficient soapsuds in the washing. The explanation lies in a chemical process. All water has some hardness caused by lime salts in solution. Even soft water has a certain amount. When soap combines with the lime salts, it forms an insoluble precipitate known as lime soap. If enough soap is added to produce suds, these lime soaps are emulsified and they stay in suspension. If a soapsuds is not produced and kept constant, the lime soaps combine with the dust and dirt in the fabric which is being washed and form the dark, greasy looking deposits which settle especially in seams, hems and other thicknesses of the silk. No amount of rinsing in clear water will dissolve this deposit. The cure must be sought in washing silk garments in sufficient soapsuds to keep the deposits emulsified. Enough soap to maintain a thick, lasting suds prevents these black specks. The harder the water, the more soap is required. This point cannot be over-emphasized, for on it depends success or failure in washing one's silk things. It is literally a case of "spare the soap and spoil the silk," for most garments are not fit to be worn if the lime soap deposits have not been eradicated. If you have already spoiled clothes by insufficient soap, try washing them over again, using lukewarm suds. If you do it properly, your garments will be made bright and fresh looking, without a trace of the objectionable flecks.

Spanish Beef Stew

Carefully wash 2 lbs. of good boiling beef. Cut in small pieces and place in aluminum or granite kettle, covering meat with cold water. All bone splinters should be removed in washing. Cover and bring to a boil, then simmer slowly till tender. Add salt to taste, one can of tomatoes, hot sauce, two cups of chili sauce, then add three carrots, diced, one large onion, chopped parsley, one turnip, diced, one stalk celery, or a bunch of celery leaves, chopped, a little chopped green pepper, and a small bit of garlic. Lastly add several whole cloves, a bay leaf, a little mace, a stick of cinnamon and a little dill seed. Cook till vegetables are thoroughly done, and serve hot, with boiled or baked, or mashed potatoes, either Irish or sweet.
MRS. J. W. R.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



190 — One-piece Wrap Around. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material and 4¼ yds. of braid. Ten cents.

285 — Smart and Slender. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 40-in. black and ¾ yd. of 27-in. white contrasting. Ten cents.

292 — A Dressy Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

299 — Simple and Youthful. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11012, blue, costs 10 cents extra.

New Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Economical Fruit Cake

One cup sour cream, two cups sour milk, one cup sugar (brown is best), two cups green tomato mincemeat, 4½ or five cups flour, one cup seedless raisins, two teaspoons salt, three level teaspoons soda, dissolved in ¼ cup hot water. If one wishes the cake to be more spicy add ½ teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon allspice, two teaspoons cinnamon. Makes two loaf cakes in bread pans. MRS. H. E. B.

Milk Pie Crust

Try making pies with a fine crust which is moistened with cold milk instead of water. This makes an easier working dough, but you must use up the entire mixing, as it will not keep as the cold water crust does when left over. I use a tablespoon of rich cream in the center of all berry pies.
SENECA COUNTY READER.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

The second flower show put on by the Garden Club is over, and it was a gorgeous affair, in spite of difficulties. Anybody might arrange an attractive exhibit in the height of the blossom season, and in perfect weather, but this show was snatched from the very jaws of drought and frost.

Our nearest city had a flower show five days before ours, and they had marvellous cut flowers, several professional growers exhibiting, but not competing. But while our people had saved a surprising quantity of garden flowers from the freeze, it was the setting which made our show so fine. A rock garden, backed by small cedar trees, was built into one corner of the big exhibition room. Stone steps led up to a small, rough stone bench. Low-growing flowers, with their roots packed in wet soil or moss, were tucked among the rocks, and seemed quite at home. In another corner, the rockery, also with cedar backing, surrounded a pool, with water lilies in it, and a tiny stream trickled down from the top of the mound. (It was some job, I was told, to balance that inflow and outflow! Two lines of hose, concealed by the decorations, led from the water supply in the basement.)

My own exhibit, like the show as a whole, was, in a way, a triumph over defeat. I had planned my primrose and seedling geranium display for this time, since last Spring, and they are fine plants, but they would not bloom in time. The chairman asked me to bring some, though, for specimens, and they aroused considerable interest. I had expected to exhibit marigolds, but the freeze, two nights before the show, finished what the drought had begun. We had all felt that we must bring something "to fill in," not anticipating so many fine flowers as appeared. Table decoration! That must be my class, for it requires fewer flowers. I took an old oval glass platter with little horseshoe handles, filled it with sprays of the Missouri currant, or clove bush, the only red leaves to be had anywhere. Among them I placed clusters of little rosy apples, cutting the stem with leaves. That takes some fruit spurs, but they always set too thickly anyway. Then two fine pears, a few Catawba grapes; an iced-tea glass in the center held two or three of the red-leaf sprays, a little goldenrod, a little Queen Anne's lace, a little of the tiny white aster which the men call "steel-weed," and despise to mow. I tried a slender vase first, but feared it might interrupt the view of the make-believe diners, and the tea glass was lower. Well, it won first for table decoration, over bowls and small baskets of finer flowers. The judges were city flower shop men. I am not telling this to boast; of course I was pleased and proud, but I am still surprised, for there was not one thing in that bouquet but what everybody, at least in the country, could obtain. Somebody asked, "How did you happen to think of the fruit?" "Simply because I hadn't anything else!"

The exhibition room is free to community affairs which do not charge admission. We charged no admission and gave no prizes. We sold bulbs, a bargain collection from one of the large houses, and various seeds, roots, and plants donated by members who were overstocked. This sale should more than pay for all the incidental expenses of the show.

Just recently I learned, from another farm paper, that coral-berry and honeysuckle furnish basket materials as good as expensive reed. I have long had the basket fever, and expect now to let it run its course this Winter, on my home-grown materials. There is a willow tree down by the branch, too, that might be worth investigating. I have designs "in my head" for baskets prettier than most of the "boughten" ones used at the flower show, if my fingers can only learn to execute them. And wouldn't they make fine Christmas presents? But I don't expect to be an expert so soon as that.

There are indications, so-called, of a long, hard Winter. Trade items state that the early freeze has stimulated a great business in Winter clothing and blankets. Somebody mentions a groundhog with fur of double thickness. I haven't heard from the man who predicts by caterpillars! Myself, I have noticed, in the last day or two, blackbirds holding conventions (political?) and seemingly practicing flights in mass formation. I think they are getting ready to leave us, and it seems early.

The carpenters have gone. They will come again later, I hope, when hard freezing weather stops their cement work elsewhere, for I have two or three more jobs for them, not requiring cement. A swinging flower rack, pivoted to the floor, is one of them; I have saved the diagram, clipped from some magazine, for years. It is needed more than ever before, to take care of the numerous primroses, and geraniums, the one Begonia, the little pot of Lobelia, the carnations, the cactus, the fern, the elegant wax plant—no, its trellis will be too tall for the shelves and must go elsewhere. The Best Friend has given me a slip of a delicious-smelling plant given to her as lavender, but I was sure it could not be lavender, as neither the leaf nor the style of growth was right. A search through the catalogs and my faithful much-thumbed botany discloses, with reasonable certainty, that it is creeping thyme, and hardy (which lavender is not here) and recommended for rock gardens. Best Friend keeps it as a house plant. If mine does well I shall try to have it both indoors and out, as I feel a rock garden coming on!

Speaking of that diagram for shelves—I have a large envelope marked "The House," and into its keeping go such ideas for improvements as seem especially striking. Sometimes they become out-of-date without materializing, and are discarded. More things will have to go into envelopes this year, in weeding out the stacks of magazines that inevitably accumulate wherever I live, though I give away wagon-loads, too.

Papering and painting are yet to do. We all like to paint—the new people and I. Alas, I wish we liked to paper also! Paper costs so little, the paper-hanger so much. I can't believe that any of the trades workers are worth the prices they get, but I suppose we pay for the slack seasons and bad weather when they can't make anything. I don't notice that anybody pays us anything extra to tide over slack seasons, however! E. M. C.

The Lowly Pumpkin

In the days of the early settlement of our country the pumpkin was an important article of food, so much so that they were grown in great quantities and carefully stored for Winter use, both fresh and for drying. To dry they were cut in thin rings, pared and these rings slipped on clean stick which were suspended from the ceiling over the open fireplaces. Here the pumpkin was dried slowly and when ready for removing was placed in sacks and stored along with the supply of dried fruits and vegetables. The writer has helped in drying as well as cooking, small quantities of dried pumpkin. Properly prepared it adds variety to the Winter fare, and is also palatable and wholesome. Our grandmothers stewed the dried rings with fresh meat, and it is fine prepared this way, but I have found that by soaking overnight, as we do dried fruit, and cooking, slowly, until tender, then using as I do the fresh pumpkin, either for frying or for making the delicious pumpkin pies that almost every one is fond of, the dried article compares very favorably with fresh pumpkin.

The two most popular ways of cooking pumpkin are baking in the oven and stewing. To prepare for stewing we slice and pare, then cut in inch cubes and put to cook in very little water. Pumpkin contains much water and we add only enough to start the cooking process, after which the juice is extracted and the cooking must be continued at a very low heat until the moisture is cooked away and the pumpkin is very much reduced in quantity and rather dry. It is now ready for making pies, frying, converting into pumpkin butter, a very popular dish with our grandmothers, or for making pumpkin bread, another invention of the early settlers. There are also several other good dishes made from pumpkin, recipes of which date back to the days when the big yellow pumpkins were one of the most plentiful fruits, or vegetable, for they filled the place of both among our foreparents when our country was new. However, pumpkin pies never lose popularity, especially at Thanksgiving and Christmas times. There are numerous recipes and ways of making these, and while there is difference of opinion as to the best way, all are good. The following recipes have been tried out in many southern homes, and will prove their quality in any kitchen.

Rich Pumpkin Pie.—Two cups pumpkin, cooked dry and put through colander, two eggs, two cups rich milk, one cup brown or granulated sugar, one-fourth teaspoon each of salt and ginger, one teaspoon of cinnamon. Add sugar to pumpkin, stir in eggs, beating well, add flavorings, then milk, stir until well mixed and bake with one crust, placing in hot oven for 15 minutes, then decreasing heat and baking 45 minutes in moderate heat.

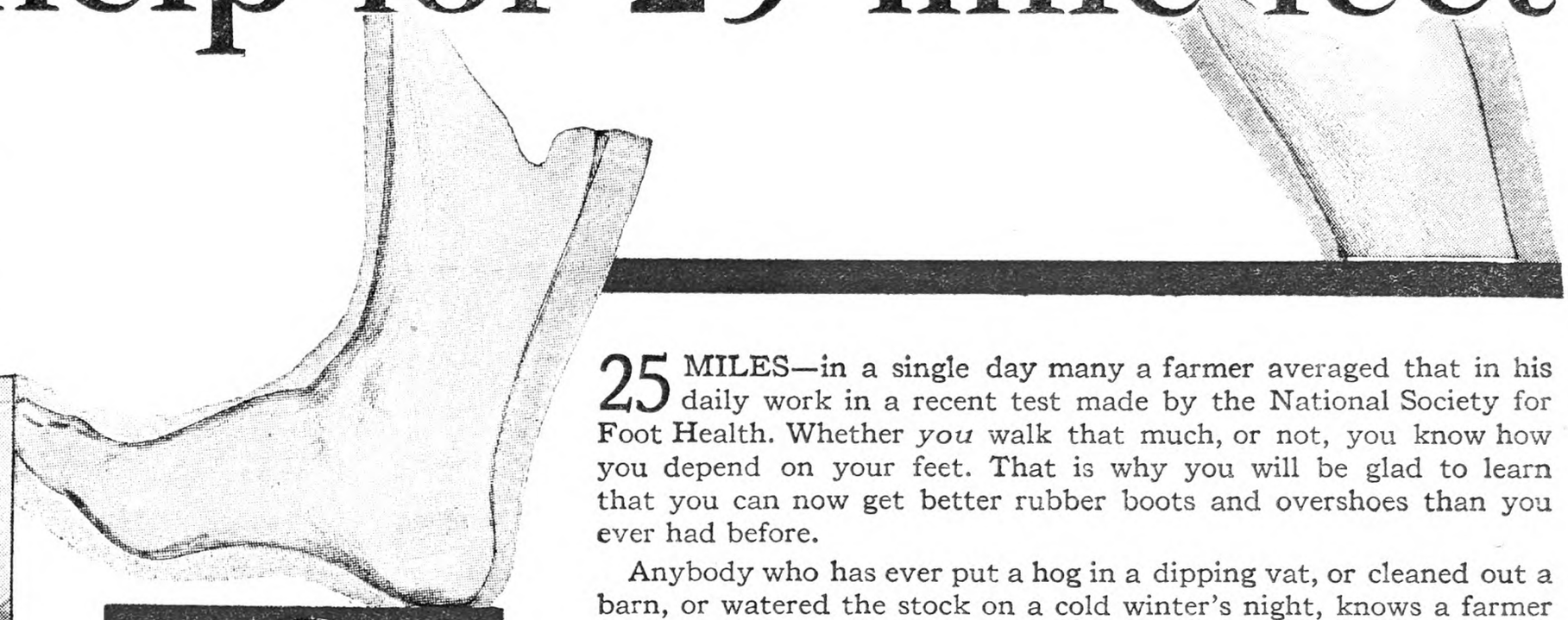
Chocolate Pumpkin Pie. — Proceed as above, and when pie is cool cover with a coating of your favorite chocolate frosting. One man says this chocolate frosting gives the taste supreme to any pumpkin pie.

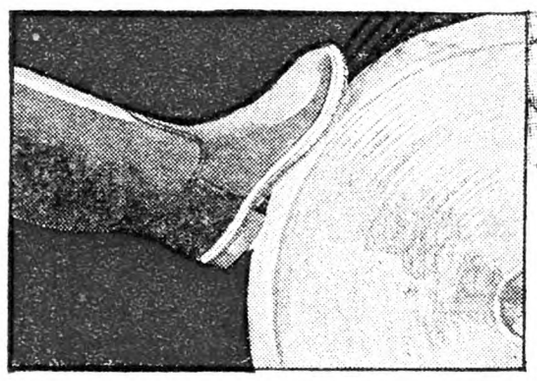
Plain Pumpkin Pie. — To two cups of stewed pumpkin add one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of molasses, one egg, one tablespoon of flour, two cups of sweet milk, with salt and flavoring to taste. Bake in one crust until a rich brown. Ginger, cinnamon, allspice and cloves are best suited for giving flavor to pumpkin cookery.

Fried pumpkin is a popular Winter dish in the South. Place a quantity of the stewed pumpkin in a hot skillet containing meat drippings, add salt to taste and one to two tablespoons of sugar. Fry until moisture is gone and serve hot.

Many of us remember the delicious pumpkin bread which our grandmothers baked in the old Dutch ovens. It was made by adding one or two cups of the stewed pulp to ordinary cornbread, which was made into "pones" and baked slowly in the Dutch oven until a good brown, when it was served hot with butter. There are many other healthful, palatable dishes prepared from the lowly pumpkin. In some sections of the South where fruit is hard to obtain the housewives make both butters and preserves from pumpkins, and find them an excellent substitute for other

New help for 25-mile feet





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In the Blue Ribbon testing laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of 4/5" per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1/5" per hour. *No wonder they outwear others!*

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All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that, 300 farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. By watching these results we make *certain* that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

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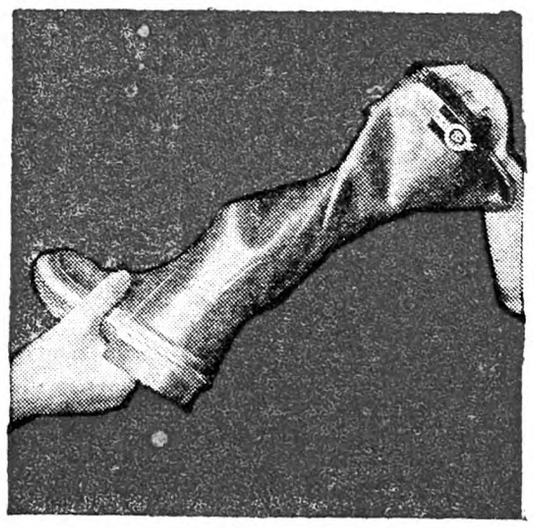

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(all-rubber arctic)

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25 MILES—in a single day many a farmer averaged that in his daily work in a recent test made by the National Society for Foot Health. Whether *you* walk that much, or not, you know how you depend on your feet. That is why you will be glad to learn that you can now get better rubber boots and overshoes than you ever had before.

Anybody who has ever put a hog in a dipping vat, or cleaned out a barn, or watered the stock on a cold winter's night, knows a farmer can't have foot comfort without good boots to keep his feet warm and dry.

Today's "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots have no superior for fit. So naturally you don't feel nearly so tired at the end of the day.

But best of all, this new comfort is teamed up with longer wear. We make the new "U. S." Blue Ribbon merchandise to outwear any other rubber footwear under similar conditions of service. We force it to pass 12 separate tests before offering it to you—we *know* what it will do. There isn't any guesswork. When we say, "Wear today's 'U. S.' Blue Ribbon rubber boots and overshoes and you will get more wear"—we are telling the absolute truth—tested and proved.

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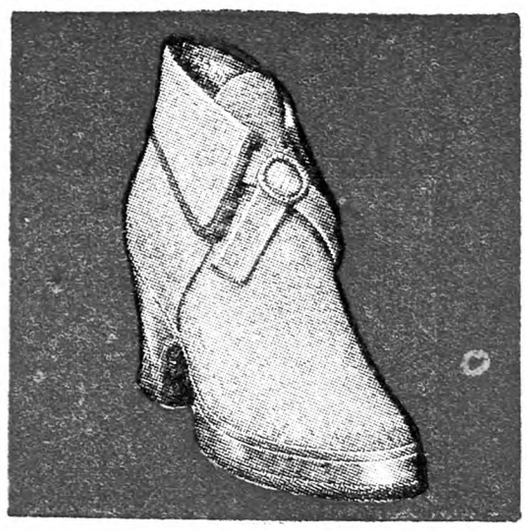
In the "U. S." Blue Ribbon testing laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of 4/5" per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1/5" per hour. No wonder many farmers say these amazing Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

United States Rubber Company



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Gaytees is the trade-marked name of the new tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper. See them!

Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-glide fasteners.

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Red or black uppers. Gray soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Any judge of footwear can recognize the super-quality the instant he sees and handles these boots. You'll notice the liveness of the uppers, the tough, oversize soles. And every point where wear is greatest is heavily reinforced by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon rubber.

"U.S." Blue US Ribbon BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear

FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those 25-miles-a-day feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet"—address United States Rubber Company, Dept. 711, 1790 Broadway, N. Y.

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

Read What
FORMER GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN
THINKS
OF
ALANSON B. HOUGHTON

Republican Candidate For United States Senator

"October 15, 1928.

My dear Mr. Houghton:—

I am very happy over your nomination for the Senate. I have followed your career closely ever since you were a Representative in Congress. I recall that I had several meetings with you then and I was tremendously impressed by the depth of your understanding and the breadth of your vision. I have been very proud of your eminent career in diplomacy at a most critical time. You accomplished more I think during your ambassadorship to Germany than any other man in our entire service could have accomplished, to the vast benefit of both Germany and the United States. With your conspicuous services as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James all the world is familiar. While you never forgot the amenities due from the representatives of a foreign government to another, you never for a moment forgot that you were representing the interests of the United States.

I had the privilege of several visits with you at Kansas City during the recent Convention. I was surprised and delighted with your familiarity with the farm problem and your frank recognition of the fact that the farmer at present was at an immense economic disadvantage with other groups, and that you were eager to do what you could to remove the economic handicaps under which the farmers at present are suffering. You were not afraid to espouse what ever measures might be needed to remove the farmers' economic handicap. I believe that if you were in the Senate of the United States you would concern yourself, not passively but aggressively, in this great problem and that your conscience would not be satisfied until you had employed all your abilities and all your efforts towards bringing about a solution of the problem.

With high regard, I am Very sincerely yours,

Hon. Alanson B. Houghton, (Signed) FRANK O. LOWDEN.
Corning, N. Y."

The Farmer Needs Houghton in the United States Senate

Vote for ALANSON B. HOUGHTON
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fruit. By using small quantities of fruit or fruit juices for giving a fruit flavor they are able to get excellent results as a substitute for the real article.

Another popular variety of pumpkin for table use is the cushaw or potato pumpkin. These thrive on rich land, and only a few hills are needed for growing a supply for Winter use. They keep well in storage and are much used for food in the South. The common mode of cooking is to wash and split them open, remove the seed and sprinkle with sugar and bake in the oven. Some cut them in small pieces, placing skin side down, dot with butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Cooked this way they closely resemble the sweet potato. After baking the pulp may be scraped from the hulls and used for making pumpkin pies, puddings or for frying. LILY REED YORK.

Oklahoma.

The Apple Season Opens

The apple is the most valuable fruit of the temperate climate, if not of the world. The oldest method of preservation known and one still in use today is by drying. Pare, core and slice. Spread in shallow pans, cover with a cheesecloth or wire screen to protect from the flies and place in the hot sun or warm oven to dry. The more quickly they are dried the lighter color they will be. When thoroughly dried put away in tightly closed receptacles or tie tightly in paper bags. While there are many uses for dried apples my favorite use for them is for pie. Following are two methods I use:

Dried Apple Mince Pie.—Soak a cup and a half of dried apples over night. In the morning add one-half cup chopped or ground raisins. Cook until the apples are tender and come to pieces. Add two tablespoons vinegar, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one cup sugar, a small piece butter and a little cloves and cinnamon.

Apricot Pie.—Soak one cup dried apples and one-fourth cup dried apricots over night. Cook until tender. There should be enough liquor to cover them when done. Mix one cup sugar, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one tablespoon flour thoroughly and add to the hot apples. Season with a little butter and nutmeg. Bake in a two-crust pie.

Apples may be canned by simply cooking as for the table and sealing while hot in clean hot jars. The most usual method of preserving apples is by cold storage and it is in their fresh state that we usually use them. Following are some of the ways in which they may be used:

Apple Turnover.—Place one quart tart apples, pared and sliced, in a pudding dish. Add one-half cup sugar, one-fourth teaspoon salt, piece butter and a light dusting of cinnamon. Place on the stove and cook without stirring for five minutes. Prepare the following crust: Two cups sifted flour, two teaspoons baking powder, two tablespoons lard, salt. Mix altogether with a knife and add one cup milk and one-fourth cup sugar. Spread the crust over the apples and bake in a hot oven. When done cut crust in the desired number of pieces and place upside down on individual plates. Heap the apples on top and serve with cream and sugar or whipped cream.

Apple Pudding.—Make a syrup of one cup sugar and one cup water. Pare and core four large tart apples. Cook in the syrup until tender. Carefully remove the apples to individual dishes. Dot with butter and sprinkle lightly with cinnamon. Cream together two tablespoon butter, two tablespoon cornstarch and a little salt. Stir in the hot syrup and cook until thick. Flavor with vanilla and pour over the apples. Serve with sugar and cream.

Apple Pie.—Crust, one cup sifted flour, one-fourth teaspoon baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt and one-third cup lard. Cut with a knife until lard and flour are mixed. Add just enough cold water to hold together in a ball. Line a pie plate and fill with tart apples, pared and sliced. Add one-half to one cup sugar, depending on the size of pie and sourness of apples. Dot with butter and sprinkle sparingly with caraway seeds. Cover with crust and bake in oven until the apples are done.

Apple Frosting.—Beat the white of an egg until stiff. Add one cup sugar and one cup freshly grated apple.

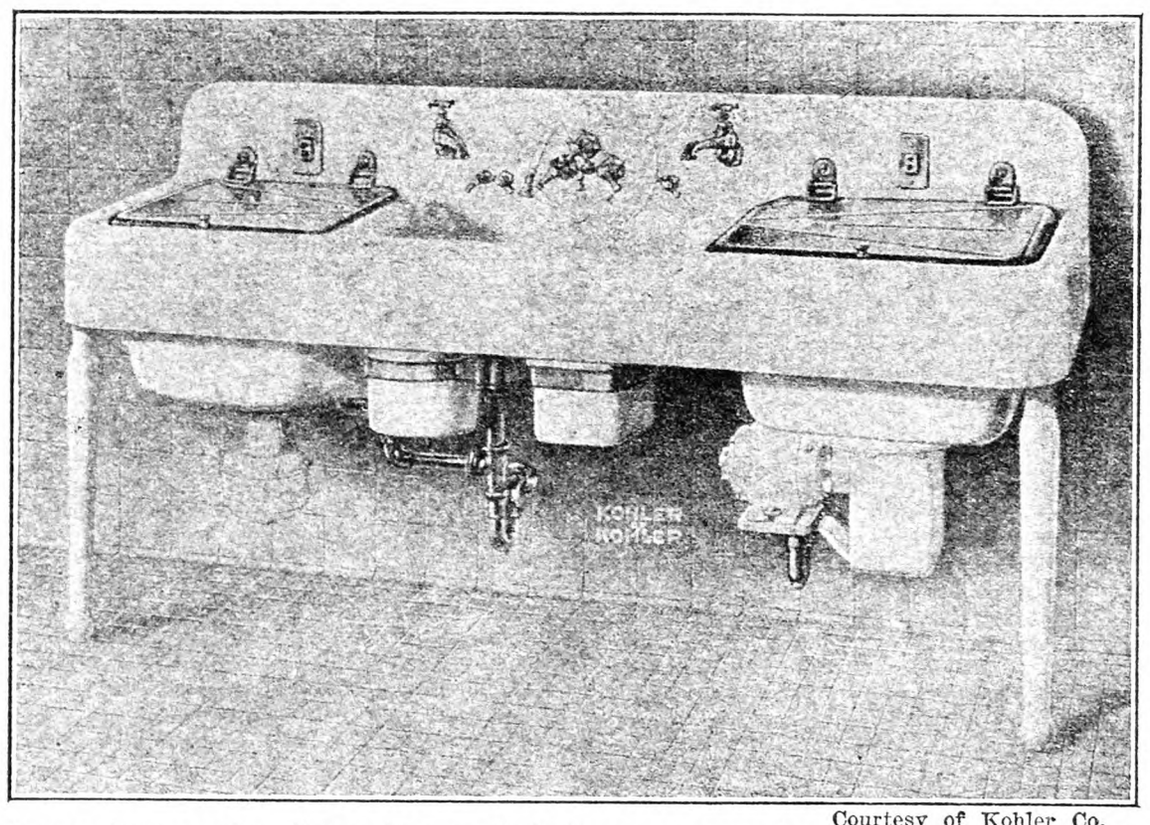
Apple Tapioca.—Place one quart pared and quartered apples in a baking dish. Sprinkle over them one-half cup sugar. Soak one cup tapioca in hot water one hour. Add one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup sugar and one teaspoon lemon extract. Pour over the apples and bake until the apples are tender. Serve with a hard sauce.

Hard Sauce.—Cream together one-third cup butter and one cup powdered sugar. Add one-half teaspoon lemon or vanilla extract.

Cream Apple Pie.—Line a pie plate with a thick crust. Fill with apples cut in quarters (heap on all that the plate will hold). Cover with upper crust and bake until the apples are done. Remove the upper crust and place upside down on a plate. Spread with half the apples from the pie. Sprinkle with sugar, spread with butter and season with nutmeg or cinnamon. Add a little sweet cream to each half and place one on top of the other.

Apple Sauce Cake.—One-half cup lard, one cup brown sugar, one egg, four tablespoons hot water, 2½ cups flour, 1½ cups thick apple sauce, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one cup raisins, one-half cup hickorynuts, spices to taste. Bake in loaves.

Apple Fritters.—One egg, one-half cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt, three-fourths cup flour. Beat the egg with the egg beater and add milk and flour. Beat until smooth. Pare and core the apples, and slice in thick, round rings. Dip the apple in the batter and fry in deep hot fat until the apples are tender. Roll in powdered sugar. AUNT HELEN.



Courtesy of Kohler Co.

Many of our readers have given us their ideas as to comfort and convenience in the kitchen, but few of them have said anything about the sink. Here we show the servant of a modern kitchen; an electric sink, dishwasher and clotheswasher, with all the labor-saving helps that modern ingenuity can suggest. We wish every farm kitchen could be supplied with such a fixture.

Canned Soups

Tomato Soup.—One bushel tomatoes, three bunches celery (put through food chopper), 12 small onions, four bay leaves. Boil this till no water shows, then strain. Add ½ cup salt, one cup sugar, two cups flour made in paste with cold strained tomatoes from above, one teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon celery salt. Let all boil for 30 minutes, seal in hot jars. I use this for spaghetti or cream of tomato.

Vegetable Soup.—Two pounds beef cut in inch cubes, 4 lbs. veal bones or calf's head cut in small pieces and put in cloth bag. Cover with 8 qts. cold water and simmer six or seven hours, then add 6 qts. of mixed vegetables cut in cubes and 1 qt. strained tomato pulp, salt to taste. Boil all for one hour, pack in hot jar, then process in hot water bath for 60 minutes. Vegetables I use to make this are: 1 qt. carrots, 1 qt. string beans, 1 qt. celery, 1 qt. potatoes, 1 pt. okra, 1 pt. Lima beans, 1 pt. peas, 1 pt. onion and parsley.

Mixed Vegetables with Stock.—After each is blanched by itself mix six parts carrots, three parts celery, three of okra or string beans, three parts cabbage, if liked. Fill hot jar, add one teaspoon salt, add boiling water till overflowing. Process for 120 minutes in water bath. MADELINE A. LE ROY.

Best Tomato Pickles

Six quarts green tomatoes after peeling. Cook in salted water until nearly tender, then drain well in colander. When cool stick two cloves in each tomato, and pack in cans. Make a syrup of three cups of vinegar, 3 lbs. sugar, two stick cinnamon. Cook together, pour over tomatoes and seal. Strips of red sweet peppers put in the cans add to the flavor. These are fine. MRS. T. E. W.

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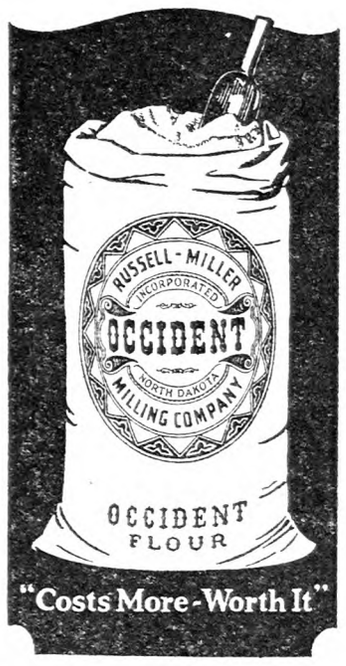

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RE-SEAT YOUR CHAIRS

Seat Weaving Materials.....Cane.....Cane Web Rush .....Fibre Rush .... Splints.....Reed.....Simple Instructions for Caning and Rush Seating sent for 10 cents. Price List Free. H. H. PERKINS, 258 Shelton Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

LADIES' RAYON AND WOOL STOCKINGS, 2 Pr. $1.00

Colors: Atmosphere, black, g ain, grey, gunmetal, sandust. Sizes: 8½-10½. Good openings for agents. A. B. TALBOT SALES COMPANY, NORWOOD, MASS.

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JUST send the coupon below and we will send you at once complete simple step-by-step instructions for making a bouquet of sweet peas so perfect your friends will insist they are real. What is more, we will include sample materials so you can start at once.

Special Offer Materials Included

This is a special offer to introduce the new Dennison plan by which you can make, of colorful crepe paper, delicate sweet peas, gorgeous roses, yellow jonquils, flaming poppies—more than 60 varieties of flowers. Make them to decorate your home, for gifts, to sell. You simply cannot believe until you try how easy it is. Send the coupon now.

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Framingham, Mass.

I am interested in your new method of making Crepe Paper Flowers. Please send me free sample instructions and materials for making Sweet Peas.

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----Crepe Paper Costumes ----Lamp Shade Packet
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----Complete Home Course in Crepe Paper Flower Making ($2)
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The *most* milk for the *least* Money

Essential minerals in just the right form and proportion—and molasses in dry form—are contained in this feed. Palatable, digestible, and **profitable!**

GETTING maximum milk production is one problem. Getting that production at the lowest possible cost is another. And Quaker offers you help in the solution of both. Quaker Boss Dairy Ration enables you to make profit by getting maximum production. Quaker Boss is fresh and pure. Great purchasing, storage, and manufacturing resources enable us to place Quaker Feeds within reach of every herd owner. Quaker Boss Ration contains the essential ingredients a cow must have to make milk. It is always uniform, always safe, always profitable. See the Quaker Dealer near you.

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Just the feed for combining with Quaker (16%) or Quaker Big Q (20%), or Quaker Boss (24%), or any high protein concentrate. Sugared Schumacher is a choice feed for young or dry stock; an entire grain ration for horses, and a splendid fattening ration for steers, lambs and swine.

Made by **The Quaker Oats Company** Chicago, U. S. A.

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Pedigree Register Associations

The following compilation of pedigree registers maintained in the United States for purebred stock has been revised with much care, and is believed to be correct. If it contains any errors or omissions, we should appreciate receipt of information which would enable us to make corrections. This list should be filed for reference by all readers who are interested in such matters. All inquiries concerning rules of registration and pedigrees of animals of the various breeds should be directed to the secretaries.

CATTLE REGISTERS

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association—W. H. Tomhave, Stock Yards, Chicago, Secretary.

American Devon Cattle Club—W. J. Neal, Meredith, N. H., Secretary.

American Galloway Breeders' Association—R. W. Brown, Carrollton, Mo., Secretary.

American Guernsey Cattle Club—Karl B. Musser, Peterboro, N. H., Secretary.

American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association—R. J. Kinzer, Kansas City, Mo., Secretary.

American Jersey Cattle Club—Lewis W. Morley, 324 W. 23rd St., New York City, Secretary.

American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association—B. O. Gammon, Des Moines, Ia., Secretary.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association—P. K. Groves, Stock Yards, Chicago, Secretary.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association—C. T. Conklin, Brandon, Vt., Secretary.

Breeders' Association of French-Canadian Cattle of the United States—W. J. McMurdy, Binghamton, N. Y., Secretary.

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association—Ira Inman, Beloit, Wis., Secretary.

Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America — R. J. Leonard, Rockville, Conn., Secretary.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America — Houghton Seaverns, Brattleboro, Vt., Secretary.

Milking Shorthorn Society — Roy A. Cook, Independence, Ia., Secretary.

The American Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association—J. L. Tormey, Record Bldg., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Secretary.

Red Polled Cattle Club of America—Harley A. Martin, Richland Center, Wis., Secretary.

HORSE REGISTERS

American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses—J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Ind., Secretary.

American Clydesdale Association — Miss Margaret Coridan, Stock Yards, Chicago, Secretary.

American Hackney Horse Society — Gurney C. Gue, Merrick, L. I., N. Y., Secretary.

American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association—Roger H. Lillard, Louisville, Ky., Secretary.

American Shetland Pony Club — Miss Julia M. Wade, Lafayette, Ind., Secretary.

American Shire Horse Breeders' Association—W. G. Lynch, Tonica, Ill., Secretary.

American Jockey Club (Thoroughbreds)—Andrew Herkert, 66 W. 40th St., New York City, Registrar.

American Suffolk Horse Association—R. P. Stericker, 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., Secretary.

American Trotting Register Co. — Frank E. Best, 137 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Secretary.

Arabian Horse Club of America—Elliott S. Humphrey, Box 184, Milan, N. H., Secretary.

Cleveland Bay Society of America—R. P. Stericker, 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., Secretary.

French Coach Horse Society of America—Duncan E. Willett, Oak Park, Ill., Secretary.

National French Draft Horse Association—C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Ia., Secretary.

Percheron Society of America—Ellis McFarland, Stock Yards, Chicago, Secretary.

Standard Jack and Janet Registry of America, Inc.—Wm. E. Morton, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., Secretary.

The Morgan Horse Club — Colgate Mann, care of Stone & Webster, 120 Broadway, New York City, Secretary.

Welsh Pony and Cob Society — Miss Julia M. Wade, Lafayette, Ind., Secretary.

SHEEP AND GOAT REGISTERS

American Angora Goat Breeders' Association—C. E. DeGroot, Sabinal, Tex., Secretary.

American Black-Faced Highland Sheep Association—F. R. Sanders, Mesa, Ariz., Secretary.

American Cheviot Sheep Society—G. W. Lough, Hartwick, N. Y., Secretary.

American Cotswold Registry Association—F. W. Harding, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Secretary.

American and Delaine Merino Record Association—Gowdy Williamson, Xenia, Ohio, Secretary.

American Hampshire Sheep Association — C. A. Tyler, 36 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich, Secretary.

American Leicester Breeders' Association—A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., Secretary.

American Milch Goat Record Association—Will L. TeWalt, Vincennes, Ind., Secretary.

American Oxford Down Association—W. A. Shafor, Hamilton, Ohio, Secretary.

American Rambouillet Sheep-Breeders' Association — Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio, Secretary.

American Romney Breeders — Mark Havenhill, 703 Rose St., Lexington, Ky., Secretary.

American Shropshire Registry Association—Miss Julia M. Wade, Lafayette, Ind., Secretary.

American Southdown Breeders' Association—Wm. L. Henning, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Secretary.

American Suffolk Flock Registry Association—James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., Secretary.

American Tunis Sheep-Breeders' Association—Mrs. Edna Graham, Roachdale, Ind., Secretary.

Continental Dorset Club — J. R. Henderson, Hickory, Pa., Secretary.

Improved Black-Top Delaine Merino Sheep Breeders' Association—O. M. Robertson, Eaton Rapids, Mich., Secretary.

International Dairy Goat Record Association—P. E. Clement, Lincoln, Neb., Secretary.

National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association—D. T. Knight, Marlette, Mich., Secretary.

National Merino Sheep Register Association—R. O. Logan, Montgomery, Mich., Secretary.

Persian Sheep Breeders' Association—C. E. Bailey, San Jose, Cal., Secretary.

Standard Delaine Merino Sheep Breeders' Association—Robt. Lawrence, Chelsea, Mich., Secretary.

SWINE REGISTERS

American Berkshire Association — E. M. Christen, Springfield, Ill., Secretary.

American Duroc-Jersey Swine-Breeders' Association — R. J. Evans, Stock Yards, Chicago, Secretary.

American Hampshire Swine Record Association—E. M. Harsch, Peoria, Ill., Secretary.

American Large Black Pig Society—J. F. Cook, Lexington, Ky., Secretary.

American Poland-China Record Co.—George W. Davies, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Secretary.

American Tamworth Swine Association—W. T. Barr, Ames, Ia., Secretary.

American Yorkshire Club — H. G. Krum, 139 Capitol Ave., St. Paul, Minn., Secretary.

Cheshire Swine Breeders' Association—E. S. Hill, Freeville, N. Y., Secretary.

Chester White Record Association—F. F. Moore, Rochester, Ind., Secretary.

Improved Small Yorkshire Club of America—F. B. Stewart, Espyville, Pa., Secretary.

National Chester White Record Association — Thos. Sharpless, West Chester, Pa., Secretary.

National Duroc Record Association—G. G. Luthy, Peoria, Ill., Secretary.

National Mulefoot Hog Record Association — G. C. Kreglow, DeGraff, Ohio, Secretary.

National Poland-China Record Association—A. M. Brown, Winchester, Ind., Secretary.

National Spotted Poland-China Record Association—Fred L. Obenchain, 460 Century Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary.

O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association—O. C. Vernon, Goshen, Ind., Secretary.

Standard Poland-China Record Co.—Frank L. Garrett, Maryville, Mo., Secretary.

United States Small Yorkshire Association—D. T. Bascom, California, via. Montgomery, Mich., Secretary.

Sour Fresh Milk?

Would cows eating green wild cherry leaves and branches growing in a pasture produce sour milk? The cow man says they would. I say they would not.

W. C.

In ordinary circumstances cows or other cattle are not likely to eat wild cherry leaves. Cases have been known where cattle apparently attracted by the bitter taste have formed an abnormal habit of eating such leaves. In such cases they might eat enough to become injured, since wild cherry leaves contain a small amount of prussic acid, but in no case would the milk be sour. As a matter of fact, in the course of a long experience the writer has never known an instance of milk actually sour to the taste when drawn from the cow. Milk may be bloody or stringy or thick or containing pus or flavored with various plants as onions, garlic, cabbage and the like, but never sour when first drawn.

H. H. W.

Fencing Against Sheep

Can I compel my neighbor to fence against sheep?

D. C. P.

New York.

You can compel your neighbor to fence against such animals as are usually pastured in the locality where you live.

N. T.

DIETITIAN: "Yes, a few lettuce leaves, without oil, and a glass of orange juice. There, madam, that completes your daily diet." Mrs. Overweight: "Thank you so much, doctor, but do I take this before or after meals?"—London Passing Show.

Deepwells Ayrshire Record

THE R. N.-Y. of Oct. 6 contained a paragraph on Ayrshire records. It referred to the herd of R. B. Miller & Son as leading all other herds in New York under the Ayrshire Herd Test for the month of July. This is not correct. Our herd, consisting of 14 mature animals, including dry cows, led the Ayrshire Herd Test for July not only in New York but also in the United States. Our official record at Deepwells Farm, as reported to us by Superintendent W. A. Kyle of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association in charge for the month of July is as follows: Average, 930 lbs. of milk, 4.25 per cent, 39.54 lbs. of butterfat.

The three leading cows in our herd for the month were as follows: Fairholme Lady, 1,793 lbs. of milk, 4.08 per cent; 73.15 lbs. of butterfat; Woronoake Anna, 1,404 lbs. of milk, 4.78 per cent, 67.11 lbs. of butterfat; Floss of Lawndale, 1,562 lbs. of milk, 4.02 per cent, 62.79 lbs. of butterfat. WINTHROP TAYLOR.

St. James, L. I., N. Y.

Some Cornell Short Courses

If a farmer has problems of farm management, marketing, soil exhaustion, stock diseases, farm machinery, drainage, or any other problem, he can learn in a few weeks at Cornell what it would take him years of costly experiment to find out for himself.

This year special "unit courses" have been added to the regular program. This will consist of a short period of intensive study on some concrete problem. Instruction will begin when one arrives and continue until he has finished.

A special course is also to be given in Milk Plant Management, designed to train milk operators so that they will be able to meet the requirements of the new milk code, which became effective July 1 last.

The usefulness of all these courses has been repeatedly attested by farmers who have gained material help from the courses themselves,and from the knowledge of other sources of information which they gained at Cornell.

No one would neglect to collect dividends on a stock investment. The New York State College of Agriculture is an investment. Begin collecting dividends on it now in terms of information and personal help. J. V. SKIFF.

Feed Price Outlook

Quoting from page 1258 in the October 6 issue, "Several subscribers ask whether feed prices will be higher in November and early December than they are now." The fluctuation in prices of purchased commodities is one subject of interest to every consumer, whether he be breeder, producer or manufacturer. The article from which the above excerpt is taken further discusses the bearing which enormous crops and extensive demand exert upon the feed market. A movement which may have a stabilizing influence upon the market for commercial feed consumed by eastern dairymen has gained considerable headway in some parts of the Central West.

Soy bean growers of Central Illinois have been watching the season's developments in Soy bean marketing with considerable interest and satisfaction. During the Spring of 1928 a number of growers contracted the sale of their beans to the milling and seed interests at $1.35 per bushel, No. 2 grade, delivered Bloomington or Peoria, Ill., a much better price than had been received in this county for some time. These companies asked for the output from 50,000 acres or approximately 1,000,000 bushels of beans, any variety, to be delivered prior to December 31, 1928, and within a few weeks through the co-operation of the local farm bureaus who delivered the contracts, their requirements were filled.

Recently, propaganda was circulated stating that these firms would be compelled to default on some contracts as they could not handle the enormous output contracted for and in order to refute such statements and place the policy of these companies before the public, a representative of one of the companies concerned held a series of county meetings with elevator men and Soy bean growers, where announcement was made of the companies' intention of handling all beans as agreed.

The Soy bean growers see in this movement the dawn of a system of orderly marketing. It is necessary to have a continuous movement into the manufacturing plant as well as a steady outgo in view of the fact that dairymen of the Eastern States are in the market for commercial dairy feeds throughout the year, demanding their purchases be delivered to them as consumed.

Practically all of the elevator men who have been approached are of the opinion that co-operation between purchaser and grower will result in greater economic prosperity for each group. The contracting firms are making arrangements with the elevators for the storage of these beans throughout the rush season so that they may be shipped to avoid congestion.

Where the grower can provide storage or the contracting firms rent storage, the latter are tendering the same proposition to other Soy bean growers for additional beans at the same price, January delivery. rrangements are being made to pay for these beans as they are delivered from the harvest field.

It is hoped this arrangement will be so practical that it can be expanded to include other products of the farm. The same contracting companies expect to be in a position to handle the 1929 crop of beans and announce their price far in advance of the planting season. If this can be done it will not only have a tendency to stabilize the price to the grower but to the manufacturer and consumer as well. THORA M. CARMEAN.

Macon Co., Ill.

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 31.—Fairgrounds, Hornell, N. Y., 60 Registered Ayrshires, Allegany-Steuben Club. Ray E. Mead, sales manager.

Oct. 31.—Wellington, Ohio, Wellington Holstein Association Sale, under the management of Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association.

Nov. 1.—Angus Breeders' Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Nov. 3.—Milking Shorthorns, 48 head, Live Stock Pavilion, Troy, Pa.

Nov. 5.—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders' Association sale.

Nov. 6.—Burton, Ohio. Paul McNish, and Geauga County Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 12. — Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, manager, South Byron, Wis.

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club annual sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nov. 14-17.—Seventh Mid-West Horticultural Exposition, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Nov. 15-17.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show. Mechanics' Hall, Armonk, N. Y.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 21-23.—Michigan State Potato Growers' Meeting and Show, Big Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 20-22.—Maine State Pomological Society, City Hall, Portland, Me. E. L. White, secretary, Bowdoinham, Me. Mr. Grant G. Hitchings, the New York apple grower, will make an address.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1.—Cleveland Live Stock Show, fourteenth Cleveland poultry and pet stock show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-6.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 28-Feb. 2. — Pittsburgh Poultry, Pigeon and Bantam Show, Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Feb. 5-8.—Annual meeting New York State Grange, Rochester, N. Y.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

Belmont Farm Percherons
If your district needs a Stallion, write or come and see us. We have 3 richly bred show and breeding stallions at breeders prices; also a few high class brood mares.
H. H. BELL & SONS
MT. EPHRAIM, N. J.

Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free.

FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $5.00. Females, $5.50. Pair, $10.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS, $6.00
White Muscovy Ducks..... $5.00
O. Hendrickson Cobleskill, N. Y.

Registered, Pure Bred and Unregistered
Prices reasonable. CHAS. A. STROH, Milford, Pike County, Penna.

∴ SWINE ∴

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. O. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

POLAND CHINA BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows. Priced right. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Cheshires The pig for the family table. Unsurpassed in quality. MORNINGSIDE FARM, Sylvania, Pa.

OHIO Improved Chester Whites Registered. Choice Pigs, $8.75 up. Pairs no-akin. Big litters. Easy feeders. Quick growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Gilts, Boars ready for service. Fall Pigs at 8 wks. age, $10.50 each. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna

Big Type Polands Pure bred, high class, registered. Hogs and pigs for sale. Don't fail to write me for prices. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Reg. Chester White Service Boars and Sows ready to breed; also young pigs, 3 to 4 mos. old, all extra good ones. E. L. ASHBRIDGE, West Chester, Penna.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Berkshire—Yorkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 9 week old, $4.00 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1508-W.

For Sale—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS
Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $85.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.75
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

QUALITY PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

PIGS FOR SALE
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

PIGS FOR SALE
Buy where you will be satisfied
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 8 weeks old . . $4.00 each
8 to 9 weeks old . . $4.25 each
Good rugged thrifty pigs, having size and quality. Will ship any amount C. O. D. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them and I will return you your money. No charge for crating.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0635

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.75
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - $4.00
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

∴ SHEEP ∴

Breeding Sheep for Sale
Merino and Black Face Ewes bred to Dorset Rams. Dorset-Merino Ewes bred to Southdown Rams. Also Registered Dorset Yearling Rams.
TRANQUILLITY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

1,500 BREEDING EWES for sale in car lots at Wholesale Prices. 1,000 choice, large Black Faced Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. Also 500 choice, large Michigan Delaine Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, South Rockwood, Mich. 20 miles south of Detroit, Mich.

Reg. Southdown Rams Larkin and Oscar Belden Breeding.
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Fairmount Shropshire Rams Good size, well bred, for quick sale $25 up. J. E. WATKINS, Route 2, ITHACA, N. Y.

Yearling Grade Shropshire and two year old Delaine Ewes FOR SALE—Moderate priced and good. Any number. J. B. Abbott - - South Dayton, N. Y.

FOR SALE YEARLING SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN RAMS Also bred ewes later. ANDREW J. COCHRANE, Ripley, N. Y.

Registered Hampshire Down Ram Lambs
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TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.—25 Rams: Dorsets, Rambouillets, Delaines, Cheviots, Oxfords, Suffolks and Southdowns—our motto, a square deal.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS—Good quality and type. Priced right. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Reg. Shropshire Rams, Ram Lambs and a few good Ewes. STEVENS BROS., Wilson, N. Y.

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Ready for Service Holstein Bull
From the Home of World Record Cows
Have one ready for service, two soon ready and some younger bulls, all from World record or very high record dams. Bred right and priced right.
HIGHFIELD FARM
Accredited
JOHN G. ELLIS LEE, MASS.

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20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

6 Reg. Jersey Heifers two fresh, two bred, two open. Sybil, Majesty, Noble Bulls, $100 up.
LEVI COWDEN FREDONIA, N.Y.

Mintz & Mintz, Newton, N. J.
Largest Shippers of Dairy Cattle in the East.
150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

LILLIS LAKE HEREFORD RANCH
Hereford herd bulls, ready for immediate service. These Herefords are founded on the best blood obtainable. Prize winners for sale at very reasonable prices.
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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

ANOTHER NICE PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULL CALF for Sale. EVERETT B. WELLS, Norwich, New York.

FOR SALE—Four Pure Bred GUERNSEY HEIFERS, fresh. B. L. SISSON - Schaghticoke, New York

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

∴ DOGS ∴

Airedale Pups Three months old. From daughter of Fern-Top-Rocket. Eligible.
CHARLES MAYOH, R. R. No. 5, Vineland, N. Y. Pegalong Poultry Farm.

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

BROWN COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Long ears, wavy coats. None better. Males, $10; females, $5. O. H. RILEY - - Franklin, Vermont.

Coon Hounds—Fox Hounds—Spaniels Trained and young stock, 10 days trial. LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y.

Russian Wolfhound Puppies Eligible for registration. Champion stock—FOR SALE. MRS. W. T. MIDWIG, R. 2, Red Lion, Penna.

FOR SALE—Irish Terrier, 4 yrs. old, valuable night dog. Pedigreed Police Dog, 2 years old. Hunting Dog, 3 years old. EMIL PELLISSIER, R. D. 3, Somerville, N. J.

Great Danes 2 fine black males, 5 mos., registered. $55 ea. EARL STEVES, Intervale, N. H.

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Will ship on approval. F. L. CROWE - Stuyvesant, N. Y.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—From heel driving parents. Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

IRISH SETTERS—Best breeding. Country raised. MEIER PINEKNOLL FARM, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

POINTER PUPPIES—6 wks. old, $10 (ten dollars) each. C. D. KINTZ R. D. 9 Ludlowville, N. Y.

MALE COW DOG—Heel driver, $25. Satisfaction assured. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vermont.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Registered stock. Illustrated circular free. CLOVERNOOK KENNELS, Chambersburg, Pa.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

2 PEDIGREED FOX HOUNDS—Also litter pups ORVILLE LAMBERTON, Mooers Forks, N. Y.

American Fruits
by Samuel Fraser
Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

October 25, 1928.

MILK

Effective Oct. 25: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, November: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.48	@$0.48½
Extras, 92 score		.47½
First, 88 to 91 score	.44	@ .46¾
Seconds	.42½	@ .43½
Lower grades	.41½	@ .42
Ladles	.36	@ .39½
Packing stock	.33	@ .36
Renovated	.42	@ .43
Sweet, fancy	.49½	@ .50
Extra	.48½	@ .49
Firsts	.45	@ .47½
Seconds	.43½	@ .44½
Centralized	.42½	@ .45¾

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.28	@$0.28½
Wis., flats, held	.27	@ .27½
Flats, fresh	.26½	@ .27
Daisies, fresh	.25½	@ .26

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.69	@$0.70
Average extras	.55	@ .63
Extra firsts	.40	@ .50
Firsts	.33	@ .38
Pacific Coast, white	.45	@ .65
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.54	@ .57
Gathered, best	.49	@ .50
Common to good	.29	@ .35

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@$0.43
Fair to good	.30	@ .38
Roosters	.16	@ .24
Fowls	.24	@ .32
Ducks	.18	@ .26
Turkeys, young	.55	@ .58
Old	.30	@ .40
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@ .65
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 3.50
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@$0.35
Chickens	.26	@ .35
Roosters	.18	@ .22
Ducks	.20	@ .28
Geese	.15	@ .24
Tame rabbits	.20	@ .25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@14.00
Bulls	7.25	@ 9.40
Cows	7.75	@ 8.75
Calves, best	16.00	@17.00
Common to good	10.00	@13.00
Sheep	5.00	@ 7.00
Lambs	13.00	@13.65

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@$0.22
Good to prime	.16	@ .19
Culls	.13	@ .15
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@27.00
Bulls	14.00	@18.50
Cows	16.00	@19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@$2.10
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.50	@ 1.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.50	@ 1.75
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	1.50	@ 2.50
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@ 1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@$1.15
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15	@ .25
Cabbage, ton	30.00	@38.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@ 1.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@ 2.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@ 1.40
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00	@ 6.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00	@16.00
Imported	5.00	@ 5.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50	@ 2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.75	@ 2.25
Lima beans, bu.	4.00	@ 8.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.50
Okra, bu.	1.00	@ 3.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@ 2.00
Peas, bu.	2.00	@ 6.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00	@ 2.00
Spinach, bu.	.50	@ 1.00
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	1.50	@ 2.00
String beans, bu.	1.00	@ 4.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@ 4.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	.75	@ 1.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.00	@$9.50
Pea	8.85	@ 9.00
Red kidney		8.75

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.60	@$3.25
Bbl.	2.00	@10.00
Pears, bbl.	3.00	@ 6.50
Quinces, bu.	.50	@ 1.25
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00	@ 3.85
Peaches, bu. bskt.	1.50	@ 2.25
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.40	@ .55

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@27.00
No. 2	24.00	@25.00
No. 3	15.00	@21.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@25.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.30¼
No. 2 red	1.58¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.22½
Oats, No. 2 white	.54
Barley	.79
Rye	1.11⅜

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@ .59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75	@ .80
Gathered	.50	@ .65
Fowls, lb.	.40	@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@ .65
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50	@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@ .03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10	@ .15
String beans, lb.	.25	@ .30
Lima beans, lb.	.35	@ .40
Peas, lb.	.40	@ .45
Lettuce, head	.05	@ .15
Onions, lb.	.06	@ .08
Cabbage, lb.	.05	@ .10
Peaches, doz.	.20	@ .30

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

There seems to be more interest in the apple market by producers than by buyers, at least apples are not moving as they should. For a week or ten days receivers have been advising their shippers to hold back until they had an opportunity to clear up the situation and in Philadelphia results are just beginning to be felt. A slightly better movement has been reported the last day or two but with little change in prices. A good many Virginia apples are being offered, much of it excellent fruit, Virginia Staymans 2½-in. and up, U. S. No. 1, ranging $1.40 to $1.50 a bushel, and fine Smokehouse from Pennsylvania brought around $1.85 a bushel. Black Twig 3-in. and up and Grimes and Maiden Blush 2½-in. and up brought $1.35 a bushel, while nearby Grimes Golden and Delicious ranged 50 to 65c, fancy 75c to $1 per ⅝-bushel basket. Yorks were quoted 25 to 50c, and Ben Davis 20 to 35c per ⅝-bu. basket. A little improvement was reported on eastern grapes, 12-qt. Climax baskets selling 50 to 65c. Pears were also reported firm on good stock the last of the week with best New York State Seckels selling $2 to $2.50 a bushel. A good supply of carrots was received with York State stock, in the rough, selling $1.25 a bushel, and California crates bunched ranged $2.75 to $3.25. Cauliflower showed a little weakness, best Long Island crates selling $2 to $2.75. String beans show a wide range in quality and sold at $1 to $2 per ⅝-bu. basket, while Lima beans were very scarce with Virginia stock selling $3 to $6.50 a bushel. Sweet potatoes showed a slight improvement early in the week as dealers reported that the larger supplies of ordinary stock were fairly well cleaned up. Prices held fairly steady with Virginia barrels ranging $1.25 to $1.50 and Maryland bushels sold mostly around 75c a bushel. Onions were a little slow with the prices holding about steady on good stock, best medium to large York State yellows in 100-lb. sacks selling $3 to $3.50. Indiana and Ohio growers ship many of their onions in 50-lb. sacks, No. 2's selling 65 to 75c a sack. There was a fair demand for fancy nearby celery, but the market on shipped-in stock showed a little weakness, York State ranging $1.25 to $2.25, fancy $2.50 per 2-3 crate, as to quality. Cabbage continues to hold up well, New York State Danish ranging $35 to $40 ton for the best with poor stock selling as low as $18. Good tomatoes, mostly western, met a firm market, California lugs wrapped ranging $1.50 to $2.25, fancy $2.50 to $2.85, and nearby 75c to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. hamper.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week equaled 19,600 cases or about the same as for the same week a year ago but nearly 5,000 cases less than for the week previous. This resulted in a good demand for fine fresh eggs which sold on a firm market. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 43c and fresh firsts at 38 to 39c a dozen. Fewer nearby eggs than usual are being received by Philadelphia jobbers, according to reports, due to the hucksters invading every nook and corner of the country districts within a 25-mile radius of the city in search of fresh eggs. A large proportion of the rail receipts were mixed and held fresh which were little wanted and on such trading was quiet. Fresh seconds were quoted at 30 to 32c a dozen. There is always a limited demand for extra fancy stock to which some jobbers cater, consequently some carefully selected very fancy candled fresh eggs worked out at from 52 to 54c a dozen when put up in cartons. Storage packed, extra firsts moved out at from 34 to 35c a dozen. Cold storage holdings of eggs were reduced in Philadelphia to 220,183 cases on October 22 against 215,595 cases a year ago on the same date. Reports covering cold storage holdings for 26 cities of the country showed about 475,000 cases more on hand on October 20 than a year ago.

Offerings of live fowl were moderate and the market held firm, Plymouth Rocks, fancy, heavy, ranging 31 to 33c a lb. while medium sizes and mixed breeds of colored stock were quoted at 30c a lb. Fine large White Leghorns averaged 25c and small White Leghorns averaged 21c a lb. Fine large Plymouth Rock Spring chickens sold at the same price as heavy fowl, 31 to 33c, but other sizes of Rocks and colored mixed breed ranged 28 to 30c. Leghorns averaged 27c. Old roosters ranged 22 to 23c a lb. Receipts of fresh-killed fowl were only moderate, and the market held fairly steady. The limited offerings of fancy stock were readily absorbed with little change in prices, heavy fresh-killed fowl in barrels selling the last of the week at from 32 to 33c a lb., with medium-weight stock selling 27 to 31c, and very small worked out as low as 23c. Nearby broilers, mixed sizes, in barrels, iced, ranged 38 to 40c a lb. Cold storage holdings of poultry in Philadelphia were reported as 1,977,889 lbs. on October 22 as against 2,258,585 lbs. a year ago on the same date. However a report showing total storage holdings in 26 cities of the country indicates heavier stocks in storage this year than a year ago at this time.

HAY AND STRAW

High-grade hay was kept well cleaned up with market firm and prices showing a little improvement. There was a moderate demand for ordinary to good hay and poor hay moved slowly. No. 2 Timothy ranged $17.50 to $18 a ton, and No. 3, $15 to $15.50. Timothy-light-clover mixed was quoted up to $17 a ton. Rye straw receipts were light and the market held firm, straight rye straw selling $18 to $20 while wheat and oat straw averaged $14 a ton. B. W. S.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The decided slump on apples has been perhaps the predominant feature of the Boston produce market during the past week. Heavy offerings from practically all producing sections, many arriving overripe and bruised, caused drastic price revisions. Many local growers have suspended shipments. Cranberries, also, reacted because of unseasonably warm weather. Most other produce has shown little change.

Apples.—Supplies heavy, demand fair. Market oversupplied. Native Gravensteins ord., $1 to $2; fancy, $2.25 to $3; McIntosh ord., $1 to $2; fancy, $2.25 to $3.25; few $3.50 std. bu. box; Me., bbls., A2½-in., Gravensteins, $4.50 to $5.50; Wolf River, $2 to $3; Va., Delicious, Uncl., $1; Jonathans, $1 to $1.25; N. Y., U. S. No. 1, Wolf River, 85c to $1.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs., 35 to 60c; cut off, 60c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 85c to $1.10; few $1.25 std. bu. box. Savoy, mostly $1.10 to $1.50 bbl. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sack, $2 to $2.35.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate; demand fair. Native 24 bchs., 75c to $1.10; cut off, $1.10 to $1.60 std. bu. box. Cal., crate, $3.25 to $3.50.

Cauliflower.—Supplies moderate, demand fair Native 4-12 heads., 75c to $1.50; crate, Col., $1.50 to $1.75; Utah, $1.25 to $1.50; N. Y., $2 to $2.25.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native 18 bchs., $1.60 to $2; few, $2.25 std. bu. box; N. Y., 2/3 crates, $2.20 to $2.50; poorer, decayed, 50c to $1.

Cranberries. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native ¼ bbl. crates, $2.75 to $3.25; ½ bbls., $6 to $6.50; poorer, $5.

Cucumbers. — Supplies light, demand good. Native 50-70 cukes, $5 to $9; few, $10 std. bu. box.

Lettuce. — Supplies moderate, demand fair, market dull. Native ord. 18 hds., 40 to 75c; Cal., $4.50 to $5.50; few best, $6.50 crate.

Onions.—Supplies heavy, demand slow, market dull. Native yellows, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box; Conn. Valley, 100-lb. bags ord, small, few sales, some sprouted, $1 to $1.25; Idaho, 100 lbs., $3.50; Valencias Spanish, $2 to $2.25 half crates.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 75 to 90c std. bu. box; Me., 100-lb. bags, Cobbs, $1 to $1.10; Gr. Mts., $1.10 to $1.15.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good for best. Native, 60 to 90c std. bu. box; N. J., bu. bskts., Savoy, 75 to 85c.

Squash. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Blue Hubard $30 to 40 ton; Marrow and Turban, $1.25 to $1.75 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native O. D. ripe, $1 to $1.75 half box; green, 50 to $1.25 std. bu. box; h. h., fancy, 15 to 20c; few fancy, 23c lb.; Cal., lugs, best, $1.75 to $2.

Hay. — Supplies light, demand fair. No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50; Eastern, $19 to $22.50; clover mixed, $21.50 to $22.50 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery, extras, 47½c; firsts, 45 to 47c; seconds, 43 to 44c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 62c; mixed colors, 61c; white extras, 50c doz.; fresh eastern extras, 52 to 54c; undergrades, 35 to 40c doz.

Cheese. — Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26½ to 27c; firsts, new, 25 to 26c; extras held, 31 to 32c; firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $9 to $9.50; Cal., small white, $9 to $9.50; Yellow Eyes, $8.25 to $8.50; Red Kidney, $8.50 to $8.75; Limas, $10 to $10.25, 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market steady. Demand slightly improved. Receipts at Boston for week ending Oct. 20, 1928, 634,900 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; cothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing 97c to $1; ⅜ bld., coming, 1 to $1.03; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing 82 to 87c; Terr. mostly, combing, $1 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.07 to $1.12; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.06; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Eggs are strong and about 50 per cent higher than usual at this season. Live poultry is also higher.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 50 to 52c; firsts, 46 to 49c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 29c; brick, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, strong; grade A, 56 to 60c; grade B, 52 to 55c; grade C, 45 to 50c; unclassified, 48 to 55c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 28 to 39c; old rosters, 20 to 21c; chickens, 42 to 45c; ducks, 34 to 38c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, strong; fowls, 23 to 30c; old roosters, 18 to 20c; ducks, 24 to 28c; broilers, 23 to 30c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weak; Maiden Blush, bu., 65c to $1; Gravenstein, 75c to $1.15; Sweet Bough, 85c to $1.25; Wolf River, 90c to $1.15; Alexander, $1 to $1.15; King, Twenty Ounce, $1 to $1.25; Pippin, 90c to $1; Astrachan, $1 to $1.50; Snow, $1 to $1.65; McIntosh, $2 to $2.25; Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.50; Crabapples, 50c to $2. Potatoes, easier; home-grown, bu., 35 to 80c; N. J., 150-lb. bag, $1.75 to $1.85; sweets, N. J., hamper, $1.35 to $1.60.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, medium, $10 to $10.50; marrow, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $11 to $12. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2 to $2.50; 100-lb. sack, $3.75 to $4; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $1.90; doz. bchs., 25 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., $1.25 to $2.25; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.85 to $4; grapes, bu., $1 to $1.50; Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.25 to $1.50; honeydews, Col., crate, $1 to $1.50; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $5.50 to $6; peaches, bu., $1 to $1.50; pears, bu., 75c to $2.50; prunes, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; quinces, bu., 75c to $1.50.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax, green, $1.50 to $2.50; beets, bu., 65c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 18 to 20c; cabbage, bu., 65c to $1; carots, bu., 75c to $1.25; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $1.50; celery, doz., 40 to 90c; corn, doz., 25 to 35c; cucumbers, bu., $1 to $1.50; eggplant, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; lettuce, box, 50 to 75c; Lima beans, qt., 45 to 50c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.75; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 80c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs., 25 to 35c; parsnips, ½ bu. bskt., $1 to $1.50; peas, Cal., hamper, $5 to $5.25; peppers, bu., 75c to $1.75; pickles, per 100, 40 to 65c; pumpkins, bu., 65c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 35c; spinach, bu., 65 to 90c; squash, bu., 50c to $1; tomatoes, bu., 85c to $1; turnips, bu., 90c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c.

Feeds. — Hay, easy; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $32; standard middlings, $33.50; red-dog, $46; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54.50; hominy, $37.50; gluten, $44.55; oatfeed, $16.75. C. H. B.

Wife's Share in Gift to Husband

My husband's aunt came to live with us. She made her will and gave her property to my husband and myself, each to share equally. The year before she died she loaned him $300, and told him to destroy the note at her death. When she died he did as she told him. Can I hold half of the $300?

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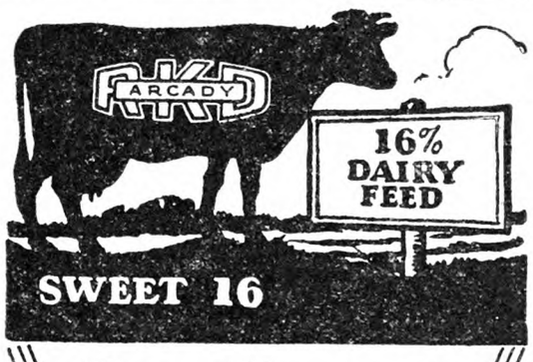

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Raising and Feeding Lambs

With respect to the questions raised by your correspondent "Uncle John," on page 1287, concerning sheep husbandry, I would say that the most successful practice will depend on feeds available during the Winter, and whether or not there is pasture for the Summer. If there is plenty of pasture and hay or other coarse feed is limited, the first proposition is most likely to prove satisfactory. In this case, however, the ewes carrying lambs, unless very thin in flesh, should be fed very sparingly with corn. Pregnant ewes in good condition, with plenty of good clover, or mixed hay will do well with little or no grain, and that would better be oats or oats and bran rather than corn.

When the lambs are dropped the ewes may be fed more liberally with the grains named till grass is ready. So treated the lambs should be ready for market by August 1, but if the business is to continue, only the older and less satisfactory ewes should be discarded, those raising the best lambs being retained so long as they continue to do well and the flock replenished by fresh purchases only when necessary.

If there is no pasture and an abundance of hay and corn or bean fodder, the second proposition is more likely to succeed. Only small western lambs instead of wethers should be bought and ewe lambs will fatten as well as or better than wether lambs. They should be warmly housed in well-ventilated pens and rather closely confined. When first brought in, they should be carefully and rather sparingly fed until they become accustomed to the change, and then should have all they will eat of both grain and forage. Sweet corn fodder is good, bean pods and stalks are excellent, and, of course, there is nothing better than clover hay, where it is available. For grain, a mixture of equal parts by weight of corn, oats and bran with 10 per cent of old-process linseed oilmeal, is as good as anything, though almost any available grain may be used.

In Western New York where lamb feeding has been an established practice for many years, "salvage" grains, that is, wheat, barley or corn that has been damaged in transit, are often used with good results, and they are often much cheaper. Such lambs successfully fed should be ready for market in about 90 days, fat and plump, and weighing not over 90 lbs. H. H. W.

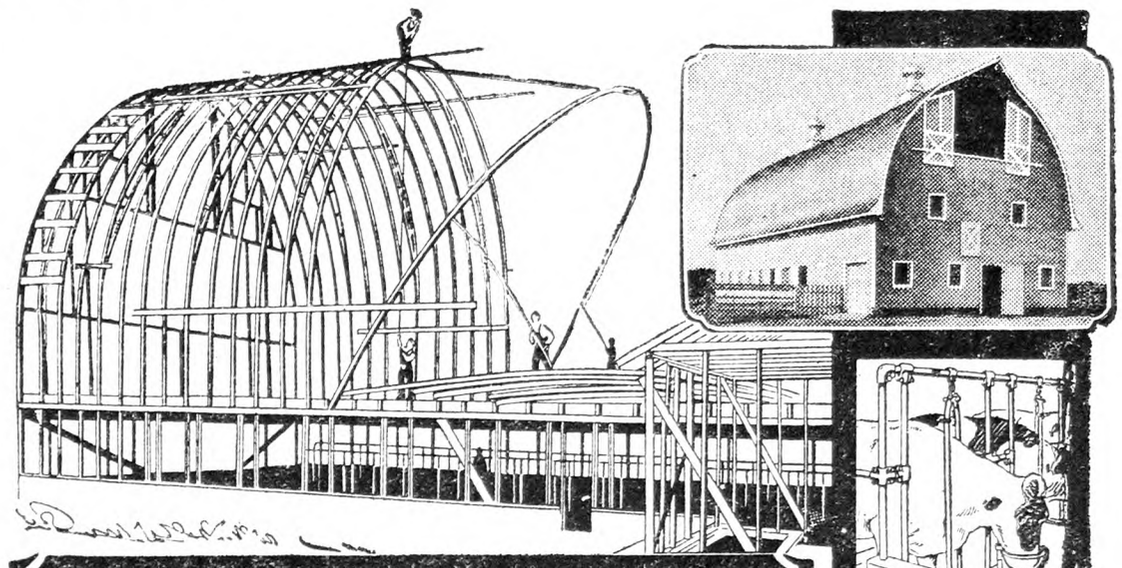
Feeding a Guernsey Calf

How and what should I feed a Guernsey calf a week old? I wish to raise and develop it properly. I have whole and skim-milk, second-cutting Alfalfa and can buy any grain that you may recommend. At present the calf is getting whole milk three times daily. S. M.

Coxsackie, N. Y.

By this time the calf is old enough to change to skim-milk. The change from whole milk to skim should be made gradually by adding a small amount of skim-milk to the whole milk, and increasing the proportion from day to day till at the end of about a week the calf is getting only skim-milk. By the time the calf is three weeks old it will begin to eat dry feed, and there is nothing better than good Alfalfa hay, of which the calf may have all it will eat. The hay should be put in a rack in the stall, and renewed each day, giving the uneaten portion to some older animal. At the same time there should be supplied a grain ration. For this there is nothing better than 30 lbs. of wheat bran, 30 lbs. of ground oats, 30 lbs. of cornmeal or hominy, and 10 lbs. of old-process linseed oilmeal. This should be placed in a small box in the stall where the calf can help itself and, like the hay, it should be kept fresh. Any ready-mixed feed carrying 14 to 16 per cent protein can be used if it is too much trouble to make the mixture. The skim-milk should be kept up till the calf is five or six months old, giving all it will take three times a day without scouring. H. H. W.

"WELL, George," said a country clergyman to an old man who sat by the wayside breaking stones, "that pile doesn't seem to get any less." "No, Vicar," replied the old man, "them stones is like the Ten Commandments; yer can go on breakin' 'em, but yer can't get rid of 'em." —Western Christian Advocate.



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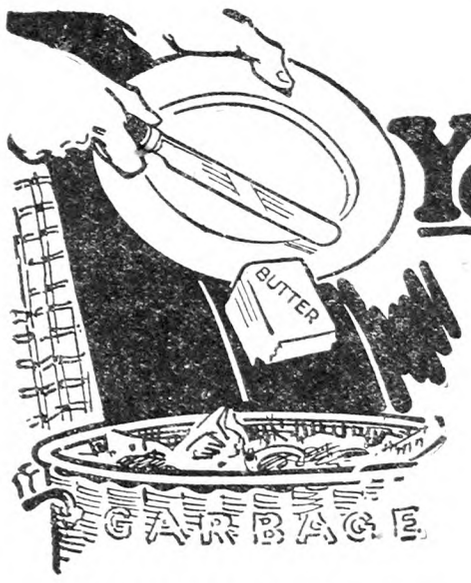

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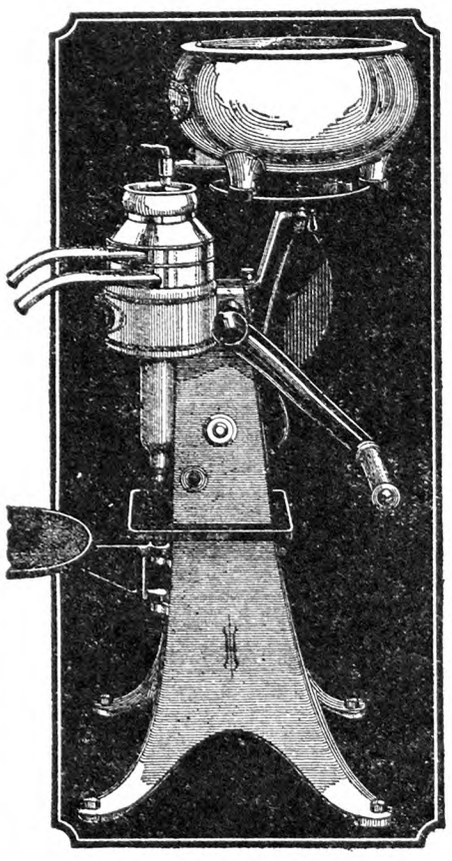

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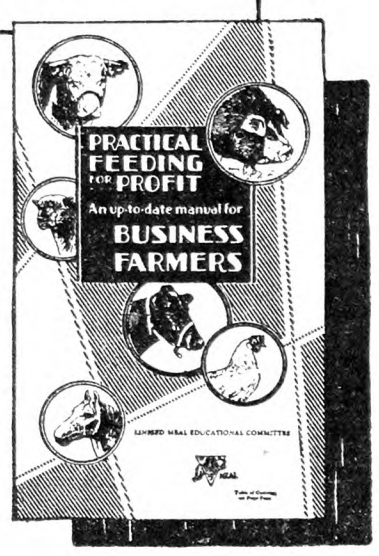

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A Farmer's Opinions

"Everyone to His Liking."—Everything at a fair, on a farm or elsewhere is interesting to anyone who is inquisitive, eager to learn, curious about nature's ways, and man's doings and dreams. Some of us ask why and "what's it all about?" Most others don't. Temperaments, tastes and training make us different from one another in likes and dislikes. "Everyone to his liking," said an old woman who kissed her favorite cow.

"Tired of Life."—For thoughtful persons who can see, hear, walk, talk, taste and smell, there are no dull or weary hours, unless they be lazy in mind and muscle. It is normal for a normal person to be busy at work or play, and to be cheerful, hopeful, and friendly. Healthy children are; some day, if trained as intelligently and patiently as bird dogs, most of them will stay that way. Many young people are "tired of life;" nothing interests them except their jaded, petty, selfish selves. They are like high-strung horses exhausted by the strains, excitements and fast life of the track. Contrast with them those temperate, serene men and women 65 to 80 years of age whose zest for life is like that of little children.

Self-Engineering.—We know and everyone else knows boys and girls who have never been disciplined by the hard work and stern parentage to which most farm women and men of a now small and well-nigh spent generation were subjected in childhood. Young people for whom too much is done by parents and others don't have a fair chance to learn how to do things for themselves. The room of the average young person at home or in a fraternity castle or sorority house is a veritable illustrated lecture on disorderliness, wastefulness and the shallow vanities of a fast and furious age. "I'm running the college paper this year," said a young student in my hearing. "Who's running you?" he was asked. Grinning, he shyly eyed a sorority girl's portrait on the dresser in his fraternity house room, and said nothing. He was not a "bad" boy. He was "taking" electrical engineering. His room, clothes and conversation indicated that he knew little or nothing about self-engineering. Where and how far is he likely to go without running amuck? But even under his conditions of upbringing, some men, because of the star-dust in them, would learn how to live, and come to know and practice the art of living, without contracting the feverish mania to own the excessive feathers, clothes and rigging that bind and hinder the mind, heart and body. A few self-engineers grow up like oaks in every community. There might be more of them.

The Quality of Life.—Under moderately hard conditions people appear to develop a finer quality of personal life than is achieved by the general run of people reared and living softly or in luxury. Quality in life grows slowly under patient, orderly self-cultivation outside of greenhouses. Its ingredients cannot be harvested in abundance in a Summer. Nectars that are secreted easily in abundance have a lower sugar content than those which bees work hard to extract from stingy sources. Most people in agriculture, however, believe that they have had more than their share of hard conditions, and if one talks to them about "farming as a way of life" or as a vocation in which the quality of life always has been relatively high, they are not interested. They are interested in "economic justice" and their share of the conveniences and comforts which goes with it. With them I hold that any class that is content in the modern world to live like Lazarus will eventually have it to do.

Aristotle and Farmers.—In so far as American farmers have become "businessmen" or self-conscious factors in the vast machinery of the industrial age, they cannot but resent and repudiate the narrow conception of the life and work of farmers which Aristotle thus expressed: "There is no difficulty in forming a democracy where the mass of the people live by agriculture and tend cattle. Being poor, they have no leisure, are always at work, and therefore do not often attend the assembly. They do not covet the property of others. Even the ancient tyrannies were patiently endured by them, as they still endure oligarchies if they are allowed to work and are not deprived of their property."

An Historian's Position.—Discussing "Culture and Agriculture," Dr. Chas. A. Beard, an outstanding American historian who deals chiefly with economic factors in all of his writings, says that "*the hope for agriculture lies in the adoption of the machinery and organization which have made industrialism powerful.* Only the instrumentalities of technology will save it from chaos and decline." This, by the way, is the crux of the book called *Harvey Baum*, briefly and fairly reviewed by Dr. M. B. Dean on page 1350 last week. Dr. Beard goes on to say that "machine economy will advance and occupy ever larger areas of the earth's surface, build bigger cities and construct civilizations ever more urban. Whatever the future of agriculture, nothing but nation planning, an enlightened combination of machine and field economy, can lift it up to a high place of productive efficiency. Land toilers who were once content with black bread and rags, turn to the cities for the money and technology that can put burdens on machinery, introduce sanitation and make life on the land worth living. It is only by mass production that the masses can rise to a standard of life far above the level of subsistence."

A Philosopher's View. — Does Dr. Beard indicate the only road which agriculture must take in order to work out its own salvation? Or is that road the way to its utter collapse and ruination? By way of answering, some of us might use much the same words that one of the greatest men of his generation employed when he (William James) said: "As for me, my bed is made: I am against bigness in all its forms, and with the invisible molecular moral forces that work from individual to individual, stealing in through the crannies of the world like so many soft rootlets, or like the capillary oozing of water, and yet rending the hardest monuments of man's pride, if you give them time. So I am against all big results, and in favor of the eternal forces of truth which always work in the individual and immediately unsuccessful way, underdogs always, till history comes, after they are long dead, and puts them on the top."

The Next Few Years.—The difference between Beard and James is wide and clearly defined. The position of each is held by many farmers and others deeply interested in agriculture, but the overwhelming majority of men on farms and others whose heads and hearts are with farmers who farm and do nothing else, have not been convinced that farming must be mechanized and operated like factories in order to survive. It has not been proved that a big business is or can be more efficiently managed than a small one. The application of factory principles and methods to farming can be only partial at best. The man who owns and operates a farm, even though it be encumbered, will do more work and do it better than anyone employed by a farming corporation. Man's passion for land as a home is a deeper-seated reality than his lust for money or wages. Machine technology cannot profitably take the place of the heads, hands and hearts of skilled farmers in making the most intensive and effective use of the bulk of farming land in the interest of society as a whole. The human factor is and will remain decisive in any kind of farming. It is certain, however, that in the next 50 years a wide-ranging application of machinery, oil and electrical power, business methods and corporation capital will be made to farming. Many new types of farming will be developed. Existing types will be changed and improved, in response to new conditions, but the kind of farmer who has met the tests and temptations and survived the ordeals of the last 15 years will outlast or never be ousted by the factory system in agriculture. The next few years, however, are likely to determine the fate of our farming industry. Decisions to be made by the Federal government in the next Presidential term are "freighted with destiny," so far as agriculture is concerned. It is imperative, therefore, that the voice and interests of real farmers should inspire and dictate the decisions. In the meantime, the farm relief plan outlined in The R. N.-Y. of October 20 merits nation-wide consideration and discussion, for it embodies the principles which are inseparable from any sound primary procedure of national scope in behalf of agriculture. . . Bigness, magnificence and pride, full-stomached and sumptously caparisoned, are riding triumphantly up and down all roads in the "band wagon of progress," drawn by a thundering, superpowered steam roller. Smallness looks on, dazed, burdened and grumbling, apprehensive about little farms and mortgaged land, hungering for the plain bread of justice. In the wake of the band wagon, men who stood defiantly in its road lie crushed or maimed, martyrs to their ideals and to their idea of liberty. In its myriad forms the picture is as old as human history.

From Dan's Notebook.—The Missus said to Charley that it would be much cheaper to fix the fence than chase an old Duroc-Jersey sow out of the cornfield every other day. Charley couldn't meet that argument; neither could I, but I know that with Shep and the hound it is much more fun for Charley to chase the sow. . . In farming we have no guarantee that we'll reap where we sow, but the force of habit and the inner urge of an old faith and confidence in the earth keep us going and sowing. . . One fine, sunny day in October, when heat waves could be seen playing with one another, and the air was held still by silvery threads and nets unreeled by spiders, the meadowlarks broke their long silence and sang rapturously, as if it were a perfect day in Spring. Had the day deceived them? In the woods the tufted titmouse and the chickadee also celebrated, and blackbirds in the top of oaks held a jubilee. I whistled a lot of old tunes that day, but lost my pipe. D. C. W.

The Henyard

Fall and Winter Illumination of the Henhouse

The following discussion of artificial lighting of the poultry-house will appear later in Bulletin 90 from the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. It is an excellent resume of the views of the poultry department at that institution and will well repay reading in full by those who are interested in this very important development in modern poultry-keeping. Prof. James E. Rice is the author of the bulletin:

The Time of Illumination.—The length of the day produced by using artificial light and the brightness of the lights are of more consequence generally than the time of day when the lights are used. Whether the lights are given at twilight or in the morning or as an evening lunch is important, but it is not the main consideration. We have tried each of these methods in a good many combinations and, all things considered, prefer to give a portion of the light in the evening and the balance in the morning. As between the evening lights and the morning lights or the evening lunch, assuming the same intensity of light and amount of lighting, the morning illumination appears to be the most effective in promoting activity and increasing egg production because the birds are hungry at that time.

The evening lunch of about one hour, however, is giving satisfaction. It is economical in the use of light but is not, in our experience, quite as effective throughout the season as the morning and evening lights combined.

The evening light alone is more convenient all things considered, than the evening lunch. However, both evening and morning lights appear to be better than either one alone. We prefer the combination of twilight and morning illumination because it provides a perfectly uniform day and night each day by overcoming the constantly changing time of sunset and sunrise throughout the entire season, this being more regular and not influenced in the least by the normal daily changing twilight and dawn, provides absolute regularity from early Fall until late Spring. This plan of lighting can be handled as morning and evening chores. It also divides the discharge of the batteries between the night and the morning, thus lightening the load on the generator and batteries where individual farm lighting plants are operated.

The Amount of Illumination.—As to whether a 12, 13 or 14-hour day should be given will depend upon the laying qualities and condition of the stock and what is required of it. In other words, the physical condition and inherited tendency to lay are two determining factors in deciding upon the method of lighting which should be employed.

Lights should be used on hens: for example, in the early Fall to keep them in production but not on the birds when they have completed the year and should be thrown out of production to enable them to take a vacation before the breeding season. The lights should be resumed after they have ceased production for two or three weeks or more in order to provide a normal length of day in which to recover quickly from the molt.

After the August or September molting hens have had a reasonably long vacation; i.e., about two months following their molt and have gotten back their body fat and color pigment a 13 or 14-hour day can be given to good advantage in the latter part of October or November, depending upon the condition of the birds.

Early-hatched, fully-developed, ready-to-lay pullets should be lighter in the Fall in order to enable them to eat enough food to sustain their inherited production and maintain or increase their body weight. Late hatched, immature pullets also need illumination in order to properly complete their growth before laying. The method of lighting as to time and amount must be determined, however, in all cases by their physical condition and their urge to lay. They must be heavy before they can lay efficiently. A sponge must be soaked before it is squeezed if one is to get any juice. Birds must take in and store up food in reserve before they can lay well and continuously. The problem of successful egg production is quite as much a question of method of feeding as it is of illumination.

If the pullets were late hatched and are immature, then only a small amount of illumination, perhaps a 12-hour day, should be given, to enable them to complete their growth on developing rations without forcing them into production. If, however, the pullets were early hatched, fully grown, heavy bodied and show good laying qualities, 12 or 13 hours of illumination should result in securing satisfactory egg production for the six months having the longest nights.

To throw the best breeding hens, that is to say, the heaviest late laying, late molting birds, out of production no illumination should be given for two or three weeks. They should be given two months' vacation after they have completely ceased production and reabsorbed their partly developed eggs. After they have ceased production for two or three weeks a moderate amount of illumination, say a 12-hour day in November and December, should be given in order to assist them to complete their molt during the adverse Winter conditions.

The breeders should not be pushed into heavy production either by heavy mash feeding or a large amount of illumination very many weeks before the time it is necessary to save their eggs for hatching, and even then they should be brought into gradual production, so as to be at their best laying when their eggs are needed for hatching. The best fertility and hatching quality occurs when birds are on the increase in production or are maintaining a high production, rather than when they are declining in production. The latter usually signifies a loss in weight. Normal body weight must be maintained if we are to avoid a Winter molt and a consequent slump in production.

The better the birds are in laying quality, the less amount of illumination is required in order to secure a satisfactory egg production of around 50 to 60 per cent. One takes rather large chances of a Winter molt, however, if under our climatic conditions a flock of birds are allowed to reach and to maintain 70 to 80 per cent production without lights which means that some of the birds are laying 90 per cent or more, which they could carry perfectly well in the Spring of the year when climatic conditions are favorable and the days 12 to 13 hours long.

The Method of Feeding Is an Important Factor.—The most satisfactory plan for feeding and lighting which we have found is to turn on the lights at twilight and feed the birds liberally on grain by trough feeding. They should then go to roost of their own accord and acquire the habit, which they will do after a little education, at about seven o'clock. Then turn on the light in the morning at five or even six o'clock, which will provide a uniform 12, 13 to 14-hour day, as may be desired throughout the entire season. Too long opportunity to eat and exercise may cause too rapid an increase in production and result in the fowls losing their weight. This appears to be one of the causes of slumps in production and Winter molting. However, if the kind and amount of feed and proportion of grain and mash are properly regulated and the plan of both morning and evening illumination is followed, illumination should be of benefit to the birds and more profitable to the owners.

The following variations in the method of illumination are recommended: No more than a 12-hour day for breeders recovering from the molt, a 13-hour day for well-bred, high-producing, mature pullets or high-producing fowls that have completely recovered from the molt, or a 13 or 14-hour day for late August or early September molters and mature pullets not of the highest production quality, and which are not to be used for breeding purposes the following Spring. By following these plans one should be able to maintain from 60 to 70 per cent production for the better birds and 40 to 50 per cent production for the lower producing birds without loss of weight and without serious Winter molting.

It will be seen from the above that the physical condition of the birds, as shown by their weight, and their laying quality as indicated by their appearance and breeding the age of the birds and their molting and laying condition as to past and present production, all must be taken into consideration when deciding upon the method of feeding and illumination. A failure to understand these facts is the reason why many poultrymen fail to realize the full benefits of illumination. All this emphasizes the fact that we must now recognize the fact that flock segregation has become a necessity. That grouping birds by ages without regard to their laying condition and capacity is no longer justifiable. A good poultryman must learn how to separate the high production from the medium and low production birds in both hens and pullets if he is to feed or use lights efficiently. In other words, judging birds for production has become an essential factor in feeding and illumination. M. B. D.

Epsom Salts for Hens

How often is it necessary to use Epsom salts when treating chickens for worms? Is once a week too often? MRS. J. K.
New York.

If the capsule treatment for worms is given salts should be used at once to expel the vermin. The common dose is one pound for 100 hens in water enough to be used in two or three hours. Of course thorough clearing of the henhouse and yard is needed after this to prevent infestation.

"Is your boy Josh going to be a help to you on the old place?" "I think so," answered Farmer Corntossel, "if he improves a little more on the saxophone, he may get a job that will enable him to pay his board."—Washington Star.

Lay-All, the new Chapin Kernel all-mash feed, makes light work of feeding the flock.

It's so easy that anybody—boy or girl or unskilled labor—can fill the hoppers at any time.

And there's no fuss or excitement among the hens at feeding-time. The event means nothing more to them than does filling the water-fountains.

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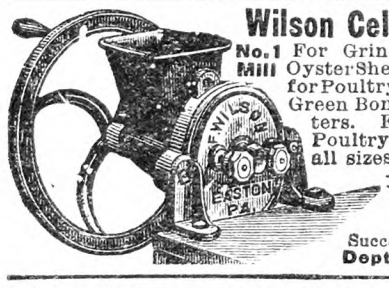

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Lame Pullets

I have a flock of six months' old pullets that are getting lame. Can you tell me the cause of their lameness? W. G.
Toms River, N. J.

There are many causes of lameness in fowls, as in other animals. When growing pullets or cockerels are found with one or more wings or legs disabled without apparent cause and are otherwise in good health, what is called range paralysis may be suspected. This is a disease of unknown origin which may attack fowls of any age, but is most common in growing stock. The affected bird is found unable to use one or both legs or wings, though it has not shown any other evidence of sickness and may be kept under the most healthful conditions. Recovery may follow within a few days but attacks are commonly fatal. There is no known remedy for this form of paralysis but the giving of a physic, such as one or two teaspoons of castor oil or a teaspoon of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water, should be tried with the hope of quickly removing from the intestinal tract any substances that might be responsible for the trouble. M. B. D.

Wheat for Hens and Cows

I have 400 bushels of wheat. In the past I have sold this crop to neighbors. Would it pay me to grind my wheat, and mix some of it with a laying mash, instead of buying middlings and bran—both wheat products? Following are the ingredients of my laying mash: 200 lbs. cornmeal; 100 lbs. middlings; 100 lbs. bran; 100 lbs. oats; 100 lbs. meat scrap; 7 lbs. salt; 10 lbs. oystershell and 5 lbs. of grit and charcoal. Should I mix ground wheat with my dairy ration? This consists of 1,500 lbs. oats and corncob meal; 100 lbs. each of cottonseed meal, linseed, ground Alfalfa, gluten and bran.
Edison, Pa. C. S.

There is no reason why you may not grind your wheat and substitute it for the bran and middlings in both your laying mash for hens and your grain mixture for cows. It will lower the percentage of protein slightly, but not enough materially to affect either ration. However, if you can sell your wheat for $1.25 a bushel or more, and can buy bran and middlings for $40 a ton or less, it would pay to sell the wheat and buy bran and middlings. You could also use the wheat whole in your scratch feed for poultry without the trouble and expense of grinding. H. H. W.

Improving Ration

I am feeding my chickens a laying mash composed of 20 lbs. bran, 20 lbs. white middlings, 40 lbs. corn and oats and 20 lbs. of 55 per cent meat meal kept before them all the time and all the wet mash they will eat up clean in 15 minutes at noon. Scratch food, corn, wheat, buckwheat, barley and sunflower, all they will eat, and oyster shells. Is there anything I can add to the mash mixture to make it better? S. J.
New York.

There is nothing that you need to add to this mash to supply the needs of the fowls, though it would probably be improved by the substitution of a dried milk product (skim or buttermilk) for a part of the meat scrap. The idea of this would be, not to add more protein but to obtain the value of milk in the ration. This is not necessary, however, and the mash as made up should give good results. M. B. D.

Ailing Hens

What is the matter with our hens? Their combs turn pale and then dark blue, they droop around for a few days and then die. We are feeding a home-mixed mash composed of bran, middlings, corn, beef scrap, and buttermilk; scratch grain, wheat and corn. What is the disease and treatment? H. B. D.
Pennsylvania.

Pale combs result from any wasting disease that brings about lack of good blood and blue combs from sluggish circulation. Neither of these symptoms are characteristic of any one disease and it cannot be told from them what ails a bird displaying these signs of some internal disorder. An autopsy would probably disclose some visible evidence of disease but this might not be evident to anyone not familiar with the appearance of the internal organs in health. M. B. D.

Respiratory Trouble

Our pullets seem to have a very strong attack of the roup. They are gasping for air pitiably. Their wings almost touch the ground. Of course not all gasp for air, but their wings droop. What is the trouble?
New Jersey. MRS. N.

From your description I think it more likely that your pullets are suffering from some respiratory trouble than from roup. Infectious bronchitis may be responsible for the marked gasping for air that you note. This disease attacks suddenly and affected birds show great difficulty in breathing. Death is likely to occur within a few days. Upon opening the windpipe of a dead bird, evidence of inflammation may be found with bloody mucus or cheesy matter blocking the air passages. Affected birds should be promptly removed from the flock and placed in dry, warm and well ventilated quarters. A room or brooder house away from the rest of the flock should be provided. Give easily digested soft food and water. If you wish to administer medical treatment to each bird, two 15 grain capsules of equal parts of amonium chloride and ammonium carbonate may be given. A druggist will prepare these for you. M. B. D.

Formula for Laying Mash

What is the best way to combine the following ingredients in order to get the best laying mash? I want to mix up about 500 lbs. at a time. Would it be an advantage to add Alfalfa, and if so how much? Ingredients used are bran, cornmeal, middlings, ground rolled oats, dry buttermilk (32 per cent protein), meat, fish meal, codliver oil. A. E. C.
New Jersey.

It is not necessary to use all of the ingredients that you name in order to make a good laying mash. Wheat bran, middlings, cornmeal and ground rolled oats, with the addition of a high protein food of animal origin and, if you like, some Alfalfa meal, supply all that is required in a mash that is fed with the other parts of a complete ration customarily used. Meat scrap, fish meal and dry buttermilk are animal protein conveyors and all are not needed. Codliver oil, if used, should probably not be mixed far in advance of feeding, though some investigators have not found the deterioration upon standing that is feared. One hundred pounds each of yellow cornmeal, bran, middlings and ground rolled oats may have added to them 50 lbs. of high-grade meat scrap and 50 lbs. of dry buttermilk as sources of animal protein and 50 lbs. of high-grade Alfalfa leaf meal as a substitute for green food, when that is not at hand. Fish meal may be substituted for meat scrap, though inferior to it, and the dry buttermilk and meat scraps are interchangeable as a whole or in any part. Dry buttermilk is expensive but has some virtue probably not wholly equaled by other animal proteins. If you wish to use codliver oil, adds a pint to each 100 lbs. of mash before using. Alfalfa leaf or leaf and blossom meal help out when green foods are not available. Such meals made up largely of ground Alfalfa stems are inferior and pains should be taken to secure a good product. M. B. D.

Roup in Turkeys

My gobbler has developed a disease caught from a neighbor's turkey. They called it roup. I lost a hen turkey with it and hate to have the gobbler go, too. It is now in its first stage, a bunch under one eye. Bird seems well otherwise. The neighbor's turkey and mine lingered some time, grew almost blind and badly emaciated. M. W. C.
Bangall, N. Y.

Roup is a very unsatisfactory disease to treat, since its germs find deep hiding places within the cavities of the bird's head and are not easily dislodged. Frequent cleansing of the nostrils and eyes with some mild antiseptic solution, like boric acid in water, an ounce to the quart, the placing of two or three drops of a 15 per cent solution of argyrol, obtainable at drugstore, in each eye after cleansing or a momentary dipping of the affected bird's head into a solution of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) of the strength of one to one thousand may be tried. The use of the argyrol or the corrosive sublimate solutions should follow the cleansing of the pasages, either one but not both of these being employed. Tablets for making a solution of corrosive sublimate of the proper strength may be had at drugstores or from a physician. Large or hard swellings beneath the eyes should be freely opened with a sharp blade and the contents evacuated. As has been suggested, the efficient treatment of a case of true roup is tedious and likely to be unsatisfactory. The disease is readily transferrable to other fowls and may be kept on the premises by partly-cured birds. As a rule, the best measure is to get rid of affected fowls and of the germs that may cling to utensils that have been used by them. M. B. D.

The Hen's Dust Bath

Here is how I get rid of hen lice: I have a box in my henhouse 3 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 10 in. high, on the floor, filled with hardwood ashes. The hens wallow in it. When they get out they flutter and the dust goes all over the henhouse. Scatter some ashes in their nest and on the roost, and you will have no lice.
Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. E. W. S

THAT old one about the tot who tried to draw papa but put a tail on it and let it go as a dog must have been a true story. We were called into the nursery this morning to see Doris's latest art world supplement. "This was supposed to be a picture of you," she informed us, nibbling her crayon critically. "But I guess you'll think it is two black mice." —Chicago Evening Post.

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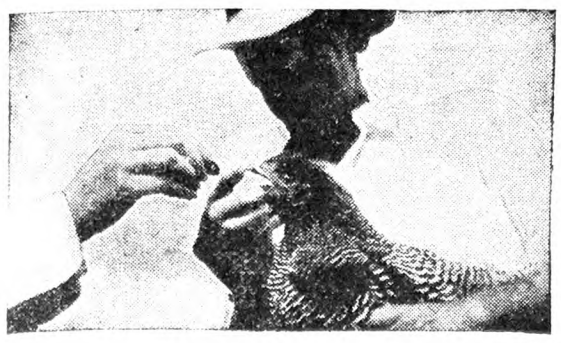

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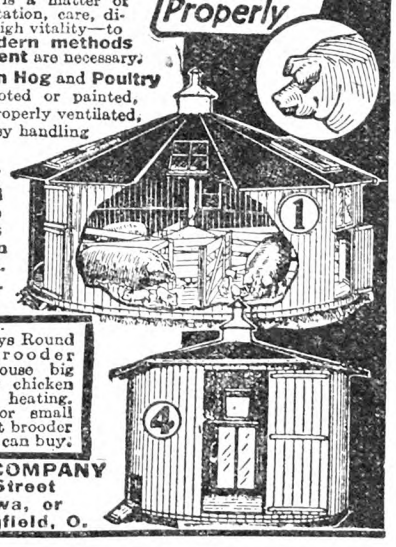

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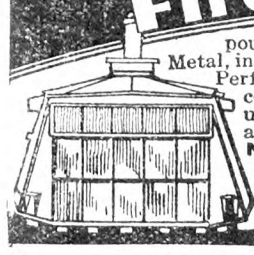

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Hogs.—Receipts, 15 double-deck loads. The market ruled steady to 5c per cwt. lower. Prime heavy hogs, $9.50 to $9.75; heavy mixed, $9.75 to $9.85; prime medium weights, $9.85 to $9.90; best heavy yorkers, $9.85 to $9.90; good light yorkers, $9.25 to $9.50; pigs, as to quality, $9 to $9.25; common to good roughs, $7.50 to $8.50; stags, $5.50 to $6.50.

Sheep.—Receipts light. The market ruled steady on lambs, slow, lower on sheep. Prime wethers, $7.25 to $7.50; good mixed, $6.50 to $7; fair mixed ewes and wethers, $5 to $6; culls and common, $2 to $4; culls to choice lams, $7 to $13.50.

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GARDEN TRUCK

Cabbage.—Local, 75c to $1; Wis., bbl., $2.50 to $2.75; Danish, bbl., $2.50 to $2.75; ton, $35 to $38. Lettuce, local, box, 50 to 75c. Celery, Mich., 75 to 85c; N. Y., $2 to $3. Onions, Indiana, sack, $3.25 to $3.50; Mich., yellow, $3.50 to $4; h. g., doz., 10 to 12c. Beets, doz., 25 to 40c. Squash, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75. Tomatoes, local, basket, 75c to $1. Carrots, doz., 35 to 40c. Potatoes, sack, Maine, $2.05 to $2.15; Mich., $1.65 to $1.75; Pa., 150 lbs., $1.75 to $2; N. Y., sack, $1.75 to $2; N. J., sack, $1.75 to $1.95. Sweet potatoes, N. J., hamp., $1.25 to $1.40; bbl., $2.50 to $2.60; Va., bbl., $2.20 to $2.35; Md., bu., 85c to $1. Peppers, crate, Ohio, $1 to $1.10; N. J., 90c to $1. Radishes, doz., 10 to 18c. Parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75. Rutabagas, sack, $1.30 to $1.40.

LIVE POULTRY

Hens, 29 to 30c; light, 28 to 29c; springers, 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 21 to 23c; roosters, 18 to 19c; stags, 19 to 22c; ducks, 25 to 28c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 18 to 20c; pigeons, pair, 40 to 59c; broilers, 33 to 36c.

DRESSED POULTRY

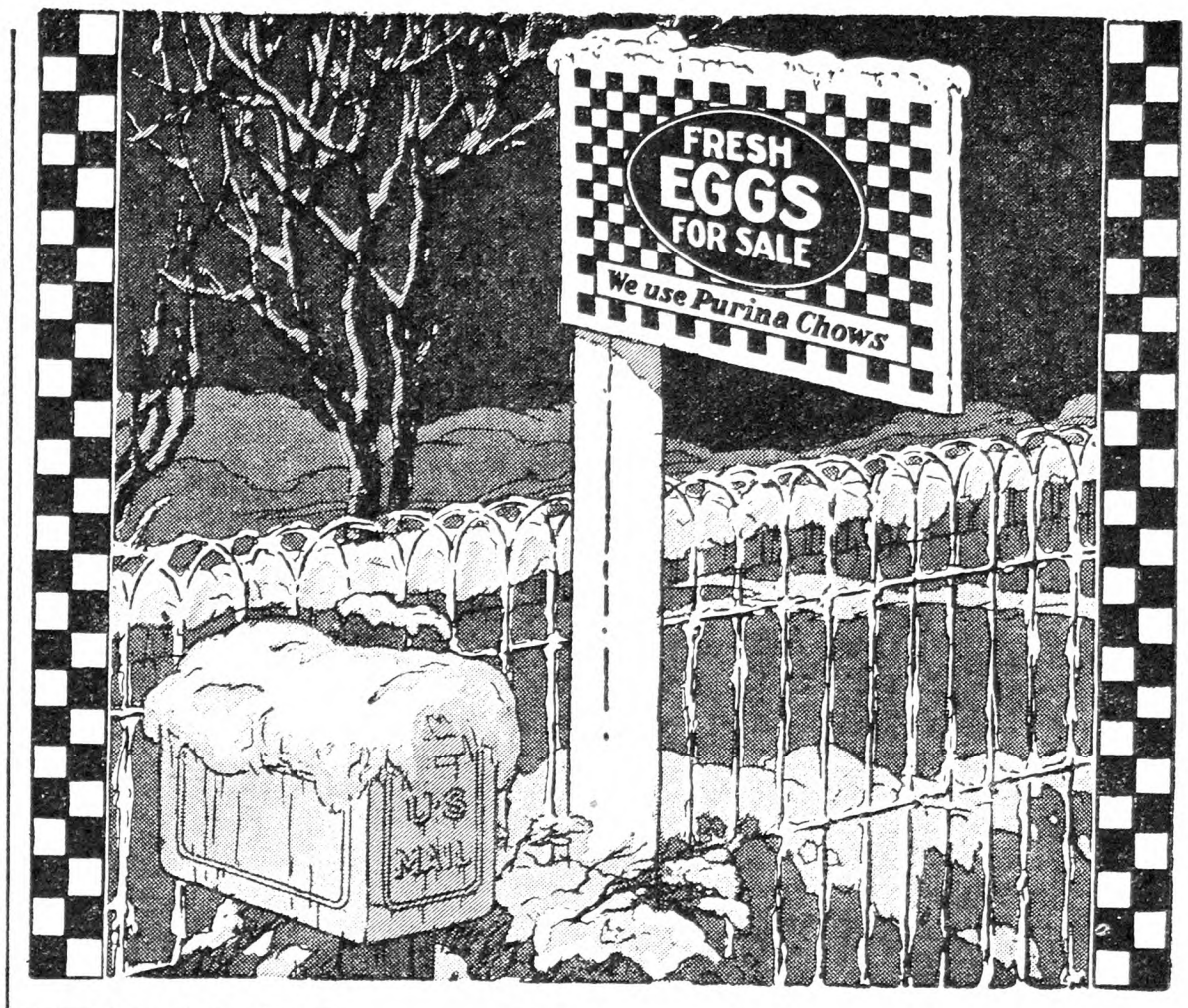
Hens, full dressed, 39 to 40c; hens, hog dressed, 35 to 36c; springers, 30 to 32c; broilers, 39 to 41c; turkeys, 50 to 55c; squabs, Cal., Jumbo, $13 to $14.75; squabs, com., $5.25 to $7.25.

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, October 24:

Bridgeport, Oct. 23.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, King, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; Opalescent, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.75; Pippins, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 50 to 75c; cranberries, ½ bbl. box, $8.25 to $9; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 60 to 80c; oranges, 176-216, $8.50 to $10; pears, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; quinces, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crates, $3 to $4; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1; kale, bu., 60 to 85c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.50; onions, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., 90c to $1.25; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $2; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1.25 to $1.50; Rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; tomatoes, green, 14 qts., 40 to 50c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1.25. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 30 to 35c; dressed, lb., 43 to 50c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 25 to 30c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 72 to 75c; Conn. special No. 1, 65 to 67c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 57c; Conn. extra, 65 to 67c; Conn. gathered, 60 to 65c; western, 40 to 50c; butter, 92 score, lb., 52 to 53c.

Hartford, Oct. 24.—Apples, King, 14 qts., 90c to $1.50; Opalescent, 14 qts., 75c to $1; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; Pippins, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 75c; cranberries, ½ bbl. box, $7.75 to $8.50; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; oranges, 176-216, $8 to $9.50; pears, 14 qts., $1 to $1.75; quinces, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $3.50; cabbage, bu., 90c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1.10; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, doz., 65c to $1.35; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; potatoes, bu., 75 to 85c; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.80; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1.10 to $1.25; Rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; tomatoes, green, 14 qts., 40 to 50c; turnips, bu., 80c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 28 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; fowls, dressed, lb., 32 to 36c; live, lb., 28 to 35c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 70c; Conn. special No. 1, 63 to 65c; Conn. special No. 2, 53 to 58c; Conn. extra, 60 to 62c; Conn. gathered, 55 to 58c; western, 40 to 55c; butter, 92 score, lb., 47 to 52c.



Will *Your* Egg Sign be out this winter?

VERY SOON now these checkerboard "Fresh Eggs for Sale" signs will appear all over America. There's a reason why the users of Purina Poultry Chows have eggs for sale when prices are highest.

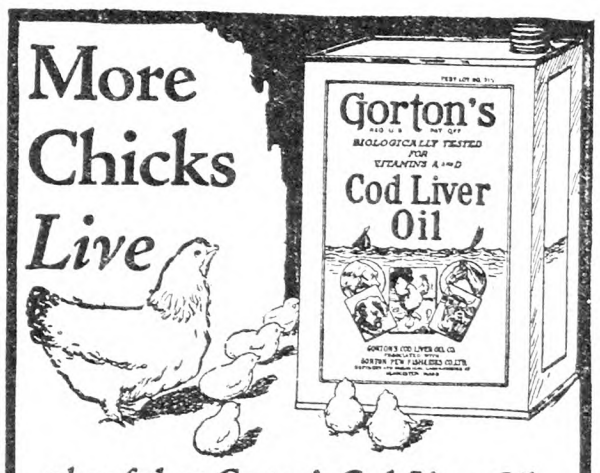
Purina Poultry Chows are made by an organization that's had 35 years experience mixing poultry feeds. Purina has the machinery to mix Poultry Chows thoroughly. Purina has the experimental farm to test Poultry Chows practically. Purina has the chemists and biological laboratory to prove Poultry Chows scientifically. That's why Purina Poultry Chows are rich in the very stuff that eggs are made of. That's why Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Hen Chow build up a reserve that keeps the birds laying all winter—and paying *all* winter. Order Purina today—from the checkerboard feed dealer.

BY THE WAY, if you are a user of Purina Poultry Chows, you'll need one of these "Fresh Eggs for Sale" signs. Write for your free sign today.

Write us for a 96-page Poultry Book—free

PURINA MILLS, 827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

More Chicks Live



when fed on Gorton's Cod Liver Oil. For every drop contains vitamins—we prove it before we sell it. Made from the pick of the Atlantic's choicest codfish. Sold on a money-back guarantee. Gallon to try $2.35. Send no money—pay the postman. GORTON'S COD LIVER OIL CO. Dept. R-111, Gloucester, Mass.

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N. E. BY-PRODUCTS CORP.
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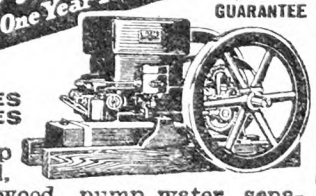
Gorton's Cod Liver Oil *and* Codfish Meal, Condensolac Buttermilk, Meato, Gold Seal Dried Skim Milk and other Quality Products.

POSITIV-LAY Used in mashes by 21 State Poultry Experts
The Oyster Shell Products Co., Phila., Pa.

Only $5 Down Gets a WITTE Engine
One Year To Pay—No Interest
LIFETIME GUARANTEE



ALL SIZES AND STYLES
Will run your shop or mill, grind feed, shell corn, saw wood, pump water, separate cream and do hundreds of other jobs.
Oil Power is Cheaper Than Labor.
Easy Payments—New Low Prices—Big Savings
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1898 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1898 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Write Today For Big New Book FREE

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE

Fox, Coon, Mink, Skunk, Muskrat, etc., dressed and made into latest style Coats (for men and women), Vests, Caps, Neckpieces and other Garments. Horse, Cow, Bear, Dog or any animal hide tanned with fur on, made into Robes, Coats, Rugs, etc. Hides tanned into Harness or Sole Leather. **FREE CATALOG AND STYLE BOOK** gives prices, when to take off and ship hides, etc.

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FURS REPAIRED OR REMODELED.
Estimates gladly furnished. Send us your furs for Summer Storage in Automatic Cold Vault.
We buy raw skins such as muskrat, coon, etc., for our own use. Send for price list.
The Crosby Frisian Fur Company
593 LYELL AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.

POULTRY TRIBUNE
3 Years $1.00; 9 Months Trial 25c
Biggest and best poultry magazine. Established 1895. Tells all about profitable poultry keeping. Up-to-date, money-making ideas in every issue. 50 to 160 pages monthly, with poultry pictures in *natural colors*. Send coin or stamps at our risk.
POULTRY TRIBUNE, Box 219, MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS

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night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog. Sold only by H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

Adventures in Silence
By Herbert W. Collingwood
THIS is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully Bound in cloth, 288 pages.
Price $1.00, Postpaid
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

In your current number in answer to an inquiry you comment editorially about the claims of one Paul R. Hadley in reference to X-ray treatment of fertile eggs, to influence the sex development. I enclose reprint of the experiments made by Mrs. J. F. Ranken and myself from which Mr. Hadley has evidently pilfered his present exploitation. To justify this rather harsh statement I enclose several letters which Mr. Hadley sent to me besides telephoning me on the subject. My reply to Mr. Hadley was that I declined to commercialize the result of the experiments, and that at the present stage the generalized X-ray exposure for sex influence was too cumbersome and expensive to be of practical value. I desire therefore to warn the public against any stock-jobbing or other exploitation of these experiments which were conducted for scientific research only.

W. H. DIEFFENBACH, M. D.

The story of the X-ray experiments with hatching eggs is told in the *Journal of American Institute of Homeopathy*, of June, 1928. In the article Dr. Dieffenbach gives a plain, unvarnished statement of results observed during experiments covering three years or more in collaboration with Mrs. John Francis Ranken. The doctor summarizes the results as follows:

1. Short exposures with filtered X-rays of the quality described stimulate the growth of the chicks—the eight-minute exposure more so than lesser exposures.
2. Long exposures reduce the weight of the progeny to some extent, sufficient to be of importance if used extensively.
3. A most interesting item is the fact that the five-hour exposure produced none but female chicks.

Referring to the five-hour exposure resulting in only female chicks he adds: "This observation is of great interest and cannot be ascribed to chance but deserves further study." It is therefore apparent that the wild claims of Paul R. Hadley are based on this experiment of Dr. Dieffenbach. We have no information of experiments that may have been conducted privately by Mr. Hadley in the meantime. The test conducted by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station cannot be said to show anything one way or the other. Dr. Dieffenbach's report on his three years' experiment makes no mention that the X-ray treatment of hatching eggs makes the chicks "hereditary free from disease," which is the claim of Mr. Hadley. Apparently Mr. Hadley only learned of the experiment during the early Summer, and immediately made plans to exploit the incomplete and inconclusive results.

Replying to your inquiry of the sixth inst., can supply you with early April pullets, ready-to-lay, and in the best of health, at $2.25 each. Upon receipt of your order we will ship the birds C. O. D. subject to your approval upon their arrival.

H. TRADELIUS.

Vineland, N. J.

When the subscriber to whom this letter was addressed received the pullets in question, he found that the birds were apparently of three or four different ages or, otherwise, a large percentage of them were stunted birds and not such birds as could be expected to lay within two or three months. Mr. Tradelius was advised of this fact first by the subscriber himself and afterwards by THE R. N.-Y. when the customer made complaint to us. Mr. Tradelius contends that the customer had no good claim in the case because he failed to examine the birds at the railroad station, and if not satisfactory he had the privilege of returning them. The failure of the purchaser to take advantage of this option does not in our opinion justify this poultryman in sending a mixed lot of pullets and not as represented. It is not in our estimation practical for purchasers to examine birds in crates at the railroad station and determine whether the birds measure up to the representations or not.

We have therefore discontinued the advertising of the Tradelius Leghorn Farm and have made adjustment with the customer under our square deal guarantee of advertisers. Our purpose in publishing this item is to withdraw our implied endorsement or recommendation of the Tradelius Leghorn Farm of Vineland, N. J., in having published the advertisement of this poultry concern.

The *American Magazine* carries an advertisement from the Numismatic Company of Texas in which they state that they will give $200 for an 1884 or 1885 silver trade dollar. What do you know about the above company? Are they responsible?

O. M. F.

West Virginia.

There is as you imagine some joker in that "trade dollar $200 advertisement." There were only about half a dozen struck, and none whatever got into circulation. The regular trade dollar was discontinued in 1883, but somebody at the mint had about half a dozen or less of each of the years 1884 and 1885 struck, and it is these which the party advertises to deceive and catch the uninformed. Just like the "five-cent nickel of 1913 with Liberty head," they advertise to pay "$50 each" for. Only half a dozen or less were struck and none got out of collectors' hands, so the public hasn't any and won't have any, and he is safe in advertising offering $50 for one, knowing nobody has any to offer and cannot have any, or if he had any, the one who actually held them would not sell them for $250 each, or the trade dollars for $400 apiece. The whole scheme is to sell a coin book. The *American Magazine* is too good a publication to publish deceptive advertising of this kind.

John H. Bradley, 70, Makanda, Ill., was sentenced to 90 days in jail on his plea of guilty to an 11-count indictment for using the mails to defraud. For 15 years he maintained seed and nursery businesses, which he represented as elaborate establishments in attempting to secure plants from large growers. He sent checks in payment for sums larger than he had in the bank, testimony showed. Bradley was sentenced by Judge Fred L. Wham in the Federal Court at East St. Louis. He will serve his sentence in the Saline County jail.—St. Louis Daily.

For nearly 25 years THE R. N.-Y. has warned the public against John H. Bradley doing business under the name of Bradley Bros. and a half dozen or more other titles. Perhaps upon his release he will start again in the seed and nursery business under another disguise. The wheels of justice move slowly but as a rule, eventually give the wrong doer his deserts.

What do you think of the enclosed circular of Florida Bulb & Nursery Corp., National Gardens, Fla.? To me it sounds too good to be genuine.

T. E.

Pennsylvania.

As a great favor David M. Finder, Chicago, advises the above subscriber that he has received a block of stock in the Florida Bulb and Nursery Corp., at $10 per share and guarantees no less than 10 per cent for 10 years. No doubt every florist whose name can be secured has received a similar offer. The claims are on a par with the usual extravagant claims made for Florida developments. Until the company has demonstrated its ability to operate on a profitable basis, we should not advise florists or others to put their savings into the project.

I am mailing to you a letter that was sent to my son-in-law, Alfred Smith, which I would like you to investigate for us. You can see whether or not it is a fraud. Will you investigate and let us know? I am an ardent supporter of THE R. N.-Y.; think it the best paper now in circulation.

J. D. C.

Indiana.

The letter enclosed from National Research Bureau, 125-9 W. 45th St., New York City, states that $1,170.43 is being held in trust for one Franklin Smith, or his immediate heirs. The so-called research bureaus asks the Smith addressee to sign a contract authorizing the bureau to collect monies due him and deduct 15 per cent from the amount collected. The contract does not limit the authorization to this particular alleged claim. Furthermore Mr. Smith is asked to enclose a $2 fee with the contract. If this bureau can get $2 from each family of Smiths in the United States it would amount to a pretty sum. We learn the Smiths in various sections are receiving a similar appeal. The proposition has all the earmarks of the Anneke Jans scheme for getting money from supposed heirs, who have no doubt contributed millions of dollars to the easy-money artists promoting the delusion that such heirs are rightful owners of the Trinity property in New York City. Our advice to the numerous Smith families is that they refuse to swallow such palpable "bait" to separate them from $2.

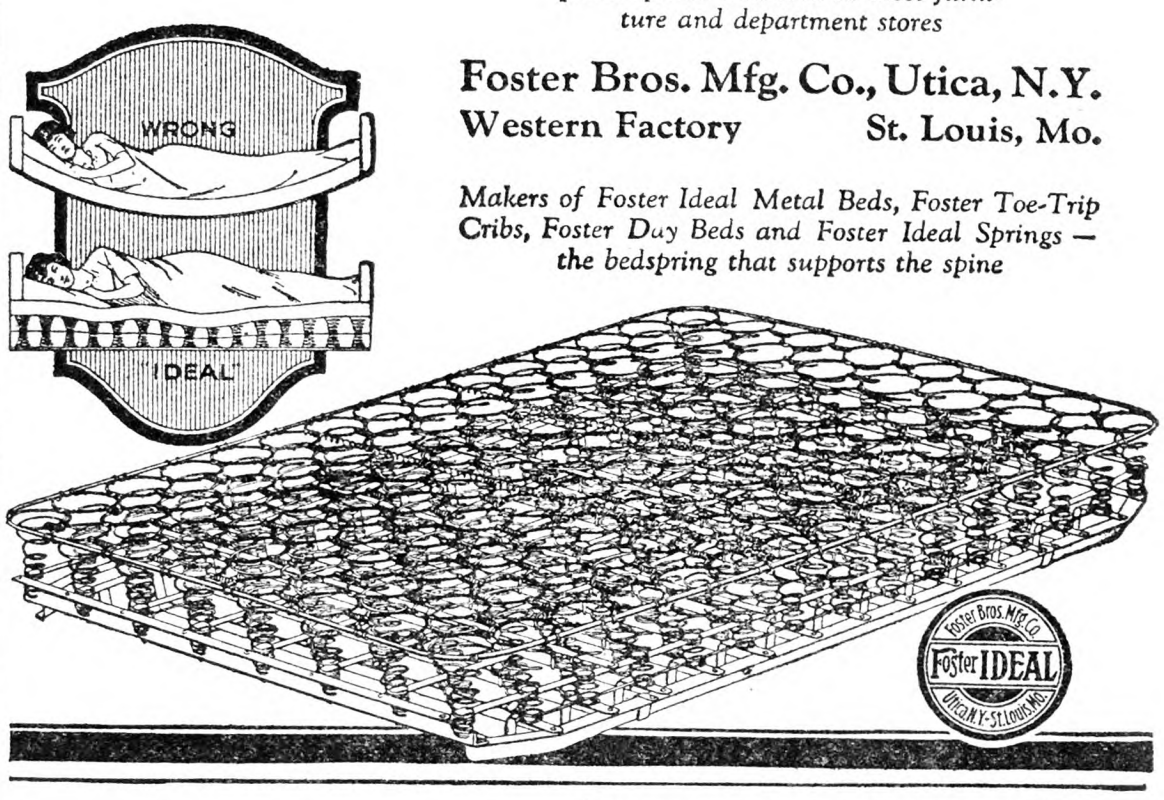
A Bank Surplus Will Not Meet a Body Deficit

MONEY may do many things but only sleep will nourish your nerves and sound nerves need regular nightly deposits of sleep. Regardless of what you may be willing to invest in efficient rest the IDEAL SPRING is within your easy reach—waiting to give you, at little cost, finer spine support and better nerve nourishment than the most costly of bedsprings. There's a very logical reason why. Our pamphlet, "The Common Sense of Sleep", explains it and if you are interested in better health you will write for your copy today.

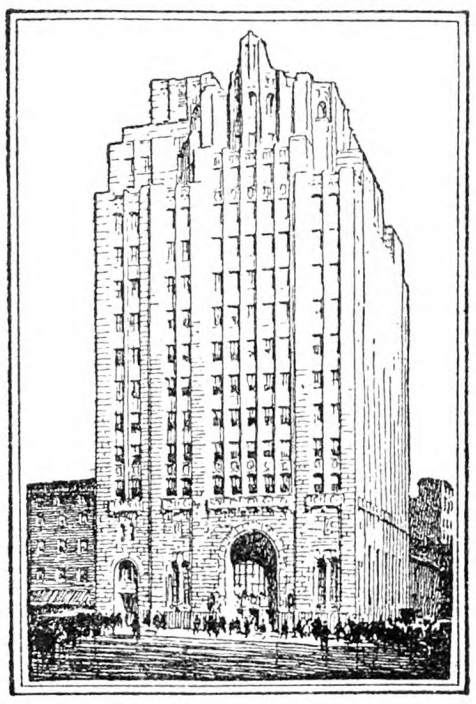
The Foster Ideal is made of guaranteed tempered spirals and sold at most furniture and department stores

Foster Bros. Mfg. Co., Utica, N.Y.
Western Factory St. Louis, Mo.

Makers of Foster Ideal Metal Beds, Foster Toe-Trip Cribs, Foster Day Beds and Foster Ideal Springs — the bedspring that supports the spine



IF *you have no savings account now or, if there is no savings bank convenient to your home the*



SEAMEN'S BANK for SAVINGS
74 Wall Street, New York
will welcome your account

With Resources of over one hundred million dollars the bank offers you the same facilities that citizens of New York and seamen and others in all parts of the world have enjoyed for the last century.

Interest Begins The Day Of Deposit

A complimentary illustrated brochure describing the bank and explaining how to open an account by mail will be sent you on request.

Write for brochure BM 10

I HAVE INQUIRIES FOR ALL SORTS of village homes and large and small farms, woodlands, river and lake front property and land with good springs and brooks, mountain acreage and even for swamp land; preferably within 150 miles of N. Y. C. I am a broker and make no charge of any kind for listing or showing you property, when I make the sale on commission of 5%. If you have anything for sale, write me today.
C. L. COOK, Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms
E. L. CRONK, *Real Estate* RED HOOK, N. Y.

Oat Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads—delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

CIDER APPLES WANTED CAR LOTS—Name Price. F. T. PALMER - Cos Cob, Conn.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for pure-bred Guernseys; the farm is situated in Eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man, Protestant, on a dairy farm; good milker. ADVERTISER 4853, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A practical woman for general work in family of five, country district, 20 miles from New York; washing and weekly cleaning optional; salary accordingly; please write full history, giving character references. BOX 4, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HERDSMAN wanted at once, A. R. work. WHITE FARMS, Cairo, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, capable of operating and caring for truck, farm blacksmith and general farm work; start $80, home and garden; reference. BELLE ALTO FARMS, Inc., Warnersville, Pa.

WANTED—Barn man and milker, one willing to milk three times daily; must be steady, reliable and conscientious worker; Holstein herd; a place for right party; write of come see JOSEPH O. CANBY, Greenwood Farms, Bucks Co., Hulmeville, Pa.

WANTED—a Middle-aged man, white, to drive team and take care of cattle; must cook for himself; $75 monthly, two-room furnished bungalow, light and firewood; Southwestern Connecticut. ADVERTISER 4966, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A general all around farm worker for a Guernsey stock farm in Orange County; must be good milker, good with horses and like and take an interest in his work; no cigarettes or drinking; steady position, good home condition and $50 a month to start, more in the Spring if you make good. F. W. COREY, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—Married, middle-aged, healthy couple on South Jersey poultry farm; man for outdoor, no experience necessary; wife, housework, plain cooking and egg cleaning; together $80 monthly and board; references with first reply. ADVERTISER 4981, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man for barn work; must be good dry-hand milker; $90 month, house with improvements; two days month off. ADVERTISER 4990, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman for general housework; small modern home, two children, two grown-ups; must be good plain cook; permanent home for right party. MRS. W. B. SPOONER, 104-11 207th St., Bellaire, L. I., N. Y.

MARRIED man, no children, for general work and care of four cows on gentleman's country place, Princeton, N. J.; must be well recommended; new tenant house furnished. ADVERTISER 4992, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED — Housekeeper's position in small country home; adults; excellent cook, economical, highest references; good home, moderate salary. ADVERTISER 4925, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN—Protestant, help small farm boarding-house, part time; good home, state wages. BOX 67, Purchase, N. Y.

INSTITUTIONS—Available, single man, wide experience, average; delinquent boys' farm, shop, training; references. ADVERTISER 4955, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, long experience, qualified all branches. ADVERTISER 4916, care Rural New-Yorker.

DO YOU need an efficient poultryman who has increased flock averages and bred high record contest pens; single man; can take full charge, thoroughly experienced hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; college training, excellent references; what is your proposition? ADVERTISER 4938, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN ELDERLY mechanic with knowledge of poultry, wants position on poultry farm or estate. ADVERTISER 4942, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG woman, willing, wants work on poultry farm; object, practical training. MISS G. VOLLER, 337 E 17th St., New York City.

WANTED—Farm work, no milking. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED — Position as dairyman, dry-hand milker; age 21, no bad habits. JOHN HOOMANS, Rt. 1, Bound Brook, N. J.

EDUCATED woman seeks position, mother's helper, companion, housekeeper; state salary in reply. ADVERTISER 4956, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as herdsman; single, age 30, best of references; trained from two agricultural schools; herdsman for the late Wm. Rockefeller; no bad habits; Guernsey herd preferred; state wages; 12 years' experience; A. R. testing and showing and fitting. WM. GEO. HALL, Paul Smiths, N. Y.

POSITIONS wanted by 3 capable dairymen (brothers) as milkers on modern dairy or private estate; please write full details. ADVERTISER 4959, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGHLY experienced farmer who has successfully managed large farms East and West, desires opportunity to manage large dairy farm where results are appreciated; thoroughly conversant with the Holstein breed, showing, testing and breeding; would prefer building up a new herd for man with sufficient backing; am strictly temperate and alive. Address, two weeks only, BOX 154, Lisle, N. Y.

SINGLE farm-hand, middle-aged, good dry-hand milker; state wages. JAMES ROSE, 161 W. 36th St., New York.

SHEEP man, married, 40, life experience in care and management of sheep, general farming and fruit, desires large proposition March 1; share or salary basis. ADVERTISER 4958, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate superintendent, high-grade, proven ability, qualified every detail. ADVERTISER 4957, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, middle-aged, married, strictly temperate, wishes position as herdsman, dairyman or general farmer; lifetime experience. ADVERTISER 4971, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-RAISED young man, Protestant, wishes position on farm, poultry preferred; understands horses. LEON HASKER, R. D. 1, Galeton, Pa.

CAPABLE, married, hard-working, experienced couple; dairy, poultry, pork; excellent cook, housekeeper; no children; bachelor's or widower's place; prefer New Jersey; must settle immediately. GEO. GLEASON, 15 Banks St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, over 20 years' experience, single, successful, reference, wants to take full charge of place. ADVERTISER 4961, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by experienced dairyman, single, 19, position on farm; good milker; machine operator. ADVERTISER 4962, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, single, 34, and with 12 years' experience, desires a position as manager of an orchard with a local market or near a city where a local retail and wholesale market may be developed; references from horticultural authorities. ADVERTISER 4963, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working manager or foreman on private or commercial place; experienced in all branches of farm and dairy; references furnished; open for position at once. ADVERTISER 4964, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Protestant, American, no children, want positions as caretakers on gentleman's estate, or wife will run farm boarding; man as working foreman or teamster; can give best of reference as to both character and ability. ADVERTISER 4965, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, man handy with tools, understands repairing and upkeep, drive any car; wife good cook, housekeeper, references. ADVERTISER 4967, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman, turkeys, pheasants, ducks, wishes position. ADVERTISER 4972, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION Wanted—Man and wife, middle-aged, gentleman's place; highest references, character, capabilities; good home preferred to high wages. ADVERTISER 4968, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED couple wish position as caretakers on gentleman's estate; no children; experienced in care of animals and sure to please. ADVERTISER 4969, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER wishes position for son 18, country or farm; permanent, good home; board and $25 monthly; any distance. B. C., 2000 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ESTATE or farm superintendent open for position; good knowledge of dairying and dairy farming, poultry, garden, roads and shrubs; good reference; 16 years in present place. L. RYAN, Box 51, Suffern, N. Y.

CARETAKER'S position desired by middle-aged man on gentleman's private estate or large farm; man is a good carpenter, also repairs on plumbing, electric, painting, etc.; handy and willing to do anything; good living conditions essential; New Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 4970, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, age 32, no college graduate but 15 hard years of practical experience, open for best proposition, private or commercial; state all details first letter. Address BOX 501, Bayville, L. I., N. Y.

RELIABLE, middle-aged couple, wish position as caretakers, general repairs, painting, cement work; wife housekeeper. ADVERTISER 4960, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, single, experienced on Cleveland tractors, also trucks, expert mechanic, desires position on or before November 15. ROSCOE ARMSTRONG, Box 471, New Canaan, Conn.

THREE or two college girls want work, in the country preferable; willing to give their best. ADVERTISER 4974, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 30, married, desires position as caretaker or herdsman; understands purebreds, A. R. work, gardens, etc. ADVERTISER 4975, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted — Manager or herdsman, American, married, Protestant, 40, three children, 11, 13, 16; thoroughly understands purebred cattle, breeding, feeding for high production, showing and calf raising, also producing certified milk, care of poultry, gardens and all outdoor crops; A-1 references; state living conditions and requirements in first letter. ADVERTISER 4977, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 33, extensive and intensive experience and training for 15 years, open immediately. ADVERTISER 4991, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, single young man, college education and experience to take full charge. ADVERTISER 4980, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, middle-aged, single, best of references, wishes position. KRAUS, 35 W. 54th St., New York City.

YOUNG man with experience desires position on commercial poultry farm; available at once. L. K. GRUND, 632 Chestnut St., Arlington, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, college graduate, single, desires position; outstanding qualifications; authority on feeds and feeding; A-1 egg producer, expert on breeding, chick raising, caponizing, water fowls. ADVERTISER 4982, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR, farm foreman, 20 years driving all makes; life experience cattle, horses, sheep; married, middle-aged, Protestants; natives New Hampshire. ADVERTISER 4983, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION, country estate, superintendent or working foreman; best of references; at present employed. ADVERTISER 4984, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION Wanted—Married man, no family; good milker, teamster, butter-maker and good man in the woods; no bad habits. ADVERTISER 4985, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT couple desire position as caretakers. Address POULTRYMAN, 57 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.

PRACTICAL manager seeks position on up-to-date place, farm or gentleman's estate; first-class stock and dairyman, interested in registered stock; prefer Guernseys; would consider share proposition; near good markets, within 150 miles New York City; American, single, 40, use no tobacco or booze and can get results; can take position now or later. ADVERTISER 4988, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman wishes position where results are desired and appreciated; single, 38. ADVERTISER 4989, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard with packing house; 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FLORIDA bungalow for rent, very nicely furnished; garage, bath, hot and cold water; best street in town; central part State; no cyclones or floods. LAWRENCE, Herrick Ave., Eustis, Fla.

RESPONSIBLE party wants to hear from owner medium-sized farm near York or Gettysburg, Pa., that will rent or sell on monthly installments; farm, stock and farming implements. ADVERTISER 4912, care Rural New-Yorker.

THIS FARM pays profits without government help; milk sold retail 18c per qt.; 5 miles from city of 20,000, on concrete road; all improvements in house; sanitary barn and milk plant; a perfect dairy farm with up-to-date equipment; 33 head of stock, 2 horses, tractor, truck, all machinery; 60 miles from New York City; farm complete with business and equipment, $45,000; if you haven't cash to pay down at least one-half, don't answer. ADVERTISER 4921, care Rural New-Yorker.

45-ACRE farm with barns and silo, 9-room house, for rent; location Nod Hill, Wilton, Conn. R. MULLER, Norwalk, Conn.

WANT to rent, with option to buy, good farm with equipment; New York State; 50 or more acres. A. DeMILT, Rt. 2, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

IMPROVED Hudson Valley stock, fruit and general farm, 235 acres; splendid buildings, electricity, furnace, bath; bargain. ADVERTISER 4954, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—4-acre poultry, fruit, apiary farm, in village, close to school, church, post office, depot; six miles Lynchburg; direct with owner. H. W. BRANDT, Lawyers, Va.

FOR SALE—One acre land, 23 miles New York, 3 blocks to Hillsdale, N. J. station, Erie railroad; 6-room bungalow, hot-water heat, gas, electric light, city water, open plumbing, hardwood floors; garage, 700 hens, 400 laying pullets, best of chicken-houses; eggs sold in town; one-man job; on roadside; can keep store or gas station. OWNER, Box 385, Hillsdale, N. J. Phone Westwood 821.

POULTRY and truck farm, Eastern Shore of Maryland, 52 acres, 35 cultivated; 2 miles from Denton, an attractive county seat town on railroad; mild climate; 5 hours from New York; less than ¼ mile from paved State highway; extra good soil, lays well, shade trees, family orchard; fine water, good neighbors; price $2,000, cash required only $250, balance 25 years' time if wanted at 5 per cent; cost over $5,000; last owner paid $3,700; house has 7 rooms, is old and of not much value but quite habitable and in very fair repair; some fine large poultry buildings in poor repair which could be made good as new for less than one-fifth cost of construction, offered by non-resident owner at great sacrifice. J. E. BAINES, Box 234, Red Bank, N. J.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, capacity thousand layers; price $2,500; write for information. CHAS. STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

FOR SALE—Wonderfully situated old colonial house for Summer home; very high elevation, extensive city and valley view; fireplaces, electricity, State road, quiet, not too near neighbors; slightly remodeled, can have ten rooms on first floor and garage for four cars in basement; other advantages; two or 50 acres; $4,000 up. G. M. FLINT, Owner, Ash St., Willimantic, Conn.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm, 98 acres, located near Altamont high school; good house, two barns, 2,500 fruit trees, 1,000 grapes, 1,500 berries; roadside market; terms reasonable. O. V. CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

267 ACRES wood land, about 1,000 cords wood, selling at $8 per cord; small house included, Ford truck and gas engine; all for $2,600. E. B. FIGGS, Delmar, Del.

70 ACRES, stock, tools and crops, 400 chickens, turkeys, ducks, 20 head hogs and pigs; 1,000 baskets cord; about 40 tons hay; 5 cows, 3 mules, 2 600-egg incubators; 8-room house, 2 barns, wagons and machinery; price $12,000; possession at once. E. B. FIGGS, R. D. Delmar, Del.

WANTED—Small farm or about ten acres land in Northeastern Pennsylvania, Southeastern New York or Northern New Jersey; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 4979, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm or willing to take experienced partner. ADVERTISER 4987, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Stocked, equipped dairy or sheep farm; shares or buy on 50 per cent of income. ADVERTISER 4986, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted with house and barn; not more than 100 miles from New York; price around $2,000. ADVERTISER 4973, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm in New Boston, N. H.; 10-room house, large barn, young orchard in prime bearing, large blueberry pasture, cuts 80 tons hay, good soil; sold to settle estate. Write to G. H. Caughey, Antrim, N. H., or call on A. O. SUTHERLAND, New Boston, N. H.

FOR SALE—Feed, grain and farm implement business; located in good section of New Jersey. ADVERTISER 4976, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Valuable corner with established lunch business, located in Orange County, N. Y., fronts on two concrete roadways, State and county; three buildings, electricity; fine situation for garage and service station in connection with above; price $9,500. ADVERTISER 4978, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

DELICIOUS sweet clover honey; two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; sample, 15c; none finer. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

FANCY clover honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, 90c and $1.75 postpaid; satisfaction guaranteed. ARTHUR JEWELL, Owego, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs., extracted, $2; prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HOME-GROWN pecans, large size, 60 cents pound, 5 and 10-pound bags; orders accepted now, shipments begin November 1; checks with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

FOR SALE—Newtown incubator, 1,800 eggs; also coal brooder stoves; perfect condition; reasonable. EGLI, Box 344, R. F. D. 2, Saddle River Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

PURE clover honey, new crop, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2 delivered. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FINE extracted honey, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 40 lbs. delivered, within 3d zone, $6.75; buckwheat, $5.75; 10-lb. pail, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., $1.65, postpaid; write for reduction on quantities; our prices the lowest; 60 lbs. here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.60. NORTH BRANCH APIARIES, North Branch, N. Y.

PECANS—Large and medium mixed, 60 cents; fine flavored, small, 45 cents pound, insured, delivered; check, money order. J. R. RITTER, Kingstree, S. C.

FIVE-POUND pail, superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail, sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURNERY, Ionia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Delicious new gold-skin sweet potatoes. $1 per bushel. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

STEEL hand loom (Deen), 4 Hamers fly shuttle. P. J. O'DOWD, Box 188, Powell Ave., North Bellmore, N. Y.

SHELLBARK meats, $1.50 per lb.; black walnut meats, $1.25 per lb.; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs. for $1; shellbarks, $1.50 for 10 lbs.; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

PURE honey, 5-lb. pails clover, 90 cents; buckwheat, 75c postpaid; send for price list 10-lb. pails, 60-lb. cans. CHAS MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

BUY your holly wreaths and holly for Christmas decorating; quality guaranteed. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

WANTED—Quilt piecing to do; prices reasonable. LAURA CLARK, Mitchellville, Tenn.

WANTED—Mangels by the carload; send price and particulars to D. L. MAC KINTOSH, Alpine, N. J.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

WANTED—Pair drive wheels for Ford to make tractor. NORMAN MELIUS, Copake Falls, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 2 pails, $2.05; 4 pails, $4 postpaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $8.50; buckwheat, 10 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, light amber, here, $6. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Golden yellow sweet potatoes and white yams at $4 per 12-pk. bbl. f.o.b. Painter. J. W. DOWNING, Painter, Va.

18 COLONIES Italian bees, supplies, extractor, bargain. L. B. SHEEN, Berlin, Md.

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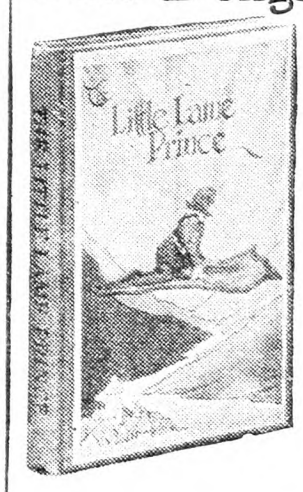

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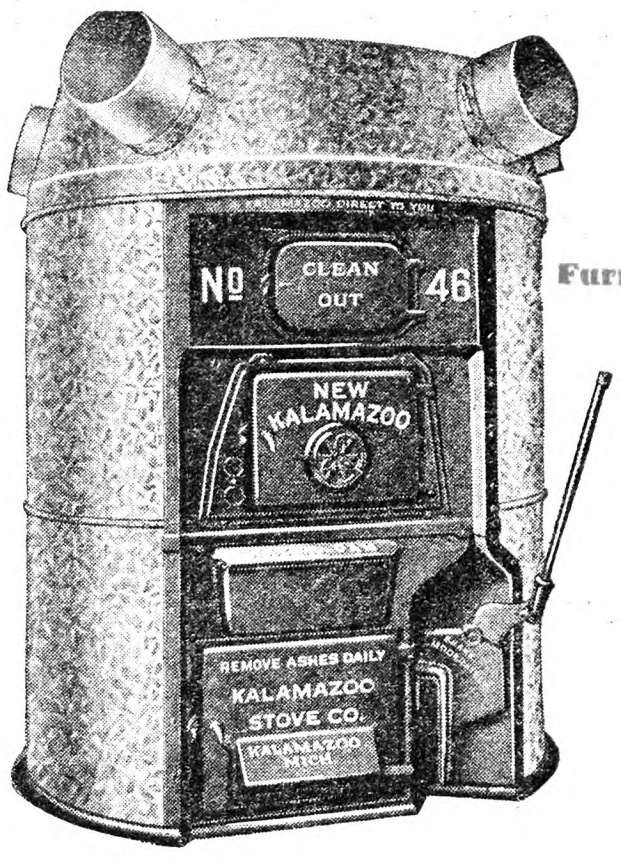

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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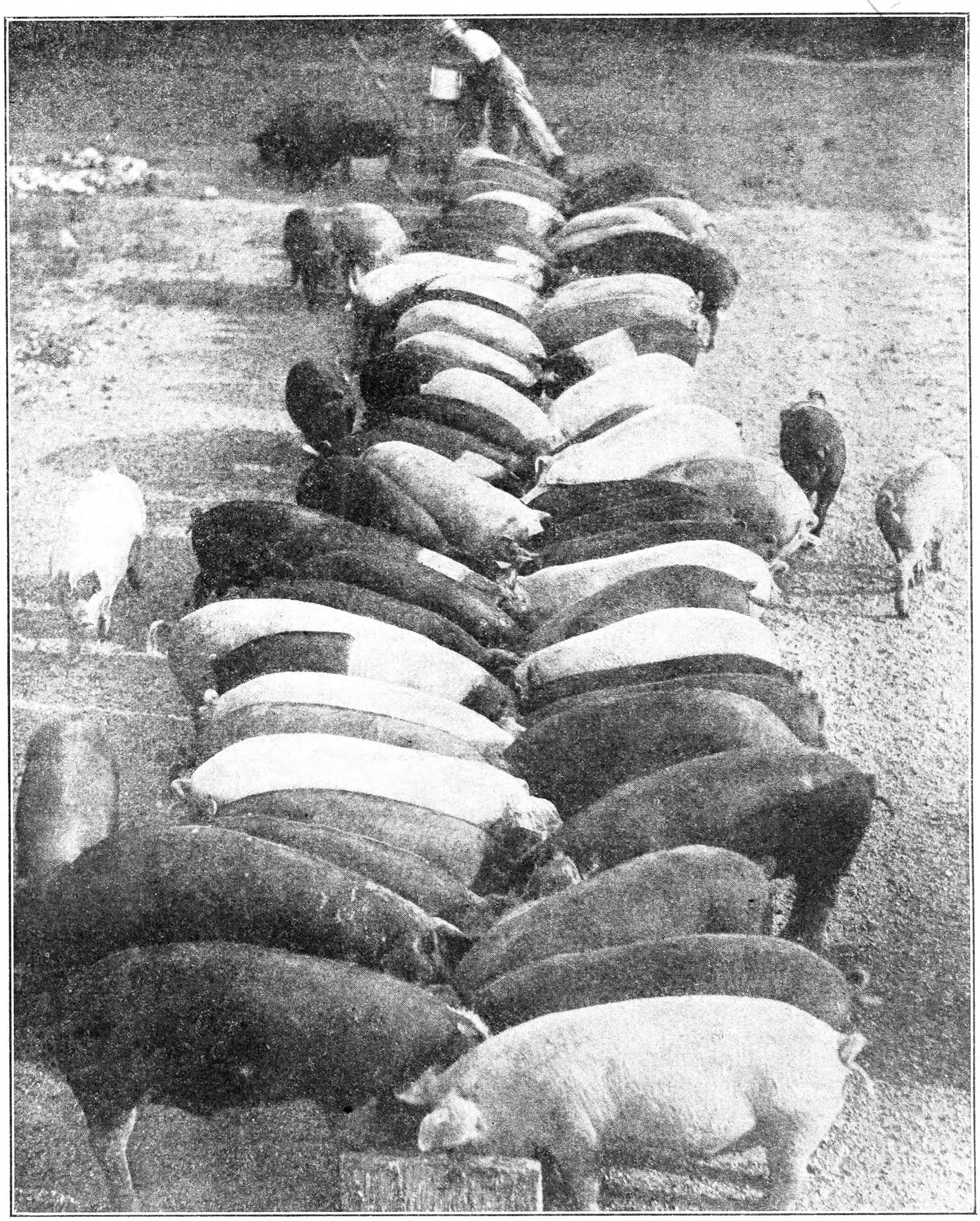


A Bunch of 103 Pigs From 10 Sows

The New York State Reforestation Tour

SILENCE came over us as we stood under the white pines, towering 150 feet above our heads. For the moment no one spoke. It was such a wonderful sight. We had seen beautiful lakes, towering Adirondack peaks, winding roads, straight rows of fine evergreen trees, fine beds of forest trees in the nursery, but this was the greatest moment of all as we stood there silently under the great pines.

It was the occasion of the Adirondack Reforestation Tour. Men interested in reforestation had gathered from all parts of New York State. About 100 were in the group that assembled at the State Nursery at Saratoga Springs for a 300-mile trip through the Adirondacks. We visited both public and private plantations of many species and of many ages. These great pines, that seemed to many of us to be the most wonderful of all, were on the Charles Lathrop Pack demonstration forest located near Warrensburg. This forest is under the administration of the State College of Forestry, at Syracuse. Here, in addition to the great pines, we saw demonstrations of the German and the French ways of managing a young forest.

This fifth annual Adirondack Forestry Tour was arranged by Mr. A. F. Amadon, of the Conservation Department of New York State, in co-operation with the county Farm Bureaus and boards of supervisors. The joint tour is conducted for the purpose of stimulating interest in reforestation by actual field observation. There are various State and private plantations scattered through the Adirondack region where types of soil and various species of trees can be studied. Plantations seen varied in age from 1 to 43 years. Insect pests and various diseases were also studied on this tour. Besides reforestation, many points of historical interest were visited and some time was spent inspecting other work which the Conservation Department is doing, such as maintaining public camp sites and running fish hatcheries.

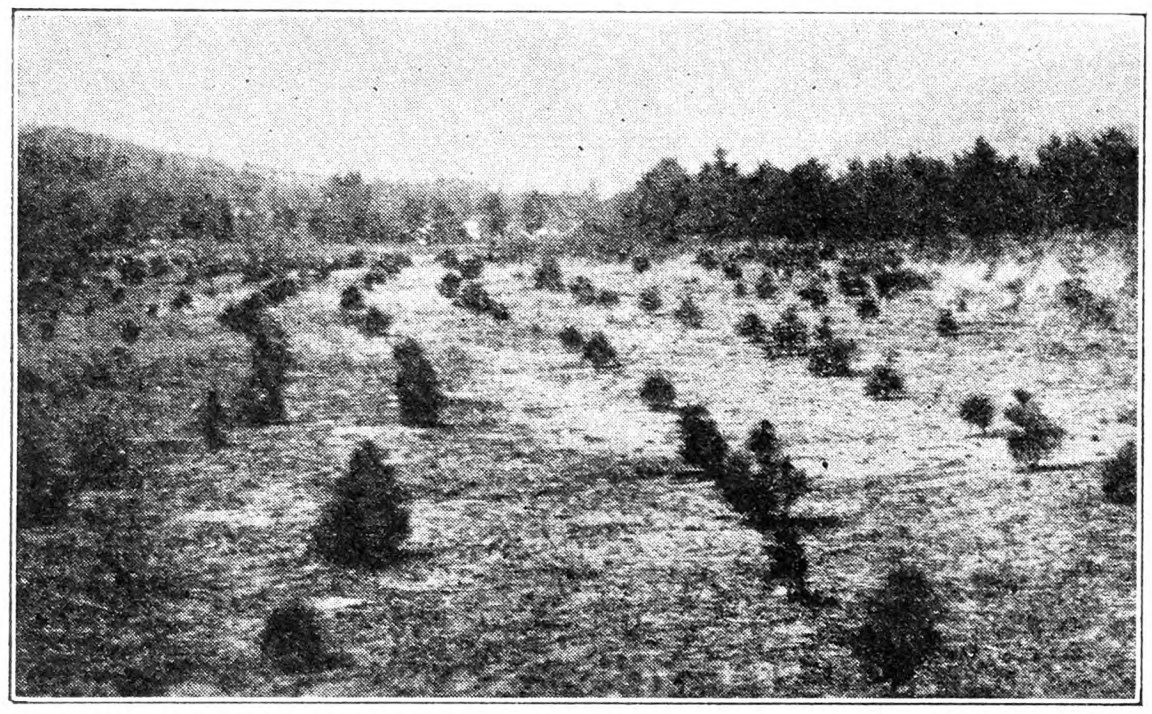
Official representatives were present from boards of supervisors of Erie, Wyoming, Lewis, Columbia, Otsego, Chenango, Chautauqua and St. Lawrence counties. In addition to this there were private land owners, Farm Bureau agents and representatives of chambers of commerce, railroads and industrial concerns. The group on the tour paused for a time at the graveyard near Paul Smith's to pay tribute to the memory of Clifford Pettis. It was under the direction of Mr. Pettis that the first Adirondack Forestry Tour was organized. No man has done more for forest conservation in New York State than Mr. Pettis. During his service of 25 years as superintendent of State forests the present system of forest fire protection was organized, the State forest nursery system was started and upwards of 40,000,000 young trees were planted on State land. He was an earnest advocate of reforestation, and his death early in 1927 caused New York State to lose the services of a valuable State official.

Most of the time was spent in the Adirondack Park. This park comprises over 3,000,000 acres of land of which about 50 per cent is owned by the people of New York State. The formation of this park is the result of a law passed in 1883, prohibiting the further sale by the State of lands within the designated boundaries, and of other laws appropriating money for the purchase of additional lands there. The State-owned lands lie in all of the important watersheds in the region, and are located in various-sized parcels in all sections of the park. They include the slopes and summits of prominent mountains, as well as lower lands situated along the lakes and streams. No less than 584 miles of lake front, suitable for camp sites, are the property of the State.

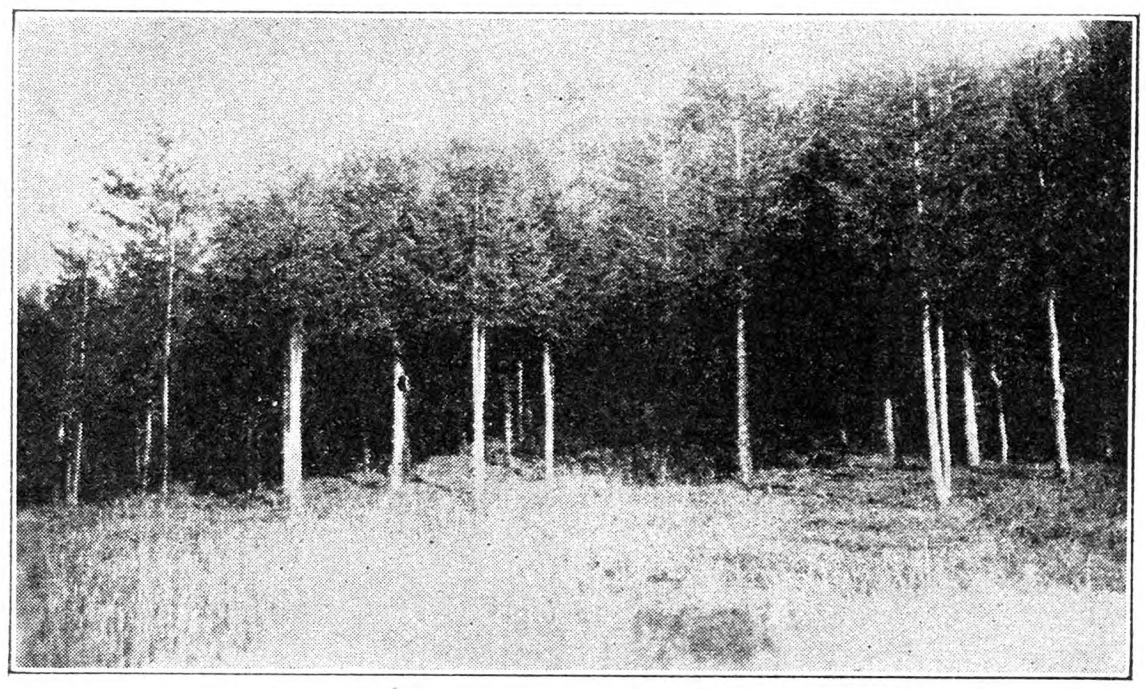
The question of the reforestation of idle lands has been occupying the attention of New York State people for several years. So much interest has been created that a commission was appointed at the last Legislature to study the situation. New York State has more than 4,000,000 acres of land that is suited to growing forests that is idle and denuded, and about an equal amount that is covered with an inferior growth that if put under intelligent forest management and full stocked would be a source of profit to its owners and to the localities in which it is located. Four million acres of this land is not producing enough to pay its taxes, whereas if it were reforested and properly managed it would yield a profit. To encourage the profitable use of this idle land by growing forests upon it, the State of New York is protecting its forests from fire and disease so as to make forestry a safe investment.

In the heart of the Adirondacks we visited the site of the now deserted village of Goldsmith. Seventy-five years ago Goldsmith was a thriving village of several hundred inhabitants and several mills, getting lumber from the nearby forests. Gradually, the forests were used up. No provision was made for keeping them growing by wise cutting. No railroad was available to bring in logs from a distance. As a result the mill was completely shut down and now nothing remains except the stone walls of the old buildings.

We visited, near Saratoga Springs, the forest plantations of Mr. T. C. Luther. Mr. Luther is the world's champion tree planter and he, together with his son, has reforested approximately 5,000 acres of waste land within the last few years, giving him 8,000 acres of either merchantable or planted land. The total cost of the planting in 1924, including trees, was $8.75 per acre. In 1926 Mr. Luther planted 1,000,000 trees at a total cost of $9.67 per acre, with trees planted on an average of 1,500 per acre.



Two-year-old Pines Near Glens Falls. Fig. 631



Twelve-year-old Norway Spruce Near Ray Brook. Fig. 632

Courtesy Conservation Commission.

Twenty-five-year-old Scotch Pine Near Saranac Lake. Fig. 633

At Glens Falls we spent some time on the plantations on their water-sheds. They have planted over 2,000,000 trees since 1910. Here we found plantations of white pine, Norway spruce, red pine and Scotch pine.

From our observations on the State and private forest preserves and from the experience of those with whom we traveled on the tour we submit the following notes about the different species of trees and their place on the reforestation program. White pine is usually found on sandy or light soils, but it will do well on any land that is well drained. It will thrive on good soil as well as any other tree when once established. The better the soil, the faster its growth will be. This has been one of our most valuable timber trees and adapted to a wide range of soils. It should not be used on the light, sterile sandy soil which will not retain a vegetable covering, or in places where the soil is saturated with water or subject to serious over-flowing for a long period. It can be used on light soils that have the ability to maintain fibrous coverings. It is subject to attacks of the white pine blister rust and white pine weevil. White pine should be spaced five feet each way in the plantation as one method of reducing weevil injury. The presence of these pests in any locality should be investigated before planting white pine.

Scotch pine is far more desirable for use than white pine on the poorest sterile soils. It is particularly adapted for this purpose because it has a long tap root which goes deep into the soil and is not affected by drying out of the surface soil. The lumber produced from this tree is not as valuable as that of white pine, but the greater growth that it is able to make on the very poorest sterile soils ought to offset the price difference under this condition.

Red pine, or Norway pine, is a native tree of this State. It is very desirable for use on coarse, gravelly soils. The lumber is not generally as valuable as white pine, the wood being harder, but it is better than that from Scotch pine. This species is comparatively free from plant diseases and insect pests, which is one of the strongest points in its favor, especially for planting in localities where white pine weevil and blister rust are very destructive. The seed is scarce, and, therefore, it can be grown in only limited quantities.

Norway spruce has been introduced from Europe and generally planted in the Northeastern States with good results. It is perfectly hardy in this State and has been used for forestry purposes here in preference to our native or Adirondack spruce. It is the one generally used abroad, and is used in many cases in this State. It is subject to attack by the white pine weevil which may kill the leader. The spruces have a flat root system and are, therefore, adapted to use on shallow soils if other requirements are satisfied. It is not well adapted to use on swampy or wet locations but will do as well as any conifer under these conditions. In order to make a desirable growth it should not be planted on sand or light soils. It is desirable for underplanting and use under heavy shade.

European larch is a true mountain tree of Central Europe. When planted in this country it has usually made a fine growth. The wood is very durable and strong. It is not like our native tamarack, a tree of the swamps, but requires a deep, fairly porous, and moderately fresh soil. It should not be used on the poor sandy soils. It is a rapid grower, but demands a large amount of light. It is best used in mixture with spruce, pine, or some of our hardwoods. It makes excellent ties, posts and poles. Fence post size should be attained in 15 years.

Throughout the entire trip we saw many wonderful plantations. Of the white pine plantations none was better than the 300-acre plantation on the State land near Tupper Lake. This plantation was set in 1902 on burned-over land. The land was very rocky and very low in fertility. When we visited this plantation we found the white pines each 9 to 10 inches in diameter at the base and about 40 feet tall. There had been practically no injury from the weevil and blister rust had been kept under control.

The Scotch pine and the European larch plantations at Axton were the best of these two species. These plantations were made in 1898 by the Cornell Forestry School. Scotch pine stock was obtained from Germany and as a result the trees are much straighter than much of the Scotch pine stock which has been used in more recent years. Some of the European larch were 12 inches in diameter and it was estimated that the best of the trees would make 10 to 12 fence posts.

The Norway spruce plantation near the Raybrook hospital was exceptionally fine. At this place the State has several thousand acres of Norway spruce from 10 to 12 years old.

Full credit should go to Mr. A. F. Amadon, supervisor of reforestation, who had this trip under his direction. Details had been very carefully worked out and the whole group of one hundred people, occupying from 25 to 30 cars, moved through this great State Forest Park with little confusion. Ample time was provided for each stop and yet no time was wasted at any point. Hotel arrangements and assignments were made in advance and the program

was prepared so that there was a description of each stop available in printed form. Mr. Amadon is to be congratulated upon his successful organization of this fifth Adirondack Forestry Tour.

L. H. WOODWARD.

Saddlers at the Kentucky Fair

THE $10,000 stake for five-gaited Saddle horses draws the best horses from the United States to the Kentucky State Fair in Louisville every second week in September each year. In addition to this prize the Kentucky Fair offers numerous other large stakes. But it is the honor of winning prizes, rather than money, that appeals to horsemen.

The Kentucky show is in the heart of the Saddle horse production region and it has always been regarded as the greatest of all Saddle horse shows. Included in the array of stakes are the $10,000 stake for five-gaited stallions, mares or geldings, any age; the $1,000 stake for three-gaited stallions, mares or geldings, any age; the $500 junior championship stake for five-gaited horses, four years old and under; the $500 fine harness stake; the $1,000 stake for suckling foals; the $500 stake for yearlings, and the rich Futurity for suckling foals sponsored by the American Saddle Horse Association which this year netted the winner $1,290, and many other stakes of smaller amounts.

The horse show at the 1928 Kentucky State Fair drew a record number of horses from 13 States. The quality of the horses has never been approached. Horsemen and horsewomen from California to Connecticut and from New York to Arkansas sent their best performers to Louisville to try for the prizes. Horsemen who have been attending the Kentucky State Fair for 25 years stated that during all this time the classes throughout the week had never been so large or the quality of horses so good.

The $10,000 stake for five-gaited stallions, mares or geldings was started in 1917 by Matt S. Cohen, then Kentucky Commissioner of Agriculture, and now secretary of the Los Angeles, Cal., horse show. It was later decided to divide the stake into four sections: one for stallions which would show on the first night of the week, another for mares to show the second night, and geldings to show on Wednesday night. The winner and the second and third-prize horses in each division are required to show in the grand championship division on Saturday night. A field of nine of the best horses, including stallions, mares and geldings, was therefore ensured for the grand championship stake, which is held on the closing night of the week. The winner of the grand championship occupies in the Saddle horse field a similar position to that which the winner of the Kentucky Derby occupies in the Thoroughbred world.

To Mrs. W. P. Roth, Redwood, Cal., went the honor of winning the 1928 grand championship for five-gaited horses on her handsome stallion Chief of Longview. He qualified for the grand championship division of the $10,000 stake by winning the stallion division on Monday night of fair week. Chief of Longview is one of the most popular horses that ever won the grand championship at the Kentucky State Fair. His showy way of going immediately captivates spectators, and his conformation and type arrest and hold the attention of judges. He is not a new performer, as he was shown at the Kentucky Fair in 1927, and was returned a winner of the stallion division. He first came into prominence in the Fall of 1925, when he was the champion five-gaited Saddle horse in Kansas City, Mo., horse show, and sold for the world's record price (for a five-gaited Saddle horse) of $25,000. He was bred and developed by Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Mo., and is by Independence Chief, one of the best stock horses in Missouri.

Finishing second in the grand championship stake was Joanna Jones, a handsome chestnut mare by Bourbon King and out of Lelia Rex by Rex Peavine. This mare is owned by Miss Virginia Scheu, Upland, Cal. Miss Scheu is 16 years old, and a newcomer in the Saddle horse business.

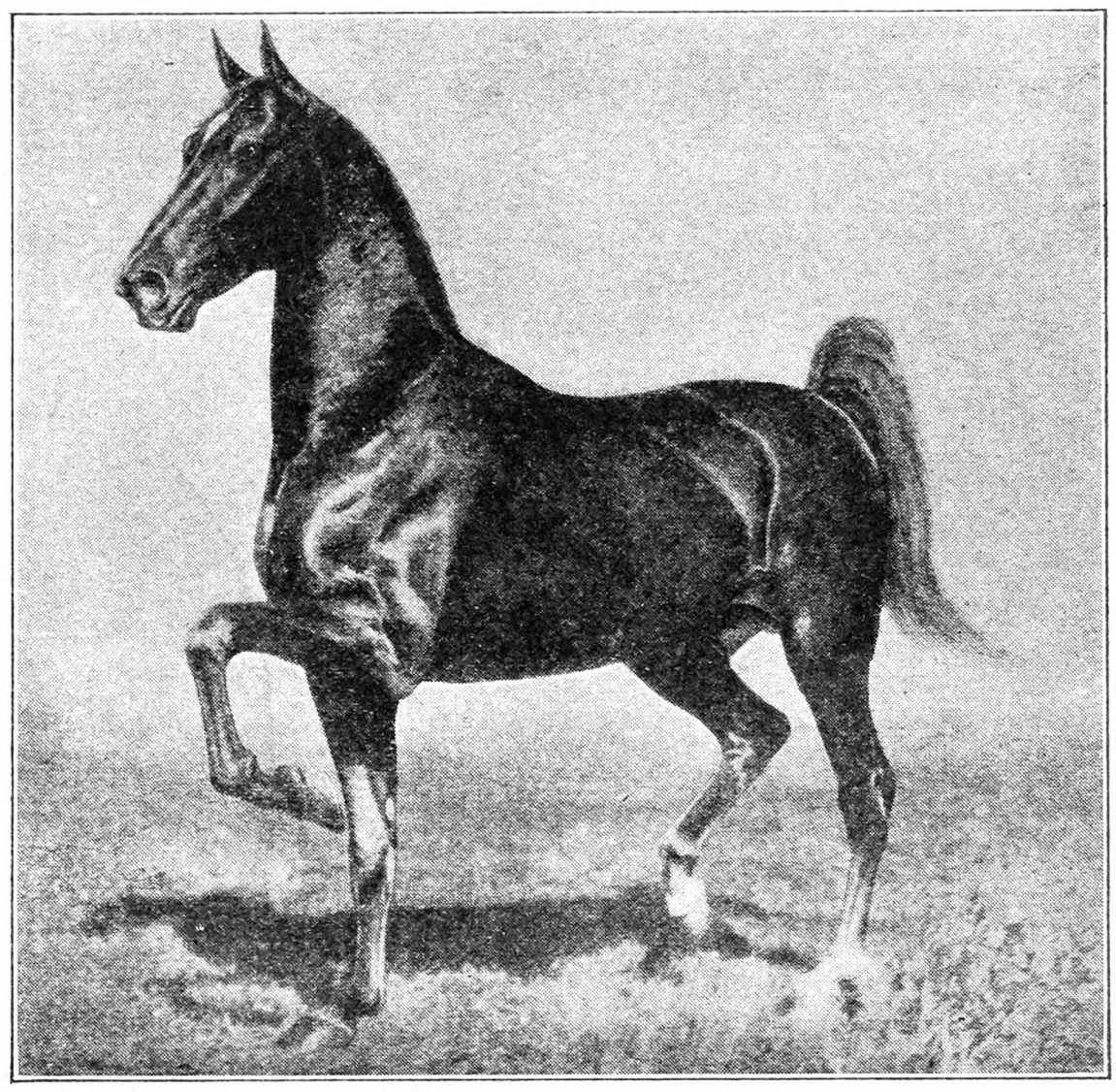
Dark Laughter, another California horse, finished fifth in the grand championship. He is owned and was ridden by the 19-year-old Miss Ruth Lansburgh of San Francisco. This is the first time that a lady ever rode her own horse in the grand championship stake, and received a placing as high as fifth.

The gelding division was won by Lulworth Victor, a grandson of the famous sire Rex Peavine, owned by Lulworth stables in Cincinnati. This is a fine gelding and while he was opposed by 14 other good ones, he was the popular winner of the stake. In addition to winning this stake, he won first in the fine harness stake, and stood fourth in the grand championship division for five-gaited Saddle horses. The Target, owned by William M. Robinson of Philadelphia, was second. This horse is a good performer, and won the grand championship for five-gaited horses at the New York show last November.

A unique show was the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Futurity for colt or filly foals of 1928. This was the first time that suckling foals ever shared the night program with older horses. It was also the first time that a suckling foal ever showed for a purse of $1,190. Forty-six sucklings had been kept eligible for this futurity and 16 were shown. More than an hour's time was required to show these "baby horses," and the charming little filly Rose Barrymore, owned by W. A. Harder, Valatie, N. Y., was selected for first place. She is by King Barrymore, a son of Bourbon King, and out of Mickey Monroe by Rex Monroe. If breeding counts for anything, she has every right to be a winner, as she combines the best bloodlines of the Saddle horse breed, and individually she is as good as her breeding. Rose Barrymore had previously won the breeders' stake for registered foals of 1928 from a class of 25 colts and fillies. The second prize went to the bay filly Lois Hamlin by Liberty Peavine, a son of Rex Peavine, and out of Society Belle by Montgomery Chief. She is owned by Arthur Black, Boston, Mass. The yearling division of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Futurity was won by Native Born by American Born and out of Katherine Haines by Rex Monroe. This colt is owned by Kalarama Farms, Springfield, Ky.

The junior championship for five-gaited Saddle horses, four years old and under, is one of the most interesting stakes at the Kentucky Fair, because it brings together horses of the same age, while they are fresh and showy. Twelve entries made one of the best classes at the fair this year. They had not been showing long until it appeared certain that King Genius, a son of Bourbon King, and Tea Caddy by Ben Sory would fight it out for first place. These two were called out and worked together for several minutes, and King Genius, owned by J. U. Kuhns, Greensburg, Pa., won. Tea Caddy is owned by John R. Todd, Summit, N. J.

Mrs. W. P. Roth of California and Mrs. Lula Long Combs of Missouri were the largest exhibitors at the Kentucky State Fair horse show. They also were the largest winners, both in number of prizes won and in cash value.



Chief of Longview, Grand Champion Five-gaited Saddle Horse at the Kentucky State Fair. Owned by Mrs. W. P. Roth, of California

It is interesting to note that the blood of Bourbon King and Rex Peavine predominated in the winners of the various classes during the week. These two stallions have been responsible for many great tanbark performers in the past 20 years, and now the winners are coming largely from their sons. At this year's show Bourbon King was the leader. No less than five winners during the week were sired by him, now 28 years of age, and still doing stud duty. Sons of Bourbon King sired eight winners, and ten additional horses that were placed in the money. Rex Peavine sent one winner and one second to the fair, while his sons sent seven winners, four seconds, three thirds and seven other horses to places inside the money.

W. J. HARRIS.

Fayette Co., Ky.

Yields of Grapes

Could you inform me as to the average production of Niagara and Concord grapes per acre? H. S. M.

Monroe Co., N. Y.

UNDER the best of care and on the most favorable soils Concord vines have averaged three tons per acre over a 10-year period. This means that in some seasons the yield has only been three-fourths of a ton, while in others it has reached the high point of six tons per acre. Yields have been noted running to eight tons but this is exceptional. Probably Concord is in its prime between the tenth and twenty-fifth years; after this time the yields fluctuate more from year to year. This latter statement holds only in the event that attention be carefully given to all cultural details. The average yield of Concord for the State of course is considerably less than the three-ton figure. In fact it is probably not over a half. This can be attributed to unfavorable locations and soils, to indifferent care and to unfavorable climatic conditions, during the Winter, Spring and active growing season.

Niagara over a 10-year period has shown a production 50 per cent less than Concord when grown on the same soil type and under the same climatic conditions. Niagara is particularly susceptible to Winter temperatures both in cane, bud and root. Such injury reduces markedly its yielding capacity. Under very favorable growing conditions it quite frequently gives yields of from six to eight tons per acre, but these high returns take such a toll of the plants' vigor that one or two seasons are required for the return to normal. These high yields are reflected in the injury likely to occur from the cold of Winter. Niagara is a much more difficult variety to grow commercially than Concord.

F. E. G.

Fall in the Vegetable Garden

FALL is the time of planting certain crops. Kale is generally sown early enough in order that it may make a sufficient growth to thoroughly withstand the Winter weather. Many times it should be planted early enough to mature a crop during the Fall or early Winter months. Kale grown in that season of the year has its particular requirements. The Fall is known as the period of decline in plant growth. Therefore Kale must be stimulated if it is to make its best growth. Plant foods must be supplied; nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia in liberal proportions will force rapid leaf development; 250 to 300 lbs. per acre is none too much. The poorer the land, the heavier the application. In some cases half the amount will give the results at first with other half applied three weeks later. At least 300 lbs. acid phosphate and 100 to 150 lbs. potash should be supplied. The latter materials are needed to give stability, strength, hardiness and frost resistency. An application of lime may be relished by kale.

In Atlantic Co., N. J., the successful kale growers are practicing these things, and they are making money from this crop. In the Hammonton area the problem of manure supply each day reaches a more critical situation. Where can it be obtained? In a multitude of cases only a limited amount of stable manure will be purchased. How do I know? One of my neighbors at Nesco has seeded practically every cultivated crop on his farm with a mixture of vetch, Crimson clover and rye. Another neighbor is using wheat and vetch, with Crimson clover. I believe that if we put good viable seed in the soil at the last cultivation of our crops and perhaps give these cover crops an application of fertilizer, 300 to 400 lbs. of acid phosphate anyway, in a large way the stable manure problem of the farmers is going to be solved.

Even after our sweet potatoes or our red-skin Irish potatoes we are going to plant rye and vetch, and trust that an open Winter will favor us with a good cover crop. Last Winter was very severe in Atlantic County. Strawberry crops were materially injured, and even spinach and kale were cut down, leaving in many cases only 20 per cent of a crop. We are not going to let that happen this year. We are making preparation to protect our spinach, kale and strawberries. How are we going to do it? Our meadows supply us with an abundance of salt hay. We also have some straw. We are going to cover lightly our wintered-over beds of the above crop with these materials. Not a heavy application, but just enough to check the frequent daily freezings and thawings.

The scarcity of manure has forced practically every gardener in our county either to construct a greenhouse or to consider seriously the construction of one. We cannot run hotbeds and cold-frames with manure at the present price. We are, therefore, going to see 20 or 25 new greenhouses constructed this Winter. Those who are in this work and know it thoroughly and have bench houses, or grow potted plants, know that in the Fall of the year they must prepare their soil for this work. I mean by preparation, the gathering of material, sandy loam, and well-rotted stable manure in order that it may be reached when needed. Some of our best gardeners have the material in compost piles. They merely place heavy layers of coarse stable manure or salt hay on the compost. It is thus easily reached and the material obtained, although the weather may be decidedly cold.

Storage of the Fall crops in this latitude is not very difficult. Our roots, such as beets and carrots, can be readily stored in a pit outside. Irish potatoes are generally stored in the home cellar or in an outside cellar. We do not generally store late cabbage. A few of my neighbors place a limited amount in the ground, using the old style pit method, which consists of a layer of coarse hay, cabbages, placed close together, heads down, roots up, on this hay. A thin layer of hay is then scattered over the cabbage and four inches of soil placed on top. As colder weather approaches, more soil, hay, coarse manure or other protecting material is added.

Only a limited amount of celery is raised. Largest growers trench whatever they store, using hay for a covering. Our big Fall storage crop is sweet potatoes. Its requirements are altogether different from the above vegetables. Many of our growers have especially constructed sweet potato storage houses. Others use the hired man's house, and still others use the home cellar. The potatoes are placed in storage and heat is applied, keeping the temperature for a week or ten days, and often two weeks at 85 degrees or more. This is called sweating the potatoes. The temperature is then reduced and practically maintained at 50 or 55 degrees. Plenty of ventilation is given, and we find no difficulty in

keeping our potatoes. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of sweet potato growers in this county use extra care in the selection of their seed, thus limiting the disease in the field, and therefore the heavy loss through disease in storage. What is the use in storing the potatoes if they will not keep for you to market? It is all lost work, and money out, if the selection of the seed is not also looked after. C. A. UMOSELLE.

Atlantic Co., N. J.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The letter P stands out prominently in the history of Maine. It blazed the way for the other States as a Pioneer in Prohibition. It is noted for its Pine trees and its Potatoes. Its principal city is Portland, where the National Grange was entertained in 1926, and within its borders as a State it includes nearly 55,000 Patrons of Husbandry. Its leading Grange county is Penobscot, with 6,295 members.

When the Maine State Grange meets in December it will be the 55th annual session of the Grange, which was organized in April, 1874. Its present master is John E. Abbott and its secretary, E. H. Libby.

Like Massachusetts and other New England States Maine has an educational fund in connection with its State Grange which is used to aid boys and girls of Grange families to obtain a higher education. This fund was established in 1917 and in 11 years since it was started it has rendered aid to over 35 students, the loans ranging from $50 to $400. These loans are made at an interest rate of 2 per cent. The fund, according to the last annual report of State Secretary Libby, amounted to $3,520.

The State Grange of the Pine Tree State also looks after the welfare of its young people in other ways. During the past few years, many boys' and girls' clubs have been organized and these are doing a splendid work. There are also about a dozen Juvenile Granges in Maine. One institution supported by the Maine State Grange is, I believe, unique among the Grange States. It is the Home for Homeless Girls at Hinckley, Maine. The Granges of Maine contributed nearly $900 last year towards the maintenance of this home. About 15 girls are cared for in this home. The Granges of the State have lent their co-operation to the Maine Development Association in the efforts of the association to bring tourists into the State and with much success.

One of the largest and most active of the subordinate Granges of New York State is the home Grange of Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, Flora of the New York State Grange, organized in February, 1874, the pioneer Grange of Lewis County.

At a recent meeting of the Lowville Grange, at which State Master Fred J. Freestone was the guest of honor, a feature of the program was a prize speaking contest for the rural schools of the county, held under the auspices of the Grange. Nine contestants took part in the exercises, which were open to the public. The winners later competed in a county contest, held under the direction of the Masters' and Lecturers' Association of Lewis County. These contests do much to develop the long neglected art of public speaking and are worthy of general emulation among the Granges everywhere. Ira Sharp, for 22 years a member of the executive committee of the New York State Grange, was a member of Lowville Grange. Lowville Grange has a membership of about 500.

During his address before Lowville Grange, State Master Freestone made the important announcement that the membership of the Granges of New York State, according to the reports received by State Secretary Frank J. Riley from over 500 of the nearly 900 Granges of the State, indicated a gain of over 800 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1928. This report is most gratifying, as for several years the annual report of the State Grange has shown a loss of membership. At the beginning of his term as presiding officer of the State Grange, Master Freestone began a systematic campaign to increase the membership of the Grange in the Empire State, and present indications point to success. When the State Grange meets in Rochester the first week in February the complete report of State Secretary Riley will show a gain of nearly 1,000 members, it is expected.

From a Maine Farm

For some weeks I have been forced to lay aside everything possible. The Fall season in this great potato county is always a strenuous time for farm folks. The grain harvest is pretty well out of the way by the first part of September, and potato harvest begins in earnest about the tenth. This year, owing, perhaps to the extremely low prices prevailing, there was little digging done until after the middle of the month, and the season has been favorable as a whole but there are a few fields yet to dig.

We usually sell the bulk of our crop from the fields as we have felt it to be good policy and have never had storage enough. This year when we were ready to dig we could get but 50 and 60 cents a barrel, five cents a peck, delivered at railroad shipping points. The cost of growing this year is not far from $150 an acre, when all items are taken into account, such as interest and depreciation on buildings, tools, etc., labor, board and fertilizers.

The yield in this county is certainly considerably below that of the past two years and will be far below the government estimates in my judgment. There are some good yields and some poor yields, the variation being greater than is often the case. There was a very heavy rain the latter part of May and this seemed to be the dividing line in the yields. Fields planted before the rain yielded well, after the yield was away under. As is usual in times of low prices the dealers are grading severely. Many fields will grade out one-third of yield. This will mean many thousand bushels less to go on the markets.

We have always been handicapped here at Fair Hope Farm because of lack of suitable storage room, and have put in many hard days' work getting potatoes in and out of the cellar under dwelling house. This year we decided, though it was very late in the season, September 10, that we would build a farm potato house as we call them here. We knew that it would be very hard to build a house in time to get the crop under cover and to dig the crop at the same time before freezing weather spoiled them. We were taking chances on the weather but if we sold from field we had to pocket a bad loss for a certainty. By storing 1,000 barrels in a brother's cellar and under the dwelling we have been able to get the remainder in our own new house. The first few hundred barrels went in before the roof was on and a temporary roof had to be put over them to protect them from rain. Another week will give us time enough to make the building safe from any but very heavy freezing.

I think it will be of interest to readers to know how these modern Aroostook potato houses are built and I will describe them, as they are all very much alike in design though they vary greatly in size and capacity. Ours is about the size of the average farm potato house, 40 ft. wide by 50 long, and will have an average depth of 8½ ft with a capacity of 2,500 barrels.

These cellars are made by digging into a bank, south slope preferred, and then building a wall of stone or concrete from 8 to 10 ft. high and grading up around the wall with earth. A building is then put over the cellar which consists of a curb roof with the floor planked so that teams drive in one end and the potatoes are poured into the cellar through the floor. The potatoes are taken out through the opposite end of house as the cellar floor at this end is on a level with the ground outside or nearly so. Care must be taken in putting in the first few loads, but after the pile is near the floor the potatoes are just poured on the top of the pile and so along the bin until full. A space is provided at front of cellar which is used as a grading room. A little later I will send a picture of one which I think will be of interest in the localities where root crops are grown.

I note with interest the remarks of the Michigan politician, as reported by our Long Acres friend, with regard to Maine as a farming State. I have no doubt he has received his ideas from the advertising of recent year which Maine has received as a desirable Summer resort. Perhaps he has visited the section of Maine where they farm the Summer tourist, but there is still considerable of Maine where anyone can see real farming.

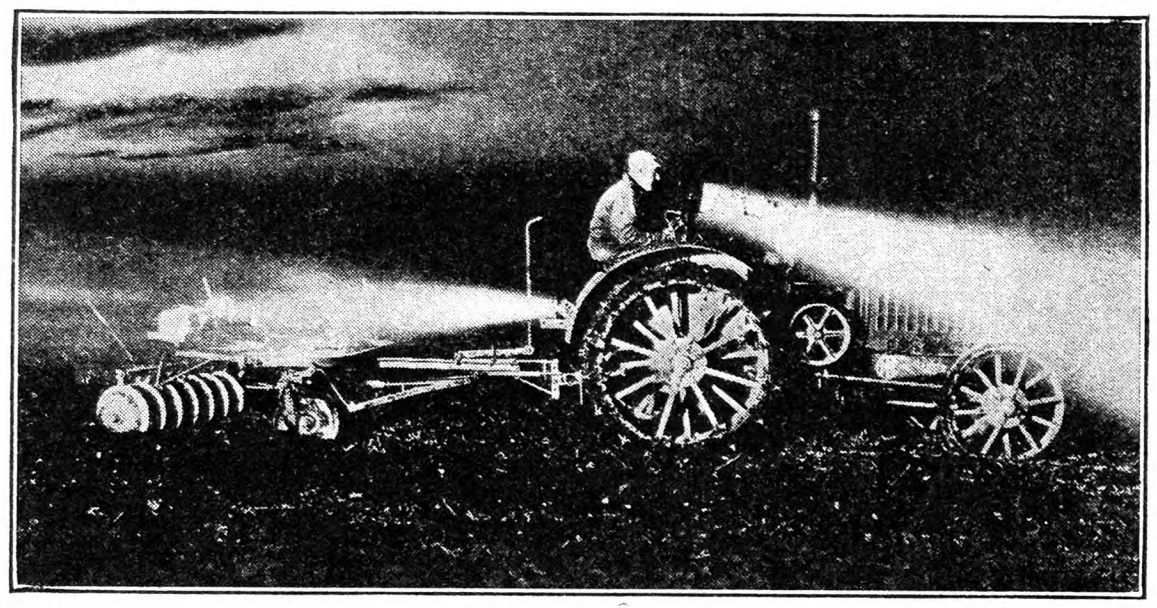
Aroostook County while the northernmost county of New England, is a real agricultural section where farming and supplying farmers is the chief business. The county has an area nearly as large as the State of Massachusetts, but there is only about one-fifth of that area embraced in the settled portions. Still this limited area is the greatest potato producing section in the United States. One railroad is absolutely dependent on the output of the farms of this county for existence, and one other system would probably go into a receiver's hands if the farmers of this county took a vacation for two years.

I live in just an ordinary farming community, no large farmers with one possible exception, and he planted 75 acres to potatoes. The 15 farms nearest to me on a continuous road, none omitted, produced this past season approximately 115,000 bushels of potatoes in addition to hay, grain and other small farm products. From the top of the ridge near our home, the third highest elevation in the county, is located our Grange hall. From this vantage point is one of the finest views in all New England. Great rolling fields of potatoes, grain, grass and woodland make up the unfolding panorama with the high hills of Canada which lie back from the St. John River, forming a background to the east and north.

There is probably no section of the East where there are as many modern farm homes, where there is the same value represented in fine farm teams and improved machinery as in this county. While Maine has a delightful Summer climate, beautiful lakes and streams in addition to its primeval forest, its fish and game, farming is still its chief business. If the Michigan politician will visit Aroostook in harvest time he will be convinced. If he still doubts he can don the overalls and pick up a thousand barrels or more of potatoes as many of the professional pickers do in a season, and the tired muscles of his back will bear evidence to the fact that Maine is really a farming State.

Older counties of the State are engaged more in the production of milk, cream, poultry products and fruit, while one county is engaged extensively in the culture of blueberries and the canning of sardines. A great many acres of corn are grown for the canning factories, but Aroostook is too far north for this branch of farming. Maine still offers many opportunities to the man or woman who would build a home. We have no get rich quick propositions to offer to honest folks but those not afraid of work and cold weather in Winter will find opportunity in Maine for happiness and a life free from the dangers of privation.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.



This picture shows how a tractor can be put at night work in a practical way. The auto gas unit shown consists of a tank of dissolved acetylene, a line of hose, a movable headlight, and a tail light. Two headlights similar to those found on automobiles can be used but most farmers prefer the single headlight because the light beam can be directed at will by the tractor operator from his seat. There are no difficult adjustments to make, no parts to break, nothing that can be injured by getting oil or water soaked and no parts that can get clogged with dust or dirt.

Wyndhurst Doings

It is several months since I wrote of the doings at Wyndhurst. They have been busy months, indeed, with little time for writing. We had a late cold Spring with very heavy rains. Again and again the garden was washed out with the result that the peas, both garden and sweet, were a failure. Other things were late, as so much of the time the ground was too cold and wet to plant. July and August made up for it in heat, though. The hot weather started in early in July and lasted until nearly the first of September, with almost no let-up. September was cool all month, and we had to make up the furnace fire the last of the month. We have only had two light frosts and nothing is killed yet, and we have had some beautiful Fall days.

The big sugar maple in the front yard is a great big mound of gold this morning, and the dogwood trees are a sight worth a long drive to see. The meadows are blue with the wild aster, and the shellbarks are starting to fall.

The flowers do not seem to have been as fine as last year, but we have had blooms since early April. My Oriental poppies bloomed for the first time. We only have two Tea roses, but I have gathered over seven dozen blooms from them, and they are covered with buds still. The "glads" have been in bloom since early July, and I brought in two sprays yesterday. I got some of the double Cosmos seed last Spring, and have liked it very much. The flowers are not very large, but are very different from the single kind. The "Man-of-all-work" has often told me that to have large Cosmos you must lay the plants flat on the ground, and that then the flowers would turn up and be very large. I had never tried it, but this Spring the wind and rain laid the plants flat, and I never saw such large blooms as the single Cosmos has had. I shall have to try the same plan some time again, and see if that really did have anything to do with the size.

The scabiosa has been beautiful and there have been five different colors. The Zinnias have never been larger or of brighter colors, and these cool Fall days are bringing the nasturtiums to their full beauty. The sweet peas and the pansies were killed early in June, and a blight got on the hollyhocks and the sunflowers, and all the leaves turned black and fell off. So it goes, some things good and some poor.

The Lima beans have been almost no good, so very few of them. The Summer cabbage was fine, but for some reason we do not seem able to get any Winter cabbage to grow well. The tomatoes were never better, and we have sold a good many. The celery is coming along very well. The "Man-of-all-work" has given it a last working and is packing the earth up around it now. This is an apple year; as our trees were well sprayed last Spring we have a fine crop. We are selling some at 50c a basket. Corn is not much good, but a good bit has gone into the silos. This always was a dairy farm but that is of the past. Father imported some Guernsey cows when I was a little girl. They were very beautiful, and were with us for many years. He always had some Guernseys as long as he lived. Father made butter for many years and the spring-house was always a wonderful place. The milk was put in great flat pans with double bottoms where a stream of water ran all the time. The milk from the whole herd was put in one pan, and the great pans of cream stood in the deep water until he churned, which he did twice a week. Once seen the mounds of golden butter could never be forgotten. After he grew old he sold milk, as this meant less work for him. We have many medals, cups and certificates which he got at the various shows from time to time.

Boarders started to come in April this year and one is here yet. We had a good many children, and several people who came to get well. Some were very nice and some not so much so. All August we had from 12 to 15 and as last year, did all the work ourselves.

We had the house painted this Spring and five rooms papered. In the last three years we have done over the halls, both kitchens and the baths and 10 other rooms, and still have several rooms to do, and then some people seem to wonder why we take boarders.

"Teck" has been busy all season, as he has had such a big family to look after. He is the friend of all the children, but he still loves his Elizabeth, the little girl on the next farm best of all. Some of the grown people he liked very much, others he put up with, and others he never went near.

Ike, the gray pussy, has also been busy, but for the most part he took good care to stay far away from the strangers. His work has been in the line of rats and mice. Yesterday he brought in a young rat and this morning it was a mouse. This is the way he pays for his dish of cream each morning.

We have a very new little neighbor in the person of a baby sister for Elizabeth. She is just a week old. Big Brother came up for some flowers to take to mother and little sister the other evening after school. It was to be his first visit.

A project of country-wide interest was carried out late in September when Chester County took flowers to "Flowerless Philadelphia." About a hundred cars from all over the county met in West Chester and went to the city. Each car was filled with flowers, and it was a beautiful sight to see them on their way. When they got to the city they were met by a committee of welcome, and each car given a card with the address of a home or hospital, where they were to take their flowers. If the driver did not know the way a Scout went with the car. The car which had some of the flowers from Wyndhurst went to a home for blind women, but they were just as glad to get the flowers as the people who could see.

In April I was elected Secretary for Missionary Education in this presbytery. This means a great many letters and meetings as well. I have written about 150 letters and spoken at two meetings. It is very interesting and seems worth while. I wonder how many of THE R. N.-Y. family will study the mission study books this Winter?

I coached a play for the young people at Grange during August and got a lot of fun out of it. I have spent so much of my life with my high school boys and girls that I get a little homesick for them. I pity anyone who has hard thoughts about our young people. They are very much alive, and must learn for themselves, but they are to be trusted. Next week we are going to take this same play to the home and school meeting where one of the girls who is in the play teaches.

Fall sewing, house-cleaning and the selection of bulbs are important matters now. I never got my Spring sewing done, so I don't know how the Winter work will go. The "Friendly One" has been making very pretty little dresses for the Needlework Guild. She has been making use of material we had in the house, and a number of children will be happy with a pretty new dress as the result of her work.

THE EX-TEACHER OF WYNDHURST.

The Schoolgirl Who Boards Herself

Maybe I can be of a little help to Mrs. B. E. K. as my own daughter attended school, under the circumstances outlined. In the Spring and Fall she lived at home, but stayed in town in the Winter when the snow was deep, while attending the normal school.

A girl can have about the same as at home for her meals, especial attention being given to what she relishes; if (and it is a big if) she relishes things she should eat.

Be sure that she eats some breakfast. I have known of a number of girls who failed in health and ability to carry on, traceable to the fact, that they invariably went to school without any breakfast, or ate only a doughnut or a cooky before going. With all the good things we have nowadays, surely something can be found to tempt the appetite in the morning.

Eggs, toast, rolls, milk, a cereal, preferably a warm thoroughly cooked one, and fruit can be chosen from. If fresh fruit is not always obtainable, homemade jelly and marmalade help a breakfast wonderfully. And the humble prune is most excellent for this purpose for several reasons. It may be prepared at home, as it takes time to cook it properly, and carried like any canned fruit.

If possible use pint cans or half-pint cans, as one is apt to tire of too large a quantity of the same thing.

For dinner have potatoes, meat, one other vegetable, bread and butter, and dessert. The vegetables should be prepared in the morning and the house mistress should cook them. The meat may be prepared by the girl in a few minutes, especially if cooked or canned. My daughter and a chum roomed together, and took a little money to buy milk, fresh meat and fruit. One girl furnished one day, the other the next.

Some girls find it more convenient to have a lunch of one warm dish; macaroni, beans, scalloped potatoes, or some similar dish with rolls and fruit for lunch, at noon, and prepare their dinner leisurely at night, and clean up after it.

My daughter took baked foods the first of the week, and we sent her fresh ones on Wednesdays. With a nest of small strong pasteboard boxes that can be used indefinitely, you can send almost anything by parcel post, very cheaply for short distances, and have it arrive fresh and in good order.

One will tire of a whole large pie. Little tin pieplates may be had, and a pie made on them is about enough for two meals. Different kinds of small cakes will be more appreciated than one large one. Enough doughnuts, cookies and eggs can be carried to last a week, and a tight tin coffee can makes a good container of about the right size for a week's supply.

White bread, brown bread and graham bread can be sent twice a week. Canned goods of the kinds most preferred can be carried every week. Canned fruit, meat and vegetables are a great blessing to all of us, but to none more than the school girl who must care for herself. A generous supply is of the greatest help to her. They are appetizing, healthful and easily prepared.

If I were a girl going away to school soon I would get dozens of pint and half-pint cans and fill them with everything I could find that was good. Chicken, pork, beef, berries, peaches, pears, greens, tomatoes, peas, corn, asparagus, green apple sauce (it tastes so good in the Winter), and don't forget some sweet and sour pickles.

You will be happy and interested getting ready, and there will be something especially satisfying, in using these things which you have prepared yourself, through the long months of study. Potatoes and vegetables can be taken down and stored in the cellar, where you are going to live, and canned goods may be stored in like manner if there is room, and other conditions are favorable.

Often two girls, who are congenial, can work together to a great advantage to both, and there are many good lessons to be learned from this arrangement. Squareness, forbearance, patience, self-control, are a few of them.

If a girl will give her school work and housework intelligent thought, and a fair effort she will succeed wonderfully, and have no end of a good time.

MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

The Vermont mother's problem is not as difficult nor expensive as it seems, as far as food is concerned, for with careful planning in advance, well balanced and attractive meals can be had with little or no cooking required of the child. However 13 does seem rather young to assume housekeeping responsibilities and, of course, will mean even more home supervision if the health does not suffer.

My two daughters boarded themselves for four years and managed finely, but they were allowed to use the stove for one meal (that gave them opportunity to prepare one hot meal) as the woman preferred to give them this privilege rather than have them fuss around with an oil stove. They also ate in the kitchen (some are required to prepare all their food and eat in their room) and had a shelf in the cupboard reserved for their supplies. They used paper plates and napkins, had a cup and saucer each, silver and a few small saucepans, towels, soap.

As for food, milk came first, of course. A quart a day is not too much, as it is the easiest, cheapest and most nourishing food for the money. In warm weather we could take Monday's supply from home by cooling it quickly and using thermos bottles. In cold weather two days' supply can be provided. The remainder should be arranged for in advance from the regular milkman or with the family with whom the child rooms. Eggs, at least one a day, can be taken from home, also butter, cottage cheese, fresh fruit, tender young vegetables, put up in pint jars, and jelly, minced ham and marmalade and pickles. We also canned pint jars of chicken, other meats, and beans, tomato soup, beef soup, containing cubes of meat, carrots, turnips and small onions. These cans were our standby, and it is not too much labor to prepare them, as they will fit in a small container and one or two can be cooked as the opportunity and material come. I forgot berries and small cans of fruit.

On Sunday my daughters boiled potatoes and vegetables and made a can of salad for Monday's lunch. Left-over potatoes were taken to warm up. This can be done by dropping into boiling water for a few minutes. Leave the jackets on. They did not attempt to cook potatoes, meat and vegetables at their rooming place. In Winter a nice piece of pork was roasted on Sunday and a generous chunk was cut, wrapped in waxed paper, and saved for them. A small jar of the nice brown gravy and the cooked potatoes would make a nice contribution to their week's rations. This having the food all cooked, ready to warm up, is really important, as in a village fuel is an item to be considered, and few women want a girl in their kitchen for any length of time. Of course the canned stuff can be bought at very moderate prices at the chain stores, but if the home products are available some money is saved by using them and money can be used to a better advantage for fresh rolls, oranges, grapefruit, and a fresh leafy vegetable in the Winter time, to make a change and keep up the appetite. I made an allowance for them to get this fresh bread as the quantity used was so small that a loaf was stale and unpalatable before it was used, if taken from home. We baked a few cup cakes on Sunday morning, using paper cups placed in gem tins. These kept fresh when stored in a tight tin can. Every variety of cooky was made, I think, during those four years. Don't let the child omit her cereal nor take tea and coffee. There are so many delicious quickly cooked and ready cooked cereals that it is easy to keep the breakfast varied. Cocoa, a good quality, and instant postum are good hot drinks, and small jars of grape and other fruit juices can be prepared at home for use during the warmer months.

In the early Fall, if cooking is prohibited, bananas can be substituted for the heavier foods, as they are cheap, considering their food value.

Given fresh fruit, canned vegetables, milk, eggs, as staples and the other things as fillers, with a small allowance for fresh rolls, buns, and a dish of ice cream occasionally, there is no reason why a child shouldn't thrive and keep up a good appetite.

But important as food is it isn't all we have to consider. Where is she to study? If in own room is it cold as Iceland in Winter, and hot and stifling in Summer? Is there a good light? Is there a convenient table the right height? The days will be long. What about amusements, companions? Where will she entertain her young friends?

Is the bedding clean? Will they launder the linen and is it fresh?

Clothing is also important, and even though we may not approve of the extreme styles of the average high school miss, yet it is best to conform in a conservative way to the mode of the school. It will save many tears and heartaches and better work is done when a child is confident that her appearance is not attracting attention, and a "new" girl is subject to more critical observation than an "old-timer" in the community.

"Vermont Mother" has my good wishes, and don't get discouraged and give up even if things go sadly wrong a few times, for none of us would learn to climb if we didn't have our falls.

FLORENCE HADLEY.

In answer to Mrs. B. E. K.'s note, I am sending you an idea of what I used when I was in high school away from home. I, too, was only 13 years old when I started. I boarded myself and enjoyed it very much.

During the Summer I canned half-pint cans of fruit and vegetables and put up small glasses of jelly and pickles. We pickled peaches and pears, also small cucumbers. A half pint of canned goods was enough for several meals.

Saturdays when we did the regular baking, we made a small pie in a tin we bought at the 10-cent store; this was large enough for two meals, but because the dish was tin it was necessary to take it out of the dish as soon as cut. We also had small size cake tins and these were filled and baked with the family cakes. We just used part of the dough, and so did not need to have smaller rules. We iced the cakes or left them plain according to the cake and taste. I also had nice drop cookies and doughnuts. When we made bread I often took a loaf from home. I liked brown bread real well. We made our own butter, so I took a small print, usually about a pound, and this lasted me a week.

When school started in the Fall we usually had sweet corn, shell beans, cucumbers, squashes and things like that. I took what I thought I could use before it spoiled. I also took the baked stuff and fresh fruit as long as it was available. When cold weather came I used the canned goods. I usually took a quart of milk from home, and in cold weather a half pint of cream to whip. I kept my food in a large size tin bread box. This was a regulation of the house I lived in, sort of a Y. W. C. A.

What milk I needed during the week I bought after that I took from home was used up. I also bought my bread and rolls or whatever else I needed. If I saw something I liked I often treated myself if I though I could afford it. I took $2.50, and this bought the things I needed to eat, took me to school entertainments, bought part of my clothes, paid some school fees and bought my school paper and what extra books I needed, as the regular text books in that school were furnished.

MRS. F. D. V.

Waiting for a Snap Shot

How a Rural Community Earned a Community Hall

A few years ago a small farm community in Southern New York State decided to earn money to remodel an old deserted church into a community hall. The first step was to hold a meeting and decide upon necessary repairs, equipment and minimum expense. A committee composed of five leading citizens finally decided that $200 would be sufficient to shingle the roof, put in new flooring, provide for a temporary stage, paper the building and buy a few dishes. A carpenter and paper-hanger each offered to donate his services and the ladies of the community would gladly furnish curtains and sufficient cooking utensils. But the big item was to earn $200 to purchase the necessary materials, which alone would transform a useless, dilapidated building into a serviceable and modern community hall. It was in early May and the Spring plowing and planting must go on, as all concerned were farmers and dependent on the profits of their small farms to earn the necessities of life.

A great deal of talk was done and many free suggestions given in regard to raising the money, but the church remained in the same condition, for talk and suggestions do not provide finances.

May passed; June came, and the little rural school next door, the old silent church closed for the Summer. But with the closing day of school came an awakening idea in that country teacher's mind as she walked slowly homeward. She was the daughter of one of the citizens interested in the welfare of his community. That very evening she made a personal call on each member of the improvement committee, and presented her money-making plan to them. A recipe book would pave the way. She agreed to collect all the recipes, plan the style of book and arrange for its printing. While the committee members admired her courage to attempt such a task, they hesitated to give their approval, for they argued that the cost of printing such a book would leave but small profits in proportion to the amount of work involved. Being a convincing talker the little teacher finally persuaded her listeners to give their approval and she went home happy, sleeping but little, as she planned entertainments which she would have when the community hall existed.

In the morning she began by calling on several nearby neighbors and explaining her mission. All the farmers' wives were only too pleased to contribute recipes and helpful, original household hints. The sponsor of this plan did not forget to solicit recipes from former residents, and thereby gain support and interest from outside communities. Several recipes were collected from points as far as Richmond, Cal.

While the teacher collected recipe book material she had formed many interesting letter friends who wrote encouragingly regarding her efforts. An advertisement in a nearby paper concerning the compiling of the recipe book brought several helps from strangers whose parents were former residents; also several pictures of the church when it was first built, and its early members.

By persistent effort the recipes were all collected by the middle of August. Now the only question to settle was that of printing. The idea was all settled in her mind, if others would only co-operate. She reasoned that the residents of her home village had always done a great deal of trading at a nearby village. Why not ask the merchants of this village for a little help? Accordingly, the teacher called on several of the leading merchants, explained her proposition and the possibilities of its success, and asked them if they cared to help by taking advertising space in the cook book. The cook book would be sold not only in her community, but in several other rural districts whose residents were good customers in the village where she was now soliciting aid. The merchants responded beyond her wildest expectations, so that the cost of printing was entirely taken care of. She planned to have 100 copies printed to start with. As it was late Fall when the books were finished their authors wisely decided to hold them until the holiday season, when, they reasoned they would make, attractive Christmas gifts. It was really more than a cook book, with the bright oil-cloth cover, with unique blue printing, and its pictures of interest and a short historical sketch of the town's early history, were features which helped the book to find a ready sale.

During the holiday season the first 100 books were sold and with the $50 proceeds the roof of the building was shingled and other minor repairs started. The old church was really becoming a hall. During this transitional period several requests came in for cook books. This time the cost of printing was paid for by popular subscription. The second edition of cook books sold as readily as the first, and thus another $50 was raised. With this amount the hall was placed in a usable condition. Needless to say, the remaining $100 took care of itself, being easily raised in the hall by fairs, suppers and entertainments which all greatly enjoyed.

Since that time I can safely say that $1,000 has been made in this building, a large part of which has been applied in improving it. A spacious dining-hall has been annexed, and gymnasium equipment, furnace and electric lights have been installed.

To attempt to describe the enjoyment and good times which have been made possible by the raising of that first one hundred dollars would be a long story, but certainly all who assisted have been repaid many times.

PAULINE M. WOOD.

Mock Turkey Dinner

Equal weight of fresh pork and beef. Roast brown in covered roaster. Make a dry dressing of onion, boiled potato, raised bread, poultry dressing, chopped together with chopping knife (not run through a meat grinder). Place dressing in pan about the meat one hour before serving. Have mashed Irish potatoes, baked sweet potatoes or Hubbard squash, baked apples, cabbage salad, cranberry sauce. Scald cranberries, drain, add one cup of sugar to two of berries. Cover with boiling water, cook rapidly five minutes without stirring.

M. N. F. P.

Baking Hints

Sometimes when baking layer cake it will raise high in the center. As soon as you take the cake out of the oven, wipe off the bottom of tin and set on top of other layer, press gently until even with tin. If done as soon as cake is taken out of oven it will not be heavy.

When baking cake if you get the mixture too stiff thin with hot water, as milk will make it heavy.

MRS. L. K.

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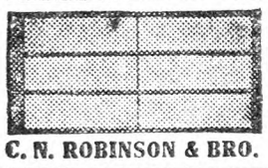

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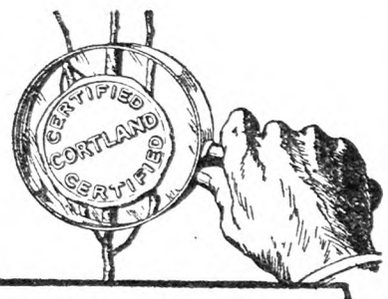

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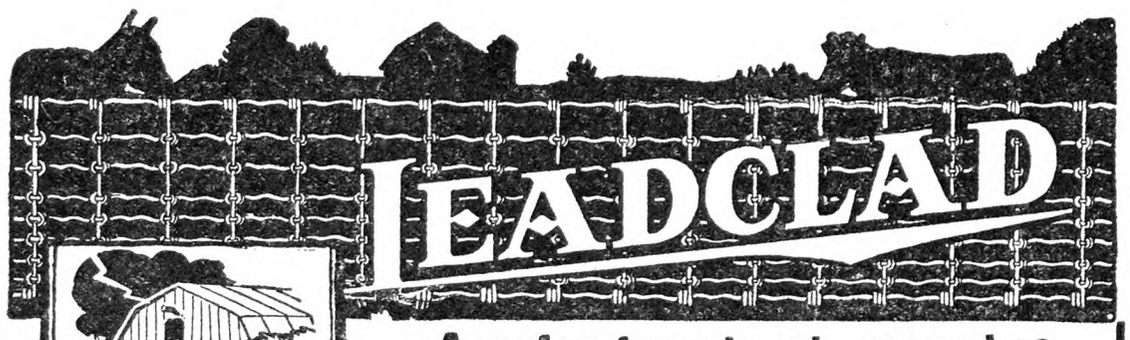

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News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The October 1 crop report for Pennsylvania, issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service was as follows for the fruits:

	Oct. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1928	10-yr. Av.
Apples	46%	47%	55.0%
Pears	72	66	65.0
Grapes	80	81	72.1

Accompanying it were the following notations: Many apples were blown down by heavy winds. Production promises to be several hundred thousand bushels lower than prospects a month ago, but the preliminary estimate of the peach crop is approximately that much in excess of the September 1 forecast. Grapes also show improvement on the average.

To the above we may add that the size of the individual apples is probably much greater than usual, so that the yields are better than might be expected by the actual number of fruits. Continuing with grapes, it is of note that on October 15 there were 200 cars of grapes in the Pittsburgh yards waiting for buyers. This resulted in an embargo on grape shipments to this city until the situation cleared up. At Chicago, a large number of cars of grapes were waiting for possible markets to develop before they could roll farther East.

We also know of a car of Franklin County McIntosh which brought about $2,000, averaging $2.25 a bushel. The price is not so remarkable until it is considered that everything from U. S. No. 1's to almost culls were in this car—a variety of grades and sizes.

During the middle of October we saw an unusual orchard in the southern part of the State. The trees were loaded with apples but failed to possess more than a few leaves each. The varieties were Ben Davis and York and they certainly looked queer. The defoliation was due to apple-cedar rust which has been more or less of an important pest in that section this season. Several of the affected orchard men are planning a cedar hunt in the mountains this Fall and Winter, since it is either the apples or the cedars which must be destroyed.

The crudest possible method of handling apples is still used in one of our fairly large—but not one of the best—commercial orchards. The apples were picked and dumped in a large mound under the trees until the orchard crew got ready to grade. This they did by hand while kneeling on the ground, tossing the fruit into the baskets and giving the absolutely useless apples an extra long fling. It was all perfectly simple.

A Federal publication states that some southern growers are planting pears of a non-blighting variety. We wouldn't mind having a few of these ourselves, if they existed. Probably what was meant was a blight-resisting variety, since no edible pear is free from this disease, so far as we know.

The oriental fruit moth, which has become such a nuisance to peach growers in particular wherever it is found, may become of more or less importance in apple growing, as reports from Maryland indicate. The control of this pest is still unsatisfactory, although some progress has been made.

A new sulphur dust is said to control red spider in both the egg and adult stages. This ultra-fine sulphur is a by-product of extracting an undesirable sulphur compound from household fuel gas, and it may be more efficient than the usual sulphur dusts either because it is so fine or else because it contains a little nickel. The common sulphur dusts did not seem to inconvenience red spiders in our own orchards this year. They were so numerous that another oil spray will be applied next Spring to counteract this weakness of dusting.

A sample of a glue "spreader" for use in sprays was put to work in a slightly different way. The regular glue for our cardboard apple cartons was used up and we were up against it until the foreman thought of this sample lying around. The spreader made a fairly decent glue which held out until a new supply of the regular material arrived.

Extension specialists in agricultural economics in California have the following thought to offer about new orange plantings in that State: "New plantings should be made only in localities having favorable climatic and soil conditions, and where high yields of good quality fruit can be obtained." This is not limited to California oranges, because it fits our eastern fruit situation just as aptly, although many eastern growers have overlooked one or more of these essential points.

The assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture in helping to develop and carry on a program of trade promotion by "Apples for Health, Inc." has been promised by Secretary Jardine. This apple organization is to give special emphasis to questions such as standardization, demand, and improvement in marketing practices. Secretary Jardine announced that the department was especially glad to co-operate in the project, "because it shows the actual producers of apples attacking a fundamental problem in a constructive manner."

Recent reports from Continental Europe indicate that the Northern European markets will be considerably more dependent on imported fruit this year than they were last Winter, and should also open up for American shipments several weeks earlier than last season, according to the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The Continental apple and pear crops, already less promising than last year, have continued to decline in condition and even seemed to be small in size the last of September. The quality of the fruit is said to be poor, much of it being wormy. Quite a few of our friends in the southern part of the State are thinking hard about trying a foreign shipment, if they have not already done so. This is always such an interesting game, even if red ink does sometimes return to spatter on the grower's pocketbook.

R. H. SUDDS.

Geraniums for Winter Blooming

It is now time to look after any plants that may be required for Winter blooming in the dwelling house or living rooms. If geraniums are desired for the house and they are good sized plants they may be lifted up carefully so as not to break the roots, cut back well to make good-shaped plants and potted into fair-sized pots with the soil well firmed or packed. Do not break off the roots when potting but rather let them curl around inside of the pot and be sure to cut the plants back to make them a good shape.

Place in a sunny window if possible and do not give too much water until they start to grow. Even then it is best to keep rather on the dry side unless the leaves turn yellow. My own practice is to grow these plants in pots all Summer with the pots plunged up to the rims but those who for any reason have been unable to do this will find the above directions the next best.

I prefer the double varieties for house use as although there are not quite so many flowers as with the single they are much more lasting and nearly all colors can now be had in the double sorts. Being so hardy and easily taken care of they have always been popular and there are many good old-fashioned substantial people all over the country who would hardly think of keeping house without their geraniums.

H. W. HALES.

MOTORIST (held up for speeding): "I was hurrying up to town to see my solicitor." Traffic Cop (writing his ticket): "Well, you'll have some more news for him now."—London Humorist.

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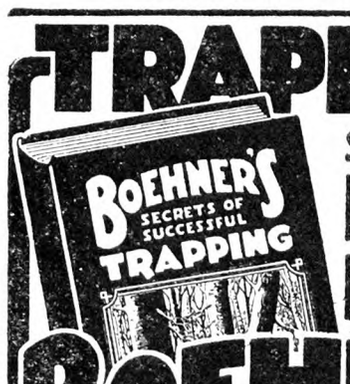

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Notes From a Jersey Garden

We are now having a lovely spell of Indian Summer, and while the country here looks like Fall, the atmosphere is warm, balmy and like Summer.

The leaves this season have browned on a few garden plants and the Egyptian lotus in the water garden is entirely brown. The native pond lilies, however, are not so much affected, being so much hardier.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season the garden is still gay with its bright flowers of almost all kinds. Cosmos has been unusually fine this year and so have all kinds of marigolds and Dahlias, and the new single dwarfs of this class have been a sight to behold. Violets are already beginning to show flower buds for the Fall and Winter and, as these will be kept over in cold-frames and glass covered will no doubt continue to grow and blossom. The great difference a sunny situation has in the garden is now easily seen. As the land here is sloping to the south the warm rays of the sun are felt much more than on a level or where exposed to the wind and we are now picking fine ripe tomatoes almost every day that are well flavored and not the sour things often prevalent at this time of year.

Antirrhinums or snap-dragons have been particularly good this season and the many finely colored varieties that can now be obtained have tended to make them extremely popular almost everywhere. The new multicolored candytuft is still in full flower and instead of the usual dull colored purple and the usual white there are all shades of color from light pink through the different shades of rose and crimson to a dark rich purple and these plants are so easily grown and so strong and hardy

We have been experimenting here to find out the best of the Ricinus or castor oil bean, as nothing gives more variety for a background or gives a more tropical appearance when given plenty of room. It is not, however, the largest or tallest varieties that give the best results but those that have the best habit of growth and the leaves of most striking color. Used in the right place and in the right way they are extremely effective, especially in large grounds.

Looking over the lawn yesterday I came across some fine nuts of the dwarf horse chestnut and this reminds me somewhat of the sweet chestnuts we had from Japan some years ago but are now almost extinct. Speaking of nuts, there is a hickory tree in this neighborhood that has been grafted and bears extremely large nuts of very thin shells which instead of being ribbed like the ordinary hickory are undulating like the European walnut and the meats are very large and shells very thin. This is apt to create the impression that it is a hybrid and it has been found that seedlings grown from this stock produced only the ordinary shellbark hickory. The nuts from the grafted stock, however, have produced a nut that is far superior to any pecan nut as there is no bitter taste to the skin. It is only the extreme difficulty in propagating that has limited its disseminating as experiments with it have brought very limited success.

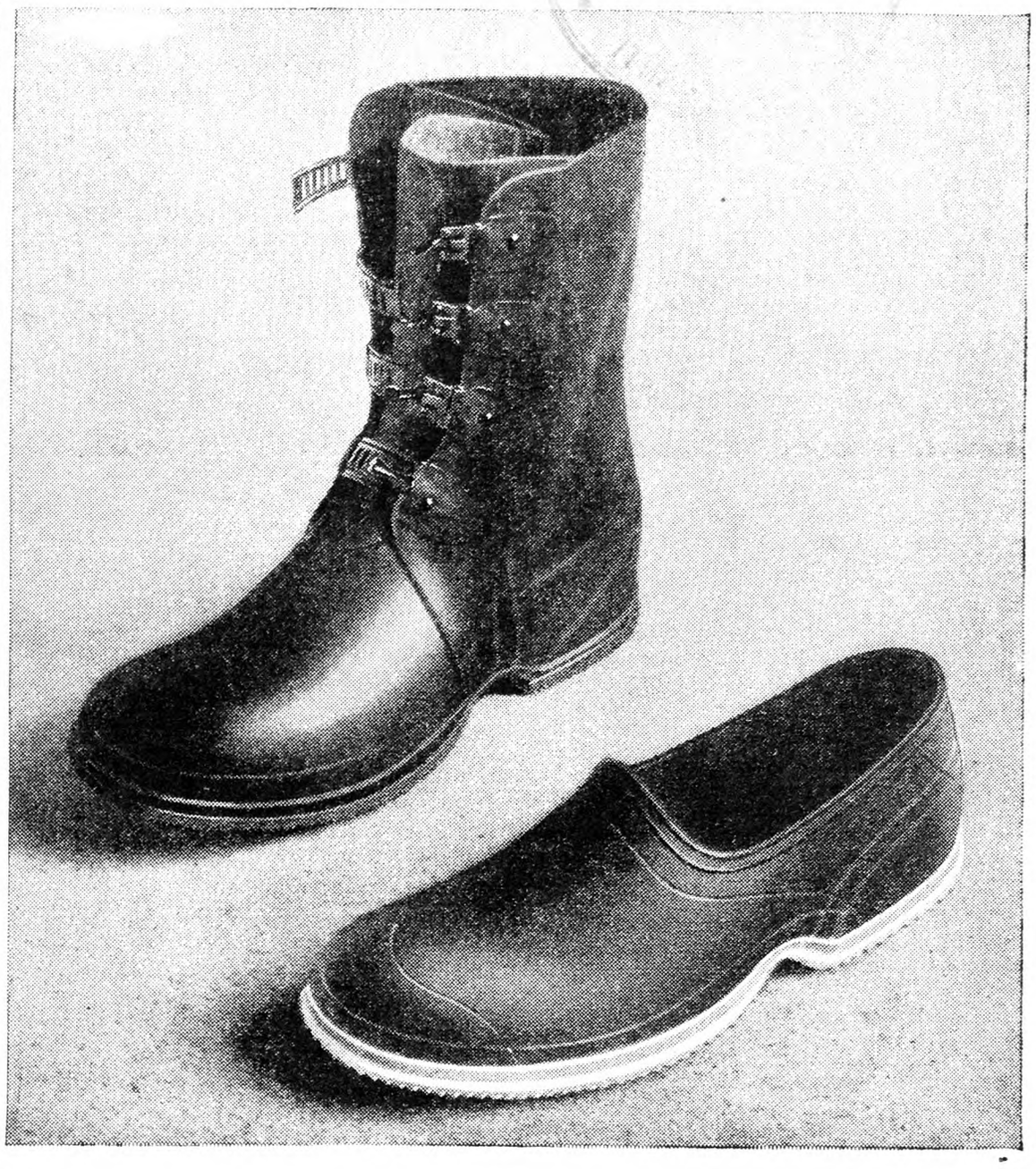
H. W. HALES.

Sansevieria or Snake Plant

This rather peculiar plant is always striking in appearance and being one of the easiest plants to grow will always be appreciated as a good house plant. The leaves grow upright generally two inches or more wide, have cross markings and mottles that slightly resemble a snake-skin—hence its common name.

It is an introduction from Australia—that land of peculiar plants and animals and has been known for some years. A new variety, however, introduced lately has given a renewed popularity to this plant and while the old variety Zelanica is very odd as well as good the new variation of this called "Laurenti" is extremely handsome, as in addition to the snake markings the leaves have a broad edge or border of creamy white which makes it extremely striking. It is easily grown almost everywhere and its principal requisite is fairly good soil, not too rich, and not too much water. Given these requirements there are few plants more easily grown or that look more striking or ornamental in the living room or greenhouse as they seem to thrive well almost everywhere.

H. W. HALES.



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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

We have had excellent harvesting weather, consequently sweet potatoes, apples, etc., have been taken care of much earlier than usual and there is, according to the appearance and reaction of the market, less stuff going direct from the field than there was a week or two ago. Apple shipments of the country have been heavy and probably more have gone into storage than usual, but during the past week there has been quite an improvement of nearby apples in the Philadelphia market although prices continued about unchanged. A good many apples were received from Virginia, Delaware and Maryland, with barrels of Virginia Staymens 2½-in. and up selling around $4 a barrel and bushels at from $1.40 to $1.60. New York State 2½-in. and up Grimes sold at $1.50 and Pennsylvania Jonathans U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. and up, ranged $1.50 to $1.75 bushel. Good quality nearby apples ranged generally 50 to 65c per ⅝-bu. basket with fancy ranging 75c to $1. Cranberries as yet are moving slowly at $3 to $4 per ¼-bbl. box, while New York State Concord grapes worked out at 50 to 60c per 12-qt. Climax basket. Lettuce was quite plentiful for the demand which was light. New York State is practically done and the New Jersey crop is rather light due to unfavorable growing conditions earlier in the season. Good lettuce, Big Boston type has been bringing $1 to $1.25 a crate of two dozen, fancy up to $1.50 and poor stock under 50 to 75c a crate. The celery movement seems to be picking up a little with cooler weather, good New York State celery bringing $2 to $2.25 per 2-3 crate. Cauliflower also moved better, with Long Island cauliflower moving up to $2 to $2.75 a crate. Brussels sprouts have been selling fairly well, mostly at 15 to 22c a quart, and prices on hard cabbage held up well although some of the nearby cabbage is coming in a little soft. Bulk per ton Danish from York State ranged $33 to $38, while nearby Savoy moved well at 25 to 65c per ⅝-bskt. as to quality. Onions have been holding rather firm at $3.50 to $4 per 100 lbs., but white potatoes were very slow and market dull, Pennsylvania round whites in 120-lb. sacks ranging $1.25 to $1.40, and Maine ordinary quality at $1.10 per 100 lbs. Sweet potatoes showed a little firmness and prices on good stock from New Jersey ranged 65 to 85c per ⅝-bskt. with Delaware and Maryland sweets ranging 90c to $1.15 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week were 22,847 cases against 19,600 cases for the week previous. The market was irregular, fine fresh eggs being in rather limited supply, and prices reached as high as 48c a dozen for fresh extra firsts. However, prices were evidently pushed up a little too fast, and some weakness developed, with fresh extra firsts in new cases being quoted at the close at 45c and firsts 44c. Mixed and fresh held and otherwise unattractive stock was quiet and irregular, with fresh seconds closing at 30 to 32c a dozen. Storage packed extra firsts moved out at 35 to 36c, according to reports. Very carefully selected and candled fresh eggs put up especially for the carton trade were also irregular, but closed at 54 to 56c a dozen, 2c under the highest price reached during the week. Cold storage holdings of eggs on October 30 were reported as 202,260 cases against 185,865 cases the same day a year ago. Total holdings for ten principal cities on the same date were reported as 3,619,070 cases against 3,298,490 cases a year ago.

Live poultry buyers were a little cautious in their trading, and while receipts of fowl were only moderate, they were fully ample for all requirements, and prices eased off slightly. Fancy large Plymouth Rock fowl were quoted at 32 to 33c a lb., and medium sizes of the same breed as well as other colored breeds generally sold at from 30 to 31c a lb. White Leghorn fowl ranged 24 to 28c as to size and quality. Live Spring chickens were very weak with prices easing off 2 to 3c a lb., Plymouth Rocks selling 31 to 32c and mixed colors 29 to 30c. White Leghorn chickens 27 to 28c a lb., and roosters averaged 23c. The market on fresh-killed fowl held steady to firm under rather light receipts. Heavy fowl, barreled-packed, brought up to 33c and medium sizes 28 to 31c, and small fowl averaged about 24c a lb. A few nearby broilers, in barrels, iced, brought from 38 to 40c, while western chickens in boxes, ranged 36 to 40c, while those ranging from 3 to 4 lbs. each sold at from 33 to 36c. Cold storage holdings in Philadelphia on Oct. 30 were reported as 2,076,197 lbs. against 2,312,182 lbs. same date a year ago. However, total holdings of ten principal markets of the country indicate present stocks on hand are somewhat larger than those of a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

There was a fair demand for hay of fine quality, and on such the market held firm, No. 2 Timothy selling $17.50 to $18 a ton, the same as a week ago. Timothy clover mixed held steady at $16 to $17 a ton. Undergrade hay made up quite a large bulk of the receipts, with No. 3 Timothy working out at $15 to $15.50 a ton, and No. 2 mixed hay at $14 to $15 a ton. Offerings of rye straw were light and market firm, wheat and oat straw averaging $14 a ton, and straight rye straw averaged $19 a ton. B. W. S.

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

November 1, 1928.

MILK

November: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, November: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49½@	$0.50
Extras, 92 score		.49
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.44½@	.48½
Seconds	.43½@	.44
Lower grades	.42 @	.43
Ladles	.36 @	.40
Packing stock	.34 @	.36½
Renovated	.42 @	.43
Sweet, fancy	.51 @	.51½
Extra	.50 @	.50½
Firsts	.46 @	.49
Seconds	.44½@	.45½
Centralized	.43 @	.47

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.28 @	$0.28½
Fresh, average run		.25½
Wis., flats, held	.27 @	.27½
Daisies, fresh	.24½@	.25½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.69 @	$0.70
Average extras	.55 @	.63
Extra firsts	.40 @	.55
Firsts	.33 @	.40
Pacific Coast, white	.45 @	.68
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.59 @	.60
Gathered, best	.49 @	.52
Common to good	.29 @	.40
Storage, selected	.33 @	.34
Firsts	.30 @	.31

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.43
Fair to good	.30@	.39
Roosters	.16@	.25
Fowls	.24@	.34
Ducks	.18@	.27
Turkeys, young	.50@	.55
Old	.30@	.40
Squabs, white, lb.	.50@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.23@	$0.31
Chickens	.22@	.37
Roosters	.18@	.20
Ducks	.20@	.26
Geese	.15@	.24
Tame rabbits	.20@	.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50@	14.25
Bulls	7.25@	9.40
Cows	7.75@	8.75
Calves, best	16.00@	17.50
Common to good	10.00@	13.00
Sheep	5.00@	7.00
Lambs	13.00@	13.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22@	$0.23
Good to prime	.17@	.21
Culls	.13@	.15
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@	27.00
Bulls	14.00@	18.50
Cows	16.00@	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00@	$2.10
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.50@	1.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.65@	1.90
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	2.00@	2.50
Bu. bskt.	1.00@	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@	$1.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15@	.25
Cabbage, ton	30.00@	37.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@	1.40
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00@	6.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00@	16.50
Imported	6.00@	7.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@	1.75
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Lima beans, bu.	4.00@	7.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.00@	4.15
Okra, bu.	2.50@	5.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Peas, bu.	2.00@	6.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00@	1.50
Spinach, bu.	.50@	1.00
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	1.75@	2.25
Hubbard, bbl.	2.50@	3.00
String beans, bu.	1.00@	4.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@	3.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.00@	1.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.00@	$9.50
Pea	8.75@	9.00
Red kidney	8.50@	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.75@	$3.25
Bbl.	2.00@	11.00
Pears, bbl.	3.00@	6.00
Quinces, bu.	.50@	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00@	3.75
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.50@	.65

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@	27.00
No. 2	24.00@	25.00
No. 3	15.00@	21.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.33⅜
No. 2 red	1.56⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.06⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.54
Barley	.75½
Rye	1.11⅜

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@	.59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75@	.80
Gathered	.50@	.65
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.65
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.10@	.15
String beans, lb.	.25@	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.35@	.40
Peas, lb.	.40@	.45
Lettuce, head	.05@	.15
Onions, lb.	.06@	.10
Cabbage, lb.	.05@	.10

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Most produce is in moderate demand at Boston. Ordinary to poor quality apples continue in excess of any evident demand, while some improvement is noted on the light offerings of best marks, especially McIntosh, holdings of which are approximately 35 per cent of last year. Potatoes continue inactive at unchanged prices. The wool market has shown considerable increase in activity with prices generally firmer.

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Market over supplied on all but fancy stock. Native Baldwins, ord., 50c to $1; fancy, $1.25 to $1.75. McIntosh, ord., $1.25 to $2.50; fancy, $2.75 to $3.50; few, $4 std. bu. box. Me., bbls., A2½-in. Gravensteins, $3.50 to $5. Wolf River, $2 to $3. U. S. 1, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.25 to $1.50. Jonathans, ord., $1 to $1.10. N. Y. Kings, $1.25 to $1.50 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs, 35 to 75c. Cut off, 65c to $1 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native white, 85c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box. Savoy, mostly $1.10 to $1.35 bbl. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, few sales, $2.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs, 75c to $1.10. Cut off, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. Cal., crates, $2.50 to $2.75.

Cauliflower.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 4-12 heads, 75c to $1.10 crts. Col., holdovers, 75c to $1. N. Y., $2.25 to $2.75.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs, white, $1.35 to $2. Pascal, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crts, best, $2.50 to $3. Ore., crts, $4 to $5.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native, ¼-bbl. crts, $2.75 to $3.25; ½ bbls., $6 to $6.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand good. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, med. to No. 1, $5 to $9; few fancy, $10 to $11 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native ord., 18 heads, 40 to 75c. Cal., $5 to $6 crt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand slow; market dull. Native yellows, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Ida., 100 lbs., $3.75; few, $4. Valencias, Spanish, $2 to $2.25 ½ cs. Mich., 100 lbs., $3.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 75 to 90c std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, Cobbs, $1 to $1.10. Gr. Mts., $1.10 to $1.15.

Quinces.—Supplies moderate, demand light. Native, $1 to $2.25 std. bu. box. N. Y., No. 1, $1.75 to $2 bu. bskt.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good for best. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box. N. J., bu. bskts., Savoy, mostly 75c.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Blue Hubbard, $30 to $40 ton. Blue Hubbard and Turban, $1.25 to $1.75 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native O. D., ripe, $1 to $1.75 ½ box. Green, 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box. H. H., best, 15 to 20c lb. Cal., lugs, best, $1.25 to $2. Ohio, h.h., best, mostly $2 10-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Supplies light, demand fair. No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50. Eastern, $17.50 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 48c. Firsts, 45 to 47½c. Seconds, 43 to 44c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 63c. Mixed colors, 62c. White extras, 60c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 54 to 56c. Undergrades, 35 to 40c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26½ to 27c. Firsts new, 25 to 26c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $9 to $9.50. Cal., small white, $9 to $9.50. Yellow Eyes, $8.25 to $8.50. Red Kidney, $8.50 to $8.75. Limas, $10 to $10.25 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market firm, demand good. Receipts at Boston for week ending Oct. 27, 1928, 273,-800 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.03; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.07 to $1.12; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.06; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, 87 to 90c.

Pittsburgh Markets

Oct. 30.—Cattle: Receipts light, market steady.

Good to choice	$13.25
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	12.75@13.00
Med. to good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	11.75@12.75
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs.	12.00@13.00
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	10.50@11.50
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.	7.50@ 9.00
Common to good fat bulls	6.00@10.00
Common to good fat cows	4.50@10.00
Heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs.	8.00@11.50
Fresh cows and springers	30.00@125.00

Hogs.—Receipts, 12 double-deck loads. The market ruled 5c per cwt. lower on good weights, while light grades were 10c per cwt higher.

Prime heavy hogs	$9.50@$9.75
Heavy mixed	9.75@ 9.85
Prime medium weights	9.80@ 9.85
Best heavy yorkers	9.80@ 9.85
Good light yorkers	9.50@ 9.70
Pigs, as to quality	9.25@ 9.50
Common to good roughs	7.75@ 8.50
Stags	5.00@ 6.50

Sheep.—Receipts, three loads. The market ruled active at steady prices.

Prime wethers	$7.25@$7.50
Good mixed	6.50@ 7.00
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	5.00@ 6.00
Culls and common	2.00@ 4.00
Culls to choice lambs	8.00@14.25

Calves.—Supply light, market steady.

Veal calves	$16.00@17.00
Heavy and thin calves	7.00@13.50

Garden Truck.—Artichoke, box, $3 to $3.50; beans, new string, hamp, $4 to $4.50; Lima, qt., 25 to 30c; cabbage, local, bu., 75c to $1; ton, $38 to $42; lettuce, Cal., box, 50 to 75c; cucumbers, hamp, $2 to $2.50; celery, Mich., $2 to $2.50; N. Y., $2 to $2.50; onions, Indiana, sack, $3.50 to $3.75; Mich., yellow, $3.50 to $3.75; beets, doz., 25 to 35c; squash, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; turnips, sack, $1.25 to $1.75; tomatoes, local, bskt, 50c to $1; carrots, doz., 30 to 40c; potatoes, sack, Maine, $2 to $2.10; Mich., $1.75 to $1.85; Pa., 150 lbs., $1.75 to $1.90; N. Y., sack, $1.75 to $1.90; sweet potatoes, N. J., hamp, $2 to $2.25; bbl., $2.85 to $3; radishes, doz., 10 to 12c; rutabagas, sack, $1.25 to $1.35; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1 to $1.50.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., small, $1.40 to $1.50; large, $1.50 to $1.75; box, $8 to $8.50; pears, Bartlett, $2.75 to $3; Keiffers, $1 to $1.25; quinces, $1 to 1.25; grapes, 2 qts., 14 to 15c; Mich., Concord, bskt, 23 to 25c; plums, $1.25 to $1.50.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 53c; duck eggs, doz., 65c; pullet eggs, doz., 48c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; corn, Yellow Bantam, doz. ears, 25c; white, doz. ears, 20c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 100, 50 to 90c; home-grown, 100, 90c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; home-grown, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 2 lbs., 5c; potatoes, bu., 90c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, 6 lbs., 25c; Elberta peaches, bu., $1.75.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 55c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 34c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 48c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 45c; broilers, dressed, lb., 50c; Leghorns, 30c; heavy, 32 to 35c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 60 to 65c; eggs, 50 to 60c; grade A, 24-oz., case, $18.50 to $19; fancy, white, $19.50 to $20; unclassified, $17; retail, 60 to 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 48 to 50c; duck eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1; Lima beans, bu., $3; cabbage, doz. heads, 75c to $1; cantaloupes, bu., $1 to $2; celery, doz. bchs, 40 to 60c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.25 to $3; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; cucumbers, bu., $1 to $1.50; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $1.25 to $2; parsnips, bu., $1.50; peppers, bu., $1 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., 65 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs, 50c; rutabagas, bu., $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; sweet corn, doz., 30c; tomatoes, bu., $2; turnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; endive, doz., 40c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.50; grapes, lb., 2½ to 5c; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; pears, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; prunes, bu., $2 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $13; wheat, bu., new., $1.10 to $1.30.

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures and notes are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford, October 31:

In order that Connecticut farmers may have for their guidance reliable information of this sort, the State Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Markets has recently published a bulletin entitled "Connecticut Market Demand for Agricultural Products." This bulletin contains the nature and extent of imports of agricultural products on ten of the larger Connecticut markets during the past year.

Comparisons are also made to show the trend of such imports during the past 11 years. It shows in what lines we are failing to supply the market demand and where we are holding our own and even crowding outside competition.

Would it not be good business to become familiar with the contents of this bulletin before making next year's plans? It may be wise to change our farming business so as to more adequately meet the demand along certain lines.

A copy of this bulletin will be mailed free to those interested enough to make a written request to the State Department of Agriculture, Hartford, Conn.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Oct. 30.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, King, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; Opalescent, 14 qts., $1 to $1.50; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.75; Pippins, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 50 to 75c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, $8 to $8.50; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 60 to 80c; oranges, 176-216, $8.50 to $10; quinces, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25;

(Continued on Page 1405)

For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

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The Maytag must make good every claim before you decide to keep it. Any Maytag dealer will bring one for a free trial washing in your own home without cost or obligation. Write or telephone the nearest Maytag dealer today. Test the Maytag, compare it, wash with it. Count its many advantages. See how smoothly and quietly it runs. All gears are precision-cut steel and enclosed.

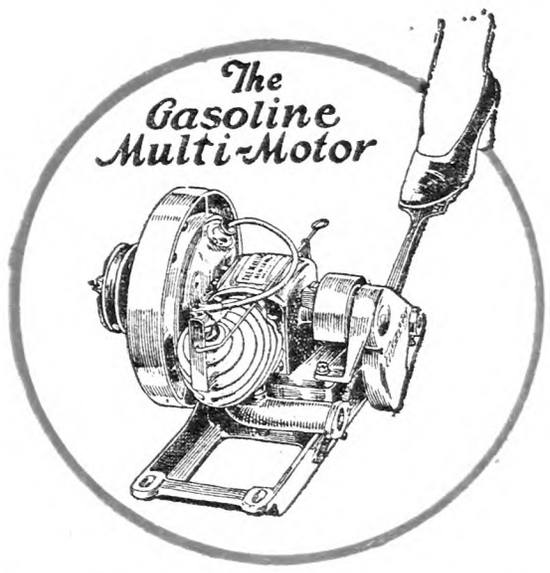
ON THOUSANDS of farms, with or without electricity the Maytag has changed the long, tedious washday to a pleasant hour or two, saving valuable time every week that the farm wife can spend in many profitable ways.

Work clothes soiled by machinery grease are washed clean in the Maytag without hand-rubbing, yet delicate garments are washed hand-carefully. The remarkable speed and thoroughness are due to the cast-aluminum, heat-retaining tub and Gyrafoam action—features originated by The Maytag Company.

The Maytag tub contains 36 pounds of pure aluminum—the most expensive, practical, sturdy washer tub built, yet it costs you no more because The Maytag Company has its own aluminum foundry and enjoys the economies of the world's largest washer production.

The Maytag Company originated the Roller Water Remover—a vast improvement over the old-type wringer. Both rolls are oversize, but the upper roll is flexible and the lower roll is hard. The springy top roll folds itself about the lumps and seams in the clothes, squeezes everything evenly dry and spares the buttons.

There are a score of other important Maytag advantages. Perfection in every part is assured by 544 direct inspections on each washer during its journey from the raw material to finished product. The Maytag is a lifetime investment. Why accept anything less than the washer that enjoys world leadership.



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The Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor is the only gasoline engine built especially for a washer by a washer company, and the demand has made The Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of gasoline engines of this size and type.

The first Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor was built fifteen years ago. It is a modern, high-grade engine in every respect. It gives the same smooth, steady flow of power as an electric motor. A woman can start it by a step on the pedal. There are no belts to line up—it is in-built and is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts.

The Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor has Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. High-grade bronze bearings are used throughout. The carburetor has but one simple adjustment and it is flood-proof.

Maytag Radio Programs

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Tues., Wed., 10:00 P. M. **WCCO**, Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P. M. **KEX**, Portland, Ore., Tues., 8:30 P. M. **WBAP**, Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P. M. **WBZA**, Boston, Springfield, Fri., 7:30 P. M. **CFCA**, Toronto, Can., Tues., 7:30 P. M. **WHT**, Chicago, Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., 9:00 P. M. **KNX**, Los Angeles, Wed., 7:00 P. M. **KFRC**, San Francisco, Tues., 7:00 P. M. **KMOX**, St. Louis, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10:55 A. M. **KSL**, Salt Lake City, Mon., 7:30 P. M. **KLZ**, Denver, Thurs., 9:00 P. M.

Hours designated are Standard Time at the stations named.

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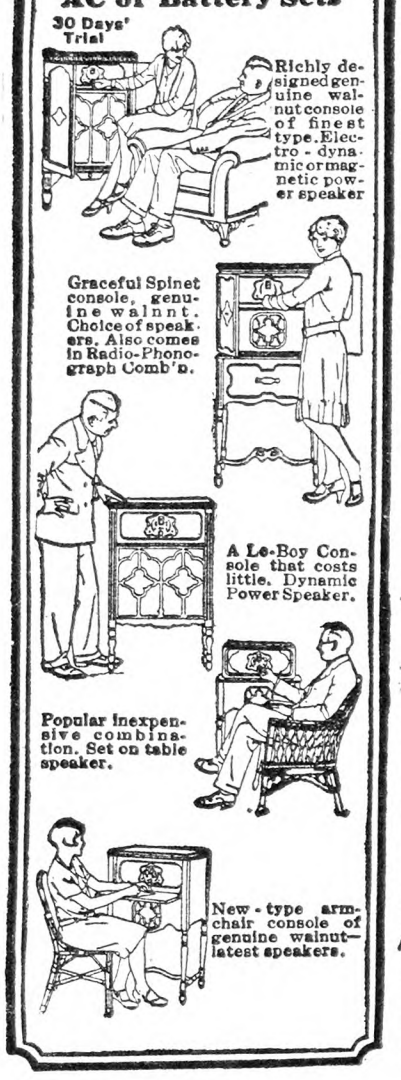

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND TRADE MARK

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Wild horse meat is on sale to the public at Portland, Ore., at a market in the downtown district, opened by Milton H. Wolf. Bear and reindeer meat also will be sold at the shop. Prices of bronco meat run a little less than half the price of beef. For some years a packing company there has been shipping wild horse meat to Europe, where a ready market has been found for this product. Wild horses, which roam in eastern Oregon, Washington and parts of Idaho and Montana, have been brought to Portland in carloads and slaughtered there.

The largest telescope ever made, twice as big and four times as powerful as the present greatest instrument, will be erected on a California mountain top, as yet undesignated. It will be a 200-inch reflector. The announcement was made by the California Institute of Technology, which has received from the International Education Board an appropriation to build the telescope, laboratories and shops for its operation. The Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Mount Wilson Observatory are co-operating. The present world's largest telescope is the 100-inch reflector on Mount Wilson, Cal. The 200-inch reflector, as large as the floor of a good-sized room, will have four times the power of the 100-inch.

Liberated by a series of explosions, a flood of flaming alcohol wrecked the government-supervised Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company's plant at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, causing two deaths and a property loss estimated at $2,000,000. Trapped in the cistern room of the distillery, where the first explosion occurred, Francis J. Sears, 28 years old, a Federal prohibition agent, and Hugh Duffy, 32 years old, a mechanic, were showered with the flaming liquid and burned to death. Of the seven men in the building at the time of the explosion, three others were burned severely and two escaped by leaping through a window. Two firemen were injured. Almost 750,000 gallons of alcohol were destroyed, causing a loss of approximately $1,500,000, while damage to the buildings was placed at an additional $500,000. The cause of the first explosion, which was followed by several others when the flames reached tanks of alcohol, has not been determined.

The Fulton County, Ga., Grand Jury, Oct. 30, returned two joint indictments against George Harsh and Richard Gray Gallogly, Oglethorpe University students, charging them with the murder Oct. 6 of E. H. Meek, grocery clerk, and Willard Smith, a pharmacist's clerk, who was shot to death at Atlanta, Ga., during a hold-up, Oct. 16. L. V. Ellis, a clerk in the chain grocery store where E. H. Meeks was fatally shot in one of the hold-ups, filed suit Oct. 28 for $50,000 against Harsh and Gallogly. The suit alleged that Ellis was shot by the same man who killed Meeks. Harsh has confessed that he was the one who fired the fatal shots.

Three nuns were burned to death Oct. 29 in a fire which destroyed a convent at Gatineau Point, Quebec. The convent, of three stories, built of wood, was erected more than fifty years ago. An overheated furnace is supposed to have caused the fire.

Two youths were killed and 11 undergraduates of West Texas Technological College, including five girls, were injured in an automobile collision near Lubbock, Texas, Oct. 29. An automobile carrying five students to Lubbock from a football game at Fort Worth, struck a car driven by Miss Winnie Grenoh of Littlefield, Texas, resulting in the death of Paul Brewer, Memphis, Texas, and Clint Leads of Wiley, Texas.

Six persons, including an entire family, were killed at Seward, Pa., Oct. 29 when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by an express train of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The dead were George Zahorchok, his wife, Anna, their two minor children and Mrs. Zahorchok's mother, Mrs. Homala, all of Johnstown; the driver, Joe Tschak of Charles. According to reports, the machine stalled upon an open crossing as the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia express, east bound, bore down upon them. Before any of the occupants could escape the machine was struck and demolished.

Oct. 29 the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin started from Lakehurst on her return trip across the Atlantic. She carried 64 persons, of whom 23 were passengers, one a stowaway, and the remainder crew. One woman was among the passengers, Mrs. Clara Adams of Tannersville, Pa. The Zeppelin landed at Friedrichshafen, Germany, after a record flight of 68 hours, 36 minutes. The distance covered was 2,000 miles less than the westward flight.

Oct. 30 Richard E. James, aged 17, started from Mills Field, San Francisco, beginning a flight across the continent. James said he would try for a $1,000 prize offered by the American Society for the Promotion of Aviation for the first trans-continental flight by a person under 18 years of age. He may stop as often as he wishes.

Five men were killed and a heavy steam boiler was hurled 200 yards into a store building when the boiler exploded at the O. E. McDaniel planing mill, Ethel, Miss., Oct. 30. The blast destroyed the building in which it was located and sailed through space into Askin's store across the road, demolishing that structure and damaging the postoffice next door.

Miss Laura Ellen Volstead, daughter of former Congressman A. J. Volstead, author of the prohibition enforcement act, was married Oct. 30 to Carl J. Lomen of New York and Nome, Alaska. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general of the United States, a former classmate of the bride, was the matron of honor and Miss Volstead's only attendant. Lomen was attended by Roy. V. Squires of Chicago. The wedding took place in the House of Hope Presbyterian Church, St. Paul. Lomen, known as the "reindeer king" of Alaska, won international attention in 1924 when he led an expedition to Wrangel Island in the Arctic on behalf of Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

WASHINGTON. — Robert Lansing, Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet during the World War, died Oct. 30 in his Washington home from a heart attack, suffered about three weeks before. While not a particularly robust man, Mr. Lansing had been enjoying generally good health until suddently stricken. He was 64 Oct. 17, having been born at Watertown, N. Y., in 1864. When appointed Secretary of State to succeed William J. Bryan June 23, 1915, Mr. Lansing was occupying the position of Counselor for the Department of State. In that capacity he served as Acting Secretary in the absence from the department of Mr. Bryan.

The cornerstone of Constitution Hall, the $2,000,000 auditorium being built for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was laid Oct. 30 by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. The gavel used by George Washington at cornerstone ceremonies for the United States capital in 1793 was used at the dedication of the new building. Mrs Alfred J. Brosseau, president general of the organization; Ganson Depew, president general of the Sons of the American revolution, and Charles Moore, chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, were speakers.

Increases of wages for 66,000 employes of western railroads were recommended to President Coolidge Oct. 30 by an emergency board headed by James R. Garfield, appointed to investigate a controversy which has threatened a strike in the territory. The board, whose findings will go to the railroad executives and unions concerned, suggested an alternative method of awarding the wage increase and recommended that the additional pay be granted retroactively, effective May 1, 1928. It was suggested in the report that two proposals for a 6½ per cent increase without change of present rules and a 7½ per cent increase with elimination of rules desired by the railroads should be submitted to the railroad employes for an election by ballot, and that the carriers should abide by the decision.

Some Potato Talk

There should be more general use of potatoes on the menu of the American meal. I am against the fashion of serving potato "mashed." "In their jackets" is the only way to serve potatoes in order to get all the nutrients they contain. The nourishing proteins are on the outer coating. All the nutritive minerals under the skin are thrown away in the peelings, and what remain in the tuber, are dissipated in the boiling, so that after being boiled and mashed they are scarcely better than sawdust.

Peeling after boiling is the only right way. Baked potatoes are not quite so good, but they come next best.

The potato crop in Prince Edward Island this year is figured out to be 180 bushels per acre. Two-thirds of the crop are Cobblers, all sound and free of rot. The Green Mountains which comprise less than one-third, show some rot, but the old late varieties, as "blues" or "McIntyres," one of the best eating sorts, are remarkably free of rot, fine and dry. These "blues" or McIntyres are not a smooth potato at all, has deep eyes, hence are not favored by the markets, but for home use they are excellent.

Growers have been holding back from shipping, hesitating to haul for the going prices, 25 to 30 cents a bushel, but having so many temporarily stored in sheds and outhouses they are forced to dispose of them, so many cars are being loaded, and vessel loads at the wharves, at as low at 23 cents, and not more than 30 cents a bushel.

The certified seed stock which comprises 32,000 acres, is all sold through the P. E. I. Potato Growers' Association, and only this week, have they begun to ship. Up to present the association has sold about one-third of the crop. They have furnished sacks to the growers to fill, 20 2½-bushel sacks to the acre of inspected seed stock, or 50 bushels to the acre. About $1.50 a sack is about what they will be able to get, which is not a bad price. J. A. M.

Prince Edward Island.

HEADMASTER (speaking on the telephone): "You say Tommy Brown has a bad cold today, and won't be able to come to school? Who is that speaking?" Voice (hoarsely): "My father, sir?"—Staffordshire Sentinel.

Crevecoeur's Narrative

(By an American Farmer)

[The substance of this story was written before the Revolutionary War by a man who called himself an "American Farmer." He was born in Normandy, France, saw service with Montcalm in the attack upon Fort William Henry, and was doubtless in other military actions. After the fall of Quebec before General Wolfe, Crevecoeur apparently did not return to France, but joined the British colonies, becoming for nearly 20 years a farmer from choice and to his great satisfaction. His story of farm life in those pioneer days is told so delightfully that we believe readers will find it of interest, and are reproducing some of it in abbreviated form.

His full name is believed to have been Michel-Guillaume-Jean de Crevecoeur. He had quite thorough schooling in both France and England and possessed accurate and keen powers of observation as well as liking for nature and ability to size up and tell what he saw.

Before his marriage and settling down as a farmer, he travelled rather widely, visiting among other places the Lancaster and Carlisle sections of Pennsylvania. In 1764 he became naturalized in New York, and was soon established on a large holding at Greycourt, which he improved with drainage and good farming.

This story was written to friends in Europe, who had asked him about his life here and the general conditions in this new land. It was first published in London in 1782. But we will let him tell it in his own words as they have come down to us.]

I rest satisfied, and thank God that my lot is to be an American farmer. At one time I entertained thoughts of selling my farm. It afforded but a dull repetition of the same labors and pleasures. I thought the former tedious and heavy, the latter few and insipid. But, when I came to consider myself divested of my farm, I found the world so wide and every place so full that I began to fear lest there would be no room for me. My farm, my house, my barn presented to my imagination objects from which I got quite new ideas. Why should not I find myself happy on this good farm, free from debt?

I married, and this perfectly reconciled me to my situation. My wife rendered my house all at once cheerful and pleasing. It no longer appeared gloomy and solitary as before. I went to work in my fields with more alacrity and sprightliness. I felt that I did not work for myself alone, and this encouraged me much. My wife would often come with her knitting in her hand and sit under the shady trees, praising the straightness of my furrows, and the docility of my horses. This made everything light and pleasant, and I regretted that I had not married before.

I felt myself happy in my new situation, and where is the station that can confer more substantial felicity than that of an American farmer, possessing freedom of action, freedom of thoughts, ruled by a mode of government which requires but little from us. I know no landlord but the lord of all land, to whom I owe most sincere gratitude. I have 371 acres of land, 47 of which are good Timothy meadow, an excellent orchard, a good house and a substantial barn.

Every year I kill from 1,500 to 2,000 weight of pork, 1,200 of beef, half a dozen good wethers in harvest time. Of fowls, my wife has always a great stock. What can I wish for more?

I know enough of the law to regulate my little concerns with propriety, nor do I dread its power. These are the general outlines of my situation.

When my first son was born, the whole train of my ideas changed. Never was there a charm that acted so quickly and powerfully. I ceased to ramble in imagination through the wide world. My excursions since have not exceeded the bounds of my farm, and all my pleasures are now settled within its limits. But at the same time there is not an operation belonging to it in which I do not find some food for useful reflections.

When I contemplate my wife by my fireside, while she spins, knits, darns or cares for our child, I cannot describe the various emotions of love, of gratitude, of conscious pride which thrill in my heart. I feel the necessity and pleasure of acting my part of husband and father with an attention and propriety which may entitle me to my good fortune.

When I play with the infant, my warm imagination runs forward, and eagerly anticipates his future temper and constitution. I would willingly open the book of fate and know in which page his destiny is delineated. Then I fear for the health of those who have become so dear to me, and in their sickness I pay severely for the joys I experienced while they were well.

Whenever I have been away I never return home without feeling some pleasing emotion. The instant I enter my own land, the bright idea of property, of exclusive right, of independence, exalt my mind. Precious soil, I say to myself, by what singular custom of law is it that thou wast made to constitute the riches of the freeholder? What should we American farmers be without distinct possession of that soil? It feeds us, it clothes us, from it we draw even a great exuberancy, our best meat and drink. The very honey of our bees comes from this privileged spot. No wonder we should thus cherish its possession.

This formerly rude soil has been converted into a pleasant farm, and in return it has established all our rights. On it is founded our rank, our freedom, our power as citizens, our importance as inhabitants of such a district. This is what may be called the true and only philosophy of an American farmer.

(To Be Continued)

Vacuum Tube Construction

We have been asked regarding vacuum tube construction and the materials used. The filaments are usually of two types, the thoriated tungsten filaments and the oxide coated filaments. The former burn rather brightly while the latter are operated at a dull red color.

Thoriated filaments are those used in such tubes as the UX199 and UX201A. The filament of this type of tube is made of tungsten wire containing a small percentage of metallic thorium. The addition of thorium increases the electron emission considerably.

The oxide coated filaments are made of platinum wire which has been coated with an oxide such as barium oxide or calcium oxide. In this type of tube the oxide increases the electron emission as does the thorium in the thoriated filament tubes.

Tubes that light with a dull red filament are used extensively in A. C. operated receivers and are designed to operate efficiently at low filament heat. The plates of the tubes are made of metal—usually nickel or thin sheet steel.

The grid of the tube is made of wire. These grids are made up in various forms—some being cylindrical while others take the form of a wire mesh. When the tube is sealed there is as nearly a perfect vacuum within the tube as is possible to attain. This is especially true of hard tubes, such as the 201A. H. K. B.

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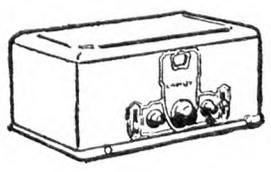

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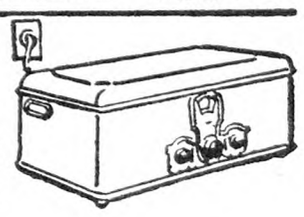


Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

ATTIC FLIES.—Mrs. Parson has just come down from the attic with the electric cleaner in her hand and a bag full of game. This is the time of year when flies are so determined to get into the house. They come on a cold snap and then when it warms up they decide they would like to go out for one more bite at the cow and all gather on the window. She said the window was positively black with flies and these big wasps. The cleaner gathered up everyone of them and they immediately smother in the dust. She did this same thing in the early Spring and we have never been so little troubled with flies as this Summer. The attic really makes a great big fly-trap—they crawl in between the clapboards and try to go out through the window and you can get every one of them. If you have not such a suction cleaner, you can do about as well with sticky fly-paper put over and around the window, or some fly dust sprayed over them on the days they are all out.

THOSE LAMBS.—The Parson killed another lamb this week—this makes four of them we have eaten so far. They certainly are tender and sweet. With the price of meat what it is now, it makes one feel like a millionaire to gnaw a juicy lamb chop. We have fenced in another three acres of meadow that is badly infested with wild morning-glory and they are up working on it now. One cannot find a leaf of it on the pasture where they have been grazing. We will plow it up soon and let you know whether there are any roots to be seen. When the cows pastured on this lot it would be white with daisies and there was always a spot of wild carrot, however much we tried to mow it off or pull it up but there wasn't a sign of either of these weeds this Summer or Fall. In 1850 there were 175,000 sheep in Connecticut, and now there are less than 10,000.

"Let the mighty and great
Roll in splender and state,
I envy them not, I declare it·
I eat my own lamb.
My own chicken and ham,
I shear my own sheep and I wear it."
From "Sheep in Connecticut."

THE WEATHER.—As the Parson sits here on October 18th, it is fairly hot, not warm, but hot. The thermometer must be around 80. The farmers are digging their potatoes and probably digging into their pockets to get money to pay for their cost. While the chain stores are selling them for 84 cents a bushel, some of the farmers who have had regular customers and always given good service with good stock and good measure, are cellaring them for $1.25. To be sure, many are being cellared for a dollar, but more and more it is found that people are willing to pay extra for an extra quality. This State is doing great work now in standardizing and grading vegetables and helping the farmers to put their stuff on the market in better shape. The peach crop was rather poor around here and the apple crop only fair. We have managed to get hold of enough of the latter to get in our supply of canned applesauce—probably 125 quarts or more. This will go well with the pig that this minute is gnawing sweet corn out in the pen. Our poultry business has rather run out, we did not raise any chickens this year—no one at home to look after them—and the old hens are molting and there seemed to be great excitement around the place last week when someone found an egg on the farm.

RED.—Yes that is what everybody calls him, "Red," and just now he is the latest addition to the Parson's family. Parents dead years ago and brought up by relatives who have had far too much to do to see to their own, he was cast out by them as a good-for-nothing, which was about as near true as anything could be, and the Parson found him down country, and told him he better come up to the house. Of course he had been to the Parson's gatherings in the schoolhouses, so there was a mutual friendliness between the two and Red was most glad of a chance to come up. He arrived one Saturday evening just as the Parson was settling down to get things ready for Sunday. He was in such a condition that we could not possibly think of having him in the house for several weeks and so the Parson went up on the high beams in the barn and got down a cot and mattress and a bed was fixed up in the shed. Every stitch he had on, shoes and all, were burned and—enough said. It was pretty nearly Sunday morning when the family settled down for the night.

GETTING IN LINE.—We have had quite a time with him, getting him in line. Like all such fellows who have had no care, he seemed to think he could wander from the place at any time—when you looked for him, he was just gone—that was all. The only way to do in such a case is to go right after the boy, help him into the car in a most energetic fashion and take him home with a realization that it would be more comfortable next time to speak about where he was going and ask permission. A little money given him went, of course, for cigarettes. After having been here about three weeks the Parson was going down to speak at a big men's community club banquet in a near-by city, and as he sat at the table that noon it suddenly flashed across his mind, why not take Red as "Exhibit A." As Red has had a bad ear for years and years, is quite deaf, he could lower his voice and tell the men about him. They could all see how he looked after three weeks. He had on a real good suit and was scrubbed and cleaned and, do you know the minute the Parson was through his talk, the minister jumped up and said he had $10 in his pocket and it was going for a "Red" fund and others might help if they wished. He asked a good old friend of the Parson's who was there to act as hat holder. Some sight, that hat was—you just ought to have seen it. Talk about a bouquet! They counted out $116 and $5 more came in the next day.

Last Winter and His Wife Half a Day Digging Wild Turnip

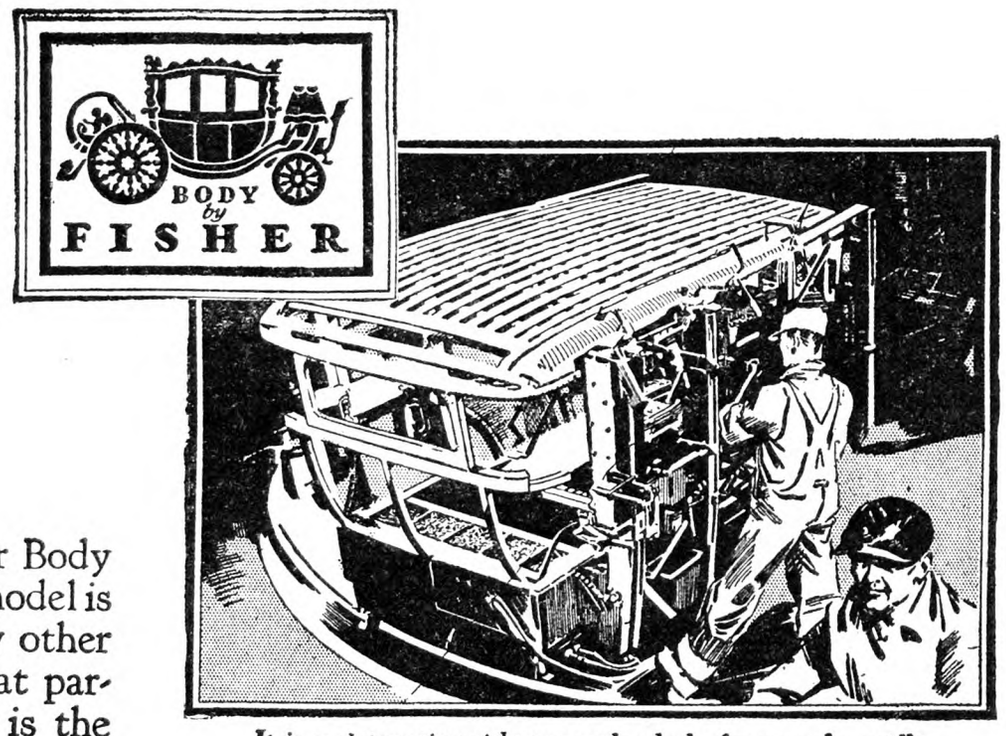
HIS CLOTHES.—One of the worst results of these children that have only old second-hand, hand-me-down clothing, that never fits them, is that they care nothing about their clothes, even if they have some good ones. They "go through" what they put on in no time. If they don't wear them to pieces, they tear them to pieces. "My," cried out Mrs. Parson, "but it is discouraging." But then he is coming on, is now sleeping in the house, actually blackened his shoes without being told, has had his adenoids and tonsils taken out at the hospital, has got so he acutally has done two or three things without being told, and this morning was off to the trade school with a whole Ford load of young people from this section and Clossie at the wheel.

COUNTRY AND CITY. — The Parson spoke above of Red blackening his shoes. You see the occasion was the visit of one of our Sunday schools to a big city church and parish house about 25 miles off. By making Red as one of the family and not a servant boy he has had something to try to be "fit" for. He went along with this school—six auto loads went, 44 in all. What a time they all had with the beautiful bowling alleys and games of this wonderful city parish house. The ladies of this church set them up a beautiful dinner—an abundance—topped off with ice cream and cake. They made us all promise we would come again next year. The minister took us over into the church and the children sang over there and recited some of their lessons and the city Parson gave us a nice talk. We got them all home in good time for supper. Now wasn't that a nice thing for the city ladies' aid to do for the country Sunday school? And yet why couldn't more city churches do it? And when you think of it, many of those children will go to that same city to work and live and to what parish house and church will they just naturally drift when they go? It wouldn't take one very long to guess. The Parson heard a man say the other day that 45 per cent of all the increase in the city population had come from the country.

THE CHURCH AND THE FAIR.—Yes, the church had a "booth" at the big agricultural fair and sold ice cream, on which they made very little and pies on which they made a good deal. For the two days

(Continued on Page 1398)

The great principle *which* FISHER *first applied and which makes all Fisher Bodies* equally good . . .



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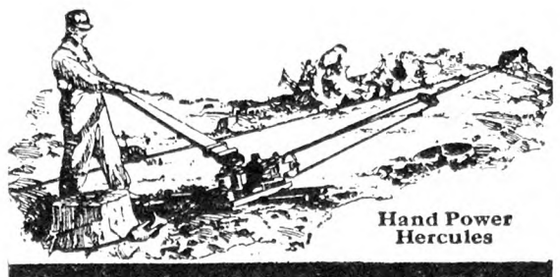

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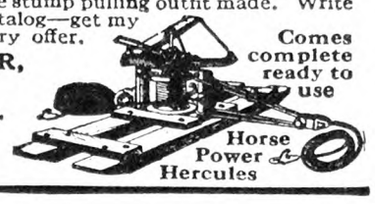

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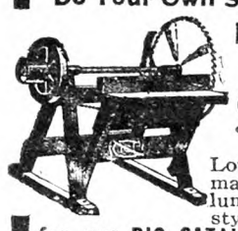

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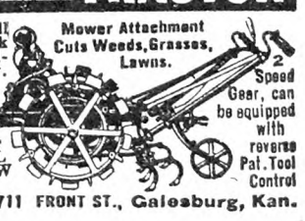

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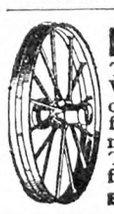

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Missouri Notes

October 15 is about the date when Dahlia blooms here reach their zenith in number and beauty. Within the last ten days the flowers seem to have doubled in number. The 60-yard rows are now a mass of color from end to end and exclamations of wonder and admiration rise involuntarily to the lips. To me nothing is more fascinating than to walk through the rows, examining, comparing, criticizing and admiring. Jersey Beauty, Mrs. I. de Ver Warner and Salsbach command the greatest attention and Mina Burgle and Pride of California of the reds. I need a white to rank with these. There are six plants of Washington City and it is certainly a splendid white, a hybrid cactus. I forbear from cutting one of its flowers, so selfishly do I preserve them for my own delectation.

Last Spring I bought one tuber of the variety presumptuously assuming the name of the "World's Best White." Three other new kinds, planted next to it, succumbed to the June floods. With great anxiety I watched for the appearance of a sprout and at last to my joy it emerged and grew into plants higher than my head. Very leisurely, as if to whet my curiosity, a bud appeared and far too slowly developed into a flower. "Nothing uncommon yet," I said to myself; it must do more than that to deserve its vainglorious name. And that flower did. It kept on growing and growing until it stood forth, a great mass of creamy white with petal piled on petal to a glorious perfection. It reminded me of a Solange or Le Cygne peony. I no longer suspect it of egotism. I feel that so far as my Dahlia world goes, it well deserves its name. I cannot yet estimate its quality of stem or freedom of bloom.

Washington City seems to bloom rather late and to be a little sparing with its flowers. I note some other varieties that were tardy in maturing but maybe local conditions were responsible. I have no outstanding yellow. Yellow Duke is my best and a very rich flower belonging to the show or closely quilled class but its stems are poor. A few plants of the Azalea are revealing some good yellow flowers that look promising; a decorative with peculiar long narrow petals, a six-inch bloom.

I like Amun Ra that has just begun to open up its flowers, "copper and orange, shading to gold and amber." Its colors are so very bright they seem to flash. This quality is in contrast to that of the Wizard of Oz whose colors, amber pink, are good but do not shine out. When I took out the Wizard to plant I found the tuber had shriveled up until its chance of growing looked very precarious. I took it out in the garden where it would be under observation, planted it shallow and carefully staked its position. It decided to live and now has half a dozen 6 to 7-in. flowers. Judge Parker is another new one, coppery salmon, a new shade, and the flower is large and deep. A good one if it proves to be a prolific bloomer with good stems. I cheerfully subscribe to the doctrine that good stems are a prime requisite. In this respect I have seen nothing that compares with the Salsbach. It has a minimum of foliage and the tops of the plants are a mass of slender, yet strong, stems that hold up the large flowers like flag staffs. And it is exceedingly floriferous. Dr. Tevis, another stranger, has good stems but I do not rate it very high.

As the local market is quite unable to absorb even a noticeable fraction of the Dahlia output I tried shipping a few dozen to St. Louis. Our flower boxes would hold about 18 of the finest blooms. We put a wet paper under them and waxed paper over them, and they were what a fiction writer would describe as "really beautiful." We thought of wealthy city people crowding up, glad to pay twice our local price but our dreams suddenly vanished when the wholesale floral company telegraphed to ship no more, "arrived in poor condition, unsalable; we can sell a thousand fine roses for $30." Three cents apiece for long stem roses; that was enough to remove our eyes from the horizon and focus them with new respect upon our local market. But we know that Dahlias are shipped successfully. Won't somebody tell how it is done?

L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

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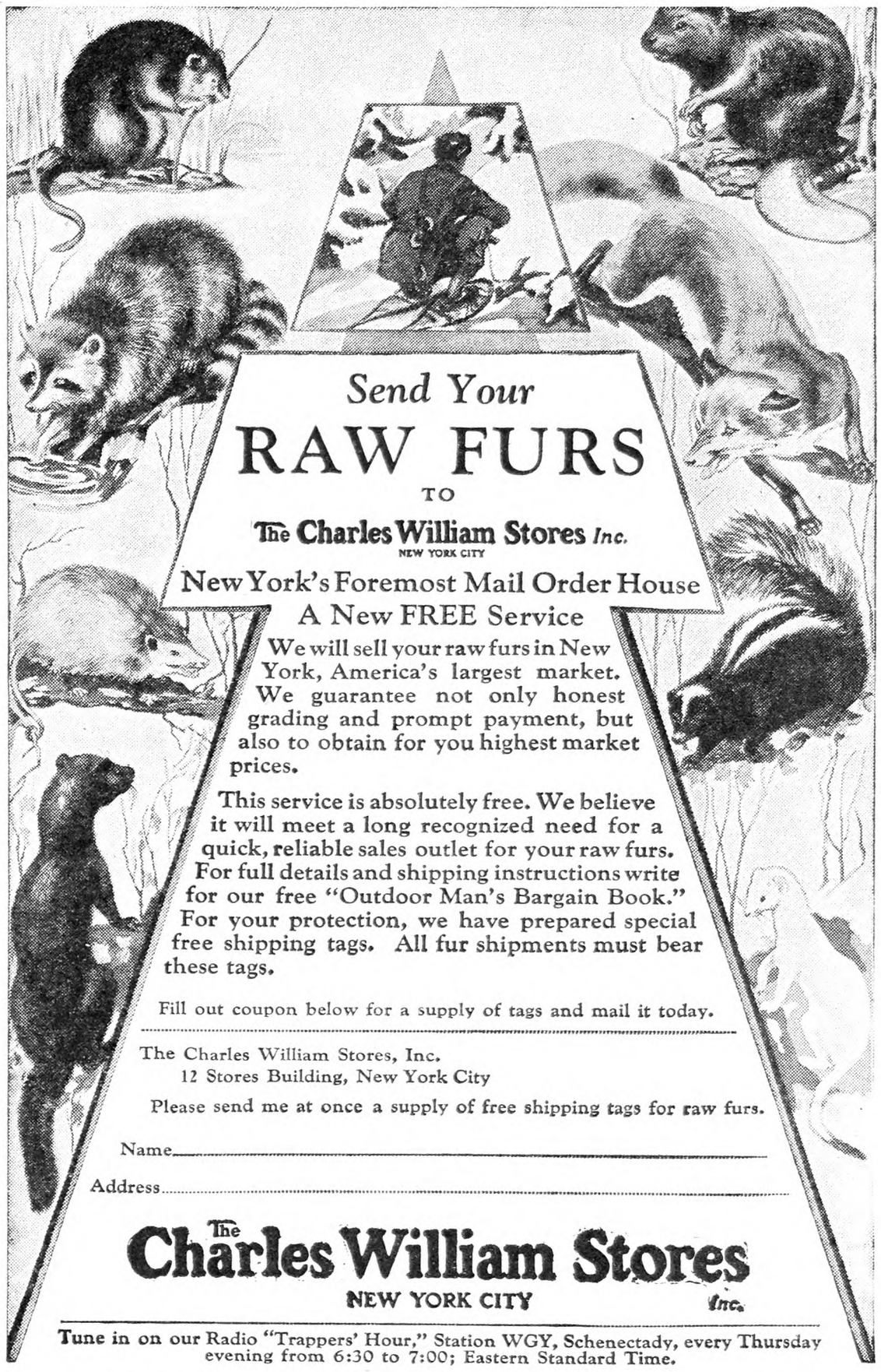
I have a piece of property of seven acres with a public road going along it, but I am the only one who uses the road. A neighbor alongside of me is always putting obstructions on road. He has a vineyard and has put his end posts 4 to 5 ft. on the road. I told him about it, but he says that he owns to the center and would not remove them on his own property. What can I do to make him move the post off the road? A. G.

New York.

If this is a public highway, no doubt your town superintendent of highways will see that the obstructions are removed. If he does not, perhaps a good heavy tractor might help some if the road is not wide enough to let it through. N. T.



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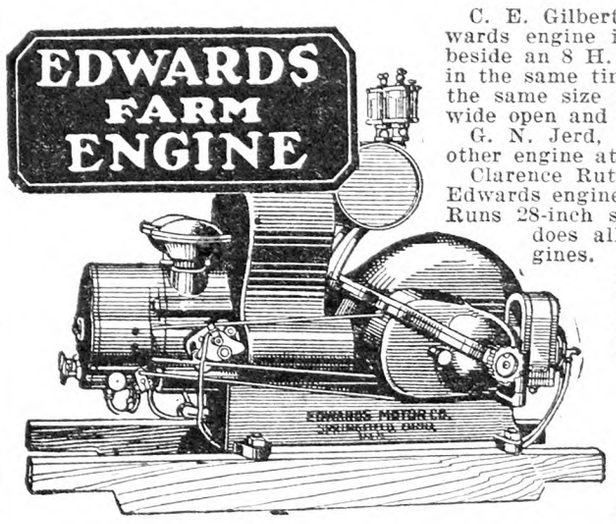

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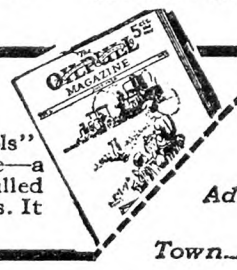

A special "Power Farming Schools" Number of the OilPull Magazine—a big, colorful, deluxe edition—is filled with facts concerning these schools. It is free. Mail the coupon.

Doings at Long Acres

So many people wrote in telling about dug wells with buckets hung on a rope which went over a pulley, that it is evident they are by no means a rarity. This time though I shall give you a much harder one. Where in our great R. N.-Y. family is there a boy who has made a small yoke and is breaking a yoke of steer calves to haul his homemade sled this Winter? There is such a boy you may be sure, and he is having a heap of fun, too. The mere thought of such a thing brings memories of dearly loved scenes of long ago.

There was a wonderful Father who had the God-given faculty of always seeing great things just ahead. We never knew what he would do next so we lived in constant anticipation. One year we were farmers raising potatoes and pumpkins, while we ate butter which smelled of leeks. The next year he was likely to remember that he was a successful Methodist circuit rider, so we moved to new scenes. The old-time revivals stirred our imagination. We youngsters had to sit well in front so that we were under mother's watchful eye and could not giggle with glee when the brethren grew emotional. Dad had a pleasing habit of doing very unexpected things. At times mother sent him to the store for sugar, coffee and spice, but after a long time he would return with a copy of Buckley's "History of Christianity" or a set of second-hand Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," but nary a sign of groceries and this at a time when money was scarce and hard to get. This pleased me mightily as henceforth I could revel in a new world in which martyrs were torn to pieces by lions or broken on the rack. Sometimes I fear that I, too, am a little like Dad as the good wife has to write her grocery list when I go to town alone. With the first purchase I invariably lose the list and am apt to come home with a can of stove blacking when she ordered black thread No. 40.

The northern half of Michigan is dotted with huge swamps in which minks, muskrats, bullfrogs and cottontails hold high revels. Every Fall the farmers watched with anxious eyes to see whether the swamps filled up before cold weather came. If they filled we could look forward to a fine Winter and a good Summer to follow, but if the Fall was dry and the swamps remained unfilled with water when the ground froze, then the grizzled old veterans shook their heads and prophesied dire things to come. This year the swamps must be filled as we have had superabundance of rain all Fall. Those few who held off picking grapes hoping for higher prices have had a hard time getting the grapes picked between rains and also lost heavily from shelling of the berries from the stems. I have always figured that a dollar in my pocket was worth three hanging on the vines or trees, so we go right after the fruit picking as soon as it is ready.

The corn job where I was working is cut and I have over 600 shocks to my credit which is more than my share of corn cutting. I took part of my pay in corn, buying shock and all so the crib will soon be filling with big ears of golden promise. My own corn crop was not enough to carry me over, but the added shocks will serve nicely for fodder and corn. I have tried all kinds of fancy feeds but still believe that there is nothing to beat yellow corn if you want Winter eggs. I supplement it with bran in a self-feeder, oats in the scratching litter and plenty of grit and nearly always have plenty of Winter eggs for home use and some to sell when eggs are eggs.

I am unable to understand why bran is high every time wheat is low and vice versa. Bran is quoted at from $1.90 to $2.10 a sack now and that is too much by far. For some odd reason hogs, too, are always highest in price when we have a big corn crop with consequent low prices. Will some economist rise and explain these puzzles so that we can understand him? Why should bran be high when wheat is low and low when wheat is high? Why are hogs high when corn is low and low when corn is high? I give it up, for I never was good at conundrums. The problems are on a par with the one about what becomes of that surplus which we hear about every year but which always has disappeared by the next year.

I laid out a nice lot of things the boys should do before and after school and then a shower drove me from the field and I had to do them myself. Imagine how sorry the boys will be when they come home. Calvin keeps the corncobs picked up clean, but often has to stop and defend himself from the white rooster. That bird tackled a visitor the other day and gave her a good scare as he jumped on her back and gave a few digs with his claws. He is getting to be somewhat of a problem for we wish to keep him for breeding next Spring but cannot allow him to rule the whole outdoors. The other day wife put on a foxy gown to go to town but stepped outdoors first and that rooster went for her with a screech. He did not recognize her in the glad clothes. He even bristled up to me one day but I gently hoisted him on the toe of my heavy shoe so he gave a loud squawk of surprise and decided to let me alone. When he was younger the old hens nearly bit his head off but now he rules the roost.

Do you remember way back when we parched corn and peas on the stove lids and ground them up for coffee? Those were good old days—or were they? L. B. R.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

(Continued from Page 1396)

of the fair, they cleaned up nearly $100, but really the money made was not the most important part of it. Our place was a regular haven of rest and sociability for all the mothers with many children and babies that were minded to come. How tired one gets standing or wandering around at a county fair. But we had milk and drinking water and could make just bread and butter sandwiches and we had ice to keep the babies' bottles cool and above all a cheerful welcome. One woman from way down country, 18 miles, had come with a horse and buggy and her four children and after a half hour of going round and seeing no one she knew and lugging her baby she had decided to go back home again. Just think what a terribly discouraging ride that would have been. It would certainly have taken three hours. But she saw the Parson and edged into the tent. And from then on things were different. She was introduced to the town church women, she soon had an apron on making sandwiches. The Parson, with one child hold of one hand and another child hold of the other wended his way down through the grounds and found where the horse was hitched and got the baby's bottle out from under the seat, and all the children had nice cool milk and so the woman from staying half an hour stayed as long as she could and get home before dark. It was the only time the Parson ever knew this woman to have a day off and she certainly won't have another one for a year.

To Washington. — And tomorrow morning the Parson and Mrs. Parson are off for Washington, D. C. The Parson has promised to speak there at some side meeting in connection with the Episcopal Convention and he will be gone for three or four days. But Mrs. Parson will probably stay longer and make her folks and old friends a good long visit. One of the Parson's down country church women has come up to look after the house here and she is a wonderful hand to put the work out of the way. She used to run a farm down in the woods and she can look after things at the barn just as well as in the house.

Some Indians. — The picture on page 1396 shows you an Indian woman digging "Tipsina" or wild turnip, as the Parson saw her out on the prairie. She thrusts that iron bar you see in her hand into the ground about a foot and pries out a root about as big as a butternut. Her name is "Half-a-day," and her husband's name is "Last Winter." Is he digging out any? Not much. He is just standing around and watching her do it and sort of keeping her silent company. She may get eight or ten of these roots in a day. He will do his share by helping eat them.

Hard Lines.—As the Parson writes Mrs. Parson is telling him about a telephone message from down country. An old couple, trying to farm it, certainly had a day of turmoil. The man started for town, but when a little way from home, the horse ran away, smashed the wagon all up and hurt him quite badly, but he limped back home. Finding the door locked he went up in the field to find his wife and get the key. As he came down over the brow of the hill with the key, lo and behold, the whole house was in flames and everything burned up.

Washington.—Well, the Parson is off to Washington, and may tell you something about the visit next time.

White Star Potato

I would like to know whether anyone still raises the White Star potatoes. We had used them about 20 years ago and liked them. MRS. G. M. C.

Madison Co., N. Y.

This was listed by B. K. Bliss in 1881, and said to be a cross of Excelsior and White Peachblow. We should be glad to hear from anyone now having it.

A June Trip Through Several States

PART VIII

At Salisbury we turned north to cross the State of Delaware on the Du Pont Boulevard. This is a fine concrete road running the length of the State from north to south, a little less than 100 miles. It is centrally located on the sandy ridge that forms the watershed between east and west of a State that is so nearly level that only in the northern part is any of the land more than a few feet above the ocean. This boulevard was built and given to the State by the Du Pont family, well-known in the political affairs of Delaware, and as wealthy manufacturers of explosives and chemical products used in industry. The light sandy loam of Delaware produces the truck crops of the Eastern Shore but, as you approach the northern end, the elevation is greater and the soil heavier. There corn and wheat are important crops, and dairying replaces the truck crops further south. All along the way may be seen large orchards of peaches and apples. From the road, the peach crop looked light and the apple crop promising. We had been driving through the land of tomatoes and oysters, if you don't object to oysters being called a land crop. Without the product of Chesapeake Bay the oyster supper would be out of reach of any church smaller than a cathedral, and Southern Delaware adds her quota to that enormous pack of "love apples" that must be consumed somewhere by somebody, else Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and California could not continue their great production. We were leaving the Eastern Shore and we left it with regret. In driving through a strange country we always wonder how we should like to live there. The Eastern Shore appeals to us. If we were but 21 again—oh, well, they have mosquitoes down there, and maybe malaria, and we don't have either where we live.

We spent our one night in Delaware on the large lawn of a farmhouse just off the Du Pont Boulevard, a few miles south of St. Georges. This farm, worked as are so many Delaware farms, by tenants, delivering milk at the highway to trucks which carried it to Wilmington. It had large fields of corn and wheat, the latter about ready to cut and in grave danger of being ruined by the hot, wet weather that had prevailed for some time and threatened to continue. A hard downpour in the night drummed musically upon our tent roof, but gave us no concern. It would have been pleasing music if we had not known that it was injuring, instead of helping, the crops just over the fence. The next day was Sunday, and a colored man and his wife drove away in their Ford after the morning chores were done. They constituted the inside and outside help on the farm and, we suspect, were a large factor in making the farm work agreeable and profitable. We were not told that this farm was profitable, but were told that the owner did not care to sell it, and our hosts had no complaint to make with regard to their share in its output.

The rain ceased by noon, and we left our pleasant hosts to reach the ferry over the Delaware into New Jersey. It seems strange that there is no provision for crossing the river or bay until the extreme northern end of the State is reached. New Castle, just below Wilmington, affords the first ferryboat. We had not driven far before we were halted by the sight of a highway bridge suspended in the air much above our heads, and with no visible approach. Bridges don't hang in the air in our town, and we got out to investigate the peculiar actions of this one. We found ourselves on the bank of a canal that we were told connects Delaware and Chesapeake bays across the State, a canal 66 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep. The fine iron bridge across it had simply risen from its piers to let some boats pass beneath. It came down smoothly and noiselessly in a few minutes, and we were soon on the boat at New Castle headed for the New Jersey shore at Pennsville. There is a peculiarity about the northern boundary of Delaware that we do not know the reason for. If you will look at a map, you will see that this boundary is a section of a circle, looking as though the line had been struck by compasses. We should like this oddity in State boundary lines explained.

New Jersey is different from other States; you recognize a changed atmosphere as soon as you enter it from Delaware. It is an atmosphere of affluence. The State wears a boiled shirt on week days. We have no doubt that there is poverty enough in New Jersey, but you don't see it along the main highways. This State is the footpath between two of the largest cities on the continent and, while it claims two Senators at Washington, is really a suburb. The northern half is an extension of Manhattan Island southward; Philadelphia overflows the southern end. Enough motor cars placed end to end would form a line reaching from Philadelphia to Atlantic City. We know it because we saw the line. The advantages which the location gives this State are taken into full account by its citizens. The soil of the southern half is a light sandy loam, well suited to trucking and poultry raising. The climate is mild and equable, making outdoor work pleasant, and there are so many people within reach of an outstretched hand who want the products of the garden and poultry yard that these are readily disposed of. The ocean beach in South Jersey proclaims itself the world's playground, and we didn't see anybody working very hard in the interior.

The poultry raising section about Vineland was the point of chief interest for us, and we drove straight to it. Vineland itself is a beautiful village, of, we should judge, something less than 10,000 inhabitants. It may be a city; we didn't inquire. Its main business street is a wonder for width; you can turn around on it anywhere without backing and when you want to call to a friend across it you telephone. Life should be soft in a community that rests on feathers, as this one does. The beautiful residences which we passed were backed by poultry-houses, crowding each other for space. We were told that this crowding had led to serious troubles from disease among the fowls, and we can readily believe it. Hardened as we are to stories of wealth gained by poultry keeping, we were surprised by the evidences of very comfortable incomes shown by the residence streets through which we drove. We asked a genial citizen just coming from the poultry yard in the rear of his dwelling if all the prosperity displayed on his street was based on eggs. He smiled, hedged a little and said that he himself had been a minister in New England and had first come to Vineland for the good of his health. After that improved, he still stayed where he had found living conditions so pleasant. In our opinion, having seen both sections, he showed good judgment. New England is a robust country in which to grow up, but South Jersey treats the middle-aged and the elderly a little more kindly. We should like to know what proportion of Vineland's residents are men formerly engaged in business or the professions elsewhere, and who have been attracted to Vineland by its reputation of affording a not difficult living from poultry. M. B. D.

Fireplace Construction

I wish to build a chimney with two flues, a fireplace on one side of the wall, a kitchen range on the other. Can you give information as to size of flues, etc.?
New York. W. S.

At the present time the open fire is very popular. If incorrectly constructed, however, it may be a source of great annoyance through smoking. To secure a good appearance the height of the opening should not be greater than the width and as from 28 to 30 in. is about the least height that can be conveniently cared for, most small fireplaces are made square. The depth should be about 18 in. To secure proper working four things are necessary:

1. The chimney must extend above the roof or other obstructions that might cause eddy currents and downdrafting.
2. The flue must have the proper area; this is approximately one-tenth of the area of the fireplace opening.
3. The throat must be of the right proportions and correctly located, and a smoke chamber and shelf provided.
4. The shape of the fireplace should be such as to direct all of the heat possible into the room.

Where two flues are used in the same chimney they should in no way be connected, and should have a wall of brick built up between them, so that the temperature of one will be as little affected by the other as possible. The heated air in the chimney is what is causing the upward draft, and if it is cooled by the cold air in an unused flue the draft will be interfered with.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1230, "Chimneys and Fireplaces, How to Build Them," obtainable upon request from your Congressman at Washington. R. H. S.

Some Helps for the Traveller

My husband and I, on our trip by auto, frequently carry our lunch and buy tea or coffee at a convenient restaurant or stand. We recently bought two oblong trays for 10 cents each, to hold on our laps and place on them coffee, sandwiches, etc. They are a great convenience. Anyone who has tried holding a cup of coffee in their hand knows how easy it is to spill it, and also with other food how crumbs will fall on one's clothes. We have found these trays worth much more than their cost, to us.

I find that taking a flashlight to my room for the night is a great help, especially in a strange house. One might be called up sudd nly in the night and find it hard to get to the light. In case of oil lamps, the flashlight is particularly handy. I place it very close to my bed, where it can be easily reached.

I always take with me when I travel a little bag with buttons, thread, needles, thimble, etc., to have handy.
MINISTER'S WIFE.

And now for you - - - a first Thanksgiving Day

SUPPOSE you had been there on that first Thanksgiving Day. A handful of pilgrims alone in the wilderness, facing a bitter winter... their cabins damp and cold and dark. Knowing that each day they must journey down that long path to the frozen spring... beset by lurking dangers.

And yet there alone in the wilderness they offered thanks for what had been given them... thanks for the crops that had ripened...thanks for the strong stockades.

* * * *

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I am now 71 years old; have read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for 60 years and enjoy it more every week. It always has something useful and good. J. K. M.
New York.

THIS seems to be about the record for steady reading of the paper. What our friend says about its quality is much appreciated. No publisher could have higher aim than to merit such approval from readers.

*

THIS note is being written before the national campaign is completed. When it is read in farm homes, we shall all know who will be our next President. The farm problem occupied the place of the most prominent question in the canvass. At the outset Governor Smith promised to call a special session of Congress to enact a farm relief act. During the last week of the campaign Secretary Hoover promised to do likewise if elected in case the matter is not disposed of during the short term. Both candidates promised a national policy which would put agriculture on an equality with other industries. We are therefore quite sure to have farm legislation of some kind. We must accept the promises of the new President, whoever he may be, in good faith. Neither of the candidates knew or professed to know much about the trials of the farm. They had no definite plan of their own. The President-elect will have strong opposition in his own party to any plan honestly devised to give agriculture a full measure of economic justice. He will be confronted with specious argument. Compromises will be urged in the name of harmony. Jokers will be proposed to defeat its purposes. Both the President and Congress will need to be fully informed as to farm needs and farm sentiment. The responsibility rests with farmers and farm papers to see that the officials are fully and correctly informed. Now, without knowing which of them will have the privilege of directing the legislation, we make known our intention to do our part in a friendly way to help develop a system which will restore the prosperity of our American farms. But there is no economic equality in 30 cents for production and 70 cents for distribution. This division of the consumer's dollar, if continued, would be a breach of faith, and we should so publicly remind the President whether his name is Hoover or Smith.

*

VARIOUS forces identified with the dairy industry have aroused widespread interest in the economic value of the specialized milk breeds in the South. For years the South as a whole has been deficient in milk-making stocks. Moreover, it has not purchased dairy products in that volume which is required adequately to meet the nutritional demands of its people. Young persons in particular are not well nourished unless their per capita consumption of milk amounts to several pints a day. Thousands of children, however, in the South, North, East and West, don't get enough milk for their best development. Crippled and set back by the Civil War, it was inevitable that the South should lag behind some other areas in the production and consumption of milk. In the last decade, however, it has made remarkable progress in establishing and extending dairy enterprises, based not only on a large distribution of purebred cows, but on the more numerous progeny of native cows bred to pedigree bulls. Among these half-breds one sees many of the hardiest, healthiest and most efficient dairy cows in the world. Secretary Karl B. Musser of the American Guernsey Cattle Club says that last year the South purchased more Guernsey bulls and cows than it had ever absorbed before in a twelvemonth. Since Jerseys are and long have been popular in the South, it is likely that Guernseys, which are akin to them in nativity and in some of their characteristics, will continue, like the Jerseys, to win favor in Dixieland. Holstein-Friesians also are earning and justifying their adoption by ever-increasing numbers of dairy-farmers in the South, while those who keep Ayrshires and Brown Swiss would not change breeds. Of the 540 applications for membership received by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America since the June meeting of its directorate, a relatively high percentage is from the South, according to Secretary Houghton Seaverns. At the late National Dairy Exposition in Memphis, the black-and-whites stood second in numbers (210) to the 248 Jerseys. Entries of each of the other three breeds fell considerably below these totals. Breeds, however, are not nearly so important as good, healthy individuals, bred for production. What is equally important is an abundance of good pasture, legume hays, protein concentrates, pure water and alert dairy cattle sense on the part of those who feed and milk cows. It takes some time to develop dairy cattle people who know how to take care of dairy herds.

*

THE need for saving all available fertilizing materials has not reached the stage in this country so evident in other lands where human population has so nearly overbalanced the productive power of the soil. From the standpoint of ability to produce crops as compared with former years, however, our own soils have become deficient, some of them to the verge of sterility. The increasing necessity of supplying plant food from outside sources makes any contribution to such supplies a matter of interest to the food producer. Our great cities annually dispose, at great expense to themselves, of wastes that would carry back to the land much of the fertility which the needs of the city have robbed it of if such wastes could be properly prepared. The city of Milwaukee has now produced upon a commercial scale at its sewage disposal plant a fertilizer which it calls Milorganite. This fertilizer contains a large amount of available organic nitrogen, the most expensive ingredient of commercial fertilizers, and also some phosphoric acid. The University of Wisconsin has conducted for nearly four years tests of this new fertilizer and finds that it compares favorably with dried blood, fish scrap and cottonseed meal, all fertilizing materials rich in nitrogen. Tests in the field have shown favorable results with corn, potatoes and other vegetable crops. While Milwaukee thus contributes to the supply of needed plant food, it is reducing the cost of disposal of its own wastes by the sale of the recovered fertilizing elements.

*

A PLANTATION of young pine looks as though it would "never amount to anything." But after a few years some of its real promise begins to show, and then year by year encouragement grows. In time it may become a great forest, with trees one hundred feet or more high, as described in Mr. Woodward's forestry article on page 1386. Of course no planter will live to see this result from his work, but some one will, and forestry makes its special appeal to the future, that is, in some lines of planting. There are trees from which the planter may hope to get some return. The New York State Conservation Commission, at Albany, will give practical advice to prospective planters and explain how stock from the State nurseries may be had. It is not a quick road to wealth, but a sensible and substantial method of handling some land.

*

THERE is perhaps nothing handled in the New York produce trade about which keener bargaining is done than the eastern carlot apples. Many may have the idea that this is a sort of cut-and-dried affair—the prices merely made by some one and the apples sold on that basis. So far as the farmer's share goes, it may work that way in most cases, but distribution to the jobbing and retail trade is a different matter, thrashed out at the docks and railroad yards, in stores where some of it has been trucked, and much of it at the tables of nearby restaurants, frequented by market men to whom breakfast is important after two hours of work in early morning. For a dozen years the writer, who lives in a New Jersey country town, has come over the Erie ferry around 6 A. M., and stopped at one or another of the restaurants where these market men gather. They are good places to eat, and the conversation is enlightening to one interested in the run of this current of trade. There at tables groups of these dealers, known as "apple men," are matching their wits in a semi-final settlement of the day's prices. An exact report of their talk would be understandable only to one who "reads between the lines" just what is going on. These are all large men in the business. Now and then one goes to a telephone booth to consult a partner or sound some of his prospective buyers. The table talk is mainly in bantering manner, though serious enough in intent. Dad, who likes to talk about Baldwins, after eating at one table, and sitting in with groups at others, can decide—to himself—whether or not Louie or Jim may finally have to sell him certain lots of apples he wants for $4, instead of the $4.25 they ask. It is, to an outsider, interesting bargaining, which, with variations, goes on day after day, while the barrel and basket crop of the East is being marketed. There is no evidence that the eastern apple crop is a decadent market proposition or likely to become so.

*

THAT 334-egg Rhode Island Red in the Connecticut egg-laying contest took barely time enough off for a respectable molt. Only a few years ago, those claiming 300-egg hens were looked on with suspicion, or at least considered mistaken. But this Connecticut contest brought out ten 300-eggers, vouched for by trap-nest records. No one need fear, however, that the egg market is going to be swamped by these high producers. They are merely the exceptions, now and then one. The average for all breeds in this, the oldest egg-laying contest in this country, was under 200, to be exact, 187.8.

*

THE turkey market interests more farmers now than in any other season. The reports show the situation somewhat mixed. It appears that more turkeys were raised this year by about 4 per cent and fewer chickens by about 10 per cent. Marketings do not yet show such a relation of prices. Turkeys sell high and chickens at the end of October were inclined to sell a little lower on account of heavy receipts. A decrease of fowls amounting to 8 per cent tended to account for the moderate supply and strong market behavior of fowls the past two weeks. The bearing of these figures on the egg market seems favorable, showing a probably lighter production of eggs in coming months. In fact, the egg production up to October was about 3 per cent less than for the same months last year, but weather has something to do with production and the hens were laying better late in the year than during the early months. The weak side of the egg position, however, is not so much the production as it is the liberal stocks in storage because of holders' high prices. The outcome will depend much upon the success these holders have in unloading their eggs at the right time.

*

HEALTH News, of the New York State Department of Health, calls attention to the inferior value of ordinary concentrated and chemically pure nitric acid in cauterizing bites of dogs suspected of being mad. Prompt cautery, within 12 hours, if possible, of such wounds with fuming nitric acid has been shown to be very effective in destroying the poison carried into the tissues by the animal's teeth. "Fuming" nitric acid, however, is not readily available in the drug stores and the form in which this acid is ordinarily kept is not an acceptable substitute, though of value. As it would take several days under ordinary circumstances for fuming nitric acid to be obtained from country drug stores, local health officials should keep the needed small supply on hand for the use of physicians in their territory.

Brevities

THERE are 35,978,000 sheep in South Africa. Their wool exports for the current year are expected to reach 285,000,000 lbs.

A BILL providing for license of produce commission men who do interstate business will be introduced in Congress this Winter.

SMOKED fish. Who can tell us just how the fish is prepared, how the smoking is done, and what fuel is most desirable? How is whitefish smoked so that it keeps?

NO, analysis of soil to learn its plant food content is not of much account in practical farming. It is not possible to feed soil just enough to supply the needs of the season's crop.

IN this country there are 35,507,479 cotton spinning spindles in place. During September, 28,227,090 were active, making a total of 6,961,189,730 active spindle hours for the month.

THE tarnished plant bug, which is a serious pest attacking Dahlias, is controlled in England by a spray of 98 per cent nicotine, two ounces to 25 gallons of water, with soap or calcium caseinate as a spreader. It is applied under pressure.

THE New York City Department of Health has decided that the majority of cases of tubercular meningitis cannot be traced to infected milk, but are due to exposure to tuberculosis in the household. Victims of tubercular meningitis never recover.

A Shameful Legal Record

IT WAS shortly after the beginning of the twentieth century that a poor working miner by the name of George Campbell Carson invented a chute and hopper for feeding smelting furnaces. In 1915, eight years after he made the application, a patent was issued to him. Shortly thereafter he learned that the invention had been promptly adopted by the copper companies. The inventor was poor and friendless. The copper companies were rich and powerful. For several years Carson traveled from one to another in a vain attempt to collect a royalty on his invention. In this he failed. Finally he persuaded friends to help form a corporation. He assigned them a majority of the stock, but secured money to prosecute his claim. Suit was filed against the American Smelting and Refining Company. He won in one court after another. In 1925 the United States Court of Appeals at San Francisco declared that the American Smelting and Refining Company had infringed Carson's patent and ordered an accounting. During the same year the United States Supreme Court confirmed the decision. The following year, 1926, the United States Circuit Court denied application of the company for a new trial, and towards the end of 1926 the United States Supreme Court refused to review the latter judgment. For three years the newspapers have reported from time to time that the case was near its end and that Carson would receive settlement variously estimated up to $40,000,000. He has seen none of it yet.

Mr. Carson is said to be past sixty years of age. The life of the smelting corporation is perpetual. It never dies. It is a creature of the State. Carson is penniless. The corporation which used his invention for 15 years or more is rich. The highest courts in the land have decreed in his favor, and yet the wealthy corporation evades payment.

On the face of it this is set down as an example of the law's delay. To us the record is something more than a general defect in the law. It is a failure of the law to mete out equal justice to high and low, rich and poor, individual and corporation. In this case the corporation helped itself to property without the knowledge or consent of the owner. If Carson had taken the same kind of liberty with the corporation's copper, instead of a 15-years' legal battle, he would have found himself in jail within 15 days. This is a national danger. Destroy the confidence of the people in the justice of its courts, and we destroy the pride of the people in our American institutions.

Farm Relief Must be National

Dear Mr. Dillon: You are on the right line in your farm relief plan. Do not drop it. Take up the fundamental points one by one, and make them so full and plain that everyone, including the next President, cannot fail to see and understand. M.

THE first essential for a farm marketing plan is that it be national in scope. This implies that it be authorized by a national act. Fortunately farmers who have reported their views agree on this proposition without regard to their location. The approval comes from the farthest West to the extreme East. This is fortunate. It is a compliment to the intelligence, comprehension and fairness of farmers everywhere. It is particularly encouraging because farm production is naturally affected by local conditions. Each section has its own peculiar problems and special crop. There would be excuse for each group or local section focusing attention on its own needs. It would be understandable, but unwise if they did so without regard to other groups and other sections. It is encouraging therefore that the dairymen of the East, the wheat growers of the Northwest, the corn producers of the prairie States, the tobacco growers of the South, and the tomato producers of the Atlantic coast realize that each of them is indirectly dependent on the other, and that a system for the marketing of farm products must be broad enough to cover them all, and comprehensive enough to serve individual farmers everywhere within the national limits.

There is no thought of a national monopoly in food. Such a conception would be a crime. Our present marketing system has effected practical control of distribution with the effect of a local monopoly for a time. National monopoly of a farm commodity has been often attempted but has never been successful. Farmers have always been outspoken in opposition to monopoly. They will not attempt to profit for themselves by a scheme which they condemn in others, and which they rightly abhor as a moral wrong. The system which farmers hope to develop and which will best serve agriculture is not intended to create a monopoly, but rather to prevent monopolies. Its function is not to do wrong to anyone but to do justice to all.

We expect no Utopia, no system of markets will make easy riches for farmers, or anyone else. If it did, it would not be desirable. Consumers need have no fear of the farmer making his prices too high, even if he had the power to do so. The attempt would be a costly experiment for the farmer, and it would fail. Every unit of a crop in the market is in competition with every other crop in that market. If wheat is too high, the people eat vegetables, chickens and fish. If butter is too high they buy cheaper fats. The producers of any single crop would be unwise to attempt to force an unreasonable price on consumers. An important purpose is to increase consumption. The farm problem is not overproduction as is often stated. It is the problem of under-consumption that they must overcome. Thousands of urban families are under-fed. They exist on an under-supply of good food. They have little variety. Many rarely have enough to satisfy their hunger. At the same time tons of the best food in the world waste in endless variety on the farms because the system of distribution makes it impossible for the farmer to ship it without loss. As a nation we have never made an honest attempt to deliver food to these helpless city people at a reasonable cost. To do so is the essence of farm relief.

What we seek to create through a national system is a stable market, and plenty of fresh, healthful food for all consumers. It would encourage more production, not less. With large consumption and farms worked to their full capacity, cost of production would be reduced, and we would share the saving with the consumer at a profit to ourselves.

Before this number of the paper reaches the reader we shall all know who is to be our next President. During the campaign we have been promised relief for the farm. We have gone through eight years of the greatest industrial prosperity this or any country has ever known. The business of the farm alone has failed to make a profit. We have been promised during the political campaign that the discrimination against agriculture will be corrected—that the business of the farm will be put on an economic equality with other industries. We ask nothing more. We shall be satisfied this time with nothing less. Policies that favor one section or one class of commodities over others would serve only to divide farmers into contending groups, and defeat all. Plans that would put control of a farm marketing system into the hands of any class except farmers themselves, would be to organize us into the control and power of the middleman system, and rivet economic chains on our necks which the present generation could not break. We are convinced that we speak the sentiments of farmers generally when we ask of Congress a national marketing system which shall be under the control and direction of farmers themselves and which will safeguard the interests all through supervision of a Federal Farm Board.

From the Farm

The only way farmers can be helped is, all for one and one for all. The farmer's Utopia will never be. But it does one good to try and help. Keep it up.
New York. W. H. SNYDER.

Wants the Square Deal

Your farm relief plan is near enough perfect to be a success, if put into effect. I hope farmers will help put it through. But they need your lead. I want to do my little part to compel the middlemen to give the producer a square deal. You are doing your part. More power to you. L. L. MOORE.
Pennsylvania.

Pacific Coast Eggs

While in California last Summer I took occasion to learn what farmers of that State were doing in the way of co-operation. One of the co-operative enterprises visited was the Pacific Egg Producers' Association. It is a sales organization. It is maintained by the egg producers of the Pacific coast from Southern California to British Columbia, in so far as organizations exist in this territory. The characters "P.P." constitute the trademark.

In Southern California not far from the orange growers there are considerable numbers of high-powered poultry plants, and there has been considerable boom to this enterprise. It is largely a real estate boom. Liberal advertising space is displayed by the land promoting corporations which have acquired a large tract of land, plotted it into acre lots, and set up a large poultry establishment. One visited had upwards of 70,000 birds. They will sell the land, put a poultry-house on one-half of the acre to house 2,500 hens inside, and on the roof provide for raising 10,000 chicks. On the other half of the lot, barring a driveway between, they will sow Alfalfa for grain feed. In front of this lot, there is a small cottage house so characteristic of South Californian small ranches, these they sell under various conditions. You can pay cash for it; you can pay down apparently for it. You can operate it yourself completely. You can take the land vacant, and build your own buildings, or they will build the buildings for you and stock them. They will be so kind as to operate the whole thing for you and turn over the profits; or you may operate it yourself and turn the profits over to them. In fact they are very agreeable to all personal financial conditions, very mild and agreeable to them.

Private plants seems to be successful, but I am not able to testify to their success, but to say the least some of them are going concerns.

In view of the fact that one can hardly notice any great shortage of eggs in any of the major markets of the country, and that probably millions of dozens are in cold storage waiting a chance for the market it is as difficult to see any great urge for the development of hundreds of thousands of these small, high-tensioned egg and poultry producing plants from any economic point of view. To me it looks like the promotion of a real estate speculation under the disguise of a poultry development.

In the State of Washington I found a different situation in the egg and poultry associations. The Washington Egg and Co-operative Poultry Association appears to be a well-organized association, but of the centralized type. As I understand it all the property of the local plants for packing, are owned by the central organization. I visited some of the local packing and shipping plants, and also the central plant in Seattle. These plants are excellent mechanically, and in their management. They compare favorably with industrial plants. Not only do these plants handle the eggs and live poultry for the producers, but they often sell them grain, equipment and other supplies. Sometimes, perhaps most of them, collect the eggs from the growers. The Seattle plant has a large battery of trucks and drivers for collecting eggs. The Seattle plant is a splendid plant in every way, and one sees there about all the mechanical devices for selecting and packing eggs as well as cooling, refrigerating, and properly caring for poultry meat. So far as was observed, there appeared to be at this time none of the selfish official autocracy that is so common to central organizations. In other words, it would appear that a central organization can work and do justice to growers if the human management is right, but in the long run human nature is weak and selfish and whether centralized or otherwise control of farmers' organizations must rest in the hands of the membership.

These egg associations are doing a great deal of advertising and maintain sales organizations and offices in New York, and other large cities. It costs about 10 or 11c a dozen to sell and ship. There may be other expenses, but in any case in 1927 they reported a net of 27c per dozen for their eggs to producers. When we compare this with the prices received by the eastern producer, it is not clear why eggs should be shipped across the country to New York and other eastern cities when fresh eggs can be produced locally without the tremendous cost of shipping, cold storage requirements, etc., which these western eggs demand. What is the economic justification for the California eggs in New York? These eggs are not less than three weeks old when they reach the East. They are preserved in cold storages. New York people do not know they are cold storage eggs. If they did know, would the eggs sell for the same high price?

I visited several of the egg farms in Washington State, and talked very freely with the owners. One of these was a director of the Washington Co-operative Association enthusiastic in every respect about its status and service, and it appears that the members have considerable faith in their association. It would seem that this is fairly well justified. The big question is the economic justification of producing millions of eggs in Washington to ship across the continent to New York. These poultry farms, by the way, are located in the main on very poor, scrubby land, poor as anything in New England or in the East. They raised none of their feed. It was found also by checking up that the prices of grain in Washington were very close to the prices for the same grain in New York. Buildings might have been produced cheaper, if made for the less severe weather, although their buildings were practically what we have here. There is a tendency to increase the size of the buildings, and raise more poultry and eggs, because on the whole, the producer seems to think it is going well, but what have they over the eastern egg producer close to his market? It would seem that the eastern egg producer has considerable advantage over them. If eastern producers will organize as they have, pack, advertise, sell and distribute, it is doubtful if the Pacific coast eggs could be sold in the eastern markets. W. P. RICHARDS.

Various Crop Reports

The last three days I have driven over quite a territory in New York and talked with a number of farmers. I find a lot that will not dig their potatoes because they cannot get cost of gathering, assorting and marketing out of the price that they are forced to sell for, which is $1.60 to $1.65 a barrel. And being "broke" and in such a desperate financial situation, they feel that they can do better as day laborers. This applies particularly to three different farms where the farmers have teams that they can make something out of while they get nothing out of their potatoes. B. F. YOAKUM.

October 28.—The harvesting of the grape crop is finished; $40 to $45 a ton was the price paid in one section. Hickorynuts are scarce in some parts of the county. One farmer received $6 a bushel for his crop. At Locust Lodge the hickorynuts were plentiful, but the butternuts were a small crop. The black walnuts were also a good crop, but they had to be gathered very early on account of the tame gray squirrels cutting them off and carrying them to their Winter quarters. It was quite interesting to see them pick out the stems that had two nuts on them; they cut the stem in such a manner that they could carry both nuts away at the same time. I stood under the tree but did not attempt to scare them away though I am especially fond of the black walnuts; I decided that if the squirrel was smart enough to pick out the nuts in that manner it deserved to have them. After the first squirrel got away with his little trick another came to join him, and they chattered to me as they worked. I considered that they were more entitled to them than the unscrupulous tresspassers who shook another of the walnut trees, and then jumped over the fence and picked the nuts up.

One man in West Ghent picked over 400 barrels of apples in 10 days. Baldwin apples brought $1 a bushel, McIntosh $2.25, quinces $3 a bushel, 3-peck baskets of wild grapes brought $2, cabbage $2 a barrel for white, and $2.50 for red, curly $2, squash $2.50 a barrel, pumpkins $1.50 barrel; spinach, 90c bu.; tomatoes, $2.50 a basket; peppers, $1.75 a basket. C. V. H.
New York.

Potato harvesting is proceeding under great difficulties. An excess of rainy weather; fields too soggy to permit the use of machinery. Some rot is reported in south and south-central parts of State. Quality is good at principal shipping points. Prices hold about level at 40 cents per cwt. Offerings are not very heavy. Many growers are storing on farms. F. D.
Cadillac, Mich.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

November

When thistle-blows do lightly float,
  About the pasture-height,
And shrills the hawk a parting note,
  And creeps the frost at night,
Then hilly ho! though singing so,
  And whistle as I may,
There comes again the old heart pain
  Through all the livelong day.

In high wind creaks the leafless tree
  And nods the falling fern;
The knolls are dun as snow-clouds be,
  And cold the sun does burn.
Then ho, hollo! though calling so,
  I cannot keep it down;
The tears arise unto my eyes,
  And thoughts are chill and brown.

Far in the cedar's dusky stoles,
  Where the sere ground-vine weaves,
The partridge drums funereal rolls,
  Above the fallen leaves,
And hip, hip, ho! though cheering so,
It stills no whit the pain;
For drip, drip, drip, from bare-branch tip,
  I hear the year's last rain.

So drive the cold cows from the hill,
  And call the wet sheep in;
And let their stamping clatter fill
  The barn with warning din.
And ho, folk, ho! though it be so
  That we no more may roam,
We still will find a cheerful mind
  Around the fire at home!

—C. L. Cleaveland.

*

HERE is a question which will interest many of our readers:

Would readers give their experience in ways and means of raising money for the school entertainments? Some of your readers are just out of high school without doubt, and could give their ideas as to the best ways of raising money for their class. Just now in our locality the children are trying to think of something new; as usual money is needed to keep everything going.

*

WE are asked to repeat recipe for pepper hash. Wash and dry five large green peppers and one red one, remove seeds and chop quite fine; chop fine a good-sized cabbage, and place with the peppers in a bowl, mixing well. Add two tablespoons of brown mustard seed, three tablespoons of salt, and enough good cider vinegar to cover the whole. Stir well and put into pickle bottles. Ready for use in two days, or will keep for Winter use.

*

AT a recent conference of the Public Health Association in Chicago, the delegates were informed that more women die in childbirth in the United States than in any other country. This assertion, apparently borne out by figures, comes as a shock, for in this rich and prosperous country we should expect a mother to have the best care in the world. The blame was put chiefly upon the doctors, Dr. Joseph Baker of Connecticut asserting that physicians have too little knowledge or interest in this subject. Statistics on maternal mortality from 1920 to 1924, submitted by Dr. Julius Levy, Director of Child Hygiene in Newark, N. J., showed the following rates prevailed during those years: United States, 8.7 (per thousand births); Chile, 7.5; Scotland, 6.3; Switzerland, 5.5; New Zealand, 5.4; Germany, 5.1; Ireland, 5.1; Australia, 5; Spain, 4.8; England, 4; Japan, 3.4; Finland, 3.3; Italy, 2.8; Sweden, 2.6; Norway, 2.5, and the Netherlands, 2.4. We think some of the sentiment expended in buying white carnations for Mothers' Day might better be used in giving expectant mothers a chance to survive their ordeal.

Canned Soup

On page 1206 you ask for more information from readers who make a practice of canning soup. When we buy a quarter of beef I use all bones, scraps and regular soup bones for soup, and can all extra we have. I make regular old-fashioned soup, like my grandmother used to make, with potatoes, tomatoes, onions, celery, carrots and parsley, rice and macaroni rings, salt and pepper. Sweet green peppers may be added, but I do not use cabbage or turnips if I can soup.

I always have dried celery leaves and parsley, and use a few pieces of these. All vegetables are diced. If one's family does not care for certain vegetables they may be omitted. Amount of vegetables must be regulated by your taste and the amount of beef bones used.

When we do not have a quarter of beef I buy from my butcher clean bones for soup; bones from which most of the meat has been trimmed in the market; be sure you have one or more with marrow. For 25 cents I can make two large kettles of good soup. Put the bones cooking in cold water and cook slowly several hours, or until any meat on them is tender, then remove bones, leave over night. In the morning remove most of the fat, add vegetables and cook until done. Then put in cans and process 1½ hours from time water in boiler begins to boil.

Before frost takes the last of our vegetables I try to make several kettles of soup for canning, and so use the vegetables fresh from our garden.

Some of my neighbors think it foolish to can soup, but mine is always eaten with relish, and is a great help to me during rush days or if sickness in family takes my time from cooking.

Vegetable Soup.—1½ pints tomatoes cut in small pieces, two quarts water, three tablespoons macaroni, three tablespoons rice, three tablespoons minced onion, three teaspoons salt, two peppers chopped fine (if large use one), ½ teaspoon black pepper. Cook two hours in open kettle and can. Be sure your peppers are sweet. Double this rule as many times as you like, keeping the proportions the same. M. E. W.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

295 — Delightfully Youthful. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

289 — Flattering Neckline. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in., bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 40-in. contrasting and 4 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

277—Chic One-piece Dress. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

151—For the Smart Junior. This style is designed in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2½ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Notes and Comments

When preparing pumpkin for pies I wash and wipe the pumpkin, cut open and scrape the seeds out, then cut in cubes and cook. When done put through the colander and you are ready to make your pie. Do not try to peel squash either. It is too hard work, and also wasteful. Cut in as large pieces as you can fit into your kettle; put a small amount of hot water in the bottom and cook. When tender remove and after cooling slightly the edible squash can be easily scooped out of the shells with a spoon. You can get every bit of the squash and it is so much drier and less soggy.

I was interested in the vegetable soup E. M. C. tells of on page 1261. I make lots of this but in a different way. I use tomatoes, onions, carrots, sweet peppers, both green and red, Lima beans or shell beans (sometimes part of each), celery, cauliflower, string beans, sometime corn and sometimes rice. I peel and slice tomatoes, then add other vegetables and cook until tender. While boiling hot I put into can and process about 30 minutes. It always keeps. If I do not have so many vegetables I add some rice. This is fine for using up the odds and ends of the late garden. It also is a good way to teach a child to eat some vegetable he does not care for. He does not mind it so much all mixed in with the others. Often every batch I make up will be slightly different. I have canned about 30 quarts this Fall.

My garden has been so lovely this Fall especially the asters. I wonder if all who have lovely flowers share them with the church? I try to carry huge baskets of them to decorate the church every Sunday. I find those members who do not have gardens especially enjoy seeing them. After the services they are given to the sick, shut-ins and those without gardens. I have been told of so many, especially old ladies, who have enjoyed them. Let's all make a resolution to share our gardens next Summer with our church.

I can also understand the feelings of E. M. C. as she watches her plants preparatory for the garden show. I show my flowers at our county fair. It is almost thrilling as the time nears to see if certain rare or slow-growing blooms are going to make it. I just received my checks today. It is $30.50. Not bad for a busy housewife with two small boys. It will come in handy just now when it is time to outfit those same boys for Winter.

MRS. W. F.

Neighbors

In reading THE R. N.-Y. I'm wondering whether any of you have given thought to your near neighbors across that State line and the glorious hills so near. Cold and lowery as September was October certainly tried its best to make up.

I was coming from a delicious wood road filled with flecks of sunshine, trying to find the hidden beauties at the feet of giant pines, that we came upon openings where we could look for miles across the country towards our neighbors. The calm blue waters of Lake Champlain, with the mellow tones of the Adirondacks stretched away in aloofness. Could there be a grander sight? Yes, another ride to the south, up over Peru Mountain, down the valley and up over Huntley Mountain, all through the deepest of woods with the mellow sun bringing forth the individuality of each tree, some with their glowing golden beauty, others with their heart's blood on their tips. Miles and miles wherever eye could reach lay those glorious hills of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, each tree seemingly alive to its own overwhelming beauty.

Almost did one gasp at the beauty so wantonly displayed. To turn from them into the valley was done in a moment. There were great ricks loaded with the aftermath and great tumbles besides. Orchards still full of glorious fruit lay along the road, and corn in the shock with great golden globes of pumpkins between. Truly no lovelier sight could be seen even, though there are still vestiges of last Fall's awful flood. Nature has done its best to say that Vermont is truly one of the garden spots of America.

NELLIE L. POWERS.

Two Cake Recipes

Plain Cup Cakes.—One egg, one cup sugar, one cup milk, two cups flour, pinch of salt, two tablespoons melted shortening, one teaspoon vanilla, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, three teaspoons baking powder. Beat together egg, sugar and shortening until creamy. Add milk and flavoring; stir well; sift in flour to which salt and baking powder have been added. Beat for five minutes. This makes one dozen large cup cakes.

Sour Milk Cookies. — Two cups of sugar, two eggs, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons baking powder, raisins for top, one cup clabbered milk, ¾ cup lard, one teaspoon vanilla, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, flour for stiff dough. Mix all together but dry ingredients. Add soda, baking powder, nutmeg, salt to one cup of flour; sift in; then sift in enough flour for stiff dough. Cut, add raisins.

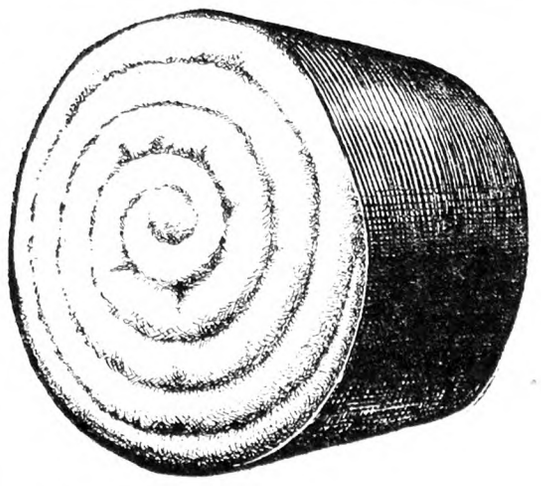
MRS. H. B.

Green Tomato Mincemeat

One peck green tomatoes, 6 lbs. brown sugar, 2 lbs. raisins, one pint vinegar, one tablespoon salt, two tablespoons cloves, three tablespoons allspice, three tablespoons of cinnamon, one tablespoon grated nutmeg. Put the tomatoes through food chopper, cook all together till thick; stir often to prevent scorching. Will make about 6½ to 7 quarts. Put into jars and seal. Can be used either for fruit cake or pies "as is." MRS. H. E. B.

Corn Biscuit

One quart of sweet milk; heat and thicken with cornmeal as for mush, and boil five minutes. Stir in one cup sugar and one cup lard. Let cool and add one cup liquid yeast. Let rise six hours, add three eggs, a little salt. Stiffen with wheat flour. Shape biscuits with hands. Let rise until light, in pan and bake. MRS. W. S. H.



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Now you can make just the kind of comforter you have always wanted—stuffed with that fluffy SNOW FLAKE comforter size cotton batting.

For $1.00 you will receive full instructions and enough downy batting to make a double bed, comforter, 72" x 90". The batting is all stitched so that you only need to cover it and you have a perfect comforter—a fine Christmas present to give a friend or a perfect one to keep yourself.

UNION WADDING CO.,
Pawtucket, R. I.

Please send by Parcel Post prepaid one SNOW FLAKE Cotton Batting for which I am enclosing $1.00.

Name .....

Address .....

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Suggestions for Thanksgiving Entertainment

With the coming of the season's holiday, especially if it's your turn to entertain "the clan" this year, perhaps for the first time, you are asking yourself the old question, "How, and what shall I serve them?" Of course you will want to keep up the traditional standard of previous feasts given by other members. Your table must be just as attractive, and the dishes prepared equally as well-flavored and delectable in appearance as theirs, and if you are a little ambitious you will want to combine with these certain distinctive qualities decidedly different. No hostess likes being out-done, neither does she want to be a "copy cat."

Why should you worry, with your table carefully laid, the linen smooth and spotless, and the decorations in keeping with the day? Something original if possible. Red and brown oak leaves, and tall shadeless candles in Dutch Colonial glass or brass candlesticks, make a most appropriate decoration for the Thanksgiving table when effectively arranged. A large horn-of-plenty made from stiff cardboard and covered with brown and gold paper, and filled with fruit and nuts, placed flat-backed in the center of the table, some of the contents falling out on the white cloth, would be something different. Have with this four tall candles, two on either side the centerpiece. Smaller cornucopias filled with raisins, nuts and bonbons, placed at each plate, would add wonderfully to this decoration.

Study your table carefully, see that everything is in place, that all required serving spoons, knives and forks are at hand, that the extra dishes and silver needed are on the side table, and that neatness prevails. Some people like to have the main dish brought in carved and ready to serve, others prefer to have the carving done at the table. To my mind the biggest thrill of the feast is the bringing in of the time-hallowed bird, juicy and browned, decked with sprays of parsley or wreaths of spicy watercress. Then, too, there is the joy of seeing the host carve it deftly and quickly into the serving portions.

To accomplish skillfully this feature of the feast the carver should be familiar with the anatomy of the bird, the exact location of bones, joints and muscle fiber. A good carver demands the best of tools, the carving knife, not too large, with a blade rather thin and slim, should be as keen as efficient sharpening can make it. It is positively exasperating for a carver to attempt his task with a dull knife, and equally as exasperating for the waiting guest if the host must call for a steel, and proceed to put an edge on his carving knife before going on with the carving.

Just a word to the inexperienced carver who must do honors as host this year. To carve a turkey or large fowl, place the bird on its back in the center of an extra large-sized platter; this should be large enough to take care of the bones, joints and slices, during the carving, without some of it slipping on the tablecloth. With legs at right of platter, introduce the carving fork across the breast-bone, and hold it firmly in the left hand, then with the carving knife in the right hand cut through the skin between leg and body, close to the body. With the knife lay back the leg and disjoint from the body. Disjoint wing and cut off. Remove leg and wing from the other side, in the same manner. Separate second joint from drum-sticks, and divide wings at joints. Carve breast meat in thin slices.

If there are a number of guests to be served it is better to carve sufficient to serve them all before beginning to serve the plates. Do not, however, carve more than will be needed for the first helping, the meat cools quickly and is never as delectable as when freshly carved. Serve for each portion a slice of the white meat, a piece of the dark, and a generous spoonful of the dressing. It is not always easy to gratify individual preferences, especially if the party is a large one, therefore, it is better to serve each guest as near alike as possible. To be correct the carver remains seated while carving, but for most people it is far easier to stand.

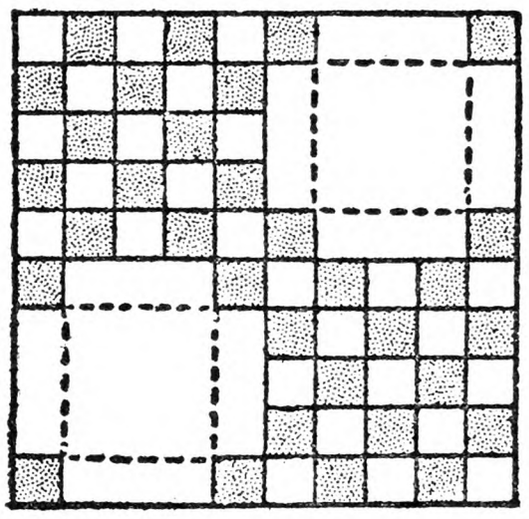
To keep to time-honored conventional dishes, and yet introduce little surprises and variations into the preparing and serving, is the task of the hostess who would have her feast a little unusual. Nearly everyone uses a plain bread stuffing for the turkey. For a change you might have either a chestnut or celery filling. To make the chestnut, shell and blanch three cups of French or Italian chestnuts, and boil in salted water until soft enough to press through the potato ricer or a coarse sieve. Add one cup of fine bread crumbs, one-half cup of melted butter, with salt, pepper, celery salt and cayenne to taste. Mix thoroughly and fill the turkey. For the celery, add to 1½ cups of fine bread crumbs, one-third cup of melted butter, one cup of cooked celery, cut into small pieces, one teaspoon of salt, and one-half teaspoon each of pepper and powdered thyme, and mix well. For another delicious stuffing add one pint of oysters, washed and drained, to just a plain well-seasoned dressing.

Green dressing makes an excellent filling for a roast chicken. Mix together one pint or two cups of soft bread crumbs, one-half cup of melted butter, the grated rind of one lemon, one-fourth cup of finely chopped parsley, a teaspoon each of thyme and marjoram, one teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of pepper, and two tablespoons of finely chopped green pepper, and one tablespoon of minced onion. A plain bread filling with a cup of fresh homemade sausages added will give richness and flavor to a chicken.

Baked ham may be made a most festive dish, fit for a Thanksgiving feast if one so desires. Cover a medium-sized ham with boiling water, add a few whole cloves, one-half teaspoon of cinnamon, one of celery seed, and a few peppercorns, and simmer the ham until tender, allowing about 30 minutes per pound. Take up and peel off the skin, and rub all over with brown sugar, then brush with beaten egg, and cover with a coat of sifted bread crumbs. Stick even rows of whole cloves alternating with green olives, sliced lengthwise. Bake in a moderate oven until deliciously browned. Drain one can of sliced pineapple, and cook in a little hot fat until tender and a golden brown, and arrange these around the ham. Serve hot.

For a delicious Thanksgiving pumpkin pie, beat two eggs, add two cups of cooked and strained pumpkin, one cup of brown sugar, one-half teaspoon of salt, and one-fourth cup of ginger syrup and finely chopped preserved ginger, or instead of the ginger the same amount of orange marmalade may be used. Stir in 1½ cups of top milk. Line a deep pie plate with a good rich pie paste, flute the edges, and turn in the pie mixture. Bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes, or until firm in the center.

ROSAMOND LAMPMAN.



Double Irish Chain, an old patchwork design that is striking and effective. It is so joined that the blocks make a diagonal pattern across the quilt.

Box the Dishes

We all have company come unexpectedly, and what a trial to bring out the dishes that are not used every day and find them covered with dust. At housecleaning time it is an endless job to wash all the dishes, put them back on the shelves, only to find them covered with dust the next time we need them.

It always seemed such a trial to me with all the extra things to be done and babies to care for, so I hit upon this plan: I saved the square boxes crackers come in, or any stout box will do (pasteboard). On one I wrote "plates," on another cups and saucers, and so on until I had places for all the extra dishes. These boxes I set in my cupboard. Although they do not look as nice as the dishes I find they are free from dust when I want to use them. This may not appeal to some but has been a wonderful help to me.

BETTY JANE.

Dyeing Carpet Rags

Among my recipe books I find several old-time dyeing instructions, and have experimented with a few, among them copperas coloring. Some changes have to be made, for few of us today leach lye from ashes any more, so my experiment was to use the concentrated lye we buy, I have had good results with the following proportions for 5 lbs. of rags.

One can lye dissolved in two pails of water in one vessel; ½ lb. copperas in two pails of water in second vessel. Do your coloring out of doors, and dip dampened rags first in lye solution, then in copperas solution, airing or lifting them from dye between each dipping. Reverse dipping until desired shade has been obtained. Four dippings in each solution generally gives a good rich color. The solutions will turn a bluish green as you dip back and forth, and the rags are apt to be that color when you hang them up to dry, but they soon turn that rich copper color.

Another cheap dye for carpet rags, and that still can be obtained, is a drab color. For 5 lbs. of rags take ¼ lb. of the cheapest green tea, and two tablespoons copperas. Tie tea in cloth, and steep in water sufficient to cover rags, then add copperas, and skim thoroughly. Put in rags and stir and air till of the desired color. Hang to dry without rinsing. If not dark enough add more tea. Be sure to remove rags before you add more tea. Stir dye bath well and them return rags to the dye bath and air and stir again until dark enough. I have used these instructions for carpet rags, and do not know how well they will work on other than cotton goods.

OLD-FASHIONED.

The Spirit of Thanksgiving

THE first Thanksgiving was celebrated by a little band of people who had struggled through many hardships, adverse weather and sickness. They paused on this now historic day to give thanks for their many blessings.

Since that time the nation has overcome primitive difficulties, yet life is more strenuous and more complicated. However, each year brings each of us its measure of joy as well as disappointments.

The nation depends upon the farmer to provide the food for its Thanksgiving table. It also relies upon the railroad to bring this food to market. Should either be unable to perform its duty, everyone would suffer. Thus the farmer and the railroad contribute most toward making the day one in which all people join in giving thanks.

Let us approach Thanksgiving with truly grateful hearts, and a realization of the fact that food production and transportation are the two fundamental industries of the country.

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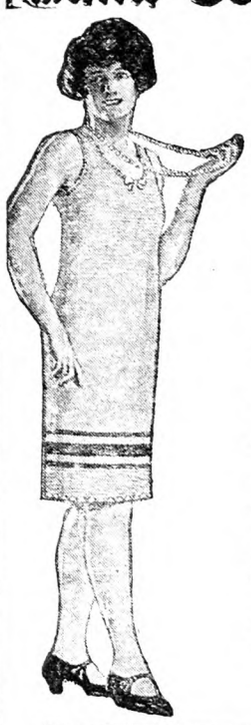

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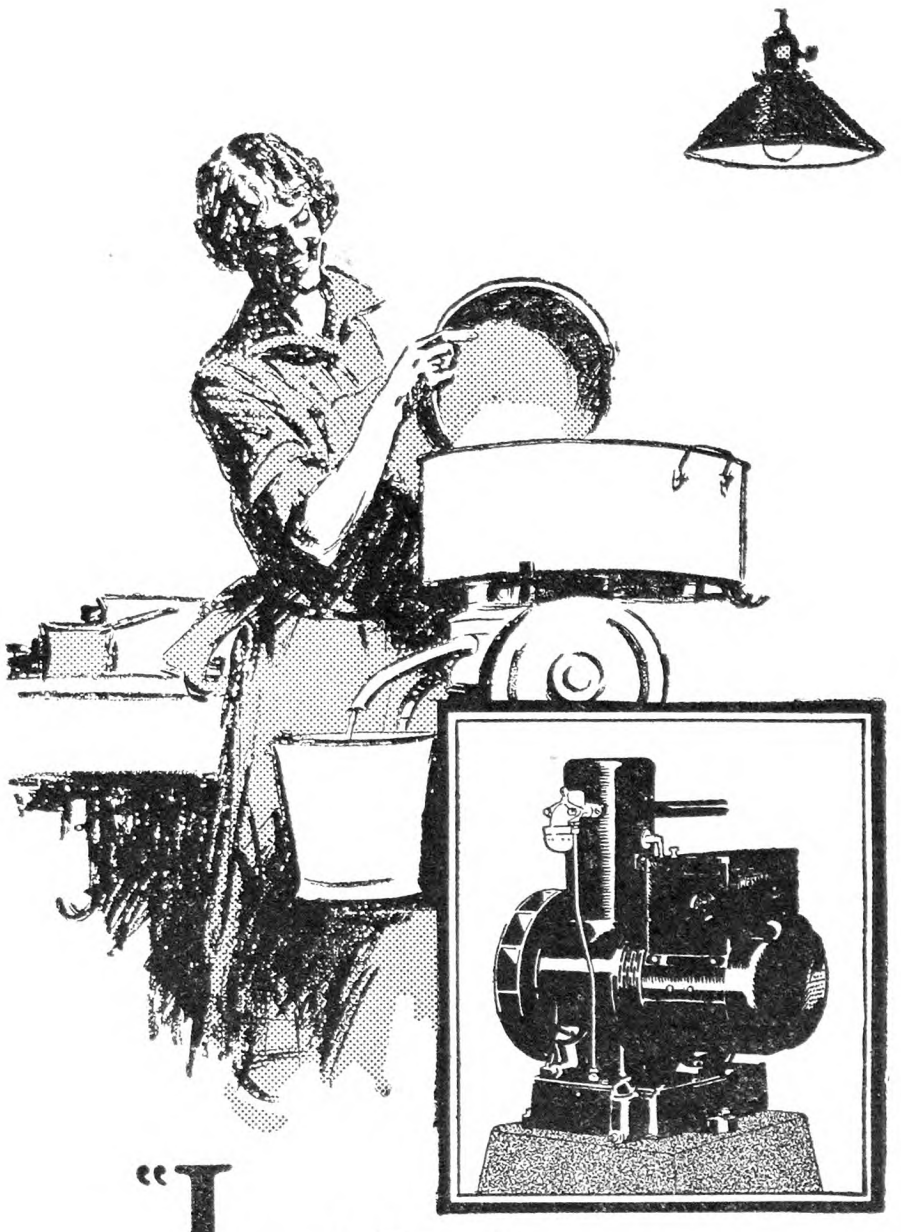

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

A Dairy Ration

What feeds should I add to barley, oats and peas to secure a properly balanced dairy ration? L. J. W.
Waits, N. Y.

If the oats, peas and barley consist of approximately equal parts of each, and if you have clover or Alfalfa hay or mixed hay with one-half or more clover, the oats, peas and barley themselves will make a fairly well-balanced grain ration. They should of course be ground, and the ration would be improved by adding a small amount of choice cottonseed meal, say 1 lb. to 4 lbs. of the mixed grains. If, however, the peas do not constitute more than one-fourth of the mixed grains, and you have no clover or Alfalfa, you will need more protein, and the following mixture would probably be as cheap and as satisfactory as any: 1,000 lbs. oats, peas and barley; 500 lbs. wheat bran; 500 lbs. 44 per cent cottonseed meal. This should average about 22 per cent total protein. H. H. W.

Red-and-White Holsteins

Could I obtain registration papers on a Holstein-Friesian heifer calf that is red-and-white, but mostly white? Her sire and dam have high records. I also have a bull calf from the same herd which is red-and-white, being all white except his ears and around his eyes. Some men say that I cannot register them.
Connecticut. L. D. C.

Red-and-white Holsteins are not eligible to registration. Only black-and-white calves bearing typical markings sired by a registred bull and out of a registered dam are eligible. The following is quoted from our by-laws describing the color markings that bar registration:

"Colors that bar registration: (1) solid black; (2) solid white; (3) switch solid black or black and white mixed; (4) solid black belly; (5) one or more legs solid black; (6) black on one or more legs beginning at hoofs and extending towards or above knee or hock with white interspersed; (7) black on one or more legs beginning at hoof and extending to knee or hock with white predominating from knee or hock upward; (8) gray or mixed black and white in patches or generally prevailing; (9) one or more patches of red, brown, dun, or color other than black-and-white; (10) red-and-white."

You do not state that the sires and dams of the red-and-white calves were registered. It may be that one or both may be grades.

The occurrence of red-and-white calves from purebred Holstein-Friesian breeding, although very seldom, is a source of mystery and distress to the average breeder. It appears that among the remote ancestry of the breed there were red-and-white animals. Hence the general belief is that such infrequently dropped red-and-white calves are the result of atavism, which is unavoidable and is not considered to be anything derogatory to the breeder or to his herd; nor is it assumed that any responsibility attaches to the seller of an animal which has so produced a red-and-white calf.

In the large majority of cases of the breeding of purebred bulls to scrub cows the result is well-marked black-and-white progeny. Occasionally a purebred bull does not mark the majority of his calves black-and-white from grade or scrub cows. My own observation suggests that this occurs more frequently where the bull is used on cows which have long been bred to sires of another color.

The two Holland herdbooks—the Friesion and the Netherland—provide for the registration of red-and-white calves, and these, I understand, only from ancestry which is red-and-white. Such registration is made separately from that of the black-and-whites. There are but few herds of purebred red-and-white cattle in Holland. They are no longer bred to any extent, and these herds are diminishing year by year, and will have eventually disappeared.

The Friesian or Holland cattle are recognized the world over as black-and-white, and those having spots or patches below the knees and hocks are discriminated against in registration.

Of the other foreign herd books on the Holstein-Friesian breed, as in Canada, Great Britain, South Afria, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile and Japan, black-and-white is the only color recognized, and the same discrimination is made against animals having black spots or patches below the knees or hocks.

If it is desired to pursue this subject further, an interesting and valuable treatise will be found in a bulletin issued by the Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison, published in 1920, under the title, *The Occurrence of Red Calves in Black Breeds of Cattle.*

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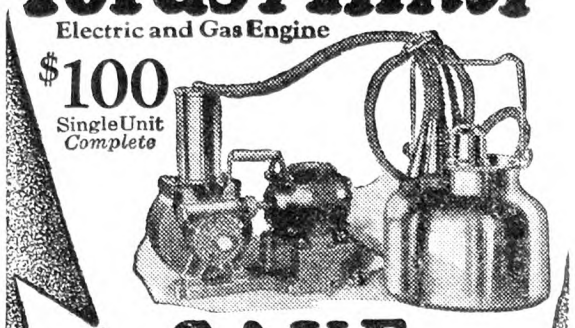

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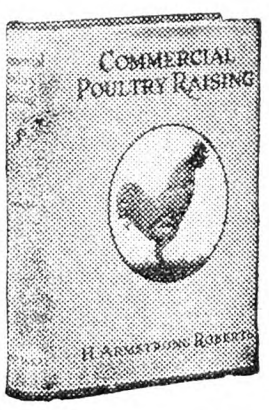

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The Draft Horse Situation

If there ever was a time to sit down and take stock of the draft horse situation, it is now.

No matter how you look at the power situation, you will have to admit that, under present circumstances and for some years to come, the horse will be not merely a filler in, but the most economical and useful power available. It is true that the quality of farm horses has about reached rock-bottom. They are about worn out. Ninety per cent of farm teams are inefficient through old age, poor feeding and lack of condition, and available replacements are scarce.

Today in the West there is an illumined lesson for those who care to read. Gradually, during the last decade, horses have been supplanted by automotive power. Approximately 50,000,000 horses producing farm fuel have been withdrawn from that work, and the McNary-Haugen howl has been heard from one end of this land to the other.

It is not yet too late to take steps regarding the replacement of farm horses, but it is highly important to begin now. Now should be in capital letters. Available horses of all draft breeds number 245 for the entire State of New York; not more than one horse for every 25 miles, even in the more thickly-populated centers, and one-third less than five years ago. Judging from their registration numbers, these are horses getting along in years, and their usefulness in the stud is limited. In my own center, less than 5 per cent of the mares are under 12 years of age, and they are not very prepossessing type, yet the best of them might profitably be bred, for they would raise worth-while colts at less cost than a westerner can be bought for five years from now.

From whatever angle the horse question is approached one fact stands out in bold relief: New York farmers are facing a horse famine. Material to work with is poor quality. Possibly 50 per cent of the mares are sterile or otherwise unfit to be used for breeding purposes, yet these facts should not discourage us. Let us breed every mare that shows marked usefulness and at least make a sincere effort to meet this very real shortage. While we are using horsepower on four legs, let us have horses young enough to perform a day's work without a driver feeling that he must respect old age.

Sometimes I am accused of propaganda to make sales. Is it not encouraging to have a real colt to sell a neighbor occasionally? GEO. HOWDEN.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Oct. 27, 1928.

Beef steers more active, steady to strong; most sales 25c higher; bulk, $11.25 to $12. Bulls, she stock and all cutters, about steady; bulk sausage bulls, $8.50 to $10; heifers, $10.50 to $12; butcher cows, $8 to $9; cutters, $5 to $5.75. Stockers and feeders more active, about steady with week's 25 to 50c decline; yards show good clearance of stale offerings; most sales, $9.50 to $11.50, with choice meaty feeders up to $12.25 and above. Calves steady with week's $1 to $1.50 decline; top vealers, $16.

Hogs, slow; steady with week's 50 to 75c downturn.

Receipts for week ending Oct. 27, 1928: Cattle, 214 cars; 86 Virginia, 41 St. Paul, 17 West Virginia, 17 Canada, 13 Chicago, 13 Tennessee, 7 Mississippi, 6 Buffalo, 5 Pennsylvania, 4 Maryland, 1 St. Louis, 1 Kentucky, 1 Ohio, 1 North Dakota; containing 5,884 head, 313 trucked in; total cattle, 6,197, 2,585 hogs, 431 calves, 210 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 314 cars; 96 Canada, 86 Virginia, 50 Chicago, 29 St. Paul, 15 Buffalo, 9 Pennsylvania, 6 West Virginia, 5 St. Louis, 5 Tennessee, 4 New York, 2 Ohio, 2 Maryland, 1 Kentucky, 1 North Carolina, 1 Indiana; containing 8,778 head, 223 trucked in; total cattle, 9,011 head, 214 calves, 2,150 hogs, 189 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.75 to $14; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.75 to $14; good, 950 to 1,100, $12.75 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $11.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12.50; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11.25; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $8 to $10; good, $6.50 to $8; common and medium, $5.75 to $6.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.50 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7 to $9.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.50 to $13; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.75 to $10.50; good and choice, 800 down, $10.25 to $12.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.50 to $10.25.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14 to $16; medium, $12.25 to $14; cull and common, $7.50 to $12.25.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10 to $11; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $10.25 to $11; lightweights, 160 to 200, $10.25 to $11; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $10.

Live Stock Sales

Nov. 5.—St. Martins, Wis., Milwaukee Holstein Breeders' Association sale.

Nov. 6.—Burton, Ohio. Paul McNish, and Geauga County Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 12. — Fond du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale, S. H. Bird, manager, South Byron, Wis.

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club annual sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' annual Angus sale, Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Brentwood National Sale, W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Connecticut Market Notes

(Continued from Page 1392)

beets, bu., $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $3; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75 to 90c; kale, bu., 60 to 85c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.50; onions, bu., $2.15 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., 90c to $1; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.65 to $1.75; pumpkins, sugar, doz., $1.25 to $1.50; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2; spinach, bu., 90c to $1; squash, lb., 3½c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1.25. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 26 to 34c; dressed, lb., 42 to 48c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 25 to 33c; Conn. newlaid fancy, 72 to 80c; Conn. special No. 1, 65 to 68c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 60c; Conn. extra, 65 to 68c; Conn. gathered, 60 to 65c; western, 40 to 50c; butter, 92 score, lb., 48 to 53c.

Hartford, Oct. 31.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwins, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; King, 14 qts., $1 to $1.50; Opalescent, 14 qts., 75c to $1.40; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.25 to $2; Pippins, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; Greenings, bu., $1 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 60c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, 7.50 to $8.25; grapes, Concord, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; oranges, 176-216, $8.50 to $10; quinces, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2 to $3.25; cabbage, bu., 90c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1.10; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; lettuce, doz., 65c to $1.50; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; potatoes, bu., 80 to 90c; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.80; pumpkins, sugar, doz., $1.10 to $1.50; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; spinach, bu., 90c to $1.10; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., 80c to $1.10; Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 30 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 28 to 35c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 72c; Conn. special No. 1, 68 to 70c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 58c; Conn. extra, 65 to 67c; Conn. gathered, 58 to 62c; western, 40 to 60c; butter, 92 score, lb., 50 to 54c.

PETER was playing at John's house. When it was time to go home it started to rain. Mrs. White, however, gave Peter Johnny's raincoat and galoshes. "Don't take so much trouble, Mrs. White," said Peter politely. "I'm sure your mother would do as much for Johnny," she replied. "My mother would do more," said Peter. "She'd ask Johnny to stay to supper."—Chicago Daily News.

∴ SHEEP ∴

1,500 BREEDING EWES for sale in car lots at Wholesale Prices. 1,000 choice, large Black Faced Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. Also 500 choice, large Michigan Delaine Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, South Rockwood, Mich. 20 miles south of Detroit, Mich.

Breeding Sheep for Sale
Merino and Black Face Ewes bred to Dorset Rams. Dorset-Merino Ewes bred to Southdown Rams. Also Registered Dorset Yearling Rams.
TRANQUILLITY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr. Allamuchy, N. J.

Lincoln and Suffolk Rams
Reg. From good breeding. Reasonable prices. Crowded for room. CREEK VIEW STOCK FARM, H. J. Lund, Albion, N. Y.

Yearling Grade **Shropshire** and two year old **Delaine Ewes**
FOR SALE—Moderate priced and good. Any number.
J. B. Abbott - - South Dayton, N. Y.

FOR SALE **25 Reg. Yearling Shropshire Ewes**
Yearling Rams and 2 year old Rams, 5 year old Buttar Imp. Ram. C. G. BOWER - Ludlowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE YEARLING **SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN RAMS**
Also bred ewes later. ANDREW J. COCHRANE, Ripley, N. Y.

TOWNSEND BROS., Interlaken, N. Y.—25 Rams: Dorsets, Rambouillets, Delaines, Cheviots, Oxfords, Suffolks and Southdowns—our motto, a square deal.

Registered Hampshire Down Ram Lambs
Frederick Neuburger - Monroe, New York

Reg. Shropshire Rams, Ram Lambs and a few good Ewes. STEVENS BROS., Wilson, N. Y.

SHROPSHIRES—Choice yearling rams, with size, type and well wooled. FRED VAN VLEET & SONS, LODI, N. Y.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS—Good quality and type. Priced right. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

BIG RAMBOUILLET RAMS—One 2 year old, 260 lbs. Two Shropshire Ram Lambs, 110 lbs., $25 ea. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

Ready for Service Holstein Bull
From the Home of World Record Cows
Have one ready for service, two soon ready and some younger bulls, all from World record or very high record dams. Bred right and priced right.
HIGHFIELD FARM
Accredited
JOHN G. ELLIS LEE, MASS.

WAUKESHA COUNTY HOLSTEINS
An Area Tested County
500 HERDS TO SELECT FROM
Can supply you with several carloads of springing and fresh Pure-bred and High-grade Holstein cows and heifers.
The breeding of better dairy cattle in this section has been developing for fifty years.
Write or wire for information
WAUKESHA COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
133 Barstow Street WAUKESHA, WIS.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 52d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED **GUERNSEY COWS** With Papers. R. L. Dodge, Barnegat, N. J.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE
20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ½ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

Mintz & Mintz, Newton, N. J.
Largest Shippers of Dairy Cattle in the East.
150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

For highly bred. Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

LILLIS LAKE HEREFORD RANCH
Hereford herd bulls, ready for immediate service. These Herefords are founded on the best blood obtainable. Prize winners for sale at very reasonable prices.
William J. Lillis, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

∴ DOGS ∴

AIREDALE PUPS 3 mos. old—from daughter of Fern-Top-Rocket. Eligible. CHARLES MAYOH, R. R. No. 5, Vineland, N. J. Pegalong Poultry Farm.

AIREDALE PUPS—Eligible U. K. C.—Males, $12; females, $7.50, 3 mos. old. MRS. H. C. MIDWIG, R. No. 2, Glen Rock, Pa.

For Sale **3** REGISTERED PURE WHITE **Male Collies**
8 mos., $15 each. STEIN BROWN, Mannsville, N. Y.

MALE COLLIE 9 mos., Ch. bred, good watch dog, very beautiful, grand companion, cheap to farm home. MABEL KLINE, Falmouth, Virginia.

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

Russian Wolfhound Puppies Eligible for registration. Champion stock—FOR SALE. MRS. W. T. MIDWIG, R. 2, Red Lion, Penna.

Coon Hounds—Fox Hounds—Spaniels Trained and young stock, 10 days trial. LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y

IRISH SETTERS—Best breeding. Country raised. MEIER PINEKNOLL FARM, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Great Danes 2 fine black males, 5 mos., registered. $55 ea. EARL STEVES, Intervale, N. H.

PUPPIES FOR SALE—Pedigreed Irish Setters. Country raised. LILLIAN McDONNELL, LaGrangeville, N. Y.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—From heel driving parents. Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Registered stock. Illustrated circular free. CLOVERNOOK KENNELS, Chambersburg, Pa.

WANTED—A Year Old COCKER SPANIEL BITCH. H. POWELL RAMSDELL, Ferry Building, Newburg, N. Y.

POLICE PUPPIES—Finest imported stock, 3½ mos., sacrificing at $15. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

∴ SWINE ∴

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. O. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

POLAND CHINA BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows. Priced right. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Gilts, Boars ready for service. Fall Pigs at 8 wks. age, $10.50 each. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna

OHIO Improved **Chester Whites** Registered. Choice Pigs, $8.75 up. Pairs no-akin. Big litters. Easy feeders. Quick growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

PIGS Chester White, Berkshire and Duroc and some mixed 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8-10 weeks old, $5.00. Pure bred and high grade pigs, $6.00. C. L. TAYLOR Wyalusing, Pa.

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM
PULASKI, NEW YORK
R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

Normandy Farm Berkshires
Quality proven in the leading shows for years. Both Grand Champions New York State and other fairs 1927. Entire herd show quality. Young sows bred and service boars. Prices reasonable. Must please or all expenses refunded. RAY C. NORMAN . Street, Maryland

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Berkshire—Yorkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 9 week old, $4.00 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1508-W.

For Sale—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS
Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

QUALITY PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

PIGS FOR SALE
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

PIGS FOR SALE
Buy where you will be satisfied
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 8 weeks old . . $4.00 each
8 to 9 weeks old . . $4.25 each
Good rugged thrifty pigs, having size and quality. Will ship any amount C. O. D. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them and I will return you your money. No charge for crating.
MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0635

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.75
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - $4.00
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.75
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

∴ GOATS ∴

Nubian Milk Goats Fall sale list now ready—Milking does pure and grade, mature bucks, kids both sexes. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va

PURE BRED Registered **TOGGENBURG BUCK** Ready for service. First $20 takes him. FAIRMOUNT APIARY - Livingston, N. Y.

Registered, Pure Bred and Unregistered
Prices reasonable. CHAS. A. STROH, Milford, Pike County, Penna.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free.

FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $5.00. Females, $5.50. Pair, $10.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

FOR SALE—Team of Reg. Percheron Mares, coming 4 yrs., both bred to Reg. Percheron Stallion, they are thoroly broken to work. HOWARD LANNING, Washington, N. J.

Two LINDBERGH Books
"WE" By Col. Charles Lindbergh Price, $2.50
CHARLES LINDBERGH—His Life
By DALE VAN EVERY AND MORRIS DE HAVEN TRACY
Price, $2.00
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York

Massachusetts Wins Ayrshire Futurity

The first Ayrshire bull futurity at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., was won by the Massachusetts Agricultural College on Bay Shore Perseus. This calf won the event in the open class and the junior championship of the show. The second prize went to Topsy's Ambassador's General of W. F., exhibited by Wendover Farms, and the third prize went to Edgerstoune Master Oliver, from the herd of Mrs. John G. Winant, Concord, N. H. The fourth prize was claimed by M. H. Benson's Benayr Show Boy.

The Eastern Ayrshire Bull Futurity was established as a special feature to encourage the development of bull calves from good record cows. It is thought that by providing liberal prizes the developing and exhibiting of these young bulls can be greatly encouraged. The rules require that the calves shall be born after August 1 of the preceding year, and, as a consequence, they are just ready for light service when exhibited, and thus at the most salable age.

As only cows with records of 10,000 lbs. of milk are eligible for nomination in this event, the Ayrshire futurity combines type and production. The cows are nominated before they calve, and a fee of $2 is paid for each animal. In the event that the calf is a male, it may be kept eligible by paying an additional fee of $3 prior to January 1, and a final payment of $5 just before showing. This makes a total of $10 paid for each calf shown, to which is added a substantial sum by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and the Eastern States Exposition. As a result, the 1928 purse totaled $625, with $123 to the winner. Entries have been received for 1929, indicating a new record for dairy cattle purses, and it is safe to say that competition will be even keener than in the initial futurity show.

Although there apparently is always a liberal supply of young bulls on hand, those responsible for the Ayrshire futurity feel that there is still an opportunity for focusing attention on the better-bred young bulls, especially those in the hands of smaller breeders who may own good cows capable of being the dams of desirable herd sires. Arrangements have been made to hold 1929 Ayrshire futurities at both the Eastern States Exposition and the New York State Fair.

The winning calf was bred and owned by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He is by Alta Crest Pathfinder, a winner as a calf and as yearling, and the son of imp. Holehouse Buttercup, grand champion cow of the 1925 National Dairy Show. The sire of Alta Crest Pathfinder was Lessnessock Searchlight. After the calf had won the futurity and junior championships of the show, his sale to Ingalls Bros., Cheshire, Mass., was announced by Prof. E. J. Montague, superintendent of the Massachusetts College Farms. Sales of practically all of the futurity bulls have been announced by the various owners. A. B. A.

Painting or Whitewashing Stables

The local board of health in our town requires that stables be painted white or whitewashed. Which do you think is the better? Can you give me a good whitewash formula for whitewash that can be sprayed with a barrel pump sprayer? A. B.

New Jersey.

Now is a good season of the year to get the stables whitewashed before the cows are put in the barn for Winter. Two things will more or less determine whether you use paint or whitewash in tidying up the stables. The first one is the manner in which the stable is finished. If the ceiling is smooth and tight and the walls are likewise boarded or plastered, then paint makes a much neater and more permanent job than if whitewash were used. The second point to be considered is the cost. One may expect a coat of white paint to last well until another Spring but flies are certain to spoil the appearance as soon as the fly-breeding season begins. This means, of course, that the stables must be scrubbed or repainted next year at this time. Either paint or labor is expensive.

Whitewash is an inexpensive material and serves the same purpose as paint in making a stable look clean. It also contains lime, which is a good germicide. Due to the fact that whitewash is inexpensive it may be applied more often than paint, and with a pump, while the paint must be put on with a brush or at best with an expensive spray gun. Paint can be purchased that is free from lead but unless such is used there is always the danger of lead poisoning to the stock.

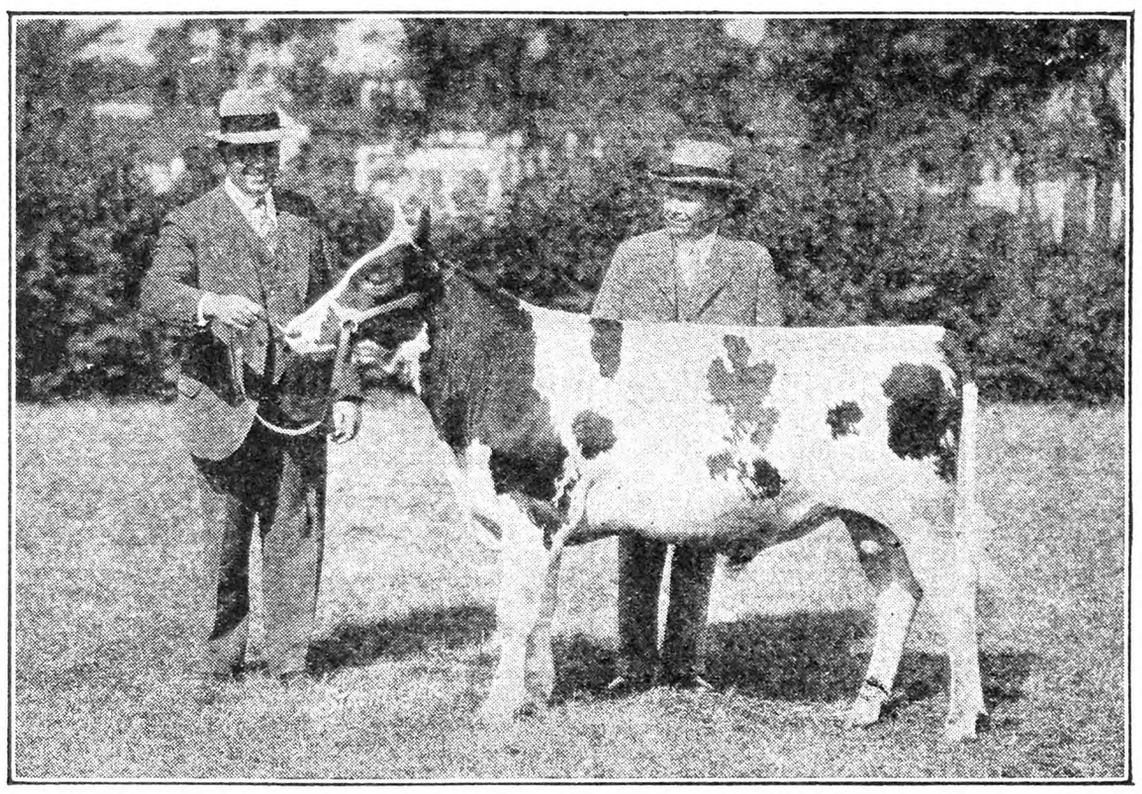
There are several kinds of whitewash which can be easily made at home and applied most any stormy day when it is too wet to work in the open fields. "Government Whitewash" is the name of one of the best home-made whiteners. It should be made as follows:

Slake one-half bushel (31 lbs.) quicklime in hot water; one peck (15 lbs.) salt, dissolved in hot water; 3 lbs. of rice boiled to a thin paste; 1 lb. of glue soaked in cold water over night. Pour off the cold water and dissolve in three or four quarts of boiling water. Mix the glue with a half pound of Spanish whiting, and add salt water to the lime water. Next mix all together, stir well and apply while hot.

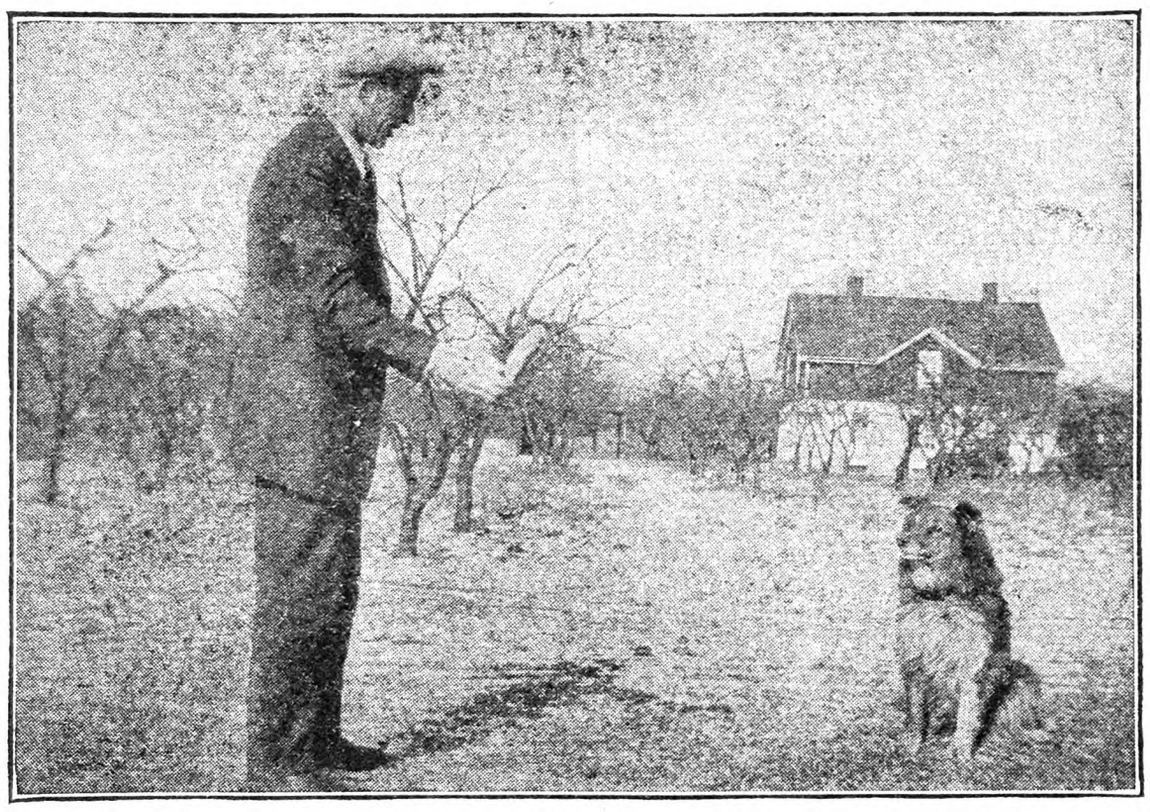
Another known as "Waterproof Whitewash" has given excellent satisfaction, and has been known to stand on a brick surface exposed to the weather for a period of a year without deteriorating in appearance. It can be made by slaking one bushel (62 lbs.) of quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water. Dissolve 2 lbs. of salt, 1 lb. sulphate of zinc, and 1 lb. of alum dissolved in two gallons of boiling water. Next pour the alum solution into the lime water into which has been poured the salt and zinc solution. To the whole mixture add two gallons of skimmilk, stir well and apply white hot.

In making either one of these whitewashes a few points should be kept in mind. Always slake lime with care. The lime should be slaked in a barrel and should be kept covered while slaking. Enough water should be used to just cover the lime and enough added to keep the mixture covered while the clumps of lime are breaking up. In order to have the finished job appear smooth, it is well to strain the lime before adding the other ingredients. If a spray pump is to be used, the straining, of course, helps to overcome clogging of the nozzle of the spray pump while in use. As the whitewash is being applied it may appear that the dirty surface is not going to be completely covered. When the whitewash has dried, however, even the blackest stable will appear light and clean.

J. W. B.



Bay State Perseus, Winner of First Ayrshire Bull Futurity, at Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.



Here is my dog Ted. He is six years old, and brings the cows from pasture. Twice when doing this he has stopped to kill a woodchuck, which he then brought along with the cows.—R. E. WELLER, *Ontario County, N. Y.*

Countrywide Situation

Farm prices have been showing their long-established habit of sagging just when the farmer has the most stuff to sell. The November drop that happens in so many fairly good crop seasons is always an unpleasant surprise. It seems that the general average price of farm products is not lower than it was a year ago but the list is different. Wheat and oats are lower this year but corn and hay higher. Hogs bring less money than in late 1927 but cattle and calves bring more. Eggs sell lower and poultry a little higher. Potatoes and apples are cheap but onions and cabbage comparatively high. The losses and gains affect all parts of the country about alike so far as concerns the general farmer. The grower who raises mostly wheat or potatoes is in bad luck but farmers who have a little of everything for sale are faring about as usual, the crops being above average and on the whole a little better than last year.

POTATO MARKETS DRAGGY

The potato market shows signs of what dealers call dragging along at the bottom price. They seem to have gone about as low as they can and still attract supplies enough from distant points. The price has been so low for ordinary stock in the far West that many potatoes were not dug at the usual time and some are badly injured by staying too long in the ground. Yet some of the western growers are doing well with varieties like the Burbank which is popular as baking stock in eastern markets and bring as much to those far away Colorado and Idaho growers as the Green Mountains bring to Maine shippers. The potatoes are put up carefully in small boxes, the potatoes being graded carefully for size and shape and very bright and clean. They sell about twice as high per pound in some retail markets compared with common potatoes. The general potato market has changed very little, ranging from 75c per 100 lbs. for average stock at Chicago to somewhat above $1 in most eastern markets. Growers in Western New York were doing a little better at the end of the month, averaging about $1 per 100 lbs. The quality seems to be good almost everywhere. The trouble is that buyers will not take hold actively until they see a good prospect of profit. Some dealers are storing potatoes as usual and counting on some market upturn to show them a profit. They feel that the high price of cabbage, onions and carrots and the recent advance in sweet potatoes will help the potato market more or less.

FIRM ONION MARKET

Onion prices are holding well; not much good American stock appears in the markets. The dealers or growers have put it into storage and are holding firmly at prevailing prices or higher. The weak feature is the liberal arrival of Spanish and Dutch onions but the entire imports this season are not greater than the shrinkage in the home crop indicated during September by the lower report issued in October. The onion prospect seems decidedly the best on the list although cabbage is doing well enough and showing a disposition to recover whenever the price sags a little. The long keeping cabbage is still bringing $30 per ton in Western New York which is from two to three times the prevailing price a year ago.

BUTTER HOLDINGS MODERATE

The butter storage situation is more satisfactory than for eggs, holdings being only slightly above the five-year average and somewhat lighter than those of a year ago. The butter outcome seems to depend more upon fresh production than anything else although the foreign markets are almost low enough to threaten some competition with imported butter. Domestic production is expected to continue fairly large with weather favorable so far and supplies of rough feeds ample. Mill feed was a little higher than a year ago, and would tend to check heavy grain feeding unless butter prices should advance. The position of cheese is not so good as that of butter owing to heavy stocks in storage.

STEADY APPLE PRICES

Apple prices have shown no important change. Standard winter varieties of first-class grade have been selling at $4 to $4.50 per barrel and $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel in the producing sections of the East and Middle West. Northwestern boxed apples continue to weaken the situation because of heavy supplies and low prices. Fortunately the export trade has continued extremely active in boxed apples and tends to relieve the pressure in the home market. The outcome will depend a good deal upon the ability of foreign markets to take these boxed apples at fair prices. Eastern apples are such a moderate crop that they should find ready markets at steady prices even though southern-barreled apples have been selling a little lower than those of the East and North. G. B. F.

Woodpile Thoughts

At this season securing the Winter wood supply for heaters in the dwelling and for cooking purposes in the kitchen is an important problem. It is a great help to have a good supply of dry wood on hand at all times. Getting this supply now saves time and labor during the busy days of Spring and Summer. It is pleasant to know that we have plenty of wood in the wood-house so as not to have to go out in all kinds of bad weather to cut and haul a load of wood when needed, which would be green and hard to use.

In starting a fire there is a big difference between large sticks of wood and small ones. If they are just right, a good fire can be quickly kindled, but if too large, one will almost freeze before the fire burns. See that there are sticks small for starting the fire, and get everything in readiness the night before.

Be certain that you have the right length or measure of stove or firebox before cutting any blocks; because wood too short or too long is an inconvenience and bother to the housewife. Have it just right. If you have no wood-house, build one at once. I usually spend a day or two in cutting long wood, haul to the house and saw into blocks the proper length; then split and rank or store in the woodhouse. By so doing I have wood enough from only a few days' work to last 12 months. If you have no sawing outfit, one can be hired for $5 to $6 a day, and enough wood can be sawed in less than a day to last 12 months. I have already had my wood sawed and split and put in the wood-house. I finished the job Oct. 15 of splitting and housing. I now have a year's supply. Before storing the wood it is a good idea to lay down some pieces of old boards or poles of some kind to keep the tiers off the bare ground. If not, the bottom sticks will always be wet and moldy.

Where one has no wood-house and depends on ranking the wood outdoors, it is best not to put more than two ranks together. When several ranks are placed close together, the air will not circulate well through it, often causing it to keep wet and mold in long rainy spells, especially when not dry or ranked in a green state.

It is best to have the wood split as soon as possible after it is sawed. When allowed to remain in the wind and sun any great length of time it will get dry and tough, making the job of splitting very difficult. While green, most kinds of wood split easy.

It will not hurt to rank the wood in the house under cover green, provided the house is not too close; as free access of air will cause it to dry very quickly. Cured or dried in this way, the wood will be better and last much longer.

Have the wood-house face the sun and without a door, leaving space enough in front to walk under easily. In this way there will always be a good circulation of air through it, causing the wood to be dry at all times. See that axes, mall and wedge, are put in proper place for the next call after the job is completed.

Virginia. W. H. H.

Straightening a House

I would like to know the best way to jack up a house about 100 years old. It has sagged in the center of an addition that was built to the main house, and the entire center of the addition is crooked. I am afraid of breaking the beams.

Monmouth Co., N. J. M. J.

Straightening up such a sagged house is a job requiring skill and proper equipment. Several jacks may be needed, and the work must be studied as it goes on to make sure that it is not being forced in one spot. Neglect of this may cause serious damage. If you can get a man who has had some experience in this line it will be much safer and more rapid.

Board Bill for Cow and Calf

I have a purebred cow which will calve in about a month, and also her last year's calf about nine months old. I am obliged to have them cared for during this Winter from November to April. What would be a fair arrangement to make? B. O.
Vermont.

This would be largely a matter of local expense for labor, housing and feed. Will readers who have experience or observation in this line please tell us about it?

Dairy Cow Rations

Please print the formula for the home-mixed ration for dairy cows known as "the Cornell home ration." What would be the best feed to use with good corn silage and good clover and Alfalfa hay? What is the analysis of ground oats and ground corn? S. P. C.
Shrub Oak, N. Y.

There is no single definite "Cornell home ration." With good clover and Alfalfa hay a grain ration carrying about 20 per cent crude protein should give good results. It might be made up as follows:

	Crude Protein
200 lbs. hominy feed	21.2
300 lbs. wheat bran	48.0
250 lbs. ground oats	31.0
150 lbs. choice cottonseed meal	66.0
100 lbs. old process linseed meal	33.9
1,000 lbs.	Average—20.0

Oats and corn have the following composition, according to Henry and Morrison (grinding makes practically no change in the composition):

	Oats	Corn
Water	9.2	10.5
Ash	3.5	1.5
Crude protein	12.4	10.1
Fiber	10.9	2.0
Carbohydrates (free extract)	59.6	70.9
Fat	4.4	5.0

Please suggest a dairy cow ration in which I could use the following, which I have: Ground corn and cobmeal, ground oats and ground buckwheat. I have Alfalfa, Soy bean and some clover hay for roughage. G. C. H.
Princeton, N. J.

With plenty of other roughage it will hardly pay you to pay for grinding corncobs to feed to cows. The cobs are merely a filler. With high-protein roughage like clover and Alfalfa, you will not need more than 16 to 18 per cent of protein in your grain mixture. At present prices choice cottonseed meal will furnish protein cheaper than any of the ordinary feeds, and your mixture might be made as follows:

	Crude Protein
100 lbs. corn without cob	10.0
100 lbs. ground oats	12.4
100 lbs. ground buckwheat	10.8
100 lbs. choice cottonseed meal	44.0
Average	18.3

If this mixture is thought to be rather heavy, the addition of 100 lbs. of standard wheat bran will not materially reduce the protein, and will make the ration lighter and somewhat cheaper. H. H. W.

Cream in Buttermilk

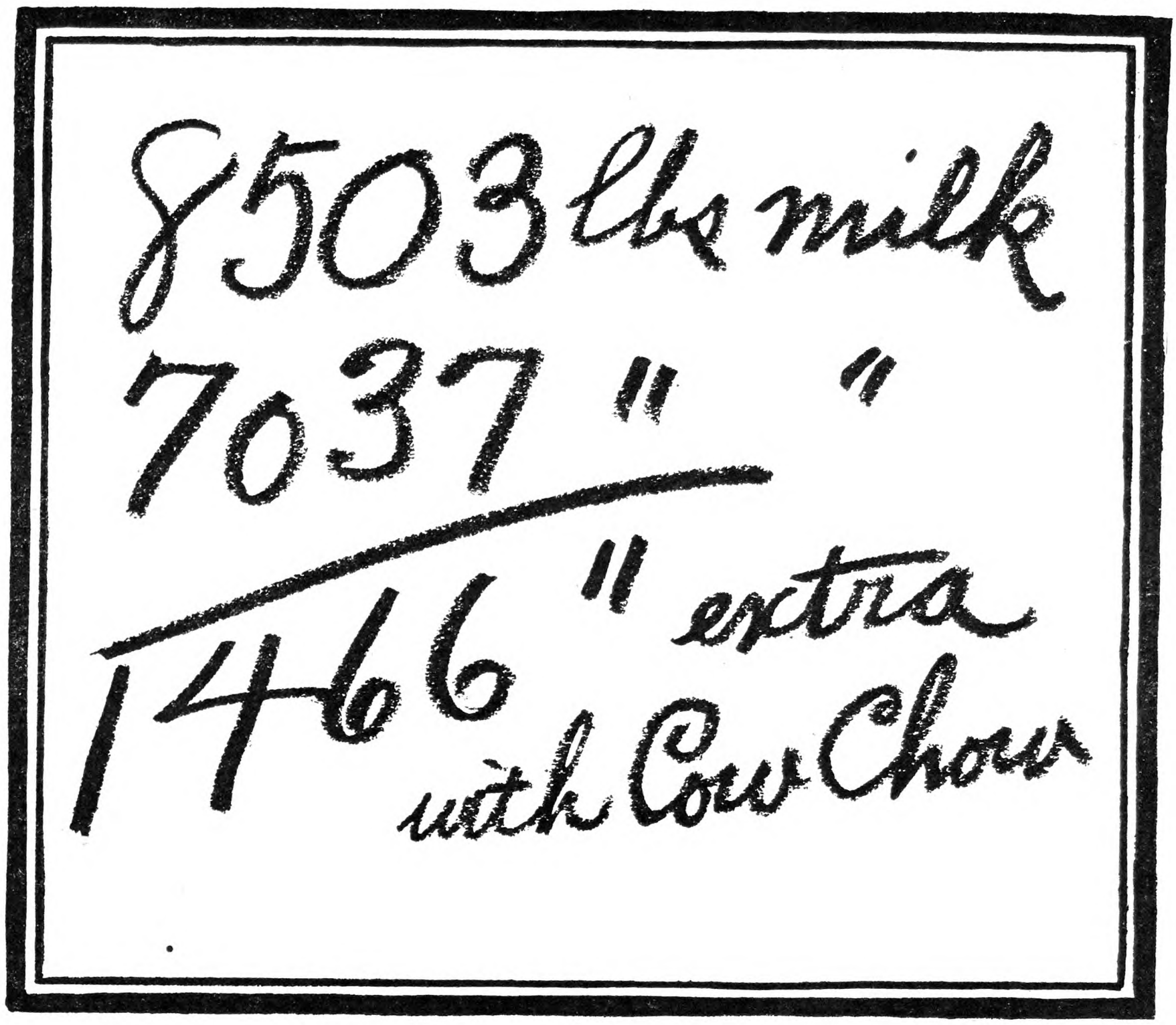
Why does cream stay in buttermilk after churning? We have made butter for years, but never had this experience before. We ripen and temper the cream the day before churning. It usually takes one-half to one hour to churn. The butter comes soft. It is all right after washing with cold water and working, but we are not getting all of it. The buttermilk is very rich and creamy. M. B.
Maryland, N. Y.

In all probability the difficulty is due to churning cream that is not high in butterfat at too high a temperature. If a separator is used, change the cream screw so that the cream will contain at least 30 per cent of fat; 35 would be better. Ripen the cream till it is sharply sour, and cool the cream by setting it in a tub or vessel of ice water, with frequent stiring till it reaches a temperature of 56 to 58 degrees F. Hold at this temperature for at least one hour, and have the churn as nearly the same temperature as possible, and the results should be much improved. If ice is not available, use as cold well water as it is possible to get. That the churning temperature is too high is shown by the fact that the butter comes soft. H. H. W.

Removal of Goods

A sells a parcel of real estate to B. In the outbuildings is a variety of lumber. B claims under a new law that the lumber belongs to him. The lumber in question is not nailed to the building. Will you advise me of the legal situation? Has A a legal right to remove a vise that is screwed and bolted, not nailed, to a bench? R. H. S.
New York.

Lumber piled in an outbuilding would not pass as real property unless it was mentioned in the contract. If the vise can be removed without destroying the original design of the building or without injury to the part of the building to which it was annexed you can remove it. N. T.



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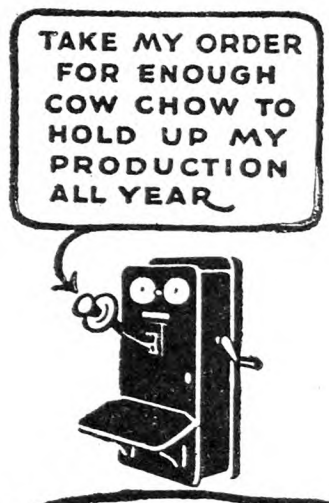

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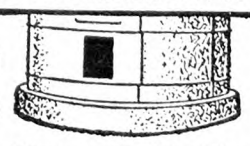

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A Farmer's Opinions

VANITY AND OBLIVION.—Every man in his right mind is in conflict with oblivion. His last day is coming. By what and whom shall he be remembered? He may not openly concede or even know that he desires to be remembered. His deeds, however, prove that he does. Vanity follows us to the end; it is a quality of the fire and faith of life. School boys and Bantam cockerels exhibit it, even in their modesties. So did so great a man as Thomas Hardy, who believed and hoped that his poetry would perpetuate his name and memory. At Gettysburg, Pa., and at many other places in the civilized or backward world the monuments of men in the mass and of man standing victoriously alone for an ideal, a principle or a cause, are mute proofs that every generation desires to influence, impress and be remembered by posterity. Also, all peoples are, like the Chinese, ancestor-worshipers, in varying degrees and in different forms.

"HONEST ABE."—If a man is the architect of his own fortune, he is equally the builder of his own monument. In Southeastern Pennsylvania there dwells a farmer, hale, active and happy at 66, who is known, respected and affectionately referred to as "Honest Abe." No one has ever accused him of speaking or acting falsely. His habitual, forthright truthfulness and serene frankness are never alloyed by malice; they are unstudied and impersonal, like the clear light of a sunny day. Many an honest man has been disliked or hated because of his self-righteous ambition to punish or score a personal triumph over a rival or an enemy. "Honest Abe," when questioned, is content simply and quietly to tell the truth, as he sees it or knows it, without a thought of himself, confident that evil is its own punishment and virtue its own reward. He is not a fighting moralist or reformer, but a warm-hearted and forgiving idealist and dreamer, devoted to gentleness, sure in his heart that in due course of time any man or business going wrong, down crooked paths in the night, will go to pieces. Great wrecks and wreckers also build monuments by which they are unenviably remembered. We'd like to forget all Neroes.

"A GOOD FARMER."—"Honest Abe" is locally famous as "a good farmer." Recently I had supper and spent an evening with him and his family. Their house and barn rest on stone foundations, set on a hillside. It was sundown when I arrived with his son Bruce in a Star, which that aggressive, hustling young farmer drives with confident skill. Bruce talks rapidly and vividly. He said more on 10 gallons of gasoline than I've ever heard before. Our journey from Hagerstown to McKnightstown was to me incredibly short, for, under the spell of his conversational gift, joined to a rollicking sense of humor, and charmed by the glory of Autumn colors in a land of valleys and mountains, I was enjoying a timeless experience. I've never owned or driven a car. My vague and limited familiarity with this invention is based on its tire "troubles," many of which it has fallen to me to "fix" in mud, dust and heat. Bruce and his brother-in-law Clem are the only Star drivers of my acquaintance whose alertness enables them politely to turn their heads every few seconds and look a seatmate in the eye while talking to him, and going 35 to 50 miles an hour. I had supposed and hoped that W. B. DeNault, at whose side I crossed North Dakota in his Buick last Summer, was the only man capable of performing that feat. Once or twice I felt that Bruce's politeness greatly exceeded my deserts and demands, for we missed collisions by a hair. I'm not convinced that "a miss is good as a mile."

FINE EARS OF YELLOW DENT.—The Airedale Bob, wagging his short tail, welcomed me on Bruce's account when we stepped out of the car. If Bob had been a Belgian police dog, he probably would have behaved differently, for with the representatives of that breed I've never learned how to establish friendly relations. I dislike them, and they seem to know it. One sees them on many farms. Maybe as a form of "resistance to salesmanship," which is practiced by all sorts of "strong-arm go-getters," they are useful to farmers. Eight or ten mixed-bred cows, swinging big udders, home from pasture, were entering their stanchions in the barn. Three moist-coated drafters in harness, unhitched from a corn binder, soon hove in sight. Bruce halted them near the barn and removed their bridles. They went briskly to the water tank and, their thirst quenched, took their places in the barn, where the owner (who loves horses) took off their leather while they fell to their oats and hay. A few moments later he pridefully showed us four ears of as good yellow dent as any Illinois farmer ever grew. He had brought them in on the binder. They were average ears of the field that he was harvesting. "Honest Abe's" corn, wheat, rye, oats and other crops are always the best, in yield and quality, grown in his township or much better than the local average. His small farm is not only liberally manured, but he turns under green manures, plows at the right time, gives the seedbeds thorough preparation, plants selected, home-grown seed, and practices clean cultivation. His soil is a reddish-clay, the particles of which are fine. Like every clay soil, it is always "hungry for humus." Under certain moisture conditions, it works best or worst. "Honest Abe" knows when. He knows and loves his farm. It is neither showy nor "up-to-date," nor is it depleted and for sale. Its supreme crop consists of eight children all grown, all an honor to their parents, and all healthy, honest, hard workers.

AT SUPPER AND AFTER.—In a small pasture near the barn, I saw nine steers of good breeding, bought early in the Fall, weighing 1,100 lbs. and costing considerably less than they would sell for at Lancaster when I saw them. They would not make rapid or cheap gains in weight at their age, but Bruce and his father were sorry that they didn't buy a carload or more at the price per cwt. paid for the nine head. It is almost certain that the cattle will make a fair profit. Annually for years the farm has produced some good beef at a fair to good profit. While Mary and Agnes were milking the cows, Bruce and his father and I, discussing beef cattle matters, tarried near the barn. A dozen bats were so eager in their insect attacks that they seemed to threaten every minute to fly into our faces. Bats never do that, however. A bat's flight is a marvelous exhibition of expertness; it's like Bruce's driving. It was good to see old-fashioned kerosene lamps on duty in the clean, comfortable house. Electric lights soon will banish them. We have more light outside and around us than any other people in history has had. I wonder if we have as much inside. We sat in the living-room until supper time. Bruce doesn't talk much when he's out of his car, so he started the Victrola. If some one had read a political speech in our hearing, we'd have fallen asleep in a jiffy. The Victrola kept us relaxed and pleasurably awake. Bruce and his wife and their three children (one a baby) were guests for the evening of his parents. His two sisters who did the milking—both had worked all day in an apple packing plant—were full of fun about local doings. "Honest Abe" meditated, and smoked his pipe. His wife, decidedly unlike him in temperament but equally loyal to her ideals, rocked her infant grandson to sleep, laid him away, and then, with the wise, deft hands of experience, put the finishing touches on a substantial, wholesome and well-balanced supper in the kitchen. Presently she returned and said, "Come to supper." Six of us seated ourselves at the table in an adjoining room. She said grace with a genuine reverence and in a tone that I shall not forget. Everyone present contributed to the gossip and laughter that ceremonialized the supper in a free and informal way. Every meal should be spiced and flavored by talk and laughter. The hurried grabbing and eating of food, without manners, conversation and restraint, is all right in a hog-lot. After supper, we talked and told stories, and, at Bruce's suggestion, moved into the parlor to sing some old songs and hymns. His wife was our organ accompanist. "Honest Abe" didn't sing. He played with his nine-year-old grandson in the hall. A neighbor calling him by 'phone wanted to buy some seed wheat. I think that I heard him say, "The little dab that I have left isn't good enough to sow; I'm feeding it." Bruce's soprano, trained by choir practice, was so unusual in quality and volume that I shut off my crude bass to hear him. At 11 o'clock he motored me to Gettysburg. In his heart "Honest Abe" probably has said that he'd like to be remembered as an honest man. He will be. There are many men like him in the world, but they don't do much talking and gadding around. It is easier to find one than be one. Diogenes' search was a failure because, one suspects, he was looking for examples to prove his pet theory that there wasn't an honest man in his age and land.

APPLE-PICKING TIME.—With a friend I saw a number of orchards at apple-picking time in Adams Co., Pa. Some orchards were fruitless; in some others, a few trees were loaded, more were carrying a mere sprinkle of apples, and still more were barren. Deardorff Bros.' 100-acre orchard was yielding a bumper crop of Stayman and Rome, 25,000 to 40,000 bushels of which were going to London, Antwerp and other markets overseas. Windfalls under some of the trees were surprisingly numerous. It was evident that the Deardorffs are experienced, well-informed growers, packers and vendors of apples. They spray, fertilize and cultivate their trees in accordance with methods which they have worked out with specific reference to their own conditions. Allen Deardorff said that 20 years ago he thought he knew something about the apple business. "Today, however, it is a new business with a long list of new problems," he added. In a small Adams County orchard we picked a few of the best-colored Jonathans that I've seen this year. To the palate they were almost as acceptable as some McIntoshes that N. P. Anderson sent to me in 1927 from H. E. Tener's Orange Co., N. Y., orchard, which has been Mr. Anderson's special and professional pride for years.

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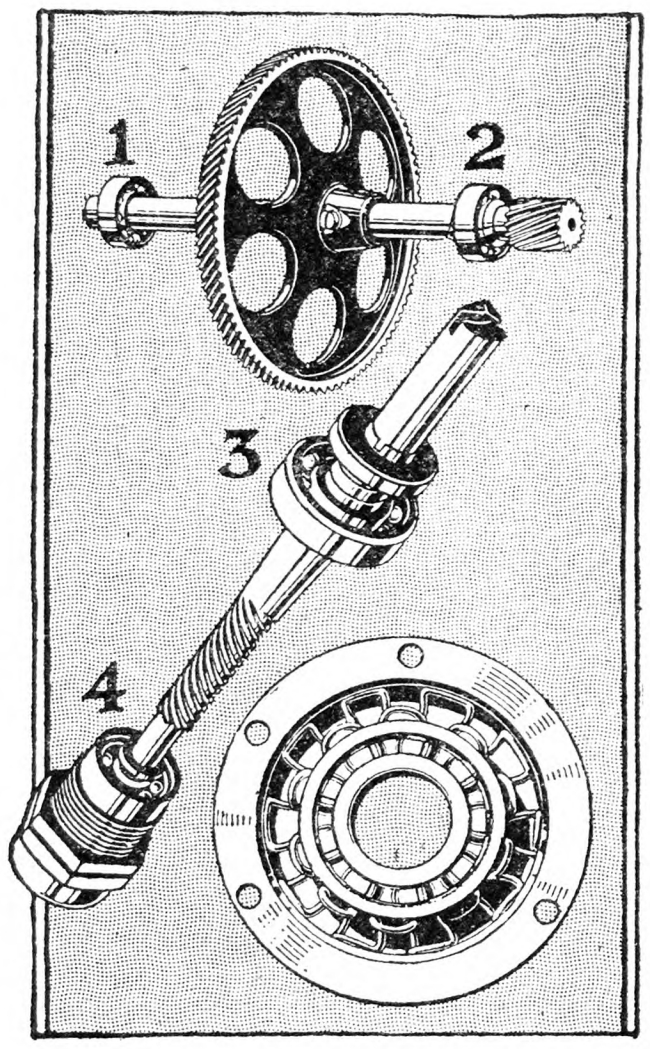

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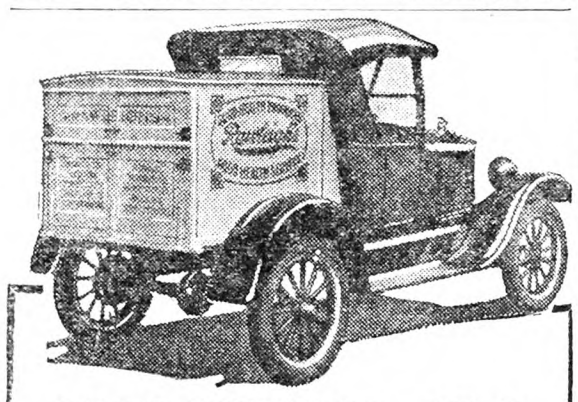

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Apparently the apple crop is good in spots; sometimes it's spotted in a 10-acre orchard. In what is called an "off-season," the spots are both larger and smaller and vary to a greater extent and in more respects than in a good year. Unusual climatic conditions bring out or identify a variety of uncommon virtues or shortcomings in different trees in the same orchard, and in different orchards in the same township.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—The fatal weakness of all "farm relief" proposals in the recent past has been that only a few real farmers backed or asked for them. . . Some of our villages and small towns are dying out because farmers and the people who live in them buy better merchandise and more kinds of it in the larger towns and in cities which they can go to in a few hours over hard roads. . . A farmer who was fairly successful 30 years ago would fail today if he kept up with the times. The pace is set by monied people in their own interest. . . Nearly every man and woman in this country 40 years ago took a lot of patent medicine for diseases that they didn't have. Now they're mostly dead. I guess the world is getting better. D. C. W.

Chronic Sore on Hock Joint

I have a large horse that has a bad sore on the inside of his hind leg at the first joint. I am told that he hurt it on a barbed-wire fence. We have used salt water to bathe it and pine tar as a remedy. He does not seem to be lame, but it does not heal. G. E. L.

The sore described is located on the thin skin of the inner surface or face of the hock joint. That joint corresponds to the human ankle, the point of the hock being the heel bone. The horse's stifle joint, at the flank corresponds to the human knee, having in front of it the patella or kneecap. Joints below the hock, on the leg, are the fetlock joint, pastern joint and coffin joint. This explanation will give you a better understanding of the true location of the joint involved. As the sore cannot well be kept rested and the skin is very thin in the bend of the hock, healing always is a slow and difficult process. If it is also possible for the horse to lick, bite or rub the sore that also retards healing.

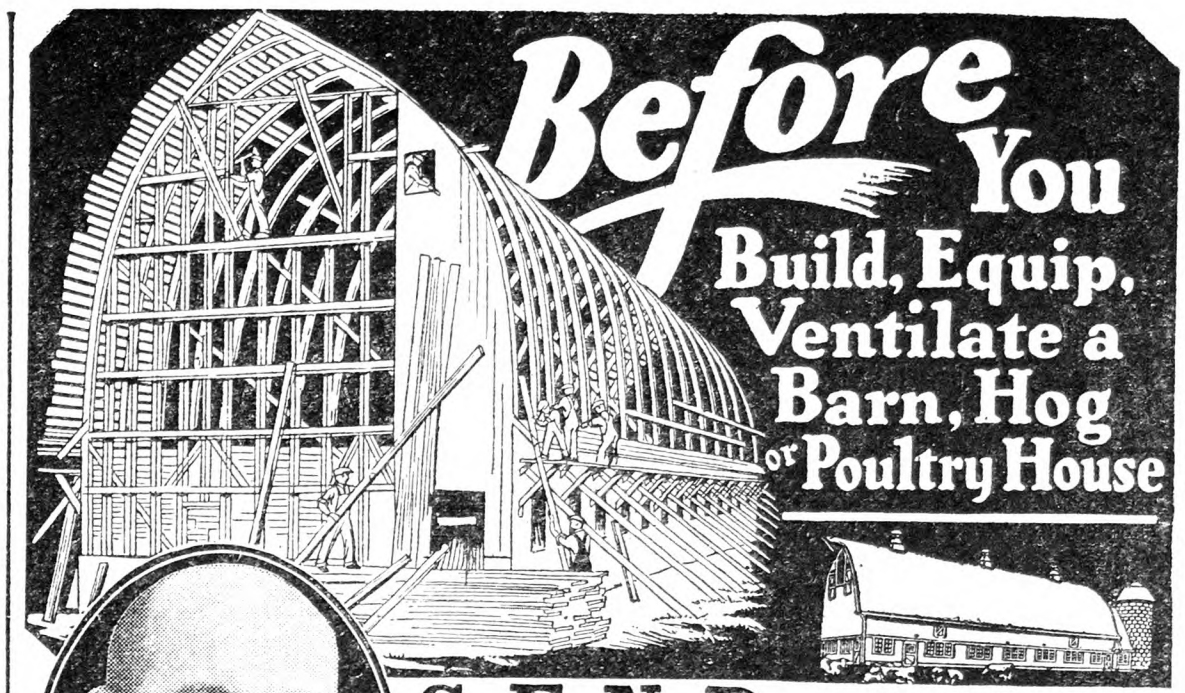
If there is no certain history of an injury the sore may be of the eczematous sort known as "sallenders." A similar sore forms behind the knee, of the foreleg, and is called "mallenders." Heavy draft horses, of the phlegmatic type, are the ones most often affected and the disease no doubt is induced by overfeeding, lack of exercise and imperfect or insufficient grooming. The sallenders sore exudes a thin liquid which is acrid, irrating and gummy. It tends to dry and form a scab, with the hair upstanding and coarse around it. In time the affected skin may thicken, keep cracking and bleeding, and fungus growths may form.

That sort of sore is aggravated by wetting and is best treated as follows: Perfectly cleanse the sore with soap and hot water, dry perfectly and do not repeat the washing. Clip the hair from the surrounding parts. Twice daily rub in some 10 per cent oleate of mercury salve and if that does not soon prove remedial, use the full strength ointment (oleate). Tie the horse so that he will not be able to lick, bite or rub the sore. Night and morning give him one-half ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, in a little water, by means of a dose syringe. Keep on giving the medicine until the sore is healed, then gradually discontinue it, taking at least 10 days to the process. Work the horse or have him take active daily exercise, as soon as the sore is healing nicely, but discontinue work or exercise if the sore tends to crack and bleed.

If the sore was caused by a wound and "proud flesh" (sprouting or exuberant granulation tissue) protrudes from it in a large angry red mass or fungus growth, different treatment will have to be given after clipping off the hair and washing the sore clean. It should consist of a preliminary light rubbing (cauterization) with a lunar caustic pencil and then an application, twice daily, of a lotion composed of one-half ounce of chlorid of zinc, two ounces of sulphate of zinc, one dram of dilute hydrochloric acid and one pint of boiled water. Label the bottle "Poison" and shake it well before use. Do not remove any scab formed by use of the lotion, as healing goes on under that.

If this treatment does not sufficiently cut down the growth, until it is level with the skin, repeat the washing, remove the scabs and then dust the sore twice daily with a mixture of equal quantities of powdered bluestone, powdered sulphate of iron, tannic acid, powdered alum and powdered boric acid. That is a caustic and astringent dusting powder which should soon cut down the growth. When that has been accomplished, it may suffice to wet the sore two or three times daily with a simpler astringent lotion composed of one ounce of acetate of lead, six drams of sulphate of zine and one pint of boiled water. Label this lotion "Poison," and shake it well before use. A. S. A.

"Do motor-cars makes us lazy?" asks a writer. "Not if we are pedestrians." —London Opinion.



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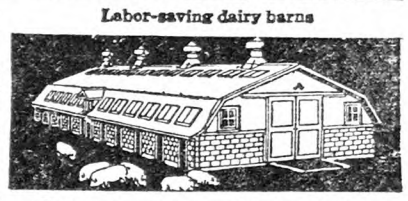

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31,000 eggs in December

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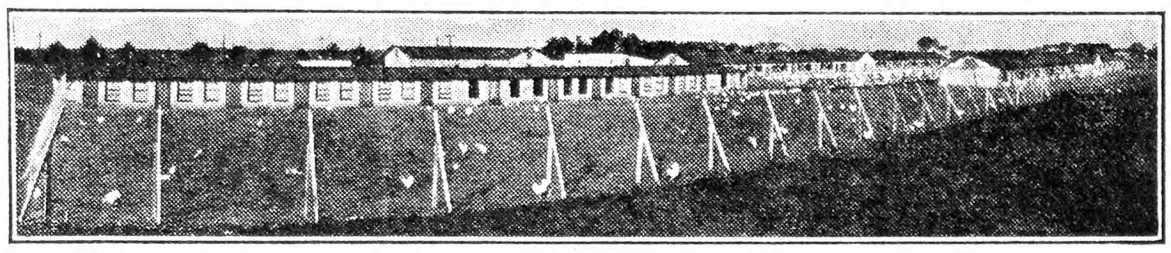

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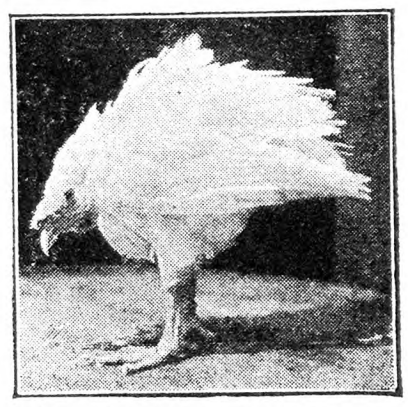

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Paralysis

I have 80 pullets and nine roosters (Barred Rocks). They are in a shady, grassy lot, running water, and are housed in a brooder-house 10x12 ft. They were put in there (baby chicks) April 6, and are now a little over five months old. They lay a few eggs each day. No chickens have ever been kept on this lot before. They all seem perfectly healthy, that is they all eat, are fat, and rosy. About 10 days ago, one of the nicest pullets fell over lame, lost use of both feet, but was fat, red-headed, and never lost her appetite. I removed her from the flock, later killed and buried her. This morning I saw another pullet fall over, get up, and stagger away. I caught her, she eats, her head is rosy, and she is fat; I mean in good order, not overly fat, but in good laying condition. G. F.

Virginia.

Not all cases of paralysis in either young or old fowls are of the nature of the disease called "range paralysis." Much so-called paralysis or "leg weakness" is simply inability to stand because of weakness from some advancing disorder that is not noted until this symptom occurs. From your description, however, I am afraid that the trouble with your birds is "range paralysis," whatever that is. This trouble, the nature of which is not understood, shows itself characteristically by sudden loss of use of one or both legs or wings in birds that display no other evidence of disease. It may affect mature fowls in their Winter quarters but is perhaps more likely to be seen in growing pullets and cockerels on range, and does not spare those that are well fed and kept under healthful conditions. As the cause is not known and there appears to be no remedy for the attacks, there is little that can be done. Affected birds should not be killed, as a few recover. They should be removed from the flock, given a physic (a teaspoon of castor oil or one of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water) and lightly fed for a time. If there is a suspicion of intestinal worms, the physic may be preceded by a teaspoon of spirits of turpentine, or this may be given with the oil. M. B. D.

Formula to Replace Buttermilk

Finding buttermilk to be very expensive to mix with the dry mash for chickens, I wish to know if there is any formula that would give the same results. E. E. E.

Manheim, Pa.

Dried buttermilk is expensive, its chief fault. It is not necessary to use it, however, as high-grade meat scrap will replace it in the mash and semi-solid or liquid skim-milk will supply milk in other forms. The relative cost of dried buttermilk and other forms of milk depends, of course, upon what a user would have to pay for skim-milk or the semi-solid product. When milk solids alone are considered, dried buttermilk may be cheaper than liquid milk at the price that would have to be paid for the latter. In feeding young chicks, the dried buttermilk may repay the extra cost over meat scrap. The following formula for a chick mash published by the Cornell Experiment Station illustrates the use of both meat scrap and dried milk: Yellow cornmeal, 25 lbs.; wheat bran, 20 lbs.; flour wheat middlings, 20 lbs.; fine ground heavy oats or oat flour, 10 lbs.; fine ground meat scraps (50-55 per cent protein), 10 lbs.; bonemeal, 5 lbs.; dried milk (use part buttermilk), 10 lbs.; salt, ½ lb. M. B. D.

Agricultural Week at Trenton

The fourteenth annual New Jersey Agricultural Week will be held at Trenton, January 15-18. The program will include a large farm products and equipment show, as well as the official State Agricultural Convention at which two members of the State Board of Agriculture are elected, and the annual meetings of 15 State agricultural organizations. There will be attractive apple, corn, potato and sweet potato exhibits.

The farm equipment show will be larger than ever and all types of machinery suited to New Jersey agriculture will be shown. Another great exhibit will be the poultry and baby chick shows, the former being so large this year that it will occupy a separate hall. The baby chick show, introduced last year which was the first of its kind in the country, will attract at least 28 exhibitors. About 35 educational exhibits, of special interest to New Jersey farmers, will also be on display.

A Newsy Letter From Virginia

When THE R. N.-Y. arrives the first thing I look for is the "Doings at Long Acres." I take a deep interest in this and often wonder how close Calvin approaches my picture of him. I can see him now bossing the entire works at the berry picking.

In the current letter request is made to hear from some one regarding a well with two buckets hung on a rope which goes over a wheel. I live in Stafford Co., Va., about 45 miles from Washington, D. C., and can say that the two buckets hung on a rope, etc., is the prevailing mode of hoisting the water out of the wells throughout this entire section. As a rough guess, I should say there were about two pumps to about 100 wells with the aforementioned buckets.

I am at present still living in a log-house, although I am building a frame house now.

As to fireplaces would say there are a few in use hereabouts, particularly in all the older houses. I am in the wood business here and supply 18 to 20-in. oak wood for fireplaces. Most houses are, however, heated with wood-burning heaters, taking chunks about 14 to 15 in. No fireplaces that I know of are used for cooking purposes. The two Methodist churches here are heated with large wood-burning heaters, no grates being used.

Brooke, Va. E. W. T.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

George Lowry of Connecticut, is entitled to all the glory that can be bestowed upon the winner of a contest. His two pens entered last Fall captured first and second place over all the other 138 pens. During the 17 years that the contest has been running, 17,410 birds have been trapnested. These birds have come from the four corners of the globe, representing some 32 States, three Canadian Provinces, and England. Almost 600 poultry breeders have entered birds in these contests, but no record has ever been produced to equal the one just made by George Lowry's pen of White Leghorns. This pen finished the fifty-first week with a grand total of 2,969 eggs which is greater than any other pen total ever produced at this contest by 300 eggs. As a matter of fact it is believed by the contest management that it is the highest record ever produced by any 10 birds in an official contest in the world for 51 weeks. This pen will be kept a full year in order that it may have a chance to break the world record made by the University of British Columbia's pen of birds at the Agassiz contest in 1926. Lowry's second string pen laid 2,573 eggs.

The following is a list of the winning pens and their scores for the past 10 years:

Year	Breed, Place	Score
1918	Oregons, Oregon	2,352
1919	Barred Rocks, New York	2,022
1920	Barred Rocks, New York	2,234
1921	Wyandottes, Rhode Island	2,234
1922	White Leghorns, Washington	2,218
1923	White Leghorns, Washington	2,237
1924	White Leghorns, New Jersey	2,531
1925	White Leghorns, Oregon	2,394
1926	White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	2,361
1927	White Leghorns, Washington	2,669

Average winning score, 2,325
Winning pen in 1928, 2,969

Hen No. 436—a Rhode Island Red owned by George B. Treadwell of Massachusetts—is the highest scoring bird that has ever been trapnested at the Storrs Contest since it started in 1911. This bird laid 334 eggs and will be kept for the full year. Three hundred eggers seem to be quite common in the present contest for no less than 10 have made that distinction, which is seven more than last year and four more than for the last 16 years. Records revised to date indicate that one such bird should appear in every 1,100 pullets put through the trapnests.

Below is a list of the 300 eggers and their scores until the end of the contest:

	Total Eggs
George B. Treadwell, R. I. Red	334
George Lowry, W. Leghorn	321
Charlescote Farm, R. I. Red	321
Hollywood Pltry Farm, W. Leghorn	317
Broadview Farm, W. Leghorn	314
W. S. Hannah & Son, W. Leghorn	312
Broadview Farm, W. Leghorn	311
Globus Pltry Farm, R. I. Red	306
George Lowry, W. Leghorn	303
George Lowry, W. Leghorn	302

In the Rhode Island Red class a new contest record has been established by Charlescote Farm's pen from Massachusetts. This pen finished third in the contest with a lay of 2,543 eggs. Not only is this the highest egg record for a pen of Rhode Island Reds in the Storrs Contest, but it is believed that it is the highest in the world. The second best pen in this class is owned by Clarence E. Lee of New York. This pen has been doing some fine laying for the past six months, and finished the contest with a net of 2,536 eggs.

In the Wyandotte class Fisher Poultry Farm was first with a production of 2,270 eggs. Second honors in this breed went to The Locust of Connecticut, whose pen laid 2,215 eggs. In the Barred Rocks class R. W. Davis & Son of Maine, had the best pen. These birds laid 2,087 eggs. Second place went to Kerr Chickeries, Inc., of New Jersey. In the White Rock class Granite Springs Farm of New York, was first with a lay of 2,138 eggs and E. A. Hirt of Massachusetts, was second. In the Connecticut pens Lowry's Leghorns were first and second; Broadview Farm of Winsted, third, and Wm. L. Gilbert Home was fourth.

The contest started November 1, continued for 51 weeks, and closed Monday, October 22. The contest comprised 140 pens of 10 birds each, or a total of 1,400 hens from 20 different States, the Province of Ontario in Canada and England. These birds laid a grand total of 262,916 eggs or an average of 188 for each bird. This annual average is five eggs higher than last year's contest and the highest average record ever produced at the Storrs Contest. The table shows the number of birds in each of the principal varieties, the average individual egg yield for the year, and the general average for all breeds that competed:

30	Other varieties	144.1
120	Barred Rocks	180.6
70	White Rocks	185.7
80	White Wyandottes	186.7
340	Rhode Island Reds	190.4
760	White Leghorns	189.7
1,400	Average for all breeds	187.8

Among the 20 best pens of the contest, Connecticut had four; Massachusetts four; Washington State, two; New York, two; Michigan, two; Oregon, Maine, England, New Jersey, Ontaria, and Ohio, one each.

Breed and Owner	Eggs
George Lowry, W. Leghorns, Conn	2,969
George Lowry, W. Leghorns, Conn	2,573
Charlescote Farm, R. I. Reds, Mass	2,543
Hollywood Pltry Farm, W. Leghorns, Wash	2,545
Clarence E. Lee, R. I. Reds, N. Y	2,536
Broadview Farm, W. Leghorns, Conn	2,510
George B. Ferris, W. Leghorns, Mich	2,428
George B. Ferris, W. Leghorns, Mich	2,388
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, W. Leghorns, Ore	2,380
Globus Pltry. Farm, R. I. Reds, Mass	2,345
Red Mount Farm, R. I. Reds, Mass	2,345
Tip Top Farms, W. Leghorns, Maine	2,343
State College, W. Leghorns, Wash	2,296
West Neck Farm, R. I. Reds, N. Y	2,279
Tom Baron, W. Leghorns, England	2,268
George B. Treadwell, R. I. Reds, Mass	2,281
Fisher Pltry. Farm, W. Wyandottes, Ont	2,270
Henry Rapp, Jr., W. Leghorns, N. J	2,255
Wm. L. Gilbert Home, W. Leghorns, Conn	2,226
F. E. Freeman, R. I. Reds, Ohio	2,220

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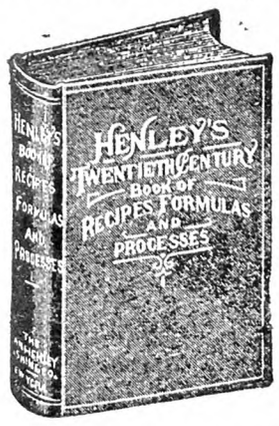

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The Problem of the "Nearby Egg" in the N. Y. Market

At first glance it would seem that there ought not to be any problem in the marketing of the "nearby egg." Situated within a day's delivery of its market as compared with 4 to 16 days for its competitors it should be the most sought-for package on the New York market. But is it? Except for a short period of the year when temperature conditions make the transportation factor a pertinent one in regard to quality, it is not. Furthermore increased transportation facilities, better systems of handling eggs and innumerable other factors are making that period shorter every year.

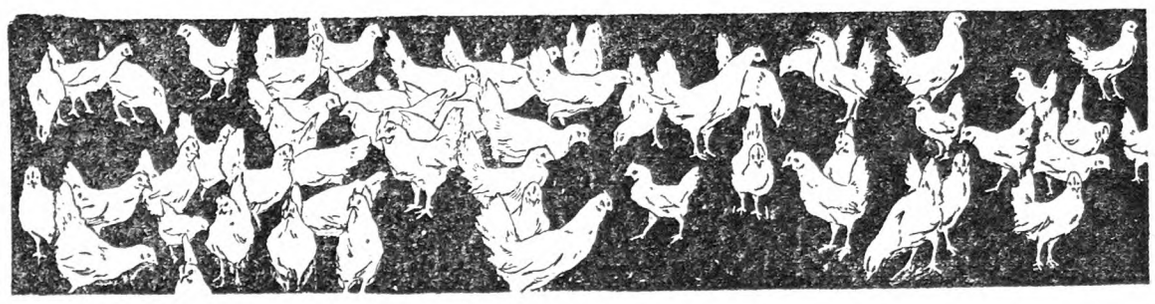
Not so many years ago the "nearby egg" occupied the pinnacle in demand despite the fact that it was a lamentably poor graded package—sometimes not overly clean—packed in dirty second-hand cases—with tints and 22 ozs. to dozen eggs in extras—in fact everything that would possibly "get by." It relied upon its close proximity to the New York market to uphold its quality (that very elusive factor that is so hard to define), and the fact that the critical buyer did not have the quantity of quality products from which to choose that he has today.

But conditions have changed, and changed so rapidly in the past few years that the nearby producer has failed to realize it. He is holding what threatens to be an empty bag or at least one that is badly deflated. The nation-wide unprecedented expansion of the poultry industry has developed an increasing crowd of producing centers striving to get to the top rung. All the way down the line from the receiver to the housewife the market demands have radically changed. With extensive national advertising of all kinds of food products, with pure food and nutritional talks over the radio, with home economic expositions daily in the newspapers and social clubs and innumerable other sources of information, the consumers of today are becoming well educated as to the value of the product they are buying. No longer is the housewife satisfied with second rate quality, she wants the best. It is one of the prices one must pay for prosperity. The market no longer countenances the small apples in the center of the barrel nor the small potatoes in the bottom of the basket. It is demanding a graded product and the same holds true in marketing of eggs. The market is so forcibly discriminating against the ungraded product that it is becoming an economic problem to market it, not so much that there is no demand for the lower grades but the buyer of the top grades does not want the lower grades and the user of the lower grades will not pay for the top grades. They must first of all be graded and better methods of handling be used to maintain the quality.

The "nearby producer," living in his "fool's paradise," has failed to realize this rapid change in market sentiment. With breeding programs and egg-laying contests that were paying too much attention to the production factor and too little to the size and market value of the egg produced we have a condition today where a great number of commercial flocks are producing entirely too high an average of lower grades. The approximate margin of profit per dozen being around 20 cents and the spread in price between the price of undergrades and extras ranging from 6 to 30 cents, depending upon the season of year—those flocks producing a too high per cent of undergrades cannot operate economically.

When, as Prof Jull's experiments have shown, the introduction of a male from a small egg producing female will lower the average size of egg 20 per cent in one year, it would seem that our egg-laying contests ought to, for the protection of the poultry industry as a whole, take cognizance of the fact that their very nature makes them an advertising agent for the breeder, and publish the size of egg produced as well as the total quantity. In fact it is only very recently that our bureau of markets has awakened to the crying need of education along these lines. The nearby producer relying upon market eggs for his source of income who persists (either through fancied or actual necessity) in marketing an ungraded product will be forced out of business within the next five years if not sooner.

A little look into the past may possibly enable us to forecast somewhat for the future as regards the marketing of the "nearby egg." When the producers along the Pacific coast line first began to place their finely graded product upon the New York market it was but a short time before it was received in the highest favor. Handled rapidly from the producer to packing house, and these graded by impartial grades, packed in new, clean cases—shipped immediately and placed upon the New York market so that any case in a carload lot would be a fair sample of the grade and quality of the entire lot the Pacific coast package contrasted very forcibly with the average nearby product—a product graded by thousands of individual grades, each one with his own idea as to the grade necessary to satisfy his particular receiver at that particular time of the year and too often packed in old flats and fillers and decrepit cases. It is no wonder that western coast line producers today occupy the rather unique position of practically regulating



Making 27c earn 56c

A Story of
"Home Mix" vs. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash

THE TEST—Four pens of evenly selected Leghorn pullets were arranged at the Quaker Oats Company's Poultry Experiment Farm, Libertyville, Illinois, for a year's test.

Pens No. 1 and 2 were fed a common home-mixture (bran, mids, corn meal, ground oats, meat scrap, salt) and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains.

Pens No. 3 and 4 were fed Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains.

THE RESULTS—Pens No. 3 and 4 (the birds getting Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash) exceeded Pens 1 and 2 as follows:

1½ doz. more eggs per year @ 30c . .	45c
Fewer blood clots, fewer broken eggs . .	5c
10% better hatch of 10 eggs (1 chick) . .	10c
¼ lb. heavier weight @ 20c	5c
Larger eggs, better shells (1c per doz.) .	13c
Smaller mortality	5c
Total Extra Income per Hen	83c
Less extra cost of Ful-O-Pep feed (based on $20 a ton difference in price and 7% greater consumption of the home mixture)	27c
Extra Profit per hen from Ful-O-Pep .	56c

THE MORAL—It Pays Real, Cash PROFIT to feed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. Near you is a Quaker Dealer. See him right away.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. A.

Quaker
FUL-O-PEP
EGG MASH

BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

the price of eggs on the New York market despite the fact that they only suupply approximately 15 per cent of the total receipts. The other 85 per cent are just so much better or so much poorer than they are. The buyer will pay just so much more or so much less for the other product. Pacific coasts are the standard by which the rest are measured. Keeping their poorer eggs for home consumption and other outlets and sending only their best in a uniform package they have felt the pulse of the market better than the nearby producer.

Until recently what might be termed as the Middle West has been supplying New York with approximately 64 per cent of the total receipts, largely with a comparatively poor quality—poorly graded product—a "gathered egg" from farm flocks. Kept and handled in not any too good a manner it has not played so important a part in the price calender except as its volume of shipments has effected the supply. But the Middle West producer has changed his methods. Central packing houses with outlying branches are springing up and sending a very favorable package in a remarkably short time on to the New York market. In an endeavor to hold up the quality some are even being sent packed in sealed paper bags—a paper lining surrounding one-half the case and sealed at top. Admirably situated with lower price land, lower taxes and lower feed costs, the Middle West producer is branching out into commercial flocks. The transportation factor is not the "bug-a-boo" it has been.

What will be the future position of the nearby ungraded product when this 64 per cent is put on the market as a graded product? What would have happened last Spring had the Pacific coast producers not marketed some of their product in the South American markets and instead put it on the New York market? What will happen if they increase their shipments by 10 to 20 per cent as they are planning to do? If there is no problem in the marketing of the nearby egg today there is a very persistent knocking at our doors that behooves us to pay attention to and that very soon.

WM. A. ATKINSON,
President Quality Egg Club of Vineland Co-operative Association.

A Talk About Feeds

I have about 300 pullets and 200 year-old hens. I use electric lights beginning about Nov. 1, and turn them on at four o'clock in morning by alarm clock switch. I feed some milk and about eight quarts of scratch grain to hens. I am now feeding about one-half shelled corn and the other half oats, peas and barley. Could I feed more corn with as good results? I feed one-half cup of cod-liver oil to 100 hens fed on scratch grain fed in troughs. Is that enough oil? My mash formula is as follows: 100 lbs. each wheat bran, wheat feed, gluten, and cornmeal, 500 lbs. barley, oats and peas ground, 150 lbs. meat scrap, salt. Is this a good formula and could it be bettered? I feed mangel beets for green feed. I have lots of corn and would like to feed as much as I can and still get good results. Is it better to feed corn on cob or shelled? A. M. N.

Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Corn is undoubtedly the best single grain used in the poultry ration and may be used as scratch grain in any amount up to exclusive use. Other grains may well be added when economy will be served thereby, as when they are home raised, but none exceed corn in value. It is not very material in what form it is fed, whole, cracked or on the cob.

When cod-liver oil is fed to mature birds, 1 per cent of the dry mash fed, or one pint to 100 lbs. of feed, is a common allowance. A quart to each 1,000 birds daily on whole grains may be a rule of feeding. There are no definite amounts that are "right" in this matter, since more or less may be used with good results.

I should expect good results from your mash, though it is not high in animal protein and would be improved by the addition of another 50 lbs. of high-grade meat scrap or the use of some milk with it. There is an indefinite amount of fiber in the barley, oats and peas mixture which makes it impossible to judge accurately of the composition of the mixture but it seems somewhat deficient in protein, hence the suggestion of an addition of more meat scrap or milk. The best test of any ration is the results from feeding. If these are good, a particular formula is of secondary importance. M. B. D.

Feed for Dog

What proportion of meat scrap should be added by weight to stale bread, water-soaked and excess water drained off, as a feed for hunting dogs? Is this good feed? G. W.

We have had no experience in feeding meat scrap to dogs in the manner you suggest, and unless there is practical proof to the contrary we should consider the mixture proposed possibly dangerous as a deranger of the digestive organs. It would be much better to add the meat scrap to coarse wheat flour and mixed vegetables to be baked into hard biscuit for the dog, but it is usually considered better to buy commercial dog biscuit, as of better quality and about as cheap as one could make it at home. The trouble with homemade dog biscuit is that it tends to mold and moldy biscuit scarcely is safe for the animals. We have not, thus far, been able to obtain a formula for homemade dog biscuit that has proved perfectly satisfactory. If any reader can supply such a formula we should be very glad to receive it and pass it along to our readers.

Instead of feeding the meat scrap and soaked bread we should think it much better to give the dog raw and lightly cooked lean beef, mutton or horseflesh as the chief item of his ration, if you do not care to buy dog biscuit. Along with the meat may be fed thick vegetable soup, poured upon stale wheat bread, and we should also feed him a large, smooth raw beef knuckle bone several times a week. Gnawing the bone is good for the teeth, also gives the idle dog some entertainment, as well as some nourishment. Allow milk, sweet or sour, as a drink and provide plenty of pure drinking water. By feeding meat there will be much less likelihood of the dog suffering from fright, running and barking or excitement fits.

In this connection it may be of interest to list the unsuitable foods for a dog, as follows: Pork, potatoes, cornmeal, cooked eggs, haslet, liver, chicken, raw fish, oatmeal, rice, cakes, candies, garbage and carrion of any kind. The suitable foods, in addition to those already mentioned are, according to Dr. Little, a dog expert: Boiled fish, raw eggs, stale bread, toast, zweibach, wheat biscuits, shredded wheat, cream of wheat, boiled onions, carrots, beans, peas, spinach, asparagus, garlic, malted milk, buttermilk, pot cheese, and creamed soups of vegetables. Adult dogs should be fed twice daily, a light meal in the morning and a full one at night. Feed puppies three or four times daily and let them have some raw or lightly cooked meat, as a part of the ration. A. S. A.

Some Connecticut Turkeys

I enjoy looking over the pictures in THE R. N.-Y., and I am sending one of my pictures of some turkeys that we raised in New Haven Co., Conn.

EDITH TANNER.

These Turkeys Did Well

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nov. 14-17.—Seventh Mid-West Horticultural Exposition, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Nov. 15-17.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show, Mechanics' Hall, Armonk, N. Y.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 21-23.—Michigan State Potato Growers' Meeting and Show, Big Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 20-22.—Maine State Pomological Society, City Hall, Portland, Me. E. L. White, secretary, Bowdoinham, Me. Mr. Grant G. Hitchings, the New York apple grower, will make an address.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1.—Cleveland Live Stock Show, fourteenth Cleveland poultry and pet stock show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-6.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 15-18.—Agricultural week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 28-Feb. 2. — Pittsburgh Poultry, Pigeon and Bantam Show, Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Range Paralysis

What it the trouble with my chickens? They are on range, new ground, have mash always before them, scratch grain twice daily. They seemed very healthy until recently. A few have become wobbly on their legs. After awhile they act as if one or both legs were partially paralyzed. Sit or lie on side sometimes legs outstretched. Heads look well, and they are in good flesh. I know of no decayed food they can get. The trouble seems to come on rather gradually. Do you think it range paralysis? What would you suggest for treatment?

Maine. J. T. D.

This is probably "range paralysis," complaints of which are now coming in as Fall approaches and young stock is maturing. One or more dead birds should be examined by autopsy and, if a considerable number of intestinal worms indicate the possibility of infestation by them as a cause of this paralysis, the tobacco or other treatment for intestinal worms should be given the flock. If no cause can be found, it is wise to give each bird showing evidences of the trouble a physic, such as a teaspoon or more of castor oil or a small teaspoon of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. The cause of this mysterious disease has never been satisfactorily demonstrated and cures are wanting. M. B. D.

"HAS your baby learned to walk yet?" "Heavens, no! Why, he's just learning to drive the car."—Kansas City Star.

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White Holland Turkeys
Early hatched, vigorous, well bred stock. Priced reasonable. T. L. RUSSICK - MERRITT, MICH.

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FOR SALE 300 W. L. Pullets March hatched, $2.00 each. A. F. MATHES S. Somerville, N. J.

CHOICE BLACK JERSEY GIANTS PULLETS—15 wks. old, $1.75 each. PERRY MARSH, R. D. 2, Berkshire, N. Y.

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THIS is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully Bound in cloth, 288 pages.
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GENUINE WEATHERPROOF UNBREAKABLE
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POSTPAID NOW ONLY 29¢ A SQUARE YARD 36 inches wide
For 10 yards or more (formerly 50c a yard)
3, 5 and 10 yard Cuttings—1 yard wide—GUARANTEED

Extra eggs or chicks saved pay for this Flex-O-Glass Scratch Shed in a few days.
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Here's your chance to buy genuine Flex-O-Glass, the best, strongest, most durable Ultra-Violet Ray filter made, for half its regular price. Here's your chance to put Flex-O-Glass in your poultry house windows, on your screen porches and screen doors or to replace glass windows in your house, garage or barn—at a big saving. The Flex-O-Glass offered at 29c a yard is fresh and new, fully guaranteed in every way. The only difference between this and the Flex-O-Glass sold at twice the price is the length. Comes only in 3, 5 and 10 yard lengths which are the left overs from longer cuttings from our standard rolls. The supply is limited. Order today!

Lets in Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays

Gives hens June sunshine full of egg-making Ultra-Violet Rays, all winter long, while prices are high. Transforms porch into a warm, dry, sunlit health-room in which to work, read, rest — or ideal children's winter playroom. Saves fuel and doctor bills. Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities. Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames. The supply is limited.

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Don't wait! Don't hesitate! Our stock of these 3, 5 and 10-yard lengths at 29c a yard is limited. Order now while the supply lasts. Enclose check or money order for number of yards wanted. We pay the postage on 10 yards or more. If your order totals less than 10 yards add 3c per yard for postage. Your money back if not satisfied. 24-hour service. Free book, "Prevention of Poultry Diseases," comes with your order.

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Find enclosed $.....for which send me.....yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.
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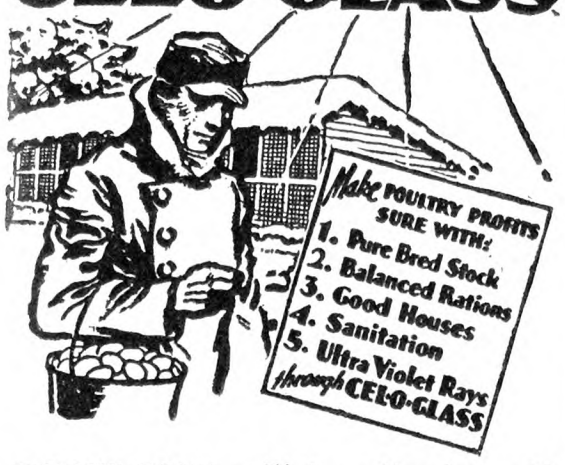

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The ultra-violet rays of the sun which pass through Cel-O-Glass are the health rays. They cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains. They kill bacteria instantly, prevent the spread of disease, induce better assimilation of minerals which increases egg production, prevent laying paralysis and enable breeders to store up energy and vitality which increases hatchability.

For best results and longest service install Cel-O-Glass in a vertical position in the entire south side and other openings of your poultry houses.

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Cel-O-Glass is durable because it is made on a tough wire mesh base. Use it for preventing stiff legs in swine, for bringing the disinfecting qualities of pure sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings. Fine for porch enclosures and storm doors and windows. Mail coupon for big 64-page book, "Health on the Farm." If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass, write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.

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The largest and best meat producers of all the turkey family are Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. These plump, heavy birds easily command a premium. We offer superb heavy-weight breeding stock.

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Normandy Farm Bourbon Red Turkeys Prize winning strain, large boned, splendidly colored young toms, $12.00 up; young hens, $10.00 up. Large flock. Must please or all charges refunded. Also Muscovy Dux, Toulouse Geese and Jersey Black Giants Pullets and Cockerels. All best obtainable quality. HELENE V. NORMAN - STREET, MD.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS Healthy, vigorous stock. 17 wks. old, weigh 17 lbs. Booking orders now for November shipments—$15.00 each. Write MRS. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

Feeding Capons

I have a flock of capons (Jersey Giants) which have been fed on growing mash and sour milk only up to date. They were hatched the first of May and now weigh about 10 lbs. It will soon be time to put them indoors as cold weather is coming on and I would like to know if continuing this ration will continue to make them grow. I understand that when chickens are taken off whole grain and put on mash, after about two weeks they begin to lose instead of to gain. Continuing as I have gone along, do you think my capons will go back and if so what is the remedy? J. W. W.
Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Your capons have evidently been raised on a growing ration, better calculated to produce bone and muscle than the fat that is desired upon a finished bird. If this is the case, the desired fat should be added by feeding more heavily upon corn or cornmeal during the last month or two of the birds' lives. More cornmeal may be added to the mash used and some cracked corn fed in addition or cracked corn may be fed as a scratch food in addition to the mash, beginning with a light feeding say twice daily and increasing the amount after the capons become used to the addition to their feed. Do not change abruptly from mash to whole grain.

A good growing and fattening mash after five or six months of age may be made up of 16 lbs. each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground rolled oats, and meat scrap, with 36 lbs. of yellow cornmeal, to make 100 lbs. As a finishing touch a week or ten days before marketing, the birds may be confined to limited quarters and fed more cornmeal in the mash and given skim-milk to drink or as a wetting for the mash. Birds taken off from corn as whole grain and fed upon mash would lose weight from the fact that they would consume less food and that of a less fattening nature than whole or cracked corn. Growing mashes are not fattening in their nature; this latter process is the special job of cracked, whole or ground corn and when it is desired to add fat, corn or cornmeal is added to the growing ration. M. B. D.

Roup and Chicken Pox

My chickens have been suffering badly from an attack of pox and colds. I have tried many different medicines but with no help. We also tried smoking the houses with sulphur, but this did not even help. Our deaths are increasing day by day. It looks like a bad case indeed.
Monmouth Co., N. J. M. B.

If this flock is suffering from chicken pox and roup, as I suspect from your letter, it is indeed a "bad case." There are countless roup remedies but a practical, satisfactory method of curing bad cases of roup has never, to my knowledge, been found. Mild cases may recover with little or no treatment but the tendency is to grow worse and to continue in the flock, subsiding in virulence in warm weather and breaking out again when the cold, damp weather of Fall comes. Undoubtedly the best advice to one with severe roup in his flock is to dispose of it, thoroughly clean up and disinfe t the premises and put the poultry quarters in proper condition through provision for warmth, light and ventilation, if these are needed, before installing healthy birds.

If this seems too radical, treatment of individual birds, after removing them from the flock may be attempted, dipping their heads once or twice daily into a solution of corrosive sublimate, one to one thousand in strength, and removing the head before choking occurs but not until some of the solution has been drawn into the nasal and other head passages. This is rather severe treatment as the solution is poisonous and irritating but, as above suggested, a simple, practicable and valuable treatment for this disease has yet to be found.

Raw potatoes, in moderate quantity, are suitable food for chickens or older fowls, though not particularly valuable except in the absence of other succulent vegetables. Cooked potatoes are fattening and may be used in any mash fed to fowls for fattening purposes or to laying fowls if balanced by other foods needed for egg production. M. B. D.

Ailing Pullets

What is the matter with my R. I. Red pullets that are seven months old? They are white or rather grayish around the eyes where they should be red. M. S.
Bristol Co., Mass.

It would be pretty hard to say just what ails these pullets from the gray appearance alone but if they are pale about the head, with light colored shanks and are light in weight, it is quite probable that they are suffering from some chronic internal disease, like coccidiosis or tuberculosis, and that an examination of the internal organs of a dead bird would disclose the nature of the trouble. M. B. D.

A Precocious Duck

I have a White Pekin duckling 12 weeks old that has laid two eggs.
Perry Co., Pa. J. A. CLARK.

Take Oats for Instance

Not Only WHAT QUANTITY *but* WHAT GRADE

affects your feeding costs per dozen eggs

"Oat feed" says one bag. "Feeding oat meal" says another.

Do you know the real difference in oat products?

The bulk of "oat feed" is useless ground hulls of no food value. "Feeding oat meal" is good nourishing oat meal. Oat middlings, shorts and groats.

THERE IS NO OAT FEED IN PRATTS! The oat product in Pratts is the finest oat product that money can buy.

Oats is just a typical case. The same is true of all the other ingredients in Pratts too. That is why those who keep feed costs per dozen eggs, depend on PRATTS. Not only does the quality of Pratt ingredients rigidly maintain, but Pratt formulae never vary regardless of changing market conditions.

Only the finest grade of meat scrap, fish meal, dried buttermilk—only Pratt standard corn, feeding oat meal, bran and middlings, are ever used in this laying mash.

Moore Brothers of N. Y. fed Pratts at a cost of 14½c per doz. last year. Delaware's State 1927 Egg Laying Contest revealed that Pratts produces eggs 30% cheaper than best home-mix experts could devise.

Remember—egg cost determines your profit. See your Pratt dealer. If he doesn't carry Pratts, write us. In answering we'll send evidence from your locality of the efficiency of Pratts mashes—America's Quality Feed Line.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratts, Contest PROVEN!

BUTTERMILK

LAYING MASH

GROWING MASH BABY CHICK FOOD

57 years of success and fair dealing behind Pratt products

AMERICA'S QUALITY FEED LINE

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

The following remarks attributed to Herbert E. Morgan of U. S. Civil Service Commission at a recent meeting of publishers to prevent fraudulent advertising are worthy of quoting:

Mr. Morgan said that advertisers of "coaching schools, correspondence school and the like only give part truth, prey on the ignorance of the people and 90 per cent of their letters of testimony are fakes."

I would like your candid advice as to whether the firm of Wilmington Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del., is a responsible firm with which to do business. O. D. L.
West Virginia.

The circular letter forwarded by the subscriber asks for a money order for $1.95 to cover a trial lot of material to be made into Japanese coolie coats. The letter promises to pay $6.75 to $17.75 per dozen for making the coats. It is a palpable easy-money fraud with all the earmarks of similar fakes which are continually exposed in this department.

I am sending you the enclosed thinking that perhaps a little publicity of yours might check the scheme being exercised by these people. A slick-tongued salesman representing J. Sarner Tailoring Co., 119 W. 57th St., New York City, assures that they contemplate the erection of a store in a nearby town or city and desiring to attain a little beneficial advertising, are going to give a suit or overcoat to a few desirable parties on the payment of not more than $20 over a period of weeks not exceding 10, that being a payment of $2 per week, as per their contract which I enclose you. Repeatedly this agent assurred me that perhaps next week a "suit" would be allotted me. There is no chance to recover any portion, so I shall charge it to experience and avoid being hooked by a free gift in the future. E. F.
New York.

The plan which this subscriber entered into appears to be one of the schemes by which the clothing concern awards a suit to one member of a club each week, while the advertising matter enclosed proposes to give a $50 suit free to the person rendering greatest service in the way of obtaining new patrons. This subscriber sends receipts showing he has been paying the agent of the company $2 per week for nine weeks. It is a lottery scheme at best and the subscriber takes the sensible view in dropping the plan as soon as he discovered the nature of the scheme. His experience is the usual result of trying to get something for nothing.

Yesterday a man called upon me, representing the National Automobile Service Corporation, asking me for membership the amount of $24.50 for one year or a special membership drive of two years for $29.50. He told me that I would get my gas and oil at cut prices at all the large service stations; also would get a cut price on my tires, and it would also insure me against accident. I gave him a check for $29.50 late in the afternoon but that night after looking over some of the back numbers of THE R. N.-Y. I saw that you exposed some of these companies, so this morning I stopped payment on the check. W. W. B.
New Jersey.

The subscriber did well to stop payment on the check, which he was fully justified in doing both from a legal and ethical standpoint. We have yet to hear from anyone who has entered into these service contract schemes contending that they received any commensurate service in exchange for the money paid for such contracts.

I would like to know what there is to the Bell Manufacturing Co., 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. I notice that you have exposed quite a few of these firms. This company claims they are rated in Bradstreet's credit book. Please let me know whether they are a reliable firm or not and oblige. W. M.
New York.

Yes, there is a concern in Philadelphia operating a work-at-home scheme under the above name. We do not find the concern listed in Bradstreet's Commercial Agency book. This may not be important, but it is not surprising that a company in this promoting a "work-at-home" scheme should hesitate to mislead the public as to its commercial rating.

I shipped four cases of eggs to J. Ritter of 10 Davis St., Harrison, N. J. They were valued at $36 and I have been unable to get him to pay. Can you help me? H. W.
New Jersey.

We could not collect the account. J. Ritter moved from Harrison to Kearney, N. J., but later disappeared. He is said to move very frequently and although our attorney made every effort it was impossible to locate him. We are putting this record on file so that other shippers will not lose through a similar experience.

The enclosed circular letter of Chester Escher, Music Publisher, 1547 Broadway, New York City, was handed me for advice. This is not my line but it smells fishy to me. Will you kindly let me have what information you have on this party so that we can pass it on to the woman who has a large family and no money to throw away? I. O. F.
Pennsylvania.

This is a revival of the song-poem scheme which was so popular some years ago. Perhaps this party will carry out the agreement to publish the song for $30 as he proposes. The deception and fraud come in leading the writer of the song to believe that the song will make a big hit and that the song will have a large commercial value. Here is one of the quotations from the circular letter:

"This is one of the best and most original song-poems which I have seen in a long time and you should make money if you handle it properly!"

The Musical Chamber of Commerce is authority for the statement that not one production in a thousand of amateur writers ever finds any public favor. The Post Office Department has closed up many of these song publishing schemes under the charge of fraudulent use of the mails.

On October 13, 1927, the owner of a local general store was approached by a B. D. Beardsley, claiming to represent Beardsley & Sons' Detective Bureau Co., 1138 Reynolds St., Muskegon Heights, Mich. After some explanation of their methods of doing business, for the sum of $12 paid in advance, they agreed to investigate any burglary, theft or any other injury committed against the property of their client and to bring the guilty party to justice; to collect bad debts, such as checks, book accounts and notes; to give satisfactory results for 12 months from date. The storekeeper entered into a contract with them and a large number of accounts were given to these people for collection. One of the debtors claims that he paid these people a small amount on his bill. Although Mr. Beardsley promised to return within a week to advise the storekeeper what progress had been made, there never was a return trip or any word whatsoever. A month later the storekeeper wrote to them, but never received any reply to his letter of November 14, 1927. J. F. F.
Ohio.

We can get no response from the abovenamed detective bureau. We have, however, secured a report from Muskegon Heights, Mich., to the effect that there are unpaid judgments on record against the concern, and the concern is not in good repute in its home town. Placing claims in the hands of unknown collection agencies is a dangerous practice. The collection agencies collecting an advance fee in this way are subject to the same suspicion as the real estate sharks.

In relation to the claim of Samuel Silverman, doing business as Penn State Food Co., Mifflinburg, Pa., against my client, I beg to say that we finally reached an adjustment by the payment of $50 to the local attorney for his services as attorney for Silverman. This could not have been compelled, but it seemed the easiest way of handling it. We made no other payment and have been released of every claim. The original claim against my client was about $1,100. N. & G.
New York.

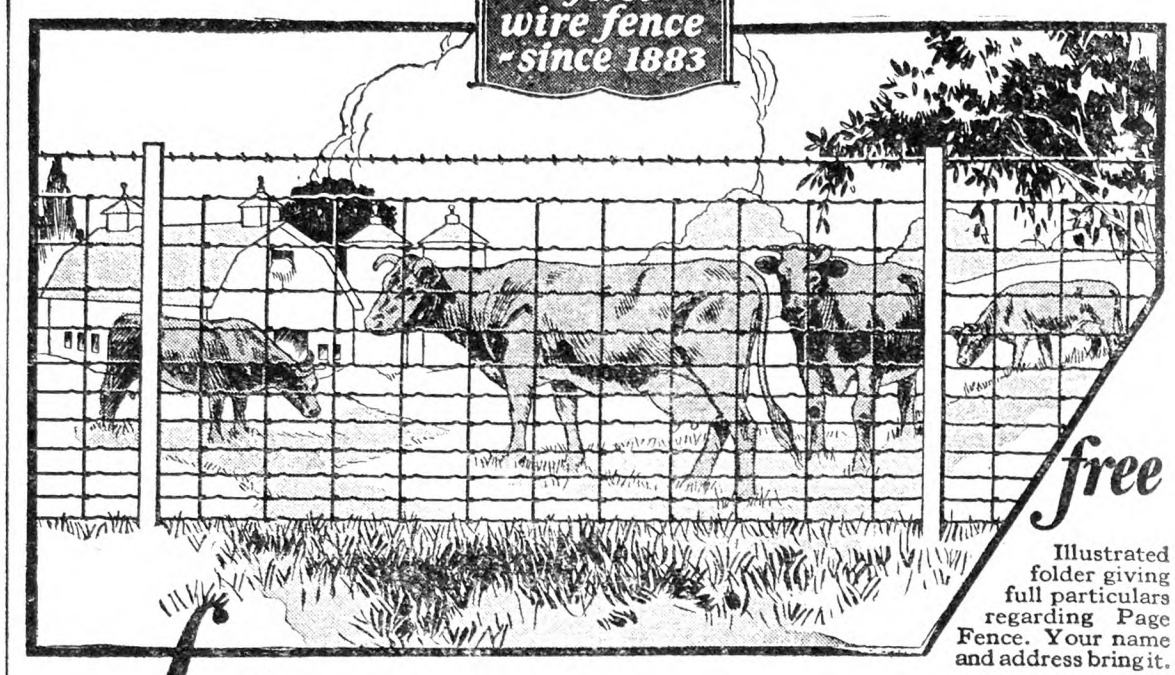
We published the details of this case nearly two years ago and questioned that Samuel Silverman would even go into court to enforce his claim. By strong-arm methods and misrepresentations Strickler had induced a New York State local grocery house to sign notes to the extent of $1,100 in payment for a quantity of stock conditioner. When the firm refused to pay the notes Silverman resorted to the usual bluff of bringing suit to collect on the notes. Had the goods and the transaction been legitimate, of course, he would have done so. It has been our experience that fakers rarely carry out their threat to try suit in court. No doubt the payment of the $50 to be relieved of future annoyance was the easiest way out for the victim.

PAGE FENCE

STEEL AND WIRE PAGE QUALITY PRODUCTS

ACCO — An Associate Company of American Chain Company, Inc. In Business for Your Safety

America's first wire fence since 1883



free — Illustrated folder giving full particulars regarding Page Fence. Your name and address bring it.

Let PAGE build your profits!

You can increase your farm profits with PAGE Fence. It helps you earn more per acre—crops are rotated, fields are pastured, animals protected and lost grain turned into high-priced meat.

What is more—PAGE Fence costs less because it lasts longer. Made of uniformly best steel, heavily galvanized, in either staple tie or wrapped stay type of knot.

There is an exact style suited to your needs. Ask your dealer.

PAGE STEEL and WIRE COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT
FENCE DEPARTMENT

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An Associate Company of the American Chain Company, Incorporated
In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ontario

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Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
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FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 86 years' use.
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FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
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Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
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Complete Outfits—Log Saws, Portable Rigs—Buzz Saws.
Everything you need for working in timber. These Power Saws will earn you hundreds of dollars every year. Save money and labor.
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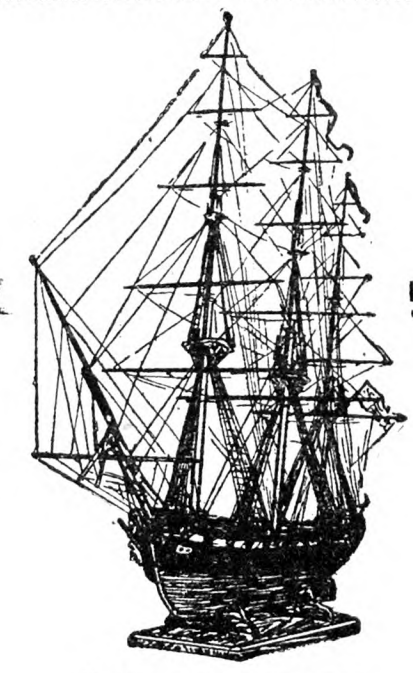
See the dollars you save this season. My Freight Paid—direct from factory prices are lowest in 15 years. Write for my free 120-page book.—Jim Brown.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 4301 Cleveland, Ohio

(1)

WATER PUMPS WATER
night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog. Sold only by
H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK



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OF THE
SHIP MODEL MAKING BOOKS
IS JUST OUT

THIS tells how to make a model of the "United States Ship the Constitution," by Captain E. Armitage McCann. Ample description is given as to the tools and material required and the plans are simple so that anyone can make the model. Price, $2.50.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

GASOLINE MOTORS
I offer for sale four Witte engines, brand new, never removed from original crates, one 1½ H. P., two 3½ H. P. and one 5 H. P.—at less than wholesale cost. Will ship C. O. D. Inspection allowed.
C. H. QUEREAUX, 245 W. 55th Street, New York, N. Y.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.
Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co.* OXFORD, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS $1.00
24 beautifully executed Greeting Cards, assorted envelopes to match.....
BATES ENGRAVING CO. Williamsville, N. Y.

10 CHRISTMAS CARDS AND ENVELOPES 12c
W. O. Jones, 704 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms
E. L. CRONK, *Real Estate* RED HOOK, N. Y.

Oat Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads—delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for purebred Guernseys; the farm is situated in Eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, capable of operating and caring for truck, farm blacksmith and general farm work; start $80, home and garden; reference. BELLE ALTO FARMS, Inc., Warnersville, Pa.

WANTED—a Middle-aged man, white, to drive team and take care of cattle; must cook for himself; $75 monthly, two-room furnished bungalow, light and firewood; Southwestern Connecticut. ADVERTISER 4966, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN for general housework, or married farmer with no family; live in; wife for housework; board and room, found; state wages expected. THE GRACE GAME PRESERVE, R. D. 4, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED—Middle-aged herdsman for herd of Guernsey cattle; good milker and calf man; the farm is in Eastern New York. ADVERTISER 5004, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A hardy country girl to act as chauffeur and assist lady in keeping house. ADVERTISER 4993, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, general farming, $70 a month and privileges; give full details and references. L. HARDENBERGH, Middle Valley, N. J.

WANTED—Boy wishing good home and $20 per month for milking and light chores; further information, write E. KOY, 435 E. 161st St., Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man as tractor driver and farm mechanic; send copy of references to SUPT., Lamington Farms, R. F. D. 3, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED—Man, middle-aged, caretaker; must understand garden work; send references from two last places. 59 WEST 94th St., New York.

WANTED at once, single man, American, to work in cow barn; must be energetic, reliable and honest; experienced in care of cows, handling milking machines, washing and caring for milking utensils, etc.; give experience, age and salary expected in answering; board and room furnished. BOX 86, Wilton, Conn.

MARRIED farmer (preferably with working son or two) to work on 40-acre farm (truck and apples) in Cape May County, N. J.; new home, electric lights, running water; wood, year around position; $75 monthly and bonus. ADVERTISER 5000, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted on country place; state particulars and salary wanted in first letter; 30 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 5005, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL houseworker, good plain cook, young couple; $40 per month. MRS. GORDON HEMPSTEAD, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.

ASSISTANT WANTED—The services of a competent assistant superintendent who wishes the opportunity to learn the silver fox business and be in charge of a small poultry farm, as well as dairy, apple orchard, vineyard and truck farm. The applicant must be a hard worker and have good abilities to direct and superintend men so as to get the maximum results from their labor. State age, education, compensation desired, compensation received in last position, and results accomplished. Address letters to BILLIE JENKINS, Room 40, 1001 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

NEAT white girl wanted for general housework by small family; 45 minutes from New York; write, stating nationality, age, religion, salary wanted and names for references. E. G. SMITH, 34 Reid Ave., Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged single Protestant man to work on small private dairy farm; must be good milker, understand farming, neat, good habits; steady job and excellent living conditions in modern home; give experience, nationality, references and wages in reply. ADVERTISER 5020, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer with one or two adult children, to run jointly, a big dairy farm; $75 monthly to start; housing with privileges; state experience. ADVERTISER 5019, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged, sober, single man, general farming, dry-hand milker, good teamster; reference required; state wages for Winter. ADVERTISER 5023, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A herdsman for purebred Guernseys; farm situated two miles outside of Northampton or ten miles from Allentown; buses pass place every two hours; must understand A. R. work and be a good calf man; herd of around 15 head; to take charge of same about March 1; want a married man. ADVERTISER 5026, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman, assisting in sewing who understands making shirts and overalls and to act as domestic nurse; salary $55 per month, maintenance. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Married farmer who has had experience in general farming and willing to milk in the morning throughout each Winter; state denomination, experience; opening on Long Island. ADVERTISER 5024, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent married woman to board 12 to 16 men on farm; must be a good cook, neat and even tempered; modern house and equipment furnished; work for husband; references required. FORSGATE FARM, Jamesburg, N. J.

Situations Wanted

AN ELDERLY mechanic with knowledge of poultry, wants position on poultry farm or estate. ADVERTISER 4942, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm work, no milking. JOHN R. WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

FARM estate superintendent, high-grade, proven ability, qualified every detail. ADVERTISER 4957, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE, middle-aged couple, wish position as caretakers, general repairs, painting, cement work; wife housekeeper. ADVERTISER 4960, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION WANTED—Single, experienced farmer wants work on farm or any kind of work. FLOYD WALTZ, Lock Haven, Pa.

PAINTER wants $4 day, board. GEORGE, 28 Exchange, Portchester, N. Y.

TWO young men, 22, positions on poultry farm or greenhouse, together; one can drive car. ALBERT BIRGE, Amherst, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED woman desires position as housekeeper; business people preferred; can take entire charge. ADVERTISER 4995, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker of small orchard, garden, shrubbery, etc.; experienced in all branches of farming; general handy-man; no tobacco or intoxicants; American, middle-aged. Address ADVERTISER 4996, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Farm or estate working manager, American, Protestant, married, two children, farm-raised, honest, efficient and conscientious. ADVERTISER 4997, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, aged 23, clean, sober and reliable; considered first-class milker, wishes position in dairy; reference if required. ADVERTISER 5001, care Rural New-Yorker.

IS THERE anyone desiring the services of a thorough, competent herdsman, who is such by choice and love of the game. Lifetime practical training, also college courses, on A & B and certified milk production. Feeding, breeding, A.R.O. work, judging and showing, handling of help, own veterinary work and buying and selling. Married, one child. ADVERTISER 5002, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE manager and poultry expert seeks position; 24 years' experience; highest references; college graduate; American, married. ADVERTISER 4999, care Rural New-Yorker.

WE DO pruning, top-working, bridge-grafting, budding, according to latest Cornell methods; very capable men; no proposition too large or small; best of reference; send your request early; give us a try-out. A. E. WEIRICH, Adams Basin, N. Y.

YOUNG man, 28, interested in poultry; wages secondary to conditions. ADVERTISER 5016, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, age 33, desires position with Guernsey herd or in a Grade A or certified dairy; experienced feeder, calf man, thoroughly schooled in clean milk production. ADVERTISER 5007, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-RAISED young man, Protestant, 17 years, wishes position as assistant on up-to-date poultry plant. ADVERTISER 5009, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEEF cattle, sheep and hogs, manager with thorough, successful, practical experience, breeding, feeding, fitting and showing, desires change to larger proposition, now or later. ADVERTISER 5010, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer wants position on small farm or estate; vicinity of Philadelphia; good wages expected; good services rendered. FRANK COLLINS GOLDSMITH, Spruce St., Maple Shade, N. J.

WANTED—Position on mushroom plant or farm or both, as foreman; have been successful with both; my bank for reference; single, sober. ADVERTISER 5011, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, married, middle-aged, American, reliable and honest, with best of references, desires to work a large, well-equipped plant, share basis; might consider taking position as working superintendent. LEWIS HAPPICH, Greene, N. Y.

MOTHER, with boy 19, desires housework on farm or caretaker; boy good milker. ADVERTISER 5012, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO life experienced farmers, Americans, single, 23 and 27, wish position together on up-to-date dairy farm; we are clean men, not toughs; best of references; can come at once; state wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 5014, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, long experience, qualified all branches. ADVERTISER 5008, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man wants position as chauffeur or would take position in creamery; understands farm work; references. Address BOX 455, Monroe, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT-GARDENER, American, 42, married, no children, Cornell man; 20 years' experience big estates, all around gardener; florist, landscaper, dairyman, poultryman, carpenter; 4 years last place; do not use liquor or tobacco; best reference. WALLACE, 92 Charlton Rd., Rochester, N. Y.

ESTATE manager open for position; live stock, saddle horses, first-class mechanic, all repairs including plumbing, carpenter, gasoline engines, power plants; state wages with furnished apartment, in first letter. ADVERTISER 5017, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman, pheasants, turkeys, wishes position vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 5021, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man, reliable, experienced, no bad habits, wants position on farm; team and general work preferred. Address BOX 224, Cranford, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, college graduate, single, desires position; thoroughly experienced with every branch. ADVERTISER 5027, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 33; proven ability; results guaranteed. ADVERTISER 5028, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Job as test milker, three or four times or running milking machines; 10 years' dairying experience; best references for character and ability. ADVERTISER 5025, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Superintendent's position on small estate, preferable near Philadelphia; 15 years in last position; present time superintendent of 1,200-acre estate; only first-class place considered. ADVERTISER 5022, care Rural New-Yorker.

EFFICIENT poultryman, single, American, thoroughly competent and experienced, is open for position; 7 years' experience hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; college training, excellent references; have produced exceptional results for my previous employer. ADVERTISER 5018, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard with packing house; 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, capacity thousand layers; price $2,500; write for information. CHAS. STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm, 98 acres, located near Altamont high school; good house, two barns, 2,500 fruit trees, 1,000 grapes, 1,500 berries; roadside market; terms reasonable. O. V. CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

267 ACRES wood land, about 1,000 cords wood, selling at $8 per cord; small house included, Ford truck and gas engine; all for $2,600. E. B. FIGGS, Delmar, Del.

70 ACRES, stock, tools and crops, 400 chickens, turkeys, ducks, 20 head hogs and pigs; 1,000 baskets cord; about 40 tons hay; 5 cows, 3 mules, 2 600-egg incubators; 8-room house, 2 barns, wagons and machinery; price $12,000; possession at once. E. B. FIGGS, R. D. Delmar, Del.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm or willing to take experienced partner. ADVERTISER 4987, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm in New Boston, N. H.; 10-room house, large barn, young orchard in prime bearing, large blueberry pasture, cuts 80 tons hay, good soil; sold to settle estate. Write to G. H. Caughey, Antrim, N. H., or call on A. O. SUTHERLAND, New Boston, N. H.

WANTED—Stocked, equipped dairy or sheep farm; shares or buy on 50 per cent of income. ADVERTISER 4986, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm for rent without stock. Apply BOX 86, Hackettstown, N. J.

GENERAL store for sale in beautiful village, direct auto road Brattleboro to Manchester, Vt., doing nice business entire year; located between high school and $20,000 gymnasium in process of construction; building consists of large room for retailing and a very large back store for storage; on the second floor is a tenement of 10 rooms with large attic, and cellar under three-fourths of building; large barn, 20 feet from house, and 5 acres of land; 2 gas pumps, electric lights, running water, slate roof. C. C. ROBINSON, Owner, Townshend, Vt.

FARM in New York State, 100 miles from center New York; fine house, 8 rooms and bath, half a mile from station, churches, schools; big orchard also pears, peaches, etc.; 150 acres land, lot timber and firewood; will sell with or without stock and equipment; no agents. ADVERTISER 4998, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—300 acres rich soil, good buildings; no cash rent till Spring; near large town, also New York, Philadelphia; $1,200 year. MEYERS, Hopewell, N. J.

WANTED—Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia; good water front farm, 35 to 50 acres; state full particulars. 27 VAN COTT AVE., Hempstead, N. Y.

WANTED to buy on half of milk check plan, large dairy and general farm, fully equipped; would work good farm on shares with privilege of buying; by experienced, reliable farmer. ADVERTISER 5006, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE in Vineland, N. J., 2¼ acres; new 5-room bungalow, bath, conveniences, fireplace; new poultry-house, garage; 175 peach trees; gravel road, near paved roads, schools, churches, near town; ideal location; $6,000, part cash; more acreage if wanted. ADVERTISER 5013, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Seven-acre Long Island fruit and poultry farm; 1,200 layers, fully equipped; established trade; eggs 3-25c above market; poultry at door. ADVERTISER 5015, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 107 acres, 60 in cultivation, balance wood and timber; good house and outbuildings; 6 cows, 2 mules, 1 horse, also farm equipment; for particulars write A. E. WALKER, Farmington, Del.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE clover honey, new crop, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2 delivered. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs., extracted, $2; prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE extracted honey, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 40 lbs. delivered, within 3d zone, $6.75; buckwheat, $5.75; 10-lb. pail, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PECANS—Large and medium mixed, 60 cents; fine flavored, small, 45 cents pound, insured, delivered; check, money order. J. R. RITTER, Kingstree, S. C.

FIVE-POUND pail, superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

SHELLBARK meats, $1.50 per lb.; black walnut meats, $1.25 per lb.; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs. for $1; shellbarks, $1.50 for 10 lbs.; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

PURE honey, 5-lb. pails clover, 90 cents; buckwheat, 75c postpaid; send for price list 10-lb. pails, 60-lb. cans. CHAS MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

BUY your holly wreaths and holly for Christmas decorating; quality guaranteed. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 2 pails, $2.05; 4 pails, $4 postpaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $8.50; buckwheat, 10 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, light amber, here, $6. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Golden yellow sweet potatoes and white yams at $4 per 12-pk. bbl. f.o.b. Painter. J. W. DOWNING, Painter, Va.

WANTED—Motor ice saw machine. PATTINGTONS, Merryfield, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE 13-year-old boy needs good Protestant boarding-home; must be in New York State, not farther than 35 miles from New York City. ADVERTISER 5003, care Rural New-Yorker.

BLACK walnuts, 10 cents pound; sweet potatoes, prices on request. MINNARD V. HILL, Seaford, Del.

"KIDDIE-KAPS," all wool, any size and color, hand crocheted, heavy, close-fitting, ever-wearing, $1 postpaid. MRS. J. F. KOPISCHKE, Jamesville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Model G Centaur tractor with plow, disk and cultivator; only slightly used, good as new; sacrifice for quick sale. ADVERTISER 4994, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELCO lighting outfit complete, 3 electric motors, ¼ and ½ h.p., 32 volts, $95. R. H. MARTIN, Ocean Gate, N. J.

HONEY, fine quality, New York State, white clover extracted, $6.50 per 60-lb. cans. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2 Raquette Lake, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75; 12 5-lb. pails, prepaid; 60-lb. cans. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

LADIES hair work at reasonable rates. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

FINEST quality golden-rod buckwheat honey, 60 lbs., $5.60; two, $10.50; clover, $6.60; 24 sections clover comb, $5; golden-rod buckwheat, $4.50, $4, here; 5 lbs. clover, $1.18; two, $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80, prepaid third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PEANUTS—New crop fresh farmer's stock, right from the vine; 25 lbs., $2.75; 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $40; freight or express; orders filled promptly. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

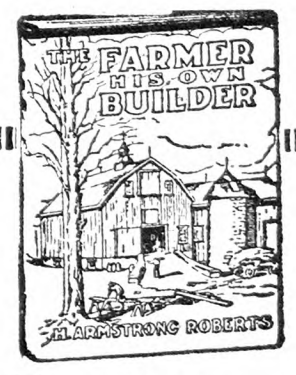
BOARD elderly person or children; very good home. CORA M. HOPPER, Oakland, N. J.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

WANTED—Several middle-aged gentlemen to board; warm bedrooms, radio, toilet and bath in house; one mile from Middletown; write for particulars; reasonable rates. MRS. ROY THOMPSON, R. F. D. 3, Middletown, N. Y. Phone 35-F-2.

PLEASANT homey place for people of moderate circumstances desiring country surroundings; modern improvements. MAPLECREST FARM, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

MILKMEN, boiler 6-horsepower, turbine washer, double vat, bottle filler, Wright one end, good condition; $140 f.o.b. Elmira. FLOYD MAY, R. 4, Elmira, N. Y.



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By H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS
A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. PRICE $1.50
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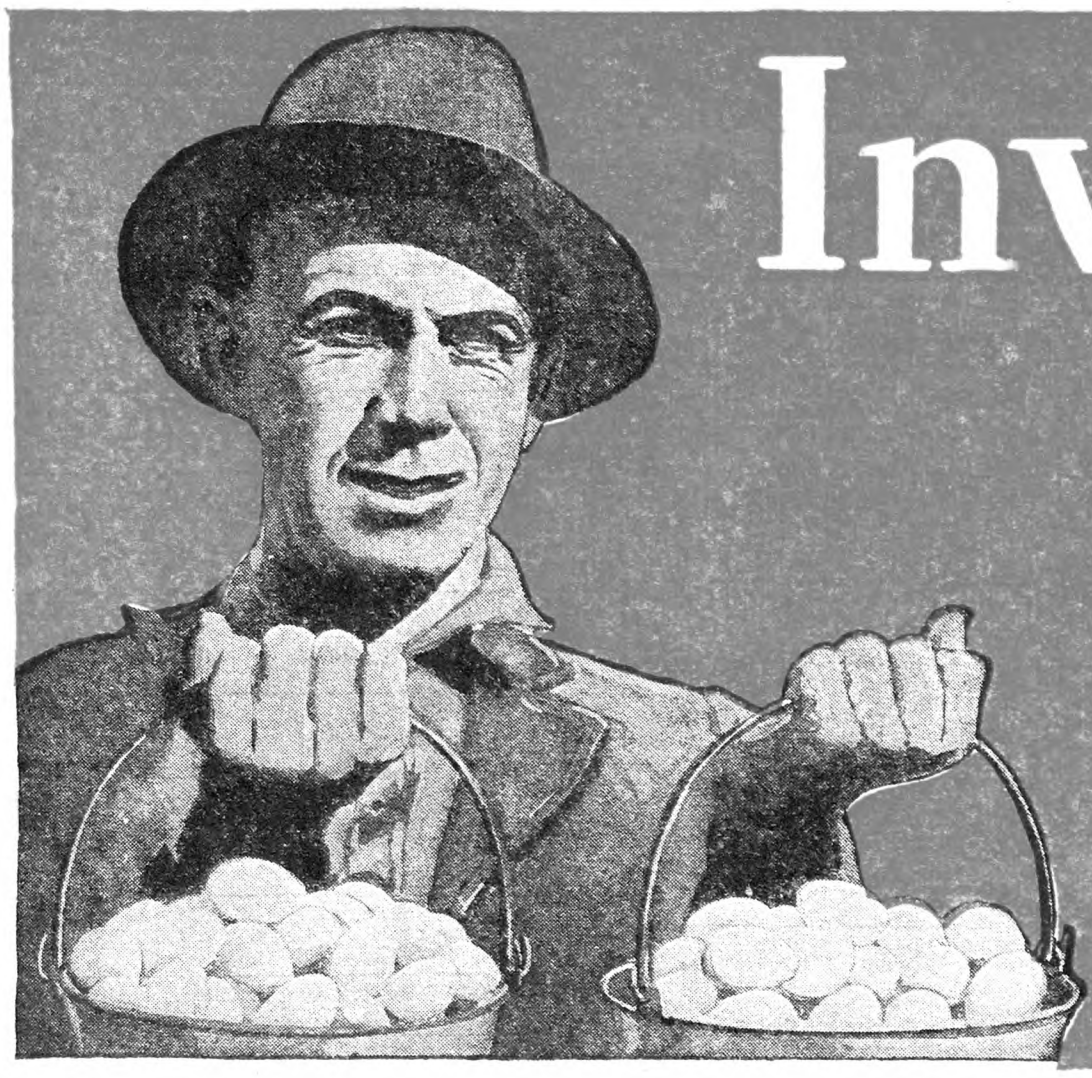
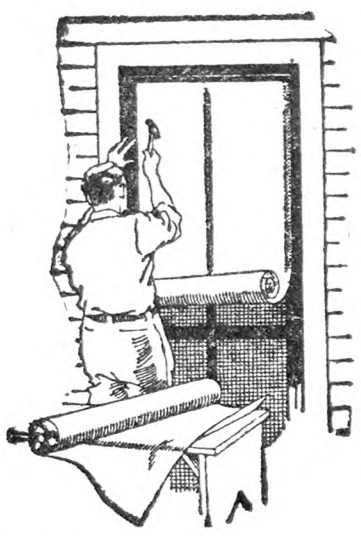


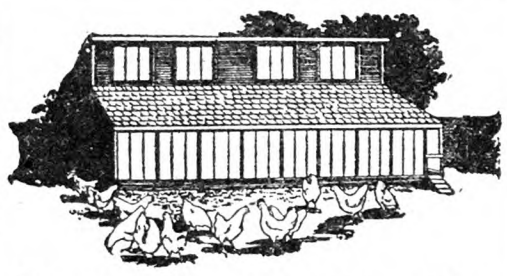
Invest $5.00 and get EGGS all winter

EASY WITH GLASS CLOTH AND LIMBER GLASS



Glass Cloth is a super-strong fabric, treated by our patented process to make it transparent, waterproof and weatherproof. It comes in rolls 36 in. wide. You simply cut it to size and tack it over the opening. Admits light freely. Costs but 1-6 as much as window glass.

It is easy to get the winter eggs. Thousands of folks are doing it now by letting the sun's ultra-violet rays into the hen house through GLASS CLOTH windows. Plain glass shuts out these rays, but GLASS CLOTH passes them freely. You never saw anything make such a difference in hens. Under GLASS CLOTH they pep up, scratch and exercise. Egg paralysis vanishes. Their egg glands become active and the way they lay is amazing. After putting GLASS CLOTH in his windows E. V. Agler got 10,690 eggs from 242 hens in 3 winter months. Think of the profit at winter prices. Aaron Bass sold $931 worth of eggs from October to January. Mrs. A. W. Potts put up a $5.00 roll and got three times more eggs than ever before in winter. Not only is GLASS CLOTH a great profit maker, but it is the cheapest good window material you can buy. R. G. Hughes saved $60 over sash and glass building a hen house.



The more light you let into your hen house through GLASS CLOTH the better results you get. This shows an ideal type of house. $5.00 worth of GLASS CLOTH covers 135 sq. ft. of windows. The extra eggs you can get will repay you many times over. So successful is this plan that almost a million poultry raisers now use GLASS CLOTH. You might as well get some of these extra profits.

We announce a new, light grade material called "LIMBER GLASS." It is the lowest priced and except for GLASS CLOTH the strongest material of its kind on the market.

28c yard

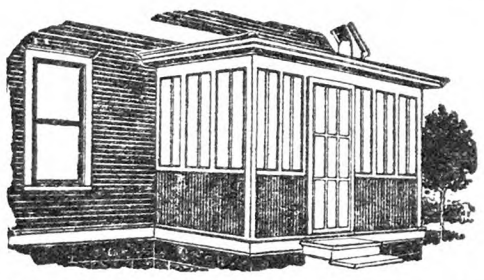
We still claim GLASS CLOTH to be the best value for the money because of its extra strength and quality. It is the best that can be made. The price is extremely low considering the quality that goes into it. If you want samples, write us.

NEW LOW PRICES

$5.00 buys a big roll of GLASS CLOTH 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide. (Will cover a window or scratch shed 9x15 ft.) $4.20 buys the same amount of LIMBER GLASS. If, after ten days' use, you do not find them better than glass or any substitute, return them and we will refund your money. Free booklet, "Getting Winter Eggs" with each order. Samples and catalog on request.

Thousands of dealers now sell GLASS CLOTH, but if there is not a dealer in your town, send us your order on the coupon below and it will be shipped promptly, postpaid.

Make Your Home Cozy for Winter



This drawing is from a photograph. It shows how one customer tacked GLASS CLOTH over his summer screens to make snug storm doors and windows. The fuel saved will pay for the GLASS CLOTH and the comfort is "thrown in to boot." We get hundreds of letters telling how cozy it makes a home.

At very small cost you can make your home winter-proof this winter. Tack GLASS CLOTH over your screen doors and windows to make fine storm doors and windows. You will be amazed at how warm it keeps the house, even in coldest weather. No chilly draughts across the floor. Saves fuel and doctor bills. Also ideal for enclosing porches and sleeping porches.

Amazing Strength Extra Quality

Please do not confuse genuine GLASS CLOTH with the cheap, flimsy imitations now being offered by others. Their claims are big—but we suggest that you test a sample of real GLASS CLOTH with their samples. A child can see the difference. Genuine GLASS CLOTH is very, very strong. No other begins to equal it. See the photo above. Nine people, weight 1062 lbs., standing on a small frame of GLASS CLOTH. Such strength means extra life and extra value. In GLASS CLOTH and in our light weight grade called LIMBER GLASS you get more for your money than any other offers. When you buy from us you buy from the patent holders and originators. For 12 years we have made high grade materials only. Today our prices are lowest and product best to be had.

Cheap to Buy Easy to Put Up

Big economy is one of the chief features of GLASS CLOTH. It makes very satisfactory windows and yet costs only 1-6 as much as plain window glass. To put it up you do not need milled sash as you do with glass. Just cut it to the size you want with knife or shears and tack it over the opening, or onto home made frames. This great saving in cost and work makes it far more practical for poultry houses, barns, hog houses, etc. Our perfected and patented process of treatment gives GLASS CLOTH long life and very great strength. When renewal does become necessary the cost and work amounts to little. When you consider the extra profits to be had by putting GLASS CLOTH windows in laying houses and brooder houses plain glass is simply out of the question. And think how quick and convenient it would be to repair broken windows this way. Every farm needs a roll on hand.

Use This COUPON

TURNER BROS., Dept. 782
Bladen, Nebr., Wellington, Ohio

I enclose $.....for which send me postpaid.....rolls of [ ] GLASS CLOTH [ ] LIMBER GLASS at trial offer price.

Name.....

Address.....

Town..... State.....

TURNER BROS. Dept. 782 *Write Nearest Office* **WELLINGTON, OHIO BLADEN, NEBR.**

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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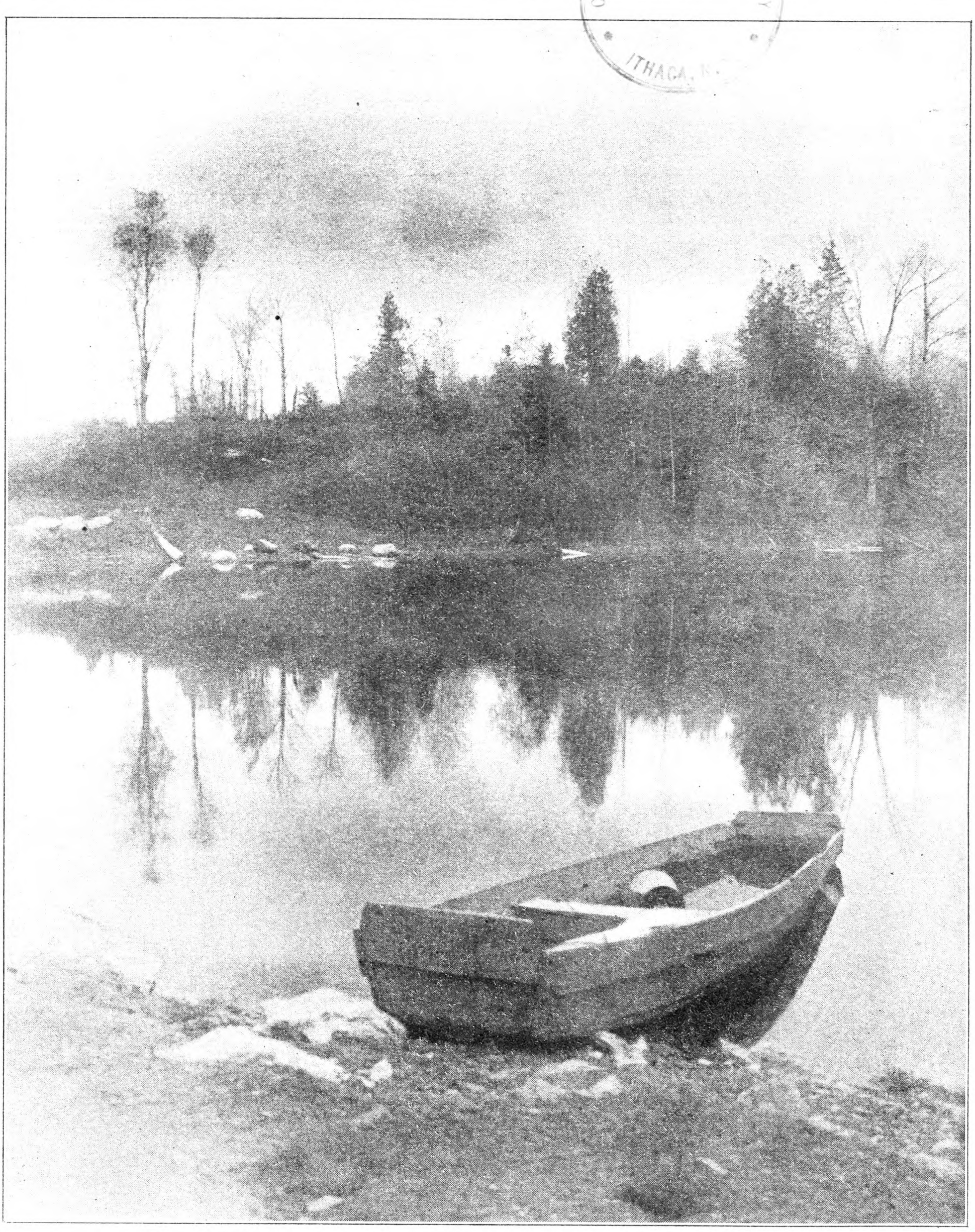


Lime Ridge, Vermont

The World's Record Pen of Birds

GEORGE LOWRY of West Willington, Conn., holds the distinction of being the breeder and owner of the world's record pen of all breeds. This pen of White Leghorns not only made the highest official trap-nest record registered at the Storrs contest during the past 16 years, but it has established a new world's record for contest birds, beating the record of the former champions in the Agassiz contest in 1925-26. That pen of birds was bred by Prof. Lloyd and was owned by the University of British Columbia, Canada.

It is not often that a man who has been anything but a poultryman or a master breeder can accomplish what Mr. Lowry has done in the past 12 years. He was born at Budapest, Hungary, one of a family of five children. His parents were in poor circumstances, and he tells me that the house that he was born and lived in consisted of two rooms, the roof being thatched. His father, a native of Hungary, was a mason by trade, and when Mr. Lowry was a mere child of eight he started to learn his trade from his father. He served eight years before he became a master mason, and in order to have a chance to show his skill along this line of work he came to the United States in 1901.

Mr. Lowry's ability as a master of his trade was soon established. He worked for a well-known firm in New York and later went into the contracting business for himself in Jersey City. All kinds of masonry were undertaken, but the building of fireplaces was his specialty. Many noted mansions and apartment houses in New York, New Jersey and Detroit contain fireplaces built by the producer of the world's record pen.

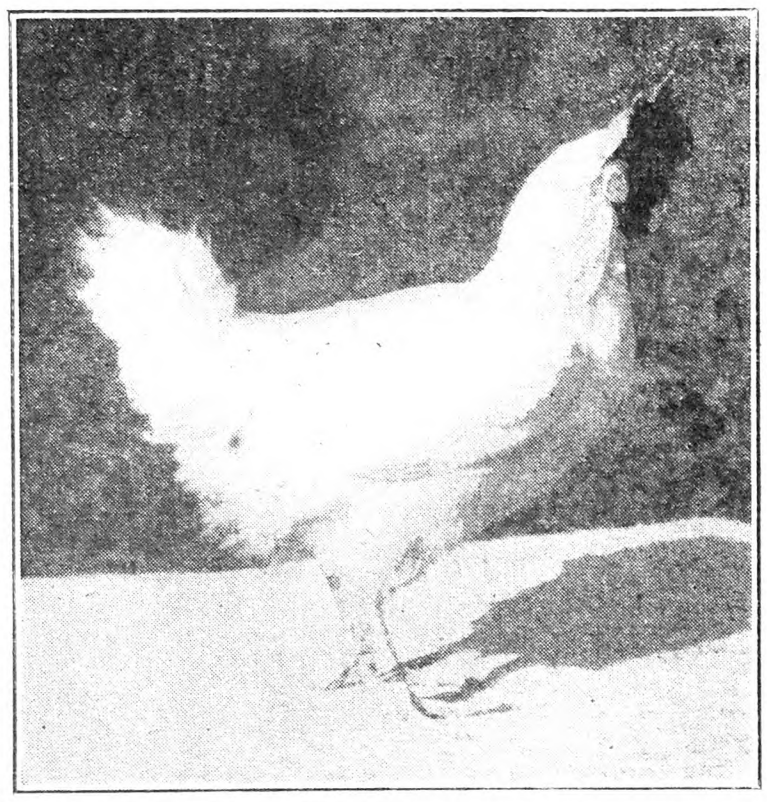
Like a great many others Mr. Lowry became tired of his trade and had a longing for the open country, with its green grass and shade trees. Some friends of his suggested that he take up poultry, but in his country this was not considered a man's job. However, after visiting several large shows, he decided to buy a place and keep poultry. His first venture was disastrous, as he lost $4,000 from poor hatches, bacillary white diarrhoea, coccidiosis, etc. He became disgusted and sold everything, including his farm, because he had found out that diseased land and poultry did not go well together.

His next adventure was in the dairy and hog business, but because of lack of experience he was forced to quit. Four times during the time he desired to be a farmer he had to go back to his trade to earn money to start over again. Mr. Lowry estimates that he must have sunk about $35,000 in his various undertakings. But he is not the type of a man to give up easily, and about seven years ago he purchased a farm of 300 acres on the hills of West Willington, Conn. His desire to keep poultry had never lost its keenness, and with this new land we find him well established with some 2,400 laying birds.

He was determined to continue with poultry and he felt that if he could find some one who was interested in poultry to help him, he would have a chance of making good. He had been reading the reports of the egg-laying contests and decided to consult men who had charge of some of these contests. In talking with some of these college professors he found that egg production is an inherited factor, and they advised him to purchase from breeders who produced their own stock and had made good records in several contests. He is sure now that the information which he received was timely and good. He is also convinced that quack poultrymen are of no more value to the real poultryman than a quack doctor is to a sick man, for he has had bitter experience with poultry quacks.

Upon the advice received Mr. Lowry bought the best stock that could be had in this country. He bought from Hanson, Hollywood and Morgan Tancred. Some of his stock cost him $25 an egg and breeding cockerels $200 each. In all he spent some $3,000.

Straight-line breeding was practiced with all the different strains, but only fair results were obtained. In the breeding work he found that one breeder's stock contained some desirable and some undesirable characteristics which were lacking in the others, but in crossing these different strains of birds he could



Hen No. 665, With Record of 328 Eggs. Highest Leghorn Trapnested at Storrs in 17 Years.

produce the kind of birds he wanted. "Hybrid vigor is the keynote to my success," says Mr. Lowry.

For the season of 1925 he mated Hollywood's cockerels on the females from Hanson's strain. In 1926 he mated Hanson's cockerels on Hollywood's females. In 1927 he mated four cockerels from Morgan-Tancred strain with 60 hybrids from Hanson-Hollywood cross. This mating gave him the world's record pen of 10 birds which is the best pen ever entered in any contest in the United States or Canada. The pen which was entered in the contest in 1925 produced only 1,656 eggs. These birds came from a mating of Hollywood's cockerels with females from Hanson's strain. Only two birds out of 10 laid over 200 eggs. One of these birds laid 236 eggs and the other 233.

The pen entered in the 1926 contest laid 1,815 eggs. However, he had six birds that laid over 200 eggs. One laid 255, one 248, one 249, one 223, one 256 and one 233. Of course six birds out of 10 with a record of over 200 eggs each is not a poor record but he was not satisfied. He began to figure, he studied his breeding records, and then decided that he had two crosses left, one Tancred on Hollywood and the other Hollywood on Morgan-Tancred. In checking up his egg records at the contest and at home he came to the conclusion that Hanson birds had given him the best results, so he mated four cockerels that he bought from Morgan-Tancred to 60 hens from Hanson's strain that had laid over 250 eggs each.

This mating gave him a large number of pullets from which he selected 10 for the Storrs contest, and the remaining pullets were put in the R. O. P. pen. In order to test the results of his efforts he purchased a pen outright from one of the best-known breeders of the country. He selected the Hollywood Poultry Farm, from Washington, to furnish this pen. Although this check pen was the second best in the Storrs contest they did not have the stamina which they should have, as four of the birds died in the pen and were replaced by his own birds, which accounts for the good record made by this pen.

The world's record pen which was bred and owned by George Lowry, produced 3,007 out of a possible 3,640 eggs, which means that these birds were on the job every minute. This production means they laid at the rate of 82.6 per cent. A production of 3,007 eggs in 364 days is equal to 57.8 eggs every week for 52 weeks or an average of better than eight eggs per day for the 10 hens. Beginning with the first week of the contest Mr. Lowry's birds won the week with 60 out of 70 eggs. This lead was lost in the second week. In the fifth week his pen was tied with two other pens for fourth place. In the sixth week of the contest his pen was second, he dropped to third best pen for the seventh week and fourth place in the eighth week. His pen went back to third place for the ninth week, and second place in the tenth week, and then took first place with two other pens in the eleventh week. In the twelfth week we find that his pen tied for first place with one other pen. Dropping to third place in the thirteenth week and fourth place in the fourteenth week, not until the eighteenth week did his pen appear on the honor roll, when his pen was third for the week. In the eighteenth week his pen captured fourth place and had also passed the 1,000 mark. In the nineteenth week they were fourth among the honor pens. In the twentieth week they came back strong and captured second honors with a lay of 59 eggs. Then they received second honors again in the twenty-first week with a lay of 63 eggs.

At the end of the twenty-second week Lowry's pen captured first place and his pen held this honor for the next week, dropped to fourth place for the twenty-fourth week, lost out in the twenty-fifth week by one egg, received second place for the twenty-sixth week, captured first place for the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth weeks, dropped to second for the thirtieth week, came back strong in the thirty-first week by capturing the first place. The thirty-fourth week Lowry's pen tied with three others for first honors, was first for the thirty-fifth week, and also passed the 2,000 mark. Then this pen was first for the thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh weeks, second in the forty-eighth week, second in the forty-ninth week, first for the fiftieth week and third in the fifty-first week.

During the 12 months Mr. Lowry's pen captured seven first places, two second and two third out of a possible 12 places. In other words this pen was either first, second or third best pen for all the months in the 12 excepting one.

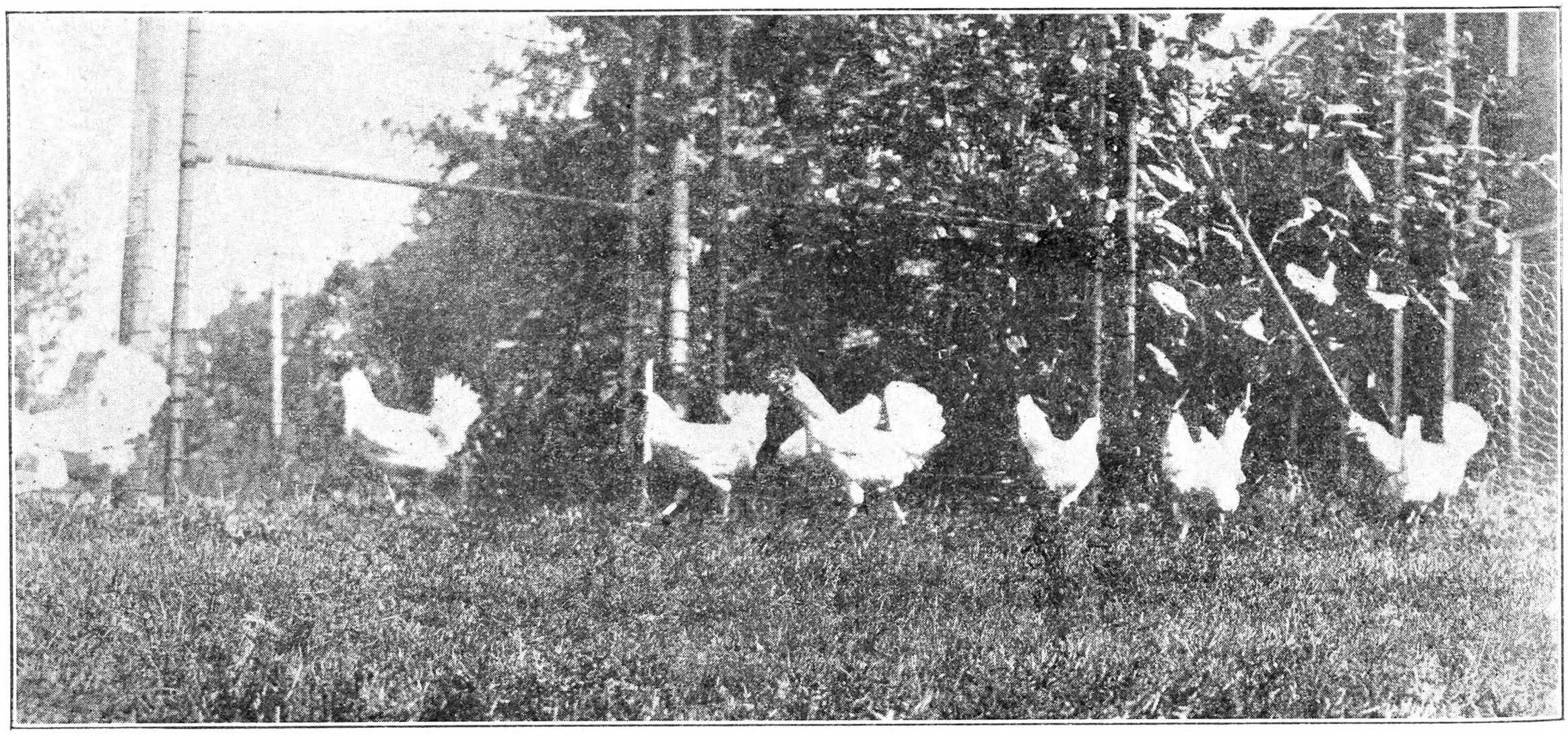
During May the world's record pen of birds laid 292 eggs out of a possible 310. This is a lay of 94.1 per cent, and it is the best monthly score made by any entry ever made in the Storrs contest.

The following shows the monthly distribution: November, 225; December, 232; January, 260; February, 206; March, 264; April, 265; May, 292; June, 278; July, 286; August, 273; September, 245; October, 181; total, 3,007.

This pen contained three birds that laid well over the 300 mark. One of his birds ended the fifty-second week with the highest Leghorn egg record ever registered during the existence of the Storrs contest. This record was 328 eggs.

D. E. WARNER, JR.

Connecticut Agricultural College.



The World's Record Contest Pen That Laid 3,007 Eggs. Fig. 643

More About Strawberries

[Last Spring Mr. W. R. Powell of Crawford Co., Pa., told us about his strawberry field, which was evidently about the top notch in quality and production. The following note from Mr. Powell, just at hand, tells more about how these strawberries are handled.]

I HAVE a patch of strawberries that makes my eyes sparkle as I look at them and think of the large delicious berries, lots of them, that they will produce next year. I don't think there is a finer patch in the United States, and that is saying a good deal. The first of September I began to set out a small patch of Campbell and Brandywine. My plants were about six inches or more apart in the field, and were wonderfully strong-rooted plants. I took great pains to take up all of the ground that would cling to the plants, setting them very carefully about 16 inches apart in the row and pressing the ground well around the plant. Although it was very warm and dry, not a plant wilted. They kept growing right along and surely are hustlers. I am looking for a bountiful crop of large berries and I expect to report the results to THE R. N.-Y. next year.

Here is how I renewed my old patch after they were done bearing. They were in matted rows. On account of other work I could not keep off the runners, and the Brandywine beats any berry I ever saw for runners. The rows were 3½ feet. apart. I hoed out all of the plants between the original rows and after raking off all weeds and vines I went three time in a row with horse and cultivator, doing a thorough job.

Before cultivating I sprinkled on each side of the rows a good coat of ground bone and after cultivation I gave them a good hoeing, drawing the ground well up around the plants and allowing only one plant to each runner, and today they are free from weeds, and I think they will produce a fine crop of berries. How I wish our friend L. B. R. of Long Acres, could see them.

I have the finest celery this year that I ever raised, Burpee's Fordhook Famous. It has large, thick bunches of very large stalks and is tender and fine flavored.

I set out a few of the Alfred blackberries last Spring after the middle of May, very late. Every plant lived and made a wonderful growth. Some of the bushes are four feet high and well branched. It is said that some of the berries grow two inches long and three inches around. Well, they would be "some berries," and to have sliced blackberries for breakfast, wouldn't it be fun? W. R. POWELL.

Crawford Co., Pa.

The Sheep Outlook

THE place to get an accurate view of the sheep outlook is on the great plains where the bulk of them are. In that empire of magnificent distances, and life-giving ozone, the offspring of eastern intelligence has expanded. They know all that can be learned about sheep, wool, markets and demands. Growing out of these facts it is easy to predict the near future by confidence or lack of it there, and prevailing prices show it at all times.

In sections where they have irrigation to grow Alfalfa, oats and other grains, and near sugar mills where beet pulp and tops are available, many lambs are kept until finished, but elsewhere, which means most of that mountain country, they are sold to feeders nearby, or in contiguous States, and shipped to market for slaughter. Shoals of them are weaned in good flesh, many of which are fit for the packers, while all that are not are fed in yards nearby, or sold to the corn belt and farther east.

Quite a number are contracted by speculators or feeders before the ewes are bred, and this matching of wits has generally been profitable to both parties. The ones bargained for a year ago, have been, or will be taken according to contract as other years, and trading now is carried on at the following figures. Aged ewes, $6 to $7; four and five-year-old, $9 to $10; yearling ewes, $13 to $15; ewe lambs, $9 to $10. These are about average figures over that whole sheep empire, and Alfalfa hay, which is generally rank, standing out in big ricks, is also an index of sheep prospects, selling from $8 to $12 a ton. Sheep herders get about $80 per month with their chuck wagon. We are often asked the price of sheep, and here it is. After counting distance to market, eastern owners need lose no sleep about the worth of their holdings. W. W. REYNOLDS.

The Rice Weevil

I am sending insects which I have been annoyed with in the house. At first I noticed them in the bathroom, and killed all I saw and sprayed all around with some insect poison. I was away for about a week and when I returned bugs had gone into every room. I have tried very hard to get rid of them, but they increase with alarming rapidity. Can you tell me what kind of bug they are, and what to do to get rid of them? The spraying does not do any good. I have not been able to find any home or nest of them. E. R.

New Jersey.

THE specimens sent by E. R. were those of the common rice weevil, a tiny reddish to dark-brown snout beetle which is one of our most injurious insects to stored grains. The rice weevil work in grains of rice, wheat, corn and other cereals. It will also breed in puffed rice and wheat and in shredded wheat biscuits and similar compact cereal products. The presence of the weevils in the bathroom was due to the nearness of a supply of some cereal in which the insects were living. When this is found it would better be thrown away or burned or fed to chickens. The rice weevil can be exterminated if it can be kept out of the cereals stored in kitchens and pantries. The weevil finds its way into dwellings in packages of cereals purchased at the grocery store or from some warehouse. Cereals which are stored for some length of time should be kept in tight tin or glass receptacles to which the weevils cannot gain access. G. W. H.

Oxen in Jamestown, N. Y., Centennial Parade

THE oxen shown on this page were purchased in Connecticut by Hon. Eleazer Green, former mayor of Jamestown, N. Y., for use in the Jamestown centennial celebration in July, 1927. The oxen are now on the Green Farm, in the town of North Harmony. The picture showing Judge Green driving the oxen was taken by William S. Bailey.

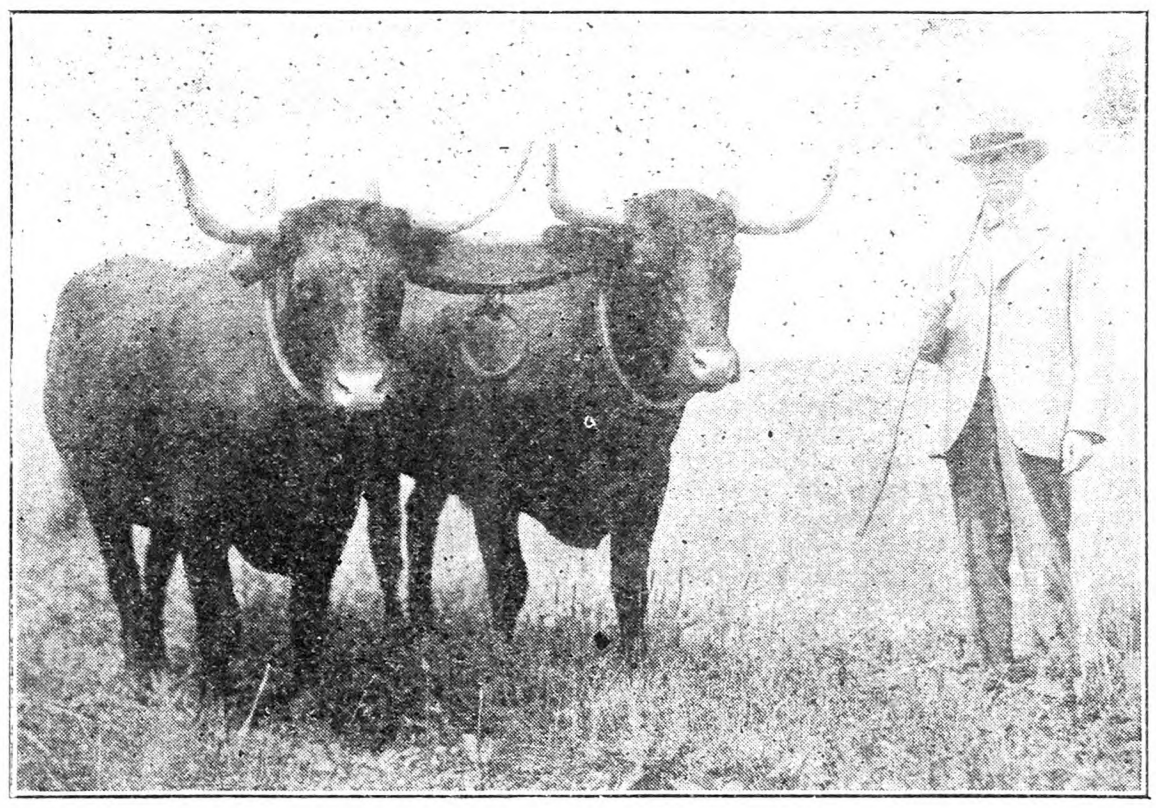
Renting Farm for Gardening

I am going to rent a farm in Rockland Co., N. Y., and expect to do truck farming. I do not know what agreements usually are practiced when renting a farm, and what is best, either renting it outright or on the profit-sharing lease. C. F.

Westchester Co., N. Y.

OUR judgment is that in such a case as truck farming it is better to hire the land at a cash rental than to attempt a share basis, unless the owner of the farm has had truck farming experience.

The common system of halves or thirds might not work at all with truck farming, so much depends on what you are to raise and how you sell it. As you evidently know how to raise garden truck, you can look over the land, figure on its possibilities in this line and tell what can be offered safely as rental.



The Oxen Driven by Judge Green. Fig. 644

Capacity of Pump

I am seeking information in regard to a three-cylinder pump. The plungers are worked by a crank shaft. Worked as a suction pump will it draw water from a well 30 ft. deep if run 20 or 30 revolutions per minute? About what would the capacity be? Cylinder is 4½ in. in diameter, stroke 6 in. F. C.

California.

A PUMP of this size and type, if in good condition, should deliver from 25 to 35 gallons per minute when operating at from 20 to 30 r.p.m.

It cannot be used as a suction pump, however, that is, placed over the well, unless the water level can be maintained at a distance of not more than 20 to 25 ft. below the curb. Unless your well is exceptional, a pump of this capacity would lower the water level when pumping and it would soon drop below the suction distance mentioned above, after which the pump would not lift water.

For wells in which the permanent water level is lower than 25 ft. a deep well type of pump should be used. In this type the cylinder is placed down in the well so that it is either submerged or within easy suction distance of the water.

ROBERT H. SMITH.

Currants as a Profitable Crop

I HAVE no currant bushes to sell so my advice cannot be rightly construed to induce sales, but I know from many years experience that red currants will bring more returns to the planter than any other fruit, bar none, considering the labor and expense entailed.

I have planted and fruited a considerable acreage during the last 30 years, and always come out on the right side. Twenty years ago or so it is true that the currant worm caused some worry and extra labor but during the past 10 years or so I have not seen a bush affected.

Good two-year plants should be secured, and as I understand it such can be had of reliable nurserymen at about six cents each. I have always set these in rows 6 ft. apart and the plants 4 ft. apart. If I were planting a new lot now (and I am planning to do this) I should set the plants 5 ft. apart each way so as to facilitate cultivating from all ways and thus save hand labor. A light picking may be expected the Summer after setting in the Fall, and a fairly good crop the second season. I have never sold the crop at less than five cents per pound and this was many years ago. During the past ten years my records show that ten cents per quart is the lowest price received, (I pick and sell all the fruit in quart boxes now); for the past four or five years I have had a ready sale at 12½ to 15 cents per quart.

When the fruit was sold at five cents the pickers were paid one cent for picking, and when at the higher prices, three cents. Speaking of ready demand, on one occasion I shipped to a commission house in Pittsburgh and the following day received a telegram from a firm in McKeesport, Pa., which read, "Saw your currants in Pittsburgh, can use 30 crates daily. Wire if can furnish."

Some evidently have not considered currant planting as a profitable investment on account of labor, but the fact is that the currant is a lazy man's fruit if such a thing is possible. Whereas strawberries must have perhaps ten times the care in planting, weeding, etc., the currant once established and attention given so that no grass is allowed to mat around the plant will take care of itself.

One thing is necessary if choice fruit is desired and that is what the market demands, and that is pruning the bushes. Cut back in late Winter or early Spring before the buds start, all last season's growth, two-thirds to one-half, and it is well to remove any weak stems or any that persist in hugging the ground. The grower will also find (if his experience is like mine) that while he may find difficulty in getting 10 pickers for the strawberry crop he will find 40 ready and anxious to pick currants. The money earned by the picker for a day's work in the currants will not be as much as for the same hours in the strawberry patch, the back is in a good deal better condition, as boxes are used to sit on in the currants, which is not possible in the strawberries.

The day of the old Victoria and Red Dutch varieties, small fruiting kinds, is gone. Now such varieties as Fay's Perfection, Red Cross and Diploma are the ones worth considering. If set 5x5, 1,742 plant will be needed for an acre.

Fall planting is advisable but Spring planting is more generally followed and will be generally found all right, especially if the Spring is late or rather if the dry weather does not follow quickly after the plants are set. Plant on any average farm soil where water does not settle. E. H. BURSON.

Monroe Co., N. Y.

The Story of Starved Rock

THE picture of Starved Rock, on the front page of THE R. N.-Y. of October 13, brings to mind my recent visit there. This is one of our nation's beauty spots and a place abounding in historical interest. It was on our drive from Chicago to Peoria, Ill., on the route which follows the beautiful Illinois River for many miles, that we visited this wonderful rock. It is in Starved Rock State Park which was acquired by the State of Illinois in 1911, then comprising 280 acres of land around the rock. The purchase price was $146,000. Since then more land to the east and west was added so that the park now includes more than 900 acres. With improvements the valuation is $350,000.

Starved Rock Park is between the cities of LaSalle and Ottawa, in LaSalle County. As the tourist approaches the vicinity of the park he is reminded of the hills of the Eastern States instead of the broad level fields usually seen in Illinois. The entire park is a mass of numerous canyons, glens, and caves which present a grand spectacle to the tourist fortunate enough to go that way. The rock rises perpendicularly into the air 140 feet and seems to come out of the Illinois River. The summit is unapproachable except from the south. The top contains about an acre of wooded ground.

I must explain how the rock received its name. History tells us that the once powerful tribe of Illinois Indians made their last stand on this rock, when at war with neighboring tribes and were here besieged until the last of the tribe died from starvation. Thus the name Starved Rock. We ascended the top over some of the same steps hewn into the rocks, which we were told, had been there since Starved Rock was the important French fort about which I shall tell you later. Besides these steps a stairway has been built part of the way. But any effort one may have made in approaching the summit is all forgotten when seeing the beautiful view. Words cannot describe the wonderful landscape scene. We were there on a perfect Summer day (August 20) late in the afternoon when the sunset was in its glory. That seemed to add to the beautiful river scene, dotted with its several islands with their verdant vegetation, then across to the fertile valley on the other side of the river, stretching farther and farther away in all its rural beauty. To the east a high wooded projection, Lover's Leap, also Eagle Cliff, add contrast to the scene. The beauty of this view alone repays the tourist for a long drive to see it, but the historical interest doubly repays the visitor to Starved Rock.

As I stood on the top of this high precipice and drank in the beauty of the view, there seemed to come before me a panorama of the many events which had made this rock become famous in history. These pictures present a series of varied scenes in the rise and fall of the dominion of France in this section of our country, scenes of hope, of loyalty and treason, of success and failure, of bitter strife, and finally of disappointment. Among the first explorers who dared to push their way into this section, then a wilderness, were the Jesuit missionaries sent out from the French colonies in Canada. It was about 1669 that these brave men began the establishment of forts in this region. LaSalle, the greatest of all French explorers, Marquette and Joliet all visited and saw the wonderful possibilities for a fort on this giant rock. LaSalle linked this stronghold on the Illinois River with the scheme of French empire that was to include all the territory between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico. One cannot notice the precipitous sides and secure top of the rock without recalling the momentous decision of LaSalle as he beheld it so many years ago. So here a French fort called St. Louis was built in 1682 which formed the center of an alliance among Indian tribes in that vicinity, brought about by the influence for good which LaSalle had over the Indians, together with their fear of the Iroquois.

Now these Indians lived under protection of the rock, commerce was developed, and civilization made rapid advances. Later when the Iroquois did attack Fort St. Louis, built upon this rock, they found it fortified and impregnable. Years passed and after LaSalle's death his lieutenant Tonty had charge of the fort. Under his guidance the vicinity around the rock increased its reputation for integrity and virtue that had been demanded of LaSalle. The colony grew and the Indians embraced Christianity.

Political differences in Canada brought about the downfall of this prosperous colony. Tonty was replaced by a corrupt and incompetent leader. The fort was burned by Indians and in 1718 the colony was dissolved by royal edict. Thus the power of France forever vanished from the rock. It was in 1769 after a series of wars among the Indian tribes, that the last of the Illinois Indians took refuge upon the rocks when attacked by other tribes to avenge Pontiac's death. Here they were besieged until the last Indian is said to have died of starvation.

Geauga Co., O. LENNAH B. BOND.

Notes From the Vermont Hills

Bright days, gloomy days, sultry days, freezing days! October, fickle as ever April could be, has given them all. The gold of the falling leaves brightens the darkest day and many brilliant spots of color are still left in the garden. Here, the Calendula, with its shades of orange and yellow, comes into its own, and with the last lingering spikes of blue larkspur offers a gorgeous bouquet for the little brown beanpot.

Yellow violets of Springtime are blooming daintily in a sheltered nook beneath the crabapple tree. Anxious to find out whether Fall-blooming was their habit, I visited the spot on the old home farm from whence they came. Nothing greeted me but small drying leaves, so it would seem that these wildlings take kindly to domesticity. The prairie bird's-foot violet has given flowers the whole Summer through. The seeds from these, together with those of the yellow, the large white, and the Canadian, have been given a light covering of leaf-mold where they fell. The tall, gay flowers create the splendor of the garden, but to a real flower lover they are seldom as interesting as the little, modest beings that are often passed by without notice.

The blooming of a double red crown Anemone is a real triumph, for never before have we succeeded with them. Now they are growing lustily on a northern slope in the old henyard. Here, too, are saxifrage, bluebells, and alpine pinks.

Among the Summer's favorites was a fragile pink primrose (Oenothera family) but I am told that it is not as fragile as it seems. It is a native of Mexico and Southern California, and is a pest in its own land. A small group of plants have spread widely but no doubt climatic conditions of the North will prevent it from becoming a nuisance if, indeed, it survives a Vermont Winter.

Small wonder that the Texans are enthusiastic over their bluebonnet! Our three plants are defying frost and light freezes, and are still sending up their spikes of bright blue with an occasional blot of dull red, the traditional "drop of blood from the heart of a disappointed Indian maiden." The plant is an annual, and rather crafty in the distribution of its seeds.

The tulip beds must be spaded this afternoon and eight new kinds are to be added. Leaf mold for the garden is plentiful on its eastern boundary, and there grow maiden-hair fern, great Jacks, false Solomon's seal, and toothwort with its noddlings clusters of white.

Last year we renounced the Dahlia for the tarnished plant bug and aphis will not let it bloom. However, we were given new bulbs in the Springtime and were tempted to try again, with the same result. Tigridias and cape hyacinths were among the best of the Summer-flowering bulbs. Montbretias did indifferently well, but Tritomas did not bloom. The frost caught many of the late-planted Gladiolus in the bud stage. Barring the Primulinus, there was little or no increase this season. The orange and apricot shades of the Primulinus blend beautifully with the lighter shades of the blue Delphiniums.

"Hello, Sister!" was the breezy salutation that greeted me as I looked up from the morning's inspection of the garden to behold a fairly sporty-looking sportsman with gun and bird dog standing before me. "Can you tell me where I could find a partridge?"

Truthfully, I couldn't—and wouldn't if I could. My sympathies are all with the game. It is reported that disease has taken heavy toll of the partridges this year, and this, it seems, is inevitable about once in so often.

Deer are plentiful and do much damage to orchards back in the hills. We learn of two farmers some 30 miles to the westward who are giving up sheep because of the havoc raised by bears. One man had driven his flock down from the mountain pasture to an inclosure near the house, but said it would be but a matter of a short time when the bears would attack them there. We inquired whether it would not be possible to trap them, but were told that a bear-trap set according to law would be so conspicuous that no self-respecting bear would enter it.

In spite of a firm resolve to do as little canning as possible the cellar shelves hold more than we can hope to use. The quince jelly, the apple butter, and the grape conserve are still unmade and old-fashioned cider jelly is one of our aspirations. Why can't one buy it any more? The family has decreased one-third, and I knew that it would be so, but there is something quite, quite irresistible about a basket of fresh fruit or vegetables and a row of empty glass cans!

I tried a new icing recently, and it is so simple and delicious that I would like to pass it along. One cup of sugar, one-half cup of cocoa, one-fourth cup of butter (not too salt), one-third cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Stir over heat until melted and boil one minute, cool and spread.

ETHEL A. LYONS.

Why Are Culls?

According to data taken by the Michigan Agricultural College on ten leading varieties of apples, causes for cull apples were as follows:

Lack of size, 34.2 per cent; limb rubs, 27.9; bruises, 15; stings, 11.8; scab, 6.8; worms, 5.6; aphis, 4.8; russet, 4.3; fruit worms, 3.3; color, 3.2; shape, 1.2; frost, 1.2; bitter pit, 1.1; curculio, .7 per cent.

This investigation shows that in most cases the production of a large percentage of cull apples is the fault of the grower, and that with a little understanding of the situation culls can be kept to a minimum. Proper fertilization of the orchard, both by the use of chemical fertilizers and of cover crops to keep up the organic content of the soil of the orchard, should go a long way toward giving the desired market size to the fruit and where thinning is combined with the above practices there should be few cull apples from this cause.

The pruning of the orchard is an important factor in increasing the size of fruit and also reduces limb rub, as well as opening up the tree for better spraying.

The percentage of bruised apples can also be reduced with a little care. Overloaded picking bags and orchard crates, as well as rough handling and insufficiently padded grading tables are the principal causes of bruises. The careful man can reduce his culls to a minimum.

T. H. BARTILSON.

THE candidate who gets the rural vote is the one who promises to make city people behave.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

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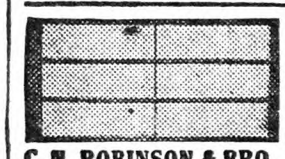
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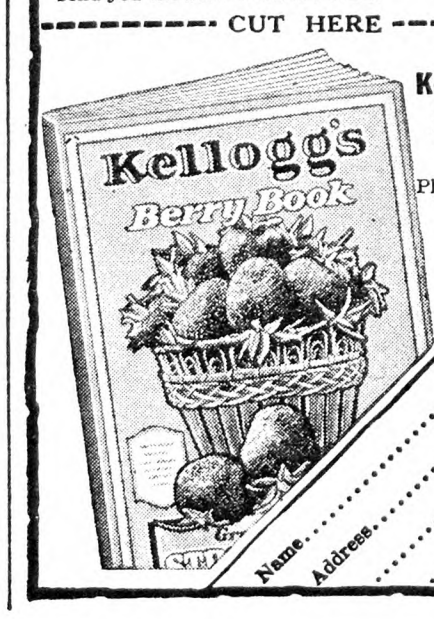

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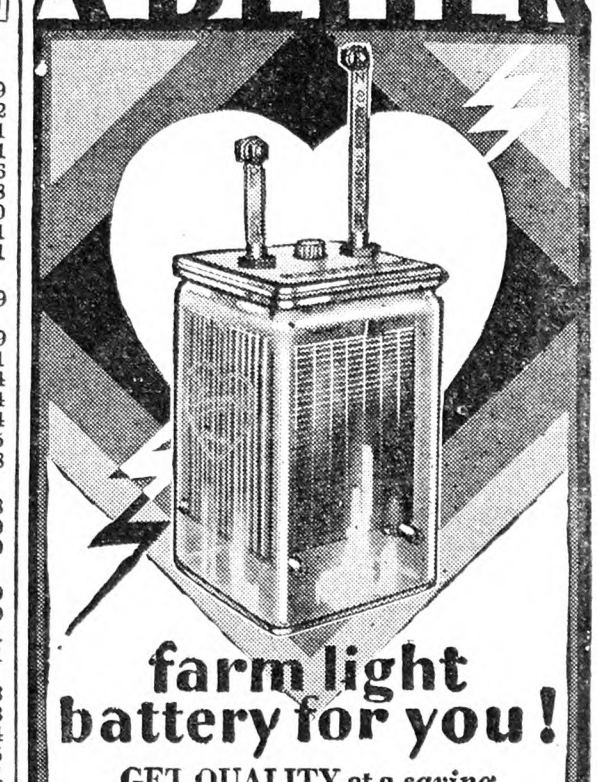
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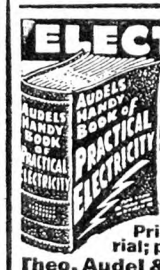
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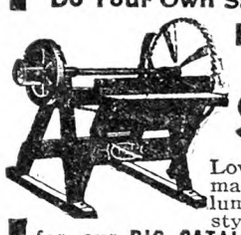

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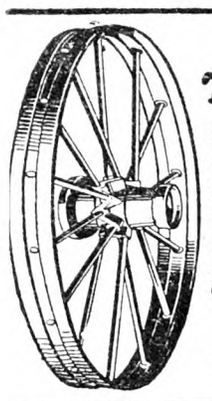

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Starting in the Apple Business

My father owns two farms in Greene County. I want to know what kind of apples are best suited for market and for that climate as we are 3,000 feet up. We should like Baldwin, Wealthy, large Greenings, and whatever is best suited—also Bosc pears. Some of our fields have a windbreak We border Albany and Schoharie counties and we intend to change from dairy to fruit little by little. Our fields slope mostly west and northwest. Whether this is good for orchards we do not know. A. W.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

If you are thinking about plunging into orcharding from a distance with little idea what it is all about, then you are in for a lot of trouble and it would not be fair to you to encourage you in your enterprise. Before you embark on this undertaking hire out on a fruit farm for a couple of years and learn the business. So far as the writer is aware there is no case on record of an inexperienced man entering the fruit game and coming out on top before he has gone through the fire. It is a business in itself and you will learn some sad lessons unless you make haste slowly.

If you are sure what you are doing, pick your varieties from McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Wealthy and Baldwin. McIntosh should be your first consideration. Northern Spy should do well in your particular location. Rhode Island Greening is a good standby and better suited to the heavier places on the farm than most other varieties. Wealthy is a better apple than it is given credit for being and some day will find its place as a good market sort. Baldwin may be a little tender in your location, but a few will not be out of place. Baldwin will be worth more 20 years from now than it is right now.

As for pears, Bosc is one of the best although it is not overly hardy and makes a weak start in the orchard. Bartlett is the standard, reliable kind. Clapp's Favorite has been a money-maker the last few years because of the way it comes into the market with reference to the California pear crop. Seckel is well worth considering.

You will get the best advice, however, from your neighbors. Spend some time with them and it will be worth your while. H. B. T.

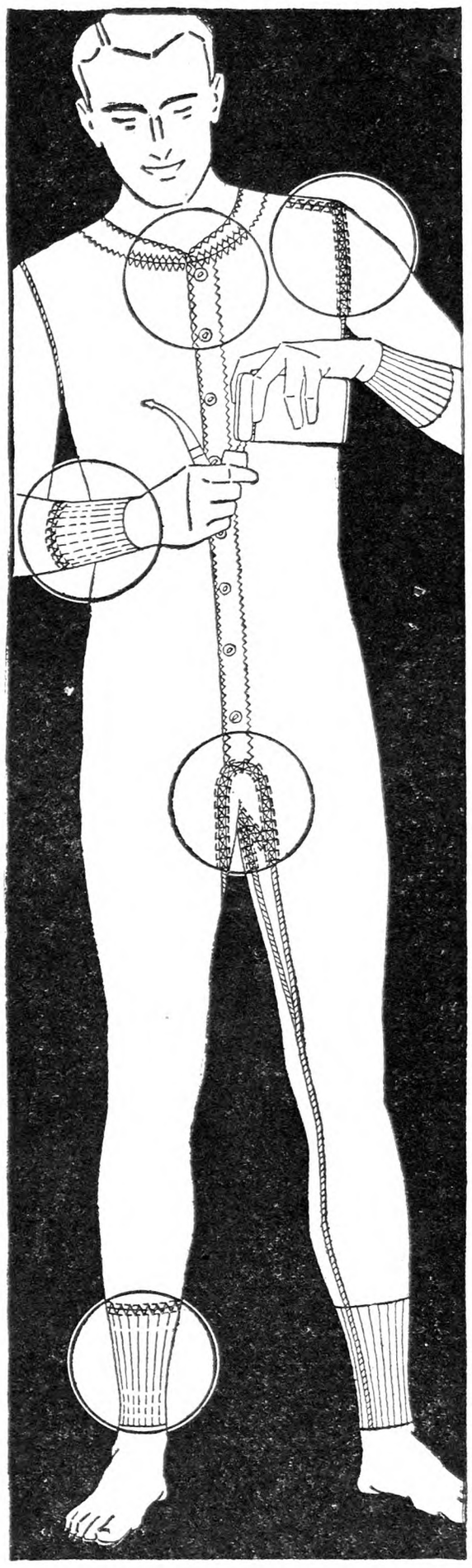
Fertilizer for Grape Arbor

I desire a fertilizer for an old grape arbor, the vines of which are about 25 years old, and about 3 in. thick in the main stems. I have been trying for three years to bring it into some sort of shape after a number of years of pruning by ignorant persons, and have succeeded in getting a good growth of new and younger stock. In the past two years, there has been a good set of fruit, but it is small and ripens later than other fruit of the same variety (Concord) in this locality. Local oracles tell me that it needs fertilizer, but they cannot tell what to use. I do not know. The vines are in clay soil, and are free from any molds or fungi. C. X.

Bel Air, Md.

The failure to attain size comparable with other Concord fruit in the vicinity is probably due to one or both of two causes in this instance. It is suggested that perhaps the pruning has not been closely enough done, that is too many canes are annually left for fruiting purposes or the canes that are left carry too many buds. Of course the remedy is obvious, closer pruning. On the other hand long time experiments have shown that quickly available nitrogen as from nitrate of soda does materially increase the set of blossoms, thus making for more compact clusters, and at the same time the grape berries are greatly increased in size. This increase has been more noticeable on the heavier soil types. These good results have been brought about from the use of six ounces of nitrate of soda per vine. F. E. G.

Feather-bed comfort built into every suit of HANES winter underwear



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The Greatest Name in Rubber

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Crevecoeur's Narrative

(By an American Farmer)

PART II

[In this chapter are further remarks on the farm and home, and natural history of the locality.]

Often, when I plow my low ground I place my little boy on a chair which screws to the beam of the plow. Its motion and that of the horses please him. He is perfectly happy and begins to chat. As I lean over the handle, various are the thoughts which crowd into my mind. I am now doing for him, I say, what my father formerly did for me. May God enable him to live that he may perform the same operations for the same purposes when I am worn out and old! I relieve his mother of some trouble while I have him with me. The odoriferous furrow exhilarates his spirits, and seems to do the child a great deal of good, for he looks more blooming since I have adopted that practice.

In the evening when I return home through my low grounds, I am astonished at the myriads of insects which I perceive dancing in the beams of the setting sun. I was before scarce acquainted with their existence. They are so small that it is difficult to distinguish them.

I never see an egg brought on my table but I feel penetrated with the wonderful change it would have undergone but for my gluttony. It might have been a gentle, useful hen, leading her chickens with care and vigilance. Or a cock, perhaps, arrayed with the most majestic plumes, tender to its mate, bold, courageous, endowed with an astonishing instinct, with thoughts, with memory, and every distinguishing characteristic of the reason of man.

I never see my trees drop their leaves and their fruit in the Autumn, and bud again in the Spring, without wonder.

My bees, above any other tenants of my farm, attract my attention and respect. Unfortunately our kingbirds are the destroyers of those industrious insects, but on the other hand these birds preserve our fields from the crows, which they pursue on the wing with great vigilance, and astonishing dexterity. Thus I have long resisted my thought to kill them for preying on my bees until last year at the time of swarming, when they came to the nearby trees and caught the bees that returned loaded from the fields. This made me resolve to kill as many as I could, and I was just ready to fire, when a bunch of bees as big as my fist from a hive rushed on one of the birds and probably stung him, for he instantly screamed and flew, not as before, in an irregular manner, but in a direct line. He was followed by the same bold phalanx, at a considerable distance, which becoming too sure of victory, quitted their military array and disbanded themselves. By this step they lost all of that aggregate of force which had made the bird fly off. Seeing their disorder, he immediately returned and snapped as many as he wanted, even having the impudence to alight on the very twig from which the bees drove him. I killed him and immediately opened his craw, from which I took 171 bees. I laid them on a blanket in the sun, and to my surprise 54 returned to life, licked themselves clean and went back to the hive, where they probably informed their companions of such an adventure and escape as I believe had never before happened to American bees!

[Now and then Crevecoeur seasons his narrative with tales like the above, some of them the equal of Izaak Walton's biggest yarns. We leave the probabilities in this bee and bird story to the consideration of the bee men. —Eds.]

I draw a great fund of pleasure from the quails which inhabit my farm. They abundantly repay me, by their various notes and peculiar tameness, for the inviolable hospitality I constantly show them in Winter. When necessity forces them to my barn doors, I permit them to feed unmolested, and it is an agreeable spectacle when I see those beautiful birds, tamed by hunger, intermingling with my cattle and sheep. Often in the angles of the fences, where the wind prevents the snow from settling, I carry them both chaff and grain, the one to feed them and the other to prevent their tender feet from freezing to the earth, as I have often observed them to do.

(To Be Continued)

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

This is the time of year for the exhibition of freak apples. A New Jersey man is showing one with a single stem and two cores which were fully developed. We discovered one in our own orchard which came from a natural grafting of two apples when they were very small, possibly in the bud even. It is always fun to speculate on what produced the abnormal results, which reminds us that it is possible to graft two apples together artificially to form a peculiar pair. Sometime we are going to try it ourselves.

A short time ago I mentioned trying Japanese millet for a cover crop next year. It seems that it is best seeded between June 1 and 15, which suits us perfectly according to our present ideas of ceasing cultivation early and getting the cover crop started before the usual dry spells in Summer are on us.

In the last letter I mentioned the defoliating of apple trees in Franklin County of this State by apple-cedar rust, but forgot to mention that trees receiving nitrate of soda resisted this tendency better than those without nitrate. In general, the more nitrate, the better the leaves stuck in spite of this disease. We have found the same thing to be true in the case of the frosting of the early leaves on apples. On vigorous, fertilized trees, these crippled leaves stick better and stay green longer than on weak or starved individuals.

Speaking of frost, it is a reminder that on Wednesday, October 24, we picked the last of our apples and on Friday, the 26th, a heavy freeze finally arrived, close timing, although pure luck.

In the past China was mentioned as a citrus fruit customer of the United States. Now the American Agricultural Commissioner in that country states that China is expected to afford a growing market for Pacific Coast apples as the Chinese come to appreciate the quality of the fruit. Purchasing power and transportation conditions are factors which at present restrict the market largely to the port cities. Keen competition is offered by the poorer quality but lower-priced native and Korean fruit, while Canada also offers competition to United States apples in the Shanghai market.

Some of the enterprising Pacific coast associations are figuring on popularizing Northwest apples by means of vending machines, basing this decision on the fact that at least 65 per cent of their carefully selected pack reaches the customer in poor condition, leaving just 35 per cent of this original quality to please the consumer. They are trying vending machines in public places for retailing apples for eating out of hand. In addition, convenient family size packages are to be sold by retail dealers to get more Northwest apples into the home. The experiment will be worth while watching.

The services of an extensive radio chain broadcasting are being utilized by a national fruit growing and marketing concern. These weekly broadcasts will continue for 26 consecutive weeks and are primarily of interest to housewives. Attention i directed each week to the fruits and vegetables then in season and at their prime. Recipes are included, as well as the importance of the different fruits and vegetables in the diet.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is starting a study of existing and prospective European markets for American fruits and is undertaking arrangements for securing more frequent and complete market and crop reports on European fruits. The purpose of this study is to help eliminate some of the gamble involved in shipping to the foreign markets under present conditions.

The State of Ohio seems to be striving for better grading and packing of Ohio apples with the aim of making this fruit more acceptable on the British market.

The Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia Agricultural Experiment Stations, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will start a three-year orchard management study in the Shenandoah Valley. In this study the object is to determine the place of the orchard in the farm organization of the apple sections and methods for the most economical production and maximum net return. A Federal representative will be stationed at Winchester, Va., to supervise the work.

Plans are being made for the largest apple exhibit in the history of the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show which will be held in Harrisburg in January. Cash prizes of $3,500, banners and two beautiful silver cups are offered as prizes. The exhibit space will be enlarged to take care of additional entries as well as to provide more room for commercial exhibits and the usual crowds of visitors.

R. H. SUDDS.

What Do You Think of Cortland?

I have an orchard of 1,000 trees and expect to add 500 more this year, but should like a little advice and information. I want to try Cortland. Is it as good as it sounds? How does it compare with other red varieties of the same season and what, if any, do you think better to plant instead of Cortland?

Long Island. F. W. R.

Very fortunately Cortland has not been as highly advertised as some other varieties. It has certainly not been over-advertised—not that Cortland is not a good apple, but that in the case of any new variety it is always well to try out a few trees before making a heavy planting. Over-advertising sometimes places a lot of trees in a locality to which they are not suited. This has not happened with Cortland so far.

Cortland is first of all a good apple. It is of McIntosh type. The flesh is white and with the McIntosh texture though a bit firmer. It has the McIntosh aroma but not so strong. The skin is not so tough yet the firmer flesh means that the fruit of Cortland handles without severe bruising. There is no accounting for likes and dislikes in tastes, but the writer is one of those individuals who like Grimes Golden, Delicious and Cortland. He will take a good Cortland in preference to McIntosh whenever he can get it, and to prove that the matter is hereditary his family does likewise! The only reason for emphasizing these points is because Cortland has been called a poor quality apple by some people. Wherever the apple has this reputation it is out of its range. It does not do well in southern regions and it is not good if it is left on the tree until it is over-ripe. Unfortunately the quality of long hanging has been abused by some growers, and Cortland has suffered in their eyes in consequence. Picked two weeks after McIntosh it is an excellent quality fruit. The fact that it hangs to the tree well is one of its outstanding virtues, provided that virtue is properly employed.

In regard to finish and color Cortland is not quite so attractive as McIntosh. For that matter it would be difficult for any apple to equal McIntosh in attractiveness and finish. Cortland has some splashing of the Ben Davis and when it becomes too highly colored it is a dull red color rather than a live, "snappy" red. Furthermore the fruit often grows two in a cluster and does not color well around the stem and under such conditions. Nevertheless Cortland must be considered as a fancy, attractive fruit.

It will hold in storage four weeks after McIntosh. It does not develop its best flavor until about the time McIntosh is losing in storage. This feature, too, appeals to growers of McIntosh-type fruit. The tree is a vigorous grower, rather open, and upright-spreading. There is something the appearance of Rome Beauty in its habit of growth, yet it makes a much larger tree. The fruit is borne on spurs and terminally, so that it is an early and regular bearer. It has proved to be hardy under severe Winter conditions.

So far as its place in orcharding is concerned it fits well with the McIntosh trade. If one is planting an orchard he should consider McIntosh before Cortland. Then after he has planted all the McIntosh he can handle, he must turn to something else, and for that purpose Cortland is not far out of place. Wherever McIntosh succeeded, Cortland has done well.

And so Cortland deserves serious consideration. If you are not convinced that it will do well with you try a few first. There is too much at stake to recommend that anyone plunge heavily into a new thing. Try it out and be satisfied of its merits, but you are certainly not being confused by over-advertising and overstatement. It is a promising variety.

H. B. T.

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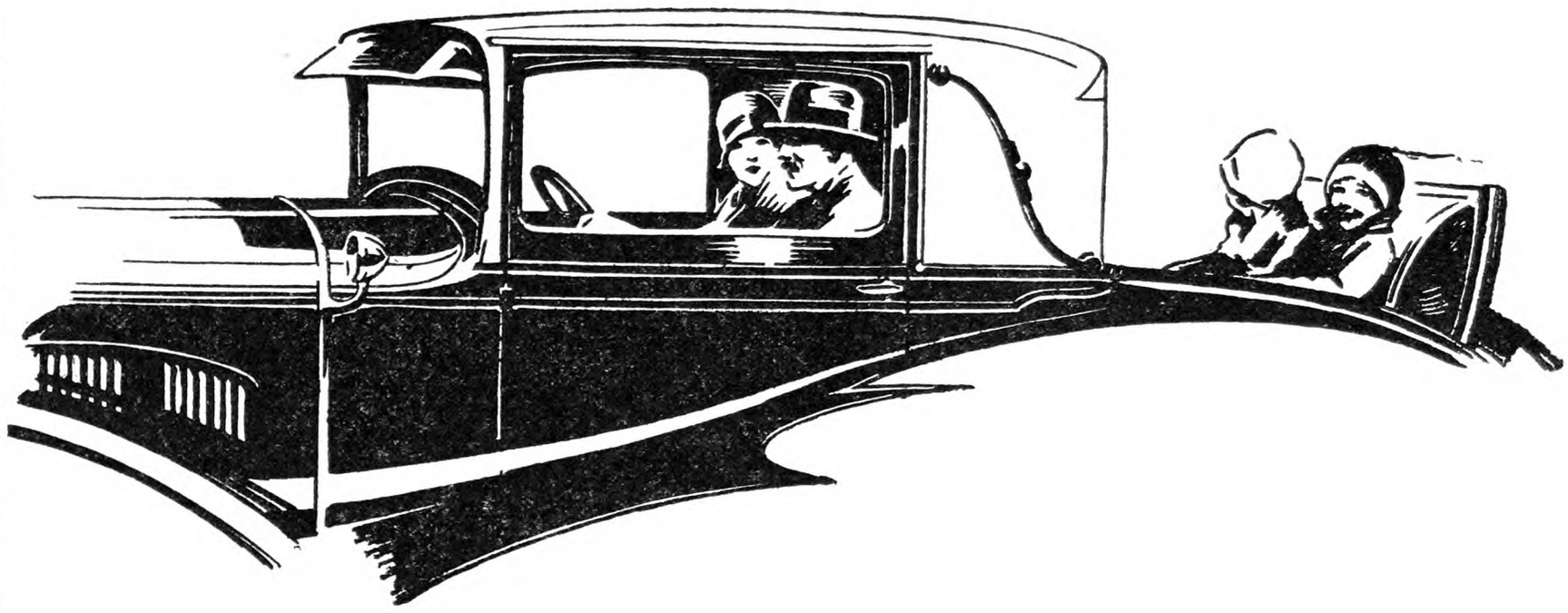

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Beautiful Berry-bearing Shrubs

Shrubs which produce attractive fruits are especially valuable as subjects for garden embellishment, for they add a welcome touch of color to the landscape long after the more fleeting beauty of the Summer flowers has departed, and some even remain in good condition until well into the Spring. These berried shrubs fit most appropriately into nature's Fall color scheme, blending perfectly with the rich browns, yellows, crimsons and purples of the fading leaves, and reminding us that one more season has almost passed, and at the same time giving a gay appearance to what otherwise might be a rather sombre scene.

Nor is the garden the only place which may be beautified in this way. Branches and sprays of snowberry, Cotoneaster, Lonicera and most of the others can be used most effectively in house decorations, and when used in conjunction with foliage showing Autumn tints, or with a few late flowering Chrysanthemums many delightful schemes can be worked out. Let us then plant more berry-bearing shrubs, and especially let the man landscaping a new place or renovating an old one give due consideration to the merits of this useful class of material, not forgetting the great variety of colors which are to be found represented therein; the brilliant scarlet of the Crataegus and Pyracantha, the pure white of the snowberry, the blue-black of many Viburnums, the turquoise blue of Ampelopsis (Vitis) heterophylla and the rich violet of Callicarpa, together with numerous intermediate shades.

The chokeberries, Aronia arbutifolia and A. atropurpurea, are native of Eastern North America, and are well adapted for planting in fairly moist soil. The first named grows to 10 feet in height, and bears many lustrous red fruits which remain plump and showy until far into the Winter. The fruits of the latter are of a purplish-black hue, but they shrivel at the first real Winter weather. Both species are absolutely hardy, and in addition they assume brilliant Fall foliage colors.

Of the barberries, Berberis Thunbergii is the most commonly cultivated, and an exceedingly worthy species it is, with its profusion of handsome bright red fruits which remain on the branches throughout the Winter. The neat close habit of this shrub adds to its attractiveness. Berberis vulgaris, the common barberry, has scarlet, egg-shaped fruits each about half an inch in length and these are attractive for many months. This species also makes a pretty picture in May and June when covered with conspicuous, drooping, golden-yellow flowers. A form of B. vulgaris sold under the names Purpurea and Atropurpurea is particularly fine, having rich purple colored leaves and purple fruits. The common barberry, however, is a host for the dangerous rust affecting cereal plants, and is a forbidden plant in some grain-growing sections. Bearing great masses of salmon-red fruits B. brevipaniculata is a very distinct and lovely species well worthy of more extended cultivation. One of the hardiest and strongest-growing barberries, finally attaining a height of 12 feet or more, is B. aristata, bearing bright red fruits changin, to a violet purple color. Other members of this family producing decorative fruits are B. Sieboldi, lustrous red berries retaining their appearance until the following Spring, B. sinensis with ovoid purplish-colored berries, and B. Wilsonæ with salmon-red berries, but only hardy in sheltered situations.

Callicarpa Japonica is truly a magnificent shrub, always sure to excite admiration. Mature specimens are from three to five feet in height and have numerous erect slender stems bearing opposite leaves in the axils of which the pinkish flowers appear during August. These are later followed by rich violet colored berries, each about the size of a peppercorn and arranged in dense clusters along the whole length of the stems. It is well to choose a comparatively sheltered position for this subject, and some protection during the Winter may be advisable, although even if killed to the ground young vigorous shoots spring from the base, and as the flowers and fruits are borne on the current season's growth no crop is lost. Callicarpa, which name literally means beauty fruit, succeeds best in a loamy soil not enriched by either manure or fertilizer.

A little known, but nevertheless lovely fruiting shrub is Coriaria Japonica which is splendidly adapted for sunny positions in good garden soil. It grows from 3 to 10 ft. in height and produces particularly handsome bright red fruits in Summer which turn black when ripe. Some protection should be afforded during Winter.

Several of the dogwoods must be included in our list, one of the best being the so-called cornelian cherry, Cornus Mas, which has shining scarlet fruits each about ⅝ in. long by ½ in. wide. These fruits are edible and of good acid favor. Cornus Mas makes a shapely shrub or small tree up to 20 ft. in height. C. amomum is a native of the Eastern States. It is of spreading habit and has blue fruits. C. racemosa produces white fruits borne on red stalks, while those of C. obliqua are blue or partly blue and white.

Cotoneaster divaricata comes to us from Western China. The fruits, produced in September, are ovoid in shape and bright red in color. They remain decorative throughout the entire Winter. Rarely does this shrub exceed a height of 6 ft. Cotoneaster tomentosa has brick-red fruits in September and October, and is of about the same height as the last named. C. integerrima is similar to C. tomentosa, but the fruit ripens somewhat earlier. A very hardy and decorative species is C. racemiflora which also bears red fruits but only grows to 4 ft. in height. Other beautiful but possibly more tender Cotoneasters are Simpsoni, Rotundifolia, Acuminata and Microphylla. All Cotoneasters require a well-drained soil and an open sunny position. I had almost forgotten to mention the altogether delightful Cotoneaster horizontalis, which is so charming for planting in rock gardens or at the base of garden steps. It is a low spreading shurb, with flat horizontal branches which give to the plant quite a distinct appearance. The bright red fruit is produced with the utmost profusion and remains decorative for an extended period.

The white-fruited Symphoricarpos racemosus (snowberry) is well known and deservedly popular. The pale pink flowers are succeeded by large oval, pure white berries which hang on the branches long into the Winter. Less known but none the less worthy is Symphoricarpos vulgaris (coral berry, Indian currant). This species is quite hardy, and like the former retains its fruits for a long time. They are purplish red in color and aggregated in dense clusters along the slender branches, so that they bear a distinct resemblance to masses of coral.

The spindle trees (Evonymus) provide us with much attractive material, the native E. Americana, and the European E. Europæa being especially handsome. E. alata bears a great quantity of tiny vivid red fruits set closely along the curiously winged branches. E. vegeta, an evergreen, is of low-spreading habit, but climbs to a considerable height when planted against a wall. It is quite hardy and retains its gaily colored fruits for a lengthy period.

A fine fruiting privet is Ligustrum acuminatum macrocarpum. This plant is of excellent habit and the shiny black fruits are fully half an inch in length.

The Winter-berry (Ilex verticillata) a deciduous holly, is one of the best hardy fruiting shrubs. Birds do not take the berries, and they are attractive until midwinter. A variety known as Chrysocarpa has bright yellow fruits instead of the scarlet fruits of the type. The closely related I. laevigata is also beautiful and produces orange red berries. All of these prefer a moist soil and an open situation. Lonicera Maacki podocarpa is one of the most lovely ornamental fruiting honeysuckles. The dark red fruits ripen in September and like the leaves, are retained far into the Winter. It grows quickly to a height of six or eight feet. L. Morrowi, L. muscaviensis, L. Ruprechtiana and L. tartarica all bear decorative red fruits, and are worthy of consideration when planning plantings. Honeysuckles of this type require sunny situations.

Lycium Chinense is known as the Chinese matrimony vine. It is a spreading shrub with long recurving branches which in the Fall are absolutely loaded with oblong orange-red fruits each up to one inch in length. This shrub is adapted for covering fences, etc., or for rambling over rocky ledges.

The Viburnums of the single flowering types provide us with a long list of beautiful fruiting shrubs. The "snowball" forms do not of course bear berries. The choicest of the more easily obtainable Viburnums are V. dentatum, fruit deep blue; V. Lantana, red fruit changing to black; V. cassinoides, black berries; V. lentago with bluish-black fruit; V. molle, clusters of blue fruit; V. opulus, red cranberry-like berries, and V. tomentosum, with bright red fruits which ripen almost black. They are not very particular regarding soils, etc., but succeed best in a sunny and rather moist situation, although V. Lantana does well in dry soils.

For exposed situations few shrubs are more useful than the thorns. The Washington thorn (Crataegus cordata) is one of the best, and bears large clusters of bright red fruits which remain on the branches for a long time. The cockspur thorn makes a small tree, and also has red persistent fruits, and in addition there are many other worthwhile species.

Rhodotypos kerrioides is a most distinct and beautiful shrub in the Fall and Winter, when it carries a good crop of its peculiar shining black fruits, each consisting of four little nutlets joined together at their bases. It does not exceed 6 ft. in height, and is a lovely shrub both in flower and fruit.

Bearing fruits which change successively from pale lilac to bright green and thence to intense turquoise blue Ampelopsis heterophylla is a splendid Fall fruiter, but being of rambling habit it is most suited for planting to cover low walls or rocky spaces.

Although lengthy the foregoing list by no means includes all the available shrubs of the type dealt with, but I trust it serves to indicate the possibilities in this direction.

T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

ENGINEER predicts a fool-proof plane in another five years. However, the whole history of mechanics is that nothing is fool-proof as long as there's a fool. —Arkansas Gazette.

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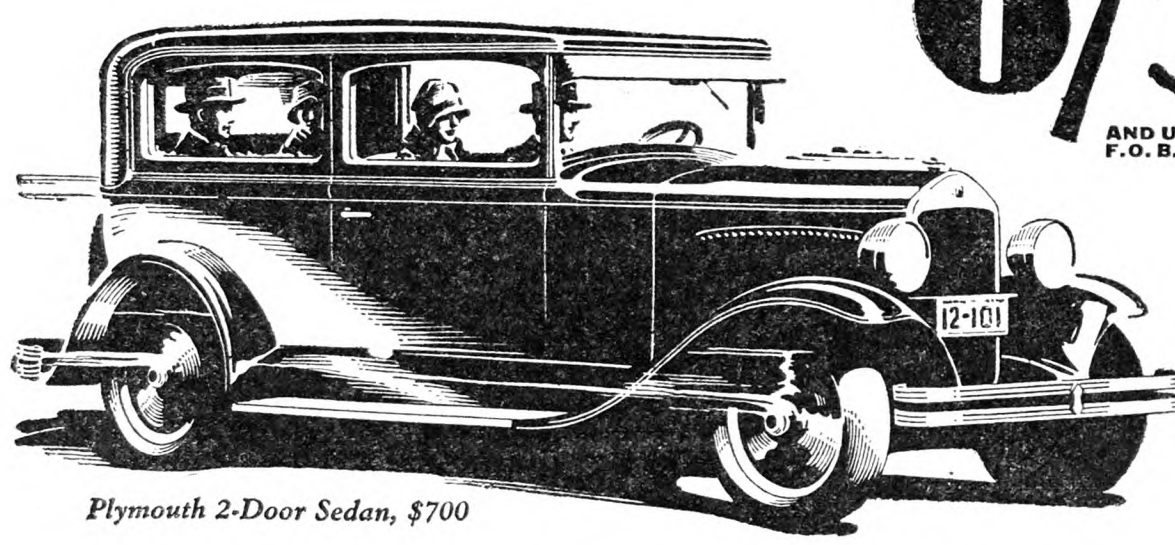

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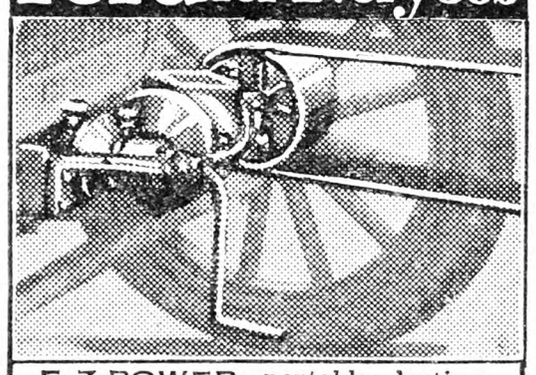

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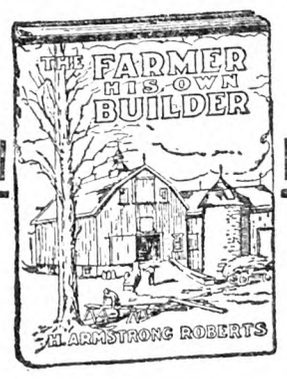

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

There died at his home in Monroe Co., N. Y., a few days ago a man who held the record of being the oldest Pomona Grange Master in the United States, Jacob Shaffer. For many years Mr. Shaffer has headed the Monroe County delegation at the State Grange and his death will remove a striking figure from the annual sessions of the State body. In spite of the fact that Mr. Shaffer was in his 90th year his mental and physical activity was marvelous for one of his many years. Mr. Shaffer became a member of the Grange in Lewis County about 45 years ago. Later he removed with his family to Monroe County, where he became a member of Ogden Grange. He served as Master of his own Grange for about 20 years and has been Master of the Monroe County Pomona about four years. Mr. Shaffer was a native of Strasburg, France, where he was born July 12, 1839. He came to America with his parents when he was five years old, settling in Lewis County. He served in the Union army during the Civil War, being wounded at Gettysburg. He served as commander of his local G. A. R. Post at Spencerport, Monroe County, for nearly 20 years, and as superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school at Adams Basin, where he lived, for 33 years consecutively. At a recent session of the New York State Grange this venerable Civil War veteran was chosen to be the color bearer at one of the opening sessions. It was a very impressive moment when this aged warrior led the delegation of deputies to the platform and many an eye was dimmed with tears at the dramatic spectacle.

Gates Grange of Monroe Co., N. Y., recently gave a dance to raise money for the relief of a family in the neighborhood that had been burned out. One hundred dollars was given the afflicted family from the proceeds.

One Grange in Steuben Co., N. Y., is known throughout its territory as "The Singing Grange," on account of the special attention given to singing in its programs. Community singing in the Grange is a fine way to make the meetings attractive, as most of the members enjoy these features, even if they cannot sing. A live song leader is essential for success.

State Grange Master George Bischel, of Nebraska, was killed September 21 in an automobile accident near his home. The accident occurred while Master Bischel was on his way to attend a Grange meeting. Under his leadership the Grange had been making great advancement in Nebraska. He will be succeeded until the next State Grange election by State Overseer J. D. Ream.

Mrs. E. A. Eckert, who has been officiating as superintendent of the National Grange Juvenile Grange Department, suggests that the National Grange should issue a graduation program for the use of members of the Juvenile Granges who graduate into their subordinate Granges. A large class was recently graduated from the Juveniles to the subordinate Grange in Morenci Grange in Michigan. Such graduations not only stimulate the growth of the Juvenile Grange but they encourage the Juveniles to develop into full fledged members as soon as their age permits.

Leslie R. Smith, the efficient secretary of the executive committee of the National Grange, who has also held a position with the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, has given up his official place at Boston with the Agricultural Department to devote his whole time to his work with the National Grange. A large part of Secretary Smith's time will now be devoted to promoting the work of the National Grange Mutual Liability Company in Massachusetts. This company has recently been commissioned to extend its business in several additional States and a large growth is expected during the coming year.

The Grangers of Maine are mourning the death of a venerable member of the order in the Pine Tree State, Roscoe G. Pease, formerly chaplain of the Maine State Grange. He had been a member of the Grange since 1875.

State Master Fred J. Freestone has appointed Clyde L. Lowell as County Deputy of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., to succeed Deputy John C. Wiltsie, who recently resigned. The new deputy is a son of Sherman J. Lowell, formerly Master of the National Grange and now a member of the Federal Tariff Commission.

Questions About Propagation

Could some of your readers give me the best or usual way of propagating the following flowers by seed: Tritonia, Tigridia, Hyacinthus candicans, Canna, Oxalis, lilies, Tritomas and Spanish Iris?

Yaphank, N. Y. A. Z.

Poplar Roots in Drains

Do any of THE R. N.-Y. people know of a way to get rid of small poplar roots in sewer pipes without taking up pipes?

Elk County, Pa. G. F. P.

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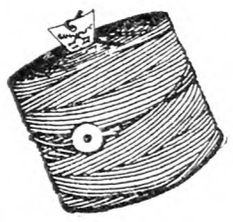

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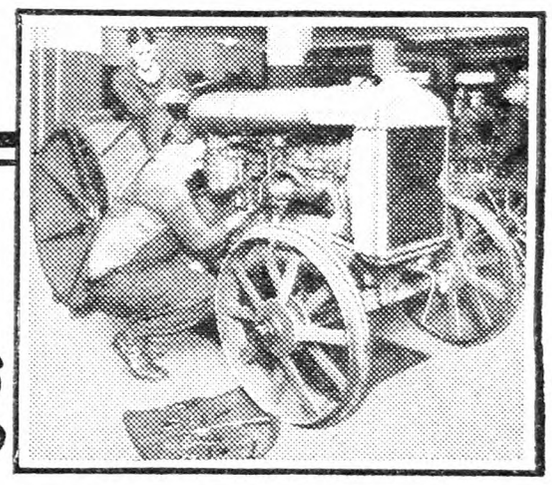

Automobile Mechanics

TODAY nearly every farmer owns one or more automobiles, trucks or tractors—which sometimes get out of order and at times when the owner needs them most. That means disappointment, loss of valuable time, perhaps the loss of a crop, and quite some expense for repairs.

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Market News & Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

November 8, 1928.

MILK

November: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, November: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.50½@	$0.51
Extras, 92 score		.50
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45½@	.49½
Seconds	.44 @	.45
Lower grades	.42½@	.43½
Ladles	.36 @	.40
Packing stock	.35 @	.37
Renovated	.42 @	.43
Sweet, fancy	.52 @	.52½
Extra	.51 @	.51½
Firsts	.47 @	.50
Seconds	.45 @	.46
Centralized	.44 @	.48

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.28 @	$0.28½
Fresh, average run		.25½
Wis., flats, held	.27 @	.27½
Daisies, fresh	.24 @	.24½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.73 @	$0.74
Extras	.67 @	.72
Average extras	.62 @	.66
Extra firsts	.45 @	.60
Firsts	.34 @	.45
Pacific Coast, white	.53 @	.73½
Mixed colors, best Nearby	.60 @	.62
Gathered, best	.49 @	.52
Common to good	.29 @	.40
Storage, selected	.34 @	.40
Firsts	.32 @	.33

DRESSED POULTRY AND SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.43
Fair to good	.30@	.39
Roosters	.16@	.24
Fowls	.24@	.34
Ducks	.18@	.27
Turkeys, young	.50@	.53
Old	.30@	.40
Squabs, white, lb.	.50@	.70
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.23@	$0.30
Chickens	.26@	.38
Roosters	.20@	.22
Ducks	.20@	.27
Geese	.15@	.24
Tame rabbits	.20@	.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50@	14.50
Bulls	7.25@	9.50
Cows	7.75@	9.50
Calves, best	17.00@	18.00
Common to good	10.00@	13.00
Sheep	5.00@	6.75
Lambs	13.00@	13.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22@	$0.23
Good to prime	.17@	.21
Culls	.13@	.15
Pigs, 20 to 30 lbs.	.18@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@	27.00
Bulls	14.00@	18.50
Cows	16.00@	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00@	$2.10
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.50@	1.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.00@	2.25
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	2.00@	2.75
Bu. bskt.	1.00@	1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@	$1.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15@	.25
Cabbage, ton	30.00@	35.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	3.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@	1.40
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00@	5.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00@	15.50
Imported	6.00@	7.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@	1.75
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	2.50
Lima beans, bu.	4.00@	7.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.25@	4.50
Okra, bu.	2.50@	6.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Peas, bu.	2.00@	8.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00@	1.50
Spinach, bu.	.50@	1.25
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	2.00@	2.50
Hubbard, bbl.	2.50@	2.75
String beans, bu.	1.00@	8.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@	3.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50@	1.90
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.00@	$9.50
Pea	8.75@	9.00
Red kidney	8.25@	8.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50@	$3.25
Bbl.	2.00@	12.00
Pears, bbl.	3.00@	6.00
Quinces, bu.	.50@	1.75
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00@	3.75
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.50@	.55

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@26.00
No. 2	22.00@23.00
No. 3	15.00@21.00
Clover mixed	22.00@25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.32¾
No. 2 red	1.56¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.03½
Oats, No. 2 white	.54
Barley	.74¼
Rye	1.10¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@	.59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.80@	.85
Gathered	.50@	.75
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.65
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@	.20
String beans, lb.	.25@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.35@	.40
Peas, lb.	.40@	.45
Lettuce, head	.05@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.05@	.10

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 58c; duck eggs, doz., 65c; pullet eggs, doz., 48c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; corn, Yellow Bantam, doz. ears, 25c; white, doz. ears, 20c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12c; cucumbers, 100, 50 to 90c; home-grown, 100, 90c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; home-grown, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; green, bch, 5c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 2 lbs., 5c; potatoes, bu., 90c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; tomatoes, 6 lbs., 25c; Elberta peaches, bu., $1.75.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 55c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 34c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 26 to 28c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; broilers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 28 to 30c; heavy, 32 to 35c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 60 to 65c; eggs, 65 to 72c; grade A, 24-oz. case, $19 to $19.50; fancy, white, $20 to $21; unclassified, $17.50; retail, 70 to 72c; pullet eggs, doz., 50 to 60c; duck eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 75c to $1; celery, doz. bchs, 40 to 60c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1 to $3; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c to $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $2 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peppers, bu., $1 to $2; potatoes, bu., 70 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; tomatoes, bu., $1 to $2; turnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; endive, doz., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.50; grapes, lb., 2½ to 5c; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; pears, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; prunes, bu., $2 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $13; wheat, new, bu., $1.10 to $1.30.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

The market on eggs shows a strong advance. Live poultry receipts are liberal and prices weak.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; tubs, 50 to 52c; firsts, 46 to 50c. Cheese, firm; new flats, daisies, longhorn, 27 to 28c; brick, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, strong; Grade A, 60 to 65c; grade B, 55 to 58c; grade C, 29 to 40c; unclassified, 48 to 60c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 28 to 29c; chickens, 38 to 42c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 23 to 29c; broilers, 23 to 28c; old roosters, 19 to 20c; ducks, 24 to 28c; turkeys, 43 to 45c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, Wolf River, 75c to $1.25; Pippin, Alexander, $1.15 to $1.35; Greening, Twenty Ounce, Snow, $1.25 to $1.50; King, $1.25 to $1.75; Baldwin, $1.40 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1.65 to $1.90; Jonathan, McIntosh, $2.25 to $2.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 35 to 80c; 150-lb. sack, $1.85 to $2; sweets, N. J., hamper, $1.75 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, $9 to $9.50; medium, $9.50 to $10; marrow, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $11 to $12. Onions, higher; home-grown, bu., $2.25 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $3.85 to $4.25; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $2; doz. bchs, 25 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.65 to $4; grapes, bu., $1.20 to $1.50; Cal., Malagas, lug, $1.25 to $1.50; pears, bu., 75c to $2.75; prunes, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; quinces, bu., $1.25 to $1.75.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax, green, bu., $3.25 to $4; beets, doz. bchs, 75c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 15c; cabbage, bu., 40 to 80c; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, bu., 75c to $1.75; celery, doz., 40 to 90c; cucumbers, bu., $1 to $1.50; eggplant, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; lettuce, box, 60c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $1.75; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 75c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; parsnips, ½-bu. bskt, $1.25 to $1.35; peppers, bu., 90c to $1.25; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, bu., 50 to 75c; squash, bu., 75c to $1; tomatoes, bu., 65 to 75c; turnips, bu., 50 to 90c; watercress, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c.

Feeds.—Hay, firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32; standard middlings, $32.50; red-dog, $43; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $57.50; hominy, $36.25; gluten, $44.55; oatfeed, $19.

C. H. B...

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Demand has continued moderate on most produce offered at Boston. Light offerings of apples, together with general improvement in quality, have created a firmer demand for that fruit. Celery has advanced slightly, largely to lighter offerings. Potatoes continue low in price. Cauliflower is firm. Eggs are higher. Wool is firm with no price changes noted.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native Baldwins ord., 50c to $1; fancy, $1.25 to $1.75. McIntosh ord., $1.25 to $2.75; fancy, $3 to $4 std. bu. box. Me., bbls., A2½-in. up, Wolf River, $2 to $3. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Va. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.75. Yorks, $1.50 to $1.60 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 35 to 65c. Cut off, 65c to $1 std. bu. box.

Cabbage. — Supplies moderate, demand fair; market weak. Native white, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Savoy, mostly $1 to $1.35 bbl. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, few sales, $1.85 to $2.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs., 75c to $1.10. Cut off, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. Cal., crts, $2 to $3.

Cauliflower.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 4-12 hds., 75c to $1.10 crts. N. Y., $2.25 to $2.75; few $3.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs, white, $1.50 to $2; few, $2.25. Pascal, $2 to $3 std. bu. box. N. Y. and Mich., 2-3 crts, best, $2.50 to $3. Ore., crts, $6 to $6.50.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native, ¼-bbl. crts., $2.75 to $3.25; ½ bbl., $6 to $6.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand good. Native, 50-70 cukes, med to No. 1, $5 to $9.50; few, $9.50; few fancy, $10 to $11 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h. ord., 18 hds., 85c to $1.25. Cal., $5 to $6 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand slow. Native and Pa. fancy, 75c to $1.25 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native yellows, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs., $2.75 to $3.50. Ida., 100 lbs., $3.85 to $4. Valencias, Spanish, $2 to $2.25 ½ case. Mich., 100 lbs., $4 to $4.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, Gr. Mts., $1.15; few, $1.20.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 35 to 75c std. bu. box. N. J. and Md. bu. bskt., Savoy mostly, 85c.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Blue Hubbard, $40 to $50 ton. Blue Hubbard and Turban, $1.25 to $1.75 bbl.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderate, demand improved. Hothouse, best, 20 to 25c lb. Cal., lugs, best, $2 to $3. Ohio, h.h., fancy, mostly $2.50 10-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand quiet. No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50. Eastern, $17.50 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 49c; firsts, 45 to 48½c. Seconds, 43 to 44c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 68c. Mixed colors, 67c. White extras, 66c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 58 to 60c. Undergrades, 35 to 40c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26½ to 27c. Firsts, new, 25 to 26c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. First held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $9 to $9.50. Cal., small white, $9.25 to $9.50. Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75. Red Kidney, $8.50 to $8.75. Limas, $10 to $10.25 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market firm. Demand good. Receipts of domestic at Boston for week ending Nov. 3, 1928, 955,900 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood combing, $1 to $1.03; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.07 to $1.12; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.06; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures and notes are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford.

A summary of city market conditions indicates the rapid closing of the season for native green vegetables and a quiet fruit market. Potatoes were freely offered and low priced.

Hartford. — Vegetable market mostly unchanged. Receipts of roots liberal. Cabbage and spinach from local growers decreasing. Squash freely offered. Potato trading mostly confined to native stock. Little new in the fruit situation.

New Haven.—Cauliflower and spinach plentiful, other vegetables unchanged. Fruit market quiet. Eggs firm, demand active.

Waterbury. — Green vegetables diminishing. Shipped-in stock replacing native products. In fruits, a gradual shift from Fall to Winter varieties is taking place.

Bridgeport.—Native vegetable offerings limited and market dull. Fruits steady especially for fancy stock. Egg market firm.

New London.—Produce offerings light, trading slow. Spinach liberal. Potato prices low. Native egg supply limited.

Norwich.—Native produce supply decreasing. Potatoes liberal. Native eggs in good demand.

The Connecticut potato crop is adequate for the needs of population for several months. Reports indicate that several thousand bushels of native potatoes are available in the vicinity of New Haven in addition to the increased acreage and harvest near Hartford.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Nov. 3.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, King, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; Opalescent, 14 qts., $1 to $1.50; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.75; Pippins, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 75c; cranberries, ½ bbl. box, $7.50 to $8; grapes, Concord, 12 qts., 60 to 80c; oranges, 176-216, $8.50 to $11; quinces, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; beets, bu., $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2 to $2.25; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1; kale, bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.50; onions, bu., $2.15 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., $1; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.65 to $1.75; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2; spinach, bu., 90c to $1; squash, lb., 3½c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1. Poultry and Dairy. — Chickens, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 48c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 23 to 32c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 75 to 80c; Conn. special No. 1, 65 to 68c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 60c; Conn. extra, 65 to 68c; Conn. gathered, 65 to 68c; western, 40 to 50c; butter, 92 score, lb., 48 to 53c.

Hartford, Nov. 7.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwins, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; Baldwins, A2½-in., bbl., $4 to $5; King, 14 qts., 90c to $1.40; Opalescent, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.25 to $2; Pippins, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; Greenings, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 60c; cranberries, ½ bbl. box, $7.50 to $8.25; grapes, Concord, 12 qts., 55 to 65c; oranges, 176-216, $6.50 to $10; quinces, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $3.25; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1.10; kale, bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, doz., 65c to $1.50; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., 70 to 85c; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.70; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1.10 to $1.50; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; spinach, bu., 75c to $1.10; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.10. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 27 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 33c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 25 to 33c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 72c; Conn. special No. 1, 68 to 70c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 58c; Conn. extra, 65 to 68c; Conn. gathered, 60 to 64c; western, 40 to 60c; butter, 92 score, lb., 50 to 54c.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

There did not seem to be as much interest in apples as usual, perhaps due to the partial holiday on account of the election turning the interest in other directions. Receipts were generally moderate by rail and truck, and movement was rather slow. Delicious and Romes were bringing the best prices, fancy stuff occasionally reaching $1 a ⅝-bu. basket, but most sales were of the range of 50 to 65c. Virginia barrels, U. S. No. 1's 2½-in. Staymans and Romes were quoted at $3.75, while Maryland Paragons, same grade, brought $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel. York State Baldwins and Pippins, U. S. No. 1's, 2½-in. were quoted at $1.40, and Northwestern Greenings $1.60 to $1.75. Grapes continue in very slow demand and market was weak, York State Concords in 12-quart Climax baskets selling 35 to 50c as to quality. Pears were also dull, best York State Seckels selling around $2 a bushel with small ranging $1.25 to $1.65 a bushel. Cranberries show very little change, Massachusetts Early Blacks bringing $3.50 per ¼-bbl. box, and N. J. Champions up to $4.50 a box. York State quinces were quoted $1.25 to $2 a bushel the last of the week. With the advancing season more and more vegetables are coming in from the South and West. There have been severe frosts in nearby sections although they were later than usual and the weather in general has been excellent for harvesting Fall vegetables. Lima beans are coming mostly from Virginia, some of the best selling $4.50 to $5.50 a bushel. String beans at present are coming from several districts including Virginia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. Prices ranged from $1.50 to $4.75, mostly $3 to $4 bushel for good beans. Some arrivals were practically worthless. The cucumbers were mostly from Florida, averaging about $5 per ⅞-bu. hamper. Eggplant came all the way from Texas and peas from California and Virginia, five-peck hampers of peas selling mostly at from $3 to $4. Sweet potatoes were in moderate demand with Virginia barrels selling $2.75 to $2.85. Brussel sprouts are not bringing quite as high a price as earlier in the season, but Long Islands were commanding from 10 to 20c a quart. Carrots were dull. Cabbage was dull and lower, York State Danish declining to a range of $27 to $30 a ton, but celery held fairly steady at $2 to $2.50 per two-third York State crate. Nearby spinach has been moving at 65 to 75c, fancy 85 to 90c per bushel. Some of the nearby lettuce has showed some effects of the frost and even the best seldom exceeded $1 to $1.25 per two-dozen crates.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts were somewhat lighter last week, 18,000 cases against 22,850 cases for the week previous, and the market on fine quality eggs advanced slightly. At this time of the year shipments are not as frequent as when eggs are more plentiful. There is also a tendency on the part of some producers to hold their eggs longer than usual when prices are advancing all of which has caused a good many lots of mixed qualities to be received. Such lots moved slowly at irregular prices. Fresh extra firsts moved at 46 cents a dozen and fresh firsts at 43 cents. There has also been some improvement in the price on fresh seconds which worked out at 34 to 36 cents a dozen. The very carefully selected candled fresh eggs put up especially for the carton trade showed a gain of one cent a dozen during the week, closing at 55 to 57 cents. The cold storage movement from Philadelphia warehouses for the week was not quite as large as for the same period a year ago. The total holdings on November 5 were reported as 189,119 cases or about 19,000 cases more than same date a year ago. Total holdings for 26 of the principal markets of the country on November 5 were reported as 4,230,749 cases against 3,722,375 cases on November 3 a year ago.

There was very little change in the live poultry market. Live poultry showing real quality moved without difficulty on a firm market. Live fowl, fancy heavy Plymouth Rocks ranged 31 to 33c a lb. Mixed breeds of colored fowl averaged 29c and White Leghorns, large, ranged 25 to 27c. Small Leghorns sold as low as 20c a lb. Chickens, springers, Plymouth Rocks brought as high as 31 to 32c. Mixed colors ranged 28 to 30c and White Leghorns, 27 to 29c a lb. Old roosters moved out at 22 to 24c.

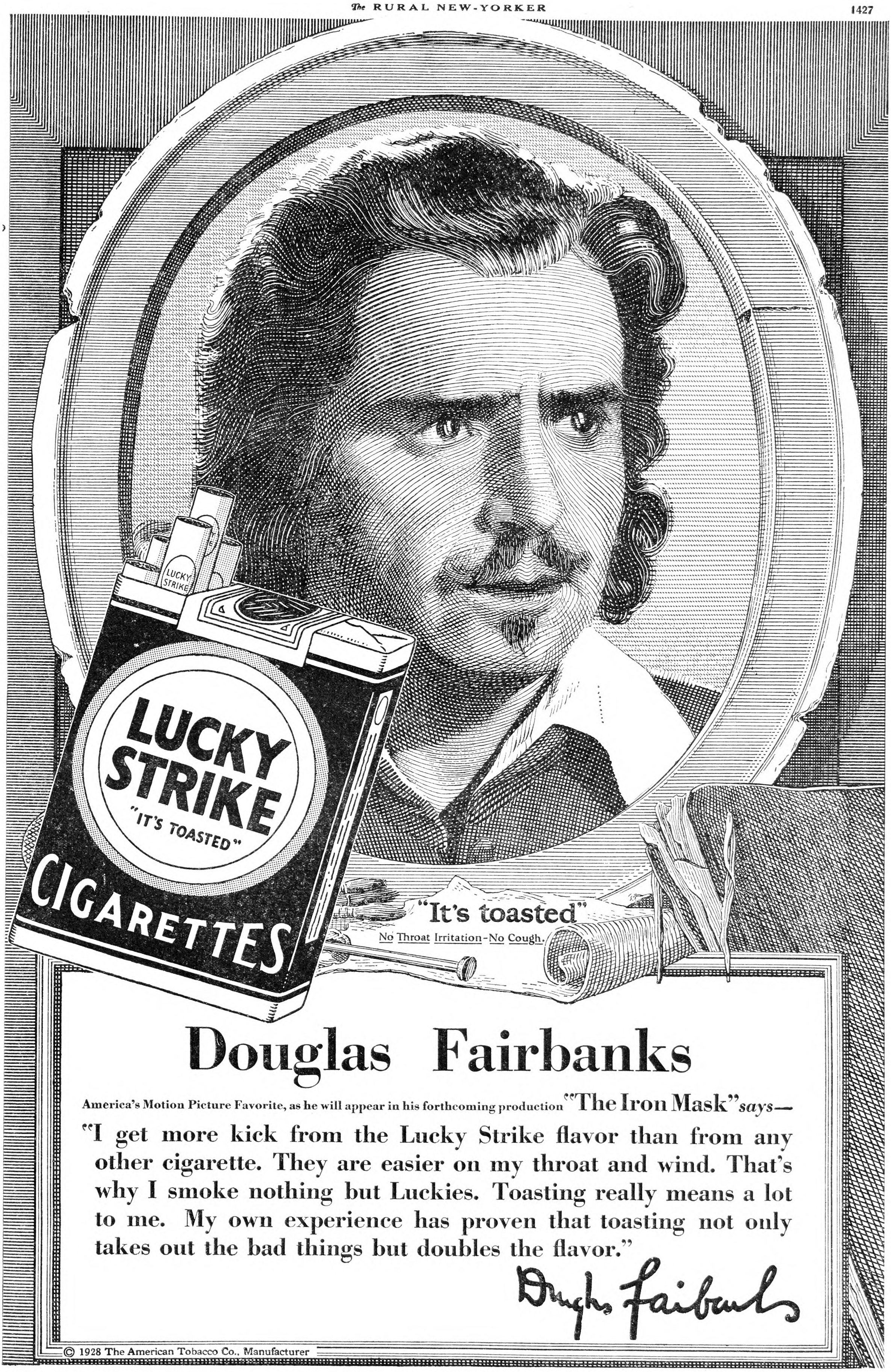
Fine heavy, fresh-killed fowl has been in small supply and the market firm. Fine heavy fowl ranged 32 to 33c in barrels and western boxed-packed brought 2c above these prices. Fowl weighing about 4 lbs. was quoted 30 to 31c with smaller fowl ranging downward to 23c, as to size. Desirable sized chickens were kept pretty well cleaned up, and barreled-packed, iced broilers held steady at 28 to 40c a lb. Fancy nearby, fresh-killed turkeys were quoted at 55 to 58c.

HAY AND STRAW

Fine hay was in fairly good demand and supplies were kept well cleaned up. No. 2 Timothy hay moved at $17.50 to $18 a ton. Best Timothy light clover mixed brought $16 to $17 a ton and No. 2 averaged $14.50. Straw was rather scarce and market held firm. Straight rye straw selling $18 to $20 a ton, wheat and oat straw was quoted $13 to $15 a ton.

B. W. S.

"WELL, Fritz, how do you like your new teacher?" "He is very nice but I can't believe him. Yesterday he said five and four make nine, and today he says that three and six make nine."—Lustige Blaetter.



Douglas Fairbanks

America's Motion Picture Favorite, as he will appear in his forthcoming production "The Iron Mask" *says*—

"I get more kick from the Lucky Strike flavor than from any other cigarette. They are easier on my throat and wind. That's why I smoke nothing but Luckies. Toasting really means a lot to me. My own experience has proven that toasting not only takes out the bad things but doubles the flavor."

Douglas Fairbanks

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—In a perfectly pocketed, almost inaccessible canyon in the Horse Creek country of Utah, Grand County law enforcement officers have found the lair of an elaborate cattle rustling gang which savors of the old West. Cattle stolen from the Baker ranch last Spring were found Nov. 1 grazing in the luxuriant forage of an isolated range one hundred miles distant. The range was shut off by mountains and entered by a narrow, hidden, natural gateway. The discovery came as the result of an anonymous letter addressed to the ranch owners.

Two hundred and twenty-four persons, including policemen, alleged racketeers, bootleggers, slot machine operators and concessionaires, were indicted at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 2, by the Allegheny County Grand Jury investigating vice and graft in Pittsburgh and the county. The indictments were returned after some 50 witnesses had testified, one on each indictment.

Two men were burned to death in a gasoline-fed blaze that razed the one-story Leviathan Garage at 405-411 East 11th St., New York, early Nov. 2, and drove 2,000 scantily clad persons from adjacent tenements to the streets. More than 200 trucks and automobiles were destroyed with the building itself. The damage is estimated at $250,000. The explosion of a lantern hanging in the rear of a truck is believed to have started the blaze.

Matthew Patterson, member of the Legislature and Republican ward leader, was sentenced at Philadelphia Nov. 2 to five years in the county prison and fined $5,000, on charges of taking bribe money from saloon keepers. Others sentenced on similar charges as result of the Grand Jury investigation of bootlegging and police corruption, were: Charles W. Schoenleber, former captain and commander of a police district, four years and $10,000 fine. William O. Knoell, former captain and commander of a police district, three years and $10,000 fine. Herbert Layre, special policeman, three years and $3,000 fine. John W. Sells, special policeman, 18 months and $2,500 fine. Albert Long, special policeman, six months and $750 fine.

A family of five was burned to death in a fire at South Conquerall, Nova Scotia, Nov. 6. The dead are Albert Nass, his wife, two children, Annie, aged 14, and Viola, 11, and Eli Nass, brother of Albert. The tragedy was discovered when a neighbor saw smoke arising from the Nass farm. Investigation revealed a mass of smoking ruins. No one escaped from the house, and the complete story of the fire was left to conjecture.

Fire, starting from a bonfire built by two small boys, roared its way through a warehouse and freight sheds along the waterfront of Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6, leaped a railroad track and crossed lower Main Street, attacking buildings on both sides of the thoroughfare. Fire Chief George W. Hedden estimated the property loss at nearly $1,000,000 predicting that an entire block of business and rooming structures would be wiped out.

The monoplane Yankee Doodle, holder of two transcontinental records, caught in a blinding rain and fog in the Bradshaw Mountains, Arizona, Nov. 3, struck against a side wall in Crook Canyon, 23 miles south of Prescott, and sent Capt. C. B. Collyer, pilot, and Harry Tucker, passenger-owner, to their deaths. The open parachutes of the pilot and the passenger indicated that the pair, realizing their plight too late, had made an effort to jump. Their landing flares also had been released. The Bradshaw Mountains, where the plane fell, previously proved a barrier to the Yankee Doodle in a non-stop flight less than two months ago. With Art Goebel, famous transoceanic aviator at the controls, and Tucker as a passenger, the plane was forced down 20 miles north of Prescott when the gasoline supply became exhausted. The plane this time was en route from Los Angeles to New York on a non-stop flight in an attempt to lower the west-east record.

"Dr." John Barnes, self-styled psychoanalyst and mystic, has confessed, according to police at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 4, to a five-year career of swindling in which he is said by detectives to have victimized more than 100 business men in many cities of the United States. Detectives said the "doctor," a slight, well-dressed man of 44, told them his method was to visit a city, introduce himself as a skilled psychoanalyst, speak before civic clubs, "analyze" a number of influential business men, and later return with checks or drafts he wished cashed. The drafts, police said, were usually fraudulent. Police learned he had visited Jackson, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn., and "examined" a number of business men there. Among other cities the detectives said Barnes named were, Louisville, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Dallas, Chicago and St. Louis. They said he confessed having defrauded former "clients" in each of these.

WASHINGTON.—Approximately $9,000,000 was received by the two major political parties during the Presidential race, of which $4,911,744 went to the Republican National Committee and $4,088,932 to the Democratic National Committee, as shown in reports filed Nov. 2 with the House Campaign Funds Committee. The committee accountings disclosed that the funds were used up almost entirely, the Oct. 31 balances being $137,383 for the Republicans and $92,094 for the Democrats. The reports dealt primarily with receipts and disbursements during the last week in October. Over this period, J. R. Nutt, Treasurer of the Republican Committee, said $770,000 had been contributed and $562,000 spent. James W. Gerard, Treasurer of the Democratic Committee, reported the week's receipts as $1,023,894, of which $500,000 was a loan, and expenditures as $1,056,991.

The Army finance officer in New York is to be provided with an armored automobile to protect Uncle Sam's money bags from holdups. A one and one-half ton armored pay car has been constructed, the body of which is made of three-inch armor plate, with windshield and windows of bullet-proof glass.

THE ELECTION.—Nov. 6 Herbert Hoover was elected by the largest vote ever attained by a Republican candidate for the Presidency. He secured 444 electoral votes, carrying the nation. Smith lost his own State of New York, and his majority in New York City fell far behind previous elections. The South was broken, Hoover carrying Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Texas. In this State the rural districts cut Smith's returns heavily. The Western States suffering from farm discontent voted for Hoover. In Washington he will have the support of a Republican Congress. The party majority in the Senate will be 55 of the 96 seats. This with the re-election of Senator Shipstead, the Farmer-Labor member from Minnesota, would leave the Democrats 40 seats. On this basis it will be extremely difficult for the Democrats and the Republican insurgents again to form a coalition to control the Senate on important legislation. There are eight so-called insurgent Senators led by Senator George Norris, of Nebraska, who is a Senate hold-over and who declared for Governor Smith less than a month before the election. Others are Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, re-elected; Senator Blaine, of that State, a hold-over; Senator Nye, of North Dakota, another hold-over; Senator Lynn Frazier, of the same State, re-elected; Senator Robert M. Howell, of Nebraska, re-elected; Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, re-elected, and Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, a hold-over. If returns as indicated include in the Republican sweep a Republican Senate majority of 55 seats, it would require the combined strength of these eight insurgents to control the Senate combined with every Democrat in that body. Senators Norbeck and McMaster, of South Dakota, have been known to line up with the insurgents. In this city Mrs. Ruth Pratt defeated her Democratic opponent for Congress by about 4,000 votes.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The first bale of cotton to be carried across the ocean by aircraft was bought for 14,000 marks (about $3,500) on the Cotton Exchange at Bremen, Germany, Nov. 6. The Graf Zeppelin transported the bale, weighing about 250 lbs., and intended to drop it on the Bremen flying field, but on account of the change of route, was obliged to take it to Friedrichshafen. This did not injure the sale, however, the purchasers, Klasenberg and Company of Bremen, paying over $13 a pound for the cotton. The bale has been presented to the city of Bremen Museum.

That the State might take private property without compensation in reasonable exercise of its police power was a recent decision of the Ohio Court of Appeals in a case instituted by a farmer whose crops were ordered destroyed in a corn-borer section by State officials. "The rule arises out of the necessity of the case . . prompted by the instinct of self-preservation as applied to the State," says the decision. The General Assembly of Ohio, on March 3, 1927, passed an emergency measure providing for quarantine and control of the European corn-borer. Pursuant to Section 5 of the act, an inspector, acting for and on behalf of the State Department of Agriculture, verbally directed and ordered John C. Van Gunten to rake and clean up the cornstalks on a field of 18 acres of wheat sowed in the Fall of 1926. On failure to comply with the order, he was given written notice to plow the wheat crop under, which he refused to do and brought suit for an injunction against the Administrator of the European Corn-Borer Control, contending that the defendant had no power to order the crop destroyed. A decree was rendered for defendant, and plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals of Ohio (Van Gunten vs. Worthley, 159 North Eastern Reporter, 326). Judge Williams, delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals, held it to be well established "that laws enacted to preserve the food supply, by preventing the spread of infection of trees, orchards and crops, which are reasonable in their nature, are within the police power of the State" and valid, although they provide for destruction of private property without compensation to the owner.

Indian Tapioca Pudding

One and one-half quarts milk, ¼ cup molasses, 1½ cups sugar, one teaspoon salt, ¼ cup minute tapioca, three tablespoons cornmeal. Scald one quart milk, add meal, tapioca, sugar and salt. Cook in double boiler 15 minutes. Add molasses. Turn into buttered baking dish, pour over remaining milk, bake 1½ hours in moderate oven. Serve with rich milk or cream. This is very delicious.

MRS. J. A. A.

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Goodrich

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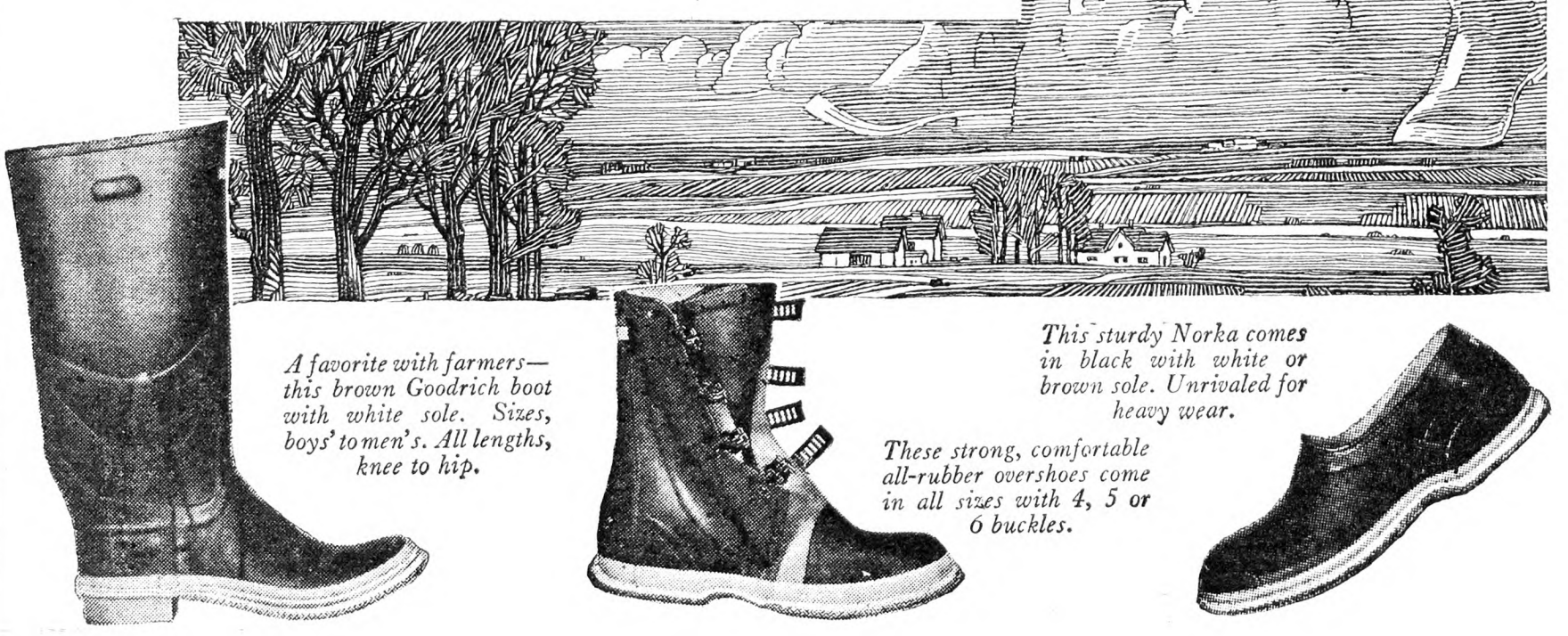

A favorite with farmers—this brown Goodrich boot with white sole. Sizes, boys' to men's. All lengths, knee to hip.

These strong, comfortable all-rubber overshoes come in all sizes with 4, 5 or 6 buckles.

This sturdy Norka comes in black with white or brown sole. Unrivaled for heavy wear.

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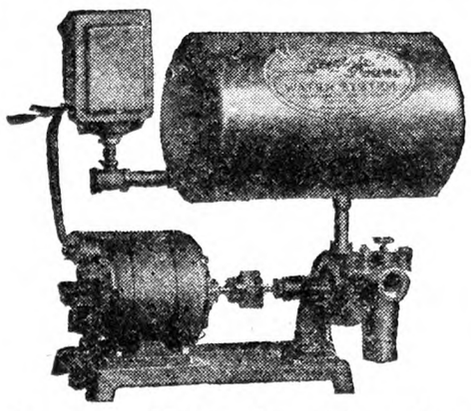

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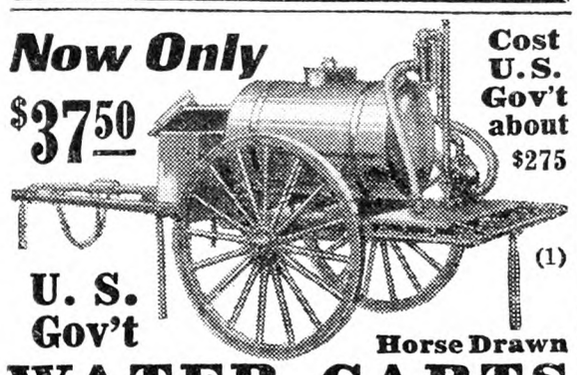

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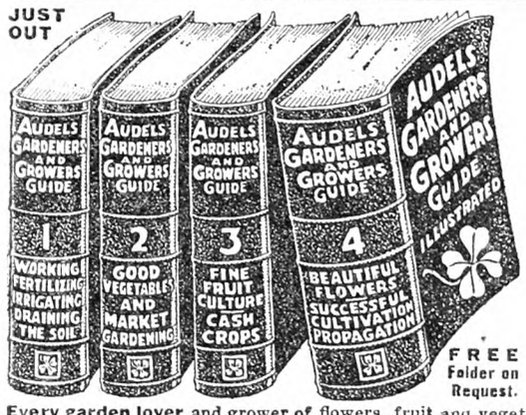

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333 West 30th St., New York

Generator for Storage Battery

I have a five-tube radio set. I use a Ford storage battery. I have a two-horsepower gas engine about eight feet from the set. Do you think if I got a generator for an auto, hooking it to the engine by means of a belt, that it would charge my battery? The engine runs about an hour a day to pump water.
Preston, Md. F. A. K.

Yes, it is quite possible for you to utilize a car generator in conjunction with your gasoline engine for the purpose fo charging your radio storage battery. Make sure though, that you will have a good means for a drive connection from the gasoline engine. You will no doubt have to use a belt drive. If this is the case the generator will have to be provided with a pulley of the proper size. H. K. B.

Poor Volume

I have a Radiola IIIA radio set, I put new "A" and "B" batteries on and for about an hour it worked fine on both high and low wave hook-up. Now I cannot get any station except one local, and there is no volume to that on the high wave hook-up. On the low wave hook-up it works well and brings in distant stations with plenty of volume. What is wrong with the set? I have trouble in tuning out local stations. Would an interference eliminator work to good advantage, and, if not, could you tell me how to stop the interference? R. H.
New York.

The Radiola III and IIIA receivers often develop trouble in the antenna series condensers, and would advise you to look for your trouble in this part of the circuit first of all. These condensers are of the cartridge type and are mounted directly under the series of antenna binding posts under the cover of the set. One or more of them may have become defective, thereby causing an open circuit to the grid of your dectector tube. They have developed an open circuit.

If the set fails to regenerate properly inspect the flexible leads which connect to the moving coils in the tuning unit; they sometimes break off through long use, but can be replaced quite easily
H. K. B.

The Auto in Winter

The following timely suggestions are made by a practical authority:

An anti-freeze is necessity, but many do not realize that even the best of the modern anti-freezers can do little to protect their cars against freezing if the cooling system has not been properly cared for previous to pouring in the anti-freeze. An anti-freeze is effective only to the degree that the cooling system is clean and tight.

Make sure that the entire cooling system of his car is free from rust, scale and leaks. Rust and scale are best removed by pouring washing soda solution into the radiator, and then running the motor for 10 minutes, idling it as the solution is distributed thoroughly. Then flush out the entire system with clear water in order to remove the last vestige of washing soda. To facilitate draining, remove the hose conection while flushing.

After flushing, all parts of the cooling system should be tightened up, as the loosening and ejection of rust and scale may have tended to loosen them up also, or to have revealed small, hitherto obstructed apertures through which the non-freeze liquid can penetrate. Parts to be tightened include naturally hose and pump connections, gaskets, expansion plates, drain cocks, pump glands and grease cup on the water pump.

To be fore-handed in this matter is vital for the car owner. He or his service man must remove the rust and scale, or if they are present in the cooling system, the freeze-proof new anti-freezes will remove them later for him. That, of course, means leakages of the anti-freeze through small openings which might easily have been tightened up previously, after a washing soda solution had peeled off the rust or scale barnacles from apparently tight connections.

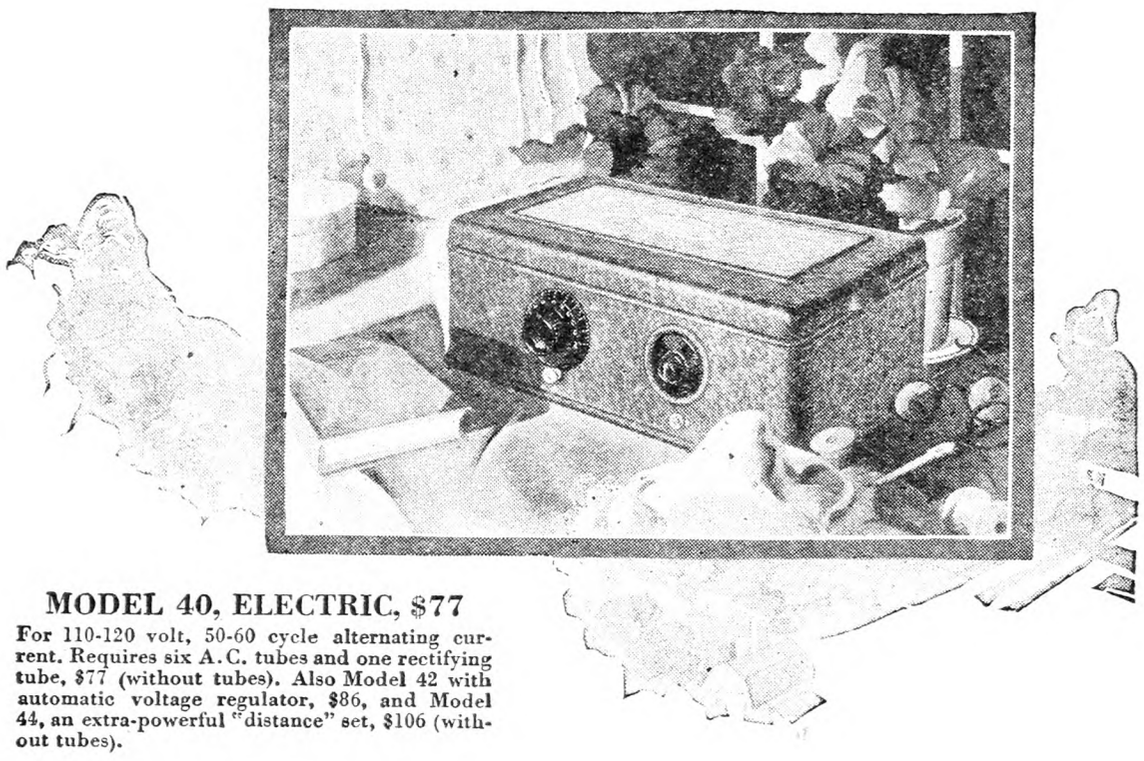
With a clean, tight cooling system, the right anti-freeze for your car will insure perfect freedom from the coldest weather.

Steel Drum for Septic Tank

Will you send me your pamphlet on septic tank construction? Do you think a suitable septic tank can be made from two 50-gallon steel barrels, and how would you cut the openings? N. L. M.
Mt. Washington, Mass.

We do not print a pamphlet describing the construction of septic tanks but one may be had by addressing the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. A small septic tank could be made from 50-gallon steel drums, but a more desirable one can be constructed of concrete, making a single chamber as you will find described in the bulletin above mentioned. If you wish to try the drums, you will see from this bulletin how the openings for the inlet and outlet should be arranged.
M. B. D.

ATWATER KENT RADIO



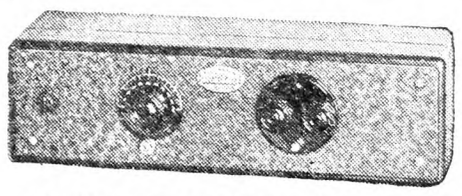
MODEL 40, ELECTRIC, $77
For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires six A.C. tubes and one rectifying tube, $77 (without tubes). Also Model 42 with automatic voltage regulator, $86, and Model 44, an extra-powerful "distance" set, $106 (without tubes).

What a comfort to know your radio is faithful . . .

"MARY, turn on the radio and see what the weather man says. Then let's see if there isn't a good male quartette somewhere, or a brass band—"

What a satisfaction it is, when you have a chance to relax, or when you want the market quotations in a hurry, to *know* your radio will do its duty.

Good, reliable Atwater Kent Radio! What a host of friends its dependability has made! "You can always count on an Atwater Kent"—wherever radio is known, that's what they say.



BATTERY SETS, $49 – $68
Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. Model 48, $49; Model 49, extra-powerful, $68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

This quality of steadfastness is built in, and doubly assured by 222 factory tests or inspections. Hence the common remark, "If Atwater Kent makes it, it's right."

From the house current

The 1929 Atwater Kent all-electric set is powered wholly from the house lighting circuit. You snap a switch to turn the current on and off, just as you do with an electric light. Always ready to operate. Current costs only a fraction of a cent an hour.

—or from batteries

The 1929 battery set also has clear tone, selectivity, great range and plenty of volume, plus beauty and space-saving compactness that distinguish all Atwater Kent Radio.

—at a money-saving price

You cannot buy the all-round satisfaction that Atwater Kent Radio gives, for less than the figures quoted here. You can pay a great deal more without getting more. The low price of Atwater Kent Radio is made possible by unequalled facilities for making the finest modern radio economically.

On the air—every Sunday night—Atwater Kent Radio Hour—listen in!

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies.

"Radio's Truest Voice"
Atwater Kent Radio Speakers: Models E, E-2, E-3, same quality, different in size. Each $20.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
4808 Wissahickon Avenue *A. Atwater Kent, Pres.* Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

I fail to see any spelling ability in your State champions at the Syracuse fair. I am an old lubber, who never yet stepped inside a high school building, but can spell any of the words which your champions went down on and call it pastime. Some of the words which floored them spell themselves. I do not see how your champions could miss such easy stuff as "supersede." I hope next time you will trot out some real spellers.
Maine. A. L. B.

OUR friend's point as to present day spelling ability is doubtless well made. Words that "floor" this generation, as he says, were easy in the spelling-match era, when the correct arrangement of letters in words was considered a necessary accomplishment. Many of our high school and college graduates are deficient in this matter. Poor spelling makes a slovenly appearance and puts a school graduate at a disadvantage in letter writing or seeking employment. We think the authorities might well restore spelling to its former place in school work.

*

SO FAR as production is concerned, farmers are in a position to run their business in practically their own way. "We know how to farm, and can take care of the producing job," said a Pennsylvania farmer in our hearing a few days ago," but we haven't solved our marketing problem." We happen to know that his potato yield this year is less than 110 bushels per acre; that it cost him more to grow it than he received for the crop, and that one of his neighbors harvested well over 260 bushels of Rural Russets per acre a few weeks ago and made a fair profit on them at 70 cents a bushel. Farmers may be masters of the art of production, but many of them are not obtaining sufficient acre yields to ensure a profit. There are of course reasons why many a man does not farm as well as he knows how to farm. Adverse climatic conditions and insect and disease attacks may account for occasional low yields and poor quality, despite his best efforts. If, however, he doesn't plant good seed in a suitable soil containing plenty of available plant food and organic matter, and cultivate and spray his potatoes according to the practices of experienced growers, his "producing job" will be badly done. High yields per acre almost always mean high quality. They also mean a high percentage of merchantability and low production costs. What is equally to the point is that the man whose production work is well done usually makes the most of his opportunities advantageously to market his crops. One of the needs of farming, on its production side, is an increased concentration of thought on yields per acre, per cow, per sow, per hen, per ewe, per doe. This is intensive farming, on which modern conditions place a premium. But we do not go so far as the "efficiency" experts go in extolling the virtues of big yields, for we realize that, by dint of the best that they can do under their conditions, hundreds of farmers make a living and rear good families without producing exceptionally big yields. Maybe the average consumer will sustain and be sustained by the average producer. They have always existed in the past, and will remain with us.

*

THERE are indications that some of the wild life of the hills familiar to early settlers of the southern tier of counties in New York State may return to create a problem in which the farmers of that section will have a vital interest. Deer in small numbers have appeared in counties to which they have long been strangers and an occasional bear has been reported from the wooded hills. These animals are believed to have crossed the State from the Adirondack forests or to have found their way up from the Pennsylvania mountains to the south. Their appearance has aroused visions of sport in the minds of local huntsmen and led to petitions to State game authorities for continuance of the closed season until the deer have so increased in numbers as not to be in danger of quick extinction. When an exception to the general game law in their favor has been refused, local sportsmen's associations have urged farmers to post their lands to prevent hunting over them and asked hunters to refrain from taking any deer if opportunity offers. Until now, the deer have been too few in number to have done any harm or even to have been seen except at infrequent intervals but the experience of other States in which they have increased until orchards and crops are seriously damaged by them should be a warning to New York farmers. Sportsmen's associations are active in securing legislation in their interests and vigilant in seeing that game laws are enforced. Lacking organizations equally intent upon seeing to it that the needs and rights of landowners are respected, there is grave danger that wild game, welcomed rather than otherwise by those upon whose land it now lives, will become an intolerable nuisance.

*

THE Oriental peach moth is becoming a serious problem, threatening to be for the peach what the codling worm is in apple culture. No really effective means of control have yet been discovered. Scientists at the stations and the large commercial orchardists are working at this matter, but the experience of the smaller growers is needed also. There should, during the coming Winter, be a round-up of all experience and information on this subject. What one man has learned may fit into a vacant spot in another's experience, so that when these various things are patched together, something constructive in the treatment of this pest may result. Send us your experience in this matter, covering any observation of the adults, times and methods of spraying or dusting, results from this, or cultivation to destroy the larvæ, etc., and we will give it publicity that will be useful.

*

THE story of the winning pen in the Storrs egg contest printed on our first page is quite remarkable, but not more so than the long and persistent work of Mr. Lowry in developing that pen of birds. He is a mason by trade, specially skilled in building fireplaces that will work, and appears to have gone at this job of building a winning egg-laying pen with the skill and determination of one who has mastered a difficult trade. There is considerable satisfaction in such an accomplishment, even though "cashing in" on it is not possible in the way one might with a mechanical invention. But "cashing in," though a comfortable proceeding, is not everything in what makes life and work worth while.

*

FEED for their 60,000 dairy cattle and 250,000 chickens and considerable other live stock and poultry is purchased or grown by farmers in Bradford Co., Pa. They don't grow much of it. Almost all dairy farmers would say, if questioned, that feed bills, unsatisfactory prices for fluid milk and scarcity of healthy, dependable replacement cows are, as a Bradford County man said to us last Saturday, "the three-tined fork that we feel all the time." Many of these hard-working men in some regions and most of them in others are under the domination of a middleman system comprising feed dealers, milk distributors and dairy cattle traffickers. For the most part, they are getting their money's worth and some useful services besides from dealers in well-established brands of feed. Dairymen will always buy the bulk of their concentrates; it is seldom if ever practicable for them to grow enough feed of this class to supply their needs. Thousands of them, however, could materially cut down their feed bills and save money by rejuvenating their pastures and improving the quality and increasing the acre production of legume hays on their farms. Some measure of diversification in crops and practices is useful in the program of every dairyman who operates a farm in connection with his dairy herd. The soundest and most profitable dairying will always be done by men who fit it into their farming system, so that it is their major and not their only source of income. Dairymen as a whole can never get fair prices for their milk until they control the machinery by which it is distributed. It is in their power to do this job for themselves. It won't be and never has been done adequately in their interest by any group or agency outside of their direct control. Through organization and a division of labor, it is equally in their power to produce and control the marketing of replacement stock. Since it is not practicable for the rank and file of dairymen to raise and develop heifer calves of their own breeding, their first step toward achieving independence of dairy cow dealers is to organize a block of farms in each leading dairy county for the special purpose of breeding, raising and marketing replacement stock. A dairyman ignores the first principle of good business and true co-operation when, through deception or otherwise, he sells an aborting or seriously defective cow to dealers who resell her at a profit to a deceived or gullible buyer for his herd. Too many aged, worn-out, cast off, diseased or vicious dairy cows are unloaded by dairymen, through dealers, onto their brother-dairymen. At present butcher prices for this class of stock, not even the best of it is good enough to offer or buy for production or reproduction. Several prime factors in dairying are not controlled by dairymen for themselves. It is inevitable, therefore, that a lot of unprofitable cows should be in their barns and that their net returns should be discouragingly low.

*

WE HAVE often heard Oriental civilization praised for its spiritual ideals in contrast with our western material viewpoint. In "Whither Mankind," a new book called a "panorama of modern civilization," in which 16 more or less eminent writers have set forth their ideas regarding the progress and drift of the world, one of the most striking statements is by a modern Oriental who calls the Orient truly material because "limited by matter and incapable of transcending it." He finds that it "fails to make use of human intelligence for the conquest of nature and improvement in the condition of man." He considers our civilization one of spiritual ideals because we do these things where the Orient fails. This is an interesting and rather unexpected viewpoint. We have no cause to be puffed up by the abundance of our spiritual ideals in government or society, but when we consider the condition of women in the Orient and the squalor and wretchedness of the laboring millions there, perhaps this Oriental's definition of applied spiritual ideals is correct.

*

NORTHWESTERN apples seem likely to clear up better than expected. They are the weak point of the apple situation this year, but exports of this class have been heavy and most of the supply going to Germany and adjacent countries has been boxed apples. Later reports confirm the idea of light crops in nearly all parts of continental Europe and unusually short supplies in the markets. Demand is good in Germany. Apple prices are rising at continental shipping points. There is a small crop in Scandinavian countries, although in that region there is competition this year from Russian apples. The Austrian apple and pear crops are turning out poorer than expected; there is a good demand in Holland. These conditions ought to help greatly in taking care of the big surplus of boxed apples on the Pacific coast, including British Columbia. Eastern apples will do well enough if western fruit does not crowd them too hard at low prices. At present there is not much difference between bushel prices of eastern and western apples in the cities.

Brevities

FARM flocks are said to produce about 85 per cent of our annual egg crop.

WHICHEVER way the election has gone, it won't provide dry fuel if you neglected to fill the woodshed.

ARGENTINA imposes a small export duty on most grains but wheat. This duty runs from 25 to 50 cents per ton.

DURING the nine months beginning January 1, 1928, we exported 264,572,000 lbs. of dried fruits. The large items were raisins and prunes, both in excess of 100,000,000 lbs.

THE Australian wheat crop is about 152,000,000 bushels. This will make a surplus for export of 90,000,000 bushels.

YES, clear up and burn the garden rubbish including grape leaves. We need the humus this stuff would make when rotted, but are likely to winter over a large number of garden and grape pests in that way.

FERTILIZING with carbon dioxide is a new process with greenhouse plants. The plants are "gassed" by burning briquettes which give off the carbon dioxide. Reports say that there is an astonishing increase in yield where the gas is used.

THE Department of Agriculture says that the production of snuff in the United States has increased in the past 50 years from 4,000,000 lbs. to more than 41,000,000 lbs., and estimates that snuff is used by one-tenth of the population. The rest of us will continue to do our own sneezing, free of charge.

A NEWSPAPER report says that the Chicago Board of Education has given permission for a course of instruction in make-up in the continuation schools. A teacher says girls will use rouge and lipstick, and ought to learn how to do it properly. We can see greater possibilities in a continuation school that teaches a girl how to paint the glow of health on a cherry pie.

The Farmer's Income

THE value of business or producing property depends largely on its income. For 10 years up to 1919, the American farmer received on an average 20 per cent of the national income. It was around 10 per cent in 1925, and not much above 7 per cent now. Agriculture represents 30 per cent of the population. The average farm and equipment represents an investment of $10,000. When the owner counts 4 per cent on his capital, he has left less than one-half the wages of a factory laborer, and less than his own hired man. The interest on his mortgage will average above 6 per cent.

Farmers produce about $5,000,000,000 worth of products which are consumed on the farm, and around $12,000,000,000 for market. For every dollar paid by the consumer for their products of food and fiber, the farmer gets about 30 cents. The 70 cents remains in the city. These farm products are the basic annual wealth of the country. The flow of wealth from the farm to the urban centers has increased the city wealth and made industries prosperous. It has impoverished agriculture and depressed the business of the farms. On both the capital and the labor the income is far below the normal of other industries.

This small income is reflected in farm values. In eight years farm wealth has decreased $20,000,000,000—from $80,000,000,000. Farm debts have increased $10,000,000,000. This shows a loss of $30,000,000,000 or substantially a loss of $5,000 per farm or an average loss of $250 every year for 20 years for every farm in the United States. These farm properties have as much productive power now as when they would have sold for 40 per cent above present prices. They have less value now because their net income is less. Increase the net income of the farms and the value of farm property will again increase. The low income of the farms is due to the fact that our system of distribution leaves 70 cents of the dollar in the cities and returns the farms only 30 cents.

There must be neither "joker" nor compromise in the promised farm relief legislation. The promise to put agriculture on an equal basis with industry means that a dollar of capital, an hour of management, and a day of labor on the farm shall receive equal reward with the dollar of capital, hour of management and day of labor in other industries. The industries will prosper under this economic adjustment as well as agriculture.

From a Co-operator

Your farm relief plan is wonderful and well-weighed. Its performance would be a great relief to the American farmers. I think it desirable that we have a stirring discussion of the subject. An Act of Congress alone never can create the whole system. It will create the head, but sole control by real farmers who love their profession, and who believe the maxim "help each other" is essential.

Doubtless a big opposition will come from people who take the 70 cents and do not like to accept less. You deny a conspiracy of "legislators, middlemen and political leaders" against the farmer and you are right to a certain degree. There is no conspiracy, but there is a disposition to keep the producer in leading-strings. Middlemen will not give up the 70 cents without a battle—that's human nature.

You should call to your readers in every copy to awaken and stick together before it is too late.

New Jersey. ANDREW E. CORDIAN.

From a Master of Local Grange

In your discussion of farm relief you say in substance what I am saying in my report to the National Grange. I have been preaching that same doctrine for nearly thirty years. E. B. DORSETT.

Pennsylvania.

New Jersey Farmer Likes the Plan

I think your plan for farm relief is good. I am very much in favor of it. If put in effect it will be a great help to the farmer. PAUL E. JOHNSON.

From a Delaware State Grange

Your article of October 20 on a farm relief plan is full of good sense. We need an association such as you describe. You say truly that this is the opportune time. If farmers can bring about such an organization as you describe, it will be a great thing for agriculture. I wish you success. WESLEY WEBB.

Delaware.

Milk Notes

THE milk plant at Keating Summit, Pa., is now taking in 35 cans of milk a day. In the flush season it receives 120 cans. This plant was formerly at Austin but location was changed in order to get daily shipments through to New York. The B. & S. R. R. were not shipping milk on Sundays and so it was necessary to build the plant at Keating Summit. Last month the plant paid $2.63 per 100 lbs. for milk. A new plant is now started at Austin, and the competition is likely to be active because the volume produced is not large enough to give both plants a profitable supply.

The Borden Farm Products' Company has just bought ground for a large pasteurizing plant at White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y. The property has a frontage of about 500 feet on the New York Central railroad. The cost of the land is reported as $250,000 and the estimated total cost of the plant is $750,000. Westchester County is virtually a suburb of New York City. Its population is increasing, and its demand for milk is sure to increase. Cream has been shipped into the territory from Boston, probably coming originally from Canada.

New Jersey Fall Crops

Oct. 31.—This season marks the disappearance from the markets of many Summer vegetables and the harvesting of Fall crops in New Jersey. Nearby Lima and string beans, sweet corn, tomatoes and cucumbers are practically all harvested, while such important Fall vegetables as lettuce, spinach, cabbage, sweet potatoes, squash, pumpkins and turnips are now being shipped.

The Lima and string bean yield this Fall has been below normal due to the unfavorable weather conditions and the supply has fallen far short of the demand. Fall lettuce is also scarce, wet weather having caused a low yield which is reported at 60 per cent of normal, indicating a total production of 460,800 crates as compared with last year's final estimated production of 625,000 crates. Sweet corn, tomatoes and cucumbers are about harvested as production ceases when frost arrives.

A large spinach crop is expected with a yield of 378,000 bushels as compared with 264,000 bushels last year. The cabbage harvest will be slightly lower than last year, with a total production of 1,428,000 bushels as compared with 1,848,000 harvested in 1927. Other vegetable greens as Brussels sprouts, kohl-rabi, Savoy cabbage, Swiss chard and broccoli are also plentiful. Cut carrots and beets are other vegetables now being marketed, the total carrot yield being estimated at 354,900 bushels as compared with 336,000 bushels last year, while the total production of beets is estimated at 227,000 bushels as compared with 245,000 bushels in 1927.

A normal sweet potato crop is also forecast with a total yield of 2,218,000 bushels predicted against the 1927 yield, of 2,427,000 bushels. About 425 acres of celery is being grown in New Jersey this Fall, with a yield of only 50 per cent of a normal. The total estimated production is 53,125 crates, as compared with 75,000 crates last year. There has been a normal yield of squash, pumpkins and turnips with a large supply of these vegetables being marketed.

N. J. STATE DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

From the Southern Tier of New York

In our territory potatoes do not seem to be a heavy crop. Not so many are offered for market as usual. At the same time the price is the lowest we have known for several years. A few were sold at $1 a bushel, but soon the price dropped and now they are worth scarcely more than 65 cents at wholesale. Dealers have sold them in town at about 25 cents a peck all the Fall. Early in the Fall they were brought in from a distance before ready for digging here and sold sometimes for 23 cents a peck.

Cabbage on the other hand is much the poorest crop seen in several year and brings $30 to $40 a ton.

The hay crop is not yet entirely harvested and will not be, but there is enough for all the stock no doubt. There is no sale for hay and one cannot give away standing grass. I went across a piece of grass about the middle of October. The growth was big. The first growth was dead and of no value for feeding but it was all very green in the bottom. I fear that if not cut the growth will be poor next year and if cut and left on the ground all may smother out. Some say there will be a new growth coming through next Spring.

In our county there is a project on foot by the Farm Bureau to increase the acreage of Alfalfa and reduce the Timothy. It is not natural Alfalfa land but by selecting the fields a good deal of Alfalfa can be grown. Then there is talk about growing oats, barley and peas and some Sweet clover for pasture. All of these have some expense attached and I expect any change will be gradual, as it should be. It is well to try a little and see how well it pays. I have had a good bit of experience with Alfalfa and favor the project.

Cows are selling at good prices and promise to do so for some time to come. One cannot tell for how long, it may be two or three years or even more. Evidently there will be a halt some time for there are almost certain to be too many cows after a while. It seems to pay usually to keep purebreds although they do not sell greatly above the price of grades. I saw a bunch of five that are under two years that sold from the pasture at $165 each. They were just good heifers due to freshen in the Spring. Dairying is paying quite well now if one is situated to do the work and hasn't too much interest to pay. Add to that in all cases that high producing cows must be had. One must be a good judge of cows if he is going to buy them and a good caretaker if he raises them.

Late in October the longest continuous drouth was broken by a heavy downpour of rain. In spite of this protracted dry spell vegetation has kept green mostly. Even pastures are not bad. Plowing, however, was almost out of the question. Now we have had several rains and I notice a good deal of Fall plowing accomplished. Much is in progress. Farmers seem more prosperous and more expectant of successful season than has been noticed for several years. It looks now as though there might be a slight increase in cropping next season.

The dry spell made it a good time for my neighbor to try out a new scheme for a water supply at the house and barn. He dug down only a few feet, less than ten, and got a rather small vein of water. It was on the edge of the hill above the buildings. It looks as though he has enough to furnish all needed and it will be down hill and no trouble to run. The time being so very dry makes it look as though there need be no shortage at any time. Yes, it was a case of applying the forked stick. That is something in which I have had small confidence but it seemed to work this time. H.

Maryland Forestry Tour

Some 50 enthusiastic forestry pilgrims recently made the automobile trip into Western Maryland, which was held under the auspices of the Maryland Forestry Association, in co-operation with the Maryland State Department of Forestry during early October.

The tour, which was three days in length, had the two-fold purpose in giving members of the association an opportunity to see the beautiful forests of Western Maryland in all the glory of their Autumn, as well as to study forest conditions and possibilities of the State. This was highly important in view of the fact that the Maryland Forestry Association has endorsed the ten-year program of the Maryland State Department of Forestry to acquire 200,000 acres of forest land for State forests, much of which will be in Western Maryland.

No doubt the perfect weather encountered for the trip did much to bring such a large group out. Starting from Baltimore on Friday morning with 20 tourists, the group was augmented at Frederick and Hagerstown, until when the stop was made for lunch at old Fort Frederick nearly 50 were in attendance. Here the tourists were welcomed by Henry H. Holzapfel, Jr., vice-president of the Potomac Edison Company. State Forester F. W. Besley gave a brief history of Fort Frederick and explained that the State Forestry Department, which had acquired the property as part of a State forest, was not only interested in preserving the fort for its historical associations, but was interested in developing the 190 acres as a demonstration of forestry planting and approved forestry practices. Ten five-acre blocks of trees of different species and of different mixtures of plantings were studied by the group.

Stopping on Green Ridge the same afternoon to view the forests of Eastern Allegheny County, the tour then proceeded to Cumberland, where the tourists were greeted with a special dinner at the Y. M. C. A., which was followed by a forestry meeting at the Cumberland Chamber of Commerce. There were addresses by Major G. L. Wood of the State Advisory Board of Forestry, Harry H. Holzapfel, Jr., of the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland, and DeCourcy W. Thom, an officer of the Maryland Forestry Department.

The Guy Stanton sugar grove of 1,000 trees in Garrett County proved of especial interest Saturday morning, where the equipment for sugar making was inspected and the process of the operation explained in detail to the group. Samples of maple syrup and sugar were distributed to the members of the party by the Maryland Forestry Department.

On Saturday afternoon, Rock Lodge, the 5,000-acre mountain estate of F. F. Nicola, of Pittsburgh, was inspected. On this estate is the largest reforestation project in the State of Maryland, approximately 150,000 trees having been set out during the past five years.

While the official tour ended when Oakland was reached Saturday night, the return to Baltimore the next day proved quite as interesting as the other two days. Seventeen members of the tour made the return trip by way of Deer Park and Kitzmiller, getting over into West Virginia by way of Elk Gardens, Romney and Winchester, where they had the opportunity to view some of the finest scenery in West Virginia.

T. H. BARTILSON.

Some News From a Sunny Land

We enjoy the interesting letters in THE R. N.-Y. from different States and the many useful hints on farming. Everything is lovely down here (Oct. 22). The sun shines hot and makes one think of good old Summertime. There is no sign of frost.

Packing-houses are open; they are picking and shipping early oranges. Gardens are refreshed often with good showers. The fish bite as well as ever. Plenty of little birds keep us in music. The warm sunshine to bathe in and the balmy breezes make Central Florida an ideal place.

There are many people here now from the dear old Northern States, not a vacant house. This central part of the State, Lake County, with its hills and lakes, fine fruit and fish, is very pleasant. We have no bad storms in this part to do very much damage. C. J. J.

Columbia County, New York, Crop Report

November 3.—The first real snowstorm of the season last Monday and Tuesday found many of the farmers with part of their crops yet in the field. Corn husking is far from being finished, most of the farmers here husk their corn in the fields, and after it is thoroughly dried, they put it in their corncrib. Some of the farmers put the stalks in the barn and later on have a corn husking party. The cider apples are not all harvested yet. There were so many this year that the children as well as grown-ups have been busy gathering them. One buyer paid 40 cents a hundred for cider apples and he gathered them and took them away. High-grade apples are being packed in boxes, baskets and barrels. McIntosh apples bring $3.50 a bushel basket. Other and commoner varieties are bringing as low as $1 a bushel. McIntosh in boxes bring $3. Other varieties down to 75 cents a box. Pears in boxes are worth from $2 to $4, and in bushel baskets from $1 to $2.50; quinces, in boxes, $4; in baskets, $3 bushel; cabbage, $2 a barrel; cauliflower, $2.25 a basket; carrots, $4 barrel; squash, $2.50 a barrel; pumpkins at $1.25 a barrel; potatoes, $2.75 barrel, and $2.25 a sack; mushrooms, $1.75 for 3-lb. basket; butter, 49c a lb.; eggs, 62c a dozen. Turkey buyers are offering 65c a lb. for native turkeys. The demand is greater than the supply in this section. Hickorynuts were a good crop. Buyers paid about $6 a bushel.

One man took the number of the auto containing the persons stealing his hickorynuts. The Motor Vehicle Bureau at Albany gave the owner's name as that of an old and respectable man living in a neighboring town; a letter addressed to him regarding the trespass brought a call from his son and another man who is the son of a former justice of the peace in an adjoining town. Out of respect to the age and standing of the owner of the auto the charge was not pressed against his son and the other young man. They promised to keep off other people's property in the future. Another autoist parked his car near a duck yard, jumped over the wire fence, killed all the ducks by hitting them in the head, and escaped with but one duck, as he was surprised before gathering them all up. He managed to get away, however, without his license number being taken. C. V. H.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Thanksgiving

For fertile soil and kindly skies,
For fecund seed, for strength and skill
To sow and harvest the supplies
Which now our bursting garners fill,
We give Thee thanks, O Lord.

For every wise and holy thought,
For all of worth that we have won
For every kindness we have wrought,
For every kindness to us done,
We give Thee thanks, O Lord.

For faith—of all Thy gifts the best—
The vanquisher of worldly care,
For peace amid the world's unrest,
For hope amid the world's despair,
We give Thee thanks, O Lord.
—John Power.

*

ONE of our friends seems able to keep her kitchen range black and shining, in spite of a great deal of cooking. She says that she mixes her stove polish with cold coffee, and thinks that the gloss is more permanent, and the polish less dusty.

*

ONE ingenious woman wished to brighten the color of a brick fireplace. She did not wish to use paint, as she desired to retain the natural finish of the bricks. She procured commercial red dye, made it quite strong with boiling water, and then painted the bricks with it. The color is attractive, and the bricks retain their natural dull finish. She says that the local druggist hardly believed her when she said she wanted the dye to dye bricks.

*

ONE of our friends had a very handsome tablecloth which wore through down the center and across the middle fold. It was not possible to mend it invisibly, the folds being so long, though our great-grandmothers used to do needleweaving of fine linen that matched the original fabric. In this case the cloth was cut down the worn folds, carefully joined, and then hemstitched by machine along these intersecting seams. The tablecloth does not look mended, and the worn places are entirely eliminated.

A Handy Dress-pak

She who must sometimes pack a suitcase or a trunk will apprecite the gift of a dress-pak which will keep a dress free from wrinkles.

Watch the girls who box the dresses you buy in the big stores and you will see how they fold the dress lengthwise till it is just the width of a piece of cardboard which fits the box. Laying the cardboard on the dress, they fold the length of it over the length of the cardboard and place it in the box. The whole pack fits the box so exactly that there is no chance for a shift of position.

Adapting this idea to the needs of suitcase packing, we shall require a separate container for each dress to be carried, and these containers must be planned to economize space. The simplest arrangement, then, is a cardboard with a wrapper to hold the dress in place. The cardboard should be 10 by 15 inches, and not too heavy, for we wish to avoid adding weight to the suitcase.

For the wrapper we choose whatever material pleases us or suits our pocketbook. It may be a cotton print, cotton broadcloth, dimity, dotted Swiss, cretonne, terry cloth, pique, crash, linen, pongee, pussywillow, or any other of the prevailing fabrics.

Our first step is to cover the cardboard to match the wrapper. If our chosen material is light in color and likely to show soil, the cover would better be made an envelope which can be placed and removed at will.

In making the envelope, hem both edges of the open side, but let one of these edges extend beyond the other by the width of the hem. Put one part of the snap fastener on the outside of the longer edge and the other part on the inside of the shorter edge. This makes a neat closing when the longer edge is tucked inside and snapped.

The wrapper should be 10 inches wide when finished with a narrow hem or a bias binding, and its length should be 31 inches, finished. When the dress has been folded lengthwise over the covered cardboard the pack should be laid in the middle of the wrapper and the two ends brought together and secured with buttons, snap fasteners or tie-tapes.

The dress-pak may be very simple or it may be enriched with embroidery or applique on plain material. The monogram of the owner makes a pleasing touch.

Although it is best to make the cover for the cardboard separate from the wrapper, it is a great convenience to have the two joined along the 15-in. edge so that there is no possibility of one piece being temporarily missing. This joining may be done by means of three short pieces of tape evenly spaced to form hinges or by stitching one edge of the envelope directly upon one edge of the wrapper.

Three-quarters of a yard of material that is 32 inches wide, or wider, will make the dress-pak, since the wrapper can be cut across the goods.

Cutting dimensions are as follows, with allowance for half-inch hems and quarter-inch seams:

For the wrapper, 32 in. by 11 in.
For the envelope, 15½ by 21½ in.

ANNIE E. HARRIS.

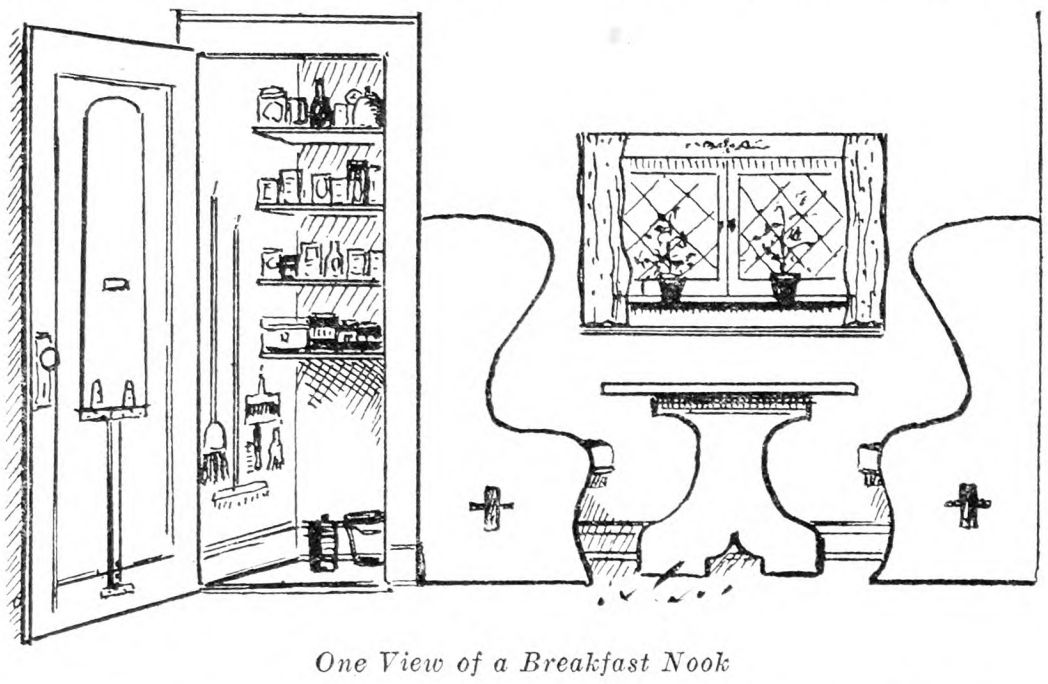
Why Not a Breakfast Nook?

Early in the morning when so many things crowd together clamoring to be done, I feel we should make work as easy as possible for the busy mother and housewife. In the average family breakfast is often a matter of several breakfasts instead of one, as rarely all of a family get down at the same time. Surely a breakfast nook cannot fail to be a help and time-saver in that case, or if there is a small family, all of whom could be seated at a moderate-sized nook. Hardly any one who is building neglects to plan for one. If you are wondering how you can build one into your old house here are a few suggestions that may be of help to you.

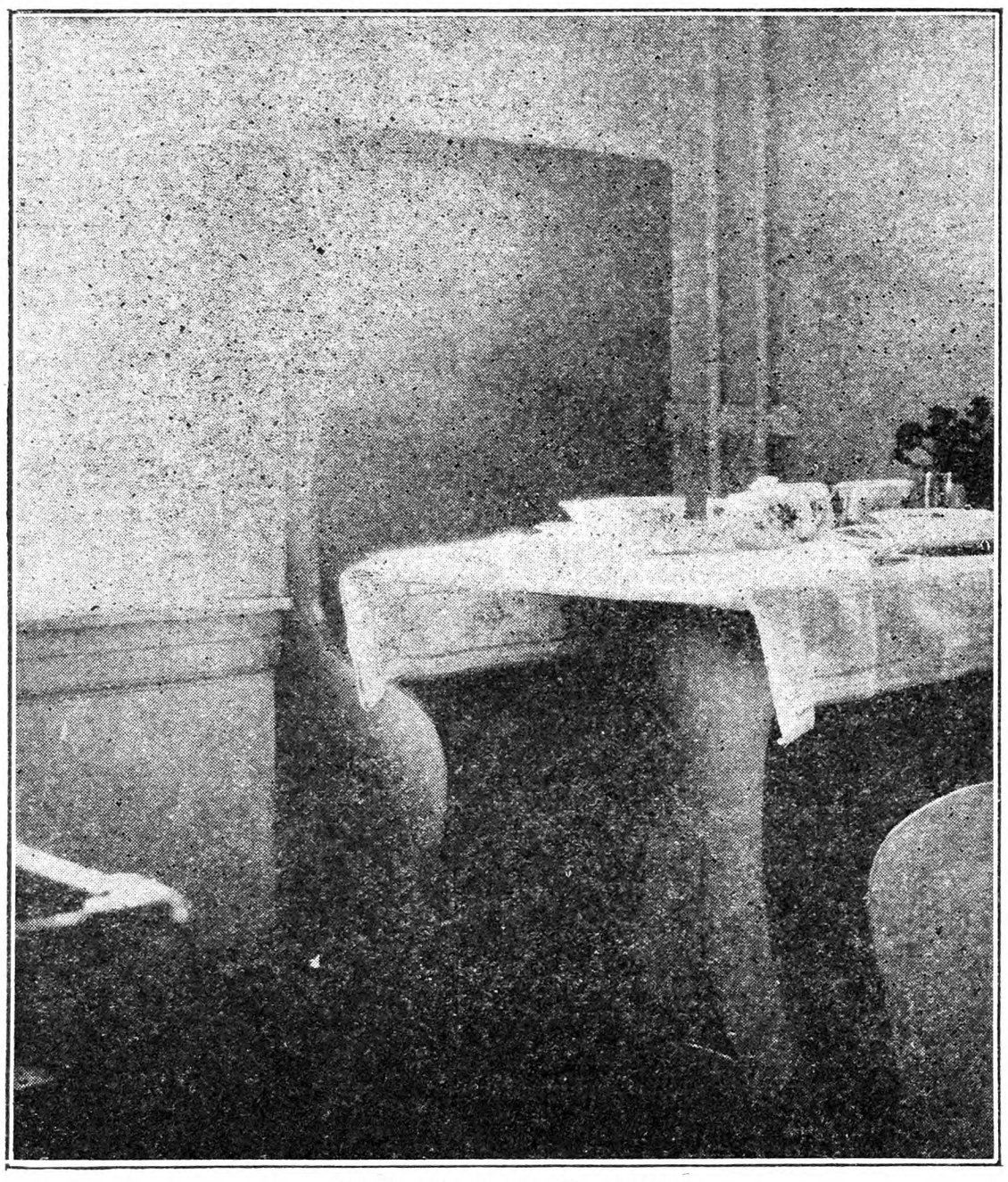
A very old house containing many lovely antiques is the pride of a woman of my acquaintance, but she has modern ideas in regard to convenience while cherishing things that are old. Between her dining-room and kitchen was a small pantry that was not absolutely necessary, so she decided to build a breakfast nook here. The pantry was a small rectangle in shape, with a wall at one end and the doors to the dining-room and kitchen directly opposite each other. The further end had a window and there were the usual shelves. These were removed and the good wood saved to be used in making the table and benches of the new breakfast nook. The table was made to go under the window against the wall; at either side were built benches. You see this pantry was rather small and the space that remained after the shelves were removed was just right for arranging the benches and table properly. The table was constructed from some new wood for the supports and for the top some of the shelving was utilized. The benches used the wall for backs and were from pieces of the shelves. These seats were supported by cleats that were nailed to the wall and other cleats to the pieces that made the sides of the seats. Any number of ideas concerning the shape of these pieces may come to you and are easily sawed out. A piece in harmony with these or straight legs may be made for the table, the other end of which is nailed to a cleat on the wall for further support.

Being between the two rooms as this breakfast nook was, and on the north side of the house as well, it needed to be decorated with care to create an atmosphere of warmth for cool weather while not being too warm for Summer. In addition it was necessary to make it a cheerful place; there is so much in starting the day right. The linoleum of the kitchen was in squares of soft delft blue and warm cream. This linoleum was put on the floor of the one-time pantry and the walls, after having been fixed so they would not show where they had been shelved, were given a coat of cream paint to match the linoleum. After the walls came the woodwork, which was painted the same cream. The window not being very large and all available light being desired, was left without any shade. There were side curtains of filmy cream material with a valance of gay cretonne. For the benches some cushions were made and covered with the cretonne. These were made for the color they would lend as well as the comfort. The cretonne used was designed in shades of yellow, orange and blue with slight touches of green.

Now if you are contemplating making over a pantry for this same use I will say that perhaps you would find it less work to paper the walls than to fix them well enough to paint. There are many lovely papers that are designed especially for breakfast rooms and others that you might choose that are mostly one color



One View of a Breakfast Nook



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10 minutes ago—

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with bright motifs of color in small quantities. You must be careful in such a small space to use the right paper, else your room will seem crowded.

Another way in which the problem of a breakfast nook can be solved is in the kitchen itself. In the kitchen which is the result of this ingenuity the hot-water tank and set tubs were located. They were not desired there, and so were removed to the cellar and the space they had occupied used for the breakfast nook. The first step in making the table was to nail a cleat on the wall at the height of the table top. Then a piece of wood was sawed out to make the support for the outer end of the table. A top of wood was nailed in place with a tiny bit of room allowed at the wall end. A regular porcelain kitchen table top was purchased and fitted down over the wooden top. (These porcelain tops can be bought in colors as well as white.) Here was a table useful for all kitchen work and yet suitable for other use as well. As one bench would back against the wall the same method was followed as in making the benches in the nook described above. The other bench, however, had to have an entire back as it was to support as well a drainboard for the sink. It was made with a high back as shown in the picture, and of course hides the sink from view while any one is seated. This "nook" has been greatly appreciated for the many steps it saves, and it serves excellently for meals for children and solitary lunches. The small son of the family delights in eating here, and any small guests always want to.

Many kitchens are narrow and long. If yours is you can take advantage of its width to tuck in breakfast table and benches. Of course if there is space for this, you may argue that there is space for table and chairs, but there is a tangible difference, and the favor is on the side of the distinctly built-in feature. Similar benches and table to those I have already described may be built into the end of the room. If the space is a trifle too wide a closet could be built with one of the benches backing against it. Such a closet will prove useful for many purposes. It would necessarily be rather deep but that may cause its further usefulness. Shelves across the back of it and near the front may be a row of hooks on each side. Even the door will prove its worth for it may be provided with pockets, made on a cretonne foundation and hooked on to the door. These pockets will hold all kinds of things that we all use and yet never have a "just right" place for. The door could even serve to solve your ironing-board problem. A folding ironing board could easily be arranged on it, in which case be sure to have a hook or some fastening to hold the door back securely while the board is in use.

A small back porch can often be converted for breakfast use. If it is an open porch and you wish to change it at the smallest expense any of the wallboards now so popular will be quite satisfactory for enclosing it. Put on with light strips of wood over the joining a paneled effect can be achieved. The wood can be stained and the wallboard painted.

You probably all know that breakfast nooks can be bought all ready to install. The price on these readymade fixtures, which includes all kinds of closets, ironing boards and such, is considerably higher than the cost of making them. Any man handy with tools can make a very creditable attempt at these things I am sure.

When you have saved a few dimes go to the great American institution (as I call the five and ten-cent store) and invest in some things to use with your breakfast nook. The dishes that may be purchased here now are worthy of comment. Lovely designs and colors can be found and are quite equal to their share in brightening the breakfast hour. I have seen some of cream color with very unique and attractive design done in a bright blue with yellow and orange with outlines of black. Exactly the thing to go with the first nook that I told you of. Dishes of a pretty blue are obtainable here, too. Sometimes you will find a small pitcher and sugar bowl or even dishes of glass that will add their color if given the chance. The dishes pictured here are octagon-shaped and of cream color. The designs are sprays of flowers in yellow and orange with touches of green and black. They blend beautifully with the pale yellow of the breakfast nook and the curtains which repeat that color.

For cloths and napkins gay little sets may be bought for very little, but I thing it is fun to make them, and they are so little work once you start. Several good materials now come in colors that are sun-fast and boil-proof and are appropriate. Also the cotton crepe sets are fine for the busy housewife. Just wash them out and they are ready for use again. If you haven't seen or made them try one. Cut the crepe the shape and size you desire and fringe it by fraying the edges. Do the same for the napkins. The depth of the fringe should be according to the size and your preference. You may add designs that have been stamped on to embroider or design as you sew, which I sometimes do. White with a bold dash of color is pretty, too. These sets are splendid to use up your odds and ends of colored cottons. I heard lately that decalcomanias could be put on these sets and towels and would stand the wear and washing. I have not tried it myself, but it is a suggestion.

I do hope that you will try a breakfast nook and like it. HARRIET WESTON.

Gleanings From Mapledale

Here we are well settled in the Fall routine and wondering where the Summer went to! October has been so lovely that we cannot realize that mid-winter is but a few weeks ahead. But why look ahead? Let's just enjoy the present. It has been so long since I wrote before that there is much to write about now, but I shall not attempt even to mention all the interesting events, for I cannot monopolize the whole space for this department.

The past week has been an example of many. On Wednesday I was away all day at a leader training meeting, at which there was a demonstration of cakes and salads, and also of Christmas gifts. On the way back I stopped at the village in the evening to meet with others to cut out robes for the members of the choir. After seven years in the audience while the children were small and I not too regular in church attendance, I am back in the choir. I was the only older (notice I don't say old) one in robes, but I somehow felt as young as the others, and certainly I'm not noticeably larger than most of them. After three months with no regular minister, we are very happy to have one now.

But I am digressing. Thursday in the midst of catching up with work that had been left the day before, a lady called, really on business, but I asked her to stay to dinner. That afternoon I was at the village to welcome our new pastor and his family. Friday afternoon I went two miles to a club member's home to look over the club's Christmas box. Each club contributed something to this box, and now it is going the rounds of the clubs, that all many get ideas for Christmas gifts from it. There was a Junior Aid supper that I missed (sorry, too). And I forgot to say that I visited school Monday afternoon.

This coming week promises well (if one likes social activity). An all-day club meeting, an evening club meeting, and a box social.

Last week was a week of good-byes. I went on a 300-mile trip to accompany my mother to a place where we hope she can regain her health. I stayed overnight and had the pleasure of hearing the voice of Ethel A. Lyons over the phone. You all have enjoyed her articles. We have corresponded, but have never seen each other. I was sorry that I couldn't call at her home, but I was not in our own car. Good-bye to mother for a time, and good-bye to an aunt and uncle who have gone to Florida, and another uncle and aunt who have gone to New York City for the Winter. I am not thinking of the long Winter that must pass before I see them again, but I am looking ahead to the Spring, when I shall see them.

I do want to tell you about a club meeting we had 10 days ago. Our club (this is the federated, not rural club) adopted a rural school three years ago and has done something each year for the school. Now the school is wearing proudly a Superior plate (Vermont, you know, is standardizing her schools). This club meeting was at the schoolhouse, to help the pupils and parents to celebrate this big event, and that the club members might see what a fine school building they had helped to make. After a literary program, coffee made in the school's kitchen, was passed with sandwiches, tarts, cake and cookies served in tiny dinner pails!

I am making better one-egg cakes now and this is how: I always remember to forget the shortening. My butter cakes had been very "common" until one day I really did forget the butter unintentionally and lo! the cake was what I had been desiring.

My men (husband and hired man) tried fern picking one forenoon, and they each earned 55 cents! So as yet, it has not proved profitable to us, but to many it is. Many truckloads of ferns have gone out from our town.

Your little children will like to hear what Teedle-um, our cat named by three-year-old Hilda, did one night, or what we suppose he did. In the morning we found a little wild rabbit snuggled down under the blanket in Jimmie's bed. He was unharmed and we let him go back to his home in the woods.

Then, too, wouldn't you like to know that I have had my hair bobbed? Of course you never expected it of me after certain remarks I had made. I myself never supposed I would come to it, but neither did I expect ever to wear a choir robe. Our opinions often change, and that is only natural. S. M. B.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

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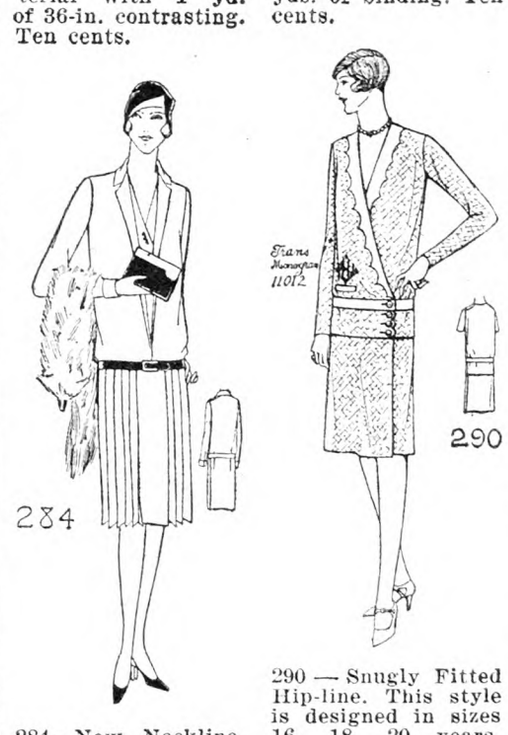

284—New Neckline. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

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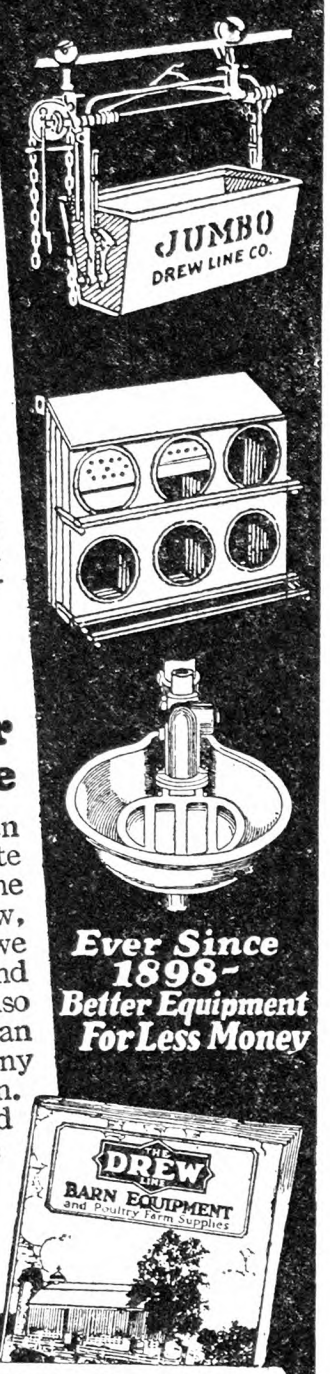

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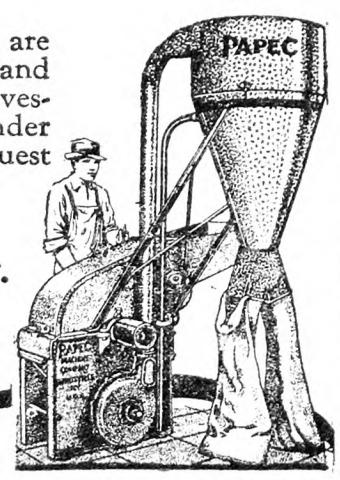
Hammer-Type **FEED GRINDER**



LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

Recent Ayrshire Auctions

Four hundred people attended the dispersion sale of the Grassy Brook Ayrshire herd, owned by the late Henry M. Garlick, at Alder Creek, N. Y., Oct. 17. Seventeen cows averaged $288. The average on the 58 head was $191. All of the stock, with the exception of two head which were purchased by Ted Ford, Pasadena, Cal., went to New York buyers. Of the 58 head catalogued, 28 sold for over $200 each. Practically all of the stock was bred on the farm, with the exception of the aged bull Penhurst Argonant, a son of Penshurst Man O'War. Exceptionally good prices were realized for his daughters, 11 calves averaging $106. Two grade Ayrshires, sold at the end of the sale, brought $230 and $195. James G. Watson managed the sale, with Auctioneer E. M. Granger in the box.

Fifty-two registered Ayrshires, being a draft selected from the Duard Stock Farm herd of C. W. & W. G. McLean, Waterville, N. Y., were sold at auction Oct. 18. They included a few calves, and realized a total of $9,712. Sixteen cows averaged $229. The general average was $177. W. H. O'Neil, Johnstown, N. Y., was the heaviest buyer. He bought eight head for a total of $1,975. W. E. Mara, Whitestown, N. Y., secured five head for $1,205, while W. T. Gould, South Kortright, N. Y., selected four females at an average of $242. William E. Lewis, Utica, N. Y., a new buyer, purchased three head for $690. James G. Watson managed the sale. James Bassett, Waterville, N. Y., was the auctioneer.

At the Vermont Ayrshire Club's consignment sale on Oct. 24 at Essex Junction, Vt., 53 head averaged about $156. Twenty-two aged cows averaged $189. The cow Iroquois Lucky Girl, consigned by Robert L. Knight, Randolph, Vt., and Providence, R. I., topped the sale at $300, going to Arthur L. Rogers, Lee, Mass. He also secured 12 other head for a total of $1,890. C. W. Jackson, Milton, Vt., and John J. Hannah, Jr., Brownsville, Vt., each purchased seven head at $940 and $1,275, respectively. The Vermont Industrial School at Vergennes purchased the good cow Spotted Queen of Great Elms, consigned by M. E. Hutchinson, Danby, Vt., for $295. George F. White, Westford, Mass., bought three cows at an average of $158. The sale was managed by Secretary Scott H. Hammond of the Vermont Ayrshire Club, and President C. B. McAllister, James G. Watson being the auctioneer.

Potatoes for Hogs?

What should be added to skim-milk, white potatoes and cornmeal to make a balanced ration for hogs? Should the milk be cooked with the potatoes or fed separately? J. W. I.

Monroeville, N. J.

Excellent results probably would be secured if from three to five pounds of potatoes were fed for each pound of corn consumed, and if, in addition to the potatoes and corn, from five to 12 or even 16 lbs. of milk (the larger amounts for heavy hogs, if pasture is not available) were supplied daily, preferably in at least two equal feeds. Although it would not be expected that any large amount of pasture or leafy legume hay would be consumed in connection with a full feed of this ration, it would seem advisable, if local conditions permit without much inconvenience, to give the pigs access to good green forage or to put some leafy legume hay that has been well-cured where the pigs can have free or frequent access to it. If white corn is fed some noticeable benefit would result from the use of the pasture or dry leafy feed, since both potatoes and white corn are poor sources of fat-soluble vitamin A, and skim-milk carries but a limited amount of it.

Free access to a mineral mixture made up of 20 parts of finely-ground raw limestone or hard-wood ashes, 20 parts of steamed bonemeal, and 10 parts of ordinary stock salt is regarded as a cheap insurance against any decided shortage of the more generously needed minerals. No benefit would follow the cooking of wholesome milk Except in the case of potatoes and beans, cooking is seldom recommended for feeds to be used for hogs.

B. E. CARMICHAEL.

University of Maryland.

A Good Old Cow

I have a Guernsey cow 18 years old this Fall, every tooth sound and tight, that came in when two years old. She has had 15 heifers and two bull calves.

Putney, Vt. L. M. B.

"You have nine children! They must cost a lot to bring up." "Yes, but at least we save on a maid." "How is that?" "Do you think any maid will come where there are nine children?"—Le Rire.

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Bog Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Windpuffs — Yield to *Spavin Liquid.* Makes almost 100% go sound . $2.00

Sprains, Strains, Soreness—*General Liniment* penetrates to the spot, and gets soreness out . . $1.00

Sweeny—*Sweeny Blister* fills shrunken muscle in. $1

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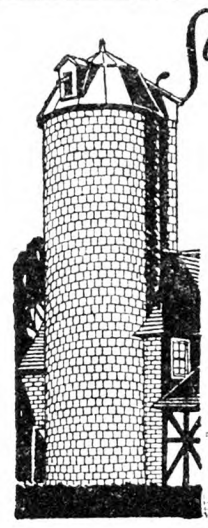

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York

New York 4-H Live Stock Win at Memphis

The New York State calf club members exhibited 23 4-H club heifers at the recent National Dairy Exposition which was held at Memphis, Tenn., October 13-20. Twenty-one New York 4-H club members and 14 parents and leaders were registered at the National Dairy Exposition 4-H club camp. In all there were 363 club members and 86 leaders registered at the 4-H club camp. Club members from 12 different States showed a total of 175 4-H club heifers.

The New York State club members won prizes on their cattle in every class but one in which they were entered. They won six first prizes, three second prizes, three third prizes, three fourth prizes and one sixth prize. The New York boys showed the champion Ayrshire and champion Brown Swiss heifers and three boys were judged respectively the champion Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Jersey showman. The judging was very satisfactorily done by Professor J. B. Fitch from Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., and J. P. Eves, of Des Moines, Iowa.

The New York State 4-H cattle winnings are as follows: Ayrshire: Junior yearling or under; first, Herbert Putman, Gouverneur, N. Y.; second, Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, N. Y.; Senior Yearling, first Loretta M. Clark, Potsdam, N. Y.; two-year old or over, first, Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, N. Y. Group of five heifers, first prize on five heifers owned by Loretta M. Clark and George Clark, Potsdam, N. Y., Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, N. Y., and Herbert Putnam, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Brown Swiss: Junior yearling or under, first Clyde Kirk, Adams, N. Y.; senior yearling, Charlie Goodwin, Guilford, N. Y.

Guernseys: Junior yearling or under, second, Olin Phillips, Rockdale, N. Y.; sixth, Helen M. Strickland, Camillus, N. Y.; senior yearling, third, Albert N. Huff, Genoa, N. Y. Group of five heifers, third prize on the heifers owned by Olin Phillips, Rockdale, N. Y., Helen M. Strickland, Camillus, N. Y., Albert N. Huff, Genoa, N. Y., Paul Lee Southard, Ira, N. Y., and Roland J. Kelly, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Holstein: Junior yearling or under, second, Russell B. Hill, Brockport, N. Y.; fourth, George Utter, Bradford, N. Y. The group of five heifers owned by Russell B. Hill, Brockport, N. Y., George Utter, Bradford, N. Y., Eugene Huff, Hemlock, N. Y., Clifford Keep, Homer, N. Y., and J. Robert Gridley of Central Square, N. Y., won third prize.

Jersey: Two-year-old or over, fourth, Barton T. Armstrong, Ogdensburg, N. Y. The group of five heifers owned by Katheryne L. Chase, Sterling Station, N. Y., Inda Wilson, Heuvelton, N. Y., Robert Dennison, Hannibal, N. Y., John J. Luchsinger, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y., and Barton T. Armstrong, Heuvelton, N. Y., won fourth prize.

Several of the New York club members entered their heifers in the open classes at the dairy show. Their winnings are as follows:

Ayrshire-heifer calves; seventh, Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, N. Y.; junior yearling heifers, ninth, Herbert Putnam, Gouverneur, N. Y.; senior yearling heifers, eighth, George Clark, and, ninth, Loretta M. Clark Potsdam, N. Y.; cows, three years old and under four, ninth, Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, N. Y.

Brown Swiss-heifer calves, tenth, Clyde Kirk, Adams, N. Y., and Brown Swiss senior yearling heifers, seventh, Charlie Goodwin, Guilford, N. Y. In the class for Brown Swiss State herds, New York was awarded first prize. This State herd was composed of three animals from the herd of D. N. Boice, Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y., three animals from the herd of J. Frank Zoller, Wahalla Farm, Schenectady, N. Y., and the two 4-H calf club heifers.

If it were not for the donations received from the State breed associations and others in the State the New York boys and girls would not have been able to send a group of heifers to the dairy show. These donations and the prizes won will be used to pay expenses on making the exhibit of cattle and the remainder if any will be used to pay part of the expenses of the 4-H exhibitors who attended the show.

Two boys who deserve a great deal of credit for the success of this exhibition are Charlie Goodwin of Guilford and Wendell Wicks, of Oxbow, N. Y. These two club boys traveled with the cattle in the box car from Syracuse to Memphis and return. Charlie Goodwin, a Brown Swiss breeder and calf club member who has not yet reached his 21st birthday has made two such trips previous to this year with the 4-H club calves. He has taken them to the National Dairy Exposition at Detroit, Mich., in 1926, and at Memphis, Tenn., in 1927. Wendell Wicks, an Ayrshire breeder and calf club member, made his first trip this year.

The following is a list of the New York 4-H club members who attended the exposition:

Russell B. Hill, Brockport, N. Y.; Warren Hill, Brockport, N. Y.; George Utter, Bradford, N. Y.; Robert Gridley, Central Square, N. Y.; Helen M. Strickland, Camillus, N. Y.; Roland J. Kelly, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; Millard L. Blakeslee, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; John J. Luchsinger, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.; Albert N. Huff, Genoa, N. Y.; Katheryne L. Chase, Sterling Station, N. Y.; Olin Phillips, Rockdale, N. Y.; Charlie Goodwin, Guilford, N. Y.; Karl Pfeil, Guilford, N. Y.; Roscoe Ownes, Guilford, N. Y.; Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, N. Y.; Lloyd Curtis, Watertown, N. Y.; Clyde Kirk, Adams, N. Y.; Herbert Putnam, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Loretta M. Clark, Potsdam, N. Y.; Barton T. Armstrong, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; James Harkness, South Kortright, N. Y.

Besides the writer the following parents and leaders were in attendance: Mrs. W. N. Clark, of Potsdam, N. Y., mother of Loretta Clark and chaperon of the New York State girls; F. E. Heinzelman, County Club Agent, Syracuse, N. Y., accompanied 12 club members to the show and return. Roy D. Gibbs, of Gouverneur, N. Y., motored to the show with three club boys. Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Hill, of Brockport, N. Y., made the trip by auto, with their sons, Warren and Russell. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Huff and Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Smith, of Genoa, N. Y., also motored to the show with the former's son Albert. Mr. R. O. Bale, county club agent, Watkins Glen, N. Y., together with his wife and one of his club members, George Utter, also made the trip by auto. Kenneth Price of Gouverneur, N. Y., and Ward Goodwin, a former club member from Guilford, N. Y., also were in attendance.

JOHN P. WILLMAN.

Does Not Like Sheep Odor

The following has appeared in print: "Caution in regard to expansion of sheep is suggested by the U. S. Department officials." A few years ago, exactly at this time of year, the Department released, "Sheep are approaching the end of a period of high prices." It was a damage of tens of thousands to small owners and new investors, but it is not at all likely that this forecast will do any harm.

It is remarkable that both of these prophesies should be released just before men begin planning for Winter flocks. A friend gathers up several thousand ewes for his customers, who take them in September and October. That "period" element knocked the price of sheep taken and left nearly 2,000 on his hands. He saved himself by breeding them and selling them for more than he would have asked at first. There is too much pessimistic prophesying at Washington, and the strange thing about it is that while the extension agents are inciting surplus over the whole land, these sheep forecasts are against a deficit industry. We need it double its present size so Americans can get the money paid total strangers for wool. Let none become discouraged about sheep, even if officials are kicking them. If they can see the conditions of wheat, potatoes and other surplus growth, they would better aim their prophecies at them. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Ohio.

Live Stock Sales

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club annual sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

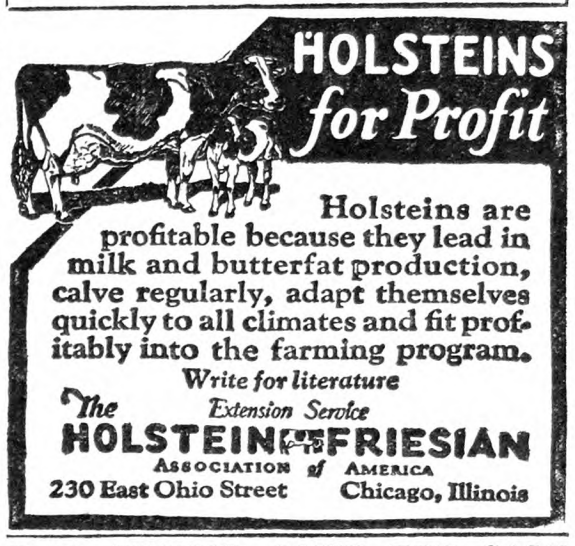
Apr. 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' annual Angus sale, Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Brentwood National Sale, W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

HOLSTEINS



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20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE NOV. 21—Consisting of 19 head of Guernsey cattle, all well bred and will freshen by time of sale or soon afterwards. FRANK SMITH, Millville, Penna.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

For Sale—Reg. Guernsey Cow 3½ years, fresh. MRS. J. G. BELL, Burdett, N. Y.

REG. GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES and SHETLAND PONIES. STEPHEN KELLOGG - Burdett, N. Y.

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Also Registered Dorset Yearling Rams.
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Reg. From good breeding. Reasonable prices. Crowded for room. CREEK VIEW STOCK FARM, H. J. Lund, Albion, N. Y

10 RAMBOUILLET EWES bred to lamb in April.
TOWNSEND BROS. - Interlaken, N. Y.

FOR SALE YEARLING **SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN RAMS**
Also bred ewes later. ANDREW J. COCHRANE, Ripley, N. Y.

Reg. Shropshire Rams, Ram Lambs and a few good Ewes. STEVENS BROS., Wilson, N. Y.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS—Good quality and type. Priced right. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

BIG RAMBOUILLET RAMS—One 2 year old, 260 lbs. Two Shropshire Ram Lambs, 110 lbs., $25 ea. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

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GUINEA PIGS FOR SALE—Males and females. WILLIAM WIERSING, 84 Cortlandt Street, Belleville, N. J.

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Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
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DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
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Whelped Sept. 21st. Males, $15; females, $10.
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AIREDALE PUPS 3 mos. old—from daughter of Fern-Top-Rocket. Eligible. CHARLES MAYOH, R. R. No. 5, Vineland, N. J. Pegalong Poultry Farm.

AIREDALE PUPS—Eligible U. K. C.—Males, $12; females, $7.50, 3 mos. old. MRS. H. C. MIDWIG, R. No. 2, Glen Rock, Pa.

WIREHAIRED FOX—All pep, alert as watch, devoted pets. Our bargain purebreds at $25 to $50. Concede a square deal to all. MRS. GRIGGS, 515 High St., Williamsport, Pa.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Parti-color black and white; also red and white; eligible. Mrs. Ida Woodin, Waterloo, N. Y.

Airedales 3 mos. old. Sired by a champion. Will ship C.O.D. SHADYSIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

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Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

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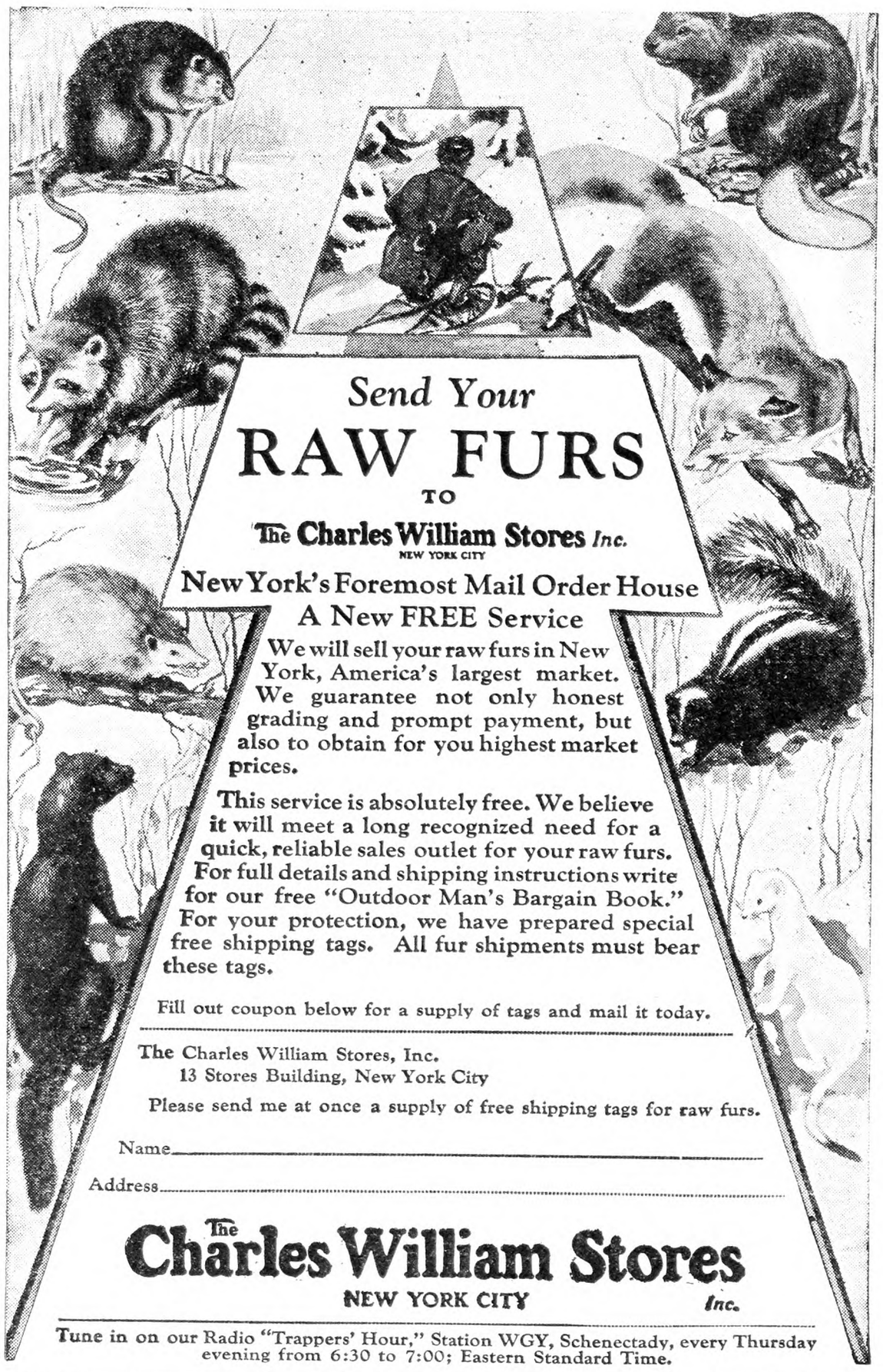

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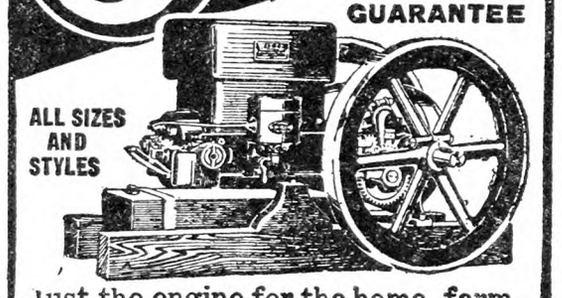

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A Farmer's Opinions

BACK IN IDAHO.—Our friend Miller Purvis who, with his wife, spent several months in Oneida Co., N. Y., writes as follows from Gooding Co., Idaho, on October 30: "I am back home again, enjoying the constant sunshine to the limit. The weather is perfect; the days with warm breezes and the nights just cool enough to make sleep restful. I found my chickens healthy but by no means fat. I am trying to get some weight on them. I have a flock of White Leghorns, another of White Plymouth Rocks and our usual dozen Golden Sebright bantams. In my 30 years' experience as a poultrybreeder I have never had any breed so dependable as layers as these bantams. They do not lay as many eggs, but they lay the year through. I have a start of Chinchilla rabbits—eight does and a buck—and shall buy more soon. I also plan to acquire several milk goats. Crops are heavy here, and prices good for everything except potatoes, which are selling at 60 to 75 cents a bushel. Near the Alfalfa mill several thousand beef cattle are being fed Alfalfa meal and Hawaiian molasses. Just outside the town a man is herding 800 geese on Alfalfa pasture. The Idaho Turkey Association estimates that the crop of turkeys in this State will amount to $1,000,000 this year."

"MORE TO SELL."—Auctioneer Carey M. Jones, who is prominently and chiefly identified with the pedigree Shorthorn trade, writing to this department on October 30, says: "Conditions on farms in this part of the country [the Mid-West] are about the same as you left them. What farmers seem to need is quite a little more to sell, and to quit reading alluring advertisements for another year or two." Most of us will endorse Col. Jones' statements, with some qualifications which we know that he would himself make if he were opening a Shorthorn auction with a speech. Under the existing system of marketing farm products, there is a recurring surplus of one or more of these products which drags down average prices below the average cost of production. Therefore, farmers don't "need quite a little more surplus" products to sell, until they develop and control, under a Federal act, a national system of marketing, whereby they can earn and secure that 70 cents of the consumer's dollar which is absorbed by an obsolete middleman system of distribution. W. W. Reynolds, of Ohio, often has remarked that many of us would make more money or lose less if we dropped out of the list of producers of surplus crops, and organized our farms to produce what he calls "deficit" crops. One of these is sheep. His "remedy" for ills arising from the production of surplus crops is at best a temporary expedient, for, obviously, if large numbers of us begin producing "deficit" crops they will not long remain in the "deficit" class but pass over into the "surplus." As a land-owner, my conviction is that the tax-gatherers and middleman toll-takers are the blighting curses of farming. We can protect ourselves from the latter and, to some extent, from the former.

READING ADVERTISEMENTS.—So long as advertisements are published they will be read. No unsubsidized journal could exist without them. Many periodicals, however, are printed wholly in the interest of advertisers. Advertisements are essentially educational. A reputable concern with much business experience behind it does not run misleading or deceptive advertisements, but they may be "alluring" and attractive, and interesting to look at and read. If a man can't read such advertisements without succumbing as a buyer, what shall we say of his backbone and will-power? How much of a man is he? As a self-educational exercise, the reading of advertisements in a number of journals authoritatively covering different fields is useful to any man who desires to keep in touch with the age in which he lives. Advertisements tempt us to spend money; they don't compel us to spend it. Plenty of things advertised are profitable in the hands of people who need and know how to use then. A large section of the public is in the "yes" class; a smaller section is in the "no" class. Between the two we find that larger and better-balanced public which says "yes" or "no" according to its needs, circumstances and conditions. Each of us has a chance to live a larger and better-balanced life than that of the shallow "yes"-man or the narrow "no"-man.

THE HUMAN SIDE.—We are charged with placing "too much emphasis on the human side and not enough on the economic side of farming." Maybe the charge is well-founded. Who knows, however, what would be "too much" in one case and "not enough" in the other? We try here to strike a rough sort of balance between the two, and to supplement both with observations and opinions that seem to us not altogether out of place in THE R. N.-Y. On the basis of recorded experience, and the lessons of his own life, every man forms a personal standard by which he privately and sometimes publicly measures men and values. He begins in the afternoon of his journey to see, feel and vaguely understand that what a man is at heart, and what his habits and ruling principles are at 25 to 30 years of age, will be the decisive factors in shaping and unfolding his career, whatever his work and wherever his lot may be cast. He may be a "success" or "failure" or a messy mixture of the two. Some lights flare, flash, flicker and fade quickly; others glow steadily for 70 to 80 years and longer. A man's character is revealed by the kind of farming that he does, and by his likes and dislikes. Financial success may be unimportant to him; he may not care enough about it to achieve it. Many a farmer has "failed," in a monetary sense, because he didn't aggressively and persistently work and plot for "success." To him other values were more important. Why isn't it worth while, early in their careers, for men on land or elsewhere to try, according to their lights, tastes and temperaments, to weigh and examine the old and enduring values of life, compare them with the showy, up-to-date ones, and then choose which, from their varying viewpoints, are the better? Every man needs a definite inner standard of values by which to develop and guide his life in an age of looseness and wandering. A positive standard of personal life is infinitely more important than "the American standard of living."

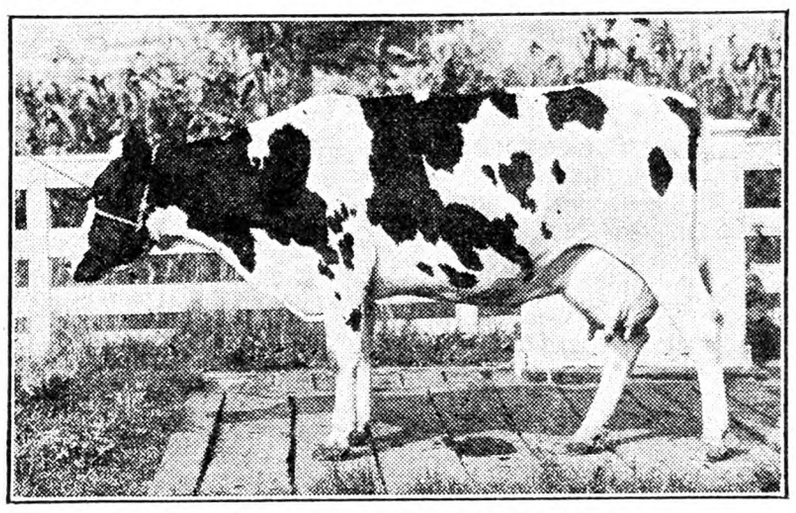
FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK. — When I was a boy in knee pants (and not much else) a quaint old man kept a cross-roads store a few miles from our farm. He couldn't read or write, but, with his retentive memory and crude drawings, his system of bookkeeping was a marvel. It should be in the British Museum. One day when I was in the store, our neighbor Jim Leek was arguing with the old man, who was confident that, as "my books show," Jim owed him for a cheese bought on time a year before. Jim said heatedly that he had never bought a whole cheese in his life. The storekeeper scratched his head, frowned and re-examined his "books," which consisted of one hefty ledger. Its pages bore drawings and signs done with a pencil. One of these represented a large circular commodity that Jim had purchased. After pondering for minutes over his hieroglyphics, and ransacking his memory, the old man said, "Well, sir, you bought a cheese or a grindstone, and, as they are worth about the same price, I don't care which one you pay for." Laughing, Jim acknowledged that he had bought a grindstone. . . . Over in Fountain Co., Ind., the Farm Bureau and other local agencies, co-operating with power interests, are working toward the electrification of practically everything that can be lighted or powered in that county. Farmers are mostly for it. I guess that they know how and when they'll pay for it. In a few years we'll all be argued and forced into following their example. The Missus wants electric lights in the house now. She'll never rest or let anyone else rest until we have them in. The next stop, then, will be running the cream separator, churn, sewing machine, incubator and cook stove with electricity. Progress is an unmitigated nuisance to me. I don't know how it is with other men, but I know that I'd be contented in a log cabin with no light except firelight. I don't like anything new until it's old and I get used to it. By that time something "new" and "better" takes its place, and I've got to learn to like it. Isn't there a place somewhere, along "the march of progress," where a man can stop, settle down, rest, loaf a little while and live in peace a few years before he is worn out or maybe electrocuted by "progress?" At 15 miles an hour "progress" wouldn't ruin many of us, but at four times that speed it is bound to run over or run down the general run of men unless they "progress" slowly at the side of the main line of flight.

D. C. W.

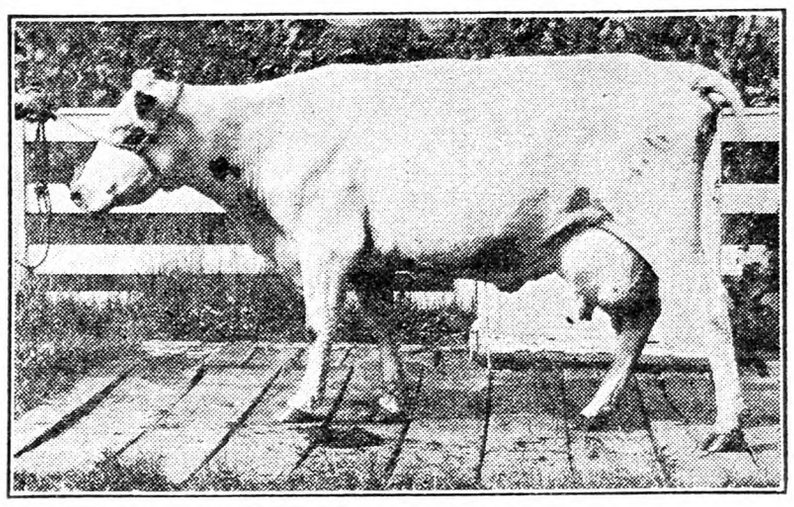
RESEARCH FARM BULLETIN

2 Cows on a two-year Milk Test

THE two cows shown below were started on a two-year milk test in the fall of 1926. The two cows were the same age, they calved at about the same time, each having her third calf. During the test both cows were fed a ration consisting of 6 parts ground corn, 6 parts ground oats, 2 parts wheat bran and 1 part oil meal. When off pasture the roughage consisted of corn silage, alfalfa and mixed hay. There was no difference in the feed and care of the two cows, at any time, except that the Spotted Cow had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic with her feed during the first year—the White Cow did not.



Spotted Cow—had Tonic both years



White Cow—no Tonic first year

The results of this test, with the monthly records of milk production and profits of the two cows, are given in the tables below:

FIRST YEAR—Only Spotted Cow had Tonic

Spotted Cow—Tonic

	Pounds of milk	Profit
1st month	1423	$18.47
2nd month	1234	15.31
3rd month	1217	16.63
4th month	1288	19.51
5th month	1162	18.46
6th month	1024	12.99
7th month	1203	17.14
8th month	1144	15.94
9th month	1124	18.44
10th month	876	13.18
11th month	768	12.38
	Profit	$178.45

White Cow—No Tonic

	Pounds of milk	Profit
1st month	1535	$19.29
2nd month	1105	12.88
3rd month	1157	12.19
4th month	1058	11.30
5th month	866	7.16
6th month	721	7.91
7th month	787	5.41
8th month	702	4.16
9th month	679	2.46
10th month	518	0.11
11th month	311	0.58
	Profit	$83.45

During the first year of the test the Spotted Cow that received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic produced 3024 pounds more milk and made $95 more profit than the White Cow, the one that did not receive any Tonic.

After the cows went dry the White Cow was then given Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in preparation for the next year's lactation. The object was to have the cows start the second year on an equal basis.

SECOND YEAR—Both Cows get Tonic

Spotted Cow

	Pounds of milk	Profit
1st month	1643	$26.80
2nd month	1596	26.47
3rd month	1534	24.19
4th month	1544	25.17
5th month	1391	21.36
6th month	1148	14.36
7th month	944	13.74
8th month	924	14.39
9th month	704	9.73
10th month	552	6.30
	Profit	$182.51

White Cow

	Pounds of milk	Profit
1st month	2170	$35.51
2nd month	2040	32.52
3rd month	2022	33.12
4th month	1968	34.06
5th month	1682	26.35
6th month	1510	22.31
7th month	1329	28.07
8th month	1141	15.62
9th month	878	11.12
10th month	533	5.65
	Profit	$244.33

Outstanding facts about this test are:

First—The White Cow produced 5834 lbs. more milk and made $160.88 more profit the second year with Tonic than she made the first year without Tonic.

Second—The Spotted Cow made more profit the second year with Tonic than she did the first year with Tonic. This proves that the longer the Tonic is continued the more profitable will be the results obtained.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is not a feed. It does not take the place of feed, and no feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. No additional salt or minerals are required for they are present in Stock Tonic in all sufficient quantities.

If your cows are not getting Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic you are losing money every day. Consult your own interests. You simply cannot afford not to feed it!

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—*all combined in one product*

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 90 days and see what it will mean to you in increased production and profits. It costs but 50c per cow per month. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get your 90 days' supply now. Figure 15 lbs. for each cow.

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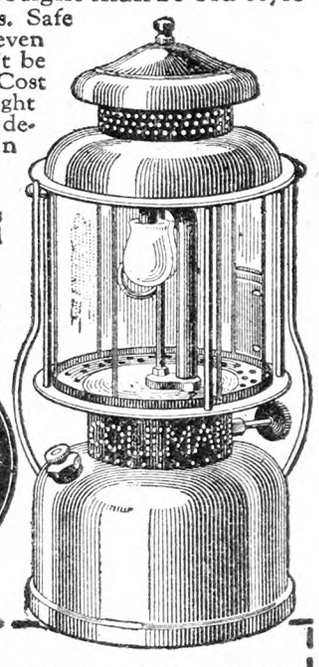

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Preparing Animals for the Show Ring

Can you give me a few hints on preparing an animal for the show? Is it well to use a heavy blanket? What should be the general feeding and care? C. B.

New Jersey.

Your question is very timely even though the 1928 show season for dairy cattle is nearly over because it will soon be time to breed those females that will be on the circuit in 1929, therefore it can be well said that preparation for the show season should begin approximtely a year ahead of the show itself. All females which will be in milk during the next show season should be bred about nine months, or at least 285 days from the time when they will be led on the "tan bark." A cow usually shows at her best just before freshening. At this time she is easy to fit, her body is well filled out, her udder full and her general condition shows about the best bloom that it will any time during the year. Of course one cannot show from early in fair season until late and have his cows in the same condition at every show.

Right now it should be determined at which show the exhibitor wishes to have a certain animal look its best and it should then be bred so that the fitting can be brought to its height in time for the major contest. Those who are planning to win at the National Dairy Show should plan to breed their cows to freshen after the middle of October. It is difficult to plan for any certain day of freshening as some animals will carry longer than others and shipping by train from one fair to another has a tendency to cause a cow to give birth to a calf somewhat earlier than when the animal is confined in a quiet stable or pasture. The exhibitor can best afford to have his mature cows milking during the show circuit. The yearlings and two-year-olds show pregnant and close up to freshening better than do old cows. Our judges today rather like to have the old cows in milk in order that they may compare their udders.

Here again is a point which must be given considerable thought in preparing for the next year's show because for about two weeks after freshening a show cow is thin and gaunt. Very often the grand champion cow of one show may drop a calf before she is shown again and her appearance is entirely changed and she may stand down the line or even out of the money for a few days after calving. The bulls and young stock that are to be shown dry, and even the cows that will be exhibited in milk should be turned out or at least given plenty of green food about three months before the first show. After a few weeks they should be stabled and blanketed in order that each show animal may put on a solid flesh and gain in weight up to the day they are taken out on the show circuit.

Unless an animal is in prime condition and gaining it does not have a chance in the show ring today. If possible, each animal should be by itself in a box stall. The blanket need not be heavy but can be of a light woolen material. It will tend to make the hair lie down, bring out a bloom and keep the skin alive and mellow. If there is a tendency in the animal to have a heavy hide, then a heavy blanket may help as it will cause some sweating and softening up of what would otherwise be a heavy hide.

The ration should be one which is cooling and not a milk-producing feed. Equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran, ground oats and a half part of linseed oilmeal make a very good conditioning ration. If the bowels will stand it and the animal does not appear to be gaining in flesh rapidly, another half part of linseed oilmeal can be added. Soaked beet pulp is usually relished by a dairy animal and is excellent in fitting. To the beet pulp can be added a little molasses, which acts as an appetizer and helps to give a sleek coat. It is important to feed enough of the above ration to keep the animal gaining in flesh. Too much flesh is as bad as not enough and the feeder should always keep in mind that his show animal should reach its top form at the last show of the season.

Exercise is necessary with all animals and this can best be accomplished by taking each prospect for the show out on a halter each day. The animals should be led far enough to give them plenty of exercise without causing them to lose in flesh. While they are being led they can be trained for the show ring. The leader should always watch his animal and learn its strong and weak points. Many of these can be overcome by the manner in which the show prospect is allowed to walk or pose when brought to a standstill. It should be taught to walk slowly, with its head held high enough to give it the most graceful carriage and should be taught to stand with its feet squarely under the body. By carrying a cane or a small whip the leadsman can teach his pupil a great amount by merely touching that foot that appears awkward while posing.

If the show animals are to be shipped from one fair to another, a freight car should be fitted up for the entire season. The large bulls should have a stanchion in the car and should ride the long way of the car so they will not be thrown in the freight yards when switching from one train to another. Each end of the car should be decked with plank just high enough above the cattle to allow for plenty of room underneath the scaffold. These decks in each end of the car serve as storage space for hay, grain, blankets, etc., and make the best place for the caretakers to sleep while the herd is in transit. The floor should first be bedded down with about two inches of sawdust and then enough straw to make the animals comfortable and it should be kept in mind that there is no such thing as too much bedding for the comfort of good show animals while in transit. The center of the car should be reserved for a water tank, trunks, milk pails, and a chair for each of the showmen during the long days between fairs while the herd is being bumped over the rails and held in freight yards in the down-town sections of cities and towns.

While lots of grooming, filing of horns and preparation of feet are absolutely necessary in the preparation of the animals before they leave home, it becomes a daily duty to look after these details all the time the show herd is away from home. A good wood rasp, a few pieces of broken glass, three or four sizes or grades of emery cloth, pumice or rotten stone and sweet oil, together with some colorless polish, should always be a part of the equipment accompanying the herd. The horns should always be kept smooth with a rasp or piece of glass and for finishing touches to take out any rough spots use the emery cloth. The rubbing or scraping of the horns should always be up and down rather than against the grain. The pumice stone and sweet oil can be mixed into a paste and applied to the horns with the bare hand until the horns become hot. After several applications of this material a good woolen rag can be used as a polishing cloth and as in shining shoes the more vigorously the cloth is applied, the better will be the shine. The polish can next be applied and worked in with a woolen cloth. Especially with the Jersey and Ayrshire breeds are an attractive pair of horns advantageous.

The night before the show day the animals should be spotlessly clean. All dirty spots should have been washed and where white hair is dirty it should be bleached with peroxide of hydrogen. Tails should be washed, braided while wet and tied up until the morning of show day when they will be soft and fluffy. Ayrshire breeders have been known to sit up all night the night before a show to be sure that not a speck of dirt was allowed to get on any of the promising candidates for prize money the next day.

The diet during the show circuit should remain about the same as during the fitting except that the exhibitor must watch each animal and feed them according to their condition. Some will require more oats than others, some more linseed oilmeal. Few of the better showmen feed Alfalfa hay on the show circuit as it is laxative and has a tendency to gaunt up the herd. Good mixed hay or Timothy are to be preferred for all show animals. An extra feeding of salt the night before show day tends to make for thirst the next morning. If thirsty and allowed plenty of water before going into the ring, the show animal will fill up and present a plumper appearance and a more pleasing one to the judge than if hollow-sided.

The results of good training will be noted in the showing contest. Those bulls or cows that have been led and taught to pose at the will of the leader will exhibit their knowledge before the judge. While a good judge can see the faults of most of the animals brought before him, those animals which appear graceful and quiet have a much better chance of winning than the nervous individual which is afraid of every move of those about it. The neat appearance of the leadsman who should be dressed in a white suit and without a cigar, cigarette or pipe in his mouth during the judging will go a long way toward being in keeping with the neat appearance of the good show animal. J. W. B.

Potatoes Might Do This Again

Perhaps the best hope of the potato market lies in a possible course in the market like that of the big crop of 1922. The production was nearly equal to that of this season and was even greater in proportion to population at the time. Producing sections, especially in the West, were full of potatoes then, as now. Growers were reported offering potatoes free to any who cared to dig them.

The price in the Fall of 1922 sagged to lowest points in recent years, averaging about $1 per hundred pounds in Chicago and New York in September and October, compared with $1.15 this year, which is next lowest. But the price gradually advanced after the first of the year, especially in midwestern markets, and by March it averaged $1.50 in the two cities, and in April $1.65. Part of the Spring rise resulted from a shortage of new potatoes in that season, but total shipments of 188,000 cars from the 19 leading States were rather light for a crop of that size and less than from the smaller crop of the following year. The figures suggest that many potatoes were fed out or wasted during the time of low prices in the Fall. Then, as now, the heavy surplus was in the West and North Central regions, where the cost of freight to market made potatoes seem worthless early in the season.

Reviews of the market written before the turn in the price situation were quite as gloomy that year as the present season. There is much the same possibility of light southern production this year, owing to the past Summer's low prices and resulting discouragement in parts of the southern potato shipping region. With a frost or a late Spring there might appear a demand for old potatoes which again might be found in lighter supply than expected, owing to many disappointing crops, especially in the Great Lakes region. In two other largest crop years, 1917 and 1924, nothing happened in the line of rising prices. This makes the chances of a decent Winter and Spring rise this year about one and three, although something favorable might be made of the fact that prices this season started lower than either the 1917 or 1924 season. Very low prices in the Fall tend to wastage as happened in 1922, and also they encouraged liberal use and rapid consumption of the supply. Besides, a low start makes even the prospect of a moderate rise attractive to large buyers. All this doesn't mean that potatoes are necessarily going up much. The idea is to present whatever hopeful features of the situation there are.

This year of heavy production may help future markets in an unexpected way. There is a strong tendency in many producing sections for growers to get together and make plans for close grading and holding back of all but the best stock. Such doings not only help the market prospect, but hold out promise for other seasons. What the potato market needs more than anything else is more team work among producers.

One plan is to advertise the merits of potatoes for food with the idea of increasing the demand this season, but it is pointed out that the first step is to improve the quality by methods of grading and packing, in order to back up any advertising by superior lines of stock in the market.

Shipments of potatoes so far have been lighter than last season. That is because there is less buying for future needs as dealers have not been so much afraid of rising prices. Another reason is the heavy local supplies, especially in the Middle West, which have reduced the need for distant shipments. So far, potatoes are about 15,000 cars, or fully 10 per cent short of last season's figures. Present rate of shipment is about the same per day as the rate a year ago. Prices have shown very little change in early November, ranging from 65c to $1 per 100 lbs. from western and eastern producing sections. Shippers in the Rocky Mountain section have been doing rather better than the rest considering their distance from market. The Western Burbank is popular as a baking potato and brings a good premium over common varieties when its production is not overdone. This year the Burbank is selling higher in some western and southern markets than any standard eastern potatoes in eastern cities. Some of the Colorado growers have been getting yields of 600 bushels per acre this year, but the average is probably around 200, even in good market sections. The State expects to ship about 14,500 cars compared with 17,300 last year. G. B. F.

A NEW airplane tested in Berlin is said to make vertical ascents and descents, and also to remain suspended in mid-air. Ultimately there will be evolved a perfect pedestrian able to do this, too.—Punch.

"WILL you have the lady's name engraved on the ring?" "No, put 'From Gustave to his first and only love,' and then I shall never have to have it altered."—Sondagsnisse Strix.

Countrywide Situation

The market position of apples appear to be growing better now that the crop has been mostly stored. Prices seem more than holding their own at least in the Middle West and East. Sales of standard varieities, well above $6 per barrel in the big markets, suggest that the supply of eastern fruit is none too large, and even in producing sections a range of $4 to $5 for good fruit is not discouraging at this season. Southern fruit is something of a puzzle. Reports in early November told of fruit dropping from the trees worse than ever before. Varieties like the Winesap are picked late. Warm weather and sudden changes seem to have made the stem connection brittle, and the fruit drops in great quantities when the pickers get into the tree. This means a lighter supply than expected of the longest-keeping southern fruit. Prices down there are $3.25 to $4 for standard grades and kinds.

The livest feature of the produce situation is the onion market. Prices seem to have springs in them and rise at every opportunity. Some white stock has sold as high as $4.75 per 100 lbs. As far west as Colorado, yellow onions are up to $3.50. Eastern onions sell at all sorts of prices owing to wide range of quality this year, but good stock is quoted at $3.75 in producing sections.

Dutch onions are making more of a show in the market than usual. Holland had a good sized crop, held at average prices of about $1.50 per 100 lbs., which means that they can be landed in New York duty and freight paid at about $3, leaving some profit in the present market, but it is not likely that any very great supply will come from this source. Spanish onions have been arriving in smaller quantities lately. It seems that the markets in Europe have been rising, thus providing a nearby outlet for many onions that might be shipped here.

Increasing shipments of poultry have oversupplied the city markets at times, but cold storages have taken care of the surplus without anything special happening to the price. The general stock of poultry receipts seems to be larger than a year ago, which would not be in line with reported decreases in the flocks this season. Markets have been slightly unsettled owing no doubt considerably to the lower prices for meats lately. Turkeys are likely to be in somewhat larger supply owing to increase of 4 per cent in production this year. Besides, the receipts from Argentina are fairly heavy, although such stock sells much lower than best native. Turkeys were reported selling in Southern Texas at 25c per lb. live weight, for best stock, and a few at 27c, while No. 2 stock brought 12½c the first week of November. Best grades of dressed Spring turkeys bring 55c per lb. in New York, and lower grades and classes from 30c up. G. B. F.

Coccidiosis

I have a flock of White Leghorns eight weeks old. Several have died and others are ailing. The trouble resembles coccidiosis. The house is a new one, no chicks were ever in it and the electric brooder was new. I never let any strangers in my coop, so if it is not bred in them I give up. Does vitriol make birds uneatable, and how long should I give it to them? G. L.
Ashland, N. J.

It is hardly likely that these pullets died from coccidiosis, as that disease is a chronic one, affecting chicks from four weeks of age up—perhaps earlier—and showing as a gradual loss of flesh and strength, droopiness, loss of appetite, roughness of feathers, paleness of head and, finally, death. The droppings may or may not be more or less bloody. Large pullets or cockerels do not drop dead suddenly without previous symptoms from this disease of little chicks. Copper sulphate, or bluestone, is given as a preventive of coccidiosis in chicks on infected ground and showing evidences of the trouble. In the amount given, one ounce dissolved in 10 gallons of drinking water and given as drinking water supplied to the flock over a period of three or four weeks, it is not poisonous and no precautions need to be taken to rid the flesh of the birds of the chemical before eating them. M. B. D.

Dairying on Long Island

Establishing Line; Short Acreage

1. If a certain iron post driven in the ground for the purpose of establishing a line remains there for about 40 years as a peacable line, can this post be maintained as true line regardless of new surveys? 2. If A sells part of his lot to B, can B claim the full amount of feet which he bought of A in case that a future survey does not tally up enough feet for both A's and B's deeds? M.
New York.

1. The first question cannot be answered definitely without further knowledge of the circumstances under which this line was established, and even at that a ruling by local fence authorities or even a court decision might be needed. It is usually poor policy to "go to law" about such matters if an understanding can be reached otherwise. If the survey which put this post where it is was made in error, the reasonable idea would be to correct it, even after 40 years. We are not sure that such correction can be forced, however. Study the history of this line and then consult a local lawyer who knows the circumstances or can easily learn them.

2. As to the land that does not "hold out" in supposed acreage, you will probably find that the deed reads so many acres "be the same more or less," which is put in to cover slight variations, caused by errors in figuring or running the survey lines. We recently saw a resurvey of a small area which changed the direction of a line so that in 125 ft. the mark at one end was found one foot out of the way. On a line 1,000 ft. long this angle would have widened considerably. The saying that "to err is human" applies to surveyors as well as others.

Visit to a Mink Ranch

Prince Edward Island does not confine itself to foxes in the domestication of these fur-bearing animals of the forest. Mink possibly come next to foxes as to value of the fur. In the Governor General's visit, His Excellency Viscount Willington, who is visiting here this week, by auto, in company with our own Lieutenant-Governor Heartz, was greatly interested as we all are, in this visit to a mink farm. This was at Sea View, at the ranch of a Mr. Duggan, who has been breeding mink for 11 years, and has evolved a system of his own and achieved much success, so much that he is unable to supply the demands for breeding animals. He has now 230 in his ranch, having raised this year 137 young from 40 litters. A large number of the animals now on his ranch have been sold to parties in Norway. Mr. Duggan keeps his mink in specially constructed wire pens, partly under cover and feeds them with a special mash. In the early stages of the industry it was considered necessary to have large troughs of water for the mink to swin in, but at the Duggan ranch water is supplied in receptacles somewhat like those in fox ranches.
Hermansville, P. E. I. J. A. M.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nov. 14-17.—Seventh Mid-West Horticultural Exposition, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Nov. 15-17.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show, Mechanics' Hall, Armonk, N. Y.

Nov. 17-24. — American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 21-23.—Michigan State Potato Growers' Meeting and Show, Big Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 20-22,—Maine State Pomological Society, City Hall, Portland, Me. E. L. White, secretary, Bowdoinham, Me. Mr. Grant G. Hitchings, the New York apple grower, will make an address.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1.—Cleveland Live Stock Show, fourteenth Cleveland poultry and pet stock show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-6.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 12-15.—Vineland, N. J., Poultry Show and judging exhibit.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Jan. 28-Feb. 2. — Pittsburgh Poultry, Pigeon and Bantam Show, Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

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Tells how to detect round worms and tape worms, how to get rid of them, how to protect your birds against reinfestation. Just check the coupon below, sign your name and address and mail it today.

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SPECIAL MATINGS—Chicks of extra quality. Bred for digestive capacity and other good points, necessary for best results. We raise and hatch Rocks, Reds and Leghorns the year round. Send for circular and low prices. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York

Mature Laying Pullets Barred Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. Free range, healthy birds. IRA H. DODDS, North Hero, Vt.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pullets, Cockerels, Yearlings Catalogue. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195A, Mansfield, Ohio

CHOICE BLACK JERSEY GIANTS PULLETS—15 wks. old, $1.75 each. PERRY MARSH, R. D. 2, Berkshire, N. Y.

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Strong, healthy, young breeding stock for sale. Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red and Narragansett. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. BALLSTON GAME FARM, Box R, BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

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In order to introduce the Royal line of poultry supplies we are offering a special bargain price on the two items shown herewith. The usual retail price on these two items is $11.75—our special price $8.25 for both shipped C. O. D. Write for general catalog.

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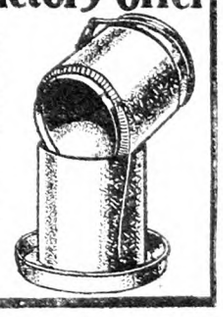
1721 Canton Street Toledo, Ohio



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Then write your letter. It may mean $5,000 to you. *Aim for the big prize,* but remember there are forty other prizes. Mail your letter on or before February 28, 1929. *But start thinking about it now.* Mail the coupon today.

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1. Everybody eligible except hatcherymen, their employees and their families.
2. Letters not to exceed 500 words.
3. Write on one side of paper only.
4. We have permission to use all or any part of your letter.
5. Put your name and address on upper left-hand corner of each sheet.
6. Mail letters to Contest Editor, Campaign Headquarters, 705 Third National Building, Dayton, Ohio.
7. Letters must be mailed on or before February 28, 1929.

41 Big Cash Prizes

1st Prize	$5,000
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3rd Prize	1,000
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5th Prize	250
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Judges will announce the winners on March 31, 1929. In case of a tie for any prize, each tying contestant will be paid the full amount of the prize tied for.

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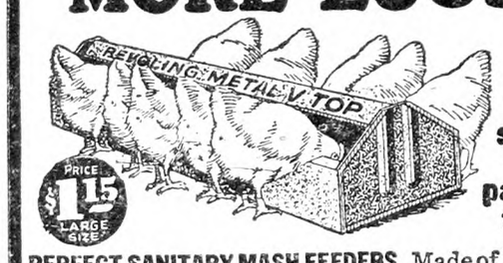

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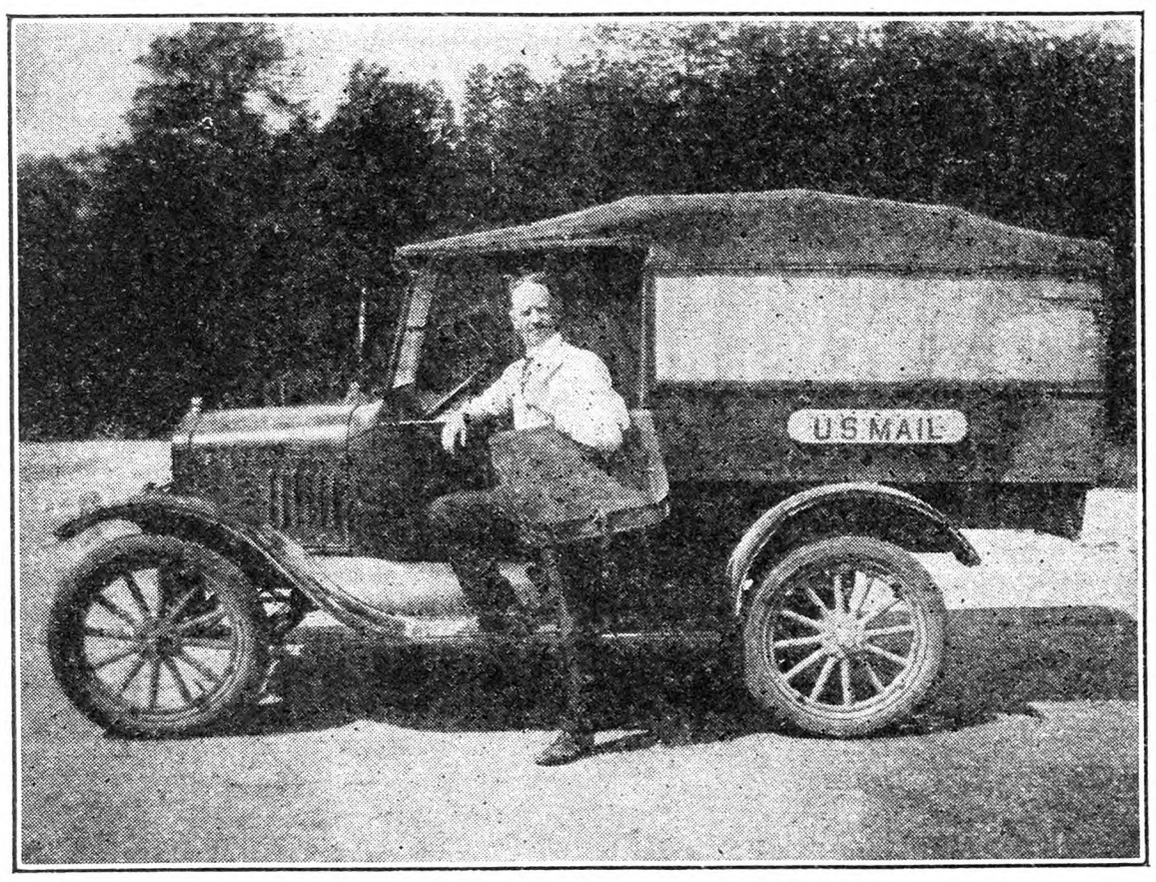
Veteran Mail Carrier

John H. Malloch, who as a farm boy came from the vicinity of Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y., and settled on an island in Lake Michigan, has just been pensioned for life by the United States government. Malloch was a rural mail carrier around his island home for 24 years, but having arrived at the age of 65, the Post Office Department has laid him off with a pension of $800 a year and appointed his successor.

His island place is down on the map of Wisconsin as Washington Island, Detroit Harbor being the principal port, and is located at the head of the Door County peninsula, which in recent years has developed the largest small fruit growing interest in the United States.

During the time in which Malloch has been in this location he has been a Sunday school teacher for 40 years, a preacher for six years at two different places, a newspaper correspondent for much of the same time, a barber for 30 years, holiday orator for three decades and at odd times has served his people as a carpenter and gardener. These things he did while raising six children, all of whom have grown into useful lives.



John H. Malloch, the Veteran Mail Carrier

In all kinds of weather for a quarter of a century he delivered the mail punctually after it had been ferried or sledded on the ice across a dangerous passage known as Death's Door. He is an active member of the Door County Rural Letter Carriers' Association.

In any of the other work he contributed to carry on he was no less successful and thorough than in that in which he became an example of the "Certainty, Celerity, and Security" of the United States mails. J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

Around the Farm in Late Fall

Most of the garden and farm work is over now, but there are plenty of odd jobs that can be done. Plants such as strawberries, kale, flowers, etc., should be mulched at once; if they haven't been already. Now is a good time to give the lawn a top dressing of manure. Don't walk or drive across the lawn when the ground is wet. Make successive plantings of paper White Narcissus in pebbles and water. Occasional fertilization of house plants with weak liquid manure will make the plants more vigorous. If any fencing has to be done, now is a good time to put in the posts, if the ground is not frozen and the wire can be put on later. Be sure that the outdoor pits of vegetables are well protected. If dirt enough is not put on before the ground freezes, cover the pits with straw, cornstalks, old hay, etc., placing it thickest on the north side.

Haul up to the barn any corn shocks that are still in the field. It is easier to get them now than to go out in snow after them.

The machinery should all be cleaned and oiled before storing away. Make a tour of the farm collecting all implements and machinery and bring to the barn or other outbuilding and store away for the Winter.

Has your private road a few deep ruts or holes? Now is a good time to fill them with gravel, cinders or even sawdust; don't use dirt this time of the year, as it will only make them worse when the ground is thawed.

Before the ground freezes get dirt for the hotbeds and store in an outbuilding, also dig the pits for the hotbeds, as the ground will be frozen when time to start the early plants. Every farmer ought to have some straw; it not only furnishes good bedding but increases the manure supply.

Make a good house for the hogs with plenty of bedding and brush up the north side of the pen. Go over the stable and henhouses and stop up all cracks and holes to keep out the cold winds, rain and snow.

Cull over the poultry flock and sell all surplus and undesirable stock. Make the fowls roosting in trees go to the henhouse, as hens roosting outdoors will not lay in cold weather. Make stock comfortable in cold weather. R. C.

Virginia.

Turkey Gets Dizzy

Can you tell me what is wrong with one of my turkeys? It seems well and eats all right, but when it walks it goes backward and falls down. It is about four months old. I feed them scratch feed and some buckwheat; for hopper mash they get cornmeal, bran and middlings and meat scraps and have oyster shells for them. A. B.

Venango Co., Pa.

This is not enough to make a diagnosis of the trouble from but I should give this turkey a teaspoon or two of castor oil and repeat the next day if prompt action from it is not evident. The bird may have eaten something that needs to be cleared out of the intestinal canal. M. B. D.

Bergen Co., N. J., Egg-laying Contest

The Bergen County Egg-laying Contest at Westwood, N. J., closed its doors on the completion of its official year of 51 weeks on October 22 with a total production by competing birds of 172,099 eggs, or an average of 172 eggs per bird. This average is 4.2 eggs higher than the average per bird for the previous contest at Westwood. The average of 172 eggs per bird for the 51 weeks of the contest is a figure of more than passing interest. It should be borne in mind that the contest management does not have the right to cull out from the contest flocks during the year those birds which prove themsevles to be non-profitable as would be done in a commercial flock of similar size. The poor layers in each flock have to be continued in the pens and under the traps throughout the 51 weeks of the contest. Because of the necessity of carrying such poor layers, and there are bound to be a few in any flock, the figure of 172 eggs as above reported is of still greater interest.

Pen 19, a Rhode Island Red pen owned by Charlescote Farm, Massachusetts, is the winner of the eighth Bergen County Egg-laying Contest, this pen having produced 2,419 eggs in the 51 weeks of the contest or an average production per competing bird of 241.9 eggs for the contest year.

The following five pens represent the leading pens in the various breeds at the close of the contest year:

R. I. R., Charlescote Farm, Mass.	2,419
S. C. W. L., White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J.	2,393
M. Houdan, Skylands Farm, N. Y.	1,784
W. P. Rock, John G. Hall, N. J.	1,760
B. P. Rock, Ontario Agr. Col., Canada	1,683

A Black Leghorn pen owned by A. E. Hampton, New Jersey, made a production of 1,569 eggs, and pen 22, a pen of Light Brahmas, owned by A. D. Gilbert, New Jersey, laid 1,338 eggs.

Below are given the 20 high pens for the year:

Rhode Island Reds

Charlescote Farm, Mass.	2,419

S. C. White Leghorns

White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J.	2,393
Fox & Son Poultry Farm, N. J.	2,338
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	2,332
W. A. Eckard, Mich.	2,324
Butler Poultry Farm, N. J.	2,264
C. R. Misner, Pa.	2,221
Oak Hill Farm, N. Y.	2,208
L. C. Beall, Jr., Wash.	2,197
Kwality Farm, N. J.	2,197
Dr. L. E. Heasley Farm, Mich.	2,166
Hollywood Poultry Farm, Inc., Wash.	2,139
Jamieson's Leghorn Farm, Pa.	2,111
White Hen Breeding Farm, N. J.	2,088
Willgerodt Bros., N. J.	2,087
Circle S. Poultry Ranch, N. J.	2,042
Thomas H. Mettler, N. J.	2,039
Edgar McElwain, Ohio	1,999
Busy Bee Poultry Farm, N. J.	1,985
W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich.	1,980

Home Flock Outfit

Sanitary modern House, made of ⅞ in. pine lumber, planed two sides and matched. Floor and cloth-covered frame for door included, $10, f.o.b. factory. Or complete with two nests, dropping board, roosts and 3x6 ft., wire-covered yard, $14.65.

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March Hatch, $2.25; April Hatch, $2.00; May Hatch, $1.75 each.

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Hatches weekly, commencing Feb. 15th. Every hen in our flock trapnested. Best grade of chicks only.

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Have a few choice Barred Rock Cockerel—Parks "Bred-to-Lay" strain, Cream A. grade, direct. Prices reasonable. Permit C-292-28. C. E. REED, Prattsburg, N. Y.

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We are now booking orders for fall and winter delivery. Write for prices. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.

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S. C. R. I. REDS—All are bred from our own special selected, state tested stock to produce fast growing, profitable broilers and at reduced prices. *Calalog on request.*

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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Doings at Long Acres

One expression of "Uncle Ham" who writes from North Carolina, October 27 issue, especially caught my attention. He speaks of choosing to lag behind in the march of progress. That might be interpreted as failing because of lack of ability to maintain the pace but I like a far different interpretation. Evidently he made the choice deliberately because he preferred to live a life of peace and tranquility rather than to accumulate goods and chattels through a lifetime of hustling.

Thoreau chose to lag behind the march of progress and he is known and loved by millions who never heard of his more prosperous neighbors who built big red barns and then spent a lifetime trying to keep them full. John Burroughs chose to ignore so-called progress and turn his back on a busy world but the world beat a pathway to his cabin in the wilderness and sat at his feet in loving worship the while it literally showered upon him the wealth he ignored. It is possible to create a machine to lighten your labor and then become a virtual slave to that machine. It is possible to jump out of a machine-made bed, dress in machine-made clothes, eat a machine-made breakfast, turn on a machine which does the chores, jump onto a machine which roars, rattles and makes other infernal noises all day as it does the machine farming, eat a machinery supper, ride in a machine to a show which features a machine-made romance, turn on a machine which recites a bedtime prayer and thus end the day, but if that is progress, then I, too, choose to lag behind through deliberate choice. After all a book, a pipe, a chair by the south window made easy through the consciousness of work well done, singing hens, contented well-fed stock, apple trees to linger over with loving care, enough but not too much finance to carry on, give me that and the world may rush by as it pleases.

It did seem that we had an extra lot of fruit this year so that we were busy with plums, pickles, peaches and other things and allowed the weeds to get an extra good growth in the berry and currant rows. Now it is my job to plow all that under while plowing to the rows. That may sound easy but it must be done with a one-horse plow and no coulter, and those big weeds insist upon rolling up in huge bunches under the plow beam so that it is a case of plow a few feet, stop and remove accumulated weeds, plow again, remove weeds, until the end of the row is reached. The worst weeds are the tumbleweeds and tickle grass. That grass has a mean habit of deliberately crawling up your pants' legs the whole length so that you feel as though a centipede was using your lower anatomy to do a marathon. The tumbleweeds refuse to turn under as they grow squat and round. I have seen them six feet in diameter rolling and rollicking across the fields until stopped by a wire fence.

A heavy freeze finally killed Calvin's castor oil plant so that he had to gather the seed. Those beans are good to plant where moles are thick, as a mole simply cannot abide a castor bean plant. The Dahlias, too, have marched from the field to the cellar while the boys have gathered and topped the beets and carrots, pulled the cabbage and finished digging the potatoes.

I bought a supply of apples from a neighbor taking the ones which were too small for shipping. They are of the Delicious variety, sound and clean, so that the size is no drawback to hungry children. We like the small ones for placing in the school lunches the children carry. I often wonder why they call them "Parent Teacher" associations, because we men are supposed to be parents also, yet the women would faint if we proposed joining. They were a fine thing at first as they did much for the school but it does seem that they are becoming mere social clubs. I have renamed our local parent-teacher association, calling it the "Eat and Gossip Club." Strange to say the women do not like that name. Now will some good sister rise and explain what is wrong with a perfectly good name like that?

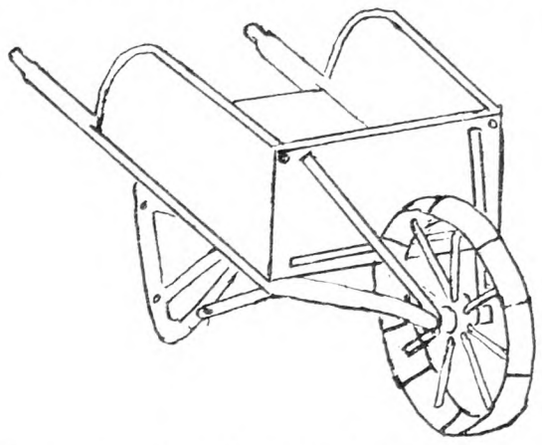
I have wandered far afield but here I go back to my original theme of choosing to lag behind the march of progress Years ago a red-headed boy chose to wander along the banks of the river rather than get a job. The local folks called him a loafer while even the most charitable called him a mere dreamer rather than a doer. He was an example of one who chose to lag behind the march of progress. The city prided itself upon its growth and industrial development but the red-headed boy-man continued to dream his dreams. The Chamber of Commerce issued booster literature and sent it far and wide to spread the fame of the city. Lo and behold! The erstwhile loafer and dreamer has brought more fame to the city than all the booster dope, all the smoking factories, all the local business men combined. Multiplied thousands would never have heard of "Old Saint Joe" and "The Bungtown Canal" if it had not been for Ben King, the poet who was born, lived and died in our local city. To be strictly correct he died in Kentucky while on a lecture tour with Opie Read and Eugene Field, but he is buried here and thousands make a pilgrimage to his grave while home folks still speak of how he would not work.

After all Nature is the great mother with all a mother's infinite capacity for loving her children and all a mother's trait of bestowing the greatest love upon the child who—from the viewpoint of a work-a-day world—has not made a success. I hold no brief for the shiftless and the lazy; that is another matter entirely. But if some of us chose to love the old things, if we choose to love quietude and tranquility rather than rush and roar, if we are satisfied with enough rather than the eternal struggle for more, if we work to live rather than live to work, if we revere God too much to work on His day, if we take time to lend a hand to a struggling neighbor, if we refuse to cut down a tree because we love it too much to wish to kill it—who shall dare to call us failures; who shall dare to chide us? Life cannot be all highways. There must be byways, too, where some of us may live and love and dream our dreams close to Mother Earth from which we sprung. L. B. R.

Michigan.

A Rubber Tire Wheelbarrow

An ordinary inch and a half wheelbarrow wheel when loaded cuts deeply into soft ground and is rough and noisy on



frozen ground. A piece of an old automobile tire cut to fit around the wheel and overlap the edge of the iron tire makes a big improvement to the wheel and furnishes an excellent shock absorber. The tire is fastened to the wheel by wires every three or four inches.

Wisconsin. W. H. FROELICH.

Speedy Hay Raking

Since the watchword of the age is apparently speed and more speed, it is entirely fitting that some, at least, of this modernism should have spread to agriculture. A farmer near Aberdeen, Md., observed recently putting up about a five-acre field of Soy-bean hay, believes in speeding things up. Confronted with the task of raking this hay, he spurned the use of the lowly horse or even the more modern tractor and used as his motive power a Buick touring car. His automobile, hitched to an ordinary trip-rake, was run round and round the field at such a fair rate of speed that the helper operating the rake was kept tripping it as fast as he could work in order to hit anywhere near the windrows. Evidently this man had had previous experience at his unusually speedy task for he was able to keep the windrows fairly straight even at the speed at which he was traveling. Needless to say, it did not take long to get that hay raked up.

Cecil County, Md.

THOMAS H. BARTILSON.

Inheritance of Cousins

A man dies in Vermont, leaving money in the bank and a home, and no will. The nearest relatives are four cousins, and several children of other cousins who are dead. Will the children of the dead cousins get their father's or mother's share, and if so, what steps are they to take to get it? E. W. P.

Vermont.

If there are no relatives nearer than cousins the estate shall descend in equal shares to the next kin in equal degree, but a person shall not be entitled by representation to the share of a next of kin who may be deceased. N. T.

OYSTER SHELLS Should be FRESH—Write for facts
The Oyster Shell Products Co., Phila., Pa.

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Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. Exceptional quality in breeding pens and trios. Fall discount allowed on Breeding Males. Write for Mating List.
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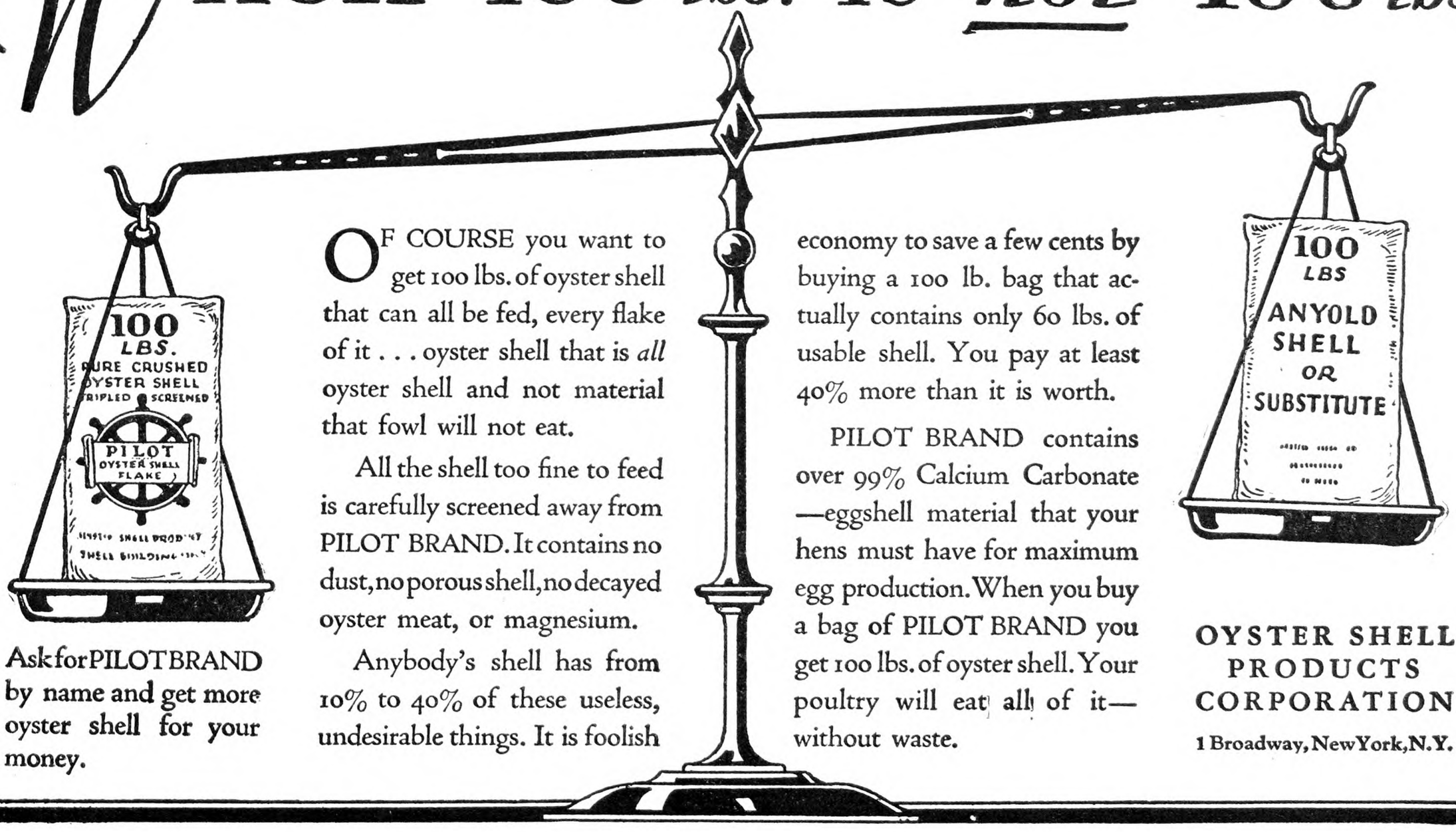
WENE CHICKS Now booking orders for November and December deliveries. Hatching days—Wednesday of each week. Special broilers: White Rock, Wyandotte-Brahma crossed and straight breeds: Rocks and Wyandottes. Also Ready-to-Lay Pullets. Write for Booklet and Prices. WENE CHICK FARM, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pedigreed Cockerels Morgan-Tancred Strain.
From dams with records 200 to 274 eggs. Send for catalog. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

When 100 lbs. is not 100 lbs.



OF COURSE you want to get 100 lbs. of oyster shell that can all be fed, every flake of it . . . oyster shell that is *all* oyster shell and not material that fowl will not eat.

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PILOT BRAND contains over 99% Calcium Carbonate—eggshell material that your hens must have for maximum egg production. When you buy a bag of PILOT BRAND you get 100 lbs. of oyster shell. Your poultry will eat all of it—without waste.

Ask for PILOT BRAND by name and get more oyster shell for your money.

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1 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

We are returning herewith the above claim, inasmuch as this debtor is absolutely worthless and a collection cannot be made by suit or otherwise.

The above is the report of a firm of attorneys returning a claim against Z. J. Stoddard of Mount Holly, N. J. This report should be sufficient warning to deter others from extending credit to Stoddard, who is following closely in the footsteps of R. P. Gibbons, now under indictment for fraudulent use of the mails.

Will you send me six or eight copies of THE R. N.-Y. for October 13? I wish to send them to a number of the prominent poultry magazines of the country, who have been running the advertisement of Paul R. Hadley and which in a number of cases have contained articles heralding his great discovery of sex control in chicks as a wonderful new discovery which will revolutionize the poultry industry. My opinion from the first was that it was a fake, but I have had nothing to back it up until your article in the Publisher's Desk appeared. In regard to the 70 per cent of females that the eggs set in June showed, at this time of year as any old poultryman knows pullets predominate, while earlier in the season cockerels are in the majority. I feel safe in saying that had the experiment been started in March instead of June the result of sex would have been the other side of a 50-50 proposition.

Please accept my thanks for publishing this article and also for sending me further copies of your paper. S. B.

Ohio.

Here is an expression of the reaction of a practical, high-class poultryman, to Paul R. Hadley's proposition to X-ray hatching eggs. The poultry magazines are not likely to be influenced by what THE R. N.-Y. has to say on the subject. Hadley has now withdrawn the claims for sex control from his advertising. His claims that the X-rayed eggs produce chicks of heredity free from disease, and develop more rapidly are not shown by Dr. Dieffenbach's experiments. We have asked Mr. Hadley for a statement as to his basis for these claims, but he does not choose to reply.

I have been shipping my fruit to Ely Cottrell, commission merchant and dealer in fruit and produce, S. W. 103d St. and First Avenue, Harlem Market, New York, N. Y., for several years; always been well satisfied with returns until now. This Fall, in September, I began to ship again to him; he was slow in sending account of sales and slower with checks. The first of October, two of his checks went to protest for $549.55, which I sent at once to bank. That has gone to protest and I wrote him but have not heard any more from him. He has sold $1,346.95 worth; this includes his commission, freight and cartage and there are several shipments of which he has not sent any statement of sale. C. H. D.

New York.

Ely Cottrell is in bankruptcy and the only action this shipper can take with any hope of redress is to make affidavit to his claim and send it to the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y. Cottrell has filed a $3,000 bond with the department for the protection of shippers. If there are many creditors for the amount of this subscriber the bond will cover only a small percentage of his indebtedness. Mr. Cottrell appears to have disappeared for parts unknown.

The following statement from the State Bureau of Markets further clarifies the situation with regard to the defunct Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association:

As its name indicates, this was a co-operative organization formed under New Jersey laws. It handled eggs and other products for its members on a cost basis. For this reason it was not required by law to file a bond and secure a New York State license to receive farm produce on a commission basis. During the year 1928, when this association ceased business, therefore, it was not so licensed and bonded. From this, it follows that recourse cannot be had to any bond to pay claims against the association, contrary to a rather general impression in the minds of many poultrymen interested in the organization.

Although the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association was not bonded and licensed, because its method of operation did not bring it under the Commission Merchants' Law, there had been organized a subsidiary corporation called the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, Inc. This was a stock company owned and controlled by members of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association. According to our information, this company was intended originally to function as a subsidiary of the co-operative association in the operation of retail stores. More recently, it was intended to use this stock company to aid in financing the co-operative and to assist in marketing products received by the latter by engaging in a general commission business in butter, cheese and eggs. To this end, a bond was filed and a license secured under the New York State Commission Merchants' Law for the year beginning July 1, 1928 by this Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers, Inc.

Our investigation discloses, however, that this stock company never actually functioned in receiving or selling eggs or any other commodity remaining, in fact, a mere "paper organization" in this respect. Such was its status at the time the parent co-operative organization suspended business in September. Since this stock company did no actual business, there can be no claim filed against the bond which accompanied its application for a Commission Merchants' License.

Most of the claims against the association are represented by protested checks in the hands of persons who shipped eggs to the association to be sold. Our investigation discloses that these checks apparently were issued by the association in entirely good faith against a deposit in a New Jersey bank entirely sufficient to cover all those issued. The association, however, was indebted to the bank for loans and the bank attempted to offset its claim by refusing to honor the checks when presented. This, to say the least, may be called a questionable procedure, since the association had not been forced into bankruptcy.

It is our understanding that the board of directors of the association are now attempting to secure enough out of existing assets to pay unsettled claims for eggs shipped, but so far as the New York State Bureau of Markets is concerned, it is plain that we ourselves are not in position to handle any such claims by recourse to bond as would be the case had the association been licensed to operate on a commission basis.

H. DEANE PHILLIPS, Director.

Will you give me advice about the following? Last May an agent of a supposedly reliable firm came to me exhibiting samples and taking orders for guaranteed all-wool suits. I ordered a suit, choosing one from the samples shown me. I paid the agent part of the price asked, then when the goods came by mail I paid the balance. When I opened my box and examined my suit, I found it to be a cotton suit and nothing like the sample. I went and gave the suit back to the agent and asked him to return my money. I have never been able to get a cent either from the company or the agent. What can I do about it? W. V. W.

New York.

The above is not an unusual experience of those patronizing agents for irresponsible clothing houses. There may be reliable houses selling suits and overcoats through agents, and houses that give satisfactory goods and service. The rule seems to be, however, that clothing houses employing agents in this way are "gyps" of the trade, and they are not as a rule manufacturers, but merely buy suits to fill the orders wherever they can secure the manufactured articles the cheapest. The plight of this subscriber will act as a further warning to our readers against patronizing this class of agents.

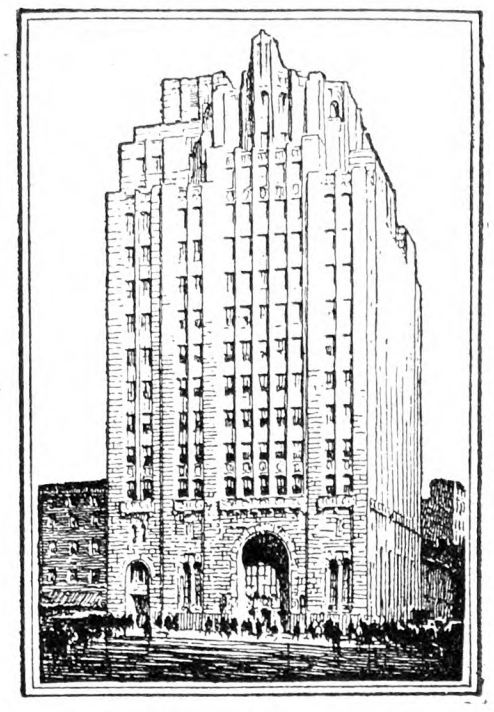
Again I am turning to you in my perplexity, and am sure I'm going to get honest help and advice. My trouble is simply this: Last April my husband gave the Universe Motor Service $25 to insure himself and car against accident to the amount of $5,000 in case of a claim for damages. They also gave him some small books of coupons allowing for discount on gas, oil and grease for two years at any garage authorized by them. This past week my husband bought gas at one of these garages and the dealer laughed at him and told him he might as well go home and put those books in the stove. I am enclosing their membership certificate and receipt for $29.75, I find instead of $25. What I want to know is this: Can he recover this money or part of it? When you have to count the pennies these things make quite a loss. I didn't want him to invest in this when we have reliable agents in town, but they sent agents around with their gift of gab and this is the result. Could you get this for him? MRS. O. H.

New York.

The report confirms the attitude of THE R. N.-Y. during the past three or four years with regard to these service contract schemes. It is regrettable that many of our readers do not heed our warnings with regard to such easy-money schemes until after their signatures have been secured to orders and have made payments. In such an event, there is of course nothing that we can do to help them.

"Do you know Lincoln's Gettysburg address?" "No, I didn't even know he lived there."—Purple Cow.

IF *you have no savings account now or, if there is no savings bank convenient to your home the*



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36 Dilators, packed in jar of medicated ointment, mailed postpaid for $1, with Satisfaction or Money Back guarantee. Give dealer's name so we can arrange your future supply locally.

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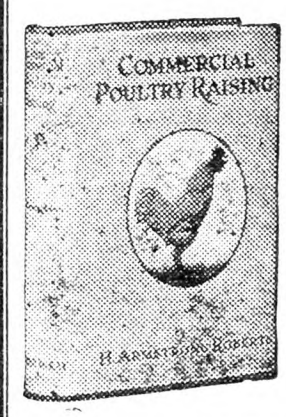
Dept. 50 Morris, N. Y.

An Excellent Poultry Book



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ALABAMA

Write the Chamber of Commerce, Selma, Alabama, for free information about **THE BLACK LIME PRARIE SOILS** of Dallas County. This is the greatest natural alfalfa, livestock and dairy section of America. **READY MARKET FOR ALL FARM PRODUCTS.** Good roads, good schools and good churches, among splendid people most of whom are from the North, and all doing well—happy and contented here where livestock graze in luxurious pastures practically the year round.

H. H. FRASIER, Secretary, Selma Chamber of Commerce

VALLEY FARM 192 acres, in Schoharie County, Jefferson Village 3½ miles, stone road, high-school, churches, stores, creamery comfortable 7-room house, basement barn, team, 7 cows, equipment, crops. Bargain price **$3,500**—cash down $1,600. *HUBBELL & TAYLOR, Jefferson, N. Y., Realtors*

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms

E. L. CRONK, *Real Estate* RED HOOK, N. Y.

Oat Straw—All Kinds Hay

Carloads—delivered your station.

James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED by October 1 a herdsman for pure-bred Guernseys; the farm is situated in Eastern New York; he must understand doing A. R. work and be a good calf man and not afraid to work; state wages in first letter and full particulars as to ability. ADVERTISER 4590, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

MARRIED farmer (preferably with working son or two) to work on 40-acre farm (truck and apples) in Cape May County, N. J.; new home, electric lights, running water; wood, year around position; $75 monthly and bonus. ADVERTISER 5000, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted on country place; state particulars and salary wanted in first letter; 30 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 5005, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married farmer who has had experience in general farming and willing to milk in the morning throughout each Winter; state denomination, experience; opening on Long Island. ADVERTISER 5024, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent married woman to board 12 to 16 men on farm; must be a good cook, neat and even tempered; modern house and equipment furnished; work for husband; references required. FORSGATE FARM, Jamesburg, N. J.

WANTED — Couple, suburban home, Southern Connecticut; one-third mile from trolley; woman, general housework; man, outside and help in house; no live stock; two in family; best living conditions; give reference, age, nationality and experience; permanent for right couple. ADVERTISER 5033, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY-MAN for general work on country place; few cows, garden, etc.; living quarters, milk, fuel provided; good place for steady man. ADVERTISER 5035, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT-AMERICAN on modern dairy farm, near town; no cigarettes or swearing. ADVERTISER 5042, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly capable, honest and reliable, with best references, seeking a permanent position; one with general farm knowledge preferred; good salary plus use of nearly new five-room bungalow; must drive car, truck and tractor; married, no children. PINEHURST FARM, Mountour Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—Handy man on farm, one who can drive car. COHASSET LODGE, Box 83, Cairo, N. Y.

WANTED by the middle of this month competent cook with references; wage $60 per month. (MISS) E. C. ROOSEVELT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, no family, to take care farm stables and chickens, assist in milking twice daily and make himself generally useful around farm yard; wife to be able to work in employer's house if required; modern house, close to work; on Long Island; state full particulars. ADVERTISER 5046, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—January 1, caretaker and working superintendent for woodland club; must be axeman and understand the building and care of cabins, canoes, roads, etc.; wife to cook for members; any efficient guide can fill the position; wages $1,400; wife makes extra on meals; cottage furnished. ADVERTISER 5049, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Men to do advanced registry testing in New Jersey; requirements, honesty, accuracy and a thorough knowledge of Babcock test. Apply, W. R. ROBBERS, Superintendent Advanced Registry, New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED at once, experienced poultryman-farmer and gardener for 17-acre estate, 14 miles from Scranton, Pa.; must be honest, reliable and sober; wages $75 month and unfurnished 8-room bungalow with bath, electricity and pipeless heater; write, state full particulars and reference to DR. F. V. SERIO, 323 Lacka. Ave., Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—Young man with farm experience to learn poultry business on large commercial poultry farm; permanent job, drifters not wanted; state age, height and weight. ADVERTISER 5058, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper in quiet village home of three adults; middle-aged person, good health desiring comfortable home; reasonable compensation; reply qualifications, references. ADVERTISER 5057, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife, white, preferable in their thirties, to assist in care of home in suburbs of New York, family of four, 10-room house, four acres of grounds, separate quarters of three rooms over garage provided; man expected take care of grounds including flower and vegetable garden, act as chauffeur, and in Winter take care of furnace and man's work about house; woman expected assist housework, either as cook or in general housework and care children; another girl is also to be employed in house; applicants should state previous work done, salary desired, and furnish general information about themselves, including references; sufficient opportunity will be afforded to correspond regarding position before it is filled. Address M. B. LUITWEILER, Room 3719, 120 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG woman, cooking and first floor work; parents, three children; in Poughkeepsie. P. O. BOX 477, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED on private estate, farm-raised young man, interested in poultry and handy with tools. H. SHEPARD, Supt., N. T. G. Farm, Ramsey, N. J.

Situations Wanted

ESTATE manager and poultry expert seeks position; 24 years' experience; highest references; college graduate; American, married. ADVERTISER 4999, care Rural New-Yorker.

WE DO pruning, top-working, bridge-grafting, budding, according to latest Cornell methods; very capable men; no proposition too large or small; best of reference; send your request early; give us a try-out. A. E. WEIRICH, Adams Basin, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, married, long experience, qualified all branches. ADVERTISER 5008, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT-GARDENER, American, 42, married, no children, Cornell man; 20 years' experience big estates, all around gardener; florist, landscaper, dairyman, poultryman, carpenter; 4 years last place; do not use liquor or tobacco; best reference. WALLACE, 92 Charlton Rd., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Superintendent's position on small estate, preferable near Philadelphia; 15 years in last position; present time superintendent of 1,200-acre estate; only first-class place considered. ADVERTISER 5022, care Rural New-Yorker.

EFFICIENT poultryman, single, American, thoroughly competent and experienced, is open for position; 7 years' experience hatching, brooding, production, pedigree work; college training, excellent references; have produced exceptional results for my previous employer. ADVERTISER 5018, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT desires position; if you appreciate a man of good repute and well recommended whose reference will bear strict investigation and who is competent to handle men, greenhouse, gardens, lawns, shrubbery, poultry and horses, large or small estate; uses no liquor or tobacco; hard worker and trustworthy; please communicate with E. M. KEITH, 708 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

RELIABLE man wants position on farm or gentleman's estate; good references; no liquor or tobacco. BOX 101, Lyme, N. H.

YOUNG man wishes position on poultry farm, experienced and reliable. ADVERTISER 5030, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, middle-aged man, would like to locate around New York or Philadelphia, on three-time per day test milking job, and feeding for A. R. O. work; life-time experience and good reference. ADVERTISER 5031, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO Holland dairy farmers, acquainted with all activities connected with dairy farm, wish to obtain employment on dairy farm for wages or share. ADVERTISER 5029, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE Hollander, 44, willing, sober and trustworthy, wants permanent position on farm after December 1; good reference and experience; moderate wages. BOX 105, R. 2, Marcy, N. Y.

POSITION wanted on up-to-date breeding estate or dairy; middle-aged American; 16 years' experience in breeding Ayrshires, 3 years' experience on large eastern estate, expert calf man and good clean milker; strictly moral in habits; give full particulars and wages in first letter; correspondence from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England States preferred; correspondence from Ayrshire breeders; A-1 reference. ADVERTISER 5034, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE poultryman or handyman with tools; experienced. ALFRED BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

HERDSMAN, life experience, three-time milker, good feeder. ULRICH CHURCH, Rt. 3, Warren, Ohio.

GARDENER available, practical experienced vegetables, gardens, floriculture, greenhouse, trees, shrubs, lawns, fruit, landscape, etc.; can design, build new estates; can take full charge; life experience, best of reference; opportunity secure high-grade man. ADVERTISER 5038, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position, caretaker; hunting, fishing lodge or camps; understand care dogs, horses, guns; qualification experience floriculture, vegetables, gardens, landscape; life experience; best reference; available after January 1. ADVERTISER 5039, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, single, 27, lifetime farmer, poultryman, woodsman, carpenter, teamster; no tobacco or booze; honest, trustworthy, industrious, refined; references. Care DELLA ROY, Newton, N. J.

GERMAN farmer, 20; six months in country; good worker, experienced in every kind of farm work and machinery; wants place on good farm; state full particulars in first letter. H. HEESCH, Grelcko Farms, Granite, Md.

EXPERIENCED young man wants route or dairy work at once. ADVERTISER 5040, care Rural New-Yorker.

HAVING sold large dairy, old-fashioned, reliable, hustling couple, aged 30, without furniture, desire responsible position; wife, good plain cook, capable handling 10-man boarding house; man, chauffeur, truck driver, milker, teamster, etc.; no objection to 16-hour day but must have first-class wages. ADVERTISER 5043, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as herdsman or dairy farm manager, thorough experience in feeding and breeding; good milker; two years in charge of county dairy herd improvement work; highest references. M. D. SHUMAKER, Agricultural Extension Association, Clearfield, Pa.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, 44, wants good place on farm; experienced and reliable. ADVERTISER 5041, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, highest qualifications, for commercial or private estate. ADVERTISER 5044, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, chauffeur and butter-maker or laundress, with two children 9 and 10, desire position in Westchester County; at present employed; references. ADVERTISER 5037, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, open for position where actual results are wanted with up-to-the-minute methods; no white collar job; what have you to offer. ADVERTISER 5045, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, successful, efficient, desires position; college graduate, single. ADVERTISER 5047, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, American, married, age 40, honest and capable; 20 years' experience as manager and herdsman; thoroughly understand farming; tractor and machinery. ADVERTISER 5048, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker or gardener of small estate, or dairyman, milker or general farmer; understands care of lawns, shrubs, trees, fruits, flower and vegetable garden, live stock, general farming and furnace and boilers; single man of 42; good references. ADVERTISER 5050, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHEPHERD, married, life experience, care and management of sheep; would like position on private farm or estate; references; please write full details. ADVERTISER 5051, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN-MANAGER now ready for position on commercial or private plant; best references. ADVERTISER 5053, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, agricultural school graduate wants position on dairy; references. MAX STEINBERG, 4 W. 115th St., New York City.

SINGLE, experienced test cow milker, herdsman, dairyman; private estate. ADVERTISER 5056, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN farmer-gardener, experienced, handy with tools, wants position; private place preferred; references. THEO. WEYN, 2415 Webster Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, good butter-maker, life experience with cows; Protestant-American; no tobacco or liquor; references. ADVERTISER 5054, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARN man, good dry-hand milker, middle-aged, strictly sober and reliable; references; state wages and full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 5055, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged German, cook and butler, desires position with wealthy adult family where no objection keep dog; wages according to work. 246 W. 21st St., New York City.

COMMERCIAL orchardist, married, 37, American, open for engagement April 1; life experience, college training; best references; management of producing orchard or large development job. ADVERTISER 5052, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN — Middle-aged caretaker-garden worker, handy with carpenter tools. JAY SMITH, Locust, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, capacity thousand layers; price $2,500; write for information. CHAS. STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

FOR RENT—300 acres rich soil, good buildings; no cash rent till Spring; near large town, also New York, Philadelphia; $1,200 year. MEYERS, Hopewell, N. J.

WANTED—Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia; good water front farm, 35 to 50 acres; state full particulars. 27 VAN COTT AVE., Hempstead, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Seven-acre Long Island fruit and poultry farm; 1,200 layers, fully equipped; established trade; eggs 3-25c above market; poultry at door. ADVERTISER 5015, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Productive 134-acre Seneca County farm; markets, churches, schools convenient; on concrete highway; for particulars write E. W. BOGARDUS, Romulus, N. Y.

WANTED to rent with option to buy, dairy with about 150 acres of cultivated land, within 100-mile radius of New York, by Holland family. ADVERTISER 5032, care Rural New-Yorker.

30-ACRE farm, 5-room house, barn and other outbuildings; price $1,500. ROSE L. HARRIS, Felton, Del.

FARM for sale, 70 acres, good 6-room house, store house, good mill site and cropper house; river runs through farm; good neighbors; low taxes; $3,500. S. T. WADDELL, R. 1, Efland, N. C.

FOR SALE or exchange, farm, 86 acres, 10 timber, 10-room good house, two barns, henhouses; near thriving village, State roads; price $3,000. LEE WILLIAMS, Morris, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One-acre farm, 4-room house, water in kitchen; poultry house, two brooder houses, fully equipped; few hens for home use; some household goods; strawberry bed; near Egg Harbor; owners only. ADVERTISER 5036, care Rural New-Yorker.

SOUTH JERSEY farm, 30 acres, on State road, 40 miles from Philadelphia; 3 minutes' walk from village; about half cleared; 5-room house, barn, chicken house; excellent for raising chickens and trucking. W. KUSKE, Owner, 336 Lombard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Small farm, exchange good seven-room house, bordering river, State road, electricity, plumbing, city water, near Kingston. MELL, 1042 S. Boulevard, New York City.

FOR SALE—House of seven rooms, bath, lot 50x218, garage, building 18x50, suitable for chickens, rabbits. CHAS. MURR, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—The most attractive tourist camp, tea room and filling station, on U. S. Highway No. 1, main route to Florida; good year around business; 45 miles south of Washington, D. C.; 5 acres beautiful oak and beech shade; very attractive log cabin, 5 rooms; am going back West and will sell way below real value for cash only; will send full description and photos to anyone really interested. THE LOG CABIN, Box 294, Stafford, Va.

FOR SALE or exchange for town or suburban property, 100-acre farm near Cato; good buildings. 9 BENTON ST., Auburn, N. Y.

SMALL farm, half mile from State Agricultural School Farm at Alfred, N. Y.; nice 10-room brick and wood house with bath; barn and silo; located on improved main road; price $4,500. REX SPRING, Belvidere, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine farm, 3 miles east Princess Anne, Md., on main shell road; 22 acres, high red, sandy clay loam; 5 acres Crimson clover; ½ cleared, balance in young growing timber; 5-room house in fair condition, new 20x40-ft. henhouse and all necessary outbuildings; would make fine location for custom hatchery, or filling station; price $1,800, with liberal terms. VICTOR BRIDDELL, Princess Anne, Md.

47 ACRES, good buildings, near village; one-sixth cash. OWNER, Box 37, Rural, Clinton, Conn.

FOR RENT—Farm buildings, Somerset County, Pa., good farming community, good location, high altitude, good roads, orchard, running water, good house, large bank barn fixed for horses, cows, poultry; would rent to reliable party who would raise poultry or other stock; rent $10 per month, straw furnished; hay, $10 per ton; silage $4; would also furnish suitable ground for potatoes or other crops on shares to good potato farmer; good reference required. Address N. M. YODER, Dover, Del.

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house; 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs. extracted, $2, prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE extracted honey, 60-lb. can, here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 40 lbs. delivered, within 3d zone, $6.75; buckwheat, $5.75; 10-lb. pail, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; satisfaction or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

PURE honey, 5-lb. pails clover, 90 cents; buckwheat, 75c postpaid; send for price list 10-lb. pails, 60-lb. cans. CHAS MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

BUY your holly wreaths and holly for Christmas decorating; quality guaranteed. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

HONEY, fine quality, New York State, white clover extracted, $6.50 per 60-lb. cans. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2 Raquette Lake, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75; 12 5-lb. pails, prepaid; 60-lb. cans. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

LADIES hair work at reasonable rates. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

PEANUTS—New crop fresh farmer's stock, right from the vine; 25 lbs., $2.75; 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $40; freight or express; orders filled promptly. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

BOARD elderly person or children; very good home. CORA M. HOPPER, Oakland, N. J.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail, sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

WOMAN would like to board elderly people, invalids preferred; best of care given; have electric, phone service. MRS. ROBST, Deans, N. J.

WANTED—Antique pistols and revolvers. COLLECTOR, 29 Pitt St., Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED to trade sweet potatoes for good apples. ROBERT PARSONS, Townsend, Va.

CIDER apples, carload, at 60 cents per hundred. AVALON FRUIT FARM, Chillicothe, Ohio.

WANTED—Motor ice saw machine. PATTINGTONS, Merrifield, N. Y.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FINEST quality golden-rod buckwheat honey, 60 lbs., $5.60; two, $10.50; clover, 60 lbs., $6.75; amber, clover, buckwheat comb, $4.80, $4.50, 24 sections, here; 5 lbs. clover, $1.20; two, $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80 delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., $1.65, postpaid; write for reduction on quantities; our prices the lowest; 60 lbs. here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.60. NORTH BRANCH APIARIES, North Branch, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

PURE Concord grape juice, fresh from press, 80c per gallon. J. L. SCOULLER VINEYARDS, North East, Pa.

BUCKWHEAT for hens, $2.25 a hundred. ED. GRANGER, Rt. 8, Ithaca, N. Y.

HOME-GROWN pecans, large size, 60 cents pound; 5 and 10-pound bags; orders accepted now; shipments begin November 1; checks with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

American Fruits

by Samuel Fraser

Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

2 out of 3 cows fail,

One pays . . . . . One breaks even . . . . One is fed at a loss . . . .

Alarming! Yes—but true. Dairy authorities are agreed that on a national average of milk cows only *one cow in three* pays its owner a profit. What a burden must be borne by the profit-makers in the herd! What a chance for stepping up the figures on the monthly milk check! Even a small reduction in the number of cows that merely break even—or worse—may easily *double* the net dairy profit. In the average herd a ten per cent gain in the milk crop will actually double the profit . . . A goal worth working for.

FRED R. HANER, Valley Falls, N. Y. writes:—*I have used Kow-Kare for some time and always feed to my whole herd as soon as I change to barn feeding in the Fall. I find it pays to do so, as I never have a drop in milk as some of my neighbors do when making a change to barn feeding in the Fall of the year.*

Regular Kow-Kare Conditioning Absorbs the strain of heavy winter feeding . . . makes forcing safer

WINTER . . . dry feeding . . . little exercise or fresh air . . . a complete change and reburdening of the milk producing load—No wonder your cows break down, lag, get off feed, cost you actual money to keep through to Spring!

To maintain milk volume throughout the trying Fall, Winter, and Spring months, give Nature a chance. The same productive bodily vigor that successfully converted the succulent green summer foods into milk profits can fail utterly during winter feeding—unless there is provided a systematic course of conditioning and regulating to help absorb the unnatural strain.

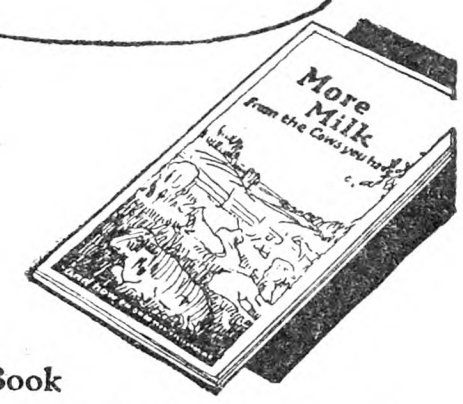
What Kow-Kare is —How it Works

Kow-Kare is a scientific concentrated compound of elements best suited to tone up, invigorate and regulate the natural productive functions of milk cows. Iron, the great body builder and blood purifier, combined with potent medicinal herbs and roots make up the Kow-Kare formula. Many veterinarians use it regularly in their practice. Dairymen who once test it on their backward, lagging milkers seldom get along without its proven benefits during the barn feeding period.

Do not confuse Kow-Kare with so-called stock foods. No food elements are included. The function of Kow-Kare is to aid your cows to a healthy appetite and a profitable converting of their natural diet. Conditioning with Kow-Kare—regular or periodical, as conditions demand—is decidedly moderate in cost. At an average of a few cents per month per cow you can present yourself with new profit records in your dairy this winter.

How to home-mix your own complete mineral

With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under $6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.



Free Dairy Book

Send today for free copy of our new, handsomely illustrated book of general dairy hints. Worth reading and preserving for the valuable hints for cow owners.

Freshening Cows Call for Aid

Some of your cows *may* come through calving without conditioning aid. But it is risky to let a cow shift for herself during this critical period. The use of Kow-Kare, before and after calving is standard practice in thousands of well conducted dairies where the watchword is "play safe."

The earlier you put Kow-Kare to the test in your own dairy, the sooner you will reap the benefits. Feed dealers, druggists, hardware and general stores have Kow-Kare in two sizes, large size $1.25 (six cans for $6.25) medium size 65c. If no dealer is near you, we will mail postpaid.

KOW-KARE

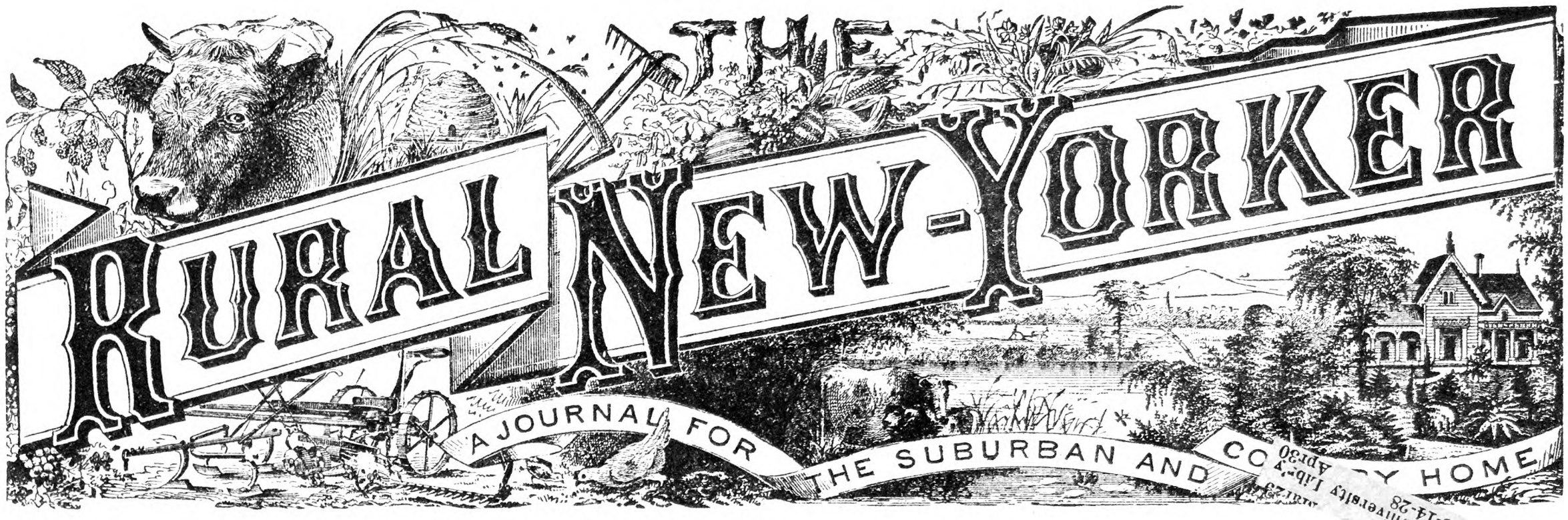
The Great Cow Invigorator

Bag Balm For Udder and Teats

—a wonderful healing ointment, soothing and penetrating. Clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk. No equal for Caked Bag, scratches, cuts, chaps, etc. Big 10-ounce package, 60c.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.

Lyndonville, Vermont



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Delivering Two Quarts of "Special Guernsey Milk"

High Prices for Fancy Turkeys

TURKEY raisers all over the United States lose thousands of dollars every year because their turkeys are not properly fattened and prepared for market. It is during the Thanksgiving and holiday season that the demand for turkeys is especially heavy, and it is during this time that the great majority of turkeys are sold. There are smaller shipments made at other seasons, but these are of minor importance when compared with the Thanksgiving and Christmas shipments, as these usually go to supply hotel and restaurant trade. It is rather difficult to get young turkeys ready in first-class condition for the Thanksgiving market. In order to do so, they should be hatched early and should be strong and vigorous. It does not pay to keep mongrel stock as it is almost impossible to get mongrel turkeys large enough for the Thanksgiving market. Some standard variety should be kept. Even then, there are occasional individuals that do not grow fast. If properly fed and managed, young males should at the age of five or six months weigh 15 to 20 pounds, and females 12 to 14 pounds.

WHERE AND HOW TO MARKET TURKEYS.—The principal markets for turkeys are in our largest cities. The large cities of the East, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and others pay the highest prices for turkeys. There seems to be a greater demand for the medium-sized turkeys than for the large ones. In fact, there is very little demand for the large turkeys after the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, as they are suitable only for hotel and restaurant trade. Occasionally, one is wanted by a large family, but it is better to get exceptionally large turkeys off on either the Thanksgiving or Christmas markets. Occasionally, turkey broilers weighing between two and three pounds are in demand. This is sometimes a good way to dispose of late-hatched turkeys to good advantage. Early-hatched turkeys should never be sold as broilers, since it pays better to raise them to maturity before selling them. It is important to find out how the buyer prefers to have turkeys dressed and shipped. Most of the markets prefer dry-picked turkeys, and prefer the dressed turkeys picked clean. There is a limited demand among restaurant keepers for turkeys with the feathers on, especially for large toms. They utilize these by hanging them out in front of their places of business. The owner should by all means, before he ships his turkeys, get in touch with the dealer and learn his preferences; then there will be no misunderstanding.

PROPER WAY TO FATTEN TURKEYS. — A large percentage of the turkeys that do not bring a satisfactory price are not properly fattened. About the first of November many turkey raisers begin to feed their turkeys heavily to fatten them for market. This is a mistake, because if the turkeys are not gradually accustomed to heavy feeding, they will get out of condition, and it will be almost impossible to fatten them. I think a much better plan is to begin about the first of October to feed the turkeys night and morning. At first they should be fed very little, and always go away without having enough to satisfy their appetites. Gradually increase the quantity until about 10 days before sending them to market. Then three times a day they should be given all they can eat. An excellent feed for them is corn, especially during the last 10 days. The first part of the fattening period when the weather is warm I find wheat and oats are probably better for them. I find some turkeys fatten much more easily than others, so it is a good idea to sell the fattest, plumpest turkeys on the Thanksgiving market, and continue to feed the others in order to get them in good condition for the Christmas market. We must pay more attention to fattening and finishing our turkeys, so the quality will be better, and we can demand better prices.

SELECT BREEDERS EARLY.—Often all of the best birds may be sold on the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets, so if we neglect to select our breeders before that time all of the best birds will be sold, and only the inferior ones left for breeders. This would lead to speedy deterioration of the flocks; so we see how important it is to select our breeders first. Our breeders should be the strongest, best grown, most thrifty, and most vigorous birds in the flock. A very common method practiced by most turkey raisers is to try to fatten their turkeys by penning them in a small yard and feeding them heavily. The idea here is, that if not allowed to range more of the feed will go to flesh, since they will not use up so much energy. Turkeys when fed in this way, will instead of gaining flesh, lose it rapidly. For the first few days they will eat well but in a short while their appetites are gone. A much better plan is to allow the turkeys to continue on free range and feed them night and morning. When this is done, they will fatten to better advantage than when confined in a small enclosure. Then, too, they pick up so many things on the range that help get them in good condition for market. There are so many kinds of nuts such as chestnuts, beech nuts, pecans and acorns that help wonderfully in fattening turkeys.

HOW TO SHIP LIVE TURKEYS.—It seems that the majority of turkey raisers prefer to sell their turkeys alive. They may be shipped by express to some good market, or sold to turkey buyers who visit the farm or to some poultry buyer in some nearby town or village. During the journey, the turkeys should be made as comfortable as possible. There are regulations in certain States requiring that the coops be not less than two feet high, but it has been found that there is less loss when turkeys are in a coop 16 to 20 inches high. It is then impossible for the birds to get on top of each other in coops of this height. A coop with a solid bottom and frame covered with wire is a cheap coop and one that is easily constructed.

Purebred Narragansett Turkeys Raised by Mrs. Walter A. Johnson, Limerick, N. Y. Fig. 650

PACKING HOUSES BUY THEM.—In Texas and the Middle West where many turkeys are grown we find a large number of poultry packing houses. These houses handle large quantities of turkeys either by shipping them alive in carlots or by dressing them. In some States where turkeys are so plentiful, especially in Texas, buyers often go through the country buying them up. They get a large flock, possibly a thousand or more, and drive them along the road until a killing station is reached. Often the turkeys are unruly and do not want to be driven. When this is the case a wagon containing some corn will be driven along in front of them and the birds are coaxed to follow by occasionally throwing a handful of corn to them. If for any reason some of the birds become tired or lame, and cannot keep up with the rest of the flock, the wagon is stopped and they are put into it. The turkeys will try to go to roost wherever they may be when night comes on, so at night a stop is usually made where there are plenty of trees.

HOW TO SHIP DRESSED TURKEYS.—There are several reasons why turkeys should always be dry picked. One is because the market prefers and demands dry-picked birds. Then, too, scalding injures the feathers, therefore the feathers are more valuable if the birds are dry picked. Turkeys are loose-feathered birds and are easier to pick than any other class of fowls except pheasants. Experienced turkey pickers claim that the dark-colored turkeys are much easier to pick than the white ones. They say the feathers of the white variety do not mature as early as those of the dark-colored variety. The best way to kill a turkey is to tie a cord or wire around each foot, then hang it up in such a position that picking will be made easy. The veins should be cut in the throat at the rear edge of the skull, in order to bleed the turkey freely. To stick the bird a very sharp knife is plunged through the roof of the mouth to a point a little back and between the eyes. In order to catch the blood and draw the bird's head down a can with a weight attached should be fastened by a wire hook through the lower jaw. It is absolutely necessary for the carcass to bleed freely in order to look well and keep well.

In picking a turkey the main wing and main tail feathers are the first to be removed. These should always be kept separate from the body feathers. After removing the body feathers very rapidly, the bird should be gone over carefully and all pin feathers removed. The next step is to wash all blood stains from the head and to wash the feet. The turkey is now ready to be put in a cool place until all body heat is entirely out. This will take from 12 to 24 hours. The last step after the turkey is thoroughly cool is to grade, pack and ship to market.

BEST WAY TO PACK TURKEYS.—Boxes or barrels should be lined with clean wrapping paper and the turkeys packed in these. It is well to wrap the heads of the turkeys with clean paper. They are then ready to be put in a cold storage room where they should be frozen solid before they are shipped. They should be shipped in refrigerator cars. When turkeys are killed and dressed on the farm, the same methods should be used that are employed in the packing plants with the exception of the cooling process. On the farm if the weather is cool enough, they may be cooled by hanging them out over night. If the weather is warm they may be put into ice water and cooled.

In very cold weather there is danger, when hanging them out of doors to cool, that the body will freeze on the outside while the body heat is retained. When this is the case they will spoil very quickly. The appearance of the carcass will be spoiled if the crop is distended with feed, so it is important not to feed the turkeys either on the day, or the night before they are killed.

Farmers often suffer heavy losses by not having refrigerator facilities when shipping their dressed turkeys in small lots long distances. If the weather turns warm or the shipment is delayed, they spoil easily. They are more apt to reach their destination in good condition, if when they are packed in the barrel or box a layer of ice is placed between each layer of turkeys.

N. C. CRAWLEY.
Virginia.

Water Movements

Is there any regular movement in ponds and seas, tending to bring the bottom to the surface or vice versa, other than tidal movement? R.
Maine.

ALL movements of water are due primarily to differences in density, thus causing it to flow from one point to another in order to restore equilibrium. These movements once started are regulated principally by the rotation of the earth, which tends to deflect all moving substances toward the right in the northern hemisphere and and toward the left in the southern hemisphere. The movements are regulated also by the configuration of the bottom and sides of the land containing the bodies of water in question. Differences in density are mainly due to evaporation and rain.

Were it not for the peculiarity of pure fresh water, that is, its maximum density point is at a temperature of 39.2°, the bottom waters of a pond might freeze and remain frozen. But, fortunately, above and below that temperature its volume increases and its density diminishes and there are practically continuous vertical and horizontal movements, C. S. KEMPFF.
Captain, U. S. Navy, Hydrographer.

Spiders in the House

What can I do to get rid of spiders, which are in every room of my house? I kill all that I see in the bedrooms, but it seems as though there are others to replace the ones we kill. A. J. W.
Verona, Pa.

THERE does not seem to be any method of keeping house spiders and their webs within reasonable bounds other than by eternal vigilance in brushing and sweeping them down and destroying them. Certain spiders continually gain access to houses from out-of-doors, while one species, the common house spider or cobweb weaver, has become

highly domesticated, although it also lives out-of-doors, where it spins its webs usually in dry situations beneath overhanging cliffs.

It is not enough simply to sweep down a web. Care should be taken to get the spider and kill it, for if left alive it will simply return to a convenient corner and spin another web. In addition, spiders lay eggs in batches often in small silken bags like those of the house spider. These bags of eggs, suspended either in the webs or attached near by, should also be destroyed to prevent them from hatching into a new crop of young spiders which will spin more webs for the annoyance of the housekeeper.

A word should be said, however, in favor of house spiders, for they catch and kill insects, especially house-flies. Perhaps this habit will compensate partly for the annoyance caused from their unsightly webs. G. W. H.

Will Your Clover Winter-kill?

HAVE you ever watched your clover crop wither and die during the Winter? This is a common and painful experience in almost every community in the American clover belt where much winter-killing is due to the use of unadapted seed.

Results of extensive tests demonstrate clearly that clover and Alfalfa seed from mild climate regions produces plants with constitutions so weak as to be unable to withstand the rigors of Winter in the northern half of the United States. This fundamental fact explains much of the mysterious winter-killing that has so puzzled farmers in the past. And the importance of these findings may be realized when it is known that as high as 2,053,000 pounds of clover seed from Italy, the principal source of unadapted seed, has been imported during the course of a single season.

The Federal Government has given American farmers a means of learning whether or not the seed they are buying is of foreign origin and unadapted since all foreign seed must be stained before it is admitted to this country, and if it originated in a mild climate region known to produce unadapted seed 10 per cent of it must be stained a warning red. But what about the stocks of foreign unadapted seed on hand before the seed-staining law became effective on May 26, 1926? And then there is the foreign seed that is on the border line of unadaptability but which is not required to be stained red, although 1 per cent of all foreign seed not declared unadapted must be stained green with the exception of seed of Canadian origin, 1 per cent of which is stained violet.

Would you like to know whether or not the clover now in your field originated from foreign or native seed? In other words, would advance information on the possibilities of winter-killing interest you? Then go into your clover patch and carefully examine the leaf stems. If they are quite hairy with most of the hairs pointing at right angles to the stem then the chances are that the plants came from native seed and are well qualified successfully to fight the battle against frost. If the leaf stems are found to be bald or with a few straggling hairs inclined to point toward the leaves, then beware of winter-killing, since this is an indication that the plants originated from European or South American seed.

This simple test resulted from field studies of thousands of clover plants from native and foreign seed conducted in many parts of the clover belt. Although it may not always work, since nature refuses to abide by man-made rules, nevertheless the hair characteristics are so uniform that it is felt the test is at least a good indication of the origin of the seed used. The test does not expose unadapted native seed such as is produced in Oregon, Arizona and other mild climate seed areas, but the percentage of native unadapted seed on the market is small. Neither does it detect adapted seed from Russia and other Northern European countries, but the percentage of such seed that is being imported is not high.

Suppose you discover that your clover patch probably originated from foreign seed, what can be done about it? Practically nothing, but if serious winter-killing results one can learn a lesson from this costly experience to avoid unadapted foreign seed in the future. This can be done by carefully examining all clover and Alfalfa seed before purchasing and rejecting any that shows signs of red staining. In addition most of the States now have seed laws requiring that all seed sold must be tagged and the tag must contain a statement regarding the place of origin of the seed. It pays to carefully examine the statements on seed law tags before making a purchase. ALBERT A. HANSEN.

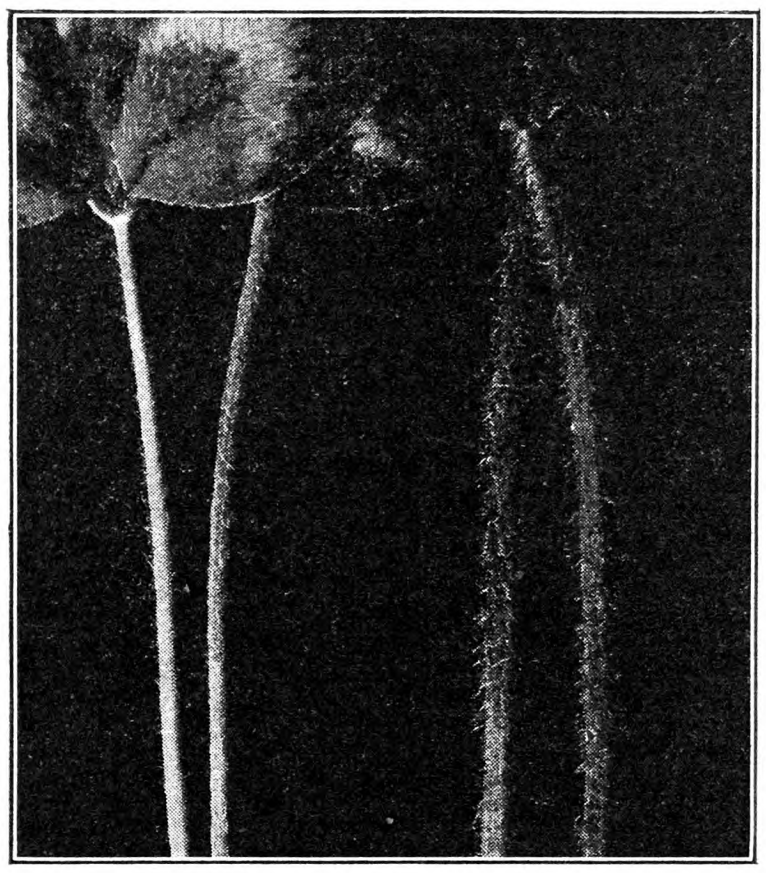
Purdue Experiment Station, Indiana.

English Apples in Montana

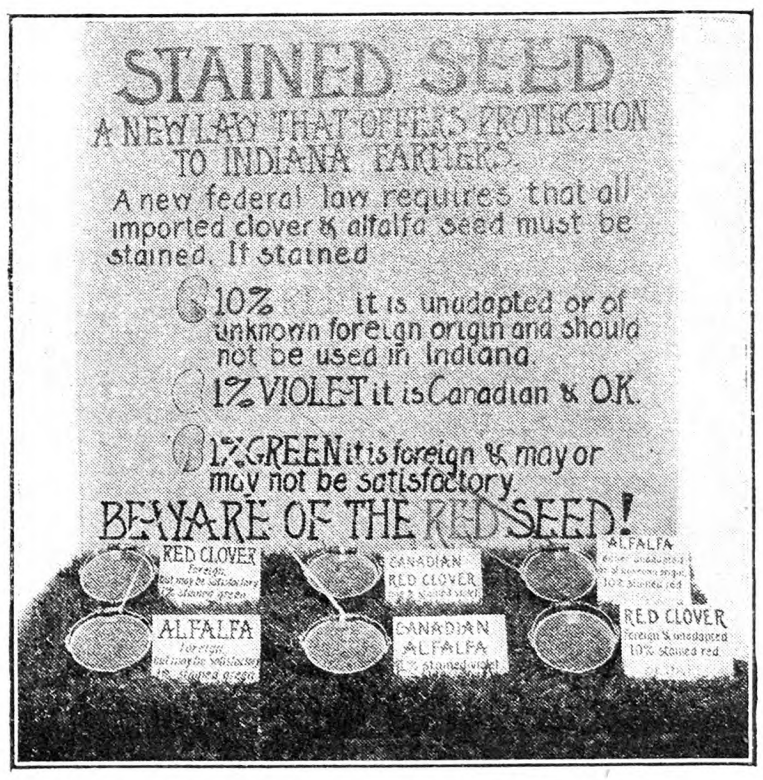
ON PAGE 1340 you talk of the English apple the Bramley, and say that it is not known whether the variety is hardy enough for American Winters. It happens that in the Fall of 1896 I was engaged in the nursery business, and was intensely interested in finding a Winter apple for our fruit industry here. Knowing that there were a large number of fine Winter apples in England, and having business there anyhow, I made a trip over. I saw and talked with a large number of British horticulturists, and finally got well acquainted with Mr. George Bunyard, V. M. H. At his advice I selected a large number of varieties of apples and pears which I grafted on my return, and had for a number of years probably the largest test orchard of English varieties in the United States.

The Pomological Department at Washington was much interested, and has since had samples of all I raised. They wrote me that they consider the Golden Noble (Lord Clyde or Beauty of Wiltshire) the best apple in the collection. That is also a golden-colored apple of large size. My favorite, however, is Gascoyne's Scarlet Seedling or Glory of England, a large crimson apple.

However you are not interested in the 60 or 70 varieties I have tested out, but only in Bramley's Seedling. A large fine orchard fruit, making a vigorous tree; a valuable, heavy late keeper, free and constant bearer when established; flat, with a dull red cheek, brisk acid flavor; succeeds on heavy soils or damp situations. All right, how has it done for me here? Unfortunately along about 1910 we had one of the worst blight infections possible in this western country. All the English pears, and the apples except Roundway, Magnum Bonum, Golden Noble, May Queen, and Gascoyne's Scarlet Seedling turned out to be as bad blighters as Alexander and the Transcendant crab. Magnum Bonum, 12 feet from a big pear which rotted to the roots in one season, and with every blossom black, never ran back an inch on the wood, also the other two were almost as resistant, but Gascoyne's blighted badly, and today that is the only tree in my orchard showing any blight. Most of the other varieties have blighted. All the varieties went through several of our test Winters. One Winter in particular when I was plowing at 50 above zero, then had hardly time to drive the horses to the barn before it dropped about 30 below, the plow staying in till Spring. It killed all tender varieties, but Bramley's Seedling and most of the others stood it as well as Duchess (considered our test variety for hardiness).



Leaf stems from foreign clover seed (left) are bald or with a few straggling hairs that point toward the foliage. At right are stems from native seed, quite hairy, with hairs pointing at right angles to the stem. Fig. 651



An Exhibit of the Federal Seed Staining Act. Fig. 652

A year or so ago all our apples were frozen on the trees in a near zero blizzard. Trunks of McIntosh were split open, but Duchess and the English varieties never showed a scar. This is not surprising for Mr. Bunyard told me that every variety he chose for me was hardy as far north as Scotland. So far good. I found however, that Bramley's Seedling persistently suffered from Baldwin spot, and it was a hard job to pick out enough of them to make a plate exhibit at our fairs. In this country also its color is against it, for United States citizens eat more apples with their eyes than with their mouths, I am sorry to say. If McIntosh, Montana's only export apple, was the color of Bramley's Seedling, we would never ship a car. However, if you can raise them without Baldwin spot, the English will eat them for you, and don't be afraid they are not hardy, if you can raise Duchess.

These apples have been referred to in THE R. N.-Y. before, and I saw you refer (a while back) to some man out West who had a few at one time. This is to remind you that he is still alive, kicking as usual, and still a member of THE R. N.-Y. family.

I cut out the last Bramley's Seedling two years ago. This coming Spring I shall cut out all the rest except Golden Noble, May Queen and Gascoyne's Scarlet Seedling. They are no longer profitable, as the market demands only our McIntosh. Fruit, however, is as large and good as ever.

Missoula Co., Mont. H. C. B. COLVILL.

Regarding Northern Spy Trees

I am to be employed for the next five years by a man who wishes to set 1,000 Northern Spy trees. I am told that we will need to set other kinds with the Spy or they will not yield any fruit. What kinds should be set with them, how far apart, and what is the best soil? Alfalfa is grown here and we wish to combine Alfalfa and Northern Spy apples.

Painesville, Ohio. W. J. I.

THE Northern Spy apple grows well on a soil that is not too heavy. The main problem with this variety seems to be to get it thoroughly matured. On soils that are slow or that delay the ripening of the fruit, it is an inferior product. Climate complicates the matter still further so that there are relatively few places in the country where Northern Spy is at its best. It is particularly at home just north of Albany, N. Y., and it seems to do well in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie. Rather than trying to guess whether or not Northern Spy will do well with you, you had better inquire from your neighbors. If you find old trees producing the kind of fruit that you want, the information will be worth more to you than any amount of theorizing.

As for pollination, the Northern Spy is supposed to be one of the few varieties that will set fruit with its own pollen. Any variety, however, is benefited by having several varieties nearby for cross pollination. Senator Dunlap of Illinois, one of the most experienced fruit men in the country, has often said that the most productive orchards are those that are mixed plantings. Almost any variety other than Baldwin and Greening will be good. Rome Beauty, which blossoms about the same time, or a little earlier than the Spy is perhaps best suited to meet its late blossoming habits. Delicious, Oldenburg and Astrachan are also good pollenizers, although there are some growers who feel that these three varieties blossom pretty early for Northern Spy. Considering your conditions our suggestion would be to grow both Northern Spy and Rome Beauty, and remember that Spy trees grow large. Forty feet apart is a minimum and 50 feet is much better. H. B. T.

When to Take Grafting Wood

When is the best time to take cuttings of apples for root-grafting, before hard frosts or in late Winter and at the time that root-grafting is usually done? J. L. G.

Collier, W. Va.

WAIT until the scion wood is well matured but take it before it is frozen up for the Winter. The last of November or first of December is a good season. Pack it away in a cool place in damp moss or sand so that it will not dry out. Some folks have had success with scion wood taken any time during the dormant season, but there is always the likelihood of something going wrong if one waits until after the wood is frozen. These suggestions apply to grape, currant and rose cuttings, as well. H. B. T.

Some Potato Recollections

I NOTE F. E. Peck's article on kidney potatoes, also one from J. N. B., of Illinois. These two articles on old varieties of potatoes stir up my memory of our potatoes of long ago. J. N. B. says he is 68 years old. To find my age first put a seven in the place of his six, and you have it.

It seems but yesterday when the June, 1859, frost killed all the wheat in Ohio. The man who became my father-in-law 12 years later had his 1859 crop of fine wheat, eight acres, frozen to the ground. Having a family of nine children he saw that something must be done to take the place of his lost bread stuff. He quickly plowed under the frozen wheat and planted the plot to potatoes, using for seed what we now call old-fashioned Peachblow, of which he had a sufficient quantity in his cellar. This potato was the greatest cropper of late potatoes at that time. Planted in rows three feet apart it was not uncommon to see roots or runners shoot just beneath the surface of the ground half way to each row, and so strong and thrifty were the vines that by pulling a hill up by the tops nearly every potato would come with it.

The season was favorable and despite the fact that the planting was in June, the yield was a good one. From the eight acres a crop of over 2,000 bushels was procured and it took the entire Fall for this farmer to dig and market his big crop of Peachblow. He received $1 per bushel, a smashing price for potatoes in those days, and he had the satisfaction of laying by for a rainy day a nice sum in cash besides a cellar full of potatoes for the family's use and seed for the next year. These potatoes were marketed in Cleveland, Ohio, 20 miles distant, drawn there by horse and wagon. All this was for his quick wit and good farming.

At that time we had several other varieties, Mashouse early and Snowflake early and Victor late. The Early Rose came later. Then the Late Rose was introduced, all being excellent varieties.

Aside from the Victor, which was an immense cropper, but poor in quality, the Snowflake, Early Rose, Late Rose and Peachblow were leaders for many years. I think some of my boy friends, readers of THE R. N.-Y., will bear me out in the assertion that they were better potatoes than those grown at this time.

I will relate a funny incident in my early life.

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My father was quite a potato grower for those days, and it was one of my jobs to go up through the woodlot to a plowed field to get a few early potatoes for dinner. I had to go through a pair of old-fashioned bars (no gates then) into a field where potatoes were planted along one side, the balance being in meadow. The hay being cut early, a second crop made excellent pasture. Father had recently purchased a buck sheep, one of those big-horned fellows, which was pasturing in the field at the time. Father said, "I guess old Dick will let you alone if you don't bother him." I let him alone, but he didn't let me alone. When I had filled my little basket with potatoes and started for the bars, through which I entered I looked back and saw old Dick bounding toward me. I did a little moving myself, about that time, but old Dick managed to reach the bars before I did, and in his accommodating way helped me through. Of course with his assistance I got through the bars strictly on time, but the air was full of potatoes, and when I tried to pick them up old Dick stood guard and would not allow me to touch them. I went home with a badly smashed little basket. Asked by father where the potatoes were, I said they were in the field. In a sort of a huff he started for the field to get the potatoes and I yelled after him, "I guess old Dick will let you alone if you don't bother him."

Ohio. S. P. PORTER.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Ten Kansas farmers, who started with less than $1,000 each 20 years ago, and now are collectively worth slightly less than a million dollars or an average of $98,527, all made on their farms, were selected Nov. 12 as the 1928 Master Farmers of the State. They are Eugene Elkins, Wakefield; E. J. Habiger, Bushton; C. M. Miller, Cottonwood Falls; Marion Russell, Garden City; Herman Theden, Bonner Springs; John W. Swartz, Everett; Joe Keelliker, Robinson; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; M. T. Kelsey, Topeka, and Carl W. Kraub, Hays.

Organization of the National Horticultural Council, incorporated recently under the laws of Illinois, was completed lost month. The 15 directors, representing fruit and vegetable growers of all sections of the country, adopted by-laws, elected officers and an executive committee and decided on plans and policies for the immediate future. The organization has been in development since last Spring and will concern itself with the economic problems that affect the 500,000 fruit and vegetable producers of the country. Adequate protection of these industries against competition of foreign horticultural products, produced by poorly paid labor living under low standards, is named as one objective. Education of the public as to the superior value of pure fruit products and protection of the people against the huge quantities of imitation substitutes now offered them, is given as another. The objects are broad enough to permit activity on any economic problem, which may face these industries. The officers and directors are: John Napier Dyer, Vincennes, Ind., president; F. L. Granger, Benton Harbor, Mich., first vice-president; F. T. Swett, San Francisco, Cal., second vice-president; C. E. Durst, Chicago, Ill., executive secretary and treasurer; V. H. Davis, Port Clinton, Ohio; M. C. Burritt, Hilton, N. Y.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; Wilson Rood, Westfield, N. Y.; A. B. Leeper, Centralia, Ill.; Chas. Carmichael, Monett, Mo.; Ben E. Niles, Henderson, Ky.; E. L. Balch, Malaga, Wash.; Louis F. Miller, Toledo, O.; Warren E. Beebe, Bonaparte, Ia., and Sen. H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill. The following Executive Committee was chosen: John N. Dyer, M. C. Burritt, F. L. Granger, Chas. Carmichael and Louis F. Miller. Executive offices have been engaged in the Transportation Bldg., at 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

As a sequel of the hearing held some weeks ago by the Department of Agriculture, there was announced the establishment, effective Nov. 1, of a quarantine of nine counties in Northern New York State on account of the so-called Woodgate rust disease. This order prohibits the interstate movement of Scotch pine and certain other hard pines, the regulated area involved including Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida and St. Lawrence counties. The particular species effected are Scotch, Canary Island, Slash, Japanese Red, Corsican, Stone, Western Yellow, Monterey. Loblolly and Jersey pines; none of these is a native of the quarantine region, but several have been widely introduced and planted. Scotch pine, the best known of those mentioned, is of considerable value in the Northeastern States. The Woodgate disease causes galls or swelling on the trunks and limbs, the parts of the trees above these galls dying or developing a "broom" effect, which lessens or destroys the timber value of the specimen. As the rust does not require an alternate host (as does the white pine blister rust) but can spread from pine to pine, it is particularly hard to control.

Walter Olson, 21-year-old farmer of Knox Co., Ill., has won the national corn-husking championship in a contest with the champions and runners-up of seven States, and received a gold medal and $100. Olson tossed from 40 to 44 ears a minute, picking 26.62 bushels in the 80 minutes allotted. The contest was held on the William Strasburger farm, Fowler, Ind. Elmer Williams, who was runner-up in the Illinois contest, was placed second with 25.31 bushels. He set a world's record of 35.8 bushels in 1925. Olson said that a frost in September had made the corn chaffy, precluding any possibility of breaking William's record.

Wintering Chrysanthemums

This year I have been growing some fine varieties of Chrysanthemums from cuttings. I am wondering how I am to carry the roots through the Winter. Some tell me I can leave them in the ground and cover with straw, etc., and they will come through. Is this method desirable? F. P. B.

New Jersey.

Hardy Chrysanthemums merely require a mulch over their crowns during the Winter. These are the Pompons and other garden sorts, which are quite hardy. Many of the fine large flowered greenhouse sorts are not sufficiently hardy for this treatment. If your plants are greenhouse rather than garden varieties, they might not survive a severe Winter. It is quite practical, however, to lift them and keep them in a cool cellar. They may be set in boxes, with sufficient soil, and merely watered occasionally to prevent shriveling. They can be cut back in Spring, and started into growth before being planted outside. This plan works well with most varieties. Florists often store stock plants under the greenhouse benches, where they are kept semi-dormant, until they are started into active growth to provide cuttings.

Bud Grafting

Bud grafting or "budding" as it is often called, is the process of transplanting an eye or bud from one tree or shrub to another, and is really a simple process when once the operator "knows how."

There are a few essential points, however, that are frequently overlooked, and one of the principal ones of these is to have the bark of the stock so that it slides freely. Almost every man or boy from the country can remember in his earlier days the making of a whistle from small wood of the willow and how necessary it was for the bark to peel to make it properly. Now this is just condition for the bark to be for successful bud grafting and when the stock to be grafted upon is in this condition success is almost sure to follow. August is the season in many sections for bud-grafting of peaches, cherries, plums and other fruits and also roses and other ornamentals. One of the secrets of budding and grafting is to perform the operation quickly, before the sap of the plant gets a chance to oxidize, and as it is an old adage that "practice makes perfect" the professional grafter or budder nearly always scores more successes than the amateur in this line. H. W. HALES.

The Damson Plums

To most folks the word "Damson" means a small, late, blue plum with tart flavor used for making jam and preserves, and since Shropshire is the variety of Damson plum that is almost universally planted for this purpose it is Shropshire that characterizes the Damson plums. Yet there are many plums of this type—some black, some blue, and some yellow, others large, small, early, late, sweet, very tart, freestone, clingstone, until there are literally dozens of varieties considered as belonging to the group.

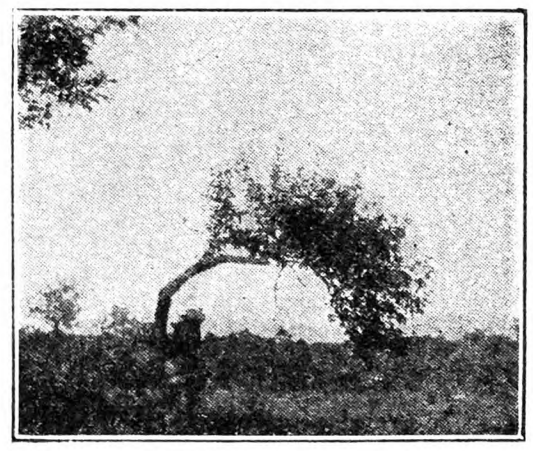
Shropshire is perhaps the most dependable variety, and certainly the most widely grown. Though the fruit is not large, nor overly high in quality, the tree is large, vigorous, hardy, and productive, and adapted to a wide region, thus making up in tree characters for what it lacks in fruit characters. French is the opposite of Shropshire in this respect, being inferior in tree characters but larger and better quality in fruit. Both varieties are late in season and very old in point of origin, Shropshire being some 300 years of age. King is another late kind of larger size than either of the two discussed, but lacking in long-lived trees. Pringle is even later.

For real earliness Rivers Early leads the list, followed by Kelso, Crittenden, Free Damson and Majestic. If a sweet variety is desired, Sweet Damson is excellent. The tree is a good bearer, large, vigorous and hardy, and the fruit is of good size, good quality, perfectly sweet, though lacking in spiciness. It ripens in mid-season. A variety known as White Damson, but really greenish-yellow in color, ripening in mid-season, and sweet in flavor suggests more of the Mirabelle plums than the Damsons. Yet it has the Damson name and passes regularly in this company.

Anyone who has not become acquainted with the variety that Damson plums offer has an interesting experience ahead when he has opportunity to run through a collection, and the person who has room for a tree or two will find them worth his time and effort. H. B. T.

Apple Tree in Hard Luck

The picture shows an old apple tree that has a peculiar shape, being reduced to one curving limb. The large circular



A Bent-over Tree

protuberance on the stub just below the limb which shows light in picture is doubtless the graft. W. B. B.

Orleans Co., N. Y.

Storage of Asparagus Roots

I have several thousand asparagus roots that I grew from seed on muck land that I want to plow this Fall, and I have taken up the roots and put them in the cellar, roots down, on a dry ground floor. How should they be taken care of for Winter? I have other roots on sandy gravel soil which I will leave until Spring. A. R.

Oswego Co., New York.

Will any one who has had experience in this line please advise? From our observation the greatest difficulty is to prevent molding.

COUNSEL: "Wasn't it possible for the motorist to avoid you?" Plaintiff: "I should say so! 'E 'ad the choice of me an' the missus, an' 'e 'it me.— Northern Daily Telegraph.

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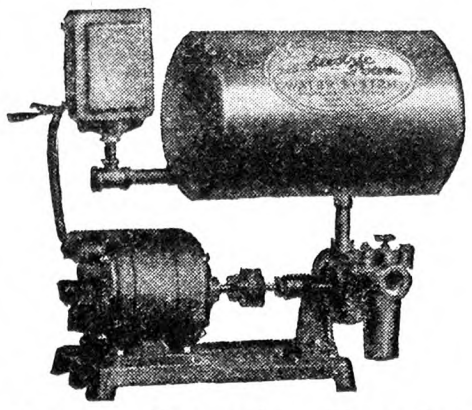
Complete Water Service



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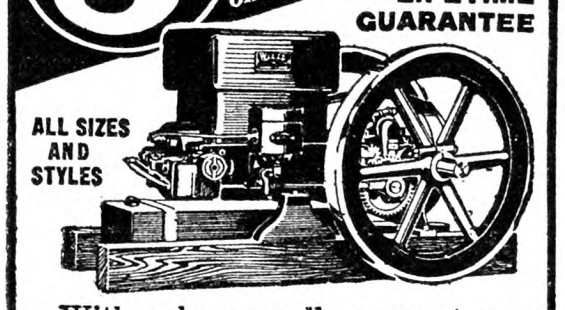

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The Grape Berry Moth in 1928

Considerable injury from this insect has been noted in many vineyards this Fall, and it has also been reported as causing more trouble in more home vineyards than common. Wherever this insect is noted the worst injury is quite closely correlated with nearness to woodlots, gullies and depressions that tend to collect and hold fallen grape leaves on which the hibernating form of the insect occurs. Uusually the worst infested vines are those immediately adjacent to the lee side of the woodlot. From this location the injury lessens with the distance therefrom. Vines located on areas that hold a snow cover over a large part of the Winter usually show a high percentage of injury.

Partial control can be obtained through cleaning up waste places, headlands, gullies, etc. Late Fall or early Spring plowing that covers to a considerable depth the fallen leaves serves to lessen the number to emerge in the Spring. Picking off and destroying the wormy berries, caused by the first brood, which are indicated through a brilliant red discoloration about the point where the berry was entered by the larva, is of considerable importance in control. But the greatest reliance must be placed on thorough and timely spraying. The first spray application for grape berry moth must be made before the developing berries have scarce reached the size of small peas. A second application is very necessary just before the berries touch in the cluster. In vineyards that are habitually subject to attacks of this insect a third treatment will be required about two weeks following.

For berry moth control 3 lbs. of powdered arsenate of lead, worked into a smooth paste with water, should be added to 100 gallons of a 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture. To this should be added 3 lbs. of resin fish-oil soap which has previously been worked into a little water. The use of the soap is very necessary since the very glossy berries must be covered with a thin film of the poison in order to kill the larvæ as they attempt to enter the berries. It is apparent that to be successful in controlling this pest great care must be used to make sure all the clusters and berries be reached. Only in a few instances are larvæ present in the berries when the fruit is mature. Delay in the Spring in plowing or covering the fallen leaves tends to favor infestation. F. E. G.

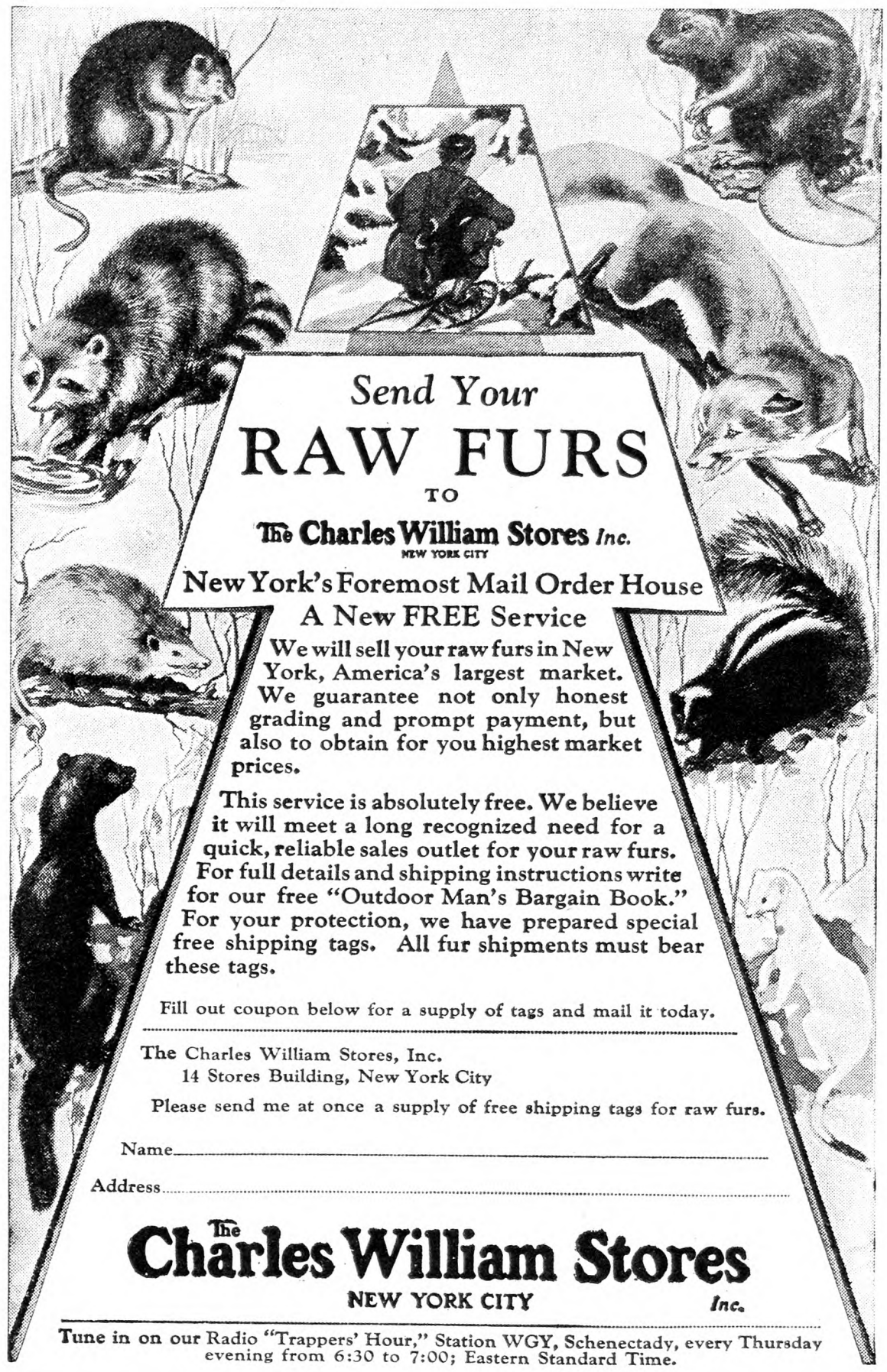
Good Alfalfa Seed

One of the chief causes contributing to the many failures of Alfalfa in the different parts of the State is the use of an unsuitable variety. Different varieties are not distinguishable by the seed and to the average person they are not distinguishable by the appearance of the growing plant. Most people when buying Alfalfa seed simply call for Alfalfa seed, naming no variety and often they choose the lowest priced seed which is practically always an inferior variety, or seed of low vitality.

During the Summer I observed many fields of Alfalfa in all stages of bloom and so far as I can recall I never once saw a field with a variegation in the color of the flower. This fact alone convinces that a wrong variety is used largely.

Grimm Alfalfa has been proven by years of experiments and under field conditions to be the most useful hardy variety to grow in these parts. This variety has a variegated colored flower running from white, cream, yellow to a deep purple. The Ontario variegated closely resembles Grimm in many respects although not quite as Winter hardy but is much superior to many of the other varieties on the market. There is not much use in fitting a field for such an important crop and then wreck the possibilities by using an unsuitable variety. J. C. M

Erie Co., N. Y.



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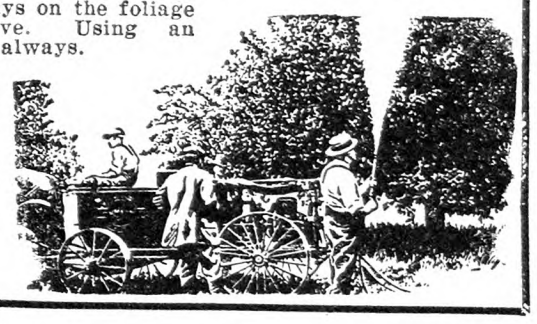

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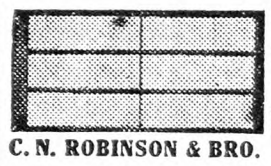

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White Pine. $1.60—Redwood. $1.40
Well made with cross-bar, tenons securely fastened. Circular.
GLASS - - $2.60 Per Box
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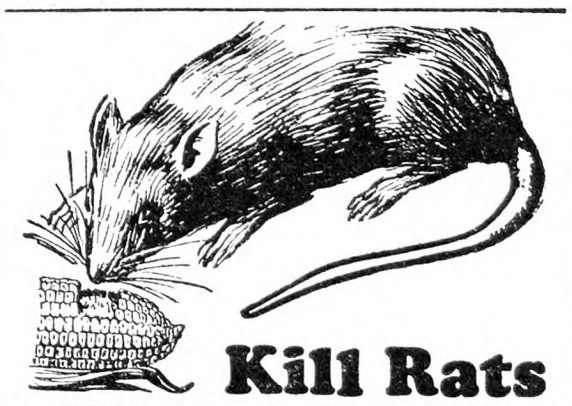

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Market News & Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

November 15, 1928.

MILK

November: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, November: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.51¼	@$0.51¾
Extras, 92 score	.50½	@ .50¾
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46	@ .50
Seconds	.44	@ .45
Lower grades	.42½	@ .43½
Ladles	.36	@ .41
Packing stock	.35	@ .37½
Renovated	.42½	@ .43½
Sweet, fancy	.52½	@ .53
Extra	.51½	@ .52
Firsts	.47	@ .50½
Seconds	.45	@ .46
Centralized	.44	@ .48

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.28	@$0.28½
Fresh, average run		.25½
Wis., flats, held	.26½	@ .27½
Daisies, fresh	.24	@ .24½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.70	@$0.71
Extras	.65	@ .69
Average extras	.62	@ .64
Extra firsts	.40	@ .60
Firsts	.34	@ .45
Pacific Coast, white	.45	@ .69
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.60	@ .64
Gathered, best	.49	@ .54
Common to good	.29	@ .45

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS, RABBITS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40	@$0.43
Fair to good	.30	@ .39
Roosters	.16	@ .24
Fowls	.24	@ .34
Ducks	.14	@ .27
Turkeys, young	.50	@ .53
Old	.30	@ .41
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@ .70
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 3.50
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00
Rabbits, cottontail, pair	.35	@ .50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.23	@$0.30
Chickens	.26	@ .42
Roosters	.20	@ .21
Ducks	.20	@ .25
Geese	.15	@ .25
Tame rabbits	.20	@ .25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@13.50
Bulls	7.25	@ 9.75
Cows	7.75	@ 9.50
Calves, best	17.00	@19.00
Common to good	10.00	@13.00
Sheep	5.00	@ 6.75
Lambs	13.00	@13.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22	@$0.24
Good to prime	.17	@ .20
Culls	.13	@ .15
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00	@14.00
Pigs, 20 to 30 lbs.	.18	@ .20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@27.00
Bulls	14.00	@18.50
Cows	16.00	@19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@$2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.50	@ 1.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.65	@ 2.00
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	1.50	@ 2.25
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@ 1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@$1.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15	@ .25
Cabbage, ton	28.00	@30.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@ 1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@ 2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@ 1.40
Cucumbers, bu.	1.75	@ 4.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.		15.00
Kale, bbl.	.50	@ 1.25
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50	@ 2.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@ 2.00
Lima beans, bu.	4.00	@10.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.00	@ 4.25
Okra, bu.	2.50	@ 6.00
Parsley, bu.	.50	@ .75
Peas, bu.	2.00	@ 9.00
Radishes, bu.	1.00	@ 1.25
Spinach, bu.	.50	@ 1.00
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	2.00	@ 2.75
Hubbard, bbl.	2.50	@ 3.00
String beans, bu.	1.00	@ 7.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@ 3.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50	@ 1.85
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@ 3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.75	@10.00
Pea	8.75	@ 9.00
Red kidney	8.00	@ 8.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50	@$3.50
Bbl.	2.00	@12.00
Pears, bbl.	3.00	@ 7.50
Quinces, bu.	.50	@ 1.25
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00	@ 3.75
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.50	@ .55

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@26.00
No. 2	22.00@23.00
No. 3	15.00@20.00
Clover mixed	22.00@25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.33½
No. 2 red	1.60
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.06⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.55
Barley	.74½
Rye	1.11¼

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@ .59
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.80	@ .85
Gathered	.50	@ .75
Fowls, lb.	.40	@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@ .65
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50	@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@ .03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15	@ .20
String beans, lb.	.25	@ .35
Lima beans, lb.	.35	@ .40
Peas, lb.	.40	@ .45
Lettuce, head	.05	@ .15
Onions, lb.	.10	@ .15
Cabbage, lb.	.05	@ .10

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Most produce has sold moderately well at Boston during the past week with demand steady on apples, cauliflower, celery, cranberries, lettuce, good onions, spinach and tomatoes. Prices on all commodities have held reasonably firm.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native Baldwins, ord., 50c to $1. Fancy, $1.25 to $1.75. McIntosh, ord., $1.25 to $2.75. Fancy, $3 to $4 std. bu. box. Me., bbls., A2½-in. up, Wolf River, $2.50 to $3.50. U. S. 1, 2½-in., Va. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.60. Yorks, $1.25 to $1.60 bu. bskt. Wash., fancy, Staymans, all sizes, $1.90 to $2 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs., 50 to 85c. Cut off, 85c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow; market oversupplied. Native white, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Savoy, mostly $1 to $1.50 bbl. N. Y., Danish, 100-lb. sacks, few sales, $1.65 to $1.85. Me., Danish, $1.65 to $1.75 100 lbs.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs, 75c to $1.10. Cut off, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. Cal., crts, $2 to $3.

Cauliflower.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 4-12 hds., 75c to $1.10. N. Y., $2.25 to $2.75 crt. Cal., crts, $2.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs, white, $1.75 to $2.75. Pascal, $3 to $3.50 std. bu. box. N. Y. and Mich, 2-3 crts, best, $2.50 to $3; poorer, lower.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native, ¼-bbl. crts, $3 to $3.50; few, $3.75; ½ bbls., $6 to $7.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand good. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, med. to No. 1, $5 to $9; few $9.50. Few fancy, $10 to $11 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., ord., 18 hds., 85c to $1.25. Cal., $4.50 to $5.50 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderately heavy; demand slow. Native and Pa., fancy, 75c to $1.25 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native yellows, 1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs., $2.75 to $3.50. Valencias, Spanish, $2 to $2.25 ½ case. Ind. and Mich., 100 lbs., $4 to $4.25. N. Y., med., $3.50 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, Gr. Mts., $1.15; few $1.20.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 75c to $1 std. bu. box. N. J. and Md. bu. bskt. Savoy, mostly $1.15 to $1.25.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Blue Hubbard, $30 to $50 ton. Blue Hubbard, $1.25 to $1.75 bbl. Fancy Turban, mostly, $2 box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand improved. H.H., 20 to 30c lb. Cal., lugs, best, $3 to $3.25. Ohio, h.h, fancy, mostly, $2.50 to $2.75 10-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand quiet. No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50. Eastern, $17.50 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 50c. Firsts, 46½ to 49½c. Seconds, 44½ to 46c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 72c. Mixed colors, 70c. White extras, 70c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 65c. Undergrades, 35 to 40c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Wins extras fresh, 26 to 27c. Firsts new, 25 to 26c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $9 to $9.50. Cal., small white, $9.25 to $9.50. Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75. Red Kidney, $8.50 to $8.75. Limas, $10 to $10.25 100-lb. sack.

Wools.—Market firm. Demand good. No price changes noted.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.05 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.03; clothing, 91 to 96c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.07 to $1.12; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.06; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; low ¼ blood, 87 to 90c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Western New York apples of choice quality are not in any excess supply and demand is better than last week. Butter and eggs are firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; tubs, 51 to 52c; firsts, 46 to 50c. Cheese, steady; new flats, daisies, longhorn, 27 to 28c; brick, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, firm; grade A, 60 to 65c; grade B, 55 to 58c; grade C, 29 to 40c; unclassified, 48 to 60c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 26 to 38c; chickens, 37 to 39c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; ducks, 26 to 29c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 50 to 55c. Live poultry, unsettled; fowls, 20 to 28c; broilers, 22 to 28c; old roosters, 19 to 20c; ducks, 22 to 27c; geese, 20 to 21c; turkeys, 43 to 45c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Hubbardson, Pippin, bu., $1 to $1.25; King, Twenty Ounce, $1 to $1.75; Wealthy, Northern Spy, $1 to $2; Russet, Greening, $1.25 to $1.50; Alexander, $1.15 to $1.35; Baldwin, Wolf River, $1.35 to $1.50; Snow, $1.25 to $1.75; McIntosh, $1.50 to $2.50; Spitzenberg, $2.25 to $3; Jonathan, western box, $1.65 to $2; Rome Beauty, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 35 to 80c; 150-lb. sack, $1.65 to $2; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.50 to $1.65.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, strong; pea, cwt., $9 to $9.25; medium, $9.25 to $9.75; marrow, red kidney, $11 to $12; white kidney, $12 to $12.50. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $1.75 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $3.85 to $4.25; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $2; doz. bchs., 25 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.75 to $4.75; grapes, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.25 to $1.50; Emperor, $1.50 to $1.60; pears, bu., 50c to $2.75; quinces, bu., 35c to $1.35.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, wax, bu., $2.75 to $3.75; beets, bu., $1 to $1.35; Brussels sprouts, qt., 15 to 20c; cabbage, bu., 30 to 90c; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.30; cauliflower, bu., 35c to $1.25; celery, doz., 50 to 90c; cucumbers, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; eggplant, bu, $1 to $2.75; lettuce, box, 60c to $1; Cal., Iceberg, crate, $4.50 to $5.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, 75c to $1.25; Lima beans, qt., 50 to 55c; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 65c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; parsnips, ½ bu. bskt, 75c to $1.25; peppers, bu., 75c to $1.25; pumpkins, bu., 25 to 65c; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; spinach, bu., 40 to 85c; squash, bu., 75c to $1; tomatoes, 20-lb. bskt., $2 to $2.50; turnips, bu., 50 to 90c; watercress, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c.

Feeds—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover, mixed, $12 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $33; standard middlings, $33.50; red-dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $58; hominy, $38; glutten, $44.55; oatfeed, $19. C. H. B.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 60c; duck eggs, doz., 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; home-grown, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; pie pumpkins, lb., 10 to 15c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 2 lbs., 5c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 34c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 33c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; broilers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 25 to 28c; heavy, 32 to 35c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 60 to 65c; eggs, 60 to 72c; grade A, 24-oz. case, $19 to $19.50; fancy, white, $20 to $21; unclassified, $17.50; retail, 70 to 72c; pullet eggs, doz., 50 to 60c; duck eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c cabbage, doz. heads, 75 to 90c; celery, doz. bchs, 40 to 60c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.25 to $2; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25 honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c to $1.65; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $2 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; peppers, bu., 75c to $2.25; potatoes, bu., 70 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; endive, doz., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.50; grapes, lb., 2½ to 4c; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; pears, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; prunes, bu., $2 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $13 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.50.

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures and notes are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford.

Native apple prices, quotations mostly from the Hartford and New Haven markets: Sutton, $1.25; Winesap, $1.50 to $2; Jonathan, $1.75 to $2; Delicious, $1.75 to $2.50; Pewaukee, $1.25 to $1.75; Snow, $1.75 to $2; Gilliflower, $1.25 to $1.75; Pound Sweet, $1.75 to $2, and Lemon Pippin, $1.50 to $1.75 bu.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Nov. 13.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwin, $1.50 to $2; Baldwins, A2½-in., bbl., $5.50 to $6; King, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; Opalescent, 14 qts., $1 to $1.50; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.50 to $1.75; Pippins, 14 qts., $1 to $1.15; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 75c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, $7.50 to $9; grapes, Concord, 12 qts., 60 to 65c; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $4.50 to $5.50; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $1.50 to $2; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 80 to 90c; kale, bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.40; onions, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; potatoes, bu., $1; 2 bu. U. S. No. 1, $1.75; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; Rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2; spinach, bu., 90c to $1; squash, lb., 3 to 4c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 26 to 30c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; ducks, dressed, lb., 28 to 30c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 23 to 32c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 75 to 80c; Conn. special No. 1, 68 to 70c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 60c; Conn. extra, 68 to 70c; Conn. gathered, 65 to 68c; western, 40 to 51c; butter, 92 score, lb., 49 to 53c.

Hartford, Nov. 14.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwins, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; Baldwins, A2½-in., bbl., $4 to $5; King, 14 qts., 90c to $1.10; Opalescent, 14 qts., 75c to $1.15; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.40 to $2; Pippins, 14 qts., 75c to $1; Greenings, bu., $1 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.25 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 50c; cranberries, ½ bbl. box, $7.50 to $8.25; grapes, Concord, 12 qts., 60 to 70c; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $6.50 to $10; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $3.50; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1; kale, bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.40; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; potatoes, bu., 75 to 90c; 2 bu. U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.80; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1.10 to $1.50; Rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.60; spinach, bu., 60c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 25 to 30c; dressed, lb., 40 to 48c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 22 to 30c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 72c; Conn. special No. 1, 68 to 70c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 58c; Conn. extra, 65 to 68c; Conn. gathered, 62 to 65c; western, 40 to 60c; butter, 92 score, lb., 48 to 54c.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Apple receipts are again quite liberal. A few weeks ago the market became so glutted that it was difficult to sell any apples unless fancy. A short period followed in which the market became well cleared of inferior fruit and all fruit moved well. This only lasted a week or two and again we are receiving more nearby apples of medium to poor quality than the trade can readily absorb but which must go into immediate consumption. In consequence the market has been quite dull. Supplies outside of those from the western boxed apples States are confined largely to New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Dalaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Virginia unclassified 2½-in. Staymans were quoted $1 to $1.25 bushel; York State unclassified Hubbardstons brought $1, and Wolf Rivers $1.10 bushel. New Jersey, Romes and Staymans sold at from 75c to $1.25 bushel with fancy bringing $1.50 to $1.75, and as high as $2 a bushel was being asked for fancy Pennsylvania Staymans but they moved very slowly at that figure. The trade has not been taking hold of the cranberries as was expected, but doubtless the holidays will stimulate business. Grapes were very dull and have been for two weeks, 12-qt. Climax baskets Concords moving slowly at 35 to 45c. White potatoes continue to be very dull, with Jersey, Delaware and Maryland Cobblers in 100-105-lb. sacks working out around $1 a sack and Pennsylvania round whites at $1.25 to $1.35; few $1.40 per 120 lbs. Sweet potatoes were less active. Most sweets are now coming out of storage but the demand is slow and market was inclined to weakness. Virginia barrels No. 1 were quoted $2 to $2.25 with very large and off grade stock as low as $1.50 bbl. New Jersey ⅝-bu. basket sweets ranged 75c to $1.15 and Delaware bushels 90c to $1.15. Yams sold better than sweets, working out $1.25 a bushel. Nearby cabbage was dull but York State Danish stock closed firm at $25 to $30 a ton. Celery supplies were a little lighter last week and the demand was a little better, York State 2-3 crates selling $1.50 to $2.50. New Jersey and Pennsylvania wired bunches ranged 7 to 12c, few fancy 15 to 17½c. Beets strengthened a little but carrots held about steady. Spinach has been fluctuating somewhat but 50 to 65c bushel is about the average range of prices. Onions moved up a little, York State yellows, large, selling mostly $3.50 to $3.75 and midwesterns brought $3.90 to $4 per 100-lb. sack. Very little good eastern lettuce is arriving. Brussels sprouts from Long Island ranged 15 to 22c a quart. Cucumbers, peas, beans, peppers, etc., are coming mostly from the South or Far West, although a few peppers continue to arrive from nearby. Long Island continues to ship cauliflower to the local market, fancy bringing up to $2.50 a crate but most sales ranged $1 to $2.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg receipts for the week amounted to only 15,630 cases against 18,600 cases for the week previous. Trading was generally quiet but the supply of high-quality eggs was light and on such the prices were well maintained. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 49c a dozen, and fresh firsts at 45c. There was limited trading in carefully selected candled fresh eggs put up especially for the carton trade at 58 to 60c a dozen. Fresh seconds moved rather slowly at 33 to 34c. Storage eggs moved out at the rate of 2,000 to 4,000 cases a day, but holdings in Philadelphia are still 16,200 cases heavier than a year ago. Storage packed extra firsts sold at 35 to 36c and firsts 32 to 33c a dozen. Cold storage holdings for four principal markets of the country equaled 2,324,350 cases on Nov. 13 against 2,060,700 cases a year ago.

Live poultry offerings were more than adequate for current needs although receipts were only moderate. Fancy Plymouth Rock fowl topped the market at 30 to 31c while Spring chickens of the same breed worked out at 29 to 30c. Mixed colored breeds of Spring chickens sold at 26 to 28c and the same class of fowls ranged 28 to 30c. On the other hand White Leghorn springers averaged 27c, a cent above White Leghorn fowl. Young turkeys were quoted 45 to 48c, and old toms ranged 38 to 42c a lb. Receipts of dressed poultry were about average for the season but trading was quiet. Fancy stock held firm. Fresh-killed fowl, barreled-packed, weighing 5 to 6 lbs. or more averaged 32c, and western boxed-packed brought from 2 to 3c a lb. more. Medium-weight fowl ranged 28 to 31c and small sold as low as 23c. Nearby broilers packed in barrels and iced held steady at 38 to 40c a lb. Fancy nearby turkeys, fresh-killed, were quoted 55 to 58c and young Long Island ducks, 27c a lb.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts of high-quality hay were kept well cleaned up, and on such the market held firm, No. 2 Timothy ranging $17.50 to $18 a ton, and No. 3 at from $15 to $15.50 a ton. Best Timothy clover mixed was quoted up to $17 a ton, and No. 2 averaged $14.50. Undergrades of hay were plentiful and on such the market was easy. Receipts of straw were light and the market was firmly held at $18 to $20 a ton for best straight rye straw. Wheat and oat straw ranged $13 to $15 a ton. B. W. S.

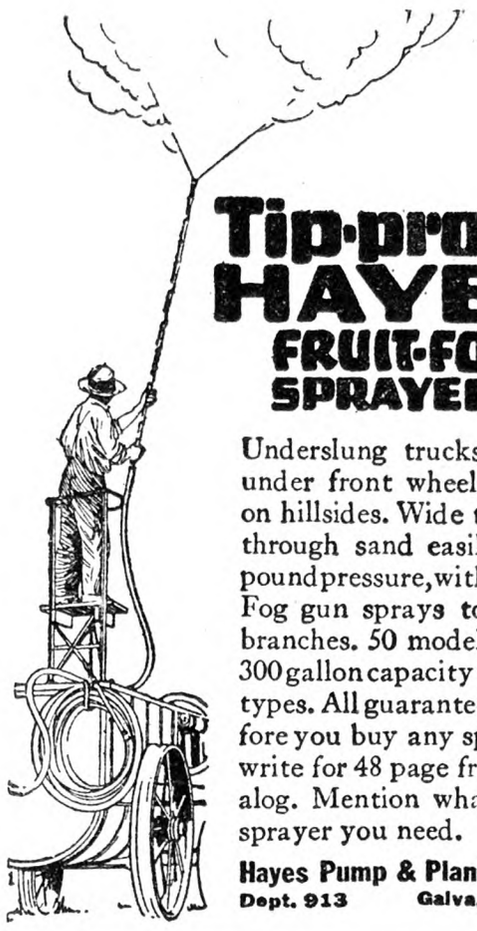
Pittsburgh Markets

STEERS

Good to choice	$13.25
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	$12.00@12.75
Medium to good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	11.75@12.50
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs.	12.25@13.00
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	10.75@11.50
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.	7.50@ 9.50
Common to good fat bulls	6.00@10.00
Common to good fat cows	4.00@10.00
Heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs.	8.00@11.50
Fresh cows and springers	30.00@130.00

HOGS

Prime heavy hogs	$9.10@$9.25
Heavy mixed	9.35@ 9.40
Prime Medium weights	9.35@ 9.40
Best heavy yorkers	9.35@ 9.40
Good light yorkers	8.50@ 8.75
Pigs, as to quality	8.00@ 8.50
Common to good rough	7.00@ 8.00
Stags	5.50@ 6.50



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Figuring on an Orchard

Next Spring I intend to set out an orchard of fruit trees, the plot consisting of five acres, is 500 feet wide, on sidehill, facing and sloping south; soil is slightly acid, not being worked for years. I am not familiar with fruit growing and would like to have you plot out an orchard for me of varieties that have given satisfaction in this locality or section. I have in mind, five sour cherries, five sweet cherries, three varieties of pears, 10 each (Kieffer, Bartlett and Seckel), grapes 10, plums 10, quince 10, peaches 100 free and 40 clingstone, using those as a filler for apples. I am not familiar with the varieties nor the distances that are required for these trees. G. A. S.

Luzerne Co., Pa.

You mention a total of five acres for planting the fruit trees. This is much larger than one of the home orchards, yet is rather small to be a commercial proposition with its special equipment and highly specialized management. My advice would be to enlarge it so that you will be justified in caring for it properly or else reduce the size until it is not much more than two acres. While the various kinds of fruit you wish to grow indicate the home orchard type or planting, the five acres mean that you will have a considerable surplus of fruit to market if all goes normally. This marketed fruit will have to meet the competition of well-grown produce from your own county, in all probability, which means that your fruit will have to be attractive. The time of growing fruit without any considerable amount of care is past. The cost of bringing one acre of apples from planting to bearing ranges from $200 to $600 an acre.

Since your field is located on a sidehill, I assume that it has good air and water drainage, yet is not so steep that orchard operations would be interferred with. The site should not be exposed to frequent heavy winds, particularly when the fruit is on the trees. A good water supply close at hand is essential to keep spraying costs within reason.

Next to the site of the orchard, the soil will have much to do with the orchard's success. If this field is too poor to grow ordinary farm crops, it is also too poor for a good orchard, although the fact that it has lain fallow for several years does not necessarily mean that the soil is in poor condition. Land lying unused will even build up slowly, as a general thing. The soil should be reasonably deep and well-drained yet able to hold moisture and plant food. Boulders or rock outcrops will not be so much of a handicap in orcharding unless they are too numerous or if they show a thin soil. The acid condition of the soil which you mention will have no effect on the trees themselves but it would affect the growing of legumes or even the kind of grass sod when extreme. Fall plowing of the portion you intend to plant this Fall is advisable unless the soil will wash badly. In this case, it will be necessary to plow in the Spring as soon as possible. The shovel is still about the best means of hole digging.

For commercial apple varieties suited to Luzerne County, you can rely on the following sorts which are grouped in order of ripening: McIntosh, Delicious, Jonathan, Spy, Stayman and Baldwin. These should undoubtedly be the bulk of your trees. For early apples, a few Transparent might do, and for Fall, several Wealthy may prove valuable.

Peaches are almost certain to be a more or less risky crop. You will find Greensboro a hardy sort; it is early, white-fleshed and semi-cling. South Haven comes considerably later with its yellow flesh, also being hardy and a freestone. Elberta follows as the standard peach commercially, although not the best in quality. Elberta is not hardy in bud but should comprise the larger part of the peaches. If you are positive you want clingstones and can sell them, Heath Cling is the variety of this sort most commonly catalogued by the nurserymen. It ripens about two weeks after Elberta and is used in pickling and preserves. For a late freestone, try a few Salway, which ripen in October.

Sour cherries always remind one of Montmorency. For sweet cherries why not try some of the wild sweet Mazzards which are easy to find in fence rows and on the hills? They are hardy and vigorous and will grow with as little care and attention as any fruit. It is possible to select colors in them from almost yellow to black, together with all sorts of flavors. If you wish cultivated varieties, plant Black Tartarian with Schmidt and Windsor to insure cross pollination. Incidentally, sweet cherries are more sure to live with Fall planted one-year-old trees.

A plum selection in order of ripening would be Burbank, Lombard, Bradshaw, Green Gage, Italian or German Prune and Shropshire Damson. Orange is the standard quince variety.

Planting distances should be as follows: Apples, 40x40; pears, 20x20; peaches, 20x20; sour cherries, 20x20; sweet cherries, 40x40; plums, 20x20; quinces, 20x20. The direction of the rows whether up and down the slope or crosswise will depend on the degree of slope and similar conditions as well as personal choice. The peaches can go in the apples as fillers, but the rest of the kinds of fruit should be kept separate for convenience in handling. R. H. S.

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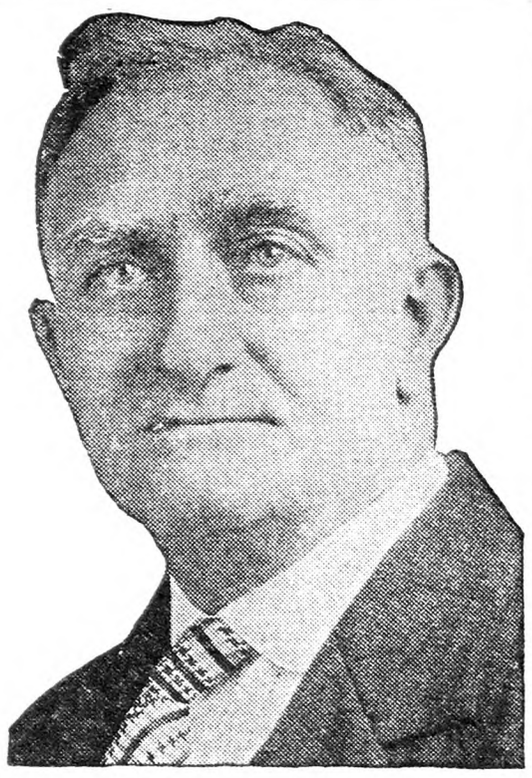
I ONLY WISH I HAD DONE IT SOONER



F. E. WILSON, Mass.
(Address on Request)

Up to 1908 I worked in a grocery store, at $14.00 a week. In 1908 I opened up a meat business of my own, and stayed in it until 1914, when I took a Watkins Contract. I only wish that I had made the change sooner.

My Watkins business enabled me to pay for a fine home, a car for business and one for pleasure. I have some good investments in stocks, and I also own a clean stock of goods. I personally do not know of any business that will bring such splendid results.

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Because there's no better smoke to be had at anywhere near the price

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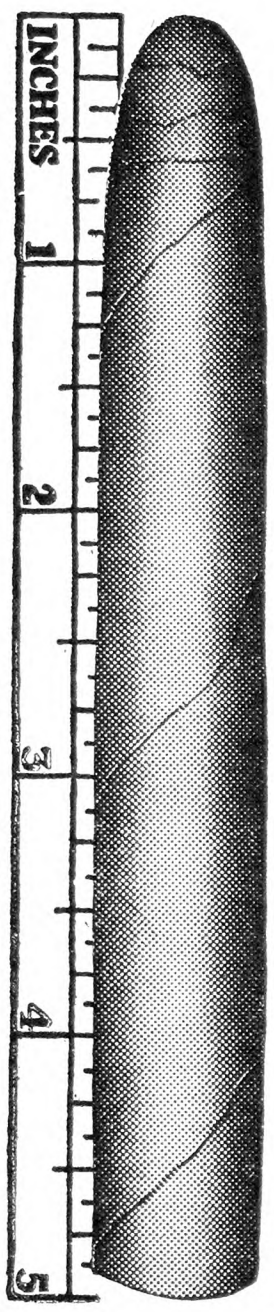
Test them FREE

JUST think of it! **100 Imported, Long Filler, Handmade, 5-inch, Corona Size Cigars** for **only $1.95**, plus postage. It's less than jobbers have to pay for like size and quality.

How can we afford it, is a natural question—but it's simple when you know the facts.



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Not only do we buy **"Pacificos"** at about 1/3 the price we would have to pay elsewhere for like size and quality, but by buying by the 100, direct from us, you **save another 50%,** the profit which jobbers and retailers would have to make if sold at retail.

$1.95 per 100 PLUS postage

for this 10 cent quality cigar is unbeatable and can't be duplicated.

Pacificos are released by the Philippine Government to retail at **5 cents straight.** If made in America of like grade stock—10 to 15 cents would be the retail price.

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Smoke 10 Pacifico Coronas

at our expense. If you are not delighted, return the others and we will cheerfully send back the $1.95 paid us.

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Send me **100 Pacifico Cigars.** I will pay Postman $1.95, plus postage. It is agreed that if the first 10 cigars are not satisfactory, I can return the others and get back my money.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — The explosion of an eight-ton ammonia tank in the basement of L. J. Callanan's Market in Vesey St., New York, Nov. 8, injured six persons and caused damage estimated at about $50,000. The quick thinking of Salvatore Milone of 231 E. 89th St., a mechanic employed by the store, saved four other employes working in the basement from serious injury or death. Although knocked down and bruised by the force of the explosion, Milone dashed through the fumes to the engine room, shut off the motors and dragged out one by one, four men overcome by the ammonia fumes.

Magnus Erickson, First Officer of the President Harding of the United States Lines, was killed Nov. 7 by a falling cargo boom aboard the liner at Plymouth, England. Erickson was unmarried. He was first officer of the President Roosevelt and while on the bridge with Capt. Fried in January, 1926, sighted the floundering British freighter Antinoe, for the rescue of whose crew great public acclaim was given to Capt. Fried and his crew.

Seventeen persons were dead and seven others were in serious condition at the Lynn Hospital, Lynn, Mass., Nov. 8, as a result of an explosion and fire which destroyed the plant of the Preble Box Toe Company and damaged six nearby dwellings in East Lynn. Twelve of the victims were killed outright by the explosion or burned to death in the fire which followed it, while five others died after being taken to the hospital.

Apparently overcome by monoxide gas, William Sheridan, 60, his wife, 57, and his brother-in-law, Thomas Flynn, were found dead Nov. 11 in the kitchen of their home at 156 Sayre St., Elizabeth, N. J. The bodies were discovered by Mary Sheridan, 18-year-old daughter of the dead couple. Police said they found the kitchen door and windows tightly shut and a gas heater burning. The heater, it is believed, consumed all the oxygen in the room and gave off the subtly poisonous carbon monoxide gas. The daughter explained that the gas burner was used on cold days for the double purpose of heating water and providing warmth.

A policeman, two dock employes and four Chinese were placed on trial before Federal Judge Moscowitz in Brooklyn, Nov. 12, charged with conspiracy to smuggle $300,000 worth of opium into the country, Sept. 11, from the pier of the Barber Line, Pioneer St., Brooklyn. The opium was taken from the steamship Kendall Castle, just in from the Orient. The defendants are Dewey Hock, a patrolman of the Hamilton Avenue Precinct; John E. Sward, 5 Westminster Road, pier superintendent; Joseph Wallace, 1578 E. 49th St., Brooklyn, receiving clerk at the dock, and four Chinese seamen from the ship, Kai Wah, Ching Ming, Ching Hing and Lou Cun. Harold Butler, also of the Hamilton Avenue Precinct, jointly indicted with the others, pleaded guilty two weeks ago and is awaiting sentence. Indictments against four others were dismissed.

Nov. 12 the Lamport & Holt liner Vestris, from New York for Buenos Aires, was abandoned about 240 miles off the Virginia capes, and all those on board taken off in lifeboats. A leak caused the steamer to sink rapidly. There were 129 passengers and 199 in the crew. Members of the crew were British and Asiatic. Eight ships set out at once, on receipt of wireless messages, for the scene of the disaster, including the San Juan of the Porto Rican Line, the Ohio Maru of the Kokusai Line, the Santa Barbara of the Grace Line, the U. S. S. Wyoming, the U. S. destroyer Davis. The first rescue was made by the American Shipper of the American Merchant Line, which picked up one lifeboat 10 hours later. Gales and heavy seas added to the dangers of the small boats. Nov. 14, 206 persons and six dead had been picked up, but 116 were still missing. The first vessels bringing survivors were the American Merchant liner American Shipper, with 121 survivors; the French tanker Myriam, with 54, and the North German Lloyd steamer Berlin, with 23 and one who died after being rescued. In addition to these, the battleship Wyoming, commanded by Vice Admiral Taylor, commander of the scouting fleet, had eight survivors aboard, whose lifeboat had capsized.

George Graham Rice, his brother-in-law, Frank Silva; Walter K. Yorston, a promoter, and Walter Harvey Weed, a geologist of national reputation, were placed on trial Nov. 13 before Federal Judge Knox, in New York, on a charge of fraudulent use of the mails in the sale of the stock of the Idaho Copper Corporation. The *Wall Street Iconoclast, Inc.*, a publication controlled by Rice and alleged to have been used by him to get investors, was also named as a defendant. Rice has served one term in prison for swindling. He was born Jacob Simon Herzog, but he has used the name of Rice for many years. In asking the Court to have the name of Rice to appear only in the court proceedings, he said that since 1920 his business enterprises represented capital amounting to $200,000,000.

WASHINGTON. — In the United States on Oct. 31 there was $4,807,736,465 in money in circulation, or $40.46 per capita of the estimated population of 118,839,000 the country had on that date. The figures were announced Nov. 8 by the Treasury. The circulation statement showed a steady fall in the per capita currency circulation since October, 1920, on which date it amounted to $53.01 per person. Last year during October the per capita circulation was $42.12.

According to David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the total net income returned for taxes last year was $22,573,317,907, or $1,008,141,581 greater than the year before. The number of individuals making returns was 4,122,242, of whom 2,464,168 were taxable, and 1,658,074 non-taxable, the taxables showing an increase of 46,700 over 1926. The sum of $826,245,497 was collected in 1927, an increase in taxes of $98,766,071, or 13.58 per cent. Mr. Blair pointed out that the average net income for last year was $5,475.98, the average amount of tax liability $200.43, and the average tax rate 3.66 per cent. In 1926, 14 persons returned incomes of $5,000,000 and over; in 1927, 10. In 1926, nine returned incomes of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, in 1927, eight. There was an increase in the number of returns in the individual income tax brackets from $6,000 to $7,000 to $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Plans for raising a special $2,000,000 fund for the Clarke School for the Deaf, at Northampton, Mass., where Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was once a teacher, to be known as the "Coolidge Fund," in honor of the President and Mrs. Coolidge, were discussed at a luncheon at Washington, Nov. 16. It is understood that more than half of the $2,000,000 already has been promised or obtained.

Doings at Long Acres

The white rooster has signed an admission ticket to the potpie league. It is too bad too as he developed first, crowed first and is easily the pick of the flock, although we have several more white roosters. It was bad enough to have him chase Calvin every time he stepped out of doors but lately he has attempted to chase the Missus too. I could have warned him that anyone trying to boss the Missus was in great danger, but he is one of those young smart Alecks and probably would not have listened, so now he is slated to grace a Sunday dinner.

The other day I was riding with another man when he slumped over the steering wheel in a faint; the car gave one plunge to the side of the road and smack into a big light pole. We both got a few bruises out of it and my left hand has been next to useless ever since but I am thankful to be alive. That was easily the biggest pole I ever saw as it appeared just in front of the wind shield. I am no thrill chaser so such experiences do not appeal to me with any force.

I am following the plow these days trying to get the Fall work all done before freezing weather sets in, so bedtime comes rather early especially as there are no more speeches coming in over the radio Strangely enough we have experienced "relief" with no special session of Congress and no bills passed. It is a welcome relief just to turn on the radio without hearing a job lot of politicians telling what rascals the other fellows are. We are sometimes inclined to think all the speakers were right in lambasting the opposition. However, it is in politics something like it is in the church. When one minister goes wrong we hear oodles of talk, with never a word said about the thousands who are doing right. So, too, in politics, the one rascal is talked about more than the thousands of office holders who are doing the best they can in an honest, able manner.

The other day a local man was bemoaning the partial failure of his new strawberry patch. I went with him to see if I could tell what was wrong. The man said,

"I manured the ground, worked it up into a fine bed, bought good plants and still they do not grow and besides I limed the ground thoroughly."

I had supposed that in this fruit section even the children knew better than to lime strawberry ground but there was this man, raised on a fruit farm and farming one himself for years, yet he put lime on the strawberry ground and then wondered why the plants did not do well. Well, I did not give him a lecture on strawberry growing but I did hint in a very diplomatic manner that lime and strawberry plants did not do well together.

A cousin from Pennsylvania has been making us a long visit and we enjoy her tales of the old Keystone State, but I can see that the children are a little puzzled when she speaks very casually of going over the mountain. Dad moved from Pennsylvania when I was too young to remember much. Michigan has no mountains (lower peninsula) and not even very high hills as we average only 600 feet above sea level. My only impression of mountains was gained from my school geography so I got the idea that a mountain was an immense rock which came to a peak so sharp that it would pierce the pantaloons in a vital spot if I sat down on the top. Many years later I went back to Pennsylvania and climbed my first mountain. It was not very steep, cattle were pasturing on the sides and worse yet, when I reached the top the first thing I saw was a big red barn flanked by a corn field which extended for a half mile. There was a prosperous farm right on top of the mountain and others to be seen farther on. Right then and there I revised my school geography in regard to mountains. It seems odd to hear her tell of farmers starting a little coal mine almost anywhere on the farm while here hard coal is $22 a ton and rarely obtainable at that price.

Every Fall I have some trees to grub out and also manage to cut a couple cords of wood from my own woodlot so that we do burn some wood, but mostly we burn soft coal, which smokes and throws out gas, also fills the stove with clinkers which I have the fun of digging out on cold mornings.

The most expensive wood we burn is peach wood. The normal life of a peach tree is around 30 years, but here where all the bugs and diseases incident to peaches are congregated peach trees average about seven years from planting to grubbing out. A neighbor tells me he will trim his Rochester peach trees with a tractor and I shall trim part of mine with an ax and grub hoe, thereby getting some very good but mighty expensive wood to burn. It is a shame, too, as the Rochester peach is far superior to the Elberta in quality, but the public will have none of it, so out go the trees.

Growing peaches around here means bare land to bare land in about seven years, and I have seen many an orchard grubbed out that had not paid the first cost of the trees. Yellows was our worst trouble in times gone by but lately little peach is the worst. When one tree is infected the whole orchard generally goes in a year or two. Like yellows, no one knows the cause of little peach nor a remedy. The trees blossom as usual and hang full of fruit, but the peaches never get larger than hickory nuts, and the next year the tree dies. I was orchard inspector last year and learned to spot a diseased tree while still rods away, but the State legislature changed the law by winding yards of red tape around the appointment of orchard inspectors so that this year we have none. That was an undesirable job anyway, as many men resented bitterly my marking trees to come out, although I was careful to always go with another inspector, and always invite the farmer to come along while we inspected his orchard.

We are drifting into Winter so gradually we hardly notice the change, although I have two fires to build every morning now instead of lighting the oil stove before going out to do chores. We boys were brought up to lighten mother's load all we could, so I never dream of calling the wife until the stove is throwing out heat, but I know many men who will not get up until the wife has a good fire going. Calvin has a warm dressing gown which he wears until the children are off to school, as dinner packing for three takes lots of time and his dressing can wait. Me, shucks, I never owned one, so I dress in the cold. L. B. R.

Michigan.

Setting Wheelbarrow Tire

In answer to question of J. P. P., on page 1252, as to how to set a wheelbarrow tire, perhaps the following will be of help. First be sure the wheel is not rim bound, that is, that the rim is not too long to set down tightly on the spokes. When driven down tightly there should be a space about the thickness of a postcard between the ends of the rim. Then drive a wedge in one of the spaces until it crowds the other ends of the rim together, now measure around the rim but not the gap where the wedge is and make the tire measurement from 1-16 to 1-8 in. less depending on condition of the wheel. Iron will expand about 3-16 in. to the foot at red heat, so it should not be necessary to heat it red to get it on. L. H.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

The first thing to consider is the wheel. If the spokes are in the hub tightly, and the rim on the wheel joints close together, give the tire 3-16-in. draw. When it is heated properly, it will go on itself. Cool it off at once and it will be secure. If the spokes are loose in the hub, drive them in tightly, and also drive the rim on good and tight. If it is too large, saw enough out in the joint to let it down on the spokes snugly. Have the thickness of a saw cut in the joint for drawing together, then give the tire the 3-16ths of an inch smaller than the wheel. This will have to be driven on and must be hot. Dip the surface of the rim in water just before the tire is driven on so as to keep the tire from burning the rim till it can be cooled. F. T.

Coatesville, Pa.

As to that tire, it depends on the condition of the woodwork; if it is solid and firm, of hard, well-seasoned wood, 1-16 in. will do; if otherwise it may require two or three times as much. I think he would better take it to the smith's and have it done as it should be with a new wheel. That old one is not likely to give very good service. Blacksmiths have some strange problems. A man came into my shop one day with a broken cast iron oven door and thought it could be welded the same as any other iron. I finally brazed it; now it is done in a far better way. OLD-TIMER (80).

Connecticut.

Post Election Thanksgiving

That was a busy Tuesday. Either you went to the polls under your own power, or a car came for you. I think none refused to vote in this section, for our old friend has moved away who used to make his boast that he had not voted in 40 years, meaning it as an indictment upon the futility of politics. A great many citizens who ordinarily would not have taken time to vote went to the polls before seven, and there were so many of these that the waiting line passed beyond the door. It was significant of unanimous balloting.

If the display of political insignia indicates the amount of interest felt in the election, there was more than the usual concern felt here. Not often is there such a marked difference in the candidates temperamentally as well as by platform. Here was a peg upon which to hang enthusiasm. Automobile traffic can now go forward without the menace of Hoover and Smith on the windshield or back glass. We heard of some cities which discountenanced the usage and insisted upon removing the names of those genial candidates, but no such effort was made in this county. It would have been like trying to rake up all the Autumn leaves; now the mass of political insignia has pretty completely fallen with the leaves, the shouting over the radio has died away.

It is almost Thanksgiving Day. The snowstorm which proverbially comes ahead of Indian Summer has arrived and melted, but the gray days and cold drizzle keep on. Nothing can be done out of doors, and the stock in the barnyard begin to hanker for the dry straw behind the doors of the barn. The lily pool has been emptied of water and the goldfish, a hundred and fifty of them, are spending the Winter in a screen cage that Daddy has made to hang at water level in the cistern. A fish is perhaps the only example of a being that can live without eating if there is no food; but the stopping of growth, and the power of taking it up at some future time when food is plenty, explains it, if it can be explained. The fish in the cistern will receive no food, but those in the house bowl will be fed the commercial product. I have never known fish to grow in the house bowl, but I have known them to die from overfeeding. Some element is needed that only vegetation can produce. A fish breeds at three years.

We think that White Queen, a beautiful Japanese, was hooked out of the pool by a cat just as she had completed her third year. There were two pairs left. The 150 that were their progeny could not be taken until the water was low in the tank. None of them were to be seen even then. The goldfish is a carp, and these, even the parent fish, seemed to have made an effort to burrow in the sand that covers the bottom. However, as the water fell away they were to be seen struggling spasmodically on dry ground. The carp holds the record for remaining out of water. We were several hours in finding them, and they were all alive. Very few were turned gold color, and we decided to hold them over this year. It costs nothing to keep them, and we will see what happens next year. This may all seem like a touch of pure luxury, the fish and lily pool, but on the contrary nothing on the farm requires less attention or costs less in upkeep. I understand that all thrifty farmers across the Atlantic maintain one. My ideal of a farm home is that it be self-supporting, a bulwark in financial storms, and all things to its people.

Tonight in our stable two cows, a young ram, and two horses munch hay peacefully, and tiny streams of milk are crying against the side of an empty tin pail.

Daddy is away, hunting in the North Woods, his first experience. I have to smile at the thought of any of the Ungers going out to kill something, when they never have chicken for dinner on account of being sorry for it. One does not make these comments, however, before a husband who is so seldom induced to "take a few days." We are all pledged to do a share of what is known as "the chores" during his vacation. I have elected to milk the family cow while he is gone, and feed two antediluvian monsters which will become pork soon after Thanksgiving. One throws down corn and wet mash, and after noting its reception feels grateful for his own escape. There is something elemental, crude, and undeveloped about a hog, as well as in humans who adopt hoggish ways. His non-flexible neck is his great drawback. We are told by biologists that the elephant's stiff neck that could not bend was the first reason for the elongation of the upper lip which was the beginning of the trunk. We might suppose the hog to be a case of arrested development, which retains the mentality as well as the physical structure of caveman times. One thinks of this after hearing him snap at his food.

There is nothing undeveloped about old Grace, a short-legged brindle cow with short curved horns. Just why she was named Grace I do not know, and wash my hands of that responsibility. There is a certain symmetry in the lines of her neck and head that tell her story better than I can, not knowing her pedigree. Her long tongue is always reaching for more provender to make into milk; we seldom have enough hay, grain, or grass to satisfy it. Her long impatient stride is but another expression of that vitality which gives the excess of cream to her milk. In Summer, Grace turns out 10 pounds of butter a week. She would relish silage and grain in place of the hay and cornstalks which is all we have to offer. Next to her stands Jewel, her two-year-old daughter, who will go out into the world next Spring with a calf by her side to try her fortune. We do not need two cows. In pedigree, Jewel is no doubt far better than Grace, for her father was a registered Holstein, but we have chosen to keep the mother and pass the daughter on.

"We can't sell Old Grace. It must be Jewel," said the children with one voice, which shows that the old cow is pretty well established as a family institution. Literally and figuratively she has carried the children on her broad back. They would lose faith in some of the best things in life, and view their parents with less respect should we reward the faithful with less than her due. Secretly, I have often wondered how much of the lack of sympathy some children have for their parents is a mirror of that same lack displayed by the parent toward some other person or creature. It is a question for me, as a mother, to ponder on.

"Look at Felix and Caesar," cries out Violet, rushing in with a feed dish held shoulder high. I find that the two tamest of the kittens have decided not to wait any longer for the milk. They have placed their claws experimentally upon Grace's hind leg with a view to coming up. "I'm done," says Elsie, "and I will hold them." Even James looks his relief and twirls his tail at his own pleasure without having it caught and bitten by naughty teeth.

Here comes Mark from his wood-box filling and we are ready to go. The basin is held up and poured full of milk. We all pass out into the cool darkness now so still after the last day of pheasant-shooting bombardment. As Elsie turns the switch on the electric light we hear Aries bleating a good-bye, though it sounds strangely as if he called out "brea-a-d," of which he is extremely fond.

Inside the kettle is singing on the fire just as we left it. A toast loaf is waiting on the shelf. The potatoes are done, too, just as we expected. "I want to make the toast," cries Redhead, revealing her housekeeping bent. "I will stir in the malted cocoa," says Elsie, for the milk is nice and hot. The new milk runs out into a white lake in the white pan. Six o'clock and all is well.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Landlord Neglects Repairs

Does the law of this State make it unlawful to collect rent month after month, when the roof leaks and the stairs and chimney are in a dangerous condition? I have lived in this house (two other families) nearly three years, but the agent will not fix anything. Last Fall we tried to get him to fix the chimney and roof, but he does not. Recently I had an expert here to look over my stove; he found two holes through the chimney below the roof, and several above the roof. The chimney is in such an angle it is in danger of falling. We have to put a pan in the bedroom when it rains to catch the water. We pay rent every month on the first (sometimes the agent collects a week ahead). The last time I spoke of these conditions I said I was going to write to the owner. The agent made a threat if I did he would put us out at once. There are no empty houses in this town or we would not be living here. Have they a right to collect rent and not have things safe, and can this agent order people out because the owner has been told of conditions? W. M.

New York.

If the house is untenantable and the owner refuses to repair the same your remedy is to move out. You cannot compel the owner to repair it unless you have some provision in the lease about it. N. T.

There was an old car with carbon inside, but now it gives you a wonderful ride. *Why?*

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The holding of the annual session of the New York State Grange in a county is almost invariably followed by an increased activity among the Granges of that county. This seems to have been the case in Dutchess County, following the 1928 session of the State Grange in February. Since then three Granges of the county have passed the 200 mark in membership, Pleasant Valley leading with 261.

Another evidence of Grange activity in Dutchess County took place in September when State Master Fred J. Freestone dedicated a new hall for Oak Grove Grange near Poughkeepsie, under the auspices of the Pomona Grange of Dutchess County. Twenty-four of the 26 Granges in the county were represented at the ceremony of dedication. A class of 23 candidates received the fifth degree at the Pomona session. The new hall replaces one which was destroyed by fire September 7, 1927. The new hall was dedicated September 5, 1928, almost exactly a year from the time the former hall was burned.

National Master L. J. Taber has recently been awarded a gold medal by the American Jersey Cattle Club on his Jersey bull, Lad's Foxy Boy. Master Taber already was in possession of many gold medals won by cows of his purebred Jersey herd.

The annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange will be held at Williamsport December 11, 12 and 13. The membership of the Grange in Pennsylvania, as reported August 2, 1928, was 78,830. The Granges of the State have contributed a total of over $87,000 towards the girls' dormitory building at Penn. State College, ground for which was broken last June under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

The first Juvenile Grange was organized in Texas in 1888, 40 years ago.

During the month of December the following State Granges will hold their annual sessions: Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Three State Granges will meet in January: Colorado, Connecticut and Idaho.

The last annual report of the secretary of the New Hampshire State Grange showed 28,265 members in the 269 subordinate Granges of New Hampshire. The master of the New Hampshire State Grange, which was organized December 23, 1873, is James C. Farmer, who is also the lecturer of the National Grange. The State Grange has over $30,000 in its treasury. The largest subordinate in the State is Capital Grange of Concord, which has over 500 members. New Hampshire has 18 subordinates with over 200 members each. The 20 Pomonas in the State have a membership of over 11,000. The State Grange at its annual session in 1926 established an educational fund and made an appropriation from its funds of $1,000. Loans from this fund are restricted to members of the Grange and the limit of each loan is $100. The rate of interest on the loans is 2 per cent. The State showed a gain in Grange membership during the year ending Sept. 30, 1927, of 427. There are 110 Grange members for each 100 farms in the State, a record probably unsurpassed by any other State.

State Master James C. Farmer, in his last annual address, summed up the work and objects of the order in a most admirable way when he said: "The service the Grange has rendered for 54 years in our State is recognized and appreciated and the opportunity for our order to render an immeasurably greater service to each community today is one hundred fold. We have the organization, the vision, the ambition. Let every officer prepare himself to render to the community and State through the Grange work a fuller and larger service than ever before, that the Grange traditions of the past may be maintained, that the problems of the present may be solved and the promise of the future reflect our study and careful consideration."

Sound Sense About Public Matters

On page 1330 is a very sensible article, "Surplus and the Farmer." Who are calling for farm relief? It is certainly not the class of successful farmers either engaged in one-crop or diversified farming. The independent farmer who does his own thinking, and studies the tendencies to overproduction in specialized lines adapts his business to changing conditions. The small farmer who raises everything or nearly everything his family needs to consume, and is shrewd enough to find local markets for his surplus crop, is not calling on the national government for support. He has too much pride; it savors of calling on the town for aid. Aside from a just tariff and the lowest freight rates attainable the farmer ought to stand on his own legs.

I will add, however, that his taxes are too high. He helps support too many parasites that are sucking the life of the nation, and there is too much waste in all lines of public affairs. There are too many officials, private and public, who are practically exempt from taxation.

I am satisfied from what I experience, and 65 years of observation, that if our State and national governments could be administered on a business basis, the cost would be greatly reduced. I would recommend a commission of three of the most honest, economical and successful business men that could be selected in each State to examine into all departments of public expenditures in their respective States and report for the advantage of legislators and the good of the general public.

I would also recommend a general survey of the departments of our national affairs supported by appropriations from Congress by a competent commission—who should report their findings to that august body to aid in proper legislation. J. M. HUTCHINS.

Hancock Co., Maine.

That Saratoga Celebration

On page 1234 is an article from Mr. J. H. Waterman, of Oneida Co., N. Y., stating that he and his ox team with cart that was built in 1822 took part in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the American Revolution at Saratoga Springs.

That celebration was held on the old battleground where it took place on October 7, 1777, which was at Bemis Heights, on the banks of the Hudson River, some 12 or 15 miles from Saratoga Springs. Six miles north of Bemis Heights (which covers the ground of Burgoyne's retreat) is the village of Schuylerville, which was at that time called Saratoga, and at this place Burgoyne's surrender was accomplished.

We still have the Schuyler Mansion and the Marshall House (which has a record of 11 cannon balls passing through it), and the Saratoga Battle Monument, all of which is 12 miles east of Saratoga Springs on the banks of the Hudson River. There are thousands of people every year who are looking for this most historic place, and go to Saratoga Springs to find it. Therefore for the benefit of the public I think the exact location should be mentioned. M. M. GOODRICH.

Old-time Reminiscences

To the casual observer, just simply a young fellow driving away from the village feed mill, in rather a light Ford truck wouldn't signify much in itself, but to the writer it opened the floodgates of memory; it brought to mind other days and the frequent trips to the little red grist mill, driving one horse hitched to an ordinary milk wagon. At the time it was all homegrown grain; the miller took out one-tenth as his toll for grinding, and it was necessary to make the second trip in a couple of days, as the little mill ran by water power and the grinding process was not very speedy. But when that same feed was dropped down in the manger in front of a cow, we knew it was the real stuff and as we were selling cheese at seven cents per pound, it wouldn't have been very profitable to have fed much of the high-priced western stuff. We figured on raising most of the grain required right on the home acres.

I guess the generation now coming on, does not know much about what we farm boys of the early 90's were up against; we couldn't step out to the garage of a Sunday morning and hop into an expensive motor car. We counted ourselves lucky to have a horse and buggy available, but it would seem that we did have some good sound horse sense and it wasn't necessary to spend the lion's share of the day, running all over in search of pleasure. We were largely a church-going community in those days, unless perchance we would glance out of the pantry window and glimpse a gray horse hitched to a democrat wagon, with about six people in it over on the bend beyond the row of plum trees.

This sort of a happening usually upset our church-going plans and meant a hot forenoon in the kitchen for mother, but it certainly meant a swell dinner for the rest of us, something of a different order than you see them lugging out the front door of the bakery and grocery these days. Yes, we country folks lived in those days.

But 35 years is quite a healthy stretch of time to hark back to. The hired man of the period, who sported a horse and buggy cut quite a swell among the gentler sex, but as I recall was more apt to own a cheap safety bicycle and it wasn't built for two either. But as a rule it was paid for and with some these days it's almost like paying for a dead horse; for by the time the car is free from debt it's about ready for the junk pile.

Yes, you could get something for nothing in that far away period; just drop a postal to a mail order house and in a few days along would come a catalog weighing half a ton or less, thick as the Congressional Record almost, but a lot more interesting. The hired girls working on farms got about $2.50 per week and often had to help out with the milking. It took several yards of calico to build a dress, but it covered, at least, the greater portion of the anatomy.

Somehow we didn't seem to find much time for sky-larking those days. A field of potatoes was about what it showed up to be from the highway. We did a lot of hand hoeing at the time. It was nothing uncommon to see three or four men in a field wielding the hoe, but it's seldom seen in these modern days.

As for amusements, maybe there'd be one circus during the Summer and of course we had the county fair in September. We most always went a day or two and they had the merry-go-round and later on came the Ferris wheel, also the cheap side-show and a variety of flim-flam games, affording one the chance to part with their spare change easily. Corncribs were still much in evidence and in the long Fall evening someone would have a husking bee, a nice pile of corn would be husked; the prettiest girl on the barn floor maybe might get kissed and then we'd repair to the farmhouse and put a swell feed under our belt, rich slabs of pumpkin pie, doughnuts, cheese, etc.

The old cheese factory was right in its glory and a motley crowd would gather there of a morning, waiting their turn at the weigh can. The latest scandals would be well thrashed out; gossip well gone over and then we'd spot our rigs down back of the factory where the ill smelling whey vat was located, in quest of a can of that obnoxious fluid that porkers seemed to thrive on.

Lewis Co., N. Y. CHAS. L. STILES.

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There Is Yet Time to Plant Pot Bulbs for Spring Display

Would you not like to have a breath of Spring within your dwelling, while a white blanket of snow yet covers the outside world? Would you not find pleasure in having pots of Spring-flowering bulbs to grace every sunny window and embellish every living room, and all in full bloom ere the most venturesome Crocus or snowdrop has dared to emerge from out the frozen ground?

You may have all these for very little expense and a minimum of trouble if you act without delay. Dense spikes of richly colored hyacinths, emitting a wonderful fragrance, pots of lovely tulips in almost every imaginable hue (with the exception of blue) from the delicate blush of La Reine to the striking scarlet and yellow of Keizerkroon. Golden daffodils nodding gaily among their spear-like foliage. These, as well as the smaller bulbs such as Crocuses and snowdrops can all be had in bloom several weeks before their natural season, and in this phase of horticulture at least the amateur without a greenhouse at his command can produce results comparable to those obtained by the professional gardener and florist. It is all so delightfully simple that I wonder more home gardeners and flower lovers do not undertake this work. Of course there are certain rules which must be obeyed, and principles which must be followed if success is to be assured, and it is the purpose of this article to indicate these rules and principles and detail the mode of procedure.

In the first place, you must obtain your bulbs from a reputable dealer. So-called "cheap" offers are invariably inferior stock which cannot possibly give satisfaction. Experienced gardeners who each season force huge quantities of these Spring flowering bulbs always insist on having only the best quality material. If they cannot afford to handle low grade bulbs how much more important is it for you with only a limited quantity, to insist on quality first!

Next the selection of varieties. All hyacinths are adaptable for this treatment. The best in their respective colors are perhaps L'Innocence and La Grandesse, pure white; Grand Blanche, blush white; Bismarck and Queen of the Blues, pale blue; Grand Maitre and King of the Blues, dark blue; Yellow Hammer, pure yellow; Distinction, deep maroon; Gertrude and Lady Derby, bright pink; Nimrod, pale pink.

Daffodils all force well and varieties worthy of recommendation are: Emperor, large rich yellow; King Alfred, golden yellow of refined appearance; Golden Spur, rich yellow, early; Sir Watkin, sulphur yellow. Narcissus Paper White, bunch flowered type, heavily scented and extra early; Soleil d'Or, similar to preceding but bright yellow; Poeticus ornatus, the white "Pheasant Eye."

Tulips of the single early and double early types are the only class suitable for our purpose. The Darwins, the breeders and the cottage tulips, while splendid for growing outside, are not adaptable for pot cultivation. Cottage Maid, delicate rose; Cramoisi Brilliant, crimson-scarlet; Keizerkroon, scarlet and yellow; La Reine, blush white; Mon Tresor, pure yellow; Rose Luisante, brilliant rose, and White Hawk, pure white, are the best of the singles, while Imperator Rubrorum, scarlet; Lucretia, deep rose; Murillo, blush white; Queen of the Pinks, rich pink; Tearose, pale yellow and the Vaurbach, orange-scarlet, rank high among the doubles. Crocus of all kinds and snowdrops can be successfully forced out of season.

Having procured the bulbs the next step is the planting. Obtain a quantity of good soil from the garden, and mix with it a liberal quantity of coarse sand and if possible some humus and a little bone meal. Do not use any animal manure, and see that the mixture is of open and porous texture. Hyacinths will go singly into pots four inches in diameter or three in a six-inch pot. Tulips and daffodils should be grown in six or seven-inch pots and so spaced that the bulbs almost, but not quite, touch each other. Snowdrops and Crocuses may be planted closely together in four-inch pots or in shallow pans. First place about one inch of rough cinders in the bottom of each pot to insure drainage, and on top of this a few newly fallen leaves to prevent the soil seeping into and clogging up the drainage. On top of this place some of the soil mixture, pressing it moderately firm, then place the bulbs in position. Hyacinths and daffodils should be planted so that the nose of the bulbs is just flush with the surface of the soil. The top of tulip bulbs should be half an inch below the surface, and Crocus and snowdrops about the same. Fill the pots to within half or three-quarters of an inch of the top and make the soil fairly firm. The space at the top is left to permit the application of water.

When the bulbs are planted thoroughly soak each pot with water, allow a few minutes to drain and then put them away in a dark place where a low steady temperature (between 35 and 50 degrees F.) is maintained. Herein lies one of the great secrets of successful bulb forcing, for they must remain under these conditions until the pots are full of roots and a couple of inches of shoot is showing above the soil. This will possibly require a period of six weeks or two months during which time they should only receive water when examination reveals that the soil is becoming somewhat dry. It is fatal to attempt to place the pots in a high temperature until good root growth has developed. When growth has advanced to the stage mentioned place the pots in a light position in a warm room, protecting them from direct sunlight for the first few days, but afterwards allowing them to have the benefit of all possible. Do not allow the soil to become dry, but on the other hand avoid maintaining it in a muddy or boggy condition, and do not use ice cold water for watering purposes. When the flowers appear they may require staking, and this should be effected as unobtrusively as possible, using slender bamboos or thick wire for the purpose.

Children delight in having a pot of bulbs of their very own to look after, and to provide such is a commendable and instructive practice.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

The Bookshelf

BIRDS OF THE WILD.—How to Make Your Home Their Home, by Frank C. Pellett. Here is a charming book that will delight anyone interested in birds of the open air, and that will arouse such interest if previously lacking. It includes chapters on attracting birds, providing water, shelter and nesting places, feeding stations and Winter care. The chapter on strange pets is especially entertaining. Mr. Pellett's experience will suggest an absorbing interest to country people in general and it is written with an enthusiasm that we find very contagious. It is an attractive volume with many fine illustrations. Published by A. T. De La Mare Company, New York; 128 pages, price $1.75.

CITY AND SUBURBAN GARDENING, by Chesla C. Sherlock.—With the increasing taste for gardening throughout the country, we need an increased garden literature, and here we have a very practical volume, which is written from the standpoint of experience and understanding. The subjects discussed include those of special interest to those who wish to make the most of moderate space. The plans given are excellent, and the advice about hedges and boundaries will be found very useful. Much information is given as to soils, planting, and permanent care. Varieties treated cover a very long list of shrubs, plants and bulbs. Suggestions as to varieties will be very helpful. The book is a very attractive one, and freely illustrated. Published by A. T. De La Mare Co., New York; 186 pages; price $2.

Controlling Japanese Beetle Larvae

Five years of Japanese beetle work by the Department of Agriculture in grub, worm and weed control in fine turf by the use of arsenate of lead has been under test by many golf clubs in various sections of the country, and the method is producing the desired results in a measure even greater than was originally hoped for. The most outstanding development has been the gradual disclosure that as little as 15 per cent of the amount of arsenate of lead formerly recommended is ample.

Where it is desired to grub-proof lawns and greens while in the process of construction and before the seed or stolons are sown, apply 5 lbs. of arsenate of lead to each thousand square feet of soil surface and scratch in with a short-toothed rake to a depth of one-half inch. Do not work it in any deeper than one-half inch, otherwise you will lower the toxicity of the upper soil layer which is the only layer that counts in grub control. In applying the arsenate to lawns or greens it is best to mix the powder with a fair-sized bulk of moist (not wet) soil, so as to prevent blowing of the fluffy powder, reduce the chances of error, and insure an even spread.

The method of grub-proofing established lawns, greens and tees is the same except that the poisoned top-dressing should be worked in with a rake or broom when the grass is dry so that the top-dressing works down through the grass without sticking, thereby avoiding even the slight possibility of surface burning of the blades of grass.

Steep banks on lawns and greens are a problem in grub-proofing inasmuch as the surface soil has a tendency to wash badly, carrying the poison with it. It will be necessary to watch these steep banks closely and apply arsenate of lead more frequently where washing occurs.

If grubs are not present, but an infestation is feared, apply the arsenate of lead before the first of June. This will insure its being on the turf before the beetles begin laying eggs. If grubs are present in the turf and injury is feared, apply the arsenate of lead at once, regardless of the season, provided the ground is not frozen or muddy. C. H. ZIMMER.

Supervisor Japanese Beetle Control, New York State.

PLANS for the future of traffic occasionally take the pedestrian into consideration, doubtless on the theory that a few of the species are destined to survive.—Portland Oregonian.

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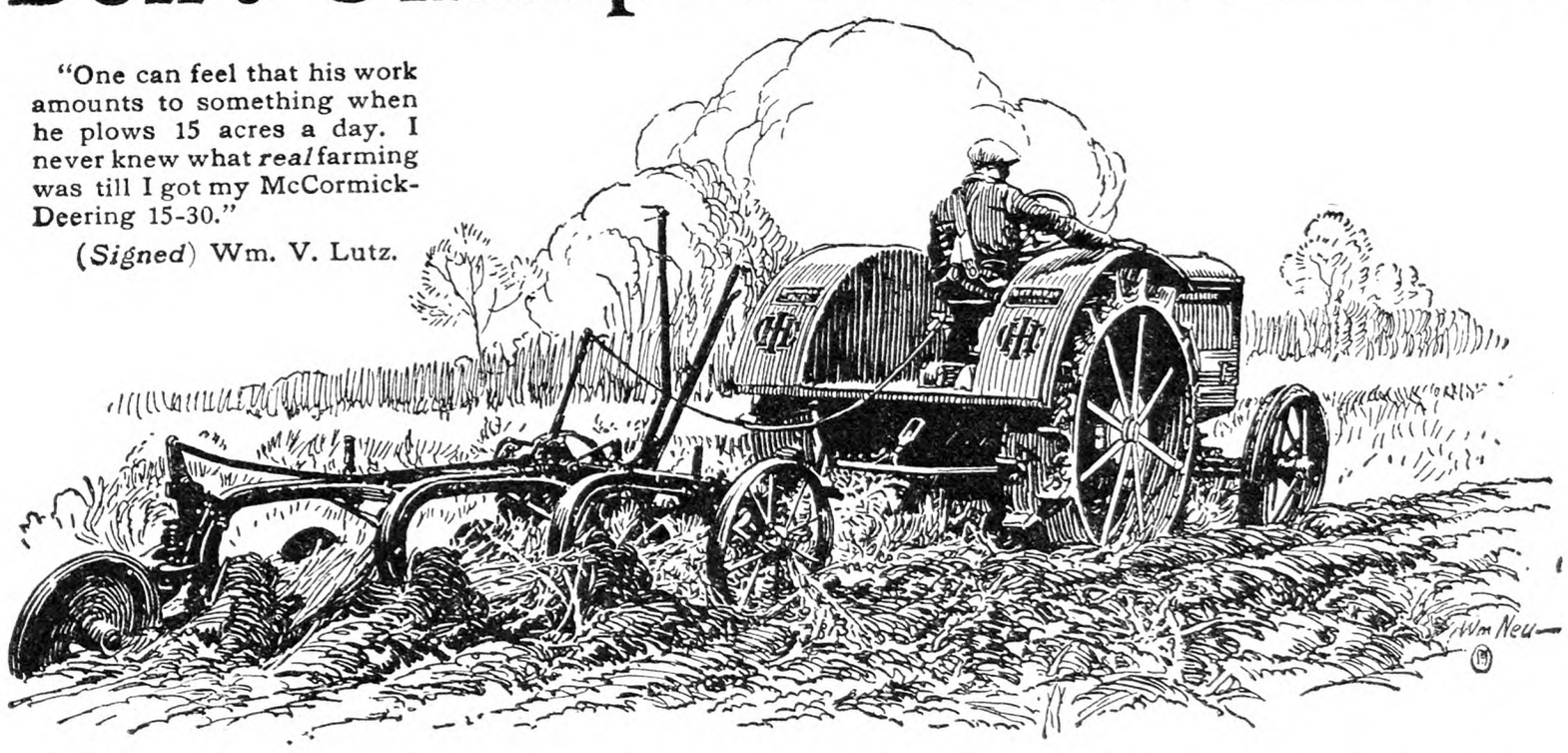
(*Signed*) Wm. V. Lutz.



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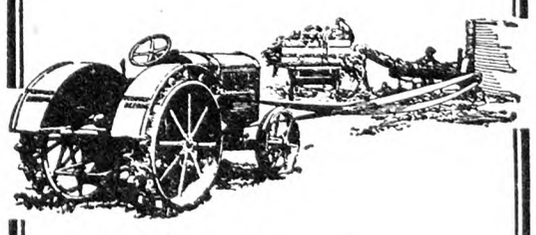

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EVERY year old friends send us many orders for THE RURAL NEW-YORKER as Christmas gifts to their friends. This kindly spirit makes possible the broadening influence of the paper for good to an increasing circle of readers, who will enjoy it and appreciate the weekly reminder of the giver's good will. We are now preparing to make this form of remembrance complete by sending each person who is presented with the subscription a Christmas card bearing the name and greeting of the giver. Now is a good time to send in these gift orders.

*

WHEN frost and snow lock the country home in isolation the young people sometimes feel discontented with a limited round of social activities. They may well remember that they have opportunities for pleasures that city people look upon with envy, and pay for with liberality. St. Moritz and Davos Platz abroad, or Lake Placid in our own State, are visited by those who represent wealth, rank or fashion, but the skating, skiing and other Winter sports are free to country boys and girls in Northern States, who should develop skill and interest with their health and muscle. Some time ago one of our readers told of a community where they have a great field day each Winter, with outdoor sports and picnic meals in which all ages join. This is a fine thing, and there should be more of such gatherings. What opportunity has your community for such a gathering?

*

I pay a higher taxation rate back in the hills on a dirt road than they do in the capital city of Albany. Why look afar to find solutions of the farm problem?
New York. I. O. C.

THE protest against farm taxes has become general. Every mail brings complaint. It is in no sense local. During the present week protests against the tax burden of the farm have come from five States. In one section of New York State a few public-spirited men are devoting themselves to an attempt to reduce the public expense. In another county an attempt is being made to create a more or less formal organization to demand not only that public expenditures be reduced, but also that taxes be levied in proportion to net income instead of the present method of taxing the farms on inflated assessments. The facts are well established that farmers are paying more than their share of taxes. We shall continue to do our part to change it, but no power will be as effective as a united action of farmers themselves.

*

ADDRESSING the New York State Farm Bureau Federation at its recent meeting in Syracuse, Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., Jersey cattle breeder, farmer and paper manufacturer in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., emphasized the money value of farm woodlots to their owners in New York State in particular. An area of 4,000,000 acres or more than one-third of the State's total wooded territory, is in farm woodlots, of which an intensive study is being made in Broome, Chemung and Tioga counties by the Department of Forestry of Cornell University. His chief point was that land-owners and others interested in growing and using timber and its leading products will benefit one another by working together for sound policies and practices affecting our timber resources. While reforestation, if wisely planned, deserves all the active fostering that it is receiving, yet, according to Mr. Sisson, the intelligent care of standard timber trees now growing on farms, the periodical marketing of merchantable surplus by farmers acting in neighborhood groups, and the more economic utilization of valuable wood residues now commonly wasted or burned, are of greater importance to the present generation of land-owners. The genuine conservation of timber resources means systematic preservation, with a view to their best development and use. We saw an instructive exhibit stressing these and some other points at this year's New York State Fair, shown by Cornell University. One lesson of woodlot management which it made convincingly clear is that the "grazing of the woodlot is fatal to reproduction of the hardwoods and seriously detrimental to the forest soil." Another lesson is that the removal of over-mature, diseased, defective and otherwise undesirable individuals—in short, the sanitation of the forest—creates an improvement in growing conditions which ensures accelerated growth and vigorous reproduction. Several speakers at the Syracuse meeting condemned the Doyle log rule, commonly used in New York State, as being so inaccurate that in the aggregate it inflicts a large loss upon farmers who apply it. It has often been pointed out that a good sawyer can always saw out more board feet than the Doyle rule assigns to small or very large logs. President C. R. White of the State Farm Bureau Federation says that considerable parcels of abandoned and similar farm land in the State will be acquired by the State, by which it will be reforested, if funds for this purpose shall be appropriated by the Legislature. In clearing up titles to some tracts that have already been purchased, the State has paid as much as $65 an acre. Large appropriations for the purchase of land to be forested by the State are subjects for further discussion in these columns.

*

ON WEDNESDAY, November 7, an auto truck carrying school children was struck by a Delaware and Hudson train a short distance south of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. The train was on its way from Troy, N. Y., to Rutland, Vt. Frank LaBarron, age 10 years, had his right leg injured and suffered a possible fracture of the skull. Ervil Bentley, Jr., 8, had a jaw broken, face and head badly lacerated, and a possible fracture of the skull. Both boys are in hospital at Cambridge. Two other children received slight injuries and after treatment at the hospital were able to be taken home.

Such accidents are frequent enough in territories where local country schools have been closed and the children transported to consolidated schools to justify the unwillingness of parents to send young children long distances in hired conveyances. The anxiety is serious enough when parents voluntarily consent to the consolidation, but it becomes almost unbearable when the risk is imposed on them by either an official act or by authority of the vote of a city or village district against the wishes of the patrons of the country district.

*

NOW they are trying the effect of feeding cod-liver oil to cows. The discovery of its value in the ration of young chicks, and even in that of mature fowls, has brought to the fishermen of the Banks a greatly increased demand for this by-product of the cod fisheries. This oil, as a source of needed vitamins, has a rival, however, in artificially produced ultra-violet rays and it may yet find itself partly displaced by light from mercury vapor or other forms of electric lamps. A report to the World's Dairy Congress from Prof. Golding of Reading University, England, described some interesting effects of cod-liver oil in the ration of dairy cows otherwise adequately fed. He found that the vitamins intimately connected with growth and nutrition of the young could be increased in milk by feeding cod-liver oil to the cows producing it. More than about four ounces per day, however, brought about a decline in the amount of butterfat produced by the cow, an unexplained phenomenon. The committee on food values of milk and its products reported at the Chicago conference in October that there is need for a more thorough study of the effects of close stabling and deprivation of pasture upon milk especially produced for infant feeding and also for scientific investigation of the value of that ordinance found in most milk marketing regulations forbidding the sale of milk containing colostrum, or the first milk secreted by the cow after calving.

*

IT IS occasionally reported as a startling development of chemical research that food may be produced synthetically, that is, built up artificially from the elements that nature combines in her world-old laboratory, the earth, the air and the sun. We shall be pretty safe in liberally discounting such statements as that the cow has been supplanted by the chemist, but we need to know that discoveries are continually being made in the realm of nutrition, and that some of these are likely to greatly influence the preparation of our foods. The discovered but unseen vitamins are now known to everyone as essential to growth and health. It is further known that sunshine out in the open is partly made up of rays that act as vitamins in enabling the body to utilize the lime and phosphorus of foods in building up strong bones. Now it is found that these ultra-violet rays of sunlight may be made to increase the efficiency of the vitamins in milk by bringing the milk under the influence of artificially produced rays. This is called irradiating the milk. Dried milk, irradiated in this way, has been found effective in preventing and treating rickets in young children. Investigators have been curious to know just what part of milk was affected by these rays, and have now concluded that it is one of the fatty substances known as sterols. Ergo-sterol, found not only in milk but in numerous other foods, when "activated" by exposure to the ultra-violet rays of sunlight, will prevent rickets in growing rats and puppies, even in very small amounts. Excessive doses bring about the deposit of an overabundance of lime and phosphorus in the tissues. Milk contains but a very small amount of ergo-sterol and but little of this is probably activated by the ultra-violet rays; enough, however, to increase the value of milk as a preventive of rickets in the young and we may some time find "Activated Milk" advertised in our cities as especially suited to infant feeding. If there is a field for this treatment of milk, it would seem to be in that of Winter milk when cows are closely stabled and deprived of the vitamin-giving influence of sunlight and green pastures.

*

THE use of artificial lights in the poultry house has become standard practice in many cases. For those who are uncertain as to best methods of doing this, the following statement by Prof. W. C. Thompson, of the New Jersey Station will be of interest:

The use of artificial lights during the Winter is primarily a feeding problem. Turning on the lights lengthens the working day and naturally results in an increased food consumption. If the lights are to be used put the pullet flocks under them during late October or early November and keep them under uniform lighted conditions until approximately the first of April. Most poultrymen use lights to provide a uniform 12 to 14-hour day throughout the Winter. Some turn on the lights early enough in the morning to give the requisite day before sunset. A more recent method is to turn the lights on at 5:30 A. M. and again at sunset, leaving them on until 7:30 P. M., thus providing a standard 14-hour day throughout the Winter period. Fowls under lights should be provided at all times with an adequate supply of clean, fresh water, grain and mash.

Some years before lighting was in vogue we knew a man with a small flock, seldom more than 15, who went to the henhouse with a lantern just before nine, carrying some choice bits of food. He held the lantern while the hens ate this bedtime snack and went to roost. Then he passed around water in a clam shell, most of them taking a sip. That seemed a lot of fussing, but the man got satisfaction and amusement out of it, as well as more eggs than his neighbors' less personally conducted flocks produced.

*

THIS is the Thanksgiving season. It will have a variety of meanings to different people, and some may feel that it means nothing to them. It is easy to be thankful about what we call the good things of life. But how about some of the harder experiences which have helped us to develop stronger character, and higher appreciation of friends and friendship? To those who have plenty, and the health and disposition to enjoy it, these words from the book of Nehemiah may be a fitting message: "Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared."

Brevities

QUITE a "lordly" procession of turkeys on our first reading page this week.

YES, it will pay to go to the Winter horticultural meeting—any one within reasonable reach.

TO THE hen man the sweetest music is that familiar cackle, telling that the hens are happy and busy.

SPEAKING of old-time potatoes, who remembers the Blue Mercer? Quality was extra good but they rotted badly.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Florists' Exchange* says that salt hay is the best Winter mulch for rock plants and perennials. It is free from weed seeds, and does not pack down too tightly.

THERE are said to be about 9,000 telephone companies in the United States. They operate nearly 20,000 central offices and over 19,000,000 telephones. The people of this country complete over 3,000,000 telephone toll conversations daily.

THE Department of Agriculture report the production of ice cream for the first quarter of 1928 as, January, 8,894,000 gallons; February, 9,509,000 gallons; March, 13,029,000 gallons.

Primary Markets for Farm Relief

A NUMBER of primary wholesale markets are essential to any efficient system of farm distribution. They would, of course, be located in large consumption centers, and also with reference to production areas. These markets are just as necessary to agricultural distribution as the Federal Reserve banks are to the Federal financial system, or as the Farm Loan banks are to the farm loan system. Large corporations establish large central markets or distributing depots, essentially similar in principle to the primary wholesale markets proposed for agriculture. If private capital had a contract to distribute all farm products, one of its first acts would be to locate conveniences for receiving products in bulk, and for distributing them in smaller volume. Our system must be comprehensive enough to handle all farm products whether for home consumption or for foreign markets. If it does not physically handle it all, it will not only provide a way to get it to the places where it is needed, but it will also determine the price of it subject to grade or quality and transportation charges. To succeed it must be organized and operated strictly as a business. A marketing system cannot be justified as a fetish or a cult or a social uplift. If successful it will result in social, intellectual and spiritual benefits in the degree in which it will provide extra home comforts and afford leisure for pleasure and culture, but our marketing enterprise is not intended to replace the school, the church or social assemblies. It is a cold business proposition. It will not stand waste or extravagance or exploitation nor personal or group advantages.

Six to a dozen of these markets properly located over the whole country and equipped with storage facilities would go far to solve the farm marketing problem. The management of the system would have first hand information of the demand in all parts of the country. The supply would be easily diverted to the point where it is needed. Supply of seasonal crops would be stored. A warehouse receipt would be issued, and this would serve as collateral at the banks for loans pending sale. The crop could then be distributed during the whole consuming season as required for consumption. The grower would not be obliged to sell at the speculator's price at harvest time to meet pressing obligations. The markets would always be ready to supply promptly a home demand any place in America, and to fill foreign orders without delay. With speculation eliminated and spread between the producer and consumer reduced, and other economies accomplished, the reduced spread between the producer and consumer would leave a liberal margin in favor of the system. A small amortization to the government would liquidate the cost of the markets in a few years.

Without the control of the markets and a fair plan of determining prices without speculative sales and resales, the farm local or regional organization is about as helpless as the individual farmer, and when the association management succumbs of necessity or for selfish reasons to the middlemen, then the producers are more completely in the power of the speculative dealer than before. Even when some benefit results from well-managed associations, it is only a fraction of what a comprehensive national system with primary markets under farmers' direction would show. Now that we are devising a system we owe it to our industry to insist on a plan that will give us a fair chance to make the returns to the farm equal the returns of equal capital and brains and labor in the other industries. We will never be able to reach that result while middlemen control the primary markets and make prices for farm products.

Neither the Federal Reserve system, the 12 regional Farm Loan banks, the utility companies or the big business corporation could ever have sprung up and developed to their present proportions without a legal system suited to their peculiar needs, with government sanction and government favors and monopolies. For a long time the government furnished storehouses for surpluses of wines and liquors. The government is therefore proposing nothing new when it promises a system for the distribution of agricultural products with capital loans and supervisory help to put it on its feet, as well as vigilance and publicity to protect the interests of its patrons as it does in the case of the banks and other fiduciary institutions.

South Dakota Will Help

Dear Mr. Dillon: I am a member of the Farmers' Union of America and we are surely interested in the laws that are to be passed to aid farmers, and if we do not get busy and take the lead in this farm relief it will be fixed by the speculator for him and not the farmer. As you know, the Farmers' Union is a farmer-controlled organization. It is possible for us to get in some good work along this line, and we hope to be able to co-operate with you and the Grange in the great struggle for farmers. LEIGH RUBERT.

South Dakota.

Extract from a Philosopher's Letter

As I read your farm relief article it seems to me to be the best plan that has yet been offered, and if worked out by real farmers controlling it should be helpful, but if it works out in the usual way, there will be mighty few real farmers in it. CASE COTTRELL.

New York.

From a Real Co-operator

I have read your article on farm relief and I believe you have set forth the right principles. There are three fundamentals that must be considered: First, a tariff that really protects the farmer. Second, reduce the spread between producer and consumer, not only on farm products but on what the farmer buys. Third, we must exchange the present direct property tax for a net income tax. If we can get satisfactory legislation on these three things the farmer will take care of himself. JOHN ANDERSON.

New York.

From a Pennsylvania Dairyman

The only sane plan for farm relief so far published is the one published in THE R. N.-Y. on page 1302. It stands all fours on the American principle of federation of local mutual associations. If this plan is adopted, and farmers of the whole country work together and stick, the American farmer will be a peer, but to create a national system for agricultural distribution controlled by real farmers can only be realized through a pretty big power of real farmers behind it. Without real farm control it or any other plan would be a phantom. Therefore thorough discussion, developing a full understanding of the plan, is important during the Winter, terminating in a large meeting in the central part of the country by competent farmers, or better, delegates commissioned by fellow farmers to represent them at such a meeting to perfect the plan and write it into a bill to urge on Congress. A. E. C.

Pennsylvania.

October Milk Prices

THE net cash milk prices paid farmers for 3 per cents milk in the 200-210-mile zone for the month of October are as follows:

Sheffield Farms Producers' Association	$2.825
Dairymen's League Co-operative Association	2.59
Model Dairy Company	2.74
Meridale Dairies	2.74
Callicoon Co-operative	

The League deductions were 6c for expenses and 10c for certificates of indebtedness.

Milk in Farm Relief

THE high price for October milk so far reported is $2.825 per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent mlik in the 201-210-mile zone. In making comparison with prewar prices we must consider that the purchasing power of the dollar now is about 60 per cent of its purchasing value before the war. This $2.825 therefore is equal to $1.695 per 100 lbs. before the war. The price paid for October, 1915, when the Borden Company had the indisputed price-making privilege, was $1.70 and this was the price they announced for October, 1916, resulting in the price fight of that year. The price finally determined by the strike was $2.05. The present price therefore will pay for less of the dairy farmer's supplies and expenses than the pre-war price. President-elect Hoover has well said that the pre-war prices for agricultural products were not satisfactory. He intimates that we must do better in the farm relief plan than restore prewar conditions. Any plan for a new adjustment of things therefore which would leave dairy products out of consideration would be manifestly unfair to eastern milk producers.

The Grange and the Rural School

Montgomery County Pomona Resolutions

At its last session the Montgomery County Pomona Grange adopted the following resolution without one dissenting vote:

"Resolved that the Montgomery County Pomona Grange in session at Sprout Brook, on October 25, 1928, approves the following recommendations which were adopted by the New York State Grange in session at Jamestown, February, 1927, and at Poughkeepsie, February, 1928, and be it further

"Resolved that the New York State Grange convention to be held at Rochester, February, 1929, be and hereby is petitioned to redeclare its consistent attitude which has always been opposed to compulsory consolidation and in favor of a square deal for the country school in the apportionment of State aid:

"First.—Repeal of Sections 128 and 129 of the Education Law.

"Second.—Amend Article 6-B of said law to provide that each existing school district be empowered to decide any question of centralization or consolidation for itself by majority vote.

"Third.—Amend the equalization quota law (Section 491-b) to allow such additional State aid to flow into all districts needing it, whether or not such districts employ less than five teachers."

The repeal of Sections 128 and 129 is necessary to safeguard rural schools from forced consolidation and to secure for them a fair share of the State school money. Unless the law is amended country districts employing less than five teachers cannot receive one dollar out of the fund distributed in large amounts to the high schools and villages.

Fully 90 per cent of the Grangers are in favor of this legislative revision. The legislative committee of the State Grange worked hard last Winter to induce the Legislature to grant this relief. Country people will not get a "square deal" until the residents in the various Grange communities speak out loud enough so that every up-State legislator will unmistakably know the voice of agriculture. As a first step, every subordinate and Pomona Grange should adopt a resolution on this subject. Copies should be sent to the State Grange and to the Assemblyman and Senator representing the district concerned. Farm people have the facilities for carrying their voice to the very center of legislative halls.

Crop Reports from Columbia Co., N. Y.

Already we have had three snowfalls that were heavy enough to track a cat. A man who has been thrashing oats from stacks says that in one place he only got 125 bushels of oats in all day's thrashing while there was enough straw to go with 1,000 bushels thrashing. The oats had been eaten off the stack by field mice, rabbits, deer and pheasants.

A turkey raiser reports that owls killed six of her best turkeys that roosted in trees, in one night. Hawks are getting quite bold in this section. The other day a hawk swooped down on a white chicken. As it rose in the air the mother hen was hanging onto the hawk; the hawk flew very low and slowly over the hill and out of sight. This was in the morning; all day long the rest of the two-months-old brood cried for their mother. As I shut them up in their private coop at night just as the sun was going down, away off in the orchard, I heard a chicken cry and a hen clucking. I went there and found the mother hen and the white chick, both bloody, but living and coming slowly home. I gathered them up in my arms and started to bring them both, but the hen was so excited that I put her down and only carried the chicken. The hen followed limping. The wounds have healed up and hen and chick are as good as before, apparently none the worse for their ride through the air with the hawk aeroplane. That hen will never be eaten by us. We believe that such a good mother deserves to die of old age. She is purebred stock. Perhaps that accounts for her good qualities. We have not seen the hawk since and hope some hunter has shot it.

When the first real snowstorm came about a week ago some of the fruit men had many barrels of apples in their orchards. There was much hustling the next morning to get them loaded on wagons and trucks, and taken to cold storage plants, shipping points, or wherever they wanted them taken.

Poultry buyers are offering this week at the door, for fowls, 30c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 65c; these prices were for live poultry. They were wanted by a buyer who sells poultry to special customers, supplying for church suppers, lodge suppers, etc. Eggs, 72c doz.; butter, 50c lb.; cabbage, $2 bbl.; cauliflower, $2 for 12 heads in bskt.; squash, $2.50 bbl.; Green Mountain potatoes, $2.25 for 180-lb. sack; 4-qt. bskt. Concord grapes, 25c; quinces, $1.50 bu. bskt.; Kieffer pears, $1.75; Seckels, $2.25; Baldwin, R. I. Greenings and Hubbardston apples, from $4.50 to $6, depending on size, quality and condition. C. V. H.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

Notes from Steuben Co., N. Y.

A pheasant-hunting casualty had not before occurred at our place within my recollection until last Saturday when three of our neighbors went after the birds and incidentally a rabbit or more. The unfortunate incident shows the folly of carrying a gun that will not always wait its time to be fired. A young man of the party of three was aiming his gun when another man behind him standing on a brush-heap was trying to start up a rabbit. While pointed at the elbow of the head man, the gun went off, tearing in the elbow and the other hand.

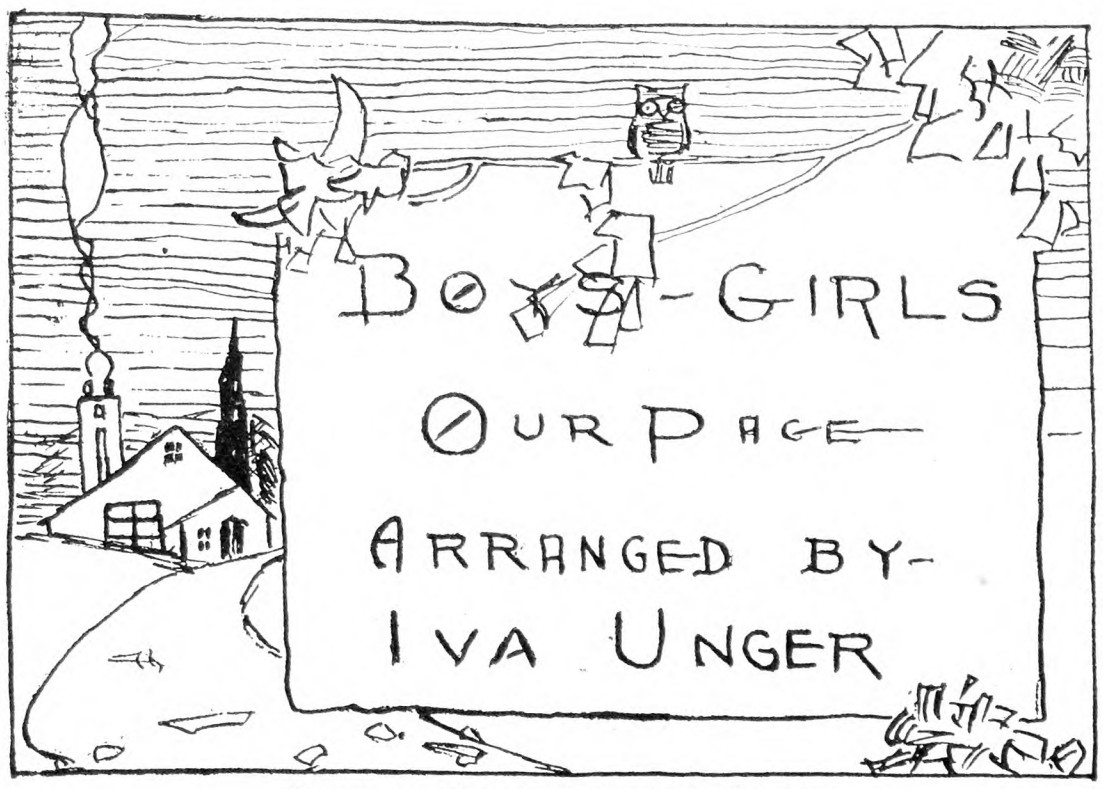
An article on page 1331 of THE R. N.-Y. relating to the Perry Marrow bean is very valuable from a practical standpoint. A few years ago I planted four acres to red kidney beans. The ground was well prepared mechanically and in fertility. The plants started off well and grew till some fungous trouble attacked them. It may have been anthracnose. I remember the pod spots, which seem to be characteristic of that disease. The crop was a failure—not enough beans to pay for gathering and cleaning. In contrast with this experience, a small piece of another kind of beans planted this year made a luxurious growth, covering the ground so the rows were not distinguishable. The podding was very abundant, but I have not yet thrashed them so the yield cannot be reported. The seed was bought at a grocery store and was supposed to be of the pea or navy variety, but they differ in having a long pod somewhat colored red and blue. I shall save seed from them for another year and expect to grow beans free from disease.

Weeds have taken a firm hold on some farms in our neighborhood which seem to me like a menace to future crop production. Among the worst of these may be mentioned the golden-rod of which there are many varieties or species. There seems to be one kind especially troublesome, and this differs much from the old fence-corner golden-rod of my boyhood days. I remember hearing an old neighbor of mine speak of the way weeds were invading his farm and others, and he seemed about to give up in despair. I remember this man did not grow buckwheat or use any lime, but would follow a set rotation without adapting it to soil conditions or weed growth. In this way his hay crop became very light and very weedy. Last year a field was planted to potatoes on this farm and the perennial weeds growing there made a serious hindrance to their care and a set-back to their growth and production.

In contrast with this farm I might mention the farm of George W. Smith, owner of the Purling Brook Farm mentioned some months ago. This man has a natural intuition for weed killing, and I believe one of his most effective weapons is lime. He also believes in early cutting of hay, clean fence rows and cutting late weeds in Fall before seeding.

The two articles about rats lately were very interesting and valuable. I have known these rodents to gnaw through an oak board one inch thick to enter a granary. In this same barn, more than 100 of them were caught in steel traps, but the end is not yet. It is good management to locate a grain and stock barn near a creek, but rats are not slow to see the advantage offered and to accept it. As many as 30 were caught in a wire trap at one setting at a barn nearby. Another barn located near a creek is so concreted as to exclude these rodents entirely. C. M. DRAKE.

Steuben Co., N. Y.



Drawn by Francis C. Coulter, Illinois

"Nine Years Ago the Names Upon Our Page Were Some of These Now Dignified by 'Age'"

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (18), *Pennsylvania*

MEMORY VERSE

November

Air is nipping,
Sky is dripping;
Leaves are flying,
Flowers are dying
Everywhere.

Daylight waning,
Wind complaining;
Moon most hidden,
Stars gone skiddin'
In gray air.

Year going outward,
Birds going southward,
Nature's weary,
Outdoor's dreary,
Trees all bare;

But—
Warm light's flitting
Where we're sitting—
Firelog's growling
'Gainst wind's howling,
"Care beware!"
—Esther Thorsell.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" is "pigeon or dove." Not very many have sent in an answer, but all of those received were correct. Evidently we did not all know of the double crop, and its milky secretion. There are only two birds that are so equipped, the pigeon and the parrot. In raising squabs by hand one may have fairly good success with cornmeal or oatmeal gruel combined with milk. A hand-raised dove is yours forever. The subject this month is suggested by the season, and I fear will be easily guessed.

I was a very festive member of the forest that I am thinking of. In the days of your forefathers I was very elusive. They hunted me up hills and down dales—the Indians found great sport in this, too, and if you look for me in the woods today you will see how successful they were. We were formerly plentiful in the forests of the Atlantic States and as far north as lower Canada, but have mostly disappeared as cultivation advanced. Even in the eastern parts of the valley of the Mississippi where I was so numerous, have I disappeared. I am found as far south as the Isthmus of Darien but not west of the Rockies. I inhabit the woods of the West Indies, where I produce two or three broods a year, but in the colder countries I have only one. I am much larger and more beautiful in my wild state than in domesticity. I have been domesticated for 400 years, being introduced into Europe at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Our domesticated kind is descended from the Mexican stock.

Though I have been a barnyard fowl for so long, I still show many of my wild traits, and am more difficult to manage than other poultry. In the wild males associate in flocks of from 10 to 100, and seek their food during the greater part of the year apart from the females, which go about singly with their young or associate in flocks, avoiding the old males, which are apt to attack and destroy the young. At the pairing time desperate combats take place among the males. The wild birds roost in trees. They feed on grains, fruits, grass, insects, even on young frogs and lizards. They make their nest on the ground, merely gathering together a few dry leaves and often in a thicket. The eggs are usually 9 to 15 in number.

I am a large bird. My head is bare, my neck wattled, and my bill surmounted with a conical fleshy caruncle, sometimes erected, sometimes elongated and pendulous. A curious tuft of long hair springs from the front of the neck of the male and hangs down on the breast. My bill is short, strong and rather curved. My tail is broad and rounded, capable of being erected and spread out, as the male delights to do when he struts about in pride with wings rubbing on the ground, uttering his peculiar loud melodious call.

I am a fine creature, that I know. Today, we splendid creatures are raised on farms as a specialty, just like rye, or potatoes or corn. Of course you all know me, do you not? "What Am I?"—Sent by Grace Cullis (17), Connecticut.

The answer to last month's enigma was "apple," and to the riddle, "mirror."

Two-word Enigma

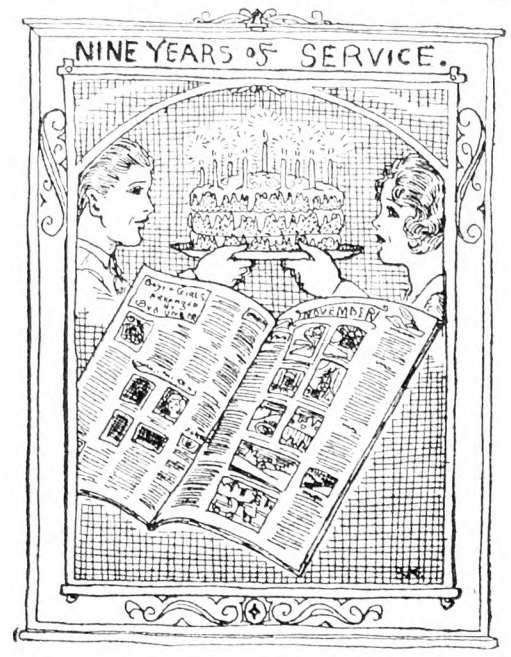
My first is in pumpkin but not in squash,
My second in jolly but not in josh,
My third is in yardstick but not in cane,
My fourth is in promise but not in gain;
My fifth is in often but not in when,
My sixth is in turkey but not in hen;
My seventh in trinket but not in bead,
My eighth in hunger but not in greed.

My first is in pray but not in weep,
My second in borrow but not in keep;
My third is in carry but not in bring,
My fourth is in thankful but not in sing.
My whole was the doorstep of North America.—Sent by Lucille Baldwin, (15), New York.

Writing

If we study the alphabet, which by the way is quite interesting, we see that the invention of it was a triumph of mind over one of the most difficult tasks. A laborer of today develops his muscles by using them—working. In the same way mankind became more intelligent by working on the alphabet. As the alphabet progressed, the nation using it became more intellectual.

After the alphabet was complete, next came writing. Memory was improved by writing. Also the past could be brought



Drawn by Barbara Knowles (17), *Rhode Island*

up to the present and the world's achievements could be preserved by this same art—writing. So we see mankind rising still higher in intellect.

Now today we have the alphabet all complete for us, as well as the art of reading and writing. We should use them as much as we can. By doing so we exercise our brains, and brains grow from thinking, the same as the muscles of a man's arms do from working.

Thinking it over, we can see that if a nation were deprived of reading and writing it would lose its civilization because the generation growing up would not be able to use its brains properly.

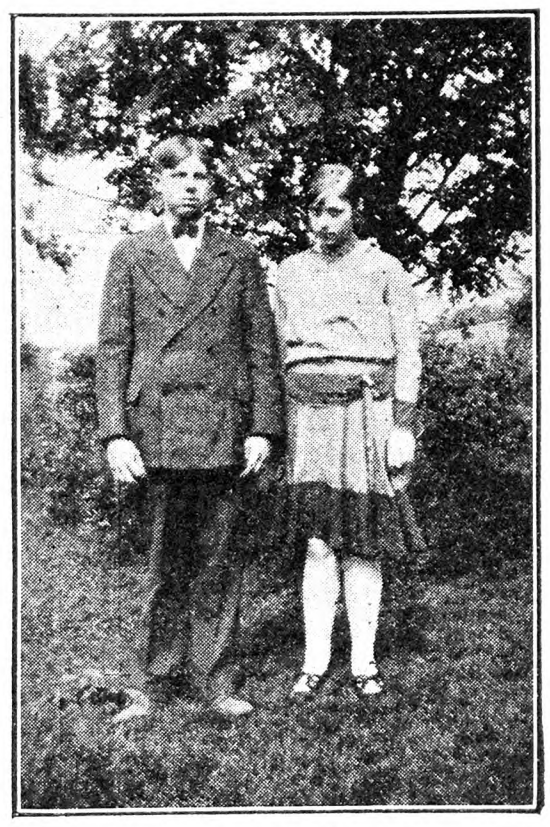
The Boys and Girls' Page, I think, offers a wonderful chance for boys and girls to develop their brains. Every boy and girl should not only read it, but contribute to it as well. Don't be discouraged if you don't succeed at first. Using myself as an example, not to boast, I can tell you that I wrote for over a year without success. Later, I had a poem in almost every month. Try it. It's fun as well as educational.—By Albert Kirk, (Alumnus), Connecticut.

OURSELVES TO EACH OTHER.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

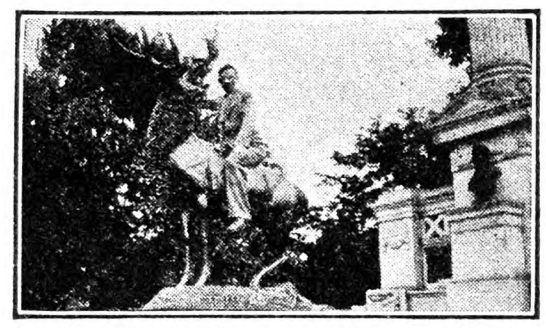
Author of Dave Pratt Stories

Dear Friends: My first contribution to Our Page was printed in April, 1923. I have since seen 24 of my notes appear in print. I am egotist enough to believe that some of the readers may be interested in seeing "what I look like."—Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.



Two New Friends

Dear Friends: I am sending you the picture of my brother and me for your and my page. It was taken last week and I don't call it very good. I am 15 years old and would like to hear from any boy or girl who is a good poet and good in art. A very new friend, Louise Robertson (15), New York.



Our Poet, Albert Kirk

Dear Friends: I am enclosing a picture of how I look now. It was taken out in Harrisburg, Pa., while on a vacation there this Summer. I am still just as much interested in this page as ever. I read it every month.—Albert Kirk (Alumnus), Connecticut.

One of Our Regulars

Dear Boys and Girls: Am enclosing a photo of myself. I thought that you really should have a better picture of me than the one before printed. You knew me best, perhaps, as "Skinny." Sincerely, Earl Anderson, New Hampshire.

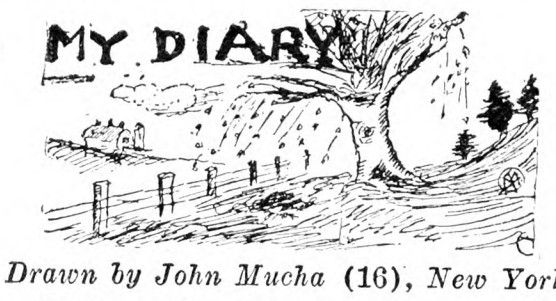
Riddle

It's I that makes peace between king and king,
And many a true lover glad;
All this I do, and ten times more,
And more I could do still;
But nothing can I do
Without my guider's will.
—Sent by Elspeth Karne (11), New York.

Drawn by Elizabeth Humphrey (15), *New York*

A woman radical on patriotism happened to see a young man milking during her daily walk in the country. She asked him angrily, "Young man, why aren't you at the front?" The young man replied politely, "Milkin's at this end, ma'am."—Sent by Louise Dean (13), New York.

Grace: "Can you keep a secret?"
Maude: "Why? Have you got one you can't keep?"—Sent by Ozias Gauthier, Vermont.



Drawn by John Mucha (16), *New York*

October 12.—Columbus Day at last. The woods are gloriously colored—like painted pictures only more beautiful. It was cloudy this A. M., but afternoon came with the golden streaming sunshine. Took a horseback ride. A soft warm breeze was stirring that made the brilliant leaves dance and flutter. Dark, swift, flitting shadows dappled the fields. In the woodland aisles the paths are filled with red and gold mounds of them. Had a dandy time.

October 15.—Got up this morning to find the sun shining and silver mist rising from my Octoraro Hills; 7:30 found a gray sky—sun hidden—and a raw and chilly wind blowing. Started wheat planting this afternoon. This afternoon I cleaned and bedded the calf stable. Helped my brother get in wood, cut nubbins of corn for the chickens; fed them, and gathered the eggs. Finished my lessons this evening.

October 22.—Beautiful sunrise this morning—superlatively so. East enveloped in horizontal stripes ranging through all the pastel shades of pink, blue, rosy lavender and palest yellow. All this on a ground of silver gray, like the silver-misted Octoraro Hills so far below. Ate breakfast. Picked up dishes; after washed them. Baked pumpkin pies for

dinner. Swept kitchen. Did my studies this afternoon.

October 27.—Pretty nippy this morning. Oh boy, neighbors said it was 22 degrees. Horse trough frozen over. A white frost covering everything. Mother went to the store. I mopped the kitchen, cleaned the windows, and got dinner. Read some this evening.—Elinore (15), Pennsylvania.

October 31.—The melancholy days are come—bunk! Everything has to have a nap at some time and if old Dame Nature has one, why begrudge it? I've been out picking up walnuts this afternoon—the ones the squirrels hadn't taken. Won't they taste good later! I want a good recipe for nut bread; cooks N. B. I think Alice Dorsey's letters are great. It is so interesting to have letters from other than the usual States.

There is the evening star and it's getting so dark I can't see to write, so I'll say goodbye until next time.—"Bee-Bee-Gee," Connecticut.

October 23. — I got up about seven o'clock. We have six little chicks. After we had breakfast I fed them. Then I went to school. When I came back mother said they were out. I put them back, fastened them up and fed them. Then I went with my brother for the cows.

October 26.—After breakfast picked up some walnuts and started for school. — Naomi (10), West Virginia.

October 26.—Not very warm here this morning. Got up at 5:30. Went to dentist's. Not a very pleasant thing to look forward to. Didn't mind it so much. Rehearsed a play after I got home.

October 27.—Took care of my horse. After I ate breakfast I went for a ride. Rode about all the morning. Came home, helped my mother. After I got through helping her my girl friend and I went for a ride. Had a fine time.

October 28. — Went to church this morning. After church I helped get dinner. After I got the dishes washed I went for a walk. Did not have a very nice time.

October 29. — Chilly this morning. Helped my mother. Took my horse to pasture and then went to school. After school rode horseback. — From Louise Dean (13), New York.

October 28, 1928.—I think it is a good idea for those who wish to, to sign their own names to their diaries, but for those who feel they can write better under a nom-de-plume—I, for one—why not let them continue to do so? We all know who "Sandy," "Imp," and some others are, but it is really much harder to tell the real names of some of the diarists unless we look up the list of contributors, and even then we are not always safe.

I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to Our Page in more ways than one. First, it has helped me wonderfully in my school work, giving abundant practice in English and composition, together with good mental tests for your brain. I missed the gold medal for rapid calculation by only one problem. The winner, one of my best friends, had an average of 96.92, while mine was 96.73. Rather close, but the best man always wins. I wish more might feel this way about such things and perhaps there would be less bitterness towards life. Besides, the all-round practice received in contributing to Our Page enabled me to take a 10 to 12 months course in just seven months. True, it meant hard and continuous study, but Our Page had prepared me for it.

I like the work in which I am now engaged—that of bookkeeper—but as I wrote in an essay at a recent Grange meeting, I am already eagerly looking forward to the day, which I hope is not far distant, when I can devote my whole time and interest to farm work. For I feel that the farm holds just as many and just as great opportunities for the young man of today as any other vocation, provided he stands ready to grasp them when they knock at the door, and not let them pass by unnoticed. But in order to find these things out for ourselves we must get out by ourselves and try our wings, before we will believe what others tell us. See a little of the other side of the question. We cannot truly judge a subject fairly until we have experienced both sides.

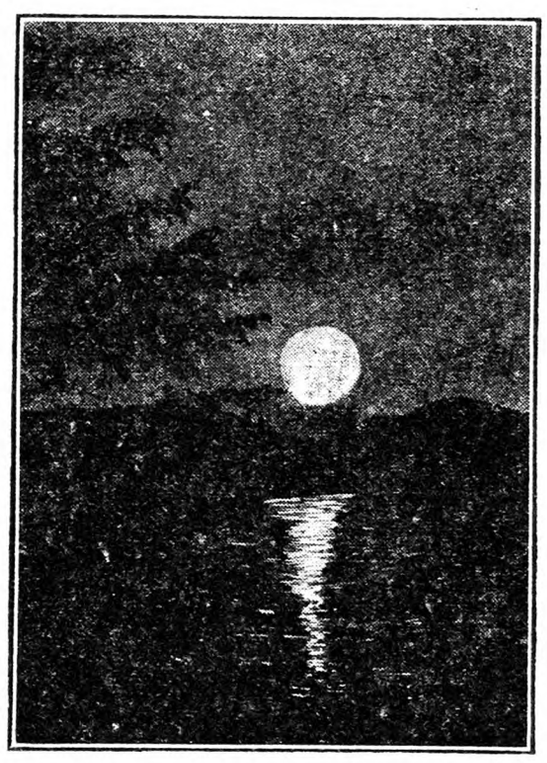
Well, I guess I have preached enough. I still keep close tab on Our Page, and follow its doings with interest. I think it is hard to continue keeping a Page like this up to such a high standard and I feel that I must congratulate every one of its contributors for helping to make this possible. Adios! Yours, "Skinny."

"The months go by like days around here, therefore giving little for anything. Lake Erie at present is rolling its turbulent waters as though in anger. The sea gulls have flocked together and may be seen flying about the breakwaters. About that name of mine, it may be printed according to your convenience. Usually the double 'e' gets people mixed up."—Eeli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

The Mayflower Returns to England—By Stanley Brown (16), New York

Moonlight in the Orchard—By Helen Otsynski (16), New York



The Path to the Moon—By Ellen Rickard (Alumus), New York

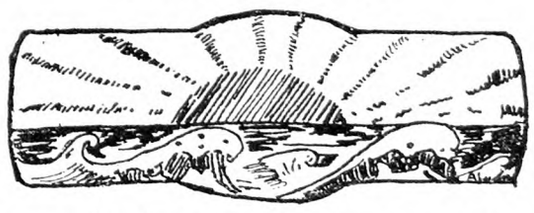
Just Before Thanksgiving—By Louise Wiederhold (17), New York

The Quail—By Alice Chew (16), New Jersey

A Day Out of the Past—By Barbara Knowles (17), Rhode Island

The Buttonwood Chain—By Bob Kalicicki, New York

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (13), New York



Drawn by A. Layton (15), Connecticut

Brownies

One cup brown sugar, one egg, ¼ cup melted butter, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup chopped nuts, ½ cup flour, two tablespoons cocoa. Spread with knife in small greased pan. Bake in very moderate oven 20 minutes. Turn out of pan as soon as taken from the oven and cut in strips about 1x4 in. Roll in powdered sugar. I hope you will try them for the Thanksgiving holiday and let me know how they turn out.—Margaret Gippert, New York.

The Indian's Offering

Him great big red guy,
Red as sun god in the sky,
Me? Ah, ho, hum!
Me? O, I kechum
Wabbly legs. Him heap big fat,
But we need it more than that.

He? Him great big pale; he ran
Him like the paleface man.
Me? Ah, ho, hum;
I ketchum!
Him got heap lot feathers.
Better'n from your country heathers.

Her? She heap big meat, no?
You bake her good and find it so.
Me? Ah, ho, hum—
I ketchum!
She got heap lot skin.
Help keep warm; nice an' thin.
—By Grace Cullis (17), Connecticut.

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (18), Pennsylvania

Jes' Livin'

Jes' workin' an' playin'
An' hopin' an' prayin'
From peep o' the mornin'
To set o' the sun.

Jes' laughin' an' cryin,'
An' losin' an' sighin'
An' winnin' an' tryin'
But say! Ain't it fun!
—By Gladys Washburg (16), New York.

Pa's Birthplace

It was shingled on the roof and shingled on the side;
Certainly was a pretty place for anyone to bide,
The house where Pa was born.
Flowers in the front yard and flowers in the back,
Ivy climbing up the side—and that's a fact;
The house where Pa was born.

A welcome mat upon the step—a horseshoe o'er the door,
A big thick-paneled door, a carpet-covered floor
In the house where Pa was born.
A well in the front yard with a dipper hangin' nigh
Was always an inviting sight to a person passing by
The house where Pa was born.

Now it wasn't any mansion with gold knockers on the door,
And it didn't have a highly polished, slippery hardwood floor,
That house where Pa was born.
But it certainly was a place that could be called home,
And he was glad to get back whenever he did roam
From that house where he was born.
—By Albert Kirk, Connecticut.

Strange

The rain comes a-pattering down from the clouds,
And waters the shrubbery and flowers.
Each blossom holds up its own delicate cup
To drink the sweet rain from the showers.

The rain makes the flowers and everything grow,
The rain and the sunshine together—
So it seems very strange humans run when it rains,
And try to keep dry in wet weather!
—By Samuel F. Dickerson (14), Delaware.

Nature's Course

The sky has changed from warm bright blue,
To one of a colder kind;
The wind is doing its daily tasks
And clouds are not hard to find.

The leaves are beginning to change their color,
From red to a rich brown hue.
The frost has gently nipped their stems,
And let all of them fall but a few.

The trees are bare and lonely now
To fight the snow and rain,
To do their best 'till the cold weather goes,
And their leaves come back again.

While Nature is taking its Winter course,
And doing such wonderful things,
We'll frolic about and have loads of fun,
And forget that the weather stings.
—Ethel Gray (13), New York.

Our Page This Month

We have the pioneer anniversary for the background of this Page and it seems to fit rather well. Our Page was evolved like all pioneering from a wish for freedom to express the thoughts of country boys and girls. Had Herbert W. Collingwood not been a country lad, brought up in the old-fashioned atmosphere of repression, had he not remembered his boyhood longings, he would not have carried in his mind for years the idea for such a page. Few people there are who would have dreamed of our doing it so creditably. Many have expressed wonder that mere "children" should show such ability. The fact is that boys and girls are in the habit of keeping their thoughts carefully locked away from scoffers. Parents themselves often have no idea of what their sons and daughters are like in that inner self which shrinks from being smiled at.

Man must creep before he walks. He must learn how to express his thoughts on paper in writing. Albert Kirk has told us of the effect of thinking on the mind and brain. We are fortunate to have these facts set before us at an early

age though it is never too late to learn. It is the constant trying, the regular contribution to Our Page that works the most improvement. There are sorrows and joys which have never yet found their way there, but as we learn to express ourselves better I am confident that they will.

After all, writing is merely a matter of taste and selection in choosing interesting material. Some of the most unlikely seeming things prove thrilling on paper, and some of the most thrilly ones to live just simply fall flat when you write them out. The aim of revision is to correct mistakes after the writer's mental picture of his idea has been forgotten. At the time of writing he may be so full of his ideal that he does not get the effect of the combination of words he has selected. If one can lay away his script or drawing and come back to it as a stranger he has a fair chance to win out. But if he continues to adhere to the ideal instead of the real, this is fatal. Every writer must ask himself with painful honesty, "Just what have I actually written here?"

Your successful writer is painfully conscious of his own faults, for it is by knowing them that he cures them. You will find that the unsuccessful writer or painter feels that his work is practically without fault, as good as or better than that of any other, and that he is embittered, thinking the whole world is against him. This is typical of those who cannot see their work as others see it. Sometimes work turns out better than we dared to hope, but often it is worse, and we tear up today what we wrote yesterday. One should guard against becoming so critical that he destroys all his efforts, though actually he will never become quite satisfied.

Our Page contributors wish a Happy Thanksgiving to all. It hardly seems possible that Christmas is waiting just around the corner. Let us see how much of the real farm atmosphere we can bring to this Page at Christmas time. Here on the farm is the power of life and death over animals, and the stars and moon are so near! It is life in the raw, and we must somehow convert it into readable material. What have you?

Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, before the fifth of the month if intended for the December issue.

Drawn by Helen Dadinoff **(14)**, *New Jersey*

The First Thanksgiving

When one begins to think of October, leaving us just as her red and gold leaves do, November and Thanksgiving take the stage with November's golden pumpkins and corn. Evenings before the fire with nuts, popcorn and rosy apples, all in an atmosphere of dancing firelight, rose and mauve glows, purple flickering shadows, one's mind rarely fails to run back over the scores of years to that first Thanksgiving up in New England where there was a double row of brown log cabins mostly surrounded by stretches of forests. Perhaps there was snow to mantle and soften and beautify. Or perhaps the trees were soughing their forest song to a bare, brown earth; the smoke curling in soft gray spirals from the broad chimneys may have found its way to a sun-filled air. Or it may have been a gray day of gray clouds.

Every heart was light. There was much to be thankful for. One can almost picture them, the staunch, sober-minded Puritan Fathers, their eager bright-faced children—how little the future hardships clouded their faces. The Puritan Fathers, it is recorded, invited the Indians, so they, too, are in our picture, painted, feather-decked, bright blanketed. Then the Puritan mothers, sweet, quiet, resourceful women, plainly dressed, snowy kerchiefs crossed on their breast—white aprons and caps. Picture these at dinner, the table laden with dishes ever after famous in New England, each person served by the wonderful Puritan Mothers.

That first Thanksgiving the Puritans gave thanks for the food that had been scarce the year before, peace with the Indians, the new and wonderful country, the freedom to worship God for which they had come. One can imagine them spending the afternoon pleasantly and as the darkness came creeping over the land, softly enveloping the little cabins, it acts as a curtain for our reverie.

But almost entirely since that memorable day we have kept Thanksgiving.—By Elinore Maser (15), Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Mary Patterson **(18)**, *Nova Scotia*

Conquest

Mr. Chittendon, passing through Long Lake on his way to his home in Burlington, Vt., stopped for the night's rest at the home of his friend, Mitchell Sabbattis.

Mr. Sabbattis was a native of the North Woods, a pure-blooded Indian of remarkable courage and fidelity, although physically no representative of his race, being of a small and wiry build, whereas most Indians are stalwart and muscular. He was married to a Dutch girl and was an affectionate husband and father of his brood of eight.

Tonight, Mr. Chittendon could not help noticing the disturbed preoccupied look on the face of his host. Inquiry into the cause of the trouble revealed the fact that the mortgage on their little farm was about to be foreclosed and that they had no funds to meet the obligation. Mr. Chittendon was aware of Mitchell's attachment for his home and family, and being himself fairly well off financially, contemplated freeing the family from debt, but first he wished to ascertain how much Mitchell valued such a favor.

"Mitchell, what would you give if the mortgage might be paid?"

"I would give my life," replied the Indian, seriously, "after it was paid, or I would give it now if I could leave an unencumbered farm to Bessey and her children."

As it happened it was not necessary for him to give his life to accomplish his desire. Mr. Chittendon realized that he could benefit his family more permanently by another sacrifice. With all his good traits of character, Mitchell Sabbattis was still an Indian, and had an Indian's love of the "fire-water;" at times he indulged his appetite.

So Mr. Chittendon then asked:

"Mitchell, if I should pay the mortgage, would you give up your drink?"

Receiving an affirmative answer he yet doubted the ability of will power to overcome appetite, but the Indian hastened to reassure him:

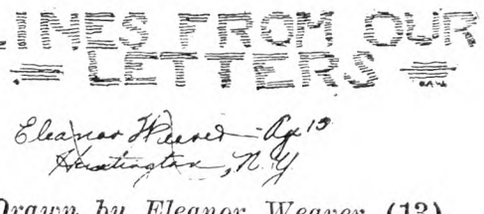
"Mitchell Sabbattis has never lied to a friend," he declared solemnly, and a weeping wife confirmed him.

"Mitchell has never lied," she said. "He will never drink again. O, I am the happiest woman on earth!"

The next morning Mr. Chittendon resumed his journey homeward and stopped on his way to pay the mortgage.

He never knew until the next February whether or not Mitchell Sabbattis had kept his promise. One night he opened his door at the knock of Sabbattis himself who had come all the way from Long Lake by way of Crown Point, to Burlington, in a hand-made sleigh drawn by a borrowed team to let his benefactor know that he had given up drink for good. From then until the day of his death he was a total abstainer.—By Lois Russell (15), New York.

LINES FROM OUR LETTERS



Drawn by Eleanor Weaver **(13)**, *New York*

"It certainly seems good to be back again, a sort of reunion, isn't it? I hope a lot of old friends will be back again this month for it will sure be a pleasure to 'see' them again."—Al Kirk (Alumnus), Connecticut.

"I have to rise early mornings now, and it is pretty cold riding 14 miles to work in an open car. After a few months in the city I have come to have a different feeling towards farm life. I do not think I could ever give up the farm entirely. I would miss it too much. It seems like a haven of rest when I arrive home each night."—Earl Anderson (Alumnus).

"I am enclosing a drawing. Perhaps you are looking for almost anything else, but I happened to sketch this and thought I would send it in. As for the Page I think it has grown, developed. I do not think you need worry about having readers." — Ellen Rickard (Alumnus), New York.

"As the years go by you have become dearer and dearer to me. In time you may be the most treasured of my possessions. How many have thought the same? I am taking up bookkeeping and typing."—Margaret Gippert, New York.

"I'm looking forward to a good Page this month and expect to see many old familiar names of those that boosted Our Page in its first stages." — Margaret Handschin, Pennsylvania.

"I have been reading and enjoying and reading the Boys and Girls' Page for several years, but have never contributed before. As I was looking over the list of contributors I noticed that Nova Scotia has none, so decided that I would send a little sketch for the Page."—Mary Patterson (18), Nova Scotia. [Please, Mary, send address.]

"Harold Deveney's picture of 'Columbus Sees Land,' and Thelma Miller's 'My Sister Alice,' are very good. I like to read 'Lines From Our Letters.' I am keeping all the Boys and Girls' Pages and hope to make a kind of book of them." —Janet Ingersoll (13), New York.

"Am sending Our Page several captions which I hope will be useful. They're not very good but I have done my best and that's that. I can easily see improvements on their work by the boys and girls that stick to their work and have it published."—John Mucha (16), New York.

"This is the second time I have written, and I do so love Our Page. I will tell you the reason why. I love to draw and write letters, and you do not have to be a certain age. I see that the ages vary. That gives us all a chance to put ourselves in."—Gladys Washburg (16), New York.

"Am attending the same art school as I did last year, and like it as much as ever. I'll send a little sketch I made in school." — Esther Herr (18), Pennsylvania.

"After this I am going to draw sooner. I always leave everything until about the fourth and then have to hurry. I am always trying contests in magazines and drawing pictures, but the only luck I ever had is with Our Page except once when I won a ten-dollar prize for painting a cartoon."—Stanley Brown (16), New York.

"The inspiration of the work on Our Page is so great, it seems each drawing is like a visit with the artist. Don't you wish we could all be together and shake hands until our arms just ached? I am in favor of using the whole name in the diary column."—Pearl Lynn (18), New York.

"I am enclosing the story I promised, but I hope you will not think me insincere when I say that I hope you do not have to use it. The story is true in all but detail. My father personally knew Mr. Sabbattis who was a well-known Indian guide of Long Lake, and although the book I read credited his abstinence to his superhuman will power, he says that he himself credited it to the power of his conversion to religion. I think that is should be left for each individual diarist to decide whether or not to use a pen name, but I think if diarists are allowed them, the poets and story-writers and artists should also be allowed to choose whether or not to use them." — Lois Russell (15), New York.

Myself—By Arlene Gould **(15)**, *Vermont*

Exchange

"May I ask for autographs from our contributors to be 6x4½ in., with drawing or verse or both. I thank you in advance."—Margaret Gippert, New York.

"I, as many others, wish that all the boys and girls would send me autographs. The size of the pages is 3¾x5½ inches. Please send them with verse or drawing or both. Don't forget your name and age, and the date." — Theresa Prinzing (14), New York.

"Quilt blocks wanted: 6-in. square, embroidered with name and address. Will exchange with other girls."—Marguerite Grau (16), New York.

"I wish to start an autograph album and am willing to exchange. I prefer both drawing and verse. The page should be about 6x4½-in."—Viola Spring (16), New York.

"I am saving stamps and would like to exchange some with boys and girls of Our Page."—Dorothy Daly (18), New York.

"Please send me a six-inch square of unbleached muslin with your name written on it in your own handwriting. I want these blocks to sew together and make a spread for my bed. When I get them I shall sidestitch them in some color. I thank you in advance."—Marian Bogart, New York.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

*Marks names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—*Ethel Gray (13), Pauline Mack (9), *Louise Wiederhold (17), *Margaret Gippert, *Pearl Lynn (18), *Gladys Washburg, Ethel Weiderman (15), *Teresa Prinzing (14), Kenneth Goodwin (8), Ruth Relis (13), Mathew Relis (8), S. Trenkle (14), Ruth Wood (12), Elizabeth Paffenroth, Annabella O'Bryan (13), Margaret Gorham (14), *Marion Bogart, Louise Robertson (15), Dorothy Rutherford (11), Rose Fox (12), *Irene Decker (15), Elizabeth Hotchkiss (12), *Dorothy Daly (18), *Janet Ingersoll (13), *Louise Dean (13), Anna Svoboda (16), *Marguerite Grau (16), *Eleanor Weaver (13), *Lois Russell (15), *Viola Spring (16), *Myrtle Fehler (15), *Elizabeth Humphrey (15), Hyman Fox (15), Anna Louise Hall (11), Joseph Dochek.

Pennsylvania.—Jane Maynard (15), *Esther Herr (18), Pauline Sellers (14), Florence Krieder (12), Christine Sheridan, *Elinore Maser (15), Mildred Sweetland (18), *Franklin Kohler (18), Margaret Hanschin, Donald Beehler.

New Jersey.—Sarena Miller, Melvin Freund (15), Blanche Shotak (12), Beth Hardwick (12), Stephen Chrappa (15), Brandon O'Reilly (10), *Alice Chew (16), *June Doolittle.

Connecticut.—Mary Day (16), R. J. Garvey (16), Helvi Holm (10), *Grace Cullis (17), *Mary Pesce (13), *Berta Griffiths (18), Edna Garlick (16), *Albert Kirk.

Massachusetts. — Carleton Schuster, *Marie Jacques (12), Roy Mattson.

New Hampshire.—*Earl Anderson.

Vermont.—*Arlene Gould (15), *Ozias Gauthier.

Rhode Island.—*Barbara Knowles (18).

Ohio.—*Eeli Hirsimaki (16).

Michigan.—Thomas Clement (14).

Georgia. — *Alice Dorsey, Woodrow Wilson (11).

Maryland.—Betty Hake (14).

Delaware.—*Samuel F. Dickerson (14), *Myrtle M. Dickerson (16).

West Virginia.—*Naomi Allender (10), *Clark Allender (14), H. C. Leary (16).

Nova Scotia.—*Mary Patterson (18).

Drawn by Esther Herr **(18)**, *Pennsylvania*

Letters Wanted

Anna Vollmers (14) New York; Irene Decker (15), New York; Mary Pesce (13), Connecticut; Myrtle Fehler (15), New York.

Signs of the Times

Air a-gittin' cool an' coolah,
  Frost a-comin' in de night,
Hicka-nuts an' wa'nuts fallin'
  'Possum keepin' out o' sight.
Tu'key struttin' in de ba'n ya'd,
  Nary step so proud es his;
Keep on struttin' Mistah Tu'key,
  You' do' know whut time it is.

Cidah press commence a-squeakin',
  Eatin' apples sto'ed away,
Chillun swa'min' roun' lak ho'nets,
  Huntin' aigs ermong de hay.
Mistah Tu'key keep on gobblin'
  At de geese a flyin' souf.
Oomph! dat bird do' know whut's comin';
  Ef he did he's shet his mouf.

Pumpkin gettin' good an' yellah,
  Mek me open up my eyes;
Seems lak it's a lookin' at me
  Jes' a-la'in dah sayin' "Pies."
Tu'key Gobbler gwine 'roun' blowin',
  Gwine 'roun' gibbin' sass an' slack;
Keep on talkin' Mistur Tu'key,
  You ain't seed no almanac.

Fa'mer walkin' th'oo de ba'n ya'd,
  Seein' how things is comin' on,
Sees ef all de fowls is fatt'nin—
  Good times comin' sho's you bo'n.
Hyeahs dat tu'key gobbler braggin',
  Den his face break in a smile—
Nebbah min' you sassy rascal,
  He's gwine nab you atter while.

Choppin' suet in de kitchen,
  Stonin' raisins in de hall,
Beef a-cookin' fu' de mincemeat,
  Spices groun'—I smell 'em all.
Look hyeah, Tu'key, stop dat gobblin',
  You ain't lu'ned de sense of feah,
You ol' fool, yo' naik's in dangah,
  Do you know Thanksgibbin's hyear?
  —Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Negro Poet.

Sent by Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

The Home Dressmaker

PREPARING FOR WINTER.—Among the newer ideas this Fall are the coats that are made of heavily piled cloth that looks like fur, and yet does not really imitate it. The first we saw of this style were called "rumble-seat coats," and were made of alpaca wool with a pile that closely resembled beaver. Indeed, the imitation is so close that careful examination is needed to show that the material is woven, and not a natural pelt. This material is said to wear well, without matting down as the old-style plushes did. These coats, with big collars and roomy cut, are very warm, and have a girlish swagger that is most attractive. There are also beautiful coats of camel's-hair with a long pile or nap, which are very warm, and most attractive in appearance. Fur coats are so generally worn that unless they are very costly or unusual they convey no distinction. These fur cloths are warm, becoming and the season's mode, and they are certainly more profitable than a cheap fur. Some ensembles for sports, travel and country wear have a coat of astrachan cloth with a cloth skirt trimmed with a panel of the fur cloth. Among dress coats broadcloth is specially favored, having returned to vogue after a period of being out of style. The broadcloth coats usually have large collars and cuffs of fur.

A MANNISH ENSEMBLE.—The model pictured at the left of the picture shows a tweed coat and skirt with a jersey blouse. This is a style of ensemble very popular this Fall. It was a basket-weave tweed of brown and fawn, the coat long and masculine in cut, with patch pockets. The collar was of lynx fur, but the cuffs were of cloth without fur trimming. The skirt was finished in a very novel way at the top, coming up over the blouse like the top of a man's trousers, while the belt of brown suede was a little below this edge. There was a yoke top coming up to a point in front, where fullness was given by an inverted box pleat. The blouse, of beige jersey cloth, was trimmed across the front with horizontal rows of stitching. The coat of such a suit is warmly interlined, and may be worn separately. This is a very useful style. These warm tweed coats are very popular for sports and country wear, and it is often possible to buy a separate coat and match it with a skirt or dress to give the ensemble effect, if one prefers not to buy the suit. Sweaters are also worn with such ensembles, but of course do not go with the new waist line pictured, which reflects the increasing tendency to bring the skirt over the blouse.

PLAIN AND STRIPED HOMESPUN.—The second dress is homespun, the skirt oxford gray, the waist oxford with broken stripes of black. This dress shows two features quite prominent this Fall; the diagonal surplice closing and the swathed hip line. The waist has the stripes running diagonally in front while the sleeves have the stripes running across. A flat fold of the material edged the closing, and finished the sleeves. Three folds swathed the hip, with three large black buttons at the closing, skirt and waist being attached. The skirt had an inverted box pleat in front and kilt pleats at the side. This dress, with its long waist and surplice closing, is becoming to a plump figure, and while smart in outline is very suitable for the elder woman. Some of these dresses are finished with a little piping of white pique all down the closing. The large shops are featuring more plain tailored woolen dresses than last season, and there are many well-made styles under $20.

VELVET AFTERNOON DRESS. — The dress in the center of the picture is transparent velvet. There is a circular skirt of black velvet, with an overblouse of yellow velvet, making rather a startling contrast. The blouse, with pointed neck, side closing, and long tight sleeves, was perfectly plain, but was fastened in an original way with three tied bows of the velvet, down the side. This blouse might almost be called a tunic, for it was lengthened by a wide girdle fitting smoothly over the hip. This girdle was apparently fastened with ties like the blouse, but on the opposite side. There were also little ties at the wrists. This style of a tunic or long blouse over a contrasting skirt is much in favor, and is quite economical, for it enables one to vary the wardrobe by using one skirt with several blouses. There are very handsome blouses of metal brocade or sequins which are worn with separate skirts. The flaring skirts are made of velvet or silk, velvet in the lead, and are usually black or dark in color.

SATIN AND BROCADE.—The next model shows combination of black satin with gold brocade. The plain satin waist had a bateau yoke, pointed over the tips of the shoulders, with a narrow inset of brocade at the neck. A few narrow tucks gave slight fullness below the yoke. The long, tight sleeves had a little inset of the brocade at the wrist. The skirt was finely pleated all around, and had at the top a yoke of brocade curving upward where it was crossed in front. At the top of the yoke was a narrow girdle of the satin, which was carried round to the back, where it was tied in a bow at one side. This dress was plain as to line, but the combination of the black and gold made it very handsome. Black and silver is handsome also, or all black, using a jetted material in place of the brocade. Black satin shares the vogue of velvet, and metal brocade or sequin trimming is popular with it. The odd little hat with its draped brim is of felt, but we see some of similar style in velvet. We also see little close-fitting caps of metal lace or net worn with gowns of this style, or with evening dress; they are called dance or opera caps, and seem to be taking the place of fillets or wreaths for evening wear. Of course these caps are not meant for daytime or street wear.

Styles for the Coming Winter

RED CREPE-BACKED SATIN.—The dress at the right is crepe-backed satin in a rich ruby shade. Both waist and skirt show the triangular half-handkerchief that is so popular as a scarf, but in each case it is an attached yoke, and not a separate trimming. The waist has this yoke coming down over one sleeve, while at the other side one corner is drawn up through a buckle. Triangular cuffs carry out the idea of the yoke. The skirt has a double triangular yoke, draped up at one side. All these triangular trimmings were finished with picot stitching along the edge. The skirt had a panel of knife pleanting at one side of the front. The skirt yoke was finished, where it was drawn up at the side, by two cords of the satin, terminating in odd tassels of the material. These tassels consisted of a fringe made of strips of the material, headed by a ball covered with the satin. Smaller tassels made in the same way were tied through the triangular cuffs. We have seen these ball or tassel trimmings used to finish various styles of dress, and there is quite a free use of metal brocaded or sequin materials, but the old-style gimps and trimmings still seem little used.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—One of the standard styles in the coats of fur cloth follows the lines of a British army overcoat, with belt. In nutria or beaver cloth we noted them in sizes 14 to 20 years, priced at $45.

Evening coats are handsome accessories to wear over an evening dress. They are about the same cut as a cardigan jacket, collarless, open in front, with long tight sleeves. They are made of metal brocade, or fabric covered with metal or jet sequins, and are worn over a sleeveless and low-necked gown at opera, theatre, or receptions. One pretty costume seen was a white crepe de chine dress, with irregular hem line, over which was worth a coat of silver sequins.

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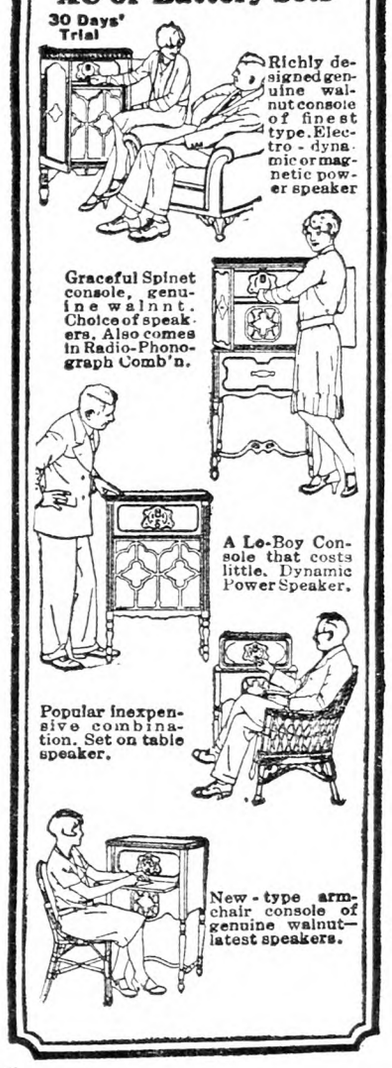

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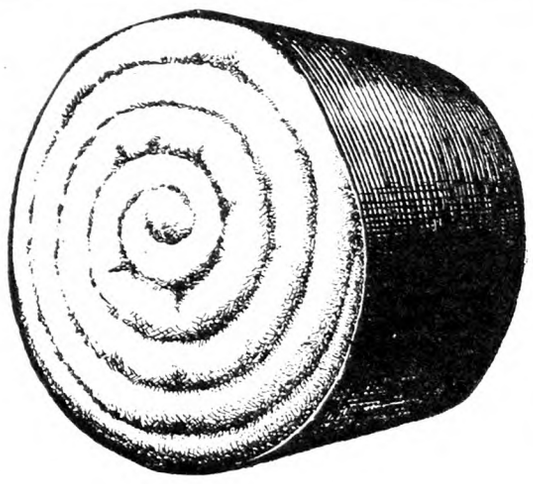

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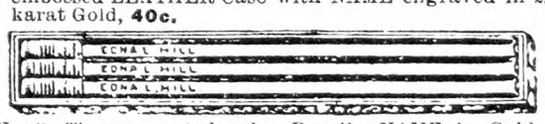

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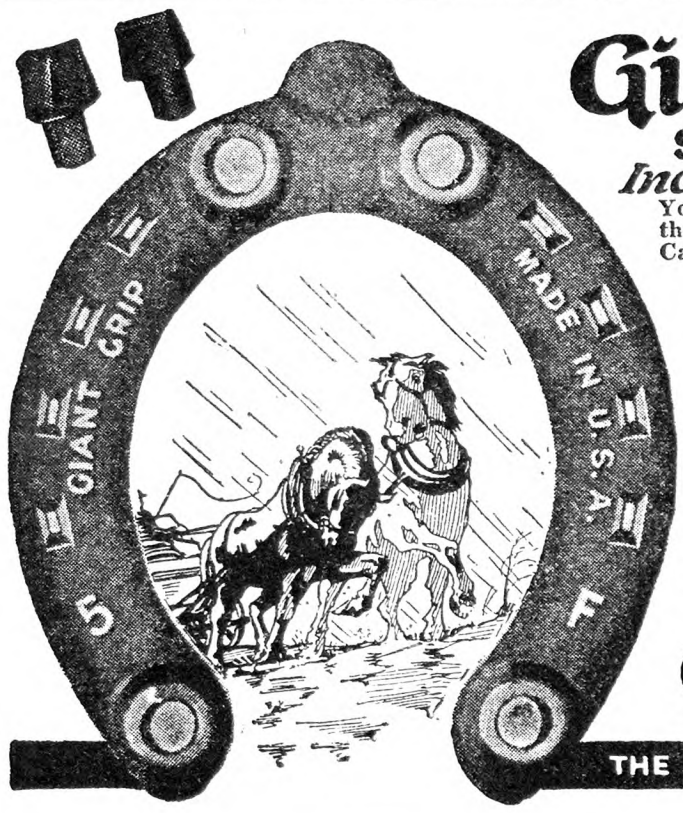

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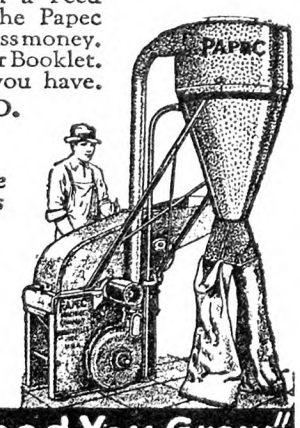

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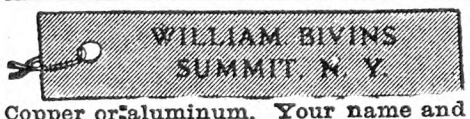

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A Farmer's Opinions

"A Cheap Farm."—Recently in Orange Co., N. Y., I saw a 235-acre farm for which the once well-to-do owner was offered $60,000 10 years ago. The buildings on it probably cost more than a half of that sum. They are in a state of dilapidation, the fences are gone or useless, weeds and sprouts are taking possession of the fields, the farm is abandoned, and the owner has year by year reduced his price on it until, as I was informed, $7,500 would buy it today. A resident of the county whose well-kept, well-improved farm I've walked over didn't believe, until he saw the vacated farm, that so depressing a case of neglect and decay could be found in Orange County. Several large families (chiefly Poles) drove up in old Fords to look at the place. An interested realtor says that it is "a cheap farm." Well, the price asked for it is "cheap," but more than $7,500 could be spent on it before an American, with his "high standard of living," would be content to live on it. He would forthwith plaster it with a heavy overhead or mortgage, and, if wholly dependent on its soil for his income, probably eke out a poor living or fail. Some land-hungry foreigner will buy it "on time," patch up and live in the old wooden house, keep some poultry and cows, truck-farm some of the land, pasture and trim up the rest, and, by hard work, thrift and frugal living, pay for it in a dozen years. He and his wife and their numerous children will be diligent slaves to it. Meantime, it is likely, because of its location, to increase in selling value. The hard-working meek will continue to earn and inherit the land of our forefathers, whether we welcome or look down on them as citizens and neighbors. They will some day be the backbone of an American type of peasantry, if, during the next ten years, our farming industry doesn't establish its own parity with other industries and thereby secure a fair share of the national income.

Shetlands in a City.—Late in a recent afternoon I was pleasantly surprised to see a team of Shetland ponies drawing a small four-wheeled vehicle up Fifth Avenue in New York City. Two large trunks stood on end in the bed of the wee wagon, on the side of which I read "L & S Trucking Co.", the L and S possibly standing for "long" and "short." Given a fair chance, "Shelties" will travel short distances quickly and long ones dependably. In lonely, winding roads in the heathered hills of the Shetland Islands, I've seen them, without bridles or other rigging, carrying peat "bricks" in bags swung over their sturdy backs, following women who knitted as they walked on to their crofter homes. To see a peat fire glowing in one of these lowly domiciles is to appreciate with a new poignancy what home is and what it means to a poor, self-reliant family, muscularly alive, mentally alert and not unhappy. A Shetlander said to me, "I pity the poor rich." "Perhaps," I replied, "the rich will always be pleased to hear you say that." Well, a happy-faced young man held the lines behind that evenly-matched Shetland team. He started and stopped them in a second, and kept his place in one of three apparently endless lines of motorbuses, taxicabs and private cars moving up the city's most fashionable avenue between 28th and 42d streets.

A Sick Boy and His Pony.—The patter of the ponies' shod feet on the hard street was a welcome sound in contrast with the bewildering din of sputtering, horn-blowing cars. Neither of the sleek, well-groomed ponies was interested in the congested traffic; they didn't cock an ear or exhibit the slightest nervousness. Their intelligence, good behavior and faithfulness in the collar could hardly be overpraised. At the time I thought of a weak, sickly town boy in Illinois who, although he had the mere "ghost of a chance" to live six months, grew up to be a strong, useful man because, as he himself has said more than once, he took the Shetland route to health. He was on one's back outdoors every day, in Winter, Spring and Summer, for 15 years. An increase in our Shetland pony population would improve the health and physiques and contribute to the happiness of as many girls and boys as the number would supply. Let us hope that Santa Claus will ponder our remarks during the next few weeks, and make some Shetland pony deliveries where they will do the most good.

Boys and Mechanics.—Most farm boys in particular, up to about 16 years of age, like to design, invent and play with machines. Mechanics fascinates their tireless minds by day, and performs miracles in their happy dreams at night. Does any man regret that in his boyhood he "wasted" time "monkeying" with machinery? Some of us who are glad—and don't forget—that we were farm boys long ago, with scarred, calloused feet in daily contact with mud, dust, sand, fragrant loam, dewy herbage and the pebbly floors of spring-fed streams, spent golden hours in creating, building and repairing devices, weapons, traps, tools and implements. A boy's electrical mind feels and gropes for words, symbols and tools with which to express and develop itself. In his early "teens" a farm boy whom I knew more intimately than any other was seldom "out of mischief" except when he was constructing traps for rats, English sparrows, moles and game. He was happiest, however, when dissecting and reassembling the wooden works of an old, six-foot clock, while the folks were gone for the day, trying to make it strike 13 instead of 12 or quit striking altogether. It did, but he did not receive the kind of fee for his work which itinerant clock-fixers used to get.

Cows and Boys Inside.—Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin took in too much territory when, years ago, he said that the inside of a dairy cow was the most complex and marvelous laboratory in the world. The inside of a healthy boy's skull is more highly organized as a laboratory, and its output of thought and invention may be incalculably useful to humanity. By their deeds, manners and words, thoughtless parents and other adults like them, unknowingly feed the minds of boys with stale, coarse rubbish. If this sort of stuff gets into the head of a boy, what is likely to come out of it? The inside of a dairy cow, in good hands, is filled with better-selected and wholesomer raw materials than many a boy receives through his ears and eyes. A vicious notion too commonly held is that a boy is a liability until he's old enough to go into the collar. Therefore, it doesn't pay to spend much time or money on his mental food between his weaning and working ages. Thus it comes to pass that pay or profit too often outweighs children or adults in a commercial age.

A Young Builder.—Boys are playful idlers and builders, girls are dramatic decorators, men are fighters and destroyers, and women are suffering conservers. In the rough, this generalization is as true as any other. Dave, recently 15, is a builder, the son of a country doctor. Writing from his home in Saline Co., Mo., Dave says: "I have built a model airplane that will take off under its own power, and I'll tell the world I was proud of it, because I didn't have anything lighter than white pine to work with." Several years ago at Christmas time Dave received a full set of tools. His parents gave him a sound body, joined to a head full of possibilities and dreams. His mind is beginning to soar via its own creations. Happily, his head-work is balanced by hand-work and foot-work. A boy's head cannot be soundly trained unless his hands and feet are exercised and trained at the same time. True education results from co-ordinating the forces and faculties of brain and muscles. Given this kind of training, a boy's heart is likely, when he's a man, to be warmly sympathetic with people who with their hands do the world's hard, dirty work.

From Dan's Notebook. — Old man Taylor used to say that most farmers would not fight for their rights until they had lost them, and that those who were always fighting didn't have any to fight for, except the right of free speech. I have observed that free speech is valued chiefly by those who charge nothing for giving it away. . . . One of our best-looking cows "doesn't pay her board," according to the testing association records. The Missus says that we've got to send her to the butcher. In a dream I heard this cow talking to our half-dozen "efficient, money-making" cows. She said this to old Pansy: "I've got to die because you and Spot, Daisy, Jane, Kicky and Switch make more money than I do. My failure keeps you alive. It is my co-operation with you. When and how do you co-operate with me? I guess we cows learn co-operation from our owners. So long as money is the measure of 'efficiency' and the motive of co-operation, I'd rather be dead than alive." Old Pansy bowed her head and wept. The other cows swallowd their cuds and hearts. Spot said gravely: "We are slaves." "And so are our owners," added Daisy, "for they and we are worked by organized masters who respect and value cows and men according to their earning power." Jane asked, "What are we going to do about it?" Kicky answered: "Learn to kick straight at the right time." Switch said: "Tail-switching is useless. Kicky's right. It were better to have kicked, lost and died than never to have kicked." Old Pansy, wise and tender-hearted, with the salt of humor in her blood, closed the dialogue, saying, "Life is an endless football game of innings and outings. The players are the kickers and the kicked. Both may win if they learn how to accept and interpret victory and defeat. No two of us are alike or equal. For a little while each of us plays a high, humble, intermediate or average part, and steps aside. Fate and the Grim Reaper are always with us. Today the sun shines and the Alfalfa hay is sweet. No cow knoweth what cometh tomorrow. Our condemned sister, whose milk-flow would have been sufficient for her vealed baby but is too low for the golden calf called Mammon, has had a nightmare. She is not a thinker like man. She doesn't know his thoughts, fears and cruelties. Blessed be the meek, dumb, illiterate cow, knowing not how much or how little she is worth, but happy in her own way to be what she is."

D. C. W.

A Milking Shorthorn Auction

Milking Shorthorns that average high in their fidelity to dual-purpose (beef and milk) type and function are one of the most productive live stock resources of Bradford Co., Pa., where they have been bred and improved for years. Dean Harry Hayward, formerly head of the Delaware Agricultural College, and now, and for a number of years past, identified with the executive staff of N. W. Ayer & Son, an advertising agency in Philadelphia, made an importation of Milking Shorthorns from England in 1923, on which the historic Glenside herd of the late L. D. May at Granville Summit, Pa., was founded. Farmers in that region, seeing the Glenside cattle, and hearing and reading reports of their performances at the pail, at the leading national shows and in public sales, obtained some of the stock, and a dozen or more of them gradually built up small herds. Mr. May imported some choice cattle from English herds less than 10 years ago with which to strengthen the Glenside nursery. Mrs. May, upon his death, assumed the management of the herd, consisting now of about 60 head, and of the 600-acre farm, assisted by Herdsman J. D. King. She consigned four head to the dispersal sale held by Frank Morse & Son and J. Harold Bohlayer at Troy, Pa., on Nov. 3, and they averaged $281. Her handsome heifer Glenside Lady Nugget, which won second in her class at the late Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., topped the sale at $385. At that price Manager E. L. Button of the Donald Woodward herd, LeRoy, N. Y., annexed her to the Woodward show herd. At $335 A. H. Boas, Norwich, N. Y., bought the big, smooth, straight-backed young bull Glenside Clay General. Geo. B. Renshaw, Lancaster, O., paid $250 for Fern's Model 3d and her heifer calf at foot, and $155 the yearling white bull Glenside White Duke.

Morse & Son realized an average of $122 on their 22 head, the one bull selling for $125. Their top was $250, at which Chas. F. Matter, Halifax, Pa., acquired the eight-year-old cow Grovedale Princess and heifer calf at foot. The lowest price received by Morse & Son was $60, at which the Donald Woodward Herd bought the coming two-year-old heifer Claybelle Doris Ethel.

Mr. Bohlayer's 21 head averaged $118, the four young bull calves $38 and the 17 females $137. His top price was $275, which H. C. Folk, Louisville, O., paid for the good dual-purpose cow Fairy's Blossom and bull calf. The lowest price was $25, paid for a bull calf.

The general average of the auction was $134 on 47 head, at a selling expense of about $10 a head.

Many cows in the sale have excellent production records. Practically all of the cattle sold have their lives of major usefulness before them. Given fair treatment by their new owners, they will almost certainly turn out to be good investments. Some of the young stock was in ordinary pasture condition; a few head were thin and temporarily stunted, but if fed well, they will come "out of the kinks." With farm work on their hands, Messrs. Morse and Bohlayer did not have the time properly to condition all of their cattle for the sale. Had they done so, we think it likely that they would have received a considerably higher average. Mrs. May's consignment was presented in attractive bloom. Messrs. Morse and Bohlayer retain small herds with which to supply their own tables with dairy products.

The buyers, besides those already mentioned, were John R. Jones, Troy, Pa.; Frank Van Dusen, Sherburne, N. Y.; G. E. Mott, Phelps, N. Y.; Stephen M. Peachey, Belleville, Pa.; G. E. Carlisle, New Windsor, Md.; M. E. Northup, Dalton, Pa.; Howard Baxter, Granville Summit, Pa.; Frank Brown, Rummerfield, Pa., and W. W. Curtis, Hilton, N. Y. Mr. Boas and Mr. Renshaw were the largest buyers. Auctioneer B. B. Allen, Ravenna O., did the selling, assisted by W. Arthur Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt., who managed the auction. About 200 farmers and dairymen were present.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Markets

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending November 10, 1928.

Market, draggy; beef steers and yearlings, steady; no choice kinds here; top, $13; average weight, 1,290 lbs.; numerous sales, medium weights, $12.50 to $12.75. Bulls, she stock and all cutters practically unchanged for week; bulk average bulls, $8.75 to $10; butcher heifers, $10.75 to $12; cows, $8 to $9; cutters, $5 to $6. Stockers and feeders, steady under light country demand; one load choice, 790-lb. Angus steers, $12.50; most sales, $9.75 to $11.50; yards show good clearance. Calves fully steady; top vealers, $17.50.

Receipts for week ending November 10, 1928: Cattle, 221 cars; 62 Virginia, 42 St. Paul, 34 Canada, 30 Chicago, 22 West Virginia, 12 Tennessee, 7 Pennsylvania, 4 Omaha, 2 Iowa, 2 Indiana, 1 St. Louis, 1 Buffalo, 1 New York, 1 Texas; containing 6,849 head, 271 trucked in; total cattle 7,120 head, 298 calves, 1,128 hogs, 360 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 180 cars; 47 Canada, 40 Chicago, 34 Virginia, 28 St. Paul, 9 West Virginia, 8 Pennsylvania, 6 Buffalo, 3 Maryland, 2 Kentucky, 1 Indiana, 1 Ohio, 1 New York; containing 5,656 head; 280 trucked in; total cattle, 5,936 head, 1,469 hogs, 138 calves, 200 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.75 to $14; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.75 to $14; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.75 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $11.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.50; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.25 to $11.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10.25; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $8 to $10; good, $6.50 to $8; common and medium, $5.75 to $6.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.50 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7 to $9.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $13; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.75 to $10.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.50 to $12.75; common and medium, 700 lbs. down, $7.50 to $10.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15 to $17.50; medium, $12.50 to $15; cull and common, $7.50 to $12.50.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10 to $11; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $10.25 to $11; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $10 to $10.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $7.75 to $10.

Feeding a Jersey Heifer

Please inform me how to feed a Jersey heifer four months old.

Factoryville, Pa. MRS. L. J.

For this heifer the ration consists of silage and Alfalfa or good clover hay with a grain mixture of between two and three pounds per head daily, the grain mixture to be corn, ground oats, wheat bran and oil meal, equal parts. As the heifer increases in size, it would be possible for you to feed almost entirely on the roughage, using a smaller amount of grain, which could then largely be corn and cottonseed or corn and oilmeal.

M. F. GRIMES.

Pennsylvania State College.

Holsteins As Producers

About how many pounds of milk does the average Holstein-Friesian cow give in a year? What is the cost of grain for a cow per year? L. M.

Buffalo, N. Y.

A purebred Holstein-Friesian cow may give anywhere from 6,000 to 30,000 lbs. of milk in a year. A fairly well-bred cow of this breed in good condition should give 12,000 to 14,000 lbs. in a year. Such a cow will need rather more than a pound of grain to four pounds of milk, say, 3,500 lbs. for the year. A good ready-mixed grain ration can be bought now for about $50 per ton, so that the cost of grain for the year on the above basis would be approximately $87.50.

H. H. W.

Live Stock Sales

Nov. 14-15.—Hornell, N. Y., Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club annual sale.

Nov. 14.—Worcester, Ohio, Ohio Holstein Breeders' sale.

Nov. 20-23. — Waukesha and Watertown, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale, Holsteins, under the management of R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; W. L. Baird, Waukesha, Wis., and Francis Darcey, Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929. — Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4.—July's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' annual Angus sale, Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

∴ SHEEP ∴

1,500 BREEDING EWES for sale in car lots at Wholesale Prices. 1,000 choice, large Black Faced Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. Also 500 choice, large Michigan Delaine Ewes, 1 to 4 years old. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, South Rockwood, Mich. 20 miles south of Detroit, Mich.

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Merino and Black Face Ewes bred to Dorset Rams. Dorset-Merino Ewes bred to Southdown Rams. Also Registered Dorset Yearling Rams.
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∴ DOGS ∴

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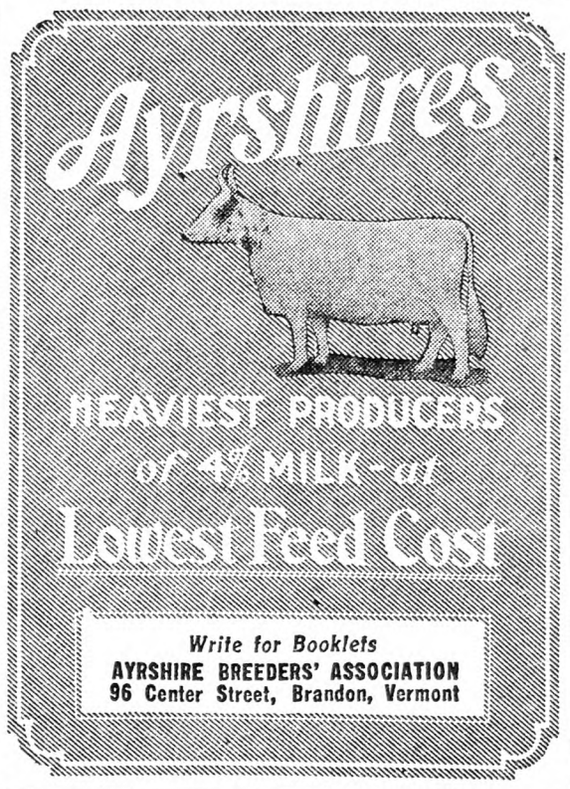
∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴



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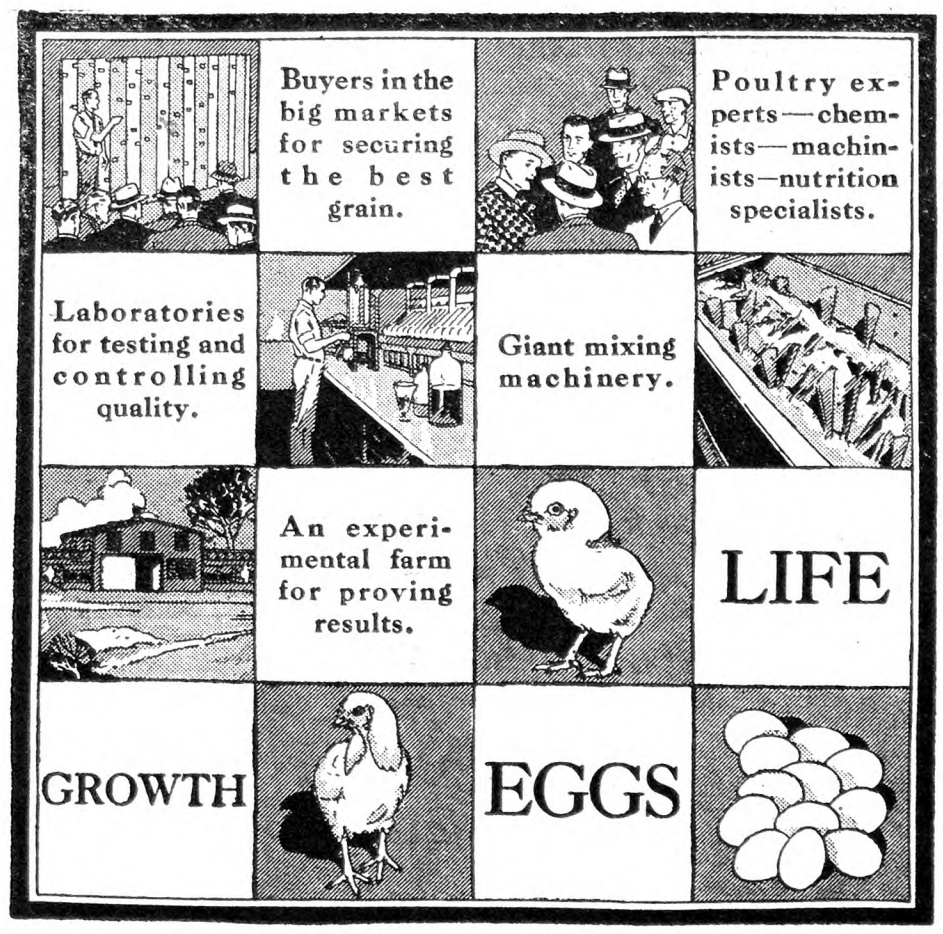

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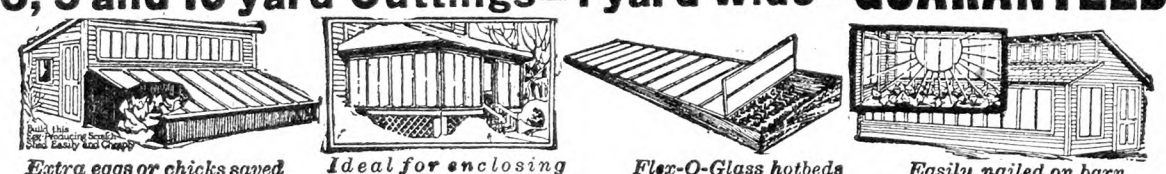

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What About the Cold Storage Egg?

When the law was passed by the New York Legislature abolishing the classification term "Cold Storage" in so far as it related to eggs, those of us who had large henneries held our breath and waited, wondering what the effect would be on the wholesale market in relation to the price of new-laid eggs.

Where prior to the Summer of 1928 cold storage eggs were bootlegged and sold for fresh laid, if the dealer was caught, he was severely punished. Now by act of legislative and executive branches of government in New York State it is possible for all egg dealers to do legally today what yesterday was practiced unlawfully by only a few—namely sell cold storage eggs in direct competition with new-laid eggs but omitting the term "Cold Storage," which term would immediately outlaw it in the eyes of the discriminating housewife when she is looking for the choice breakfast egg. To indicate how common is now the practice, witness this, quoted from the Producers' Price Current of Thursday, October 18, 1928:

"As the season progresses and buyers give more preference to the fine full fresh eggs, the tendency is toward a wider range in values, and in an effort to include in the same grading system (that used by the N. Y. Mercantile 'Change) both the fresh eggs and eggs from storage, an overlapping of certain of the grades becomes necessary."

How has this change affected those henneries which have eggs to sell at this season—September, October and November? First let us look at stocks in cold storage in 1928 as against 1927. From the 10 cities reporting on September 21, 1927, the stocks on hand were 4,834,000 cases; at which period the New York quotation on Hennery White was 62c. On September 28, 1928, from the 10 cities reporting, the stocks on hand were 4,816,000 cases and the New York quotation on Hennery Whites as of that date was 58c. On October 25 as this article is written the quotation on Hennery Whites is 68c, as against 77c for the corresponding date in 1927. The amount of eggs in cold storage this year is a trifle below 1927, but the fact worthy of note is this: The wholesale quotation on Hennery Whites at this date, October 25, is NINE cents a dozen below quotation of the same date in 1927. Why is this? The cold storage supply is less than that of last year; whereas it would be logical to expect at least a 5 per cent increase to take care of the normal growth of population. Secondly the hatcheries in the spring of 1928 had hard sledding and generally reported a smaller volume of business. In other words production at this season is below that of other periods and naturally it would seem logical that wholesale prices should run at least parallel with those of last year. On the contrary the price as quoted is on the average seven cents below on "closely selected extras," "mediums" and "pullets" respectively.

An analysis of this situation would seem to indicate but one conclusion: That the present method of grading eggs in the New York market is faulty as it enables the cold storage egg to compete with and to be sold as a fresh egg. One illustration will suffice. My plant is in suburban Long Island. Within a radius of five miles of my home there are at least 10 chain stores. The most prominent of these chain stores sells a "large selected" white egg at 49c a dozen. The answer is too obvious. Unless one is an expert candler it is next to impossible to tell where the hennery egg ends and the storage egg begins. For if an egg is packed say within 36 hours of laying, for a long period there will be only a minimum of evaporation in the egg cell, and if the further added precaution is taken at time of storage of turning case, so that the egg is bottom up, then when the eggs are thrown into trade channels the natural reversing of case causes the yolk to bob into proper position.

Under these circumstances when eggs are properly graded before being put in storage, and if not kept there too long, it is next to impossible to tell the difference between the cold storage and the new laid variety. The only way to tell, and that is where the expert candler comes in, is by the slight discoloration around the circle of the air cell. But how can your average housewife, who wants only the best and purest for her children have this complex situation made clear to her? That is our problem.

Fortunately for those of us whose henneries are situated in the Middle Atlantic coast States, and who have given thought to Winter egg production, have before us a unique opportunity. New York City and environs, which for trade purposes is known as the Metropolitan District has a large Jewish and Italian population. Each as a people is exceptionally endowed with a discriminating taste. They avoid the cold storage egg as though it were the plague. They deal only with those wholesalers in whom they have implicit faith. These distributors in turn have combed the outlying districts and have hooked up as it were all the large henneries which guarantee a definite supply, making it next to impossible for an outsider to secure a new-laid egg at the time of scarcity. They pay a premium

GLASS CLOTH
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Admits Ultra-Violet Rays
Brings Winter Eggs

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Make Your Home Winter-Tight
Simply tack GLASS CLOTH over your screens to make fine storm doors and windows. Admits abundant light. Brings comfort. Shuts out cold. Saves fuel and doctor bills. Ideal for enclosing porches and sleeping porches. Like adding new rooms at small cost. Violet rays are healthful for humans, too.

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$5.00 brings big roll of GLASS CLOTH 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide. (Covers scratch shed 9x15 ft.) $4.25 buys the same amount of LIMBER GLASS. If, after ten days' use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Instructions, "Feeding for Eggs," and catalog, free, on request. If your dealer does not have it, order direct from us.

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The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
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For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely.
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For More and Better Eggs. *Used by 21 State poultry experts. See your dealer or write for facts.*
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By proper Breeding, Feeding, Housing, Culling & Marketing AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL tells how to do it, and in addition a series of
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of from two to five cents above the highest market, and I know of one rare case where the distributor paid the premium of 12 cents a dozen, with the qualification however, that the producer was to guarantee a definite number of eggs during the period of scarcity. But I understand that it was at this point that the producer failed to qualify for the job. In other words the difficulty is to supply the demand for hennery eggs.

Can those of us who have given years of work to stock betterment avail ourselves of this opportunity? Twelve or fifteen years ago before trap-nesting had been recognized as the only safe guide for Fall and Winter production, the poultryman depended upon his Spring and Summer lay to make up the differences between profit and loss. In the other months he was sparring for position. If he broke even he felt thankful. With the advent of the long distance layer, however, there was a distinct opportunity for the progressive poultryman. The heavy Spring lay came to him naturally, as of course the birds are at their best at this season, whereas in the Fall even with a good production the keen competition of the cold storage egg was the factor to be considered. However, even under the present adverse conditions the poultryman gets almost twice as much for his produce at this season as he would in the Spring. So our problem narrows down to a question of production. Can the Fall production be held equal to, or let us say within 80 per cent. of Spring production? I believe so.

In the past a bird was thought sufficiently good to be kept as a breeder if she laid through August and September. In trap-nesting we get many choice birds that carry on even through October and November. These are the long distance layers that with their excess vitality can withstand the ups and downs of Fall weather. If they are mated to cockerel or cock birds that have egg productivity behind them the result is practically sure fire offspring. I have hens which have completed their third year with records of over 200 eggs in each year, and we have every hope for their fourth year.

While vigor and inherited high productivity are essential factors, it is assumed of course that a proper feeding schedule and correct housing have not been overlooked. Birds that lay at this critical time of year must not be disturbed too much through culling, nor yet transferred to new quarters. It is far better to overlook a possible few nonlayers than to risk the disturbance to the flock as a whole. Also with the judicious use of lights in the month of August birds which have stopped laying can be brought back into Fall production. It is true of course that under a heavy Fall production schedule for the old birds one will be pressed for housing for the maturing April pullets. That is, however, simply an administrative problem.

With proper attention to the factors named, we have found it possible to secure a yield of 48 per cent in August, 47 per cent in September and 41 per cent in October and 28 per cent in November, though there is more variation in the latter month. On the average this record has held good on our farm for two successive years, once with a flock of 1,600 and again with a flock of 2,400; however, November, 1928, is still to be worked out.

Let us see what the facts are from a revenue-producing viewpoint in the Fall months. Taking roughly 25c per month as the cost of feed per bird and deducting an additional 10 per cent from the gross income per bird to take care of the labor charge and other overhead, we have a net revenue on the basis of percentages given above of 28c, 38c, 43c and 15c respectively in these months or a total of approximately $1.25 per bird for the four Fall months.

Long Island, N. Y. M. G.

A Page from Georgia History

Our "killing frost" hasn't arrived here yet, thought it can't possibly be long before it does come. The pimentoes are still growing, but cotton is about all picked. Sugar cane is very good these days and we are enjoying chewing the peeled stalks. Peanuts have been dug, and its about time to dig sweet potatoes.

Seems like each month I like Our Page more. I am sending a story of the first Georgia colony. Maybe you will find it of interest. I could hardly decide on a name for the story, and finally gave it the one you will see:

One morning in November, 1732, the good ship Anne left her harbor, and started on a long perilous voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. She carried a brave little band composed of 130 men, women, and children, including their noble leader James Edward Oglethorpe. These people were mostly unfortunate debtors, and their families whom Oglethorpe had rescued from the debtor's prison in London, and for whom he had persuaded George II to grant him the territory between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers as a colony where the people could make a new start in life free from debt.

The long voyage was safely accomplished except for the death of two little babies, one 18 months and the other only six months old. These two little boys were buried in the deep blue water, but were never forgotten by the people on the good ship Anne. In the latter part of January, 1733, a landing was made on the South Carolina coast. The governor and people of this province welcomed the newcomers warmly and entertained them while Oglethorpe went ahead to select a suitable site for their new town.

After exploring the region General Oglethorpe selected a beautiful spot on a high bluff about 18 miles up the Savannah River. He also visited a tribe of Indians living near and made a treaty of peace with their chief. Then he returned to Beaufort, S. C.

The Sunday following his return was set aside as a day of thanksgiving and feasting among the colonists. Hogs, turkeys, beef and other food were sent to them by the kind South Carolina people. How the newcomers enjoyed that first Thanksgiving dinner in their new land! And how thankful they were that God had blessed them and cared for them on their journey, and had given them new homes in a new country!

The good ship Anne was unable to carry her cargo further, so the rest of the journey had to be made in small boats. On February 12, 1733, Yamacraw Bluff was reached. The men began work at once, and before dark four large tents were raised and ready to protect the entire party. During their first night on Georgia soil Oglethorpe refused to sleep in a tent, and wrapping a cloak about him lay on the ground by the great fire like a shepherd watching over his flock.

The next morning the men went cheerfully to work, clearing the land and building homes. For many weeks they were busy. Oglethorpe would not allow the men to build him a house. He raised a tent under four tall pines and there he lived for nearly a year. Oglethorpe himself planned the new town, and the beautiful city of Savannah is today a monument to his taste and judgment. The colony remained and grew until it has become a great State, Georgia, "the Empire State of the South."—By Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

Range Paralysis

We had one case this year of range paralysis when pullets were well grown, after they were let out of park. The pullet would go out of doors and would be a long time getting in the brooder-house at night.

We had some cod-liver oil left from early feeding (had discontinued using it) and gave the pullet as much as a teaspoon every night. She showed improvement soon. It was necessary to band her in order to be able to find her readily. After 10 days she had almost entirely recovered. Later after we took the band off it was impossible to find her. They do not dislike the oil. We used a good grade of oil.

This method might not cure all cases. It is the first case of paralysis that we have ever been able to cure, the first time we ever used cod-liver oil except in mash. I think that it would be best to give it clear and in good-sized doses in acute cases. I would give it twice each day. We feed it all Winter to the hens, but a cheaper grade.

Sunshine is nature's way, but in our climate we do not always get enough sun, and at a time when it is most needed. It is needless to say that all the flock should be kept under sanitary conditions.

New York. H. F.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nov. 17-24. — Americal Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 21-23.—Michigan State Potato Growers' Meeting and Show, Big Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 20-22.—Maine State Pomological Society, City Hall, Portland, Me. E. L. White, secretary, Bowdoinham, Me. Mr. Grant G. Hitchings, the New York apple grower, will make an address.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1.—Cleveland Live Stock Show, fourteenth Cleveland poultry and pet stock show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-6.—Michigan State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Waters-Klingman Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dec. 4-6.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Dec. 12-14—Illinois State Horticultural Society, annual meeting Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana, Ill.

Dec. 12-15.—Vineland, N. J., Poultry Show and judging exhibit.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 15-18.—Agricultural week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 28-Feb. 2 — Pittsburgh Poultry, Pigeon and Bantam Show, Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa. Secretary Harry J. Singer, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Vineland, N. J., Egg Contest

The twelfth year of the Vineland Egg-laying Contest, at Vineland, N. J., closed on October 22, 1928, with a total egg production by competing birds during the 51 weeks of the contest of 173,928 eggs. This is an average production per year per bird of 173.9 eggs, based upon the 1,000 officially competing birds entered in the contest on November 1, 1927. Mortality has been higher at the Vineland contest during the past year than usual, although no epilemic of disease has been present.

The Vineland contest has been won by pen 36, a S. C. White Leghorn entry made by C. W. Brown, New Jersey, with the production of 2,544 eggs by the 10 competing birds. This winning is of particular interest when it is known that Mr. Brown has been painstakingly and systematically trapnesting and pedigreeing birds for several years. It is probable that no poultry breeder knows more about his breeding stock than Mr. Brown knows about his. The excellent record make by that pen, as well as the records made by many other pens, stands out as a vindication of systematic attention to trapnesting and pedigreeing as practicable methods for use by poultry breeders.

The leading pens in the various breeds are as follows:

S. C. W. L., C. W. Brown, N. J. 2,544
B. P. R., R. C. Cobb, Mass. 2,430
R. I. R., Pinecrest Orchards, Mass. 2,303
S. C. B. Minorca, Stephen H. Costa, N. J. .. 1,742
W. Wyandotte, Gouverneur Cadwalader, Pa. 1,612
J. B. Giant, Wm. E. Roch, N. J. 1,492
W. Orpington, J. I. Lyle, N. J. 1,446

The following lists indicate the 20 high pens and the 20 high birds for the year:

C. W. Brown, N. J., S. C. W. L. 2,544
R. C. Cobb, Mass., B. P. R. 2,430
C. E. Flinchbaugh, Pa., S. C. W. L. 2,324
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., R. I. R. 2,303
E. Carey, Ohio, S. C. W. L. 2,292
Fox & Son, N. J., S. C. W. L. 2,292
R. O. Boyce, Del., S. C. W. L. 2,279
T. R. Apgar, N. J., S. C. W. L. 2,258
Welsbret Farm, Pa., S. C. W. L. 2,255
Pine Hill Pltry Farm, Mass., R. I. R. 2,190
A. L. Vreeland, N. J., B. P. R. 2,187
M. Johnson, Texas, S. C. W. L. 2,173
Charlescote Farm, Mass., R. I. R. 2,172
E. J. Rubright, N. J., S. C. W. L. 2,129
Marshall Farm, Ala., S. C. W. L. 2,127
Tan-Stag Pltry. Breeders, N. J., S.C.W.L. .. 2,112
G. Walters, N. J., S. C. W. L. 2,081
E. N. Benson, Jr., Pa., S. C. W. L. 2,078
Busy Bee Pltry Farm, N. J., S. C. W. L. .. 2,075
Sunny Slope Farm, N. Y., S. C. W. L. 2,057
W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich., S. C. W. L. .. 2,057

Fox & Son, N. J. S. C. W. L. 290
Fox & Son, N. J., S. C. W. L. 290
R. O. Boyce, Del., S. C. W. L. 288
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., R. I. R. 287
C. W. Brown, N. J., S. C. W. L. 284
R. C. Cobb, Mass., B. P. R. 281
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., R. I. R. 281
R. C. Cobb, Mass., B. P. R. 279
Pine Hill Pltry Farm, Mass., R. I. R. 278
C. W. Brown, N. J., S. C. W. L. 276
C. W. Brown, N. J., S. C. W. L. 272
R. O. Boyce, Del., S. C. W. L. 271
Marshall Farm, Ala., S. C. W. L. 269
R. C. Cobb, Mass., B. P. R. 267
R. A. Carlton, N. J., S. C. W. L. 266
Charlescote Farm, Mass., R. I. R. 265
R. O. Boyce, Del., S. C. W. L. 265
Pine Hill Pltry Farm, Mass., R. I. R. 264
T. R. Apgar, N. J., S. C. W. L. 264
Whitegg Farm, Inc., N. J., S. C. W. L. 264

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The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th Street, New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

A subscriber reports that an individual using the name of Atlantic and Pacific Hotel Supply Co., 456 W. 29th St., New York City, solicits shipments of dressed pigs and fails to make returns. The address given is a vacant room and no one can be found who knows anything about such a company. We desire to warn readers against shipping to this fly-by-night concern.

This college, in co-operation with the University of Toronto, has X-rayed some eggs under the direction of Paul R. Hadley, of Fanwood, N. J., and has hatched the same, and the chickens are now growing in our experimental laboratories. We have not as yet issued a report of any description, and probably will not do so for some months.

This type of work is interesting from certain scientific points of view, and until such time as we can get something definite that might be of some commercial value I can see no object in issuing a report. I think you can appreciate our point of view, and will understand that we are not interested in anything but the facts or semi-facts of the case, and it even might require the using of more eggs, perhaps in slightly different manner, and it leaves the situation where it is impossible to state at what time or when any report would be ready. There is one sure thing, that a problem of this kind from an institutional standpoint should be carried as far as finances and time will permit. There are some things that might be easy, such as the rate of growth of the chick up to broiler age, or some such age, but whether these chicks will breed or lay, or continue to grow, or anything of this nature is a long-time proposition. W. R. GRAHAM.
Ontario Agricultural College.

We have promised our readers to report any developments of interest in the matter of X-rayed eggs for hatching purposes. Prof. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College of Canada was reported to have conducted some experiments under the direction of Mr. Hadley, and we therefore asked the professor for a statement of his results. From the above letter it appears that nothing definite has yet been determined by the experiments conducted, and the college very properly refuses to make any statement until sufficient time has elapsed to make it possible to determine definite facts in favor or against the X-ray treatment of hatching eggs. It would be well if Mr. Hadley showed a similar conservatism on the proposition.

Following up the literature of the World Wide Education Bureau, Chicago, a representative of the "bureau" called upon me to sell me for the sum of $33.20 "ten years' extension service," as he said, and in addition give me one set of the "New World Wide Cyclopedia," and four completed volumes of the "loose leaf extension service," which service is referred to on the blank contract and copy enclosed herewith. I was then to act as a "stool pigeon" to lure my friends to purchase the matter in the contract forms for the sum of $200 per; in other words, give to prospects my indorsement of the proposition. Needless to say I very positively and promptly declined to be a bell wether for a purported reduction-in-price consideration to lure my friends into signing a contract for a work they would probably have no use for when they got it, especially when the leading encyclopedias are accessible at our public library without money and without price. A. B. O.
Illinois.

The above remarks of our Illinois subscribers refer to the sales scheme of the above-named company to sell an encyclopedia with a "loose leaf extension service." First the prospect receives a letter advising him that a complete eight-volume set was being held for him without cost or obligation. He was selected because of his "standing in the community," and similar bunkum. All he had to do was to initial a postal card and return it. He did so with the result that he was called upon by a strong-arm salesman as above narrated. This is invariably the result of signing return postal cards for book agency concerns or questionable investment houses. Such sales methods are rightly scored by the subscriber, and his refusal to allow his name to be used to seduce others who may know him to fall for the deceptive scheme is worthy of the highest praise. Too often men of prominence in a community allow their names to be used by sharpers in exchange for some supposed favor. If the encyclopedia and extension service are meritorious they should be sold on a fair and square basis without resorting to false pretenses to lure buyers. Book agents have well deserved the unenviable reputation with which the public regards them.

On August 30 I gave an order to a young man, who said he was trying to get funds to go to a medical college, for magazines. It seemed all right, but as no magazines arrived during September, and I had been reading your Publisher's Desk, I sent to the firm. I had parted with $6.50, and had the receipts. It was The Publishers' Service Syndicate, 154 Nassau St., New York. Letter returned marked, "Moved, left no address." The magazines I subscribed to were *Physical Culture, American Boy, Delineator, Pictorial Review*, but as none has arrived I am afraid I have been defrauded.
New Jersey. MRS. E. P.

Here is another victim of an alleged subscription agent claiming that he was earning money to go to college. This story appeals to most right-thinking people, whether they have had a college education themselves or not. The trouble is most agents making such an appeal are frauds. The Publisher's Service Syndicate also seems to have disappeared.

Please advise me what you think of the claims made in the enclosed literature for the Magnetic Health Pad, an electrical device to magnetize or polarize the iron in the blood. D. F.

If the announcement of this "Magnetic Health Pad" is, as the president of the company offering it for sale says, "The best news that I have been able to offer in a long time," one may be thankful that he has escaped other news and offers from the same source. To be the "Dear Friend" of someone who wishes to relieve you of $42.50 in exchange for what appears to be a coil of insulated wire protected by a cover and fitted with attachments for connecting with an electric light socket is a doubtful honor. It would also prove an expensive friendship if one's credulity allowed him to invest in the health pad in the belief that it, or any other electrical device, could magetize the iron in the blood and cause it to absorb more oxygen from the air breathed. Despite the statements in the advertising literature of this device, the iron in the blood cannot be magnetized and it is not this iron that absorbs the oxygen from the inspired air. This latter function belongs to the hemoglobin of the blood, of which iron forms but a small part. A coil of wire, or a straight wire, through which an electric current is passing does produce what is called a magnetic field in its vicinity. This magnetic field is made important use of in electrical mechanics, but it has no known curative influence upon disease. One is constantly within such fields when engaged in the ordinary affairs of life. If he wishes to be deliberately exposed to an artificial magnetic field, he may stand under a light or power wire upon the street. The iron in his blood will not be magnetized and he will not absorb more oxygen from the air he breathes, but being out of doors may benefit him and he will, at least, be saved the $42.50 that he might otherwise be tempted to spend for a magnetic pad, and he will have no occasion to be an agent in helping to delude some trusting friend through the sale to him of another pad and the pocketing of a $20 commission upon it.

I shipped a case of eggs to the New Jersey Butter & Egg Co., 316 Greenwich St., New York on May 29, and have not received returns. I wrote to them June 11 and have not received an answer. Will you find out if this firm has quit business or the cause of the delay. I have dealt with this firm for over a year and always received prompt returns. F. J. C.
New York.

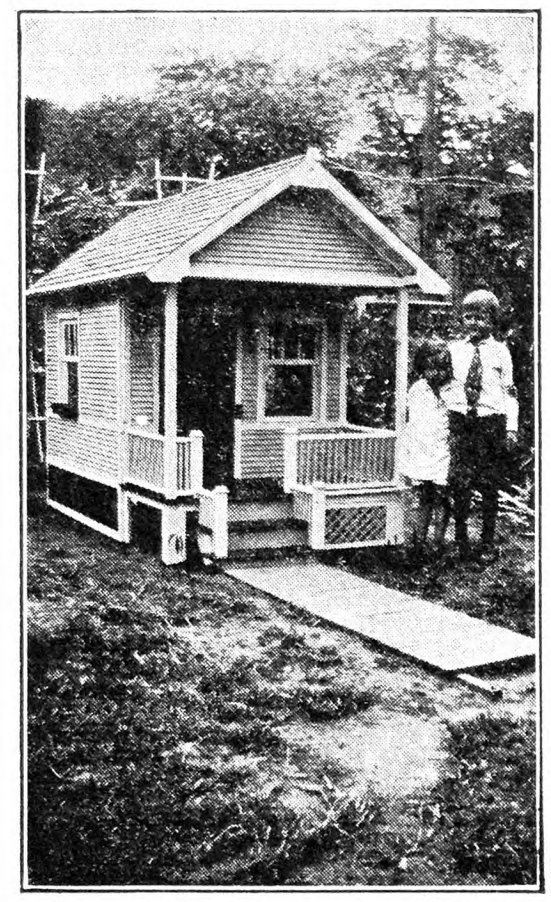
The New Jersey Butter & Egg Co. has followed the tactics of the fly-by-night concerns. They have moved from 316 Greenwich Street and we have not been able to locate them. We are therefore unable to collect the account. The experience goes to prove the necessity of making investigation before sending shipments to unknown parties.

FLAPPER: "I would like to try on that vieux rose frock in the window." Saleslady: "I'm sorry, that's a lampshade, but we could copy is for you."—Everybody's Weekly.

A Real Child's House

A fond father planned and built this house in his backyard for his children to play in. He says he has been already been repaid for his time and work. The workmanship throughout is that of a real mechanic although the father is a film developer by profession.

The house is lined with wall board, and the mouldings at the ceiling are studded with small electric bulbs. There is a real panel door with a Yale modern-day lock and an electric door bell. The



Real House in Miniature Size Built for the Children

windows are of different size glass and they raise and lower like real windows. The tiny building throughout is painted, it stands in the backyard and wires from house connect it.

The father at this time is sowing the ground around about to grass and is giving the layout the appearance of a pleasing landscape. J. L. GRAFF.
Illinois.

Rights in Lane

To get to my place one has to come through lane leading from public highway, and the lane is bordered on both sides by another man's land. I work this lane and received pay from the town, my father worked it before me, and received time off highway. Now owner of land on each side of lane trims his field of heavy brush, and throws it into lane, has no intention of removing it. When he built his fence over in lane he set them on lane side about 3 ft. How wide should the lane be? It is used by this man, myself and public. This lane has been in use by my ancestors for over a hundred years, and this man has threatened to close lane. Can he do so? I have never had this trouble before, and there have been three different owners of this land. I do not think he has the right to throw brush on public highway, nor close lane or set the fence over.
New York. C. A. S.

Probably you and your ancestors have obtained adverse title to this lane in question, if it was not mentioned in any of the deeds. If it was mentioned in the deeds you will look there for the width of lane and the right which you have. If it was not mentioned and you have obtained adverse title you have title to so much as is necessary to permit you to pass back and forth freely. If adverse title has been obtained no one has a right to obstruct a free passage by the building of a fence or by the depositing of brush or other refuse. N. T.

Trouble Over Line Fence

My neighbor's and my pasture lie together. We each fix half the fence. He has sold his cows and will have nothing to do with the fence, and last year we had trouble over it. Do I have to fix his half of the fence? He says if my cows come in his pasture he will poison them.
New Jersey. S. F. D.

A fence between the adjoining properties must be repaired and kept in condition by the person on whose property the fence is located, if he wishes to keep his cows or animals in the pasture. There is no duty upon an adjoining property owner to pay part of the expenses for the repair of the fence unless there is some written agreement to that effect showing the portion each person is to bear towards the expenses.

Your neighbor could not poison your cows should you allow them to trespass upon his land, but he can bring an action against you for the damages done to his land by your cows. H. R.

HUBBY: "I'm afraid we're on the road to the poorhouse." Wifey: "Well, if we are, then a lot of other people around here are, too." "Maybe; but we're passing them on the road."—Judge.

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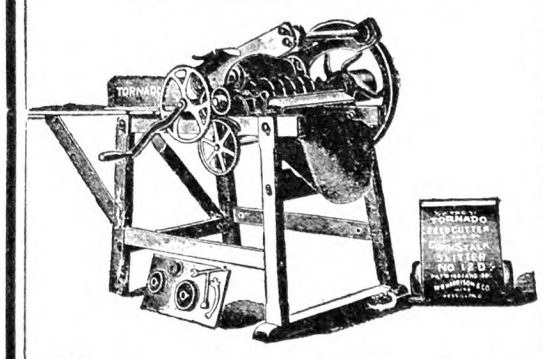
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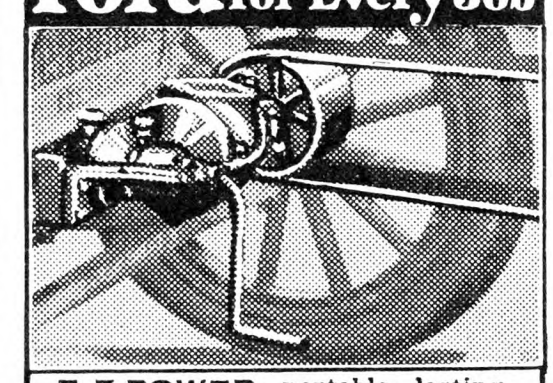
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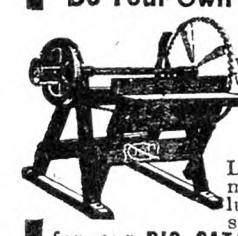
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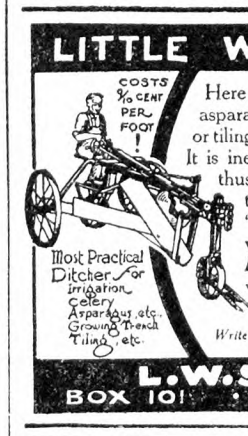

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LIST FREE. **E. L. CRONK - Red Hook, N. Y.**

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**

Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Oat Straw—All Kinds Hay

Carloads—delivered your station.

James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Working poultry partner by business man; not far from New York. ADVERTISER 5063, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Caretaker and farmer who is a good horseman; single or with no children; wages $100 a month, small house and privileges; send copy of references and facts as to experience. FARMER, care Friend Advertising Agency, 171 Madison Ave., New York.

HELP WANTED—Boy to assist and learn poultry business at Long Island; good home; state age. ADVERTISER 5061, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for general housework; family four adults; wages $45 month; good home. EUGENE HAWKINS, East Patchogue, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, married, willing worker, for commerical place; must show results; wife can assist with housework or take full charge if she so desires. ADVERTISER 5067, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper in quiet village home of three adults; middle-aged person, good health, desiring comfortable home, reasonable compensation; reply qualifications, references. ADVERTISER 5068, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Herdsman, capable of fitting Herefords for show; also experienced man for general farm work; state wages. Inquire WM. LILLIS, Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—Married farmer, operate dairy farm; state experience, qualifications, wages expected. ADVERTISER 5073, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A middle-aged woman or girl for housework on small farm; small wages but good home and steady employment. MRS. O. W. SHERMAN, Mahopac, N. Y.

COUPLE for modern poultry farm; man take charge poultry; woman assist owner's housework day and half weekly; wages $70 month, separate, new apartment, fuel, electric, eggs, chickens furnished; write details. CERTIFIED POULTRY FARM, Box 276, Mountain View, N. J.

WANTED—Single man for dairy barn work; must be neat and clean and good dry-hand milker; private estate, purebred Guernsey cattle; no booze; state salary, age, nationality in first letter. ADVERTISER 5079, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER on garden farm, any age if respectable and capable. J. H. LAVERY, Delmar, N. Y.

COUPLE WANTED—I recently purchased the 80-acre town farm three miles north of New Canaan, Conn., as a place to which my children may come from New York City to spend week ends, holidays, and their Summer vacations. I need from December 1 a trustworthy New England couple, about 30, husband as general farmer, woodsman and supervisor; wife as occasional cook and housekeeper. Will have a work team, three saddle horses, about three cows, some dogs, chickens and miscellaneous pets. Plenty of work. Good pay. Excellent living conditions after June 1, but not so good this Winter while old farmhouse is being modernized and equipped with electricity, furnace, baths, etc. ADVERTISER 5084, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A woman, middle-aged, for general cooking for a small sanitarium; also a woman from 28 to 35 for dining room and dish washing; positions pleasant and permanent. ROSS SANITARIUM, Brentwood, N. Y.

WOMAN WANTED—General cleaning, salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Chauffeur-mechanic for commercial florist; must be single, white, over 30; only reliable man may apply. CURT THIMM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A man for milking and farm work; married preferred; steady work. ADVERTISER 5081, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single woman under 40 for assistant general supply departments, housework; small school boys; permanent; salary $55 per month and maintenance. GRANT FANCHER, Supt., Lawrence, Mass.

Situations Wanted

WE DO pruning, top-working, bridge-grafting, budding, according to latest Cornell methods; very capable men; no proposition too large or small; best of reference; send your request early; give us a try-out. A. E. WEIRICH, Adams Basin, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT, highest qualifications, for commercial or private estate. ADVERTISER 5044, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, chauffeur and butter-maker or laundress, with two children 9 and 10, desire position in Westchester County; at present employed; references. ADVERTISER 5037, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, good butter-maker, life experience with cows; Protestant-American; no tobacco or liquor; references. ADVERTISER 5054, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARN man, good dry-hand milker, middle-aged, strictly sober and reliable; references; state wages and full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 5055, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged German, cook and butler, desires position with wealthy adult family where no objection keep dog; wages according to work. 246 W. 21st St., New York City.

COMMERCIAL orchardist, married, 37, American, open for engagement April 1; life experience, college training; best references; management of producing orchard or large development job. ADVERTISER 5052, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER, experienced milker, single, wants a job on dairy farm. J. BAKKER, R. F. D. 1, Gladstone, N. J.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of Jersey herd by single man with years of experience. Address H., care Postmaster, McDonough, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, married, middle-aged American, reliable and honest, with best of references, desires to work a large, well-equipped plant, share basis; might consider taking position as working superintendent. LEWIS HAPPICH, Greene, N. Y.

WANTED by a good all around, middle-aged single man, a good place on small farm or estate and might consider taking a small place on shares with everything furnished. Address DAY, 957 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as farm superintendent or herdsman; reliable, honest and steady; can also furnish two helpers. ADVERTISER 5071, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, 28 years, wishes creamery work; A-1 butter-maker, cottage cheese and certified milk production; licensed New York and New Jersey Babcock milk tester; also licensed chauffeur; 12 years' experience; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 5070, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as herdsman; Cornell degree plus practical experience; references and details if interested. ADVERTISER 5069, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION by middle-aged couple, as caretakers on place; wife, nice cook; or working foreman on place, care poultry, lawn, etc.; good reference. ADVERTISER 5072, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position in dairy barn, good milker; single, American; state details, etc. JOHN WORTMAN, Clinton, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, single, eight years' experience, agricultural school training; commercial or private. ADVERTISER 5075, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager desires position; 27 years of age, Protestant, married, no children; 10 years' experience in all branches, specializing in egg production; references. BOX 863, Schenectady, N. Y.

ENGLISH couple seeks positions; butler, chambermaid; together or separate; young, tall; now in Florida. ADVERTISER 5078, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted to operate a poultry farm or hatchery; have many years of experience in this line of business; can take full charge and make business pay a good profit; will consider best salary offer. Write, HARRY WALKER, Alexandria, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, married, 14 years' experience. BOX 501, Bayville, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE young man, well educated, wishes position on private poultry farm in capacity wherein he will learn practical and technical ends of business. ADVERTISER 5088, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, single; pheasants, turkeys; wishes position near New York. ADVERTISER 5082, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED by month or foreman by thoroughly competent fruit and general farmer; married, with family; willing to help; A-1 references; present employer 6½ years. ADVERTISER 5086, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN man and wife, age 40, with family of three (girl 18 and 2 smaller children) want position as foreman or caretaker on farm; nine years last place, death of owner; best of reference. ADVERTISER 5087, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, possessing outstanding qualifications; college graduate; single. ADVERTISER 5090, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position, caretaker, handy-man, on gentleman's estate farm; respectable, educated, middle-aged, married man; understands farming, gardening, poultry, plumbing, roofing, carpentering, some electrical work, painting, handy with auto, farm machinery repairs; best references furnished. ADVERTISER 5089, care Rural New-Yorker.

USEFUL man, single, open for position on private estate, poultry, gardening, generally handy. ADVERTISER 5091, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house; 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—Farm, 126 acres, 12 miles Ocean City, Md.; good Alfalfa, poultry, truck land; wood will pay for it; come and see it. N. N. MATTHEWS, Berlin, Md.

FOR SALE—Large dairy and fruit farm with electric, on much traveled post road, near electric railway; 13-room house, tenant house included. HELEN PAUZA, Stottville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—112 acres, 38,000 ft. of sawable timber, 12-room house, large barn, nearly new, and 5 other barns; half mile State road; very fertile, lots water; near Albany. ADVERTISER 5060, care Rural New-Yorker.

CONNECTICUT Valley farm, Southern Vermont; tobacco, onions, asparagus, dairy; State road near depot. J. HAMILTON, Vernon, Vt.

FARM to lease with joint ownership of dairy herd; hay and ensilage for 40 head; Hartford vicinity. ADVERTISER 5059, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—8½-acre poultry farm, including 700 chickens, in Passaic County, 3 miles from Paterson; 4 incubators, 1,000 eggs; horse, cow and Ford truck; 6-room house in good condition; also 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 brooder stoves and 5 houses for 2,500 chicks; good macadam road past house; price $12,000, terms reasonable. MR. PETER DeRUITER, R. F. D. 3, Romaine Road, Paterson, N. J.

TO RENT—3 nicely furnished rooms on farm; $10 month. ADVERTISER 5066, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—17 acres good truck land, 14 miles from Easton, Pa.; good market, half mile from cement road; price $2,500. ADVERTISER 5074, care Rural New-Yorker.

200-ACRE Delaware County dairy and cauliflower farm; large basement barn, excellent house, other buildings; complete line machinery; 30 head cattle and team; price $6,500; small cash payment; must sell immediately. ADVERTISER 5077, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—2 farms, adjoining; one contains 146 acres, the other 90 acres; will sell separately or together; sold to settle estate; situated 3½ miles from the old historic village of Kinderhook. Address POST OFFICE BOX 183, Kinderhook, N. Y.

WANTED—Best farm $1,000 down will buy; send full details. ADVERTISER 5076, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRODUCTIVE 150 acres, some fruit, timber, good buildings; near Cornell; sell with or without equipment. ADVERTISER 5065, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent small poultry farm at once, near city or town, in New York State. ADVERTISER 5064, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—40-acre New Jersey farm, 25 miles from New York City; 1,500 capacity modern poultry plant, stocked; six acres in ornamental nursery stock; two-family house, each having six rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; half mile from depot; for particulars, address ADVERTISER 5080, care Rural New-Yorker.

$1,000, $500 CASH buys 12 acres; finest building sites in New York State. BQX 41, Highview, N. Y.

WANTED to buy stocked, equipped dairy farm on 50 per cent of income; experienced farmer. ADVERTISER 5083, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—50-acre farm, fine 12-room house, outbuildings, all improvements; most picturesque mountain section; 4 hours from New York; suitable home or business. ADVERTISER 5085, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs. extracted, $2, prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

PURE honey, 5-lb. pails clover, 90 cents; buckwheat, 75c postpaid; send for price list 10-lb. pails, 60-lb. cans. CHAS MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2 Raquette Lake, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75; 12 5-lb. pails, prepaid; 60-lb. cans. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

LADIES hair work at reasonable rates. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

PEANUTS—New crop fresh farmer's stock, right from the vine; 25 lbs., $2.75; 50, $5; 100, $9; 500, $40; freight or express; orders filled promptly. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

BOARD elderly person or children; very good home. CORA M. HOPPER, Oakland, N. J.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

WOMAN would like to board elderly people, invalids preferred; best of care given; have electric, phone service. MRS. ROBST, Deans, N. J.

WANTED—Antique pistols and revolvers. COLLECTOR, 29 Pitt St., Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED to trade sweet potatoes for good apples. ROBERT PARSONS, Townsend, Va.

CIDER apples, carload, at 60 cents per hundred. AVALON FRUIT FARM, Chillicothe, Ohio.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FINEST quality golden-rod buckwheat honey, 60 lbs., $5.60; two, $10.50; clover, 60 lbs., $6.75; amber, clover, buckwheat comb, $4.80, $4.50, 24 sections, here; 5 lbs. clover, $1.20; two, $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80 delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., $1.65, postpaid; write for reduction on quantities; our prices the lowest; 60 lbs. here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.60. NORTH BRANCH APIARIES, North Branch, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

BUCKWHEAT for hens, $2.25 a hundred. ED. GRANGER, Rt. 8, Ithaca, N. Y.

HOME-GROWN pecans, large size, 60 cents pound; 5 and 10-pound bags; orders accepted now; shipments begin November 1; checks with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 2 pails, $2.05; 4 pails, $4 postpaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $8.50; buckwheat, 10 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, light amber, here, $6. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

JUMBO peanuts, field stock, 8c pound; hand-picked, 15c pound; special price large lots. R. R. LANKFORD, Franklin, Va.

BOX, 15 hand-painted Christmas or birthday cards, $1; sample, 10c. MRS. L. G. WINANS, R. D. 2, Belmar, N. J.

GOOD pecans for sale, 40 cents pound, any quantity, f.o.b. here. M. N. CHILDS, Bronwood, Ga.

WANTED—Car straw, guaranteed not mouldy; state price. R. P. EUSNER, Monticello, N. Y.

WANTED — Wood-turning lathe and tools. WILLIAM O. KAHLER, Appleton, N. Y.

SHELLBARK meats, $1.50 per lb.; black walnut meats, $1.25 per lb.; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs. for $1; shellbarks, $1.50 for 10 lbs.; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

"SHURE-POP" white rice (shelled) Golden Queen (ear) corn, to third zone, parcel post, 25 lbs., $3.25; 10 lbs., $1.50. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

DELICIOUS honey for Christmas; why not let us deliver a pail to your friends? Ten lbs. extracted, within 3d zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5 lbs. clover, $1.25; buckwheat, $1; 40 lbs., $6.75; buckwheat, $5.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly gentleman to board with excellent care and homelike. ADVERTISER 5062, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Quilt piecing to do, prices reasonable. SYBIL BOREN, Portland, Tenn.

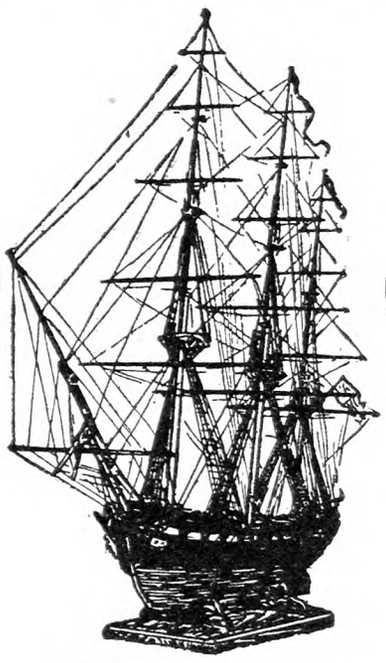
BOARDERS for country; elderly people preferred; warm rooms; $10 per week. MRS. MARK COVENEY, Mansfield, Pa.

PECANS—Best quality, large, medium, hand graded, machine polished, in sacks, 55 cents pound; fancy gift baskets, 10 pounds, $5.75; 4 pounds, $2.40; insured delivery; check, money order. J. R. RITTER, Kingstree, S. C.

DAIRY machinery for sale, No. 15 De Laval cream separator and three-brush steam turbine bottle washer; also ABC electric washing machine; all in good condition. MACBRAE FARM, Flemington, N. J.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 95c, $1.75, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

PECANS—Home-grown, large paper shell, 60 cents pound prepaid. J. L. CARTER, Ellaville, Ga.



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—and the beauty goes deeper than the frosting!

SOME women seem to be born lucky. In the first place, every cake they bake is good looking. More than that, there seems to be something different about the flavor—a delicate, unmistakable richness that is often lacking in another cake made by an equally skillful but less fortunate cook.

Usually, however, this luck is not kitchen luck—it's grocery-store luck. Investigate—you'll find that these women have discovered, or have learned from a wise, experienced mother, that there is one flour that gives a little better flavor to everything they bake. They buy Pillsbury's Best Flour, because they know it gives their baked foods a flavor and a richness that is the envy of every woman in the neighborhood!

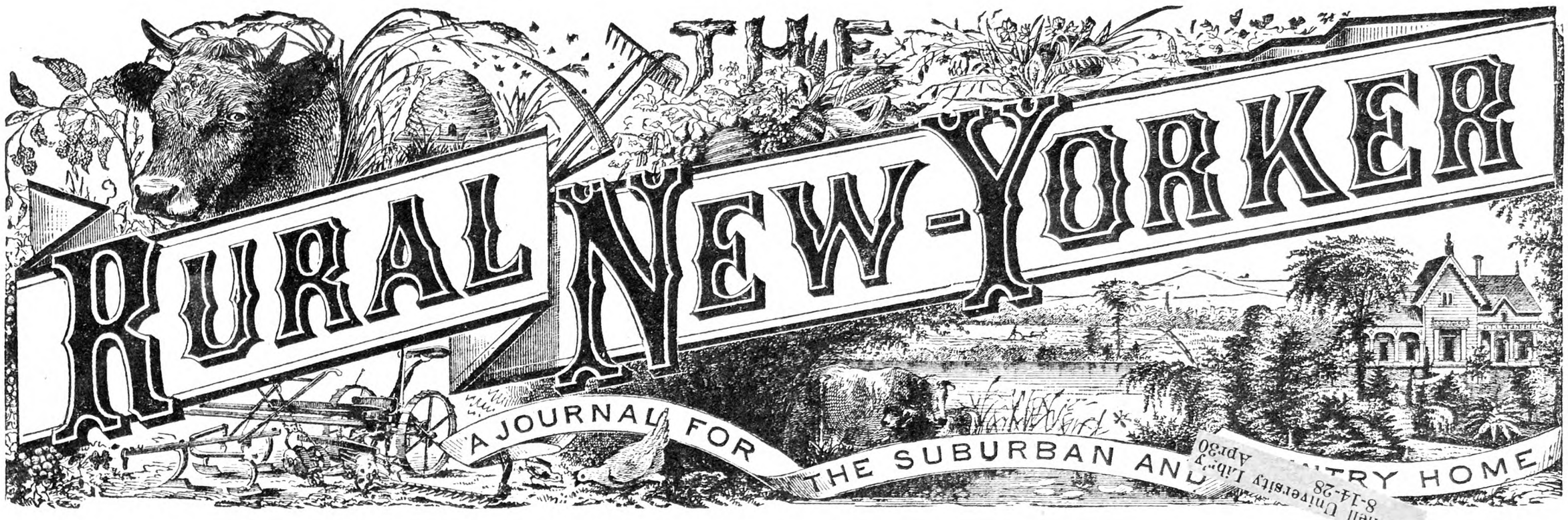
The secret is in the wheat fields

Food experts of leading women's magazines, say that the flour you use has a lot to do with the flavor of the foods you bake. This is true. The secret is in the wheat—the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company has developed its own method of selecting and blending wheats to produce this superior flavor. The grain is then milled according to standards of dependability which have been famous for sixty years. The result is Pillsbury's Best Flour—your surest protection against baking failures, and your guarantee of finer flavor in everything you bake — cakes, biscuits, pastry, bread!

for finer flavor

in everything you bake ~
cakes, pastry, biscuits, bread

Pillsbury's Best Flour



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The Beeches by the Water Side

Grape Varieties in General

RUN through the variety vineyard the fore part of October, and then try to form a free opinion as to which class of fruit you like the best—apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, raspberry, strawberry, blackberry or grape. The test is hardly fair to the rest of the fruit kingdom, for the grape has such a wide assortment of colors, flavors, shapes, sizes and interesting little appeals all crowded into a relatively short period that it is difficult to resist. When it is at the height of its season one begins to understand why the grape is perhaps the most popular amateur fruit.

Of course Concord and Niagara, the two most cosmopolitan varieties, are known to everyone, the former the grape that extended grape-growing to most corners of the country and permitted grapevines in most backyards. Concord is still unquestionably the foremost eastern variety. Productiveness, adaptability to a wide range of soil and climate, and vigor and healthfulness of vine, have placed it ahead of the list in spite of the fact that the clusters shatter badly, and that the quality is not very high.

As for Niagara, were it a "black" grape, it might well outdo Concord. In the Hudson River Valley, for example, it consistently outyields Concord, the clusters are large and well formed, and the quality is as good as one would ask in a grape. For a real treat, try bagging some Niagara clusters on the vines with paper bags in early July, and cutting them the middle of October. If they are left in the bags in a cool place, the golden yellow bunches will prove a great treat for the Thanksgiving table. If a "white" grape is wanted, Niagara is the one, just as Concord is among "black" grapes, and this applies to both the commercial vineyard and the home garden.

But when the question comes to a red variety to complete the color scheme, the question is more difficult. In the Finger Lakes region of New York, with its long ripening season, the variety would be Catawba, an old variety, but one which wherever it is at home, is not surpassed in refreshing and pleasing flavor by any other sort now grown. Unfortunately it requires a longer season than most regions permit, and it must be kept closely pruned or it will overbear with poor clusters. This is the variety that established a grape industry near Cincinnati, and which inspired Longfellow to write a poem concerning its virtues.

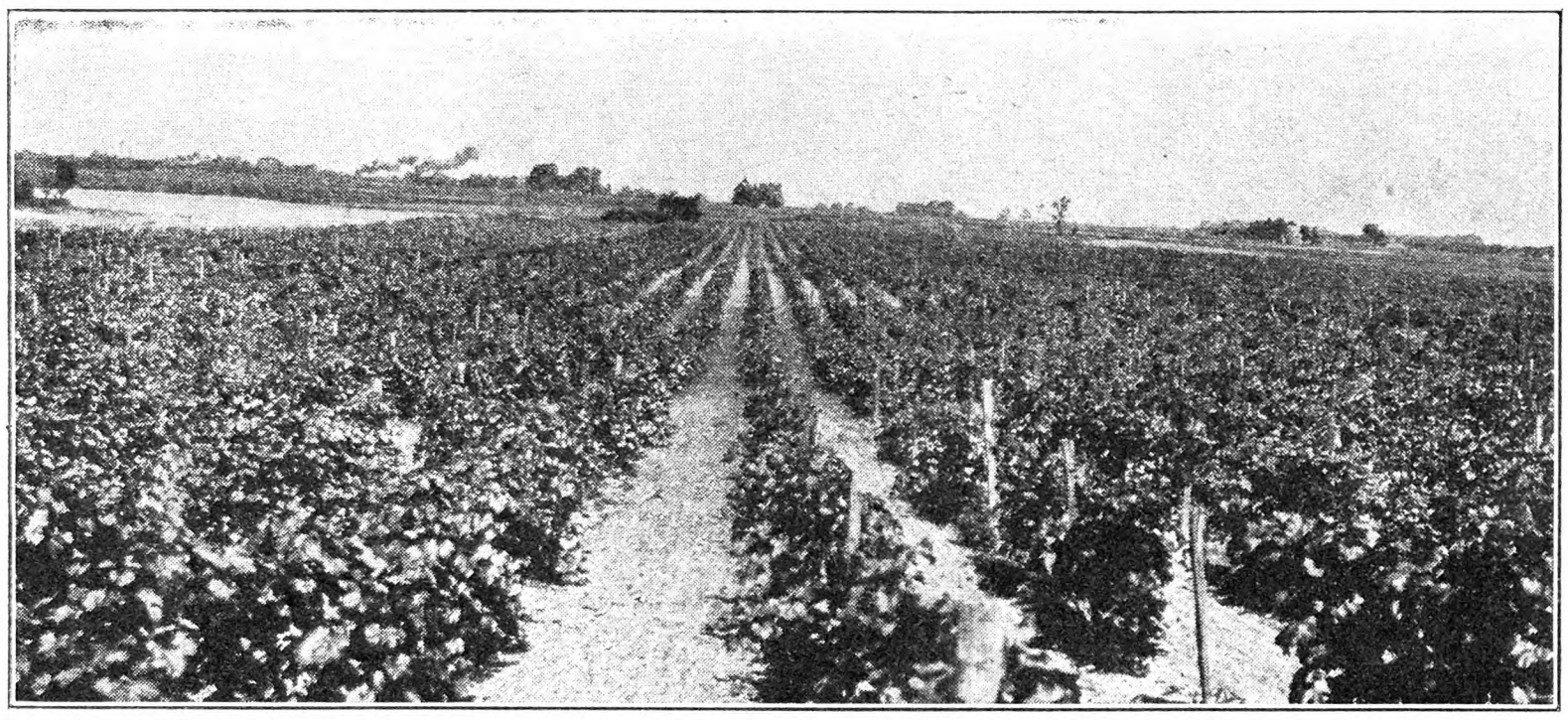
All things considered, Delaware most nearly fills the requirements for a high quality red grape adapted to a wide range, and accordingly Delaware receives standard recommendation for planting with Concord and Niagara. The season is sufficiently short to make it suitable to many regions, and although the vine is somewhat delicate, and both the clusters and berries are small, yet the quality of fruit is rated by many as the best of American grapes. The compact, cylindrical, shapely clusters with their heavy shoulders are especially attractive. Certainly it is well suited to the home vineyard and the roadside stand even though the limited demand upon the open market makes it of questionable value as a variety for commercial planting.

If there are other vines nearby to provide for cross-pollination, then Brighton, which is self-sterile, must be considered. The clusters are of good size though loose, and not always full, and the color is a bit too dark to be unusually attractive. The flavor is mild and pleasant, and the seeds separate from the tender pulp so easily as to characterize the variety.

There are a score of others if more than one red grape is desired. For an early kind of excellent quality, not unlike Delaware in fruit, and superior in vine, is Berckmans; while another of similar character is Moyer, with its larger, earlier, and darker red fruit, quite acceptable to anyone. Two strangely "foxy" grapes are Lutie and Lucile, the latter with large clusters and productivity to recommend it. Quite by contrast are the tender, rich, vinous-flavored Brilliant, and the pleasant musky Diana, both having a strong infiltration of the European grape; while the attractive, large, long clusters, fair productiveness, melting texture, and mild flavor of Iona make it one of the better kinds. Finally come several representatives from the justly famous Rogers' Hybrids, namely, Agawam, Massasoit, Goethe, Lindley and Salem. Agawam is perhaps best known, with its large, roundish-oval red berries, thick skin, and large shoe-peg-shaped seed. Salem, with which it is often confused, is of slightly better quality, the clusters not quite so large, the vine less vigorous, and most important of all, self-sterile.

It is a curious fact that most grapes, unlike peaches, carry a trademark or brand name which serves to distinguish them fairly well. Agawam and Salem, just mentioned, are a case in point. They are similar in their red color, size and shape of cluster, shape of berry, shape of seed, flavor, thickness of skin, and general vine characters, so that even the man who knows grapes does not distinguish the one from the other easily. Yet the two varieties are sharply separated by their flowers in the Spring. The stamens of Agawam are upright like the points of a king's crown, while the stamens of Salem flowers are reflected or turned downward like the ribs of a raised umbrella. This one point distinguishes the two varieties as clearly and quickly as though the fruit of one were black and the other white. Then there is the case of Downing and Secretary, both dark black grapes with oval berries and crackling skin and flesh. Yet when a berry of Downing is pulled from the cluster the little adhering "brush" by which it is attached is greenish, while the brush of Secretary is purple. These little points of interest are undoubtedly responsible for much of the interest in grapes that has extended through all time wherever grapes can be grown.

But to return to the red varieties, Goethe with its broad clusters and large peculiarly striped oval berries would be popular did it not require too long a growing season. As it is the fruit does not mature reliably north of New York City. Massasoit is of good quality, but the clusters are small and the vine not any too productive. Lindley, however, to the writer's way of thinking, is one grape that he should be sure to have in his private collection. What Lindley lacks in productiveness, attractiveness, and size it makes up for in a rich, clear, sweet flavor that should satisfy anyone. Vergennes is a long-keeping kind of fair quality, clusters having been held in common storage until March. Unfortunately it does not always mature well.



A Section of the Famous Chautauqua Grape Belt of Western New York, With Lake Erie in Distance. Fig. 680

Among the newer red sorts are Caco, which is said to be a cross between Catawba and Concord, but which has not proved superior to either in most sections. Then there is Dunkirk, with its refreshing Delaware flavor and larger in berry than that variety. Urbana is too late to mature in northern sections, otherwise its clusters of large oval berries characterized by a strong mixture of the European grape, would be a remarkable acquisition. And now come Keuka and other strongly European-like varieties, the product of the breeding work by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, to keep the list growing, and to increase the attraction and interest on the part of thousands of grape lovers and fanciers.

To mention black varieties brings an almost limitless discussion. For an early kind, Eclipse and Early Victor, although small in cluster, are of superior quality and very much worth while. Campbell Early is known by its tough flesh, by the purplish brush that is left when a berry is pulled from the cluster, by its jet black color, and by large clusters. It is prevented from wide planting by a vine that is finicky as to soil and climate. Moore's Early is better in quality, with large berries, attractive bluish color due to heavy bloom, but lacking size of cluster. Nevertheless it is next in line after Eclipse and Early Victor to prolong the season of "black" grapes, and really the first commercial black variety. A trifle later comes Worden, which if the berries would not crack so badly is so superior in quality to Concord, yet having the earmarks of that variety, that it might displace it. No vineyard is complete without Worden.

Long keeping is provided by Herbert and Barry, the former rated as one of the highest quality varieties grown, and the other characterized by its large berries and loose broad clusters. Both sorts have a peculiar fibrous texture that helps to identify them. They will keep in cold storage until Christmas, at least. Then there is America with its dash of reddish color in juice, stem and leaf, due to a mixture of the river grape, Vitis riparia; Marion, of even stronger Riparia flavor, and finally the small, spicy, almost pure Riparia species such as Bacchus, Clinton and Clevener. The name "Bacchus" indicates the original purpose of these varieties, which now becomes obsolete. They are interesting varieties, however, with their jet black color, reddish juice, peculiar spicy flavor, and vigorous vines. Birds enjoy them to the sorrow of the owner. Quite a contrast in size is the large fruited Hercules whose fruit is so large that to swallow it has been likened to swallowing an oyster. For hardiness Jonesville is suggested.

Among the newcomers are Sheridan, an improved Concord type which is recommended by compact fleshy firm berry, productiveness, and high quality, though the fact that it ripens later than Concord is no asset. Pontiac is a sweet, pleasantly flavored sort, and Fredonia is suggested as an improved early black variety.

The white varieties are considered by many to be as a group superior in flavor and quality to either the red or black kinds. This is a subject open to discussion, yet the fact remains that there are some superb white sorts. Diamond, for example, originated by Jacob Moore, who also produced the Brighton, is especially fine. The clusters are cylindrical, and compact, and although the vines are not always as vigorous as might be desired, Diamond is worthy of a place in grape lore. Early in the season is Winchell, often called "Green Mountain," seriously handicapped by small berries. A recent arrival, Portland, promises to usurp the place long held by Winchell. To all effects and purposes it is an early Niagara and two weeks earlier than that variety. Another good kind is Ontario, a trifle earlier in season and of superior quality but lacking somewhat in vine vigor and in size of fruit.

As interesting a variety as any is Croton, whose large clusters of small, watery berries are a pleasant change from the ordinary. Another variety also of Hudson River origin and of fair quality is Empire State, easily identified by its long, forked stem. Once hailed as a grape to revolutionize the industry, Empire State has taken its place as a good grape, but one not equal to Niagara for commercial purposes.

For those with a touch of the river grape, Vitis riparia, are Noah and Elvira, both high in sugar content but sprightly in flavor and not suited to dessert use. Then there is Kensington with long clusters of melting, oval berries; Ripley, a mild-flavored, delicious newcomer having relatively open clusters, and Brocton, another newcomer of richer flavor and compact cylindrical clusters.

To stop meandering through the range of shapes, sizes, flavors and colors and to pick a few favored sorts, the commercial vineyard can hardly afford any other variety than Concord at the present time. No black variety now extensively planted has yet been able to outyield Concord. A second choice is Niagara, which is profitable in spite of its white color.

Choosing from the black varieties for the home vineyard begin with Early Victor and Eclipse, follow with Moore's Early, Worden, Concord and Herbert. From the white sorts try Ontario or Portland, Diamond and Niagara. For red varieties begin with Moyer, following with Delaware or Berckmans, Brighton, Lindley and ending with Catawba or Vergennes.

And finally, the best part of all is that there are so many other varieties, each with its individuality and appeal that the discussion can be carried on indefinitely, through the Winter evenings long after election days have settled the political questions—and perhaps with just as much pleasure and even greater profit.

H. B. TUKEY.

"The Men of the Farms Belong to the Town"

"The men of the farms belongs to the town. We are one community and must pull together for the best interests of all."

THIS theme introduced by the chairman of the Country and Village Relations Committee, proved to be the keynote of a "farmers' night" meeting held by the Exchange Club, of Waterville, N. Y., one October evening. Speaker after speaker called attention to the necessity for co-operation between country and village, and Prof. Bruce Melvin of Cornell summed up the whole matter when he said, "All the interests and activities of the village and open country are the same. The farmer wants and must have the same as the villager. It is up to everyone in the entire community to cultivate the spirit of co-operation."

Just a year ago, as described in these columns, Waterville started a community survey. A committee made up of representatives of 17 village and farm organizations took charge of the work of sending out 2,000 questionnaires in order to get a definite idea of the interests and needs of the villagers and farm people residing within the natural trade area. The Exchange Club sponsored the survey.

At a public meeting the findings of the survey were given by Dr. Dwight Sanderson of the Rural Sociology Department at the State College of Agriculture, and his conclusions were as follows: "The

farms in our community will continue to furnish the bulk of the wealth and will be the birthplace of a majority of the population. It would seem therefore that one of the chief concerns of those interested in the community improvement, should be to give definite thought to the improvement of its agriculture, and to the building up of a spirit of community interest between the people of the village and those of the countryside around it. Their interests are common, neither can exist without the other, and only with the loyalty of all can a better community life be secured.

In furtherance of the project the Exchange Club appointed a permanent committee on country and village relationships, and one of the first moves was to arrange for the first of a series of "farmers' nights." The club members each invited as a guest, a farmer of the section, and several farmers were asked to speak on the subject, "What I expect of our village." Three of the club members were on the program speaking on, "What we expect of our farmer friends."

In his opening remarks, the chairman said: "This meeting is a direct result of our recent community survey. We want you farmers to know that we are ready and willing to work for and with you. Your problems are our problems."

The speaker told how farmers with their cars could get to the center of the village just as quickly as the merchant going from his home on foot. "It is your village," said he. "It is dependent on you just as you are dependent on it. You belong to Waterville." In conclusion he said that the club wanted criticisms and suggestions on how the village can help the farmers.

A local attorney told how the farmer used to be "independent" when he grew on his farm all the essentials for life, but nowadays the tiller of the soil is dependent on the village for his needs, and the village is also dependent on the farmer. They are no longer separated. Good roads and autos make us one big community. And by means of his radio the farmer is as much in touch with world affairs as the villager. The attorney told of his work on the town board in past year, and how the farm problem occupied most of the board's time. Now, however, it is the community at large that is studied, as the problems have become of common interest. The highway work and also the school work are of common interest and must be decided looking towards the best interests of all.

A prominent potato grower was next introduced and he, too, believes the farmer is dependent on the village. "We need the merchants, the bank, the churches and the school," said he. He thought the bank was one of the most important enterprises in town. The speaker said that the home market is the best and that local growers should take advantage of it. The home market eliminates risk, cost of transportation, and commission. It is the best market and can be kept, provided the farmer packs his stuff with honor back of it. Many home markets have been lost by a dishonest pack.

The next speaker was a local business man and Ayrshire enthusiast. He said that the community reminded him of a trestle, the farmers representing the foundation and the villagers the framework. Neither is any use without the other. He felt that farmers and business men should co-operate for the best interests of all. Cities affect the villages and rural sections, and the larger the city the greater the effect it has outside. For instance, if business conditions are poor in New York City, the people do not have the money to buy green peas from this section, hence the local farmer is affected. When the farmer lacks funds he cannot buy from the village merchant, hence the entire community is affected. No class or group can thrive independently of the others.

Prof. Melvin of Cornell summed up the talks given. He said that the village has a unique opportunity, for the merchant and professional man have a close personal contact with the farm population. In trading, the city salesman is impersonal. He sells his goods and passes on to the next customer. The village is different. The successful merchant knows everyone in the section personally and calls his farmer patrons by their first names. It is something the city cannot have. He asked the residents of the open country and the village to cultivate the spirit of co-operation. "Boost for your home town and you will make a bigger, better, and busier community."

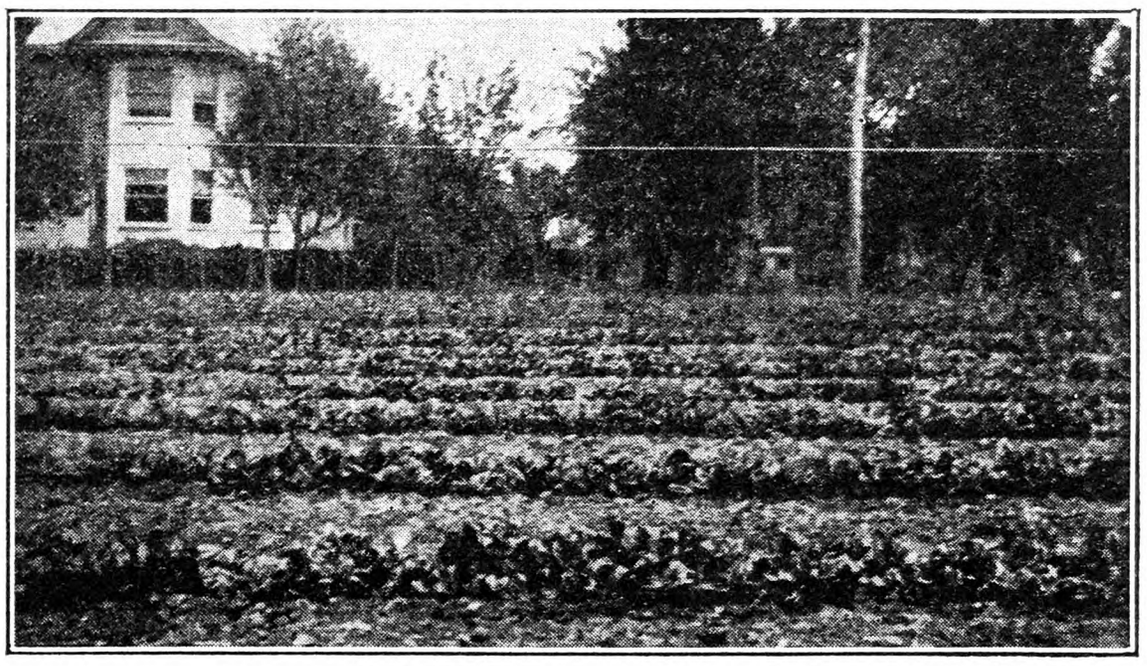
Following the closing song, a discussion took place until well along into the night. The meeting was voted one of the best and most successful ever held, and it was decided to hold similar ones periodically. T. T. J.

Growing Asparagus Without Cost

I WONDER how many of the readers of THE R. N.-Y. remember the statement I made two years ago last Spring, when I said it was possible to grow asparagus without one cent of expense from the time the roots were set until the asparagus was large enough to cut? As a word of recapitulation to those who saw the statement, and for those who did not see it, would say I will submit the following figures to prove the truth of my statement.

In the Spring of 1926 I set 1,000 one-year-old asparagus roots on one-fourth acre of ground. There were 11 rows, four feet apart and 230 ft. long. That gave me 10 4-ft. spaces between the 11 rows. I set the roots the first of April and sowed 10 rows of spinach, on five of the spaces, and on April 20 planted five rows of sweet corn on the other five spaces. When the spinach was cut five rows of sweet corn were planted, and when the sweet corn, which was planted April 20, was cut late spinach was sown. Results were: Expenses—Asparagus roots, fertilizer, working crops, $60. Income—Spinach, $46; sweet corn, $20; total, $66. The asparagus made a fine growth and the crops grown between the rows did not interfere with the cultivation.

The Spring of 1927 spinach seed was sown on the 10 spaces and no crop planted when this was cut, as the asparagus tops covered all the ground. Result: Expense—Fertilizer and labor, $40. Income—Spinach, $75. The asparagus made a fine growth, a number of stalks measuring one inch in diameter. Last Spring (1928) the spaces were sown to spinach again. It did not interfere with cutting the asparagus, as there was a space of 18 inches between the asparagus and spinach. The first cutting of spinach was made on May 26, and the pictures show its appearance the day cutting commenced. The last cutting was June 4. Fifty-five bushels were sold for $55. I started to cut asparagus on May 5, and stopped cutting on June 16; $65 worth of asparagus was sold, making the total income this year $120. Expenses for fertilizer, working and cutting both crops, $50. I did the work myself and allowed 50 cents per hour.



Interplanted Spinach Ready for Cutting. Fig. 681

Looking Along the Spinach Rows. Fig. 682

Summary: Expenses for three years, $150; income for three years, $255; profit, $105. I did not cut the asparagus as late in the season as I could have done; stopped early so as to enlarge crowns for another year. Next year will be able to cut until July 1. The two years' work in growing the asparagus until it is marketable is as follows:

1926—Fertilizer, $16.70; paid myself for labor, $30; asparagus roots, $12; spinach and sweet corn seed, $1.30; total, $60; sold spinach and sweet corn, $66,00; net profit, $6.

1927—Fertilizer, $16.70; spinach seed, $1.30; paid myself for labor, $22; total, $40; sale of spinach, $75; net profit, $35.

The reason it did not cost as much for labor in 1927 as in 1926 was that I did not have the ground to plow or the roots to set. I use four 167-lb. sacks of 7-10-8 on this quarter of an acre every year. Two sacks are broadcast in the Spring and disked in, and two sacks broadcast and cultivated in July. The tops of the asparagus are left on over Winter. In the Spring the tops are cut and burned on the ground; then a disk-harrow is run over the bed until the soil is well pulverized. Then a plank is used for a drag until the plot is as level as a floor, which leaves it in an ideal condition to sow spinach seed between the rows. From my experience this year in growing spinach between the rows, while cutting the asparagus I am convinced it can be done every year; for it in no way interferes with the cutting of either crop, and while one is cultivating the asparagus, he is also working the spinach. It is a little more work, for a hand cultivator will have to be used until the spinach is cut.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

The Woodpile Season

ABOUT a year ago the front cover of THE R. N.-Y. carried a picture of a farm woodpile, a cone-shaped collection of sticks sawed ready for the fireplace or furnace. The woodpile season is on again, and the screech of the buzz-saw is heard in the land as the portable wood-sawing rig goes from farm to farm, making ready the Winter's supply of fuel.

Having been city born and bred, my knowledge of such a woodpile, up to three years ago, when I came to Forsaken Farm to live, was confined to pictures and printed descriptions. The fuel with which I was most familiar was anthracite coal, which the coal man dumped rattling into its cellar bin in midsummer, and which the family fireman fed into the hungry red maw of a furnace or other heating apparatus by shovelfuls all Winter and a part of Spring.

There was one season, the year of the coal miners' big strike, when we could get no anthracite in my New England home city, and during that Winter it was soft coal or nothing. My heating apparatus at that time was a hot-water system, and after I had acquired the knack of breaking down the cone caked top of the fire there was little trouble in keeping warm. The worst was yet to come, I remember, for in the Spring the soft coal smudge had so stuck to the side of the house that it was necessary to repaint. And this was the result not only in our case but our neighbors were likewise affected.

When my wife and I began to look about for a place in the country we got in touch with a number of farm agencies and pored over their catalogs. My attention was attracted, at once, by a phrase which appeared in the descriptions of many places offered for sale. This was a reference to so many cords of "prepared wood." "What is prepared wood?" I asked myself, and, unable to answer, did what most men do, turned the question over to my wife. "Why," she replied, "it must mean wood prepared for the stove—ready to burn." Of course, that is just what it meant. I have now learned more about it by experience.

We moved to Forsaken Farm during one of the hottest recorded August weeks, but the heat was only a reminder of what would be needed later, and the installation of a furnace was one of the first things we looked out for. The old farmhouse into which we came had once been fitted with fireplaces, but in the course of time these had been allowed to become out of repair, and it seemed that the safest and surest method of heating our new home would be by furnace, burning wood during the moderate weather of the Fall and early part of the Winter, and shifting to coal when the days began to lengthen and the cold began to strengthen

Before the furnace people were done with their installation the question of the fuel supply had been solved. Forsaken Farm is in a "backwoods" district, if "backwoods" properly describes a sparsely settled location within 20 miles of the State capital. Although the rural free delivery mail man stops at the door the nearest railroad freight station is two miles away. This is not a coal-burning country. There is still plenty of wood to be cut, and wood is what the people burn. I tried to find a coal dealer at the nearest village, where the post office and freight station are located, but there was no such animal. It was necessary to motor 12 miles to find a coal yard, but one was found, at last. The coal man had a supply of the kind I wanted, and the day after the order was given his cart was backed into my shed with the first load of coal.

My nearest neighbor happened along just at this time, and the sight of the unloading of coal was such an unusual one to him that he felt compelled to stop and see it and talk about it. "I never burned a pound of coal in my life," he confided to me. This seemed to me an astonishing statement at the time, but later, other neighbors told the same story. Picture to yourself a section where the only source of heat in the living room is an old-time fireplace, and where warming pans are still in occasional use, and you have the neighborhood of Forsaken Farm. At the same time, those who sit by the fireside glow listen to the candidates' political speeches and election returns as they come in over the radio. Truly, the world do move—in some respects, if not in others.

And now the woodpile season is on again. The frosty tang of brisk November mornings gives one the desire for a day in the woods with a well-ground ax and a newly filed saw. The chips fly as the tree is scored and the sharp teeth of the saw bite into the sturdy trunk which has withstood the winds of many years. At last equilibrium is overcome and the staunch old tree crashes to earth. Then the limbs are cut off, the trunk marked and sawed into lengths, the wedges and maul split the logs and the wood-lot pile is made. Then comes Old Joe, the patient farm horse, or perchance an ox team, with heavy wagon, to haul the sticks out of the woods and to the home woodpile, where the wood is sometimes prepared for burning green and is sometimes left to season during the following Summer, ready to be sawed during the next Fall.

My method is to keep one pile seasoning while the

other is being burned. The accumulation of wood perhaps gives the impression to the stranger that we are in the wood supplying business. Be that as it may, there is considerable satisfaction in knowing that there is always seasoned wood on hand to keep the home fires burning, whatever marks the thermometer may show.

I suppose the same line of chippery small talk goes with wood chopping, wherever it is done. One of my neighbors, who has helped me much in the wood lot, first and last, is full of wood choppers' lore. He is fond of telling of the three heats which one gets out of one piece of wood. The first heat comes with the exercise of chopping the tree down. The second comes from the labor of chopping the tree up. And the third comes from the fire which consumes it. To these three heats might be added the flashes of warmth which go with sawing and splitting of as much as is required for stove use, and from keeping the kitchen wood-box filled. Somehow or other, Winter on the backwoods farm seems just one woodpile after another.

I have found no more health-producing exercise on the farm than that which goes with the gathering and dispersing of the woodpile. Take a clear Winter morning, for instance, with the northwest wind blowing over a crust of snow strong enough to bear one's weight while on the way to the wood-lot. Once there comes the throwing aside of overcoat and undercoat and the free swing of ax or maul, while your breath puffs out like a cloud of steam into the bracing atmosphere. The tingle of ozone pulses through every vein and warms every part of the body, even though the mercury may be hovering in the vicinity of the zero mark. After a forenoon of chopping, what an appetite for the noontime dinner to which you may go if the woodlot is not too far away from the farmhouse, or for the carried lunch if the cutting is done at some place too distant for the home nooning. With proper footgear, a warm cap with coverings for the ears, and a thick overcoat to enclose the body heated by the exercise of felling trees, the wood chopper may sit on an ice-covered log with his feet in a snow bank and get as much enjoyment out of the noontime meal as the city dweller may obtain from a banquet in a hotel palm garden. No cunningly made sauce is needed to whet the appetite.

Everything comes to an end. It is so with this pile of woodpile words. Like John McCormack, "I hear you calling me." It is a voice from the kitchen which overcomes the rattle of my typewriter keys.

"Will you please fill the woodbox at once? I have put the last stick on the fire!"

There will be no peace to my ashes until the task is done. W. H. BROWNING.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The November 1 crop report of the Pennsylvania Federal-State Crop Reporting Service was as follows. All are in bushels except grapes which are in tons.

Nov. 1, 1928 Estimate.—Apples, total, 8,460,000; apples, com'l, 3,129,000; pears, 621,000; grapes, 22,680.

October 1, 1928 Forecast. — Apples, 8,280,000; apples, com'l, 3,063,000; pears, 612,000; grapes, 21,600.

1927 Harvest.—Apples, total, 6,300,000; apples, com'l, 2,500,000; pears, 400,000; grapes, 14,850.

The apple harvest was about complete the first of the month. Quality is better than last year, but not up to average. According to commercial growers, over half the crop will grade U. S. No. 1. Quality of the pear crop will be below average—many were small and knotty. Grapes were an exceptionally good crop.

The apple show held by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce on November 1, 2 and 3, the prizes amounted to about $3,000 in all and were awarded for three-bushel baskets of each of 10 leading varieties, and also for one bushel, 16 apples and five apple exhibits. All the fruit came from Western Pennsylvania, the panhandle of West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. Most of the bushel entries were in tub baskets which showed an interesting feature. Some of these tubs were of the scored bottom type and many of these had the bulge flatten out almost completely so that the top settled, resulting in the always penalized slack-pack. The tubs made without the scoring around the inside bottom edge all came through perfectly. It was all a question of the strength of the arch of the bottom, although none of the scored packages actually broke around the edge. The judge was about to favorably consider one bushel in a certain class, when he removed the facers and found a hollow under them filled up with newspapers. Of course, this simplified his elimination of this basket.

The fillers in 15 acres of our orchard are now coming out, leaving the permanents and the semi-permanents in the center of the permanent squares, or in all 750 trees are to be left and the same number removed. They are being cut flush with the soil with a saw, and felled in the same direction. No limbs are removed until the tractor men tow them to the brush piles two or three at a time.

At the pile, two men cut off the small stuff and burn it, while the larger limbs and trunk are to be cut up into fireplace sizes.

Speaking of variety adaptation to the conditions confronting each grower, we have learned a little on this subject by experience. The Hiley peach is small at best, and it has the added disadvantage of ripening at a time when we have absolutely no market. About an acre of these are also going to the brush pile.

The annual conflict with the thorny blackberries at pruning time caused us to read eagerly descriptions of two new thornless blackberries. In both notes were the words "Not hardy in Eastern United States," so that there is no hope of avoiding the prickles by growing these more pleasantly handled sorts.

Just to show how circumstances alter cases, the largest grower in this State is sparing in the use of nitrate of soda on his apples because he needs color more than a higher yield. On the other hand, Governor Byrd of Virginia is comparatively liberal in using nitrate, for he desires a large yield much more than higher color.

A while ago, we referred to an unusual acid rain laying waste some of the land surrounding Vesuvius, one of Italy's famous volcanoes. Another kind of rain was found in France in 1926 and 1927, when one limited area received as much as 213 lbs. of common salt per acre. This all came from salt-laden dust raised into the air by freak dust storms.

The British apple market shows still another tendency of some of our growers in a report from the official representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The sales on October 31 included large quantities of miscellaneous varieties of low grade barreled apples. Supplies of these were greatly in excess of the demand, most of it being of poor color and of dull, inferior appearance. The ax still has work to do on some of our varieties. R. W. S.

Center Co., Pa.

Prince Edward Island Potatoes

Of the 54,000 acres of potatoes grown this year on Prince Edward Island, 60 per cent was certified seed stock embracing about 33,000 acres. Of course a few of the seed-stock fields failed to pass inspection. This was more noticeable in the Green Mountain variety, which appears to be much more susceptible to disease than the Cobblers. We have heard of very few fields of Cobbler failing to pass field inspection. This fact was a good thing for the growers, for, while table stock is only fetching around 25 cents a bushel, seed-stock fetches at least twice that figure. Even that does not leave any profit to the grower, as it is claimed the cost of growing a bushel of potatoes with the large expenditure for fertilizer costs 50 cents a bushel, or for a 300 bushel crop, $150 per acre.

As the seed stock is all sold by the 'one big union," the P. E. I. Potato Growers' Association, nobody yet knows what the final price will be. It is usual with the Association to retain around 10 per cent and pay the grower shipper around 90 per cent, sometimes not so much.

The 20 sacks, or 50 bushels per acre of certified seed crop apportioned to all the growers, have been shipped mostly all by water, the big steamers taking as much as 150,000 bushels. Scarcely any of this seed stock is shipped by rail up to the close of navigation, and the severe frost which is here the end of December or first week or two in January. These water shipments are a great advantage to the P. E. Island grower for they are readily shipped in such large quantities and at a freight rate so much below railway rates. This is why Southern growers select Prince Edward Island seed instead of from other Northern potato growing sections.

Imagine one vessel load equals perhaps 200 carloads. And these vessels are loaded at the several deep-water piers in two days.

The seed potatoes go mostly to Southern markets, chiefly to Norfolk, Va., which appears to be the distributing point, and from thence a few cargoes are deflected to Gulf ports as New Orleans and Galveston. New Jersey and Long Island also take quite a quantity.

Southern growers, as well as those elsewhere, are unwilling to pay more than one-half the past year's prices for seed stock, but fresh, Northern-grown seed they must apparently have, and they can get it this year at these low prices. The fact that this seed stock, owing to rigid inspection will not grade out more than one-third total yield per acre it will be seen that a 300-bushel crop yields but 100 bushels post-inspected seed for shipment. Some of the other two-thirds can be sold for table stock, and the rest must go to the starch factory at 38 per cent. Owing to the large acreage of certified seed and the privileges of shipping by water-borne freight to the points of distribution and consumption the Prince Edward Island grower will come out about square. J. A. M.

Prince Edward Island.

Books for Christmas

— FOR CHILDREN —

Coat Tales, E. & F. W. Owen, (5 to 10 years old) $1.00
Dream Hills, E. & F. W. Owen, (5 to 10 years old) 1.50
Black Beauty, (5 to 12 years old) . .50
Millions of Cats (Illustrated), (3 to 5 years old) 1.25
Peter Rabbit's Almanac (3 to 5 years old) ..... .75
House at Pooh Corner, A. A. Milne (3 to 5 years old) 2.00
Polly Patchwork, Rachel Field, (5 to 8 years old) ..... .75
The Lonesomest Doll, Abbie Farwell Brown (8 to 10 years old) 1.75
The Story of the Gospel, Foster... 1.25

— FOR BOYS —

Last of the Mohicans, Cooper.....$2.50
The Black Arrow, Robert Louis Stevenson, Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth 2.50

— FOR GIRLS —

Peter Pan, J. M. Barrie, Illustrated by Arthur Rackham...$2.50
A Little Princess, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Illustrated by E. F. Betts 2.50

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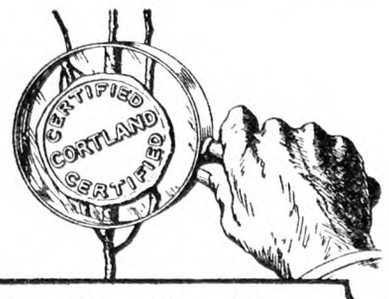
This Seal Stays on Tree



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Write for the 1929 Kelly Catalog

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Virgin Wool Yarn for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

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Gentlemen: We are in the midst of picking South Havens from four-year trees, which are giving us over five baskets apiece and they sure are nice. We are getting 20-30 cents above the other varieties on the market. Some of the dealers say it is the best tasting peach they have had this season.

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Per George H. Rohur, Manager.

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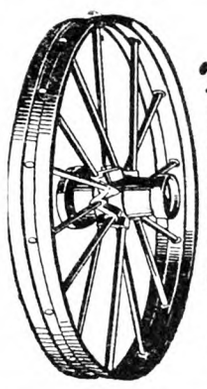

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RIGHT up in the front rank of things to give for Christmas put Eveready Flashlights. Not only because that's one of the easiest and most successful ways out of the Christmas-gift dilemma, but because it's the *sensible* thing to do.

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American Fruits
by Samuel Fraser

Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

Care of Sansevieria

I have a plant which I have been told is called "San Servia." It has no stem; the leaves come up straight from the ground. The young leaves are gray with white streaks through them. The old leaves turn dark green but still have the white streaks. All leaves have a pale yellow border around the edge from top to bottom about ¼ in. wide. When we got the plant last Fall it had three leaves. After leaving it in the yard all Summer it now has 10 leaves. I think it is too crowded for the pot. What can I do with it? Can I separate the roots, or shall I just put it in a large pot? Of course if the roots could be separated we could have several small plants instead of one large one. H. J. M.

New York.

The plant you refer to is Sansevieria zeylanica, commonly called bowstring hemp; the variety with the creamy yellow border is called Laurentii. It is an important fiber plant from tropical Africa, and is grown very largely in cultivation for its ornamental foliage. It is a useful house plant, as it will thrive without much sun. It may be separated quite easily, this being one of the methods used in propagation, though it makes growth better if done in June than at the present time. Shake off the soil, and divide as desired without bruising, then repot in rather heavy soil. Put broken crocks or cinders in the bottom of the pot to provide drainage.

Sansevierias are also propagated by leaf cuttings about three inches long, put in sandy soil under glass. These cuttings take about a month to form roots, after which a stolon-like bud forms the new plant at some distance from the cutting.

Sterilizing Polluted Wells

The recent disastrous floods in the Rondout Valley, New York, polluted many wells. The New York State Department of Health issued a warning on this subject and gives the followng treatment for such wells in *Health News:*

"Perhaps the most readily available method of disinfecting or sterilizing wells is by means of a solution of chloride of lime. For the average size dug well (about 4 ft. in diameter and 15 ft. of water), one 12 ounce can of chloride of lime would be sufficient to disinfect the water. If the well varies very much in size from the dimensions given, the amount of chloride of lime solution applied, should be increased or decreased accordingly.

"The following procedure should be followed in making up the solution and in disinfecting the well:

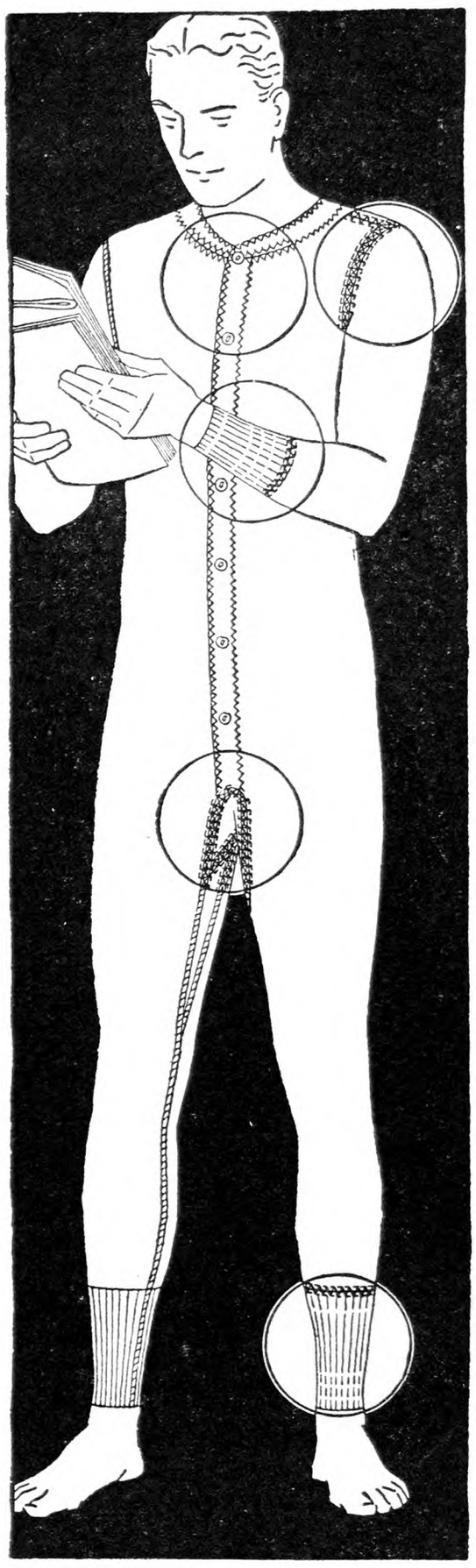
"Put one can (12 ounce) of chloride of lime (obtainable at any grocery store) in a pail and add sufficient warm water (about ½ cup) to make a paste which will facilitate dissolving the powder. The paste should be stirred thoroughly to break up any dry lumps. Then add water gradually to the paste until the pail is about three-quarters full, at the same time stirring the water so that the chloride of lime is dissolved as thoroughly as possible. Pour the solution into the well and stir if possible. Allow the disinfecting solution to remain in the well overnight and then pump out the well if a strong taste of chloride is noticeable. The well should then be safe to use in so far as any residual contamination from the flood may be concerned."

The Bookshelf

THE BOOK OF SHRUBS, by Prof. Alfred C. Hottes. Many questions are asked as to desirable shrubs for certain uses or locations, and a book on this subject is welcome. Prof. Hottes advises as to planting, pruning and general care, and gives a reference table showing color of blossom, height the shrub attains, and other characteristics. The list giving color of fruits will be found interesting and also those lists which give adaptability to special conditions. The book does not discuss conifers, but includes other evergreens. Advice given is helpful and practical, and the book is a very attractive one. Published by A. T. De La Mare Co., New York; 371 pages, freely illustrated; price $3.

FOUNDATION PLANTING, by Leonard H. Johnson. In one of the pleasing introductions to this book Prof. F. A. Waugh points out the fact that foundation planting—that is, planting about the base of the house—is peculiarly American. In the older countries the first planting is a hedge all along the street front. In America, the home is open to the street, and the plantings, instead of forming a hedge along the street, are pushed back against the foundations of the house. Such plantings link the house with its surroundings, remove a look of raw newness, and soften the harsher architectural features. This book gives excellent advice as to what to use and how to use it, with diagrams and illustrations showing plans and finished effects. There are excellent lists of suitable material, and the book will be found very useful by the nurseryman and landscape gardener, as well as the home planter. Published by A. T. De La Mare Co., New York; 235 pages, many illustrations; price $3.50.

HANES winter underwear will fit you like your reflection in the mirror



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2 HANES *Cuffs won't pull off. They snug the wrist. Reinforced on the end to prevent raveling.*

3 HANES *Elastic Shoulders give with every movement, because they're made with a service-doubling lap seam. Comfortable. Strong.*

4 HANES *Closed Crotch really stays closed. Crotch can't bind, for* HANES *is fitted by trunk measurement as well as chest.*

5 HANES *Elastic Ankles never bunch over the shoe-tops. No ugly pucker showing under socks.*

DON'T cramp your style with ordinary underwear. Look at the HANES 5 points. Notice the cut and finish. Know that here is the rare snug fit and the all-the-time comfort which active man and easy-goer both crave in winter underwear.

Startlingly low price for so much warmth, wear and satisfaction: $1 to $1.75 according to weight you prefer to wear. 75c to $1 for shirts and drawers. All guaranteed—every thread, stitch and button. Seams flat-locked—doubly strong, but smooth as lather. From extra-heavy to light-weight in all sizes.

HANES Underwear for boys is as carefully made as the men's garments. As snug, soft and comfortable. It's built for strenuous play, long wear and continual washing. Has its own special points of superiority. Carries full-sized guarantee. Remarkably low priced—only $1 for boys', age 2 to 16, and Merrichild Waist Suits, age 2 to 12. Short sleeve, knee length garments in both. HANES is the underwear for every male member of the family.

If your store hasn't HANES, write to P. H. HANES KNITTING COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

TRADE MARK HANES

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

November 22, 1928.

MILK

November: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3,22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers, November: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.50¾@	$0.51
Extras, 92 score		.50¼
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46 @	.49¾
Seconds	.44 @	.45
Lower grades	.42½@	.43½
Ladles	.38 @	.41
Packing stock	.35 @	.38
Renovated	.42½@	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.52 @	.52¼
Extra	.51 @	.51½
Firsts	.47 @	.50
Seconds	.45 @	.46
Centralized	.44 @	.47¼

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.28 @	$0.28½
Fresh, average run	.25 @	.25½
Wis., flats, held	.26½@	.27½
Daisies, fresh	.24¼@	.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.65 @	$0.66
Extras	.62 @	.64
Average extras	.60 @	.61
Extra firsts	.40 @	.58
Firsts	.33 @	.45
Pacific Coast, white	.45 @	.64
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.66 @	.67
Gathered, best	.50 @	.56
Common to good	.29 @	.45

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS, RABBITS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.43
Fair to good	.30@	.39
Roosters	.16@	.24
Fowls	.24@	.34
Ducks	.14@	.27
Turkeys, fresh killed, dry—		
Nearby	.52@	.55
Maryland	.52@	.55
Virginia	.51@	.53
Northwestern	.50@	.52
Western	.48@	.50
Oklahoma	.47@	.49
Kentucky-Tennessee	.47@	.49
Texas	.46@	.48
Poor to good	.40@	.45
Old toms	.33@	.39
Old hens	.35@	.36
Turkeys, Iced—Maryland	.52@	.54
Virginia	.51@	.52
Western	.46@	.48
Old toms	.32@	.47
Old hens	.34@	.45
Turkeys, Frozen—Wn., toms.	.45@	.47
Fair to good	.34@	.44
Wn., hens	.40@	.42
Fair to good	.32@	.39
Young toms	.35@	.46
Old hens	.30@	.41
Argentine, young toms	.35@	.46
Young hens	.35@	.42
Squabs, white, lb.	.55@	.75
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00
Rabbits, cottontail, pair	.35@	.50

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.25@	$0.30
Chickens	.20@	.37
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.20@	.25
Geese	.20@	.28
Tame rabbits	.20@	.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50@	13.50
Bulls	7.25@	9.50
Cows	7.75@	9.50
Calves, best	18.00@	18.50
Common to good	10.00@	13.00
Sheep	5.00@	6.75
Lambs	13.00@	13.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22@	$0.25
Good to prime	.17@	.20
Culls	.13@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00@	14.00
Pigs, 20 to 30 lbs.	.18@	.20
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@	27.00
Bulls	14.00@	18.50
Cows	16.00@	18.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$0.90@	$2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.50@	1.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.50@	2.00
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	1.50@	2.25
Bu. bskt.	1.00@	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@	$1.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15@	.23
Cabbage, ton	33.00@	36.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25@	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@	1.60
Cucumbers, bu.	1.75@	5.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.		15.00
Kale, bbl.	.60@	.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	2.25
Lima beans, bu.	7.00@	8.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.00@	4.25
Okra, bu.	2.50@	6.00
Parsley, bu.	.50@	.75
Peas, bu.	2.00@	10.00
Radishes, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Spinach, bu.	.40@	1.00
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	2.50@	3.00
Hubbard, bbl.	2.50@	3.00
String beans, bu.	1.00@	7.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@	3.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.60@	1.90
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@	12.50
Pea	9.65@	9.75
Red kidney	8.25@	8.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50@	$3.50
Bbl.	2.00@	12.00
Pears, bbl.	3.00@	7.50
Quinces, bu.	.50@	1.25
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.25@	3.75
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.40@	.55

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@	27.00
No. 2	23.00@	24.00
No. 3	15.00@	21.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.36⅜
No. 2 red	1.58⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.06¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.55
Barley	.77¼
Rye	1.12⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75@	.80
Gathered	.50@	.70
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.65
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@	.20
String beans, lb.	.30@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.35@	.40
Peas, lb.	.40@	.45
Lettuce, head	.05@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.05@	.10

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 60c; duck eggs, doz., 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; home-grown, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; pie pumpkins, lb., 10 to 15c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch., 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 3 lbs., 5c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loin, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 34c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 33c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; broilers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 26c; heavy, 30 to 33c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 58 to 65c; eggs, 60 to 70c; grade A, 24-oz., case, $19 to $19.50; fancy, white, $20 to $21; unclassified, $17.50; retail, 70 to 72c; pullet eggs, doz., 55 to 60c; duck eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 60 to 90c; celery, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $1.75 to $2.50; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c to $1.65; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $1.25 to $2; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; potatoes, bu., 70 to 85c; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; endive, doz., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.50; grapes, lb., 2½ to 4c; pears, bu., $2 to $2.50; prunes, bu., $1.50 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.50.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter prices have advanced while eggs hold strong. Apple prices are holding firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, higher; creamery, prints, 55 to 56c; tubs, 53 to 54c; firsts, 46 to 48c. Cheese, steady! new daisies, flats, brick, 27 to 28c; longhorn, 28 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, firm; grade A, 60 to 65c; grade B, 50 to 55c; grade C, 29 to 41c; unclassified, 45 to 60c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 26 to 33c; chickens, 32 to 38c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; ducks, 26 to 28c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 53c. Live poultry, firmer; fowls, 19 to 30c; old roosters, 19 to 20c; springers, 21 to 28c; ducks, 24 to 28c; geese, 21 to 23c; turkeys, 35 to 45c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; Alexander, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; King, Twenty Ounce, $1 to $1.75; Russet, Hubbardson, Pippin, $1.25 to $1.50; Baldwin, $1.40 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1 to $2; Wolf River, $1.40 to $1.75; Northern Spy, $1.50 to $3; McIntosh, $1.75 to $3; Spitzenberg, $2.25 to $3; Delicious, western, box, $3 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, $2.35 to $2.75; Jonathan, $1.75 to $2.35. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 35 to 70c; 150-lb. sack, $1.50 to $2; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.25 to $1.35.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, firm; medium, cwt., $9.25 to $9.75; pea, $9.50 to $10; marrow, red kidney, $11 to $12; white kidney, $12 to $14. Onions, firm; homegrown, bu., $1.75 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $3.50 to $4; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Casabas, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $2; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $4 to $4.25; grapes, bu., $1.40 to $1.60; Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.40 to $1.50; Cal., Emperor, $1.75 to $1.90; pears, bu., 75c to $2.75; quinces, bu., 75c to $1.25.

Vegetables.—Beans, La., wax, green, hamper, $3 to $4; beets, bu., 90c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 15 to 20c; cabbage, bu., 25 to 70c; carrots, bu., 90c to $1.25; cauliflower, bu., 60c to $1.25; celery, doz., 50 to 90c; cucumbers, bskt, $2.50 to $3; eggplant, bu., $1.75 to $2.75; lettuce, box, 50c to $1; Lima beans, qt., 50 to 55c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; oyster plants, doz. bchs, 85c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; parsnips, ½ bu. bskt, 80c to $1.25; peas, Cal., crate, $7.50 to $8; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.35; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 90c; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 50c; spinach, bu., 25 to 90c; squash, bu., 85c to $1; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $1.50 to $1.75; turnips, bu., 60 to 75c; watercress, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c.

Honey, steady; white comb, lb., 22 to 23c; dark, 13 to 14c.

Feeds.—Hay, firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $16.50 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $36; standard middlings, $35; red-dog, $44; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $58; hominy, $39.50; gluten, $44.55; oatfeed, $17.50.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The market at Boston has ruled moderately firm on most produce offered. Apples show little change with ordinary quality plentiful and in poor demand. Beets, cauliflower, good celery, cranberries, spinach, and squash were the most active of the vegetables. The wool market generally appears very firm.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand steady on best. Native Baldwins ord., 50c to $1. Fancy, $1.25 to $1.75. Extra fancy, $2 to $2.50. McIntosh ord., $1.25 to $2.75. Fancy, $3 to $4 std. bu. box. Me., bbls., A2½-in. up, Wolf River, $3 to $3.50. U. S. 1, 2½-in. Va. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.60. Yorks, $1.50 to $1.65 bu. bskt. Wash., fancy Staymans, all sizes, $2 to $2.25 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 18 bchs, 75c to $1. Cut off, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native white, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Savoy, mostly $1 to $1.25 bbl. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, few sales, $1.65 to $2. Me. Danish, $1.65 to $1.75 100 lbs.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs, 75c to $1.10. Cut off, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Cal., crts, $3 to $3.25.

Cauliflower.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 4-12 hds., 50 to 85c. N. Y., $2.50 to $2.65 crt. Cal., crts, $1.25.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs, white, $1.25 to $2.50. Pascal, $3 to $3.50 std. bu. box. N. Y. and Mich., two-thirds crts., best, $2.50 to $3.50; poorer, lower. Cal., crts., mostly $5.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native ¼ bbl. crts, $3 to $3.75; ½ bbls., $6 to $7; few $7.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand good. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, med. to No. 1, $5 to $10. Fancy, $11; few higher std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native h.h., ord., 18 hds., 60c to $1.25. Cal., $3.50 to $5.50; few $6 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native and Pa. fancy, 75c to $1.25 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native yellows, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs., $2.75 to $3.50. Valencias, Spanish, $2.50 ½ case. Ind. and Ohio, 100 lbs., $4 to $4.25. N. Y., medium, $3.50 100 lbs.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 75 to 85c std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, Gr. Mts., $1.15; few $1.20.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box. N. J. and Md. bu. bskt. Savoy, mostly $1.15 to $1.25.

Squash. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Blue Hubbard, $40 to $50 ton. Blue Hubbard, $1.25 to $1.75 bbl. Fancy, Turban, mostly, $2 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand improved. Hothouse, 20 to 22c; few, 25c lb. Cal., lugs, best, $3 to $3.25. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, mostly, $2 to $2.50 10-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Supplies moderate, demand quiet. No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50. Eastern, $17.50 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 50c. Firsts, 46½ to 49½c. Seconds, 44½ to 46c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 73c. Mixed colors, 71c. White extras, 71c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 65c. Undergrades, 35 to 40c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26 to 27c. Firsts new, 25 to 26c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $9.50 to $10. Cal. small white, $9.50 to $9.75. Yellow Eyes, $9.50 to $10. Red Kidney, $8.50 to $8.75. Limas, $10.50 to $11 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market firm. Demand good. Receipts of domestic at Boston for week ending November 17, 1928, 453,900 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 52c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, 56c; clothing, 50 to 51c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 91 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, 98c to $1.02; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 95c to $1; clothing, 90 to 93c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures and notes are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford.

Native live turkey sales were reported on several markets and quotations were higher in the middle and western parts of the State than in Eastern Connecticut. Poultrymen in the vicinity of New London and Norwich were selling live turkeys at 50c per lb.; while Hartford, 50 and 60c per lb.; reports from Waterbury indicated 55 to 60c per lb. Native live geese brought 25 to 30c per lb. while specially fattened stock brought 30 to 32c per lb. Live ducks sold for 25 to 28c per lb. Native dressed turkeys brought 70 to 75c per lb in Hartford.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Bridgeport, Nov. 20.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2; A2½-in., bbl., $5.50 to $6 King, 14 qts., 75c to $1; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.50 to $1.75; Pippins, 14 qts., $1 to $1.15; Greengings, bu., $1.50 to $2; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 60c; cranberries, ½ bbl. box, $7.50 to $9; grapes, Concord, 12 qts., 65 to 75c; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $4 to $5; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $1.50 to $2; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 80 to 90c; kale, bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.50; onions, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.10; 2 bu. U. S. No. 1, $1.65 to $1.85; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2; spinach, bu., 90c to $1; squash, lb., 3 to 4c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1. Poultry and Dairy: Chickens, live, lb., 25 to 29c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; ducks, dressed, lb., 28 to 30c; fowls, 30 to 36c; live, lb., 20 to 30c; eggs., Conn. newlaid fancy, 75 to 80c; Conn. special No. 1, 70 to 72c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 60c; Conn. extra, 70 to 72c; Conn. gathered, 68 to 70c; western, 38 to 52c; butter, 92 score, lb., 49 to 53c.

Hartford, Nov. 21.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwins, bu., $1.25 to $2; A2½-in., bbl., $3.50 to $5; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.50 to $2; Pippins, 14 qts., 75c to $1; Greenings, bu., $1 to $1.75; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 35 to 50c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, 7.50 to $9.50; grapes, Concord, 12 qts., 65 to 75c; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $4 to $5; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $3.75; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1; kale, bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, doz., 90c to $1.35; onions, bu., $1.75 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., 75 to 90c; 2 bu. U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.80; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1.10 to $1.50; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.60; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1. Poultry and Dairy: Chickens, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 48c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 24 to 31c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 72c; Conn. special No. 1, 68 to 70c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 60c; Conn. extra, 65 to 68c; Conn. gathered, 60 to 65c; western, 40 to 60c; butter, 92 score, lb., 50 to 56c.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The movement of fruits and vegetables has not been at all satisfactory during the past week. The weather has been unseasonably warm which affected the demand for all kinds of produce. The weather also affected the quality of some of the produce such as spinach and Brussels sprouts, most of which appeared on the market with leaves turning brown and otherwise undesirable. A week ago Brussels sprouts moved readily at 15 to 22c a quart, but recently 5 to 12c a quart has been the range. Spinach slumped to a range of 25 to 50c a bushel, a drop of 15 to 25c a bushel during the week. Of course in the case of spinach, available supplies have increased considerably with Virginia recently added to the nearby States shipping Fall spinach, movement from that State becoming fairly heavy by the middle of November. There was a heavy supply of mushrooms, resulting in a demoralized market and relatively low prices, 3-lb. baskets selling 25 to 75c as to grade, quality and condition. Sweet potatoes were very dull and sweets from all sections sold slowly. But few Maryland and Delaware sweets exceeded $1 a bushel, and the best yellow sweet potatoes from New Jersey ranged 80c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket. Receipts of nearby carrots were heavy, also beets, carrots selling 1½ to 2½c bunch and when topped at from 50c to $1 per ⅝ bu. The market on cauliflower has been a little slow, Long Island crates ranging $1.75 to $2.50. There is practically no good lettuce arriving from Eastern States. Potatoes were very dull. Pennsylvania potatoes were quoted at $1.20 to $1.35 per 2-bu. sack, and ⅝-bu. baskets from nearby ranged 35 to 45c. The market on string beans was firm on good stock. Florida ⅞-bu. hampers selling $4.50 to $5.50, and Virginia stock $3.50 to $4.50 per bushel hamper. The cabbage market was irregular. Early in the week prices declined, but a sharp advance of $10 or $12 a ton, to a range of $35 to $40 a ton for York State Danish was made later. These prices did not hold, however, and the market closed $35 to $38 a ton. York State yellow onions held steady to firm at $2.50 to $4.25 per 100-lb. sack. Apples continued to be dull. Those moving into the market from nearby are mostly medium to poor, the movement and price not being sufficient to attract very much high quality fruit from storage. Anticipated demand the week previous to Thanksgiving, however, will likely bring out some of this fancy fruit. The market on barreled apples was also dull, Delaware Grimes, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. and up, selling at $4, and Virginia unclassifiied Romes and Winesaps at $1 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

In spite of the increase in the egg receipts last week of about 5,000 cases over the week previous, there was a shortage of fine fresh eggs and prices advanced 3c a dozen. Unattractive stock, as usual, was quiet and irregular. Fresh extra firsts advanced to 52c a dozen, and firsts were quoted at 47c. Storge packed, extra firsts were steadily held at 35 to 36c and storage packed firsts at 32 to 33c a dozen. Undergrade eggs showed little change during the week, fresh seconds selling at 33 to 34c. A limited amount of trading was reported in carefully selected candled fresh eggs in cartons at 61 to 63c a dozen. The cold storage holdings of eggs in Philadelphia on November 17 was 148,590 cases or 17,100 cases more than on same date a year ago. Cold storage holdings of eggs for the entire country as of November 1 were 6,249,000 cases compared with 5,485,000 cases on November 1, 1927, and 5,921,000 cases the five-year average. Reductions during the month of October were around 182,000 cases less than during the same month in 1927. At the same time the holdings of frozen eggs were over 11,200,000 lbs. larger than a year ago, and well toward 30,000,000 lbs. more than the five-year average.

There was only a limited demand for live poultry. Receipts were not heavy but they were in excess of the requirements and a weak market prevailed. Only the large fat fowl brought as high at 30c a lb. and there were plenty of ordinary fowl which sold at from 25 to 27c a lb. White Leghorn fowl, heavy, ranged 24 to 25c and smaller sizes sold as low as 20c a lb. Spring chickens were rather quiet, Plymouth Rocks averaging 29c and mixed breed 26c a lb. Very few good turkeys were received and the market was slow with prices lower, young turkeys ranging 42 to 44c, and old toms 38 to 40c a lb. Fat geese were quoted 26 to 28c. Fine large fresh-killed fowl ruled firm, fowl weighing 5 to 6 lbs., barreled packed selling 32 to 33c and western boxed packed up to 34c a lb. Medium sizes ranged 27 to 31c and small sold as low as 23c. Fancy soft meated roasting chickens were kept well cleaned up, western chickens ranging 33 to 40c as to size. Nearby broilers, barreled packed, iced, held steady at 38 to 40c a lb. Buyers showed very little interest in fresh killed turkeys unless fancy, nearby's ranging 53 to 55c a lb. B. W. S.

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Pound . . . scrape . . . stretch . . . bend! **In a few minutes, a battery of machines at our factory tests the wearing power of the rubber that goes into our boots and overshoes more than you could in many months.**

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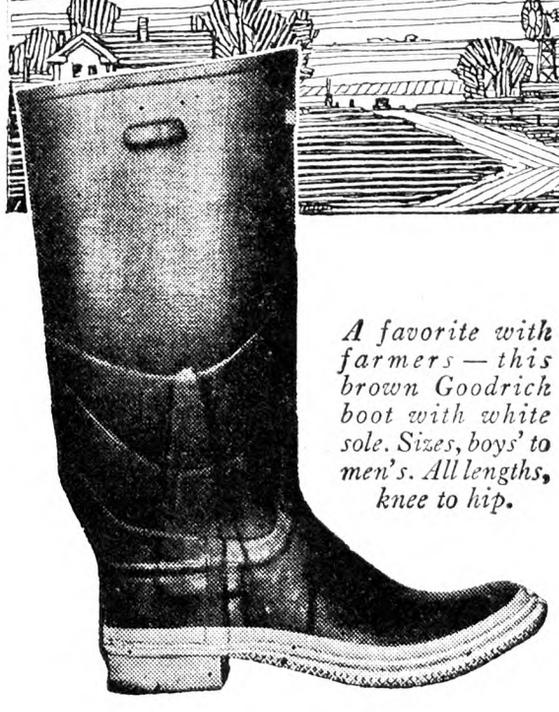
From sturdy boots, overshoes and work-rubbers for men and boys to dainty stylish Zippers and rubbers for women and girls, the Goodrich line of tested rubber footwear meets the needs of every member of your family. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*



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An Open Letter to the Farmers of America

PROBABLY at some time or other you've heard or read something about Florida farming. Maybe it has been true—or maybe it has been painted a little too much. And maybe, being a good farmer with the necessary amount of horsesense, you haven't believed many of the things you've heard about Florida.

It is hard for a farmer in the wheat belt or any other section of the country to realize the wide range of farming activities in Florida. It is hard to understand that this one State produces millions of dollars worth of crops every year, ranging from oranges and tropical fruits to tobacco and corn and cotton; that in sections of Florida there are rolling lands where general farming and stock raising and poultry production are carried on in a big way; that in other sections of the State specialized farming such as truck-raising, bulb culture, fern-growing, grape-growing, and winter strawberries and other fruits are raised on comparatively small farms; that in sections of the State it is common practice to raise two or more commercial crops a year on the same land.

It is difficult to believe that a farmer may have so wide a choice of activities as are open to him in Florida. It is difficult to realize that the soils of one State could produce such a variety of crops. If you are a resident of the ice-belt, it is hard to picture growing crops and ripening fruit in midwinter.

But these things are true. And, being true, there are naturally many opportunities for farmers and horticulturists in Florida which never can exist in a state without Florida's climate advantages.

You know farming isn't a bed of roses—anywhere in the world. The farmer earns his way. He must have capital to operate his farm—especially if he plans to locate in a new section. He must have character, perseverance, sound knowledge of farming; and he must be willing to take the advice of specialists who can help him to success.

The facilities of this office are always open to farmers of this kind. The Department of Agriculture is in daily touch with farming conditions in all sections of Florida. We frankly believe Florida today offers unusual opportunities for the best farmers in America—and we are always glad to hear from good farmers who want to know facts about farming in Florida. We print a coupon below this letter. Use it for any information you would like to have.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Fire Nov. 14 in the six-story building occupied by the Eppe Trading Corporation at 71-73 Irving St., Brooklyn, caused two deaths and damage estimated at $300,000. Several hundred tons of rags and paper, baled by the Eppe Corporation, were in the building, and dense smoke caused by the burning bales almost hid the building from view.

A victim of radium paint, his own invention, Dr. Sabin Von Sochocky, 45, consulting expert for the United States Radium Corporation, died Nov. 14 at his home, 207 Amherst St., East Orange, N. J., of aplastic anaemia. Thirteen blood transfusions had been made in the attempt to save his life. Dr. Von Sochocky's colleague, Dr. Edward Lehman, died of the same disease in 1925, and at that time Dr. Von Sochocky submitted to a test by Dr. Harrison F. Martland, Chief Medical Examiner of Essex County, which showed that the scientist's system was loaded with radioactice substances which he had acquired by the inhalation and exposure to radium during his research work. These poisonous deposits reduced the number of white corpuscles which carry oxygen to the lungs through the blood.

Six men were killed and another injured when an army transport plane crashed Nov. 14 from 4,000 feet in the air to a spot near San Antonio, Tex., on the Corpus Christi Road, 10 miles east of Brooks Field, Aviation Training School for the United States Army. The accident occurred when the right wing of the plane broke off from the fuselage. It crashed nose first into a cotton field. The six passengers killed were in the cabin. They were piled up forward, and their mangled bodies had to be taken to Brooks Field Hospital for identification.

The roll of the living and the dead of the Vestris was completed Nov. 15 and as the last of the rescue ships left the place of disaster the task of fixing responsibility for the death of 111 persons was begun. Three efforts to assign the blame got under way during the day. United States Attorney Tuttle called six survivors to the stand before Commissioner O'Neill in the Federal Building; Sanderson & Co., agents for the Lamport & Holt Line, owner of the vessel, began a private investigation, and the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce also began the task of collecting the tragic facts. Supplementing these came the announcement from London that the British Board of Trade would conduct an inquiry into the disaster. There will also be one by the Board of New York Insurance Underwriters and there is a strong probability that a Congressional committee will bring the total of investigations to six. Three United States Department of Commerce inspectors, who made the annual inspection of the Vestris three days before she left on her South American voyage, reported the vessel, its lifeboats, boilers, machinery and other equipment to be in fit and seaworthy condition. On the issuance of a certificate of inspection signed by J. L. Crone, Supervising Inspector of the Second District, Steamboat Inspector Service, Custom House, the Vestris was permitted to clear New York for her South American ports. Nov. 21 members of the crew testified that there had been leaks during four voyages, and that the vessel was not in their judgment seaworthy. While this testimony was given in one inquiry, three inspectors of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service and one Lloyd's surveyor, employed by the British insurance agency, testified at the Custom House that on Nov. 7, three days before the Vestris sailed, they had examined the hull, bulkheads, lifeboats, pumps, machinery and boilers of the liner and had found them all in perfect order. Reports of secret radio messages between the captain and the owners of the vessel were proved untrue.

Two boys whose idea of fun was to shoot with .22 caliber rifles at the tires of passing automobiles, were accused in Yonkers Nov. 15 of firing several bullets election night, one of which instantly killed William Klopp, 19, of 377 East 160th St., the Bronx. Solomon Allar, 16, of 531 Bronx River Road, Yonkers, and Stephen Petre, 13, of 22 Villa Avenue, Yonkers, were paroled in custody of their parents until an inquest can be made on charges of juvenile delinquency. According to Police Lieut. Ford, both admit having fired shots at three automobiles election night. Police say the boys learned through newspapers the next day that they had killed a man in one of the cars. They are said to have buried their rifles and pledged each other to secrecy, but some of their neighbors had been plagued by their promiscuous shooting and reported their suspicions to the police.

One robber was killed and another seriously wounded Nov. 15, Marietta, Okla., in a gun battle with a hastily recruited posse of approximately 50 men when an attempt to rob the First National Bank was frustrated. The loot, $10,000, which the pair carried in a sack, was recovered.

Following a protest made by Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington, to the United States State Department, a 16-year-old Toronto boy, Norman Candler, was released Nov. 19 from jail at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he had been locked up three days by United States immigration authorities. The movement for Candler's freedom was started by representatives of Frazer, Brace & Co., a Canadian firm of construction engineers, who recently secured a contract for the erection of a power dam at St. Johnsbury. More than 1,500 Canadians were sent to St. Johnsbury by the company to build the dam. About a score of laborers at the dam project were arrested by United States immigration authorities. While making arrangements to obtain bail for a number of these employed by his company, a representative of Frazer, Brace discovered Candler and Miles Hebbs, 24, of Hebbsville, N. S., in the jail. These two young men had not been hired by the company in Canada to work on the dam, but had come there seeking work.

President-elect Herbert Hoover started for Latin America on the battleship Maryland, Nov. 18, ushered out of San Pedro Harbor, Cal., by the 21-gun Presidential salute, swarming airplanes overhead and clusters of naval craft alongside.

Sixteen dead, several thousand homeless and property damage running well over $10,000,000 were indicated Nov. 20 in reports from the flooded areas of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. Thirteen of the deaths occurred in Kansas and three in Kentucky, where tributaries were overflowing their banks in the worst November floods this region has experienced. Levees crumbled at Quincy, Ill., releasing waters of the Mississippi upon 12,000 acres of rich bottom lands on both the Missouri and Illinois sides of the stream. The Missouri River was racing down across Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis and going out of its banks at many points. In Kentucky the Cumberland and Kentucky Rivers inundated parts of five counties in the eastern part of the State, drowning three men at Terjay, where a bridge was carried away by driftwood. South Central Kansas, in the region of Augusta, Winfield and Arkansas City, was counting its losses after the waters of the Walnut and Arkansas rivers had receded. Six hundred persons in Harlan, Ky., were made homeless by the flood waters of the Cumberland River.

WASHINGTON.—Harvey S. Griesy of Van Horne, Ia., Chief Naval Aviation Pilot, has been commended by Secretary Wilbur for preventing a plane crash last Sept. 25, when he made repairs on an airplane in flight. Griesy was serving as a gunner in a torpedo plane piloted by Ensign W. C. King when the yoke in the front cockpit became disconnected. The plane nosed up and was about to fall into a spin. Griesy climbed out over the fuselage, made repairs and then went into the rear cockpit, where he took over the controls and righted the craft. The Navy Department Nov. 14 announced the award of the Treasury Department life saving medal to Ensign Gordon Campbell, Governors Island, N. Y., for the rescue of a shipmate, J. N. Johnson, who fell overboard from the battleship Pennsylvania May 3 last, in Puget Sound, Washington. Ensign Campbell is the son of Col. Archibald Campbell of the army.

An $84,000,000 appropriation will go into rivers and harbors, this year, including the flood control measure and inland waterways, according to plans outlined before the sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee dealing with funds for the War Department. According to Chairman Frank Clague (R., Minn.), in charge of this sub-committee, it is proposed to appropriate $50,000,000 for rivers and harbors, $30,000,000 for flood control and approximately $4,000,000 for additional equipment on the Mississippi and Warrior River inland waterway systems.

That Christmas Problem

Each year the old problem of a kindly remembrance that will not be out of reach of the giver and will stay by and be useful to the receiver throughout the year, comes up.

Each year we receive many orders from our old friends for THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to be sent as a Christmas remembrance to their friends, and this kindly co-operative spirit on the part of our mutual friends makes possible the ever-broadening influence of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for good to an ever-increasing circle of readers.

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We wish to thank old friends and subscribers for their kindly appreciation and hearty co-operation received during the past year, and to wish you, each and every one, a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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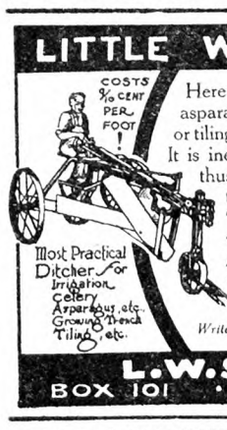

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More About Those Great Sleigh Rides

Following is a historical account of the great competing sleighrides of the Winter of 1855 and 1856 of Summit, Cuyahoga and Medina counties, Ohio. The event at the time created great interest, not only the leading newspapers in our country giving full accounts, but those of Europe. The *London Times* chronicled it as one of the greatest novelties in the line of amusement the Western Yankees had originated.

During the Winter of 1855 and 1856 there were about 100 days of continuous sleighing throughout Northern Ohio. In February the people of Solon township, Cuyahoga County, organized a sleighride consisting of seven four-hourse teams, and drove to Akron, Summit County. It seems that there had already been several smaller parties there from Medina and several other counties, and it was understood that the Solon party intended to eclipse any previous party, for among other decorations used by them was a small cotton flag (33 by 55 in.) painted with the regulation number of stars and stripes, and containing in addition an invitation to take the flag if they could muster a larger party. An Akron paper published an evidently authorized challenge to that effect.

The people of the township of Twinsburg, Summit County, through which the Solon party drove, concluded that they could easily capture the flag, and mustered 14 four-horse teams and went to Solon. The flag was gracefully surrendered to them and carried to Twinsburg. The people of Royalton, Cuyahoga County, concluded that the flag must come back to their county. They rallied 38 four-horse teams and appeared at Twinsburg, when the flag was duly surrendered to them.

The matter now became a county affair; Cuyahoga, Summit and Medina entering into the competition. The competing delegation met at Richfield, Summit County (which adjoins both Cuyhaga and Medina counties) on March 14, 1856. Medina had 144 four-horse teams, Cuyahoga had 151, and Summit 174; in all 466 four-horse teams and sleighs, each containing an average of 14 persons; total 6,524 and 1,864 horses. In addition to these there was a large number of single sleighs with their loads, which did not enter into the count. In each party were a number of brass bands, for in those days nearly every township in that part of the reserve had a brass band. Of course Summit captured the flag and took it to Akron.

As the competition had been mostly between Cuyahoga and Summit counties, the Medina delegation upon their return trip decided that the correct thing would be to have the flag removed to Medina County, and four days later (March 18, 1856) they appeared at Akron about noon with 182 four-horse teams and one team of four mules. They carried a great number of banners and devices, and were accompanied by numerous bands.

They were received by the citizens of Akron with extravagant demonstrations, including the ringing of bells, firing of cannons and uprarious cheers. Word was passed back from the head of the line to the last load, which commenced cheering, and the cheers came swelling back up the line, and were taken up by the rapidly congregating citizens until the town was in one deafening roar of human voices. The flag was presented to the delegation by President Pierce of Hudson College (now Western Reserve University), with appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Mayor Charles E. Bostwick of Medina, chief marshal of the day. Two songs composed expressly for the occasion, were then sung, after which refreshments were served and the delegation returned to Medina with the flag. And this was the ending of what proved to be one of the happiest, most joyful and at the same time the most heartbreaking sleighrides of which history gives any record. By the time we were ready to start on our return home (about 2 P. M.) the sleighing had disappeared, and we had before us a 20-mile jaunt through mud and slush. The horses soon became jaded with their heavy loads and the passengers were compelled to get out and walk. Men and women both, were forced to walk for miles through the mud and slush. Now can you imagine what a sight they were, especially the women with their long dangling skirts trailing through and mopping up the mud? It was an awful plight and a sad ending of an otherwise joyful day. I will hazard a guess that, could you have been there, an eyewitness, as I was, you would never again while you live, make a protest against these modern short skirts. S. S. OATMAN.

Medina Co., O.

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We have a carbide gas plant at our farm that furnishes light in the house and barn. I am told that the waste is beneficial to the ground. We have never put any onto the land, as we were not sure that it would work. Our soil requires lime. O. E. B.

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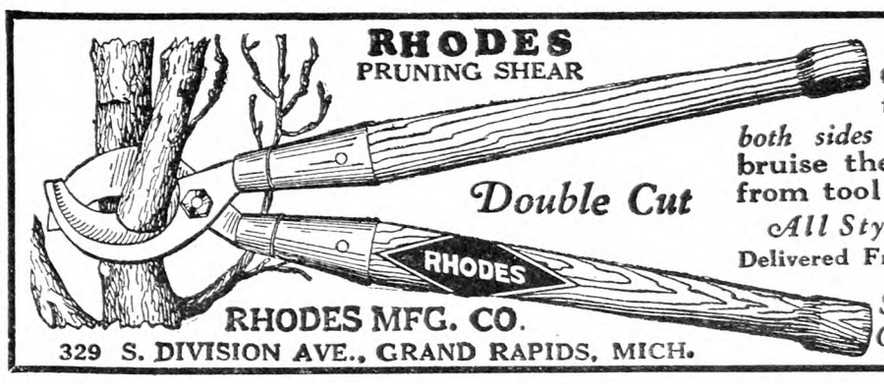

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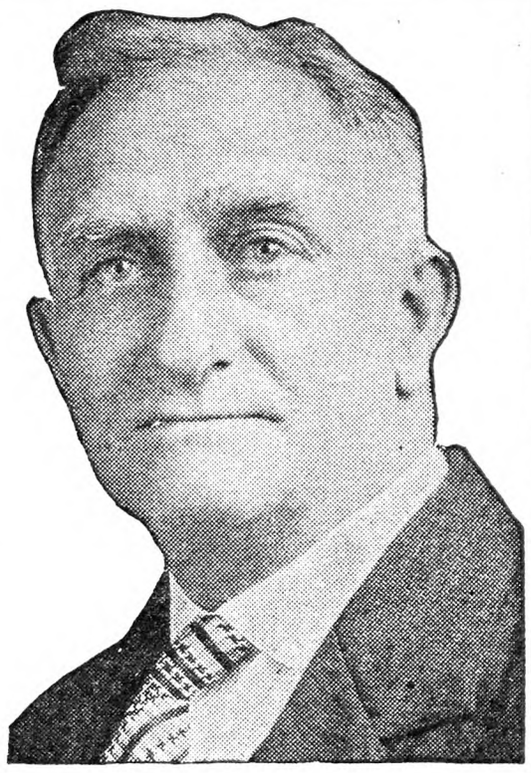

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A Farmer's Opinions

OUR HOME MARKET.—Our steadily increasing demand for farm products ensures fair to ascending prices to producers who are qualified by skill, soil assets and location to make the most of their opportunities. Producers working under less favorable conditions also face better days. Most farmers would be hopefully and soundly on the upgrade now if, through a national marketing system under their control, they were in a position to secure and earn a fair share of the consumer's dollar. They get only 30 cents of it; city distributing agencies, powerfully organized and dug-in, so that they can levy on both farmer and consumer, are getting the other 70 cents. Under this iniquitous, outgrown system of legalized injustice, farmers are carrying a burden that no other industrial, laboring or capitalistic class would carry till it hurt. How long will farmers continue to mumble, suffer, bend and break under it? How long will they be content to be "represented" by the "official," sectional leaderships that have led them down or permitted them to descend to an average income position far below that of any other major occupational group in the nation's maladjusted economy?

HORSES IN CITIES.—About 400 horses are in New York City's courteous mounted police service. A far greater number are used by bakeries, milk distributors and an express company. A Westerner in the metropolis for the first time would be surprised to see so many excellent horses, of good type, in some of its streets. Uninformed people assume that horses have been practically banished from our large cities. Their number has, of course, decreased markedly in recent years, but, standing wholly on their economic merits, in comparison with automotive vehicles for short hauls, these ancient, faithful friends of man are destined long to remain in urban centers. Quickly after a deep snow falls in New York City, teams and wagons appear numerously on the scene, where their flexibility and intelligence under human direction clear the way for surface traffic. Under similar conditions and for a variety of work throughout the year on farms, they are indispensable. By the way, Geo. Howden, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in a note says that in his article on "The Draft Horse Situation," page 1405 (issue of Nov. 10), 50,000,000 "horses" should have read *acres*, and 245 "horses" should have been *draft stallions*.

A FLOWER CLUB.—In a rural community in Eastern Kansas a Flower Club is fostering the growing of certain kinds of flowers, and one variety of roses in particular. One of its members writes: "I am assisting in the selling of 1,000 roses that have been purchased for Fall planting. Three for $1 is the price. I like the experience. It is fun to see people's children, dogs, chickens and yards. Most of them need roses or something, but few buy them. If a farmer's wife has one rose or one more in her yard, she's likely to say that she has enough and needs no more. The variety is Paul's Scarlet Climber, a vivid-red climber. Our idea is to have roses in every dooryard along the main highways leading into our town. That would be lovely, but in order to get it I think that we'll have to donate the roses. I'm not a high-pressure salesman."

"BOOSTING AND SELLING BEAUTY."—When American individualism in country and town was at the height of its flowering—before we had heard much about the kind of mutual aid and cooperation which economic changes have forced us to employ in the struggle for personal and group survival—there was no such thing as a flower club in any mid-west community. In most farm yards and in some farm homes, flowers that grew and bloomed bore evidence that they were loved for their refreshing beauty and the inspiration of their presence as living things. People planted and cultivated them because they were urged by their own inner hungers for the gay colors, sweet scents and emerald luxuriance that mitigated the hard work, isolation and austerities of their life. Families would choose, grow and love flowers or they wouldn't; no one was interested in "selling" "the flower idea" in "a community dying for the want of beauty" or in converting anyone's indifference to flowers into a crusading zeal for "flowers on every farm and everywhere else." If a man didn't want or need water, no one felt called on to organize his neighbors, pass a resolution and forthwith halter and lead him to the spring or well. He was at liberty to grow and treasure flowers because he wanted them, or leave them because he didn't want and value them. He could go his own way and live his own life, according to the passions, needs and motives that ruled his being. But his sons and grandsons are in a world where that kind of freedom is "out of date," and where we get together, organize, lay out a program, and sally forth to "make" ourselves and others love beauty, appreciate art, get an education, vote right and demand legislation to "make" us good or prevent us from being "bad" or different. Well, maybe, it's all all right, but some of us are absurdly old-fashioned hinterlanders who doubt, wonder and try to think.

A GREAT DAIRY COW.—Greatness in dairy cows is indicated but inadequately measured by their records at the pail, and by the extent to which they transmit their capacities, conformation and temperament to their progeny. The only thing in the bovine world that is more interesting than studying the picture of a cow possessed of all-'round excellence and distinction is to stand in the grass and sunshine and look at that kind of cow, from the front, side and rear. Many a man while thus engaged has shed those too rare tears that are distilled by the deep, quiet gladness of the heart. A man like that has the eye and feeling of an artist, who, as a breeder, creates new ideals or improves old ones in animals. What he does or tries to do is much more important to him than any pecuniary reward that he may receive for his work, but he is likely to do well in a business way in spite of and because of his indifference to pay or profit. A good cow of any breed is worth knowing as James W. Martin of Wisconsin knew old Dorothy: as a self-sacrificing, responsive, intelligent and useful representative of a race that has foster-mothered man for centuries. But let us beware, for, if we know cows too well, we may like them so much that we will spend too much time and money taking care of and pampering them, to their detriment and our own. Man was not made for cows but cows for man. We are tempted to add, however, that for every cow ruined by kindness there are thousands of cows pining and perishing for the lack of it in feed, pasture, sunshine and a real cowman's attention.

A GRAND CHAMPION.—I've been studying a picture of Carolyn Netherland Lady, grand champion Holstein-Friesian cow at the late National Dairy Exposition in Memphis, Tenn. J. D. McDonald of Wisconsin showed and owns her. One of the members of Joslin Bros'. herd in Chemung Co., N. Y., closely resembles her in outline and individuality. By all tests the Wisconsin winner is one of the great cows of the year: almost straight in her top-line, big-barreled, roomy in the chest, thin-withered, trim and refined in the neck, clean-cut in the throat, noblyheaded but artificially dehorned, the brisket ample and well-defined, wide between the hip-bones, broad of rump, spare and clean in the thighs, high-curved in the flank, moderately close to the ground, the tail medium-long and adorned with a good-sized white bush, a model-like escutcheon, and prominent abdominal veins entering a large udder that is carried well, nicely floored and set with uniform, correctly-placed teats of just the right size. Even in the slightly blurred picture, her eye is bright and lively. Her strong muzzle denotes a heavy feeder. As she stood in the showyard, she'd weigh between 1,400 and 1,500 lbs. No cowman with cow-sense would call her a "machine." Factory products don't look and function like anything that is alive. All good dairy cows, regardless of breed, are built on the lines of this cow. She is larger than a Jersey, Guernsey or an Ayrshire, and would yield more milk, but it wouldn't test so high in butterfat as their milk. Change her color and this remarkable Holstein-Friesian cow would creditably represent the Milking Shorthorn; which, however, outranks her in size or stature, and, moreover, would look better and taste better as beef. First-class beef cannot be cut from dairy cattle: it is the product of the beef breeds or of a dual-purpose type which, like the Milking Shorthorn, the Red Poll or the Devon, is endued with the instinct or racial ability to make and marble good beef. Years ago Brown Swiss classified as dual-purpose cattle, but they are now officially a specialized milk breed. A fairly good substitute for beef could be cut from a well-fatted Brown Swiss steer. Henry Ford apparently believes that he can make model T-bone steaks with Ayrshires, for he's feeding some steers of that breed. If it can be done, he will do it. As a matter of fact, something can be said for Ayrshires from a beef viewpoint.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—The preacher was here for dinner again last Sunday. He said he wished he was a farmer; Charley said he wished he was a preacher, and then Loraine said she was going to be a stenographer when she grew up. I am not permitted to quote what the Missus said, but it was a plenty. It seems that very few people in these parts want to be what they are, stay where they are or do what they are doing. So long as they are in that fix, they are bound to make bad matters worse for themselves and everybody else. . . . I see by a paper that the Borden Co., which distributes a lot of milk in New York City, increased its net profits from $5,000,000 in 1923 to more than $6,000,000 in 1925, and to $7,150,000 in 1927. The paper didn't report the average profits of New York State dairymen for those years. I guess they are glad that so strong and prosperous a concern finds custmores for their milk, Probably nobody in New York City would want milk or know there was any if it wasn't for the Bordens. D. C. W.

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Countrywide Situation

It is a fairly good general market for farm produce now that the rush of Fall shipments is over and supplies more moderate. Most lines have been holding up reasonably well this month, recovering considerably from the October decline. Butter, eggs and apples have made some price gains. Onions have held strongly at top levels. Such staples as cotton, grain and live stock, although unsettled, have been doing better the past month.

Potato growers seem inclined to take a slightly more hopeful view at the end of the Fall season owing to the let-up of shipments and the steadiness with which markets have held, some even making slight gains this month and the average, including country shipping points, is 5 to 10 cents per 100 lbs. higher. Potato holders argue that prices went about as low as they could go and would have to advance before the season is over to attract enough shipments.

Exports continue heavy, especially of boxed apples, although net returns in many cases this month have been lower than selling prices here. Some of the apple exports this season will need to be charged off to foreign advertising. A season of over-supply has sometimes helped the market to spread out and lay foundations for future growth. Boxed apples made their first big gain in foreign markets in the heavy crop season of 1923 and they have held it since, making further extensions in another big producing year, 1926. They are pushing forward again with the present record-breaking boxed production. Such years are hard times for producers but they certainly increase the demand and once the foreign consumers get a taste of American apples they never stop using them.

Florida grapefruit got its first sure start in Europe along with the excessive production in 1923. There is a real demand for grapefruit now that the English have learned not to use it with cream. Last year exports were two and three times as great as in 1923.

The past Summer with a tremendous peach surplus here, Europe took about 8,000 bushels during four months. They will probably buy them liberally when we have learned to deliver peaches that distance without too much loss of flavor. South African peaches reach London in better condition because they are allowed to get nearly ripe before picking and then cooled at once and kept cool.

More American fruit is being shipped to South America. The big potato crop resulted in starting a market for potatoes in the countries to the south of us. Prunes are one of our heavy articles of export now, the quality having doubled since the war. The peak of the raisin export business came last year when over seven times the pre-war quantity was sent out of the country and this trade may gain still more with another big crop of raisin grapes the past season. The California grape growers have been building for the future out of the present season's losses.

An eastern grower, lately returned from the California grape section, finds the growers in a bad way, some of them heavily in debt after two or three years of no profit and about ready to give up. The visitor found the feeling of depression so general that he said he felt like crying about it himself before he had been there long. He found some of the leading growers inclined to suspect that the market was changing. Eastern grape growers did well enough, considering the large crop. Prices closed above $50 a ton at country shipping points in New York and Pennsylvania. There was some doubt whether eastern grapes on the whole are not in better demand than the western varieties.

Eastern onion holders a while ago were talking of $4.50 per 100 lbs. as the least they would take for good yellow stock. Since then the market has been fast coming to their idea of values. Some onion sales in the Middle West were as high as $4.25. The scarcity of fancy stock is so great that dealers are talking considerably higher prices now. It is hard to see where the supply will come from to make up the one-third shortage compared with last year and even then prices were advancing the last half of the season a year ago. Spanish onions supply the only severe competition but prices are now so high in Europe that it does not seem that heavy imports will be very profitable until prices here go somewhat higher.

The November crop report showed a little improvement, bringing the general average a little higher than in October and 3 or 4 per cent above the 10-year average. The Northeastern States, also the Northwestern, made a better showing than the South on account of the wet Spring and Summer in that region. The slightly larger potato crop shown does not mean much because the net increase is mostly in States that are already nearly done shipping.

The gain of about a million barrels in the market apple crop was about two-thirds in the Eastern States, that is, the barreled apple region. The reports showed a little less corn and a little more cotton than expected earlier in the season and some other changes but nothing to cause any market upset. G. B. F.

He Heard a Chicken Squawk

A Bell System Advertisement

One evening between 9 and 10 o'clock a farmer was returning to his home from Sinclairville, New York. He noticed a car parked beside his road and a short time later heard a chicken squawk in the direction of a neighbor's farm. Immediately suspicious, he telephoned the deputy sheriff at Sinclairville who got an assistant and came at once. They caught three men who had chickens in their car. The chickens were identified and the three thieves sent to jail.

The telephone is a timely aid in any emergency. It brings help in time of fire, accident or sickness. Runs useful errands to town and market. Communicates with friends and neighbors. Often pays for itself many times over by finding when and where to buy or sell. A farmer living near Stephenson, Miss., was offered 5c a pound for his calves, but he telephoned another buyer and got 6½c. Saved by telephone, $150.

The modern farm home has a telephone.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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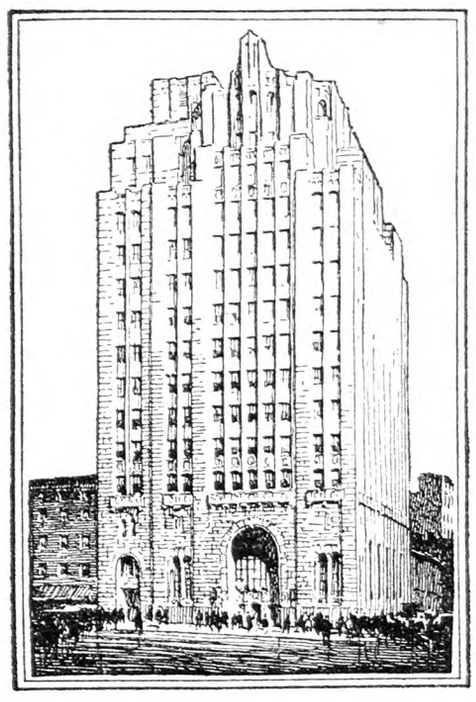

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

It was a cheerful message that National Master Louis J. Taber brought to the National Grange at its 62d annual session, which opened at the city of Washington, November 14. His annual address showed that the growth of the order during the Grange year just ended had been phenomenal, with 212 new subordinates, nine new Pomonas and 81 new Juvenile Granges added to the records, the largest gain made in over a decade.

In addition a new Grange star has been added to the Grange banner, Virginia, "The Mother of Presidents," being the latest to organize a State Grange. This new State Grange fledgling took flight on September 19, with 22 subordinate Granges enrolled, covering 14 counties.

Not only has Virginia come into the fold, but other States are appealing for membership in the great farm fraternity, including North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Minnesota and others. Master Taber proposes that a new star be added to the Grange flag each year from the States seeking admission to the big Grange family. "If the Grange does not utilize the present favorable opportunity to organize new territory and add new States, it will have failed in meeting its obligation to rural life," declares National Master Taber.

The gain in new Granges during the past year exceeds last year's increase by 75 Granges. In addition to the new Granges, an additional 52 have been reorganized. New Granges have been organized in 27 different States.

From the fact that this increase has been so widespread, it can be readily seen how general has been the renewed activity manifested. Of the States recording new Grange subordinates, Washington leads with 33, closely followed by the National Master's native State, Ohio, with 32. Then come Nebraska with 17, Virginia with 16, Idaho with 14, Oregon with 14, California and Michigan tied with 13 and Pennsylvania with 9. In the East the gains have not been so pronounced, as the territory has been more generally covered with Grange halls. New York has added two new subordinates and eight new Juveniles during the year.

The three States leading in Juvenile Granges organized during the year have been Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Ohio is far ahead in the number of Juvenile Granges now functioning, with Pennsylvania second.

For many years Ohio has held a leading place among the top-notchers in Grange growth. One year ago it led all the Grange States, with 40 new subordinates. In fact the Buckeye State has been among the eight big producers for the past 10 years, with the exception of two years. In three of those 10 years it stood at the very top.

The year's growth of the Juvenile Grange movement has been almost as remarkable as that of the subordinates. In 18 States new Juvenile Granges have been organized during the past year. Four States which previously had no Juveniles have formed such organizations. These States are New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska and West Virginia.

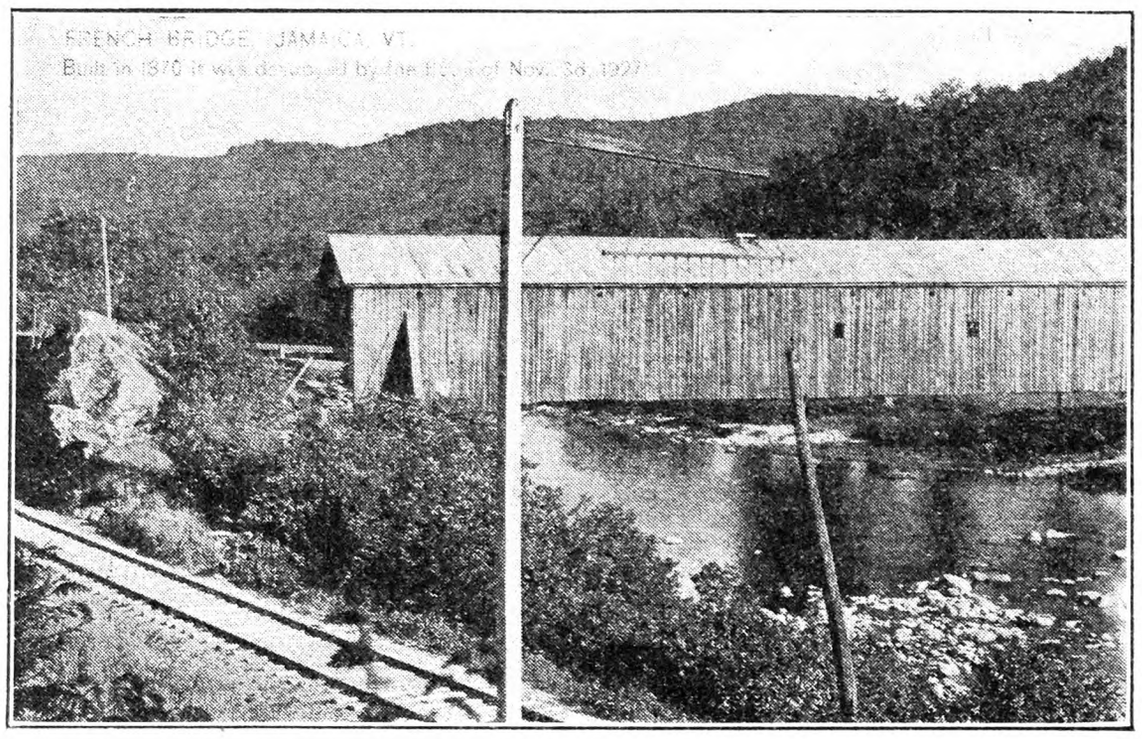
The success of the administration of Master Taber as head of the National Grange may be seen from the fact that during the five years of his office holding there have been added to the Grange rolls 749 new subordinates, 503 Juveniles, and 42 new Pomonas, a total of nearly 1,300 new Grange units.

The enviable position attained by Ohio in Grange work is a great source of satisfaction to members of the order everywhere and reflects credit both on National Master Taber, and also on State Master Caton, who has proved himself a most capable executive. Increased impetus was, without a doubt, given to Grange growth in Ohio by the session of the National Grange held in Cleveland one year ago.

While there was so much cause for rejoicing at the National Grange session on account of the marked improvement in Grange prospects, there were many saddened hearts by reason of the long roll of distinguished Patrons who had laid down their implements on earth and been called to a higher life. Heading this roll of departed ones is Past National Master Aaron Jones, who died at his home at South Bend, Ind., October 13, at the advanced age of 90 years. Past Master Jones was "The Grand Old Man" of the Grange. Of majestic physical appearance and a striking personality he was a power in National Grange sessions and in the order throughout the country. For eight years he presided as head of the National Grange. Previously he had served as National Grange overseer and also as master of the Indiana State Grange for many years. He was a graduate of Antioch College in Ohio. He had been a member of the Grange for 55 years. There are now but two living past masters of the National Grange, Nahum J. Bachelder of New Hampshire and Sherman J. Lowell of New York, now a member of the Federal Tariff Commission at Washington.

Other noted Grange leaders who have recently died have been National Secretary Charles M. Freeman of Ohio, who had held the office for 25 years. His death occurred in September. In addition are the names of the following: State Master George Bischel, of Nebraska, killed in an automobile accident a few weeks ago; Mrs. Neva D. Hanley, wife of the master of the Oklahoma State Grange; Mrs. Orson S. Wood, wife of Past Master Wood, of Connecticut; Jacob Voorhees, past master of Oregon State Grange; Mrs. Harriet Fuller, wife of the late Past State Master George A. Fuller of New York; Past Master George Dixon of the South Dakota Grange and the veteran Past State Master T. R. Smith of the Ohio State Grange.

A still more recent death was that of Mrs. Eva MacDowell, widow of one of the Seven Founders of the Grange, who died at her home in Wellesley, Mass., where she resided with her daughter, Miss Louise MacDowell, head of the science department in Wellesley College. Burial was at Penn Yan, N. Y., where Mrs. MacDowell formerly resided. For 26 years Mrs. MacDowell served as treasurer of the National Grange. She succeeded her husband, who had held the office for 20 years. Mr. MacDowell was a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., and after his marriage he moved with his wife to Penn Yan, N. Y., where he conducted a large vineyard. Mr. MacDowell was a very warm friend of Oliver H. Kelley, the founder of the Grange and first secretary of the National Grange. Mr. MacDowell gave liberally to the work of establishing the order, and Father Kelley often expressed his great affection for Mr. MacDowell for the material aid he rendered Mr. Kelley in the trying days of the birth of the Grange.



French Bridge, Jamaica, Vt. Built in 1870, it was destroyed by the flood of November 3, 1927

Notes From Vermont

November 3, and many of us are thinking of a year ago today. History is again repeating itself by giving us another rainy day. But our ground is not as full of water as it was a year ago, and the rain is falling gently to fill our springs with the best of drinks for the coming Winter. The advocates of milk drinking may want me to say one of the best drinks.

We thank the writer who praises our Green Mountain State, and while we concede our State is not producing all it could, we would still call your attention to the fact that our State still occupies a high place in the production of maple products, and the last statistics I saw stated that Vermont had 35 per cent of the dairy cows of New England and produced 65 per cent of the milk for the Boston market, and this with the increased interest in apple and potato growing makes us say, "We are doing pretty well, thank you."

Of course, we mourn and complain and tell tales of hard times as usual. The "poor hard-working farmer" has been "poored" so much that it is only natural to accept that valuation. I think I will join the new society advocated at Long Acres. If I ever go to preaching I have sometimes thought I should use but one text: "Be of good cheer."

"There was a man though some did count him mad,
For being always glad with such things as he had
But—they shook their heads and smiled."

We were glad to read that in Maryland the younger generations love the old homesteads. There has just passed from this life, my nearest neighbor for more than 40 years. She owned the family home of her people, and it has been in the family since some time between 1810 and 1820. Her grandfather built that house and one son built a home on the farm north and the other son on the farm south where we now live. Grandfather M. planted at least two apple trees on this farm about 70 years ago. We call them locally Spice apples. One tree is seven feet seven inches in circumference and some years ago had many dead branches. It was a ticklish task removing them from an old-time high-headed tree, but it paid, as the tree is renewing its youth and very vigorous, and last year bore 14 bushels of fruit.

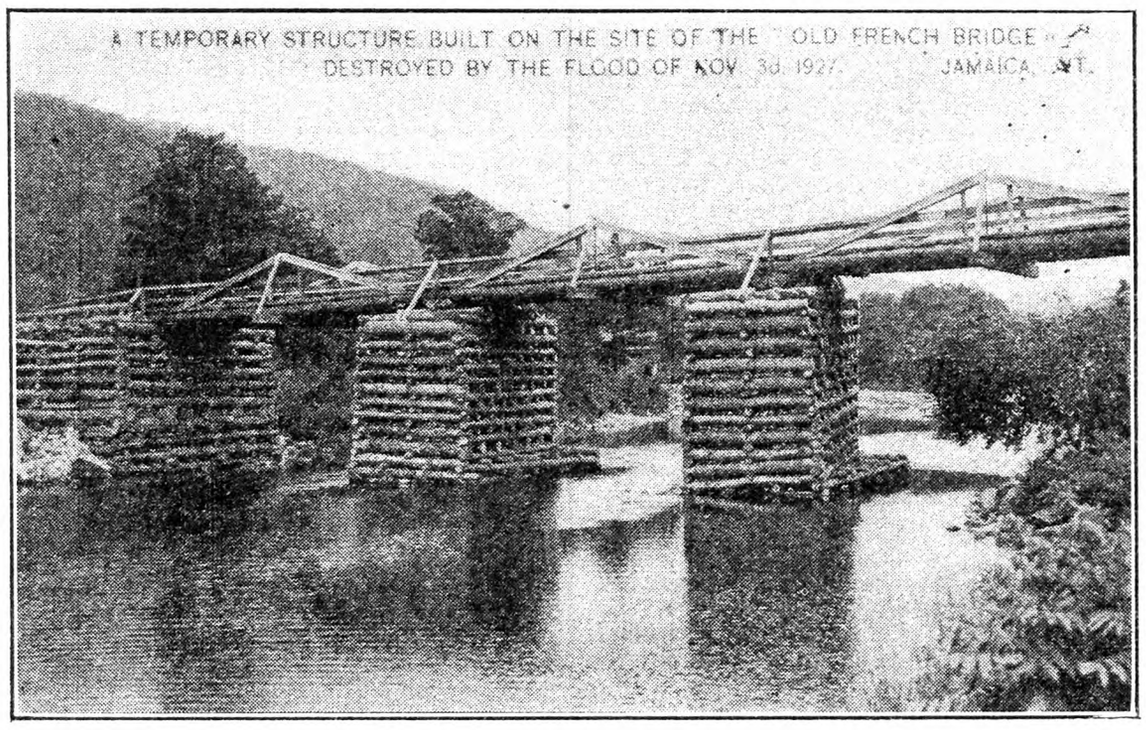
It is the season to hunt gray squirrels and partridge or ruffed grouse, and also of trapping. So far we have counted eight bears taken in our county and probably nearly as many more are not reported to the local papers.

The harvesting is done except the wood crop. The potatoes were a smaller crop per acre than usual. Workers on some of the large fields said they were averaging about 175 bushels to the acre, and selling locally at about a dollar per bushel.

Many men are yet employed restoring roads, but these are nearly as good as before the flood in most places, for an immense amount of work has been accomplished. Many more are employed rebuilding one of the three covered bridges across West River, that were carried away by the flood.

The accompanying pictures show the old French bridge at Jamaica, approximately 200 feet long and also show the temporary bridge built and opened for traffic just before the New Year, 1928. I do not know that exact figures are available about the amount of timber used, but the piers are triangular and of good sized timber and the center filled with many truckloads of stone. This temporary bridge will be replaced by one of iron with cement floor the coming Summer.

The covered bridges are a picturesque part of Vermont's scenery, but in these days of auto traffic they are a trap, so each year they grow fewer.



A Temporary Structure built on the site of the "Old French Bridge"

Let's all shake hands with "Uncle Ham." How many would enjoy a real honest to goodness vacation there? A place to loaf and invite one's souls. Keeping up with Lizzie is a hard pace, especially as the speed capacity increases.

Windham Co., Vt. MRS. J. X. W.

From a Northern Farm Home

Robert and I have just been reading a book aloud to each other, and I wonder if THE R. N.-Y. mothers would not like to know about it. Christmas is coming soon, and it is often hard to find a book that will please a boy. This book is "Smoky," by Will James. It is the story of a horse from the time of its birth on a western range. The life of the wild horse is described, and the way he is caught and trained for service on the ranch is told in a most interesting way. Smoky was what is called a one-man horse, a lively fun-loving bucking pony who, under the intelligent treatment of his rider, became an expert cow horse whose reputation spread to adjoining States.

A little later he was stolen and driven far away by a cruel half-breed who through harsh treatment changed Smoky to a savage man-killing outlaw of a horse who was renamed "The Cougar." For a number of years he was the main attraction of the rodeos, where many cowboys tried unsuccessfully to ride him. Again through kind treatment and good food his heart was changed and he became a good horse, but being of no further use as a show horse he was sold to a livery stable, and became a riding horse. From here he went to a vegetable man who worked him hard and fed him almost nothing, and was hitched to a cart one day, when his old master Clint happened into the town buying cattle. Clint took Smoky back home, and after a time the old horse seemed to remember him, and we leave them both contented and happy. The book is very good reading for old or young, and it is the best book for boys I have seen lately.

And speaking of Christmas gifts, I am sure a pair of warm knitted mittens or socks of some bright color will please any boy or girl. I gave some bright red mittens to my young nephews, 10 and 12 years old, last year and they were delighted. I made Robert some too and have knit socks to match this Fall. He thinks he has a fine outfit for skating, but needs a red cap. Knitting is good pick-up work which can be done in odd moments. I call it my radio work and seldom work at it any other time. If you do not know how to knit there is generally some older person in the community who will be glad to teach you. I am piecing some pillow tops by the old-fashioned quilt patterns and find it very fascinating work. When the top is done a layer of wadding is placed between it and a piece of open cotton or cheesecloth and then quilted. They are very pretty and make a pleasing and inexpensive gift. It is the careful thought and the loving labor back of our giving which brings the true spirit of Christmas to our hearts.

MRS. CHARLES MCARTHUR.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Grease in Cesspool

Could you tell us anything that will dissolve grease and a heavy mass that has filled our sewer and cesspool? Nothing has ever run into it but wash water and dish water. It has filled up. Is there some chemical that would dissolve it so it could be taken out? H. L. A.

A strong solution of boiling water and sal soda can be used with some success in cleaning grease from the traps and smaller piping connected with the kitchen sink but it will not be effective in the cesspool. Probably the only remedy here is to dig a new cesspool in ground that is not clogged with sewage.

A cesspool operates largely by seepage. The dishwater and other liquids entering it soak off through its walls and bottom into the ground. In the course of time the pores in the earth through which this seepage takes place become filled with grease and other solids and the cesspool is rendered tight and useless.

Dishwater is one of the worst clogging liquids discharged into the pool because it carries so much grease. When a new tile line is laid a barrel or large tile stood on end in the line and through which the water has to pass before reaching the cesspool or better a septic tank, will catch much of this grease and prevent it from doing further damage.

R. H. S.

Farm and Garden Library

This library has books that are thoroughly up to date, practical and comprehensive, written by authors of national reputation. The following titles are now ready, price $1.25 each:

The Gladiolus, A. C. Beal.
The Strawberry, Samuel Fraser.
Tomato Production, Paul Work.
Outdoor Bulb Growing, C. L. Thayer.
The Iris, J. C. Wister.
Dahlia Production, R. H. Patch.
The Garden Book, V. H. Davis.
Roses and Their Culture, S. C. Hubbard.
Balancing the Farm Output, Spillman.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City.

Crevecoeur's Narrative

(By an American Farmer)

PART III

ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY. WINTER THOUGHTS. HUNTING BEES. THE "PASSENGER" PIGEON.

The sagacity of those animals which have long been the tenants of my farm astonishes me. When the severities of Winter have dispirited my cattle, no farmer attends them with more pleasure than I do—a duty sweetened with the most rational satisfaction. I amuse myself in seeing their different tempers, actions and the effects of their instinct now powerfully impelled by the force of hunger. I trace their various inclinations, and the different effects of their passions, which are exactly the same as among men. The law is to us precisely what I am in my barnyard, a bridle and check to prevent the strong and greedy from oppressing the timid and weak. Conscious of superiority, they always try to encroach on their neighbors. Unsatisfied with their portion, they eagerly swallow it, in order to take what is given to the others unless prevented. Some I chide; others, unmindful of my admonitions, receive some blows. Could victuals thus be given to men without the assistance of language, I am sure they would not behave better to one another, nor more philosophically than my cattle do.

Many are the thoughts I have in Winter: What has become of those millions of insects which played in our Summer fields and in our evening meadows? They were so puny and so delicate. The period of their existence was so short that one cannot help wondering how they could learn in that short space the art of hiding themselves and their offspring in so perfect a manner as to baffle the rigor of the season and preserve that embryo of life, that small portion of ethereal heat, which if once gone would destroy the species. Dreary as the Winter season appears, it has like all others its miracles, presenting to man a variety of problems. Among the rest we have here a set of small birds which never appear until snow falls. Contrary to all others, they dwell and appear to delight in that.

It is my bees, however, which afford me the most pleasing theme. Their industry, their quarrels, their pastimes always present me with something new. When weary, my common place of rest is under a locust tree near my bees. By their movements I can predict the weather and tell when they are ready for swarming, but the most difficult point is when on the wing to know whether they want to go to the woods or not. If they have previously decided on some hollow tree, no allurements of salt and water, fennel, hickory leaves or the finest box can induce them to stay. They will prefer their tree to a mahogany hive. In that case I seldom thwart their incinations, but we only part for a while. I am generally able to find them the following Fall.

This elopement of mine only adds to my recreations. I have found them though miles from my house and lodged in lofty trees.

After I have done sowing I prepare for a week's jaunt in the woods, not to hunt deer or bear, as my neighbors do, but to catch the more harmless bees. I take with me my dog as a companion, for he is useless as to this game, my blanket, some provisions, wax, vermilion, honey and a pocket compass. With these I go to such woods as are at considerable distance from any settlement. I carefully examine whether they abound with large trees. If so, I make a small fire on flat stones in a convenient place. On this I put some wax. Close by on another stone I drop honey in distinct drops, which I surround with small quantities of vermilion, laid on the stone. Then I watch carefully whether any bees appear. If there are any in that neighborhood, I may be sure that the smell of the burnt wax will attract them. They will soon find the honey, and necessarily tinge themselves with vermilion. I next fix my compass to find out their course, which they keep straight when returning home loaded. With my watch I observe how long those are returning which are marked with vermilion. Thus knowing their course and in some measure the distance, I seldom fail of coming to the tree where they are. I then mark it, and thus with patience I have found sometimes 11 swarms in a season. It is inconceivable what a quantity of honey these trees will sometimes afford.

Next I go to some of the nearest settlements where I get help to cut the trees and then return home with my prize.

(Here Crevecoeur goes into some detail about the "due quantity of mead" made from the honey by his wife, and reinforced with "two gallons of brandy in each barrel, which ripens it," evidently a common drink in those days. Eds.)

Twice a year we catch wild pigeons, whose numbers are so astonishing as to obscure the sun in their flight. I fancy they breed toward the plains of Ohio and about Lake Michigan, which abound in wild oats. I have caught some with undigested rice in their craws. The nearest rice field from where I am must be at least 560 miles. We catch these pigeons with nets, enticing them with tame wild pigeons fastened to strings. The greatest number I ever caught was 14 dozen. They are excellent food.

The Home in Winter

After the recent snowstorm here some of the neighboring children were so delighted that they immediately made snowballs and a snowman (which melted fast). One got his baby snow shovel and cleared off the porch. There is no dread of the Winter with the children; only a delightful anticipation of snowballs, snow-men, sled sliding, sleigh-riding, tobogganing and skiing; we must not forget the snowshoeing either.

They are looking forward to candy pulls, pop corn balls, sugared pop corn, butternut fudge, cracked hickory nuts, and all the apples they can eat in the Winter evenings, while listening to the radio programs.

We boil our molasses for the candy pulls in a big old-fashioned iron kettle in the fireplace. That is where we also pop our corn. In fact most of our Winter evenings are spent around the fireplaces (we have three) and we find many things we can do with the aid of the fireplace fire. Perhaps we are going back to grandmother's days, but we enjoy it anyway. And many others have enjoyed the fireplace pleasures with us as well.

I have heard people say that if you wanted to warm yourself at a fireplace you stood in front of it and faced the fire first and then had to turn around and stand with your back to it. We do not have to do any such thing by our fireplaces. They seem to warm you through and through right away. We like to burn the old apple tree chunks in the fireplace; they have such a nice odor and have such a pretty flame while burning.

Our fireplaces are of marble, with bricks about a foot square around on the floor in front. Beautiful hand carved mantels are above them, making the fireplaces more attractive.

We use our Dutch ovens, too, and the drying closet over the mantel. Although I have the biggest and most modern enamel range I could find, I go back to the old ways of Grandmother's cooking for many things. I wonder if any other readers are using their fireplaces and Dutch ovens. If there are any I would like to hear from them. C. V. H.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

More About "Starved Rock"

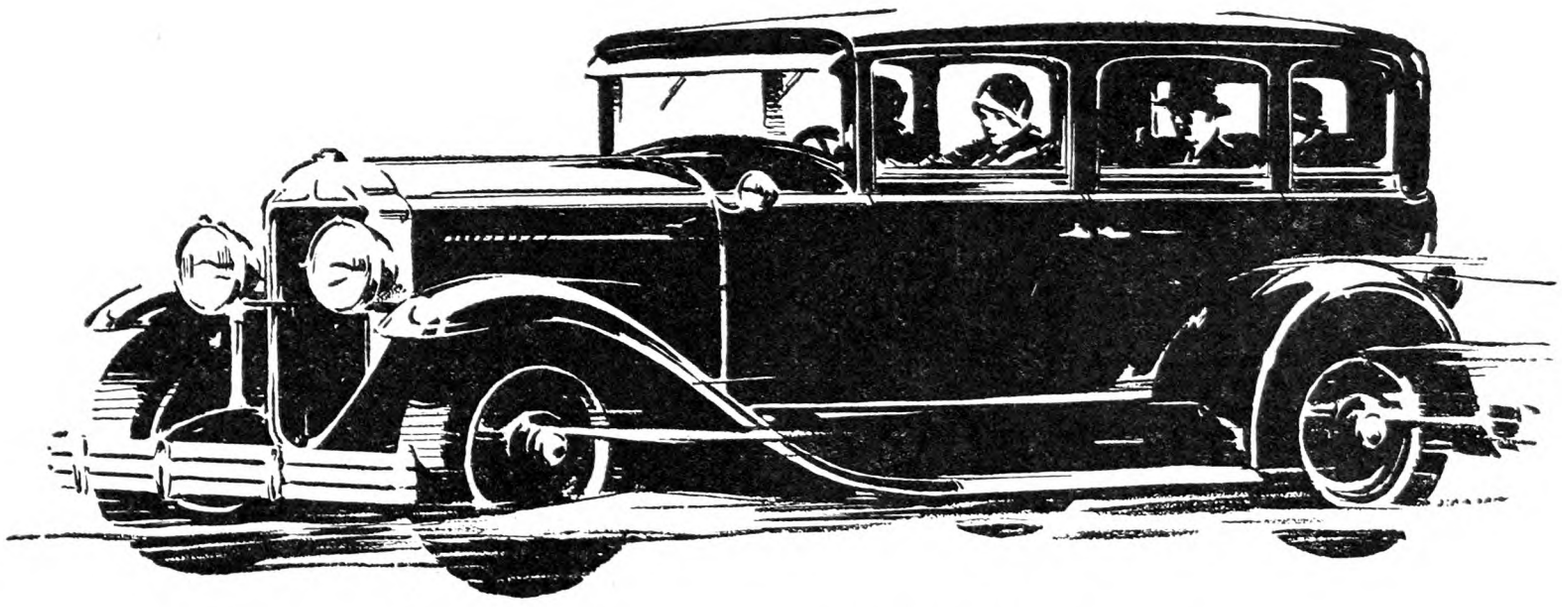
Referring to cover picture on October 13 issue, I was shown this rock last August, and I asked for its history, which was given to me by my son-in-law, Rev. W. E. Shaw, of Peoria, Ill. "Starved Rock" was called so when a tribe of Indians was surrounded by several other tribes who were about to massacre them. The Indians , whose custom was to shoot from heights, kept fighting their foes until they ran out of eatables. They then jumped into the river to save their lives from starvation, intending to swim to the other side of the river. Many of them, however, were drowned. JESSE TAYLOR.

Luzerne Co., Pa.

IF the meek inherit the earth, they'll find their property pretty heavily plastered with mortgages by those who were not so meek.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY

BUICK



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Supremely beautiful—endowed with lines, colors and upholsteries of unrivaled luxury—powered by the world-famous Buick Valve-in-Head engine—this thrilling car will give utmost pleasure, not only on Christmas day, but for months and years to come.

The family could wish for no finer gift than this gift for all the family.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

POLITICAL feelers in the public press indicate a purpose by some leaders to adopt a very perfunctory plan of farm relief during the short session of Congress, and let it go at that. This program would exclude any upward revision of the tariff on farm products. The high tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat which has no effect because the surplus must be sold abroad, fixing the home price in the foreign markets, would stand, but the $33,000,000 worth of bananas would continue to come in free to take the place of American fruit. Foreign butter, cheese and milk would continue to increase the surplus of dairy products in our own markets. The export of American agricultural products would continue to decline and the imports to increase as in recent years. This is not what was promised during the campaign.

The proponents of the McNary-Haugen plan propose to introduce their bills without the equalization fee which they formerly insisted with apparent reason was the keystone to their structure. They propose to provide $300,000,000 to be handled by associations to handle the surpluses. In their former bills they refused to make any adequate provision for the control of their system by the producers of the products to be sold. The three hundred millions were to pass through more tender fingers.

Still another group, led by Senator Borah, insist that the President-elect is committed to an upward revision of the tariff on farm products as well as other measures for farm relief. This group believes that there will be time before March 1 to work out both these measures in addition to the appropriation bills and other pending legislation. Senator Borah is understood to have induced Mr. Hoover to promise an extra session of the next Congress if the short session failed to pass a farm relief bill. He does not believe that farm relief should be attempted during the short session, but insists that the second session should be called to make a thorough job of it. To this view we give hearty assent.

*

WE LIKE the way those town and country people around Waterville, N. Y., (page 1470) have of getting together and working out local problems on the basis of good will and "man to man" talk. This co-operation did not just happen or occur all at once. There had been thorough preparation of a kind that appealed to good judgment, not a frothy enthusiasm that disappeared when they had time to think it over. This locality may be better suited to such work than some others, because of the excellent roads, but we believe there is opportunity in most places for the development of something in this line if the job is undertaken with courage and the right spirit. The local papers have a good field for this work.

*

REFERRING again to pasture improvement, recently outlined here, we assume that most eastern farmers cannot afford to plow up rolling or hilly, stony land in order to seed it to grass. Plowing would be directly and indirectly expensive. It would not only increase the surface "crop" and distribution of stones, but subject the soil to physical and chemical injury, and kill or weaken certain varieties and strains of the hardiest, best-adapted and most valuable native or "natural" grasses that our herbage includes. According to the practice of several stockmen in New York State, fields intended for permanent pastures are, first of all, cleared of sprouts and shrubs, and as many stones as one is in a position to haul off or pile at the border. (None of these preliminaries is indispensable, however.) An application of barnyard manure at the rate of 10 to 20 tons an acre, in the Spring or Autumn, is then in order. Two tons of ground limestone per acre is sown on the grass, in either season, every five to six years. A top-dressing of 400 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre is required at about the same intervals. Under this treatment, "grasses and legumes that do well together and just naturally come from somewhere will flourish," to quote one enthusiastic pasture-improver. Excessive pasturing, however, especially during the first few years of regeneration, would seriously retard and maybe undo the good work that had been done. Every pasture has a limited carrying capacity. No crop is so badly and so consistently abused as the grass crop on the general run of farms. Pasture grasses will reward feeding or manuring, seasonal protection and controlled grazing. It is often said that the fine pastures seen on most English stock farms are 100 years old, or that it takes landlord families that many years to develop and learn how to maintain them. English pastures are both profitable and famous, but American pastures that equal or surpass them have been developed in less than 10 years on many farms. In the Eastern States and to a considerable extent elsewhere in America, there will be a steadily increasing acreage devoted to or gradually taken by grass. It can be made the source of a steady and profitable income in various regions where dairying and stock-raising are or can be soundly established.

*

WE REGRET to announce the death of John H. Barclay, Sr., well-known fruit grower of Cranbury, N. J. Those who have attended exhibitions of New Jersey grown apples will remember the high finish of Mr. Barclay's fruit. He usually had a large number of varieties, some of which were considered difficult to grow, and delighted in the work needed to bring them to perfection. A field meeting at Mr. Barclay's orchards was always an interesting and instructive occasion.

*

IT IS always inspiring to see and talk with a young man who is patiently and confidently putting his thought and energy into a practical, useful enterprise on a farm. On Tuesday last we visited in New Jersey a 35-acre poultry farm, carrying 3,500 birds. A young man, associated with two of his brothers, is in charge of it. In less than eight years the flock has not only paid a fair rate of interest on the investment in land, but financed the extensive equipment that has been built year after year since 1921, to accommodate a growing business. He has lived well without drawing what would be called "a fair salary" for the kind of work that he is doing; "but," as he said, "I can afford to wait a few years for greater rewards. I am trying conservatively to build up a sound poultry business that will stand on its merits. My business is about all the amusement or recreation that I need." As a hired manager on a poultry farm, our young friend probably could command and earn $200 a month or more; but he desires to work for himself and for his own future on his own farm. His course, as he defined it, is quite different from that of many a young man who, on graduating from college, thinks that he hasn't the time or knows too much or has too great a capital investment in his education to work for anybody, including himself, for less than $1,800 to $2,400 a year.

*

AS ONE walks through the apple orchard in Winter, it is well to be on the lookout for egg clusters of the apple tent-caterpillar. Those shiny rings of eggs are clearly visible, especially in bright sunshine, and every one destroyed before the pests hatch makes so much less bother in the early Summer, when there are plenty of other things needing attention. We are sometimes asked about burning out the large colonies of these apple tree worms when found in Summer. This may be done, but we think removing them with a pole and swab is much better. Sufficient burning to destroy one of these large nests is quite sure to damage the limb. By thrusting the swab into the nest, twisting it about and pulling down, the nest usually hangs together and can be trodden when on the ground. The wild cherry bushes, which are also a harbor for these pests, should be looked after and "wormed" or better yet, cut for firewood.

*

VISITORS to the Yellowstone National Park in the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming have found the bears of that region an attraction rivaling in interest the spouting geysers. Of all the wild animals of our forests, bears come near to holding first place in imagination. Bear stories have long been favorites with children who wished to thrill at dangers safely viewed from father's knee, accounting, perhaps, for some slight tarnishing of his reputation for absolute veracity that an occasional grown-up has permitted these same stories to bring about. There are many bears in Yellowstone Park. Some of the blacks and browns, which differ from each other only in color, have earned the title of hold-up bears by waiting at a roadside for tourists to come along and dispense cookies or other sweetmeats. These bears are timid and not feared unless with cubs, when it is best to give them a wide berth. Most of them are seen peering over a log back in the woods or swinging with a loose stride through the camp grounds looking for wastes from campers' meals. The more distant mountain forests hold grizzlies that rarely come close to hotel or camp and are treated with great respect, not only by visitors to the park but by their fellows of smaller size and less ferocity. A story that comes from Montana shows that men who remain there after the big hotels have closed and their wastes are no longer to be nosed over in search of sweets may find themselves in unexpected danger. According to this story, a caretaker at the Canyon Hotel, on his way to an outbuilding for some gasoline, was knocked down by one sweep of a grizzly's huge paw and badly clawed in face and legs. His nerve and presence of mind, which kept him from offering resistance, probably saved his life, as the bear finally left him when not further angered.

*

I am to introduce a new berry and will name it and copyright the name. What other legal procedure is available for one who wishes to make some money from his horticultural inventions or discoveries? M. P.
Oregon.

IT WILL be possible to use a trademark, but there is no provision for control of the stock of the berry or its propagation rights, through any system of copyrighting or patenting. You can prevent sale of these bushes bearing your trademark, but not otherwise. After a fruit or other piece of horticultural work is in the hands of the public, anyone who knows how can propagate and sell it. The originator has no protection as is the case with one inventing a mechanical device.

*

WE ARE sometimes asked about silage that is not turning out well. The general rule is that nothing can be done to improve it. This is one of those things that must be made well on the start. The chief cause is lack of proper treading to exclude the air. There is but little difficulty about this with green corn, but when leaves are frosted or the stalks a little dry, heavy treading and wetting down are necessary. There is another type of spoilage caused by rotting, accompanied by a very foul smell. This usually comes in silage made from high protein forage, like Alfalfa or clover. Usually the acids which develop from the sugar in corn check fermentation, and ideal silage, being air-tight, remains in unchanged condition. But the high protein plants, containing less sugar, may not develop enough acid to prevent rot.

*

EVERYONE who can should attend the Annual Meeting of the Rural School Improvement Society, at the Court House, Syracuse, N. Y., December 6-7. You will find an interesting program and opportunity to learn just what this society is doing. Its object is protection of the rural schools of the State from compulsory consolidation of districts, and to secure for the country schools a reasonable share of the money appropriated by the State for education.

Brevities

BITUMINOUS coal production in this country is now running about 11,000,000 tons per week.

A DRIVING belt that slips, does not run true, or is not properly laced, cannot give good service.

DAIRYMEN supplying Havana, Cuba, are spending around half a million dollars for new equipment to comply with sanitary regulations.

SOUTHERN Louisiana, below New Orleans, will have a rather large crop of oranges this year, at least 225,000 boxes. The quality is said to be good.

"JEST 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I can be," says the small boy in a popular poem. Well, trying to be as good as we can be won't hurt the rest of us, either before or after Christmas.

TO WATERPROOF the sole of a shoe, let the shoe stand about 15 minutes in a shallow pan containing enough of the melted waterproofing to cover the entire sole. Rubber heels are injured by standing in such grease. An old-fashioned grease for this purpose is 12 ounces of tallow and four ounces of cod oil, melted together.

SMOKERS caused 42 per cent of the forest fires in New York State during the present year and these fires burned over 37 per cent of the entire area damaged by forest fires. The next largest percentage of fires was caused by burning brush, grass and rubbish, which accounted for 19 per cent of the total number of fires and burned over 26 per cent of the total area.

For Fair Farm Tax

DURING recent years protests from farmers have come with increasing vigor against the present system of direct property tax, and the ruinous effect it has on the farm and home owner. The protest has now focused itself into an open demand for a new tax law which will assess taxes on the ability to pay. A temporary committee has been formed to see if there is general sentiment among farmers to join a State-wide movement to draft a new tax bill and urge its passage by the 1929 Legislature. The committee is not asking any money for fees or anything else. If your taxes are too high, if you think the farm pays more than its share of taxes, if you would have the law changed so that the tax levy would be based on net income and not an excessive appraisal of farm property, we would like to hear from you and to have your influence to bring about the desired change in the tax law. Some notable men in the State have promised their assistance. We shall need and we solicit the help of all farm organizations and every individual in the State. The committee would like to hear from farmers interested in the reduction of taxes. We think this would mean every farmer in the State. The committee asks for nothing but your personal help and influence to relieve ourselves of an unjust burden of taxation. Mail us a card, giving your county, the names of your Senator and Assemblyman with addresses, and say you are in favor of the change in the tax law. Get your neighbor to do the same, and urge it upon your Senator and Assemblyman when you see him. This is one form of farm relief which will be a real benefit to the farm.

JOHN ANDERSON, *Secretary*,
Morrisville, N. Y. Temporary Tax Committee.

Federal Farm Board

ALL advocates of what is called farm relief seem to agree that under present agricultural conditions, which have been created in a considerable measure by custom, but principally by government and law, it will be necessary to help finance the new marketing system by government loans, somewhat after the plan adopted when the Federal farm loan system was started. This will, of course, require a Federal act by Congress, which will appropriate the funds for the purpose, prescribe the manner in which it shall be used, and define the terms of repayment. It is generally conceded that the plan must be of national scope, and based on co-operative associations of farmers and the whole system controlled by farmers.

To safeguard farmers in this control and to protect their interests fully, the control must be more definite and conclusive, and the finances of the whole system must be known to them at all times by audit and inspection of the government as fully as in the case of national banks. The system must be available to the producers of any commodity in any part of the nation whether the product is for export or home consumption. All of this will require provisions for Federal incorporation of new associations and requirements under which present incorporated associations may qualify to come into the system and profit by it. The authorizing of these corporations to do business, the inspections, the treasury advances, the reports of business and finances, and the use of existing government departments, including especially, the departments of agriculture, of commerce, and of finance, constitute the immediate necessity of a Federal farm board not only to supervise the loan, but to safeguard the interests of all concerned, and to avoid manipulations from within that might defeat the whole enterprise before the danger is suspected or realized.

The newspaper reports clearly indicate a purpose on the part of some leaders to limit the system to the surplus of special crops like wheat, corn, tobacco and cotton, and to keep the control in the hands of non-producing promoters and leaders. They forget that there is at times a surplus of potatoes, apples and dairy products, not to go into details of other products from peanuts and honey to eggs and hay. To place the control directly or indirectly with non-producers would be to create another link in the present middleman chain and increase the cost of distribution. This does not imply any mistaken notion that the new system can operate without middlemen. In this country there is a place for middlemen who cannot produce, just as there is a place for producers who cannot follow their goods to market, and distribute. There are, however, a number of middlemen who can be economically employed, and to create permanently an increase of the present surplus of middlemen would be to invite new waste and losses. If the purpose to put real farmers in control of their marketing system is sincere, there can be no excuse to oppose making the legal provision to secure it so definite and complete that no one can dispute the powers conferred by the act on farmers to control and direct their business for themselves.

Through the Federal Farm Board, the government can render all necessary assistance and counsel, and co-operating with the producers insure permanent success of the system. If the new administration and Congress are able to visualize this, the farms of this nation provided with comfortable homes, with modern equipment of house and barn and fields will prosper. The demand for manufactured goods and service will assure the prosperity of the nation for long years to come, and 1929 will go down in history for one of the greatest social and economic accomplishments of all time.

Will Discuss Farm Relief

At our meeting last night the lecturer announced that there would be a discussion on your suggestions for farm relief at the next meeting, which will be on November 28. If I can help only in a small way to accomplish righteousness in this and in all things I shall feel thankful. C. C.
New York.

New York Master Approves

We are heartily in favor of these plans as a farm program, and hope something can be done.
New York. J. B. S., Master Local Grange.

Favors the National Idea

I am pleased with your editorial in November 10 issue. I hope more will continue to express these opinions. You have covered the foundation broad and well. The national idea must dominate. We must think nationally, all of us, from every direction. We have a nation in formative period now beginning to crystallize. We must not ask what form will it take, but we must determine the fundamentals. W. A. M.

A Pennsylvania Grange Approves

Your plan for farm relief was read before the Grange by the worthy master. Our Grange is in favor of all the propositions. We especially favor the proposal to make the tariff on agricultural products high enough to keep foreign products out and protect the home markets for our home farmers. ELLA BRINCKMANN, Secretary.
Pennsylvania.

An Old Dairyman Passes on

WALTER ROCKWELL COMFORT, one of the pioneers in the dairy industry of New York, died in the Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, last week, of pneumonia following a stroke of paralysis. His age was 71 years. Mr. Comfort was born at Montgomery, Orange County. He was educated in the Montgomery Academy, a popular educational institution of the time. He was one of the first to devote himself specially to the development of the ice cream business. He developed the Reid Ice Cream Company and acted as its president for 25 years. During his active years Mr. Comfort became an investor in and director of many other business enterprises, and identified himself with religious and philanthropic works.

Milk and Cream Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for October, 1928

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed (Fresh)* 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,257,992	94,579	24,135
New Jersey	126,984	3,265	...
Pennsylvania	401,289	16,241	3,189
Vermont	100,106	4,595	...
Connecticut	5,823	...	...
Massachusetts	11,035	67	...
Maryland	7,839	...	...
Iowa	...	800	...
Indiana	...	300	...
Missouri	...	603	...
Wisconsin	...	1,841	...
Minnesota	...	1,200	...
Ohio	...	400	...
Tennessee	...	218	...
Canada	...	1,223	...
Total	2,911,068	125,332	27,324
October, 1927	3,048,098	114,780	32,356

New York furnished 77.2 per cent of the milk, and 75.4 per cent of the cream coming into the city for October, 1928. In October 1927 it supplied 80.2 per cent of the milk, and 76.2 per cent of the cream.

More Reports on October Milk Prices

Meridale Daries	$2.825
Little Falls	2.75
Callicoon	2.83
Queensborough Dairy	2.75
Unity at Buffalo, $2.84, less deductions, 1c	2.83
League at Buffalo, $2.59, less deductions for expenses 6c, certificates 10c	2.43

The quotation of $2.74 for Meridale Dairies last week was an error. The correct prices is $2.825 as above.

THE Buffalo report says: For the month of November Unity prices remain the same as for October. Milk is very short at the present time. The market could absorb more than is being received, and will probably continue so until April or possibly March, repending on weather and other conditions.

A Committee on New Milk Code

STATE Health Commissioner Matthias Nicoll, Jr., has announced that an advisory committee will soon be appointed to consider problems arising in connection with the enforcement of the State Milk Code. Dr. Paul B. Brooks, Deputy Commissioner, will be the department's representative on the committee and it is planned to appoint at least one dairy farmer, a milk dealer and a representative of the State Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors; otherwise the personnel is still undecided. The master of the State Grange has been asked to suggest the name of a dairy farmer.

Dairy farmers would do well to write us how the new code has affected them so that a volume of this information can be presented to the committee and the State Health Department.

Rural School Improvement Society Convention

THE annual meeting will be held at the Court House, Syracuse, N. Y., December 6-7. Headquarters for delegates will be Hotel Mizpah, which is near the Court House. Those desiring reservation for December 6 should write to the secretary of the society, A. D. Ostrander, Knowlesville, N. Y.

Some features of the program will be:

Singing of patriotic songs.

Address, "Educating the Child at Home," by Miss Ella Frances Lynch, founder of the National League of Teacher-Mothers.

Address, "The Relationship of Parents to the Country School," by Mrs. Charles McArthur, director of the society.

Question Box, under the direction of J. L. Craig, vice-president of the society.

Annual address of President.

Address by Hon. William H. Allen, director Institute for Public Service, Author, Lecturer, Reformer.

On the evening of December 6 the Eastman Kodak Co., will show their "Teaching Films" for an hour.

In addition to these and other features there will be time for deliberation and exchange of ideas by the delegate body.

Delegates are urged to attend both days and the evening if possible.

Gleanings from Eastern Suffolk

Eastern Long Island farmers from Riverhead down to Orient Point are in the midst of the cauliflower harvest. Perhaps the peak of shipment has passed. As a whole the crop has been a paying one, with prices ranging from $4 to $1 per crate, with an average of about $2.25. The earlier fields did not head up well, as there was too much rain, but later plantings came on better.

Cucumbers and tomatoes have sold well. These crops are now finished. Brussels sprouts are being shipped in quantity. Just this week a truck has been put on to carry the sprouts directly to Philadelphia markets. These later crops will help average up the loss on potatoes. Over one-half the crop of Orient potatoes was shipped from Hallock's dock. Of these the Atlantic and Pacific Stores bought thousands of barrels. Farmers received $1 per barrel for graded Cobblers. The last of the Cobblers are now being dug. Many have been stored. M. D. Y.
Orient, N. Y.

Michigan State Grange

The Michigan State Grange brought its 55th annual session to a close at Cadillac November 2. The session was one of the best in points of interest and enthusiasm shown and number of visiting patrons entertained since the change from the former December dating.

That the organization is in a healthy and vigorous condition is evidenced by the fact that out of 212 locals installed, nation-wide, 35 are credited to Michigan, since last annual session.

In matters of general interest the Grange went on record as favoring a "truth in fabric" law, the Ketcham debenture plan for farm relief, opposition to any increase of parcel post rates, a strict enforcement of laws including the eighteenth amendment, a temporary abandonment of Federal land reclamation projects, but favored the retention of Muscle Shoals and development for power and fertilizer manufacturing purposes, and an equitable tariff on farm products, with that accorded other lines of industry. F. D.
Cadillac, Mich.

Registering Land Title Under Torrens Law

The Torrens Title League reports that Supreme Court Justice Selah B. Strong, of the Supreme Court for Richmond County at St. George, Staten Island, signed the final order and judgment of registration registering the title to 64 lots purchased by the Beach View Land Co., Inc., from the State of New York through a patent issued by the Land Office at Albany. The title was examined on behalf of the court and the certificate of title pursuant to the judgment has been issued by the Registrar of Titles for Richmond County. This is one of the most important titles registered in Richmond County in recent years. One of the advantages of a registered title in development property is that after the initial registration, the purchasers of individual lots may procure separate certificates of title in their own names upon filing their deeds at the cost of $3 only for the certificate. There are no additional charges for examination of title or for searches.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

A Child's Song of Christmas

My counterpane is soft as silk
My blankets white as creamy milk.
The hay was soft to Him, I know,
Our little Lord of long ago.

Above the roofs the pigeons fly
In silver wheels across the sky.
The stable-doves, they cooed to them,
Mary and Christ in Bethlehem.

Bright shines the sun across the drifts,
And bright upon my Christmas gifts.
They brought Him incense, myrrh and gold,
Our little Lord who lived of old.

Oh, soft and clear our mother sings
Of Christmas joys and Christmas things.
God's holy angels sang to them,
Mary and Christ in Bethlehem.

Our hearts they hold all Christmas dear,
And earth seems sweet and heaven seems near,
Oh, heaven was in His sight, I know,
That little Child of long ago.
—Marjorie L. C. Pickthall (1883-1922).

*

Christmas Cakes

This year when planning your Christmas gifts and remembrances perhaps you may like to make some delicious cakes with fruit and nuts from your own farm. Large cakes would be just the thing for wealthy relatives "who have everything," middle-size ones for teacher and college friends and small ones will be much nicer than cards for neighbors and acquaintances. These cakes are very festive when wrapped in waxed paper, then in silver or holly paper and tied with silver ribbon or when placed in gaily decorated tin boxes.

Fruit cake does not ordinarily require an icing but since it allows a wider range in holiday decorations it seems a shame not to use one. A plain boiled frosting, a frosting of confectioner's sugar and hot cream or this "Eight Minute icing" may be used. This keeps fresh for a long time and is made by combining one cup sugar, four tablespoons water and ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar with one egg white. Put mixture in top of double boiler and have water in lower part of boiler boiling rapidly, let boil for eight minutes and beat icing hard during this time, remove from stove and continue beating until icing is ready to spread. Some of the icing may be colored red and put on cakes to simulate red ribbon, or red and green coloring may be used to make green holly leaves and red berries. Nuts may form the decoration, pistachio nuts as leaves with almond flowers if you have to buy the nuts or hickorynuts in a pretty design if you are so fortunate as to have them on your own farm. One of the most artistic decorations I have ever achieved was flowers of spiced gumdrops on a thick, glossy white iceing. These were made from gumdrops about an inch and a half long, spice strings I believe they are called, cutting the green strings lengthwise to form stem and leaves and the pastel shades of lavender, pink and yellow crosswise to form the tiny petals of the flowers.

If this baking of Christmas cakes for your friends is an annual affair buy a dozen of the small individual-sized pans to bake them in; if not use the long loaf cake pans you have on hand, and cut the cakes in the size desired when baked. These pans should be greased as usual and lined with heavy waxed paper.

If you have a good fruit or wedding cake recipe that has been handed down in your family and that you are familiar with use it by all means, for it is never wise to experiment with a new and expensive recipe. But if you have none, here is a recipe that will make four or five loaf cake pans and a dozen patty or muffin pans, or about a dozen of the small pans and a dozen patty pans. Cream together 1 lb. of butter and 1 lb. brown sugar, add beaten yolks of 12 eggs, one cup molasses, then the stiffly beaten whites of 12 eggs. Mix together four cups sifted pastry flour, two teaspoons allspice, six teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon nutmeg and one teaspoon baking powder. Reserve one cup of this flour mixture for sifting over fruit. Add the remaining three cups to above mixture. Have ready 2 lbs. raisins, 1 lb. sultana raisins, 1 lb. currants, ½ lb. preserved lemon rind, ½ lb. preserved orange rind, 1 lb. candied pineapple and 1½ lb. thinly sliced citron. Dredge all the fruit except the citron with flour, add to this one pint preserved strawberries, 2 lbs. chopped almonds and one cup fruit juice. Dissolve one-half teaspoon soda in one tablespoon hot water and add last. Mix all together and place a layer of batter in the bottom of each pan, then a layer of citron and another layer of batter until pan is three-fourths full.

Now if you wish to make these cakes more the product of your own farm substitute hickorynuts, walnuts and butternuts for the almonds, instead of the candied pineapple use your own candied fruits or fruit pastes. This is the way to make candied fruits if you have none on hand. Such fruits as apples, pears, peaches and quinces m.., be used. Make a syrup of two cups sugar, one-third cup corn syrup and one cup water. Cook until the syrup coats the spoon, add the fruit, being careful not to crowd it in the kettle, cook until clear and place on plates to drain. When the syrup has drained off place the fruit on a cloth or a screen and dry until it is no longer sticky.

In these days most of us buy our citron, which is the rind of true citron, though only a generation ago every country garden had its little patch of citron melon vines, in fact it wasn't so many years ago that an old aunt of mine always served preserved citron and raisins as a company dessert for supper, a dish of cloying sweetness as I recall it. If by any chance you should happen to have any of the little green melons this is the way to prepare candied citron according to the Extension Department of Home Economics at Cornell: One pound citron melon, ¼ cup sugar, 1¼ cups water in which citron was cooked, one lemon sliced thin. Cut the citron in medium-sized slices and boil it in clear water until tender. Drain it and, using the water in which it was cooked, make a syrup with the sugar. Bring the syrup to the boiling point, add the citron and lemon and cook until citron and lemon and cook until citron is clear. Drain the slices of citron on a plate to save the syrup and place them on a cloth on a rack in a warm place. Dry the pieces until they are not sticky (about 24 hours). The dried pieces should be clear and perfectly tender. [While this is a substitute we must remember true citron is not the same.—Eds.]

The candied orange and lemon peel may be made at home in this way. Dip oranges (or lemons) in hot water, wipe with soft cloth, then rub with lump sugar to extract oil. Roll sugar fine and set aside. Peel oranges, throw skins in boiling water and cook until tender, changing water twice, drain well, cut in strips and weigh, allowing 1 lb. sugar and ½ cup water to every pound of peel. Boil sugar and water, add peel and simmer until transparent, drain and roll each piece in the rolled sugar. Put in warm oven to dry.

Needless to say it will simplify the work very much if the fruit and nuts are all prepared the day before the cake is to be mixed and baked.

As to baking, the main thing to bear in mind is that the oven must not be hot enough to burn the fruit. Some cooks advise steaming the cakes for two hours and then drying off in the oven for two hours but many of us do not have steamers of convenient size to hold such a large quantity so must depend on the oven and this will be found perfectly satisfactory if the cake is baked in a slow oven for three or four hours according to size and if the added precaution of trying it with a toothpick is taken.

When baked remove from pans and cool, then pack away to season for several weeks. One good way is to pack in brown sugar or the cakes may be packed in layers in a stone crock with quartered apples and oranges between each layer and a damp cloth and tightly fitting cover over all.

If you have put off the baking of your cakes until a few days before Christmas so there is little time for them to season try making this simple apple sauce cake, which is much less expensive than the regulation fruit cake and has the added advantage of being moist and delicious when first baked. This recipe will make three loaf cake pans when baked and while only raisins or currants are usually used any kind of nuts and fruit may be added, dredging it well with flour and adding a little more flour than recipe calls for if you have been very generous with fruit and nuts. If no fruit juice is used ½ cup molasses may be added also, one cup fat, two cups sugar, two cups sweetened apple sauce, four eggs, two scant teaspoons soda, one teaspoon baking powder, four cups flour, one teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon cloves, two teaspoons cinnamon, ½ teaspoon salt, two cups raisins. Cream the fat and sugar, add beaten yolks of eggs. Mix soda in cold sweetened apple sauce and add alternately with flour which has been sifted together with salt, spices and baking powder. Add fruit and nuts and well beaten whites of eggs last. Bake in slow oven.

Another excellent cake to send away is a white fruit cake: One cup butter,

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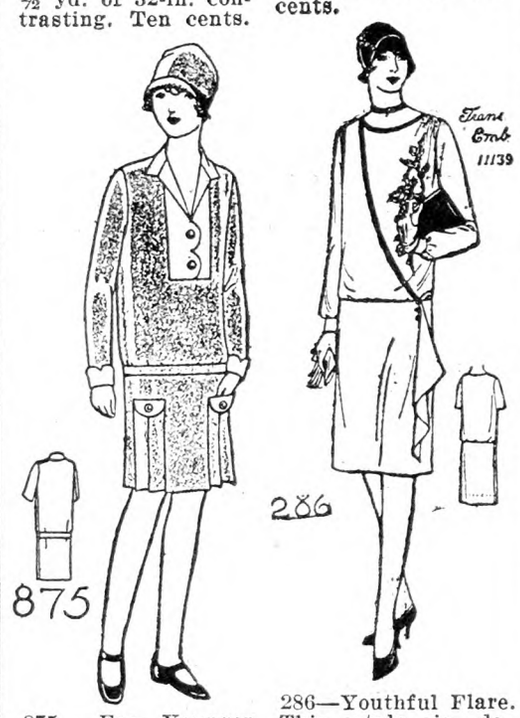

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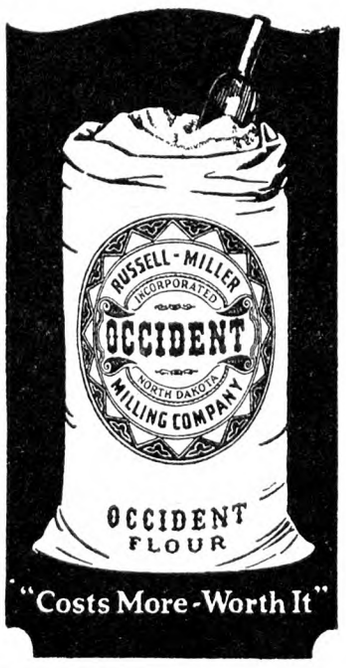

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two cups sugar, three cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, eight egg whites, ¾ cup cocoanut, ½ cup fruit juice (pear, peach or some light colored fruit), ¼ lb. citron, ½ lb. almonds, one cup sultana raisins. This makes two loaves of cake.

ELIZABETH F. TOWNSEND.

Gifts You Can Give

Have you friends in town to whom you would like to give some Christmas gift? In many a country home there may be the desire to give, and yet perhaps there are not the necessary funds to give to all you might like to include in your Christmas list. I wonder if you have stopped to consider what you have to give that cannot be rivaled and will not be expensive.

Those who live in the city are just as fond of the delicious homemade jellies, jams and conserves, not to mention relishes and pickles, as any of those living on farms, and who are blessed with the wherewithal to make them. It is, however, so expensive for them to buy all the

The Christmas Wreath

materials that generally it is more advisable for them to buy readymade products. A few small jars or glasses would not be missed from your well-stocked shelves, and would add greatly to the joy and larder of your town friend. Picture her delight as she lifts a glass of sparkling amber or another of glowing amethyst—some of your excellent jellies. Perhaps you thought of giving some little jars away as you made your jelly, and used some of the small mayonnaise jars with screw cops. If you have some of these touch the caps with a bit of enamel and later add a design or a Christmas seal. Red tissue paper tied with gold string and a seal can also be used over the usual paraffin. Cheeses and sandwich fillings come in good jars for this purpose, and you may have some of them. Pickles, chili sauce and all kinds of those delectable relishes that are combinations of so many good things from your gardens are welcome. Several of these jars placed in a gay holiday box attractively wrapped would be as pleasing a gift as one could want. Such a gift besides being suitable for the housewife could be used as well for the girl away at college, who can always find use for such dainties. A small loaf of fruit cake and cookies that have the quality of keeping fresh would add to the success of her parties. Then, too, there is the business girl who is living in a small apartment, whose appreciation of such a present would be unequaled.

Vegetables are not beneath our notice either as gifts. Some of you may have learned to make baskets from the home demonstration courses that the Farm Bureau gives. A simple basket, either natural or stained, filled with vegetables, and if you can spare it as well, a tiny sample of jelly or pickles with them. An attractively arranged basket of vegetables is a real picture, and a few apples and Winter pears if you have them add to it.

Always we are advised to send our Christmas packages early. In this case the gifts arrive before Christmas, and why not enjoy them, at least some of them, before? To furnish some friend with Christmas greens from your own pastures and woodlands would be an original gift, and why not? She may have window boxes that look most forlorn during the Winter months. A box of pine branches; a few sprays of hemlock with their tiny cones, or juniper, picturesque with the white streaked needles and blue berries, laurel and any bright berries you may find will all transform the dejected window box to a thing of beauty. Wreaths also are something you can make and give. Of course wreaths can be bought in the stores, but I ask you, did you ever, at least within the reach of a moderate purse, find wreaths that were quite satisfying? I like my wreaths to be different (I really mean that word in capitals!) I try to always make my own. For the front door I like particularly to have a large wreath that looks generous and graceful. It is your greeting to the passers-by, and you do want it to be most attractive. Have you ever used branches of juniper tied to form the circle of the wreath? Sprigs of hemlock worked in with this and twigs of bayberry harmonize, and for the finish a large bow of red. Ground pine with laurel is a perennial stand-by; hemlock with these adds grace and tends to make the wreath less formal. For a truly formal wreath the laurel alone is the thing, or holly if it grows in your locality. Bittersweet and black alder in small quantities are often added to these simpler wreaths to add color. A few pieces of white pine with needles gilded slightly and some of the cones add other touches. The last few years, especially in the larger cities, the decorations have taken on a new note. Orange is a much used color to rival the traditional red. Bows of orange, and the latest thing is fruits and vegetables of the brightest colors and small sizes, wired to laurel wreaths. Kumquats and tangerines, tiny brilliant apples and so on through the list. They are good-looking, but for some reason to me Christmas greens bespeak New England, and these are intangibly European in my mind. This decoration business is always a matter of personal taste, and I mention these variations on that basis. Now, what of some wreaths for your friends?

In your grocer's you are sure to be able to obtain some boxes in which cheeses come. A lasting and desirable present can be evolved from one of these. Be sure the box is firm. These boxes are usually dove-tailed at the corners. If they seem to be a bit weak hammer in a few brads to ensure strength. Then go to your cellar and look over your fireplace logs, or to the woods, and find a good piece of white birch. Cover the box with pieces of the bark. You can also use small branches split in two and nailed on, the flat side against the box. From the woods even at this late day you can still get some ferns and moss and other small evergreens. Fill the box with these, over the edges allow a few delicate vines of partridge berries to trail. These are lovely and I know of more than one delighted person who has received one. You undoubtedly know someone who would be as pleased.

Pine needle pillows may sound trite to some, but the fragrant pungency of the pine needles can be a source of great pleasure to nature lovers who live far from the woods. They are surely a simple yet thoughtful gift, and can be made in a variety of forms and covers to suit any taste. From the pieces in your scrap bag you can, in odd moments, make a charming cover if you stop to plan it a little. Take pieces of gingham and calico, just such pieces as you would use for patchwork. A blue calico with white polka dots would form a desirable background for one, using this as a stimulated star dotted sky. On it could be

A Basket of Christmas

placed other colors, some of flowered design to form flower borders and others worked out to form a little house against the sky. Any number of ideas will come once you start working on it. You may choose something entirely different for your covering, but this is only one suggestion.

You may think these hints for Christmas giving are too practical, but think again. Haven't you received things so impractical or different from your own taste that you longed for something usable instead? I do not think I am alone in thinking these would be happily received among some of your friends. Perhaps these will suggest other gifts to your minds.

HARRIET WESTON.

Christmas Caramels

These are made without sugar: Mix together one-half cup corn syrup and one-half cup honey and bring to a boil, then add gradually about seven-eighths cup rich top milk or cream and a pinch of salt. Stir constantly and cook until it will form a very firm ball when dropped in cold water. It should not be brittle, but must be quite firm. Then add one-half teaspoon vanilla and pour into a greased pan. When cold cut into squares. For chocolate caramels add 1½ squares unsweetened chocolate when first putting on the fire. For cocoanut caramels, strew one cup of steamed shredded cocoanut on the pan before pouring out the mixture. For nut caramels, strew the pan with a cup of broken nut-meats—any kind, but preferably walnuts or Brazil nuts.

This was given me as a good recipe, but I have not tried it.

J. E.

Cocoanut Pie

This is my recipe for cocoanut pie, which is excellent: 1½ cups milk, heat and add ½ cup cocoanut. Beat the yolk of one egg, add ½ cup sugar, pinch of salt. Stir till creamy. Mix a heaping tablespoon corn starch with a little cold milk. Stir this into egg and sugar, pour into hot milk and cook till thick. Add a small lump of butter and one teaspoon of vanilla. Use white of egg, beaten, for meringue—put on top.

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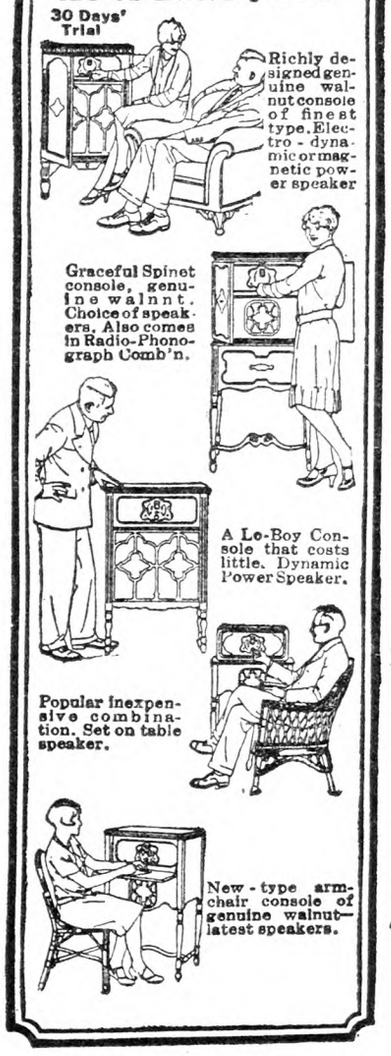

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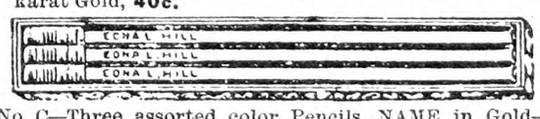

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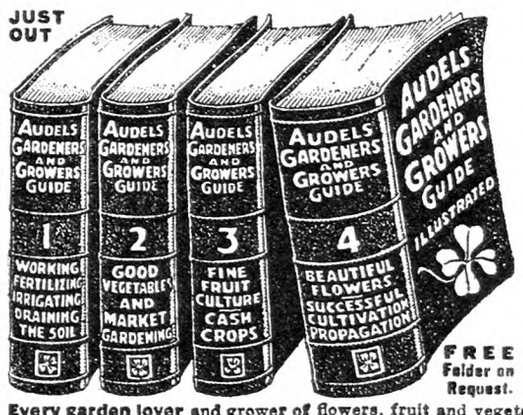

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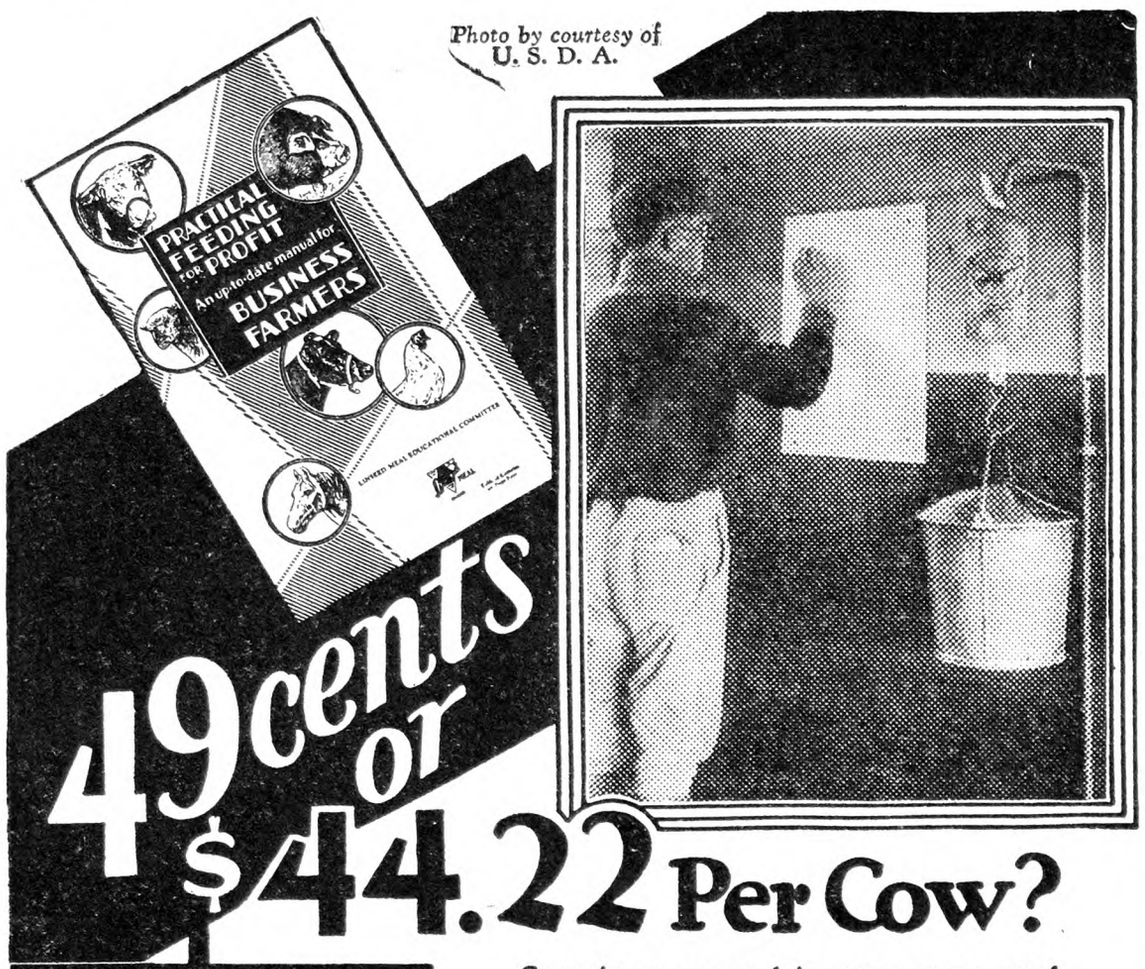

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.....

Raising a Guernsey

We are raising a Guernsey heifer, now six weeks old. She had whole milk for four weeks, but now is getting skimmilk—16 lbs. a day in three feedings; also a little middlings. Should the amount of milk be increased as she gets older or depend on hay and grain for additional feed? Can we mix a suitable grain without getting grown peas and beans, and does she need bonemeal and limestone? H. W. S.
Horseheads, N. Y.

If the supply of skimmilk is ample, the calf may have all she wants up to the point of causing diarrhoea, and it should be continued till the calf is five or six months old. She should also have in a rack good Clover or Alfalfa hay or even fine mixed hay, if the others are not available. For grain, there is nothing better than a mixture of 30 lbs. wheat bran, 30 lbs. ground oats, 30 lbs. cornmeal or hominy and 10 lbs. old process linseed oilmeal. This should be placed in a box in the stall and the supply kept fresh. With milk, clover hay and bran, no mineral supplement is necessary, though it will do no hurt to add one per cent of bone meal or limestone to the grain mixture. H. H. W.

Feeds for Dairy Cows

Some of my cows soon will freshen and others later. They had fair pasture up to Nov. 1. Now they are getting good timothy hay, with now and then a little clover. This is all the roughage I have. I will have to buy more of it before Spring. I intend to feed "supermilkmaker," and have been thinking that in view of my shortage of hay it might be advisable to buy a supplementary feed also. I have considered such feeds as beet pulp, light bran and "June pasture" (60 per cent ground Alfalfa and 40 per cent molasses). We can't get beet pulp here as yet. How much if any "June pasture" or light bran would you advise feeding? Or do you know of something else that would be better? We can get almost any kind of feed here. I am getting about $2.40 per cwt. for my milk at present, at the cheese factory. I am not interested in buying feed to increase the milk-flow, unless the increase will pay for the feed and leave a profit besides. S. F.
Friendship, N. Y.

The greatest lack in your ration is succulence, so that if you are likely to be able to get beet pulp in the near future that would be the most satisfactory supplement to purchase. It should preferably be soaked in all the water that it will take up for 12 hours before feeding. With practically clear timothy hay you will need 24 to 26 per cent protein in your grain ration. The super milk maker will furnish this without any further supplement, and your cows should make profitable returns, if fed a pound of grain to each 3½ to 4 pounds of milk given. You can readily estimate this by considering the cost of feed, including roughage, as two-thirds of the total cost of milk production. It is doubtful if it will pay to feed ground Alfalfa to cows, but if you will have to purchase roughage you would do well to buy Alfalfa hay even at some advance over the price of timothy or mixed hay.
H. H. W.

Percherons Average $203

An average of $203 on 24 head was realized at W. S. Corsa's annual auction of Percherons at Gregory Farm, Whitehall, Ill., November 1. Buyers and farmers interested were present from a number of States. The five stallions averaged $259, and the 19 mares $183. They were from the farms and studs of W. S. Corsa, owner of Gregory Farm; Lee A. Husted, Roodhouse, Ill.; D. G. Scandrett, Rockbridge, Ill.; Frank Bedell, Springville, Ia.; Ed. Jones, Fairbury, Neb.; Lawrence McFarland, Camp Point, Ill., and Arnold Ross, Whitehall, Ill. It was a rainy day, and two important draft horse auctions took place in Iowa just before this sale. Otherwise higher prices almost surely would have been realized. As it was, however, the stock sold at fair to good prices, and, with one exception, every animal was paid for in cash on the spot, only one note being given. As indicating the scarcity of satisfactory pedigree stallions of the draft breeds and the active demand for them, we record that three young stallions, a week after weaning, fetched $255, $380 and $360. All were bred and consigned by Mr. Jones. Dr. L. Ryan, Chicago, Ill., paid $380, top of the sale, for Sunland Coco. Prof. H. L. Garrigus paid $360 for Sunland's Ideal 2d, for use in the stud at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. The highest price for a mare was $305, at which Wm. B. Murray, Rochester, O., bought Sunland Roselind, from Mr. Jones' Nebraska stud. Mr. Murray also bought two mares at $280 and $225. R. K. Turner, Butler, Ill., acquired four head at $95, $180, $155 and $190. A. H. Ruppel, Beardstown, Ill., a buyer at many Gregory Farm Percheron sales, bought three head at $230, $155 and $130. Leo W. Sandgerath, Mendota, Ill., and John

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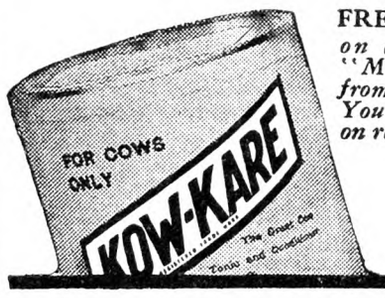

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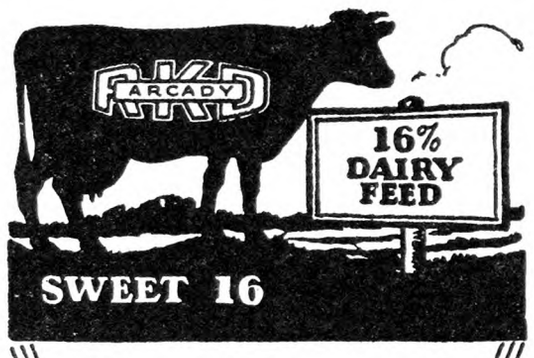

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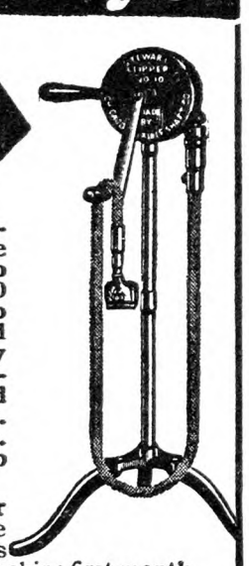

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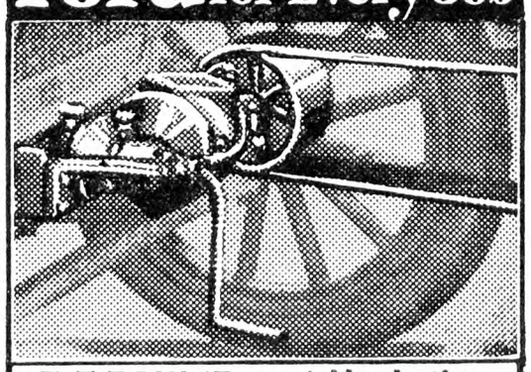

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Theo. Sandgerath of the same place bought three head at $215, $230 and $230. Earl Hall, Murrayville, Ill., paid $60, $60 and $105 for three head. At $245, $245 and $180, Wm. F. Greenburg, Hoopeston, Ill., purchased an excellent trio. The other buyers were S. E. Rusk, Wellington, Kans., Austin Bros., Carlock, Ill., and Parker Pope, Kane, Ill.

Herefords in New York

I noticed in your last issue (October 20) an article by W. W. Reynolds of Ohio in regard to Hereford cattle for a man in Maine. It was a good article, and his advice is good. For a man who has plenty of pasture and roughage to go through the Winter, there is no breed of cattle that can outdo Herefords, when expense and care are taken into consideration. They are intelligent cattle, and, as with all other breeds, the better care they have the more profitable they become. We have a small herd.

I shipped a bull calf into Pennsylvania that weighed 800 lbs. at eight months of age. He ran with his dam day and night in the pasture, and neither he nor his dam received any grain; in fact, I don't feed any grain, Winter or Summer; I don't even have a silo. I feed dry corn fodder, oat straw, and hay. If my circumstances were a little better, I would like to feed the calves a little grain the first Winter, but I have found that I have got to figure out my own road to handle my own business, and one way to make money is to save money, so where I figure I am saving some is in the feed bill.

The man in Maine is thinking of buying cattle, or, so I take it, from the correspondence, to finish as beef. If he buys calves from Texas or some other place, he has got to have a shipment every year. That would cost money. If he will run eight or ten cows or as many more as he wants to after he gets started, he will have the same number to turn every year, and save the expense of shipments, and losses due to shipment. He can sell them as baby beef or run them to two or three years old, according to pasturage and roughage.

I know that I would have no trouble selling them at any age. Right here at the door, only last Winter, I sold for beef, a three-year-old heifer that I couldn't get with calf for $100. The buyer came here and took her. Here is where the ordinary farmer is going to say, "Yes, $100, but I got $125 to $150 for a milker the other day."

Yes, that is true, but how about the feed bill, corn fodder, oat straw and hay, a shed to sleep under at night, and roughage gone through nature's grist mill back to the land whence it came?

I have often thought that a man could make good, finished beef by feeding the corn without husking, but I like the corn for sheep, hens and hogs, and then we don't plow as much as we used to. We must find some way of farming easier as we are getting older all the time.

Some will say that Herefords are no good for milk. Well, they are not a dairy breed, but we have a couple for the first six months that will average seven quarts to a milking each, and the milk tests 4 per cent. That is not so bad. Come and have bread and milk with us some night, and see if you don't think it is good milk.

Beef cattle are coming more and more in the East, but New York State doesn't seem to be so very strong for them. Possibly some of the college people prefer some other breeds. I wonder if that is so? CASE COTTRELL.

Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

Farmers' Protective Association Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Protective Association of New York, for the election of officers and directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at Assembly Hall, the Court House, Syracuse, New York, December 8, 1928, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

ARTHUR TRUAX, Secretary.

Camillus, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Markets

November 19, 1928.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Good to choice	$13.00@$14.00
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	12.50@ 13.00
Medium to good, 1,200-1,300 lbs.	11.75@ 12.40
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs.	12.00@ 13.00
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	10.75@ 11.50
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.	7.50@ 9.25
Common to good fat bulls	6.00@ 10.00
Common to good fat cows	4.00@ 10.00
Heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs.	8.00@ 11.50
Fresh cows and springers	30.00@130.00
Prime heavy hogs	9.25@ 9.40
Heavy mixed	9.40@ 9.50
Prime medium weights	9.50@ 9.55
Best heavy yorkers	9.50@ 9.95
Good light yorkers	8.50@ 9.00
Pigs, as to quality	8.00@ 8.50
Common to good rough	7.00@ 8.00
Stags	5.00@ 6.50
Sheep—Prime wethers	7.25@ 7.75
Good mixed	6.25@ 6.75
Fair mixed ewes and wethers	5.00@ 6.00
Culls and common	2.00@ 4.00
Cull to choice lambs	7.50@ 13.75
Veal calves	17.50@ 18.00
Heavy and thin calves	7.00@ 14.00

Poultry—Alive.—Hens, 27 to 29c; light, 26 to 27c; springers, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 20 to 23c; roosters, 18 to 19c; ducks, 23 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 55c; geese, 22 to 24c; pigeons, pair, 40 to 50c; broilers, 40 to 42c; rabbits, pair, 75 to 85c.

Poultry—Dressed.—Hens, full dressed, 39 to 40c; hog dressed, 36 to 37c; springers, 31 to 33c; broilers, 32 to 35c; turkeys, 60 to 70c; squabs, Cal., Jumbo, $13 to $14.75; com., $5.25 to $7.25.

Garden Truck.—Cabbage, local, 75c to $1.10; Wis., bbl., $2.75 to $3; celery, Mich., $2 to $2.50; N. Y., $2 to $2.50; Cal., crate, $4.75 to $5.25; onions, N. Y., sack, $1.75 to $2; Mich., yellows, $4.25 to $4.75; home-grown, doz., 10 to 15c; squash, bbl., $2 to $2.50; turnips, sacks, $1.50 to $1.75; horseradish, St. Louis, bbl., $15 to $20; kale, bbl., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, sack, Maine, $1.85 to $2.15; Mich., $1.60 to $1.75; Pa., 150 lbs., $1.65 to $1.90; N. Y., $1.65 to $1.95; Idaho, sack, $2.25 to $2.50; sweet potatoes, Va., bbl., $2.25 to $2.40; Md., hamp., $1.25 to $1.50.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Nov. 17.

Market, slow and draggy throughout week. Beef steers, about steady with week's early 25c decline, none here quotable above $13; bulk, $11 to $12.25. Bulls and butcher heifers, steady; cows and all cutters, weak to 25c lower; bulk sausage bulls, $8.75 to $10; heifers, $10.75 to $11.50; cows, $8 to $9; cutters, $5 to $6. Stockers and feeders showing less action, light receipts, however, holding prices fully steady; most sales, $9.50 to $11.50. Advance information indicates light receipts of stockers and feeders for Monday's market with yards fairly well cleared of stale offerings. Calves firm with week's $1 advance; top vealers, $18.50.

Receipts for week ending Nov. 17, 1928: Cattle, 168 cars; 80 Virginia, 23 St. Paul, 18 Chicago, 12 West Virginia, 8 Tennessee, 8 Maryland, 5 Canada, 4 New York, 3 Pennsylvania, 3 Buffalo, 1 Kentucky, 1 North Carolina, 1 Indiana, 1 Missouri; containing 4,452 head; 443 trucked in; total cattle, 4,895 head; 576 calves; 2,476 hogs; 377 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 219 cars: 78 Canada, 42 Chicago, 32 St. Paul, 29 Virginia, 16 Pennsylvania, 10 Buffalo, 4 West Virginia, 3 Tennessee, 2 Kansas City, 2 Maryland, 1 New York; containing 6,237 head; 212 trucked in; total cattle, 6,449 head; 220 calves, 2,424 hogs, 274 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.50 to $14; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.50 to $14; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.50 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12.50; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.50; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.25 to $11.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10.25; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $7.75 to $10; good, $6.50 to $7.75; common and medium, $5.50 to $6.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.50 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7 to $9.50.

Feeders and Stocker Cattle. — Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.50 to $13; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.50 to $10.50; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.25 to $12.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.25 to $10.25.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15.75 to $18.50; medium, $13 to $15.75; cull and common, $7.50 to $13.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10 to $10.75; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $10 to $10.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $9.75 to $10.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $7.50 to $9.75.

Live Stock Sales

Dec. 4-5.—Earlville, N. Y., 14th Earlville Holstein sale. R. Austin Backus, sale manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1929. — Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 8-9.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis., James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' annual Angus sale, Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale, W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis., James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis., James R. Garver, manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1.—Cleveland Live Stock Show, fourteenth Cleveland poultry and pet stock show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-6.—Michigan State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Waters-Klingman Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dec. 4-6.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 6-8.—New Haven, Conn., Poultry Show Association, State Armory, New Haven.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Dec. 12-13. —Connecticut Pomological Society annual meeting, in old State House, Hartford. H. C. C. Miles, Secy., Milford, Conn.

Dec. 12-14.—Illinois State Horticultural Society, annual meeting Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana, Ill.

Dec. 12-15.—Vineland, N. J., Poultry Show and judging exhibit.

Jan. 9-10, 1929.—New York State Nurserymen's Association, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.

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Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

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20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.

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FOR SALE—My Entire Herd of **Registered Ayrshires** Numbering 25 Head most are due to freshen this month and next. Some very fine heifers. WALTER C. JEWELL, Farmdale, Ohio

Mintz & Mintz, Newton, N. J.

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We have some fine imported Buttar Rams and also some of our own breeding for sale. A few ewes.

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REG. SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS—Well wooled, $20. 4 yr. old ram, bred ewes. STEVENS BROS., Wilson, N. Y.

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BEAUTIFUL SMOOTH FOX TERRIER PUPPIES. Stanley Reaver Taneytown, Md.

Hampshires 12 bred ewes and 2 year old ram, $250. ANDREW J. COCHRANE - Ripley, N. Y.

BIG RAMBOUILLET RAMS—One 2 year old, 260 lbs. Two Shropshire Ram Lambs, 110 lbs., $25 ea. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

TEN BRED REG. SHROPSHIRE EWES—Two to four years old. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

∴ DOGS ∴

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

ST. BERNARD PUPPIES—(Pedigreed) home guardians and children's companion dog. Males, $50; females $30. E. G. CARLSON, 15 Winter St., Woburn, Mass.

FOR SALE **PUPPIES** Spaniels—$5-$10. Foxhounds—$6-$10. Also trained Fox and Rabbit Hounds. ECHO FARM KENNELS, North Shelden, Vt.

Airedale Pups Fine pedigreed. Eligible A.K.C. Suitable for hunting, watch dog or auto. Used to children. Guaranteed healthy—$10-$25. C. B. GLUNT, Saugerties, N. Y.

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Will ship on approval. F. L. CROWE - Stuyvesant, N. Y.

Airedales 3 mos. old. Sired by a champion. Will ship C.O.D. SHADYSIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Mature and seven months **Pedigreed Beagles** "NIMROD" Mexico, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS Best of breeding, black or brown. Males, $10; females, $7. None better. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE **PUPS** 6 wks. males, spayed females, $10.00 C. O. D. Shepherd Male Pups, $7.00. FAYRE COLLIE KENNELS, Swanton, Vt.

FEMALE COLLIE 1½ years, No. 1 cow dog, $17. O. H. RILEY - Franklin, Vt.

Pedigreed Collie Pups. The handsome and intelligent kind. Also Fox Terriers. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

∴ SWINE ∴

For Sale—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS

Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.

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REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.

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CHESHIRES The Quality White Hog for eastern farms. Superior fresh meat, hams and bacon. Morningside Farm, Sylvania, Pa.

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Chester and Berkshire—Yorkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8 to 9 week old, $4.00 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W.

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Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST

Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.

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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—

Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross

7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.75

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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.

ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, WOBURN, MASS

Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.

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8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.00

Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.

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Nubian Milk Goats from the Northern Herd—largest and best herd in U. S. A. Doe and Buck kids, yearlings; mature stock. One very large hornless yearling Saanan Buck. All stock guaranteed, return if they don't suit you. 1928 Fall Price List will tell you about them. Visitors welcome

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Pure Blood and Grades. CHAS. A. STROH, Milford, Pa.

Family Goats to kid in January—$20.00 up. Stamps for reply

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Angora Kittens Also young cats—beauties. FINE XMAS GIFT. I. M. Towne, Dover-Foxcroft, Me.

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Sample Cards Free

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 W. 30th Street New York City

The Way of the Ballot

If I could choose my vocation in life, I would choose to be a "columnist," to write 100 or 300 or 500 words a day to be printed in a certain space in a certain paper, and to be read by a certain circle of friendly critics; to sign my name as "The First Reader" or "Miriam Drew" or "Heart Throbs." This wish to be a columnist is common to all those who write at all. It is not based on conceit or greed for fame or desire for wealth, but on a natural friendly feeling toward the world. It is the same feeling that a radio announcer puts into his "Good evening, folks," and I believe that is what I would call my column, "Good Evening, Folks."

The first day I would write about "The Way of the Ballot;" and the second day I would write about "Blunders in the Workman's Compensation Law;" and the third day about "Too Many School Books;" and the fourth day about "The Luxury of Living in the Country;" and the fifth day about "Elizabeth Martin, Pioneer;" and the sixth day about "Why the Boy Leaves High School."

Now we can't all be columnists for various reasons, but we can approach the satisfaction and the thrill and the warm feeling when we see our 100 or 300 or 500 words in the pages of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Years ago Mr. Collingwood began to share his paper with his readers and to make us all into a family of columnists, whereby he filled a great want of the human heart.

How I wish that our greatest of all columnists, Mr. Collingwood, could have been with us yesterday, which was election day, to interpret to us the meaning of this election. For on this election day were several incidents which may have a political significance. In our election district, which is rural, 615 voters were registered, and 486 voted, or 79 per cent; 100 had voted before 7 A. M. with the line reaching out into the road before Gates Hall; 225 had voted by 9.15 A. M., at the rate of one vote every 52 seconds. Vote No. 1 was cast by one of the most elderly men in the district at 6 A. M., the official sunrise. During the entire 12 hours there was no attempt at fraud, the election was an honest one. More than 25 new voters presented themselves with their credentials. Some had grade certificates, a few had the gold-sealed high school diplomas, and the rest had the literacy test affidavit from the teacher across the road. Last year only one person tried the literacy test; this year the supply of papers was exhausted by one o'clock, and one of the teachers had to rush to town for a new supply.

Nearly 50 per cent of the voters were women, whereas in the past the women could almost be counted on one's fingers. They usually came in with their husbands. Nearly everyone on leaving registered for the primary, although one intelligent woman refused, saying that she would be tied up to no party, that she wanted to feel perfectly independent.

Well, what does it all mean? The meaning will be thrashed out by the political analysts, and very interesting reading will it make. Even if I were a real columnist, I couldn't tell. But one thing is sure, that the way of the ballot has been made easy for the multitude.

The way of the ballot has not heretofore seemed easy, especially to the women. This election time, however, has been a nation-wide lesson in practical politics. If other rural districts run as ours has, then at least 75 per cent of the country electorate have learned how to register and how to use the machine. This stupendous vote may initiate the voting habit.

The voting habit, my country friends—and by "country" I mean every one outside of the large cities—is going to be to us a most valuable possession. If you have been reading during the past year articles in the magazines on the "rise of the cities," you will understand the situation. In 1900 the population of the cities was about 40 per cent of the whole; in 1910 it had advanced to 45 per cent, and in 1920 it was 51 per cent. Up to the present time, therefore, the country has been in control of the State Legislature. Even so this would not be the case if a reapportionment had been made after the 1920 census. The 1930 census will probably give the cities 60 per cent of the entire population and a dominance of the Legislature.

Now we know that there is a constant struggle in the Legislature between the country and the cities. The daylight saving law is an example. The cities want daylight saving, the country does not. The cities fight against Prohibition, the country fights for it; the cities demand more amusements on Sunday, the country believes the old-time observance to be the best; the cities believe in the consolidation of schools, the country is resisting their dictation. There are struggles over labor laws and taxation and sanitation.

When the cities through increased population have gained control of the Legislature, they will make laws for us, and they probably won't care very much about what we want or need. They may attempt to fix prices on farm produce, take away the present hunting restrictions, increase taxes or give us an eight-hour day and a five-day week.

And this is where the voting habit becomes of value to us. The dominance of the cities can be put off for a long time, even if they have a larger population, if we can get out the country vote. Every rural ballot will count. There is still hope in the situation because so many new rural voters went to the polls yesterday, because so many women, who should have been voting ever since the passage of the 19th Amendment, have at last taken the plunge, and because at least 75 per cent of our people have started in the right way, the way of the ballot. FLORENCE FORBES CORNWALL.

Reserved Timber Rights; Sale of Property; Burning Brush

1. A chemical company bought and sold this farm a few years before we bought it, and they reserved the greater part of the timber. Before we came here three years ago they cut one of the tracts of wood they had reserved with the exception of a few scattered bass and hemlock trees, and then a fringe of trees, beech, etc., at the edge of the tract. Are they allowed to cut those trees they left? 2. My sister was married in 1920 at the age of 20. She has lived in Pennsylvania since 1906. In 1926 her husband bought a house in Pennsylvania and they are still living in the house. Her name is not on the deed. There is a rumor that the man who sold the house to my sister's husband still holds the deed although two-fifths of the purchase price has been paid. What are my sister's rights? Can her husband give a clear title to the property in case he wants to sell without her signature to the deed? 3. Must we get a permit or anything of the sort to burn brush in a clearing? Woods are just across the road from the clearing.

New York. W. D. B.

1. They are allowed to take the trees left unless there is a certain definite time fixed within which they must be removed and that time has passed.

2. No, not if he has title to the property himself, but he would not be called upon to give a deed if as you say someone else holds the deed. We have no way of knowing how the title is held at the present time.

3. If you are within the State Park region, you better address your communication in reference to burning brush to the Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y. N. T.

Widow's Inheritance

What share of a husband's property will the widow inherit in New York State? S. M.

If your husband dies without a will you will be entitled to the use of one-third of his real property during your life and to one-third of his personal property. This is in addition to the exemptions allowed by law. N. T.

Uncle Charlie says—

"If your cows paid you $210 each How much money would you make this year?"

WHEN *users* of Bull-Brand Feeds quote records of a 20% increase in milk production and profits, I certainly recommend it to every dairyman I know.

"Makes me think of Horace Baker, over near Columbus, N. Y., and how he increased his yearly profits to $210 per cow.

How Bull-Brand is Made

"I've known Horace a long time. I always thought that he was not getting all the milk money he should from his cows. I told him I thought he would get better results from our feed. 'You see, Horace,' I said, 'it is made on scientific formulas which by actual test produce most milk, butterfat and beef. We use choicest whole corn, oats and wheat grains, steamed bone meal, molasses, linseed oil meal, cotton-seed meal and so on. I purchase the grain myself in the Chicago Board of Trade. A sample of each shipment is tested thoroughly for moisture, protein, fat, fiber and purity.'

"I told him something about our big plant—one of the most modern, making use of latest manufacturing processes and formulas—resulting in more productiveness—and more profit to the feeder.

"I showed him records of what several hundreds of dairymen have done with Bull-Brand. I asked him if he was getting 13 to 14 quarts of milk a day from his cows, as Field Brothers of Derwood, Md., are. He said, 'No.' I told him how J. E. Slyder of Seven Valleys, Pa., had a 20% increase in milk. How Howard Kriebel of Lansdale, Pa., increased production of his cows 75 lbs. per day by feeding Bull-Brand. I showed him letter after letter from dairymen who have fed Bull-Brand for 8 to 10 years because they found it to be the best on the market. I showed him the money being made by feeders using B-B. He scratched his head. 'Well, maybe you're right.'"

Profit Up to $210 per Cow

"He tried Bull-Brand—and has used it ever since. Last year his 16 cows produced 69,990 quarts of milk which he sold for $4,549.50. His feed bill was $1,190.62. His net profit was $3,358.88 or $209.93 per cow.

More Production, Or No Pay

"Down here at Maritime we believe in our feed. We have had so many thousands of reports of bigger profits from dairymen and poultrymen that we absolutely guarantee you'll be satisfied. In fact I make this offer to you. Secure a supply of Bull-Brand dairy or poultry feed from your dealer. *If it doesn't produce more milk or more eggs at less feed cost than any other, simply go back to your dealer and tell him that you want your money back. He'll give it back to you, too—that's my guarantee.* Why don't you try Bull-Brand *now*—start making the extra profits at once. No use losing them."—Uncle Charlie.

MARITIME MILLING CO., Inc.
Buffalo, N.Y.

BULL BRAND B-B FEEDS DAIRY AND POULTRY

FEED BULL-BRAND

Dairy Ration (24%), B-B Red-E-Mixt (20%), B-B Hi-Test (20%) or B-B Marmico (16%), whichever is most suitable for your roughage. Use the Bull-Brand full line of Poultry Feeds

M-120

Shorthorn Trade News

Carroll Shier, Marlette, Mich., says that the demand for Shorthorns is looking brighter and inquiries are coming earlier than usual for Fall and Winter trade.

Arthur Begg, John Day, Ore., writes: "The demand for Shorthorn bulls is good. Range cattle are bringing good prices, but it will take several years for cattlemen to get back where they were before the slump. A great number of purebred raisers are holding their bulls too high for the average rangeman. Inferior and grade bulls are being used and not enough for the number of cows."

F. W. Retzlaff & Son, Walton, Neb., write: "The demand for Shorthorn bulls of good quality is growing rapidly, and prices are on the up-grade."

Edward H. Tillson, McLeod, Miss., writes: "Several men in this locality are very favorably considering Shorthorns that will milk."

Lester Tomlinson, Traer, Ia., writes: "The Shorthorn industry is coming back to normal."

G. F. Eiben, Anamosa, Ia., writes: "The Shorthorn business looks good. I have bull buyers right along, and nothing old enough for service."

E. E. McCartney & Sons, Elm Creek, Neb., write: "We are having the best trade since the war-time slump, in both cows and bulls."

Wm. Sandquist, Tilden, Neb., writes: "The Shorthorn business has been very good. There seems to be a big demand for bulls at weaning time at good prices."

C. E. Copeland, Garske, N. D., writes: "The demand for bulls is very good. We cannot grow them fast enough."

R. L. Williams, Three Rivers Farm, Dover, N. H., writes: "Most inquirers want bulls old enough for service."

J. S. Adams, Kenneth, Kan., writes: "I see no reason to think that the purebred Shorthorn cattle business will be overdone soon. I could sell twice as many bulls if I had them at much higher prices than I got last year."

E. A. Cooper, Doland, S. D., writes: "There is a heavy demand for Shorthorn bulls and the supply is short. Good bulls under one year old bring $100 and up. Many high-grade bulls are selling around $25 less."

County Agent J. B. Cunningham, of Noble Co., Albion, Ind., writes: "Price records for the past ten years were shattered at Kendallville, Ind., Sept. 21, when 23 Shorthorn club calves fed by Noble County boys and girls sold for an average of $18.85 per cwt. The top calf, owned by Luara Jane Beers, realized $22 per cwt."

H. H. Dean, Erie, Ill., writes: "The Shorthorn outlook is much brighter. People in general are taking more interest in purebred stock."

A. B. Rush, Spangle, Wash., says that there is a demand for Milking Shorthorns in the Northwest. Inquiries are coming from Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

Newton C. Myers & Sons, Meadow Valley Farms, Greenville, Tenn., writes: "The polled feature of the hornless Shorthorn is ultimate and prevailing in this section of Dixie."

Jacob Robb, St. Anthony, Idaho, writes: "Lots of the farmers here are thinking seriously of selling their special dairy cows and replacing them with Milking Shorthorns."

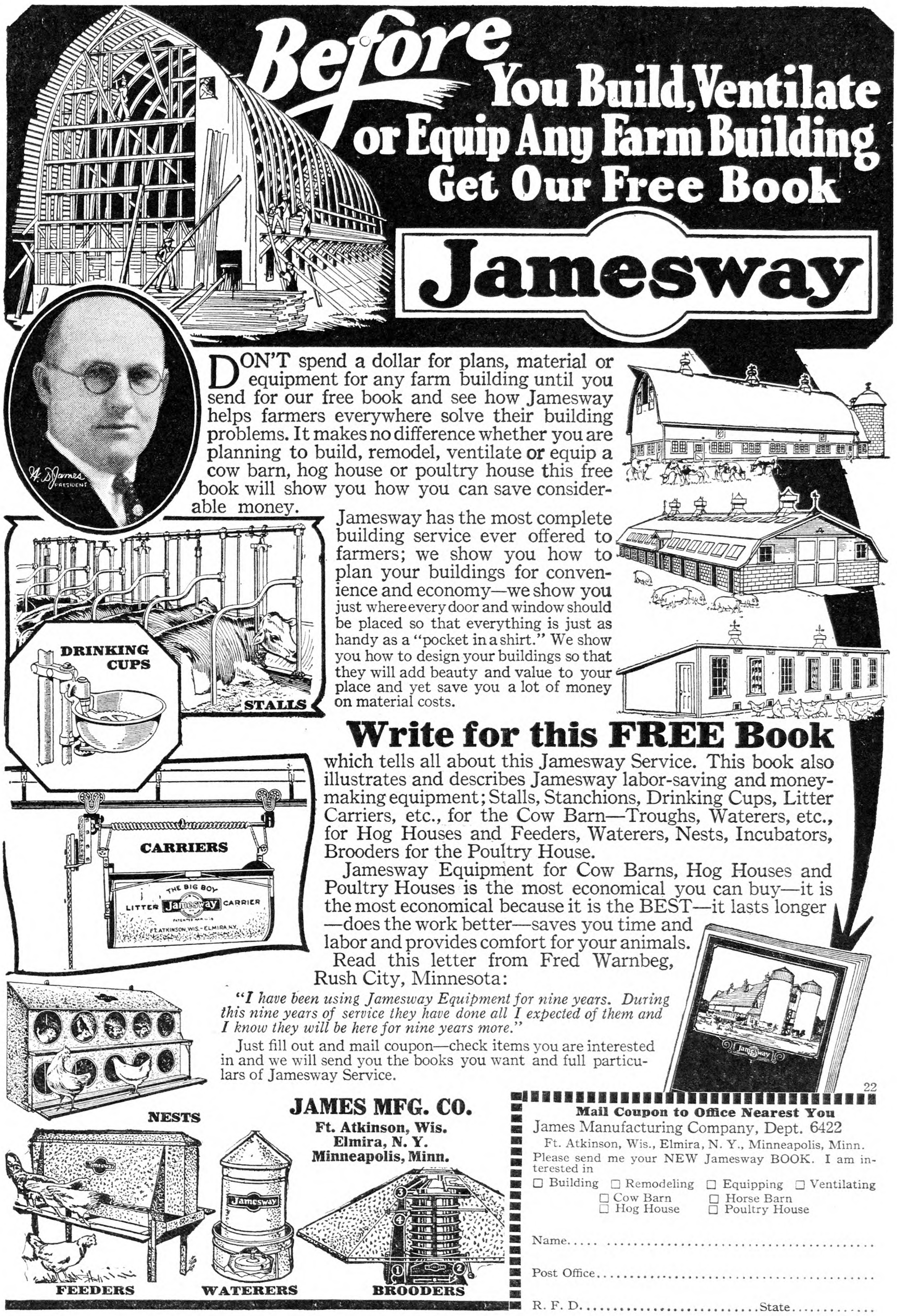
Gabriel Bros., Hastings, Okla., write: "We exhibited Milking Shorthorns at the Jefferson County Fair at Ryan, Okla. Our butterfat sales have made us independent of the short cotton crop in our part of the State this year." J. L. T.

Milk-producing Ration

I want a good milk-producing ration. I send my own oats and barley, mixed, and have all ground together at the mill, as follows: 400 lbs. of oats and barley; 300 lbs. of cottonseed meal; 200 lbs. of cornmeal; 300 lbs. of gluten; 100 lbs. of middlings, and 100 lbs. of bran. Besides this ration fed at the rate of a pound for four pounds of milk, the cows, on going into Winter quarters, receive three-fourths of a bushel of silage per head, night and morning, and, after being milked at night, each one gets a large forkful of hay (a mixture of Alfalfa, clover and Timothy). Please suggest any improvement in this ration that would be warranted. G. J.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

Your ration is a very good one and should give good results. It carries rather more than 20 per cent total protein, which is sufficient with your roughage. One or two suggestions might be made. It is hardly necessary to use middlings in such a ration for cows; 200 lbs. of bran would do as well as 100 lbs. each of bran and middlings. It is assumed that you have grown the oats and barley, and purchase the corn. If there is an abundance of the former, you could increase the amount so as to use it all up by Spring and reduce the cornmeal correspondingly. Unless you have heavy-milking cows with an average test below 3.5 per cent of fat, it will probably pay to increase the grain up to a pound for 3.5 lbs. of milk, watching the cows carefully. H. H. W.



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TRAP TAGS with wire.
Copper or aluminum. Your name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags, 50c; 45 tags, $1.00; 100 tags, $2.00, postpaid. Order NOW—don't wait. BIVINS, Printer, Box 500, Summit, New York.

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Sample Cards Free
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Everything that your layers need in feed and minerals is concentrated into these Lay-All Kernels. No scratch-grain necessary.

Every bird gets a properly-balanced ration. Each Kernel of Lay-All contains same share of ingredients as every other Kernel.

Lay-All Kernels contain nothing but tested and approved ingredients—no indigestible "filler." See list of ingredients in lower corner.

No more sticking to time-schedules; no more mixing of wet or dry mashes. Flock-owners report filling hoppers and water-fountains and being gone for one and two days.

It makes no difference whether hoppers are full or nearly empty. Lay-All Kernels are all alike. They can't be "unscrambled" by first-comers who get the choice bits.

There's no fuss and excitement among hens at feeding-time. It means nothing more to them than filling the water-fountains.

Because she eats quietly, whenever she wishes, each layer gets an ample supply of feed during short winter feeding hours.

Lay-All Kernels are sterilized by cooking and toasting process. No mixing with droppings and litter. Birds don't spill Kernels in eating.

Average White Leghorn flock eats only 16 lbs. of Lay-All daily per 100 hens—and will produce more eggs than 25 to 30 lbs. of ordinary mash, or mash and scratch.

There Are 3 Kinds of Chapin Kernels:

Start-All for Baby Chicks; Grow-All for intermediate Chicks; Lay-All for layers.

Start-All and Grow-All are made in small Kernels of same size. Lay-All Kernels are twice as large.

Start-All contains cod-liver oil—mixed with Kernels just before shipping.

All Kernels can be fed, with same good results, to turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pheasants, pigeons.

Lay-All contains 5% less moisture and 5% less fibre than ordinary mash.

Ask your feed-store man. If he can't supply you, send coupon below for free samples, interesting circulars and price-list.

Chapin & Co., Chicago
Also makers of Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years

Mineralized Sanitary Low Egg-Cost

Each Kernel contains these ingredients:

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CHAPIN & CO.,
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.
Send free samples of Lay-All and Start-All.

Name .....
Address .....
R. D..... State.....
Name of Feed Store .....
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Size of Brooder House

How large a brooder house would I need to brood 500 chicks? Would you recommend a coal stove or oil stove for brooder house? I have some chickens in very poor condition. I am trying to feed them wet mash, but they don't seem to like it and do not eat enough of it. Is there something you could recommend to put in with the wet mash to their liking?
Long Island. F. W. G.

About the only limit to needed size in brooder houses is the unavoidable weight if they are to be moved. It is easy to have altogether too little room; one is not likely to have too much. A large room can be divided by a curtain or light partition and one-half used for the stove, while the other serves as a cool exercising room. Later, the partition can be removed and the whole building used for housing the growing pullets.

If a single room for 500 chicks is desired, however, a building 10 by 12 feet in size is none too large and 12 by 14 or 12 by 16 would be still better. A medium sized stove will heat the smaller building, a large stove should be used for a larger building or if chicks are to be raised so early in the season that cold weather will have to be combated.

Either coal or oil may be used as fuel. The former is to be preferred for early season use when considerable heat is required. Later, when less heat is needed the oil burners have some advantages over those using coal, and they may be used at any time if one prefers an oil heater and gets one with sufficient capacity for his work.

Your chickens in poor condition may be suffering from some disease, rather than from too little consumption of food; coccidiosis, intestinal worms or other disorder. A moist mash is better liked than a dry one and corn meal seems to be as well liked as any ground grain.
M. B. D.

Scaly Leg

Some of our chickens have a scale on their legs and the legs turn quite pale. Can you tell me the cause of this scale, and how to treat the birds so as to overcome this trouble? F. S.

Scaly leg is caused by a mite that burrows beneath the superficial layers of the skin. If the condition is bad, the legs should be scrubbed with a stiff brush and soapy water to remove as much of the scale as possible and the legs should then be well greased with some such parasite destroying application as sulphur ointment. In mild cases, simply rubbing in at intervals some grease may accomplish the end. M. B. D.

N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest

This is held at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 pullets and two reserves. Following is report for the first week ending November 7, and comments by the contest manager:

The egg production during the first week of the seventh annual New York State Egg-laying Contest was higher than during the first week of any previous New York contest.

Ninety-four of the 100 pens began laying before the week expired and produced a total of 1,629 eggs, which was 410 eggs more than the best previous record obtained during the first week of the 1926-27 contest. The following figures give the percentage production during the first week of previous contests: 1924-25, 12.4 per cent; 1925-26, 9.6; 1926-27, 17.2; 1927-28, 10.5; 1928-29, 23.3 per cent.

William Boyle is the owner of the high pen for the week with 46 eggs. This production equals the best previous pen record for a first week obtained by Paul F. Smith in the 1924-25 contest.

The management feels that the success of the first week is due in part to the greater attention on the part of individual poultrymen in selecting pullets with the proper degree of maturity for a contest without lights. By observing pigmentation changes of the incoming birds it was noted that the number of eggs laid by these individuals prior to arrival at the contest was considerably fewer in number than those laid by last year's stock before November 1. Three contestants sent very small immature birds. This year the birds have been put into laying quarters without treatment for worms and without vaccination. Contestants were asked to treat birds for worms before they started to lay on the home farm. Thus the factor of extra handling and long waits in coops is avoided.—C. D. Anderson, Manager N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest.

During the first week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 1,629 eggs, or 23.2 per cent. This is an increase of 889 eggs over the production of the first week of the sixth contest.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—William J. Boyle, N. Y., 46; Davidson Farm, N. Y., 42; Valley Farm, N. Y., 40; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, Del., 40; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 38; Sunny Slope Farm, N. Y., 38; Rowley's Pedigreed Farm, N. Y., 37.

R. I. Reds—Frank M. Corwin, N. Y., 26; Pine Hill Poultry Farm, Mass., 25; Walliceton Farm, Mass., 21; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 20.

Australorps.—L. A. Allen, Vt., 38.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 34; S. W. Kline, Pa., 31; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 21.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Highfields Farm, N. Y., 18; Ellen Day Renken, N. Y., 13.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Wiliam J. Boyle, N. Y., 46; White Leghorns, Davidson Farm, N. Y., 42; White Leghorns, Valley Farm, N. Y., 40; White Leghorns, Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, N. Y., 40; White Leghorns, Sunny Slope Farm, N. Y., 38; Australorps, L. A. Allen, Vt., 38; White Leghorns, Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 38.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Nov. 1, clear; Nov. 2, cloudy, rain; Nov. 3, rain; Nov. 4, rain; Nov. 5, clear; Nov. 6, cloudy; Nov. 7, clear.

The following top wholesale price govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 69c; brown, 62c; medium, 48c; pullets, 39c.

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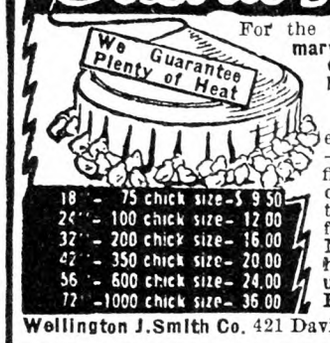

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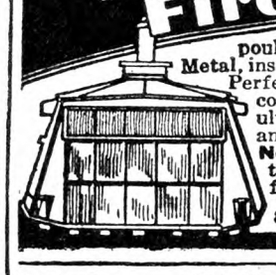

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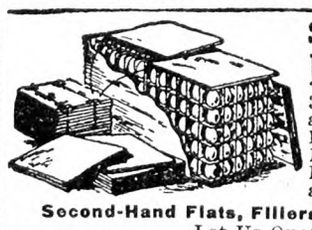

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From a Maine Farm

November is again with us, and it seems such a short time since we last said goodby to her with a feeling of relief. Of all the months of the year, November, to me, offers the least in weather for mortals to enjoy. Here at the far North the days are short and usually the sky is overcast with clouds the greater part of the time. When the sun does shine how much we enjoy it. November is the parting month. We must say goodby to flowers, grass and the birds for several long months and seek our pleasures indoors, largely. Soon the ground will be hidden by a white mantle that Mother Nature seems to gather about herself as a shroud. At times there seems to be but one bright spot in November, the Thanksgiving season. Those who have been away from home for perhaps all the year will again gather around the familiar hearthstone and table and there will be happiness again such as only a father and mother can know, or those who have made up a family circle in the days of youth. We must give November credit for this bright spot in life that no other month brings to us. Christmas may bring cheer and many kindly remembrances but Thanksgiving brings something far more precious to the old homesteads, the boy or girl who has gone out in the world to make homes of their own. All do not return who can, and I want to say to those who have a father or mother at the old home this November, if it is within your power spend the day at least with those who bore you and carried you until you could get on alone. You owe it to them and much more than this that you can never pay. It is not enough to see that they are well provided for, you owe them yourself. You won't realize the time is passing until they like the flowers and grass are hidden from your sight under a mantle of snow or earth.

There has been but one Thanksgiving season that our little circle at Fair Hope has been separated, since the little ones came to us. Two years ago two sons were in Florida for the Winter and our group was thus made smaller. The mother made up a box of good things from home and sent them that they might have that touch of home for the day. They were with us in spirit and we tried to bridge the miles of space in vision and sit with them in their temporary home.

This year we are to be broken up again for that day of days. Two of the sons left recently for California. We won't even be permitted the pleasure of sending a box from home, for they will be en route somewhere between cold Maine and sunny California. There were four in their party, two other boys, their cousins, making up an auto party. They were equipped with tent, blankets, sleeping bags and all that was absolutely necessary in the way of camp equipment to make such a trip passably comfortable for four young men. All were in good health except one of our sons who was making the trip in hope to getting rid of a troublesome cough. They traveled in a new six-cylinder sedan and the trip won't seem a hardship, but will no doubt be thoroughly enjoyed by all. I am sure I would enjoy making the trip in this way much better than to go with Mr. Berrang in his ox team.

Today the sun has been shining and the bees have had a short flight, though the weather was not warm enough for a good cleansing flight. Unless the next few days give us a warmer day for a flight the bees will go into Winter quarters. We have practiced cellar wintering for years, as this has seemed to be the best and most economical method as far north as this. Anywhere in the Northern States bees should be given protection in Winter. If one is so situated that he can secure suitable packing easily or cheaply, the outdoor Winter case with the proper amount of insulating material about the hive is an ideal way and I believe gives better results in a term of years. If a suitable cellar can be provided near the bee yard so that the bees can be easily carried in and out this would appear to be the easier method to adopt or rather the quickest, and if conditions are right in the cellar, results will be all we can reasonably expect. It is never advisable to try to winter bees in a building above ground where the Winter confinement must be for months. To be sure conditions can be made nearly like a cellar in such a building, but the cellar underground gives better results if it is not wet.

We have had a very busy Fall and the bees have been neglected. On looking them over very hurriedly recently we found three late swarms had starved. This always makes us feel badly to know that our neglect has caused the death of anything depending on us for care. The season has been a peculiar one. While clover has bloomed well, the flow of nectar from this, our main source, has been very light. Goldenrod rarely gives us a good flow as far north as this, but this year the flow from this source was better than for some years. The flow was slow from all sources this season but prolonged so that bees kept up brood rearing much later than usual. We had natural swarms the very last days of August, good sized ones, containing more bees than the first or prime swarms. Usually there is nectar enough coming in through September so that late swarms would be able to provide for themselves for several weeks, but this year the flow stopped the first of September so that there was scarcely anything. All bees should have been fed a generous portion of pure granulated sugar syrup, enough to ensure their safe wintering and enough to carry them until plenty of nectar was coming in from natural sources in Spring. Usually we unite these late swarms with weak colonies having plenty of stores and an old queen, but this Fall the extra work that came to us prevented this and we will do this as best we can when they go in the cellar by setting the colony having the most stores over the colony short of stores. This necessitates considerable guesswork unless one is pretty familiar with the condition of each colony. Unless the Spring is very favorable for the bees and the secretion of nectar, we shall have to feed nearly one-half the colonies to keep up brood rearing until natural stores are coming in. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Aroostook Co., Maine.

Hens Stealing Nests

Some time ago I noticed reference to a hen stealing a nest. The question, as far as I remember was, "Will a hen sit on infertile eggs, and also, does a hen which steals a nest hatch 100 per cent?"

It might be of interest to quote my personal experience as to this. I have made a hobby of chickens for about 20 years, keeping about two dozen at a time, and of different kinds. Two or three years ago a small Black Leghorn hen disappeared every day after the evening feed of corn. At first I did not notice it or consider it of any importance, but one evening my suspicions were aroused and I followed her escape, tracing her to my neighbor's garden, where she had made a nest under a large pile of brushwood. In it I found 14 eggs, which it would have been impossible for her to cover. As I had no male bird at the time, it was useless to leave the eggs or the hen there. This might answer the first question of your correspondent.

The following year I procured a cockerel, and evidently hatched one or more of this hen's progeny, for in August, 1927, a pullet, the image of the one in the preceding account, and probably inheriting her mother's propensity for stealing her nest, settled in the corner of the same neighbor's garden, but close to the low fence, which enabled me to reach over. On this occasion, when feeding the hens, I noticed that this pullet was soaking wet, while all the other hens were quite dry, having sought shelter in the house from a violent storm. I then judged what was the reason, and waited to observe the direction in which she went. I soon found the nest under a thick tangle of weeds and grass. There had been 14 eggs, but two had rolled out of the nest, which I took away, leaving the 12, which I doubted she could properly cover. As I now had a male bird with the hens, I decided to leave her and watch results. I put a shelter over the nest to give protection from storms, and about September 1 she brought out six chicks which proved to be four cockerels and two pullets. These two pullets are excellent layers. The other six eggs in the nest were all fertile, but the chicks had died in the shell at an early stage. I judged that the severe chill they had received before the shelter was put up, and her inability to cover them sufficiently accounted for their loss.

New Jersey. V. DIPLOCK.

Trouble with Chicks

I am trying to raise Winter broilers and bought 1,000 Barred Rock baby chicks, six weeks old. Quite a number died at first, and since then have been dying a few at a time right along. They first seem unable to walk and heads twist around. Cannot eat or drink and die in two or three days, some sooner. Chicks have been fed balanced ration with commercial mixed mash, cod-liver oil mixed in before feeding and commercial grain feed. Houses are kept clean and as well cared for as possible. They now seem to have colds, sneezing and coughing.

New York. A. E. B.

There are too many possible causes of death of young chicks to make it possible to say definitely what one or ones are operative in this case. Coccidiosis is probably the most common cause of deaths in such numbers as you mention at the age of six or seven weeks. If you will open one or more of the dead chicks and examine the blind guts attached to the intestines (caeca), you may find these distended with soft or cheesy matter, perhaps with some blood. If this condition is found, you may credit coccidiosis with responsibility for the trouble. There is no cure for well advanced stages of this disease but the giving of copper sulphate in the drinking water of the flock, dissolving one ounce in 10 gallons of water, helps to make a condition inimical to the growth of the parasite causing the disease. Sour milk in all the quantity that will be consumed is also helpful in overcoming the trouble. For that matter, the milk does not need to be soured; milk is milk in this case and it matters little in what form it is fed. From your description, coccidiosis comes under suspicion as the most probable cause of the deaths. M. B. D.

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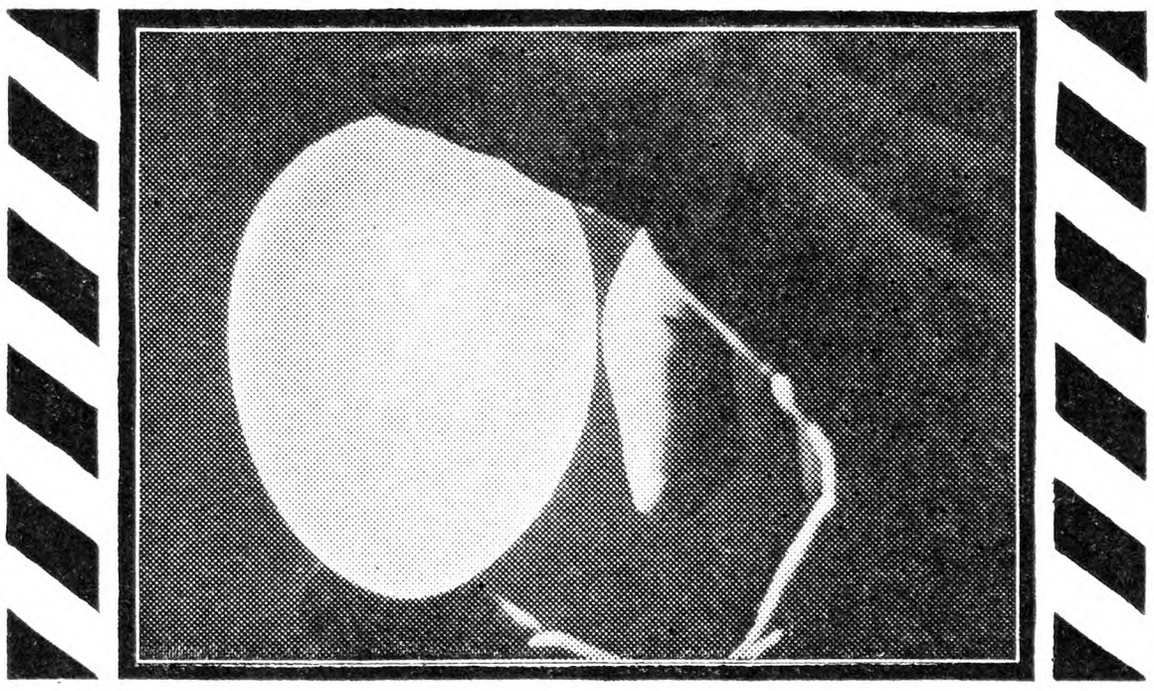

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BUY THE FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Those Older Hens

I have been reading the article by R. G. in your issue of October 6, "A Brief for the Older Hen," and am inclined to agree with him about the advisability of keeping over more hens instead of replacing with so many pullets. I intend to keep a very careful account of our hens and pullets this Fall and Winter, and find out which pay best. We are starting the Winter with 2,100 pullets and 1,450 hens; 1,050 of these hens will be used as breeders and will be given a two months' rest beginning Nov. 1. The other 400 I intend to keep on lights all Winter or at least as long as they continue to lay a profitable number of eggs. The pullets will have lights all Winter.

For the first half of October the hens have been the more profitable for three reasons. While they have not laid as many eggs as the pullets, practically all their eggs brought the top price, while only about one-fifth of the pullet eggs brought the top price. A touch of chickenpox has cut down the yield of the pullets, and this the hens never have. Also the mortality among the pullets is comparatively heavy, due to pick outs, colds and some trouble which we have not as yet been able to diagnose to our satisfaction. As we have an excellent market for our smaller eggs there is not as much difference in favor of the hens as there would be if all our eggs were sold to the regular buyers. There is of course some mortality among the hens but we seldom or never have an epidemic of any kind among them.

There is another thing that has helped to make the hen more profitable and that is the change in the egg market in recent years. Fifteen or 20 years ago the peak of the egg market was reached around Christmas time, now it reaches the peak about the last of October or early in November. The bred-to-lay hen can quite easily be kept laying well into November by the use of lights, and if she does not lay so many what she does lay will be worth more on account of the larger size. In order to get good-sized eggs from pullets while prices are high one must have them laying in August and September, and then it is a hard matter to keep them from molting in October or November. H. C. W.

Montgomery Co., Pa.

Starting in the Poultry Business

I am going in the poultry business on a small scale, and would like some one who has had the experience to tell me what is best to do. I am building a chicken house 80 feet long, divided in eight pens 16 ft. wide. I intended to build a yard for each pen 10 ft. wide and 70 ft. long, which would reach down to a small creek which will furnish the water. Will these chickens do any better to be allowed to run at large, on the farm, or will it be best to keep them confined to the small pens? I have all kinds of ground for them to run on, and my nearest neighbor is nearly half a mile away, so they would not bother my neighbors, neither would they get on the neighbors' land, as my home is nearly the center of the farm, which is 110 acres. I have a friend who is a farmer on a large scale who claims to have about 500 hens that run at large and roost all over the farm buildings, and he claims to have plenty of eggs all the year around. He feeds his fowls plenty of grain once a day. They have a creek to run to.

New York. W. H. I.

Here are two proposed plans for poultry-keeping that may be termed the old and the new, or free farm range and close confinement. When we were young, when the farm flock ran at large, roosted in the sheep pen, horse barn and, once in a while, in the henhouse, laid their eggs in the most inaccessible places about the hayrows and straw stacks that they could find, and brought out fine hatches of chicks in August from the old buggy in the back of the tool shed—those were the days that we think of when we speak of the good old days, the days when the poetry of farm life had not been spoiled by efficiency methods and scientific formulas. We didn't have much money in those days but we did have fun. Well, alackaday! times have changed. I am glad that you have a friend bold enough to let his hens follow the simple life. If he feeds plenty of grain once a day and gets plenty of eggs, what more could he ask? A good many do the feeding without getting the eggs. I suspect that you do not want to bother too much with your hens, simply want to have a good flock that will a little more than pay their way in eggs, be an ornament to the farm and a source of satisfaction to their owner. Trap-nests, daily egg records, careful accounts of feed bought and eggs and poultry sold, selection for breeding and culling for saving and all the other paraphernalia of a modern poultry plant would probably irk you and take more time than you wish to give, and more money than you wish to pay anyone else for attending to for you. I am assuming, of course, that your proposed poultry business is not to be run as a source of livelihood, but as an adjunct to the farm home, where at least a part of your time is spent.

A poultry-house 80x16 ft. will accommodate about 400 fowls. Such a flock may be allowed to run together. If divided into small pens, the work of caring for them will be increased but the facilities for dividing the flock for breeding, keeping birds of like ages together, and otherwise giving special attention to the details that must be observed if a flock is to be kept permanently profitable will be greater. Unless you intend to give the close attention to your poultry that you doubtless do to other business and keep it up year after year, I think that you will be better satisfied to divide neither your poultry-house nor your yards, letting, instead, your flock have the run of the entire building and yard outside. If you do not object to hens all over the place, you might dispense with the yarding altogether. You will probably put a flock of pullets into this new house and feed them well. If good stock, they may pay you a good profit—for a year or two. The work of breeding and preparing for usefulness will have been done for you before you get the birds, but degeneration will begin in your hands unless you continue the work done by those who have, presumably, been engaged for years in all that breeding for profit requires. It is to prevent this inevitable degeneration in the hands of those who merely "keep hens" that the whole system of poultry keeping and breeding is practiced. Without a well-chosen and consistently carried out program, year after year, the best flock of birds in the world will soon cease to be profitable. Inattention and neglect spell degeneracy in the poultry yard. The business, as a business, cannot be profitably continued after the first enthusiasm has waned and the poultry flock has been allowed to get along with the minimum amount of care. This is the chief reason why there are so many unused poultry plants all over the country. They paid a profit when their owners gave their time and thought to the business and ceased to pay when the irksomeness of constant care overcame the first enthusiasm and permitted details of the business to be neglected. Poultry keeping on a living scale is a hard life. It absorbs the time and strength and permits little opportunity for recreation. There is no other live stock that must be so incessantly looked after and so carefully attended to and, moreover, so intelligently managed if the elements that mean ultimate loss do not creep in. M. B. D.

Fourth Maryland Egg-laying Contest Started

With 100 pens of 10 birds each vying for honors the fourth annual Maryland Egg-laying Contest got under way on November 1.

While the majority of the birds entered are Single Comb White Leghorns, 77 pens belonging to this breed, eight other breeds are entered in the race, there being 12 pens of R. I. Red, five of Barred Plymouth Rock, two of Dominique, and one each of Australorp, White Plymouth Rock and Ancona.

Although it might be expected that the majority of entries would be from Maryland, 13 States, Canada and Cuba are represented in the contest. Maryland, of course, leads with 21 entries. Pennsylvania is second with 16, while Michigan and Virginia are each represented by 15 pens. New Jersey has eight pens entered, Massachusetts seven, Connecticut and New York each five, Delaware two, and Alabama, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, Oregon, British Columbia and Cuba one each.

With entries from such a wide territory, the results of the Maryland contest this year will be watched with keen interest. T. H. BARTILSON.

Cecil Co., Md.

Bee Keepers' Meeting

The Western New York Honey Producers' Association will hold its 15th anniversary meeting at the Akron Grange Hall, Akron, N. Y., on Saturday, December 1, 1928. The subjects of inspection will receive special attention at this meeting, discussion on this being led by Dr. A. C. Gould of the State Department of Farms and Markets. All interested in bees and honey are invited to attend this meeting and bring along their bee-keeping problems for discussion.

HOWARD M. MYERS, Secretary.

Ransomville, N. Y.

A MAN was walking along the street, and he saw a house on fire. He rushed across the way and rang the bell. After some time a lady, who proved to be slightly deaf, appeared at the door. "Madam, your house is on fire." "What did you say?" The man began dancing up and down. He pointed above. "I said your house is afire! Flames bursting out! No time to lose!" "What did you say?" "House afire! Quick!" The lady smiled. "Is that all?" she said sweetly. "Well," replied the man hopelessly, "that's all I can think of just now."—Life.

Contest-Proven Facts for New York Poultrymen

10 Pratt bred pens first or near it in 8 National Egg Laying Contests conclusively prove Pratt Recommendations by their records.

ROUP!

Easy Flock Control

Pratts not only stops roup from spreading. But contains valuable tonics to snap droopy layers into production. Cheap—safe—sure.

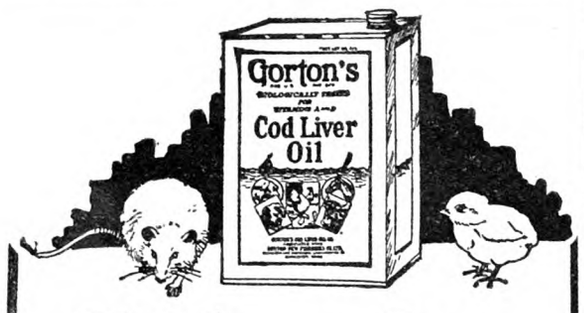
See your dealer. If he does not carry Pratts send 50c for standard package postpaid.

Pratts Contest PROVEN!

Roup Tablets

57 years of success and fair dealing behind the money back guarantee of any Pratt remedy

PRATT FOOD CO., Philadelphia, Pa.



Chicks vs. Rats

EVERY drop of Gorton's Cod Liver Oil that you buy is tested for vitamins by feeding it to live rats. The oil that makes them grow big and strong is the oil that will make your chicks healthy and strong. Gorton's is made from the pick of all the best codfish caught by America's largest fishing organization. Trial gallon only $2.35. Send no money. Pay the postman.

GORTON'S COD LIVER OIL CO., Dept. R-117, Gloucester, Mass.

Gorton's COD LIVER OIL

Contains Most Vitamins

Dist. for New England and New York State

N. E. BY-PRODUCTS CORP.

20 West St., Lawrence, Mass.

Gorton's Cod Liver Oil *and* Codfish Meal, Condensolac Buttermilk, Meato, Gold Seal Dried Skim Milk and other Quality Products.

"Better and Cheaper Than Home-Made"

Our designs have been worked out by practical poultrymen and approved by highest authorities. Our materials are purchased in carload lots and worked up by laber-saving machinery. You save time, money and labor when you order a Young's House.

New FREE Catalog, just off the press. Handsomely illustrated. Write today.

E. C. YOUNG CO. 85 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

MONEY IN TURKEYS

Can be raised anywhere. Send 10c for sample copy. Official organ all Breeders' Associations.

TURKEY WORLD

2239 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Milk for Coccidiosis

I have 100 W. Rock chicks which have coccidiosis. I lost about 10. I started them for first two weeks on a commercial starter, then changed to the Cornell mash. I cannot buy here liquid milk of any kind but can get dried buttermilk at 15 cents per lb. and dried sweet milk from tuberculin-tested cows at 10 cents. Which would be the better to check the disease, and what proportion of other feeds to mix with the milk? J. O.

Pennsylvania.

The idea of the California Station advocating the liberal use of milk to combat coccidiosis was to keep a considerable amount of milk sugar flowing through the intestinal tract, this to provide conditions there that would be inhospitable to the germs of coccidiosis. The kind of milk or milk product used is immaterial. It may be liquid skim or buttermilk or any of the dried milks. All contain milk sugar and that is what is wanted. A large quantity is needed, however, to provide enough milk sugar. Where dried milk is used, a mash containing 40 per cent of it is advised, 40 lbs. to the hundred.

This mash formula is recommended: 40 lbs. dried milk; 30 lbs. bran; 10 lbs. cornmeal; 10 lbs. ground rolled oats; 10 lbs. Alfalfa meal. Chicks should be fed so that twice as much mash as grain will be eaten. Clean water and green food should also be provided. The Farmingdale, L. I., Station recommends, in addition to the above, that, where condensed milk is used, the chicks be given all of it that they will consume just as it comes from the barrel. Where liquid milk is used, no mash should be provided but the chicks should be given all the milk that they will consume and scratch grain twice daily. As such a large amount of milk in the ration stimulates too rapid growth, it is not practicable to continue it for more than four weeks at a time. The feeding may be begun at three or four weeks of age or at any time when the trouble manifests itself and must be accompanied by strict measures of sanitation to remove sources of re-infection. M. B. D.

Controlling Lice and Mites

What can I do to control mites and lice on chickens? J. M.

New Jersey.

Mites (red mites) do not stay on fowls during the daytime but hide in the cracks about the perches and furniture of the poultry house. You will be apt to see a fine gray powder on the perches, particularly where they rest upon their supports. If you will stir up this powder with your finger, you will find it alive and moving and turning red as it moves. This is a gathering of the mites that visit the fowls upon their perches at night and suck their blood, returning to their hiding places before morning. They are worse than lice in their effects, but are more easily disposed of. Any oil or grease will kill them if brought into contact with them. Kerosene, waste oil from your engine, crude oil or a mixture of any of these painted or sprayed all over the places where the mites hide will kill them promptly. It is only necessary to be thorough in the application and to repeat it about twice a year. A still better application, because more lasting in its effects, is carbolineum, a wood preservative that druggists or paint dealers should be able to obtain. Body lice on the fowls may be disposed of by smearing a small bit of blue ointment over the skin beneath the vent. A new method now under trial and promising is to paint or squirt from a can a ribbon of Black-leaf 40 along the top of each perch just before the fowls go to roost. This is a tobacco preparation much used by horticulturists in garden work. It seems too good to be true that such a simple application will kill the lice on roosting fowls, but those who are using it seem to think that it does. It is worth a trial. M. B. D.

Probable Chicken Pox

Will you tell me what disease I have in my poultry house? The heads of my hens are broken out with pimples and their eyes close. There is no inflammation or irritation in the throat, and no loss of appetite. As yet I have not lost any. Is kerosene good for washing their heads? C. A. S.

New Jersey.

I presume that these fowls have chicken pox, a disease characterized by an eruption of brownish scabs upon the face and head. It is not usually serious in itself but often accompanies roup or other infections. It is very contagious and will spread through a flock if affected birds are not isolated. Painting the sites of the scabs after their removal with tincture of iodine would be more efficacious than the use of kerosene, but a mild attack of chicken pox does not require much treatment. M. B. D.

WHILE we belive the talk we hear about shatter-proof windshields, we'd feel even more cheerful if the poles along the streets and highways were made of rubber.—Nashville Banner.

Sunshine through CEL-O-GLASS Keeps Poultry Healthy

Make POULTRY PROFITS SURE WITH:
1. Pure Bred Stock
2. Balanced Rations
3. Good Houses
4. Sanitation
5. Ultra Violet Rays through CEL-O-GLASS

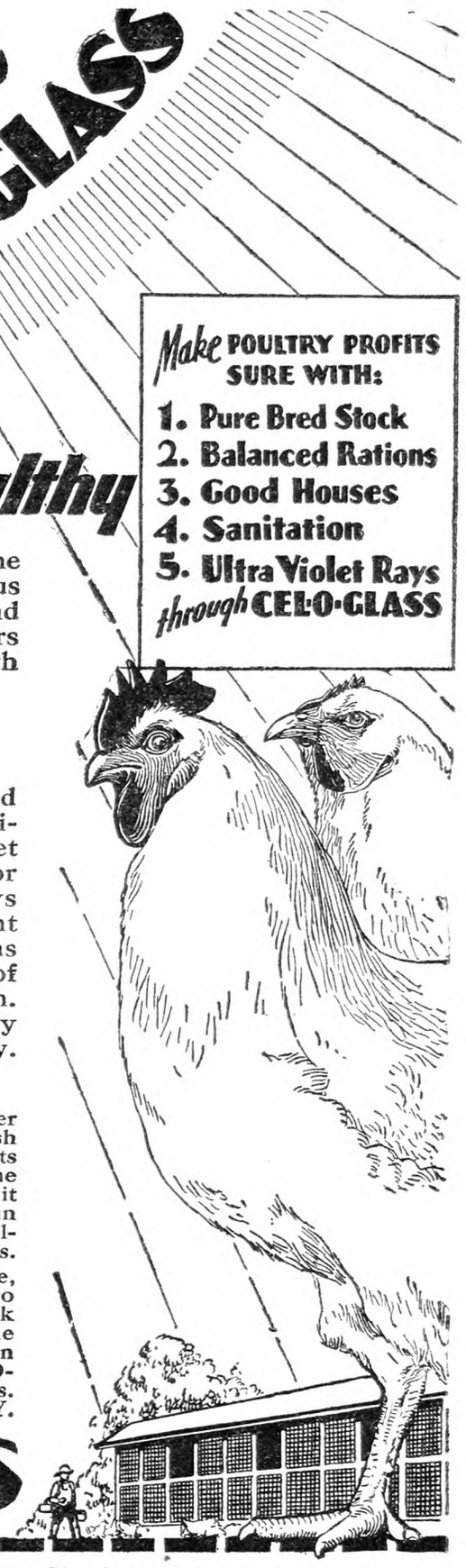
SUCCESSFUL poultry raisers know that the winter months are the most dangerous months for chickens. But they have found that Cel-O-Glass robs winter of its dangers and keeps chickens healthy even though they are indoors most of the time.

CEL-O-GLASS Admits the ACTIVE Ultra-Violet Rays

The reason is simple when you understand what Cel-O-Glass does. It admits the biologically active portion of the sun's ultra-violet rays which cannot penetrate glass, wood or soiled cloth curtains. These are the rays which kill bacteria instantly and prevent the spread of disease. They keep chickens healthy and induce better assimilation of minerals which increases egg production. They enable breeders to store up energy and vitality which increases hatchability.

Durable—Economical

Cel-O-Glass makes poultry houses warmer and dryer and prevents draughts. It is made on a tough wire mesh base for durability. It is not a cloth. For best results and longest service, install it in a vertical position in the entire south side of your poultry houses. Also put it in north, east or west openings. Remember the sun sends out ultra-violet rays even on cloudy days. Utilize these health-rays every day with Cel-O-Glass. Use Cel-O-Glass also for preventing stifflegs in swine, for bringing the disinfecting qualities of sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings, and for back porch enclosures. Big 64-page book, "Health on the Farm," contains valuable information. Mail coupon for your copy. If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass, write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York, N.Y.



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CEL-O-GLASS

U.S. PATENT 1,580,287

Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Please send me your book "Health on the Farm," postpaid and free of charge.
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Name _____
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LARGE FERTILE EGGS That Hatch Sturdy Sure-Life Chicks

Beacon Breeders Mash is made SPECIAL for breeding stock—producing plenty of Eggs of excellent size and shell texture, high fertility, unusual hatchability. Builds flesh—keeps body at par. More and better chicks.—"First hatch 528 chicks. Mortality only 8 chicks at 10 weeks," writes H. Rawlins, Vineland, N. J. Many other enthusiastic comments.

Contains plenty of corn Germ meal, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal, best grade Baker's dried milk, complete minerals and Protozyme, choice ground grains. No filler or weed seeds in it. A trial will convince.

BEACON MILLING CO. INC., CAYUGA, N. Y.

Save $3.50! Special Introductory Offer

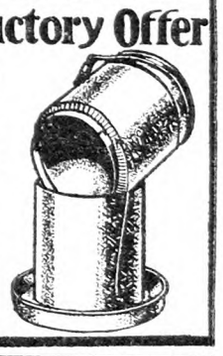
In order to introduce the Royal line of poultry supplies we are offering a special bargain price on the two items shown herewith. The usual retail price on these two items is $11.75—our special price $8.25 for both shipped C. O. D. Write for general catalog.

ROYAL THERMIC FOUNTAIN

Heavy galvanized iron, insulated. Keeps water warm in winter—cool in summer. Cleanable, sturdy, lasts long. Holds 5 gallons. Birds drink all around. **Royal Mash or Green Feed** Trough. 5 ft. long with stand and wood perches. Heavy galvanized iron. Heavy wire hinged top. A durable item.

FEEDER $3.50
FOUNTAIN $4.75
BOTH $8.25
Shipped C.O.D.
Order 2 of each—and We Pay Freight

ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1721 Canton Street Toledo, Ohio



PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS

America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.

J. W. Parks & Sons Box Y Altoona, Pa.

FREE CATALOG

OYSTER SHELLS Should be FRESH—Write for facts

The Oyster Shell Products Co., Phila., Pa.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS	S. C. R. I. REDS 20c	BARRED ROCKS 22c	PRICES for 100 or More

All breeders tested or New England Accredited. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I saved $5.50 through your Publisher's Desk some time ago and realize its true value. W. H. H., of Missouri, owed me either 14 Toulouse goose eggs or $5.50, for over a year. I sent Mr. H. two clippings of the Publisher's Desk and gave him 20 days to make good, and he did send me the eggs as I requested.
Massachusetts. P. C. D.

We are glad to know that Publisher's Desk has the power to cause the delinquent poultryman in question to meet his honest obligation even after the lapse of more than a year.

W. M., of New York, asked recently about the Bell Manufacturing Co., 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. I wrote them myself, sent them $1.45 for a sample dress, and made it according to directions. I sent them my application for work, and with it I told them I had friends I was going to send around to investigate the proposition, and I never heard any more from them. Their plan is to sell these dresses (which by the way are not longer than a child's, not full length) for $1.45 cut out. The material would cost about 30 or 40 cents at the most. They make a profit and you hear no more from them. There are several on Market Street, Philadelphia, who are operating the same game in other home work, as I had them looked up, and no such people could be found. A. M. S.
Maryland.

Here is another victim of a work-at-home scheme. While the amount of the individual loss is small the aggregate of such cases is no doubt enormous. Those who get caught on such schemes should make complaint to the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., charging the promoter with fraudulent use of the mails. This is the only practical means of putting a stop to the petty deception.

Will you give me your opinion of the enclosed advertisement of Beery School of Horsemanship, Pleasant Hill, O.? It was in a number of farm papers. They all claim to stand back of their advertisers, but I know of a number of cases where other papers had complaints of advertisements carried by the above papers. About 10 years ago I had some trouble breaking a colt and seeing this concern's advertisement I thought sure it was just what was needed. After getting an answer I thought so all the more. I at once sent the money for the full course. It has been of little benefit to me. I am not claiming it to be absolutely worthless, but I do believe they make statements they cannot prove. I wrote to a number of the papers after I had taken the course, asking about this advertiser. The answer was, "We believe them fair and square, and have had little or no complaint against them." Maybe the rest were like myself, kept quiet. C. K. K.
Michigan

The Beery School advertised extensively some ten years ago, or about the time this subscriber mentions. Perhaps Prof. Beery could himself accomplish all he claims for his system, but to teach others so they can accomplish similar results is quite another matter. The same plan of training to correct faulty habits will not work on every horse. The disposition of each horse must be taken into consideration and the remedy applied accordingly. Some men have a cow instinct, others a horse instinct, and to expect a cow man to secure the same results as the other is unreasonable. Beery makes no distinction. At the time when the course on horse training was previously advertised so extravagantly Jesse Beery issued a guarantee of satisfaction or money back on which he refused to make good. THE R. N.-Y. therefore refused his advertising.

Some time ago I saw an advertisement in the *Daily Mirror* of puzzle about Charles Chaplin. I answered the puzzle, and received the literature which I am mailing to you, hoping you will give me some advice. I think it is all a fake. If so tell the people about it in your paper.
New Jersey. H. H. D.

Puzzle schemes are a delusion and a snare! They are designed to lead the credulous to believe that because of solving a puzzle they are to be given some special privilege or favor. The puzzles are so simple that anyone can hardly fail to solve them. These puzzles are based on a deliberate deception and usually employed to induce the public to act as agents to secure readers for a questionable class of publications. The promoters of free-lot schemes are another class of fakers employing puzzles, lucky cards, etc., to bait their victims. Persons having anything to do with such deceptive schemes is unlucky, indeed, as they are sure to discover before the promoters of such schemes are through with them.

For the past two years we have shipped eggs to the S. & S. Produce Co., 89 E. Third St., New York. They were prompt and paid very well until about January 1. They had paid for all but one shipment when we shipped the last. Last week their last check came back protested, so they owe us for three shipments of eggs (17 cases worth $225 or more). I wrote to them but letter was returned to me marked "not found." Evidently they have cleared out. All checks were signed by Irving Solomon. If you could in any way advise or help us collect this bill, we would greatly appreciate it. If they cannot be located, our experience with Mr. Solomon may help some of the other readers of THE R. N.-Y. J. W. P.
New York.

The S. & S. Produce Co., of 89 E. Third St., New York, promised to send checks on the installment plan and we collected $96 of the amount due in this way, but Mr. Irving Solomon, the proprietor, has now disappeared, and it is impossible to locate him. This is another case where investigation would have saved the loss. It may take a little time to look up the ratings but it is better than to let accounts pile up and eventually lose a large amount.

Noticing an inquiry in a recent number of THE R. N.-Y. concerning Scioto Valley Silver Fox Ranch, Inc., I mail you clipping from the *Citizen and Dispatch*. Last Spring a large sign was erected on a vacant piece of ground near my country place, stating this would be the future home of the Scioto Fox Farms or similar words, but as nothing else was done I concluded it was another of those questionable stock-selling schemes. Turnipseed has this Summer built, or bought, one of the most modern and expensive apartment houses on Broad Street, Columbus, one of our best residential streets. At present time they are trying to fill it. Your help in trying to save the savings of the public is most commendable. A. A. T.
Ohio.

Arthur L. Turnipseed appears as the promoter of the above fox farm scheme. Turnipseed and his reputed salesman James A. Ross, were recently indicted on the charge of getting money under false pretenses from one Joseph A. Zachary of Cleveland.

Zachary charges that, in response to an advertisement which appeared in a Cleveland newspaper, he became interested in raising silver foxes and wrote to the farm organization and Ross came to see him.

He alleged that Ross showed him a check of one Richard T. Nolin, for $50,000 which was represented to have been paid by Nolin for the purchase of 25 pairs of Scioto Valley silver foxes. On the strength of representations made by Ross, it was charged, Zachary invested $1,500 in the farms. The check was but a decoy, Zachary claims.

As usual an advertisement in some publication is the basis of all such frauds. If the publishers of the newspaper were held equally responsible with the fraudulent advertiser in such cases, the publishers would soon learn to investigate the character of the proposition offered their readers. Such a plan is proposed by the Federal Trade Commission. If carried out it would soon nip in the bud all fraudulent schemes based on advertising in the public press. Publisher's Desk issued a warning against this alleged fox farm several weeks ago.

Interpreting a Will

A will was made by a father 26 years ago, leaving all his estate, both personal and real estate, to his wife as long as she lived; at her death the property was left to three children. The youngest son was left a homestead and shop with all the tools included, a daughter a house and lot; the oldest son was left a farm. He had woodlot separate from this farm. The east half was left to the oldest son and west half to the youngest son. This farm he left to his oldest son was sold during his lifetime. Could the oldest son put in a claim for the amount the farm was sold for? MRS. E. J.
New York.

Without taking into consideration anything except what is stated in your question, the answer is, no. Anyone interested however, has a right to ask the surrogate of the county to interpret the will. There may be other facts in connection with the will which are not mentioned in your inquiry. N. T.

Breaks Ayrshire Records

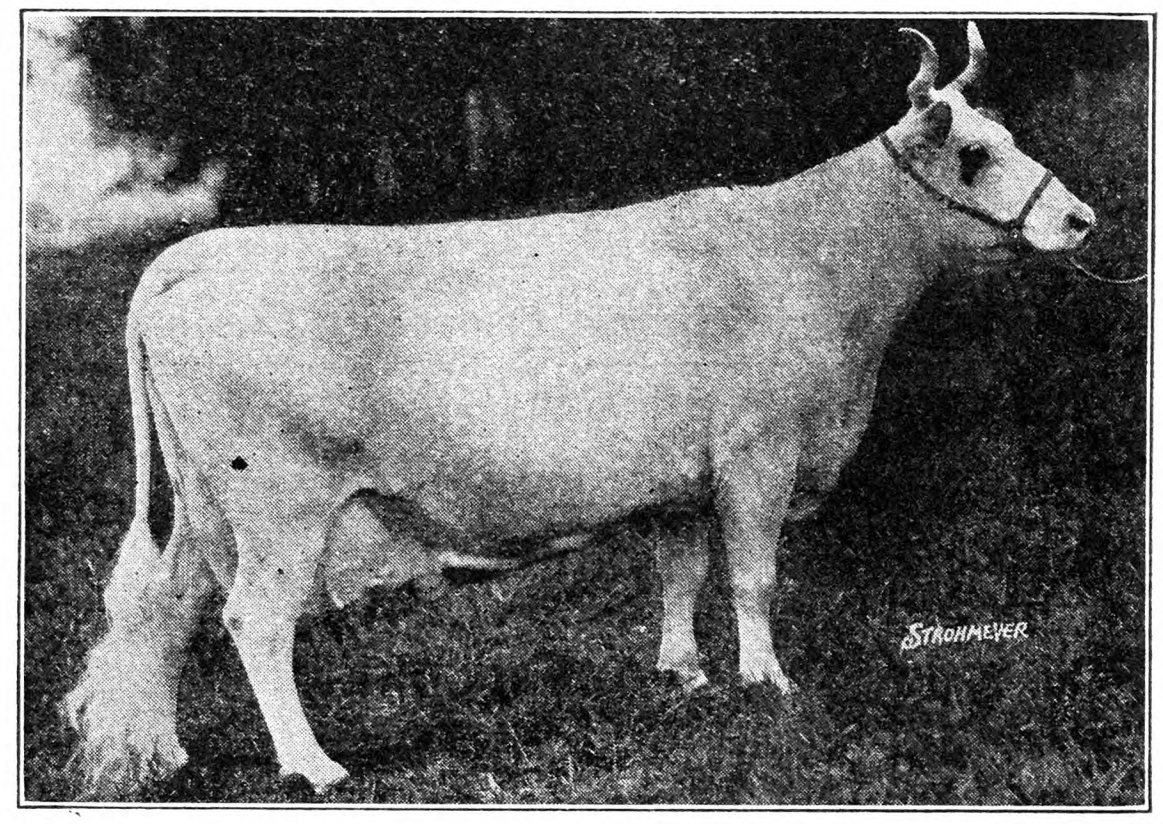
By producing 27,198 lbs. of milk and 1,257 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days, Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 16th, owned by W. C. Wylie, Elm Shade, Howick, Quebec, has set a new Ayrshire world's record in both milk and butterfat. This record was begun when the cow was 10 years of age. It was supervised according to the rules of the Record of Performance of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. Prior to completing her record, she became famous through her record of 23,223 lbs. of milk and 1,003 lbs. of butterfat, making her the first 1,000-lb. Ayrshire.

The monthly production figures show that for two months this cow averaged over 90 lbs. of milk per day, and reached a maximum of 98.15 lbs. on her best day. Her production by months follows:

Month	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
August 16-31, 1927	1,075.4	47.32
September	2,717.0	112.76
October	2,772.1	115.64
November	2,557.9	117.66
December	2,539.7	122.26
January, 1928	2,502.4	130.12
February	2,249.3	111.14
March	2,283.9	109.63
April	2,099.8	100.79
May	2,013.0	90.85
June	1,828.4	78.01
July	1,785.5	83.90
August 1-14	773.3	37.12
Totals	27,197.7	1,257.20

Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 16th traces directly back to Imp. Nellie Osborne, grand champion at the Chicago World's Fair. Members of this particular strain have been owned by W. C. Wylie and his father since 1899. The dam of the new champion is a double-granddaughter of the World's Fair winner. Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 16th is by Burnside Langemarck Masterpiece, a son of Hobsland Masterpiece, the only bull that has qualified for the Advanced Registry in Canada, Scotland and the United States, while the dam of the sire of this cow was a daughter of Barcheskie King's Own. Incidentally, the latter bull was prominent in the pedigree of Brownie, world's record grade cow.

In conformation and quality, this unusual record-maker has all the indications of a great producer. She is deep-middled, with great capacity; her udder is attached extremely well at both ends, and leaves little to be desired in shapeliness. Her teats are of good size, and the veining of her udder is excellent. In fact, few Ayrshires are exhibited at our major shows with mammary development equal to hers. Furthermore, after her several years of heavy duty, she is sound and right in her udder. She was fed and handled by Herdsman Tom Bott, while Mr. Wylie personally supervised her feeding. She was milked four times daily during the test, and finished her year with an average of 55 lbs. per day. Two sons of hers are in service at Elm Shade. A. B. A.



Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 16th, the Canadian Ayrshire that Recently Completed a New 365-day Record for the Breed by Producing 27,198 lbs. of Milk and 1,257 lbs. of Butterfat

Cost of Caring for Cow

In regard to the query of G. O., on page 1407, it is apparently the case of keeping a single cow where the owner expects to be away during the Winter. If the cow and heifer are to remain in the stable of the owner, and feed is provided, it would simply be a question of the labor involved, which for so small a number would undoubtedly be supplied by some accommodating nearby neighbor who should have something for his trouble over and above the mere time and labor involved. If ordinary farm labor can be secured for $75 a month, and one man can feed, milk and care for 12 cows —an estimate that is often made—then 25 to 30 cents a day would be a fair amount to pay for the labor of caring for the cow and heifer. If, however, feed, stabling and labor are all to be supplied, an estimate might be made as follows:

For the cow: 10 lbs. grain, 25c; 10 lbs. hay, 10c; 35 lbs. silage, 17½c; total, 52½c. For the heifer: 2 lbs. grain, 5c; 3 lbs. hay, 3c; 20 lbs. silage, 10c; total, 18c. Labor as above, 25c. Grand total, 95½c, or in round numbers $1 per day or $150 for the five months.

The cow, however, should be fresh by December 1, and if a good purebred cow she should produce on the above ration 35 to 40 lbs. of 4 per cent milk or, say, 4,500 lbs., which should be worth at the barn, $3 per cwt. or $135. The calf dropped, if a good purebred heifer, should be worth $25 at four days old or, if a bull, $5 to $10 to be vealed on another cow. In other words, the cow should be able to pay for her own keep and that of the heifer, and leave something over. It is believed that the estimates are fairly conservative as to amounts. If local prices vary, the estimates may be revised to suit. The manure produced would pay for the stabling. H. H. W.

Horses and Tractors

Personally I know of but one farmer actually going into bankruptcy in the past 15 years. Although he came out with some bruises and broken skin, nothing can be laid against either tractor or horses, for he had both.

I love horses and I like mechanical power, but I object to the wild statements of some tractor users. I make this statement to avoid a charge of horse propaganda. I am convinced that the man using horses will stand a better show than the tractor man in farming. The thing that breaks the farmer is the quality of the power rather than the kind, but the iron horse has contributed much to the breaking down of his morale, because the iron horse eats what others produce which the farmer buys at top prices to produce a commodity that is already too plentiful because it has supplemented a power producing its own eats.

I live near the largest power corporation in the world. When the market is supplied with its commodity, down goes the lid, but when the farmer has met the market, all surplus lowers the price, yet a galaxy of high-collared birds standing on the sidelines urges him on by specious arguments to use mechanical power to produce more and lower the cost, forgetting to tell of lowered returns.

If you are tractor-minded, that's your power. Personally, I am not.

Some time I want to tell why in my judgment farmers fail. It's a long, long story and carries through every phase of agricultural production, and is not dependent on his type of power.

As an illustration, I walked into a chain store for a basket of peaches. I moved a few; they looked good, so I paid the price. When the wife began canning the lower half of the basket contained rubbish that never should have been picked. The next time I went into that store the salesman asked if I wanted peaches. Then followed an explosion.

"Well, brother," said the salesman, "this organization buys by the carload; we are not growers. Your brother-farmer is to blame. We use precaution to buy right and try for quality, and the grower stings us and himself, too, for you are going out. We lose your trade for a mess of pottage." GEORGE HOWDEN.
Saratoga Co., N. Y.

BOB came up to the house in tears. "Why, what's the matter, dear?" asked Mother. "Oh," he wailed, "I just laid my arm along the stone wall and accidentally stung myself by a bee."—The Mother's Journal.

"Universal Knowledge" Books

We acknowledge receipt of Vol. II of the authoritative work entitled *Universal Knowledge*, to be completed in 12 illustrated tomes of about 1,000 pages each. Vol. I, issued last year, covered all important subjects classifiable under A; the second book is equally comprehensive in its treatment of B subjects. It is fitting that fine paper, excellent printing, strong binding and first-class illustrations (some in colors) should distinguish this great cyclopedia, for the quality of its contents and the clear purpose of its editors and publishers merit the full cooperation of the mechanical arts.

As "a dictionary and encyclopedia of arts and sciences, history and biography, law, literature, religions, nations, races, customs and institutions," *Universal Knowledge* is one of the outstanding modern achievements of a frank and conscientious scholarship dedicated to the enlightenment of young and old. We have enjoyed reading many articles in the volume before us, because they delight, instruct, challenge and inspire at the same time. We commend the editors for consistently applying their own definite standard of values to all points of controversy in the natural and social sciences. Whoever refers to these volumes for facts or cultural stimulation and refreshment, will experience a heightened sense of the dignity, resourcefulness and splendid possibilities of human life everywhere through the ages and today.

Eviction of Defaulting Purchaser

I sold a house and lot for $2,500 to W. Four hundred dollars has been paid with an agreement that $600 be paid on a certain date; $1,500 to be represented by a first mortgage on the premises purchased and to run for two years. Two days after specified date W paid me $100 and asked for an extended time to pay the other $500. I extended the payment of the balance of $500 to be paid a month later. I have not received payment yet. I saw W recently and told him I must have my money. He flew in a rage and said that I could foreclose as soon as I wished, and that he could stay in the house 10 months before I could get him out. What can I do? Can I put him out, or has he a right to stay there for 10 months? How can he hold the house when he has no deed? E. B. C.
New Jersey.

If the party who purchased your property is in default in the payment of an installment for more than 30 days and you have made formal tender of your deed to him, you may then start foreclosure proceedings.

The average foreclosure proceedings take about four months, if the case is not contested. In the event the purchaser of your property should contest the foreclosure proceedings, I should advise you to have your lawyer ask to have a receiver appointed to collect the rents pending the proceedings.

This entire procedure will have to be handled by a lawyer, and there is no question that you can make the purchaser move from the premises, if the procedure is taken properly. H. R.

Skunks and all other Furs Wanted
In Business Thirty-two Years. Write for Price List.
CHARLES A. KAUNE
284 Bridge Street Montgomery, N. Y.

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms
LIST FREE. E. L. CRONK - Red Hook, N. Y.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.
Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co.* OXFORD, N. Y.

Oat Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads—delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—a man for milking and farm work; married preferred; steady work. ADVERTISER 5081, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

NEAT white woman for housework, two adults in family; must be a good cook and willing to live in country; no objection to children; write stating age, etc. ADVERTISER 5105, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, white, Protestant, active, strong, capable; cooking, baking; private family; no laundry; salary $15 a week; answer with particulars. BOX 217, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE man, experienced, wanted on poultry farm; good board, no milking; apply personally or write full details, age, nationality, experience, wages, references. ACREBRIDGE FARM, Marlboro, Mass.

WANTED—A woman to assist cook in farm boarding-house, wash dishes and keep place clean; no washing or men's rooms to care for; good home; wages $30 a month and board. BOX 304, East Islip, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Young man on poultry farm; $40 a month to start; good room and board. LUSTGARTEN, R. D. 3, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A reliable married man for small commercial chicken plant on January 1; modern equipment and excellent living conditions; send references and state wages with first letter. STONEHOUSE FARM, Gladstone, N. J.

WANTED—Poultryman, married, capable, honest and reliable, with good references; should have practical experience on commercial poultry farm caring for mature stock, trapnesting and pedigree work; give details and salary expected in first letter. CEDAR VIEW FARM, Bridgeville, Del.

EXPERIENCED farmer for general farm work; must be good cattle man. P. O. BOX 4, Schenectady, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

WE DO pruning, top-working, bridge-grafting, budding, according to latest Cornell methods; very capable men; no proposition too large or small; best of reference; send your request early; give us a try-out. A. E. WEIRICH, Adams Basin, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL orchardist, married, 37, American, open for engagement April 1; life experience, college training; best references; management of producing orchard or large development job. ADVERTISER 5052, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager; economical, efficient, reliable; handle men, machinery, dairy, crops, flowers; successful raising fancy apples; poultry for profit. PIERCE, 19 Peterson Ave., Campello, Mass.

HERDSMAN'S position or position as calf man wanted by native of New England; married, Protestant, age 22, no liquor or tobacco; experienced with some of the country's leading herds; experienced with calves, A. R. work and making of high-grade milk; consider position in charge of small farm; references. HAROLD CATON, Narberth, Pa.

WANTED—Wood-chopping by two men. Address, WOODSMEN, Box 256, Hyannis, Mass.

WANTED—Position on poultry farm by young married man; reliable, experienced farmer. WERDEN, Henniker, N. H.

HERDSMAN, 37, married, open for position immediately; best of reference; 17 years' experience; 8 years present place. ADVERTISER 5097, care Rural New-Yorker.

STATE Maine man, 20 years' experience manager; 12 years purebred Guernseys; references. RALPH HAYFORD, Bridgewater, Mass.

COUPLE, no children; woman good plain cook, capable running boarding-house; man experienced general farmer; good reference. ADVERTISER 5098, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, qualified and experienced, handling best propositions. ADVERTISER 5099, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM work wanted. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED by middle-aged married man, one child, position as gardener-farmer, experienced in flowers, lawns, drives, shrubbery; temperate, good worker; best references. ADVERTISER 5100, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of modern, up-to-date Guernsey breeding farm, by married man, age 40; life experience with purebred dairy cattle and farm operations; agricultural college training. ADVERTISER 5101, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Work on dairy farm, care of cows; can milk by hand or machine; references. ADVERTISER 5104, care Rural New-Yorker.

QUALIFIED for position as working manager, on gentleman's place; best references furnished; middle-aged, married, no family. ADVERTISER 5102, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, wants position on poultry farm; two years' experience; references. EDWARD DECKER, Arden, N. Y.

GARDENER superintendent, 35, married, life experience all branches; New York, Connecticut; references. ADVERTISER 5094, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, single, 33, desires position in cow barn or milk house; experienced and capable. ADVERTISER 5107, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 23, position on poultry farm or as handy-man. DANIEL KELLEY, 182 Prospect St., Northampton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined American woman with boy 10 years; neat, clean, good cook; moderate wages. ADVERTISER 5117, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Work in milking barns, on modern place. F. M., care Box 356, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman with little girl 11; good plain cook; wishes position; refined, willing and capable. ADVERTISER 5110, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by couple with adult helper, place on dairy or general farm; capable of taking full charge; good herdsman and calf-man; wife capable of running boarding-house. ADVERTISER 5112, care Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION!—Are there any first-class positions for a good, honest, industrious farm couple in their thirties; without furniture; woman good plain cook; man willing, as chauffeur, truck-driver, dairyman or teamster; full particulars first letter, please. ADVERTISER 5113, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer, German, 26, college graduate, married, no children, farm-raised, wants permanent position; understands every farm work, poultry, dairy, orchardman, gardener, carpenter, blacksmith, etc.; please write full details. ADVERTISER 5114, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, Swiss, sober, steady worker, good milker, wants work on dairy farm. ADVERTISER 5115, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dry-hand milker, 29, wants job. EMIL STENGEL, Girdle Ridge Farms, Katonah, N. Y.

AMERICAN, 65, wants position at small wage and good living conditions; painting, gardening or poultry; handy with tools. ADVERTISER 5116, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by middle-aged man as teamster, private estate; strong, healthy, reliable, life experience; best references; permanent, desire good home. D. B. WILSON, 145 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as manager of large farm or estate; have successfully managed three large propositions in last 20 years; can put your farm on paying basis; best of references from many leading stockmen and farmers of this country, several doubtless you know; personal interview desired; available after December 15. ADVERTISER 5108, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced all branches; college graduate; single. ADVERTISER 5119, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager, open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; plans unsurpassed, inevitably successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; markets assured. ADVERTISER 5118, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house; 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

CONNECTICUT Valley farm, Southern Vermont; tobacco, onions, asparagus, dairy; State road, near depot. J. HAMILTON, Vernon, Vt.

WANTED—Best farm $1,000 down will buy; send full details. ADVERTISER 5076, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRODUCTIVE 150 acres, some fruit, timber, good buildings; near Cornell; sell with or without equipment. ADVERTISER 5065, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent small poultry farm at once, near city or town, in New York State. ADVERTISER 5064, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSE, barn, about 20 acres land; rent $300, sell $6,000; Montgomery County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 5092, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, 2,000 capacity, keep 15 head of stock; State highway; all conveniences; motor bus and express service to four cities; close to two towns. R. W. HAINES, Hamilton, N. Y.

POULTRY and dairy woman wants farm to operate on share basis, equipped; best references, experienced; would operate on salary if desired. ADVERTISER 5095, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—15-acre farm in Florida and 320-acre wheat farm in Alberta, Canada. ROUTE A, Box 58, Dade City, Fla.

WANTED—Farm, 2 to 500 acres to rent, good buildings, in desirable location of Vermont or New York. ADVERTISER 5096, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A small farm, 60 miles from New York, north, near Newburgh, Walden or Beacon, on or near State road, railroad; give full particulars as to price, advantages. Write ADVERTISER 5103, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—About 2 acres dry ground, Long Island, about 50 miles New York. ADVERTISER 5106, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm; poultry house, brooder houses, barn, garage and living house eight rooms; water in house; 28 acres; on main road, about 50 miles from New York; farm stocked with 800 chickens; eggs sold at door for high price. BENJ. BOONSTRA, 16 Union Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—45 acres in Chenango Co., N. Y., stone house, excellent outbuildings for 1,000 fowls, 8 cows, team, tools, etc.; right in village with stores, garage, churches, school, concrete road and telephone and electric lines; 4 miles to railroad; smooth meadows, spring and brook watered pasture; sugar orchard; all for one-third what replacement of house alone would cost; also fine residence property with 3 acres; this ad. will not appear again. Address OWNER, Lock Box 27, Pitcher, N. Y.

FARM—40 acres on concrete road; soil very fertile; suitable truck gardening, cauliflower and potatoes; has on it two large modern concrete poultry houses, two dwelling houses and other buildings; information write, ARTHUR LOPER, Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.

FARM for sale, 58 acres, with good buildings, near Port Jefferson, L. I.; level land; suitable for general farming; $375 per acre, half cash. ADVERTISER 5109, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—160-acre Connecticut dairy farm; 30 head of stock, pair of horses, poultry; all farm machinery, hay and ensilage; daily milk route with ton delivery truck; large colonial house with all improvements; price $14,000. ADVERTISER 5111, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small tract of timber near railroad. W. SEAMAN, Commack, N. Y.

FARM wanted by poultryman, suitable raise chickens; state full particulars, including picture. ADVERTISER 5120, care Rural New-Yorker.

30 ACRES, fenced, near lake, 8-room house, buildings; fruit trees; chickens, hogs, horse; good water; 5 acres pasture, 5 timber; very cheap. R. D., R. 1, Box 26, Melrose, Fla.

165-ACRE dairy farm, 10-room house, running water; large pasturage; price $7,000, easy terms. CLARK W. WOODMANSEE, R. F. D. 1, Norwich, Conn. Telephone 1803-14.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Best white, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70; 24 sections white comb, $5; dark, $4; not prepaid; 10 lbs., extracted, $2, prepaid; chunk comb, $2.25. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

LADIES hair work at reasonable rates. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

FIVE-POUND pail superb, pure clover honey, sent postpaid for $1.25; none finer; 6 pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FINEST quality golden-rod buckwheat honey, 60 lbs., $5.60; two, $10.50; clover, 60 lbs., $6.75; amber, clover, buckwheat comb, $4.80, $4.50, 24 sections, here; 5 lbs. clover, $1.20; two, $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80 delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., $1.65, postpaid; write for reduction on quantities; our prices the lowest; 60 lbs. here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.60. NORTH BRANCH APIARIES, North Branch, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

HOME-GROWN pecans, large size, 60 cents pound; 5 and 10-pound bags; orders accepted now; shipments begin November 1; checks with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 2 pails, $2.05; 4 pails, $4 postpaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $8.50; buckwheat, 10 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, light amber, here, $6. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

BOX, 15 hand-painted Christmas or birthday cards, $1; sample, 10c. MRS. L. G. WINANS, R. D. 2, Belmar, N. J.

SHELLBARK meats, $1.50 per lb.; black walnut meats, $1.25 per lb.; walnuts in the shell, 10 lbs. for $1; shellbarks, $1.50 for 10 lbs.; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

"SHURE-POP" white rice (shelled) Golden Queen (ear) corn, to third zone, parcel post, 25 lbs., $3.25; 10 lbs., $1.50. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

DELICIOUS honey for Christmas; why not let us deliver a pail to your friends? Ten lbs. extracted, within 3d zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5 lbs. clover, $1.25; buckwheat, $1; 40 lbs., $6.75; buckwheat, $5.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PECANS—Best quality, large, medium, hand graded, machine polished, in sacks, 55 cents pound; fancy gift baskets, 10 pounds, $5.75; 4 pounds, $2.40; insured delivery; check, money order. J. R. RITTER, Kingstree, S. C.

DAIRY machinery for sale, No. 15 De Laval cream separator and three-brush steam turbine bottle washer; also ABC electric washing machine; all in good condition. MACBRAE FARM, Flemington, N. J.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 95c, $1.75, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

PECANS—Home-grown, large paper shell, 60 cents pound prepaid. J. L. CARTER, Ellaville, Ga.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES — Water, medicines, soils, minerals, dairy-products, etc. C. W. WINCHELL, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

TRAINED nurse will take T. B. patients to care for on small farm; 10 miles from Ithaca; high altitude, clear air, certified milk; terms $10 a week up, depending on care required. ADVERTISER 5093, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—American, No. 1, saw mill, slightly used. GEORGE F. BRANDLE, Route 3, Box 50, Schenectady, N. Y.

JUMBO peanuts, field stock, 8c pound; hand-picked, 15c pound; special price large lots. R. R. LANKFORD, Franklin, Va.

TABLE carrots, 100 pounds, $2. PATTINGTONS, Merrifield, N. Y.

WANTED—Coal brooder stoves, 1,000-chick size. DANCE, New Castle, Del.

PURE honey, satisfaction guaranteed; 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.75. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75 postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.50 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One 3A Autographic Kodak, 3¼x5½, retail price, $25, sell $18; one series 11 No. 1A Pocket Kodak, 2½x4¼, retail price $17, sell $13; one series 11 No. 1 Pocket Kodak, 2¼x3¼, retail price $15, sell $11; above kodaks absolutely new and never been used. PAULINE WATERS, Route 2, Peekskill, N. Y.

PECANS, paper shell, finest, large Schley variety, 60c lb.; 5 and 10-lb. bags; insured delivery. MRS. B. B. KEEP, Boardman, Florida.

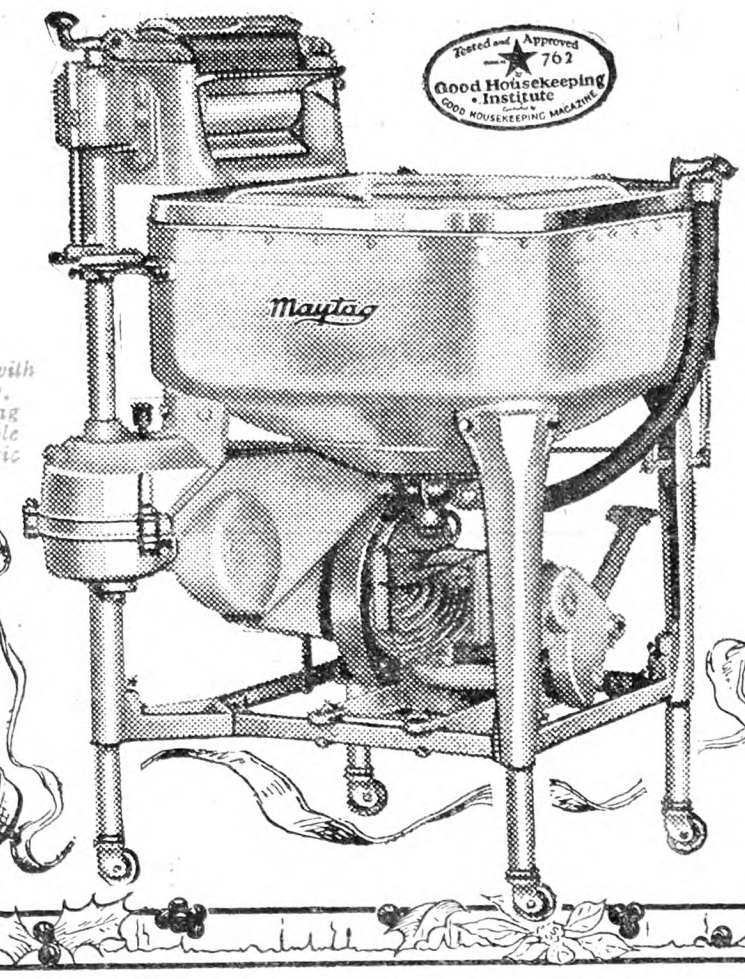
WANTED—Portable saw mill in good condition. W. SEAMAN, Commack, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Nearly water white clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid; larger quantities if desired. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Double drum ice hoist, automatic trip on cages, power ice saw and complete equipment for harvesting ice; a bargain, priced right. P. S. PULIS, Wyckoff, N. J.

PEANUTS—For Xmas, special 15 days, new crop, farmers stock, fresh from farm: 25 lbs., $2.50; 50 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $8.50, freight or express; holly, cedar for Xmas decorating, prices on request. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

HONEY — "Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $2.10 third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

Maytag Helpfulness is a Lasting Joy

HAPPINESS is the spirit of the holidays—friendships are dearer, hearts lighter and voices merrier.

There is no better time to get that Maytag you have been planning for. It will bring happiness week after week for years and years, changing washday to a pleasant hour or two.

The seamless, cast-aluminum tub and Gyrafoam action, so fast, careful and thorough; the new-type Roller Water Remover, so safe, handy and efficient; the precision-cut steel gears, so quiet and smooth-running—these and other Maytag qualities give it unmatched value.

You may have your choice of power—electricity or gasoline. Any farm home anywhere can enjoy the Maytag. Every farm home needs this willing washday servant. It saves precious hours that may be turned to profit or pleasure. Get it now and make the holiday joy complete and lasting.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

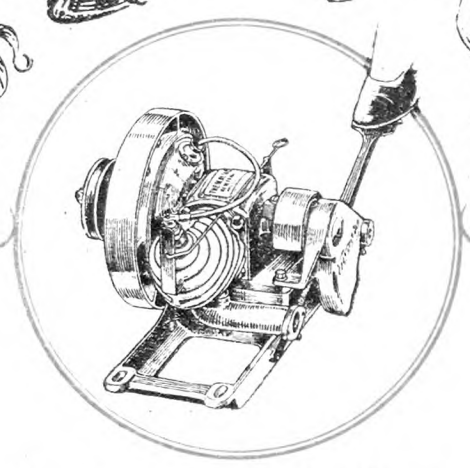
THE MAYTAG COMPANY, *Newton, Iowa*
Founded 1893

Eastern Branch: 851 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Maytag Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada
Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England
Maytag Company of Australia—Sidney—Melbourne
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N. Z.

Maytag

Aluminum Washer



The Gasoline Multi Motor

Interchangeable Power

Fifteen years development have given the Maytag Multi-Motor reliability and endurance. See how simple and compact this engine is. It is the only engine built for a washer by a washer company. Only Maytag washers have it, and the demand makes the Maytag Company the world's largest manufacturers of single-cylinder gasoline engines.

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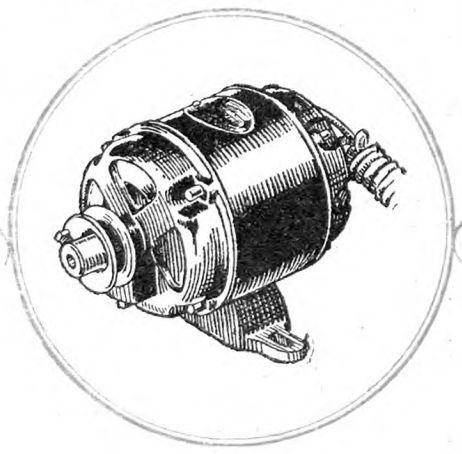
The best of materials and workmanship are used throughout this engine. It has Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. The bearings are high-grade bronze. The carburetor is flood-proof.

The Electric Motor



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Hours designated are Standard Time at the stations named

F-12-28

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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The Queen Elizabeth Oak and Its Blacksmith Guardian. (See page 1500)

Pruning the Permanent Trees

EVERY apple grower sooner or later must meet and solve the problem of providing ample space for his trees, if he is to continue to produce large crops of high-quality apples at moderate cost. The sooner this is realized and a plan of action worked out, the better. If possible this should be before the trees are planted.

One far-sighted grower has planted his trees 20 ft. apart, using four varieties alternated, so that eventually he can have for his permanent trees any one of these varieties spaced 40x40 ft. When the trees are perhaps 10 years old, he expects to know better which trees it will pay to leave, and will take out half the trees. This will leave two varieties rowed diagonally about 28 ft. apart. When the trees are, say, 18 years old, he should know which variety to leave and remove the other trees.

From a cost and production standpoint, I believe it rarely pays to plant large growing varieties so closely. In this case of doubt as to which variety may eventually be most profitable, such close planting may be warranted.

With good orchard land cheap in most eastern fruit-growing sections an original planting with trees in diagonal rows 28 ft. apart will leave a permanent planting about 40 ft. square. In making such a planting two varieties can be used, so that a permanent stand of the most desirable variety can be left. It is well to plant the 28-ft. rows first of one kind and the next of the other, occasionally exchanging trees, however, in adjoining rows, so that the permanent planting will have one-sixth or one-eighth of the other variety for pollination.

With close planting and rapid growth in six to eight years, it will be necessary to check the spread of the trees. The decision must then be made which trees are to come out first and which be left.

The permanent trees should then receive only such pruning as is required to develop desired form, and permit thorough spraying and good fruit development. The first fillers, on the other hand, should have branches which reach out towards the permanent trees snubbed or removed while they are still some distance from them, so that those which are to remain can grow naturally and unhampered in every direction both above and below ground. If the tops of the fillers run up so as to keep the slanting sunlight of early morning and late afternoon from the permanent trees, they should be headed in lest the favored trees be forced to grow unwontedly tall in their search for light.

Each following season as the branches of the standard trees reach out, the temporary trees should be retarded or reduced in spread until finally removed completely. If handled in this way, little pruning is done to the good trees, while the fillers need not be given careful, expensive, detail trimming. A few large cuts will suffice and wounds need not be treated since the trees will be soon removed. At the same time the trees which are to remain are spared the heavy cutting which often results in infected branches and decayed stubs. They are, also, easily formed into broad, spreading trees instead of the tall spindling type which are hard to pick.

The successful orchardist, in planning the care of his orchards, must look ahead at least five years, and visualize the conditions which he may reasonably expect to obtain during this period. Present small profit must often be foregone if it may jeopardize future larger gain. The temporary trees should, therefore, be removed while still capable of producing much good fruit if their presence would lessen the growth and yield of the others.

Many orchards have been planted more closely than the varieties or conditions warrant. The grower finds himself possessed of large trees which seem determined to reach the heavens and overwhelm their neighbors. After many years of trying to suppress and retain such trees I have come to believe that the least expensive and most profitable way to treat such an orchard is the same as I have suggested for handling a young planting. If a large tree is kept down to 22 ft. in height it can be allowed to spread indefinitely if given ample room, and can use the soil and sunshine to produce as fine fruit as when younger, provided the shaded inside twigs and branches are removed so as to permit thorough spraying. E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Is There a Cotton Substitute?

[Recent newspaper stories tell of a new fiber plant which can be grown in Great Britain as a substitute for cotton. The accounts of the plant asserted that the fiber could be grown cheaper than American cotton, that it took dyes better, and had a higher luster. Realizing the importance of such a plant, if it existed, we asked the U. S. Department of Agriculture for information. A letter from the Office of Fiber Plants follows.]

YOUR letter asking about the substitute for cotton that has aroused such interest in Great Britain, is received.

There seems to be a combination of publicity and secrecy in connection with this plant. It is stated that no one is permitted to see the fields where the plants are claimed to be grown, and any description or name of the plant that might lead to its identification seems to be avoided. One indirect report indicates that the plant is known by the botanical name, Eriophorium angustifolium. This is a kind of sedge belonging to a large genus of circumpolar plants generally known as cottongrass. They rarely grow more than 20 to 30 inches in height, and I believe they are practically unknown in the tropics except possibly at very high altitudes. Several species of this genus bearing tufts of white or tawny cotton-like down at the ends of the slender grass-like stems have been known for centuries, and many of the books on textile fibers have mentioned them as possible sources of fiber. So far as I have been able to learn, however, none of these downs from the so-called cotton-grasses have been used commercially, and it seems very doubtful whether they may be adapted to methods of modern spinning.

One of the reports published states that the plant in question grew to a height of seven feet in British Guiana before it was taken to England, and that it grew even better in England than it did in the tropics. If this report is correct the plant must be something different from the cotton-grasses belonging to the genus Eriophorium. It seems very unlikely that a plant native in tropical regions in British Guiana would grow well in the cool temperate climate of England, and it further seems very improbable that a plant could be developed and cultivated for any length of time in the rather thickly settled sections of Sussex and Kent in England without becoming known to the public, and especially to those interested in textile fibers. LYSTER H. DEWEY.

Botanist in Charge.

Sales Talk on Chicken Culls

THE extremely slow start has especially emphasized a brilliant finish to our special sale on chicken culls. For some weeks we wistfully queried: "Would you like a stewing chicken at 35 cents a pound?" The customer would hesitate a moment and then shake her head. Only two brave women ordered, and we comforted ourselves with the fact that they continued to order. However, there were only two of them, and we had 200 culled hens that were eating up a small gold mine, figuratively speaking.

Finally we evolved the following sales talk: "Due to the high cost of feed we are making a big reduction in our supply of laying hens. In order to dispose of them as quickly as possible we are selling them at 75 cents apiece. They all weigh more than 2½ lbs. and less than 3 lbs. You will find them cheaper than any meat you can possibly buy. We use the broth for barley, rice or noodle soups. We like the meat in salad croquettes, chicken a la King, or just plain stewed. When the hen is small enough we like it smothered. Would you care to order one of our Leghorns?"

The answer was invariably, "Yes." This is the third week since we started the sales talk, and we are sold out of culls, with the customers crying for more. We've started on our neighbors' culls.

I believe the fact that we keep on talking after suggesting the purchase gives the customer a chance to think the matter out. Customers are usually in a "no" frame of mind when a sight-unseen purchase is suggested, so we frankly borrowed a department or mail-order store method of written approach, of course, making it applicable to our case. Fortunately mail-order stores have not yet taken to dealing in chickens.

Had we felt financially able to risk killing, dressing, and exhibiting the chickens, our chances of selling might have been greater. However, wholesale, we would never have got more than 50 cents apiece for the chickens, and if we had killed a great quantity there would have been a chance we would have to sell wholesale. We were afraid to risk it. Since the hens were bargains, the customers, after the first plunge, recognized the fact, and they and their friends have rapidly "cleaned us out" of all our available stock. B. P.

Maryland.

Many like the white turkey because of their less roaming habit than some other breeds. This picture shows a group at Shelton Homestead Farm, Essex County, N. Y.

Some Turkey Talk

THE annual turkey supply for November and December trade has proved an interesting market feature, owing to the irregular condition and shifting prices at southern shipping points. It appears that many of the southern turkeys were not up to standard in regard to finish and were held over for more feeding owing to unsatisfactory prices offered for such stock. The result was a slightly irregular price tendency at shipping points and lighter arrivals than expected from that section at New York and other markets. Northern dealers had reckoned on one to three cents higher average for turkeys this year but found themselves paying still more at 47 to 49 cents for No. 1 stock. This state of affairs will naturally tend to increase the supply for Christmas.

About one-third of the market stock of turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas is usually shipped from Texas, or some 500 carloads out of 1,500. Reckoned as turkeys, this means about 1,000,000 turkeys from Texas and 2,000,000 from other sections. The production was supposed to be a little large this year but with some of the southern stock held back the production figures were offset so far as the supply is concerned. Higher prices were due more to the cost of other meats than to any scarcity of turkeys.

Most of the southern turkeys are shipped in carlots but these cars are filled with the birds from a large number of farms. The southern farmers send the turkeys to the packing houses in large droves of 500, sometimes 1,000, which are driven along the roads like sheep or cattle. The packing plants work night and day to get the turkeys packed in barrels and loaded on refrigerator cars. The general demand prefers the young tom turkeys of medium weight but there is a sale for young hens and even

the fat old hens are preferred for some classes of trade. The thin old tom turkeys are sold at lower prices but are considered bargains by those who know how to make them tender by long cooking. Many of the hotels and restaurants buy this class of turkeys.

The source of the holiday turkey has moved southward rapidly within the memory of many who celebrate this season's Thanksgiving and Christmas feast days. Years ago the holiday turkey usually meant Rhode Island or Vermont. Later it was quite likely to be of Kentucky origin. For the past dozen years many Western States have taken up the turkey business while many eastern farmers have given it up. Much has been learned about prevention of disease and keeping young birds alive and growing. There are now about 30 important turkey shipping States, led by Texas and followed by a half dozen States of the Southwest and Central Northwest. Some people may have their feast day turkey from Argentina, which has been shipping increasing quantities under refrigeration.

The weather has been rather warm for poultry trade this season and spoilage of some lots is reported. Supplies of miscellaneous poultry have been rather too liberal in the large cities and some had to be reserved in cold storage. Fresh-killed roasting chickens have been selling in New York at 30 to 38 cents per pound and western dry-packed at 30 to 35 cents, with dry-packed fowls at 23 to 33 cents. There is only a light demand for ducks at the Thanksgiving market, also a light sale for geese, but these will be in favor for the Christmas trade.

G. B. F.

City Men With Farms

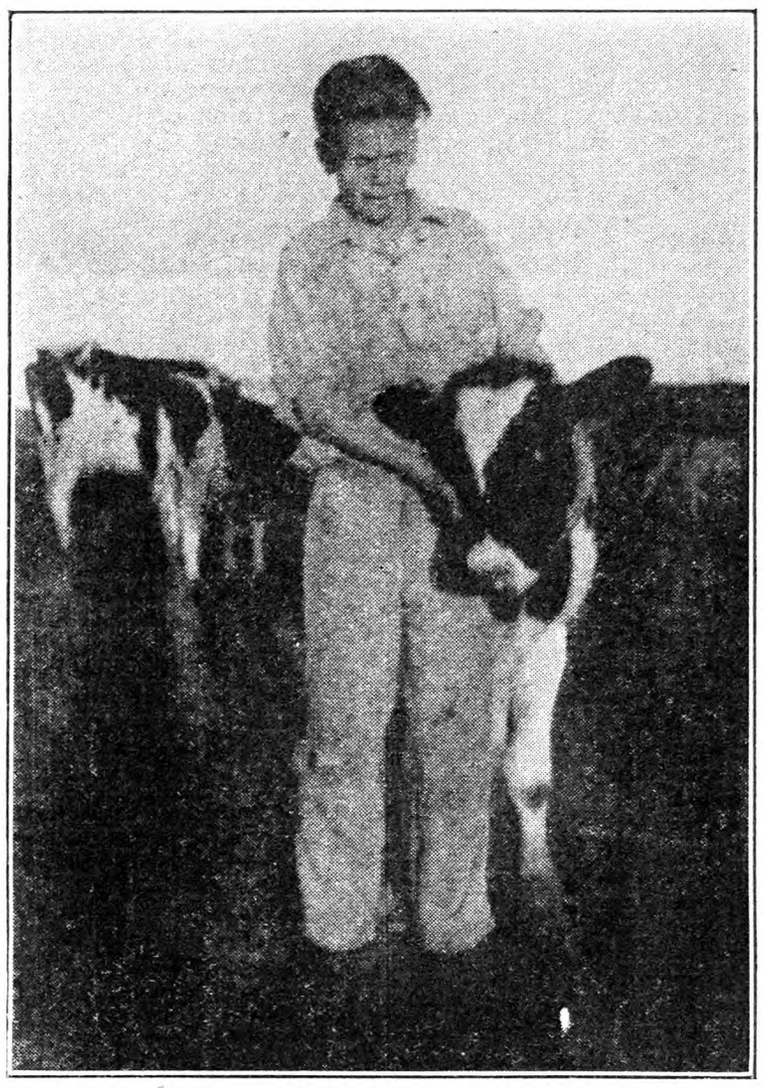
MANY dwellers in the cities have bought farms. Some farmers want to quit, and city men crave an outlet. Business men know that farm land is a good thing for a permanent investment, and again some who were farm boys have a hankering for enjoyment back there like they had at the old swimming hole, the orchards and woods. A few of these have an idea that there is money in farming with applied business principles, and they hope to show the regulars. Some of the investors are satisfied that it is a safe place for money, but the majority figure on spending an old age there, or having a place for the week-end for the family, or for vacations. They aim to get what revenue they can, and many have been the letters to this writer, asking for advice.

It would be better to go to a few practical operators nearby, but this is written to cover the subject in a general way. There is a fine chance for pleasure and more or less profit for these men. It will not be in tearing up the ground, and growing the products that the mob farmers have made a burden, but in engaging in lines that too many regulars have missed. If they will let these farms stay in grass and make a start on them with registered live stock, the places will not only be more beautiful but more valuable. Also the animals will be nice associates that the owners will be proud to show to their friends. Good live stock makes a farm look like a park, and the owner is proud of it as a boy. I have seen hard-headed business men act silly about them, and could not blame them when forgetting the city's grind.

This purebred live stock field is one which has not been overworked, and will not be during the life of any investor. We are crossing oceans to try to keep it at par. All our needs should be grown at home, but it seems farmers have lost a lot of confidence in investments, and in their vocation. Every man with good horseflesh, purebred beef cattle, and all kinds of sheep is sitting pretty right now. They are a national deficit and sure to pay in days near and remote. Farmers have been competing with each other to get surplus, while these branches have been neglected. They must be profitable.

Take a look at the kind of beef that consumers are trying to eat. About half of it is cut from "critters" with corrugated backs and sickle hams. Nearly all the eastern feeders have left an empty field because they cannot get the beef breeds nearer than the far plains, or the Panhandle of Texas. Few animals go to the block with any suet in them, nor any of their muscles lubricated with that tasty, albuminous lining. There is a field for thousands to breed and feed beef cattle, and send this pale, tasteless stuff to cans, bologna and weiners, highly seasoned to give it some taste. Let men who like nice, blocky, square-built cattle go to growing them. If they do not like to milk, they can do as the writer did, let the calves do it, and grow good ones.

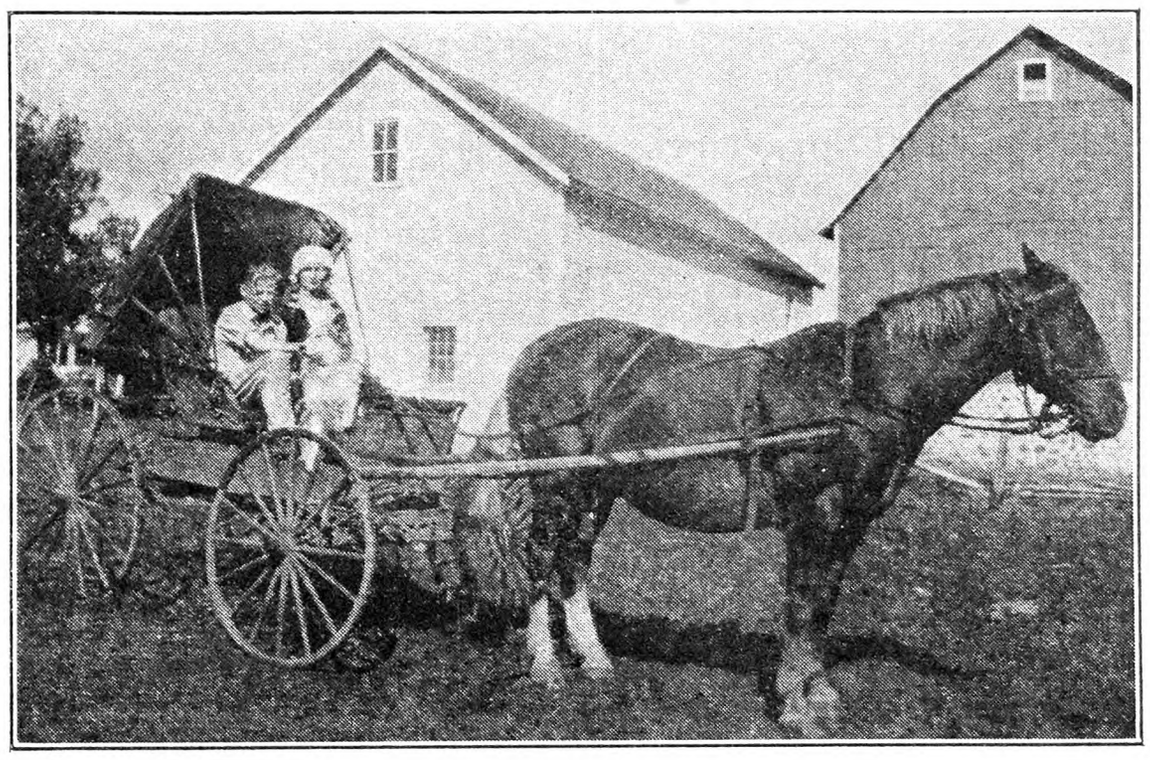
Better still, and far less laborious are sheep. Nothing enriches, cleans up, beautifies and ornaments a place like sheep. I can tell a sheep farm passing by it at 80 miles on hour. Besides they are not



With the Young Stock

only a national, but a world deficit, and will never, during the life of any reader cause wails from farm relievers about surplus, or government subsidies for export. They will get more of their living from grass and hay than any other animal, and only a small section of a farm is needed to grow their grain. Most of these city farm investors choose hilly or rolling land for the scenery, the proper place for sheep. They are the greatest labor, machinery, fertilizer and general supply savers, and after the original investment in ewes, they willingly go on adding to the flock.

We would not advise cropping any of these places. Far too many who know how are at that. There are horses, beef cattle and sheep, all of which are good farm company, and they are short. Dairying



Going Visiting

means labor and a lot of feed, and it is close to being overdone. Hogs require much grain and muss up a place. As a sheepman, and also as an economist we would put enough ewes on each of these places to grow a flock for its full capacity. If handled properly they will pay good interest on the investment of land and sheep, and that is about all the investor expects except the pleasure of ownership.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

My Wisconsin Farm Vacation

I SPENT the Summer on my uncle's farm in Wisconsin. He had a large hay crop. We put in 121 loads. I am sending some pictures taken during Summer. My uncle has a herd of Holstein cows, and a purebred Holstein bull. He sends all his milk to the cheese factory. While I was there he was sending an average of 700 lbs. a day. I drove the milk to the cheese factory.

All the farmers in Wisconsin have automobiles, but I like the horses best. I rode the horses and drove them, too. Twice I drove a team with stock to market 13 miles away. For fun my aunt and I went calling in the old top buggy. I stayed all Summer because I wanted to see the thrashing.

New Jersey. ERIC R. LORENTZEN.

Through the Virginia Hill Country

I HAVE just had an interesting motor trip from Charleston, W. Va., to Asheville, N. C., and return. I noted in the country between Bluefield, W. Va. and Bristol, which is on the Virginia-Tennessee border, many flocks of sheep and droves of turkeys, the latter being mostly of the bronze variety. It is interesting to observe how these birds march across the field like an invading army taking the available insects as they go. The turkey, I believe, is the principal contribution to the new world made to poultry.

We saw the result of one disastrous orchard experiment on a mountain ridge near Asheville, N. C. An orchard of 23,000 acres planted out over 12 years ago has never borne a crop worth gathering. This orchard was piped for spraying by gravity with a tank on a high point. The spraying has been abandoned in this orchard and it is gradually reverting to a state of nature. A nearby orchard of 5,000 acres with trees of similar age, was fortunate in having a few coves and hollows and produces some very nice fruit—this year possibly 1,500 bushels of apples and last year 3,000. The general altitude of these two orchards is around 3,000 feet and frost is apparently the great factor which prevents fruitfulness. A nearby orchard well sheltered in a mountain cove, I was told, produced five fair crops in the past six years.

One of the North Carolina Experiment Stations is located on the road between Black Mountain and Asheville. This station has a very nice orchard and they had about 1,000 bushels of Limbertwigs in storage. These apples are not handsome, being dull colored, but are excellent keepers, keeping in good condition in common storage until May. It seems that there is a scarcity of high-quality apples that keep well, so many of our highest quality apples not being of great value after January.

Kanawha Co., W. Va. JOHN E. CANNADAY.

Saving Tomato Seeds

SOME time ago I noticed a query regarding the saving of tomato seed and although it may be a trifle late will describe the way I do it. I like the old-fashioned manner of saving by the fermentation method which is a very simple operation, and if a little care is exercised the seed is fully as strong and much cleaner than can be secured by any other method.

Use dead ripe fruit, dig or squeeze out the pulp into any suitable container. Add two parts of water to one of pulp. Let stand in a warm place one or two days until the mass starts to sour and ferment. Stir the mixture and the seeds will sink below, then pour or dip off the thick residue and the seeds will be found in the bottom. Fill up the receptacle with clear water, stir and pour off. Do this two or three times, then turn the seeds out on a cloth to dry.

The only drawback to this method is that if a person is careless and leaves the pulp too long before the pouring off the seeds may start to sprout, but this is a matter of attention, or rather lack of attention. Seeds that are saved by this method are white and clean, and will run freely through a drill without clogging.

A word about the selection of fruits from which seed is to be saved may not be amiss. It is a good rule always to save seed from the fruits that are taken from the best plants, and not from just the best fruits picked at random. I would rather have seed saved from a poor tomato growing on a good plant than that taken from a good big tomato on a poor plant. The plant that has the most good tomatoes is what we are after. It will pay anyone who intends to save his own seed to go through his patch at the beginning of the picking season and mark those plants which are the most thrifty looking, and that contain the most tomatoes that are

true to the type he wishes to grow. By leaving these plants to mature their entire crop for seed one will be sure of having seed that will produce a bumper crop under fair conditions. C. W.

Orange Co., N. Y.

The Queen Elizabeth Oak

The ancient oak tree figured on the first page is credited with being one thousand years old, and measures 11 yards around its girth. Its old limbs are supported by over 100 yards of stout chain, and the village blacksmith, George Bartholomew, shown in the picture, is guardian of the tree. This tree is at Northiam, Sussex, England; we do not know whether Queen Elizabeth had any actual association with it, but it was undoubtedly a large and mature tree when that determined lady ruled England. Oak trees live to a great age, although the oldest of them are mere infants compared with the age of the giant California Sequoias or redwoods.

There are a number of very ancient oaks recorded in the British Isles; one familiar in legend was Herne's Oak in Windsor Forest, which was blown down in 1863, at an estimated age of 650 years. This was associated with a legendary character called Herne the Hunter, and the oak was avoided by the superstitious, who connected it with supernatural happenings.

Some Garden Jottings

A Bit Somber.—Many frosts have done their pinching work, until one after another the tender-top plants gave up. Yet I rather like to see the stark brown stems, crackling leaves and withered flower heads. Good garden practice might yank out all of these dead annuals, cut off the others at the ground and rake things over neatly while this trash is turning to ashes in a bonfire. I do this with some, where the conventionality which considers a neighbor's feelings appeals, but the wild part of the flower garden will be untouched except by the storms. Then one of these mornings there will be beautiful blossoms all over them—white and soft, some stems nodding with the snow's weight. Underground the roots of the perennials are thinking their Winter thoughts or sleeping. It is bedtime for them, and bedtime is not so bad after a long day.

Bonfires.—I do not like the idea of burning garden matter that might rot down in a compost corner, but a thorough clearing in the vegetable patch is desirable in upsetting the Winter arrangements of insect pests and perhaps some spores. This year the cornstalks are pulled up and burned. That makes way with any stray corn-borers.

The Jerusalem Artichoke Crop.—I like the business way in which this plant grows, as well as the handsome yellow flowers, so have let them spread in waste places. I do nothing with the roots except now and then eat one raw, but occasionally friends ask for some to put in background corners.

Garden Work.—For some time now this will consist mainly of thinking about it and laying out a few new plans. There is, however, one crop that will be cultivated with some regularity, and that is a sizable pile of cordwood. As there is now no daylight to "save," an hour or two in the evening can be used to advantage on this crop, stopping occasionally to look up at the Pleiades, Orion, the Dog Star and others in that procession now marching majestically across the Winter sky. W. W. H.

Notes from a Jersey Garden

The particularly mild weather we have had has been the means of prolonging the bloom of many garden plants here and as I write there are a number of kinds almost in full bloom. As is frequently the case—and this season has been no exception—we often have quite a severe frost and then a long spell of lovely fine weather, and by taking advantage and covering up the plants during the first few frosts the flowering season can be much prolonged or lengthened.

As I write the giant mignonette is still in full bloom, also a number of pansies and the well-known double English daisy, and once more the advantage of a south slope for a garden has impressed itself on my mind. The Dahlias have now been all dug up and placed in Winter quarters in the cellar and those grown in pots are allowed to remain there, as when the pots are placed in the cellar and properly labelled it is easy to know the varieties when Spring comes. Plants inside the cold frame are growing almost like Summer yet, and it is no small satisfaction to be able to go out and get fresh lettuce, radishes, parsley, etc., green and crisp, just when you want it. By the way, it may be well to mention the great improvement in the new parsley. Instead of the thin scraggy plants and long growth of the old varieties, we now have strong vigorous plants with dark green leaves, and so crimped they are almost like a handsome fern, and all this without detracting from their usefulness or flavor in any way.

For a good frame lettuce for home or family use the Black-seeded Simpson is certainly hard to beat. While it does not form a solid head like the cabbage varieties it seems here to be reliable at all times and seasons either Summer or Winter, and its tenderness and flavor are much to its advantage.

The double English violets are now well set with buds, and this brings to mind the fact that like many other plants, and also trees and shrubs, the *previous season's growth* often spells the difference of success or failure in the garden or farm crop. House plants for the living rooms and dwelling are now all in, and the geraniums that were kept in plunged pots all Summer are in full bloom.

Ficus elastica, the well-known rubber plant, is a good iron-clad plant (so to speak) for general use in living rooms or dwellings, as it is easily taken care of, is not affected by insects of any kind, and will thrive almost anywhere even under what may be termed abuse. Aspidistra lurida is also a good plant for house use, and has the peculiarity of flowering almost if not quite underground, and is very curious in this respect. A large specimen of Nephrolepis Bostoniensis (the well-known Boston fern) is a great favorite here, and fills a large window with its rich green leaves. While an old variety now it is still very handsome as its strong sturdy growth and bright fresh color always appeals to the lover of this class of plants.

Looking into the kitchen today (while the cook was not around) I found several small plants of dwarf Coleus that were particularly bright and attractive and those Rural readers who have particularly warm rooms might well try a plant or two of these. Flowering Begonias are nearly always successful in the house of warm temperature, and the number of varieties is almost endless, from the small green-leaved sorts to the large elephants' ear of the Rex. section, and most of them are extremely handsome plants, even when not in flower.

Impatiens Sultani or dwarf balsam is an easily grown plant and its bright pink flowers and quick growth make it a general favorite as a house plant. On looking outdoors today I came across a large plant of the English lavender, and its delightful fragrance caused me to cut off some long sprays and bring indoors for the odor. To those who wish to grow this plant in the garden I would say be sure to get the real English or Lavandula vera and not the common or spike lavender as the latter is much inferior in fragrance, but is used often for painting and in the art line—particular for painting on china and glass that is fired in a kiln. The well-known rose geranium is a nice plant for a comparatively cool living room and its fragrance is generally acceptable to almost everyone. The specimens grown here in the windows seem to be appreciated by all, as I notice that nearly every person in passing seems to like to give them a "nip" and you certainly cannot blame them for so doing.

The aquatic plants outdoors here are now covered with hotbed sashes and will soon be banked up all around to keep the roots from freezing. It is almost wonderful what may be done with care in this way, as many tender aquatics like the Egyptian lotus, Myriophyllum, etc., may easily be wintered over, and when the weather opens in the Spring they are all in place ready to grow and delight the plant lover by their beauty and hardiness.

H. W. HALES.

Perennial Four-o'clocks

In this vicinity is one of those modern multiple apartment-houses. Since known to me 10 years, there has been growing on the narrow strip of soil-surface between its walls and the street-walk a border of four-o'clocks. We noticed that the plants grew larger year after year, especially those that crowded the wall. To satisfy a small part of my craving for knowledge, I questioned one of the tenants and learned that the roots of the plants nearest the wall, warmed by the slight heat leakage from the basement, "lived over" and grew larger than those from seed. Also that they started and came into bloom earlier. What is the proper care of the roots so as to benefit by this trait, though not having that heat leakage to preserve them? Could we cover the ground with trash to prevent frequent freezing and thawing, and thus save them without digging them, and if we do dig them, what is the proper care?

Wilkinsburg, Pa. W. S. R.

The plant commonly called four-o'clock or marvel of Peru, Mirabilis Jalapa, is usually treated here as a tender annual, but it makes tuberous roots in tropical and semi-tropical countries, and sometimes makes these tubers here, even as far north as New York. In the case described, the plants have a most congenial situation, warm and sheltered. Our guess is that these plants have made the tuberous roots which ordinarily must be lifted and stored like Dahlia tubers. The warmth given by the wall of a well-heated building probably keeps the soil free from frost and the tubers thus live over, and grow stronger year by year. While such a case has not come under our own observation it is quite possible.

Naturally, these strong plants, with warm protected soil, would bloom early, and make robust growth. Sometimes, in a sheltered place, four-o'clocks ripen seed which is self-sown and these seedlings are usually earlier than those sown artificially. If your plants make tubers, they should be lifted before hard freezing, and stored in a cool cellar but where the temperature does go down to freezing, like Dahlia roots.

That Christmas Problem

Each year the old problem of a kindly remembrance that will not be out of reach of the giver and will stay by and be useful to the receiver throughout the year, comes up.

Each year we receive many orders from our old friends for The Rural New-Yorker to be sent as a Christmas remembrance to their friends, and this kindly co-operative spirit on the part of our mutual friends makes possible the ever-broadening influence of The Rural New-Yorker for good to an ever-increasing circle of readers.

As a Christmas gift, The Rural New-Yorker is ideal.

It is a weekly reminder throughout the year.

It is interesting to all members of the family.

It is the business farmer's paper, free from fraudulent advertisements.

It deals most helpfully, entertainingly and thoroughly with rural life.

This year we are preparing to make this form of remembrance most complete, by sending each person who is presented with a subscription a Christmas card with the name and greeting of the one presenting the subscription.

We wish to thank old friends and subscribers for their kindly appreciation and hearty co-operation received during the past year, and to wish you, each and every one, a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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SURE CROPS

Both Kellys' guarantee and the certification of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association assure you the kind of fruit you will get from the trees you buy.

Propagated only on whole root imported seedlings, Kellys' trees are healthy, most productive and disease resisting.

Write for 1929 Catalog and low prices. No agents—you deal direct with us.

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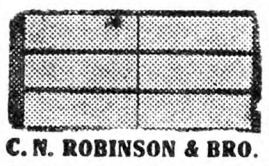
Dansville, N. Y.
Est. 1880

KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees

Premier and Mastodon STRAWBERRY PLANTS at greatly reduced prices. Also a large stock of new and standard varieties, Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Asp., everything at wholesale prices—direct to growers.
OUR BIG MONEY SAVING CATALOG—tells everything. Mailed on request.
E. W. Townsend & Sons OLD RELIABLE NURSERIES 25 Vine St., Salisbury, Md

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries—the best money crop. Shipping season November 1st to May 1st.
The W. F. Allen Co.
72 W. Market St. Salisbury, Md



HOT BED SASH
White Pine. $1.60—Redwood, $1.40
Well made with cross-bar, tenons securely fastened. Circular.
GLASS - $2.60 Per Box
C. N. ROBINSON & BRO. Dept. 14 Baltimore, Md.

Boxwood is profitable to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants, $1.20 dozen, delivered. MAX NURSERY - Mineral, Virginia

Gladiolus will be queen of your garden with our stock. Send for list. E. N. TILTON - Ashtabula, Ohio

THEO. FAVRE & SON
RAW FUR—GINSENG
Tomkins Cove New York

FLAT PRICES

MINK—DARK	No. 1—No. 2	$15.00 to	$18.00
DEEP RED—RED FOX	No. 1—No. 2	14.00 to	17.00
COON—DARK	No. 1—No. 2	6.50 to	7.50
GREY FOX	No. 1—No. 2	3.00 to	4.00
SKUNK	No. 1—No. 2	2.60 to	2.80
SKUNK	No. 3—No. 4	1.20 to	1.60

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Quaker Hill Farm

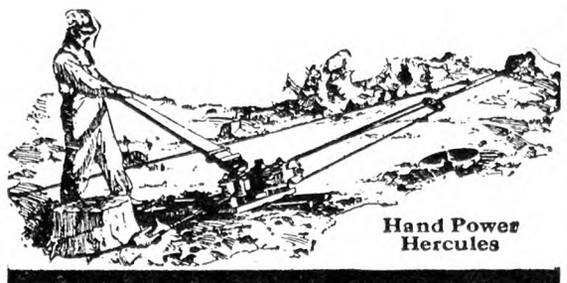
PEDIGREED SEEDS
Potatoes - Oats - Barley - Peas - Corn - Cabbage - Etc.
From HIGH YIELDING TESTED STRAINS.
Inspected for disease - freedom and purity.
Write for Catalog and Prices
K. C. LIVERMORE Box R HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

SAVE 1/2 the labor of Spraying

TWO years of investigation have disclosed the most amazing facts about spray coverage. Our new booklet, "The Truth About Spraying Costs", will give you these facts and show you how you can apply Scalecide in half the time required to spray with either oil emulsion or lime-sulfur. Write for this new booklet today—it's free.

B. G. PRATT COMPANY
Dept. 16 50 Church St. New York.

SCALECIDE
THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY
Costs More Per Gallon—but Costs No More Per Tree

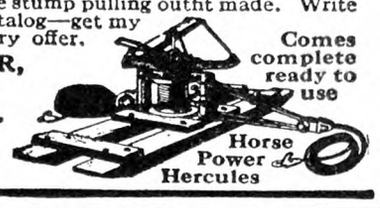


Fastest, Cheapest Way to Clear Land

At a contest held recently in England, Hercules all-steel triple power stump puller pulled stumps faster than any other method. Quick work—low cost and one man does the job. **Hand power** in four speeds, single, double, triple and quadruple power. Easy to pull—quick winding cable, and other features. **Horse Power Hercules** is most complete, up-to-the-minute stump pulling outfit made. Write for prices and catalog—get my 1928 introductory offer.

$10.00 Down Easy Payments

B. A. FULLER, Pres.
Hercules Mfg. Co.
830 29th St.
Centerville, Iowa



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Without Endangering Your Livestock, Poultry, Cats or Dogs
USE GENUINE RED SQUILL POWDER
Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an Effective Raticide
½-lb. can $1.00
1-lb. can - $1.75
5-lb. can - $7.00
PREPAID
Inquiries Solicited from Dealers
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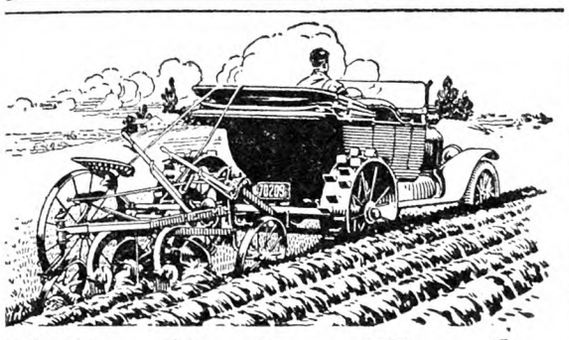
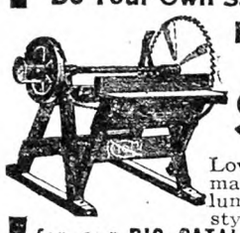


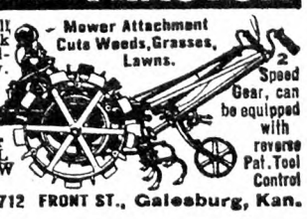
Make a Tractor of Your Car
Use it for farm work. Pullford catalog shows how to make a practical tractor out of your Ford or Chevrolet.
Write for Catalog
Pullford Co. Box 48-C Quincy, Ill.

A Saw For $10
Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money
HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD
SAWS



Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our **BIG CATALOG FREE.** Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.
HERTZLER AND ZOOK CO.
Box 3 Belleville, Pa.

Get a SHAW DU-ALL TRACTOR
Fine for Truck Gardens, Small Farms, Estates. Does the work of 5 men. Plows, seeds, cultivates, runs belt machinery. Single or Twin Engines, riding or walking types.



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Skunks and all other Furs Wanted
In Business Thirty-two Years. Write for Price List.
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night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog. Sold only by
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POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
MONTHLY EGG RECORD CARDS.—4 doz., $1; 8 doz., $1.80.
Sample Cards Free
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Every now and then some writer of popular articles has to become very confidential and tell us how scientists are planning on entirely supplanting the sun by electric lights, or else just how inefficient our tree fruit plants are in taking several years to produce their first crop and then producing just one crop a year. As a matter of fact, the real scientists have no such delusions, for they acknowledge that they still know next to nothing of what goes on in the simplest little plant. We think it will be some years before synthetic apples and peaches are produced.

The fillers in 15 acres of our apple orchard are now all cut out at a cost of about $300. This includes the cutting down flush with the ground of about 700 trees of Baldwin, Stayman and McIntosh and the tractor operation costs in hauling them to the brush pile. The smaller limbs were burned, and the larger ones and the trunks were sawed up with a buzz saw into two-foot lengths for fireplaces. The latter operation took a day and a half. This firewood will probably sell for about $10 for half a short cord which will help defray the expenses of removal. The most lasting effect of the filler removal will be on the yields for the next few seasons. It will probably take three years before the yields come up to that of this year.

Pennsylvania peach growers are being advised to do their dormant peach spraying this Fall, if possible. This comes from the fact that in the past, unfavorable Spring weather has sometimes resulted in spraying after the buds have started. As the spores of the peach-leaf curl start to germinate and enter the peach buds when the buds begin to swell, and since spraying after the spores have started their work is useless for this disease, severe infections have followed. It is necessary to spray our orchard not later than January or early February for this pest, taking advantage of the Spring-like days which occur now and then in these months, when spraying is practicable.

As soon as the ground freezes, the strawberry bed will be mulched with some clean straw. We still have painful memories of what happened this past season when the wheat in the wheat straw started to grow in the strawberry bed. Next year we hope to grow enough Japanese millet to be cut before it heads just for this purpose of mulching.

The fruit spot caused by a fungus brooks spot has caused three-fourths of a million dollars damage in just four counties in Southeastern Ohio, according to an official report. It is causing what should be No. 1 fruit to go into No. 2 and culls.

A nation-wide radio hook-up was used by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to inform farmers that they should not delay buying their needed supplies of grass and clover seeds in the hopes of lower prices than now prevail. This is of note to those intending to sow a legume or Blue grass in their orchards this next Spring and Summer.

The largest number of trees ever examined in a single year for peach yellows and yet the lowest percentage of disease is reported for 1928 by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry. In 1921 when the inspection work was begun, 287,466 trees were examined with a total of 4.45 per cent found diseased contrasted with 922,540 inspected in 1928 with .14 per cent infected.

Correspondence with a nurseryman regarding the red variations of the Rome Beauty brought out the fact that he had an assortment of these as follows: Gallia Beauty, Red Rome, Dark Red Rome and one other red variation of this sort. Under the conditions in this State the standard advice is to plant the strains showing the most color under any circumstances where the usual type of particular variety in question is known to succeed. This includes Delicious, Spy, Gravenstein, Rome, as well as any other sort which may possess a more highly colored variation.

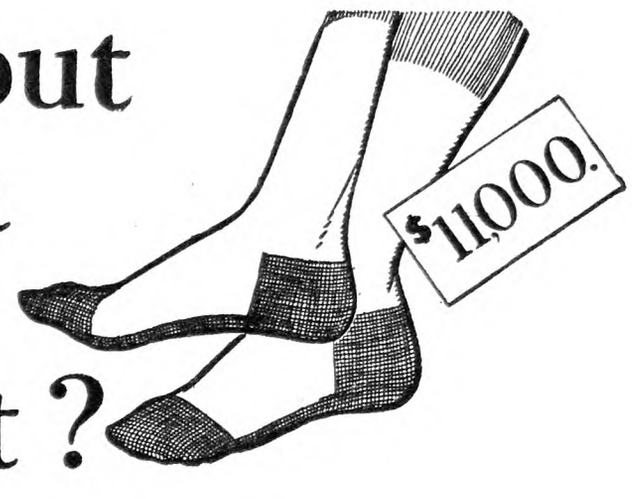
Strawberry growers will be interested in a new publication issued by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station at East Lansing, Mich. This is Special Bulletin 182, and is entitled "Strawberry Growing in Michigan." Michigan's small fruit bulletins are noteworthy, particularly those on the red and black raspberries.

The demand for the Spy makes us wish that some of our other trees were of this popular variety. Most of ours are about 20 years old and are just beginning to bear full crops which is a common complaint with Spy. Well-grown and packed, they leave little to be desired at their season.

A large co-operative fruit packing association in Southern Pennsylvania sold a comparatively few bushels of hail-pecked peaches for 25 cents a bushel this past season. Shortly they were deluged with tourists even from as far south as way into Virginia, all wanting the bargain peaches. It required considerable explaining to convince these people that this price was just on lots of a few bushels, rather than a regular thing.

R. H. SUDDS.

Did we put too low a value on your feet?



Back in October we talked about your $11,000 feet—we got that figure by averaging the value set by standard accident insurance policies.

Now a lawyer writes to say that a client has just been awarded $30,000 for a permanently injured ankle. Well, perhaps we *were* too low. We realize that your feet are priceless. That is why we go to such lengths to give you the best possible footwear.

We say confidently that for long months of solid comfort the new "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are unrivaled. We know the quality of rubber and workmanship that goes into Blue Ribbon footwear. We offer it to you only after it has passed 12 tests to prove it will outwear other footwear under similar conditions of service.

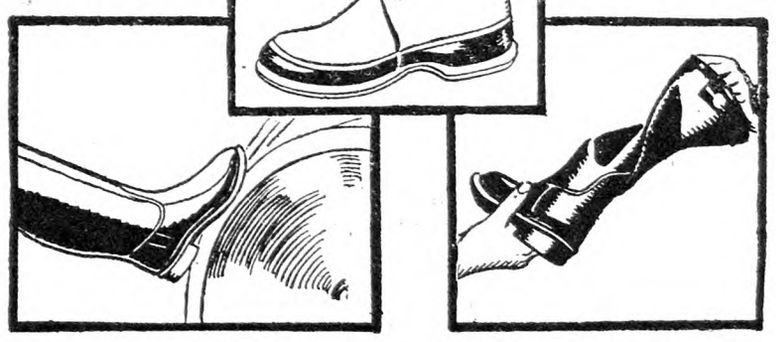
United States Rubber Company

Blue US Ribbon

"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots
Red or black uppers. Gray soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Any judge of footwear can recognize the super-quality the instant he sees and handles these boots. 4 to 11 layers of reinforcements wherever wear is heaviest.

"U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus
(all-rubber arctic)
Red upper. Gray sole. Four or five buckles. The most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Built to give you longer wear.

"U. S." Galosh
You'll be glad to wear this sturdy, good-looking arctic anywhere. It has a long-wearing gray or red sole and the finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4- and 5-buckle heights.



Make this test yourself
Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot. Then watch it snap back like a rubber band. A strip cut from the upper will stretch more than five times its own length!

Will *your* boots stand this?
Think of the punishment your boots must take—scuffing over concrete feeding floors, scraping through ice and mud! In the Blue Ribbon laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of 4/5" per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1/5" per hour.

FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

This free book, by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Executive Director of National Association for Foot Health, tells about bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, etc. Address United States Rubber Company, Room 712, 1790 Broadway, New York.

"U. S." Gaytees
Gaytees is the trade-marked name of the new tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics.

Blue US Ribbon

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear

Market News & Prices

N. Y. Wholesale Markets

November 29, 1928.

MILK

December: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B, differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. in classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.52½@	$0.53
Extras, 92 score		.52
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46 @	.51
Seconds	.44½@	.45½
Lower grades	.43 @	.44
Ladles	.38½@	.41½
Packing stock	.36 @	.38
Renovated	.42½@	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.54 @	.54½
Extra	.53 @	.53½
Firsts	.47 @	.52
Seconds	.44 @	.45¼
Centralized	.44 @	.48

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½@	$0.28½
Fresh, average run	.25 @	.25½
Wis., flats, held	.26 @	.27½
Daisies, fresh	.24¾@	.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.66 @	$0.67
Extras	.62 @	.64
Average extras	.60 @	.62
Extra firsts	.40 @	.58
Firsts	.35 @	.45
Pacific Coast, white	.45 @	.63½
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.66 @	.67
Gathered, best	.55 @	.57
Common to good	.29 @	.45

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS, RABBITS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44@	$0.48
Fair to good	.30@	.40
Roosters	.16@	.25
Fowls	.24@	.34
Ducks	.16@	.28
Geese	.18@	.28
Turkeys, dry, nearby	.45@	.50
Maryland	.45@	.50
Virginia	.43@	.48
Fair to good	.35@	.42
Old toms	.30@	.35
Old hens	.33@	.40
Northwestern	.42@	.46
Western	.40@	.44
Oklahoma	.40@	.43
Ky.-Tenn.	.40@	.43
Texas	.38@	.42
Poor to good	.30@	.37
Old toms	.30@	.33
Old hens	.33@	.38
Turkeys, iced, Maryland	.40@	.45
Virginia	.40@	.43
Western	.37@	.40
Old toms	.30@	.32
Old hens	.33@	.36
Squabs, white, lb.	.55@	.75
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00
Rabbits, cottontail, pair	.35@	.55
Jacks, pair	1.00@	1.25

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.25@	$0.30
Chickens	.20@	.36
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.23@	.25
Geese	.20@	.26
Tame rabbits	.21@	.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50@	13.50
Bulls	7.25@	9.50
Cows	7.75@	9.50
Calves, best	17.00@	18.00
Common to good	10.00@	13.00
Sheep	5.00@	6.75
Lambs	13.00@	13.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20@	$0.22
Good to prime	.17@	.29
Culls	.13@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00@	14.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.17@	.22
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@	28.00
Bulls	14.00@	15.00
Cows	16.00@	17.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00@	$2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	.75@	1.90
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.85@	2.15
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	1.50@	2.75
Bu. bskt.	1.00@	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@	$1.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@	.25
Cabbage, ton	43.00@	48.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25@	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	4.00
Celery hearts, doz.	.80@	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.75@	4.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.		16.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	3.00
Lima beans, bu.	5.00@	8.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50@	5.00
Parsley, bu.	1.50@	2.00
Peas, bu.	2.00@	9.00
Radishes, bu.	.50@	1.00
Spinach, bu.	.50@	1.00
Squash, Marrow, bbl.	3.00@	3.25
Hubbard, bbl.	2.50@	4.50
String beans, bu.	1.50@	6.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@	3.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50@	1.85

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@	12.50
Pea	9.65@	9.75
Red kidney	8.50@	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50@	$3.50
Bbl.	2.00@	12.00
Pears, bbl.	3.00@	7.50
Quinces, bu.	.75@	1.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00@	4.00
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.45@	.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@	27.00
No. 2	23.00@	24.00
No. 3	15.00@	21.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1, No. Spring	$1.33
No. 2 red	1.58½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.04¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.56
Barley	.77⅝
Rye	1.11⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75@	.80
Gathered	.50@	.70
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.45@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.50@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@	.20
String beans, lb.	.30@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.35@	.40
Peas, lb.	.40@	.45
Lettuce, head	.05@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10@	.15
Cabbage, lb.	.05@	.10

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 60c; duck eggs., doz., 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; home-grown, bch, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; pie pumpkins, lb., 10 to 15c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; pieplant, 2 lbs., 5c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; Summer squash, lb., 2c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 32c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 55c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 38c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 31c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 26 to 28c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 26c; heavy, 30 to 33c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 65c; eggs, 60 to 70c; grade A, 24-oz., case, $19 to $19.50; fancy, white, $20 to $21; unclassified, $15.50 to $17; retail, 70 to 72c; pullet eggs, doz., 55 to 60c; duck eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 90c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 60c to $1; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $2 to $3; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c to $1.65; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $1.25 to $2; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; potatoes, bu., 65 to 80c; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; endive, doz., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., 75c to $3.75; grapes, lb., 2½ to 4c; pears, bu., $2 to $2.50; prunes, bu., $1.50 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $14; wheat, bu., new, 1.50.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

This is the week before Thanksgiving when everyone is thinking of the good things to eat. Following this line of thought we are very apt to expect a demand for fruits and vegetables far beyond the actual. There are of course certain commodities which have an unusual demand in that they have a special appeal at Thanksgiving time. But in-as-much as the wants of the trade are largely anticipated, there is seldom a shortage or any great advance in price. Cranberries of course generally move well at Thanksgiving time and these have been selling at $3 to $3.50 per ¼ barrel for early varieties, and $3.50 to $4.25 for late varieties. Celery has been moving somewhat better the last few days with little change in prices. New York and New Jersey bunches, large, ranged 40 to 65c, fancy 75c. Small sold as low as 25c a bunch. Cauliflower has been holding fairly steady with most of it coming from Long Island. Long Island crates ranged $1.50 to $2.50. California also shipped some cauliflower to the local market. Potatoes continued very dull. In the carlot market Pennsylvania Round Whites, U. S. No. 1's sold at $1.50 per 150-lb. sack. On the street 100-lb. sacks sold for $1 to $1.10, and the New Jersey potatoes worked out at 40 to 45c per ⅝-bu. basket. A slightly better demand for fancy sweet potatoes was reported, best Jerseys selling 50 to 90c, few $1 per ⅝-bu. as to quality. Beets and carrots held about steady, nearby beets ranging 2 to 4c and carrots 2 to 3c bunch. Cabbage has been tending upward in spite of the high prices, late reports showing New York Danish commanding $40 to $42 a ton. There has been very little change in mushrooms. Supplies have been liberal, prices ranging 50c to $1.25 per 3-lb. basket. Peppers are very high. The few arriving from Florida sold $7.50 to $11 a crate. Spinach has been selling 50 to 75c a bushel, and pumpkins were quoted $3 to $4 a barrel. Fancy apples were in a little better demand the last of the week, the holiday demands bringing out a little more of the fancy fruit than formerly. In the carlot market barreled apples held firm, with best Maryland's 2½-in. and up Winesaps and Paragons selling at $4.50 a barrel. Virginia, U. S. No. 1's, 2½-in. and up, Grimes, ranged $3.50 to $4.50, and 2½-in. Staymans brought from $4.50 to $5 a barrel. A few Pennsylvania Jonathans were in evidence, and prices ranged $1 to $1.50 a bushel as to quality. New York northwestern Greenings in moderate demand at around $1.50 a bushel. New Jersey Staymans ranged $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel with some fancy selling $1.75 to $2.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There was no unusual activity in the egg market. Receipts dropped off sharply during the week, and the market ruled firm on the better grades. Fresh extra firsts advance 1c during the week to 53c, but firsts held unchanged at 47c a dozen. Fresh seconds also held steady at 33 to 34c. A shortage of the strictly fine quality eggs caused the very carefully selected candled fresh eggs for the carton trade to advance 3c to 64 to 66c a dozen. On the other hand, storage packed extra firsts dropped 1c to 34 to 35c. Cold storage holdings of eggs in Philadelphia had been reduced to 125,425 cases, but this is about 13,800 cases more than was on hand a year ago on the same date. Reports on total holdings in 26 cities showed about 420,000 cases more in storage on Nov. 24 than a year ago.

Receipts of live poultry were only moderate, and with a fairly good outlet for the better grades, values ruled firm at 28 to 29c for large-colored fowl. Ordinary to poor stock was only in moderate demand, and on such trading was a little quiet. Small sized colored fowl ranged 24 to 26c, and Leghorns all sizes ranged 20 to 26c. Spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, sold up to 30c, and mixed colors, springers, averaged 26c a lb. Leghorn springers were quoted 24 to 25c, and broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs., 33 to 35c a lb. Live turkeys were irregular. Early in the week the market was strong, but as Thanksgiving approached supplies became more plentiful and prices declined, young fancy turkeys ranging 38 to 42c and ordinary stock 33 to 35c. Geese, fat, averaged 25c and live ducks, fancy Pekins, brought 27 to 28c, and small Pekins and mixed colors were quoted 23 to 24c. Fresh killed turkeys were also irregular, closing weak under heavier offerings than anticipated, Delaware and Maryland fancy turkeys selling 51 to 53c and Virginia 50 to 52c a lb. Old Toms ranged 35 to 40c as to quality. The demand was for fancy stock which moved readily, but poor and thin trukeys were very difficult to sell. Fancy fowl were kept well cleaned up, but prices held about steady, fresh killed barreled packed heavy selling 32 to 33c, and medium sizes 28 to 31c a lb. Western boxed packed brought 2c a lb. over barrel packed. Fine soft meated roasting chickens were in good demand, and the market on fine broilers held firm. Nearby broilers, mixed sizes in barrels, iced, ranged 38 to 40c. Fancy ducks ranged 27 to 30c, and fancy geese 24 to 28c lb.

HAY AND STRAW

Undergrade hay was freely offered but fine quality hay was in rather light supply and on such the market held firm. No. 2 Timothy was unchanged at $17.50 to $18 a ton, and No. 3 at $15 to $15.50 a ton. Timothy-clover mixed was quoted up to $17 a ton. Rye straw held steady also, although supplies were rather light. Best straight rye straw brought as high as $20 a ton. Wheat and oat straw averaged $14 a ton.

B. W. S.

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures and notes are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford.

Wholesale produce dealers were actively preparing for Thanksgiving trade. Arrivals of turkeys, particularly from Texas, were becoming heavy. Cranberries, apples and celery were in demand. The market advanced considerably on lettuce, onions and cabbage. Holdings of good onions are much lighter than a year ago. Colder weather prevailed in many shipping areas and rains interfered with the hauling and loading of some vegetables. Potato prices showed little change.

Wholesale dealers in holiday poultry stated that receipts of turkeys were slightly less than a year ago, due to lateness of Texas stock and higher prices asked for western turkeys. The native product is more plentiful than a year ago, but prices were not affected by increased receipts.

Native dressed chickens and ducks were freely offered and receiving active attention by consumers. Demand for dressed geese was light.

Bridgeport, Nov. 24.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2; A2½-in., bbl., $4.50 to $6; King, 14 qts., 75c to $1; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.50 to $1.75; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; A2½-in., bbl., $4.50 to $6; Northern Spy, bu., $1.75 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 60c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, $7.50 to $9; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $4 to $5; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2 to $2.50; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 80 to 90c; kale, bu., 60 to 75c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.50; onions, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; potatoes, bu., $1 to $1.10; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.65 to $1.85; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, lb., 3 to 4c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 26 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; ducks, dressed, lb., 28 to 30c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 28 to 32c; turkeys, live, lb., 45 to 50c; dressed, lb., 60 to 65c; dressed, West, lb., 49 to 52c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 75 to 80c; Conn. special No. 1, 70 to 72c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 60c; Conn. extra, 70 to 72c; Conn. gathered, 68 to 70c; western, 38 to 54c; butter, 92 score, lb., 49 to 54c.

Hartford, Nov. 26.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwin, bu., $1.25 to $2; A2½-in., bbl., $3.50 to $5; McIntosh, 14 qts., 1.50 to $2; Greenings, bu., $1 to $1.75; A2½-in., bbl., $3.50 to $4.50; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 35 to 50c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, $8 to $9.50; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $4 to $5; beets, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $3.50; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $2; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1; kale, bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.25; onions, bu., $2 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; potatoes, bu., 75 to 90c; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.80; pumpkins, Sugar, bu., $1.10 to $1.50; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; spinach, bu., 75c to $1.10; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 48c; ducks, dressed, lb., 32 to 36c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 25 to 32c; turkeys, live, lb., 50 to 60c; dressed, lb., 65 to 75c; dressed, West, lb., 50 to 55c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 72c; Conn. special No. 1, 68 to 70c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 60c; Conn. extra, 65 to 68c; Conn. gathered, 60 to 65c; western, 40 to 60c; butter, 92 score, lb., 50 to 56c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

The poultry market has been firm lately and demand for fancy fowl has been active. Other prices are mostly steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 55 to 56c; tubs, 53 to 54c; firsts, 46 to 50c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby, fancy, 60 to 65c; grade A, 55 to 57c; grade B, 38 to 50c; grade C, 29 to 31c; unclassified, 48 to 60c; pullets, 40 to 45c.

Poultry.—Dressed, firm; fowls, 25 to 34c; old roosters, 22 to 23c; chickens, 38 to 40c; ducks, 34 to 39c; geese, 28 to 30c; turkeys, 40 to 55c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 24 to 30c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; springers, 23 to 29c; ducks, 24 to 28c; geese, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 35 to 48c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, slow; Hubbardson, Snow, Baldwin, Wolf River, $1.25 to $1.50; Russet, $1.25 to $1.65; Twenty Ounce, $1 to $1.65; Wealthy, $1 to $2; Alexander, Cranberry Pippin, $1.50 to $1.60; King, $1.25 to $2.75; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3; Northern Spy, $1.25 to $3; Greening, $1.25 to $2; Delicious, western, box, $3 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, $2.50 to $2.85; Jonathan, $1.75 to $2. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 30 to 70c; 150-lb. sack, $1.75 to $2; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.30 to $1.35.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; medium, cwt., $9.25 to $9.75; pea, $9.50 to $10; marrow, red kidney, $11 to $12; white kidney, $12 to $14. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.75 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $3.75 to $4; Spanish, crate, $1.85 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $4.50 to $4.75; grapes, bu., $1.25 to $1.30; Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.40 to $1.50; honey-dews, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; pears, bu., $1 to $2; quinces, bu., 60c to $1.50.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1.35; Brussels sprouts, qt., 15 to 20c; cabbage, bu., 35 to 90c; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $1.50; celery, doz., 50 to 85c; cucumbers, Cal., crate, $2.25 to $2.75; lettuce, box, 50c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 75c to $1; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.35; peas, Cal., hamper, $5.25 to $8; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 40c; spinach, bu., 65 to 90c; squash, bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $1.85 to $2.65; turnips, bu., 50 to 75c; watercress, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c.

Sweets. — Honey, steady; clover, 24-section case, $5 to $5.50; white, $4.50 to $5; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple syrup, steady; light, gal., $1.75 to $2; dark, $1.60 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $35; standard middlings, $35.50; red-dog, $43.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46.25; oil-meal, 34 per cent, $58; hominy, $36.75; gluten, $44.55; oat feed, $18.25.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

STEERS

Good, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs.	$13.00@14.00
Good, 950 to 1,100 lbs.	13.25@14.00
Medium, 800 lbs. up	11.75@13.25
Common	9.50@11.75
Heifers, good, 850 lbs. down	12.00@13.00
Heifers, common and medium	8.50@12.00
Cows, good	9.50@10.50
Cows, common and medium	7.50@ 9.50
Cows, low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.50
Bulls, good beef	9.25@10.50
Bulls, cutter to medium	8.00@ 9.25
Calves, 500-lb. down, med. to choice	12.00@16.50
Calves, culls and common	7.00@12.00
Veals, milk-fed, good to choice	16.00@18.00
Veals, medium	13.00@16.00
Veals, culls to common	8.00@13.00

HOGS

Heavyweights, medium to choice	$8.50@$8.75
Mediumweights, medium to choice	8.75@ 8.90
Lightweights, medium to choice	8.65@ 8.90
Light lights, medium to choice	8.00@ 8.75
Pigs, as to quality	7.00@ 8.25

SHEEP

Lambs, medium to choice	$12.00@13.75
Lambs, culls and common	8.00@12.00
Yearling wethers, medium to choice	7.00@10.50
Ewes, medium to choice	4.50@ 6.50
Ewes, culls and common	2.50@ 3.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples. bbl., Md., 2½-in. Baldwins, $4.50; N. Y., 2½-in. Kings, $5; bu., N. Y., 2½-in. Baldwins, 20 oz. and King, $1.35 to $1.50; Va. Staymans, 2½-in., $1.40 to $1.50. Cabbage, Pa. and N. Y., bulk, bbl., Danish Seed, $2.25 to $3; carlot, bulk, ton, Ohio, $40. Carrots, Ohio, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c. Cauliflower, L. I., double crts, $2.75 to $3. Celery, N. Y. 2-3 crts, best, $3 to $3.50; poorer, $2.25. Cranberries, N. J. and Mass., ½-bbl. boxes, Early Howes, $8.50 to $9; Fenwicks, $9.50. Grapes, N. Y., 12-qt. bskt., 43 to 48c; California, table grapes, lug, $1.25 to $1.85. Mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1; few, $1.25. Onions, mid-western, yellows, $4.15 to $4.50. Potatoes, 150-lb. sack, U. S. No. 1, Pa. Round Whites, 1.50 to $1.85; Maine, Green Mountain, $1.75 to $2. Rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sack, $1.15 to $1.25. Spinach, bu., Md., $1 to $1.10; few, $1.25. Sweet potatoes, N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1, yellow, $2 to $2.25; Md., bu., $1.40 to $1.65. Turnips, N. Y., bu., washed, $1.40 to $1.50; N. J., $1.25.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full dressed hens, 43c; hog, dressed, 38 to 40c lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 27 to 28c; Leghorns, 25 to 26c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 20 to 25c lb.

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bu., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Hubbardstons and Kings, $1.25; western, Md., Pa. and nearby, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, Grimes, Jonathans, Staymans, Yorks, $1.25 to $1.50; ungraded, 75c to $1; cranberries, Mass., ½-bbl. boxes, early varieties, $6 to $8; late Howes, $7.50 to $9; beans, Va., Norfolk, 5-pk. hprs., Refugees, $5 to $5.50; Fla., ⅞-bu. stringless, $4.50 to $5.50; beets, bch., 4 to 5c; Brussels sprouts, N. Y., qt., 10 to 20c; cabbage, N. Y., Danish, bulk, ton, $35 to $40; domestic round type, $25 to $28; carrots, N. Y., bu. bskt, $1.25 to $1.50; nearby, bch, 4 to 6c; cauliflower, N. Y., pony crts., $1.50 to $1.75; L. I., crts, 12 to 16 heads, $2.25 to $2.50; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts, in the rought, $2.50 to $2.75; fancy, $3 to $3.25; poorer, $1 to $2; lettuce, Va., crts, 2-doz., $2 to $2.50; onions, N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, medium-size, $2.75 to $4; potatoes, Pa., 150-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, mostly, $1.50; few, $1.60; pumpkins, 8 to 20c as to size; sweet potatoes, E. S. Va., bbls., yellow, U. S. No. 1, $1.75 to $2; fancy, $2.25 to $2.50; poorer, $1.25; bu. hprs, Md. yellows, 50c to $1; few, $1.25; spinach, nearby, 60 to 90c; turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hprs, 15 to 25c.

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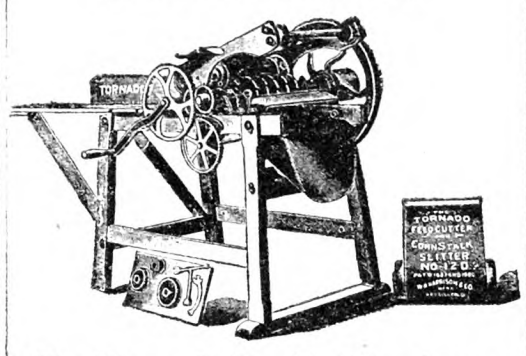

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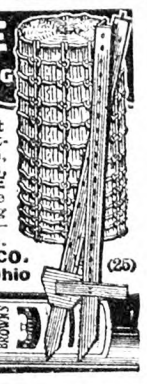

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Missouri Notes

The Japanese persimmon tree has a short crop this Fall. The fruit kept falling off all Summer, but those that remain are extra large, and, as usual, attract much attention from flower customers. Their resemblance in their size and golden hue to oranges is constantly noted. A good authority tells me that in planting persimmon and nut trees having a long taproot, the stems should be mounded up with earth a foot high, and that this mound should not be disturbed but allowed gradually to wear away. Of course it should be kept free of weeds.

It is now the middle of November, nearly a full month after the usual killing frost date and still the Dahlias and "mums" remain unhurt. The Dahlias continue to bloom sparingly. I am discovering that Dahlias can be classified not only by their stems but by their keeping qualities. There is a tempting problem for a scientist to work on; what are the special attributes of the long keeper? We could not help but note the superior keeping qualities of the Wizard of Oz and of Amun Ra. The faces of their flowers would preserve their brightness and freshness while their backs would shrivel away. I must increase my stock of these two varieties. All in all the Dahlia season was a great success in every respect, and the sale of flowers in a much shorter season was equal to that of the "glads." The really fascinating feature of Dahlia growing is the display of new varieties which is limited only by the size of your purse.

Of Chrysanthemums we often fail to get a sight when Jack Frost makes an early raid. Early blooming "mums" are plentiful in catalogues, but nowhere else. Here should be an enticing field for hybridizers—the creation of a race of Chrysanthemums as early blooming as the Dahlia. At this late date in November the well-known crimson, Harvard, is still in bud, but due to the withholding of frost we have had a fine harvest of flowers that by the square foot of ground, has paid us better than anything else. Our earliest white was Uvalda, with small bloom; Chrysolora, one of the best, large yellow and quite early; Oconto, too, was early and very fine, white with creamy center; then came Pacific Supreme, pink, the largest flower of all, and one of the best; Adrian's Pride, yellow, in partial bloom now, is a little too late. Our best pompon was Ethel, a bronzy yellow. Beside these we had some smaller hardy varieties to vary the color. We shall dig up and take into the basement clumps of those we want to propagate next Spring. To depend on mulching outdoors is hazardous except for some of the most hardy. Cut off the tops, keep soil from getting too dry, and in the Spring the root clumps will throw up sucker plants which are the best for planting. I think we had some midge on ours; at least the leaves blackened and died till near the top and injured the flowers. I am sure these midges survived over last Winter, for the injury was apparent only on old stock left outside under mulch, and which had suffered the same way. We shall burn the old tops and plant in another place. I should like to grow some of the big Chrysanthemum flowers such as we see in florists' windows, but for such plants there must be shelter that will insure against freezing. Perhaps next year we shall try some canvas covering, but of course only artificial heat would insure against a hard freeze.

We have a 60-yard row of the very largest of the giant trumpet Narcissus, consisting of Treserve, Olympia and Van Waveren Giant. These varieties attracted much notice here as being the largest people had seen, and they are truly immense. A new bed was prepared and the row, planted four years ago, was dug. My hopes were fulfilled for a gratifying increase; the bulbs had multiplied four or more to one and were extremely large. While not done with the work of transplanting it seems probable the new bed will be filled with these giants, and what a show it is going to make next Spring is something for me to think about on sleepless nights. Nothing is more somniferous than visions of flowers.

King Alfred is one of the best known of the giant family, but it is not quite so large as the varieties above mentioned. These are all fine for cutting, for the stems are as long as those of Darwin tulips. For a bicolor, white perianth and yellow trumpet, we think Victoria unexcelled with Silver Phoenix as best double.

L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Another Pumpkin Pie

Two cups pumpkin, 1¼ cups sugar, two tablespoons flour, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon ginger (less if very strong), two eggs, three cups of milk. Mix dry ingredients and stir into pumpkin; add eggs well beaten, and lastly the milk. This amount will make three small or two large pies.

I once wondered at the nice brown crust that formed on top of other pumpkin pie, but never on mine, till at last I learned the secret. One woman told me that she always poured a few tablespoons of cream over the top of hers before putting into the oven, so I went and did likewise.

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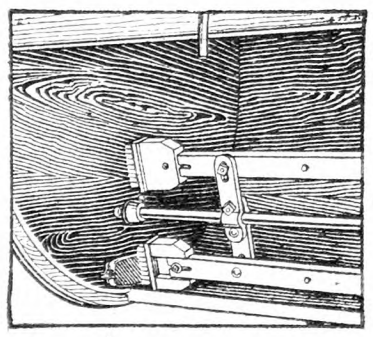

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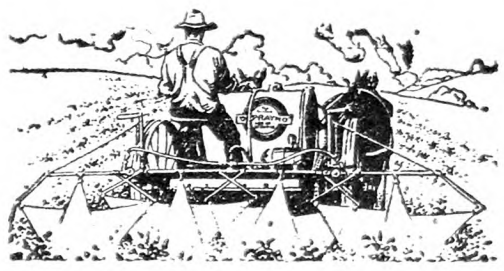

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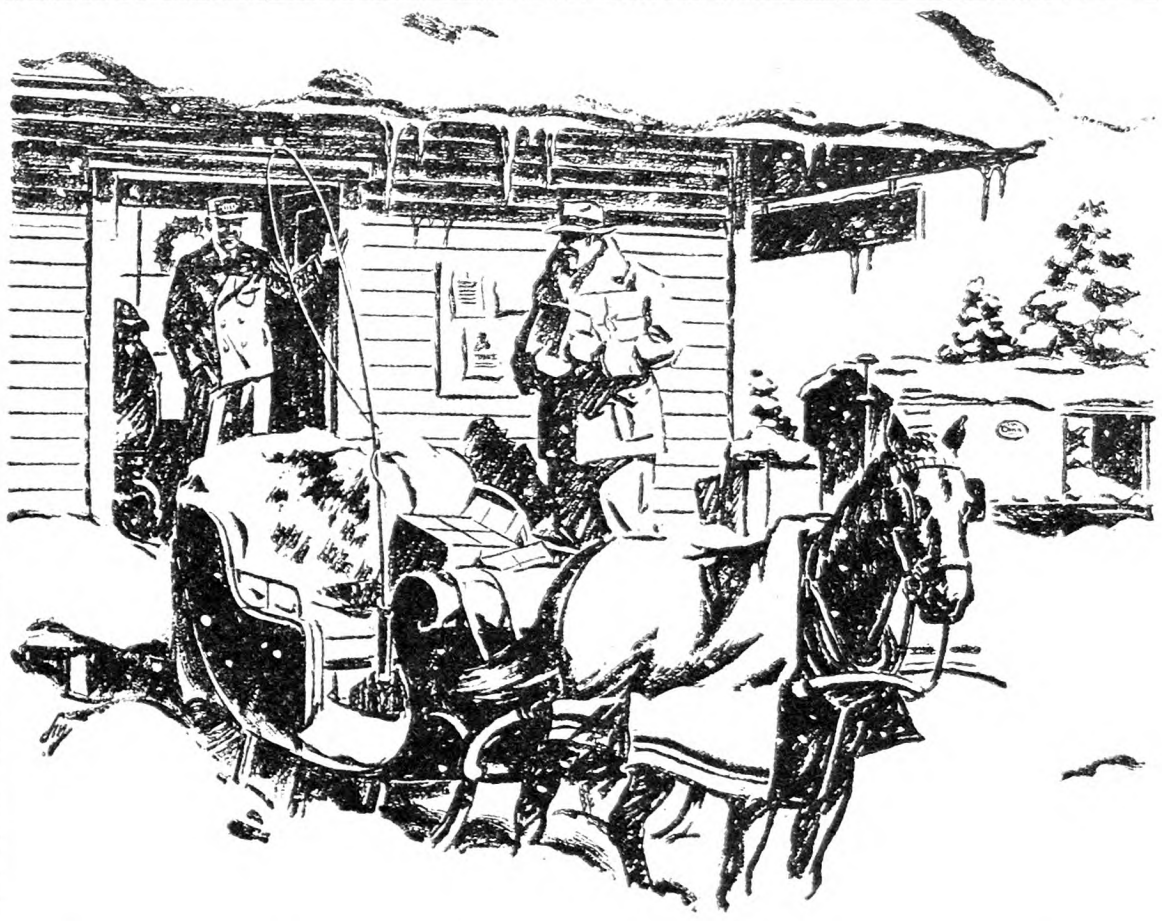

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Over the Hills to Danbury

All the Fall we had been trying to get a day at the fair. Our fairs begin with the Dutchess County Fair, the last week in August, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., and end with the Danbury Fair, the first week in October, at Danbury, Conn. The earlier ones had found us in the midst of our harvest. We made great calculations on attending the Chatham Fair on Labor Day but were awakened that morning by a downpour of rain which put to rout all plans for the day.

That was our last free day. School began the next day. After that we had only Saturdays. We began to think of Danbury, and the automobile races which are held on the last day of their fair and that day comes on a Saturday. We were almost afraid to make any plans, but kept it in our minds and Saturday morning, October 6, found me out at 4:30 A. M. We got the milk off and breakfast ready before we called the children.

We were off a little before eight o'clock. What a glorious morning! A truly bright, blue, October day. Blue sky and white clouds. Babe clapping her hands, exclaims with joy:

"White sheep, white sheep, on a blue hill,
When the wind stops you all stand still,
When the wind blows you all go away,
White sheep, white sheep,
Why don't you stay?"

It is 70 miles from our farm to the Danbury Fair Grounds and we were hoping to get away by seven. We had improved roads all the way and tires being willing we expected to get there well before noon. From Pine Plains to Amenia, we passed over the crookedest stretch of road ever made, I do believe. The first object of interest was little Lake Amenia, a toy lake at the foot of toy mountains.

From Wassaic we could see on our left, the new hospital for the insane, situated on a ridge, giving a beautiful view to the unfortunates. Six large buildings are in use here for them. Farther along we reach the Harlem Valley State Hospital for the Insane. Here building after building has been erected to house and care for these our charges. All are comparatively new, having been erected during the past five years.

An interesting old Swede, who was patrolling the new road, then being built to avoid these hospitals, gave us his views on various matters while we waited for our turn on the one way stretch. He also told us that the work on that road was held up for lack of help.

A few miles farther and we passed a beautiful structure of brick and stone, situated on a gently sloping hill, overlooking an interesting stretch of country. We were glad in the thought that this housed an entirely different class of our citizens. It is a large preparatory college, and we learn that it is quite full. We are inclined to be hopeful for our American youth. Certainly the clean cut, healthy-looking young men taking hurdles and playing at football on the athletic field, as we passed seemed none the worse for the age they are living in. Perhaps some of these will solve the problem of what to do with the coming generation much easier than we expect.

Pawling is a lovely little town, one of those places that you occasionally pass through, where you feel you would like to live, if you ever cared to change from where you were. We soon strike the Bog Creek Reservoir, the first of the long string of reservoirs of the Croton Watershed, constructed to furnish New York City with pure water. Next comes East Branch Reservoir, a truly beautiful body of water.

Soon we are at the fair grounds. Such a crowd! There are acres of cars. You are told that the annual attendance at the Danbury Fair averages 100,000 people. It is not hard to believe, when you look over those automobiles.

The live stock had pretty well all left, but the Jerseys remained. The fruit, flower and vegetable exhibit was wonderful. The children were delighted with the fig tree growing in a large pot and the immense pumpkins and squashes with names grown on them. They had been scratched on the rind while still green and growing. The healed scar left them very clear and plain.

The machinery and automobile shows were very fine. There was the usual amount of wild men, wild women, dwarfs, giants and what not. The exhibit of the State Forestry Department was especially good. The bulletins which they distributed contain much splendid material for nature study classes.

After dinner we went to the race track. The large grandstand and annex were literally packed with people and great crowds filled the roped-in spaces. As the cars were warming up, I could not help but pick and choose. One little green racer No. 2, was a beauty and I immediately picked it for a winner. When it entered the Second Event and kept a good lead until the last time around when No. 8 crawled up neck to neck, I think I was as much excited and got as much of a "kick" out of it when it won, as the man who placed the highest bet on it. (Notice I say man.)

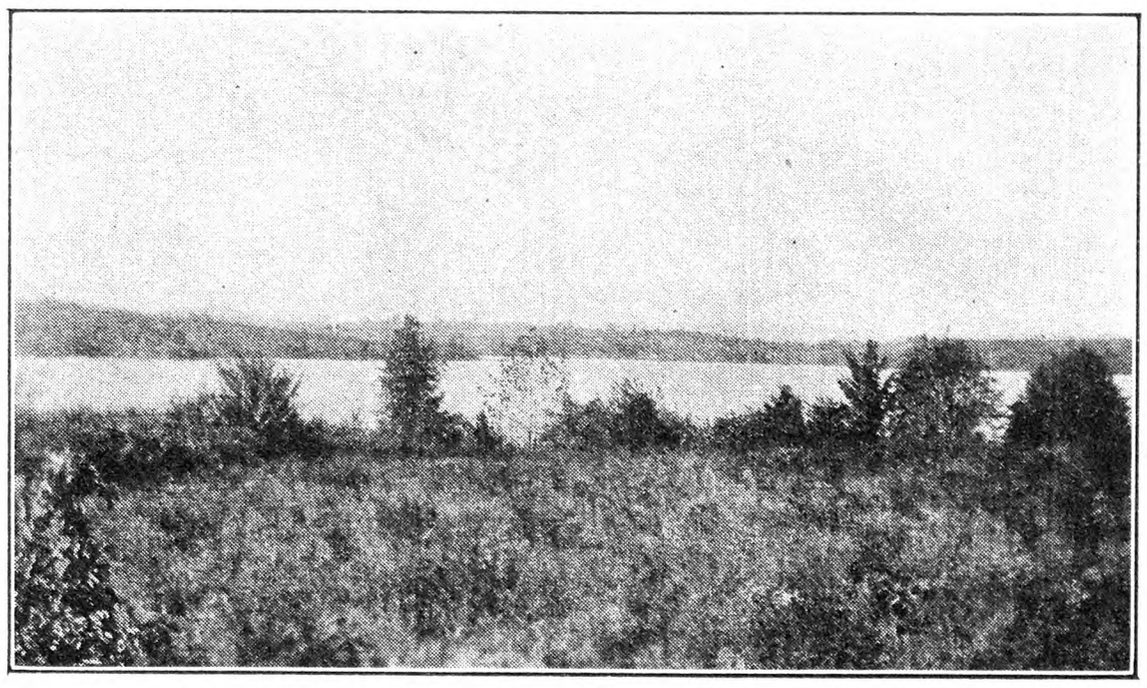
We had to leave before the races were over, for the chores lay 70 miles away and had to be done.

It was dark before we reached home and a bumpy stretch of road gave us a flat tire. No flashlight and only a few matches. We managed to see it through and found a very disgusted-looking herd of cows, when we reached home. The poultry had gone to bed without their supper.

"Poor Peep-Peep," said Bobby.

Peep-Peep is their pet Muscovy duck.

Columbia Co., N. Y. MRS. M. O. T.



Bog Creek Reservoir

Some Farm Relief Ideas

I am 68 years of age, and have read THE R. N.-Y. for many years. As a small boy I recall perfectly the very active interest my old grandmother took in the paper, and I am certain THE R. N.-Y. has been in the family for fully 60 years. My interest in the paper and the pleasure and profit derived from it have increased from year to year.

The opening editorial on page 1400, issue of November 10, relative to the probable action of the newly elected President to the farm relief problem is of especial interest, and I am moved to add my sincere mite to the many suggestions. I am opposed to any subsidy or equalization fee or any financial gift of any kind under any name from the Federal government.

My suggestion is:

Storage warehouses in localities where a local farmer-controlled organization is now or may hereafter be formed to manage the same, such warehouses to be of a kind to store properly any or all nonperishable farm products peculiar to each locality, to include cold storage for such standard products as are usually so stored.

The Federal Government to establish a permanent Revolving Fund to be loaned to the local organization for the erection and equipment of such warehouses or storage plants, same to be paid back under the amortization plan now in operation by the Federal Land Banks. Warehouse receipts to be issued in the usual form, to be used as collateral for short-time loans.

Of course such a plan would be strongly opposed by the commercial storage companies. I cannot see how any form of government aid can be effective without a system of warehousing to care for the usual seasonable surpluses, and prevent glutting the market.

Farmer-owned storage plants now in operation, are seriously handicapped for want of capital to provide sufficient space; are too few in number to be very effective, but they form a foundation upon which may be built a sufficient system for all purposes. It would not be confined to any one locality, nor to any one class of products, each State or States, each section of the country, each class of farm products, could be accommodated with equal facility.

All measures so far brought forward are so choked and clogged with meaningless words and phrases as to convey the idea of great complexity and impossible interpretation. But to my mind a really effective scheme would be simplicity itself. H. C. C.

Lewis Co., N. Y.

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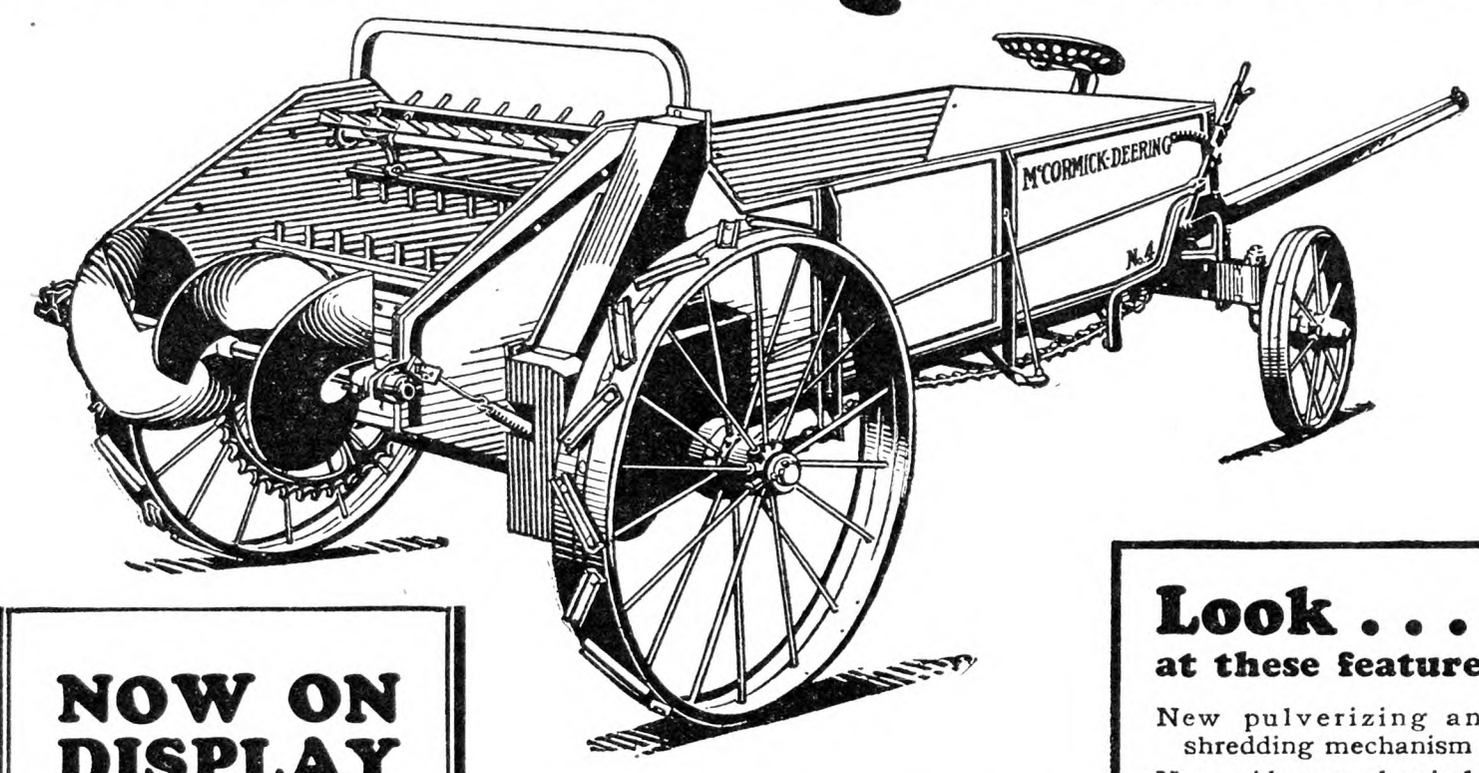

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Doings at Long Acres

Maine has the honor of furnishing the first charter member of the Optimo lodge, as a farm woman from there not only sent in her membership application but also wrote a dedicatory poem which shows considerable merit. She wrote from "Stony Brook Farm," which is so very characteristic. You would have a hard time trying to find a stony brook here in Michigan, as our streams either have a sandy or mud bottom with nary a stony place in them. The tiny streamlet on Long Acres runs through a ravine with muck bottom which makes the brook wind around grass tussocks which furnish insecure footing for any person without gum boots.

The prize letter of the week though comes from Connecticut — that State sounds like a hen telling about a new egg—the writer giving a vivid description of the old house in which he lives. Plank sides with no studding, joints pinned with wooden pins, hand-wrought hinges on the doors, many fireplaces and a fanlight over the front door made of a great plank with window spaces chiseled out by hand, makes an ensemble which speaks well for those master craftsmen who built so well in the long ago. Contrast that with the flimsy bungalows built with a few two by fours, a few square yards of wire mesh, some stucco and plaster, and a resulting building which looks drab and moth-eaten before 10 years have gone by, and you see plainly why some of us reverence the old things which have endured.

There are two tools which I do not seem able to get away from, as they have pursued me all my days. Sometimes I out-distance them a long way, and give a sigh of relief in the vain hope that they will never catch up again. Just about then I hear a ghoulish chuckle, look behind me and there they are as big as ever or even bigger; I refer to the shovel and grub-hoe. If all the earth I have shoveled were in one heap the mound builders would perish of shame at their puny efforts. A No. 2 shovel and a grub-hoe is my idea of heavy punishment, but I never escape them for very long at a time. Here is how come this tale of woe.

A neighbor came over and begged me to help him a day or two, as he wished to dig up, clean and lower his cellar tile. He said it ran from one to three feet deep and the ground was soft. Well, I could not refuse a neighbor, as help was scarce, so over I went, grabbed my old enemy, a No. 2 shovel, and began to dig. The soil was a stiff yellow clay, the tiles were over four feet in the ground, and the bottom of the ditch, which had to be dug lower, was composed of cement clay, which had to be chopped loose with a grub hoe. The tiles were sticky and nasty, a cold rain drizzled most of the time, but worse was yet to come. When we had the original drain dug out and relaid he decided to extend it through a vineyard, farther through a pear orchard, and to a ravine, a distance which took over 600 more tiles. Instead of a day I worked over a week, until my fingers were like claws from gripping a shovel handle, and my joints creaked like rusty hinges. Now I am through, and for a change must grab the shovel and grub-hoe and dig out some peach trees and a blackberry patch.

The evening was quite warm, the old farmer and his wife were sitting on the front porch where he was drowsily listening to the katydids, the choir of the little church across the way was practicing an anthem, the old man was just about asleep as the katydids fiddled, when his wife, who enjoyed the anthem, spoke up and said:

"Listen, Si, isn't that heavenly music?" He replied, "Yes, and just think, they do it with their hind legs."

The story is not new, you have probably heard it before, but here is the application which caused me to tell it. The politicians have been making music as they practiced the Farm Relief anthem. It runs something like this:

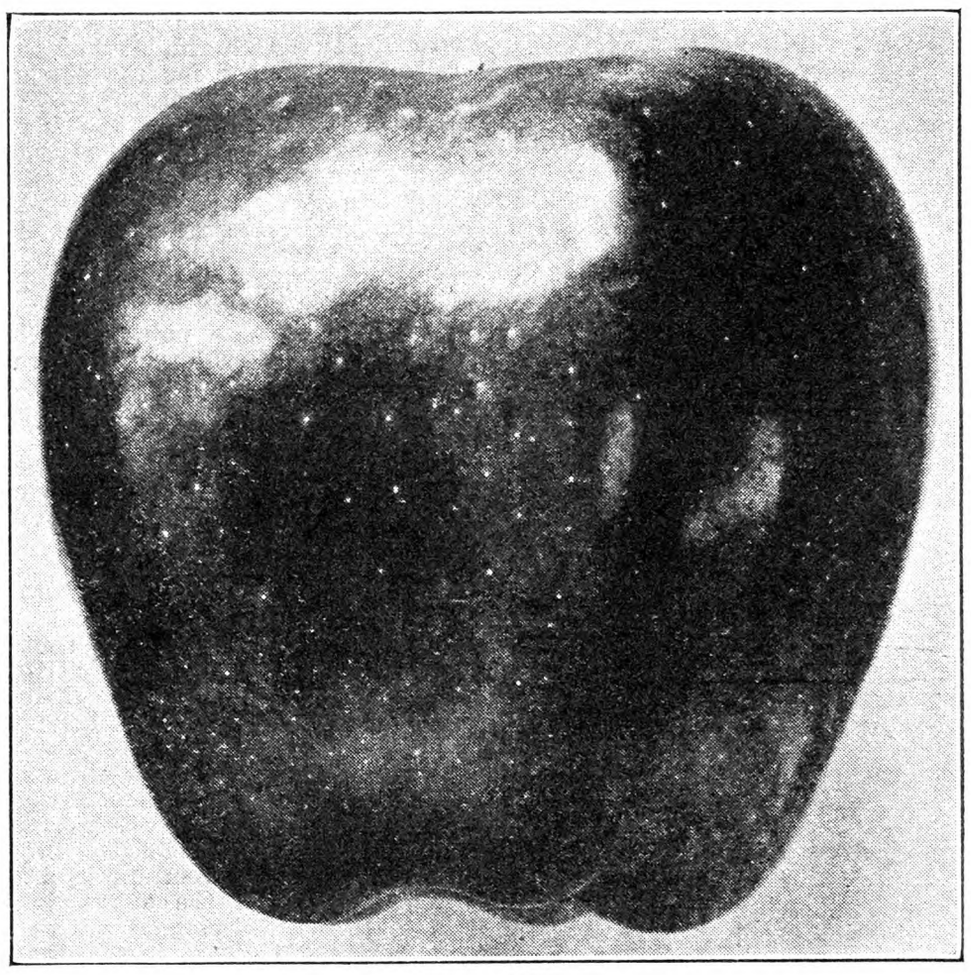
"Relief for the farmer,
Relief for the farmer,
Relief for the farmer,
Until he's a millionaire."

But alas and alack, they do it with their hind legs. I have read all the dope as related in the four daily papers which reach Long Acres farm, all the folderol which takes up space in the numerous weeklies and monthlies which also come to us, I have even undertaken to get an understanding of the McNary-Haugen bill and the debenture plan, but I am still a rebel on farm relief by means of paternalistic legislation. The old economic law of Adam Smith, "Supply and demand govern the price," has never been refuted and all the legislation on earth will not raise the price of potatoes, or any other commodity, when there is an over-production by the farmers. I hear a great deal about distress among local farmers, who tell tales of woe calculated to draw tears from the heart of a grindstone, but I notice that they drive big sedans, their wives have electric washers and radios, and wear silk stockings as the usual thing, so that you can no longer tell a farm woman on the city streets by her dress. Yes, indeed, they are entitled to all these things as much as anyone, but it is the cost of high living rather than the high cost of living which makes the distress.

Here on Long Acres we really are a little pinched for finances, but then I bought bare land 11 years ago, and much of it is still unproductive, as the young trees are not yet in bearing. When my 500 apple trees are in full bearing, with an average yield of 10 bushels of marketable apples at a dollar or more a bushel, we, too, will invest in a car as big as a box car and probably turn up our noses at the poor dubs who have to walk.

I see a big storage house equipped with mechanical sorters, a cider mill in one end with a pasteurizing plant so that bottled cider will be on sale, an apple syrup maker, also an apple jelly boiler and numerous bins wherein repose No. 1 apples of various varieties plus cardboard packing boxes to hold from 10 apples to a bushel for the fancy trade, but all that is in the future, and worth planning for anyway.

Calvin picked the drumstick of the fighting rooster, so he had the last laugh on that bird. The big blue rooster has a worthy successor in another blue one which is getting larger every day, while speckled, black and red-black roosters are prancing by the corncrib door fairly asking to be made into potpies and stews. Two of them are marked for Sunday dinner. L. B. R.



Above is shown in natural size a new apple of promise, "Richared." This is said to be a sport of Delicious, which, as may be seen, it resembles in shape. The color when properly grown is solid bright red. It was developed by the Columbia & Okanagon Nursery Co., of Chelan County, Wash., and is being distributed by several eastern nursery concerns

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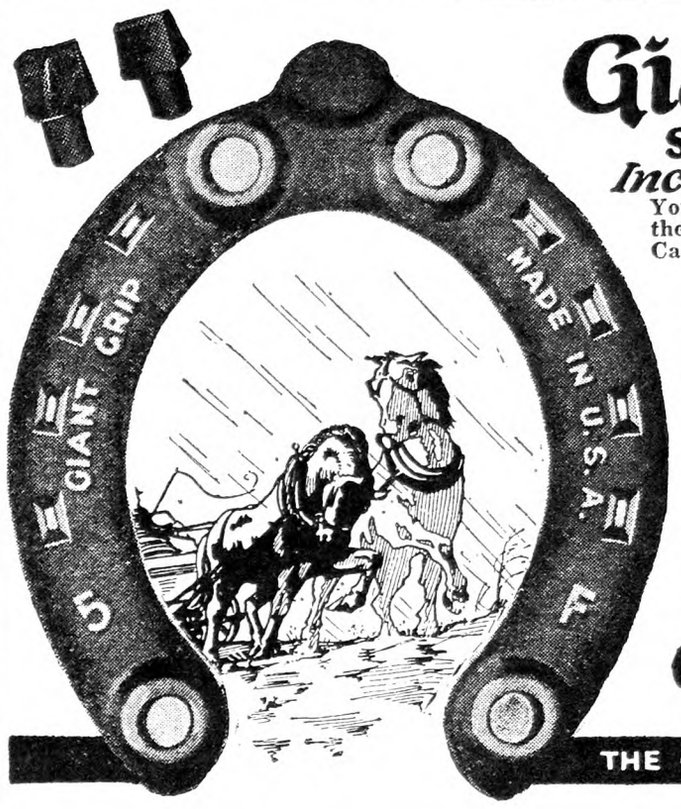
"It's a composition about Socrates she said, handing it to mother with a grand air. "Teacher told us about him and then we wrote it. You can read it if you want to." And mother read: "Socrates was a great man. He was a sort of a tramp. He told everybody what to do and they gave him poison."—Credit Lost.



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Grand Round-up in Maine

The past week has witnessed the annual round-up of the combined agricultural interests of the State, and the story is one of exceptional interest. For years the State Department of Agriculture has arranged for an annual get-together of the dairy, fruit, seed and stock interests at central points with prizes for exhibition of products and able speakers to discuss problems of immediate value. Recognizing the significance of these gatherings the citizens of the cities, where these gatherings are held, have joined hands to offer very liberal special prizes which added to those provided by the State have made competition lively and called out exhibits a credit to the State.

Until the present year the local attendance of the public has been a negligible one, strange as that may seem, for it is in these centers that people live who cannot produce, and are entirely dependent on these tillers of the soil. This year a marked change was seen and the officers returned home well pleased. Tuesday was dairy day and, while in the hall there was a generous exhibit of butter and cheese, in other rooms interested ones were discussing stock problems. To understand the situation it is only necessary to give the figures of shipments of stock from the State during recent years. In 1923 we shipped out 4,730 chiefly cows in milk. In 1924, 5,726; in 1925, 7,726; in 1926, 8,200; in 1927, 9,400, and thus far in 1928 we have lost by shipment, 10,696.

This heavy drain of our better class of milk cows is easily explained when the record on reactions under the tuberculin test is known, Maine ranking among the first of all the States in freedom from this disease. This, taken in connection with the high quality of stock, has emptied the barns in many cases. Naturally the efforts of speakers were directed towards awakening to the vital importance of raising more heifers from the high standard blooded stock on the farms.

An address on "How to feed a good cow," emphasized the importance of roughage in connection with grain. Another urged safe and clean milk from healthy cows taken by healthy employes. To get a low bacteria count the milk must be chilled at once and kept at a low temperature. L. E. McIntire, one of the leading breeders of the State, made an appeal for carefully kept records to prove not only individual worth but the value of blood inheritance, emphasizing the claim that after 50 years experience there was a better chance to make money with cows now than ever before, provided a man grows all the roughage possible.

Banked in the hall were 200 boxes of as fine apples as ever were grown, coming from a somewhat restricted portion of the State because of peculiar conditions elsewhere. In addition were the barrels and special displays while on the stage was an immense showing of canned goods shown by the 4-H club boys and girls. The State farm made a fine showing of grain, grasses, vegetables and seeds, the whole completing a picture not soon to be forgotten.

Wednesday was Pomological day with Grant Hitchings as chief speaker. Sections of Maine have produced choice apples this year while other sections have signally failed owing chiefly to the railroad worm. Some who sprayed once in 1927 during the first of July were free while spraying three times in July this year their fruit was so injured as to turn the crop for cider. What another year will bring is the big problem facing growers.

Some conception of the growth of Aroostook County is realized when it is known that 50 years ago a man offered to trundle the surplus of that county on a wheelbarrow while the present year 142,000 carloads of potatoes alone have been shipped chiefly from that county. In 1912 the seed improvement association was organized and since then the average yield of oats has been increased 12 bushels and potatoes 20. In that year 200 acres were inspected and in 1928 25,000. The average yield of that county is 280 bushels per acre. McIntosh growers, in sections where scab was controlled, find a ready market for the best grade at $14 to $16 a barrel. One of the best indicators of progress in Maine is the increased attendance at these combined meetings and the promptness shown in questioning speakers and with this the larger exhibits of more uniform grade. Never have we had such liberal attendance from all parts of the State. Putting these things together indicates that the men on the farms of this State are waking to newness of life and catching the vision of a bolder, bigger and better future.

Auburn, Me. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Seattle, Wash., was chosen as the meeting place for the next annual session of the National Grange, just before the Grange concluded its deliberations at Washington. The Grange re-elected Eugene A. Eckert, of Illinois, as chairman of the executive committee. Harry A. Caton, of Ohio, was elected secretary to fill the office made vacant by the recent death of Charles M. Freeman of Ohio.

The new secretary, Mr. Caton, is exceptionally well qualified for the place. He has served as master of the Ohio State Grange since 1921, succeeding L. J. Taber, now the master of the National Grange. Previous to his election as master of the Ohio State Grange Mr. Caton had served his State Grange as deputy, State organizer, member of the State executive committee and legislative committee, and lecturer of the State Grange from 1918 to 1921. He has been a member of the order since 1901, joining Oak Grove Grange, which he has served as master. He also served as lecturer of the Coshocton County Pomona Grange. During his service as master of the Ohio State Grange the membership has greatly increased and for many years the Buckeye State has been among the leaders in Grange activity. During the past Grange year the State showed 32 new subordinate Granges organized, only one State, Washington, having a better record, with the narrow margin of one new Grange.

During the Spring of 1927, Mr. Caton was one of the group of prominent Grange officials who took part in the three-State campaign to stimulate Grange activity in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Master Caton made many friends during this tour and his addresses were a most helpful feature of the campaign. He is 47 years of age and has always resided on a farm. Mr. Caton has had a leading part in making Ohio the pre-eminent State in Juvenile Grange work, as he is an ardent believer in the value of this branch of Grange work.

The Nebraska State Grange elected former State Master J. D. Ream as master to succeed the late George Bischel, who was recently killed in an automobile accident. Mr. Ream was promoted from the overseer's position. Previously Mr. Ream had served as master from 1911 to 1917. He is one of the leading farmers of Nebraska and has recently been honored by having bestowed upon him the degree of master farmer. He has been acting as master during the interval between the death of Master Bischel and the annual meeting of his State Grange.

It is reported that 550 Grangers from New York State were in attendance at the National Grange session at Washington.

The National Grange held its first annual session in the far West in 1889, meeting at Sacramento. Other western sessions have been: In 1904 at Portland, Ore.; in 1906, at Denver, Col.; in 1912, at Spokane, Wash.; in 1921, at Portland, and in 1925 at Sacramento.

Politicians and Promises

Two days after election I read in a newspaper an editorial headed, "Economic Laws Rule," which said in part, "Mid-western farmers expecting any administration to do anything substantial in helping them to make a living are bound to be disappointed. The government cannot do much toward abolishing economic laws, like the necessity of working to make a living."

This editorial apparently is one of the first wiggles toward getting out of the fulfilling of the promises made to the farmers. Before the election both parties made promises in order to secure votes. Now the statement is, "Please do not expect me to help you make a living; just dig in and work a little harder."

THE R. N.-Y. is correct when it says, "The President-elect will have strong opposition in his own party to any plan honestly devised to give agriculture a full measure of economic justice."

About all the powers that be apparently cares for in aiding the farmer is to devise some method that will enable him to produce more and pile up a surplus that will knock the price to smithereens and enable speculators and middlemen to gather not only the cream of the crop but also the pot-cheese from the buttermilk. The farmer may have the whey as his share. C. O. W.

Orange Co., N. Y.

Those "Stray Shots" of Hunters

The following newspaper report is sent to us:

Marion, N. Y., October 20. — Emma Gobeyn, 12, who was on her way to school Thursday morning, was accidentally shot by a hunter in search of pheasants.

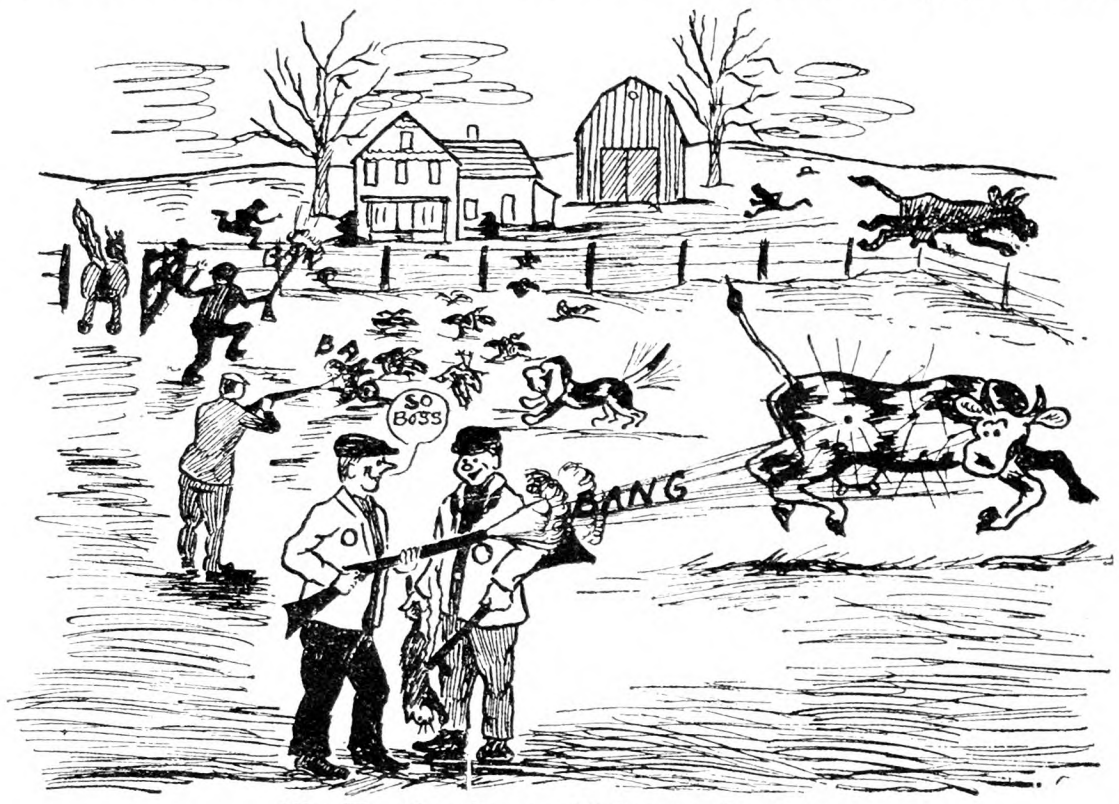
The Gobeyn farm is a short distance east of Marion and Emma was on her way to take the school bus which carries rural pupils to District 1 School in Marion Village when she received a shot in her forehead and another in her arm. She proceeded to school and upon her arrival was taken to the office of Dr. Arthur Besemer where the wounds were dressed and were found not serious. An unusual number of hunters were in this vicinity Thursday and more than one narrow escape from stray shots were reported.

In sections where there is game, this menace is constant during the hunting season. It is true that small bird shot at a distance will make only a "flesh wound," but they may put out an eye, and who wants the nuisance of having a mess of shots dug out by the doctor because some reckless sport did not think there was danger of hitting any person in that direction? The first offense in that line should be sufficient to kill the license of such a careless hunter.

Storing Gladiolus Bulbs

A few weeks ago I read an article in THE R. N.-Y. which recommended the use of the corrugated pasteboard containers in which fruit jars are shipped for storing Gladiolus bulbs, and as I have what I consider a still better plan I am passing it on for the benefit of the readers. At practically any grocery or provision store one may secure the collapsible vegetable crates in which Southern onions are usually shipped. At the cigar or tobacco counter you can obtain cigarette cartons. Each carton will answer for two trays (using both the box and cover) and you will find these trays will just fit crossways of the crate, and six of them will just fill the bottom of the crate. Next cut a piece of corrugated pasteboard the size of the crate and place on the slats above the trays, allowing ample space for air circulation. Place on this six more trays. In this manner 18 trays will just fill the crate. It is also an easy matter to fit cardboard dividers in the trays so that each tray may be made to accommodate more than one variety. When filled these containers will be found easy to handle and the ventilation is perfect for the keeping of the bulbs. I have a large quantity of small bulbs and bulblets stored in this manner, and there is no reason why they will not be found equally satisfactory for storing smaller quantities of larger size bulbs. J. L. SMITH.

New York.



The Hunting Season Wakes up the Farm

Paint Over Varnish

Would you advise me as to the best way to treat varnished woodwork previous to painting it? I would like to enamel my kitchen, and it is now varnished. O. M. G.

Just what you will have to do to this will depend to some extent on the condition of the varnish, whether or not it is very smooth or shiny. In such a case it would have to be treated with a paint remover because paint put over it would "crawl" and make a very bad job. If the varnish coat is not very heavy or smooth, it is possible that merely sandpapering it would be sufficient to make the paint hold properly, and that would be much simpler than using the paint remover. These removers are effective and may be had at all paint stores, but considerable work is needed to get the best results. We think the best way would be to try a small place with the sandpaper and see how the paint you expect to use will work on it. That would give you an idea of what would have to be done.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Nov. 22 the New York State Transfer Tax Bureau announced that the gross value of the estate left by Payne Whitney, who died last year, was $194,328,514. State and Federal taxes on the estate will be over $20,000,000.

Nov. 22 the city of Cincinnati, O., paid Mrs. Nora Hassett $800 because her life had been made miserable by crickets breeding in a city dump near her home. She testified that some days a bushel basket would not hold the dead crickets she removed from her home. The crickets swarmed through the neighborhood by the million, eating clothing, curtains and carpets, and the stench when they died was unbearable. Mrs. Hassett had sued for $10,000.

When the pilot apparently lost his bearings in a heavy fog a tri-motored Ford passenger airplane crashed near the Palouse Highway, just outside Spokane, Wash., Nov. 23, killing four persons and seriously injuring two. The dear are, Lieut. William R. Williams, Spokane, pilot and an officer of the Washington National Guard flying unit station at Spokane, Lieut. Louis Dee Burger, co-pilot and mechanic, former mechanic for the Ford airplane factories, Detroit; residence Indianapolis, Kenneth I. Dunlop, Spokane bank employe and sergeant in the 116th Observation Squadron, Washington National Guard, Arthur G. Enorson, office manager for the Mamer Flying Service in Spokane.

For the first time in the history of aviation and exploration an airplane was flown recently over the frozen wastes of Antarctica by Captain Sir George Hubert Wilkins and Lieutenant Ben Eielson, who last year crossed the top of the world in a plane from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitzbergen. They are now close to the starting point of their prospective air voyages over Graham Land and other little known sections of the Antarctic continent. The news of their first flight was received Nov. 22 in the United States in two brief messages, one to Ole Eielson, the pilot's father, at Hatton, N. D., and the other to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, builders of the motors on the two Wilkins planes. Both messages were radioed by Wilkins via Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands, and the fact that they were sent at all indicated that Wilkins and his little band of four men had erected their radio equipment and already had done a little exploring.

Lawrence H. Garretson, air mail pilot for the National Air Transport Company, was burned to death Nov. 25 when his plane crashed near Bristolville, Ohio. Garretson, bound from Bellefonte, Pa., to Cleveland with the afternoon Cleveland mail found the general snowstorm over Northern Ohio so impenetrable that he attempted to make a landing about 6 P. M. His plane came down with a crash along the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and turned over completely.

Tilden (Pete) Johnson, aged 21, air mail pilot on the Continental Air Lines, who left Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, with a cargo of mail for Louisville, Ky., was found dead in his wrecked plane in a field about five miles from Massillon, the same day. Planes from the Cleveland Airport had been searching for him after he failed to report at Columbus. It was believed Johnson had run into a snowstorm.

Three fires, starting in widely separate parts of Brooklyn within as many hours, kept firemen of that borough on the jump Nov. 26 and made it necessary to call apparatus from Manhattan and Long Island City. The worst blaze swept the plant and lumber yard of the Forest Box and Lumber Company at the foot of Oakland Street, on Newtown Creek, in the Greenpoint district, and spread to an adjoining coal yard, to a four-masted schooner tied up at the dock of the coal company, and to a chair factory at the foot of Provost Street. More than a dozen firemen were attended for minor hurts. Five alarms were sent, and damage was estimated at $500,000. A four-alarm fire partly destroyed the four-story building of the Standard Commercial Body Corporation at Bergen Street and Franklin Avenue, causing damage estimated at $100,000. The third fire was in an unoccupied frame dwelling at East 40th Street and Avenue N. Damage was negligible.

Charged with attempted grand larceny, Nova A. Brown, 46, of Mineola, L. I.; Gordon C. Krumme, 34, of 62 Whittley Avenue, East Orange, N. J., and Charles N. Jackson, 55, 648 West 160th Street, were held in $2,000 bail each by Magistrate Hughes in Fifth Avenue Court Brooklyn, Nov. 27. It was alleged by Assistant Attorney General Selvaggi that the three, who operated an office at 55 West 42d Street, where they posed as representatives of the Leroy Glass Corporation, attempted to work a stock swindle on Dr. Henry Aronson of 482 14th Street, Brooklyn.

SCIENTISTS have discovered that the Eskimos in the Arctic region were preceded by a race of more intelligence. The fact that they are no longer there shows they had more sense than the Eskimos.—Macon Telegraph.

From a Maine Farm

Just after writing my last letter, as if to shame me for murmuring about the sort of weather November brings us, there was a change, and we had five days of sunshine and warm weather for the time of year. How much we all enjoyed them. This was followed by heavy weather and to date 30 hours of a downpour of rain. The roads were frozen and in most places the autoing was good but the rain has spoiled it all until it freezes again and then it will be rough. At present roads are almost impassable except on the improved roads. There is one consolation, we don't usually have to pound over frozen roads for long before snow brings out the horses and sleighs. While this method of travel seems slow when compared with the automobile it has its advantages and pleasures. When one has to get out and under in the mud or change a tire with the wind blowing a gale and the mercury way below freezing it makes one appreciate the horse even if a bit slower.

One of the pleasant things in having the sons away from home in a warmer climate, is to get their letters describing the country through which they are passing and the people they meet. Only 10 days from home but they are in a new world to them. Another week's drive and they will be well across that great State of Texas. I have always wanted to see that country through which they are passing; now I am seeing it through their eyes.

As I grow older I often think I would appreciate being able to pack up about the first of November and move to a warmer climate, where I could have the growing things out of doors, but this would have its disadvantages. It would not be pleasant to leave the accumulations of a lifetime to the care of hired help for months and if some member of the family remained behind to care for them the pleasure of the change and the happiness would be half lost. No, I think I must remain a part of the real estate to which I have been attached so long. Youth can break home ties and roll away more easily, and this is right, and I am glad for them that they can. If I were to transplant myself to another clime, I should want to take the neighbors and friends along, and form a colony there. As I look out tonight across the fields through the darkness I can see their lights shining out, and I can see in vision each group gather around the tables with their reading, writing or games, while other groups enjoy the radio entertainment.

The world is not so large as when I was a boy. Often when a boy in my early teens I used to lie on the warm earth at night and wonder what was passing on the distant stars and if people like ourselves lived there. Some day we may know. In the short span of a human life we have seen communication by letter, even at best somewhat slow, give place to that by air without even the aid of wires. When people in this country can converse with those in far-away Australia through the air, it is not hard to believe that we may know far more of our universe in a few decades more than we do now.

Why should mankind be ever thirsting after more knowledge? Knowledge does not always bring happiness. It seems to me to be the finite reaching out to the infinite for guidance and strength. Men have ever been found ready to explore the unknown, to risk life in an attempt to possess knowledge of what lay beyond the distant peaks or across the wild waste of tossing waters. There are the timid ones who have not the courage to enter far into the unknown. Fear turns them back, but did not the Creator intend it so? There may not be the thrill or exhilaration in guiding the plow that comes at the wheel of an automobile or levers of an airship, but it is work necessary to the existence of the race. One cannot hold an airship or auto on its course indefinitely, they must stop to eat and rest.

I have been endowed with those attributes which lead me to the lap of Mother Nature. Here I can find peace and the wholesome pleasure which is honestly earned. To watch a rose or new flower develop and unfold, to tramp through or sit beneath the trees in the forest primeval and watch the natural life about me gives me a greater thrill than can ever come to me from driving an auto at a speed that endangers life. I would like to go out into the great forest and tramp on and on until night settled down over the earth, then camp there midst the trees with the wild life about me. Then up at the dawn of another day and travel on. But I like better the home ties which bind me and the comforts of my own fireside. If I could combine the two, but this is not easy.

I have a grove of some six acres within a stone's throw of the home. Here I can enjoy in a degree the pleasure found in the big woods. An occasional deer or moose stops there for a brief rest, and often a ruffed grouse is seen. All the birds that seek this clime are seen at times. The crows come in Fall in great flocks and gather the beechnuts that we would like for ourselves. The grove is posted as a Bird Sanctuary and we desire that all life shall be safe there. To rest here on a warm day in Summer and listen to the voices of the birds and watch them build their nest affords me a great deal of happiness. And yet there are those, many, who cannot understand why I will allow a splendid piece of land, as near the buildings to grow nothing but trees. There is no income from it except that we pick up fallen limbs and trees for fuel, make a little maple syrup and sugar at times, and it shelters us from the cold west and northwest winds in Winter.

I don't think I shall ever clear it and convert it into a field. I don't think I can. Those trees have grown up with me, some of them, and some were one hundred years old when I first knew them. They seem more than mere trees. When I have to cut one down because old age or injury has ended its days of usefulness, it is with feeling of sadness.

Once a practical neighbor said, "If I owned that piece of land I would have it in potatoes in five year." I replied "What would you do with the potatoes?" After looking at me to see if I was really crazy he answered, "Sell them of course." "And what would you do with the money?" was my next question. He could not answer me. He had not gone that far. His only conclusion was that he had never had too much money. I said, "You surely do not care for money just to pile it up in the bank do you? You would buy something to give you happiness would you not, or that you thought would bring you happiness? "He answered that he supposed he would. I asked if it had occurred to him that I might not find the happiness there with the trees that he would buy with the proceeds of the crops he would grow from the land. And still, to the average mind, I am no doubt impractical. But if I can find happiness in the things that are impractical, and still have the necessities and many of the comforts of life, may I not be allowed to go on?

We cannot all do the great things in life that make our names known over the world. We can do the little things that may bring us the greater happiness and not be unfruitful of good.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Covering Strawberry Bed

When is the best time to cover strawberry plants, in early Fall, when the ground is frozen or in the Spring?

Medina, O. C. E. W.

Strawberry plants are usually best covered after the ground freezes hard. A moderate mulch may be put on even before that between the rows, but the tops should not be covered enough to bury them deeply, otherwise they are very sure to smother out during the Winter.

The great object of covering berries is not to protect them from the cold, as they will stand this without difficulty, but to prevent the freezing and thawing of early Spring, which throws the roots of the plants out of the ground. If the bed is kept covered it does not thaw until the time for growth to start, so this danger is overcome. Covering also retards blooming early, so that the flowers are killed by frost.

Removing Roots from Sewer Pipe

G. F. P., Elk Co., Pa., asks how to remove poplar roots from a sewer without taking up the pipe. I had an experience of this kind, and will say I made a hole in the pipe, and inserted a wire cable made from a telephone pole brace wire, which is made up of several light wires, the end of which I bent in the shape of hooks. This wire I twisted around until it caught hold of the roots and I pulled them out. The root where it entered the sewer was about the size of a lead pencil, and attached to it were hundreds of roots almost as fine as hair, which completely filled the sewer. They all came out at the one pull. I put a piece of tin over the hole in the pipe and cemented a joint tightly around the sewer pipe. Then I had the poplar trees taken out and the stumps killed.

New Jersey. H. W. ROTH.

Why Does Corn Pop?

I note your query "Why Does Corn Pop?" in a September issue. Pop-corn contains a very volatile oil, which expands during heating to such an extent that it bursts the surrounding flinty shell. The moisture within the corn changes to steam and when the corn pops it expands and cooks the starch, resulting in the delectable edible kernels which children so much enjoy. M. M. W.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Keeping Kale

How can I store kale for Winter as green feed for poultry? R. B. S.

Albany Co., N. Y.

Who has had experience in this matter? We have never succeeded in storing kale for any length of time, except by covering out of doors.

OF course nobody doubts a candidate's promise, but you'll notice the price of farm land hasn't increased greatly. — Publishers Syndicate.

How the different FISHER methods

have brought motoring luxury within reach of all . . .

The electric knife used in cutting upholstery material for the Fisher Bodies, cuts 100 pieces of fabric at one operation as precisely and as quickly as one piece was formerly cut under methods which have been superseded by the new and more efficient Fisher methods

WHEN Fisher introduced methods of standardization into body manufacture, it took a tremendous step forward in bringing closed motor car luxury within the reach of people in ordinary circumstances. Were it not for the production economies introduced by Fisher, the body of even the lowest priced car would cost today far more than the entire automobile. Description of all the production economies introduced by Fisher would fill a large volume. Even the seasoned lumber in Fisher yards, for example, is stacked on wheels and requires no *rehandling*. Instead of cutting out one piece of upholstery cloth at a time, a hundred are cut out. Some of the most notable savings which have helped lower the cost of the motor car, Fisher has been able to make in steel press work. By reason of such economies, Fisher builds better quality into automobile bodies and supplies to the general public, at low cost, motoring luxury which a few years ago only the very wealthy could afford.

Body by

BODY by FISHER

GENERAL MOTORS

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

I don't claim to be the oldest subscriber, but have taken the paper a great many years. My wife and self celebrated our fifty-eighth wedding anniversary this week and we are able to eat our three meals a day, for which we are very thankful.

THIS message is from a Massachusetts reader. Friends and health and a thankful spirit for life's bounties make good working equipment for the Thanksgiving season as well as all other times of the year.

*

THE Federal government has abandoned its suit against the stockholders of the old Ford company for additional income tax of $30,000,000. The sale of the stock was made in 1918, and the income was reported by the stockholders and paid in 1919. In 1925 the government levied the additional tax on the ground that the value of the stock was greater than the amount reported. The stockholders won before the Board of Tax Appeals and also in a Federal court. The government was expected to appeal, but finally directed that the case be dropped.

Senator Couzens of Michigan, one of the wealthiest members of the Senate, had been in a dispute over tax matters with Secretary Mellon before the extra assessment and since. His share of the assessment was $11,000,000. In this case the citizens were well able to take care of themselves. Whether right or wrong they have won out. What is of more concern is the assessments against concerns and citizens who are not in a position to contest the assessments of the government officials. The government is justified in refusing to permit wealthy citizens to escape their share of the general burden. It, however, exercises great powers. It has both judicial and executive authority, and instead of appearing as a mere tax-gatherer always seeking the most, it should be so fair and just that the citizen could accept its decisions with confidence that he is bearing only his share of the burdens of the nation.

*

SOME practical men recommend sheep and others beef cattle to eastern farmers who, without one or the other of these classes of live stock, cannot use their grass and roughage to the best advantage. In numerous areas of New York State, for example, we have recently seen many a run-down farm on which a man who knew how to handle sheep or beef cattle or a herd of dual-purpose cows could not only build up the land but develop a profitable live stock enterprise. Under the American protective tariff policy, our farmers have a right to insist and expect that the home market for all animal and other farm products shall be increasingly and adequately safeguarded against competition with imported foodstuffs. Organized labor is demanding increased duties on foreign manufactures, contending that under existing schedules they are flowing into our markets in a large volume, thereby abridging the domestic demand for labor. Farmers have as strong or a stronger case for more tariff protection than they are receiving. If they secure and retain it, those who are qualified by experience or special abilities can confidently go ahead and develop herds of beef cattle and flocks of sheep on a large number of eastern farms that are adapted to the production of beef or mutton or both. The best markets in the world are relatively close to their doors. If they produce lamb, mutton, beef and wool of uniformly high quality, they need not fear competition in eastern markets with western products of the same kinds and grades. It is generally assumed that the acreage of grass will steadily increase in the Eastern States. It has been expanding in recent years. Since the extension as well as the improvement of pastures in this area can be taken for granted, many eastern farmers are going to raise either beef cattle or sheep. Which shall it be? We shall be discussing different angles of this question for months to come. For the present, we draw special attention to the fact that on the average it is far more difficult to be successful with sheep than with beef cattle, even in the absence of either dogs or coyotes. It is to be remembered, moreover, that the most inspiring and encouraging advice always comes from the most enthusiastic, successful men. It is difficult for these men to realize that they are or may be quite different from the general run of men. Failures don't talk much about themselves. Successes often do.

*

ONE of our correspondents in Florida remarks that THE R. N.-Y. is a regular geographic magazine, it has so much of interest from every State in the Union, and "I do enjoy the articles telling about home life." We think this feeling is shared by many other readers—they feel the sincerity of these plain accounts of real life, and share the anxieties or the happiness of other members of the Rural family, who may be hundreds or thousands of miles away. We always find among country people an instinctive recognition of truth and virtue, and a sympathy that is too often lacking among those who have brick and stone in mind and heart, rather than the growing things of nature. We are often told that this is a machine age—that even man is becoming a mechanism. We cannot imagine a grayer or more joyless world than one in which machine-made efficiency supplants the country life reflected week by week in the pages of THE R. N.-Y. So long as a million readers show, each week, their interest in the eternal verities of country life, we need not fear the coming of a mechanistic world of robots and supermen.

*

NO ONE is wise enough to say that all abandoned and so-called doomed farm lands in the East are unsuited to farming. Some prominent apostles of efficiency are saying it, however, and repeating it with a finality which rests at bottom on mere personal opinion. It is their contention, moreover, that these lands should be taken over and devoted to timber production at State expense. According to their reasoning, if farmers who cultivate these areas were bought out by the State and thereby forced into other occupations, the best farmers on the better classes of land would have less domestic competition than they are meeting now, and, consequently, would be increasingly strong in their economic position. What this amounts to in plain English is an arbitrary culling of what experts who preach the dogmas of efficiency might privately designate as "the human herd." Their theory apparently is that society, in its own interest, must uproot poor or unsuccessful farmers and their families from lands which surveys and statistics have condemned for farming purposes. In essence, they say that there are too many poor farmers on poor land, and that, in order to help those who are more fortunate, the wise thing to do is gradually to drive the less fortunate into other vocations. It doesn't matter in the least to these self-styled "builders of a new social order" that farm people whose lives have been devoted to farming are not adapted to any other occupation. Nor are the worshippers of the fetich of efficiency interested in the reception which culled-out farmers would receive from organized labor. Under a fair and an honest national system of marketing and distributing farm products, there would not be vast areas of abandoned land. Many farms now on their way out of use as farms would be improved by their present owners and operated for the greatest good of the greatest number of people. Is it true efficiency, in terms of America's best human interest, officially or arbitrarily to condemn large tracts of once productive agricultural real estate as being fit for forests only? Poor heredity and poor land have made some poor farmers and brought about the abandonment of some farms, but an unjust economic system has produced the bulk of both. Our "progress" toward placing agriculture on a factory and forest basis of efficiency will extend and intensify city slums and sow the seeds of revolution.

*

MAKERS of holly wreaths have started in a score of communities over Sussex County, Del. The holly with berries that are natural brings much larger prices as the local makers have learned. These wreaths have to be handled carefully, as the berries fall off very easily. Some of the buyers and makers prefer the artificial berry. The usual price for wreaths is from five to ten cents, according to the weight of the wreath and number of bunches of berries. One dealer is reported to have bought $30 worth of artificial berries for his makers to use. This gives an idea of the volume of the holly wreath business. The finished product is shipped in large boxes holding about 13 dozen and also in hamper baskets which hold about one dozen. Holly is also shipped in boxes just as it comes from the trees. This is used mostly for decorating houses and churches and especially store windows. Mistletoe is another evergreen that is used for decorations and that is likewise used like box holly, but is much more expensive, owing to the scarcity and the trouble of getting same, as it grows mostly in the tops of old trees.

*

ONE of the most interesting of the reports to the National Grange was that of State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York. This was Master Freestone's first official visit to the National Grange, he having been elected Master of the State Grange at Poughkeepsie last February for a two-year term. Soon after this, he announced that his ambition was to add 2,000 new members to the order in the Empire State during his first year of service as Master. He reported at Washington that the goal was in sight. Master Freestone also reported that 20 Grange halls had been dedicated during the year. This remarkable gain in membership is the more gratifying because the records have shown a loss each year for several years. The largest subordinate Grange in the world, Webster of Monroe County, is also in New York State. It has a membership of 1,012. Of the 877 subordinate Granges in the State, 550 own their halls, the total value of which is $2,272,500. The Juvenile Grange membership of New York is 2,050, as compared with 1,769 one year ago. The amount in the State Grange revolving scholarship fund has grown to $8,148, a gain of over $1,500 during the year. Thirteen loans to students have been made from the fund. The State Grange has a surplus of about $57,000 in its treasury. The annual meeting of the New York State Grange will be held at Rochester the first week in February.

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DR. CANNADAY'S remarks on page 1499 about some good varieties of apples that are neglected because they lack high color will strike many of us in a tender spot, as we recall the kinds once available but now scarcely found even in home orchards. We do not blame commercial growers for specializing in the apples of bright colors, which consumers have been educated to demand, because they "look more attractive," but it seems too bad that the high quality but dull colors should be lost. For old-time horticulture's sake we are going to tell about some of these worthies during the Winter, and print pictures where the fruit may be had. Correspondence is invited from readers who are growing some of these really high-quality apples whose color damages them for general commercial use.

*

A "GOOD dinner." Those are two wonderfully appealing words during brisk Winter weather, especially when used in the farm vocabulary. It may be chicken fricassee, tender so it is ready to drop off the bones; baked spareribs; boiled ham with potpie; Irish stew; rolliches, or any of the numerous pieces de resistance that Mother or Sister Helen or Aunt Elizabeth knows how to make so well. And, of course, there should be the various trimmings, including potatoes (suppose we have them baked to please our correspondent McDonald, of Prince Edward Island, who considers mashed potatoes a crime). These are forms of real farm relief handed to us by the good women of the household—good to take and more convincing than those concocted in the political kitchen. After such a "good dinner," our troubles may not disappear, but many of them will look smaller than before, and we shall have more courage to pitch into them all.

Brevities

APPLE evaporators in New York State are having an active season, which is expected to continue through December.

DON'T disturb the routine of the laying pullet in the matters of housing and feed. It is easy to throw them into a molt.

THE avocado, or alligator pear, as commonly known, is an important product in Mexico, the yield being nearly 58,000,000 tons of fruit per year.

THE Osage Indians of Oklahoma are said to be the richest people in the world. Every one of them from infants to old age will receive this year $8,700 for royalties on oil.

CHICAGO suggests an organization of vigilants to suppress illicit liquor dealers who supply high school students. We think, first of all, the vigilants might well turn their attention to the parents.

One of the Old School

There is nothing wrong with cattle $15 per cwt. Hay is from $10 to $12.50 per ton. Sheep $15 to $17.50 per cwt.; eggs 40c a dozen, butter 40c per lb., wheat $1.50 per bushel, corn 75c to 90c per bushel.

My dad bought a brush farm of 200 acres in Iowa without a dime, reared nine children and paid for the farm and improved it nicely, with hogs at 3c per lb., eggs from 3c to 8c per dozen and calves $8 each; same now selling from $50 to $100 each.

No, he had no autos, no picture shows, but was liberal with all churches. He worked as a farmer, actively engaged for over 40 years, starting at the bottom, having met with a good degree of success. I know to a small degree, at least, what's wrong. It's the farmer himself (not any party). Let the farmer work. Also, let him lay aside all extravagance.

Missouri. A. H. S.

OUR Missouri friend is one of the old school who by industry, perseverance, prudence, frugality and ability have provided for themselves and their families, and against heavy odds, preserved and dignified American agriculture. In his early days the farm was little more than merely a means of sustaining a home. It produced mainly the food and clothing for the family. A small surplus sold in the markets furnished sufficient cash for the modest needs of the family. The work was heavy, the hours were long, days of recreation were few. Comforts were limited, and luxuries almost unknown. It is true these farms sustained sturdy men and women of high character and worthy ideals. They raised boys and girls, who rivaled the world not only in the professions and in industry but also in education and culture.

But why should constant labor and comparative poverty always be the lot of the boys and girls who remain on the farms? We praise those who go into the world and attain fortune and renown. It is well to do so, because they add to the wealth and knowledge and culture of the world. But the brothers and sisters may have renounced worthy ambitions to stay on the farm to comfort and bless the declining years of the father and mother. They keep fresh and pure and copious the fountain of American manhood and womanhood. Must we always maintain a system that denies them the means of material comforts?

Besides all this the trend of the world has changed in a generation. The world has been enriched by agencies which have increased the production of wealth with a reduced cost of human labor. These agencies are in part steam and electric power, machinery, transportation, easy communication, and research. A generation back the farmer and the local artisan exchanged the products of their labor on the equitable basis of the labor necessary to produce them. The factory has commercialized the business of making shoes, and harness and wagons. The business of the farm is now commercialized too. The farm is no longer merely a self-sustaining home. It requires capital and labor like other modern industries. It must go into the market and buy supplies. It must sell its products for enough cash to pay for these supplies and expenses. The farmer is no longer content to make ends meet, by penury for himself and drudgery for his wife and children. He demands the cost of production for his products and a little profit that he may have a little of the comforts of life for himself and family and particularly that the children may have leisure for education, culture and play.

The sturdy pioneers did their part in their time. But the time has changed. If here today in the strength of their manhood they would be foremost in the new order of things. Those of us who saw the stoop develop in the father's sturdy shoulders and the wrinkles deepen in the brow of saintly mothers owe it to their cherished memories to make easier the way of those who follow us as they labored and saved to lighten the burdens of our generation.

Best Plan Yet Suggested

Your farm relief plan was read at the last meeting of the Canandaigua Grange, and briefly explained, but members were not familiar enough with it to develop general discussion. Personally I think it the best plan yet suggested to help the farmers. E. M.

New York.

Grange Discusses Farm Relief Plan

We took your farm relief plan up in our Grange and discussed it. We think you have a good plan if it can be worked out. I am most sure you will have every Grange and Granger behind it.

Pennsylvania. MASTER OLANTA GRANGE.

Wants a Profit on Farm Capital

I wish to commend you on your farm relief plan, and admonish you to follow it up. We want lower taxes and lower freight rates and more profit out of our dollar and labor. J. J. HENRY, SR.

New York.

Approval from the Far West

Your farm relief plan is more than good. Had I been able to write it, it is what I should like to have written. The opening paragraph is comprehensive. The eastern farm attitude has bothered me. I should have liked to harmonize our demands, but didn't see clearly how. You have suggested the solution, or there is involved in your plan the solution. I cannot tell you how pleased I am to have you so efficiently take up this work. To me the degradation has been a serious national menace. I have feared somewhat the attitude of eastern agriculture, but I should not have feared it. Your plan is comprehensive enough to cover all sections and all farmers. W. A. MAC PHERSON.

Colorado.

As a City Man Sees It

I am a city man, never been a farmer in my life, but that does not preclude me from taking a great interest in the articles of THE R. N.-Y. and agriculture generally. I am not by any means one of those city people who condone or approve of the farmer getting only 30 cents out of the dollar. During my travels at vacation time I have always been glad to listen to the farmers' grievances, and consequently have gained an insight into the farmer's psychology, and the laborious work which he performs has by no means made me jealous of his vocation. One of the most salient characteristics of the average farmer is his conservative nature, and outside those little friendly affiliations which he has with his immediate neighbors, he is too apt and disposed to want to do business by himself. Unlike those masses of mechanics whose trade throws them into close acquaintenceship in the cities and consequently leads to trade-unionism and co-operation which means higher wages and collective bargaining, the farmer is innately an independent individual whose life and work do not throw him in direct contact with his fellow workman, at least to any great extent. The farmer is, always has been and always will be the backbone and protoplasm of any nation, and if this nation does not realize the grave and perilous position in which it places itself by forcing industrial inequality on agriculture, it neglects the lessons of history, and it is up to farmers to contend collectively for their common rights. HARRY SPENCER.

New York.

An Appreciation of Dr. U. P. Hedrick

On October 1, 1928, Dr. U. P. Hedrick became Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., and official notice of this fact was made in the columns of THE R. N.-Y. on

Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Director of the Geneva, N. Y., Agricultural Experiment Station

page 1341. While the attention of those interested in agriculture in New York State is focused upon this event it may not be out of place to review some of the achievements of the man, though he is hardly a stranger to readers of this paper.

Born in Independence, Iowa, in 1870, he was reared on a farm in Nortnern Michigan. He was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1893, and received a degree of Master of Science in 1895. He served as assistant horticulturist in that institution for the next two years, and from 1895 to 1897 was professor of botany and horticulture at the Oregon Agricultural College. From there he went to the Utah Agricultural College for two years, returning to Michigan Agricultural College as assistant professor, and later, professor of horticulture. In 1905, he officially visited New York State, and was invited to assume the duties of horticulturist at the Geneva Station left vacant by the resignation of Prof. S. A. Beach. In 1913 the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him by Hobart College.

Coming then to New York State, at a period when spraying was in its infancy and when the injury from Bordeaux mixture was a serious problem in apple growing, the record shows a publication in 1907 on Bordeaux injury, which is today considered standard and authoritative upon this controversial question.

In a field for which he is perhaps best known are found reports upon an experiment in breeding apples, old and new apple varieties, the inheritance of certain characters of grapes, distribution of new fruits originated at the station, and the first of a long series of bulletins on new and noteworthy fruits. These records constitute an authoritative chapter in fruit breeding in American horticulture, which have given the Geneva Station world-wide fame. Through this work have appeared the Cortland, Early McIntosh, Milton, Macoun, Medina, and Orleans apples; the Ontario, Portland, Brocton, Dunkirk, Sheridan and Pontiac grapes; the Gorham, Pulteney and Phelps pears, and the Seneca cherry.

One line of his endeavor stands as a monument, namely, the series of monographs on the fruits of New York. Following the first of this series, "The Apples of New York," by Prof. S. A. Beach, appear in regular order, "The Grapes of New York," "The Plums of New York," "The Cherries of New York," "The Peaches of New York," "The Pears of New York," and "The Small Fruits of New York." A companion volume of equal or greater value through in a different sphere, is "Sturtevant's Notes on Edible Plants."

In 1925 Dr. Hedrick was awarded the George Robert White medal, described as "America's highest horticultural award" by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, trustee of the George Robert White fund. This award made once a year, is given to "the man or woman, commercial firm or institution in the United States or other countries that has done most in recent years to advance interest in horticulture in its broadest sense."

Dr. Hedrick holds membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Society for Horticultural Science, of which he was president in 1913; the American Pomological Society; the Royal Horticultural Society of England; the New York State Horticultural Society, of which he was president in 1919; Sigma Xi, an honorary research fraternity, and honorary membership in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He was also a member of the National Research Council from 1920 to 1923.

During his more than 23 years of residence in New York, Dr. Hedrick has acquired a wide acquaintance among the fruit growers and agricultural leaders of the Empire State and other States as well, and possesses a first-hand knowledge of the problems that confront agriculture in general and New York agriculture in particular. For several years he owned and operated orchards in this State, and he now owns and operates a 50-acre farm near Geneva. His many friends congratulate him upon his achievements and upon his contributions to horticulture, and wish him all continued success as Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

The Milk Conference Dinner

THE oratorical feature of the Milk Conference Board dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel on Thursday night, November 22, was a brief address by Dr. Wynne, the new City Health Commissioner. The two outstanding points in his short address were a contradiction of the report that he is about to extend the producing territory of the New York milk shed by enlarging the field of inspection. In this denial he was especially emphatic. He also admitted that the inspection service was faulty and unsatisfactory, in that it was not uniform or consistent. As a remedy he proposes to instruct and train the inspectors so that the work will be uniform. The industry will then, he said, know just what to do and to expect, and the health department will know just what is being done.

Another outstanding feature of the festivities was the announcement of the retirement of E. B. Lewis from the presidency of the conference, after serving in the position from the beginning and doing more than any other one man to bring it to its present state of efficiency. Mr. Lewis has long been deservedly a popular member of the city's distributing fraternity. He was long at the head of the Reid's Ice Cream business and went with it recently with the sale of the business to Borden's. Leroy Van Bomel is the new president of the Board.

Our observation leads us to believe that the Conference Board has been helpful to the industry as a whole, as well as necessary to the orderly work of distribution. The dinner is just a good fellowship affair; we sincerely wish that it were equally convenient for all milk producers to get together annually for a similar festivity to sit and eat, talk and laugh, forget labor and cares and cultivate good fellowship. Even with our widely distributed membership, it would, we believe, be worth the cost.

Various Crop Reports

We are near Salem, N. J. This city is situated on the main highway from the South and West to the seashore. It is a progressive town of about 8,000. The rural population is made up of progressive farmers, dairymen and poultrymen. W. H. C.

Salem Co., N. J.

October 11.—The crop of late potatoes raised this year in the Conestoga Valley will be slightly above the average in spite of wet weather and adverse conditions during the growing season. This section has never specialized in potatoes and fields seldom exceed 15 or 20 acres for the largest growers, but the actual average yield in some places will be well over 400 bushels to the acre. Prices range from 55 to 65 cents per bushel for first-grade at the barns, buyers from Philadelphia being mostly in evidence. H. B. B.

Chester Co., Pa.

About one-half of the Michigan late potato area is now covered by snow which may remain on until April. Season has been very unfavorable for harvesting. There is quite a percentage in the ground yet, likely to remain there. Prices to growers have not varied greatly from the 35 to 40 cents per cwt. level, established early in the season. Shipments from Michigan are running ahead of last year, for the same period. Considering the poor harvesting seasons, and the fact that some may not be harvested at all, coupled with the close grading policy, that is very uniformly being observed, the estimated production may be somewhat too high.

The estimates for both apples and potatoes seem to include the early and late varieties. The Winter apples are a very light crop in Michigan, while the earlier varieties produced much nearer a normal yield. Using the estimated production is quite misleading as to amount of packing stock in sight. F. D.

Traverse City, Mich.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Jest 'Fore Christmas

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will,
Mother calls me Willie, but the fellers call me Bill!
Mighty glad I aint a girl—ruther be a boy,
Without them sashes, curls and things that's worn by Fauntelroy!
Love to chawnk green apples an' go swimmin' in the lake—
Hate to take the castor-ile they give for stomach-ache.
'Most all the time, the whole year round, there aint no flies on me,
But jest 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

Got a yeller dog named Sport, sick him on the cat;
First thing she knows she doesn't know where she is at!
Got a clipper sled, an' when us kids go out to slide,
'Long comes the grocery cart, an' we all hook a ride!
But sometimes when the grocery man is worrited an' cross,
He reaches at us with his whip, an' larrups up his hoss,
An' then I laff an' holler, "Oh, ye never teched *me!*"
But jest 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

Gran'ma says she hopes that when I git to be a man,
I'll be a missionary like her oldest brother Dan,
As was et up by the cannibuls that lives in Ceylon's isle,
Where every prospeck pleases, an' only man is vile!
But Gran'ma she has never been to see a Wild West show,
Nor read the Life of Daniel Boone, or else I guess she'd know
That Buff'lo Bill and cowboys is good enough for me!
Excep' jest 'fore Christmas, when I'm good as I kin be!

And then old Sport he hangs around, so solemn-like an' still,
His eyes they keep a-sayin,: "What's the matter, little Bill?"
The old cat sneaks down off her perch an' wonders what's become
Of them two enemies of hern that used to make things hum!
But I am so perlite an' 'tend so earnestly to biz,
That mother says to father: "How improved our Willie is!"
But father, havin' been a boy hisself, suspicions me
When jest 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I can be!

For Christmas, with its lots an' lots of candies, cakes an' toys,
Was made, they say, for proper kids an' not for naughty boys;
So wash yer face an' bresh yer hair, an' mind yer p's and q's,
An' don't bust out yer pantaloons, an' don't wear out yer shoes;
Say "Yessum" to the ladies, an' Yessur" to the men,
An' when they's company, don't pass yer plate for pie again;
But, thinking of the things yer'd like to see upon that tree,
Jest 'fore Christmas be as good as yer kin be!

—Eugene Field (1850-1895).

*

THE *Mothers' Journal* offers the following suggestion, which may be found useful at the holiday season: A simple and pleasing decoration for the small child's party table can be made from animal crackers and vanilla wafers. Dip the feet of the various animals in thick icing, made by moistening confectioner's sugar with a little cream, and stand them on the vanilla wafers. The white of egg may also be used to glue the animals to their moorings. Place the mounted menagerie about on the table, as fancy dictates, and you will have evolved a decoration which will delight the wee ones greatly. If desired, the children may be given the mounted animals as souvenirs.

*

THE following item sent out by the American Humane Education Society, seems to us of particular interest to country people:

This seems to be the time of year when our daily papers record almost every day, the accidental shooting, wounding, maiming and sometimes the killing, of persons handling guns or other fire-arms, supposed to be empty. That old excuse "I did not know it was loaded," should be no excuse from punishment for such persons, if adults, and no excuse for the parents who leave the fire-arms within the reach of children. What kind of a father (or mother), is it who will leave fire-arms where they can be found by children?

To the thoughtful man or woman it seems astonishing that any parent will also allow their children to have in their possession those two educators in cruelty —the air-gun and the rifle. That the air-gun and the rifle educates a boy in cruelty, is known and realized to the sorrow of many persons in neighborhoods where there are boys who own these weapons. Cats and dogs as well as birds have been made targets and victims of the boy's amusement. This is bad, but even worse is the well-known fact that many injuries to children and to older persons have resulted from the careless use of such weapons, even to the loss of life.

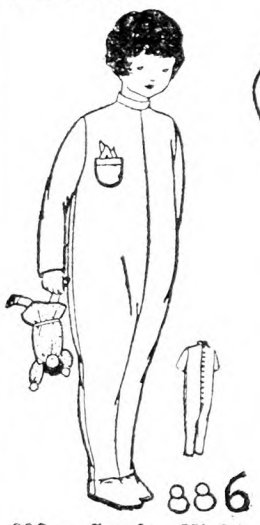
Certainly some action ought to be taken against parents who allow children to handle these weapons. When the time comes when innocent living creatures are no longer shot for amusement, there will be fewer human lives sacrificed. There are many persons today who regret that they ever used an air-gun or rifle. To kill for the sake of killing, to find pleasure in frightening, wounding or destroying any living creature cultivates brutality and an indifference to suffering which often leads to crime. Accidents and crime will also be greatly diminished when there is a nation-wide restriction of the sale of fire-arms, as well as a heavy penalty for carrying weapons without official permission.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

848—Typical Sports Coat. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 yrs., 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 54-in. material with 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. lining and ¾ yd. of 5¼-in. fur. Ten cents.

416—Ladies' Negligee or Kimono. This style is designed in in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.



886 — Comfy Night Drawers. This style is designed in sizes 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 yrs. Size 4 requires. 2 yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

664—For Wee Fashionables. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 yrs. Size 4 requires 3 yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

New Fashion Magazine, 10 cents

Our Christmas Greenery

We like to gather our Christmas greenery early in the season, then, if we see signs of a blizzard, we do not have to worry for fear our favorite materials will be buried beneath a foot or more of frosty whiteness. And Christmas in our house would not be Christmas to us if we could not have a bountiful supply of native greens for our decorations and to send away to our city friends.

While loitering about beneath the fragrant pines and the hemlocks I plan to tell the children some seasonable story or legend. This year I plan to tell them about the Great Sun Feast—how more than 2,000 years ago the native evergreens growing in Northern Europe were used as symbols of happiness at these feasts, and how these ancient peoples had a most delightful custom of sending sprigs of holly to their friends much as we send greeting cards today. These people believed that if garlands and wreaths of evergreen were placed in their temples they would bring happiness, and it seems as if there might be some truth in this ancient superstition, for it surely makes us happy to gather them. Thus the custom of decorating our homes with greenery at Christmas time was elaborated from this old custom and did not originate with the birth of the Little Christ Child.

Our wreaths and garlands are made early, and if they are properly cared for they will remain fresh for weeks; this leaves more spare time during the holiday season for other things. The wreaths made of the ground pine will last for two seasons if they are stored in a cool damp place (under the porch or down cellar) and brought out before needed and soaked several hours in cold water.

It is not at all necessary to have expensive greens in order to have beautiful wreaths. Sprays of pine, fir and hemlock, and twigs of bright red berries are very satisfactory. We always use care when gathering these twigs and see that the shrub or tree is not injured. A sharp knife is used, and the clippings are made close to the main stalk; tips of branches are never destroyed. If the twigs are frozen they are allowed to thaw slowly in order that the needles will not be loosened. Arbor vitae, plentiful in some localities but not often used for this purpose, is very attractive and durable, as it does not fade, and the needles do not fall quickly.

White pine is an easy green to work with as the needles and twigs are soft and pliable. Hemlock, if it has been handled carefully to preserve the tiny cones, is lovely when made into either wreaths or garlands. The ordinary spruce is too stiff to make a satisfactory wreath, but the little Douglas spruce is more adaptable. We can find many substitutes in every locality for the more expensive greens, and the decorations are numerous, rose apples, dogwood, bittersweet, mountain ash, red cedar, cherry orange, Chinese lantern bells and straw flowers, and in some places the white, waxy bayberry, which makes an original change.

The wreaths themselves are easily made. Number 8 wire is the best size to buy, but a piece of wire clothes line will do or even a supple new willow or lilac sprout. Cut twigs to even lengths, bind firmly to the wire foundation, lapping to cover any open spaces. When completely covered, trim to symmetry both inside and out, as it is the careful trimming that changes the amateur work to the truly professional. Put on the red bow and attach a few cones of the white pine or hemlock to hang inside.

The fancy intricate garlands that we admire can be made at home. The design is first cut out of strips of cardboard and the twigs sewed in place on this foundation with strong black thread. The lowly red cranberries can be sewed in place to make designs and letters against the background of greenery, or lacking berries of any kind we make pellets, the desired size, of red crepe paper. This work is so simple and interesting that the children like to create a new decorative scheme each year, and if the work can be done early the finished wreaths and garlands make nice gifts and cost almost nothing.

FLORENCE HADLEY.

The Christmas Send-away Feast

"Oh, for just a whiff of mother's Christmas dinner!" bewails the little junior nurse, with curling locks tucked becomingly beneath a stiff white cap, as the odors of a regulation hospital dinner floats up to her from a cavernous kitchen below. "Say, fellows," grumbles the freshman, who has already bravely downed several homesick attacks since the twentieth of September, "if we could just have one of mother's Christmas dinners vacation wouldn't seem so long."

Would not the Christmas "Send-Away Feast" be just the thing for such a girl and boy, who find themselves for the first time, perhaps, too busy or too far away to spend the season's holidays at home? And the home folks will not go about preparing the Christmas feast quite as happily on this day of all days as other years, unless they can manage to share their dainties with those far away. Just the very thought of it is a delight and a revelation. If, by chance, there are no young members of your family away at school or in the business world, who cannot spend Christmas with you, there are, no doubt, a number of acquaintances living in hotels and boarding-houses, children, old people, and sick people, in institutions, that you might make happy with a similar gift.

Remember that Christmas is lurking just around the corner, and days have a trick of slipping by so quickly at this time of the year, that in order to meet the requirements of the season's schedule one should begin a bit early to plan for the Send-Away feast.

What to send and how to send it: There should be at least a pound of your best fruit cake; this can be made at the very beginning of your preparations. Just double the proportions of your usual Christmas cake recipe, and bake in one pound maple sugar molds, or baking tins of that size and shape. A delicious little plum pudding, steamed in a cunning little mold, with a little jar of hard sauce to go with it, will be especially nice for a girl, who could contrive to reheat it better than a boy. A dozen doughnuts, delectably tender, powdered with sugar, and each cake wrapped in snowy white tissue paper, will make a delightful addition. One-half dozen each of two or three varieties of cookies will be hailed with delight, too, they make delicious chum-gifts, for one must plan for the share-ups you know.

Two pounds of stuffed dates, prunes, and figs will not be too many, and there should be a pound of fudge, and another pound of creams. And a half pound each of salted walnut and butternut meats, also two small jars of some good relish, and one or two of jelly. For these be sure the jars have well fitting covers, the kind that screw down snug and tight.

The day before you plan to pack and send your feast, roast a nice-sized fowl, tender and brown, and set away in a cool place, also make a dozen small puffy baking-powder biscuits; split while warm, butter evenly and put together again. Prepare a dozen or two sandwiches; some of these might have a filling of cream cheese and chopped walnut meats, mixed with a little mayonnaise, or any other good filling, except meat. Avoid sending the things that will not keep wholesome and sweet, if the journey is to be a long one.

Now for the packing. Do this neatly and orderly, have everything in readiness. If possible get the transparent cellophane paper, for the cakes, pudding, sandwiches and chicken. Do not use too much colored Christmas paper for the outside wrappings, and never allow it to come in contact with the food. Plain white card-board boxes, lined with moss-green tissue paper, and this covered with the transparent cellophane paper will give a dainty touch of color, and can be used for the cake, pudding, cookies, and candies. Wrap the boxes containing these dainties smoothly in plain white paper, tie with silver or gilt cord, and label with a Christmas label, also the jars of jelly and relish. You might give the candy and salted nut boxes a more festive touch by wrapping some in moss-green tissue paper and others in red.

Carve the chicken as for serving, wrap drum-sticks and wings separately in transparent paper, then the slices and other pieces. If possible use neat card-board boxes for everything, and wrap each variety of food separately in transparent paper before putting into the boxes. Try to have containers evenly filled, without crowding; just a little more than a box full, if forced beneath a close fitting cover, may make a sorry mess when unpacked.

The outside container should be strong and carefully packed. If your feast is to be sent by express a strong pasteboard carton or wooden box should be used. Line the inside of this with plain white wrapping paper, then put in your packages, arranging them according to weight, size, and shape, with the exception of the chicken, sandwiches, biscuit, and cake. Cut a stiff piece of cardboard the exact size of the box, and place about half an inch above the lower layer of contents; this separates the lower layer from the top one.

In the top place the chicken, sandwiches, etc., forming a solid compact layer, cover this with a layer of white wrapping paper, and spread evenly over this a pretty Christmas paper luncheon set; table cloth, napkins, and paper plates, as many as you think will be needed. The addition of a few Christmas favors will not only help to fill up the corners and crevices but gives the top of the box an added touch of color. Cover these with another layer of white paper, add a few sprays of holly, and your box is ready for the outside cover to be nailed in place. If a pasteboard carton is used it may be well to have it wrapped in heavy manilla paper.

Christmas cookies that are delicious and easy to make: Beat one-half cup of butter to a cream; then add gradually one cup of sugar, and two well-beaten eggs, three squares of chocolate, melted, one cup of chopped nut meats, and one of chopped raisins. Sift together one teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of soda, two cups of pastry flour, and add to the first mixture, alternately with one-half cup of milk. Blend thoroughly, then drop the dough from the end of the spoon on well buttered baking tins, allowing room to spread. Bake from 15 to 20 minutes. This will make 25 large cookies, or 50 small ones.

Christmas Brownies.—Cream one-half cup of butter with one cup of brown sugar, then add one-fourth cup of rolled oats, and one cup of chopped dates. Sift one teaspoon of salt, two of baking powder, one of cinnamon, and one-half teaspoon of nutmeg with two cups of pastry flour, and add to the first mixture with one-half cup of milk. Drop from the end of spoon on buttered tins, and bake in an evenly heated oven.

Cocoanut Dreams.—Cream one-fourth cup of butter with three-fourths of a cup of sugar, add one well beaten egg, two cups of shredded cocoanut, and one-half cup of milk. Add two teaspoons of bak-

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ing-powder, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, and one and one-half cups of pastry flour, sifted together, and one teaspoon of vanilla. Drop from spoon in small neat rounds on buttered tins, allowing space enough for each little cake to spread, and bake a delicate brown.

A fruit cake that is both delicate and delicious: Cream two-thirds of a cup of butter with two cups of powdered sugar, then add the beaten yolks of three eggs, and beat thoroughly for five minutes; beat with a steady outward motion, as you would whip the white of an egg, and continue this motion until the cake is ready for the baking tin. Sift three times one teaspoon each of cream of tartar, cinnamon, cloves, one-half teaspoon of mace, with three cups of pastry flour. Then add to first mixture alternately with one cup of milk, in which one-half teaspoon of soda has been dissolved, and beat again for five minutes. Now fold in lightly the three egg whites beaten stiff and dry, and follow this with one cup each of raisins, seeded and chopped, currants, and thinly sliced citron, dredged in a little of the flour reserved from the three cups, beat these in as lightly as possible, with one-half teaspoon each of lemon and vanilla extract. Turn into a well oiled baking tin, and bake in a moderate oven for two hours. ROSAMOND LAMPMAN.

Goodies for the Christmas Season

At no time of year are fancy cakes, cookies and candies so welcome as at Christmas. Homemade candies make the most acceptable gifts.

Honey Puffs.—Boil three cups of sugar and one cup of cream. When it will almost thread, add one-fourth cup of honey. When it reaches the soft ball stage, take from the fire and beat the stiffly beaten white of an egg into it, beat one minute and add half a cup each of finely chopped nut meats and chopped candied pineapple. Beat until firm and creamy and shape into balls between the fingers with a wet napkin, then cool. A speck of salt adds to the flavor.

Fruit Drops.—Wash and dry 1 lb. of dates, and 1 lb. of figs. Add 1 lb. of raisins, 1 lb. of English walnut meats and put all through a meat grinder twice. Shape into balls and roll in powdered sugar. Press flat and put half an English walnut meat on top of each.

Date Kisses.—Two egg whites, one cup of powdered sugar, one cup of broken walnut meats, one cup of chopped dates. Beat egg whites stiff, add other ingredients in the order given, drop from a teaspoon onto buttered pans, and bake until a delicate brown in a slow oven. This makes 2½ dozen kisses.

Creamed Dates. — One and one-half cups of sugar, three-fourths cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon of butter, ½ lb. of seeded raisins. Place powdered sugar and milk in a saucepan over a slow fire. Add butter and boil about 10 minutes. Pour a little from a spoon, and if it will spin a thread remove from the fire and add a teaspoon of lemon extract or coloring as fancied. Beat until it begins to stiffen, turn onto marble slab or bread board, and knead until creamy. Have ready seeded dates, fill each with the cream, and roll in sugar.

Pineapple Marshmallows.—Heat two cups of sugar and half a cup of water over a slow fire. Then boil rapidly until it threads and add 18 marshmallows, cut in pieces; add the beaten whites of two eggs. Beat until the mixture is creamy, then add one cup of chopped candied pineapple. When quite firm pour into an oiled pan and cut into squares. Roll in powdered sugar.

Sugar Plums.—To the white of an egg add equal quantity of cold water. Mix in enough powdered sugar to make a stiff dough. Color some pink and flavor with rose, some white, flavor with vanilla, some yellow, with lemon or orange flavor, add grated chocolate or cocoa to some. Make in ball size of marbles. When perfectly hard roll in granulated sugar, then wrap in tissue paper of different colors.

Cocoanut Kisses.—Take two cups of granulated sugar, add half a cup of rich milk, boil together until a spoonful of it dropped in cold water will form a soft ball. Stirring all the time take from the fire and add a teaspoon of butter, then beat until creamy, add cocoanut, after which drop in small cakes from a spoon upon buttered plates or paper to cool.

Nut Foam.—Place in a saucepan two cups of granulated sugar, one-half cup of water, and one-fourth teaspoon of cream of tartar. Boil until it forms a hard ball when dropped into cold water. Add a teaspoon of vanilla and pour over the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, and beat until foamy. Drop from a spoon onto a buttered plate, that has been spread with chopped nut meats. Press chopped meats over the top, mark into squares.

MRS. R. C. DE LYNE.

An Early Winter Letter

A rainy, dreary early Winter afternoon, a dismal picture to contemplate. But all the cheerier seems the fire, the song of the teakettle, and the smell of apple sauce cooking for supper. A pile of newspapers and magazines by my side look tempting or if I tire of them at my other hand is a table with a partly finished oval braided rug, one of the prettiest I have ever made; only three colors. The center orange with one row of black and white check outlining it. Next a band of dull blue and gray check, another row of the black and white, then a band of the orange and blue, one strand of blue and two of orange, the black and white again and to finish it a gray band, half light and the outside rows dark gray. Everyone says, "How pretty, but rather light," but as it is for bedroom use this is not a serious fault. There are just one or two things to remember in braiding rugs. Pin your strand to your knee when braiding and braid tightly with all raw edges twined in, turn rug on wrong side to sew and use very strong thread. Keep the rug on a table while sewing, and do not draw too tight around the ends, or it will pucker.

The Glad bulbs are all dug and in the cellar. Some have multiplied threefold, others have only one large bulb and many small bulblets. These I hope to plant next year, especially those from my choicest varieties. I have a pot of the old-fashioned daffodils from my row in the garden in the cellar waiting to blossom toward Spring before their relatives in the garden wake up. Also a few Hyacinth bulbs; they are so satisfactory for one who is cramped for window space as they stay in the dark cellar until after the holidays, making roots and preparing to burst forth into bloom soon after coming to the light; then when through blooming, I set in the cellar again until the flower beds are spaded, when I plant them, and in a year or two have fine blooms every Spring.

We, like so many others, have been experimenting with the quick-drying lacquer. Our kitchen furniture is wearing a new coat of Holland blue, so smooth and shiny, and no waiting, for it is dry in less than an hour. This seemed to be so easy we were encouraged to go further, so the daughter's bedroom is being newly papered in rose, and the furniture, or at least part of it, painted in the same shade, with white curtains and bureau scarfs with bands of rose. When it is all finished we hope to have a charming little room. Paint or lacquer is fine for old or badly marred furniture, but is unsuitable for good oak or mahogany furniture, which can be restored in other ways. Fine wood is too handsome to be hidden by paint.

I must bring this to a close as it is time for that talk over the air of which I am planning to take notes for a neighbor who is interested in the subject, but unable to hear it. What a wonderful thing the radio is! I suppose that is a trite remark to make, but we fail to appreciate our blessings in this fast age. Not satisfied with hearing the best of music and speech from one end of the continent to the other, we are now being assured by the scientists that soon we shall see the speaker or musician. I wonder if this will be an advantage? After hearing one speaker or even announcer many times, we unconsciously form an opinion, and sometimes I have had that impression marred by seeing a photograph of the speaker. People seem to look so different from what they sound sometimes. T.

Graham Cookies and Ginger Snaps

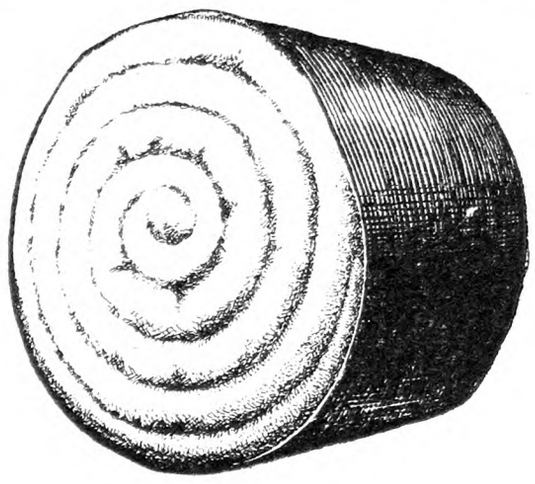
Graham Cookies or Crackers.—Two and one-half cups white flour, 2½ cups graham flour, two cups brown sugar, one cup butter and lard, one teaspoon soda dissolved in ½ cup lukewarm water. Make dough as for cookies and roll rather thin.

Ginger Snaps.—Heat one cup of molasses till it begins to get a scum on, then stir in one teaspoon of soda. Pour it while foaming into one cup of sugar, one egg, one tablespoon of ginger which have been beaten together. Then add one tablespoon vinegar and flour enough to roll, stirring as lightly as possible. The ginger snap recipe is good and they are like those bought in the stores. I take it for granted that R. N.-Y. readers know how to mix cookies. I learned much about cooky baking from an article in THE R. N.-Y. in 1913, by Medora Corbett, entitled "Other Cookies." M. E. S.

Making a Velvet Cake

Materials required are five eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three teaspoons of baking powder, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoons of vanilla and four cups of flour.

Method: First, get all cake utensils ready for use, so as not to be interrupted while baking the cake. Then put the sugar and butter into a mixing bowl and cream it together; in another bowl put the egg yolks, in still another put the egg whites. After beating the yolks 15 minutes add the sugar and butter, which has been creamed, also the vanilla. Beat this 15 minutes more, then add the pastry flour, to which has been added the baking powder, and the sweet milk alternately. This should be folded in so as not to beat the cake after the baking powder has been added. When ready to pour into cake pans add the beaten whites and bake in an oven of 350 degrees. MRS. M. S.



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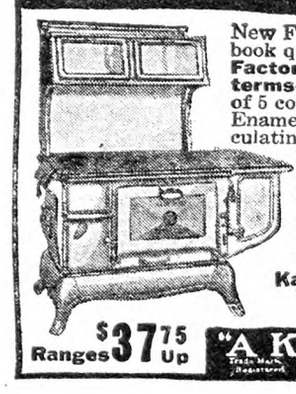

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Horses and Horse Sense

I suppose that if I asked a farmer who pursuaded him to cease breeding horses the answer would be of such a controversial nature that I could spend many a useful hour answering questions leading to the land of nowhere. But I am sure of one thing: Horse breeding is a lost art and nearly obsolete in the eastern States, due largely to the fact that many a farmer has allowed others to think for him, to his own disadvantage.

A college professor a short time ago said that the horse was obsolete and that in a few years the only horse would be a museum specimen. An old horseman, who recently traveled over the border with the pale horse and his rider, said, "Yes, sir, yes, sir, that's so, and the only college professor you will find then will be a stuffed one, too."

There are bound to be changes. Some times they come so fast that they cannot be absorbed and they defeat their own purposes. Then, again, we old timers whose thatch is tipped with frost or white with the snows of many Winters, are looked on as so many monkey wrenches in the machinery.

Putting all abstract questions aside and getting down to brass tacks, what would it cost to raise a horse, and how should he be raised? A sound, useful, active mare can perform any service required on the average farm and raise a colt, figuring that the foal comes in the slack or between seasons. For years I planned to have a foal come April 20 to May 1, because our land was wet, manure was out, wood up, and I had a little time to look after both mare and foal then. I could feed and fit the expectant mother as well as rest her a couple of weeks. As early as possible, I would have her out on the young grass a few minutes, gradually increasing the grazing to full time, as the weather allowed.

The cost? Well, yes, I did feed the mare a fairly generous ration, for, you see, she was working double tides, but at that not more than one-third above a normal ration, and she was in condition to work when required.

Equipment? Yes, a box-stall, nothing fancy (for our farm was one of those abandoned farms one reads about), dry, warm and well-ventilated. The floor was shale, a foot thick, sprinkled with lime and disinfected thoroughly, with plenty of bedding, peace and quiet. As the time of arrival was approaching, I would wash the mare's udder with soap and warm water, dry thoroughly, leave a bottle of iodine handy to disinfect the navel, and wait.

As I kept my own stallion and worked him in the team, I cannot figure the value of the service, but most of it could be charged up to pleasure. As I had another mare due June 15 or 20, I didn't have to worry about breaking my team in half.

Should every farmer raise his own replacements? Emphatically no, unless he is horse-minded. I am considering those only who desire, like, and want to ignore the song of the siren singing high cost of horses. That modern monstrosity, "the 100 per cent farmer," who guages every minute, measures his steps and sleeps efficiency, is outside the joys of raising colts. There is no more thrilling a sight on earth than watching a gangling colt struggle to suck and fall a dozen times, to succeed at last at his own lunch counter! GEO. HOWDEN.

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Boarding Cow and Calf

B. O., page 1407, asks: "What would be a fair arrangement for board of cow and calf?" The following may be of help:

An average herd of cattle fed entirely on Alfalfa, given all they will eat and fed carefully with no waste, will return $10 a ton for the feed at $1 a head for board; $1.20 a week will return $12 a ton, etc.

The figures were obtained by boarding a bunch of mixed cattle in connection with my own from a cut-down or divided mow, the other half having been sold, and

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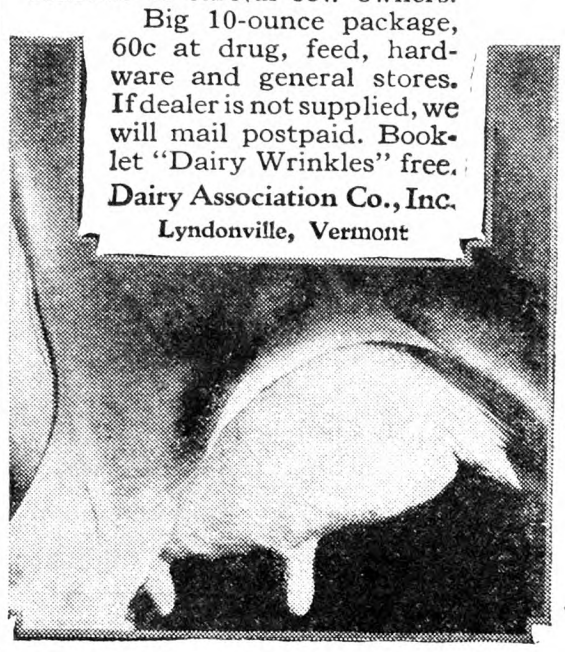

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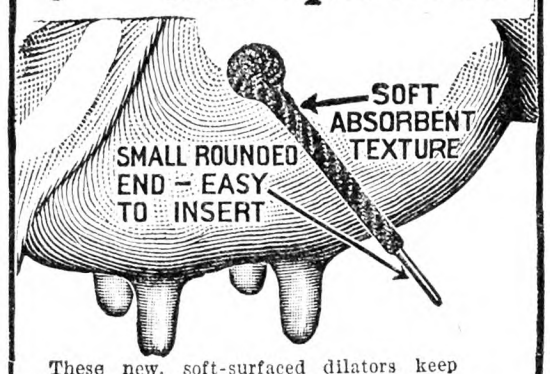

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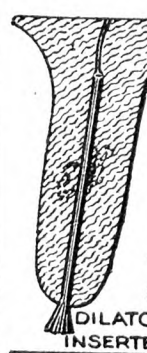

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in this way I was able to know the weight.

No allowance was made for labor, as I would have fed my own cattle anyway. If cattle run loose, not tied up, the droppings ought to pay for housing.

As to droppings paying for labor, here is an experience I had in the State of Louisiana. I turned over 84 head to a planter to be fed on cottonseed meal and hulls. He provided himself with movable troughs, drove cattle to water once a day and hauled a four-mule load of feed from the oil mill every other day. Distance about three miles. The only cost to me was to meet the bills at the oil mill. The planter seemed well pleased with the arrangement.

NAT L. ROWE.

He Likes Berkshires

Berkshires are my favorite hogs. They are easy-keepers and good mothers. They must have free range and but little corn, so long as you want them to grow. Don't get them too fat. Feed young clover hay and grain; the hay need not be cut fine, if scalded or even soaked in water.

Berkshires have less dish in their faces than they had some years back. They also are heavier-boned and raise larger litters. I have owned sows that farrowed 10 to 12 pigs each, at their first farrowing, and raised nine each without any attention from me. Old sows will raise 10 to 12 pigs. Sows should have the right kind of feeding before farrowing. The litters of sows that are not properly fed before farrowing will always take longer to grow than litters from dams well fed before farrowing.

A Berkshire boar crossed on a sow of any other breed will improve her progeny, as cross-bred Berkshires thus produced are good gainers on feed.

S. S. HOCHSTETLER.

Somerset Co., Pa.

Side-line Markets

The market outlook of some of the farm specialties is well worth a moment's attention. Sugar is interesting to northern and southern people in opposite ways, the differing views of consumers and producers. Even the northern beet sugar producers do not like the way the market has been acting since March, with a steady decline, going down faster still since midsummer. The present level is three-fourths of a cent lower on raw sugar than in the Spring and it is almost down to bottom price in 1925. Refined sugar is not quite so low but it is selling above the level of five years ago. The cause of the trouble is overproduction with the come-back of the beet sugar industry in Europe and the gain of production in the East Indies. Cuban planters are in a bad way and the world's production promises to be still larger this season. Our own sugar producers are able to get along somehow with the help of the tariff.

Most farmers with hides to sell once in a while, have noticed that leather has been going down this year while cattle have been selling higher. The average price of hides has been declining since Spring, losing about 5 cents per pound from April to October, yet there was nearly half a million fewer cattle killed during the first half of the year, a decrease of about 10 per cent. Meanwhile, the production of shoes has continued about the same. Probably hides went down while the price of cattle was going up because of the imports of hides from South America and other places, these imports having increased during the period over one-half.

Wool is another line highly interesting to some farmers. Price has been holding pretty well this year although it is a little below the highest of the early Fall rise and now about the same as in the Spring. When the market had just recovered after two years or more of falling prices, wool markets have a way of going two or three years in one direction owing to the time it takes for growers to make changes in production. Judging from the past, prices of wool should hold fairly well for a year or two until production gains too fast, but the mills have so much trouble in selling the output at a profit, owing to competition of rayon and other goods, that the course of the market may be the same as in the past. The wool industry is looking a little better at the factory end just now after one of the worst summers in many years. Like the cotton mills, the wool factories have felt high cost, low prices and hard competition. Prices of goods are still low but some signs point to more activity.

One of those side-lines important to some farmers is the honey crop. Prices of honey have been too low for some time owing to cheap sugar but the tendency in late Fall is slightly upward in the North and Middle West. Honey is quoted in different parts of the country from 5 to 10 cents per pound, according to locality and kind. Producers are encouraged by good demand owing to the small quantity held over from the 1927 crop. The new crop, except in parts of the South, seems to be lighter than usual. The scanty Fall flow compelled more feeding than usual in most northern sections.

The peanut crop is a heavy one and has a greater proportion than usual of the large sizes. For that reason, the large shelled nuts are expected to be cheaper than last season. Many of the southern and south-central farmers depend largely on this product as a cash crop. Just now they are worrying about the tariff on which the Commission is about to make its report to the President who has the power to change the tariff rate up to 50 per cent on the present rates of 3 cents per pound for unshelled and 4 cents for shelled peanuts. G. B. F.

How I Supply Winter Green Food

My two best methods of supplying green food for poultry during Winter is a small patch of Alfalfa on one side of the poultry house and Crimson clover on the other.

In the Middle, Eastern and Southern States either will furnish some green pickings nearly every month in the year, both of which are great egg-producers.

Other green stuff is vegetables. I always have a good Spring, Summer, Fall and early Winter garden, having an abundant supply of cabbage, salads, beets, turnips, etc., all of which are fine Winter green feed and help greatly to increase the yield in the egg basket when eggs are generally high priced.

Sometimes during the Winter in severe spells when the above stuff becomes scarce, I use sprouted oats, Alfalfa and clover leaves moistened. I find these are good when other stuff is scarce. Taking everything in consideration, I would not really give my Alfalfa and clover grazing patches for all the other green stuff combined, as I secure more Winter eggs from this source than from any other. Then, again, this grazing or picking also gives daily exercise which is very essential for poultry at all times and especially during the Winter months when the ground is free of snow and weather not too cold.

Virginia. W. H. H.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dec. 1-8. — International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-6. — Michigan State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Waters-Klingman Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dec. 4-6.—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, annual meeting Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec. 6-8.—New Haven, Conn., Poultry Show Association, State Armory, New Haven.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn., Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Dec. 12-13. — Connecticut Pomological Society annual meeting, in old State House, Hartford. H. C. C. Miles, Secy., Milford, Conn.

Dec. 12-14.—Illinois State Horticultural Society, annual meeting Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana, Ill.

Dec. 12-15.—Vineland, N. J., Poultry Show and judging exhibit.

Jan. 9-10, 1929. — New York State Nurserymen's Association, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

Mar. 20, 1929. — Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

Apr. 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Apr. 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis., James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual sale, East St. Louis, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' annual Angus sale, Galesburg, Ill. M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale, W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis., James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis., James R. Garver, manager.

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∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL 10 mos.; intense May Rose blood; from accredited herd. Also Registered Berkshire Pigs, 2 and 3 mos. old. F. N. Lebaron, 44 So. Central Avenue, Wallaston, Mass.

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20 Head Farrow Cows
30 Head Yearling and Two Year Old Heifers
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20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

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FOR SALE—My Entire Herd of Registered Ayrshires Numbering 25 Head
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150 head tuberculin tested Wisconsin Dairy Cows always on hand, consisting of every milking breed.

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THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

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1000 Bred Ewes 700 choice large black faced ewes, yearlings to four year olds. 300 right good large Michigan Delaine ewes, same ages. All bred to strictly choice Shropshire rams and priced right. A. B. CHAPMAN & SONS, South Rockwood, Mich. 25 miles south of Detroit, Mich.

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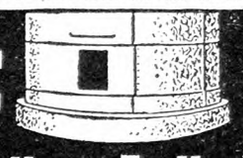

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OHIO Improved Chester Whites Registered. Choice Pigs, $8.75 up. Pairs no-akin. Big litters. Easy feeders. Quick growers. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

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All ages. Grand Champion Breeding. Price reasonable.
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PIGS Chester White, Berkshire and Duroc and some mixed 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8-10 weeks old, $5.00. Pure bred and high grade pigs, $6.00. C. L. TAYLOR Wyalusing, Pa.

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Chester and Berkshire—Yorkshire and Chester crossed, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8 to 9 week old, $4.00 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W.

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AT A LOW PRICE
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.75
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - $4.00
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.75
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Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
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Nubian Milk Goats from the Northern Herd—largest and best herd in U. S. A. Doe and Buck kids, yearlings; mature stock. One very large hornless yearling Saanan Buck. All stock guaranteed, return if they don't suit you. 1928 Fall Price List will tell you about them. Visitors welcome
WILLET RANDALL, *The Ark*, North Creek, N. Y.

Toggenburg and Saanan Goats
Pure Blood and Grades. CHAS. A. STROH, Milford, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Ped. Nubian Buck from Northern Herd. Major W. C. Waggoner, M. D., 150 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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PERCHERONS 7 mos. Stallion and Mare, $125 each—others at reasonable prices. WM. A. REID OXFORD, PA.

Shetland Ponies All ages, both sex. Special Prices for Christmas, order at once. Also one good Saddle Horse. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, O.

A Farmer's Opinions

FARM LAND TRANSFERS.—Land sales are not numerous in any State, but their number is slowly increasing in various regions. Not much ado in publicity is made over them. The reported prices per acre are well below pre-war averages for the areas concerned. In most cases the buyers are men of farm experience who will occupy and farm the properties. What may be called a new crop of farmers gradually is taking possession of or operating the better grades of agricultural real estate. If the bulk of eastern farm lands falling within these grades doesn't advance in price and, by its output under skillful handling, justify continued advances in value during the next ten years, I miss my guess.

OUR SOIL FERTILITY PROBLEM.—Sour, worn, depleted soils are in part responsible for the feeble state of the farm land market. In every farming area in the East, South, Southeast, Mid-West and Northwest an incalculably large loss of plantfood has occurred since prairie land was plowed for the first time and wooded land cleared for cultivation. Soil fertility is the farmer's capital stock, his basic raw material. If the supply of it in his land be deficient, he cannot grow large yields of good quality until he restores the elements, humus and bacterial populations which it has lost. Fortunately, this can be done in less than 10 years, except in regions where, as in some parts of Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana, washing has gullied vast tracts until they are practically ruined. In five years the general run of impoverished, unprofitable farms could be "brought back" to a marked extent under a course of restorative treatment that any farmer of average capacity could apply—if it would pay him to do so. So long, however, as the farming industry remains in its present economic condition, there is no incentive to spend money and time in renewing soils; they are more likely to be abandoned. For the same reason the best soils are not being maintained. I have seen in the past six months hundreds of farms which, having been "milked" but unfed for many years, have degenerated into naked skeletons of what they used to be. Farming in the United States has been from the outset a mining profession. We have been removing and selling soil fertility until in thousands of cases we can't mine enough of it now to pay the labor cost involved.

A WEST VIRGINIA APPLE TREE.—Geo. A. Squires, Preston Co., W. Va., writes: "Recently you said that 'it would be interesting to know where the largest and oldest apple tree is in the United States.' An apple tree on my farm has three main branches which leave the trunk at the same height (about five feet from the ground). Around the trunk, a foot from the ground, the tree measures 105 inches. The largest branch, a foot from the trunk, measures 70 inches, the next largest 55 inches, and the third 35 inches. This was a large tree when I was a small boy. My grandfather settled here in 1837."

EAST AND WEST.—Many things that one sees on farms and in towns and cities in the East prove that it was far along in years before the Mid-West had cut its first teeth. Several buildings in Ithaca, N. Y., were erected before the corn belt farm that I was born on was cleared. In that fine little city, richly favored by its surrounding scenery, there are many noble elms that must be close to 100 years old. Almost every region through which one travels by motor on main roads in the East is beginning to assume that finished, hand-tooled appearance which glorifies English landscapes at their best. Recently Bill and I, in his car, drove across Staten Island, over a magnificent new bridge to Perth Amboy, and down into Monmouth Co., N. J., where much of the country, with its well-kept homes, trees, hedges, gardens and orchards, is unexcelled in its man-made adornments. Roads that run up and down and wind and turn through woods and along privet hedges, clean orchards, green rye and little fields of corn are a constant delight to one accustomed to prairies roads. Where New Jersey asserts itself and rises up out of swamps, it is one of the fairest and finest combinations of usefulness and beauty that America can boast.

EYE-POWERS.—In one of his moments of far vision, W. H. P. of Massachusetts declared that man possesses what amounts to a double set of eyes. With the outer eye he sees mechanically and automatically, after the fashion of a camera lens, while with the inner eye he sees thoughtfully and understandingly, beneath the surface of objects. Many things, we have learned, are not what they appear to be; they are artfully designed to deceive. How well and how often they do, are indicated every week in the Publisher's Desk by people whom profiting deceivers have swindled. All the time and everywhere man needs X-ray eyes with which to discern what lies under the bark, next to the cambium layer. In their struggle for survival, money and power, a lot of men whose inner eyes are clouded distribute lures, baits and false appearances in the highways, byways and footpaths by which the public travels.

"GOOD TO BE ALIVE."—It is well always to remember that good, honest people are living contentedly and many gladly in every community. Every generation has been pained by the rapidity with which the world was going to the dogs. Big rascals and small ones have always preyed upon the industrious and thrifty. It is better to trust than to suspect, but some of us do both. Sincere cheerfulness in faces and in spoken and written words is seldom far to seek. It is a pleasure to quote as follows from a letter written Nov. 4 by M. M. Hunt, Barton Co., Mo.: "Yesterday heavy snowflakes whitened the landscape, temporarily. The trees were scarcely changed in color from their Summer green. The tree masses along the creek were good to look upon. The Autumn colors blended, yet they were half-veiled by the snow. This clear, cool morning I got on the western mare and rode down toward the timber pasture. The grass was frosted; a field of wheat, finger-high, showed dewy-green where the sun had melted the snow; the creek rippled over limestone and gravel-barred shallows; the persimmon trees bore flaming spurts of creeper on their trunks; the cows headed for their morning feed. I was glad to be alive, and reluctant to leave the woodland, but a look at the sun warned that I must hurry back or the children would be late at Sunday school."

CONCORD GRAPES.—Prof. H. B. Tukey of the New York Experiment Station in THE R. N.-Y. last week implied by his fine enthusiasms and critical taste that several varieties of grapes excel one another in those primary characteristics which delight the palate. He appraised and compared other qualities and points of fruit, stem, foliage and vine to which the grape owes its high and deserved prominence, ancient and modern, in the world's horticulture. Whether through accident, intention or the overwhelming evidence of facts, he left the Concord where he found it: at the head of the list, as a commercial variety for the East. It has long been my favorite among the cultivated sorts, possibly because it was the first of these to which I had access in boyhood. Of course, there was no grape quite so acceptable to the taste of a farm boy long ago as the wild one, when fully ripe, to which he climbed his way 45 feet up a tree in the woods after school. If there ever was a better grape than a particular wild sort that one boy liked best, it was the Concord that grew in a garden never to be forgotten. Concords have not deteriorated, according to the test that one likes to apply. Early in October an expressed basketful from the 35-acre vineyard of H. J. Brant in Erie Co., Pa., strengthened my loyalty to this good, old, dependable variety. Better grapes may be grown, but they needn't be.

FROM COLLEGE TO FARM. — For five years Mr. Brant was in the Wisconsin College of Agriculture's extension service. His work in swine husbandry was competent and conscientious. He was ambitious to own a farm and work for himself, and, before it was too late, he made a change. In the past Summer he took charge of a farm that he had bought in Pennsylvania. On Oct. 18 he wrote this: "Everything has worked out very satisfactorily. We and our little girl have been here more than three months, and like it better every day. Your comments on Lancaster County in this State were interesting to me. I've heard a great deal about it, and hope some day to see it. My grapes are going to market through our local organization, the Keystone Co-operative Grape Association. The quality in this area is good—better than the prices. I have to learn the grape business from the beginning. With the assistance of a young Polish-American, I am doing all my own farm work." Mr. Brant made his college work a means to an end; he lived simply, saved money and purchased a farm.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—Only about one-third of the farmers in my county are joiners or followers. Of these, many don't farm; they are good-natured city and town "boosters" for everything that is proposed, planned or done to "help the farmer." "Helping the farmer" has been under way a long time. What's his situation today? How much has he been helped? . . . When I get up mornings, I like to face the rising sun; it greets and cheers me. At noon I'm glad to see the sun hanging right over the stable; it pours sunshine through the kitchen and dining-room windows, bathes the geraniums, and gives us the time by which to set the clock. In the evening when the sun slips below the horizon, it bids me a friendly good-night and assures me that it will see me the next morning. It never lies. The sun is a friend that a man can depend on. . . . I've seen many a man here in this gray-clay country who apparently hadn't found and "married" the right farm, or else the farm hadn't "caught" the right man. . . . Over in Indiana not long ago Walter Olson, an Illinois farm boy, husked 26.6 bushels of corn in one hour and 20 minutes, winning first in a national contest, in which 14 State champion huskers competed. Walter is 28 years old, weighs 176 lbs. and stands five feet eight inches high. About 15,000 people saw the contest. Some of the contestants lost motion by working excitedly. Walter was fast but steady. He was under fine control all the time. That seems to win everywhere. D. C. W.

Tonic cow was Handicapped but wins by $45.27

A TEN months' competition on our Research Farm was staged between these two cows to determine the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic on milk production.

Contest began in fall of 1927. Cows were same age and condition. They were stabled together and had the same care and feed. The feed consisted of 6 parts ground corn, 6 parts ground oats, 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part oil meal and roughage (mixed hay and silage).

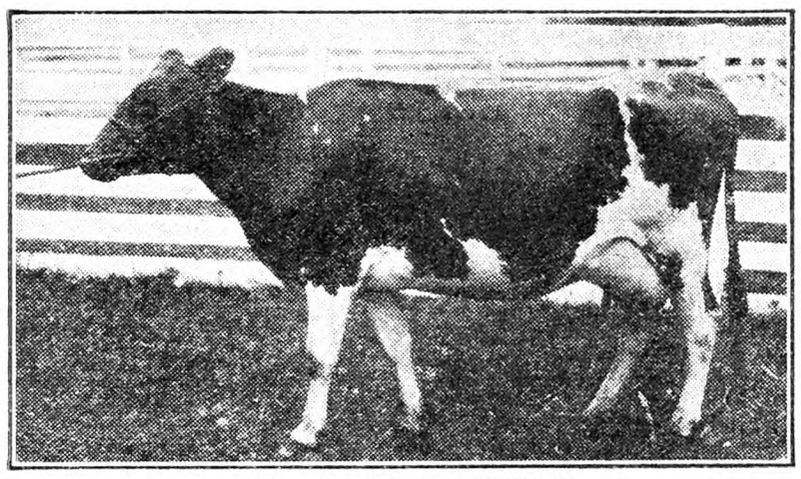
One cow freshened September 15th, the other August 11th. October was observation month. The cow freshening in September made a profit in October, the usual peak of production month, of $28. Butter fat rating 4%. This cow was selected to receive the Tonic in the ensuing contest.

The other cow made a profit in October, her second month after freshening, of $36.81. Butter fat rating 5%. She did not receive Tonic.

The Weaker Cow Selected to Receive Tonic

Notice that the low producer, according to the October observation, was chosen to receive the Tonic. She began with a clear handicap of $8.81 against her.

This cow got Tonic



This cow did not get Tonic

The Tonic Cow's Record for Nine Months

	Pounds of Milk	B. F.	Profit
November	945.5	4.5	$25.72
December	1029.9	5.0	30.88
January	1022.7	5.5	31.42
February	924.6	4.8	24.02
March	973.3	5.1	27.15
April	945.6	5.1	26.96
May	953.9	4.9	26.89
June	890.1	5.2	28.10
July	813.0	5.4	24.69
Total	8498.6		$245.83

Non-Tonic Cow's Record for Nine Months

	Pounds of Milk	B. F.	Profit
November	862.2	5.2	$25.41
December	756.3	5.4	21.39
January	761.9	5.6	21.75
February	735.6	5.8	21.79
March	746.2	5.5	20.75
April	752.9	5.3	20.45
May	775.6	5.0	20.67
June	799.2	4.9	24.97
July	765.4	4.9	23.38
Total	6955.3		$200.56

The figures show that the low producer in October gave 1543.3 pounds more milk than the other cow during the remaining nine months when she had Improved Stock Tonic added to her feed.

They also show that while her October profits ran $8.81 behind the other cow, yet she overcame this handicap and produced $45.27 more profit than the other cow in the nine months when she had the advantages of Tonic.

The cost of the Tonic in this test was $4.50. It returned in extra profits just about ten times its cost. This Tonic will do as much for your cows. No other investment will return in profits so many times its cost.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is not a feed. It does not take the place of feed and no feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. No additional salt or other minerals are required, for they are present in Stock Tonic in all-sufficient quantities.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—*all combined in one product*

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 90 days and see what it will mean to you in increased production and profits. It costs but 50c per cow per month. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get your 90 days' supply now. Figure 15 lbs. for each cow.

RESEARCH FARM — DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated — ASHLAND, OHIO

Giving Medicine to Animals

Dr. A. S. ALEXANDER

When it is necessary to give an animal a large dose of liquid medicine, popularly called a "drench," it is highly important that it be properly administered else serious and even fatal mechanical pneumonia may be caused. That occurs when some of the medicine "goes the wrong way" into the windpipe and lungs and there is no certain remedy. In one instance we were called to see a sick horse and found the animal in a dying condition, gasping for air and suffering agonies. The attendant had given the horse a quart of raw linseed oil *by way of a nostril.* Nature never intended fluids to go that way and the dose administered scarcely could help going into the windpipe and lungs. In another instance a quart of *brine* had been similarly administered. Both horses died. Brine is poisonous, anyhow, and given by way of a nostril would be certain to kill the horse. In still another instance we found a valuable cow in a dying condition, an ignoramus having hoisted its head with a rope and poured down two quarts of Epsom salt solution. A cow cannot swallow when its head is elevated. The head should not be raised, but should be held in practically a straight line with the neck for the administration of a drench. The horse's head may be elevated, sufficiently to prevent liquid from running out of its mouth, and the elevating should be done in a correct manner. It is also dangerous to set a sheep or lamb on its rump and raise its head to receive a drench; also to pour much liquid into a hog's mouth when it is squealing lustily when being held for the drenching act. Let us suggest correct methods of drenching.

Back a horse into a stall and elevate its head by means of a noose of soft cotton rope fitted around the upper incisor or pincher teeth, under the upper lip. Throw the free end of the rope over an overhead beam; elevate the head sufficiently and then hold it there by means of the rope. Do not raise the head by means of a pitchfork inserted in the halter, or by pulling the halter rope toward the haymow, or tying a rope to the noseband of the halter and pulling that upward. If many horses have to be drenched it is well to keep on hand a drenching outfit composed of an ice-tongs shaped hook fitted with a small pulley attached by two short chains to the handles of the hook. Through the pulley thread the small cotton rope, having a padded running noose on one end. Grab an overhead beam between the sharp jaws of the tongs; then the pulley and rope will hang downward so that the noose may be fitted on the horse's upper teeth and the head elevated and held there, as already described. Now stand on a box or chair at the horse's right side and pour into the right side of its mouth an ounce or two of the liquid drench, by means of a rubber drenching bottle, long-necked bottle with rubber hose fitted on its neck, or a drenching horn. If the medicine is not quickly swallowed, small doses being successively poured into the mouth, rub the roof of the horse's mouth with the neck of the bottle or finger tips. Nevel pull out the tongue or squeeze the throat. Doing so interferes with swallowing. A horse hates to swallow oil. If that or any liquid is not swallowed, after doing the palate rubbing suggested, pour a teaspoonful of cold water into a nostril and swallowing will occur as soon as the water strikes the throat. No harm is done by the teaspoonful dose of cold water given by way of a nostril. Give the small doses, repeated, very slowly and carefully and no bad results should follow such drenching. Let the head down at once, if the horse begins coughing, and wait a few minutes before resuming the drenching process.

Stanchion a cow for drenching, or snub it up to a fence post. If fractious, it may be held in place by squeezing it lightly between the gate and fence, after pulling the head up to the gate post. Have an assistant hold the cow's head by the horns or ears in about a straight line with its neck, if the animal is difficult to control. Stand on the left side of the cow's head; pass the left hand over the cow's face and into her mouth and hold the head in that position. Do not pull the head around toward the operator, as swallowing cannot readily be done in that position. Do not hold the head still by grasping the partition (septum) between the nostrils. Do not pull out the tongue. Administer the drench, slowly and carefully, in repeated one or two ounce doses. If more than one quart bottle of liquid has to be administered, as usually is the case where a full dose of liquid physic is given, wait five minutes or more before administering the contents of the second bottle. Free the head at once, if coughing occurs. Drenching of cattle is now much less popular than it used to be. The veterinarian prefers to give small doses af alkaloidal drugs by means of a hypodermic syringe, rather than the old-fashioned heroic doses of Epsom or Glauber salt in water. There is always a certain amount of danger when the copious fluid drench is administered.

Stand a sheep or lamb on all-fours to receive a dose of liquid medicine. Do not set it on its rump, as sometimes advised. A small sheep may be straddled by the operator and its head held about straight with the line of its neck, in such a way that nothing will impede easy swallowing of the liquid administered from a bottle, with a rubber tube on its neck, or funnel, tube and nozzle, or dose syringe. Give the medicine very slowly and carefully, in small repeated amounts of the entire drench to be administered. Many lambs and sheep have been killed by careless drenching.

Snub a hog up to a post to receive liquid medicine from a long-nozzled dose syringe, or bottle with rubber tube attachment. Give the medicine in small quantities, especially if the hog is squealing. Try to quiet it as much as possible before beginning the administration of medicine. One plan is to let a hog chew on an old shoe or rubber having a hole cut in its toe and then pour the medicine, slowly, into the shoe.

Give a dog fluid medicine by means of a dose syringe, or pull out one of its cheeks to form a cup and slowly pour the fluid into that, in repeated small doses.

Gasoline Power for Pump

I have a well about 50 ft. deep, and have installed a hand force pump with working barrel about 40 ft. from top. The pump is equipped with a pump jack and I want to use a gasoline engine for pumping the water through an aerator. The pulley on the engine is 8 in. and on the pump jack it is 6 in. Will you advise me the proper size of pulleys to use on the engine and the pump jack, and the length of belt to obtain the best results? The engine is 1½ horsepower, which has previously been in use on a milking machine. Is not this engine of sufficient size for pumping the water for a aerator?

New York. H. P. H.

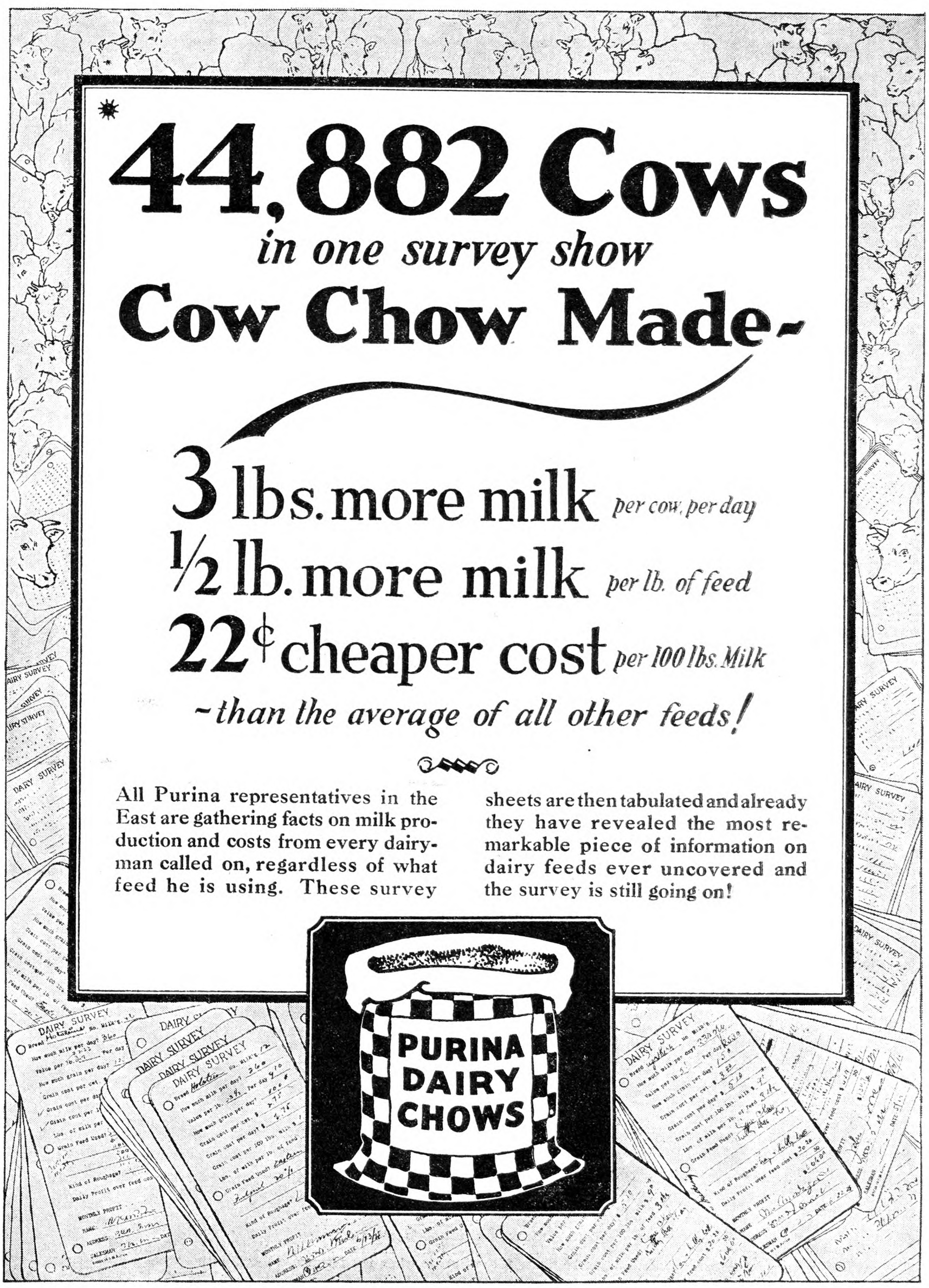
The gear ratio of the pump jack and the speed of the engine were omitted from the question, therefore the reply will have to be based upon an assumed engine speed and an assumed gear ratio for the pump jack.

Most pump jacks have a gear ratio of five to one, that is the belt wheel makes five revolutions for each revolution made by the crank. Where this is the case the belt wheel should run at about 200 R.P.M. A 1½-horsepower gas engine usually runs at approximately 500 R.P.M. With this engine speed, and belting direct from the engine to the jack, a 4-in. pulley on the engine and a 10-in. pulley on the jack would give the proper speed to the pump, about 40 strokes per minute. By using a 15-in. pulley on the jack, the 6-in. pulley could be retained on the engine and secure the same speed.

An engine of this size, if in reasonably good condition, will have sufficient power to handle this pumping job easily.

R. H. S.

A TOURIST is a person who thinks a farmer wouldn't care if somebody took a dozen ears of corn.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



*These figures are by no means complete. The same survey is now being conducted all over the United States.

PURINA MILLS

827 Gratiot Street
St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

Checking Up the Season's Business

This year, our green peas were very successful. We picked about 60 bushels of peas and sold them for from $3.60 to $4 per bushel. We consider that a profitable crop. Of course they were sold at retail. Our shell beans yielded about 75 bushels, at $1.50 a bushel; then the frost came and destroyed as many more. This was a good deal our fault, as we did not get them planted as early as we knew it was best to do. So that must be charged up against bad management. We had five or six rows of Golden Bantam corn, which came very late on our clay land, but we enjoyed it more than any other one thing which we had. In the cellar there is a shelf loaded with jars of it and we also sold quite a little of it. The beets which we transplanted from the greenhouse were the first to be sold around here as local ones. Our second sowing was lost in the weeds. Carrots did very well, but it took a week of steady weeding to save the patch, and such weeds! So thicks you could almost walk on them. Our cabbage is all gone, some for cash and some for the staples which are packed away in the closet for Winter use. What a comfortable feeling it gives one to see the sagging shelves, loaded with good things stored away for Winter! We should not go hungry if husbands did lose their jobs. At least few have that assurance that live in the city. We are thankful for our lot.

We cannot point to a very profitable season for our hard work, and yet in comparison with others in our class, I think we are fully as well off, if not better. We may not have as fine clothes or as nice a car as some of our city friends, but what we have is paid for, and we do not have to worry about installments on this and that and the other. The cellar has apples, potatoes, carrots, celery, and all our canned goods in it, and could not very well hold much more. Pickles, with their spicy smell, are simmering on the back of the stove, and mincemeat will be made soon, so that it may have a chance to "set" awhile before Thanksgiving.

I suppose folks will be interested to know how our greenhouse did for us this year. We can say that we have sold more annual plants than we ever did before, and we hope by another year to increase that number by as many more.

The Fall has seen us quite busy with landscape work, both construction and care-taking, with all the changes that follow a year's blooming. A garden-lover must change things over quite often, particularly if it is a woman, just to "see how it will look." Husband has had his first job away from home this Fall, and hopes to make enough of a success of it so that he may get more. It is in a wealthy suburb of Boston, and he feels justly proud of being asked to do the work.

In our work we have one failure to point to. Our celery, of which we had quite a bit, has been entirely destroyed by this freezing weather, so unexpected and early. Everything we have been able to do to prevent its freezing and thawing has come to nothing. The local thermometers have registered as low as eight above zero, for several consecutive mornings, and we were not prepared to cope with anything of the sort.

Now Christmas is staring us in the face. What do farm women in our circumstances, that is without much actual money, do when it comes gift-giving time? There are always so many friends whom we wish to remember, but we cannot always find the means. Of course I do a great deal of sewing, and in that way can do a great deal more than I could otherwise. All kinds of underwear for young girls and women, doll's clothes for the little girls, or a new little dress, braided rugs are much appreciated nowadays, and canned things to those who will find them useful. But what about brothers, boy cousins, and other men relatives? I find them the hardest to plan for. I would love to find some suggestions in our R. N.-Y. that would be useful and yet have the holiday look.

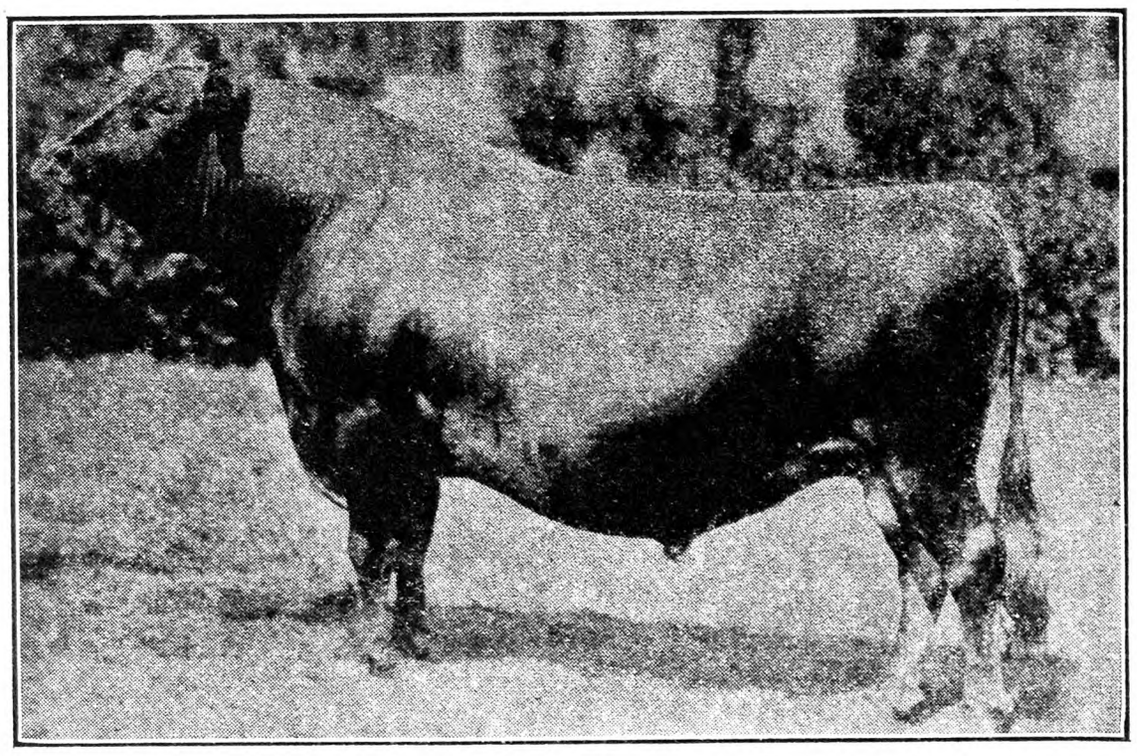
I have talked about everything from green corn to doll's clothes, but that is the way an evening's conversation is likely to go, when everybody is comfortable and secure for the chilly night. Do other folks living on farms enjoy that life as much as we do? We have a radio, which we enjoy at times, but only once in a while, as there is so much of the entertainment that is worthless in our estimation. We find our chief pleasure in talking and reading aloud and in between times perhaps playing games and the like. Reading aloud seems to be terribly old-fashioned among most of our friends, but we find it so much fun, and not altogether without some good results. I think last Winter we got the most pleasure from the reading of "Ben Hur" of anything that we did. This year we are planning on long evenings of similar stories, and we do not dread the long Winter quite so much, when we forget the unpleasantness of tingling fingers, and think of popcorn and apples and a good book around a warm fire. MRS. R. A. B.

Maine.

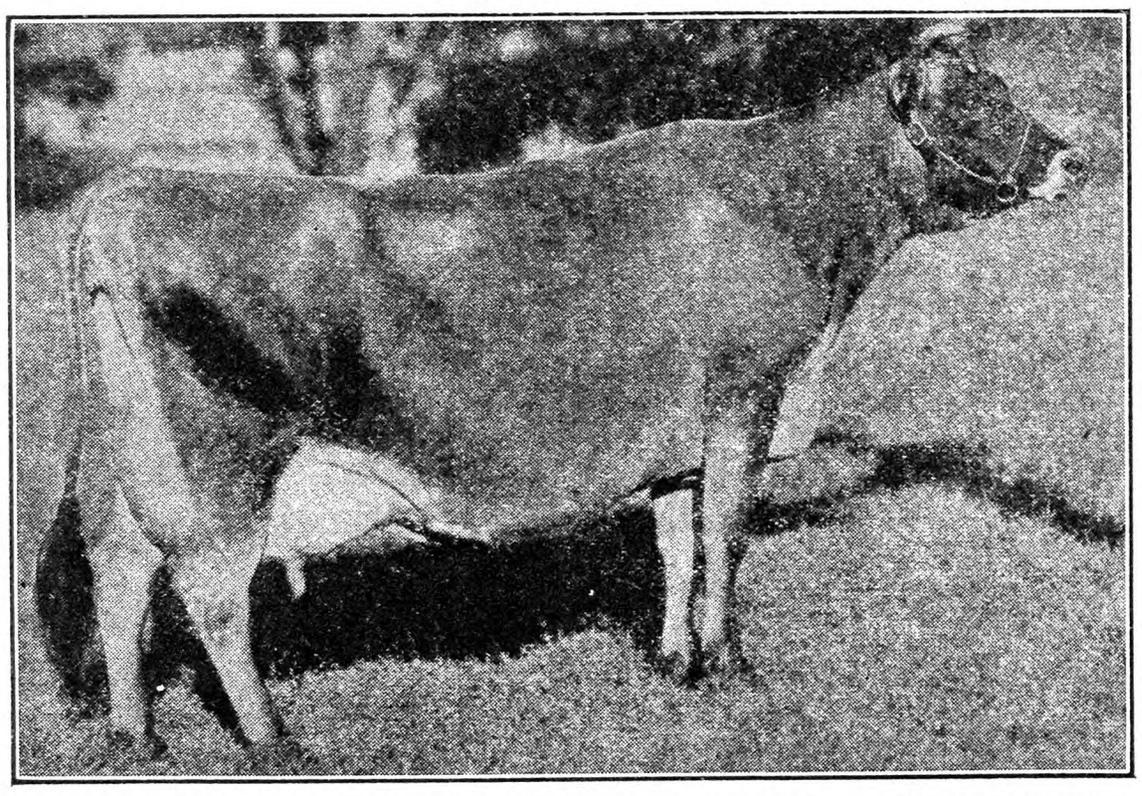
Two Jersey Celebrities

Fern's Rochette Noble, owned by Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J., was the grand champion Jersey bull at the recent National Dairy Exposition in Memphis, Tenn. This is the third time that he has won the honor. His sire Fern's Wexford Noble was grand champion at the National in 1922, 1923 and 1924.

Imp. Mytilda's Belle was the grand champion female at the 1928 National. She has an official production record of 10,680 lbs. of milk and 567.74 lbs. of butterfat, made in 305 days, with calf. She is owned and was exhibited by Taft Ranch, Taft, Tex. A. J. C. C.



Fern's Rochette Noble 193001, *Grand Champion Jersey Bull at National Dairy Exposition*, 1928



Imp. Mytilda's Belle 699929, *Grand Champion Jersey Cow at National Dairy Exposition*, 1928

Combating the Corn-borer

The corn borer is the most serious menace that confronts the corn grower today. While the quarantine and effective combative methods have materially checked the depredations of the borer during the past two years, some sections are yet infested to some extent with it. Even in these sections that have been pretty well cleaned of the borer, the farmer must be ever vigilant against further invasions of the pest.

Winter is a good time to aid in checking the borer if there is not too much snow on the ground. When the ground and the stalks are frozen, the stalks may be easily broken off close to the ground because of their brittle condition.

A heavy pole or timber will neatly break the stalks close to the surface. Later they can be raked and burned. Many farmers plow their stalks under in the Fall but some pick the ears and leave the stalks standing until Spring.

The Winter method of breaking the stalks and disposing of them by burning is not only an effective method of controlling the borer but the work can be done during the farmer's slack season. That will mean just that much less labor to be done in the Spring when the farmer is facing a hard, busy season.

Wyoming Co., N. Y. H. B. POOLE.

Hogs and Corn

While one of your correspondents is waiting for "some economist to rise and explain why hogs are high when corn is low, and low when corn is high," perhaps he would be interested in an observation or so on that matter from a corn belt farmer.

It is generally understood that a short corn crop for the United States as reported by the Federal department of agriculture, does not necessarily mean a high price for corn at the grain markets. That is determined by the size of the corn crop in that part of the corn belt readily available to the grain markets on the score of freight rates. The Western and Southwestern rim of this area is roughly outlined as east of the Missouri River and north of St. Louis.

When that region has a bountiful crop, the price of corn then and generally over the country is apt to be low. In such circumstances the corn belt farmer brings out his farm almanac and turns to the chapter on hog-corn ratios, and it looks to him as though corn fed into hogs would bring more money than corn shipped to market. Furthermore, there is the expense of husking and cribbing a large crop. Forthrightly, as a starter, he sets out to hog down a bit larger corn acreage than usual. The available local supply of pigs is soon exhausted. Indeed, under the stimulus of a larger than usual crop of corn, there is no longer any appreciable local supply of feeder hogs, and thereupon he turns to that fringe of country to the south, west and north of the corn belt where grain-farming is too precarious or limited to make the feeding of the finished hog a profitable farm enterprise, but where the natural feeds, climate and topography make it ideal for raising stock pigs weighing say about 100 lbs. Low-priced corn calls for hogs, and more hogs for the feedlot. They are brought into the corn belt from near and far. Thereupon that old idol "supply and demand" rears up on his hind legs with feet of clay and at his command we pay a constantly appreciating price for pigs until someone has the courage and sense to hang out a red lantern. For the present, corn is low and pigs are high on the corn belt farm.

With hogs at fair price, pigs high and corn low in price, the corn surplus begins to melt away. Less corn is coming to the grain markets and the price of corn begins to harden. Soon some farmers begin to find out they did not have as much corn as they thought they had. They shy; they run from a high feed bill. Their half-finished hogs are the first to begin the great unloading procession. Other farmers with more corn than hogs will continue to feed them until they are well past the most acceptable market weights. Meanwhile, the corn surplus increases the rate of its disappearance, since the larger the hogs get the more corn they eat. The price of corn steps right up, and the hogs step out. The stock yards markets are alive with hogs. Hogs are low and corn is high.

Greene Co., Ill. W. S. CORSA.

"WAS your garden a success this year?" "I should say so. My neighbor's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."—Credit Lost.

Scalding Hogs

Would you tell me the correct temperature the water should be to scald hogs?

Columbia Co., N. Y. W. N.

Many use 150 degrees, testing with a thermometer. Others try it by dipping in the hand. Their experience tells when it is just about the scalding heat. Another plan is to have the water a little hotter than 150, move the animals quickly in it and air. That is a little harder work but gives a quick and thorough scald if well done. Nothing in the hog dressing job is more discouraging than trying to scald in water that is too cool. The size of the animal has much to do with it. A good rule is to try 150 degrees and modify it as experience indicates.

Trespassing Pigeons

Could you tell me what one can do to prevent pigeons from pulling up peas and rye in the henyard? There is a flock of 40 that bother me—even entering my hen pen—for grain. Is there any law to help me? Z. O.

Essex County, Mass.

We do not know of any way that you can prevent those pigeons from getting into the poultry yard excepting covering over with wire. That might be possible if it is not very large. There is no law that we know to prevent this depredation. Of course, if you know who the owners of the pigeons are, you can protest to them. It may be that you have some local ordinance covering this form of trespass so it would be well to consult your village clerk who might know about this matter.

Travelling Blacksmith

I am sending you the enclosed picture and description of a blacksmith shop on wheels taken from a recent issue of the *Bee*, published in Newtown, Conn.

Fairfield Co., Conn. C. D. S.

We regret that the picture was too dim to be engraved. The legend under it was: "Joseph Busser of Redding Ridge and His Blacksmith Shop on Wheels."

The following comment is from the *Newton Bee*, and we are glad to spread the news about this artist of the forge and anvil:

No longer is it necessary for the farmer to journey several miles to a blacksmith shop to have Old Dobbin shod. They simply call Redding 17-3 on the phone and have Joseph Busser call at their barn and do the work. Mr. Busser is the originator of the blacksmith shop on wheels. Starting a number of years ago in a small way to do horseshoeing right at the farmer's own barn, he immediately met with success, and today, Mr. Busser has an up-to-date truck with a complete blacksmithing outfit including a forge that is second to none. His ability as a horseshoer is known far and wide and several years ago he turned out some hand forged shoes which showed the hand of a master craftsman. These shoes were exhibited at the fair and received first prize. The words, "Horseshoeing," on the side of his car are spelled with horseshoes and attract considerable attention.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Nov. 24, 1928.

Market, slow; comparisons with week ago: beef steers, 25 to 50c lower on about steady with Monday's closing prices, inbetween grades showing most decline; top, $13.50; average weight, 1,365 lbs.; bulk of sales, $11 to $12.25. She stock sharing steer decline; bulls steady; all cutters about steady; bulk sausage bulls, $8.75 to $10; heifers, $10.25 to $11.50; butcher cows, $7.75 to $9; cutters, $5 to $6. Stockers and feeders, slow; better grades, steady; weaker tendency on common and medium grades; most sales, $9.25 to $11. Calves, weak, 50 to 75c lower; top vealers, $17.75.

Hogs, 25 to 50c lower; top westerns, $10.

Turkeys, receipts, one car from Virginia; active, fully steady; price range, 47 to 50c per pound live weight.

Receipts for week ending Nov. 24, 1928: Cattle, 164 cars; 53 Virginia, 32 St. Paul, 18 Chicago, 15 Canada, 14 West Virginia, 9 Maryland, 6 Buffalo, 4 St. Louis, 4 Pennsylvania, 2 New York, 2 Kentucky, 1 Tennessee, 1 North Carolina, 1 Ohio, 1 Pittsburgh, 1 Michigan; containing 4,682 head, 372 trucked in; total cattle, 5,054 head; 2,619 hogs, 631 calves, 79 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 204 cars, containing 5,959 head, 204 trucked in; total cattle, 6,163 head, 225 calves, 2,129 hogs, 330 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.25 to $13.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., 12.25 to $13.75; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.25 to $13.75; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12.25; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11.25; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $7.75 to $9.75; good, $6.50 to $7.75; common to medium, $5.25 to $6.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.25.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.25 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7 to $9.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.50 to $13; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.50 to $10.50; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.25 to $12.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.25 to $10.25.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15.25 to $17.75; medium, $12.75 to $15.25; cull and common, $7.50 to $12.75.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $9.50 to $10; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $9.50 to $10; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $7.50 to $9.25.

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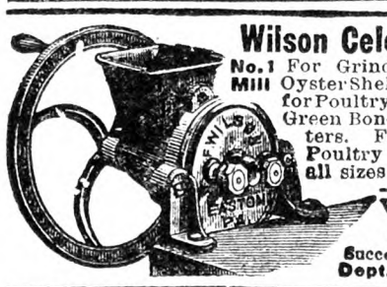
C.A.S. FORGE WORKS, Box 505 SARANAC, MICH.



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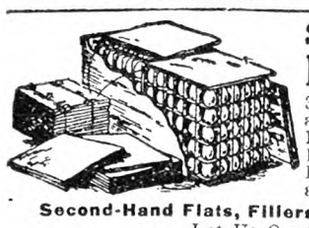

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100% PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN DIRECT. Breeding cockerels decendants of Storrs contest winners, sired by males from better than 300-egg record dams. Priced reasonable. Also breeding stock, chicks and eggs. Satisfaction or money back. Send for catalog. **FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.**

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Hatches weekly, commencing Feb. 15th. Every hen in our flock trapnested. Best grade of chicks only. *For Prices and Particulars Write*
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We are now booking orders for fall and winter delivery. Write for prices. **ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.**

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From dams with records 200 to 274 eggs. Send for catalog. **CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.**

Reid's Turkey Farm No blackhead for 15 years.
700 Bronze Birds. **FREEHOLD, N. J., Star Route.**

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BRONZE TURKEYS **JAMES HOWLAND Walton, N. Y.**

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at the Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Following is summary for week ending Nov. 21, 1928:

There seems to be no stopping the pullets entered in the eighteenth Storrs Laying Contest, for during the third week they came through with a production of a little better than 56 per cent. This is the best third week score ever made at Storrs, and it goes to show that these birds have been properly selected. Weather conditions continued to be ideal through most of the week. The production for the week was 3,927 eggs. This makes a total to date of 10,330 eggs. Up to the present time the hens have an average of 10 eggs, or one egg more than for the corresponding week last year.

For the third consecutive week George Lowry's pen of White Leghorns from Connecticut has captured first honors with a lay of 66 eggs. Out of a possible 210 eggs Lowry's pen has produced 191 or a yield of a little better than 90 per cent. A pen of R. I. Reds owned by Zephram LaBelle of Connecticut, and a pen of White Leghorns owned by Hanson's Leghorn Farm of Oregon, were tied for second place with a lay of 62 eggs each. Ebenwood Farm's White Wyandottes from Massachusetts, were third with a lay of 61 eggs. Fourth place went to a pen of Barred Rocks owned by Old Pickard Farm of Massachusetts. These birds produced 60 eggs.

In the shakeup this week we find that in the Barred Rock class R. C. Cobb's pen from Massachusetts, has moved up to first position, replacing R. Walter Bishop's pen from Connecticut. No changes have been recorded in the White Rocks, White Wyandottes, or White Leghorns. In the R. I. Red class, however, the pens of E. Newton Searles from Connecticut, and Homestead Farm from Connecticut, have dropped out of the race temporarily, and F. S. Chapin's pen from Massachusetts, has moved into third place.

During the week the White Leghorns led the field with a production of 62.3 per cent. Other varieties, which include the Australorps and White Minorcas, were second with a yield of 58.6 per cent. Next came the R. I. Reds with a yield of 57.2 per cent. The Wyandottes were fourth with the White Rocks and Barred Rocks following.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks. — R. C. Cobb, Mass., 148; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 140; P. B. Childs, Mass., 107.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 112; Harold F. Barber, Mass., 104.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 180; Thos. H. Matteson, R. I., 142.

R. I. Reds.—Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 170; Harold G. Colt, Conn., 157; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 157; F. S. Chapin, Mass., 154.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 191; Grantie Springs Farm, N. Y., 174; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 174; Tom Barron, England, 161; Westfield Poultry Farm, Mass., 158.

Number and per cent production by varieties: 70 White Rocks, 43.5 per cent; 80 White Wyandottes, 56.4; 140 Barred Rocks, 4.18; 240 R. I. Reds, 57.2; 450 White Leghorns, 62.3; 20 other varieties, 58.6; 1,000 average all varieties, 56.1.

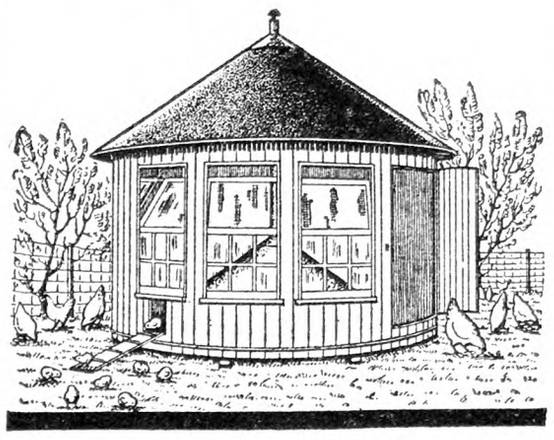
Total for the week, 3,927 eggs; total eggs to date, 10,330; best for week, pen 65, 66 eggs; best to date, pen 65, 191 eggs; average pen total, 103 eggs.

House for 500 Hens

Can you furnish me with plans for a chicken house that will hold 500 hens?
Ohio. G. B.

A poultry house should have from three to four square feet of floor space for each bird, the larger amount preferable, but its construction otherwise is so largely a matter of personal preference as to type and materials used that no plan can be said to be better than all others. The long, comparatively narrow, house has long been the type most built. Just why, I do not know. Square houses are preferred by some, and have advantages over the long buildings. One story houses are by far the most often used, but two or more story buildings are occasionally seen. I have never been able to learn why a two-story building is not suitable for poultry-keeping and suspect that here, as elsewhere, the tendency to follow established custom has much to do with building fashions.

It would not be practicable here to give full plans and specifications for poultry-houses but the various State experiment stations publish such plans in bulletin form and I suggest that you ask the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, at Columbia, Mo., for their publication on poultry-house construction describing their square laying house; one that I like. The N. Y. State Agricultural College at Ithaca, N. Y., and the N. J. Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., also are among the institutions publishing plans for poultry-house construction that you may doubtless get upon application. I should compare different plans and choose one that seemed best suited to my conditions. Your own agricultural college at Columbus may also publish such plans. M. B. D.



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Warmer—Safer—More Convenient
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"Harder" sidewalls are made of Cypress and attached to the bottom by regular tank construction, absolutely air tight, free from cracks. The Harder roof is built of Masonite, easily applied—no cracks, lasts forever. The floor is built of 1¾ in. matched spruce, warm, safe. The entire building is mounted on heavy skids convenient for moving. Harder brooder houses are not nailed together but are encircled with Harder hoops. Harder makes any size from 12 ft. diameter up.
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The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
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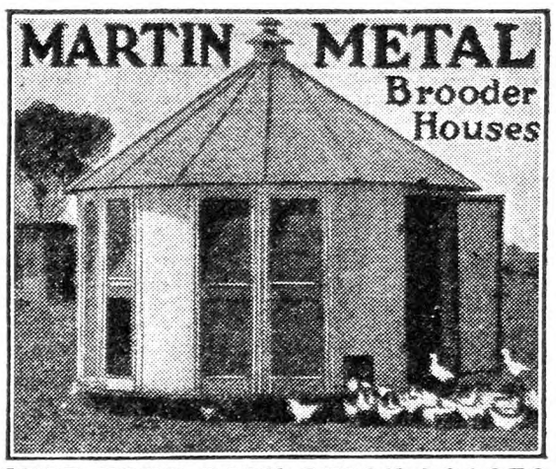

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Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."
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Equipped with "Cel-O-Glass" Windows
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STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.
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Maryland, '28, 2,341
We have trapnested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

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Leaders in egg production and show winners. Send your orders now for Feb., Mar. and Apr.
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CHIX **$13.00** per 100; **$62.50**—500; **$120**—1000
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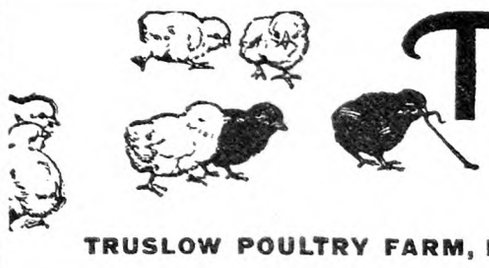

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I feel I can never repay you for your many favors. There is no magazine that can come up to THE R. N.-Y. in our estimation. Our home would not be complete without your paper, and shall always be a subscriber and a booster.
New Jersey. C. E. B.

This is in appreciation of advice relative to an easy-money correspondence course and at the same time suggested a plan by which the study of the subject might be taken up with a local school. It is always pleasant to receive the appreciation of a gratified friend.

Following an investigation conducted by Postmaster Alexander R. Abrahams and Post Office Inspector D. G. Sutherland, the Wilmington Manufacturing Co., 119 West Eleventh Street, was notified to discontinue business operations. The company was in the mail order business and sent letters to women in all parts of the country, urging them to do sewing at home, with the information that they could earn from $6.75 to $15.75 per dozen making coolie coats or beach wraps. The firm agreed to furnish the material and the women to do the sewing. In many instances there were delays in answering the letters and several waited weeks for the material and later when they submitted the finished product, they were advised the work was unsatisfactory. After collecting a mass of evidence and having several conferences with the manager, the post office authorities ordered the company to discontinue business.—Wilmington, Del., News.

This is the same work-at-home scheme exposed in Publisher's Desk a few weeks ago. It was a fraud on the face of it.

You evidently do not know how far the fame of Paul R. Hadley, Fanwood, N. J., has gone, and without any cost to him has become world famous, from his bunkum taken from the New York *World*. See enclosure from *Poultry World*, London. J. F. F.
New York.

Our London contemporary evidently swallowed the Hadley propaganda hook, line and sinker. We had previously been inclined to give the foreign publishers of agricultural and poultry papers credit for more conservatism than this article would indicate. The sex control disease-free claims are all presented in glowing colors. Dr. Dieffenbach is pictured as "aiding in the study" instead of having conducted the original experiments, and has repudiated Hadley's exploitation of his experiments.

Western Fur Farms, Denver, Col., sell breeding stock of Chinchilla rabbits to buy back all you raise at $4 each. My husband and I are getting old and unable to do farm work any longer. Do you think we could make a living any easier raising rabbits? I should be very glad of any advice or information you can give. MRS. E. F. S.
Missouri.

The first advice we would give to those who propose taking up the breeding of rabbits is "don't patronize any 'buy-back' schemes." Rabbits prove fairly profitable to some breeders and not to others, depending on the skill in handling them, the sources of cheap feed and the available market. Other conditions being favorable the essential element for success is to secure breeding stock from some reliable breeder, avoiding the "gyps" of the trade.

I desire information of the American Business Builders, Inc., 18 East 18th St., New York City, regarding their correspondence course for becoming a real estate specialist by home study. Are they a reliable school for that purpose? Are they a firm of their words, that will do what they say in their letters and booklets? I am rather interested in selling real estate, but as I am in need of some schooling before entering in that line of salesmanship, I thought I would write to you for some information about them before I invested $65 of hard-earned money in only a book and a few pieces of paper. I was stung by a like party a few years ago. The president and director of this Ostrander system is W. M. Ostrander. D. D. D.
Massachusetts.

Anyone who desires to learn Ostrander's way of conducting the real estate business will no doubt find his course interesting and instructive. Ostrander's system, as we know it, is to solicit advance fees from farm owners and after receiving such fees make no honest effort to sell the property. This is apparently the scheme Ostrander refers to in his advertising as having started with $5 capital out of which he made $100,000. This record was followed by a series of stock promotions, including stock in his real estate company, which resulted in a loss of every dollar his dupes invested in the worthless stocks. This part of his career was again followed by the promotion of lots in Lincoln, N. J., and Staten Island, by a process of baiting the victims of his stock promotion. We know of no one better qualified to impart advice and instructions along these lines than W. M. Ostrander.

I clipped the enclosed item from the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* of November 18, and as it states the law in regard to the subject matter of the article so correctly and succinctly, I thought I would forward it to you. No telling when some "Paunee Bill," aided and abetted by sundry and divers individuals with itching palms and consciences in an advanced state of cirrhosis, will be sending us, your readers, some more rayon neckties that look like a million dollars that we do not want, either to use or to be bothered with in remailing. In such case, when we appeal to you for advice, you can gives us a prescription for our mental pain and disturbance that covers the whole subject in a nutshell. A. B. O.
Illinois.

The newspaper item states that the receiver of unordered goods is under no obligations either to pay for or return such goods. If, however, the receiver makes any use of the goods or merchandise, then a moral and legal obligation is incurred. This item was published on the authority of the Better Business Bureau, of St. Louis, and is in full accord with the advice given in Publisher's Desk repeatedly. Acting on this advice the public has succeeded in making the scheme unprofitable and that is the surest way of killing any fraud.

On May 16, 1925 Samuel Perlman, of 851 Madison St., Wilmington, Del., came to my place of business, as he had often done before. This time he bought $64.80 worth of eggs from me and gave me his check for that amount on the Farmers' Bank at Wilmington, Del. The check came back protested. I went to Wilmington on the hunt for him. The bank told me he had moved to Philadelphia, and he had several bad checks come in. I have never heard from him since.
Maryland. M. G. S.

The above report is published for the guidance of other subscribers. If any reader can furnish us with the present address of Samuel Perlman, we shall very much appreciate it.

Misrepresentation of the powers of a "vaporizer and decarbonizer" for automobiles will be discontinued by copartners engaged in the manufacture of this substance. They have signed a stipulation agreement to that effect with the Federal Trade Commission.

Their advertising contained such statements as "Five Hundred Dollars per month selling a new patented Fuel Vaporizer guaranteed to save up to 50 per cent in gasoline;" "40 miles per gallon made with Ford car."—Federal Trade Commission, Washington.

The rediculous claims referred to have many times been exposed in this department. Since the offending individuals and firms agreed to discontinue making such unwarranted claims the Federal Trade Commission does not disclose the names. The concerns in this line that have previously been criticized in Publisher's Desk on the strength of similar claims are:

J. A. Stransky, Pukwana, S. D.
Super, Milwaukee, Wis.
James May, Western Specialty Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

A man wants me to start black fox farming. My father warned me against black fox, silver fox, guinea pig, etc., enterprises, as being uncertain ventures. Please advise. E. B.
Pennsylvania.

The father as usual is wise in his cautious advice given the son. Fox farming is a precarious enterprise at best, and a young man having no previous experience in the breeding and caring for the animals would be more likely than not to make a failure of the business. And the price of foxes for breeding purposes runs into such a large amount of money that few can afford the experiment. To experiment with guinea pigs would not prove so disastrous in case of failure. Poultry is more prosaic, but in our estimation more likely to pay dividends.

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NOW ON
Our great December Sale now in full swing. Prices at rock bottom. Savings from $15 to $100 per Silo. Get full details today. You can gain nothing by waiting. You can save much by acting. Sale positively ends January 1st.
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Your choice of Craine Triple Wall, Crasco Wood Stave, Tapestry Tile and Concrete Silos—all reduced. Now—before it slips your mind drop us a line; just say
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Cases new and old, mild and severe, yield to the old reliable remedy, *Actinoform*. Brings average case to sudden end, healing often without even a scar. 12892 cases treated last year. One bottle usually enough. Directions easy—no complicated operations. Anyone can get results. No other treatment so sure, easy to use and low cost. Per bottle $2.50
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Heaves—*Tonic Heave Powders* make heavey horses sound and build up rundown horses $1.00
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Sweeny—*Sweeny Blister* fills shrunken muscle in. $1
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WRITTEN guarantee with every Natco Silo. Silos are permanent, perfect ensilage preservers, vermin-proof, resist freezing, never need painting or repairs. Cost no more than wood, give absolute satisfaction. Investigate — get free booklet.
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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
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Clears the Teat! Quick permanent relief from Spider and all obstructions without injury. Sent with instructions and 50 Dilators for $1.00. Send for circular.
SPIDROL—a medicinal oil for the Teat—50c
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Copper or aluminum. Your name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags, 50c; 45 tags, $1.00; 100 tags, $2.00, postpaid. Order NOW—don't wait. BIVINS, Printer, Box 500, Summit, New York.

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YOU cannot easily increase your milk check, but you *can* cut your feed bill. Hook your tractor to a Papec Hammer Type Feed Grinder. Dump the hopper full of home-grown grain. THE GOVERNOR FEED CONTROL takes care of it. Your grinding is done in the time it takes to go to mill. It's as fine as you want it. You have saved milling charges. Better still, you save the cost of high-priced commercial feeds by making full use of home-grown grain.
Write for the Papec Grinder Booklet and tell us what power you have.
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Makers Papec Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers
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Hammer Type FEED GRINDER
"Grind The Feed You Grow"

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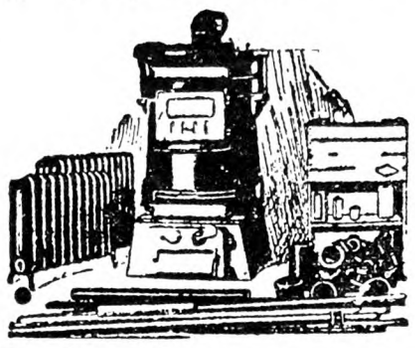
Readers of this paper have so heartily endorsed the sale we have run for the past two months that through volume business we are enabled to continue the sale for another month. DEDUCT 10% FROM THE CATALOG PRICE YOURSELF.

Our "Royal"

Modern Bathroom

Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin, Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials. **Was $58.50. Now $52.65**



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Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.
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Oat Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads—delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS now booked for Blankets, Pants, Ski-Jackets and Yarn. Write for circular, MAINE SHEEP AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Augusta, Maine

WANTED A middle aged man who wants a steady job, the year round in this territory. Write Connecticut Valley Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

Christmas Cards A special box, assortment of 21 Beautiful Cards, $1. Many steel die engraved in four colors, with envelopes to match. Money back guaranteed if not satisfied. HUBERT W. YOUNG Box 401 HAWTHORNE, N. Y.

WANTED Old pictures, signed documents, prisms, anything antique. Insurance Plates, Andirons. C. E. H. Whitlock R. F. D. No. 3 Bethany, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

YOUNG white girl for housework in family with three young children; $40 to start; references. ADVERTISER 5125, care Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANT for housework; neat white girl. MRS. WARREN LOSS, 300 Lakeview Avenue, Clifton, N. J.

FARM-HAND, run and overhaul tractor; woodsman; $45 month; good home. BOX 235, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

FARMER and gardener wanted for small farm in New Jersey; comfortable house; competent married man as working foreman; must come well recommended; state experience and salary required. Address, P. O. BOX 61, Gladstone, N. J.

WANTED—Young married man, American born, with thorough farm experience; must be good dry-hand milker, handy with team, capable of operating automobile in city traffic and able to deal with public in employer's interest; a good common school education, enthusiasm for work and absolute honesty required; position one of responsibility and trust with possibility of advancement; salary according to requirements; write for further particulars. A. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Station A, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Reliable man for general farm work, 1929, New Jersey; state wages expected. ADVERTISER 5133, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced young man, married preferred; steady, reliable; milking, general farm work; state wages, qualifications. O. VAN VALKENBURGH, Pine Bush, N. Y.

WANTED—Hustling farmer to work equipped dairy, poultry and potato farm on shares, located in Wallkill Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.; grade A milk; $2,500 needed to furnish one-half of live stock. ADVERTISER 5139, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man for milking and general farm work. GEORGE SEESTADT, R. F. D., Valatie, N. Y.

WANTED — Capable housekeeper for general housework, about 40 years of age; good home in preference to high wages; state wages wanted. MRS. CHAS. LOEBER, North Branford, Conn.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm, good milker and teamster; all year job; state wages, etc. DAVID BRUNDAGE, Wallkill, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, single, as working partner, well-paying White Leghorn plant, Central New Jersey; live as one of family. ADVERTISER 5144, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position on poultry farm by young married man; reliable, experienced farmer. WERDEN, Henniker, N. H.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of modern, up-to-date Guernsey breeding farm, by married man, age 40; life experience with pure-bred dairy cattle and farm operations; agricultural college training. ADVERTISER 5101, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager of large farm or estate; have successfully managed three large propositions in last 20 years; can put your farm on paying basis; best of references from many leading stockmen and farmers of this country, several doubtless you know; personal interview desired; available after December 15. ADVERTISER 5108, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager, open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; plans unsurpassed, inevitably successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; markets assured. ADVERTISER 5118, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by a farm-raised Protestant American, 31 years old, married, 2 children; capable of taking complete charge of estate or general farm; operate and repair all farm machinery and good with cattle; best references. ADVERTISER 5122, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED young farm-hand wants position on farm after January 1; prefers New Jersey or Pennsylvania farm; good milker; handles all kinds farm machinery; will work hard for good wages. ALFRED CONKLIN, care J. Little Johns, Deposit, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, single, qualified, producing results; reference; anything considered. BOX 10, Kirkland, N. Y.

WANTED—Position on dairy farm by experienced man of 20; references furnished. F. LOKER, Pine Brook, N. J.

EDUCATED Protestant lady desires position as companion and mother's helper in refined Christian home in the country or as assistant in tea room, gift shop, any similar position; salary secondary consideration; references as to character, ability. ADVERTISER 5127, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, qualified and experienced, handling best propositions. ADVERTISER 5128, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married poultryman-dairyman, general repairs; small family; state particulars. ADVERTISER 5126, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, American, with thorough scientific training and broad practical experience in private estate and commercial farming, breeding and management of dairy cattle and poultry, production and distribution of quality milk. ADVERTISER 5123, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as herdsman or test cow milker; single, 36, experienced; results guaranteed; references. ADVERTISER 5132, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE farm-hand, Hollander, 41, wishes position on private place, care cows and other work or small commercial dairy; would consider poultry farm; no previous experience; willing, interesting worker; no rum or cigarettes; please state work and wages. ARIE ANDEWEG, Pine Bush, N. Y.

YOUNG married farmer desires position on modern farm, six years with last position; excellent references; state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 5129, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, single, life experience and agricultural college training, up to date and will get results; large dairy farm preferred. ADVERTISER 5131, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, married, wants position; 30 years old, with years of experience fitting, testing and showing; a good calf raiser; I can help the progressive breeder. W. R. MURRAY, 146 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.

COUPLE, Americans, middle aged, no children, experienced, educated, refined, willing; man, gardener, houseman, handy; wife, plain cook, neat housekeeper; trustworthy; reference; desire permanent position; good service given, good treatment appreciated. ADVERTISER 5134, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, experienced, all round, with cattle and poultry, milk. ADVERTISER 5136, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on dairy farm or estate; good dry-hand milker and farm teamster; experienced, feeding, raising calves, sheep, hogs, poultry and dairy farm crops; American, Protestant, married; steady and dependable; good living conditions desired; please state wages. ADVERTISER 5135, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by American, single, 50, position as herdsman in private herd or care of test cows, Guernseys preferred; 20 years with Guernseys in the East; good calf raiser; take care of test cows 12 years' experience; good reference; in reply state wages paid and full particulars; at liberty after December 10. ADVERTISER 5140, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, age 44, desires position, private estate preferred; experienced in milk and butter production, experienced feeder, calf man, thoroughly schooled in clean milk production; references furnished. ADVERTISER 5137, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, American, married, 40, open desirable situation, executive ability, salary or shares. ADVERTISER 5138, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, single, middle-aged, good milker. MICHAEL DALEY, 161 West 36th St., New York.

SINGLE, experienced farm-hand, dry-hand milker. JAMES ROSE, 161 West 36th Street, New York City.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

20-ACRE vineyard and packing house; 10-acre tract with dwelling. N. M. KISTLER, Emporia, Va.

WANTED—Farm, 2 to 500 acres to rent, good buildings, in desirable location of Vermont or New York. ADVERTISER 5096, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—About 2 acres dry ground, Long Island, about 50 miles New York. ADVERTISER 5106, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small tract of timber near railroad. W. SEAMAN, Commack, N. Y.

30 ACRES, fenced, near lake, 8-room house, buildings; fruit trees; chickens, hogs, horse; good water; 5 acres pasture, 5 timber; very cheap. R. D., R. 1, Box 26, Melrose, Fla.

165-ACRE dairy farm, 10-room house, running water; large pasturage; price $7,600, easy terms. CLARK W. WOODMANSEE, R. F. D. 1, Norwich, Conn. Telephone 1803-14.

FOR SALE—40-acre New Jersey farm, 25 miles from New York City; 1,500 capacity modern poultry plant, stocked; six acres in ornamental nursery stock; two-family house, each having six rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; half mile from depot; for particulars address ADVERTISER 5080, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT farm in South in exchange for good fruit farm in New York. ADVERTISER 5121, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL store; prosperous country town in Wyoming County, excellent condition; pleasant upper flat, beautiful large veranda; barn with garage room for two cars; poultry house; good-sized lot and garden; sales $300 to $500 weekly; price $5,500; fine opening for feed and coal business; an exceptional bargain. W. GELSER, Warsaw, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Poultry farm near Rochester; State road. FRANK MARSH, Scottsville, N. Y.

88-ACRE vineyard and dairy farm combined, in the Finger Lakes region; will sacrifice if sold by February 1; for information write or see. J. B. SOMERVILLE, Romulus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—House in first-class condition, 6 rooms and bath, heat, city water, electricity; garage, large chicken coop; plot 210x240x196; plenty fruits and shrubbery; price reasonable. Inquire BOX 294, Nanuet, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One-acre farm, 4-room house, water in kitchen; poultry house, two brooder houses, equipped; few hens; some household goods; strawberry bed; near Egg Harbor; owner only; price $1,300. Address, BOX 373, Egg Harbor, N. J.

FOR SALE—30-acre farm, 1¼ miles from Groton, just off county road. HARRY EXTON, 303 Cortland St., Groton, N. Y.

140-ACRE Central New York dairy farm, to close estate; fine buildings; ¼ mile to macadam road; good markets; cheap for cash. MRS. HENRY HENDERSON, Parish, N. Y.

DUTCHESS County fruit farm, 108 acres, good location, fully equipped and stocked; 10-room house, large barn, 6 other buildings, good condition; write for full particulars. ADVERTISER 5130, care Rural New-Yorker.

DELAWARE farm of 143 acres, large dwelling, outbuildings, 90 acres clear, balance woodland; close to boulevard, half hour ride to Dover, the capital; will secrifice for quick sale; easy terms; write owner, MRS. LYDIA TEBO, Dover, Del.

LONG ISLAND—Four-acre farm, located in center of fast-growing village, 210-feet frontage on Montauk Highway (Merrick Road), 240 feet on public avenue; excellent buildings, furnished seven-room residence with all improvements, garage, big barn, cow barn, chicken houses, etc.; all products raised easily sold at the door; price $18,000, $6,000 cash, balance to suit responsible buyer. ALLAN WARRERN, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—50-acre farm, fine 12-room house, outbuildings, all improvements; most picturesque mountain section; 4 hours from New York; suitable home or business. ADVERTISER 5143, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED—Use as Summer home; good roads and house essential; not more than 3 hours' by auto from New York City; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 5142, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—200-acre farm, 45 milk cows, (farm producing all roughage, pasture for 50 head), horses and all farm machinery; also 1,000-qt. grade A milk route; trucks and equipment; business netting $10,000 yearly; all for $50,000; a real proposition; at least one-third cash required. ADVERTISER 5141, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Two farms adjoining, one contains 146 acres, the other 90 acres; will sell separately or together; sold to settle estate; situated 3½ miles from the old historic village of Kinderhook. Address POST OFFICE BOX 183, Kinderhook, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

WANTED—Boarder in Catskill Mountains; one who wants to do light chores. ADVERTISER 5124, care Rural New-Yorker.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

BOX, 15 hand-painted Christmas or birthday cards, $1; sample, 10c. MRS. L. G. WINANS, R. D. 2, Belmar, N. J.

"SHURE-POP" white rice (shelled) Golden Queen (ear) corn, to third zone, parcel post, 25 lbs., $3.25; 10 lbs., $1.50. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

DELICIOUS honey for Christmas; why not let us deliver a pail to your friends? Ten lbs. extracted, within 3d zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5 lbs. clover, $1.25; buckwheat, $1; 40 lbs., $6.75; buckwheat, $5.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PECANS—Home-grown, large paper shell, 60 cents pound prepaid. J. L. CARTER, Ellaville, Ga.

JUMBO peanuts, field stock, 8c pound; hand-picked, 15c pound; special price large lots. R. R. LANKFORD, Franklin, Va.

TABLE carrots, 100 pounds, $2. PATTINGTONS, Merrifield, N. Y.

PURE honey, satisfaction guaranteed; 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.75. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75 postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.50 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

WANTED—Portable saw mill in good condition. W. SEAMAN, Commack, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Nearly water white clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid; larger quantities if desired. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Double drum ice hoist, automatic trip on cages, power ice saw and complete equipment for harvesting ice; a bargain, priced right. P. S. PULIS, Wyckoff, N. J.

PEANUTS—For Xmas, special 15 days, new crop, farmers stock, fresh from farm: 25 lbs., $2.50; 50 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $8.50, freight or express; holly, cedar for Xmas decorating, prices on request. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

HONEY — "Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $2.10 third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

HONEY, fine quality, New York State, white clover extracted, $6.50 per 60-lb. cans. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

PURE honey, 5-lb. pail clover, $1; buckwheat, 75c postpaid; send for price list 10-lb. pails and 60-lb. cans. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

EXTRA large Oregon walnuts, 10 pounds, prepaid, $4; 12½ pounds dried pears, $2.25. KINGWOOD ORCHARDS, Salem, Oregon.

HOME-GROWN, large size, paper shell and medium shell pecans, hand selected, every nut a good nut, 60 cents pound; 5, 10 and 15-pound bags, delivered; prices on request larger quantities; check with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

EL VENADO RANCH—Finest Imperial prunes, hand packed in beautiful redwood box, 5 lbs. net, $2, postage prepaid; 22 to the pound; too good to cook; send check or money order to STILLMAN BATCHELLOR, Venado, Sonoma County, Cal.

PLEASANT, comfortable home in small village for elderly person or semi-invalid; modern improvements. MAPLE CREST FARM, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

POPCORN, white rice, ears, 8 pounds or 6 pounds shelled, dollar, postpaid first and second zones. HENRY WINCHELL, Olivebridge, N. Y.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10 lbs., white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Antique pistols and revolvers. COLLECTOR, 29 Pitt St., Bloomfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—New Toledo computing scales, capacity 5 lbs., for grocery, market or road stand; will sacrifice. NELSON DUFRESNE, Valley Falls, N. Y.

PROTESTANT father desires home for his 11-year-old son; would prefer home in New York State, not farther than 35 miles from New York City. BOX 827, Maley, Times Building, New York City.

PECANS—Best quality, large, medium, hand graded, machine polished, in sacks, 55 cents pound; fancy gift baskets, 10 pounds, $5.75; 4 pounds, $2.40; insured delivered; check, money order. J. R. RITTER, Kingstree, S. C.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

CHRISTMAS oranges and grapefruit, lowest market prices; 17 years' satisfactory shipping; direct from CULBERTSON'S GROVE, 2425 Tangerine, St. Petersburg, Fla.

A DOLLAR BOOK for 25c

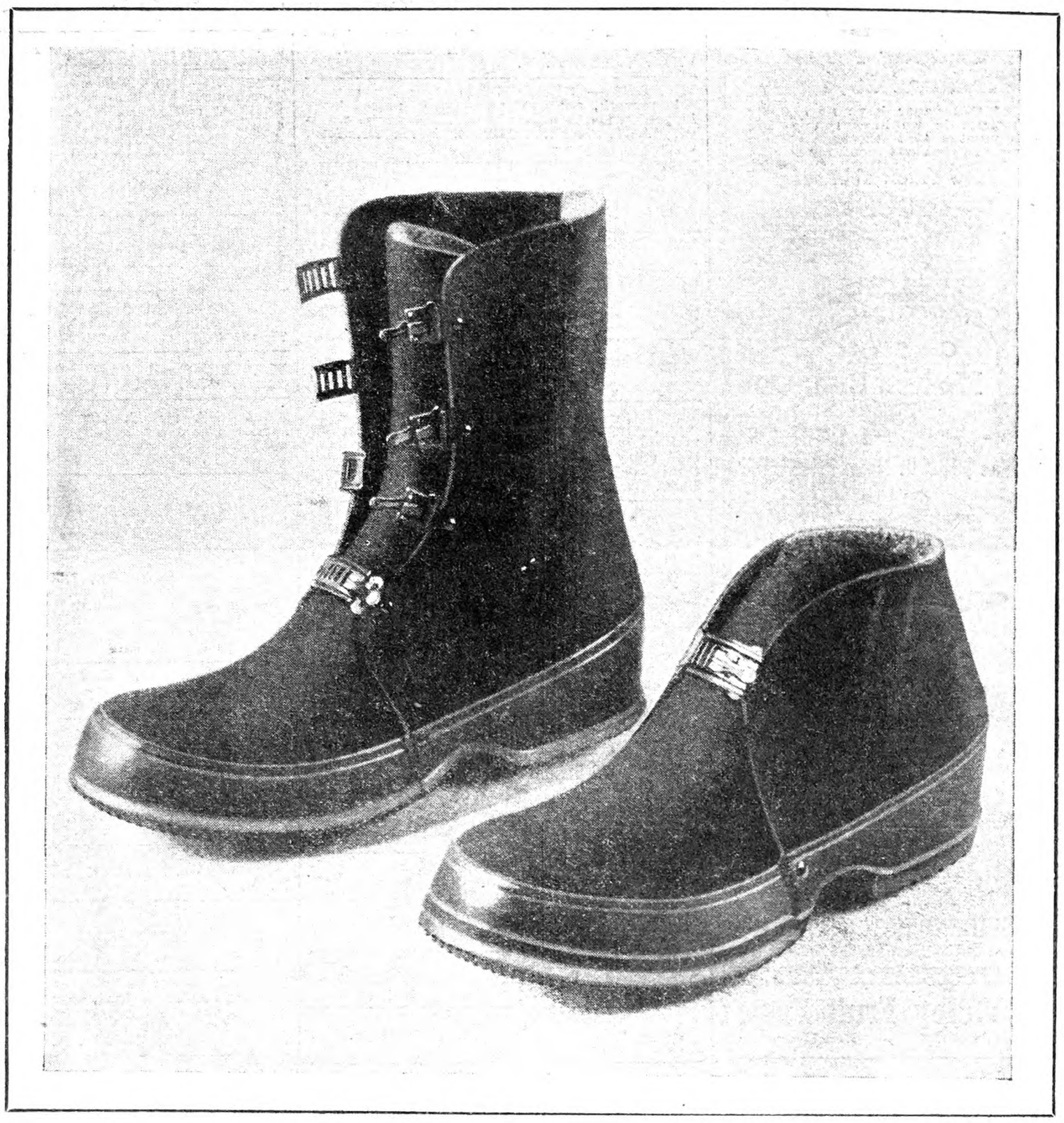
EVERY ONE interested now in Farm Relief will want to read the first appeal for a National Marketing System for farm products by JOHN J. DILLON, five years ago in his book under the title

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION

The book was not published to make money, but as an educational influence on farm distribution through co-operation of farmers themselves. It has been highly praised by disinterested friends of the farm. It was published at $1.00 a copy. To close out the edition and accomplish the purpose of its publication, we will send it now postpaid as long as the reminent of the supply lasts, for **25 cents.**

The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th Street, New York

"I've worn Ball-Band rubbers," says H. N. Erskine, Havelock, Nebraska, "ever since I was a kid. The Red Ball trade-mark sure means good rubbers"



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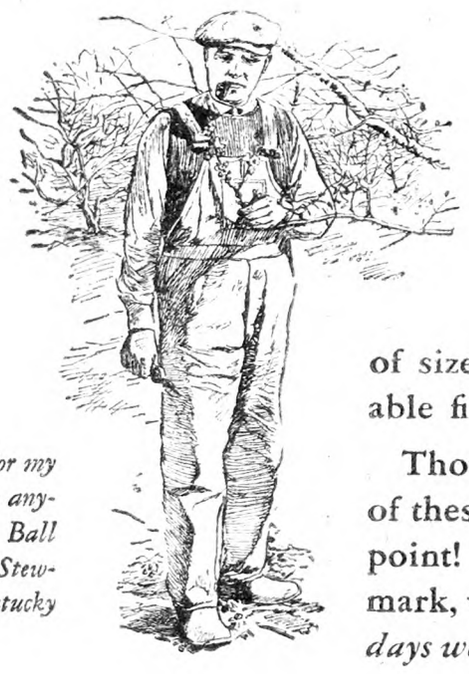
They all give MORE DAYS WEAR



"I get all I could ask for my money and then some in anything with the Red Ball trade-mark," says Roy Stewart, West Paducah, Kentucky

WHAT styles of rubber footwear do you like best?

There are more than 800 to choose from in the Ball-Band line, including leather work shoes with waterproof soles. Each is made in a full range of sizes so as to insure you a comfortable fit.

Though different in form and use, all of these styles are alike in one important point! They all have the Red Ball trade-mark, which means that they all give *more days wear.*

For more than thirty years, Ball-Band has specialized in footwear. Every pound of rubber that comes into the Ball-Band plant is prepared for but one purpose: to make lasting footwear.

Many special fabrics are knit in Ball-Band's own mills at Mishawaka and used only in Ball-Band products.

With these stout, elastic fabrics and this live, tough rubber, men skilled in making footwear build into every item in the line such long wear as you've never had before.

Get a comfortable fit in the styles you like and you'll get this longer wear.

There is a Ball-Band dealer near you (if not, write us). Ask him for Ball-Band by name, and look for the Red Ball trade-mark to be sure that you are getting it.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
333 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana

"These one-buckle Ball-Band arctics that I have on are in their third winter, and I'll get another season's wear out of them easily," explains Miss Hattie Jacobsen, Atchison, Kansas

"I have worn Ball-Band footwear ever since I began to do a man's work on the farm, and I haven't one single complaint to make."—Charles H. Perkins, Brattleboro, Vermont

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Where They Have Real Sleighing

On Boiling Down Maple Syrup

THIS is a very delicate operation. I refer both to "boiling down" and writing about it. Yet it is a very essential step in the manufacture of maple syrup. The whole process is an inspiring one. It makes one feel that he is benefiting the human race when he pauses te reflect how much the product of his day's work will sweeten human existence.

Up to the time of our moving to Vermont, my only acquaintance with maple products was on the rare occasions when I reveled in flapjacks and syrup for breakfast. I thought—but no, I didn't even think about it—I just took maple syrup for granted along with a lot of other things. But when we arrived in Vermont, I found myself right in the midst of maple syrup production. There was a large maple orchard on our new farm with all equipment "for," as the real estate agent said, "starting right out to make a fortune in manufacturing maple products."

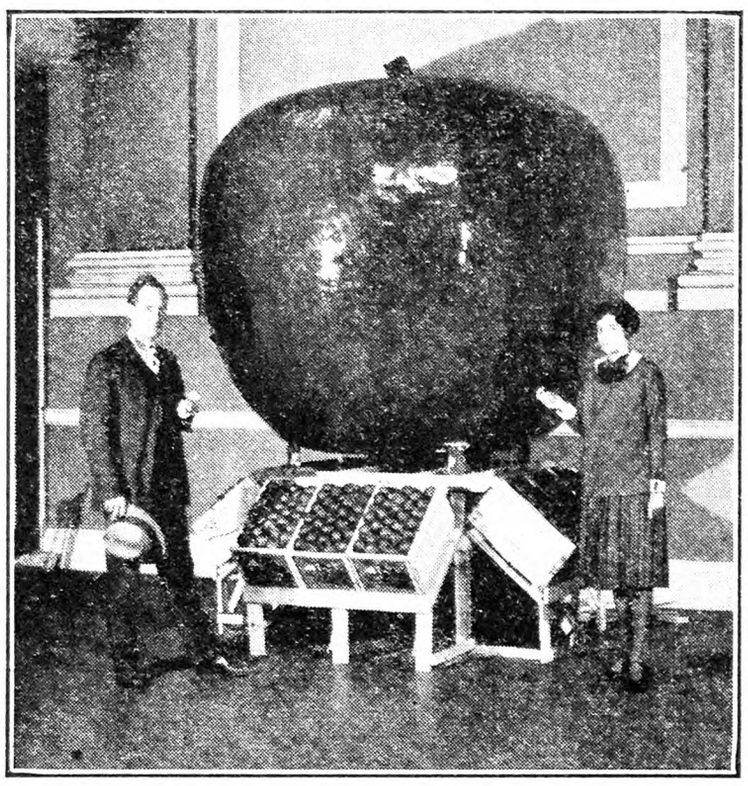
Our sugar-house was a square, one-storied, loose-boarded shack. This was divided into three parts. The central portion was the boiling-room proper, while at either end were the storage room for buckets and the woodshed for the ten-odd cords of wood needed each "sugarin' season."

"Boiling down" was, I think, the most interesting, and would be to an uninitiated person, the most mysterious step in the whole process. Frequently, during a good run, it was necessary to boil day and night. There was something romantic about night boiling. I liked to boil in the daytime, far better than to slump through the rotting snow gathering sap. But to boil at night was my greatest joy. After darkness sets in everything seems changed. The flames in the arch throw dancing, flickering streaks of light through the cracks in the doors and dampers. The roar of the fire takes on a new note. The steam rises in a ghost-like white blanket on which the lantern casts its dim deceitful rays. The sap boils and bubbles furiously in the pan. Now and then is heard the gurgle of the fresh entering sap. The March wind howls and whistles without. The boards rattle. The roof creaks. The branches outside whip against the walls. The whole atmosphere invites slumber.

But sleep was the one thing impossible. Every half hour, at least, the miniature volcano had to be replenished, and it was no child's play to chuck heavy three-foot cordwood sticks into that shriveling inferno. The sap was kept as shallow as possible in the evaporating pans in order to hasten evaporation. Nearly constant vigil had to be maintained to be sure the bottom of the pan was continually covered. One bare spot over such a fire would quickly burn through with dire results.

One evening, as usual, I relieved my father, who boiled during the daytime, in anticipation of another quiet and restful night. With the fire just fixed and the sap boiling steadily, I settled down for a little repose. Swish-sh-h; up frothed the last pan and boiled over. Grabbing a dipper, I frantically scooped the near syrup into the next pan until the danger was over.

Then I stole a sheepish glance at the thermometer. The mercury stood at 216 degrees Fahr. The syrup should have been drawn off at 215 degrees for proper thickness. No wonder the abused syrup pan boiled over! I made a dive for the gallon measure. Pulling on a pair of heavy leather mittens I started to draw. I might say here that two to four gallons is the average draw. Watching the thermometer I drew off four gallons. Then I looked at it closely. It still registered 215 degrees. After the fifth I peered more intently than ever. It still said 215 degrees. I drew the sixth. Something must be wrong with my eyesight! I hurriedly brought the lantern closer—the same results. I drew the seventh gallon and then the eighth. A sort of fright possessed me. This couldn't be all syrup. To my imaginative eyes, it seemed thin and watery. That mercury must have got stuck there at 215 degrees, somehow. I stirred and shook the thermometer in the solution. No change. With something like resignation, I drew off the ninth. Ah-h-h! Lucky for my nervous system the mercury dropped to 214 and then to 213. I sank weakly into a chair and the chair sank as weakly to the floor. I thought vaguely that the bottom had dropped out from everything, forgetting that I had chosen to sink into the crippled chair which had but three legs, one of which was broken and two others not much better.



The Giant McIntosh Shown by Maine Pomological Society. Fig. 698

"Nine gallons at a draw! I mustn't forget to chalk those down. Guess I'd better take a peep at the pan first and then—Great Caesar's ghost! It's almost bare." I tore around the arch and opened the supply valve.

That was a close shave but I guess the pan wasn't damaged. I breathed easier.

"Well, the fire must need fixing now. I'll see to it while the sap is running up to the proper level." With the coals put to bed and the flames fed, I began to scrape the hot syrup which I had just drawn off, through the "settling tank" strainer. Funny thing that pan wasn't steaming any better after I'd fixed the fire. Thinking with pride of the quickness with which I had met the emergencies of the evening, I strode over to the pan to see what the trouble was. I stared—blew away the steam and stared again. My knees went weak as a great light dawned on me. I had left the supply valve open. Waking suddenly to action I hurdled a stool and the stick bracing the woodshed door, and closed the valve.

This was a pretty mess of affairs. It would take six weeks of Sundays to boil away the sap deep as it was. I took the scoop and reluctantly began to dip out the surplus sap into pails. That was the only thing I could do. At last, triumph of perseverance and industry over vast inconceivable volume, I was able to reach bottom. Then, noticing that the fire was getting low again, I filled its devouring maw once more with the solid chunks of rock maple.

Now came the humorous part of my blunder. I had to carry those buckets of sap, which I had so laboriously ladled from the pan, up to the big storage tank nearly 10 feet above the ground. Clearly it was no exercise to be taken after a hearty meal. I struggled and puffed until the last drop was in its proper place. Then I bethought me of measuring to see how much sap was left in the tank. I fetched the lantern and peered into its bowels. There was just a few inches of sap in the bottom—apparently what I had just poured into it. When the sap got as low as that, the thing to do was to let it all out into the pan, shut up the fire, and go home in harmony with the world. So I must let all that sap right back into the pan! I ground my molars but I wasn't beaten yet. As I clambered down from the tank, I noted subconsciously that the lantern burned dimly. A few seconds later, as I once more opened the supply valve, I noted quite as consciously that I had no light. The lantern was out—no oil left. I had forgotten to fill it before coming up that evening.

"Well, I should worry. I'm all through here, anyway, except for shutting the dampers on the arch." Little did I realize how much more I would go through before I reached home.

I easily closed the dampers by the flickering firelight. Then I started boldly for the door. It was not said for nothing, "a haughty spirit goeth before a fall." One of my bold strides stepped on an ear. (Don't mistake me—all sap buckets have ears). The bucket flipped caressingly against my shin. I pitched forward, skidded gently over the top of another bucket and ended my triumphant flight in a big pail of syrup skimmings. (These are the froth and impurities which rise to the top of the boiling syrup and are skimmed off.) A soft tinkle from the lantern in my hand told me that what was, was no more. Clutching at the sticky sweetness in my eyes and mouth, I floated blindly toward the door. Alas! What wise man was it that said, "Haste makes waste?" If he had only told me a little sooner! In my haste, I overestimated the distance to the door by five feet. As an inevitable result, I soared calmly into it and the beam which went across a foot above the floor. At my gentle touch the door flew open as if by magic and I breezed into the midnight air, plowing, as I did so, a neat furrow in the snow outside, a deep wide furrow it was, which, if the snow hasn't melted, may be seen to this day.

As I limped and crawled homeward, I would that my tongue could have uttered the thoughts that arose in me. Never again would the shadow of a sugar-house darken my countenance as it had this night! But the next evening, all evidences of sweetness removed from my features and my shins well done up in court-plaster, I approached the sugar-house with the same enthusiasm and eagerness as of yore. Such is the spirit of "sugarin' season!"

J. V. WILLIAMS.

Maine.

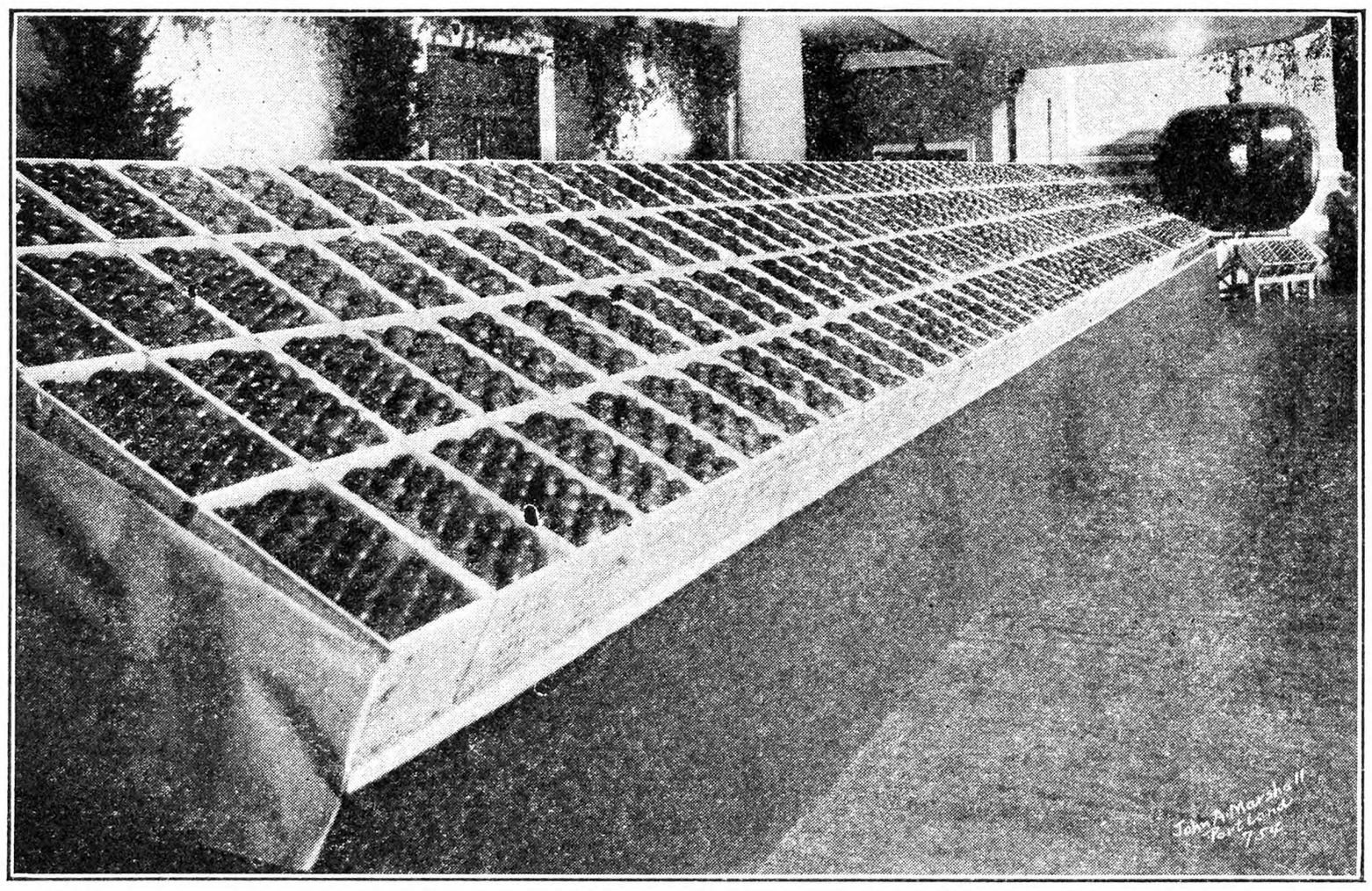


Exhibit of Boxed Maine McIntosh and Northern Spy Apples. Fig. 699

The Maine Apple Show

AT REQUEST of some of the agricultural officials of the Maine Department I am sending you picture of the largest apple in the world.

This apple measures 7 ft. in diameter and 6½ ft. high, exactly after the shape of a Maine McIntosh Red. It was made for the Maine Pomological Society. It

(Con'td on Page 1524)

Travel Abroad at Home

WHY do people go to Europe and gaze in awe at some old ruin or go into raptures over a waterfall or river not one whit more beautiful than they might easily find near their own home if they would but look? I wonder why. To be sure, there is something romantic about foreign lands and peoples, and the ocean voyage with its element of danger. People like to travel, and I do not blame them for that. I do think though, that the beauties of our own country are often overlooked. The majority of us do not have the opportunity, or the means, for extensive travel and for us, the slogan, "See your own country first" is a good one. For some it might mean, "See your own State first," to others "See your own county and town first." Let us not overlook any beautiful spots because they are so near us.

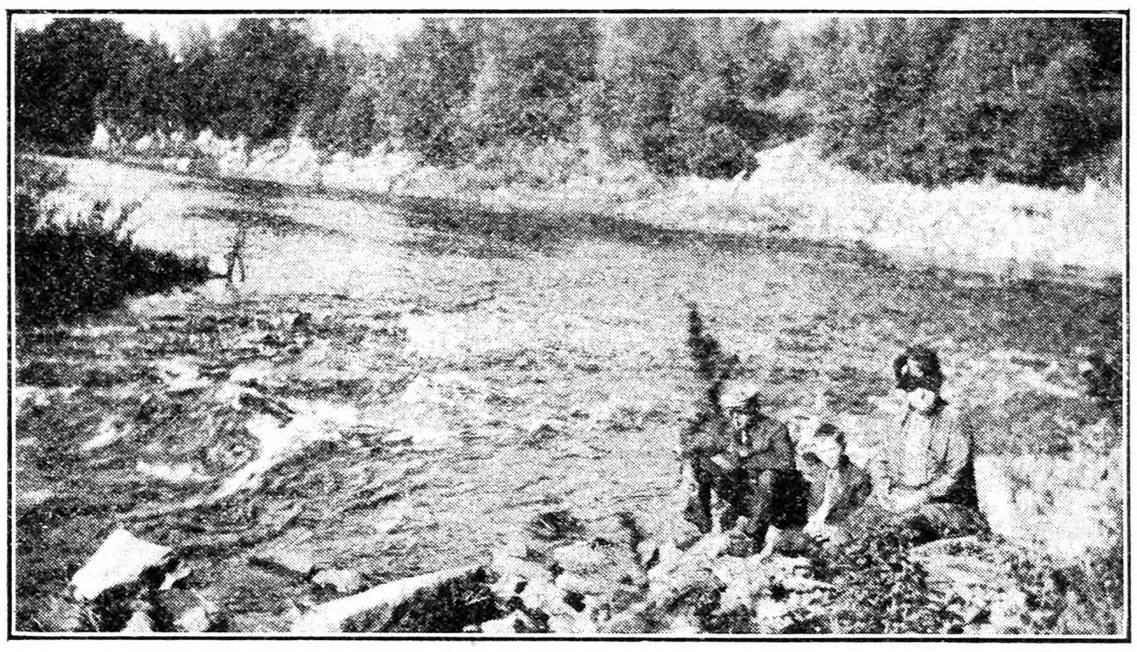
Of course, much depends on the work in which you are engaged as to how far you can get from home and how long you can be away. If you are working on a dairy farm, as we are, you must be at home morning and night to attend to the milking. Once in a while you may be able to get a kind-hearted neighbor to do it for you, but usually you must be home. When the horse was the only means of travel, it was not possible to get beyond the limits of the township, but in these days of the automobile we may venture farther away. And as I write this I am reminded that when airships become common we may go still farther. When we think of the changes that have taken place it does not seem impossible that the airships will come into everyday use, and that we will all have "hangars" instead of garages. But at the present time we are very well satisfied to remain on the ground and have enjoyed many trips in our automobile, one of which stands out in my memory.

Our home is in Northern New York, near the great St. Lawrence River and in this "neck of the woods," the days get cool and the leaves turn to their Autumn colors the last of September or the first of October. It was one of those delightful sunshiny days in early Fall, when you just feel like going somewhere, so when an auto trip was mentioned everyone was ready to go. We had a friend visiting us and a new place to take her, a place we had discovered earlier in the season and which we had promised ourselves to visit again when the leaves had turned.

Naturally, my first thought was of what we would have to eat. I had no time to prepare an elaborate lunch, so took what I happened to have. Some left-over potatoes and beef were chopped and seasoned for a generous dish of hash to be warmed in the frying-pan over the campfire. The boys filled a kettle with ears of sweet corn, which only takes a short time to cook. I had boiled a dish of sweet apples the day before, and these with some whole-wheat filled cookies would serve as dessert. Fresh cucumbers and tomatoes from the garden gave us a salad, and these with homemade bread and butter and coffee in the thermos bottle filled our basket. The boys thought best to take a little kindling, as there had been a rain, and when we came to build our campfire we were very glad of it.

The ride through the fresh Autumn air and our work since breakfast made us all hungry, and we were glad to reach the place we had planned to eat, and set about preparing the dinner with alacrity. A fireplace was built by placing three big stones in an open square and placing a grate from an oilstove oven across the top. This made a good surface to set our kettles on, and the things cooked very quickly. While the others were hunting for more dry wood I removed the things from the basket and spread them on a large flat stone near by. In a short time we were ready to eat. How good everything tasted! The hash was browned to a turn, and the corn was so good we ate it all and wished for more. When we were about through someone suggested toast, and the fire was found just right to make it, so we finished up with a piece of toast. It was the best picnic lunch I ever ate, and the least trouble. We wrapped the kettle and frying pan in newspapers, burned our plates and rubbish and packed what was left in the basket again.

After a few minutes rest we went for a walk along the river bank. The Oswegatchie is a small but long and winding river which flows in and out through the towns of St. Lawrence County. At this spot the river runs between high rocky banks and there is a small falls and rapids. Down where the swift water runs we find the ruins of an old mill, the roof of which is gone but the wall towers high and the masonry looks as though it would last forever. This silent pile of stone and the swift dark waters speak to us of bygone days of activity, when the farmers of the surrounding territory brought their produce to the mill to be ground into flour. It is a picturesque ruin now, and as we viewed it from the high bank it was indeed a delightful scene. The trees and shrubs have grown up all around and were gay in their Autumn colors, with here and there a silvery birch and an evergreen tree. The river is narrow and deep, its banks solid rock covered with lichen and moss. There are rocks in midstream also, which make some very pretty rapids, and in other places are large enough to have a few shrubs on them. We follow the river around the bend and come to a little clearing, and we see a path which takes us down to the water's edge near the old mill. We may go inside or we may sit down on the bank and watch the rapids. From here we follow the path still further and come to the loveliest little clearing among the trees on the river shore. Here the river is calm and a little wider as it slips silently by to become a noisy rapid beyond the bend. This sheltered spot seems far away from the noisy world and I think it is the most restful place I have ever found. The opposite bank is a blaze of color, which is reflected in the quiet water. We rest here awhile and are sorry to leave it but we are reminded that the afternoon is passing. We are only about 15 miles from home, but we plan to go home another way which is longer, so we must go back to the car. The big boy who likes to drive is at the wheel and soon we are off and rolling merrily on our way. Every tree and shrub by the wayside is aglow with color and each vies with the other in beauty. The maples by the road and yonder on the hilltop are gay in their reds and yellows. The oaks are shades of brown and yellow and the sumac which grows rather low is a beautiful red. Virginia creeper and purple asters are everywhere and we are constantly exclaiming at their beauty. It is hard to think that in a few weeks these beautiful colors will all be gone, and we feast our eyes upon them storing up happy memories of this day for the time when the trees will be brown and bare.



A Picnic Party on the Banks of the Oswegatchie River

We have passed through several villages, and now we turn our faces homeward. We are now in a very hilly country and the road in many places is blasted from solid rock in order to lower the hills. Great rocks cover the hillsides and we speculate on the hidden treasures in them. They also are beautiful with their trees and shrubs, and the fertile valleys are filled with cattle and sheep grazing. We can see only a few yards ahead on this road, it is so winding, and we wonder what might happen if we did not have a careful driver. By and by we come to a lake which must be crossed on a rather shaky bridge, and we breathe a sigh of relief when we are safely across. I don't know that the bridge actually shook, but it looked as if it might. We did not like the idea of a plunge into the dark and muddy waters of the lake, and we knew the bridge had been condemned by the State. It always seems strange to me to condemn a bridge and then allow the people to travel over it just the same.

We are on the home road now and soon we see the dog Ted coming to meet us. He always meets us, even at night. We think he must know the sound of the motor. He is wagging his tail in welcome, and jumps all over us when we get out. Dinty, the cat, is on the door step looking reproachfully at us as though to ask where we have been all day. He is the first one in the house. Home always looks good, there is no place like it. We have had a lovely trip, a change from the daily routine and the speedometer tells us we have traveled less than fifty miles. You may find places even nearer home than this if you look for them. I have, and I may tell you about them some day.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. MRS. CHARLES MC ARTHUR

The European Corn Borer at Home

WHEN we see a turbulent, unruly and selfish stranger, we comment on his bringing up and ask each other if he behaves that way at home. Having observed the European corn-borer making himself as unpopular in the corn belt as a Communist delegate in a Republican caucus, I had great curiosity in observing his behavior in the newest Balkan monarchy.

Corn is relatively just as important a crop in Albania as it is in Illinois. Most of it is used for human food, and a partial crop failure means hunger and hardship to these hardy mountaineers. Although the corn-borer is as well established here as the ancient Law of Lek, I was surprised to find that it seldom makes any noticeable decrease in the yield of grain.

The corn raised is of the flint type, and in a climate of hot, dry Summers the variety has to be one which makes a small growth of stalk and matures early. The stalks grow 4½ to 5½ ft. tall, and the ears are small, but hard and sound.

My first experience with the borers was in a field of broom-corn on the grounds of the Albanian-American Agricultural School. By harvest time there was an infestation of at least six larva to the stalk, and as the stalks are too woody for forage I tried to destroy them by burning, but with poor success. Other work distracted my attention, and the stalks were left for a Spring clean-up. Soon after Christmas I noticed them again, and observed that every stalk had been literally shredded by birds. Early in January I examined 200 stalks, and found only one larva. There are four species of crows that had frequented the field, the carrion crow, black and about the size of the American crow, but with its face bare of feathers, the rook, about the same size, gray of body with black wing, the jackdaw, about the size of a large pigeon with some gray about the head and neck, and the magpie, a long-tailed black and white bird about 2½ times the size of a robin. All of these had frequented the field, and by Spring had eaten every larva and torn open every stalk and stubble. The other factor in their control is the use of the corn fodder, which is highly prized as food for the strong little work oxen, and the strong but awkward water-buffalo which do their heavier work and supply rich milk for the making of butter (?) and the ever-present "Kas" or thick sour milk. Every bit of the small slender stalks is eaten, and the low-cut stubble is riddled by the birds. Unlike Italy, Albania swarms with all the birds of Southeastern Europe, and doubtless many besides the ones I have observed do their share in the annual clean-up which must become a part of America's farm practice if we are to continue to raise corn. H. F. BUTTON.

Albania.

Those English Apple Varieties

I WAS interested in the notes on English varieties of apples by H. C. B. Colvill, on page 1447, as I have several of these varieties growing both as top grafts and standard trees.

Like the writer mentioned I have discarded most of them, yet a few are, I believe, worthy of further trial. Gascoyne's Scarlet seems unsuited to our climate in Southern West Virginia, and makes but feeble growth even with best care and attention.

Bramley's Seedling is a strong and rapid grower, healthy and hardy but does not bloom regularly, and fruit is too acid for aught but cooking. A decided novelty is Lane's Prince Albert, owing to its dwarfish habit of growth. It is also the youngest and most prolific bearer of any of these varieties, yet the fruit is poor in quality and suited only to culinary use.

Another novelty is King Edward VII because of late blooming in Spring, being later than Rome Beauty, and with one exception the latest of over 200 varieties, yet the fruit is not of high quality.

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while only a limited number adapt themselves to conditions as found over a wide range. Of the latter a few of recent introduction are of great promise. San Jacinto succeeds perfectly here, and while the fruit is like a very large Red June, the tree bears little resemblance to that variety. Rabun Ball is most promising of those recently brought to notice, the tree being a strong grower, upright and spreading, fruit large, round, deep red, flesh yellow, juicy and of highest quality, yet being of southern origin this variety may not succeed far north.

No variety of fruit is perfect, but each has an inherent weakness which while not noticeable in one section, may become so manifest in another as to render it a failure.

Both good and bad points are only manifestations of the laws of nature, and to a lover of experiments in fruit growing they act only as an incentive to a greater respect for these laws, and serve to point to the way ahead.

Raleigh Co., W. Va. H. J. KEATON.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

At every session of the New York State Grange for many years the subject of trespass by hunters and others on farm lands has been the theme of numerous resolutions which have come before the Grange body for consideration. There is no question but that far more have a grievance in this matter and it is encouraging to note that at a recent conference between farm representatives and representatives of the State Sportsmen's Association it was proposed that both farmers and sportsmen get behind a bill to alleviate present conditions. One feature of the proposed bill would give the State Commissioner of Conservation discretionary powers to increase the open season in sections where the pheasants have become too numerous and are doing damage to crops. The matter of damage done to crops and fences by hunters was also discussed. Farmers showed a disposition to be reasonable in their demands for protection if sportsmen would make an effort to educate the hunting public to respect the rights of farm owners. An agreement was reached on this vexing problem to unite in an effort to secure legislation making it obligatory upon hunters to secure permission from owners of the land before hunting on his lands.

At the session of the New York State Grange held last February at Poughkeepsie a loyal member of the order made gifts of gold and silver cuff links to the deputies of the four counties showing the largest percentage of gain in Grange membership. The offer has been repeated for the coming session at Rochester. The following county deputies were the prize winners of last year: First, Deputy F. W. Wardle of Green County; second, Deputy Ralph Van Buren of Rensselaer County; third, Deputy F. W. Carmen of Tompkins County, and fourth, Deputy Louis C. Archer of Lewis County. Although Monroe County made the largest gain, its percentage of gain was less than the four winning counties. The awards were made on the basis of the size of the membership. The classification was as follows: First, counties having 1,000 members or less; second, counties having from 1,000 to 2,000; third, counties having from 2,000 to 3,000, and fourth, counties having over 3,000. The plan is worthy of passing on to other Grange States.

New York State has 56 county deputies. It has an active State Association of Deputies, of whom Bert Schwartz of Cayuga County is president and Elmer Mealio of Saratoga County is secretary. The annual meeting of the association is held during the week of the State Grange session. The deputies also hold an annual banquet during State Grange week. Hereafter this banquet is to be held on the Monday evening preceding the session.

The loss of members through non-payment of Grange dues is a serious problem with most Granges. One county in New York State has adopted a plan which should help to lessen this loss. Delaware is the county and a banner is awarded by the Pomona Grange to the subordinate Grange saving the most of these lapsing members. In addition to the banner the county deputy gave cash prizes to the second and third Granges competing.

An increase of nearly 50,000 members during the past Grange year was reported at the Washington session of the National Grange. There are now nearly 3,100 Grange halls in the country, valued at more than $20,000,000.

The Maine Apple Show

(Continued from Page 1522)

is beautifully painted like a Mac apple, and has been shown about the State; in September made a trip to the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass.

The pictures were taken at the big apple show of the Pomological Society at the Portland, Maine, city hall. A guessing contest was conducted as to the weight of the apple, many bushels of the best Mac apples being given away. The big apple weighs 713 lbs. 5½ ozs. The weight was guessed within 8 ozs. by Miss Harriet F. Gerrish of Buxton.

At the right of the apple stands Miss Blanche Yeaton and at the left is Fred C. Sturtevant, both workers in the State Department. The bank of apples contains 200 bushel boxes of about as good apples as can be found, 150 McIntosh and 50 Northern Spy. The Macs sold for $5.50 a bushel box and the Spy for $3.50 a bushel. V. W. CANHAM.

Lewiston, Me.

Growing Garlic

I want to grow garlic, to put into the food of our young turkeys next Spring to try if the garlic will keep off the gapeworm that gets into the windpipe of the young turkeys and often causes so much loss. Where can I get the bulbs to plant and how to raise it? R. J. F.

Orange Co., Va.

Garlic is grown by using as sets the little cloves in the large head with a husk on it in which garlic is sold. It is planted as early in the Spring as possible; one of these little cloves being put into place with the point at about ½ in. depth and 4 in. apart. Then it should be cultivated the same as any other garden crop. We do not know that seedsmen, as a rule, handle the garlic sets. They are seen at most stores where Italian groceries are kept.

The best preventive of the gapeworm is to keep the birds off infested ground.

That Christmas Problem

Each year the old problem of a kindly remembrance that will not be out of reach of the giver and will stay by and be useful to the receiver throughout the year, comes up.

Each year we receive many orders from our old friends for THE RURAL NEW-YORKER to be sent as a Christmas remembrance to their friends, and this kindly co-operative spirit on the part of our mutual friends makes possible the ever-broadening influence of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for good to an ever-increasing circle of readers.

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This year we are preparing to make this form of remembrance most complete, by sending each person who is presented with a subscription a Christmas card with the name and greeting of the one presenting the subscription.

We wish to thank old friends and subscribers for their kindly appreciation and hearty co-operation received during the past year, and to wish you, each and every one, a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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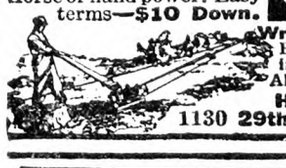

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Wyoming County Farming in 1928

The present year was not an unproductive one for Wyoming County farmers. The consensus of opinion seems to favor this year as better than last year. A review of the farming record for the year bears out that assertion.

The hay crop was hurt to some extent by a cold Spring but the yield averages up pretty well with that of last year. Clover has not been very successful the past few years, anyway. Dry periods that have prevented a good catch and cold, backward Springs have injured clover to some extent each year. There has been no noticeable shortage, however, as the acreage has been large enough to take care of any such condition.

Wheat was also injured by the open Winter and adverse Spring weather, but here is another crop that has fallen off during the past two or three years. Many farmers also complained of a thin stand this year, which was more or less due to a small stooling.

A large number of farmers expected a small yield of wheat per acre when they took inventory of crop conditions in the early Summer. However, in many instances the yield was even better than the expectations, though nothing to cause more than passing comment. In the south central and southern parts of the county, which by the way is considered the best wheat section in the county, the average yield was under 20 bushels to the acre; 30 bushels was considered a very good yield this year. The decline of the wheat crop in that wheat section is apparent when 10 years ago the farmers used to report 40 bushels or more to the acre. The yield for the county is perhaps a little less than that of last year.

Oats, barley and corn all did well this year. A warm Summer with just enough rainfall and a late, warm Fall was especially conducive of good yields. Most farmers in this county sell but a small portion of these crops, using the bulk of them for feeding purposes.

Taken all around the bean crop was the paying crop of the year. The weather was a very important aid to bean growing this year. Hot weather during the Summer months, sufficient rainfall and an ideal Fall for harvesting all helped to make the bean crop the success it was. There was also a noticeable decrease in damages from bean diseases and insects this year.

The success of the bean crop comes at an opportune time and will undoubtedly help to put bean growing to the front again. Last year the yield was small and prices were only average. The two years preceding 1927 were disastrous in every sense of the word when rainy harvest periods caused thousands of dollars damage. After three such slim years, farmers were very much discouraged with the bean situation and this was shown in the decreased acreage in some sections. Some were of the opinion that bean growing in Wyoming County was on its last legs. This situation was described by the writer in an article that appeared in the R. N.-Y. last Spring. It can be readily seen how this year's successful crop heartened the farmers and right now it is probably safe to predict that there will be a larger acreage next year.

It has been reported that the potato yield in the county this year is the largest on record. Exceedingly low prices, however, are prevailing, and the crop cannot as yet be called a paying proposition. Many farmers are storing their potatoes with expectations of higher prices so it is yet too early to call the crop a failure or a success from the financial viewpoint.

As for the expected rise in prices, the consensus of opinion seems to be about equally divided. Farmers cannot raise potatoes for 35, 40 and 50 cents a bushel and make enough profit to compensate them for their work, and it is hard work too.

Apple orchards paid well this year. Even the old, uncared-for orchards were made to pay dividends through the sale of apples to the cider mills and evaporators. Prices for these classes of apples were higher than usual and farmers could make very good wages by marketing these apples. Picked apples brought good prices and the market even now is on an upward trend. This year being a bearing year in the county for apples, there was a bumper crop.

So taken all together the year 1928 has not been a failure for Wyoming County farmers. In fact most of them are pretty well satisfied with the year and present conditions. H. B. P.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

About the Sweet Bough

Will you give me the address of Mr. I. Eugene Roffee who wrote about the Sweet Bough apple? J. O. G.

Oregon.

We have mislaid Mr. Roffee's address and should be glad to hear from him.

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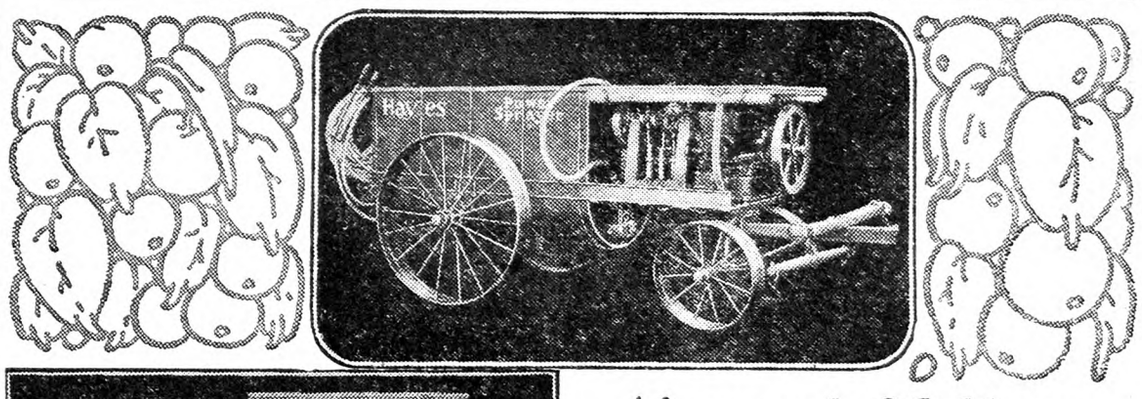

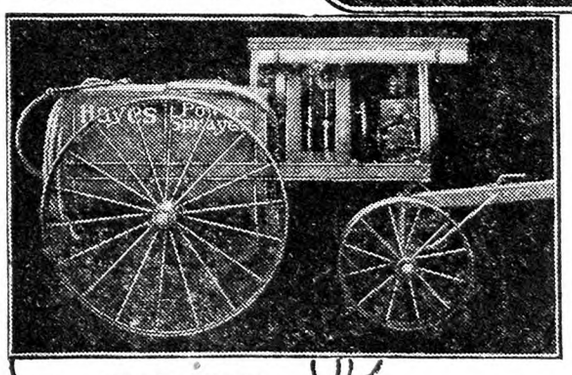

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—A remarkable case of fortitude in loyalty to duty was revealed Nov. 30 at Washington when Secretary of the Navy Wilbur commended the "courage and devotion" of Alvin Matteson of Silver Springs, N. Y., a second-class seaman attached to the navy survey ship Niagara. For two days after being stung by a scorpion in September, Matteson stuck to his post operating a triangulation light in a lone tower in Rey Island, in the Gulf of Panama, before sending a signal of distress to his ship.

Two robbers held up an air-mail truck on its way to Lambert-St. Louis field at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, and escaped with five sacks of outgoing air mail, including several registered packages. The amount of money contained in the packages was not ascertained.

Nearly twice as many people as constitute the total population of the world, or more than three times the combined population of the British Empire, China and the United States, were carried by New York City's various transportation lines in the year ending June 30, 1928. The total number of passengers carried by rapid transit, street surface and bus lines and by the Hudson tubes in the year ending June 30 was 3,235,200,000. The rapid transit and street surface car lines alone carried a total of 2,291,200,000 passengers or 76,700,000 more than they carried in the year before, an increase of 2.7 per cent. The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, operating through the Hudson tubes, carried 112,500,000 passengers, and the reporting bus lines carried 86,100,000. It is estimated that the municipal bus lines carried 97,750,000 passengers during the fiscal year.

Footprints of animals which inhabited the world 100,000,000 years ago have been found at North Branford, Conn., in the reservoir being built there by the New Haven Water Company. Prof. Malcolm R. Thorpe, curator of vertebrate paleontology in the Peabody Museum, and a group of Yale scientists are responsible for the discoveries.

Because of alleged misleading advertisements and misrepresentations those engaged in the sale of some $2,000,000 of Utah Lead Company and Industrial Discount were indicted Dec. 3 by a Federal Grand Jury in this city on charges of conspiracy to use the mails fraudulently. They are Harry H. Phillips, broker, of No. 25 Broad Street; William H. Rankin, broker, of Salt Lake City, and Charles Beadon, all said to be owners of the *Stock Market Reporter*, in which the advertisements appeared; Michael Barnett, president of the Utah Lead Company; Joseph Morriss, William P. Gibson and John Ellis. All appeared except Barnett, who is said to be in Salt Lake City, and pleaded not guilty before Federal Judge Warren Burrows. Bail was fixed at $3,000 for each, except Beadon, who was held in $5,000 bail. The stock was said not to have been sold generally in New York City.

An increasingly large number of wild and domestic animals are being killed in Connecticut by automobiles each year, according to reports to the State Motor Vehicle Department. Last year 320 animals, each with a value of $10 or more, were killed. In the same year 356 persons were killed. More than 300 dogs were killed. Accidents of all types in which animals were involved numbered only 290 in 1920; last year there were 778. Of these 332 were collisions between automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles.

The abandoned British freighter, Chief Maquilla, disabled by heavy seas, sank Dec. 3 in the Pacific, 2,000 miles off British Columbia. The ship's crew of 40, including eight white officers and 32 Chinese, was taken off by the Japanese steamer Yogen Maru.

Ezra Meeker, well known as a pioneer of the Oregon Trail, died at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 3, aged 97. Among the first to push his way in a prairie schooner through the West, Ezra Meeker lived long enough to cross the same Oregon Trail by automobile and then by airplane. At 21 he married Eliza Sumner of Marion County, Ind., and started out with an ox team in 1851 for Iowa. On that first crossing of the Oregon Trail he was with his wife and a 7-weeks-old baby. He reached Portland, Ore., a frontier village, on Oct. 1, 1852, after a tense battle for existence in which he even fought for his buffalo meat. Meeker settled down to developing the soil and became interested in hop growing in what is now the State of Washington. He bought up land in the Puyallup Valley and became so successful that he was not only given credit for being one of the first to see the comparative wealth in hop growing, but was considered a "Hop King." He believed the Oregon Trail should continue as the great pathway through the West and he devoted himself to getting the public to improve it. Carefully selecting a yoke of oxen, Ezra Meeker at the age of 76 made the last trip ever made across the trail in a covered wagon, taking 22 months for the trip. He proceeded alone over the route to its terminus at the Missouri River and thence to New York and Washington and then East. He was met at the capital by President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1924 Ezra Meeker made the trip by airplane. He made it twice by automobile.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The following are leading points in President Coolidge's message, transmitted to Congress Dec. 4:

The annual income of the people of the United States has now reached a total of $90,000,000,000.

A Federal Farm Board should be set up to aid in handling surplus crops, using a revolving fund from the Treasury until farmers' organizations are able to finance themselves through regular credit institutions.

Legislation should be enacted to promote railroad consolidations in order to provide better and cheaper transportation to the public.

The pending program for construction of 15 cruisers and one aircraft carrier should be adopted without time limit.

River and harbor improvements, as well as waterways and flood control projects, should be carried out where already authorized, but no new authorizations should be made at present.

The power and nitrates possibilities of Muscle Shoals should be separated, and should be developed through private interests under lease.

A flood control, irrigation and water supply project should be developed on the Colorado River, but with the electric power field left to private interests.

Oil and other natural resources on public lands should be conserved.

The Federal Government "is doing and will continue to do all it can" in enforcing Prohibition and should have the cooperation of the States.

The present policy of restricted immigration should be continued.

WASHINGTON.—The fight against the smuggling of liquor from Canada into the United States, which has been a major problem of the Prohibition enforcement authorities during the past year, was declared to be still unsolved in the annual report of the Department of Justice transmitted Dec. 3 to Congress by Attorney General Sargent. The Canadian situation was dealt with by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of Prohibition enforcement, whose report was incorporated in the Attorney General's report. She said that, while the Federal authorities were successfully combating the illegal entry of liquor from the high seas, approximately $2,000,000 worth a month was smuggled across the Canadian border.

The Seventieth Congress opened its sessions Dec. 3. It was decided that hearings will begin before the House Ways and Means Committee on Jan. 7 on a bill proposing a general revision of the tariff to be brought up and passed at a special session of the new Congress that President Hoover is expected to call at the outset of his administration, or at the latest in September. It was decided that no attempt should be made to revise the tariff in whole or part at the session that convened Dec. 3. Leaders were still undecided on the question of pushing farm legislation at this session of Congress. Chairman McNary of the Senate Agriculture Committee has served notice that he will offer a revised McNary-Haugen bill, but there is no prospect of its early consideration. Chairman Haugen of the House committee said that no course had been decided upon. His committee will meet Dec. 10 to consider its calendar, at the top of which is the Hoch measure regulating direct live stock sales to stockyards. In the House, Dec. 3, Representative Williamson, Republican, of South Dakota, offered a bill proposing higher duties on crude felspar, corn, alfalfa seed and eggs, and repeal of the law on drawbacks and refunding on wheat imported for milling purposes. It also would place an increased duty on all mixed oils containing linseed oil. A bill offered by Representative Taylor, Democrat, of Colorado, proposed to increase the duties on onions and cattle hides, and another, submitted by Representative Howard, Democrat, of Oklahoma, would place duties on all important petroleum distillates.

FARM AND GARDEN. — Burnet Landreth, pioneer seed grower, died Dec. 2 at his home at Bristol, Pa. Born in Philadelphia 86 years ago, Mr. Landreth had achieved world recognition as an authority on agriculture, horticulture and forestry. He was president of the David Landreth Seed Company, organized 144 years ago, and was active in its management until last Spring. He was the originator and for 37 years was president of the Association of Centenary Firms of the United States. Mr. Landreth was chief of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. In 1887 he was vice-president and American director of the American Exhibition in London, and later was an international judge at the Paris Exposition. He was a commander of the French Legion of Honor and held honorary membership in national agricultural societies of many foreign countries.

Cornell University has been selected as the meeting place of the Sixth International Congress of Genetics to be held in August, 1932. The 1932 meeting will be the third international scientific convention to be held at Cornell in recent years. The Plant Congress met there in 1926 and the International Congress of Entomology was held there during last Summer.

Doings at Long Acres

Four days of rain followed by a snow has effectually put a stop to farm work as far as Fall plowing is concerned. This has been one of those days during which I have been busy all day doing nothing, at least it seems that way, even if a number of odd jobs are out of the way. The beets, carrots, cabbage and potatoes were put down cellar, as they had been stored in the wagonshed until the snow warned us to put them in the cellar, the big wagon stored away in the shed, some tools gathered up and put in the dry waiting until I have time to give them a general overhauling with new bolts and grease pot, and other tinkering jobs, such as removing and storing screens, kept me busy all day. I do despise to sort potatoes, as it is one of my foolish notions that I cannot bear to have my hands dirty, and sorting spuds makes the cold chills run up my back, but it had to be done. Storing food products for the Winter is a relic of the old pioneer days when grocery stores were few and far between, and canned goods unheard of outside of those put up in the kitchen by the farm wife, but there is a feeling of satisfaction in knowing that the cellar is full of good things to eat. The city man has the same idea with his savings account, as it does not represent mere money to him, but the power to buy, even though his income stops through lack of work.

Every year at this time a number of farmers are caught with a lot of Fall work unfinished. This year as usual I know of a number who have piles of corn lying in the fields, corn shocks yet not husked and fodder not hauled in. A stiff wind preceding the rain and snow blew down the fodder shocks so the bundles are lying in the mud and snow. If all were caught that way we might lay it to the weather or lack of help, but the majority have everything hauled in from the fields, and they too had a great deal to do. I notice that the ones who complain the loudest of not having the corn in and potatoes dug are the ones who went oftenest to town during the nice weather, went on auto trips around the country, or otherwise fooled away a number of mighty nice days.

This year I shall cook up the small potatoes and thicken the mess with bran for the chickens. People do claim that small potatoes are just as good for seed as big ones but I notice that my potatoes have yielded less and less by following that practice, so next Spring I shall buy a few bushels and make a new start. We only raise for ourselves, but this year we shall have to buy, as the crop turned out poor and the yield light. The average around here will not exceed 100 bushels to the acre, so you can see that this is not a potato country. I have just finished reading a long account of potato raising methods as practiced in Pennsylvania. It involves turning under a legume crop the year before, using 1,000 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre, and other expenses, until the acre expense runs to $150 and up. I wonder now how those men will come out in this year of low prices. The best offered here in Michigan, in the potato belt, is 50 cents a hundred, and less than that in most places. My Maine friend is perfectly welcome to my share of the potato raising at such prices as he quotes. All this talk of farm relief seems to be centered around the wheat, corn and cotton men. I wonder where we fruit, dairy and potato men come in on the program.

We gathered up all the old sisters in the coop, put them in crates and carted them off to market together with a number of young roosters. I brought home a goose and two ducks for holiday dinners, but the youngsters have already begun to make pets of them so we shall hate to kill them when the time comes. Our flock still has some of the Jersey Giant strain which I imported from the East years ago, so those hens and roosters weighed heavy and brought a surprising amount of cash just when we needed it most. Last year we made the mistake of keeping over the old hens, but we fed all Winter and got very few eggs. Some of those sisters were great-grandmas, so we can imagine some tough chewing for city folks, but they were fattened on yellow corn, so possibly that will make them more tender. Here at Long Acres we rarely eat a hen, as we much prefer the young roosters, and often wonder why people pay more for hens. We have no quarrel with those who prefer the Leghorns and Anconas, but I wouldn't have one of those flitterbidgets on the place.

Calvin has been playing in the snow all morning, but now he is busy shelling corn, which he will string on a thread later. At holiday time we often wonder who buys those $20 toys, as the 10-cent store is more in line with our income, but these farm children get pleasure out of the simple things like stringing shelled corn or pop corn, tumbling in the haymow sliding down hill or buzzing buttons on a string, and who shall say they are any the worse off for not having the $20 toys?

L. B. R.

A Journey to Rhode Island

(Editorial Correspondence)

I had often been to this interesting State, looking up poultry matters, but this was my first really close touch with its agriculture and the men who are carrying it on. The Eastern Rhode Island Farm Bureau was having its annual meeting and dinner at Hotel Viking, Newport, R. I., and County Agent Sumner D. Hollis asked me to attend. The other officials of this Farm Bureau are: President, J. Willis Peckham; Vice-Presidents, Jacob Menzi and John L. Simmons, Jr.; Treasurer, John S. Coggeshall.

Mr. Hollis' annual report showed a large amount of systematic work during the year. Two additions have recently been made to the Farm Bureau staff: Miss Lillian E. Blanding, Home Demonstration, and Lee J. Towsley, 4-H Club agent. These two new members have been at work here less than two months, but their reports of what has thus far been done were very encouraging, showing that these features of work are going to be popular, giving all members of the farm home an interest in the organization.

The toastmaster on this occasion was Rev. Roy W. Magoun, Superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute of Newport. He is another busy man, doing what may well be called a "great work," as a multitude of sailors on shore leave, both from transient ships and our own navy, come under his influence. He has a live job, and told me philosophically that it helps him keep young.

Hon. Mortimer A. Sullivan, Mayor of Newport, gave the address of welcome in well-chosen and vigorous words. He showed appreciation of the farm industry and its right to a reasonable profit on farm products.

Miss Florence L. Hall, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke on the business of homemaking. Homemaking is one of the old stories of life which it would seem that we must all know by this time, but as Miss Hall pictured it, clearly and sympathetically, I am sure that many of us saw new details and angles of home life that made us very thoughtful, particularly the many duties of the homemaker, and consideration for each other in the home. She referred to the small privileges that mean much to individuals—the opportunity to read a bit without interruption, or for a few moments of thoughtful rest in a quiet corner, things typical of what one may hope for in the home after a wearisome day outside, and yet often denied by the annoyance of others.

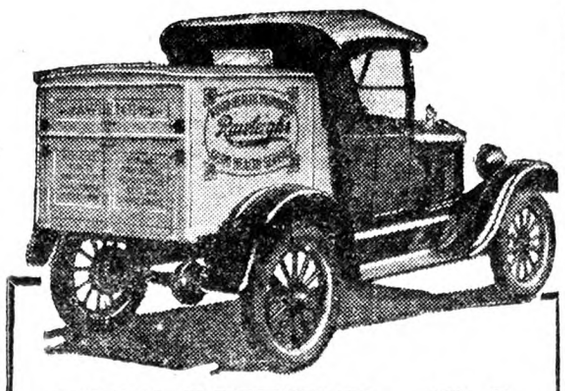
I wonder whether such matters have been given thought by those of us who call Uncle John or Sister Mary or Brother Bill cranky or fussy because our interruptions have annoyed them. Perhaps we are the cranky ones ourselves, in feeling that they ought to "stand" these things without complaint. True there are supersensitive people who perhaps need punishment at times, but it is easy to make a mistake in feeling that we are called upon to use the rod.

Director Adams, of the State Experiment Station at Kingston, gave an interesting talk on "These Changing Times." He pictured the earlier days of farming, when fertilizers were considered a doubtful experiment—possibly a slight plant stimulant—and our uncertainty as to what the nodules on clover and other legume roots really were, showing how one by one many theories of those times have been translated into facts of present-day agricultural practice. Yet along with this progress there has come a steady increase of agricultural problems, insects, diseases, soil conditions, which keep the farmer and worker on the alert. Cornborer and European earwig are now serious pests in Rhode Island. The borer, while handled with success by standard methods in cultivated land, gets out of bounds because of being harbored by various weeds in the waste lands, of which there are considerable tracts here and there in the State. The earwig did great damage to gardening the past season, eating the center out of young cauliflowers and making havoc with many other vegetables and flowers. Many flower gardens in the city of Newport were ruined. Some benefit has come from scattering poisoned baits, but evidently more vigorous treatment in this or other lines will be needed.

Community singing, led by the Newport Four, was a feature of the dinner—old songs and a rousing new one, written by County Agent Hollis, fitting the air of "Old Black Joe."

In the morning I looked about the city a bit while waiting for the conveyance and got my first sight of the old Stone Tower made famous in Longfellow's poem. I was told that but very little repair has been made on the mason work of this remarkable structure built so long ago. It is cared for in a park, and the city pigeons find it a convenient refuge. I counted 75 sitting around the top and in the port holes.

W. W. H.



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THE MAILBAG

Storing Asparagus Roots

Noting on page 1448 question as to storing asparagus roots I find that the roots will not keep in good condition in storage unless positively kept dry. The least moisture in the building will cause the roots to mold.

One of the largest nursery firms in New York State doing a big agency business in the South and needing plants in Spring before they could be dug have tried for perhaps 10 years different methods of storing, in sand, in sawdust, in buckwheat hulls, etc., and have experienced from 25 to 75 per cent loss.

I have tried to store without success. The only way I can be sure of getting some plants very early is to dig in Fall and heel them in a dry loamy spot outdoors and cover the crowns with about two inches of soil and before winter sets in severe, put a covering of leaves and straw over the bed a foot or more thick.

Monroe Co., N. Y. E. H. BURSON.

Chimney Trouble

A new tile lined chimney taking place of one, in exact location, that worked perfectly gives trouble by collecting quantities of a tarry matter evidently condensed from the wood which is burned exclusively. The draft seems good. Chimney is straight and well above ridge. How can the annoyance, which often necessitates shutting off of fires when most wanted, be remedied? Same wood burned in other chimneys gives no trouble. W. H. M.

Connecticut.

This will happen even with dry wood. The reason is, as suggested, that the vapors are condensed in the chimney because it has not become thoroughly warmed. More draft usually helps, by letting up heat that will warm the chimney. Sometimes making an opening in the chimney below stovepipe entrance will do good.

Can any reader make further suggestions from experience about this?

Poor Heading of Cabbage

In the soils in this section lettuce and cabbage grow heads that are soft and spongy. Can you tell me what element of plant food is lacking? It grows full size, but no solidness in either lettuce or cabbage. Ground has been heavily limed.

Long Island, N. Y. W. E.

Doubtless the trouble is lack of potash and phosphoric acid. Of course, there must be enough nitrogen, but that alone will make loose and soft heads. The potash and phosphoric acid help in the quality of the head, provided the seed has the inheritance to make good cabbage. The same to a large extent is true with lettuce. A fertilizer running 4-8-10 or thereabouts is used successfully for these crops by many growers. If more nitrogen is needed, the analysis may be increased to 7-8-10.

No Potato Blight

I am from New York State, and am puzzled because late potatoes will not blight and rot here like they do up there. Can any of the scientific men tell? They are mostly planted early in July and usually stay green until killed by frost sometimes in October. B. H. S.

Georgetown, Del.

It is true that blight in potatoes is not equally troublesome in all localities. Some are so free from it that no spraying is necessary. In others, constant spraying is needed to prevent its going down. It is a matter of weather and presence of spores or the blight in that locality. We should like the experience of others who may have observed this.

Moccasin Flower from Seed

Is it possible to propagate the moccasin flower or pink lady-slipper from seed? I have some growing on sandy hill sides, and this year gathered a dozen seed pods about Oct. 25. F. W.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sunday Hunting

Is Sunday gunning in New York State against the law? N. D.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.

Yes, Section 2145 of the Penal Laws of the state prohibits Sunday hunting.

Making Wood Harder

Is there any ingredient that could be applied to or boiled with wood to make it harder, without materially changing the color? A. M.

Maine.

Can any reader tell about this from observation or experience?

BIRD cage and parrot offered by refined young lady having green feathers and yellow beak.—Ad. in Utah paper.

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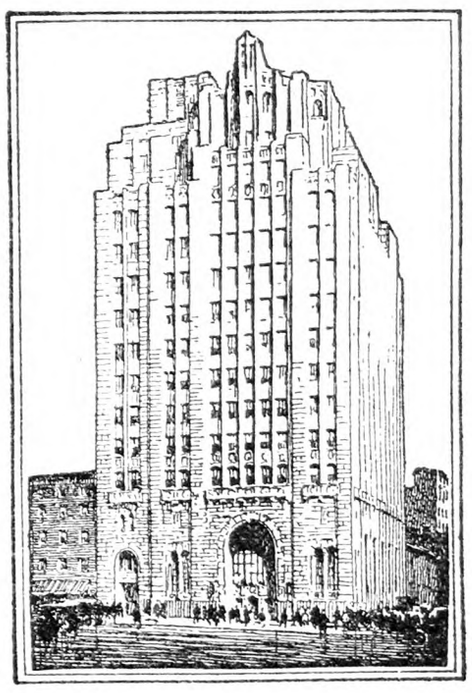

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

December 6, 1928.

MILK

December: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.52½@$0.53
Extras, 92 score	.52
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46 @ .51
Seconds	.44½@ .45¾
Lower grades	.43 @ .44
Ladles	.38½@ .41½
Packing stock	.36 @ .38½
Renovated	.43 @ .43½
Sweet, fancy	.54 @ .54½
Extra	.53 @ .53½
Firsts	.47 @ .52
Seconds	.45 @ .46½
Centralized	.44 @ .48½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½@$0.28½
Fresh, average run	.25 @ .25½
Wis., flats, held	.26 @ .27½
Daisies, fresh	.24¾@ .25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.64 @$0.65
Extras	.62 @ .63
Average extras	.60 @ .61
Extra firsts	.40 @ .58
Firsts	.33 @ .45
Pacific Coast, white	.50 @ .60
Mixed colors, best	
Nearby	.64 @ .65
Gathered, best	.58 @ .60
Common to good	.29 @ .45

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS, RABBITS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44@$0.48
Fair to good	.30@ .40
Roosters	.16@ .25
Fowls	.24@ .34
Ducks	.16@ .26
Geese	.18@ .26
Turkeys, dry, nearby toms	$0.42@$0.46
Hens	.40@ .43
Md., toms	.42@ .46
Hens	.40@ .43
Va., toms	.40@ .44
Hens	.38@ .41
Fair to good	.32@ .38
Old toms	.28@ .31
Old hens	.30@ .35
Northwestern, toms	.41@ .43
Hens	.38@ .40
Wn., toms	.38@ .41
Hens	.37@ .38
Oklahoma, toms	.37@ .40
Hens	.36@ .37
Kentucky, toms	.37@ .40
Hens	.36@ .37
Texas, toms	.37@ .39
Hens	.35@ .36
Poor to good	.30@ .35
Old toms	.27@ .30
Old hens	.30@ .34
Turkeys, iced, Md. toms	.38@ .42
Hens	.37@ .40
Va., toms	.37@ .40
Hens	.36@ .38
Wn., toms	.35@ .39
Hens	.34@ .37
Poor to good	.30@ .34
Old toms	.27@ .29
Old hens	.30@ .32
Squabs, white, lb.	.55@ .75
Dark, doz.	2.50@ 3.50
Culls	1.50@ 2.00
Rabbits, cottontail, pair	.25@ .45
Jacks, pair	.85@ 1.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.25@$0.29
Chickens	.20@ .35
Roosters	.18
Ducks	.23@ .25
Geese	.20@ .24
Tame rabbits	.20@ .25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50@14.00
Bulls	8.00@ 9.50
Cows	7.75@ 9.50
Calves, best	17.00@18.50
Common to good	10.00@12.00
Sheep	5.00@ 6.75
Lambs	13.00@13.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20@$0.22
Good to prime	.17@ .29
Culls	.13@ .16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00@14.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.17@ .22
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@25.50
Bulls	14.00@15.00
Cows	16.00@17.00

POTATOES

Longs Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00@$2.25
Jersey, 150 lbs.	.75@ 1.90
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.85@ 2.15
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	2.00@ 3.25
Bu. bskt.	1.00@ 1.35

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@$1.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@ .20
Cabbage, ton	43.00@50.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25@ 2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@ 2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	.80@ 1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.75@ 4.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00@16.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@ 4.00
Lima beans, bu.	5.00@ 8.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50@ 5.00
Parsley, bu.	1.50@ 2.00
Peas, bu.	2.00@ 9.00
Radishes, bu.	1.50@ 1.75
Spinach, bu.	.60@ .90
Squash, marrow, bbl.	2.75@ 3.00
Hubbard, bbl.	2.50@ 3.00
String beans, bu.	1.50@ 6.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@ 3.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50@ 1.75

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@12.50
Pea	9.65@10.00
Red kidney	8.50@ 8.75

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50@$3.50
Bbl.	2.00@12.50
Pears, bbl.	3.00@ 7.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00@ 4.00
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.45@ .55

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@27.00
No. 2	23.00@24.00
No. 3	15.00@21.00
Clover mixed	22.00@25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1, No. Spring	1.34
No. 2 red	1.59⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.04¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.56½
Barley	.79⅝
Rye	1.14⅜

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@ .60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75@ .80
Gathered	.50@ .70
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.45@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@ .50
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@ .03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@ .20
String beans, lb.	.30@ .35
Lima beans, lb.	.35@ .40
Peas, lb.	.40@ .45
Lettuce, head	.05@ .15
Onions, lb.	.10@ .15
Cabbage, lb.	.05@ .10

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Probably the two vegetables commanding the most widespread interest at present time are cabbage and onions. Prices on cabbage especially are unusually high for the season and nothing has appeared as yet to weaken the situation. In fact, a recent report states that the volume of northern cabbage to ship is lowest in five years, and on Nov. 1 the estimate of 9,000 carloads held by growers is only about one-half as much as a year ago. Under these conditions the market has held firm with best New York Danish selling in Philadelphia at $43.45, fancy $49 a ton. Onions have been tending upward this Fall until best Colorado and other western yellow varieties medium to large have been selling around $5 per 100-lb. sack. York States ranged $3 to $4 a sack. Recently nearby Savoy cabbage has been more plentiful with growers cleaning up their fields before too severe weather sets in. Spinach has been very dull the last few days with liberal supplies, good spinach ranging 65 to 90c with a little Maryland spinach bringing $1 bushel. There has been a limited demand for endive, escarole, broccoli, etc., Virginia broccoli selling $1.25 to $2 bushel and nearby 75c to $1.25 a bushel. Long Island cauliflower is becoming a little scarce, the little received working out at $1.25 to $2.50 crate. Celery held steady at $1 to $2.75, few $3 per 2-3 crate in the rough as to quality. California half-crates were quoted at $4 and full crates $5 to $7.50 as to size. Sweet potatoes held steady to firm, fancy kiln dried from Maryland and Delaware moving at $1.35 to $1.50 bushel, and ordinary 65c to $1 bushel. Nearby sweets brought 65c to $1.10 per ⅝-bu. as to quality. White potatoes continue more or less dull although a slight advance was made recently in the carlot market, best Pennsylvania round whites in 150-lb. sacks selling $1.50 to $1.70 a sack. Brussels sprouts were dull at 12 to 15c quart, the market not cleaning up as it should. There has been a lull in the demand for apples as is not uncommon after Thanksgiving. Supplies were fairly liberal and fancy fruit held about steady. New York, U. S. No. 1, 3-in. Twenty-Ounce and 2½-in. Grimes from Delaware were quoted at $4 a barrel. Virginia Romes ranged $3.50 to $4, and Staymans brought up to $5 a barrel in the carlot market. New Jersey Smokehouse 2¾-in. and up sold at $1.75, the same as York State R. I. Greenings. Cranberries were firm at $3.25 to $3.50 bushel for early varieties, and $3.75 to $4 bu. box on late varieties.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The market on eggs held firm. Receipts for the week ending Dec. 1 were 13,250 cases, about the same as for the week previous. The demand for fine fresh eggs, which were in limited supply, was good, fresh extra firsts selling at 53c and firsts at 47c. Very fancy selected candled fresh eggs, put up for the carton trade, held unchanged all the week at 64 to 66c. Storage packed eggs of fine quality were also firmly held at 34 to 35c. Undergrade eggs were a little quiet, fresh seconds working out at 33 to 34c, storage packed seconds at 31 to 32c a dozen. Cold storage holdings of eggs continue to be somewhat larger than a year ago, Philadelphia having about 102,000 cases on hand on Dec. 3, or 11,000 cases more than last season at this time. Total holdings in ten principal markets is about 400,000 cases heavier than last year at this time.

Immediately following Thanksgiving there was a limited supply of live fowl and chickens, and values were well maintained, but in the course of a few days even the light supplies were more than adequate to meet requirements. The market soon weakened. Live fowl, however, continued to sell 2 to 3c higher than a week ago, live fat heavy colored birds ranging 31 to 32c. Smaller sizes ranged downward to 27c. White Leghorns were quoted 20 to 26c as to size. Prices on Spring chickens declined 1 to 31 to 32c for fancy Plymouth Rocks, and mixed colors ranged 29 to 30c. White Leghorns worked out at 26 to 28c a lb. Live broilers held steady at 33 to 35c. Ducks moved readily and market held firm, fancy large White Pekins ranging 27 to 29c and small Pekins and mixed colors 24 to 26c a lb. Turkey offerings were in excess of requirements and prices declined, prices ranging on young turkeys 30 to 38c as to quality. The dressed poultry market was rather quiet, although fancy large fowl continued to move fairly well. Small-size fowl and chickens moved slowly. Turkeys were very weak following Thanksgiving. Fine fat fowl, barreled packed held steady at 32 to 33c, with mediumweights selling 28 to 31c. Small sold as low as 23c a lb. Nearby broilers, barreled packed, ranged 38 to 40c. The supply of ducks was kept well cleaned up, fancy bringing 27 to 30c, but average run brought only 23 to 25c a lb. Fresh-killed geese declined 1c to 24 to 25c for fancy, and 20 to 23c for average run. Fresh-killed turkeys were also weak, fancy young selling up to 45c and poor to good ranged 30 to 40c a lb. The best of the old toms did not exceed 35c a lb. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in Philadelphia on Dec. 3 equaled 2,614,325 lbs., compared with 3,149,028 lbs. a year ago. Total holdings in ten principal markets on Dec. 1 was nearly 60,000,000 compared with nearly 68,500,000 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Undergrade hay which comprises the bulk of the offerings was dull. The better grades, however, moved fairly well, with best Timothy ranging $17.50 to $18 a ton, and No. 3, $15 to $15.50 a ton. Timothy clover mixed, No. 1, ranged $16 to $17, and No. 2, $14 to $15 a ton. Straight rye straw averaged $19 a ton, and wheat and oat straw $14 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 60c; duck eggs, doz., 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; pie pumpkins, lb., 10 to 15c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy, fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 45c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 35c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 26 to 28c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 33c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 33c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 26c; heavy, 30 to 33c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 45 to 55c; dressed, 60 to 70c; butter, lb., 55 to 65c; eggs, 60 to 70c; grade A, 24-oz., case, $18.50 to $19; fancy, white, $20; unclassified, $15.50 to $17; retail, 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 55 to 60c; duck eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 90c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 75c to $1; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.60; celery, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; cauliflower, doz. heads, $2 to $3; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c to $1.65; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $1.25 to $2; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, bu., 70 to 80c; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; endive, doz., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., 75c to $3.75; grapes, lb., 2½ to 4c; pears, bu., $2 to $2.50; prunes, bu., $1.50 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.50.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

A plentiful supply of western and southern apples on this market during the past week has influenced a very quiet market on the normal supplies of ordinary quality native stock offered. McIntosh, reported as a very light crop, are generally lower and selling slowly. A normal demand is noted on beets, carrots, celery, lettuce, mushrooms, onions, and spinach. Potatoes continue inactive at unchanged prices.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native Baldwins, ord., 50c to $1; fancy, $1.25 to $1.75; extra fancy, $2 to $2.25. McIntosh, ord., $1.50 to $2.50; fancy, $2.75 to $3.35; extra fancy, $3.50 to $4 std. bu. box. U. S. 1, 2½ to 3-in. Va. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.75. Wash., extra fancy Delicious, very large, $2.25 to $2.75 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native white, $1.25 std. bu. box; Savoy, mostly $1 to $1.25 bbl.; N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, few sales, mostly $2.25 to $2.50.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box; Cal., crates, $4 to $4.25.

Cauliflower.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 4-12 heads, 50 to 85c; N. Y., $2.25 to $2.50 crt.; Cal., crts., $1 to $1.25.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, 18 bchs. white, $2 to $2.50; Pascal, $3 to $4.50 std. bu. box; N. Y., 2-3 crts., best, $2.50 to $3.50; poorer lower. Cal., crts., mostly $5 to $6.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native, ¼-bbl. crts., $3 to $4; ½ bbls., $6 to $7.50, few $8.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand good. Native 50-70 cukes, med. to No. 1, $6 to $11; fancy, mostly $12; few higher, std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native H. H., ord., 18 heads, 35 to 75c; few best higher. Cal., $3.50 to $5 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native and Pa. fancy, 75c to $1.25, 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellows, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box; Mass., 100 lbs., $2.75 to $3.50; Valencias, Spanish, $2.75 ½ cs.; N. Y. med., $3.50 100 lbs.; Mich., 100 lbs., fancy $5, ord $3 bag.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 75 to 85c std. bu. box; Me., 100-lb. bags, Gr. Mts., $1.10 to $1.20; P. E. I., 90-lb. sacks, few sales $1.60 to $1.70.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box; Md. and Va., bu bskt., Savoy, mostly $1 to $1.15.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, $50 to $60 ton; Blue Hubbard, $1.75 to $2 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand improved. H. H., mostly 12½ to 23c lb.; Cal. lugs, best $1.50 to $2, poorer lower; Ohio H. H., fancy, mostly $2.50 to $2.75 10-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Supplies plentiful, demand quiet; market overstocked. No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50; Eastern, $18 to $22; Clover, mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery, extras, 51c; firsts, 47 to 50c; seconds, 45 to 46c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 66c; mixed colors, 65c; white extras, 64c doz.; fresh eastern extras, 62c; undergrades, 35 to 40c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, extras, fresh, 26 to 27c; firsts, new, 25 to 26c; extras, held, 31½ to 32c; firsts, held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea., $9.50 to $10; Cal. small white, $9.50 to $9.75; Yellow Eyes, $9.50 to $10; Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9; Limas, $11 to $11.50 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market active, demand good. Receipts of domestic at Boston for week ending Dec. 1, 1928, 364,100 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 52c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 51 to 52c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.50; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 95c to $1; clothing, 90 to 93c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., good	$12.75@13.50
950 to 1,100 lbs., good	13.00@13.50
800 lbs. up, medium	11.75@13.00
Common	9.50@11.75
Heifers, 850 lbs. down, good	11.50@12.50
Common and medium	8.50@11.50
Cows, good	9.50@10.00
Common and medium	7.50@ 9.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.25@10.50
Cutter-medium	8.00@ 9.25
Calves, 500 lbs. down, med.-ch.	12.50@17.00
Cull-com.	7.00@12.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	16.00@18.00
Medium	12.50@16.00
Cull-Com.	8.00@12.50

HOGS

Heavyweights, 250-350, med.-ch.	$8.90@$9.30
Mediumweight, 200-250, med.-ch.	9.15@ 9.30
Lightweight, 160-200, med.-ch.	9.00@ 9.30
Little lights, 130-160, med.-ch.	8.50@ 9.15
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	8.00@ 8.75
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	7.50@ 8.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 lbs. down, gd.-ch.	$13.75@14.25
92 lbs. down, medium	12.50@13.75
All weights, cull-com.	8.00@12.50
Yearling wethers,	
110 lbs. down, med.-ch.	7.50@11.00
Ewes, 120 lbs. down, med.-ch.	5.50@ 6.75
120-150 lbs., med-ch.	5.00@ 6.50
All weights, cull-com.	3.00@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., N. Y., 2½-in. Kings, $4.75 to $5; Va., ungraded, 2½-in. Yorks, $3.50 to $3.75; bu. bskt, N. Y., 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.50 to $1.75; Wagener and Hubbardstons, $1.40; Kings, $1.50 to $1.65; Va. and W. Va., 2½-in. Grimes, $1.50; Staymans, $1.50 to $1.75; unclassified Staymans, $1.25 to $1.50; Delicious, $1.75; Cabbage, Wis. and N. Y., bbl., Danish seed, $3.25 to $3.50; Carrots, Ill., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; 100-lb. sacks, $2.50 to $2.75; Ohio, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; Cauliflower, L. I., double crts, $2.75 to $3; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts, $1.50 to $2.50; cranberries, Mass. and N. J., ½ bbl. crt, $8 to $9; grapes, N. Y., 12-qt. bskt, 50 to 55c; kale, Va., bbl., $1.75 to $1.85; bu., $1 to $1.15; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt, 90c to $1.25; onions, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1s, yellows, $4 to $4.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50; potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1s, Me., Gr. Mts., $1.75 to $2; N. Y. and Pa. round whites, $1.50 to $1.75; rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lbs., $1.15 to $1.25; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1s, yellow, $3.50; N. J., bu., No. 1s, yellows, $2 to $2.25; Md., bu., $1.50 to $1.75.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $21.50; standard Timothy, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 3, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $19 to $20; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 1, light clover mixed, $22 to $23; No. 2, $19 to $20; No. 1 clover hay, $26 to $27; No. 2, $20 to $21; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $24 to $25; No. 1 Alfalfa hay, second cutting, $30 to $31; standard Alfalfa, $27 to $28; No. 2, $24 to $25; No. 1 wheat straw, $13 to $13.50; No. 2, $12 to $13; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10.50 to $11; No. 1 rye straw, $15 to $16; No. 2, $13.50 to $14.

EGGS

Local, fresh select, whites, 56 to 58c; browns, 53 to 55c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullet eggs, 40 to 50c per dozen.

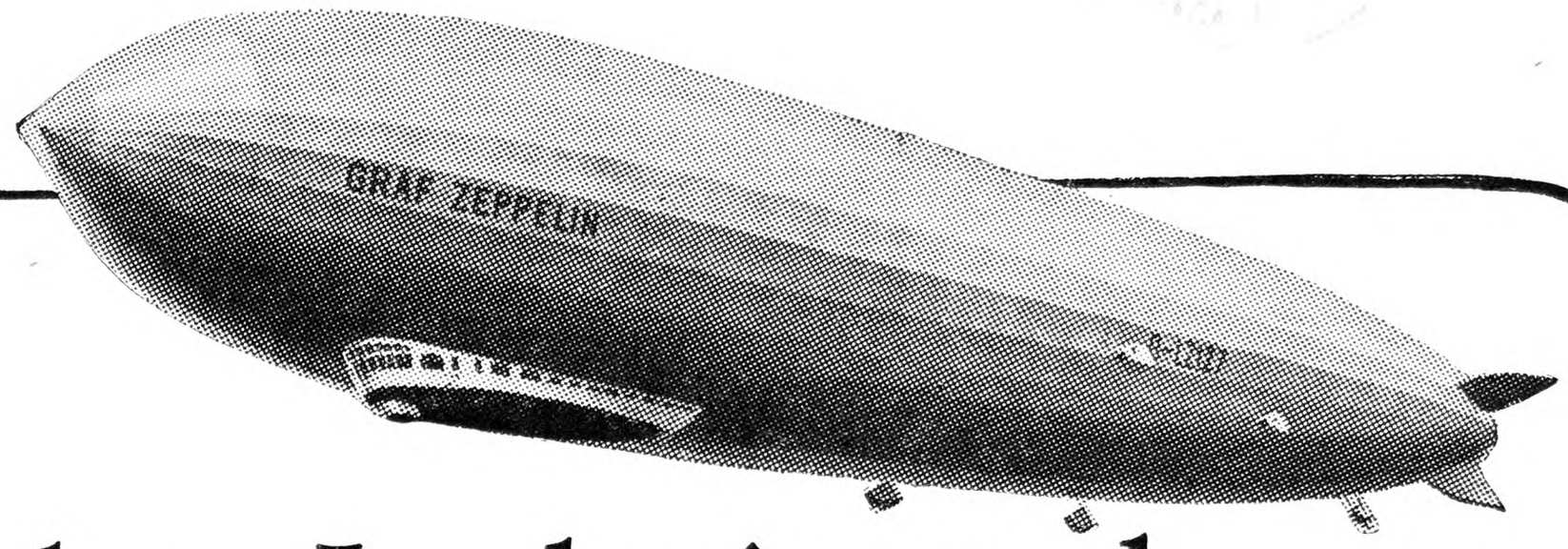
POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 42c; hog, dressed, 38c; live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 25 to 26c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 22 to 25c lb.

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, Pa. and W. Md. and nearby, Staymans and Yorks, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in., $1.25 to $1.40; ungraded, 75 to 90c; cranberries, early varieties, half bbls., $6 to $8; late Howes, $7.50 to $8.75; beets, nearby, bch, 4 to 5c; Brussels sprouts, N. Y., qt., 15 to 20c; cabbage, N. Y., ton, Danish type, $40 to $45; carrots, bu. bskt, $1.25 to $1.40; nearby, bch., 4 to 6c; cauliflower, L. I., crts., $2.50 to $2.75; few, $3; celery, N. Y. 2-3 crts, rough, best, $3 to $3.50; poorer, $1.25 to $2.50; kale, Va., bbl., $1 to $1.25; nearby, 50 to 75c; lettuce, Va., crts, 2-doz., Big Boston, fair, $1.50; onions, Mass., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, No. 1s, medium to large, $4 to $4.25; York State, small to medium, $3 to $3.50; mid-western, medium to large, $4.50 to $5; potatoes, Pa., 150-lb. sack, round whites, U. S. No. 1s, $1.65 to $1.75; 100-lb. sacks, 90c to $1; few, $1.10; sweet potatoes, bbl., N. C., yellows, mostly $2.25; E. S. Md., bu., 75c to $1.25; turnips, nearby, 14-qt. bprs, 20 to 35c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old, 4-lb. and over, 27 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 20 to 22c; Leghorns, 18 to 20c; young, colored, 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 24 to 26c; turkeys, young, 9-lb. and over, 40c; old hens, 36 to 38c; old toms, 35 to 36c.



"I smoke a Lucky instead of eating sweets."

Grace M. Hay Drummond Hay

Lady Grace Drummond Hay, only female passenger on the Graf Zeppelin.

Lady Grace Drummond Hay, first woman to fly the Atlantic from Europe to the United States.

"The fact that we were not permitted to smoke from the time the Graf Zeppelin left Friedrichshafen until we landed at Lakehurst only increased my appetite for a Lucky Strike. Oh, how good that first one tasted! I'm really keen for Lucky Strike—the toasted flavor is delightful. I smoke a Lucky instead of eating sweets—that's what many men have been doing for years. I think it high time we women smoked Luckies and kept our figures trim."

LADY GRACE DRUMMOND HAY

The modern common sense way—reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet. Everyone is doing it—men keep healthy and fit, women retain a trim figure.

Lucky Strike, the finest tobaccos, skilfully blended, then toasted to develop a flavor which is a delightful alternative for that craving for sweets.

Toasting frees Lucky Strike from impurities. 20,679 doctors recognize this when they say Luckies are less irritating than other cigarettes. Athletes, who must keep fit, testify that Luckies do not harm their wind nor physical condition. That's why Luckies have always been the favorite of those men who want to keep in tip-top shape and realize the danger of overweight.

A reasonable proportion of sugar in the diet is recommended, but the authorities are overwhelming that too many fattening sweets are harmful and that too many such are eaten by the American people. So, for moderation's sake we say:—

Coast to coast radio hook-up every Saturday night through the National Broadcasting Company's network. The Lucky Strike Dance Orchestra in "The Tunes that made Broadway, Broadway."

"REACH FOR A LUCKY INSTEAD OF A SWEET."

Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet.

"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation-No Cough.

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

STILL AWAY.—Well, here it is, three days before Thanksgiving and Mrs. Parson is still away. It was five weeks last Friday since the Parson went down to Washington with her to speak at a convention of the Episcopal Church. The Parson returned in about a week, but she has been down making her old friends a good visit. For a couple of weeks she has been down around Richmond, and last heard from she was down in Hampton, Virginia. Everyone seems to want her to stay a little longer than she planned, and some she had not planned to see came right after her with a car, and so what can she do? Really the trip will do her a lot of good. She writes that it "will last her for 20 years." The Parson has to speak down near New York on Dec. 11, and she will probably come up and meet him at that time. She was to be home for Thanksgiving sure—but she says time flies when one is visiting. Someone always gets a letter off every day and quite often the Parson sees two going out to the box. We have had fine help in the house, and plan to keep the same help for some time—we hope a good long time—after she gets home. Then she will have time to do up some mending and sewing. This work with her is a good deal what farm work is to the Parson—always waiting to be done—and when you do it you feel as though you were kinder stealing time from something else.

THE CHILDREN.—Ta, who is now 11, and the Parson supposes he will have to write of him as "Charles" pretty soon, has missed his mother in more ways than one, and will have to be toned down quite a bit. Shelley tells the Parson that at the last choir rehearsal he had "Ta" act out something fierce, and he took him by the collar and more or less wiped the floor with him. He has been working at the piano quite a bit under Shelley's care and was going to stay home from one church yesterday and only go to church a half a day. But the poor fellow's heart was so broken over this that the Parson finally let the boy go to church from nine in the morning till ten o'clock at night. But it was a great day that we had of it.

A REAL SUNDAY.—You see it was the nineteenth annual Church Family Thanksgiving at the old church down in the woods. The place was nearly filled, and a fine service we had, with a celebration of the Lord's Supper. Then while the children began their practice of Christmas carols, the good women folks got the dinner on the table. There was roast capon and chicken and a great chicken pie (three chickens) and a great dish of escalloped oysters (the man got up before daylight to open the oysters) and celery and rolls and cranberry sauce, and jam and pies and cakes and so forth. Wasn't it wonderful for those farm folks way down there to have such a Sunday together? Sister played the organ and Clossie drove the big Buick for us and played the violin. The weather was perfect, and the boys found time to get in a good ball game with the playground ball. A new family is moving in fairly near the church, and had the wife and baby come Saturday as expected, they would all have been down with us for the day, and wouldn't that have been quite a welcome for them!

CHILDREN AGAIN.—Speaking of the way children behave, or rather the way they don't behave, isn't it awful? What are parents thinking of and what are we coming to if children are to grow up to do exactly as they please, caring for nobody and nothing? That fellow "Red" the Parson wrote about last time has improved somewhat, but it is still hard for him to have any idea of taking any care of his clothes—especially his shoes. He will slambang right through anything—mud and water and dry ground all look the same to him. The Parson found him a nice new pair of slippers that were too small for the boys—he put them on and went right over and milked and did the chores in them. We looked him up a good red sweater, not a hole in it. To be sure it was a woman's sweater, buttoning on the right side, but he didn't know the difference. However, he put it on and went right over to clean out the henhouse in it. Parents today, so many of them, seem absolutely helpless in face of what small children may take it upon themselves to do. An officer of the law was telling the Parson the other day about how he was phoned for to come right down to a house where an unruly boy was tipping over chairs and kicking the furniture, etc. The officer rushed down to the house to try to overcome this ruthless monster—and found it was a boy four and half years old the parents had phoned him about! There is no need of beating and pounding children, but you can take them by the collar and just help round to where they belong when talking and kindness doesn't work. And then, too, the father should help, especially in regard to the boys. You know about the young couple that sat down to supper, and the bride had made some biscuits. "What do you think of my biscuits?" she said. "Why, they are fine—fine," he answered. "But really, dear, I wouldn't make any more." "Not make any more? What do you mean?" she cried. "Well, you see, darling," came the answer, "you are too light for such heavy work."

NOV. 28TH.—Here it is the night before Thanksgiving. "Red" is practising on his drums. We are having him take a lesson a week over in town and he is getting along first rate. He is now doing the roll. Shelley has had him singing for an hour or so and "Red" will land in the church choir the first thing he knows. Still, however, he is terribly trying in many ways. What a terrible crime to bring up boys that way! Sometimes the Parson wonders if the authorities ought not to step right in, break up such families, and put the children where they can be taught to be fairly decent and clean and to behave. When they grow up, many of them, the State has to take them over anyway, and they are a terrible care and expense. Taking everything into account, it costs $750 every time a child is brought into court, and over 200,000 pass through our courts every year. In a very careful investigation by a Yale professor it was learned that the home has the most influence over a child, the "gang" it goes with has the next most, and as for shaping conduct for the better both the day school and the Sunday school ranked at zero.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—The Parson has done much speaking about the State this Fall. Last week he was speaking at a County Farm Bureau meeting. He noted while hearing their reports that the poultrymen are the hardest put to it of any of the farmers of the State. The diseases they have to contend with are something terrible. It is almost appalling how many of the big fellows are forced out of the business. Among other things the Parson spoke of was what might be called locality competition, that is so fierce now. While down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland some time ago, a good woman told him how hard it was now to get along trying to sell garden stuff. When they got their celery and tomatoes into Philadelphia the market was always stocked with the same produce from farther south or west. And is not this about the case with potatoes this year? Eastern Shore went into potatoes and shipped them north, price or no price. Just load up the cars and send them along. New Jersey follows on their heels with potatoes and the market was glutted. Then comes Long Island and the market is full of New Jersey and Maryland. Then comes Southern New England and then there is nothing doing, as Long Island is not yet unloaded, and then came Maine, but no, Southern New England is late and still trying to dump at almost any price. And last of all came Prince Edward Island, averaging for the farmer 30.1 cents a bushel. Among other engagements for December, the Parson is to speak on the second day of the Massachusetts State Grange meeting in Springfield in the afternoon in the city auditorium—Dec. 12. Many of our readers will be there, and the Parson certainly hopes they will all come up and speak to him. The other Saturday night he had a wonderful time speaking to a Men's Bible Class State convention, with 640 men present. Sunday before last he preached at the Episcopal Cathedral in Hartford to a wonderful congregation, telling them, as he always tells city people, about the people who live out on the farms—far out on the lonely roads.

TWO FAMILIES.—Two families have recently moved into two farms way down county. The Parson hopes he is wrong, but as for one of the families he cannot see how they are goin to possibly get along. Perhaps they will, but unless a lot of capital shows up from some unexpected quarter—and it is not apt to—there is nothing but sorrow and disappointment ahead. The other family has moved onto a much poorer place, but the Parson hadn't talked with that woman five minutes before he cast away all worry about their getting by. There are six children in this latter family, too. "You can do quite a bit picking huckleberries here," mentioned the Parson. "Oh, yes, certainly, we've picked huckleberries Summer after Summer where we were, and done well on them," came the answer. "Then, too," she went on, "we have already been in the woods getting greens to wind Christmas wreaths with. The children love to help me do it and we can make them so fast." This man has a pair of horses and is already working at a sawmill. Huckleberries, Christmas trimming, and charcoal, these three are the mortgage-paying trinity on the backwoods farm of Connecticut.

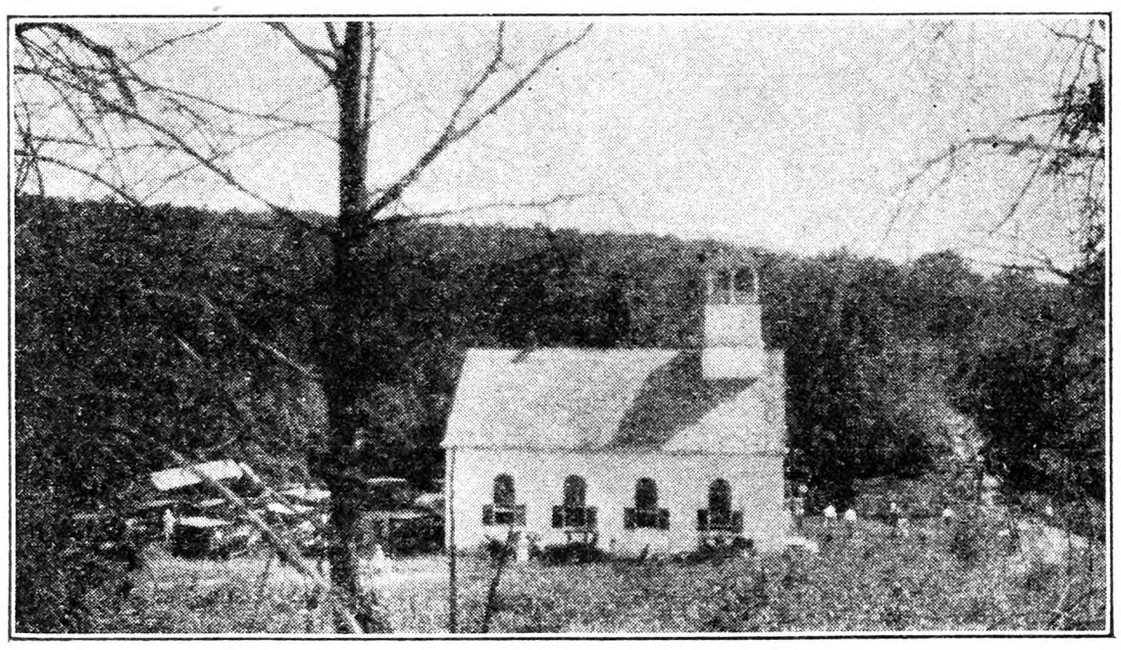
A CUTE DOG.—The Parson stopped at a place down country the other day where the woman had been a reader of THE R. N.-Y. for years, but had never seen the Parson. The latter commented on the big, fine-looking dog they owned. "Well, he has one trick anyway," said the woman. "He is fairly crazy to go in the car with us, but we do not take him, as he is a little inclined to run away. But what do you suppose this dog does? When he sees any signs of our going in the car, he will, if possible, disappear and can nowhere be found. So of course we have to go without him. Then when we are down the road a mile or so, if he doesn't appear, barking and leaping with joy. So of course there is nothing to do but to take him in, and we are always in too much of a hurry to take him back home, so along he goes."

REAL MOVIES.—Some time ago the Parson wrote that the boys didn't seem to care about going to the movies, and practically none of the household ever went. Perhaps one of the reasons is that we seem to have real movies right here at home. It is a good deal as Delly Dike said up in Vermont many years ago when he went down to the big town: "Something going on in Boston most every night." Perhaps you will remember about the woman we got into the hospital, and Mrs. Parson kept the baby here for a couple of weeks, and they gave the Parson a calf and he brought it home in the back of the Ford, and they seemed very appreciative and were always sending something home when he called there. But the oldest boy (oldest of seven boys) was out of work, and so they wrote for the Parson to get him a job, and the Parson said, "Let him come up nearer the city and he will stand a much better chance." So he came up and got some work here and there, but nothing permanent. The boy is a very nice and a very bright boy, and wants to go to school, and said himself he could not stay home any longer, and would run away if he had to go back, and the Parson could not bear to send him back, knowing all the conditions which he got into here.

GOT HIM STARTED.—So the Parson got into touch with a man who had wonderfully helped him in his work before, and this man said he would give $200 toward the boy's going to trade school. This was to keep him along till Spring, when he could earn some money himself. Before starting in the trade school we went down to the house Saturday night and took down a big stew piece of meat, a lot of Hamburg steak, a lot of rolls and a ten-dollar bill. But no; the father kept phoning up that he must come home. Nothing to come home for, only the boy seemed to be showing a little mind of his own, and he is going on sixteen. So the father got a warrant sworn out for the boy as a vagrant, and the police came out and served it on him, and then instead of locking him up the chief of police immediately put him under the Parson's custody, pending a hearing. Thus the boy was legally under the Parson now.

THE RUMPUS.—But that night as we were eating supper there came a light tap on the door, and when Sister opened it there stood the boy's mother, saying she wanted to speak to him. The Parson warned the boy to be careful and told her to come in. But she wouldn't, and said she must speak to him outside. She stood just inside the door talking; suddenly she grabbed his hand to pull him out, and that instant another hand reached round the door—his father's—and that grabbed him. By that time the Parson had hold of him to keep him inside, and then such boys as were at home pitched in and the fun began, kicking and biting and threatening to kill the Parson and what not. Some time! Sister phoned for the police and a couple of the neighbors came over. We had the man firmly held when the police came and handcuffed him and took both him and her off to the station to spend the night. The Parson never likes to go to law or appeal to law or the police if it can possibly be helped, but this man—an Italian—went to the law himself and put it in the hands of the law, so there was nothing else to do. There was another hearing the next morning in police court, and the boy was continued under the Parson's care as probation officer for further investigation of the home and the whole matter, and another hearing will be held Dec. 3rd to see what will be done. The Parson doubts very much if any court in the land will take the boy out of a trade school where he is getting along fine and send him back. The boy spent a day going over the various departments of the trade school and decided on the textile business. This makes his father perfectly furious, as he wants him to be a carpenter like himself. But when the boy sees how his father has made out at this business, he rebels, and then, too, he has no taste for carpentering. "Anything but farming or carpentering," says the lad. He is musical, and Shelley helps him nights along that line.

But this will have to be continued in the Parson's next.



The Old Church Down in the Woods

Color in the Kitchen

Because our kitchen is in the northeast corner of the house, and because of so much talk of yellow being the best color in such a location we have been using yellow in many shades for several years, and I fully agree with Mother Bee that yellow is a tiresome color to live with. At present the walls are cream yellow with just a tinge of tan (our painter mixed it himself). It is the best shade so far and we've tried several shades of yellow from pumpkin to lemon. The woodwork is cypress and was varnished in the natural shade and its beautiful brown seems to increase in beauty with age.

The built-in cupboards, kitchen cabinet, etc., are all the same brown, and as the kitchen is small there is not much space to decorate. I have about decided there can be no set rule for decorating the kitchen or any other room no matter where its location may be.

"Homemaker" expresses it when she says, "I would have cream walls, jade green wood work and furniture with accents of lemon yellow, orange and coral red, as that happens to be my favorite color scheme." There is the answer, "A favorite color scheme." We may not have the eye of an artist to blend our colors, but we know when we *like a color* or we *don't like a color*. And I know I care very little for yellow in large quantities such as an entire painted or kalsomined wall. Mother Bee may feel the same way about yellow—that's why she finds it tiresome. Our daughter-in-law seems to have the eye of an artist and can do wonders with certain shades of gray and old rose. But gray in any shade appeals to me as being so cold and cheerless, no matter how pretty the room in gray and old rose I wouldn't care to live with it every day in the year.

So each homemaker must choose her own color scheme, and if the room is used a great deal as a farm kitchen always is, I think shades of green—forest green, or apple green and cream—might be used to good advantage, and depend on curtains, furniture, etc., to furnish the cheery bits of color. The woodwork and walls should be neutral enough to please the entire household.

Nowadays, when oilcloth, kitchen furniture and cooking utensils come in so many gay colors, it will be an easy matter to have color to please all at very little expense. One of my friends said, "I bought a beautiful red teakettle, so I decided to change the colors in my kitchen: my walls and woodwork are two shades of gray, my kitchen utensils and furniture are red and gray and curtains are red and white checked gingham. And I just love it."

So there it goes: a red teakettle decided the color scheme in that kitchen.

Not everyone would have the courage to go as far as that, but it proves that everyone has favorite colors. And no color scheme can be worked out that will be pleasing and restful to all who see it. However, green in various shades is pleasing and restful to nearly everyone. Cream color should be also, or soft shades of tan. Some of the most restful rooms I ever stepped into seemed to have no set color scheme: everything seemed to fit right in. In fact the rooms were so comfortable one seemed to be entirely unconscious of the furnishings.

Does it require the skill of an artist to bring about such results, or can we all do as well if we use good judgment and try to express our own personality? Someone has said, "A woman is dressed most suitably and in best taste when we fail to remember what she wore."

The same rule might apply to rooms.

"NORTH COUNTRY."

MOTHER: "You were a good girl not to throw your banana skins down in the train. Did you put them in your bag?" Joan: "No, I put them in the gentleman's pocket who was sitting next me!"—London Passing Show.

A Winter Letter from Summerland

"And the mocking bird is singing all the day."

Yes, he does sing in Florida, the State that we now call home, after having lived in the North all our lives. We feel as though everything were topsy-turvy though. All through the Fall months it just seemed as though things ought to turn yellow, but instead they started to grow green, greener than ever. Then the voice of the weed mower was heard in the land, for Florida enjoyed an old-fashioned Summer, with plenty of rain, and the weeds were higher than our heads. These were burned, and then plowing commenced, and fields were made ready for planting. The people of this immense State are realizing that they must have some other crop besides tourists, and their hope is in agriculture, for great crops of vegetables and fruits can be, and are being raised all about us. Here at Thanksgiving time we are eating, right out of our own big garden, radishes, lettuce, onions, chard, mustard, beet greens, young turnips, and another vegetable that we had never tried as greens before; young rutabaga leaves, boiled with mustard greens, make the tastiest dish of greens we have tried yet. The field of peas are in bloom and forming pods, the earliest rows have pods several inches long; the beans are white with blossoms, the cucumber vines are hiding tiny cukes under their leaves, and the tomatoes are heavy with green fruit which we are hoping will be blushing by Christmas Eve. There are so many things to eat from the vegetable garden that we are thankful the family appetites are like those of the rabbits for green things, for we consider a garden as good life insurance.

Within a few miles of us there are acres of strawberry plants in full bloom; many of the growers are hoping for the price of one dollar per box during the holiday season. That is what they brought last year at that time. While it is nice to be out of doors all day long, transplanting, watering, thinning, weeding, to say nothing of harvesting, still it is not all velvet and plush. In a Florida garden one might just as well call it a day, for there are "57 different varieties" of bugs, beetles, worms and ants, all combining against one's effort in producing food. Producing food costs quite a bit, for first there is the commercial fertilizer, then when the plants are up one must feed them like babies, nitrate to some, phosphate to another, and potash to some other. About the only thing one does not need to buy for them is oxygen. Thanks be, that does not cost anything, nor the blessed sunshine, of which there is such an abundance. We have all acquired wonderful coats of tan during November; we are hoping these coats will help keep us warm when the colder weather makes its appearance! So far the weather has been splendid, only needing grate fires one or two evenings. Election Day folks went to the polls in the thinnest of clothes, and the children ran about barefooted.

The citrus fruit here is very fine this year, in yield, color, and taste. The packing houses are running day and night shifts. Some of the women who are experts at packing grape fruit and oranges are making $6 and $7 a day. They pay but 5 cents per box to pack grapefruits 7 cents for oranges, and the average woman makes from $2 to $3 a day.

It seemed so strange to us that the yield should be so heavy when there had been several hard blows, but it seemed in this locality and in a great many others about here, only enough fruit was blown off the trees to produce better fruit both in size and color. In a few instances where the hurricane swept through the fruit all went before it, but it only shows how decidedly local a hurricane can be; the fruit in one county is taken, and in another, it is left.

I have so far written only about things to eat, but now for the things to see and enjoy. I had never seen an oleander, except in greenhouses, so was not prepared to see them growing along the highway, regular hedges of them, red, pink and white. The Hibiscus has bloomed all Summer, and is still blooming, as is the Bougainvillea vine. They have here a sort of burnt orange color Cosmos, that is in all its glory, making a beautiful flower round about Halloween and Thanksgiving time. But the Poinsettia is the center of all attraction at present; ours are seven feet tall. The crowns are a mass of red velvet bloom. I had never seen any except on Christmas cards, and was not at all sure when ours started to bloom that I was not dreaming. They are so beautiful it is hard to describe them.

For doing things in the way of contests, Florida is ahead of any place we have ever lived in. Community interest is right on top. For instance, a few weeks ago an airport was dedicated in Orlando. Thousands of people attended both days, not only city folks, but farmers as well. By the way, the farmers here call themselves growers. During the airport meet the growers and families arrived in such numbers, it made one wonder if anybody stayed at home. The men folks went back in the late afternoon to feed the hens and milk the cows, and then returned for the picnic supper and fireworks. Not only are women interested in flying here, but men are interested in cooking. A cooking school was held for four days in the Coliseum, over a thousand women attended for four afternoons straight, and some of the growers attended with their wives.

They have contests here for everything. Kite flying for the boys, marble contests, tennis, swimming, boating, fishing, and now the latest is a walking contest. This is sponsored by the leading shoe firms of the city. Contestants compete in four classes, men, women, boys and girls. They are divided in two teams, start from one village going to another, each carrying a letter from one mayor to that of the mayor in the other village. The one who delivers his or her message first, is declared the winner of the event. For beautifying the community the same spirit prevails. The other day one of the men's clubs held a luncheon, and immediately afterward started out planting thousands and thousands of Petunia plants along the Dixie Highway. Some time back one village adopted a slogan, "1,000 Azaleas planted in our city," and sure enough before the planting season was over, that amount had been bought and planted. Wouldn't you like to be here when they are in bloom?

Henry Ford once said, "Florida has all we northerners want and need," so if you do not feel that you need snow and blow, this is a splendid place to live and to enjoy life while living. B. S. V.

Orange Co., Fla.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

It's 10 P. M., but the radio is bringing in some nice music—some from Denver, some from Los Angeles and occasionally, from New York.

"When human voices thus are carried on the air,
How can we say, God does not hear, and answer prayer?"

We have had several nice rains this Fall, also some wet snows, that soon melted. Deer hunting season opened October 12, and lasted four days. A heavy, wet snow fell most of the time, and most of the hunters who succeeded in bagging a deer, felt that it was pretty costly meat. There were the usual number of accidents, caused mainly by carelessness. One Denver man came out and went hunting with his brother. The visitor, like so many hunters did not wait to see whether the object he shot at was a deer or something else. He was separated from his brother, and saw something move, shot, and wounded his brother in the leg. He hastened to the nearest ranch house to summon aid, but was so hysterical that he could not direct anyone to the spot, so it was eight hours before help arrived. The injured man only lived a couple of days, and the brother is almost wild with grief.

We finally succeeded in getting our grain thrashed. We have our own thrashing outfit, and as neighbors are far away, and scattered, we did the job ourselves. My husband and son hauled in the bundles on hay-racks, then one pitched the bundles into the separator, the other took care of the grain as it came from the machine, while the son's wife, with the "help" of their three and a half year old son, ran the tractor. It was my job to "keep the home fires burning," and keep the sheep away from the grain. The 24 acres yielded 833 bushels of nice wheat, of the Kitchener Marquis variety. Although this is an irrigated ranch, we rarely have to put water on any variety of grain.

We have four acres of Burbank potatoes, but the ground is now so wet that most of them will not be dug. The Burbank is a long, slender potato and is about the only variety used by dining cars and first-class hotels for baking.

Our apple trees all bore well and not a wormy fruit to be found. The youngster has his pockets full at all times, and almost every day a big dish of rosy, tender baked apples finds its way to the dinner table, accompanied by a big pitcher of rich, sweet cream.

Early next week the turkeys that are big and fat, will be dressed, and started to market. Some will be shipped to Chicago, but we think we will try sending at least one barrel to New York, as the prices quoted from there are enticing. Who knows but some of our R. N.-Y. readers will gnaw a Rocky Mountain drumstick? We have about 90 turkeys this year, and it will be no small job to get them dressed.

Garfield Co., Col. MRS. P. U.

Moving Pecan Trees

I have nine pecan trees, ranging in size from 5½ to 9 in. in size. Can they be moved and replanted? R. E. L.

Ulster Co., N. Y.

The moving of pecan trees your size that have never been transplanted is a tedious job but can be done if proper methods are used. I would suggest that you dig about 3 ft. on one side of the tree, about 3 to 3½ ft. from the trunk and go under it enough to cut the tap root. Fill your trench with rich soil mixed with bonemeal and tramp well. It is advisable to prune each root you cut before filling the trench so it heals well. This will then make a nice root growth into the rich soil. The next year cut down the other side, which will not be so much of a job because you will not need to go under the tree. Repeat the method in filling and move the third year. If your tree isn't too large it could be moved the second year, but the 9-in. tree I believe should have both sides cut.

By using this method tap-root trees are being moved with safety with a ball and little setback is noticed, but if you move it as it is you run a great chance of losing the tree or weakening it so it never grows well. J. W. HERSHEY.

In a single minute
this Goodrich Giant
pounds through months of wear

IN one stride, ten thousand steps! You could scrape your rubber boots or overshoes on concrete, stub them against rocks, walk miles in them, wade knee-deep through ditches—and do all this for months! Still you wouldn't give them as hard treatment as testing machines in our factory give in a few minutes.

One machine tests the sole rubber. It rubs it violently back and forth—one hundred times a minute!

Another machine stretches the rubber used in the uppers. You would not yank it as much in a year.

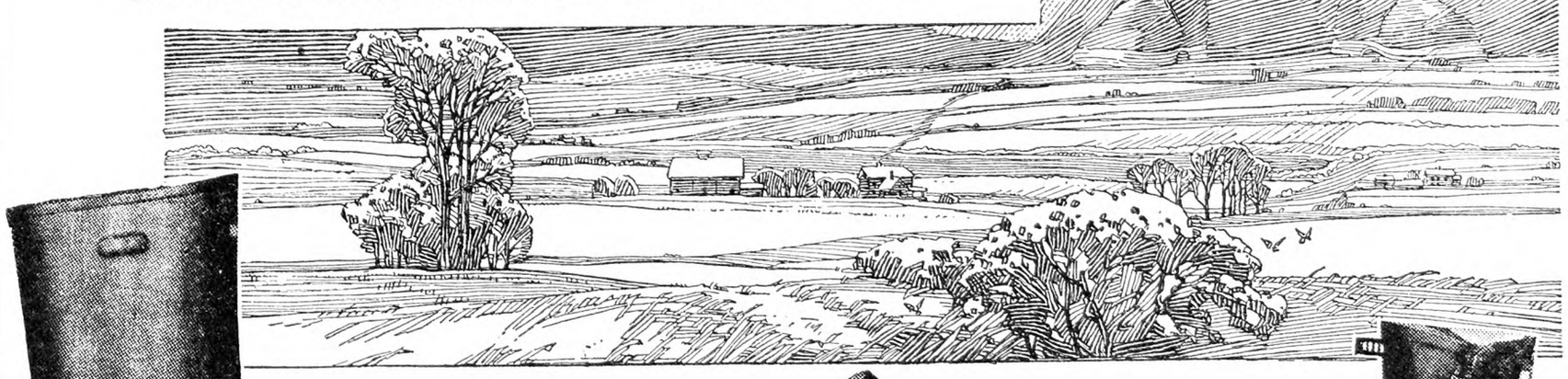
A third machine twists and bends and twists again the special rubber used in toe and instep.

Goodrich rubber boots and overshoes must pass all these tests before they are stamped with the Goodrich name. It's as if a "giant farmer"—working for your protection—pulled on a pair of Goodrich boots and marched through a whole year's wear in a single afternoon.

These tests assure you of good value when you buy Goodrich footwear. Look for the name Goodrich. It is plainly stamped on all our boots, overshoes and rubbers—the honor mark of a great company.

From sturdy boots, overshoes and work-rubbers for men and boys to dainty stylish Zippers and rubbers for women and girls, the Goodrich line of tested rubber footwear meets the needs of every member of your family. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*

Goodrich
RUBBER FOOTWEAR FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY



A favorite with farmers—this brown Goodrich boot with white sole. Sizes, boys' to men's. All lengths, knee to hip.

This sturdy Norka comes in black with white or brown sole. Unrivaled for heavy wear.

These strong, comfortable all-rubber overshoes come in all sizes with 4, 5 or 6 buckles.

The Rural New-Yorker

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THOSE who object to the valuation of property for taxation purposes on the basis of its net income would do well to study the record of values of New York Stock Exchange seats. E. A. Beal, one of the members, bought a seat in 1913, when the highest record price was $53,000. He has recently sold it for $575,000, showing a profit of $522,000. E. H. Jewell, another member, bought his seat in 1894 for $21,250. He has negotiated a sale of it for $550,000, taking a profit of $528,750. The Federal income tax in each case will be 12.5 per cent. Mr. Beal will pay $62,740 tax, but his net profit after paying the tax will be $459,000. There is no material or tangible property involved. The seat simply gives the member the right to buy and sell on the floor of the Exchange. The value is fixed exclusively on the income derived from this privilege. They never add a dollar of wealth to the world. They merely exchange what already exists. They pay in taxes only a part of their profits. When they make no profit, they pay no tax. When the farmer suffers a loss, why impose a tax on him?

*

A LONG-TIME agricultural policy for New York State is under consideration by some leaders in organizations and institutions. It would run for 10 to 20 years. Farmers with whom we have talked have not heard anything about it. Possibly they aren't supposed to be interested. Gov.-elect Roosevelt, it has been unofficially reported, is hospitable to the "idea." Its sponsors apparently assume that, with their extended experience as far-visioned and successful leaders in the past, they are uniquely qualified to formulate a State agricultural policy that would enhance the new executive's usefulness and popularity and, at the same time, "direct and develop the farming industry along scientific, sound business lines." Phrases like this are anything but clear and specific. They mean different things to different groups concerned. Farmers ought to be the majority judges of the soundness, from their own viewpoint, of a State agricultural policy. A policy that they would support and vote for, if they had a chance to do so, would be agricultural. Otherwise it would almost surely be "sound" or better for other interests. In recent years a few experts have been saying much about nation-planning. "Then why not State-planning in agriculture?" This "new," novel and interesting question has caught and fired the imaginations of some professional leaders of agriculture in several States. About ten years ago a corn-belt agricultural college dean called a conference of farmers and business men to discuss and possibly propose a 25-year policy for his State. Discussion was as far as they got. It was their opinion that they could not see far enough ahead over the broad field of a changing industry to warrant their laying out a cut-and-dried program. Are New York State leaders wiser or is their task simpler? The policy of doing one important, practical thing at a time that will serve farmers is always sound. It isn't necessary for the State to adopt a long-time policy in order to be helpful and encouraging to farmers. Any program in the uncompromised and well-defined interest of farmers would automatically perpetuate itself on its merits. That kind of policy would have our support. It would not be difficult to formulate.

*

THE interviews and statements issued by our statesmen in Washington through the public press start us guessing as to what we are likely to get after all in the way of farm relief from Congress. To say the least, it shows that the unity and enthusiasm evinced during the campaign is no longer in evidence. Some of the campaign speakers have not yet gone on record since election to say that the surest way to farm relief is for farmers to work for it, buy less automobiles, and to practice the primitive economies, but neither have they rebuked the political organs for saying these things as they would have done when they were making appeals for farm votes. The once united campaign orators are now divided. Some want a law of some sort during the short session; others would put it off until September next. A few timidly remind us of the promised early special session of Congress. During the campaign we were told in great detail just how much agricultural imports came in and just where a tariff was needed to keep them out. Everybody from the soap-box orator to the candidates wanted to protect the American markets for the American farmer. Now they have discovered that a year of investigation is necessary before it is safe to change the tariff on farm schedules. The silence of others is significant. Clearly enough some of the leaders are anxious now to minimize the need of farm relief. They would either pass a useless bill now or preferably gain time and do nothing if the demand for it quieted down. Others there must be who desire to keep faith with farmers, but the discouraging part of it all is that one cannot escape the conviction that many of them already anticipate bad faith and, while dodging responsibility, are trying to make an alibi for themselves.

*

WHILE the price of apples has not changed much, what few changes there were have been nearly all upward. Prices of some varieties are nearly as high as they were a year ago. Others are about a third lower than at that time. The features of the season are a crop a little above average; heavy in the Far West, moderate in the East, and fair to good in general market quality; storage holdings 30 per cent above last season, but holdings of boxed apples 50 per cent above; exports approaching double those of last season to date and strong on shipments of boxed apples, but prices in foreign markets rather unsatisfactory. Prices have averaged one-fourth to one-third lower than last season in both foreign and domestic markets; competition with other fruits, and especially with oranges, is likely to be somewhat more severe than last season. Favorable features are the early sale of most of the poor to fair apples and the prospect of continued active exports owing to light foreign production. The weakest feature of the situation still is the heavy production and storage supply of western boxed apples. On the whole, there is reason to suppose the present price level of eastern apples will be maintained, with further gains on some varieties that are popular but in light supply this season.

*

SOME years ago one of our readers, whose farm was on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, told us how her family took a vacation right in the busy season. They rented their farmhouse for two months of the Summer and moved into a Summer camp some distance away, but on the farm! Here the housekeeper's work was simple, for they lived just as vacation parties do in any camp; much of the cooking, also Summer canning, was done on an oil stove in a shady place out of doors, and the children lived out of doors, to their great joy. The whole family enjoyed the change, and in addition to the rent of their home, they sold milk, butter, eggs, fruit and vegetables to their tenants. We can see that this plan would not always be possible, but we think there are many farms with the scenic beauties of lakes, rivers or mountains where it would be possible to construct some "camps" for rent to vacation parties, who would provide a better market than a small roadside stand. People have learned to live simply outdoors, and many who do not care to spend a vacation in aimless journeying would enjoy a farm camp. Who can give us experience in setting up such a camp, and operating it?

*

SOME months ago when Mr. H. F. Button called on us here he told of the birds in Albania that were destroying corn-borers in the stubble. On page 1523 this week he gives further details about this bird work, which appears to be very effective. We have had no reports thus far of any appreciable bird work in this country in corn-borer control. Doubtless some do go that way. The crow is decidedly unwelcome in our cornfields during considerable of the season because of destruction of the young corn and mature ears, and most of us have been in the habit of banging away at him whenever or wherever seen. We seldom hit him, but this constant shooting does make the crow wary. Perhaps a let-up of the gunning would be desirable through late Fall and Winter. We know that he catches many field mice and might do something with the cornfield pests if so invited or permitted.

*

THE city of Olean, N. Y., has just passed through an epidemic of typhoid fever in which there were 212 cases, with 18 deaths. A water supply pipe which crossed the Allegheny River beneath its surface developed a break and permitted sewage-polluted river water to enter the city mains. Inadequate supervision of the city water supply seems also to have been responsible for failure to detect danger until the epidemic brought it forcibly to the attention of the authorities. The possibility of such an epidemic is one that faces all communities having a public water supply open to the possibility of contamination from human sources. Large towns have a means of protection against disease-carrying germs through chlorinating plants which add chlorine to the water delivered to the mains in sufficient quantity to render it practically sterile. Most small communities, equally open to danger, do not have this safeguard, and the epidemic at Olean demonstrates that no safeguard is more efficient than those having it in charge. The need there for heavier chlorination to offset the increased pollution of the city water before the source of this pollution was discovered was not met. Farm homes having their own individual water supply escape some of the dangers that those in town incur. They are not immune to typhoid by any means. The chief source of danger in most rural homes lies in the unprotected privy vaults, from which human excrement may be carried by flies, surface water or small animals to food or water used by the family. Typhoid has only one source, the discharges from some previous case of typhoid. This case may have occurred years before and resulted in the making of an innocent, but dangerous, carrier. All human discharges are dangerous, for no one knows when they may or may not contain typhoid germs. The only protection from them lies in such a disposal as will make it impossible for them to pollute food or water. Privy vaults, where these must be used, may easily be made fly and vermin-proof, and they may be so located that drainage from them will not enter the family water supply. Even this cannot guarantee complete protection, for health may easily be endangered when away from home, but it removes a constant source of danger that is under personal control.

*

CONGRESS is in session. Those members of the House and Senate are our representatives, and we think many of them sincerely want to know the honest opinions of constituents about all important public questions. We have heard people say that it is a waste of time to write Congressmen—that the letters never get to the person addressed. That may be true with letters which are mainly abuse or loose and erratic talk. But those written in respectful tone, briefly, and expressing our ideas clearly, are quite sure to get a hearing. We know of no better use for a two-cent stamp than making it carry a letter to our Representative or Senator in Washington.

Brevities

UTAH reports that Marglobe was the best shipping tomato raised last season.

"THE farmers here call themselves growers," says a Florida correspondent. Well, if a farmer isn't a grower, he will find that "farmin' don't pay."

OUR growers of orchard fruits will be likely to find Australia, New Zealand and South Africa their most serious competitors in foreign markets in the future.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin 954-F, entitled "The Disinfection of Stables." It is well worth adding to the farm library.

THE asparagus growers of the Imperial Valley, California, have adopted six compulsory grades for their product, and will pack in strict accordance with these grades.

THE newspapers state that Mussolini, the Italian leader, is seeking to relieve city congestion by ordering country people to remain in the country, and those who have come to the cities to go back home. That is one way to promote a back-to-the-land movement.

THE report from Wyoming Co., N. Y., on page 1525, recalls the old saying of Josh Billings that "beans are a joyful crop." Like many other staple crops, it is the average of several years, rather than the price of one season, that pays the grower.

FUMIGATION with carbon bisulphide is a sure method of destroying weevils in stored grain, beans or other seeds. An important part of the fumigating process is keeping the bin sealed as tightly as possible. The work should be done on a calm day when the temperature is above 67 degrees. Eight to 15 lbs. of the liquid are necessary for fumigating 1,000 cubic feet of bin space. When figuring the space it is necessary to take into account the entire bin, not just the volume of the grain. The liquid may be placed in large pans on top of the grain, or burlap bags or cotton waste, saturated with it, may be buried in the grain. The bin should remain tightly closed for at least 36 hours after the fumigant has been applied.

Farm Relief Items Cleared Up

ONE of our good friends has reached the impression from our farm relief articles that we propose a State or Federal government authority to fix the prices of farm products as a part of the plan which we have suggested. He also thinks that a feature of the plan is to have the government fix the wages of farm labor. Under this impression, while friendly to the plan as a whole, he goes on in an able and conclusive way to show that these propositions are impracticable and would be ruinous if attempted. When our friends fail to understand what we print, the fault is not theirs. It is our fault. It is a pride with us to make ourselves so clear that all will understand; and if we fail to do so we alone are to blame. In this case, however, there may be some excuse. The subject presents the most important economic problem of this nation and of the world. It has never been fully explored. Much of it is new to the reading public. To fully express it would require volumes of space, and many long hours of reading, study and deliberation. Our time and space are necessarily limited. As yet we have been able only to discuss a few of the most important fundamentals. In personal conversation it is easy enough to clarify a misconception. In the printed page it takes longer. But, after all, the best result comes from getting people to discuss their own problems and think about them. And farmers are certainly discussing and thinking about this farm relief problem.

We tried to make it clear that the one absolute essential of the farm marketing plan we suggested is that it must be owned, directed and controlled by farmers themselves. This means that they would direct the details through their representatives and hired servants. They would have full information to enable them to form a sound judgment. As producers, knowing the cost of production and fully informed as to market conditions, they would determine the prices of their own products. We know this policy will horrify some experts. But why? Every other producer in the world figures his costs and makes his price accordingly. Someone must name the price. Who is better qualified than the farmer himself? He wants to move the goods. He knows the cost. He will know the market demand. He will know the volume of supply. He will make a fair price because he wants to sell. If it were not for a vicious custom, long established, no one would think of allowing anyone but the farmer himself to determine the price of the products he produced.

It is true that we suggested a Federal Farm Board, but this is only to provide a government agency to help create a legal national system, to direct its organization and make it uniform under the Federal law, to audit the business records and accounts of trustees, and to supervise the government loans or advances to the system. The board would have no more right to fix farm prices than the Treasury Department has to fix the salary of a bookkeeper in a national bank.

It is also true that we have insisted that the farmer receive rewards for his capital, labor and management equal to the returns for capital, labor and management in other industries, and that these rewards should come to him through the price paid for his products. This does not imply that the government should fix the wages of farm labor, or that there should be any change in the manner of fixing the rate of income on capital, the wages of labor on farms and in shops, or the cost of management. For all interests and purposes the costs of production both on the farm and in the other industries have already been worked out in a rough way with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes. These estimates may be easily modified to harmonize with changed conditions at any time. Make this information available, and the farmer who names the price of farm products in the markets will readily estimate a price which will return him as much for capital, labor and management as the other industries receive for similar factors in the cost of production.

We have adopted the money value, which we call price, in our system of exchange. We receive a dollar for a bushel of wheat, and pay it out for a half dozen collars. Labor is the principal item of value in both commodities. The contribution of capital and management is negligible. If each required the same amount of equally skilled labor all told to produce, the final exchange of the wheat for the collars was fair. If one required more labor to produce than the other, either the farmer or the collar-maker was cheated in the deal. An equitable basis of exchange is the relative amount of labor, skill considered, required to produce the commodities to be exchanged.

This may appear revolutionary and radical to many who are familiar with the old system in which the farmer is obliged to pay what is asked and accept what is offered. It is revolutionary because it discards an old system of robbery. It is radical because it goes to the root of an established abuse. It is the crux of any efficient plan of farm relief. Anything less would be at best only a partial correction of a long-standing injustice. If a complete change in the system of farm marketing could possibly embarrass or retard the progress of other industries we would be the first to advise a gradual and progressive change in the system instead of demanding a full measure of vocational justice at one time because we cannot hurt one industry without injury to the welfare of all other industries. But there is no reason for hesitation or half-way measures. No nation can long maintain a prosperity of two-thirds of its population, built up at the expense of the other third, representing its basic industry, agriculture. Many industries in this country lag because our system of farm distribution has absorbed 70 cents of the consumer's dollar, and the 30 cents is not enough to pay for the full volume of supplies that the farms need. A system that will enable the farmer to market his products in an orderly, well-regulated way should increase the purchasing power of the farms more than 60 per cent, and surprise the now lagging industries with the extent of the extra demand for farm supplies. The factory wheels will hum as never before, and the industries now in the balance will triumph in a new and prolonged era of prosperity. To minimize or delay the fruition of this proposition would be nothing less than a national calamity.

The Game He Bagged

ARTHUR MORBASH, 27, a Buffalo police officer, with a hunter's license from the Conservation Commission, came out to Niagara County, 25 miles from home, to hunt. There is no record of the birds he bagged with the gun, but in the local court he was charged with the theft of several bushel bags of apples from the farm of William Stagner of Cambria. Justice of the Peace Richard Taylor fined him $50 on the charge of petty larceny. Justice Taylor and Mr. Stagner made a good job of it. Make this adventure the rule, and the "sports" will have a new appreciation of country property.

Letters on Farm Relief

I have received through the Grange a copy of your proposed legislation and we have taken it up in our Farm Bureau board meeting. The board wishes me to write you telling you that we are in sympathy with the proposed legislation, and hope that some decided good may come of it in the way of farm relief.

Nebraska. L. L. WILSON, County Extension Agt.

Approves Farm Relief Plan

Your plan for farm relief will, I believe, benefit the farmer more than any plan yet devised because it is a plan for the farmer and handled by farmers. We want farmers to handle the spending of any fund which might be set aside for farm aid, and not a committee of men from the 12 Land Bank districts. These men cannot understand the farm problems as the farmers themselves. DONALD KELLEY.

Pennsylvania.

A Small State Helps

Your farm relief letter was read at our Grange meeting last night, and we feel you are on the right way. Our Worthy Lecturer is to arrange for a discussion soon. Our program for last night had been previously prepared and we did not have time to change it. Several who have taken THE R. N.-Y. for years spoke highly of its dependable character and the helpful work it is always doing. L. A. H.

Rhode Island.

Would Appeal to the Public

I have just been reading your practical farm relief plan. Why not stress the advantages of it to the general public? To raise the economic status of the present submerged 30 per cent farmer to the plane of the exalted 70 per cent industrial class would probably not exceed 10 per cent of the cost of inflating the 70 per cent class to its present eminent position. But it would be cheap at any price. The inflation may not be good for all the 30 per centers, but anyhow the worthwhilers would survive. E. N. L.

New York.

Demands a Fair Tax Deal

I like the attitude of your paper towards farm taxation. This part of the State of Massachusetts averages 50 or more acres of poor land to one acre of good plow land. Under these conditions, when the land is assessed at 50 per acre it is hard to make a profit in a poor season. I wish you would pass the word to your readers to use their influence to keep cheap real estate agents off the board of assessors. My experience with them has been that they do not pay their bills, do not do any useful work, and are interested in maintaining an inflated assessed valuation.

While I am not a farmer, I am interested in farming, in taxes, and like to see a fair deal. G. W. H.

Massachusetts.

Another Big Dairy Merger

THE following report of the organization of another large dairy merger has recently been given out and published in the daily press:

Formation of the Southwest Dairy Products Company through the merger of 12 ice cream and dairy products organizations operating in the principal cities of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas was announced by Charles C. Conway, who will serve as president of the consolidated organization. Included in the merger are the Houston Ice Cream Company; Dixie Creameries, Inc.; Producers Milk Company; Shaw Brothers; Purity Dairy Products, Inc.; Grisham Ice Cream Company; Terry Dairy Company, and Campbell Ice Cream Company.

This consolidation is to be the first unit of a national dairy products corporation, operating from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. The new company is to have an authorized funded debt of $5,000,000 gold debenture bonds, in addition to $5,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 250,000 shares of common stock. Only part of these securities will be outstanding at the start.

All of the securities to be issued at present have been purchased by George M. Forman & Co., and Moore, Leonard & Lynch, who plan to offer them in the near future. Proceeds from the sale of securities are to be used, in part, to retire existing funded debt of the company and to acquire the properties included in the consolidation.

Wants Practical Farmers to Advise the Governor

I noticed in this morning's paper a list of names of prominent people whom Governor Roosevelt had selected to advise him regarding his farm policies. All of them are well known by reputation. Not one of the experts gained that reputation by being a real successful, practical farmer.

This same class of people have been advising and coaching our high officials for years and conditions have been growing worse instead of better. Their report is significant. The only suggestion of any kind of farm relief in that report as published is the suggestion by Mark Graves for a just equalization of taxation. This would reduce farm taxes some. The amount if any will be determined later. Those of us who attended the State Tax Commissioners' recent meeting in Tompkins County had the privilege of hearing Mr. Graves make these same recommendations that the farm experts adopted at their conference. I wonder why the representatives of the different institutions and organizations were unable to offer any other suggestions worthy of consideration at that meeting?

It is not so strange that the farm as an industry is in its present condition when the so-called experts are the only ones considered qualified to give advice on agriculture. Why not call a practical farmer? We have not a single organization composed of 100 per cent farmers in the State. HORATIO S. SMITH.

New York.

Farmers' Week at Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York

One of the units of the St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., is the State School of Agriculture, and here the farmers of this section to the number of 350 assembled to open Farmers' Week Nov. 21.

Classes and lectures provided instruction and discussion on many subjects. Among the many speakers were Judge Pyrke of the Bureau of Farms and Markets, and Jared Van Wagenen, of Schoharie Co., also Prof. H. W. Riley and Prof. W. J. Myers of Cornell. Many enjoyed Mrs. Ruby Smith's talk on "Modern Pathfinders." The Home Economics demonstration in home management by Miss Southworth was very interesting. There was a demonstration showing how to candle and grade eggs to meet the requirements of the new retail egg law. The 4-H Club is doing good work in this county assisted by Miss Mabel Milhan and L. H. Claus. There was a dairy cattle showing and fitting contest. In the freshman class Ellsworth Billard won first prize, and Evan Dana second. The junior and senior prizes went to George Garvin and James Wright.

Wednesday was Grange day, and there was a banquet after a busy and profitable day at 6 P. M., with speech and songs and an old-fashioned dance afterward.

One day Mrs. Masterman talked on home crafts, and pointed out how women who have the leisure and strength can increase their income by raising poultry, canning farm products, roadside marketing, weaving pillow tops and selling apples and maple sugar products.

Canton Home Bureau of St. Lawrence County won the prize in the dramatic contest with a play entitled, "Cabbages." The directors were Mrs. John Hazen and Mrs. Frank Fox. Four counties took part in the contest, Jefferson, Madison, Oswego and St. Lawrence. Many courtesies were extended to the visitors by the townspeople and the college, making a very enjoyable time and a profitable one as well.

Canton was celebrating the centennial anniversary of its erection into the county seat in 1828, when it had 400 inhabitants. The historian was Richard Ellsworth, who has written much of the history of the North Country. He spoke of the sterling integrity of our hardy pioneers. At this time Silas Wright was living in Canton, and was a Congressman, and later a Governor of New York. He talked with the committee who would decide where the county seat would be located, and they remarked there was no material to be obtained at Canton. Wright told them he would go into the nearby quarry of light gray marble and work until enough material was assured. And he did for 21 days, he and his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Ellsworth also described a visit of Martin Van Buren to Mr. Wright, and how they sat down out in the garden and visited on the wheelbarrow in which the Governor used to wheel his groceries home from the store; $2,500 was appropriated to build the court house, county clerk's office and jail. When we look at the handsome buildings on the Court House Square today, and consider their cost, we wonder what those first buildings of long ago could have been like.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Christmas Bells

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Till, ringing, singing, on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Then from each black, accursed mouth
The cannon thundered in the South,
And with the sound
The carols drowned
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

It was as if an earthquake rent
The hearthstones of a continent,
And made forlorn
The households born
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

And in despair I bowed my head;
"There is no peace on earth," I said,
"For hate is strong,
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep;
"God is not dead, nor doth He sleep!
The Wrong shall fail,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
(1807-1882)

*

An anonymous inquirer asks for a recipe for pork cake. The following is a tested recipe given in "The Rural Cook Book:" One pound of fat salt pork, chopped fine, and dissolved in one pint of boiling water, three cups of brown sugar, one cup molasses, 1 lb. each of raisins and currants, two tablespoons of cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, two nutmegs grated, grated zest of one orange and lemon, one teaspoon baking soda, two teaspoons of cream of tartar, seven cups of sifted flour. Bake in moderate oven. This amount makes three medium-sized loaf cakes.

*

The same inquirer asks for a recipe for potato dressing "for those who cannot eat bread dressing on account of sage being used." There is no reason to flavor bread dressing with sage if it is not liked. We only use sage with goose, duck or pork, never with chicken or turkey. The proper flavoring for bread dressing with turkey or chicken is thyme, savory or marjoram, but this is all a matter of taste. In making a potato dressing it is usually combined with either celery or onion. The potatoes are boiled, mashed, and seasoned with pepper, salt and butter. The celery or onions are boiled, chopped, and added to the potatoes. Sage is often used with the onions, but not usually with the celery; sometimes a pinch of mace is used with the celery. Potato dressing is used with duck or goose; it is less suitable for chicken or turkey. A bread dressing combined with chopped oysters, flavored with butter, pepper, salt and a taste of mace, is delicious for turkey especially.

*

The following is an old family formula for cold cream of excellent quality: One ounce white wax, one ounce spermaceti, oil of almonds, one-fourth pint. Shave the wax and spermaceti fine, and put with the oil in an earthen jar. Stand in a pan of hot water on the back of the stove until the wax and spermaceti are melted in the oil. Then remove from stove, keeping the container standing in the warm water, stir in gradually four fluid ounces of rose water. Stir until an emulsion is formed, and keep on stirring till nearly cold. Put in little glass or crockery jars. It may be scented with bergamot or lavender, or elderflower water may be used in place of rose water. This is very soothing to the skin, and free from anything harmful.

*

A tested New England recipe is Constance Brown's sugar cookies: 1½ cups brown sugar, ½ cup softened butter, ½ cup boiling water, one teaspoon soda, 1½ teaspoons orange extract, about three cups sifted flour. Put brown sugar and butter into mixing bowl and cream together. Pour hot water over and stir. Add flour and soda sifted together. Add orange extract. Drop by teaspoonfuls on buttered tin. Bake 10 minutes.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

How little time it takes, among the four-footed, for a helpless infant to become a valuable creature! Scarcely more than two years ago Cousin Harvey found a tiny calf, little Star, Bella's second daughter, lying head down, almost in the branch, which really was a branch then, not the dry gash in the landscape that it has been for three months. Now Star has presented me with another cowlet, and is furnishing a goodly quantity of very rich milk. It has not been measured nor tested yet, but I know by the cream in the can, also by the figures on the cream check. She was so fat and poky and easy-going for a long time that I would get plumb disgusted with her, and doubt if she would ever amount to much, though all the men who saw her picked her as the best prospect on the place. She is not too fat now, for the way she is producing, and it was a comfort to have her easy-going when her udder had to be steamed and rubbed! She stood and chewed her cud, occasionally trying to turn around and chew my hair, apparently believing it a new kind of hay. Charlie pronounces her an easy milker. I expect to milk her as soon as she is thoroughly used to the proceeding. Neither can I claim credit for teaching little Clover-calf to drink, for she was a handful, yes, four handfuls. Bella is giving more milk than she ever did. There is too much for the little water separator, and it wastes cream anyway, so I expect to turn in my ancient centrifugal on a new one quite soon. This is a land flowing with milk just now, if not with honey. There is skim-milk for chickens, cats, dogs, lady porkers, boss, and neighbors—a few friends who are cow-less or who have a dry cow. I'd like to raise a few more heifer calves this Winter, while the milk is so abundant. I know of one anyway that I can buy, if it is a heifer. There is plenty of clover in the stubble field, and the cows walk miles every day they are on it. There are only six "critters" on the 27 acres; Charlie will bring two more, I suppose.

Merle, the young son of the Charlie family, is at the hunting age, whatever that may be. He borrows my little 410 on holidays, and a rabbit now and then is my toll. I tell him I expect to be kept in meat this Winter, as I furnish the gun and the rabbits. There is one simmering on the stove now, smothering, rather than frying, since the meat is inclined to be dry. I think I shall pour in a little cream presently, and let the gravy make itself. There are baked potatoes and Baldwin apple sauce; it is not Thanksgiving, but I could be duly thankful on such fare! I take only an occasional interest in cooking. Since I need to count my calories, it is just as well, probably. I am only a common or garden variety of cook. Consequently I got quite a disproportionate kick out of a little happening some time ago.

Our Missionary Society had a market, after the manner of such societies. I took peach pies. They were too brittle to remove from the plates, so the plates went with them when sold, with word to return to the grocery where the market was held. When one came back, a day or so later, neatly wrapped up, there was a slip of paper inside, signed by the elderly lady whose son had bought the pie: "That was a delicious peach pie." Wasn't it sweet of her? And so little trouble to do, yet I never heard of anybody else doing it. But I made a promise right then that I'd copy her method some day when buying something at a market.

Speaking of thankfulness, it is hard to be thankful just at tax time, when we see our money being squandered for us as we would never dare squander it for ourselves. There is much bitterness just now about a section of paved street and road that we have had wished on us, when it was neither needed nor largely desired. If everybody disliked paved roads as much as I do there would be fewer of them. Our own U. S. Highway is tarvia, kept in splendid condition, and the same kind would have been excellent for this new piece, and far less expensive. There were protests and injunctions, but they did no good. The mischief is done, and we will be years paying for it.

The cold weather is creeping on. The wind blew so cold the other day that I had Charlie put the glass-cloth back on my north screen doors, making storm-doors of them. They shut out an immense amount of cold air, and are appreciated especially now, when the big stoves are not going. Nothing that cost so little ever added so much to the comfort of the house.

The folks will move in a few weeks, I guess. The papering is done, and most of the painting in their rooms, and in the old neglected hall, which I call mine, as they will use it but little in Winter. Amanda had her own choice of color in her rooms, in fact, volunteered to pay for papering one, as I had so much other expense. She loves blue, and I don't, except in small amounts, to offset something else, or in a mixed tone; my sitting-room paper is blue, but so greened and grayed that few people ever think of it as blue at all. But the aforesaid old neglected hall gives me real squirms of delight every time I pass through it. It has ivory woodwork now, old solid walnut banister and spindles, and the gayest Autumn-leaf paper with a warm putty-colored background. My old walnut wardrobe, moved to the side hall, give me no excuse to sling coats and hats on chairs, and the middle-sized walnut sofa that has failed to find a buyer will grace the front hall. Walnut, instead of being somber, looks rich, against ivory and bright color. And that reminds me of an experiment coming off soon.

I knew where there was a cherry corner cupboard, and I wanted it for my dining-room. But I couldn't pin the owner down to pricing it, and when I finally made her an offer, as much as any dealer would allow her, she wanted more than that. So I cast about for a substitute, and found it in a middle-aged secretary, not solid walnut, but stained and veneered. It has long been something of an elephant on my hands, capacious, but neither convenient nor ornamental. Well, why not paint it to match the ivory woodwork, and let the modern rage for color run riot inside the glassed cupboard? So it shall be, before another of my Rural letters is written, I trust. And I'll save my cherry-cupboard money to buy heifer calves with!

The Garden Club goes to sleep in the Winter, along with the outdoor gardens. But my primroses are beginning to bloom! Several pots of baby primroses (Forbesi) are blooming or showing interesting clusters of buds, and one Obconica has buds coming. I have sold enough to pay for all the seed I sowed, already; I haven't figured the "overhead," or my own wages! E. M. C.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

624—Unusual Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

311 — Attractive Coat Dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

156 — Becoming Draperies. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 27-in. material for separate vestee. Ten cents.

301—Another Draped Skirt. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

School Entertainments

In a recent issue of The R. N.-Y. I noticed a request for original entertainments by which school children could raise money for inciden al expenses. I pass by the entertainment part, as others will doubtless have better programs to offer, but these suggestions will supplement a short snappy playlet and a bit of music, and gather almost as much cash as the entertainment itself, and provide amusement for young and old. A second advantage is that they are not nearly as difficult to plan and execute as a long entertainment.

This work can be assigned to the different grades according to their ability. The two lower grades could have charge of mystery packages. The contents of these packages should be something that the parents or relatives have on hand and do not care for (a sort of white elephant). It should be wrapped and boxed in either ludicrous or festive manner, using a quantity of paper and string to make it seem valuable and fragile. Sometimes an outer wrapper can be found that has a postmark with a large valuation stamped upon. This will cause no end of merriment when the article is found to be almost valueless. All these packages should be sold for either five or ten cents. The booth can be attractively decorated with greenery or crepe paper.

Two other grades could have charge of a gift booth. The packages should contain articles to be sold for five or ten cents. These are either donated by people and merchants interested or made by the children. They should be useful, and scraps from the home scrap bag can be made into holders, small doilies, wash cloths and pincushions. A small picture can be framed with passe-partout binding, or one of the children's drawings can be attractively mounted. The boys can make small useful articles out of soft wood.

Still other grades could have charge of a homemade candy booth. Two others, of popcorn and popcorn balls and very large choice apples. Popcorn balls should be small and dainty, selling three for five cents. Apples about the same. The graduating class would want their booth decorated in their class colors, with their class motto in large letters and something like this for publicity. "Help the class of 1929." The salesmen, or saleswomen, can be chosen from each class by a vote, or a better way is for the teacher to select the boy or girl who in her opinion would make the best sales person.

A program of this sort should be held in the town hall, and notices should be sent to the local papers.

Still another way is to have the school give a short entertainment and then have the parents hold a box social and play games afterwards. Plenty of neat, attractive lunches are prepared and packed by the ladies and then sold at auction to the men. Each box must contain a half of a picture postal, the lady who has the matching half shares the lunch. Special boxes should be provided for the smaller children in order that they may not feel left out.

I have stressed short entertainments as country schools have long sessions and when we come to add the drill and practice required to put on a long play it is a decided strain on both teachers and pupils, while the booth idea is more of a recreation, a source of fun, and offers a chance for cooperation in the community—all necessities in the rural, or small village schools. FLORENCE HADLEY.

Tennessee Notes

How swiftly the time flies; it seems but yesterday the trees were red, yellow, brown and here and there a bit of green. Today many branches are already bare. I know that another year is almost a thing of the past and that, too, Christmas is in the air, because my Sunday school class has increased by leaps and bounds, and so many asking to be transferred to Mrs. P.'s class. I should like to think that it was just a bit of love that prompted this, but I know that at heart we are all a bit greedy, and we are striving to gain a little something for self; even in our service for our King. How many are prompted just by love alone? It's Christmas and as usual I cannot promise anything. I can only trust that I may bring a bit of gladness and Christmas joy and cheer to the little folks, and to the cheerless homes, and then rest content.

The Winter is upon us; the last bit of Fall work finished. Winter cold and dreary, yet how I used to enjoy the first snowfall, the first hard ice and the many bumps and falls I suffered in consequence. Age, old age, with thin blood, rheumatism and creaking joints, so different from childhood, when the snowclad hills were castles, the laden trees, giants, and the world a wonder house of all that was mythical and beautiful. MRS. D. B. P.

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Mrs. Rorer has compiled cookery books containing recipes that have been fully tested and will be found helpful. They are the result of her years of study and practical experience.

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A Batch of Cookies

Here are some good cookies; all have been tested and are all good to have around the holidays. They keep well and one can make several batches of them at one time.

Oatmeal Cookies.—One cup shortening, one cup of sugar, two eggs, well beaten, four tablespoons milk, either sweet or sour, three-fourths teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon vanilla, two cups sifted flour, two cups rolled oats (not cooked), one cup chopped raisins, one cup chopped nut meats. Sift flour, soda, salt, and cinnamon together and mix in order given. Drop by teaspoonfuls on buttered tins.

Drop Ginger Cookies.—One cup butter, two cups brown sugar, one-half cup molasses, three eggs, well beaten, one cup buttermilk, two teaspoons ginger, one teaspoon soda, flour to make a dough that will drop by spoonfuls on greased tins.

Sour Cream Cookies.—One-half cup shortening, one and one-half cups white sugar, two eggs, well beaten, three and one-half cups sifted flour, one-half to one teaspoon salt, depending on kind of shortening used, one-half teaspoon soda, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup thick sour cream, one teaspoon lemon extract, or any kind of flavoring. Roll out, cut with cooky cutter, sprinkle with granulated sugar, cocoanut or press a raisin in center.

Ginger Cookies.—Put in your mixing bowl one ingredient after the other without creaming. One cup brown sugar, one cup molasses, one cup lard, one egg, one tablespoon ginger, one tablespoon soda. Now add one-half cup, scant, of boiling water, and mix well, then add flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one tablespoon vanilla, and mix to a soft dough. Roll out, cut with cooky cutter.

Fruit and Nut Cookies.—One cup butter, one and one-half cups white or brown sugar, four small eggs, one cup walnut meats, one and one-half cups dates, cut to pieces, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon vanilla and two teaspoons mapleine, three cups flour. Cream butter, sugar, and eggs, and add soda to one-half cup of boiling water. Drop by teaspoonful on greased tins.

Butterscotch Cookies. — Two cups brown sugar, two eggs beaten, one cup butter and lard mixed, one teaspoon cream of tartar, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup nut meats, one cup chopped dates or raisins, three or four cups flour, or enough to make a stiff dough. Form into roll, lay on waxed paper over night. In the morning cut out in slices, and bake.

Chocolate Cookies.—One cup brown sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs, beaten separately, one-half cup sour milk, one-half cup English walnuts, one-fourth teaspoon salt, two squares chocolate, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one and three-fourths cup flour. Cream butter, add sugar, cream well, add egg yolks, milk and flour in which soda and baking powder has been sifted, add chocolate, melted, egg whites and nuts. Drop by spoonful on buttered tins. Icing: Two cups sugar, two-thirds cup milk, two teaspoons butter, two squares chocolate. Cook till soft ball stage, remove from fire, let cool, beat till firm enough to spreak on cookies.

SADIE BLUBAUGH.

Some Quick Cake Frostings

Mocha Icing.—Add one teaspoon butter to three tablespoons of hot coffee. Mix three tablespoons (level) of cocoa with sufficient confectioner's sugar (about 1½ cups) and add to the coffee. Stir until smooth. Flavor with vanilla. It should be of the right consistency to spread nicely without running. The nice thing about these uncooked icings is that one can hardly make a failure of them. If they are too thin simply add more confectioner's sugar; if too thick add a little bit of the hot liquid used, or hot water. If too much is made it can be thinned a trifle and used later.

Maple Icing.—Five or six tablespoons hot maple syrup, one teaspoon butter, confectioner's sugar; a few drops of vanilla if desired.

Peanut Butter Filling. — Work one, more if desired, tablespoon of peanut butter into three or four tablespoons of hot milk, and add confectioner's sugar gradually stirring until smooth.

Plain Icing.—Use three tablespoons of hot milk, one teaspoon of butter and thicken with confectioner's sugar; flavor with vanilla or other flavoring. A nice creamy icing is made by using cream instead of milk, and adding another teaspoon of butter. Especially nice for dark cakes.

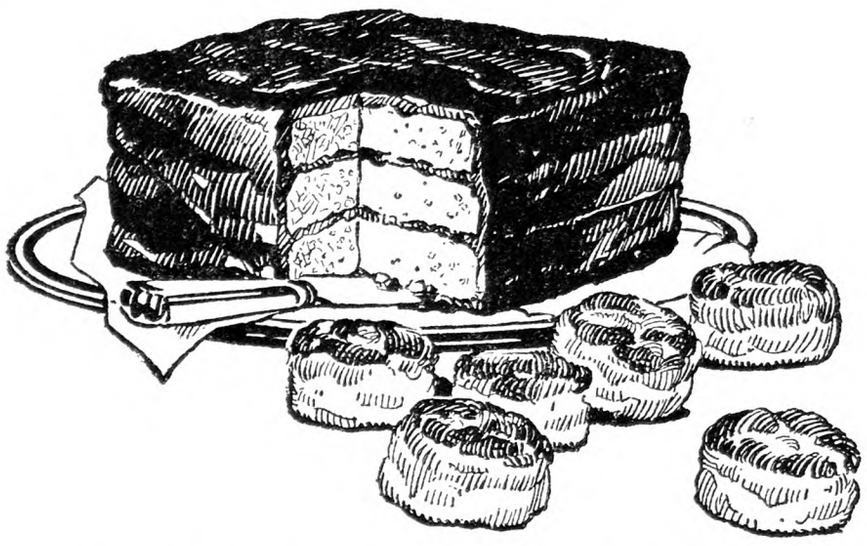
Cocoanut Filling.—Add one-third cup fine cocoanut to plain icing. Cocoa can be added to the sugar in plain icing and it will be almost as good as mocha icing if one doesn't happen to have the coffee made, or doesn't wish to make it.

EDNA M. NORTHROP.

Carrot Conserve

This calls for 2 lbs. of carrots, two lemons, five cups of sugar. Cook carrots until done, put through grinder. Cut lemons, remove pith and put through grinder. Let all come to boil and cook 20 minutes.

MRS. A. L. R.



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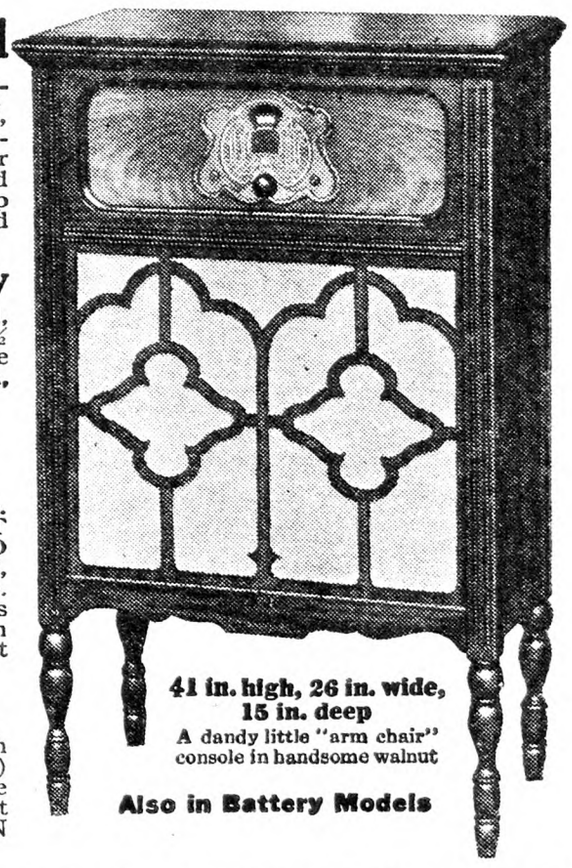

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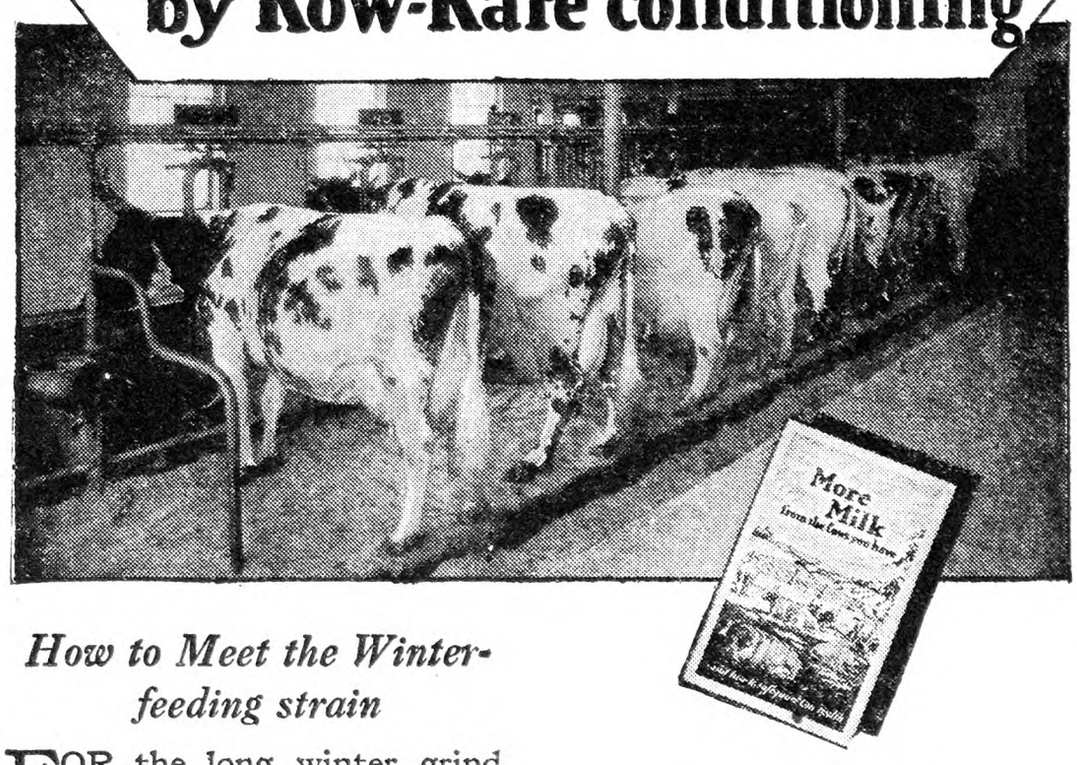

How to Meet the Winter-feeding strain

FOR the long winter grind, when feed comes high and milk comes hard—your cows need more than good food and comfortable quarters. To show a profit instead of a loss there must be no laggards, no cows off feed, sickly or irregular.

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New illustrated 36-page book on cows mailed on request. Full of useful dairy hints and information.

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aid them through their trying period with Kow-Kare a few weeks before and after. Once used in this way, you will never again let a cow freshen without this great builder of vigor.

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Concentrated Invigorator for milk cows

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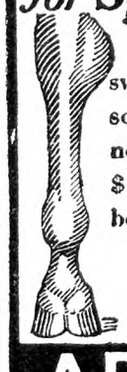

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A Farmer's Opinions

ADVICE.—An honest farmer who was wise, unselfish, good-hearted and successful was respected in his community, but he was not popular. Why? It was because, when consulted by his neighbors, he almost invariably advised against what they thoughtlessly wished to do. He used his head when they were ruled by "hunches," whims and emotions. People who work themselves into passions, enthusiasms and high hopes, based on oratory and salesmanship, despise or ignore wise heads. Gradually the old man's neighbors quit going to him for advice, because he seldom gave them the kind of advice that they wanted. Also, none could answer his arguments. (Few of us ever argue in order to learn anything; we argue in order to justify our opinions, approve ourselves and discredit our opponents.) Whenever the old man's neighbors got into personal or business troubles, he was always the first man to be consulted. He was like the Publisher's Desk in THE R. N.-Y., which is consulted most by people in trouble. Our old friend rarely said "yes;" he was familiarly known as "Uncle No." He often said that "the best word is no." Whenever he said it, he drew upon his own experience and the stored wisdom of observation and meditation.

"YES"-MEN.—In farming and every other business the "yes"-men greatly outnumber the "no"-men. At almost all meetings the "nays" are outvoted—chiefly because only a few of them are present. The "yeas," however, always turn out in impressive numbers, and whoop it up for what some experienced logician or plausible speaker has assured them is "progressive." Americans in all businesses are deceived in varying degrees by what is acclaimed by propagandists and boosters as "progress" or "action." They are urged to "act" and "do it now." Therefore, at their meetings and conferences, "action" takes the form of talk, resolutions, reports, plans, committees and deferred investigations. These substitutes for action are designed, according to an old principle of psychology, to create and crystallize a particular kind of "popular sentiment." In this way men, like sheep, are "led into" group action for something that they didn't want, never thought of and maybe didn't need until they were "sold," or until they handed over the control of themselves to leaders who exploited their fears and inexperience. All men will and must have leaders, but in all crises or periods of painful adjustments they always wander and hunt a long time before effective leaders are found or developed. In searching for leaders, they learn how to identify misleaders, and to use some of their own powers of self-leadership. For many years we have been creating positions and offices in which to keep, develop and use our farm leadership resources. Bureaucracy, politics and pull, however, have filled, controlled and discredited so many of these positions that the percentage of courageous, positive leadership in them has decreased until its influence today is limited almost entirely to a small percentage of farmers. Apparently it takes years of human experience in wildernesses to produce or discover honest, fearless Moseses capable of true leadership. Whenever farmers begin refusing to accept leaders and start out on a search for leaders, they will get somewhere. The prospects for sound leadership in agriculture are bright. Farmers are beginning to see and understand things that have long been concealed, and to distinguish between their real friends and others.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME.—D. R. J., Fairfield Co., Conn., writes: "May I suggest that you use your best endeavors to have the nefarious so-called daylight-saving time abolished, as being one of the worst drawbacks to agriculture ever placed on the necks and backs of a law-abiding people?" The suggestion is welcome and appreciated. Probably most of us who live on farms or are identified with farming would vote against daylight-saving time if we had a chance; but we can't rule cities that want it and vote for it. They have more votes. Furthermore, the modern American city, with its special problems and needs, is coming to be a kind of sovereign community within the State. It is in this respect like a typical city of ancient Greece. For reasons peculiarly their own, many cities throughout the country have hit upon the daylight-saving plan as a means of increasing the recreation, exercise, play and rest of their factory workers, store employees and desk-slaves during several months of the year. It inconveniences and is a nuisance to many farmers in some regions. In not a few cases it increases their labor expenses and makes it well-nigh impossible for them to obtain labor. Plenty of farmers have a strong case against it, but in a court, at the polls or in the Legislature they would lose. The daylight-saving "idea" wasn't hit hard enough at the only time when it might have been killed; that was when it was first tried as an experiment in the loose, money-mad days of the war period. Let's devote our energies to fighting for a better system of marketing and distributing farm products, and try to forget the daylight-saving nuisance. Old man Taylor said that when he was milking one evening he missed a horsefly on his best cow and she turned over a pailful of milk. We spend so much time swatting Summer-time flies on the back and neck of agriculture that we overlook the bloodsuckers that suck all the time through a suction system which works like dodder in Alfalfa.

WOMEN AS STOCKRAISERS.—A number of farm women have been highly successful and widely-known as breeders of live stock and poultry. Some of them are prominent in these branches of farming today. At random one thinks, for example, of Mrs. C. S. Cross, who for years improved the Hereford herd which her husband had founded in Kansas; of Mrs. Jennie M. Conrad as a breeder of Spotted Poland-Chinas in Indiana; of Mrs. E. R. Fritsche as a breeder of Ayrshires and Berkshires in Pennsylvania; of Mrs. L. D. May as a breeder of Milking Shorthorns in Pennsylvania; of Mrs. S. T. Henning as a breeder of Jerseys in Kentucky; of Mrs. Minnie W. Miller as a breeder of Guernseys and Hampshires in Idaho; of Mrs. G. A. Muth as a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys in Illinois, and of Mrs. W. B. Popham and Mrs. J. T. McMahan as breeders of poultry and Bronze turkeys in Missouri. There are many others. In Ohio a young woman has for several years been the manager of a farm and its Duroc-Jersey herd. One of the most competent and successful farmers and stock breeders in Wisconsin is a woman. Not a few of the best stock judges on the prize teams trained at agricultural colleges are girls. There are plenty of opportunities for girls and women in agriculture, if the home and kitchen do not adequately interest them. Eventually men may have to do the housework and cooking. Our old friend Dan says that "every young man should learn how to cook, for he's likely to have considerable cooking to do if he gets anything to eat at home."

UNBUSINESS-LIKE MEN.—Through deliberate choice in some cases but commonly because of economic necessity or accident, the wives of numerous farmers have distinguished themselves in various branches of agriculture. But where one woman has achieved distinction or "economic independence" in stock-raising, farming or a profession, thousands of women never heard of outside of their own neighborhoods have been more successful in the more difficult arts of homemaking, homekeeping and child-rearing, without much co-operation from their husbands. To these, other duties sometimes are added. Many a farm woman has been left in a difficult, unfair and muddled predicament by the death of a husband who shared none of his business transactions and commitments with her, and left no will or intelligible records. A widow-mother on whom fate imposes the duty of settling up the affairs of an unbusiness-like husband and a mortgaged farm, often pays dearly for his thoughtlessness. Some exceedingly important personal matters deserve much more thought and discussion than they receive by a lot of people who appear to assume that nothing will ever happen to them.

UTAH EGGS.—For many years up to 1922, Utah consumed more eggs than it produced. Its poultry industry did not begin to hatch until a few producers, appreciating the economic possibilities of a long-neglected side-line, organized locally. On the foundation that they improvised, the industry grew until in 1922 Utah shipped 17 carloads of eggs to New York City, where they sold at a premium. Thus far in 1928 producers in that Far-West State, through the Utah Poultry Breeders' Marketing Association, have sold 400 carloads of eggs in New York City at a premium of two cents a dozen, to say nothing of many carloads marketed at a premium in competition with Petaluma eggs in Los Angeles. A Utah man recently whispered to me that "better (because fresher) eggs can be produced, shipped and marketed by New York State farmers at less expense and at a greater profit than Utah eggs." He wondered why it wasn't done. "Educationally," he said, "New York State has done more than any other State to develop and extend the poultry industry along sound lines, but its producers don't seem to be qualified or organized to meet (and make a profit under) the competition of the West." He went on to say that "the industry in New York State probably is too largely on a fancy breeding basis or not yet on a sufficiently solid commercial business basis to make it interest and pay farmers. In Utah the production of market eggs is not a specialty but a part of the farming business." Are Utah poultrymen more efficient and better organized for marketing than their eastern brethren? Is there anything serious the matter with the poultry industry in the East that doesn't affect it in the West? If so, what is it? Is it expensive feed? Is it too much fancy breeding? Is it too much scientific technique? Is it a poultry-sick soil? Is it climate? Is it a poor system of grading, packing and marketing? Is it all or none of these or something else? Utah eggs that command a premium in New York City inspire questions. Maybe Dr. M. B. Dean, Miller Purvis of Idaho and Prof. James E. Rice of Cornell University will answer. While realizing that a few hundred carloads of Utah eggs are a negli-

gible factor in the New York City market, I can think of no reason why New York State producers shouldn't secure as high prices as those paid for Utah eggs. It seems to me worth while for eastern farmers more generally and more seriously to interest themselves in producing eggs and poultry. America's annual output of 2,000,000,000 dozen eggs and 550,000,000 chickens indicates that these products are fixed and increasingly important in our diet.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—When I was in St. Louis one day last Winter I went into a long restaurant that belongs to a long chain of eating-places to get a bite. The headwaiter said, "Come right this way," and started toward the back of the room. I followed him about 32 feet; seeing a lot of empty chairs and a half-acre of tables around me, I sat down. Without looking back, the waiter kept on going until he was nearly out of sight. When he turned and looked back over the territory that he had covered by himself, I wonder what he thought. I was tired and hungry, and didn't go in there to walk. Possibly he noticed my overshoes, Galloway overcoat and a shave that I needed. Maybe he wanted to locate me near the garbage exit. I don't know or care what was in his mind; I do know that he must do a lot of traveling without a following, if there are many people like myself. One weakness of not a few leaders in agriculture is that they lack the followship and fellowship of farmers. . . . The State is building a paved road along the front of our yard and the east side of the farm. It cuts off our communication with town, but maybe we'll be just as well off if we don't go to town so often as we went before the road was closed. . . . It takes a few years for the novelty of owning a car to wear off; after that, most people use a car in moderation. . . . The State spends money with a lavish hand. An Eastern State built a highway bridge at a cost of 35 per cent more than a local engineer and construction company would have charged for the job. A public or private job doesn't legalize or moralize extravagance on the part of any job-holder. . . . Another flock of quail is with us this Winter; they will be coming up to the barnlot in a few days or weeks to eat corn with the hogs. I saw the birds yesterday. We don't shoot or molest birds of any kind except pigeons. . . . Ten days ago the Herefords, 65 strong, came off the bottom pastures in good condition. I hope they look half as sleek and happy next Spring. . . . Yesterday was still and sunny, the temperature being above freezing. Some dandelions in the yard showed their golden buttons. . . . Hundreds of tons of meal made from Soy beans grown in Illinois this year are going to the East, to be used in dairy-cow rations. That's better for the land of the East than ours, if eastern dairymen apply their cowbarn manures. . . . We don't reforest in this region; Nature does it, if we don't cultivate the land or cut sprouts every year. In about eight years we can grow a crop of coal-mine props without doing a lick of work. . . . When a man and his wife nearing 65 sit together of a December evening before the fireplace in a 10-room house on a farm back in the stillness of the open country, their ripened mutual understanding doesn't use many words. A couple thus wedded by the trials and tests of life together, have a sense of waiting for a friendly call to depart. To them every day is short. They realize that life is short. Their children have grown up and gone. The old nest is empty but full of memories. Ashes are accumulating under a green backlog in the fire. The lamp needs refilling. The clock sounds as if it were tired of ticking. . . . Six grandchildren and their parents will soon be here. May every farmer's Christmas be as merry as he and his family and neighbors can make it.

D. C. W.

Lice on Calves

Lice on calves and young cattle, often common at this season of year, may be responsible for an unthrifty condition and a lack of vigor in young stock. Older cattle also become infested with lice, but with less serious results. When calves fail to make normal growth, and may be seen rubbing themselves, look for lice. The blue louse, the most injurious, usually is found on the neck and shoulders. The red louse, less common, may be located on the roots of the tail and on the neck. J. W. Bartlett, dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Experiment Station, recommends washing infested animals with kerosene emulsion or using tobacco sprays at intervals of several days until the lice are killed. For use in moderate weather he suggests either the tobacco spray or a mixture composed of 1 lb. of lard and ½ pint of kerosene, applied along the back, neck and tail-head. When the weather is too cold to use emulsions, ground Sabadella seed, which can be bought in powder form at any drug store, may be applied.

Oregon Holstein Sale

At the third annual Pacific International Holstein Sale, held Nov. 9 in Portland, Ore., 36 animals averaged $222. I. Lang, owner of Elco Dairy, Portland, Ore., was the largest individual purchaser, taking five head at a total of $1,195. Oregon was also the largest purchaser at the sale, breeders of that State taking 19 head. Idaho breeders bought 13 head, while Washington breeders acquired eight head. The highest priced bull was Kooistra Goliah, sold by Robt. Kooistra, Carnation, Wash., to Edgar Grimes, Harrisburg, Ore. Two cows tied for the top price of $295, Ida Burke Cornucopia, consigned by L. F. Rayton, Chehalis, Wash., going to Mrs. A. M. Randell, Oswego, Ore., and Chimacum Gettie Sadie Vale, consigned by Wm. Bishop, Chimacum, Wash., to M. A. Leonardo, Grand Dalles, Wash. The sale was sponsored by the Washington State Holstein-Friesian Association.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dec. 11-13. — Sharon Poultry Association, annual poultry show, Sharon, Conn. Arthur J. Kinsman, secretary.

Dec. 12-13.—Connecticut Pomological Society annual meeting, in old State House, Hartford. H. C. C. Miles, secretary, Milford, Conn.

Dec. 12-14.—Illinois State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, Urbana, Ill.

Dec. 12-15.—Vineland, N. J., Poultry Show and judging exhibit.

Jan. 9-10, 1929.—New York State Nurserymen's Association, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 16-18.—New York State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, N. Y.

Jan. 30-Feb. 1. — New York State Horticultural Society, eastern meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

March 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' Annual Angus Sale, Galesburg, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Dec. 1, 1928:

Market, fair action on slaughter stock; beef steers and yearlings fully steady with early week's 50 to 75c advance; top yearlings, $14 paid for 104 head; 900-lb. choice Herefords, numerous sales medium and heavyweights, $12.75 to $13; bulk of sales, $11.25 to $12.50. Bulls and heifers, steady with week's advance. Butcher cows showing better action; strong to 25c higher; cutters fully steady; bulk heifers, $10.25 to $11.50. Bulls, $9 to $10.25; butcher cows, $8 to $9; cutters, $5 to $6. Stockers and feeders showing little action; few sales on steady basis; bulk, $9.50 to $11.25. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17.50.

Receipts for week ending Dec. 1, 1928: Cattle, 152 cars; 38 Chicago, 29 Virginia, 25 St. Paul, 22 Canada, 11 St. Louis, 6 Virginia, 5 Pennsylvania, 5 Buffalo, 3 Kansas City, 3 New York, 2 Iowa, 1 Tennessee, 1 Indiana, 1 Pittsburgh; containing 4,217 head, 374 trucked in; total cattle, 4,591 head, 269 calves, 1,519 hogs, 352 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 138 cars; 68 Canada, 26 St. Paul, 17 Chicago, 14 Virginia, 8 Pennsylvania, 4 West Virginia, 4 Buffalo, 3 New York, 2 Maryland, 1 St. Louis, 1 St. Joseph; containing 3,913 head, 291 trucked in; total cattle, 4,204 head, 312 calves, 1,072 hogs, 266 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $13 to $14; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13 to $14; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.75 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $11.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.25; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.25 to $10.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.25.

Cows.—Choice, $8 to $9.75; good, $6.75 to $8; common and medium, $5.50 to $6.75; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.75 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.25 to $9.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $13; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.50 to $10.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.50 to $12.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.25 to $10.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15 to $17.50; medium, $12.50 to $15; cull and common, $7.50 to $12.50.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $9.50 to $10; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $9.50 to $10; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $9.25 to $9.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $7.50 to $9.25.

"WHAT'S the trouble, son?" said the kindly stranger. "My pa and ma won't take me to the movies," sobbed the oppressed child. "Do they ever take you when you make a noise like that?" inquired the stranger. "Sometimes they do and sometimes they don't," sobbed the poor boy; "but it ain't any trouble to yell."—National Nurseryman.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

For Sale—Two Guernsey Bull Calves
from a (tuberculin and blood-tested) herd. APPLY TO SILAS EMMONS, Mgr., *THE MAPLES*, Bernardsville, N. J. Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Owner.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR SALE—GUERNSEY BULL CALF
6 months, registered, finely bred, good individual, well marked, a bargain at $60 f.o.b. H. C. CRAFT, Glen Cove, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

REG. GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES and SHETLAND PONIES. STEPHEN KELLOGG - Burdett, N. Y.

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20 Head Farrow Cows
30 Head Yearling and Two Year Old Heifers
All tested under state and federal supervision. If we haven't got them, can get them for you. Write us your wants in cows and heifers, load of springers usually on hand. H. A. Perkins Co. Inc., White River Junction, Vt.

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE
20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE 87 cows with calves, 146 yearling steers, 138 heifers, 54 fleshy two year old steers, 30 two year old springer heifers, 126 weaned calves. Females all T. B. tested, can be sorted to suit purchaser. CLEMMIE RUGGLES, Box 441, Fairfield, Iowa, Phone 702

For Sale or Exchange for Holstein or Guernsey Cows. Two 3 year old Morgan Colts, one filly and one stud. Halter broken, sound and in fine condition. Address CROS-DALE FARM, Hinsdale, Mass.

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Hereford herd bulls, ready for immediate service. These Herefords are founded on the best blood obtainable. Prize winners for sale at very reasonable prices.
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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
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THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

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7 weeks old, strong and healthy. Price very reasonable. Inquire ERICH SCHUBERT, R. F. D., Athens, N. Y.

Fox Hounds long eared, well bred, 5 months to 1½ years old. Several broken Fox and Rabbit Dogs. Want a Male Coon. Carl Woodworth - Sheldon, Vt.

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

ST. BERNARD PUPPIES—(Pedigreed) home guardians and children's companion dog. Males, $50; females $30. E. G. CARLSON, 15 Winter St., Woburn, Mass.

DO YOU WANT a Good Airedale in Your Home? Blood lines, stamina, sweet disposition, are guaranteed in Guardian Airedales. A few choice pedigreed male pups for sale at $20.00 each.
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BLACK FEMALE COCKER SPANIEL—1 year, excellent companion, $15.00. Also Brown Cocker Spaniel Pups, 8 weeks. None better. Males, $10.00; females, $7.00. T. S. HUBBARD, Franklin, Vermont

Russian Wolf Hound Pups Eligible, registered, A. K. C.—$35.00. For sale by MRS. W. J. MIDWIG, R. 2, RED LION, PENNA.

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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
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SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE
The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

A Discussion of Garget

Will you give me a short description of "garget" of milk cattle, its cause, symptoms, effect and cure? Is is contagious? J. S.

Ulster Co., N. Y.

"Garget" is the popular name for mastitis or mammitis which is inflammation of the udder or mammary gland of the cow. Germ-infection causes the most severe and destructive forms of the disease and germs are probably present in all cases, but not always of a virulent type. The germs doing the most damage are the pus-producing ones known as streptococci and staphylococci, with some other less common germs associated in some attacks.

All germ-caused diseases are infectious, including mastitis, and there is a contagious form of that disease which tends to spread from one cow to another in the herd and ruin the udders it attacks. The milk from such udders is unfit for any use and is also dangerous for man, in that it sometimes causes septic sore throat which tends to prove fatal. Every attack of garget should be dealt with as if known to be of the severe (parenchymatous or contagious) type, that the infection may not spread and that people may not be endangered.

Certain influences and conditions favor attacks of garget. The chief of these may be listed as follows: Chill, any sickness, change of feed, overfeeding, moldy or damaged feed, irregular, incomplete or rough milking, change of milkers, weaning of the calf, the drying off process, coming in heat, standing in stagnant water, flies visiting the teats, milking with dirty hands, fouling of the teats with manure or filth of any kind, injuries of the udder or teats, use of a non-sterilized milking tube, teat plug, dilator or other instrument, and use of a milking machine that is not properly operated and kept sterilized. The degree of severity of attack will depend upon the number and virulence of the germs invading the udder.

Treatment has to be applied according to the nature of each attack. In simple mastitis or garget the cow has no fever, as a rule, does not quit eating or stop chewing the cud and the udder is not severely swollen or very hot and sore. The milk merely becomes slimy or curdled for a milking or two and the attack then subsides but tends to return and become more aggravated.

In the severe germ-caused or streptococcic types of the disease fever runs high, the cow loses appetite and stops chewing the cud, the udder is intensely swollen, hot and sore, the milk curdled, or whey-like, brownish and sometimes bloody and foul-smelling. Lameness or stiffness is also present in severe cases and pus soon appears in the milk. Severe attacks usually ruin a quarter for sound milk production. In some cases gangrene may ensue, or pus continue to discharge, or the cow die of septic poisoning of the system.

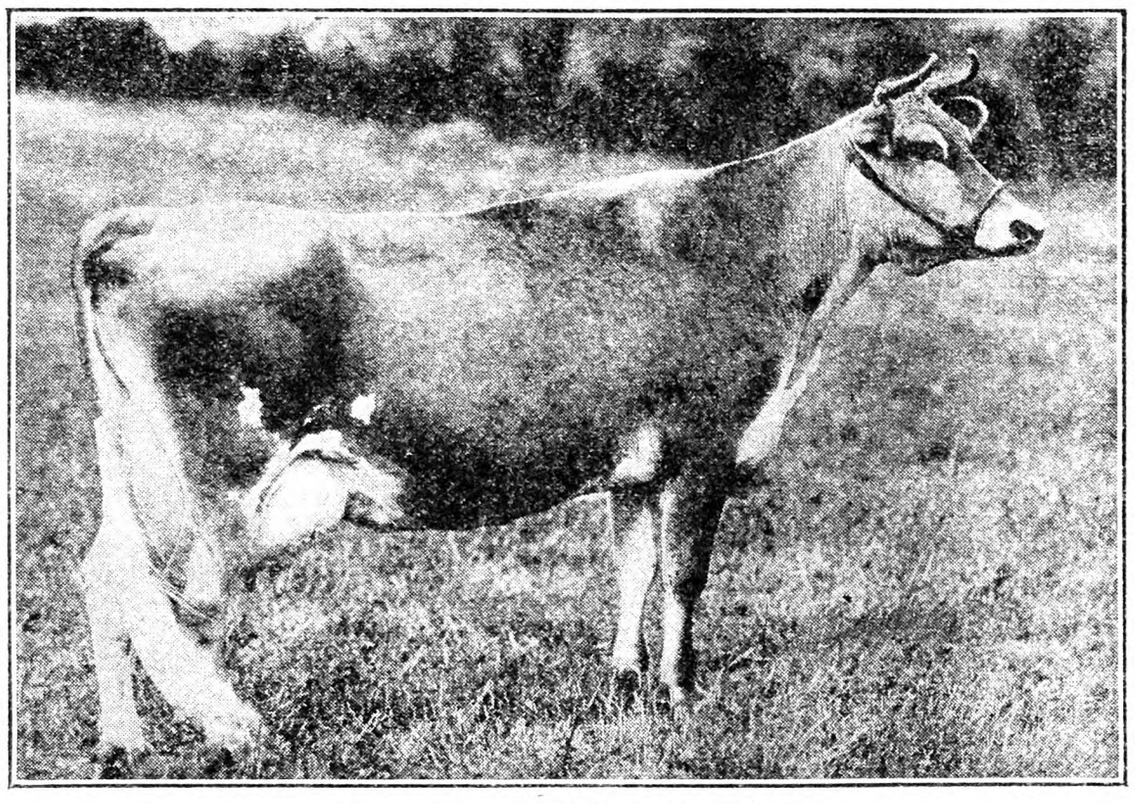
Instantly isolate a cow when anything goes wrong with her udder and keep her quarantined until perfectly recovered. Have her attended to by a person who does not milk other cows. Destroy unsound milk. Strip the udder clean once an hour, until the milk becomes sound, as it usually does in simple garget. When severe mastitis is established strip the affected quarter clean several times daily, into a vessel containing a disinfecting solution and then throw out the unsound milk in a place from which cows are excluded. Hot bathing or poulticing of the udder should be done. A physic may be given at the outset of the attack. Formalin (formaldehyde), dose 2 to 4 drams or more, may be given twice daily in a quart of milk. The veterinarian should treat all severe cases with biologics against the disease, such as anti-mastitis serum or bacterin, hypodermically administered.

A good mixture for rubbing into the udder in simple attacks may be composed of one part each of turpentine and fluid extract of poke root and eight parts of lard or sweet oil. In severe cases rub in twice daily a mixture of equal quantities of carbolized oil, camphorated oil and compound soap liniment. Iodine ointment should be rubbed in daily when hardening of the udder tends to persist. Cleanse, disinfect and whitewash the stall vacated by an affected cow, including the floor and gutter. Milk with clean hands. Cleanse and disinfect the teats before and after each milking when mastitis has been prevalent. A. S. A.

A Great Jersey Cow

Sophie's Emily, a great cow in the Jersey herd owned by William R. Kenan, Jr., Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y., is the world's greatest living long-distance producer of butterfat of the breed, her record being 127,487 lbs. of milk and 6,263.80 lbs. of butterfat in eight 365-day production tests. With this yield of butterfat, 21,484 men could be supplied with butter for a week, and her milk, put in quart bottles set end on end, would reach to a height of 8¾ miles.

Sophie's Emily in her latest test, begun when she was 11 years and 9 months of age, reached the heighest record of her eight tests. Her yield was never less than 56 lbs. of butterfat in any complete month, and in the 365-day test her total production reached 839.86 lbs. of butterfat and 17,294 lbs. of milk. In recognition of her remarkable production records, the American Jersey Cattle Club has awarded Sophie's Emily five Gold Medals and a Silver Medal. She comes from a record-making Jersey family. Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, the world's record cow for lifetime production, is her grandam, and her sire is the Medal of Merit and Gold and Silver Medal bull Pogis 99th of Hood Farm. A. J. C.



Jersey Cow, Sophie's Emily 352291

New York State Delegates to National 4-H Club Congress

The State Club leader reports that this year for the first time New York was represented by a delegation of 4-H Club members at the National Club Congress held in Chicago in connection with the International Live Stock Show. Four of the party who were selected as outstanding club members in their respective line of work were enabled to go largely through the cooperation of the Committee on Agriculture of the New York State Bankers' Association in cooperation with the banks in Onondaga, Orange and Otsego counties, in which the boys reside.

One girl, Mildred Almsted of Holmesville, Chenango County, was selected to represent the 4-H Club girls of the state. Her expenses were paid by Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago.

The complete list of delegates is as follows: Mildred Almsted, Holmesville, Chenango County; Ward Winsor, Guilford, Chenango County; Charles Goodwin, Guilford, Chenango County; Edward Dugan, Maryland, Otsego County; Thomas Hollier, Skaneateles, Onondaga County; Herbert Paddock, Camillus, Onondaga County; Charles DuBois, Pine Bush, Orange County.

They were accompanied by H. L. Case, County Club Agent of Chenango County; G. D. Musser, County Club Agent of Orange County, and J. P. Willman of the New York State College of Agriculture.

A SMALL boy, while walking on a railroad track, was astonished when he saw that two fast freight trains running on the same track were about to crash head-on. Much frightened, he took to a nearby high bank, where he witnessed the smash-up. Later some officials, learning that there had been an eye-witness to the wreck, found him and asked: "What were your thoughts at the time of the crash?" "Well," the boy answered slowly, "I thought it was a darn poor way to run a railroad."—American Legion Monthly.

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Test this out for yourself. There are reliable hatcherymen everywhere. See one of them. Or write for their literature—now. It isn't too early. Place your order for 100 chicks—500 chicks—any number—and then when you get them note the difference. Note how much fluffier and livelier they are . . . how many more of them live . . . how fast they grow . . . how quickly they develop into profit-producing fowls. Do that, and you'll see how *easy it is to make your poultry pay real money.*

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But let us tell you all the facts. Let us tell you how quickly you can put your poultry on a big paying basis. Let us tell you how you can make your poultry one of the biggest profit makers on your farm today. Get our new book on "How to Succeed with Poultry"—a book that may be worth hundreds and hundreds of dollars to you. Yet it doesn't cost you a cent. Just sign and mail the coupon—that's all. But do it today.

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Hatcheries that use this slogan are absolutely reliable, can be depended upon to deliver exactly the quality and breed of chicks you order, and will guarantee you a square deal. For your own protection, patronize only the hatcheries that display this slogan.

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Please send me your book "How to Succeed with Poultry" and tell me how hatchery chicks will pay me bigger profits.

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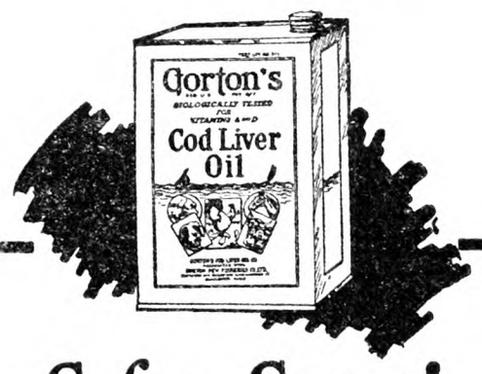
County.....*State*.....



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Sturdy Chicks Are Laying

On several occasions I have regaled the readers of THE R-N-Y, more or less, with chapters from the life and adventures of a bunch of sturdy chicks. They have long passed their days of chickhood; the unessential cockerels have tickled the palates of city consumers, and a bevy of 144 frisky pullets have made themselves at home in the laying-house and are steadily increasing in egg production. I am so proud of them that my wife warns me to look out for the fall that pride so often goeth before.

In all soberness the experience with these white ladies is something entirely unusual, so far as poultry-keeping goes, in recent years, with us. The result is worth crowing over and I am the only rooster, with one or two exceptions of birds intended for the table, and who therefore don't particularly count, left here to do the crowing.

Briefly, the record hitherto has been of a bunch of more than 300 White Leghorn chicks raised to maturity with a loss of only four from disease; of chicks that maintained an exceptionally high standard of health, and developed, in consequence, in a steady, even, rapid way pleasing to see. There was never a setback; never a drooping bird or a laggard at the feed pan. The feeding was, designedly, so regulated that the birds should be at least seven months old, with broad, deep, capable bodies, before egg production began.

This program was carried out to the letter. Whether because of our management or because it "just happened," the first egg was laid by a pullet who, apparently, was becoming impatient of restraint, just three days before the completion of the seventh month. Other birds fell into line rapidly and in these early days of November the egg production is 40 per cent.

Of course I am aware that this is not startling; but, taken with the apparent prospect of long continued production it is, I think, very satisfactory. I know, to my cost, that Leghorn chicks can be so handled that some of them will lays at five months or less; but in our experience such early laying is not likely to become a continuous production. Laying is an exhaustive business. A sturdy frame, a seasoned digestive tract, and, possibly, a "know how" not to be expected from giddy young things, are needed for best results.

The usual method is to feed baby chicks on a specially prepared formula; a feed believed to be suitable for their supposedly weak powers of digestion and assimilation. As growth proceeds the ration is strengthened in proportionate ratio, and as maturity approaches the birds are weaned, if that is the proper word, to the laying mash that shall serve them thereafter. That is the general practice and follows the accepted theory of poultry feeding.

In our work this year we discarded the whole theory and the practice growing out of it. Relative to their size, we believe, the chicks have as strong and efficient a digestion as mature birds have. In the natural state they eat what their elders eat, though, in many instances, of a finer form.

Therefore, in furtherance of this idea, we began to feed our baby chicks just from the incubator the same ration the laying hens were thriving on—a good laying mash carrying 20 per cent animal protein, plus all the cracked corn they would eat. The result is seen in our 144 pullets today, by all odds the finest bunch of youngsters we ever raised.

There is often trouble when chicks of suitable age, four months or so, are turned on the laying mash. The higher meat content does not admit of sudden change. Our chicks, on the other hand, have known nothing but laying mash from babyhood and therefore no change was needed. While this may not be a conclusive argument in favor of this method of feeding it certainly helps to make chick raising less hazardous to that degree.

Up to the first of November there was no change in the ration except that a month or two earlier wheat was substituted for half the corn. Now, however, we have changed the mash by replacing part of the meat scrap with cod-liver meal and dried buttermilk. The formula now reads:

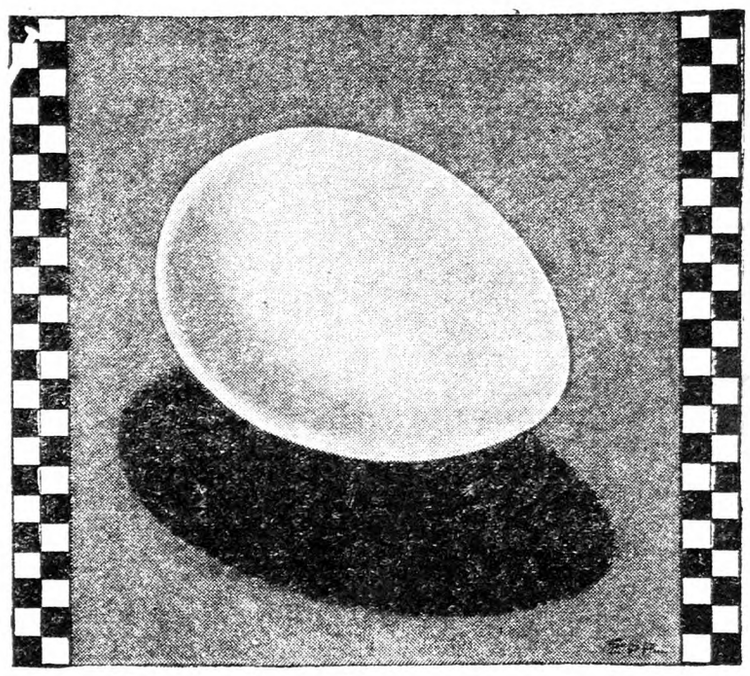
Bran, 100 lbs.	$ 2.00
Wheat middlings, 100 lbs.	2.40
Fine ground oats, 100 lbs.	2.70
Cornmeal, yellow, 100 lbs.	2.70
Meat scrap, 55%, 50 lbs.	2.38
Cod-liver meal, 25 lbs.	3.00
Dried buttermilk, 25 lbs.	2.57
Total .....500 lbs.	$17.75
Cost per cwt.	$ 3.55

The ratios, therefore, are 20 per cent each of bran, middlings, ground oats and cornmeal; 10 per cent meat scrap; 5 per cent cod-liver meal, and 5 per cent dried buttermilk. Oyster shell is constantly supplied, while the pullets find all the grit they want along the stream. The mixture figures out about 18 per cent protein, but as the cod-liver meal is rather higher in digestible protein than the meat scrap the ration is to that extent better.

This mash is an experiment with us; our first use of a mixture of this type.

Pennsylvania. HOWARD MITMAN.

Fertile?



It's hard to tell whether or not an egg will be fertile until incubation starts.

Some men—like Mr. E. L. Klager of Klager's Hatchery, Bridgewater, Mich.—pay an extra premium to *insure* high fertility. The extra premium buys eggs from Purina-fed flocks. It buys all the life, energy and hatching power that Purina stores into eggs. And it buys proteins, minerals, vitamins—everything that breeders need to put the life germ into eggs.

When hatcherymen like Mr. Klager pay 4¢ extra a dozen for eggs you may be sure they're paying for extra *hatchability.* Mr. Klager's 4¢ buys him 20% greater hatchability with Purina eggs than with ordinary eggs. And there are others besides Mr. Klager—Grant Burman of Polo, Ill., and W. L. Bell of Gainesville, Texas, for instance—who have proved to their complete satisfaction that they come out ahead when they pay a premium for eggs from Purina-fed flocks.

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56" - 600 chick size - 24.00
72" - 1000 chick size - 36.00

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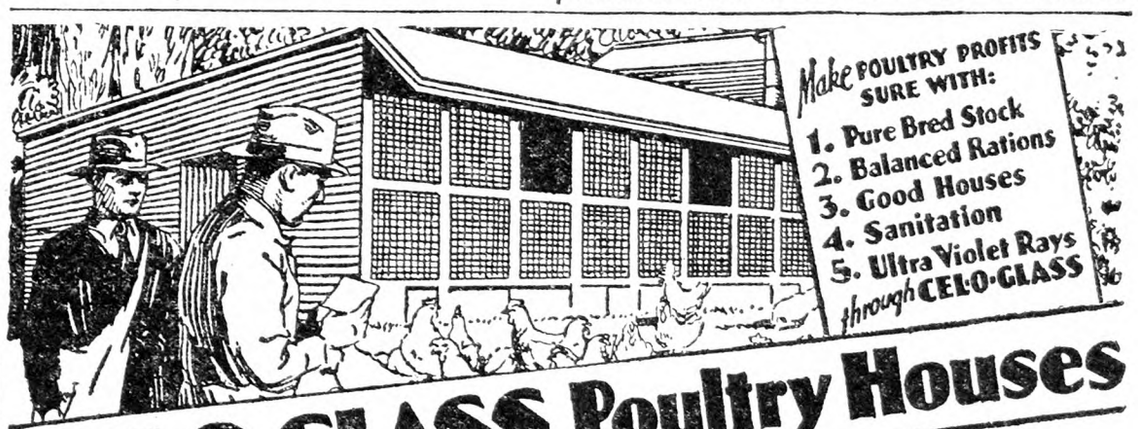

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Put it in the entire south side of your houses and all other openings. Install it in a vertical position for best results and longest service. Also use Cel-O-Glass for preventing stiff legs in swine and for bringing the disinfecting qualities of pure sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings. Excellent for porch enclosures and storm doors. Mail coupon for 64-page book, "Health on the Farm". If your dealer does not carry Cel-O-Glass write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York, N.Y.

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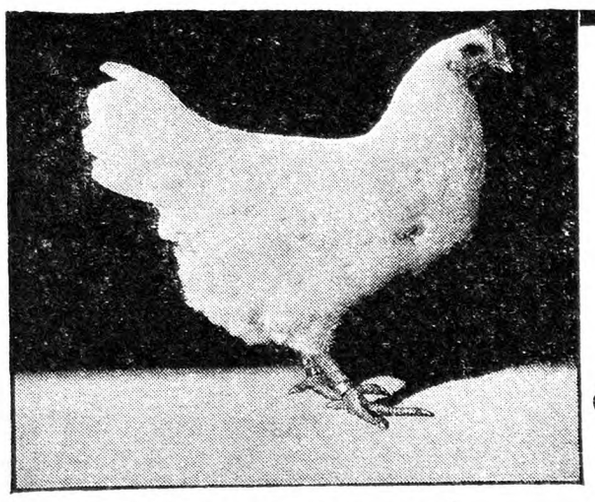

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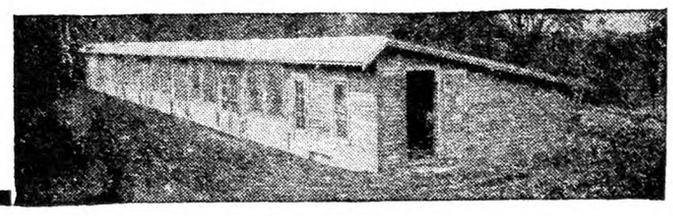

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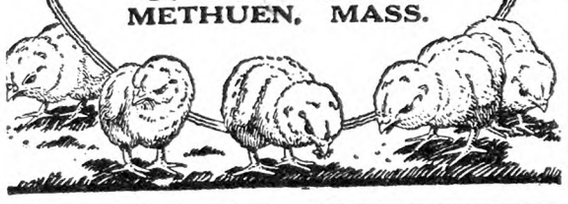

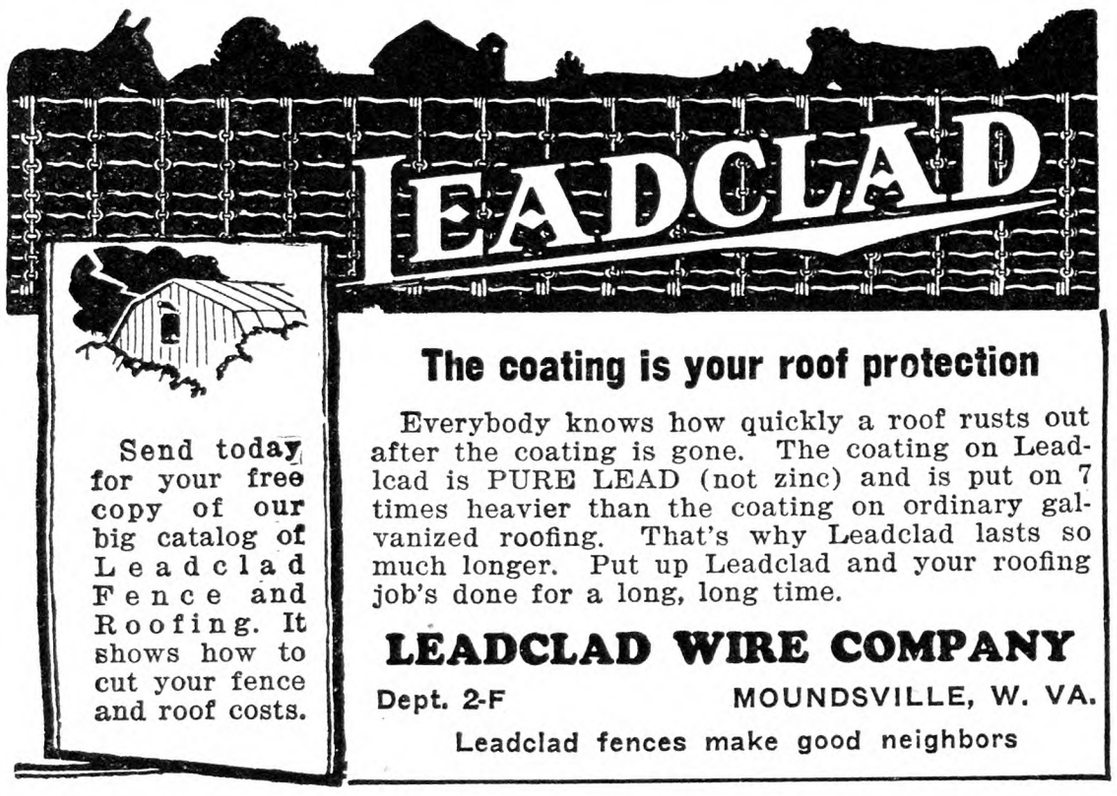

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Light Brahmas Only Three Hens and Cockerel, $15. Cockerels, $4; Cocks, $5.
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"LIVE AND LAY"

THEY **LIVE** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **LAY** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

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BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested **21st YEAR** *Pedigreed*
Every breeder in our flock is a carefully selected bird—Blood-tested, free of White Diarrhoea and carries high record contest blood—Birds with the lay bred into them.
THE CHICKS now hatching every week are strong and livable Customers growing 96% and more. They make quick profitable broilers and wonderful layers. A few choice breeding cockerels to spare.
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MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

LEGHORN CHICKS
Contest Records:
Maryland, '27, 2,326
Maryland, '28, 2,341
We have trapnested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

Westchester County Poultry Association

November 15th, 16th and 17th will long be remembered among poultrymen of Westchester County, New York, and vicinity. Mechanics' Hall at Armonk was crowded to the limit with a high class of turkeys, ducks, chickens and pigeons.

With a total of over 800 birds entered representing 60 exhibito s in Westchester, Connecticut and Long Island it constituted an exhibit that is noteworthy. An interstate meet of the National Single Comb White Leghorn Club was held in conjunction with the show and the class of birds entered excelled anything seen in this section of the East both in numbers and in quality. There were 227 birds entered in this class alone. This is nearly three times the number of the same breed entered at Madison Square Garden in 1927. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds were next in line with 95 birds entered, White Rocks with 86 were third and White Wyandottes fourth with 55. The display of Wild Mallard ducks was a beautiful sight with 50 of the sleek little water-fowl disporting themselves before the public; 84 pigeons representing 13 different varieties made a fine display that attracted much attention.

The judges who placed the awards were W. M. Anderson, of Millbrook, N. Y.; Paul P. Ives, New Milford, Conn.; G. W. Terwilliger, Millwood, N. Y., and G. O. Hall, of N. Y. State Agricultural College, at Ithaca. They all pronounced the show a great success and one that does credit to the Association and the poultrymen of Westchester County and vicinity.

Westwood Farm, Mount Kisco, had seven cups awarded them, among which was the President's cup for the largest number of entries, the Young and Halstead cup for the largest number of points won in all classes by one exhibitor, the cup for the champio production female and the F. I Warner cup for most points scored under both production and exhibition judges by the same birds.

Penwood Farm, of Mount Kisco, was a heavy winner with their White Rocks and domestic ducks, taking home four cups, as well as a special prize offered by the Standard-Bred Poultry Association of America for the best exhibit, all classes included, in the show. The largest and most handsome cup in the premium list, offered by the Quaker Oats Co. for the champion production male, was won by Glen Airlie Farms of Port Chester with a fine Rhode Island Red Cock. Westchester Poultry Farm of Ossining came in for their share of the prizes showing a fine string of Leghorns, Barred Rocks and colored Muscovy ducks. Among the smaller exhibitors the record of William L. Day of Bedford Hills is worthy of special mention. Mr. Day showed eight Barred Rocks in various classes and took eight prizes.

Homewood Farm, Pleasantville, N. Y., won the cup offered by Lane Eaton and Smith of the village for the greatest number of points in the young Mediterranean classes, also cup for least production display. Other prominent winners were Norwalk Poultry Yards; Chas. A. Schmaling, Port Chester; Uplands Poultry Farm, Mount Kisco; A. J. O'Donovan, Katonah; Fred J. Crick, Mount Kisco; W. N. Linabury, Scarsdale; A. G. Cudney, Ardsley; Rose Hill Poultry Farm, Elkmont, L. I.; Highfields Farm, Mount Kisco; and Chas. H. Chapman, of Pleasantville, who had a splendid display of Dark Cornish fowl. All exhibitors and visitors expressed great delight and satisfaction with the exhibition. The show is increasing in size and quality every year. W. M. R.

Swelling Near Beak

What is the matter with chickens when there is a swelling about the bill? Is it serious and can there be anything done about it? L. D.
New York.

A swelling about the bill is usually a matter of greater concern to the patient than to the doctor, but, in this case, there may be reason for professional anxiety, as such swellings may be due to roup affecting the eyes, the nasal passages or other structures of the head. A tumor just beneath the eye is usually caused by the accumulation of hardened matter in the natural sac there and may need to be removed through an incision through the skin over it. If the eyes swell and discharge, roup in mild or severe form is probably present. This makes it necessary to remove the sick bird from the flock to prevent contagion. Chicken pox may also cause swellings, with dark scabs, about the face. This is usually rather easily combatted by removing the scabs and painting the sites with tincture of iodine. This disease is also contagious and affected birds should be kept from the flock until recovery.
M. B. D.

Lady (to her partner): "ave you any prominent men in your family, Mr. Dumleigh?" Mr. D.: "Yes one of my forefathers was an admiral. At one time he led the world's combined fleet." Lady: "How interesting. What was his name?" Mr. D.: "Noah."—Credit Lost.

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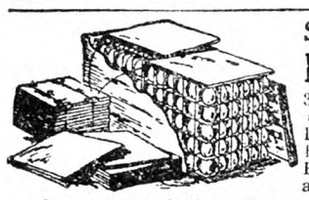

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more eggs; larger, more vigorous chicks; heavier fowls, by feeding cut bone.

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Hatches weekly, commencing Feb. 15th. Every hen in our flock trapnested. Best grade of chicks only. *For Prices and Particulars Write*
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America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
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From dams with records 200 to 274 eggs. Send for catalog. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

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Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

Reid's Turkey Farm No blackhead for 15 years.
700 Bronze Birds. FREEHOLD, N. J., Star Route.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS
Best breeds. Breeders at special Fall prices. Catalog free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 pullets and two reserves. Following is report for the first week ending November 21, and comments by the contest manager:

Late Fall and early Winter is a favorable time for the development of colds, canker, roup and other respiratory troubles. We often cannot determine how or why the first affected bird contracted the disease. In com' .ting the spread of such troubles one point of major importance frequently is neglected. This is removal of the sick birds as soon as they are noticed in the pen. "I'll take that sick bird out tomorrow" is a promise too easily made and too seldom kept. The bird which won't be taken out until "tomorrow" usually has plenty of company. These respiratory troubles develop too rapidly for temporizing measures. Admitting, as most people do, the sound value of quarantine and isolation in controlling spread of human ailments, no real poultryman should get himself into more difficulty by allowing an ailing bird to remain a source of flock infection.

A crab net or catching hook should always be ready. If one wishes to keep sick birds they may be shut up in a hospital pen. Some may get over it. The chances are, however, if birds have only an ordinary value as market egg producers, that you will rather have them in the hen-cart before they get worse. The possibility of profitable cure is so remote that a business poultryman usually will not afford the time and trouble. Even when the value of individual birds is high, proper treatment after isolation often proves a great burden, and there is an ever-increasing risk of carrying over infection from a hospital pen into the healthy flock.

A second safeguard is medication of the water supply. The drinking water is a common means of spreading disease. Sick birds frequently do not eat, and so do not contaminate the food supply, nor is a dry mash hopper a very favorable place for the multiplication of infection. Most sick birds will drink—some of them spend all day standing in or on the pan, and proper disinfection of the water reduces the chance of spreading infections.

Antiseptics commonly used are: (1) One of the sodium hypochlorite solutions, in dilution recommended by makers; (2) potassium permanganate, enough to color water deep pink; (3) bichloride of mercury, one part to 6,000 of water.

Use of these in no sense constitutes a cure. Medication strong enough to penetrate tissues and kill the "bugs" will be bad for the bird. But proper antisepsis of the drinking water will go far in preventing the spread of disease in a flock. —Lock James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the third week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,121 eggs, or 30.3 per cent. This is an increase of 372 eggs above the average production for the third week during the past four contests, and 896 eggs more than the corresponding week a year ago. The present contest is now 3,005 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the third week. The pullets have laid a total of 5,931 eggs since November 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 56; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 50; Warren's Farm, 47; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, 45; Bonnie View Farm, 44; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 42; Richard L. Slosson, 42.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 143; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 137; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, 125; Sunny Slope Farm, 120; Smiley Farms, 118; William J. Boyle, 117; Valley Farm, 115.

R. I. Reds.—Frank M. Corwin, 93; Pine Hill Poultry Farm, 84; John Z. LaBelle, 80; Walliceton Farm, 75.

Australorps.—L. A. Allen, 88.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—S. W. Kline, 77; Pratt Experiment Farm, 75; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 57.

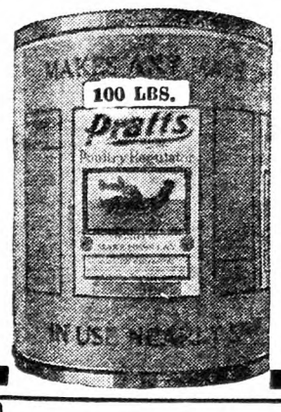
White Plymouth Rocks.—C. M. Christian, 55; Highfields Farm, 53.

Pullets Do Not Lay

I have about 30 pullets, White Leghorns, and get only on the average of nine eggs a day. I feed them one quart of cracked corn in the morning, also two quarts of laying mash mixed with cooked oatmeal. Around noon I give them scraps from the table and some greens. H. S.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

You may not be feeding quite enough. There is no set measurement that can be given for this purpose, but for Winter production especially, hens need all of the food that they want. The ration that you are giving seems to be very good, but we should make sure that they do not go to bed at night without an ample supply in their crops. The demands of their bodies in Winter are quite large, and if the feed is not sufficient to furnish both egg material and body building, the egg laying is quite sure to be neglected, except in the cases of now and then exceptional egg producers which will rob their bodies in order to produce eggs.



Contest-Proven Facts for New York Poultrymen

10 Pratt bred pens first or near it in 8 National Egg Laying Contests conclusively prove Pratt Recommendations by their records.

DON'T BLAME A GOOD INCUBATOR for WEAK CHICKS!

Most chicks come from weak germed eggs. Laid by hens not in good condition. Birds lacking stamina—worn out from heavy laying, can't produce good eggs for hatching. That stamina building tonic, PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR adds necessary minerals breeding hens require. And vegetable ingredients that maintain vigorous health and digestion. Because Regulator is neither a dope or stimulant, it has no bad after effects. Actual tests show hatchability of eggs from Regulated hens to be 20% higher. See your dealer. If he doesn't carry the size you want write us. Supplied in 100, 50, 25, 12 and 4½-lb. sizes.

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57 years of success and fair dealing behind the money back guarantee of any Pratt remedy
PRATT FOOD CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

This Special Mash For More and Better Chicks

A SPECIAL Mash of pure, honest, high-grade feeds—for breeding stock. Produces large fertile eggs that hatch sturdy sure-life chicks. Keeps body at par—builds flesh. "More and better chicks, steady flock improvement" is verdict of Beacon users.

Contains plenty of corn Germ meal, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal, best grade Baker's dried milk, complete minerals and Protozyme, choice ground grains. No filler, no weed seeds. Pure feeds go farther!

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R.I. Red Winter Broiler CHICKS

Peppy, vigorous, healthy—sure-living, fast-growing chicks—from 12 years of disease-free ancestry—blood tested by N. H. Exp. Sta.—guaranteed free from White Diarrhoea. Make your broiler raising more profitable—quicker fleshing, less mortality. Catalog FREE. Prices surprisingly reasonable.

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BABY CHIX S. C. R. I. REDS—All are bred from our own special selected, state tested stock to produce fast growing, profitable broilers and at reduced prices. *Calalog on request.*
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A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS
Eggs, Chicks and Breeding Stock
State Supervised and Blood Tested.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Cloverdale S. C. Wh. LEGHORNS Exclusively

Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. For six years now we have used only males from hens that laid ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Uniform beautiful birds. Exceptional quality in breeding pens and trios. Fall discount allowed on Breeding Males. Write for Mating List.
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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS W. WYANDOTTES, W. ROCKS AND BARRED ROCKS
Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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WENE CHICKS Now booking orders for November and December deliveries. Hatching days-Wednesday of each week. Special broilers: White Rock, Wyandotte-Brahma crossed and straight breeds: Rocks and Wyandottes. Also Ready-to-Lay Pullets. Write for Booklet and Prices. WENE CHICK FARM, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

Quality Baby Chicks $10 per 100 up. C.O.D. Pay for your chicks after arrival. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phones: 1603 or 1604.

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SPECIAL MATINGS—Chicks of extra quality. Bred for digestive capacity and other good points, necessary for best results. We raise and hatch Rocks, Reds and Leghorns the year round. Send for circular and low prices. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Extra quality chicks—the kind to show the greatest profits for Mr. Dollars-and-sense Poultryman. We have 100 acres here, and we know our birds. Four breeds. Order early for wanted dates. Special prices for broiler chicks. All breeders B. W. D. tested. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Buffalo Better Business Bureau makes the following very practical recommendation:

Contribute charity only to known and proven charities.

Buy only from agents with a known address, representing a concern known to be reputable.

If you are in doubt—investigate.

Among the actions listed for the January term of quarter sessions court in Adams County, Pa., is the charge of false pretense against J. P. Strickler, of Coudersport, Pa., arising from the sale by him of Ucco Insecticide to W. F. Gilliland, proprietor of the People's grocery store, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

In selling $1,776 worth of Ucco Insecticide to the local grocer, Strickler is alleged to have represented that it was "a first-class insecticide for the control of Japanese beetle and corn-borer," and that the insecticide was registered by the State Department of Agriculture.

Gilliland entered into a contract with Strickler for the purchase of $1,766 worth of the insecticide, giving two trade acceptances, payable to the Union Control Corporation, of Coudersport. After the transaction, Mr. Gilliland learned that the insecticide was not as represented, and had Strickler arrested on a charge of false pretense.

After his arrest, Strickler furnished $2,000 bail for his appearance at the January term of court. An effort to have the bail reduced to $200 was opposed by Judge D. McPherson and District Attorney John P. Butt.—Local Paper.

RURAL NEW-YORKER readers have many times been warned of the strong-arm Strickler methods in selling large quantities of his products to storekeepers and dealers. The "Ucco" sold this dealer, according to our information, is carbon bisulphide combined with a soap solution to which is added some oil of mustard. The carbon bisulphide is useful in destroying weevils in grain, etc., and in fact will kill any vermin or animal life which comes in contact with the fumes, but the expert entomologists have found no practical plan of using the product to control the corn-borer or Japanese beetle. The fact that the goods are registered with the State department does not mean that the department endorses the goods in any way or the claims made for them. Mr. Strickler is a clever salesman. His order blanks which purchasers sign read: "I agree to pay for all merchandise *ordered*." This condition doesn't show good faith in itself, as in legitimate business transactions the customer is expected to pay only for goods delivered. We have reports of suits or threatened suits from several quarters where Strickler has secured signatures to orders by his strong-arm methods and the signer woke up after he recovered from the spell of Mr. Strickler's presence.

In a recent copy of a Middletown, N. Y., paper, the Marbury Development Co., Inc., New York City, had an advertisement. They gave the letters all transposed, which when put together, would spell the name of one of our late Presidents, and as a reward to one solving this difficult (?) puzzle, offered a free lot. I very quickly rearranged the letters, and they spelled Garfield. Out of mere curiosity I sent my solution to them a few days ago, and enclose the reply they sent me. I have no notion of sending them the money they ask for. If you can publish this it may keep other people from investing in what looks to me like a "pig in a bag." G. D. F.

New York.

The same old free-lot game—but this subscriber is too wise to take the bait. The Marbury Development Co. ask for $9.90 for drawing the deed and transferring the property. As a matter of fact $9.90 is of course more than a 20-ft. lot is worth. We hope the time may come when no publisher will lend his advertising columns to help such promoters to fleece his readers.

In this department of our issue of July 28 we printed from a Connecticut paper the report of an action brought by Mrs. Bertha Anna Staib, of Bethel, as administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, Edward A. Staib, in the superior court of Fairfield County, May 29, against the National Casualty Co., of Detroit, and the Three-Pay Sales Corporation, Judge Publishing Co., and Leslie Judge Publishing Co., of New York City, in an action to collect life insurance alleged to be due the estate. This action was in connection with policy issued with subscriptions to the publications mentioned. It appeared that the premium on the policy had been fully paid before the accident and death of Mr. Staib, but the policy had not been issued. In the meantime we have been advised the case has been settled out of court on a basis of approximately 75 per cent of the claimed liability. This settlement was satisfactory to all concerned. Accident policies sold in connection with subscriptions to publications are limited in character, but there appeared to be no dispute that the conditions of the policy covered the accident and the particular manner in which Mr. Staib received the injury resulting in his death.

Two years ago I ordered some shrubbery from a man representing the firm of Knight & Bostwick, Newark, N. Y. A few weeks after ordering I wrote a letter to the salesman cancelling the order. I asked him to acknowledge receipt of the cancellation which he never did. The shrubs were ordered in the Fall and were to be delivered in the Spring. I cancelled the order as I expected to move out of the city and could not use them. I told the salesman this in my letter. The next Spring the salesman delivered the goods and left them in my backyard when I was not at home. I called him up immediately and asked him why he had delivered the goods after I had cancelled the order. He claimed that the order was not cancellable and that I had signed a contract to that effect and I would have to pay for them. This I refused to do and wrote a letter to the company telling them that I would return the goods to them if the salesman refused to come and get them. The company wrote back informing me that it wouldn't do any good to return the goods, as they were my property when they left their nursery, and they could only return them to me again. So I left them where the salesman put them and let the matter drop. I received several letters from the company with all kinds of threats in them and two sight drafts on a local bank, all of which I ignored. I heard nothing more from them until a few days ago when I received a summons to court. They are going to sue me. The amount of the shrubbery was $20. Do you think they can get a judgment against me on the basis of their contract? Is such a contract binding? I thought any order was cancellable, and the salesman himself told me I could cancel the order within six weeks if I decided to move out of the city. I do not think such business is just. Kindly give me your opinion. MRS. H. S.

Michigan.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has never approved this manner of doing business, which is practiced by a large number of the nursery agent houses of this State. We have many reports of this nature from those having dealings with Knight & Bostwick and a half dozen or more similar houses located at Newark, N. Y. These concerns are not growers, but are subsidiaries of C. W. Stewart Nursery Co. Knight & Bostwick and others merely secure the orders and the stock is supplies by Stewart & Co. The system of securing orders representing that it can be cancelled and then forcing the stock on the customer if it is found desirable to cancel it is not unusual with the Newark, N. Y., concerns. The nursery agency houses justify this system in various ways. If the case comes to trial we shall publish the result in order that our readers may know the legal aspect of such cases. From an ethical standpoint, in our opinion, such a manner of doing business cannot be commended.

What is your opinion of the Motor Club of New Jersey, Newark, N. J.? Perhaps the experience of my son will benefit someone else. During August a representative called and told him of the benefits of various discounts on auto accessories, towing, etc., which membership in the club allowed. A trial membership of 30 days was offered, at the end of which he was to have the option of paying $10 covering full membership for one year or having the $5 refunded. Since that time he has been unable to obtain the $5 refund. E. E. H.

New Jersey.

It is not to be expected that promoters of service contract schemes have any scruples about violating their agreements. We have never found any of the promised benefits from such membership to materialize.

What the Radio and Newspaper Tell Us

What a comfort the radio is during the long evenings, and on Sundays when bad weather makes church going impossible for the invalid members of the family! Last Sunday I had been listening to the splendid music of one of the great city choirs, and had just heard a most inspiring sermon that lifted one out of the everyday realm, when I thought I would tune in on some other station and see what else I could find that was worth while. With the echo of the golden music to which I had been listening, still in my ears, I gave a few slight turns of the dial and my ears were suddenly assaulted by the blare of a jazz band that seemed anything but fitting for the day. I turned off the instrument and gave myself to reflection. It reminded me of that verse in the Bible, "Out of the same mouth proceeds both blessing and cursing." Not quite that, of course, but surely the fountain was sending forth both "sweet" and "bitter" water. One moment I was listening to sounds that directed my thoughts to higher and better things, an impetus to all that was sublime and lasting; the next moment the appeal was all to the senses. The music seemed to say: "Eat, drink, and be merry; for tomorrow we shall die. Enjoy this moment. Aspirations, yearning for holiness, worship? Visions of man's making. We are sure only of today."

To me it was more than a little depressing. But after all, the radio is much like life, and only reflects the spirit of the age. And like life, too, we get from it usually what we seek. We can extract from it the noble and the enduring things of life, the ephemeral, or the unworthy. It is all within ourselves Two people in the same environment will develop characters as far apart as the poles. One will find beauty and all the sweets of existence in the same situation, in which another will find only a crabbed and bitter outlook on life.

It is only a step from the radio to the newspaper. And I have been thinking for a week or two over an item that I chanced upon. It gave utterance to that ineradicable belief of some city people, that "city boys are brighter than country boys." Nothing was said about girls. Perhaps they do not count in the opinion of the very learned gentleman who delivered himself of the hoary verdict. Surely, it could not be possible, that country *girls* compare favorably with their city sisters in "brightness," whatever that may be. The writer of the article is a psychologist, in a large city university, and he said in part: "The explanation is the so-called 'city selection.' Bright parents move to the city, because they find more stimulation in city life."

I wonder why men, who pride themselves on their scientific attitude, will, nevertheless, most solemnly give an opinion for which there is not the slightest shred of evidence. The youth of our land have been given no test or any sort of examination to determine the per cent of brightness of country and city boys. No one has seen statistics founded on an accurate survey. If such a survey were ever made, I am strongly of the belief that if any difference would be found, it would not be as the gentleman stated. A good bit depends, of course, on what is meant by "brightness." There are more slick rascals in the city and more wily criminals there than in the country, I will grant. More people in the thickly populated centers, who use their brains to make an easy living, without regard to the principles of right and wrong dealing; more flash and glitter in dress, living, and manners. But if you mean the kind of brain that grasps a situation quickly and deals with it adequately; the sort of mind that faces the facts of life squarely, and is able to find enjoyment in natural rather than artificial enjoyments; the ability to discriminate between true and false values, I certainly do not believe that the city has any preponderance of such. When the statement is made that bright parents go to the city for the stimulation that they find there, I would certainly like to know how that is any proof of their brightness. Since when have stimulants, mental or physical, built up either body or brain? They give a brilliant flash, a spurt of energy, it is true; but there always comes afterward, the slump in energy, an aftermath of dullness and depression. As for the bright parents seeking the city, that is the absolute bunk, to use a slang expression; if by brightness is meant superior intellect. Because some boys with brilliant minds go from the country to the city is no reason for believing that there are not many more who elect to stay in rural places. Otherwise how would there be any "bright" parents left there to produce the boys and girls that move cityward?

It all reminds me of that twin utterance of prejudices that, "city children are really healthier than country children." Certainly. That is the reason we send the poor, little, country children to the city for a few weeks in the Summer, to receive the benefit of the life-giving city air and food—and, perhaps, have their poor, little brains receive some of the stimulation of city life.

ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Now Paying for Prime

SKUNK

Black - - - - $4.00
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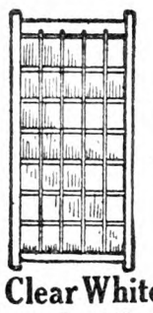
WATER CARTS

150 Gallon removable Tank, Red Jacket Pump, 54 inch wheels, 10 inch Steel Hubs, Steel Axle, 15 Brass Faucets in rear for drawing water, gasoline or oil. Made by Studebaker Wagon Works — will last a lifetime. Priced at a fraction of the cost to Gov't. Shipped crated, F. O. B. Columbus, Ohio, or Jeffersonville, Ind. A real bargain. Convertible for use as Sprayer. Send money order or check. Order from this ad or write for full particulars.

NATIONAL JOBBING & EXPORT CO.
Dept. B, 192 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

HOT BED SASH



Size: 3 x 6—Glazed

1⅜ . $2.95
1¾ . . $3.65

3 or 5 Rows of Glass
Open if you wish.

Clear White Pine-Hardwood Cross Bar

Buy Goods Direct from Our Mills.
WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
BEMIS ROAD FITCHBURG, MASS.

DESTROY this vicious P-E-S-T

You can enjoy complete, continuous freedom from Rats and Mice—and *protect your health and property* through the use of the RATIN preparations. It is a simple, scientific method, easy to use and harmless to human beings, domestic animals and poultry. You can buy this preparation for Mice in bottles from $1.25 up, for rats in bottles from $2.00 up. You apply it on baits made with white bread. RATIN is used by professional exterminators and many government authorities the world over. For full particulars write for free circular.

THE RATIN LABORATORY, Inc.
122 Broad Street New York City

YARNS of Pure Wool for Hand and Machine Knitting; also Rug Yarns. Orders sent C.O.D. Postage paid. Write for free samples.
Concord Worsted Mills, Dept. 10, West Concord, N. H.

This Delightful Classic

in attractive cloth binding only 50 cents postpaid. In same style:

Gulliver's Travels
Grimm's Fairy Tales
Mother Goose Rhymes
Black Beauty

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RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

I Pay Cash for Old Postage Stamps and Old Envelopes

Old U. S. and Confederate Postage Stamps used before 1880 and all old envelopes with stamps and peculiar markings on them, used before 1880, are valuable to me and I pay cash for them. Patriotic envelopes used by soldiers during 1861 to 1865 with pictures of flags, emblems, etc., are especially wanted. Look through old correspondence in old trunks, etc. Find what you can, then write me at once for interesting information FREE. **R. N. RICE, 2652 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.**

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS** Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Hudson Valley Fruit Farms LIST FREE. E. L. CRONK - Red Hook, N. Y.

14 Acres 8-room house, electric, in garden Spot of South Jersey—$4,200. BARTON F. SHARP - Bridgeton, N. J.

Christmas Cards A special box, assortment of 21 Beautiful Cards, $1. Many steel die engraved in four colors, with envelopes to match. Money back guaranteed if not satisfied. HUBERT W. YOUNG Box 401 HAWTHORNE, N. Y.

WANTED Old pictures, signed documents, prisms, anything antique. Insurance Plates, Andirons. C. E. H. Whitlock R. F. D. No. 3 Bethany, Conn.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb. Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb. All orders prepaid to third zone. C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co.* OXFORD, N. Y.

Oat Straw—All Kinds Hay Carloads—delivered your station. James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Young married man, American born, with thorough farm experience; must be good dry-hand milker, handy with team, capable of operating automobile in city traffic and able to deal with public in employer's interest; a good common school education, enthusiasm for work and absolute honesty required; position one of responsibility and trust with possibility of advancement; salary according to requirements; write for further particulars. A. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Station A, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED — Experienced single dairyman for certified milk room putting out 1,000 quarts daily; must be good buttermaker, must be capable of making daily report of distribution of milk; references required; good location and good board. ADVERTISER 5145, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man on dairy farm; must be first-class milker; good wages, comfortable home and privileges. BOX 656, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged couple to manage farm and make living on same; good opportunity for right party; owner will help financially. JOHN KEELY, 155-35 115th Road, Jamaica, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman, white, to work in dairy farm boarding-house, no laundry work, no cooking; wages, this Winter, $40 a month, room and board. ADVERTISER 5151, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, also single man, April to November, general work Summer hotel; for particulars, address BOX 16, Branchville, N. J.

YOUNG single man on poultry farm to start work January 1. W. D. SAWYER, R. F. D. 55, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—Reliable married man for steady position on poultry farm; good wages and living conditions for conscientious worker. ADVERTISER 5161, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single, middle-aged barn man who understands feeding and taking care of cows; must be sober and willing worker. LOUIS PINZKA, Mickleton, N. J.

WANTED—Man for work on dairy farm, $40 per month and board. SILLIMAN FARMS, Barneveld, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced farmer and caretaker for 47-acre Connecticut estate, 42 miles from New York. Not worked as farm but man must keep vegetable garden, care for chickens, other birds and dogs, keep brush trimmed and look after place generally. Wife must be good plain cook and care for owner's house. New heated bungalow, all improvements, for farmer. Man must be reliable, must have references, must not drink and must own own car. Send all facts, with copies of references and salary asked. ADVERTISER 5163, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A middle-aged man and wife, Protestant, to have charge of a cottage at The Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Pa.; for information, write the Superintendent, REV. W. R. McMUNN, Oakdale, Pa.

Situations Wanted

FARM and estate manager, open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; plans unsurpassed, inevitably successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; markets assured. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

EXPERIENCED married poultryman-dairyman, general repairs; small family; state particulars. ADVERTISER 5126, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, American, with thorough scientific training and broad practical experience in private estate and commercial farming, breeding and management of dairy cattle and poultry, production and distribution of quality milk. ADVERTISER 5123, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on dairy farm or estate; good dry-hand milker and farm teamster; experienced, feeding, raising calves, sheep, hogs, poultry and dairy farm crops; American, Protestant, married; steady and dependable; good living conditions desired; please state wages. ADVERTISER 5135, care Rural New-Yorker.

WISH to make permanent connection March 1 as farm or estate superintendent, Westchester County; thoroughly competent animal husbandry, soil improvement, supervision estate, lawns, drives; American Protestant. ADVERTISER 5156, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, middle-aged poultryman wants position on modern plant where results are appreciated; understand and always attend to my business; always have made chickens pay and can make yours. Address ADVERTISER 5153, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-RAISED young man, 17, wishes position as assistant on up-to-date poultry plant. ADVERTISER 5154, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, American, 7 years' experience, college training, excellent references; moderate wages. ADVERTISER 5146, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman open for position. ADVERTISER 5148, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman, pheasants, turkeys, wishes position; vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 5164, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, college graduate; thoroughly experienced all branches. ADVERTISER 5165, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, American, married, life experience. BOGERT, 485 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Superintendent's position on small estate; 18 years in last position; reference. ADVERTISER 5157, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER, single, wants position on dairy farm; 22 years old, good milker. Address, JACOB DYKSTRA, Cinchona Farm, Erdenheim, Pa.

YOUNG single man desires position as chauffeur, private or commercial, country or village preferred; no objections to chores; experienced; best references. ADVERTISER 5158, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by experienced orchardist, position as manager or foreman in orchard or vineyard; not afraid of work. ADVERTISER 5160, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position farm manager, practical, scientific experience all branches; married, honest, industrious; will consider anything worth while; what have you? W. C. PRICE, Rossburg, Ohio.

WORK wanted on poultry farm; three years' experience; references. ADVERTISER 5162, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGINEER, electrician, all repairs, open for position, private estate or country club; any location. ADVERTISER 5166, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, trained landscape, horticulturist and high-class farmer, fruit grower, open for position on estate; can lay out, develop, put same on self-supporting and possibly profitable basis; practical grower of greenhouse and outdoor products; business training, excellent character and ability. Reply, GARDENER, Box 85, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

EXPERT poultryman manager, lifetime experience in all branches of poultry business, well educated, is open for position as manager, head poultryman or foreman on large commercial farms; please state particulars and salary in first letter; first-class references furnished. ADVERTISER 5168, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED poultryman, 16 years' practical experience on large commercial plants, all round expert, reliable, well educated, desires responsible position on modern plant; best references on hand; state wages and details in first letter. ADVERTISER 5169, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—Tenant to furnish 10 to 20 cows and conduct boarding-house. GLENWOOD ESTATE, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, 2 to 500 acres to rent, good buildings, in desirable location of Vermont or New York. ADVERTISER 5096, care Rural New-Yorker.

165-ACRE dairy farm, 10-room house, running water; large pasturage; price $7,000, easy terms. CLARK W. WOODMANSEE, R. F. D. 1, Norwich, Conn. Telephone 1803-14.

FOR SALE—House in first-class condition, 6 rooms and bath, heat, city water, electricity; garage, large chicken coop; plot 210x240x196; plenty fruits and shrubbery; price reasonable. Inquire BOX 294, Nanuet, N. Y.

DAIRY farm for rent without stock. Apply BOX 86, Hackettstown, N. J.

WANTED—Rent large fully equipped dairy and fruit or general farm. ADVERTISER 5147, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Fifty-acre village farm adjoining fair grounds; ideal poultry farm; 19 head of stock, two horses, harnesses, farm machinery, new barns, silo, 50 pullets laying; double house, modern improvements. CHAS. KOSEGARTEN, Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, 6 to 100 acres, rent, option to buy; house to have modern conveniences; commuting New York City; write full particulars. ADVERTISER 5149, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Splendid farm 90 acres, good buildings. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm of 253 acres, Burlington, N. J.; house of 12 rooms, all conveniences, large barn, silo, garage, corncrib; apple, pear, peach orchard, grapevines, asparagus; easy terms. Apply to OSCAR FARNAM, Bordentown, N. J.

VALUABLE farm for sale consisting of 215 acres, 200 acres tillable land, suited for potatoes or grain; 15 acres meadow, never-failing stream of water; brick house, 12 rooms, heat and bath, electric available if desired; 3 large barns, room for 150 cows if desired; tenant house, crib house, ice house, hen house, machine house and garage; beautiful front lawn; concrete road by farm; one mile to church and good schools and train; this is one of best farms in Burlington County; has not changed owners but once in three generations. C. M. EMMONS, Dix View Farm, Pemberton, N. J.

POULTRY plant in Southern Connecticut, pretty 9-room house, modern with bath, high dry land, with good markets. ADVERTISER 5150, care Rural New-Yorker.

A FINE place for sale in suburbs of Warrensburg, N. Y.; write for information, picture, etc. DR. A. J. YOUNG, Warrensburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, good truck or citrus land, half ready to plant; excellent location for poultry farm; on hard road near railroad town in Lake County, Fla., near large lake with good fishing. D. ATWOOD, St. Georges, Del.

FARMS for sale, good locations, fertile soil, reasonable prices; also miscellaneous assortment of farm machinery. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

DAIRY farm of 140 acres in Chenango County, N. Y., on good road; good buildings, 12 head stock, team, tools, 200 hens, plenty hay; bargain $6,000, $1,500 cash or more; can take possession at once. ADVERTISER 5159, care Rural New-Yorker.

SIX-ACRE suburban farm, fronting State highway, half mile from county seat; some bearing pecans, balance set young nut and fruit trees; ideal location gardening, poultry and fruit; comfortable five-room cottage, splendid water, best of soil; a real bargain; $1,500 cash, balance easy terms. Write owner, L. F. SMITH, Starke, Fla.

LAKE-SIDE fruit farm, 58 acres, level, easy tillage, free from stones; fine bathing, boating, fishing and hunting; fine buildings; grapes, peaches, berries and apples; farm, stock and tools, $5,000, with low-down payment and very easy terms; write owner. ADVERTISER 5167, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

IDEAL for couple, candy, cigar, stationery store, for sale; 4 rooms; in nearby suburban town of 12,000; opposite two schools; stock, fixtures, fountain, Frigidair; can be improved; very reasonable. ADVERTISER 5155, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

BOX, 15 hand-painted Christmas or birthday cards, $1; sample, 10c. MRS. L. G. WINANS, R. D. 2, Belmar, N. J.

"SHURE-POP" white rice (shelled) Golden Queen (ear) corn, to third zone, parcel post, 25 lbs., $3.25; 10 lbs., $1.50. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

PECANS—Home-grown, large paper shell, 60 cents pound prepaid. J. L. CARTER, Ellaville, Ga.

PURE honey, satisfaction guaranteed; 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.75. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75 postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.50 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Nearly water white clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2, postpaid; larger quantities if desired. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

PEANUTS—For Xmas, special 15 days, new crop, farmers stock, fresh from farm: 25 lbs., $2.50; 50 lbs., $4.50; 100 lbs., $8.50, freight or express; holly, cedar for Xmas decorating, prices on request. MAPLE GROVE FARM, Franklin, Va.

HONEY — "Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; two, $2.10 third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

PURE honey, 5-lb. pail clover, $1; buckwheat, 75c postpaid; send for price list 10-lb. pails and 60-lb. cans. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

EXTRA large Oregon walnuts, 10 pounds, prepaid, $4; 12½ pounds dried pears, $2.25. KINGWOOD ORCHARDS, Salem, Oregon.

HOME-GROWN, large size, paper shell and medium shell pecans, hand selected, every nut a good nut, 60 cents pound; 5, 10 and 15-pound bags, delivered; prices on request larger quantities; check with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10 lbs., white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Antique pistols and revolvers. COLLECTOR, 29 Pitt St., Bloomfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—New Toledo computing scales, capacity 5 lbs., for grocery, market or road stand; will sacrifice. NELSON DUFRESNE, Valley Falls, N. Y.

PECANS—Best quality, large, medium, hand graded, machine polished, in sacks, 55 cents pound; fancy gift baskets, 10 pounds, $5.75; 4 pounds, $2.40; insured delivered; check, money order. J. R. RITTER, Kingstree, S. C.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

CHRISTMAS oranges and grapefruit, lowest market prices; 17 years' satisfactory shipping; direct from CULBERTSON'S GROVE, 2425 Tangerine, St. Petersburg, Fla.

PINE lumber cut to order from stump. J. W. McLEOD, Rowland, N. C.

$250 BUYS large Delco plant, completely overhauled; new $180 battery shipped from factory; extra large $210 battery for $30 difference; bulbs thrown in. E. W. BENNETT, Victor, N. Y.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES — Water, medicines, soils, minerals, dairy products, etc. C. W. WINCHELL, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—32-volt Delco light plant, good condition. WARREN, R. D. 2, Millington, N. J.

GOLD leaf tobacco, smoking, chewing; rich, mellow; 5 lbs. $1; an ideal Christmas present for tobacco users; pay postman. BELMONT FARMS, D-9, Chatham, Virginia.

HAND-CARVED furniture made to order from walnut or mahogany. MRS. J. W. McLEOD, Rowland, N. C.

BOARD one middle-aged person in modern country home, rate moderate; references. ADVERTISER 5152, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Tree log and limb saw, stump puller, (horse power), 1-horse farm wagon, 1-ton Ford truck; no more use for them. FRED RECKNAGEL, Old Bridge, N. J.

SILK quilt tops, hand pieced, 81 blocks, 8½ in. square, $20; cotton quilt tops, hand pieced, $10; sofa pillow tops, etc. MRS. ANDREW B. HUMMER, Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR HOLIDAYS, eating apples, $1.75 per bushel; baking apples, $2 per bushel f.o.b. Germantown. RAY CARLSON, Germantown, N. Y.

ORANGES, grapefruit, tree ripened; bushel boxes, picked, packed in grove; orange, $1.85; mixed, $1.60; grapefruit, $1.35 f.o.b. Wauchula, Florida; send money with order. E. K. WALKER, Jr., 206 S. Sixth Ave., Wauchula, Florida.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Milk pasteurizing and bottling machinery, 600-quart capacity, Jensen pasteurizer, Burrell surface-cooler, Milwaukee bottler and capper, high-pressure boiler and refrigeration machine; all in good condition; also Delco light outfit, new batteries. BENDALE FARM, Wassaic, N. Y.

THIRTY-TWO-VOLT light plant for sale; consists of 4-horsepower Lawson engine, $150; $210 battery, $125 generator, $75 switchboard, belt, etc.; about 35 lights; no better plant made; good as new, $300. LESTER W. BENNETT, Victor, N. Y.

BLACK walnuts, 12 cents lb. postpaid; four bunch holly wreaths, 15 cents each postpaid. MINNARD HILL, Seaford, Del.

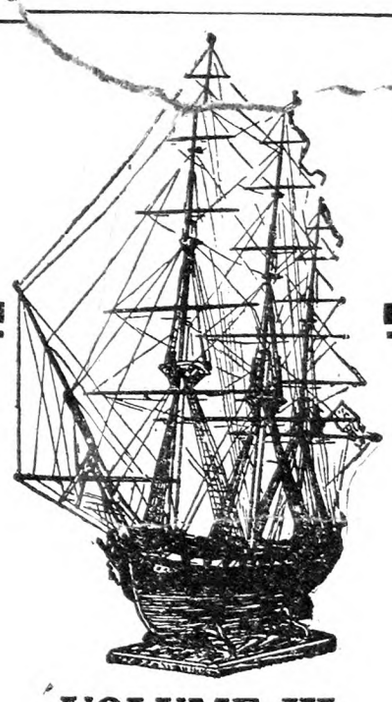
TABLE carrots, 100 pounds, $2. PATTINGTONS, Merryfield, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 2 pails, $2.05; 4 pails, $4 postpaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $8.50; buckwheat, 10 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, light amber, here, $6. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, delivered third zone, $2.60 gallon. J. WILLIAM FARRAR, Box 26, Rupert, Vt.

PECANS, direct from orchard, 65c lb.; 5 lbs., $3; 10 lbs., $5.50 postpaid. T. J. FOREMAN, Leary, Ga.



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333 West 30th Street, New York

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W. S. Perrine recommends S-W Dry Lime Sulfur

"We have used S-W Dry Lime Sulfur for the first time and like it very much. It is handier, spreads better, and seems to stick better . . .

"We have had the best color and finish on our apples we have ever had . . .

"We had some blotch on Duchess and Ben Davis, but all other varieties were practically free from blotch and scab. We used the Dry Lime Sulfur just half strength after bloom (1½ lbs.) Next year we will use it full strength on these two varieties."

Prominent growers say:

"Spray with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur"

Prominent growers rely on this modern, powdered spray more each year—because it does not russet their fruit—gives it better color and finish—helps to produce high priced "extra fancy" fruit.

S-W Dry Lime Sulfur controls ***peach leaf curl, peach blight, apple scab, pear scab and San Jose scale*** easily and surely.

This improved spray is made from a 33° Baume liquid. A stabilizer keeps it effective on the trees longer than the "liquid." Successful growers endorse our recommendations. Just follow directions for solutions as given on the label.

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See your local Sherwin-Williams dealer for your requirements. Let him help plan a scientific, systematic schedule to rid your orchards of damaging pests. You, too, can increase your profits with more "top-price" fruit. Write for our booklet on Dry Lime Sulfur—it is free.

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Growers are quick in their praise for S-W Mulsoid-Sulfur, our new spray especially for peaches. It prevents ***brown rot*** and ***scab.*** Mixes easily and evenly with water. A new Sherwin-Williams product that gives you better results on peaches Write us for full information.

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of Alta Orchards, Cockeysville, Maryland, is enthusiastic:

"I consider S-W Dry Lime Sulfur far superior to liquid lime sulfur. It sprays out without any residue or nozzle trouble.

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"This year I used S-W Mulsoid-Sulfur on my peaches and got 99% perfect with the best color I have ever had."

Alberton B. Smith
of Magnolia, Delaware, gets fine crop:

"For the last three years I have used S-W Dry Lime Sulfur for my Dormant and all my summer sprays on apples. It has given me better results than liquid lime sulfur, and I would not consider going back to liquid lime sulfur. I have gotten better color and finish, less scab, and a higher per cent of good fruit."

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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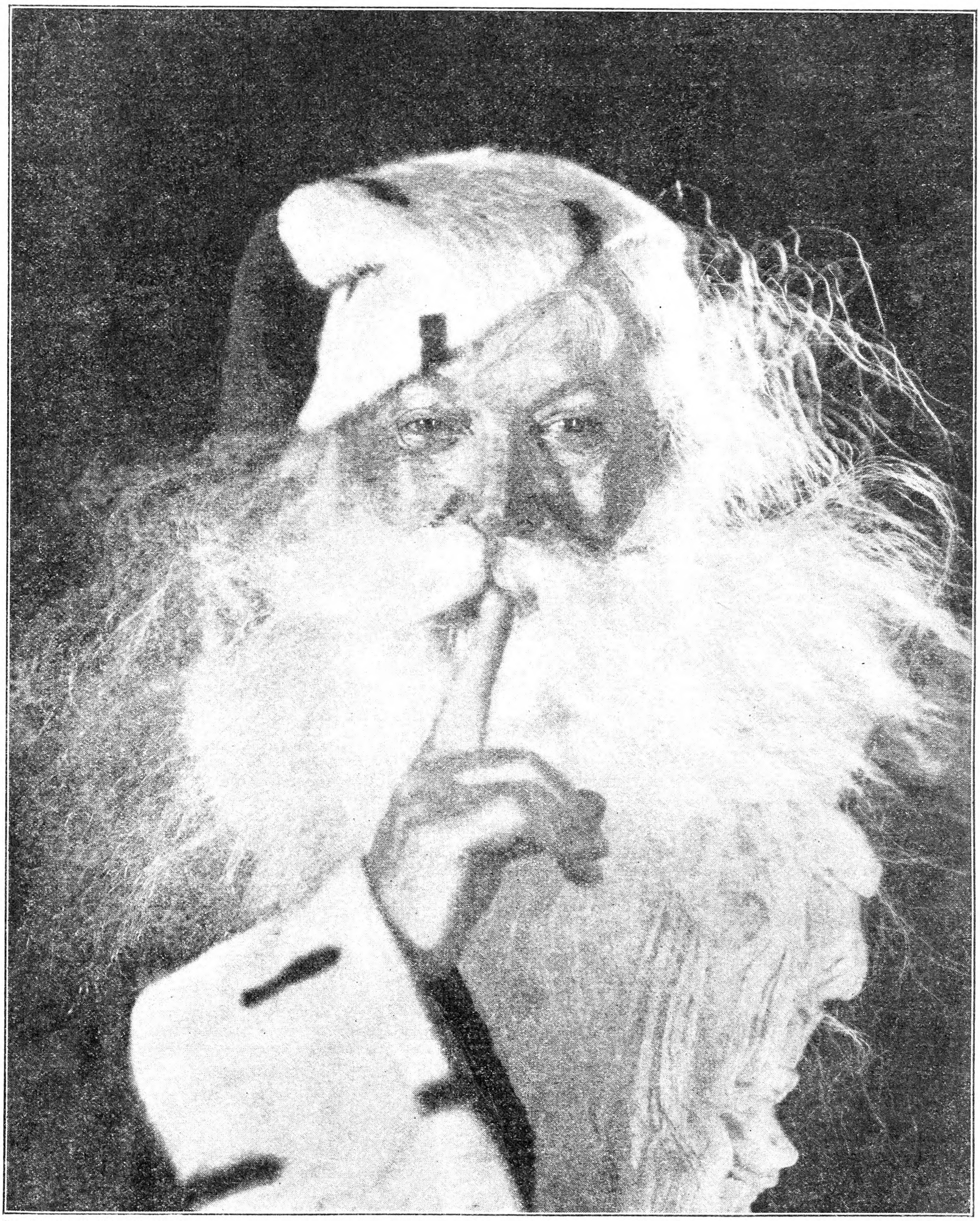


Creative Art Studio, New York

Wishing You A Merry Christmas

This Matter of Christmas Trees

IT SEEMS as though this matter of a Christmas tree is always left to the last, though it plays such an important part in the holiday festivities.

The candies and the fruit cake have been made and carefully laid by. Under the impetus of the "Mail Early Campaign," all the gifts have been tucked in their red and green covers and sent merrily on their way with a "Don't open before Christmas" sign. Even the festive fowl has been selected for the feast and fattened to fulsome plumpness.

But along about a day or two before Christmas, Mother remarks to Father, "John, what are we going to do for a Christmas tree this year? I do think we might have something besides hemlock. It makes such a mess dropping its needles after it has been in the house a few days."

Father opines that about all the young hemlock in the woods have been cut (chiefly by others) and that he will have to top one of the big hemlocks. This practice is quite common all over the southern half of the State, with obvious detriment to the hemlock, which is almost saw-log size. But it turns bitterly cold, with snow and sleet, so the hemlock does not get climbed and Father comes home from delivering the milk in town with a store tree that set him back just $2.00.

This incident is quite typical of what happens rather frequently, particularly in the southern part of New York State, where there is no native spruce or balsam. Perhaps in some cases there are still hemlocks left to cut, so out they come; or else it is some vigorous self-sown white pine along the pasture edge that is taken. In both cases the conscientious farmer (there are a good many farmers who actually dislike to cut a tree before it is mature) salves his conscience by saying, "Well, the hemlock is underneath and so won't amount to much," or, "The pine is too thick, it really needs thinning."

As a matter of fact, hemlocks do not make altogether satisfactory Christmas trees. They quickly lose their needles when cut and brought into room temperatures, as has already been indicated. Nor does the fact that they have been growing under shade necessarily mean that they will not amount to much. It is the nature of hemlock to be able to grow under shade for years, and then, when released by removal of the overtopping trees, to develop quite rapidly into saw timber.

White pine is better than the hemlock as a Christmas tree from the standpoint of holding its needles, but if the growth is at all rapid the branches are not close enough to make a satisfactory Christmas tree. Furthermore, self-sown pasture pine at size suitable for Christmas trees does not need thinning. In fact, it is quite detrimental to make thinnings at such age. Crowding is essential to bring about natural pruning and force height growth.

HOME-GROWN TREES.—There has been considerable agitation in some quarters about eliminating Christmas trees as a conservation measure. If Christmas trees were only to be had by topping trees of saw log size, or thinning young stands just at the age when thinning is least desirable, the ultra-conservationists would have a good case. But, with the millions of acres of cleared land for developing, Christmas trees should not be open to criticism. Christmas trees are an essential part of the family Christmas in the United States, and the sooner shapely trees can be grown for that purpose, the sooner will the practice the conservationists complain about be stopped. It goes without saying that the right kind of tree, set out in even-spaced rows, and given some cultivation and care, develops in a shorter time into a usable salable Christmas tree than one grown wild.

This $2 that was spent for one 6-ft. Christmas tree will buy from the Conservation Department a thousand Norway spruce two-year-old seedlings. Set out in rows 4x4 ft. on well-drained land, and cultivated for the first two years, you may confidently expect to harvest, a decade later, 6-ft. Christmas trees that will please the most exacting of tastes. The 1,000 trees will require less than half an acre of land, using the 4-ft. spacing and if only 75 per cent of them survive, there will be plenty of trees for home use and a surplus to sell that will more than pay for the initial costs and a good rental for land use as well. Sturdy three-year-old transplants at $4, while a little more expensive, bring the year of harvesting a little nearer.

Balsam is also available at the Conservation nurseries. This tree is preferred by many to the spruce, because of the fragrance of the needles. It may not develop quite as rapidly as the spruce, but can stand planting on poorer drained sites. J. A. COPE.

Extension Forester, N. Y. Agricultural College.

A Plantation of Norway Spruce, Set 4x4 in 1919, Photographed 1928, Nine Years Later. Many Trees Already Over Six Feet High

A Troublesome Problem

THERE'S a troublesome problem facing the orchardists of Maine and other New England States, and if others have escaped they certainly have cause for rejoicing. The season of 1928 has been one of the most trying producers have met for many years, and the fruit sections seem to have suffered most. During 1927 there was a noteworthy absence of some of the insect pests most difficult to control, but the past season has brought a host of every name and description. Daily or weekly rainfall during the time when spraying was necessary to protect made this a most difficult task, and results very unsatisfactory. We have been taught that scab could easily be controlled, and certain growers, in restricted localities, found that to be practically possible even under the unseasonable weather they were obliged to contend with. In other sections men found it absolutely impossible to protect and prevent scab infection, the result being that apples, chiefly McIntosh, were small and dropping continued until the trees were bare of fruit before picking time. Other varieties suffered, but not to the same degree.

This in itself was bad enough, but a more serious trouble faces the orchardists. During 1927 there was very little trouble from the so-called railroad worm, while the past season, in sections, every apple on the trees would be rendered of no value. Parties who sprayed once in 1927 and found complete protection sprayed three times during July and August the past season, and their crop was practically ruined. A peculiar feature is found in the fact that some portions of the State came through practically free and clean, while others, lying alongside, lost practically the entire crop. As this fly does not eat the leaves, but pricks the skin and deposits an egg inside, the only possible protection must come from hitting the fly with the poison spray. It is claimed that these flies commence operations about the first week in July, but I have found them about the trees during the third week of August. This means that one has but a chance to hit the fly, and failing here, injury is practically certain. Why we should have been so burdened this year after the freedom of last is beyond explanation. Why one strip of country through Central Maine should have been so seriously afflicted and others practically free certainly cannot be explained. It was not because of neglect to spray last year or this; that much is certain. Now the chief cause for worry is what will be the condition next year? The fact of a tremendous infestation during the past growing season, following a year of practical freedom, injects into the problem factors which, to say the least, are disturbing, and not conducive to a quiet frame of mind or full hours of sleep. At our recent pomological gathering there was a strong insistence on aid at the hands of the station. If the use of poison sprays during the latter part of July and into August is to be necessary then it will follow that the fruit, being partially grown, will have to be washed and carefully wiped before going to market, while the fact of this step being taken will not increase demand. Under present conditions to be forced to this step will mean that more of our orchards will be given up, the burden of cost being too heavy for small growers. These are some of the troubles which face the men who have set and cared for the trees until well in bearing, and who now stand uncertain as to their future.

Growers wait today for practical instruction as to means and measures promising relief. The financial future of many a small farmer is in the balance today, with certainty that unless he can obtain freedom from this pest his chief income will be lost. Of course it is possible that 1929 will be like 1927, but no man can rest easy in that hope. In fact the stress and strain will be to find ways by which and through which one may hope for relief. The fact that the ravages extended well over New England relieves from any charge of local causes or conditions.

Who will point the way out of the woods?

Maine. G. M. TWITCHELL.

The Rural Mail Carrier Tells His Story

AS THE new year is about to dawn, I feel that it is a good time to give you and your readers an idea as to the pleasures and troubles of a rural mail carrier. There are a few little things that I can mention which, if they are lived up to, will help your carrier and assure better mail service. I am one, and I know there are thousands of other carriers anxious to assist their patrons, and will do so if given co-operation.

One of the chief troubles of a carrier is the penny nuisance. Of course a person is at any time liable to

run out of stamps, and no carrier objects to picking up pennies with their letters occasionally, but I have one patron who has sent from one to five letters daily for two years, and never yet has had a stamp on one. I have seen it so cold that my fingers were unable to pick the pennies out of the box. After getting in the post office these unstamped letters must be stamped by the carrier. I have had 150 to 200 stamps to lick on some days. Your carrier always has stamps, and will be glad to supply you.

Another rule to remember is to put your return address on all mail sent out. You would be surprised at the number of letters, packages, etc., that are mailed to the wrong address. If there is no return address on the mail it goes to the dead letter office, and generally is never recovered. I have seen letters, cards, etc., mailed with no address upon them. If the return address is properly placed we can return them and have them attended to.

Another thing the carrier would appreciate is when mailing packages to have the proper change in box, as we do not carry scales and have no way of weighing them. A good way to compute parcel post is to add five to the weight of package and that will be the postage cost within about 150 miles of your local office.

Have your boxes placed so the carrier may reach them from his car or other vehicle easily. A good approach to the box is appreciated also. I find that each and every one of my patrons is willing to co-operate with me when approached properly, and I know patrons on other routes feel the same way.

I certainly have a fine class of people to deal with, and many are the hot drinks in Winter and cold in Summer offered me during the day, to say nothing of the eggs, chickens, etc. which are surely appreciated. I feel sure at Christmas-time that my efforts during the year are also appreciated, for I receive many fine gifts of all kinds, and I know they are given directly from the heart, from the little girl who gives me a pretty greeting card to the motherly old lady who furnishes my Christmas goose. C. J. M.

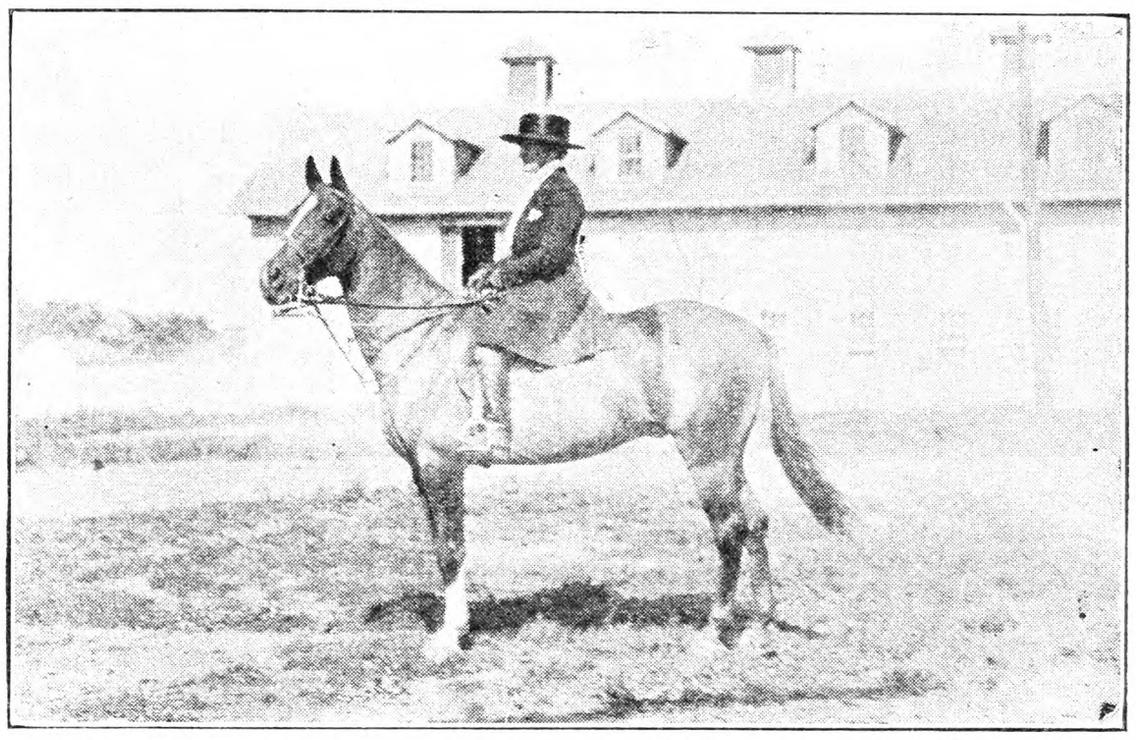
New Jersey.

A Woman Farmer in Ohio

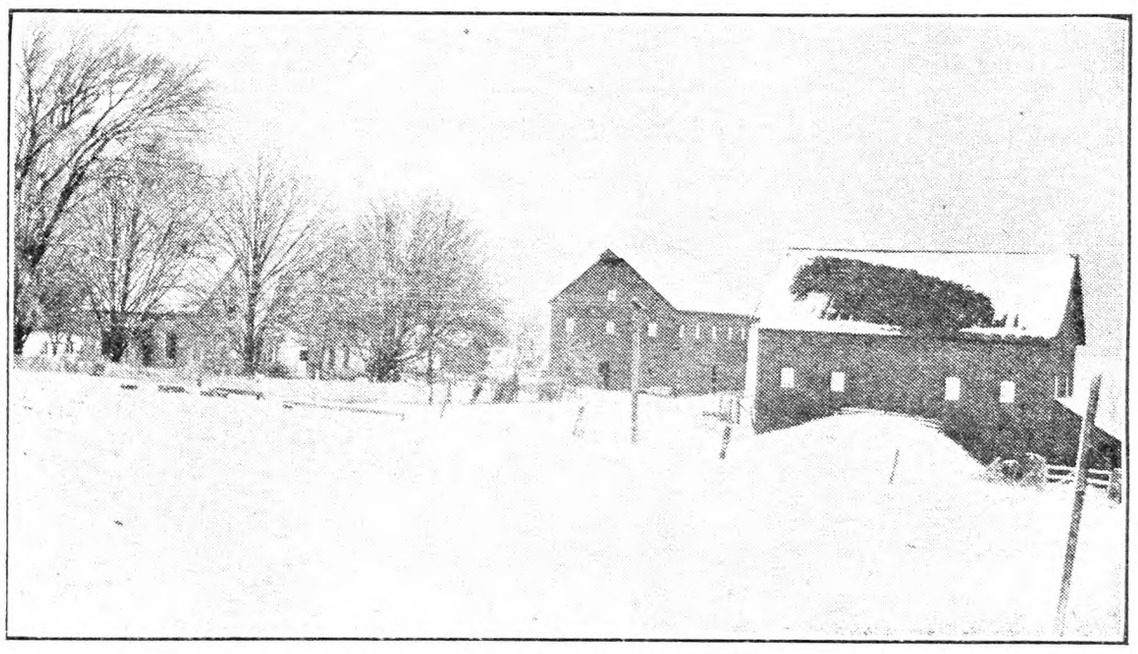
MY MOTHER and I live alone on a hill farm of 130 acres in Central Ohio. Our cows, sheep and chickens keep us. We have five cows giving milk, and we ship cream, using the separator milk to feed the chickens after it has been soured. We have 75 brood ewes, Delaines, and use coarse wool rams, selling the lambs at five or six months. September 15 we sold 53 half blood lambs for $8 per head. Sheep are interesting animals, and easily cared for by women.

Last Summer we had a good piece of luck in having a high tension power line go past our farm. By building an eight-pole line we were able to bring current to our farm buildings. We pay a flat rate of $5 per month for 100 kilowatt hours of current. We use current for the following conveniences: Lighting house, two barns and barnyard, also side yard, turning separator and for an electric refrigerator. This is a wonderful convenience in the country where you have to depend on the cellar to keep things cool. The ice cubes which are always on hand are a great convenience in a farm kitchen, too. We use a hot plate, two burners, a smoothing iron, chafing dish, percolator, suction cleaner, and last but not least, we get our entertainment over an electric radio. We have a gasoline-powered washing machine, though we hope to trade in on an electric one. We do not exceed our 100 kilowatts.

I send you some kodak pictures so that you will know I am writing from a sure-enough farm. I send a picture of the farm buildings taken last Winter, one of a view down the Walhonding Valley taken from a point between the two barns, and picture of myself on a little horse I use to drive stock, also one of my dog, "Xantippe," guarding a pet pig while she eats her dinner. We do not keep any hogs, but never refuse a gift of a tiny piggie, for they make a cunning pet. This one helped buy our radio. Perhaps the occasional squeals we hear are a greeting from little Susie. AN OHIO BO-PEEP.



The Woman Farmer and Her Useful Riding Horse. Fig. 705



An Ohio Farmstead in Winter. Fig. 706

Looking Down the Valley. Fig. 707

Trademark for Plants

[The Florists' Exchange referred recently to the new rose Lady Canada, originated by the Dale Estate, a firm very largely engaged in rose growing in Ontario, Canada. It was stated that Lady Canada was rose trademarked by the Canadian Horticultural Council which represents 216 horticultural and allied industry organizations having a membership in excess of 85,000, under the supervision and direction of the government of the Dominion of Canada. It will be noted that the trademark applies to name but is not a patent covering propagation. The protection applies for 25 years, but this may be shortened to 10 years, which is considered long enough to give satisfactory protection. The following statement is made by the Canadian Horticultural Council:]

THE problem of providing adequate protection for new creations in the field of living matters, similar to that provided through patents for new inanimate objects, has long received the serious consideration of plant breeders throughout the world. The plant breeder carries on his work under the distinct handicap as compared with the inventor, who has the opportunity of taking out patent rights to protect his interests; whereas the plant breeder, after prolonged investigation and application of scientific knowledge, if he succeeds in finding, for example; a wheat which yields double or an apple superior to those already in existence, can seldom look forward to an economic reward or suitable honor.

In an endeavor to provide the breeder of horticultural plants at least a measure of protection, the Canadian Horticultural Council established, and has conducted since 1923, a system of plant recording and registration under the direction of Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist. The system briefly provides that the originator of a new plant furnish the council with detailed and specific information concerning the plant on a form provided for the purpose. An investigation is then conducted by a Provincial committee of horticulturists under the direction of a Provincial representative of the council. If, after investigation the committee are satisfied that, in so far as they are aware, the plant is new, a complete statement is made to the council. In the council offices a record is maintained of every name already used for every kind of horticultural plant, a check is then made to assure that the name proposed for the new plant has not previously been used. When this has been ascertained a copy of the record is sent to the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, and to the national organization dealing with the particular plant with the request that a report be furnished as to whether from the description the plant appears to be new and the proposed name not already in use. If the reports received are all favorable the new variety is recorded and the originator advised that in so far as the council is aware, he is entitled to the credit and ownership of the new variety under the proposed name. Similar advice is at this time sent to the International Federation of Professional Horticulturists, an organization of the horticulturists of practically all European countries, so that they may be aware of the new origination and of the name selected for it. At the earliest opportunity specimens of the new plant are distributed to the various Federal and Provincial Experiment Farms where they are tested with a view to ascertaining the merit. If, following the test, the reports indicate that the new variety is of outstanding merit the originator and the horticultural press are so advised.

As a result of this system the originator is furnished with evidence from the most outstanding horticulturists throughout Canada and the United States that he is the originator and entitled to the possession of the new variety. While, of course, such evidence has no legal status, it is of very considerable weight should a dispute regarding ownership arise.

Concrete Gravity Type Dam

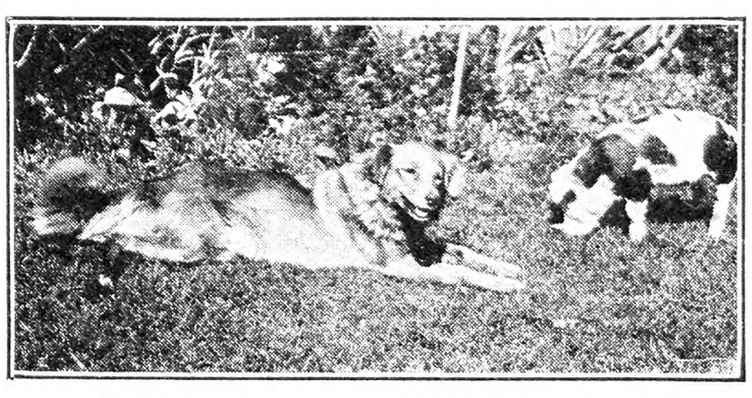
We plan building a dam, gravel, concrete and fence stones placed in it, and wish to know thickness to hold back water to a depth of six feet. No dirt or anything either in front or back. We plan digging down 18 inches. This will be about a foot in a blue clay, to prevent water seeping under dam. The water will cover about four acres, and can be considered as being still. The brook is very small and mostly we depend on the Spring thaw of snow and fall of rain to fill pond. O. C. B.

Orange Co., N. Y.

THE building of a dam is a risky proposition for an amateur to attempt. The situation should be checked up by a resident engineer trained in this work, and his recommendations followed. There are so many varying factors entering into a project of this kind that it is impossible to give blanket directions that will cover all cases. The building of a dam at your farm may be an entirely different problem from damming the same stream a mile below it. The formation of the banks, the stream bed, the water flow and many other widely varying factors make each dam an entirely separate problem.

General directions, however, are: First provide a firm foundation by excavating to bed rock or firm hardpan. For this dam the base should be approximately 6 ft. in width if set 2 ft. in the clay. The top width should be from 10 in. to 1 ft. in thickness, the greatest slope being on the upstream side. A waste weir should be provided of sufficient width to carry all flood water and the discharge from it arranged to prevent washing.

If clean, well graduated sand is available a concrete mixture of one sack of cement, three cubic feet of sand and five cubic feet of screened gravel or crushed stone may be used. The water used in mixing should be kept at the least amount possible and still get a good workable mix that is easily placed. R. H. S.



Zantippe Guards the Pet Pig. Fig. 708

A Sheep Camp in the San Joaquin

Sunbaked earth and the placid sky,
And a slim, gray lizard slipping by.

IT WAS hot in San Joaquin, that day in late July, and it looked it to the man and woman who had just come down from the forests and snowy peaks of the lake region of Southern Oregon. Two seasons of less than normal snowfall in the Sierras and the heavy demands of irrigators and power companies had shrunk the San Joaquin to a mere brook. To the east the Sierras, and to the west the Coast Range were veiled by a haze of dust and smoke. Only rarely at intervals of months did that veil lift, to give their weary eyes a glimpse of those glorious, snowy heights to the east; yet there was a sort of cooling consolation in the knowledge that the heights were there.

Here and there, seen dimly through the haze, the landscape was dotted by ranch buildings, most of them almost hidden amongst their orchards and groves of eucalyptus trees as well as the umbrella trees that justify their name. Tall silos rose in places like the towers of feudal castles. Now and then the green of a few young willows or a cluster of cat-tails showed the location of some of the hundreds of miles of irrigation canals; and a winding line of willows, mostly old and dusty, marked the course of the San Joaquin. These, and an occasional green field of irrigated Alfalfa, were all that relieved the monotony of a million level acres of stubble and dry grass.

The boss's wife was a frontier product and not at all ashamed of the fact, but even her heart sank when they drove into the yard of the Golden Fleece, a sort of partnership affair between house and barn. The place had not looked so uninviting at a distance, with its setting of young poplars, and its windmill tower rising against the background of a large eucalyptus grove. However, a closer view showed the grove to be a quarter of a mile away; and whoever set out the poplars around the yard must have possessed unique ideas of landscape gardening, totally unconnected with utility. They were so far from the house that a hundred years of growth would fail to shade it in the least, and that in a country whose homes can never have enough of shade in Summer. With the appraising eye of the practical housewife of long experience, she noted the complete absence of a roof on the long west porch, which of itself would have reduced the inside temperature by several degrees.

Why, oh, *why*, are men allowed to design houses that women have to keep house in?

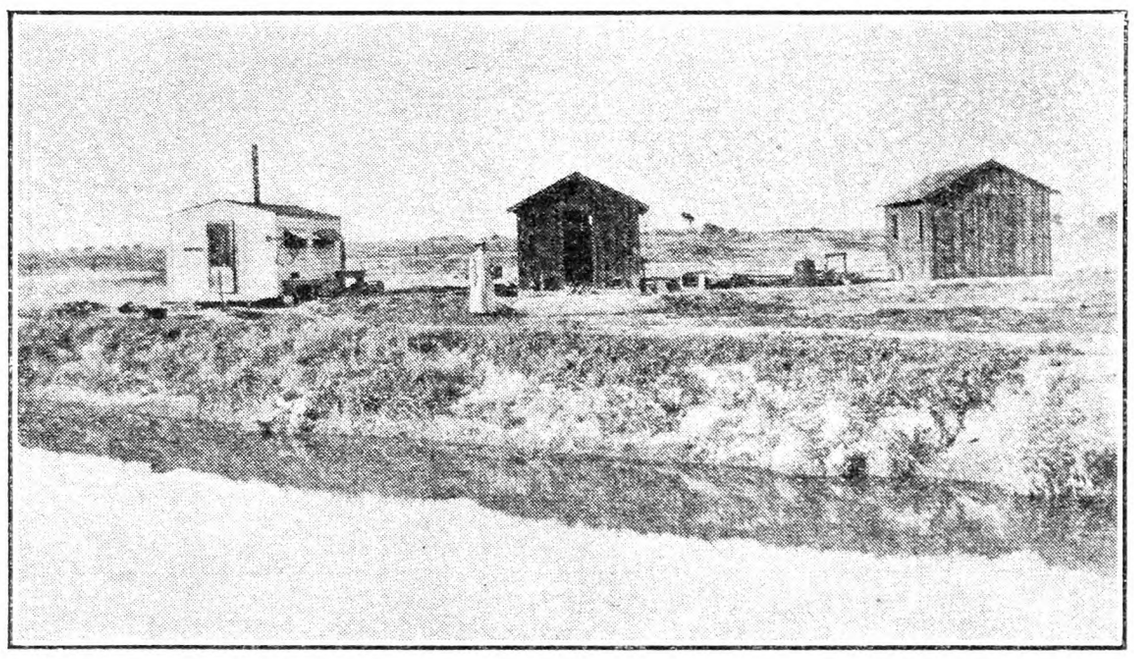
In imagination she saw the ugly windmill tower a thing of beauty, clothed from base to summit with Wistaria and climbing roses. The porches became shady and fragrant with morning-glories and honeysuckle. Her portion of the yard was a riot of Petunias, Phlox, sweet-rocket and gorgeous Verbenas that love the hot, dry air of the San Joaquin. Before she had put her hat away on the shelf in the one closet, she had begun to plan the location of the different plants and flowers, for she was nothing if not adaptable. Of French-German-English ancestry, her forebears had been compelled to adapt themselves to the widely differing conditions of new lands, and that was the secret of their survival—adaptability. She was at home wherever she took off her hat.

As for the boss, heather-clad, fog-veiled Cheviot Hills, English meadows, Texas plains, Australian bush or Canadian prairies or mountains, it was all one to him. Blue grass, Gramma grass, or Alfalfa, his flocks were always well-fed if feed were to be had. He had learned to love them amongst the Scottish heather, and not even a herd of box-like, short-legged, strawberry-roan purebred Shorthorns or shining black, hornless "dogies" had won him from his allegiance to the loves of his childhood.

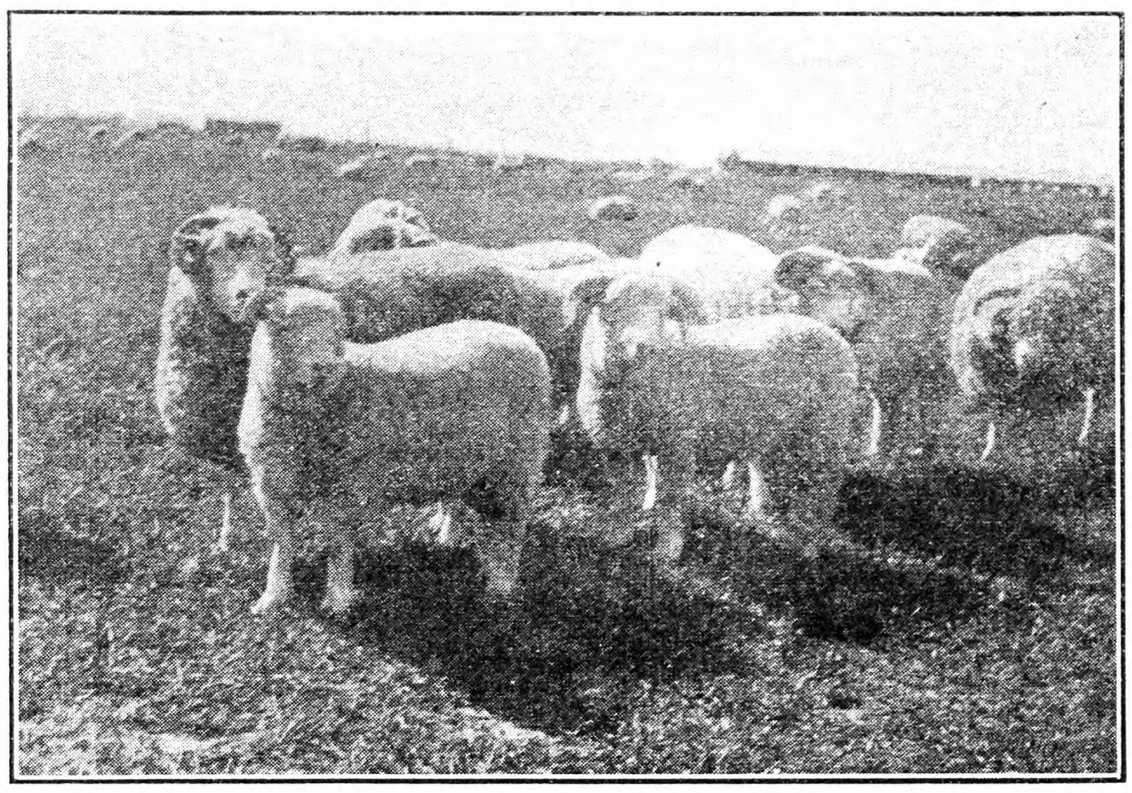
A sheep camp may mean nothing but the lone tent or wagon of a herder, moved every week or two or every month to new pastures or range. Or a camp may be a collection of tents where a number of men are at work in lambing time or for other purposes. It may be composed of a number of buildings, headquarters or otherwise. In most cases the houses are not built for permanency because of the more or less nomadic character of the industry, at least in the western part of the United States. However, some of these buildings, many of which are mere shacks or huts, contain not only the necessaries of life but some of the luxuries, even to phonographs and radios and moving-picture magazines.

I have seen sheep camps fitted with electric lights, running water, porcelain baths, telephones, electric flatirons and many other conveniences of modern civilization, and I have seen others where water for all purposes was dipped from a barrel hauled every day or two from the nearest ranch and where the accommodations were of the most primitive character. The boss's wife has been known to horrify her city friends by relating how she once used a squirrel hole for a sewer, not having a sink or running water.

Life at the Golden Fleece in those midsummer days would have been unendurable had it not been for the ocean breezes which found their way through the passes of the Coast Range. When those breezes stopped, you might look out! On the sunny and unshaded side of the house, on such perfervid days, the door-knobs and other metal would be too hot to handle with comfort, inside the house. Looking out across the landscape, the "heat devils" made your head swim. However, there was one consolation: the nights were almost invariably cool. While the newspapers recorded scores of heat prostrations and deaths in eastern cities, such a thing was practically unknown in the San Joaquin.



A Sheep Camp in the San Joaquin. Fig. 709



Almost Old Enough to Wean. Fig. 710

The boss's wife often forgot her own suffering in that of the poor sheep. In some of the fields were shelters made from willows by one of the boss's remote predecessors. They were inadequate, but better than nothing, and there was even an occasional tree where the poor animals could lie in the shade during the nooning. For the flocks closest at hand, there were the great, cool lambing sheds with plenty of ventilators in the roofs to admit the breeze and cause a draft; but for most of them there was no shade whatever except the shady sides of the steep canal banks where they fought for places in the cool mud. Often she wondered at seeing them strung out in the hottest part of the day, along the barbed wire fence, which could not possibly furnish any shade. At first she attributed it to force of habit formed through association elsewhere with board fencing; or she thought it might be the result of that "submerged memory" of which psychologists speak. Close investigation proved that the suffering animals were taking advantage of the tiny patches of shade afforded by the fence-posts. Each poor creature lay with its head in that wee patch of shade and moved as the shadow moved.

She learned to gauge the heat of the day by the movements of the sheep. On moderately hot days they would come in from grazing at perhaps 10 o'clock in the morning, and on extremely hot days as early as nine or even eight. They were a never-failing thermometer.

"If ever I have sheep of my own," she declared, "they shall have shade in Summer and shelter in Winter always close at hand, and plenty of clear, cool water on hot days instead of the filthy, lukewarm stuff that most of them have to drink. I'd make that kind of law, if I could, and every violator would have to stand out in the hot sun for a whole day, with a heavy woolen cap on his head and a sheepskin coat on his back!"

"The female of the species is more deadly than the male!"

On those hot days the boss's wife would sigh for the verdure-clad shores of a northern lake in sight of snow-clad Shasta or for a sight of the snowy cone of Mt. McLaughlin, with its tiny ranger station mortised into the solid rock of the summit.

"But it's a great thing to be able to hear the larks sing all Winter in the green fields, and pluck posies in your garden at Christmas time," her husband often said.

The San Joaquin has some defects but it has some most commendable qualities also. I wonder if humanity will always produce most of its leather and meat and wool under such adverse conditions. Perhaps men will some day leave their stock in the cold regions and live in milder climates themselves, going to and from their work in planes. A man might easily live in San Francisco, feed his cattle in Southern Oregon or Nevada, and see the latest talking movie at the theater that night less than 50 years from now.

Really civilized people will abolish cities. They were necessary for protection, once, and for centers of distribution when transportation was slow and difficult, but real civilization will discard them. They are hotbeds for disease and crime. Three days in any of them is enough for me; then I am glad to get back to the country, where you can speak to a stranger without having your motives misconstrued.

MRS. K. S. LUDWICK.

Klamath Co., Ore.

Septic Tanks for Safety

HOW to dispose of waste matter from the house has long been a problem in outlying districts where sewer systems are not available. Many a woman is put to the inconvenience and hardship of carrying dish water and other liquids from the kitchen to some point outdoors and throwing them on the ground. The temptation is to reduce the distance traveled until, finally, much of this material is literally thrown from the kitchen door, where it creates bad odors and attracts flies.

Fortunately, many rural homes are installing sinks and cesspools, and thereby greatly reducing the labor required of the women folks. This does not, however, remove the problem of safely disposing of human waste. The old outdoor toilet is continued in use, or, if a bathroom is installed in the house, the wastes therefrom are commonly discharged into the cesspool or into a stream. Either practice is fraught with danger. A stream polluted with human wastes is a continual menace to human beings, and a cesspool is very likely to be.

Although many thousands of cesspools are in use throughout the United States without apparent harm resulting, the fact remains that with the advent of modern plumbing and indoor bathroom systems their safety becomes more apparent than real. The enormous quantity of water flowing into the cesspool from a modern plumbing outfit greatly increases the seepage, and makes it far more dangerous than the highly dangerous outdoor toilet. Even when placed several hundred feet from the well, there is, under some conditions, a possibility that the cesspool will introduce toxins and disease bacteria into the owner's or a neighbor's well. Particularly is this true where the underlying rock strata

are such that the seepage from the cesspool can find comparatively open channels, as is frequently the case in limestone formations. It is reported that in some parts of the country such seepage has been found to travel several miles underground.

That this matter of soil pollution cannot be taken too seriously by families living in outlying districts is indicated in facts revealed in official water surveys directed by Edward Bartow for Illinois. The number of wells found to be unsafe because of toxins and bacteria that had found their way into them from outdoor toilets, cesspools, and other sub-surface and surface waste repositories was appalling. Out of 1,943 wells less than 25 ft. deep, 74 per cent were condemned; out of 2,707 wells 25 to 50 ft. deep, 63 per cent were condemned; out of 1,333 wells 50 to 100 ft. deep, 32 per cent were condemned; and out of 3,228 wells more than 100 ft. deep, 13 per cent were condemned. During the Summer of 1928, 15 persons lost their lives and scores were made ill in a typhoid fever epidemic caused by drinking town water procured temporarily from a well in Olean, N. Y. In the light of these facts, proper disposal of wastes should become a matter of grave concern to the man who would safeguard the health of his family and himself. The money spent in an effective system of sewage disposal is small compared with that which might be spent in a fight to save the life of a loved one infected with typhoid fever, scarlet fever, or some other disease.

For homes not having the advantages of a city sewerage system the septic tank is the answer to the sewage problem. When properly installed it requires no attention for years. Only a moderate amount of skill is needed to build the tank and lay out the subsurface tile system, and the cost is small, varying with the size of the outfit and the prices of materials.

The size of the tank needed is dependent upon the number of persons in the family. A four-person size measures, inside dimensions, 3 ft. wide, 4 ft. deep, and 5½ ft. long. To allow for visitors, unusual water usage, and additions to the family it is better to build an extra-large tank. Very slight increases in size make enormous differences in capacity. A tank for 10 persons, for example, measures only 4 ft. long, 4 ft. deep and 8½ ft. long.

Strangely enough, though the primary purpose of the septic tank is to prevent the spread of disease-causing micro-organisms, it is upon the activity of micro-organisms that the successful operation of the tank depends. In other words, it amounts in a way to letting micro-organisms fight each other.

The septic tank, really a covered masonry or metal box with seepage-proof walls and bottom, and a partition through the middle, has an intake at one end and an outlet at the other. In this box the sewage is digested by the action of micro-organisms that thrive in the absence of air. Solid matter is resolved into gases and water, so that a comparatively clear effluent passes out of the outlet into the absorption tile lines. These lines are placed from 18 to 30 inches below the surface of the soil, where another type of micro-organisms, aerobic or air-loving, carries further the destruction of dangerous organisms and objectionable substances.

Because they may be laid under a cultivated field, a lawn, or pasture, the absorption tile lines are completely out of the way and require no attention for years if properly laid. No odor arises from them.

The chief considerations in locating the septic tank are the position of the main outlet of the house plumbing and convenience in reaching the absorption area. Because it is watertight and completely covered, the septic tank may be located close to the house—under a lawn or garden.

Metal tanks with directions for installation may be bought, but many persons prefer to build their tanks themselves, from concrete, concrete blocks, bricks, building tile, or stone. As previously stated, the size required will be determined by the number of persons in the family. It is always better and costs but a few dollars more to make the tank larger than actually required, in order to provide for future needs. The accompanying table prepared by E. R. Gross, agricultural engineer at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, gives the correct sizes for septic tanks.

Since concrete permits easy construction and gives the added advantage of durability and cheapness, it is the material generally chosen for constructing septic tanks. For the smaller concrete tanks, 4-in. walls and bottom have been found satisfactory, but for tanks to accommodate more than 10 persons, walls 6 in. thick are necessary. Many of the State agricultural colleges are prepared to send bulletins and even blue-prints that will help in the actual work of building a tank and laying out the sewer pipe to it and the absorption tile lines from it.

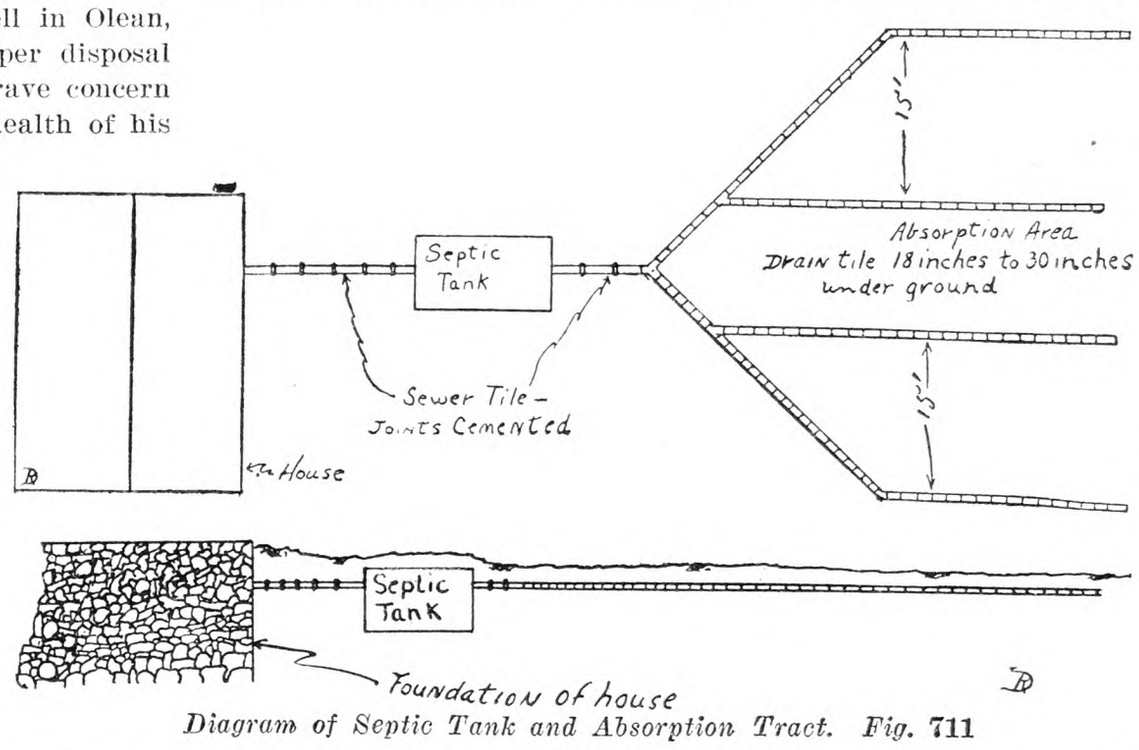
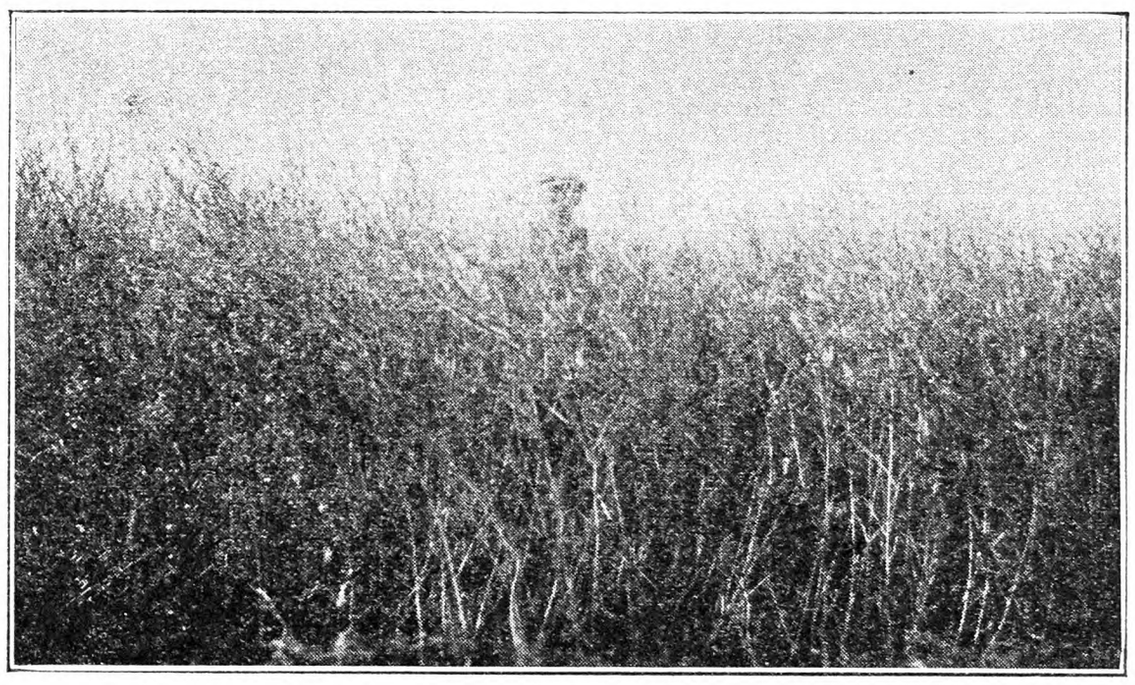


Diagram of Septic Tank and Absorption Tract. Fig. 711



Sweet Clover Crop Ready to Plow Under. Two Tons of Limestone Per Acre Helped This Crop. Fig. 712

SIZES FOR SEPTIC TANKS

No. of Persons	Inside Dimensions: Width Feet	Depth of Water Feet	Length First Chamber Feet	Length Second Chamber Feet
4	3	4	3	2
6	3	4	4	3
8	3½	4	5	3
10	4	4	5	3
12	5	4	5	3

Soils of a sandy or gravelly nature offer the best medium for absorption lines and in them shorter lines are needed than in heavy clay soils. The ideal terrain for these lines is where the land slopes very gently away from the house, but level land and hillsides may be used satisfactorily. In a level area the slight grade necessary for carrying the effluent from the tank through the absorption lines is provided by digging the ditches for the tile with a slight grade, 3 in. of fall for every 100 ft. The illustrations give an idea of the layout. On a hillside the tile is laid so as to follow the contour.

A question frequently asked regarding the septic tank and the absorption lines is, "Won't they freeze during cold weather?" The answer is no. Their depth underground, the warm liquids from the house, the substances in solution, and the microbiological action of the sewage all conspire to prevent freezing. Hence, the tank works effectively the year round, protecting the family and visitors from sickness and possible death brought on by contaminated drinking water. ROGER DE BAUN.

New Jersey.

Monthly Auction Sale

I send a clipping about the monthly sales held at Kidron, Wayne County, O. Kidron is a small village with less than 100 inhabitants and has no railroad. Here the farmers bring in anything they wish to sell, such as live stock, farming implements, household goods, etc. The sale starts at 11 A. M. and in the afternoon, when more people have gathered in, the crowd is divided and two auctioneers will be selling at the same time. At the last sale there were four auctioneers. If there is any one place that can beat the record of the Kidron Auction Co. we would like to hear from them. D. S.

Apple Creek, O.

[The report referred to, follows:]

"The Kidron auction sales continue to attract wide attention and interest. Yesterday, 195 calves, 91 other cattle, 503 hogs, 60 sheep and 633 head of poultry were sold. There were 225 consignors in all, offering a variety of articles, and the sale totaled $13,528. The total of the last three sales has been $49,397.30.

THIS seems to us a very practical method of doing such work. It puts these goods in the hands of buyers with the minimum of middleman expense, besides being a convenience to many who can buy locally various things that they want.

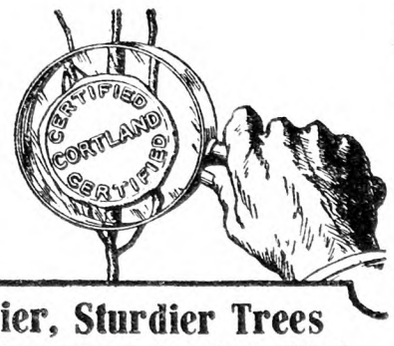
Where the Lime Goes

EACH year sees an increasing number of Western New York farmers using lime for Alfalfa. Even farmers who live in the so-called "limestone belt" where the soils are of calcareous origin often find they need limestone to grow legumes successfully.

The limestone belt of Western New York reaches to within about 20 miles of the shores of Lake Ontario, and extends east almost across the State. South of this limestone belt the soils have been more or less influenced by the limestone material which was carried by the glacier and deposited in a strip for 20 to 50 miles south of the limestone belt. Farmers in this region have had little difficulty in the past in securing satisfactory stands of Alfalfa and Sweet clover.

Fifty to 100 years of constant cropping has brought about a decided change, however. Under ordinary conditions it appears that the limestone in the surface soil has been depleted. This is especially true on the hills and on exposed sections where considerable leaching occurs. In most cases the flat

This Seal Stays on Tree



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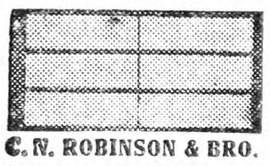

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land is still well supplied with lime.

Prof. A. F. Gustafson of Cornell in his recent bulletin, "Liming New York Soils," states that carefully conducted tests at Cornell indicate that an average loss of about 500 lbs. of liming material to the acre per year occurs under average soil conditions. This means that an application of one ton of limestone every four years will be necessary in order to make up this loss. The loss occurs in two ways. All crops require a certain amount of lime for their growth, and of course this lime is removed when the crops are harvested. In addition to this a considerable amount of lime is lost through the drainage water, and this lime may be deposited in the subsoil or it may be washed down the streams and deposited on the low land.

The fact that in the past Alfalfa has grown fairly well and that Sweet clover grows naturally in many waste places has misled many Western New York farmers on the lime question. Even when the subsoil is well supplied with lime a condition now exists where the top soil often contains considerable acidity. This acidity in the top soil makes it difficult to get a satisfactory stand of Alfalfa started. Once the Alfalfa is started and the roots reach into the subsoil an ample supply of lime is obtained. Farmers who have difficulty with their Alfalfa and Sweet clover would do well to apply a ton of limestone per acre before making their next seeding. In many cases this small application of limestone will result in the difference between a good stand of Alfalfa and a spotted or very poor stand. L. H. WOODWARD.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

New Hampshire Horticultural Society

The smaller fruit growers' meetings have the advantage of sociability, personal contact, and discussion which the larger organizations must abandon in favor of a more formal gathering. The New Hampshire society may be small by comparison with the Minnesota, the New York, or the New Jersey society, yet for a State the size of New Hampshire the society is large, while in its interest and activity it is flourishing. The interest in the society indicates the interest in fruit growing in New Hampshire, and a visit to the exhibit hall with its displays of highly colored McIntosh, Baldwin, Fameuse and Northern Spy shows plainly that there is reason to be interested. Color and finish are now all important in securing market price, and the "cherry red" color that New Hampshire can produce is something that many competing sections would like to have.

Opening with a discussion of the fertilizer problem, the first speaker drew attention to the sod orchard, the sod mulch orchard, and the clean cultivated orchard. The sod mulch system is preferred for New Hampshire conditions, with the addition of nitrogen fertilizers. Regarding effects from other fertilizers than nitrogen-carrying ones, there seems to be no evidence that phosphorus and potash are of any benefit in the apple orchard. A discussion of varieties brought out the interest in knowing varieties in all their habits, beginning with their origins, through their fruit characters, and finally by their growth and bearing habits in the orchard. The tendency in orcharding has been towards standardization upon a few varieties without regard to the possibility of thereby losing the charm of variety which fruits can so well offer. Standardization is not to be condemned. The point is that standardization must not be carried to the point where new varieties are overlooked or where market qualities in fruits become the sole standard.

In connection with top-working odd varieties, it was shown advisable to take three years to working over bearing trees, starting with the upper branches and working downward in future years. For branches an inch or less in diameter the whip-graft is to be preferred; for branches 1 to 2 inches in diameter the cleft-graft is best; and when branches are over 2 inches the bark graft is advisable though the cleft-graft may be used. For large branches the bark-graft is considered best because the cleft-graft is likely to make a bad split, and furthermore more than four scions can be more easily placed with the bark-graft. Grafting may be done at any time of the year that the scions are dormant, though for comfort's sake early Spring is best. Soft wax is adapted to very cold weather, while hard wax is used during milder weather. Most cases of uncongeniality between stock and scion can be traced to poor workmanship, although it is a good principle not to work hard-wooded varieties on soft-wooded ones, and vice versa.

A very interesting discussion centered about the marketing of the McIntosh apple, showing the place of the auction market, the commission merchant, the chain store, and the grocer. The opinion seemed to be that there was little danger of overdoing McIntosh of good quality and high color for a good many years to come.

Other speakers showed that for the present it is wise for the orchardist to consider nitrogen-carrying fertilizers as the only ones likely to prove profitable for the fruit grower. Although there is much talk to the effect that complete fertilizers are beneficial there is yet no accurate scientific information to that effect. Neither has it been shown that excessive applications of nitrogen affect the keeping quality of fruit.

Ringing of fruit trees was suggested as having a legitimate place in orcharding in order to hasten filler trees into bearing when they were inclined to be tardy. Another interesting contribution was that of dilute sprays, in which it was shown that very dilute sprays of both Bordeaux and of lime-sulphur have proven highly efficient, provided applications are made thoroughly and at just the right time. Too concentrated mixtures are often responsible for russeting or burning. Night spraying is considered worthy of attention, for not only is there likelihood of less wind, but there is also the possibility of covering more trees at just the important times during the season.

Little pruning was thoroughly endorsed for all classes of trees, including apples, pears, cherries, and peaches. After the tree is shaped there should be little pruning until it comes into bearing. The modified leader type is now considered best. Once the tree is in bearing it can be pruned more severely with less danger of upsetting its fruiting habits, while often it will be found that trees that formerly looked too thick will open nicely under loads of fruit and eventually require little pruning. Older trees need pruning in the direction of removing old unproductive wood and opening tops in order to let it light.

Most fruit growers realize that early bearing and low operating costs are desirable, but it was left for one speaker to show this in graphic form by means of charts and curves. It was shown that under average conditions an orchard handled under a low-cost system and bearing at early age will have paid for itself in 16 years, not including the cost of the land. Low cost and late bearing take 28 years to pay out. High cost and early bearing require 33 years; while high cost and late bearing will never reach a position where the cost of growing the orchard is paid for. It was said that the largest single factor in determining low and high costs of growing was the philosophy of the grower himself. Some growers have the knack of cutting corners and of operating at low cost, while others seem to have been denied these qualities. An interesting observation is that doubling the yield 20 per cent carries all of these systems into a condition of profit very much earlier. Doubling the price of the fruit makes any system of growing profitable, although, of course, the low-cost and early-bearing system gives most profit even then.

The program closed with an illustrated talk upon what fruit growers of the Pacific Coast are doing, discussing conditions in California, Washington, and Oregon, and bringing out some of the advantages and some of the disadvantages of Western orcharding. Such operations as thinning and grading may well be patterned after Western practices, but severe pruning, Alfalfa-sod systems, and dwarf stocks are not so easily adapted to Eastern conditions because growth conditions are so different. It was said that Western fruit growers were not likely to go out of business for many, many years to come in spite of occasional reports to that effect. High production is found in all crops, including grapes, peaches, pears, berries, and apples—in many cases almost unbelievable.

A situation peculiar to New England was found in the controversy over a basis for adjusting damage done to fruit trees by partridge. Buds and fruit spurs seem especially attractive to partridge, sometimes amounting to complete loss of trees. A value of $20 has been placed upon a mature apple tree. If "budding" extends to 70 per cent the injury is considered equivalent to total loss and full payment is made. H. B. T.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Thirty-two dead and 61 injured was the record of casualties in the hunting field in New York State this year between Oct. 15 and Nov. 20, according to figures compiled by the Conservation Department. One man dropped dead of heart failure while hunting pheasants, and one duck hunter was drowned. The other 30 died of gunshot wounds. While the total number of casualties this year was slightly lower than last, 93 as compared with 99, the ratio of fatalities was higher—32 to 61 as compared with 28 to 71. One man was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun which a companion was unloading One was shot by a hunter while picking mushrooms and one was shot by a companion while unloading a revolver.

An expedition to hunt wolves by airplane was being outfitted at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 7, by Edwin D. Fox and L. M. Chandler. Chandler, who is president of the Minnesota Aircraft Association, will do the shooting while Fox will handle the controls. They plan to operate through Northern Minnesota from a base at Cass Lake, flying about until they spot the wolves and then swooping low and killing them. The State pays a bounty of $15 for each wolf. If the expedition proves a financial success other trips are planned.

Complete special courses will be offered for fruitmen, poultrymen and greenskeepers in the 10 weeks' Winter school at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, starting Jan. 2 and closing March 15, 1929. A short 10-day course in milk testing and milk plant operation will be given from Jan. 14 to Jan. 25 and another 10-day course in ice-cream making is scheduled from Jan. 28 to Feb. 8.

William Beluzo, 19, of Westfield, Mass., when deer hunting probably completed the extinction of moose in Western Massachusetts, and was arraigned in District Court Dec. 7, charged with unlawfully shooting the animal, and his case was continued for hearing Dec. 17. Finding of the moose carcass caused an investigation by game wardens and Beluzo voluntarily surrendered. He said that he came on the moose unaware, was charged by the animal, and shot in self-defense.

The New York State Fish, Game and Forest League at its annual convention at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Dec. 6-7, awarded the James S. Whipple Reforestation Cup to the Chenango Fish, Game and Gun Club. This club planted and, through the activities of its members, caused to be planted 1,779,500 young forest trees. This is the largest number of trees thus far set out by any one game club in the State organization.

The total number of deer taken in New York State during the 1928 hunting season, which closed Nov. 15, was 7,029, an increase of 628 deer over last year, when the total take was 6,401.

Propagating Native Cypripedium

I should judge seed would germinate readily for Cypripedium acaule spreads freely. If I were sowing the seed I should use sandy soil or a mixture of perhaps one part sand, one part finely sifted garden loam and one part leaf mold, thoroughly mixed. I would sow these in a flat in Fall, cover them with glass and let them freeze during the Winter. I do not know how quickly they will germinate. After they have germinated I should transplant them into another flat and keep them out of doors in a shaded position, being careful that the rains do not beat on the flat and wash out the young plants. I understand the seed is very fine, and you will therefore not want to cover it at all deeply. E. A. W.

Propagating Sansevieria Laurentii

Noting your reply to H. J. M., page 1473, allow me to remark that Sansevieria Laurentii will not grow true to type from cuttings, but will always revert back to S. Zeylanica. I have tried it from cuttings in several ways in the last eight years and always failed. The cuttings root easily, but will not have the stripe on leaves. To increase S. Laurentii wash off all soil from roots and cut apart, pot separately in good soil.

Florida. H. A. MAXINER.

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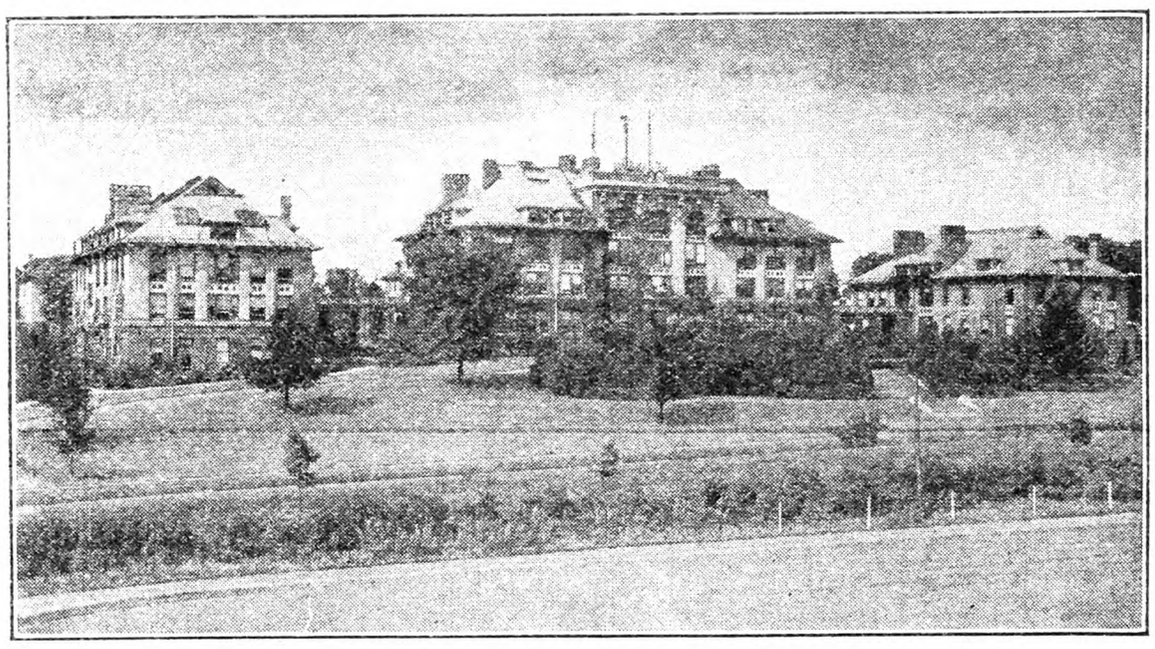
Around the State College Country

PART I

Practically every State has one of these institutions, toward which the people of the commonwealth are looking with interest, and often a feeling akin to affection. For in those schools are boys and girls from the farm homes, busy with hands and brain, getting the training that will help them in their life work, whether it be farming or some other trade or profession. Many of the parents are graduates of these same institutions, and, when their own children start there, naturally feel new interest.

In some States the college is rather small, only a building or two, and with limited equipment, but in every one of these institutions may be found opportunity within the grasp of youth if it so wills, and some real teachers, with knack and vision, who know that education literally means a leading forth of the pupils from field to field of opportunity. Teachers differ in natural aptitude and attainments for this work, but I have never known of an agricultural college without some teachers of this high quality. It could not long continue if lacking salt of that special savor.

The New York State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca, in Tompkins County, is anything but a small institution. I did not quite realize its magnitude until, sitting on a hill above East Ithaca in late afternoon while making these notes, I looked at that wide stretch of buildings, the Roberts Hall group, shown in accompanying picture, greenhouses, dairy, poultry, agronomy and other buildings.



Roberts Hall Group at New York State College of Agriculture

Earlier in the day I had called on Dean Mann, Prof. Herrick and others and then started out on a little foot-power trip of my own to see the farm. This method of getting about takes time, but is much more satisfactory than chasing around the fields in an automobile. To stop and look about where one sees fit and examine anything that seems of interest is a great help in "getting the good" out of such a trip. I find any farm worth looking over in this way, it is a habit that farmers and farm boys get, and I doubt whether they ever really outgrow it. The soil and what grows on it has more fascination for the eye and thought, than any factory with its intricate machinery and mechanical output, and naturally these great tracts on the College Farm give one much to see and think about. The grass land; silage corn; newly-seeded grain; experiments where Prof. Reddick is trying various so-called blight-proof potatoes; Soy beans; sunflowers; cabbage; fertilizer tests, and the variety of other matters which an agricultural experiment station finds it necessary to have under way —all of these things make a leisurely jaunt on foot very much worth while, as well as the pleasant stops to "rest" now and then, sitting on a rock or the bank of the brook in a ravine where seedling apple trees fighting their way with the bushes and scrubby growth, have spread the ground thickly with this "natural" fruit, which may be tasted as one sits there. This was early September.

Yes, it had been a very satisfactory day, as I thought it over while sitting on this hill overlooking the college. Then I noticed a short distance away what appeared to be a family burying ground in the field and went to examine it. There were about a dozen stones, mainly in fair preservation. One was in memory of Eve M., wife of Jacob Shaver, who died June 24, 1840, aged 84 years and 9 months. The partially legible epitaph began:

My Children Dear, Assemble Here
A Mother's Grave to See.

Her own children were long since departed, yet in this invitation to stop thoughtfully at a mother's grave was an appeal old as humanity. A whirring airplane attracted attention—perhaps a mail carrier on his regular route. It all seemed a striking picture of the past, present and what the future may bring.

W. W. H.

(To Be Continued)

Farm Boys Judge Woodlot Thinning

That farm boys, and in one case, at least, a farm girl, had just a little the edge on their elders when it came to judging which trees in farm woodlots should be taken out for best woodlot management practice, was recently shown in two forestry culling demonstrations held in Cecil Co., Maryland, under the direction of F. B. Trenk, extension forester for that State.

The contests, which were arranged to emphasize correct farm woodlot management practices, were well attended and aroused much interest in forestry problems in general. In order to stimulate interest in the work a first prize of an ax and a second prize of a hatchet were donated for each of the two contests by Stanley Evans of Elkton, one of the foremost forestry enthusiasts of the State.

In the Rising Sun contest a 14-year-old farm boy, James Williams, was the winner, with Lloyd Balderston, a prominent farmer of Colora, and two members of the Rising Sun High School, Ruth Jenkins and Howard Terry, all tied for second place.

Placings in the Bayview contest aroused much interest due to the fact that Harry B. Gamble was tied for first place with his father, J. W. Gamble, and that Melvin Smith nosed out his father, A. G. Smith, for second place by just one point. In both cases the boys were awarded the prizes.

Before each contest opened Mr. Trenk very carefully explained just why farm woodlots should occasionally be thinned to allow for the maximum growth of those trees that were allowed to remain, emphasizing that it was imperative to remove unsound, badly formed, hopelessly over-topped or over-crowded trees, and always allowing to remain such trees that would over a period of years prove most valuable to the farm owner.

With the principles of correct farm woodlot management fresh in mind, all of the contestants were asked to judge a block of 40 trees that had previously been tagged with consecutive numbers one to forty. Opposite each number on the printed score card furnished for the purpose each contestant was required to mark whether that tree should be removed or should be allowed to remain. Mr. Trenk then scored the block himself and his score card was used as the basis for scoring the cards of the contestants.

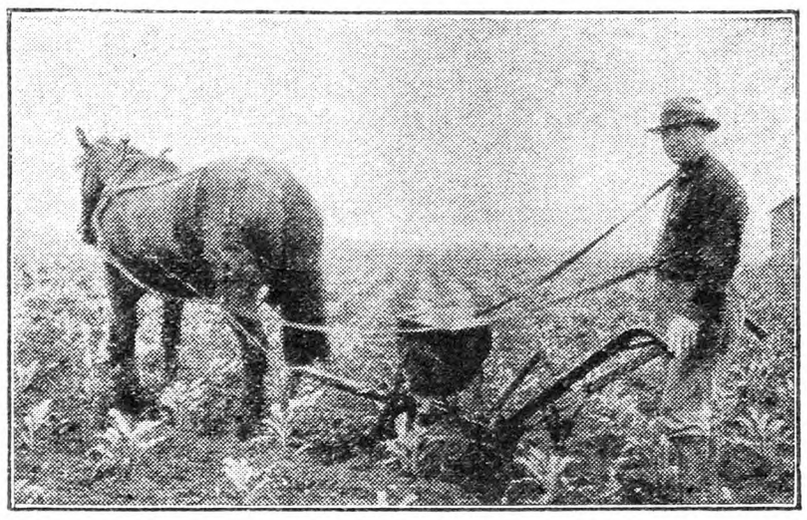
As was to be expected a wide variation of opinion was brought forth and this elicited most valuable discussion. In order to clinch in the minds of the contestants the principles of woodlot thinning Mr. Trenk very carefully explained why each of the forty trees should either be removed or should be allowed to remain.

By means of these entertaining forestry judging contests, much interest has been aroused in the county in other forestry problems, not to mention the information disseminated on this most important farm problem.

Maryland. T. H. BARTILSON.

Judge: "I cannot conceive a meaner, more cowardly act than yours. You have left your wife. Do you realize that you are a deserter?" Sam: "Judge, if you knew dat lady as well as I does, you wouldn't call me no deserter. Judge, I'se a refugee."—De Laval Monthly.

CORN KING gives Chilean Nitrate *much credit for record yields*



Getting Ready for a Winning Crop

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

December 13, 1928.

MILK

December: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.51	@$0.51½
Extras, 92 score		.50½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46	@ .51
Seconds	.44½	@ .45½
Lower grades	.43	@ .44
Ladles	.38½	@ .41
Packing stock	.36	@ .38½
Renovated	.43	@ .43½
Sweet, fancy	.52½	@ .53
Extra	.51½	@ .52
Firsts	.46½	@ .50½
Seconds	.44½	@ .45¾
Centralized	.44	@ .47½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½	@$0.28½
Fresh, fancy	.25½	@ .27
Wis., flats, held	.26	@ .27½
Daisies, fresh	.24¾	@ .25

EGGS

All lines of fresh eggs 12 cents lower.

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.52	@$0.53
Extras	.50	@ .51
Average extras	.48	@ .49
Extra firsts	.40	@ .47
Firsts	.33	@ .45
Pacific Coast, white	.45	@ .50
Mixed colors, best		
Nearby	.52	@ .53
Gathered, best	.49	@ .53
Common to good	.29	@ .45

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS, RABBITS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44	@$0.48
Fair to good	.30	@ .40
Roosters	.16	@ .25
Fowls	.24	@ .34
Ducks	.16	@ .27
Geese	.18	@ .28
Turkeys, dry, nearby toms	.41	@ .44
Hens	.40	@ .42
Md., toms	.41	@ .44
Hens	.40	@ .42
Va., toms	.40	@ .42
Hens	.38	@ .40
Fair to good	.32	@ .38
Old toms	.28	@ .30
Old hens	.30	@ .34
Northwestern, toms	.38	@ .40
Hens	.36	@ .37
Western, toms	.37	@ .39
Hens	.35	@ .36
Oklahoma, toms	.36	@ .38
Hens	.34	@ .35
Kentucky, toms	.36	@ .38
Hens	.34	@ .35
Texas, toms	.35	@ .37
Hens	.33	@ .34
Poor to good	.30	@ .33
Old toms	.27	@ .30
Old hens	.30	@ .34
Turkeys, iced, Md., toms	.38	@ .41
Hens	.36	@ .39
Va., toms	.37	@ .39
Hens	.35	@ .37
Western, toms	.35	@ .37
Hens	.33	@ .35
Poor to good	.30	@ .33
Old toms	.27	@ .29
Old hens	.30	@ .32
Squabs, white, lb.	.55	@ .75
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 3.50
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00
Rabbits, cottontail, pair	.25	@ .45
Jacks, pair	.85	@ 1.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.25	@$0.31
Chickens	.20	@ .35
Roosters		.18
Ducks	.23	@ .30
Geese	.20	@ .30
Tame rabbits	.20	@ .25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@14.00
Bulls	8.00	@ 9.50
Cows	7.75	@ 9.50
Calves, best	17.00	@18.50
Common to good	10.00	@12.00
Sheep	5.00	@ 6.75
Lambs	13.00	@14.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@$0.22
Good to prime	.17	@ .29
Culls	.13	@ .16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00	@13.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.17	@ .22
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@26.00
Bulls	14.00	@15.00
Cows	16.00	@17.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@$2.50
Jersey, 150 lbs.	.75	@ 1.90
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.85	@ 2.15
Sweet potatoes, bbl.	1.50	@ 2.25
Bu. bskt.	1.00	@ 1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@$1.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@ .25
Cabbage, ton	40.00	@45.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@ 1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@ 4.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@ 1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00	@ 4.25
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00	@16.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@ 5.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50	@ 4.50
Parsley, bu.	1.50	@ 2.00
Peas, bu.	2.00	@ 7.00
Radishes, bu.	.50	@ 1.25
Spinach, bu.	.75	@ 1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	2.50	@ 3.00
String beans, bu.	1.50	@ 6.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@ 3.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50	@ 1.75

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@12.50
Pea	9.75@10.00
Red kidney	8.50@ 8.75

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50	@$4.00
Bbl.	2.00	@13.00
Pears, bbl.	3.00	@ 7.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.50	@ 5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	1.00	@ 1.25
Kumquats, qt.	.12	@ .17

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@27.00
No. 2	23.00@24.00
No. 3	15.00@21.00
Clover mixed	22.00@25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1, No. Spring	$1.34⅝
No. 2 red	1.59⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.03¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.57½
Barley	.78⅞
Rye	1.15

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.15	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@ .60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75	@ .80
Gathered	.50	@ .70
Fowls, lb.	.40	@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.45	@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@ .50
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@ .03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15	@ .20
String beans, lb.	.30	@ .35
Lima beans, lb.	.35	@ .40
Peas, lb.	.40	@ .45
Lettuce, head	.05	@ .15
Onions, lb.	.10	@ .15

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Southern vegetables are now coming in quite strongly by freight and express. String beans from Florida are bringing good prices, $1.50 to $4.50 per ⅞-bu. as to quality. Lettuce is also a southern as well as a western product, although there is very little good Big Boston type of lettuce coming in. Florida ½-bbl. hampers brought $1.50 to $1.75, while western Iceberg type ranged $3.50 to $4.50 per crate of 4 to 5 dozen heads. Peppers were scarce and there was a dull cucumber market. A few Florida strawberries were received which brought $1 to $1.10 a quart. Florida orange shipments have reached good volume, and California navel oranges are also coming in. For a few days the market in general has been rather dull. The weather has been cold enough to make it necessary to close the doors of the jobbing houses, and when such conditions prevail buyers are apt to purchase only what they absolutely need, and do not go shopping for "something different." Many times they do not visit the market at all but use the telephone during a cold snap. Then, too, the huckster that peddles from door to door cannot do very much for fear of frosting his produce. Apples have been a little dull, York State Rhode Island Greenings, common storage stock selling $1.50 bu. Virginia Staymans, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. and up ranged $4 to $5 a bbl., and common storage Stayman 2¾-in. and up from Maryland brought $4 a bbl. Nearby Romes were quoted $1 to $1.50 a bu. Cranberries continued firm at $3.25 to $4; fancy $4.50 a bu. Brussels sprouts were in lighter supply than formerly, best selling 12 to 18c a qt. Celery continued to sell well, New York 2-3 crate in the rough selling $2 to $2.25 a crate. Cauliflower from nearby is about done, the best Long Island cauliflower offered selling $1.50 to $2 a crate. Supplies of mushrooms were heavy and $1 a basket was about top price. The onion market continued firm, best western yellows selling $4.50 to $5 per 100-lb. sack. White potatoes have been fluctuating a little, but in general price held around $1.40 per 120-lb. sack on Pennsylvania Round Whites. Some fancy brought up to $1.50 a sack. Sweets seemed to be selling a little better the last of the week, Maryland and Delaware bushel hampers selling $1 to $1.35, and Jerseys, $1 to $1.40 bushel as to quality.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There was a considerable increase in the egg receipts last week, and prices declined. Heretofore the Philadelphia market has been holding up well, but the break came last week, and extra firsts dropped 5c a dozen to 48c. A 3c drop was registered in the prices received for the carefully selected and candled fresh eggs which ranged 61 to 63c dozen after decline. Fresh firsts dropped 2c to 45c a dozen. On the other hand, storage eggs held steady, storage-packed extra firsts selling 34 to 35c and firsts averaged 33c a dozen. The out movement of cold storage eggs in Philadelphia last week was considerably heavier than for the same week a year ago, bringing cold storage holdings down to 75,600 cases, or only slightly larger than last year at this time. Total holdings for ten principal cities was about 200,000 cases larger than a year ago. The receipt of eggs at New York during November was about 50,000 cases less than during November, 1927. According to reports covering rail and express receipts, nearly 55,600 cases were received from the State of Washington and 47,800 cases came from California. Illinois, Chicago being a big shipping center for that area, sent 37,900 cases to Philadelphia during November, and Iowa shipped 13,600 cases. Only two other States, New York and New Jersey exceeded 10,000 cases, receipts from the former equaling 28,300 cases and from the latter State 10,800 cases were received during November.

Poultry has been a little quiet and the market showed some weakness, especially on fowl. It was difficult to exceed 30c on live fowl unless they were very fancy. Leghorn fowl ranged 20 to 26c as to size and quality. Fancy small sized chickens met with a fair demand with prices holding fairly steady. Large chickens were difficult to sell and prices on such were very irregular. Plymouth Rock chickens topped the Spring chicken market at 30 to 32c with mixed colors selling 28 to 29c, and White Leghorns at 27 to 28c a lb. Some live broilers were offered averaging 1½ lbs. which brought 37 to 38c, and 2-lb. Winter chickens ranged 34 to 35c lb. Old roosters averaged 24c. Ducks with the exception of Muscovy, ranged 25 to 29c, White Pekins topping the market. Muscovy's were quoted at 19 to 20c, ducks in general selling fairly well. Live turkeys were quiet at 30 to 38c and geese were slow at 22 to 25c a lb. Fresh killed turkeys were a little quiet and only very fancy nearby turkeys exceeded 45c lb. in a jobbing way. Poor to good turkeys were quoted 30 to 40c, and old toms 30 to 35c lb. Fresh-killed fowl held steady, heavy fowl, barreled-packed ranging 32 to 33c, and medium sizes 28 to 31c a lb. Chickens were irregular, mixed sizes in barrels averaging about 38c. Ducks were weak, with prices ranging 23 to 28c a lb. Geese were also quiet at 20 to 25c a lb.

HAY AND STRAW

There were ample offerings of hay which were mostly undergrades. On such an undertone of weakness prevailed, No. 2 Timothy selling $17.50 to $18 a ton, and No. 3, $15 to $15.50 a ton. No. 1 Timothy clover mixed was quoted up to $17 a ton. Receipts of straw were rather light but adequate for trade needs, best straight rye averaging $19 a ton, and wheat and oat straw averaged $14 a ton.

B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 60c; duck eggs, doz., 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c. (Minimum weight, all eggs, per doz., 24 oz.)

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass 5c, qt. 7c; skimmed milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c! buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 3 bchs., 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; pie pumpkins, lb., 10 to 15c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch., 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 39c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 45c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 35c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, per 100, 75c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, lb., 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorn, lb., 25c; heavy, lb., 30 to 33c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 45 to 55c; dressed, lb., 60 to 70c; butter, lb., 55 to 65c; eggs, 60 to 70c; grade A, 24-doz. cases, $18; fancy white, $19; unclassified, $15.50 to $17; retail, 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 55 to 60c; ducks' eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 75c to $1; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; celery, doz. bchs., 40 to 60c; honey, qt. 60 to 75c, cap 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c to $1.65; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $1.25 to $2; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, bu., 65 to 70c; radishes, doz. bchs., 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3½c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.50; endive, doz., 50c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.75; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $14; wheat, new, bu., $1.50; pork, light, lb., 16c; heavy, 15c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Buying in general has been quiet on the Boston Produce Markets. As a result the moderately light offerings of most produce have been ample, with price weakness evident in certain lines, such as apples, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, and eggs. The potato market continues inactive at unchanged prices.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native Baldwins, ord., 50c to $1; fancy, $1.25 to $1.75; extra fancy, $2 to $2.25. McIntosh, ord., $1.50 to $2.50; fancy, $2.75 to $3.35; extra fancy, $3.50 to $3.85 std. bu. box. U. S. 1, 2½ to 3-in. Va. Yorks, $1.50; Staymans, $1.50 to $1.75. Unclassified, $1 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate. demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $1.85; few $2 std. bu. box. Cal., crts., bchd., $3.25 to $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native Savoy, mostly $1.25 to $1.75 bbl.; N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, mostly $2.40 to $2.50.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.85 std. bu. box; Cal., crts., $1.75 to $2.25.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Native, 18 bchs., white, $1.75 to $2.25; Pascal, $3 to $4.25 std. bu. box; N. Y., 2-3 crts., best, $3 to $3.50; Cal., crts., mostly $5 to $6.

Cauliflower.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Cal., crts., $1.75 to $2.25.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, ¼-bbl. crts., $4 to $4.75; ½ bbls., $7.50 to $9; few fancy, $9.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand good. Native 50-70 cukes, med. to No. 1, $6 to $11; fancy, mostly $12 std. bu. box, few higher.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native H. H., ord., 18 heads, 35 to 60c; few best higher. Cal., $2 to $3.50 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native and Pa. fancy, 75c to $1.25 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellows, fair, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box; Mass., 100 lbs., ord., $2.75 to $3.50; Valencias, Spanish, $2.50 to $2.65 ½ cs.; Ind., bags, $5 100 lbs.; Mich., 100 lbs., fancy, $5; ord., $3 bag.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Me., 100-lb. bags Gr. Mts., $1.10 to $1.20.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Md. and Va., bu. bskt., Savoy, mostly 75 to 90c.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, $55 to $60 ton; Blue Hubbard, $1.75 to $2.25 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. H. H., mostly 12½ to 22c lb.; Cal., lugs, best $2 to $2.50, poorer lower.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native P. T. and Ruta, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.; P. E. I. Rutas, $1.40 to $1.50; Mass. White Capes, $1.25 to $2 100 lbs.

Hay.—Supplies plentiful, demand quiet; market dull. No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50; Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover, mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery, extras, 51c; firsts, 47 to 50c; seconds, 45 to 46c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown, extras, 60c; mixed colors, 59c; white, extras, 58c doz.; fresh eastern, extras, 56c; undergrades, 35 to 40c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, extras, fresh, 26 to 27c; firsts, new, 25 to 26c; extras, held, 31½ to 32c; firsts, held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich pea, $9.50 to $10; Cal., small white, $9.50 to $9.75; Yellow Eyes, $9.25 to $9.50; Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9; Limas, $11.50 to $12 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand less active. Receipts of domestic at Boston for week ending Dec. 7, 1928, 1,141,600 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 52c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 51 to 52c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95c to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 96c to $1; clothing, 90 to 93c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Both eggs and poultry show declines. Apples are in good supply and hold steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter firm; creamery, prints, 57 to 58c; tubs. 54 to 55c; firsts, 47 to 53c. Cheese, steady; new flats, longhorn, brick, 27 to 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs lower; nearby fancy, 57 to 60c; grade A, 45 to 50c; grade B, 35 to 38c; grade C, 29 to 31c; unclassified, 40 to 50c; pullets, 35 to 42c.

Poultry.—Dressed lower; fowls, 25 to 32c; old roosters, 21 to 22c; chickens, 38 to 40c; ducks, 30 to 33c; geese, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 38 to 53c. Live poultry easier; fowls, 23 to 29c; old roosters, 19 to 20c; ducks, 26 to 29c; geese, 24 to 26c; springers, 23 to 29c; turkeys, 23 to 45c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples steady; Wealthy, Twenty Ounce, Greening, bu $1 to $1.75; Russet, Baldwin, Hubbardson, $1.25 to $1.50; Cranberry Pippin, Grimes Gold, $1.40 to $1.50; Snow, $1.15 to $1.85; Alexander, $1.50 to $1.60; King, $1.25 to $2; Northern Spy, $1.25 to $2.50; Spitzenberg, $1.25 to $2.75; Delicious, western box, $2.75 to $3; Rome Beauty, $2.25 to $2.75; Jonathan, $2 to $2.25. Potatoes steady; home-grown, bu.. 35 to 75c; 150-lb. sack, $1.65 to $2; sweets, Md., hpr., $1.35 to $1.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans steady; pea, cwt., $9.50 to $10; medium, $10 to $10.50; red kidney, $11 to $12; marrow, $12 to $12.50; white kidney, $12 to $14. Onions higher; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3.25; 100-lb. sack, $3.50 to $4.75; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $1.90.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.75 to $4; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.50 to $2; Tokay, $1.75 to $2; honeydews, Cal., crt., $1.50 to $1.75; pears, home-grown, bu., 75c to $2; quinces, bu., 50c to $1.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $1.50; celery, doz., 50c to $1; cucumbers, 10-lb. bskt., $2.50 to $3; lettuce, box, 80c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 75c to 90c; parsley, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30 to $1.65; peas, Cal., crt., $7 to $7.50; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 60c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 30c; spinach, bu., 65c to $1; squash, bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $2.50; turnips, bu. 45 to 85c; watercress, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c.

Sweets.—Honey firm; clover, 24-section case, $5 to $6; white, $4.50 to $5; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple syrup steady; light, gal., $1.75 to $2; dark, $1.60 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay easy; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $17; clover, mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $38; standard middlings, $37; red dog, $42.50; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $48.25; oilmeal, 34%, $59.50; hominy, $41; gluten, $46.50; oatfeed, $19.75.

C. H. B.

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford.

Bridgeport, Dec. 8.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $2; A2½-in., bbl., $4.50 to $6 King, 14 qts., 75c to $1; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.50 to $2; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; A2½-in., bbl., $4.50 to $6 Northern Spy, bu., $1.75 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 60c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, $8 to $9.50; oranges, 176-216, $3.50 to $4.50; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $2.75; carrots, bu., $2 to $2.25; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1; kale, bu., 60 to 75c; lettuce, doz., $1 to $1.25; onions, bu., $2.50 to $2.65; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., $1; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.60 to $1.75; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, lb., 3 to 4c; turnips, bu., 90c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 28 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; ducks, dressed, lb., 28 to 30c; fowl, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 28 to 34c; turkeys, live, lb., 45 to 48c; dressed, lb., 63 to 65c; dressed, West, lb., 45 to 50c; eggs, Conn., newlaid fancy, 72 to 75c; Conn. special, No. 1, 68 to 70c; Conn. special No. 2, 52 to 56c; Conn. extra, 65 to 68c; Conn. gathered, 63 to 65c; western, 38 to 60c; butter, 92 score, lb., 50 to 54c.

Hartford, Dec. 10.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwin, bu., $1.25 to $2; A2½-in., bbl., $4 to $5; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.60 to $2; Greenings, bu., $1 to $1.50; A2½-in., bbl., $3 to $4.25; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 35 to 50c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, $8 to $9.50; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $3.75 to $5; beets, bu., $1.50 to $2; cauliflower, doz.-crate, $2.75 to $3; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1· kale, bu., 85c to $1; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.25; onions, bu., $2 to $2.65; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; potatoes, bu., 75 to 85c; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.70; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1.25 to $1.50; rutabaga, 100 lbs., $1.40 to $1.75; spinach, bu., 90c to $1.25; squash, lb., 3 to 5c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.50. Poultry and Dairy.—Chicken, live, lb., 27 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 48c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 23 to 30c; turkeys, live, lb., 35 to 45c; dressed, lb., 60 to 65c· dressed, West, lb., 40 to 48c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 68 to 70c; Conn. special No. 1, 63 to 65c; Conn. special No. 2, 48 to 55c; Conn. extra, 60 to 62c; Conn. gathered, 55 to 60c; western, 38 to 55c; butter, 92 score, lb., 51 to 56c.

Doings at Long Acres

Those old fellows who gave it the name "Squaw Winter" sure must have thought squaws were tough birds. When the snow is whistling around the corner driven by a 50-mile wind right off the North Pole, when I have to dig out my sheep-lined coat and wonder how I can raise the price for a new pair of felt boots and rubbers, when I jump into bed and the sheets feel like someone has ironed them with an icicle, then I am perfectly willing to admit that Squaw Winter is a mighty good imitation of the real thing.

When we build our new house—maybe there should be an *if* as well as a *when*, but anyway we are planning to build sometime when we get rich enough—yes sir, when we build I shall buy a double-barrelled shotgun, load it to the muzzle with beans and stand near the carpenter who puts in the windows. If he puts one in which will not raise or lower with ease, bang, and another villain will bite the dust, or anyway feel the beans. These fierce thoughts are inspired by a recent experience. Years ago we replaced the old small-pane windows by new casings and windows with single panes. We especially instructed the carpenter to insure the sash moving easily up or down, but did he do so? That villain fixed those windows so that they are worse than those in a passenger car. Only during the driest weather are we able to budge one. The other day I wished to remove a window and put on new putty. I got the ax, hammer, crowbar and chisel, but after working an hour and cracking a pane I gave it up and put up a long ladder outside to reach the window. We had two different spells of putting in new windows, and two different carpenters, but the second was even worse than the first. The Missus is usually calm and peaceful, but when she attempts to raise a window I sneak for the back of the farm, as I know right well there will be an explosion.

I know now why so many men wait until they are quite old before building the house of their dreams, but I used to wonder why they waited. Raising a family, especially if you wish to give the children any advantages of education, absorbs the income so entirely that the old house must do until they are grown up and expense slackens to the point where saving is possible. I knew a man in Indiana who moved to town and built an immense house, about the biggest in town, and rooms enough to serve as hotel. We all wondered why he did so, as his children were all grown and married, but I know now just how he felt. He had lived all his days in a house which was too small for comfort, and had dreamed of a house big enough so that he might have one room which he could call his own. I feel the same way about it. I long for a big room equipped with many shelves for books, filing cabinets for clippings, a huge desk with oodles of drawers and pigeon-holes and most of all, a spring lock on the door so no woman can ever get in to "clean up the room" and thereby lose everything I deem of value and, oh yes, I want sound-proof windows and doors, but law me, I do my writing on the general reading table after shoving aside a small mountain of papers and magazines, my treasured books are upstairs in a corner of the boys' bedroom, and Calvin is scooting across the floor right now making noise enough to shame a freight train, while I shall have to hurry to get this finished before the other three children come from school and start a chatter worse than a meeting of the ladies' aid. One thing I have noticed is that so many men build the long-wished-for new house and then live but a short time to enjoy it. Is that because they are so old before they have enough to build, or do they let down mentally and spiritually with nothing more to plan for? Whenever a man spends all his time talking about what he has done instead of what he intends to do, he is about through with this vale of tears. Psy(sigh)chologists tells us that building air castles is bad for the mind but I would rather build a million air castles than stagnate in one that is already built. Our new house is not entirely an air castle though, as we have a savings account started and drawing interest for that very purpose, but I shall not tell you the amount, or you might snicker. Anyway, it is a mighty fine feeling to have dollars working for me instead of working for them as I have done so long. We are interested in house plans as illustrated in some of the magazines which reach us, but we have to laugh over some of them. Does anyone ever really build those English style cottages with roof as sharp as a knife and peaks in all directions? They look ridiculous to us, but someone must build them.

A very interesting letter from a Pennsylvania reader describes the valley in which he lives and intimates that there is considerable lagging behind. It is amazing how a community may lag behind because it is shut in by mountain ranges, even though it may be close to a large city. This valley is near Reading. The writer tells about the old oaken bucket which not only hangs in the well but actually hangs on the end of a sweep. I had not thought there was a well sweep still in use anywhere in the country, but here is one right in a most progressive State.

At one time I belonged to the Pennsylvania National Guard, and made a camp for two weeks in Lebanon County, where we marched back and forth over the hills and plains, so I know a little about that land. One thing the farmers did was to sell all their ancient cows to our quartermaster, who issued them as fresh beef. A man with cast-iron teeth couldn't have made a dent in that beef, so we concluded those cows must have been the original ones which came out of Noah's ark.

The plow is laid by for the Winter. I made a number of grape posts in the wood-lot, and thereby saved many dollars by not buying posts; the barn loft is stuffed with Alfalfa which I bought recently, Valentine is bawling for her supper just because the day is cloudy and she thinks it is evening. The pullets are beginning to lay, so once more a fresh egg adorns my plate occasionally. All is well, and the goose, no, he does not hang high yet, as we are saving him for Christmas, but the ducks will soon be only a pleasant memory. L. B. R.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Peach spraying in our orchard was complete on December 4. The foreman remembered spraying them last February with the mud to his shoetops and in consequence decided that now was as good a time as any, particularly since the ground was nice and solid. There were many red spider mite eggs on some of these peach trees, which shows that there is a heavy infestation of them in the apples alongside.

Considerable anxiety is being shown over the mouse situation as it will exist this Winter in this State. THE R. N.-Y. for June 16 mentioned a loss of about 125 trees of the Nero apple alone in one Franklin County orchard. Subsequent check-ups in this same orchard revealed 500 trees out of 1,800 at least partially mouse girdled. All these were bridge grafted in the usual way and earth was mounded up over the grafts. Mice got into the mounds and regirdled many of the trees, working both on the grafts and also more extensively on the trunks below the original injury. This next Spring, these will be re-grafted, although the labor will cost more than before. In that one county alone, enough strychnine bait has been distributed to protect about 190,000 trees and indications are that more of the growers will be forced to this means of defense in their sod orchards.

Several cases of Fall blooming of fruit trees have been noted lately. Pottstown possesses a pear tree which bloomed in mid-November, while Philadelphia exhibited a Japanese crabapple tree forced into bloom by the intense light and heat from large searchlights in the grounds where it was growing. These and most similar cases probably are the result of some conditions breaking up the so-called rest period. Injuries of various kinds have been known to cause this same premature display.

The recent New York City sales of western apples at the same or lower prices than eastern apples of equal grade have been the cause of much satisfaction among Pennsylvania fruit men. The western growers are struggling for lower freight rates which will help them keep on top of the market if they are successful in their fight.

A study of apple grades and sizes as related to price, based upon records of Massachusetts orchards, has been made by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This showed that size is of minor importance in the case of Gravenstein, Wagener and Wealthy but Baldwin and McIntosh prices indicated a decided preference on the part of the consumer for the larger sizes. The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture has issued a summary of some of the factors influencing prices on the Boston wholesale market in another publication.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just sent out an article calling attention to a relatively new pest of strawberries. This is called the Cyclamen mite, and has been known for nearly 30 years as a serious greenhouse pest of Cyclamen, Chrysanthemum, Delphinium, snapdragon, geranium and other plants. Not until recently has it been considered a serious field pest in the United States. In 1928 several infestations of widely scattered strawberry fields were noted. Cooperation has been requested in locating all infestations on this latter crop.

A recent article in this paper gives the New York State opinion of the Cortland apple. Pennsylvania ideas concerning this variety were well summarized on November 27 when more than 60 representative growers of this State examined this variety and compared it in all ways with McIntosh. Just one of them said he would plant this variety either with or instead of McIntosh. The common opinion was that Cortland resembled Ben Davis more than was necessary or desired, although it was admitted that there are many worse apples than this newer variety. No attempt was made to pass on it as it grows in New York State or anywhere else. It just isn't wanted here under our Pennsylvania conditions.

Our self-mixing duster has returned from the factory, where the troublesome belt drive has been replaced with a direct drive. We anticipate a much more pleasant Spring and Summer as a result when we are riding the duster up and down the tree rows. This change will save much time, material and temper without a doubt. R. H. SUDDS.

Center Co., Pa.

Raising Bulbous or Perennial Seedlings

Raising perennials and greenhouse plants from seed is a hobby I have been following for more years than I care to remember sometimes. Tritoma and Tigridias I have mentioned, so I will tell how we have succeeded with Hyacinthus candicans, regal lilies, Tritomas and Japanese Iris.

Most perennials are a little slower to germinate than annuals, and the soil must not be allowed to dry out, neither should it be exposed to heavy rains; therefore we use wooden boxes or sometimes tubs or flower pots from four to six inches deep for these seeds. All these seeds can be covered with an eighth of an inch of sandy loam, and in our latitude (about 20 miles north of the Massachusetts line) we sow the last week in May and set the boxes "underneath the old apple tree." In a week or 10 days the plants begin to appear and when three or four inches high some are removed to the perennial border and then in Winter buried under a foot of mulch and the others are left in the boxes and set in a dark cellar the first Winter.

I have seed of the coral Siberian lily sent by a friend, and she writes they are easily grown from seed.

If one has a bed on purpose for a nursery of perennial seedlings, the time and amount of soil over seeds is the same and a piece of corrugated pasteboard can be used as protection from the sun from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. I like an old piece of burlap as a cover and then sprinkle this two or three times a day if the weather should be very hot and dry.

Anyone who has grown Petunias can grow Oxalis. The seeds are something alike, so a cigar box of soil sandy enough so it won't pack is needed. Draw tiny rows, sow seed sparingly, cover very lightly, cover the box with three or four thicknesses of damp paper, but remove this and air and sun the soil an hour each day. Water carefully so as not to dislodge the seeds and they do the rest cheerfully.

Canna or Indian shot is well named; of all the seeds I have struggled with these are the hardest; the hard black covering must be cut or filed through or they won't grow. When a tiny white spot shows through the black, attack another seed; don't cut or file your fingers, and when all are finished, nearly fill a glass with water fully as warm as your hand, put in the Indian shot and keep as warm as when the seeds are put in the glass, if you can, and let remain 24 hours. Remove and plant each seed in a four or six-inch pot. These should be started late in February or early March and nearly every seed will grow. The Oxalis started March 1 bloomed in midsummer.

Other bulbous plants starting readily from seed are Crocus and grape hyacinth. I do not remove the blooms from these so they ripen seed and come promiscuously all through the roses and shrubs.

MOTHER BEE.

Wintering Vinca

I have 12 strong, hardy Vinca vines that I have had in my flower boxes during the Summer. I want to bring them in and keep them till next year. Can you tell me how I may do this? Can I keep them in the cellar? Shall I cut off the foliage, or what is the way to do?

Waterbury, Conn. H. R.

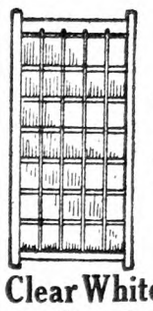
There are two trailing Vincas used freely in porch boxes and hanging baskets; one is the hardy Vinca minor, commonly called myrtle, and the other V. major, which is not usually hardy in the North. The hardy Vinca, which has smaller leaves, is chiefly used in landscape or cemetery planting, but is also used in porch boxes; not so much, however, as the tender variety, which is a very satisfactory greenhouse plant, a handsome form of it having beautifully variegated leaves. There is no reason why it could not be stored in a cellar over Winter, if not too warm. We should plant in boxes of soil, give as much light as the cellar permitted, and water sparingly at intervals, so that it was not entirely dried out. Do not cut off the tops now, but remove dead vines in Spring, and start into growth before setting in the boxes again.

WILLIE: "Did Mr. Edison make the first talking machine, pa?" PA: "No, my son. God made the first talking machine, but Edison made the first one that could be shut off."—Bell Telephone News.

HUSBAND: "I do wish, Althea, that ye'd stop living beyond our means to impress the Smythes, simply because they're living beyond their means to impress us."—Punch.

"WHAT are your charges doctor?" "Ten dollars a visit." "But we don't want you to come on a visit; we only need you about ten minutes."—Pathfinder.

HOT BED SASH



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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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Countrywide Situation

After months of backing and filling the farm markets have settled into a position surprisingly close to that of early December a year ago. That is, so far as the great staple items are concerned, the difference in prices compared with a year ago is not as great as it was in preceding months of this year.

Live stock after quite a rise over the Summer months sagged back under the effect of the usual heavy late Fall supply. The decline was worse than expected and likely to last a while longer, but in many other seasons markets have improved after December.

Grain still sells 5c to 20c under December, 1927, but corn is close to the price at that time, the decline applying chiefly to wheat, oats, and barley. Feeds, on the other hand, are higher than a year ago, because the price depends upon the activity of the mills as well as on the price of grain. Wheat feeds and cottonseed have been going up this month. Cotton, after going down without much cause, has recovered fast and sells now at about the price of a year ago. Wool is 5c to 6c higher this year and gained a little the past two weeks owing to better demand in the milling centers. Both the cotton and wool industries show some signs of greater activity and the result is to add some support to the market.

Poultry has been selling 2c to 5c higher this year, although the higher level did not apply to all lines. Dairy products are about the same in price this season.

It is seldom that the onion holdings have been in such firm hands. Some States report growers entirely sold out, a most unusual state of affairs before the end of the year. For 15 States which ship most of the late onions the holdings in growers' hands November 1 were only 1,286 cars compared with over 2,000 a year ago and from 5,000 to 6,000 in the four years preceding. The crop itself is considerably the lightest in six years. Holdings by growers of course do not represent all available stocks, but it seems that with about 9,000 carloads in commercial storage compared with nearly 15,000 a year ago, the supply for the rest of the season is likely to be greatly reduced.

Imports of foreign onions have been perhaps 1,000 cars greater than last season, but this increase does not go far to make up the estimated deficiency. The first new supply is likely to come from Chili toward the end of the Winter months. Meanwhile some of the best stock is selling not far below the $4.50 which the holders were talking about early in the season, and some sales above that figure have been reported in consuming markets. There is still a lot of poor stock on sale and a wide range of prices, mostly $3.50 to $4.25 in consuming centers. Prices are almost as high in the country as in the city because so many holders are waiting for a further rise.

The price of cabbage has been coming back gradually toward the high level reached in October. The general range in late November in the cities runs $30 to $40 per ton, and almost as high in producing sections. The report issued Nov. 20, made the cabbage owners almost as confident as those who are holding onions. Estimated stocks of long-keeping cabbage in growers' hands Nov. 1 were reported about 9,000 cars compared with over 17,000 a year ago and holdings in storage were under 8,000 cars compared with about 15,000 last season. In the two principal Winter shipping States, Wisconsin seems to have almost the usual quantity, but the shortage in New York is considerable, with 5,407 cars reported as compared with 11,800 a year ago and from 3,000 to 9,000 in preceding years.

Apple markets continue remarkably steady, but little change has occurred since the beginning of the season for Winter fruit. Apples out of cold storage sold a little higher than from common storage, as usual. Eastern apples in bushel baskets range $1.25 to $1.85 in the cities, and eastern barreled apples mostly $4.50 to $6.50. Foreign markets have been making a little better showing, according to a report of November 10, especially at Hamburg, where the best lots range from $6 to nearly $7 a barrel. British markets are still somewhat depressed. G. B. F.

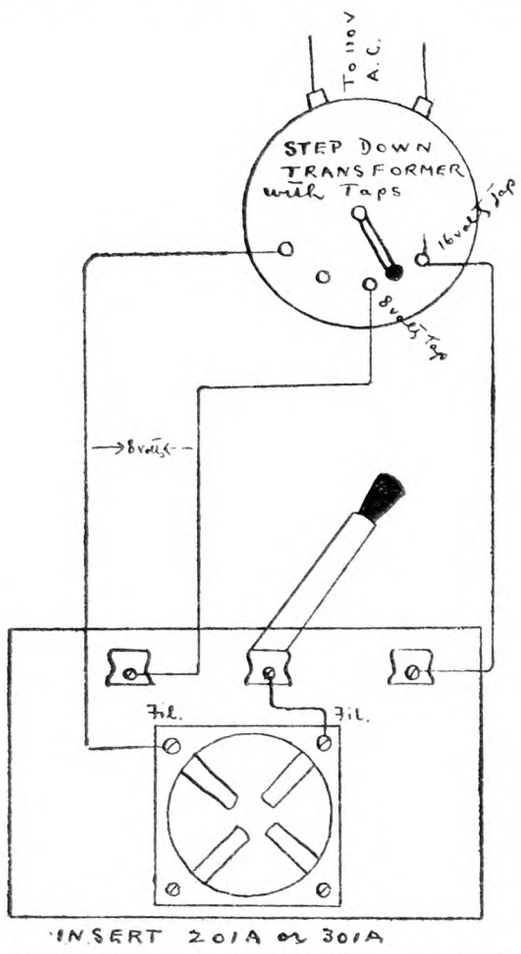
Radio Tube Rejuvenators for Home Construction

Some time ago the necessity of having radio tubes tested at intervals of from two to three months in order to ascertain their state of sensitivity was mentioned, and further information in regard to rejuvenation was promised.

Even though A. C. operated sets are gaining in popularity many set owners who reside in rural districts must of necessity continue to use B battery operated receivers and will have UX199 or UX-201A tubes which will need rejuvenation from time to time.

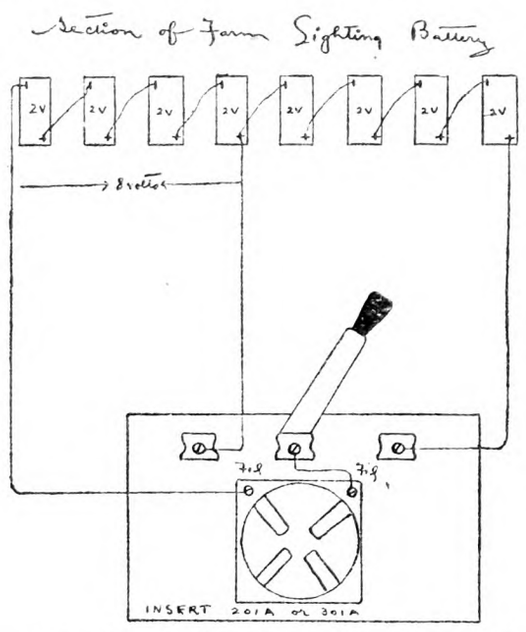
The process of rejuvenation is a rather ticklish procedure and must be carried out with extreme care—otherwise the tubes may be killed instead of cured. No doubt the safest way to carry out the rejuvenation process is to use one of the present day factory built rejuvenators or trust the job to your dealer or experienced radio service man. On the other hand set owners who live out in the country may find it inconvenient to bring their tubes in to town and may wish to do the job themselves so the procedure necessary for this work is given. Both the A. C. and D. C. methods are diagramed because alternating current lines do not reach all country districts.

In the past it has been generally conceded that due to its pulsating nature alternating current serves best for rejuvenating, but direct current will work quite well and can be made use of where alternating current is not available. A bank of house lighting batteries can be used very satisfactorily as shown in the diagram. Briefly stated the rejuvenation



For rejuvenating 201A. Throw switch to the right and leave on for 30 seconds only. The switch on the transformer must be set for 16 volts. For the second operation of seasoning, set the transformer switch for 8 volts, and throw switch on tube base to the left. Leave on for 10 minutes.

process makes the filament more active due to the fact that more thorium is brought to the surface of the filament by this seemingly harsh treatment. *Great care must be exercised while the tube is being treated in order to avoid burning out the filament.* A glance at the excessive voltages used will convince one of the need of special care. Before inserting the tube in the socket for rejuvenation it would be well to measure the voltage



For rejuvenating 201A. Throw switch to the right for 30 seconds only. This applies the flashing voltage of 16 volts. For the second operation of seasoning, throw switch to the left and leave on for 10 minutes. This applies 8 volts to the tube.

across the filament binding posts on the socket to make sure that the correct voltage is being applied. A watch should be used in timing and the time limit must be strictly adhered to. It should be noted that the voltages given in the diagrams are for 201A tubes. If 199 tubes are to be rejuvenated a different set of voltages must be used. The 199 tubes should be flashed for 30 seconds with eight volts and should be seasoned for 10 minutes with 4½ volts. A rheostat may be inserted in one of the filament supply leads if difficulty is experienced in obtaining the correct voltage. The transformer in the A. C. method can be a toy transformer, such as is used for stepping down house lighting current for running toy trains.

After a tube has been rejuvenated more than three times there is a tendency for a filament to burn out now and then. This is to be expected as the added strain on the filament over and over again will tend to weaken it. It should also be remembered that a tube will not respond to treatment indefinitely. New tubes should be supplied when an old tube fails to come back to life. In order to avoid complications it is best to take the tubes out of the receiver and arrange the apparatus on a small base board. H. K. B.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Judge Thacher dismissed Dec. 6 in United States District Court, New York, an action brought by descendants of Christopher and Valentine Emerick under a trust fund said to have been established by their brother, John Nicholas Emerick, in 1815 to recover between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 from the estate and heirs of the original John Jacob Astor. The suit was dismissed on the ground that the alleged trust was void under the laws in force in New York and Pennsylvania during the life of John Nicholas Emerick. The question of whether suit might be instituted by the heirs of John Nicholas Emerick himself was not brought into the case. In establishing the trust John Nicholas Emerick mentioned his larger holdings in real estate and shipping in a general way and said he was turning it over to his partner, John Jacob Astor, to be held for 90 years, when it should be distributed among the heirs of his brothers, Christopher and Valentine Emerick. Filing of the suit was delayed until certain papers mentioned in the trust had been discovered. The essence of the scheme, Judge Thacher said in his opinion, was to put the estate of John Nicholas Emerick beyond the reach of any living descendants of his brothers. The plaintiffs in the action were Edna Carnahan, John Thomas Emerick and Christina Campbell. Behind them were about 900 heirs of the Emerick brothers, who banded together in an association, with a membership drawn from 40 States and two foreign countries.

One man was killed outright, two were mortally hurt and 10 others injured in an explosion Dec. 6 in the Kill-All Disinfecting Company plant at 422 East 108th St., New York City. The blast wrecked the one-story building housing the Kill-All firm, a junk yard and a furring company, and shattered almost every window within a radius of a block.

Dec. 6 a demonstration was given in Rochester, N. Y., of a new machine, called the teletypesetter, which sets type by telegraph. Through its use, one man at a machine may be able to set type simultaneously in a dozen different cities.

Two reports, one by the American nautical adviser appointed to assist in the government inquiry into the sinking of the Lamport & Holt liner Vestris off the Virginia Capes Nov. 12 and the other by the British nautical adviser appointed to sit with him, were read into the record Dec. 6 before United States Commissioner Francis A. O'Neill. While the two reports differ widely in tone and in their appraisal and interpretation of certain important parts of the testimony, they both charge the officers of the crew with incompetence. Both reports are in complete agreement that the SOS which Capt. William J. Carey of the Vestris did not send out until 10 o'clock the morning of Nov. 12, should have been sent out, at the very latest, at 4 o'clock that morning, when Capt. Carey visited the engine room and saw for himself the conditions there. Capt. E. P. Jessop, retired naval officer, who commanded the U. S. S. Bridgeport during the World War and was formerly Chief Engineer of the U. S. S. Arkansas, was the American expert who bitterly criticized the officer personnel of the Vestris. Capt. Henry McConkey, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line in New York, British nautical adviser appointed to assist in the inquiry, said in his report that No. 8 lifeboat, when found to have a hole in it, should have been discarded and not lowered.

Piracy is increasing so rapidly in New York Harbor that commerce of the port is seriously impaired. At least 300 pirate crafts are preying on commerce in the river and upper and lower bays, and their annual depredations reach a very high total. The problem was discussed Dec. 7 at a meeting called by the Bureau for the Suppression of Theft and Pilferage in the Maritime Exchange Building, 76 Broad St. C. H. Callaghan, president of the bureau, presided, and representatives of shipping, terminal and rail interests and of the Federal and city governments attended. The situation has become so acute, Mr. Callaghan warned, that reports had reached his organization of tribute paid to waterfront gangs for protection which the authorities apparently could not provide.

Leader of a band of thieves who have robbed Catholic churches of sacred vessels and vestments valued at more than $100,000 in the last year, Ralph Joseph Sawyer, former convict, was arrested at San Francisco Dec. 7. Sawyer, alias Joseph Sauer, confessed to the robberies and said he operated with three other men. All the stolen property has been recovered from local antique shops and returned to the churches through Archbishop Edward J. Hanna.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey, suing for $25,000, was awarded $167 damages against August Agabiti, Trenton truck driver, Dec. 7 by a jury in Supreme Court in Jersey City. On Aug. 13, 1923, at the city line road crossing, a mile from Lakewood, N. J., the truck driven by Agabiti struck the second car of a Central train. The railroad contended that the train had the right of way and that the crossing was protected by signal. A counter claim of $1,500 was thrown out.

J. H. Van der Royen, Netherland Minister to the United States, presented a beautifully bound and printed Dutch Bible from the Queen of the Netherlands and the Netherlands government as a gift to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, Dec. 9. The Bible which was formally accepted by Bishop William T. Manning, bears an inscription stating that it is presented "by her Netherland majesty's government as a proof of the interest taken by the Netherlands in the religious life of America." Similar gifts have been received from the rulers and governments of eight other countries, including England, France, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Belgium, Jugoslavia and Denmark.

Martin Van Voorhis, 22, of Canton, O., a student aviator in the Curtiss Flying School, was killed Dec. 10 when the Travelair biplane in which he was making a solo flight crashed in a field near the Hempstead Turnpike, southwest of Hicksville, Long Island.

WASHINGTON.—Extensive revamping of the immigration laws with the purpose of further restricting the flow of aliens into the United States is recommended by Secretary Davis of the Labor Department in his annual report. The chief effect of the immigration legislation Secretary Davis approved would be to cut the immigration from Mexico, now running at nearly 80,000 a year, to slightly above 7,000, while leaving undisturbed the movement from other countries of the western hemisphere. However, it would also compromise the dispute between the "quota" and "national origins" methods of determining admissibility to the United States, and would relieve some of the handicaps now imposed on aliens who are admitted. It indorses the proposals to fix a quota limit to immigration from North and South American countries. To prevent the separation of families, the measure indorses suggestions that heads of families be not allowed to enter the United States until passports under the quota are also available for the wife and children, but proposes to let the members of now separated families be reunited under less onerous delay.

Two resolutions for an inquiry into the Vestris disaster were offered in the Senate Dec. 5, one by Senator Jones (R., Wash.) and the other by Senator Wagner (D., N. Y.). Jones wants to lay the testimony in the New York inquiry before the two Houses and Wagner wants the Senate to name an investigating committee. There would be five members of the committee who would co-ordinate the finding of the investigations in New York, make any further investigation of the sea tragedy they might think necessary, and go into the whole question of whether present standards of ship construction and inspection are adequate. It would also take up marine laws and insurance.

On the basis of a survey by the Department of Commerce, it was indicated Dec. 7 that radio dealers of the United States did a business of approximately $100,000,000 during the third quarter of this year. This estimate is based on a study of replies made to questionnaires sent out by the equipment division of the department, and of the 31,573 dealers queried 6,766, or 21.4 per cent, replied. These reported a business amounting to $20,508,666. New York State dealers reported a total of $2,356,959, but of the 3,812 sent questionnaires, only 543 responded, while 117 out of a total of 1,661 in New York City replied their business totaled $1,024,429. Of the 1,226 dealers in New Jersey who were asked for reports, 117 showed a business of $889,958.

President Coolidge, Dec. 11, made a suggestion which may result in the establishment of a week-end residence and estate for future Presidents of the United States on Mount Weather, a 1,725-foot crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, 47 miles from the capital. The site suggested by the President is already owned by the government and consists of a square tract of 85 acres in Clarke and Loudon counties of Virginia, overlooking the entire Shenandoah Valley on the west from Strasburg to Harper's Ferry, and to the east a portion of the Piedmont Valley. The tract was purchased in 1902 and 1903 by the Department of Agriculture for an experimental weather station and abandoned for that purpose a few years ago.

President Coolidge sent to Congress Dec. 14 a supplementary estimate of $75,000,000 in tax refunds, and at the same time informally warned members of that body that further appropriations in the current short session would create the danger that President-elect Hoover might enter upon his administration with a budget deficit. In the 1929 budget, which went to Congress last December, the Budget Bureau and the Treasury provided for $130,000,000 in tax refunds. Later it was estimated that $20,000,000 more would be necessary, and only last week the estimate was again revised $55,000,000 more, or $75,000,000 in excess of the original December figure.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Northern New York is the home of several of the largest and most active Pomona Granges of the Empire State. In common with other counties, the Pomonas have been holding their annual meetings for the election of State Grange delegates and Pomona officers.

In Jefferson County, the Pomona has a membership of 1,419. The treasury of the Pomona in Jefferson contains over $650. An appropriation of $50 was made towards the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund, which has now passed the $8,000 mark. But one other county in the State has given more to this fund than Jefferson, and that county is Onondaga, which has given over $800, during the past four years. The secretary of the Jefferson Pomona, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker of Watertown, is just beginning her 34th year as Pomona secretary, a record surpassed by but few Grange officials in the country. A movement is on foot to erect a building on the grounds of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society for the use of the 4-H Club of the county, and the Pomona donated $50 towards this fund. Jefferson is one of the leading counties in the 4-H Club work. Jefferson has 7,370 Grange members and will have 19 delegates to the Rochester session of the State Grange the first week in February. One subordinate Grange of Jefferson has shown an increase of 146 in the last two years, this being Clayton Grange, formerly one of the smallest Granges in the county.

Lewis County, with a Grange membership of over 3,500, is a county noted for the excellence of its degree work, and is probably unexcelled by any county in the State in this regard. The Lewis County Pomona appropriated $100 to the scholarship fund of the State Grange at its December meeting, making the same appropriation one year ago. It recommended for appointment as County Deputy Edward Linstruth, in place of Louis C. Archer, who declined to serve longer. Mr. Archer is just completing eight years as deputy. Among the resolutions approved by the Pomona was one endorsing the action of the State Grange at Poughkeepsie against any compulsory consolidation of rural school districts and favoring a more equitable distribution of public monies for the smaller districts. The further use of government funds for the reclamation of waste land was opposed until agriculture recovers from its present indisposition. Thirteen members of the Lewis County Pomona attended the recent session of the National Grange at Washington. Lewis is the home county of Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, lecturer of the New York State Grange.

St. Lawrence is the fifth county of New York State in Grange membership, with over 6,000 members. It will be represented at the Rochester State Grange meeting with 16 delegates. Its Pomona annual meeting was held at Lisbon on December 5. This Pomona averages about 300 at each of its quarterly sessions. The Pomona asked for the reappointment of County Deputy Herbert D. Smith. The fifth degree was conferred upon 39 candidates. Reports from the 35 Granges of the county showed nearly all in a thriving condition. St. Lawrence has furnished one State Grange master, O. H. Hale, and many other State Grange officers.

The Pennsylvania State Grange held its annual meeting at Williamsport, December 11, 12 and 13.

Top-grafting Apples to the "New England Seven"

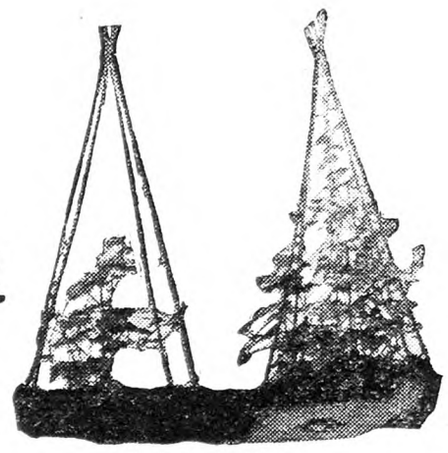
Thirty-five thousand apple trees, which with average yields would produce 175,000 bushels, will in future years be bearing apples of the New England Seven instead of producing unknown or unprofitable varieties as has been the case during the past few years. This change has come about as the result of a New England-wide educational campaign and top-grafting contest conducted by pomology specialists from the New England agricultural colleges, their object being to improve the quality of New England apples and to increase the profits of fruit men in general. McIntosh, Baldwin, Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Wealthy, and Delicious were the varieties selected as the seven New England apples which are in greatest demand by consumers and which will prove generally profitable in all parts of New England.

R. E. Bates, Groton, Mass., with 850 trees top-grafted to son of these seven apples, won the sweepstakes prize for New England, which consisted of 100 certified apple trees of the New England Seven varieties. More than 1,000 fruit men from New England entered the contest and top-grafted many of their trees to these seven varieties.

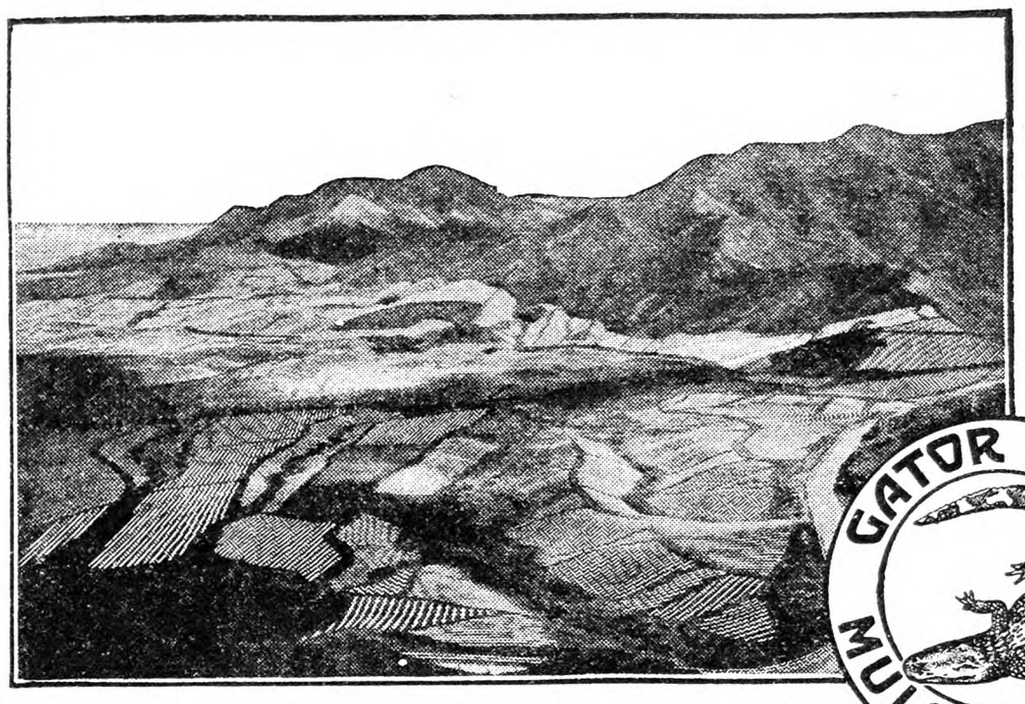
The program of the New England fruit specialists, which is on a five-year basis, will this year, in addition to urging top-grafting, stress the importance of better pest and insect control by proper spray methods.

HARRIS: "And your brother, who was trying so hard to get a government job, what is he doing now?" Brown: "Nothing. He got the job."—Northern Daily Telegraph.

Now YOU CAN OBTAIN GATOR-HIDE MULCH PAPER IN ANY QUANTITY



Two cucumber plants, both planted at the same time—but the one at the right under Mulch Paper. Note that the growth of the mulched plant more than doubles that of the unstimulated plant.



A 1,500 acre Hawaiian pineapple plantation completely covered with Mulch Paper. The white appearance of the paper is due to the fact that it was dusted with talc to prevent sticking in the rolls. This is unnecessary with the improved Gator-Hide.

GATOR HIDE MULCH PAPER

This paper is completely covered by the Eckart Patents under which the INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY *has the rights for production and sale in the thirty-seven states east of Colorado.*

The day of increased crops with decreased labor—the day of EARLIER and more profitable crops is here. Let the "Miracle of Mulch Paper" produce for you in 1929

IN the spring of 1928, we announced that the production of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper had begun but that, for a time, only four rolls would be sold to an individual. This restricted selling plan was adopted to permit the greatest possible number of people to experiment with the paper—to see for themselves just how the Mulch Paper stimulates plant growth, produces bigger and earlier crops, stifles weeds and eliminates much back-breaking labor.

And thousands did experiment. They found that Gator-Hide Mulch Paper increased the soil temperature, conserved the soil moisture, reduced cultivating to an absolute minimum, and produced not only bigger but EARLIER crops. As these crops came to maturity, thousands of letters came to Mulch Paper Headquarters — all asking the same question: "Where can we get Gator-Hide Mulch Paper for large scale planting?"

Gator-Hide today is available in any quantity

Today, Gator-Hide Mulch Paper can be supplied in ANY quantity and, in many cases, through regular local distributors. Planters are assured, not only of a steady source of supply, but of expert advice from agricultural authorities, on all matters that concern its use.

What Gator-Hide Mulch Paper is— How it is used

Gator-Hide Mulch Paper, made by INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY, the world's largest paper manufacturers, is one of the toughest, strongest, most durable papers made. It is impregnated, by a special process, with a particular grade of asphaltum.

Unrolled directly over the proposed plant beds and anchored by soil or other available material, Gator-Hide practically imprisons all moisture in the soil, and prevents its evaporation by the sun. Its black surface catches and retains the sun's heat, raises the soil's temperature, and checks cooling at night. This promotes continuous bacterial activity, liberating, night and day, nitrous food matter for the plants.

Planting is done *through* holes made in the paper, at usual spacing, or *between* successive strips of the paper. Thus while plenty of space is provided for the plant, no space is left for weed growth.

Plant under Gator-Hide this year

Thousands of planters will cover broad acres with it in 1929. Thousands will make one acre produce as much as from two to four produced before, and at a lower expenditure of time, effort and money for cultivation. Why not make up your mind now that *you*, too, are going to plant next spring under Gator-Hide Mulch Paper. If your local dealer cannot supply you write us direct using the coupon and mentioning the dealer's name.

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IN TWO TYPES

Type A—for *Annuals*, primarily in field culture.

18″ width — 300 lineal yards to roll $3.50

36″ width — 300 lineal yards to roll $7.00

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18″ width — 150 lineal yards to roll $3.50

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Special prices for larger quantities

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This booklet tells in a simple, interesting way the history, development and possibilities of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper. It is full of comparative photographs of Mulch-grown and non-Mulch-grown products. It portrays the REAL "Miracle of Mulch Paper."

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Please send your booklet, "The Miracle of Mulch Paper", and tell me where I can secure a supply of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper in this territory.

My dealer is .....

My name .....

My address .....

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Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THIS is the season when the publisher and editors look to the record of subscription renewals for approval of the past year's work and trust in them for the coming year. Every renewal of a subscription is regarded in the publishing office as a vote of confidence. It does not mean that no mistakes have been made or that every view of the paper is approved. This would be too much to expect of human nature. It does mean a recognition of an honest and fearless purpose to serve the best interests of the farm, and a zeal and influence for peace, righteousness and good will in the farm community and in the farm home.

These tokens of confidence have been coming to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER continuously for 78 years. During that time the paper has gone out weekly without a break. We know no farm paper with an equal record. We know no other in which the bond of friendship is so close between paper and reader. There is none with greater concern for prosperity of the farm and the happiness of the farm home. We thank all who contribute in any way to the success and usefulness of the paper, and especially for their *renewal of subscriptions* at this time. In return we wish all a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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WHEN the Rural School Improvement Society was started its opponents prophesied that it "wouldn't amount to anything," and, at frequent intervals since, have said that it was "dying out." The annual meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, showed that the society is exceedingly alive, with enthusiasm and purpose and "pep" in excess of previous years. As to what the society has done, much is a matter of record, but still more has been in the help and counsel given to persons and districts in sore distress from threat of consolidation. Besides writing many letters, its officers have gone about holding meetings to the limit of their time and strength. It is worth-while work that is being done in a worth-while way.

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THAT septic tank article on pages 1548-1549 is timely and interesting. We think all farm people are anxious to dispose of wastes and sewage in a clean and sanitary manner, though they are often held back from adopting better methods by the general handicap of a lean purse. They are very willing to make improvements as soon as means permit. When we hear references to farm carelessness in these particulars, we are inclined to call attention to the filth and squalor too often seen in the backyards of the small houses in the outskirts of industrial centers. There is one thing, however, in which farmers are often careless, and that is the disposal of "junk." The farm scrap heap should never be a prominent feature in the landscape.

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MR. RALPH W. SMITH of Iowa, chairman of the committee on taxation of the National Grange, expressed an important principle in his report in the following item:

> The merchant and the manufacturer pay taxes, but many of these are included in the overhead or expense of operation and as such are passed on to the consumers, who in many instances are the farmers. The farmer being unable to pass this burden on to others, because of his inability to set a price on the products of his toil, pays a large share of this tax, which is absorbed in the new wealth that his labors produce.

We have no way of knowing definitely just how much of all taxes, including import duties, excise, income and property tax, is passed on in the price of goods to the farmer; some concerns are able to shift more of their taxes to the consumers of their goods than others, but we do know that a large part of such taxes are added to the price of the goods manufactured or bought and sold. If the farmer was able to determine his price for his products, he could also add the tax to his cost of production, but the middlemen never consider this tax when they fix the price of farm products in the markets. It must be clear therefore that any plan of farm relief will fail unless it provides a means by which farmers can determine the price of their own commodities, and to do this the new system must provide primary markets in the big centers of population under the control of farmers themselves, where prices can be determined.

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HOW seriously do farmers take the advice of those who lecture them because they don't grow more high-quality products? What percentage of farmers would grow them if it would pay them to do so? Here is a phase of marketing that is never frankly discussed by the experts. Commodities that are manufactured or processed are sold at a wide range of prices. Varying degrees of quality or excellence may be possessed by many low-priced commodities. There is a market, however, for all kinds and all grades of manufactures. The greatest volume of production as well as consumption is of low-priced goods, because they are bought by the masses. For the higher-priced manufactures the demand is smaller, because the people able to purchase them belong to a relatively small class. The marketing methods of manufacturers are popularly preached to farmers. To what extent are they applicable to agricultural products? Farmers everywhere are urged by marketing specialists to produce "quality," if they would command the highest prices. "Quality always tops the market." How often that phrase is dinned into the ears of farmers! Those who repeat it oftenest seldom if ever tell us that quality agricultural products have bankrupted thousands of farmers who grew them. Quality beef, for example, is comparatively scarce because men who used to produce it lost money until they were forced to quit feeding qualitied steers of good breeding. Some of them switched over to inferior grades of mongrel cattle and made some money. But wholesalers and retailers made plenty of money on the best beef when its producers were losing, and profited by handling the cheaper grades, too. Farm products that grade low in the market are, unlike cheap merchandise, thrown out or rejected. There are no five and 10-cent stores in which to retail them to the masses. It comes to pass, therefore, that unless farm products are of high market quality, they are severely penalized by middlemen. The middlemen, however, make money on them because they are in a position to palm them off on consumers at their own prices. This widespread practice discourages the production of quality. The wonder is that we have so much quality in farm products. Under a vicious system of marketing and distribution, the producer is robbed or at the mercy of middlemen whether he offers first-class or lower-class articles. Farmers often say to us that it is ridiculous to urge them to go to the expense involved in producing quality until, through an honest, efficient system of marketing, they can depend on receiving a fair price for it. Given that system, they say that most of them not now in a position to produce the better grades, would receive fair prices for what they can and do produce. In that case, millions of people who can't afford to buy the best would buy more of the lower grades. They would thereby be better-fed, healthier, happier and better workers than they are now. Producers would be encouraged to grow better grades. Farmers who offered the best would receive the premium to which they are entitled. Thousands of city people are very wealthy, and will pay the price for the best. Therefore, it is possible for a comparatively small percentage of producers to make a profit on their output, despite the tolls which middlemen take from them.

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PERHAPS the most sinister influence in American life today is efficient and cunningly directed "propaganda." The politicians used to call is "accelerating public opinion." It means leading the public to think and to say what the promoters want the people to think and say. Sometimes it is conducted to satisfy personal vanity, often for social advantages, more frequently for personal gain combined with political ambitions. It is always selfish. Sometimes it is silly and transparent, in which case it harms only the instigators. Frequently it is skillful, well sustained and accomplishes its purpose. In every case the purpose is to misinform, mislead and deceive the people. Propaganda is sometimes carried on through speech, but on the larger scale it is promoted through the press. In the latter case it is usually issued by a well-financed bureau, headed by a skillful publicity expert. He knows the psychology of the newspaper office. He knows how to work in enough local incident to make an appeal to the editor. He is cautious not to make his story too long. He makes his contributions short but frequent. He knows how to escape the waste basket as a rule, but he never escapes that capacious receptacle completely. Many editors and reporters are trained to recognize propaganda. Some have a natural scent for it. With such it never gets by; but when skillfully disguised as news or information from some authoritative source or organization, it gets a surprising amount of space in local papers, and often in the metropolitan press. A case in point is the recent exposure of a bureau organized and financed by the power trust to shape public thought through the schools. The examples of lightweights railroaded to positions of public trust and responsibility are numerous and the consequences often tragic. But the disillusioned people seldom know the source of their original delusion. It is no reflection on the intelligence of the public that this propaganda is so generally accepted as truth. All of us form our opinions from the information we get, and when a story has the appearance of sincerity, and uncontradicted, we naturally accept it. The business of the propagandist is to use the confidence of the people in the printed word to beguile and betray them. To the editor actuated by a conscious responsibility to his patrons, propaganda is the lowest form of publicity. In a republic where the citizen is misled in the exercise of his citizenship it is treason.

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GROWERS possessing baskets illegal under the Standard Container Act of 1928 should dispose of such baskets before November 1, 1929, announces the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This Act applies to baskets in both inside-the-state and interstate commerce. We are much interested in an opinion given by the Solicitor for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in which he states that this Act makes inoperative all State laws fixing weights per bushel for fruits and vegetables when such commodities are sold in the containers approved by this law. This is taken to mean that no State requirement as to weight may be enforced when these fruits and vegetables are sold in hampers, round stave and straight side baskets, and splint or market baskets allowed under this Act. Copies of the regulations under this Act may be obtained free from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

*

AT THE School Improvement Society meeting, Mrs. McArthur told us about the Indian "Go on" song. The words are simply, "go on, go on, go on, go on," repeated ad libitum. We sang it to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, which it fits well, but can be adapted to almost any familiar air, by changing the emphatic word. It surely has stirring effect on the audience, and is recommended as a song for Granges or any farm or social meetings where the keynote is getting going and keeping going at something useful. We do not know just how the old Indian used this song. Perhaps it was to encourage himself when on long hunting or scouting trips.

Brevities

ONLY 41 per cent of the hay grown in the United States is legume hay, according to the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has established a Rabbit Experiment Station at Fontana, Cal., to investigate the production of rabbits for fur and food.

THE average stay of patients in hospitals has been reduced two days and five hours in the last decade. Some of us feel that the increase in hospital costs is not conducive to an unnecessarily long stay under treatment.

BOSTON recently prosecuted an eavesdropper who had listened to conversations of guests in their rooms in a hotel and then repeated them to other guests. The charge, based on an old statute, read: "Said person did listen about the houses and under the windows and eaves of the houses of divers good people. * * * Hearing, tattling and repeating the same. * * * To the common nuisance of all the people and against the law, peace and dignity of the said Commonwealth." No—it was a man.

TWENTY-EIGHT county wool growers' associations in Pennsylvania pooled 528,000 lbs. of wool during 1928, according to W. B. Connell, extension sheep and wool specialist of the Pennsylvania State College. Of this amount 377,526 lbs. were sold on grade. More than 3,500,000 lbs. of wool have been marketed co-operatively by county associations in the State during the past nine years. Through the use of the grading table the quality of wool has been improved so that the rejections have decreased from 12.7 per cent in 1920 to 3.6 per cent in 1928. Good breeding practices have aided Pennsylvania flockmasters to increase the size of clip 1½ lbs. per head in the past 12 years.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Milk

The Dairymen's Sales Co-operative Company has adopted a new plan for selling milk to the Pittsburgh, Pa., dealers. Some of these dealers have plants in this section of Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania. The new plan went into effect for October, but we did not have the information until November 20. They had evidently decided to adopt it 50 days before the producers knew anything about it. There seems to be co-operation somewhere, but the milk producers do not seem to have a hand in it. The new plan estimates from the records of deliveries of October, November and December, 1927, that 70 per cent of the milk is used for liquid consumption for these three months of lowest production, and 30 per cent for manufacture. The farmer gets the Class 1 on liquid price for 70 per cent of his production for October, and the so-called surplus price for 30 per cent of his production. Each farmer will be paid the Class 1 price during November and December for the same number of pounds of Class 1 milk as he was paid for in October, and the balance at the surplus price. A new base will be established after January 1 by taking an average production for each producer during October, November and December, 1927, and the lowest record of sales for a month, and from this data estimate the percentage sold as liquid milk and the percentage for manufacture. Separate prices will be fixed for each of the two classes. The farmer will get Class 1 price for a volume of milk equal to 70 per cent of his October, November and December deliveries, and the surplus price for the remainder.

It looks to me as though the man who delivered little milk in October, November and December would have nearly all classed "surplus milk." Do you believe they can do this legally? PRODUCER.

Ohio.

THERE is nothing illegal about the plan, but things which are not in themselves unlawful may nevertheless be unfair and unjust. It is, we think, fair that farmers who produce milk during the months of high production costs and maintain the market should have a proportionate share of the market during the period of lower production costs, but when a custom has been established it is unfair to change it without giving all the patrons a chance to share equitably under the new order of things. It is not enough to say that he is not obliged to sell unless he wants to do so. Where a system is once established an individual or group has little choice but to sell or go out of the business.

It is therefore more than unfair for leaders to organize farmers into an organization under the assurance that it is to be co-operative and conducted for their benefit, and then go ahead and run it without giving the members a word to say about the policies to be pursued. There is and can be no co-operation unless farmers have full information and the privilege of a voice in the policies and management of the business.

So far as the regulation of production goes, this plan has always seemed fair and equitable. As far as we know, we were the first to suggest it. The merit or fault of it depends on who controls the distribution after the milk is in the cans. Under this plan of distribution the dealers have full control and can make the ultimate price for all the milk just what they want it to be at the time of making the returns. The farmer will not know until he gets his check.

Under the plan we suggested the association would sell the dealers all the liquid they would buy and pay for it at the Class 1 price and no more. The surplus, if any, would be held by the association or the producer and made into by-products or used in the home. Everybody knows they would get more for the Class 1 milk than they now get for all. The benefits of the plan to the dealers depends on their handling the so-called surplus. The merit of it to the producers depends on their producing all the milk the dealers want when they want it, and if they produce more to handle the surplus themselves. How many dealers would sell milk to families or hotels in two classes with different prices, and allow the buyers to report at the end of the month the amount consumed in each class and pay for it on a blended price for all?

Letters on Farm Relief

At its last meeting the members of our Hoosick Grange discussed farm relief, which has been so much in evidence for some time. The impression I get from the discussion is that the best relief for farmers in general is a revision of the tariff where it is needed to protect farmers from products shipped into the country, and sold in competition with the products of our own farms. Another source of relief is the reduction of taxation on real estate, and to stop issuing bonds which are exempt from taxation. Our members make no plea for anything special for the farm. What they ask is equal rights and equal justice for all. The discussion of a proposed eight-hour day did not seem to appeal to our members. The trouble with the representatives we send to Washington and elsewhere seems to be that they get a good way away from home, and forget the people who sent them, and the place they come from. If we could get them to do away with class legislation entirely, and give us an honest delegation of the Golden Rule in legislation, in business and in living, they would furnish a real measure of farm relief. C. C.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

I have read with a great deal of interest your farm relief plan. To me it looks very feasible. It also looks to me that now is the time for a farmer to demand recognition. Everybody seems to admit that he is not getting a square deal, and all are willing to assist in putting his business on a paying basis.

One danger, as I see it, is that the farmer may sit back and wait for someone else to move for him, taking for granted that things will be done for him without his making any effort. On the contrary, I believe he should make the heroic effort of his life to better his own condition. It is my belief that if he will do so, plenty of help will be available.

In traveling through the country I was impressed with farms being abandoned on crossroads or dirt roads which really have been entirely neglected since the money system of road building has been established. These roads should have special aid from some source, from gasoline tax or otherwise. Poor roads mean unsalable, non-rentable and abandoned farms. Farmers who own farms thus located are in the greatest need of help. G. G. R.

New York.

I took up the matter embodied in your farm relief plan letter with our Grange last evening and would say that, though the majority of the members are not farmers, they were in favor of your plan for farm relief, and our Grange goes on record as endorsing same. I wish to thank you very sincerely for your work and interest in farmers and farm life

Connecticut. HERMAN A. JACOT.

At a recent meeting of Sugarcreek Grange, No. 1131, P. of H., your plan was read, and in the discussion that followed it was almost unanimous for your propositions to be placed in the foreground. As far as we are able to understand your method of going about this work, it seems all right. MRS. SUSIE WRIGHT.

Pennsylvania.

From the President of the Colorado Federation of Farm organizations:

I have read your "Practical Farm Relief Plan" and, after several years' study of this problem from every viewpoint, I am greatly impressed with the general ideas you have outlined. It appeals to me as being the basis of a system upon which we can build toward a permanent solution of the nation's food problem. This is a big job, and requires able thought, patience and time. O. E. WEBB, M.D.

An Intelligent View of Farm Relief

After a careful study of your "Practical Farm Relief Plan" on page 1302, I find it most excellent, and wish such a plan could be worked out in practice. Neither tariff nor equalization fee will place the prices of farm products on an equal basis with prices of the manufacturers' products unless we change our marketing system. This new system should be completely under the control of the farmers themselves, but there are practical difficulties to be overcome in the details of organization. This will require the appointment of the proposed Federal Farm Board or commission of business experts to enforce the regulations to be defined in the new Federal Act. As I understand it, this Federal Board or commission would license and bond wholesale houses, now established or to be established, and fix the commission for their services. This would apply to the operation of the wholesale houses in the present markets as well as in the more complete primary markets proposed in your plan when established. Of course any co-operative farm association could establish a wholesale business, but it would be under the same regulation as other wholesale concerns otherwise established. J. G.

Pennsylvania.

Adapted to Milk Marketing

Your farm relief plan is just what we need. It would work well in our local milk market, Binghamton. If there were a central place to deliver, the dealers could get their fluid milk there. Any surplus could be made up or shipped to needed markets. Our surplus in this district is generally in the Winter months. L. R.

New York.

Federal Income Taxes

THE Internal Revenue Bureau recently made a report on income returns for the year 1927 on which the tax was payable during 1928. The individuals who reported numbered 4,122,242, but 1,658,074 of them were non-taxable, leaving 2,464,168 individuals paying an income tax out of a population of 118,000,000 people. This is a trifle more than 2 per cent. The aggregate net income was $22,573,317,907, and the total tax $828,245,497.

There were 283 persons who reported individual incomes of $1,000,000 each, compared with 60 in 1914, 33 for 1920, and 231 for 1926. Ten persons reported incomes of $5,000,000 and over. The largest number of reports was made by persons with incomes of less than $5,000. There were 3,234,887 persons in this class, including the non-taxable reports. They paid $13,230,647, or about $1,000,000 less than the $5,000,000 class of only 10 persons.

The corporations reporting 1927 incomes numbered 452,853, of which 249,847 reported net profits of $9,212,263,650, and income tax of $1,007,981,744. Corporations with no net income for 1927 reported a total deficit of $2,311,433,635, which was an increase of about $250,000 in deficits over 1926.

The total tax paid by the 283 persons reporting incomes of $1,000,000 each was $96,463,651. The report of the bureau indicates that 43 per cent was paid on capital net gain. This means largely profits on securities held two years or more when sold.

The total taxable income of individuals reporting for 1927 amounted to...	$22,573,317,907
For corporations	9,212,263,650
Total incomes	$31,785,581,557
The amount of tax paid by individuals was	$ 828,245,497
By corporations	1,007,981,744
Total income tax.....	$1,836,227,241

The reports show tax-exempt securities held amounting to $5,539,575,191, on which interest was paid in the amount of $264,265,889. According to general information this represents only a small part of the tax-exempt property and securities of the country. For the most part it pays no tax whatever.

This is a heavy burden of taxation. It was largely occasioned by the war expense. The first of these income taxes was imposed in 1913, but the rate for that year was low. This tax is paid solely on income remaining after all expenses have been deducted, and an allowance of $1500 for single persons and $3500 for heads of families. It falls on only a little more than two persons out of 100. In a rough way it is assessed against those best able to pay. The percentage increases as the income increases in amount. The tax on net incomes of corporations is 13.5 per cent. The highest surtax rate is now 20 per cent on incomes of $100,000 plus, but this is in addition to the normal tax which on an income of $100,000 amounts to $4,800, which makes a total tax of $16,460 on an income of this amount. It is a just tax for the collection of revenues needed for the legitimate needs of the government, but it encourages official waste and extravagance. The income tax law and the inheritance tax laws seem to be devised as a punitive measure to reduce large incomes and large estates through taxation. The government first encourages profits and accumulation of wealth in industry, and then, as if afraid of its own accomplishments, devises means to take a portion of it away from those who accumulate larger fortunes. It would be more fortunate for the masses if the wealth created by all were more equitably distributed to the individual as it is created. In that case there would be greater prosperity but fewer great fortunes. There is a temptation in the spending of other people's money, and the more collected in taxes, the more there is to spend. We have not yet come to see that officials and experts who live on it and spend it are disqualified to decide how much should be collected. If we want taxes lowered or kept from increasing we must find a way by which those who pay the taxes can determine the size of the budget.

Milk Prices for November

THE net cash prices paid to farmers for 3 per cent milk in the 200-210-mile zone for the month of November, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms Producers' Assn.....	$2.93
Dairymen's League Co-operative Assn..	2.78
Model Dairy	2.93

The League deductions were 10c for certificate of indebtedness and 6c for expenses; gross $2.94.

Connecticut Milk Prices

Milk prices of the Connecticut Milk Association averaged for 3.5 per cent milk for 10 months to November 1, 1928, $3.24 per 100 lbs. Low month, June, $2.98 per 100 lbs. High month, October, $3.44 per 100 lbs.

This milk is 40 miles from market. Cartage and cans are furnished by dealer. Other dealers vary slightly above and below this. Over 80 per cent of milk of all dealers for 1928 will be sold as liquid milk and nearly all the rest as cream. M. N.

Connecticut.

Filtration, Percolation or Pouring

The agricultural press seems to be strangely silent on President-elect Hoover's $3,000,000,000 fund proposal. Can it be that they have failed to see the signpost on the gate? In this proposal our future President shows that he is a student of causation; in other words, he is the type of man who tries to see the ultimate results accruing from one definite move. He is like many in his attitude towards agriculture in that he wishes to help others in such a way that the help will seep on towards the farmer. I hope he will not continue in this attitude, as it is the wrong one at the present time in considering the troubles of agriculture. I admit that there would be some good accruing to the farmer from the dispersal of such a vast fund, but it would be largely accumulated at the expense of the farm, and the strings attached to it are so short that they would withhold the aid too long and the amount reaching the farms would be small in comparison to that touching other industries.

Now the question is simply this: Is agriculture going to be satisfied with help second-hand? The old idea of making everyone else a little more wealthy or prosperous and thus making it possible for them to pay a little more for their sustenance is past. They will not pay a cent more for what they eat than they have to and they are not to be blamed. It should go without saying that any increase of earning power gained by the farmer will be exhibited in a corresponding loss of temporary profits and saving to the rest of the population. The whole question revolves around the issue of how to adjust exchange through buying and selling to encourage and maintain production on the farms.

The idea of helping the farmer directly of course does not appeal to anyone. It is seldom suggested that if the farmer were aided directly that aid would be reflected in better earnings to the rest of the population or ultimately to the farmer. Building up instead of down has not been the rule in tackling this problem. I believe that were the farmer able to liquidate his debts by the extent of his taxes he would put into the hands of industry more trade and more profits than they have realized in the past two years from their finance plans.

New York. RALPH E. MOSHER.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Watchman, What of the Night?

Watchman, tell us of the night,
  What its signs of promise are.
Traveller, o'er yon mountain's height,
  See that glory-beaming star.
Watchman, does its beauteous ray
  Aught of joy or hope foretell?
Traveller, yes; it brings the day,
  Promised day of Israel.

Watchman, tell us of the night;
  Higher yet that star ascends.
Traveller, blessedness and light,
  Peace and truth, its course portends.
Watchman, will its beams alone
  Gild the spot that gave them birth?
Traveller, ages are its own;
  See, it bursts o'er all the earth.

Watchman, tell us of the night,
  For the morning seems to dawn.
Traveller, darkness takes its flight;
  Doubt and terror are withdrawn.
Watchman, let thy wanderings cease;
  Hie thee to thy quiet home.
Traveller, lo! the Prince of Peace,
  Lo! the Son of God is come.
—Sir John Bowring (1792-1872).

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COMING to the end of another year, we can see many reasons for encouragement in the continuing advance of rural women. We know that many farm homes still show the need for the little extra money that would add so much to comfort and convenience, but even where purses are lean and work ever driving, our rural women have advanced; they have legal rights denied to past generations, and find social and political agencies interested in the problems affecting them. The one great problem before most of them is the securing of adequate returns from the farm itself. This is vital, and until there is some nearer approach to economic justice we cannot expect farm women and farm girls to remain contented.

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THE Home Economics Department at the Massachusetts Agricultural College recommend this recipe for fruit cake, which will make 12 to 13 lbs. of cake and costs about 40 cents a pound.

Cut 1 lb. blanched almonds and 1½ lbs. citron into thin strips; chop 2 lbs. seeded raisins, 2 lbs. sultana raisins, 1 lb. candied cherries, and two tablespoons candied oranges into small pieces and add to 1 lb. of currants. All fruits should be washed before using. Mix 1½ lbs. of flour with the fruits.

To another ½ lb. of flour add 1 1/3 lbs. brown sugar, ¼ teaspoon soda, four teaspoons cinnamon, one tablespoon nutmeg, 1½ teaspoons mace, and four teaspoons allspice.

Beat 12 eggs and add one cup cider, two cups jam heated so it will mix readily, four squares melted chocolate, one cup molasses, and 1 lb. softened butter. Add the wet ingredients to the dry and mix thoroughly. Line the pans first with brown paper, cut so the paper will lap over the corners, next a sheet of oil paper, and then a final lining of brown paper. Pour in the mixture and cover with oil paper. Tie a piece of cheese cloth over the pan to absorb the moisture. Steam for three hours and then bake in a slow oven at 275-300 degrees Fahr. for an hour. After it is baked, roll the cake in a clean cloth and keep in a tin-lined box where it will keep moist.

Kitchens and Quilts

So many of us have taken to eating breakfast, and now and then other meals, in the kitchen, that maybe these ideas will come in handy.

We are obliged to do something with the dishes we have used in preparing the meal, and there is nothing very inspiring about a sink full of dirty dishes. An ideal arrangement is to have a screen that may be unfolded around the sink and stove, leaving you an attractive little dining-room.

The three-leaved frame may be made of plain soft wood, 2½ in. wide by ½ in. thick. When done each frame should be about 4 ft. high and 18 in. broad. Cover the empty panel of each frame with pretty oilcloth, to harmonize with the rest of the room. Oilcloth is durable and easy to keep clean. You can paper or paint the reverse side like the kitchen walls. Fasten the three leaves together with small hinges and put four steel table slides on the bottom to move it with. Paint the frames to match the kitchen woodwork.

If you have no room for a screen, you may hide your sink with roller shades. Have a shelf over the sink, within easy reaching height, two inches wider, and extending beyond each end six inches. On the front edge of the shelf fasten two roller window shades, cut to fit. When your meal is ready pull down your shades in front of your sink, as you do in front of your windows.

Or you may use a pretty cretonne curtain strung on a curtain rod and slipping around the end of the sink when you are working there, and pulled across the front when you wish. Make it just long enough to reach from the shelf to the lower edge of the sink. If you hang your cooking utensils above and back of the sink and from the lower surface of the shelf by means of little brass hooks they will be handy and hidden by the curtain when not in use.

For a pretty and inexpensive top for your table try the best blue and white inlaid linoleum. Have it cut to exactly fit. Make an old-fashioned boiled flour paste and stick it to the table. Put a narrow wood moulding around the edges, tight to and flush with the top side of the linoleum. And you will have a table very easy to keep clean and shining, and that will last indefinitely.

Now just one more kitchen hint.

I made a set of containers for each of my daughters a couple of years ago that everyone who saw them liked. Take three tin cans about 15 in. tall and 8 in. in diameter, and four smaller ones, the size of 1-lb. coffee cans. One set I painted gray, and with artist oil colors scattered pink wild roses over them. The other set were a deep cream with cornflower decoration. Paint them any color to harmonize with the surroundings, and if you do not care to do free-hand painting use a stencil of the flowers and paint a row around the center. These can be arranged on a shelf, or flat-topped cabinet, the taller ones at each end and one in the middle. As I knew what the girls wanted, I painted the names of the contents on the cans. You might have sugar, oat flake, and rice in the three larger ones, and coffee, tea, salt and soda in the smaller ones, that are set two in a group between the taller ones.

Are you going to make quilts and comforts this Winter? I have just heard of a new way to make a comfort which is worth trying. Make them with mosquito netting, well tacked. Then make a comfort case something as you would a pillow case, of fast color print, or a pieced cover if you prefer. Slip the case over the netting comfort and turn in the edges of the open end and run them together. Tie about one foot from the edge, about six times across the ends and sides, and tie in a big circle in the middle. When you want to wash it, cut these ties, slip off your cover, and wash it and put it back. If you use a good, firm percale for the outside, it will be a long time before the inside is soiled. But while the cover is drying, hang the inside out in the wind and sun to get a good airing. Then replace the cover and it is as good as new.

Then here is another new quilt idea that I never saw before. This quilt was a pieced one in a pretty, old-fashioned pattern, set together with unbleached cotton squares. Each of these plain blocks was quilted in the pattern of a four-leaved clover. The design fitted nicely inside the blocks, which were about six inches square. The new thing about it was the quilting. It was done with fast-color cotton embroidery twist, in lazy daisy stitches ¼ in. long. There was a border of the unbleached cotton around the outer edge, quilted in the same pattern. The pieced blocks were quilted from corner to corner both ways, making a cross in the center of the block. The underside, of unbleached cotton, was as pretty as the upper side. The one I saw was quilted in green, but one can use pink or blue if the blocks are of that color. It was not nearly as much work as an old-fashioned quilted one would have been.

Another new way of making a quilt is to make 12 blocks 18 in. square. Line with sheet wadding and thin cotton. Quilt each block on the machine, in any pattern you may choose. Put these blocks together with ½-in. wide fast color or white bias binding. Make the quilt four blocks long and three wide. Lay the edges close together, cover with the binding and baste in place, then stitch on the machine. When all have been joined, line and bind as you would any quilt.

MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

890—Entirely Covers the Dress. Designed in sizes small, medium and large. Ten cents.

822 — One-piece Dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

173—The Afternoon Mode. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 40-in. material with 1 yd. of ribbon. Ten cents.

691 — Especially Suited for the Large or Matronly figure. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Ten cents.

Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

A little drama, a striking example of modern discipline, was played by my fireside this evening. (I am writing now like a sour, crabbed old maid.) Suzanne, the large black-satin cat that has shared my adventures for the past six years, and contributed some of them, was snoozing comfortably in a corner of the little sofa nearest the fire. One of her young children, little Which, an odd but beautifully marked tortoiseshell, desired to locate behind Mother. The kits are so big now that they do not interest Mother much, and Mother said "Spfft!" or words to that effect. Which calmly proceeded with her original intention until, settled to her own satisfaction, quite as if Mother had said nothing. Presently little T'other, another odd but beautifully marked tortoiseshell, came in, hopped up close to Mother's head, and Mother said "Spfft!" and T'other also settled down quite as if Mother had not spoken. And Suzanne, accepting the situation, began to wash their faces with motherly affection, as Which and T'other had apparently expected. It looked like a translation, in cat language, of "Now, Annie and Fannie, if you do that I'll whip you," and Annie and Fannie do it, convinced by experience that nothing will happen. But who would have thought that cats would absorb the modern idea?

As I write this, Christmas magazines are appearing, though it is not Thanksgiving yet. No wonder that "stuff" for monthly magazines must be in the office six months ahead. When this letter appears, it will be the New Year, I suppose, so I'll save all the bazaar and gift ideas that I am collecting now for a later date.

I have changed the furniture around the kitchen, getting ready for the new separator. I once had a separator on the back porch when it was so cold that the milk almost froze a-running, and the operator a-running it, and it was neither profitable nor pleasant. I am hoping that that the new machine will be packed with prosperity, in the shape of bigger cream checks, and also more skim-milk for the pigs, 20 little banded beauties, Dutch Belted, I always want to call them, purebred this time, as I wanted a lot of new gilts. The market hogs have always been cross-bred These sows are so easily handled, so tame and smart. They are Charlie's special pets. I have had some, treated just as well, that were wilder, so it is not all in the care. About the separator, yes ma'am, I'm getting it on payments. I used to scorn such doings, but have caught the spirit of the times. Best Friend tells a story of a little boy asking his parent for a penny: "But what can you do with a penny?" "Make a down payment on an ice-cream cone." So far, I aim to buy nothing in that manner that is not an investment in efficiency, or of permanent worth. My first installment venture was an encyclopoedia, and "I am free to maintain" that I was sold, two ways at least, but not flagrantly enough to call for legal redress. It was put out by a publishing house of old and honorable name, too, but fallen into dubious methods not approved by the Better Business Bureau, "which the same" I didn't know at the time, but learned later. It is charged up to experience, and will make the way harder for the next smooth-tongued salesman. I don't see much use for these personal workers, anyway. Most of us can and should read, and can buy things, if we can afford them, *when we need them*, not when some salesman needs our order, from doubly guaranteed firms that *stay put*, either locally, or if necessary, at a distance. The purchase of my second Ford was a case like that. The old one was preparing to eat its head off in repairs. The local sales company offered a bargain and a complete guarantee. There was no salesmanship needed, and there have been no regrets. The same thing was true of my typewriter, one of the oldest of its make in captivity. I traded it in on a new one of the same kind, in our nearest city, as there is no local dealer, and the payments are not hurting me. Again, no salesmanship. I expect the new separator to meet its own payments in cream saved. There is no local dealer in the kind I wanted, so it was ordered from advertising. However, I obeyed the automobile slogan, "Ask the man who owns one," as one is owned not far away, and much preferred to other kinds. I am getting so I'd rather say "No!" than not, to agents in general. Town people are no doubt pestered more than we are, but the amount involved is likely to be bigger, in the case of country sales. Maybe this is not a very nice spirit for a New Year letter, as I have not bitten, nor been bitten, recently, but memories of some former experiences just happened along.

The separator has come, since all that was written, and is "a going concern." Not going back, unless some defect shows up in the 30-day trial. Charlie, who turns it, likes it well, pronouncing it the easiest he ever turned. (Wouldn't the manufacturer like the free advertising, if I told its name?) The Boss likes the looks of the skim-milk, apparently without a trace of cream. The amount I was losing was a scandal, since cold weather began. Being dumb about machinery, I thought it was a Chinese puzzle when I unpacked it, but I'm rapidly getting acquainted with it. I thought best to let the cream screw alone till the next check gives in a report of the test.

We are having, not our first cold snap, but the snappiest one so far, and I have been firing as in the dead of Winter; it is not so cold by the mercury, but the wind is piercing. The chickens have had their first day shut in the henhouse, and the cows were left in the barn lot, to keep them away from the frozen clover pasture, to their infinite disgust but probable benefit. How like humans they are, to be sure! A day like this always makes me restless. I get sort of panicky around 3:30, and dash madly about feeding chickens, and getting in coal, kindling, and water, as if there would never be another chance, though they are all in the porch or close by. And I wonder how much of what we call greed or miserliness is not after all a sort of panicky fear of want, rather than real love of gain.

Brownie is staying with his own boss for the quail season. I miss him terribly, and Toto rolls her eyes at me reproachfully, as if I had done away with him. Learning that he was not hunting last Saturday afternoon, I went up to the office to see and pet him. He is a very clinging dog, a real "snuggle-pup." He leaned against me, swinging his long feathery tail gently to and fro, while I rubbed his ears and talked softly to him. Then, "Brownie, want to go home with me?" That tail began to beat in double-quick time, and I wished the words unsaid, for the season is not over, and he can't come. But he loves to hunt. I dreamed one night that he came to the door. A patent-medicine dream-book was left in the mailbox next day (I think Uncle Sam ought to stop this stuffing of the mailboxes with "Boxholder" stuff) so in an idle, silly moment I looked up "Dog," and "Animals." It said "Fortunate," "Faithful friends," "Return of absent friends." And I laughed outright, for the dog himself is the faithful absent friend who will return.

E. M. C.

Cakes and Icings

Hot or Cold Water Sponge Cake.—Cake made without shortening is easier to digest which is a great consideration for growing children, elderly folks and those with delicate digestion. I have given my recipe to several who have never been able to make a good sponge cake until they used this. This cake can be made in a loaf, in layers, in small cakes, and varied with any kind of icing, and is good when several days old.

Measure one cup of flour, cake flour preferred, and sift six times. In mixing bowl put one cup granulated sugar, one dessertspoon vinegar, four tablespoons either hot or cold water, and the yolks of three eggs. In another bowl the whites of the eggs beaten until stiff. Then beat the mixture in bowl. Fold in the flour until all is smooth. Add one teaspoon baking powder to the stiffly beaten white and fold in lightly to bowl mixture. Bake in a moderate oven.

If I make the boiled icing I add the extra yolk to the bowl mixture, or if I make cocoanut puffs or post toastie macaroons

and I have no immediate use for the yolks, I use them in this cake, which makes it a little richer. I make the boiled icing altogether and I have found through experience that if ½ cup of water is used and the syrup allowed to cook until it threads regardless of any time allowance, it gives you a marshmallow icing. It can be varied with flavorings and colorings and fruits or nuts.

Boiled Icing. — One cup granulated sugar, ½ cup cold water; cook until it threads. White of one egg beaten stiff. Then add flavoring. Beat again until blended. Add syrup to white, beating all the time.

Cocoanut puffs and post toastie or corn-flake macaroons are good for the children's lunches and a good accompaniment for custard desserts or ice cream.

Cocoanut Puffs.—One cup powdered sugar, two cups shredded cocoanut, two tablespoons flour, whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Work dry ingredients together, add whites of eggs beaten stiff. Bake in moderate oven on tins about one inch apart.

Post Toastie or Corn-flake Macaroons. —Three cups of flakes crushed quite fine, one cup shredded cocoanut, dash of vanilla, whites of two eggs. Work dry ingredients together. Add the whites to which the vanilla has been added. Bake as small cakes in a slow oven.

MAZIE NOBLE.

Don't Butter Your Cream

"You were brought up on a farm, Nan —can you tell me what to do with cream that's gone bad?" and Verna tilted her nose and tossed her head disapprovingly.

"Sour cream, you mean? I should call it 'gone good,' and I'll give you a recipe for every day in the week, for there's nothing I like better than a jar of sour cream to dip into."

"Horrid stuff! I usually throw it away, but if it can be transformed into something presentable for lunch tomorrow, I shall be thankful. Dick is coming, and you know how he dotes on home cooking."

Nan considered a moment. "How would chicken pie do? Or the best corn-bread you ever ate? Or strawberry shortcake, old-fashioned style? Or crullers like Aunt Augusty's? Or fresh molasses cake—the kind that melts in your mouth?"

"Goodness! They certainly sound all right. How in the world do you use sour cream in chicken pie?"

"Simple enough! Make a crust with a cup of cream whipped up with a teaspoon of salt and half a teaspoon of soda, and pastry flour for a dough that you can handle—about 2¾ cups. Roll it out lightly, cut in biscuit, or in wedge-shaped pieces, and don't arrange them too close together. Be sure you have plenty of gravy! Bake in a hot oven, and glaze with a beaten egg when they're almost done. With a little less flour, they make capital dumplings, or you can add ½ cup of grated cheese to the flour and bake them as drop biscuit—they're delicious."

"They would be. Let me see. You mentioned corn-bread, I think," prompted Verna.

"The best ever! Here—I think I remember the recipe," and Nan produced a fountain pen and wrote as follows:

"Sour Cream Corn-bread.—Beat together two eggs, ½ cup of sugar and one cup of sour cream. Sift together one cup of meal, one cup of flour, one teaspoon baking powder, ½ teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt. Combine mixtures, and bake in a shallow pan, in a hot oven. A half cup of cocoanut added makes a delicious Sunday night variation."

"Men always like crullers, but it's a bother to fry them."

"It is; Mother's lemon-layer cake is extra good, and less trying to the complexion, so I'll give you the rule for both" —and the flying pen continued:

"Lemon Layer Cake.—Break two eggs in a measuring cup and fill it up with sour cream; add one cup of sugar and one teaspoon of lemon extract, and beat thoroughly. Sift 1½ cups of flour with one teaspoon of baking powder, ½ teaspoon of salt and 1/3 teaspoon of soda, and combine; bake in three layers, and when cool, put together with:

"Lemon Paste. — One cup of water, juice and grated rind of a large lemon, 2/3 cup of sugar, two rounded tablespoons of cornstarch. Boil five minutes, add one tablespoon of butter and the beaten yolk of an egg, and cook gently until it thickens. Cool before using. Ice with lemon frosting."

"Aunt Augusty's Crullers.—One cup of sour cream, one cup of sugar, one egg, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt; flavor with rose or nutmeg, and add flour for a soft dough. Form rings or figure eights, fry in hot fat, and dust with powdered sugar—the easiest way is to shake them, a few at a time, in a paper bag."

"You have so many clever dodges! Now by 'old-fashioned' short-cake, I suppose you mean—?" began Verna.

"The glorified biscuit kind—yes," assented Nan briskly. "Here goes:

"Sour Cream Short-cake.—To ¾ cup of sour cream add two tablespoons of melted butter, and two cups of pastry flour sifted with one tablespoon of sugar, one teaspoon of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, and ¼ teaspoon of soda. Pat it out in two rounds a quarter inch thick, and finish in the usual way. Good with peaches. Like all sour-cream bakables, it melts in your mouth."

"That reminds me—you spoke of fresh molasses cake. The children love it."

"Ah, that's one of my peerless recipes! I wouldn't give it to everybody:

"A-1 Molasses Cake.—One-half cup molasses, ½ cup brown sugar, one cup sour cream, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon ginger, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, two teaspoons soda dissolved in one tablespoon water, one egg, two cups flour. Mix in the order given, beating thoroughly. Bake 20 minutes, in a hot oven. This makes two medium loaves."

"I believe I'll try the strawberry shortcake, but you make me want to go through the whole list."

"You can do that sometime when you're staying on a farm and the butter refuses to 'come'—I've known that to happen at home. Meanwhile, even the little left-overs can be put to good use. How? Oh, in salads, sauces, and suchlike—I'll give you a recipe or two. And bran muffins and griddle-cakes made with sour milk are all the better if the milk is part cream.

"Horseradish Sauce. — One-half cup sour cream, whipped; ¼ cup grated horseradish, one tablespoon vinegar, salt and cayenne to taste.

"Made very simple, you see. In Germany they gave us roast mutton and potato salad, with a mound of horseradish sauce, more like this:

"Melt a rounding teaspoon of butter, add as much flour, then a half cup of grated horseradish, the same of sour cream, and a beaten egg-yolk; stir until it thickens, but don't let it boil; add a teaspoon of vinegar and salt to taste. A little mustard is an improvement with corned beef.

"Foreign cooks—the Russians, for instance—use sour cream much more freely than we do. I like cold boiled potatoes, chopped and heated slowly in sour cream, with enough paprika to make them quite pink—a Hungarian dish. And sour cream and chili sauce, half and half, make a capital dressing for cole-slaw.

"Yes, they're all easy. As Mother used to say, you save time both ways—you don't have to cream your butter, or butter your cream!" RACHEL F. DAHLGREN.

This and That About Budgets

We may not be conscious of it, but we all have budget systems. Some are more elastic than others; some more pronounced. Last Summer I shiftlessly refused to can tomatoes, defensively explaining that our poorest culls were selling for twice what it would cost to buy the canned product this Winter. We shall purchase this year's supply of canned tomatoes at chain store special sales. I canned a goodly quantity of string beans because we planted too many at one time to sell them profitably.

Our clothing budget is more systematically arranged. Once each year we spend a day in Baltimore, shopping. We think early February or early July good times to go, depending on what we wish to buy that particular year. For example, in early February five years ago I paid ninety dollars for a greatly reduced, conservatively cut, dark blue Winter coat. We always buy our outer apparel from better-class clothing stores. This year, after carefully studying the fashion magazines for which I subscribe, and reading others our library may have, I shall again buy a Winter coat, very probably a dark blue one, even though I really look much better in black or brown. When one can afford few clothes, the adjective "nice" is far safer even if not so flattering an attribute as "distinctive." My friends and acquaintances are less apt to remember blue than they are black or brown.

Due to the fact that I am a public sale addict, our furniture budget is variable. Really, such an addiction is a protection. I never catch any of the "waves" which sweep over the other women in our neighborhood. Two years ago a flood of enameled stoves swept upon us. When the tide receded, I was left with a comparatively new kitchen range, which was not enameled and which cost only twelve dollars. I could have managed with less nickel, but the oven is ample compensation.

I wish I could radically budget my time, especially that part spent for social activities. I wish progressive farm women would introduce the fashion into rural life of having special "at home" days, and of receiving callers on that day only. I've had the courage to make Tuesday a "not at home" day, but that is as far as I have gone. My friends are, many of them, from the town near us, younger than I, and with fewer responsibilities. Socially inefficient, I am dragged to a "little tea." Not athletic, I am prodded into "little hikes" of possibly five miles. No, were I not cowardly, my recreation time would be arranged far more satisfactorily.

B. P.

Catching Up and Keeping Up

No one knows better than I the truth of the old saying, "a tail race is a slow race," as I was for years way behind in my work. It seemed as if I could never get caught up. Spring housecleaning ran into Summer's work, then Fall canning came to add to the pile of accumulated jobs; my mending was always four jumps behind the time of need, and I was so tired and bewildered I was discouraged all the time. But those days are no more, and I am glad they are gone. The truth of the matter is I have reformed, turned over a new leaf, and I feel so chipper about it all I want to tell others that they may go and do likewise.

To begin the new regime I spent several weeks last Summer in constant and unremitting work getting caught up. I sorted clothes that needed mending, put them, with the necessary material to repair them, away together, everything of a kind by itself. I cleaned house from cellar to attic, got it all in good order, and put in some very hot and long days doing this. I arranged closets and bureau drawers and put all in order. I did not allow myself to slump or slight a single thing, though I had to forego several picnics to accomplish this feat (for me). I sorted clothes that had been put away for mending and then forgotten, gave away some, used some for cleaning cloths and have a lot ready to make into rugs. After I once got things simmered down I began to plan how to save time and energy. I can no longer be classed as a flapper, and I realized if I was ever to have any time for the things I like to do, I must begin pretty soon or I would be so firmly fixed in a rut I would never get out.

I set myself to think of the jobs that could be done systematically. Before this I had thought system sounded so inexorable, as though it owned one body and soul, but I have found when I systematize my work and stick to the plan I have the whip row on it, and can dictate when and how things shall be done.

My work includes all the usual work for a family of four adults, a 12-room house to care for, washing, baking, etc. In addition I am away from home two full days and two half days each week "gainfully employed", as statistics say. I have no one to help me at all, as my men folk are no better than roaring lions when it comes to keeping house.

I have a schedule for doing my work, and I do the work that should be done, and do it on the day. Some of the short-cuts I have learned are the easiest things to do. For instance, I mix flour, salt and lard for pie crust by the gallon; that is, I have a gallon crock of the dry mixture all prepared. It saves lots of time; one simply adds the water to material for a pie or two as needed. I clean a big basket of potatoes ahead of the time of need, then they are all ready to bake or boil in their jackets. When I bake a pie I make one or two apple pies, wrap them in paper and keep them in a cool place until needed, then slip them into the oven and bake as usual; no one can tell that they were not made on the spot. I do not think any pie but an apple would stand this treatment. They are not sensitive and will bear all sorts of liberties.

When I iron I put my sheets on the table first (one can iron a great deal faster on a table than on a board, as you do not have to shift so often), then I put the pillow cases on top of the sheets, then the towels, then begin ironing the napkins and handkerchiefs and other things. The towels will iron themselves that way. I fold them, then iron some more, and so on down the pile, and when the sheets are finished your plain pieces are all done and you hardly know when they were ironed.

I keep a needle and thread and buttons handy, and snatch a moment now and then to sew buttons on, if that is all the repairs needed on a garment.

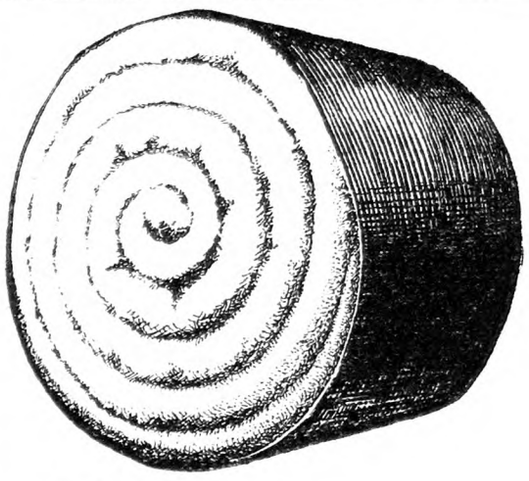
I have learned to do a lot of mending on the machine, such as the knees of overalls. I rip the inside seam, place a generous patch in place, stitch around the outside twice, cut the hole square and stitch around that twice, then stitch up the seam again.

I find that by doing certain things each week at a certain time it makes the week roll around a great deal smoother, and there seems to be a great deal more time than there was when I did it the old way. I was pretty bad, and my work was a mess until I determined to keep ahead of the rounds. System has a new meaning for me.

H. C. B.

Bargain Books

The bookshelves have to be culled out once in a while and this year we have again made up packages of four books each to sell for a dollar per package as they run. The books are diversified—poultry, fruit, radio, fertilizing, dairying, etc. We cannot guarantee a package to contain any special books but they are all good value and some of the books sold for as high as $4. We are disposing of them now at $1 per package, as long as they last.



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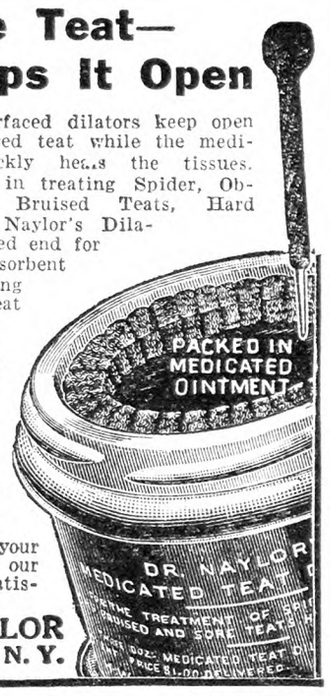

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Farm Co-operation

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Live Stock and Dairy

A Boy and His Cow

How should I feed a Holstein-Friesian cow three years old? We keep her for our family. I feed her a quart of cornmeal and two quarts of shaw. She gives eight quarts of milk a day. Her milk is good but not extra rich. What feed will make her give more milk without changing its quality? Since last Summer she has been going down a little. She will calve in May. I am 17 years old, and don't know anything about cows. I want to get into the milk business. I want to go in slowly, and learn about cows before I undertake big things. Should I give the cow the same feed until she calves? R. A.

South Franklin, Mass.

Where only a single cow is kept it is often difficult to provide succulent feed to help in keeping up the flow of milk in the Wintertime. In a herd of any size, silage is ordinarily provided, and this, in addition to the feed nutrients, furnishes the desired succulence. If mangels, table beets, turnips, cabbage or small potatoes are available, they may be used to advantage, care being taken to feed turnips or cabbage only immediately after milking; otherwise the milk may be flavored with them.

If no succulent feed is at hand, and the cow will take it, it is often of advantage to make the grain feed into a rather thick slop with warm water. If the hay or other coarse feed must be produced, it will pay to get clover or Alfalfa, even at a somewhat increased cost. In another season plans should be made to supply succulence by growing a crop of mangels. They are as easily grown as beets or any similar garden crop, and on fairly good soil will yield abundantly. A cow can use to advantage from a peck to a half-bushel a day. A quarter of an acre should yield a good supply.

It is not likely that the flow of milk, which is fairly good, can be much increased at this time of year in a cow that will be fresh in the Spring. The quality of the milk will not be materially affected by changes in the feed. It does, however, tend to increase in fat content as the cow approaches the drying-off period. A somewhat extended discussion of this whole matter was given in a recent issue.

With respect to the grain, a cow in this stage of lactation should have 1 lb. of grain for each 3 lbs. of milk, and for a single cow it is much more convenient to use a mixed dairy ration. In this case one carrying about 24 per cent of total protein would be advisable, unless a good quality of Alfalfa hay can be obtained; in which case a 20 per cent protein ration would be sufficient. By using a mixed ration, it is much easier to secure a desirable variety of ingredients. A cow giving eight quarts of milk a day or about 17 lbs., should have 5½ to 6 lbs. of grain. Cornmeal does not tend to increase the flow of milk, and we do not quite understand what is meant by two quarts of "shaw." A cow calving in May would ordinarily go dry early in March, and at this time the grain ration should be changed to one containing 16 per cent total protein. If the cow is in good flesh, as she should be if the above treatment is followed, 2 or 3 lbs. of the grain, in addition to what hay she will eat, should be sufficient. If, however, she is thin, the grain should be increased to 6 lbs. or even more, the object being to have her in good, thrifty condition when the calf is dropped.

After calving and as soon as the milk flow is established, the 24 per cent ration may be resumed till pasture is ready. During the height of the pasture season, say from about May 20 to July 15, according to the season, no grain will be necessary, but it should be resumed as soon as the pastures begin to get dry and before the milk flow has begun to diminish. H. H. W.

Holstein Leaders in Production

In answer to a subscriber's question, we print the accompanying tabulated list of the six Holstein-Friesian cows that lead in yearly fat production, and of the six that lead in yearling milk production for this breed.

	Milk	Fat
LEADERS IN FAT PRODUCTION		
*De Kol Plus Segis Dixie 295135; age, 9 years 1 month; owner, D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Quebec	33,464.7	1,349.31
Daisy Aaggie Ormsby 3d 571569; age, 7 years 5 months; owner, Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.	33,140.0	1,286.23
May Walker Ollie Homestead 300043; age, 6 years 7 months; owner, Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn.	31,610.6	1,218.59
Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Abbekerk 400491; age, 5 years 10 months; owner, Los Angeles Co. Farm, Hondo, Cal.	31,858.8	1,206.79
Duchess Skylark Ormsby 124514; age, 5 years; owner, John B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.	27,761.7	1,205.09
Bess Johanna Ormsby 263431; age, 8 years 1 month; owner, H. F. du Pont, Winterthur, Del.	30,143.3	1,198.09
LEADERS IN MILK PRODUCTION		
Segis Pietertje Prospect 221846; age, 6 years 8 months; owner, Carnation Milk Farm, Seattle, Wash.	37,381.4	1,158.95
Helm Veeman Woodcrest 486877; age, 4 years 8 months; owner, F. M. Helm, Fresno, Cal.	36,217.7	1,003.86
Kolrain Marion Finderne 317396; age, 6 years 1 month; owner, Loeb Farms, Charlevoix, Mich.	35,339.5	1,022.85
*Kolrain Finderne Bess 291570; age, 7 years 11 months; owner, F. F. Field Holstein Trustees, Brockton, Mass.	35,085.4	1,117.16
Kathleen Triumph 1032712; age, 8 years 1 month; owner, R. V. Rasmussen, Deerfield, Ill.	34,972.2	1,041.87
Nooksack Lunde Oregon De Kol 301119; age, 7 years 11 months; owner, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.	34,510.9	1,088.21

*Strictly Official Test.

What Is the Bull Worth?

My neighbor recently purchased a bull calf whose dam has a yearly record of 25,000 lbs. of milk and 1,100 lbs. of fat. I must purchase a herd sire soon, and have the opportunity of buying a five-year-old bull which has seven daughters that are milking very well. The dam of this bull, however, has only a 750-lb. butter fat record with a milk production of 19,000 lbs. Both of these bulls are priced the same. Which one is worth the more, and would it be safe from a breeding standpoint for me to breed the daughters of the bull that I may purchase to my neighbor's herd sire from a production point of view? A. R.

Breeders of live stock have for the past 250 years given a certain amount of thought to the breeding of dairy cattle and much time and effort as well as large sums of money have been spent for herd sires that would fit the plans and theories of breeding, of various men. Some of the efforts have met with more or less success due for the most part in all probability to luck rather than as a result of planned breeding operations. It is true that selection has brought about great improvements in building up our herds. It is impossible to tell which of the two animals in question is worth the more. Certainly the sire which has daughters in milk has given some clue to his possibilities in siring females of a known production. The laws of inheritance of milk and fat production govern the results that have been brought about in cattle improvement, and likewise will these laws determine your success as against your neighbor's in the use of the two males in question. One of our greatest contributors to the dairy industry once said that the inside of a dairy cow was the darkest place on earth. The fact that this statement is very true makes it difficult to control a breeding program.

Inheritance may be defined as "What an animal is or may become" or "The past generation living in the present." The statement, however, that "like begets like" is not true, and the breeder who has labored under this impression has often been disillusioned. Students of genetics have taught us that heredity behaves in a freakish manner. The behavior of heredity is dependent upon the action of minute bodies in the reproductive or germ cells called chromosomes. These minute bodies or carriers of chromatin material carry in them certain factors which go to make up the characteristics of an animal. In other words, the color, future size, productive ability, etc., of a dairy cow is determined long before it is born into this world. The new-born calf is the result of the union of the egg or ovum from the ovary of the cow and the sperm cell from the bull, each of which carries a definite number of chromosomes. The chromosomes in the cells are said to be in pairs, and in each pair are contained the factors for the same characters such as color, size, etc. Before the liberation of the egg from the ovary or the sperm from the male, cell division has taken place and the chromosomes have split so that when the two cells meet to fertilize and later develop into the foetus or unborn calf, each one is carrying only one-half the normal number of the minute bodies which contain the factors that govern the future of the animal. As the two cells unite to form a new life the number of chromosomes becomes complete again. During this process, however, the factors which contribute to the future of the animal may not meet in the same form or position as before the cells became divided. If the characteristics of the male and the female are very much alike, then the possibility of a union of chromosomes resulting in a cell which will later develop into the offspring of mated parents will more nearly approach its parents in its characteristics than when the parents differ greatly. Therefore, one can easily see that inheritance is the hope and the despair of the breeder. He is absolutely dependent upon nature and her laws in his breeding work. It is true that the mating of two animals may in one combination have factors for production to unite for an offspring which will be as good or better than its parents, and at the next fertilization of cells from this same bull and cow give a calf which will develop into a very mediocre producer, although it can be seen that both parents may carry factors for good and bad, or in this instance for high or low capacity to produce milk, and that full sisters may vary greatly in their ability to produce milk. There are some sires or dams which have what is known as prepotency. Prepotency can be defined as the ability of a parent to stamp its characteristics on its offspring in any combination of breeding or with any animal of opposite sex with which it might be mated. Should you compare the value of your bull or the one which you propose to buy and the calf which your neighbor already owns, you have the advantage in knowing how great is the prepotency of your bull. Your neighbor's calf will be at least three years of age before his ability to sire good or bad offspring will be known. If your bull is prepotent and his daughters are uniformly good, certainly you are taking no chances, while your neighbor is taking a great risk. Your question as to whether you can afford to use your neighbor's bull later on cannot be answered until his ability has been proven. J. W. B.

Clinton County Farm Bureau

One of the most successful annual meetings of the Farm Bureau Association of Clinton County took place Nov. 24 at the Masonic Building, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

C. P. Norgord, Assistant Commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, was the principal speaker of the occasion. Mr. Norgord's address dealt with the existing cooperative farmer organizations in this State and in the United States. It was his belief that the only way the agricultural problem could be solved was by marketing the farmers' products through co-operatives. He touched upon T. B. eradication in Clinton County. On Nov. 1 there were 3,370 herds under the accredited herd plan, representing 35,618 head of cattle. There were 1,403 accredited herds in the county and 1,654 herds have one clean test. He stated that when this work began in July, 1918, Clinton County had 17 per cent infection, and at the present time this has been reduced to 1½ per cent. It is the plan of the department to have Clinton County, with the co-operation of various county organizations, a modified county by July 1, 1929. He stated buyers from other States and from the southern part of this State look to Clinton County as one of the leading counties to obtain replacements in their localities.

An educational talk was given by Vera McCrea, in charge of the Home Department of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association of New York City. She spoke on the women's part in organization. She stated that the agricultural problems were the problems of the women on the farms as well as the men.

Preceding the above program the members and their wives attended a dinner served by the ladies of Cumberland Bay Chapter of Eastern Star in the Masonic Building.

The meeting was attended by 85 people from every community in the county. The financial reports showed that the association was on a sound financial basis, and that the educational work of the Farm Bureau included work on all phases of agriculture in the county, especially dairying, fruit, poultry, potatoes and boys' and girls' club work.

The following were elected to the Farm Bureau Executive Committee for one year: Chas. D. Rea, Plattsburgh; J. L. Atwood, Plattsburgh, and Wm. R. North, Chazy; two years, W. S. White, Cadyville, and Ross E. Clark, Peru; three years, S. T. Colburn, Morrisonville, and Neal W. Fee, Mooers.

MRS. A. E. HUNTER.

Udder Trouble; Lice on Goats

My milk goat has developed a heavy scab over her entire udder in a few days. What is this, and how cured? How can I get rid of lice on goats? I have no accommodations to have them dipped. I have only two goats. MRS. W. J. E.

New Jersey.

Wash the udder with warm water and castile soap, carefully soaking loose the scab or scales which adhere to the goat's udder. Thoroughly dry with a soft towel, and then apply melted mutton tallow as warm as the doe can bear. Rub in well with the hand. Repeat every evening for two or three days and the scales

will drop off and leave the udder clean and of a pink color. If you cannot get mutton tallow use ordinary "Vaseline" or any good antiseptic ointment such as is recommended for skin trouble.

2. To rid goats of lice take common insect powder and sulphur, equal parts, and add to this a half quantity of sodium fluoride. Sprinkle well along the spine and neck rubbing well into the hair. Repeat each week until lice are gone. Keep the goats from getting wet for a day or so after the application.

WILLET RANDALL.

Hard Farm Conditions

One week ago today I attended a sale of accredited registered cattle, cows, bulls, yearlings and calves, put on by two of the county's best farmers in northern Pennsylvania. I asked these men why the clean-up. The reply was, "I am 65 and Mother and I cannot stand this doing work any longer. We have been 30 years building up this property, and now the boys do not care to stay, as against the city labor prices and short work days."

Tuesday my oldest farm neighbor called, and he says he does not know how to get along. He is 64, and his youngest and only boy just left for the Morrow plant in Elmira at 50 cents per hour, 10-hour day. He says he cannot blame the boy, as that is more money than the entire farm will bring in.

Today a city man called who came here three years ago and bought one of our best farms to get his family out in the country. He thought he was pretty well equipped to show us how to run a farm on scientific principles, as he had put one of his boys through the agricultural school. He says also the boys have left, as the farm had not paid them one dollar a day since they came on it. These two boys have also decided again to try city life, and the father says he does not blame them.

Here are four in one week, and also four of the best farms in their respective neighborhoods coming on an overloaded farm market, with potatoes at 35 cents at the car, and the big milk influences with the help of City Health Boards crowding the little producers out of the bottled milk business and compelling them to sell by the can to "big business." Whither are we drifting E. E. C.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Dec. 8, 1928.

Beef steers showing little action, no choice offerings, about steady with week's early 25 to 50c decline; bulk of sales, $11.25 to $12.50. Bulls, heifers and all cutters steady; butcher cows more active, fully steady; bulk fat heifers, $10.25 to $11.50; bulls, $9 to $10.25; butcher cows, $8 to $9.25; cutters, $5 to $6. Stockers and feeders in light demand; few sales about steady with week ago, most sales $9.50 to $11.25. Calves steady; top vealers, $18.

Receipts for week ending Dec. 8, 1928: Cattle 96 cars: 26 Virginia, 19 Chicago, 16 St. Paul, 9 St. Louis, 7 Canada, 6 West Virginia, 4 Kentucky, 2 Tennessee, 2 Pennsylvania, 1 Kansas City, 1 Buffalo, 1 Indiana, 1 Ohio, 1 St. Joseph, containing 2,615 head; 629 trucked in; total cattle, 3,244 head; 484 calves, 1,513 hogs, 176 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 49 cars: 15 Chicago, 10 Canada, 7 Pennsylvania, 6 St. Paul, 5 Virginia, 2 New York, 1 St. Louis, 1 Iowa, 1 Indiana, 1 St. Joseph, containing 13,775 head; 355 head trucked in; total cattle, 1,732 head; 64 calves, 2,258 hogs, 68 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.50 to $14; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.50 to $14; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.25 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12.25; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $11.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.25; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.25 to $10.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.25.

Cows.—Choice, $8.25 to $9.75; good, $7 to $8.25; common and medium, $5.75 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.75 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.25 to $9.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $13; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.50 to $10.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.50 to $12.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.25 to $10.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15.50 to $18; medium, $13 to $15.50; cull and common, $7.50 to $13.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $9.75 to $10.25; medium-weights, 200 to 250 lbs., $9.75 to $10.25; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $9.50 to $10; packing sows, rough and smooth, $7.50 to $9.50.

Pittsfield, Mass., Produce Market

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, 14c; butter, lb., tub and print, 53 to 58c; cheese, lb., 31 to 35c; eggs, doz., 41 to 67c; fowls, lb., 35 to 40c; turkeys, lb., 60 to 65c; roasting chickens, lb., 45 to 55c; ducks, lb., 40 to 45c; potatoes, pk., 23 to 25c; tomatoes, lb., 29c; carrots, 3 lbs., 25c; string beans, lb., 14c; lettuce, head, 13 to 16c; onions, lb., 9c; cabbage, lb., 5c; apples, cooking, 3 lbs. 23c; eating, 3 lbs. 35 to 49c; cranberries, lb., 23 to 25c.

Wholesale.—Milk, qt., 6½ to 7c; pork, lb., dressed, light, 18c; heavy, lb., 15 to 16c; fowls, live, lb., 15 to 17c; chickens, live, lb., 20 to 25c; apples, Baldwin, bu., $2; Greenings, bu., $1.50; McIntosh, bu., $3.75; potatoes, bu., 75 to 80c; turnips, bu., 80c; squash, lb., 1½c; onions, 100-lb. sack, $2.75; carrots, bu., $1.50.

Live Stock Sales

March 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' Annual Angus Sale, Galesburg, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan. 9-10, 1929. — New York State Nurserymen's Association, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 16-18.—New York State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, N. Y.

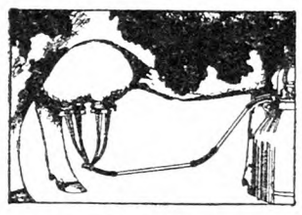
Jan. 16-20.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., poultry show.

Jan. 22-24.—Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Garde Hotel, Hartford, Conn. Secretary, J. G. Schwink, Meriden, Conn.

Jan. 30-Feb. 1. — New York State Horticultural Society, eastern meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A CONTEMPORARY says that insects have been on this earth for fifty million years, while the human race is only five hundred thousand years old. Then what did the moths live on before there were any dress-trousers?—Punch.

~and Now



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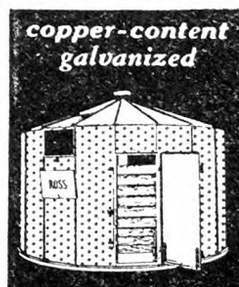

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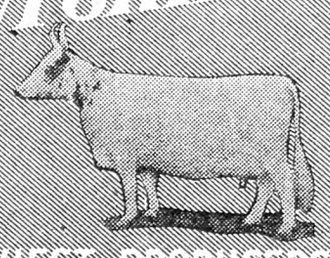

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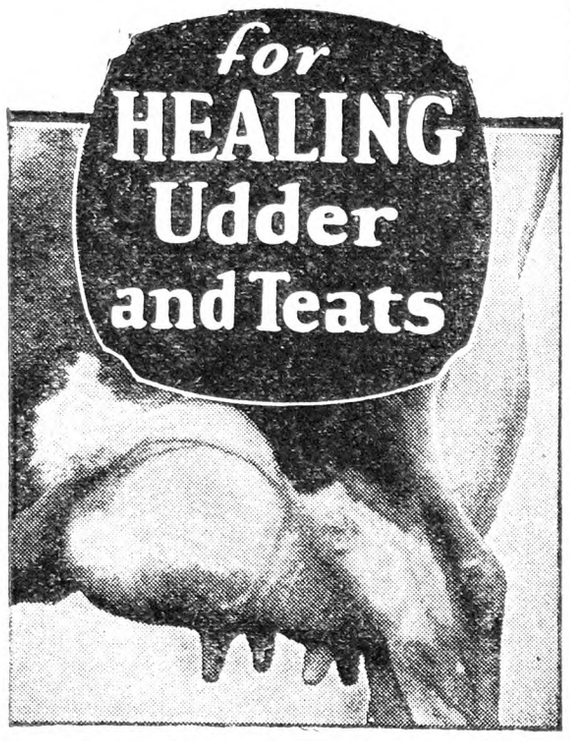

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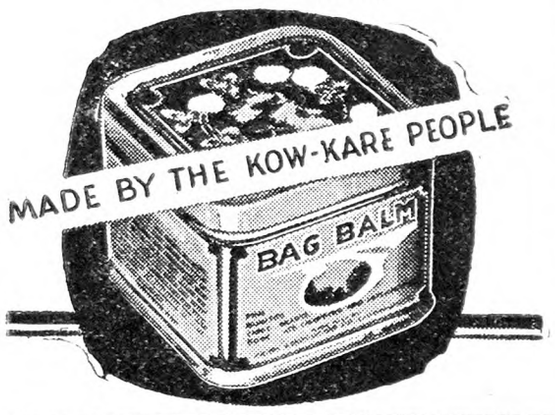

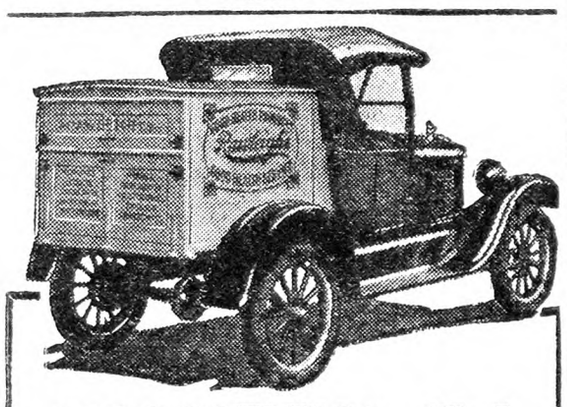

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A Farmer's Opinions

An Old Lace Cap.—Quiet and wise, the mother of a dozen sons and daughters, she sat before the open fire on Christmas eve, knitting a small white glove with a red wrist. Falling snow heightened the stillness of the Mid-West night. Grandmother might have been half-asleep, for she could knit in the dark. The ancient needles flickered rhythmically in the soft light. A home-made lace cap, cream-colored by long years, tied in a bow under the chin, covered snow-white hair, and accented the lines of a noble head and profile, silhouetted against a shadowy corner of the room. A very bad boy, aged six, lay still but wondering, imagining and snug in a cozy little bed in the diagonally opposite corner, close to the foot of a stairway. He was supposed to be asleep. A quaint old clock "tick-tocked" on the mantel. Caught as in a swinging hammock by the waves and folds of this primitive music, he fell asleep, and, in dreamland, saw Santa Claus drive his reindeer and sleigh right down the chimney onto the hearth, and heard a gentle Virginia voice welcome him. Santa wore that lace cap. The little white glove, warmly red at its downy mouth, tied to another like it, was in a bulging red stocking the next morning. When the boy looked at the gloves, ate some raisins, stuffed his pockets with candy and dropped an orange on the floor, he said within him, "I think I know Santa." He was a fortunate boy.

"What Can We Do?"—Every time Payson S. Wild and I together walk over our farm, we see or think of so many things that should be done, so many that shouldn't have been done, and observe so many signs of neglect and decay that we are moved to tears, laughter, unprintable language and grim silences. These reactions are of equal value, so far as our finances are concerned. We ask each other, "What's the use?" After dinner we decide that some things are of use and can be done. Farming begins and ends at the dinner table. It is the board of directors.

Dinner and a Salesman. — When well-fed, a man whose digestion is unimpaired swells with optimism, and is likely to "feel" that he can afford to buy something—on time. A salesman, by the way, who is 100 per cent efficient is one who stops at our farm at dinner time, says that he wants to buy a gallon of gasoline to run his old rattletrap to town, talks himself into a chair at the table and, before the meal settles or is settled for, sells us something that we don't want, don't need and can't afford. That happened once. From that day until this we have been so inhospitable to strangers that we have doubtless been brutal to some honest callers worthy of such assistance as we could give them. Hard roads have put locks on our houses and buildings, and hardened our hearts to strangers. Crooks and traveling salesmen have made hard and thorny the paths by which they and everybody else must travel. We are practically agreed that in future no stranger will be greeted civilly at our farm unless he is accompanied by our sheriff or minister. If it's business and business methods that have made us suspicious of one another and weakened or destroyed our confidence in one another, there won't be much business before long if it isn't done honestly, on its merits. Old man Taylor says that the only time the average drummer today tells the truth is when he says that "business is bad." The old man's opinion is that bad business is growing worse and good business better.

"Going From Where We Are."—W. S. Corsa, a native of Massachusetts, owns and lives on a large farm in Illinois. He is widely known as a Percheron breeder. He often says that a farmer who undertakes to "get somewhere," and is urged by experts to "go," faces one obvious and commonly overlooked fact: "he has got to start from where he is." Mr. Corsa amplifies this nugget of horse sense by saying that, in farming, the local conditions by which a man is governed will always determine whether or when he can start and which way and how far he can go. We don't do a lot of things on farms because we can't afford to start them. Much or most of the advice that we receive from experts can't be acted on until we are much better off and further along than we are now. It is too often assumed that we are either ignorant or stubborn or both, for, otherwise, we'd "do something different" and "get somewhere."

Where Is "Somewhere?"—"Somewhere" is an indefinite place; many of us have been there, and been glad to go somewhere else. Mr. Corsa's opinion is that, in farming, men who go the farthest can't go far from where they are, unless they act on unsound counsel and "go broke." That has happened in countless instances. The most productive and the most useful advice comes from practical people who understand what Mr. Corsa means when he says that we've got to start from where we are. Most of us know where we are and how we stand. If we don't, our neighbors do, and localized public opinion has a long tongue. It also has a kind heart, on serious occasions.

Experience as a Teacher.—Mr. Corsa's brother Dean Corsa runs a prosperous serum laboratory on their farm, and in a little business periodical enjoys expressing his view on various subjects. Here, for example, is one of his recent remarks that seems to me to leave something else to be said: "If experience is a good teacher, some of us ought to be a lot brighter than we appear to be." Our old friend Dan says "maybe we are." He adds, however, that "whether we are would depend on what 'brighter' means and who did the judging." It has occurred to every man who knows how little he knows that every experience is different from every other in its effect upon his mind. Not only that, but he is himself different every time he has a new experience. If he were the same all the time, and his experiences were alike, he would assuredly "be a lot brighter" in, say, 40 years, in relation to future experiences like those by which he had been schooled. Experience, even one's personal experience, is not always a trustworthy light by which to guide one's feet. Nor can we use much of the experience and wisdom that are recorded in thousands of books. A man may steadily grow "brighter" year after year, and never shed much light or be a thinker or grow wise. Experience is a good teacher only in so far as it induces or compels people to think clearly. That is hard work. It is easy and almost universal to delegate one's thinking to others, who, in turn, are likely to depend on others, so that, in the end, if some one doesn't do some real thinking and inspire a following there is bound to be a vast, foggy muddle, in which whole peoples grope and mill and "get nowhere." A clear-thinking mind, which uses experience but is not enslaved by it, is the most effective tool with which a working man may cut his way through difficulties and out of the woods.

A "Crop" of Professors.—One of the glories, as well as one of the greatest assets, of the farming industry in the United States was that first "crop" of farmers' sons who graduated from the pioneer agricultural colleges of a generation ago. It is doubtful whether they had ever dreamed that, upon graduation, they would be employed to go forth to teach what they had learned. They looked, behaved and talked like farmers. They had had a variety—a sort of balanced ration—of farm experience. With what they had learned by doing things with their hands, they mixed what they learned from books, instructors and experimentation. They combined the best practices of their time with as much science as was available to them. Most of them wrote with pens or pencils in answering questions; they were practical, simple, direct, helpful and human in their letters to and talks with farmers. Few if any of them were interested in obtaining or holding positions. Most of them paid their own way through college by working with their hands.

A Hunger for Knowledge.—In their young manhood they hungered for knowledge. They didn't leave their home farms and go to college in order to get out of hard work and become teachers. They were resolved, after training themselves, to return to the work and the farms that they loved, to help their parents and their brothers and sisters live better and derive new satisfactions from farm life. Farmers who knew these men loved and respected them as friends. Some of the "old guard" have gone for ever back to the soil; many are still in the harness or keenly alive in retirement. As I write I think of Dr. I. P. Roberts, W. A. Henry, Eugene Davenport, Andrew Boss, J. H. Shepperd, Herbert W. Mumford, Charles E. Thorne, L. H. Bailey, C. G. Hopkins, C. S. Plumb, John A. Craig, E. A. Burnett, W. P. Brooks, A. C. Beal, Thomas F. Hunt, Thomas Shaw, Perry G. Holden, F. H. King, W. C. Latta, Dean Harry Hayward, James Withycombe, H. J. Patterson and W. H. Jordan. Many others belonged to this group or were in flower at about the same time.

Was Their Work in Vain? — Did these men live and work in vain? Of course not; far from it. What is the condition of agriculture today? To what extent and in what way did they contribute to its present state? What has happened to farming since long ago when we began to apply science, adopt better methods, build big barns, fix up the old home a little, improve our live stock, balance our rations, tuberculin-test our cows, vaccinate our hogs, spray fruit and potatoes, use cream separators, erect silos, buy labor-saving machinery, organize and join co-operatives and farm bureaus and make ever-larger appropriations for agricultural colleges, experiment stations and Federal and State departments of agriculture? What has happened since we all but junked our farmers' institutes, ceased giving much attention to our gardens, decided that it didn't pay to raise and kill our own meat, built hard roads, got out of the mud and, in short, assumed a new attitude toward farming as a way of life and as a business? In what direction have we progressed? Are we headed in the right direction? If not, where and when does the road turn? Let's think on and into this record of achievement, and try later to answer some of our questions.

From Dan's Notebook.—In a few weeks from now the sows will be farrowing. We'll have some runts; we always do. No matter how well a man feeds and handles his sows, or how many prizes his herd boar has won or might have won, every litter includes a runt or two. Good breeding and good feeding, however, will keep the percentage of runts so low that it won't amount to much where a man keeps 10 to 15 sows. Nevertheless, we save most of our runts and raise them on skim-milk. A lot of children are not so well taken care of as runt pigs. . . . I wonder what's to become of people who aren't efficient enough or are too runty to compete successfully for jobs? Well, maybe the efficient class will be so efficient, rich and kind that they will keep them happy (or secure) in State institutions. I hope to be missing by that time. . . . When a man begins culling his poultry, cattle, sheep and hogs, on the basis of proved efficiency, he could just about clean them all out if he adhered to the standards that rich farmers and their expert advisers have set up. . . . Some wealthy men in Chicago and St. Louis are talking of buying about half of Southern Illinois, and developing it into a game preserve, in which they and their friends can shoot at quail and ducks without killing live stock. As business men, their opinion is that most of the country that our forefathers cleared and lived in isn't suited to modern farming. I wonder how much land *is* suited to it? . . . Maybe the next new slogan of the efficiency experts will be "Cull out all inefficient farm lands." We need some experts who will ask and honestly answer, "Who and what are culls, and why?" We think that we know. . . . Pansy calved last night. This morning I stood and looked at her tidy up her white-faced eighth son. When she turned her head and fixed her attention upon me, I saw in her deep, kind eyes the endless story of motherhood through the ages. No, I couldn't veal that calf. Working with and loving farm animals tend to make us chicken-hearted and inefficient. Therefore, if we are to survive, I suppose we'll have to get rid of live stock, and raise nothing but grain, fruit, roots, vegetables, nuts, clams and oysters. . . . An Indiana farmer was here the other day to buy a Hereford bull calf. He said that in several northern Hoosier counties wolves kill lots of young pigs. We lost some last Spring: two-legged wolves carried them away in Fords. Some of Henry Ford's services to agriculture are not fully appreciated. D. C. W.

A Woodland Tragedy

For many years I have taken a great deal of pleasure in a fine, long view seen from my kitchen window. Adjoining our open back lawn is a slightly rolling stretch of land, alternately meadow or grain acreage; then beyond there is a long stretch of permanent pasture land. This is the beauty spot of our farm, and consists of a long, low land, or vale, through the center of which flows a winding, gurgling, pretty brook or creek. On either side of the vale are high banks, and at the point where the cattle and horses come down from the high land and the vale ends in our view is a monument now of something that has always been beautiful. This is what is left of a majestic old elm tree, which was set on fire by a hunter that he might destroy the homes of many wild creatures which he has long desired to add to his hunting trophies.

Snowy weather has always brought into this landscape the high majesty and strength of our friendly elm. Early Spring has covered it with honor, in our minds, as a refuge to the wild animals whose homes were threatened by the overflowed banks of the creek; and later, when the vale was vividly green with early verdure, how happily the old elm has enhanced the scene with its high, spreading branches in the distance. At its foot in Summer the cattle and horses have loved to stand, sheltered from the sun's hot rays, and with cool, gurgling water a few feet away to quench their thirst. Sixty years ago it stood thus, and has survived the passing since of many other forest trees nearby. Does it not seem sacrilegious that a match fired by the hand of a human being, and he a trespasser on the vale, should be the cause of the destruction of such a worth-while tree?

About four o'clock one afternoon of a hot day we saw smoke curling out about 30 feet above the base of the elm. Soon there was fire, and far into the night it burned high in the air. In the morning a blackened, splintered trunk was all that remained standing of our friendly old elm tree. The hunter has destroyed the homes of countless hunted wild creatures which we have sought to protect with "No Trespassing" signs; and local organized opposition against destruction of property has met with this and similar crafty malevolence practised by people who seem to see not only no beauty in nature or its provision for its living wild creatures, or any rights to be maintained by the property owners to whom this phase of life is very much worth while.

MRS. CRETA S. WALKER.

Lorain Co., O.

A Conference of Rural Schools

The Rural School Improvement Society meets at the courthouse at Syracuse every Winter to check up on its work during the past year. This conference is composed of many of the same people year after year, delegates of the rural districts to which they belong, a picked force which devotes itself to the work of keeping convenient nearby schools in the country. But it also consists of people who come in sore distress over some action on the part of the educational authorities, who have been trampled under foot, so to speak, and who lay their troubles on the table of the executive committee.

Over in Trumansburg, where centralization has taken place within two years, the country schools have been done away with and busses carry the country child to school. There came a time when the busses were stopped by snow. At that time there was no conveyance available which would carry all the children except the hayrack, and this was put into use. This happened in February, but shortly after the children started rain began, and as a result the children were soaked through. Can you fancy your child on this hayrack? Children must be transported, and do not forget that we are talking of wholesale transportation of a number of districts on a day when the roads were impassable for busses.

In a centralization somewhere in the southern part of Cayuga, 16 children are being carried to school and back in a Ford touring car, piled four deep. Near Savannah, in Wayne County, where consolidation was enforced, with no means of transportation provided, the children are crowded into an old surrey. Apparently this is the only conveyance offered.

But how about where the busses are used and the best kind of road conditions prevail? We turn hopefully to that side of the case. But it appears that there is trouble here also. Part of the children must leave home by the first bus at seven o'clock in the morning. They reach the schoolhouse long before it opens. Part of the children do not reach home at night until the last bus arrives after six o'clock. Where the children stay during these wasted hours must be left to the children themselves. All sorts of pernicious influences prey upon a tired, waiting child. The parents of such children are worried. Time is playing a sure hand, and the transportation scheme is losing. The parent's hands are tied. They are obliged to keep on sending their children to the big centralized school because it is the law, but where the children themselves eke out a more or less miserable existence most aptly described by the words, "Look at the hicks!" I ask, do you call these advantages? The man who told the meeting about them, did not.

And so the New York farmer is throwing his weight about in an effort to burst the thongs, to get back what he is learning to call his old country school advantages. In such a spirit was the R. S. I. S. incorporated, and it was found, as the organization grew in strength, it could do a great deal of good by sending its representatives to aid districts in warding off consolidation. Perhaps the New York farmer never realized as well as he does today just what advantages he possessed in the country school. He wants the old peace of mind, to know where his children are, and what they are doing, approximately, which only the convenient nearby school in the country can give.

Even the management, under which the centralized school deals out better teachers and better equipment for all, comes in for criticism. Here is Mr. Allen, of Hamilton, who complains of the classes which number 30, 40 and 50. His boys have been set back a full two years in their reading by attending such classes in the first, second and third grades. In such classes a child may not be asked to recite oftener than once in three weeks, and naturally receives no personal attention. Mr. Allen hopes that the time will come when the law will forbid such teaching. He believes that the youth of the country is being turned into loafers.

One of the bright spots in the hearing is the story of Mrs. Madill, who has organized a community circle in St. Lawrence County. This consists of seven school districts lying in a circle which have been organized under one head, and meet every two months for a discussion of school affairs. At these meetings one of the schools entertains all the others. Some of these districts have raised money to send a delegate to Albany to protest against centralization.

Mrs. McArthur, from the St. Lawrence section also, turned a bit of old scripture to serve as an axiom for rural school mothers and fathers: "Blessed are those boys and girls who have behind them the urge of appreciative and understanding parents." In her address she urged districts to put the best man in for trustee, or if there is none capable, she urges the women to take up trusteeship. Incidentally, Mrs. McArthur has been trustee in her own district for several years. She asked, "If most of the teachers in country schools are incompetent and not fit to teach, as the Department of Education tells us, but not as we believe, I want to know where they received permits to teach. Didn't the department give them these permits?"

Unwitting though her aim, the shot reached the mark. There arose the person of Irving G. Rice, chairman of the Committee on Education at Albany. He explained that his appearance here was purely incidental; in fact, it was because of his wife's shopping that he was here at all. However, since he was here he wished to answer Mrs. McArthur's question.

"How do bad teachers get permits? I do not have to go out of my own family to find one of the poorest teachers in New York State. She is utterly unfit, utterly incompetent, teaching only because of the dollar she earns, and God help the children! She is teaching under a permit issued by a superintendent some 15 or 16 years ago. At that time superintendents had the power of granting a permanent permit to a teacher under his jurisdiction."

Mr. Rice went on record before the meeting as stating that not nearly as much money went into country schools as he expected when he approved the appropriation for State aid. It figured out very much differently for country schools than it had seemed. He advised farmers to get together on a larger tax unit so that richer districts might help the weaker.

Next the audience listened to Ella Frances Lynch, prominent in educational circles as having discovered simple methods of teaching children, tried them out in her own private school, organized by her, and known to many mothers from her articles in many of the leading magazines. Miss Lynch stated that it is possible to have a very good school indeed with poor equipment and a good teacher. However, it is not possible to have a good school with fine equipment and a poor teacher. Her experiences as teacher in classes of the seventh and eighth grade history, where she found students unable to read, much less understand the words, awakened much interest and sympathy. "That, I thought, would make a good starting point, and so I started teaching the class to read and pronounce words. Of course that did not satisfy the school authorities at all. When they found I would not teach by their system regardless of what the students needed, of course they got rid of me," she said.

Miss Lynch described her own education as being rather sketchy. Schooling was not compulsory in that section where she lived, and whenever her mother decided that the school teacher was not a real teacher she took her daughter out of school. So "superintendents came to argue that we children were really worth educating but mother used to say that we were better off out riding horseback than going to school to an indifferent teacher."

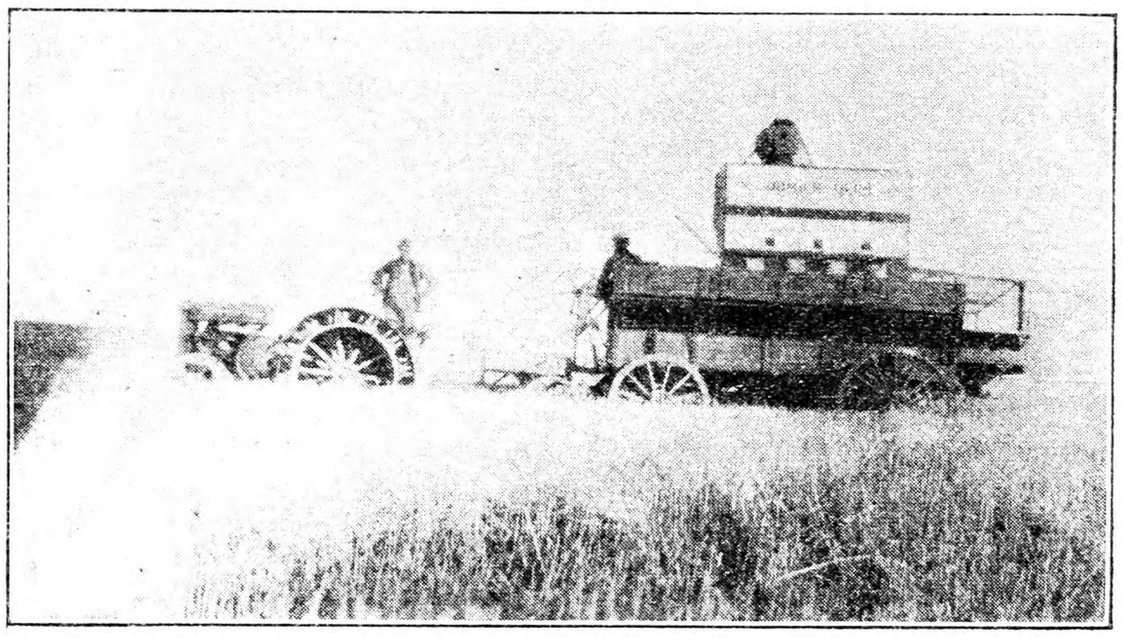
Asked for a definition of concentration Miss Lynch gave the following rules for obtaining it: 1. Do what you are told. 2. Mind your own business. 3. Keep at your work until it is done. Miss Lynch believes that what you do for your child before the age of seven makes all the difference, and is an advocate of home teaching.

The prominent speaker who was to feature the afternoon of the second day was obliged to excuse himself at the last minute. The audience was genuinely pleased that old and trusted friend of the society, Judge Dunham, could be present and able to speak to them in the face of this disappointment. The Judge said many wise and witty things, and held his audience spellbound quite as usual. In regard to the consolidation he compared it to ordering a father to trade in his old Ford, which was not paid for, towards a Pierce-Arrow. In one section where the efforts of the society had been requested it was found that the proposed new building was so much larger than the needs of the community that it would take the growth of the community at least 100 years to fill it, said the Judge.

The same officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, and all contributed to the program of the final afternoon. A unique song, "Go on," was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," led by Mrs. McArthur. Mrs. Converse, the treasurer, remarked that any power which can stop a Niagara, even if some of the water is lost, is a power worth reckoning. Mr. Ostrander, the secretary, was using an old friend, Fred Peck of Saratoga, for eyes, but was present with his smile and cheerful conversation. The little band of workers looked at each other, shook hands and went home to fresh endeavor.

I. U.

Marquis Wheat Growing on the Farm of Erwin Stearns, in Alberta



The Combine in a Canadian Wheat Field

The Canadian Grain Harvest

I send two scenes of grain-growing and harvesting in Alberta. The combine has proved very successful the past season, and, in view of high harvesting wages, is economical.

Only four men are required to harvest with a combine. One man drives the tractor, one man operates the combine and two men haul the grain from the machine to the grain bin.

I have heard of one man in this part of the country who did all his harvesting alone with a combine. He operated it himself and had granaries handy in the field where he could drive up and unload the machine. But it would take considerable extra time, and in this country of short seasons I doubt if it would pay, as everyone here likes to get the harvesting done in the shortest possible time. However we had exceptionally fine weather the past Autumn.

MRS. ERWIN STEARNS.

Alberta, Canada.

Notes from Eastern Shore Maryland

Since writing my last notes from this section the weather has been very fine; no heavy rain or wind storms, splendid for getting out "sweets," saving hay and putting in grain. October was very mild, only one frost to do any damage, and now, November 20, there have been only two or three frosts to kill any vegetation except tomatoes, peppers, sweet potato vines—in fact, we have had almost Summer weather, temperature from 70 to 80 degrees. The official records state the average for October was 68 degrees. Usually around Thanksgiving Day we have a cold spell, and then will come the glorious 10 days or two weeks of Indian Summer. Just here let me ask how come the name of Indian Summer? No one seems to know.

My Winter garden is fine, and I have celery, cabbage, turnips, kale, lettuce, etc.; have just finished mulching strawberries, onions, lettuce and cabbage plants for early Spring or late Winter planting. Most of my garden has a very heavy sod of Crimson clover growing as Winter cover and improver. As I have often written, there is nothing here on the Peninsula we can grow that will improve the fertility of the soil and put humus or vegetable matter in the land like Crimson clover, provided it is sown at the proper time, that is in early August. One can always get a good crop, especially corn, over a Crimson clover fallow. My late friend, Prof. Massey, was continually advising the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina to sow cow peas and Soy beans, and he was perfectly right, but here on the Peninsula I am sure Crimson clover is better. I tried it in Virginia; sometimes I succeeded, then again failed, hot Summer weather and heavy soil often preventing a good stand, so I shall continue to advise the raising of Crimson clover here as the best legume improver, for it will surely improve the soil and usually it is not very costly. I never saw such splendid sods of it as this Fall. On good soil it is 8 or 10 inches high, and I have been soiling to my cows and chickens, and they surely are greedy after it. It is usually sown here after cucumbers, cantaloupes and tomatoes.

Speaking of tomatoes, I wonder if the new Administration will help us tomato growers by putting a tariff on them? The Italian growers are sending millions of cases every year to the U. S. With their very cheap labor and fine tomato soil they have forced our canners to reduce considerably the price to growers, and they (the canners) will only pay 25c for ⅝ basket, and will not contract at any price. Often in mid-season they reduce the price to 18 or 20c. I for one will not grow them for that; will not bend my old back thousands and thousands of times a day gathering, lifting in and out of truck or wagon, hauling to the cannery, and you have to pay 5c a basket to have them gathered. No, sir, I will not do it—let George do it and I will grow sweet potatoes.

The "sweet" crop was good this year, but prices were low, 65 and 70c a bushel at digging time, consequently a great many were stored, and so far there has been a slow market, not enough advance for storage prices, repacking, etc. Our crop here on Boscobel Farm was the most satisfactory of any we have ever grown. For several years now by advertising in THE R. N.-Y. we have got a nice trade, from as many as five States, and orders are still coming, mostly from Pennsylvania and New York, but will send no more north, for it is getting too cold and we do not want any complaints. Of the many hundred customers we have, there is yet to be the first complaint. By giving a nice, clean, full measure and good-size pack we have satisfied our customers, and many repeat their orders. I am rather proud of the trade we have established, our price being $1 to $1.25 per bushel—a fair price to the consumer and one that gives us a good profit. If one has the proper soil—and, believe me, you have to have it—and knows how and has the proper equipment, money can be made. In our two patches this season there was great difference, one of two acres yielding over 300 bushels to the acre, the other two acres or better giving less than 200. Early planting and plenty of plant food told the tale. We are not experts in growing sweet potatoes; we are learning, and will strive to get up with those who are growing 400 bushels and better to the acre. We surely have the right soil here on the Eastern Shore, and no one anywhere can excel us in quality and keeping all through the Winter.

I am tempted to give a brief description of a trip I had given me this Fall by auto; it was a tour of about 1600 miles. We started from Salisbury, going by Annapolis and Baltimore. Leaving Maryland we went by Gettysburg, then Pittsburgh, and then through many beautiful towns to Lima, Ohio, where we have a daughter. Staying there a week, we came back through Pennsylvania, through Reading, where I have a granddaughter. It was a wonderful trip for me, going over the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, sometimes above the clouds, a real experience I shall never forget; and the hospitality and courtesies of the Ohio people reminded me so much of my Virginia home and people.

If I were a young man and had my living to make on the farm, I would choose this Eastern Shore, where we have such a moderate climate, level land free from hills and stone, and where we are within five to six hours of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, all cities of millions. I have not an acre of land for sale and am not interested in any real estate; will only say to those north and west of the Eastern Shore, who are contemplating a change of home, come here, look this country over, talk to the real farmers, and I am sure you will be pleased with our shore.

Maryland. J. S. WINFREE.

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Extra quality chicks—the kind to show the greatest profits for Mr. Dollars-and-sense Poultryman. We have 100 acres here, and we know our birds. Four breeds. Order early for wanted dates. Special prices for broiler chicks. All breeders B. W. D. tested. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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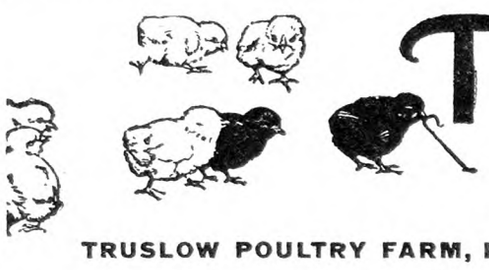
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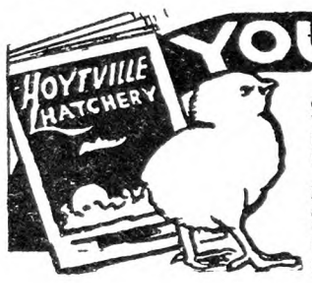

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Best breeds. Breeders at special Fall prices. Catalog free. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

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Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock PULLETS and COCKERELS. March hatch. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

The Henyard

Starting in the Poultry Business

I have been contemplating the chicken business, and being a poor man I cannot invest a large sum. I would like to start on about a thousand baby chicks. Would you advise me what breed would be best for this State? How early shall I buy my chickens in order to get the most out of my roosters as broilers and have my pullets fully grown and ready to lay for the Winter market? I have been told to take two piano boxes combined into one, add sufficient windows, and a layer of tar paper around. Do you think would this answer the purpose as brooder house for the capacity of 1,000 chicks? I am also interested in turkeys. Would you recommend them as a paying proposition?

Massachusetts. V. P.

I should not advise an amateur to start in with 1,000 baby chicks to learn the business. His opportunity for serious loss would be great; 500 would be better, and would be as many as he should attempt to keep together in one brooder. Even then, it would be far better to divide this number into two flocks of 250 each and to use two brooders. Chicks kept together in as large flocks as 500 do not do as well as those in smaller flocks, though poultrymen of experience may have good success with even greater numbers. No, two piano boxes would not make a brooder large enough for 500 chicks, certainly not for 1,000. Brooder house 8 ft. square have been use for flocks up to 500 in size, but are really too small; 10x12 ft. gives little enough room for rapidly growing chicks, though, when first put into such a building, the quarters seem more than ample. A brooder, too, should be high enough to permit the caretaker to walk about in it comfortably. Piano boxes will do very well for very small flocks, perhaps up to 100 chicks in size, but they are not suitable for the poultryman who wishes to make a business of poultry-keeping. The number of small brooders that he would have to use and the added expense in time and labor required for the care of 1,000 chicks or more would be too great.

You say nothing of the facilities for poultry-keeping that you have. If you expect to keep fowls in the city of Boston, your room is probably limited. I should not attempt it, even though there are "systems" for keeping poultry on small lots and back lawns that promise much in the way of profit. They may prove successful for a limited time and in a small way but those who expect to support a family from poultry need acres, instead of square feet of land. To continue in the business over a period of years, one can hardly have too much land. Overcrowding is sure, soon or late, to result in difficulties that might have been avoided if more land were available. Hothouse methods require increased expense and lead to serious handicaps. A neighbor of mine who has built up a good business, keeping about 500 layers and selling eggs and baby chicks, has an ideal location. He lives on a hill above the valley, with nearly 300 acres of his own land about him and the nearest neighbor about a half mile away. All this land has been purchased and paid for within 30 years by a man who started in with bare hands and an old team that he bought with the credit that his reputation for industry and honesty gave him. When cheap hill land can be purchased for the price it brings in almost any of our States and is as suitable for poultry keeping as such land may be, why try to make a business of poultry keeping on a city lot? If one must live in town to be happy, and thousands would be miserable elsewhere, he will do well to engage in some town employment. I would say nothing to lure people with town tastes and fixed town habits into country districts where the isolation would be unendurable to them. Too many tragedies have already resulted from such transplantings. But, if a family has the ability within it to work and be happy though comparatively alone, our hills offer opportunities that have not yet been explored.

You will usually be advised by poultry writers to keep the kind of poultry that you like, on the theory that you will do best with what you like best. I would suggest, rather, that you keep the kind that your available markets like the best. Boston markets have long had the reputation of preferring brown eggs to white. If Boston was my market, I should offer it nothing but brown eggs, even if I had to keep a few White Leghorn hens to rest my eyes after looking at my flock of one of the heavier breeds. I cannot venture to recommend any particular breed here, for this may be read by partisans of other breeds than the one I mention, and poultrymen are touchy when their favorites are slighted. I will say, however, that, while I never owned one, no one could offend me by giving me a nice flock of R. I. Red pullets, and I don't live near Boston, either.

Pullets hatched from March 1 to June 1 should make Fall layers if properly fed and cared for. The earlier they are hatched, the better the price for surplus broilers and the greater the expense for heat and care. The tendency now seems to be for early hatches, however. April 1 is an excellent date on which to hatch the lighter breeds. Later than April is a little late for anything but farm flocks. It takes the heavier breeds about a month longer to mature than it does the layers of white eggs. Poultrymen are trying to hatch so as to get the October and November prices for their eggs. This, of course, means earlier hatching than was formerly practiced, since it takes the light breeds about five months and the heavier ones six to come into laying. Broiler prices drop rapidly after July 1 and the effort is to get them into market before that date.

I should certainly recommend turkeys as a paying proposition where they can be raised. I know of nothing in the poultry line that pays as well, always provided that the turkeys can be raised. Their rearing has been a very difficult matter for a few years, however, because of diseases that carry off so large a part of the poults hatched. If situated so that I could, I should try to raise at least a small flock of turkeys but I could not advise anyone to venture his living on the hope of a living income from these birds. Until this industry is placed upon a little less precarious basis through better knowledge of diseases of turkeys or ability upon the part of turkeys to resist the infections to which they are liable, turkey raising is not a suitable venture for poor men to plunge into. The profits are now so attractive, however, that the lure is great and, maybe after all, this is the time to raise turkeys, when so many who attempt it fail. M. B. D.

Shells for Poultry

Flocks that have free range are able to find a great variety of mineral matter to satisfy their needs in this line, but yarded fowls suffer severely if shell material is not supplied. We have seen them pitch into the shell dishes eagerly as though starved for food, when a new supply was added after being out a few days.

Where hens ran in the barnyard an old custom was to throw a barrel of the whole shells in front of the barn door, and these were gradually crushed as the horses and wagon wheels went over them. The hens scratched around there and helped themselves as they saw fit. There is no doubt that keeping the clean crushed shells in a box where they can help themselves is better. Making hens work in filth for their food is undesirable.

Ventilation for the Poultry House

We find Winter and early Spring the most critical time with poultry, especially in the laying houses. This is no doubt largely due to too much dampness during these seasons and not enough fresh air. Especially during the months of January, February and March the hens are usually in good laying trim, requiring plenty of fresh air. If it is not snowing or raining, the houses should be kept open as much as possible in November and December, so the birds will get used to the cold weather and have plenty of fresh air.

Be sure that no draft blows across the perches or roosts at night. Have the house so arranged that an ample supply of fresh air will be the result. Like human beings, poultry require fresh air in abundance at all times. Many late attacks of colds and roup are due primarily to an attempt to house the birds in too close, stuffy, and cramped quarters during the Winter months. W. H. H.

Virginia.

A Real Spelling Match

I was much interested in what A. L. B., Maine, had to say about spelling on page 1430.

The *Republican and American* of Waterbury, Conn., had a series of spelling bees ending up with an "Old-Timers' Spelling Bee," which was held in Chamber of Commerce Hall, on Field Street, the evening of June 8, 1928.

There were 12 in the class, all above 50. They came from Torrington, Seymour and Woodbury, also Waterbury was well represented; the winner was Mrs. O. W. Noble, who had worked on the paper 33 years. The spelling bee manager, Lyall H. Hill, made a fine teacher; after all were present and reading the rules of the contest, then the fun began.

There were over 200 attending, many standing. One of the spellers made a good deal of fun for the audience, dividing each syllable in the old-time way. The prize was a free trip to Washington, Conn., and a fine dinner at the Mayflower Inn. OBSERVER.

A PARTY of motorists who left New York in 1916 have been traveling round the world for the past twelve years. It is hoped that ultimately they will find somewhere to park their car.—London Opinion.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at the Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Following is summary for week ending Nov. 28, 1928:

Laying 63 eggs out of a possible 70 in the last seven-day period, a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks owned by R. Walter Bishop of Connecticut, captured first honors for the fourth week in the eighteenth Storrs Egg-laying Contest. This is the first time since the contest started last November that George Lowry's Leghorns did not win the week, but as it is, his birds gave the Rocks a good run, and only lost the week by one egg. Lowry's pen yield was 62 eggs, giving them second place.

Third place was divided equally between a pen of R. I. Reds owned by F. S. Chapin of Massassachusetts, and a pen of Leghorns owned by Granite Springs Farm, New York. These two pens laid 61 eggs each.

Fourth place for the week went to a pen of Australorps owned by Leslie A. Allen, Vermont, and a pen of Barred Rocks owned by R. C. Cobb of Massachusetts. These pens laid 59 eggs each.

There was a slight decline in egg production during the fourth week. The 1,000 pullets produced 3,909 eggs or a lay of 55.8 per cent. This is 18 eggs less than last week, but about 705 eggs better than last year's production for the corresponding week. At the end of the fourth week the 1,000 hens had a grand total of 14,239, or an average of a little over 14 eggs per bird. This is two eggs more per bird than last year for the same period.

In the Barred Rock class the entry of P. B. Childs of Massachusetts, has temporarily dropped out of the running and H. W. Van Winkle's pen from New York has taken its place. No changes took place in the White Rock or White Wyandotte classes. In the R. I. Red class, Harold G. Colt's pen from Connecticut, which was second high pen of Reds in the contest at the end of the third week has dropped out of the running and has been replaced by a pen owned by F. S. Chapin, Massachusetts. Globus Poultry Farm Reds from Massachusetts, now appear on the sheet in fourth place.

No changes appear in the Leghorn class, but Tip-Top Farm's pen from Maine, decided that they had been off the honor list long enough, and by producing 56 eggs for the week, they tied for fifth place with Westfield Poultry Farm's pen.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 207; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 203; H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y., 150.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 144; Harold F. Barber, Mass., 123.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 232; Thos. H. Matteson, R. I., 183.

Rhode Island Reds.—Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 225; F. S. Chapin, Mass., 215; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 211; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 205.

White Leghorns.—George Lowry, Conn., 253; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 235; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 223; Tom Barron, England, 219; Westfield Poultry Farm, Mass., 210; Tip Top Farms, Maine, 210.

Quantity of Feed Needed

How much mash and scratch should one feed about 75 chickens a week? Is 100 lbs. of each too much to feed in about 10 days? A. B. C.

New Jersey.

There are several reasons why it is impossible to tell one how much he should feed 75 "chickens" in a week; among these are the facts that no age is specified and there is no way of knowing whether these chickens are a week or six months old, or whether they are old fowls. Another is that the breed is not mentioned, and it is not known whether light or heavy birds are in the inquirer's mind. Heavy fowls eat more than light ones. Again, it is not known whether the chickens are being fed for development or as layers, or even in the process of fattening them for market. The best that we can do is to guess at these things, and we shall guess that "A. B. C." is referring to a mixed flock of Leghorns, some well developed pullets, some yearling hens and some old fowls. The term "chickens" should be restricted to young birds, less than six months old; it would then have a meaning that all would understand. From six months of age to one year, birds are pullets and cockerels, and, after one year, hens and cocks. A flock of any kind or age should be fed all that they will eat, and the amounts will vary with considerations noted above. During the Winter months a flock of laying fowls of one of the lighter breeds will eat from 10 to 12 lbs. of grain daily per 100 birds and, when laying well, about an equal quantity of mash. Developing pullets, getting ready to lay, will need more whole grain than mash in order that they may take on flesh; when laying in the Winter they will need an increased amount of mash to provide the protein for egg production.

Specified amounts of feed are useful only as general guides to quantities needed or in making estimates of feeding costs. The real guide to the poultryman is the appetite and condition of the bird. No young bird can develop properly unless given all that it requires for full growth, and no laying fowl can produce to capacity unless the needs of the body are fully supplied and there is a surplus left over for egg-making. Some five-year averages of food consumption by different breeds at the Farmingdale laying contests are interesting as showing what pens of selected pullets actually consumed in the contest years of 355 days. The average mash consumption of all pens of B. P. Rocks was 31.4 lbs.; of W. P. Rocks, 38.2 lbs.; of R. I. Reds, 28.4 lbs., and of White Leghorns, 32.1 lbs. Grain consumption of these pens, in the same order, was 41.6 lbs., 44.5 lbs., 39.6 lbs., and 36.5 lbs. M. B. D.

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, W. Md. and Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, bu., Yorks and Staymans, $1.25 to $1.40; 3-in. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.75; various, ungraded, 75c to $1; N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in up, Hubbardstons and Kings, $1.25 to $1.40. Cranberries, early varieties, ½-bbl. boxes, $7.50 to $9; ¼-bbl. boxes, $4 to $4.75; late Howes, ½-bbl. boxes, $8.25 to $9.75. Beets, nearby, 4 to 5c bch. Brussel sprouts, N. Y., per qt., 12½ to 20c. Cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per ton, Danish type, $40 to $43. Carrots, bu. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; nearby, bch., 4 to 5c. Cauliflower, L. I., crts. 12-16 heads, $2.50 to $2.75, mostly around $2.75. Celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., rough, $2.75 to $3, few $3.25; fair quality and condition, $1 to $1.50. Lettuce, Ariz. crts., Iceberg, 4 to 5 doz., $3.75 to $4, few higher. Onions, N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, medium size, $4 to $4.25; small size, $3. Potatoes, Pa., 150-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, $1.75 to $1.90, 120-lb. sacks $1.40 to $1.50; W. Md. and Pa., 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, $1.15 to $1.20, poorly graded $1 to $1.10. Sweet potatoes, E. S. Md., bu. hpr., yellows, U. S. No. 1, $1.25 to $1.50, few extra fancy higher, poorly graded, 75c to $1; E.S. Va., bbls., yellows, U. S. No. 1, $2.25 to $2.50, ungraded $1.25 to $1.75. Turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hpr., washed, 20 to 35c.

Eggs.—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 42 to 44c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old, 4 lbs. and over, 28 to 29c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 20 to 24c; Leghorns, 20 to 23c; young, colored, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 24 to 26c; turkeys, young, 9 lbs. and over, 40 to 43c; old hens, 36 to 38c; old toms, 35 to 36c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., good	$13.00@14.00
950 to 1,100 lbs., good	13.25@14.00
800 lbs. up, medium	11.75@13.25
Common	9.50@11.75
Heifers, 850 lbs. down, good	11.50@12.50
Common and medium	8.50@11.50
Cows, good	9.50@10.00
Common and medium	7.50@ 9.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.50@10.50
Cutter, medium	8.00@ 9.50
Calves, 500 lbs. down, med.-ch	12.00@16.50
Cull-com.	7.00@12.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch	15.50@17.50
Medium	12.00@15.50
Cull-com.	8.00@12.00

HOGS

Heavyweights, 250-350, med.-ch	$8.90@9.15
Mediumweights, 200-250, med-ch	9.00@9.15
Lightweights, 160-200, med.-ch	8.75@9.15
Light lights, 130-160, med.-ch	8.35@9.00
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch	8.00@8.65
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts. exc	7.25@7.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 lbs. down, good-ch	$13.50@14.00
92 lbs. down, medium	12.50@13.50
All weights, cull-com	8.00@12.50
Yearling wethers, 110 lbs. down, med.-ch	7.50@11.00
Ewes, 120 lbs. down, med.-ch	5.50@ 6.75
120 to 150 lbs., med.-ch	5.00@ 6.50
All weights, cull-com	3.00@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., Md. 2½-in Baldwins, $4.25 to 4.50; Va. 2½-in. York Imperials, fair condition, $3 to $3.25; W. Va. 2½-in. Staymans, $4.75; bu. bskt. N. Y. 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.50 to $1.75; Hubbardstons, $1.40 to $1.50; Kings, $1.60 to $1.65; Va. and W. Va. 2½-in. Black Twigs, $1.50; York Imperials, $1.15 to $1.25. Cabbage, Wis. and N. Y., per bbl., Danish seed, $3 to $3.50; poor stock, 2.50. Carrots, Ill., bu., $1.25 to $1.35; 100-lb. sacks, $2 to $2.25. Celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts, best, $2.25 to $2.50; few $3; poor stock low as $1.50. Cranberries, var. var. Mass. and N. J., ¼-bbl. crts., $4.75 to $5; ½-bbl. crts, $10 to $10.50. Kale, Va., per bbl., $1.75 to $2; bu. bskt., 90c to $1. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 3-lb. bskt., 35 to 40c; 10-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.15. Mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1. Onions, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1, Mich., Ohio and Ind. yellows, $4.25 to 4.50; N. Y. yellows, mediums, $3.75 to $4.00. Parsnips, Ill., bu. bskt., $1.50. Potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, Me. Gr. Mts., best, $1.90 to 2.25, mostly $2 to $2.10, poorer low as $1.50; N. Y. and Pa. round whites, $1.65 to $1.75, poorer low as $1.50. Rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.25. Spinach, bu., Md. and Va., 75c to $1, few $1.10. Sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1 yellows, $3.50; N. J., bu., $2; Md., bu., $1.50 to $1.75. Tomatoes, Ohio hothouse, chip bskts., small, $1.50 to $1.75; large, $1.75 to $2; medium, $2.50. Turnips, N. Y. and Pa., bu., washed, $1.25 to $1.50; Md., $1 to $1.10.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $21.50; standard Timothy, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $17 to $18; No. 3, $14.50 to $15.50. No. 1 light clover, mixed, $19 to $20; No. 2, $17 to $18; No. 1 clover, mixed, $22 to $23; No. 2, $19 to $20; No. 1 clover, $26 to $27; No. 2, $20 to $21; No. 1 heavy clover, mixed, $24 to 25. No. 1 Alfalfa hay, 2nd cutting, $30 to $31; standard Alfalfa, $27 to $28; No. 2, $24 to $25. No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50 to $13; No. 2, $11.50 to $12.50. No. 1 oat straw, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50. No. 1 rye straw, $14.50 to 15.50; No. 2, $13 to $13.50.

EGGS

Local, fresh select, whites, 56 to 58c; browns, 53 to 55c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullet eggs, 40 to 50c per doz.

POULTRY

Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 38c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 25 to 26c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 22 to 25c lb.

BUD had been going to school about two years and had heard of books suitable for this age and that, so when his mother sent him on an errand to the library he said, "Mother, shall I ask for a book suitable for a woman 34 years old?"—Chicago Tribune.

Ailing Birds

About six weeks ago I bought 100 Rhode Island Red pullets, about 4½ months old, but I have lost or rather killed nine of them to date, as they seem to lose control of their legs entirely. My house is 18x18 with plenty of fresh air to the south. I feed them four quarts of corn, scratch feed night and morning; have commercial mash, grit, shells and charcoal, fresh water, before them at all times. They are fed at noon about six or eight quarts sour milk (clappered) and about a square inch of sprouted oats a little later. What is the trouble with them? I have taken out those affected as soon as found, but find they seem to be very light in weight, although they look healthy in body. These pullets were raised on a large farm and had the run of the place. When I got them they averaged 3 1-3 lbs. apiece. I had to house them right up, so have not had any run since, although they have a good high and dry dirt floor. W. A. V.

New York.

If these pullets are found to be emaciated when losing the use of their legs, they probably are suffering from some chronic disease that has gradually brought about the loss of flesh and strength. If they suddenly lose the use of their legs and appear to be in good health otherwise, they are probably suffering from what is called range paralysis, a disease about which little is known other than it attacks pullets and cockerels without known cause and is usually fatal within a few days. Only an autopsy upon a dead bird could disclose the nature of the trouble with any certainty but it is not likely that the whole flock is diseased and the removal of those that show evidence of sickness is likely to be all that is required in this case. As you probably did not handle the individual birds when purchasing them, it is not improbable that those that have since died were light at that time, possibly suffering from tuberculosis or coccidiosis but not in a sufficiently advanced stage to make it evident. M. B. D.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

While I am not a farmer, but a preacher, I consider THE RURAL NEW-YORKER worth all it costs, because of the fact that its advertisements are guaranteed, and when one is used it is with a feeling of confidence that is not felt with the usual papers. I also find the Publisher's Desk column interesting reading, and have found this service to be of great value. REV. C. H. M.
Pennsylvania.

Confidence can endure only when it is merited, and no one can so fully appreciate its importance in life as he who thinks in the main in terms of spiritual values.

I am sending you a letter sent to me of a "fly-by-night" proposition. We always investigate together before buying or letting anyone induce us to invest in "wildcat" schemes. Thanks to THE R. N.-Y. we have saved some of our neighbors from losing money through these "work-at-home" schemes by letting them read the exposures on the Publisher's Desk page of your paper. I am just sending this Wall Street letter to show you what they are doing here for your information. E. H. B.
New York.

This subscriber's cautious attitude, "Investigate First," is to be commended. The literature enclosed is from the publisher of one of the many "tipster sheets" offering a free trial subscription with the purpose of later on hooking our subscriber on a worthless stock investment. The many warnings regarding such sheets purporting to give financial advice had done their work on this individual and made him proof against such alluring bait.

A fraud order was issued recently by the Post Office Department against the Belgian-Florida Trading Co., Inc.; Belgian-Florida Trading Co.; National Rabbit Association, Inc.; National Rabbit Association, and their officers and agents at New York City, N. Y.—Rochester Better Business Bureau.

This rabbit proposition had all the earmarks of an easy-money scheme, and it is a relief to feel that the promoters' operations have been curbed before the public had suffered to any greater extent.

What can you tell me of this paper, *The Wall Street Messenger?* The publishers offered to send it 30 days free of charge. They also pester me with their wonderful (?) offers of having me subscribe for stock by night letters and long distance calls. I have not bitten and do not propose to. X. Y. Z.
Connecticut.

The "30 days free of charge" might prove the most costly gift the subscriber ever accepted. *The Wall Street Messenger* is a typical "tipster sheet." It publishes information on various securities that no one disputes, but these are not the securities that are represented by long distance telephone as "wonderful opportunities." These market sheets are now serving the same purpose as the "bucket shops" of former years and the lambs are shorn just as effectively by this modern process as by the former. Don't consider investments offered by long distance telephone!

I have been advised to write you concerning this advertisement of the Menhenitt Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can., which I cut from the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for December. I answered this ad. and have received several printed matters concerning it. The course of 12 lessons is $60, but for a limited time one can take it for $36 cash. This company guarantees to furnish one with work and pay for it, also pay the charges both ways. At the end of the course, if one is not satisfied, they will cheerfully refund your money. However, they do not state how much they pay a card or dozen. I very much wish to earn some money and it sounds wonderful. I cannot leave home to earn as my uncle is a very old man and feeble. L. M. B.
Massachusetts.

This proposition is a scheme to sell a correspondence course to teach individuals to do lettering and make display cards. This class of schemes was numerous a few years ago before the Post Office Department brought fraud orders against the promoters. Menhenitt proposition is essentially an easy-money scheme. It isn't practical to teach the subject by correspondence and the promised work is the bait to sell the course.

I am wondering if you can collect a balance of $25 on a bill for 20,000 peony roots sold E. M. Campbell, Richmond Gladiolus Farm, Richmond, Ind. He ordered 10,000 on the start and after the delivery of part of the roots he increased the original order to 20,000. Mr. Campbell promised to make prompt settlement in 10 days after delivery of the roots, but it has taken me nearly a year to get my money and now he deducts $25 from the agreed price and marks the check "In full settlement." A. R.
Illinois.

After nearly a year Mr. Campbell makes a claim of shortage on the roots for which he has deducted the $25. If there were a shortage or poor roots the complaint should have been registered immediately upon receipt of the roots. Settlement was due in 10 days after arrival and after putting the grower off on settlement for a full year and then arbitrarily making a deduction from the bill it doesn't look like a "square deal." The record does not reflect much credit on the business methods of Mr. Campbell and the Richmond Gladiolus Farm.

THE R. N.-Y. comes to our home every week. I would like your advice about a dealing with the Standard Education Society, Chicago. I am a rural school teacher. An agent from the Standard concern visited me, told me of their set of books and said they were placing a few as advertising in each county. I was to use them and when asked to give my unbiased opinion of them. I had to sign a card if I wanted such. After I signed the card the agent informed me that with this I have to take a loose leaf service for 10 years paying $64 in two years, and getting a blank check filled out then left with no address of the company. His leave-taking was very hurried. After the books came by express I immediately expressed them back without breaking the seal and wrote that I could not meet payments. Naturally the firm insists I stick to the bargain. Can they compel me to? What would you advise? G. K.
Vermont.

Here is another report of the standard tricks and deceptions of book agents to secure orders for an encyclopedia. We have advised this young woman that she is entirely within her rights in repudiating an order secured by such deception, and that she cannot be compelled to pay for the encyclopedia or loose leaf service. The Standard Education Society was cited by the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., a few years ago to "cease and desist" from using such deceptive practices. All having similar experiences to those related above should make complaint promptly to the commission. School teachers are the particular prey of the agents of this concern.

What kind of a cheat game do you call this? I received the card and sent the 25 cents as requested and here is what I got. I would like to protect others from the game. E. C. W.
New York.

This subscriber received printed postal card reading as follows:

Our news bureau has on file a newspaper article concerning you. If you want it, we will mail it to you on receipt of 25 cents. American Press, Branch Office No. 2, 107-18 Northern Blvd., Corona, L. I., N. Y.

She sent the 25 cents requested and received a clipping from a local paper.

Mr. and Mrs. —— are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. —— in Chittenango.

This is all perfectly legitimate, but is a petty easy-money scheme.

Enclosed is fodder for Publisher's Desk.
Pennsylvania. W. P. L.

The "fodder" consists of a postcard advertisement of Charles W. Hick & Co., Chicago, with a guarantee to double this subscriber's egg production in a week. Such a claim is too preposterous for any poultryman to consider seriously. This amazing result is to be accomplished with a dollar package of Hick's Egg-Lay compound. Sounds like our old friend Reefer. Poultrymen are not "hicks" enough to take such bait.

"THERE'S a sort of bump on your chest," said the tailor, pausing in his measurements, "but we can make the clothing so that you will not realize the bump is there." "I know you will," sighed the customer. "That's my pocketbook in my inside pocket."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

CARL, six years old, was standing near the front steps talking to three other children, when a large dog came near them. All the children became frightened. "Don't be scared," Carl told them. "He can't bite you, 'cause he has a license around his neck!"—Baltimore Evening Sun.

Experience of a Country Doctor

The following from a doctor, with country practice, in Minnesota, tells a night's experience last March:

On this night about one o'clock in the morning the telephone by my bed rang, and a hurry call came in for a confinement case about 12 miles away. I had not as yet dropped asleep and was glad of the fact for, while it is difficult to get out of bed at any time of the night, it amounts to almost physical pain to get up after having been asleep for only one or two hours.

"I'll be right out," I answered, and such was my determination. But many hours had elapsed when I finally arrived at my destination.

To be able to promise or even expect a quick trip out is unusual at this time of the year for, with snowdrifts, Spring thaws and heaving of frost, the roads are apt to become uncertain—well nigh to impassable, in fact. This night was cold, however, and I thought as I dressed, "They picked out a good night for this call. With the roads frozen, I ought to be able to get there easily in an hour." So I put on my old fur coat which, though worn, I regard with much affection—it has kept me in comfort so many times. The old coat felt good on that cold night.

I traveled the first five miles without delay. The roads were rough, but not bad. Any road, rough, rutted, drifted or deep with mud, seems good at this time of the year, if it can but be traversed. I crossed a bridge over a river and arriving on the other side, I found to my consternation that the river had overflowed the flat between it and the hills. I stopped in the water, into which my impetuous rush had carried me, and considered what to do next. It did not seem safe to attempt to drive on through the black water stretching an eighth of a mile before me. Even in daylight there would be danger of getting off the road into deep water. The road was not visible through the muddy water in front of my car, and further on, it would be much deeper. A boat consequently, was the best and the quickest solution was to locate the nearest telephone.

The bridge approach, on which my car was standing, was too narrow and steep to turn around on, so I backed up the approach, across the bridge, then across on the other side, and up a steep bank to the level where I turned around and drove about a mile to the nearest house.

I knocked, and, without waiting for an answer I entered the unlocked door. "This is the doctor," I called out. "May I use your telephone?" The housewife appeared in a rather open gown. Apparently their telephone was out of order for I could get no answer—not a sign of life, so I was compelled to drive back to town in order to use my own.

After routing out by telephone several parties across the river, I finally managed to locate a boat. By this time, so many telephone receivers on the party line had come down the telephone operator almost despaired of reaching my patient's people, but finally, her efforts were successful. I told them that they were to drive to a neighbor, who lived about two miles from the bridge, help him load his boat on to a truck, meet me at the bridge with the boat, where I would be waiting, and drive me on the rest of the way. I did not hurry back to the bridge for I knew it would take some time to get the boat, and later, I wished that I had taken more time. I spent three hours out there in the dark and cold waiting for that boat to appear. Can anything be more futile than to watch the minutes grow into hours while waiting for transportation that does not arrive, and thinking, "All this will probably not avail, for I will be too late anyway?"

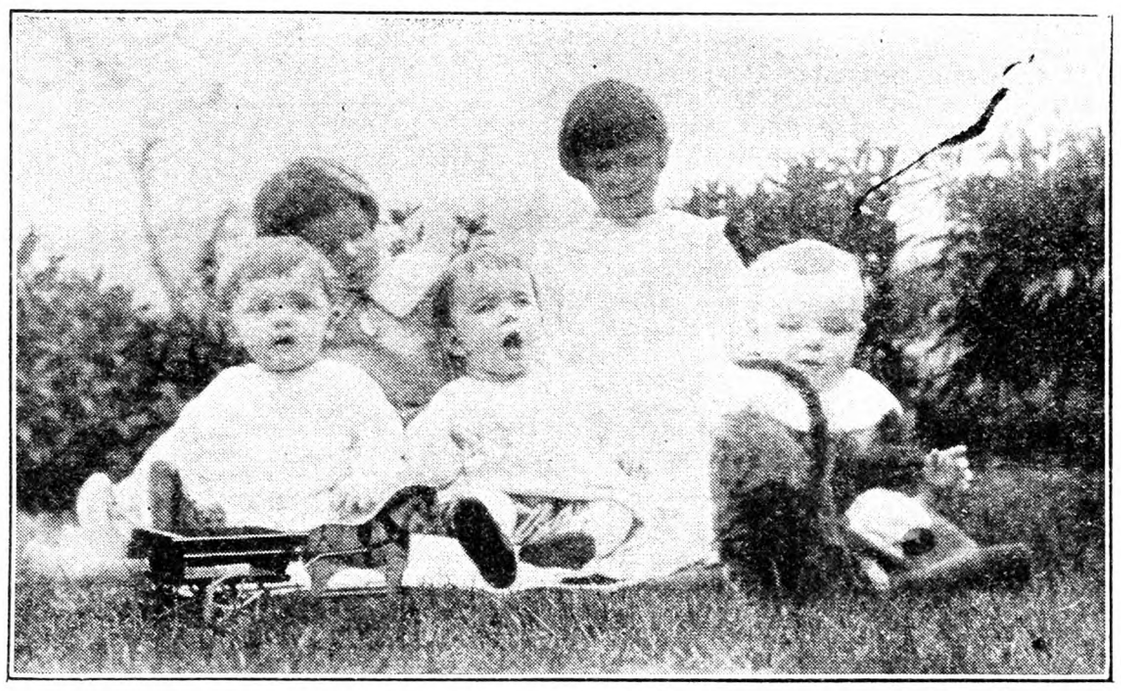
When I arrived at the water's edge once again there was not a sound nor a sight of a boat. There was no sound of even a car approaching—nothing was to be heard but the weird crackling of the thin ice breaking up as the waters receded. For a time I stood around waiting; then I decided that it would help pass the time, keep me warm, and guide the boat to me, if I built a fire. So I walked back across the bridge for some wood.

On the way over I looked down at the surging water in the darkness below, heard the ice butting up against the bridge supports, and felt the foolish little quivers of fear that sometimes come when alone in unaccustomed surroundings.

Starting the fire proved to be a difficult task. I soaked a rag in gasoline, piled pieces of bark over it, and touched a match to it. The gasoline flamed for a few minutes, the bark glowed, and the light died out. I made another attempt, piling the sticks in a different way. Again there were no results. Then I remembered the half roll of bandage in my case; so I tore off strips of that, soaked them in gasoline, and fed them to the fire fast enough to keep the flame burning. Finally, the wood began to burn. There was not much heat, but it was fascinating to watch the flames shoot in and out from the spaces between the sticks of wood. The flames lit up the spot, which, except for the bridge behind, was entirely surrounded by water, and shut out the objects beyond like a wall of darkness. Still there were no signs of a boat nor sound of any approaching car. "They probably don't need me by this time," I thought gloomily. "If so, why don't they let me know so that I can leave?" A faint light was now visible in the east. "A half an hour longer is all that I will wait," I decided. When the half hour was up, it had become quite light, and I drove home. I had scarcely got inside the door when the telephone rang. The message came that they were just setting out with the boat, and would meet me in a few minutes. For the fifth time that night, I drove back over that same road, and found three men and a boat by my fire which was still faintly glowing. These people, too, had had their troubles for they had run out of gas and had become stalled which accounted for their delay. We crossed over with the aid of pole and a piece of board for a paddle. We sped on in the neighbor's car. He had no mercy on his car, but ran over rough ruts, through deep water to save making detours, through fields, and over snow banks. We finally arrived.

The husband met us outside. "You are just in time," he greeted us. And sure enough, it was not long after our arrival that there was another new arrival. After mother and baby had been made safe, we had breakfast.

How different the world looked then—the journey successfully completed, the errand done, the warmth of the fire, the physical comfort of a hearty breakfast, the bright sun outside. The journey homeward was just a little joy-ride in comparison with the previous experience. My light car which I call "Hop-Along-Soon" jumped gayly along the road, and seemed to flip its tail in very glee.



Here We Are, Cat and All

Cleaning Guns and Rifles

For cleaning shotguns and removing the rust there is nothing like boiling hot water, as the heat expands the metal and flakes off the rust. Swab the barrel out thoroughly and be sure that the last water comes out clean without dirt or rust. Wipe off with a cloth or waste and allow to dry with the heat. Give a good oiling after and the gun will then be in as good condition as it will ever be possible to get it. Guns should always be kept oiled and in a dry place if possible in order to keep them in good condition. H. W. H.

Making a Thermostat

I would like to make a thermostat. Could you give directions for making one?
New York. D. T. D.

Thermostats are rather difficult to make. A manufactured one will prove much more satisfactory in greenhouse work. For prices and further information on thermostats write to dealers in greenhouse materials. H. K. B.

BARBER: "Is there any particular way you'd like your hair cut?" FRESHMAN: "Yeah. Off."—Cornell Widow.

Books for Christmas

— FOR CHILDREN —

Coat Tales, E. & F. W. Owen, (5 to 10 years old) $1.00
Dream Hills, E. & F. W. Owen, (5 to 10 years old) 1.50
Black Beauty, (5 to 12 years old) . .50
Millions of Cats (Illustrated), (3 to 5 years old) 1.25
Peter Rabbit's Almanac (3 to 5 years old) ..... .75
House at Pooh Corner, A. A. Milne (3 to 5 years old) 2.00
Polly Patchwork, Rachel Field, (5 to 8 years old) ..... .75
The Lonesomest Doll, Abbie Farwell Brown (8 to 10 years old) 1.75
The Story of the Gospel, Foster... 1.25

— FOR BOYS —

Last of the Mohicans, Cooper.....$2.50
The Black Arrow, Robert Louis Stevenson, Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth 2.50

— FOR GIRLS —

Peter Pan, J. M. Barrie, Illustrated by Arthur Rackham...$2.50
A Little Princess, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Illustrated by E. F. Betts 2.50

— FOR GROWN-UPS —

Wintersmoon, Hugh Walpole.....$2.00
Our Rural Heritage, Dr. James Mickel Williams 4.00
Charles Dickens, Ralph Straus.... 4.00
Rural New York, Elmer O. Fippin. 2.50
Old Pybus, Warwick Deeping..... 2.50
Her Knight Comes Riding, John V. A. Weaver 2.50
Charles Lindbergh, His Life 2.00
Lone Eagle ..... .75
We, by Lindbergh 2.50

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.
Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co.* OXFORD, N. Y.

Oat Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads—delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. **East Worcester, N. Y.**

WANTED Old pictures, signed documents, prisms, anything antique. Insurance Plates, Andirons.
C. E. H. Whitlock **R. F. D. No. 3** **Bethany, Conn.**

14 Acres 8-room house, electric, in garden Spot of South Jersey—**$4,200.**
BARTON F. SHARP - Bridgeton, N. J.

B. R. HALL & SON **ALFALFA HAY** Car loads. **R. D. 2, Camillus, N. Y.**

WANTED A middle aged man who wants a steady job, the year round in this territory.
Connecticut Valley Nurseries **Manchester, Conn.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Couple, also single man, April to November, general work Summer hotel; for particulars, address BOX 16, Branchville, N. J.

WANTED — Herdsman, married, dairy farm (Holsteins and Guernseys); first-class feeder, familiar certified milk, and make own Babcock tests; only man with references from large commercial dairy need apply; salary $100 per month, 6-room house and privileges; advancement. Write, FARM, Room 544, 30 Church Street, New York City.

WANTED—An experienced and well trained woman as poultry superintendent and instructor in an agricultural school. ADVERTISER 5177, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED—Am looking for a dairy and hog herdsman; both must understand all farming and take real interest in their work; married or single; farm up to 300 acres with a future for the right men; write full details about yourself. ADVERTISER 5178, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farm hand for general work on poultry farm; permanent position; state age, height and weight and salary for Winter months. ADVERTISER 5182, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, with or without experience, on poultry farm. W. D. SAWYER, R. F. D. 55, Stamford, Conn.

HERDSMAN, barn and dairy help wanted; preferably a family of four adults, thoroughly familiar with milk goats and goat milk products from registered thoroughbreds. Address SUNNY BROOK FARM, Brewster, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN wanted; single man preferred, between the ages of 25 and 40; must have a thorough knowledge of incubating, brooding, pedigree, hatching, etc.; state full particulars, with references. R. W. BLAKELY, Pulaski, N. Y.

WANTED—Man to work 220-acre dairy farm on shares; stocked. J. C. DREW, R. D. 1, Warwick, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FARM and estate manager, open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; plans unsurpassed, inevitably successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; markets assured. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, single, American, 7 years' experience, college training, excellent references; moderate wages. ADVERTISER 5146, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman open for position. ADVERTISER 5148, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by American, single, 50, position as herdsman in private herd or care of test cows, Guernseys preferred; 20 years with Guernseys in the East; good calf raiser, take care of test cows; 12 years' experience, good reference; in reply state wages paid and full particulars; at liberty after December 10. ADVERTISER 5176, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, all-round, married, wants position for January 4. ARTHUR STOWELL, Pompton Plains, N. J.

COUPLE, trustworthy, Protestants, fond of country, have own car, desire worth-while position on private estate as superintendent, general handy man; wife excellent housekeeper; highest references. ADVERTISER 5170, care Rural New-Yorker.

2 GERMAN farmers want position of any kind; one 35 years old, married, but family still in Germany; other 28 years old, single; both of us have plenty experience and are not afraid to work. ADVERTISER 5171, care Rural New-Yorker.

BY MIDDLE-AGED educated American, man or couple, with integrity, all around handy man, farm raised, understands general farming, successful with poultry, good gardener, can do plumbing, tinning, carpentering, some electrical work, farm machine repairs; wife good cook, housekeeper, neat, clean, if wanted; furnish best of references from neighbors, pastor; please give particulars. ADVERTISER 5174, care Rural New-Yorker.

A CLEVER young Hollander, graduated in cattle breeding and milk control with good experience, has worked in this line in Holland, France, Germany and England, and is able to bring the cattle stock on a higher and more profitable level; wants a position as surveyor on a farm or as milk controller in a factory or farm. Apply ADVERTISER 5175, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER'S position desired by middle-aged man on gentleman's private estate or large farm; man is experienced mechanic, no experience on farm but willing to help; no bad habits, good living conditions essential; New Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 5180, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as farm manager on up-to-date place; New Jersey, Connecticut or New York; American, married, two boys 19-14 years; life experience with registered stock; can get results; no booze or tobacco; would consider share proposition near good market. ADVERTISER 5172, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM work wanted. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, German, single, two years' experience, references, wants position anywhere. ADVERTISER 5179, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and woman wish position; man, chauffeur and general helper; woman as house maid; private or farm. KLAY, care Guest, 331 E. 31st St., New York City.

FARM manager, Swedish, 45, married, college graduate, 20 years as executive, understands all branches of agriculture and farm machinery, doing own repairing, building and construction work, land draining and reclaiming. ADVERTISER 5183, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by Hollander, single, 40, first-class horseman, private or on farm. WM. TENSEN, Montgomery, N. Y.

EXPERT poultryman, single, pheasants, turkeys, wishes position. ADVERTISER 5186, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION on farm or estate, favorably permanent and worth while, by single American man; good character, ability, willing worker; wide experience general mechanics, farm work and dairy; references exchanged. TREFETHERN, Paoli, Pa.

POSITION as gardener on private estate, thoroughly understands greenhouse management, vegetables and care of lawns; best of reference. WILLIAM JESS, Patterson Heights, Beaver Falls, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, single, 24, well versed in all phases of poultry-keeping, excellent references; last two years on Pratts' Poultry Experiment Farm; only desirable position considered. Reply ADVERTISER 5185, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, capable producing excellent results; college graduate; single. ADVERTISER 5187, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

165-ACRE dairy farm, 10-room house, running water; large pasturage; price $7,000, easy terms. CLARK W. WOODMANSEE, R. F. D. 1, Norwich, Conn. Telephone 1803-14.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm of 253 acres, Burlington, N. J.; house of 12 rooms, all conveniences, large barn, silo, garage, corncrib; apple, pear, peach orchard, grapevines, asparagus; easy terms. Apply to OSCAR FARNAM, Bordentown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Chicken farm; two-story chicken houses, new lumber, modern improvements; old and young stock, egg routes, truck, tools, brooder houses, brooder stoves; 8-room boarding house, 2-car garage; 5 minutes to two cities—Passaic-Paterson; owner going back to old country. GUSTAVE HEINE, The Modern Egg Farm, No. 2 Lee Place, Clifton, N. J.

AT A BARGAIN, 50-acre fruit farm, near Burlington, N. J.; trees 12 years old, all late varieties of apples; seven-room brick house with bath and heater; six-car garage; fine building sand on farm; $15,000; will help finance. DR. MARCUS W. NEWCOMB, Browns Mills, N. J.

140 ACRES, level, productive; 9-room house; milk house over drilled well; silo, new barn; 1½ miles from town; Summer resorts and State park handy; $8,500, $1,400 cash; a money-maker. W. GELSER, Warsaw, N. Y.

FARM WANTED—Use as Summer home; good roads and house essential; not more than 3 hours by auto from New York City; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 5173, care Rural New-Yorker.

LONG ISLAND—Four-acre farm, located in center of fast growing village; 210-foot frontage on Montauk Highway (Merrick Road), 240 feet on public avenue; excellent buildings, furnished seven-room residence with all improvements; garage, big barn, cow barn, chicken houses, etc.; all products raised easily sold at the door; price $18,000, $6,000 cash, balance to suit responsible buyer. ALLAN WARRERN, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND farm for sale to close an estate; 120 acres; 39 miles from Manhattan; 10-room house, deep well water, etc.; suitable for farm or gentleman's estate; $375 per acre, worth $700. SAMUEL C. SEAMAN, Administrator, Commack, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE to settle estate, three good farms, fertile, well-drained soil, substantial buildings, orchards; located on main highways to Trenton, Philadelphia, New York; electricity available. Also miscellaneous assortment of used farm machinery. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

POULTRY or dairy farm for sale, one mile from Maryland's seaside resort, Ocean City; demand for milk at 20c per quart; splendid market for poultry and vegetables at top prices. A. B. BURRIS, Salisbury, Md.

FOR RENT—Equipped poultry farm; garage, furnished bungalow, private trade 100 doz. eggs week, remainder wholesale at the door; $75 per month; particulars, write PETERSON, Box 153, Boonton, N. J.

FOR SALE—A dairy farm in New York State; 470 acres, good buildings and big barn; there are 15 cows, 4 horses, 13 heavies and two bulls; 16-room house, running water and 3 miles from State road; the neighboring towns are Afton and Bainbridge; price $12,000, easy terms; the owner is JOHN RAAB, R. F. D. No. 2, Afton, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300 acres, uninfected range, about 2,800 layers, now producing; gross income up to Dec. 5th about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payments. ADVERTISER 5184, care Rural New-Yorker.

FULLY equipped dairy farm, limestone soil, grows Alfalfa; near resort town. Address R. W. ELDREDGE, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

BOX, 15 hand-painted Christmas or birthday cards, $1; sample, 10c. MRS. L. G. WINANS, R. D. 2, Belmar, N. J.

"SHURE-POP" white rice (shelled) Golden Queen (ear) corn, to third zone, parcel post, 25 lbs., $3.25; 10 lbs., $1.50. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

PURE honey, satisfaction guaranteed; 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.75. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75 postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.50 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY — "Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $2.10 third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with sweet breath of the Adirondacks; soothing and refreshing in the sick-room; excellent gift for sweetheart or friend; 2½ lbs., $1.25; cretonne cover; postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

PURE honey, 5-lb. pail clover, $1; buckwheat, 75c postpaid; send for price list 10-lb. pails and 60-lb. cans. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

EXTRA large Oregon walnuts, 10 pounds, prepaid, $4; 12½ pounds dried pears, $2.25. KINGWOOD ORCHARDS, Salem, Oregon.

HOME-GROWN, large size, paper shell and medium shell pecans, hand selected, every nut a good nut, 60 cents pound; 5, 10 and 15-pound bags, delivered; prices on request larger quantities; check with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10 lbs., white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SILK quilt tops, hand pieced, 81 blocks, 8½ in. square, $20; cotton quilt tops, hand pieced, $10; sofa pillow tops, etc. MRS. ANDREW B. HUMMER, Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR HOLIDAYS, eating apples, $1.75 per bushel; baking apples, $2 per bushel f.o.b. Germantown. RAY CARLSON, Germantown, N. Y.

ORANGES, grapefruit, tree ripened; bushel boxes, picked, packed in grove; orange, $1.85; mixed, $1.60; grapefruit, $1.35 f.o.b. Wauchula, Florida; send money with order. E. K. WALKER, Jr., 206 S. Sixth Ave., Wauchula, Florida.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Milk pasteurizing and bottling machinery, 600-quart capacity, Jensen pasteurizer, Burrell surface-cooler, Milwaukee bottler and capper, high-pressure boiler and refrigeration machine; all in good condition; also Delco light outfit, new batteries. BENDALE FARM, Wassaic, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 2 pails, $2.05; 4 pails, $4 postpaid into third zone; 12 pails, here, $8.50; buckwheat, 10 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, light amber, here, $6. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

TABLE carrots, 100 pounds, $2. PATTINGTONS, Merryfield, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

CANDY—Butternut-cocoa fudge and butternut penuche, 60c lb. postpaid. MRS. BANDLE, Newfield, N. Y.

WANTED — Electric incubators and brooders; one oil burning, 500 capacity colony brooder; Hearson's (English, imported) incubators; genuine old copper and pewter candlesticks, brass door knobs and locks. G. D. TILLEY, Darien, Conn.

HAVE several carloads of cow manure; can ship on Lehigh Railroad. E. & B. FEINS, 109 Chestnut Ave., Irvington, N. J.

SHELLBARK meats, $1.50 per lb.; black walnut meats, $1.25 per lb.; walnuts, in the shell, 10 lbs. for $1; shellbarks, $1.50 for 10 lbs.; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

FINEST clover honey, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80; 5-lbs. chunk comb, $1.40, third zone; goldenrod-buckwheat, 60-lbs., $5.50; 120-lbs., $10; mixed comb, 24 sections, $4.50, not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WHEN better honey is made our bees will make it; send for five-pound pail, $1.25 postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PECANS, home grown, large paper shell, 60 cents pound prepaid. J. L. CARTER, Ellaville, Ga.

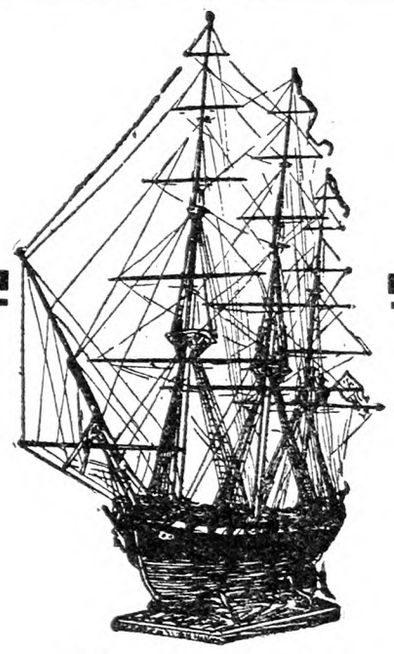
FOR SALE—Complete crating mill, three machines and blower. FRED FEIOCK, Wolcott, N. Y.

WOULD take elderly gentleman to board, with excellent care and good homelike. ADVERTISER 5181, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small hotel or restaurant to buy eggs direct from producer, strictly fresh, every one guaranteed. Write CHASE'S POULTRY FARM, Gillett, Pa.

VIRGIN wool socks, kneecaps for cold knees, made by MARY L. CHURCH, 63 Pringle St., Kingston, Pa.

FOR SALE—One Buckeye incubator with turning trays (600 eggs), $60; used one season; one coal burning stove (hot-water system), also suitable for hothouse, used one season, $75. ARCOLA POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 2, Ridgewood, N. J.



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OF THE
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THIS tells how to make a model of the "United States Ship the Constitution," by Captain E. Armitage McCann. Ample description is given as to the tools and material required and the plans are simple so that anyone can make the model. **Price, $2.50.**

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION

A New Book By John J. Dillon

This book is written in three parts.

PART ONE—The Development of the Agricultural Industry. In five chapters.

PART TWO—Fundamental Principles and Adaptable Forms of Co-operative Organization. In ten chapters.

PART THREE—Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subject. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

Missouri Garden Notes

Although Burbank was the best advertised hybridist in the world, I find little evidence of his creative work in my garden. The Shasta daisy is all that I can think of that is linked to his name. On the other hand, I acknowledge deep obligation to such French horticulturists as Lemoine, as I think of my finest peonies and the new race of lilacs and of the Philadelphus (mock orange), all of which have now been multiplied until they are no longer a monopoly of the rich. There are said to be over a hundred of the new lilacs, all named, making a selection bewildering to the novice. I have not yet seen any of them in bloom, but have stretched my purse to become the proud possessor of a small group. Of the new members of the Philadelphus family, the catalogues say the variety named Virginal is the finest, but some day I want to have them all. I have spoken before of this Virginal as deserving all the praise lavished upon it. I am expecting great things from a row of alternate lilacs and Virginal that line a road, and can readily see them now in imagination. So we owe much to the French, and for the finest tulips and Narcissus we must thank Holland, and some of the new prize Gladiolus, judging from their names, were gifts from Germany.

December 1, and not all the Dahlias yet dug. Tomorrow, if fair, we can easily finish the job. Our finest are already out and safely stored. We packed them, without paper lining, in big wooden boxes from nurseries. Neither were we careful to lay them with stems down as we see advised. I am not yet prepared to believe that nature stores up a sap in the stems that is poisonous to the roots. I am from Missouri, and must be shown. My confidence is based on previous storin s that kept perfectly with clumps laid in at random. Nature is not disposed to undo its own work. Our method of digging was this: Two men standing on opposite sides of a row would together thrust their spades under a clump and raise it out. Another helper with a pointed stick would remove most of the adhering earth. At intervals we would load the clumps on a one-horse sled and draw them to the basement door. We found this system worked well. A few of the highest priced and newest varieties were packed in fine planer shavings. It is important to arrange the boxes in an orderly way, and with plain labels affixed so that any variety may be speedily found. I did not notice many "broken necks" among the clumbs. This means that the slender stem connecting the tuber to the woody crown has not been broken off (it is too tough for that), but merely that its "bones", so to speak, have snapped, allowing the tuber to dangle helplessly down. Tubers with broken necks are rightly considered unsalable; at the same time I fancy some of them would grow. I have seen no data on this point. I hate to think of a coming Fall like one in the past when it rained all the time and Dahlia clumps were just lumps of mud. At that time I did not grow Dahlias in quantity, and I merely took a shovel and piled a mound of earth over each plant, expecting to dig them in the Spring. But by Spring nearly every clump had rotted. I attribute this decay to the tender and immature condition of the tubers, due to excessive rainfall.

The Cannas, too, are still in the ground, undug. Their case has been considered, and I think I shall leave them all in the ground, as I have done before without loss. They must, however, be covered beyond frost line. To do this we shall turn two furrows over each row, one from each side and on top of the leaves that were previously cut and raked over the row. We shall follow this up with shovels to see that the rows are evenly covered, and finally we shall top-dress the rows with a good coat of stable manure.

It is well to ponder over the fact that after frost the weather is very capricious, sometimes dry, sometimes very wet, sometimes freezing hard enough to damage such roots as Dahlias, sometimes very mild up to Christmas. Why wait till frost kills down the tops, as usually advised? Is there any particular virtue in frost as an aid to maturity and storage? I cannot believe it. I am beginning to believe we should wait only till near frost time, to insure maturity, and then take advantage of the first favorable opportunity to rush in the root crops.

L. R. JOHNSON.

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Government Tests Prove Value of Shelling and Grinding Feed

12 to 26 Per Cent of Feeding Value Wasted When Corn or Oats Is Fed Whole

TESTS prove that ground cornmeal makes dairy cows 7 per cent more productive of milk and that the milk has a 14 per cent greater butterfat content. Steers make gains of nearly one-half pound *more* per day than those fed on the usual roughage ration and whole grain. Surprising results have been secured with calves, young pigs, poultry, and other live stock.

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Tests on preparation of corn for hog feed show 5 to 7 per cent savings when corn is shelled and soaked. At the Iowa State College of Agriculture hogs weighing 100 pounds at the start were fed soaked, shelled corn for 140 days and savings of 5 per cent in feed costs were effected. A saving of 4 per cent was recorded on 200-pound hogs during an 84-day test, and for old, thin sows fed in dry yards the saving was 6.8 per cent.

Brood sows fed soaked, shelled corn farrowed the greatest number of choice, live pigs.

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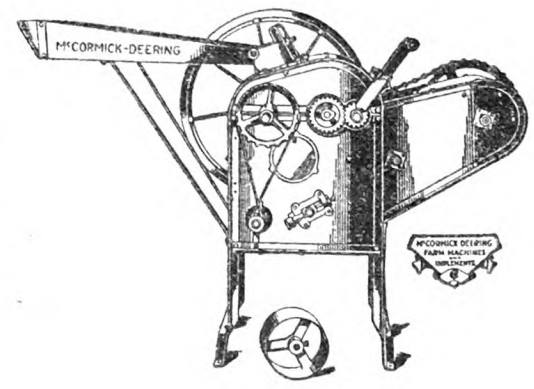
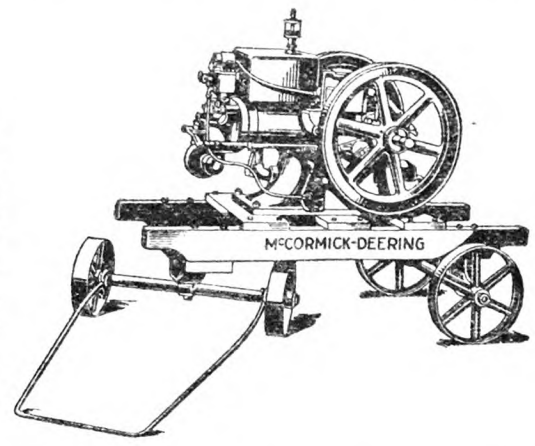


To say that 100 pounds of corn meal equals 140 pounds of ear corn sounds queer, doesn't it? Actual tests with dairy cow rations show 100 pounds corn meal has the same value as 140 pounds ear corn. Every test proves it pays to grind feed. McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders are obtainable in three sizes, with double-faced, reversible grinding plates, for engine or tractor operation.



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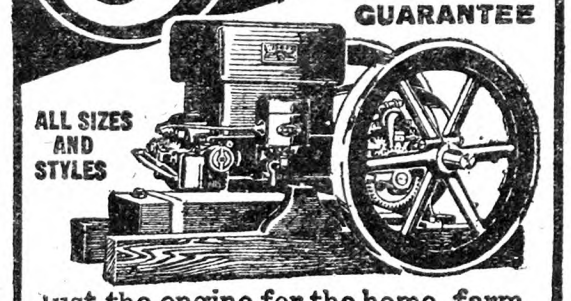

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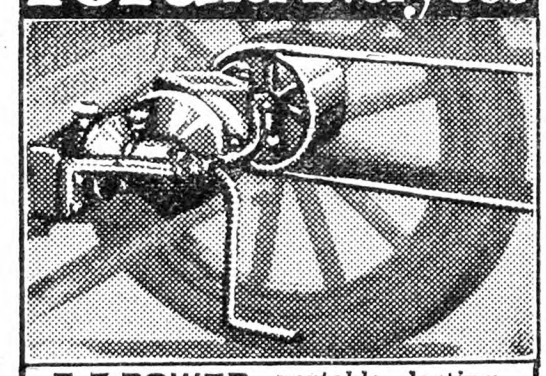

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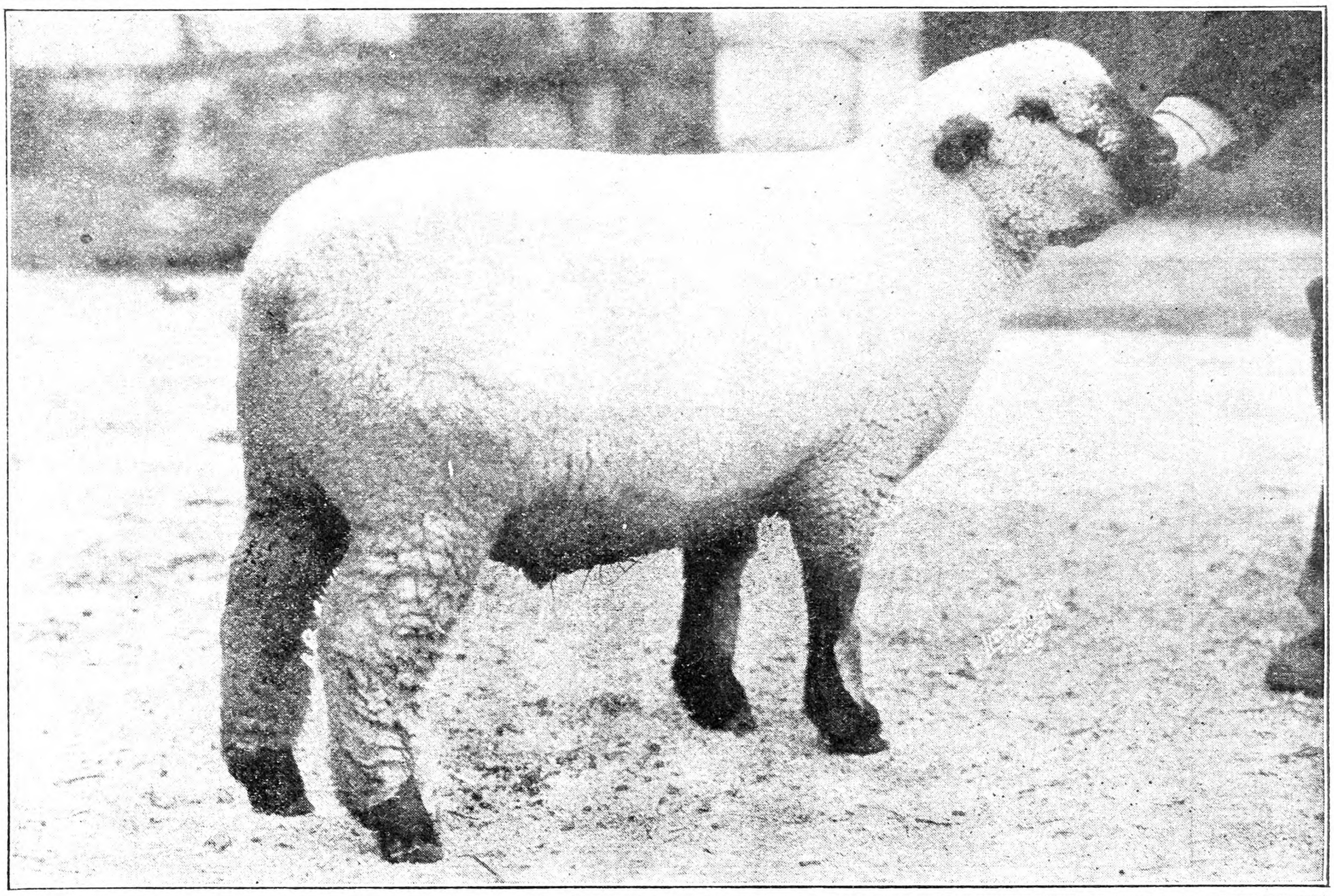
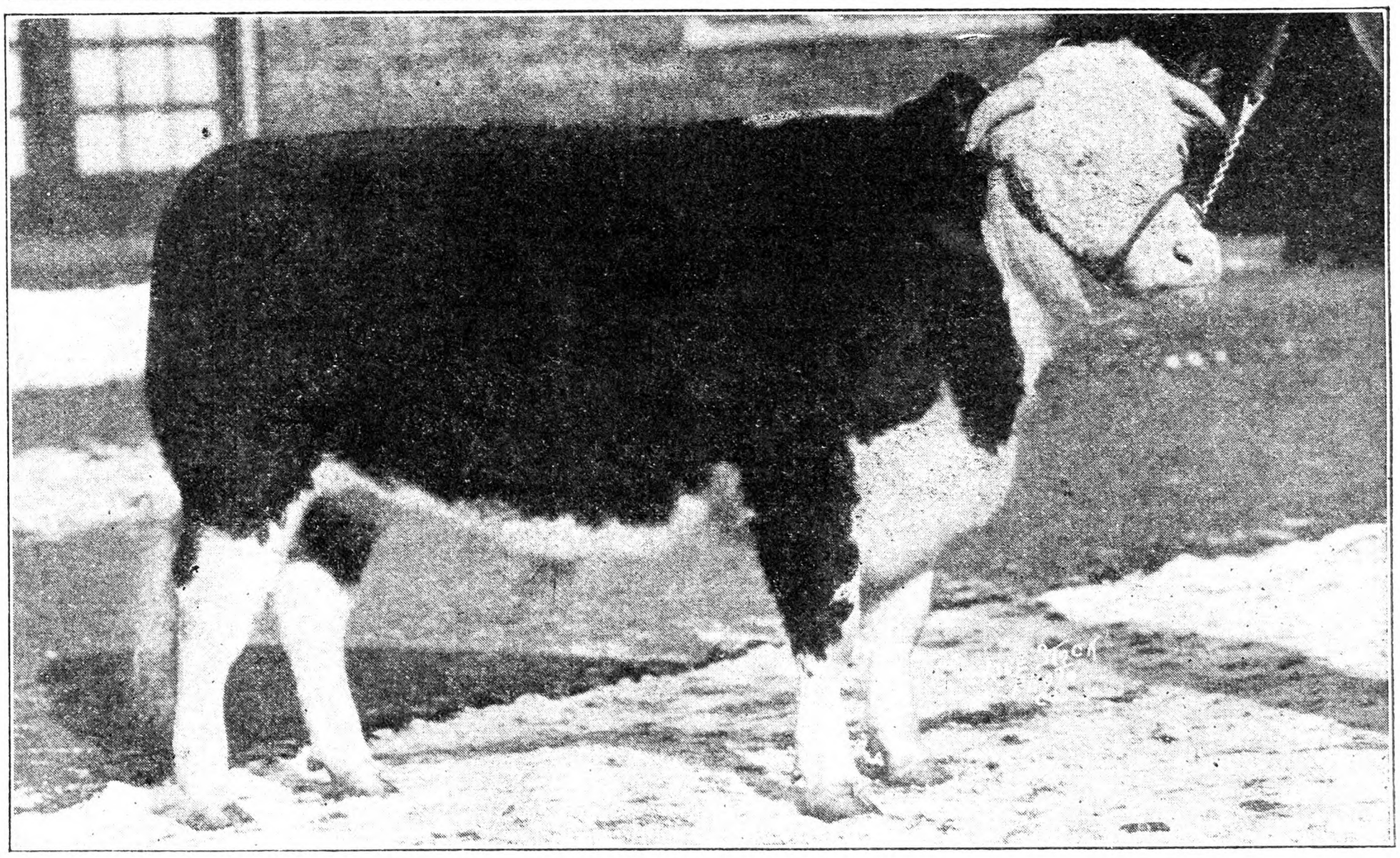




International Livestock Exposition Prize Winners. Above Champion Hampshire Wether Lamb, Exhibited by Purdue University. Below Dick, Grand Champion Steer. See Article Next Page.

Prize Livestock at the International

FIFTEEN pictures of outstanding prizewinning animals at the recent International Livestock Exposition in Chicago will be reproduced in future issues of THE R. N.-Y. Three have been selected for this number. Two appear on the outside cover page: one is of the champion fat Hampshire wether, a lamb, shown by Purdue University, and the other is of the grand champion fat steer of the show, a Hereford, fed and exhibited by an Iowa boy; while the picture on this page is that of the grand champion Polled Shorthorn female. She is an excellent specimen of the hornless strain of the parent breed. The color of any strain or type of Shorthorn may be white, red, roan or red and white mixed. Polled Shorthorns have been greatly improved in the last ten years.

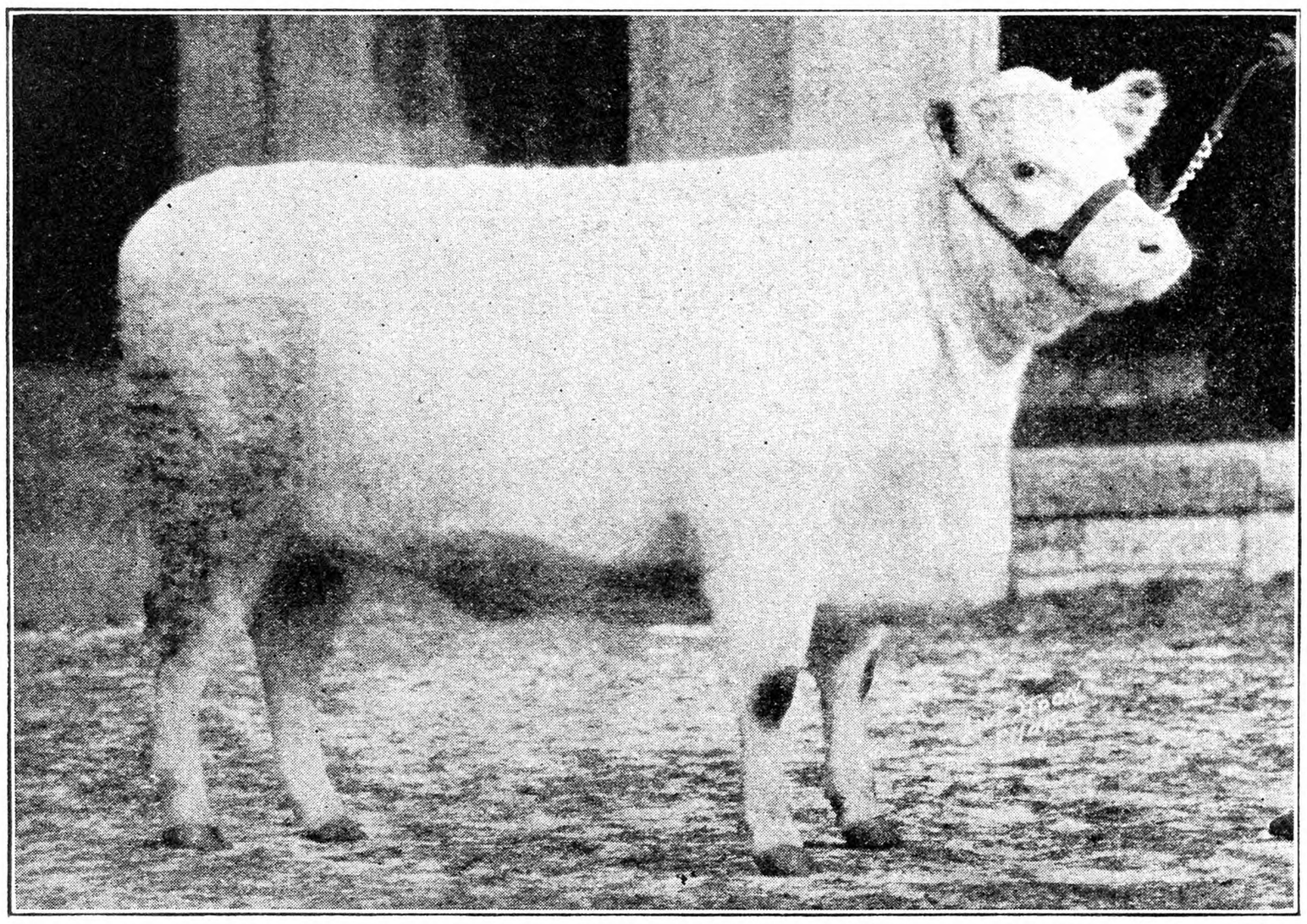
More than 4,000 cattle, hogs, sheep and horses were exhibited at the Chicago show, which was established in 1901. It is the final great livestock event of the year in the United States. Dairy cattle, goats and poultry are not included in its classification. It is chiefly a fat stock show. A grain and hay exhibit is a part of it. Carlots of fat cattle, hogs and sheep, and slaughter tests are popular features. Walter Biggar of Scotland judges the individual fat steers every year.

It is a coveted honor to win the grand championship in the fat steer division. The cash prize that goes with it stimulates keen rivalry. So also does the auction price at which the grand champion always sells. The judge's work in awarding the grand championship attracts more attention and excites more comment than any other phase of the exposition. This year, for the first time, a boy achieved this the outstanding honor of the show. Clarence Goecke, 12 years old, son of a farmer living near State Center, Ia., won it on a Hereford "baby" beef steer called Dick, which he fed. Clarence is a member of a boys and girls' 4-H club.

Dick won the championship of the Hereford breed in the open class and in the junior division as well. He is a purebred, 16 months and 4 days old, and weighed 1,150 pounds. He was weaned at five months of age, when he was put on a dairy nurse-cow, and, in addition to her milk, received a ration of chopped corn four parts, crushed oats six parts and wheat bran and oilmeal one part each by weight. He also had clover hay and some silage. At 10 months, he was weaned from the nurse cow. Since the first of last May, he received cooked barley at noon; since the first of September he was fed cooked barley twice a day and as much corn as oats, and some molasses also. After the first of August, he was walked a mile each day after sundown, in order to keep him "good on his feet," keen of appetite and firm in flesh. He gained on the average 2¼ lbs. daily.

At the auction of the prizewinning steers, Dick sold for $7 a pound or $8,050. J. C. Penney, owner of Emmadine Farm, at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., was the buyer. Mr. Penney, born and reared in Missouri, the son of a minister, is the head of the J. C. Penney Co., which owns and operates a chain of 1,021 stores in 47 States. In buying the grand champion for his company, Mr. Penney indicated his interest in boys' and girls' club work. It is not generally known that he has given a recreation camp to boys and girls in Oregon, and probably will extend his benefactions of this character. Dick was renamed "Three Cheers." At the suggestion of Manager James E. Dodge of Emmadine Farm, Mr. Penney decided to donate the beef from this prime bullock to poor children in New York City. Accordingly, he presented it to a Bowery Mission for a Christmas dinner in that quarter of the city.

From Mr. Dodge we learn that Clarence Goecke gave $2,000 of the proceeds from the sale of the steers to his 18-year-old sister Emma, who showed his steer for him in the International arena; $680 to his father, and $50 to his small brother, the balance having been banked for his use when he is old enough to go to college. Including the prizes that he won on the calf at the International and elsewhere, the lad's grand total income probably exceeds $9,000 from his faithful work in developing Dick into a show steer with deep, firm flesh. The calf stood a little too high off the ground, and his thighs were light. Otherwise he was well-nigh flawless. What he dressed, in percentage of net to gross weight, we do not know at this writing. As showing what typical specimens of the leading breeds and types look like, the pictures to appear in THE R. N.-Y. will be especially useful to young readers who are interested in farm animals. D. C. W.



Gloster Countess 9th, Grand Champion Polled Shorthorn Female at the International in Chicago—Owned and Exhibited by Albert Huktine & Son of Nebraska. Fig. 722

Checks Coming Instead of Going

WHEN we began on this place 45 years ago it was the fourth year before the one barn was filled. Meadow and pasture were almost a total failure. This made livestock scarce. By cleaning up all the manure in town a mile away, small fields with a fair crop of grain were grown. Then we had straw and fodder for what they were worth for feed and manure, and shortly fertilizers came from Baltimore, while clover seed was worth only about three dollars a bushel, and soon we were buying stock for Winter feeding.

Some was gathered at home but for several years we went to Southern Ohio for three-year-old wethers because very little grain was grown there for feeding. Others got to going also, even from the more fertile sections, and with an increased market the owners got smart. Also they put off shearing to July, and as we had them fat next March, we got but two-thirds weight of fleeces of short wool. Then we turned to Chicago for Shorthorn steers, and western lambs. All stock, and everything else was low then so not all deals were profitable, but we had the manure to help build up. All feeding was done in stables with the animals loose, or straw sheds, but there was too much of the element of speculation in the method, and we looked ahead to when we would have a sure thing.

Readers will see that we were continually giving checks, or oftener money in those days. It was stock, seeds and manure, and we were hurrying up towards luxuriant pasture so stock could be summered and bred on the place. Now about all the checks come our way, and we have the kind of stock we want, and as much as we can carry at home. The barns have increased to five, big and little, with extra cribs and a feed house, all of which are stuffed with animals or feed. Both are grown on the place, and I nearly worship them when looking at the past.

The point I want to stress is freedom from writing checks. For awhile we had to give them for shiplap and paint, and carpenter's hire on the big barns, but now we are fixed. The little ones I took pleasure in putting up myself, and there are kettles of paint on hand always, for everything needed. There is no need for checks now and no danger of low margins at selling time. One came to us today for three months old hothouse lambs, grown in warm fields on pasture and hot milk, and the net was $12.43 each. Then their mothers will start on another campaign and clip 12 pounds of wool about the end of it.

Keen dealers, and good feeders can make buying and feeding most of the time but it is a speculation. There is so much competition from the corn belt and other places now, that the salesmen have got smart like my sheepmen did. Where there is a dollar now the mob jumps after it, whereas the safest dollars are right on a man's own place for the picking up. On a tour or two every year, I see thousands and tens of thousands, and would get many of them only I have done my share. There lie empires, crying for animals to grow good meat and wool. Men write me about some of it, for help to get some profit and my advice is to put ewes or heifer calves of the best breeds. Cows cost too much and local ones are little good for beef, so they must come from away West and it will pay to buy them small. Then their calves can do the milking and the owner can sell to butchers and ignore the milk trusts and all the parasite inspectors.

As an example of mistaken choice of methods, I notice several inquiries about setting orchards in sections where they are too plenty already. Also my advice is asked, it always is, "We specialize on sheep and fruit because the first is a national deficit, and the second a sectional one. But if you engage and must learn in a section where fruit men have been years working for success, it will take the profits of an expert sheep man to make up fruit losses."

Now when Congress is making motions about farm welfare, and farm leaders are pawing the air at Washington, both sets intensely concerned about their own welfare, there is money for every farmer who ignores both, who depends on himself, studies conditions and adapts himself to them. No doubt many of them understand the above facts as well as the writer, but it will be a long, long time until we hear them promulgate this line of information. There always was, and there always will be, a chance for the soil owner to be independent of everybody, to have the best of living, and gather in signed checks of others. Any man who grows good livestock, and grows the feed for it is safe as a money lender for a decade, at least. Then if conditions change on him, he can adapt himself to them The farmer's salvation depends on himself. They will always, from this on, hit him with high taxes, and fierce prices on what he must buy, but he should make enough to overreach them.

Ohio. W. W. REYNOLDS.

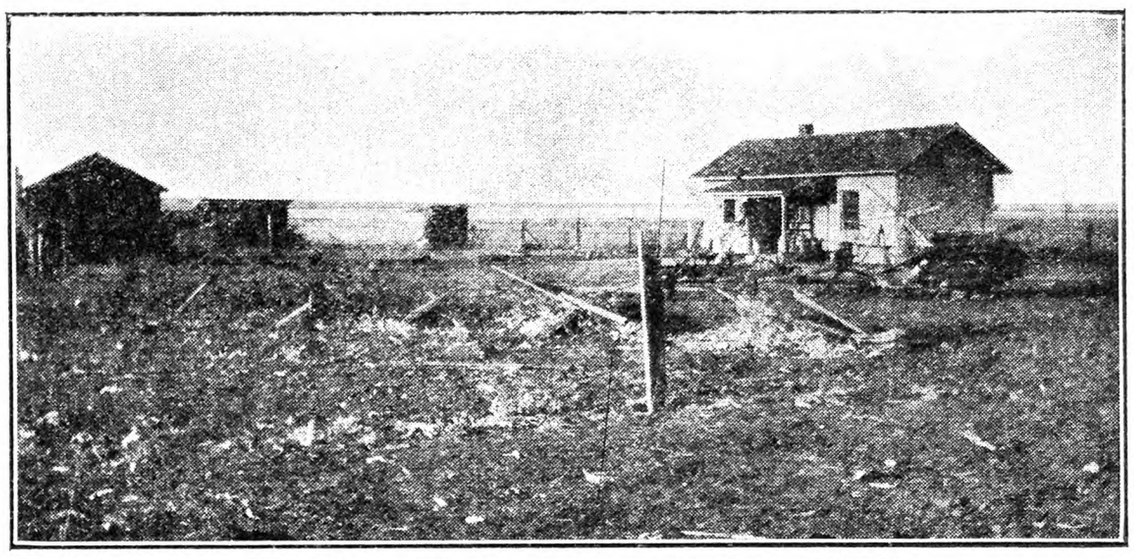
Saving Tomato Seed

ON PAGE 1499 I notice an article by C. W., Orange Co., N. Y., on saving tomato seed. I have had some experience in this line in the last 40 years, having saved the seed from more than 7,000 bushels of tomatoes in one season. The method of saving the seed as described by C. W. is all right with one exception. By all means keep the water from the seeds. Add nothing to the tomato pulp and juice. Water will cause the seed to sprout. Wash the seed on a clear day and spread on cloth to dry.

Vermont. A. A. H.

Colorado and New York

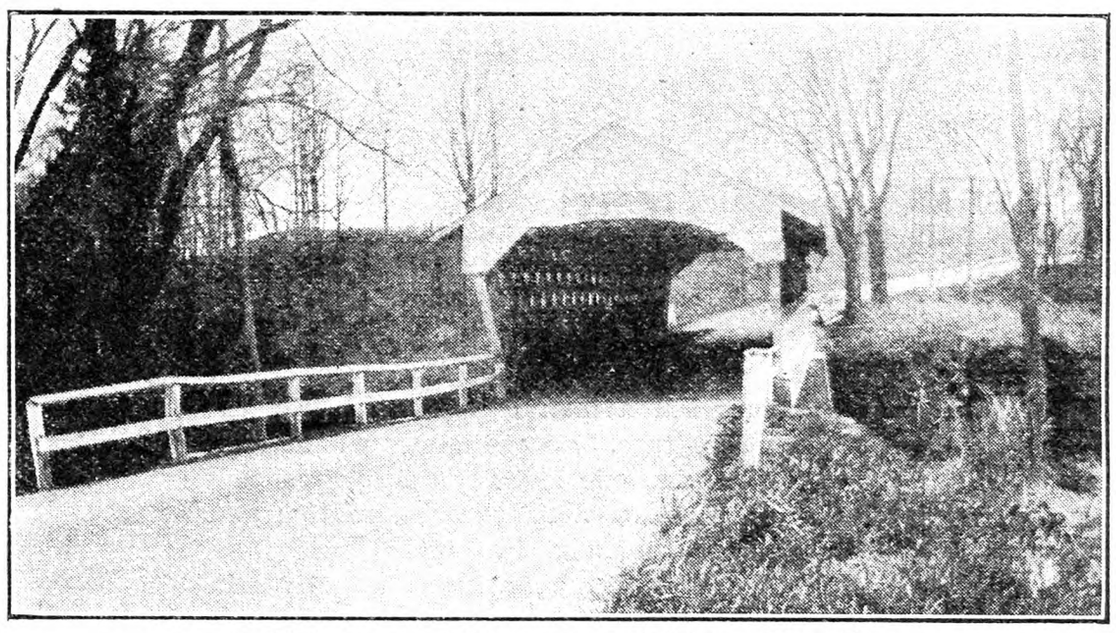
WHEN we left Denver for our New York farm home last Summer Colorado was experiencing an unusual amount of moisture, which gave promise of fine crops not only in the irrigated sections but in the dry farming regions as well. As we went eastward we found the rains had assumed flood proportions in many States. This had made all vegetation even more luxuriant than usual, and after seeing only the sparsely leaved trees of Colorado during our three years' stay there we found ourselves exclaiming with delight over every woodlot and hedgerow and the thick lush green of the maples and other trees along the way. Not that Colorado does not have trees; the Colorado blue spruce of the mountains is the most beautiful tree I have ever seen, but on the plain every tree and shrub, with the exception of a few cottonwoods along the irrigation ditches, has been set out and watered by hand, so they naturally do not have the abundant foliage that they do in the East. And in the Autumn there are no glorious browns and bronze and deep reds that we find in our oaks, maples and sumacs, for the cottonwoods and most of the other trees turn a golden yellow. In the mountains the yellow aspens against the dark green spruces are lovely, particularly so when they are covered with snow, as we saw them in an early snowstorm on Mt. Lookout in September last year.



Typical Ranch in Dry Farming Section. Fig. 723

From Denver to Colorado Springs the fields along the railroad were covered with masses of flowers in soft blues, pinks and whites; their loveliness kept us from being too sad over saying farewell to the snow-capped peaks that had been such a source of help and inspiration. After our last view of Pike's Peak we came to the real desert country, but there instead of gray sand was a riot of color, for the cactus and other low plants were in bloom.

During our stay in Colorado we saw so many wild flowers that were unfamiliar, and therefore interesting, that we came to think Colorado could boast more wild flowers than the East, but since coming home we are wondering if a westerner would not find our fields of daisies, buttercups, paintbrush, goldenrod and wild aster as beautiful and unusual as we found theirs of lupine, larkspur, horsemint and Gaillardia. One thing we never fully appreciated before is the fragrance of our New York roadsides on Summer evenings, the lovely odor of wild grapevine, elderberry, Sweet clover and buckwheat, to say nothing of the fragrance of the wild strawberry and other fruits when the sun is shining on them. The western flowers are fragrant, but there is something about the atmosphere that does not carry it. We used often to pick the wild northern heliotrope, and it would fill the car with its fragrance, but was not discernible when riding along a roadway lined with it. In Colorado, too, we find nothing to compare with the fragrance and sweetness of the fern and cool, moist earth of our eastern ravines.



A Picturesque Old Covered Bridge. Fig. 724

In fact there seem to be few ravines in Colorado; the rivers are dirty, sluggish streams with no waterfalls such as we have in abundance here in New York. In and around Denver there are many artificial lakes which serve as irrigation dams, and there is an occasional little lake in the mountains. The streams in the mountain canyons are small, but are swift and noisy, and many are filled with delicious mountain trout.

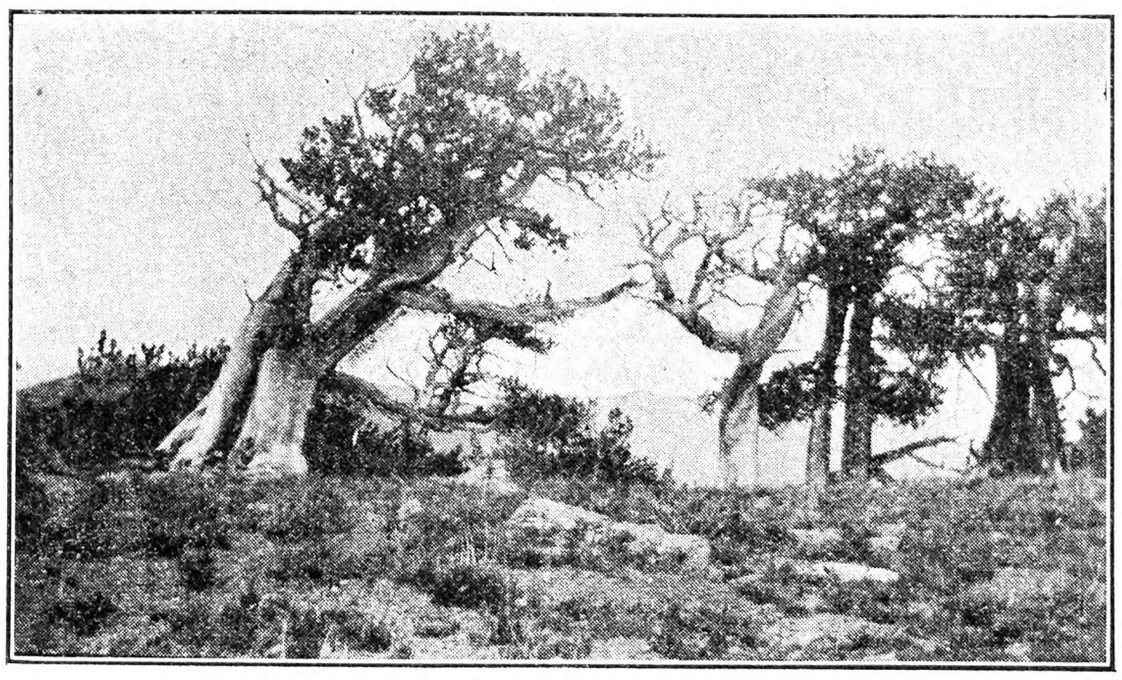
Along one of these streams one may be lucky enough to see that unusual bird, the water ousel, as it flies over and under the water for its food. We saw few crows in Colorado, but the English sparrow is as great a nuisance there as it is in the East. However, the starling, which has recently increased so rapidly here, has not yet begun its depredations there. The sly black and white magpie was always interesting, and we learned to love the little house finch which came in the open window for crumbs, and sang so cheerfully all the year long. One of the greatest joys of that western country is the western meadow lark; they are found alike in the towns and open country, and many remain throughout the Winter in the sheltered places. Their high, clear notes never failed to thrill me whether it came at dawn when sky, plain and distant mountain peaks were covered with a rosy glow, during the long sunshiny days when other birds were still, or at night when we often heard them singing in the moonlight.

Coloradoans are justly proud of their climate and scenery. The air is clear and invigorating, the Summer days are seldom too hot for comfort, and the nights are always cool, the sunshiny Winters are delightful and only the Spring is damp and unpleasant. The sky contributes no small part to Colorado's beauty; there is so much of it, and it is such a deep clear blue. The sunsets are gorgeous, and in the clear atmosphere the stars seem very close. From Denver one may see three distinct ranges 250 miles long, topped by the snowy crests of Pike's Peak, Mt. Evans and Long's Peak. In the East mountains are more or less an incident in the landscape, but in Colorado the Rockies are everything, probably because they are so big and awe-inspiring, and because they are in direct contrast to the monotonous plain which lacks the changing vista of crops, waterfalls, streams, glens and lakes found in New York. Colorado people enjoy their mountains to the fullest, camping and picnicking in them all Summer long, and opening up their camps for skiing in Winter. There are rustic tables, seats and open fireplaces in every available space, natives and visitors alike love the close view of the lower peaks in their changing colors and the weird beauty of gnarled, twisted branches of the trees at timber line on the higher mountains, even though the sheer drop of thousands of feet may strike terror to the heart of the tenderfoot. Like New York Colorado has splendid roads, particularly the scenic driveways in the mountains, but of course these are of recent construction and lack the historic interest of some of the old landmarks, war trails, and picturesque covered bridges found in the Eastern States, though an attempt is being made to revive an interest in the history of the stirring days of the old West by rodeo events and Indian colonies exhibiting their primitive industries to the tourists.

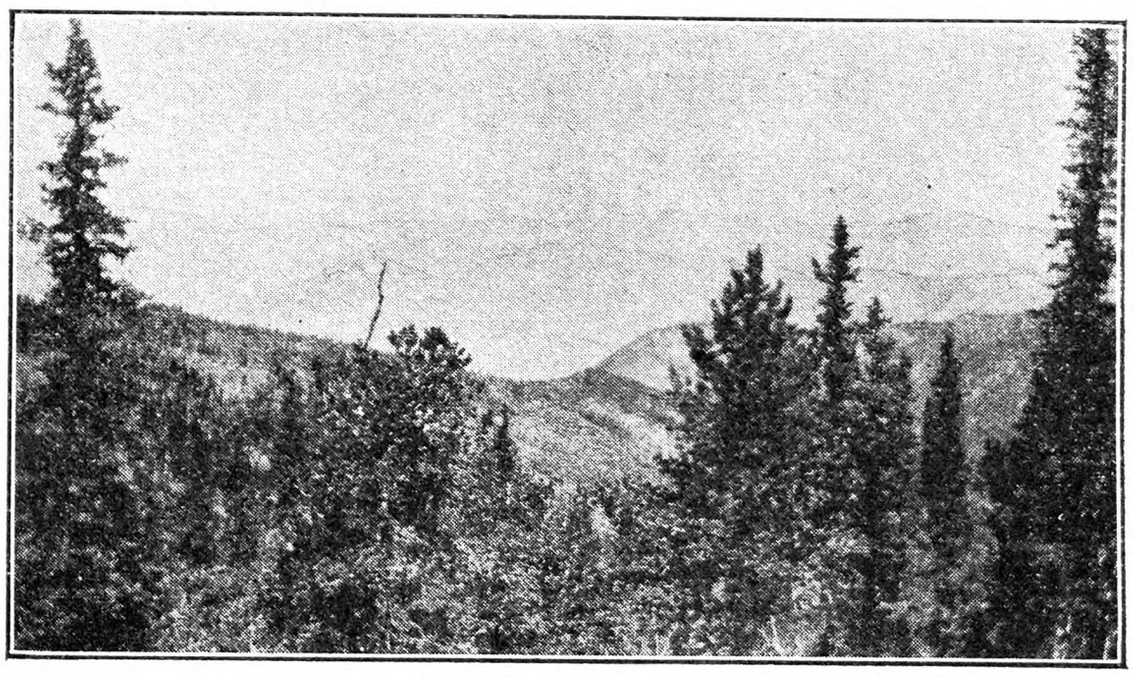
Colorado has a better school system than her neighbor States, but it lacks the standardization achieved by that bugbear of the New York State school child, the Regents' examinations, in spite of the fact that parents, teachers, children and taxpayers work together in a unity of spirit seldom found in older communities. In New York the rural poulation is almost entirely native-born American, but in Colorado there are many foreigners, and the country schools are overflowing with little Japanese, Russian, Finns, Germans and Mexicans. One wonders if the idea of centralized schools is not being overdone there when one sees the big new schools, expensive fleets of motor buses, and the exceedingly long trips they make each day, but perhaps this means a needed opportunity for many children from the lonely mountain canyons, who formerly had no educational facilities.

On the whole it would seem that farming opportunities were better in New York, where the rainfall is usually sufficient to produce a crop, than in Colorado, where the expense and work of irrigation is very great, the failures of the dry land farmer are many and where hail frequently destroys the crops. On the other hand, there are years when an occasional western rancher makes from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars on wheat, some are becoming fabulously wealthy raising sugar beets, and mountain land which has hitherto been considered worthless is producing tons of head lettuce. In the San Luis Valley both lettuce and potatoes are paying well, and as in the East, those who have sheep and cattle are certain of a good income. The western rancher is a greater gambler than his more conservative eastern brother, so consequently is either very rich or very poor.

As a rule the western farmer does not enjoy as good living conditions as the easterner, whose trees and lawns grow without such human effort, and whose home and farm has been tenderly cared for by someone, more often than not his own ancestors, for generations. Like the easterner he has his automobile, of course, but often his home is only a shack or a basement in which his family optimistically lives while trying to make enough money to complete their home, and to accomplish this more speedily the womenfolk often work in the fields, or try to secure work in the towns and cities. When



Trees at the Timber Line. Fig. 725



View of the Lower Peaks in Their Changing Colors. Fig. 726

driving through the country in New York one can count dozens of abandoned farms where men formerly produced a good living for their families, but which are now grown up to weeds. There are plenty of "For Sale" signs in Colorado, but no abandoned farms. No matter how hard the strife there is always someone ready to take up the struggle, even though they know that in the dry-farming sections it is a struggle that "tries men's souls," or more particularly the souls of the women, who must long for the beauty and comfort of the big trees, green lawns and spacious homes that many of them have known in the East. Of course there are some well-kept lawns and good-looking farm homes, but most of these are of the bungalow type, and while more convenient they lack the charm of the century-old colonial farmhouses found so frequently in New York and New England.

And as for the people, while no one can take the place of lifelong friends and relatives who understand our idiosyncrasies, speak the same language and have the same interests as we ourselves, even they could be no more kind, sympathetic and generous than the westerners with whom we came in contact. After all, people are the same throughout the width and breadth of the land, whether from the East or the West.

Once where a prophet in the palm shade basked
A traveler chanced at noon to rest his mules,
"What sort of people may there be," he asked,
"In this proud city on the plain o'er spread?"
"Well, friend, what sort of people whence you came?"
"What sort?" the packman scowled, "why knaves and fools."
"You'll find the people here the same,"
The wise man said.

Another stranger in the dusk drew near,
And pausing cried, "What sort of people here
In your bright city where yon towers arise?"
"Well, friend, what sort of people whence you came?"
"What sort?" the packman smiled. "Good, true and wise,"
"You'll find the people here the same,"
The wise man said.

ELIZABETH F. TOWNSEND.

Practical Shade Tree Work

THIS Shade Tree Commission of which I am a member and also secretary was appointed in 1920 to take full charge of all shade trees in Egg Harbor City, N. J.

We have protected all shade trees. Permits are granted for the removal of any dangerous trees. We control all planting, which is done in the Fall and Spring, trees being planted 30 ft. apart. We have planted over 1,200 shade trees in the past eight years. This speaks very well for the commission.

We have and had quite a lot of shade trees planted on our streets dating back for the past 75 years. Quite a few were so large and dangerous that they had to be removed. The storm of a few months ago did damage; some of these large trees were uprooted. We always plant new trees in place of those removed, fill in between on all streets and so on, so that there will be a tree at each 30 ft., 2 ft. in from curb.

In the Spring we have all young trees trimmed and cared for. In the Fall we have every tree inspected, all dead branches taken out, lower limbs cut away, so as not to interfere with the walking or riding public.

We have maples as of old, European lindens, tulip, etc., but all our planting has been of Oriental plane trees. We find them not so liable to disease; they grow well and spread out and make the ideal shade tree.

All our avenues and streets are straight from beginning to end, and going through our city, via the White Horse Pike, you look to the right and left, and you can see our lovely shade trees, an ornament to any city or town.

Two years ago the State took away 5 ft. from each side of the White Horse Pike, through Egg Harbor to Atlantic City. Of course the trees along the pike had to come down. We certainly did hate to see this. After everything was made complete, this commission took the matter up with the State Highway Commission in replacing the trees, which had been agreed to. Last Spring the State planted trees on both sides of the pike, 30 ft. apart, all along the roadway, with American elms, through Egg Harbor. In a couple of years you will see one lane of trees from Camden to Atlantic City growing up to shade the famous White Horse Pike.

This commission has taken over the State trees planted on the pike through Egg Harbor City, and that means good care. The people of this city are a tree-loving body, and they can have all the shade trees they wish from this Shade Tree Commission.

CHAS. E. HALL.

Just a Dog

THE accompanying picture, Fig. 727, of "Queenie," doesn't show a dog descended from a long line of purebred ancestors. It is a picture of just such a dog as may be heard barking at many a farm home nights when canine suspicions are aroused by goings on about the premises. Queenie may be part collie, she looks it, but, for the most part, she is just plain dog, and unashamed of it. Candor compels us to state that she isn't a very well-trained dog, either. If the camera couldn't have taken her picture in a twenty-fifth of a second, it would be very difficult to show here anything more than a black and white blur with a wagging tail. Too many children in the family to permit of much dog discipline where she lives.

You may be wondering why we take the trouble to show her picture, if she is so much like other dogs. Well, it is because she recently saved her master from a terrible drubbing—at the hands, we nearly said, but we hasten to change it to at the head—of a vicious black and white three-year-old heifer. She may easily have saved his life. A heifer gone berserk with rage is as dangerous as a maddened bull. Either one may kill a man if it catches him defenseless in the pasture. No one knows what might have happened if Queenie had not quickly responded to an SOS, sized up a dangerous situation and made up her mind to change it.

Queenie, a Dog With a Fine Record. Fig. 727

The story is this: Frank Maloney, who lives in Tioga Co., N. Y., went into the pasture where this heifer is kept to get a calf that had strayed to it. Without warning, this Holstein heifer attacked him and knocked him to the ground. She had shown signs of an evil disposition before, but was not thought to be dangerous. Fortunately the heifer had been dishorned but it proceeded to use its head and hoofs to maul the prostrate man before it. Queenie happened to be near and heard her master's call. She quickly went into the fray and fastened her teeth in the mad animal's neck. The battle soon ended, with Queenie snapping at the heels of the fleeing enemy. She ought to sit up now and look very important when her picture is being taken, but she won't. Putting a dangerous animal a good many times her size in its place is all in the day's work with Queenie.

M. B. D.

Those "Home Varieties" of Apples

I NOTE with much pleasure your promise to bring to the front some of our apples of years gone by. The man who plants them for sale must naturally consider those well flavored and attractive.

Here are a few I have regretted that are not to be found today: The Fallawater (I recently got a bushel), Maryland Maiden Blush, a choice Fall sort. I asked a friend out in Baltimore County if he would plant two if I got them. He says they are doing nicely. The Smokehouse, excellent. My father had Paradise Sweet, they usually call them, for a choice apple to eat at Christmas, none better, though I look and ask for them I rarely find them. Russet, I think hard to equal. I have had them to keep way into May, stored only in country, dry and cool place.

These are a few that come to mind. In various sections of our wide and varied climate, there are many more, that should be kept going, if only in our home orchards. They are good keepers, often better than some others. I trust many will be induced to try them out in home orchards. It has been my wish for years since leaving farm and becoming familiar with those found in markets, that I had 10 acres to keep alive those fine and favorite fruits, both in apple, peach and small fruits.

Quite often the choice small fruits are not good shippers, but why should not the family enjoy the best there is? They too often go without if they do not grow them. This brings to mind many years ago, more than 50, when two persons asked me to buy for them some strawberry plants (knowing I had very fine ones). One was the wife of a farmer owning three or four farms. She said her husband would always buy them for home, but he rarely saw them, so she was going to have strawberries at home and she did, for he was too much engaged in looking after his farms and she ran the garden, getting all the help she needed in labor. Her son played a joke on her. She planted some of those "wonderful peas," they grew finely, "much vine," no sign of pods. The son told her they made them on the roots. Knowing this he watched her. Going into garden he saw her pull up a vine to find peas!

Maryland. JAS. T. BARTLETT.

Some of Our Common Wild Bees

THE CARPENTER BEES.—The following are solitary bees, never found in colonies. The largest, our real carpenter bees, Xylocopa Virginica, is as large as the bumblebee, and closely resembles it, but is less downy. It bores holes in a solid wood, posts and trellises of pine or any wood, boring across the grain perhaps for an inch, then turning follows the grain for 15 to 20 inches. This work takes time, for it can bore a quarter to half an inch in a day, as is found by careful watchers. In the bottom of this tunnel it deposits a chunk of pollen as large as a fair-sized bean, and in it lays an egg, covers this cell about three-fourths inch long, following with other cells until the tunnel is filled. This bee has a peculiar habit of bobbing herself for maybe 20 minutes at a time in front of this tunnel with her head near the opening. No one knows why she does this; possibly she is singing lullabies to the baby ones.

THE LEAF CUTTER.—This is another carpenter bee—about the size of our honeybee quite downy, especially on the under side of the abdomen. It bores tunnels in half-decayed timbers, lining each cell with rose leaves. If you watch you may see it light on the edge of a rose leaf and with its scissor-like mandibles swiftly cutting a semi-circular piece one-third to one-half inch long and grasping it between its legs flies away to its tunnel. Rose leaves seem to be its favorite, possibly its only material for lining its cells. After the cell is complete it collects some pollen in it and deposits an egg, covering with more rose leaves. It builds more cells until the tunnel is filled. Lining and completing a cell takes it about a day. One bee carefully watched built 30 cells in as many days, and used about one thousand pieces of rose leaves. It is surely a busy bee.

THE OSMIA.—The Osmia is a very small carpenter bee. It is sometimes called the mason bee. Is of a bluish color with greenish reflections. The bees have a seeming fondness for a sweaty man, probably it is the salt that calls them, and are prone to light on a laborer's sweaty arms, getting pinched with unpleasant results for man and bee. The Osmia bores deep tunnels in mullein stalks, elders, any wood with a soft pith; sometimes even in hard wood. As a lad I used to explore these tunnels in the dry mullein stalks, finding the cells running a foot or more in the depth. F. M. SMITH.

Erie Co., N. Y.

Sheep Flocks Damaged by Dogs

RECENT losses and damage of sheep by dogs bring afresh to mind a subject of contention since the days of our forefathers between sheep-owners and dog-owners. I might go centuries farther back, even to the days when wolves preyed on farmers' flocks, for the dog is so nearly a domesticated wolf that the difference in nature is hard to discern, in many cases. In the open, singly, the wolf is a coward, and so is the dog. In bands, they show some courage and hatch up much mischief. Like the wolf, the dog is much more likely to do damage when poorly fed. Usually, therefore, the town dogs, living near together, band together easily, and go out not only to appease their appetites but to work out the wolf natures within them.

When I was a boy, a man drove in our yard in Winter having a robe possibly made of wolfskins. At any rate, I remember many tails hanging along

the edge of his robe. Our dog, which was a mongrel of the snappy kind, stood on his hind feet and smelled of the robe and its tails. After doing this, he uttered a long howl, which I have since interpreted as a "call to arms." Of course, it was not responded to as in other days. The same dog, not long after this, went out with a neighbor's dog and raided a flock of sheep. If dogs were well-bred and well fed, sheep loss by them would be cut in half. I was told that in early days a man drove a long distance with his family through the wilderness to a place where he was going to settle. A pair of sheep brought with him were put in a temporary pen to pass the first night. They passed only part of it there, for wolves took them before morning. It is easy for a wolf to know of the presence of a sheep miles away. The same may be said of his cousin, the dog.

In our township farmers are remunerated for sheep killed or maimed by dogs, and a man killing a dog found in the act of worrying sheep is paid $10 out of the town sheep fund. This does not, however, allow for the inhumane part in which sheep are chased till breath fails, and then partly eaten by dogs and left living. C. M. DRAKE.

Ontario Co., N. Y.

A Curious Green and Russet Apple

I am sending an apple curiously marked. It came from an ordinary russet tree which has not been grafted. Could you tell me the cause of this curiosity?

East Hampton, Conn. H. G. J.

THE apple shown in Fig. 728 is a Roxbury Russet with one-third a clear greenish yellow and the other two-thirds a heavy russet. Outwardly the shape is the typical irregular oval of Roxbury Russet, and the flesh is the somewhat coarse, greenish flesh of the same variety with its rich, delicious flavor—unmistakably Roxbury Russet.

Of course, it is not uncommon to find these odd creations with various stripings of red, green, or yellow in sharply defined segments, but they are rare enough to attract attention wherever they are found. Oranges frequently show similar markings, one even having been found with three distinct unlike sections. As for russet markings, there is an entire tree of the Tompkins King apple at Phelps, N. Y., which bears russet apples, red apples, and red and russet apples on the same and on different branches—certainly an odd sight.

The illustrations that have been given apply only to color, but there are those of flavor, like the "Sweet and Sour" apple; of thornlessness, like the "Thornless" blackberry; or of variegation, like the variegated geranium. But how are they produced? What freak of Nature's develops such oddities? The story is one of the most interesting in all horticulture, and has just enough conjecture about it to make it a question of sustained interest.

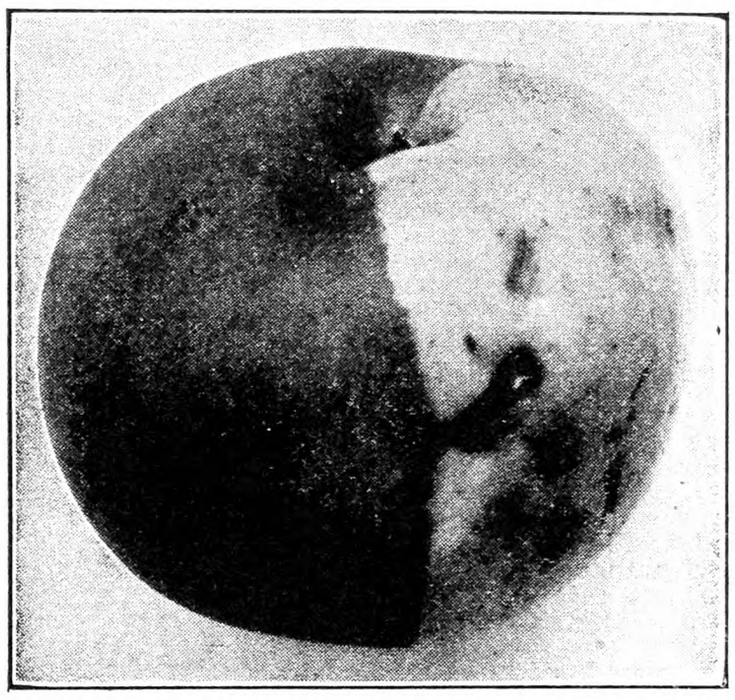
The scientist calls these creations "chimeras," which is just another way of saying "freakish," because anyone will remember from his childhood days of giants and fairy tales that a chimera is a mythical monster with the shape of a lion but with a goat's head in the middle of its back, and with its tail ending in a snake. They are made by a natural grafting of tissues from two or more different individuals, each maintaining its own characters and growing in perfect happiness next to its neighbor.

There are two different ways, so far as plants are concerned, in which this relation can be carried on, either in sections as in the apple that began this discussion, or else in layers entirely covering each other, as in the Thornless blackberry. The first, because it is in sections like a piece out of a pie, is called a "sectorial chimera," and the other, like a hand inside a glove, is called a "periclinal chimera," since the prefix "peri" means "around." And so the rather ominous names given by the scientist resolve into quite understandable ones.

If the tomato be grafted onto the nightshade the top of the plant will be tomato and the nether part will be nightshade, there being a clear line of demarcation between the cells of the two plants. But now wound the graft near the union and some startling performance may occur. A bud may push out, composed of part nightshade cells and part tomato cells growing side by side, and the resulting shoot will have tomato leaves and tomato fruits on one part and nightshade leaves and nightshade fruit on the other. There is no real changing of the individuals; instead each one maintains its own characteristics side by side with the other.

Something even more peculiar may occur if the graft is wounded at the point of contact. A bud may develop which has a layer or two of nightshade cells completely surrounding a center of tomato cells. The result is a tomato plant securely enclosed in a mantle of nightshade cells just like a white hand may be enclosed in a black glove. To all appearances the plant is a nightshade plant because the observer sees only the outside. Let a bud from inside force through the nightshade layer and the result is a tomato leaf or tomato fruits on a nightshade plant.

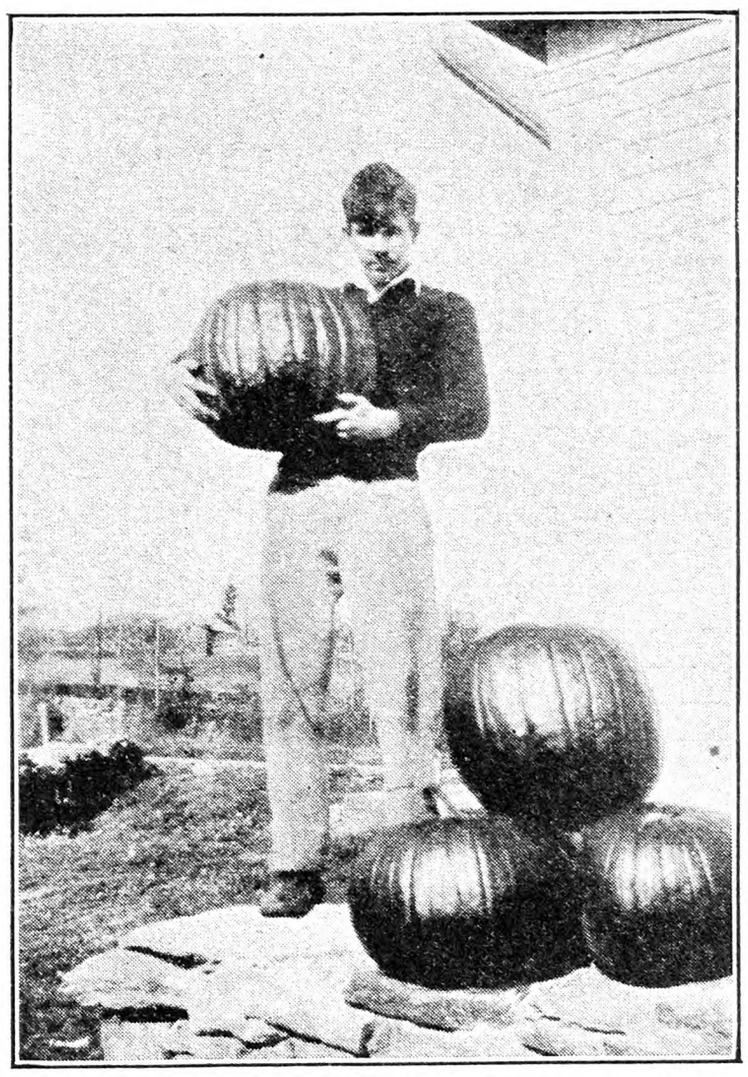
The Thornless blackberry is another example. It seems that the thornless variety is really a very thorny plant nicely encased in a sheathing of thornless cells. Now the above-ground parts of plants send out shoots from their outer layers, so that the



A Well-marked Green and Russet Apple. Fig. 728

thornless plant remains thornless. So long as new plants are propagated from stem tips, the new plants are thornless. Roots, on the other hand, push out from the inside layers, and in this case the inside layers are thorny. Consequently plants propagated from root cuttings or from suckers will be thorny, and those from stem cuttings will be thornless. The Thornless blackberry is said to become thorny.

Then there is the case of the variegated geranium, really a green plant enclosed in a few layers of colorless cells. Since the green shows through the colorless layer the leaves appear green wherever there are green cells beneath, but at the edges



Mr. H. J. Fenton, of Tolland Co., Conn., sends this picture of Eastern Connecticut pumpkins. The one the young man is holding weighs 44 pounds

of the leaves, where in flattening out nothing but colorless cells remain, the effect is white.

There is an old variety of apple known as the "Sweet and Sour" apple, which bears sweet apples, sour apples, and others part sweet and part sour. It was first recorded in American horticultural literature in 1817 in William Coxe's work on fruit trees. From a description made at that time and reproduced by James Thatcher in 1822, it may be gathered that the variety discussed is the same. "There is now growing in an orchard lately belonging to my honored father, the Rev. Aaron Whitney, of Petersham, deceased, an apple tree very singular with respect to its fruit. The apples are fair, and when fully ripe, of a yellow color, but evidently of different tastes—sour and sweet. The part which is sour is not very tart, nor the other very sweet. Two apples, growing side by side on the same limb, will be often of these different tastes: the one all sour, and the other all sweet. And, which is more remarkable, the same apple will frequently be sour on one side, end, or part, and the other sweet, and that not in any order or uniformity; nor is there any difference in the appearance of one part from the other. And as to the quality, some have more of the acid and less of the sweet, and so vice versa. Neither are the apples, so different in their tastes, peculiar to any particular branches, but are found promiscuously on every branch of the tree. The tree stands almost in the midst of a large orchard, in a rich and strong soil, and was transplanted there 40 years ago. The only solution that I can conceive is, that the corcula, or hearts of two seeds, the one from a sour, the other from a sweet apple, might so incorporate in the ground as to produce but one plant; or that farine from blossoms of those opposite qualities might pass into and impregnate the same seed."

This explanation, made over 100 years ago, is not without the realms of possibility. Whether the union of two unlike plants occurred by the natural union of two seeds or by the union of tissues from a bud sprout, the result is very likely to be the same.

The russet and yellow apple fits in the scheme of things very nicely. If the yellow portion carried back down into the branch itself, then it could be propagated and would produce only yellow fruit, while buds from the russet branches would produce only russet fruit. It is entirely likely that a bud variation occurred somewhere back along the line—either in the branch upon which this apple was borne or in the newly formed apple itself. The new then formed a graft with the old and developed in sections to give us another peculiar sectorial chimera to speculate upon. H. B. TUKEY.

About Farm Taxes

Can the assessors ride along the road in their car and make an honest assessment on farm land they have never seen?

The law requires the assessor to make an appraisal of the property, but does not prescribe just how he acquires the information to justify his judgment.

Is there any law that says land cannot be assessed less than $10 an acre regardless of what the land is or where it is?

Thirty-five per cent of the farms in this town are idle or practically so. In some cases buildings have gone down, and others are ready to fall, and not occupied for a long time, but the assessments are the same as when the property was producing an income. But if any repairs are made they increase the assessment. P. U.

Otsego Co., N. Y.

THERE is no law to assess land at $10 an acre as a minimum in this State. Considerable land is assessed for less. In cities, business property and rentable property is assessed practically on the basis of its income value, but in many places farms are assessed on records of previous sales or previous assessments. Where real estate is being bought and sold frequently, the price is a fair basis of values, but no such rule is adapted to the country. To be equitable and fair, under our present system, all real estate, including farm property, should be assessed on a net income basis.

Farm Layout on Level Land

I have 80 acres of land, and I am planning on erecting on it a set of farm buildings. I would ask that you submit the matter to your readers as to suggestions regarding the location of the residence, garage, chicken-house, hogpen, barn, well and the granary.

I want a plan to build to, taking into consideration the saving of time and the appearance from the public highway. This will be erected along a public highway running east and west, and on the south side of the road. This is land without any buildings whatever, and no contour to be taken into consideration, as the ground is level. C. R. A.

Michigan.

Is Specialized Farming Increasing?

There is some discussion relative to whether farms are becoming more and more specialized and are working away from general farming. In other words, some claim that the general farms of five years ago are now becoming either dairy farms or are devoted to poultry or hogs, etc.

What is your opinion? Is there any statistical data compiled during the past five to ten years which would throw light on the subject? E. T. H.

Missouri.

We should like to hear from readers who have experience or observation about these matters.

Six Common School Districts Meet at Clemons

The hamlet of Clemons, set between the mountains which guard the upper Champlain Valley, was the scene, on the evening of December 14, of a very interesting meeting of the rural school patrons of six common school districts. The promoters of the meeting have been active in the affairs of the school society for a considerable time. It was their conviction that every common school district should organize to protect and advance its best interests that induced the calling of this meeting. It appears that several of these districts had voted funds in payment for services rendered by the Rural School Society and were about to pay these amounts when the local district superintendent sent out a letter to the effect that trustees may become personally liable if they paid sums to the school society which had been voted by the district.

Local representatives decided to discuss this in an open meeting. Two officers of the society responded to the call to address this meeting. The history of the society and its purposes were carefully explained. The basic considerations were:

1. District superintendents should not have the power to force consolidations against the will of a majority of the people.

2. The Commissioner of Education should not have power to use the massed, popular vote of one district to force consolidation on an unlimited number of outlying, sparsely settled country districts against the will of a majority of the qualified voters in each district.

3. The State should not continue to discriminate against country districts in the apportionment of State aid. The present law which allows less than half as much State aid toward the support of the average country teacher as is paid towards the support of the average city and village teacher should be amended to allow equality of support for country teachers.

It is a matter of regret on the part of the school society that no district superintendent attended this meeting. The professional educators are continually urging boards of education and trustees to appropriate funds to send professional school men to professional national conventions of their own, but some of them claim it is illegal for school districts to use their own money for their organization, and try to terrorize trustees into the fear that perhaps school districts do not have a right to support their own cooperative effort for school improvement.

As long as Section 467 of the Education Law provides that qualified voters in any school district "may authorize such acts" and "vote such taxes" "for such other purpose relating to the support and welfare of the school as they may, by resolution, approve," any school district will have a right to join the Rural School Improvement Society and vote compensation to said organization for services it renders. D. B. D.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

If there is one thing above all others of which the members of the Granges of Massachusetts are proud it is their educational fund of the State Grange, now totaling about $58,000. The 59th annual session of the Massachusetts State Grange was held at Springfield December 11-13, and the report of the educational fund showed that it had helped to educate 465 boys and girls in the 17 years the fund has been functioning. At the present time there are outstanding loans to 95 boys and girls in 53 different institutions. The total amount loaned since the fund was started is over $100,000.

The annual report of State Grange Secretary Ernest H. Gilbert showed that the membership in the State was 49,155 in 296 subordinate Granges, a net gain of 87 for the year ending September 30. Worcester with 642 members is the largest Grange in the State, with Pittsfield Grange second with 499. Pittsfield has made a net gain of 111. State Master Howard in his annual address stated that Springfield had been host to the State Grange 12 times. When the body first met in Springfield in 1875 there were but 98 Granges with 4,000 members in Massachusetts. Master Howard recommended an increase to 12 cents per member of the dues of the State Grange to the National Grange, as recommended by the National Grange at its last annual session. He also urged the organization of a student Grange in Amherst College, similar to those already in operation in several other colleges of the country, these student Granges having for their main purpose the training of the young people of the farms for leadership. President Thatcher of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was one of the speakers before the State Grange. John C. Hull, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives also addressed the Grange. Worcester will probably be chosen as the meeting place for 1929. Pittsfield and Springfield were also bidders.

The dates of the 55th annual session of the New Hampshire State Grange, Dec. 11-13, were the same as those of Massachusetts. The New Hampshire State Grange met at Claremont and the session of 1929 will be held at Manchester. A proposal was made to change the date of the annual meeting from December to October. The decision will be left to the votes of the subordinate Granges.

The New Hampshire Grangers went on record as opposed to a State bond issue for the building of roads. It advocated the establishment of a rural police force, and opposed State regulation of roadside camp sites and stands. The Grange also voiced its opposition to a further raise in telephone rates. It provided for the appointment of a committee to study the further development of electric power for the benefit of rural communities and urged a fairer distribution of tax burdens to relieve the owners of farm property.

A. Lincoln Osgood, a 62-year-old farmer of Pittsfield, was honored by the State Grange by being given the service award as the farmer who had achieved the best record in the State in his profession during the year. The giving of such an award will be a regular feature of future annual sessions of the New Hampshire State Grange. Shortly after receiving this honor Mr. Osgood was severely injured in an accident, receiving a fractured leg and other injuries.

The 56th annual session of the New York State Grange will be held in the city of Rochester February 5-8, 1929. The sessions will be held in the ball room of the Seneca Hotel, which place will be headquarters for the week's sessions. State Master Fred J. Freestone has announced a goal of 1,100 members for the sixth degree. Watertown holds the record at present, 1,087 being the number of candidates receiving the sixth degree at the 1926 session. New York State had the largest representation at the Washington session of the National Grange in November of any State, 550 Grangers from the Empire State being in attendance.

The Pomona Grange of Onondaga Co., N. Y., at its December session, went on record as favoring a county library system for Onondaga. Prof. Ralph H. Tilton, of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, told the members of the Pomona how the county system had worked in other parts of the State, especially in Tompkins County, which is operated in conjunction with the Ithaca Library. The Syracuse Library has offered to cooperate with the Pomona of Onondaga County in putting the county library system in operation. This plan is also in operation in Hamilton, Ohio, the books being distributed from Cincinnati as a base. It is said that in Onondaga County 99 per cent of the rural population is without library service. It is proposed that the county system be financed by the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County and directed by a commission of seven supervisors. The estimated cost of the service is $4,000 annually. The books are distributed by truck from the central library.

Michigan State Horticultural Society

The apple show was much better than any thus far given. Eastern visitors, of whom there were many, said it rivaled the Rochester, N. Y., apple show, considered the premier of the country. Many producers and educators, both native and out-State, participated in the discussions and business of the sessions. The apple growers realize their business is becoming more complicated each succeeding year. It seems to be the day of the big fellow. The big western producers sell in quantities the small producers cannot duplicate to the chain stores and fruit is sold over the counter at a price less than the small grower can profitably produce. The chain stores cannot supply all the demand, but they can go a long way toward fixing the price other distributors must meet or not handle apples.

A working agreement between sour cherry producers of Michigan, New York and Wisconsin and the canneries to carry out an orderly marketing of crops and to take care of surplus in years of overproduction, was advocated by H. W. Ullsperger, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., manager of the Fruit Growers Canning Co., and prominent member of the Dover County Fruit Growers' Union. An overproduction of sour cherries in the not far distant future is feared, as the new setting in this area is very large.

Greater tariff protection for agriculture and truth-in-juice legislation were proposed as effective farm relief measures by John N. Dyer, Vincennes, Ind., president of the National Horticultural Council, recently organized. Since 1923, Mr. Dyer said, agricultural imports have greatly exceeded exports; and much of the agricultural depression was due to lack of reasonable tariff protection. F. D.

Pickle Culture

A firm of pickle manufacturers has a representative around here who is trying to contract acreage for cucumbers next season. How many could be expected from an acre under average conditions? The people around here have never grown cucumbers except in a small way for home use. The land is a clay loam, grows good corn and other farm crops. They would have to be picked and delivered three times a week. Would you give some information about this? J. A.
Ohio.

A number of questions have been asked about growing pickles and the amount that can be grown from an acre of ground. To grow the best shaped pickles I find a sandy loam the best, and a fertilizer running 1-10-6 is better than manure. The ground should be plowed as soon as it will break up nicely and friable, then harrowed once a week until it is time to plant the seed, so as to kill the weeds as they germinate, or a week before planting seed strike out rows 4x5 ft., drop a large handful of fertilizer in each hill, and thoroughly mix with the soil. Pack the top of the hill with the hoe when the fertilizer and soil are well mixed. If a rain should come after making hills and before planting seed it is much better. Plant eight or 10 seeds to a hill, so as to insure a good stand. When plants are good size pull out all but four plants.

As to yield and price, an acre with the hills 4x5 ft. would make 2,178 hills. The average yield per hill is about 4 qts. In our wholesale market here they sell for $2.25 to $2.50 per ½-bu. basket; that would mean about 60c per hill, or $1,306.80. This may seem like a lot of money off an acre of ground, but when one considers the amount of labor attached, it is not so large. There are many enemies to fight to insure a good crop. The first will be the striped bug; these may be controlled by dusting air-slaked lime with a blow gun. This should be done when the dew is on the plants, in early morning, when the leaves are upright, so the under side of leaf will receive dust.

The next trouble is blight; this can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux. Begin spraying as soon as plants are 4 ins. high and spray once a week, even while picking, for if this disease once gets on the vines it cannot be controlled. Weeds are the next enemy. Keep the cultivator running constantly, and hand hoeing is needed when runners are spreading over the ground.

The pickles will need cutting every day, when vines are dry, and a very careful examination of every runner for the small pickles, for if they go two days they become too large. WM. PERKINS.

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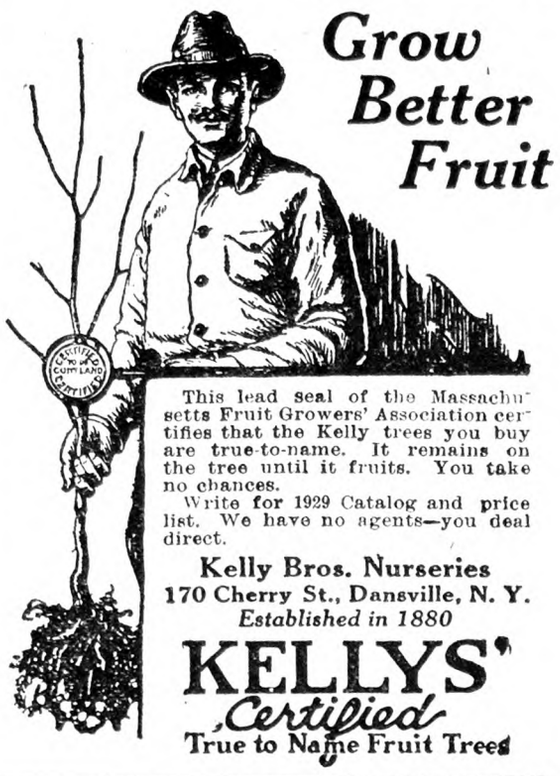
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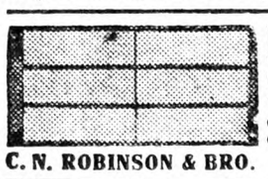
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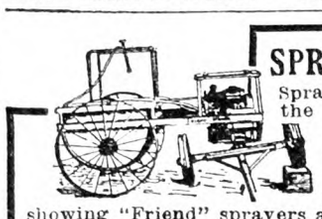
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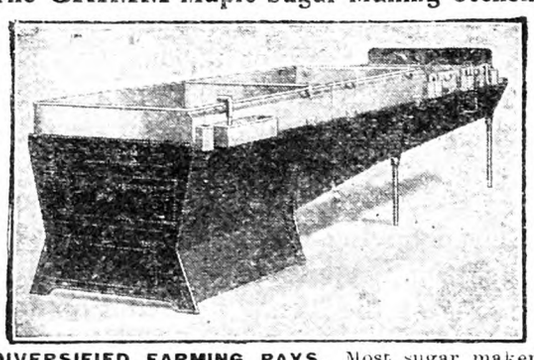
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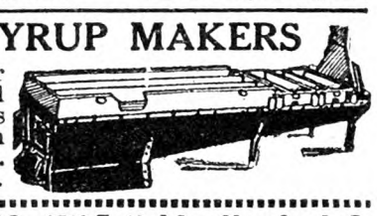
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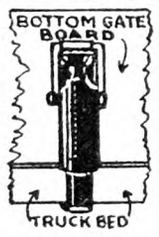

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Horticultural Week at the Pennsylvania State College

Horticultural Week is designed for the commercial growers of fruit, vegetables, flowers and ornamentals who wish to keep informed on what is new and best in the science and practice of horticulture. It differs from and supplements the meetings of the State Horticultural Association, which are necessarily general in scope, by affording a greater opportunity for the discussion of personal problems and by offering a certain amount of practice, when desired, in connection with the discussions. The time was given mainly to round-table discussions, in which the experiences of the growers present were pooled for the common good. While a leader was designated for each topic of discussion, the growers had the floor throughout the week at any time desired. The Department of Horticulture was aided by other departments specializing in subjects relating to horticulture. A booklet, "What Is New in Horticulture?" giving a summary of the most important research and commercial results of the year was presented to each visitor. About 70 fruit men attended the meetings of the fruit section. The occurrences of this group will be briefly reported.

The program on Monday, November 26 was opened by F. N. Fagan, of the college, who spoke on additional evidence on girdling the filler apple tree, stating that studies continued since 1922 had shown the commercial practicability of this practice which promotes earlier and heavier bearing of filler trees. Girdling will kill or injure an occasional tree, but the loss, when this is properly done, is not worth considering, particularly with the increased yields resulting. R. H. Sudds led the next discussion on the principles of orchard training, emphasizing the fact that a tree is no stronger than its crotches. The disbudding method of securing proper distribution of scaffold limbs was demonstrated and its influence on securing the strongest possible crotches was shown. Several growers present had tried the system on fairly extensive scales and were completely satisfied with the shape of the resulting trees.

Howard Ingerson, of Chardon, Ohio, described his methods in utilizing cull apples for pasteurized cider, bringing out the fact that the greatest care must be used in producing this by-product. Clean, unspoiled fruit must be handled in a lengthy routine to turn out a high quality product. Mr. Ingerson is also intending to begin the manufacture of sauce, jelly and apple butter. Discussion following this showed that carbonated apple juice was not a success in Pennsylvania, possibly because the people were fed up with pop and other carbonated drinks. Francis Reiter, of Allegheny County, stated that cider sherbet had been put on the market by a Pittsburgh dairyman. Mr. Ingerson described a mixture made from ice cream and concentrated cider called frosted cider which was popular at Ohio State University, also mentioning the usual soda fountain milkshake flavored with this same condensed apple juice.

John Ruef, extension pomologist, named the best commercial varieties of fruit for the various sections of Pennsylvania. He mentioned the great difficulties encountered in judging apples at county fairs when so many local seedlings, unknown elsewhere, were exhibited and also urged the elimination of all sorts of apples possessing no particular merit. Ruef stated that there were just nine apple varieties listed on the market more than ten times a year. The new Geneva and Canadian fruits were discussed, as well as the New Jersey peach introductions.

Monday afternoon opend with R. D. Anthony of the college speaking on experimental evidence on the value of soil organic matter in the apple orchard. He said that any practice or system of orchard soil management tending to maintain or build up the supply of organic matter in the soil would inevitably have a favorable effect on tree growth and yield, likewise any practice depleting this organic matter would just as surely lead to trouble sooner or later. The college orchard projects were used to establish this point more forcibly.

Howard Ingerson led his second discussion of the day on the topic of his experience with cold and common storage. His cold storage holds 20,000 bushels through the required season for a total cost of four cents per bushel. This has convinced him that it is the most valuable part of his plant. The common storage has been of much service within its natural limitations. It was interesting to hear how he exercised considerable ingenuity in overcoming several difficulties arising from storage management. Sheldon Funk of Berks County, president of the State Horticultural Association, added his impressions of 20 years of common storage, both above and below ground, and three years of cold storage. The latter has made out particularly well in the case of ripe peaches, often saving ripe peaches from a total loss and converting them into a profit when the market was in better condition. Mr. Funk will build no more underground common storages, since the ground temperature at his place in the Fall is too high to permit fruit to be stored properly in this type.

A growers' experience period developed a discussion on the various types and merits of gravity conveyors, all agreeing that they are one of the biggest labor-saving devices ever applied to packing house work. H. G. Baugher, Adams County nurseryman, observed that certified trees had not sold well enough to pay their added expense for true-to-name variety certification. He stated that nurserymen were agreed on the value of fruit tree identification in the nursery row with the same end in view of eliminating variety mixtures. Mr. Baugher claimed that the universal State demand for one-year-old apple trees was an injustice to our nurserymen, since they could seldom grow four to five-foot whips in one year, except with Stayman and Stark. A spirited discussion developed as to why nurserymen insisted on heading one-year whips which were to be grown two years in the nursery row, particularly since this results in trees with poorly shaped heads. The growers must cut most of the resulting branches completely off to reform the head properly. Mr. Baugher then requested information as to what the growers thought of Cortland—which they were eating at the time—so that he could bud some if this variety was considered worth while for Pennsylvania. Just one grower decided that Cortland was adapted for his conditions, while the rest of the 70 agreed that it was not suited for our State, however well it was thought of anywhere else. It should be stressed that this opinion does not necessarily reflect on this variety as an inferior sort, rather it must be considered as a problem of local adaptation which every variety must face.

Mr. Ingerson continued the growers' experience period with a discussion of how the large overhead cost for spraying a 30,000 tree orchard on time forced him to rely on dusting entirely, except for the dormant sprays when these are required. His explanation for his success with dusting rests on a careful timing of each application, particularly with regard to apple scab. Three dusters covered 30,000 trees in 25 actual working hours, with five now reducing the time necessary much more. Even more dusters are to be added this year. This contribution was one of the main features of the meeting. A Pennsylvania man then reminded the gathering that the grape berry moth was of much more importance than usual this past season which means more care in spraying this fruit next year.

The Tuesday session opened with a presentation by F. P. Weaver of the college on the kinds of apples the Pennsylvania trade wants. This was from material gathered by Mr. Weaver this past year which is to be published in an experiment station bulletin this coming Spring. D. M. James, of the State Department of Agriculture, described the reaction of the fruit trade to Federal and State inspection, stating that this service had been eminently satisfactory to almost everyone, and that the demand for these inspections was increasing yearly.

Mr. G. S. L. Carpenter, district manager of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., of Hancock, Md., presented a paper on packinghouse problems, stating that his concern had learned from experience to design the fruit handling equipment first, then to build the packinghouse to fit the equipment. The complete paper will be presented in the report of the Harrisburg meeting of the State Horticultural Association in January. Mr. Carpenter, in conjunction with R. U. Blasingame of the college, then described several typical stationary spray plants which are now becoming an increasing source of interest in this State. Installation costs and operating expenses were given. J. L. Mecartney of the extension staff spoke on various methods of mouse control in the orchard, a topic which came out of the extensive mouse damage last Winter. Dean R. L. Watts then traced the trends in Pennsylvania agriculture as he had observed them.

R. H. SUDDS.

Some Notes on the Orchard

The family orchard on the farm where I live was planted probably 100 years, and consists of many varieties. First Red Astrachan, good vigorous tree, apples always salable because they are good cookers and good colors. Later is Maiden Blush, which is a very nice apple and good tree. Then Early Joe, which is the best eating apple that has been discovered yet; it is about as large as the Winter Rambo, and the trees do not grow large; perhaps they are too small for the market, but every farmer should have one or more trees for his children and his neighbor's children. The Winter Rambo seems able to take care of itself.

Every person who plants a new tree should put a permanent label on it, so that if it bears good fruit he can order more of the same variety. I have several hundred peach trees, but last season only one tree planted two years and by itself bore fine fruit, but I could not read the label, so if I want to order more trees I can only guess as to variety. F. W.

Phillipsburg, Pa.

"AIN'T that cow got a lovely coat, Ted?" "Yes, it's a Jersey." "There, now! And I thought it was its skin!"—London Passing Show.

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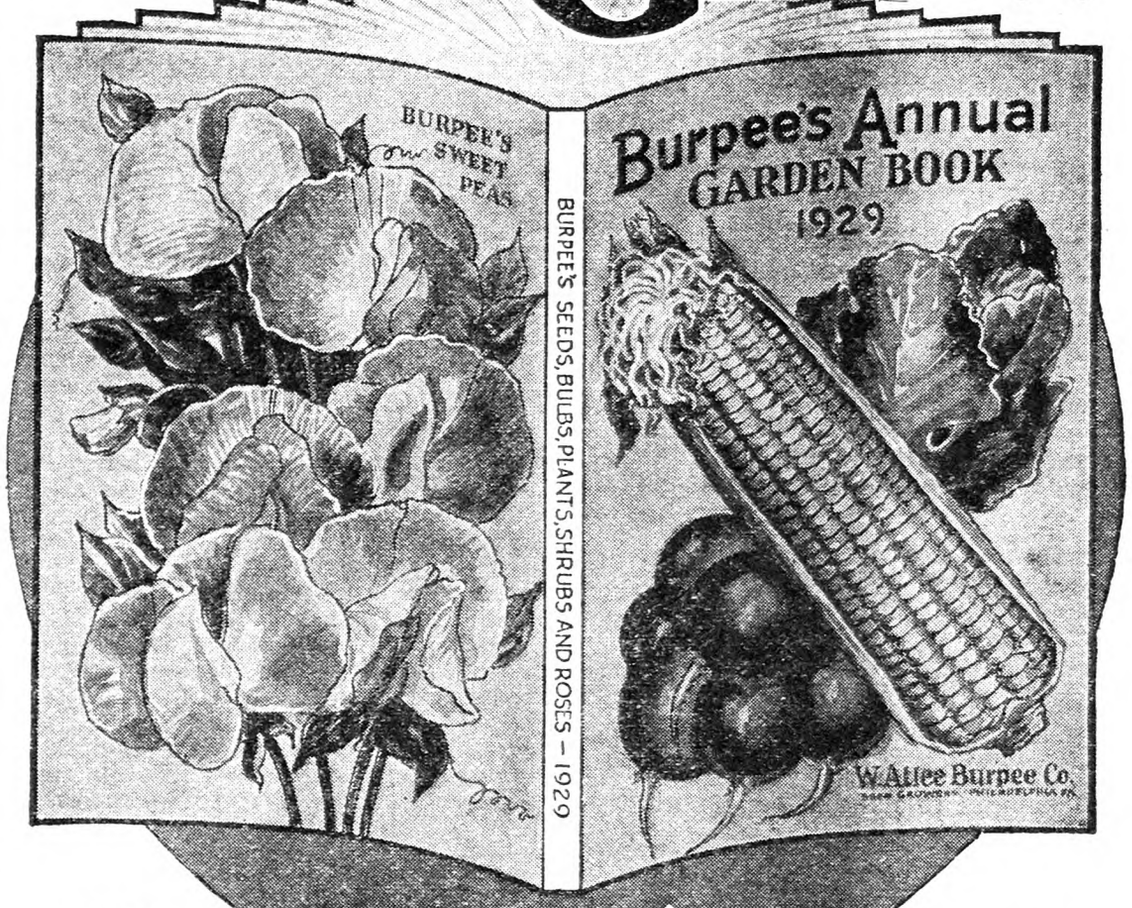

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Around the State College Country

PART II

My visit to Ithaca last Fall was just before the opening of college. Trucks around the railroad station were piled high with trunks, and trains arriving added to this bulk. Runners for boarding houses interviewed evidently new students.

I noticed one boy whose clothes and baggage said that finances were a serious problem for a college course. Could he make it? I glanced at his face and saw something there that said yes, provided he does not pinch in a way that will injure his health. However, college authorities keep closer watch over student welfare now and fewer starve and work themselves into physical wrecks. In fact many members of college faculties will smile at the suggestion that any students overwork dangerously.

"College opens!" What stirring words these are, even to those of bygone experience in this line. The impressions made at the opening of the collegiate year a decade or score or even more years ago were too strong to be forgotten, even though the whip of necessity for action then over our heads is not now there—and its place is more than taken by the self-imposed urge of farm problems, business or the so-called professions. The "tough" mathematics of school days; the long sentences of Titus Livius; the tangle of Greek declensions and conjugations, if we went in for that sort of course; the attempts to master logic and psychological theory; all of these things were pastime compared with what every farmer and business man has to wrestle with in the yearly round of attempt to make his living and keep his farm and business on a sound basis. Yet all of this varied mental training, if sanely received and used, helps in analyzing life's problems. The idea that this or that in schooling will be wasted time unless we are to "use" those special types of information in the jobs we tackle later, is a great mistake. The excess of "elective" work in school courses often results in graduates with an ill balance who are crippled for lack of all-around training.

Standing at the foot of the last hill below the college campus, one word came to mind, and it grew and grew and *grew*, until, like a great sign with flashing letters, it seemed to cover all of the buildings and grounds and student activity then starting. That word was opportunity. The dictionary says that it means, literally, at the port or harbor. In other words, the ship has arrived; it is tied to the dock. If we are to meet friends, it is time we were there; imports which it brings are ready for delivery; wares to be sent out on its next trip must be on hand for loading. On our way we turn the corner into the short street leading to the water front. Yes, there it is, the ship at the dock just as we were told, but no more real than the opportunity awaiting every student at the beginning of the school year.

Particularly fortunate are those starting the agricultural courses with such excellent equipment of teachers, laboratory, farm land and appliances. At one time "book farming" was looked on with scorn. There may have been reason for this in some cases, but many of those, at that time, theories, have long since been translated into fact and are now parts of accepted agricultural practice. Yes, there is an unending amount still to be learned about the soil and plant growth, botany, chemistry, physics, entomology and bacteriology as applied to agriculture, and year by year small or larger results of new investigation will be taken from experimentation and set aside as established fact. A course in agriculture is well worth while.

At the stairway in Roberts Hall I stood a long time looking at that large painting of Isaac Phillips Roberts, a wonderful picture of a most remarkable man. I thought of his wise and patient work in the earlier days of the College of Agriculture, and the long procession of students who during those years came under his influence and went their way, some to the ends of the earth. And perhaps, in its larger sense, the real "Cornell" is not the present student body and faculty and equipment, but the mighty throng that since its foundation have marched up that hill and out into larger life.

W. W. H.

From a Maine Farm

I find myself much interested in the home life of others, the little things which make up the every-day life about the homes as the different writers give us the pictures in their letters to THE R. N.-Y. I am not at all interested in gossip of the things which hurt. If one is in trouble, I am sorry. I try to believe but little if any of the bad that comes to me. It does not give me pleasure to know that a fellow mortal has fallen or comes to grief; on the contrary, it causes me unhappy hours. I do not mention this as being to my credit. I am so constituted that I find greater happiness when others about me are happy. It always gave me pain to be the bearer of bad news, joy if I could bring good news to anyone.

Just now our little circle at Fair Hope Farm is enjoying "Letters of Happy Travelers." No, this is not the title of a new book, but is just the name given to the letters that come to us from the sons away from home to gladden our hearts and keep in touch the home circle in Maine with the members now in sunny California. From every camp, each night or morning, have come letters to let us know what progress was being made and what that particular section of our country looked like to them.

One night was spent in Boston, the next in the great city of New York, then they were done with the large cities, only to pass through them, and they choose the small towns for stopping places. The trip through the mountains, the Blue Ridge, the Cumberland, was much enjoyed. Meeting the people of the Southern States was interesting to them, though one of the sons had made a trip through the Southland to Florida two years ago. They had no real difficulty in making their wants known, but often had to repeat their request as they were not quite understood. While we are all Americans in these United States, our expressions and pronunciations differ greatly, it is evident. At one place an envelope became a "poke", and a query, "Whereall are you-'ns skiming," was strange to them. When 3,600 miles from home they wrote, "We never realized fully what a great State Texas is. Of the distance traveled since leaving home, nearly 1,000 miles has been in Texas. We would not care to live in the western part of the State long, but think we would enjoy the eastern or central part for a time." Perhaps the most interesting place in their trip was the time spent exploring the ancient dwellings of the cliff dwellers and the mountains of Arizona. To stand in the houses of people who had lived hundreds of years ago would be a sensation new to most of us. How much I would like to have been with them on this day. While most of the way they made good progress, some days the speedometer showing more than 350 miles, this day spent winding through the mountains of Arizona, where a wrong turn of the wheel or a skidding car would have plunged them over precipices where the car would not have rested until 300 to 1,000 feet below, they traveled but 20 miles. At one place a stone dropped from the roadside required five seconds to reach the bottom. While we are cutting wood to keep the fires going, not this Winter but next, and look out on snow-covered fields, they are picking oranges in the land of "perpetual sunshine." What a wonderful country is ours.

A letter from a friend in Maryland, a friend whom I have never met, but a friend nevertheless, tells me of the wonders of that State, and brings an invitation to visit him and let him show me the beauties of "Maryland, my Maryland." How much I hope he may have the opportunity some day not too far distant. There are times when we all feel the impulse stirring in our blood to visit other climes than our own, I think. But those who do and remain away, as they grow old usually wish they might again go back to those old familiar scenes. It matters not where it may be, whether in Maine or Virginia, the souls of men or women long for home again. We find this sentiment in the lines of a song not familiar to many, and one familiar to all: "Those snow-capped hills of Maine I want to see, where brother Joe, and all the rest I know, wait there for me. I am kind of fretting and regretting, wish I could refrain, but I want to go back and build me a shack midst those snow-capped hills of Maine." Then in the heart of the old colored man living the scenes of youth over again, "Carry me back to Old Virginny." The wounded deer and many other animals of the wild, we are told, when they feel their life ebbing away will go back to their early haunts, if possible to reach them.

It seems to be human nature to prize and desire the things just beyond our reach. I wonder if it would not be better if we would all try to learn the value of the things that are near us. We all forget that old saying, "distance lends enchantment to the view," and another, "familiarity breeds contempt." It is too bad that too many never learn the value of some things; perhaps a friend or neighbor, or it may chance the old home tree, until it is beyond their reach forever.

We cannot grow oranges here in Maine, nor can we have perpetual Summer or sunshine, but after the Winter is passed what a wonderful Summer is ours. We can learn to love Mother Nature in all her moods. When she is outwardly cold and stern, we know that beneath it all her heart is warm, and we shall see her smile again, and we will value her smiles the more.

O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

The Satin Moth Quarantine

The area under quarantine on account of the satin moth, an insect injurious to poplars and willows, has been enlarged to include for the first time territory in Vermont as well as additional territory in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, it was announced recently by the United States Department of Agriculture. No addition to the area already under quarantine in the State of Washington was necessary. The revised quarantine, approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, becomes effective January 1, 1929.

On account of the practical impossibility of satisfactorily determining by inspection whether populars and willows are free from satin moth infestation, due to the habit of the caterpillars of hibernating in inconspicuous webs on the bark of the trees, the regulations under their quarantine prohibit the "interstate movement from any point in the regulated area into or through any point outside thereof of poplar and willow trees, and parts thereof capable of propagation." The territory added by this revision consists of 21 towns in Maine, 51 towns in New Hampshire, 8 towns in Vermont, 33 towns in Massachusetts, and 59 towns in Connecticut, a total of 172 towns, containing approximately 5,116 square miles.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Working with two stolen automobiles, a group of seven or eight bandits armed with sawed-off shotguns held up a truck of the First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y., a few blocks from the business center of the city, Dec. 12, and after shooting a hole through the rear door of the truck escaped with $104,500 in currency.

Dec. 14 four bandits entered a furrier's at 10 West 51st St., New York City, bound five men with ropes, loaded $30,000 worth of fur coats into a truck they had backed up to the door in the crowded street and drove away.

Ernest Grau, 14, and Donald Rock, 15, both of Syracuse, were arrested at Cranberry Lake, N. Y., Dec. 14, for the theft of an automobile in Watertown. The boys were taken to Watertown by Sergt. F. W. Scharf of the State troopers. Scharf said the boys told him that on the way to Watertown they stole an automobile in Syracuse and drove it to Utica. There they abandoned the car and stole another, they said, drove to Denmark, near Watertown, and abandoned it. In Watertown they stole a third car, according to the Sergeant, in which they were riding when arrested by State troopers. Troopers found an automatic pistol in Grau's pocket, while Rock had a heavy calibre revolver. Grau also had a gun permit and a driver's license, made out to James C. Campbell, a former Utica Alderman. Campbell said he drove to Syracuse from Utica on Wednesday and that his car was stolen there.

Two men were killed in an airplane crash near a flying school at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 16, when their plane lost a wing in midair, fell and burned. The dead are Douglas Bouldin of Los Angeles, flying instructor, and Harry Weimouth also of Los Angeles, student pilot. The plane was a government licensed ship and had been inspected recently. Witnesses said that the craft was flying on an even keel when a wing was seen to fold back against the fuselage.

One man was burned to death and another was seriously injured, Dec. 16, when their airplane, of the old Jenny type, struck a high-tension wire, burst into flames and crashed on the interurban tracks of the Northern Ohio Power Company near Bedford, O. Ford Perry of Akron, O., lost his life in the burning debris. Harry G. Sadler, owner of the plane, escaped by jumping. The two men were out for a Sunday afternoon jaunt from Fulton Flying Field at Akron. They encountered engine trouble and were trying to make a landing when they crashed.

An invasion of timber rats recently appeared at Glenville, W. Va. Mayor Robert L. McGee marshaled sharpshooting townsmen and others armed with clubs and stones and led them to the banks of the Kanawha River, whence the rodents had been driven by rising waters. The hunt went on for hours and hundreds of rats were killed. Health authorities said that the town was virtually cleared of the rodents.

George C. Parker, 68, who in the '80s "sold" the Brooklyn Bridge to an unsuspecting visitor from the West for $50,000 and also "sold" four choice lots in City Hall Park to another Westerner for $25,000, was sent to Sing Sing Dec. 17 for the rest of his life by Kings County, N. Y., Judge McLaughlin. Parker, whose raiment was immaculate in his palmy days, appeared in court bent, gray and shabby. He was convicted of larceny as a fourth offender. Operating under half a dozen aliases, he has been convicted six times of larceny or forgery and once of impersonating a police officer. The spectacular character of his crimes diminished with the years. His last offense was cashing a worthless check for $150 in a restaurant.

Five men held up the Sturgis, Mich., National Bank, Dec. 17, and escaped with a large amount of money and securities. Bank officials said a check-up may disclose that $75,000 was taken by the men. The robbers escaped in an automobile.

A verdict of $87,500, the largest ever recorded in Federal Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., in an accident suit, was returned Dec. 18 by a jury before Judge Inch in favor of Miss Lulu Mae Shields of the Hotel McAlpin in her suit against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to recover damages for injuries she suffered Dec. 27, 1926, when her automobile was struck by a B. & O. train. The accident occurred at a grade crossing at Linden, N. J. Evidence was produced that the signals at the crossing were not operating and that there was no warning of the approach of an express train. This point was disputed by the railroad.

For three days special customs agents and inspectors loitered about Pier No. 57, North River, showing unusual interest in nine packing cases marked "scrubbing brushes," which were landed Dec. 15 from the French liner Rochambeau. No one called for them. Dec. 18 the cases were carted to the Barge Office; four were opened. The agents found thousands of small packages of cocaine and morphine wrapped in red tissue paper. If the other five cases contain the same amount of dope, customs agents said their seizure would total more than a ton of narcotics. They placed the value of the shipment, figuring at dope peddler prices, at $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Two of America's foremost agricultural leaders have been scheduled for addresses at Wisconsin's Farm Folks' Week to be held in Madison, Feb. 4 to 8. These are L. J. Taber, national master of the Grange, and O. E. Reed, head of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Four Ohio youngsters are ahead $100 each on their college expense money as the result of excellent work done in their 4-H Club work during the past year. The Hocking Valley and Baltimore & Ohio railroads have presented this year, as in past years, four $100 scholarships to two boys and two girls. The money is to be used in attending some college in the State, preferably an agricultural college, although this is not made compulsory. Winners of the scholarships, announced during the recent 4-H Club Congress at the Ohio State University, are: Esther Smearsoll, Pemberville, Wood County; Mary Firestone, West Salem, Wayne County; Ralph Frash, Athens, Athens County, and Robert Roseberry, Lilly Chapel, Madison County.

Forty Indian farmers, including descendants of Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Shenandoah, Captain George, Mountpleasant, and other famous Iroquoian chiefs of history, attended a week of instruction at the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 15. This annual Indian farmers' school is under the direction of Dr. E. A. Bates, advisor in Indian extension, and members of the extension staff of the State College, who have been conducting meetings and demonstrations for the past six years on the reservations in co-operation with the Indian farmers.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate passed the Boulder Dam bill Dec. 14, carrying provisions for the expenditure of $165,000,000 in the development of the Colorado River, by a vote of 64 to 11. The Senate voted first for the Johnson substitute for the House bill, this result being 64 for to 16 against. Those opposing the bill, on the final vote, were Senators Ashurst and Hayden of Arizona, Blease of South Carolina, Glass of Virginia, Democrats, and Bingham of Connecticut, Glenn of Illinois, Goff of West Virginia, Gould and Hale of Maine, Green of Vermont and Reed of Pennsylvania, Republicans. An effort of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania to have the Senate declare that it was the policy of the government to have the power plant constructed and operated by private interests, or State or Municipal governments if that was found possible, failed by a vote of 53 to 24.

New Jersey State Horticultural Society

Fruit and vegetable growers from all over the State, and a number from neighboring States, attended the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society in the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotels at Atlantic City, Dec. 4 to 6. Two different sessions were held on Tuesday afternoon and all day Wednesday, so that those interested in fruits could hear a strictly fruit program, while the vegetable growers were having sessions of their own. Considerable interest was shown in the special peach session, which included talks by Prof. M. A. Blake, horticulturist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, and a number of the most prominent peach growers of the State.

Prof. A. G. Waller, economist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, speaking on truck shipment of fruits and vegetables to New York, said New Jersey growers are trucking a large proportion of their fruits and vegetables, thus creating new problems of distribution in the metropolitan area. Much extra handling is eliminated, the time between harvesting and selling in the market is lessened, and the farmer comes to have more dealings direct with the retailer. Another effect of the large number of truck shipments is to render less accurate the official reports of receipts of produce in the larger markets, such reports usually being based on carlot receipts only.

Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, in a talk on "Soil Conditions Essential to Maximum Fruit and Vegetable Crops," discussed the importance of commercial fertilizers, a proper content of organic matter, lime and tillage.

The apple variety situation in New Jersey was discussed by Prof. A. J. Farley. The importance of the variety question is realized by every up-to-date fruit grower, and Prof. Farley's talks on this subject have been features of each annual meeting for some years. Some varieties which are still being grown in considerable numbers in the State, such as Williams, Duchess and Red Astrachan, are in diminished demand, and should not be planted further in commercial orchards. The Wealthy is sometimes considered in the same class, but Prof. Farley was of the opinion that better Wealthys should be grown rather than a variety better than Wealthy. The McIntosh, which has been so successful in parts of New York and New England, was recommended only for sections where favorable conditions prevail, since this variety in some parts of the State tends to color poorly and drop easily. Stayman is the leading variety at the present time.

That the average haul of all the fruit in the United States is 1,500 miles was one of the statements made by Dr. S. W. Fletcher, director of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, in calling attention to the importance of the Pacific Coast States in the horticultural industry. Our most important competitors, he called them. The result of his address, however, was to encourage eastern growers, as he pointed out that the horticulture of the West is due for a period of deflation and that the outlook in the East is correspondingly bright. Certain phases of the industry, such as canning and drying of fruits and vegetables, and possibly the growing of pears and small fruits, are particularly adapted to conditions out there, and easterners can hardly hope to give them serious competition in the larger markets in these particular lines. The production of fresh fruits and vegetables in general, however, will be more profitable in the East, Dr. Fletcher believes, due to the nearness to the large markets. The western growers were complimented for their nerve in pulling out trees of unprofitable varieties, even such kinds as Grimes, Rome and Stayman being pulled out by the roots because Winesap and Delicious are more profitable. Similar treatment for some of our poor varieties is needed in the East.

Dr. H. C. McLean, who has been conducting spray residue investigations for the New Jersey Experiment Station, gave the results of some of his work. In the discussion which followed, some of the large growers remarked that they were not so much afraid of washing with acid as they had been previously, since it is being done efficiently and fairly cheaply by some individuals, and stressed the fact that the main thing is to control the pests and then wash the fruit if that is necessary. The fact was brought out that Winesap and Paragon should be washed before storing, since the spray residue seemed to be covered with wax if these varieties were left in storage until ready to be sold and then washed.

Prof. M. A. Blake, in concluding the special peach session, spoke on "Some Guides for Judging Tree Growth and Proper Growing Conditions for Peaches." Attention was called to the correlation between the chemical composition of the plant and the appearance of its various organs such as leaves and twigs. Research workers have shown that the type of growth made by the plant, vegetative or reproductive, is correlated to a certain extent with the chemical conditions existing inside the plant. Prof. Blake brought out the fact that the grower could study the type of growth made by twig and leaf and determine whether or not the trees were behaving as they should for optimum results.

One of the features of the meeting was that a relatively large part of the program was taken up with growers' experiences, which are often of more value to other growers than a number of talks by those usually considered to be experts. Twenty-six talks by growers were actually scheduled in the program and many more took part in the discussions. A proposed "Honest Pack Law" came in for its share of discussion at the end of the meeting, the organization going on record in favor of it.

Approximately 40 contestants were entered in the two packing contests run under the direction of the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture. The contests, which consisted of packing apples in the E-Z-Pak containers and in tub bushels, using a metal form and protect-o-liner, were run off in heats and furnished considerable entertainment for the spectators as well as exercise for the contestants. Speed and excellency of pack were considered in awarding prizes. This part of the annual meeting promises to become one of the most interesting as well as educational. First prizes (donated by the Hamper and Basket Co. of Bridgeton) in contest No. 1 were awarded to (a) South Jersey: Albert Zorn of Bridgeton, who also won the sweeptakes prize, and to (b) North Jersey: C. D. Ballinger of Moorestown. First prize (donated by F. A. Read, N. Y.) in contest No. 2 was won by Norman Taylor of Cape May.

Growers from all parts of the State carried away prizes which were offered for apples shown on plates, in trays, in fancy baskets, tub bushels, etc. Fruit of exceptionally fine quality and very uniform in appearance was shown by Locust Grove Farm, owned by Mr. W. B. Leeds and managed by Mr. Clinton Clement. Locust Grove Farm not only won first on a beautiful decorative commercial display but also won a total of 27 firsts and two fine silver trophies. The President's award, a silver trophy awarded in the amateur class, went to Mr. Emmor Roberts of Moorestown. Mr. Charles Fitting of Hammonton not only won several prizes on his apples but also carried away first prize for having the best 12-tray exhibit of yellow sweet potatoes. The Burlington County Board of Agriculture won first prize for a 20-tray display of at least five different kinds of vegetables; the Moorestown Grange was second and the Cumberland County Vegetable Growers' Association was third.

The exhibit room in Haddon Hall presented a striking picture, and the exclamations of the visitors who sauntered in from the Boardwalk indicated that they were convinced that they did not need to go outside New Jersey for fruit beautiful in appearance as well as delightful in flavor. J. H. CLARK.

N. J. Agr. Exp. Station.

Caring for Columbian Raspberries

Having purchased a small farm with one acre of Columbian raspberries which have been neglected, and which have grown to grass sod, what do they need in the line of cultivating besides plowing and dragging? When is the best time to have it done, Fall or Spring? What fertilizers are best? Should chickens be kept off after plowing and dragging? F. M. A.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

It is not of great concern whether the plowing is done in the Spring or in the Fall. If the Winters are not too cold, or if there is plenty of protecting snow, then Fall plowing is good; otherwise Spring plowing may be preferred. Keep the berries well cultivated and keep the old canes cut and the new ones thinned out, and you will have taken care of the principal items. Manure is perhaps the best fertilizer. Hen manure is especially desired by small-fruit men, though where manure cannot be secured a complete fertilizer is used. The hens will not injure the berries, provided there are not so many of them that they will pack the soil tight. The greatest injury from chickens has come from their packing the ground and causing it to bake. H. B. T.

Virginia Weather and Crops

This has been an ideal Fall for harvesting all crops. Most corn and peanuts are harvested and housed and in prime condition. We have had just enough rain when needed to make grain and grass grow. The mercury has not been lower than 25 degrees, and only two mornings registering that low. There were a good many Summer days in November. Two Sundays ago the mercury got up to 80 degrees. All grain and grass crops such as wheat, oats, Alfalfa, clover, etc., are looking fine. I am afraid the wheat and oat crops are getting too far advanced, and when severe cold weather does arrive there will be considerable winter-killing.

Most farmers are well ahead with their Fall plowing. Sweet and Irish potatoes are a drag on the market, and can scarcely be disposed of at any price. I have a good many bushels that I cannot sell.

The crop of both corn and peanuts for Virginia will be below the average for 1928. Principal reason for this is cultivating too much "poor" land, and growing too many soil-robbing crops year after year on the same land, and too few soil-building ones. A good many farmers don't seem to realize the fact that 15 or 20 acres of good land properly cultivated, will produce more than 40 or 50 acres not so fertile and only half cultivated, and also with far less labor and expense. W. H. H.

Virginia.

From Eastern Maryland

The first snow of the Winter is on the ground as I write, Dec. 8, unusually early and about 10 inches deep, also unusual for this part of Maryland. Two or three days of bright sunshine will take it all away, as the ground is not frozen under it.

After the wet Summer, the worst known for 40 years, the farmers were late with their wheat seeding, but the beautiful warm dry weather for the past six weeks gave it a good start, and it went under the snow looking fine for the time of year.

A few farmers have not finished husking corn, but most of the crop is in the cribs. A very good crop of sweet potatoes is in the heated storage houses, and a small crop of Irish potatoes has been buried for the Winter.

In the local markets here corn is selling for 80 cents per bushel; wheat around $1.25; potatoes, 60 cents per ⅝-bu. basket; tomato baskets, sweets, 50 cents. These prices will be advanced now, as the surplus not stored for the Winter is about exhausted.

Eggs, 53 cents per dozen; roasting chickens, 28 cents per lb. alive; 38 cents dressed. At Thanksgiving time live turkeys sold here at 40 cents and dressed at from 47 to 50 cents. Ducks, 20 to 25 cents live weight. There are many turkeys in the country yet, as the reports of expected low prices for Thanksgiving scared off many farmers who usually ship at that time.

The milk supply is short owing to cows going on dry feed, and butter is also scarce at 50 cents per lb. Guernseys and Jerseys are in demand, good tuberculin tested cows bringing $100, or fresh cows with young calf, $150. H. E. R.

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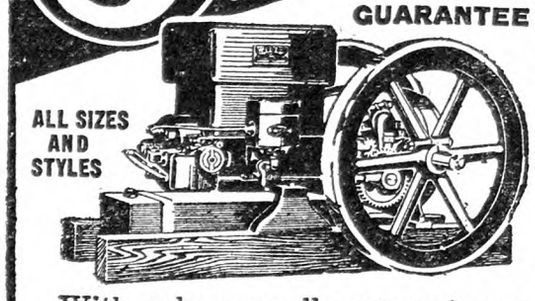

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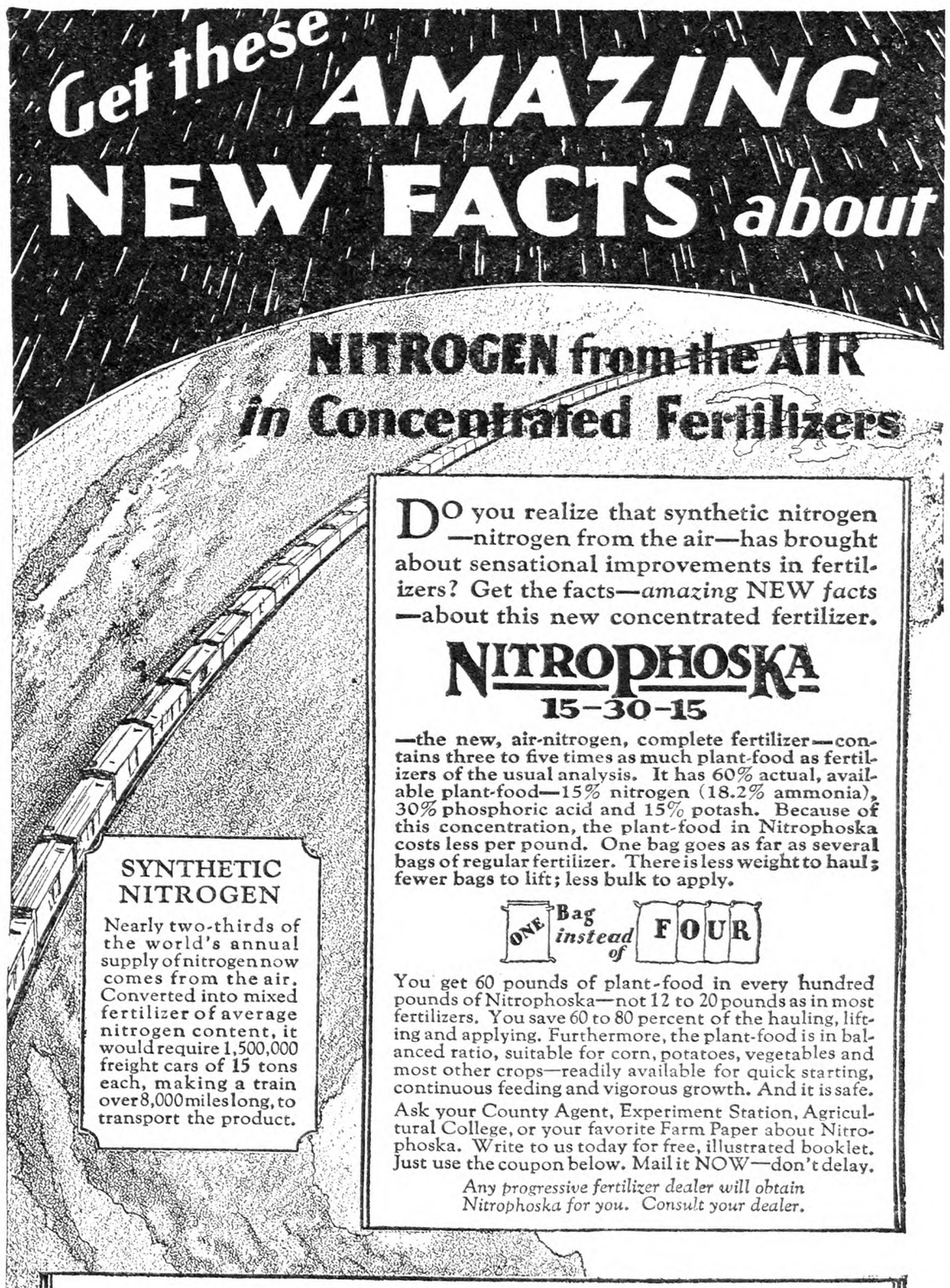

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WITH this issue, the last number of the old year, we desire to express to our readers, subscribers and friends, our appreciation of their patronage, encouragement and helpfulness during the year 1928. The sum total of little voluntary acts is more helpful than the individuals performing them can well imagine. The evidences of them reach us in countless ways. They consist of kindly words for the paper spoken to a neighbor, of a subscription sent for a friend or newcomer to the neighborhood, and a word of confidence when and where it is needed. It comes direct in a bit of information, in a comment, in a suggestion, and no less valuable in a correction of an error or in a kindly and helpful criticism. Occasionally advertisers send us an extract from a subscriber's letter indicating trust in them because of his confidence in THE R. N.-Y. which publishes the advertisement. All of these things and more, much of which never can come to our attention, accumulate a force which helps make a paper that could not possibly be produced or maintained without the sentiment back of them. We cannot thank this multitude of friends personally and privately, and so at this time of universal good will, we wish to acknowledge the service and friendship, and to express appreciation of them.

For ourselves we have the one purpose which has actuated the present management of the paper for forty-odd years. That purpose is to advance the best interests of agriculture and to increase the prosperity and comforts and happiness of the farm home. So with thankful hearts for the gifts and friendships of the past we close the work of the old volume and face with confidence and hope the new tasks before us. We shall give it the best that is in us, and extend to all a heartfelt wish for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

*

BY FEEDING, showing and selling a Hereford steer calf, the 12-year-old son of an Iowa farmer has come into possession this year of about $9,000 in cash. On its merits his "baby" beef won the grand championship at the late International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, and sold at auction for $7 a pound. Probably no other farm boy of Clarence Goecke's age ever has acquired so great a sum in so short a time. Some other, however, by doing the same kind of work a little better, may receive a greater recognition, in terms of money, for honors and prizes in this age of America are on a scale undreamed of by farm boys of 50 years ago. But it has always been an honor for a farm boy to do well any task, however humble, that he set his hand to, and, in the long run, the discipline and training thereby received always pay in self-respecting manhood and money as well. Every American boy today can learn to do something well that is worth doing, and thus lay the foundation for a useful, honorable life. Goecke is not so much a lucky boy as a hard, patient, thoughtful worker. His notable achievement and the money that went with it would start many a lad in the wrong direction. We rejoice to add that there is ground for the belief that young Goecke's success promises the better effect of a continued useful life.

*

THE National Potato Conference at Chicago, early in December, made half a dozen recommendations, most of them nothing but endorsements of measures already under discussion, such as tariff increase, licenses for dealers, strict grade regulation. Possibly the most interesting idea was a suggested cut of 10 to 20 per cent in potato acreage. Some such reduction is likely to take place anyhow after one of the most unprofitable potato seasons on record. Some old-timers are likely to take the position that they can plant as many potatoes as usual, perhaps more, and depend on other people to carry out the reduction. Talk in the producing sections now hints strongly of lighter planting. The poor demand for seed potatoes points to the same conclusion, likewise the early reports from southern potato districts. Even a 10 per cent cut in the potato acreage, with an average season, should put the potato growers in line for little profit, with the position perhaps much like that of the 1927 season.

*

THERE is excellent farming on Rhode Island, particularly in the line of garden truck and fruit. While at the Farm Bureau meeting last week, we learned of one gardener who was formerly in an automobile factory, where everything was done like clockwork in time and method. He spent a dozen years at this work, and the idea of system became so ingrained that it works out in perfection of vegetable finish to a surprising degree. Last year his cauliflowers brought nine dollars per dozen—not all but a great many—and were easily worth it when compared with the common run of such produce. One might say that system will be of little account when adverse weather, which often troubles the farmer, is considered. But this man handles even the exigencies of weather with less hindrance than those of his neighbors, who were not trained in assembling automobile parts. Quite likely there is "something in the man" also, as well as his previous training.

*

A MAN prominently identified with the fertilizer industry recently suggested in a speech that the "plant food" industry would be a much better name for it. Many years ago the question, "What's in a name?" was seldom discussed, as it now is, from a financial or trade viewpoint. Today success or failure may lurk in a word that is widely advertised. To most people the word "fertilizer" means a mixture of unclean, waste products. "Plant food" as a word not only is less suggestive of the origins of the substances that compose fertilizers but sounds better and specifically indicates the use for which they are intended. This is the gist of the speaker's argument. "Plant food" could be further justified as a substitute because the cleaner materials and improved formulas now used in this industry deserve a better word.

*

CALVIN J. HUSON, who served as Commissioner of Agriculture for New York State from 1912 to 1915, died at his home near Penn Yan, Yates County, on Saturday, December 13. He was 74 years old, and had been in ill health for two years. Mr. Huson was a native of Yates County. In addition to his service as Commissioner of Agriculture, he served as State Fair Commissioner from 1892 to 1893. He served as District Attorney of Yates County, attorney for the village of Penn Yan, and member of the village board of education. It was as head of the State Agricultural Department that we best knew him. We were especially impressed with his concern for the interests of agriculture and his sincere purpose to make the department helpful to the individual farmer. He was appointed Agricultural Commissioner by Governor Dix, was reappointed by Governor Glynn, and retired under Governor Whitman. He was a man of quiet disposition and enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of friends.

*

CHECKS coming in rather than going out, as described by Mr. Reynolds on page 1570, is a pleasant farm experience when we can have it that way. Such things do not just happen, and there is no certainty that they will occur even though the farmer uses all of his skill and industry to the limit. It is easy to read between the lines of those 45 years at farming that Mr. Reynolds has known downs as well as ups. A point in his article specially worth thinking about is that "the safest dollars are right on a man's own place," rather than in outside speculation, and that those "empires" of farm land in our own acreage, are "crying for animals to grow good meat and wool."

*

THE Imperial Fruit Show, at Manchester, England, was held the latter part of October this year. The American fruit specialist in Europe states that the two outstanding features of this year's show were the splendid exhibition of English-grown fruit and the excellency of the manner in which the Empire Marketing Board carried their message of buying Empire foods to the people of Great Britain. This means that the British market is going to be made more difficult for American growers, particularly since Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have made tremendous strides in fruit production in recent years. There is every indication that these parts of the Empire will continue to increase their output along this line.

*

A friend of mine has an apple orchard planted last Spring, and now in rye and vetch. He would like to seed to Alfalfa and feed it off with hogs, adding corn to fatten. The greatest obstacle, apparently, is to protect the trees from the hogs, without so great an expenditure as to make it unprofitable. From the standpoint of fertility, and of success with the hogs, it looks all right. What can readers tell us about it?
Lucas Co., Ohio. W. W. F.

WE HAVE pastured orchards in this way without any damage, but have seen cases where the trees were seriously injured. Hogs sometimes get the habit of stripping bark from trees. Perhaps there is something about the taste of the bark that they crave at times. This is a case where the experience and observation of readers will be much appreciated.

*

What is your experience with the national egg week? Do you think that egg consumption is improved? We are producing only about two-thirds of all the eggs required and are importing one-third from foreign countries. We are not trying to buy more hens but to get better ones and keep them better. E. D.

THIS is from a reader at Zurich, Switzerland, who has seen advertisements of our various trade weeks, such as egg week, apple week, etc. So far as we know, there are no attempts to make statistics of the results of these various sales weeks. It is taken for granted that they all have an effect either at the time or later in enlarging consumption. What our friend says about the efforts in his country to "get better hens and keep them better," is, however, highly practical procedure, about which there can be no doubt as to result.

*

"I'm in a bad state of mind about this matter."

THIS was the expression used by a man who was recently telling us about something that was perplexing him. Doubtless most of us know just about what the man meant by being in a "bad state of mind"—a sort of helpless worriment which was not getting him anywhere in solving the problem—running around the question in circles and becoming giddy with the motion. Setting one's foot down firmly and "keeping a stiff upper lip," as the expressive old saying ran, about such matters, sometimes helps. But there is another possibility from this "bad state of mind." Students of psychotherapy tell us that it may bring serious physical results—a real poisoning of the system. Trifling with one's mentality is dangerous practice.

*

IF YOU have found a commission man in New York, Philadelphia or any other large city, who is handling efficiently the line of produce grown in your locality, it will be a good plan to pass the news on to your neighbors. This is particularly true where many small shipments are sent. Some well-meaning and reputable dealers will not pay much attention to small lots. They are cleared out as quickly as possible, for whatever they will bring. We have seen how this works a great many times. Buyers start beating down the price at once as job lots, and the commission man is quite helpless, unless that lot of produce has special merit in appearance and quality, which are determining price features. Where several neighbors join in shipment, the bulk makes an amount worth while handling, and a matter of pride at both shipping and selling ends.

*

I am grateful to the one who first sent in my name, and then to you folks for all the real joy I get out of your friendly paper. Each week I am eager for its news. Greetings to all. S. D.
New York.

THIS is truly a message of good will, and is passed on to all of our other friends in THE R. N.-Y. family.

Brevities

IT IS reported that the Navy Department recently bought 18,200 lbs. of reindeer meat, fresh and canned, for Christmas use in forts and warships.

THEY were picking pansy blossoms in Northern New Jersey Dec. 18, but that is no sign that Spring is just around the corner. Don't starve the woodpile.

GREEN peas of fine quality were noted in the New York market by the middle of December. California sends good ones. It is not specially encouraging to eastern growers of canning peas.

A REPORT comes from Tara, Ontario, of a case where poultry thieves stole 12 turkeys, but dropped a purse containing $200 near the henhouse. The farmer feels that his turkeys topped the market in price.

Farm Relief Must Go Farther

ACCORDING to newspaper dispatches, Governor John Hammill of the State of Iowa has adopted one of the important provisions of the "farm relief" plan suggested by THE R. N.-Y. He proposes to erect grain storage elevators so that surplus wheat in the Middle West could be stored and released as needed for either domestic consumption or for export. The Federal government would supply the funds for building the elevators, and the money would be repaid to the government from storage fees on the grain. This is consistent with provisions of the plan we have suggested, but the Governor limits it to grain, and moreover he would fix the location of the storage houses on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and on the upper Great Lakes, apparently with a purpose to make a waterway system of transportation essential to a national farm marketing plan.

The stressing of local needs for a farm relief plan, however, is sure to defeat any comprehensive national plan. Storage of grain at carefully considered points, and the issuing of storage certificates for the purpose of using them as collateral for bank loans, is an essential feature of any national farm marketing plan; but if every State or region is to urge on Congress a separate plan of its own, no plan of a national character is likely to be adopted. The important thing is to adopt a comprehensive plan broad enough in scope to serve every section of the country and every farmer, rich or poor, big or small, no matter where located or what he produces. The opening of waterways and ship canals for transportation is a project in itself. The farm distribution problem is bigger and more important. It should not, in our judgment, be loaded down in advance with responsibility for any of the proposed water routes.

No plan would be complete or successful without storage facilities for grain and other products; but storage is only one of the accessories of primary markets, and the markets with storage are essential to a national marketing system. The storage may not always be located in the markets. The location of storage houses is a mere detail. As a provision for a local need in a national bill Governor Hammill's plan is in the main a proper suggestion; but as reported it is not comprehensive enough to serve the farmers of the whole country.

Ohio Grange Discusses Plan

Ohio Grange met in regular session on December 11. Your farm relief plan was presented, and a great deal of interest was manifested by the different members, resulting in a very interesting discussion. The consensus of opinion among our members seemed to be that the key to the situation hinged on the first three propositions of your proposal, namely:

1. To enact a Federal law to authorize a national system for the distribution and sale of agricultural products under the control and direction of farmers themselves.
2. To establish a chain of primary farm produce markets to determine prices and stabilize market conditions.
3. To make tariff on agricultural products high enough to keep foreign products out and protect the home markets for our home farmers.

As chairman of the committee to which this matter was referred, I am conveying to you the fact that our Grange took a decided interest in this matter and expressed themselves in no uncertain terms.

Ohio. VERNE E. DIFFERD.

Relief for Dairy Farmers

IN A RECENT address to a Dairymen's League meeting in Binghamton, Israel T. Deyo, a prominent Broome County attorney and former member of the State Legislature, spoke with feeling and earnestness of the dairy situation of the State. He referred to the fact that Governor Roosevelt expressed a desire to do something for the farmers of the State, saying:

My suggestion to Governor-elect Roosevelt would be this:

Call together the great milk distributing agencies, the big middlemen, and the representatives of the Dairymen's League and of other organizations of farmers; have them all sit down around the table together; present the problem to them; tell them that the problem has got to be worked out constructively; that the problem cannot be solved by continuing the struggle between the dairyman and the middleman; that they must get together upon some working basis by which the dairyman can realize more money for his goods.

Say to the middleman, that if he is unable to increase the price paid to the producer without passing the expense over upon the consumer, if there is no other way, then he must pass the expense on to the consumer.

I would go further than that. I would suggest to Mr. Roosevelt, that if the great corporations which handle the farmer's milk would not be reasonable, he would say to them:

"Unless this is done, I shall recommend to the Legislature the appointment of a commission similar to that which has the control and oversight of public utilities, and empower that commission to investigate the cost of distribution and to determine whether you are not reaping an exorbitant profit at the expense of both the producer and the consumer.

"The Public Service Commission has the power to regulate the rate of gas and electricity and freight and passenger transportation, and if you people will not voluntarily do the thing that is fair and reasonable and equitable in your dealings in the matter of the distribution and the cost of the distribution of a necessity of life, I, as Governor, will do all that lies in my power to put you under the control of a public agency that will compel you to do so."

I have faith to believe that if the proposition were put up in that way to the producers and the middlemen, a solution could be worked out amicably by which the interest of both the producer and the consumer would be conserved and the business of dairying placed on a solid financial basis.

This platform ought to elect Mr. Deyo Governor of the State any time he would consent to take the job.

The Nuisance of Trespassing Sportsmen

As a R. N.-Y. fan of many years standing I am writing you for advice in a matter which I believe interests many of your readers.

I am located on a State highway about 30 miles out of Albany, N. Y., and have about 200 acres located both sides of the road. The property has been unoccupied for several years, and is rather well overgrown with brush, making an ideal cover for birds and small game.

I am not a hunter and do not have any sympathy with the sports (?) who rig themselves up in a uniform that is a cross between a Chicago bandit and an army rookie, and tramp cross lots shooting at anything that moves.

Since the hunting season opened I have spent every Saturday and Sunday chasing these hunters (?) from one end of the farm to the other. I've been abused, threatened and defied, and in spite of the fact that I have "No Hunting" signs on both sides of the highway they keep on coming.

It seems to me that there should be some way to keep trespassers off your property, and that the State or country authorities should help. I have written to the local game protector, but have had no reply.

What is your suggestion? W. H. GREEN.

New York.

THEORETICALLY the present law authorizes the prosecution of hunters and fishers who trespass on lands which are "posted" in accordance with the law, but practically this law, like all game laws, is for the privilege of the hunter, and not for the protection of the owner or his property.

There is no more reason or justice in the public policy that authorizes a hunter to invade private property in the country than there would be to authorize a countryman to enter the sportsman's private house in the city, walk up stairs and retire in the master's bed. There is no law that requires "no sleeping" signs over the city gates. The only practical suggestion we can make is to repeat what we have advised for years. That is a change in the game law that would make it unlawful for anyone with a gun or a rod to trespass on country property without the consent of the owner. Farmers can have this change in the law when they set out together to get it.

"The Deserted Village"

NOT so long ago mules "towed" great boatloads of coal along the Delaware and Hudson Canal from Honesdale, Pa., through a practically level route to tidewater at Rondout on the Hudson River. Many thriving villages sprang up at intervals along the route of the canal. One of these was at Phillipsport, at the foot of the western slope of the Shawangunk Mountains. This was a populous and lively village. It was the seat of the first Methodist church in Sullivan County, almost on the border line of Ulster. This church continued for many years to be one of the largest in the conference. For a time it survived the abandonment of the canal. It yet survives other economic changes in this region, but the Jewish people from New York City came in, and bought up the homes and the farms, and converted them into homes and boarding-houses for Summer occupancy. There are some farms left; some good and well-tilled farms, but the principal business of the region is Summer boarders. The houses are closed nine or ten months of the year, and in December it is a bleak spectacle to one who knew it in its day of thriving farm and village activities. The once-noted Methodist church has suffered from the change, but it still exists with greatly diminished members, but its pastor, the Reverend Lewis Piper, is not the man to see it abandoned. His is the zeal that overcomes all obstacles in the discharge of the duties of his sacred office. It is hard to keep up church enthusiasm with a handful of church members, but Brother Piper is the true shepherd. He is the patriarch of the village. There are three Granges in his jurisdiction, Spring Glen, Stoneridge and Bloomingburgh. Brother Piper is active in all of them, and sometimes combines all of them in social and neighborhood activities and festivities. In this neighborhood service he knows no creed, no race, no social distinctions. The people about him irrespective of race, religion or wealth, are the subject of his ministrations of cheer and mercy. He enjoys the confidence and affection of the members of his own church, but as might be expected, it is the members of other churches who are most emphatic in expressions of admiration and friendship.

Sixty-odd years ago this now worthy minister and the writer were boys together on adjoining farms, schoolmates in a little red schoolhouse at the crossroads in the town of Bethel in the same county, intimate as neighbors, playing in each other's homes, eating at each other's tables and sleeping in each other's beds. The brightest boy in the school, Lewis Piper was the despair of the dullards, the pride of the teacher and the favorite of all. His father was the prominent farmer of the township and his saintly mother the angel of mercy in every home afflicted with suffering or pain. Many of his schoolfellows are worthy citizens of their native county; others distinguished themselves in foreign fields. Some acquired wealth. Rev. Lewis Piper, the most talented of them all, has devoted his life to the spiritual service of others, poor in worldly goods and rich in the affections of his people, and happy in his service to humanity and the Divine Master.

A Farm Conference By Farmers Only

ON December 5, Mr. E. Clemens Horst of San Francisco, Cal., made an address before the U. S. Chamber of Commerce which is worthy of study by farmers of the whole country. The theme of his address was the need of a national farmers' conference as an essential preliminary to national farm relief. He believes that it is only through unity of all farm groups that farm relief will be possible, and that the proposed conference should be composed wholly of farmers whose controlling business is farming. Others should place their experience and advice at the disposal of the farmers' conference, to be used only if and when desired.

He believes that, with a tariff high enough to keep out farm products, surpluses of all kinds would be greatly reduced through home consumption and the exportable surplus would cease to be a serious difficulty. The purpose of his proposed conference, however, is to work out a satisfactory plan by farmers themselves, and to take time enough to make a good job of it.

Last One-room School Gone

The last of the one-room country schools in Burlington County, N. J., is now closed. The closing of this school completes the program of State and educational authorities begun 10 years ago. During these 10 years 68 one-room schools have been closed. It was promised that the consolidated school plan would reduce expenses and taxes, but the cost of repairing and enlarging schools and building new ones exceeds $350,000,000. The school population has increased from 14,000 to 20,000 or 42 per cent. The number of teachers have increased from 400 to 700, or 75 per cent. Each day 86 busses carry 5,000 children to and from schools over 150 routes. The mileage during the year is estimated at 500,000. The cost per pupil ranges from $18.32 to $87.50. The total cost of transportation of children for the county is $150,000 in round numbers. If New York State has an eye to expense, let it beware. With us the increasing cost of State roads and the increased cost of schools has increased taxes enormously. Formerly this farm maintained a family and 15 cows; now I can barely rent it for enough to pay the taxes. P. F.

New Jersey.

Columbia County, N. Y., Notes

Some of the farmers are doing Fall plowing. Very few have butchered as yet. The weather has been too warm to keep the pork well for fresh meat, and that is what the farmers like to have as long as possible. If they butcher after freezing weather, the meat will keep a long time frozen, and fresh meat will be had daily for a long period. One farmerette in this section has her extra fowls butchered after freezing weather; she picks them, cleans them, washes them, dries them well after washing, then puts each fowl into a clean flour or sugar bag of cloth by itself, ties a stout cord around the bag where the feet are, and hangs each bag in the smoke-house where the fowls keep frozen as long as the weather keeps cold. It is handy to have them all ready for cooking when wanted.

Several farmers buried their apples and potatoes the past week in pits. That is quite a custom in this section. They dig out the earth about a foot deep or deeper, depending on the amount of potatoes or apples that are to be buried; they line the pit with straw, cover them well with more straw, and cover the straw with earth to a depth of about a foot or more. They use the pits for the Spring supply and keep enough in the cellars for use during the Winter. Native Cobbler potatoes are selling for $2.25 for 180-lb. sack.

Local growers here are peddling choice onions for $3.75 a sack; pumpkins, $1.50 for small sweet kinds; red cabbage, $3 for 100 lbs., and white Danish cabbage, $2 per 100 lbs.; eggs, 72c doz.; butter, 52c lb. Poultry buyers are more plentiful than our fowls and turkeys. They are paying 65c at door for turkeys; 30c for ducks; 45c for broilers per lb.

The first Columbia County poultry show, held in Hudson, Nov. 22 and 23, was a great success; about 600 exhibits. Judging was under the direction of Prof. Hurd of College of Agriculture, Ithaca. Davidson Bros. of Niverville were awarded the silver cup. They won several first prizes. A high school boy of Elizaville won first and second prize in opening contest in Barred Plymouth Rocks, cockerel class. C. V. H.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

Boys & Girls OUR PAGE

Arranged By Iva Unger

"Our Page Is Writ with Christmas Glee
And New Year's Thoughts of You and Me."

Drawn by John Mucha (16), New York

Drawn by Rena Cook (13), Pennsylvania

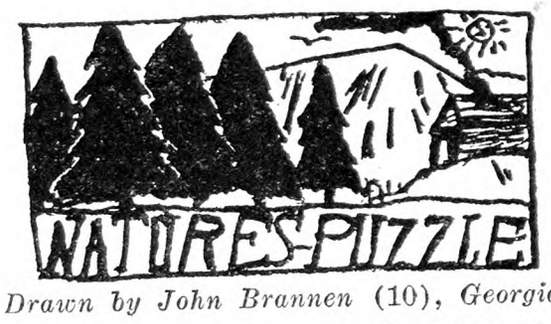
MEMORY VERSE

A New Year

Why do we greet thee, O blithe New Year?
What are thy pledges of mirth and cheer?
Comest, knight errant, the wrong to right?
Comest to scatter our gloom with light?
Wherefore the thrill, the sparkle and shine,
In heart and eyes at a word of thine?

Dost promise much that is fair and sweet,
The wind's low stir in the rippling wheat,
The waves soft plash on the sandy floor,
The bloom of roses from shore to shore,
Glance of wings from the bowery nest,
Music and perfume from east to west,
Frosts to glitter in jeweled rime,
Blush of sunrise at morning's prime,
Stars above us their watch to keep,
And rain and dew, though we wake or sleep!

"I bring you, friends, what the years have brought
Since ever men toiled, aspired, or thought,
Days for labor and nights for rest;
And I bring you love, a heaven-born guest;
Space to work in, and work to do.
And faith in that which is pure and true.
Hold me in honor and greet me dear,
And sooth you'll find me a Happy Year."
—Margaret E. Sangster.



Drawn by John Brannen (10), Georgia

The answer to last month's puzzle was "turkey." It was almost too easy, was it not? We would like to know just how many of you enjoy these puzzles, if you always read them, or if you usually skip them? Our Page contributors have almost ceased to furnish Nature Puzzles. Perhaps this is due merely to lack of encyclopedic reference, and so we are asking you to tell us just what you think of it, and whether you would consider Our Page well balanced if Nature Puzzles should be discontinued? Another puzzle follows:

I am a Christmas plant from Mexico. About a hundred years ago a young South Carolina Congressman traveling in Mexico brought me home with him to show his friends, and as a result of this I became widely known everywhere. I was actually named after him, although for centuries past in my Mexican home I had been known as "Painted Leaf" or "Fire Plant." I am exhibited at Christmas time chiefly because I carry out the holiday color scheme, a rich bright red against dark green.

I have always wanted to correct the impression most people have that it is my flowers which carry the flaming red tint so much desired at Christmas time. My flowers are not conspicuous, are hardly noticed. It is the leaves about them on the floral axis, or the bracts, as they are called, which turn red at flowering time and excite admiration. Although there is one of my varieties which may be grown from the seed out of doors, and which flowers in the early Fall with leaves that turn red, florists are far more interested in the hothouse type, which is grown from the old stock, and which has a single or double leaf. It is to be remembered that I am a tropical plant and do not take kindly to the rigors of a northern Winter. The temperature must be maintained at not lower than 65 degrees where I grow.

It was Joel Roberts Poinsett who brought me here from Mexico. Now can you guess my name?—Adapted from Nature Magazine.

The answer to last month's riddle was, "a pen," and to the enigma, "Plymouth Rock."

Enigma

No. 1—
My first is in teach but not in learn,
My second in flower but not in fern,
My third is in laugh but not in cry,
My fourth is in sell but not in buy,
My fifth is in penny but not in dime,
My whole we gather at Christmas time.
—By Frances Drace (12), New York.

No. 2—
My first is in white but not in black,
My second in rain but not in snow,
My third is in pencil but not in paper,
My fourth is in tree but not in blow,
My fifth is in me but not in you,
My sixth is in riddle but not in joke,
My whole comes this month, and lasts awhile.
—By Naomi Allender (10), West Virginia.

Riddle

Two brothers are we,
Great burdens we bear,
All day we are bitterly pressed;
Yet this I must say—
We are full all the day,
And empty when we go to rest.
—By Helen Dodge (13), New York.

Drawn by Alice Chew, New Jersey

I am 11 years old and a pupil of the Henry Barnard school. As I am sure you like birds I am going to tell you what our room at school did for their Christmas. We selected a good-sized tree and set it up in a corner of our room. Then we brought coarse cheesecloth, suet, seeds and twine. We melted the suet and mixed in seeds. This mixture was put in molds and hardened into cakes. Suet was stuffed into small openings in the pine cones, and it was also put in bags as were the seeds. All these things were tied on the branches of the tree, and after the tree was trimmed we had our program to which we had invited our grown-up friends. An interested member of the Audubon Society helped the children set the tree up out of doors where the birds could find it. I am sure the birds were very glad when they saw the tree and tasted of its offering. I hope some of our readers (I have long been a reader of Our Page) will trim similar trees for the birds in their neighborhood.—From Judith Halliday (11), Rhode Island.

Drawn by Evelyn Youman (13), New York

Dear Friends: I want to tell you about my pet chipmunk. His name is Snippie. At first he was very wild and would bite me. Now he eats from my hand and lets me pet him. This picture I am sending may give you some idea of him.—Evelyn Youmans (13), New York.

Dear Iva Unger: Now that colder weather is coming the birds are coming closer to our houses and I hope that none of Our Page readers are neglecting to feed our feathered friends. Nuthatches and chicadees like suet hung in trees, and nuthatches like nut meats. Snow birds (juncoes, tree sparrows, snowflakes) are very fond of crumbs and hayseed. And the bold bluejay keeping a wary eye on the house will often visit one's dooryard in search of a stray grain. Sometimes the Bob White's larder gets empty, and then he appreciates a handful of mixed grains in a sheltered corner. Some people leave a shock of corn for their convenience. It makes a good shelter on a snowy day, and a fine feeding place.

Merry Christmas—Bee Bee Gee, Connecticut.

Drawn by Rena Cook (13), Pennsylvania

Kind Lady: "If I give you a piece of pie, you won't come back again will you?"

Tramp: "Lady, you know your pies better'n I do."—Sent by Frances Wolf (18), New York.

The Prisoner: "There goes my hat! Shall I run after it?"

Policeman: "What! Run away and never come back again? You stand here and I'll run after your hat."

A Georgia Fireplace at Christmas

I love an open fireplace and think there is nothing so cheery and bright as a wood fire. We haven't a fireplace in our kitchen but many farm homes here have, although I don't know of anyone who cooks on one. We use coal grates and wood fireplaces here for warmth. A big wood fire is blazing in our living-room on Christmas morning when the children rise before daylight, somewhere about 5:30. They sit on the floor before the fire to empty their stockings. All this time Daddy and Mother are standing in the dark dining-room watching them. Finally they come into the living-room crying "Christmas gift" and the children run with their hands full of toys to show what Santa Claus left them.

After breakfast, when the children have returned to their treasures in the living-room the Negroes on the farm come to the house one or two at a time to get the little gifts which their "white folks" have prepared for them. Probably it's an apron, or a couple of handkerchiefs, or maybe it is a cake or fresh meat. But it's always something, and their faces are full of smiles.

After dinner the family gathers in the living-room before the large, cheery wood fire, and are joined at intervals by other relatives. The old folks talk, and the young folks play the phonograph, the ukelele and guitar and sing the old familiar Christmas carols. When supper is over the lights are taken from the living-room, and the candles on the Christmas tree are lighted. Uncle John calls the names on the gifts from the other relatives. After the last gift has been cut from the tree and everyone has shown his gift to everyone else, the lights are lighted again. The young folks roast apples and marshmallows, parch peanuts, and pop corn over the red coals in the fireplace. Fruits, candies, nuts and other goodies are also passed around and we all play games, etc., until about 10 o'clock.—By Alice Dorsey.

The Bedtime of the Year

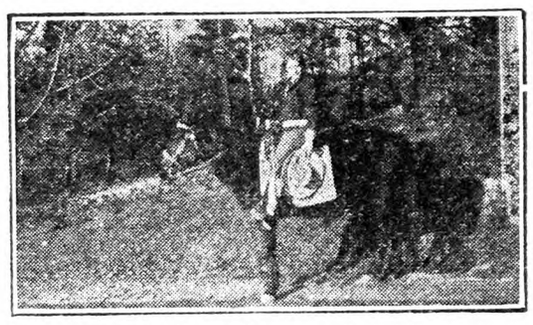
The ridge road slopes off westward to the dying sun,
Across the valley come the cattle homeward one by one;
The clouds, banked high against the sunset, full of snow,
Become a vast gray blanket as the night winds blow.

Through leafless limbs the crimson of the bittersweet,
Borders the wheel tracks of the road to where the borders meet;
The giant beech left naked as the winds whip by,
Its gray arms lifts in Winter prayer unto the sky.

A clot of russet oak leaves that are doomed to stay,
Upon gnarled branches watch their weaker brothers whirl away;
The long bare aisles of orchard on the windswept hill,
Lie waiting where the storm king's hosts shall drift and fill.

The weary world's inert and prone upon its bed—
The long year done, and all the bedtime prayers of nature said;
Saddened I turn, and lo—a wisp of hickory smoke!
A light—and bedtime music from my little folk!
—Walter Greenough.
Sent in by Dorothy Safford (14), N. Y.

Drawn by Aubrey Gregory (17), New York



On Horseback

Dear Boys and Girls: This is my first trial at writing to THE R. N.-Y. Isn't Our Page just grand? My parents have taken it for years. I am sending you a photo of my horse Dolly and me. How many of you have heard of Mark Twain? I live near his home.—Martha Terwilliger (11), New York.

New Hampshire in Winter

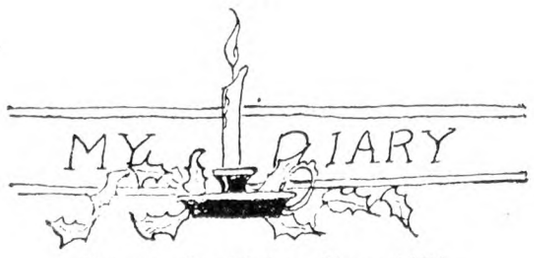
Dear Friends: I am five years old. I am in New Hampshire for a visit. We have oxen to draw wood and sap. I like to dig in the snow, so here is my picture. I wrote this letter myself. From Charles Gibbs, New Hampshire.

A Pennsylvania School Girl

Dear Boys and Girls: I had been wondering for the last few months why I always found my brother reading THE R. N.-Y. lately. But today I picked up a current issue, and as a result was nearly late for school. Am enclosing a snapshot. May I hear from some of those who read Our Page?—Jane Maynard (15), Pennsylvania.

Robert With His Sled

Dear Boys and Girls: I am eight years of age, and am sending a picture of myself. It is taken by some small balsams. I get the wood nights, and like to go fishing. I have never caught any woodchucks. From Robert Northrup (8), New York.



Drawn by Helen Gow (17)

Nov. 1.—Beautiful sunrise, the soft gray shroud of dawn broken by rosy carmine, the trees silhouetted darkly against it. Then the day itself, blue and sun gold, surely Indian Summer like in the mellowness of its sunlight and breeze. The leaves that changed to their highest beauty around October 15 are now withered and brown, but here and there a tree remained green until lately. Busy this A. M. Took a horseback ride this afternoon.

Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving Day. Clouds and sunlight this morning. Helped prepare dinner. Cloudy this afternoon. Took a horseback ride. Had a dandy time. There's just lots of things to be thankful for if one considers.

Dec. 1.—Cloudy this morning. Did my lessons this afternoon. As I was coming in from my chores this evening the sunset was brilliant and rosy next the horizon, the dark leafless trees in dark silhouettes against its face. The sky was a lovely color, soft blue-green in the west, small pink clouds flying across it. The southwest was banked with soft rosy lavender clouds. Then the night, of cool darkness and silver stars.
From Elinore Maser (14), Pennsylvania.

Nov. 2.—THE R. N.-Y. came today, and I did not expect to see my diary printed, but it was.

Nov. 24.—I baked a cake this A. M. and scrubbed the kitchen this P. M.

Nov. 26.—There is snow on the ground today. I do not think it is time for snow yet. It is not Thanksgiving yet.

Nov. 29.—The weather is rainy and snowy. It is almost Winter. — From Naomi (10), West Virginia.

Nov. 24.—The train awakened me this morning when it whistled for the crossing. How I did miss the birds singing. We appreciate their return more after their absence. Outside the snow is blowing in front of a terrible gale. My brother-in-law brought THE R. N.-Y. home, when he came to dinner today.

Nov. 25.—Rose at 7:30 to find it still snowing. Helped take care of the baby and listened to a sermon on the radio. Got ready and was brought home after exchanging cars about half way. Roads are very slippery. Ate dinner and washed the dishes. Filled the lamps for evening and then found a place by the table to write or draw, whichever the mood may be. So here I am writing (or at least trying to) in my diary. We are not going to get supper tonight as we had dinner late. A cup of coffee, a sandwich, and you (meaning Our Page). —From Pearl Lynn (18), New York.

Nov. 20.—Got up this morning quite early. Was not very warm. Took care of my horse and chickens. Then ate breakfast. After breakfast helped my mother with the dishes. After that I practiced my music lesson. Then I went to school. After school a gang of us got together and rode horseback. Had a lot of fun.

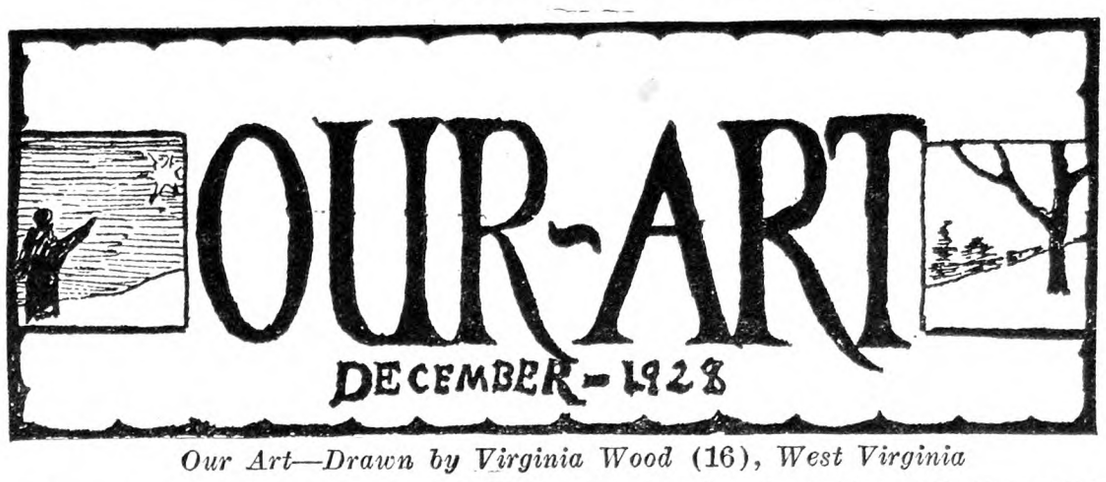
Nov. 22.—Got up quite late. A nasty wet morning. Didn't get a chance to take my music lesson. Rode horseback after school. I went to my father's mill and ordered some feed.

Nov. 23.—Cold here. Snow on the mountains. Looks as if Winter was here. A little wind started up, and got worse. At night it was bitter cold. It was so cold that I didn't go very far on horesback. Helped pick a chicken tonight.—Louise Dean (14), New York.

Nov. 20.—School again. Got up and did my daily program of getting breakfast ready by 6:45 A. M. After breakfast I did the dishes and got to school by the skin of my teeth. Had a bad day in school. Came home and whiled away the afternoon. At 7:50 P. M. spent an hour of literary reading with the family.

Nov. 21.—It's been snowing today in large flakes. O my, but it was cold going to school this morning. I about froze my fingers and toes. Had an interesting day at school. Had to drive some stray cows from the school yard. Got home from school and found THE R. N.-Y. waiting for me. Sat down and spent a happy hour with my friends on Our Page. —From Alice Lilly (13), Massachusetts.

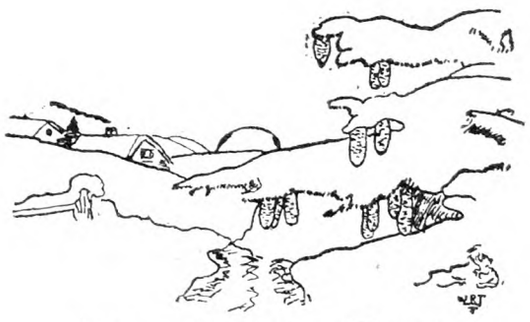
Nov. 26.—I got up this morning and put on my clothes. I went to the kitchen, washed my face and hands and then ate breakfast. Then I went to the barn and milked old "Pet," then turned her out in the pasture. I then went to the house and got ready to go to school. When I got there my teacher had a fire started, and the room was nice and warm. When the books took up, we played ball in the yard. We did the same at noon recess. After school I went on a little picnic. I had a good time. Then I went home and did my work up, and now I'm writing to you all. — From "The Limit," North Carolina.



Our Art—Drawn by Virginia Wood (16), *West Virginia*

First Snow—By Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

A Babe of Today—By Pearl Lynn (18), *New York*



Home—By Walter Thayer, Massachusetts

Self Cartoon—By Russell Francke (17), *Michigan*

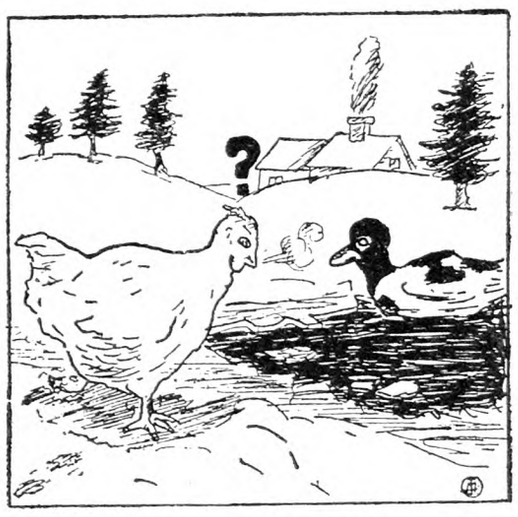
Drawn by George Pflegl (17), *New York*

Dream Cookies

Cream ½ cup butter and one cup brown sugar.. Add one well-beaten egg, ¼ cup rolled oats, 2/3 cup chopped dates, 1/3 cup of milk. Sift together one teaspoon of cinnamon, nutmeg and 1½ cups flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder. Drop from spoon on a buttered pan. Bake in a moderate oven about 15 minutes. They are something you can serve to your friends when they drop in around Christmas time.—From Margaret Gippert, New York.

Bringing Home the Yule Log—By Elizabeth Humphrey (15), *New York*

The Plum Pudding—By Stanley Brown (16), *New York*



It Beats All—By John Much (16), *New York*

A Nova Scotia Santa Claus—By Mary Patterson (18), *Nova Scotia*

Nut Bread

Dear Friends: I am much interested in cooking and always try each recipe. As I was looking through I saw the request for nut bread. This is our favorite recipe. I wish you the best of luck. Take 1½ cups lukewarm water and in it dissolve one yeast cake, ¼ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, one tablespoon shortening. Then add three cups flour and ¼ cup chopped nuts. Mix thoroughly and let rise, then turn into buttered bread pans and let rise again, and then bake.—Velma Sayball, Connecticut.

Dear Cooks: In the last issue I saw someone wanting a nut bread recipe, so I am sending a very good one: Beat one egg, add one cup of sugar and beat again. Then add four cups of flour, four teaspoons of baking powder, and 1½ cups milk, using a little of each until all is used up. Then add 1½ cups nut meats, and teaspoon vanilla.—From Frances Wolf (18), New York.

Drawn by E. N. Hirsimaki (17), *Ohio*

Optimist and Pessimist

"The cockeyed world is all gone wrong,"
The Pessimist did cry.
"The world is at its very best,"
Was the Optimist's reply.
I wonder in which class are thee,
And through which one's eyes you see.
If you are in the former stage,
You're not a member of Our Page.
—M. Roberts (16), New York.

Christmas Without Mother

Ah, yes!
'Tis very fine to stand and stare, you!
When O! I'm feeling lone and blue.
'Twas just ten years ago this last November
That Mother died. And I remember
The lovely things that she could make,
And all the goodies she did bake;
Mother was tall and she was fair,
Sparkling blue eyes and gold-red hair;
Mother was glad, Mother was happy,
When I was sad, when I was snappy.
Mother could sing—the loveliest songs—
The cat's meow, the dinner gongs.
She put on a hat, a great big hat
And walked through the fields with our cat;
She'd swing her arms, and sing her tunes,
To all the new and blue old moons.
Mother was witty and O! so clever,
She could make such things! And whether
'Twas a picture frame, or a goldfish bowl,
A drawing or a poem like Lowell—
She could do it. Ah yes!
'Tis very fine to stand and stare, you—
You have a mother, tried and true—
I haven't. —By Grace V. Cullis (17).
Connecticut.

The Cunning Wind

I wandered through a garden fair:
I heard the wind a-sighing,
I saw the flowers blooming there,
I saw the birds a-flying.
And everywhere I heard the wind,
A wind so gently sighing,
A gentle wind, and timid wind,
Forever, ever sighing.

I wandered through a garden bare—
I hear the wind a-roaring!
I saw no flowers biding there,
I saw no birds there soaring.
But everywhere I heard the wind,
A wind so wildly groaning;
That awful wind, and horrid wind,
Had killed the flowers while roaming!

No more that trait'rous wind I trust
Who made the birds all shun me;
He turned the helpless flowers to dust;
The world's no longer sunny.
For o'er it all I hear the wind,
A wind so gently sighing,
An untrue wind, deceiving wind,
Forever, ever lying.
—By Relumel Dorwanor, Maryland.

Slipping on a Slide

High glee in every face,
Ready for a downhill race.
Skis clatterin' round,
Sled's on the mound;
One, two, three and away,
Shouts of hurrah, hurrah!
But oh, the glee don't last,
One slippel off!
He went too fast.
—By Elizabeth Hotchkiss (12),
New York.

Another Christmas

Lovely snowtime's here again,
With its biting cold,
Wind a-rushing through the pine,
As in days of old.
Nodding little sleepy heads
In the early dawn,
Come and tumble out of bed,
This is Christmas morn.
—By Sonia Sabine, Maine.

Drawn by Sally Brown (14), *New York*

Our Page This Month

When you hold Our Page in your hand this month, Christmas will be past. How nice it will be to sit down by the fire and visit all the friends of Our Page. It seems that we know some of Our Page contributors very well. They are always so pleasant, so generous with their sketches or poetry, or prose, that we turn to them for comfort and good cheer. If

I should ask for their names, how quickly they would come. But the fact is, no one needs to be told which ones they are.

Even you and I can recognize great qualities when we find them. What we long for most is to produce them in ourselves. It is very hard, and many times we are so discouraged that we give up for a time and become mean, selfish, and hard to live with. It is a frightfully miserable condition, and people sometimes end their lives rather than continue in it.

And yet there is a key to all the things which make great men and women. We use it continually on Our Page. It is called "Working For Others." You cannot become a really fine person without using it, for the big door of Life just will not open without it. In order to be sure that you are using it, you have to forget self. Sometimes when you are feeling mean, slighted, and lonely flash out and do the nicest thing you can for someone. It is the sure cure. And when you see another person being as selfish as the law allows and trampling down everyone in his path, learn to diagnose his case, and to feel sorry for him. Try the key on him.

Perhaps Our Page is not internationally known, but those who become our contributors are in the way of becoming a household word. The way that Ben Franklin used is as good as it ever was.

What does January hold for us? Subjects like the dripping of icicles in a thaw, an ice-clad bush or fence post, old Towser plunging through deep snow, the boys playing checkers, mother turning pancakes, a little one blowing soap bubbles, the fifth grade reading class in school—all these are real subjects, fresh and untried. There are uncountable others.

We hope that you have a very Merry Christmas, and we wish you everything in life worth having this New Year. Send all contributions before the fifth of the month which are intended for January. Those received later are held over but are always welcome. Address Iva Unger, 333 W. 30th St., New York City.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver

"Enclosed you will find my two 'sorrows'. I noticed in what I choose to call the editorial that none of the contributors had sent in anything telling about their sorrows yet. Maybe they haven't got any—who knows? I have two big main ones which I am sending in, and one of somebody else—that is anybody else."—Grace Cullis (17), Connecticut.

"I greatly regret writing this letter because February will conclude my contribution as a regular. My stay with Our Page has been a pleasant one, and at this writing I have before me my first successful drawing, printed in May Page, 1925—three years ago. I found two pages from 1923 among them. It seems that I could go on for several years more, but as we go on we must consider our successors."

"Was very glad to see my sketch on Our Page. I have the drawing ink now and will send a couple of sketches in ink. One is a Santa Claus. I thought, since Christmas is nearly here, that you would want drawings representing Christmas time."—Mary Patterson (18), Nova Scotia.

"The piece that 'Skinny' called preaching got me stirred up, and I have decided to write a letter. I lived in New Jersey, but now I live in a Southern State. I will try to get some more people to write from North Carolina. I want to get letters from the boys and girls."—From Iva Robinson, North Carolina.

"The sketch of the chicken amazed at the duck swimming in icy water is just as I saw our ducks having a good time splashing in the stream which is all frozen over except for a small spot on which they hold their fun, and several hens looking wonderingly at the duck's icy bath."—John Mucha (16), New York.

"After trying several times to draw a picture as I really look, I gave up in disgust and drew this. Perhaps it is a bit exaggerated, but that is what cartoons are for. I would like to see poems or descriptions illustrated by the artists of Our Page."—Russell Francke (17), Michigan.

"As you no doubt see, I have done my best with the new-born babe. I could not get that desired look into its face, but I did my best. I have tried before to draw a new-born baby, but the results are discouraging."—Pearl Lynn, New York.

"I have a new saddle horse, and am wondering what to call him. He is a sorrel and has white feet and a white stripe down his face. I am sending a picture with some evergreen trees in it."—Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York.

"I am 12 and this is my first letter to Our Page. We have 15 riding horses and four cute little Scotch ponies. One of them is white, but the other three are so much alike that it is hard to tell them apart. Every Sunday night and Wednesday night the horses have hot mash. Some of them stand on their hind legs and some of them kick, and all of them whinny when they get impatient."—Sally Hammond (12), Rhode Island.

"Tajar was not killed but sold to a wealthy man for his estate. He has a fine cage and a dandy mate. That's a big load off my mind, anyhow."—Stanley Brown (16), New York.

Drawn by Pearl Lynn (18), New York

Dear friends, may you find happiness
  Where'er you are that eve;
May clouds of trouble drift away,
  For cheerful thoughts to leave.
I hope you'll find these holidays,
  As joyous clear through,
As though your friends had planned it,
  Most specially for you.

By Pearl Lynn, New York.

Drawn by Barbara Knowles (17), New York

Mighty blasts of wind shook the little cabin and roared in the chimney. Old Jacques Renee sat before the crude stone fireplace and carefully skinned the hide from a silver black fox. It was a full-prime fur, dark and lustrous, the silver shading superbly up the back from the hips, the tail full, and tipped with a silver brush. With a last flick of his expert fingers he removed the pelt and laid it on the stretching board. "It will bring five hundred dollars, maybe a thousand," he mused. Months of solitude in the Arctic had got old Jacques in the habit of thinking out loud.

Every Spring he made the trip to the fur-trading post on Caribou River and sold the furs. For a week or two he stayed at the post, where strong spirits were absorbed. Then back again into the frozen wastes.

But of late something had wrought a sudden change. He spent very little. Letters had come to him from a granddaughter in New York City. If he sent her money, it could only be guessed. All that was known was that he didn't throw the money about town any more. But the greater mystery was how he had come to locate her. Tongues wagged, opinions

Drawn by Stanley Brown

formed, and questions were asked, but old Jacques remained stolid, giving evasive answers, saying very little. Then one day a friend glimpsed the sketch that fell from old Jacques' hands as he shifted a mysterious well-worn envelope, and it was rumored that she was taking lessons in art school.

Makua, the Indian, had traveled the frozen wastes and brought a letter, proceeding on to his trap line in the Moose country. Jacques eagerly scanned the sheets, as he had done for many nights; perhaps there was something he had missed.

"Dear Grandfather," it read, "Pride has kept me from admitting it even to myself before, but I am a failure. No one will buy my paintings and my debts loom over me like a huge enveloping cloud. Please—if you can—send me a thousand dollars. I will pay off the staggering sums I owe, and use the remainder to come to you in Canada. I can cook, you see, and will be glad to make you this small return.

"I believe my failure is due to lack of inspiration. How can anyone be inspired in such sordid surroundings! I look forward to finding true inspiration in the unspoiled panorama of the northland. Please answer when you break through to the post. "Your Joan."

Jacques took the snow shoes from the wall.

"I will leave for the post tomorrow. The stage leaves in two weeks for the railroad. I will have to make very good time to cover the miles from here to the post." He had begun to repair the damage sheet ice had done to the thongs. Then suddenly he felt a draft of cold air on his back, and whirled, reaching for his rifle.

A harsh, mean voice commanded, "Hand over those furs!" Jacques groaned in despair as he handed his Winter's catch to the ugly stranger, who backed out, keeping Jacques covered with an automatic. The old trapper watched him out of sight across the glittering snowfields. His furs gone, the rifle gone, and most of his provisions. Through the sharp air came the scream of a lynx, while high in the sky huge snowshoe owls flew in circles in search of prey, all unseen by the stricken old man.

Meanwhile the stranger plodded south, chuckling over the trick he had played on the old man. He shaded his eyes from the glare and peered at the southern horizon. Dark, sullen, storm clouds were piling up. To the east he saw a black ridge, a spruce grove, and toward these he headed.

Being a stranger in the region, he was unaware of the Mad River hidden beneath the drifts—swirling, menacing, yet so hidden by the snow that the roaring was smothered. And then the crust crumbled. The stranger screamed as he plunged down into the raging waters. Crying hoarsely for help, he tried to kick off the snow shoes. He saw a partly submerged log—a last hope. His fingers clawed it. They held. With great effort he dragged himself out of the torrent which endeavored to hold him in its grip. Slowly, breathing hard, he slid along an icy trunk to the bank. For a full minute he lay, his breath coming in choking gasps. Shivering in the bitter cold, he thrust his chilling fingers into an inner jacket. Matches! He must have a fire.

He groaned as he drew out the packet. They were but wet pink sticks. No—here was one that had somehow stayed dry. Just a little pink sulphur-tipped stick, yet it meant life to him. His clothing rattled like wood. He tore the twigs from the spruce, lit the match. Even as he did it the wind swayed the branches. Down fell a shower of snow—and out went the match.

Old Jacques found him next morning, face down, frozen stiff, the furs wet and frozen but unharmed.

Plodding toward the post, he mused: "It is called the Mad River, and mad it is, but not with me." And at last allowed his mind to dwell upon the coming of his granddaughter, of whom he was very fond.—By Stanley Brown (16), New York.

The Dog Bird

Drawn by June Doolittle, New Jersey

O, I've often heard of bird dogs,
  With long and silky ears,
But I've never seen a dog bird,
  In all these great, long years.

Now, I wonder if a dog bird
  Has feet and tail like crow,
And head like an English setter,
  With hair as white as snow.

And I wonder if a dog bird
  Cries loudly in the night,
Or if he growls like a puppy,
  About to start a fight.

But I'm 'fraid I'll never find one,
  No matter where I go,
Because they do not have them in
  The zoo or "world's best show."
  —By June Doolittle, New Jersey.

Exchange

"I have started an Our Page bedspread and wish readers and contributors would send blocks for it. They are 6x9 inches, of unbleached muslin. Please write your name in your own handwriting. I will appreciate it very much."—Ethel Weiderman (15).

"May I please be like everyone else and have autograph quilt blocks from members of Our Page? Only please don't have them in squares. Squares are so practical! I want them like triangles or octagons, please."—Grace Cullis (17), Connecticut.

"I am starting an autograph album and I am willing to exchange. I would like drawing or verse, or both. I would like to have them from both boys and girls. The page should be 6x4½ inches, with date and name of sender."—Antoinette Enick (15), Pennsylvania.

"I am collecting stamps and would like to exchange with the boys and girls of Our Page. Please, all stamp collectors, let me hear from you."—Margaret Schreiber (19), New Jersey.

"I have some stamps of the following countries to exchange: Germany, Republic of Argentina, Brazil, England. I would like in exchange: France, Turkey, Japan, Central America and Mexico."—Dorothy Daly, New York.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

*Marks names of whose work appears this month.

New York.—Helen Fox (10), Myrtle Fehler (15), Ruth Slack (10), Elizabeth Metzger (16), Frank Kadlick, Mary Haley (9), Catherine Haley (6), Natalie Curtis, Geraldine Mack, Barbara Haas (4), Suzana Haas (2), Annabel O'Bryan (13), Stella Peters (14), Ruth Patten (10), Gladys Washburg (16), Mary Griffin (10), Bertha Hitchings, Anna William, Ruby Haines (8), *Louise Dean (14), Helen Pugh (17), *Pearl Lynn (18), Walter Enquest (10), Julia Gryzwacz (13), Helen Barrett (13), *Stanley Brown (16), Netta Tillotson (13), Bob Kaliciki (19), Geneiveve Brainard (12), Helen Moore (11), *John Mucha (16), Alice Kleinke (13), Roberta Cook (14), Arnold Teachout (12), M. Roberts (16), Helen Messemer, Emily Hovencamp (8), Frances Drace (12), *Helen Gow (17), *George Pflegl (17), Chris Bull (7), *Elizabeth Humphrey (15), *Frances Wolf (18), Hyman Fox (15), Evelyn Youmans (13), Mabel Lynn (16), *Sally Brown (14), *Dorothy Safford (14), Margaret Hauser (10), Genevieve Baker, *Elizabeth Hotchkiss (12), *Eleanor Weaver (13), Viola Spring (15), Margaret Bigham (14), Carl Ratsch (15), Ruth Edwards, William Goff (11).

Connecticut. — *Velma Sayball, Lawrence Franklin, Mary Pesce (13), Everett White, *Grace Cullis (17), Charlotte Walker, Edna Garlick (17), *Berta Griffiths, Helvi Holm (12), Emma Spader (14), R. J. Garvey.

Rhode Island.—*Sally Hammond, Mary Day (16), Mary Snow (12), Lois Main.

Vermont.—Dorothy White (13), Helen Goodrich (15), Margaret Paige, Louella Brown (13), Gladys Grover (14).

Massachusetts.—Richard Cameron (13), Anna Quintairos (17), Marie Jacques (12), Alice Lilly (13), *Walter Thayer.

Maine.—*Sonia Sabine, Thelma Harriman (12), Joseph DeRoser, Alice DeRoser, Herman DeRoser.

Rhode Island.—Judith Halliday (11), Anna Ray, *Barbara Knowles (17).

New Jersey.—Elizabeth Dilatush (16), Elsie Tyndall, Reba Tyndall, *Margaret Schreiber (19), Beth Hardwicke (12), Warren Diehl (8), *Alice Chew (16), Brandon O'Rielly (10).

Pennsylvania.—Prudence Clark (18), Lucile Bennett (12), Virginia Caldwell (15), Marjorie Weston (16), *Rena Cook (13), H. Scholl, Marietta Herschey (18), Anna Pescen (11), Christina Pescen (8), *Franklin Kohler (18), Nicholas Bohr, Margaret Eslinger, *Antoinette Enick (15), Helen Kuzminski (11), *Elinore Maser (15).

Michigan.—Vilma Graf (8), *Russell Francke (17), Thomas Clement (14).

West Virginia.—Andra Carter (17), Norma White (11), *Clark Allender (14), *Naomi Allender (11), Ann (13).

Ohio.—Valeria Gagat (14), Miriam Zeigler (12), Wilma Livingston (16), Elmer Evans (18).

Colorado.—Dorothy Kullerstrand (11).

Maryland.—Evely Johnson (15), Dolores Cheshire, Mary Pavlovsky, Mary Gelettly (11), *Relumel Davidson.

North Carolina.—*Iva Robinson, *Ruth Boggs, Pearl Bryant.

Delaware.—Rose Short (15), Alice Council (13).

Georgia.—Alice Dorsey.

Nova Scotia.—*Mary Patterson (18).

Letters Wanted

Andra Carter (17), West Virginia.
Helen Messemer (19), New York.
Dorothy Safford (14), New York.

Pursuit of Inspiration

Have inspirations died?
  Or are they but asleep?
I've sought them far and wide
  Yet have not seen a peep.

They've gone and left to me,
  A great still world of snow
With fence posts shrouded white,
  Like ghosts all in a row.

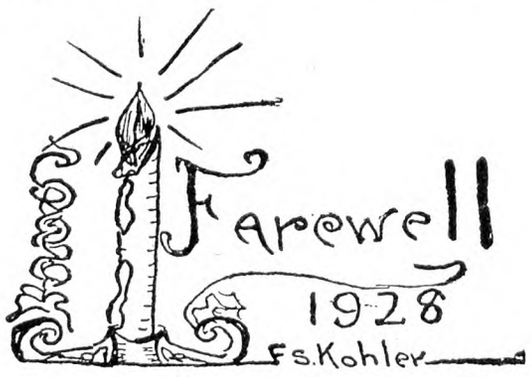
What thoughts can here be gleaned,
  Unless these elves that hide,
But lend me their keen sight,
  To open vistas wide.

But no—from me they're fled
  And I must wait for Spring;
Then Nature's waking songs
  These elves for me will sing.
  —Vera Dadinoff (17), New Jersey.

Old Weather Signs

Observe which way the hedgehog builds
  her nest,
To front the north or south or east or
  west;
For 'tis true what common people say,
The wind will blow quite the contrary
  way.
If by some secret art the hedgehog doth
  know,
So long before, which way the wind will
  blow,
She has an art which many a person
  lacks,
That thinks himself fit to make our
  almanacs.
  —Poor Robin's Almanac.

Sent in by Dorothy Safford (14), New York.



Drawn by Franklin S. Kohler (18), Pennsylvania

The Home Dressmaker

SHORT HAIR GROWS LONGER.—It is quite noticeable that a great many short-haired women are now letting their hair grow. It is not likely that any of them will let it grow very long; the days when a girl was proud of being able to "sit on her hair" seem definitely past. Thick hair of shoulder length can always be dressed prettily. There is a period when it is growing that it is anything but pretty, but much depends on the style of cut. When it is too short for hairpins, but too long for looks, it should be curled, as this takes up some of its length. As soon as it can be caught into the nape of the neck a little bar will hold it in shape, and if curly these infantine little "ducks' tails" are quite pretty. It is not long before a little roll can be formed, with the ends tucked in. If the hair is straight, as soon as ends can be caught, bands can be trained back under a little bar at each side, or at one side only if long enough. If the hair is thick and smooth, it can be parted in the middle, and slicked down towards the back, where a bar holds the ends. Well-to-do women often wear a transformation over the short hair while it is growing, but a girl or woman with a well-shaped head and a nice haircut will find little trouble in arranging the growing hair prettily. The general tendency is to do the hair low, when it grows, and to avoid anything that looks "fussy."

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—All the dresses pictured have their place in holiday festivities. First is a green chiffon, for chiffon is an all-the-year-round material now. This shows the long-waisted effect that is especially stressed this Winter. The waist is perfectly plain and sleeveless; it does not have a belt, but the lower part of the waist itself is shirred in with several rows of vertical gathers at the front, so that it is eased around the hips. Sometimes this sort of shirring is held together by an ornamental pin or buckle, but this is not advisable in chiffon unless the ornament can be fastened to the slip, as otherwise its weight drags the chiffon out of place. The skirt is circular, a little longer in the back than the front, as many skirts are now made. The edge of the skirt was bound with the material; the binding was not pressed perfectly flat, but formed a very narrow roll. The home dressmaker must remember that it is impossible to get the proper effect with a hem in such material as chiffon or georgette, nor is it possible to put in an even hem in a circular skirt of this type. The edge of the skirt must be cut just right, and then bound. Of course such a skirt cannot be "let down," but according to present appearances all our clothes will be quite out of date or worn out before longer skirts come in fashion. The neck of this dress was finished with a deep cape collar, which fitted snugly over the bare arms; the collar was rounded up in front, and curved down so as to reach nearly to the elbows at sides and back. This collar was edged all around with a bias fold of the material, which rippled slightly, increasing the circular effect. The collar was seamed into the round neck, without any binding. This dress was very plain, but charming in line and color; it was worn over a slip of the same jade green. The mannequin who displayed it was letting her hair grow and had it caught in little curls at the nape of her neck. The little jackets of sequins or other metallic embroidery are often used with such a dress; the shops now call them cocktail jackets—rather an absurd name, but they are worn at teas, the theater, and dinners, and are often very handsome.

TRANSPARENT VELVET.—We have to continue referring to this velvet, because everyone wears it, and there is no sign of lessening popularity. The dress figured is a rich cocoa brown; the plain long waist has a few gathers on the shoulder, but no trimming. The only opening is down one shoulder, where there are snap fasteners, and as the sleeves are long and tight, a plump lady would find it rather hard to slide into it. The skirt consists of two circular flounces, and the way they are put on is quite instructive. The dress is made over a crepe de chine slip of exactly the same color. The upper flounce is attached to the lower edge of the long waist, but the velvet does not go down under it. The lower flounce is attached to the slip; as the upper tier falls over the top of the lower flounce, the slip does not show at all. The slip is just the same length as the bottom of the flounce. This relieves the dress of some weight, but the great advantage is that the velvet is not so readily crushed, for it is easy to raise the upper flounce in sitting, and the lower flounce is not so likely to be crushed. A velvet dress with a single-tier circular skirt is much more likely to be crushed in sitting. This dress had some shirring at one side, so as to ease it a little, and was finished with a tied bow of the velvet. A topaz necklace, or string of amber beads, is the proper ornament to wear with such a dress.

THE CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.—There is really little change in children's dresses; the simple smock styles predominate, varied by simple trimming. The child shown wears a dress of green dotted Swiss, without sleeves. A straight band of the material, bound on each side, forms a yoke in back and front, while the shoulder pieces are trimmed with narrow bands of the material, stitched flat. Neck and armholes were finished with binding.

CONTRASTS IN COLOR.—Next to the cheerful small girl is a dress of tan crepe, which combined two darker shades with it. The waist, similar in shape to the chiffon model, and the finely pleated skirt, were of the tan color. The sleeves, however, combined the three colors, dark brown, golden brown and tan in broad bands repeated up the sleeve. The neck was edged with bands of the three colors, and this trimming was finished with a tie of the same. A narrow girdle of the three colors edged the waist, which had a little group of shirring in the front. The hat was a tan felt.

TWEED CREPE DE CHINE.—It sounds misleading to talk of tweed crepe de chine, but this merely means a crepe printed in tweed pattern and colors. This dress was brick red, with a sort of broken check, and its general effect was quite tailored. The flaring skirt was seamed on at the waist, and more fullness was given by two lines of bias stitching at each side, which gave the effect of a yoke, holding in place narrow pleats. No matter how slim the general effect may be, the skirts always flare, this flare being given by circular cut, pleats, or inset godets. This dress had an inset vestee, forming a collar, of parchment color satin, and was finished with a tie of the crepe, with fringed ends. At the lower part of the vestee the crepe was cut out into two tabs, with a rounded slash that showed the vestee beneath it; the ties were joined to these tabs, and then tied so that the seam did not show, thus making the ties look like a part of the waist itself. The long sleeves were closed tight at the bottom by a button, and had a little curved slash that showed an inset of the parchment satin.

Some Attractive Styles for the Holiday Season

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Felt hats are just as popular as ever, and it looks as though women just wouldn't wear anything else. Those wrinkled or "smashed" up in front are very popular, usually ornamented by handsome pins. The pins used vary in price from under a dollar to more than the hat alone would cost. Those of the fine pearls and rhinestones set in silver are quite expensive, and very much in style, but any sort of brooch or buckle is used.

The return of the muff is shown by the furriers' windows, and we have already seen several women carrying them. One woman wearing a handsome coat of black broadcloth trimmed with chinchilla had a large chinchilla muff to match. We think a little girl usually gets a great deal of pleasure from a muff, and it is a comfort to older wearers.

A wool jersey blouse with a circular velveteen skirt makes a very pretty Winter dress. One style we noted had lacings of jersey cloth to close the V neck, and to hold the blouse snug over the hips. We noted velveteen skirts, in black only for $8.50, blouses in black and colors for $9.75.

"Garden prints," so called, are brightly flowered or printed silks, which are already appearing quite freely. We also see "leather prints," which are of crepe de chine printed in the lovely soft shades of Italian hand-tooled leather, blues, browns, reds, black and the paler suede tints. These are offered for wear under heavy coats, and will doubtless be popular later. Printed silks are usually a "good buy," for they look smart and dressy, yet do not soil as readily as a plain color in one of the lighter shades. Black and white is always desirable, and is worn by young and old. Elder women do not confine themselves to the sober colors now, and we are glad for the change, when we think of the lugubrious black that used to be the only wear for the elders of a past generation.

One of the well-known Fifth Avenue shops has a "bridal secretary," who will not only assist in selecting the wedding gown and assembling the complete trousseau, but will also give advice on wedding arrangements and etiquette. Fashionable brides this Winter have usually chosen transparent velvet in a creamy shade, rather than dead white. One such dress noted was of velvet embroidered in seed pearls; the price was $295. Wedding veils at this establishment began at $35 for simple tulle, and went up to $15,000 for real lace. However, less expensive shops will furnish a tulle wedding veil much under $35. A novelty in bridesmaids' dresses has been a combination of cream or parchment white with ruby or American Beauty color, and we hear of several coming weddings where something of this sort will be used. Usually the bridesmaids wear the light color trimmed with the red, while the maid or matron of honor wears the deep color trimmed with the light shade. Another pretty style for bridesmaids is a wreath of gold or silver leaves with a bow and long ends of gold or silver gauze ribbon at the back. In a church where it is not permissible for the bridesmaids to be bareheaded this wreath takes the place of a hat, but it is also pretty and suitable for a home wedding.

At this season the fabrics displayed for southern wear give us an idea of the coming Summer styles. We note a great many printed designs in cottons and linens. Handkerchief linens are printed in the modernistic style, often in brilliant colors, and we find the same patterns in heavy linens. In cottons printed gabardine, printed eponge and printed pique are featured. Some of the French designers are making special use of attractive leaf patterns. The rayon voiles copy the silks in printed designs, and are really almost as sheer and silky as chiffon.

Treatment of Angora Cat

My Angora cat has developed a swelling under one eye, which does not persist but has disappeared and then returned. When at its worst the eye is watery and partially closed. She does not appear to suffer; is plump and playful. She was very ill from effects of the heat during July and August and her coat has not yet come back fully. She is brushed and thin spots treated with vaseline. She takes lots of milk (pasteurized) but lives chiefly on fish—occasional string beans—no bread or potatoes. E. T. R.

New Jersey.

The tear or lachrymal ducts are no doubt inflamed, and in such cases tears often flow over the cheeks and irritate the skin. Bathing the affected parts with warm water containing half a teaspoon of Epsom salt once or twice daily may give relief. If there is an abnormal discharge from the nostril it would also be well to syringe out the nostril once daily with a warm two percent solution of boric acid (two teaspoonfuls of boric acid per pint of boiling water, used lukewarm). The cat will thrive much better if fed chiefly on raw and parboiled lean beef, lamb or mutton. Kidney is cheap, relished and suitable. We feed our two Persian cats largely on kidney, with milk as a drink, in addition to water, and some fresh fish is also allowed in Summer, caught in our lake at the back of the house. Milk for a cat should be 12 hours old and skimmed. Have the cat take as much exercise outdoors as you can manage. The teeth should be examined and given attention if unsound. A. S. A.

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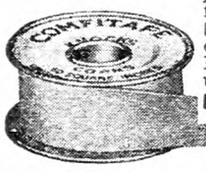

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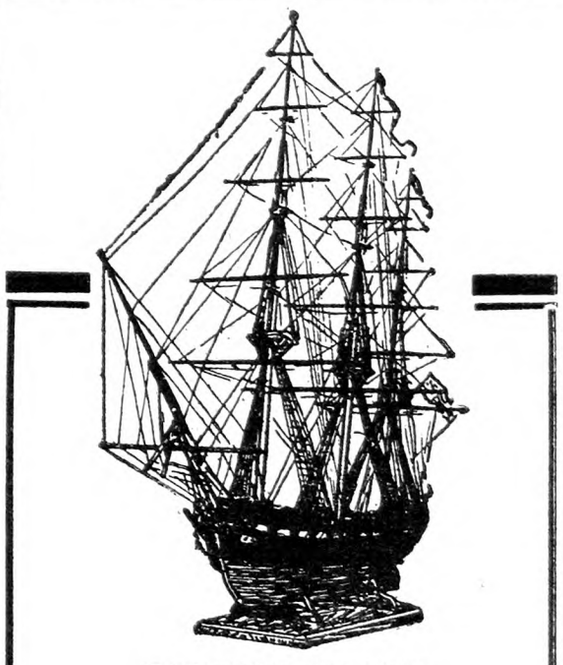

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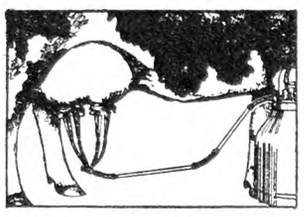

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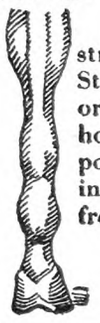

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A Farmer's Opinions

A WOMAN "TALKS BACK."—Some remarks recently printed here prompted Mrs. G. A. Muth, widely known as a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys in Kane Co., Ill., to write this on Decemebr 12: "I had to smile. Did you poor, benighted men ever stop to think that a woman cooks all the better for having some interest in life besides *cooking?* You men can write better after taking a trip to a sale or doing some different kind of work. So can even half-competent women handle their home work the better because of the rest that other work gives them. I can be so tired after working with the Duroc-Jerseys that I don't care whether school keeps or not, but let me get near my desk and a scrap of paper and I can pick a conversational fuss with any writer, and in 15 minutes feel as fresh as when the day began. It is the same with cooking and housework. Outside work gives me relief. After giving attention to Babe's Titan and her pigs, I can make a real cake, corn pone or whatever's wanted. My advice to every housewife is this: *Adopt a paying hobby and ride it.* Some babies along with it would make it the more interesting, and the babies healthier and happier. In March Frances and I will start on her 40-acre farm with 200 purebred White Wyandotte hens, six to 10 Duroc-Jersey sows (bred), and less than $500 in cash, and see how soon we can pay for the farm at $200 an acre, and have plenty. Dad says it can't be done. We say it can."

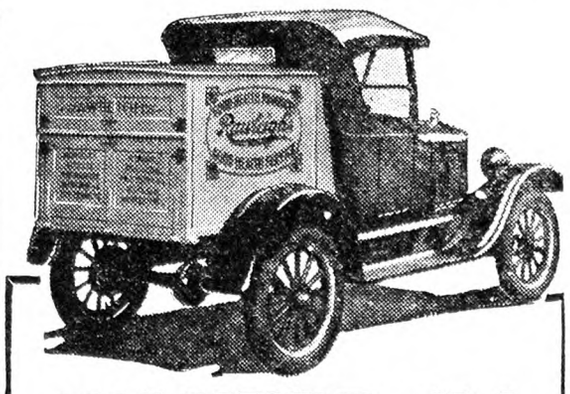
WISDOM HATH SPOKEN.—Philosophers of old were wont to speak of wisdom as belonging to the feminine gender, using the words "she" and "her" in their praises of this highest of human virtues. Far be it from us, therefore, to venture to controvert any statement in the foregoing. On the contrary, we in our benighted condition, are moved merely to whisper that our friendly critic probably has spoken with the wisdom of conviction and finality. Having been present at her Duroc-Jersey auction last Spring, we bear witness that she knows how to make and manage a home, cook and serve a dinner that men and women joyfully remember as a feast of good things, and then, after dinner, offer Duroc-Jerseys of her own raising which command much higher than average prices. She exhibits these cherry-red purebreds at the fairs, and has enough blue, red and white prize ribbons on her office walls to stuff a gunnysack. She and her high-school daughter Frances possess the energy, enthusiasm and practical knowledge that bring about uncommon results in any business. They will almost surely make a success of their 40-acre experiment. "Dad," by the way, is co-operating with them, in his typical masculine sort of fashion, by saying it can't be done. We hope he is mistaken. A girl swam the English Channel. Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Congresswoman - at - large from Illinois, and daughter of the unlamented late Mark Hanna of Ohio, is resolved to be a United States Senator from Illinois. There's no saying what women can't or won't do—unless they say it.

CAN HE BE A SHEPHERD?—A young man reared in an eastern city has spent a year in an agricultural college. He desires to be a shepherd in the West. Our advice recently was requested. He weighs about 270 lbs. That weight for his height (5 ft. 9 in.) discourages optimistic counselling. Excessive overweight is an ill omen. He thought that he knew something about sheep. He had never been as far west as Chicago, had ridden a horse once or twice, was awkward with his hands, his fingernails were yellowed by cigarette smoking, and his father was a clergyman. On the whole, this information didn't inspire us. When, however, he apologized for his fatness, his case improved a little. He was assured that good shepherds never fatten until they are too old to give themselves wholeheartedly to their sheep. Shepherding is peculiarly the work of lean, lithe, loyal, sheep-loving men. The overfed, under-exercised young man may some day be a shepherd, but he has a long, hard road to travel before he can qualify according to the standards of a great fraternity. All this and much more in the same vein were made clear to him. Despite his handicaps, however, it is remotely possible that eventually he may not only be a shepherd but a man, self-reliantly and keenly alive with dog and sheep in some "wild corner of far-distant hills." A few days before he called we had talked with two shepherds whose life and work as such could hardly be overpraised. Perhaps they were too vividly in mind when he talked to us.

OUT THERE IN IOWA.—Certain adventurous Iowa bankers who were too eager at one time to loan money to farmers (many of whom didn't ask for it), and much more eager to recover it a few years later, were the ill-concealed originators of the agrarian uprising that swept a lot of despairing, Mid-West farmers into revolt against the Coolidge Administration. Iowa's farm real estate was drastically depreciated by the frenzied publicity which the State's post-war rural condition received in the press. These bankers, some politicians and a comparatively small number of Iowa farmers temporarily discredited the State, from a farming viewpoint. For many years up to 1920, no other State could boast so many fertile farms and so many well-to-do farmers. About a year later, no State ever was so nearly ruined as Iowa, according to the stories that emanated from its chief urban centers. Moved to vocal tears and inspired to unpatentable invention by its desperate plight, which spread quickly on the wings of sympathy to adjacent areas, the authors of the McNary-Haugen bill came politically to the rescue. Their two-fisted gesture was comforting for a while to those who were looking for signs, and a way out of trouble. Many honest, sincere men, however, on farms and elsewhere, were perforce zealous champions of the bill; no one ever doubted that. But the bill is still a bill, minus some of its baby teeth, and Iowa farmers (with exceptions, of course), are recovering the spirit and some of the substance underlying the sanity and security for which they used to be noted. They are doing it themselves. Dan says that if Vermont farmers were turned loose on Iowa land, they would grow rich and die of the gout in 10 years.

FROM A HAWKEYE FARM.—Speaking of Iowa, it is a pleasure to quote the following from a letter written on November 19 by Arthur H. Baer, Cedar Co., Ia.: "Dear D. C. W.: We had a lot of wet weather after October 12. It delayed corn-picking considerably. A few of us smaller farmers have finished this work. I had 46 acres of corn this year. It yielded 60 bushels per acre. The cost of picking was six cents a bushel. There are some one-row picking machines in this community. I am feeding a carload of handyweight cattle. They look as if they had put on good gains, in spite of the rain and mud. They are Wyoming cattle, however, and had to learn to eat corn. Two of them would not eat any corn until after election day. Now, however, Hoover having been elected and Gov. Smith acting all right, they are lining up 100 per cent for corn. I had a carload of Spring shotes on the Chicago market October 11 that averaged 205 lbs., and sold for $9.90 per cwt. I have plenty of hogs left, but they are too cheap. I maintain a small flock of purebred Hampshire sheep. I am farming 120 acres." Like many another Iowa farmer, Mr. Baer does his own thinking, runs his own business, and is closing a fair to good year. He confidently looks forward to a better one in 1929. He is always ahead of his work, and going ahead.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK. — Following my annual custom, after dinner on Christmas Day I shouldered the old shotgun and, followed by the two hounds and the collie, spent most of the afternoon hunting nothing in particular. I like to prowl alone in the woods, rattle the leaves, sit on a log, see the dogs wag their tails, observe the snowbirds and cardinals in the brush along the creek, and recall the old days when the world was young. The dogs jumped a rabbit, and the woods rang with their music. I might have slain him if the gun had been loaded. . . . Late that night it was loaded when I went out to the henhouse, in response to the cackling and squawking of the poultry. When I opened the henhouse door, the dogs plunged through it into disgrace. They knew what was in there besides the chickens. I knew, too, a moment later. No one could describe the racket and disorder that ensued. We had to round up the hens and roosters, and drive them into shed for the night. The dogs are still friendless, except at a distance. The skunk's pelt would have been worth saving if it hadn't been full of dog-tooth holes. . . .There's excitement of some kind on a farm almost every day, if a man is at home or on the place attending to his business. Unadvertised, home-made movies are the best in the world. . . . I have never had any use for cats until a stray tom last Fall adopted our stable as his home. He has killed a lot of rats and mice in it, and is surprisingly friendly. He seems to feel that he is earning his board and lodging. Consequently he respects himself and commands my good-will. He's on good terms with the horses, but a mule in the back stall has attempted several times to grab him. Probably he landed on the mule's back once and forgot that it wasn't a tree. . . . Six years ago we planted a few bushels of Jerusalem artichokes, presented to us by the late J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania. Every Spring since then the hogs and cattle have rooted and nosed out of the ground all the tubers they could find. Moreover, we plowed up the patch and grew corn or potatoes in its each season since the second year after the original seed was planted. A few plants, however, come up and grow. Artichokes are a good succulent feed for cattle and hogs. Mr. Sibley told us that long ago. We know it now. . . . Having had no turkeys on the farm for seven years, we'll raise some in 1929. Blackhead surely has died out by this time. D. C. W.



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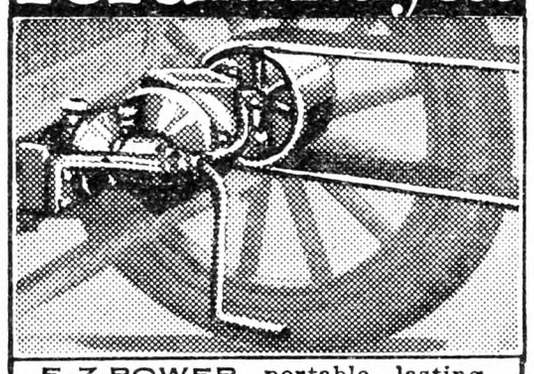

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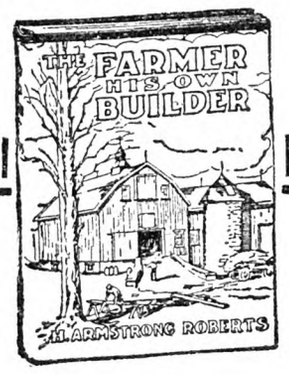

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Potatoes for Hogs

What is the value of potatoes for hog feed compared with grain at $2.50 per cwt. for corn and $2.05 for middlings? Also, what is the difference between cooked and uncooked potatoes? I have 25 hogs and no milk for feed. I am anxious to work out a ration for them.
Brasher Falls, N. Y. S. A. W.

There are conditions under which potatoes may be economically used for hog feed. To realize their full value, potatoes should be cooked. Experiments have indicated that raw potatoes are worth only two-thirds as much for pig feeding as cooked potatoes. Besides potatoes, field beans and velvet beans are the only feeds which are improved by cooking. The earlier theory that grain should be cooked for hogs has been proven unsound in practice.

Experiments also indicate that an average of 420 lbs. of potatoes, fed after cooking, will equal 100 lbs. of corn in feeding value for pigs. Comparing them on the basis of your stated price for corn, $2.50 per cwt., the potatoes would then be worth 60 cents a cwt.

Some grain should, of course, be fed along with the potatoes. They contain less protein than corn; hence the ration should contain a protein-rich feed. Not knowing what other feeds you have available, I suggest the following rations: Corn, 35 lbs.; cooked potatoes, 35 lbs., and standard middlings, 30 lbs. This will be greatly improved by the addition of a supplement carrying animal protein, such as tankage, as follows: Corn, 35 lbs.; potatoes, 35 lbs.; standard middlings, 20 lbs., and tankage, 10 lbs.

This would be suitable for pigs weighing 100 to 150 lbs. Pigs weighing 150 to 200 lbs. would need only 6 or 8 lbs. of tankage per 100 lbs. of mixture, while pigs weighing over 200 lbs. may be fed 5 lbs. of tankage per 100 lbs.

If you decide to omit potatoes, then feed corn 60, middlings 30 and tankage 10 for the younger pigs, decreasing the tankage and increasing the middlings as they grow older.

Still better results will be obtained by the use of a legume hay in the ration. If you have chopped Alfalfa hay, the following mixture will be a good one:

Corn, 50 lbs.; middlings, 30 lbs.; tankage, 10 lbs.; linseed meal, 5 lbs., and chopped Alfalfa, 5 lbs.

The use of this three-ply supplemental mixture is rapidly increasing in the Middle West. It seems to be the best supplement where dairy by-products are not available.

For pigs weighing over 150 lbs. the tankage in this mixture may be decreased and the corn and middlings increased. Since the age and weight of your pigs are not stated, I have given this mixture as a guide.

In case tankage or Alfalfa hay were not available (good quality chopped clover hay will also serve), it will be wise to give the pigs access to a self-feeder box containing a mixture of 40 lbs. of ground limestone, 40 lbs. of bonemeal and 20 lbs. of salt.

Inasmuch as the middlings supply some phosphorus, the following home-mixed minerals will serve to supplement the above rations: One part ground limestone, one part wood ashes and one part salt. H. J. BRANT.
Erie Co., Pa.

Non Testers' Meet at Syracuse

The Farmers' Protective Association of New York State held its annual meeting at the Courthouse in the City of Syracuse on Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1928. This association is composed of farmers who feel that the present methods of tuberculin testing of cattle as a means of eradicating tuberculosis in the herds of the State are detrimental to their interests and to the dairy industry of the State as a whole.

The speakers characterized the present methods as inaccurate, unreliable and unnecessary, and enormously wasteful. Some expressed the belief that it is dangerous to the herds and injurious to the consumer. They claim the spending of $30,000,000 in five years is a wasteful use of money. The directors from various counties reported a growing opposition to the tuberculin test, not only by farmers who have not tested, but also by farmers who have submitted to the test.

It was also asserted that the slaughter of milk cows under the area test has caused a decrease of the milking cows and consequently a shortage of milk in the metropolitan markets.

The retiring president, Mr. George Dunham, Rome, N. Y., was made honorary head of the organization; Frederick M. Jones of Clinton, N. Y., was elected president; Albert Yeager, Erie County, first vice-president; Mrs. M. A. Ross, Binghamton, second vice-president; Arthur Truax, Camillus, N. Y., secretary; Godfrey Teuscher, treasurer; Willis G. Clark, director from Erie County.
New York. R. W. E.

Live Stock Sales

March 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 4.—Breeders' Annual Angus Sale, Galesburg, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

Week, New York State College of Agri-

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan. 9-10, 1929. — New York State Nurserymen's Association annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14-18.—Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 15-18.—Fourteenth Annual Agricultural Week, New Jersay State Department of Agriculture, Trenton Armory, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 16-18.—New York State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, N. Y.

Jan. 16-20.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., poultry show.

Jan. 22-24.—Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Garde Hotel, Hartford, Conn. Secretary, J. G. Schwink, Meriden, Conn.

Jan. 30-Feb. 1.—New York State Horticultural Society, eastern meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 4-8.—Farm Folks Week, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Feb. 11-16.—Annual Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for week ending Dec. 15, 1928.)

Market slow throughout week. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers and yearlings, 75c to $1 lower, all grades sharing decline; top $12, average weight 1,200 lbs.; bulk of sales $10.50 to $12. Fat heifers sharing steer decline; bulk, $10 to $11. Bulls steady; bulk, $9 to $10.25. Cows and all cutters in active demand, firm; bulk butcher cows, $8.25 to $9.25; cutters, $5 to $6. Stockers and feeders weak, 25 to 50c lower than week ago; most sales $9.50 to $11. Calves weak to 50c lower; top vealers, $17.50.

Receipts for week ending Dec. 15, 1928: Cattle, 63 cars; 37 Chicago, 16 Va., 6 Mo., 5 St. Paul, 5 Pa, 3 W. Va., 3 St. Louis, 3 Tenn., 2 N. Y., 1 Canada, 1 Ind., 1 St. Joseph, containing 2,167 head; 315 trucked in; total cattle, 2,482 head, 520 calves, 2,400 hogs, 165 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 85 cars; 36 Chicago, 19 Canada, 10 Va., 8 Pa., 4 St. Louis, 3 St. Paul, 2 N. Y., 1 W. Va., 1 Ind., 1 St. Joseph, containing 2,274 head; 578 trucked in: total cattle, 2,852 head; 113 calves, 1,742 hogs.

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12 to $13; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $11.50 to $13; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $11.50 to $13; medium, 800 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.50; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $10.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.75 to $11.50; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $10.75; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $8.50 to $10; good, $7.25 to $8.50; common and medium, $6 to $7.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.75 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.25 to $9.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.50 to $12.25; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.50 to $10.50; good to choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.25 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.25 to $10.25.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15 to $17.50; medium, $12.75 to $15; cull and common, $7.50 to $12.75.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $9.75 to $10.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $9.75 to $10.25; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $9.50 to $10; packing sows, rough and smooth, $7.50 to $9.50.

Beehive Inspection

Is there a law compelling inspection of beehives? The inspector was here last Summer disturbing all the hives. Must I let him do it next Summer? What is the best way to kill the bees in hives?
New York. F. M.

Yes, the State Commissioner of Agriculture or his representative may examine any apiary or place where bees or their honey and comb are kept to determine the existence of a communicable disease, and he also has authority to destroy any diseased colony if his directions for their treatment are not carried out.

Bees in old hives that are to be killed to get the honey are ordinarily set over a pan containing burning sulphur. Any other substance that gives off poisonous fumes destructive of insect life might, of course, be used, but sulphur is easily obtained and cheap. M. B. D.

GLECKNER TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. 50th ANNIVERSARY Sale of HARNESS
12 WEAR-RESISTING IMPROVEMENTS
Dealers everywhere.
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Ask about 50th Anniversary Free Gift.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

FOR SALE
GREYHOLME'S PROUD SQUIRE
130717
Dropped September 26th, 1926.
Sire—Falcon's Hunter.
Dam—Imp. Our Bessie II of the Vanquiedor, A. R. 140253. 10857.0 lbs. Milk. 608.4 lbs B. F.—Class D.
C. E. COTTING
70 Federal Street Boston, Mass.
Accredited Herd 100024.
Negative to Agglutination Test.

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret. and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

NORCREST FARM—2 REG. GUERNSEY BULL CALVES
May Rose and Langwater Strain. State and Federal tested herd. Write for pedigree. Price, $100 and $50.
CLARENCE J. MESSENGER, Mgr., Phone 158-3 Westport, Weston, Conn.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

For Sale—Two Guernsey Bull Calves
from a (tuberculin and blood-tested) herd. APPLY TO SILAS EMMONS, Mgr., THE MAPLES, Bernardsville, N. J. Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Owner.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

REG. GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES and SHETLAND PONIES. STEPHEN KELLOGG - Burdett, N. Y.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

Let Us Help You Find What You Want in COWS and HEIFERS
We know where the best ones are. Load of springers usually on hand. H. A. PERKINS COMPANY INC., White River Junction, Vt.

HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE 87 cows with calves, 146 yearling steers, 138 heifers, 54 fleshy two year old steers, 30 two year old springer heifers, 126 weaned calves. Females all T. B. tested, can be sorted to suit purchaser.
CLEMMIE RUGGLES, Box 441, Fairfield, Iowa, Phone 702

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
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THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

LILLIS LAKE HEREFORD RANCH
Hereford herd bulls, ready for immediate service. These Herefords are founded on the best blood obtainable. Prize winners for sale at very reasonable prices.
William J. Lillis, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES $50 and up
With 4% backing, and by a 36-lb. sire and out of High-Record dams. Our herd averages 473 lbs. of fat and 14,116 lbs. of milk. Also two yearling bulls. Write for descriptions. Herd accredited.
STARKDALE FARM, James Stark, PAWLING, N. Y.

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE
20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

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Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free.
FERRETS for killing rats hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $5.00. Females, $5.50. Pair, $10.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
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GUINEA PIGS FOR SALE—Make a good Xmas Present. Half grown, $1. Full grown, $2. Order from this ad. WILLIAM WIERSING, 84 Cortlandt St., Belleville, N. J.

RABBITS Thoroughbred Chinchillas, 1½ years old. Prices low to quick buyer. J. H. SNOOK - Middleburg, Pa.

Toggenburg and Saanan Goats
Pure Blood and Grades. CHAS. A. STROH, Milford, Pa.

Pair of 15-16 Percheron Mares Coming 3, sound, weight 2,400 lbs., bred to a 2,000 lb. stallion, have been driven some. Price, $850. Service fee paid. Black Percheron Stallion—Coming two, sound, large breeding. Price, $200. VERNON LAFLER Middlesex, N. Y.

∴ SWINE ∴

For Sale—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS
Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

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FEEDER PIGS UP TO 50 LBS.—Delivered by truck load Phila. or New York. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

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F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

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Berkshires with size, type and stamina. Service boars and open gilts, weighing 150 to 200 lbs. from, $20 to $30. Mature bred sows, $50. JNO. C. BREAM, R. No. 4, Gettysburg, Pa.

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

Ped. Chester Whites Pedigreed and very big show type, bred sows, boars and pigs, from a 1,000 lb. boar and big sows. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Penna.

OHIO IMPROVED Chester Whites Registered choice pigs, $8.75 up. Pairs no-akin. Bred Gilts, $35. Bred tried sows, $40. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER and YORKSHIRE—
Crossed—6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each
BERKSHIRE and CHESTER—
Crossed—6 to 7 weeks old, 3.75 each
8 to 9 weeks old, 4.00 each
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied return them at my expense. No charge for crating. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635.

QUALITY PIGS For Sale
AT A LOW PRICE
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

PIGS FOR SALE
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.75
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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.75
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
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∴ SHEEP ∴

REG. SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS—Well wooled, $20. 4 yr. old ram, bred ewes. STEVENS BROS., Wilson, N. Y.

TEN BRED REG. SHROPSHIRE EWES—Two to four years old. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, N. Y.

RAMS—Also Ewes: Cotswolds, Lincolns, Tunis and Karakules. Le Roy Kuney, Adrian, Mich.

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DO YOU WANT a Good Airedale in Your Home? Blood lines, stamina, sweet disposition, are guaranteed in Guardian Airedales. A few choice pedigreed male pups for sale at $20.00 each.
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Fox Hounds long eared, well bred, 5 months to 1½ years old. Several broken Fox and Rabbit Dogs. Want a Male Coon. Carl Woodworth - Sheldon, Vt.

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—From heel driving parents. Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

IRISH SETTERS—Best breeding, country raised. MEIERPINEKNOLL FARM, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

MALE COLLIE COW DOG—2 years. No faults. Guaranteed No. 1—$25.00. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

Edmonds Poultry Records
POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
MONTHLY EGG RECORD CARDS.—4 doz., $1; 8 doz., $1.80.
Sample Cards Free
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The demand for fruits and vegetables has not been very satisfactory and some of the slackness is attributed to weather conditions which have been very mild. The wholesale markets have been well supplied with the best of fruit that the country districts have to offer, and a moderate to good demand for fancy fruits for the holiday trade is anticipated. Fancy large Staymans, Romes, Delicious, Greenings and many other varieties may be seen on display. Much of the fruit is carefully packed in baskets and barrels, many of them having strips of vividly colored oiled paper which not only helps to prevent the fruit from scalding, but also tends to bring out the color of the fruit on display. Virginia Delicious, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. and up ranged $5 to $5.50 a barrel, and Staymans $4 to $5 a barrel. New York Greenings, same grade, common storage, brought $1.40 to $1.50 a bushel. Delaware and New Jersey Staymans came within the range of $1.25 to $1.90 a bushel as to size and quality. Cold storage holdings of apples for the entire country as reported by the government as for December 1 showed 2,895,000 barrels, 16,930,000 boxes and 5,044,000 baskets on hand. This is considerably heavier than a year ago as is to be expected, and about 1,020,000 barrels, nearly 400,000 boxes, and over double the number of baskets as the five-year average. Cranberries continue to sell on a firm market at $3 to $4.50 per quarter barrel crate. Nearby bunched beets are about done, and carrots sold rather slowly, cut ⅝ baskets ranging 50c to $1, and bunches 1 to 3c. Mushrooms were in heavy supply and prices continue at from 40c to $1 per 3-lb. basket, only very fancy whites bringing top figure. Celery continued to sell on a firm market, with New York State celery, 2-3 crate in-the-rough selling generally $2 to $2.90 a crate. Greens have been very slow, and too much spinach has brought down the price on this commodity to 40 to 85c a bushel. Eastern cauliflower is not coming in in very good shape due to the lateness of the season. Cabbage has also been very dull and prices have eased off to $35 to $40 a ton for best York State Danish cabbage. Onions have not been moving satisfactorily either, best westerns topping the market at $4.50 to $4.60 a sack. Christmas greens are very prominent at this time, but there has recently been an easier tone on loose holly, Virginia and Delaware crates selling $1.50 to $3.50. Nearby laurel has been selling 2 to 3c a yard, and holly wreaths at from 7 to 15c each.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week amounted to nearly 21,000 cases in Philadelphia, or about 2,500 cases more than for the week previous. Two weeks ago prices began to decline and the weakness extended over into last week, but toward the close there was a fairly good demand for fine fresh eggs and the market ruled firm. Toward the end of the week extra firsts were selling at 44c, and firsts were quoted at 42c a dozen. Fresh seconds ranged 33 to 34c. The same trend was followed in the high-priced eggs, with very fancy selected fresh eggs put up especially for the carton trade averaging 54c a dozen. There was comparatively little change made in storage eggs, prices dropping only a cent a dozen during the week. Toward the close storage-packed firsts brought 42 to 43c, and storage-packed seconds 29 to 30c a dozen. On December 17 storage holdings in Philadelphia were reported at 54,548 cases, or about 4,300 cases larger than a year ago. Of the four principal markets, New York has the largest holdings and shows the greatest increase over that of last year. New York's holdings the middle of December were over 576,500 cases compared with a little less than 300,000 cases a year ago. Chicago had only about 465,000 cases against over 614,000 cases a year ago, and holdings in Boston were less on December 15 this year than on the same date in 1927.

Offerings of live poultry were in excess of market requirements, and some difficulty was experienced in disposing of the stock satisfactorily. Poor stock was especially hard to move. Fancy large fowl were quoted 28 to 29c, or a cent lower than a week ago. White Leghorn fowl ranged 20 to 26c as to size, and Plymouth Rock Spring chickens brought as high as 29 to 30c lb. This is a drop of about 2c compared with last week. Leghorns were also 2c lower, ranging 25 to 26c, with mixed colors selling 2c above Leghorns. Broilers averaging about 1½ lbs. ranged 34 to 36c and Winter chickens, 2-lb. average, were quoted 32 to 34c. Old roosters averaged 22c and large White Pekin ducks ranged 27 to 29c lb. Finest turkeys were quoted 38 to 40c, and old toms 33 to 36c. Geese ranged 22 to 25c. The Thanksgiving turkey deal was unsatisfactory, consequently buyers are now acting cautiously; fancy nearby fresh-killed turkeys were quoted 44 to 46c and fancy old toms 34 to 35c. Fresh-killed fowl have been selling slowly, and the market was generally weak, heavy fowl, barreled-packed ranging 32 to 33c, and medium sizes 28 to 31c. Barrel-packed chickens, mixed sizes, nearby, ranged 37 to 39c. Average run of fresh-killed ducks brought 23 to 25c, with some fancy selling as high as 30c. Twenty-seven cents was top on fancy geese, with average run selling 22 to 23c.

HAY AND STRAW

There is very little change in the hay market, the better grades of both hay and straw being kept fairly well cleaned up. No. 2 Timothy was quoted $17.50 to $18 ton, and No. 3, $15 to $15.50. Best Timothy clover mixed sold up to $17. Straight rye straw was unchanged at $18 to $20 a ton, while wheat and oat straw was steadily held at $13 to $15 a ton.

B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard, doz., 60c; duck, doz., 70c; pullet, doz., 45c. (Minimum weight, all eggs, per doz., 24 oz.)

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; Buttermilk, glass, 5c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skimmed milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; Graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 3 bchs. 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; pie pumpkins, lb., 10 to 15c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch., 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 39c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 45c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 35c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, per 100, 75c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4; Hygeia ice, cwt., 40c.

SYRACUSE

Dicks, lb., 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 45c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 30c; dressed, lb., 35 to 40c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 30c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; Leghorn, lb., 25 to 27c; heavy, lb., 30 to 32c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 45 to 55c; dressed, 60 to 70c; butter, lb., 55 to 65c; eggs, doz., 60c; grade A, 24-doz. cases, $17; fancy white, $18; unclassified, $14 to $16.50; retail, doz., 60c; pullet eggs, doz., 45 to 50c; ducks' eggs, doz., 75c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 75c to $1; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; celery, doz. bchs., 45 to 65c; honey, qt. 60 to 75c, cap 25c lettuce, crate, 75c to $1.65; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $2 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, bu., 60 to 70c; radishes, doz. bchs., 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 3 to 3½c; turnips, bu., $1.25 endive, doz., 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.75; pears, bu., $1 to $2.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $14 ton; wheat, new, bu., $1.25 to $1.35; pork, light, lb., 16c; pork, heavy, lb., 15c.

New York Produce Markets

December 20, 1928.

MILK

December: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.51	@$0.51½
Extras, 92 score		.50½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46	@ .50
Seconds	.44½	@ .45½
Lower grades	.43	@ .44
Ladles	.38½	@ .41½
Packing stock	.36	@ .38
Renovated	.43	@ .43½
Sweet, fancy	.52½	@ .53
Extra	.51½	@ .52
Firsts	.46½	@ .50½
Seconds	.45	@ .46
Centralized	.44	@ .47½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½	@$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.25½	@ .27
Wis., flats, held	.26	@ .27½
Daisies, fresh	.24¼	@ .24½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.52	@$0.53
Extras	.50	@ .51
Average extras	.48	@ .49
Extra firsts	.39	@ .47
Firsts	.31	@ .45
Pacific Coast, white	.45	@ .50
Mixed colors, best nearby	.52	@ .54
Gathered, best	.49	@ .53
Common to good	.29	@ .45

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS, RABBITS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44	@$0.48
Fair to good	.30	@ .40
Roosters	.16	@ .24
Fowls	.24	@ .33
Ducks	.18	@ .30
Geese	.18	@ .29
Turkeys, dry, nearby, toms	.46	@ .48
Hens	.45	@ .46
Maryland, toms	.46	@ .48
Hens	.45	@ .46
Virginia, toms	.45	@ .46
Hens	.43	@ .44
Fair to good	.33	@ .43
Old toms	.28	@ .32
Old hens	.30	@ .38
Northwestern, toms	.41	@ .43
Hens	.40	@ .41
Western, toms	.40	@ .42
Hens	.38	@ .40
Oklahoma, toms	.39	@ .41
Hens	.37	@ .39
Kentucky, toms	.39	@ .41
Hens	.37	@ .39
Texas, toms	.38	@ .40
Hens	.36	@ .38
Poor to good	.30	@ .36
Old toms	.27	@ .31
Old hens	.30	@ .37
Turkeys, iced, Maryland, toms	.43	@ .46
Hens	.42	@ .44
Virginia, toms	.42	@ .44
Hens	.40	@ .42
Western, toms	.38	@ .40
Hens	.36	@ .38
Poor to good	.30	@ .36
Old toms	.27	@ .30
Old hens	.30	@ .36
Squabs, white, lb.	.55	@ .65
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 3.50
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00
Rabbits, cottontail, pair	.15	@ .35
Jacks, pair	.85	@ 1.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.25	@$0.31
Chickens	.20	@ .30
Roosters		.18
Ducks	.27	@ .31
Geese	.25	@ .30
Tame rabbits	.23	@ .28

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@14.00
Bulls	8.00	@ 9.50
Cows	7.75	@ 9.50
Calves, best	14.00	@17.50
Common to good	10.00	@12.00
Sheep	5.00	@ 6.75
Lambs	13.00	@14.65

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@$0.22
Good to prime	.17	@ .29
Culls	.13	@ .16
Lambs, h.h, each	8.00	@13.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.17	@ .22
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@24.50
Bulls	14.00	@14.75
Cows	16.00	@17.50

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$0.90	@$2.50
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.75	@ 1.90
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.85	@ 2.10
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@ 2.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.25	@$1.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@ .22
Cabbage, ton	38.00	@43.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@ 2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@ 4.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@ 1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.25	@ 5.50
Dandelions, Texas, bu.	1.25	@ 1.50
Garlic, 100 lbs.	10.00	@11.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00	@16.00
Kale, bbl.	1.25	@ 1.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00	@ 3.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@ 5.25
Lima beans, Cuba, bu.	3.00	@ 5.50
Mustard greens, Cal., bu.	1.25	@ 1.50
Okra, bu.	2.00	@ 7.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50	@ 4.30
Parsley, bu.	1.50	@ 2.00
Parsnips, bu.	1.25	@ 1.50
Peas, bu.	3.50	@ 7.00
Peppers, bu.	6.00	@12.00
Radishes, bu.	2.00	@ 3.00
Spinach, bu.	.60	@ 1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	2.50	@ 3.00
String beans, bu.	1.50	@ 6.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt crate	1.00	@ 3.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50	@ 1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50	@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@12.50
Pea	9.75@10.00
Red kidney	8.50@ 8.75

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50@$4.00
Bbl.	2.00@12.00
Pears, bbl.	2.00@ 6.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	4.75@ 5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	1.10@ 1.40
Kumquats, qt.	.08@ .15

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@27.00
No. 2	23.00@24.00
No. 3	15.00@21.00
Clover mixed	22.00@25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1, No. Spring	$1.36
No. 2 red	1.57½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.03¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.58½
Barley	.79¼
Rye	1.13

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.15
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@ .60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@ .75
Gathered	.50	@ .60
Fowls, lb.	.40	@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.45	@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@ .50
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@ .03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15	@ .20
String beans, lb.	.30	@ .35
Lima beans, lb.	.35	@ .40
Peas, lb.	.40	@ .45
Lettuce, head	.05	@ .15
Onions, lb.	.10	@ .15

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Eggs are in good supply because of recent mild weather and prices are weak. Potatoes are easier.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 55 to 56c; tubs, 53 to 54c; firsts, 46 to 50c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25 to 26c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, weak; nearby fancy, 55 to 57c; grade A, 43 to 52c; grade B, 33 to 37c; grade C, 29 to 31c; unclassified, 48 to 50c; pullets, 35 to 38c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 32c; old roosters, 21 to 22c; chickens, 38 to 40c; ducks, 30 to 33c; geese, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 38 to 53c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 31c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; springers, 24 to 30c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 23 to 25c; turkeys, 23 to 45c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weak; Wealthy, Twenty Ounce, bu., $1 to $1.75; Russet, Baldwin, Hubbardson, $1.25 to $1.50; Snow, $1.15 to $1.85; Cranberry Pippin, $1.40 to $1.50; Greening, $1 to $2; Northern Spy, $1 to $2.50; Spitzenberg, $1.25 to $3; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box, $2.75 to $3.50; Jonathan, $2 to $2.25; Rome Beauty, $2.25 to $2.75. Potatoes, lower; home-grown, bu., 35 to 70c; 150-lb. sack, $1.65 to $2; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.25 to $1.35.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, cwt., $9.50 to $10; medium, $10 to $10.50; red kidney, $11 to $12; marrow, $12 to $12.50; white kidney, $12 to $14. Onions, higher; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3.25; 100-lb. sack, $3.75 to $4.75; Spanish crate, $1.75 to $1.85.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.75 to $4; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.75 to $2; Emperor, $1.50 to $1.75; pears, bu., 75c to $2; quinces, bu., 50c to $1.10.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 65c to $1.35; Brussels sprouts, qt., 15 to 20c; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 65c to $1.85; celery, doz., 85c to $1; cucumbers, 10-lb. bskt., $2.75 to $3.25; endive, lb., 25 to 30c; lettuce, box, 75c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1; oyster plant, crate, 60 to 90c; parsley, doz. bchs. 40 to 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30 to $1.65; peas, Cal., crate, $7 to $7.50; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 60c; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., 65 to 90c; squash, bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt, $1.50 to $2.50; turnips, bu., 50 to 85c; watercress, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c.

Sweets.—Honey, firm; clover, 24-section case, $5 to $6; white, $4.50 to $5; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple syrup, steady; light, gal., $1.75 to $2; dark, $1.60 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay, weak; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $37; standard middlings, $36.50; red-dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $47.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $59; hominy, $40.50; gluten, $46.50; oatfeed, $19.75.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston Produce Market has ruled quiet on most produce. Oversupply on the better grades of eggs forced a drop of 10 cents in prices. Apples, celery, cabbage, cranberries, lettuce, spinach and turnips have ruled generally weak with some price shading noted. Good onions, squash and tomatoes are firm.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Poor on ordinary. Native Baldwins, ord., 35c to $1. Fancy, $1.25 to $1.60. Extra fancy, $1.75 to $2. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $2. Fancy, $2.25 to $3.35. Extra fancy, $3.50 to $3.85 std. bu. box. U. S. 1, 2½ to 3-in. Va. Yorks, $1.50. Pa., $1.75. Va. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.75. Unclassified, $1 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.35 to $1.85 std. bu. box. Cal., crts, 3 doz. bchd, $3.25 to $3.50. Texas, crts, 4½ doz. bchs, $4.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Savoy, mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few $2 bbl. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, mostly $2.25; few $2.35.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.85 std. bu. box. Cal., crts, $3 to $3.25; few fancy, $3.50. Texas, crts, small, $2.50.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Market weak. Native, 18 bchs, white, $1.75 to $2.25. Pascal, $2 to $4.25 std. bu. box. N. Y. 2-3 crts, best, $3 to $3.50. Cal., crts, mostly $5 to $6.

Cauliflower.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Cal., crts, $1.25 to $1.50.

Cranberries. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, ¼ bbl. crts, $4 to $4.50; ½ bbls., $7 to $9.

Cucumbers.—Supplies very light, demand light. Native, 50 to 70 cukes, med. to No. 1, $6 to $11. Fancy, mostly $12; few higher std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h. ord., 18 hds., 25 to 60c. Iceberg, Cal., $3 to $4. Ariz., $4 to $4.50 crt. Fla., Big Boston, $1.25 to $1.50 1½-bu. hamper.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native and Pa. fancy, 75c to $1.10 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellows, fair, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs., ord., $2.75 to $3.50. Valencies, Spanish, $2.50 to $2.65 half case. Ohio and Ind., bags, $5 to $5.25 100 lbs. N. Y., 100 lbs., $4.75 to $5. Holland, 110 lbs., mostly $4.65.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market dull. Me., 100-lb. bags, Gr. Mts., $1.10 to $1.20.

Spinach.—Supplies liberal, demand fair; market weaker. Md. and Va., bu. bskt., Savoy, mostly 50 to 75c. Tex, fair, mostly 50c bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, $50 to $60 ton; $1.75 to $2.25 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Hothouse, mostly 18 to 28c; few fancy, 30c lb. Cal. lugs, best, $2 to $2.50; poorer, low as 15c.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native P. T. and Ruta, 50 to 75c std. bu. box. P. E. I. Rutas, $1 to $1.25. Mass., White Capes, fancy, $1.75 to $2 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market oversupplied and draggy, demand quiet. Few sales, No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $25. Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 50c. Firsts, 46½ to 49½c. Seconds, 45 to 46c lb.

Eggs.—Market weak. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 50c. Mixed colors, 49c. White extras, 48c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 46c. Undergrades, 30 to 35c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26 to 27c. Firsts, new, 25 to 26c. Extras held, 31½ to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich pea, $9.50 to $10. Cal. small white, $9.50 to $9.75. Yellow Eyes, $9 to $9.25. Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $12.50 to $13 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand fair.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 52c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 51 to 52c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 96c to $1; clothing, 90 to 93c; low ¼ blood, 87 to 90c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., good	$13.00@14.00
950 to 1,100 lbs., good	13.25@14.00
800 lbs. up, medium	11.75@13.25
Common	9.50@11.75
Heifers, 850 lbs. down, good	11.50@12.50
Common and medium	8.50@11.50
Cows, good	9.50@10.00
Common and medium	7.25@ 9.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.25
Bulls, ylg. exc, good, beef	9.50@10.50
Cutter, medium	8.00@ 9.50
Calves, 500 lbs. down, med.-ch.	12.00@16.50
Cull, common	7.00@12.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to choice	15.50@17.50
Medium	12.00@15.50
Cull, common	8.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. Wts., 250-350 lbs., med.-ch.	$8.90@$9.15
Med. Wts., 200-250 lbs., med.-ch.	9.00@ 9.15
Lt. Wts., 160-200 lbs., Med.-Ch.	8.75@ 9.15
Lt. Lts., 130-160 lbs., med.-ch.	8.25@ 9.10
Sl. Pigs, 90-130 lbs., med.-ch.	8.00@ 8.50
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts, exc.	7.25@ 7.85

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 lbs. down, gd.-ch.	$14.25@14.75
92 lbs. down, medium	13.00@14.25
All weights, cull-common	8.50@13.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.00@11.50
Ewes, 120 lbs. down, med.-ch.	5.50@ 6.75
120-150 lbs., med.-ch.	5.00@ 6.50
All wts., cull-common	3.00@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., Va. Staymans, 2½-in. and up, $4.75; bu., Va. 2½-in. and up Grimes, $1.50; W. Va. Staymans, $1.65; N. Y. Kings, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, $1.65 to $1.75; Wagener and Spitzenberg, U. S. No. 1, $1.50; Baldwins, unclassified, 2½-in. up, $1.35 to $1.50. Cranberries, ¼-bbl. boxes, Mass. and N. J., $4.25 to $5; Howes, ½-bbl. crts., $10 to $10.50. Kale, Va., bbls., $1.65; bu., 85c. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 3-lb. bskt., 35 to 40c; 10-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; Cal., crts., $3.75 to $4. Mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.10. Onions, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1, midwestern, $4.50 to $4.75. Parsnips, bu. bskt., $1.50. Potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, Me. Gr. Mts., $2 to $2.15; N. Y. round whites, $1.65 to $1.90; Pa. round white, $1.75 to $1.90. Rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.15 to $1.25. Spinach, Md., Va., $1 to $1.15 bu. Sweet potatoes, N. J., bu., No. 1 yellow, $2; Md. and Del., bu, $1.40 to $1.50; Va., bbls., best, $3 to $3.25. Tomatoes, Ohio hothouse, chip bskts., small, $1.25 to $1.50; large, $2 to $2.25; mediums, $2.75 to $3. Turnips, N. Y. and Pa., bu., washed, $1.25 to $1.50.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $21.50; standard Timothy, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2; $17 to $18; No. 3, $14.50 to $15.50. No. 1 light clover, mixed, $19 to $20; No. 2, $17 to $18; No. 1 clover mixed, $22 to $23; No. 2 $18 to $20; No. 1 clover, $26 to $27; No. 2, $20 to $21; No. 1 heavy clover, $24 to $25. No. 1 Alfalfa, second cutting, $30 to $31; standard, $27 to $28; No. 2, $24 to $25. No. 1 wheat straw, $12 to $12.50; No. 2 wheat straw, $11 to $12; No. 1 oat straw, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50; No. 1 rye straw, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 2, $13 to $13.50.

EGGS

Local, fresh select whites, 53 to 55c; browns, 50 to 52c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullet eggs, 40 to 43c.

POULTRY

Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 40c; hog dressed, 36c; live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorn, 20 to 22c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 25 to 26c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, No. 1, 35 to 40c lb.

"THAT'S what I call tough luck." "What's that?" "I've got a check for $40, and the only man in town that can identify me is the one I owe fifty." — Widow.

Doings at Long Acres

We hear that another neighbor has sold out. His family were originally from New York State, as were about all of our original pioneer families, but his children are married and gone; he is getting along in years, and now he is passing the farm burden to younger shoulders. That would not be so bad if another American had bought the place, but he has sold to a Slovene. This makes three of our pioneer farms in this neighborhood which have passed into the hands of Slovaks from the steel works. This man lives just across the road from us. Another neighbor whose land joins us on the north is getting old, his children married and gone, so he too is likely to sell probably to another Slovak. One very noticeable thing is that the rural school is the true melting pot, as the children of these foreigners become very good citizens, with much higher standards of living than their parents.

Those European peasants come here with a fierce land hunger, work in the steel works until they have saved enough, and then make for the country. It always astonishes them to learn how little of the consumer's dollar reaches the pocket of the man who raised the produce. They imagine that because they had to pay the grocer five cents for two apples, 60 cents for a dozen eggs, 75 cents for a peck of potatoes, and 60 cents for a pound of pork chops, those will be the prices they receive when they are on the farm. It is a sad awakening when they actually get 50 cents a bushel for spuds, 22 cents a dozen for eggs, 75 cents a bushel for apples and 11 cents a pound for dressed hogs.

It is this class of fruit raisers who spoil the markets by placing cull fruit in the container and facing it with good fruit. They have had the experience of buying that kind of fruit, and imagine that all fruit raisers practice that deception. I know of two men in this community who place their own labels on every package which leaves the farm with a guarantee of quality, and their products are always salable at a high price, even when the market is glutted with fruit. Herein lies a lesson for the rest of us who have not been following that practice.

Calvin has a birthday today, a fact of which he did not fail to notify us far enough ahead to insure some celebration of the day. To be sure, his mother reminded him of it a week ago, but he has kept it in mind ever since. He has an airplane which winds with a spring and then scoots across the floor with propeller flying, also an automobile which comes flying down an inclined track and loops the loop. He will have a cake with five candles this evening, as we put off the birthday meal until the others come home from school. All that is of relative unimportance except as an illuminating commentary on how things have changed. I was a grown man when I ran a block along with others in Buffalo, N. Y., that day, to see my first automobile. We stood in groups and gazed at that wonderful contraption which actually ran without horses. It seems, too, but a few years ago that I saw my first airplane: a flimsy thing of wires, sticks and cloth which made a short flight. Those early machines had the engine behind the man, they had a habit of landing on their noses with the engine invariably crushing the man. I saw one man crushed that way at a country fair. The whole village hung around the house into which he was carried and waited with intense sympathy for the end to come. Then we all contributed to send the poor boy home in an excellent casket adorned with many flowers; his widowed mother lived hundreds of miles away and telegraphed that she could not afford to have the body sent, but we saw to that part by paying all expenses. What an immense change has taken place since my boyhood days, not so long ago, but still long enough so that the ox team and lumber wagon plus the top buggy and canopy top double-seat carryall were our only means of rapid transit locally. The man who could afford a canopy top hitched behind a light team with fancy harness was some punkins those days. Birthdays did not mean much in those days, but occasionally someone remembered, so that a proud boy got an orange and a cookie with a raisin on top, and was made as happy as Calvin with his airplane and looping auto.

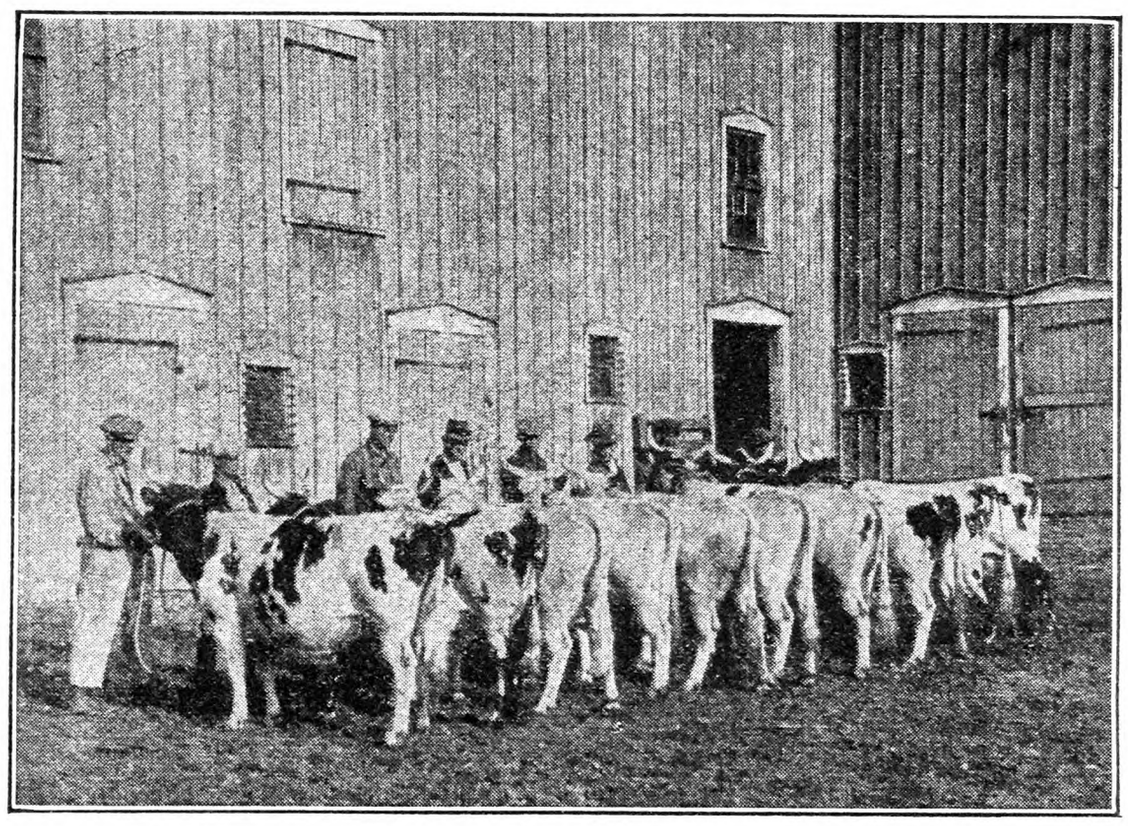
A brother has returned from the north woods, bringing with him a piece of poplar six inches in diameter which had been gnawed off by a beaver, bringing also some venison which we shall have for dinner. Some sportsmen will not eat venison or ducks until the meat is "high", but none of that for us. If there is the least taint to meat we beg to be excused every time. One of the gang he went with brought home a live porcupine, so I shall take the boys to see him as soon as possible, as there are no porcupines around here. I remember how they used to come to our woodpile and gnaw on the ax handle to get the taste of salt which came from sweaty hands. If we forgot to hide the ax, the handle was ruined in one night. The kitchen scraps, too, were tidbits over which porcupines grumbled at each other during the night, while we boys were admonished to keep our distance, for the porcupine could throw his quills. It was a common job for someone to pull the quills from the nose of a dog by means of pincers. These were gladsome sights for live boys, especially as the dogs fought to get free and made dismal howls during the process.

A wet snow drove me out of the vineyard, where I was industriously trimming grapes. That is an enjoyable job for me, though some dread it. I like to take my time and shape a vine just as I wish it, while I meditate over the fine crop which will be there next Fall. If you have any pruning problems, write me, and I will gladly give you the benefit of my experience and observation. L. B. R.

Strathglass Ayrshire Sales

The recent shipment of 24 head from Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y., to Senor Salvador Gallegos of San Salvador is one of the largest exportations of Ayrshires from the United States. The cattle were routed from Los Angeles via the Panama Mail steamer Corinto and sailed on Nov. 17. Included in the shipment were two heavy-producing daughters of Yellow Kate's Exchange of Penhurst and four granddaughters of Howie's Searchlight, by Searchlight Boy. Hobsland Lucky Boy was represented by a pair of good daughters. Twin daughters of Strathglass Good Hope and two daughters of Wendover's Mint Master were also selected.

Strathglass Charme, a daughter of Morton Mains' Lord Barrylyndon and the first-prize two-year-old at the 1926 Eastern States Exposition, was also purchased by Senor Gallegos. The consignment was bred to such sires as Dalgig Speculation, Barclay's Grandee, Strathglass Gay Monarch, Spittal Signet and Hobsland White King.



Ten of the Young Ayrshire Females Recently Exported by Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y. to San Salvador

In 1926 Senor Gallegos, in company with J. Benjamin Gonzales, spent considerable time in America, and selected several cattle from Rancho Wikiup in California and the University of California. The success of this first shipment is largely responsible for the recent order from Strathglass Farms.

Manager A. H. Tryon of Strathglass Farm reports the most active demand for Ayrshires that has been experienced in many years. He informed us that Elmer R. Pearson, Ansley, Neb., and New York City, recently bought 60 head from A. F. Spooner, Richville, N. Y., and Strathglass Farm. From the Spooner herd Mr. Pearson secured 37 calves and yearlings. Many of the heifers are daughters of Penshurst Jupiter, a son of Penshurst Nancy Star, world's champion junior two-year-old with 17,533 lbs. of milk and 686 lbs. of butterfat. From Strathglass Farm Mr. Pearson secured Barclay's Doch-an-Doris which has been used with considerable success at both Strathglass and Barclay Farms. This bull has 10 tested daughters, including Barclay's Erma, with a record of 16,228 lbs. of milk. Mr. Pearson also secured 15 cows from Strathglass Farm, including the imported Netherton Nydia.

Inter-State Dairymen Meet in Philadelphia

With nearly 400 delegates and members present, the twelfth annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Nov. 22 and 23. The association, with 281 locals in the field, is made up of nearly 22,000 dairy farmers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.

Officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association re-elected for the coming year included H. D. Allebach of Montgomery Co., Pa., president; Frederick Shangle, Mercer Co., N. J., vice-president; Robert F. Brinton, Chester Co., Pa., treasurer; F. M. Twining, Bucks Co., Pa., assistant treasurer; R. W. Balderston, Delaware Co., Pa., secretary; and I. R. Zollers, Montgomery Co., Pa., assistant secretary. Directors re-elected for the next three years included E. Nelson James, Cecil Co., Md.; J. W. Keith, Queen Anne Co., Md.; H. I. Lauver, Juniata Co., Pa.; H. B. Stewart, Huntingdon Co., Pa.; C. C. Tallman, Burlington Co., N. J.; S. U. Troutman, Bedford Co., Pa.; A. B. Waddington, Salem Co., N. J.; with J. Carvel Sutton, Kent Co., Md., newly elected to the board of directors.

In his annual address President Allebach said in part: "The farmers supplying Philadelphia and nearby cities with fluid milk during the fiscal year ending Nov. 1, 1928, received $28,493,762.06 for this product. This represents the net amount paid and does not include the bonus paid for 'A' and 'AA' grades. This figure compares favorably with that received for the same grade of milk in the fiscal year of 1927, which amounted to $25,578,248.23 and represents an increase of 11.40 per cent. This represents the business done through the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, the farmers' co-operative bargaining organization operating in this territory. Farmers in the organization shipped 790,368,228 pounds of milk during the year as compared to 713,678,801 pounds during the fiscal year ending in 1927. It represents an increase in production of 11.87 per cent. The average weighted price per 100 lbs. paid farmers during the past fiscal year, delivered F.O.B. Philadelphia, was $3.569 for milk of 4 per cent butter fat content."

Following reports of the officers of the association in the opening session of the meeting, Mr. Ollie E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., made an interesting address on the Dairy Industry of the United States.

John A. McSparran, former master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, in addressing the meeting urged the need of all branches of agriculture agreeing among themselves on a definite plan for farm relief, stating that a united front was necessary to bring about needed relief.

Dr. C. W. Larson, of the National Dairy Council, and Dr. Clyde L. King, national authority on milk marketing problems, delivered addresses.

The social feature of the meeting was the annual banquet of the association in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, at which nearly 700 guests were entertained. Entertainment features for the banquet were under the direction of the Philadelphia Dairy Council and were well received. T. W. BARTILSON.

Patents for Inventions

There are probably few people who some time in their lives have not invented or thought out some device or other that seemed valuable to them, and the natural thought comes to their minds that if they only had a patent on it their fortune would be made. This they are led to do by unscrupulous schemers who prey upon inventors, and by a certain class of patent attorneys whose only solicitude is to obtain as large and as many fees as they can wheedle out of the victim. A few practical hints on patents may therefore be useful to some readers of THE R. N.-Y., and as they are the result of a long experience may result in real benefit to those who have not had time to study the subject thoroughly.

Most people seem to think that as soon as a patent is obtained (no matter how limited a one they get) their troubles are all at an end, but their troubles generally only begin, for if their invention has any merit there are always people in the world who will try to get around the patent, and there are a vast number of sharks and schemers who will pretend to be able to sell the patent, but who always demand a fee in advance, and when that is obtained drop the inventor at once and look for a fresh one and more money.

The first necessity before obtaining a patent is to know the state of the art before you begin. You then know within a little what you are entitled to, and you have a much greater chance to get what is justly due you in claims than if you left it all to your attorney, as no one man can be an expert in all lines of practice, and the more information he can obtain from his client, all things considered, the stronger patent he can obtain. The United States patent laws are without doubt the best of any country in the world, and while they have their defects, like everything else, they are far superior and more just than those of any other country. The inventor living here has therefore every possible inducement, and the well-known progress in all mechanical and technical lines is an actual proof of this. Notwithstanding all that can be said, however, there are hundreds of useless patents taken out every year, and those people who have no money to lose should therefore go carefully about it.

One principal thing is never to patent anything that does not have a commercial possibility of success. Another is thoroughly to understand the state of the art before applying for a patent, so that you can get all you are entitled to. Have a good, honest patent attorney to prosecute your case, and carefully avoid all those who advertise all impossibilities. Don't take out patents on anything that is not really useful, and when you do get a patent, don't think that the "world revolves around it," but if you get a good offer from an honest firm consider it carefully and impartially. As a rule, it is always best to have a small cash payment when placed on a royalty basis, as the well-known freeze-out process is often worked on an honest inventor. I have said nothing about foreign patents here, as in many cases they are a useless waste of money, and after your United States patent is issued, you still have some months to apply for them if they are really needed. H. W. HALES.

Goldfish Disease

An answer printed on page 1447, November 26, 1927, gave about all the information that was available at that time in regard to a disease that was destroying the fins of goldfish in an aquarium. Since that time the State Department of Agriculture of Ohio, through the Division of Fish and Game, has published a number of articles on fish diseases, fish pond methods and hatchery methods. Among these are some which deal directly with the trouble in question.

This disease seems to be caused by a minute flat-worm which has received the rather long name *Gyrodactylus*. This worm attaches itself to the skin of the fish, burrows in and finally destroys the skin, causing pieces to break off and drift away. If it lodges on the fin, that structure may be almost destroyed. The resulting sores are unsightly and may cause the death of the fish. These worms bear living young, which may attach themselves close to the parent, or they may float away in the water or with a piece of flesh from one of the sores. If they happen to float against a fish they make themselves at home and proceed to start another generation.

The life history and habits of these worms have been worked out by Dr. R. V. Bangham of the biological department of Wooster College. He also discovered a cure. It was found that dilute acetic acid killed the worms without injuring the fish. One part of glacial acetic acid to 500 parts of water was the strength used. This is about the same strength as using one part strong vinegar to five parts water. The fish are put in this solution for 30 to 40 seconds and then in a fresh pond or aquarium. The infected one should then be emptied, dried and washed with a solution of hypochlorite of lime.

Another disease which often causes much trouble in aquariums is caused by a minute protozoan (one of the lowest forms of animal life). This tiny creature has been given the long name *Ichthyophthirius multifilis*. Aquarists call it the "itch" or "white spot disease." It appears in the form of small white spots all over the body of the fish. There seems to be a great deal of irritation, and the fish rub themselves against the sides and bottom of the aquarium. They become weakened very quickly and soon die unless relief measures are taken. If they are placed in a 3 per cent solution of alum sulphate for about two minutes and then into a clean aquarium the parasites will be killed. The old tank should then be emptied, dried and treated with the solution of hypochlorite of lime.

This disease causes little trouble in streams, but it is often very bad in ponds or in aquariums. The young parasite swims freely until it reaches a fish. There it imbeds itself under the skin and grows to adult size. In warm water this may take two to five days. Then it leaves the fish and swims around for a short time, after which it falls to the bottom and forms a cyst, within which many small individuals are formed. In a stream most of the free swimming individuals are washed away before they can reach a fish. In a pond or an aquarium they have a better chance and thrive accordingly.

ALFRED C. WEED.

SHE: "What did papa say when you told him that you couldn't sleep for thinking about me?" He: "He offered me a job as night-watchman in his factory."—The Passing Show.

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This Is December

December is used as a synonym for everything bleak and unlovable. She can be that. But for the last week she has shown us white mists that freeze over night and turn the dour brown into frost by morning. The air echoes with the resonance of an empty barrel, so that sounds made miles away cut into out-of-door conversation, and one gets extracts of sentences uttered by neighbors who live quite out of sight. December can start the grass as easily as she can the icicles. But what she is most apt to do is to live up to her reputation to the last chill item.

This speculation in regard to December is prompted by the fact that we are temporarily in her clutches. Briefly, the roof is off the horse-stable part of the barn, which is in the process of being changed into something as broad and as high as the hay barn. In the old days men seemed to practice economy on the part of the barn which covered the horses. Above the stalls there was a mean little mow into which one was bound to pitch hay by hand because it could not be connected with the hay-fork track which ran in the higher part. It has long been Daddy's ambition to modernize our barn into the popular streamline effect. Before another haying was upon us he was determined that a hay-fork track should run from one end to the other.

All the things that could be done beforehand were done before the final uncovering, which came three days ago in the afternoon, when Daddy mounted to the roof with a shovel and proceeded to scale off shingles as nonchalantly as if it were May instead of December. Ah, what a time it was then for picking up shingles! Of course they make the very best of kindling, and we could not bear to lose any of them. The kindling corner of the woodshed was heaped to the eaves as the wheelbarrow traveled back and forth. Then under Samson-like strokes the ridge pole, rafters, and the siding fell. That first night even, the old barn was only a shell with a second floor. To stand up there in the open, high above the ground, felt like walking on the stage of a theatre.

Immediately that old wreck of a barn became the scene of certain plays now being enacted in secret up at the schoolhouse where the Christmas entertainment will be held next Friday night. "Is it that near Christmas?" asks Daddy in astonishment, coming unexpectedly upon a portion of the pageant portraying the birth of the Holy Child, the effect being aided by a baby doll named Carol, now wrapped in swaddling clothes, and Aries, who is the chief concern of Mark as the shepherd. Some of these little touches of rustic simplicity will not be given up at the schoolhouse, and there is great delight concealed when the young ram manages a hopeful bleat, or Juno, the tame pigeon, comes to rest on his woolly back. That is a real bit of acting, although you cannot always have it just when you want it. And these stalls, filled at night, empty during the day, opening to the air on one side, with a view of the fowls and animals thrown in. What a realistic setting it all is—even if Mark did not drape the brown calfskin rug from the front room about his person. I had almost forgotten what brought me out here until I heard Daddy saying, "Now, if you will just put your weight upon this pry—it is so much quicker than the jack screw." All the play-acting is dropped instantly for the lively action of holding down a pry.

Now, sitting in a row on the long hickory 4x4, it is a great moment for confidences. Mark, on one side, tells me that he hopes he will not live any longer than I do, a common enough compliment in our family, but Violet on the other side has whispered a message for my ear only, "I am so glad that I can play music." Far from being overtaxed by her duties as organist at the school entertainment she seemed to have been uplifted by the repetition of the fine old Yuletide hymns. When the time comes for the Christmas play, of which music is the undertone, background, and atmosphere which backs up the stage setting, I can only sit and marvel at my nine-year-old child who memorizes the whole program without apparent effort and contracts to play half the evening without a qualm. She did not inherit this ability from me, and perhaps would not be so free from self-consciousness were the organ in full view of the audience.

I wish that all the rural districts of the country would grasp the opportunity given by the passing of the house organ to get a good instrument for use in the country school. Let that be done and the incentive is provided for small musicians to learn to play it. We have been warned that we are becoming a nation of watchers rather than doers through the influence of radio and moving pictures. Here in the country, which is the cradle of all the arts, the fine old reed organ may fulfill its old calling, that of producing hymns or slow music involving chords. I found our school organ in an old storehouse in company with others which had been traded in for pianos. The piano dealer was interested in getting more room in the storehouse, and even helped load the organ in Daddy's truck. It had evidently come from a church, as it was rather larger than the usual, and its bellows was quite mouse-proof, which we have found out since. It is played every day, and lives a life here of who can say exactly how much usefulness, inspiration being an intangible asset not to be gauged? I never see an old organ without going to it and getting out some of the grand music that is stored away in the reeds and bellows. Organ music is as stirring as it ever was, and it is only the people who have changed. The piano lent itself to popular music as the organ could not, but the time is coming for the piano also. There are people today who believe the piano to be already passing as an instrument, and when one considers the number of theatres where the pipe organ, or pianoless orchestra provides music, one begins to understand. The radio, too, does not record piano tones as they are. This must constitute what is to be the beginning of the end for the piano in a big musical way.

"That's all for now. I'll call you again in a little while," says Daddy, having fitted his post into place in the interim. It is amazing to me, as well as to Mark, how beams can be lifted, and heavy corner posts shifted if one has sufficient knowledge of mechanics to apply weight where it can do the most good. The old barn is rising fast, framed in new sound beams made of planking spiked together. The old heavy square timbers that used to make a barn raising a community affair are not being used in the barns of today. There are timbers of oak and chestnut in the barns of this neighborhood, and some of them sinking from their own weight, prodigious affairs to handle. These were mostly whitewood, which is much lighter and holds its shape, though it must be admitted in resistance to dry rot it is no match for the oak or the chestnut. I wonder what generation cut this whitewood, but it is too far back for anyone to tell me.

The fog is so dense this morning that it shuts out the face of the landscape. Elsie has gone to the woods for Christmas greens, and now I see a ball of red moving toward me that I think is her cap. The pine boughs emerge next and then the face of the girl riding the old white mare. In the fog a white coat is almost invisible, and old Molly's eyes are the brightest thing about her, as her color is neutralized.

Something about the smell of the greens sends the children skimming towards the house. And after the horse is put away they have discovered that there is a place for everything, if only there are enough greens for all the places! The staircase, for instance, will we ever have enough for that? The fireplace is difficult to pin or tie to, and the bricks run way to the ceiling, so we cannot make use of the wall above. But there are the bookcases, lamp shades, and the tops of all the pictures.

Somehow, after the evergreens are up, Santa Claus and Christmas begin to seem very much nearer. Another week of this wonderful weather and the barn will be shingled. Any night, though, December may stage a blizzard from Medicine Hat, which is where the weather man says all the really traffic-stopping blizzards start from. Though we are torn between the two hopes, for snow for Christmas and for no snow until after it, to shingle the barn, it will probably make not the slightest difference which we want.

MRS. F. D. UNGER.

Shall We Let the Cold Storage Magnate Dictate to Us About Eggs?

M. G., of Long Island, N. Y., in his article entitled "What About the Cold Storage Eggs?" in the issue of THE R. N.-Y. dated November 24, 1928, certainly raised the antagonism of many producers and consumers of eggs against the present New York State egg law, which conforms almost entirely to the wishes of the cold storage holder.

I consider the law as it stands to be demoralizing to the poultry industry of the nation, also to the higher and better standards of living that have been set forth and maintained by the American people.

Are we to stand by and see one of our greatest agricultural assets forced into the background by unfair legislation, and our standards of living reduced to a cold storage basis, because of the same reason? I say it is unfair legislation, as it enables the cold storage product to be placed on the market in direct competition under the same trade classification as the real fresh new-laid eggs.

The New York State egg law now allows cold storage eggs to be sold as fresh eggs with the same classification as new-laid eggs except one class, and that is nearby fancy.

This classification is unfair to the consuming public as well as to the producer of eggs. If this law is allowed to remain on the statute books without any amendments, it is sure to affect more than one line of business. The feed manufacturer, for instance; there are several large mills throughout the country that specialize to some extent in the manufacture of poultry feeds. Chick hatcheries are bound to lose a great deal on their investment because of lack of demand for day-old chicks. It will also affect the dairy farmer indirectly, as many tons of dried milk and semi-solid milk are used in the feeding of poultry.

Many years and millions of dollars have been spent in breeding and feeding research work so as to enable the present-day producer of poultry products to give to the public eggs direct from the farm at all seasons of the year; now is there any sensible reason why the consuming public should be imposed upon by misrepresented products? I recommend that an amendment be made to the present New York State egg law which will cause cold storage eggs to be classified as firsts, seconds, thirds, fourths, etc., instead of A, B, C, D, etc., and that the word "fresh" or any other "word" or "group of words" implying that the eggs might be fresh shall *not* be used in any way in connection with the classification or sale of eggs that have been in cold storage or preserved in waterglass, lime solution, or any other preserving process. I am sure that both producers and consumers of eggs will agree with me in my recommendation.

If the Governor-elect and Assemblymen and other representatives are really sincere in wanting to help the farmer, this is an opportunity to show that they really mean business in doing something worth while for farm relief.

Let us hear from others on this question and, above all, help to bring about the necessary legislation to bring about proper protection for one of our greatest national industries as well as to the consumer of eggs, even if we have to take it to the Capitol of these great United States of America with a delegation 75,000,000 strong.

RUSSELL S. DEPEW,
Owner of The Gulf Poultry Farm.
Niagara County, N. Y.

Late-hatched Turkeys

On Nov. 17 I hatched 15 out of 17 turkey eggs, and after four weeks have 14 turkeys growing like everything. Turkeys bring a good price here; can get 40 cents, alive, at the farm. W. T. C.
Lesage, W. Va.

Comments from a Friend

Of late I have seen mention of dandelions in bloom. Are they dandelion blossoms or the similar looking blossoms of the arnica plant? I feel quite sure that they are arnica blossoms. Why does not the "back-yard" produce more poultry? When in school I paid for my school clothing by a small flock of birds.

A. W. LITTLEFIELD.
Massachusetts.

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bu., W. Md. and Pa., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, Yorks, Jonathans, Staymans, $1.25 to $1.40, few fancy $1.50 to $1.65; 3-in. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.75; var. var. ungraded, 65c to $1. Cranberries, Mass., early varieties, ½-bbl. boxes, $7.50 to $9; late Howes, $8.25 to $9.75; ¼-bbl. boxes, early varieties $4 to $4.75, late varieties $4.25 to $5. Beets, nearby, bch., 4 to 5c. Brussels sprouts, N. Y., per qt., 10 to 18c; few 20c. Cabbage, N. Y. bulk, per ton Danish type, $40 to $42, few $43; nearby, bu., Savoy, 40 to 90c. Carrots, N. Y., bu. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; nearby, bch., 4 to 5c. Cauliflower, L. I., crts. 12-16 heads, $2.50 to $2.75. Celery, N. Y., 2/3 crts., rough, $2.75 to $3, few $3.25; poorer, $1 to $2.50. Kale, Va., bbls., $1.25 to $1.50; bu., 50 to 75c. Onions, 100-lb. sacks, yellows, No. 1, York State, small $2.75 to $3, medium $3.50 to $4; midwestern, 50-lb., medium to large, $2.50 to $2.60. Potatoes, Pa., 150-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, $1.75 to $1.85; 100-lb. sacks, $1.15 to $1.20, few $1.25; poorly graded, $1 to $1.10. Sweet potatoes, Va. bbls., yellow, best, $2 to $2.25, few $2.50, ungraded $1.25 to $1.75; E. S. Md., bu. hprs., yellows, best, $1.25 to $1.50, poorer 50c to $1.10. Turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hpr., washed, 25 to 40c.

Eggs.—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, mostly around 40c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old, 4 lbs. and over, 25 to 26c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 20 to 22c; Leghorns, 18 to 20c; young, colored, as to size, 26 to 28c; turkeys, young, 9-lb. and over, 37 to 39c; old hens, 35c; old toms, 33 to 34c.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

December 17, 1928: New York, Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 50 to 51c; average extras, 48 to 49c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 51 to 53c. Philadelphia, Fresh extra firsts, 44c; fresh firsts, 42c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs in cartons, 52 to 54c. Boston, nearby hennery, 49 to 50c. Baltimore, nearby current receipts, candled, 40 to 42c. Buffalo, nearby fancy, too few sales to quote; Grade A, 52 to 53c; grade B, 33 to 36c; grade C, 29 to 30c; at mark, 45 to 50c; pullets at mark, 35 to 38c. Providence, R. I., special, large size, 58 to 65c; nearby fresh large, 52 to 56c; nearby pullets, 40 to 42c. Hartford, Conn., newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 60c; Conn. extras, 55 to 58c; Conn. gathered, 50 to 55c. Waterbury, Conn. newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 62 to 65c; Conn. extra, 56 to 60c; Conn. gathered, 50 to 55c. Wilkes-Barre, western, 48c; Calif. whites, 45 to 48c.

Dec. 15, 1928: Scranton, western fresh, 55c; sterilized whites, 48 to 49c. New Haven, Conn newlaid fancy, 64 to 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 52 to 53c; Conn. extras, 58 to 60c; Conn. gathered, 55 to 56c. Bridgeport, Conn. newlaid fancy, 68 to 70c; Conn. special No. 1, 63 to 65c; Conn. extra, 58 to 60c; Conn. gathered, 55 to 60c.

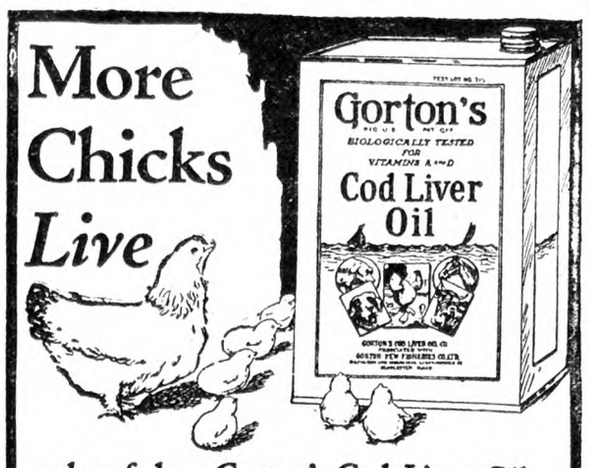
Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

WHOLESALE PRICES

Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 6½ to 7c; eggs, doz., 50 to 55c; fowls, live, fancy, lb., 25 to 28c; roasting chickens, lb., 30 to 35c; pork, light dressed, lb., 17c; heavy dressed, lb., 15c; cows, fresh milch, each, $100 to $150.

RETAIL PRICES

Milk, bottled, qt., 14c; butter, tub, lb., 52c; print, lb., 58c; eggs, doz., 67c; fowls, lb., 31 to 45c; roasting chickens, lb., 50 to 55c; roasting pigs, lb., 30c; turkeys, lb., 48 to 55c; pork shoulder, fresh, lb., 14½ to 16c; pork loins, lb., 17 to 20c; veal cutlets, lb., 39c; potatoes, fancy, 120 lbs., $1.95; tomatoes, lb., 29c; string beans, lb., 11c; onions, lb., 9c; cabbage, lb., 5c; lettuce, head, 13c; honey, lb., 30c.



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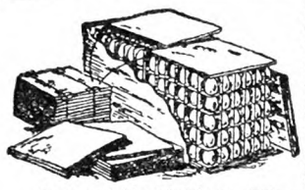

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We have the answer to that question in a new booklet that will be sent complimentary with every subscription to our big poultry magazine. New ideas on poultry keeping every month. Trial Offer, 7 months and Booklet, All for 25c
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For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely.
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Trapnested and Pedigreed by Owner Continuously for 17 Years.
From one pen of pullets, 73 made R. O. P. average production of 235.79 eggs, Official. Four average weights of eggs by Supervisor, 23.70 oz., 24.48 oz., 24.96 oz. and 25.90 oz. per dozen. Yearly average weight of eggs, Official 24.66 oz. pullets. Yes, pullet No. 3517 laid 308 eggs, but it is these high averages of large eggs that count. For six years we have used only males from hens laying ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Reasonable prices on Cockerels, Chicks or Hatching Eggs. Write for catalog.
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Eggs, Chicks and Breeding Stock
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America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
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Quality Baby Chicks $10 per 100 up. C.O.D. Pay for your chicks after arrival. Better order now. Thousands hatching daily. We hatch all year around. Live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Send for price list. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phones: 1603 or 1604.

SPECIAL MATINGS—Chicks of extra quality. Bred for digestive capacity and other good points, necessary for best results. We raise and hatch Rocks, Reds and Leghorns the year round. Send for circular and low prices. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York

100% PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN DIRECT. Breeding cockerels decendants of Storrs contest winners, sired by males from better than 300-egg record dams. Priced reasonable. Also breeding stock, chicks and eggs. Satisfaction or money back. Send for catalog. FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

TARBELL STRAIN S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, $3.00 each; Pullets, $1.50 each. Day-old-chicks in season. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

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POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
MONTHLY EGG RECORD CARDS.—4 doz., $1; 8 doz., $1.80.
Sample Cards Free
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Passaic County, N. J., Egg Contest

This contest is held at Paterson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Report by the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., week ending Dec. 5, 1928:

During the fifth week of the Passaic County Egg-laying Contest a production of 2,870 eggs was made, or an average of 41.04 per cent. The production to date is 14,971 eggs.

Pen 14, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Massachusetts, is high for the week with 63 eggs. Pen 44, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Fox and Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, and Pen 82, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Toms River Co-operative Poultry Association, Inc., New Jersey, are tied for second place with 57 eggs each. Pen 59, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Kwality Farm, New Jersey, is third with 55 eggs.

Pen 14, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 299 eggs. Pen 44, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Fox and Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is second with 288 eggs, and Pen 13, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Massachusetts, is third with 268 eggs.

It was pointed out in the first week's report that the general condition of the pullets sent to the Passaic County Egg-laying Contest this year was one of rather advanced maturity and that probably a large proportion of them had been laying for some time previous to being sent to the contest. A glance at both this week's record and last week's record tends to point out the same thing. The birds were very largely in full lay and such birds are now showing some reaction to the shipment and to the change in management with the consequence that the percentage production has taken a drop in the fourth and fifth weeks. It is felt that the production will come back up again very shortly since the general condition of the birds is good. A few will probably go through a slight moult. It raises once more the question as to what sort of pullets should be selected for egg-laying contest entry. General experience of the past has indicated that birds which have been laying considerably before being sent to the contest are very apt to go through a reaction such as the records this week indicate. The general character of the birds sent to the Vineland contest on the other hand was one of somewhat later development. It will be interesting and valuable to follow the courses of the two contests. Both contests are lighted this year and essentially the same management is given to both so that poultry breeders should have an opportunity to follow comparatively the records of birds which on the one hand were farther developed when entering the contest, and those which on the other hand were not so advanced as to egg production. The general health of both contests is somewhat above the average level of other years.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Robert C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 204; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 187; Towanda Hatchery, Pa., 122.

R. I. Reds.—Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 299; Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Mass., 268; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 220.

S. C. W. Leghorns. — Fox and Son Poultry Farm, N. J., 288; Whiteegg Farm, N. J., 263; William A. Yahn, N. J., 249.

Miscellaneous. — Wilburtha Poultry Farm, N. J., W. P. Rocks, 77; Marcy Farms, N. J., Jersey Black Giants, 46; Skylands Farm, N. Y., Mottled Houdans, 16.

Treating Poultry with Vitriol

I have a flock of White Leghorn hens which I was told have coccidiosis. They have a good appetite, but are pale, have rough feathers and have lost flesh. A few days before they die they stop eating. How shall I give them blue vitriol for each 100 hens in feed or water, and the amount of it? A. E. W.

Blue vitriol in the drinking water would not cure these hens; when they have reached the stage that you describe, nothing will cure them. As a preventive of coccidiosis in young chicks, one ounce of blue vitriol in 10 gallons of the drinking water may be used. This is of some value as a preventive of infection, but must be used in connection with the other measures of protection to be effectual, even in young chicks. Examine the blind guts (caeca) of several of your fowls. If these are distended by cheesy and perhaps bloody matter, you may diagnose coccidiosis, but the symptoms that you mention may occur with other diseases. M. B. D.

"To avoid trouble and insure safety, breathe through your nose," states a doctor. Yes, it keeps the mouth shut. —Wall Street Journal.

BAGPIPE music was broadcast recently. Lots of people took their sets to pieces in an endeavor to locate the trouble.—Passing Show.

WENE CHICKS State Supervised Blood-Tested
WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS TRADE MARK
Make Chick Reservations Now—Save 10%
Rural New-Yorker readers who place their orders for WENE CHICKS before January 8th, for delivery at any time up to June 1st, may deduct 10% from our regular prices. Every Wene breeder is blood-tested; every female is a mature hen—no pullet matings. State-supervised, blood-tested S. C. White Leghorns a specialty. Also blood-tested White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes. For a marvelous broiler strain, try our Wyandotte-Rock cross. These birds grow fast, put on good flesh at an early age and dress out the finest carcasses we have ever seen with bright yellow skins and white pin feathers. Hatches every week. Write for free folder and prices. WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, VINELAND, N. J.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
Extra quality chicks—the kind to show the greatest profits for Mr. Dollars-and-sense Poultryman. We have 100 acres here, and we know our birds. Four breeds. Order early for wanted dates. Special prices for broiler chicks. All breeders B. W. D. tested. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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THEY LIVE because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They LAY because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.
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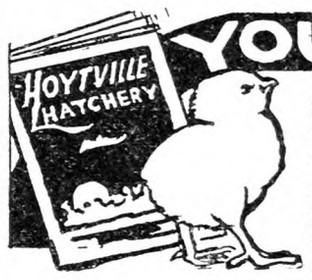

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DOLLARS vs. PENNY PROFITS! Many of our customers make $3.00 per year per bird with our Hollywood Strain Leghorn Chicks. Why be contented with less? They cost no more to feed or raise. Compare them to others. Write for catalog explaining breeding methods, egg records, photos, etc. Dollars and eggs prove Wyngarden chicks the best. (White Leghorns—and—Barred Rocks).
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Peppy, vigorous, healthy—sure-living, fast-growing chicks—from 12 years of disease-free ancestry—blood tested by N. H. Exp. Sta.—guaranteed free from White Diarrhoea. Make your broiler raising more profitable—quicker fleshing, less mortality. Catalog FREE. Prices surprisingly reasonable.
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Every breeder in our flock is a carefully selected bird—Blood-tested, free of White Diarrhoea and carries high record contest blood—Birds with the lay bred into them.
THE CHICKS now hatching every week are strong and livable. Customers growing 96% and more. They make quick profitable broilers and wonderful layers. A few choice breeding cockerels to spare.
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Quality higher and prices lower. Breeders selected and leg banded by men trained by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association and authorized accredited inspectors. Leghorns, 12c each. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 18c each. Write for catalogue and special price on 300 or more—Box 112.
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MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.
LEGHORN CHICKS
Contest Records:
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Maryland, '28, 2,341
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Tells how to detect round worms and tape worms, how to get rid of them, how to protect your birds against reinfestation. Just cut out the coupon below, sign your name and address and mail it today.

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Please send me your FREE Booklet, "Worms Must Go," and full particulars about WORM-A-SIDE Iodine, Non-Soluble Capsules.
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Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Bred for color, egg production and blood tested four years for Bacilliary White Diarrhoea by the Virginia State Department of Agriculture. All chicks shipped under state label. Catalog and price list free. Order early, so we can supply your wants.
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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS W. WYANDOTTES, W. ROCKS AND BARRED ROCKS
Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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TOMS and HENS Mammoth Bronze—Prices right. PLYMOUTH TURKEY FARM, Plymouth, N. H.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

With this issue we close another year with the good friends of Publisher's Desk. The year's work has developed many new and pleasant correspondents. We have not always been successful in correcting wrongs but always find pleasure in the attempt, and rejoice when full justice can be done. We thank the good friends who have helped in many ways to make the work successful, and wish them all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

There is no one who reads and appreciates THE R. N.-Y. more than I do. You are certainly doing a great work for the farmers and the honest public in general, but you certainly deal in facts and are hard on the crooks. It does me lots of good and I would not cry to know their skin had been hacked. Am 76, but I always speak a good word for THE R. N.-Y. when opportunity affords. A happy greeting to the mule shed. R. M. W.
West Virginia.

It is always good to hear from the old friends, and pleasant to know that THE R. N.-Y. enjoys their confidence and friendship. The older we grow the higher we appraise their good will.

Four of five defendants who had been on trial in the United States District Court since Nov. 13, charged with conspiracy and use of the mails to defraud in the sale of Idaho Copper Corporation stock were found guilty shortly before midnight last night by a jury before Judge John C. Knox. George Graham Rice, Walter K. Yorston, the Wall Street Iconoclast, Inc., and the Idaho Copper Corporation were found guilty. Dr. Walter Harvey Weed, the fifth defendant, was acquitted.—New York Sun.

George Graham Rice is notorious as a get-rich-quick promoter. The *Wall Street Iconoclast* has been his instrument to lure investors to his net all set to receive the victims. A publication or bulletin giving financial advice is the popular and modern method of trapping the unwary on worthless investments. The Boston Curb Exchange composed of a number of brokers of the same class as Rice has been successfully employed to fleece the public. This is Rice's second conviction for fraud in connection with stock deals and it is to be hoped that his sentence will remove him from financial circles for a long period. He would make an excellent prison mate for E. G. Lewis.

I received the Air-O-Liminator ordered from Curtan Mfg. Co., Chicago, with no explanation of delay. I put it 5 ft. deep as per instructions, and took the cap off before placing it in the hole. It was full of charcoal with 20 ft. of wire with one end soldered to the copper container. It may be worth a million, but it looks worth about 30 cents to me. The instructions say that it will not work properly for several days until the earth gets packed around it. J. W. T.
Connecticut.

This is one of the devices which is suppose to do away with static in radio receivers. In the meantime the subscriber has reported again saying he gave the device a good trial and it proved a complete failure. It is sold under a 10-day guarantee, but the suggestion that it will not give best results for several days is well intended to causes many buyers to continue the experiment beyond the trial period. That is what has happened in the case of this subscriber. This is a trick of many vendors of specialties employing a guarantee of money-back for a specified number of days.

Would you give me any information about the American Fur Farms, Inc., 1048 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.? According to a friend who has invested some money, and for whom I am asking the above information, the farms are located at Turkey Point, N. J., and consist of 500 acres of marsh upon which muskrats are to be raised. You buy three rats for $110 and they double and multiply until at the end of three years when your contract expires you receive $1,000, of course, if this doesn't happen your contract is extended until the above amount is made. I have read the Publisher's Desk for quite a while, and I don't have the faith of former years in such schemes. It looks to me as if the rats were not the only ones to be skinned.
New Jersey. J. H. G.

We agree with the above suggestion—it looks to us that there is a better prospect for more investors being skinned than muskrats. That's what has happened on all similar schemes in the past that we have known anything about. We have watched the promotion along similar lines, with hog farms, fox ranches, cat farms and now the muskrat farm. The record up to date is disastrous to those who invest money in this sort of project, and we know of no better guide to the future than the history of what has happened in similar projects in the past.

Enclosed is part of a letter that I received from the Nabob Hatcheries & Poultry Co., Gambier, Ohio, and also enclosed is a sample of this Prescription No. 46 which they are urging me to use for my hens. Of what does Prescription No. 46 really consist? T. F. H.
New Jersey.

We do not know of what the prescription consists. It is claimed that the prescription will make hens lay more eggs, cows give more milk and pigs grow more rapidly. Nabob Hatcheries and Poultry Farm has established no record that would justify public investment in its schemes. The concern, according to our information, is more of a dealer than a hatchery or poultry farm. It does have some poultry and hatches some eggs, but the substantial portion of chicks and poultry sold are bought from poultrymen and hatcheries. Nabob advertising is not accepted by THE R. N.-Y.

Would you look at the printed letter I am sending from Consumers' Spectacle Co., Chicago, Ill.? These people sent me one eye tester and then they wrote for it. I wrote them I did not order it and if they wanted it send postage and I would send it to them. I wrote that I would take it up with THE R. N.-Y., so they dropped it like a hot potato.
Oregon. T. J. A.

Will you investigate the Self-test Optical Co., whose address is 1447-59 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and tell me if their work is reliable? They advertise that they examine the eyes by mail and send glasses which can be used 60 days and then returned to them free of charge if not satisfactory. G. C.
New York.

The Oregon subscriber is perfectly right in refusing to return articles sent him which he had not ordered. He is under no obligation to do so even were return postage sent.

As to the New York inquiry, it is not practical or safe to test the eyes by mail. The eye is too delicate an organ to trifle with, and the only safe plan is to consult an oculist and have eyes properly fitted. Glasses not suited to the eyes will cause further injury and trouble.

The Quisenberry Hobbs Co., Kansas City, Mo., want me to buy some of their stock, which they are selling at $1 per share. They make three offers: (1) 25 shares and $2 worth of poultry remedies for $25; (2) 50 shares and $5 worth of remedies for $50; (3) 100 shares and $12 worth of remedies for $100. On the second and third offers one can pay $5 down and $5 per month, and on the third offer it is $10 down and $10 per month. They say this also entitles me to a big discount on all their poultry feed, etc.
Rhode Island. W. L. P.

We could not advise investment in any Quisenberry enterprise, and in view of his record as a promoter we would not assume the responsibility of recommending the purchase of his poultry products, either separately or in conjunction with the stock of his company. If the stock had real value behind it, it would not be necessary to work it off on the public in conjunction with his poultry products—and if poultry products have merit they will find a market independent of stock inducements. The allurement of a special discount to stockholders is worn threadbare by get-rich-quick promoters for the past thirty years.

What do you think of the Allied Tar and Chemical Corporation? They are supposed to have a plant at Bayway, Elizabeth, N. J. Also what kind of a firm is R. Mendel & Co., Inc., 74 Trinity Place, New York City? Mendel & Co. are selling shares for the above named corporation at $12.50 per share. Are they safe? My father, who is living with us, is being visited by a salesman from Mendel & Co., bothering him to buy shares, as they will sell for $25 in February, so he says. This seems a big jump. H. E.
New York.

We find no record of the Allied Tar and Chemical Co. in our reference books. It is, therefore, apparent that the stock of this company has no established value. Mendel & Co. must be judged by the character of the stock offered by them, and the means employed to sell it. Securities of known value are not peddled in the manner described. Why should anyone sell stocks at $12.50 that in two months times will sell for $25? Such claims brand the stock salesman as one who aims to get money by false pretenses.

The Ice Supply

Don't forget to fill the icehouse the first opportunity, as often the first is the last chance, especially in the East and Upper South. A large percentage of the successful farmers put up a good supply of ice every Winter if it can be had. This appeals to me as being an excellent practice, both from the standpoint of thrift and care for the family comfort. Home-harvested ice saves us a good deal of money, since in recent years ice remained high after the price of most farm products fell. Not only that, but the heavy loss by melting while the ice is being transported from the city to the farm adds much to its cost, and considerable time is saved by having the ice at home instead of having to go to the city for it.

One big point of convenience to take in consideration is, if one depends altogether on buying the supply of ice, it is more than likely that the family will go without it much oftener than have it, but when our ice-house is stocked, we can have it every day as long as it lasts, without money and without price.

During those long, hot, Summer days, ice when right at home, means considerable, and helps greatly in making the food more palatable as well as refreshing and cooling. Both sweet milk and buttermilk ice cold are very refreshing drinks for the average person. Then the butter can be kept firm and fresh all the time. A good supply of ice ranks with plenty of milk and garden vegetables as matters of prime importance in household welfare.

We find it is best to take advantage of the first freeze that comes provided the ice is four or five inches thick. There is too much risk to run in waiting for a better chance later on, which often never comes except in the far North and West. Most people regard ice harvesting as a most disagreeable job; in fact, it is regarded a good deal like "hog-killing" and dreaded because it is one of the odd jobs and out of the regular routine. This feeling, of course, is natural; yet the job is not so disagreeable and difficult as imagined, provided we have the right tools to commence with.

The only special equipment necessary is three or four ice hooks. The rest—an ax for cutting and wagons or trucks for hauling—are generally at hand at the needed time. Two wagons or trucks and three or four good men can fill a good-sized ice-house in less than two days, which will provide enough ice to last all the Summer and into early Fall, and can be used quite liberally, too, but not wastefully.

Bear in mind, that in filling the ice-house it is very important to get the ice fitted in as compactly as possible. All spaces should be filled in closely, even if this requires breaking some into small pieces. Sawdust is ideal, and the best covering. Straw, pine litter, and shavings will also serve for this purpose, but none so well as sawdust. It is very essential to tramp the covering material from time to time, and especially to keep all crevices filled up around the edges and elsewhere.

Fill your ice house the first opportunity and save money and also have a more liberal supply of ice to use the coming Summer. W. H. H.
Virginia.

Incorporating a Cemetery Association

Can a cemetery association, without being incorporated, legally handle an endowment fund? In the matter of incorporating, would they have to get a two-thirds vote of all the plot holders, or could they call a special meeting for that purpose and proceed by getting a two-thirds vote of those present? F. D. B.

A recent amendment to the personal property law provides that the owner of a lot or lots in a private unincorporated cemetery may deposit in trust for the care of such lot or lots a sum not to exceed $400 for each lot, with any State bank or banking institution near such cemetery; provided the bank is willing to accept such money in trust, and agrees to apply the proceeds of interest therefrom to the care and upkeep of such lot.

Any person owning or interested in a cemetery lot may create a trust for the maintenance of such cemetery lot or lots, by devising or bequeathing to the county treasurer of the county in which such cemetery is located, such sum as he desires to give, and designate such county treasurer as trustee. The instrument creating the trust may also designate that the income derived from the property shall be applied for the purposes specified.

Not less than three owners of lots in an unincorporated cemetery may cause a notice to be posted in at least six places in the town or village in which the cemetery is located, and to publish once in each week for three weeks in a newspaper published in such municipality, stating that at a certain time and place a meeting of lot owners will be held to determine whether such cemetery shall be incorporated. The meeting must be held at a convenient place in the town or village and not less than 25 nor more than 30 days after the first posting of the notice. At such meeting every lot owner shall be entitled to one vote in person or by proxy, for each lot owned by him. A majority of ballots in favor of the corporation is sufficient. N. T.

The lowest prices of the year are now effective. Next month, you will pay more, and later still more. Get your order in *this* month and save money. No deposit required. Pay on delivery or from your monthly milk checks.

The 1929 Harder Silo has many exclusive features. There's a Harder that meets your needs, at a price you are willing to pay. Write today for our Early Order Proposition.

The Harder Round Brooder House is built on the silo principle—no cold corners; no waste space. Easily erected; portable. Send for free folder.

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Box C Cobleskill, N. Y.

American Fruits
by Samuel Fraser
Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York**

More Damage by Hunters

The Cattaraugus, N. Y., *Times* gives the following account of a distressing happening:

"A valuable cow belonging to D. D. Phillips just purchased by him about two months previous, was shot the third open day for pheasant shooting, by a hunter unknown. The cow did not come to the barn at night and when found was badly torn as if she had been caught on wire fence. She refused to eat and after lingering over two weeks finally died of intestinal hemorrhage. A post-mortem examination showed the presence of a large quantity of shot which has caused the trouble. On the day of the shooting four hunters, one a woman, stopped near the east bridge and fired toward the hill from the highway, and then two of them went into the field on foot."

In contrast with this outrageous act is another statement from the *Times*, telling of six men who were fined for having meat of a bear. Thus it would seem that bears have more protection from hunters than cows.

Garden Tractor From Motor Cycle Engine

I have an eight-horsepower motorcycle engine which I would like to make into a garden cultivator, and lawn-mower. Have you any plans for this? I have a Ford motor and parts. D. H.
New Jersey.

It is not often that a satisfactory machine can be made from parts designed for other purposes, particularly where one has to rely on the usual, home equipment of tools. Your engine is air cooled and has relied on rushing through the air at high speed for cooling. When mounted on a slow-moving machine like a garden tractor it will have to be supplied with a fan to furnish the cooling blast. It will also have to be supplied with speed reducing gears to change the high speed of the engine to the slower speed of the tractor. If it is decided to attempt to build this tractor I would suggest a careful study of catalogs and of some of the simpler machines. With the ideas obtained in this way as a basis a plan can be made and parts selected and recombined.

If the Ford motor is in good condition it will make an excellent stationary engine for wood sawing and similar work if provided with a pully and governor. If not in good condition it may be too expensive to run due to excessive use of fuel and cylinder oil. R. H. S.

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.
Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co.* OXFORD, N. Y.

WANTED A middle aged man who wants a steady job, the year round in this territory
Connecticut Valley Nurseries Manchester, Conn.

133 Acre Fruit Farm GOOD LAND
Good buildings, large stream through property, right in fruit belt, wholesale sales of cherries, grapes, pears and apples each year large. Good location, near railroad. $6,000—Terms. OWNER SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN wanted; single man preferred, between the ages of 25 and 40; must have a thorough knowledge of incubating, brooding, pedigree, hatching, etc.; state full particulars, with references. R. W. BLAKELY, Pulaski, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, without children, on dairy farm; must be first-class milker; wife can have work also. FRANK EDMUNDS, 212 St. Mary's St., Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Steady, reliable girl with experience as waitress in first-class establishment, for position in country club near Erie, Pa.; also a first-class cook. Address ADVERTISER 5193, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN to do housework and plain cooking for small family in country near New York City; steady position; state age, nationality and wages wanted. ADVERTISER 5194, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced man to care for large herd purebred cows; must be able to get good milk production. ADVERTISER 5204, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—For January 1, white couple for family of adults in the country; woman as cook and houseworker; man, useful houseman; no washing; up-to-date accommodations; must give first-class references; state age, nationality and wages expected. Address P. O. BOX 253, Boonton, N. J.

ORCHARDIST wanted, single man, sober, experienced in commercial orcharding, understanding all phases of the work; permanent position to capable man. ADVERTISER 5206, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to work 220-acre dairy farm on shares; stocked. J. C. DREW, R. D. 1, Warwick, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FARM and estate manager, open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches, A to Z; not embryo theorist; plans unsurpassed, inevitably successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit; complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; markets assured. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

EXPERIENCED poultryman open for position. ADVERTISER 5148, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as farm manager on up-to-date place; New Jersey, Connecticut or New York; American, married, two boys 19-14 years; life experience with registered stock; can get results; no booze or tobacco; would consider share proposition near good market. ADVERTISER 5172, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM work wanted. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, German, single, two years' experience, references, wants position anywhere. ADVERTISER 5179, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, single, near Philadelphia, wishes situation, take full charge if desired; reliable references. ADVERTISER 5190, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT — Position wanted immediately by married man, 45; specialized for several years in A.R. work and got best results; lifelong experience in general scientific farming and construction work; location no bar to best position offered; references furnished. Write, M. E. CREHAN, Minis Ceongo Farm, Story Point, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as milker after January 1; single; A-1 references. JOHN RISER, 527 West 51st St., New York City.

WORKING herdsman, high-class dry milker, experienced on grade A and certified milk, wants situation where ability and results are recognized; ready before January 1. BOX 443, Meriden, Conn.

WANTED—Position by refined young man desiring out-door work; good home consideration; energetic, willing; references. Write, E. STOUT, 38 Clarks Hill Ave., Stamford, Conn.

A WORKING farm manager, married, wishes position on modern dairy farm; 25 years' experience in all farming lines, or will take farm or share basis, with privilege of buying. ADVERTISER 5195, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by two experienced young men, large dairy farm, to work on shares. E. R. SMITH, Munnsville, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, two years present position, leaving voluntarily for better opportunity; private estate where neatness, cleanliness, results demanded; broad practical experience; 25 years old, single, good health, graduate agricultural college; references. BOX 71, Pleasantville, N. Y.

WANTED — Position as useful companion; raised on farm; agreeable home preferred to large salary; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 5196, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, renders first-class service, asks $100 monthly to start. ADVERTISER 5197, care Rural New-Yorker.

EFFICIENT poultryman wishes position; single, American, 7 years' experience, college trained; excellent references; moderate wages. ADVERTISER 5199, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED man, 20, single, good milker, barn man, wishes steady work in dairy or institution; wages $40. ELMER HANSEN, 504 W 159th St., New York City.

MARRIED poultryman, lifetime experience, estate and commercial, well educated and recommended, expert in mammoth incubation, chick brooding and egg-production, also duck and turkey raising; responsible position estate or commercial desired; state salary and details. ADVERTISER 5201, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER wants Saturday and Sunday work, $3.50 each day. GEORGE BROCKTEN, 322 William St., Port Chester, N. Y.

COUPLE, no children; man experienced farmer, brooder houses; woman, good cook, willing to run boarding house. ADVERTISER 5207, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position of manager on a dairy or general farm by a young, industrious man soon to be married; 29 years old; short course graduate, experienced in all branches of livestock and growing of crops. ADVERTISER 5208, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM superintendent open for position; 15 years' practical experience; college education; specialists in cattle breeding, production of certified milk, poultry, accounting and all farm enterprises; American, age 36, best of references. ADVERTISER 5198, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE desire position private estate; poultryman; wife to board men; first-class reference. ADVERTISER 5210, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes position on private farm or estate, as general farm hand; can drive team; please state full particulars. ADVERTISER 5211, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 33; broad life experience getting results; good references. ADVERTISER 5212, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairyman, sober, reliable, wants position in certifying or pasteurizing plant; references. ADVERTISER 5213, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, middle-aged farmer and experienced in care of cattle, can milk; please state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 5215, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodates 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 5191, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm of 253 acres, Burlington, N. J.; house of 12 rooms, all conveniences, large barn, silo, garage, corncrib; apple, pear, peach orchard, grapevines, asparagus; easy terms. Apply to OSCAR FARNAM, Bordentown, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—Four-acre farm, located in center of fast growing village; 210-foot frontage on Montauk Highway (Merrick Road), 240 feet on public avenue; excellent buildings, furnished seven-room residence with all improvements; garage, big barn, cow barn, chicken houses, etc.; all products raised easily sold at the door; price $18,000, $6,000 cash, balance to suit responsible buyer. ALLAN WARRERN, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND farm for sale to close an estate; 120 acres; 39 miles from Manhattan; 10-room house, deep well water, etc.; suitable for farm or gentleman's estate; $375 per acre, worth $700. SAMUEL C. SEAMAN, Administrator, Commack, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300 acres, uninfected range, about 2,800 layers, now producing; gross income up to Dec. 5th about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payments. ADVERTISER 5184, care Rural New-Yorker.

FULLY equipped dairy farm, limestone soil, grows Alfalfa; near resort town. Address R. W. ELDREDGE, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

CHEAP farm wanted, New York; $100 down, $100 year; buildings; hunting, fishing; state particulars. DANIEL O'KANE, 1722 Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—50-acre fruit farm near city of Hudson. ADVERTISER 5189, care Rural New-Yorker.

28-ACRE farm, 3 miles from Goffstown, N. H.; 8-room white house, barn 30x40, two henhouses and wagon shed; some tools and household goods and 10 tons of hay; $2,200. DAVID R. BROWN, 479 Central St., Manchester, N. H.

AGED owner retiring from prosperous general country store will sell; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 5192, care Rural New-Yorker.

22 ACRES of land, sand loam, make fine twin farms; price $1,750. ROSE L. HARRIS, Felton, Del.

FOR SALE—55-acre fruit and poultry farm; 2 acres peaches, 10 acres of apples, pears and smaller fruits; one mile from Wolcott, N. Y., on macadam road; low price, easy terms; immediate possession. P. C. CASE, 972 Walnut St., Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 30 acres, equipped for poultry. WM. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Brown's Tourist Camp, 2 miles north Fredericksburg, Va., on U. S. Highway No. 1; most direct route to Florida; three big seasons and all-year business; this camp is nationally known and is considered the best between Maine and Florida; ask any tourist or refer to any tourist guide book; 2½ acres, all under beautiful oak shade; over 300 large oak shade trees; level, high and dry; good climate, no snow; commissary, social hall, restaurant and kitchen in main building, with living quarters attached; filling station, road stand 9x12 near; 10 large cabins 12x12 (30 ft. apart) furnished complete; must sell at once and will sacrifice; camp fully equipped for quick sale, half cash; will send detailed description and photos to anyone interested. Address HARRY S. BROWN, Box 1, Falmouth, Va.

VALUABLE farm for sale consisting of 215 acres, 200 acres tillable land suited for potatoes or grain, 15 acres meadow, never failing stream of water; brick house, 12 rooms, heat and bath; electric available if desired; 3 large barns, room for 150 cows if desired; tenant house, crib house, icehouse, henhouse, machine house and garage; beautiful front lawn; concrete road by farm; 1 mile to church and good schools and train; this is one of best farms in Burlington County; has not changed owners but once in three generations. C. M. EMMONS, Dix View Farm, Pemberton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Two Monmouth County truck or dairy farms; one 143 acres, one 203 acres; nice level land, good roads; convenient to school; 40 miles Philadelphia, 50 miles New York City market. F. T. HENDRICKSON, Owner, R. D 3, Freehold, N. J.

325 ACRES, will keep 50 head, with pasture for 75 head of stock; 6-room house, 3 large barns filled, ties for 50 head; 800-tree sap orchard with full equipment; also farming tools and machinery; $4,500, part cash. AUGUST JOHNSON, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

BUNGALOW, 4 rooms and bath, 2 acres, on State Highway; 2-car garage, 2 poultry houses; all buildings brand new and electric lighted; telephone available; very good for gas station; price $5,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 5202, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reasonable 90-acre general farm, suitable some boarders; near school, Catholic Church. C. MATHES, 35 Hague St., Jersey City, N. J.

FARM located near Buffalo, part sold for Summer homes and balance, 143 acres, modern dairy with up-to-date buildings offered for sale. ADVERTISER 5205, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Equipped poultry farm, garage furnished bungalow; private trade, 100 doz. eggs week, remainder wholesale at the door; $75 per month; particulars write, PETERSON, Box 153, Boonton, N. J.

FOR SALE—Three or four acres on good road; water, lights, gas, sidewalks; $2,250 per acre; Westbury, L. I. ADVERTISER 5200, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, tea room and tavern, the best location in Connecticut; established. ADVERTISER 5203, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, stocked, equipped, on shares or buy on contract; experienced farmer. BOX 45, West Camp, N. Y.

FARM, 135 acres, 3 houses, good water, 65 miles from New York; good markets; 8c quart for milk; one of the best dairy farms. T. F. HOWELL, Washingtonville, N. Y.

WANTED to buy, 1 to 5 acres, tillable; house, barn, good water; within 1½ hours from New York City; $1,500, part cash; near railroad station. ADVERTISER 5209, care Rural New-Yorker.

DESIRABLE renting property for farm, Summer home or country store. DARNLEY, 75 Buckingham St., Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore, 58 acres, at village, cement road; stocked, equipped, well improved; new bungalow, 2 barns, large poultry houses; 9 acres timber, balance cultivation, 8 acres wheat, plenty fruit; priced to sell. JOHN SPANGLER, Henderson, Md.

WANTED—Tenant for Florida poultry and truck farm; must be a worker, handy with tools and able to finance himself. CLARK KETCH, St. Petersburg, Fla.

FOR SALE—Village home of one acre, 90 miles from New York, Ulster County, near postoffice, church and railroad; 9-room house, 2 bathrooms, electric lights, steam heat, modern water system, garage, 2-room bungalow, henhouse, garden, fruit; price $6,500; for further information address, ADVERTISER 5214, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

BOX, 15 hand-painted Christmas or birthday cards, $1; sample, 10c. MRS. L. G. WINANS, R. D. 2, Belmar, N. J.

"SHURE-POP" white rice (shelled) Golden Queen (ear) corn, to third zone, parcel post, 25 lbs., $3.25; 10 lbs., $1.50. W. HALBERT, Oxford, N. Y.

HONEY — "Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1; two, $2.10 third zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

PURE honey, 5-lb. pail clover, $1; buckwheat, 75c postpaid; send for price list 10-lb. pails and 60-lb. cans. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

EXTRA large Oregon walnuts, 10 pounds, prepaid, $4; 12½ pounds dried pears, $2.25. KINGWOOD ORCHARDS, Salem, Oregon.

HOME-GROWN, large size, paper shell and medium shell pecans, hand selected, every nut a good nut, 60 cents pound; 5, 10 and 15-pound bags, delivered; prices on request larger quantities; check with order. H. F. DIXON, Ellaville, Ga.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10 lbs., white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75; F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Milk pasteurizing and bottling machinery, 600-quart capacity, Jensen pasteurizer, Burrell surface-cooler, Milwaukee bottler and capper, high-pressure boiler and refrigeration machine; all in good condition; also Delco light outfit, new batteries. BENDALE FARM, Wassaic, N. Y.

SHELLBARK meats, $1.50 per lb.; black walnut meats, $1.25 per lb.; walnuts, in the shell, 10 lbs. for $1; shellbarks, $1.50 for 10 lbs.; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

FINEST clover honey, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80; 5-lbs. chunk comb, $1.40, third zone; goldenrod-buckwheat, 60-lbs., $5.50; 120-lbs., $10; mixed comb, 24 sections, $4.50, not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WHEN better honey is made our bees will make it; send for five-pound pail, $1.25 postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PECANS, home grown, large paper shell, 60 cents pound prepaid. J. L. CARTER, Ellaville, Ga.

WOULD take elderly gentleman to board, with excellent care and good homelike. ADVERTISER 5181, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One Buckeye incubator with turning trays (600 eggs), $60; used one season; one coal burning stove (hot-water system), also suitable for hothouse, used one season, $75. ARCOLA POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 2, Ridgewood, N. J.

GRAPEFRUIT, oranges, tangerines, pecans, Boca Ceiga Brand citrus fruit is fully tree-ripened fruit, specially hand-selected for quality and sizes, and packed exclusively for private express shipments, from tree to you in three or four days; full, half or quarter boxes, one kind or mixed as desired; number one, extra fine paper shell pecans; write for price list. BOCA CEIGA GROVE, P. O. Box 848, Clearwater, Fla.

BEST thin shell pecans, 20, 30 and 40 cents pound, mail and express, not prepaid, 5 pounds up. JOE P. WILSON, Gulfport, Miss.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES — Water, medicines, soils, minerals, dairy products, etc. C. W. WINCHELL, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Incubator, six to twelve thousand eggs capacity, also 25 hoovers and heaters; give full particulars; reply, ADVERTISER 5188, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Practically new Burrill milker, used only two months, 2 units complete, 1 motor, 1 vacuum tank; first check $100 gets this bargain. BEN BEYER, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Hall incubator, single deck, 12,000-egg capacity, good condition; also Hall mechanical egg turner trays. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 2, Watervliet, N. Y.

TILE machine wanted immediately, Acme, Eclipse or Utility. THERON McCAMPBELL, Holmdel, N. J.

WANTED—Sleigh for pony. N. ROSSE, Mohegan Colony, Peekskill, N. Y.

POSTS, round; oak, pine, gum; reasonable; any length. CROWS NEST FARM, Roberts, Md.

TABLE carrots, cabbage, 100 pounds, $2. PATTINGTONS, Merrifield, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Jumbos, runners, fresh from vine, new crop, farmers' field stock, 10 lbs., $1.50; 20 lbs., $2.25; 50 lbs., $4.25; 100 lbs., $7.75; 500 lbs., $35; hand graded, 15c pound; buy direct from farm, save money. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

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For SPRAYING

At a very slight additional cost you can convert this cart into a dandy Spraying Outfit. By connecting your spraying hose to the strainer outlet, reducing the size of this outlet, you convert the strainer into an Air Compressor, which gives you about 30 lbs. of air pressure, and will throw a steady spray 25 ft. or more from end of sprayer nozzle. The Gould Double Acting Force Pump has 5-inch cylinder and 5-inch stroke.

Horse Drawn
Weight, Crated 1600 lbs.

15 Brass Faucets and ONE Extra Large Faucet

$37.50

Cost the Gov't $275

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WONDERFUL VALUE

Made for the U. S. Government by Studebaker Wagon Works and other high-grade wagon builders. Never used—comes to you in original crates just as delivered to Government Warehouse. A mighty handy outfit—can be used for a water cart, for sap gathering, for gasoline or oil, for liquid manure. Ideal for sprinkling potatoes, 2 to 4 rows at a time. At slight additional expense can be converted into a power sprayer. Tank is removable.

An Opportunity of a Lifetime!

THINK of it!—a 150-gallon Tank Cart, equipped with Double Acting Gould Force Pump—25 ft. of 2-inch hose, 16 faucets, etc., sturdy 54-inch wheels, steel hubs and axle, for only $37.50—less than one-sixth what the U. S. Government originally paid for them!

Use it for a spraying or sprinkling cart—use it to haul water to livestock—for sap gathering—use it for gasoline or oil—for liquid manure—there are dozens of uses to which this handy outfit can be put that makes it worth many times its small cost. At a very slight additional expense you can convert it into a power spraying outfit that is unequaled. Or you can remove tank, build a simple body and have an all-around utility one-horse truck that will last a lifetime.

Note These Features

Tank is of heavy guage one-piece galvanized iron, with splash partitions, solid riveted joints, capacity 150 gallons, Gould Double Acting, Hand Force Pump, with 5-inch cylinder and 5-inch stroke, extra large strainer; 25 ft. of 2-inch hose (we do not guarantee condition of hose, yet it may give considerable service); wheels 54 inches in diameter, 3-inch steel tires, 10-inch steel hubs; tread 56 inch, steel axle 2x2-in., foot brakes, tool box under seat; 15 brass faucets in rear for drawing off contents and one extra large master faucet. Cart measures 90 inches from front of seat box to rear.

Don't Delay–Supply Limited–Order One Today

We have only a limited supply of these tank carts—we can't agree to supply them after our present supply is exhausted. Last lot oversold, had to return hundreds of checks. First come—first served. If you want to get the biggest value you ever bought for $37.50, just fill out the convenient Order Coupon below, or write a letter, just as you wish, send it to us with check or money order for $37.50, and we will ship one to you at once in its original crate, just as it was delivered to the U. S. Government by the manufacturer.

ORDER COUPON

NATIONAL JOBBING & EXPORT CO.
Dept. B, 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $37.50 for which send me one U. S. Government Tank Cart.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Guaranteed Exactly as Represented

You take absolutely no risk in ordering these carts—the publishers of this paper know the wonderful values of these carts and would not accept this advertisement unless they were exactly as represented. Readers of this paper have previously purchased 1,000 of these carts with 100% satisfaction. Many, after receiving one, ordered from one to three more. Remember, these carts have never been used—come to you in original crates just as delivered to U. S. Government. They are EASILY WORTH 6 TIMES THE PRICE WE ASK.

This is a value of a lifetime. Don't miss it. We can't begin to tell you in this ad. the wonderful value represented in these Tank Carts—they must be seen to be appreciated. We do know that after you get one, you wouldn't sell it for several times the low price you paid for it. Get yours NOW!

National Jobbing & Export Co. Dept. B, 192 N. Clark Street CHICAGO, ILLINOIS